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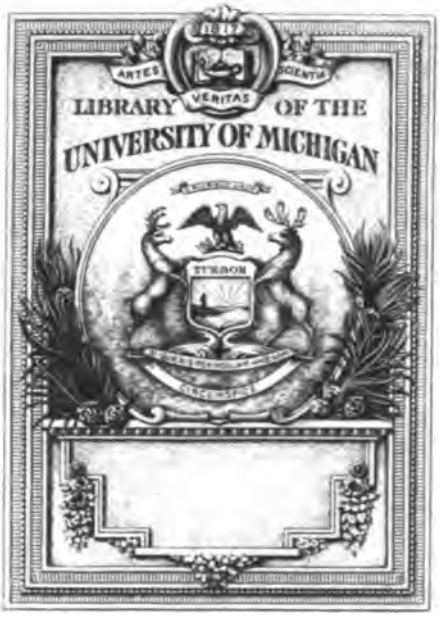

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Frances Lawton

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A

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON,

BASED ON

THE GERMAN WORK OF FRANCIS PASSOW.

BY

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, M.A.,

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, NOW HEAD MASTER OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL;

AND

ROBERT SCOTT, M.A.,

PREBENDARY OF EXETER,
SOME TIME STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, AND LATE FELLOW OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS, AND THE INSERTION IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE PROPER NAMES OCCURRING IN THE PRINCIPAL GREEK AUTHORS,

BY HENRY DRISLER, M.A.,

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
82 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

M.DCCC.XLVIII.

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TO

CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

This Volume is most respectfully Dedicated,

AS A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION

FOR DISTINGUISHED ABILITIES ZEALOUSLY AND SUCCESSFULLY DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION OF CLASSICAL LEARNING IN OUR COUNTRY;

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

FOR INSTRUCTION RECEIVED IN EARLIER YEARS; AND

A MEMORIAL OF FRIENDSHIP

WHICH, COMMENCING IN THE RELATION OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, HAS EXISTED UNBROKEN DURING MANY YEARS OF ALMOST DAILY INTERCOURSE,

BY HIS PUPIL AND FRIEND,

THE EDITOR.

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Hexon High School

PREFACE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that the editor is at length able to present Messrs. Liddell and Scott's enlarged translation of Passow's Greek-German Lexicon to the American public. The work has been delayed far beyond the appointed and expected time of publication by unavoidable causes: the editor's public duties in college and school occupying six hours of every day, apart from the necessary private preparation for those duties, did not allow him leisure to prepare the work for the press as speedily as was first intended, consistently with that degree of accuracy which it has been his earnest endeavor to attain.

Of the work itself it seems scarcely necessary to say anything in commendation; it needs but a very brief comparison with either of the Greek-English Lexicons now in the field, to convince the scholar of its decided superiority in point of arrangement, development of significations, and accuracy of quotation. The plan pursued, and the materials employed in constructing this Lexicon, are fully detailed in the preface to the English edition, to which the reader is referred. Adopting Passow's admirable Lexicon as the basis of theirs, and carrying out the principles which he laid down for his own guidance, the English editors, by their own reading, by the aid of the Paris edition of Stephen's Thesaurus, and of other general as well as special Lexicons, have produced a work, which, for real utility and general accuracy, now stands, and will be likely long to be without a rival in the English language. It presents in a condensed form the results of the indefatigable researches of German scholars, who have for some years past supplied the literary world with what is most valuable in this as in every other department of philology.

From its first appearance, this Lexicon was adopted in the English schools, to the almost entire exclusion of all others, received the stamp of public approbation, and was awarded the palm of decided superiority over the only other Lexicons of equal pretensions that were then in use (Donnegan's and Dunbar's), by high critical authority, in an able and discriminating article in the Quarterly Review,[1] from which we extract the following passages:—"In speaking of Messrs. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, we have awarded it the praise which we think it deserves—we have shown (we hope) satisfactorily its superiority over its rivals."[2] Again, "This great principle" (viz. to make each article a history of the word referred to[3]), "the only sure foundation on which to build a good Lexicon of the Greek language ..... was very beautifully exemplified for the first time in Passow's Lexicon—Donnegan seems to have disdained it, Dunbar to have been ignorant of it;[4] Messrs. Liddell and Scott have made it the basis of their work. And the consequence is, that Passow's Lexicon was, as far as that went, admirable; Donnegan's and Dunbar's, objectionable and mischievous; Messrs. Liddell's and Scott's, excellent and useful. And here another question naturally proposes itself to us—Have these last carried out in their work this principle, which they hold forward so prominently in their preface—have they constantly kept it in view, and regularly acted upon it? We have examined their Lexicon with great care and patience, as well with regard to this as other questions, and we answer without hesitation that they do appear to have kept constantly in view this great fundamental rule."[5] Professor Dunbar himself, the editor of one of the rival Lexicons, testifies to the value of Messrs. Liddell and Scott's labors in the following language:[6]—"They have produced a good Lexicon; and, notwithstanding the aid they received from Passow, their additions indicate great industry, laborious research, general accuracy,

[1] No. CL. for March, 1845, pp. 293–324; to this the editor is indebted for some corrections of errors in the Lexicon.

[2] Quart. Rev. p. 318.

[3] Vide Preface to Eng. Ed. p. xx.

[4] It is but justice to Prof. Dunbar to mention here, that in his reply, in the Classical Museum (No. IX., pp. 245–258), to the Quart. Rev., he exculpates himself from this charge on the ground that he merely edited a Lexicon, put into his hands for that purpose, which was inferior to the one adopted by Messrs. L. & S. as the basis of theirs; but admits its correctness with regard to the Lexicon itself.

[5] Quart. Rev., p. 307.

[6] Class. Museum, p. 252,

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and respectable scholarship..... Their work proceeds from a university long famed for elegant scholarship and high pretensions, whose name and influence may be supposed to give the stamp of authority to everything that emanates from it..... It is no wonder, then, that their volume should have cleared the field of England of almost all its competitors, supported, as it may be supposed, independent of its merits, by many scholars attached to the *genius loci*." But apart from the influence of the "*genius loci*," the substantial merits of the work, drawn as it has been carefully and laboriously from the best German sources, and embodying the lexicographical discoveries and improvements of German critics down to the present time, entitle it to the fullest confidence of the scholar, and the same reception in this country, that it has already obtained in England.

Donnegan's Lexicon, notwithstanding it is the fashion to decry it as utterly worthless, having been drawn in a great measure, especially the fourth edition, from Passow's, contains much useful matter, but the absence of arrangement, the confusion of different significations, erroneous quotations and from different editions of the same author, and the blending of different articles into one, or giving several different interpretations to the same passage, render it an unsafe guide for the beginner, while to the Lexicographer Donnegan's sources are accessible in a less corrupt form; so that, though much of his matter is valuable, it would be a less arduous task to prepare a Lexicon entirely anew from the same sources, than to reproduce his work in a form that would render it a safe and reliable guide to the youthful student of Greek.

Dunbar's Lexicon is, in some respects, open to the same charge of want of arrangement and consistent development of significations, and necessarily so; for having taken, as the basis of his, a Lexicon[1] that was originally adapted to certain authors living at widely different periods, which could not therefore be expected, and was not intended to exhibit a complete or systematic view of the Greek language, and having added to this from his own reading, generally in the purest authors of the Attic period, and from other sources without strict regard to historic arrangement, he has, in increasing the size of the work, rendered its striking and fundamental defects (as a general Lexicon) more glaring, and more difficult to be remedied. These radical errors have been avoided or obviated in the work now offered to the American student, partly by the excellence of the basis adopted by the editors, and partly by their own care and diligence.

It remains for the American editor now to state what he has attempted, to render the book more acceptable and more useful to the youthful students of Greek among us (for for such chiefly have his additions been designed), and to justify the language of his title-page. It is there stated, that the Lexicon has been edited "with corrections and additions, etc.," and, to show that this statement is well grounded, a few of the corrections made in different articles are given below;[2] and, to avoid remark, only of those

[1] Class. Mus., p. 245; and Biog. sketch of the late Mr. Pickering in the Law Reporter, June, 1846, p. 56.

[2] Articles remaining uncorrected in the 2d English edition, which have been corrected in the American. This list might have been greatly increased, but space will not admit, and enough are quoted to make good the assertion of the title-page.

ἄατος, 2 articles in one, v. Buttm. Lex. s. v.

ἀάω, (2d.) incorrect as theme of *ἄαται*, q. v., and Buttm. Lex. l. c.

ἀβρότης, the first ref. to Pind. is wrong, both being in fact the same passage, only the first ref. is to Böckh's lining, the 2d to Heyne's; and ref. to Eur. wrong also. In this article Donnegan's materials are much better, and need but a change of arrangement to be correct. It is not often, however, that this praise can be bestowed on his Lexicon.

ἀγαπάω preferred by Hom. to *ἀγαπάζω*; just the reverse, as Passow correctly says.

ἄγγος, in Hdt. and Eur., *a milk-pail*; doubtful, for in Hdt. the first passage refers to something in which the child is carried by the herdsman, and afterwards exposed, and so in Eur. Ion, where it is=*ἀντίπηξ* 1337–8, and in the other pass. of Hdt. it is used to carry water, as in Eur. El. 55, where Electra, reduced to be a peasant's wife, with her *ἄγγος* on her head, is directed by the peasant to the fountains; it is true a *milk-pail* might be used for this purpose, but Ael. relating the circumstance mentioned in Hdt. substitutes *ὑδρίαν* for *ἄγγος*.

ἀγελάρχης, in 2d ed. ref. is filled up to Luc. Amor. 22, wh., by its position, is incorrect, the word being *ταῦρος*, and its place after *leader of a herd*.

ἀγέλη II. the editors have followed Passow, in making the youths remain in the *ἀγέλαι* to the age of 17, while Müller, whom they quote, says they were not enrolled in them till the 17th year.

ἀγκύλη II. 2, is not the *leash*, but something on it.

ἀγκυλόδους, *barbed*, incorrect in Q. Sm., the word there being *ἅρπη*.

ἀγωνίζομαι, is said to govern the dat. in Thuc. 4, 87, the correct constr. is given under II. c. inf.

ἀγωνοθετέω ref. to Polyb. in that connection wrong.

ἀείρω III. Hdt. 1, 165 is different.

ἀερέθομαι, all the forms in Il., referred to here, belong under *ἠερέθομαι*.

ἀθήρευτος in Xen. Cyr. l. c. is not '=foreg.,' as is evident from the connection in Xen.

ἀθλιβής in Nonn., *Φυσίγναθος* in Batr. etc., with wrong quantities from Passow; *Ἀβδηρῖτης*, right in Passow.

ἀκαλός II. and *ἄκολος*=*ἔνθεσις* in Stratt.; 1st wrong, 2d right.

γόον under *γοάω* impf., in its own order 2 aor.

Δαναίδης in Hes. Sc. 229 (not *Δαναΐδαις*), is not from *Δαναός* as here stated, but from *Δανάη*, the line commencing *Περσεὺς Δαναίδης*.

διεῖδον and *διοιδα* confounded; the expl. of Eur. Med.

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that remain uncorrected in the 2d English edition. The additions speak for themselves; they occur on almost every page, and are distinguished from the rest of the work by an obelisk.[1] This applies in the first half of the volume only to entire articles. It was the editor's desire at the outset to use some special mark to indicate at a glance his own additions; but at the request of the publishers, partly from a fear that the constant insertion of these marks would disfigure the book, and partly because Messrs. Liddell and Scott had not so distinguished their contributions from Passow's, this was dispensed with. The editor, however, claimed the privilege of enumerating, at the end of the preface, the words that had been added, as well as those that had been enlarged or altered, so that both here and abroad it might be known what changes had been made, without the necessity of comparing the two editions throughout.

The work proceeded in this way as far as the end of Λ, when the 2d English edition appeared.[2] On a comparison of his labors with those of the English editors, the American editor was gratified to find that in very many cases they had made the same alterations, added the same references, enlarged the same articles, and inserted the same omitted words. In making these, however, though the meaning was nearly the same, the language employed to express this meaning was generally somewhat different. In regard to amount the editor believes that the additions of new articles and forms are as numerous in the American as in the 2d English edition, and so of articles enlarged in the first part, where he had more time for research; but in the progress of the work the English editors (who have added and corrected comparatively very little in the early part) increase the number of their additions of new words and of improvements of articles already in their lexicon. As this enlargement seemed to continue in the same proportion after Λ, and as the editor on comparing his corrections and alterations in this portion found most of them anticipated abroad, it enabled him to comply with the earnest

518 is right under *δίοιδα*, but ref. wrong, which expl. is out of place in *διεῖδον*, but ref. correct.

'Ελλησποντιάς in Ath. is not "*caught in the H.*," but an adj. agreeing with *θάλασσα*.

ἐπιπώλησις is not part of Il. 8, but of 4.

ἔρνος, gen. *ατος*, appears to be without auth. for this gen.

εὐπηκτος, in Theocr. 1, 128, has nothing to do with "*cheese*;" it is there *εὐπάκτοιο καρῶ*.

Ἰος=εἷς in Il. 6, 422 only in masc. in dat. sing., and so in all the Lexicons; but in this passage it is dat. neut. agreeing with *ἤματι*, and no example of masc. occurs: (for this the editor is indebted to Prof. Anthon, who has corrected the oversight of the Lexicons in the glossary to the new edition of his Homer, soon about to appear).

And so in different parts of the work the editor has noted many of the same nature; to save room a few more may be quoted, and the two editions compared for the corrections—*ἀγκών* II., *ἀγλευκής—ἀημι*, &c., so *Ζεφυρίτης*, *ἠερόφοιτος*, *Θετι* in voc. should be *Θετῖ—Θηβαί—Ἰταλιώτης—κόλαξ* in Ar. Vesp.—*Λιμηρά in* Epidaurus—*Μελίαι—Πηνελόπη*, &c.

[1] The editor has used this mark † because the ( ) and [ ] were already employed for a different purpose. When the mark † stands at the beginning of an article and is not followed by another, the entire article has been added by the Am. editor; when this † stands at the beginning, or in the body of an article followed by another †, then the part included between the marks has been added by him; and finally when this mark stands in the body of an article not followed by another †, the part from the † to the end is his addition.

[2] Extract from the Advertisement to the Second Edition:—

"The unexpected rapidity with which our First Edition has been sold, has prevented us from improving the Second so much as we had hoped. Those whose studies are confined to the best and earliest authors will observe, perhaps, but little alteration.

"Nevertheless a good deal has been effected. We have gone over the whole very carefully, correcting errors, adding authorities, completing references where before only the author's *name* was found, and inserting the words of the passage referred to more fully when this seemed useful or instructive. The Contents of the Volume have been much increased; yet a slight enlargement of the page, and a more rigid economy of space, have enabled us to comprise it within almost the same number of sheets.

"Our chief aid in these improvements has been Pape's Lexicon, which was only in progress when we published our former Edition (see p. xix). It is a copious and valuable work, but is disfigured by countless false references, partly from inadvertence, but still more from the easy way in which the Author has borrowed his references, without verification.*

"We have to thank a great many friends for additions, corrections, and suggestions. We hope they will continue their good offices; as, without such coöperation, ultimate accuracy cannot be looked for. *May*, 1845."

* We have a multitude before us, for we kept a more or less faithful register of those we detected. Mr. Pape's way of writing 3, 5, 8 must be difficult to distinguish, or the printers must have put one for the other with very little care. The same may be said of 1 and 4.

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and frequently expressed wishes of the Publishers, to proceed more rapidly with the printing of the work. Accordingly he revised the portion that had not been already stereotyped, from Ἀηρτοίδης, by the 2d English edition, and made it conform as far as possible to that, assigning to the English editors what they had corrected or altered in this part, and claiming nothing as his own, though previously inserted by him, that had been anticipated by them.

Abandoning from this point all further collection of new materials, the editor confined himself to the insertion of the Proper names, merely comparing his previous gleanings with the new copy, and inserting only where such matter had not been noted at all in the original work. Here too he commenced distinguishing, by the mark referred to above, all his own additions, intending on a revision of the first part to make the same distinction there; this, however, was found impossible in the case of simple additions or alterations, but has been everywhere prefixed to entire articles inserted by the editor: accordingly, to enable those who feel an interest in the matter to turn at once to the additions, and to prevent Messrs. Liddell and Scott from being exposed even to the risk of unmerited censure, the editor has collected at the end of the preface (p. xiv. sqq.) all those words to which additions have been made in the American edition not distinguished from the rest by any mark; this does not include those to which references have been filled up, where the English work omitted the authority altogether, or merely quoted the author's name; these are very numerous, especially in the earlier portion of the work.

To have reset the entire first half would have been productive of too great delay, as well as too expensive; the first 32 pages however have been reprinted from the 2d edition, and in these credit has been given to the English editors for those additions and corrections which had been simultaneously made by both, while the American editor's additional matter is distinguished here also from theirs by the insertion of the obelisk. In the remaining portion from p. 32 to p. 853 the editor compared the reprint with the 2d English edition, correcting such errors as were detected, and making such alterations as could be comprised in the same space, where necessary. New words could not be inserted, nor could additions be made to given articles; new references could be introduced only where space was left at the end of a paragraph, and these have been chiefly from Aristotle. In making this comparison, if an addition of the editor seemed greatly inferior to the corresponding one in the English edition, when a change could be made, credit was given to the English edition for this by not inserting the editor's mark, as in ἐπιδονέω. Very frequently, however, it happened that in the two editions different words were added, that is, a new article in the American was not in the 2d English, and reversely. In this perplexing and laborious process it may occasionally happen that a word of translation, or reference to an author, may have been included within the editor's marks, though already in the work, and again a signification or explanation introduced by the editor may not have been so claimed, and may seem to pass under the authority of the English editors; if so, it has not been intentional, and could scarcely be avoided in so great a number. Such corrections and alterations will be instantly made whenever ascertained. References to authors however, and to particular passages as stated above, have not been alluded to in the Appendix to this Preface;—they have all been verified and are believed to be generally correct; in another edition this distinction (it is hoped) can be fully made.

Now with regard to the additions of common words, and the plan pursued by the editor in making these. Few scholars, perhaps none, are so intimately acquainted with the genius of the Greek language as to be able, by the aid of an index, however complete, to turn to detached passages, and arrive at the correct explanation of a given word or passage. The train of thought running through the previous portion of the work frequently modifies or gives force to an expression, which cannot be gleaned from the isolated passage under consideration; and it may safely be asserted that the only mode of preparing an accurate and reliable Greek Lexicon is by perusing the Greek authors continuously (in the order laid down in the Summary), and noting their peculiarities, as Passow has done for Homer and Hesiod; or else, in the mode adopted by Freund for the early Latin writers, by compiling, from actual perusal, special Lexica of the separate authors, and then combining them himself into a systematized whole. As the printing of this Lexicon commenced immediately after the copy was put into the editor's hands, he of course could not expect to improve the work by the addition of any class of writings; besides, his time was limited: the best portion of the day was wholly occupied with laborious professional duties, and he had, therefore, only the evenings and mornings to devote to the Lexicon. This scanty allowance of time, with the tedious

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duty of proof-reading, which fell almost entirely on himself,[1] afforded him little opportunity for much systematic and continuous reading. However, he has endeavoured to accomplish something in this respect, believing that the correction of errors and verification of assertions advance the cause of science, as well as the accumulation of new materials, and are more useful than the repetition of unauthenticated statements from previous writers.—As Messrs. Liddell and Scott had omitted in their course of reading the Lyric poets contained in Gaisford's Poetae Minores, relying on Passow's previous labours, which, though accurate and extensive, had still left gleanings sufficient to repay a subsequent gatherer, the editor began with these in chronological order, comparing Gaisford's with the more complete collection of Bergk, and with Schneidewin's, and inserting in the Lexicon words or significations omitted, and earlier references to particular forms or usages, which latter class of additions was most numerous. In the reference to these poets Gaisford's collection is always intended, except in the cases where particular editions are mentioned in the list of authors, or the word is not given in Gaisford: then the reference is to these editions, or to Bergk's; and when this is done, it is indicated by appending the letters Bgk. to the quotation. In the course, too, of college duty, and private reading apart from this, the editor went over portions of Aristophanes, Euripides, Xenophon (who, of the Attic authors, seem to have been least carefully examined by the Oxford editors), and Theocritus, from all of whom additions have been made to the Lexicon. And here it may be stated, as one great merit of the plan carried out by Messrs. Liddell and Scott from Passow, that additions can thus be made to their Lexicon from authors of different periods without producing that confusion alluded to in the notice above taken of Professor Dunbar's Lexicon, because, being arranged chronologically, every period has its appropriate place, and words from earlier or later authors fall naturally and consistently into this without marring the symmetry of the whole.

The most numerous additions, however, to this part of the Lexicon, have, from the nature of the case, been drawn from other lexicons. Especially would the editor make the fullest acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Paris edition of Stephen's Thesaurus,[2] Pape's Greek-German Lexicon, Rost and Palm's new edition of Passow (A–Ερχομαι), Jacobitz and Seiler's Greek-German Lexicon (A–O), the special lexicons referred to on p. xix, and, in addition, Damm's (ed. by Rost) to Homer, Crusius' to Homer (with review by Ameis in Neue Jahrbüch., v. 37, pp. 243–288), Linwood's to Aeschylus, Matthiae's to Euripides (A–Γ), Schleusner's to LXX., Wahl's Clavis N. T. (3d edition, Leipzig, 1843, 4to), compared with Wilke's (Dresden, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo) and Rose's Parkhurst, Schmid's Concordance to N. T. edited by Bruder (Leipzig, 1841, 4to), and the indexes of the editions referred to in the catalogue. Besides these, the editor has occasionally consulted Donnegan's, Planche's, and Dunbar's[3] Lexicons: of the first two he has made little use; but, as they are intended for the same object, he felt bound to refer to them, since it would have been singular indeed if, in so vast a variety of subjects, there were no one point on which they might not have been more accurate or more full than the Oxford Passow; and such has been found to be the case, though the editor has never taken aught from them without verification elsewhere; while of the last-mentioned, except the excellent appendix of scientific terms, he has made no use, for a different reason; the only article taken from Dunbar's Greek-English Lexicon, that the editor is aware of, is ἄγκαθεν, and this is credited to Professor Dunbar as being an addition of his own. For another class of words, greatly increased in number for the benefit of younger students, the tense-forms, etc., of irregular verbs, the editor is indebted to Buttmann's Catalogue of Irregular Verbs translated by Mr. Fishlake, the list of these verbs in Lobeck's edition of Buttmann's Greek Grammar, and particularly to Carmichael's copious and excellent work on the same subject.[4] From these sources then, but principally from the Thesaurus, Pape, and Rost and Palm, has the editor derived his additions of common words to the Lexicon, but he has always verified the reference, and made the translation from the original Greek, and not from the Latin or German of these Lexicons, except in the case of a few later authors, as Philo Judaeus, the Geoponica, Oracula Sibyllina, Philostratus, Clemens of Alexandrea, and a portion of Oppian and Nicander.

[1] The editor was subsequently in a measure relieved of this laborious duty, v. Preface, p. xiv.

[2] Thirty-two Nos., A-Παραλ-, omitting certain portions.

[3] Dunbar's Lex. 1st edition, Edinb. 1840; the editor was not aware of a 2d edition having appeared until he saw it noticed in the Quart. Rev. p. 299; of this (2d ed.) he has not been able to make any use whatever.

[4] This work, which is very useful for the actual verbal forms, has been, as the editor learns, reprinted in this country, but in a mutilated condition, and without due credit being assigned to the author.

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The chief improvement (for such the editor believes it to be), however, will be seen at a glance to consist in the "insertion in alphabetical order of the Proper names occurring in the principal Greek authors." His own experience as a teacher had made him feel very sensibly the want of some such aid for the pupils under his charge; and, on communicating his intention, when requested to edit this Lexicon, to older and more experienced teachers, he was glad to find that their views in this respect coincided with his own. The Proper names are a portion of the Greek language, subject to similar laws of composition, derivation, and inflection to the other words of the language; frequently, too, they are the oldest[1] or only existing form of some regular Greek substantive, or adjective, the use of which in the common language may be found in some yet unedited production, and as such, are necessary to the full development of the language. This principle has long been admitted and acted upon in Latin Lexicography; it is taken as fully established by Freund in his recent copious and valuable Lexicon, and is adopted in the reissue of Passow's Greek Lexicon by Rost, Palm, and Kreussler. The propriety of introducing them into a Greek Lexicon is admitted, too, by Pape, who adopts, however, a different arrangement, which is, giving them in a separate form as an appendix to his other Lexicon; but a great objection to this mode is the difficulty, nay almost impossibility of determining what derivatives shall be assigned to the Common and what to the Proper portion, and the great inconvenience arising therefrom in the constant reference from one to the other. Besides it breaks up the connection between the two portions, which is exhibited when they follow in alphabetical order in the same volume. This difficulty has been felt by the Oxford editors, and they have had to act very arbitrarily in the admission or rejection of such words; while in their Lexicon the force of a derivative is frequently lost from the primitive proper name not being exhibited in the connection.

On this head, as on all others relating to Greek Lexicography, Passow's example and authority ought to be of great weight: he says,[2] "But we ought to speak here chiefly of the admission of Proper names, mytho-historical and geographical ..... As regards the admission of these, and their complete enumeration, I have expressed my reasons for this course in my work, Ueber Zweck und Anlage Griechischer Wörterb. (2), pag. 21, and I have strengthened these in my Greek Lexicon, first part, pag. xi, 4th edit. I now repeat them the less fully, because Hermann, Opusc. 2, p. 223, has expressed himself on this subject in the most peremptory manner. It is for this reason, that, as I agree fully with the principles, so do I wish to see them developed more consistently in the continuation of the work."—Further he says,[3] "Both geographical and historical names ought to be admitted, but there should not be given, as in Forcellini and Scheller, comprehensive geographical or mytho-historical information, for this lies entirely beyond the limits of a Lexicon; in this only the relation of the individual word to the language ought to be indicated. Of geographical words, therefore, nothing ought to be stated, further than whether the word indicate a country, a city, a river, a mountain, etc., and to what part of Greece it belongs, because the character of the race had an actual influence on the formation and the usage of the words. So of names of persons; whether they indicate a man or woman, a freeman or slave, of what Grecian tribe, and of what period ..... If any one now ask, what is gained for lexicography by this procedure, we answer, what is sought to be gained chiefly by a critical Lexicon, that one may survey the language in all its formations and creations." To these remarks of the illustrious lexicographer we subjoin the decisive words of Hermann:[4] "In our opinion these (proper names) are least of all to be neglected, not only on account of the forms which either they themselves, or else their derivatives, have most worthy of mention, but also because a large portion of these names are by far the earliest monuments of the ancient language of the Greeks."

The editor has gone somewhat beyond what Passow lays down for his own guidance, in his account of individuals (indicating here also the portion of Greece, etc., to which they belonged, and generally the occupation of each), and occasionally also of towns; commonly merely pointing out their situation, unless some derivative required a particular fact to be stated respecting them, in order to explain fully the allusion in the derivative, or else some peculiarity of form or quantity required further notice: sometimes, in

[1] Vide Ἀδάμας, Ἀγασθενής, Ἀγάστροφος, etc.

[2] Article de M. Passow sur la première livraison du Trésor de la langue grecque, inséré dans les Annales de critique littéraire de Berlin. (Nos. 89, 90, 91, de l'année 1831), prefixed by M. Didot to the 1st vol. fasc. 3d of the Paris Thesaurus, p. v.

[3] In the preface to his Greek Lexicon quoted above.

[4] In his "Censura novae editionis Thesauri Stephaniani" i. e. Valpy's London edition, reprinted in his Opuscula, vol. 2, pp. 217–251; the extract is on p. 223.

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the case of important places, the modern name has been added. For further particulars the student should consult a Classical Dictionary, as this is not designed to supersede the necessity of consulting such a work on all these points; but, while the student should refer to the Classical Dictionary for historical and geographical information, it does not render the insertion of the Greek forms in an ordinary Lexicon less necessary; for, apart from the reasons assigned above by Passow and Hermann, which require these to be included for a complete development of the language, the youthful student will not find elsewhere the information of which he constantly stands in need—the mode of inflection and the derivatives of such words. Dr. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, the one now chiefly in use in schools, though an excellent work, professes on the title-page to give an account merely of the *principal* names, and does not, as a general rule, add the Greek forms, while the new "Biographical and Mythological Dictionary," edited by Dr. Smith, of larger size and greater pretensions, though it admits the Greek form of *Greek* names after the Roman form, gives no clue to their inflection or composition; and it omits also several classes of words which are requisite for the full development of this portion of the language, namely, Greek forms of foreign names used by Greek writers, foreign words introduced into the Greek language;[1] as a general rule, patronymics, and gentile appellations, even from the earliest writers, and minor points of prosody,[2] correctly and properly enough, because this belongs to the province of Greek lexicography, and lies beyond the scope of a Classical Dictionary; besides, but a few numbers of this were published when the editor began his labours, and geographical articles are entirely excluded.

These are the grounds on which the editor has admitted the proper names into the body of the Lexicon—it is for others to decide whether correctly or not. He has endeavoured to give a pretty accurate account of those occurring in the early Epic and Lyric poets, historians, orators, and the Scenic poets; from later writers he has given a very copious list, but not completely; and in the whole of this portion of his work he desires to render the fullest acknowledgment to Pape's Lexicon.[3] This volume he has followed throughout, not slavishly, for it is liable to the same charge as the other portion of his work—erroneous references and typographical errors. Dr. Pape, though he has evidently gathered materials from all quarters most laboriously—in fact, as every page proves—appears, nevertheless, to have taken Crusius' Manual for his basis, and very frequently makes the same erroneous reference that that work contains, especially in Aristophanes, substituting one play for another, or referring merely to the author without quoting the passage. Crusius' work is one of considerable labour, and deserves praise for what it effected; but it is very faulty in references. In Pape's work, too, the references, in the case of all the Scenic poets and the Attic orators, are to different editions from those used by Messrs. Liddell and Scott; for the sake of uniformity of reference, and the convenience of those using this work, the editor has adapted them to the editions as quoted in the list of authors. This was a tedious, laborious, and time-consuming task, but one that was necessary, if the editor wished to discharge his duty aright. He has, besides, always verified the references to the earlier writers, and very frequently, but not always, to those of later date. In the correction and enlargement of this portion of the work, in addition to Pape's Lexicon, which (except in the case of Inscriptions and very late writers) he has incorporated almost entire, he has derived materials from Crusius' Wörterbuch der Eigennamen, Dr. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Dr. Smith's Biographical and Mythological Dictionary (of this only a few numbers were available), Davis's (?) Index to Herodotus (London, 1829), Müller's historical writings (with the maps in the English translation), Cramer's Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor (with maps), Kiepert's Atlas von Hellas (1es and 2es Heft), D'Anville's Atlas, the Ancient maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Bischoff and Möller's Wörterbuch der Geographie, Sickler's Handbuch der Alten Geographie, Uckert's and Forbiger's treatises on the same subject, Leake's Morea and Northern Greece, Ainsworth's "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand," Thirlwall's, Mitford's, Wachsmuth's, and Heeren's historical works, Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopädie, C. F. Hermann's Polit. Antiqq., Winer's Biblisches Real-Wörterbuch (2d ed. Leipzig, 1833); the notes and indexes to editions of classical authors, particularly the excellent and copious index to Groskurd's German translation of Strabo, comprising the 4th volume, and the indexes to Didot's "Bibliotheca Graeca," and other works referred to under separate articles.

[1] Vide Freund's Preface to his Latin Lexicon, p. xi, for his views on this subject.

[2] Compare on 1st page A'baris with 'Αβαρις in Gr. Lex.; 'Αγαθίας, etc.

[3] Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen; dritter Band des Handwörterbuchs der Griechischen Sprache.

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The editor has been thus particular in enumerating the sources from which he has drawn, from a desire of assigning full credit to all from whom he has taken, and because he feels deeply sensible of his own deficiencies in so vast a field as this, and of the necessity of having access to accurate sources of information to produce anything useful or valuable; and to those from whom he has drawn he is willing to attribute the full credit, if there be anything here stated more accurately or more fully than in works hitherto accessible to American students, satisfied, in this his first appearance before the public in his own name, if he has been the means of collecting into one body information from many different quarters for the benefit of those for whom his exertions have been chiefly employed. The editor, however, may be allowed to express the hope that, by industriously pursuing the course marked out for his future labours in this department—a course upon which he has already entered—he may hereafter be able to contribute his mite to the advancement of that branch of philology to which he expects to devote the best years of his life. Ample room is still left for generations yet to come in this department of learning: the Lyric poets require to be re-read carefully, Herodotus will admit of a re-perusal, and Hippocrates is yet to be studied; Euripides and Aristophanes have hitherto been neglected: a wide field for future labour is offered in the Attic orators: Xenophon of the early historians needs a careful reading; Plutarch and Lucian are far from being exhausted, having generally been examined only by indexes: and then before the adventurer lies the boundless expanse of later Greek, almost untouched; room enough here for many labourers to work without jostling.

One object of eager solicitude with the editor was to reproduce the labors of Messrs. Liddell and Scott in as accurate a form as possible. With this view he undertook to read the second proof of every page himself, which he did, with the exception of the portion mentioned on p. xiv. In many places there was an inconsistency in the accentuation, as *ἄγκυρα* and *ἀγκύρα*, *δᾶς* and *δᾰ̃ς*, *ἰδρώς* and *ἵδρως*, *δοίδυξ* and *δοῖδυξ*, *κλίμαξ* and *κλῖμαξ*, *πούς* and *ποῦς*, the compounds of *πρώρα*, etc.; how easy a matter it is, however, to overlook such minutiæ, may be perceived from the word *διέκπτωσις*, which appears to have escaped even German accuracy, and to have passed unnoticed in at least four different revisions; it is correctly printed in Passow's 3d edition, incorrectly *διέπτωσις* in his 4th, and so repeated in Rost and Palm's; adopted in this form by Messrs. Liddell and Scott, and unchanged in their 2d edition. In the accentuation of *ἀγμα* the editor has ventured to differ from all the Lexicons which he has consulted; they give *ἄγμα*: but the analogy of *πρᾶγμα* (*πέπρᾶγα*) requires *ἀγμα*, for the *α* in *ἄγνυμι* is long by nature, as *ἔᾶγα*, *ᾱ̓γη*, etc. The Oxford editors, in the 2d English edition, though they have greatly improved their work in general, have, in their desire to gain room, at the same time, injured it not a little by rejecting many words,[1] which stood in the first edition without authority; to some of these the American editor has filled up the references, while others stand as in the original work;[2] by rejecting, in many instances, the parts of compounds, which were given in the first edition from Passow, and which have been retained where occurring and filled up where wanting, in the American reprint; (they have given rather a singular appearance to their work by adopting at the conclusion Pape's plan of indicating the parts of compounds by a hyphen, while at the commencement they adhere to their former mode; this was unnecessary, and in the editor's opinion, is far from being an improvement, unless the parts of the compound be written after (except in the case of words compounded without change), for frequently Pape's hyphens give no more clue to the derivation than if they were not there at all, especially to younger students; the plan of the 2d edition of the abridgment is a very good one, and appears to the editor preferable to either of the others, *i. e.*, to use the hyphens and give also the component parts); by altering references which were correct in the 1st edition[3] (this seems rather to be the

[1] *ἀγαπητέος*, in Plat. Rep. 358 A; *βαθυγνώμων*, in Babr. 124, 5; *γεγωνητέον*, Pind. O. 2, 10; *ἐπικυλίω*, in Polyb. 3, 53, 4; *ἠρυγγίτης*, in Plut. 2, 558 E, &c., in other parts of the work.

[2] In reprinting this Lexicon the editor omitted nothing but what seemed wrong, or without any authority whatever; while he allowed those words that rested on the auth. of Gramm. or late writers to remain, even when no auth. was quoted: of these the English editors have omitted in their new edition a very large number, but the Am. editor did not feel himself at liberty to do so, partly from a wish to reproduce here everything that was not actually wrong, and partly from the belief that many of these words might be verified; and this has proved to be the case; he struck out *ἀβύρτακος*, *ἀγέω*, *ἀγίνω*, *ἀγροβώτης*, *ἀκάτειον*, **ἄλδω*, *ἀνατλάω*, *βασανιστήρ*, *βωτήρ*, *ἐξαλίζω*, *ἐπιτορπόω*; and all of these were omitted in 2d English edition, except *ἀβύρτακος*, *ἀγέω*, and **ἄλδω*: some forms were allowed to remain, and some were inserted, though not in use, from which to derive remote derivatives. Others may have been omitted not noted here.

[3] We have noticed many of these, under *κ* alone, *καθαίρω*, *καθάριος*, *κατασφώζω*, *κατερέειν*, *καίνυμαι*, *καιρός*, *κατά*, *κεφάλαιος*, *Κήρ*, *κόλχος*, *κυανώπης*, *κώπη*; so, *ἁλιζωος*, *ἄλιχνος*, *ἀμνημοσυνη*, *ἀν F*, *ἀνάπνευσις*, *ἀναῤῥιπίζω*, *ἀντικαταλλάσσω*, etc.: under *ἐπισσαι* and *ἐπιστολή* references corrected in addenda to 1st ed. stand uncorrected in 2d.

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result of hurried printing, for the 2d edition does not appear to be as accurately printed as the first); and finally, they have in one or two instances given wrong explanations of passages in 2d edition which were right in the 1st.[1] In the early part of the work, also, as before stated, the editors have not often corrected or completed references, except in the case of Aristotle, Polybius, and Lucian; in this part the editor has corrected a number of erroneous references, but very few considering the immense number of references in the volume, and from an actual perusal of the whole work, he can say, in justice to the editors and proof-reader, that the book is printed with great accuracy.

In regard to the use of particular terms and forms some changes have been made; chiefly to make the work conform to the text-books in use among us; as, restoring 'subjunctive' in place of 'conjunctive,' giving the lenis and aspirate to ρρ; inserting, as stated above, both forms of compound words; giving the tenses of verbs more fully, particularly the 1 perfect active, when resting on good authority, and adopting the usual form of appellation for the Greek divinities and heroes: here, a difficulty arose at the outset; the nomenclature appears to be in a transition state, the old method in England and this country still in a great measure maintaining its ground, the new and more accurate having completely established itself in Germany, and with the diffusion of German learning beginning to assert its claims in other lands. The Oxford editors have generally adopted the German mode, transplanting into their language the Greek forms, but not consistently, for they speak of Hephaestus and Vulcan, Ares and Mars, Asclepius and Aesculapius, and almost always use the form Hercules. It was a matter of debate with the editor whether to follow them throughout, or to make their articles and his own in accordance with what in this country is yet the almost universal practice. He felt reluctant to introduce so radical a change, especially since distinguished scholars were at variance on this point and unwilling apparently to lead the way: the editor would say with Mr. Leitch,[2] "Besides I felt that it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead, while those who are entitled to do so, although many of them admit the necessity of reform in this matter, have done so little toward introducing a better system." For these reasons the old system of nomenclature, which has become naturalized as it were in our poetry, history, and light literature, as well as our school manuals, has been for the present retained.

Before concluding the editor would publicly acknowledge his deep indebtedness to Professor Anthon for the generous interest he has manifested, and the valuable aid he has afforded in the republication of the present work. By his advice and encouragement, and with his promised assistance in difficulties, it was undertaken, for without these the editor would have shrunk from so laborious and responsible a task: the want of books of reference in a city like New-York, where there is no public library containing recent critical editions, and philological works in this department, is a serious obstacle to extensive research; while the editor's limited reading ill qualified him to revise a Lexicon intended for the whole body of Greek literature from its first development in the Homeric poems to its decline in the writers of the Eastern empire. Professor Anthon's valuable and extensive library, which, on this as on previous occasions, has been at the command of the editor, in a great measure supplied the former want, while in respect to the latter the editor hoped to find in that same distinguished scholar's varied and abundant stores of classic learning a cover for his own deficiencies. In every difficulty where aid was sought, that aid has been cheerfully and readily afforded; the Professor has never refused or been reluctant to give his time and attention, even to the neglect sometimes of his own editorial labors. This work, then, is offered to the public with more confidence than it would otherwise be, from the fact that many of the corrections and additions have been suggested, or approved of, by Professor Anthon. But while making this full acknowledgment for the assistance he has received, the editor would wish it to be understood that Professor Anthon is not in any respect responsible for the merits or defects, the corrections or blunders of the work; whatever decision may be passed upon it, whether it be received favorably or otherwise, the editor alone is to be held accountable for the additional matter: the materials furnished by Professor Anthon from his own reading have been used in the same way as those from other quarters, and incorporated with the editor's collections. For this same reason the attempt has been made to distinguish the additions and alterations from the original work, that the English editors may not be exposed to the chance of censure for what may be the fault of another.

The editor's acknowledgments are due also to G. W. Collord, Esq., an instructor in

[1] Under κιών, Pind. N. 3, 36, ἐκκαρπόομαι, etc.

[2] Preface to his translation of Müller's Mythology.

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the Grammar School of the College, for having relieved him of a portion of the heavy labour of proof-reading, viz., from the middle of E to Ἡμι, p. 627, and again from παρυφίστημι, p. 1129 to the end; this gentleman also aided the editor in re-reading and comparing the whole work (except the first 34 pages) with the 2d English edition. Mr. Collord's well known accuracy and practical acquaintance with the subject afford a guarantee that the book will be accurately printed.

The desire of the publishers to avoid any further delay in the publication of the work, and the long and tedious labour of revising the plate proofs, induce the editor to send it forth without a table of 'addenda et corrigenda,' for which he has collected some materials. Close application to the task through the whole summer, and more than half his scanty vacation of a single month, render it necessary to defer the preparation of this table till after the August vacation.

May this, his first appearance before the public, meet with a not too harsh reception; want of time and other occupations ought not of course to be pleaded as an apology for errors or inaccuracies, but they may serve to account sufficiently for no further additions having been made to the Common words, especially too when the editor's engagement only required him to insert the Proper names. Criticism, in a proper spirit and with the detection of error and the promotion of truth as its object, ought not to be objected to; but unfortunately it is too often the case at present to make literary criticism a vehicle for ill-natured, one-sided, and undeserved attacks, which have no other object in view than to gratify private enmity or personal pique. From public criticism, whether passing a favorable or unfavorable decision on his labours, if made in a spirit calculated to promote the cause of truth and sound learning, and from private communications, the editor will most gladly and thankfully avail himself of corrections or improvements for a future edition.

New-York, August 18*th*, 1846.

APPENDIX TO THE PREFACE.

Words to which additions or in which alterations have been made in the American edition, from p. 32 *to p.* 840, *exclusive of simple references, not designated by the editor's mark* †. *At the end of* K *and beginning of* Λ, *in some words where space allowed, the* † *was introduced, and this change will be made in the rest of the book where possible, in a future edition.*

Αἰάντειος
Αἴας
αἰγλη
Αἰγύπτιος
αἰδέομαι
αἰδοῖος
Αἰόνεύς
αἰθαλος
Αἰθήρ
Αἰθίσψ
αἰθροβάτης
αἰθνια
αἰκα
αἱμασία
αἱματόεις
αἱματορρόφος
αἱματόω
αἱμόω
Αἰνείας
αἴρω
αἴσα
Αἴσακος
αἰσθητήριον
Αἴσιμος
αἰσχροκερδή,
αἰσχρός
αἰσχρουργία
αἰσχύνη
αἰσχυντηλός
αἰτέω

αἰχμαλωσία
αἰχμάλωτος
αἰχμητής
αἰών
αἰώνιος
αἰωρέω
ἀκαιρος
Ἄκακος
ἀκαλανθίς
ἀκαμαντοχάομας
Ἀκάμας
ἄκαμπτος
ἀκατύπαυστος
ἀκατασήμαντος
ἄκατος
ἄκεντρος
ἀκέραιος
Ἀκεσίμβροτος
ἄκις
ἀκκίζομαι
ἀκλαγγί
ἀκλήϊστος
ἀκληρέω
ἀκλήρωτος
ἀκμάζω
ἀκμαίος
ἀκμή
ἀκμηνός
Ἄκμητος
Ἀκμόνιον

ἄκμων
ἄκνισσος
ἀκοή
ἀκουντιστικός
ἄκοπος
ἀκόρεστος
ἄκος
ἀκόσμητος
ἀκοσμος
ἀκουή
ἀκούω
ἀκρεῖος
ἄκραντος
ἀκριβοθήκη
Ἄκρις
ἀκροβαφής
ἀκροβόλος
ἀκροϐυστία
ἀκρόδρυα
ἀκρολόγος
ἀκρόμαλλος
ἀκροπόρος
ἀκροσφαλής
Ἀκταία
Ἀκταῖος
ἀκτή
Ἄκτιον
ἄκτιος
Ἄκτωρ
ἀκωκή

ἀλαλάζω
ἀλαλητός
ἀλαμπής
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Ἅλιος Α
Ἀλιρρόθιος
ἁλιτενής
ἀλιτῆμερος
ἀλιτρός
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ἀλλάσσω
ἄλλη
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ἀμβλίσκω
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ἀμειψις
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Ἄμυστις
ἀμφαίσσομαι
ἀμφαφάω
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ἀμφιθαλής
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ἀμφιτίθημι
ἀμφιτρέχω
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ἀμφιφορεύς
ἀμφιχαίνω
ἄμφοδος
ἀμφορίδιον
ἀμφότερος
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ἀνάβασις
ἀναβιβάζω
ἀναβλαστάνω
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ἀναβολεύς
ἀναβολή
ἀναβρόξειε
ἀναγγέλλω
ἀναγιγνώσκω
ἀναγκαστέον
ἀνάγκη
ἀνάγκυλος
ἀναγραφή
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ἀναγρύω
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ἀναδέχομαι
ἀναδέω
ἀνάδημα
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* In Eur. I. T. 31 γῆς should be joined with σῦ, and ἀνάσσω with dat. only.

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PREFACE.

We are at length able to put forth this Lexicon. It has cost us several years of labor, and that for the most part very heavy, because for the most part we had only spare hours to bestow. Events, of which it is needless to speak particularly, threatened more than once to break it off altogether.

However, we have at length finished it. And we send it forth in the hope that it may in some wise foster and keep alive the accurate study of the Greek Tongue; that tongue, which has been held one of the best instruments for training the young mind; that tongue, which as the organ of Poetry and Oratory is full of living force and fire, abounding in grace and sweetness, rich to overflowing, while for the uses of Philosophy it is a very model of clearness and precision; that tongue, in which some of the noblest works of man's genius lie enshrined—works, which may be seen reflected faintly in imitations and translations, but of which none can know the perfect beauty, but he who can read the words themselves, as well as their interpretation.

It will be proper, by way of Preface, to say something of the nature of our Work, of the sources from which we have drawn, and of what we ourselves have done.

But first it may be well to notice an objection that may be taken, at starting, to the notion of an *English* Lexicon of the Greek Tongue. It may be asked, whether such a Lexicon should not be in *Latin*, as in the old times; whether the other is not an unworthy condescension to the indolence of the age.

In answer, we would draw a distinction between an English *Lexicon* and English *Notes* to Classical Authors. We hold that Critical Notes on these Authors will always be best in the Latin Tongue. No other will be found so brief, clear, and easy of remembrance; no other has the advantage of technical terms and phrases which all Scholars have agreed to use; no other will be so readily understood by Readers of all countries and all ages. But though this is our opinion in regard to Critical Notes, it by no means follows that we should hold the same in regard to Lexicography. The chief business of Lexicography is one, to interpret words; of Criticism another, to unravel the idioms and intricacies of language. The Latin Tongue may be the best organ for the latter work, yet very unequal to the due execution of the former. And quite unequal it is. For just as impossible is it to render the richness, boldness, freedom, and variety of Greek by Latin words, as it is to give any adequate conceptions of Milton or Shakspere by French translations. Yet French is, confessedly, the language of Mathematics. So Latin is the language of Classical Criticism. But we hold it feeble and defective for purposes of Lexicography. And when we add to this the fact, that in richness at least and freedom (though certainly not in beauty or exactness) our own language is not unworthy to compare with the Greek, we conclude confidently, that the best Lexicon an Englishman can use to read Greek with, will be in English. A Frenchman may have reason for using a Greek-Latin Lexicon; an Englishman can have none.

Nor is this a mere opinion of our own. A Greek-English Lexicon has been demanded often and by high authorities;[1] has been undertaken more than once by able scholars; and several Lexicons of this kind have been published.

[1] As by Bp. Blomfield (Quarterly Review, vol. 22, p. 348), whose Glossaries to Aeschylus show how well he understood the office of a Lexicographer. (We have thought it needless to refer *specially* to these.) A work of the kind was undertaken by the Bishop's brother, Mr. E. V. Blomfield, whose early death left many fair promises unperformed; also by Dr. Nicoll, late Hebrew Professor in this University; and by others. See further an able Article in the Quart. Review (vol. 51, p. 144 foll.), written, we believe, by Mr. Fishlake, the Translator of Buttmann's Lexilogus and Catalogue of Irregular Verbs. In the two articles just quoted will be found an amusing History of Greek Lexicography nearly down to the present time.

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It might be expected that we should here take such notice of these Lexicons as to justify our adding another to the list. We could easily do so. But at this time and in this place we decline the task; partly because it is an invidious one, and might be attributed to other motives than a desire of serving the cause of Truth and good Scholarship; partly because to do it thoroughly would require a considerable space and much minute detail—more perhaps than could justly be allowed within the compass of a Preface. We therefore pass over this subject here and now; merely remarking that, if in the most popular of these Lexicons now abroad, there are found resemblances to ours (as no doubt there will be, here and there, especially in the Homeric words), the reason hereof is that we have both been indebted to Passow—though the Author of the Lexicon we allude to has made slow and scanty acknowledgment of the amount of *his* debt. We proceed to speak of our own.

In the Title-page, our Work is said to be "based on the German Work of FRANCIS PASSOW." We cannot too fully express our obligations to this excellent book, without which ours never would have been attempted. But before doing so, we will lay a short account of it before our Readers; and for this purpose we must begin with Schneider's still earlier Work.

The Third and last Edition of SCHNEIDER's Greek-German Lexicon[1] appeared in 1819; and immediately became the Book of common use throughout Germany. It contains a vast mass of learning, though a great deal of it is out of the way, and of very little use to the general Student. Schneider was a great Naturalist, was the Editor of Aristotle's History of Animals, of Theophrastus, of Nicander, of Oppian; and this his peculiar taste shows itself a little too much in a Lexicon of limited size; while he too much neglects the usages peculiar to Homer and the earlier writers, and gives little account of the Construction of words. Moreover he has paid slight regard to clearness of arrangement, and made small attempt to trace the connection of different significations.[2]

After this, the work of Greek-German Lexicography fell into the hands of PASSOW in the following manner.[3] An abridgment (Handwörterbuch) of Schneider's work had been published by Riemer under Schneider's own direction. Some four or five years before Schneider's 3d Edition had appeared, Francis Passow, a favorite Pupil of Jacobs and Hermann, was appointed Professor at Breslau.[4] He had already written a Treatise containing his views of what a Greek Lexicon should be;[5] and in course of time it came to Schneider's ears, that Passow had supplied the prosodiacal marks and references in a copy of Riemer's Book. Schneider then pressed him to prepare a new Edition of this Abridgment—merely (as Passow thought[6]) for the purpose of getting the prosody supplied. Passow complied, but undertook the work in a very different sense from this. He began by claiming full powers of alteration, and then set to work in earnest. In 1819, the same year that Schneider's last edition was published, appeared also the First Part of Passow's Work:[7] what he proposed to himself will be best given in his own words. Thus then he writes to his old Preceptor, F. Jacobs, on the publication of the First Part:[8] "It would be worth a great deal to me, to hear your judgment on the Plan of my Lexicon, especially on the manner in which I have given the first place to the Homeric senses, and then to those of Hesiod; my purpose being to go on in regular historical order, and thus to arrive at something like completeness. These Homeric and Hesiodic Articles I have worked up with real diligence, trusting wholly to myself; and here I hope nothing will be found wanting, that can properly be required in a Lexicon. All the rest has been put together from Schneider's materials (often raw enough), with my own notes, marginal and interlinear; and this part will be found more or less perfect, according to the measure of Schneider's exactness, and my own carefulness. In the Conjunctions, however, Particles, and Prepositions, I have found it necessary to go below Homer, and beyond Schneider. If I live for a Second Edition,

[1] Griechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch beym Lesen der griechischen profanen Scribenten zu gebrauchen. Ausgearbeitet von Johann Gottlob Schneider, Professor und Oberbibliothekar zu Breslau. Leipsig, 1819, 4°, 2 vols. An Appendix (Supplement-Band) followed in 1821, 4°.

[2] See further the very useful Article (by Mr. Fishlake) quoted above, p. 147, sqq.

[3] We learn this from a letter to F. Jacobs, dated Breslau, August 10, 1819. See Franz Passow's Leben u. Briefe. Breslau, 1839, 8°.

[4] In 1815, being in his twenty-ninth year. He was born Sept. 20, 1786.

[5] Ueber Zweck, Anlage und Ergänzung griech. Wörterbücher. Berlin, 1812, gr. 8°.

[6] See the Letter referred to above.

[7] J. G. Schneider's Handwörterbuch, etc., nach der dritten Ausgabe des grossen griechisch-deutschen Wörterbuch, mit besondrer Berücksicht des homerischen u. hesiod. Sprachgebrauches, u. mit genauer Angabe der Sylbenlängen ausgearbeitet. Leipsig, 2 vols. small 4°. It was finished in 1823.

[8] In the same Letter.

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the old Lyric and Elegiac Poets, with the Prose of Herodotus and Hippocrates, shall be worked into the text on the same principles; in a Third, the Attic Poets; and then, the Attic Prose. In this way I hope gradually to come nearer to my ideal of a good Lexicon, and to bring organic connection into the thing of shreds and patches which we now have." These views, which may be found more fully stated in his Preface,[1] he did not live to see fully realized. The second and third Editions followed so quickly, that he had not time to make any thorough improvement.[2] But in the fourth[3] he carried on his plan so far as to have worked into the Text (though not completely) the phraseology of the earliest post-Homeric Poets, as also that of Herodotus. And the Work, thus remodelled, he considered so completely his own child, that he dropped the name of Schneider from the Title-page. Soon after the publication of this, his own Lexicon, his health began to fail. He died on the 11th of March, 1833, in his forty-seventh year, leaving the work which he had so well begun for others to bring to an end.

This is what we proposed to ourselves, viz. to carry on what Passow had begun. We perceive that others are doing the same in Germany.[4]

We at first thought of a *translation* of Passow's Work, with additions. But a little experience showed us that this would not be sufficient. Passow indeed had done all that was necessary for Homer and Hesiod, so that his Work has become a regular authority in Germany for the old Epic Greek.[5] But he had done nothing farther *completely*. For though in the Fourth Edition he professes to have done for Herodotus the same as for Homer, this is not quite the case. He had done little more than use Schweighäuser's Lexicon—which is an excellent book, and leaves little of the *peculiar* phraseology of Herodotus unnoticed, but is very far indeed from being a complete vocabulary of the author.[6] One of us, accordingly, undertook to read Herodotus carefully through, adding what was lacking to the margin of his Schweighäuser. The other did much the same for Thucydides. And between us, we have gone through the Fragments of the early Poets, Lyric, Elegiac, etc., which were not in the Poëtae Minores of Gaisford; as well as those of the early Historic and Philosophic Writers; and those of the Attic, Tragic, and Comic Poets, which were dispersed through Athenæus, Stobæus, etc. We have referred to the latter as collected by Meineke, so far as his collection was published when we began printing. But besides all our own reading and collections, we have made unfailing use of the best Lexicons and Indexes of the great Attic writers, Wellauer's of Æschylus,[7] Ellendt's of Sophocles, Beck's of Euripides, Caravella's of Aristophanes, Ast's of Plato, Sturz's of Xenophon, with Reiske's and Mitchell's of the Attic orators. The reader will see by this that we have thrown our chief strength on the phraseology of the Attic writers. We have also sedulously consulted Böckh's Index to Pindar; and for Hippocrates, who ought to be closely joined

[1] P. xxvii, sqq. (Ed. 4.)

[2] Published in 1825 and 1827. [3] Published in 1831.

[4] A Lexicon professedly based on Passow's was begun in 1836 (Leipsig, 8°.) by Pinzger, and continued by Seiler and Jacobitz. We have only seen the first Three Numbers. Works of more promise have been begun, one by Rost and Palm (Handwörterbuch d. griech. Sprache, begründet von Franz Passow. Leipsig, roy. 8°.); the other by F. Pape, (Braunschweig, roy. 8°.) Of these the former half has appeared. Of course we have not been able to make any use of them.

[5] For instance, Nitzsch, in the Preface to his excellent Commentary on the Odyssey (p. v), says, that on Lexicographical points he shall expect his Readers to refer to Passow; nor shall he touch on such questions, but when he differs from him. And all late German critical works are full of references to Passow's Lexicon.

[6] For instance the Reader will in vain look for *ἐλασσόω*, *ἔλεγχος*, *ἔλεγχω -χομαι*, *ἐλευθέριος*, *ἐλευθερίη*, *ἐλευθερόω*, *ἐλευθέρωσις*, *ἐλιγμός* (or *εἰλιγμός*)—(all omitted in one page of Schweighäuser)—in Passow:* so he will miss *ἐπαναγκάζω*, *ἐπανάστασις*, *ἐπαναχωρέω*, *ἐπάνω*, *ἐπαπονίζομαι*, *ἐπειπεῖν*, *ἐπειςέρχομαι*, *ἐπεξευρίσκω*, etc. The latter part of Passow is fuller than the former: after (about) *σύν*, he inserts many Herodotean words not in Schweighäuser. Here too he corrects the false references, which he seldom does in earlier parts of his work.

[7] Mr. Linwood's came too late for us to be able to make any use of it. (†It has been used in the American edition, and in the 2d English edition.†)

* †This is a strange oversight on the part of the Oxford editors, and the more surprising that it has been allowed to stand uncorrected in the 2d edition: the statement made in their note is too general, and does great injustice to the laborious and accurate Passow; the editors can merely mean that Passow has not given the Herodotean significations of these words, or that he has omitted the references to Hdt., for the words themselves are all in his Lexicon, except *ἐλέγχομαι*, and *ἐπαπονίζομαι*, which two also are not given in the Oxford Lexicon (the ref. under *ἐλέγχω* to Hdt. are for that form): in the former case the statement is erroneous, inasmuch as the Hdt. signfs. are given by Passow to all these words, as they stand in the Oxford Lexicon, except not so fully to *ἐπάνω*, *ἐπειςέρχομαι*, and *ἐλευθερόω* in pass.; if the latter be their meaning, then the statement is incorrect also, for *ἐπαναγκάζω* and *ἐπεξευρίσκω* have in Passow a reference to Hdt.; while with regard to the very first word quoted, *ἐλασσόω*, no reference is made to Hdt. in either Lexicon, but the Oxford editors have based theirs on Passow's, adopting even the erroneous reference at the end to *ἡσσόω*.

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with Herodotus, we have used Foësius' Œconomia, with the references in the Index of the Oxford Scapula. But we want a good critical revision of this Author to make his text of authority in elucidating the Ionic dialect. After the Attic writers, Greek undergoes a great change; which begins to appear strongly about the time of Alexander. Aristotle's language strikes us at once as something quite different from that of his master Plato, though the change of styles cannot be measured quite chronologically; as, for instance, Demosthenes was contemporary with Aristotle; yet his style is the purest Attic. Here, as in painting, architecture, etc., there are transition periods—the old partly surviving, the new just appearing. But the change is complete in Polybius, with the later Historic Writers, and Plutarch. We have therefore not been anxious to amass *authorities* from these authors, though we have endeavored to collect their *peculiar* words and phrases.[1] For Aristotle, we have used Sylburg's Indexes, and those in the Oxford editions of the Rhetoric and Ethics; for Theophrastus, Schneider's Index; for Polybius (of course), Schweighäuser's Lexicon; for Plutarch, Wyttenbach's Index. Attic phraseology revives more or less in Lucian; but for that reason most of his phrases have earlier examples, though in some of his works (as the Verae Historiae, Tragopodagra, Lexiphanes, etc.) many new or rare words occur. We have taken them from Geel's Index to the Edition of Hemsterhuis and Reiz. But in these, and writers of a like stamp, we have seldom been careful to add the *special* reference, being usually content with giving *the name* of the author.[2] Another class of writers belongs to Alexandrea. We have not neglected these. The reader will find the Greek of Theocritus pretty fully handled; and he will not turn in vain to seek the unusual words introduced by the learned Epic school of that city, Callimachus, Apollonius, etc., or by that wholesale coiner Lycophron. We have also been careful to notice such words as occur first, or in any unusual sense in the Alexandrean version of the Old Testament, and in the New Testament. We must not omit to mention, that in the first part, viz. from B to K inclusive, we have been saved much labor, and have very much enriched our Lexicon, by consulting Hase and Dindorf's New Edition of Stephani Thesaurus. We only wish we could have had their assistance for the whole.

We think it should be particularly noticed, that *all passages quoted have been specially verified on the Proof Sheets, and the references uniformly made to the same Edition.*[3] We can thus at least (barring human accidents) insure correctness of quotation; so that those who doubt our authority may really be able to satisfy themselves. And here let us make full acknowledgment, and give our best thanks to George Marshall, M.A., Student of Christ Church, who has relieved us of the heaviest part of this most laborious and irksome task. We will guarantee his accuracy at the hazard of our own.

Such is a brief sketch of *what* we have done. It remains to say something on the manner, *how* we have attempted to do it.

Our Plan has been that marked out and begun by Passow, viz. *to make each Article a History of the usage of the word referred to.* That is, we have always sought to give the earliest authority for its use first. Then, if no change was introduced by later writers, we have left it with that early authority alone—adding, however, whether it continued in general use or no, and taking care to specify, whether it was common to Prose and Poetry, or confined to one only. In most cases the word will tell its own story: the passages quoted will themselves say whether it continued in use, and whether it was used or no both in Poetry and Prose; for there are few words that do not change their significations more or less in the downward course of Time, and few therefore that do not need many references. It will be understood that deviations from the strict Historical order must occur. Homer sometimes uses a word in a metaphorical sense only, the literal sense of which first occurs (perhaps) in Plato. In such instances, of course, we give the literal and actual sense the preference.[4] The old Epic part we have left nearly, as we found it, in the hands of Passow. Some few errors we have corrected (but there were not many); and we have simplified Passow's account of the Homeric usages; for he was too fond of refining, and making distinctions of *signification*, which depended wholly on the *context*. But we have never been anxious to alter for altering's sake. All post-Homeric words have been remodelled, and those

[1] (†This applies only to the 1st ed.; they have been quoted at length in the 2d.†)

[2] (†*Vide* foreg. note.†)

[3] The only exceptions are in the case of single references to a few German Works, which we could not obtain, and which we have allowed to stand as in Passow's Text. We must add Wolf's Leptines, in which the references are made to the old Edition. We ought to have altered these, but have not. (†This change has been made in a great measure in the American edition, and in the 2d English, but not completely.†)

[4] See some good remarks on this principle in Mr. Fishlake's Article above quoted, p. 172.

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of Attic stamp mostly re-written. We should here except the articles on the Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Particles, which Passow had (from the first) wrought out with true German diligence. Our work here has been chiefly to compress, and simplify; often referring to Grammatical Works, for matter that comes more properly into their sphere than into that of Lexicography. Many will think we might have well carried this pruning system further; and we believe so too. Statements on points of Criticism will be found supported by reference to the critical writers of chief authority; and here we have endeavored to refer to those whose works are most within reach of English Readers.

We think then that we have the same right to call our Book, A Lexicon, etc., "*based* on the Work of Passow," that he had to eject the name of Schneider altogether from his Title-page. Our object is not to claim undue honor, but to give as accurate a Title to the Work as we can.

In the *Arrangement*, it will be found, that the Grammatical Forms come first. Then the Root, primary or secondary, inclosed in curved brackets ( ); except when it is necessary to speak at length on the Derivation, which will then be found at the end of the article. Then the Interpretation of the word, with examples, etc. Lastly, remarks on the Prosody, when necessary, inclosed in square brackets [ ]. This also we have borrowed from Passow; though he did not observe the first part very strictly; for his Grammatical Forms are often at the end, or mixed up with the Interpretation.

All irregular, with some not obviously regular, Tenses will be found in their own alphabetical place, with reference to the Verb they belong to. Epic, as well as Doric, Aeolic, and other dialectic forms may be similarly found; with reference to the Attic form under which (generally) they are discussed.

The Tenses of Compound Verbs will be found under the Simple forms, except when the Compound Verb itself has anything peculiar.

Adverbs must be sought at the end of their Adjectives.

In *Etymology* we have departed widely from Passow. He had adopted a modification of Hemsterhuis' system, referring all words to imaginary primitive Verbs, and inserting these Verbs in their alphabetical places. We have dismissed most of these, retaining such only as are actually implied in some extant tense of the Verb or some Derivative, as for instance, ΘΕ΄Ω is implied in *θήσω* (the fut. of *τίθημι*), ΕΩ in *ἥσω* (of *ἵημι*), ΓΕ΄ΝΩ in *γέγονα*, *γόνος*, and so forth. Otherwise we have recognized the Root in the simplest forms of the Verb (usually the aor. 2) or Derivatives. For instance, we do not refer *λαμβάνω* to the imaginary ΛΑ΄Ω, but to the Root ΛΑΒ–, *β* being clearly part of the Root, as is shown by the aor. 2, by *λαβή*, by *λαύω* (i. e. *λάϝω*), etc. The extant Roots, or the Forms nearest them, we have printed in capitals. Words not extant are marked by asterisks. Lastly, we have introduced a little Comparative Etymology, by quoting kindred Roots from Sanscrit, and other of the great family of Indo-European Tongues. Of course we have not at all done this completely. We have only endeavored to call attention to the subject; to stimulate curiosity, rather than satisfy it. In this department we are chiefly indebted to Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen* auf dem Gebiete der Indo-Germanischen Sprachen (Lemgo 1833—1836), 2 vols. 8vo.

In the *Translations* of the Greek terms, we have been anxious to use genuine Saxon-English words, rather than their Latin equivalents.

Articles of *Archeology* have been in all cases re-written, with especial attention to the law-phrases of the Orators. We have endeavored here to give a summary of all essentials, referring for details to other Books. We might have been content to refer, once for all, to the Dictionary of Antiquities, lately completed under the direction of Dr. Smith; but this very useful Book was not nearly finished when we went to press.

Many may be surprised to find details of *Mythology* under some words, as *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ζεύς*, etc. These are retained from Passow, though curtailed. If the Dictionary of Mythology and Biography, lately begun under Dr. Smith's direction, had been finished, we might probably have cancelled them altogether.

Some *Proper Names* will be found. Passow had inserted all the Homeric and Hesiodic names. We have left such only as had in themselves some force and significance, or presented anything remarkable in their grammatical forms.[1]

In all these last mentioned cases it is difficult to draw a line between what is essential to general Lexicography and what is not. We have done this to the best of our judgment, and if the line waves more or less, we must shelter ourselves under the plea that it could hardly be otherwise.

[1] See for example, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἡρακλῆς*.

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We subjoin an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors* quoted, together with a note of the Edition used, to which (as above stated) we have been careful to make *uniform* reference. The date of each Author's "floruit" is added in the margin; and by comparing this with the short summary of the chief Epochs of Greek Literature prefixed to the Catalogue, it will be easy to determine the time of a word's first usage, and of its subsequent changes of signification. It will be understood, however, that the age of a word does not wholly depend on that of its Author. For, first, many Greek books have been lost; secondly, a word, of Attic stamp, first occurring in Lucian, or later imitators of Attic Greek, may be considered as actually older than those found in the vernacular writers of the Alexandrean age. Further, the Language changed differently in different places at the same time; as in the cases of Demosthenes and Aristotle (noticed above, p. xx), whom we have been compelled to place in different Epochs. And at the same place, as Athens, there were naturally two parties, one clinging to old usages, the other fond of what was new. The Greek of Thucydides and Lysias may be compared in illustration of this remark. We may add, that though the term "flourished" is vague, it is yet the only one available, if we wish to observe the influence of any particular Writer on Language and Literature. We may seem to have been capricious in assigning some of the Dates; but it has been done, always, by comparing such notices as have come to us respecting the author in question, and that chiefly by the aid of Mr. Fynes Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, for the period which that work embraces.

Before concluding, we beg to thank all Friends who have assisted us by advice or information. We must also make full acknowledgments to the Delegates of the University Press for the readiness with which they received our Work. And especially we must express our gratitude to the Dean of Christ Church for the kindness he has shown us, and the interest he has taken in the progress of our Book.

We now dismiss our Book with feelings of thankfulness that we have had health and strength to bring it to a close. We know well how far it is from what it might be, from what we ourselves could imagine it to be. But we hope that by pains and accuracy we have at least laid a good foundation; and we shall be ready to profit by any criticisms that may be made upon it, whether public or private. For the present we shall be content if it shall in any sort serve that end of which we spoke in the outset; if, that is, it shall tend to cherish or improve the accurate study of the classical writers of Greece. We cannot look for much more. For the Writer of Dictionaries, says Johnson, in *his* Preface, has been "considered not the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the path, through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress." His labors have been compared to "those of the anvil and the mine;" or even worse—

condendaque Lexica mandat
Damnatis, poenam pro poenis omnibus unam.

But our own great English Lexicographer, who with his gloomy mind delighted to heap reproaches upon himself, has himself also removed much of that reproach by the noble work which will carry his name wherever the English tongue is spoken. And we at least are well pleased to think that, if our book prove useful, it has been our lot to follow, however humbly, in the same career of usefulness that he chose for his own.

[*July*, 1843.]

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I. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ERAS IN GREEK LITERATURE.

I. The early Epic Period, comprising the Iliad and Odyssey, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.

II. From about 800 to 530 A. C., in which Literature chiefly flourished in Asia Minor and the Islands: the Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic Poets.

III. From 530 to 510, A C., the Age of Pisistratus, etc.; the beginning of Tragedy at Athens: early Historians.

IV. From 510 to 470, A. C., the Age of τὰ Περσικά, in which the Great Tragic Poets began to exhibit, Simonides and Pindar brought Lyric Poetry to perfection.

V. From 470 to 431. A. C., the Age of Athenian Supremacy: perfection of Tragedy: regular Prose, Ionic of Herodotus and Hippocrates, Attic (probably) of Antipho.

VI. From 431 to 403, A. C., the Age of the Peloponnesian War: perfection of the Old Comedy: best Old Attic Prose in Pericles' Speeches, Thucydides, etc.

VII. From 403 to about 336, the Age of Spartan and Theban Supremacy, and of Philip: Middle Comedy: Attic Prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon: perfection of Oratory, Demosthenes, etc.

VIII. From about 336 to the Roman Times: (1) Macedonian Age: Prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus: New Comedy. (2) Alexandrean Age; later Epic and Elegiac writers, Callimachus, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, etc., learned Poets, Critics, etc.

IX. Roman Age: Epigrammatic Poets, Hellenic Prose of Polybius, etc.; Alexandrean Prose of Philo, etc. Grammarians. Then the revived Atticism of Lucian, the Sophists, etc.

II. LIST OF AUTHORS, WITH THE EDITIONS REFERRED TO.

N. B. *As to the use of this List, see the Remarks toward the End of the Preface.*

	Floruit circa A. C.	Floruit circa P. C.
Achaeus, Tragicus	447	—
Achilles Tatius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Jacobs	—	450?
Acusilaus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	500	—
Aeliani { Hist. Naturalis. Ed. Jacobs. / Variae Historiae. Ed. Tauchnitz. }	—	120
Aeschines, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 3; quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	346	—
Aeschylus, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf (Date of first prize)	484	—
†Aesopicae Fabulae. Ed. De Furia†	. . ?	
Agatho, Tragicus	416	—
Alcaeus, Lyricus. Ed. Matthiä	610	—
——— Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragmenta 2, p. 824	388	—
Alciphron, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Wagner	—	200?
Alcman, Lyricus. Ed. Welcker	650	—
Alexis, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 382	356	—
Alexander, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 553	350?	—
†Alexander Aetolus. Ed. Capellmann†	280	
Amipsias, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 701	423	—
Amphis, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 301	350	—
Anacreon, Lyricus. { His *true* Fragments collected by Bergk. / Spurious Poems, *Anacreontica*. Ed. Fischer }	559	—
Ananius, Iambographus. At the end of Welcker's Hipponax	540?	—
Anaxagoras, Philosophus. Ed. Schaubach	470	—
Anaxandrides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 161	376	—
Anaxilas, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 341	340	—
Anaxippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 459	303	—
Andocides, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Att., v. 1; quoted like Aeschines. (His imprisonment)	415	—
Antidotus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 328	350	—
Antimachus, Elegiacus. Ed. Schellenberg	405	—
Antipater Sidonius. In Brunck's Analecta	127	—
——— Thessalonicensis. In Brunck's Analecta	—	50
Antiphanes, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 3	388	
Antipho, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 1; quoted like Aeschines	440	—
Antoninus, M., Philosophus. Ed. Gataker	—	160
Antoninus Liberalis	—	150?
Apollodorus (tres, Comici Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, pp. 438, 440, 450	330 / 260	
——— Mythologus. Ed. Heyne	140	—
Apollonius Dyscolus, Grammaticus. (De Constructione, Ed. Bekker. De Conjunct. et Adverb. in Bekker's Anecdota, vol. 2. De Pronom., in Wolf's Musaeum Antiquitatis. Historiae Commentitiae, Ed. Meursius	—	140
——— Rhodius, Epicus. Ed. Wellauer	194	—
——— Sophista; Lexicon Homericum. Ed. Tollius	—	20
Apollophanes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 879	407	—
Appianus, Historicus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	140
Araros, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 273	375	—
Aratus, Poëta physicus. Ed. Bekker	272	—

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Arcadius, Grammaticus. Ed. Barker	—	200?
Archedicus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 435	302	—
Archilochus, Iambographus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	690	—
Archippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 715	415	—
Aretaeus, Medicus	—	70
Aristaenetus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Boissonade	—	350
Aristagoras, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 761	410	—
Aristarchus, Grammaticus	150	—
Aristias, Tragicus	450	—
Aristides, Rhetor. Ed. Dindorf	—	150
Aristomenes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 730	425	—
Aristonymus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 698	420	—
Aristophanes, Comicus (Vet.) Ed. Dindorf (The Δαιταλεῖς)	427	—
Aristopho, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 356	350?	—
Aristoteles, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker, Oxon.	356	—
Arrianus, Historicus† { Anabasis Alexandri. Ed. Krüger / Indica. Ed. Schmieder }	—	134
Asius, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	700	—
Astydamas, Tragicus	398	—
Athenaeus. Ed. Dindorf	—	200?
Athenio, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 557	350?	—
Autocrates, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 891	390	—
Axionicus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 530	340	—
Babrius, Fabularum Scriptor. Ed. Boissonade †and Lewis†	..?	—
Bacchylides, Lyricus. Ed. Neue	472	—
Bato, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 499	260	—
Bion, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	272	—
Callias, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 735	424	—
Callicrates, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 536	350?	—
Callimachus, Epicus. Ed. Ernesti	256	—
Callinus, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	730	—
Callippus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 561	..?	—
Cantharus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 835	420	—
Cephisodorus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 883	402	—
Chaeremon, Tragicus	380	—
Chariclides, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 556	..?	—
Charon, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Hecataeus and Xanthus)	504	—
Chionides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 5	487	—
Choerilus, Epicus. Ed. Näke	440	—
Choerilus, Tragicus	480	—
Chrysippus, Philosophus	230	—
Clearchus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 562	..?	—
Clemens Alexandrinus, Ecclesiasticus, et Philosophus. Ed. Potter	—	190
Coluthus, Epicus. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	500?
Corinna, Lyrica	500	—
Crates, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 233	450	—
Cratinus, Major, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1, p. 15	454	—
——— Minor, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 374	350	—
Critias, Elegiacus et Tragicus. Ed. Bach.	411	—
Crito, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 537	..?	—
Crobylus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 565	335	—
Ctesias, Historicus. Ed. Bähr	398	—
Damoxenus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 529	345?	—
Demades, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	326	—
Demetrius, (duo, Comici). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. { (Vet.) 2, p. 876 / (Nov.) 4, p. 539 }	400	—
	299	—
Demetrius Phalerĕus, Rhetor	325	—
†Democritus, Philosophus. Ed. Mullach. (Birth)	460	—
Demonicus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 570	..?	—
Demosthenes, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici; by Reiske's pages (First public speech)	355	—
Dexicrates, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 571	..?	—
Dicaearchus, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	320	—
Dinarchus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	336	—
Dinolochus, Comicus Doricus	487	—
Dio Cassius, Historicus	—	194
Diocles, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 838	470	—
Diodorus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 543	354	—
——— (Siculus), Historicus. Ed. Wesseling	59	—
Diogenes Laërtius. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	210
Dionysius, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 547	350	—
——— Halicarnassensis, Historicus, et Criticus. Ed. Reiske	7	—
——— Periegetes. Ed. Bernhardy	1	—
Diophantus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1, p. 492	..?	—
Dioscorides, Physicus. Ed. Sprengel	—	60
Dioxippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 541	..?	—
Diphilus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 375	320	—
Draco Stratonicensis, Grammaticus. Ed. Hermann	—	150?
Dromo, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 540	350?	—
Ecphantides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 12	460	—
Empedocles, Poeta philosophicus. Ed. Sturz	444	—
Ephippus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 322	368	—
Ephorus, Historicus	340	—
Epicharmus, Comicus Syracusanus. Ed. Polman-Krusemann	500	—
Epicrates, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 365	376	—
Epictetus, Philosophus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	90

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Epicurus, Philosophus	310	—
Epigenes, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 537	378	—
Epilycus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 887	394	—
Epinicus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 505	270?	—
Eratosthenes	230	—
Erinna, Lyrica. In Brunck's Analecta Graeca	610?	—
Eriphus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 556	350?	—
Etymologicum Magnum. Ed. Sylburg: quoted by the pages of the first Ed.	—	1050?
Euangelus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 572	..?	—
Eubulides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke s Com. Fragm. 3, p. 559	..?	—
Eubulus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 203	375	—
Eudoxus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 508	..?	—
Euenus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	450	—
Eunapius	—	400
Eunicus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 856	394	—
Euphorion. Ed. Meineke	235	—
Euphro, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 486	280	—
Eupolis, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 426	429	—
Euripides, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf (Date of first prize)	441	—
†Eusebius, Historicus. Ed. Heinichen	—	300
Eustathius, Grammaticus. Ed. Romana	—	1160
Euthycles, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 890	400?	—
Galenus, Medicus	—	164
Geoponica. Ed. Niclas	—	920?
Gorgias, Sophista	459	—
Gregorius Corinthius, Grammaticus. Ed. Koen et Schäfer	—	1150?
Harpocratio, Lexicographus	—	350?
Hecataeus, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Xanthus and Charon)	520	—
Hegemon, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 743	413	—
Hegesippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 479	300	—
Heliodorus. Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Mitscherlisch	—	390
Hellanicus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	450	—
Heniochus. Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 560	350?	—
Hephaestio, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	160
Heraclides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 565	348	—
†———, Ponticus. Ed. Tauchnitz	360?	—
Heraclitus, Philosophus	503	—
Hermesianax, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	290?	—
Hermippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 380	432	—
Herodianus, Historicus	—	230
———, Grammaticus. In Dindorf's Gramm. Graeci	—	160
Herodotus, Historicus. Ed. Gaisford (At Thurii)	443	—
Hesiodus, Epicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Graeci	..?	—
Hesychius, Lexicographus. Ed. Alberti	—	..?
Hieronymus Rhodius	250	—
Hipparchus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 431	320	—
Hippocrates. Medicus. Ed. Foësius	430	—
Hipponax, Iambographus. Ed. Welcker	546	—
Homerus, Epicus. Ed. Wolf	..?	—
Hyperides, Orator	335	—
Iamblichus, Pythagoreus	—	310
Ibycus, Lyricus. Ed. Schneidewin	560	—
Ion, Tragicus	451	—
Josephus, Historicus	—	70
†———, Genesius or Byzantinus. Ed. Lachmann	—	950
Isaeus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 3; quoted like Aeschines	364	—
Isocrates, Orator. Ibid., vol. 2; by Coray's pages (Date of Panegyric, a. aet. 56)	380	—
Ister, Historicus. Ed. Siebelis	236	—
Laon, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 574	..?	—
Lasus, Dithyrambicus	503	—
Leonidas Alexandrinus. In Brunck's Analecta	—	60
——— Tarentinus. In Brunck's Analecta	280	—
Leuco, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 749	423	—
Libanius, Sophista	—	350
Longinus, Rhetor	—	267
Longus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Schäfer	—	..?
Lucianus. Ed. Hemsterhuis et Reiz	—	160
Lycophron, Iambographus (Alexandrinus). Ed. Bachmann	259?	—
Lycurgus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	337	—
Lynceus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 433	300	—
Lysias, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, v. 1 (Date of Exile)	404	—
Lysippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 744	434	—
LXX, *i. e.* the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament	274?	—
Macho, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 496	230	—
Magnes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 9	460	—
Maximus Tyrius	200	—
Melanippides, Dithyrambicus	520	—
Meleager, Elegiacus. In Brunck's Analecta	95	—
Menander, Comicus (Nov.) Ed. Meineke; also in the Com. Fragm. 4, p. 69	321	—
———, Rhetor. Ed. Heeren	—	290?
Metagenes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 751	410	—
Mimnermus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	630	—
Mnesimachus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 567	..?	—
Moeris, Grammaticus. Ed. Pierson	—	..?
Moschus, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	154	—

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Musaeus	—	..?
Myrtilus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meinek e's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 418	430	—
†Naumachius. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	—	..?
Nausicrates, Comicus (Med.?) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 575	350?	—
Nicander, Poëta physicus. Ed. Schneider	182	
Nicochares, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 842	388	—
Nicoläus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 579	..?	—
———, Damascenus, Historicus	36	—
Nicomachus, Comicus (Nov.?) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 583, (cf. 1, p. 77)	..?	—
Nicophon, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 848	388	—
Nicostratus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 278, (cf. 1, p. 77)	240?	—
Nonnus, Epicus. †Ed. Graefet	—	580?
Ophelio, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 380	370	—
Oppianus, Poëta physicus. Ed. Schneider	—	204
Oracula Sibyllina	—	..?
Orphica. Ed. Hermann	—	..?
Panyasis, Epicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	489	—
Parmenides, Poëta philosophicus	503	—
†Paroemiographi Graeci. Ed. Gaisford	—	..?
Parthenius, Scriptor Eroticus	63	—
Paulus Silentiarius	—	530
Pausanias, Geographus. Ed. Bekker	—	160
Phanocles, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	280?	—
Pherecrates, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 252	436	—
Pherecydes, Minor, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	480	—
Philemon, Comicus (Nov.) Ed. Meineke: also in Com. Fragm. 4, p. 3	330	—
——— Minor, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 68	300?	—
Philetaerus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 292	250	—
Philetas, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	300	—
Philippides, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 467	335	—
Philiscus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 579	380	—
Philiscus, Historicus	363	—
Philo, Judaeus. Ed. Mangey	—	42
Philonides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 421	430	—
Philostephanus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 589	..?	—
Philostrati duo, Sophistae. Ed. Olearius.	—	210
	—	220
Philoxenus, Dithyrambicus. (v. Meineke Com. Fragm. v. 3, p. 635 sqq.)	398	—
Philyllius, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 857	394	—
Phocylides, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores, Gr.	544	—
Photius, Lexicographus, etc. Edd. Porson and Bekker	—	850
Phrynichus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 580	429	—
———, Tragicus	511	—
———, Grammaticus. Ed. Lobeck	—	180
Pindarus, Lyricus. Quoted by Heyne's lines, in the right margin of Böckh. Dissen., etc.; the Fragments from Böckh's Edition	490	—
Plato, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm, 2, p. 615	428	—
——, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker; quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	395	—
Plotinus	—	250
Plutarchus, Philosophus. Ed. Xylandri	—	110
Poliochus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 589	..?	—
Pollux, Archaeologus. Ed. Hemsterhuis	—	180
Polybius, Historicus. Ed. Schweighäuser (Date of Exile)	167	—
Polyidus, Dithyrambicus	398	—
Polyzelus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 867	402	—
Porphyrius	—	270
Posidippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 513	280	—
Pratinas, Tragicus	499	—
Praxilla, Lyrica	..?	—
Proclus	—	450
Quintus Smyrnaeus (or Calaber), Epicus	—	..?
Rhianus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	222	—
Sannyrio, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 872	407	—
Sappho, Lyrica. Ed. Neue	610	—
Scymnus, Poëtae Geographicus. In Hudson's Geogr. Minores	90	—
Sextus Empiricus, Philosophus. Ed. Fabricius	—	190
Simonides of Amorgus. His poem *de Mulieribus* as No. 230 in Gaisford's Fragments of Simonides	404	—
——— of Ceos. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	525	—
Solon, Elegiacus	604	—
Sophilus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 581	350?	—
Sophocles, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf (Date of first prize)	468	—
Sophron, Mimographus. In the Museum Criticum Cantab.	450	—
Sosicrates, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 591	..?	—
Sosipater, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 482	290?	—
Sotades, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 585	..?	—
Stephanus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 544	332	—
——— Byzantinus, Geographus. Ed. Westermann	—	400?
Stesichorus, Lyricus. Ed. Kleine	610	—
Stobaeus, { Florilegium. Ed. Gaisford; quoted by Gesner's pages	—	500
{ Eclogae. Ed. Heeren		
Strabo; quoted by Casaubon's pages	30	—
Strattis, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 763	407	—
Suidas, Lexicographus. Ed. Gaisford	—	..?
Susario, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 3	560	—
Synesius	—	410

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Teleclides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 361	440	—
Telesilla, Lyrica	510	—
Telestes, Dithyrambicus	401	—
Themistius	—	360
Theocritus, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Graeci	272	—
Theognetus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 549	..?	—
Theognis, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	540	—
Theophilus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 626	330	—
Theophrastus { Physica. Ed. Schneider / Characteres. Ed. Casaubon	322	—
Theopompus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 792	390	—
——, Historicus	338	—
Thomas Magister, Grammaticus. Ed. Oudendorp	—	1300
Thucydides, Historicus. Ed. Bekker (Date of Exile)	423	—
Thugenides, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 593	..?	—
Timaeus, Grammaticus. Ed. Ruhnkenius	—	..?
Timocles, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 590	350	—
Timocreon, Lyricus	471	—
Timon, Sillographus	279	—
Timostratus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 595	..?	—
Timotheus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 589	350?	—
Timotheus, Dithyrambicus	398	—
Tryphiodorus, Epicus. Ed. Wernicke	—	..?
Tyrtaeus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	680	—
Xanthus, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer with Hecataeus and Charon	463	
Xenarchus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 614	350	—
Xeno, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 596	..?	—
Xenocrates, Medicus	—	30
Xenophanes, Poeta Philosophicus. †In Bergk's Poëtae Lyrici Graeci†	538	—
Xenophon, Historicus, etc. Ed. Schneider (Date of Anabasis)	401	—
Xenophon Ephesius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Locella	—	300?
Zeno (Eleaticus), Philosophus	464	—
—— (Cittieus), Philosophus	279	—
Zonaras, Lexicographus	—	..?

III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N. B. *The names of those Authors only are here given which are liable to be mistaken: the rest will easily be made out from the foregoing list.*

A. B.=Anecdota Bekkeri
A. Br., or Anal. Br. = Analecta Brunckii
A. P.=Anthologia Palatina
A. Sax.=Anglo Saxon
absol.=absolute, absolutely
acc.=accusative
acc. to =according to
act., Act.=active
Acusil.=Acusilaus
Adj.=adjective
Adv.=adverb
Ael.=Aelianus
Aeol.=Aeolice
Aesch.=Aeschylus
Aeschin.=Aeschines
afterwds.=afterwards
Alcm.=Alcman
Alex.=Alexis
Alexandr. or *sometimes* Alex. =Alexandrean
Amips.=Amipsias
Amm. *or* Ammon.=Ammonius
Anacr.=Anacreon's true Fragments
Anacreont.=Anacreontica (spurious)
Anan.=Ananius
Ant. Sid.=Antipater of Sidon
Ant. Thess.=Antipater of Thessalonica
Antn.=Anthologia
Antig.=Antigonus
Antim.=Antimachus
Antiph.=Antiphanes
M. Anton.=Marcus Antoninus
aor.=aorist
ap.=apud (quoted in)
Ap. Dysc.=Apollonius Dyscolus
Ap. Lex. Hom.=Apollonii Lexicon Homericum
Ap. Rh.=Apollonius Rhodius
Apollod.=Apollodorus
App.=Appianus
Ar.=Aristophanes
Arat.=Aratus
Arcad.=Arcadius
Archil.=Archilochus
Aret. *or* Aretae.=Aretaeus
Arist.=Aristoteles
Aristaen.=Aristaenetus
Aristid.=Aristides
Arr.=Arrianus
Astyd.=Astydamas
Ath. *or* Athen.=Athenaeus
Att.=Attice, in Attic Greek
Att. Process=Attischer Process, by Meier and Schömann (Halle 1824)
augm.=augment
Babr.=Babrius
Bast Ep. Cr.=Bast's Epistola Critica
Batr.=Batrachomyomachia
Bekk.=Bekker
Bentl. Phal.=Bentley on Phalaris
Blomf.=Blomfield
Böckh Inscr. *or* C. I.=Böckhii Corpus Inscriptionum
Böckh P. E.=Böckh's Public Economy of Athens
Boeot.=Boeotice, in the Boeot. dialect
Br.=Brunck
Buttm. Ausf. Gr.=Buttmann's Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre. —†ed. Lob.=Lobeck's edition.
Buttm. Catal. = Buttmann's Catalogue of irregular verbs
Buttm. Dem. Mid. = Buttmann on Demosthenes' Midias
Buttm. Lexil.=Buttmann's Lexilogus
c.=cum (with)
c. gen. pers., etc.=cum genitivo personae, etc.
Call.=Callimachus
Callix.=Callixenus
cf.=confer, conferatur
Clem. Al.=Clemens Alexandrinus
collat.=collateral
Com.=Comic, in the language of the Comic writers

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Comp. *or* Compar.=Comparative
compd.=compound
compos.=composition
conj.=conjecture
Conjunct.=conjunction
contr.=contracted, contraction
copul.=copulative
Ctes.=Ctesias
dat.=dative
Dem.=Demosthenes
Dem. Phal.=Demetrius Phalerēus
Demad.=Demades
Dep.=Deponent Verb

By this is meant a Verb of passive or middle form with active signification. A Dep. med. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of middle form. A Dep. pass. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of passive form.

deriv.=derived, derivation, derivative
Desiderat.=desiderative
Dict. Antiqq.=Dictionary of Antiquities (ed. Anthon. N. Y. 1843)
Dim.=diminutive
Dind.=Dindorf (W. and L.)
Dio C.=Dio Cassius
Diod. for Diod. S.=Diodorus Siculus
Dion. H.=Dionysius Halicarnassensis
Dion. P.=Dionysius Periegetes
Diosc.=Dioscorides
Diphil.=Diphilus (Comicus)
Diph. Siphn.=Diphilus Siphnius
dissyll.=dissyllable
Döderl.=Döderlein
Donalds. N. Crat.=Donaldson's New Cratylus
Dor.=Dorice, in Doric Greek
downwds.=downwards
dub., dub. l.=dubious, dubia lectio
e. g.=exempli gratia
E. Gud.=Etymologicum Gudianum
E. M.=Etymologicum Magnum
Eccl.=Ecclesiastical
Ecphant.=Ecphantides
Elmsl.=Elmsley
elsewh.=elsewhere
enclit.=enclitic
Ep.=Epice, in the Epic dialect
Ep. Ad. *or* Adesp.=Epigrammata adespota (in Brunck's Anal.)
Ep. Hom.=Epigrammata Homerica
Epich.=Epicharmus
Epict.=Epictetus.
epith.=epithet
equiv.=equivalent
Erf.=Erfurdt
esp.=especially
euphon.=euphonic
etc.=et cetera
Eur.=Euripides
Eust.=Eustathius
exclam.=exclamation
f. *or* fut.=future
f. l.=falsa lectio
fem.=feminine
fin.=sub fine
foreg.=foregoing
Fr.=Fragment
freq.=frequent, frequently
Frequent.=Frequentative Verb
fut.=future
Gaisf.=Gaisford
Gal. *or* Galen.=Galenus
gen. *or* genit.=genitive
†genl. or in genl.=generally, or in general
Geop.=Geoponica
Göttl.=Göttling
Gr. Gr.=Greek Grammar
Greg. Cor.=Gregorius Corinthius
H. Hom.=Hymni Homerici
Harp.=Harpocratio
Hdn.=Herodianus
Hdt.=Herodotus
Hecat.=Hecataeus
Heind.=Heindorf
Heliod.=Heliodorus
Hemst.=Hemsterhuis (on Lucian, *and* Aristophanis Plutus)
Herm.=Hermann, Godfrey
Herm. Pol. Ant.=Hermann's (C. F.) Political Antiquities
Hermes., Hermesian.=Hermesianax
Hephaest.=Hephaestio
Hes.=Hesiodus
Hescyh.=Hesychius
heterocl.=heteroclite
heterog.=heterogeneous
Hipp.=Hippocrates (*but* Eur. Hipp.=Euripidis Hippolytus)
Hippon.=Hipponax
Hom.=Homerus
Homer.=Homeric
Hussey, W. and M.=Hussey's Ancient Weights and Measures
i. e.=id est
Iamb.=Iamblichus
ib. *or* ibid.=ibidem
Ibyc.=Ibycus
ICt.=Jurisconsulti
Id.=Idem.
Il.=Iliad
imperat.=imperative
imperf. *or* impf.=imperfect
impers.=impersonal
ind. *or* indic.=indicative
indecl.=indeclinable
indef.=indefinite
inf.=infinitive
Inscr.=Inscription
insep.=inseparable
Interpp.=Interpretes
intr. *or* intrans.=intransitive
Ion.=Ionic
irreg.=irregular
Isae.=Isaeus
Isocr.=Isocrates
Jac. A. P.=Jacobs (F.) on the Anthologia Palatina
Jac. Anth.=Jacobs (F.) on Brunck's Anthologia
Jac. Ach. Tat.=Jacobs (F.) on Achilles Tatius, etc.
Joseph.=Josephus
†Joseph. Gen., or Byz.=Josephus Genesius, or Byzantinus
Kühn.=Kühner
l.=lege
l. c., ll. cc., ad l.=loco citato, locis citatis; ad locum
Laced.=Lacedaemonian
Lat.=Latin
leg.=legendum
lengthd.=lengthened
Leon. Al.=Leonidas Alexandrinus
Leon. Tar.=Leonidas Tarentinus
†Lesch.=Lesches†
Lob. Aj.=Lobeck on Sophoclis Ajax
Lob. Phryn.=Lobeck on Phrynichus
Lob. Paral.=Lobeck's Paralipomena Grammatica
†Lob. Path.=Lobeck's Pathologia Sermonis Graeci
Long.=Longus
Longin.=Longinus
Luc.=Lucianus
LXX.=The Septuagint
Lyc.=Lycophron
Lys.=Lysias (*but* Ar. Lys.=Aristophanis Lysistrata)
masc.=masculine
math.=mathematical
Math. Vett.=Mathematici Veteres
Mid.=middle
Medic.=in medical writers
Mel.=Meleager. (*But* Schäf. Mel.=Schäfer's Meletemata Critica.)
Menand.=Menander
metaph.=metaphorice
metaplast.=metaplastice
metath.=metathesis
metri grat.=metri gratiâ
Moer.=Moeris
Mosch.=Moschus
Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst=Müller's (K. O.) Archäologie der Kunst
Müll. Proleg. z. Myth.=Müller's Prolegomenen zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie
Mus. Crit.=Museum Criticum
n. pr.=nomen proprium
N. T.=New Testament
negat.=negativum
neut.=neuter
Nic.=Nicander
Nicoch.=Nicochares
Nicoph.=Nicophon
nom.=nominative
Od.=Odyssey
Oenom. ap. Eus.=Oenomaüs apud Eusebium
oft.=often
Opp.=Oppianus
opp. to=opposed to
opt. *or* optat.=optative
Opusc.=Opuscula
Or. Sib.=Oracula Sibyllina
orat. obliq.=oratio obliqua
Oratt.=Oratores Attici
orig.=originally
Orph.=Orphica
oxyt.=oxytone
parox.=paroxytone
part.=participle
pass.=passive
Paus.=Pausanias
pecul.=peculiar
perf. *or* pf.=perfect
perh.=perhaps
perispom.=perispomenon
Phryn.=Phrynichus
Piers. Moer.=Pierson on Moeris
pl. *or* plur.=plural
Plat.=Plato (philosophus)
Plat. (Com.)=Plato (Comicus)
plqpf.=plusquamperfectum
plur.=plural
Plut.=Plutarchus. (But Ar. Plut.=Aristophanis Plutus)
poet.=poetice
Poll.=Pollux
Polyb.=Polybius
Pors.=Porson
post-Hom.=post-Homeric
Pott Et. Forsch.=Pott's Etymologische Forschungen
Prep.=Preposition
pres.=present
prob.=probably
proparox.=proparoxytone
properisp.=properispomenon
Q. Sm.=Quintus Smyrnaeus
q. v.=quod vide
radic.=radical
regul.=regular, regularly
Rhet.=Rhetorical
Ruhnk. Ep. Cr.=Ruhnkenii Epistola Critica, appended to his Ed. of the Homeric hymn to Ceres
Ruhnk. Tim.=Ruhnkenius ad Timaei Lexicon Platonicum
Salmas. in Solin.=Salmasius in Solinum (Ed. 1689)
Sanscr.=Sanscrit
†sc.=scilicet
Schäf. Dion. Comp.=Schäfer on Dionysius de Compositione
Schäf. Mel.=Schäfer's Meletemata Critica, appended to the former work
Schneid.=Schneider
Schol.=Scholium, Scholiastes
Schweigh. *or* Schw.=Schweighäuser
Scol. Gr.=Scolia Graeca (by Ilgen)
shortd.=shortened
signf.=signification
Simon.=Simonides (of Ceos)

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Simon. Amorg. = Simonides (of Amorgus)
sing. = singular
Slav. = Slavonic
Sopat. = Sopater
Soph. = Sophocles
sq. *or* sqq. = sequens, sequentia, †sequentes
Stallb. Plat. = Stallbaum on Plato
Steph. Byz. = Stephanus Byzantinus
Steph. Thes. = Stephani (H.) Thesaurus Linguae Graecae
Stesich. = Stesichorus
Stob. = Stobaei Florilegium
Stob. Ecl. = Stobaei Eclogae
strengthd. = strengthened
†s. v. = sub voce
sub. = subaudi
†subj. = subjunctive
Subst. = Substantive
Suid. = Suidas
Sup. *or* Superl. = Superlative
susp., susp. l., = suspected, suspecta lectio
syll. = syllable
synon. = synonymous
Telecl. = Teleclides
Th. M. = Thomas Magister
Theopomp. (Com.) *or* (Hist.) = Theopompus (Comicus) *or* (Historicus)
Thirlw. Hist. Gr. = Bp. Thirlwall's History of Greece
Thuc. = Thucydides
Tim. = Timaeus
Trag. = Tragic
trans. = transitive
Tryph. = Tryphiodorus
trisyll. = trisyllable
Tyrt. = Tyrtaeus
v. = vide: *also* voce *or* vocem
v. l. = varia lectio
Valck. Adon. = Valcknär on Theocritus Adoniazusae (Idyll. 15)
Valck. Diatr. = Valcknär's Diatribe, appended to his Hippolytus
Valck. Hipp. = Valcknär on Euripidis Hippolytus
Valck. Phoen. = Valcknär on Euripidis Phoenissae
verb. adj. = verbal adjective
voc. = voce, vocem
vocat. = vocative
usu. = usually
wd. = word (only in the earlier part)
Welcker Syll. Ep. = Welcker's Sylloge Epigrammatum
Wess. *or* Wessel. = Wesseling
wh. = which (only in the earlier part)
Wolf Anal. = Wolf's Analekten (Berlin 1816–1820)
Wolf Mus. = Wolf's Museum
†wr. = written
Wytt. (*or* Wyttenb.) Ep. Cr. = Wyttenbach's Epistola Critica, appended to his Notes on Juliani Laus Constantini (ed. Schäfer)
Wytt. (*or* Wyttenb.) Plut. = Wyttenbach on Plutarch
Xen. = Xenophon
Xen. Eph. = Xenophon Ephesius
Zon. = Zonaras

IV. SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal *or* equivalent to, the same as.

( ) Between these brackets stand the Etymological remarks; either immediately after the *Word* to be explained, or (if they run to any length) at the end of the *Article*.

Words in *Capital Letters* are Roots or presumed Roots.

[ ] Between these brackets stand the Prosodiacal remarks, at the end of the *Article*.

c. acc. *cognato*, is applied where the accusative is of the same or cognate signification with the Verb, as, *ὑβριν ὑβρίζειν, ἰέναι ὁδόν*, etc.

Tenses "*from*" a Verb are those of which the pres. contains the Root. Tenses "*of*" a Verb, those of which the Root is different from the present: e. g. *θρέξω* is future *from τρέχω*, but *δραμοῦμαι of* it.

When a word is compounded without any change or inflexion of the simple, this latter is omitted; e. g., in *τρίπα λαι* we do not insert (*πάλαι*). †In the Am. edition the parts of the compound have been given in full.

* This denotes a word not found in actual use.

† * * * * † These marks are used to indicate the additions of the Am. editor, as explained in Preface.

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A.

Α, α, ἄλφα, τό, indecl., first letter of the Gr. Alphabet: hence as Numeral, α΄=εἷς and πρῶτος, but ,α=1000.

Changes of α in the dialects:—I. Ion., ᾱ into η, as, σοφίη νεηνίης πράσσω ἀήρ, into σοφίη νεηνίης πρήσσω ἠήρ, Greg. Cor. Dial. Ion. 1, 10, 45: but ᾱ very rarely into η, as τεσσαράκοντα into τεσσερήκοντα.—II. Dor., ᾱ in the verbal termin. ᾱτο (contr. for ἀετο) becomes η, as, ἐκνυζῆτο, Koen Greg. p. 265.—III. Aeol. and Dor., ᾱ in masc. and fem. termin. of part. aor. 1 becomes αι, as, ὀλέσαις ὑπαντιάξαισα, Koen Greg. p. 210, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1, 79:—sometimes also in adjs. in ας, as μέλας τάλας.—2. Ion. also in some compds. α becomes αι, as, Θηβαιγενής ἰθαιγενής for Θηβαγενής ἰθαγενής, Koen Greg. p. 294.—3. sometimes also ᾱ becomes αι, as in the termin. of the prep. διαί, παραί:—cf. ἀετός, ἀεί.—IV. Ion. α into ε, as, βάραθρον ἄρσην into βέρεθρον ἔρσην: esp. in verbal termin. ἀω, as, ὀρέω, φοιτέω for ὀράω φοιτάω.—V. Aeol. and Dor., ᾱ sometimes into ο, as, στροτός ὄνω ὀνεχώρησεν for στρατός ἄνω ἀνεχώρησεν, Koen Greg. p. 455, 600, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 9.—VI. on the interchange of α and ω, v. sub ω.

α-, as insep. prefix in compos.—I. α στερητικόν, *alpha privativum*, expressing *want* or *absence*, like Lat. *in-*, Engl. *un-*, as, σοφός, wise, ἄσοφος, *un*wise. Sometimes it implies blame, as ἀβουλία,=δυσβουλία, *ill*-counsel, ἀπρόςωπος, *ill*-faced, ugly, Bast. Greg. p. 893:—strictly a hyperbole, *counsel that is no counsel*, i. e. bad, *a face no better than none*, i. e. ugly. This α may precede a vowel, as, ἄεκων ἀελπτος, †and sometimes forms a contraction with the following vowel when ε, as ἄκων, ἀργός†, yet before a vowel ἀν- is more common, v. sub ἀν-. It answers to the adv. ἄνευ, and so adjs. formed with it oft. take a gen., as, ἀλαμπὲς ἠλίου, ἄνατος κακῶν,=ἄνευ λάμψεως ἡλίου, ἄνευ ἄτης κακῶν, esp. in Trag., Schäf. Mel. p. 137. †This α does not admit of composition with verbs; those verbs in which it is found are to be regarded as derived from adjectives, etc., Scalig. ap. Lob. Phryn. p. 266†.

II. α ἀθροιστικόν, *alpha copulativum*, expressing union or participation, as, ἀκοιτις ἄλοχος ἀδελφός ἀκόλουθος, cf. Koen Greg. p. 344: †it also expresses *equality*, *likeness*, as ἀτάλαντος, and *assemblage* or *collection* in one place, as ἅπαντες, ἀθρόος; v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 380, 8; Jelf § 335, 2, δ†. It answers to the adv. ἅμα, and may be again traced in ὁμοι-, ὁ-, as, ὁμοῖος ὁπάτριος ὁγάστριος. Akin to it seems

III. α ἐπιτατικόν, *alpha intensivum*, strengthening the force of compds., and said to answer to the adv. ἄγαν, *very*. The use of this α has been most unduly extended by the old Gramm.; many words quoted as examples seem to be inventions of their own, as, ἄγονος ἀγύμναστος for πολύγονος πολυγύμναστος, Valck. Adon. p. 214; some words have been referred to this α which belong to α *privative*, as, ἀδάκρυτος ἀθέσφατος ἄξυλος, etc. (v. sub vocc.); and in those which remain, as, ἄσκιος ἀτενὴς ἀσπερχὲς ἀσκελές, etc., it may well be asked whether the α be any more than a modification of α *copulat.*, just as the Sanscrit *sa-*, which belongs to the same root as ἅμα, *simul*, and therefore is strictly *copulative*, has also an *intensive* force; v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 380 D, and more at length Döderlein de α intensivo (Erlangen 1830).

IV. α *euphonicum*, in Ion. and Att., is used merely to soften the pronunciation, mostly before two consonants, as, ἀβληχρός ἀσπαίρω ἀσταφίς ἀστεροπή for βληχρός σπαίρω σταφίς στεροπή: yet sometimes before one, esp. μ, as, ἀμείρομαι for μείρομαι, Coray ἄτακτα 2, p. 1. [α is short in all these cases, except by position: yet α is used long in the adjs. ἀθάνατος, ἀκάματος by Ep. Poets, to admit them into the hexam.: so also in ἀπάλαμος in Hes., cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 73. This license is also used, sparingly, by the Trag., Pors. Med. 139, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

Ἄ, ἀ, exclamations used singly or repeated, to express various strong emotions, as our *ah!* does pain, and *ha!* surprise.

Ἀ ἄ or ἀ, ἀ, to express laughter, like our *ha ha*, Eur. Cycl. 157, Ar., etc.

Ἀ, Dor. for artic. ἡ:—ἄ, Dor. for relat. pron. ἥ:—ᾷ, Dor. for ᾗ, dat. from ὅς.

Ἀάατος, ον, (α priv., ἀάω) *not to be hurt, inviolable*, epith. of Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, because the gods swore their most binding oaths thereby, Il. 14, 271: but, ἀεθλος ἀάατος, a contest *which cannot be overturned, decisive*, Od. 21, 91; 22, 5:—Buttm., Lexil. s. v. p. 4, takes the word in both usages to mean *what ought not to be lightly hurt* or *slighted*, †and so as applied to a contest, *honourable, distinguished*; besides these passages the word occurs only† in Ap. Rh. 2, 77, κάρτος ἀάατον, *invincible* strength. [ᾱᾱ- in Il., ᾰᾰ- in Od., and Ap. Rh.]

Ἀάβακτος, ον, Lacon. for foreg., =ἀβλαβής, cf. Buttm. Lexil. †sub ἀάατος, p. 5.

Ἀᾱγής, ές, (α priv., ἀγνυμι) *unbroken, not to be broken, hard, strong*, Od. 11, 575, and in late Ep. [The first α short in Od., but long in †Ap. Rh. 3, 1251 and† Q. Sm. 6, 596.]

Ἀάζω, f. -σω, (ἄω) *to breathe through the mouth, breathe out*, Arist. Probl. 34, 7. (Hence ἀασμός, ἀσθμα. Of the same root with αὔω, ἀὐτμός, ἀτμός, as also ἄζω, ἀζαίνω.)

Ἄανθα, ἡ, a kind of *earring*, Alcman 96, Ar. Fr. 567.

Ἀάπλετος, ον, lengthd. poet. for ἄπλετος, Q. Sm. 1, 675.

Ἄαπτος, ον, (α priv., ἅπτομαι) *not to be touched, unapproachable*, of strong arms, χεῖρες ἄαπτοι, which no foe dare cope with, Hom. (mostly in Il., as 1, 567). Hes. Op. 147: †in Opp. κῆτος ἀ., Hal. 5, 629.

Ἀάς, Boeot. for ἠώς, †Hesych.

†Ἄασα, contd. ἀσα, 1 aor. act. from ἀάω, q. v.

Ἀασιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, and ἀασίφρων, ον, in Gramm. for ἀεσιφρ-.

Ἀασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀάζω) *a breathing out*, Arist. Probl. 34, 7.

Ἀάσπετος, ον, lengthd. poet. for ἄσπετος, Q. Sm. †3, 673.

Ἀάσχετος, ον, lengthd. poet. for ἄσχετος, Il. †5, 892.

†Ἄᾶται, 3 sing. pres. pass. of *ἄω, *to satiate*, c. fut. signf., v. Göttl. Hes. Sc. 101.

†Ἄᾶται, 3 sing. pres. mid. from ἀάω, q. v.

†Ἀᾶτος, ον, *hurtful, destructive*, ὕβρις, Ap. Rh. 1, 459; v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 5 (v. ἀάατος 9), who accents it ἀατός, and considers it the verbal adj. of ἀάω in act. signf. [ᾱ-]

Ἄᾱτος, ον, contr. ἄτος, (ἀω, ἄσαι) *insatiate*, c. gen., ἄατος πολέμοιο, Hes. Th. 714, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. †p. 2, and p. 27, n. 2.† [ᾰ]

Ἀᾱτος, ον, in Q. Sm. 1, 217, prob. =ἄητος.

Ἀᾰ΄Ω, an old Ep. verb, used almost solely in aor. act. ἄασα, contr. ἆσα, mid. ἀασάμην, contr. ἀσάμην, †3 sing. ἄσατο, Il. 19, 95†, and pass. ἀάσθην: the pres. occurs only in 3 sing. of mid., ἀᾶται—all in Hom. Strictly *to hurt, damage*, but mostly *to hurt the understanding* †(with or without φρένας)†, *mislead, distract*, of the effects of wine, sleep, divine judgments, etc., ἀασάν με ἕταροι κακοὶ καὶ ὕπνος, Od. 10, 68; ἀσέ με δαίμονος ἄλσα καὶ ὕπνος, Od. 11, 61, cf. 21, 296.—So in mid., Ἄτη ἣ πάντας ἀᾶται, Ate who *makes* all *go wrong*, Il. 19, 91, 129; Ζῆν' ἀσατο (sc. Ἄτη), Ib. 95.—But the mid. and pass. usu. have an intr. signf., *to go astray, go wrong, err, sin, do foolishly*, ἀασθείς (with and without φρεσί), one that hath erred or sinned, Hom.; ἀασάμην, *I went wrong, did foolishly*, Il.; also, ἀάσατο θυμῷ, Il. 11, 340.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀᾶσαι, p. 6 sqq. [αα- vary in quantity †according to the requirement of the verse†: Homer has them thus,—ᾰᾶσας, †Il. 8, 237†, ἄᾶσεν, †Od. 21, 296†, ᾰᾶσᾰν, †Od. 10, 68†, ἀᾶσᾰμην, †Il. 9, 116; ᾰᾶσᾰτο, Il. 11, 340; ἀσᾶτο, Il. 19, 95†; ᾰᾶσᾰτο, †Il. 9, 537†; ᾰασθην, †Il. 19, 136, but, in H. Hom. Cer. 247, also ᾰασθη†, v. Spitzn. Pros. § 52, 2, n. 5.]

Ἀάω, †incorrectly assumed as a lengthd. form of *ἄω in order to form the pres. pass. ἄᾶται (q. v.), v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀντιᾶν 1, p. 142 and note.

†Ἄβα, ης, ἡ, *Aba*, daughter of Zenophanes, ruled in Olbe, Strab. p. 672.

Ἀβαθής, ές, (α priv., βάθος) *not deep, shallow*, †τραύματα, Galen, πλάτος†, Sext. Emp. †p. 314.

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†Ἄβἄθρος, ον, (α priv., βάθρον) *without base* or *foundation*, Pisid. de Op. M. 119.

†Ἄβᾶ, Dor. for ἤβη; on ἄβαι v. sub ἡβός.

†Ἄβαι or Ἄβαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Abae*, a city of Phocis, on the Cephisus, with an oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 1, 46; Soph. O. T. 899: hence adj. Ἀβαῖος, *of Abae*.

†Ἀβακαινῖνος, η, ον, *of Abacaenum*, *Abacaenian*, Diod. S.; etc., from Ἀβακαῖνον, τό, a town of Sicily.

Ἀβακέω, (ἄβαξ, adj.) *to be speechless, be at a loss*, in Od. 4, 249 †*to say nothing* respecting one, i. e. *to be ignorant* or *unsuspicious* of, absol.†, opp. to ἀναγνῶναι.

Ἀβᾱκής, ές, (α priv., βάζω) *speechless*, Lat. *infans*: hence *childlike*, *innocent*, φρήν, Sapph. 29. Adv. -κέως. [ᾱβ]

Ἀβακίζομαι, dep., = ἀβακέω, Anacr. 78.

Ἀβάκιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄβαξ (signf. 1), Lys. ap. Poll. 10, 105.

Ἀβακίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἄβαξ, *a coloured stone for inlaying Mosaic work*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 D.

†Ἀβακτος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for Σαβάκτης, q. v. Ep. Hom. 14, 9.

Ἀβάκχευτος, ον, (α priv. .βακχεύω) *without Bacchic frenzy*, †*uninitiated in the rites of Bacchus*†, Eur. Bacch. 472, †and so Luc. Conv. 3.—2. *not Bacchic*, *without Bacchanalian festivity*, and so† generally, *joyless*, Id. Or. 319.

Ἀβάλε, strictly ἀ βάλε, expressing a wish, *O that . . !* Lat. *utinam*, c. indic., Callim. Fr. 455; c. inf., Ep. Adesp. 396. Cf. βάλε. [ᾰβ]

†Ἄβαντες, ων, οἱ, *the Abantes*, the earliest inhabitants of Euboea, Il. 2, 536; acc. to Strab. p. 445 originally Thracians, who passed into Phocis, and thence into Euboea; v. Hdt. 1, 146.—2. a branch of the same in Illyria near the Ceraunian promontory, Ap. Rh. 4, 1214. [ᾰ-]

†Ἀβαντία, ας, ἡ, *Abantia*, city of foreg. 2, Lyc. 1043.

†Ἀβαντιάδης, ου and ᾱο, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Abas*, Ap. Rh. 1, 78, etc. [ᾰδ]

†Ἀβαντιάς, άδος, ἡ, = Ἀβαντίς, Call. Del. 20.

†Ἀβαντίδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Abantidas*, a tyrant of Sicyon, Plut. Arat. 2.

†Ἀβαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, prop. adj. *Abantian*, *of the Abantes*, (with or without γῆ or νῆσος) *Euboea*, Hes. Fr. 47:—also—2. *Abantis*, a region of Thesprotia, Paus. 5, 22, 3.

Ἄβαξ, ακος, ὁ, Lat. *abacus* (acc. to Rost from βαστάζω, and so strictly *a bearer*):—*a slab* or *board*,—1. *for reckoning on*, Iambl.—2. *a draught-board*, Caryst. ap. Ath. 435 D.—3. *a side-board*.—4. *a trencher*, *plate*, Cratin. Cleob. 2.—II. *a place on the stage*. Cf. ἀ βάκιον, ἀβακίσκος.

Ἄβαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀβακής, only as root of ἀβακέω.

Ἀβάπτιστος, ον, (α priv., βαπτίζω) *not dipped*, *not overwhelmed* by the brine, Pind. P. 2, 146: †*for* its application to surgical operat., v. τρύπανον†.—II. *not drenched with liquor*, Plut. 2, 686 B.—III. *not baptized*, Eccl.

Ἄβαπτος, ον, (α priv., βάπτω) *not dipped*: of iron, *not tempered by dipping* in cold water.

†Ἀβαρβάρη, ης, ἡ, *Abarbarea*, a Naiad, Il. 6, 22.

Ἀβάρβαρος, ον, (α priv., βάρβαρος) *not barbarous*, dub. l. Soph. Fr. 336, v. Ellendt.

Ἀβᾰρής, ές, (α priv., βάρος) *without weight*, Arist. Coel. 1, 8; 16, etc.; σφυγμὸς ἀβ., a *light* pulse, Galen.—II. *not burdensome*, N. T. †Adv. -ῶς, Simpl.

†Ἄβαρις, ίδος Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Abāris*, a Hyperborean priest of Apollo, who visited Greece, and went about healing sickness and doing miracles, Hdt. 4, 36; Plat. Charm. 158 B. [⏑ – ⏑ Nonn. Dion. 11, 132, v. Spitzn. Gr. Pros. § 62, 2, e.]

†Ἀβαρνιάς, άδος, ἡ, = sq., Orph.

†Ἄβαρνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Abarnis*, a town, district and promontory near Lampsacus in Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 29; also †Ἄβαρνος.

†Ἄβας, αντος, ὁ, *Abas*, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, king of Argos, Pind. P. 8, 77.—2. son of Neptune and Arethusa, founder of Abae.—3. son of Eurydamas, slain by Diomed, Il. 5, 148, sqq.—Others in Apollod., Paus., etc.

†Ἄβας, Dor. for ἤβης.

Ἀβασάνιστος, ον, (α priv., βασανίζω) *without torture*; and so—1. *unexamined by torture*, *unquestioned*, Antipho 112, 46.—2. *without strain*; *unforced*, *natural*, Eccl.—†3. *without the application of any test*, Plut. 2, 275 C.—Adv. -τως, in lit. signf. *without torture*, Joseph. Bell. Jud. 1, 32, 3: *without pain*, Ael. N. A. 10, 14.†—2. *without question* or *search*, Thuc. 1, 20.

Ἀβασίλευτος, ον, (α priv., βασιλεύω) *without a king*, *not ruled over*, Thuc. 2, 80, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 17. [ῐ]

†Ἀβασῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Abasitis*, a district of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.

Ἀβάσκανος, ον, (α priv., βασκαίνω) *free from envy*, Joseph. Adv. -νως, M. Anton.

Ἀβάσκαντος, ον, (α priv., βασκαίνω) *unenvied*, Plut.—II. as subst., ἀβάσκαντον, τό, act., *that which keeps off envy*, *a charm*, *amulet*, Diosc. Adv. -τως, Ep. Adesp. 91.

Ἀβάστακτος, ον, (α priv., βαστάζω) *not to be borne* or *carried*, Plut. †Ant. 16.†—Adv. -τως.

†Ἀβαστᾶνοί, ὧν, οἱ, *the Abastāni*, a people on the Indus, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

Ἀβᾱτάς, ὁ, Dor. for ἡβητής. [ᾱ]

Ἄβᾱτος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. N. 3, 36 (α priv., βαίνω):—*untrodden*, *impassable*, *inaccessible*, Hdt. 4, 25; 8, 138, Pind., etc.: of a river, *not fordable*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 9: esp. of holy, consecrated places, *not to be trodden*, like ἄθικτος, Soph. O. C. 167, etc.: hence ἄβατον, τό, *adytum*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 16, 12, 7.—2. of a horse, *unridden*, Luc. †Zeux. 6; but also *non inita*, ἔλαφος θηλ., Id. Philops. 7.†—II. metaph. *pure*, *chaste*, ψυχή, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A, γυνή, Luc. Lexiph. 19: †so *uncontaminated*, λέχος ἀδίκοις ἀβ. πόθοις, Synes.†—III. the gout is called ἀβ. πόνος, a plague *that hinders walking*, Luc. Ocyp. 36. Hence

Ἀβατόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make impassable* or *unapproachable*, LXX.

Ἀβᾰφής, ές, = ἄβαπτος.—II. act., *not steeping*, and of wine, *not intoxicating*, *with no strength*, Plut. †v. l. for ἀναφῆς.

†Ἄββα, ης, ἡ, *Abba*, a city of Africa, Polyb. 14, 6, 12.—II. Ἀββᾶ, ὁ, (Hebr.) = father, N. T.

Ἀβδέλυκτος, ον, (α priv., βδελύσσω) *not abominated*, *not to be abhorred*, Aesch. Fr. 124.

†Ἄβδηρα, ων, τά, *Abdera*, a city of Thrace, whose inhabitants were proverbial for stupidity, Hdt. 1, 168; etc.—2. a city of Spain, Strab. Hence

Ἀβδηρίτης, ου, ὁ, *a man of Abdera* in Thrace, the *Gothamite* of antiquity: hence proverb. of simpletons, Dem. 218, 10. [ῐ] Hence

Ἀβδηριτικός, ή, όν, *Abderitic*, *like an Abderite*, i. e. *stupid*, Luc.: τὸ Ἀβδηριτικόν, *a piece of stupidity*, Cic. Att. 7, 7.

†Ἀβδηρόθεν, adv., *from Abdera*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 13.

†Ἄβδηρος, ου, ὁ, *Abderus*, masc. pr. n., a favourite of Hercules, Apollod.

†Ἄβδης, *a whip*, Hippon. Fr. 89 used for μάστιξ.

Ἀβέβαιος, ον, (α priv., βέβαιος) *unsteady*, *uncertain*, Hipp. 54: of persons, *wavering*, *fickle*, Dem. 1341, fin. Adv. -ως, Menand. p. 35. Hence

Ἀβεβαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *unsteadiness*, Polyb. Fr. Gram. 6.

Ἀβέβηλος, ον, (α priv., βέβηλος) like ἄβατος, *sacred*, *inviolable*, Plut. Brut. 20.

†Ἄβελλα, ης, ἡ, *Abella*, a city of Campania, Strab.

Ἀβελτέρειος, α, ον, lengthd. for ἀβέλτερος, like ἡμετέρειος, etc., Hdn.

Ἀβελτερία, ας, ἡ, *silliness*, *stupidity*, *fatuity*, Plat. Symp. 198 D, etc. (The less analogous form ἀβελτηρία has been expelled from Plat. by Bekk., though MSS. and Suid. recognise it.)

Ἀβελτέριον, τό, = foreg., Anaxandr. Helen. 1, Meinek.; sed locus dub.

Ἀβελτεροκόκκυξ, υγος, ὁ, (ἀβέλτερος, κόκκυξ) *a silly fellow*, Plat. (Com.) Laius 1.

Ἀβέλτερος, ον, (α priv., βέλτερος) *good for nothing*, *silly*, *stupid*, *fatuous*, Ar. Nub. 1201, etc.—†Adv. -ρως, Plut. 2, 127 E.

Ἀβελτηρία, -ήριον, v. sub ἀβελτερία, -έριον.

†Ἀβεντῖνον, ου, τό, (ὄρος) and Ἀβεντῖνος, ου, ὁ, (λόφος) *the Aventine* (*Mount*), Strab.; Plut. Rom. 9; etc. [ᾰ]

†Ἀβία, ας, ἡ, *Abia*, a city of Messenia, Polyb. 25, 1, 2; acc. to Paus. the Homeric Ἰρη.

Ἀβίαστος, ον, (α priv., βιάζομαι) *unforced*, *without force* or *violence*, Plat. Tim. 61 A.—II. act. *irresistible*, Plut. Adv. -τως, Arist. Mot. An. 10, 4.

Ἀβιβλής, ου, ὁ, *without books*, Diod. Fr. 20.

†Ἄβῖλα, ων, τά, and Ἀβίλη, ης, ἡ, *Abila*, a city of Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 71, 2: hence adj. Ἀβῑληνός, ή, όν, *of Abila*, ἡ Ἀ. sc. χώρα, N. T.

†Ἄβιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Abii*, a Scythian or Thracian race, Il. 13, 6.

Ἄβιος, ον, (α priv., βίος) = ἀβίωτος, βίος ἄβιος, Emped. 326: *not to be survived*, αἰσχύνη, Plat. Legg. 873 C.—II. *without a living*, *poor*, Luc. Dial. Mort. 15, 3.

Ἀβιοτος, ον, = -ίωτος, κατακορὴς ἀβίοτος βίου, ἀβίοτος βίου τυχα, Eur. Hipp. 821, 867, ubi olim ἀβίωτος.

†Ἀβισάρης, ου, ὁ, *Abisares*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 5, 20, 5.

†Ἀβιωτοποιός, όν, (ἀβίωτος, ποιέω) *making life insupportable*, Schol. Eur.

Ἀβίωτος, ον, (α priv., βιόω) *not to be lived*, *insupportable*, βιος ἀβίωτος, Ar. Plut. 969; ἀβίωτον χρόνον βιοτεῦσαι, Eur. Alc. 241; ἀβίωτον ἡμὶν, *I can live no longer*, Id. Ion 670: †ἀβίωτον sc. ἐστί, and ἀβίωτον ζῆν, *life is insupportable*, Plat. Legg. 926 Bt.—Adv. -τως, †ἀβιώτως διατεθῆναι ὑπὸ λύπης, *to have life rendered insupportable through grief*, Plut. Sol. 7;

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ἀβ. ἔχειν, *to be beyond hope of recovery*, Id. Dion 6†. Cf. ἀβίοτος.

'Αβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, *freedom from harm, security*, Lat. *incolumitas*, dub. l. Aesch. Ag. 1024, ubi Dind. εὐλαβείᾳ.—II. act., *harmlessness*, Lat. *innocentia*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8. From

'Αβλαβής, ές, (α priv., βλάβη) *without harm*, i. e.,—I. pass., *unharmed, unhurt*, Pind. O. 13, 37, P. 8, 77, Aesch. Theb. 68, etc.: *inviolate, unbroken*, σπονδαί, Thuc. 5, 18, †better perhaps=act., cf. ap. Arnold ad l.†—II. act., *harmless, innocent*, ξυνουσία, Aesch. Eum. 285; ἡδοναί, Plat., etc.; also *averting* or *preventing harm*, ὕδωρ, Theocr. 24, 96.—In Plat. Legg. 953 A, we have the act. and pass. signfs. conjoined, ἀβλ. τοῦ δρᾶσαί τε καὶ παθεῖν.—III. adv. -βῶς, *without infringement*, Thuc. 5, 47.—Ep. ἀβλαβέως, in act. signf., H. Hom. Merc. 83.

'Αβλαβίη, ἡ, poet. for ἀβλάβεια, ἀβλαβίαι νόοιο, H. Hom. Merc. 393.

'Αβλαπτος, ον,= ἀβλαβής, Nic. Th. 488. Adv. -τως, Orph.

'Αβλαστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἄβλαστος, not to bud*, or *to bud imperfectly*, Theophr.

'Αβλαστής, ές, Theophr., and ἀβλάστητος, ον,=sq.

'Αβλαστος, ον, (α priv., βλαστάνω) *not budding, budding imperfectly*, Theophr.: *barren*, Id.

'Αβλαυτος, ον, (α priv., βλαύτη) *unslippered*, Opp. C. 4, 369.

'Αβλεμής, ές, (α priv., βλεμεαίνω) *feeble*, Lat. *impotens*, Nic. Al. 82.—II. *without self control*, ἀβλεμέως πίνων, drinking *intemperately*, Panyas. 6, 8. Only poet.

'Αβλεπτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, †(*ἄβλεπτος wh. from α priv., βλέπω)†, *not to see, to overlook, disregard*, c. acc., Polyb. 30, 6, 4:—in pass., Hipp. 24. Hence

'Αβλέπτημα, τό, *a mistake, oversight*,=παράραμα, Polyb. Fr. 1.

'Αβλέφαρος, ον, (α priv., βλέφαρον) *without eyelids*, Anth. P. 11, 66.

'Αβλεψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀβλεπτέω) *blindness*, Eccl.

†'Αβληρος, ου, ὁ, *Ablerus*, a Trojan, Il. 6, 32.

'Αβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., βάλλω) *not thrown* or *shot*, ἰὸν ἀβλῆτα, an arrow *not yet used*, Il. 4, 117.

'Αβλητος, ον, (α priv., βάλλω) *not hit, unwounded*, Il. 4, 540.

'Αβληχής, ές, (α priv., βληχή) *without bleatings*, Antip. Sid. 95.

'Αβληχρής, ές, gen. έος, rarer poet. form for sq., Nic. Th. 885.

'Αβληχρός, ά, όν: (α euphon., βληχρός, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. βλίττειν fin.):—*weak, feeble*, of a woman's hand, Il. 5, 337; of defenceless walls, Il. 8, 178; but also ἀβλ. θάνατος, an *easy* death in ripe old age, opp. to a *violent* one, Od. 11, 135; 23, 282: νόσος ἀβλ., a *chronic* disease, opp. to an *acute* one, Plut. Pericl. 38; κῶμα ἀβλ., Lat. *languidus sopor*, Ap. Rh. 2, 205.

†'Αβληχρώδης, ες, (ἀβληχρός, εἶδος) *weak, feeble*, ποίμνη, Babrius 93, 5.

†'Αβλῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Ablitae*, a people of Asia Minor, Strab.

'Αβοῦτί, Dor. for ἀβοητί, Pind.

'Αβόᾶτος, ον, Dor. for ἀβόητος.

'Αβοηθησία, ας, ἡ, *helplessness*, LXX.: from

'Αβοήθητος, ον, (α priv., βοηθέω) †*destitute of succour, helpless*, LXX.†—2. *without remedy, incurable*, Hipp. 402, Theophr., etc. Adv. -τως.

†'Αβόηθος, ον,=ἀβοήθητος 2, Theophr.

'Αβοητί, Dor. -ᾶτί, adv., (α priv., βοάω) *uncalled, without summons*, Pind. N. 8, 15.

'Αβόητος, ον, Dor. -ᾶτος, (α priv., βοάω) *unmourned*, Ep. Ad. 692.—II. *voiceless*, Nonn.

'Αβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (α copulat., βάλλω, βολή) *to meet*, like ἀντιβολέω, c. dat., Ap. Rh. †2, 770†. Hence

'Αβολητύς, ύος, ἡ, *a meeting*. Ion. word: and

'Αβολήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who meets*. Poet. word.

'Αβολος, ον, (α priv., βολή) a young horse *that has not shed his foal-teeth*, Soph. Fr. 363, Plat. Legg. 834 C: but also an old horse *that no longer sheds them*, A. B.—II. as subst., ἡ ἄβολος, *a horseman's cloak*, Lat. *abolla*, Arr. Peripl. p. 4.

†'Αβορακη, ης, ἡ, *Aborace*, a city on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab.

†'Αβοριγῖνες, ων, οἱ, *the Aborigines*, in Italy, Strab.

†'Αβόρρας, ου and α, ὁ, *the Aborrhas*, a river of Mesopotamia, Strab.

†'Αβος, ου, ὁ, *Abus*, a mountain of Armenia, Strab.

'Αβυσκής, ές, (α priv., βόσκω) *unfed, fasting*, Nic. Th. 124.

†'Αβόσκητος, ον, (α priv., βόσκω) *not to be grazed, affording no pasture*, ὀρῶν ἀβ., Babrius 45, 10.

'Αβότανος, ον, (α priv., βοτάνη) *without plants* or *vegetation*.

†'Αβοτις, *Abotis*, a city of Aegypt, Hecat. Fr. 269: hence *inhab.* 'Αβοτεύς and 'Αβοτίτης.

'Αβοτος, ον, (α priv., βόσκω) *without pasture*, †Hesych.

'Αβουκόλητος, ον, (α priv., βουκολέω) *untended*: metaph. *unheeded*, ἀβ. φρονήματί μου, Aesch. Supp. 929.

'Αβουλεί, adv., (α priv., βουλή)= †ἀβούλως.

'Αβουλεύτως, adv., (α priv., βουλεύομαι) *inconsiderately*, LXX.

'Αβουλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=οὐ βούλομαι, *to be unwilling*, Plat. Rep. 437 C; c. inf., Id. Ep. 347 A:—also c. acc. †*to disapprove of*†, Dio C. 55, 9.

'Αβουλής, ές,=sq., dub.

'Αβούλητος, ον, (α priv., βούλομαι) *unwilling, involuntary*, Plat. Legg. 733 D.—II. *not according to one's wish* or *will*: hence *disagreeable, irksome*, Dion. H.: also adv. -τως.

'Αβουλία, ας, ἡ, (ἄβουλος) *ill-advisedness, want of advice, thoughtlessness*, Hdt. 7, 210, and Att.: also in plur., Hdt. 8, 57, Pind., etc.

†'Αβουλίτης, ου, ὁ, *Abulites*, a Persian satrap, Plut. Alex. 68: in Diod. S. 'Αβουλήτης. [ῐ]

'Αβουλος, ον, (α priv., βουλή) *inconsiderate, irresolute, ill-advised*, Soph. Tr. 140, etc. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3, 71: superl. ἀβουλότατα, Hdt. 7, 9, 2.

'Αβούτης, ου, ὁ, (α priv., βοῦς) *without oxen*, i. e. *poor*, Hes. Op. 453.

'Αβρα, ας, ἡ, *the favourite slave*, Lat. *delicata*, Meineke Menand. p. 25. (Yet the deriv. ἁβρός is not certain: even the old Gramm. call the word foreign, and write it ἄβρα, cf. A. B. p. 322.)

†'Αβραάμ, indecl., ὁ, (in Joseph. 'Αβραμος, ου) *Abraham*, the celebrated patriarch, N. T.: hence adj. 'Αβραμιαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Abraham*, Joseph. and Eccl.

†'Αβραδάτας, ου and α, ὁ, *Abradatas*, a king of Susa, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 3, etc., v. Pott Et. Forsch. p. xliii sq.

†'Αβράμ, ὁ,='Αβραάμ, Nonn.

'Αβραμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Xenocr. 36.

'Αβράμις, ίδος, ἡ, a fish found in the sea and the Nile, perhaps *the bream*, Opp. Hal. 1, 244. [ῐ]

†'Αβρέας, ου, ὁ, *Abreas*, a Macedonian, Arr.

'Αβρεκτος, ον, (α priv., βρέχω)= ἄβροχος, Plut. 2, 381 C.

†'Αβρεττηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Abrettene*, a region of Mysia, also wr. 'Αβρεττανή; adj. 'Αβρεττηνός, ή, όν, Strab.

'Αβρίθής, ές, (α priv., βρῖθος) *without weight, light*, Eur. Supp. 1125.

'Αβρίξ, adv., (α priv., βρίζω) *sleeplessly*, Musgr. Eur. Rhes. 730, for ἄβριζε: Hesych. has ἀβρικτος.

'Αβροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἁβρός, βαίνω) *softly* or *delicately stepping*, Aesch. Pers. 1072. [ᾰ]

'Αβρόβιος, ον, (ἁβρός, βίος) *living delicately*, †*luxurious*, Plut. 2, 730 C†, Id. Demetr. 2, etc.

'Αβροβόστρυχος, ον,=ἀβροκόμης, Tzetz.

'Αβρόγοος, ον, (ἁβρός, γοάω) *wailing womanishly*, Aesch. Pers. 541.

'Αβρόδαις, αιτος, ὁ, ἡ, †(ἁβρός, δαίς) *furnished with delicate viands*†, *luxurious*, ἀβρόδαιτι τράπεζῃ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.

'Αβροδίαιτα, ης, ἡ, (ἁβρός, δίαιτα) *luxurious living*, Ael. V. H. 12, 24, †v. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 603.

'Αβροδιαιτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to live delicately*, †Schol. Ar. Pac. 1226, where Bekk. reads ἁβρῶς διαιτωμένους: from

'Αβροδίαιτος, ον, (ἁβρός, δίαιτα) *living delicately*, Ανδοί, Aesch. Pers. 41: τὸ ἁβρ., *effeminacy*, Thuc. 1, 6. †Adv. -ως, Philo.

'Αβροείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἁβρός, εἷμα) *softly clad*, †Etym. M.

†'Αβροζέλμης, ου, ὁ, *Abrozelmes*, a Thracian, interpreter of Seuthes, Xen. An. 7, 6, 43.

†'Αβροιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *Abroea*, fem. pr. n., Luc. Asin. 4.

'Αβρόκαρπος, ον, (ἁβρός, καρπός) *bearing delicate fruits*.

†'Αβροκόμας, α, ὁ, *Abrocomas*, a Persian satrap, Xen. An. 1, 3, 20.

†'Αβροκόμης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Abrocomes*, a Persian satrap, Hdt. 7, 224; on form of name v. Locella ad Xen. Ephes. p. 122 sq.

'Αβροκόμης, ου, ὁ, (ἁβρός, κόμη) *with luxuriant hair*, Mel. 2, †9; 30, 3†.—II. *with delicate* or *luxuriant leaves*, φοίνιξ, Eur. Ion 920.

'Αβρόμιος, ον, (α priv., Βρόμιος) *without Bacchus*, Antip. Sid. 59.

'Αβρομος, ον, (α euph., βρόμος) *noisy, boisterous*, ἄβρομοι, ἀνίαχοι, of the Trojans, Il. 13, 41: †acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Spr. 2, p. 359, from a copulat., *shouting together*.—II.= ἄβρωμος, ap. Ath. 355 B (ubi Dind. -ωμος), Xenocr.; v. Lob. ad Phryn p. 156 and cf. βρῶμος.

'Αβροπέδιλος, ον, (ἁβρός, πέδιλον) *soft-sandalled*, Mel. 21.

'Αβροπέτηλος, ον, poet. for ἁβροπέταλος, (ἁβρός, πέτηλον) *with delicate leaves*, late.

'Αβρόπηνος, ον, (ἁβρός, πήνη, πῆνος) *of delicate texture*, Lyc. 803; whence it was introduced into Aesch. Ag. 690, by Salmas. for the vulg. ἀβρότιμος.

'Αβρόπλουτος, ον, (ἁβρός, πλοῦτος) *richly luxuriant*, χαίτη, Eur. I. T. 1148.

†'Αβρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (ἁβρός, πούς) *with delicate feet*, Anth. †Ep. ad. dxxi. but Lob., ad Phryn. p. 602, denies the correct-

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ness of such compds. and writes ἁβρὰ ποδῶν.

'Αβρός, ά, όν, poet. also ός, όν :—*graceful, beauteous, pretty*, παῖς, Ἔρως, Anacr. 16, 64, Χάριτες, Sapph. 50: esp. of the body, σῶμα, πούς, etc., Pind., Eur., etc.: of things, *splendid*, στέφανος, κῦδος, πλοῦτος, etc., Pind. —Very early, however, the word took the notion of *soft, delicate, luxurious*, like τρυφερός; hence, ἁβρὰ παθεῖν, to live *delicately*, Solon 12, 4, Theogn. 474; and, from Hdt. downwards (e. g. 1, 71; 4, 104), was a favourite epithet of Asiatics :—cf. σαῦλος.—Still the Poets continued to use it in good sense, esp. of women, *delicate, gentle*, e. g. Soph. Tr. 523. Eur. Phoen. 1486: and so of anything *pretty*, or *pleasant*, Valck. Call. p. 233: †also applied to grace or beauty of style, v. Ern Lex. Techn. Gr. p. 2†. Adv. ἁβρῶς, Anacr. 16: Eur. has ἁβρὸν βαίνειν, as well as ἁβρῶς β., Med. 830, 1164; ἁβρῶς (ἁβρὰ) γελᾶν, Anacreont. 41, 3, etc.—The word is chiefly poet., though never found in old Ep.; and is rare in Att. prose. (Prob. from same root as ἥβη: though α is short by nature, v. Eur. Med. 1164, Tro. 820.)

†'Αβρόστολα, ων, τά, *Abrostola*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Ptol.

'Αβροσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἁβρότης, Sapph. 43, Eur. Or. 349.

'Αβροτάζω, f. -άξω, *to miss*, c. gen., ὡήπως ἀβροτάξομεν ἀλλήλοιϊν, Il. 10, 65.—Ep. word. (From the same root with ἁμβροτεῖν, i. e. ἁμαρτεῖν, but having nothing to do with βροτός, ἄβροτος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβρόσιος 7.) Hence

'Αβρόταξις, εως, ἡ, *error*; and

'Αβροτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *erring*.

'Αβρότης, ητος Dor. ατος, ἡ, (ἁβρός) *splendour*, †δόμους ἀβρότατος, houses *of splendour*, for *splendid, wealthy* houses, Pind. P. 11, 51†, *luxury, delicacy*, in clothing, etc., Plat. †Symp. 197 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 15: *delicacy* in genl., *fastidiousness*, Eur. I. A. 1343†:—ἀβρότατος ἔπι, in *tender youth*, Pind. P. 8, 127.—†Also of style, *elegance*, v. Ern. Lex. Tech. Gr. pp. 2, 126.

'Αβρότιμος, ον, (ἁβρός, τιμή) *delicate and costly*, v. sub ἀβρόπηνος.

'Αβροτίνη, ης, ἡ, = ἀμαρτωλή.

'Αβροτόνινος, η, ον, *made of ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 1, 60.

'Αβροτονίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος ἁβρ., wine *prepared with ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 5, 62.

'Αβρότονον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, prob. *southernwood, Artemisia abrotonum*, Hipp. 402, Theophr.

†'Αβρότονον, ου, τό, *Abrotonum*, a city of Africa; *inhab.*, 'Αβροτονεύς, Strab.—2. ἡ, fem. pr. n., mother of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 1.

'Άβροτος, ον, also η, ον, = the more freq. ἀμβροτος, ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine, sent from* or *sacred to the gods, holy*: in Hom. only once, νὺξ ἀβρότη, Il. 14, 78, either as a divinity, *holy* Night (like νὺξ ἀμβροτος, ἀμβροσία, δαιμονία, ἱερὸν κνέφας, ἱερὸν ἦμαρ), or *recurring in endless succession* (like ἀφθιτος ἠώς): ἕκη ἄβροτα, *holy* hymns, Soph. Ant. 1134, ubi v. Herm.—Cf. ἀμβροτος, ἀμβροσία, and Buttm. Lexil. s. v. Only poet.—II. *without men, deserted of men*, v. l. Aesch. Pr. 2.

†'Αβρούπολις, ιος, ὁ, *Abrupolis*, a king of Thrace, Polyb. 22, 22.

'Αβροφυής, ές, (ἁβρός, φύω) *tender of nature*, prob. l. Philodem. 30.

'Αβροχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἁβρός, χαίτη) = ἁβροκόμης, Anacreont. 41, 2:—a fem. ἀβροχαιτήεσσα perh. occurs in Simon. Amorg. 57.

'Αβροχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄβροχος) *want of rain, draught*, Joseph., cf. Lob. Phryn. 291.

'Αβροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, *in soft tunic, softly clad*: εἵνὺς ἁβροχίτωνας, beds *with soft coverings*, Aesch. Pers. 543. [ῐ]

'Άβροχος, ον, (α priv., βρέχω) like ἄβρεκτος, *unmoistened*, †*unwet*, ἄγκυρα, Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 10; ἁβροχον διαβιβάσειν τὸν στρατόν, Id.? Hippias 2†.—2. *wanting rain, dry*, Eur. Hel. 1484. Adv. -χως.

†'Αβρόχροος, ον, (ἁβρός, χρόα) *of tender skin*, v. l. Aesch. Pers. 541.

†'Αβρυνα.τά, = συκώμινα, Parthen. ap. Ath. 51 E.

'Αβρυντής, οῦ, ὁ, *a coxcomb, fop*, Physiogn. †2, 20. From

'Αβρύνω, f. -ὑνῶ, (ἁβρός). *To make delicate, treat delicately*, Aesch. Ag. 919; †τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἥβρυνε, *he put on delicate clothing*, Philostr.—2. *to deck out, κούρην εἰς γάμον*, Leon. Tar. 7†.—Mid., *to live delicately, wax wanton, give one's self airs*, Aesch. Ag. 1205, etc.: *to pride* or *plume one's self on* a thing, τινί, Eur. I. A. 858, †Xen. Ages. 9, 2†; cf. λαμπρύνω, σεμνύνω. [ῠ]

'Άβρωμος, ον, (α priv., βρῶμος) *free from smell*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 B.

†'Άβρων, or 'Άβρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Abron* or *Habron*, masc. pr. n., Dem., Plut., etc.:—from Abron, a rich and luxurious Argive, was derived the proverb 'Άβρωνος βίος, applied to an extravagant person, Suid. Hence the dim. 'Αβρώνιχος, Dem. 1083, 21, v. Schäf. App. Crit. vol. v. p. 142.

†'Αβρώνυχος, ον, ὁ, *Abronychus*, an Athenian, son of Lysicles, Hdt. 8, 21; Thuc. 1, 91, where Poppo writes 'Αβρώνιχος, v. foreg.

'Άβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄβρωτος, Paul. Sil. 66.

'Αβρωσία, ας, ἡ, *want of food, fasting*: from

'Άβρωτος, ον, (α priv., βιβρώσκω) = νῆστις, *not having eaten, fasting*, Soph. Fr. 796.—II. pass., *not eaten, not consumed*, †Eccl.—2.† *not fit to be eaten, uneatable*, Menand. p. 50, and Arist.

†'Αβυδόθεν, adv., *from Abydus*, Il. 4, 500.

†'Αβυδόθι, adv., *in Abydus*, Il. 17, 584.

'Αβυδοκόμης, = συκοφάντης, acc. to Dindorf for 'Αβυδηνοκώμης, Ar. Fr. 568.

†'Άβυδος, ου, ἡ, *Abydus*, a city of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, now *Avido*, Il. 2, 836, etc.: adj. 'Αβυδηνός, ή, όν, *of Abydus*, Hdt. 7, 44.—2. a city of Thebais in Aegypt, Strab.

'Αβύθος, ον, = ἄβυσσος, nisi hoc legend. in Plat. Parm. 130 D.

†'Αβύλη, ης, ἡ, *Abyla*, a mountain in Africa, one of the Pillars of Hercules. Strab. p. 827.

'Άβύρσευτος, ον, (α priv., βυρσεύω) *unstanned*.

'Αβυρτάκη, ης, ἡ, *a sour sauce of mustard, onions, pickled capers*, etc., Menand. p. 95.

'Αβυρτακοποιός, όν, (ἀβυρτάκη, ποιέω) *making a sour sauce*, Demetr. Areop. 1.

'Άβυσσος, ον, (α priv., βύσσος) *bottomless, unfathomed*, Hdt. 2, 28, Aesch. Supp. 470: in genl. *boundless, exhaustless*, like βαθύς, ἀμ. πλοῦτος, Aesch. Theb. 950. ἀργύριον, Ar. Lys. 174; cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 130 D, where ἄβυθος now stands.—II. ἡ ἄβυσσος, *the abyss, bottomless pit*, N. T.—No Att. form ἀβυττος occurs.

†'Αβώνου τεῖχος, τό, *Abonutichos*, a city of Paphlagonia, now *Inebeli*, Strab.

†'Αγᾶ, Dor. for ἀγῆ, Aesch. Ag. 131.

'Αγάασθαι, ἀγάασθε, Ep. for ἀγασθαι, ἀγασθε, from ἀγαμαι, Od.

†'Αγαβος, ου, ὁ, *Agabus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Αγαγον, for ἤγαγον, aor. 2 of ἀγω, freq. in Hom.; inf. ἀγαγεῖν.

'Αγάζομαι, poet. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, from which we have part. ἀγαζόμενοι, *revering*, Pind. N. 11, 7; ἠγάζετο, Orph. Arg. 63:—Aesch. Supp. 1062 has an act. ἀγάζω, †expl. by Hesych. ἀγανακτέω, βαρέως φέρω, *to feel displeasure at, bear impatiently*; in Soph. Fr. 797 = θρασύνω†.—For the Homeric ἀγάσσομαι, etc., v. sub ἀγαμαι.

†'Αγαθάγητος, ου, ὁ, *Agathagetus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 27, 6, 3.

†'Αγαθαρχίδας, ου, ὁ, *Agatharchidas*, a leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 83.

†'Αγαθαρχίδης, ου, and 'Αγάθαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Agatharchides* and *Agatharchus*, a grammarian of Cnidus, Strab., etc.—2. an Athenian artist, Dem., etc.—A name common to many others in Thuc., Dion., etc. On the promiscuous use of the patronym. and ordinary form of the name, v. Koen ad Greg. Cor. p. 290.

'Αγάθεος, Dor. for ἠγάθεος, Pind. †P. 9, 126.

†'Αγάθη, ης, ἡ, *Agathe*, a city of Gallia Narb., now *Agde*, Strab.

†'Αγαθήμερος, ου, ὁ, *Agathemerus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. Append. 224.

†'Αγαθίας, ου, ὁ, *Agathias*, a historian and poet, Anth. [˘˘˘–and ˘˘–]: adj. 'Αγαθεῖος, poet. 'Αγαθήϊος.

†'Αγαθῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Agathinus*, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 10.

†'Αγαθόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Agathobulus*, an Alexandrean philosopher, Luc.—2. a brother of Epicurus, Plut. Epic. 5, Diog. L. 10, 3.

'Αγαθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

'Αγαθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a clue*. [ᾰγᾰ-, Drac.]

'Αγαθοδαιμονιασταί, ῶν, οἱ, or better ἀγαθοδαιμονισταί, *guests who drink to the ἀγαθὸς δαίμων* (cf. sq.): hence *guests who drink but little*, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 6, 3. From

'Αγαθοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀγαθός, δαίμων) *the good Genius*, to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of dinner, the toast being given in the words ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος: and in good Greek it was always written divisim. — II. *an Aegyptian serpent*, Wessel. Diod. 3, 50.

'Αγαθοδότης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγαθός, δίδωμι) *the Giver of Good*, †fem. ἀγαθοδότις†, Eccl.

'Αγαθοειδής, ές, (ἀγαθός, εἶδος) *like good, seeming good*, opp. to ἀγαθός, Plat. Rep. 509 A.

'Αγαθοεργέω, contr. -ουργέω, ὦ, *to do good* or *well*, N. T. †1 Tim. vi. 18†; and

'Αγαθοεργία, ας, ἡ, contr. -ουργία, *a good* or *noble deed*, Hdt 3, 154, etc.: †act., *well-doing*, Eccl.†; from

'Αγαθοεργός, όν, contr. -ουργός, (ἀγαθός, *ἔργω) *doing well*:—οἱ 'Αγαθοεργοί, at Sparta, the five oldest and most approved †of the select body of

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360 knights, that attended the kings in war, who retired each year†, and were then employed on foreign missions for the state, Hdt. 1, 67, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.

†'Αγαθόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Agathoclĕa*, the mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb. 14, 11, 5.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†'Αγαθοκλῆς, έους poet. ῆος (Alex. Aetol. 11, 1), ὁ, *Agathocles*, a tyrant of Syracuse, Polyb. 12, 15, 6.—2. a sophist of Abdera, Plat. Protag. 316 D.—3. a minister of Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb.—Others in Strab.; etc.

'Αγαθοποιέω, ῶ, †absol., *to do good*, N. T. Marc. 3, 4; *to act rightly*, 1 Pet. 2, 15, etc.—2. c. acc., *to do good to, benefit*, LXX., N. T. Luc. 6, 33; and

'Αγαθοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, = ἀγαθοεργία, N. T.: from

'Αγαθοποιός, όν, (ἀγαθός, ποιέω) = ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. †2, 368 B†, LXX., etc.—II. as astrolog. term, *giving a good sign*, Diog. L.

'Αγαθοπρεπής, ές, (ἀγαθός, πρέπω) *becoming the good*.—†Adv. -ῶς, *kindly*, Dion. Areop.

'Αγαθόρρυτος, ον, (ἀγαθός, ῥέω) *streaming with good*, Synes.

'Αγαθός, ή, όν, *good*, very freq. in Hom., who often joins it c. acc., βοήν. βίην, πῦξ ἀγαθός, †Il. 2, 408; 6, 478; 3, 237; so also in Att. γνώμην ἀγ., Soph. O. T. 687, πᾶσαν ἀρετήν, Plat. Legg. 899 B; 900 D; τὰ πολιτικά, Id. Gorg. 516 C; so οἱ τί ἀγαθοί; Id. Alc. 1, 124 E: more rarely c. dat. πολέμῳ ἀγ., Xen. Oec. 4, 15†; later c. inf., as, ἀγ. μάχεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 135, cf. 193; and in Att. also c. prep., ἀγ. περί τι, †Lys. 130, 2†, εἴς τι, †Plat. Rep. 462 A†, πρός τι, †Plat. Rep. 407 E; Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 10†; ἐν τινι, †Plut. Popl. 17†. Since ἀγαθός merely denotes *good in its kind*, it serves as an epith. to all sorts of nouns, as opp. to κακός, *bad in its kind*.—1. in Hom. usu. of persons, esp. with the notion of *brave*: hence it became the usu. epith. of heroes, and so later was used pretty nearly = γενναῖος, εὐγενής, *noble*, opp. to κακός, *base, ignoble*; and this was the prevailing notion in the Att. phrase καλοὶ κἀγαθοί, like Lat. *optimates*, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxi sq., †and in Od. 15, 324, *a superior*†:—but in Att. more usu. in moral signf., *good, virtuous*.—†In vocat. ὦ 'γαθέ, contd. ὠγαθέ, in Att. writers used as a term of friendly address, or of coaxing, but usu. in gentle admonition or with covered censure; also in irony; *my good friend, my dear sir*, Plat. Gorg. 491 C, 471 D, Xen. Mem. 1, 4. 17 ubi v. Kühner, Herm. Vig. p. 722, n. 64: cf. δαιμόνιε†.—2. of animals, things, etc., e. g. γῆ, cf. κουροτρόφος.—3. of outward circumstances, *good, fortunate, lucky*, Valck. Theocr. 18, 16: εἰς ἀγαθά or ἀγαθόν (ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ), to one's *advantage*, Il. †23. 305†; 9, 102; 11, 789: †also with a case, c. dat., *good, useful to*, Od. 17, 352; Xen. Cyn. 13, 17; etc.: c. gen. πυρετοῦ, ὀφθαλμίας ἀγ., *against, for* fever, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 3; so ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 25, and with plur. ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς, Id. 6, 5, 33†: neut. τὰ ἀγαθά, *the goods of fortune, wealth*, Hdt. †2, 172, etc.; *advantages*, Id. 7, 8†; also *good fare, dainties*, Ar. Ach. 873, etc.: but τὸ ἀγαθόν, *the highest good, summum bonum*, Plat., etc.—II. it has no *regular* degrees of comparison †(the comp. -ώτερος, and superl. -ώτατος are found only in non-Att. and late writers, v. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 92 sq.)†; but many forms are used instead; viz., Compar. βελτίων, λωίων (λώων), Ep. ἀρείων, βέλτερος, λωίτερος, also φέρτερος, ἀρειότερος Theog. 548. Superl. βέλτιστος, ἄριστος, κράτιστος, λώϊστος (λῷστος), Ep. βέλτατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος: the regul. ἀγαθώτατος only in Diod. 16, 85. (The same word as Germ. *gut*, our *good*, with a euphon. added: cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 402, sq.) Hence

'Αγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, *goodness*, Philo, 'Αγαθουργέω, ῶ, contr. from ἀγαθοεργέω, N. T.; and

'Αγαθουργία, ας, ἡ, contr. from ἀγαθοεργία, Eccl.: and

†'Αγαθουργικός, ή, όν, *beneficent*; adv. -ῶς, Dion. Areop.: from

'Αγαθουργός, όν, contr. from ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. †2, 1015 E.—Adv. -γῶς, Dion. Areop.

'Αγαθοφανής, ές, (ἀγαθός, φαίνομαι) *appearing good*, Democr.

†'Αγαθοφίλης, ές, (ἀγαθός, φιλέω) *loving good*, Dion. Areop.

'Αγαθόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγαθός, φρήν) *well-minded*, Procl.

'Αγαθοφυής, ές, (ἀγαθός, φύω) *of good abilities*; †superl. -φυέστατος, Nicet.

'Αγαθόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀγαθός) *to do good to* one, LXX.; †c. dat. 1 Sam. 25, 31; c. acc. Ier. 44, 27.

'Αγαθύνω, †f. -ὑνῶ, 1 aor. ἠγάθυνα, pass. ἠγαθύνθην, fut. pass. -θυνθήσομαι†, *to make good, exalt*, LXX.—II. *to do good*, and that, either transit., = foreg., or absol. *to do good*, both in LXX. †Ps. 124, 4, etc.—III. *to adorn*, Id. 2 Reg. 9, 30†. Pass., *to be of good cheer*, †*to be delighted*, Id. Dan. 6, 23.

†'Αγάθυρνα, ης, ἡ, *Agathyrna*, and 'Αγάθυρνον, ου, τό, *Agathyrnum*, a city of Sicily, Strab.; hence adj. 'Αγαθυρναῖος, α, ον, and pecul. fem. 'Αγαθυρνῖτις, Diod.

†'Αγάθυρσοι, ων, οἱ, *the Agathyrsi*, a European nation, dwelling on the Maris, in what is now Transylvania, etc., Hdt. 4, 49, etc.

†'Αγάθυρσος, ου, ὁ, *Agathyrsus*, a son of Hercules, Hdt. 4, 10.

†'Αγάθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Agatho*, masc. pr. n., a son of Priam, Il. 24, 249.—2. an Athenian tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 83.—Others in Plut., etc.

'Αγαθωσύνη, ης, ἡ, *goodness, kindness*, N. T. †Rom. 15, 14, etc.

'Αγαίομαι, Ep. and Ion. pres. = ἀγαμαι, ἀγάομαι, but only in bad sense, *to be angry at*, τι, Od. 20, 16, Archil. 10; †c. dat., Hes. Op. 331†; also c. dat., *to envy*, Hdt. 6, 61, cf. 8, 69.

†'Αγαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Agaeus*, an Elean, Hdt. 6, 127.

'Αγακλείς, έος: a poet. gen. ἀγακλῆος, Il. 16, 738: shortened acc. ἀγακλέᾶ, Pind. P. 9, 187; I. 1, 49: pl. ἀγακλέᾶς, Antim. Fr. 36; dat. ἀγακλέῐ, Anth.: cf. εὐκλείς, (ἄγαν, κλέος):—*very glorious, famous*, Lat. *inclytus*, in Il. always of men, as 16, 738; 23, 529: in Pind., ἀγ. ala, etc.—Ep. and Lyr. word, except that Hipp. has adv. ἀγακλεῶς, p. 28.

†'Αγακλέης, contd. -κλῆς, έους poet. ῆος, ὁ, *Agacles*, a Myrmidon, Il. 16, 571.

'Αγακλειτός, ή, όν, = foreg., Hom., and Hes., usu. of men, yet also, ἀγακλειτὴ ἑκατόμβη, Od. 3, 59; ἀγ. πάθος, Soph. Tr. 855. Cf. ἀγακλυτός.

'Αγακλυμένη, (ἄγαν, κλύμενος) a poet. fem. = sq., only in Antim. Fr. 25.

'Αγακλυτός, όν, (ἄγαν, κλυτός) like ἀγακλεής, ἀγακλειτός, Lat. *inclytus*, Hom. (chiefly in Od.), and Hes., usu. of men; yet also, ἀγακλυτὰ δώματα, Od. 3, 388; 7, 3, 46.

'Αγακτιμένη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγαν, κτίζω) a poet. fem. = εὐκτιμένη, *well-built* or *placed, citadel*, πόλις, Pind. P. 5, 108.

'Αγαλακτία, ας, ἡ, *want of milk*: from

'Αγάλακτος, ον, (α priv., γάλα) *without milk, giving no milk*, Hipp. p. 247, cf. Call. Apoll. 52.—2. *getting no milk*, i. e. *taken from the mother's breast*, Horace's *jam lacte depulsus*, Aesch. Ag. 718, acc. to some, but v. infr. II. —3. *never having sucked*, Nonn.—4. νομαὶ ἀγάλακτοι, pastures *bad for milch cattle*, Galen.—II. (α copulat., γάλα) = ὁμογάλακτος, †*suckled along with* others†, *one of a family*, hence λέοντα ἔθρεψεν ἀγάλακτον, he reared a lion *as one of his family*, i. e. among his children, Aesch. Ag. 718.

'Αγάλαξ, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. (signf. I), found only in plur. ἀγάλακτες, Call. Apoll. 52.

'Αγαλαξία, ας, ἡ, = ἀγαλακτία.

'Αγαλλίαμα, ατος, τό, *a transport of joy*, †*delight*, LXX. Isae. 16, 10; also *a cause of rejoicing, source of joy*, Id. 60, 15; and

'Αγαλλίασις, εως, ἡ, *exceeding great joy*, N. T., †Luc. 1, 14.—2. *strong expression of joy, exultation*, breaking forth into singing, accompanied with dancing, LXX.: from

'Αγαλλιάω, ῶ, more freq. as dep. ἀγαλλιάομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰ], strengthened for ἀγάλλομαι, *to rejoice exceedingly*, N. T. †Matth. 5, 12, absol.: c. subst. cogn. 1 Pet. 1, 8; c. dat. c. prep. ἐν, et ἐπί, Joh. 5, 35; Luc. 1, 47, etc.

'Αγαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a bulbous plant of the genus ὑάκινθος, *the iris* or *flag*, H. Hom. Cer. 7, 426; cf. Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 30.

'Αγάλλοχον, ου, τό, Lat. *agallochum*, *the bitter aloe*, Diosc. 1, 21, ubi v. Sprengel; from Aëtius' time called ξυλαλόη.

'Αγάλλω, f. -αλῶ: aor. ἠγῆλα:—= ἀγλαὸν ποιῶ, *to make glorious, glorify, honour, praise*, Pind. O. 1, 139, N. 5, 79: esp., *to pay honour to a god*, ἀγαλλε Φοῖβον, Ar. Thesm. 128; ἀγ. τινὰ θυσίαισι, Ar. Pac. 399: *to adorn, deck*, γαμηλίους εὐνάς, Eur. Med. 1026.—Mostly in pass. ἀγάλλομαι (Hom., Hes., Hdt. never use the act.), but only in pres. †in Hom. and Hes.; in later wr. also in† impf.: †an aor. pass. ἀγαλθῆναι in Dio C. 51, 20†:—*to glory, take delight, rejoice* or *exult in* a thing, *be proud of* it, usu. c. dat., ἵπποισιν καὶ ὀχεσφι, Il. 12, 114; ὄρνιθες ἀγάλλονται πτερύγεσσι, νῆες οὔρῳ Διός, Il. 2, 462, Od. 5, 176; ὀπὶ καλῇ, Hes. Th. 68: so too in the best prose from Hdt. and Thuc. downwards, but also ἀγάλλεσθαι ἐπί τινι, Thuc. 3, 82; later also διά or ἀμφί τι, and even c. acc., Anth. P. 7, 378: c. part., *to delight in*, †ἀγάλλεται ἔχων, *he exults in* having, Il. 17, 473†; Thuc. 4, 95; †Xen. Ag. 5, 3; c. infin. in Nonn.†—Cf. ἄγαλμα throughout. (From same root as ἀγλαός.) Hence

'Αγάλμα, ατος, τό, acc. to Hesych. πᾶν ἐφ' ᾧ τις ἀγάλλεται, *a glory, delight, honour*, Hom., as Il. 4, 144: so Alcae. Fr. 1, speaks of λόφοι as κεφαλαῖς ἀγάλματα; and Pind. calls his ode χώρας ἄγαλμα, N. 3, 21, cf. 8, 27; so, τέκνον δόμων ἄγαλμα,

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Aesch. Ag. 207; †Καδμείας Νύμφας ἄγ., Soph. Ant. 1116†; etc.—2. *a pleasing gift*, esp. for the gods, ἀγ. θεῶν, Od. 8, 509, cf. 3, 438, where a bull adorned for sacrifice is called an ἄγαλμα or *votive gift*; so too a tripod, Hdt. 5, 60; and in genl.=ἀνάθημα, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 7. Hence, esp. after Hdt.,—3. *a statue in honour of a god*, Hdt. 2, 42, 46, etc.; *the image of a god* as an object of worship, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—but ἀγ. Ἀίδα, in Pind. N. 10, 125, is *the headstone* of a grave, called στήλη in the parallel passage of Theocr., 22, 207. —4. then in genl. = ἀνδριάς, *any statue*, Plato Meno 97 D: and—5. lastly *any image*, expressed by painting or words, Plat. Tim. 529 C, Symp. 216 E.—On the word cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., †and Siebelis praef. ad Paus. pp. 41 sqq.† Hence

'Αγαλματίας, ου, ὁ, *like a statue, beautiful as one*, Philostr.

'Αγαλμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγαλμα, Plut. Lyc. 25, etc.

'Αγαλματογλύφος, ον, (ἄγαλμα, γλύφω) *a carver of statues*, Eccl.

'Αγαλματοποιέω, ῶ, *to make statues*, Poll. Hence

'Αγαλματοποιητικός, ή, όν, *fit for an* ἀγαλματοποιός, Poll.

'Αγαλματοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the art of an* ἀγαλματοποιός, Poll.: from

'Αγαλματοποιός, όν, (ἄγαλμα, ποιέω) *making statues*: as subst., *a statuary, sculptor*, Hdt. 2, 46, Plat., etc.

'Αγαλματουργία, ας, ἡ,=ἀγαλματοποιία; and

'Αγαλματουργικός, ή, όν,=ἀγαλματοποιητικός: from

'Αγαλματουργός, όν, (ἄγαλμα, *ἔργω)=ἀγαλματοποιός, Poll.

'Αγαλματοφορέω, ῶ, only met., *to carry an image in one's heart*, Philo: from

'Αγαλματοφόρος, ον, (ἄγαλμα, φέρω) only met., *carrying an image in one's heart*, Philo.

'Αγαλματόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἄγαλμα) *to make into an image*, Lyc. 845.

†'Αγαλμοειδής, ές, (ἄγαλμα, εἶδος) *statue-like, beautiful* as a statue, Lyd.

'Αγαλμοτυπής, ές, (ἄγαλμα, τύπος) †for ἀγαλματοτυπής†, *forming a statue*; as subst. ὁ, or ἀγαλματυπεύς, έως, ὁ, *a sculptor*, †Maneth. 4, 569.

'ΑΓΑΜΑΙ, dep. mid.: fut. ἀγάσομαι, Ep. ἀγάσσομαι: usu. aor. ἠγάσθην, but also ἠγασάμην (even in Att., as Dem. 296, 4), Ep. ἠγασσάμην (Il. 3, 181), or without augm. (Ib. 224): Ep. 2 plur. pres. ἀγάασθε, inf. ἀγάασθαι, Od.: impf. ἠγάμην, Plat.

I. †in good sense, *to hold in high estimation*†,—1. absol., *to wonder, be astonished*, Od. 16, 203, etc.; c. part., ἀγαμαι ἰδών, Il. 3, 224.—2. more freq., *to wonder at, admire* a person or thing, *esteem, honour, revere*, c. acc., Il. 3, 181, Od. 6, 168, etc.: ἀγασθαί τι τινός, *to wonder at* something *in* one, Il. 7, 404: hence in prose, ἀγ. τινος ὅτι..., or ἀγ. τινος, c. part., *to wonder at* one's doing, Hdt. 6, 76, etc.: ἀγ. τινά τινος, *to admire* one *for* a thing, Plat. Rep. 426 D; also, ἀγ. τινός τινος, Id. Euthyd. 276 D: and c. gen. only, Ar. Av. 1744, etc.; also like χαίρω, ἥδομαι, etc., c. dat., *to be delighted with* a person or thing, Hdt. 4, 75, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 9, etc.; and later ἐπί τινι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. —II. in bad sense, †*to regard as too high*†, *to envy, be angry at, τι*, Od. 2, 67, τινί, Il. 17, 71, περί τινος, Il. 23, 639, and c. inf. or οὕνεκα following, Od. 5, 119; 8, 565.—Hom. uses in this signf. only aor. ἠγασάμην, and as pres. ἀγάομαι or ἀγαιομαι, q. v.: †Buttm., Catal p. 2, says ἄγαμαι is used by all writers in a good sense†: in Att. ἀγ. τινί τι, to envy one something? (From the same root as ἄγη, *wonder*, ἄγαν, ἀγάζομαι: cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. αἴτιος 4.)

'Αγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ, *Agamemnon*, king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy, Hom.: hence adj. 'Αγαμεμνόνειος, έα, εον, Hom., also 'Αγαμεμνόνειος, εία, ειον, †Eur. I. T. 1290†, and -όνιος, ία, ιον, Aesch. †Ag. 1499†, and Pind. †P. 11, 30†: patronym. 'Αγαμεμνονίδης, ου, ὁ, *Agamemnon's son*, Orestes, Od. 1, 30. (*Αγαν, μέμνων from μένω, *the very resolute* or *steadfast*, cf. Μεμνών.)

†'Αγαμένης, ους, ὁ, *Agamenes*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 9, 10.

'Αγαμένως, adv. part. pres. from ἀγαμαι,=θαυμαστῶς, ἀγ. λέγειν, to speak *with applause*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 3; so too, τὸν λόγον ἀγαμένως ἐδέξατο, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 89 A.

'Αγᾱμήδη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγαν, μῆδος, and so strictly *the very wise*) †*Agamēdē*, daughter of Augeas, wife of Mulius, acquainted with the healing virtues of plants, Il. 11, 740.

†'Αγᾱμήδης, ους, ὁ, (ἄγαν, μῆδος) *Agamēdes*, son of Erginus, and one of the builders of Apollo's temple at Delphi, H. Herm. Ap. 296.

†'Αγαμήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Agamestor*, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 2, 850.—Others in Plut., etc.

'Αγάμητος, ον, (a priv., γαμέω) rarer form for ἄγαμος, Soph. Fr. 798, v. Lob. Phryn. 514. [ᾰ]

'Αγαμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγαμος) *single estate, celibacy*, Plut. 2, 491 E.

'Αγαμίου δίκη, ἡ, an action against a bachelor *for not marrying*, Plut. Lys. 30.

'Αγαμος, ον, (a priv., γάμος) *unmarried, single*: in Il. 3, 40, and in prose, only of *the man*, whether a bachelor or widower, ἀνανδρος being used of the *woman*: however ἄγαμος is used of the woman in Aesch. Supp. 143, Soph. Ant. 867, and several times in Eur.—II. γάμος ἄγαμος, *a marriage that is no marriage*, †by the laws of gods and men, i. e. *an unhallowed* or *unnatural*† *marriage*, Soph. O. T. 1214, like βίος ἄβιος, etc.

'ΑΓΑΝ, *very, much, very much*, first in Pind., and Trag.: the word in genl. is only Dor. and Att., λίην being its equiv. in Ep. and Ion.: strongly affirmat. like Lat. *prorsus, too surely*, Aesch. Theb. 811; and so in compos. it always strengthens or enforces. The bad sense *too, too much*, like Lat. *nimis*, occurs only in peculiar phrases, e. g. in the famous μηδὲν ἄγαν, *ne quid nimis*, not *too much* of anything, first in Theogn. 219, 335, etc., Pind. Fr. 235: so, ἄγαν τι ποιεῖν, Plat., etc. It is not seldom joined with an adj., which may either go before or follow: also with a subst., ἡ ἄγαν σιγή, Soph. Ant. 1251†, ἡ ἄγαν ἐλευθερία, Plat. Rep. 564 A; but seldom without the article, as, εἰς ἄγαν δουλείαν, Id. ib.; also with adv., as, ὡμῶς ἄγαν, Xen. Vect. 5, 6†. (From same root as ἀγαμαι, ἀγάζομαι, and ἄγη, *wonder*.) [ᾰ̄ν, but later sometimes ᾱ̆γᾰ̈ν in Anth. †P. 5, 216; 10, 51.]

'Αγανακτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strictly in physical signf., *to feel a violent irritation*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; and of wine, *to ferment*, Plut. †2, 734 Et†.—II. metaph., *to be grieved, displeased, vexed, annoyed, angry*, or *discontented*, Ar. Vesp. 287; ἀγ. εἰ..., or ἐάν..., for ὅτι..., Plat. Lach. 194 A: c. dat. rei, *to be vexed at* a thing, e. g. θανάτῳ, Plat. Phaed. 63 B; also c. acc. rei, Heind. Phaed. 64 A; †c. acc. neut. pron. followed by ὅτι, ταῦτα.... ἀγ. ὅτι, Plat. Euthyd. 4 Dt†; also ἀγ. ἐπί τινι, Isocr. 357 A; ὑπέρ τινος Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc.; περί τινος, Id. Ep. 349 D; πρός τι, Epict. 4; and sometimes c. gen. rei, A. B. p. 334: also c. part., *to be angry at one's doing*, Plat. Phaed. 62 E. †The person at whom one is angry, etc., stands usu. in dat., for which also πρός τινα, Plut. Camill. 28, and κατά τινος, Luc. Tim. 18, are usedt. —In Aristid. and Luc. ἀγανακτεῖσθαι as a dep.—(It is plainly connected with ἄγαν. The final -ακτέω is referred by Schneid. to ἄγω, by others to ἄχθος; but all this is dub.) Hence

'Αγανάκτησις, εως, ἡ, strictly *physical pain and irritation*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; but usu., *vexation, annoyance*, ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει τινί, gives a man just *grounds for displeasure*, Thuc. 2, 41. Hence

'Αγανακτητικός, ή, όν, *apt to be vexed, easily vexed, irritable, peevish*, Plat. Rep. 604 E, 605 A, Bekk., ubi olim ἀγανακτικός.

'Αγανακτητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγανακτέω, *vexatious, annoying*, Plat. Gorg. 511 B.

'Αγανακτικός, ή, όν,=ἀγανακτητικός (q. v.), Luc. Pisc. 14. Adv. -κῶς.

†'Αγάνικη, ης, ἡ, *Aganice*, a female skilled in astronomy, Plut. 2, 145 D, elsewhere called 'Αγλαονίκη. [ῐ]

†'Αγάνιππη, ης, ἡ, *Aganippe*, a fountain at the foot of Mt. Helicon in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Paus. 9, 29, 5.

†'Αγάνιππος, ου, ὁ, *Aganippus*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 3, 230.

'Αγάννιφος, ον, (ἄγαν, νίφω) *much snowed on, snowy*, Ὄλυμπος, Il. 1, 420: poet.

'Αγανοβλέφαρος, ον, (ἀγανός, βλέφαρον) *mild-eyed*, Ibyc. 4: †poet.

'Αγανορειος, α, ον, Dor. for ἀγην-, Aesch. Pers. 1026.

'Αγανορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγάνωρ) Dor. for ἀγηνορία.

'Αγανός, ή, όν, (γάνος, γάννυμι) *mild, gentle, kindly, loving*, of persons and things, βασιλεύς. †Od. 2, 230†; ἔπεα, †Il. 2, 180†, εἰνῶλαί, †Il. 9, 499†, δῶρα, †Il. 9, 113, μῦθοι, Od. 15, 53†; also in Pind. †λογοι ἀγ., P. 4, 179, ὀφρυς, P. 9, 66†, and Trag. †only ἐλπίς, Aesch. Ag. 101, but adv. in Eur. v. infra†, but in Hom. mostly of the shafts of Apollo and Diana (ἀγανὰ βέλεα), as bringing an easy and quick death.—Superl. ἀγανώτατος, Hes. Th. 408. Adv. -νῶς. †Anacr. 49, 1†, Eur. I. A. 602. Compar., ἀγανώτερον βλέπειν, Ar. Lys. 886. Only poet. [ᾰ̄ν]

'Αγανος, ον, (ἄγνυμι) *broken*: ξύλον ἀγ., sticks *broken for firewood*, A. B.

'Αγανοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *mildness, gentleness, kindliness*, Il. 24, 772, Od. 11 202. [ῠ] From

'Αγάνοφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀγανός φρήν) *mild-minded, gentle of mood*. Il. 20, 467; 'Ησυχία, Ar. Av. 1321. Only poet.

'Αγανώπης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῶπις, ιδος, (ἀγανός, ὤψ) *mild-looking*.

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Ἀγάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ἀγήνωρ, Pind. [ἀγᾰ̄-]

Ἀγάομαι, Ep. collat. form of ἄγαμαι, but only found in part. ἀγώμενος (in act. signf.), *admiring*, Hes. Th. 619; for ἀγάασθε, etc., are lengthd. forms from ἄγαμαι.

Ἀγαπάζω, †and dep. mid. -άζομαι, the more usu. Hom. collat. form of ἀγαπάω†, v. sub ἀγαπάω.

†Ἀγαπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Agapaeus*, tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, Dem. 126, 4.

Ἀγαπατός, όν, Dor. for ἀγαπητός, Pind.

Ἀγαπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, †pf. ἠγάπηκα, Plat.† (ἄγαμαι, ἀγάζομαι) *to receive willingly* or *readily*:—I. of persons, *to bid welcome, welcome, entertain*, Hom., who prefers the form †ἀγαπάζω, using ἀγαπάω only in Od. 23, 214†; he also has ἀγαπάζομαι as dep., like ἀμφαγαπάζομαι, Od. 7, 33, †and in the phrase κύνεον ἀγαπαζ. κεφαλήν τε καὶ ὦμους, Ib. 17, 35; 21, 224; 22, 499†, cf. Pind. P. 4, 247: in genl., *to love*: hence of all acts that show love, *to take leave*, Ap. Rh. †4, 1291†; *to pay the last honours* to the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1337: it is used=ἐράω, of sexual love, only in late writers, as Luc. †V. H. 2, 25, etc.†; and strictly differs from φιλεῖν, as implying *regard* and *satisfaction*, rather than *affection*, v. Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9, and 12.

II. in relation to things, *to be well pleased, contented, content*, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷς, ὅθ' ἕκηλος μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι, Od. 21, 289: freq. in Att., ἀγαπᾶν, εἰ..., ἐάν... or ἤν..., for ὅτι, Ar. Vesp. 684, and freq. in Plat., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 804, 8; also c. part., ἀγαπᾶν τιμώμενος, Plat. Rep. 475 B: very freq. c. dat. rei, *to be contented* or *pleased at* or *with* a thing, like στέργω, ἀσπάζομαι, as ἀγ. τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν, Lys. 192, 26, Dem. 13, 11; more rarely c. acc., Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 306 C: lastly c. inf., *to be wont to do*, like φιλεῖν, Arist. Oec. 2. Hence

Ἀγάπη, ης, ἡ, *love, brotherly love*, †N. T. Matth. 24, 12, etc.—In pl. ἀγάπαι, *the love-feasts* of the early Christians, Id. Jud. 12, cf. 1 Cor. 11, 21–34.

Ἀγάπημα, ατος, τό, (ἀγαπάω) *the object of love*, Lat. *deliciae*, Crat. Theb. 4.

Ἀγαπήνωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἠνορέην ἀγαπῶν, *loving manliness, manly*, epith. of heroes, Il. 8, 114, etc.

†Ἀγᾰπήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Agapenor*, son of Ancaeus, leader of the Arcadians before Troy, Il. 2, 609.

Ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγαπάω) *affection*, Def. Plat. 413 B; †πρός or περί τινα, Plut. Per. 24, Cor. 37.

Ἀγαπησμός, ὁ, rarer form for foreg., Menand. p. 157.

Ἀγαπητέος, ον, verb. adj. from ἀγαπάω, *to be loved, †eagerly sought*, Plat. Rep. 358 A.

Ἀγαπητικός, ή, όν, *affectionate*, Plut. Sol. 7.

Ἀγαπητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγαπάω, *beloved*, Il. 6, 401, Od. 4, 817; μοῦνος ἐὼν ἀγαπητός, the only (and so *doubly*) *beloved* son, Od. 2, 365, †and thus applied to an only son without μοῦνος, Il. 6, 401, Od. 4, 817†. —2. *desirable, delightful*, ἀγαπατά (ἐστι), c. inf., Pind. N. 8, 6: freq. in Att. prose, *worthy of love, loveable*, Plat. Alc. 1, 131 E, etc.—II. neut., ἀγαπητόν (ἐστι), *one must be content*, εἰ..., ἐάν..., Plat. Prot. 328 A, Arist., etc.—So Adv. -τῶς, *readily, contentedly*, Plat., etc.; ἀγαπητῶς ἔχειν, *to be contented*, like ἀγαπᾶν:—but also in Att. prose, *so as only just to content one*, i. e. *only just, barely, scarcely*,= μόλις, Heind. Plat. Lys. 218 C; ἀγαπητῶς σωθῆναι, Lys. 107, 16, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 108.

†Ἀγαπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄγαν, πτόλεμος) *Agaptolemus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 7.

†Ἄγαρ, ἡ, indecl., (Ἀγάρα, ης, Joseph.) *Hagar* or *Agar*, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

Ἀγᾰρῑκόν, οῦ, τό, Lat. *agaricum*, a sort of *tree-fungus*, used for tinder. [The quantity of first syll. is dub., cf. Gal. Antid. 894 B, 895 D.]

†Ἀγαρίστη, ης, ἡ, *Agariste*, daughter of Cliisthenes of Sicyon, Hdt. 6, 126.—2. mother of Pericles, Id. 6, 131.

Ἀγάῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ῥους, ουν, (ἄγαν, ῥέω) *strong-flowing*, of the sea, Il. 2, 845; 12, 30; †Τίγρις, Anth. P. 7, 747.

Ἀγασθενής, ές, (ἄγαν, σθένος) *very strong*, †ἀγ. ἠρώων, Opp. Cyn. 2, 3; βασιλῆων, Anth. P. 9, 688†: in Il. only as prop. n., v. sq.

†Ἀγασθένης, εος contd. ους, ὁ, *Agasthenes*, son of Augeas, king of Elis, Il. 2, 624.

†Ἀγασίας, ου, ὁ, *Agasias*, a Stymphalian of Arcadia, in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27. —2. a statuary of Ephesus, Paus.

†Ἀγασικλέης contd. -κλῆς, gen. έους, ὁ, *Agasicles*, a Spartan king, in Hdt. 1, 65, wr. Ἡγησικλέης. A name common to many others, Hdt., Paus., etc.

Ἄγασμα, ατος, τό, (ἄγαμαι) *a marvel, a wonder*, Soph. Fr. 799.

Ἀγάστονος, ον, (ἄγαν, στένω) *much groaning, howling*, of the hollow roaring of the waves, Od. 12, 97, H. Ap. 94: *loud-wailing*, Aesch. Theb. 95.

Ἀγαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἄγαμαι, *admired, admirable*, Aesch. Fr. 249, †Eur. Hec. 169; as opp. to οὐ θαυμαστόν, Xen. An. 1, 9, 14; with τίμιος, Plat. Legg. 808 C. Adv. -τῶς, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.

Ἀγάστροφος, ον, ὁ, (ἄγαν, στρέφω) strictly, *the much-turning*, †only as pr. n., *Agastrophus*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 338.

Ἀγάστωρ, ορος, (a copulat., γαστήρ) *from the same womb*: in genl., *a near kinsman*, Lyc. 264.

Ἀγασυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, *heracleum gummiferum*, Diosc. 3, 98.

Ἀγάσυρτος, ον, ὁ, an obscure epith. given to Pittacus by Alcae. (6), which Diog. L. 1, 81, explains by ἐπισεσυρμένος καὶ ῥυπαρός.

Ἀγασώς, Lacon. acc. pl. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Lys. 1301.

Ἀγᾶτός, ή, όν, poet. for ἀγαστός, as θαυματός, ἀδάματος, etc., H. Hom. Ap. 515, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

†Ἀγαυή, ῆς, ἡ, *Agave*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 42.—2. daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4. —3. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, mother of Pentheus, Hes. Th. 976.

Ἀγαύομαι,=ἄγαμαι, dub. l. in Opp. Hal. 4, 138.

Ἀγαυός, ή, όν, (akin to γαῦρος, γαίω, Lat. *gaudeo*) in Hom. almost always of kings, heroes, etc., *illustrious, noble, high-born*, ἀγ. κήρυκες, †Il. 3, 268†, μνηστῆρες, †Od. 2, 209†, Φαίηκες, †Od. 13, 304†: also, ἀγαυὴ Περσεφόνεια, Od. 11, 213; πομπῆες ἀγαοί, *noble* guides, Od. 13, 71:—superl. ἀγανότατος, Od. 15, 229; also in Pind. †P. 4, 127†.—II. Ἀγαυός, Ἀγαυή, masc. and fem. pr. n., *Agavus, Agave*, Il., and Hes.; but in these the accents should prob. be Ἄγαυος, Ἀγαύη, Jac. A. P. p. 809, Elmsl. Bacch. 229: cf. γλαυκός, Γλαῦκος, etc.

Ἀγαυρός, ά, όν,=ἀγαυός (as ἀλάβαστος and ἀλάβαστρος), yet in a somewhat different signf., *stately, proud*, ταῦρος, Hes. Th. 832, Wess Hdt. 7, 57, where the superl. adv ἀγαυρότατα is used of Xerxes. Cf ταῦρος.

Ἀγάφθεγκτος, ον, (ἄγαν, φθέγγομαι) *loud-sounding*, ἀοιδαί, Pind. O. †6, 155.

†Ἄγβαλος, ου, ὁ, *Agbalus*, an Arcadian, Hdt. 7, 98.

†Ἀγβάτανα, ων, τά, Ion. and poet. for Ἐκβάτανα, Hdt. 1, 98, Aesch. Pers. 961.—2. a small town of Syria, Hdt. 3, 64.

Ἄγγαρα, ων, τά, *the daily stages of the ἄγγαροι*.

Ἀγγαρεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγγαρεύω) *the office of an ἄγγαρος*.

Ἀγγαρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who employs an ἄγγαρος*: from

Ἀγγαρεύω, (ἄγγαρος) *to despatch as an ἄγγαρος, press one to serve as such*, †*to constrain* to the performance of any labour, N. T. Matth. 5, 41; Marc. 15, 21†; or in genl., *to press, detain*, Bentl. Menand. p. 58.

Ἀγγαρήϊος, ὁ, Ion. form=ἄγγαρος, Hdt. 3, 126:—τὸ ἀγγαρήϊον, *the business of an ἄγγαρος, post-riding*, the whole Persian system of mounted couriers, Hdt. 8, 98.

Ἄγγαρος, ου, ὁ, Persian word, *a mounted courier*, such as were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches, Hdt. 8, 98, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 17: †authorized to compel the service of the king's subjects, and to make use of their horses and whatever might facilitate the transmission of the intelligence they had to convey†:—In Aesch. Ag. 282, as adj. ἄγγαρον πῦρ, the *courier* flame, said of beacon fires used for telegraphing; cf. πομπός fin.

Ἀγγείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀγγεῖον.

Ἀγγειολογέω, ῶ, *to discourse on the blood-vessels*, Galen. From

Ἀγγεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. ἀγγήϊον, (ἄγγος) *a vessel, pail*, Hdt. 1, 188, etc.: in genl., *a reservoir, receptacle*, Xen. Oec. 9, 2, Plat. Criti. 111 A, etc.—II. of the human body, *a blood-vessel*, Galen: of plants, *a capsule*, Theophr.

Ἀγγειοσέλινον, ου, τό, *pot-parsley*, Anacr. 35, acc. to an ingenious conjecture of Bergk.

Ἀγγειώδης, ες, (ἀγγεῖον, εἶδος) *like a vessel, hollow*, †Arist. Part. An. 3, 8, 5.

Ἀγγελία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγγελος) *a message, tidings, news*, as well the substance as the conveyance thereof, Hom.: ἀγγελίη λέγουσα, Hdt. 2, 114; ἀγγελίη ἐμή, *a report* of me, concerning me, Il. 19, 336; so, ἀγγ. τινός, *a message about* some person or thing, Soph. Aj. 221, Thuc. 8, 15:—ἀγγελίην ἐλθεῖν, like Lat. *legationem obire*, Il. 11, 140, cf. Od. 21, 20:—in Ep. poets also, ἀγγελίης ἤλυθες, Il. 13, 252; ἀγγελίης οἴχεσκε, Il. 15, 640; ἦλυθε σεῦ ἕνεκ' ἀγγελίης (i. e. ἀγγελίης σοῦ ἕνεκα), Il. 3, 206; ἀγγελίης πωλεῖται, Hes. Th. 781; in all which places it is genit. causae, and may be rendered *on account of* a message; for the old Interpp. are no doubt wrong in assuming a masc. subst. ὁ ἀγγελίης, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Spitzn. Il. 13, 252.—2. †the substance of a message†, *an an-*

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nouncement, proclamation, Pind. P. 2, 44: *a command, order*, H. Hom. Cer. 448, Pind. O. 3, 58, cf. Od. 5, 150; 7, 263.

†'Αγγελίαρχος, ου, ὁ,=ἀρχάγγελος, Anth. P. 1, 34.

'Αγγελιαφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bring a message*: from

'Αγγελιαφόρος, ον, (ἀγγελία, φέρω) *bearing a message, a messenger*, Ion. ἀγγελιηφόρος, Hdt. 1, 120; esp., *the Persian minister who introduced people to an audience* with the king, Hdt. 3, 118: †cf. εἰσαγγελεύς, and Bahr ad Hdt. 1, 114.

'Αγγελίεια, ας, ἡ, *a female messenger*, Orph. Hymn. 78, 3.

'Αγγελίης, ὁ, v. sub ἀγγελία.

'Αγγελιηφόρος, ον, Ion. for ἀγγελιαφόρος, Hdt.

'Αγγελικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an ἄγγελος*, †*ῥήσεις ἀγγ., the parts* in a tragedy *spoken by messengers*†, A. B.: †in Eccl. *angelical*: but, ἀγγελικὴ ὀρχησις, a dance *at a banquet*, Ath. 629 E.

'Αγγελιώτης, ου, ὁ, *a messenger*, H. Hom. Merc. 296: fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, Call. Del. 216.

'Αγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ: aor. 1 ἤγγειλα: aor. 2 ἤγγελον, which though disputed is found as early as Hdt. 4, 153 (ἀπήγγελον), and is freq. in later Greek, v. Poppo Xen. An. 3, 4, 14, †Bornem. Xen. An. 1, 4, 13; pf. ἤγγελκα, Dem. 343, 15; 1336, 12 (in compos.)†: aor. 2 pass. ἠγγέλην in later Greek, as Plut., and Ael. (ἀγω). *To bear a message, bring tidings* or *news, to proclaim*: oft. in Hom., absol., Il. 8, 409, 517; †c. dat. pers., ἀγγ. γυναικί, Od. 15, 458; and† acc. rei, *to report, announce, tell*, 'Αχιλῆϊ κακὸν ἔπος, Il. 17, 701, †and in prose, as, ταῦτα μὲν ἡμὶν ἤγγειλέ τις, Plat. Phaed. 58 A, etc.: in Od. 14, 123 (cf. 120), ἀγγέλλειν τινά, where otherwise ἀγγ. περί τινος is used, or c. acc. and part., as in Soph. El. 1143, 'Ορέστην βίον λελοιπότα; πατέρα ὡς οὐκ ἴτ' ὄντα, O. T. 955; ὅτι αὐτῷ Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα ἤγγειλα, Xen. An. 2, 3, 19: *to proclaim, declare*, as war, οὐ πόλεμόν γε ἀγγ., Plat. Phaedr. 242 Bt: —mid., Τεύκρῳ ἀγγέλλομαι φίλος εἶναι, *I announce myself* to him as a friend, Soph. Aj. 1376.—Pass., ἀγέλλομαι, *to be reported of*, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον, †Thuc. 6, 34; also c. part., †ζῶν ἢ βανὼν ἀγγέλλεται, Soph. Tr. 73†, or c. inf., †ἠγγέλται ἡ μάχη ἰσχυρὰ γεγονέναι, Plat. Charm. 153 Bt, c. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 684 *b*.

'Αγγελμα, ατος, τό, *a message, tidings, news*, Eur. Or. 876, Thuc. †7, 74,† etc.

'Αγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, *a messenger, envoy*, oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.; in genl., *one that announces* or *tells*, e. g. of birds of augury, Il. 24, 292, 296: and Eur., Supp. 203, calls the tongue ἄγγ. λόγων.—†2. in N. T. and Eccl. *an angel*, Matth. 24, 36;—*a bishop* or *superior* of a particular church, Apoc. 1, 19†.—II. like Lat. *nuncius, the message*, or *tidings brought*, Polyb. 1, 72, 4.

†'Αγγελος, ου, ὁ, *Angelus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pyrrh. 2.

'Αγγελτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἄγγελος, Or. Sib.

†'Αγγέλτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Or. Sib.

†'Αγγενίδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Angenidas*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

'Αγγηιον, ου, τό, Ion. for ἀγγεῖον, Hdt. †4, 2, etc.

†'Αγγίτης, ου, ὁ, *the Angites*, a river of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 113.

†'Αγγοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγγος, τίθημι) *a receptacle for vessels*, Ath. 210 C.

'ΑΓΓΟΣ, εος, τό, *a vessel* of various kinds, *a jar, pan, pail*, etc.: in Hom. and Hes., to hold milk, wine, or travelling stores, †Il. 2, 471; Od. 16, 13; 2, 289; Hes. Op. 473: so post-Hom. for—1. liquids, *a water-pot, pail*, or *bucket*; Hdt. 5, 12, v. Ael. ap. Valck. l. c., Eur. El. 55†; (in Eur., *a milk-pail*?).—†2. for solids, *a chest* or *box*, for clothes, Soph. Ant. 622†; a cinerary *urn*, Id. El. 1205: †a kind of *basket* or *box*, τὸ ἄγγος ἐν τῷ ἔφερε τὸν παῖδα, Hdt. 1, 113; in which children were sometimes exposed, Eur. Ion 1398, 1337–8 where it is= ἀντίπηξ; cf. Hdt. l. c., and λάρναξ: —in Opp. Hal. 2, 406, *the shell* of the κάραβος†.—II. in medic., of the *vessels of the body*: once in Hipp. *the womb*, but usu., *a blood-vessel*. Cf. ἀγγεῖον.

'Αγγούριον, ου, τό, *a water-melon*, modern Greek ἀγγούρι.

†'Αγγουρον, ου, τό, (ὄρος) *Mt. Angurus*, at the mouth of the Ister, Ap. Rh. 4, 323.

†'Αγγρος, ου, ὁ, *the Angrus*, a river of Illyria, Hdt. 4, 49.

†'Αγγων, ωνος, ὁ, *a Celtic javelin*, Agath.

†'Αγδαβάτας, ου, ὁ, *Agdabātas*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 959; in pl., Ib. 924, cf. 'Αιδοβάτης.

'Αγδην, adv., (ἄγω) *by carrying, ἀγδην σύρειν*, to drag *along*, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

†'Αγδιστις, εως, ἡ, *Agdistis*, an epithet of Cybele in Pessinus, Strab.—II. a mountain of Phrygia, where Attis beloved of Cybele was buried, Paus. 1, 4, 5.

'Αγε, ἄγετε, orig. imperat. from ἄγω, used as adv. like φέρε, *come! come on! well!* Lat. *age!* Hom., who usu. strengthens it, εἶα ἄγε, εἰ δ' ἄγε, ἄγε δή: ἀλλ' ἄγε, *immo age!* In Att. also ἄγε νῦν, Ar. Eq. Also like φέρε before 1 and 2 pers. plur., ἄγε δὴ τραπείομεν, Il. 3, 441; ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν, Il. 11, 348; ἄγε τάμνετε, Od. 3, 332; cf. Valck. Call. p. 279, Eur. Cycl. 590. Even the plur. ἄγετε is used with the 1 pers. plur. in Od. 1, 76; †and even with 1 pers. sing., Od. 22, 139.

†'Αγεάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Ageanax*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 7, 52.

'Αγειος, ον, (α priv., γῆ) *landless, homeless*, prob. l. for ἄγιος in Aesch. Supp. 858.

'Αγείρατος, ον, poet. for ἀγέρατος, E. M.

'Αγείρω, f. -ερῶ: aor. ἤγειρα, pass. ἠγέρθην, 3 pl. ἤγερθεν (Hom.): pf. pass. ἀγήγερμαι, 3 pl. ἀγηγέρατai, plqpf. -ατο, Hom.—We also find in Hom. syncop. aor. of mid. form, but pass. signf., ἀγέροντο, Il. 18, 245, inf. ἀγερέσθαι, Od. 2, 385 (not ἀγέρεσθαι, v. Pors. ad l.), part. ἀγρόμενος, Il. 2, 481, etc. (ἀγω). *To bring together, gather together*, λαόν, Il. †11, 716, 770: 16, 129, etc.†: and freq. in Att.; ἀγ. στόλον, στρατιάν, ξυμμάχους, etc. (μάχην ἤγειρας, Il. 13, 778 rather belongs to ἐγείρω, as also πόλεμον ἤγειραν, Plat. Legg. 685 C, cf. Spitzn. Il. 5, 510).—2. of things, *to get together, collect, gather*, ὀημόθεν ἕλκεα καὶ οἶνον, χρυσὸν καὶ βιοτον, Od. 19, 197; 3, 301: *to collect by begging*, πύρνα, Od. 17, 362; and so in mid., Od. 13, 14: later esp., *to collect for the gods* and their temples, Wessel. Hdt. 4, 35, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., and v. sub μητραγύρτης:—*to put things together*, as in a speech, Aesch. Cho. 638.—Mid., *to come together, gather, assemble*, Il. 2, 52, Od. 2, 8, etc.

'Αγείτων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., γείτων) *without a neighbour, neighbourless*, πάγος, Aesch. Pr. 270; οἶκος, Eur. El. 1130.

'Αγελάδων, Dor. for ἀγεληδόν Theocr. †16, 92.

'Αγελάζομαι, as pass., *to go* or *live in herds, to be gregarious*, Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1, etc.

'Αγελαιοκομικός, ή, όν,=ἀγελαιοτροφικός; †dub. collat. form of ἀγελακομικός, q. v., and Lob. ad Phryn. p. 642†: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of breeding and keeping cattle*, Plat. Polit. 275 E, etc.; but with v. l. ἀγελαιονομική.

'Αγελαῖος, α, ον, (ἀγέλη) *belonging to a herd, feeding at large*, because the herds staid out at grass all the summer, βοῦς ἀγ., †Il. 11, 729, Od. 10, 410†, etc.: αἱ ἀγ. τῶν ἵππων, i. e. brood-mares, Xen. Eq. 5, 8.—II. *in herds* or *shoals, gregarious, ἰχθύες*, Hdt. 2, 93; cf. Arist. Pol. 1, 3, 3.—2. *of the herd* or *multitude*, i. e. *common*, ἀγ. ἄνθρωποι, opp. to ἄρχοντες, Plat. Polit. 268 A (in which signf. the Gramm. make it proparox. ἀγέλαιος, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 7).—III. *of ἀγελαῖαι*, †the members of the *ἀγέλαι* in Crete and Spartat, cf. ἀγέλη II.

'Αγελαιοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *the keeping of herds*, Plat. Polit. 261 E, etc.; and

'Αγελαιοτροφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fit for ἀγελαιοτροφία*: ἡ -κή,= foreg., Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.: from

'Αγελαιοτρόφος, ον, (ἀγέλη, τρέφω) *feeding* or *keeping herds*, Max. Tyr.: †Lob., ad Phryn. p. 642, prefers the forms ἀγελοτρόφος, etc.

'Αγελαιών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ἀγέλη) *a place for herds, pasture*, †Suid.

†'Αγέλαος, ου, Attic (but also in Od. 22, 131), 'Αγέλεως, ω, ὁ, (ἄγω, λαός, λεύς) *Agelāus*, masc. pr. n., several different persons of this name in Hom.; others in Apollod.; etc.

'Αγελαρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to lead a herd* or *company*, c. gen., Plut. Galb. 17: from

'Αγελάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέλη, ἄρχω) *the leader of a herd*, †ταὼς. Luc. Amor. 22†; *leader of a company, a captain*, Plut. Rom. 6.

†'Αγέλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγελάζομαι) *a heap, crowd*, Procl.

'Αγελαστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀγέλαστος*.

'Αγελαστί, adv., *without laughter*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 E.

'Αγελαστικός, ή, όν, (ἀγελάζομαι) *disposed to herd together, social*, Philo.

'Αγέλαστος, ον, (α priv., γελάω) *not laughing, grave, gloomy*, H. Hom. Cer. 200; ἀγ. πρόςωπα βιαζόμενος, Aesch. Ag. 794.—II. *not to be laughed at, not light* or *trifling*, ξυμφοραί, Aesch. Cho. 30; also as v. l. Od. 8, 307.

†'Αγέλαστος, ον, (ἀγελάζομαι) *of ἀγ., the members* of the *ἀγέλαι* in Crete and Sparta, for wh. Meursius reads ἀγελαίοι, q. v.; and *ἀγέλη* II., cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5, § 3, n. 1, ed. Schneidew.

'Αγελάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγέλη) *the master of the ἀγέλαι* in Crete, †Heraclid. Pont. Polit. 31†: cf. ἀγέλη II.

'Αγελεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγω, λεία) in Hom. †Il. 4, 128†, and Hes., epith. of Minerva,=λῃῖτις, λείαν ἄγουσα, *the driver of spoil, the forayer*. Some Gramm. explain it as λεὼν ἄγουτα, *leading the people*: others from ἀγέλη, *guardian of herds*.

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†Ἀγέλεως, ω, ὁ, ν. Ἀγέλαος.

Ἀγέλη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγω) *a herd*, in Hom. always of oxen and kine, τὰς βοῶν ἀγ., Il. 11, 678; 18, 528; etc.†—except Il. 19, 281 of horses: later any *herd, flock, drove, crowd*, Lat. *grex, as*, ἀγ. παρθένων, Pind. Fr. 78; πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι, Soph. Aj. 168; †ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν, Plat. Legg. 694 E, cf. 840 D†:—metaph., πόνων ἀγέλαι, Eur. H. F. 1276.—II. in Crete ἀγέλαι were *the bands* or *classes in which the youth* †lived together from their 18th year till the time of their marriage, and consequently even after they had attained the age of manhood†: they, during this time, were called ἀγελαῖοι, and their master ἀγελάτης, Müller Dor. 4, 5, 3. †In Sparta the youth entered the ἀγέλαι called βοῦαι at the age of seven, and remained in them even after admitted to the public banquets, Plut. Lyc. 16, Müller Dor. 4, 5, 1 and 2†. Hence

Ἀγεληδά, adv.,=sq., Arat. Dios. 233, 347.

Ἀγεληδόν, adv., (ἀγέλη) *in herds, droves*, or *crowds*, Il. 16, 160, Hdt. 2, 93.

Ἀγέληθεν, adv., (ἀγέλη) *from a herd*, Ap. Rh. 1, 356, 406.

Ἀγεληΐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀγελαῖος, Numen. ap. Ath. 320 D.

Ἀγεληκόμος, ον, (ἀγέλη, κομέω) *keeping herds*, Nonn. †D. 47, 208.

Ἀγελήτης, ου, ὁ, *belonging to a herd*.

Ἀγέληφι, Ep. dat. of ἀγέλη, Il. †2, 480: on suffix and omission of subscript ι, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 262, Anm. 1 and 3.

Ἀγέλοιος, ον, (α priv., γελοῖος) *not fond of laughter, dull: οὐκ ἀγ.*, of things, *no bad joke*, Henioch. Troch. 1.

Ἀγελοκομικός, ή, όν, ἀγελοτροφία, ἡ, ἀγελοτρόφος, ον, more analogous forms for ἀγελαιο-.

†Ἀγέμαχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄγω, μάχη) *Agemachus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Paus.; etc.

†Ἀγέμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἄγειν.

Ἀγεμόνευμα, ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμών, Dor. for ἡγεμ-.

Ἄγεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἐάγησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from ἄγνυμι, Il. 4, 214.

Ἀγενεαλόγητος, ον, (α priv., γενεαλογέω) *without pedigree, of unknown descent*, N. T. †Hebr. 7, 14.

Ἀγένεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀγενής) *low birth*, Arist. Pol. 6, 2, 7: *meanness, low cunning*, Id. Virt. et Vit. 7, 4.

Ἀγένειος, ον, (α priv., γένειον) *beardless, boyish*, Pind., †Lys. 162, 41†, Plat. †Symp. 180 A†: ἀγένειόν τι εἰρηκέναι, to speak *like a boy*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 29: †τὸ ἀγένειον, *the absence* or *want of beard*, Id. Eun. 9†.—The ἀγένειοι were *boys* of an age to enter the lists for certain prizes at the games, Pind. O. 8, 71; 9, 135, cf. Plat. Legg. 833 C, Paus. 6, 6, 3. Adv. -ως, Philo.

Ἀγενής, ές, (α priv., *γένω) strictly *unborn, uncreated*, Plat. Tim. 27 C: but—II. usu. †*without* illustrious *birth*†, *of no family*, i. e. *low-born*: hence metaph., *base-minded, low, mean, cowardly, vile*, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Fr. 105. In this signf. Stallb. Plat. Protag. 319 D, would always write ἀγεννής (γέννα), but both forms are found in verse, as Soph. l. c., Ar. Pac. 748; cf. θεογενής, θεογεννής.—III. *with no family*, i. e. *childless*, Isae. ap. Harpocr.

Ἀγένητος, ον, (α priv., γίγνομαι) =οὐ γενόμενος, *unborn, uncreated, unoriginated*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 D.—II. *not done, not having happened*, ἀγένητον ποιεῖν τι, *infectum reddere*, Soph. Tr. 743, cf. Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 6: αἰτίαι ἀγ., *groundless* charges, Aeschin. 86, 1. Cf. ἀγένητος.

Ἀγεννής, ές, (α priv., γέννα)= ἀγενής (q. v.), Hdt. 1, 134, and freq. in Plat., †as Prot. 319 D, Legg. 690 A, 714 C, etc.† Adv. -νῶς, Eur. †I. A. 1458; usu. only in connection with the negative, οὐκ ἀγεννῶς, Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Rep. 529 A†, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 158 C.

Ἀγέννητος, ον, (α priv., γεννάω) =οὐ γεννηθείς, like ἀγένητος, *unbegotten, unborn*, Soph. O. C. 973: *uncreated*, Plat. Tim. 52 A.—II. like ἀγενής, *low-born, mean*, Soph. Tr. 61, cf. Fr. 739.—III. act., *not productive*, Theophr.

Ἀγεννία, ας, ἡ, *cowardice*, Polyb. 30, 9, 1, etc.: ubi al. ἀγένεια.

Ἀγεννίζω, fut. Att. -ιῶ, *to act like an ἀγεννής*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 68, 6.

Ἄγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγέομαι, Pind.: τὰ ἀγημένα, *custom, prescription*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072, 27. This form also occurs in Ion. prose, but always in dub. places, as Hdt. 2, 40, 69, 72.

†Ἀγέομαι, Ion. for ἄγομαι, v. l. Hdt. 3, 14, v. Bähr ad l. c.

†Ἀγέπολις, ιδος, ὁ, (ἄγω, πόλις) *Agepolis*, an ambassador of the Rhodians, Polyb. 28, 14, 6.

Ἀγέραστος, ον, (α priv., γέρας) *without a gift of honour, unrecompensed, unrewarded*, Il. 1, 119, Hes. Th. 395; c. gen., θυέων ἀγ., Ap. Rh. 3, 65: †so Ael. says κεράτων οὐκ ἀγ. βόες, N. A. 2, 53.

Ἀγέρατος, ον,=foreg., v. sub ἀγείρατος.

Ἀγερέθω, v. sub ἠγερέθομαι.

Ἀγερθεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἠγέρθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from ἀγείρω, Hom.

Ἀγερμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) *a collecting of money*, etc., *begging*, Dion. H. 2, 19: in Arist. Poet. 8, 3, of the wanderings of Ulysses. Cf. ἀγυρμός.

Ἀγερμοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ἀγερσις, Opp. C, 4, 251.

Ἀγέρρω, fut. ἀγερῶ, Aeol. for ἀγείρω.

Ἀγερσικύβηλις, ὁ, *a begging sacrificer* or *priest*, Cratin. Drap. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (From ἀγείρω and κύβηλις, not Κυβήλη.) [κῡ]

Ἄγερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγείρω) *a gathering, mustering*, ἀγ. στρατιῆς, Hdt. 7, 5, 48.

Ἀγερωχία, ας, ἡ, *haughtiness, fierceness*, Philostr.: from

Ἀγέρωχος, ον, in Hom. and Pind. always in good sense, *brave, high-minded, lordly*, †Ῥοδίων ἀγ., Il. 2, 654, Τρώων ἀγ., 3, 36, Λύκιοι Μυσοί τ' ἀγ., 10, 430, Περικλύμενον ἀγ., Od. 11, 286; νίκας ἀγερώχου, Pind. O. 10, 95, ἔργματα, N. 6, 58†; in Archil., and Alcae. 106 in bad sense, *overweening, haughty, fierce*, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: so also later, esp. after Polyb. Adv. -χως, Anyté 10, and Polyb. (Acc. to old Gramm. simply =γεράοχος: but deriv. very dub.)

Ἀγεσίλαος, ον, ὁ, Ἀγεσίλας, ου, and Ἀγησίλαος (Aesch.), Ion. Ἡγησίλεως; (ἄγω, λαός):—epith. of Pluto, *who drives all mankind into his realms*, Spanb. Call. Lav. Pall. 130.

Ἀγέστρατος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄγω, στρατός) *host-leading*, Ἀθήνη, Hes. Th. 925: †σάλπιγγος ἠχος, Nonn. D. 26, 15.

†Ἀγέστρᾶτος, ου, ὁ, *Agestratus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 3, 230.

Ἀγέτης, ἀγέτις, Dor. for ἡγ-, †Anth. P. 6, 167; 7, 425.

Ἀγευστία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἄγευστος, fasting*: from

Ἄγευστος, ον, (α priv., γεύομαι) act., *not tasting, without taste of*, c. gen. rei, αἰὼν ἄγευστος κακῶν, Soph. Ant. 583; cf. Plat. Rep. 576 A.—II. pass., *untasted*, Arist. de An. 2, 10, 3.

Ἀγέχορος, ον, (ἄγω, χόρος) *leader of the chorus* or *dance*, Ar. Lys. 1281, ubi olim ἀγέροχος.

Ἀγεωμέτρητος, ον, (α priv., γεωμετρέω) of persons, *ignorant of geometry*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 12, 3.—2. of problems, *not geometrical*, Ib. 8.

Ἀγεωργησία, ας, ἡ, *neglect of agriculture*, Theophr.: from

Ἀγεώργητος, ον, (α priv., γεωργέω) *untilled, uncultivated*, Theophr.

Ἀγεωργίου δίκη, ἡ, *an action for neglect of agriculture*, prob. against careless tenants, A. B. 20, 336.

†ΑΓΗ, ης, ἡ, (ἄγαμαι) in good sense, *wonder, reverence, awe*, Hom., as, ἀγὴ μ' ἔχει, Od. 3, 227.—2. in bad sense, *envy, hatred*, Hdt. 6, 61: and of the gods, *jealousy*, ἄγα θεόθεν, Aesch. Ag. 131:—the two senses answer respectively to the verbs ἄγαμαι and ἀγάζομαι.—In Aesch. Ag. 730 Dind., with Herm., reads μηλοφόνοισιν ἀγαισιν (for ἀταισιν), which can only be explained, *by hateful slaughter of sheep*; for we cannot read ἀγαῖσι (from sq.) with Klausen, since the first syll. must be short:—Malden's conj. ἄσαισι is better. [ᾰγη]

†ΑΓΗ', ῆς, ἡ, (ἄγνυμι) *breakage: a fragment, piece, splinter*, κωπῶν ἀγ., Aesch. Pers. 425; ἁρμάτων, Eur. Supp. 693.—2. of waves, *a breaker, surf*, κύματος ἀγή, Ap. Rh. 1, 554; 4, 941.—3. *a curve, bending*, like ἐπιαγή, ὀφιος ἀγή, Arat. Phaen. 688:—hence Böckh reads ἀγάν (for ἄγαν) in Pind. P. 2, 50 (82), in the sense of *crooked arts, deceit*. [ᾱγη]

Ἄγη, Ep. for ἐάγη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. Ep. from ἄγνυμι. [ᾰ, Il. 16, 801]

Ἀγηγέρατο, -ατο, 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. pass. from ἀγείρω, Hom.

Ἀγηλατέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to drive out an ἄγος*, Lat. *piaculum exigere, to banish one polluted*, esp., *one guilty of sacrilege and murder*, Hdt. 5, 72, Soph. O. T. 401, Schäf. Greg. p. 546; cf. ἀνδρηλατέω: from

Ἀγήλατος, ον, (ἄγος, ἐλαύνω) *driving out an ἄγος, ἀγ. μάστις*, i. e. lightning *which consumes and so purifies*, Lyc. 436.

Ἄγημα, ατος, τό, Dor. for ἧγημα, *any thing led, a corps* or *division* of an army, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Lac. 11, 9; 13, 6: but usu. of the Macedonians, *the Guard*, Polyb. 5, 65, 2, etc. †v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Agema.

Ἀγημένα, τά, Dor. part. pf. pass. from ἠγέομαι, †v. ἀγέομαι.

Ἀγηνόρειος, α, ον, Dor. ἀγᾱνόρ-, =ἀγήνωρ, Aesch. Pers. 1026.

Ἀγηνορέων, a participial form= ἀγήνωρ, Nonn. †D. 12, 194.

Ἀγηνορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγήνωρ) *manliness, manhood, courage*, Il. †22, 457†, always of men, except in Il. 12, 46 of a lion: †also with collat. notion of *pride, haughtiness*, in plur., Il. 9, 700.

†Ἀγηνορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Agenor*, esp. Cadmus, Ap. Rh. 3, 1186; also Phineus, Id. 2, 178.—In pl. οἱ †Ἀγηνορίδαι, *the Thebans*, Eur. Phoen. 217.

†Ἀγηνορίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter* or *female descendant of Agenor*, Ino, Opp. C. 4, 237.

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'Αγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ : Dor. ἀγάνωρ, (ἄγαν, ἀνήρ) :—*manly, brave, courageous*, Il. 9, 398, 635 ; 10, 220, Od. 2, 103, etc.†, also in Hes. ; but even in Hom. freq. with collat. notion of *headstrong, haughty*, †*arrogant*, e. g., of Achilles, Il. 9, 699† ; μνηστῆρες ἀγ., oft. in Od. †1, 144, etc. ; of the *insolent* spirit of Thersites, Il. 2, 276† ; so of the Titans, Hes. Th. 641, cf. Aesch. Theb. 124 :—in Pind. of animals and things, ἀγ. ἵππος, πλοῦτος, κόμπος, *stately, splendid, magnificent*. Only poet.

†'Αγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Agenor*, son of Iasus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—2. son of Neptune and Libya, king of Sidon, father of Cadmus, Id. 3, 1, 2 ; Soph. O. T. 268.—3. son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6. —4. son of Antenor, a Trojan chief, Il. 4, 467 ; etc.—5. father of Cilix, a Phoenician, Hdt. 7, 91.—Others in Apollod. ; etc.

'Αγήοχα, perf. act. from ἄγω, *to lead*, †Dem. 238, 28.

'Αγήραντος, ον,=sq., Simon. 29.

'Αγήρως, ον : contr. (as always in Att. prose) ἀγήρως, ων, of which Hom. has only the nom. dual ἀγήρω in Il. †12, 323 ; 17, 444†, and the nom. sing. and acc. plur. ἀγήρως in Od. †5, 218 ; 7, 94† ; the acc. sing. ἀγήρων occurs H. Cer. 242, for which Hes. Th. 949 has ἀγήρω, as also Soph. : cf. Spitzn. Exc. iv ad Il. (α priv., γῆρας) :—*free from old age, not waxing old, undecaying*, of the gods, Hom., and Hes. ; also of the Aegis, Il. 2, 447 ; ἀγ. κῦδος, Pind. P. 2, 96 ;—freq. in Att.

'Αγήρατον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, perh. *yarrow* or *milfoil, Achillea ageratum*, Diosc. 4, 59.

'Αγήρατος, ον,=ἀγήραος, κλέος, Eur. I. A. 567 ; also in Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13, Plat. Ax. 370 D.

'Αγήρατος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of stone* used by shoemakers to polish women's shoes, Galen.

'Αγήρως, ων, contr. for ἀγήραος, q. v.

'Αγής, or ἀγής, ές, (ἄγος) *guilty, accursed*, Hippon. 4.—II. but also in good sense, *sacred, holy, pure*, Emped. ap. A. B. p. 337, cf. Näke Choer. 179, sq. : cf. εὐαγής B. [ᾰ]

'Αγησανδρος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Pluto, ='Αγεσίλαος.

†'Αγήσανδρος, ου, ὁ, Dor.='Ηγήσανδρος, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 8, 91.—Others in Polyb. ; etc.

†'Αγησιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, Dor.='Ηγησιάναξ, Plut.

†'Αγησίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for 'Ηγησίας, *Agesias*, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 6, 19.—Others in Polyb. ; etc.

†'Αγησίδαμος, ου, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι, δῆμος) *Agesidamus*, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 12.

†'Αγησίλαος, ου, ὁ,=ἀγεσίλαος, 'Αιδης, Aesch. Fr. 307.

†'Αγησίλᾶος, ου, ὁ, Ion. 'Ηγησίλεως, ω, Dor. 'Αγησίλας, α, (v. ἀγεσίλαος) *Agesilaus*, name of several kings of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204 ; 8, 131 ; esp. the celebrated one, who led the Spartans against Persia, Xen. Ag. and Hell.

†'Αγησίμαχος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέομαι, μάχη) *Agesimachus*, a victor in the Nemean games, Pind. N. 6, 37.

†'Αγησίπολις, ιδος, ὁ, (ἀγέομαι, πόλις) *Agesipolis*, a Spartan, son of Pausanias, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.—2. another, son of Cleombrotus, Plut. ; Paus. 3, 6, 2.

†'Αγησιππίδας, α, ὁ, *Agesippidas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 56.

†'Αγησίστρατος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέομαι, στρατός) *Agesistratus*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

'Αγησίχορος, ον, (ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγ-, χορός) :—*leading the chorus* or *dance*, προοίμια, Pind. P. 1, 6.

†'Αγήτας, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέομαι) *Agetas*, a leader of the Aetolians, Polyb. 5, 91, 1.

'Αγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγητήρ, Pind. †P. 1, 134†. [ᾰ]

'Αγητός, ή, όν, (ἄγαμαι) *admired, wondrous, famous*, Hom., †freq., and always† c. acc. rei, ἀγητὸς φύην, δέμας, εἶδος, †Il. 22, 370 ; 24, 376 ; 5, 787 ; φρένας only in Od. 14, 177, where now δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγ. : fem. εἶδος ἀγητή, H. Ap. 198† ; also c. dat., χρῆμασι, Solon 20, 3. Only poet. [ᾰ]

†'Αγητος, ου, ὁ, *Agetus*, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 61.

'Αγήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγήτωρ, Eur. †Med. 426.

†'Αγιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ,='Αγίδαι, Plut. Lys. 24.

'Αγιάζω, (ἅγιος) *to hallow, purify, consecrate*, †of persons, LXX. Ex. 19, 22, in pass. ; N. T. Joh. 10, 36 ; of things, Matth. 23, 17.—2. *to cleanse from pollution, purify*, LXX. Levit. 16, 19 ; N. T. Hebr. 9, 13.

†'Αγίας, ου, ὁ, *Agias*, an Arcadian commander in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 2, 6, 30.—Others in Ath. ; Plut. ; etc.

'Αγίασμα, ατος, τό, (ἁγιάζω) *that which is hallowed, a holy place, sanctuary*, LXX.

'Αγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἁγιάζω) *consecration, sanctification*, N. T. †Rom. 6, 19.

'Αγιαστήριον, ου, τό,=ἁγίασμα, LXX. †Levit. 12, 4.

†'Αγιᾶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *Agiatis*, wife of king Agis, Plut. Cleom. 1.

'Αγιαφόρος, ον,=ἱεραφόρος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470.

'Αγίγαρτος, ον, (α priv., γίγαρτον) of grapes, etc., *without seed* or *stone*, Theophr. [ῐ]

†'Αγίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, (patron. from 'Αγις) *the Agidae, descendants of Agis*, Paus. 3, 2, 1.

'Αγίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἅγιος) *to hallow, make sacred*, Lat. *dedicare, βωμοὶ πατρὶ ἀγισθέντες*, Pind. O. 3, 34, Soph. O. C. 1495, esp. by burning a sacrifice :—πόπανα ἠγίζεν ἐς σάκτην, a joke παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐς βωμόν, Ar. Plut. 681. Cf. ἐναγίζω, καθαγίζω.

'Αγίνέω, ῶ, lengthd. Ion. form of ἄγω : mostly used in pres. and impf., but fut. ἀγινήσω in H. Hom. Ap. 57, etc. :—we have also an inf. pres. ἀγινέμεναι (Od. 20, 213), impf. ἀγίνεσκον (Od. 17, 294), as if from a pres. ἀγίνω. *To lead, bring, carry*, †c. acc., νύμφας ἀγ., Il. 18, 493†, also of things, ὕλην, 14, 784 ; †δῶρα ἀγ., Hdt. 3, 89, 97 : —mid., *to cause to be brought, to have brought for one*, γυναῖκας ἐς τὸ ἱρὸν ἀγ., Hdt. 7, 33.—It also occurs in Arr. Ind. 8, 9.

'Αγιόγραφος, ον, (ἅγιος, γράφω) *written by inspiration* : τὰ ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), *the holy, inspired writings†*, i. e. the books of the Old Testament, †except the Pentateuch and Prophets†, Eccl.

'Αγιοπρεπής, ές, (ἅγιος, πρέπω) *befitting the holy, holy*. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.

'Αγιος, α, ον, *devoted to the gods*, Lat. *sacer* (cf. ἅγος), and so,—I. in good sense, *sacred, holy*.—1. of things, ἱερὸν ἅγιον, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19 : c. gen., *sacred to* a god, ἁγ. Ἀφροδίτης, Ἡρακλέος, Hdt. 2, 41, 44, etc.—2. of persons, *holy, pious, pure*, Ar. Av. 522 : τὸ ἅγιον, *a sanctuary*, τἁγια ἁγίων, *holy of holies*, N. T. Hebr. 9, 3†.—II. in bad sense, *accursed, execrable*, Lat. *sacer*, Cratin. Incert. 35.—The word is rare in Att., and never found in Trag., who use ἁγνός (q. v.), instead, cf. Pors. Med. 752 : for ἅγιος in Aesch. Supp. 858, should prob. be read ἄγειος (q. v.). Adv. -ίως. Hence

'Αγιότης, ητος, ἡ, *sanctity, holiness*, N. T. †Hebr. 12, 10.

'Αγιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἅγιος) *to make holy, hallow*.

†'Αγις, ιδος, ὁ, Ion. 'Ηγις, *Agis*, name of several kings of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204 ; Thuc. 3, 89 ; etc.

†'Αγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἁγίζω) pref. reading in Diod. 4, 39 for ἁγιασμός= ἐναγισμός.

'Αγιστεία, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur., *holy rites, temple-worship* or *service*, Isocr. 227 A, Plat. Ax. 371 D.—II. *holiness*, Strab. p. 417 : from

'Αγιστεύω, f. -εύσω, *to perform sacred rites*, Plat. Legg. 759 D.—2. *to be holy* or *pious, live piously, chastely*, ἁγ. βιοτάν, Eur. Bacch. 74.—Pass., *to be held holy*, Strab.—II. act., *to purify*, Orac. ap. Paus. 10, 6, 7.

'Αγιωσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ἁγιότης, N. T. †2 Cor. 7, 1.

'Αγκ-, poet. (esp. Ep.) abbrev. for ἀνακ-, in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with κ, as, ἀγκεῖσθαι for ἀνακεῖσθαι.

'Αγκάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀγκάς) dep. mid., *to take* or *lift up in the arms*, νεκρόν, Il. 17, 722.

'Αγκαθεν, adv., †*from between the bended arms*,' Aesch. Ag. 3, Duubar's Lex. s. v., the termin. -θεν retaining its proper signf. *from*, as in Eum. 80, ἀγκαθεν λαβὼν ὁρέτας, having taken the image *in the arms*, so that it depended *therefrom*. Others explain ἀγκ. in Ag. 3 ast for ἀγκάς, *on the arm*, i. e. resting on it, Lat. *cubito presso*.—II. said to be put for ἀνέκαθεν, in Aesch. Eum. 369 : but here the metre requires ἀνέκαθεν : and in all other cases ἀγκ- stands for ἀνακ-, not for ἀνεκ-.

†'Αγκαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Ancaeus*, son o Lycurgus and Astynome, Il. 2, 609. —2. an Aetolian from Pleuron, Il. 23, 635.—3. son of Neptune, one of the Argonants, Call. Del. 50.

'Αγκαλέω, poet. for ἀνακ-, Aesch.

'Αγκάλη, ης, ἡ, *the bent arm*, usu. in plur. : ἀγκάλαις, ἐν ἀγκάλαις or ἐπ' ἀγκάλαις ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν, etc., Aesch. †Ag. 723, Supp. 481†, Eur. †Alc. 351, 190†, etc., †ἀγκάλαισι περιφέρειν, Id. Or. 464†.—II. metaph., *any thing closely enfolding*, e. g. πετραία ἀγκάλη, Aesch. Pr. 1019, πόντιαι ἀγκάλαι, Id. Cho. 587 ; cf. Ar. Ran. 716. Also cf. ἀγκοίνη. (A lengthd. form of ἄγκη. q. v.)

'Αγκαλιδαγωγέω, ῶ, *to carry an armful* or *bundle* : from

'Αγκαλιδαγωγός, όν, (ἀγκαλίς, ἄγω) *carrying an armful* or *bundle* : of beasts of burden, ἀγκαλιδοφόρος being used of men.

'Αγκαλιδηφορέω, and ἀγκαλιδοφορέω, ῶ,=ἀγκαλιδαγωγέω : from

'Αγκαλιδοφόρος, ον, (φέρω)=ἀγκαλιδαγωγός, q. v.

'Αγκαλίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, dep. mid.,=ἀγκάζομαι, Simon. Amorg. 77, Mel. 23.

'Αγκαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, in plur.=ἀγκάλαι, *arms*, †only in dat. ἀγκαλίδεσσιν†, Il. 18, 555 ; 22, 503.—II. as

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armful, bundle, Nicostr. Syr. 1, and Plut. †Rom. 8.

'Αγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγκαλίζομαι) *that which is embraced* or *carried in the arms*, Luc. Amor. 14.—II. *an embrace*, Lyc. 306.

'Αγκαλος, ου, ὁ, *an armful, bundle*, H. Hom. Merc. 82.

'Αγκάς, adv., *into* or *in the arms*, ἀγκ. ἑλεῖν, λαβεῖν, μάρπτειν, ἔχειν, Od. 7, 252, Il. 14, 353, etc. (Prob. for ἀγκάζε, from ἀγκή.)

†'Αγκειμαι, poet. for ἀνάκειμαι, Pind.

'ΑΓΚΗ', ῆς, ἡ,=ἀγκάλη, like κόγχη, κογχύλη, Coray Heliod. 2, 113, 372; cf. ἄγκος.

'Αγκηρύσσω, poet. for ἀνακ., Soph. †Fr. 68.

'Αγκίον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκος, *a small valley*, prob. l. Arist. H. A. 8, 16, 2, for ἀγγείοις.

'Αγκιστρεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγκιστρεύω) *angling*, Plat. Legg. 823 D.

'Αγκιστρευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fit for angling*: τὸ -κόν, *angling*, like ἀγκιστρεία, Plat. Soph. 220 D: from

'Αγκιστρεύω, f. -εύσω, †and dep. mid. -ευομαι†, (ἀγκιστρον) *to angle for, entice*, Philo.

'Αγκίστριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκιστρον, Theocr. 21, 57.

'Αγκιστρόδετος, ον, (ἄγκιστρον, δέω) *bound on a hook*, Anth. †P. 6, 27.

'Αγκιστροειδής, ές, (ἄγκιστρον, εἶδος) *hook-shaped, barbed*, Diod. 5, 34.

'Αγκιστρον, ου, τό, (akin to ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἄγκυρα) *a fish-hook*, Od. 4, 369, Hdt. †2, 70†, etc.: *the hook of a spindle*, Plat. Rep. 616 C.

'Αγκιστροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἄγκιστρον, πωλέω) *a seller of fish-hooks*.

'Αγκιστροφάγος, ου, (ἄγκιστρον, φάγειν) *biting the hook*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 13.

'Αγκιστρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἄγκιστρον) *to furnish with barbs*, Plut. Crass. 25. —II. *to hook, catch*, πόθῳ, Lyc. 67.

'Αγκιστρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἀγκιστροειδής, Polyb. 34, 3, 5.

'Αγκιστρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγκιστρόω, *barbed*, Polyb. 6, 23, 10.

'Αγκλίνω, and ἀγκλιμα, τό, poet. for ἀνακλ-.

'Αγκοίνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀγκών) poet. for ἀγκάλη, *the bent arm*, used only in plur., Il. 14, 213, Od. 11, 261, etc.—II. metaph., *any thing closely enfolding*, χθονὸς ἀγκοίναι, ἀγκ. πετραῖαι, ἅλμης, λίνοιο, Anth. †P. 9, 398†, and Opp. †H. 3, 34†; cf. ἀγκάλη.

'Αγκομίζω, poet. for ἀνακ-, Pind. †P. 4, 15.

'Αγκονίω, for ἀνακ-,=διακονίω, *to hasten*, Ar. Lys. 1311.

'ΑΓΚΟΣ, εος, τό, strictly *a bend* or *hollow*, esp. of the arm, †v. Herm. ad H. Hom. Merc. 159†: hence *a mountain glen, winding dell, valley*, Hom., †always in acc. pl. ἄγκεα†, as Il. 20, 490, Hdt., etc. (Akin to ἄγγος, ἄγχω, Germ. *eng*. Hence come ἀγκάλη, ἀγκοίνη; ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλος: ἄγκιστρον, Lat. *uncus, uncinus*: ἄγκυρα: *angulus*.)

'Αγκρεμάννυμι, poet. for ἀνακρ-, ἀγκρεμάσασα, Od. 1, 440.

'Αγκρῖσις, poet. for ἀνάκρισις, Aesch. †Eum. 364.

'Αγκρούομαι, poet. for ἀνακρούομαι, Theocr. †4, 31.

'Αγκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἄγχω) *that which binds tight*, Lat. *fibula*: *a means of closing wounds*, Galen. Hence

'Αγκτηριάζω, or -ίζω, *to bind with an ἀγκτήρ*, Id.; and

'Αγκτηριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a binding with an ἀγκτήρ*, Id.

'Αγκυλέομαι, †-οῦμαι, dep. mid., *to hurl by means of* the ἀγκύλη, q. v. II.; hence in genl., *to hurl*, only Ath. 534 E, κεραυνὸν ἠγκυλημένος Ἔρως: from

'Αγκύλη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγκος) †strictly, *any thing bent*, hence *the bent* or *hollow hand*, the right hand bent for the purpose of throwing the wine in the game of the cottabus, v. Bergk ad Anacr. Fr. 52, and A. B. pp. 327, 19; 337, 30†; ἀπ' ἀγκύλης λέναι, to throw from †*the bent* or *hollow hand*†, Lat. *cottabum projicere*, Bacchyl. Fr. 23 (whence, seemingly, came the signf. of *a cup*, given by Ath. 667 C, etc.). —2. *a knee bent by disease*, Medic.—II. †=Lat. *ansa, the handle, any bent object* for the hand to rest on, esp., *a bent poise* or *rest* fitted to the middle of a javelin, by which it was hurled, differing from the Lat. *amentum*, which was a thong, though others so render it, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. ansa: cf. Xen. An. 4, 2, 28†:—also *the javelin* itself, Eur. Or. 1476.—III. *a loop* or *noose* in a cord, Herm. Eur. I. T. 1377 (1408):—†also a *loop* or *ring* for the hand, at the end of the leash of a hound, ἱμάντες ἀγκύλας χειρὶ ἔχοντες†, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.—2. *any thong* or *string*; as *a bowstring*, Soph. O. T. 203 †(but ἀγκ. here also has more prob. its usual signf., and means the bending *bow* itself)†: ἀγκύλη ἐμβάδος, *a sandal-thong*, Alex. Ach. 2.

'Αγκῠλητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγκυλέομαι, *thrown from the bent* †or *hollow hand*†, of the cottabus, Aesch. Fr. 165; cf. ἀγκύλη I.—II. as subst., τὸ ἀγκυλητόν, *a javelin*, Id. Fr. 14.

'Αγκυλιδωτός, όν, *having a loop for a handle*, Hipp.

†'Αγκυλίζω, (ἀγκύλη) to throw from the ἀγκύλη, κότταβον, Anacr. ap. Ath. 427 D, but v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 52.

'Αγκύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀγκύλη.—II. τὰ ἀγκύλια, the Roman *ancilia*, Plut. Num. 13.

'Αγκυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a hook, barb*, Opp. C. 1, 155.

†'Αγκυλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ancylion*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1397.—2. title of a play of Eubulus, Meineke 1, p. 359.

'Αγκυλοβλέφαρον, ου, τό, (ἀγκύλη, βλέφαρον) *a cohesion of the eyelids*, Medic.

'Αγκῠλόβουλος, ον, (ἀγκύλος, βουλή) *crafty*, †Tzetz. Hom. 144.

'Αγκῠλόδειρος, ον, (ἀγκύλος, δειρή) *crook-necked*, Opp. H. 4, 630.

'Αγκῠλόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, ὀδούς) *crook-toothed*, †*with curved blade*, ἅρπη†, Q. Sm. 6, 218: *barbed*, †σίγυνος, Anth. P. 6, 176.

'Αγκῠλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἀγκύλος, Nonn. †D. 6, 21.

†'Αγκυλόκυκλος, ον, (ἀγκύλος, κύκλος) *curving, curling*, οὐρη, Nonn. D. 35, 217.

'Αγκῠλόκωλος, ον, (ἀγκύλος, κῶλον) *crooked-limbed*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 A.

'Αγκῠλομήτης, ου Ep. εω, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, μῆτις) *crooked of counsel, wily*, regular epith. of Κρόνος in Hom. †Il. 2, 205, 319; etc., Od. 21, 415†, and Hes. †Th. 19, 137: of Prometheus, Id. Op. 48.

'Αγκῠλόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Nonn.

'Αγκῠλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (ἀγκύλος, πούς) *with bent legs*, ἀγκ. δίφρος, the Rom. *sella curulis*, Plut. Mar. 5.

'Αγκύλος, η, ον, (ἄγκος) *crooked, curved, rounded*, e. g. τόξα, Il. 5, 209, Od. 21, 264. ἅρμα, Il. 6, 39: also of the eagle, ἀγκύλον κάρα, his *beaked* head, Pind. P. 1, 15.—II. metaph.,—1. of style, *crooked, intricate*, Luc. Bis Acc. 21: but in good sense, *terse, periodic*, like στρογγύλος, Dion. H.—2. of character, *wily, crafty*, Lyc. 344. †Adv. -λως, ἀγκ. εἰρημένην, Dion. H. de Thuc. jud. 31, 1†. [ῠ]

'Αγκῠλότοξος, ον, (ἀγκύλος, τόξον) *with crooked bow*, Il. 2, 848; 10, 428, Pind. P. 1, 151.

'Αγκῠλοχείλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγκύλος, χείλος) *with hooked beak*, αἰετός, Od. 19, 538, Il. 16, 428, etc.

'Αγκῠλοχήλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγκύλος, χηλή) *with crooked claws*, Batr. 285.

'Αγκῠλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀγκύλος) *to crook, hook*, τὴν χεῖρα, Ath. 667 B: τὰς ὄνυχας ἠγκυλωμένος, *with crooked* claws, Ar. Av. 1190:—absol., in pass., *to be stiffened in the joints*.

'Αγκῠλῶνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, ὄνυξ) *with crooked claws*.

'Αγκύλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγκυλόω) as medic. term, *stiffening of the joints*, Paul. Aeg.; or, *of the eyelids*, Galen. [ῠ]

'Αγκυλωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγκυλόω, of javelins, *furnished with an ἀγκύλη* (signf. II.). ἀγκ. στοχάσματα, Eur. Bacch. 1197.

'Αγκῦρα, ας, ἡ, Lat. *ancŏra, an anchor*, first in Theogn. †459†, and Pind., for in Hom. we hear only of εὐναί: ἄγκυραν βάλλειν, καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, ἀφιέναι, to cast *anchor*, Pind. I. 6, 18, Hdt. 7, 36, Aesch. Cho. 662, Xen.; ἀγκ. αἱρεσθαι, to weigh *anchor*, Plut. Pomp. 80: ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ἀποσαλεύειν or ὁρμεῖν, to ride at *anchor*, Dem. 1213, 24; and metaph., ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκύραιν ὁρμεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐᾶτε, †let them ride at two anchors, i. e., have two alternatives to choose between†, Dem. 1295, fin.; cf. Soph. Fr. 612; †οἴκων ἄγκυρά τ' ἐμῶν, Eur. Hec. 80:—ἡ ἱερὰ ἀγκ., the main *anchor* of a ship which was used in emergencies, Luc. Fug. 13†.—II. generally, *any hook*, Theophr.—III. in Epich. p. 110, = αἰδοῖον. †(Root ἀγκ-, cf. ἀγκ-ος, etc. Lat. *unc*-us, from the *bend* of the fluke.)

†'Αγκῦρα, ας, ἡ, *Ancyra*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.—2. the chief city of Galatia, rendered famous in modern times by the monumentum Ancyranum found there. It is now *Angouri*, Id.—3. a city of Illyricum, Polyb. 28, 8, 11.

'Αγκῠρηβόλιον, ου, τό,=ἀγκυροβόλιον, †Democr. (ap. Plut. 2, 495 E) Fr. Phys. 10; v. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 644.

'Αγκῠρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἄγκυρα) *to hook, catch as with a fish-hook*, Ar. Eq. 262; where, however, others explain it of a trick in wrestling, *where one wrestler hooked the other behind the knee* with his leg, cf. Il. 23, 730, Eupol. Tax. 6.

'Αγκύριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκυρα, Luc. †Catapl. 1, Dial. Mort. 10, 10, Plut. 2, 564 Dt.—II. τὰ ἀγκύρια, (sc. πείσματα) *anchor-cables*, Diod. 14, 73. [ῠ]

'Αγκῠροβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄγκυρα, βάλλω) *to cast anchor*: in genl. *to set, hook fast in, fasten securely*, Hipp.

'Αγκῠροβόλιον, ου, τό, *an anchorage*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 317 A: †cf. -ηβόλιον.

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'Αγκυροειδής, ές, (ἄγκυρα, εἶδος) *like an anchor*, Galen. Adv. -δῶς.

'Αγκυρομήλη, ης, ἡ, *a kind of probe*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

'Αγκύρουχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγκυρα, ἔχω) *a holding by the anchor*, ἐν ἀγκυρουχίαις, when safe at anchor, Aesch. Suppl. 766.

'Αγκύρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. as if from ἀγκυρόω, *anchored*, Philo.

†'Αγκύωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Ancyor*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

'Αγκών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the bend* or *hollow of the arm, the bent arm*, like ἀγκάλη, †Il. 5, 582, etc.†; νίκας ἐν ἀγκώνεσσι πίτνειν, Pind. N. 5, 76; ἐς ἀγκῶνα προςπύσσεσθαι, Soph. Ant. 1237.—2. *the elbow*, Hom., †ὀρθωθεὶς ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος, supporting himself upon his *elbow*, Il. 10, 80; cf. Luc. Lex. 6, ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δειπνεῖν†; ἀγκῶνι νύττειν, to nudge, Od. 14, 485.—3. later, *the bend* in animals' legs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—hence,—II. *any bend*, as the *jutting angle* of a wall, ἀγκὼν τείχεος, Il. 16, 702, cf. Hdt. 1, 180; *the bend* of a river, Hdt. 2, 99; †*the windings* of the shore or mountain, Soph. Aj. 805; *a promontory* or *jutting rock*, Ap. Rh. 2, 560, cf. Orph. Arg. 756 and Plut. Them. 32†: *a bay* or *creek* of the sea? ἀγκῶνες κιθάρας, *the bends at the ends of the horns* of the cithara, Ath. †637 Bf.—III. the proverb γλυκὺς ἀγκών is used to soften down something unpleasant, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Ath. 516 A; but its origin is unknown, v. Interpp. ad l. c.: in Plat. (Com.) Pha. 4, however, it seems to be=παραγκάλισμα, *a thing* to be *embraced, darling*. (From same root as ἄγκος, q. v.) Hence

†'Αγκών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Ancona*, a city of Eastern Italy, deriving its name from the *bend* of the coast where it was built, Strab. p. 211.

'Αγκωνίσκιον, ου, τό,=sq. Math. Vett.

'Αγκωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀγκών, LXX.

'Αγκωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bending*.

'Αγκωνοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *curve-shaped, curved*.

'Αγλαέθειρος, ον, (ἀγλαός, ἔθειρα) *bright-haired*, H. Hom. 18, 5.

'Αγλαΐα, ᾶς, Ion. -αίη, ης†, ἡ, (akin to ἄγλη and ἄγαλμα):—*splendour, state, beauty, brightness, adornment*, Hom., who has it of anything splendid or showy, as opp. to what is useful, Od. 15, 78: hence in bad sense, *pomp, show, vanity*, Od. 17, 310, and in plur., *vanities*, Od. 17, 244: in Pind. *festive joy, triumph, glory*, O. 13, 18, etc.; and in plur., *festivities, merriment*, Hes. Sc. 272, 285.—The word is poet., but occurs in Xen. Eq. 5, 8, and in late prose, as Luc.

†'Αγλαΐη, ης, ἡ, *Aglaïa*, mother of Nireus, Il. 2, 672.—2. one of the Graces, Hes. Th. 909.—3. daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

'Αγλαΐζω: f. ίσω Att. ῖῶ: (ἀγλαός):—*to make splendid, adorn*, τινά τινι, Ael. †N. A. 8, 28: *to honour*, τινά τινι, Plut. 2, 965 C†: also *to produce* or *give as an ornament*, †Δελφὶς πέτρα τοῦτό τοι ἀγλαΐσειν†, Theocr. Ep. 1, 4: †cf. Ath. 622 C†.—But earlier only in pass., *to be adorned with* a thing, *be proud of* it, *delight in* it, hence inf. fut., ἀγλαιεῖσθαι, Il. 10, 331 (the only example in Hom): usu. c. dat., as Simon. Amorg. 70; but also, ἀγλαΐζεσθαι μουσικῆς ἐν ὠιδῷ, Pind. O. 1, 22; †κώμοις ἠγλαϊσμένοι, Lyc. 1133.

†'Αγλαίηφι, Ep. dat. for ἀγλαΐᾳ, Il. 6, 510.

†'Αγλαΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *Aglaïs*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 415 A.

'Αγλάϊσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγλαΐζω) *an ornament, honor*, Aesch. Ag. 1312: of an offering, Id. Cho. 193; cf. Eur. El. 325. [ᾰ]

'Αγλαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγλαΐζω) *an adorning, an ornament*, Plat. Ax. 369 D.

'Αγλαϊστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγλαΐζω, *adorned*, Eccl.

†'Αγλαϊτάδας, α, ὁ, *Aglaïtadas*, a distinguished Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 11.

†'Αγλαΐων, ωνος, ὁ, *Aglaïon*, an Athenian, Plat. Rep. 439 E.

'Αγλαόβοτρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἀγλαός, βότρυς) *with splendid bunches*, Nonn.

'Αγλαόγυιος, ον, (ἀγλαός, γυῖον) *beautiful-limbed*, ἥβα, Pind. N. 7, 6.

'Αγλαόδενδρος, ον, (ἀγλαός, δένδρον) *with beautiful trees*, Pind. O. 9, 32.

'Αγλαόδωρος, ον, (ἀγλαός, δῶρον) *with* or *bestowing splendid gifts*, Δημήτηρ, H. Hom. Cer. 54, 122, 492.

'Αγλαοεργός, όν, (ἀγλαός, *ἔργω) *ennobled by works*, Eccl.

'Αγλαόθρονος, ον, (ἀγλαός, θρόνος) *with splendid throne, bright-throned*, Μοῖσαι, Pind. O. 13, 136; cf. sq.

'Αγλαόθωκος, ον, (ἀγλαός, θῶκος) *with beautiful seat*, v. l. for foreg. in Pind. N. 10, 1.

'Αγλαόκαρπος, ον, (ἀγλαός, καρπός) *bearing beautiful* or *goodly fruit*, of fruit trees, Od. 7, 115; 11, 589.—This signf. may be retained also in H. Hom. Cer. 4, 23, where it is an epith. of Ceres and the Nymphs, as *givers of the fruits of the earth*: so in Pind. N. 3, 97, of Thetis, as *blessing the fruit of women's womb*, v. Böckh ad l. (56),—though in Ed. I. he wrote ἀγλαόκρανος (κρήνη).—The sense of *with beauteous wrists* or *hands* is quite spurious.

'Αγλαόκοιτος, ον, (ἀγλαός, κοίτη) *reclining on the couch of honour*.

'Αγλαόκουρος, ον, (ἀγλαός, κοῦρος) *rich in fair youths*, Κόρινθος, Pind. O. 13, 5.

†'Αγλαοκρέων, οντος, ὁ, (ἀγλαός, κρέων) *Aglaocreon*, a native of Tenedos, Aeschin.

'Αγλαόκωμος, ον, (ἀγλαός, κῶμος) *giving splendour to the feast*, φωνή, Pind. O. 3, 10.

'Αγλαόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγλαός, μῆτις) *of rare wisdom*, Tryph. 183.

'Αγλαόμορφος, ον, (ἀγλαός, μορφή) *of beauteous form*, v. l. H. Hom. Cer. 23, and freq. in late Ep.; †Orph. H. 14, 5, Anth. P. 7, 343, etc.

'Αγλαόπαις, αιδος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἀγλαόκουρος, Opp. H. 2, 41.

'Αγλαόπεπλος, ον, (ἀγλαός, πέπλος) *beautifully veiled*, Q. Sm. 11, 240.

'Αγλαόπηχυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἀγλαός, πῆχυς) *with beautiful arms*, Nonn. †D. 32, 80.

'Αγλαόπιστος, ον, *splendidly faithful*, dub. in Hesych.

'Αγλαοποιέω, ῶ, *to make famous*, Hermap. ap. Ammian.

'Αγλαοπύργος, ον, *with stately towers*, Tzetz. †Hom. 418.

'ΑΓΛΑΟΣ, ή, όν, also ός, όν in Theogn. 979, Eur. Andr. 135:—*splendid, stately, beautiful, brilliant, bright*, oft. as epith. of beautiful objects, as. ἅλσος, γνία, etc., †Il. 2, 506, Od. 6, 291, Il. 19, 385†; μηρία, Hes. †Op. 335†; ἠδη, Theogn. l. c., Simon. †44. 1†, etc.; †*clear, sparkling*, ὕδωρ, Il. 2, 307†; of men, *famous, noble*, †Il. 2, 736, 826, etc., Pind. O. 14, 9, l. 6, 90†; also c. dat., *famous for* a thing, κέρᾳ ἀγλαός, Il. 11, 385; so too of things, ὥρα, ἔργα, etc., †Il. 1, 213, etc., Od. 10, 223†; and very freq. in Pind. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Lys. 640.—It is an old Ep. and Lyr. word, being only found twice or thrice in Att. poets, once only in Soph., O. T. 152, and once only in Eur., And. 135. (Root -γαλ-, akin to αἰ-γλ-η, ἀ-γάλ-λω, γαλ-ήνη, Germ. *gl*-anz, Eng. *gl*-eam, etc.)

†'Αγλαός, οῦ, ὁ, *Aglaus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 78; etc.

'Αγλαότευκτος, ον,(ἀγλαός, τεύχω) *splendidly built*, Or. Sib. 14, 125.

'Αγλαότιμος, ον, (ἀγλαός, τιμή) *splendidly honoured*, Orph. †H. 12, 8.

'Αγλαοτριαίνης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγλαός, τρίαινα) *he of the bright trident*, a name of Neptune, Pind. O. 1, 64, in acc. 'Αγλαοτριαινᾶν, cf. Böckh Praef. p. 39.

Αγλαοφανής, ές, (ἀγλαός, φαίνομαι) *of bright appearance*, Eccl.

'Αγλαοφᾶρής, ές, (ἀγλαός, φᾶρος) *in a splendid robe*, Or. Sib.

'Αγλαοφεγγής, ές, (ἀγλαός, φέγγος) *splendidly shining*, Maxim.

†'Αγλαοφήμη, ης, ἡ, *Aglaopheme* one of the Sirens; fem. from

'Αγλαόφημος, ον, (ἀγλαός, φήμη) *of splendid fame*, Orph. †H. 31, 4.

'Αγλαόφοιτος, ον, (ἀγλαός, φοιτάω) *walking in splendour*, Maxim.

'Αγλαόφορτος, ον, (ἀγλαός, φόρτος) *proud of one's burden*, Nonn. †D. 7, 253.

†'Αγλαοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Aglaophon*, the name of two distinguished painters, Simon. 78, 1, Plat. Ion 532 E, Gorg. 478 B.

'Αγλαόφωνος, ον, (ἀγλαός, φωνή) *with a splendid voice*, Procl. H. Mus. 2: †ἡ, as pr. n.,='Αγλαοφήμη, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 892.

'Αγλαοφῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a plant*, the same as γλυκυσίδη, Ael. †N. A. 14, 24.

'Αγλαυρος, ον,=ἀγλαός, Nic. Th. 441.—II. ἡ 'Αγλαυρος, *Aglaurus*, a daughter of Cecrops, worshipped on the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8, 53.

'Αγλαφύρως, adv., *in unpolished manner, inelegantly*, Ath. 431 D.

'Αγλαῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Emped. 185.

'Αγλαώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγλαός, ὤψ) *bright-eyed*; in genl. *flashing, πεύκη*, Soph. O. T. 214.

'Αγλευκής, ές, (α priv., γλεῦκος) *not sweet, sour*, †οἶνος, Luc. Lex. 6†, *harsh, unpleasant*, Xen. ap. Said., whence Zeune has received it for †ἀτερπής in Oec. 8, 3; superl. in 8, 4: and comp. in Hier. 1, 21†, for ἀγλυκής, cf. Lob. Phryn. 536: metaph. of the style of Thucyd., *harsh, crabbed*, Hermog.—In Nic. Al. 171, ἀγλευκῆ θάλασσαν should prob. be read for ἀγλεύκην θ.

'Αγλήνος, ον, (α priv., γλήνη) *without* γλήνη, i. e. *blind*, Nonn.

'Αγλίς, ἀγλίθος, not so well ἀγλῖθος (Dind. Ar. Ach. 763):—only used in plur., *a head of garlic*, which is made up of several cloves, Ar. l. c., Vesp. 680: cf. γέλγις.

'Αγλισχρος, ον, *not sticky*, Hipp.

'Αγλύκης, ές,=ἀγλευκής, q. v.

'Αγλύφος, ον, (α priv., γλύφω) *unhewn*.

†'Αγλωμάχος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for 'Αγλαόμ- (ἀγλαος, μάχη) *Aglomachus*, a Cyrenean, Hdt. 4, 164.

'Αγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. -ττία, *dumbness*, Eur. Alex. 13: from

'Αγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, ον, (α priv., γλῶσσα):—*without tongue*, of

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the crocodile, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 2.—II. *tongueless, not glib of tongue*, Lat. *elinguis*, Pind. N. 8, 41.—2. *speaking a strange tongue*,=*βάρβαρος*, Soph. Tr. 1060.

'Αγμα, ατος, τό, (ἄγνυμι) *a fragment*, Plut. Philop. 6.

'Αγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγνυμι) *a breakage, fracture* of a bone, Hipp.—II. in plur., *broken cliffs, crags*, Elmsl. Bacch. 1094: †cf. Nic. Al. 391.

'Αγναμπτος, ον, (α priv., γνάμπτω) *unbending, inflexible*, Aesch. Pr. 163.

'Αγναπτος, ον, (α priv., γνάπτω) of cloth, *not fulled* or *carded*: hence, *new*, Plut. †2, 691 Dt.—II. also, *not cleansed, unwashed*, Id. †2, 169 C.

'Αγνᾶφος, ον, (α priv., γνάπτω)= foreg., N. T. †Matth. 9, 16.

'Αγνεία, ας, ἡ, (ἁγνεύω) *purity, chastity*, Soph. O. T. 864, Antipho 116, 11: esp., *strict observance of religious duties*, Plat. Legg. 909 E, etc.—II. in plur., *purifications*, Isocr. 225 D, Pseudo-Phocyl. 215: *a purifying, cleansing*, Diosc.

'Αγνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἁγνεύω) *chaste conduct, chastity*, Eur. El. 256.

'Αγνευτήριον, ου, τό, *a place of purification* or *expiation*, Eccl.

'Αγνευτικός, ή, όν, *preserving chastity*, opp. to *ἀφροδισιαστικός*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 30.—II. act., *purificatory*, Philo: *τὸ ἁγν., a sin-offering*, Joseph.: from

'Αγνεύω, f. *-εύσω*, †pf. *ἡγνευκα*, Dem. (ἁγνός)†, *to consider as part of purity, make it a point of conscience*, c. inf. *ἁγνεύουσι ξωθῦχον μηδὲν κτείνειν*, Hdt. 1, 140: hence usu. absol., *to be pure*, Aesch. Supp. 226, Eur., etc.: c. gen., *τῆγνευκέναι τοιούτων ἐπιτηδευμάτων*†, *to keep one's self pure from*, Dem. 618, 10.—II. act.,=*ἁγνίζω*, *to purify*, Lat. *lustrare*, Antipho 119, 11.

'Αγνειών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a place of purity*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F.

†**'Αγνιάδης**, ου, ὁ, (patronym.) *son of Agnius*, appell. of Tiphys the Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 105.

†**'Αγνίας**, ου, ὁ, *Hagnias*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1050, sqq.; others in Dem., Isae., etc.

'Αγνίζω: f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*: (ἁγνός): —*to make pure, to purify, cleanse*, Soph. Aj. 655: †chiefly by water, *τὸ πῦρ καθαίρει * * * τὸ ὕδωρ ἁγνίζει*, Plut. 2, 263 Et.—II. *to consecrate, offer, burn as a sacrifice*, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 196: simply, *to burn* and so *destroy*, Soph. Fr. 119.

'Αγνιος, α, ον, *made of ἄγνος* or *withy*, Plut. †2, 693 F.

'Αγνισμα, ατος, τό, (ἁγνίζω) *a means of purification, an atonement, φόνου*, Aesch. Eum. 325.

'Αγνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἁγνίζω) *a purifying, expiation, ἁγν. ποιεῖσθαι*, Dion. H. †3, 22.

'Αγνιστήριον, ου, τό, *a place* or *means of purifying*:=*περιῤῥαντήριον*, Math. Vett.

'Αγνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a purifier*, like *ἁγνίτης*.

'Αγνιστικός, ή, όν, (*ἁγνίζω*)= *ἁγνευτικός* II.

'Αγνίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἁγνίζω) *a purifier, θεοὶ ἁγνῖται*, Paus. 3, 14, 7: the Schol. seems to have read *ἁγνίτευ* for *ἀφνείου* in Il. 24, 482, cf. Müller Eumen. § 51. [ῐ]

†**'Αγνόδωρος**, ου, ὁ, (ἁγνός, δῶρον) *Hagnodorus*, brother-in-law of Critias, Lys. 135, 1.

'Αγνοέω, ῶ, poet. esp. Ep. *ἀγνοιέω*: f. *-ήσομαι*, but also *-ήσω* in Isocr., and Dem.: aor. *ἠγνόησα*, Ep. *ἀγνοίησα*: and in Od. 23, 95 we have 3 sing. *ἀγνώσασκε*, †pf. *ἠγνόηκα*, Plat. Soph. 221 D†:—(as if from **ἄγνοος* =*ἄνοος*).

Not to perceive or *know*, Lat. *ignorare*: in Hom. usu. c. negat., *οὐκ ἀγν.*, *to perceive* or *know well*, and always in Ep. aor. *οὐκ ἀγνοίησεν*.—Construct., usu. c. acc., *to be ignorant of* a thing, Hdt. 4, 156, Soph. Tr. 78, Plat., etc.; also *περί τινος*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; *ἀγν. τινά*, *not to recognise* him, Thuc. 2, 49; also c. gen. pers., like *συνιέναι*, Plat. Gorg. 517 B: sometimes c. part., as Dem. 13, 17:—absol., *to mistake, be wrong*, Isocr. 167 C; hence freq. in part. *ἀγνοῶν*, *by mistake*, *ἀγν. πράττειν*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 38: †*to err, sin through ignorance*, N. T. Hebr. 5, 2†.—Pass. *ἀγνοοῦμαι ὅτι...*, or c. part., *I am not known to be doing a thing*, Plat. †Legg. 797 A, etc.† Hence

'Αγνόημα, ατος, τό, *a fault of ignorance, oversight*, Theophr.

'Αγνοητέον, verb. adj. from *ἀγνοέω*, but only with negat. *οὐκ ἀγν.*, *one must not fail to remark*, Diosc.

'Αγνοητικός, ή, όν, (*ἀγνοέω*) *erroneous, mistaken, τὰ ἀγν. πράττειν*, Arist. Eth. E. 7, 13, 3.

†**'Αγνόθεμις**, ιδος, ὁ, (ἀγνός, θέμις) *Hagnothemis*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 77.

†**'Αγνόθεος**, ον, ὁ, (ἁγνός, θεός) *Hagnotheus*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H.

'Αγνοιᾶ, ας, ἡ, *want of perception, ignorance*, freq. in Att. from Aesch., †Ag. 1596, Supp. 499†, downwds.; *†ἀγνοίᾳ, δι' ἄγνοιαν, ὑπ' ἀγνοίας*, etc., as adv., *ἁμαρτάνειν*, etc.†.—II. =*ἀγνόημα*, Dem. 1472, 5. [Poet. sometimes *ἀγνοίᾱ*, Soph. Tr. 350, Phil. 129; and this is old Att., acc. to Piers. Moer. 191, Lob. Phryn. 494. Cf. *ἄνοια*.]

'Αγνοιέω, poet., esp. Ep., form for *ἀγνοέω* (q. v.), Hom.

'Αγνοίησι, Od. 24, 218, is usu. written and taken as 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. of *ἀγνοέω*: but Thiersch well alters it thus, *αἴ κέ μ' ἐπιγνώῃ....ἠέ κεν ἀγνοιῇσι*,—so that it is subj. pres.

'Αγνόκοκκος, ὁ,=*ἄγνος*.

'Αγνοούντως, adv. part. pres. act. from *ἀγνοέω*, *ignorantly*, Arist. Top. †2, 9, 4.

'Αγνοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making pure*, Eccl.

'Αγνοπόλος, ον, (*ἁγνός*, πολέω) *being pure*, Orph. H. 18, 12.—II. act., *making pure*, Id. Arg. 38.

'Αγνόῤῥυτος, ον, (*ἁγνός*, ῥέω) *pure-flowing, ποταμός*, Aesch. Pr. 435.

'Αγνός, ή, όν, (ἅζω, ἅγος):—strictly, *impressed with ἅγος* or *religious awe*, esp. of places, etc., sacred to the gods, *holy, sacred*, ἑορτή, Od.; *ἅλσος, τέμενος*, Pind., etc; *χῶρος οὐχ ἁγνὸς πατεῖν*, a spot *unholy* to tread on, Soph. O. C. 37: of the gods, *undefiled, unsullied, chaste*, as epith. of Diana and Proserpina, Od.: hence also, *ἁγνὸν ὕδωρ, πῦρ*, Pind. I. 6, 109, P. 1, 41; *αἰθήρ*, Aesch. Pr. 281; *φίλος*, Eur., etc.: post-Hom. of men and their acts, *pure, upright, impartial, κρίσις*, Pind. O. 3, 37, and Trag.; and freq. in Att. prose.—II. later c. gen., *pure from* a thing, *ἁγνὸς αἱματος*, Eur.; *φόνου*, Plat. Legg. 759 C; *ἁγν. λέχους, γάμων*, Valck. Phoen. 953; also, *ἁγνὴ ἀπ' ἀνδρός*, Dem. 1371, 23. Adv. *-νῶς*, H. Hom. Ap. 121, and Hes. Op. 339.—Cf. *ἅγιος* sub fin.

'Αγνος, ου, ἡ Att. ὁ (Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A):—=*λύγος*, a tall tree like the willow, the branches of which were strewed by matrons on their beds at the Thesmophoria, *vitex agnus-castus*, Chionid. Her. 2, ubi v. Meineke. (It was associated with the notion of chastity, from the likeness of its name to *ἁγνός*, ή, όν.)—II. *ὁ ἄγνος, a fish*, Ath. 356 A.—III. *a bud*, Suid.

'Αγνόστροφος, ον, (*ἁγνός*, στρέφω) *winding sacredly*, Maneth.

'Αγνοτελής, ές, (*ἁγνός*, τελέω) *worshipped in holy rites*, Orph. Arg. 547.

'Αγνότης, ητος, ἡ, (*ἁγνός*) *purity, chastity*, N. T. †2 Cor. 6, 6.

†**'Αγνοῦ κέρας**, gen. ατος, τό, a promontory of Aegypt, Strab.

†**'Αγνοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Agnus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Acamantis; hence adj. *'Αγνούσιος*, Dem.; adv. *'Αγνοῦνδε, in Agnus*, *'Αγνουντόθεν, from Agnus*, *'Αγνουντάδε, to Agnus*.

†**'Αγνόφιλος**, ου, ὁ, (*ἁγνός*, φίλος) *Hagnophilus*, an Athenian, Dem.

'Άγνυθες, ων, αἱ, stones hung to the threads of the warp to keep them straight, Plut. †2, 156 Bt; cf. Poll. 7, 36, and v. sub *λέα, κανών*.

'Αγνῦμι, 3 dual *ἄγνῦτον*, Il. 12, 148: fut. *ἄξω*: aor. 1 *ἔαξα*, Ep. *ἧξα*, Hom. part. *ἄξας*, but also *ἐάξας* in Lys.: aor. pass. *ἐάγην* [v. sub fin.]: perf. *ἔᾶγα*, Ion. *ἔηγα*. *To break, snap, crush, shiver*; and pass. c. pf. act. *ἔαγα, to be broken, to snap* or *go in pieces*, both in Hom., *†ἄγνυτον ὕλην*, Il. 12, 148; *ἀγη ἔγχος*, 16, 801†; esp. of ships and swords: *ἀγνυτο ἠχώ*, the sound *spread around*, Hes. Sc. 279; so, *κέλαδος ἀγνύμενος διὰ στόματος*, of the notes of song, Pind. Fr. 238. In Il. 4, 214, usu. taken in the sense of *to bend, τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένοιο, πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὄγκοι*, the barbs *bent back*; but if *πάλιν* be joined with *ἐξελκ.*, the usu. signf. may be kept, and so the Schol. explains it:—so in Hdt. 1, 185, *ποταμὸς ἀγνύμενος*, is merely a river *with a broken*, i. e. *winding course*.—*'Αγνυμι* is an old Ep. word, and orig. had the digamma, which still remains in *καυάξας*, v. sub *κατάγνυμι*: it rarely appears in prose, except in the compd. *κατάγνυμι*, of which the aor. oft. retains its augm. through all moods, as *κατεάξας*, †Lys. 100, 5, more usu. 2 aor., as *κατεαγῶτ, κατεαγῆναι*, etc., †Hipp. freq., cf. *ἐξεαγείς*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1686†. [ᾰ by nature, as appears from the perf. *ἔᾰγα*, Ion. *ἔηγα*: but ᾰ in aor. pass. *ἐάγην* in Hom. and later Ep.: even Hom. however has *ἐᾱγην*, Il. 11, 559, tin arsi†, and so usu. in Att., v. *κατάγνυμι*. Cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v. †and Heyne, ad Il. 3, 367, who prefers the form *ἀγη* or *Fάγη* with ᾰ.]

'Αγνώδης, ες, (*ἄγνος, εἶδος*) *like a willow*, Theophr.

'Αγνωμονεύω,=sq., Plut. de Frat. Am. 11=†2, 484 A.

'Αγνωμονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be ἀγνώμων, to act without judgment* or *right feeling, act ignorantly* or *unfairly*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 33: *ἀγν. εἰς* or *πρός τινα, to act unfeelingly* or *unfairly towards* one, Dem. 249, fin.; also, *περί τινα* or *τι*, Plut. Cam. 28, Alc. 19.

'Αγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *want of sense, judgment*, or *right feeling: senselessness, ignorance*, Theogn. 892, †Plat. Theaet. 199 D, Oratt.†: hence,—2. †*thoughtless disregard* of consequences, producing *obstinate adherence to one's purpose*, Hdt. 6, 10, etc.; and so† *senseless pride, headstrong arrogance*, Id. 2, 172; 4, 93, etc.—3. *unfairness, ingratitude*, Soph. Tr. 1266: *ἀγν. τύχης*,

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Lat. *iniquitas fortunae*, Dem. 179. 25. —4. in plur., *misunderstandings*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 6: from

'Αγνώμων, ον, ονος, (α priv., γνώμη) *twithout reason, irrational*, ξύλα, λίθοι, σίδηρος, Aeschin. 88, 37†, *wanting sense, judgment*, or *right feeling*, †*inconsiderate*, Soph. Tr. 473†: *ill-judging, senseless*, Pind. O. 8, 79, †περί τι, Plat. Legg. 700 Dt, etc.:—Hence in various relations, — 1. *headstrong, reckless, arrogant*, Hdt. 9, 41.—2. *unfeeling*, †*unkind*, τινί, Soph. O. C. 86†; *ungrateful*, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3; *unjust*, κριτής, Ib. 2, 8, 5; ἡ ἀγν., i. e. fortune, Isocr. Epist. 10, 3. —3. pass., *ill-judged of, unforeseen*, Parthen.—Adv. -όνως, *senselessly, inconsiderately*, etc., Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 11, †Dem. 25, 18.

'Αγνώμων, ον, ονος, (α priv., γνώμων III) of horses, *without the teeth that tell the age*, Poll.

†'Αγνων or 'Αγνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hagnon*, son of Nicias, founder of Amphipolis, Thuc. 1, 117, etc. — Others in Plut., Ath., etc. Hence

†'Αγνώνειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Hagnon*, Thuc. 5, 11.

†'Αγνωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Agnonides*, the accuser of Phocion, Plut. Phoc. 29.

'Αγνώριστος, ον, (α priv., γνωρίζω) *unknown, unacquainted*, Theophr.

'Αγνώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., γιγνώσκω, γνῶναι).—I. pass. *unknown*, usu. of persons, ἀγνῶτες ἀλλήλοις, Od. 5, 79; and freq. in Att.; but, ἀγνὼς πατρί, *clam patre*, Eur. Ion 14: also of things, *dark, obscure*, φωνή, φθόγγος, Aesch., and Soph.; ἀγν. δόκησις, †*from which no certain meaning can be gathered, vague*,† Soph. O. T. 681.—2. *not known, obscure, ignoble*, Eur. I. A. 19; οὐκ ἀγνῶτα νίκαν, a victory *not unknown to fame*, Pind. I. 2, 19. — II. act., *not knowing, ignorant*, Soph., etc.: oft. c. gen., χθὼν οὐκ ἀγν. θηρῶν, Pind. P. 9, 103; ἀγνῶτες ἀλλήλων, Thuc. 3, 53. Hence

'Αγνωσία, ας, ἡ, a *not knowing, ignorance*, τινός, *of* a thing, Eur. Med. 1204; διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγν., from *not knowing* one another, Thuc. 8, 66. —II. *a being unknown, obscurity*, Plat. Menex. 238 D.

'Αγνώσασκε, v. sq.

'Αγνώσσω, = ἀγνοέω, a pres. only used in late poets, as Musae. 249, Coluth. 8, etc., and prob. formed backward from the Hom. ἀγνώσασκε (Od. 23, 95), on the analogy of λιμώσσω, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 607 sq.: however Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 fin. writes this form ἀγνώσασκε (cf. ἀλλογνώσας), Ep. for ἠγνόησε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἀγνοέω.

'Αγνωστος, ον, (α priv., γιγνώσκω) also ἄγνωτος (q. v.), *unknown*, Hom., etc.; ἄγν. τινί, Od. 2, 175 (where some explain it *unexpected*): *unheard of, forgotten*, like ἀΐδηλος, Mimnerm. 5, 7; v. sub σιωπή. — 2. *not to be known*, Od. 13, 191, 397: ἀγν. γλῶσσα, an *unknown* tongue, Thuc. 3, 94. —II. act. *not knowing, ignorant of*, c. gen., ψευδέων, Pind. O. 6, 113. Adv. -τως.

'Αγνωτος, ον, another form of foreg., used by Soph. O. T. 58, Ar. Ran. 926, in signf. I.

'Αγξις, ἡ, (ἄγχω) *a throttling*.

'Αγογγυσία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., γογγύζω) *a not murmuring, patience*, Eccl.

'Αγόγγυστος, ον, (α priv., γογγύζω) *not murmuring*, Eccl.

'Αγοήτευτος, ον, (α priv., γοητεύω) *not to be snared by magic, not to be beguiled*, Synes.—II. act. *without guile*: hence adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

†'Αγοίατο, Ion. for ἀγοιντο from ἄγω.

'Αγόμφιος, ον, (α priv., γομφίος) *without* γομφίοι or *grinders*: ἀγόμφιος αἰών, i. e. extreme old age, Diocles Incert. 1.

'Αγόμφωτος, ον, (α priv., γομφόω) *not nailed, unfastened*.

'Αγόνατος, ον, (α priv., γόνυ) *without a knee*, Arist. Inc. An.: of plants, *without knots* or *joints*, Theophr.

'Αγονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἄγονος or *unfruitful*, Theophr.; and

'Αγονία, ας, ἡ, *unfruitfulness*, Plut. Rom. 24: from

'Αγονος, ον, (α priv., γονή): — I. pass. *unborn*, Il. 3, 40, †Eur. Phoen. 1598.†—II. act. *not producing, unfruitful, barren*, of animals both male and female, Arist., and of plants, Theophr.: also c. gen., *not productive of*, and so *being without*, σοφίας, Plat. Theaet. 150 C, θηρίων, Menex. 237 D: τόκος ἄγονος, like βίος ἀβίωτος, travail †*without a birth*,† *when the mother dies before the child is born*, Soph. O. T. 27: ἀγ. ἡμέρα, a day *unlucky for begetting children*, Hipp.; ἀγ. ποιητής, opp. to γόνιμος, Plut. †2, 348 B†. — 2. *left childless*, ἀγ. γένος, Eur. H. F. 887.

'Αγοος, ον, (α priv., γόος) *unmourned*, Aesch. Theb. 1063.

'Αγορά, ᾶς, ἡ: Ep. and Ion. ἀγορή, freq. in Hom. and Hdt. (ἀγείρω): — *any assembly* of many persons, esp. *an assembly of the people*, opp. to the council (βουλή), †Il. 2, 53–93†, Od. 3, 127: — at first not only for public debating, elections and trials, but also for buying and selling, etc., and in genl. as a place of public resort. In the old Athen. constitution, the assembly by δῆμοι and φυλαί, opp. to the promiscuous ἐκκλησία: καθίζειν ἀγορήν, (in Att. ἀγορὰν ποιεῖν, συναγαγεῖν), to hold *an assembly*, opp. to λύειν ἀγ., to dissolve it, Hom. †Od. 2, 69, cf. Il. 1, 305; 2. 808†. Phrases: εἰς ἀγορὴν (ἀγορήνδε) καλέειν, Il. †1, 54; κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε, Il 2, 51†; ἀγορὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι, εἰς τὴν ἀγ. εἰσιέναι, ἀγείρεσθαι, ἀγορήνδε καθέζεσθαι, Hom., etc.—This signf. is more freq. in Ep. than Att. — II. *the place of assembly* or *market-place*, Lat. *forum*, Hom. †as Il. 11, 807, Od. 6, 266; θεοῖς . . . ἀγορᾶς ἐπισκόποις, Aesch. Theb. 272; πρὸς μέσῃ Τραχινίων ἀγορᾷ, Soph. Tr. 372; πόλις ναοῖς . . . καὶ ἀγοραῖς κατεσκευασμένην, Xen. Hier. 11, 2; ἡ ἀγ. ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβ. στρατεύματι, Xen. An. 1, 3, 14; οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, *the market* people, Id. 1, 2, 18; cf. Ar. Eq. 181, 293†: εἰς ἀγ. ἐμβάλλειν, to go into *the forum*, i. e. be a citizen, Lycurg. 148, 23; ἐν τῇ ἀγ. ἐργάζεσθαι, to trade in *the market*, Dem. 1308, 9: εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν πλάττειν τι, to make it for *the market*, Id. 47, 14; — also in plur., Od. 8, 16. — III. *all that is transacted there, a speech, speaking, gift of speaking*, Il. 2, 370; also in plur., Od. 4, 818. — IV. *things sold in the* ἀγορά, esp. *provisions*, Lat. *annona*, from Thuc. downwards; τσῖτον. οἶνον, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀγοράν, Arist. Oec. 2, 8†: ἀγορὰν παρασκευάζειν, †Xen. Ag. 1, 14; Hell. 3, 4, 11; cf. ἡ ἀγ. παρεσκευάσθη, Thuc. 7, 40†, ἀγορὰν παρέχειν, ἄγειν, κομίζειν τινί, Lat. *commeatum afferre*, to hold a *market* for any one, bring him provisions for sale, †Thuc. 6, 50, Xen. An. 2, 3, 13; Cyr. 2, 4, 19; Id. 6, 2, 3†; ἀγορᾷ δέχεσθαι, Thuc. 6, 44: opp. to ἀγορὰν ἔχειν, ἀγορᾷ χρῆσθαι, to have *supplies*, †Xen. An. 7, 6. 17†.—V. *sale*, τὰγ.(= τὴν ὠνήν), Nicoch. Cent. 2; ἀγορὰν ἀν προύτίθεις τῶν βιβλίων, Luc. adv. Indoct. 19; ἀγ. αὐτῶν (παρθένων) προκηρύττειν†, Ael. †V. H. 4, 1†. — VI. as a mark of time, ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα, *the forenoon*, when the market-place was full, and the ordinary business was going on, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 469 D; ἀγορῆς πληθυούσης, Hdt. 4, 181; περὶ ἀγ. πληθούσαν, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7, †ἀμφὶ ἀγ. πλ., Ib. 1, 8. 1†; ἐν ἀγ. πληθούσῃ, Plat. Gorg. 469 D: also called ἀγορῆς πληθώρη, Hdt. 2, 173; 7, 223; opp. to ἀγορῆς διάλυσις, *the time just after mid-day*, when they went home from market, Hdt. 3, 104, cf. Xen. Oec. 12, 1.—†VII. applied as name of a town, as *Forum* in Latin, Κεραμῶν ἀγορά, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10. — VIII. in A. B. 210, 9, Thessalian term for λιμήν†. [ᾰγ.]

†'Αγορά, ᾶς, and Ion. -ρή, ῆς, ἡ, *Agora*, a city of the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 8, 50.

'Αγοράσθε, 2 pl. ind. pres. for ἀγοράσθε, from ἀγοράομαι. [ᾰγθρᾰᾶσθε, Il. 2, 337.]

'Αγοράζω, f. -άσω, *to be in the* ἀγορά, *to attend it, have free use of it*, Hdt. 2, 35, etc.: hence, *to do business there, buy* or *sell*, first in Ar. Plut. 964, †Xen. An. 1, 5, 10†, but later, the most freq. signf.; also in mid., *to buy for one's self*, Ib. 1, 3, 14.—2. as a mark of idle fellows, *to haunt the* ἀγορά, *lounge there*, Ar. Eq. 1373; ἀγοράζειν εἰς πόλιν, Thuc. 6, 51; cf. sq. II. 2.

'Αγοραῖος, ον, †also ος, α, ον, Paus. 3, 11, 9†, *in, of*, or *belonging to the* ἀγορά. Ζεὺς 'Αγοραῖος, as guardian of popular assemblies, Hdt. 5, 46; 'Ερμῆς 'Αγ., as patron of traffic, Ar. Eq. 297; †ἡ 'Αθηνᾶ ἀγοραία, Paus. I. c.†; and generally, θεοὶ ἀγοραῖοι, Aesch. Ag. 90. — II. of persons, *frequenting the market*, ὁ ἀγ. ὄχλος, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 23, Arist. Pol. 6, 4, 14, etc., †and so τὸ ἀγοραῖον, sc. πλῆθος, as a class of citizens, Ib. 4, 4, 10†: — οἱ ἀγοραῖοι (with or without ἄνθρωποι), *those who frequented the* ἀγορά: hence, —1. *hucksters, petty traffickers, retail-dealers*, Hdt. 1, 93. — 2. *idlers* or *loungers*, like Lat. *subrostrani*, and so generally, *the common sort, low fellows*, Ar. Ran. 1015, Plat. Protag. 347 C: so too in compar. *the baser sort*, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 438 F:—hence,—III. of things, *low, mean, vulgar, common*, σκώμματα, Ar. Pac. 750; ἀγ. φιλία, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 13, 6.—IV. generally, *proper to the* ἀγορά, *suited to forensic speaking, business-like*, etc., Plut. Pericl. 11: — ἡ ἀγοραίος (sc. ἡμέρα), *a court-day*, Strab.; (in which signf. some Gramm. write proparox. ἀγόραιος, as in most edd. of N. T.).—2. *to be bought in the market*, ἄρτος, Ath. Adv. -ως, †Plut. C. Grac. 4, Anton. 24.

†'Αγοράκριτος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγορά, κριτός, κρίνω) *Agoracritus*, an Athenian demagogue, Ar. Eq. 1258 —2. a celebrated statuary and sculptor, Strab. 9; Paus. 9, 34, 1, etc.

†'Αγοράναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (ἀγορά, ἄναξ) *Agoranax*, a dramatic poet of Rhodes, Call. Ep. 53. [⏑ – – –]

'Αγορἀνομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀγορανόμος, Diod. †20, 36†, and Plut. †Caes. 5.

'Αγορανομία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* ἀγορανόμος, Arist. Pol. 7, 12, 7.

'Αγορἀνομικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* ἀγορανόμος *or his office*, Plat. Rep.

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425 D. — II. for Lat. *aedilicius*, Dion. H. †6, 95†, and Plut. †Pomp. 53.

'Αγορᾰνόμιον, ου, τό, *the court of the ἀγορανόμος*, Plat. Legg. 917 E.

'Αγορᾰνόμος, ον. ὁ, (ἀγορά, νέμω) *a clerk of the market*, who regulated the buying and selling there, Ar. Ach. 723, etc., †at Athens ten in number, five for the city, five for the Piraeeus, who had the supervision of all things sold in the market except corn, Lys. 165, 34†, v. Böckh P. E. i, 67. — II. to translate Lat. *Aedilis*, who had similar duties, Dion. H. Antiqq. 6, 90, and Plut.

'Αγορᾰ́ομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, †Ep. impf. 3 pl. ἠγορᾰ́οντο†, dep. mid., *to meet in assembly, sit in debate*, Il. 4, 1: also, *to address an assembly, to speak, †harangue*, Il. 1, 73†, and oft. in Hom. and Hdt.; very rare in Att., though Soph. Tr. 601 has it in signf. *to speak* or *talk with*, τινί. [ᾰ̄γ- in Il. 2, 337 metri grat.; otherwise ἀγ-]

'Αγορᾰ́σδω, Dor. for ἀγορᾰ́ζω, Theocr. †15, 16.

'Αγορᾱσείω, desid. from ἀγορᾰ́ζω, *to wish to buy*, Lat. *empturio*.

'Αγορᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγορᾰ́ζω) *a buying, purchase*, Diog. L. 2, 78.

'Αγόρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 219 D, in plur.

'Αγόρασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγορᾰ́ζω) *that which is bought* or *sold*: usu. in plur., *goods, wares, merchandise*, Dem. 909, 27, etc.

'Αγορασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a buying, purchasing*, LXX. — †2. *the thing purchased, the purchase*, τὸν ἀγ. τῆς σιτοδοσίας, Id. Gen. 42, 19.

'Αγοραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγορᾰ́ζω) *the slave who had to buy* provisions for the house, *the purveyor*, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 2: in later authors ὀψωνάτωρ, Lat. *obsonator*, Ath. 171 A.

'Αγοραστικός, ή, όν, (ἀγορᾰ́ζω) *belonging to, fit for trafficking* or *trade, commercial*, Plat. Crat. 408 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *commerce, trade*, Id. †Soph. 223 C†. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αγοραστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. *bought, to be bought* or *sold*.

†'Αγόρᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *Agoratus*, an Athenian against whom one of Lysias' extant orations is directed.

'Αγορατρός, ὁ, = πυλαγόρας, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 816.

'Αγορευτήριον, ου, τό, *a place for speaking*, Inscr.: from

'Αγόρευτος, ον, *utterable, to be spoken of*, Eccl.: from

'Αγορεύω, f. -εύσω (ἀγορά): — *to speak*, esp. *in public, in the assembly*, †*to harangue*, absol., Il. 8, 542†; ἔπεα, ἀγορὰς ἀγορεύειν, Hom. †Il. 3, 155; 2, 788†; who constantly uses the word, as does Hdt.: ἀγ. τινί, †Il. 1, 571†, or πρός τινα, Il.; κακόν τι ἀγ. τινά, *to speak* ill of one, Od. 18, 15; in Att., κακῶς ἀγ. τινά, e. g. Ar. Plut. 102: φόβονδ' ἀγ., *to counsel* to flight, Il. 5, 252. — 2. *to proclaim, declare*, Hom., †as ἄμμι θεοπροπίας ἀγ., Il. 1, 385†, and so in aor. mid. ἀγορεύσασθαί τι, *to have a* thing *proclaimed*, Hdt. 9, 26; †also of inanimate objects, *to proclaim, show forth*, δέρμα ἀγ. χειρῶν ἔργον, Theocr. 25, 175†: *to say*, usu. in phrase, ὁ νόμος ἀγορεύει, the law *says*, Antipho 123, 16, Lys. 115, 6: †ἀγ. τινὶ μὴ ποιεῖν, Ar. Ran. 629.

'Αγυρή, ῆς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγορά, Hom., and Hdt. Hence

'Αγορῆθεν, adv., *from the assembly* or *market*, Il. 2, 264, etc.

'Αγορήνδε, adv., *to the assembly* or *market*, †Il. 1, 54, etc.

'Αγορητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγοράομαι) *a speaker*, in Hom. esp. of Nestor, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής, Il. 1, 248, etc.

'Αγορητύς, ύος, ἡ, *the gift of speaking, eloquence*, Od. 8, 168: an old Ep. or Ion. form.

'Αγορος, ὁ, = ἀγορά, only found in lyrical passages of Eur., and always in plur., I. T. 1096, El. 723, Andr. 1037; — unless with Herm., and Dind. we read ἄγορον in H. F. 412.

'Αγός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄγω) *a leader, chief*, oft. in Il., always c. gen. †Κρητῶν, 4, 265, etc.†; also in Pind. N. 1, 77, Aesch., etc. [ᾰ̄]

"ΑΓΟΣ, εος, τό: Ion. ἄγος (v. sub fin.): — *any matter of religious awe*: hence, — I. †*pious dread, reverence*, H. Hom. Cer. 479 Wolf and Herm. for ἄχος†. — II. usu. *a curse, pollution, guilt*, such as must be expiated, Lat. *piaculum* = μύσος, ἐν τῷ ἀγεῖ ἐνέχεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 56, ἄγος ἐκθύσασθαι 6, 91, †ἄγος πατρῴων θεῶν, Aesch. Theb. 1017†; φεύγειν, Soph. Ant. 256. — 2. *the person* or *thing accursed, an abomination*, Soph. O. T. 1426; ἄγος ἐλαύνειν = ἀγηλατεῖν, Thuc. 1, 126. — III. *an expiatory sacrifice*, †*a means of purification*†, Soph. Fr. 613: †so the Schol. explains ἄγος in Soph. Ant. 775 by κάθαρσις, v. Herm. ad l.†: — Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. (The root appears also in ἄζομαι. Hence ἅγιος, ἁγνός: though most edd. write ἄγος.)

'Αγοστός, ὁ, *the flat of the hand*, Il. 11, 425, etc.; ἀγ. χειρός, Ap. Rh. 3, 120. — II. in late Ep. for *the arm*, = ἀγκάλη, Theocr. 17, 129, and Anth. (Akin to ἀγκος, ἀγκάλη, etc.)

"ΑΓΡΑ, ας, ἡ, *a catching, hunting, the chase*, ἄγραν ἐφέπειν, *to follow the chase*, Od. 12, 330; ἄγραις προσκεῖσθαι, Soph. Aj. 407; ἰέναι ἐς ἄγραν, Eur. Supp. 885: — metaph., ἄγραι ὕπνου, Soph. Aj. 890: also *a way of catching*, Hdt. 2, 70. — II. *that which is taken in hunting, the booty, prey*, Od. 22, 306, etc.: *game*, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; also of fish, *a draught, take*, Xen. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. — III. Ἄγρα, ἡ, a name of Diana, like Ἀγροτέρα, Plat. (Prob. from same root as αἱρέω, q. v.)

†'Αγραδάτης, ου, ὁ, *Agradates*, earlier name of king Cyrus, Strab.

'Αγρᾰδε, adv., poet. collat. form of ἀγρόνδε, Call. Fr. 26.

†'Αγραῖοι. ων, οἱ, *the Agraei*, a people of Aetolia, on the Achelous, Thuc. 3, 106. — 2. a people of Arabia, = Ἀγαρηνοί, Strab.

'Αγραῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἄγρα): — *of* or *belonging to the chase*, esp. as epith. of certain gods, Paus. 1, 41, 6: cf. Ἀγροτέρα.

†'Αγραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Agraeus*, son of Temenus, Paus. 3, 28, 3.

†'Αγραΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Agraïs, the territory of the Agraei*, Thuc. 3, 111.

'Αγραμμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *want of learning*, Ael. V. H. 8, 6: from

'Αγράμμᾰτος, ον, (α priv., γράμμα) *without learning* (γράμματα), *unlettered*, Lat. *illiteratus*: esp. *unable to read* or *write*, Plat. †Tim. 23 B; cf. Crit. 109 D†, Xen. — II. = ἄγραφος, Plat. Polit. 295 A. — III. of animals, *unable to utter articulate sounds*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 29: of sounds, *inarticulate*, Id. Interpr. 2, 2.

'Αγραμμής, ές, (α priv., γραμμή) *without line, not linear*, Arist. de Lin.

'Αγραμμος, ον, = foreg.: ἄγραμμα ἀφεῖται, it is a throw (at dice) *without mark, counting nothing*, Poll.

†'Αγραοί, ῶν, οἱ, = Ἀγραῖοι 1, Polyb. 17, 5, 8.

"Αγραπτος, ον, (α priv., γράφω) *unwritten*, ἄγρ. νόμιμα, Soph. Ant. 454; cf. ἄγραφος.

'Αγραυλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be an ἀγραυλος* and so — I. *to live in the country*, Arist. Mirab. 11. — II. *to live out of doors*, esp. *to pass the night there*, Strab. p. 197.

'Αγραυλής, ές, = ἄγραυλος, Nic. Th. 78.

'Αγραυλία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀγραυλος*, Dion. H.

†'Αγραυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter* or *female descendant of Agraulus*, Eur. Ion 23.

"Αγραυλος, ον, (ἀγρός, αὐλή) *dwelling in the fields, living out of doors*, epith. of shepherds, Il. 18, 162, Hes. Th. 26; of oxen, Od. 12, 253; †*roaming at large, wild*, θήρ, Soph. Ant. 349†; of things, *rural, rustic*, Eur. El. 342.

†'Αγραυλος, ου, ἡ, *Agraulus*, wife of Cecrops, Apollod. — 2. daughter of Cecrops and foreg., Dem., Plut., etc.

'Αγρᾰ́φιον γραφή, ἡ, an action against state-debtors, *who had got their names cancelled* before they had paid, Dem. 1378, 19.

'Αγρᾰ́φος, ον, = ἄγραπτος, *unwritten, μνήμη*, Thuc. 2, 43; ἄγρ. διαθῆκαι, a *verbal* will, Plut.; ἄγραφα λέγειν, to speak *without book*, Id.: esp. ἄγραφοι νόμοι, *unwritten laws*, which are — 1. *the laws of nature, moral law*, Dem. 317, 23. — 2. *laws of custom*, our *common law*, Plat. Legg. 793 A, cf. omnino Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 3 and 13, 2. — II. *not registered* or *recorded*, ἄγρ. πόλεις, cities *whose names do not stand in a treaty*, Thuc. 1, 40.

'Αγρει, v. sub ἀγρέω II.

'Αγρεῖος, α, ον, (ἀγρός) *of the field* or *country*, hence, *rural, rustic*, Leon. Tar. 34: also *clownish, boorish*, like ἀγροικος, Ar. Nub. 655. Hence

'Αγρειοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *clownishness*: or *roaming wildly through the country*, Anth., cf. Jacobs Del. Epigr. 1, 6.

'Αγρειφνα, ης, ἡ, *a harrow, rake*, Anth. †P. 6, 297.

'Αγρειῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, = ἀγροιῶτις, dub.

'Αγρεμα, τό, = ἄγρευμα, poet.

'Αγρέμιος, ον, *taken in hunting*, τὸ ἀγρ. = ἄγρα II, Anth. †P. 6, 224.

'Αγρεμών, όνος, ὁ, Aesch. Fr. 131, acc. to Hesych. = λαμπάς or δόρυ.

'Αγρεσία, ας, ἡ, = ἄγρα, Leon. Tar. 19.

'Αγρετεύω, f. -σω, *to be an ἀγρέτης*, Böckh Inscr i, p. 672.

'Αγρέτης, ου, ὁ, a Lacedaemonian magistrate, cf. foreg.: acc. to Hesych. = ἡγεμών, whence Toup would read it for ἀγρόται, in Aesch. Pers. 1002.

'Αγρευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγρεύω) *that which is taken in hunting, booty, prey*, whether game or fish, Eur. Bacch. 1241, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7: cf. ἄγρα II. — II. *a net, toil*, Aesch. Ag. 1048, Cho. 998, etc.

'Αγρεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀγρεύω) *a hunter*, as epith. of various gods, Pind. P. 9, 115, Treg., etc.

'Αγρεύσιμος, η, ον, *easy to catch*.

"Αγρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a catching*. — II. *booty*.

'Αγρευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Theocr. 21, 6, Call. Dian. 218.

'Αγρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγρεύω) *a hunter*, like ἀγρεύς, as epith. of Apollo, Soph. O. C. 1091; also as adj., ἀγρ. κύνες, *hounds*, Solon 3, 2; ἀγρ. κάλαμος, Anth. †P. 7, 171†. Hence

'Αγρευτικός, ή, όν, *of, skilled in hunting*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 12.

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'Αγρευτός, όν, *caught*, Opp. †H. 3, 541†: verb. adj. from

'Αγρεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἄγρα) *to hunt, take by hunting, catch*, ἰχθῦς, Hdt. 2, 95; of war, ἀγρεύει ἀνδρας, Soph. Fr. 498: metaph., *to hunt after, thirst for*, αἷμα, Eur. Bacch. 138: also in mid., Eur. I. T. 1163.

'Αγρέω, Aeol. collat. form of foreg., *to take, lay hold of*, c. acc., ἄγρει δ' οἶνον ἐρυθρόν, Archil. 5, 3, cf. Sapph. 2, 14, Aesch. Ag. 126.—II. in Hom. only ἄγρει, as interj.=ἄγε, *come! come on!* ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἔπορσον Ἀθηναίην, Il. 5, 765: also ἀγρεῖτε, Od. 20, 149. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.—The word is more freq. in compds.

'Αγρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἄγρα. Hence

'Αγρηθεν, adv., *from the chase*, Ap. Rh. 2, 938.

'Αγρηνον, ου, τό, strictly, *a net*: hence, *a net-like woollen robe* worn by soothsayers, Poll.

'Αγριαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ:—1. intr., *to be* or *become ἄγριος, to be savage, provoked, angry*, Plat. Rep. 493 B, etc.; τινί, *with* one, Id. Symp. 173 D: †met., *to become angry, chafe*, of rivers, Plut. Caes. 38; and so in pass., of the sea, Diod. S. 24, 1† .—of sores, *to be angry* or *inflamed*, Med.—2. later, trans., *to make ἄγριος, provoke, anger*, Dio C. †44, 47†: and pass. in intr. signf., Plut. Anton. 58:—but the Att. form in pass. was ἀγριοῦσθαι, cf. Lob. Phryn. 757.

'Αγριάμπελος, ου, ἡ, *a wild vine*, in good Greek ἀγρία ἄμπελος; and most such compds of ἄγριος, as ἀγριοχηνάριον, ἀγριόχοιρος, ἀγριοκύμινον, etc., are very late, cf. Lob. Phryn. 381.

†'Αγριᾶνες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Agriānes*, a Thracian race dwelling on Haemus, Hdt. 5, 16; cf. Arr. An. 1, 1, 11; etc.—Adj. 'Αγριᾶνικός, ἡ, όν.

†'Αγριανίης, ου, ὁ, *the Agriānes*, a river of Thrace, Hdt. 4, 90.

'Αγριάς, άδος, ἡ,=ἀγρία, pecul. fem. of ἄγριος, *wild, rough*, Ap. Rh. 1, 28.—II. as subst.,=ἀγριάμπελος, A. B.†

'Αγριάω,=ἀγριαίνομαι, Opp. †C. 2, 49 in Ep. part. ἀγριόωντα.

'Αγρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀγρός, *a small field* or *farm*, Lat. *agellus*, Arr. †Epict. 2, 2, 17†. [ῐ]

'Αγριελαία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγριος, ἐλαία) *a wild olive*, Lat. *oleaster*, Diosc. Hence

'Αγριέλαιος, ον, *of a wild olive*, Anth. P. 9, 237.—II. as subst., ἡ ἀγριέλαιος,=ἀγριελαία, Theocr. 7, 18, and Theophr.

†'Αγρικόλας, ου poet. ao, ὁ, the Roman *Agricola*, Anth. P. 9, 549.

'Αγριμαῖος, α, ον, *wild*, opp. to ἥμερος: τὰ ἀγριμαῖα, *wild animals, game*, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 549 F.

'Αγριμέλισσα, ης, ἡ, *wild μέλισσα*.

'Αγριοαπίδιον, ου, τό, *wild ἀπίδιον*, Geop. †8, 37.

'Αγριοβάλανος, ου, ἡ, *wild βάλανος*, LXX.

'Αγριόβουλος, ον, (ἄγριος, βουλή) *wild of purpose*, Physiogn.

'Αγριοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄγριος, δαίνυμαι) *eating wild fruits*, like βαλανηφάγος, Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 42, 6.

'Αγριόεις, εσσα, εν,=ἄγριος, Nic. Al. 30, 617.

'Αγριοθῦμος, ον, (ἄγριος, θυμός) *wild of temper*, Orph. H. 11, 4.

†'Αγριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Agrii*, a people of Aethiopia, Strab.

'Αγριοκάρδαμον, ου, τό, *wild κάρδαμον*, Galen.

'Αγριοκοκκύμηλα, ων, τά, *wild κοκκύμηλα*, Diosc.

'Αγριοκρόμμυον, ου, τό, *wild garlic*.

'Αγριοκύμινον, ου, τό, *wild cummin*. [ῠ]

'Αγριολάχανα, ων, τά, *wild λάχανα*, LXX.

'Αγριομαλάχη, ης, ἡ, *wild mallow*.

'Αγριόμηλα, ων, τά, *wild apples*, Diosc.

'Αγριόμορφος, ον, (ἄγριος, μορφή) *wild, savage of form*, Orph. Arg. 977.

'Αγριομύρικη, ης, ἡ, *wild μυρίκη*, LXX. [ῡ]

'Αγριόμωρος, ον, (ἄγριος, μῶρος) *desperately foolish*, Eccl.

'Αγριοπετεινάλιον, ου, τό, and ἀγριοπέτεινον, ου, τό, *the hoopoe*.

†'Αγριόπη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγριος, ὄψ) *Agriope*, wife of Orpheus acc. to Hermesianax, Ath. 597 B.

'Αγριοπήγανον, ου, τό, *wild rue*.

'Αγριοπηγός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀμαξουργός.

'Αγριοποιέω, ῶ, *to make wild*: from

'Αγριοποιός, όν, (ἄγριος, ποιέω) *making wild, writing wild poetry*, as epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 537.

'Αγριορίγανος, ου, ὁ, *wild ὀρίγανος*, Diosc.

'Αγριόρνιθες, ων, αἱ, (ἄγριος, ὄρνις) *wild-fowl*, Lob. Phryn. 382.

'Αγριόῤῥοδον, ου, τό, *wild-rose*.

'Αγριος, ία, ιον: also ιος, ιον, Il. 3, 24; 19, 88, but ἀγριαι, Od. 9, 119: (ἀγρός):—*living in the fields* or *open air, living wild*:—hence,—I. *wild, savage*, of animals, e. g. σῦς, αἶγες, ἄγρια πάντα, *wild animals* of all kinds, Il. 5, 52, Hdt., etc.; opp. to τιθασός.—2. of trees, opp. to ἥμερος, *wild*, Hdt. 4, 21, and Att.—3. of countries, *wild, uncultivated*, Lat. *horridus*, Plat. Phaed. 113 B, etc.:—but,—II. usu. of men, beasts, etc., as having *qualities incident to a wild state*:—1. in moral sense, *wild, savage, fierce*, Lat. *ferus, ferox*, Od. 1, 199, etc.: hence also of men's feelings, θυμός, χόλος, μένος, Il.; ἄγρια οἰδεν, Il. 24, 41; ἄγρ. πτόλεμος, μῶλος, Il.; ἄγριος ἄτη, Il. 19, 88.—2. in Att. also opp. to ἀστεῖος (as *rusticus* to *urbanus*), *boorish, rude*, Plat. Gorg. 510 B, etc.: but also simply *a countryman*, Mosch. 5, 13.—3. also of any violent passion, *vehement, furious, ἐρωτες, φιλία*, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 81 A: hence also =παιδεραστής, Interpp. ad Ar. Nub. 346; †Aeschin. 8, 10†; but ἄγριος ἐρώμενος, *a cruel, haughty* lover, Valck. Theocr. 2, 54.—4. of circumstances, *cruel, harsh*, δουλεία, Plat. Rep. 564 A; †ἀγρ. δεσμά, Aesch. Pr. 176†; ἀγρ. νόσος, *a raging* disease, Soph. Phil. 173 (where some would take it in the Medic. sense, *malignant, cancerous*, like τεθηριωμένος, cf. Cels. 5, 28, 16).—III. adv. -ίως, also ἄγρια as neut. pl., Hes. Sc. 236. [Hom. has ῐ, when the ult. is long also, Il. 22, 313.]

†'Αγριος, ου, ὁ, *Agrius*, name of a centaur and of a giant, Apollod.—2. son of Porthaon, Il. 14, 117.—3. son of Ulysses and Circe, Hes. Th. 1013.

'Αγριοσέλινον, ου, τό, *wild parsley*, Diosc.

'Αγριοσίκυον, ου, τό, *a wild gourd* or *melon*, Hipp.

'Αγριοστάφυλίς, ίδος, also ἀγριοστάφυλις, ιος, ἡ, *a bunch of wild grapes*.

†'Αγριοσυκῆ, ῆς, ἡ, *wild fig-tree*, Horap.

'Αγριόσυκον, ου, τό, *a wild fig*; also ἀγριοσύκιον, A. B.

'Αγριότης, ητος, ἡ, *wildness*, †*fierceness*, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 7†; of plants, Theophr.—II. usu. of men, in moral sense, *fierceness, cruelty*, Plut. Symp. 197 D: †and pl. *al ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀγριότητες*, Dem. 808, 15.

'Αγριοφάγοι, ων, οἱ, (ἄγριος, φαγεῖν) *men who eat raw flesh and fruits*, Ptolem.

'Αγριόφαγρος, ου, ὁ, *the wild φάγρος*, Opp. †H. 1, 140.

'Αγριοφανής, ές, (ἄγριος, φαίνομαι) *appearing wild*, Galen.

'Αγριόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄγριος, φρήν) *savage of mind*, Eccl.

'Αγριόφυλλον, ου, τό, the plant *peucedanum*, Plin.

'Αγριόφωνος, ον, (ἄγριος, φωνή) *with a wild, rough voice*, or *tongue*, like βαρβαρόφωνος, Od. 8, 294.

'Αγριοχηνάριον, ου, τό, (ἄγριος, χήν) *a wild goose*, Theophr.

'Αγριόχοιρος, ου, ὁ, *a wild swine*.

'Αγριοψωρία, ας, ἡ, (ψώρα) *an inveterate itch*.

'Αγριόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω: (ἄγριος):—*to make wild* or *savage, provoke*, τινά τινι, one *against* another, Eur. Or. 616. Usu. in pass., *to grow wild*, esp. in perf. ἠγρίωμαι, *to be wild*, strictly of plants, countries, etc., Theophr.; τὸ τύπος ἠγρίωτο βάτοις, Long. 1, 20†: then of men, *to be savage, fierce, cruel*, Soph. Phil. 1321, Eur. El. 1031, etc.; †also of wounds, ἕλκεα, Hipp.† Cf. ἀγριαίνω.

†'Αγρίππας, ου and α, ὁ, the Rom. name *Agrippa*, Strab.; etc. Hence

†'Αγρίππειος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Agrippa*, Joseph.

†'Αγριππίνη, ης, ἡ, *Agrippina*, Roman fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 329. [ῐ]

'Αγριώδης, ες, (ἄγριος, εἶδος) *of a wild nature*, Strab. p. 155.

'Αγριώνιος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut. †Ant. 24†: 'Αγριώνια, τά, a festival in his honor at Orchomenus, †Id. 2, 291 A, 299 F.

'Αγριωπός, όν, (ἄγριος, ὤψ) *wild looking*, δῆμα, Eur. H. F. 990: †as subst. τὸ ἀγριωπὸν τοῦ προσώπου, *the fierce expression* of his countenance, Plut. Mar. 14.

'Αγριωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀγριόω, *grown wild*.

'Αγροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄγρος, βαίνω) *haunting the country*, v. l. in Eur. Cycl. 54, for ἀγροβότης. [ᾰ]

'Αγροβόας, ου, ὁ, (βοάω) *rudely shouting*, Cratin. Incert. 36.

'Αγροβότης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγρός, βόσκω) *feeding in the field, dwelling in the country*, as ἀγρόνομος, Soph. Phil. 214, Eur. Cycl. 54.

'Αγρογείτων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀγρός, γείτων) *a country neighbour*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 25.

'Αγροδίαιτος, ον, (ἀγρός, δίαιτα) *living in the country*, ap. Aul. Gell.

'Αγροδότης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγρός, δίδωμι) *a giver of land*.—II. (ἄγρα) *a giver of booty*, Anth. P. 6, 27.

'Αγρόθεν, (ἀγρός) adv., *from the country*, Od. 13, 268.

'Αγρόθι, adv., *in the country*.

'Αγρωτεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, dep. mid.. *to be ἀγροικος*.

'Αγροικία, ας, ἡ, †*a dwelling in the country*; *a country residence*, usu. in pl. Diod. S. 20, 8; *the fields, the country*, Plut. 2, 311 E, opp. to πόλις, Ib. 519 A, in pl., Ib. 311 B†; hence—II. *the character of an ἀγροικος, boorishness, coarseness*, oft. in Plat. Gorg. 461 C, Rep. 560 D, etc.

'Αγροικίζομαι, dep., like ἀγροικεύομαι, Plut. Theaet. 146 A.

'Αγροικικός, ή, όν, (ἀγροικος) *belonging to boors, boorish*, Ath. 477 A.

'Αγροικοπυῤῥώνειος, ου, ὁ, *a rude, coarse Pyrrhonist*, Galen.

'Αγροικος, ον, (ἀγρός, οἰκέω) *of* or

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in the country, ἀγρ. βίος, Ar. Nub. 43, etc.: *a countryman, clown*, Id. 47.—†In pl. as a division of the Athenian people, *the husbandmen*, opposed to the Εὐπατρίδαι, Dion. H. 2, 8, cf. γεωμόροι and Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Geom.†; hence —2. *boorish, rude, rough*, first in Ar. †Nub. 628; cf. Theophr. Ch. 8†: ἀγρ. σοφία, Lat. *crassa Minerva*, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E: hence also,—3. of fruits, *grown in the country*, *common*, opp. to γενναῖος, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 B: but also, —4. of land, *rough, uncultivated*, like ἄγριος, Thuc. 3, 106.—II. adv. -κως, †Plat. Phaedr. 268 D†, Compar. -κοτέρως, Id. Rep. 361 E; †Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 1†. (The accent ἀγροικος is now generally adopted, though some Gramm. confine this to signf. 2, and elsewh. write ἀγροῖκος.) Hence

'Αγροικότονος, ον, (τόνος) *of rustic tone*, very dub. l. in Ar. Ach. 674.

'Αγροιώτης, ου, †Dor. -τας, α, Ar. Thes. 58†, ὁ, poet. for ἀγρότης, *a countryman, clown*, Hom., who always uses the plur., as Il. 11, 549: fem. ἀγροιῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, Sapph. 23.—†In pl.= γεωμόροι, q. v., and Schöm. Ath. Assemb. p. 41.—II. as adj. *rustic*, Anth. P. 7, 411.

'Αγροιωτικός, ή, όν, *rustic*, †dub. l. in Ath. 309 C, as title of a mime of Sophron.

'Αγροκήπιον, ου, τό, (ἀγρός, κῆπος) *a field kept like a garden*, Strab. 545.

'Αγροκόμος, ον, (ἀγρός, κομέω) *having the care of land*: ὁ ἀγρ., *a land-steward*, Joseph.

'Αγρόμενος, ένη, ενον, syncop. part. aor. mid. of ἀγείρω, *assembled*, Hom.

'Αγρόνδε, adv., (ἀγρός) *to the country*, Od. †15, 370†: also ἀγραδε.

'Αγρονομία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* ἀγρονόμος.

'Αγρόνομος, ον, and in Anth. η, ον: (ἀγρός, νέμομαι):—*haunting the country, rural*, Νύμφαι, Od. 6, 106; πλάκες, αὐλαί, Soph. O. T. 1103, Ant. 785: also=ἄγριος, *wild*, ἀγρ. θῆρες, Aesch. Ag. 142: †ὕλη ἀγ., Opp. H. 1, 27†.—II. as subst., parox., ὁ ἀγρονόμος: (νέμω):—a magistrate at Athens, *overseer of the public lands*, freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 6, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., et v. sub ὑλωρός.

'ΑΓΡΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *AGER*, Germ. *ACKER*, *a field, land*, †Il. 23, 832†; *an estate*, †a *country residence*, opposed to the town, Od. 24, 204†; Thuc. 2, 13: also, *the country*, opp. to the town, Od. 11, 188; †and in pl. collect., οἱ ἀγροί, Soph. O. T. 112, Eur., etc.†: ἐπ' ἀγροῦ, in *the country*, Od. 22, 47; Att. ἐν ἀγρῷ or ἀγροῖς, κατ' ἀγρόν or ἀγρους, etc.:—proverb., οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀγροῦ λέγεις, ἀγροῦ πλέως, i. e. boorish.

'Αγροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγρα) *a catching*, dub. l. Ath. 284 A.

'Αγρότερος, α, ον, poet. for ἄγριος, in Hom. always of *wild* animals, ἡμίονοι, †Il. 2, 832†, σύες, †11, 293†, ἔλαφοι, †6, 133†, αἶγες, †Od. 17, 295†; so too Pind. †λέων, N. 3, 81†: also, ἀγρότεροι, or -ρα alone, Theocr. 8, 58.—†2. *dwelling in the country, a peasant*, Anth. P. 9, 244, ἀγροτέρων θεός, i. e. Pan, Anth. Plan. 235†.—3. later also of plants, Anth.—II. (ἄγρα) *fond of the chase, huntress*, of a nymph, Pind. P. 9, 10; metaph., μέριμνα ἀγρ., Id. O. 2, 100: hence,—2. as prop. n., ἡ 'Αγροτέρα, Diana *the huntress*, like 'Αγρα, 'Αγραία, Il. 21, 471: esp. at Sparta, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 660.

'Αγροτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἀγρότης, Eur. El. 463:—fem. ἀγρότειρα, as adj., *rustic*, Ib. 168.

'Αγρότης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγρός) *a countryman*, Od. 16, 218, fem. ἀγρότις?—2. as adj., *living in the country, rustic, rural*, †ἀγ. ἀνήρ, Eur. Or. 1270†, νύμφη ἀγρότις, Ap. Rh. 2, 509; 'Αρτεμις, Anth.—II. dub. l. in Aesch. Pers. 1002; cf. ἀγρέτης.

'Αγροτικός, ή, όν, (ἀγρός) *suited to the country: fond of the chase*, Lyc.

'Αγροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ἀγρός, φύλαξ) *a watcher of the country*, Anth. †Plan. 243. [ῠ]

'Αγρῳμένη, ης, ἡ, *caught*, Anth. P. 7, 702. (As if from ἄγρυμι=ἀγρεύω).

'Αγρυξία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., γρύζω) *dead silence*, Pind. Fr. 253.

'Αγρυπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἄγρυπνος, *lie awake*, Plat. Legg. 695 A; opp. to καθεύδειν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 42; ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν νύκτα, *to pass a sleepless* night, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 19; ἀγρ. τινί, *to be watchful of* or *intent upon* a thing, Lat. *invigilare rei*, Plut. 2, 337 C; so, ἀγρ. εἴς τι †and ὑπέρ τινος†, N. T. Hence

'Αγρυπνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., †Maneth. 1, 81.

'Αγρυπνητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a watcher*. Hence

'Αγρυπνητικός, ή, όν, *wakeful*, Diod., †ῆνες, Plut. Cam. 27.

'Αγρυπνία, ας, ἡ, *sleeplessness, waking, watching*, Plat. Crit. 43 B; also in plur., Hdt. 3, 129.—II. *a time of watching*, Plat. Ax. 368 B. [ῐ once, Opp. Cyn. 3, 511.] From

'Αγρυπνος, ον, *sleepless, wakeful*, Hipp., Plat. †Rep. 404 A†, etc.: metaph., ἀγρ. βέλος, Aesch. Pr. 358.—II. act., *banishing sleep, keeping awake*, Arist. Probl. 18, 7. [ᾰγρῠπνος as dactyl, Theocr. 24, 104.]

'Αγρυπνώδης, ες, (ἀγρυπνος, εἶδος) *of sleepless nature, making sleepless*, Hipp.

†'Αγρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Agron*, son of Ninus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.—2. son of Pleuratus, king of the Illyrians, Polyb. 2, 2, 4.

'Αγρώσσω,=ἀγρεύω, ἀγρ. ἰχθῦς, *to fish*, Od. 5, 53; later also ἀγρώσσομαι as dep., †in Opp. C. 1, 129 before Schneider, who maintains that the mid. is not used.

'Αγρώστης, ου, ὁ,=ἀγρότης, Soph. Fr. 83, Eur. H. F. 377.—II. *a hunter*, †Ap. Rh. 4, 175†: hence fem. ἀγρώστις, ίδος, ἡ, as name of a hound, Simon. 185 Schneidew.—2. a kind of *spider*, Nic. Th. 734.

'Αγρωστῖνος, Syracus. for ἀγροικος, name of a play of Epicharm., †Ath. 120 C.

'Αγρωστις, ιος and εως, ἡ, a grass that mules fed on, ἀγρ. μελιηδής, Od. 6, 90; εἰλιτινὴς ἄγρ., Theocr. 13, 42: *triticum repens*, acc. to Interpp. ad Theophr.

'Αγρώστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀγρώστης, Nic. Al. 473.

'Αγρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, f. ἀγρώτειρα,= ἀγρότης.

'Αγρώτης, ου, ὁ,=ἀγρότης, v. l. Theocr. 25, 51.—2. as adj., *of the field*, †*wild*, θῆρες†, Eur. Bacch. 562.

'Αγυιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a way*, both in town and country, but usu., *a street*, †Il. 5, 642; 6, 391†; etc.: also, *a public place*, Hom. †Il. 20, 254?†; in plur., *a city, town*, Pind. P. 2, 107, Soph. O. C. 715.—2. *a road*, first in Pind. N. 7, 136. (A quasi-participial form from ἄγω, cf. ἅρπια, ὄργια, Donaldson, N. Crat. p. 499.) (ᾰγυιά, except in Il. 20, 254, where it is written proparox. ἄγυιᾰ.] Hence

'Αγυιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of the streets*, Soph. Fr. 211.

'Αγυιάτης, ου, ὁ,='Αγυιεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1081, in vocat. 'Αγυιᾶτα. [ᾰγυιᾱ-]

'Αγυιᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., like κωμῆτις, †*dwelling in the same street*†, *a neighbour*, Pind. P. 11, 2.—II. as adj., ἀγυιάτιδες θεραπεῖαι, the worship *of Apollo Agyieus*, Eur. Ion 186.

'Αγυιεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀγυιά) name of Apollo, as *guardian of the streets and public places*, Eur. Phoen. 631.—2. *a pointed pillar, set up as his statue* or *altar* at the street door, Ar. Vesp. 875, †at which sacrifices were burned in honour of the god, v. Müller Dor. 2, 6 § 5†: hence, κνισᾶν 'Αγυιᾶς (acc. μ. for 'Αγυιέας), Ar. Av. 1233, †but rec. edd. have ἀγυιάς, v. κνισάωτ: cf. Valck. Phoen. l. c.: also, 'Αγυιεὺς βωμός, Soph. Fr. 340.

'Αγυιοπλαστέω, ῶ, (πλάσσω) *to build in streets* or *rows*, Lyc. 601.

'Αγυιος, ον, (α priv., γυῖον) *without limbs, weak in limb*, Hipp.

†'Αγυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Agylla*, a city of Etruria called also Caere, Strab., hence

†'Αγυλλαῖος, α, ον, *of Agylla, Agyllean*, Hdt. 1, 167.

'Αγυμνᾱσία, ας, ἡ, *want of exercise* or *training*, Ar. Ran. 1088: from

'Αγύμναστος, ον, (α priv., γυμνάζω) *without exercise*, †*unexercised*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 38†, *untrained*, Xen.?; ἀγ. τῷ σώματι, Plut. †Arat. 47†.—2. *unpractised*, τινός, in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 29; also εἰς or πρός τι, Plat. †Rep. 816 A†.—3. *unharassed*, Soph. Tr. 1083; ἀγ. πόνοις φρένας, Eur. Dict. 5.—II. adv. -τως, ἀγ. ἔχειν πρός τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 6.

'Αγύναιξ, αικος, ὁ, (α priv., γυνή) *wifeless*, Soph. Fr. 5, in nom.

†'Αγύναιος, ον, ὁ,=foreg., Dio C. 56, 1.

†'Αγυννος, ου, ὁ,=ἀγύναιξ, Ar. Fr. 571, Dio C. 56, 10.

†'Αγύριον, ου, τό, *Agyrium*, a city of Sicily, on the Symaethus, Diod. S. 1, 4; hence adj. 'Αγυριναῖος, α, ον, Id.

'Αγῦρις, ιος, ἡ, Aeol. collat. form of ἀγορά, also *a gathering, crowd*, ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν, νεκύων, νηῶν, Od. 3, 31, Il. 16, 661; 24, 141; also in Eur. I. A. 753. (Hence ὁμήγυρις, πανήγυρις.) [ᾰ]

'Αγυρμα, ατος, τό, *a collection*, A. B

'Αγυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a collecting, begging*, Ath. 360 D, ubi al. ἀγερμός: v. ἀγείρω, ἀγύρτης.—II. †*an assemblage, council*, τῶν ἀγρίων ἀγ. ἐγεγόνει ζώων, Babrius 102, 5.

'Αγυρμοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ἀγυρις, v. l. for ἀγερμοσύνη.

†'Αγύρριος, ου, ὁ, *Agyrrhius*, an Athenian demagogue, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 31; Ar. Ran. 368.

'Αγυρτάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀγύρτης) *to collect by begging*, χρήματα, Od. 19, 284.

'Αγυρτεία, ας, ἡ, *begging*: from

'Αγυρτέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἀγύρτης. *to beg.*

'Αγυρτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., †Maneth. 4, 218.

'Αγύρτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) orig., *a gatherer, collector*, †esp., *a begging priest* of Cybele, Μητρὸς ἀγ., Anth. P. 6, 218, Γάλλοις ἀγ., Babrius Fr. 2 Lewis†, (cf. μητραγύρτης): hence usu., *a beggar, vagabond*, Eur. Rhes. 503, 715; *a fortune-teller, juggler, quack, cheat*, Soph. O. T. 388, Plat. Rep. 364 B: †ἀγ. καὶ μάντεις, Plut. Mar. 42†. Hence

'Αγυρτικός, ή, όν, *fit for an* ἀγύρτης,

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vagabond, ἀγ. μάντις, Plut. Lyc. 23. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αγυρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of ἀγείρω, *got by begging*.

'Αγύρτρια, ας, ή, fem. from ἀγυρτήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1273; cf. ἀγύρτης.

'Αγυρτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like an ἀγύρτης*, Eccl.

†'Αγχ-, poetic comp. for ἀναχ-; words not found under this head must be sought under the ordinary form.

'Αγχάζω, poet. for ἀναχάζομαι, *to retire*, Soph. Fr. 800.

†'Αγχαλάω, poet. for ἀναχαλάω, Ap. Rh. 2, 585.

†'Αγχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Anchares*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 995. [ᾰ]

'Αγχάσκω, poet. for ἀναχάσκω, Pherecr. Incert. 22.

'Αγχαυρος, ον, (ἄγχι, αὔρα) *near the morning air*, ἀγχ. νύξ, *the end of* night, Ap. Rh. 4, 111.

'Αγχέμαχος, ον, (ἄγχι, μάχομαι) *fighting hand to hand*, †Μυσῶν τ' ἀγχεμάχων, Il. 13, 5; ἀγχ. ἑτάροισιν, 16, 248; Λοκροί, Hes. Sc. Herc. 25†: ἀγχ. ὅπλα, arms *for close fight*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 13. Adv. -χως.

†'Αγχεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Anchesmus*, a hill near Athens, whence Jupiter received the epith. 'Αγχέσμιος, Paus. 1, 32, 2.

'Αγχήρης, ες, (ἄγχι, ἀρω) *close-fitted, near*, Soph. Fr. 6.

"ΑΓΧΙ, = ἐγγύς, adv. of place, *near, nigh, close by*, in the neighbourhood, †Il, 5, 185, Od. 3, 449, etc.†, freq. c. gen., which usu. follows ἄγχι, †Il. 10, 161; 11, 666†, yet sometimes goes before, as in Il. 8, 117; †and so in comp., τείχεος ἄσσον ἰσαν, Il. 22, 4†: also freq. c. dat., which always goes before ἄγχι, and so should prob. be taken as dependent not on it but on the verb, cf. Il. †5, 570†, 6, 405: not freq. in Trag., and always c. gen. —II. in Od. 19, 301, it is usu. taken of time, *next, soon*, but needlessly.—III. like ἀγχιστα, *of near resemblance*, c. dat., Pind. N. 6, 16.—IV. compar. ἄγχιον and ἄσσον, the latter in Hom.: superl. ἀγχιστα, Hom., later ἀγχοτάτω; cf. ἀγχοῦ, ἀγχίων, ἄγχιστος. [ῐ]

†'Αγχιάλεια, ας, ἡ, poet. = 'Αγχιάλη 1, Dion. P. 875.

†'Αγχιάλη, ης, ἡ, (= sq.) *Anchiale*, a city of Cilicia, Strab. p. 671.—2. another in Thrace on the Pontus, Id. p. 319.—II. fem. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1130.

'Αγχίαλος, ον, also η, ον in H. Hom. Ap. 32, (ἄγχι, ἁλς):—*near the sea*, of cities, †Il. 2, 640, 697†: also of islands, *near the mainland*, as Lob. takes Soph. Aj. 135, where Salamis is meant; but it can hardly be so in H. Hom. Ap. 32, Aesch. Pers. 887, and so had better be explained *near the sea on all sides, sea-girt*, like ἀμφίαλος.

†'Αγχίαλος, ου poet. οιο, ὁ, (from foreg.) *Anchialus*, a Greek, Il. 5, 609. —2. king of the Taphians, father of Mentes, Od. 1, 180.—3. a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 112.

'Αγχιβαθής, ές, (ἄγχι, βάθος) *deep to the very edge* or *shore*, θαλασσα, Od. 5, 413; cf. Plat. Criti. 111 A;—generally, *deep, high*, ἀκτή, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 8; †ὑὸν ἀγχ., Opp. H. 5, 61; αἰγιαλοί, Ath. 358 B.

'Αγχιβατέω, ῶ, *to step up to, stand by*: from

'Αγχιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄγχι, βαίνω) *one that comes near*.

'Αγχιβαφής, ές, (ἄγχι, βάπτω) *near sinking*, Nonn. †D. 15, 3, for wh. Graefe reads ἀγχιβαθής.

'Αγχίγαμος, ον, (ἄγχι, γάμος) *near marriage*, Nonn. †D. 5, 572.

'Αγχίγειος, ον, (ἄγχι, γῆ) *near land*, v. l. for ἀγχίγυος in Dion. P. 215.

'Αγχιγείτων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄγχι, γείτων) *near, neighbouring*, Aesch. Pers. 886.

'Αγχίγυος, ον, (ἄγχι, γύα) *a neighbour*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1222: †*near land*, ἀγχ. ναῦται, Nonn. D. 3, 44.

'Αγχιθάλασσος, Att. -ττος, ον, (ἄγχι, θάλασσα) *near the sea*, †Poll. 9, 17.

'Αγχιθάνής, ές, (ἄγχι, θνήσκω, θανεῖν) *near dying*, Nonn.

'Αγχίθεος, ον, (ἄγχι, θεός) *near the gods*, i. e. like them in happiness and power, or living with them, Od. 5, 35; †also in prose, Luc. de dea Syr. 31.

'Αγχίθρονος, ον, (ἄγχι, θρόνος) *sitting near*, Nonn.

'Αγχίθυρος, ον, (ἄγχι, θύρα) *near the door, neighbouring*, Theogn. 302; †ἀγχ. ναίουσα, Theocr. 2, 71.

'Αγχικέλευθος, ον, (ἄγχι, κέλευθος) *near the way*, Nonn. †D. 40, 328, 488.

'Αγχίκρημνος, ον, (ἄγχι, κρημνός) *near the cliffs* or *coast*, Αἴγυπτος, Pind. Fr. 50.

'Αγχίλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *a sore at the inner corner of the eye*, Galen.

'Αγχιμᾰχητής, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀγχέμαχος, Il. 2, 604.

'Αγχίμᾰχος, ον, later form of ἀγχέμαχος, Lob. Phryn. 685.

'Αγχιμολέω, ῶ, *to come from nigh*, Nonn. †D. 25, 426; and

†'Αγχιμόλιος, ου, ὁ, *Anchimolius*, a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 63: from

'Αγχίμολος, ον, (ἄγχι, μολεῖν) *coming near*, Hom., and Hes.; always in neut. as adv., ἀγχίμολον ἐλθεῖν, στῆναι, to come or stand *near*, Il. 4, 529, Od. 8, 300, etc.; †Hes. Sc. Herc. 325; usu. c. dat., which, however, may be regarded as depending on the verb, Il. 4, 529; etc., cf. ἄγχι I.†: ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἐφράσατο, he perceived from *nigh at hand*, Il. 24, 352:—ἀγχίμολον δὲ μετ' αὐτόν, *close* behind him, Od. 17, 336 (where it is needlessly taken of time). Cf. ἄγχι II, and ἄγχιστος II.

†'Αγχίμολος, ου, ὁ, *Anchimolus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 44 C.

'Αγχιμος, ον, (ἄγχι) = πλησίος, Eur. Incert. 188.

'Αγχινεφής, ές, (ἄγχι, νέφος) *near the clouds*, Antip. Sid. 27.

†'Αγχινόη, ης, ἡ, *Anchinoë*, daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus, Apollod., cf. 'Αγχιρρόη.

'Αγχίνοια, ας, ἡ, *readiness of mind, a ready wit, shrewdness*, Plat. Charm. 160 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 9, 3: from

'Αγχίνοος, ον, contr. νους, ουν, (ἄγχι, νοῦς):—*ready of mind*, Od. 13, 332, †Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3†: *shrewd, clever*, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc. Adv. ἀγχίνως, †Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4, 1.

†'Αγχιος, ου, ὁ, *Anchius*, a centaur, Apollod. 2, 5, 4.

'Αγχίπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ἄγχι, πλοῦς):—*near by sea*, ἀγχ. πόρος, *a short* voyage, Eur. I. T. 1325.

'Αγχίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. ἀγχίπτολις, (ἄγχι, πόλις) *near the city, dwelling in the land*, Ἄρης, Soph. Ant. 970.

'Αγχίπορος, ον, (ἄγχι, πορεύομαι) *passing near, always near* one, κόλακες, Anth. P. 10, 64: †in. genl., *near*, ἀγχ. ὑστεος, Nonn.

'Αγχίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, (ἄγχι, πούς) *near with the foot, near*, Lyc. 318.

'Αγχίπτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ἀγχίπολις, Aesch. Theb. 501, Soph. Ant. 970.

†'Αγχιῤῥόη, ης, ἡ, *Anchirrhoë*, substit. by Heyne for 'Αγχινόη in Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

'Αγχίῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ῥους, ουν, (ἄγχι, ῥέω) *flowing near*, Ap. Rh. 2, 367.

†'Αγχίσης, Dor. -σας, ου Ep. ao and εω, ὁ, *Anchises*, a Trojan prince, father of Aeneas, Il. 2, 819; 5, 313, H. Ven. 53, etc.—2. a Greek of Sicyon, Il. 23, 296.—Others in Dion. H.; etc. [ῐ] Hence

†'Αγχισιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Anchises* (1), i. e. Aeneas, Il. 17, 754; *of Anchises* (2), Echepolus, Il. 23, 296. [ᾰδ]

'Αγχίσπορος, (ἄγχι, σπορά, σπείρω) *near of kin*, ἀγχ. τινός, one's *kinsman*, Aesch. Fr. 146.

'Αγχιστα, superl. of ἀγχι, *very near*, Hom.; v. sub ἀγχιστος.

'Αγχιστεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγχιστεύω) *nearness of kin*, Plat. Legg. 924 D.—II. *the rights of kin, right of inheritance*, Ar. Av. 1661, Isae. 65, 26, Dem. 1067, 13, etc.

'Αγχιστεῖον, ου, τό, = foreg., in Soph. Ant. 174, in plur.

'Αγχιστεύς, έως, ὁ, *the next of kin*, Hdt. 5, 80; †συγγενὴς ἀγχ., in Luc. Tim. 51†: *the heir-at-law*, oft. in Oratt.; cf. ἀγχιστεία. Hence

'Αγχιστεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀγχιστος) *to be near*, τινί, Eur. Tro. 225: esp., *to be next of kin*, and so *heir* to one, Isae. 84, 28; †also, *to perform the part of a kinsman to*, c. acc., whether to avenge the death, or marry the widow of a deceased kinsman, LXX.†: metaph. ἀγχ. τινός, *to have to do with* a thing, Hipp.

'Αγχιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet. for ἀγχιστεύς: metaph., *an accessory* or *accomplice*, τοῦ πάθους, Soph. Tr. 256.

'Αγχιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* ἀγχιστεία or *rights of kin*.

'Αγχιστίνδην, adv., *according to nearness of kin*, Solon ap. Hesych.

'Αγχιστῖνος, ίνη, ῖνον, poet. lengthened form of ἄγχιστος, *near, close to*, Hom.; *thronged, in heaps*, ἀγχιστῖνοι ἔπιπτον νεκροί, Il. 17, 361: on the v. l. ἀγχησῖνοι, cf. Spitzn. Il. 5, 141.

'Αγχιστος, ον, superl. of ἀγχι, *next* or *nearest*: as adj. first in Pind. †P. 9, 114†, and Trag., †as Aesch. Ag. 256, Soph. O. T. 919†, ἀγχ. γένει, *nearest* of kin, †Eur. Tro. 48, and so without γένει, Soph. El. 1105†: for Hom. has only neut. ἀγχιστον (Od. 5, 280), or more usu. ἀγχιστα, as adv. (Il. 20, 18, etc.): the latter esp. in the phrases, ἀγχιστα ἑοικώς, Od. 13, 80; ἀγχιστα εἴσκω, Od. 6, 152, †ἀγχιστα ἐῴκει, Il. 2, 58†, etc.: οἱ ἀγχιστα, *the next of kin*, Hdt. 5, 79: freq. c. gen., as, ἀγχ. οἰκεῖν τινος, Hdt. 1, 134.—II. of time, ὁ ἀγχ. ἀποθανών, he who died *last*, Hdt. 2, 143.

'Αγχίστροφος, ον, (ἄγχι, στρέφω) *near in turning*, hence *quick changing, changeable*, Hdt. 7, 13; ἀγχίστροφος μεταβολή, *the sudden* change, Thuc. 2, 53; ἀγχίστροφα βουλεύεσθαι, to change one's mind *suddenly*, Wessel. Hdt. 7, 13, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 300.—II. in rhetor. writers, as Hermog., *closely connected with* what goes

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before or follows.—III. adv. -φως, Longin. †22, 1.

'Αγχιτέλεστος, ον, (ἄγχι, τελέω) *near ending*, χρόνος, Nonn.

'Αγχιτελής, ές, (ἄγχι, τέλος) *near an end*, σελήνη, Nonn. †D. 40, 314.

'Αγχιτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄγχι, τέρμα) *near the borders, neighbouring*, Soph. Fr. 349; τινί, Eur. Rhes. 426: †τινός, Lyc. 1130†. Mostly poet., but also in Xen. Hier. 10, 7.

'Αγχίτοκος, ον, (ἄγχι, τόκος) *near the birth, ὠδῖνες*, Pind. Fr. 58; †Σατύραν, Anth. P. 7, 462.

'Αγχιφανής, ές, (ἄγχι, φαίνομαι) *appearing near*, Nonn. †D. 29, 29.

'Αγχίφυτος, ον, (ἄγχι, φύω) *planted near*, Nonn. †D. 3, 152.

'Αγχίων, ωνος, gen. ονος, *nearer*, compar. of ἄγχι, only in E. M.

'Αγχοάδην, adv. (χέομαι) *bubbling up*, poet. word in Hesych.

†'Αγχόη, ης, ἡ, (ἀναχέομαι) *Anchoë*, a swampy region in Boeotia, Strab. p. 406.

'Αγχόθεν, adv. (ἀγχοῦ) *from near at hand*, Hdt. 4, 31, †Luc. de dea Syr. 28†; opp. to πόρρωθεν.

'Αγχόθι, adv.,=ἀγχοῦ, ἄγχι, *near*, c. gen., Il. 14, 412, Od. 13, 103.

'Αγχονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀγχόνη) *to strangle*.

'Αγχόνειος, εία, ειον, v. l. for ἀγχόνιος.

'Αγχόνη, ης, ἡ, (ἄγχω) *a throttling, strangling, hanging*: Trag. phrases; —τέρμα ἀγχόνης, Aesch. Eum. 746; ἔργα κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης, worse than *hanging*, i. e. more heinous than can be atoned for by *hanging*; for which *hanging* would be too good†, Soph. O. T. 1374; τόδ' ἀγχόνης πέλας, 'tis nigh as bad as *hanging*, Eur. Heracl. 246; so, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη; Ar. Ach. 125: †so in pl. βραχίονος ἀγχόναισιν, Eur. H. F. 154, ἐν ἀγχόναις, Hel. 200 :—also in prose, ἀγχόνη καὶ λύπη, Aeschin. 33, 18; ἀγχ. ἂν γένοιτο τὸ πρᾶγμα, Luc. Tim. 45†.—II. *a cord for hanging, halter*, Simon. Amorg. 18; βρόχος ἀγχόνης, in Eur. Hipp. 802. Hence

'Αγχονίζω, *to strangle*.

'Αγχονιμαῖος, α, ον, μόρος, death *by strangling*, Euseb., cf. Lob. Phryn. 559.

'Αγχόνιος, ία, ιον, (ἄγχω) *fit for strangling*, βρόχος, Eur. Hel. 686; †δεσμός, Nonn. D. 21, 31.

'Αγχορεύω, poet. for ἀναχορεύω, Anacreont.

'Αγχορος, ον, (ἄγχι, ὄρος) *bordering*.

'Αγχόσε, adv., *coming near*, †Apoll. Dysc.

'Αγχότατος, άτη, ατον, superl. of ἄγχι, *nearest, next*, Eur. Pel. 2:—usu. as adv., ἀγχοτάτω, like ἄγχιστα, c. gen., H. Hom. Ap. 18, and Hdt. †2, 169; 4, 35†: οἱ ἀγχ. προσήκοντες, the *nearest* of kin, Hdt. 4, 73: ἀγχ. τινος, *very near*, i. e. *very like*, some one, Hdt. 7, 73, but also c. dat., Id. 7, 91 :—so too ἀγχότατα, Hdt. 7, 64.

'Αγχότερος, α, ον, compar. of ἄγχι or ἀγχοῦ, *nearer*, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 175.

'ΑΓΧΟΥ = ἄγχι, *near*, freq. in Hom.; usu. absol., twice c. gen., Il. 24, 709, Od. 6, 5; c. dat., Pind. N. 9, 95, Hdt. 3, 85; but cf. ἄγχι. Later forms are ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος, and ἀγχοτάτω, q. v. (The form ἄγχυς, which is found in Hesych., comes nearest the root: hence ἐναγχος, ἐγγύς:—cf. also ἄγκος, ἀγκών, Lat. *ango*, Germ. *eng, engen*.)

†'Αγχουρος, ου, ὁ, *Anchurus*, son of Midas, Plut.

'Αγχουρος, ον, Ion. for ἄγχορος, *bordering*, †ἀγχ. μεγάλαι κόσμου χθόνες, Anth. P. 9, 233, τινί, *on* one, Orph. Arg. 122, τινός†, Lyc. 418.

'Αγχουσα, ἡ, Att. ἔγχουσα, (†this rests on an incorrect reading, v. Brunck ad Ar. Lys. 48†) Lat. *anchusa*, a plant, whose root yields a red dye, *alkanet*, Hipp.: †used as a rouge for the cheeks by Ath. ladies, Schol. ad Ar. l. c.† Hence

'Αγχουσίζομαι, as mid., *to use rouge*.

'ΑΓΧΩ, f. ἄγξω, Lat. *ANGO, to press tight*, esp. the throat, ἄγχε μιν ἰμὰς ὑπὸ δειρήν, Il. 3, 371: *to strangle, throttle, hang*, Pind. †N. 1, 69 in pass.; Ar. Vesp. 1039, Lys. 81; also in prose, ἄγχοντες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γραῦν, Dem. 1157, 8, cf. 406, 5†; metaph. †*to torture, harass*†, of pressing creditors, Ar. Eq. 775, cf. ad Thom. M. p. 8. (Prob. from the same root as ἀγχοῦ, q. v.)

'Αγχώμαλος, ον, (ἄγχι, ὁμαλός) *nearly equal*, ἀγχ. ἐν χειροτονίᾳ, Thuc. 3, 49; ἀγχ. μάχη, a *doubtful* battle, Id. 4, 134; †νίκη ἀγχ., Plut. Oth. 13†. Adv. -λως, also -λα, ἀγχώμαλα ναυμαχεῖν, Thuc. 7, 71, †and ἀγχωμάλως ναυμαχεῖν, Luc. Ver. Hist. 2, 37†, like Lat. *aequo Marte pugnare*, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.

'ΑΓΩ; f. ἄξω Dor. ἀξῶ: aor. 2 ἤγαγον, inf. ἀγαγεῖν: less freq. aor. 1 ἦξα, †Batr. 115†; inf. ἀξέμεν or -έμεναι in Il. †24, 663, part. ἄξας, Batr. 119†, very rare in Att., †though inf. ἄξαι, Antipho 134, 42: in compds., in Hdt. 1, 190, Thuc. 2, 97; 8, 25, dub. l. v. Dind. and Poppo ad l.; and cf.† Valck. Hdt. 5, 34; perf. ἦχα, †in compos. with σύν, etc., Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8, Dem., etc.†, later ἀγήοχα, which, though rejected by Atticists, is found in Lys., cf. Buttm. Lexil. ἀνήνοθε 30; †pf. pass. ἦγμαι, Hdt. 2, 158; 1 aor. pass. ἤχθην, Xen. An. 6, 3, 10†; fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι, but Plat. Rep. 458 D has the fut. mid. ἄξομαι in pass. signf.: †on this usage cf. Jelf's Kühner § 364, obs.†

I. *to lead, lead along, take with one*, usu. of persons, φέρειν being used of things, Hom., as τὸν δ' ἄγεν ἑτάροισι γυναῖκα, καὶ τρίποδα φέρειν, Il. 23, 512†; ἄγ. ἑταίρους, Od. 10, 405: *to carry off*, esp. as captives or booty, Il. 2, 834; 9, 594:—usu. in phrase ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, *to sweep a country* of all its plunder (where strictly φέρειν refers to things, ἄγειν to men and cattle), first in Il. 5, 484, then freq. in Hdt. and Att. Prose; more rarely reversed, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, Hdt. 1, 88; 3, 39; c. acc. loci, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν τὴν Βιθυνίδα, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; just like Lat. *agere et ferre*, Liv. 22, 3, etc.; but φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν sometimes means simply *to bear and carry, bring together*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 279 C, †(but here μήτε φέρειν μήτε ἄγειν)†, cf. Legg. 817 A, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 2; like *portari atque agi* in Caes. B. C. 2, 25:—esp., ἄγειν εἰς δίκην or δικαστήριον, ἀγ. ἐπὶ τοὺς δικαστάς, *to carry* one before a court of justice, Lat. *rapere in jus*, oft. in Att. prose; also absol. ἄγειν, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Gorg. 527 A, etc.—Part. ἄγων is used in genl. signf., *taking, leading*, στῆσε δ' ἄγων, Il. 2, 558, cf. 1, 391, and freq. in Att.—2. also of things, *to bring to* or *in, import*, oft. in Hom., οἶνον νῆες ἄγουσι, cf. Hdt. 1, 70: ἀγ. τινί τι, Hom.—II. *to lead towards* a point, μοῖρα ἄγεν θανάτοιο τέλοσδε, Il. 13, 602, also c. inf., ἄγει θανεῖν, *leads* to death, Eur. Hec. 43; ὁδὸν ἄγειν τινά, *to lead* one on a way, †ἦγε (αὐτὸ, i. e. τὸ στράτευμα) τὴν ἐπὶ Μέγαρα, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 13†; also, ὁδὸς ἄγει, the road *leads*, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, †Soph. O. T. 734†, Plat. †Rep. 435 D†, and Xen. †Cyn. 8, 4†.—2. hence metaph. *to lead*, as a general, †λαόν, Il. 10, 79; Δυκίων μέγα ἔθνος, 12, 330; ἄγ. λόχον, Aesch. Theb. 56, and freq. in prose, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17; etc.†; *to guide*, as the gods, etc., Pind., Hdt., etc.: ἄγ. τὴν πολιτείαν, *to conduct* the government, Thuc. 1, 127: pass., *to be led, guided*, λογισμῷ, Plat. Rep. 431 C: hence *to mislead, seduce*.—3. *to train up, train, educate*, ὀρθῶς, καλῶς or κακῶς ἠχθῆναι, Plat. Legg. 782 D, etc.—III. *to draw out* in length, τεῖχος ἄγειν, *to draw a line of* wall, Thuc. 6, 99; so, ἧκται ἡ διῶρυξ, Hdt. 2, 158, cf. Thuc. 6, 100: in pass., κόλπου ἀγομένου τῆς γῆς, the land *running round into* a bay, Hdt. 4, 99.—IV. like *agere, to hold, celebrate*, ἑορτήν, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, etc., Hdt. 1, 147, 183; though this is more freq. in Att., for Hdt. usu. has ἀνάγειν.—2. also *to hold, keep, observe*, ἄγ. εἰρήνην, σπονδάς, etc., Thuc. 6, 7, etc.: hence very freq. c. acc., as a periphrasis for a neut. verb, ἄγ. βίον for βιοῦν, *to lead* a life, live; ἄγ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., *bellum, pacem agere*, etc.:—but ἡσυχίαν, ἀσχολίαν ἄγειν differ from ἡσυχίαν, ἀσχολίαν ἔχειν, (it seems) in expressing a continuous state; as, γέλωτ' ἄγειν, to *keep* laughing, Soph. Aj. 382: so of time, δέκατον ἔτος ἄγ., etc., *decimum annum agere*.—V. like ἡγέομαι, Lat. *ducere, to hold, consider*, ἐν τιμῇ ἄγειν or ἄγεσθαι, περὶ πλείστου ἄγειν, ἐν οὐδεμίῃ μοίρῃ ἄγ., Hdt. 1, 134; 2, 172; 9, 7, etc.; θεὸν ἄγ. τινά, δι' αἰδοῦς or διὰ τιμῆς ἄγ., etc., Heind. Plat. Theaet. p. 384; παρ' οὐδὲν ἄγ., Soph. Ant. 35; also with adverbs, δυσφόρως ἄγ., *to think* insufferable, Soph. O. T. 783; so, ἐντίμως ἄγειν Plat., etc.—VI. *to weigh* so much, ἄγειν μνᾶν, τριακοσίους δαρείκους, etc., *to weigh* a mina, 300 darics, etc., Dem. 617, 21; 741, 7, where the acc. is the weight which the thing *weighs* or *draws down*; also, ἄγειν σταθμόν, Plut., like ἕλκειν.

B. mid. ἄγομαι, very freq., esp. in Att., usu. in the sense of *carrying away for one's self, taking to one's self*, χρυσόν τε καὶ ἄργυρον οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθαι, Od. 10, 35; ἀγέσθαι γυναῖκα, Lat. *uxorem ducere, to take to one's self* a wife, Od. 14, 211; in full, ἄγ. γυναῖκα ἐς οἶκον, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.; and simply ἀγέσθαι, *to marry*, Il. 2, 659, etc., and in Att., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808: and Aesch. Pr. 560 has the act. ἄγειν in same signf., though this is rare:—also of the father, *to choose* a wife *for his son*, Od. 4, 10, Valck. Hdt. 1, 34, etc.; δῶρον ἀγέσθαι, *to take to one's self* a gift, Valck. Theocr. 1, 11; διὰ στόμα ἀγέσθαι μῦθον, *to let pass* through the mouth, i. e., to utter, Il. 14, 91; ἀγέσθαί τι ἐς χεῖρας, *to take* a thing into *one's* hands, and so *to take upon one's self, undertake*, Hdt. 1, 126; 4, 79.

†'Αγώ for ἃ ἐγώ.

'Αγωγαῖος, ον, (ἀγωγή) *fit for leading by*, of a dog's collar, Leon. Tar. 34.

'Αγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἄγω) *a leader*, one that draws or drags, Hdt. 2, 175.—2. *one who brings to judgment*, an accuser.—II. *that by which one leads*,=

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βυτήρ, a leash, rein, Soph. Fr. 801, Xen. Equestr. 6, 5.

'Αγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἄγω) *a leading, carrying* from one place to another, esp. *a carrying away* or *off*, Soph. O. C. 662: also intrans., *a going away*, Thuc. 4, 29.—2. *a bringing to* or *in*, Aesch. Ag. 1263: *ἡ ὑμῶν ἐς ὀλίγους ἀγ.*, your *bringing* us *before* the council, Thuc. 5, 85.—II. *a leading towards* a point, *conducting, guiding*, e. g. *ἵππου*, Xen. Eq. 6, 4: and intrans., *the course* or *tendency* of a thing, e. g. *τοῦ λογισμοῦ, τοῦ νόμου*, Plat. Legg. 645 A.—2. *the leading* of an army, Ib. 746 D: *guiding* of a state or public business, Polyb. 3, 8, 5.—3. *a training, educating, tending*, Plat. †Legg. 819 A†, Arist., etc.: †esp. *the public education* of the Spartan youth after their seventh year, Plut. Ages. 1, etc., in Müller Dor. 4, 5, § 1, n. f. Eng. Tr.†: and intrans., *conduct, mode of life*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 7; 3:—also of plants, *culture*, Theophr.; of diseases, *treatment*, Galen.: hence,—4. generally, *a method, way, treatment of a subject*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 10.—5. *a school* or *sect* of philosophers, Sext. Emp.—III. as a term in music or metre, *time, ποδὸς ἀγ.*, Plat. Rep. 400 C, Plut. 2, 1141 C:—generally, *music*, Polyb. 4, 20, 10 (?)

'Αγώγιμος, ον, (ἄγω) *capable of being led* or *carried*, Eur. Cycl. 385: *τὰ ἀγώγιμα, things portable, a cargo of wares*, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen. †An. 5, 1, 16†, etc.—II. *that may be led* or *carried away*: of persons, *outlawed*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 11: or *delivered into bondage*, Dem. 624, 12.—III. *easily led away, complying*, Plut. Alc. 6.

'Αγώγιον, ου, τό, in Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 54, *the load of a wagon* or *carriage*.

'Αγωγός, όν, (ἄγω) c. gen., *leading, guiding*: *ὁ ἀγ., a guide*, Hdt. 3, 26; *οἱ ἀγωγοί, an escort*, Thuc. 2, 12; *ἀγ. ὕδατος*, an aqueduct, Hdn. †7, 12, 7†. —2. *leading* towards a point, *πρός* or *ἐπί τι*, Plat. Rep. 525 A: †*προθυμία ἀγ. εἰς μίμησιν*, Plut. Per. 1†.—II. *drawing forth, evoking, eliciting*, c. gen., *χοαὶ νεκρῶν ἀγωγοί*, Eur. Hec. 536; *δακρύων ἀγ.*, Id. Tro. 1131: †in lit. signf., of the magnet, *δύναμιν ἔχει πάχους ἀγ.*, Diosc. 5, 148†: absol., *attractive*, †*προσώπου χάριν ἀγ.*, Plut. Crass. 7†, *τὸ ἀγωγόν, attractiveness*, Plut. †2, 25 B.

'Αγών, ῶνος, ὁ: Aeol. also *ἄγωνος*, ου, ὁ, q. v.: (ἄγω, v. esp. signf. IV): —*an assembly*, like *ἀγορά*, Il. 24, 1, cf. Eust. ad l., p. 1335, 57, Spitzn. Il. 18, 376: esp. *an assembly met to see games*, oft. in Il. 23; *Ὑπερβορέων ἀγών*, Pind. P. 10, 47.—2. later, *a place of contest, the arena* or *stadium*, Hes. Sc. 312, Pind. P. 9, 202, cf. esp. Thuc. 5, 50: hence proverb., *ἔξω ἀγῶνος* out of the *lists* or *course*, i. e. beside the mark, Pind. P. 1, 84, Luc. Gymnas. 21; cf. *ἐξαγώνιος*.—II. from Pind. downwards, esp. *the assembly* of the Greeks *at their great national games*, *ἀγὼν Ὀλυμπίας, Ὀλυμπικός*, etc.: hence *the contest for a prize* at their games, *ἀγὼν ἱππικός, γυμνικός*, etc., †Hdt. 2, 91, cf. Xen. Hier. 9, 11; *ἀγ. μουσικός*, Thuc. 3, 104; Ar. Plut. 1163†; *ἀγ. στεφανηφόρος* or *στεφανίτης, a contest* where the prize is a crown, Hdt. 5, 102, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 13; *ἀγ. χάλκεος*, where it is a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10, 41, ubi v Dissen: hence numberless phrases, *ἀγῶνα ἄγειν, τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, ποιεῖν*, etc., to hold or propose *a contest*; *ἀγῶνα* or *ἐν ἀγῶνι νικᾶν*, to win *one* or *at one*, etc.—2. in genl., *any struggle*, †*contest, contention*, *τῶν ὅπλων Ἀχιλλείων*, *for* the arms of Achilles, Soph. Aj. 1240; *ἀγ. μάχης*, Tr. 20, *λόγων*, El. 1492, Plat. Prot. 335 A; and so†, *trial, danger*, *ἀγὼν πρόκειται*, c. inf., it is hard or dangerous to..., Hdt. 7, 11: *ἐν τῷδε ἀγὼν μέγιστος*, in this consists the greatest *risk*, Eur. Med. 235†: *ἀγὼν περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, περὶ μεγίστων*, etc., *a struggle* for life and death, for one's highest interests, etc., freq. in Attic prose, cf. Hdt. 8, 102.—3. *a battle, action*, †*ξιφηφόρους ἀγῶνας*, Aesch. Cho. 584†, so, Thuc. 2, 89, etc.—4. *an action at law, trial*, *τμένω δ' ἀκοῦσαι πῶς ἀγὼν κριθήσεται*, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. 744; Plat. Legg. 947 E; Rep. 494 E; and† freq. in Oratt. —5. metaph., *ἐστὶν ἀγὼν λόγων*, etc., now is *the time for* speaking, etc., Valck. Phoen. 588; so, *οὐκ ἔδρας ὤν*, 'tis no *time for* sitting still, Id. Or. 1291, cf. Thuc. 3, 44, etc.: cf. *ἀκμή*.

†'Αγωναλεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Agonales*, priests at Rome, forming part of the Salii, Dion. H. 2, 70.

'Αγωνάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγών, ἄρχω) *president* or *umpire of a contest*, Soph. Aj. 571.

†'Αγωνες, ων, οἱ, *the Agones*, a Gallic people, Polyb. 2, 15, 8.

'Αγωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγών) *a contest, struggle for victory*, *ἀγὼν διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης*, Hdt. 2, 91; †so, *ἐν δημοτικῇ ἀγωνίᾳ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 15†; esp. in the games, Pind. O. 2, 94, P. 5, 150, etc.: hence,—2. *gymnastic exercise, wrestling*, etc., Plat. Legg. 795 C, etc.: generally, *exercise*, Id. Gorg. 456 D sq., Rep. 618 B.—3. of the mind, *agony, anguish*, *ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ*, Dem. 236, 19: †and so, *fear, terror*, Polyb. 3, 43, 8.

'Αγωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, *a nervous* person, Diog. L. 2, 131: from

'Αγωνιάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω, to be in an ἀγών*, like *ἀγωνίζομαι*, Isocr. 59 B: but,—II. *to strive eagerly, περί τινος*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 21; to be *distressed* or *anxious* about a thing, †*περί τινος*, Polyb. 5, 34, 9†, *fear* it *much*, c. acc., Id. 1, 20, 6; 44, 5, etc.; †foll. by *μή, ἀγ. μὴ ταῦτα πιστευθῇ*, Id. 3, 9, 2†. [*ᾰσω*]

†'Αγωνίδωται, Ion. for *ἠγωνισμένοι εἰσί*, 3 pl. pf. pass. from sq., Hdt. 9, 26.

'Αγωνίζομαι: f. *-ισομαι* or more usu. Att. *-ιοῦμαι*, †Ion. *-ιεῦμαι*†: dep. mid.: (*ἀγών*). *To contend for a prize*, esp. in the public games, Hdt. †5, 67†: c. acc., *ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον*, Hdt. 5, 22: †and so—2. in genl., *to struggle, contend*, esp. *in battle*, absol., Thuc. 8, 27; cf. 4, 87†; *ἀγ. πρός τινα, to contend with* one, 1, 36; *περί τινος, about* something, Id. 6, 16: †c. acc. cogn., *to fight* a battle, *ἀγ. μάχην*, Plut. Pericl. 10†.—3. *to contend for the prize on the stage, act*, †of a poet, *ὅτ' ἐνθαδὶ Θέογνις ἠγωνίζετο*†, Ar. Ach. 140, cf. †Vesp. 1479†, and Arist. Poet. 7, 11: †of an actor, *Μόλων* (an actor) *ἠγωνίζετο*, Dem. 418, 5; *ἃ μὲν* (sc. *δράματα*) *πολλάκις ἠγωνίσω*, 420, 4:—also, *to contend, exert one's self in speaking, ὅταν...τις ἐν τούτοις ἀγωνίζηται*, Plat. Menex. 235 D; opp. to *διαλέγεσθαι, to contend* publicly, before the people, *ἀγ. ἐν τῷ πλήθει, ἰδίᾳ διαλέγεσθαι*, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 4†. —II. *to contend* or *struggle against*, as law-term, *ἀγ. δίκην, γραφήν, to fight* a cause *to the last*, Lys. 98, 14, Dem 653, 26: hence also, *ἀγ. ψευδομαρτυριῶν*, sc. *γραφήν*, Dem. 741, 20; but also, *ἀγ. φόνου, to fight against* the charge of murder, Eur. Andr. 336: hence generally, *to struggle, to exert one's self*, c. inf., Thuc. 4, 87: hence also—2. in pass., *to be won by a hard contest*, but rarely save in perf., as, *πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες ἀγωνίδαται* (Ion. pf. for *ἠγωνισμένοι εἰσί*), many battles *have been fought*, Hdt. 9, 26: *τὰ ἠγωνισμένα, prizes won*, Eur. Suppl. 466, Dem. 745, 21: rarely in pres., as, *ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος νόμος*, the law *now under debate*, Dem. 709, 7: or aor., as, *ἠγωνίσθην*, Lys. 194, 5.

'Αγωνικός, ή, όν, v. l. for *ἀγωνιστικός*, †Dion. H. Rhet. 6.

'Αγώνιος, ον, (ἀγών) *of* or *belonging to the contest*, *ἄεθλος ἀγ., its* prize, Pind. I. 5(4), 9; *τἀγ. εὐχος*, O. 11, 75†; hence epith. of Mercury, as *president of games*, Id. I. 1, 85; also of Jupiter as *decider of the contest*, Soph. Tr. 26: the *ἀγώνιοι θεοί*, in Aesch. Ag. 513, Supp. 189, are held by some to be all the 12 greater gods as *protectors in danger*; by others, the gods *who presided over the great games* (Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, and Mercury); or, acc. to Eust., *those worshipped on a common altar* (*κοινοβωμία*), as in an *ἀγών* or *assembly*:—*σχολὴ ἀγ.*, in Soph. Aj. 195, is prob. rest *from combat*.

'Αγώνιος, ον, (*α* priv., *γωνία*) *without angle*, Theophr.

†'Αγωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Agonis*, title of a play of Alexis, Ath. 339 C.

'Αγώνισις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀγωνίζομαι*) *a contending for a prize*, Thuc. 5, 50.

'Αγώνισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀγωνίζομαι*) *a contest, combat*: in plur., *deeds done in battle, brave deeds*, Hdt. 6, 76; *ἀγ. τινός, an achievement* of his, *feather* in his cap, Thuc. 8, 12; †in horsemanship, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 5†.—2. *ἀγ. ποιεῖν, to act a play*, Arist. Poët. 9, 1 l. —II. †*the object of contention*†; *ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαί τι, to make* an object *to strive for*, Hdt. 1, 140: †*παίδων φόνος ἀρᾶς ἀγ. Οἰδίπου*, Eur. Phoen. 1355†.—2. *=ἆθλον, the prize of contest*, Thuc. 3, 82; 7, 86: generally, *distinction*, Lys. 137, 8.—III. *that with which one contends, a prize-essay, declamation*, etc., Thuc. 1, 22.

'Αγωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀγωνίζομαι*) *rivalry*, Thuc. 7, 70.

'Αγωνιστέον, verb. adj. from *ἀγωνίζομαι, one must contend, ὑπέρ τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.

'Αγωνιστήριος, *ία, ιον*, also *ος, ον*: *=ἀγωνιστικός*, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C: *τὸ ἀγωνιστήριον, the place of assembly*, Aristid.

'Αγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀγωνίζομαι*) *a combatant, rival*, esp. at the games, Hdt. 2, 160; 5, 22, and freq. in Att.: *a pleader, an advocate*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D, cf. Thuc. 3, 37:—*an actor*, Arist. †Probl. 19, 15, cf. Ath. 537 D†. —*ἀγ. ἵπποι, race*-horses, Plut. Them. 25:—c. gen., *one who struggles for* a thing, *ἀγ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, τῆς ἀληθείας, a champion* of virtue, of truth, Aeschin. 79, 31, Plut. 2, 16 C: †*a public disputant*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D†. Hence

'Αγωνιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for contest*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 1.—II. *fit for winning the prize, masterly*: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art *of winning* or *prevailing*, Plat. Soph. 225 A: *τὸ ἀγωνιστικόν, mastery*, Hipp., and Plat. †Soph. 219 C†.—2. *eager for applause*, Plat. Meno 75 C.—III. adv. *-κῶς*, *in masterly style*. *ᾄδειν*, Arist. Probl. †19, 15.—2. *-κῶς ἔχειν, to have a desire to fight*, Plut Sull. 16†.—3. *boldly, decisively*, in late Medic.

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'Αγωνίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἀγωνιστής, Galen.

'Αγωνοδίκης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγών, δίκη) *a judge of the contest.* [ῐ]

'Αγωνοθεσία, ας, ἡ, *the office of ἀγωνοθέτης,* Plut. Ages. 21.

'Αγωνοθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be an ἀγωνοθέτης, direct the games,* Thuc. 3, 38; τινος, acc., Πύθι' ἀγ., σὺ δ' Ολύμπια, Strat. Sard. 94†: hence c. acc., ἀγ. πόλεμον, στάσιν, etc., *to direct, i. e. stir up,* war, sedition, etc., in later writers, as †Polyaen. 7, 16, Plut. Cat. Min. 45: of persons, *to excite to* war, etc., ἀγ. τινὰς καὶ συμβάλλειν, Polyb. 9, 34, 3†.—II. in genl., *to be judge;* and so *to judge, decide,* Dem. 119, 13.

'Αγωνοθετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Welch. Syll. Ep. p. 212.

'Αγωνοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγών, τίθημι) *a president in the games,* Hdt. 6, 127: in genl., *a judge,* Xen. An. 3, 1, 21, Aeschin. 79, 30. Hence

'Αγωνοθετικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ἀγωνοθέτης,* Osann. Auct. Inscr. 5.

'Αγωνοθέτις ιδος, ἡ, *a female ἀγωνοθέτης,* Inscr. — II. = ἀγωνοθεσία, dub. in Soph. Fr. 802, where Dind. would read ἀγωνοθήκη, others ἀγωνόθεσις,—in the same signf.

'Αγωνολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγών, λέγω) *tiresome discussion,* Galen.

'Αγωνος, ον, like ἀγώνιος, *without angle,* Theophr.

'Αγωνος, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀγών, Alcae. 103, cf. Koen Greg. p. 592; though Buttm. (Ausf. Gramm. § 56 Anm. 14 n) thinks it merely a metapl. form.

†'Αγώριος, ου, ὁ, *Agorius,* a descendant of Orestes, Paus. 5, 4, 2.

†'Αδα, ας, ἡ, *Ada,* wife of Hidrieus king of Caria, Arr. An. 1, 23, 7.

'Αδαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ὄδαγμός, *an itching, sting,* Soph. Tr. 770.

†'Αδαδάτη, ης, ἡ, *Adadata,* a city of Pisidia, Strab.

'Αδᾴδης, ου, (α priv., δαΐς, δᾴς) *without resin,* Theophr.

'Αδᾳδούχητος, ον, (α priv., δᾳδουχέω) *not lighted by torches;* of marriage, *clandestine,* Apion ap. Eust.

'Αδᾶημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, v. l. for foreg. in Od. 24, 243, preferred by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδήσασι 13: from

'Αδᾶήμων, ον, (α priv., δαήμων) *unknowing, ignorant,* absol. Pseudo-Phoc. 81†, *ignorant of,* μάχης, Il. 5, 634, etc.: but also, ἀδ. κακῶν, *beyond the knowledge,* i. e. *reach* of ill, Od. 12, 208. Ep. word, used by Hdt. 8, 65.

'Αδᾱής, ές, (α priv., *δάω, δαῆναι) = foreg., †absol. Simon. 79, 1†, c. gen., †of persons, Hdt. 9, 46, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43, Call. Fr. 160, of things, etc.†, Hdt. 2, 49, etc., Soph. Phil. 827: also c. inf., *unknowing how to...,* κἠρ ἀδαῆς ἔχειν, Ib. 1167.

'Αδᾴπτος, ον, (α priv., δαῆναι) *unknown,* Hes. Th. 655. [δᾰ]

†'Αδαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Adae,* a town in Aeolis, Strab. p. 622.

'Αδαίδαλτος, ον, (α priv., δαιδάλλω) *artless,* Orph. Arg. 465.

'Αδαίετος, ον, (α priv., δαίω) *undivided,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1033.

'Αδαιής, ές, (α priv., δαῆναι) poet. for ἀδαής.

'Αδάκτος, ον, (α priv., δαΐζω) *undestroyed,* Q. Sm. 1, 196. [δᾰ]

'Αδάϊος, ον, Dor. for ἀδήϊος.

'Αδαίος, ον, (ἄδην) *abundant,* Sophron ap. Hesych.

†'Αδαῖος, ου, ὁ, or 'Αδδαῖος, *Adaeus,* masc. pr. n., Polyb. 15, 27, 6; Plut. Ages. 13; etc.

'Αδαιτος, ον, (α priv., δαίνυμαι) *not to be eaten, of which none might eat,* θυσία, Aesch. Ag. 151.

'Αδαίτρευτος, ον, (α priv., δαιτρεύω) = sq., Nonn. †D. 17, 51.

'Αδαίτρος, ον, (α priv., δαιτρεύω) *undivided.*

'Αδακρῦς, υ, gen. υος, (α priv., δάκρυ) = ἀδάκρυτος I, Pind. O. 2, 126, Eur. Alc. 1047: ὑπὸ τροφῷ ἀδακρυς, of a healthy child, Theocr. 24, 31.—†2. i. e. *costing no tears, causing no tears to be shed,* νίκη, Plut. 2, 316 B; πόλεμος, Diod. S. 15, 72, v. Wess. ad l.† —II. = ἀδάκρυτος II, ἀδ. μοῖραν, Eur. Med. 861.

'Αδακρῠτί, adv., *tearlessly, without tears,* Isocr. 305 E: from

'Αδάκρῠτος, ον, (α priv., δακρύω) *without tears:* hence,—I. act. *tearless,* ὄασσε, Od. 4, 186: *happy,* Il. 1, 415 †(better here in lit. signf., ἀδάκρ. καὶ ἀπήμων† τίνυάζειν ἀδακρύτων βλεφάρων πόθον, to lull the desire of her eyes *so that they weep no more,* Soph. Tr. 106; cf. ἀδέρκτος.—II. pass., *unwept, unmourned,* Soph. Ant. 881. In the places of Soph. it has been explained *very tearful* (v. Valck. Adon. 223): but it never means this, v. Lob. Aj. 515, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.

'Αδᾶλής, ές, Dor. form, = ἀδήλητος.

†'Αδάμ, indecl., 'Αδαμος, ου, Joseph., ὁ, *Adam,* N. T.; fig. ὁ ἔσχατος 'Α., i. e. Christ, Id. [ᾰδ- Anth. P. 1, 46, 108, ᾱδ Or. Sib.: δᾰ and δᾱ Greg. N.]

'Αδαμάντινος, ον, (ἀδάμας) *adamantine, of steel,* Pind. P. 4, 398, Aesch. Pr. 6: metaph., *very hard, stubborn, stedfast,* Plat. Gorg. 509 A. Adv. -νως, Plat. Rep. 619 A.

†'Αδαμάντιος, ου, ὁ, *Adamantius,* a late writer.

'Αδαμαντόδετος, ον, (ἀδάμας, δέω) *iron-bound,* ἀδ. λῖμαι, Aesch. Fr. 418.

'Αδαμαντοπέδιλος, ον, (ἀδάμας, πέδιλον) *on base of adamant,* κίων, Pind. Fr. 56.

'Αδάμαντος, ον, = ἀδάμαστος, -ματος, v. l. Aesch. Supp. 143.

'Αδάμας, αντος, ὁ: (α priv., δάμαω): —first in Hes., (in Hom. only as prop. n.), strictly *the unconquerable:* hence, —I. usu. as subst., *adamant,* i. e. the hardest metal, prob. *steel:* hence the epithets χλωρός, πολιός, Hes. Sc. 231, Th. 161, also in Pind. †P. 4, 125,† etc.: metaph., of any thing *fixed, unalterable,* ἔπος ἐρέω ἀδάμαντι τελώσας, having fixed it firm as *adamant,* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141; ἀδάμαντος δῆσεν ἅλοις, fixed them with nails of adamant, i. e. inevitably, Pind. P. 4, 125.—2. *a compound of gold and steel,* Plat. Tim. 59 B.—3. *the diamond,* Theophr. Lap. 19. †Cf. Pres. Moore's remarks on the ἀδάμας of the ancients as quoted Dict. Antiqq. s. v.†—II. as adj., *unalterable, inexorable,* Valck. Theocr. 2, 34.

†'Αδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Adamas,* a Trojan, son of Asius, Il. 12, 140; 13, 560.

'Αδάμαστι, adv., *ungovernably.* [ῐ]. From

'Αδάμαστος, ον, (α priv., δαμάω) †strictly, *unsubdued, unconquered,* in Trag. only in form ἀδάματος, v. sq.; —of animals†, *untamed, unbroken,* πῶλος, Xen. Eq. 1, 1.—2. †*not to be subdued,* metaph.† *inexorable,* epith. of 'Αιδης, Il. 9, 158.

'Αδάμᾱτος, ον, Trag. form of foreg., v. Elmsl. and Reisig Soph. O. T. 196: †in lit. signf., Aesch. Cho. 54, Theb. 233, Soph. O. T. 205, etc.†:—of females, *unwedded,* Soph. Aj. 486. [ᾰδᾰ- but ᾰδ- as in ᾰθάνατος, Theocr. 15, 4.]

'Αδαμνής, ές, and ἀδαμνος, ον, = ἀδάμαστος.

'Αδαμος, ον, = ἀδάμαστος, Ion ap. Ath. 35 E.

'Αδᾶν, Aeol. for ἄδην, Alcman 24.

†'Αδανα, ων, τά, *Adana,* a town of Cilicia, Ptol.

'Αδάξω, or, as dep. mid., ἀδάξομαι, fut. -ξήσομαι:—*to sting, cause an itching,* etc., the latter in Hipp. (Usu. called Ion. for ὀδάξω from ὄδαξ, but perh. better at once from δάκνω with α enphon.)

'Αδάπάνητος, ον, (α priv., δαπᾰνάω) *inexhaustible,* Eccl.

'Αδάπᾰνος, ον, (α priv., δᾰπάνη) *without expense,* and so,—*costing nothing, †cheap,* Ar. Pac. 593†, Teles ap. Stob. p. 69, 19, Plut. †2, 169 F, 230 B†. Adv. -νως, Eur. Or. 1176.

'Αδάρκη, ης, ἡ, ἄδαρκος, ου, ὁ, ἀδάρκης, ου, ὁ, Diosc. 5, 137; and

'Αδάρκιον, ου, τό, †the efflorescence that gathers about reeds in certain salt lakes, ἔστι ὥσπερ ἐπίπαγος ὑφαλμυρίζων, καθ' ὑγρῶν καὶ τελματωδῶν τόπων.... καὶ περιπηγνύμενος καλάμοις, κ. τ. λ.†, Diosc. l. c.

†'Αδάρβαλ, αλος, ὁ, *Adarbal,* masc. pr. n., Strab.

†'Αδαρος, ου, ὁ, name of a Hebrew month = Maced. δύστρος, Joseph. Ant. Jud. 4, 8, 49.

†'Αιδας, α, ὁ, Dor. for 'Αιδης, Eur. Hec. 483.

'Αδαρτος, ον, (α priv., δέρω) *unflayed: not cudgelled.*

†'Αδάς, άδος, ἡ, *Adas,* a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

'Αδασμος, ον, (α priv., δασμός) *tribute-free,* Aesch. Fr. 56.

'Αδαστος, ον, (α priv., δαΐω) *undivided,* Soph. Aj. 54.

'Αδαχέω, ῶ, = ἀδάξω, *to scratch,* Ar. Fr. 360.

†'Αδδαῖος, ου, ὁ, v. 'Αδαῖος.

'Αδδεές, poet. for ἀδεές, †Il. 8, 423, etc.

'Αδδηκότες, poet. for ἀδηκότες, Il. 10, 98.

'Αδδην, poet. for ἄδην, Il. 5, 203: yet some read ἄδην with ᾰ.

'Αδδηφαγέω, ῶ, etc., v. sub ἀδηφ-.

†'Αδδί, indecl. ὁ, *Addi,* masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Αδδιξ, ῖχος, ἡ, *a measure of four χοίνικες,* Ar. Fr. 573.

†'Αδδούας, ὁ, *the Addua,* a tributary of the Po, Strab. p. 204.

'Αδε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀνδάνω, Hom.: inf. ἄδεῖν, Il. [ᾰ]

'Αδέα, Dor. for ἡδεῖα, and also for ἡδύν, v. sub ἡδύς; also for ἡδεῖαν, Theocr. 20, 8.

†'Αδέας, α, ὁ, *Adeas,* masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45.

'Αδεής, ές, (α priv., δέος) *fearless, shameless,* Hom., but only in Ep. form ἀδειής, Il. 7, 117, and in phrase κύον ἀδδεές, Il. 8, 423, etc., (where Buttm. would read ἀδεές, Lexil. s. v. θεουδής 5.)—2. *fearless, without fear* or *care* for a thing, ἀδ. θανάτου, Plat. Alc. 1, 122; ἀδ. περί τινος, Plut.: τὸ ἀδεές, *security,* Thuc. 3, 37: οὐκ ἀδεές, not *without cause for fear,* Dem. 207, 23: —ἀδεὲς δέος δεδιέναι, to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.—II. most freq. in adv. ἀδεῶς, *without fear* or *scruple, confidently,* Hdt. 3, 65; 9, 109, and freq. in Att.

'Αδεής, ές, (α priv., δέομαι) *not in want,* Max. Tyr.

'Αδέητος, ον, (α priv., δέομαι), *not wanting a thing,* Antipho ap. Suid.

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'Αδεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀδείη, (ἀδεής) *freedom from fear*, Lat. *securitas*, esp. of the person, *safety, amnesty*, ἀδείην διδόναι, Hdt. 2, 121, 6; so, τὸ σῶμά τινος εἰς ἄδειαν καθιστάναι, Lys. 192, 4; τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιεῖν, Thuc. 3, 58; also, ἄδειαν παρέχειν, παρασκευάζειν, ψηφίζεσθαί τινι, etc.; opp. to ἄδειαν λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν, ἀδείας τυγχάνειν, to have *an amnesty*:—also c. gen., γῆς ἀδ. ἔχειν, to have *free range* of the land, Soph. O. C. 447, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 81: ἐν ἀδείᾳ εἶναι, Hdt. 8, 120: οὐκ ἐν ἀδ. ποιεῖσθαί τι, to hold it not safe, Id. 9, 42: μετ' ἀδείας, with *promise of safety*, Dem. 601, 13:—†in Athens, *protection from injury*, hence, *permission* to give information, or bring an accusation, in the case of strangers, ἄτιμοι, etc., Dem. 715, 3, Plut. Pericl. 31, Phoc. 26; v. Dict. Antiqq., s. v.

'Αδειάζω, *to be in ἀδεια, be at ease*, only in Eustath.

'Αδειγάνες, ων, οἱ, *a name of certain Seleucian magistrates* in Polyb. 5, 54, 10; prob. an Eastern word.

'Αδειής, ές, Ep. for ἀδεής, Il. 7, 117.

'Αδεικτος, ον, (α priv., δείκνυμι) *not shown*, or *to be shown*, Philo.

'Αδειλία, ἡ, *fearlessness*: from

'Αδειλος, ον, *fearless*, Physiogn.

'Αδείμαντος, ον, (α priv., δειμαίνω) *fearless, dauntless*, Pind. N. 10, 30, †l. 1, 13†; etc.: also c. gen., ἐμαυτῆς, *without fear for* myself, Aesch. Pers. 162. Adv. -τως, Id. Cho. 771.

†'Αδείμαντος, ου, ὁ, *Adimantus*, a Corinthian commander, Hdt. 7, 137. —2. a general of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 21, Ar. Ran. 1513.—3. brother of Plato, Plat. Rep.—Others in Plat., Plut., etc.

'Αδείματος, ον, and ἄδειμος, ον, (α priv., δεῖμα) *fearless*.

'Αδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀνδάνω.

'Αδειπνος, ον, (α priv., δεῖπνον) *without having eaten, unfed*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 21, etc.

'Αδεισιδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from superstition*, Hipp. p. 23.

'Αδεισίδαιμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., δεισιδαίμων) *without superstition*, Clem. Al. Adv. -μόνως, Diod.

'Αδέκαστος, ον, (α priv., δεκάζω) *unbribed, impartial*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 6. Adv. -τως.

'Αδεκάτευτος, ον, (α priv., δεκατεύω) *not tithed*, Ar. Eq. 301.

'Αδεκτος, ον, (α priv., δέχομαι) *not received, not believed*, LXX.—II. act., *not receiving* or *admitting*, c. gen., κακοῦ, Plut. 2, 881 B.

'Αδελφεά, ᾶς, ἡ, Dor. for ἀδελφή, Pind., and Lyr. passages of Trag., cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1059. [-φεά as one syll., Pind. N. 7, 5.]

'Αδελφεή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀδελφή, Hdt., and Hipp.

†'Αδελφειή, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for ἀδελφή, Qu. Sm. 1, 30.

'Αδελφειός, ὁ, Ep. for ἀδελφεός, †Il. 5, 21.

'Αδελφεοκτόνος, ον, Ion. for ἀδελφοκτόνος, Hdt. †3, 65.

'Αδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀδελφός, Hom., †as Il. 2, 409, 586, Od. 4, 199; etc.†, Hdt. †3, 61, 62, 63, etc.†, and Pind. †O. 2, 89, P. 10, 107; etc.†, also in Aesch. Theb. 974 (a lyrical passage; it can hardly be right in the senarian, Ib. 576).

'Αδελφή, ῆς, ἡ, fem. from ἀδελφός, *a sister*, Trag.

'Αδελφιδεός, εοῦ, ὁ, contr. δοῦς, οῦ, *a brother's* or *sister's son, nephew*, Hdt. 1, 65, Thuc., etc. †(On accent v. Göttl. Gr. accent, § 23, I., n. 5.)

'Αδελφιδῆ, ῆς, ἡ, Att. contr. for ἀδελφιδέᾳ, *a brother's* or *sister's daughter, a niece*, †Hipp. Lys., 97, 2†, Ar. Nub. 47, etc.

'Αδελφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀδελφός, *a little brother*, Ar. Ran. 60. [ῐ]

†'Αδελφιδοῦς, ὁ, contd. from ἀδελφιδεός.

'Αδελφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. ιῶ, (ἀδελφός) *to adopt as a brother, call brother*, Isocr. 390 C. Pass., *to be like*, Hipp.

'Αδελφικός, ή, όν, (ἀδελφός) *brotherly* or *sisterly*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 8. Adv. -κῶς, LXX.

'Αδέλφιξις, ιος, ἡ, *brotherhood, close resemblance*, Hipp. 823.

'Αδελφοκτονέω, ῶ, *to be murderer of a brother* or *sister*, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 2, 11, 4†; and

'Αδελφοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *murder of a brother* or *sister*, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 1, 31, 2†: from

'Αδελφοκτόνος, ον, (ἀδελφός, κτείνω) *murdering a brother* or *sister*, †Plut. 2, 256 F†, in Hdt. 3, 65, in Ion. form ἀδελφεοκτ-.

'Αδελφόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀδελφός, ἀδελφή, παῖς) *a brother's* or *sister's child*, v. l. Dion. H. 4, 64.

†'Αδελφοπρεπῶς, adv. (as if from ἀδελφοπρεπής, ἀδελφός, πρέπω) *in a manner worthy of his brother*, Joseph.

'Αδελφός, (α copul., δελφύς):—I. as subst., ὁ ἀδελφός, Ion. ἀδελφεός, Ep. -φειός (one of which two forms Hom. always uses), †voc. ἄδελφε, v. Göttl. Gr. accent., § 23, III., c, n. 1†, *a brother*, or in genl., *near kinsman*: ἀδελφοί, *brothers and sisters*, like Lat. *fratres*, Seidl. Eur. El. 531.—II. adj., ἀδελφός, ἡ, όν, and ός, όν, *brotherly* or *sisterly*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 811:—hence,—2. in genl. like Lat. *geminus, gemellus*, of any thing double, *in pairs, twin*, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19: also, *twin to* a thing, *answering to* it, *just like* it, usu. c. gen., as Soph. Ant. 192, and very freq. in Plat.; but also c. dat., as Soph. O. C. 1262, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 569, Valck. Call. p. 160.

†'Αδελφός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἀδελφός, Ar. Pac. 808. [ᾱ]

'Αδελφότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀδελφός) *brotherly kindness*, LXX. — II. *the brotherhood*, N. T.

'Αδέμνιος, ον, (α priv., δέμνιον) *unwedded to* any one, τινός, Opp. C. 3, 358.

'Αδένδρεως, ον,=sq., Opp. C. 4, 337.

'Αδενδρος, ον, (α priv., δένδρον) *without trees*, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν Ἄλπεων ἀδ., Polyb. 3, 55, 9.

'Αδενοειδής, ές, contr. ώδης, *like an ἀδήν, glandular*, ὄρχεις, Galen., †φύματα, Plut. 2, 664 F.

'Αδέξιος, ον, (α priv., δεξιός) *awkward*, Luc. Sat. 4.

'Αδερκής, ές,=sq. II, Anth. P. 11, 372.

'Αδερκτος, ον, (α priv., δέρκομαι) *not seeing*, ἀδέρκτων ὀμμάτων τητώμενος, reft of thine eyes *so that they see not*, Soph. O. C. 1200; cf. ἀδάκρυτος I. fin. Adv. -τως, *without looking*, Ib. 130.

'Αδερματος, ον, (α priv., δέρμα) *without skin*.

'Αδέσμιος, ον,=sq., Nonn. †D. 15, 138.

'Αδεσμος, ον, (α priv., δεσμός) *unfettered, unbound*, ἀδ. φυλακή, Lat. *libera custodia*, our 'parole,' Thuc. 3, 34, †Dion. H. 1, 83, Arr. An. 2, 15, 5†:—δεσμὸς ἀδ., Eur. Supp. 32.

'Αδέσποτος, ον, (α priv., δεσπότης) *without master* or *owner*, of property, Plat. Rep. 617 E: †ταῖς ἀδ. τῶν οἰκήσεων†, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 8: of persons, *free*, †δοῦλοι, Myro ap. Ath. 271 F, *uncontrolled, without control of a superior*, τοὺς θεούς, Plut. 2, 680†: later of reports or writings *by unknown authors, anonymous*, Plut. Cic. 15, etc.

'Αδετος, ον, (α priv., δέω) *unbound, loose*, Hipp. p. 411: *free*, Dem. 753, 1; also, *unshod*, like ἀνυπόδητος Philostr., cf. Lob. Phyrn. 765.

†'Αδεύης, ου, ὁ, *Adenes*, a Persian Aesch. Pers. 312.

'Αδευκής, ές, (α priv., δεῦκος) *not sweet, sour, harsh, bitter*, Lat. *acerbus*, ὄλεθρος, πότμος, etc., Od. 4, 489; 10, 245 (never in Il.). Only Ep.

'Αδευτος, ον, (α priv., δεύω) *unwetted*, cf. ἄτεγκτος.

'Αδέψητος, ον, (α priv., δέψεω) *untanned*, of a raw hide, Od. 20, 2.

*'ΑΔΕ'Ω, *to please*, obsol. pres., whence ἀνδάνω has its fut. ἀδήσω: aor. 2 ἄδον, ἀδεῖν [ᾰ]: pf. ἀδήκε [ᾱ] Hippon. 83: and pf. 2 ἐᾱδᾰ, Dor. ἐᾱδᾰ.

*'ΑΔΕ'Ω, *to satiate*, obsol. pres., to which belong the Homeric aor. opt. ἀδήσειε, pf. part. ἀδηκότες, or metri grat. ἀδάησ-, ἀδάηκ-, [yet early Gramm. thinking ᾰ by nature, and only ᾱ sometimes in thesis, rejected the δά, Heyne Il. T. 5, p. 173, sq.: in Hom. the *verb* has always ᾱ (and Wolf writes ἀάδ-); but the *adv.* ἀδήν has usu. ᾰ]: for the other tenses v. sub ἄω. The orig. signf. comes from ἄδος [ᾰ], (*satiety, the loathing hence arising*), μὴ δείπνῳ ἀδάηκότες ἠδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ, *overwhelmed with* toil and sleep, Il. 10, 98.—(Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀάομαι, thinks it is contr. from ἀηδέω, and so accounts for the ᾱ; but such a compd. with *a* privat. is against analogy.—Hence ἄδης, ἀδημονία, ἄση, ἀσάομαι, ἀδρός).

'Αδήιος, contr. ἀδῆος, ον, (α priv., δῄϊος) *unassailed, unravaged*, Soph. O. C. 1533.

'Αδηκτος, ον, (α priv., δάκνω) *unbitten, not gnawed* or *worm-eaten*, Hes. Op. 418, in superl. ἀδηκτοτάτη.—2. metaph., *unmolested, not carped at*, Plut. 2, 864 C.—II. act., *not biting* or *pungent*, Diosc. 1, 29, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 1117.—III. adv. -τως, Plut. Pomp. 2.

'Αδηλέω, ῶ, *to be ἄδηλος, be in the dark about* a thing, τινός, Herm. Soph. O. C. 35. In pass., Hipp.

'Αδήλητος, ον, (α priv., δηλέομαι) *unhurt*, Ap. Rh. 2, 709.

'Αδηλία, ας, ἡ, (ἄδηλος)=ἀδηλότης, Anth. P. 10, 96.

'Αδηλοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making unseen*.

'Αδηλος, ον (α priv., δῆλος) later also η, ον (Lob. Phryn. 106):—*not seen* or *known*: hence,—I. *unknown, obscure, ignoble*, Hes. Op. 6.—II. *unknown, unseen, uncertain, secret*, ἀδ. θάνατος, death *by an unknown hand*, Soph. O. T. 496; ἀδ. ἐχθρα, *secret* enmity, Thuc. 8, 108: ἄδηλον ῥεῖν, to melt away *to nothing*, Soph. Tr. 698: ἀδ. τινί, *unseen by* one, *unobserved by* him, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 13, and Plat.: neut. ἀδηλόν (ἐστι), foll. by εἰ..., ὅτι..., etc., *it is uncertain* whether..., *unknown* that..., freq. in Att prose; ἀδηλον ὄν, it being *uncertain*, Thuc. 1, 2: also, ἀδηλός ἐστι, c part fut., Isocr. 256 D. In Eur. Or. 1518, it has a half act. sense, πρὸς ἀδήλῳ τῶν δεδραμένων πέρι, *giving no sign* of what had been done. Adv. -λως,

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secretly, Thuc. 1, 92; superl. *ἀδηλότατα*, Id. 7, 50. Hence

'Αδηλότης, ητος, ἡ, *uncertainty*, Polyb. 5, 2, 3, etc.

'Αδηλόφλεβος, ον, (ἄδηλος, φλέψ) *with invisible veins*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 19, 15, etc.

'Αδηλόω, ῶ, *to make ἄδηλος*: pass., *to be* or *become so*.

'Αδημιούργητος, ον, (α priv., δημιουργέω) *not wrought by workmen, rough*, Diod. 3, 26.—†2. *uncreated*, Eccl.†—Adv. -τως.

'Αδημονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be cast down, troubled*, or *in anguish*, τινί, *at* a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; τὰς ψυχάς, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 3. (Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 12, who derives it from ἄδημος, as if strictly *not at home, ill at ease*: for ἀδήμων, he observes, is wholly invented by Eustath.: better perh. akin to *ἀδέω, ἀδην.) [ᾰδ-, Nic. ap. Ath. 282 F]. Hence

'Αδημονία, ας, ἡ, *trouble, distress*, Plut. Num. 4.

'Αδημος, ον, (α priv., δῆμος)=ἀπόδημος, Soph. Fr. 566.

'Αδημοσίευτος, ον, (α priv., δημοσιεύω) *not divulged, secret*, Eccl.

'Αδημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, rarer form for ἀδημονία, Democr. †Fr. Moral. 91†, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 13: from

'Αδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀδέω) *cast down*; sed v. ἀδημονέω.

'Αδην, adv., Ep. ἄδδην, Att. ἄδην, (ἀδέω) Lat. *satis, to one's fill, enough*, like ἐς κόρον, Hom., oft. c. gen., Τρῶες ἄδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο, to give them *enough* of war, Il. 13, 315, ἄδην ἔλειξεν αἵματος, licked *his fill* of blood, Aesch. Ag. 828: *ἄδην ἔχειν τινός*, to have *enough of* a thing, be weary of it, Plat. Charm. 153 D; also c. part., *ἄδην εἶχον κτείνοντες*, Hdt. 9, 39. {ά, except where Ep. *ἄδδην* is written metri grat., Il. 5, 203, cf. *ἀδδήν, ἀδέω*.}

'Αδήν or ἀδήν, ένος, ὁ, also ἡ, *an acorn*: and as medic. term, *a gland*, Hipp. passim. [ᾰ]

'Αδήνεια, ας, ἡ, *ignorance*: from

'Αδηνής, ές, (α priv., δῆνος) *ignorant, inexperienced*, Simon. Amorg. 53. *Adv. -νέως*: poet.

'Αδῆος, ον, contr. for *ἀδήϊος*.

'Αδῆρις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., δῆρις) *without strife*, Leon. Tar. 85.

'Αδῄριτος, ον, (α priv., δηρίομαι) *without strife* or *battle*, Il. 17, 42, ubi v. Spitzn.—2. *uncontested, undisputed*, Polyb. 1, 2, 3:—so adv. -τως, Id. 3, 93, 1.—II. *not to be striven against, unconquerable, ἀνάγκης σθένος*, Aesch. Pr. 105.

'Αιδης, ᾅδος, ου, ὁ, Att.; but also 'Αΐδης, ου, and εω, the older and more Homeric form: (usu. deriv. from α privat. and *ἰδεῖν*, hence rendered by Herm. *Nelucus*; but the aspirate in Att. makes this very dub.): —in Hom. only as pr. n., †(except metaph. in form "Αϊδι for *ἐν δόμῳ "Αϊδος* in Il. 23, 244, *εἰρόκεν αὐτὸς ἐγὼν 'Αΐδι κεύθωμαι*)†, *Hades, Pluto*, the god of the Nether World, acc. to Hes. Th. 455, son of Saturn and Rhea, next brother to Jupiter: *εἶν, εἰς 'Αΐδαο* (sc. *δόμοις, δόμους*), in, into *the nether world*, Hom.:—hence also in Att. prose *ἐν* and *ἐς 'Αΐδου* (sc. *οἴκῳ, οἶκον*).—II. after Hom. as appellat., *the nether world, the grave, death, ἀίδην λαμβάνειν, δέξασθαι*, Pind. P. 5, 130, I. 6 (5), 21: *ᾅδης πόντιος*, death by sea, Aesch. Ag. 667, cf. Eur. Alc. 13, Hipp. 1047. Cf. 'Αΐς, 'Αϊδωνεύς.

'Αδηφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be greedy*, Isocr. 127 C; and

'Αδηφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *gluttony*, Call. Dian. 160, and Opp. †H. 2, 218; also in Ael. V. H. 9, 13†: from

'Αδηφάγος, ον, (ἄδην, φᾰγεῖν) *eating one's fill and more, gluttonous, greedy*, *ἀδ. ἀνήρ*, of an athlete, Theocr. 22, 115; *ἀδ. νόσος*, Soph. Phil. 313; *ἀδ. λύχνος*, of a lamp *that burns much oil*, Alcae. (Com.) Com. 2.—2. metaph., *devouring much money, costly*, τριήρης, Lys. ap. Harp., ἵππος, ἅρμα, etc., Gramm.—The form *ἀδηφάγος* which freq. occurs in MSS. is wrong, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ἀδῆσαι* 8.

'Αδήωτος, ον, (α priv., δηόω) *not wasted*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 5.

'Αδιάβᾱτος, ον, (α priv., διαβαίνω) *not to be passed*, ποταμός, νάπος, Xen. An. 2, 1, 11, Hell. 5, 4, 44.—II. act., *not stepping asunder, closed*, σκέλη, A. B.

'Αδιαβεβαίωτος, ον, *unconfirmed*, Ptolem.

†'Αδιαβηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Adiabene*, a region of Assyria, between the Lycus and Caprus, Strab. p. 503: hence

†'Αδιαβηνός, ή, όν, *of Adiabene*; οἱ 'Αδιαβηνοί, *the Adiabeni*.

'Αδιαβίαστος, ον, as Gramm. term, *intransitive*, Apoll. Dysc.

'Αδιάβλητος, ον, (α priv., διαβάλλω) *unblameable*, †Plat. Def. 412 C†, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 4.—II. act., *not open to receive calumnies*, Plut. Brut. 8. —†Adv. -ως in signf. I., ὀρθῶς καὶ ἀδ., Clem. Al.

'Αδιάβολος, ον, (α priv., διαβάλλω) =foreg., Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 240.

'Αδιάβροχος, ον, (α priv., διάβροχος) *not wetted through*, †Eutechn. Paraphr. Opp. Ixeut. 2, 1.

'Αδιάγλυπτος, ον, (α priv., διά, γλύπτω) *not to be cut through*, A. B.

'Αδιάγνωστος, ον, (α priv., διαγιγνώσκω) *undistinguishable*, Diod. 1, 30.—†2. *difficult to understand*, Arist. Quint.

'Αδιάγωγος, ον (α priv., διάγω) *impossible to live with*, Philo.

'Αδιάδοχος, ον, (α priv., διαδοχή) *without successor, perpetual*, Eccl.

'Αδιάδραστος, ον, (α priv., διαδιδράσκω) *inevitable*, Eccl.

'Αδιάζευκτος, ον, (α priv., διαζεύγνυμι) *inseparable*, Iambl.

'Αδιάθετος, ον, (α priv., διατίθημι) act., *not having disposed* or *set in order*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 9, or, acc. to Schäf., *having made no will, intestate*.

'Αδιαίρετος, ον, (α priv., διαιρέω) *undivided*, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 6: *indivisible*, Id. Metaph. 9, 1, 3.—†2. in Gramm., *not affected by diaeresis*†. Adv. -τως.

'Αδιάκλειστος, ον, (α priv., διακλείω) *not shut out*, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 5, 5, 4.

'Αδιᾰκόνητος, ον, (α priv., διακονέω) *not executed*, Joseph. †Ant. Jud. 19, 1, 1.

'Αδιακόντιστος, ον, (α priv., διακοντίζω) *which no arrow can pierce*, prob. l. in Ael. V. H. 13, 15, for *ἀδιακόνιστος*.

'Αδιάκοπος, ον, (α priv., διακόπτω) *not cut asunder*, Philo.

'Αδιακόσμητος, ον, (α priv., διακοσμέω) *unarranged*, Dion. H. 3, 10.

'Αδιάκρῑτος, ον, (α priv., διακρίνω) *not to be parted, undistinguishable, mixed*, Hipp. p. 213; *αἷμα*, Arist. Somn. 3, 29.—2. *unintelligible*, Polyb. 15, 12, 9.—3. *undecided*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.—†Adv. -τως, *promiscuously*, Clem. Al.

'Αδιάλειπτος, ον, (α priv., διαλείπω) *unintermitting, incessant*, Tim. Locr. 98 E. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9, 3, 8.

'Αδιάλεκτος, ον, (α priv., διαλέγομαι) *without conversation*, *ἀδ. βίος*, a *solitary* life, A. B.

†'Αδιαλήπτως, (α priv., διαλαμβάνω) *inseparably*, Philodem.

'Αδιάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., διαλλάσσω) *irreconcilable*, τὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀδιάλλακτα, my relation to you *admits no reconciliation*, Dem. 1472, 23. Adv. -τως, *ἀδ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, Dion. H. 6, 56.

'Αδιάλῡτος, ον, (α priv., διαλύω) *undissolved: indissoluble*, Plat. Phaed. 80 B.—2. *irreconcilable*, as in adv., ἀδιαλύτως πολεμεῖν πρός τινα, Polyb. 18, 20, 4.

'Αδιανέμητος, ον, (α priv., διανέμω) *not to be divided*, Longin. 22, 3.

'Αδιανόητος, ον, (α priv., διανοέομαι) *incomprehensible*, Plat. Soph. 238 C.—II. act., *not understanding, silly*, Id. Hipp. Maj. 301 C. Adv. -τως, Ib.

†'Αδιάντη, ης, ἡ, (ἀδίαντος) *Adiante*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

'Αδίαντον, ου, τό, a water plant, *maiden-hair*, Theocr. 13, 41, and Theophr.: strictly neut. from

'Αδίαντος, ον, also η, ον, Simon. 7, 3, (α priv., διαίνω):—*unwetted*, l. c.: *not bathed in sweat*, like ἀνιδρωτί, ἀκονιτί, Pind. N. 7, 107.—II. ἡ ἀδίαντος,=foreg., Orph. †Arg. 917.

'Αδιάνῡτος, ον, (α priv., διανύω) *not to be accomplished*. [ᾰν]

'Αδιάξεστος, ον, (α priv., διαξέω) *unpolished*, Galen.

'Αδιάπαυστος, ον, (α priv., διαπαύω) *not to be stilled, incessant, violent*, Polyb. 4, 39, 10. Adv. -τως, Id. 1, 57, 1.

'Αδιάπλαστος, ον, (α priv., διαπλάσσω) *as yet unformed*, Plat. Tim. 91 D.

'Αδιαπνευστέω, ῶ, *to have the pores closed*, Galen.; and

'Αδιαπνευστία, ας, ἡ, *want of evaporation*, Galen.: from

'Αδιάπνευστος, ον, (α priv., διαπνέω) *not blown through, not ventilated*, Galen.—2. *not volatilised*, Theophr.—II. act., *without drawing breath*: hence *continual*, Iambl.

'Αδιαπόνητος, ον, (α priv., διαπονέω) *not worked out, undigested*, Ath. 402 D.

'Αδιάπταιστος, ον, (α priv., διαπταίω) *not stumbling*, Iambl.

'Αδιαπτωσία, ας, ἡ, *infallibility*, Hipp. p. 1282: from

'Αδιάπτωτος, ον, (α priv., διαπίπτω) *not liable to error, infallible*, first in Hipp. p. 1282. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 6, 26, 4.

'Αδίαρθρος, ον, (ἄρθρον) a faulty form for sq., Theophr.; cf. Lob. Paral. p. 39.

'Αδιάρθρωτος, ον, (α priv., διαρθρόω) *not jointed* or *articulated*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 5: of the voice, *inarticulate*, Plut. 2, 378 C. Adv. -τως, †*without distinction*, Galen.

'Αδιάῤῥηκτος, ον, (α priv., διαῤῥήγνυμι) *not torn in pieces*.

'Αδιάῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (α priv., διάῤῥοια) *constipation*, Hipp.

'Αδιάσειστος, ον, (α priv., διασείω) *not shaken about*, Galen.

'Αδιασκέδαστος, ον, (α priv., διά, σκεδάννυμι) *not scattered*.

'Αδιασκέπτως, adv., (α priv., διασκέψασθαι) *inconsiderately*, †Eccl.

'Αδιάσπαστος, ον, (α priv., διασπάω) *not torn asunder, uninterrupted, unbroken*, Polyb. 1, 34, 5. Adv. -τως, Xen. Ages. 1, 4.

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'Αδιαστασία, ας, ἡ, *continuousness*: from

'Αδιάστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., διίσταμαι) *without intervals, continuous*, Heliod.—II. (α priv., διίστημι) *without dimensions*, Plut. 2, 601 C.

'Αδιάστικτος, ον, (α priv., διαστίζω) *undistinguished, uniform*, Philo.

'Αδιάστολος, ον, (α priv., διαστέλλω) *not separated, confused*, A. B.—II. =ἀπαρέμφατος, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

'Αδιαστρέπτως, adv., (α priv., διαστρέφω) *without turning any way*, Hipp.

'Αδιάστροφος, ον, (α priv., διαστρέφω) *not twisted, not distorted*, Arist. Probl. 31, 7: metaph., *unperverted, kρίσις*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2.

'Αδιάσχιστος, ον, (α priv., διασχίζω) *not cloven, undivided*, Eccl.

'Αδιάτακτος, ον, (α priv., διατάσσω) *unarranged*, Dion. H. 3, 10.

'Αδιάτμητος, ον, and ἀδιάτομος, ον, (α priv., διατέμνω) *not cut in pieces, indivisible*, Eccl.

†Αδιάτομος, ου, ὁ, *Adiatomus*, a king of the Celtae, Ath. 249 A.

†Αδιατόριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Adiatorix*, a ruler in Pontus, Strab. p. 542.

'Αδιάτρεπτος, ον, (α priv., διατρέπω) *immoveable, headstrong*, LXX. Adv. -τως, LXX. Hence

'Αδιατρεψία, ας, ἡ, *immoveableness, obstinacy*, Suet. Calig. 29.

'Αδιατύπωτος, ον, (α priv., διατυπόω) *unshapen*, Diod. 1, 10. [ῠ]

'Αδίαυλος, ον, (α priv., δίαυλος) *with no way through, without return*, of the nether world, Eur. Incert. 189.

'Αδιαφθαρσία, ας, ἡ, *incorruption*.—2. *uprightness*. From

'Αδιάφθαρτος, ον, (α priv., διαφθείρω) =ἀδιάφθορος I, Plat. Apol. 34 B, Legg. 951 C.—II. =ἀδιάφθορος II, Galen.

'Αδιαφθορία, ας, ἡ, =ἀδιαφθαρσία, N. T. †Tit. 2, 7†: from

'Αδιάφθορος, ον, *uncorrupted, incorrupt*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D: esp. of women, *chaste*, Diod. 1, 59, and Plut. †Artax. 26†: of judges, *incorruptible*, Plat. Legg. 768 B.—II. *imperishable*, Id. Phaed. 106 D.—†Adv. -ως, *without being corrupted, incorruptibly*, ἀδ. ἐρᾶσθαι, Aeschin. 19. 19; superl. -ώτατα, Plat. Legg. 768 B.

'Αδιαφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀδιάφορος* or *indifferent*, πρός τι, M. Anton. 11, 16: ἀδιαφορεῖ, c. inf., Lat. *nihil refert*, Apoll. de Pron. 57. Hence

'Αδιαφορητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to indifference*: τὸ ἀδ. =ἀδιαφορία, Epict. 2, 1, 14.

'Αδιάφόρητος, ον, *not evaporating*, Medic.

'Αδιαφορία, ας, ἡ, *indifference*, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2, 42; cf. sq.—II. *equivalence of signification*, Gramm.: from

'Αδιάφορος, ον, (α priv., διαφέρω) *not different*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 33:—in his Logic, ἀδιάφορα are *individual objects*, as having *no logical differentia*, Anal. Post. 2, 13, 7, Top. 1, 7, 1.—II. *indifferent*, esp. in Stoic. philosophy, τὰ ἀδιάφορα, *res mediae, indifferentes*, things neither good nor bad, Cic. de Fin. 3, 16, Epict. 32.—III. in metre, *common*, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.—IV. Adv. -ρως, *without distinction, promiscuously*, Dion. H.

'Αδιάφρακτος, ον, (α priv., διαφράσσω) *parted by no fence*, Theophr. Adv. -τως, Id.

'Αδιάχῠτος, ον, (α priv., διαχέω) *not* †*flowing* or† *melting away*, †lit. signf. in Eccl.† *not dissolved in luxury, moderate*, Hipp. 22: of style, *concise*, Longin. 34, 3.

'Αδιαχώριστος, ον, (α priv., διαχωρίζω) *unseparated*.

'Αδιάψευστος, ον, (α priv., διαψεύδομαι) *not deceitful*, Diod. 5, 37.† Adv. -ως, Sext. Emp. p. 410.

'Αδίδακτος, ον, (α priv., διδάσκω) of persons, *untaught, ignorant* of a thing: *not practised, rude*, Dem. 520, 13.—II. of things, *not learnt, not understood*, Hipp. p. 382 :=αὐτοδίδακτος, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 34.—2. ἀδ. ῥᾶμα, *not yet acted*, Ath. 270 A. [ῐ]

'Αδικοδίκητος, ον, (α priv., δικοδικέω) *undefended*. [ῐ]

'Αδίεκδῦτος, ον, (α priv., διεκδύω) *not to be escaped*. Adv. -τως.

'Αδιεξέργαστος, ον, (α priv., διεξεργάζομαι) *not to be wrought out or finished*, Isocr. 104 C, with v. l. ἀδιέργαστος.

'Αδιεξέταστος, ον, (α priv., διεξετάζω) *that will not stand inquiry*, LXX.

'Αδιεξίτητος, ον, (α priv., διέξειμι) *not to be gone through, inexplicable*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 3, 7. [ῐ]

'Αδιέξοδος ον, (α priv., διέξοδος) †*without a way through* or *out*, and so—1. *without outlet*, χωρίον, App. Mith. 100.—2. act., *unable to get out*, πορδήτ, Anth. P. 11, 395, so πλοῦτος τυφλὸς καὶ ἀδ., Plut. 2, 679 Bt, etc.

'Αδιέργαστος, ον, (α priv., διεργάζομαι) *not wrought out, unfinished*, Isocr. 289 B; cf. ἀδιεξέργαστος.

'Αδιερεύνητος, ον, (α priv., διερευνάω) †*not thoroughly investigated, οὐδὲν ἀδ. ἀπολέλειπται*, Philo.—2. of persons, *unquestioned, unexamined*, (Πλάτωνα) ἀδ. αὐτῷ πλησιάζειν, Plut. Dio 19†.—II. *inscrutable*, Plat. Tim. 25 D.

'Αδιευκρίνητος, ον, (α priv., διευκρινέω) *indistinct*.

'Αδιήγητος, ον, (α priv., διηγέομαι) *indescribable*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22, Dem. 219, fin.—II. *not related*, Heliod.

'Αδιήθητος, ον, (α priv., διηθέω) *not filtered*.

'Αδικαίαρχος, ον, =ἄδικος ἄρχων, in Cic. Att. 2, 12, a pun on the name of the historian Dicaearchus, like Ἴρος ἄιρος, etc.

'Αδικαιοδότητος, ον, (α priv., δικαιοδοτέω) Σικελία, *where no justice can be got*, Diod. Exc. 37.

'Αδίκαστος, ον, (α priv., δικάζω) *without judgment given*, Plat. Tim. 51 C: *undecided*, Luc. Bis Acc. 23. Adv. -τως, Aesop.

'Αδικειμένος, in Ar. Ach. 914, Boeot. for ἠδικημένος, unless it should be written ἀδικεύμενος.

'Αδίκευσις, εως, ἡ, *a doing wrong*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 100.

'Αδῐκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, †pf. ἠδίκηκα, Soph. Phil. 1035†, *to be ἄδικος, do wrong*, first in H. Hom. Cer. 368, where it means *to do wrong before the gods, to sin*: then very freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose, *to do wrong in the eye of the law*, the particular case of wrong being added in participle, hence in indictments, as, Σωκράτης ἀδικεῖ...ποιῶν...καὶ διδάσκων, Plat. Apol. 19 B, †cf. beginning of Xen. Mem., ἀδικεῖ Σωκράτης... θεοὺς οὐ νομίζων, κ. τ. λ.†:—if an acc. rei be added, it must either be the cognate ἀδικίαν, ἀδικήματα, etc., or some adj. implying the latter, as, ἀδικεῖν μεγάλα, πολλά, etc.: ἀδ. εἰς or περί τινα, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 15. The pres. oft. takes a perf. signf., *I have done wrong, I am in the wrong*, (the perf. being mostly, though not always, used in trans. signf.), as, εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ —εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε, if *I am not wrong*, implying certainty of being right, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 A.—II. trans. c. acc. pers., *to do* one *wrong, to wrong, injure*, first in Hdt. 4, 119: also little more than βλάπτειν or κακῶς ποιεῖν, as, ἀδ. γῆν, Thuc. 2, 71, etc.; and of animals, Xen. Eq. 6, 3:—c. dupl. acc., *to wrong* one *in* a thing, Ar. Plut. 469, cf. supr. signf. I, and Wolf Leptin. †494, 20, Reiske Dem. 467, 1†, but also, ἀδ. τινα περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 854 E; ἀδ. τινα εἰς τι, Arist. Rhet. —Pass., ἀδικοῦμαι, f. ῐnid. used passively†, ἀδικήσομαι (Eur. I. A. 1437, Thuc. 5, 56, etc., †cf. Reiske and Schäf. in Schäf. App. Crit. ad Dem. v. 3. p. 295†), *to be wronged* or *injured*, περί τι, Eur. Med. 265; also, μεγάλα ἀδικεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 65, 35.

'Αδίκη, ης, ἡ, *a nettle*.

'Αδίκημα, ατος, τό, (ἀδικέω) *a wrong done, a wrong*, Lat. *injuria*, first in Hdt. 1, 2; esp. *a breach of law, a deliberate wrong*, opp. to ἁμάρτημα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 8, 7, sq.; c. gen., ἀδ. τινος, *a wrong done to* one, ἀδ. τῶν νόμων, Dem. 596, 11: ἀδ. εἰς τι, Dem. 983, 25; περί τι, Plut. 2, 569 C:—ἐν ἀδικήματι θέσθαι, to consider as *a wrong*, Thuc. 1, 35; also, ἀδίκημα θεῖναί τι, Dem. 188, 19.—II. *that which is got by wrong, ill-gotten goods*, Plat. Rep. 365 E, Legg. 906 D.

'Αδίκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀδικέω) *a doing wrong*.

'Αδικητέον, verb. adj. from ἀδικέω, *one ought to do wrong*, Plat. Rep. 365 E.

'Αδῐκητικός, ή, όν, (ἀδικέω) *disposed to do wrong, injurious*, Plut. 2, 562 D. Adv. -κῶς, Stob.

'Αδικῶ, Aeol. for ἀδικέω, Sapph. 1, 20, cf. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 65.

'Αδικία, ας, ἡ, (ἄδικος) *a wrong, offence*, =ἀδίκημα, Hdt. 6, 136, and in plur., Plat. †Legg. 649 E. 854 E, etc.†—II. *injustice, iniquity*, Eur. †Or. 28†, Plat. †Gorg. 447 C†; etc.

'Αδικιάω, Dor. for ἀδικέω, Tab. Heracl.

'Αδίκιον, ου, τό, =ἀδίκημα, Hdt. 5, 89.

'Αδικοδοξέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄδικος, δόξα) *to seek fame by unworthy means*, Diod. †31, 1†. Hence

'Αδικοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *an unfair plan, evil design*, Polyb. 23, 16, 7.

'Αδικομαχέω, ῶ, *to fight unfairly*, dub. in Alciphr.

'Αδικομαχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄδικος, μάχομαι) *a fighting unfairly*, Arist. El. Soph. 1, 10.

'Αδικομηχάνος, ον, (ἄδικος, μηχανάομαι) *plotting injustice*, Ar. Fr. 569.

'Αδίκοπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄδικος, πῆμα) *unjustly harming*, A. B.

'Αδικοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀδικοπραγής) =ἀδικέω, *to act wrongly*, Plut. 2, 501 A. Hence

'Αδικοπράγημα, ατος, τό, *a wrong action*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 194.

'Αδικοπρᾱγής, ές, †Ion. -πραγής, Perictyone ap. Stob.†, (ἄδικος, πρᾶγος) *acting wrongly*. Hence

'Αδικοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *a wrong course of action*.

'Αδῐκος, ον, (α priv., δίκη) of persons and things, *doing wrong, unrighteous, unjust*, first in Hes. Op. 258, 332; and in compar. ἀδικώτερος, Op 274; then in Hdt. 1, 96; but most freq. in Att.:—ἀδ. εἴς τι, *unjust in* a thing, περί τινα, *towards* a person, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 6 and 27; also *ill-gotten, unrighteous*, πλοῦτος, Isocr. 10 D:—used in various phrases; ἀδ. λόγος, freq. in Ar. Nub.; ἀδ. χεὶρ ὠρχεῖτο, to begin *offensive* operations, Xen Cyr. 1, 5, 13; τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδ., τὰ δέ

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καια καὶ ἀδικα, right and *wrong*, Plat. Gorg. 460 E, etc.—II. *wrong, improper, ill-matched*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A; ἵπποι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26 (or perhaps this is rather *obstinate, unmanageable*, like ἄδ. γνάθος, a horse's hard mouth, Id. Eq. 3 5), cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, 77. —III. ἀδ. ἡμέρα, i. e. ἄνευ δικῶν, a day *on which the courts were shut*, Lat. *dies nefastus*, Luc. Lexiph. 6.—Adv. -κως, H. Hom. Merc. 316: οὐκ ἀδίκως, not *without reason*, Plat. Phaed. 72 A.

'Αδικότροπος, ον, (ἄδικος, τρόπος) *of unjust disposition*, Crates Incert. 7.

'Αδικόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄδικος, χείρ) *with unrighteous hand*, Soph. Fr. 803.

'Αδικοχρήματος, ον, (ἄδικος, χρῆμα) *with ill-gotten wealth*, Crates Incert. 7.

†'Αδικράν, ᾶνος, ὁ, *Adicran*, a king of the Africans, Hdt. 4, 159.

'Αδῖνός, ή, όν, (ἄδην) radic. signf. *close, thick*, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: hence in Hom.,—I. *crowded* or *thronged*, ἀδινὸν κῆρ, like πυκιναὶ φρένες, in physical sense, *close-packed*, Od. 19, 516: so too of bees, flies, sheep, Il. 2, 87, 469, Od. 1, 92.—2. *vehement, loud*, esp. of sounds, ἀδ. γόος, Il. 18, 316; Σειρῆνες ἀδιναί, *the loud-voiced* Sirens, Od. 23, 236:—but more freq. as adv. ἀδινῶς, Il. 19, 314; also ἀδινόν and ἀδινά, as adv., *vehemently, loudly*, ἀδινὸν γοᾶν, κλαίειν, μυκᾶσθαι, στοναχῆσαι, Hom.: compar. ἀδινώτερος, Od. 16, 216.—The word continued in use, though rare in Att. poets, ἀδ. δάκος, a *deep* bite, Pind. P. 2, 98; ἀδ. δάκρυα, *plentiful* tears, Soph. Fr. 848; and very freq. in Ap. Rh., as, ἀδ. ὕπνος, κῶμα, *abundant, refreshing* sleep, 3, 616; ἀδ. εὐνή, *frequent* wedded joys, 3, 1206. (Buttm. connects it with ἀδρός, and some old Gramm. wrote it with the aspirate, Spitzn. Il. 2, 87.) [ᾰ]

'Αδιόδευτος, ον, (α priv., διοδεύω) *not to be travelled through*, Chariton.

'Αδιοίκητος, ον, (α priv., διοικέω) *unarranged*, Dem. 709, 5.

'Αδίοπος, ον, (α priv., δίοπος) *without overseer* or *ruler*, Aesch. Fr. 245.

'Αδιόρᾶτος, ον, (α priv., διοράω) *not to be seen through*.

'Αδιοργάνωτος, ον, (α priv., διοργανόω) *not organised: having bad organs*, Iambl. [ᾰ]

'Αδιόρθωτος, ον, (α priv., διορθόω) *not corrected, perverse*, Dem. 50, 18.—II. *incorrigible*, Dion. H. 6, 20. Adv. -τως, Diod. S.

'Αδιοριστία, ας, ἡ, *indefiniteness*: from

'Αδιόριστος, ον, (α priv., διορίζω) *undefined, indefinite*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 1, 2, †Eth. N. 10, 5, 6†, etc. Adv. -τως, Id. †Nat. Ausc. 1, 1, 3.

†'Αδίς, ή, acc. 'Αδίν, *Adis*, a city of Africa, Polyb. 1, 30, 5.

'Αδίστακτος, ον, (α priv., διστάζω) *undoubted*, Ptolem.—II. act., *undoubting*, Eccl. Adv. -τως, †Anth. P. 12, 151.

'Αδιύλιστος, ον, (α priv., διυλίζω) *not strained*, Galen.

'Αδίχαστος, ον, (α priv., δίχάζω) *not to be cut in two*, Math. Vett.

'Αδιψέω, ῶ, (ἀδίψος) *to be free from thirst*, Hipp. 218.

'Αδίψητος,=sq., of dead wood, Or. Sib.

'Αδίψος, ον, (α priv., δίψα) *not thirsty*, Eur. Cycl. 573.—II. act., *quenching thirst*, Hipp. ap. Plut. 2, 515 A. Adv. -ψως, Id. p. 1089.

'Αδμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἀδμητος.

†'Αδμήτη, ης, ἡ, *Admete*, an ocean nymph, H. Hom. Cer. 421.—2. daughter of Eurysthenes, Apollod. 2, 5, 2.

'Άδμητος, η, ον, also ἀδμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., δαμάω):—poet. for ἀδάμαστος, †*unsubdued*†, *untamed*:—Hom. has both adjs., but only in fem., of cattle *not yet broken to the yoke*, Od. 3, 383; 4, 637; and of maidens *yet unmarried*, Od. 6, 109 (so too in Trag.): c. gen., νούσων ἀδμῆτες, *unsubdued by* disease, Bacchyl. 33: a fem. ἀδμῆτις, ῆ, v. l. Il. 22, 655. [ᾰ, yet v. Elmsl. Bacch. 72.]

†'Αδμητος, ου, ὁ, (from foreg.) *Admetus*, king of Pherae in Thessaly, one of the Argonauts, Il. 5, 713, Pind., etc.—2. king of the Molossians, friend of Themistocles, Thuc. 1, 136. —3. a poet who flourished about 100 A. D., Luc. Dem. 44.—4. title of a comedy of Aristomenes, and of Theopompus, Meineke Com. Fr. 1, pp. 211, 239. Hence

†'Αδμήτειος, α, ον, *of Admetus, Admetian, ὡ δώμαθ' 'Αδμήτεια*, Eur. Alc. 1.

'Αδμολίη, ης, ἡ, *uncertainty*, Call. Fr. 338: also ἀδμωλή in Hesych.

'Άδμωνες or ἄδμωες, οἱ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 3, 371.

†'Αδόας, α, ὁ,='Αδόυας.

'Αιδοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ᾅδης, βαίνω) *one who has gone to the nether world*: as Passow ingeniously reads in Aesch. Pers. 924, for ἀγδαβάται. [ᾰ]

†'Αδοβογίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Adobogion*, masc. pr. n., Strab. 625.

'Αιδόθεν, adv., *from the nether world*, Hermesian. 5, 3.

'Αδοιάστως, (α priv., δοιάζω) *without doubt*, Anacr. 68 [where the 2d syll. is short].

'Αδόκητος, ον, (α priv., δοκέω) *unexpected*, Hes. Fr. 31, and freq. in Att.—II. in Pind. N. 7, 45, ἀδόκητον καὶ δοκέοντα, may be either *the inglorious and glorious*, or *the unexpecting and the expectant*.—III. adv. -τως, Thuc. 4, 17; also ἀδόκητα, as adv., Eur. Phoen. 318; and ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκήτου, Thuc. 6, 47.

'Αδοκίμαστος, ον, (α priv., δοκιμάζω) *untried, unproved*, esp. in regard to civic rights, Lys. 140, 14; 175, 45; cf. Harpocr. Adv. -τως. [ῐ]

'Αδόκῐμος, ον, (α priv., δόκιμος) *unproved, spurious*, of coin, *base*, Plat. Legg. 742 A; *disreputable*, Eur. Tro. 497: of persons, *ignoble, mean*, Plat. Rep. 618 B.—II. *rejected as spurious, reprobate*, N. T. †1 Cor. 9, 27; Rom. 1, 28.—2. *useless, unprofitable*, Id. Hebr. 6, 8.

'Αδολεσχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to talk idly, to prate*, Plat. Phaed. 70 C, Xen. †Oec. 11, 3, Dem. 73, 21, Luc. V. H. 2, 17†. [ᾰ]: from

'Αδολέσχης, ου, ὁ, *a prating fellow*, Ar. Nub. 1482, etc.—II. in good sense, *a keen, subtle reasoner*, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 B. (Prob. from ἀδος, λέσχη, *talking to satiety*: Ar. l. c. has ᾰ, but perhaps this is no objection, cf. sub ἄδην, ἄδος.) Hence

'Αδολεσχία, ας, ἡ, *prating, frivolity*, Isocr. 292 D.—II. *keenness, subtlety*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A. [ᾰ]

'Αδολεσχικός, ή, όν, (ἀδολέσχης) *prating, frivolous*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 E. Adv. -κῶς. [ᾰ]

'Αδόλεσχος, ον,=ἀδολέσχης, from Arist. downwds, †Eth. N. 3, 10, 2†, Plut. 2, 509 B, etc.—Adv. -ως, *loquaciously*, Philodem.

'Άδολος, ον, (α priv., δόλος) *guileless, without trick*, σοφία, Pind. O. 7, 98: in Att. esp. of treaties, ἀδ. εἰρήνη, Ar. Lys. 168; σπονδαὶ ἄδ. καὶ ἄβλαβεῖς, Thuc. 5, 18; so esp. in ἀδόλως καὶ δικαίως, *without fraud* or covin, Lat. *sine dolo malo*, Thuc. †5, 23†; cf. Polyb. 22, 15, 2, with Liv. 38, 11, and v. sub δόλος.—II. of liquids, *unmixed, pure*, Aesch. Ag. 95, Eur. Supp. 1029.

'Άδον, Ep. for ἔαδαν, aor. 2 of ἀνδάνω.

†'Αδοναῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to the lower world*, Or. Sib. 2, 204. [ᾰδ-]

'Αδόνητος, ον, (α priv., δονέω) or ἀδόνητος, ον, (α priv., δονέω) *unshaken*, Anth. P. 5, 268.

'Αδονίς, ίδος, ἡ, poet. for ἀηδονίς, Mosch. 3, 47: †and by Meineke in Theocr. Ep. 4, 11.† [ᾰ]

'Αδόξαστος, ον, (α priv., δοξάζω) *unexpected*, Soph. Fr. 790.—2. *not matter of opinion*, i. e. *certain*, Plat. Phaed. 84 A.—II. act., *not supposing*, i. e. *knowing with certainty*, Diog. L. 7, 162:—*forming no rash opinion*, Plut. 2, 1058 B; cf. δόξα.—†Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp.

'Αδοξέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἄδοξος, in no esteem, to stand in ill repute*, Eur. Hec. 294.—II. trans., *to hold in no esteem, in contempt*, τινά, Plut. Lucull. 4: whence the pass. in signf. I, Xen. Oec. 4, 2. Hence

'Αδόξημα, ατος, τό, *disgrace*, Plut 2, 977 E.

'Αδοξία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἄδοξος ill-repute*, Thuc. 1, 76, Plat. Phaed 82 C: *obscurity*, Plut. Agis 2.—II. *contempt*, App. Syr. 41.

'Αδοξοποίητος, ον, (α priv., δοξαποιέω) *not led by opinion: unreasoning*, of animals, Polyb. 6, 5, 8.

'Άδοξος, ον, (α priv., δόξα) *without δόξα, †unrenowned, obscure*, ἀνώνυμοι καὶ ἄδοξοι, Dem. 106, 7†, Isocr. 286 A; †*held in no esteem, despised*, εὐνοῦχοι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 61†; *disgraceful, disreputable*, Id. Symp. 4, 56:—Adv. -ξως, Plut. Thes. 35.—II.=παράδοξος, Soph. Fr. 71.

'Αδόρητος, ον,=sq., Nonn. †D. 14, 380.

'Άδορος, ον, (α priv., δέρω) *not skinned*: as subst., ὁ ἄδ., *a leathern sack*, Antimach., cf. Schellenb. ad Fr. 56.

'Άδορπος, ον, (α priv., δόρπον) *without food, fasting*, Lyc. 638.

'Αδορύλητος, ον, (α priv., δορύ, λαμβάνω) *not taken by spear*, i. e. *in war, not to be taken*, dub. l. ap. Philostr. [ῠ]

'Αδορυφόρητος, ον, (α priv., δορυφορέω) *without body-guard*, Arist. Pol. 5, 12, 4; †Plut. Aristid. 7.

'ΑΔΟΣ, εος, τό, *satiety, loathing*, only in Il. 11, 88, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν. (Usu. deriv. from ἄδην: acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι Il, from ἀδέω, ἀηδέω, in which case it should be written ἄδος, and Heyne writes the line τάμνων δένδρεα μάκρ', ἀδός τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν: if so, we may safely derive ἀσολέσχης (q. v.) from it: however, cf. Spitzn. ad l., and ἀδέω.)

'Άδος, εος, τό, Dor. for ἦδος, *joy*.

'Άδοτος, ον, (α priv., δίδωμι) *without gifts*, H. Hom. Merc. 673.

†'Αδούας, α, ὁ,='Αδόυας.

†'Αδούλας, α, ὁ, *Adulas*, the highest ridge of the Alps, now *Mt. St. Gothard*, Strab. p. 192.

'Αδούλευτος οἰκέτης, ὁ, (α priv., δουλεύω) *a slave who has never changed his master*, Arrian.

'Αδουλία, ας, ἡ, *a being without slaves, want of slaves*, in genl. *poverty*, Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 13: from

'Άδουλος, ον, *without slaves*, †i. e.

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having none, Plut. 2, 831 B, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 47†: in genl. *poor*, because in Greece few were so poor as not to have a slave, Ruhnk. Vell. P. 2, 19, 4.—†2. *unguarded by slaves, without attendants*†, Eur. Andr. 594.

'Αδούλωτος, ον, (α priv., δουλόω) *unenslaved, unsubdued*, †(τὸ γένος τῶν βαρβάρων), Diod. S. 1, 53, of a husband, Plut. 2, 754 Bt, ἀδ. ἡδονῇ, Crates Theb. ap. Clem. Al. Strom. p. 413.

'Αδούπητος, ον, (α priv., δουπέω) *noiseless*, Anth. P. 5, 294.

'Αδουπος, ον,=foreg.

†'Αδούσιος, ου, ὁ, *Adusius*, a Persian, made by Cyrus satrap of Caria, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 1.

'Αιδοφοίτης, ου, ὁ, ('Αιδης, φοιτάω) ='Αιδοβάτης, Ar. Fr. 198, 4.

†'Αδραῖσαί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Adraïstae*, a people of India, Arr. An. 5, 22, 3: —in Diod. S. 17, 91 'Αδρησταί.

'Αδρᾰκής, ές, (α priv., δέρκομαι)= ἀδερκής.

'Αδράλεστος, ον, (ἀδρός, ἀλέω) *coarsely ground*.

†'Αδραμύττειον, etc., v. 'Ατραμ-.

'Αδράνεια, ας, ἡ, *listlessness, weakness*, Hdn. †2, 10, 17†: Ep. ἀδρανίη, Ap. Rh. 2, 200, etc. [δρᾰ]

'Αδράνεος, έη, εον,=ἀδρανής, q. v., Anth. †P. 9, 135. [ᾰν]

'Αδρᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀδρανής, Opp. H. 1, 296, etc.

'Αδρᾰνής, ές, also ἀδράνεος, α, ον, (α priv., δραίνω) *inactive, listless, feeble*, †ἀδρανέστατοι ζῴων, of hares, Babrius 25, 3†, Anth. †P. 9, 359, also in prose, Plut. 2, 373 D, etc.—2. *not to be wrought, brittle, σίδηρος*, Id. Lyc. 9†.—II. act., *enervating*, Plut. †2, 987 E.

'Αδρᾰνίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἀδράνεια, q. v.

†'Αδρᾰνον, ου, 'Αδρᾰνόν, οῦ, τό, and 'Αδρᾰνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Adranum*, or *Adranus*, a town of Sicily near Mt. Aetna, on a river of same name, Diod. S. 14, 37.—II. ὁ, name of a Sicilian god, Plut. Timol. 12.

'Αδράστεια, Ion. 'Αδρήστεια, ας, ἡ, *Adrastea*, a name of Nemesis, from an altar erected to her by Adrastus, first in Aesch. Pr. 936, ubi v. Blomf.; cf. προσκνυνέω :—later as adj. joined to Νέμεσις, *not to be escaped*, as if from διδράσκω, Valck. Hdt. 3, 40.—†2. a daughter of Melisseus, to whom Jupiter was given to rear, Call. Jov. 47, Apollod. 1, 1.—II. a city of Asia Minor, on the Propontis, Il. 2, 828.

†'Αδράστειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Adrastus*, Pind. N. 10, 51; and

'Αδραστίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Adrastus*, Pind. O. 2, 80; and

'Αδραστίνη, ης, ἡ, *daughter of Adrastus*, in Ion. form 'Αδρηστίνη, Il. 5, 412: from

'Αδραστος, ου, Ion. 'Αδρηστος, ου, ὁ, *Adrastus*, a king of Argos and of Sicyon, Il. 2, 572.—2. son of the seer Merope, slain by Agamemnon, Il. 2, 830; 6, 51.—3. a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 694.—4. father of Eurydice and founder of Adrastea, Apollod.—5. son of Gordius, Hdt. 1, 35, etc.—6. a peripatetic philosopher of Aphrodisias.—7. in Plat. Phaedr. 269 A Antipho is styled μελίγηρυς 'Αδραστος, v. Stallb. ad loc.

'Αδραστος, ον, Ion. ἀδρηστος, (α priv., διδράσκω) *not running away, not inclined to do so*, Hdt. 4, 142 :—in Il. only as prop. n. †v. foreg.†—II. pass., *not to be escaped*.

'Αδραστος, ον, (α priv., δράω) as ἀδρᾶτος, *not done*.

'Αδράφαξυς, ή, v. ἀτράφαξυς.

'Αδράχνη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *tree*, oft. confounded with ἀνδράχνη, Plin. 13, 22.

'Αδρεπάνος, ον, (α priv., δρέπανον) *without sickle: unreaped*, Soph. Fr. 808.

'Αδρεπήβολος, ον, (ἀδρός, ἐπήβολος) *attaining great things*, Longin. 8, 1.

'Αδρεπτος, ον, (α priv., δρέπω) *unplucked*, Aesch. Supp. 660.

'Αδρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, †pf. ἠδρηκα, Diosc.†, *to be* ἀδρός, *ripen*, †trans. and neut.†, Diosc.

†'Αδρήνη, ης, ἡ, *Adrene*, a town of Thrace, Polyb. 13, 10, 6.

'Αδρηστος, ον, Ion. for ἀδραστος, Hdt.; so too pr. n. 'Αδρηστος, etc., †'Αδρήστη, Od. 4, 123; 'Αδρηστίνη, Il. 5, 412.

†'Αδρία, ας, ἡ, *Adria*, a city of Picenum, Strab. p. 241. Hence adj. 'Αδριᾶνός, ή, όν, and 'Αδριάτης, ου, Strab. l. c.

†'Αδριᾶκός, ή, όν, Anth. P. 6, 257; and

†'Αδριᾶτῐκός, ή, όν, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 3, v. l. for sq.; and

'Αδριανός, ή, όν, Ion. 'Αδριηνός, *Adriatic*, Eur. Hipp. 736: from

†'Αδρίας, Ion. 'Αδρίης, ου, ὁ, *the Adriatic sea*, Hdt. 4, 33; as fem. adj. 'Αδριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Adriatic*, Dion. P. 92.

†'Αδριᾰτῐκός, ή, όν, *Adriatic*, Diod. Sic. 4, 56.

'Αδριμυς, υ, (α priv., δριμύς) *not tart* or *pungent*, Luc. Tragop. 323.

'Αδροβᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἀδρός, βαίνω) *treading on solid ground*, opp. to ὑγροβατικός, v. l. for ξηροβατικός in Plat. Polit. 264 D.

'Αδρόβωλος, ον, *of strong firm soil*, Diosc. 1, 80.

'Αδρομερής, ές, (ἀδρός, μέρος) *of strong, firm parts: strong, stout*, opp. to λεπτομερής, Diod. 5, 26.

'Αδρόμισθος, ον, (ἀδρός, μισθός) *getting* or *asking high pay*, Scymn. 352.

'Αδρός, ά, όν, (prob. akin to ἀδινός, as κνδρός to κνδινός: acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἀδινός 2, from ὐδέω):— strictly *thick*, χιών, Hdt. 4, 31:—but usu., *full-grown, ripe*, καρπός, Hdt. 1, 17: *well-grown*, παιδίον, Hdt. 4, 180: hence *stout, large, fat*, χοῖρος, Xen. Oec. 17, 10: in genl., *strong, great* in any way, ἀδρὸς πόλεμος, Ar. Ran. 1099; ἀδρ. πῦρ, Plut. Sol. 1; ἀδρ. ἦχος, φθέγμα, a *loud* voice, Ath., and so ἀδρὸν γελάσαι, to laugh *loud*, Antiph. Lemn. 2, 8:—*οἱ ἀδρότεροι, the stronger, abler sort*, Isocr. 255 C: —of style, τὸ ἀδ., Lat. *ubertas, grandiloquentia*, opp. to ἰσχνόν, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 63.—†Adv. -ῶς, in comp., Hipp.

'Αδροσία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., δρόσος) *want of dew*, Joseph. †Ant. Jud. 2, 5, 5.

'Αδροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀδρός)=ἀδροτής, of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 475.

†'Αδρόσφαιρος, ον, (ἀδρός, σφαῖρα) *of, forming large balls*, Arr. Peripl.

'Αδροτης, ῆτος, ἡ, (ἀδρός) *thickness: ripeness, fulness*, esp. of body, Il. 16, 857; 24, 6: of plants, Theophr. †H. P. 7, 4, 11; *loudness*, τοῦ ἤχου, Amarant. ap. Ath. 415 At.—II. *abundance*, N. T. †2 Cor. 8, 20.

'Αδρόομαι, as pass., (ἀδρός) *to grow ripe, come to one's strength*, Plat. Rep. 498 B: *to be stout*, Myron ap. Ath. 657 D.

'Αδρυα, τά, = ἀμρόδρυα, prob. l. Pind. Fr. 126; said to be Sicilian, cf. Hesych., et Ath. 83 A.

'Αδρυάς, άδος, ἡ, (α copul., δρῦς) ='Αμαδρυάς, Anth. †P. 9, 664, Nonn. Dion. 22, 14.

†'Αδρύμη, ης, ἡ, Strab., and 'Αδρύμης, ητος, ὁ, Polyb. 15, 5, 3, Diod. S. 20, 17, *Adrumetum*, a city in Africa Propria:—adj. 'Αδρυμητινός, ή, όν, *of Adrumetum*.

'Αδρυνσις, εως, ἡ, a *ripening, bringing to maturity*, Arist. Metaph. 11, 9: from

'Αδρύνω, f. -ὔνῶ, (ἀδρός) *to make ripe, ripen*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 10:—pass., *to grow ripe, ripen*, Hdt. 1, 193: v. ἀδρέω, ἀδρόω.

'Αδρυπτος, ον, (α priv., δρύπτω) *not scratching* or *tearing*, Nonn. †D. 11, 137.

'Αδύγλωσσος, -επής, -μελής, Dor. for ἡδύ-, Pind.

'Αδῦνᾰμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be unable*, c. inf., dub. l. Plat. Crit. 121 B, ubi Ast ἀδυνατέω: and

'Αδῦνᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *want of strength, power*, etc., *debility*, Hdt. 8, 111, Plat. Legg. 646 C, etc.; †ἡ τοῦ λέγειν ἀδ., *want of ability* in public speaking, Antiph. 129, 33†: *poverty*, Xen. Oec. 20, 22: from

'Αδύνᾰμος, ον, (α priv., δύναμαι) =ἀδύνατος, Diosc. 5, 13. [ῠ]

'Αδῦνᾰσία, ας, ἡ,=ἀδυναμία, ἀδυνατία, Hdt. 3, 79; 7, 172.

†'Αδυνάστευτος, ον, (α priv., δυναστεύω) *not ruled over*, Synes.

'Αδύναστί, adv., *impotently*.

'Αδῦνᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀδύνατος, *to want strength*, like ἀδυναμέω, Epich. p. 90, †Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 23†, Plat. Rep. 366 D, etc.: c. inf., *to be unable* to do, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 10, etc. Hence

'Αδυνατία, ας, ἡ,=ἀδυναμία, †only on auth. of Thom. M., cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 508.

'Αδύνᾰτος, ον, (α priv., δυνατός) *unable* to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 138, Epich. p. 105, etc.—2. absol., *without strength, powerless, weakly*, Hdt. 5, 9; οἱ ἀδύνατοι, men *disabled for service, invalids, paupers*, cf. Lys. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου, Böckh P. E. 1, 323, sqq.; ἀδ. τοῖς χρήμασι, poor, Thuc. 7, 28; εἴς τι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 366 B: —also of things, *disabled, νέες*, Hdt. 6, 16:—τὸ ἀδ., *want of strength*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 296 A.—II. pass., *unable to be done, impossible*, ἀδύνατον (ἐστί) c. inf., Hdt. 1, 32; or more freq. ἀδύνατα (ἐστί), Id. 1, 91, and Thuc.: fc. dat. et inf. c. ὥστε, Plat. Protag. 338 C†: τὸ ἀδ., *impossibility*, Hdt. 9, 60, cf. Valck. Hipp. 370. Adv. -τως, ἀδ. ἔχειν, to be *unwell*, Antipho 122, 42, and Plat. †Ax. 364 Bt.—Little used in Poets, and of the Trag. only by Eur. †Andr. 746, Or. 665, etc.†. [ῠ]

'Αδύπνοος, Dor. for ἡδ-, Pind.

†'Αδυρμαχίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Adyrmachidae*, an African people, Hdt. 4, 168.

†'Αδύρμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Adyrmachus*, a ruler of Machlyene, Luc. Tox. 44.

'Αδύς, έα, ύ, Dor. for ἡδύς, †fem. ἀδέα, Epicharm. ap. Ath. 221 D; acc. sing. ἀδέα for ἡδύν, Theocr. 20, 44; and for ἡδείαν, Id. 20, 8.

'Αδυσώπητος, ον, (α priv., δυσωπέω) *not to be put out of countenance, shameless, inexorable*, Plut. 2, 64 F, etc. Adv. -τως.

'Αδῦτος, ον, (α priv., δύω) *not to be entered*, Pind. P. 11, 7.—II. usu. as subst., ἄδυτον, τό, *the innermost sanctuary* or *shrine*, Lat. *adytum*, Il. 5, 448, 512; where however the gender is not determined; but it is τὸ ἄδυτον in Hdt. 5, 72, Eur., †Ion 938†, Plat.,

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etc.; ὁ ἄδυτος only in H. Hom. Merc. 247.

'Ἀεῖω, ᾄδω, Att. contr. for ἀείδω, q. v.

'Ἀδώμητος, ον, (α priv., δωμάω) *unbuilt*, Nonn. †D. 17, 40.

'Ἀδών, όνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀηδών, Moesch. 3, 9. [ᾰ]

'Ἄδωνι, ωνος, ὁ,='Ἀδωνις, Nossis; v. Burm. Prop. 2, 10, 53. [ᾰ]

'Ἀδωναία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Venus, Orph. †Arg. 30.

'Ἀδωναῖος, α, ον, and 'Ἀδώνειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Adonis*, τὸ 'Ἀδ. ='Ἄδωνις, Plut. 2, 756 C.

'Ἀδώνια, ων, τά, *the mourning for Adonis*, celebrated yearly by Greek matrons, Cratin. Buc. 2, cf. Theocr. 15.

'Ἀδωνιάζω, f. -άσω, *to keep the Adonia*, Argum. Theocr. 15.

'Ἀδωνιάς, άδος, ἡ, = 'Ἀδωναία, Nonn. †D. 33, 25.

'Ἀδωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, ('Ἀδωνιάζω) *the mourning for Adonis*, Ar. Lys. 390.

'Ἀδώνιον, ον, τό, *a statue of Adonis* borne in the Adonia.

†'Ἀδώνιος, ον, ὁ, an unus. collat. form of 'Ἀδωνις, Cratin. and Ar. in B. A. 1, p. 346: cf. Plaut. Menaech. 1, 2, 35.—II. a species of verse composed of a dactyl and spondee.

'Ἄδωνις, ιδος, ὁ, *Adonis*, son of Cinyras and Myrrha, favorite of Venus. †Hence applied genl. to *a favorite, a beloved object*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35, Alciphr. 1, 39.—2. the title of a comedy of Plato, etc., Meineke, 1, 167†.—II. 'Ἀδώνιδος κῆποι, *pots for sowing cress and such like quick-growing herbs in*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; hence proverbially of any short-lived pleasure, Heindorf and Stallbaum ad l.—III. *a sea-fish*, elsewh. ἐξώκοιτος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C. [ᾰ]

'Ἀδώρητος, ον, (α priv., δωρέομαι) =ἄδωρος, H. Hom. Merc. 168.

'Ἀδωρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄδωρος) *a being incorruptible*.

'Ἀδωροδόκητος, ον, (α priv., δωροδοκέω)=ἀδωροδόκος, Aeschin. 65, 21, etc. Adv. -τως, Dem. 310, 22.

'Ἀδωροδοκία, ας, ἡ,=ἀδωρία, Dio C. Fr. 37: from

'Ἀδωροδόκος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον, δέχομαι) *incorruptible*, Anth. P. 9, 779; †Nonn. D. 4, 33.

'Ἀδωρόληπτος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον, λαμβάνω) = foreg.

'Ἄδωρος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον) *without gifts, taking none, incorruptible*, c. gen., χρημάτων, Thuc. 2, 65.—2. *without pay*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 790.—II. *giving no gifts*, c. gen., ἀδ. τινος, *not giving* it, Plat. Symp. 197 D.—III. in Soph. Aj. 674, ἄδωρα δῶρα, gifts *that are no gifts*, like βίος ἄβιωτος: cf. δύςδωρος.

'Ἀδώτης, ου, ὁ, *one who gives nothing*, Hes. Op. 353.

'Ἀέ, Dor. for ἀεί, Pind. P. 9, 154. [ᾰ]

'Ἄεδνος, ον, *without ἕδνα, undowered*.

'Ἀέδνωτος, ον, (α priv., ἐδνόω)= foreg.: hence *unaffianced*, Lyc. 549.

'Ἀεθλεύω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλεύω, Il. †4, 389†, and Hdt. †5, 22.

'Ἀεθλέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλέω, Hdt. †1, 67.

'Ἀεθλητήρ, ἀεθλήτης, poet. for ἀθλ-, Pind., Theocr.

'Ἀέθλιον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἆθλον, Hom.: strictly neut. from

'Ἀέθλιος, ον, also α, ον, (ἀεθλον) *gaining the prize*, or *running for it*, ἀ. ἵππος, a *race*-horse, Theogn. 257; ἀέθλ. μῆλον, the apple *of discord*, Anth. P. 9, 637.

†'Ἀέθλιος, ου, ὁ, *Aëthlius*, son of Jupiter or Aeolus, king of Elis, Paus. 5, 1, 3.—Others in Ath.; etc.

'Ἄεθλον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἆθλον, Hom., and Hdt.; sometimes also Att., at least Trag.

'Ἄεθλος, ου, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἆθλος, q. v., freq. in Hom. (who has the common form only in Od. 8, 160), and Hdt. Hence

'Ἀεθλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a contest, a struggle*, Anth. P. 5, 294.

'Ἀεθλοφόρος, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ἆθλοφόρος, Il., and Hdt.

'Ἀεί', adv., *ever, always, for ever*, Hom., etc.: often with other specifications of time, as διαμπερές, συνεχές, ἐμμενὲς αἰεί, Hom.; ἀεὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἡμέραν ἀεί, ἀεὶ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, διὰ βίου, ἑκάστοτε, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 75 D, Schäf. Greg. 169, Appar. ad Dem. 3, 265, Pors. Phoen. 1422; δεῦρ' ἀεί, until now, Pors. Orest. 1679; also εἰς ἀεί or εἰςαεί.—With the Artic., ὁ ἀεὶ χρόνος, eternity; οἱ ἀεὶ ὄντες, the immortals:—but, ὁ ἀεὶ κρατῶν, whoever is ruler, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937, v. Herm. Eur. Supp. p. ix., etc.—This word had twelve forms, Schäf. Greg. 348;—of which we may here notice, —1. ἀεί, strictly Att., but thrice in Hom.—2. *aiei*, Ion. and poet., and—3. to shorten the ult., *aiév*, very freq. in Hom.—4. *aiés* and ἀές, Dor.—5. ἀέ, Pind. P. 9, 154.—6. ἀί, Aeol.—(Kühner, Ausf. Gramm. § 363, forms *aiei* from a subst. *aiov*, *aiFov*, *aevum*: cf. ἀθεεί, and the Dor. οἰκεί for οἴκω.) [Pors., Praef. Hec. p. iv., with most English scholars, hold the first syll. to be *common*; Herm. Soph. Aj. p. xix, and most Germans read *aiei* wherever the first must be long, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

N. B. Some compds. of ἀεί, which are in no way altered by compos., are left out: for prob. they ought to be written divisim, and they can always be found under the simple form.

'Ἀειβλαστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ever budding*: from

'Ἀειβλαστής, ές, (ἀεί, βλαστάνω, βλαστεῖν) *ever-budding*, Theophr. Hence

'Ἀειβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a perpetual budding*, Theophr.

'Ἀείβολος, ον, (ἀεί, βάλλω) *continually thrown*, Anth. P. 6, 282.

'Ἀειβρύής, ές, (ἀεί, βρύω) *ever sprouting*, Nic. Th. 846.

'Ἀειγενεσία, ας, ἡ, *perpetual generation*, Julian.

'Ἀειγενετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Orph. H. 7, 5.

'Ἀειγενέτης, poet. ἀειγενέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀεί, *γένω) epith. of the gods in Hom., like αἰέν ἐόντες, *everlasting, immortal*.

'Ἀειγενής, ές, Att. for ἀειγενέτης, Plat. Legg. 773 E, acc. to Bekk.; ubi olim ἀειγεννής.

'Ἀειγεννήτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀεί, γεννάω) *a perpetual begetter*.

'Ἀείγνητος, ον,=ἀειγενέτης, Orph. Arg. 15.

'Ἀειδέλιος, ον,=sq.

'Ἀείδελος, ον, (α priv., *εἰδω) *unseen, dark*, Hes. Fr. 61.—II. *not to be looked on, horrible*, Opp. H. 1, 86, etc.: *dazzling*, Nic. Th. 20. (For ἀϊδηλος, like ἀΐδιος for ἀείδιος, ἀπερείσιος for ἀπειρέσιος, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀϊδηλος 7.)

'Ἀειδής, ές, (α priv., *Feίδω, Lat. *video*) *unseen, without bodily form, immaterial*, opp. to σωματοειδής, oft. in Plat., as Phaed. 79 A.—II. (α priv., εἰδέναι) *unknown, obscure*, Plat. Ax. 365 C.—III. (εἶδος)=δυσειδής. *unsightly*, Philetaer. Cyn. 1.—Adv. -δῶς, Theophr. Hence

'Ἀειδία, ας, ἡ, *deformity*, Joseph †Bell. Jud. 7, 5, 5.

'Ἀειδίνητος, ον, (ἀεί, δινέω) *ever-revolving*, Leon. Tar. 9. [ῐ]

'Ἀείδιος, α, ον, †ος, ον, Orac. ap. Didym. Alex. quoted by Lob. Aglaoph. p. 959†, adj. from ἀεί, as *sempiternus* from *semper, everlasting*. Hence

'Ἀειδουλεία, ας, ἡ, and ἀειδουλία, ἡ, *perpetual slavery*: from

'Ἀείδουλος, ον, (ἀεί, δοῦλος) *a perpetual slave*, Plautus' (†Pers. 3, 3, 17†) *perennis servus*, dub. in Ael. †N. A. 6, 10.

'Ἀείδω, Att. contr. ᾄδω (also used by Alcae., Archil., and Theocr.): fut. ἀείσομαι, Att. ᾄσομαι (also in H. Hom. 5, 2), rarely in act. form ἀείσω (Epigr. Hom. 14, 1, Theogn. 4), Att. ᾄσω (Eur. H. F. 681), Dor. ᾀσῶ (Theocr. 1, 145).

To sing, †Il. 1, 604, etc.†: hence of all kinds of sounds of the voice, *to crow* as cocks, *twitter* as swallows, *hoot* as owls, *croak* as frogs, etc.:—also of other sounds, as the *twanging* of the bow-string, Od. 21, 411; the *whistling* of the wind through a tree, Moesch. 5, 8; the *ringing* of a stone when struck, Theocr. 7, 26. Construction:—ἀείδ. τινί, *to sing to* one, Od. 22, 346; but also *to vie with* one in singing, Theocr. 8, 6: ᾄδ. πρὸς αὐλόν or ὑπ' αὐλόν, *to sing* to the flute, Plut.—II. trans.:—1. c. acc. rei, *to sing, chant*, ἀείδ. μῆνιν Ἀχ., Il. 1, 1, παιήονα, 1, 473†, κλέα ἀνδρῶν, νόστον, etc., †Il. 9, 189, Od. 8, 73; 1, 326†, etc.: but also absol., ἀ. ἀμφί τινος, *to sing* in one's praise, Od. 8, 267; εἰς τινα, Ar. Lys. 1243:—later simply=καλεῖν, Ael. H. A. 2, 28.—2. c. acc. pers., *to sing, praise*, like Lat. *canere*, Pind. P. 5, 32, and Att.: hence in Pass., ἀείδεται θρέψαις' ἥρωας *is celebrated* as the nurse of heroes, Pind. P. 8, 35.—3. in pass. also, *to resound with song*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 92. [ᾰ, but ᾱ in arsis, Od. 17, 519, Theocr. 7, 41, etc.]

'Ἀειεστώ, όος, ἡ, (ἀεί, ἐστώ) *eternal being*, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. εὐεστώ, ἀπεστώ.

'Ἀειζωία, ας, ἡ, (ἀεί, ζωή) *eternal life*, Eccl.

'Ἀείζωος, ον, Att. contr. ἀείζως, ων, *ever-living, everlasting*, πόα, both in Aesch. Fr. 28; πένθος, Soph Fr. 807.—II. τὸ ἀείζωον, an *evergreen* plant, *houseleek*, Lat. *sempervivum*, Theophr.

'Ἀείζωστος, ον, (ἀεί, ζώννυμι) *ever-girded, aye-ready*.

'Ἀείζωτος, ον,=foreg.

'Ἀειζώων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, *ever-living*, Call. Del. 314.

'Ἀειθάλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be evergreen*, Nonn.: from

'Ἀειθαλής, ές, (ἀεί, θάλλω, θαλεῖν) *ever-green*, Mel. 2, †metaph., *ever-blooming, ever-fair*, Ὧραι, Orph. H. 43, 5, Χάριτες, Id. 60, 5†: ἀειθαλλής, ές, and ἀειθηλής, ές, Jac. A. P. 545 sq.

†'Ἀειθάνής, ές, (ἀεί, θνήσκω) *ever-dying, in constant fear of death*, Maneth. 1, 166.

†'Ἀειθερ, ὁ, *ever running through air*, fanciful deriv. in Plat. Crat. 410 B, for αἰθήρ, ὅτι ἀεὶ θεῖ περὶ τὸν ἀέρα ῥέων.

'Ἀειθερής, ές, (ἀεί, θέρω) *always warming*, Eratosth.

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'Αείθουρος, ον, (ἀεί, θοῦρος) *ever-warlike*, Opp. C. 2, 189.

'Αείκαρπος, ον, *ever-fruitful*.

'Αεικεῖη, Att. contr. *αἰκία* (q. v), *outrage, insult*, Il. 24, 19, Od. 20, 308: the MSS. of Hdt. also give *ἀεικίη*, Gaisf. ad l, 115.

'Αεικέλιος, ία, ιον, but also ος, ον, Od. 19, 341; collat. poet. form for *ἀεικής*, Hom.; contr. *αἰκέλιος*, Od. 13, 402, Il. 14, 84, Theogn. 1344: of persons, things, words, and actions: also in Hdt., and Att. (in contr. form).

'Αεικής, ές, Att. contr. *αἰκής*, ές, (*a* priv., *εἰκός*) *unseemly, shabby, pitiful, mean, insulting, shameful*, Il. 1, 456, etc. Adv. *-κῶς*, Soph. †El. 1021†, etc.; Ion. *-κέως*, Simon. 19 Schneidew.; Att. *αἰκῶς*: *ἀεικές* as adv., Od. 17, 216.

'Αεικία, ας, ἡ, v. sub *ἀεικείη*.

'Αεικίζω, f. *-ίσω*, Att. contr. *αἰκίζω*, (*ἀεικής*):—*to treat unseemly, insult, abuse*, Hom., who also has Ep. aor. mid. *ἀεικίσσασθαι*, Il. 16, 559, in act. signf.; but also Ep. inf. aor. pass. *ἀεικισθήμεναι*, Od. 18, 222.

'Αεικινησία, ας, ἡ, *perpetual motion*, Galen: from

'Αεικίνητος, ον, (ἀεί, κινέω) *ever-moving, in perpetual motion*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 C. Adv. *-τως*, Arist. Mund. 6, 37.

'Αείλαλος, ον, (ἀεί, λαλέω) *ever-babbling*, Mel. 95, 5.

'Αειλαμπής, ές, (ἀεί, λάμπω) *ever-shining*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 494.

'Αειλιβής, ές, (ἀεί, λείβω) *ever-flowing*, Nonn.

'Αείλιχνος, ον, *ever eager*, Philo.

'Αειλογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be always talking*: and

'Αειλογία, ας, ἡ, *a continual talking*. —II. as Att. law term, *τὴν ἀειλογίαν προτείνεσθαι, παρέχειν*, to court *continual inquiry* into one's conduct, Dem. 341, 16; 1306, 15. From

'Αειλόγος, ον, (ἀεί, λέγω) *always talking*.

'Αειλος, ον, (*a* priv., εἶλη) *unsunned*, Aesch. Fr. 411.

'Αείμαργος, ον, (ἀεί, μάργος) *ever greedy*, Opp. Hal. 2, 213.

'Αειμνημόνευτος, ον, (ἀεί, μνημονεύω) *ever-remembered*, Joseph.

'Αειμνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀεί, μνήμων) *ever-remembering, of good memory*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14.

'Αείμνηστος, ον, also η, ον, Theogn. 1202 Bekk., and Anth.: (*ἀεί, μιμνήσκομαι*):—*in everlasting remembrance*, Thuc. 1, 33: *ever-memorable, everlasting*, Soph. Aj. 1166, Eur., and freq. in Oratt. Adv. *-τως*, Aeschin. 52, 22.

†'Αείμνηστος, ου, ὁ, *Aïmnestus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 64; Thuc. 3, 52.

'Αεινᾶής, ές,=sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, in Ep. dat. pl. *ἀειναέεσσι*.

'Αείναος, ον,=*ἀέναος*, *ποταμός*, Hdt. 1, 93.

'Αειναῦται, ῶν, οἱ, (ἀεί, ναῦς) *a Milesian magistracy*, which held its sittings *on shipboard*, Plut. 2, 298 C.

'Αείνηστις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀεί, νῆστις) *ever-fasting*, Anth. P. 9, 409.

'Αείνως, ων, Att. contr. for *ἀείναος*, Ar. Ran. 146.

'Αειπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *continual suffering* or *passion*: [πᾰ] from

'Αειπαθής, ές, (ἀεί, *παθεῖν*) *ever-suffering*, Crito ap. Stob. p. 43, 42.

'Αειπάλής, ές, (ἀεί, πάλλω) *in constant vibration*.

'Αειπλᾰνής, ές,=sq.

'Αειπλάνος, ον, (ἀεί, πλανάομαι) *ever-wandering*, Epigr.

†'Αειρείτη, ης, ἡ, (ἀεί, ῥέω) *the ever-flowing*, a fanciful deriv. for *ἀρετή* in Plat. Crat. 415 D.

'Αείροος, ον, contr. *-ρους*, ουν,=sq.

'Αειρῦτος, ον, (ἀεί, ῥέω) *ever-flowing*, Soph. O. C. 469.

'ΑΕΙ'ΡΩ, Ion. and poet. for Att. *αἴρω*, fut. *ἀερῶ* [ᾰ], contr. *ἀρῶ* [ᾱ]: aor. act. *ἦειρα* and *ἄειρα*, subj. *ἀέρσω*: aor. mid. *ἠειράμην, ἠράμην, ἀράμην*, the other moods usu. from aor. 2 *ἀρέσθαι*: aor. pass. *ἠέρθην*, poet. *ἀέρθην*: pf. pass. part. *ἠερμένος*, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. *ἄωρτο*.

To lift, heave, raise up, †ὕψοσ' *ἀείρειν*, Il. 10, 465, and in pass., *ὑψοῦ ἀερθείς*, Od. 12, 432†, hence *to bear, carry, νόσφιν, ἐκ βελέων ἀείρειν*, Il. 16, 678; 24, 583; *ἀχθος ἀείρειν*, of ships of burden, Od. 3, 312; *to carry off* as plunder, Od. 21, 18: but, *οἶνον ἀείρειν τινί*, *to hand* or *offer* one wine, Il. 6, 264: oft. in participle with verbs of motion, *ἀείρας ἐπεύθκατο*, Il. 10, 30, cf. Od. 1, 141, Il. 6, 293, etc.—II. mid., *to lift up for one's self*, i. e. *bear off, win, take*, freq. c. acc. rei, esp. in Hom., e. g. Il. 23, 856: *ἕλκος ἀρέσθαι*, Il. 14, 130. Cf. *αἴρω*.—2. *to raise* or *stir up, νεῖκος*, Theogn. 90; *ἀείρ. πόλεμον*, *to undertake* a long war, Hdt. 7, 132, 156;—*ἀείρασθαι τὰ ἱστία*, *to hoist* sail, Hdt. 8, 56, 94; also without *ἱστία*, Hdt. 1, 27: so Ap. Rh. has *ἀείρειν ἱστία* in act., 2, 1229.—III. pass. (†usu. aor. *ἀέρθην* in mid. signf.) *to raise one's self*, *to rise up, arise*, †*ἀερθέντες ἐκ τῶν Οἰνουσσέων ἔπλεον*, they *rose up* and sailed away from the Oenussae, Hdt. 1, 165;† *ἀερθέντες πλέειν ἐς Σαρδώ*, to *rise up* and sail to Sardinia, Id. 1, 170, †of sea voyages, whence some explain *ἀερθέντες having raised anchor*†; but also of land-journeys, as †*ἀερθέντες ἀπαλλάσσοντο*, they *rose up* and departed, Id. 9, 52†: *ἀερθείς*, like Lat. *elatus, rising above* or *exceeding due limits*, Pind. N. 7, 111. The form *ἀείρω*, being Ion., is always used by Hdt., as also by Hom., except Il. 17, 724: sometimes also in Pind. and Lyric places of Trag., never in Att. prose. [ᾰ when not augmented, yet ᾱ in arsis in later writers.]

†'Αείς, part. pres. from *ἄημι*.

†'Αεισάμην, Ion. 1 aor. mid. from *ἀείδω*.

†'Αεισέβαστος, ον, (ἀεί, σεβαστός) =Lat. *semper-augustus*, Hdn.

'Αείσεο, an irreg. imper. aor. 1 mid. from *ἀείδω*, H. Hom. 17, 1.

'Αεισθενής, ές, (ἀεί, σθένος) *ever-strong*.

'Αείσιτος, ον, (ἀεί, σῖτέω) *always fed*: esp. of those who lived at the public expense in the Prytaneum, v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 322: said of a parasite, Epich. p. 14. [ᾰ–, in Epich. l. c.]

'Αεισκώψ, a kind of *σκώψ*, Arist. H. A. 9, 28, 1.

'Αεισμα, ατος, τό, poet. and Ion. for *ᾆσμα*, as *ἀείδω* for *ᾄδω*, Hdt. 2, 79, but also in Eupol. Helot. 3.

'Αεισόος, ον, (ἀεί, σώζω) *ever-safe*, Nonn.

'Αειστρεφής, ές, (ἀεί, στρέφω) *ever-turning*, Greg. Naz.

'Αείσυρος, ον, (ἀεί, σύρω) *ever-dragging*, of ants (*ore trahit quodcunque potest*, Hor.), v. l. for *ἀήσυρος* in Aesch. Pr. 450.

'Αείτας, α, ὁ, Boeot. for *ἀετός*, Lyc. 461.

'Αεῴνῦτος, ές, (ἀεί, *φαίνομαι*) *ever-shining*, of stars, Arr. Ind. 24, 6.—2. *always visible*, of the pole, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 900.

'Αείφᾰτος, ον, (ἀεί, φημί) *ever-famed*, Or. Sib.

'Αειφλεγής, ές, (ἀεί, φλέγω) *ever-burning*, Greg. Naz., †now read in Anth. P. 11, 409 for *ἀφειδές*.

'Αείφορος, ον, (ἀεί, φέρω) *ever-bearing*, esp. fruits, Soph. Fr. 509, ubi al. *ἀείφρουρος*, cf. Hesych. s. v., Meineke Cratin. Malth. 1, 7.

'Αείφρυρητος, ον, (ἀεί, φρουρέω) =sq., Nonn.

'Αείφρουρος, ον, (ἀεί, φρουρά)—*ever-watched*, or *ever-watching, ever-wakeful*, of the nether world, Soph. Ant. 891; †*πόνοι*, Opp. H. 4, 189: and so *ever-verdant, perennial*, of the *μηλίλωτον*, Cratin. Malth 1, 7†: cf. *ἀείφορος*.

'Αειφῠγία, ας, ἡ, (ἀεί, φυγή) *exile for life*, *φευγέτω ἀειφυγίαν*, Plat. Legg. 877 C; *ἀειφυγίᾳ ζημιοῦν τινα*, Dem. 528, 7.

'Αείφυλλία, ας, ἡ, *a being ἀείφυλλος*, Theophr.

'Αείφυλλος, ον, (ἀεί, φύλλον) *ever-green*, Theophr.

'Αείχλωρος, ον, (ἀεί, χλωρός) *ever-green*, Euphor. Fr. 64.

'Αειχρόνιος, ον, (ἀεί, χρόνος) *everlasting*, Anth. P. 12, 229.

'Ακαζόμενος, η, ον, (ἄκων) *unwilling, resisting*, Od. 18, 135; *πόλλ' ἀκαζόμενος*, Virgil's *multa reluctans*, Od. 13, 277.

'Ακηλίης, ου, for *ἀεικέλιος*, Il. 18, 77; cf. *ἀείδελος*.

'Ακητι, or *ἀεκητί*, Epic adv., *against the will*, oft. in Hom., †Od. 4, 665, etc.†, c. gen., †*ἀέκητι σέθεν*, Od. 3, 213†, *σεῦ ἀέκητι*, Lat. *invito te*, Od. 4, 504; *θεῶν ἀέκητι*, Lat. *non propitiis Diis*, Il. 12, 8. [ᾰ, ῐ].

'Ακούσιος, ον, also ία, ιον, Luc.; Att. contr. *ἀκούσιος*, (*a* priv., *ἑκούσιος*):—*against the will, forced*, Hdt. 2, 162, also in Soph. Tr. 1263.

'Άκων, ουσα, ον, Att. contr. *ἄκων* [ᾱ]: (*a* priv., *ἑκών*):—*against the will, unwilling*, †*ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο*, Il. 1, 310†: *without design* or *purpose*, Hom.: strengthd., *πόλλ' ἄκων*, Il. 11, 557: —Hom. uses the contr. form only in phrase *τὼ δ' οὐκ ἄκοντε πετέσθην*, Il. 5, 366, Od. 3, 484; otherwise it first occurs in H. Hom. Cer. 413: Hdt. also prefers the longer form.

'Αέλικτος, ον, (*a* priv., *ἑλίσσω*) *with coils relaxed*, v. l. in Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77, for *τριέλικτος*.

'Αέλιοι, ων, οἱ, *brothers-in-law*, Hesych.: cf. *εἰνάτερες*. [ᾰ?]

'Αέλιος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for *ἠέλιος*, *ἥλιος*. [ᾰ seemingly in Pind., and here and there in Trag., Herm. Soph. Tr. 832, †but cf. Wunder Emend. in Soph. Tr. p. 70†: in these cases Böckh thinks that *ἀε-* forms one long syll.]

'Αελλα, ης, ἡ, *a stormy wind*, esp. when opposing winds meet, *a whirlwind*, oft. in Hom., not rare also in plur.; *ἀελλα ἀργαλέων ἀνέμων*, Il. 13, 795; *ἀελλαι παντοίων ἀνέμων*, Od. 5, 292, 304.—2. metaph. of any *whirling motion*, *ἀ. ἄστρων*, Eur. Hel. 1498: but the word is mostly Ep. (Prob. from *εἴλω, ἴλλω*, like *ἀολλής*, q. v.: acc. to others, akin to *Αἴολος*, *ἄω, ἄημι*. †this seems preferable, cf. *θύ-ελλα* from *θύ-ω*†: Gramm. quote also *ἀελλέω, ἀέλλομαι*.) [ᾰε] Hence

'Αελλαίος, α, ον, *storm-swift*, *πελειάς*, Soph. O. C. 1081.

'Αελλάς, άδος, ἡ,=foreg., *ἵππος*, Soph. O. T. 467; *ἀελλὰς φωνή*, Soph. Fr. 614.

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'Ελλήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀελλαῖος, Nonn. †D. 5, 322.

'Ελλὴς κονίσαλος, ὁ, in Il. 3, 13, *eddying* dust, i. e. an eddy of dust, not found elsewh.: Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 41 Anm. 15 n., would write ἀελλῆς, contr. from ἀελλήεις: cf. Spitzn. ad l.

†'Αελλόδρομος, ον, (ἄελλα, δραμεῖν) *running storm-swift, storm-swift*, 'Αχιλεύς, Tzetz. Antehom. 189.

'Αελλόθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄελλα, θρίξ) †*with hair floating in the wind*†, *with dishevelled hair*, Soph. Fr. 273.

'Αελλομάχος, ον, (ἄελλα, μάχομαι) *struggling with the storm*, Anth. P. 7, 586. [ᾰ]

'Αελλοπόδης, ου, ὁ, = ἀελλόπους, Opp. C. 1, 413.

'Αελλόπος, for ἀελλόπους, (like ἄρτιος, Οἰδιπος, πούλυπος, etc.) (ἄελλα, πούς): *storm-footed, storm-swift*, Il. 8, 409, etc., (never in Od.): dat. pl. ἀελλοπόδεσσιν, H. Hom. Ven. 218: pl. ἀελλόποδες, -πόδων, Simon., Pind., etc.:—very rare in Trag., though Eur. Hel. 1330 has it, cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 467.—Later ἀελλοπόδης.

†'Αελλόπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄελλα, πούς) *storm-footed*, only as pr. n., ἡ, = 'Αελλώ, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

'Αελλοπτέρυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄελλα, πτέρυξ) *with wings of the storm*, v. l., Ath. 617 A.

'Αελλός, ὁ, a bird, perh. the *stormy petrel*.

'Αελλώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, (ἄελλα) *Storm-swift*, name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; also of a hound, Ovid.

'Αελλώδης, ες, (ἄελλα, εἶδος) *storm-like, stormy*.

'Αελπτέω, ὠ, *to be* ἄελπτος, *have no hope, despair*, in part. ἀελπτέοντες, c. inf., Il. 7, 310, Hdt. 7, 168:—the form ἀελπέω, etc., is defended by Lob. Phryn. 569.

'Αελπτής, ές, (α priv., ἔλπομαι) *unhoped-for, unexpected*, αἶαν ἀελπτέα δῶκεν ἰδέσθαι, Od. 5, 408; ubi olim ἀελπέα, v. foreg. Hence

'Αελπτία, ας, ἡ, *an unlooked-for event*, ἐξ ἀελπτίης, Lat. *ex insperato*, *unexpectedly*, Archil. 13, 2: *despair*, Pind. P. 12, 55 [where ι prob.]. From

'Αελπτος, ον, (α priv., ἔλπομαι) = ἀελπτής, H. Hom. Cer. 219: ἐξ ἀέλπτου, Hdt. 1, 111; τὸν ἐξ ἀέλπτων in Soph., Aj. 716, v. Lobeck ad l. p. 230†.—2. *beyond hope, to be despaired of*, Soph. Aj. 648.—II. act. *hopeless, desperate*, H. Hom. Ap. 91.—III. adv. -τως, *beyond all hope*, Aesch. Pers. 261; and in bad sense, Id. Supp. 987: —also neut. pl. as adv., Ib. 900.

'Αεμμα, ατος, τό, for ἄμμα, *a bow-string*; in genl., *a bow*, Call. Dian. 10, †Apoll. 32.

'Αένᾶος, ον, (ἀεί, νάω) = ἀείναος, contr. ἀείνως (q. v.), *ever-flowing, κρήνη, ποταμός*, Hes. Op. 597, 739; πῦρ, Pind. P. 1, 9; νεφέλαι, Ar. Nub. 275: — generally, *everlasting, perpetual, never-fading*, κλέος, Simon. 16, 11; ἀέν. τράπεζαι, of the dinners in the Prytaneum, Pind. N. 11, 9: also in prose, ἀέν. ὄλβος, τροφή, πρόσοδος, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 44, etc.; ὑσία, Plat. Legg. 966 E. Often in adv. -ώως.—The form ἀένναος, which is a constant v. l., has been shown by Herm., Ion 117, to be against analogy, and it is now generally given up in prose, as by Bekk. in Hdt. 1, 145, etc. But it is still retained in some poetic passages, where the second syll. must be long, as Pind. P. 6, 4, Theocr. 22, 37. [ᾱᾱ]

'Αενάων, ουσα, ον, = foreg., Od. 13, 109, Hes. Op. 552. [ᾰ, ᾰ]

'Αένναος, v. sub ἀέναος, fin.

'Αεννόητος, ον, (α priv., ἐννοέω) *unthought-of*.

'Αεξίγυιος, ον, (ἀέξω, γυῖον) *strengthening the limbs*, ἄεθλα, Pind. N. 4, 120.

'Αεξίκακος, ον, (ἀέξω, κακός) *multiplying evil*, Nonn. †D. 20, 84.

'Αεξίκερως, ων, gen. ω, (ἀέξω, κέρας) *making horns grow*, Welck. Syll. Ep. 165.

'Αεξίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (ἀέξω, νοῦς) *strengthening the mind*, Procl. H. Mus. 16.

'Αεξίτοκος, ον, (ἀέξω, τόκος) *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, τκόλπος μητέρος†, Nonn.: †of Cyprus, Id. D. 5, 614.

'Αεξίτροφος, ον, (ἀέξω, τροφή) *fostering growth*, Orph. H. 51, 17.

'Αεξίφυλλος, ον, (ἀέξω, φύλλον) *nourishing leaves, leafy*, Aesch. Ag. 697.

'Αεξίφῠτος, ον, (ἀέξω, φυτόν) *nourishing plants*, Ἠώς, Mel. 110, 5: †ἕερσα, Nonn. D. 7, 146.

'ΑΕΞΩ, Ion. and poet. for αὔξω, αὐξάνω, Lat. *augeo*: used by the old poets only in pres. and impf., †act. and mid. but always without augm.† later poets (as those of Anth.) formed a fut. ἀεξήσω, aor. ἠέξησα. *To increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen*, θυμὸν ἀέξειν, Il. 17, 226; πένθος ἀ., *to cherish* woe, Od. 17, 489; υἱὸν ἀ., *to bring* him *to man's estate*, Od. 13, 360; ἔργον ἀέξουσι θεοί, they *bless* the work, Od. 14, 66: *to exalt, make happy* or *famous*, Pind. O. 8, fin., cf. Hdt. 3, 80: *to heighten, multiply*, Soph. Aj. 226; ἀέξειν βουτὰν φόνον (cf. αὐξάνω I. fin.), Eur. Hipp. 537.—†II. intrans., *to grow, spring up, increase*, in later poets†, as Qu. Sm. 1, 116, etc.—III. pass. and mid., *to increase, wax great, swell*, of a youth, Od. 22, 426; also, κῦμα, †Od. 10, 93†, θυμός, χόλος ἀέξεται, †Il. 18, 110, etc.†: ἔργον ἀ., it *prospers*, Od. 14, 66: ἦμαρ ἀ., the day *gets on to noon*, Il. 8, 66, etc.—Dind. Soph. Ant. 353, has received Döderlein's conj. ἀέξεται in act. signf., *exalts, adorns*.

'Αεπτος, ον, a very dub. epith. of young animals in Aesch. Ag. 145, meaning (if any thing) *too weak to follow*, from ἕπομαι: †Wellauer corrects λεπτοῖς and explains very satisfactorily the origin of the false reading, v. note Well. ad l.

†'Αερ-, words thus beginning and derived from ἀήρ, have, as in ᾱ́ήρ, the α long.

'Αεργείη, ης, ἡ, = ἀεργία, Bion 6, 6.

'Αεργηλός, ή, όν, Ap. Rh. 4, 1186, etc.; and ἀεργής, ές, Nic. Fr. 4, = ἀεργος.

'Αεργία, ας, ἡ, †Att. contr. ἀργία†, *a not-working, idleness*, Od. 24, 251, Hes. Op. 313 [ι].—2. of a field, *a lying fallow* or *waste*, Aeschin. 69, 1: from

'Αεργός, όν, post-Hom. contr. ἀργός: (α priv., *ἔργω): —like ἀεργής, ἀεργηλός, *not-working, idle*, Il. 9, 320, Od. 19, 27, and oft. in Hes., †Op. 301, etc.†—1. ἀ. δόμοι, *idle* houses, i. e. *where people are idle*, Theocr. 28, 25.——†2. *not cultivated, fallow*, of fields, Theophr.†—II. act. *making idle*, Nic. Th. 381.

'Αέρδην, contr. ἀρδην, adv., (ἀείρω) *lifting up*, Aesch. Ag. 240.

'Αερέθομαι, Ion. ἠερέθομαι, (q. v.), lengthd. form of ἀείρω, *to hang, be suspended, hover*, †found only in Gramm., v. ἠερέθομαι.

'Αερθείς, aor. 1 pass. part. from ἀείρω, Od. †12, 432.

'Αερθεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἠέρθησαν, 3 pl. indic. aor. 1 pass. from ἀείρω, Il. 8, 74: ἀέρθη 3 sing., Od. 19, 540.

'Αερία, ας, ἡ, Ion. 'Ηερίη, old name of Aegypt, †ἀερία γᾶ, Aesch. Supp. 75, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 267, 270†, prob. from ἀήρ, and so *the land of mist*, Gramm.: also of Crete, Plin.

'Αερίζω, f. -ίσω, (γήρ) *to be like air*; and so,—1. *to be thin as air*, Diosc. 1, 83.—2. *to be sky-blue*, Id. 5, 100. [ᾰ]

'Αέρῐνος, η, ον, (ἀήρ) *airy, like air*, Arist. Metaph. δ, 7, 5.—2. *sky-blue*.

'Αερίοικος, ον, (ἀήρ, οἰκέω) *dwelling in air*, Eubul. Incert. 16.

'Αέριος, ον, also α, ον: Ion. ἠέριος, η, ον: (ἀήρ, ἦρ, ἠρί): —*in the mist* or *thick air of morning*, Eur. Phoen. 1534; cf. ἠέριος.—II. *in the air, high in air*, Eur. Tro. 546: *of the air, airy*, opp. to χθόνιος, Id. Aeol. 25: †δαίμονας, ἀέριον γένος, Plat. Epin. 984 D; cf. Luc. Prom. 6, ἀέρια ζῶα, *living in air*†.—III. *wide as air, infinite*, Diod. 1, 33, etc.—†Adv. -ίως, Iambl.†. [ᾰ]

†'Αερῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of the colour of air, sky-coloured*, Diosc.

'Αερκής, ές, (α priv., ἕρκος) *irrepressible*, γόος, Q. Sm. 5, 607.

'Αερκτος, ον, (α priv., ἕργω, εἴργω) *unfenced, open*, Lys. 110, 40.

'Αεροβᾰτέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, *to walk the air*, of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 225: from

'Αεροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀήρ, βαίνω) *one who walks the air*, Plut. 2, 952 F.

'Αεροδινής, ές, (ἀήρ, δινέω) *wheeling in air, ἀετός*, Anth. †P. 9, 223 in Ion. form ἠερο-.

'Αεροδίνητος, ον, (ἀήρ, δτνέω) = foreg., dub. l. for sq.

'Αεροδόνητος, ον, (ἀήρ, δονέω) *air-tossed, soaring*, Ar. Av. 1385.

'Αεροδρομέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, *to traverse the air*, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 10: from

'Αεροδρόμος, ον, (ἀήρ, δρομεῖν) *traversing the air*.

'Αεροειδής, ές: Ep. and Ion. ἠεροειδής: (ἀήρ, εἶδος): —*like the sky* or *air*, Plat. Tim. 78 C: *sky-coloured*, Arist. Color. 3, 8.—For the Homeric usage of the word, v. ἠεροειδής. [ᾰ]

'Αερόεις, hardly to be found save in the Ion. form ἠερόεις, q. v.

'Αερόθεν, (ἀήρ) adv., *out of the air, from on high*. [ᾰ]

'Αεροκόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ἀήρ, κόραξ) *an air-raven*, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 16.

'Αεροκώνωψ, ωπος, (ἀήρ, κώνωψ) *an air-gnat*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 16.

'Αερολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀήρ, λέσχη) *a man of big empty words*.

'Αερομάχέω, ὠ, (ἀήρ, μάχομαι) *to fight in air*. Hence

'Αερομάχία, ας, ἡ, *an air-battle*, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 18.

'Αερόμελι, ιτος, τό, (ἀήρ, μέλι) *honey-dew*, cf. Virgil's *aërium mel*, (some say *manna*) Ath. 500 D; also ὂον μέλι.

'Αερομετρέω, ὠ, (ἀήρ, μετρέω) *to measure the air*; hence, *to lose one's self in vague speculation*, Xen. Oec. 11, 3; cf. ἀεροβατέω.

'Αερομήκης, ες, v. sub ἠερομήκης.

'Αερομίγνῡς, ές, (ἀήρ, μίγνυμι) *compounded of air*, †Diog. L. 7, 145.

'Αερόμορφος, ον, (ἀήρ, μορφή) *formed of air*, Orph. H. 14.

'Αερονηχής, ές, (ἀήρ, νήχομαι) *swimming, floating in air*, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 337.

'Αερονομέω, ὠ, (ἀήρ, νέμω) *to move in air*, Heliod. 10, 30; cf. χειρονομέω.

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'Αεροπετής, ές, (ἀήρ, πίπτω) *fallen from the sky.*

'Αεροπέτης, ες, (ἀήρ, πέτομαι) *flying in air.*

†'Αερόπη, ης, ἡ, *Aerope*, granddaughter of Minos, wife of Atreus, Eur. Or. 1009; acc. to Apollod. wife of Pisthenes, son of Atreus.—2. daughter of Cepheus, mother of Aeropus, Paus. 8, 44, 7.

'Αερόπλανος, ον, *wandering in air.*

'Αεροπορέω, ῶ, *to traverse the air*, Philo: from

'Αεροπόρος, ον, (ἀήρ, πορεύομαι, πείρω) *traversing the air*, Plat. Tim. 40 A.

†'Αέροπος, ου, Ion. 'Ηέροπος, ου, ὁ, *Aeropus*, son of Phegeus king of Tegea, Hdt. 9, 26.—2. son of Temenus, Hdt. 8, 137.—3. son of Philip, father of Alcetes, Hdt. 9, 139.—4 son of Mars and Aerope, Paus. 8, 44, 8.

'Αεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (σκοπέω) *divination by observing the heavens.*

'Αεροτόμος, ον, (ἀήρ, τέμνω) *cleaving the air*, seems to have been coined by way of a derivation for 'Αρτεμις, Clem. Al.

'Αερότονος, ον, (ἀήρ, τείνω) *stretched* or *driven by air*, Math. Vett.

'Αεροφεγγής, ές, (ἀήρ, φέγγος) *shining in air.*

'Αεροφοίτης, ου, ὁ, = sq.; Ion. fem. ἠεροφοῖτις, q. v.

'Αερόφοιτος, ον, (ἀήρ, φοιτάω) *roaming in air*, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1291.

'Αεροφόρητος, ον, (ἀήρ, φορέω) *upborne by air*, Eubul. Steph. 2, 2. [ᾰ]

'Αερόφωνος, ον, Ion. ἠερόφωνος, q. v.

'Αερόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ἀήρ, χρόα) *sky-blue*, dub. in Orph.

'Αέροψ, Ion ἠέροψ, οπος, ὁ, Boeot. name for the bird μέροψ.

'Αερόω, ῶ, *to make into air*: pass., *to become air.*

'Αέρρω, Aeol. for ἀείρω, Sapph. 73.

'Αερσικάρηνος, ον, (ἀείρω, κάρηνον) *carrying the head high*, Anth. †Paul. S. Ecphr. 397.

'Αερσίλοφος, ον, (ἀείρω, λόφος) *high-crested*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1061.

'Αερσίνοος, ον, contr. νους, ουν, (ἀείρω, νοῦς) *haughty*, Nonn.—II. act., *cheering*, Orph.: †οἶνος, Casaub. conj. in Ion. ap. Ath. 35 E for ἀερσίπνουν.

'Αερσιπέτης, ες, (πέτομαι) = ἀερσιπότης, Q. Sm. 3, 211.

'Αερσίποδης, ου, ὁ, = ἀερσίπους, Nonn. †D. 10, 401.

'Αερσιπόρος, ον, *going on high*, Nonn. †D. 1, 285.

'Αερσιπότης, ου, ὁ, (ἀείρω, ποτάομαι) *hovering on high*, Hes. Sc. 316.

'Αερσιπότητος, ον, (ἀείρω, ποτάομαι) = foreg., Hes Op. 775.

'Αερσίπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδν, τό, (ἀείρω, πούς) *lifting up the feet, brisk-trotting*, ἵπποι, Il. 18, 532: contr. ἀρσιπ., H. Hom. Ven. 212.

'Αερτάζω, f. -άσω, lengthd. poet. form of ἀείρω, *to lift up*, Ap. Rh. 1, 738, Leon. Al. 34: †c. acc. and dat. χείρας τινι, Anth. P. 9, 674.

'Αερτάω, ῶ, = foreg., from which we have aor. 1 ἠέρτησε, and pf. pass. ἠέρτημαι, Antip. Sid. 14, Opp. C. 2, 99.

'Αερώδης, ες, (ἀήρ, εἶδος) *airy, misty*, like ἀεροειδής, †Arist. Part. An. 2, 6, 8.

'Αές, Dor. for ἀεί. [ᾰ]

'Αεσα, ἀέσαμεν, ἄσαμεν, ἄεσαν, inf. ἀέσαι, aor. 1, prob. from the same root as εὕδω, *to sleep*, Hom. only in Od. †3, 151, 490, etc.†: no other tenses in use: akin to ἀημι. [ᾰ only by augment, ᾰ in inf.]

'Αεσιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *silliness, folly*, in plur. ἀεσιφροσυναι, Od. 15, 470, Hes. Th. 502. From

'Αεσίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, = φρεσὶν ἀασθείς. *damaged in mind, witless, silly*, Hom., †as Il. 20, 183, Od. 21, 302†, and Hes. †Op. 339†:—and therefore for ἀασίφρων, from ἀάω and φρήν, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἄᾶσαι.

'Αέτειος, ον, (ἀετός) *of the eagle.* [ᾰ]

'Αετιαῖος, ον, *of* or *belonging to the pediment* (ἀετός III), Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 263.

'Αετίδεύς, έως, ὁ, *an eaglet*, Ael. H. A. 7, 47. [ᾰ]

†'Αέτιος, ου, ὁ, *Aëtius*, a king of Troezene, Paus. 2, 30, 8.—2. a celebrated physician.

'Αετίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀετός) λίθος, *the eagle-stone*, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Ael. H. A. 1, 35. [ᾰ, ῐ]

†'Αετίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Aëtion*, a distinguished painter, Luc. Imagg. 7, etc.—2. a Greek sculptor of Amphipolis, Theocr. Ep.

'Αετός, or *aletός* (cf. sub fin.), οῦ, ὁ, *an eagle*, (from ἀημι, like Lat. *avis*, because of its rapid flight, cf. Bergk Anacr. 23), Il. 8, 247†:—proverbs, αἰετὸς ἐν ποτανοῖς, Pind. N. 3, 138; ἀετὸς ἐν νεφέλαισι, of a thing quite out of reach, Ar. Eq. 1013; ἀετὸν κάνθυρος μαιεύσομαι, v. sub μαιεύομαι.—II. *an eagle as a standard*, †of the Persians†, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 4; esp. among the Romans, Plut. †Mar. 23, etc.†—III. in architecture, like ἀέτωμα, *the gable* of a house, esp. *the pediment* of a temple, Lat. *fastigium*, Ar. Av. 1110, ubi v. Schol.; also called τύμπανον and δέλτα: cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 214. (Aletός is the only Homeric form, and is also recognised as true Att. by Elmsl. and Herm., against Pors. Praef. Hec., and so it is now read in most Edd.: but ἀετός was common in later Att.: —cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. Another, only poet., form is αἰητός, now read in Pind. P. 4, 6, v. Arat. 522, 691.) [ᾰ, Piers. Moer. 231; and in all derivs. and compds.]

†'Αετός, οῦ, ὁ, *Aetus*, an ancient name of the Nile, Diod. S. 1, 19.

'Αετοφόρος, ον, (ἀετός, φέρω) *eagle-bearing*, Or. Sibyll.: ὁ ἀετ., the *standard-bearer*, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Αετώδης, ες, (ἀετός, εἶδος) *eagle-like*, Luc. Icarom. 14. [ᾰ]

'Αέτωμα, ατος, τό, *a gable*, Lat. *fastigium*, Hipp. p. 808; v. ἀετός III.

'Αέτωσις, εως, ἡ, *the forming of a gable, fastigatio.* [ᾰ]

*'ΑΕΊΩ, *to sleep*, v. ἄεσα.

'ΑΖΑ, ἡ, strictly *dryness*, †χροός, Nic. Th. 304†, *heat*, Opp. †ἡελίου, C. 1, 133†: but usu. *dirt* or *mould* on things put by, hence an old shield is said to be ἀζῃ πεπαλαγμένον, Od. 22, 184: also *dry sediment*, Schol. Theocr. 5, 109, (v. sub ἄζω.)

†'Αζάης, ου, ὁ, *Azaës*, a mythic king of Atlantis, Plat. Crit. 114 C.

'Αζαίνω, (ἄζω) *to dry, parch up*, Nic. Th. 367.

'Αζᾰλέος, α, ον, (ἄζα) *dry, parched*, οὖρος, Il. 20, 491; ὕλη, Od. 9, 234, etc.: βοῦς ἀζαλίη, *dry* bull's-hide, Il. 7, 239: hence *harsh, cruel*, like ἄτεγκτος, Lob. Aj. 317.—II. act. *parching, scorching*, Σείριος, Hes. Sc. 153; †ἠέλιος, Ap. Rh. 4, 679†: of love, μανίαι, Ibyc. 1.—Only poet.

†'Αζᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Azanians*, v. 'Αζανία, Strab p. 388.

†'Αζάνης, ου, ὁ, *Azanes*, a Persian, leader of the Sogdiani, Hdt. 7, 66.

'Αζανία, ας, ἡ, an old name of Arcadia, *land of* Zάν or Ζεύς.—†As geogr. name, a portion of Arcadia from Orchomenus to the Alpheus, Paus. 8, 4, 3; Polyb. 4, 70, 3.

†'Αζάνιος, α, ον, *of the Azanes, Azanian*; pecul. fem. 'Αζανίς, ίδος, 'Αζανὶδα κούρην, H. Apoll. 209, i. e. Coronis, where Herm. reads 'Ατλαντίδα.

†'Αζᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, or 'Αζάνιον, ου, τό, *Azani* or *Azanium*, a city of Phrygia, Strab.; hence, ὁ 'Αζανίτης, *an inhab. of Azani*; ἡ 'Αζανῖτις, *the territory of Azani*, Id. p. 576.

'Αζάνω, = ἀζαίνω, H. Hom. Ven. 271, in pass.

†'Αζαριτία, ας, ἡ, *Azaritia*, a spring at Chalcedon, Strab.

†'Αζείδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Azeus*, i. e. Actor, Il. 2, 513.

†'Αζειῶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Azeotae*, a Trojan tribe, Soph. Fr. 156.

†'Αζεμίλκος, ου, ὁ, *Azemilcus*, a king of Tyre, Arr. An. 2, 15, 7.

'Αζευκτος, ον, (α priv., ζεύγνυμι) *unyoked*, Dion. H. 2, 31.

†'Αζεύς, έως, ὁ, *Azeus*, son of Clymenus, an Orchomenian king, Paus. 9, 37, 1.

'Αζηλία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from jealousy*, †Clem. Al.—2. *freedom from shout, simplicity*, Plut. Lyc. †21.

'Αζηλος, ον, (α priv., ζῆλος) *without envy*, hence,—I. like ἀζήλωτος, *unenvied, unenviable, miserable*, φορυρά, Aesch. Pr. 143; ἔργον, Soph. Tr. 745: hence, *in ill plight*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140 (si vera lectio), †Lobeck emends ἀΐδηλα, cf. Schäf. Dion. de Comp. p. 35†: in genl., *sorry, inconsiderable*, Plut. Lyc. 10.—2. *not grudged, granted freely*, Soph. El. 1455.—II. act., *not envious*, Ath. 594 C.

'Αζηλοτύπητος, ον, (α priv., ζηλοτυπέω) *unenvied*, Plut. 2, 787 D. [ῠ]

'Αζηλότῡπος, ον, (α priv., ζηλότυπος) *free from envy*, Plut. Lyc. et Num. 3.

'Αζήλωτος, ον, (α priv., ζηλόω) *not to be envied*, Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

'Αζήμιος, ον, (α priv., ζημία) *without loss, scot-free, unharmed*, Hdt. 1, 212; †*without punishment*, ἀζήμιον ἀφείσθω, Plat. Legg. 648 C, so ἀζ. ὑπό τινος, Id. Rep. 366 A; ἐχθροὺς μεθεῖσα ἀζημίους, Eur. Med. 1050†: *not deserving punishment*, Soph. El. 1102: *not amounting to punishment*, Thuc. 2, 37, †but better here as—II. act., *not bringing punishment*, i. e. *not injuring, harmless*, Thuc. l. c. v. Arnold and Bloomf. ad l., and so in Joseph. Ant. Jud. 15, 5, 1†.—Adv. -ίως, *with impunity*, Philem. p. 397†; act., *with harmless intent*, Joseph. Ant. Jud. 15, 4, 4.

†'Αζήν, ῆνος, ὁ, Ion. for 'Αζάν, *Azan*, son of Arcas, Hdt. 6, 127, Paus. 8, 4, 2.

†'Αζηνία, ας, ἡ, *Azenia*, a deme of Attica; hence adj., 'Αζηνιεύς, Strab.

†'Αζησία, ας, ἡ, *Azesia*, a surname of Ceres, Soph. Fr. 809: cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 822 n.: also of Proserpina, ἡ 'Αμέα τὴν 'Αζησίαν μετῆλθεν, prov. of those who undertook a long and fruitless search, Paroem. Zenob. 4, 20: (cf. Erasm. Chil. 74).

'Αζηται, 3 sing. subj. pres. pass. from ἄζω, Hes. †Th. 99.

'Αζήτητος, ον, (α priv., ζητέω) *unexamined*, Aeschin. †57, 31. Adv. -τως, ἀζ. ἔχειν τινός, Philo.

'Αζηχής, ές, *unceasing, excessive, δδύνη*, Il. 15, 25. ὀρυμαγδός, Il. 17, 741: more freq. as adv., ἀζηχὲς †φε-

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γέμεν καὶ πιέμεν, Od. 18, 3†, μεμακυῖαι, †Il. 4, 435†.—II. *hard, rough*, κορύνη, Ap. Rh. 2, 99; θυμός, v. l. Il. 15, 25, cf. Lob. Aj. 648. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to some from ἄζω, ἄζα, in which case signf. II. would be the strict one: acc. to others from ἠχέω with an intens. prefix, α-, ζα-).

†Ἄζιλις, ιδος, ἡ, *Azilis*, a city and river of Africa, Call. Ap. 89.

ΑΖΟΜΑΙ, dep., used only in pres. and impf.; (an act. ἄζω only in Soph. O. C. 134):—*to stand in awe of, dread*, esp. the gods and one's parents, ἄζ' Ἀπόλλωνα, μητέρα, Il. 1, 21, Od. 17, 401, and Trag.: also followed by inf. or μή..., Il. 6, 267, Od. 9, 478: οὐχ ἄζομαι θανεῖν, *I fear* not to die, Eur. Or. 1116, ubi vulg. οὐ χάζομαι: cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 600, Monk Alcest. 336: also intr., *to be awe-struck*, ἀζόμενος, Od. 9, 200: ἄζεσθαι ἀμφί τινι, Soph. O. T. 155.—(On the connexion between ἄζομαι and ἀγαμαι, v. Buttm. Lexil s. v. ἄητος 4.)

Ἄζος, ου, ὁ, contr. from ἄοζος, *a servant*, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.

Ἀζυγής, ές, = ἄζυξ, Clem. Al.

Ἀζυγία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an* ἄζυξ, *celibacy*.

Ἄζυγος, ον, = ἄζυξ, *unwedded*, Luc. Am. 44.—2. *not a pair*, σανδάλια, Strab. fp. 259.

Ἄζυμος, ον, (α priv., ζύμη) *unleavened*, †ἄρτος, Ath. 109 B; τὰ ἄζυμα, *unleavened cakes*, or *bread*, LXX., but usu.†, *the feast of unleavened bread*, N. T.:—†metaph., *unfermented*, i. e. *unagglutinated*, ἐξ ὅστοῦ καὶ σαρκὸς ἀζύμου κράσεως, Plat. Tim. 74 D.

Ἄζυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ζεύγνυμι) *unyoked, unpaired*, and so usu. *unmarried*, Eur. Bacch. 694: more freq. c. gen., ἄζυξ λέκτρων, γάμων, εὐνῆς, Lat. *nuptiarum expers*, Eur. †Hipp. 546, I. A. 805, Med. 673.† (From the gen. were formed the new adjs. ἀζυγος and ἀζυγής.)

ΑΖΩ, v. sub ἄζομαι.

ΑΖΩ, *to dry, dry up, parch*, of the heat of the dog-star, Hes. Op. 585, Sc. 397.—Pass., *to become dry*, Il. 4, 487: *to be parched up, pine away* through grief, ἄζηται κραδίην ἀκαχήμενος, Hes. Th. 99: so also, ἀσθείη τὴν ψυχήν, Hdt. 3, 41, ubi Gaisf. ἀσηθείη. (ἄζα, ἀζαίνω, αὖω, αὐαίνω, ἀτμός).

†Ἀζωΐα, ας, ἡ, (ἄζωος I) *the being without life, lifelessness*, Stob. Ec. Phys. 52, 18.

Ἄζωνος, ον, (α priv., ζώνη) *confined to no zone* of the world, i. e. *found everywhere*.

Ἄζωος, ον, (α priv., ζωή) *lifeless*, Eccl.—II. (α priv., ζῶον) *without worms in it*, of wood, Theophr.

†Ἀζώρ, indecl., ὁ, *Azor*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ἀζώριον, ου. τό, *Azorium*, a town of Perrhaebia, Polyb. 28, 11, 1.

†Ἄζωρος, ου, ὁ, *Azorus*, a city of Macedonia, Strab. p. 307.

Ἄζωστος, ον, (α priv., ζώννυμι) *ungirt*, from hurry, Hes. Op. 343: in genl., *not girded*, Plat. Legg. 954 A.

†Ἀζώτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Azotii*, a people of Palestine, Strab.

†Ἄζωτος, ου, ἡ, *Azotus*, a city of Palestine, Hdt. 2, 157; LXX., N. T. freq., now *Esdud*.

Ἄζωτος, ον, = ἄζωστος.

Ἀηδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to feel disgust at* a thing: from

Ἀηδής, ές, (α priv., ἡδος) *unpleasant, annoying*, first in Hdt. 7, 101, and freq. in Plat. †Phaed. 84 B, Legg. 802 D, etc.†: of persons, *unfriendly, morose*, Dem. 1147, 12.—Adv. -δῶς, Plat. †Phaed. 88 C, etc.†: ἀηδῶς ἔχειν τινί, to be *on bad terms* with one, Dem. 500, 15; so, ἀηδῶς διακεῖσθαι πρός τινα, Lys. 145, 36. Hence

Ἀηδία, ας, ἡ, *a being ill-pleased, disgust, dislike*, Plat. Legg. 802 D, and Oratt.—II. *unpleasantness, odiousness*, Dem. 564, 12, Aeschin. 64, 3, Theophr. Char. 20. Hence

Ἀηδίζω, *to disgust one*:—pass., *to be disgusted with*, Eccl. Hence

Ἀηδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *disgust*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀηδόνειος, ον, dub. for ἀηδόνιος, Herm. Op. 3, p. 306.

Ἀηδονία, ας, ἡ, (α priv. ἡδονή) *loss of pleasure*, Diog. L. 2, 89, 90.

Ἀηδονιδεύς, έως, ὁ, (dim. from ἀηδών) *a young nightingale*, Theocr. 15, 121, in poet. plur. ἀηδονιδῆες, cf. Valck. ad l. (p. 401 B.)

Ἀηδόνιος, ον, (ἀηδών) *of* or *belonging to a nightingale*, νόμος ἀ., *the nightingale's* dirge, Aesch. Fr. 412, cf. Ar. Ran. 684.

Ἀηδονίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ἀηδών, *a nightingale*, Eur. Rhes. 550: dim. only in form.

Ἀηδώ, said to be Aeol. for ἀηδών, of which we have gen. ἀηδοῦς, Soph. Aj. 628, dat. ἀηδοῖ, Ar. Av. 679.

Ἀηδών, όνος, ἡ, but in Att. ό, Schäf. Mel. p. 65:—prob. at first *a songstress* (from ἀείδω), but as early as Hes. †Op. 201†, *the nightingale*: Hom. has it only of the daughter of Pandareüs, who was changed into a nightingale, Od. 19, 518: its epiths. are χλωρηΐς Od. l. c.), χλωραύχην (Simon. 158), ξουθά (Aesch. Ag. 1142), which seem to refer to its *color*; c. also ποικιλόδειρος: freq. also λίγεια, λιγύφωνος, etc., of its voice:—Μουσῶν ἀηδόνες, periphr. for *poets*, Valck. Phoen. 321:—τεαὶ ἀηδόνες, thy *strains*, Call. Ep. 47.

Ἀήθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀηθίη, (ἀήθης), *unaccustomedness, novelty* of a situation, Batr. 72: ἀήθ. τινος, *inexperience of* a thing, Thuc. 4, 55.

Ἀηθέσω, poet. for ἀηθέω, *to be unaccustomed*, c. gen., ἀήθεσσον ἔτι νεκρῶν, Il. 10, 493, the only place where Hom. has it: Ap. Rh. shortened this into ἀήθεσον (or -σαν), 1, 1171.

Ἀήθης, ες, (α priv., ἦθος) *unwonted, unusual, strange*, Aesch. Supp. 568, Soph. Tr. 869.—2. *unused to* a thing, c. gen., μάχης, Thuc. 4, 34.—II. *without* ἦθος or *character*, Arist. Poet. 25.—III. adv. -θως, *unexpectedly*, Thuc. 4, 17.

Ἀηθία, ας, ἡ, = ἀήθεια, q. v.

Ἀηθίζομαι, dep., *to be unaccustomed to* a thing, c. gen.; *to find* it *strange* or *unpleasant*, Strab. p. 303, ubi al. ἀηδίζεσθαι.

Ἄημα, ατος, τό, *a blast, wind*, Aesch. Eum. 905, Soph. Aj. 674: from

ΑΗΜΙ, †3 sing. pres. ἄησι, Hes. Op. 514, dual, ἄητον, Il. 9, 5; pl. ἄεισι. Hes. Th. 875†, inf. ἀῆναι, †Od. 3, 183†, ἀήμεναι, †3, 176†, part. ἀείς, †Il. 5, 526†: impf. 3 sing. ἄη, †Od. 12, 325, ἄε from ἄω, Ap. Rh. 1, 605†. Mid. and pass. ἄημαι, ἀήμενος: 3 impf. ἄητο, †Il. 21, 386†.

To breathe hard, blow, of the wind, Hom., and Hes.: the mid. and pass. forms are used sometimes in strictly pass. signf. *to be beaten* by the wind, ὑόμενος καὶ ἀήμενος, Od. 6, 131; but more usu. in a kind of intrans. signf., *to toss* or *wave about* as if by the wind, ὀΐχα θυμὸς ἄητο, his mind *waved to and fro*, i. e. *was in doubt* or *fear*, Il. 21, 386; so, θυμὸς ἄηται περὶ παίδων, Ap. Rh. 3, 688: but, μαρτύρια ἄηται ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, they are *wafted to and fro* among men, one knows not how, Pind. I. 4, 15; περί τ' ἀμφί τε κάλλος ἄητο, beauty *breathed* all around her, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 276; so, τοῖον ἄητο ἀπὸ κρῆθεν, Hes. Sc. 8.

†Ἀηνόβαρβος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Ahenobarbus*, Strab.

Ἀήρ, ἀέρος, in Hom. ἀήρ, ἠέρος, while Hipp. has the nom. ἠήρ: in Hom., and Hes. ἠ, from Hdt. downwards ὁ, (Il. 5, 776; 8, 50, H. Cer. 383, cannot be quoted for the masc. usage, since there πουλύς and βαθύς need not be masc.: so *aer* was fem. in Enn., Gell. 13, 20):—in Hom., and Hes., *the lower air, atmosphere, the thick air* or *haze* that surrounds the earth, opp. to αἰθήρ, *the pure upper air*, (v. esp. Il. 14, 288): hence *misty darkness, mist, gloom*; and so sometimes in prose, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: but later usu. in genl. *air*, †Plat. Legg. 889 B, 891 C, etc.; prov. ἀέρα δέρειν, *to* beat *the air*, N. T. 1 Cor. 9, 26†.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.—II. *the open space* in baths, Galen. (From *ἄω, ἄημι, as αἰθήρ from αἴθω.) [ᾰ, but ᾱ Soph. El. 87, and in one or two later poets, v. Herm. ad l.]

Ἄησις, εως, ἡ, (ἄημι) = ἄημα, *a blowing*, Eur. Rhes. 417.

Ἀήσσητος, ον, Att. ἀήττητος, (α priv., ἡσσάω) *unconquered, not beaten*, Thuc. 6, 70. — 2. *unconquerable*, Plat. Rep. 375 B.

Ἀήσυλος, for αἴσυλος, *wicked*, Il. 5, 876.

Ἀήσυρος, ον, (ἄω, ἄημι) *light as air*, hence *little*, Aesch. Pr. 461, ubi v. Blomf.: *aloft*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1101.

Ἀητέομαι, dep. (ἀήτης) *to fly*, Arat. 523.

Ἀήτη, ης, ἡ, = sq., Hes. Op. 643, 673.

Ἀήτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄω, ἄημι) *a blast, gale, ἀνέμοιο, ἀνέμων, Ζεφύροιο ἀήται*, †Il. 14, 254, etc., Hes. Op. 619; Plat., Crat. 410 B, says οἱ ποιηταὶ τὰ πνεύματα ἀήτας καλοῦσι: absol., *a wind*, Theocr. 2, 38.

†Ἀήτης, ου, ὁ, *Aëtes*, an Athenian polemarch, Dem. 1358, 23.

Ἀητόρροος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (ῥέω) *creating* ἀήται, a word coined by Plat. Crat. 410 B.

Ἄητος, ον, an old word, only found in phrase, θάρσος ἄητον, Il. 21, 395: but quoted also from Aesch. (Fr. 2) by Hesych., ἀήτους· μεγάλας:—prob. from ἄημι, hence orig. *stormy*, and so *violent, terrible*, like αἴητος: but cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

Ἀητός, ὁ, poet. for ἀετός, *an eagle*, cf. αἰητός, Arat. Phaen. 315.

Ἀήττητος, ον, later Att. for ἀήσσητος, q. v.

Ἄηχος, ον, *without sound*.

Ἀθαλάσσευτος, ον, Att. -ττεύτος, (α priv., θαλασσεύω) = ἀθαλάσσωτος.

Ἀθαλασσία, ας, ἡ, Att. -ττία, *ignorance of the sea*, Gal.: from

Ἀθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (α priv., θάλασσα) *without sea, far from it, inland*, Menand. p. 160.—II. *not mixed with sea-water*, οἶνος, Damocr. ap. Gal., Horace's *vinum maris expers*. [ᾰθᾰ-]

Ἀθαλάσσωτος, ον, Att. -ττωτος, (α priv., θαλασσόω) *unused to the sea, never having been at sea*, Ar. Ran. 204

Ἀθάλης, or ἀθαλής, ές, (α priv., θάλλω) of the bay, *not verdant*, Plut Pomp. 31.

Ἀθαλπής, ές, (α priv., θάλπος) *with out warmth*, †Nonn. D. 37, 151†. Adv -πέως, Hipp.

†Ἀθᾶμάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, genl. in plur. *οἱ Ἀθαμᾶνες, the Athamanes*, a Thessalian race, expelled by the Lapithae,

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which settled in Epirus around Mt. Pindus, Strab., Pol., etc.

†'Αθαμᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *Athamania*, a region in Epirus, the territory of the Athamanes, Strab., Pol.

†'Αθαμάντριος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Athamas*; πεδίον 'Αθαμ., a plain in Phthiotis, Ap. Rh. 2, 514.

†'Αθαμαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Athamas*, i. e. Helle, Aesch. Pers. 70: as fem. adj., *of Athamas*.

†'Αθάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Athamas*, son of Aeolus king of Orchomenus, and father of Phrixus and Helle, Hes. Fr. 28, 4.—Others of this name in Paus., etc.

'Αθαμβεί, adv., *fearlessly*.

'Αθαμβής, ές, (α priv., θάμβος) *fearless*, Mel. 91: ἀθ. τινός, *without fear of* a thing, Phryn. ap. Hesych. †σκότου, Plut. Lyc. 16. Hence

'Αθαμβία, ας, ἡ, *fearlessness*, Democr. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 29.

†'Αθάνᾶ, ας, ἡ, Dor. for 'Αθήνη, Tragg.; acc. to Pors., Eur. Or. 26, the Tragic writers use only the Dor. form.

†'Αθᾱνάα, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 28, 1.

'Αθᾰνᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀθάνατος) *immortality*, Plat. Phaedr. 246 A, etc.; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβρόσιος 4.

'Αθᾰνᾰτίζω, (ἀθάνατος) *to make immortal*, Arist. ap. Ath. 697 B.—Pass., *to become* or *be immortal*, Polyb. 6, 54, 2.—II. *to hold one's self immortal*, Hdt. 4, 93, etc. Hence

'Αθᾰνᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the gift of* or *belief in immortality*, Diod. 1, 1.

'Αθάνατος, ον, also η, ον (as always in Hom. †but seldom in Att. poets, Elmsl. Med. 807†) (α priv., θάνατος): —*undying, immortal*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., opp. to θνητός and βροτός: hence ἀθάνατοι, οἱ, *the Immortals*, Hom.: hence of things, etc., *everlasting*, ἀθ. κακόν, Od. 12, 118; so, ἀθ. κλέος, μνήμη, δόξα, ὀργή, etc.—also, οἱ ἀθάνατοι, *the immortals*, a body of troops in which every vacancy was filled up by successors appointed beforehand, Hdt. 7, 83, 211; so, ἀθ. ἀνήρ, one whose successor in case of death is appointed, Ib. 31 (as we say, *the king never dies*): —ἀθ. ὁ θάνατος, death is a *never-ending, unchanging state*, Amphis Gynaecocr. 1. Adv. -τως, †Anth. P. 9, 570†. [ᾰ̄θᾰ́νᾰτος in Ep. and *sometimes* so in Trag., Pors. Med. 139; yet only as an exception, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

†'Αθανατόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make immortal*, Tzetz.

†'Αθᾱνής, ές, = ἀθάνατος. Max. Tyr.

'Αθαπτος, ον, (α priv., θάπτω) *unburied*, Il. 22, 386, etc.—II. *unworthy of burial*, Anth. †P. 9, 498.

'Αθάρα, ας, ἡ; Att. ἀθάρη, Piers. Moer. 184; also ἀθήρη:—*groats* or *meal, a porridge thereof*, Ar. Plut. 673, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 3. (An Egypt. word, acc. to Plin. 22, 25.) [ᾰ̄θᾰ́-]

'Αθαρσής, ές, (α priv., θάρσος) *discouraged, downhearted*, Plut. Cic. 35: †τὸ ἀθαρσές, *the want of boldness, cowardice*, Id. Nic. 4.—Adv. -ῶς, Id. Pomp. 50.

'Αθᾰρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like ἀθάρη*.

'Αθαυμασία, ας, ἡ, dub. collat. form of ἀθαυμαστία, Lob. Phryn. 509.

'Αθαυμαστεί, and -τί, adv., *without wonder*.

'Αθαυμαστία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἀθαύμαστος*, Horace's *nil admirari*, Strab.: from

Αθαύμαστος, ον, (α priv., θαυμάζω) *not wondering at* any thing (cf. foreg.), hence adv. -τως, Soph. Fr. 810.—II. *not wondered at* or *admired*, Luc. Amor. 13.

'Αθεάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., θεάομαι) *not beholding*. Adv. -νως, [ᾰ̄μ]

'Αθέᾱτος, ον, (α priv., θεάομαι) *unseen, invisible*, Plut. Num. 9, etc.; *secret*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 94.—II. act., *not seeing, blind to*, τινός, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31.

'Αθεεί, adv., (α priv., θεός) *without the aid of God*, usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἀθεεί, Horace's *non sine Dis*, Od. 18, 353.

†'Αθεησίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for unusu. ἀθεασία, (ἀθέατος) *the being without sight, blindness*, Aretae.

'Αθεΐα, ας, ἡ, = ἀθεότης, Eccl.

'Αθείαστος, ον, (α priv., θειάζω) *uninspired*, οὐκ ἀθ., Plut. Cor. 33.

'Αθελβάζω and ἀθέλβω, *to filter*, Hesych.

'Αθελγής, ές, (α priv., θέλγω) *unappeased*, Nonn. †D. 33, 200.

'Αθέλγω, = ἀμέλγω, Hipp.

'Αθέλεος, ον, (α priv., θέλω) = sq., dub. l. Aesch. Suppl. 862.

'Αθέλητος, ον, (α priv., θέλω) *unwilling*:—adv. -τως, Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D.

'Αθελκτος, ον, (α priv., θέλγω) †*not to be soothed*†, *implacable*, Aesch. Supp. 1056.

'Αθεμέλιος, ον, and -ίωτος, ον, (α priv., θεμέλιον) *without foundation*.

'Αθέμηλος, ον, dub. for foreg.

'Αθεμις, ιτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., θέμις) *lawless*, Pind. P. 3, 56; 4, 193, and Eur. †Ion 1093†. Comp. -ίστερος, Opp. †H. 1, 756.

'Αθεμιστία, ας, ἡ, *lawlessness*, App. Civ. 2, 77: and

'Αθεμίστιος, ον, *lawless, godless*, Hom. (only in Od., †18, 141, etc.†); usu. in phrase ἀθεμίστια εἰδώς, versed in *wickedness*, †9, 189, etc.: from

'Αθέμιστος, ον, (α priv., θέμις) *lawless, without law* or *government, godless*, Lat. *nefarius*, of the Cyclopes, Il. 9, 63, Od. 9, 106; of things, Hdt. 7, 33, etc.: †in compar. Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 5†. Adv. -τως, †Phaennis ap. Paus. 10, 15, 3.

'Αθεμιστουργία, ας, ἡ, = ἀθεμιστία.

'Αθεμιστουργός, όν, (ἀθέμιστος, *ἔργω) *doing lawless deeds*.

'Αθέμῑτος, ον, = ἀθέμιστος, v. l. Hdt. 7, 33, Antipho 113, 39, Bekk., Plut. Aem. 19. Adv. -τως, †App. Bell. Pun. 53.

'Αθεος, ον, (α priv., θεός) *without God, denying the gods*, esp. those recognised by the state, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.: hence several philosophers were named ἄθεοι, Cic. N. D. 1, 23. —II. in genl., *godless, ungodly*, Pind. P. 4, 288, and Trag.—III. *abandoned of the gods*, Soph. O. T. 661; and so in adv. -ως, Ib. 254, El. 1181.—On the word v. Sturz in Comm. Soc. Phil. Lips. 2, p. 64. Hence

'Αθεότης, ητος, ἡ, *ungodliness*, Plat. Polit. 308 E: *atheism*, Philo.

'Αθεραπεία, ας, ἡ, = sq., *neglect of medical care*, Antipho 127, 38.

'Αθεράπευσία, ας, ἡ, *want of attendance* or *care*: usu. c. gen., *neglect of* a thing, θεῶν, ἱερῶν, Plat. Rep. 443 A; σώματος, Theophr.: from

'Αθεράπευτος, ον, (α priv., θεραπεύω) *not attended to* or *cared for, neglected*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3; τὸ σῶμα, Dion. H. †3, 22†, etc.—II. *unhealed, incurable*, Luc. Ocyp. 27. Adv. -τως, Philo. [ρᾰ̄]

'Αθερής, ίδος, ἡ, *having ἀθέρες* or *spikes*, Nic. Th. 848.

'Αθερίζω: f. -ίσω, in Ap. Rh. also -ίξω: —*to slight, make light of*, Lat. *nihil curare*, in Hom. always c. acc. pers., as Il. 1, 261, Od. 8, 212: also c. gen. like ἀμελεῖν, oft. in Ap. Rh. †2, 477, etc.†:—mid. in Dion. P. 997. (Better from θέρω, θεραπεύω, than from ἀθήρ.)

'Αθερίνη, ης, ἡ, *a poor bony fish*, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 6. [ᾰ̄, ῐ Opp. †H. 1, 108.]

'Αθέριστος, ον, (ἀθερίζω) *unheeded*.—II. (α priv., θερίζω) *not reaped*.

'Αθέρμαντος, ον, (α priv., θερμαίνω) *not heated*: in Aesch. Cho. 629, ἀθ. ἑστία, prob. a household *not heated by strife* or *passion*.

'Αθερμος, ον, (α priv., θερμός) *without warmth*, τὸ ἀθερμον, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

†'Αθερολόγιον, ου, τό, (ἀθήρ, λέγω) *a forceps for extracting thorns, splinters*, etc., Medic.

'Αθερολόγος, ον, (ἀθήρ, λέγω) *gathering ears of corn*.

'Αθερώδης, ες, (ἀθήρ, εἶδος) *like ears of corn, full of them*.—2. = ἀθαράδης, Gal.

'Αθεσία, ας, ἡ, *faithlessness, fickleness*, Polyb. 3, 17, 2, etc.

'Αθεσμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄθεσμος) *lawlessness*, Eccl.

'Αθέσμιος, ον, (α priv., θεσμός) *lawless*, Nonn.: also ἄθεσμος.

'Αθεσμόβιος, ον, (ἄθεσμος, βίος) *living a lawless life*, Nonn.

'Αθεσμόλεκτρος, ον, (ἄθεσμος, λέκτρον) *joined in lawless love*, Lyc. 1143.

'Αθεσμος, ον, = ἀθέσμιος, Plut. Cass. 10, etc. Adv. -μως.

'Αθέσφᾰτος, ον, in Ap. Rh. also ῃ, ον (α priv., θέσφατος):—*beyond even a god's power to express*: hence *inexpressible, unutterable, ineffable*, of horrible or awful things, ὄμβρος, θάλασσα, νύξ, Il. 3, 4, Od. 7, 273; 11, 373: but also simply of *vast* quantities or size, ἀθ. οἶνος, σῖτος, Od. 11, 61; 13, 244; βόες, 20, 211: then *wondrous* in point of beauty, ὕμνος, Hes. O. 660: —very rare in Trag., ἀθ. θέα, Eur. I. A. 232. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος 7.

'Αθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: (ἄθετος):—*to set aside, disregard* a treaty, oath, promise, etc., ἀθ. πίστιν, etc., Polyb. 8, 2, 5, etc.; also c. dat., *to refuse one's assent* to a thing, Id. 12, 14, 6.—II. in Gramm., *to reject as spurious*, = ὀβελίζω. Hence

'Αθέτημα, ατος, τό, *a breach of faith, transgression*, Dion. H. †4, 27.

'Αθέτησις, ἡ, (ἀθετέω) *abolition, rejection*, Cic. Att. 6, 9.

'Αθετητέον, verb. adj., *one must set aside*, Polyb. 3, 29, 2.

'Αθετος, ον, (α priv., τίθημι) *without position* or *place*; a unit (μονάς) is called οὐσία ἄθετος as opp. to a point (στιγμή), which is οὐσία θετός, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 27.—II. *set aside, invalid*, Polyb. 17, 9, 10: hence *useless, unfit*, Diod. 11, 15. Adv. -τως, = ἀθέσμως, *lawlessly, despotically*, Aesch. Pr. 150.

'Αθεωρησία, ας, ἡ, (ἀθεώρητος) *want of observation*, Diod. 1, 37.

'Αθεωρητί, adv., *inconsiderately*, Antipho ap. Harp.: from

'Αθεώρητος, ον, (α priv., θεωρέω) *not seen, not to be seen*, Arist. Mund. 6, 26.—2. *unexamined*, Plut.? †Diod. S. 3, 36†.—II. actively, *not having observed, unobservant*, Plut. 2, 405 A†: *without technical knowledge*. Hence adv. -τως, Plut. †Num. 18.

'Αθήητος, ον, Ion. for ἀθέατος, Nonn.

†'Αθηλής, ές, (α priv., θηλή) *not having suckled*, μαζός, Nonn. D. 48, 361; Tryph. 34.

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Ἄθηλος, ον, (α priv., θηλή) *unsuckled*, Ar. Lys. 881: *just weaned*, Horace's *jam lacte depulsus*, Simon. 146.

Ἀθήλυντος, ον, (α priv., θηλύνω) *not made womanish*, Anth. P.

Ἄθηλυς, υ, (α priv., θῆλυς) *not womanish*, Plut. 2, 285 C: *indelicate*, Id. Lyc. et Num. 3.

Ἀθηνᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, contr. from **Ἀθηνάα**, **Ἀθηναία**, in Hom. **Ἀθήνη**, **Ἀθηναίη**: Dor. **Ἀθάνα**, which is also in Att. poets: Aeol. **Ἀθανάα**:—*Athena*, called *Minerva* by the Romans, the tutelary goddess of Athens. Boeckh P. E. says that **Ἀθηνᾶ** was not used for **Ἀθηναία** before the time of Euclides.

†**Ἀθηναγόρας**, ου and α, ὁ, *Athenagoras*, a Samian ambassador, Hdt. 9, 90. — 2. a Syracusan magistrate, Thuc. 6, 35.—Others in Diod., Polyb., etc.

†**Ἀθηνάδας**, ου and α, ὁ, *Athenadas*, a Trachinian, Hdt. 7, 213. — 2. a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 15.

†**Ἀθήναζε**, adv., = **Ἀθήναςδε**, v. sub sq.

Ἀθῆναι, ῶν, αἱ, *the city of Athens*, Hom.; like **Θῆβαι**, etc., in plur., because it consisted of several parts: the older sing. form **Ἀθήνη** occurs in Od. 7, 80: **Ἀθῆναι** in gen.='Αττική, of the whole country, Hdt. 9, 17: **Ἀθήναζε**, *to* or *towards Athens*: **Ἀθήνηθεν**, poet. **Ἀθήνηθε** and **Ἀθήνοθεν**, *from Athens*: **Ἀθήνησι**, †Arr. An. 1, 1, 1†, *at Athens*, which forms were more Att. than εἰς **Ἀθήνας**, ἐξ **Ἀθηνῶν**, and ἐν **Ἀθήναις**, Greg. Cor. p. 165, cf. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 A.—†Other cities of this name in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 24, 2, and in Euboea, called *al* **Διάδες**, near Dium, Strab. p. 446.

Ἀθηναῖα, ων, τά, older name of the **Παναθηναῖα**, Paus. 8, 2, 1.

†**Ἀθηναΐζω**, (**Ἀθῆναι**) *to be an Athenian*, Just. M.

†**Ἀθηναϊκός**, ή, όν, (**Ἀθηνᾶ**) *of* or *belonging to Minerva, resembling Minerva*, Procl.

Ἀθηναῖον, ου, τό, (**Ἀθηνᾶ**) *the temple of Minerva*, Hdt. 5, 95.—†II. as pr. n., from containing her temple,—1. a promontory of Campania, Strab. —2. a town of Arcadia, Polyb. 2, 46, 5.—3. a place in Sicily near Himera, Diod. S. 5, 3.

Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον, *Athenian*, *of* or *from Athens*, Il. †2, 551; fem. **Ἀθηναία**, seldom occurs, in place of it usu. **Ἀττθίς** or **Ἀττική**.

†**Ἀθήναιος**, ου, ὁ, *Athenaeus*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. a celebrated writer, of Naucratis.—Others in Plut., etc.

†**Ἀθηναῖς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Athenaïs*, a priestess of Erythrae, Strab. p. 645.

†**Ἀθήνηθεν**, **Ἀθήνησι**, v. sub **Ἀθῆναι**.

Ἀθηνιάω, ῶ, *to long to be at Athens*, Luc. Pseudol. 24.

†**Ἀθήνιον**, ου, ἡ, *Athenium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 138.

†**Ἀθηνίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Athenion*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 211 D, etc.

†**Ἀθηνογένης**, ους, ὁ, *Athenogenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 399 A.

†**Ἀθηνόδωρος**, ου, ὁ, (**Ἀθηνᾶ**, δῶρον) *Athenodorus*, a stoic philosopher, son of Sandon, surnamed **Κανανίτης**, Strab. p. 674, Luc. Macrob. 21.—2. another, surnamed **Κορδυλίων**, friend of Cato the younger, Id., Plut. Cat. Min. 10, etc.—Others in Dem., Strab., etc.

†**Ἀθηνοκλῆς**, έους, ὁ, *Athenocles*, an Athenian, Strab. p. 547.

†**Ἀθηνόκριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Athenocritus*, father of Democritus, acc. to some accounts, Diog. L. 7, 34.

†**Ἀθηνοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Athenophanes*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 35.

†**Ἀθηνώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Athene*, daughter of Lycomedes, Leon. Tar. 8.

ΑΘΗΡ, έρος, ὁ, *the beard* or *spike* of an ear of corn, *an ear of corn* itself, Lat. *spica*, Hes. Fr. 2, 2.—†2. *chaff*, metaph. οὐ γὰρ καλάμη καὶ ἀθέρες ὑμεῖς ἐστε, Luc. Anach. 31†.—II. *the point* or *barb* of a weapon, Aesch. Fr. 145, and Hipp.; †cf. Plut Cat. Min. 70. [ᾰ]

Ἀθήρατος, ον, (α priv., θηράω) *not to be caught*, Ael. N. A. 1, 4:—†met. *unattainable*, Clem. Al., Philo.—2. *not caught*, in Ion. form, ἀθηρήτοισι λαγωοῖς, Opp. C. 1, 514 Lehrs.—Cf. Mehlhorn Anacreont. p. 242.

Ἀθήρευτος, ον, (α priv., θηρεύω) †*uncaught, unhunted*†, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.

Ἀθῆρη, ης, ἡ, = **ἀθάρη**, Diosc.

Ἀθηρηλοιγός, οῦ, ὁ, (**ἀθήρ**, λοιγός) *consumer of ears of corn*, epith. of a winnowing-fan (πτύον), Od. 11, 128; 23, 275: cf. **ἀθηρόβρωτος**.

†**Ἀθήρητος**, ον, Ion. for **ἀθήρατος**, q. v. 2.

Ἀθηρία, ας, ἡ, (**ἄθηρος**) *want of game*, Ael. N. A. 7, 2.

Ἀθηρόβρωτος, ον, (**ἀθήρ**, βιβρώσκω) *devouring ears of corn*, ἀθ. ὄργανον, i. e. a winnowing-fan, Soph. Fr. 404; cf. **ἀθηρηλοιγός**.

Ἄθηρος, ον, (α priv., θήρ) *without wild beasts* or *game*, Hdt. 4, 185: τὸ ἄθηρον,=**ἀθηρία**, Plut. 2, 981 C.—II. (α priv., θήρα) *without the chase*, ἀθ. ἡμέρα, a *blank* day, Aesch. Fr. 225.

Ἀθηρώδης, ες, (εἶδος)=**ἀθερώδης**.

Ἀθήρωμα, ατος, τό, *a tumor full of matter like* **ἀθήρη**, Galen.

Ἀθησαύριστος, ον, (α priv., θησαυρίζω) *not treasured up, not to be treasured up*, Plat. Legg. 844 D.

Ἀθίγής, ές, (α priv., θιγγάνω, θιγεῖν) *untouched*; †*unwedded*, Anth. Append. 248.

Ἄθικτος, ον, (α priv., θιγγάνω, θιγεῖν) *untouched*, usu. c. gen., *untouched by* a thing, ἀτῖνος, Soph. Tr. 686; ἡγητῆρος, O. C. 1521, etc.; also c. dat., νόσοις ἀθ., Aesch. Suppl. 561.—2. *not to be touched, holy, sacred*, Aesch. Ag. 371, Soph. O. T. 891.—II. act. *not touching*, c. gen., κερδῶν, Aesch. Eum. 704.

Ἀθλασπος, ον, (α priv., θλάω) *not crushed*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 8.

Ἀθλεύω, contr. from Ep. **ἀεθλεύω**: f. -εύσω: (**ἆθλος**):—*to contend for a prize, combat, wrestle*, Il. (but always in the longer form **ἀεθλ.**).—II. rarely, *to struggle, endure, suffer*, Il. 24, 734 (the only place where Hom. uses the contr. form, v. Spitzn. ad l.), Aesch. Pr. 95.—The common form in Att. is **ἀθλέω**.

Ἀθλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, in Hom. = **ἀθλεύω**, Il. 7, 453; 15, 30; (he has not the form **ἀεθλέω** at all.) But the Att. use **ἀθλέω** in both signfs. of **ἀθλεύω**, *to contend*, κατὰ ἀγωνίαν, Plat. Tim. 19 B; ἀθλεῖν κινδύνευμα, πόνον, *to endure* danger, toil, Soph. O. C. 564, Eur. Supp. 317.—II. *to be an athlete*, Plut. 2, 795 E.

Ἄθλημα, ατος, τό, (**ἀθλέω**) *a contest, struggle*, Plat. Legg. 833 C: *toil*.—II. *that which is won by toil* or *exertion*.—III. *an implement of labor*, Theocr. 21, 9.

Ἄθλησις, εως, ἡ, (**ἀθλέω**) *a contest, combat*, esp. of athletes, Polyb. †5, 64, 6; Plut. Thes. 10.

Ἀθλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Od. 8, 164: older form of sq.

Ἀθλητής, contr. from **ἀεθλητής**, οῦ, ὁ: (**ἀθλέω**):—*a combatant, champion*; esp. *a prize-fighter*, Lat. *athleta*, Pind. in both forms, †N. 5, 90; 10, 95; I. 6, 106†: also as adj., **ἀθλ. ἵππος**, a *race* horse, Plat. Parm. 137 A.—II. in genl., *one practised* or *skilled in, master of* a thing, c. gen., πολέμου, Plat. Rep. 543 B; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων, Dem. 799, 16; **ἀθλ. τῆς ἀληθινῆς λέξεως**, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 415; **ἀθλ. γῆς**, a skilful farmer, Philostr. Hence

Ἀθλητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an athlete, athletic, robust*, ἕξις, Arist. Pol. 8, 8, 3; †σῶμα, Plut. Fab. 19†: ἀγῶνες **ἀθλ.**, Plut. †2, 724 F†. Adv. -κῶς, Id. †2, 192 C.

Ἀθλίβής, ές, (α priv., θλίβω) *not pressed, unpressed, slackened*, Nonn. D. 9, 31.—2. *not pressing, slackened*, χαλινός, Id. 37, 220.

†**Ἄθλιβος**, ον,=foreg. 1, Galen.

Ἄθλιον, ου, τό, contr. from Ep. **ἀέθλιον**,=**ἆθλον**, *the prize of contest*, Hom.: but also=**ἆθλος**, *contest*, Od. 24, 169, and later Ep.—Hom. always uses Ep. form.

Ἄθλιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 1038, etc.; contr. from **ἀέθλιος**: (**ἄεθλον**, **ἆθλον**):—*toilsome, painful*, hence in genl., *unhappy, wretched*, very freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards:—hence also to denote imperfection of any kind, *miserable, wretched*, in a moral sense, Dem. 142, 18; also of ability, **ἄθλ. ζώγραφος**, a *wretched* painter, Plut. 2, 6 F.—Adv. -ίως, **ἀθλ. ἔχειν**, Eur. H. F. 707, etc.—II. *of* or *belonging to contest*, only in form **ἀέθλιος** (q. v.) Hence

Ἀθλιότης, ητος, ἡ, *suffering, wretchedness*, Plat. Rep. 545 A, etc.

Ἄθλιπτος, ον, (α priv., θλίβω)=**ἀθλιβής**, Galen.

Ἀθλοθεσία, or -θετία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* **ἀθλοθέτης**, Ar. Fr. 585, ubi v. Dind.

Ἀθλοθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (**ἆθλον**, τίθημι) *to propose a prize*, in genl., *to offer rewards*, τινί, Ath. 539 B.—II. *to manage, direct*, Heliod.

Ἀθλοθετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,= sq., Anth. †Append. 130.

Ἀθλοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (**ἆθλον**, τίθημι) *one who gives, awards the prize, the judge* or *steward* in the games, also βραβεύς, Plat. Legg. 764 D, etc.

Ἀθλοθετία, ας, ἡ, = **ἀθλοθεσία**, q. v.

ΑΘΛΟΝ, ου, τό, contr. from Ep. **ἄεθλον**, which alone is used by Hom., Pind., and Hdt., and is sometimes found in Trag.: *the prize of contest*, in genl., *a gift, present*, Il. 23, 413, 620, etc.: in Od. only 11, 548: *a reward, recompense*, freq. in Pind., and Trag.: also in prose, **ἀθ. ἀρετῆς**, Thuc. 2, 46, **ἀμαρτημάτων**, Lys. 96, 8. Phrases: **ἆθλα κεῖται** or **πρόκειται**, *prizes* are proposed, Hdt. 8, 26; 9, 101; **ἀθλα προφαίνειν**, to propose *them*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12; **ἆθλα λαμβάνειν** or **φέρεσθαι**, to win *prizes*, Plat., etc.; cf. Thuc. 6, 80: **ἀθ. ποιεῖσθαι τὰ κοινά**, Thuc. 3, 82.—II. in plur. also=**ἆθλος**, *a contest, combat*, Od. 24, 89, Soph. Phil. 508: also in sing., Xenophan. ap. Ath. 414 A.—III. in plur. also, *the place of combat*, Lat. *arena*, Plat. Legg. 868 A.—Cf. sq.

Ἀθλονικία, ας, ἡ, (**ἆθλον**, **νίκη**) *victory in the games*, Pind. N. 3, 11.

ΑΘΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, contr. from Ep. **ἄεθλος**, which is always used by Hom. (except in Od. 8, 160), Pind.,

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and Hdt. :—*a contest* either in war or sport, esp., *contest for a prize, toil, trouble*, like πόνος, Lat. *labor*, Hom. : *ἆθλος πρόκειται, a task* is set one, Hdt. 1, 126 ; *ἆθλον προτιθέναι*, to set it, Id. 7, 197.—On the difference of ἆθλον and ἀθλος, v. Coray Isocr. Paneg. 37.

'Αθλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἆθλος, Anth. P. 6, 54.

'Αθλοφόρος, ον, (ἆθλον, φέρω) *bearing away the prize, victorious*, ἵππος, Il. 9, 124, ἄνδρες, Pind. O. 7, 13, etc. : in Ep. form ἀεθλ-, Il. 22, 22, and Hdt.

†'Αθμονή, ἡ, *Athmone*, a deme of the Aegeis tribe Cecropis ; hence Αθμονεύς, έως, ὁ, one *of* (the deme) *Athmone*, Ar. Pac. 190.

'Αθολος, ον, (α priv., θολός) *not muddy, clear*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 51.

'Αθόλωτος, ον, (α priv., θολόω) *untroubled*, of water, Hes. Op. 593.

'Αθορος, ον, (α priv., θρώσκω, θορεῖν) of animals, *veneris expers*, †act., Anton. Lib. 13.

'Αθορύβητος, ον, (α priv., θορυβέω) *undisturbed* : τὸ ἀθ., *tranquillity* of mind, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.

'Αθόρυβος, ον, (α priv., θόρυβος) *without uproar, undisturbed, tranquil*, Plat. Legg. 640 C. Adv. -βως, Eur. Or. 630.

'Αθος, Dor. for ἦθος.

†'Αθόως, ω, ὁ, Ep. for 'Αθως, q. v.

'Αθραγένη, ης, ἡ, *a tree, the wood of which made tinder*, Theophr.

'Αθρακτος, ον, (α priv., θράσσω) = ἀτάρακτος, Soph. Fr. 812.

'Αθράνευτος, ον, (α priv., θρανεύω) *not stretched* or *spread*, Eur. ap. Hesych.

'Αθραυστος, ον, (α priv., θραύω) *unbroken, undestroyed, unhurt, sound*, Eur. Hec. 17, etc. : *not to be broken*, Plut., etc.—†Adv. -ως, Geop.

'Αθρεπτος, ον, (α priv., τρέφω) *unnurtured*, dub. l. Mel. 95, 5.

'ΑΘΡΕΊΩ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (v. Elmsl. Med. 519) : Att. ἀθρέω :—*to look earnestly, to gaze at*, c. acc., Il. 12, 391 ; 14, 334 : also absol., *to gaze*, (though an acc. can easily be supplied), Od. 12, 232 ; 19, 478 ; ἀθρεῖν εἴς τι, *to look* into a thing, Il. 10, 11.—2. later, of the mind, *to look at* or *into* a thing, *to examine, consider, regard*, Pind. P. 2, 129, and Att. : ἀθρεῖν εἰ..., πότερον.., μή.., *to consider whether*.., Soph. Ant. 1077, and Plat. : ἀθρει, ἀθρησον, *consider, take notice, see*, Eur., and Plat.—Later poets have an aor. mid. ἀθρήσασθαι, e. g. Timon 6. (Prob. from the same root as θεωρέω, with α copul. or euphon.) Hence

'Αθρήματα, τά, = ὀπτήρια, Hesych.

'Αθρηνί, adv., (α priv., θρῆνος) *without mourning*.

'Αθρητέον, verb. adj. from ἀθρέω, *one must consider*, Eur. Hipp. 379.

†'Αθριάμβευτος, ον, (α priv., θριαμβεύω) *without triumph*, Eccl.

†'Αθριβις, ιος, ἡ, *Athribis*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 813. Hence

'Αθριβίτης, ου, ὁ, *of Athribis* ; νομὸς 'Αθρ., *the Athribitic* nome, Hdt. 2, 166. [ῑτ]

'Αθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., θρίξ) *without hair*, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F : cf. ἄθριξ.

'Αθριπήδεστος, ον, (α priv., θρίψ, ἐδεστός) *not worm-eaten*, Theophr., in irreg. superl. ἀθριπηδέστατος : cf. ἀκορέστατος.

'Αθροίζω, f. -οίσω : (ἀθρόος) : — *to gather together, collect*, esp., *to levy* forces, ἀθρ. στράτευμα, δύναμιν, etc., Thuc., and Xen. †An. 1, 2, 1 ; Id. 1, 1, 1† : Τροίαν ἀθρ., *to gather* the Trojans together, Eur. Hec. 1139 : πνεῦμα ἀθρ., *to collect* breath, Id. Phoen. 851.—Pass., *to be gathered* or *crowded together*, ἐς τὴν ἀγορήν, Hdt. 5, 101 : *to unite into one mass*, Plat. Theaet. 157 B ; of armies, *to muster* ; of the mind, ἀθροίζεσθαι εἰς ἑαυτόν, *to collect* one's self, Plat. Phaed. 83 A, cf. 67 C. φόβος ἡθροισται, fear *has formed itself, arisen*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34. Mid., *to gather for one's self*, Xen. : much like the act. in Eur. Heracl. 122.—Late poets also write it ἀθροΐζω, ἀθροΐζομαι, Jac. A. P. 877, but not Att., Lob. Phryn. 616.—Others write ἀθρ-, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ; twhich form Bekk. has introduced into the Oratt. : cf. Lehrs de Stud. Arist. Hom. p. 346.† Hence

'Αθροίσιμος, ον, ἡμέρα, day *of assembling*, Eccl.

'Αθροισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀθροίζω) *a gathering, collecting, levying*, στρατοῦ, Eur. Hec. 314. χρημάτων, Thuc. 6, 26.

'Αθροισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀθροίζω) *that which is gathered, a gathering*, λαοῦ, Eur. Or. 874 : *a heap, mass*, Plat. Theaet. 157 B :—in Epicur. philos., esp. *the concourse of atoms*, Diog. L. 8, 66.

'Αθροισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀθροισις, Theophr. : also *condensation*, Id.

'Αθροιστέον, verb. adj. from ἀθροίζω, *one must collect*, Xen. Lac. 7, 4.

'Αθροιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀθροίζω) *a collector*. Hence

'Αθροιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for collecting*, like ἀθροίσιμος, Eccl.—II. in Gramm., *collective*, ὀνόματα, †Apoll. Dysc.†: *copulative*, σύνδεσμοι, Id. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αθρόος, α, ον, very rarely ος, ον (as ap. Ath. 120 D) : contr. ἀθρους, in later Gr., as Polyb. : old Att. ἄθρους, ουν, but Bekk. has ἀθρόος in Plat. Tim. 64 C, 65 A, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 60, 9, Spitzn. Il. 14, 38 : —*assembled in crowds, heaps* or *masses, crowded together*, freq. in Hom. but only in plur., †Il. 2, 439 ; 14, 38 ; etc.†, oft. joined πάντες (ἅπαντες) ἀθρόοι, †Od. 3, 34. etc.†: the sing. first in Pind. †P. 2, 65–6†: ἀθρόοι, of soldiers, *in dense masses*, Hdt. 6, 112 ; τὸ ἀθρόον, *the army in close order*, but also *the main body*, Xen. †Cyr. 4, 2, 20†.—II. *all at once, once for all*, ἀθρόα πάντ' ἀπέτισεν, he paid for all *at once*, Od. 1, 43 : (hence adv. ἀθρόον and ἀθρόως, *at once, suddenly*) : ἀθρόα πόλις, the citizens *as a whole*, opp. to ἕκαστοι, Thuc. 2, 60 ; so, ἀθρ. δύναμις, Id. 2, 39, cf. 1, 141 : ἀθρόους κρίνειν, to condemn *all by a single vote*, Plat. Apol. 324 B : ἀθρους ὤφθη, was seen *with all his forces*, Plut. Themist. § 12, cf. Id. Syll. 12 : κατήριπεν ἀθρ., he fell *all at once*, Theocr. 13, 49, cf. 25, 252 : ἀθρόαι πέντε νύκτες, five *whole* nights, Pind. P. 4, 231.—III. *multitudinous, immense*, also *continuous, incessant*, ἀθρ. κακότης, Pind. P. 2, 65 ; δάκρυ, Eur. H. F. 499 ; λόγος, Plat. ; etc.—IV. adv. -όως, *all at once, in the mass* : ἀθρόως λέγειν, to speak *generally*, Rhet.—V. compar. ἀθροώτερος, Thuc. 6, 34 ; later ἀθροώτερος, Plut. Caes. 20, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. (From α copul., θρόος : or perh. from ἀθρέω.)

'Αθροος, ον, (α priv., θρόος) *noiseless*, only in Gramm.

'Αθροότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀθρόος) *the whole mass*, Diog. L. 10, 106.

†'Αθρουλλα, ων, τά, *Athrulla*, a city of Arabia, Strab. p. 782.

†'Αθρύλλατος, ου, ὁ, *Athrȳllatus*, a physician of Thasus, Plut.

'Αθρυπτος, ον, (α priv., θρύπτω) *unbroken, imperishable*, Plut. 12, 1055 A ἀφθαρτος καὶ ἀθρυπτος†.—II. esp., *not enervated*, Pythag. Carm. Aur. 35, and oft. in Plut. : ἀθρυπτος εἰς γέλωτα, *never breaking* into laughter, Plut. Pericl. 5. Adv. -τως, Id. Fab. 3.

†'Αθρυς, υος, ὁ, *Athrys*, a Thracian stream flowing into the Danube, Hdt. 4, 49.

'Αθρυψία, ας, ἡ, (ἆθρυπτος) *a simple way of life*, Plut. 2, 609 C.

†'Αθυμβρα, ων, τά, *Athymbra*, a city of Lydia, Strab.

†'Αθύμβριος, ον, ὁ, *Athymbrius*, brother of sq., Strab. p. 650.

†'Αθυμβρος, ου, ὁ, *Athymbrus*, a Spartan, founder of 'Αθυμβρα, Strab. p. 650.

'Αθῡμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω :—*to be* ἄθυμος, *be disheartened, downhearted*, Aesch. Pr. 474, Soph., etc. : esp., *to want heart, despond at* or *for* a thing, τινί, Soph. El. 769, etc. ; ἐπί τινι, Isocr. 41 B ; πρός τι, Thuc. 2, 88 ; τι, Id. 5, 91 :—also ἀθ. ὅτι..., ὡς..., or εἰ..., μή.... †Soph. Tr. 666, O. T. 747†. Hence

'Αθῡμητέον, verb. adj., *one must lose heart*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 23 ; †τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν οὐκ ἀθυμητέον (ἡμῖν) *we must not despond at*, Dem. 40, 11.

'Αθῡμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄθυμος) *want of heart, faintheartedness, despondency*, Hdt. 1, 37, and freq. in Att.

'Αθῡμίᾶτος, ον, (α priv., θυμιάω) *not exhaling*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 8.

'Αθῡμος, ον, (α priv., θυμός) *without heart* or *spirit, spiritless, faintheartedness*, Od. 10, 463, Hdt. 7, 11 : *downhearted, desponding*, ἄθυμον εἶναι πρός τι, to have no heart for a thing, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9 : so, ἀθύμως ἔχειν πρός τι, Id. Hell. 4, 5, 4 ; ἀθύμως διακεῖσθαι = ἀθυμεῖν, Isocr. : ἀθύμως ποιεῖν, to work *without heart* or *spirit*, Xen. Oec. 21, 5.—II. *without anger* or *passion*, Plat. Rep. 411 B.

†'Αθυρι, *Athyri*, an Aegypt. appell. of Isis, Plut. 2, 374 B.

'Αθῡρίδωτος, ον, (α priv., θυρίς) *without door* or *window*, †Eccl.

'Αθυρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀθύρω) *a plaything, toy*, like παίγνιον, Il. 15, 363, Od. 18, 323 : like ἄγαλμα, *a delight, joy*, 'Απολλώνιον ἄθ., of the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5, 29 ; ἀθύρματα Μοισᾶν, i. e. songs, †Bacchyl. Fr. 28†, cf. Hemst. Luc. 1, 291.

'Αθυρμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. of foreg., *a little game* or *toy*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 D : *a pet*, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1, 5.

'Αθῡρογλωττέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀθυρόγλωττος, v. Suicer, s. v. ; and

'Αθῡρογλωττία, ας, ἡ, *impudent loquacity*, Polyb. 8, 12, 1 : from

'Αθῡρόγλωττος, ον, (α priv., θύρα, γλῶττα) *one that cannot keep his mouth shut*, (ὦ γλῶσσ' θύραι οὐκ ἐπίκεινται, Theogn. 421), *a ceaseless babbler*, Eur. Or. 903.

'Αθῡρόνομος, ον, *making game of the laws*.

'Αθῦρος, ον, (α priv., θύρα) *without door* or *lock*, Plut. 2, 503 C.—II. metaph., *open, unchecked*, γλῶττα, Clem. Al.

'Αθῡροστομέω, ῶ, = ἀθυρογλωττέω : and

'Αθῡροστομία, ας, ἡ, = ἀθυρογλωττία, Anth. P. 5, 252 : from

'Αθῡρόστομος, ον, (α priv., θύρα, στόμα) = ἀθυρόγλωττος, ἀθ. ἀχώ, *ever-babbling* Echo, Soph. Phil. 188. Adv. -μως.

'Αθυρσος, ον, (α priv., θύρσος) *without thyrsus*, Eur. Or. 1342.

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ᾍΘΥΡΩ, *to play, amuse one's self*, Il. 15, 364; *with* a thing, τινί, Ap. Rh.: *to play* on an instrument, κατὰ πηκτίδων, Anacreont.—II. c. acc. *to play* a thing, *do in play*, παῖς ἐων ἀθυρε μεγάλα ἔργα, *great deeds were the sports of his childhood*, Pind. N. 3, 78; also ἀθ. μολπήν, *to sing a sportive song*, H. Hom. 18, 15; ἀθ. ἀρετάν, *to sing*, or *celebrate virtue*, Pind. I. 4, 67:—also ἔργα φωτῶν ἀθ. *to play the deeds of men*, of an actor, Anth. Also in mid., H. Hom. Merc. 485. The word is almost exclusively Epic, and from Ep. passed into Lyric; very rare in Att. Eur. Ion 53. [ᾰθῠ-]

Ἀθύρωτος, ον, (α priv., θυρόω)= ἄθυρος, στόμα, Ar. Ran. 838. [ῠ]

Ἄθυστος, ον, v. l. =sq. ἱρά, Simon. Amorg. 56.

Ἀθῦτος, ον, (α priv., θύω) *not offered, not to be offered, not successfully offered*, Lat. *inauspicata*, Dem. 75, 12: in gen. *unhallowed*, ἀνίερος ἀθύτων πελάνων, *impure in that they were not duly offered*, Eur. Hipp. 147; also of illegitimate children, Plat. Legg. 141 D, cf. Suid. voc. ἄθυτοι γάμοι.—II. act. *not offering, without sacrificing*, ἄθυτον ἀπελθεῖν, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23.

†**Ἀθωΐτης**, contr. **Ἀθώτης**, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Mount Athos*, Luc. Macrob. 5.

†**Ἄθων**, ωνος, ὁ, = **Ἄθως**, Strab.

Ἀθῷος, ον, *not* ἀθῶος, Elmsl. Med. 1267, whom Herm. and Bekk. follow, (α priv., θῳή) *unpunished, scot-free*, Eur., and freq. in Oratt.: ἀθῷον ἐᾶν, ἀφιέναι, καθιστάναι, *to let off, acquit* one; ἀθῷος ἀπαλλάττειν, φεύγειν, *to get off, be acquitted*.—2. c. gen., *free from* a thing, τιμωρίας, πλημῶν, Ar. Nub. 1413: also ἀθ. ἀδικημάτων, *unpunished for offences*, Lycurg. 157, 38.—II. *not deserving punishment, guiltless*, Heliod. — III. act. *causing no harm, harmless*, Dem. 1437, 9.

Ἄθωος, η, ον, *of Mount Athos*, Aesch. Ag. 285.

Ἀθῳόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, (ἀθῷος) *to let go unpunished, absolve*, LXX.

Ἀθῴπευτος, ον, (α priv., θωπεύω) *unflattered, without flattery*, τῆς ἐμῆς γλώσσης, *from my tongue*, Eur. Andr. 460.—II. act. *not flattering*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524 fin.: hence *rough, harsh*, Anth. Adv. -τως.

Ἀθωράκιστος, ον, (α priv., θωρᾰκίζω) *without breastplate, or body armour*, Xen. [ᾰθ]

Ἀθώρηκτος, ον, (α priv., θωρήσσω II.) *not drunken*, Hipp.

Ἄθως, ω, ὁ, (in Il. 14, 229, **Ἀθόως**, όω) acc. **Ἄθω**, Ion. and old Att. **Ἄθων**, Hdt., Thuc. 5, 3; *Mount Athos:* in Strab. **Ἄθων**, ωνος, ὁ.

†**Ἀθώτης**, v. **Ἀθωΐτης**.

Ἀθώωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀθῳόω) *acquittal*.

Αἰ, Ep. and Dor. for εἰ, *if*: in Hom. only αἴ κε and αἴ κεν, Dor. αἰκᾱ, *if only, so that*, Lat. *dummodo*, always c. subjunct., except in orat. obliq. as Il. 7, 387: for even in Il. 5, 279, Wolf writes αἴ κε τύχωμι, for τύχοιμι, and so in Od. 24, 217 ἐπιγνώῃ should be written for ἐπιγνοίη, cf. Spitzn. Il. 24, 688.

Αἰ, exclam. of strong desire, *O that! would that!* Lat. *utinam*, in Hom. always αἴ γάρ or αἲ γὰρ δή, Att. εἰ γάρ or ἦ γάρ, only Aeol. and Dor. αἴ by itself:—c. opt., for when c. inf., as αἲ γὰρ ἐχέμεν, Od. 7, 313, there is an ellipse: cf. αἴθε.

Αἰ, exclam. of astonishment and grief, *ah! woe!* Lat. *vae*; like ἐ it is usu. repeated, αἰ, αἰ, esp. in Trag.: whence Dind. in Att. poets writes αἰαῖ as one word: usu. c. gen., but sometimes c. acc., αἰαῖ Ἀδωνιν, Ar. Lys. 393, cf. Bion 1, 28. (on the accent v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

Ἀΐ, Aeol. for ἀεί.

Αἶα, ἡ, gen. αἴης, poet. collat. form for γαῖα, *earth, land*, Hom.: never in plur.—II. Αἶα, ἡ, orig. name of Colchis, Hdt. 1, 2. etc. (with αἶα, γαῖα Döderlein well compares the German. *Au, Gau.*)

Αἴαγμα, ατος, τό, *wailing, lamentation*, Eur. Alc. 873, etc.: from

Αἰάζω, *to cry* αἰ or *ah! to wail, to mourn*, c. acc. *to bewail*, Aesch. Pers. 922. (The fut. αἰάξω is now read in Eur. H. F. 1054, on the conj. of Hermann, but not found elsewhere.)

Αἰαῖ, v. sub αἰ.

†**Αἰαῖος**, η, ον, (Αἶα) *Aeaean*, epith. of Circe, Od. 9, 42; of Medea, Ap. Rh. 2, 1136; ἡ Αἰαίη νῆσος, *the island of Aeaea* or Circe, Od. 10, 135, made by later Greeks the promontory of Circeii in Italy, Strab.

†**Αἰάκειος**, α, ον, *of Aeacus, descended from Aeacus*, Soph. Fr. 424: τὸ Αἰάκειον, *the temple of Aeacus*, Plut. Dem. 28, Paus.: τὰ Αἰάκεια, *the festival of Aeacus*.

†**Αἰάκης**, εος, ὁ, *Aeaces*, father of Syloson and Polycrates, Hdt. 3, 39.—2. son of Syloson and tyrant of Samos, Hdt. 4, 138.

†**Αἰᾱκίδης**, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Aeacus*, i. e. Peleus, Il. 16, 15; Achilles, Il. 11, 801; *oi Αἰακίδαι, the Aeacidae, the statues of Aeacus and his descendants*, preserved at Aegina, Hdt. 5, 75, 80; 8, 64, Pind., Plut. Them.—2. *Aeacides*, king of Epirus and father of the celebrated Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrr. 1, etc.

†**Αἰᾱκός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Aeacus*, son of Jupiter and Aegina, king of Aegina, and father of Peleus and Telamon, Il. 21, 189, Hes. (According to Hermann from αἰ and ἀκος, *Malivortus, averter of evil.*)

Αἰακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from αἰάζω, *bewailed, lamentable*, Aesch. Theb. 847, and Ar. Ach. 1195.—II. perhaps act. *wailing*, Aesch. Pers. 1068.

Αἰᾱνής, ές, Ion. αἰηνής, an old poetic word, first in Pind. as epith. of κόρος, κέντρον, λίμος, P. 1, 161; 4, 420, I. 3, 4, then, in Aesch., and Soph. as epith. of νόσος, etc., like Pind., but esp. of νύξ, as Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. Aj. 672, El. 506, so of χρόνος, Aesch. Eum. 572: prob. from αἰεί, and so orig. *everlasting*, as with χρόνος, and in adv. αἰανῶς, *forever*, Aesch. Eum. 672: then *wearisome, gloomy*, as with νύξ: then in gen. (like αἰνός, to which it seems akin), *dreadful, painful, distressing*, as in Pind. and the other places: (in the last signf. some derive it from αἰ, αἰ). —In Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. El. l. c. we have the collat. form, αἰανός, cf. Hesych.—v. Herm. and Lob. Aj. 672.—II. as pr. n. Αἰανής, έος, ὁ, *Aeanes*, a Locrian, Strab.

†**Αἰᾱνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Aeanis*, a fountain in the country of the Locri Opuntii, Strab.

Αἰᾱνός, ή, όν, =αἰανής.

Αἰάντειος, α, ον, *of Ajax:* τὸ Αἰάντειον, *the tomb of Ajax*, Philostr.; also *the tomb* and *temple of Ajax* on the promontory Rhoeteum in Troas, Strab.: τὰ Αἰάντεια, sc. ἱερά, *festivals in honour of Ajax*.

†**Αἰάντεος**, α, ον, =Αἰάντειος, Pind. O. 9, 166.

Αἰαντίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Ajax*, patron.: hence, *one of the tribe* Αἰαντίς, at Athens, Dem. As pr. n. *Aeantides*, a tyrant of Lampsacus, Thuc. 6, 59.

†**Αἰαντίς**, ίδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. adj. from Αἴας) the Attic tribe *Aeantis*, with and without φυλή, Plut. Arist. 19.

†**Αἰαντόδωρος**, ου, ὁ, (Αἴας, δῶρον) *Aeantodorus*, an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 34 A.

Αἴας, αντος, ὁ, vocat. Αἶαν, *Ajax*, masc. pr. n., in Hom. borne by two heroes, the Greater, son of Telamon, and the Less, son of Oïleus. Pind. Fr. 179, has the pecul. acc. Αἶαν. [Αἴας, with short final syllable, is quoted by Choerob. in B. A. p. 1182, from Alcman.]

Αἰαστός, ή, όν, =αἰακτός, *sad*, epith. of the hyacinth, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E, Dind., ubi al. Αἰαστῇ, dat. from Αἰαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *of* or *belonging to Ajax*, i. e. sprung from the blood of Ajax.

Αἰβοῖ, exclam. of disgust or astonishment; αἰβοῖ, βοῖ, *ha, ha*, of laughter, Ar. Pac. 1066.

Αἶγα, ή, a late form for αἴξ, Valck. Ammon. 230.

†**Αἰγά**, =Αἰγαί, Strab.—2. *Aega*, a promontory in Aeolis, Strab.

Αἰγάγρος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *a wild goat, chamois*, =αἴξ ἄγριος, Opp. C. 1, 71, as in Hom. σύαγρος, for σὺς ἄγριος.

†**Αἰγᾶθεν**, adv., Dor. for Αἰγῆθεν, from *Aegae*, Pind. N. 5, 68.

†**Αἰγαί**, ῶν, αἱ, *Aegae*, a small town of Achaia, on the Crathis, with a temple to Neptune, Il. 8, 203, Hdt., etc.—2. an island near, or a city in Euboea, sacred to Neptune, Od. 5, 381, v. Nitzsch ad loc.—3. one of the Aeolian cities of Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149.—4. a city in Cilicia, =Αἰγέαι, Strab., and Αἰγαῖαι, Ath.—5. a city of Emathia in Macedonia, Diod. S., Arr., etc.

†**Αἰγαῖαι**, =Αἰγαί 4.

Αἰγαῖος, α, ον, *Aegaean*, πέλαγος, Aesch. Ag. 659: ὄρος, *Mount Ida*, Hes. Th. 484, v. Gaisf.—II. Αἰγαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Aegaeus*, a river in the island of the Phaeacians, Ap. Rh. 4, 542.

Αἰγαίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Aegaeon*, the name given by men to the hundred-armed giant, called by gods *Briareos*, Il. 1, 404, Hes. Th. 714, 817, cf. Βριάρεως. (Prob. akin to ἀΐσσω.)—II. adj. Αἰγαίων, ον, =Αἰγαῖος, Eur. Alc. 595.

†**Αἰγαλέον**, ου, τό, *Aegaleum*, a mountain in Messenia, near Pylos, Strab.

†**Αἰγάλεως**, ω, ὁ, Hdt. 8, 90, and τὸ Αἰγάλεων ὄρος, Thuc. 2, 19, *Mount Aegaleus*, in Attica, opposite the island of Salamis.

†**Αἰγᾶν**, ᾶνος, and Αἰγᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, *Aegan* or *Aega*, a promontory of Aeolis in Asia Minor, Strab.

Αἰγάνη, ης, ἡ, *a hunting-spear, javelin*, Il. 2, 774, etc., and Ep. (Acc. to Passow, from αἴξ, and so strictly *a goat* or *chamois-spear:* at all events akin to ἀΐσσω.)

Αἰγήν, adv., (ἀΐσσω) *rushing swiftly, impetuously*, Ap. Rh. 2, 826. [ᾰ]

Αἰγέη, ης, ἡ, *a goat's skin*, Hdt. 4, 189: v. sub αἰγειος.

†**Αἰγείδης**, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Aegeus*, i. e. Theseus, Il. 1, 265: *oi Αἰγείδαι, the Aegidae*, or *descendants of Aegeus*, i. e. the Athenians, Dem.; the Theban Aegidae, Pind. P. 5, 100; the Aegidae of Sparta, Hdt. 4, 149.

†**Αἰγείος**, ον, *of* or *belonging to Aegeus, descended from Aegeus*. i. e Athenian, στρατός, Aesch. Eum. 683

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(Dind. reads Αἰγέως); τὸ Αἰγεῖον, *the temple of Aegeus.*

Αἰγειος, εἰα Ion. εἴη, ειον, (αἶξ) lengthd. form for *αἰγεος, of a goat*, or *goats*, Lat. *caprinus*, τυρός, Il. 11, 639: *of goatskin*, ἀσκός, κυνέη, Il. 3, 247, Od. 24, 231, διφθέρη, Hdt. 5, 58: also as subst. ἡ αἰγείη (Hdt. *αἰγέη*), sub. δορά, *a goat's skin*, Id. 4, 189. —Hom. uses this form except in Od. 9, 196: so too Att.: but Hdt. *αἰγεος.*

†Αἴγειρα, ας, ἡ, *Aegira*, a city of Achaia on the Corinthian Gulf, Hdt. 1, 145, etc.: adj. Αἰγειράτης, Polyb.

Αἰγείρινος, η, ον, *of black poplar wood*: from

Αἴγειρος, ου, ἡ, *the black poplar*, Od. 9, 141, cf. λεύκη: as a tree of the nether world, Od. 10, 510.—II. as pr. n. *Aegirus*, a city of Lesbos, Strab.

†Αἰγείρουσα, more correctly Αἰγειροῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Aegirussa*, a small town in Megaris, Strab.

†Αἰγειροφόρος, ον, (αἴγειρος, φέρω) *producing black poplar*, Max. Tyr.

Αἰγειρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (αἴγειρος) *a black poplar grove*, Strab.

Αἰγελάτης, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, ἐλαύνω) *a goat-driver, goatherd*, Plut. Pomp. 4, Anth. [ᾰ]

Αἴγεος, έα, εον, =αἰγειος, q. v.

†Αἴγεστα, ης, ἡ, *Aegesta*, later form for Ἔγεστα, Thuc. 6, 2; *Egesta*, or *Segesta*, in Sicily, Strab.: adj. Αἰγεσταῖος and Αἰγεστεύς.

†Αἰγέστης, ου, ὁ, *Aegestes*, founder of Aegesta, according to Strabo.

†Αἰγεύς, έως, ὁ, *Aegeus*, son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus, Hdt. 1, 173.—2. a descendant of Cadmus, son of Oeolycus, Hdt. 4, 149.

†Αἰγεωνεύς, έως, ὁ, *Aegeoneus*, son of Priam, Apollod.

Αἰγή, ῆς, ἡ, the Macedonian city *Aigai*, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Αἰγιάλεια, ας, ἡ, Ep.=Αἰγιάλη, *Aegialēa*, wife of Diomede, Il. 5, 412. —2. the more ancient name of Achaea and Sicyon, Strab.: adj. Αἰγιαλεύς, Hdt. 7, 94.

Αἰγιάλειος, ον, *of* or *on the shore.*

†Αἰγιαλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Aegialeus*, son of Inachus king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. son of Adrastus, Eur. Suppl. 1216.

Αἰγιᾶλεύς, έως, ὁ, = αἰγιαλίτης, Nic. Ther. 786.

†Αἰγιάλη, =Αἰγιάλεια.

†Αἰγιαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to Αἰγιαλεύς, Alcm.

Αἰγιᾶλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ῐδος, *on the shore* or *coast*, Strab., and Anth.: from

Αἰγιᾶλός, οῦ ὁ, *the sea-shore, flat beach*, Hom., Hdt., and sometimes in Att. prose: proverb. αἰγιαλῷ λαλεῖς, of deaf persons, Suid. (Acc. to some from ἀγνυμι, ἀλς, and so like ἀκτή, that *on* which the sea *breaks*: better acc. to others from ἀίσσω, ἆλς, like αἰγίς, that *over* which the sea *rushes.*) —II. as pr. n. *Aegialus*, an early name of Achaea, Il. 2, 575. As a city, the later Sicyon, founded by Aegialeus, also Αἰγιαλοί, Strab.—2. a city in Paphlagonia. Il. 2, 855, also Αἰγιαλοί, Luc. Alex. 57.

Αἰγιᾶλώδης, ες, (αἰγιαλός, εἶδος) *found on* or *near the shore*, Arist. H. A.

Αἰγιάς, άδος, ἡ, *a white spot on the eye*, Hipp.

Αἰγιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, βαίνω) *goat-mounting*, epith. of he-goats, etc., Pind. Fr. 215, and of Pan, Anth. [ᾰ]

Αἰγίβοσις, εως, ἡ, (αἶξ, βόσις) *a goat-pasture*, Leon. Tar. 56.

Αἰγιβότης, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, βοτής) *feeding goats, browsed by goats*, Leon. Tar. 35.—II. as subst. ὁ, αἰγ., *a goatherd*, dub. l. Theocr. Ep. 5.

Αἰγίβοτος, ον, (αἶξ, βόσκω) *browsed by goats, λειμών*, Od. 4, 606; so in Od. 13, 246, γαῖα must be supplied from v. 238.

Αἰγίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *αἶξ a little goat, kid*, Pherecr. Autom. 7. [ῐ]

Αἰγιθᾶλής, οῦ, ὁ, dub. form of *αἰγίθαλος.*

Αἰγίθαλλος, ου, ὁ, =sq., Ar. Av. 887.—II. as pr. n. *Aegithallus*, a promontory of Sicily, Diod. S.

Αἰγίθαλος, ου, ὁ, *the tit*, Lat. *parus*, Arist. H. A.

†Αἰγιθήλας, =Αἰγοθήλης, Ael. N.A.

Αἰγιθος, also αἰγίοθος, ου, ὁ, perh. *the hedge-sparrow*, Arist. H. A.: in Opp. also αἰγινθος, ὁ, ἡ.

Αἰγίκνημος, ον, (αἶξ, κνήμη) *goat-shanked*, Anth.

Αἰγικορεῖς, έων, οἱ, (αἶξ, κορέννυμι) *satisfiers*, i. e. *feeders of goats, goat-herds*, Plut. Sol. 23: name of one of the four old Attic tribes, Hdt. 5, 66 (who derives it from Αἰγικόρης a son of Ion), Eur. Ion 1581.—On the question whether these tribes were *castes*, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 2, p. 4 sq.; Clinton F. H. 1, p. 53; Herm. Pol. Ant. § 94.

†Αἰγίλεια, ας, ἡ, *Aegilea*, a small island near Euboea, Hdt. 6, 107.

†Αἰγιλία, ας, ἡ, *Aegilia*, a demus of the Attic tribe Antiochis; also Αἰγιλος, ἡ, Theocr. 1, 147, and Αἰγιλα: adj. Αἰγιλιεύς, Dem.—2. a small island between Crete and Cythera, Scyl.—II. Αἰγίλια, ων, τά, *Aegilia*, a place in Euboea, near Eretria, Hdt. 6, 101.

Αἰγίλιψ, ῖπος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἶξ, λείπω) strictly, *destitute even of goats*, hence *inaccessible, steep, sheer, πέτρη*, Il. 9, 15, also in Aesch. Suppl. 784. [γῐ]—II. as pr. n. *Aegilips*, an island near Epirus, or a city on the peninsula Leucas, according to Strabo.

Αἰγίλος, ου, ὁ, *an herb of which goats are fond*, Theocr. 5, 128.

Αἰγιλώπιον, ου, τό=αἰγίλωψ II., Diosc.

Αἰγίλωψ, ωπος, poet. οπος, ὁ, a kind of oats, *wild oats*, Lat. *avena sterilis*, Theophr.—II. a kind of *oak* with sweet fruit, v. l. ap. Theophr.—III. *an ulcer in the eye, lachrymal fistula*, Diosc. [ῐ]

†Αἰγίμουρος, ου, ἡ, *Aegimurus*, an island on the Lybian coast, Strab.

†Αἴγινα [later also Αἴγιννα], Αἰγίνη, ης, ἡ, *Aegina*, daughter of the river-god Asopus, and mother of Aeacus, Pind., Hdt., Apollod.—II. the well known island, named after the foreg., in the Saronic gulf, Il. 2, 562, etc.: also the city on the island, Strab.: adj. Αἰγινάιος and Αἰγινητικός; Αἰγινήτης, ου ὁ, and Αἰγινῆτις, ίδος, ἡ, *an inhabitant of Aegina, an Aeginetan*, Hdt., etc.

Αἰγινθος, ὁ, v. sub. αἰγιθος.

†Αἰγίνιον, ου, τό, *Aeginium*, a city in Thessaly, Strab.

Αἰγινομεύς, έως, ὁ, =sq., 2, Anth.

Αἰγινόμος, ον, (αἶξ, νέμω) *feeding goats, browsed by goats*, Anth.—2. ὁ αἰγ., *a goatherd*, Ib.

Αἰγιοθος, ὁ, v. sub αἰγιθος.

†Αἴγιον, ου, τό, *Aegium*, a city of Achaia, Il. 2, 574: adj. Αἰγιεύς.

†Αἴγιος, ου, ὁ, *Aegius*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Αἰγιοχος, ον, (αἰγίς, ἔχω) *Aegis-bearing*, epith. of Jupiter, Hom.; later also of Minerva.

Αἰγίπαν, ᾶνος, ὁ, (αἶξ, Πάν) *goat-Pan, the goat-footed Pan*, used as= Rom. *Silvanus*, Plut. [γῐ]

Αἰγιπλαγκτος, ον, (αἶξ, πλάζομαι) as pr. n. sub. ὄρος, *Mt. Aegiplanctus* in Megaris, Aesch. Ag. 303.

Αἰγιπόδης, ον, ὁ, (αἶξ, πούς) *goat-footed*, H. Hom. 18, 2, 37.

Αἰγίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, =foreg., Hdt. 4, 25.

Αἰγίπῦρος, ον, ὁ, a plant with a red flower, of which *goats* were fond. (From *αἶξ* and πῦρ, *fire*, from the colour of its flower, not from πυρός, for *υ* is short in Theocr. 4, 25.)

†Αἰγιρόεσσα, contr. Αἰγιροῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Aegiroessa*, one of the twelve Aeolian cities in Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149.

Αἰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, —I. *the aegis*, or shield of Jove, flashing forth terror and amazement, as described at length in Il. 5, 738 sq., and so prob. from ἀίσσω, *to rush* or *move violently*: hence—2. later, *a rushing storm, hurricane*, terrible as the shaken aegis, Aesch. Cho. 592, cf. καταιγίς.—In works of art the aegis appears on the statues of Minerva, not as a *shield*, but a sort of *short cloak*, covered with scales, set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes (θυσσανόεσσα): the artists no doubt took the word to come from *αἶξ*, and to mean *a goatskin*, v. Hdt. 4, 189, cf. Dict. Antiqq. in voc.: hence—3. *a goatskin coat*, Eur. Cycl. 360.—II. *a yellow kernel in the pith of the pine*, Theophr.—III. *a speck in the eye*, Hipp. [The Att. are said to have used the ult. also long, Spohn de extr. Od. parte, 175.]

†Αἰγισθος, ου, ὁ, *Aegisthus*, son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, Od. 1, 35, etc.

Αἰγίσκος ου, ὁ, dim. from *αἶξ.*

†Αἰγίτιον, ου, τό, *Aegitium*, a town in Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 97.

†Αἴγλᾱ, Dor. for *αἴγλη.*

Αἰγλάεις, Dor. for *αἰγλήεις*, Pind., contr. *αἰγλᾶς, ᾶντος.*

Αἴγλη, ης, ἡ, *glitter, lustre, glare*, of the sun and moon, Hom.: λευκὴ αἴγλη, clear *daylight*, Od. 6, 45: and of metal, πυρφόροι αἴγλαι, *fiery lustres*, i. e. torches, Soph. O. T. 208.—2. metaph. *splendour, glory*, e. g. ποδῶν, of swiftness, Pind. O. 13, 49.—II. =πέδη, *a band*, Epich. p. 8, and in Soph. Phil. 831 Welcker translates *a band*; v. his dissert. transl. in Phil. Mus. 1, p. 468 sqq., and Donalds. New Crat. p. 553 sqq., who opposes it. (Akin to λάω, ἀγλαός: γλαύσσω, γλαυκός: γλήνη: λεύσσω, λευκός:—cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 552.)—II. as pr. n. *Aegle*, one of the Hesperides, Apollod.—2. mother of the Graces. Paus.—3. wife of Theseus, Hes. Fr. 51. Hence

Αἰγλήεις, εσσα, εν, *glittering, beaming, radiant*, in Hom. always epith. of Olympus: but in Pind., etc., in gen. *splendid, bright.*

Αἰγλήτης, ου, ὁ, (αἴγλη) *a shedder of light, beaming, radiant*, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 4, 1714.

†Αἰγλοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Aegli*, a people of Persia on the Median borders, Hdt. 3, 92.

Αἰγλοφᾰής, ές, (αἴγλη, φαίνομαι) *beaming*, Anth.

Αἰγοβάτης, ου, ὁ, =the older *αἰγιβάτης*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Αἰγοβοσκός, ὁ, *a goatherd*, Valck. Hdt. 1, 113.

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Αἰγοβότης, ου, ὁ, = αἰγιβότης.

Αἰγόδορος, ον, (αἶξ, δορά) *of goat-skin*, Opp. H. 5, 356.

Αἰγοθήλης, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, θηλή) *the goatsucker, caprimulgus*, Arist. H. A.

†Αἰγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, θηρά) *the goat-hunter*, Ael. H. A. 14, 16, according to Jacobs' emend.

Αἰγόκερας, ᾱτος, τό, *goatshorn, fenugreek, foenum Graecum*, Gal.

Αἰγοκερεύς, έως, ὁ, = sq.. Arat.

Αἰγόκερως, ων, gen. ω, also αἰγοκέρως, ωτος, ὁ, (αἶξ, κέρας) *goat-horned*, Anth.—II. as subst. ὁ αἰγ., *Capricorn* in the Zodiac, Luc.

Αἰγοκέφᾰλος, ον, (αἶξ, κεφαλή) *goat-headed*.—II. ὁ αἰγ., strictly *goat-head*, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A.

Αἰγόλεθρος, ου, ὁ, (αἶξ, ὄλεθρος) strictly *goat's-death*, prob. the *azalea pontica*, a poisonous herb, Plin.

Αἰγομελής, ές, (αἶξ, μέλος) *goat-limbed*, Orph., like αἰγοσκελής.

Αἰγονομεύς, έως, ὁ, = αἰγινομεύς, *a goatherd*, Nic.

Αἰγονόμιον, ου, τό, (αἶξ, νέμομαι) *a herd of goats*.

Αἰγονόμος, ον, = αἰγινόμος, Anth.

Αἰγόννυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, = αἰγώνυξ, Jac. A. P. p. 760.

Αἰγόπλαστος, ον, (αἶξ, πλάσσω) *goat-shaped*.

Αἰγοπόδης, ου, ὁ, = αἰγιπόδης, Anth.

Αἰγοπρόςωπος, ον, (αἶξ, πρόςωπον) *goat-faced*, Hdt. 2, 46.

†Αἰγόσθενα, ων, τά, *Aegosthena*, a city of Megaris, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 26: hence adj. Αἰγοσθένειος; ὁ Αἰγοσθενεύς or Αἰγοσθενίτης, *an inhabitant of Aegosthena*.

Αἰγοσκελής, ές, (αἶξ, σκέλος) *goat-shanked*.

†Αἰγὸς ποταμοί, (prop. *the goat's river*) *Aegos potami*, a small river and a town in the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 9, 119, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 21.

Αἰγότριψ, ῑ̆βος, ὁ ἡ, (αἶξ, τρίβω) *trodden by goats*, Dion. H.

Αἰγοτρῐχέω, (αἶξ, θρίξ) *to have goat's hair*, Strab.

†Αἴγοια, ας, ἡ, *Aegua*, a city of Spain, Strab.

†Αἰγοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Aegussa*, an island on the western coast of Sicily, Polyb.; in pl. *αἱ Αἰγοῦσσαι, Aegusae*, three small islands near Sicily, called by Rom. *Aegates*.

Αἰγοφάγος, ον, (αἶξ, φαγεῖν) *goat-eating*, epith. of Juno at Sparta, Paus. 3, 15, 7. [ᾰ]

Αἰγόφθαλμος, ον, (αἶξ, ὀφθαλμός) *goat-eyed*: ὁ αἰγ., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

Αἰγῦπιός, οῦ, ὁ, *a vulture*, Il. 7, 59, and freq. in poets from Hom. downwards: also in Hdt. 3, 76, though γύψ is the usu. prose form.

Αἰγυπτιάζω, f. -άσω, *to be like an Aegyptian*,—1. in word or deed, i. e. *to be sly and crafty*, Cratin. Incert. 32, Ar. Thesm. 922, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 357.—2. in tongue, *to speak Aegyptian*, Luc.—3. in person, *to be swarthy*, Com. ap. Eust. Od. p. 1484, 28.—II. *to be like Aegypt*, i. e. *be under water*, Philostr. Hence

†Αἰγυπτιᾱκός, ή, όν, *Aegyptian*; adv. -κῶς, Ath., etc.

Αἰγυπτιαστί, = Αἰγυπτιστί, Jos.

Αἰγύπτιος, ία, ιον, *Aegyptian*, Il. 9, 382: Αἰγύπτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Aegyptians*, Od. 4, 83; ἡ Αἰγυπτία, (χώρα) *Aegypt*, Hdt. 1, 193. [Often poet., in Hom. and Ep. always as trisyll.]—2. ὁ Αἰγύπτιος, *Aegyptius*, Od. 2, 15.

Αἰγυπτιστί, adv., *in the Aegyptian tongue*, Hdt. 2, 46.—II. *in the Aegyptian fashion*, i. e. *craftily*, Theocr. 15, 48.

Αἰγυπτογενής, ές, (Αἴγυπτος, *γένω) *born in Aegypt, of Aegyptian race*, Aesch. Pers. 35.

†Αἰγυπτόνδε, adv., *to Aegypt*, Od. 17, 426.

Αἴγυπτος, ου, ὁ, *the river Nile*, Od. 4, 477, while even Hes. Th. 338, calls it Νεῖλος.—II. ἡ, *Aegypt*, Od. 17, 448, etc.—2. *Aegyptus*, son of Belus and brother of Danaus, Aesch. Supp. 10.

Αἰγυπτώδης, ες, (Αἴγυπτος, εἶδος) *Aegyptian-like*, Crat. ap. Hesych.

†Αἴγυς, υος, ἡ, *Aegys*, a city of Laconia, Strab., Paus.: ὁ Αἰγυεύς, and Αἰγύτης, fem. ἡ, Αἰγῦτις, ίδος.

Αἰγώλιος, αἰτώλιος and ἐγώλιος, ου, ὁ, a night-bird of prey, Arist. H. A.: cf. *alpŏlius*.

†Αἴγων, ωνος, ὁ, (αἶξ) *Aegon*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 4, 2.—2. a king of Argos, Plut.—3. Αἰγών, ό, a river of Libya, Arist.

Αἰγῶνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἶξ, ὄνυξ) *goat-hoofed*, Anth.

Αἰγώνῠχον, ου, τό, strictly *goat's-hoof*, a plant, the same as λιθόσπερμον, Diosc.

Αἰγωπός, όν, (αἶξ, ὤψ) *goat-eyed, ὀφθαλμοί*, Arist. H. A.

'Αΐδας, Dor. for 'Αΐδης, 'Αϊδης.

Αἰδεῖο, imperat. pres. from sq., for αἰδέεο, Il. 24, 503, also αἰδέο.

Α'ΙΔΕ'ΟΜΑΙ, f. -έσομαι, poet. -έσσομαι, also -ήσομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. ᾐδέσθην, (for the aor. mid. ᾐδεσάμην is little used except by poets, v. infr.): Ep. pres. αἴδομαι. *To feel shame, be ashamed* or *fear*, oft. in Hom., always of a moral feeling, opp. to bodily fear, φοβεῖσθαι, δεδιέναι, cf. Il. 7, 93: esp. towards gods or august persons, αἰδ. τινά, *to stand in awe of* any one, *reverence*, Il. 1, 23, *fear* his *bad opinion* of one, Od. 2, 65, etc.: also of things, αἰδέσσαι μέλαθρον, *respect the house*, i. e. the rights of hospitality, Il. 9, 640; αἰδεσθέντες ἀλκάν, *fearing the strength*, Pind. P. 4, 308: *to have regard to, to be moved by, to respect*, Hdt. 7, 141, τὰς ἱκτηρίας τάςδε: later also ἐπί τινι and ὑπέρ τινος, Anth., Plut., but rarely: c. inf. *to be ashamed* or *afraid* to do a thing, Il. 7, 93: more rarely c. part. *to be ashamed of* doing it or having done it, Soph. Aj. 506: rarely foll. by εἰ..., or μή...: part pf. ᾐδεσμένος in pass. signf., *reconciled*, Dem. 645, fin. As Att. law term, *to respect a person's misfortunes*, and so *to pardon* him, or *obtain his pardon*, esp. of a homicide, mostly in aor. 1 αἰδέσασθαι, which is the signf. this tense has in prose, Dem. 644, 1; 983, 19, also in pres., Plat. Legg. 877 A.

†Αἰδεσθεν, for ᾐδέσθησαν, 3 pl. 1 aor. pass. of foreg.

Αἰδέσιμος, ον, *exciting shame* or *respect, venerable*, Luc. Nigr. 26: *holy*, Paus. Adv. -μως, Ael.

Αἰδεσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰδέομαι) *awe, reverence*, esp. *a feeling of compassion*, and so *pardoning*, Dem. 528, 8.

Αἰδεστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. *revered, venerable*, Plut.

†'Αΐδεω, Ion. gen. of 'Αΐδης = 'Αϊδης.

'Αΐδηλος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἰδεῖν) *making unseen*: hence *annihilating, destroying*: so always in Hom., as epith. of Mars, Minerva, of the suitors, Od. 16, 29, of fire, Il. 2, 455, etc.—II. pass. *unseen, unknown, obscure*, Hes. Op. 754, Parmenid. ap. Clem. Al. p. 614: as epith. of Hades, either in the Hom. signf., or *dark, gloomy*, Soph. Aj. 608. Adv. -λως, = ὀλεθρίως, Hom. A poet. word, on which v. Buttm. Lexil. in v. p. 50. [ῐ]

Αἰδημονέω, ῶ, -ήσω, *to be* αἰδήμων, *to be ashamed*.

Αἰδημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *bashfulness, modesty*, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 106: from

Αἰδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *bashful, modest*, Xen. Lac. 2, 10, etc. Adv. -μόνως, Id. Symp. 4, 58.

'Αϊδής, ές, (ἀ priv., ἰδεῖν) *unseen, annihilated*, Hes. Sc. 477.—II. act. *not seeing*, Bacchyl. ap. Cram. Anecd. 1, p. 65. [ᾰϊ-]

'Αΐδης, ᾱ̆ and ευ, ὁ, poet. for 'Αϊδης, in Hom. the usu. form. [Hom. ᾰϊδ-, Trag. also ᾱϊδ-, and so, acc. to Herm., H. Hom. Cer. 348: gen. ᾰ̀ϊδεω, in Hom. trisyll., later also, ᾱϊδέω, Pors. Hec. 1018, Jac. A. P. p. 374.]

Αἰδήσιμος, ον, poet. for αἰδέσιμος, Orph.

†Αἰδηψός, οῦ, ἡ, *Aedepsus*, a city of Euboea, Strab.: ὁ Αἰδήψιος, *an inhabitant of Aedepsus*, Id.

'Αΐδιος, ιον, in Orph. also ίη, ιον, (ἀεί) *everlasting*, for ἀείδιος, H. Hom. 29, 3, Hes. Sc. 310: also in prose from Thuc. downwards: ἐς ἀΐδιον, *for ever*, Thuc. 4, 63; ἡ ἀ. οὐσία, *eternity*, Plat. Tim. 37 E. [ᾰϊδ] Hence

'Αϊδιότης, ητος, ἡ, *eternity*, Arist. Coel. [ᾰ]

Αἰδνήεις, εσσα, εν, Euphor. 60: and

'Αΐδνής, ές, Opp., later forms of sq.

'Αϊδνός, ή, όν, (ἀ priv., ἰδεῖν) poet. for ἀΐδιος, ἀϊδής, *unseen, hidden, dark*, Hes. Th. 860.

†Αἰδοιέστερος, -έστατος, comp. and superl. of αἰδοῖος.

Αἰδοικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the* αἰδοῖα.

Αἰδοῖον, ου, τό, mostly in plur. τὰ αἰδοῖα, *the genitals, pudenda*, both of men and women, Il. 13, 568, Hes. Op. 731, etc.: αἰδοῖον θαλάσσιον, *a sea-monster*, Nic. ap. Ath. 105 C: strictly neut. from

Αἰδοῖος, οία, οῖον, also ος, ον, Plat. Legg. 943 E: (αἰδομαι) *regarded with awe* or *reverence, august, venerable*, in Hom. and Hes. only of persons, as superiors or elders, persons under divine protection, esp. of the wife or mistress of the house, and so in genl. of women, *deserving respect, tender*, as παρθένος αἰδοίη, Il. 2, 514, rarely of the gods, as Il. 18, 394, 425: of guests and suppliants, freq. joined with φίλος and δεινός in Hom.: also αἰδοῖος absol. for ἱκετής, Od. 15, 373, ubi Schol. In Pind. and Aesch. also of things, *valuable, excellent*, γέρας, χάρις, Pind.: but also αἰδ. πνεῦμα, λόγοι, *a spirit, words of reverence*, Aesch. Suppl. 29, 455.—II. act. *bashful, modest*, Od. 17, 578, Plat. l. c.—2. *reverent, respectful*, ἔπη, Aesch. Supp. 194; whence adv. -ως, *reverently*, Od. 19, 243. A poet. word: for the few places, where Plato has it, seem to be from poets. Comp. αἰδοιότερος, Hom., αἰδοιέστερος, superl. -έστατος, Pind. Hence

Αἰδοιώδης, ες, (αἰδοῖα, εἶδος) *like the* αἰδοῖα, Arist. H. A.

Αἰ'ΔΟΜΑΙ, αἰδόμην, Ep. for αἰδέομαι, oft. in Hom., and occasionally in Trag., esp. in participle, as Aesch. Suppl. 364, Eur. Phoen. 1489.

†'Αϊδονεύς, ῆος, ὁ, poet. for 'Αϊδωνεύς, Anth. [ᾰ̆ϊ-]

'Αΐδος, 'Αΐδι, Ep. gen. and dat. of 'Αΐδης, from an obsol. nom. 'Αΐς, oft. in Hom., who has also 'Αϊδόςδε as adv., *to Hades*, so too εἰς 'Αϊδόςδε, and εἰν 'Αΐδος sc. οἴκῳ, Att. ἐν ᾅδου,

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in Hades, in the nether world. [ᾱῐδ– but ᾰ in the phrases Ἀΐδος εἶσω, and Ἀΐδος εἰςαφίκηαι, Il. 20, 336.]

†Αἰδονῆοι, (or Αἰδονῆι), ων, οἱ, *the Aedui*, in Gaul, Strab.

Αἰδόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἰδώς, φρήν) *regardful of mind, compassionate*, Soph. O. C. 237, Eur. Alc. 659.

Ἀϊδρείη, and ἀϊδρηίη, ης, ἡ, (ἄϊδρις) *want of knowledge, ignorance*, Hom., also in plur., Od. 10, 231; 11, 272: Ep. word, used by Hdt. 6, 69 in Ion. form ἀϊδρηίη.

Ἀϊδρήεις, εσσα, εν, later collat. form of ἄϊδρις, Nic. Al. 415.

Ἄϊδρια, ας, ἡ, = ἀϊδρείη.

Ἄϊδρις, ι, gen. ιος and εος, (α priv., ἴδρις) *unknowing, ignorant*, Il. 3, 49; freq. c. gen., as Od. 10, 282. [ῐ˘˘]

Ἀϊδροδίκης, ου, ὁ, Dor. ἀϊδροδίκας, (ἄϊδρις, δίκη) *unknowing of right or law, lawless, savage*, Pind. Nem. 1, 96. [δῐ]

Ἀϊδρῦτος, ον, = ἀνίδρυτος, *unsettled, unsteady*, Ar. Lys. 809: ἀϊδρ. κακόν, Cratin. Seriph. 3, expl. by E. M., ὁ οὐκ ἄν τις αὐτῷ ἱδρύσαιτο. On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 730.

Ἀΐδων, ωνος, ὁ, = sq.

Ἀϊδωνεύς, έως, Ion. ῆος, ὁ, lengthened poet. form from Ἀΐδης, Hom. Later authors, as Mosch., used the forms Ἀϊδονῆος, ῆϊ, ῆα, for the sake of the verse with [˘Α. In Soph. O. C. 1560, according to Hermann Ἀϊδωνεῦ is to be read as trisyll.]

Α'ΙΔΩ'Σ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, as a moral feeling, *sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty*, Il. 24, 44, etc.: *a sense of shame or honour, awe*, αἰδῶ θέσθ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ, *cherish a sense of shame within your breast*, Il. 15, 561: *regard for others, respect, reverence*, Trag.; δακρύων πένθιμον αἰδῶ, tears of sorrow and pity, Aesch. Suppl. 577; hence also *mercy, pardon*, Plat. Legg. 867 E.—II. *that which causes shame* or *respect*, and so—1. *a shame, scandal*, αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, Il. 5, 787.—2. = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Il. 2, 262.—3. *dignity, majesty*, αἰδὼς καὶ χάρις, H. Hom. Cer. 214.

Αἰεί, Ion. and poet. for ἀεί: when the ult. is to be short, αἰεν, Herm. praef. Orph. p. ix. H. Hom. Ven. 202. At the end of a hexam., to round off the verse, αἰεί is preferred to αἰεν. [Cf. ἀεί, sub fin.]

Αἰειγενέτης, ὁ, Il. 2, 400, poet. for ἀειγενέτης. (For compds, of αἰεί here omitted, v. sub. ἀεί-.)

Αἰειγενής, ές, = foreg., Opp. C. 2, 397.

†Αἰείμνηστος, ον, = ἀείμνηστος, Aesch. Pers. 760. (Dind. ἀείμ.)

Αἰέλουρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for αἴλουρος, Hdt. 2, 66.

†Αἰέν, poet. for ἀεί, q. v., cf. αἰεί.

Αἰένυπνος, ον, (αἰέν, ὕπνος) *lulling in eternal sleep*, epith. of death, Soph. O. C. 1578, acc. to Herm. conj.

Αἰές, Dor. for ἀεί, αἰεί, Schaf. Bion 11, 1.

Αἰετηδόν, adv. (αἰετός) *like an eagle*, Schol. Ven. Il.

Αἰετιαῖος, αία, αἷον, (ἀετός III.) *belonging, to* or *placed in the pediment*, Inscr. ap. Müller de Min. Pol. p. 54.

Αἰετόεις, εσσα, εν, *of eagle-kind*, Opp. C. 3, 117: from

Αἰετός, οῦ, ὁ, Il. 12, 201, etc., fuller form for ἀετός, q. v. sub fin.

Αἰζήεις, εσσα, εν, later form for αἰζηός, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 B.

Αἰζήιος, ὁ, lengthd. form of αἰζηός, Od. 12, 83.

Ἀΐζηλος, ον, v. l. of the Gramm. in Il. 2, 318, for ἀρίζηλος, in signf. of αἴδηλος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 53, seqq., Spitzn. ad loc.

Αἰζηός, lengthd. αἰζήϊος, ὁ, *lively, active*, in Hom. always of *youths* fit for war and the chase: of a *lusty* slave, *in the full vigour of manhood*, Hes. Op. 439, Th. 863. Later as Subst., *a warrior*, Cratin. Lac. 1: in gen. *a youth, a man*, Ap. Rh. 4, 268; Anth. (usu. taken as akin to ζάω, ζέω: but acc. to Döderl., akin to αἴδω, ἠίθεος.)

Αἰηνής, Ion. for αἰανής, Archil. 94.

†Αἰήτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Aeëtes*, brother of Circe, king of Colchis and father of Medea, Od. 10, 136; later kings of Colchis also bore this name, Xen. An. 5, 6, 37; Strab.

†Αἰητίνη, ης, and Αἰητίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. patron. of Αἰήτης, as appell. of Medea his daughter.

Αἰητος, in Il. 18, 410, Vulcan is called πέλωρ αἴητον, prob. = ἄητον, *mighty monster*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 46.

Αἰητός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. for ἀετός, αἰετός, *an eagle*, Pind. P. 4, 4, Böckh; Bergk Anacr. 70: also ἀητός.

†Αἰθαία, ας, ἡ, *Aethaea*, a city of Laconia; adj. Αἰθαιεύς, οἱ Αἰθαιῆς, *the Aetheans*, Thuc. 1, 101.

†Αἰθάλεια, ἡ, = Αἰθάλη.

Αἰθάλεος, α, ον, (αἰθάλη) *smoky*, Ap. Rh. 4, 777.—II. of ants, *fire-coloured*, like αἰθαλόεις II. 2, Nic. Ther. 750.

Αἰθάλη, ἡ, (αἴθω) = αἴθαλος, esp. *soot*, Luc. Dial. D. 15, 1.†—II. As pr. n. *Aethale*, a small island in the Etrurian sea now *Elba*; also Αἰθαλία, Strab., Ap. Rh. 4, 654.

Αἰθαλής, ές, = ἀειθαλής, Orph., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. [ᾰῐ]

†Αἰθᾰλίδης, ου, ὁ *Aethalides*, son of Mercury and herald of the Argonauts, Ap. Rh. 1, 54.

Αἰθᾰλίων, ωνος, epith. of the τέττιξ, prob. = αἰθαλόεις II. 2, *fire-coloured*, Theocr. 7, 138; Mel. 111: acc. to others, *heat-loving*, and so *swarthy, dusky*.

Αἰθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οῦς, οῦσα, οῦν, (αἴθαλος) *smoky, blackened with smoke, sooty, black*, Il. 2, 415; κόνις, *black ashes* that are burnt out, Il. 18, 23.—II. (αἴθω) *burning, blazing*, κεραυνός, Hes. Th. 72: in gen., epith. of fire, Aesch, Pr. 992.—2. *fire-coloured*, Nic.

†Αἰθαλόεις, όεντος, ὁ, *Aethaloïs*, a river of Mysia, Strab.

Αἴθαλος, ον, ὁ, like λιγνύς, *a smoky flame*, the *thick smoke* of fire, *soot*, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 911: also αἰθάλη, but less correct than αἴθαλος, Lob. Phryn. p. 114.—II. as adj. ὁ, ἡ, *fire-coloured*, like αἰθαλόεις II. 2, Nic.

Αἰθαλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make smoky* or *sooty*, Eur. El. 1140, *burn to soot* or *ashes*, Diosc.

Αἰθαλώδης, ες, (αἴθαλος, εἶδος) *sooty, black*, Arist. Mund. 4.

Αἰθάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰθαλόω) *a rising of smoke* or *vapour*, Max. Tyr.

Αἰθαλωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from αἰθαλόω, *burnt to soot* or *ashes*, Lyc. 338.

Αἴθε, Dor. and Ep. for εἴθε, *O that! would that!* Lat. *utinam*, very freq. in Hom. αἴθ' ὄφελες, c. inf., or αἴθε, c. opt.

Αἰθερεμβατέω, ῶ, (αἰθήρ, ἐμβατέω) *to walk in ether*, Anth. Ep. Ad. 546.

Αἰθέριος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, Eur. Chrys. 6, 9, *of* or *belonging to αἰθήρ*, or *the upper air*, and so—1. *high in air, on high*, Aesch. P. V. 158; Soph. O. C. 1082, etc.: αἰθέρια ἀνέπτα, *flew up into the air*, Eur. Med. 440, cf. Andr. 830.—2. *etherial, heavenly*, γονή, Eur. Chrys. 6, 9.

Αἰθερώδης, ες, (αἰθέριος, εἶδος) v. l. for αἰθερώδης.

Αἰθεροβᾰτέω, = αἰθερεμβατέω, Luc. Philop. 25.

Αἰθεροβόσκας, ου, ὁ, (αἰθήρ, βόσκω) *feeding* or *living in ether*, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6, 76.

Αἰθεροδρομέω, ῶ, *to skim the ether*, Welck. Syll. Ep. p. 36: from

Αἰθεροδρόμος, ον, (αἰθήρ, δραμεῖν) *skimming the ether*, Ar. Av. 1393.

Αἰθεροειδής, ές, (αἰθήρ, εἶδος) = αἰθερώδης, Plut. 2, 430 E.

†Αἰθερολαμπής, ές, (αἰθήρ, λάμπω) *shining in ether*, Maneth.

Αἰθερολογέω, ῶ, *to talk of ether*, and the like, Anaximen. ap. Diog. L. 2, 5: from

Αἰθερολόγος, ον, (αἰθήρ, λέγω) *talking of ether*, and the like, Diog. L. 2, 4.

Αἰθερονόμος, ον, (αἰθήρ, νέμομαι) = αἰθεροβόσκας.

Αἰθεροπλαγκτος, ον, (αἰθήρ, πλάζομαι) *roaming in ether*, Orph.

Αἰθερώδης, ες, (αἰθήρ, εἶδος) *like ether*, Plut.

Αἴθη, ης, ἡ, *Aethe, name of a race-horse* of Agamemnon, strictly *fiery*, i. e. *bright-bay*, Il. 23, 295.

Αἰθήεις, εσσα, εν, (αἴθω) = αἰθός, Nic. Al. 394.

Αἰθήρ, έρος, in Hom. always ἡ, in Att. prose always ὁ, and in Aesch., in Soph. once only fem. O. R. 866, in Pind., Eur., and Ar. common, (αἴθω): —*ether*, the *upper*, purer *air*, opp. to ἀήρ, Il. 14, 288: hence *heaven*, as the abode of the gods, Il. 15, 192: Ζεὺς αἰθέρι ναίων, 2, 412: also *the clear sky* or *heaven*, Il. 8, 556: but in Il. 16, 365, a cloud is said to come αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, cf. αἰθρηγενής, and v. Spitzn. ad l.: later it certainly is confounded with ἀήρ, e. g. αἰθὴρ ζοώεις. ἀχλυόεις, in Ap. Rh., and Eur. Cycl. 409, even has it for the *fume* from the Cyclops' mouth.—II. in Eur. Alc. 594, *a clime, region*,—III. *Aether*, the name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Αἰθής, ές, (αἴθω) *burning*: αἰθὴς πέπλος, the robe of Hercules, hence proverb. of a demagogue, Meineke Cratin. Cleob. 4.

†Αἰθῖκες, ων, οἱ, *the Aethices*, a Thessalian tribe dwelling on Mt. Pindus, Il. 2, 744; according to Strabo on the borders of Epirus; their country ἡ Αἰθικία, Strab.

†Αἰθῖκος, ου, ὁ, *Aethicus*, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 6, 318.

Αἰθῖνος, η, ον, *burning*.

†Αἰθιόπεια, ἡ, = Αἰθιοπία, Qu. Sm. 2, 32.

†Αἰθιόπειος, = Αἰθιοπῐκός, Luc.

†Αἰθιοπεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, an assumed nom. from which to form acc. pl. Αἰθιοπῆας, Il. 1, 423; the only nom. in early use Αἰθιοψ, q. v.

†Αἰθιοπία, ας, ἡ, *Aethiopia*, Hdt.: hence adj. Αἰθιόπιος, α, ον; Αἰθιοπίη χώρη, Hdt. 3, 114.

Αἰθιοπίζω, *to speak*, or *be like an Aethiop*, Heliod.

†Αἰθιοπῐκός, ή, όν, (Αἰθίοψ) *Aethiopian*; λίθος Αἰθ. i. e. granite, v. Baehr ad Hdt. 2, 127: Αἰθιοπικά, τά, *writings respecting Aethiopia*, Heliod.

†Αἰθιόπιος, v. Αἰθιοπία.

†Αἰθιοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Αἰθίοψ, *Aethiopian*, Αἰθ. γῆ, Aesch. Fr. 280, 2; γλῶσσα, Hdt. 3. 19: ἡ Αἰθ. Hdt. 2, 106; also *an Aethiop female*.

Αἰθιοψ, οπος, ὁ, Hom., fem. Αἰθιοπίς, ίδος, more rarely ἡ Αἰθιοψ, Lob. Aj. 323, (αἴθω, ὤψ) *an Aethiop*, Hom.

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—II. also as adj., *swarthy*, Anth. : cf. *αἰθοψ* : *ὁ ποταμὸς Αἰθίοψ*, probably the Niger, Aesch. P. V. 809. As early as Il. 1, 423, is found the irreg. plur. *Αἰθιοπῆας*, to which later auth., as Call., formed a nom. *Αἰθιοπεύς*.

Αἰθυλλξ, *ῖκος*, *ἡ*, *a pustule, pimple*, Hipp.

†*Αἰθοπία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*αἰθοψ*) *Aethopia*, an appell. of Diana, Sapph.

Αἴθος, *εος*, *τό*, *a burning heat, fire*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1304; also *αἶθος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, Eur. Suppl. 208, Rhes. 95.

Αἰθός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *burnt*, Ar. Thesm. 246. —II. *of a burnt colour, black*, or rather *fire-coloured, fiery*, Pind. P. 8, 65, Bacchyl. 12.

Αἴθουσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, sc. *στοά*, (*αἴθω*) *the corridor*, open in front, which led from the court, *αὐλή*, into the *πρόδομος*: usu. looking east or south, to catch the sun,—whence the name. Hom. makes it the sleeping-place of travellers who wish to start early, Od. 3, 399 : in Od. 4, 302, he says the same of the *πρόδομος*, prob. as including the *αἴθουσα*.—As pr. n. *Aethusa*, daughter of Neptune, Apollod.

Αἰθοψ, *οπος*, (*αἴθος*, *ὤψ*) *fiery-looking*, in Hom. as epith. of metal, *flashing* ; and of wine *sparkling*, (not *fiery-hot*, or *strong*, as others) ; once of smoke, Od. 10, 152, where it prob. means *dark-red* smoke, smoke *mixed with flame*, like *αἰθαλος*: later *αἰθοψ φλογμός*, Eur. Supp. 1019, *λαμπάς*, Id. Bacch. 594.—II. metaph. *fiery, hot, keen*, *λιμός*, Hes. Op. 361 : *hot, furious*, *ἀνήρ*, Soph. Aj. 224.

†*Αἴθρα*, later form for *αἰθρη*.

Αἰθρίω, (*αἴθρα*) like *χειμάζω*, *to live in the open air*, dub., v. Lob. Aj. p. 342.

Αἰθρη, *ἡ*, in Att. as well as Hom., later *αἰθρα*, Piers. Moer. p. 184, (*αἰθήρ*, as *γάστρη* from *γαστήρ*) : *a clear bright sky, fair weather*, Hom. : rare in Att. poets, as Eur. Phaeth. 74, Ar. Av. 778, cf. *αἰθρία*.—II. As pr. n. *Aethra*, mother of Theseus, Il. 3, 144.

Αἰθρηγενέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, =sq., Od. 5, 296.

Αἰθρηγενής, *ές*, (*αἰθήρ*, *γένω*) epith. of Boreas in Il. 15, 171, *born in ether, sprung from ether*, (not act. *making a clear cold sky*, Spitzn. Il. l. c.)

Αἰθρήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, =*αἰθριος*, Opp. Cyn. 4 ¯3.

Αἰθρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, prose form for *αἰθρη*, first in Hdt., *αἰθρίας*, sub. *οὔσης*, *in fine weather*, Lat. *per purum*, Hdt. 7, 37; Ar. Nub. 371.—II. *the open sky*, *ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας*, *in the open air*, Lat. *sub dio*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 14 ; hence also *the cold air* of night, Hdt. 2, 68. [*ῑ*, Ar. Plut. 1129, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 34 ; *ῐ* Solon 5, 22 ; Ar. Nub. 371, v. Herm. ad loc.] Hence

Αἰθριάζω, *to expose to the open air, cool*, Hipp.—II. *to make a clear sky*, Arist. Probl. — III. intr. *to be in the open air*.

Αἰθριάω, =foreg. I., Hipp.

Αἰθρῖνος, *ον*, =*αἰθριος*.

Αἰθριοκοιτέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*αἰθρία*, *κοίτη*) *to sleep in the open air*, Theocr. 8, 78.

Αἴθριος, *ον*, *clear, bright, fair*, of weather, H. Hom. Ap. 433 ; also as epith. of *Ζεύς*, Theocr.—II. *in the open air, kept there*, Cratin. Del. 5 : hence *cold, chill*, Soph. Ant. 357.—III. *τὸ αἴθριον*, the Lat. *atrium*, Joseph.

Αἰθριώδης, *ες*, (*αἰθρία*, *εἶδος*) *like the clear sky*.

Αἰθροβάτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*αἰθρη*, *βαίνω*) *walking through ether*, Porph. — 2. *a tight-rope dancer*, Manetho. [*ᾰ*]

†*Αἰθροβολέω*, *ῶ*, (*αἰθρη*, *βάλλω*) *to cast brightness upon, to render brilliant*, Manetho.

†*Αἰθροδόνητος*, *ον*, (*αἰθρη*, *δονέω*,) *hastening through the ether*, Manetho.

†*Αἰθροπλᾶνής*, *ές*, (*αἰθρη*, *πλανάομαι*) *wandering in the ether*, Manetho.

Αἴθρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, =*αἰθρη*, *the clear chill air* of morn, Od. 14, 318.

Αἴθυγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*αἰθύσσω*) *a lighting, kindling* : hence—II. *a spark* : metaph. *the last spark* of an attachment, Polyb.—III. *the flickering* of a bright body in motion, = *μαρμαρυγή*.

Αἴθυια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a water-bird, diver, shag*, Lat. *mergus*, Od. 5, 337. — II. metaph. *a ship*, Lyc. 230. —As pr. n. an appell. of Minerva as protectress of commerce, Paus.

Αἰθυιοθρεπτος, *ον*, (*αἰθυια*, *τρέφω*,) *feeding with αἰθυιαι*, Lyc. 237.

Αἰθυκτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *that which darts* or *flies* through the air, *swift-darting*, of wild animals, arrows, etc., Opp. H. 1, 368, Cyn. 2, 332: from

Αἰθύσσω, f. *-ύξω*, (akin to *αἴθω* and *θύω*) transit. *to put in rapid motion, stir up, kindle*, *ἐλπὶς αἰθύσσει φρένας*, Bacchyl. 26. Mid. *to move rapidly, quiver, flicker*, of leaves, Sapph. 40 : so too act. in intr. signf., Arat. Cf. the compds. with *ἀνά*, *διά*, *κατά*, *παρά*, (There was no Att. form *αἰθύττω*.)

ΑΙ'ΘΩ, only found in pres. and impf., *to light up, kindle, to keep burning, αἰθειν πῦρ*, Hdt. 4, 145, Aesch. Ag. 1435, *ἱερά*, Soph. Phil. 1033, Eur. Rhes. 95.—2. rarely intr. *to burn* or *blaze*, Pind. O. 7, 87 ; Soph. Aj. 286 : —in this signf. usu. in Pass. *αἴθομαι*, Hom., Hes., etc., though rarely save in part. *αἰθόμενος* : the inf. *αἴθεσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 61, and Eur. Bacch. 624 ; impf. *αἴθετο*, Ap. Rh. 3, 296 : —also like Lat. *uri*, *ἔρωτι αἴθεσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 15.

Αἰθων, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *αἰθον*, *τό*, gen. *ωνος* and *ονος*, v. Dindorf. praef. ad Poet. Scen. p. xi., (*αἰθω*) strictly *fiery, burning*, of lightning, fire, etc., Pind. : also of fiery smoke, Pind. P. 1, 44, cf. *αἰθοψ*.—II. of metal, and the like, *flashing, glittering*, like *αἰθοψ*, *σίδηρος*, Hom., also Soph. Aj. 147 : *αἰθωνες λέβητες*, *τρίποδες*, Hom. (where others take it of their *having fire under them.*)—III. of various animals, as in Hom. of the horse, lion, bull, eagle, in Pind. of the fox, where some take it to be *fiery, fierce* ; others of the colour, like Lat. *fulvus, rufus* ; others of their *bright, fiery eyes* : but *αἰθων*, of a man, Hermipp. Moer. 1, and so *αἰθωνες θῆρες*, Plat. Rep. 559 D, *λιμός αἰθων*, Plut., cf. *αἰθοψ*, fin. —As pr. n. *Aethon*, a name assumed by Ulysses, Od. 19, 183.— A horse of Hector, Il. 8, 185.

Αἰκᾶ, Dor. for *εἰ κε*, =*ἐάν*, c. subj., Valck. Theocr. 1, 10. But Kühner Gr. Gr. § 818, Anm. 2, says *αἶκα* is joined by the Aeol. and Dor. to the indic.

†*Αἰκαί*, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Aecae*, a city of the Hirpini on the borders of Apulia, Polyb.

Αἰκάλλω, f. *-ᾰλῶ*, *to flatter, wheedle, fondle*, c. acc., Eur. Andr. 630, Ar. Eq. 48 : *αἰκάλλει καρδίαν ἐμήν, it does my heart good*, Ar. Thesm. 869.

Αἰκάλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a flatterer*, Hesych.

Αἶκε, *αἴκεν*, poet. and Dor. for *ἐάν*, Hom.

Αἰκεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, =*αἰκία*, q. v.

Αἰκέλιος, *ον*, =*ἀεικέλιος*, Theogn. 1344, Bekk.

†*Αἴκεν*, v. *αἶκε*, Il. 4, 98.

Αἰκή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*αἴσσω*) *rapid motion, flight*, Lat. *impetus*, *τόξων αἰκαί*, Il. 15, 709, *ἐρετμῶν*, Opp. : cf. *ῥίπη*. [*ᾰ*]

Αἰκής, *ές*, poet. for *ἀεικής*, adv. *αἰκῶς*, Il. 22, 336 : in Trag. also *αἰκής ές*, like *αἰκία*, Herm. Soph. El. 102. [*ᾰ*]

Αἰκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Att. for the Ion. *ἀεικείη*, q. v., *injurious, insulting treatment, an affront, outrage*, Aesch. P. V. 93 ; Soph. O. C. 748 ; etc. : oft. also in plur. *blows, stripes*, etc., Trag. :—in prose usu. as law-phrase *αἰκίας δίκη*, *an action for assault*, less serious than that for *ὕβρις* (which was a *γραφή*), esp. freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 547 sq., Böckh P. E. 2, p. 102 ; in gen. *suffering, disgrace*, Thuc. 7, 75. [*κἰ-*, wherefore Dawes, Pors., etc., would write *αἰκεία*, in Trag., and so certainly analogy would require, but v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 752, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

Αἰκίζω, *to treat injuriously, to affront, outrage*, esp. by blows, *to plague, torment*, the act. only in Soph. : usu. as dep. mid. *αἰκίζομαι*, f. *-ιοῦμαι*, Aesch. Pr. 195, etc. : c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *αἰκίζεσθαί τινα τὰ αἴσχιστα*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 18 : cf. the Ep. *ἀεικίζω*.—The aor. *ἠκίσθην* is only used in pass. signf., as Soph. Ant. 206, Xen. An. 2, 6, 29 : pres. *αἰκίζομαι*, in pass. signf., Aesch. Pr. 168 ; perf. *ἤκισμαι*, Eur. Med. 1130. Hence

Αἴκισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an outrage, torture*, Aesch. Pr. 989 : in plur. Eur. Phoen. 1529.

Αἰκισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =foreg., Dem. 102, 20.

Αἰκιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, fem. *αἰκίστρια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *one who outrages*.

Αἰκιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *prone to outrage*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Αἰκιστός, *ή*, *όν*, *outraged*, v. l. Soph. Ant. 206.

Αἰκλον, *ου*, *τό*, or *ἄϊκλον*, *an evening meal* at Sparta, Epich. p. 18, Alcm. 20, cf. Ath. 139 B :—also *αἰκνον*.

†*Αἰκλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Aeclus*, the founder of Eretria, Strab.—In pl. *οἱ Αἰκλοι*, the *Aequi*, in Italy, Diod. S. 12, 64.

†*Αἰκούλᾶνον*, *ου*, *τό*, the Lat. *Aeculanum*, a city of the Hirpini in Italy, App. B. C. 1, 51.

†*Αἴκουοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the Lat. *Aequi*, in Italy, Strab.

Ἀϊκτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*ἀΐσσω*) *the swift-rushing, darting*, Opp. H. 1, 171. [*ᾰ*]

Ἄϊκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἰκνέομαι*) *unapproachable*, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 346.

†*Ἀϊκῶς*, v. *ἀϊκής*.

†*Αἰλᾶνα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Aelana*, a city on the Arabian Gulf, Strab.

†*Αἰλητανοί*, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Aeletani*, an Iberian tribe, Strab.

†*Αἰλία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, the Lat. *Aelia*, a name which Jerusalem received from its restorer Aelius Hadrianus, Dio Cass.

†*Αἰλιᾱνός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Aelianus*, *ὁ*, *Τακτικός*, the writer of a work on military tactics.—2. *ὁ Σοφιστής*, of Praeneste, the author of several works.

Αἴλινος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a mournful dirge*, Aesch. Ag. 121, Soph. Aj. 627 : (said to be from *αἰ Λίνος*, *ah me for Linus!* Pausan. 9, 29, 8. v. *Λίνος*.)—2. Also adj. *ος*, *ον*, *plaintive, mournful*, Eur. Or. 1395, Hel. 171. As Adv. *αἴλινα*, Call. and Mosch.

†*Αἴλιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Roman *Aelius*, Strab., Plut.

Αἰλούριος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *cat-mint* : from

Αἴλουρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *a cat*, Hdt.—II. later, *a weasel*, (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. p. 67, from *αἰόλος* and *οὐρά*,

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as expressive, not of colour, but of the *wavy motion of the tail* peculiar to cats.)

Αἷ'ΜΑ, *ατος, τό, blood,* in Hom. oft. *φόνος τε καὶ αἷμα,* joined; also in plur. *streams of blood,* Aesch. Ag. 1293, Soph. Ant. 121.—II. *bloodshed, murder,* Trag., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 139: *ὅμαιμον αἷμα γίγνεται, a kinsman's murder is done,* Aesch. Suppl. 449, so *εἰργασται μητρῷον αἷμα,* Eur. Or. 284: also *αἷμα ὁρᾶν* or *πράττειν,* Eur., and even *αἷμα κτανεῖν,* as if *αἷμα* were a cognate acc., Soph. Fr. 153: —esp. *ἐπ' αἵματι φεύγειν, to avoid trial for murder by going into exile,* Dem. 548, fin., wh. in Eur. Suppl. 148 is *αἷμα φεύγειν,* v. Müller Eumen. § 50 sq.:—the plur. is freq. in this signf. in Aesch. and Eur. never in Soph.—2. in Soph. El. 1394, usu. taken as *the instrument of bloodshed, sword,* but v. *νεοκόντητος,* and Herm. ad l.—III. like Lat. *sanguis, blood-relationship, kin, αἷμά τε καὶ γένος,* Od. 8, 583; *αἵματος εἶναι, γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εἶναι,* Od. 4, 611, Il. 19, 111: in Trag. and prose usu., *ὁ πρὸς αἵματος* and *ἐν αἵματι, one of the blood* or *race,* Soph. Aj. 1305, Aesch. Eum. 606: *ἀφ' αἵματος, from the race,* Soph. O. C. 245.–†IV. *the blood-red juice, βοτρύων,* Achill. Tat. 2, 2; *the purple colour, κοχλίδων,* Luc. Catap. 16, cf. Mehlhorn Lyr. p. 100. (perh. from *ἅτσω,* Lat. *salio,* Herm. Eur. Hec. 88.)

Αἱμαγωγός, όν, (*αἷμα ἄγω*) *drawing off blood,* Diosc.:

Αἱμᾰκορίαι, or *αἱμακουρίαι, ῶν, αἱ,* (*αἷμα, κορέννυμι*) *offerings of blood,* made upon the graves to appease the manes, Pind. O. 1, 146, v. Dissen. (90.) Dor. and Boeot.

Αἱμακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *αἱμάσσω, mingled with blood, of blood,* Eur. I. T. 644.

Αἱμαλέος, έα, έον, (*αἷμα*) *bloody, blood-red,* Anth.

Αἱμαλωπίς, ίδος, ή, *a clot of blood,* Diosc.; and

Αἱμάλωπος, ον, *looking like clotted blood,* Aretae.: from

Αἱμάλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, (*αἱμαλέος*) *a mass of blood, a bloodshot place,* Hipp. —II. as adj. =*αἱμάλωπος,* Aretae.

Αἱμαξις, εως ή, (*αἱμάσσω*) *a letting of blood,* Aretae.

Αἱμάς, άδος, ή, *a gush* or *stream of blood,* Soph. Phil. 697, *αἵματος ῥύσις,* as the Schol. has it, cf. Herm. Trach. 778.

Αἱμᾰσιά, ᾶς, ή, (*αἷμος*) *a thorn, thorn-bush, αἱμασιὰς λέγειν,* Od. 18, 359; 24, 224: hence *a thorn-hedge,* Theocr.: and so *any fence, a wall,* Lat. *maceria,* Hdt. 1, 180, and freq. in Att. —Buttm. Lexil. p. 402 adopts the signf. *fence,* even in Od., interpreting *αἱμασιὰς λέγειν, to make a fence of stones;* he thinks that if *αἱμασιά* originally meant a *thorn hedge,* this meaning was obsolete even in Homer's time.—II. *αἱμασιά=λιθολογία,* Piers. Moer. p. 53.

Αἱμᾰσιώδης ες, (*αἱμασιά, εἶδος*) *like an αἱμασιά,* Plat. Legg. 681 A.

Αἱμάσσω, Att. *αἱμάττω,* f. *-άξω, to make bloody, stain with blood; πέδον, βωμόν, χέρας,* etc., Pind. and Trag.: hence *to wound, smite so as to make bloody, κρᾶτα αἱμ. πέτρα, to dash one's head against a rock,* Soph. Phil. 1002: *αἱμ. πέσσειν δᾴᾳ, to put enemies to a bloody death,* Eur. Phoen. 1229. Pass. *to welter in blood, be slain,* Soph. Ant. 1175: metaph., *αἱμ. ὠδάς, to end songs by dying,* Eur. Ion 168.—II. as medic. term *to scarify.*—III. later intr. *to be bloody, blood-red,* Nic.

Αἱματεκχυσία, ας, ή, (*αἷμα ἐκχέω*) *shedding of blood,* N. T. Hebr. 9, 22.

Αἱμᾰτηρός, ά, όν, in Eur Or. 962, also ός, όν, *bloody, blood-stained,* chiefly used by Trag. *αἱμ. χεῖρες, ξίφος,* etc.: *αἱμ. φλόξ, the blood-consuming flame,* the flame that licks up the blood of a sacrifice, Soph. Tr. 766: esp. *bloody, murderous, φόνος, διαφθορά, πνεῦμα, δῶμα,* etc.—II. also *of blood, consisting thereof, σταγόνες αἱμ. gouts of blood,* Eur. Phoen. 1415: *αἱμ. ῥοῦς, a bloody flux,* discharge of blood, Hipp.

Αἱμᾰτηφόρος, ον, (*αἷμα, φέρω*) *bringing blood: murderous, μόρος,* Aesch. Theb. 419.

Αἱμᾰτία, ας, ή, *blood-broth,* the Spartan black broth made with blood, Manso Sparta 1, 2, p. 192.

Αἱμᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω, to stain with blood,* Aesch. Suppl. 662.—II. *to draw blood, sting,* Arist. H. A.

Αἱμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *consisting of* or *charged with blood,* Arist. H. A.: *τὰ αἱμ. animals which have blood,* Id. Part. An.—II. *bloody, like blood: τὸ αἱματικόν,* a plant *of a blood-red colour.*

Αἱμᾰτίνος, ίνη, ινον, rare collat. form of *αἱματικός,* Arist. H. A.

Αἱμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *αἷμα, a little blood,* Epict.

Αἱματίς, ίδος, ή, *a blood-red cloak,* Arist. Color.

Αἱμᾰτῖτης, ου, ὁ, *αἱματῖτις,* ιδος, ή, *blood-like; λίθος, the blood-stone,* Diosc.: *εἰλεός,* a disease, Lat. *convolvulus sanguineus,* Hipp.: *αἱματῖτις φλέψ, a vein,* Id.: *χορδή, a black pudding,* Sophil. Phyl. 2.

Αἱμᾰτοδόχος, ον, (*αἷμα, δέχομαι*) *holding blood.*

Αἱμᾰτοειδής, ές, (*αἷμα, εἶδος*) *like blood, blood-red,* Diod.

Αἱμᾰτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, contr. *αἱματοῦς, οὖσσα, οὖν,* Soph. O. T. 1279, (*αἷμα*), *of blood, ψιάδες,* Il. 16, 459, *blood-sprinkled, bloody, χείρ,* Il. 5, 82, *σιδηρος,* Il. 2, 267.—2. *blood-red, flushed, ῥέθος,* Soph. Ant. 528.—3. *bloody, murderous, πόλεμος,* etc., Il. 9, 650, Aesch. Ag. 698.

Αἱμᾰτολοιχός, όν, (*αἷμα, λείχω*) *licking blood, ἔρως αἱμ., thirst for blood,* Aesch. Ag. 1478.

Αἱμᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, *to make into blood.* Pass. *to become blood,* Medic. Hence

Αἱμᾰτοποιητικός, ή, όν, *calculated for making into blood, promoting the formation of blood,* Gal.

Αἱμᾰτοποσία, also *αἱμοποσία,* ας, ή, *a drinking of blood,* Porphyr.

Αἱμᾰτοποτέω, ῶ, *to drink blood:* from

Αἱμᾰτοπότης, ου, ὁ, (*αἷμα, πίνω*), and

Αἱμᾰτοπώτης, ου, ὁ, *a blood-drinker, blood-sucker,* Ar. Eq. 198.

Αἱμᾰτοῤῥόφος, ον, (*αἷμα, ῥοφέω*) *supping up blood, blood-lapping,* Aesch. Eum. 193. Soph. Fr. 813.

Αἱμᾰτόῤῥῠτος, ον, (*αἷμα, ῥέω*) *blood-streaming, αἱματ. ῥανίδες, showering drops of blood,* Eur. I. A. 1515.

Αἱμᾰτοστᾰγής, ές, (*αἷμα, στάζω*) *blood-dripping,* Aesch. Pers. 816, and Eum. 365.

Αἱμᾰτοσφᾰγής, ές, (*αἷμα, σφάζω*) *reeking with the blood of the slaughtered,* v. *σφάζω.*

Αἱμᾰτοφλεβόστῠσις, εως, ή, (*αἷμα, φλέψ, ἵστημι*) *a stopping of blood,* Diosc.

Αἱμᾰτόφυρτος, ον, (*αἷμα, φύρω*) *blood-stained,* Anth.

Αἱμᾰτοχᾰρής, also *αἱμοχᾰρής,* ές, (*αἷμα, χαιρω*) *delighting in blood.*

Αἱμᾰτοχάρμης, ου, =foreg., Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 486.

Αἱμᾰτόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω, to make bloody, stain with blood,* Eur. And. 260, etc.: *to slay,* Soph. Fr. 814 from B. A. Mid. *μηδὲν αἱματώμεθα, let us shed no more blood,* Aesch. Ag. 1656. Pass. perf. *ἡμάτωμαι, to be stained* or *discoloured with blood,* Thuc. 7, 84.—II. *to make into blood,* Medic.

Αἱμᾰτώδης, ες, (*αἷμα, εἶδος*) *looking like blood, blood-red,* Thuc. 2, 49.—2. *of blood, consisting thereof,* like *αἱματικός,* Hipp.

Αἱμᾰτωπός, όν, (*αἷμα, ὤψ*) *bloody to behold, blood-stained, κόραι,* Eur. Orest. 256; but also *bloody, murderous,* Eur. Phoen. 870.

Αἱμάτωσις, εως, ή, (*αἱματόω*) *a changing into blood,* Gal.

Αἱμᾰτώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ή, =*αἱματωπός,* v. Pors. Med. 1363.

Αἱμηπότης, ό, Ion. for *αἱματοπότης,* Apoll. Dysc.

Αἱμηρός, ά, όν, =*αἱματηρός,* Gal.

†**Αἰμιλία,** ας, ή, the Lat. *Aemilia,* Polyb.: ή *Αἰμιλία ὁδός, via Aemilia,* Strab.

†**Αἰμιλιᾱνός,** οῦ, ὁ, *Aemilianus,* Strab.

†**Αἰμίλιος,** ου, ὁ, *Aemilius,* Polyb.

Αἰμνιον, ου, τό, *a basin for blood,* v. l. Od. 3, 444, for *ἀμνίον.*

Αἱμοβᾰρής, ές, (*αἷμα, βάρος*) *heavy with blood,* Opp. Hal. 2, 603.

Αἱμοβᾰφής, ές, (*αἷμα, βάπτω*) *bathed in blood,* Soph. Aj. 219.

Αἱμοβόρος, ον, (*αἷμα, βιβρώσκω*) *blood-sucking,* Arist. H. A.: *greedy of blood,* Theocr. 24, 18. Adv. *-ρως.*

Αἱμοδαιτέω, ῶ, (*αἷμα, δαίνυμαι*) *to revel in blood,* Theophr.

Αἱμόδιψος, ον, (*αἷμα, δίψα*) *blood-thirsty,* Luc. Ocyp. 97.

Αἱμοειδής, ές, (*αἷμα, εἶδος*)=*αἱματοειδής,* Philo.

Αἱμόκερχνον, ου, τό, (*αἷμα, κέρχνος*) *a slight cough with blood-spitting,* Hipp.

Αἱμομίκτης, ου, ὁ, (*αἷμα, μίγνυμι*) *incestuous.*

†**Αἱμομιξία,** ας, ή, (*αἷμα, μίγνυμι*) *incest.*

†**Αἱμονες,** ων, οἱ, *the Haemonians,* inhabitants of Haemonia 1, Pind. N. 5, 91.

†**Αἱμονία,** ας, ή, *Haemonia,* an earlier name of Thessaly, Strab.; adv. *Αἱμονιῆθεν, from Haemonia,* Callim. —2. a region of Macedonia, Ap. Rh. 2, 504; adj. *Αἵμων, Αἱμονιεύς.*

†**Αἱμονίδης,** ου, ὁ, *son of Aemon,* Il. 17, 467; but *Αἱμονίδης, son of Haemon,* Il. 4, 394.

†**Αἱμονιῆθεν,** v. *Αἱμονία.*

†**Αἱμόνιος,** ου, ὁ, *Haemonius,* father of Amalthaea, Apollod.—As adj., *of* or *belonging to Haemon.*

Αἱμοποσία, ας, ή, =*αἱματοποσία.*

Αἱμοπότης, ου, ὁ, =*αἱματοπότης,* Or. Sib.

†**Αἱμοπτυϊκός,** ή, όν, (*αἷμα, πτύω*) *spitting blood,* Medic.

Αἱμοπώτης, ου, ὁ, =*αἱμοπότης,* Lyc.

Αἱμόρροος, ον, poet. for *αἱμόῤῥοος,* Nic.

Αἱμορῥᾰγέω, ῶ, *to have a haemorrhage, bleed violently,* Hipp.: from

Αἱμορῥᾰγής, ές, (*αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι*) *bleeding violently,* Hipp., and Soph. Phil. 825.

Αἱμορῥᾰγία, ας, ή, *a haemorrhage: a bloody flux,* or any *violent bleeding,* Hipp. Hence

Αἱμορῥᾰγικός, ή, όν, *liable to αἱμορῥαγία,* Hipp. Adv. *-κῶς,* Gal.

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Αἱμορῥᾱγώδης, ές, (αἱμορῥαγία, εἶδος) *like αἱμορῥαγία, σημεῖα αἵμ., symptoms of hemorrhage*, Hipp.

Αἱμόῤῥαντος, ον, (αἷμα, ῥαίνω) *blood-sprinkled, besmeared with blood, θυσίαι*, Eur. Alc. 135, *ξεῖνοι*, Id. I. T. 225.

Αἱμορῥοέω, ῶ, (αἱμόῤῥοος) *to lose blood*, Hipp.: *to have a αἱμόῤῥοια*, N. T. Matth. 9, 20.

Αἱμόῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (αἱμόῤῥοος) *a discharge of blood, bloody flux*, Hipp.

Αἱμορῥοιδοκαύστης, ου, ὁ, *an instrument for stopping hemorrhage.*

Αἱμορῥοϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a αἱμόῤῥοια, indicating* or *causing it*, Hipp.

Αἱμορῥοΐς, ῖδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. *αἱμορῥοΐδες* sc. *φλέβες*, veins *liable to discharge blood*, esp. *the piles, hemorrhoids*, Hipp.: also of any *flow* or *discharge of blood* from the gums, nostrils, etc., Arist. H. A.—II. *a shell-fish*. Arist. H. A.—III. a kind of serpent = *αἱμόῤῥοος* II., v. Lucan 9, 708.

Αἱμόῤῥοος, ον, contr. *αἱμόῤῥους, ουν*, (αἷμα, ῥέω) *flowing with blood, suffering from hemorrhage*, Hipp.—II. subst. ὁ, a serpent, whose bite makes *blood flow* from all parts of the body, Diosc., and Nic. Th. 282.

Αἱμορῥοώδης, ες, (αἱμόῤῥοος, εἶδος) = *αἱμορῥαγώδης*, Hipp.

Αἱμόῤῥῡης, ές, = *αἱμόῤῥυτος*.

Αἱμόῤῥῡσις, εως, ἡ, = *αἱμόῤῥοια*.

Αἱμόῤῥῡτος, also *αἱμόῤῥυος, ον*, (*αἷμα, ῥέω*) *blood-streaming*, Aesch. Fr. 216.

Αἱμορυγχιάω, ῶ, (*αἷμα, ῥύγχος*) *to have a bloody snout*, i. e. *nose*, Hermipp. Incert. 3.

Αἷμος or *αἱμός*, οῦ, ὁ, = *δρυμός*, prob. *any scratching point*, as of thorns, cf. Aesch. Fr. 8. (*αἷμα, αἱμασιά*: *αἱμύλος*: *ἀμύσσω*.)

†Αἷμος, ου, ὁ, *Haemus*, a mountain range in the north of Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49, also *τὸ Αἷμον* or *Αἷμον ὄρος*, Strab.—2. son of Boreas and king of Thrace, Luc. Salt. 57.

Αἱμοσάτης, ὁ, a Samian stone used in burnishing gold, Diosc.

Αἱμοστῡγής, ές, = *αἱματοσταγής*, Eur. Thes. 1.

Αἱμόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*αἷμα, ἵστημι*) *a means of stopping blood*, Gal.: also a plant used as a *styptic*, Diosc.

†Αἱμοστᾰτῐκός, ή, όν, (*αἷμα, ἵστημι*) *stanching blood.*

Αἱμοφόβος, ον, (*αἷμα, φοβέομαι*) *afraid of blood*, i. e. of bleeding, Gal.

Αἱμοφόρυκτος, ον, (*αἷμα, φορύσσω*) *defiled with blood*, Od. 20, 348.

Αἱμόφυρτος, ον, = *αἱματόφυρτος*, Polyb.

Αἱμοχᾰρής, ές, = *αἱματοχαρής*, Or. Sib.

Αἱμόχροος, ον, contr. *αἱμόχρους, ουν*, (*αἷμα, χρόα*) *blood-red.*

Αἱμοχρώδης, ες, = foreg., Hipp.

Αἱμώω, = *αἱματόω*, from which we have Ion. part. pass. *αἱμεύμενα* in Hipp. p. 1138; and Dind. reads *αἱμοῦσα* for *αἱμάσσουσα* in Eur. I. T. 226, rejected by Herm., but approved by Wunder in his review of Lobeck's Ajax, p. 73.

Αἱμυλία, ας, ἡ, (*αἱμύλος*) *winning, wily manners*, Plut. Num. 8.

Αἱμύλιος, ον, *flattering, winning, wily*, esp. of words, Od. 1, 56, more usu. *αἱμύλος*.

Αἱμῡλομήτης, ου, ὁ, (*αἱμύλος, μῆτις*) *of winning wiles*, Lat. *blande decipiens*, H. Hom. Merc. 13, where Ruhnk. conj. *αἱμυλόμυθος*, Ilgen *αἱσυλομήτης*.

Αἱμῡλοπλόκος, ον, (*αἱμύλος, πλέκω*) *weaving* or *plotting wiles*, Cratin. Incert. 39, cf. *δολοπλόκος*.

Αἱμύλος, η, ον, in Anth. also ος, ον, *flattering, wheedling, winning, wily*, usu. of words, Hes. Op. 372: also of persons, in superl., Soph. Aj. 389, and Eur. Rhes. 498: also *αἱμύλαι μηχαναί, wily arts*, Aesch. Pr. 206. (If from *αἷμος*, the strict signf. is *sharp, acute, subtle*: the Lat. *Aemilius* prob. comes from the same root.)

Αἱμῡλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (*αἱμύλος, φρήν*) *wily-minded*, Cratin. Incert. 39.

Αἱμωδέω, ῶ, *-ήσω*, *to be αἱμώδης*.—2. (*αἷμος, ὀδούς*) in Hipp. *to have the teeth on edge.*

Αἱμώδης, ες, (*αἷμα, εἶδος*) *bloody, bloodshot, scorbutic*, Diosc.

Αἱμωδία, ας, ἡ, (*αἱμωδέω* 2) *a having the teeth on edge*, Hipp.

Αἱμωδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

Αἱμωδιάω, ῶ, = *αἱμωδέω* 2, Arist. Probl.: metaph. of one *whose mouth waters* at the sight of dainties, Timocl. Epichaer. 1.—II. trans. *αἱμ. τοὺς ὀδόντας, to set the teeth on edge*, Hipp.

Αἵμων, ονος, ὁ, = *δαίμων, δαήμων, knowing skilful*, Il. 5, 49.—II. (*αἷμα*) *bloody*, Aesch. Supp. 847, Eur. I. A. 1514, Hec. 90, though here as in Il. Herm. l. c. takes it to mean *eager*, from *αἴσσω*.

†Αἵμων, ονος, ὁ, *Haemon*, a hero from Pylos, Il. 4, 296.—2. son of Creon king of Thebes, lover of Antigone, Soph. Ant.—3. son of Pelasgus, an ancient king of Thessaly, from whom the country was called Haemonia, Strab.—4. a rivulet in Boeotia falling into the Cephisus, Plut. Thes. 27.

Αἱμωπός, όν, = *αἱματωπός*, Anth.

Αἰνᾰρέτης, ου, ὁ, (*αἰνός, ἀρετή*) *terribly brave*, Il. 16, 31.

†Αἰναρία, ας, ἡ, *Aenaria*, an island off the coast of Campania, now *Ischia*, Plut. Mar. 37.

†Αἰνεάδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Aeneas, οἱ Αἰνεάδαι, the Romans*, Anth. [ᾰ]

†Αἰνέας, ου, ὁ, poet. for *Αἰνείας*, Soph. Fr. 342.—2. *Aenēas*, a Theban or Stymphalian, Pind. O. 6, 150.—2. a Corinthian leader, Thuc. 4, 119.

†Αἰνεια, ας, ἡ, *Aenēa*, a Macedonian city on the Thermaic gulf, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a city of Troas, Strab.

Αἰνείας, ου, ὁ, *Aenēas*, son of Anchises and Venus, a Trojan chieftain, Ep. gen. *Αἰνείᾱο*, but in Il. 5, 534, *Αἰνείω*.—2. a Stymphalian captain in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 4, 7, 13.—3. *ὁ Τακτικός*, a writer on military tactics, Polyb. 10, 44, 1.

†Αἰνειώνη, ης, ἡ, *female descendant of Aeneas.*

†Αἰνεσίδημος, ου, ὁ, *Aenesidemus*, a sceptical philosopher, Diog. L.

Αἴνεσις, εως, ἡ, (*αἰνέω*) *a praising, praise*, N. T. Hebr. 13, 15.

Αἰνετής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that praises*, Hipp.

Αἰνετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *αἰνέω, praised, praiseworthy*, Anth.

†Αἰνεύς, έως, ὁ, *Aeneus*, son of Apollo and Stilbe, Orph.

Αἰνέω, ῶ, f. *-έσω* Ep. *-ήσω*, (Pind. has both forms): aor. *ἤνεσα*: perf. pass. *ἤνημαι*: aor. pass. *ἠνέθην*, strictly *to tell* or *speak of* (cf. *αἶνος*), but in this signification first in Aesch. Ag. 98, 1482, Soph. Phil. 1380.—II. in Hom. and usu. *to speak in praise of, praise, approve*, c. acc.:—cf. Lat. *laudare*.—2. *to allow, recommend*, Od. 16, 380, 403: c. inf. *to recommend* to do a thing, Aesch. Cho. 555, *ἐπαινῶ* is so used 581; also c. part., *αἰνεῖν λόντα, to commend* one's going, Id. Pers. 642.—3. like *ἀγαπᾶν, to be content with, acquiesce in*, Pind. N. 1, 112, Aesch. Eum. 469, cf. Monk Alcest. 2.—4. *to decline courteously*, Hes. Op. 641, i. e. *to praise* or *recommend* to others, like Lat. *laudare* in Virg. G. 2, 412.—III. *to promise* or *vow, τινί τι* or *τινὶ ποιεῖν*, Soph. Phil. 1398, and Eur.—The word is rare in prose: Hdt. has it, but in Att. only Plat. Rep. 404 D, Legg. 952 C, *ἐπαινέω* being used instead.

Αἴνη, ης, ἡ, = *αἶνος, praise, fame*, Hdt. 3, 74; 8, 112.

†Αἰνήϊος, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Aeneus*, Ap. Rh. 1, 948.—2. an appell. of Jupiter, derived from Mt. Aenos in Cephallenia, Hes. Fr. 24.

Αἴνημι, Aeol. and Ep. for *αἰνέω*, Hes. Op. 681: also *ἐπαίνημι*, Simon. 139.

†Αἰνησίας, ου, ὁ, *Aenesias*, a Spartan ophor, Thuc. 2, 2.

†Αἰνησίδημος, ου, ὁ, (*αἰνέω, δῆμος*) *Aenesidemus*, father of Theron of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2, 83, Hdt.

†Αἰνήσιος, ου, ὁ, *Aenesian*, appell. of Jupiter, from Mt. Aenos, Strab. cf. *Αἰνήϊος*.

†Αἰνησίπαστα, ης, ἡ, *Aenesipasta*, an island near Marmorica, Strab.

†Αἰνήτη, ης, ἡ, *Aenete*, wife of Aeneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 950.

Αἰνητός, ή, όν, poet. for *αἰνετός*, Pind. N. 8, 66.—Pr. n. *Aenetus.*

†Αἰνία, ας, ἡ, *Aenia*, a city in Thessaly, Strab. Hence *Αἰνιάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, an Aenean*, Soph. El. 706, *Αἰνιανικός*, Thuc.

†Αἰνῖᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Aenianes*, a Grecian tribe dwelling around Mt. Ossa, Il. 2, 749: in Hdt. 7, 198, in southern Thessaly on the Sperchius; v. *Αἰνία*.

†Αἰνιάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *Αἰνιᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, inhabitant of Aenus.*

Αἴνιγμα, ατος, τό, (*αἰνίσσομαι*) *a dark saying, riddle*, Aesch. Pr. 610, etc.: oft. in plur., as *διὰ* or *ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων, in riddles, darkly*, also *ἐν αἰνίγμασιν*: *αἰνιγμα λύειν, εὑρίσκειν*, etc., *to guess a riddle.*—II. *a taunt*, Aristaen. Hence

Αἰνιγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, = *αἰνιγματιστής*, Diod.

Αἰνιγμᾰτίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid. *to speak in riddles.*

Αἰνιγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, = *αἰνικτήριος*. Adv. *-κῶς.*

Αἰνιγμᾰτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who speaks riddles*, LXX.

Αἰνιγμᾰτώδης, ες, (*αἴνιγμα, εἶδος*) *like a riddle, riddling, dark*, Plat. Adv. *-δως*, Diod.

Αἰνιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a speaking in riddles*: usu. in plur. like *αἰνιγμα*, e. g. *δι' αἰνιγμῶν*, Ar. Ran. 61.

Αἰνίζομαι, dep. mid. = *αἰνέω*, Il. 13, 374, Od. 8, 487: in Anth. also *αἰνίζω*.

Αἰνικτήρ, ῆρος, and *αἰνικτής, οῦ*, ὁ, *one who speaks darkly, αἰν. θεσφάτων*, Soph. Fr. 707.

Αἰνικτήριος, ον, *riddling.* Adv. *-ίως, riddlingly, enigmatically*, Aesch. Pr. 949.

Αἰνικτής, οῦ, ὁ, = *αἰνικτήρ*, of Heraclitus, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 6.

Αἰνικτός, ή, όν, *expressed in riddles, riddling*, Soph. O. T. 439.

†Αἴνιος, ου, ὁ, *Aenius*, masc. pr. n. Il. 21, 210.—2. a river in Troas, Strab.

†Αἰνίππη, ης, ἡ, (*αἰνός, ἵππος*) *Aenippe*, mother of Busiris, Plut.

Αἰνίσσομαι, Att. *αἰνίττομαι*, f. *-ίξομαι*, dep. mid. (*αἶνος*) *to speak*

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darkly or *in riddles*, Soph. Aj. 1158, *ἔπεα αἰν., to speak riddling words*, Hdt. 5, 56: *to hint at, πρός τι*, Ar. Av. 970: *to hint* a thing, *give to understand*, Plat. —II. also as pass., *to be spoken riddlingly, to be wrapt up in riddles*, but hardly except in aor. *ἠνίχθην*, perf. *ἤνιγμαι*, Theogn. 681, Ar. Eq. 196, Plat. Gorg. 495 B.

Αἰνοδάκχευτος, ον, (αἰνός, Βακχεύω) *furiously Bacchic*, Lyc.

†**Αἰνοδάρβος**, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Ahenobarbus*, Strab.

Αἰνοβίας, Ion. **αἰνοβίης**, ου, ὁ, (αἰνός, βία) *dreadfully strong*, Anth. [ῐ]

Αἰνόγαμος, ον, (αἰνός, γαμέω) *fatally wedded*, Eur. Hel. 1120.

Αἰνογένειος, ον, (αἰνός, γένειον) *with dreadful jaws*, Call.

Αἰνογίγας, αντος, ὁ, (αἰνός, γίγας) *a terrible giant*, Nonn. Dion. 4, 447.

Αἰνοδρυφής, ές, (αἰνός δρύπτω) *sadly torn*, in sign of mourning, Epich. p. 113.

Αἰνόθεν, adv. from *αἰνός* = *ἐξ αἰνοῦ*, but only found in the phrase *αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς, from horror to horror, right horribly*, Il. 7, 97: cf. *οἰόθεν*.

Αἰνόθρυπτος, ον, (αἰνός, θρύπτομαι) *sadly enervated, rendered saucy by delicate living*, of a domestic, Theocr. 15, 27, ubi Wüstem. *οἰνόθρυπτος*.

Αἰνολαμπής, ές, (αἰνός, λάμπω) *horrid-gleaming*, Aesch. Ag. 389.

Αἰνολέκτρος, ον, (αἰνὸς λέκτρον) *fatally wedded*, Aesch. Ag. 713.—II. *with a frightful bed*, of the cave of Echidna, Lyc.

Αἰνολέτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰνός, ὄλλυμι) *a dire destroyer*, Orph.

Αἰνολεχής, ές, (αἰνός, λέχος) = *αἰνόλεκτρος*, Orph.

Αἰνολέων, οντος, ὁ, (αἰνός, λέων) *a dreadful lion*, Theocr. 25, 168.

Αἰνόλινος, ον, (αἰνός, λίνον) *unfortunate in life's thread*, in allusion to the Parcae, Anth.

Αἰνόλυκος, ου, ὁ, (αἰνός, λύκος) *a horrible wolf*, Anth.

Αἰνομᾰνής, ές, (αἰνός, μαίνομαι) *raving horribly*, Nonn. Dion. 20, 152.

Αἰνόμορος, ον, (αἰνός, μόρος) *doomed to a sad end*, Od. 9, 53: *come to a dreadful end*, Aesch. Theb. 904.

Αἰνοπᾰθής, ές, (αἰνός, παθεῖν) *suffering dire ills*, Od. 18, 201.

Αἰνόπαρις, ιδος, ὁ, (αἰνός, Πάρις) like *Δύσπαρις, unlucky Paris, Paris the author of ill*, Alcm. 50.

Αἰνοπᾰτήρ, έρος, ὁ, (αἰνός, πατήρ) *unhappy father*, Aesch. Cho. 315.

Αἰνοπέλωρος, ον, (αἰνός, πέλωρ) *fearfully portentous*, Opp.

Αἰνοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἰνός, πλήσσω) *with dire sting*, Nic.

Αἰνόποτμος, ον, = *αἰνόμορος*, Orph.

Αἰ'ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a tale, story*, elsewhere *μῦθος*, Od. 14, 508, *αἰνεῖν αἶνον, to tell a tale*, Aesch. Ag. 1482, Soph. Phil. 1380: hence *a fable*, like Aesop's, Hes. Op. 200: in gen. *a saying, proverb*, Eur. Melan. 23.—II. *that which is said to one's praise, praise*, Il. 23, 652, Od. 21, 110, freq. in Pind. An old poet. word, also used by Hdt. 7, 107: (cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 59, who compares Lat. *aio, aisa*, Lat. *fatum*.)

Αἰνός, ή, όν, Ep. word = *δεινός*, used also by Pind. and now and then by Trag., prob. from *αἰ, αἰ!* or perh. akin to *ἀλανής*, (but v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 46): *dread, dire, fearful, horrible*, freq. in Hom., of feelings, as *ἄχος, χόλος, τρόμος, κάματος, λιτύς*: of states and actions, as *δηϊότης, πόλεμος, μόρος*, etc: of persons, *dread, terrible*, esp. of Jupiter, *αἰνότατε Κρονίδη*, Il. 4, 25, etc., of Minerva, Il. 8, 423. Adv. *-νῶς, terribly*, i.e. *very much, exceedingly*, Hom.: also with an adj., *αἰνῶς πικρός, terribly bitter*, Hdt. 4, 52, cf. 61: also *αἰνά* as adv., freq. in Hom.

†**Αἶνος**, ου, ἡ, *Aenus*, a city of Thrace at the mouth of the Hebrus, Il. 4, 520. —2. a city in Aetolia, Hdt. 4, 90.—3. ὁ, a mountain in Cephallenia, with a temple to Jupiter on it, Strab. —4. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 11, 79.

Ἄϊνος, ον, (a priv., *ἴς*) *without vessels or fibres*, Theophr.

Αἰνοτάλᾶς, ᾶνος, ὁ, *most miserable*, Antim. ap. A. B. 1422.

Αἰνότης, ητος, ἡ, (αἰνός) Ion. and poet. for *δεινότης*.

Αἰνοτόκεια, ας, ἡ, *unhappy in being a mother*. Mosch.: pecul. fem. of

Αἰνοτόκος, ον, (αἰνός, τίκτω) *miserable in being a parent*, Anth.

Αἰνοτύραννος, ου, ὁ, (αἰνός, τύραννος) *a dreadful tyrant*, Anth. [ῠ]

Αἰνύμαι, defect. dep., used only in pres., and impf. without augm., (*αἴρω, ἄρνυμαι*) *to take, lay hold of, grasp, pluck, τι ἀπό τινος*, Il. 11, 580, Od. 21, 53: also c. gen., *τυρῶν αἰνύμενος, taking of the cheeses*, helping one's self to them, Od. 9, 225: metaph., *πόθος αἰνυταί με, a longing seizes me*, Od. 14, 144, Hes. Sc. 41: also *to enjoy, feed on, καρπόν*, Simon. 139. Only poet.

†**Αἰνῦρα**, ων, τά, *Aenyra*, a region in the island of Thasus, Hdt. 6, 47.

* **Αἰ'ΝΩ**, acc. to Gramm., the root of *διαίνω*.

Αἰ'ΝΩ. = *πτίσσω, to sift, to winnow*, Pherecr. Incert. 18, (ap. Eust. Il. 801, 56, q. v.) hence proverb. *μολγὸν αἰνειν*, of any impossibilities, v. Bergk Ar. Fr. (ap. Mein. Com. Fr. 2, p. 988, 1066, sq.), Dind. Ar. p. 564.

Αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ἡ, dat. pl. *αἰγεσιν*, Il. 10, 486, (from *ἀΐσσω*, and so strictly *a darter* or *springer*), *a goat*, in Hom. usu. *ἡ αἴξ*, though he also has ὁ, Od. 14, 106: *αἴξ ἀγρία* or *ἄγριος, the chamois*, Hom.—2. *the constellation* so called, Arat.—II. *a water-bird*, Arist. H. A.—III. *a fiery meteor*, Arist. Meteor.—IV. *αἶγες, high waves*, Artemid.

Ἀΐξ, ἀϊκος, ἡ, (*ἀΐσσω*) = *ἀϊκή, ἀνέμων ἀϊκες*, Ap. Rh. 4, 820. [ᾰϊκος]. (Hence *πολυάϊξ, κορυθάϊξ*, cf. *αἰγίς, ἐπαιγίζω*.)

Ἀΐξασκε, Ep. freq. aor. from *ἀΐσσω*, Il 23, 369.

†**Αἰξωνή**, ῆς, and **Αἰξωνῆς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Aexone* or *Aexoneis*, a demus of the Attic tribe Cecropis: hence **Αἰξωνεύς**, *a resident of Aexone*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26; famed as calumniators, hence **αἰξωνεύς**, *a slanderer*; ἡ **αἰξωνεία**, *calumny, slander*; and **αἰξωνεύομαι**, *to slander*. Adj. **Αἰξωνικός**, as pecul. fem. **Αἰξωνίς**.

†**Αἰολάϊδης**, ου, ὁ, *Aeolades*, a Theban, Thuc. 4, 91.

Αἰολάομαι, dep. mid. (αἰόλος) *to shift about, be restless*, Hipp.

†**Αἰολεῖαι**, ῶν, αἱ, the daughters of Minyas, Plut.

†**Αἰολεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an Aeolian*, Hdt., etc.

†**Αἰοληΐς**, ίδος, contr. **Αἰολῆς**, ῆδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to **Αἰολικός**, Pind. O. 1, 164, etc.

†**Αἰολία**, Ion. *ίη* (νῆσος), ἡ, *Aeolia*, the dwelling place of Aeolus, ruler of the winds, Od. 10, 1.

Αἰολέω, = *ποικίλλω*, Plat. Crat. 409 A: on *ἐολημένος*, v. sub voc.

Αἰολίας, ου, ὁ, *a speckled fish*, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 C.

†**Αἰολίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Aeolus*, Sisyphus, Il. 6, 154; Cretheus, Od. 11, 257; *descendant of Aeolus*, Glaucus, Pind. O. 13, 94.

Αἰολίζω, -ίσω, = *αἰόλλειν*, dub. l. Soph. Fr. 815.—II. (Αἰολεύς) *to imitate the Aeolians, αἰολ. τῷ μέλει*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F: *to speak Aeolian*, Strab.—2. *to be sly* as an Aeolian, Hierocl.

†**Αἰολικός**, ή, όν, *Aeolian*, Thuc.

†**Αἰόλιος**, α, ον, *Aeolian*, Plut.

†**Αἰολίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to **Αἰολικός**, *Aeolian*, Κυμη, Hes. Op. 634, Pind., Hdt. As subst. *Aeolis*, a region in Asia Minor, Thuc., etc.—2. a region around Calydon, Thuc. 3, 102. —3. also an early name of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 176.

Αἰολιστί, (Αἰολίζω) *in the Aeolic dialect*, Strab.

†**Αἰολίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *son of Aeolus*, H. Hom. Ap. 37.

Αἰόλλησις, εως, ἡ, *rapid motion*; better prob. *αἰόλησις*.

Αἰόλλω, *to shift rapidly to and fro*, Od. 20, 27: (for Pind. P. 4, 414, v. sub voc. *ἐόλει*).—II. *to variegate*, Nic. Mid. *to shift colour*, Hes. Sc. 399, cf. *ὁμᾶκες αἰόλλονται, the grapes begin to colour*, Lat. *variegantur*, Buttm. Lex. p. 71, sq.; cf. *αἰολάω, αἰόλος*.

Αἰολόβουλος, ον, (αἰόλος, βουλή) *full of various counsels, wily*, Opp.

Αἰολοβρόντης, ου, ὁ, (αἰόλος, βροντή) *wielder of quivering lightning*, epith. of Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 64.

Αἰολοδεικτής, οῦ, ὁ, or **αἰολόδεικτος**, ον, (αἰόλος, δείκνυμι) *showing himself in various forms*, epith. of Phoebus, acc. to Herm. Orph. Hymn. 7, 12.

Αἰολόδειρος, ον, (αἰόλος, δειρή) *with changeful neck*, Ibyc. 13, cf. *ποικιλόδειρος*.

Αἰολόδερμος, ον, (αἰόλος, δέρμα) *with variegated skin*.

Αἰολόδωρος, ον, (αἰόλος, δῶρον) *bestowing various gifts*, Epimenid. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 42.

Αἰολοθώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, (αἰόλος, θώραξ) *with glittering mail*, or, acc. to Buttm., *swift, active in mail*, Il., v. Lexil. p. 66.

Αἰολομήτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Hes. Fr. 28.

Αἰολόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἰόλος, μῆτις) *full of various wiles*, like *αἰολόβουλος*, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Suppl. 1037.

Αἰολομίτρης, ου, ὁ, (αἰόλος, μίτρα) *with variegated girdle*, Il. 5, 707: acc. to Buttm., *with moveable girdle*, or *moving freely in the girdle*, cf. *αἰολοθώρηξ*.—II. *with variegated turban*, Theocr. 17, 19.

Αἰολόμορφος, ον, (αἰόλος. μορφή) *of changeful form*, Orph.

Αἰολονῶτος, ον, (αἰόλος, νῶτον) *with speckled back*, Opp.

Αἰολόπεπλος, ον, (αἰόλος, πέπλος) *with spangled robe*, Nonn.

Αἰολοπτέρυγος, ον, or **αἰολοπτέρυξ**, (αἰόλος, πτέρυξ) *quick-fluttering*, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 A.

Αἰολόπωλος, ον, (αἰόλος, πῶλος) *turning* or *managing steeds*, Il. 3, 185: acc. to others *with dappled* or *swift steeds*.

Αἰόλος, η, ον, *easily turning, quickly moving*, and so *nimble, πόδας αἰόλος ἵππος*, Il. 19, 404; *αἰόλαι εἰλαί, wriggling worms*, Il. 22, 509; so too, *σφῆκες μέσον αἰόλοι*, Il. 12, 167, *al. οἶστρος*, Od. 22, 300: lastly in Hom. as freq. epith. of *τεύχεα, σάκος*, where most interpret it in signf. II., but Buttm. Lexil. in voc., *to be easily wielded, manageable*: Aesch Theb.

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494, calls *rolling* smoke *αἰόλη πυρὸς κάσις*: *al.* *πορεία*, a *quick* journey, Ar. Thesm. 1054; cf. *al.* *χορεία*, Id. Ran. 248.—II. *changeful of hue, glistering, glancing, sheeny* (like *shot* silk), *δράκων*, Soph. Tr. 12, *κνώδων*, Ib. Aj. 1025, *νύξ*, *spangled night*, Id. Tr. 94, cf. *αἰολόχρως*: hence *variegated, speckled*, *κύων*, Callim., etc.; also *αἰόλα σάρξ*, *discoloured* from disease, Soph. Phil. 1157: hence—III. metaph. 1. *changeful, shifting, varied*, *αἰόλ' ἀνθρώπων κακά*, Aesch. Suppl. 327; also of sounds, *ἰάχη*, Eur. Ion 499: *αἰόλοι ἡμέραι*, *changeable days*, Arist. Probl. 26, (the only place it is known to occur in Att. prose, or to have the fem. in *ος*).—2. *subtle, wily, slippery*, *ψεῦδος*, Pind. N. 8, 43, *μηχάνημα*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 16 D: cf. *ποικίλος*, which is used in all these signfs. —B. as prop. n. proparox. *Αἴολος, ου, ὁ*, the god of the winds, strictly *the Changeable*, Od. 10, 2.—2 son of Hellen, king of Thessaly, and founder of the Aeolian branch of the Grecian race, Pind. P. 4, 191. (Acc. to Buttm. from *ἀω*, *ἀημι*, and so strictly *moving with the wind, fluttering*.) [in Od. 10. 36, 60, *Αἴολος* with the short vowel in the thesis lengthened by reason of the succeeding liquid; Spitzner, Greek Pros. § 12, 3.]

Αἰολόστομος, ον, (*αἴολος, στόμα*) *speaking things of various import, riddling*, of an oracle, Aesch. Pr. 661.

Αἰολόφυλλος, ον, (*αἴολος, φύλον*) *of divers kinds*, Opp. H. 1, 617.

Αἰολόφωνος, ον, (*αἴολος, φωνή*) *with changeful notes*, of the nightingale, Opp. H. 1, 728.

Αἰολοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (*αἴολος, χαίτη*) *with wavy hair*.

Αἰολόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, (*αἴολος, χρόα*) *spangled, νύξ*, Eur. Pirith. Fr. 2, Crit. 15, 4.

Αἰονάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to moisten, foment*, Hipp., v. Piers. Moer. 73. Hence

Αἴόνημα, ατος, τό, *a fomentation*, Dio C. 55, 17; and

Αἰόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a fomenting*, Hipp.

†*Αἰπάλιος, ου, ὁ*, *Aepalius*, a king of Doris, Strab.

†*Αἰπάσιον, ου, τό*, (*πέδιον*) *Aepasium, the Aepasian plain*, Strab.

†*Αἶπεια, ας, ἡ*, *Aepea*, a city of Messenia, afterwards Thuria, according to Strabo, but according to Pausanias, Corone.—2. a city in the island of Cyprus, later Soli, Plut. Sol. 26.

Αἰπεινός, ή, όν, (*αἰπύς*) *high, lofty, high seated*, in Hom. usu. of cities on heights: of mountain tops, Il. 2, 869, Od. 6, 123: metaph. *lofty, high-flown*, or (acc. to Dissen) *rash, λόγοι*, Pind. N. 5, 59.—2. *steep, hard to climb, difficult of ascent*, Eur. Ion 739: *hard to win* or *reach*, Pind. O. 9, 161.

†*Αἴπερ*, Dor. for *εἴπερ*, Theocr. 8, 37.

Αἰπήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *αἰπεινός*, Il. 21, 87.

†*Αἴπιον, ου, τό*, *Aepium*, a city of Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

†*Αἴποκα*, Dor. for *εἴποτε*.

Αἰπολέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*αἰπόλος*) *to be a goatherd, to pasture goats*, Theocr. 8, 85; *αἴπ. ταῖς αἰξίν*, Lys. Fr. 13. Pass. *to feed* as herds do, Aesch. Eum. 196.

Αἰπολικός, ή, όν, (*αἰπόλος*) *of* or *belonging to goatherds*, Mel. 27.

Αἰπόλιον, ου, τό, *a herd of goats*, *αἰπόλια αἰγῶν*, Il. 2, 474; also in Hdt. 1, 126.—II. *a goat-pasture*, Anth.

Αἰπόλος, ου, ὁ, for *αἰγοπόλος*, like *μουσοπώλος* (*αἰξ, πολέω*) *pasturing goats*, *αἴπ. ἄνδρες*, Il. 2, 474; 4, 275; *ὁ αἰπόλος, a goatherd*, *αἰπόλος αἰγῶν*, Od. 17, 247; freq. in Theocr.

Αἶπος, εος, τό, *a height, a steep, a hill*, Aesch. Ag. 285, etc: *πρὸς αἶπος ἰέναι, ὁδοιπορεῖν, to toil up hill*, Hipp., hence metaph., Eur. Alc. 500.

Αἰπύς, ή, ύ, Ep. for *αἰπύς, high, lofty*, usu. of cities, Il. 13, 625: also *αἰπὰ ῥέεθρα*, streams *falling sheer down*, Il. 8, 369; 21, 9.

†*Αἶπυ, εος, τό*, *Aepy*, a city of Elis, Il. 2, 592.

Αἰπύδμητος, ον, (*αἰπύς, δέμω*) *high-built*, Nonn. Dion. 4, 13.

Αἰπυδολωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*αἰπύς, δολόω*) *an arch knave*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

Αἰπύκερως, ων, gen. *ω*, (*αἰπύς, κέρας*) *high-horned*.

Αἰπύλοφος, ον, (*αἰπύς, λόφος*) *high-crested*, Nonn. Dion. 26, 158.

Αἰπυμήτης, ου, ὁ, (*αἰπύς, μῆτις*) *with high thoughts* or *aims, aspiring*, Aesch. Pr. 18.

Αἰπύνωτος, ον, (*αἰπύς, νῶτον*) *high-backed, on a high mountain-ridge*, Aesch. Pr. 830.

ΑΙ'ΠΥ'Σ, *εῖα, ύ*, *high and steep, lofty*, in Hom. esp. of cities on steep rocks: in Soph. Aj. 845 also *αἰπὺς οὐρανος*: *βρόχος αἰπύς*, a noose *hanging straight down*, Od. 11, 278.—2. *headlong, sudden*, of that into which one falls headlong, and cannot escape, *ὄλεθρος*, freq. in Hom.; so *φόνος*, Od., *θάνατος*, Pind.: also of passions, *αἰπὺς χόλος, towering wrath*, Il. 15, 223; *δόλος*, H. Hom. and Hes. —3. *toilsome, difficult, painful, πόνος*, Il. 11, 601; *αἰπὺ οἱ ἔσσεῖται, it will be hard work for him*, Il. 13, 317.—4. *deep, σκότος αἰπύς*, Pind. Fr. Inc. 46; *al. σοφίη*, Anth.; *αἰπεῖα ἰωή*, a *hollow sound*, Hes. Th. 682.

†*Αἰπύτιος, η, ον*, *of Aepytus, τύμβος*, Il. 2, 604.

†*Αἰπύτος, ου, ὁ*, *Aepytus*, son of Elatus and king of Phaesana, Pind. O. 6, 60.—2. son of Cresphontes and Merope, and king of Messenia.—3. son of Neleus, and founder of Priene, Strab.

Αἶρα, ας, ἡ, *a hammer*, *αἰράων ἔργον, smith's work*, Call. Fr. 120.—II. a weed in wheat, *darnel*, Lat. *lolium*, Ar. Fr. 364.

Αἱρεσιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be an αἱρεσιάρχης*, Eccl.

Αἱρεσιάρχης, ου, ὁ, Gal., and

Αἱρεσίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (*αἵρεσις, ἄρχω*) *the leader of a sect*, Eccl.

Αἱρέσιμος, ον, (*αἱρέω*) *that can be taken*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 2.

Αἱρεσιομάχος, ον, (*αἵρεσις, μάχομαι*) *fighting for a sect*, Philo.

Αἵρεσις, εως, ἡ, (*αἱρέω*) *a taking, conquering*, esp. of a town, Hdt. 4, 1, Thuc. 2, 75, etc.: *ἡ βασιλέος αἵρ., the capture by the king*, Hdt. 9, 3.—B. (*αἱρέομαι*) *a taking for one's self, choosing, choice, αἱρεσίν τινι διδόναι, to give one the choice*, Hdt. 1, 11, c. inf., or c. *el.*., etc., Hdt., etc., also *προτιθέναι, προβάλλειν*, Plat.: *αἱρεσιν λαμβάνειν, to have the choice given*, Dem. etc., —2. *choice* or *election* of magistrates, Thuc. 8, 89.—3. *a striving after, αἵρ. δυνάμεως*, Lat. *affectatio imperii*, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: *attachment, inclination, πρός τινα*, Dem., hence *choice, preference*, = *προαίρεσις*, freq. in Polyb. —II. *the thing chosen*, and so *a plan, purpose: a course of action* or *thought*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C.: later, *a philosophic principle* or *set of principles, a sect, school*, Dion. H.; *αἵρ. Ἑλληνική, study of Greek literature*, Polyb. and in Eccl. *a heresy*.—2. *a chosen body, committee*, Plat. Ax. 367 A.—3. *a proposed condition*, Dion. H.

Αἱρεσιτείχης, ου, ὁ, (*αἵρεσις, τεῖχος*) *taker of cities*, name of a play of Diphilus.

Αἱρεσιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *αἱρεσιῶτις, ιδος*, (*αἵρεσις*) *a heretic*, Eccl.

Αἱρετέον, verb. adj. *one must take, choose*, Plat.—II. *αἱρετέος, α, ον, to be taken, desirable*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7, and Plat.

Αἱρέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *αἱρέτις, ιδος*, LXX., *one who chooses*.

Αἱρετίζω, f. *-ίσω* = *αἱρέω, to choose, select*, Hipp.—II. *to belong to a sect*, Eccl. Hence

Αἱρετικός, ή, όν, (*αἱρέω*) *able to choose*, Plat. Def. 412 A: *able to understand*, Arist. Magn. Mor.—2. *causing heresies, heretical*, N. T. Tit. 3, 10. —3. *conditional*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Diog. L.

†*Αἱρέτις, ιδος, ἡ*, v. sub *αἱρέτης*.

Αἱρετιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*αἱρετίζω*) *one who joins a party*, Diog. L. 9, 6.

Αἱρετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *αἱρέω, that may be taken* or *conquered*, Hdt. 4, 201: *to be grasped* by the mind, *to be understood*, Plat. Phaed. 81 B.—II. (*αἱρέομαι*) *to be chosen, preferable, desirable*, Hdt., etc.—2. *chosen, elected, δικασταί*, Plat., *elective*; *οἱ αἱρετοί, those elected* for the purpose, *the deputation*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21; *αἱρετὴ ἀρχή, an office that goes by election*, freq. in Att. Adv. *-τῶς*.

Α'ΙΡΕ'Ω, fut. *αἱρήσω* (in late poets also *ἑλῶ*): pf. *ἤρηκα*, Thuc. 1, 103, Ion. *ἀραίρηκα*, Hdt. 5, 102, pass. *ἀραίρημαι*, Id. 4, 66: aor. pass. *ἠρέθην*: fut. pass. *αἱρεθήσομαι*; 1 aor. act. only in late wr. *ἥρησα*, mid. *ἠρησάμην*, (*ἐξηρ.*) Ar. Thesm. 761: and from the root **'ΕΛΩ, aor. 2 *εἷλον*, inf. *ἑλεῖν*: mid. *εἱλόμην*, Hom., late *εἱλάμην*, Simon. 16, 9, v. Lob. Phryn. 183.

A. Act. *to take with the hand, grasp, seize, αἱρ. τι ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν, to take a thing in hand*, Hom.; *αἱρ. τινὰ χειρός, to take one by the hand*, Id.: also *αἱρ. χερσὶ δόρυ*, etc., Id.: the part. *ἑλών* is sometimes used as adv., like *λαβών, by force*, Soph. Ant. 497.—2. *to take away, τι ἀπό τινος*, Hom.; but also *τινά τι*, like *ἀφαιρεῖσθαι*, Il. 16, 805.—II. *to take* or *get into one's power, conquer, πόλιν, ναῦς, χωρίον*, etc., Hom. and Att.: *to overpower, τινά*, Simon. 36: *to kill*, freq. in Hom.: freq. of passions, etc., *to come upon, seize*, as *χόλος, θάμβος, δέος, ἵμερος, οἶκτος, ἔρως, ὕπνος, λήθη αἱρεῖ με*, Hom., and Att. poets. —2. *to catch, take*, esp. *ζωὸν ἑλεῖν*, Il.; *to take in hunting*, Hom.: also *to catch, win, seduce, entrap*, Soph. O. C. 764, etc.; and c. part. *to catch* or *detect one doing* a thing, Soph. Ant. 385, 655; *ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἑλεῖν, to catch in the very act*, Eur. Ion 1214.—3. in gen. *to win, gain, κῦδος*, Il. 17, 321, *στεφάνους, ἆθλα, εὐχος*, Pind., etc.; esp. of the public games, *Ἴσθμια ἑλεῖν*, etc.: hence *ὁ ἀγὼν ἡρέθη, the game was won*, Soph. O. C. 1148.—4. as Att. law term, *to convict* a person of a thing, *τινά τινος*, Ar. Nub. 591; also c. part. *αἱρεῖν τινα κλέπτοντα, to convict of theft*, Ar. Eq. 829; also with a subst., *ἡρῆσθαι κλοπεύς*, Soph. Ant. 493: *αἱρεῖν δίκην* or *γραφήν, to get a verdict for conviction*, freq. in Oratt.; but also, *δίκην ἑλεῖν τινα, to convict one on trial*, Isae. 64, 19; *ἑλεῖν τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα, to convict the evidence of falsehood*, Isocr. 374 B: also simply *ἑλεῖν, to get a conviction*, Plat. Legg. 762 B, etc. Hence—5. *ὁ λόγος αἱρέει*, Lat. *ratio evincit, reason*, the reason of the thing, *proves*, Hdt. 2, 33; also c. acc. pers., *reason*

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persuades one, Id. 1, 132; 7, 41, also in Plat.: so too *ὡς ἐμὴ γνώμη αἱρέει*, Hdt. 2, 43.—III. *to grasp with the mind, take in, understand*, Plat. and Xen.

B. Mid. *αἱρέομαι, to take for one's self.* Hence *τόξα, δόρυ ἑλέσθαι, to take one's bow, one's spear*, Hom.: *δόρπον, δεῖπνον, to take one's supper*, Id., and so on in most signfs. of the act., with the reflexive force added.—II. esp. *to take to one's self, choose*, Il. 10, 235, Od. 16, 149: hence *to take in preference, prefer* one thing to another, *τι πρό τινος*, Hdt., *τι ἀντί τινος*, Xen., but also *τί τινος*, Soph. Phil. 1100: *τι μᾶλλον ἢ τι* or *μᾶλλόν τινος*, freq. in Att.: c. inf., *to prefer* to do, freq. in Att., also *μᾶλλον αἱρεῖσθαι*, c. inf., like Cicero's *potius malle*, Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.: *αἱρεῖσθαι εἰ..., to be content if...*, Mel. 14: *αἱρεῖσθαι τά τινος* or *τινά, to take another's part, join his party*, Hdt. 1, 108, etc.: *αἱρ. γνώμην*, to adopt an opinion, Hdt. 4, 137.—2. *to choose by vote, elect* to an office, *αἱρεῖσθαί τινα ἄρχοντα*, etc., freq. in Att., also *αἱρ. τινα ἐπ' ἀρχήν* and *αἱρ. τινα ἄρχειν*, Plat., cf. Il. 2, 127: but more freq. in pass. aor. *ἡρέθην*, and pf. *ἤρημαι, to be chosen* or *elected*, Hdt. and Att. (from same root as *ἄγρα, χείρ*, Engl. *grip, ἁρπάζω*, etc., Donalds. N. Crat. 200.)

Αἱρικός, ή, όν, also **αἱρινος**, η, ον, (*αἷρα*) *like darnel.*

Αἱρινος, ίνη, ινον,=foreg., Diosc.

Ἴαῖρος, ό, Od. 18, 73, **Ἴρος Ἴαῖρος**, *Irus unhappy Irus*, a play upon his name, like *ὄδρα ἀδώρα*, cf. *Δυσπάρις, κακοίλιον*. [ῐ]

ΑΙ'ΡΩ, lengthd. Ep. and poet. *ἀείρω*; f. *ἀρῶ*; aor. *ἦρα*; perf. *ἦρκα*, Dem. 786, 4: perf. pass. *ἤρμαι*, Thuc. 7, 41; 1 aor. *ἤρθην*, Thuc. 1, 49: 1 aor. mid. *ἠράμην*, and in Hom. 2 aor. *ἀρόμην* without augm.: Aeol. *ἄερρω*: for poet. forms, v. *ἀείρω*.—A. Act. *to raise, raise* or *lift up*, Hom., etc.: *to take up* to carry, and so *to carry, bear, bring, τινί τι*, Ar. Ran. 1339.—Phrases: *αἴρειν πόδα, βῆμα, to step, walk*, Eur.; *αἴρ. σημεῖον, to give signal*, Xen.; *μηχανήν, to make a coup* or *unexpected scene* in the theatre, Antiph. Poëts. 1, 15; so *θεούς, to make the gods appear*, Plat. Crat. 425 D.—Esp. of armies and ships, *αἴρ. τὰς ναῦς, to get the fleet under sail*, Thuc. 1, 52, *αἴρ. στόλον*, Aesch. Pers. 795, etc.: hence usu. seemingly intrans., *to get under way, start, set out*, Thuc., also *ἀραι τῷ στρατῷ, ταῖς ναυσίν*, Thuc. 2, 12, etc.: Hdt. usu. has pass. *ἀερθῆναι* in this signf., cf. *ἀείρω*: also in mid. Soph. Tr. 1255. Pass. *to mount up, ascend*, Ar. Eq. 1362, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5.—II. *to raise, exalt, make great*, of persons, Aesch. Cho. 262: esp. of pride and passion, *to exalt, excite, αἴρ. ὄγκον, to be puffed up*, Soph. Aj. 129, so *θυμόν, θάρσος, δειλίαν*, Soph., and Eur.—2. *to raise by words*, and so, *to praise, extol*, Eur. Heracl. 322, etc.; but also *to exaggerate*, Dem. 537, 13. Pass. *to rise to a height, increase*, Thuc. 1, 118, etc.—III. *to lift and take away*, and so in gen. *to take away, put an end to, τὰ κακά*, Eur. El. 942: *αἴρ. τραπέζας, to end dinner*, Meineke Menand. p. 95: also *to take away from* a thing, c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 846: later *to kill*, N. T.

B. Mid. (which alone Hom. uses in this form) *to lift, raise for one's self*, or *what is one's own*: hence *to carry off, win, gain, ἀέθλια, κῦδος, τιμήν, κλέος ἄρέσθαι*, Hom.: so too freq. in Att.: also *ἕλκος ἀρέσθαι*, Il. 14, 130.—II. *to take upon one's self, undergo*, Od. 4, 107, Soph. Ant. 907, etc.: in gen. *to carry, bear, ἄχθος*, Il. 20, 247, *βάρος*, Eur. Cycl. 473: like act. *to take away*, Eur. I. T. 1201.—2. *to undertake, begin, πόλεμον, φυγήν*, Aesch.: *νεῖκος, ἔχθραν*, etc., Eur.—III. of sound, *αἴρεσθαι φωνήν, to raise, lift up one's voice*, Ar. Eq. 546: also in act.

[*ᾰ* except in aor. 1: in fut. *ἀρῶ, ᾱ̃* or *ᾶ*, acc. as it is taken to be from *αἴρω* or from *ἀείρω*, being in the latter case contr. from *ἀερῶ*, cf. Pors. Med. 848, Elmsl. Heracl. 323; Carmichael's Irreg. Greek Verbs, s. v. *αἴρω*.]

Αἱρώδης, ες, (*αἶρα, εἶδος*)=*αἱρικός*, Theophr.

* **Ἄϊς**, obsol. nominat. v. **Ἀΐδος**.

Αἶσα, ης, ή, like **Μοῖρα**, the divinity who dispenses to every one his fate, *goddess of fate*, Lat. *Parca*, Od. 7, 197, Il. 20, 127.—II. as appellat.—1. *the fatal decree of a god*, *Διὸς αἶσα, δαίμονος αἶσα*, Hom.—2. *one's appointed lot, fate, destiny*, also like *μοῖρα*, Od. 5, 113, 114: in gen. *share* in a thing, *λῃΐδος*, Il. 18, 327, Od. 5, 40: hence *a measure* and *term*, as *ἥματος αἶσα, that which is due to, befits* one, elsewhere *τὸ καθῆκον*, esp. *κατ' αἶσαν*, like *κατὰ μοῖραν, fittingly, rightly*, opp. to *ὑπὲρ αἶσαν*, Hom.; *αἶσά τινι*, c. inf. *it is allotted* or *permitted one*, Od. 13, 306; *ἔτι ἐλπίδος αἶσα, it is still permitted to hope*, Od. 16, 101: also used in Trag. (Akin to *αἶνος, αἰνέω*, Lat. *aio*, as *fatum* to *fari*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 59, n. 2.)

†**Αἰσαγέη**, ης, ή, *Aesagea*, ὄρος Αἰσ., a mountain in Asia Minor, unknown; Ilgen proposes *Αἰγαγέη* instead, H. Hom. Ap. 40.

Αἰσᾶκος, ου, ό, *a branch of myrtle* or *laurel*, handed by one to another at table as a challenge to sing, v. l. in Plut. Symp. 1, 1. (Acc. to some from *ᾄδειν*, others from *αἶσα*.)—II. *Aesacus*, a son of Priam, Apollod.: hence adj. **Αἰσάκειος**, Lyc. 224.

Αἰσάλων, ωνος, ό, *aesalon*, a small kind of hawk, prob. *the sparrow-hawk*, Arist. H. A.

†**Αἰσάνιος**, ου, ό, *Aesanius*, father of Grinus, of Thera, Hdt. 4, 150.

†**Αἶσαρ**, αρος, and **Αἴσαρος**, ου, ό, *Aesar*, a river of Italy near Crotona, Strab., Theocr. 4, 17.

†**Αἰσερνία**, ας, ή, *Aesernia*, a city of the Samnites, Strab.

†**Αἴσηπος**, ου, ό, *Aesepus*, a river of Mysia falling into the Propontis near Cyzicus, Il. 2, 825.—2. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a river-god, Hes. Th. 342.—3. son of Bucolion, Il. 6, 21.

Αἰσθάνομαι, dep. mid., impf. *ᾐσθανόμην*; fut. *αἰσθήσομαι*; perf. *ᾔσθημαι*, Thuc. 1, 50; aor. *ᾐσθόμην*, later *ᾐσθησάμην*, and in pass. form *αἰσθηθῆναι*, LXX., (*ἀίω, ἀισθω*) *to perceive, apprehend* or *notice by the senses, be sensible of*,—esp. *to feel, to see*: metaph. of mental perception, *to perceive, understand*: also *to hear, learn*; first in Hdt. 3, 87, and freq. in Att. Construct.: usu c. gen. or acc., *to take notice of* or *notice* a thing, more rarely *περί τινος*, Thuc. 1, 70: *αἰσθ. ὑπό τινος, to learn from one*, Id. 5, 2, *διά τινος, by means of some one*, oft. in Plat.: dependent clauses are usu. added in part. agreeing with the subject, *αἰσθάνομαι κάμνων*, Thuc. 2, 51, *αἰσθανόμεθα γελοῖοι ὄντες*, Plat. Theag. 122 C; or with object, Thuc. 1, 47, etc.: more rarely c. acc. and inf., as Thuc. 6, 59: also with *ὅτι ...* or *ὡς ...*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 21: 3, 1, 40. The pass. is supplied by *αἰσθησιν παρέχω*, cf. *αἰσθησις*.

Αἰσθημα, ατος, τό, *the thing perceived*, Arist. Org.—II. *a perception, sensation, sense, κακῶν*, Eur. I. A. 1243.

Αἰσθησία, ας, ή,=sq., Aretae.

Αἴσθησις, εως, ή, *perception by the senses*, esp. by feeling, but also by seeing, hearing, etc., *a sensation, sense* of a thing, *πημάτων*, Eur. El. 291: *αἰσθήσεις θεῶν, visions* of the gods, Plat. Phaed. 111 C: also of the mind, *observation, knowledge*: *αἴσθησιν ἔχειν*,—1. of persons,=*αἰσθάνεσθαι, to have a perception of* a thing, *perceive it*, usu. *τινός*, as Plat. Theaet. 192 B: also *αἰσθησιν αἰσθάνεσθαι*, Phaedr. 240 C, *λαμβάνειν*, Isocr.—2. of things, *to give a perception*, i. e. *be perceived, become perceptible*, and so serving as a pass. to *αἰσθάνομαί τινι*, to or by a person, Thuc. 2, 61: more freq. *αἴσθησιν παρέχειν* or *παρέχεσθαι*, Thuc., Plat. etc.: also *αἰσθησιν ποιεῖν*, Antipho 134, 29: *αἰσθησιν παρέχειν τινός, to give the means of observing* a thing, furnish an instance, Thuc. 2, 50.—II. in plur. *the senses* themselves, Plat.—III. *that which is perceived*, and so in hunting, *the scent, track, slot*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.—Only in Att. prose, except Eur. l. c.

Αἰσθητήριον, ου, τό, *the seat of the senses, organ of sense*, Plat. Ax. 366 A, Arist., *the faculty of perception*, N. T. Hebr. 5, 14.

Αἰσθητής, οῦ, ό, *one who perceives*, Plat. Theaet. 160 D.

Αἰσθητικός, ή, όν, (*αἰσθάνομαι*) *of, belonging to, fitted for perception, perceptive*, esp. by feeling, Plat.: in gen. *quick, sharp*, Alex. *εἰς τὸ Φρ.* 1.—2. pass. *that which is perceived, perceptible*, Plut.: *ὀδύνη, a keen, sharp pang*, Gal. Adv. **-κῶς**, Ael. V. H.

Αἰσθητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. *perceived by the senses, sensible*, Plat.: *τὸ αἰσθητόν, an object of perception*, Id. Adv. **-τῶς**, Plut.

Αἰσθομαι, collat. form for *αἰσθάνομαι*, only found in late writers, unless it be retained in Plat. Rep. 608 A, wh. Stallb. *εἰσόμεθα* from two MSS.

Ἄϊσθω, (*ἀω*) *to breathe out*,=*ἀποπνέω*: hence *θυμὸν ἀίσθε* he gave up the ghost, Il. 20, 403, cf. 16, 468. [ᾰ]

Αἰσιμία, ας, η, (*αἴσιμος*) *happiness, a blessing*, *πλούτου*, prob. l. Aesch. Eum. 996.

†**Αἰσιμίδης**, ου, ό, *Aesimides*, a Corcyrean naval commander, Thuc. 1, 47.

Αἴσιμος, ον, also η, ον, Hom., (*αἶσα*) Lat. *fatalis, appointed by fate, fated, destined*, *αἴσιμον ἦμαρ*, the dying day, Hom.: *αἴσιμόν ἐστι, 'tis fated* Il. 21, 291.—II. *agreeable to the decree of fate, meet, right, fitting*,=*τὸ καθῆκον, αἴσιμα ἐλπεῖν, εἰδώς*, freq. in Hom.; *αἴσιμος φρένας, right-minded, well-disposed*, Od. 23, 14; *αἴσιμα πίνειν, to drink in decent measure, in moderation*, Od. 21, 294.—II. as pr. n. *Aesimus*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccles. 208.

Αἰσιμόω, only used in compd. *ἀναισιμόω*, q. v.

†**Αἴσιον**, ου τό, *Aesium*, a city of Umbria, Strab.

Αἴσιος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. N. 9, 43, Eur. Ion 424; *boding well, auspicious*, coming *at a good time, lucky, happy*, *οἰωνός, ὄρνις*, Hom., Pind., and Att.: *opportune*, *ὁδοιπόρος*, Il. 24, 376, cf. Soph. O. C. 34, *ἡμέρα*,

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Eur l. c.—II. *meet, right,* αἴσιος ὁλκή, Lat. *justum pondus,* Nic. Adv. -ιως.—III. as pr. n. *Aesius,* an Athenian, brother of Aphobus, Dem. 933, 11.—2. *the Aesis,* a river of Umbria, Strab. Hence

Αἰσιόω, ῶ, only used in mid. *αἰσιόομαι, to take as a good omen for one's self,* Plut.

†Αἶσις, ἴδος, ὁ, *the Aesis,* a river of Umbria, Strab.

†Αἰσονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Aeson,* i. e. Jason, Hes. Th. 991.

Ἄϊσος, ον, (α priv., ἴσος)=ἄνισος, *unlike, unequal,* Pind. I. 7, 60.

Ἄϊσσω, Att. ᾄσσω or ᾅττω, (but in Trag. also ἀΐσσω, Pors. Hec. 31); fut. ἀΐξω, Att. ᾄξω; aor. ἤϊξα, Att. ἦξα: (perhaps akin to * ἀω, ἄημι) *to move with a quick, shooting motion, to shoot, dart, glance,* as light, αὐγή, Il. 18, 212, etc.; so of the mind, νόος ἀνέρος, Il. 15, 80; of shooting pain, Eur. Hipp. 1352:—hence of any rapid motion, freq., in Hom., e. g. of one *rushing* or *darting* upon his enemy, ἀίσσ. ἔγχει, φασγάνῳ, ἵπποις, Lat. *ruere, impetu ferri;* of the rapid flight of birds, Il. 23, 861, etc.; of ghosts, gliding about, Od. 10, 495; of darts, freq. in Il.:—so also once in aor. mid., ἄντιον ἀΐξασθαι, Il. 22, 195, more freq. in pass., ἐς οὐρανὸν ἀϊχθήτην, Il. 24, 97; ἐκ χειρῶν ἡνία ἠίχθησαν, *slipped from his hands,* Il. 16, 404; ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὠμοις ἀΐσσονται, *tossed over his shoulders,* Il, 6, 510, cf. Soph. O. C. 1261:—c. acc. cognat. ἀΐσσ. ὁρόμημα, Eur. Phoen. 1394.—2. later, *to turn eagerly to* a thing, *be eager after; εἴς τι,* Eur. Ion 331, cf. 574, also c. inf., *to be in haste to* do, Plat. Legg. 709 A; and freq. in later prose.—II. transit. *to move* a thing *quickly, to send shooting* or *rushing along,* αὔραν, Pors. Or. 1428, χέρα, Lob. and Herm. Aj. 40: which usage is borne out by the use of the pass., v. supr.—The word is chiefly Ep., but occurs in Pind., and Trag.: rare in prose. [ᾰ in Hom. always, except in compound ὑπαΐξει, Il. 21, 126: in Trag. ᾰ̄ when trisyll., but this is very rare, v. Pors. Hec. 31, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

Ἀϊστί, adv. of sq.

ἄϊστος, ον, Att. αἴστος, Aesch. Eum. 565, (α priv., ἰδεῖν) *unseen, unknown, not to be seen and heard,* Hom.: hence *vanished, destroyed,* Il. 14, 258, cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 51, n. 2.—II. act. *not seeing* or *knowing, unconscious, ignorant,* c. gen., Eur. Tro. 1313, 1321. —2. in Stesich. Fr. 97 as epith. of Minerva, prob.=ἀϊστοῦσα, *exterminating.* Hence

Ἀϊστόω, Att. αἰστόω, ῶ, Soph. Aj. 515, f. -ώσω, *to make unseen* or *unknown, to destroy,* Od. 10, 259, Pind., and Trag.: *to slay, kill,* Hdt. 3, 69.

Ἀϊστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (α priv., ἴστωρ) *unknowing, inexperienced,* Plat. Legg. 845 B; *in* a thing, ὅπλων καὶ μάχης, Eur. Andr. 682.

• Ἀϊστωτήριος, ον, (ἀϊστόω) *destructive,* Lyc. 71.

Αἰσυμνήτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰσυμνάω) *a regulator of games,* chosen by the people, *judge* or *umpire,* Od. 8, 258.—II. *a ruler,* esp. one chosen by the people, *an elective prince,* Arist. Pol. 3, 14, 8: an officer invested with supreme power for a period, like the Roman Dictator, Dion. Hal., v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.: in gen. *an overseer, manager,* Theocr. 25, 48.

Αἰσυμνητία, ας, ἡ,=αἰσυμνητεία, Diog. L.

Αἰσυμνῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from αἰσυμνήτης.

†Αἰσύμνος, ου, ὁ, *Aesymnus,* masc. pr. n. Il. 11, 303.

Αἰσχήμων, ον, v. αἰσχρήμων.

†Αἰσχιθιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Aeschiniades,* masc. pr. n. Ar. Pac. 1154.

Αἰσχίνης, ου, ὁ, *Aeschines,* an Eretrian, Hdt. 6, 100.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Plat., etc.—3. a celebrated Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes.—Many others of this name in Xen., Ar., Strab., etc.

Αἰσχίων, ον, gen. ονος, comp., and αἰσχιστος, η, ον, superl. of αἰσχρός, but formed from αἶσχος, Hom.

Αἶσχος, εος, τό, *shame, disgrace, a reproach,* Hom., who often has it in plur.—II. *ugliness* or *deformity,* whether of mind or body, Plat., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 29: *a disgrace, infamy,* Plat. (Root ΑΙΔ-, as in αἰδώς.)

Αἰσχόω, (αἶσχος) *to disgrace,* dub., v. Meineke Eupol. Hel. 7.

†Αἰσχρέας, ου, ὁ, *Aeschreas,* an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 11.

†Αἰσχρεοκερδής, ές; αἰσχρεόμῦθος, ον; and αἰσχρεορήμων, ον, lengthd. forms, for αἰσχροκ., etc.

†Αἰσχρη, ης, ἡ, *Aeschre,* fem. pr. n., Callim.

†Αἰσχρηΐς, ἴδος, ἡ, *Aeschreis,* daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Αἰσχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἰσχρός) *shameful, base,* in Anth. al. αἰσχήμων: but Pors. Phoen. 1622 reads ἀσχήμων.

†Αἰσχριων, ωνος, ὁ, *Aeschrion,* a poet of Samos, Anth.—2. a physician, instructor of Galen, Gal.—Others of this name in Dem., Diog. L., etc.

†Αἰσχριώνη, ης, ἡ, (φυλή), or Αἰσχριωνία, *Aeschrione,* a tribe of the Samians, Hdt. 3, 26.

Αἰσχρόβιος, ον, (αἰσχρός, βίος) *living filthily,* Or. Sib.

Αἰσχροεπέω, *to use foul language,* Ephipp. Phil. 3: from

Αἰσχροεπής, ές, (αἰσχρός, ἔπος) *foul-mouthed.*

Αἰσχροεργέω, (αἰσχρός, * ἔργω) v. αἰσχρουργέω.

Αἰσχροκέρδεια, ας, ἡ, (αἰσχροκερδής) *sordid love of gain, covetousness,* Soph. Ant. 1056, Plat., etc.

• Αἰσχροκερδέω, ῶ, *to be* αἰσχροκερδής, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3, 113.

Αἰσχροκερδής, ές, (αἰσχρός, κέρδος) *sordidly greedy of gain,* Plautus' *turpilucricupidus,* first in Hdt. 1, 187. Adv. -δῶς, *for the sake of sordid gain,* N. T. 1 Pet. 5, 2.

Αἰσχροκερδία, ας, ἡ,=αἰσχροκέρδεια, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 126, 15.

Αἰσχρολογέω,=αἰσχροεπέω, Plat., and

Αἰσχρολογία, ας, ἡ, *foul language,* Xen. Lac. 5, 6: *abuse,* κατά τινος, Polyb. 8, 13, 8: from

Αἰσχρολόγος, ον, (αἰσχρός, λέγω) *foul-mouthed.*

Αἰσχρόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἰσχρός, μῆτις) *giving, fostering, forming base designs,* Aesch. Ag. 222.

Αἰσχρομῦθέω, ῶ, (αἰσχρός, μῦθος) =αἰσχροεπέω, Hipp.

†Αἰσχροπᾱθής, ές, (αἰσχρός, πάσχω) *allowing impurities,* Phil.

Αἰσχροποιέω, ῶ, *to act shamefully* Ath. — II. act. *to degrade, dishonour,* Hipp., and

Αἰσχροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *fellatio:* from

Αἰσχροποιός, όν, (αἰσχρός, ποιέω) *acting shamefully, base,* Eur. Med. 1346: esp. *fellator,* Macho ap. Ath. 582 D.

Αἰσχροπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (αἰσχρός, πρᾶγος)=αἰσχροποιέω: hence

Αἰσχροπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, = αἰσχροποιΐα.

Αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ὁν, (αἰσχρός, πρόσωπον) *of hideous countenance.*

Αἰσχρορρημονέω, = αἰσχροεπέω, Incert. ap. Stob. p. 291, 13.

Αἰσχρορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=αἰσχρολογία, late word: from

Αἰσχρορρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἰσχρός, ῥῆμα, ῥηθῆναι)=αἰσχρολόγος.

Αἰσχρός, ά, όν, also ός, όν, Anth., (αἶσχος) in Hom. *causing shame, disgracing,* esp. αἰσχρὰ ἔπεα, *abusive words,* so αἰσχρῶς ἐνένισπε, Il. 23, 473.—II. opp. to καλός:—1. *ugly, ill-favoured,* freq. in Hdt.: but usu.—2. in moral sense, *shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous,* Il. 2, 298, freq. in Att.: the Socratics and Stoics spoke of τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ αἰσχρόν, Lat. *honestum et turpe, virtue and vice;* ἐν αἰσχρῷ τίθεσθαί τι, *to regard* a thing *as disgraceful,* Eur. Hec. 806; *unfavourable,* αἰσχρὸς ὁ καιρός, Dem. de Cor. 287; αἰσχρὸς πρός τι, *awkward at* anything, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 7. Instead of the regular compar. and superl. αἰσχρότερος, αἰσχρότατος, Hom., Hdt., and Att. usu. have αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

†Αἰσχροσύνη, ης, ἡ,=sq., and

Αἰσχρότης, ητος, ἡ, *ugliness: shame, infamy,* Plat. Gorg. 525 A.

Αἰσχρουργέω, ῶ, contr. for αἰσχροεργέω, *to act obscenely,* Diog. L.

Αἰσχρουργία, ας, ἡ, contr. for αἰσχροεργία, *disgraceful conduct,* Xen. Lac. 5, 6; *obscenity,* Eur. Bacch. 1060: from

Αἰσχρουργός, όν, contr. for αἰσχροεργός, *doing disgraceful things: obscene,* Gal.

†Αἰσχυλίδης, ου, ὁ, (strictly patron. of Αἰσχύλος) *Aeschylides,* masc. pr. n., Lys. 415

†Αἰσχυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Aeschylis,* daughter of Thales, Callim.

†Αἰσχύλος, ου, ὁ, *Aeschylus,* son of Euphorion, the celebrated Athenian tragic poet, Hdt. 2, 156.—Others of the name in Ath., Paus., etc.

Αἰσχύνη, ης, ἡ, (αἶσχος) *shame* done one, *disgrace, dishonour,* ἐς αἰσχύνην φέρει, *it leads to disgrace,* Hdt. 1, 10, also αἰσχύνην ἔχει, *entails disgrace,* Eur. Andr. 244, etc.—2. esp. γυναικῶν, *a dishonouring, violation*

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of women, Lat. *stupratio*, Plat., and Oratt.—II. *shame* for an ill deed, Lat. *pudor*: hence in gen. *shame, the sense of shame, modesty*, personified, Aesch. Theb. 409; δι' *αἰσχύνης* or *ἐν αἰσχύνῃ ἔχειν τι, to be ashamed of* a thing, Eur.: but also *αἰσχύνη τινός ἔχει με*, Soph. El. 20: *αἰσχ. ἐπί τινι*, Plat., *ὑπέρ τινος*, Dem.—III. in late authors, =*αἰδοῖον*. [ῠ]

†*Αἰσχυνθῆμεν* and *αἰσχυνθήμεναι*, for *αἰσχυνθῆναι*, from *αἰσχυνω*.

Αἰσχῡνομένη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *Mimosa* or *sensitive plant*, Plin.

Αἰσχῡνομένως, adv. part. pres. mid. from *αἰσχυνω*, *with shame*, Dion. H.

Αἰσχυντέον, verb. adj. from *αἰσχύνομαι*, *one must be ashamed*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19.

Αἰσχυντηλία, ας, ἡ, bashfulness, Plut.: from

Αἰσχυντηλός, ή, όν, bashful, modest, Plat. 160 E; *τὸ αἰσχυντηλόν, bashfulness*, Plat. 158 C.—II. *that of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful*, Arist. 2, 6, 27. Adv. *-λῶς*, Plat. 665 E.

Αἰσχυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, esp. *seducer*, Aesch. Cho. 990.

Αἰσχυντηρός, ά, όν, =*αἰσχυντηλός*, Plat. Gorg. 487 B. (It is disputed which is the more Att. form, v. Piers. Moer. p. 28.)

†*Αἰσχυντικός, ή, όν*, v. l. for *αἰσχυντηλός*, Arist. Rhet.

Αἰσχυντός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from sq., *shameful*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 176.

Αἰσχύνω, f. *-ῡνῶ*, perf. *ἠσχυγκα*, Dio Cass., *ἠσχῦκα*, Drac.. (*αἰσχος*) *to make ugly, disfigure, ill-use, πρόσωπον*, Il. 18, 24, *κόμην*, Il. 18, 27; so *νέκυς ἠσχυμμένος*, Il. 18, 180: rare in prose, *αἰσχ. τὸν ἵππον, to give the horse a bad form*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.—II. *to shame, disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*, Il. 23, 571, freq. in Att., e. g. *αἰσχ. εὐνήν, τράπεζαν*, Aesch.: esp. *to dishonour a woman*, Eur. El. 44, etc.—B. Mid. *αἰσχύνομαι*, f. *αἰσχυνθήσομαι*, or more freq. *αἰσχῦνοῦμαι*; perf. *ἠσχυμμαι*: *to be ashamed, feel shame*, absol. Od. 7, 305: but more freq. *to be ashamed at* a thing, c. acc. rei, *αἰσχύνεσθαί τι*, Od. 21, 323, and freq. in Att., also *τινί*, Ar. Nub. 979, etc., *ἐπί τινι*, Isocr. 87 A, *ἔν τινι*, Thuc. 2, 43: also c. acc. pers. *to feel shame before* one, Plat., etc.: c. part. *to be ashamed at doing* a thing (which however one is doing), Soph. Ant. 540: but c. inf. *to be ashamed to do* a thing, (and therefore not to do it), Hdt. 1, 82, Aesch. Ag. 856: *αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ* or *ἤν . . ., to be ashamed that . . .*, Plat., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 771, 7, also *αἰσχ. μή . . .*, Plat. Theaet. 183 E. Hence

Αἰσχύνωμα, ατος, τό, a disgraceful act, LXX.

†*Αἴσων, ονος*, (acc. to Choer. in B. A. also) *ωνος, ὁ, Aeson*, son of Cretheus and Tyro, king of Iolcos and father of Jason, Od. 11, 259.—2. an Argive, Thuc. 5, 40.—3. a river in Macedonia, Plut.Aem. 16.—4. *Αἰσών, ῶνος*, or *Αἰσωνία, ἡ*, a city of Magnesia: adj. *Αἰσώνιος, α, ον*, and fem. *Αἰσωνίς*, Ap. Rh.

Αἰσωποποίητος, ον, (*Αἴσωπος, ποιέω*) *made by Aesop*, Quintil.

†*Αἴσωπος, ου, ὁ, Aesop*, the celebrated fabulist, Hdt. 2, 134; adj. *Αἰσώπειος, Αἰσώπιος, Αἰσωπικός*.—2. a tragic actor in Cicero's time, Plut. Cic. 5.

Αἰ'ΤΕΩ, f. *-ήσω*, perf. *ᾔτηκα*; impf. in Hdt. without augm. *αἰτεον*: *to ask, beg*, absol. Od. 18, 49, but usu. a. acc. rei, *to ask, crave, demand* something, Hom.; *ὁδὸν αἰτ., to beg one's departure*, i. e. leave to depart, Od. 10, 17: c. acc. pers. *to ask* a person, hence freq. c. dupl. acc. *to ask* a person *for* a thing, Il. 22, 295, Od. 2, 387, and freq. in prose, but *αἰτεῖν τινί τι, to implore something for* one; also *αἰτ. τι πρός τινος*, Theogn. 556, *παρά τινος*. Plat., and Xen.: c. inf. *to ask* one *to do*, Od. 3, 173, *αἰτεῖ δὲ λαβεῖν*, Eur. Hec. 40, etc.—B. Mid. *to ask for one's self, for one's own use or purpose, to claim*, and so oft. almost act., and with the same construct., first in Hdt. 1, 90; 9, 34; hence also *to borrow*, Menand. p. 165, Thuc. 6, 46; *αἰτεῖσθαι ὑπέρ τινος, to beg for* one, Lys. 141, 35.—C. Pass. *to have a thing begged of* one, *αἰτεῖσθαί τι*, Thuc. 2, 97, etc.: also c. inf. Pind. I. 8 (7), 10. Hence

Αἴτημα, ατος, τό, that which is asked, a request, demand, Dion. H.; as mathemat. term, *a postulate*, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Αἰτηματώδης, ες, (*αἴτημα, εἶδος*) *like a postulate*, Plut.

Αἰτημι, Aeol. for *αἰτέω*, Pind.

Αἴτης, ου, ὁ, a beggar, usu. *προαίτης*.

'Αΐτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *ἄϊτας, a beloved youth*, Ar. Fr. 576, Theocr. 12, 14: Thessalian word, cf. *εἰσπνηλος*. [ᾰϊ]

Αἴτησις, εως, ἡ, a request, demand, Hdt. 7, 32, etc.

Αἰτητέον, verb. adj. from *αἰτέω, one must ask*, Xen. de Mag. Eq. 5, 11.

Αἰτητής, οῦ, ὁ, one that asks, a petitioner, Dio C.

Αἰτητικός, ή, όν, fond of asking, τινός, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*, hence *αἰτ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, Diog. L.

Αἰτητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *αἰτέω, asked for, begged*, Soph. O. T. 384.

Αἰτία, ας, ἡ, a cause, origin, ground, first in Pind., and Hdt.: hence *the subject* for a poem, Pind. N. 7, 16; and *αἱ αἰτίαι, the elements*, Diog. L.: in gen. *occasion, αἰτίαν παρέχειν, to give occasion*, Luc.—II. esp. *the occasion of something bad*, and so *fault, guilt*, laid to one's charge, and so in gen. *a charge, accusation*, Lat. *crimen*, Hdt., etc., but in Thuc. 1, 69, *reproof, remonstrance* of a friend, opp. to *κατηγορία*.—Phrases: *αἰτίαν ἔχειν*, Lat. *crimen habere, to be accused*, *τινός*, of a thing, Hdt. 5, 70; also c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 506; foll. by *ὡς . . .* c. indic., Plat. Apol. 38 C, c. part., Id. Phaedr. 249 E; *ὑπό τινος, by* some one, Aesch. Eum. 99: reversely, *αἰτία ἔχει με*, Hdt. 5, 70, 71: but more freq. in Att., *ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι*: also *αἰτίαν ὑπέχειν, to lie under a charge*, Xen., also *ὑπομένειν*, Aeschin., *φέρεσθαι*, Thuc.: *αἰτίαις περιπίπτειν, εἰς αἰτίαν ἐλθεῖν* or *ἐμπίπτειν, αἰτίας τυγχάνειν*, Plat., and Oratt.—Opp. to these are *ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν*, Hdt. 5, 106, *τιθέναι* or *ποιεῖσθαι, to hold one guilty, accuse*, Hdt. 8, 99, also *δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν*, Thuc.; and *ἐν αἰτίᾳ βάλλειν*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 655: *τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν τινί, to impute the fault to one*, Hdt. 1, 26, also *ἀνατιθέναι, προστιθέναι, προσβάλλειν*, etc., freq. in Att.: *ἀπολύειν τινὰ τῆς αἰτίας, to acquit* one *of guilt*, Oratt.—Hence *αἰτία* like Lat. *causa, a ground of accusation, prosecution*, c. gen. rei: but also in good sense, *αἰτίαν ἀγαθοῦ ἔχειν* and *ἐπιθεῖναί τινι, αἰτία βελτίονς γεγονέναι*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 B, cf. *αἰτιάομαι, κατηγορέομαι*.—Dat. *αἰτίᾳ*, like Lat. abl. *causa, for the sake of*, c. gen., Thuc. 4, 87,—III. *the head* or *category* under which a thing comes, Dem. 645, 7. Hence

Αἰτιάζομαι, as pass., *to be charged* or *accused*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 5: the act. is not found.

Αἰτίαμα, ατος, τό, a charge, accusation, guilt imputed, Aesch. Pr. 194, and Eur.

Αἰτιάομαι, ῶμαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. mid., *to give as the cause* or *occasion*, Plat.: esp. of a fault, hence *to charge, accuse, blame, τινά*, Hom., who has it only in bad signf.: usu. *αἰτ. τινά τινος, to accuse of* a thing; also c. acc. rei, but hardly except when a neut. pron. as *ταῦτα* stands for the subst., e. g. Ar. Ach. 514, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 39: also c. inf., *αἰτ. τινα ποιεῖν, to accuse one of doing*, Hdt. 5, 27; foll. by *ὅτι . . .* or *ὡς . . .*, Thuc. 1, 120, Xen. An. 3, 1, 7; *αἰτ. τινα περί τινος*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 6: *αἰτ. τι κατά τινος, to bring a charge against* one, Antipho 144, 32.—II. as pass. *to be accused*, in aor. *ἠτιάθην*, Thuc. 6, 53, perf. *ἠτίαμαι*, Id. 3, 61, fut. *αἰτιαθήσομαι*, Dio C. [ᾰ in fut. and other deriv. tenses.] Hence

Αἰτίασις, εως, ἡ, a complaint, accusation, Antipho: and

Αἰτιᾶτέον, verb. adj. from *αἰτιάομαι, one must accuse, one must attribute*, Plat.

Αἰτιᾶτικός, ή, όν, (*αἰτιάομαι*) *belonging to accusation*.—II. *αἰτιατική, ἡ*, sc. *πτῶσις, casus accusativus*. Adv. *-κῶς, in the accusative*.

Αἰτιᾶτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *αἰτιάομαι, caused, effected*, Lat. *causatus*; *τὸ αἰτ., the effect*, Arist. Org., cf. *αἴτιον*.

Αἰτίζω, -ίσω, (*αἰτέω*) *to ask, beg*, c. acc. rei, Od. 17, 222, 558: c. acc. pers. *to beg, solicit*, Od. 17, 346: also absol., Od. 17, 228, etc.

Αἰτιολογέω, ῶ, (*αἰτιολόγος*) *to inquire into and assign the cause*, Plut.: also as dep. mid., *αἰτιολογέομαι*. Hence

Αἰτιολογητέον, verb. adj. *one must investigate causes*, Diog. L.

Αἰτιολογία, ας, ἡ, a giving the cause, the cause or *proof itself*, Strab.

Αἰτιολογϊκός, ή, όν, ready at giving the cause, Strab.: as subst., *ἡ -κή*, or *τὸ -κόν, readiness at giving it*, Gal. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Αἰτιολόγος, ον, (*αἰτία, λέγω*) *giving the cause*.

Αἴτιον, ου, τό, strictly neut. from *αἴτιος*, like *αἰτία, a cause*, Plat.; in M. Anton. *form without matter*.

Αἴτιος, ία, ον, more rarely *ος, ον*, Ar. Plut. 547, *causing, occasioning*, but in Hom. always in bad sense, *causing ill, bearing the blame, guilty, reprehensible*; in good sense, Pind. P. 5, 33, etc.: *ὁ αἴτιος, the author, originator*, Thuc. 3, 22, etc., but more usu. *the accused, defendant, culprit*, Lat. *reus*, Aesch. Ch. 68, etc.; *οἱ αἴτιοι τοῦ πατρός, they who have sinned against my father*, Ib. 273.—Construct. usu. c. gen. rei, also *αἴτιός τινός τινι, being the cause of* a thing *to* a person, Isocr. 179 C: also c. inf., with and without the art. *τοῦ*, Hdt. 2, 20, 26; 3, 12, etc., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 23; Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 C; Gorg. 452 D: *τοῦτο αἴτιον ὅτι . . .*, Plat.—Compar. *αἰτιώτερος*, superl. *αἰτιώτατος*, Thuc. 1, 74: 4, 20.

'Αΐτις, ιος and *ιδος, ἡ*, fem. to *ἄϊτης*, Alc.

Αἰτιώδης, ές, (*αἰτία, εἶδος*) *like the cause, of the cause, ἀγνοια*, Clem. Al. —II. *causal, original*: hence *τὸ αἰ-*

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τῶδες, *form without matter*, opp. to ὑλικον, M. Anton., cf. αἴτιον.

Αἰτναῖος, αία, αῖον, *of* or *belonging to Aetna*, Aesch. Pr. 365; Ζεὺς Αἰτν., because worshipped there, Pind. Ol. 6, 162: of a horse, in Soph. O. C. 312, acc. to some, *fiery*, acc. to others, *huge*, but rather, *Aetnean, Sicilian* (for the Sicilian horses were a famous breed); so jestingly of the beetle, Ar. Pac. 73, ubi Schol. et Ar. Ach. 347; cf. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73.—II. αἰτναῖος, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Opp.

†Αἴτνη, ης, (Dor. Αἴτνα) ἡ, *Aetna*, the famous volcano of Sicily, Pind. P. 1, 38.—2. a city on the southern declivity of Mt. Aetna, Pind. N. 9, 3.—3. a shepherdess, Theocr. 9, 15.

Αἰτρία, for αἰθρία, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1001.

†Αἰτωλία, ας, ἡ, *Aetolia*, a country of Greece lying east of Acarnania Soph. El. 704; hence adj. Αἰτωλικός, ἡ, όν, *Aetolian*, Thuc. 4, 30.

†Αἰτωλιος, ου, ὁ, collat. form of Αἰτωλός, *an Aetolian*, Il. 4, 399: as adj. *Aetolian*, Arist., Paus.

†Αἰτωλίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., as Αἰτ. χώρη, *Aetolia*, Hdt. 6, 127; Αἰτ. γῆ, Eur. Phoen. 982.

†Αἰτωλός, οῦ, ὁ, *an Aetolian*, Il. 2, 638; also as adj. *Aetolian*, Pind. Ol. 3, 22.—The Aetolians were said to derive their name from—2. *Aetolus*, son of Endymion, king of Elis, who, when banished, settled on the Achelous, Apollod. 1, 7, 6, Paus.

Αἴφνης, adv., = ἀφνω, ἀφνως, *on a sudden*, Eur. I. A. 1581.

Αἰφνίδιος, ον, *unforeseen, sudden, quick*, Aesch. Pr. 680, Thuc. 2, 61. Adv. -δίως, Id. 2, 53, also -διον, Plut.

†Αἰχμαγόρας, ου, ὁ, (αἰχμή, ἀγείρω) *Aechmagoras*, a son of Hercules, Paus.

Αἰχμάζω, f. -άσω, (αἰχμή) *to throw the* αἰχμή or spear, αἰχμὰς αἰχμάζειν, Il. 4, 324; *to fight with the spear*, Aesch. Pers. 756; αἰχμάζειν χέρα πρός τινι, *to arm the hand against one*; Soph. Aj. 97, cf. Soph. Trach. 355, ubi al. ἡμαξας.

Αἰχμᾰλωσία, ας, ἡ, (αἰχμή, ἅλωσις) *a being prisoner of war, captivity*, Diod. 20, 61; N. T. Ephes. 4, 8.—II. *a body* of captives, Diod. 17, 70.

Αἰχμᾰλωτεύω, f. -εύσω, *to make prisoner of war, to lead captive*, N. T. Ephes. 4, 8.

Αἰχμᾰλωτίζω, = foreg., Diod. 14, 37.

Αἰχμᾰλωτικός, ή, όν, *befitting a prisoner*, Eur. Tro. 871.

Αἰχμάλωτις, ίδος, ἡ, *a captive*, Soph., and Eur.: also as pecul. fem. of αἰχμάλωτος, e. g. χείρ, Soph. Aj. 71.

Αἰχμᾰλωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (αἰχμαλωτίζω) *captivity*.

Αἰχμάλωτος, ον, (αἰχμή, ἁλίσκομαι) *taken by the spear*, or *in war*, first in Hdt. 9, 76: οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι, *prisoners of war*, Thuc. 3, 70: τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, *booty*, Xen.: αἰχμάλωτον λαμβάνειν, αἱρεῖν, ἄγειν, *to take prisoner*, Eur., and Xen., αἰχμ. γίγνεσθαι, *to be taken prisoner*, Xen.—II. = αἰχμαλωτικός, εὐνὰν αἰχμ., *the couch of a captive*, Aesch. Theb. 364; cf. δορυάλωτος. [ᾰ]

Αἰχμή, ῆς, ἡ, *the point of a spear*, δουρός, ἔγχεος, Hom.: also *any point*, e. g. ἀγκίστρου, κεράτων, Opp.—II. hence *a spear*, freq. in Hom., also in Hdt., and Trag., but rare in Att. prose, in as Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4: also *a dart, javelin, arrow*, Aesch. Pers. 239: on Soph. Tr. 884 v. Herm.: *a sceptre*, Aesch. Pr. 405, 925.—2. *a body of spear-bearers*, like ἄσπις, Pind. P. 8, 58, Eur. Heracl. 276.—3. *war, battle*, Hdt. 5, 94: αἰχμὴ θηρῶν, *battle with wild beasts*, Eur. H. F. 158; esp. in compds., as αἰχμάλωτος, μεταίχμιος, etc., like δόρυ.—4. in Aesch. Ag. 483, Cho. 625, γυναικὸς or γυναικεία αἰχμή seems to be *a woman's spirit*, or (acc. to others) *authority, rule*, cf. supr. II. 1, fin. (Akin to αἴσσω, as δραχμή to δράσσω, Donalds. N. Crat. 224: also perh. to ἀκή, ἀκμή.)

Αἰχμήεις, εσσα, εν, *armed with the spear*, Aesch. Pers. 136.

Αἰχμητά, ὁ, Ep. collat. form for αἰχμητής, Il. 5, 197. [ᾰ]

Αἰχμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = αἰχμητής, Opp. C. 3, 211. Hence

Αἰχμητήριος, ία, ιον, *warlike*, Lyc.

Αἰχμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (αἰχμή) *a spearman, warrior*, esp. as opp. to archers, oft. in Il.—II. in Pind. as adj., *warlike, brave*; seldom in prose, Plut. Rom. 2. Fem. αἰχμῆτις, ίδος.

Αἰχμόδετος, ον, (αἰχμή, δέω) *bound in war*, = αἰχμάλωτος, Soph. Fr. 41.

Αἰχμοφόρος, ον, (αἰχμή, φέρω) *who trails a pike, spear-bearing*; ὁ, *a spearman*: freq. in Hdt., used esp. of bodyguards, = δορυφόρος, 1, 8; 7, 40.

ΑΙ'ΨΑ, adv., *quick, with speed, forthwith, on a sudden*, oft. in Hom., who also joins αἶψα μάλα, and αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα, *straight* thereupon: rare in other poets, and never in prose. (ἀφαρ, ἄφνως, αἴφνως: hence αἰψηρός, λαιψηρός, q. v.)

Αἰψηροκέλευθος, ον, (αἰψηρός, κέλευθος) *swift-speeding*, epith. of Boreas, Hes. Th. 379.

Αἰψηρός, ά, όν, (αἶψα) *quick, speedy, sudden*, κόρος γόου αἰψηρός, *satiety in grief comes soon*, Od. 4, 103: λῦσεν ἀγορὴν αἰψηρήν, *he dismissed the assembly, so that it quickly broke up*, i. e. suddenly dismissed it, Il. 19, 276, Od. 2, 257: so θοὴν ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτα, Od. 8, 38: not Att.; cf. λαιψηρός.

'ΑΙ'Ω, used only in pres. and impf.: *to perceive, become aware of*, esp. *to hear*, but also *to see*, Od. 18, 11, Soph. O. C. 182: also of mental perception, *to observe, know*, Il. 10, 189, 160. Construct.: always c. gen. pers.: and usu. c. gen. rei, but also c. acc. rei, as Il. 10, 532: and so usu. in Pind., and Trag. Only poet., and mostly Ep. and Lyr. [ᾰΐ- mostly in Hom., but ᾱ sometimes in arsis, as Il. 10, 532: ᾱΐ- in Pind. and Trag., v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 156, Ellendt Lex. Soph.: ι rarely, Heyne Il. 15, 252, Spohn Hes. Op. 215.]

'Αΐω, = * ἄω, ἄημι *to breathe*, found only once in the impf., φίλον ἄϊον ἦτορ, *I breathed out my life*, Il. 15, 252, like θυμὸν ἀϊσθε, Il. 20, 403: others refer it to the foreg.; translating, *I knew it in my heart*, Spitzn. ad l. [ᾰ]

†Αἰῶ, poet. for αἰῶνα, v. αἰών.

'Αϊών, όνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἠϊών, Pind. and Aesch. [ᾱΐ]

Αἰών, ῶνος, ὁ, also ἡ, Ion., Ep., and Eur. Phoen. 1484; acc. apocop. αἰῶ, Aesch. Fr. 413:—*a space* or *period of time*, esp. *a lifetime, life*, Lat. *aevum*, Hom., who joins ψυχὴ καὶ αἰών, and so freq. in Hdt., and Att., αἰὼν πέφαται, Il. 19, 27, φθίνει, Od. 5, 160, λείπει τινά, Il. 5, 685, τελευτᾶν τὸν αἰῶνα, Hdt. 1, 32, etc., ἀπέπνευσεν αἰῶνα, Eur. Phil. 14: also *one's time of life, age*: *the age of man*, νέος ἀπ' αἰῶνος, *young in age*, Il. 24, 725: δι' αἰῶνος, *for one's life long*, Aesch. Ag. 554: *an age, generation*, Aesch. Theb. 744: also *one's lot in life*, Soph., Eur. And. 1215.—2. *a long space of time, eternity*, like Lat. *aevum*, τὸν αἰῶνα, *forever*, Plat. Tim. 38 C; εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα, Lycur. 162, 24: and in plur. εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, *unto ages of ages, for ever and ever*, N. T. Gal. 1, 5.—3. later, *a space of time* clearly defined and marked out, *an era, age, period of a dispensation*: ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος, *this present life, this world*, N. T. Luc. 16, 8, opposed to ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλων or ἐρχόμενος, Marc. 10, 30; *the world*, Hebr. 1, 2.—II. *the marrow, spinal marrow*, H. Hom. Merc. 42, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 29. Hence

Αἰώνιος, ον, also ία, ιον, Plat. Tim. 38 B, *lasting, eternal*, e. g. δόξα, Plat., N. T.; αἰώνιοι θέαι = Lat. *ludi saeculares*, Herodian 3, 8, 18. Adv. -ίως.

Αἰωνόβῐος, ον, (αἰών, βίος) *immortal*, Inscr. Rosett.

Αἰωνοτόκος, ον, (αἰών, τεκεῖν) *parent of eternity*, Synes.

Αἰωνοχᾰρής, ές, (αἰών, χαίρω) *rejoicing in eternity*, Clem. Al.

Αἰώρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀείρω) *a machine for suspending* bodies, *a swinging-basket, bed*, or *mat, hammock*, Plut.: *a chariot* on springs, Plat.: *a swing*, v. Millingen uned. anc. Monum. 1, 77, pl. 30.—II. *a flying, being suspended* or *hovering* in the air, *oscillation*, Plat. Phaed. 111 E. (v Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 27, p. 136.)

Αἰωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (from αἰώρα, Buttm. Lexil. p. 136,) *to lift up, raise, rear*, αἰωρεῖν τὸ νῶτον, of the eagle raising his back, Pind. P. 1, 17: *to hang up, let hang*, and so *to wave*, or *set waving*, Hipp. More freq. pass. αἰωρέομαι, c. fut. mid. *to be raised on high*, Eur. Hec. 32, *to be suspended, to hang*, Hdt. 7, 92: *to vibrate*, Plat. Phaed. 112 B: in gen. *to wave* or *float* in air, *hover* or *flit about*, of the hair, Asius Fr. 2, of a dream, Soph. El. 1390: *to be tossed about on the open sea, to be out at sea*, Plut. Alcib. 28.—2. metaph. *to be in suspense*, Lat. *suspensus esse*, ἐν κινδύνῳ αἰωρεῖσθαι, *to hang in doubt, to be involved*, Thuc. 7, 77: but αἰωρ. ἐν τινι, *to depend upon* a person, Lat. *pendere ab aliquo*, Plat. Menex. 248 A; also *to be in a state of high excitement*, αἰωρεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ μεγάλων, *to play for a high stake*, Hdt. 8, 100; αἰωρ. τὴν ψυχην, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.

Αἰώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is hung up* or *hovers*, Lyc.—II. = sq., *a being hung up, hovering*, Eur. Or. 984, *suspense*.—2. *a hanging, φονίον αἰώρημα, the noose of death*, Id. Hel. 353.

Αἰώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a hovering*: *suspense*, Plat. Tim. 89 A.

Αἰώρητος, ον, *hanging, hovering*, Mel. 77.

Αἰωρίζω, = the more usu. αἰωρέω.

'ΑΚΑ or 'ΑΚΑΙ, adv., = ἀκήν, *softly, gently*, Pind. P. 4, 277: v. ἀκέων, ἀκήν, ἄκασκα, ἤκα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκέων.

†'Ακαδημαϊκός, ή, όν, *Academic, Platonic*, Cic. Att. 13, 12, Plut., Luc. From

'Ακαδήμιᾱ and 'Ακαδήμεια, ας, ἡ, *the Academy*, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens (so named from the hero Academus), where Plato taught; hence the Platonic school of philosophers were called Academics, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς 'Ακαδημίας. [Ἀκᾰδημῐᾱ, Herm. Ar. Nub. 1003, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. p. 37, 38, n., so that it should be 'Ακαδήμεια, or at least 'Ακαδήμια.]

†'Ακαδημῐᾱκός, ή, όν, = ἀκαδημαϊκός, Plut.

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†Ἀκάδημος, ου, ὁ, *Academus*, an Athenian hero, from whom the Academy derived its name, Theogn. 987.

Ἀκάζω, obsol. pres., whence the part. ἀκαχμένος, q. v.

Ἀκαής, ές, (α priv., καίω) *unburnt.*

Ἀκαθαίρετος, (α priv., καθαιρέω) *not to be put down*, Philo.

Ἀκαθαρσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκάθαρτος) *want of cleansing*, Hipp.: *uncleanness, filth*, Plat.: also *moral foulness, filthy vice, impurity*, Dem., N. T. Rom. 6, 19, etc.

Ἀκαθάρτης, ητος, ἡ, dub l. for foreg., N. T. Apoc. 17, 4.

Ἀκάθαρτος, ον, (α priv., καθαίρω) *uncleaned*, Hipp.: *unclean, filthy*, in body or mind, Plat., and Xen.: *unpurified, unatoned*, Soph. O. T. 256.—II. act. *not fit for cleansing*, Aretae. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαθεκτέω,=οὐ κατέχω, *I do not occupy* or *fill*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀκάθεκτος, ον, (α priv., κατέχω) *ungovernable*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 180. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαινᾶ, ης, ἡ,=ἀκή, ἀκίς, *a thorn, prick, goad*, Lat. *stimulus*, Ap. Rh.—II. *a ten-foot rod* used in land surveying, Lat. *acnua, acna*, Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R. [ᾰ]

Ἀκαιρεύομαι, dep. *to behave unseasonably*, Philo.

Ἀκαιρέω, opp. to εὐκαιρέω, *to be* ἄκαιρος, *be without an opportunity*, Diod.

Ἀκαιρία, ας, ἡ, *an unseasonable time*, Plat., etc.—II. opp. to καιρός, *want of opportunity, a bad situation*, Dem. 16, 4: also *want of time*, Plut.—III. *the character of an* ἄκαιρος, *want of tact, importunity*, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Theophr. Char. 12.

Ἀκαίριος, η, ον, (ἀ priv., καίριμος, καίριος) *ill-timed, unseasonable*, hence proverb., ὅ τι κεν ἐπ' ἀκαίριμαν γλῶσσαν ἔλθῃ, Lat. *quicquid in buccam venerit, whatever chanced to come uppermost*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 12.

Ἀκαίριος, ον, poet. for ἄκαιρος, Welck. Syll. Ep. 54.

Ἀκαιροβόας, ου, ὁ, (ἄκαιρος, βοάω) *an unseasonable brawler*, Eccl.

†Ἀκαιρολογέω, ῶ, *to talk unseasonably*; and

†Ἀκαιρολογία, ας, ἡ, *unseasonable talking*. From

†Ἀκαιρολόγος, ον, (ἄκαιρος, λέγω) *talking unseasonably*, Philo.

Ἄκαιρος, ον, (α priv., καίρος) *ill-timed, unseasonable*, Aesch. Pr. 1036, etc.: ἐς ἄκαιρα πονεῖν, Lat. *operam perdere, to bestow labour in vain, unprofitably*, Theogn. 915: *importunate, troublesome*, Lat. *molestus* or *ineptus*, Theophr. Char. 12: *ill-suited* to do a thing, c. inf., Xen.—II. *not observing due bounds, excessive*, γνώμα ἄκαιρος δλ.ȝον, Eur. I. T. 419. Adv. -ρως, Hipp.

†Ἀκᾰκαλίς or Ἀκάκαλλις, ίδος, ἡ, the seed of an Aegyptian shrub, Diosc.—II. as pr. n. *Acacallis*, daughter of Minos, Ap. Rh. 4, 1490.—2. a nymph, Paus.

Ἀκᾰκέμφατος, ον, (α priv., κακέμφατος) *not in ill repute.*

Ἀκάκης, ου, ὁ, only in Aesch. Pers. 852, poet. for ἄκακος, *guileless*, Lat. *innocuus.*

†Ἀκακήσιον, ου, τό, *Acacesium*, a city of Arcadia, Paus.

Ἀκακήσιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Mercury in Arcadia, from the city Acacesium; or rather=sq., Call. Dian. 143.

Ἀκάκητα, Ep. for ἀκακήτης, Il. 16, 185, Od. 24, 10, epith. of Mercury: in Hes. Theog. 614, of Prometheus, =ἄκακος, *guileless, gracious*, like ἀγαθός, πραΰς, ἐριούνιος.

Ἀκακήτης, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἀκακία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκή) an Aegyptian tree, *the thorny acacia*, elsewh. ἄκανθα, Diosc.

Ἀκᾰκία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκακος) *guilelessness, innocence*, Dem. 1372, 23.

Ἀκακοήθης, ες, (α priv., κακοήθης) *guileless.*

Ἀκᾰκος, ον, (α priv., κακός) *unknowing of ill, guileless*, Aesch. Pers. 664, and Plat.: esp. *without malice*, Lat. *non malus*, ἁπλοῦς, Ruhnk. Tim., Schäf. Greg. 342. Adv. -κως, cf. ἀδόλως.—II. as pr. n. *Acacus*, son of Lycaon, founder of Acacesium, Paus.

Ἀκᾰκούργητος, ον, (α priv., κακουργέω) *uncorrupted, unhurt.* Adv. -τως.

Ἀκάκυντος, ον, (α priv., κακύνω) =sq., Hierocl. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκάκωτος, ον, (α priv., κακόω) *unharmed*, Dio C.

†Ἀκάλανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Acalandrus*, a river of Italy near Thurii, Strab.

Ἀκᾰλανθίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἀκανθίς, *a goldfinch*, an epith. applied to Ἄρτεμις in Ar. Av. 872, explained by some in Ar. Pac. 1079 as a species of *dog*.

Ἀκᾰλαρρείτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄκαλος, ῥέω) *soft-flowing*, epith. of Ocean, Il. 7, 422.

Ἀκᾰλάρροος, ον, post-Hom. for ἀκαλαρρείτης, Orph.

Ἀκαλήφη, ης, ἡ, *a nettle*, Ar. Eq. 422: hence *the sting* as of a nettle, ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς, Id. Vesp. 844.—II. a sea-fish, Lat. *urtica*, which stings like *a nettle*, Arist. H. A.

†Ἀκάλλη, ης, ἡ, *Acalle*,='Ακακαλλίς, Apollod.

Ἀκαλλής, ές, gen. έος, (α priv., κάλλος,) *without charms*, Luc., Plut.

Ἀκαλλιέρητος, ον, (α priv., καλλιερέω) esp. ἱερά, *not accepted* by the gods, *ill-omened*, Aeschin. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαλλώπιστος, ον, (α priv., καλλωπίζω) *unadorned*, Plut., κόμη, Luc. Pisc. 12.

Ἀκαλός, ή, όν, (ἀκήν) like ἤκαλος, *peaceful, still.* Adv. -λῶς.

Ἀκάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., καλύπτω) *uncovered, unveiled*, Soph. O. T. 1427. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκᾰλῠφής, ές,=ἀκάλυπτος, Soph. Phil. 1327: also ἀκάλῠφος, ον, Diog. L. 8, 72.

†Ἀκαμαντίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Acamas*, Dem. 1398, 11.

†Ἀκαμαντίς, ίδος, ἡ (φυλή,) the Attic tribe *Acamantis*, Thuc. 4, 118.

Ἀκαμαντολόγχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀκάμας, λόγχη) *unwearied at the spear*, Pind. I. 7, 13.

Ἀκαμαντομάχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀκάμας, μάχη) *unwearied in fight*, Pind. P. 4, 304.

†Ἀκαμαντοπόδης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Synes.

Ἀκαμαντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἀκάμας, πούς) *untiring of foot*, Ἵππος, Pind. O. 3, 5: also ἀκ. ἀπήνη, βροντή, Id. 5, 6; 4, 2.

Ἀκαμαντοχάρμας, ὁ, (ἀκάμας, χάρμη) *unwearied in fight*, Pind. Fr. 179, in voc. ἀκαμαντοχάρμαν, wh. makes it probable that the gen. would be -μαντος, Lob. Paral. 1, p. 172; although the analogy of μενεχάρμης would favour -μης, ον.

Ἀκάμας, αντος, ὁ, (α priv., κάμνω) *untiring, unresting*, ἡέλιος, Il. 18, 239, Σπερχειός, etc.. Il. 16, 176, and Pind.—II. as pr. n. *Acamas*, son of Theseus, Dem., Diod. Sic., etc.—2. son of Antenor, Il. 2, 823.—3. son of Asius, Il. 12, 140.—4. a leader of the Thracians, Il. 2, 844.—5. a promontory of Cyprus, Strab., Luc. Nav. 7.

Ἀκάμᾱτος, ον, also η, ον, Hes. Th. 747, Soph. Ant. 339, *without sense of toil*, hence—1. like foreg., *untiring, unresting*, in Hom. always epith. of fire: ἀκ. μένος, σθένος, Aesch., etc.: γῆ, Soph. l. c., earth *that never rests* from tillage, or *that never tires* of yielding fruits, i. e. *inexhaustible.*—2. *not tired* or *weary*, Hipp.—II. act. *not tiring*, Aretae. Adv. -τως, also ἀκάματα, Soph. El. 164. [Ep. ἀκᾱμάτος, cf. α sub fin.]

Ἀκάμμυστος, ον, (α priv., καμμύω for καταμύω) *without winking.*

Ἀκαμπής, ές,= ἄκαμπτος, Orph. Hence

Ἀκαμπία, ας, ἡ,=ἀκαμψία, Hipp.

†Ἀκαμπτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἄκαμπτος, πούς) *with unbending feet* or *legs*, Nonn.

Ἄκαμπτος, ον, (α priv., κάμπτω) *unbent, stiff*, Plat.: *without curve, straight*, δρόμος, Hipp.—II. *unbending, inexorable*, Pind., and Aesch.: τὸ ἄκαμπτον, *firmness, steadfastness*, Plut. Hence

Ἀκαμψία, ας, ἡ, *inflexibility*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἄκανθα, ης, ἡ, (ἀκή) *a thorn, prickle*, Theocr. 7, 140: hence—1. *a prickly plant, thistle*, or perh. the same as ἄκανθος, Od. 5, 328: also *a thorny tree*, prob. a kind of acacia, found in Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 96; several kinds are mentioned by Theophr.:—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἄκανθαι, *no thistles*, i. e. nothing useless, Ar. Fr. 407.—2. *the prickles* or *spines* of the porcupine, etc., Arist. H. A.—3. *the pointed bones of the back*, and so *the back-bone* or *spine* itself, esp. of fish, Hdt. 2, 75, cf. 4, 72; also of serpents, Theocr. 24, 32.—4. metaph. ἀκανθαι τῶν ζητήσεων, Cicero's *spinae disserendi, thorny questions, knotty points*, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 123.

Ἀκανθεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a thorny brake*, Lat. *dumetum*; late.

Ἀκανθήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄκανθα) *thorny, prickly.* Nic. Th. 638.

Ἀκανθηρός, ά, όν, (ἄκανθα) *with spines*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 16.

Ἀκανθίας, ου, ὁ, (ἄκανθα) *a prickly thing*, and so—1. a kind of *fish*, perh. the *squalus acanthias*, Linn., Arist. H. A.—2. a kind of *cicada*, Ael.—3. *a prickly asparagus.*

Ἀκανθικός, ή, όν, (ἄκανθα) *thorny*, Theophr.

Ἀκάνθινος, η, ον, *thorny, of thorns*, στέφανος, N. T. Marc. 15, 17.—II. *of the tree* ἄκανθα, Hdt. 2, 96.—III. *of the down of thistles*, Strab.

Ἀκάνθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄκανθα, Arist. H. A.—II. a kind of thistle, Lat. *onopordum acanthium*, Diosc.

Ἀκανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a thistle-finch, goldfinch*, Arist. H. A.—II. a plant like ἄκανθα, Diosc.—III. as fem. adj., *prickly*, Anth.

Ἀκανθίων, ονος, ὁ, *a hedgehog, porcupine*, Galen.

Ἀκανθοβάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -βάτις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἄκανθα, βαίνω) *going on thorns*, Leon. Tar. 65: metaph =ἀκανθολόγος. Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἀκανθοβόλος, ον, (ἄκανθα, βάλλω) *shooting thorns, pricking, ῥόδον*, Nic.—II. ὁ ἀκ., a surgical instrument *for extracting bones.*

Ἀκανθολόγος, ον, (ἄκανθα, λέγω) *gathering thorns*: esp. metaph. of quibbling arguers, Anth. cf. ἄκανθα 4.

Ἀκανθόνωτος, ον, (ἄκανθα, νῶτον) *prickle-backed.*

Ἀκανθοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄκανθα,

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πλήσσω) *scratched with thorns* or *sharp bones*, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀκ., name of a play of Sophocles.

Ἄκανθος, ου, ἡ, Lat. *acanthus, bear's-breech*, a plant much used in works of art, esp. Corinth. capitals, with the epith. ὑγρός, Lat. *mollis, flexus*, Theocr. 1, 55: also ἄκανθα, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 45.—II. a prickly Aegyptian tree, also ἀκακία, Voss Virg. Georg. 2, 119. More rarely ὁ ἄκ., Schol. Nic. Ther. 645. (Passow suggests a deriv. from ἀκή and ἄνθος, *thorn-flower*.)

†Ἄκανθος, ου, ὁ, *Acanthus*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 19.—2. ἡ, a city of Chalcidice, on the Strymonian gulf, Hdt. 6, 44; ὁ Ἀκάνθιος, Hdt. 7, 116. —3. a city of Aegypt with a temple of Osiris, Strab.; Ἄκανθῶν πόλις, Diod. Sic. 1, 97: hence ὁ Ἀκανθοπολίτης.

Ἀκανθοστεφής, ές, gen. έος, (ἄκανθα, στέφω) *crowned with thorns*; of a fish, *prickle-backed*, Arist. ap. Ath. 319 C.

Ἀκανθοφάγος, ον, (ἄκανθα, φαγεῖν) *eating thorns*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ]

Ἀκανθοφορέω, *to bear thorns*: from

Ἀκανθοφόρος, ον, (ἄκανθα, φέρω) *bearing thorns* or *thistles*, Nonn.

Ἀκανθοφύω, (ἄκανθα, φύω) *to bear thorns* or *thistles*, Diosc.

Ἀκανθόφυλλος, ον, (ἄκανθα, φύλλον) *prickly-leaved*.

Ἀκανθόχοιρος, ου, ὁ, (ἄκανθα, χοῖρος) *a porcupine*; or *a hedgehog*.

Ἀκανθόω, (ἄκανθα) *to make prickly*, Theophr., in pass.

Ἀκανθυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Arist. H. A.; dim. from ἀκανθίς.

Ἀκανθώδης, ες, gen. εος, (ἄκανθα, εἶδος) *full of thorns, thorny*, Hdt. 1, 126: metaph. βίος ἀκ., Strab.—2. *prickly*, Arist. H. A.: λόγοι ἀκ., *sharp speeches*, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 8.

Ἀκανθών, ῶνος, ὁ, =ἀκανθεών.

†Ἀκανίας, ου, ὁ, *Acanias*, a harbour of Rhodes, Arist.

Ἀκᾱνίζω, (ἄκανος) *to bear* or *be like ἄκανοι*, Theophr.

Ἀκανῖκός, *like the ἄκανος*, Theophr.

Ἀκάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄκανος.

Ἄκᾱνος, ου, ὁ, =ἄκανθα: hence—II. *a kind of thistle*, Theophr.—III. *the prickly head* of some fruits, like the pine-apple; v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.

Ἀκᾰπήλευτος, ον, (α priv., καπηλεύω) *free from the tricks of trade, sincere*, Synes.

Ἀκάπηλος, ον, = foreg.: βίος, *a life without guile*, Strab.

Ἀκάπνιστος, ον, (α priv., καπνίζω) *unsmoked*: μέλι, honey taken without smoking the bees, Strab.

Ἄκαπνος, ον, (α priv., καπνός) *without smoke, free from it*, οἰκία, Hipp.—II. *not smoking, making no smoke*, πῦρ, Theophr.: θυσία ἄκαπνος, *an offering though no burnt offering*, such as a poem, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 96: θύειν ἀκάπνα, *to live without a hearth of one's own*, i. e. at others' expense, Ath. 8 E.—III. = foreg., Plin.

Ἀκάπνωτος, ον, (α priv., καπνόω) *free from vapour*, Eur. Phaet. 2, 54.

Ἀκάρδιος, ον, (α priv., καρδία) *wanting the heart*, Plut. Caes. 63: metaph. *heartless; weak*, Lat. *excors*, Galen.—II. of wood, *without heart* or *pith*, and so *solid*, Theophr.

Ἀκαρεί, adv., v. ἀκαρής.

Ἀκάρηνος, ον, (α priv., κάρηνον) *headless*, Anth.

Ἀκᾰρής, ές, (α priv., κείρω) strictly of hair, *too short to be cut*, hence in gen. *short, small, tiny*, most usu. of time, hence—1. ἀκαρές, *a moment*, ἐν ἀκαρεῖ χρόνου, Ar. Plut. 244; also ἐν ἀκαρεῖ χρόνῳ, Diod., and ἐν ἀκαρεῖ, Luc. Asin. 37: ἐπ' ἀκαρές, *for a moment*, Aretae.: ἀκαρῆ διαλιπών, sc. χρόνον, *having waited a moment*, Ar. Nub. 496; and ἀκαρῆ, Alciphr.: but—2. also ἀκαρές, *a morsel*, Ar. Vesp. 701, and oft. with negat., οὐδ' ἀκαρῆ, *not even a morsel, not a bit*, Ar. Vesp. 541, etc.: παρ' ἀκαρῆ, *within a hair's breadth, very nearly*, Plat. Ax. 366 C.—II. τὸ ἀκαρές, *the ring of the little finger*, Poll.

Ἄκαρι, τό, *a mite*, or *maggot* in cheese, etc., also in the skin of animals, Arist. H. A.

Ἀκαριαῖος, αία, αἷον, (ἀκαρής) *short, small, tiny*, πλοῦς, Dem. 1292, 2: also of time, Dion. H.

Ἄκαρνα, ης, ἡ, a kind of *thistle*, Theophr.

†Ἀκαρνάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, *Acarnan*, son of Alcmaeon and Callirrhoe, progenitor of the Acarnanians, Thuc. 2, 102.—2. *an Acarnanian*, Hdt. 1, 62; 7, 221; fem. Ἀκαρνᾶνίς.

†Ἀκαρνᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *Acarnania*, a country of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia, Hdt. 2, 10.

†Ἀκαρνᾶνικός, ἡ, όν, *Acarnanian*, Thuc. 2, 102; ἡ Ἀκαρνανική sc. χώρα, *Acarnania*, Strab.

Ἀκαρπέω, *to be ἄκαρπος*, or *barren*, Theophr. Hence

Ἀκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *unfruitfulness*, Aesch. Eum. 801.

Ἀκάρπιστος, ον, (α priv., καρπίζω) = ἀκάρπωτος, *where nothing is to be reaped, unfruitful*, of the sea, like ἀτρύγετος, Eur. Phoen. 210.

Ἄκαρπος, ον, (α priv., καρπός) *without fruit, barren*, Eur., etc., c. gen., λίμνη ἀ. ἰχθύων, Paus.—II. metaph. *fruitless, unprofitable*, πόνος, Bacchyl. 18.—III. act. in Aesch. Eum. 942. *making barren, blasting*. Adv. -πως, Soph.

Ἀκάρπωτος, ον, (α priv., καρπόω) *not made fruitful, without fruit*, Theophr.: metaph., νίκης ἀκάρπωτος χάρις, *a fruitless victory*, Soph. Aj. 176 ubi Herm.: χρησμὸς ἀκ., *an unfulfilled oracle*, Aesch. Eum. 714.

Ἀκαρτέρητος, ον, (α priv., καρτερέω) *insupportable*, Plut.

Ἄκαρτος, ον, (α priv., κείρω) *unshorn, uncut*, Ath. 211 E.

Ἀκαρφής, ές, (α priv., κάρφω) *not dried* or *withered*, Nic.

Ἀκασκᾶ, adv., *gently*, Cratin. Nom. 5, cf. ἀκᾶ, ἀκέων. Hence

Ἀκασκαίος, αία, αἷον, *gentle*, ἄγαλμα πλούτου, Aesch. Ag. 741.

†Ἀκάστη, ης, ἡ, *Acaste*, a daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 421.

†Ἄκαστος, ου, ὁ, *Acastus*, son of Pelias king of Iolcos, Pind. N. 4, 93. —2. king of Dulichium, Od. 14, 336.

Ἀκαταβίαστος, ον, (α priv., καταβιάζομαι) *uncontrolled*.

Ἀκατάβλητος, ον, (α priv., καταβάλλω) *not to be thrown down, irrefragable*, λόγος, Ar. Nub. 1229.

Ἀκατάγγελτος, ον, (α priv., καταγγέλλω) *unproclaimed*, πόλεμος, Dion H.

Ἀκατάγνωστος, ον, (α priv., καταγιγνώσκω) *not to be condemned, blameless*, N. T. Tit. 2, 8. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαταγώνιστος, ον, (α priv., καταγωνίζομαι) *unconquerable*, Diod.

Ἀκαταδίκαστος, ον, (α priv., καταδικάζω) *not condemned*.

Ἀκαταθύμιος, ον, (α priv., καταθύμιος) *against one's wish, disagreeable*, post-Hom. for ἀποθύμιος, Artemid. [ῠ]

Ἀκαταιτίατος, ον, (α priv., καταιτιάομαι) *not to be accused*, Joseph.

Ἀκατακάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., κατακαλύπτω) *uncovered*, Polyb.; *stripped of covering*. [-ᾰλ-]

Ἀκατάκλαστος, ον, (α priv., κατακλάω) *that cannot be broken*.

Ἀκατακόσμητος, ον, (α priv., κατακοσμέω) *unadorned, unarranged*, Plut.

Ἀκατάκριτος, ον, (α priv., κατακρίνω) *not condemned*, N. T. Act. 16, 37. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκάτακτος, ον, (α priv., κατάγνυμι) *not to be broken*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀκαταληκτικός, ή, όν, dub. for ἀκατάληκτος II.

Ἀκατάληκτος, ον, (α priv., καταλήγω) *incessant*, Epict.—II. *acatalectic*, in prosody, Hephaest. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαταληπτέω, = οὐ λαμβάνω, *not to understand*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀκατάληπτος, ον, (α priv., καταλαμβάνω) *not seized* or *touched*, Arist. Probl.: *not held fast*, M. Anton.—II. *not to be seized* or *conquered*, Joseph.: metaph. *incomprehensible*, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 18; Plut. Adv. -τως. Hence

Ἀκαταληψία, ας, ἡ, *incomprehensibleness*: hence the Academic tenet, that "nothing can be comprehended," Cic. Att. 13, 19, 3.

Ἀκατάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., καταλλάττω) *irreconcilable*, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 280, 12. Adv. -τως, ἀκ. ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαί τινι, Polyb. 12, 7, 5.

Ἀκατάλληλος, ον, (α priv., κατά, ἀλλήλων) *not fitting together, heterogeneous*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀκατάλῡτος, ον, (α priv., καταλύω) *indissoluble, indestructible*, Dion. H.

Ἀκαταμάθητος, ον, (α priv., καταμανθάνω) *not learnt* or *known*, Hipp.

Ἀκαταμάχητος, ον, (α priv., κατα μάχομαι) *not to be subdued, unconquerable*, Luc. Philop. 8.

Ἀκαταμέτρητος, ον, (α priv., καταμετρέω) *unmeasured, immense*, Strab.

Ἀκατανόητος, ον, (α priv., κατανοέω) *not to be conceived of*, Luc. Philop. 13. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκατάξεστος, ον, (α priv., κατα-ξέω) *not polished* or *hewn*, Böckh, Inscr. 1, 279.

Ἀκαταπάλαιστος, ον, (α priv., καταπᾰλαίω) *unconquerable in boxing*.

Ἀκατάπαυστος, ον, (α priv., καταπαύω) *not to be set at rest, incessant*, Polyb., *perpetual*, ἀρχή, Plut. Arat. 26: *that cannot cease*, c. gen. N. T. 2 Pet. 2, 14. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκατάπληκτος, ον, (α priv., καταπλήσσω) *undaunted*, Dion. H. 1, 81. Adv. -τως, Diod. Hence

Ἀκαταπληξία, ας, ἡ, *undauntedness*, Clem. Al.

Ἀκατατόνητος, ον, (α priv., κατατονέω) *not to be worn out*, κόσμος, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 420.

Ἀκατάποτος, ον, (α priv., καταπίνω) *not to be swallowed*, LXX. Job 20, 18.

†Ἀκατάρδευτος, ον, (α priv., καταρδεύω) *unmoistened*, Eccl.

Ἀκατάσβεστος, ον, (α priv., κατασβέννυμι) *unquenchable*, Galen.

Ἀκατάσειστος, ον, (α priv., κατασείω) *not to be shaken*.

Ἀκατασήμαντος, ον, (α priv., κατασημαίνω) *unsealed*; hence ἀκ. ἔνταλμα, *a commission not given in writing*, i. e. *verbal*, Hdn. 3, 11, 19.

Ἀκατασκεύαστος, ον, (α priv., κατασκευάζω) *unwrought, unformed, rough, inartificial*, Philostr., LXX. Gen. 1, 2.—II. *not admitting of high finish*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκατάσκευος, ον, (α priv., κατασκευή) *without preparation, inartificial*,

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simple, Dion. H. Thuc. 27.—II. *without regular establishment, without a dwelling*, βίος, Diod. Adv. -ως, Polyb.

'Ακαταστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a being* ἀκατάστατος, *a state of disorder, anarchy, tumult*, Polyb. 1, 70, N. T. Luc. 21, 9: *confusion*, N. T. 1 Cor. 14, 33.—II. *unsteadiness*, Polyb. 7, 4, 8.

'Ακαταστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀκατάστατος, Epict.: from

'Ακατάστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., καθίστημι) *unstable, unsettled*, Hipp.: πνεῦμα, Dem. 383, 7: *unsteady, fickle*, Polyb.—II. *not making any deposit, thick*, οὖρα, Hipp. Adv. -τως, Isocr. 401 B.

'Ακατάστροφος, ον, (α priv., καταστροφή) *without end*: of style, *not rounded*, Dion. H.

'Ακατάσχετος, ον, (α priv., κατέχω) *not to be checked or restrained*, Diod., Plut. Mar. 44. Adv. -τως, Plut.

'Ακατάτρητος, ον, (α priv., κατατετραίνω) *not pierced*, Gal.

'Ακατάτριπτος, ον, (α priv., κατατρίβω) *not to be worn out*, Polyb. 3, 89, 9.

'Ακαταφρόνητος, ον, (α priv., καταφρονέω) *not to be despised*, hence *important*, Lat. *haud spernendus, dreaded*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

'Ακαταχώριστος, ον, (α priv., καταχωρίζω) *undigested*, ὕλη, Arist. Probl.

'Ακατάψαυστος, ον, (α priv., καταψαύω) *not to be touched*, v. l. Hdt. 4, 191.

'Ακατάψεκτος, ον, (α priv., καταψέγω) *blameless*, Eccl. Adv. -τως.

'Ακατάψευστος, ον, (α priv., καταψεύδομαι) *not feigned, real*, Hdt. 4, 191.

'Ακατέργαστος, ον, (α priv., κατεργάζομαι) *unwrought, rough*, Longin.: *undigested*, τροφή, Arist. Part. An.

'Ακάτη, ἡ, = ἄκατος, acc. to the MSS. in Aesch. Ag. 985: cf. Klausen, not. crit. ad v. 916.

'Ακατηγόρητος, ον, (α priv., κατηγορέω) *not to be accused, blameless*, Diod. 11, 46. Adv. -τως.

†'Ακατίδης, ου, ὁ, *Acatides*, masc. pr. n. Polyb.

'Ακάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄκατος, *a light boat*, esp. of pirates, Lat. *actuaria*, Thuc. 4, 67.—II. *the mainsail*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 27; or, acc. to others, *a light sail* hoisted in fair winds, v. Sturz. Lex.; Schneider epimetr. 1, ad lib. 6: *a sail* in gen., Luc. Jup. Trag. 46.—III. *a boat-shaped cup*, like κῦφος, κύμβη, Lat. *cymba*, Epicr. Incert. 2.

'Ακατονόμαστος, ον, (α priv., κατονομάζω) *unnamed, not to be named, nameless*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 898 D.

'Ακᾶτος, ου, ἡ, also ὁ in Hdt. 7, 186, *a light vessel, boat*, Lat. *actuaria*, Theogn. 458, and Pind.: esp. *a transport vessel*, Hdt. l. c.: in gen. *a ship*, Eur. Hec. 446, etc.: of Charon's *boat*, Anth.—II. *a boat-shaped cup*, Theopomp. (Com.) Alth. 2; cf. ἀκάτιον, and Pors. Med. 139. (Klausen regards ἄκατος and the v. l. ἀκάτη in Ag. 985 as adj. with ναῦς sub., from ἀκάζω referring to the figure of the vessel, ad Aesch. Ag. 946.) [ᾰκ-]

'Ακατούλωτος, ον, (α priv., κατουλόω) *not scarred over*.

'Ακάττυτος, ον, (α priv., καττύω) *unsolved*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523, 49.

'Ακαυλος, ον, (α priv., καυλός) *without stalk*, Diosc.: *without tail*, Arist. Part. An.

'Ακαυστηρίαστος, *not branded*, of horses, Strab.: v. καυτηριάζω.

'Ακαυστος, ον, (α priv., καιω) *unburnt*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8: *incombustible*, Arist. Meteor.

'Ακαυτος, ον, = foreg., Gal.

'Ακαυχησία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., καύχησις) *humility*, Eccl.

'Ακαχείατο, Ep. for ἠκάχηντο, v. *ἄχω.

'Ακάχημαι, ἀκαχήμεθα, ἀκηχέδαται, Ep. 1 sing., 1 and 3 pl. perf. pass. of *ἄχω: ἀκαχημένος, part. of same tense.

'Ακαχήσω, ἀκάχησα, Ep. fut. and aor. 1 of *ἄχω.

'Ακαχίζω, *to trouble, grieve*, Od. 16, 432. Pass. *to be troubled*, only in imp., Il. 6, 486: c. part., μήτι θανὼν ἀκαχίζευ, *be not at all grieved at having died*, Od. 11, 486, (from the root AX-, cf. *ἄχω, ἄχος).

'Ακαχμένος, ένη, ένον, (ἀκή) *pointed, sharpened*, Hom. part. pass., a pecul. form which implies a pres. *ἀκάζω.

*'Ακάχω, v. sub *ἄχω.

'Ακέαστος, ον, (α priv., κεάζω) *not to be split* or *parted*, Eccl.

'Ακείομαι, Ep. for ἀκέομαι, hence ἀκειόμενος, Od. 14, 383, Il. 16, 29, where ἀκειάμενος is f. l.

'Ακείρᾰτος, ον, (α priv., κείρω) *unshorn*, v. Nuke Choeril. p. 107.

'Ακειρεκόμας, ου, ὁ, = the more usu. ἀκερσεκόμης, Pind. I. 1, 8.

'Ακέλευθος, ον, (α priv., κέλευθος) *pathless*.

'Ακέλευστος, ον, (α priv., κελεύω) *unbidden*, Trag., and Plat. Leg. 953 D.

†'Ακέλλον, ου, τό, *Acellum*, a later name of *Aegithallus*, Diod. S.

'Ακέλῠφος, ον, (α priv., κέλυφος) *without shell* or *husk*.

'Ακενοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from conceit*: from

'Ακενόδοξος, ον, (α priv., κενός, δόξα) *not vain, without conceit*, M. Anton.

†'Ακενος, ον, (α priv., κενός) *not empty, without a vacuum*, Diog. L. 10, 89.

'Ακενόσπουδος, ον, (α priv., κενός, σπουδή) *shunning vain pursuits*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 4.

'Ακέντητος, ον, (α priv., κεντέω) *needing no goad* or *spur*, Pind. O. 1, 33.

'Ακεντρος, ον, (α priv., κέντρον) *without a sting*, κηφῆνες, Plat. 564 B; φυτόν, Philo.—2. *without spur*, of a cock, Clyt. ap. Ath. 655 E.—3. *without force* or *energy*, Longin.

'Ακένωτος, ον, (α priv., κενόω) *unemptied*, Eccl.

'Ακέομαι, f. -έσομαι, Att. ἀκοῦμαι (Plat. Rep. 364 C), dep. mid., (ἀκέων, ἀκήν) *to heal, cure*, c. acc. of thing healed, as ἕλκεα, Il. 16, 29, ψώρην, Hdt. 4, 90; or of part healed, βλέφαρον, Eur. Hec. 1067: also c. acc. pers., Il. 5, 448: absol. Il. 5, 402, 901 (though an acc. rei may be supplied).—2. *to stanch, quench*, δίψαν, Il. 22, 2, Pind. P. 9, 180.—3. in gen. *to cure, amend, repair, make good, to atone for*, νῆας, Lat. *naves reficere*, Od. 14, 383: ἁμαρτίαν, Hdt. 1, 167, τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα, Id. 3, 16; κακόν, ἄχος, Soph. Ant. 1027, Tr. 1035, ἀδίκημα, Plat. The act. ἀκέω only in Hipp. 412, 34: the aor. ἀκεσθῆναι in pass. signf., Paus. 2, 27, 3, etc.

'Ακέραιος, ον, (α priv., κεράννυμι) *unmixed, pure: pure in blood*, Eur. Phoen. 943: *guileless*, Lat. *integer*, Id. Or. 922: *incorrupt, impartial*, Polyb.—II. *entire, unharmed, unravaged*, of countries, Hdt. and Thuc. (perh. with allusion to κεραΐζω): δύναμις, *in full force, fresh*, Thuc. 3, 3: λέχος, *inviolate*, Eur. Hel. 48: οὐσία, *untouched*, Dem. 1087, 24: ἐλπίδες, ὁρμή, *fresh*, Polyb.: ἐξ ἀκεραίου, *while yet fresh*, Polyb., *anew, afresh*, Lat. *de integro*, 24, 4, 10, but also *with pure intentions*, Ath.: ἐν ἀκεραίῳ ἐᾶν, *to leave alone*, Polyb. Adv. -ως, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Cf. ἀκήρατος. Hence

'Ακεραιότης, ητος, ἡ, *purity, integrity*, Eccl.—II. *freshness*, Polyb.

'Ακέρᾰστος, ον, (α priv., κεράννυμι) *unmixed, pure, free*, τινός, *from* a thing, Plat. Polit. 310 D.—II. *not to be mixed, incompatible*, Dion. H.

'Ακέρᾰτος, ον, (α priv., κέρας) *without horns*, Plat. Polit. 265 C.

'Ακέραυνος, ον, = sq., of Capaneus, Aesch. Fr. 15.

'Ακεραύνωτος, ον, (α priv., κεραυνόω) *not struck by lightning*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.

'Ακέρδεια, ας, ἡ, *want of gain, loss*, Pind. O. 1, 84: from

'Ακερδής, ές, (α priv., κέρδος) *without gain, bringing loss*, χάρις, Soph. O. C. 1484.—II. *bringing no gain*, Dion. H. Adv. -δῶς, *in vain*, Plut.—III. *not greedy of gain*, Plut. Arist. 1.

'Ακέρκιστος, ον, (α priv., κερκίζω) *unwoven*, Anth.

'Ακερκος, ον, (α priv., κέρκος) *without a tail*, Arist. Part. An.

'Ακερμία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., κέρμα) *want of money*, Ar. Fr. 119.

'Ακερος, ον, = ἀκέρατος, Arist. H. A.

'Ακερσεκόμης, ου, ὁ, (α priv., κείρω, κόμη) *with unshorn hair*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 20, 39: hence *ever young*, as the Greek youths wore their hair long, till they reached manhood.

'Ακερχνος, ον, (α priv., κέρχνος) *without hoarseness*, Aretae.—II. *curing hoarseness*, Id.

'Ακερως, ων, gen. ω, Plat. Polit. 265 B, and

'Ακέρωτος, ον, (α priv., κέρας) *without horns*, Anth., as ἄκερος, ἀκέρατος.

†'Ακεσαμενός, poet. 'Ακεσσαμενός, οῦ, ὁ, *Acesamenus*, a king of Thrace, Il. 21, 142.

†'Ακέσανδρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀκέομαι, ἀνήρ) *Acesandrus*, a Grecian historian, Plut. Symp. 5, 2.

†'Ακεσίας, ου, ὁ, (ἀκέομαι) *Acesias*, properly *the healer*, masc. pr. n., Plut., etc.

'Ακεσιμβροτος, ον, (ἀκέομαι, βροτός) *healing mortals*, epith. of Aesculapius, Orph.—II. as pr. n. *Acesimbrotus*, a physician, Plat. Crat. 394 C.—2. a naval commander of the Rhodians, Pol. 17, 1, 4.

'Ακέσιμος, poet. ἀκέσσιμος, ον, (ἀκέομαι) *wholesome, healing*, Plut.—II. *curable*.

†'Ακεσίνης, ου, ὁ, *Acesines*, a river of Sicily, Thuc. 4, 25.—2. a river of India, Strab., Arr. An. 5, 20, 13, also 'Ακεσίνος, Diod. S.

'Ακεσινοσος, ον, poet. ἀκεσσίν., (ἀκέομαι, νόσος) *healing disease*, Anth.

'Ακέσιος, ον, (ἀκέομαι) *healing, saving*, epith. of Apollo, Lat. *opifer*, Paus.

'Ακεσίπονος, ον, poet. ἀκεσσίπ., (ἀκέομαι, πόνος) *assuaging pain* or *toil*, Nonn.

'Ακεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀκέομαι) *a healing, cure, remedy*, Hdt. 4, 90.

'Ακεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀκέομαι) *a remedy, cure*, Pind. P. 5, 86, Aesch. Pr. 482.

'Ακεσμιος, ον, (ἀκέομαι) *curable*.

'Ακεσσ-, for words so beginning, v. sub ἀκεσ-.

'Ακεστηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀκέομαι) *a healer, restorer, physician*: ἀκ. χαλινός, *the rein that tames the steed*, Soph. O. C. 714. Hence

'Ακεστήριος, ον, = ἀκεστικός: τὸ ἀκ., *a tailor's shop*.

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Ἀκεστής, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀκεστήρ; ἀκ. ἱματίων ῥαγέντων, *a mender of clothes*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 16, with v. l. ἠπηταί.

Ἀκεστικός, ή, όν, *fitted for healing* or *repairing*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *clothes-mending*, Plat. Polit. 281 B.

†**Ἀκεστόδωρος**, ον, ὁ, *Acestodorus*, a Grecian historian, Plut. Them. 13.

†**Ἀκεστορίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son or descendant of Acestor*, οἱ Ἀκεσ., *the Acestoridae*, a distinguished family at Argos from which the priestesses of Minerva were chosen, Callim. Iav. Pall. 34.—2. *Acestorides*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H., etc.—Others of this name in Diod. S., etc.

Ἀκεστορία, ας, ἡ, *healing, the art of healing*, Ap. Rh. 2, 512.—II. *a corrective*, Anth. Hence

Ἀκεστορικός, ή, όν, (ἀκέομαι) *of* or *belonging to the healing art.*

Ἀκεστορίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀκέστωρ, Hipp.

Ἀκεστός, ή, όν, (ἀκέομαι) *curable*, Hipp.: in Il. 13, 115, of one that can be *easily cheered up.*

Ἀκέστρα, ας, ἡ, *a darning-needle*, Luc. D. Mort. 4, 1.

Ἀκέστρια, ας, ἡ, =sq., Luc., Plut. Aemil. 8.

Ἀκεστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀκεστήρ, esp. *a midwife*, Hipp.—II. *a sempstress*, Luc.

Ἄκεστρον, ου, τό, *a remedy*, Soph. Fr. 427.

Ἀκεστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἄκεσις.

Ἀκέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀκέομαι) *a healer, saviour*, Φοῖβος, Eur. Andr. 900. —II. As pr. n. *Acestor*, a wretched tragic poet at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 1221, —others of this name in Ath., Plut., etc.

†**Ἀκεσφορία**, ας, ἡ, *healing, preservation*, Max. From

Ἀκεσφόρος, ον, (ἄκεσις, φέρω) *bringing a cure, healing*, c. gen. rei Eur. Ion 1005.

Ἀκεσώδῦνος, ον, (ἀκέομαι, ὀδύνη) *allaying pain*, Anth.

Ἀκέφᾰλος, ον, (α priv., κεφαλή) *without a head*: οἱ ἀκέφαλοι, fabulous creatures in Libya, Hdt. 4, 191.—2. *without beginning*, λόγος ἀκέφαλος, *a speech* or *tale without beginning*, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C: *incomplete, imperfect*, Plat. Legg. 752 A: στίχοι ἀκέφ., *hexameters which begin with a short syllable*, Plut.—3. ἀκέφαλοι, Eccl., certain schismatics.—II. =ἄτιμος, Horace's *capitis minor*, Artemid.

Ἀκέω, =ἀκέομαι, once in Hipp.

Ἀκέων, ἀκέουσα, (ἀκήν) in form a part., used by Hom. as adv., *stilly, softly, silently*: usu. in sing. nom. even with a plur. verb, ἀκέων δαλνυσθε, Od. 21, 89, H. Hom. Ap. 404: the dual ἀκέοντε, Od. 14, 195, the plur. form never. Although ἀκέουσα occurs in Il. and Od., yet ἀκέων stands also with fem., Il. 4, 22:—Ap. Rh. 1, 765, has an opt. ἀκέοις, cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 72, seqq. [ᾰ] (Acc. to Damm, like ἀκήν, the acc. of a lost adj. ἀκαός, from the root χάω, χάσκω: akin to Lat. *taceo.*)

* **Ἄκη**, ἡ, a subst. quoted by Gramm. in three signifs.—1. *a point, edge*, (whence ἀκίς, ἀκωκή, ἀκμή, αἰχμή, ἀκονή, ἄκρος, the termin. -ήκης, and Lat. *acies, acuo.*)—II. *silence*, (whence ἀκήν, ἀκέων, cf. ἀκέων, sub fin. and ἀκᾱ).—III. *healing*, (hence ἀκέομαι).

†**Ἄκη**, ης, ἡ, *Ace*, the earlier name of the city Ptolemaïs in Phoenicia, Strab., etc.—2. a region of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 14, 2.

Ἀκήδεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀκηδής) *carelessness, indifference*, Emped. 383: used also in the plur., Ap. Rh.

Ἀκηδεμόνευτος, ον, (α priv., κηδεμών) *neglected, slighted*, Eccl.

Ἀκήδεστος, ον, (α priv., κηδέω) *uncared for*, esp. *unburied*, Il. 6, 60. Adv. -τως, act. *without concern, remorselessly*, Il. 22, 465; *carelessly*, πίνειν, Anth.

Ἀκήδευτος, ον, (α priv., κηδεύω) *unburied*, Plut. Peric. 28.

Ἀκηδέω, f. -έσω, later -ήσω, *to be ἀκηδής, to neglect, slight, to be careless of*, c. gen., Il. 14, 427; 23, 70.

Ἀκηδής, ές, (α priv., κῆδος) pass. *uncared for, unheeded, slighted*, esp. *unburied*, Od. 20, 130: 24, 187.—II. act. *without care* or *sorrow*, Lat. *securus*, Il. 21, 123; 24, 526, Hes. Th. 489. —2. *heedless, careless*, Od. 17, 319. Adv. -δῶς.

Ἀκηδία, ας, ἡ, =ἀκήδεια, Hipp.

Ἀκηδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, =ἀκηδέω, Eccl.; *to be dejected*, LXX.

Ἀκήλητος, ον, (α priv., κηλέω,) *to be won by no charms, proof against enchantment*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, *unconquerable, inexorable*, in Hom. only once, ἀκήλητος νόος, Od. 10, 329, (a line susp. even by old Gramm.:) also of persons, Theocr. 22, 169: μανία ἀκ., *madness that cannot be assuaged*, Soph. Tr. 999.

Ἀκηλίδωτος, ον, (α priv., κηλιδόω) *spotless, pure*, LXX.

Ἄκημα, ατος, τό, *a cure, relief*, = ἄκεσμα; ὀδυνάων, Il. 15, 394.

* **Ἀκήν**, orig. acc. from ἀκή, only found as adv., *stilly, softly, silently*, Hom. only in phrase, ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ, Il. 3, 95, etc.: Pind. P. 4, 277, has a Dor. dat. ἀκᾷ, or as adv. ἀκᾶ, in signf., *quietly, gently, without passion*: cf. ἄκασκα and ἀκέων.

Ἀκήπευτος, ον, (α priv., κηπεύω) *not made into a garden: wild*, of trees, Posid. ap. Ath. 369 D.

Ἄκηπος, ον, (α priv., κῆπος) *without a garden: κῆπος ἄκ., a garden that is no garden*, cf. ἄδωρος.

Ἀκηρασία, ας, ἡ, *purity*: from

Ἀκηράσιος, ον, (α priv., κεράννυμι) *unmixed, pure*, οἶνος, Od. 9, 205: hence *uncorrupted, untouched*, Lat. *integer*; ἀκ. λειμῶνες, *meadows not yet grazed* or *mown*, H. Hom. Merc. 72: in gen., *pure, guileless, sincere, noble*, Anth.: cf. sq. [ρᾰ]

Ἀκήρᾰτος, ον, (α priv., κεράννυμι) *unmixed, pure, clear*, ὕδωρ, Il. 24, 303, ποτόν, Aesch. Pers. 614, ὄμβρος, Soph. O. C. 690, χρυσός, Hdt. 7, 10, 1, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence of persons, *incorrupt*, etc., παρθένος, an *undefiled virgin*, Eur. Tro. 670, hence also ἀκ. λέχος, Eur. Or. 575; and c. dat., ἀκήρατος ἀνδράσι, ἄλγεσι, *untouched by men, by woes*, Valck. Hipp. 1114: usu. c. gen., ἀκ. κακῶν, *pure from evil*, guiltless, Eur. Hipp. 949, and so simply ἄρχων ἀκ., *an upright judge*, Plat.: ἀκ. ὠδίνων, *free from throes of child-birth*, and the like, Ap. Rh.—II. *untouched, unhurt, in full power* or *vigour, fresh*, κτήματα, οἶκος καὶ κλῆρος, Il. 15, 498, Od. 17, 532, σκάφος, Aesch. Ag. 661; κόμη, λειμών, *unmown, unshorn*, Eur., φιλία, κόσμος, τάξις, *unbroken*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22: φάρμακα, *spells that have all their power*, Ap. Rh. 4, 157:—in Hdt. 4, 152, it may be taken for either *untouched, unvisited* (like ἀκ. ἀνδράσι supr.), or *in full force and freshness.* Cf. ἀκέραιος, ἀκηράσιος. Sup. ἀκηράτατος, shortened from ἀκηρατώτατος, Anth.

†**Ἀκήρᾰτος**, ου, ὁ, *Aceratus*, a priest of Delphi, Hdt. 8, 37.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Ἀκήριος, ον, (α priv., κήρ) *unharmed by the Fates*, in gen., *unharmed*, Od. 12, 98; 23, 328 (never in Il.): ψυχαὶ ἀκήριοι, =ἀθάνατοι, *free from the power of the Fates*, Pseudo-Phocyl 99.—II. act. *unharming, harmless*, ῥάβδος, H. Hom. Merc., 530, ἡμέρα, Hes. Op. 821. Ep. word.

Ἀκήριος, ον, (α priv., κῆρ) *without heart* or *soul*, i. e. *lifeless, dead*, Il. 11, 392; 21, 466.—II. *without heart* or *courage, faint-hearted*, ἀκ. δέος, *heartless fear*, Il. 5, 812 (never in Od.)

Ἀκηρότατος, poet. shortened superl. for ἀκηρατώτατος, from ἀκήρατος, Anth Strat. 88.

Ἀκηρυκτεί and **ἀκηρυκτί**, adv., *without proclamation*, Diod.—2. *without a flag of truce*, Thuc. 2, 1: from

Ἀκήρυκτος, ον, (α priv., κηρύσσω) *unannounced, unproclaimed*: ἀκ. πόλεμος, a *sudden war, without* previous *declaration*, Hdt. 5, 81: but also a war *in which no herald was admitted, implacable*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 626 A; so too ἐχθρα, Plut. Peric. 30.—2. *inglorious, unknown*, Eur. Heracl. 89, Aeschin. 86, 37.—3. *unheard of, without sending any tidings*, Soph. Tr. 45. Adv. -τως, esp. =ἀκηρυκτί, Thuc. 1, 146.

Ἀκήρωτος, ον, (α priv., κηρόω) *not covered with wax, unwaxed*, Luc. Icar. 3.

†**Ἄκης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Aces*, a river of Hyrcania, Hdt. 3, 117.

Ἀκηχέδαται, Ep. for ἠκήχηνται, 3 pl. pf. pass. from * ἄχω.

Ἀκιβδήλευτος, ον, (α priv., κιβδηλεύω) =sq. Eccl.

Ἀκίβδηλος, ον, (α priv., κίβδηλος) *unadulterate, unalloyed, pure*, ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 5, 81: also *guileless, honest*, Id. 9, 7, 1. Adv. -λως, Isocr. 2 C.

†**Ἀκίδας**, αντος, ὁ, *Acidas*, a river of Elis, Paus.

Ἀκιδνός, ή, όν, *weak, feeble, faint*, Hom., always in the compar. εἶδος ἀκιδνότερος, Od. 8, 169, cf. 5, 217; 18, 130. In prose, the word occurs in Hipp., ἀκιδναὶ αἱ μῆτραι.

Ἀκῐδώδης, ες, (ἀκίς, εἶδος) *pointed*, Theophr.

†**Ἀκίδων**, ωνος, ὁ, =**Ἀκίδας**, Strab.

Ἀκῐδωτός, ή, όν, (ἀκίς) =ἀκιδώδης.—II. τὸ ἀκ., a plant, =ποτήριον, Diosc.

Ἀκίθᾰρις, ι, gen. ιος, (α priv., κίθαρις) *without the harp*, Aesch. Suppl. 681.

Ἀκῖκυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., κικύς) *powerless, feeble*, Od. 9, 515; 21, 131. —II. act. *weakening*, νοῦσος, Orph.

†**Ἀκίλα**, ης, ἡ, *Acila*, a promontory of Arabia, Strab.

†**Ἀκιλισηνή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Acilisene*, a region of Armenia between Taurus and the Euphrates, Strab.

Ἀκινάκης, ου, ὁ, Lat. *acinaces*, Persian word, *a short sword*, oft. in Hdt., who also declines it ης, εος, etc.: v. Dict. Antiqq. [νᾰ]

Ἀκινδῦνί, adv., *without danger*. [νῐ]

Ἀκίνδῦνος, ον, (α priv., κίνδυνος) *without danger*. Eur., Thuc., etc.: ἀρεταὶ ἀκίνδ., *virtues that do not court danger*, and so *vile*, Pind. O. 6, 14. Adv. -νως, ἡ ἀκ. δουλεία, Thuc. 6, 80: but τὸ ἀκ. ἀπελθεῖν αὐτούς, perh., *without harming* us, Id. 7, 68.—II. as pr. n. ὁ, *Acindynus*, Anth. Hence

Ἀκινδυνότης, ητος, ἡ, *freedom from danger*, Gal.

Ἀκινδῦνώδης, ες, (ἀκίνδυνος, εἶδος) *appearing free from danger*, Hipp.

Ἀκίνητος, εσσα, εν, = ἀκίνητος, Nic.

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'Ακινησία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκίνητος) *quiescence, rest*, Arist. Probl.

'Ακινητέω, *to be ἀκίνητος*, Hipp.

'Ακινητί, or ἀκινητεί, adv., *immovably*.

'Ακινητίζω, =ἀκινητέω, Arist. H. A.—II. *to wish to rest*.

'Ακινητίνδᾶ, adv., ἀκ. παίζειν, to play a game wherein the object was to resist all temptations to move, Poll. 9, 110: so βασιλίνδα and other adverbs relating to games.

'Ακίνητος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. O. 9, 51, (α priv., κινέω) *unmoved, moveless, motionless*, Pind., etc.: ἐξ ἀκινήτου ποδός, *without stirring a step*, Soph. Tr., 875: hence—2. *idle, sluggish*, ἐπ' ἀκινήτοισι καθίζειν, *to sit in idleness*, Hes. Op. 748 (where others explain ἀκίνητα, *graves*, cf. infr. II. 2: ἀκ. φρένες, *a sluggish mind*, Ar. Ran. 899.—3. *unaltered, settled, steady*, freq. in Att., esp. ἀκ. νόμιμα, Thuc. 1. 71, etc.—II. *immovable, hard to move*, Plat.—2. *not to be stirred* or *touched*, as Lat. *non movendus*, τάφος, Hdt. 1, 187: esp. of sacred things, τὰ ἀκίνητα, Hdt. 6, 134, freq. in Plat. (and so some take ἀκίνητα in Hes., v. supr.): hence *that must be kept secret*, Soph. O. C. 624, Ant. 1060.—3. of the mind, *not to be shaken, steadfast, stubborn*, Soph. Ant. 1027. Adv. -τως, Isocr. [ῐ]

'Ακίνιος, ὁ, *a chaplet of ἄκινος*, Ath.

'Ακῖνος, ου, ὁ, *basil-thyme*, Dioscr.—II. *acinus, a grape*. [ᾰ]

'Ακῖος, ον, (α priv., κίς) *without worms, not worm-eaten*, superl. ἀκιώτατος, Hes. Op. 433.

†'Ακιρις, τος, ὁ, *Aciris*, a river of Magna Graecia, Strab.

'Ακῖρός, όν, Theocr. 28, 15, and v. l. in Hes. Op. 433, prob.=ἀκιδνός.

'Ακίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἀκή, Lat. *acies*) *a point, barb*, Plut. Demetr. 20: *a splinter*, Hipp.: *the pointed extremity* of a ship's beak.—II. *any pointed instrument, a weapon*, Diod.: *a hunting spear, a harpoon*, Opp.—III. metaph. ποθων ἀκίδες, *the stings* of desire, Mel. 17.—IV. also *acute bodily pain*, Aretae.—V. a surgical *bandage*, Gal.—VI. as pr. n. *Acis*, a female slave, Luc.

†'Ακις, ίδος, ὁ, *the Acis*, a river of Sicily, Theocr. 1, 69.

'Ακίχητος, ον, (α priv., κιχάνω) *not to be reached, unattainable*, ἀκίχητα διώκων, Il. 17, 75: *not to be reached by prayer, inexorable*, Aesch. Pr. 184. Adv. -τως.

†'Ακιχώριος, ου, ὁ, *Acichorius*, a leader of the Gauls, Paus.

†'Ακκα, ης (Λαυρεντία), ἡ, *Acca* (*Laurentia*), Plut. Rom. 4.

'Ακκίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀκκώ) *to pretend indifference to* a thing one desires, esp. of coy girls, *to coquet*: in gen. *to feign, dissemble*, Plat. Gorg. 497 A. cf. Ruhnk. Tim. in voc.—The act. ἀκκίζω in Ael. Ep. 9.

†'Ακκιπήσιος, ου, ὁ, *the sturgeon*, Lat. *acipenser*, Athen. 294 F.

'Ακκισμα, ατος, τό, =sq.

'Ακκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀκκίζομαι) *affected refusal, coyness, affectation*, Philem. p. 358, v. Piers. Moer. 48.

'Ακκώ, οῦς, ἡ, like μορμώ, *a bugbear* that nurses used to frighten children with: acc. to others, *a vain woman*.

'Ακλαγγί, (α priv., κλαγγή) adv., *without clang* or *noise*, Longus, 1, 5; for which ἀκλαυτί is used in rec. edd.

'Ακλάδευτος, ον, (α priv., κλαδεύω) *uncut, unpruned*, Eccl.

'Ακλαστος, ον, (α priv., κλάω) *unbroken*, Theophr.

'Ακλαυστεί, ἀκλαυστί, ἀκλαυτεί or ἀκλαυτί, (α priv., κλαίω) adv., *without weeping*, Call. [ῐ, Draco p. 37, 96.]

'Ακλαυστος, ον, the prevailing form in Trag. for sq., q. v.

'Ακλαυτος, ον, (α priv., κλαίω) the Ep. form of foreg.—I. pass. *unwept*, esp. *without funeral lamentation*, Il. 22, 386: c. gen. φίλων ἀκλ., Soph. Ant. 847.—II. act. *not weeping, tearless*, Od. 4, 494, Aesch. Theb. 696.

'Ακλεής, ές, gen. έος, acc. ἀκλεᾶ, Ion. ἀκλεῆ, poet. ἀκλέᾱ, Od. 4, 728, (α priv., κλέος) *without fame, inglorious, unsung*, Hom., Hdt., etc. Adv. ἀκλεὲς αὖτως, Il. 7, 100=ἀκλεῶς, Buttm. Lexil. 296, 297. Hence

'Ακλεία, ας, poet. η, ης, ἡ, *ingloriousness*, Leon. Tar. 2.

'Ακλειής, ές, poet. for ἀκλεής, Ap. Rh. 3, 932. Adv. -ῶς, Il. 22, 304.

'Ακλειστος, ον, Ion. ἀκλήιστος, (Call.,) contr. ἄκληστος, Eur. Iph. A. 340, and Thuc. (α priv., κλείω) *not shut, closed* or *fastened*, Thuc. 2, 93.

'Ακλεπτος, ον, (α priv., κλέπτω) *not stealing, not deceiving*, Soph. Fr. 615.

'Ακλῆής, ές, poet. for ἀκλεής, Il. 12, 318; cf. Spitzner, Exc. 22 ad Il.

'Ακλήϊστος, contr. ἄκληστος, ον, Ion. for ἀκλειστος, Call.—II. (α priv., κλῄζω) *nameless*, Eccl.

'Ακληρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, perf. ἠκλήρηκα, Polyb. 1, 7, 4, *to be* ἄκληρος, *to be unfortunate*, Polyb. Hence

'Ακλήρημα, ατος, τό, *a mishap*, Diod.

'Ακληρία, ας, ἡ, *poverty, misfortune*, Soph. Fr. 816, Diod.

'Ακληρος, ον, (α priv., κλῆρος) *without lot, portion*, or *property*, hence *poor, needy*, Od. 11, 490.—II. *unallotted, without an owner*, H. Hom. Ven. 123.

'Ακληρωτεί and -τί, adv., *without casting lots*, Lys. 147, 19; from

'Ακλήρωτος, ον, (α priv., κληρόω) *without portion* or *possession*, c. gen. χώρας, Pind. O. 7, 108.—2. *that has not cast lots; not having obtained by lot*, Dio Cass.—II. *not distributed in lots*, Plut.

'Ακλῆστος, ον, Att. for ἀκλειστος, Eur. Iph. A. 340, v. Koen. Greg. 100.

'Ακλητί, adv., *uncalled, unbidden*: from

'Ακλητος, ον, (α priv., καλέω) *uncalled, unbidden*, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Soph. Aj. 289.

'Ακλίνής, ές, (α priv., κλίνω) *bending to neither side*, Plat.: later, *inflexible, inexorable*, Clem. Al. Adv. -νῶς, Philo.

'Ακλισία, ας, ἡ, *indeclinableness*, Gramm.: from

'Ακλιτος, ον, (α priv., κλίνω) *undeclined, indeclinable*, Gramm. Adv. -τῶς.

'Ακλόνητος, ον, (α priv., κλονέω), and

'Ακλονος, ον, *unshaken, unmoved*, Gal.

'Ακλοπος, ον, (α priv., κλοπή) *not stolen* or *to be stolen*.—II. *not furtively concealed*, Opp.

'Ακλύδώνιστος, ον, (α priv., κλυδωνίζομαι) *not lashed by waves, sheltered from ..., τῶν πνευμάτων*, Polyb. 10, 10, 4. Adv. -τως.

'Ακλυστος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. I. T. 121, (α priv., κλύζω)=foreg.

'Ακλύτος, ον, (α priv., κλύω) *unheard, noiseless*, Plut.

'Ακλώνητος, ον, (α priv., κλών) *without twig* or *branch*, Theophr.

'Ακλωστος, ον, (α priv., κλώθω) *unspun, στήμονες*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 53.

'Ακμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀκμή) *to be at the highest point, to be at the most flourishing period, to be in full bloom, be at the prime*, esp. of man, ἀκμ. σώματι, ῥωμῇ, etc., Plat. and Xen.: hence also of cities and states, Hdt. 6, 127; 3, 57: in gen. *to be at the height, flourish, abound in* a thing, πλούτῳ, Hdt. 1, 29; παρασκευῇ πάσῃ, νεότητι, Thuc. 1, 1; 2, 20; also ἔν τινι, Aeschin. 46, 23: of things, ἀκμάζει ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ νόσος, *is at its height*, Thuc. 3, 3; 2, 49: ἀκμάζον θέρος, *midsummer*, Id. 2, 19: of corn, *to be just ripe*, Ib.: νῦν ἀκμάζει Πειθώ, *now is Persuasion at her vantage*, i. e. *now is the time for Persuasion*, Aesch. Cho. 726, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19: and impers. c. inf., *now is the time* to do, Aesch. Theb. 96: also c. inf., *to be strong enough* to do, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25.

'Ακμαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀκμή) *in full bloom, at the prime, blooming, vigorous*, πῶλοι, Aesch. Eum. 405: ἀκμ. φύσιν, *in the prime of strength*, Id. Pers. 441: —in gen. of things, *at the height*, μάχη, Diod., χειμών, Arr., etc.: ἀκμαιότατος καιρὸς τῆς ἡμέρας, Polyb. 3, 102; (in Att. prose ἀκμάζων is usu.) —II. *just in time*, ἀκμ. μολεῖν, Soph. Aj. 921. Adv. -ως, ἀκμαίως ἔχειν κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν, *to be in the full vigour of years*, Polyb. 32, 15, 7.

'Ακμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., Hdn.

'Ακμαστικός, ή, όν, = ἀκμαῖος, Procl.

'Ακμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀκή, Lat. *acies*) *a point, edge*: proverb. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς, *on the razor's edge*, i. e. yet undecided, at the critical moment, Il. 10, 173, Theogn. 557, Hdt. 6, 11, etc.; φασγάνου, ὀδόντων, Pind., etc.: Soph. uses it of the extremities, ἀμφιδέξιοι ἀκμαί, *both hands*, Erf. O. T. 1243; ποδοῖν ἀκμαί Ib. 1034: ἔμπυροι ἀκμαί, *the pointed flames*, Eur. Phoen. 1255, cf. Epicr. Emp. 1.—2. *the highest point* of any thing, *the culminating point, the period of greatest development, the bloom, flower, prime*, esp. of man's age, Lat. *flos aetatis*, ἀκμῇ ἥβης, Soph. O. T. 741, βίου, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 20, etc.: ἀκμὴν ἔχειν, ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι,=ἀκμάζειν, Thuc. 4, 2, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B: then in various relations, as ἀκμὴ ἦρος, *the spring-prime*, Pind. P. 4, 114, θέρους, *midsummer*, Xen.: πληρώματος, the highest condition, *prime of a crew*, Id. 7, 14; νοσήματος, *the crisis of a disease*, Hipp.:—in gen. *strength, vigour*, χερός, Pind. O. 2, 113, ποδός, Aesch. Eum. 370, φρενῶν, Pind. N. 3, 68; so too ἀκμὴ Θησειδᾶν, Soph. O. C. 1066.—2. esp. of time, like καιρός, *the time*, i. e. *the best, most fitting time*, esp. in Trag., as ἔργων, λόγων, ἕδρας ἀκμή, *the time for doing, speaking, sitting still*, Soph. Phil. 12, El. 22, Aj. 811: ἀκμή (ἐστι) c. inf., *'tis high time to do*, Aesch. Pers. 407; τὸ μὴ μέλλειν ἀκμή, *a time for no delay*, Aesch. Ag. 1353: ἐπ' ἀκμῆς εἶναι, c. inf., *to be on the point of doing*, Eur. Hel. 903, cf. Ar. Plut. 256: εἰς ἀκμήν, Valck. Phoen. 591. Cf. also sq.

'Ακμήν, strictly acc. from foreg., adv., *in a moment, directly*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 26.—II. *even now, still*, like ἔτι, only in later writers, as Theocr. 4, 60, cf. Piers. Moer. 79, Lob. Phryn. 123.

'Ακμηνός, ή, όν, (ἀκμή) *full-grown, θάμνος ἐλαίης*, Od. 23, 191; *νύμφαι ἀκμηναί*, Paus. 5, 15, 4.

'Ακμητος, ον, *fasting, without meat and drink*, σίτοιο, Il. 19, 163; absol. Ib. 346. (ἀκμή is said to have been Aeol.=νηστεία.)

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Ἀκμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., κάμνω) =ἀκάμας, for ἀκάμης, *untiring, unwearied, fresh*, Il. 11, 802, and in late prose, as Plut. Cim. 13, Luc. Hermot. 40.

Ἀκμητεί and ἀκμητί, adv., *without toil, easily*, Joseph. : from

Ἄκμητος, ον, (α priv., κάμνω) *unwearied, untiring*, ποσίν, H. Hom. Ap. 520 : *without toil* or *pain*, like ἀκμής, Nic. Ther. 737.—II. as pr. n. *Acmetus*, Polyb.

Ἀκμοθέτης, ου, ὁ,=sq.

Ἀκμόθετον, ου, τό, (ἄκμων, τίθημι) *the anvil-block*, Il. 18, 410, Od. 8, 274.

Ἀκμόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Aesop.—II. Ἀκμόνιον (ἄλσος), τό, *the Acmonian grove*, near the Thermodon, Ap. Rh. 2, 992.

Ἄκμων, ονος, ὁ, (quasi ἀκάμων) *an anvil*, Hom., Hdt., etc. : λόγχης ἄκμονες, very anvils to bear blows, i. e. bearing the thrusts of the spear as an anvil does the blows of the hammer, Aesch. Pers. 51, or (acc. to etymol.) as adj., *unwearied by the spear* ; so Τιρύνθιος ἄκμων, Call. Dian. 146.—II. a kind of *wolf*, Opp. —III. = οὐρανός, Lob. Aj. 814.—As pr. n. *Acmon*, father of Uranus ; also elsewhere as masc. pr. n. Strab., etc.

Ἀκναμπτος, ἀκναπτος, ἀκνᾰφος,= ἀγν-.

Ἄκνημος, ον, (α priv., κνήμη) *without leg* or *calf of the leg*, Plut.

Ἀκνηστις, ιος, ἡ, (ἄκανος) *the spine* or *backbone* of animals, Od. 10, 161.—II. *a plant*, Nic.

Ἄκνισσος, ον, or rather ἀκνίσος, (α priv., κνῖσα) *without fat*, and so *without the savour of fat* burned in sacrifice, Anth.—2. *lean, meager*, Plut. 2, 661 B. — 3. *not fatty*, Theophr.

Ἀκνίσσωτος, ον, or rather ἀκνίσωτος, (α priv., κνίσόω,) *without the steam and fat of sacrifices*, Aesch. Fr. 414.

Ἀκοή, ῆς, ἡ, Epic, ἀκούη, q. v., (ἀκούω) *hearing*, and so—I. *the sense of hearing*, Hdt. 1, 38, etc. : hence *the ear*, Aesch., etc. ; esp. in plur., ἀκοαῖς δέχεσθαι, εἰς ἀκοὰς ἔρχεταί τι, Eur. ; also δι' ἀκοῆς αἰσθάνεσθαι, Plat., ἀκοὴν διδόναι τινί, Soph. El. 30 ; τὴν ἀκ. δέχεσθαι μὲν πάσας φωνάς, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 6, etc.—II. *hearing, listening to*, ἀκοῆς ἄξιος, *worth hearing*, Plat. Theaet. 142 D.—III. *the thing heard, a report, saying, fame, tradition*, Pind. P. 1, 162, 174 ; also in plur. ἀκοαὶ λόγων, *hearsay reports*, Thuc. 1, 73 ; ἀκοὴ φέρεται, Valck. Phoen. 826 ; ἀκοῇ εἰδέναι τι, μανθάνειν, ἐπίστασθαι, δέχεσθαι, etc., *to know by hearsay*, Hdt. 2, 148, Thuc. 1, 4, etc. : ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν, *to give evidence on hearsay*, Dem. 1300, 16 ; so too, ἀκοὴν προσάγειν, *to bring hearsay evidence*, Ib. [ᾰ]

Ἀκόησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg. III, Hipp.,

Ἀκοίλιος, ον, (α priv., κοιλία) *without hollows*, Hipp.

Ἀκοίμητος, ον, (α priv., κοιμάομαι) *sleepless, unresting*, ῥεῦμα of Ocean, Aesch. Pr. 139 ; in prose, Plut. and Ael.

Ἀκοίμιστος, ον, (α priv., κοιμίζω) =foreg., Diod.

Ἄκοινος, ον, (α priv., κοινός) *not common*.

Ἀκοινωνησία, ας, ἡ, *the non-existence of a community* of goods, Arist. Pol.—II. *unsociableness*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 320.—III. *excommunication*, Eccl. : from

Ἀκοινώνητος, ον, (α priv., κοινωνέω) *not shared in, not common*, εὐνή, Eur. And. 470.—2. *excommunicated*, Eccl.—II. act. *not sharing in, not partaking of*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 914 C.—2. *having no intercourse with*, τινί, Arist. Org. : hence *unsocial*, Plat., *inhuman*.—Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7.

†Ἀκοινωνία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., κοινωνία) *want of harmony, discord*, Plat. Ep. 3, 318 E.

Ἀκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (α copul., κοιτή) *a bed-fellow, spouse, husband*, Hom. : fem. ἀκοιτις, ιος, ἡ, *a wife*, Hom. : also in Pind., Soph., etc., but only poet.

Ἄκοιτος, ον, (α priv., κοίτη) *without bed*.—2. of honey, *not settling*, Plin.

Ἀκολάκευτος, ον, (α priv., κολακεύω) *not flattered, not won by flattery, not to be won by flattery*, Plat. Legg. 729 A, Plut.—II. act. *not flattering*, Teles. ap. Stob. p. 524 fin. Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1.

Ἀκόλᾰκος, ον, (α priv., κόλαξ) *not flattering*, Diog. L.

Ἀκολᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκόλαστος) *licentiousness, intemperance*, any *excess* or *extravagance*, Thuc. 3, 37, etc. : opp. to σωφροσύνη, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, etc.

Ἀκόλασταίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, *to be licentious* or *intemperate : to live licentiously*, Ar. Av. 1226, and Plat. 555 D.

Ἀκολάστημα, ατος, τό, *an act of ἀκολασία*, Ar. ap. A. B. 367 : Dor. ἀκολάσταμα, Epicur. Ib.

Ἀκολαστητέον, verb. adj., as if from ἀκολαστέω, *one must behave licentiously*, Clem. Al.

Ἀκολαστία, ας, ἡ,=ἀκολασία, Alex. ap. A. B. 367 : from

Ἀκόλαστος, ον, (α priv., κολάζω) Lat. *non castigatus, unchastised, undisciplined, unbridled*, Hdt. 3, 81, Eur. Hec. 607 : also *uneducated*, Plat. Gorg. 507 A.—2. esp. *unbridled in sensual pleasures, licentious :* hence *intemperate*, opp. to σώφρων, Arist. Eth. N., περί τι, Id. H. A. Adv. -τως, Plat. Comp. -τοτέρως ἔχειν πρός τι, *to be too intemperate in a thing*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1.

Ἀκολλητί, adv., of sq., Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1078.

Ἀκόλλητος, ον, (α priv., κολλάω) *not glued* or *fastened to* a thing, τινί, Gal.—2. *not to be so fastened, incompatible*, Dion. H.

Ἀκόλλος, ον, (α priv., κόλλα) *without glue, that cannot be stuck together*, Theophr.

Ἄκολος, ου, ὁ, (α priv., κόλον) *a bit, morsel*, like ψώμος, Od. 17, 222: Boeot. for ἔνθεσις, Stratt. Phoen. 3, 7.

Ἀκολουθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be an ἀκόλουθος, to follow* one, *go after* or *with* one, esp. of soldiers, servants, etc., Thuc., etc. : usu. c. dat. pers., but also ἀκ. μετά τινος, Plat., and Oratt., σύν τινι, Xen. An. 7, 5, 3, also κατόπιν τινός, Ar. Plut. 13 : very rarely c. acc., as Menand. p. 208, cf. Lob. Phryn. 354.—II. metaph. *to follow* one *in* a thing, *let one's self be led* by him, τῇ γνώμῃ τινός, Thuc. 3, 38 : τοῖς καιροῖς, λογισμοῖς, etc., Dem. : *to obey*, M. Anton.—2. *to imitate*, Arist. H. A.—3. esp. *to follow the thread* of a discourse, oft. in Plat.—4. also of things, *to follow* or *result*, from one another, Theophr. : *to resemble, agree with*, Plat. : ἀκολουθεῖ, *it follows*, Lat. *sequitur*, Arist. Org.—The word is only found in Att. Com. and prose : cf. ἀκόλουθος. Hence

Ἀκολούθημα, ατος, τό, *a consequence*.

Ἀκολούθησις, εως, ἡ, *a following, sequence*, Arist. Rhet.—2. *a consequence, conclusion*, Id. Org.—3. *obedience*, Plat. Def. 412 B.

Ἀκολουθητέον, verb. adj. from ἀκολουθέω, *one must follow*, Xen. Oec. 21, 7.

Ἀκολουθητικός, ή, όν, *disposed to follow*, Ar. Rhet. 2, 12, 3, etc.

Ἀκολουθία, ας, ἡ, *a following, attendance, train*, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 C : *a series, connexion*, Dion. H.—II. *agreement* or *conformity* with a thing, c. dat., Plat. Crat. 437 C : hence *obedience*, M. Anton.—III. *a consequence, result*, Philo.

Ἀκολουθίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀκόλουθος, *a foot-boy*, Ptol. ap. Ath. 550 A.

Ἀκόλουθος, ον, (α copul. κέλευθος, acc. to Plat. Crat. 405 C) *following, attending on*, hence usu. as subst., ἀκόλουθος, ὁ, *a follower, attendant, footman*, freq. in Att. prose, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 155 B : οἱ ἀκόλουθοι, *the camp-followers*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 36 : later also ἡ ἀκ., Plut.—II. *following after*, c. gen. Soph. O. C. 719 : hence *agreeing with, suitable to, like*, c. gen., Ar. Ach. 438, Plat. Phaed. 111 C ; but also c. dat., Plat. Legg. 716 C, Tim. 48 E. Hence

Ἀκολούθως, adv., *consequently, in consequence*, Diosc. : *in accordance with*, νόμοις, Dem. 1100, 14.

Ἀκολουτέω, for ἀκολουθέω, a barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1198.

Ἄκολπος, ον, (α priv., κόλπος) *without bay* or *gulf*, Ael.

Ἀκόλυμβος, ον, (α priv., κόλυμβος) *unable to swim*, Batr. 157.

Ἀκομιστία, ας, ἡ, *want of tending* or *care*, Od. 21, 284 : from

Ἀκόμιστος, ον, (α priv., κομίζω) *untended*, Nonn.

Ἀκόμμωτος, ον, (α priv., κομμόω) *unpainted, undissembling*, Themist.

Ἄκομος, ον, (α priv., κόμη) *without hair, bald*, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 23 : of trees, *leafless, bare*.

Ἀκόμπαστος, ον, (α priv., κομπάζω) *unboastful*, Aesch. Theb. 538.

Ἄκομπος, ον, (α priv., κόμπος)= foreg., Aesch. Theb. 554.

Ἀκόμψευστος, ον, (α priv., κομψεύομαι) *unadorned, inartificial*, Dion. H.

Ἀκομψος, ον, (α priv., κομψός) *unadorned, simple, plain*, Lat. *simplex*, Diog. L.—II. *awkward*, esp. *ineloquent*, ἐγὼ δ' ἀκομψος, 'rude am I in speech,' Eur. Hipp. 986. Adv. -ψως, Plut.

†Ἄκον, neut. of ἄκων.

†Ἀκόναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Aconae*, a small city of Bithynia, Athen.

Ἀκονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀκόνη) *to sharpen, whet*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33 : Mid. ἀκονᾶσθαι μαχαίρας, *to sharpen one's sword*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 20 : metaph., like θήγειν, ὀξύνειν, παρακονᾶν, Lat. *acuere, to provoke, inflame*, Poët. ap. Plut. Lysand. et Syll. 4 ; Xen. O. 21, 3.

Ἀκόνδῠλος, ον, (α priv., κονδύλη) *without knuckles*.—II. *without blows*, Luc. Char. 2.

Ἀκόνη, ης, ἡ (ἀκή) *a whetstone, hone* (the best were from Naxos), Pind. I. 6, fin. : ἀκόναι, *pieces of the size of whetstones*, Strab. : δόξαν ἔχω ἀκ. λιγυρᾶς ἐπὶ γλώσσα, *I have the feeling of a whetstone on my tongue*, i. e. *am sharpened* or *roused to song*, Pind. O. 6, 141.

Ἀκόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a sharpening*, E. M.

Ἀκονῖᾱτος, ον, (α priv., κονιάω) *unplastered, not whitewashed*, Theophr.

Ἀκόνιον, ου, τό, in medicine, a specific for the eyes, prob. a fine powder made from certain stones (ἀκόναι), Diosc.

Ἀκονῖτί, adv. of ἀκόνιτος, *without*

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dust, esp. *without the dust of the arena*: hence *without combat, toil*, or *effort*, Lat. *sine pulvere*, usu. of the conqueror, Thuc. 4, 73, Xen., etc.: but also ἀκ. προίεσθαί τι, *without a struggle*, Dem. 295, 7. [τί]

†Ἀκόνῖτες, ων, οἱ, *the Aconites*, a people of Sardinia, Strab.

Ἀκονῖτικός, ή, όν, *made of ἀκόνιτον*, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2.

Ἀκόνῖτον, ου, τό, =sq., Lat. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, like *monkshood*, growing ἐν ἀκόναις, on sharp, steep rocks, or in a place called Ἀκόναι, Theophr. and Plin.

Ἀκόνῖτος, ου, ή, =foreg., Schneid. Nic. Al. 13.

Ἀκόνῖτος, ον, (α priv., κονίω) *without dust, combat*, or *struggle*, Q. Sm. 4, 319.—II. = ἀκώνιστος. Adv. -τως, Diosc.

†Ἀκόντης, ου, or Ἀκόντιος, ου, ὁ, *Acontes* or *Acontius*, a son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Ἀκοντί, adv., of ἄκων, *unwillingly*, for ἀέκοντι, but not in good Att., Lob. Phryn. 5. [ᾰκοντῐ]

†Ἀκοντία, ας, ή, *Acontia*, a city of Hispania on the Durius, Strab.

Ἀκοντίας, ου, ὁ, (ἄκων) *a quick-darting serpent*, Lat. *jaculus*, Luc. Dips. 3, Nic. Th. 491.—II. *a meteor*, usu. in plur., Plin.

Ἀκοντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἄκων) *to hurl a javelin*: also *to throw, fling, dart*, hence δουρὶ and δοῦρα ἀκοντίζειν τινός, *to throw at one*, Hom., also εἰς and κατά τινα: so too ἐγχεῖ, αἰχμῇς ἀκ., Hom., just like βάλλειν: whence later c. acc. pers., *to hit* or *strike with a javelin, to wound*. Hdt. 1, 43, etc., and pass. ἀκοντίζεσθαι, *to be hit* or *wounded with a javelin*, Eur. Iph. T. 1370.—2. in gen. *to throw, shoot*, or *send darting forth*, Pind. I. 2, 51: absol. *to shoot forth rays*, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1155.—II. intrans. *to dart* or *pierce, εἰσω γῆς*, Eur. Or. 1241.

Ἀκόντιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄκων, *a dart, javelin*, H. Hom. Merc. 460, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.: *the javelin exercise*, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

†Ἀκόντιον, ου, τό, *Acontium*, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 27, 4.—2. ὄρος, *Mount Acontius*, in Boeotia, Strab., Plut. Sylla, 19.

†Ἀκόντιος, ν. Ἀκόντης.

Ἀκόντισις, εως, ή, (ἀκοντίζω) *the throwing a javelin*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5.

Ἀκόντισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀκοντίζω) *that which is thrown, ἐντὸς ἀκοντίσματος, within a dart's throw*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 16.—2. *a dart, javelin*, Plut. Alex. 43.—3. in plur. = the concrete ἀκοντισταί, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

Ἀκοντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀκόντισις, hence ἀκοντισμοὶ ἀστέρων, *shooting stars*, Procl.

Ἀκοντιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq., Eur. Phoen. 142.—II. as adj., *hurled, thrown*, Nonn. Dion. 25, 295.

Ἀκοντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀκοντίζω) *a javelin-man, a hurler of javelins*, Hom., and Hdt.

Ἀκοντιστικός, ή, όν, *of* or *skilled in throwing the dart*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 63: and in superl. 6, 2, 4. Plat. Theag. 126 B:

Ἀκοντιστύς, ύος, ή, Ion. for ἀκόντισις, Il. 23, 622. ἀκοντιστὺν ἐρύσσαι, the game of the dart (like the Eastern *djerid*).

Ἀκοντοβόλος, ον, (ἄκων, βάλλω) *spear-throwing*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1000.

Ἀκοντοδόκος, ον, (ἄκων, δέχομαι) *receiving* and so *hit by the dart*, Simon. 45.—II. *watching*, and so *shunning the dart*.

Ἀκοντοφόρος, ον, (ἄκων, φέρω) *carrying a dart*, Nonn.

Ἀκόντως, adv. from ἄκων, =ἀκοντί, Plat. [ᾰ]

Ἀκοπητί, adv., (ἄκοπος) *without toil*.

Ἀκοπία, ας, ή, (ἄκοπος) *freedom from fatigue*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18.

†Ἀκοπιαστί, adv. from

Ἀκοπίαστος, ον, (α priv., κοπιάω) *not wearying, ὁδός*, Arist. Mund.—II. *untiring, unwearied*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 952. Adv. -τως.

Ἄκοπος, ον, (α priv., κόπος) *without weariness*, and so—I. *unwearied, untiring*, Plat. Legg. 789 D.—II. act. *not wearying, easy*, of a chariot, Plat. Tim. 89 A, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 6. —2. *removing weariness, refreshing*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 227 A: hence τὸ ἄκοπον, sub. φάρμακον, *a restorative*, Medic., in Galen also ἡ ἄκοπος. Adv. -πως, Theophr. — III. (from κόπτω) *not worm-eaten*, Arist. Probl. —2. *not broken, not ground, whole*, Alex Aph.

Ἀκόπριστος, ον, (α priv., κοπρίζω) *not manured*, Theophr.

Ἄκοπρος, ον, =foreg., Theophr.—II. act. *not manuring*, Hipp.

Ἀκοπρώδης, ες, (ἄκοπρος, εἶδος) =foreg.

Ἀκορέστᾰτος, in Soph. O. C. 120, *most ill to satisfy, most capricious*, a superl. either from ἀκορής (which however only occurs in very late authors), or from ἀκόρεστος, syncop. for ἀκορεστότατος, like μέσσατος, νέατος.

Ἄκόρεστος, ον, (α priv., κορέννυμι) Att. for ἀκόρητος, Hipp., *insatiate, insatiable, never ending*, freq. in Trag. Adv. -τως.—II. act. *not satiating*, Aesch. Ag. 1331, Xen. Symp. 8, 15.

Ἀκόρετος, ον, = foreg. I. Aesch. Ag. 1114, 1143, Soph. El. 122.

Ἀκορής, ές, v. sub ἀκορέστατος.

Ἀκόρητος, ον, (α priv., κορέννυμι) *insatiate, unsated*, c. gen., πολέμου, μάχης, ἀπειλῶν, Il. 12, 335; 20, 2; 14, 479.—II. (α priv., κορέω) *unswept, untrimmed*, Ar. Nub. 44.

Ἀκορία, ας, ή, (ἄκορος) *a ravenous appetite*, Hipp.

†Ἄκορις, ιος, ὁ, *Acoris*, a king of Aegypt, Diod. S. 15, 2.

Ἀκορίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine flavoured with ἄκορος*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Ἄκορνα, ης, ή, *a prickly plant*, Theophr.

Ἄκορον, ου, τό, the aromatic root of the plant ἄκορος, Diosc.

Ἄκορος, ου, ή, Lat. *acorum*, a plant, prob. our *sweetgale, galanga*, Theophr.

Ἄκορος, ον, =ἀκόρητος, *insatiate*: hence metaph. *untiring, ceaseless*, Lat. *improbus*, Pind. P. 4, 360.

Ἀκόρυφος, ον, (α priv., κορυφή) *without top, without beginning*, Dion. H. —II. = sq.

Ἀκορυφώτος, ον, (α priv., κορυφόω) *not to be summed up, countless*.

Ἄκος, εος, τό, (ἀκέομαι) *a cure, relief, remedy, help, resource for* a thing, c. gen., κακῶν, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄκος εὑρεῖν, Il. 9, 250, also ἐξευρεῖν, λαβεῖν, etc., esp. ἄκος τέμνειν or ἐντέμνειν, Aesch. Ag. 17, Cho. 534, Eur. Andr. 121: *a means of obtaining* a thing, e. g. σωτηρίας, Eur. Hel. 1055: ἄκος οὐδὲν θρηνεῖσθαι, *it is of no use, it avails not to mourn for* him, Aesch. Pr. 43.

Ἀκοσμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἄκοσμος, be disorderly, unmannerly, neglect one's duty, offend*, esp. in pres. part. Soph. Phil. 387, Dem. 1226, 12: ἀκ. περί τι, *to offend in* a point, Plat. Legg. 764 B.

Ἀκοσμήεις, εσσα, εν, =ἄκοσμος, Nic. Al. 175.

Ἀκόσμητος, ον, (α priv., κοσμέω) *unarranged, disorderly*, Plat. Gorg. 506 E.—2. *unadorned, unfurnished with...*, τινί, Xen. Oec. 11, 9; of style, Dion. H. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκοσμία, ας, ή, *disorder, confusion*, Plat. Gorg. 508 A: *extravagance*, λόγων, Eur. I. A. 317: in moral sense, *disorderly conduct, indecency, offence*, Soph. Fr. 726: περί τινα, *against* some one, Plat. Symp. 188 B.

Ἄκόσμιος, ον, =sq., prob. l. Lys. 100, 25.

Ἄκοσμος, ον, (α priv., κόσμος) *without order, disorderly, confused, φυγή*, Aesch. Pers. 470; ἄκοσμος καὶ ταραχώδης ναυμαχία, Plut. Mar. 10; *disobedient*, Soph. Ant. 660: in Hom. only in moral signf. *unseemly, indecorous*, of Thersites, Il. 2, 213; *shameless, abandoned*, Anth. Adv. -μως, Hdt. 7, 220.—II. κόσμος ἄκοσμος, a world *that is no world*, Anth.

Ἀκοστάω or ἀκοστέω, only used in aor. part., ἵππος ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ, Il. 6, 506; 15, 263, *a horse well-fed at rack and manger* (prob. from sq.), and so, *overfed, waxed wanton*: cf. κριθάω, and Buttm. Lexil. p. 75, seq.

Ἀκοστή, ή, (ἀκή) *barley*, Nic. (said to be a Cyprian word, cf. Buttm. Lexil. ubi sup.)

Ἀκοστής, οῦ, ὁ, (akin to ἄκος) *a physician*, Phrygian word, Etym. Gud., where it must not be altered into ἀκεστής, Buttm. Lexil. p. 77, n.

Ἄκοτος, ον, (α priv., κότος) *without grudge*.

Ἀκουάζομαι, dep. mid., = ἀκούω, *to hear, hearken* or *listen to*, c. gen., Od. 9, 7.—II. δαιτὸς ἀκουάζεσθον, *ye are bidden to the feast*, like καλεῖσθαι, Lat. *vocari*, Il. 4, 343: in H. Merc. 423, also ἀκουάζω.

†Ἀκοῦαι, ῶν, αἱ, (Στατέλλαι) *Aquae Statiellae*, a city of Liguria, Strab.

Ἀκουή, ῆς, ή, Ep. for ἀκοή, Hom. —II. *the thing heard*; and in Il. 16, 634, only *a sound, noise*, but in Od. *a rumour, report*; μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκουὴν ἱκέσθαι, βῆναι, *for a hearing of* his father, i. e. *in quest of intelligence concerning* his father, 2, 308; 4, 701.

†Ἀκουΐνον, ου, τό, *Aquinum*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†Ἀκουῖτᾱνία, ας, ή, *Aquitania*, a province of Gaul, Strab.; hence οἱ Ἀκουῖτανοί, *the Aquitani*, Strab.

†Ἀκουμενός, οῦ, ὁ, *Acumenus*, a celebrated physician of Athens, Plut. Phaed. 268 A.

Ἀκούρευτος, ον, (α priv., κουρεύω) *unshaven*.

Ἄκουρος, ον, (α priv., κοῦρος for κόρος) *childless, without male heir*, Od. 7, 64.—II. (α priv., κουρά) *unshaven, unshorn*, Ar. Vesp. 477.

Ἀκουσείω, desiderat. from ἀκούω, *to long to hear*, Soph. Fr. 820.

Ἀκουσία, ας, ή, *a being* ἀκούσιος, *constraint*, Soph. Fr. 822. [ᾰκ]

Ἀκουσιάζομαι, as mid., *to do* a thing *unwillingly*, LXX. Num. 15, 28. [ᾰ]

Ἀκουσίβρος, ον, (ἀκούω, θεός) *heard of God*, Anth. P. 6, 249.

†Ἀκουσίλαος, ου, Att. Ἀκουσίλεως, ω, ὁ, (ἀκούω, λαός) *Acusilaus*, a Greek writer of Argos, Plat. Conv. 178 B.—Others in Paus., etc.

Ἀκούσιμος, η, ον, (ἀκούω) *audible*, Soph. Fr. 823.

Ἀκούσιος, ον, contr. for ἀεκούσιος,

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unwilling, involuntary, under constraint, forced, Aesch. Ag. 803; Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 38: also *unwelcome*, hence adv. *-ίως, ἀκ. ἀφικέσθαι τινί*, Thuc. 3, 31: but adv. also *unwillingly*, Id. 2, 8, etc.: superl. *ἀκουσιώτατα* as adv., Plat. Tim. 62 C.

Ἀκουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀκούω) *hearing*, Arist. de Anima.

Ἀκουσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀκούω) *a thing heard*, whether music, song, etc., as *ἡδιστον ἀκουσμα, the sweetest strain the ear takes in*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31: *a rumour, report, tale*, Soph. O. C. 517.

Ἀκουσματικός, ἡ, όν, (ἀκούω) *ready* or *willing to hear*, *οἱ ἀκουσματικοί, the hearers*, the probationers in the school of Pythagoras, Iambl.

Ἀκουσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἀκουσμα, a little story*, Luc. Philop. 18.

Ἀκουστέον, also plur. *ἀκουστέα*, verb. adj. from *ἀκούω, one must hear, hearken to*, c. gen., Hdt. 3, 61.

Ἀκουστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀκούω) *a hearer, listener*, Menand. p. 290.

Ἀκουστικός, ἡ, όν, (ἀκούω) *of, belonging to the sense of hearing, αἰσθησις ἀκ.*, Plut.: *πόρος ἀκ., the orifice of the ear*, Gal.—II. =*ἀκουσματικός*, c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἀκουστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ἀκούω, heard, audible*, H. Hom. Merc. 512: *that should be heard*, Soph. O. T. 1312.

†**Ἀκουτίζω**, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-τῶ*, *to make* or *cause to hear, to make known to*, LXX.

†**Ἀκουφις, ιος, ὁ, Acuphis**, a chieftain of the Nysaei, Arr. An. 5, 1, 3.

ΑΚΟΥΩ, fut. *ἀκούσομαι*, the act. form *ἀκουσω* first occurs in Alexandr. Greek, Winer's Gramm. of N. T. p. 78, and then in Dion. H., Luc., etc., Schäf. Appar. Dem. 2, p. 232): perf. Att. *ἀκηκοα*, Dor. *ἀκουκα*, later *ἠκουκα*: plpf. *ἀκηκόειν* (Hdt. 2, 52, Lycurg.) *ἠκηκόειν*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26: pf. pass. *ἠκουσμαι*, not in pure writers: aor. *ἠκουσθην*. *To hear*, Hom., etc. Construct. strictly c. acc. of *thing heard*, gen. of pers. *from whom it is heard*, e. g. *ταῦτα Καλυψοῦς ἠκουσα*, Od. 12, 389: however very freq. also c. gen. rei, and so even in Hom. as *ἀκ. αὐτῆς, φθογγῆς, κτύπου*, etc.: but c. gen. oft. also *to hear of, hear tell of*, *ἀκ. πατρός*, Od. 4, 114, freq. c. part. *ἀκ. πατρὸς τεθνηῶτος*, Od. 1, 289, etc., in same signf. c. acc., Od. 1, 287, Aesch. Pr. 272; this in prose is usu. *ἀκ. περί τινος*, and so first in Od. 19, 270: in prose there is oft. a prep. of pers. *from whom* the thing is heard, as *ἀκ. ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρός τινος*, and so first Il. 6, 524, Hdt. 3, 62, Soph. O. T. 95, Thuc. 1, 125: rarely c. dat. pers., as Il. 16, 515, Soph. El. 227: in Att. c. gen. pers., *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: rarely c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, *to hear of* a thing *from* a person, as Od. 17, 115, Dem. 228, 12: the act or state of a person or thing is added in part. or inf.; in part. when certainty or present time is to be strongly marked, otherwise in inf., as *εἰ πτώσσοντας ὑφ' Ἕκτορι πάντας ἀκούσαι, should he hear that all are now crouching under Hector*, Il. 7, 129, cf. Hdt. 7, 10, 8; and freq. in Att. *ἀκ. τινὸς λέγοντος, διαλεγομένου*, etc.; but *ἀκ. αὐτὸν ἀγαθὸν εἶναι, to hear (generally) that he is good*, Xen., etc.: this is oft. changed for *ὅτι* or *ὡς* with finite verb, as Od. 3, 193, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 33.—2. *to know by hearsay*, Od. 3, 193, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 C, Rep. 497 A.—3. absol. *to hear, give ear*, esp. to begin a proclamation *ἀκούετε λεώ hear, O people*, Ar. Ach. 1000.—II. *to listen, give ear to*, usu. c. gen., more rarely c. dat., Heyne Il. 16, 515: hence *to obey, βασιλῆος θεοῦ*, Il. 19, 256, Od. 7, 11.—III. only post-Hom., *to hear one's self called, be called, pass for*, like Lat. *audire*, either with adj. or subst., as *ἀκ. ἐσθλός, κακός, κόλαξ*, Soph., and Plat., or with adv. *εὖ, κακῶς, ἀριστα ἀκ.*, Lat. *bene, male audire*, Hdt., etc.; sometimes c. inf., *ἤκουον εἶναι πρῶτοι, were said* or *held to be the first*, Hdt. 3, 131; also *ἀκούσομαι ὡς ἔφυν*, Soph. Phil. 1074: *κακῶς ἀκ. ὑπό τινος, to be ill spoken of by* one, also *πρός τινος*, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: *κακῶς ἀκ. παρά τινι, to have ill credit with one*, Plut.; *περί τινος, for* a thing, Hdt., also *ἐπί τινι*, Plut. —2. *ἀκ. κακά, to have evil spoken of* one, Ar. Thesm. 388, cf. Soph. Phil. 607: so too *ἀκ. λόγον ἐσθλόν*, Pind. I. 5, 17.—3. *οὕτως ἀκ., to hear it so said*, i. e. *at first hearing*, Wolf Dem. Lept. 235, Schäf. Mel. 80.

Ἄκρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἀκρη, ης*, (strictly fem. from *ἄκρος*) *the end, point*, esp. the highest point, *the top of a hill, peak, high headland*, Od. 9, 285, and in plur. Il. 4, 425, etc.: elsewhere he uses the sing. only in phrase *κατ' ἄκρης πέρθειν, ἑλεῖν, σμυχειν πόλιν*, Att. *κατ' ἄκρας*, strictly to destroy *from top to bottom*, i. e. *utterly*, Lat. *funditus evertere*, Il. 15, 557, Hdt. 6, 18: so *ἔλασε κῦμα κατ' ἄκρης, a billow struck from above*, Od. 5, 313, cf. *ἀκρηθεν* and *κατάκρηθεν*.—2. later usu., like *ἀκρόπολις*, of the *castle* or *citadel* built on a steep rock overhanging a town, Lat. *arx*, Xen., etc., cf. Nieb. R. H. 3, n. 311.

†**Ἄκρα, ας, ἡ, Acra**, a region on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab.—2. a city and promontory of Scythia Minor. Others in Diod. S., Arr., etc.

Ἀκράαντος, ον, (α priv., κραιαίνω) =ἀκραντος, *without result, unfulfilled, fruitless*, Lat. *irritus*, Hom. [κρᾰ]

†**Ἀκραγαλλίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the Acragallidae**, a people inhabiting the Cirrhaean plain in Phocis, Aeschin.

†**Ἀκράγας, αντος, ὁ, Agrigentum**, a city and river of Sicily; the name of the river is only masc. Thuc. 6, 4, etc.; the city usu. masc. Thuc. 7, 50; Xen. Hell. 2, 2, etc.; but also fem. Pind. P. 6, 6: **Ἀκραγαντῖνος, ὁ**, Hdt. 7, 170.

Ἀκρᾰγής, ές, (α priv., κράζω) *not yelling, voiceless, dumb, κύνες*, Aesch. Pr. 803.

Ἀκράδαντος, ον, (α priv., κραδαίνομαι) *unshaken*, Philo.

Ἀκρᾰεί, adv. from sq. *ἀ. πλεῖν, with a fresh breeze*, Arr.

Ἀκρᾰής, ές, (ἄκρος, ἀημι) *blowing strongly*, of the north and west wind, and so *brisk, fresh, fair*, Od., and Hes.

†**Ἀκράθωσι, ων, οἱ, Acrathoï**, a city on Athos, Thuc. 4, 109, Strab.

†**Ἀκράθως, ω, ἄκρον (ἄκρος, Ἄθως) *Acrathos***, a promontory of Acte, Strab.

†**Ἄκραι, ῶν, αἱ, Acrae**, a city of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 5; hence adj. **Ἀκραῖος, α, ον**.—2. a region in Acarnania, Polyb.

Ἀκραῖος, α, ον,=ἄκρος, Gal.—II. *dwelling on the heights*: epith. of Juno, Eur. Med. 1379; of Venus, Paus. 2, 32, 6.—II. *Acraea*, a Nereid, Hes. Theog. 249.—2. daughter of the river-god Asterion, Paus. 2, 17, 2.

Ἀκραίπᾰλος, ον, (α priv., κραιπάλη) *without nausea from drunkenness*, Arist. Probl.—II. act. *preventing drunkenness*, Diosc.

†**Ἀκραιφία, ας, ἡ, Acraephia**, Hdt. 8, 135, **Ἀκραιφίαι, ῶν, αἱ**, and **Ἀκραίφιον, ου, τό**, Strab., a city of Boeotia near lake Copaïs.

Ἀκραιφνής, ές, syncop. from *ἀκεραιοφανής,=ἀκέραιος, unmixed, pure*, Eur. Hec. 537: *πενία, sheer, utter poverty*, Anth.: hence—II. *unhurt, unharmed*, Lat. *integer*, Eur. Alc. 1052: c. gen., *untouched by* a thing, Soph. O. C. 1147. Adv. *-νῶς*.

†**Ἀκραίφνιον, ου, τό,='Ακραιφία**.

Ἀκραντος, ον, (α priv., κραίνω) *unaccomplished, unfulfilled, fruitless, idle, ἔπεα, ἐλπίδες*, Pind., *τέχναι*, Aesch.: *οὐκ ἀκραντα, the truth*, Eur. Bacch. 435.—II. *endless, νύξ*, Aesch. Ch. 65; where others explain *the dead of night*. Only poet.

Ἀκραξόνιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, ἄξων) *the point* or *end of the axle*.

Ἀκρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρᾶτος) *ill mixture, ἀκρ. ἀέρος, an unwholesome temperature*, or *climate*, Theophr., opp. to *εὐκρασία*.

Ἀκρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, like *ἀκράτεια, the character of an ἀκρατής, incontinence*, Lat. *impotentia*, Xen., opp. to *ἐγκράτεια*, Arist. Eth. N.

†**Ἀκράστιστος, ον**, Bergk's reading in Theocr. 1, 51, for *ἀκράτιστος*, q. v.

Ἀκράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀκρατής)=ἀκρασία, Xen.—II. *want of power of stomach*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ἀκρᾰτεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be ἀκρατής*, Arist. Eth. N. The act. occurs in Plut. ap. Stob. p. 81, 40.

Ἀκρᾰτευτικός, ή, όν, *connected with incontinence*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 16, 4.

Ἀκρᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be ἀκρατής*, Hipp.: from

Ἀκρᾰτής, ές, (α priv., κράτος) *powerless*, γῆρας, Soph. O. C. 1236: *not having power* or *command over* a thing, Lat. *impotens*, c. gen., *γλώσσης*, Aesch. Pr. 884, *ὀργῆς*, Thuc. 3, 84: *ἀκρ. χειρός*, of a thief, Dion. H.: also *ἀκρ. κέρδους, τιμῆς, intemperate in the pursuit of*, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. in moral sense *without power* or *command over* one's self or one's passions, *incontinent, unbridled, licentious*, Arist. Eth. N.; *στόμα*, Ar. Ran. 838: *ἀκρ. δαπάνη, immoderate expense*, Anth. Adv. *-τῶς*, Plat.

Ἀκράτητος, ον, (α priv., κρατέω) *ungoverned, uncontrolled*, Arist. Meteor.: *not to be controlled*, Hdn.

Ἀκρᾰτί, adv. of *ἀκρατής,=ἀκρατῶς*, Aretae.

Ἀκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ=ἀκράτεια.

Ἀκρᾰτίζομαι, dep. mid., fut. *-τοῦμαι*, *(ἄκρᾰτος) to drink pure wine, (merum)*: hence—II. *to breakfast*, because this meal consisted of *bread dipped in wine*, v. Br. Ar. Plut. 295: c. acc., *ἀκρ. κοκκύμηλα, to breakfast on plums*, Ar. Fr. 505.

Ἀκράτισμα, ατος, τό, *a breakfast*, Arist. H. A. [κρᾰ]

Ἀκρᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *breakfasting*, Ath. 11 D.

Ἀκράτιστος, ον, the MSS. reading in Theocr. 1, 51, defended by Herm., who takes only *ἀκράτιστον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι* together, in the signf. *having made a dry breakfast*, i. e. none at all, but it is very dub.: Wüstem. takes Toup's emend. *ἀνάριστον*: Bergk conj. *πρὶν ἀκράστιστον* (from *κρασ-τίζω*), *without food*. [κρᾰ]

Ἀκρατοκώθων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἄκρατος, κώθων) *a hard toper*, Ath. 483 E.

Ἀκρᾰτοποσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἀκρητοποσίη, a drinking of unmixed wine*, Hdt. 6, 84, and

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'Ακρᾱτοποτέω, ῶ, *to drink unmixed wine*, Arist. Probl.: from

'Ακρᾱτοπότης, ου, ὁ, Ion. ἀκρητοπότης, (ἄκρατος, πίνω) *a drinker of unmixed wine*, Hdt. 6, 84. Fem. -πότις, ιδος, ἡ.

'Ακρᾱτος, ον, Ion. ἄκρητος, q. v., (α priv., κεράννυμι) *unmixed, pure, sheer, unadulterate*: esp. of wine, ἀκρητοι σπονδαί, *drink-offerings of pure wine*, Il. 4, 59; ὁ ἄκρατος sub. οἶνος, wine without water, *unmixed wine, sheer wine*, Lat. *merum*, Ar. Eq. 105: also τὸ ἄκρατον, Plut.: but also of solids, etc., ἄκρ. σώματα, Plat., ἄκρ. μέλαν, *pure black*, Theophr.; ἄκρ. νοῦς, *pure intellect*, Xen.—2. of the temper or state, *untempered, unrestrained, absolute*, ἐλευθερία, δημοκρατία, etc., Plat.: ἄκρ. νόμος, *absolute law*, Id. Legg. 723 A; ψεῦδος, *a sheer lie*, Id. Rep. 382 C.—3. *strong, hot*, strictly of sheer wine, as Xen. An. 4, 5, 27: then in gen., *intemperate, excessive, violent*, ἄκρ. ὀργήν, Aesch. Pr. 678: ἄκρ. διάῤῥοια, Thuc. 2, 49; ἄκρατος ἐλθέ, *come with all thy power*, Eur. Cycl. 602. A syncop. comp. ἀκρατέστερος, in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, superl. ἀκρατέστατος, Plat. Phil. 53 A.

'Ακρᾱτόστομος, ον, (ἄκρατής, στόμα) *unbridled of tongue*.

'Ακρᾱτότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄκρατος) *repugnance to mix*, οἴνου καὶ μέλιτος, Hipp.

'Ακρᾱτοφόρος, ου, ὁ, and ἀκρᾱτοφόρον, ου, τό, (ἄκρατος, φέρω) *a vessel for pure wine*, elsewhere ψυκτήρ, Lat. *acratophorus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

'Ακρᾰτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀκρατής, Soph. Phil. 486. [κρᾰ]

'Ακρᾰχολέω, ῶ, *to be passionate*, Plat. Legg. 731 D. Hence

'Ακρᾰχολία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀκρηχολίη, *passionateness, a burst of passion*, Hipp.: from

'Ακράχολος, ον, Ion. ἀκρήχολος, *quick* or *sudden to anger, passionate*, Ar. Eq. 41: κύων ἀκρ., *an ill-tempered dog*, Ar. Ran. 535, μέλισσα, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C. and even ἀχερδος ἀκρ., a wild pear that pricks on the least touch, Pherecr. Incert. 32.—II. in gen. *in passionate distress*, Theocr. 24, 60: ἀκρόχολος is a later and worse form. (the deriv. uncertain. either from ἄκρος, χόλος, or from ἄκρατος, χόλος for ἀκρατόχολος.) [κρᾰ]

'Ακρεμονικός, ή, όν, *like an ἀκρέμων* or *twig*, Theophr.

'Ακρέμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἄκρος) strictly *a bough* or *branch*, which ends in smaller branches and twigs, Theophr. H. P. 1, 1, 9: but usu. in gen. *a branch, twig, shoot*, Simon. 51, Eur. Cycl. 455.

'Ακρεος, ον, (α priv., κρέας) *without flesh, not fleshy*, Hipp.

'Ακρέσπερος, ον, (ἄκρος, ἑσπέρα) *at the beginning of evening, at even tide*: ἀκρέσπερον, as adv., Theocr. 24, 75: Hipp.

'Ακρήβης, ες, = sq., Anth.

'Ακρηβος, ον, (ἄκρος, ἡβη) *in earliest youth, very young*, Theocr. 8, 93.

'Ακρήδεμνος, ον, (α priv., κρήδεμνον) *without head-band* or *chaplet*, Opp.

'Ακρητος, ον, Ion. for ἄκρατος, Hom.

'Ακρητόχολος, ον, *of* or *from sheer bile*, πυρετός, Hipp.

'Ακρηχολία, ἀκρήχολος, Ion. for ἀκραχολία, etc.

†'Ακρια, ας, ἡ, epith. of Minerva, but prob. should be ἀκραια.—II. ἄκρια, τά = ἄκρα, Opp.

†'Ακριαί, or 'Ακμαι, ὧν, *al. Acriae*, a city of Laconia, Polyb., Strab.

†'Ακρίας, ου, ὁ, *Acrias*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

'Ακρῐβάζω, = ἀκριβάω, LXX. Hence

'Ακρῐβασμα, ατος, τό = ἀκρίβωμα, LXX. [ῐ]

'Ακρῐβασμός, οῦ, ὁ = ἀκρίβωσις, LXX.

'Ακρίβεια, ας, ἡ, *exactness, literal accuracy, precision*, Thuc. 1, 22, τῶν πραχθέντων, Antipho 127, 12; δι' ἀκριβείας, = ἀκριβῶς, freq. in Plat.: *perfection*, ἀκρ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, its fine state, *exact discipline*, Thuc. 7, 13: *strictness, severity*, νόμων, Isocr. 147 E, εἰς ἀκρ. φιλοσοφεῖν, *to investigate clearly* or *strictly*, Plat. Gorg. 487 C: *niceness, punctuality*, also *over-niceness, pedantic precision*, Polyb.: *parsimony, frugality*, Plut.; hence δι' ἀκριβείας εἶναι, *to be scarce*, Plat. Legg. 844 B. Only in Att. prose. [ῐ]

'Ακρῐβής, ές, *exact, accurate, precise, nice, strict, true, perfect* in its kind, Lat. *absolutus*, Eur. El. 367, Thuc., etc.: in all sorts of relations, of arguments, *close, subtle*, Ar. Nub. 130; of thoughts and notions, *clear, definite*, Eur., etc.: very freq. in adv. -βῶς, ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, καθορᾶν, μαθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 7, 32, etc.: τὸ ἀκριβές = ἀκρίβεια, Thuc. 6, 18. —II. of persons, *exact, strict*, δικαστής, Thuc. 3, 46; *severe, scrupulous, punctual*, Plat., etc.: ἀκρ. τοῖς ὄμμασι, *sharp-sighted*, Theocr. 22, 194: also *frugal, stingy*, ἀκρ. τοὺς τρόπους, Menand. ap. Stob. 387, 45, v. Gaisf. ad l.: ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις, Lat. *vix ac ne vix quidem, with the greatest difficulty*, Plut. Only in Att. poetry and prose. (usu. deriv. from ἄκρος.)

'Ακρῐβοδίκαιος, ον, (ἀκρῐβής, δίκαιος) *severely judging*, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, *extreme to mark what is amiss*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ακρῐβολογέομαι, οῦμαι, f. -ήσομαι, as dep., *to be exact, accurate, precise* in language, investigation, etc., usu. absol., Plat.; but also c. acc. rei, *to weigh accurately*, Id., also ἀκρ. περί τινος, Dem. 307, 9. The act. is found later, as in Dion. H. Hence

'Ακρῐβολογητέον, verb. adj., *one must weigh accurately*, Arist. Rhet.

'Ακρῐβολογία, ας, ἡ, *exactness, precision in speech, investigation*, etc., Arist. Rhet.; also *in money matters*, Id. Eth. N.

'Ακρῐβολόγος, ον, (ἀκρῐβής, λέγω) *exact, accurate, precise in speech, investigation*, etc., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

'Ακρῐβόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, perf. ἠκρίβωκα, (ἀκρῐβής) *to make exact* or *accurate*, Eur. Hipp. 469: *to arrange precisely*, Arr. Eccl. 274: but usu. *to examine* or *investigate accurately*; *to understand thoroughly*, Eur. Hec. 1192, and Xen.: also περί τι, Arist. Gen. An.: —*to express accurately*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 26. Pass. *to be perfect*, Ar. Ran. 1483; ἠκρῐβῶθαι πρός τι, *in* a thing, Arist. Pol.

'Ακρίβωμα, ατος, τό, *exact knowledge*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. [ῐ]

'Ακρῐβωσις, εως, ἡ, *exactness: strict observance*, νόμου, Joseph. [κρῐ]

'Ακρῐβωτέον, verb. adj., *one must examine accurately*, Phi'o.

'Ακρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀκρίς, Diosc.

'Ακρῐδοθήκη, ἡ, (ἀκρίς, θήκη) *a locust-cage*: received by Meineke in Theocr. 1, 52, and Seiler in Long. 1, 10, instead of seq.

'Ακρῐδοθήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀκρίς, θηράω) *a locust-trap*, Valck. Theocr. 1, 52, Long. 1, 10; v. foreg. (by analogy it should be *a locust-hunt*.)

'Ακριδοφάγος, ον, (ἀκρίς, φαγεῖν) *a locust-eater*, Strab. [φᾰ]

'Ακρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄκρος) *to climb heights*.—II. *to go on tiptoe*, Eur. Oen. 11.—III. *to cut off the extremities*: v. ἐξακρίζω.

†'Ακριος, α, ον, v. ἀκρία.

'Ακρις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for ἄκρα, *the extremity*, in Hom. only in Od., always in plur., ἄκριες ἡνεμόεσσαι, *the windy mountain-tops*, Od. 9, 400: in gen. *a hill-country* is called ἄκριες, Od. 10, 281, and just above, 275, ᾔσσαι.—II. *Acris*, a city of Libya, Diod. S. 20, 57.

'ΑΚΡΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, *a locust*, Il. 21, 12.

'Ακρῐσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκριτος) *want of distinctness and order, confusion*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 27.—II. *want of judgment, bad judgment* or *choice, perversion*, Polyb. 2, 35, 3.—III. *undecided character* of a disease, Hipp.

†'Ακρίσιος, ου, ὁ, *Acrisius*, son of Abas and father of Danaë. Hdt. 6, 53. —2. a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.

†'Ακρῐσιώνη, ης, ἡ, (fem. patron.) *daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. Danaë, Il. 14, 319.

'Ακρίσχιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, ἰσχίον) *the end of the ischium* or *hip*, Hipp.

†'Ακρῖτα, neut. pl. of ἄκριτος, adv., *indiscriminately*, H. Hom. Pan. 26.

†'Ακρῖτας, α, ὁ, *Acritas*, a promontory of Messenia, Strab.

'Ακρῐτί, adv. of ἀκριτος, *without inquiry, trial, choice* or *judgment*, Lys. Fr. 56. [ῐ but also ῑ, Drac.]

'Ακρῐτόβουλος, ον, (ἄκριτος, βουλή) *indiscreet of counsel*, Or. Sib.

'Ακρῐτόδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἄκριτος, δάκρυ) *shedding floods of tears*, Anth.

†'Ακριτοεπής, ές, (ἄκριτος, ἔπος) = ἀκριτόμυθος.

'Ακρῐτόμῡθος, ον, (ἄκριτος, μῦθος) *recklessly* or *confusedly babbling*, Il. 2, 246.—II. *ὄνειροι, confused* dreams, and so *hard to interpret*, Od. 19, 560.

'Ακρῖτος, ον, (α priv., κρίνω) *unarranged, undistinguishable, confused, disorderly*, μῦθος, Il. 2, 796, so ἄκριτα πόλλ' ἀγορεύειν, Od. 8, 505: τύμβος, *one common undistinguished grave*, Il. 7, 337: ἄκρ. πύρ, *a confused mass*, Hipp.—2. *not to be separated, lasting, unceasing*, πενθήμεναι ἄκριτον αἰεί, Od. 18, 174; 19, 120, δηρὸν καὶ ἄκριτον, H. Hom. Merc. 126: ἄκριτα ἄχεα, *griefs not to be assuaged*, Il. 3, 412:—ὄρος ἄκρ., *a continuous chain of mountains*, Anth.—3. in late poets, *countless*, Opp.—II. *undecided, doubtful*, νείκεα, ἄεθλος, Il. 14, 205, Hes. Sc. 311: ἄκριτων ὄντων, Thuc. 4, 20: so too adv. -τως, *without decisive issue*, Id. 7, 71:—πυρετός, *a fever that will not come to a crisis*, Hipp.:—*uncertain* as to time, Arist. Meteor.—2. *unjudged, untried*, of persons and things, e. g. ἀκριτόν τινα κτείνειν, ἀναιρεῖν, ἀπολλύναι, *to put to death without trial*, Lat. *indicta causa*, Hdt. 3, 80, Thuc. 2, 67, cf. 8, 48, Dem. 212, 23:—πρᾶγμα ἄκρ., *a cause not yet tried*, Isocr. 395 A; cf. Plat. Tim. 51 C:—also *not subject to trial, irresponsible*, Aesch. Suppl. 374.—III. act. *not giving a judgment, without adjudging*, Hdt. 8, 124: *not capable of judging, rash, headstong*, Polyb., etc. —2. *not exercising judgment, undistinguishing*, of the Fates, Anth., v. Jac. 2, 2, p. 221. Adv. -τως.

'Ακρῐτόφυλλος, ον, (ἄκριτος, φύλλον) *of undistinguishable*, that is, *closely blending leafage*, δρος, Il. 2, 868.

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Ἀκρῐτόφυρτος, *ον*, (*ἄκριτος*, *φύρω*) *undistinguishably mixed*, Aesch. Theb. 360.

Ἀκρῐτόφωνος, *ον*, (*ἄκριτος*, *φωνή*) *of indistinct language*.

†**Ἀκρίφιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Acriphius*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

Ἀκροάζομαι, = *ἀκροάομαι*, Menand. p. 56.

Ἀκρόᾱμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἀκροάομαι*) Lat. *acroama*, *any thing heard*, Xen. Symp. 2, 2, esp. *heard with pleasure*, *any thing read*, *recited*, *played* or *sung*, *a feast to the ear*, v. *ἄκουσμα*: *a play*, *musical piece*, etc., Xen. Hier. 1, 14, and freq. from Polyb. downwards.—II. in plur. for the concrete, *lecturers*, *singers* or *players*, esp. during meals, Polyb., etc. Hence

Ἀκροᾱμᾰτῐκός, *ή*, *όν*, *to be heard*, *designed for hearing only*, *ἀκρ. διδασκαλίαι*, the esoteric doctrines of philosophers, which were not committed to writing, Plut. Alex. 7, opp. to *ἐποπτικαί*.

Ἀκροάομαι, fut. *-άσομαι* [*ᾱ*]: pf. *ἠκρόᾱμαι*, dep. mid., *to hear*, *hearken* or *listen to*, usu. like *ἀκούω*, c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, Thuc., etc.: but sometimes also c. gen. rei, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 D: esp. *to hear* or *attend lectures*, hence *ὁ ἀκροώμενος*, *a hearer*, *pupil*, Plat., and Xen.—II. *to obey*, τινός, Thuc. 3, 27. (Prob. connected with *ἀκούω*, cf. Hesych.)

Ἀκρόᾱσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a hearing*, *hearkening* or *listening to*, Thuc. 1, 21, etc., *κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκρόασιν ὑμῶν*, *to cheat you into hearing*, Aeschin. 58, 37.—2. *obedience*, *submission*, τινός, Thuc. 2, 37.—II. *the thing listened to*, *a discourse*, *lecture*, Hipp.—III. =*ἀκροατήριον*, Plut. 2, 58 C.

Ἀκροᾱτέον, verb. adj. *one must listen to*, *obey*, *τῶν κρειττόνων*, Ar. Av. 1228.

Ἀκροᾱτήριον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἀκροάομαι*) *a place of audience*, Lat. *auditorium*, Plut.—II. *an audience*, Id. Cat. 22.

Ἀκροᾱτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀκροάομαι*) *a hearer*, *listener*, *ἔργων*, Thuc. 3, 38: *a pupil*, Plat.—II. *a reader*, Plut. Thes. 1.

Ἀκροᾱτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀκροάομαι*) *belonging to*, *proper to hearing*, *μισθός*, *a lecturer's salary*, Lat. *honorarium*, Luc. Enc. Dem. 25. Adv. *-κῶς*, *ἀκρ. ἔχειν*, *to be fond of hearing*, Philo.

Ἀκροβαμονέω, =*ἀκροβατέω*, Hipp.: from

Ἀκροβάμων, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *βαίνω*) *walking on tiptoe* or *erect*. (*βᾰ*)

Ἀκροβᾰτέω, *ῶ*, (*ἄκρος*, *βαίνω*) *to walk* or *run on tiptoe* or *erect*, Anth. v. Lob. Aj. 1217.—II. *to climb aloft*, Polyaen. 4, 3, 23.

Ἀκροβᾰτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fit for mounting*, Lat. *scansorius*, Vitruv.

Ἀκρόβᾰτος, *ον*, = *ἀκροβάμων*, Nonn. Dion. 47, 235.

Ἀκροβᾰφής, *ές*, (*ἄκρος*, *βάπτω*) *with the extremities immersed*, Nonn.—II. *tinged at the point*, or *slightly*, Anth.

Ἀκροβελής, *ές*, (*ἄκρος*, *βέλος*) *with a point at the end*, Anth.

Ἀκροβελίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *the point of an arrow*, *spit*, etc.: Archipp. ap. A. B. 371.

Ἀκρόβλαστος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *βλαστάνω*) *budding* or *sprouting at the end*, Theophr.

Ἀκροβολέω, *ῶ*, *to be an ἀκροβόλος*, *throw from afar*, *to sling*, *skirmish*, Anth. Hence

Ἀκροβολία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a throwing from afar*, *slinging*, *skirmishing*, App.

Ἀκροβολίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid., *to throw* or *strike from afar*: *to provoke the enemy to attack*, *skirmish*, *πρός τινα*, Thuc. 4, 34: *ἐπεσι*, Hdt. 8, 64. Act. only in Anth. Ep. Ad. 667. Hence

Ἀκροβόλισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a throwing from afar*, *skirmishing*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 18.

Ἀκροβόλισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, App., and

Ἀκροβολισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Thuc. 7, 25, =*ἀκροβόλισις*.

Ἀκροβολιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =sq. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 28.

Ἀκροβόλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*ἄκρος*, *βάλλω*) *one that throws from afar*, *a skirmisher*: but—II. proparox. *ἀκρόβολος*, *ον*, *struck from afar*, or acc. to Schütz, *struck upon the summit*, Aesch. Theb. 158.

Ἀκροβυστέω, *to be uncircumcised*, LXX, and

Ἀκροβυστία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the prepuce* or *foreskin*, LXX. Gen. 17, 11.—II. *uncircumcision*, *the state* or *class of the uncircumcised*, N. T. Rom. 4, 10; Id. 2, 26. From

Ἀκρόβυστος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *βύω*) *uncircumcised*, LXX.

Ἀκρογένειος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *γένειον*) *with prominent chin*, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἀκρογωνιαῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (*ἄκρος*, *γωνία*) *at the extreme angle*, *ἀκρ. λίθος*, *the corner foundation stone*, N. T. 1 Pet. 2, 6.

Ἀκροδακτύλιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄκρος*, *δάκτυλος*) *the finger-tip*.

Ἀκρόδετος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *δέω*) *bound at the end*, *at the top*, Anth.

†**Ἀκροδίκαιος**, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *δίκαιος*) *strictly just*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 320.

Ἀκρόδρυα, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἄκρος*, *δρῦς*) *fruit-trees*, strictly, bearing fruit at the extremities of the branches, Xen. Oec. 19, 12, Plat. Crit. 115 B.—II. *fruits that grow at the end of the branches*: usu. of hard-shelled fruits, as nuts, chestnuts, etc., Arist. H. A.: in gen. *fruit*, Theophr. The sing. *ἀκρόδρυον* seldom used.

Ἀκροέλικτος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *ἑλίσσω*) *twisted at the end*, Anth.

Ἀκρόζεστος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *ζέω*) *boiled*, or *heated slightly*, Diosc.

Ἀκρόζῡμος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *ζύμη*) *slightly leavened*, Galen.

Ἀκροθεν, adv. from *ἄκρος*, *from the end* or *top*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 20.

Ἀκρόθερμος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *θερμός*) *very hot*, late.

Ἀκροθι, adv. from *ἄκρος*, *at the beginning*, c. gen., *νυκτός*, Arat.

Ἀκροθῑγής, *ές*, (*ἄκρος*, *θιγεῖν*) *touching on the surface* or *lightly*: *φλῆμα*, Mel. 14. Adv. *-γῶς*, *ἀκρ. ἐμβάπτειν*, just to dip in, so that it is hardly wetted, Diosc.

Ἀκρόθῑνα, *ων*, *τά*, Pind. v. *ἀκροθίνιον*.

Ἀκροθῑνιάζω, (*ἄκρος*, *θίς*) *to take an offering* for the gods *from the top of a heap* of booty, etc., usu. in mid. *to take of the best*, *pick out for one's self*, Eur. H. F. 476.

Ἀκροθίνιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄκρος*, *θίς*) usu. in plur., but in sing. also Eur. Phoen. 282, Thuc. 1, 132, in Pind. also *ἀκρόθινα*:—strictly *the top of the heap*, i. e. *the best* or *choice parts*: hence usu. *the first-fruits of the field*, *of booty*, etc., esp. to be offered to the gods, like *ἀπαρχαί*, oft. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.: *ἀκρόθινα πολέμου*, in Pind. O. 2, 7, *the Olympic games*, as being founded from *spoils taken in war*:—strictly a neut. adj., and so in Aesch. Eum. 834, *θύη ἀκροθίνια*, *offerings of first-fruits*. [*θῐ*]

†**Ἀκρόθωον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Acrothoum*, and †**Ἀκρόθωοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Acrothoi*, a city on Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc. 4, 109.

Ἀκροθώραξ, *ᾱκος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*ἄκρος θωρήσσω*) *superficially*, i. e. *slightly drunk*, *tipsy*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀκρόκαρπος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *καρπός*) *bearing fruit at the top*, e. g. *φοίνιξ* Theophr.

Ἀκροκελαινιάω, (*ἄκρος*, *κελαινός*) only used in part. *ἀκροκελαινιόων*, *growing black*, *darkening on the surface*, of a swollen stream, Il. 21, 249.

Ἀκροκέραια, *τά*, (*ἄκρος*, *κέρας*) *the ends of sail-yards*, like Lat. *cornua*.

†**Ἀκροκεραύνια**, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἄκρος*, *κεραυνός*) *Acroceraunia*, a chain of mountains in Epirus, forming a bold promontory near Oricum.

Ἀκροκιόνιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄκρος*, *κίων*) *the capital of a pillar*, Philo.

Ἀκροκνέφαιος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *κνέφας*) *at the beginning* or *end of night*, *in twilight*, Hes. Op. 565.

Ἀκροκνεφής, *ές*, =foreg. Luc. Lexiph. 11.

Ἀκροκόμης, *ου*, *ὁ*, =sq.

Ἀκρόκομος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *κόμη*) *with hair on the crown*, epith. of the Thracians, who either tied up their hair in a top-knot, or shaved all their head except the crown, Il. 4, 533: *with hair at the end*, Strab.—II. *with leaves at the top*, Eur. Phoen. 1516, esp. of the palm; *κυπάρισσοι*, Theocr. 22, 41.

†**Ἀκροκόρινθος**, *ου*, *ὁ* also *ἡ*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 4, (*ἄκρος*, *Κόρινθος*) *the Acrocorinthus*, the citadel of Corinth.

Ἀκροκῦματόω, (*ἄκρος*, *κῦμα*) *to float on the topmost waves*, a bombastic word ridiculed by Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ἀκρωκωλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἄκρος*, *κωλία*) *the shoulder-blade*.

Ἀκροκῶλιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄκρος*, *κῶλον*) usu. in plur., but sing. also Antiph. Corinth. 1, Eubul. Amal. 1, *the extremities of the body*, esp. of animals, *the snout*, *ears*, *trotters*, *pettitoes*, Lat. *trunculi*, Hipp., etc.

Ἀκρόλειον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄκρος*, *λεία*)= *ἀκροθίνιον*, *the first fruits of the spoil*.

Ἀκρόλῐθος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *λίθος*) *with the ends made of stone*: *ξόανον*, a statue with the head, arms, and legs marble, the rest wood, Anth. cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 84, 1.

Ἀκρολίνιον, *ου*, *τό*, *the edge of a net*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6. [*ῐ*] from

Ἀκρόλῐνος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *λίνον*) *at the edge of the net*, Opp.

Ἀκρολῐπᾰρος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *λίπος*) *fat on the surface*, Alex. Pon. 7. [*ῐ*]

†**Ἀκρόλισσος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἄκρος*, *Λισσός*) *the Acrolissus*, the citadel of Lissus, Strab.

Ἀκρολογέω, *ῶ*, *to gather at top*, *pick ears of corn*, Anth.: from

Ἀκρολόγος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *λέγω*) *gathering from the top*, Lat. *decerpens*, *mélissa*, Epinic. in Ath. 10, 432 C.

Ἀκρολοφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἄκρος*, *λόφος*) *a mountain crest*, *hilly country*, Polyb. 2, 27, 5.

Ἀκρολοφίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a mountaineer*, Anth. [*ῐ*]

Ἀκρόλοφος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *λόφος*) *high crested*, *peaked*, *πρῶνες*, *πέτραι*, Opp.—II. *ὁ ἀκρ.*, =*ἀκρολοφία*, *a mountain crest*, Plut. Popl. 22.

Ἀκρολῡτέω, (*ἄκρος*, *λύω*) *to untie only at the end*, *not entirely*, Anth.

Ἀκρόμαλλος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *μαλλός*) Strab. The meaning can only be *having long wool*, and Coray therefore reads *μακρόμαλλος*.

Ἀκρομᾰνής, *ές*, (*ἄκρος*, *μαίνομαι*) *at the point of madness*, or *at the height of madness*, *raving mad*, Hdt. 5, 42.

Ἀκρομῐθῡσος, *ον*, (*ἄκρος*, *μεθύω*) =*ἀκροθώραξ*.

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'Ακρομόλιβδος, ον, (ἄκρος, μόλιβδος) *leaded at the edge*, λίνον, Anth.
'Ακρομφάλιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, ὀμφαλός) *the middle of the navel*.
'Ακρόμφαλον, ου, τό, = foreg.
'Ακρον, ου, τό, neut. from ἄκρος, *the highest, topmost, last*, hence as Subst.,—I. *a point, top, height, peak*, ἄκρον 'Αθηνῶν, Ἴδης, Hom.: τὰ ἄκρα, Hdt. 6, 100. 2. *the highest pitch, the height*, πανδοξίας ἄκρον, Pind. N. 1, 14: εἰς ἄκρον, ἐπ' ἄκρον, *to the highest pitch*, Simon., 15, Plat. Tim. 20 A: ἄκρα φέρεσθαι, *to win the prize*, Theocr.—II. *the end, edge, border*, Polyb.
†'Ακρόνεως, ω, ὁ, (ἄκρος, ναῦς) *Acroneus*, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.
'Ακρονῦγῶς, (ἄκρος, νύσσω) adv., *touching at the edge*, Galen.
'Ακρονύκτιος, ον, (ἄκρος, νύξ) *at the beginning of night, at even*.
'Ακρόνυκτος, ον, = foreg.
'Ακρόνυξ, gen. -υνκτος, ἡ, also ἀκρονυχία, ας, *night-fall*, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 233.
'Ακρονῦχί, adv., (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) *with the tip of the nail*, for ἀκρωνυχί, Jac. A. P. p. 760. [ῐ]
'Ακρονύχια, ας, ἡ, v. ἀκρόνυξ.
'Ακρόνῦχος, ον, (ἄκρος, νύξ) *at nightfall, at even*, Arist., Theocr.
'Ακρόνῦχος, ον, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) = ἀκρώνυχος, Q. Sm. 8, 157.
'Ακροπᾰγής, ές, (ἄκρος, πήγνυμι) *fastened or nailed at the end* or *on high*, Nonn.
'Ακρόπαθος, ον, *affected on the surface*, Hipp.: but the word is contrary to analogy.
'Ακρόπαστος, ον, (ἄκρος, πάσσω) *sprinkled on the surface*, e. g. with salt, hence *slightly salted*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 119 A.
'Ακροπενθής, ές, (ἄκρος, πένθος) *exceeding sad*, Aesch. Pers. 135.
'Ακρόπηλος, ον, (ἄκρος, πηλός) *muddy on the surface*, Polyb.
'Ακροπις, *maimed*, γλῶσσα, Hipp.: also as subst., *a maimed tongue*, Id.: —but the readings vary.
'Ακρόπλους, ον, contr. ἀκρόπλους, ουν, (ἄκρος, πλέω) *swimming at the top, skimming the surface*, Plut.: metaph. *superficial*, Hipp.
'Ακροποδητί, or ἀκροποδιτί, adv., (ἄκρος, πούς) *on tiptoe, stealthily*, Luc. Dial. Mort. 27, 5, etc.
†'Ακροπολεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀκροπόλος) *to move on high*.
'Ακρόπολις, εως, ἡ, *the upper* or *higher city*, hence *the citadel, castle*, Od., and Hdt.: in Att. esp. *the Acropolis* of Athens, which served as the treasury, hence γεγράφθαι ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει, ἀνενεχθῆναι εἰς ἀκρόπολιν, *to be entered as a debtor to the state*, Dem. 1337, 24; 1327, 25 (in this signf. the art. is oft. omitted).—II. metaph., *a tower of defence*, Theogn. 233.—2. *the highest point*, Plat. Tim. 70 A.
'Ακροπόλος, ον, (ἄκρος, πολέω) *high-ranging*, in gen. *high*, ὄρη, Il. 5, 523.
'Ακροπόρος, ον, (ἄκρος, πείρω) *boring through, piercing with the point*, ὀβελοί, Od. 3, 463.—II. proparox., ἀκρόπορος, ον, *pierced at the end, with an opening at the end*, Nonn. Dion. 2. 2.—III. (ἄκρος, πορεύομαι) *high-stepping*, Nonn.
'Ακροπόρφῦρος, ον, (ἄκρος, πορφύρα) *purple-edged*.
'Ακροποσθία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, πόσθη) *the foreskin*, Lat. *praeputium*, Hipp.
'Ακροπόσθιον, ου, τό, = foreg.
'Ακροπότης, ου, ὁ, (ἄκρος, πίνω) *a hard drinker*, Nonn.

'Ακρόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, (ἄκρος, πούς) *the point of the foot*.
'Ακρόπρωρον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, πρῴρα) *the end of a ship's prow*, Strab.
'Ακρόπτερον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, πτερόν) *the tip of the wing*, Anth.: ἀκρόπτερα φωτῶν, in an army, *the men at the end of the wings*, Opp.
'Ακρόπτολις, ἡ, poet. for ἀκρόπολις, Aesch. Theb. 240.
'Ακρόῤῥιζος, ον, (ἄκρος, ῥίζα) *having the root high up*, i. e. *not striking deep root*.
'Ακροῤῥίνιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, ῥίς) *the tip of the nose*. [ῐ]
'Ακροῤῥύμιον, τό, (ἄκρος, ῥυμός) *the fore-end of the pole*. [ῠ]
'Ακρος, α, ον, (ἀκή) *outermost, at the end* or *edge*, Lat. *extremus*, esp. *at the top*, Lat. *summus*, and so *pointed, sharp, high*: Hom. has it only in this signf., ἄκρα χείρ, ἄκροι πόδες, ἄκρος ὦμος, the *end* of the hand or feet, the *top* of the shoulder, etc., so too πόλις ἄκρη = ἀκρόπολις, Il. 6, 257: ὕδωρ ἄκρον, the *surface* of the water, Il. 16, 162, etc.: hence οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενός, *not from the surface of the heart*, i. e. from the inmost heart, Aesch. Ag. 805, cf. Eur. Hec. 242: but also ἄκρος μυελός, the *inmost marrow*, Eur. Hipp. 255.—II. of time. ἄκρα ἑσπέρα, *the end of the evening, nightfall*, Pind. P. 11, 18; νύξ, *the beginning of night*, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 285.—III. of degree, *the highest* in its kind, *first, exceeding good, excellent*, Hdt. 5, 112; 6, 122, Aesch. Ag. 628, and freq. in Att., esp. Plat.: ἄκροι Δαναῶν, ποιητῶν, *the first among the Greeks, the poets*, Valck. Ad. p. 414: 'Αργεος ἄκρα Πελασγοί, *the oldest rulers of Argos*, Theocr. 15, 142: ψυχὴν οὐκ ἄκρος, *not strong of mind*, Hdt. 5, 124: ἄκροι τὰ πολέμια, Hdt. 7, 111; ἄκρος ὀργήν, *quick to anger, very passionate*, Hdt. 1, 73; also ἄκρος εἰς or περί τι, Plat.—IV. as subst., v. sub ἄκρα and ἄκρον.—V. as adv., ἄκρος and ἄκρον, *very, exceedingly, highly*, so ἄκρα, also εἰς and ἐπ' ἄκρον, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 873: superlative, ἀκροτάτως, Ael.
'Ακροσᾰπής, ές, (ἄκρος, σήπομαι) *rotten at the end*, Hipp.
'Ακροσίδηρος, ον, (ἄκρος, σίδηρος) *pointed* or *shod with iron*, Anth.
'Ακρόσοφος, ον, (ἄκρος, σοφός) *high* in wisdom, Pind. O. 11, 19.
'Ακροσσος, ον, (α priv., κροσσός) *without tassels, fringeless*.
'Ακροστήθιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, στῆθος) *the upper part of the breast; the chest*, Arist. Physiogn.
'Ακροστῐχίς, ίδος, ἡ, = sq., Cic. Divin. 2, 54.
'Ακρόστῐχον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, στίχος) *the beginning of a verse*.—II. *an acrostic poem*, late word, also παρασττιχίς: Epicharmus is said to have invented them.
'Ακροστόλιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, στόλος) *the uppermost part of a ship*, hence—1. *the gunwale*, Plut. Demetr. 43.—2. *the projecting prow* and *its ornaments*, = ἀφλαστον, Diod.
'Ακροστόμιον, τό, (ἄκρος, στόμα) *the edge of the lips*, Dion. H.—II. = ἀκροφύσιον.
'Ακροσφᾰλής, ές, (ἄκρος, σφάλλω) *easily falling, apt to trip, unsteady*, Plut.: ἀκρ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν, of precarious health, Plat. Rep. 404 B: ἀκ. πρὸς ὀργήν, *inclined to anger*, Plut., so, too, πρὸς πάθος, Id. Symp. 1, 4.—II. act., *apt to throw down lipwery, dangerous*, Polyb. Adv., -λῶς, ἀκρ. ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαι, Plut.

'Ακροσχῐδής, ές, (ἄκρος, σχίζω) *cloven at the end*, Theophr.
†'Ακρότᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *Acrotatus*, son of Cleomenes king of Sparta, Diod. S., Paus.—2. grandson of the preceding and king of Sparta, Plut. Pyrrh. 26, etc.
'Ακροτελεύτιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, τελευτή) *the end* of anything, esp. *the fag-end*, of a verse, Thuc. 2, 17: hence *the burden, chorus*, Dio C.
'Ακροτενής, ές, (ἄκρος, τείνω) *stretching high*, Nonn. Dion. 7, 309.
'Ακρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄκρος) *an end, height, highest point*, Hipp., and Arist. Eth. N.: *excellence*, Dion. H.
'Ακρότητος, ον, (α priv., κροτέω) *not struck, not beaten together*: κύμβαλα, *cymbals that are not in unison*, Ath.
'Ακροτομέω, ῶ, -ήσω, *to lop off, shave the surface*, Xen. Oec. 18, 2: from
'Ακρότομος, ον, (ἄκρος, τέμνω) *cut off sharp*, of a stone, *squared*, Joseph.; of a precipice, *abrupt*, Polyb. 9, 27, 4.
'Ακροτόνος, ον, (ἄκρος, τείνω) *straining the extremities, muscular* in the arms and legs, Ath.
'Ακρωτος, ον, (α priv., κρότος) *unapplauded*.
'Ακρουλος, ον, (ἄκρος, οὐλος) *curled at the end*, Arist. Physiogn.
†'Ακρουρανία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, οὐρανός) *the summit* or *pinnacle of heaven*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.
'Ακρουχέω, (ἄκρον, ἔχω) *to possess* or *inhabit the heights*, Anth.
'Ακροφᾱής, ές, (ἄκρον, φάος) = ἀκροφανής, Nonn.
'Ακροφαλῆριάω, *to shine at top, to be white above*, Nonn.
'Ακροφᾰνής, ές, (ἄκρον, φαίνομαι) *appearing over the hills*, or *just dawning*, ἠώς, Nonn.: *bright-shining*, Id.
'Ακροφῡής, ές, (ἄκρος, φυή) *of high birth, high-minded*, Synes.
'Ακροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ἄκρα, φύλαξ) *the governor of a citadel*, Polyb. 5, 50, 10.
'Ακρόφυλλος, -ον, (ἄκρος, φύλλον) *with leaves at top*, Theophr.
'Ακροφύσιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, φῦσα) *the snout* or *pipe of a pair of bellows*, Soph. Fr. 824, Thuc. 4, 100: ἀπ' ἀκροφυσίων, *fresh from the bellows*, or (as we say) *from the anvil*, Ar. Fr. 561.—II. *a comet's tail*, Dio C.
'Ακρόχαλις or ἀκροχάλιξ, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀκροβώραξ, *drunken*, Ap. Rh.
'Ακροχᾱνής, ές, (ἄκρος, χαίνω) *wide-yawning*, Anth.
'Ακρόχειρ, ειρος, ἡ, (ἄκρος, χείρ) *the lower part of the arm*, Lat. *ulna*, Hipp.
'Ακροχειρία, ας, ἡ, = ἀκροχειρισμός, Hipp.
'Ακροχειριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, v. l. for ἀκροχειρισμός, Luc.
'Ακροχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to seize with the tips of the fingers*, Aristaen.—II. more freq. in mid. *to struggle at arm's length*; esp. of a kind of wrestling, in which they *grasped one another's hands*, without clasping the body (the latter being called συμπλοκή), absol. Arist. Eth. N., but also ἀκρ. τινι or πρός τινα, Plat. Alc. 1, 107 E, Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence
'Ακροχείρισις, εως, ἡ, = sq. Hipp.; and
'Ακροχειρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *wrestling with the hands*, Hipp.
'Ακροχειριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hand-wrestler* (cf. ἀκροχειρίζω), Paus.
'Ακροχειριστής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.
'Ακροχλίαρος, ον, Ion. ἀκροχλίερος,

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ως, (ἄκρος, χλιαρός) *warm at the surface, lukewarm*, Hipp. [ῑ]

'Ακροχολέω, ἀκροχολία, ἡ, (Plut.), and ἀκρόχολος, ον, (Arist. Eth. N.), later forms for ἀκραχολέω, etc., q. v.

'Ακροχορδονώδης, ες, (ἀκροχορδών, εἶδος) *like* or *full of* ἀκροχορδόνες, Dio C.

'Ακροχορδών, όνος, ἡ, (ἄκρος, χορδή) *a wart with a thin neck*, Hipp.

'Ακρόψιλος, ον, (ἄκρος, ψιλός) *bare* or *bald at top*, Gal.

'Ακμόψωλος, ον, ψωλός *at the end*.

'Ακρυπτος, ον, (α priv., κρύπτω) *unhidden*, Eur. Andr. 836.

'Ακρύσταλλος, ον, (α priv., κρύσταλλος) *without ice, unfrozen*, Hdt. 2, 22.

'Ακρωλένιον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος, ὠλένη) *the point of the elbow*: in Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, leg. ἀκρολίνιον.

'Ακρωμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, ὦμος) *the upper arm, shoulder, acromion process*, Hipp.: in a horse, *the withers*, Xen. Eq. 1, 11; etc.

'Ακρώμιον, τό, = foreg.

'Ακρωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ἀκρωμία, Alciphr.

'Ακρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Acron*, father of Psaumis, Pind. O. 5, 18.—2. a celebrated physician of Agrigentum, Diog. L., etc.

'Ακρωνία, ας, ἡ, in Aesch. Eum. 188 usu. taken as = ἀκροτηριασμός, *a cutting off the extremities, mutilation*, which Herm., Opusc. 6, 2, p. 41, denies to be possible: the Schol. interprets κακοῦ ἀκρ. by κακῶν ὑβρισμός, *the height* of woe: but the passage is prob. corrupt, cf. χλοΰνις.

'Ακρώνυξ, ῠχος, ὁ, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) = ἀκρώνυχος.

'Ακρωνῠχία, ἡ, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) *the tip of the nail*: hence *any extremity, the top of a mountain*, = ἀκρώρεια, Xen. An. 3, 4, 37.

'Ακρώνυχος, ον, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) *with* or *having nails, claws, hoofs*, etc.; χερὸς ἀκρώνυχα, *the tips of the fingers*, Mel. 79; ἴχνη ἀκρ., *the traces of one walking on his toes*, Plut.

'Ακρώρεια, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, ὄρος) *a mountain ridge*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 10, and Polyb.—II. as pr. n. *Acrorĕa*, the territory of the city *Acrorĕi*, on the Alpheus, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30; hence 'Ακρώρειοι, οἱ, *the inhabitants of Acrorĕi*, Id. 7, 4, 14.

'Ακρωρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, ὥρα) *daybreak*, Theophr.

'Ακρωτηριάζω, f. -άσω, *to cut off the ἀκρωτήρια* or *extremities*, esp. *the hands and feet, to mutilate*, like μασχαλίζειν: in the strict signf. first in Polyb.: but of ships, ἀκρ. τὰς πρῴρας, Hdt. 3, 59, so too in mid., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36: and Dem. 324, 22, has pf. pass. in mid. signf. ἠκρωτηριασμένοι τὰς πατρίδας, *having ruined their countries*.—II. intr. *to form a promontory, to jut out like one*, Polyb. 4, 43, 2, and Strab. Hence

'Ακρωτηριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cutting off the extremities, mutilation*, Diosc.

'Ακρωτήριον, ου, τό, (ἄκρος) *any topmost* or *prominent part*, e. g. οὔρεος, *a mountain-peak*, Hdt. 7, 217: νηός, *a ship's beak*, Lat. *rostrum*, Hdt. 8, 121: also ἀκρωτήρια πρύμνης, H. Hom. 33, 10: absol.—1. in plur. *the extremities of the body, hands and feet, fingers and toes*: Thuc. 2, 49, etc.—2. in sing. *a promontory*, Pind. Ol. 9, 12.—3. *the end of a gable* or *pediment*, i. e. the top, and ends of the base, on which stood statues, Plat. Crit. 116 D. Hence

'Ακρωτηριώδης, ες, (ἀκρωτήριον, εἶδος) like an ἀκρωτήριον.

'Ακτάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀκτή) *to banquet on the cool shore, to enjoy one's self*, Lat. *in actis esse, convivari*, Plut. 2, 668 B. —II. = ἀκταίνω.

'Ακταία, ας, ἡ, *a fine Persian state robe*, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1022, n.—II. *a marble ball*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 618 F.—III. = ἀκτέα. —IV. as pr. n. *Actaea*, name of a Nereid, Il. 18, 41.—2. daughter of Danaus, Apollod.—3. also = 'Αττική, v. sub 'Ακταῖος.

'Ακταινόω, = sq., Plat. Legg. 672 C, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 110.

'Ακταίνω, seems to be a strengthd. form from ἄγω, *to put in motion, raise*, = μετεωρίζω (acc. to Hesych), ἀκτ. στάσιν or βάσιν, Aesch. Eum. 36: but acc. to Suid. the word is intr. *to move rapidly, be strong and active*, v. Ruhnk. Tim.; and Passow derives it from ἀκτίς: cf. also ἀκταινόω, ἀκταΐζω, ὑπερικταίνομαι.

'Ακταῖος, α, ον, (ἀκτή) *on the shore* or *coast*, as epith. of Ionian cities, Thuc. 4, 52: *dwelling on the coast, belonging thereto*, θεοί, Orph.—II. 'Ακταία, ἡ, sc. γῆ, *Actaea*, i. e. *Coast-land*, an old name of Attica, also 'Ακτή, Callim. Fr. 348.—III. 'Ακταῖον ὄρος, *Mount Actaeum*, in Scythia, Lyc.—IV. 'Ακταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Actaeus*, masc. pr. n. Paus., Apollod.

†'Ακταίων, ονος and ωνος, ὁ, *Actaeon*, son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, grandson of Cadmus, Eur. Bacch. 230.

'Ακτέα, ας, ἡ, contr. ἀκτῆ, *the elder-tree, sambucus nigra*, Hipp.

'Ακτέᾰνος, ον, (α priv., κτέανον) *without property, poor*, Anth.

'Ακτένιστος, ον, (α priv., κτενίζω) *uncombed, unkempt*, Soph. O. C. 1261.

'Ακτέον, verb. adj. from ἄγω, *one must lead*, Plat., Xen: εἰρήνην ἀκτέον, *one must keep peace*, Dem.—II. *one must go* or *march*, Xen.

'Ακτερέϊστος, ον, (α priv., κτερείζω) *without funeral rites*, Anth.

'Ακτερής, ές, = foreg., Or. Sib.

'Ακτέριστος, ές, (α priv., κτερίζω) = ἀκτερέϊστος, Soph. Ant. 1071.

'Ακτή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἄγνυμι) *the sea-beach, strand*, Hom.: strictly *the place where the waves break*, opp. to λιμήν, like ῥηγμίν from ῥήγνυμι, hence, usu. with epithets denoting a high rugged coast, τρηχεῖα, ὑψηλή, Hom.: and in plur. ἀκταὶ προβλῆτες, Od. 5, 405; 10, 89: also *a tract by the sea*, Hdt. 4, 38: even of rivers, Νείλου, Pind. I. 2, 62, Σιμόεντος, Aesch. Ag. 697, 'Αχέροντος, Soph. Ant. 813.—The word seldom occurs in Att. prose, but v. Xen. An. 6, 2, 1, Lycurg. 149, sq.—II. in gen. *any raised place, edge*, like the sea-coast, Lat. *ora*, χώματος, *of a sepulchral mound*, Aesch. Cho. 722, βώμιος, *of an altar*, Soph. O. T. 183, cf. Aesch. Ag. 493.—III. as pr. n. *Acte*, old name of Attica, *Coast-land*, like 'Ακταία, Soph. Fr. 19.—2. the east coast of the Peloponnesus, between Troezene and Epidaurus, Diod. S.—3. the peninsula on which Mount Athos rises, Thuc. 4, 109.—4. καλή, a region in Sicily, Hdt. 6, 22.—5. λευκή, an island in the Euxine, Eur. And. 1262.

'Ακτή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἄγνυμι) strictly fem. from ἀκτός, *broken, bruised*, and so as subst. *ground, bruised corn*, Lat. *mola*, groats, *meal, bread made thereof*, ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτή, μυληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκτή, Δημήτερος ἀκτή, Il. 11, 630; 13, 322, Od. 2, 355: some supply δωρεά: in Hes. Op. 464, and later, Δημήτερος ἀκτή, occurs for *seed-corn*.

'Ακτῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contr. for ἀκτέα, q. v.

'Ακτημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *poverty*, Eccl.: from

'Ακτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., κτῆμα) *without property, needy, poor*, c. gen. χρυσοῖο, *poor in gold*, Il. 9, 126.

'Ακτήρ, ῆρος, = ἀκτίν, dub. l. H. Hom. 32, 6.

'Ακτησία, ας, ἡ, = ἀκτημοσύνη.

'Ακτητος, ον, (α priv., κτάομαι) *not to be got, not worth getting*, Plat. 374 E.

†'Ακτια, ων, τά, *Actian games*, celebrated at Actium, Strab., v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

†'Ακτιακός, ή, όν, *of Actium, Actian, πόλεμος, the battle of Actium*, Strab.

†'Ακτιάς, άδος, ἡ, peculiar fem. to foreg., Anth.

†'Ακτική = 'Αττική, Strab.

*'Ακτίν, ῖνος, assumed by Gramm. as the orig. form of ἀκτίς, but hardly to be found in use.

'Ακτινηδόν, adv., *like a ray*, Luc. Salt. 18.

'Ακτινοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀκτινοβόλος) *to send forth rays, radiate*, Philo. Pass. *to be irradiated*, Ath.: and hence

'Ακτινοβολία, ας, ἡ, *the shooting of rays*, Plut.

'Ακτινοβόλος, ον, (ἀκτίς, βάλλω) *radiating*.

'Ακτινογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκτίς, γράφω) *a treatise on radiation*, by Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9, 48.

'Ακτινοειδής, ές, (ἀκτίς, εἶδος) *like rays*, Philostr.

†'Ακτινόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἀκτίς) *emitting rays*, Or. Sib. 8, 376, where the ι is incorrectly made short.

'Ακτίνος, η, ον, (ἀκτῆ) *of elder-wood*, Theophr.

'Ακτινοφόρος, ον, (ἀκτίς, φέρω) *bearing rays*.—2. as subst. *a radiated shell-fish*, Lat. *pecten*, Xenocr.

'Ακτινωτός, ή, όν, *furnished with rays*, Lat. *radiatus*, Philo.

'Ακτιον, ου, τό, = ἀκτή, Ael.—II. as pr. n. *Actium*, a promontory of Acarnania, famed for the victory of Augustus over Antony; also a town on the same; Thuc. 1, 29; Strab.: strictly neut. from

'Ακτῖος, ον, (ἀκτή) *of* or *on the sea-beach*, epith. of Pan as god of the coast, Theocr. 5, 14, cf. ἁλίπλαγκτος and λιμενίτης; and of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 1, 402.

†'Ακτίς, ῖνος, ὁ, *Actis*, founder of Heliopolis, Diod. S.

'Ακτίς, ῖνος, ἡ, (cf. ἀκτίν) *a ray, beam*, esp. of the sun, freq. from Hom. downwards: hence μέσσα ἀκτίς, *midday*, Soph. O. C. 1247: but also of fire and lightning, Pind. P. 4, 352, Soph. Tr. 1086; of the eyes, Pind. Fr. 88: hence metaph. *brightness, splendour*, καλῶν ἐργμάτων, ὄλβου, Pind.—II. like Lat. *radius, the spoke* of a wheel, Anth. (usu. deriv. from ἄγνυμι: others refer it to the same root as ἀΐσσω.)

†'Ακτισάνης, ὁ, *Actisanes*, a king of Aethiopia, Diod. S.

'Ακτιστος, ον, (α priv., κτίζω) *unbuilt; uncreate*, Eccl.

'Ακτίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀκτή) *a dweller on the coast*: ἀκτ. λίθος, *stone from* 'Ακτή, i. e. *Pentelic marble*, Soph. Fr. 72. [ῑ]

'Ακτῖτος, ον, poet. for ἄκτιστος, *uncultivated*, H. Hom. Ven 123.

†'Ακτορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Actor*, Il. 16, 189, and in later poets.

†'Ακτορίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Actoris*, female

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slave of Penelope, prob. fem. patr. from Ἄκτωρ.

†Ἀκτορίων, ωνος, ὁ, = Ἀκτορίδης, Il. 11, 750.

†Ἀκτός, ή, όν, verb. from ἄγω, *brought, collected*, Plut. C. Gracc. 7.

Ἄκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἄγω) *a leader, chief*, Aesch. Pers. 557.—II. *a leash*, = ἀγωγεύς.—III. as pr. n. *Actor*, son of Myrmidon, king of Phthia, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. son of Dion in Phocis, Pind. O. 9, 104.—3. son of Phorbas, Paus., Apollod.—4. son of Azeus in Orchomenus, Il. 2, 513.—5. son of Hippasus, an Argonaut, Apollod.

Ἀκτωρέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἀκτωρός.

Ἀκτωρός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀκτή, ὥρα) *a guard of the coast.*

Ἀκῠβέρνητος, ον, (*a* priv., κυβερνάω) *without pilot, not steered*, Plut. Caes. 28, Luc.

Ἀκύβευτος, ον, (*a* priv., κυβεύω) *risking nothing upon a die: venturing nothing, prudent*, M. Anton. [῔υ]

Ἀκύθηρος, ον, (*a* priv., Κυθήρη) like ἀναφρόδιτος, Lat. *invenustus, without charms*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2. [῔υ]

Ἄκῠθος, ον, (*a* priv., κύω) *unfruitful*, Call. H. Apoll. 52: also ἄκυτος.

Ἀκύκλιος, ον, (*a* priv., κύκλος) *one who has not gone the round* of studies, opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 62.

†Ἀκυληΐα, ας, ή, *Aquileia*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.; hence οἱ Ἀκυληΐοι, Hdn.

Ἀκύλιστος, ον, (*a* priv., κυλίω) *not to be rolled about*, or *carried along, immoveable.*—II. also metaph. κραδίη, an *undaunted* heart, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F: but οὐκ ἀκύλιστος, *voluble* in speech, Id. ap. Sext. Emp. [῔υ]

†Ἀκύλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Aquillius*, Strab.

Ἄκῠλος, ή, *an esculent acorn*, fruit of the πρῖνος, Lat. *ilex*, or of the ἀρία, Od. 10, 242.—II. *the beech-mast*, Nic.

Ἀκύμαντος, ον, (*a* priv., κυμαίνω) *not washed by the waves, waveless, calm*; ψάμαθοι, *above water-mark*, Eur. Hipp. 235; πέλαγος, Luc. Adv. -τως. [῔υ]

Ἀκύματος, ον, = foreg., Eur. Incert. 146. [῔υ]

Ἀκύμος, ον, = ἀκύμαντος, Eur. H. F. 698.

Ἀκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*a* priv., κῦμα) = ἀκύμαντος, Pind. Fr. 259, Aesch. Ag. 566: metaph. freq. in later prose, Wyttenb. Plut. 8 B. [῔υ]

Ἀκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*a* priv., κυέω) *without fruit* or *offspring, barren*, of women, Eur. Andr. 158; of the earth, Moschion ap. Stob Ecl. 1, 242. [ᾰκῠ-]

Ἀκῠρής, ές, Ion. and poet. for ἀτυχής.

Ἀκῠρία, ας, ή, (ἄκυρος) *impropriety of language*, Gramm.

Ἀκῠρίευτος, ον, (*a* priv., κυριεύω) *not ruled, suffering no master*, late.

Ἀκῠρολογέω, ῶ, -ήσω, *to speak incorrectly*, Philo; and

Ἀκῠρολογία, ας, ή, *an improper phrase*, Dion. H.: from

Ἀκυρολόγος, ον, (ἄκῦρος, λέγω) *speaking incorrectly.*

Ἄκῦρος, ον, (*a* priv., κῦρος) *without* κῦρος or *authority.*—I. of laws, sentences, etc., *no longer in force, cancelled, not enforced, set aside*, νόμος, Thuc., δίκη, Plat.: ἄκυρον ποιεῖν, *to set aside*, like ἀκυρόω, Xen., and Oratt.; ἄκυρος γίγνεσθαι, Plat., εἶναι, Dem., *to have no force, be set aside.*—II. of persons, *having no right* or *power*, τινός, *over* a thing, Plat. Theaet. 169 E, or c. inf., Id. Legg. 929 E.—2. so too of things, ἄκυρος ἀμφορεύς, the voting urn into which the neutral votes are said to have been thrown, Poll.: τὰ ἄκυρα, the unimportant parts of the body, Galen.—III. of words and phrases, *used in an improper sense*, Lat. *improprius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 17. 1. Adv. -ρως. Hence

Ἀκῠρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make of no effect, to cancel, set aside*, Dion. H.; N. T. Matt. 15, 6. Hence

Ἀκύρωσις, εως, ή, *a cancelling*, Dion. H. [῔υ]

Ἀκυρωτέον, verb. adj., *one must cancel*, Clem. Al.

Ἀκύρωτος, ον, verb. adj., *unconfirmed*, Eur. Ion 800. [῔υ]

Ἀκῠτήριον, ου, τό, sc. φάρμακον, *a drug to cause abortion*, dub. l. Hipp.

Ἄκῠτος, ον, (*a* priv., κύω) = ἄκυθος.

†Ἀκύφας, αντος, ὁ, *Acyphas*, a town of Doris usu. called Pindus, Strab.

Ἀκωδώνιστος, ον, (*a* priv., κωδωνίζω) *untried, unexamined*, Ar. Lys. 485.

Ἀκωκή, ή, (ἀκή) *a point, edge*, Lat. *acies*, δουρος, Il. 10, 373, βέλεος, Id. 13, 251, etc., in prose in Arr. and Luc.

Ἀκώλιστος, ον, (*a* priv., κωλίζω) *not divided into clauses* or *members*, Dion. H., like sq.

Ἄκωλος, ον, (*a* priv., κῶλον) *without limbs* or *members*, Paus.—2. περίοδος, *not divided into clauses.*

Ἀκώλῠτος, ον, (*a* priv., κωλύω) *unhindered, free*, Luc. Tim. 18. Adv. -τως, Plat.

†Ἀκώμαστος, ον, (*a* priv., κωμάζω) *not having feasted* or *eaten*, Liban.

Ἀκωμῳδητος, ον, (*a* priv., κωμῳδέω) *not made the subject of comedy*: in gen. *not ridiculed*, only as adv. -τως, Luc. V. H. 1, 2.

Ἄκων, οντος, ὁ, (ἀκή) *a javelin, dart*, smaller and lighter than the ἔγχος, Hom.

Ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον, gen. ἄκοντος, etc., Att. contr. for ἀέκων, *against one's will, perforce*, even in Hom., v. ἀέκων.—II. = ἀκούσιος, Trag.: rarely of deeds, as Soph. O. T. 1230, O. C. 240, 987. [ᾰ]

Ἀκώνιστος, ον, (*a* priv., κωνίζω) *unpitched*, dub. l. Diosc.

Ἄκωνος, ον, (*a* priv., κῶνος) *without a conical top*, πῖλος, Joseph.

Ἀκώπητος, ον, (*a* priv., κωπέω) *not having oars*: in gen. *unequipped.*

Ἄκωπος, ον, (*a* priv., κώπη) *without oars*, Anth.

†Ἀλάβα, ν. ἀλάβη, ή.

†Ἀλαβανδα, ων, τά, a city of Caria, Hdt. 7, 195, but v. 8, 136, Strab.: hence Ἀλαβάνδος, ὁ, Hdt. 7, 195.

Ἀλαβαρχεία, ας, ή, = ἀλαβαρχία, Anth.

Ἀλαβαρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀλαβάρχης, Joseph.

Ἀλαβάρχης, ου, ὁ, a word of dub. origin, the title of the chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria, prob. *a chief tax-gatherer*, Joseph., cf. Sturz de Dial. Maced. p. 65 sq.: Cicero calls Pompey *Alabarches*, from his raising the taxes.

Ἀλαβαρχία, ας, ή, *the office* or *residence* of the ἀλαβάρχης, Joseph.

Ἀλάβαργος, ὁ, less usu. form for ἀλαβάρχης.

Ἀλαβαστος, ου, ὁ, ἀλαβαστίτης, ὁ, acc. to Gramm., Att. for ἀλάβαστρος, etc., cf. Br. Ar. Ach. 1053, Schweigh. Ath. T. 3, 151.

Ἀλαβάστιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀλάβαστος, Att. for ἀλαβάστριον, Eubul. Steph. 7.

Ἀλαβαστρίτης, ὁ, also fem. ἀλαβαστρῖτις, ιδος, ή, sub. λίθος, *alabaster*, Theophr.

Ἀλαβαστροθήκη, ης, ή, (ἀλάβαστρος, θήκη) *a case for alabaster ornaments*: in gen. *a small box*, esp. for ointment, Ar. Fr. 463.

Ἀλάβαστρον, ου, τό, = sq., only in N. T., for plur. ἀλάβαστρα, belongs to sq.

Ἀλάβαστρος, ὁ, also ή, *alabaster*, ἀλαβαστρίτης λίθος, not however the same as ours, but a calcareous spar, Hdt. 3, 15.—II. *that which is wrought* or *made of it, a box, casket, case*, esp. for unguents, Ar. Ach. 1053 (ubi Dind. ἀλάβαστον): and because these were made pointed at top, Pliny gives this name to rosebuds: heterog. plur. ἀλάβαστρα, Theocr. 15, 114, Agath. Ep. 61.

Ἀλαβαστροφόρος, ον, (ἀλάβαστρος, φέρω) *carrying alabaster vases*, Aesch. Fr. 358.

Ἀλάβη, ης, ή, *coal-dust, soot, ink* made therefrom.—II. a kind of *fish.*

Ἀλάβης, or Ἀλλάβης, ητος, ὁ, a fish of the Nile, Ath.: in Plin. also *alabetes.*

†Ἀλαβών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Alabon*, a river and city of Sicily, Diod. S.

†Ἀλαγονία, ας, ή, *Alagonia*, a city of Messenia, Paus.

Ἀλᾶδε, adv., (ἅλς) *towards, to, into the sea*: Hom. says εἰς ἁλαδε.—II. ἁλαδε μύσται, name of the second day of the Eleusinian mysteries, the 16th of Boedromion, Polyaen.

Ἀλάδρομος, ον, dithyrambic word in Ar. Av. 1395, by some derived from ἄλλομαι, *the bounding race*, by others from ἅλς and δραμεῖν, *a race over the sea.*

†Ἀλαζία, ας, ή, *Alazia*, a city of Pontus, Strab.

†Ἀλαζίρ, ῖρος, ὁ, *Alazir*, a king of Libya, Hdt. 4, 164.

Ἀλαζονεία, ας, ή, *the character of an* ἀλαζών, *vain-boasting*, Plat., etc.

Ἀλαζόνευμα, ατος, τό, *an impudent lie*, Ar. Ach. 87: from

Ἀλαζονεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, dep. mid.: *to be* ἀλαζών, *to brag, swagger, lie*, Xen., etc.: c. acc. rei, *to pretend*, Arist. Oec.

Ἀλαζονίας, ου, ὁ, *a boaster, braggart.*

Ἀλαζονίη, ης, ή, poet. for ἀλαζονεία, Or. Sib.

Ἀλαζονικός, ή, όν, *disposed to swagger, lie*, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

Ἀλαζών, όνος, ὁ, ή, (ἄλη) orig. *a wanderer about the country, vagabond*, the Scottish *landlouper*, Alcae. ap. Suid.: hence like ἀγύρτης, *a quack, juggler, liar, impostor*, Ar. Ach., etc.; esp. of false prophets, and sophists, Hipp., Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Theophr. Char. 23.—II. as adj. *swaggering, boastful, braggart*, Lat. *gloriosus*, Hdt. 6, 12: ἀλ. λογοι, Plat. Rep. 560 C: superl. ἀλαζονέστατος or -ώτατος, Plat. Phil. 65 C.

†Ἀλάζωνες, ων, οἱ, *the Alazones*, a people of Scythia, Hdt. 4, 17.

†Ἀλαζώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Alazonius*, a river of Albania, Strab.

Ἀλάθεια, ἀλαθής, Dor. for ἀλήθεια, ἀληθής.

Ἀλᾶθείς, Dor. for ἀληθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἀλάομαι.

Ἀλάθητος, ον, (*a* priv., λαθεῖν) = ἄληστος: *not to be deceived*, Aesop. [λᾰ]

†Ἀλᾶθινός Dor. for ἀληθινός.

†Ἀλαί, ῶν, and Ἅλαι, αἱ, *Halae*. 2 Attic demi.—1. Ἀλαὶ Ἀραφηνίδες, *Halae Araphenides*, between Marathon and Brauron, Eur. I. T. 1452, Strab. Ἅλησι, *in Halae*, Plut. Aut.

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70.—2. **Ἀλαὶ Αἰξωνίδες**, *Halae Aexonides*, belonging to the tribe Cecropis, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 34; hence **Ἀλαιεύς**, έως, ὁ, in pl. *ol* **Ἀλαιεῖς**, Dem., Strab.—II. a city of Boeotia on the borders of Locris, Strab.

Ἀλαίνω, = *ἀλάομαι*, *to wander about*, Aesch. Ag. 82, and Eur.

Ἀλαιός, όν, = *ἄφρων*, Aesch. Fr. 399. (cf. *ἀλαός*.)

Ἀλάϊος, α, ον, = *ἀλαός*, Hipp.

†**Ἄλαισα**, ης, ἡ, *Alaesa*, a city of Sicily, Strab., Diod. S.

Ἀλακάτα, ἡ, Dor. for *ἠλακάτη*, Theocr. 28, 1.

Ἀλαλά, ᾶς, ἡ, *alala!* a war-cry, esp. at the beginning of the fight, Pind. Fr. 255; hence *the onset* or *fight* itself, Id. N. 3, 109: in gen. *a loud cry* or *shout*, Soph. Tr. 206.

Ἀλαλαγή, ἡ, (*ἀλαλάζω*) *a shouting*, v. l. for foreg., Soph. l. c.

Ἀλάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Call. Fr. 310.

Ἀλαλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ἀλαλαγή*, Hdt. 8, 37; *τυμπάνων*, *αὐλοῦ*, Eur. Cycl. 65, Hel. 1352.

Ἀλαλάζω, f. *-άξω*, also *-άξομαι* (Eur. Bacch. 593): *to raise the ἀλαλά* or *war-cry*, *τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἀλ.*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 14: in gen. *to cry* or *shout aloud*, Pind. O. 7, 68, etc., usu. in sign of joy, but also of pain, Eur. El. 843 (si vera lect.), Plut. Luc. 28, *to wail*, N. T. Marc. 5, 38; *to utter an inharmonious sound, to tinkle, to clank*, 1 Cor. 13, 1: c. acc. *νίκην ἀλ.*, *to shout the shout* of victory, Soph. Ant. 133. Hence

Ἀλαλάξιος, ὁ, epith. of Mars, to whom the battle-cry is raised.

Ἀλαλᾱτός, ὁ, Dor. for *ἀλαλητός*, Pind.

Ἀλαλή, later form for *ἀλαλά*, needlessly questioned by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 34, 2.

Ἀλάλημαι, a perf. form from *ἀλάομαι*, but only used in pres. signf., *to wander* or *roam about*, without object or purpose, or like a beggar, Il. 23, 74, etc.: also of things, *μυρία λυγρὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἀλάληται*, Hes. Op. 100. Cf. *ἀλαλύκτημαι*.

Ἀλάλητος, ον, (a priv., *λαλέω*), *unexpressed*, *unutterable*, N. T. Rom. 8, 26. [*ᾰ̄*]

Ἀλαλητός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀλαλά*) *the war-cry*, *shout of victory*, Il. 16, 78, and Pind.; *a loud* or *tumultuous shout*, Il. 2, 149: also *a cry of woe*, *wailing*, Il. 21, 10.

Ἀλαλητύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for *ἀλαλητός*, dub. in Anth.

Ἄλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, always without augment, optat. *ἀλάλκοις*, *-κοι -κοιεν*, subj. *ἀλάλκησι*, infin. *ἀλαλκεῖν*, *-κέμεν -κέμεναι*, partic. *ἀλαλκών*, (formed from root **ἄλκω* = *ἀλέξω* with poet. reduplicat.) *To ward* or *keep off*, *τινί τι*, *τινός τι*, Hom., also *τινί τι κρατός*, Od. 10, 288. No other tenses are in use, for Wolf has altered the fut. *ἀλαλκήσει* (Od. 10, 288) into subj. aor. *ἀλάλκησι*. (On its deriv. from a root *ἀλέκω* and its affinity to *ἀλκή*, v. Buttm. Lexil. pp. 132 and 548.)

†**Ἀλαλκομεναί**, ῶν, αι, *Alalcomenae*, a city of Boeotia, containing a temple of Minerva, Strab., etc.—2. a city of Ithaca, Plut. 2, 301 D, according to Strab. on the island Asteria, near Ithaca.

†**Ἀλαλκομένειον**, ου, τό, = foreg. 1, Plut.

Ἀλαλκομενηΐς, ίδος, epith. of Minerva, Il. 4, 8; 5, 908, according to Aristarch. from Alalcomenae; according to others *the guardian goddess*, from *ἀλαλκεῖν*: cf. **Ἀδράστεια**.

†**Ἀλαλκομένης**, ους, ὁ, *Alalcomenes*, a Boeotian hero, Paus.

†**Ἀλαλκομενία**, ας, ἡ, *Alalcomenia*, the territory of Alalcomenae, Diod. S. 19, 53.—2. daughter of Ogyges, Paus.

Ἀλαλκομένιος, ου, ὁ, a Boeotian month, answering to the Att. *μαιμακτηριών*.

Ἀλαλκτήριον, ου, τό, *a remedy*.

Ἄλᾰλος, ον, (a priv., *λάλος*), *not speaking*, *speechless*, *dumb*, Aesch. Fr. 52.

Ἀλάλυγξ, υγγος, ἡ = *λυγμός*, *a swallowing*, Nic.: according to others = *ἀλύκη*, *anguish*.

Ἀλαλύκτημαι, a perf. form as if from *ἀλυκτέω*, (*ἀλύω*) but like *ἀλάλημαι*, only used in pres. signf., *to wander about in anguish*, *to wander in mind from grief*, Il. 10, 94.

†**Ἀλάλυκτο**, Qu. Sm. 14, 24, assigned by Buttm. as plpf. 3 sing. to *ἀλυκτέω*.

Ἀλάμπετος, ον, (a priv., *λάμπω*) *without light*, *darksome*, H. Hom. 32, 5, where however Herm. reads *ἀπολάμπετος*, metri grat.: freq. of the nether world, as v. l. Soph. O. C. 1662; cf. Welcker, Syll. epigr. p. 55.

Ἀλαμπής, ές, = foreg., *ἀλ. ἡλίου*, *without light* of sun, Soph. Tr. 691; met. *ἀλαμπὴς δόξα*, Plut. Phoc. 1. Hence

Ἀλαμπία, ας, ἡ, *want of light*.

†**Ἀλᾶνοί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Alani*; ἡ **Ἀλανία**, *the country of the Alani*, Luc. Tox. 51; Dion. P.

Ἀλάομαι, impf. *ἠλώμην*; fut. *ἀλήσομαι* (in comp. with *ἀπό*, Hes. Scut. 409); aor. *ἠλήθην*, poet. *ἀλήθην*, dep. mid., or perh. simply mid., *to wander*, *stray*, or *roam about*, Hom., etc.: usu. c. prep., as *ἀλ. κατὰ πεδίον*, *ἐπ' ἄστεα*, Il. 6, 201, Od. 15, 492, also c. acc. *ἀλ. γῆν*, *to wander through* or *over* the land, Soph. O. C. 1686, *πορθμούς*, Eur. Hel. 532: c. gen. *to wander away from*, *miss* or *be without* a thing, Pind. O. 1, 94, cf. Eur. Tro. 635: also *to wander from home*, *be banished*, like *φεύγειν*, Soph. O. C. 444, also with *ἐκ* c. gen., 1363.—II. metaph. *to wander in mind*, *to be in utter uncertainty*, Soph. Aj. 23.—The more usu. prose form is *πλανᾶσθαι*. [*ᾰ̄λ* sometimes poet.]

Ἀλαός, όν, *not seeing*, *blind*, Od. 8, 195; 10, 493: *ἀλαοί*, (as opp. to *δεδορκότες*,) *the dead*, Aesch. Eum. 322: *ἀλαὸν ἕλκος ὀμμάτων*, *a wound that brings blindness*, Soph. Ant. 974. —II. like Lat. *caecus*, *dark*, *obscure*, Ap. Rh. [*ᾰ̄λῐος*, but Od. 10, 493; 12, 267, *ᾱλᾱοῦ*, where however Herm. and Döderl. read *Μάντηθ' ᾰ̄λᾰ̄οῦ*.] (the usu. deriv. from *λάω*, *λεύσσω*, will not agree with the accent: Döderl. refers it to *ἀλάομαι*, orig. with gen. signif. of *not having*, *missing*, afterwards limited by custom to *privation of sight*.)

Ἀλᾰοσκοπιή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀλαός*, *σκοπέω*), *a blind*, i. e. *useless*, *careless watch*, Il. 10, 515; 13, 10, Od. 8, 285, and Hes. [*ᾰ̄λ-*.]

Ἀλᾰοτόκος, ον, (*ἀλαός*, *τεκεῖν*) *bringing forth young blind*.

Ἀλᾰόω, f. *-ώσω*, *to make blind*, Hom. c. gen., *ὀφθαλμοῦ*, Od. 1, 69; 9, 516.

Ἀλᾰπαδνός, ή, όν, (*ἀλαπάζω*) *easily mastered*, *weakened*: *powerless*, *feeble*, Nireus, Il. 2, 675; *στίχες*, *σθένος*, *μῦθος*, Il. 5, 783; comp. Il. 4, 305. Hence

Ἀλᾰπαδνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *feebleness*, Q. Sm. 7, 12.

Ἀλᾰπάζω, f. *-άξω*, (a euphon., *λαπάζω*) *to empty*, *drain*, *make poor*, Od. 17, 424: esp. *to drain of power* and *strength*, *overcome*, *slay*, *waste*, *στίχας ἀνδρῶν*, *φάλαγγας νέων*, *πόλεις*, Hom.:—an ep. word used by Aesch. Ag. 130.

†**Ἀλαρόδιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Alarodii*, a people on the Euxine sea, Hdt. 3, 94.

Ἅλας, ᾰτος, τό, (*ἅλς*) *salt*, accord. to Suid. only used in the proverb *ἅλασιν ὗει*, hence prob. only the language of common life: but frequently in N. T., and Eccl.; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Sprach. §58.

Ἁλασταίνω = sq.

Ἀλαστέω, ῶ, (*ἄλαστος*) strictly, *to be not forgetful of*, esp. an injury, and so *to be wrathful*, *bear hate*, Il. 12, 163.

Ἀλαστορία, ας, ἡ (*ἀλάστωρ*) *wickedness*, Joseph.

†**Ἀλαστορίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Alastor*, Il. 20, 462.

Ἀλάστορος, ον, *under the influence of an avenging deity*, *accursed of a deity*, Soph. Ant. 974, in dat. plur. *ἀλαστόροισι*, accord. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56, 14, who holds it to be merely by Aeol. metaplasm for *ἀλάστορσι*: but Aesch. Fr. 416 has *ἀλάστορον*, in acc.

Ἄλαστος, ον, *not to be brooked* or *forgotten*, *insufferable*, *unceasing*. *πένθος*, *ἄχος*, Hom.; *ἄλαστον ὀδύρομαι*, *incessantly*, Od. 14, 174: *abominable*, *horrible*, *shocking*, *accursed*, first in Il. 22, 261, where Hector is called *ἄλαστε*, *accursed!* then in Soph., and Eur., cf. *ἀλάστωρ*. (Usu. deriv. a priv., *λαθεῖν*, *λήθη*: but rather perh. from *ἄλη*, *ἀλάομαι*, cf. Lob. Paral. 450, n.)

Ἀλάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *the Avenging Deity*, Lat. *Deus Vindex*, with or without *δαίμων*, Trag. passim: hence in gen. *an avenger*, *persecutor*, *tormentor*, so *βουκόλων ἀλάστωρ*, *the herdsmen's plague*, of the Nemean lion, Soph. Tr. 1092.—II. pass. *he who suffers from such vengeance*; hence *the sinner*, *evil-doer*, *accursed and polluted man*, Aesch. Eum. 236, Dem. 438, 28. †—III. As pr. n. ὁ, *Alastor*, different men of this name, Il. 4, 295; 5, 677, etc., (from the same root with *ἀλαστος*, q. v.)

Ἀλάτας, ὁ, Dor. for *ἀλήτης*, Soph. [*ᾰ̄λᾱ̄*]

Ἁλᾶτεία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for *ἀλητεία*, Aesch.

Ἁλάτινος, ον, (*ἅλας*) *made of salt*, Clem. Al. [*λᾰ̄*]

Ἁλάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἅλας*, [*ᾰ̄*]

Ἀλᾰτόμητος, ον, (a priv., *λατομέω*) *not quarried* or *hewn*, Clem. Al.

Ἁλᾰτοπωλία, ας, ἡ (*ἅλας*, *πωλέω*) *the sale of salt*, *the trade* or *right of vending salt*, Arist. Oec.

Ἀλάχᾰνος, ον, (a priv., *λάχανον*) *without pot-herbs* or *greens*. [*λᾰ̄*]

Ἀλᾰ̄ωπις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

Ἀλᾰ̄ωπός, όν, (*ἀλαός ὤψ*) *blind-eyed*: *dark*, Lat. *caecus*, Nonn.

Ἀλαωτύς, ύος, ἡ (*ἀλαόω*) *a being blinded*, *blinding*, *blindness*, *ὀφθαλμοῦ*, Od. 9, 503.

Ἀλᾰ̄ωψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, = *ἀλαωπός*.

†**Ἄλβα**, ης, ἡ, *Alba*, a city of Latium, Polyb., Strab.; hence adj. **Ἀλβᾱνός**, ή, όν, and fem. also **Ἀλβάνις**, Plut. Cam. 3.

†**Ἀλβᾱνία**, ας, ἡ, *Albania*, a region

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of Asia, adjacent to the Caspian sea, Strab.

†Ἀλβανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the inhabitants of Alba.*—2. *the inhabitants of Albania*, Strab., Plut. Pomp. 34.

†Ἀλβᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Albas*, an early name of the Tiber, Diod. S.

†Ἀλβίγγαυνον, ου, τό, *Albingaunum*, or *Albium Ingaunum*, a city of Liguria, Strab.

†Ἀλβιεῖς, ῶν, οἱ, *the Albies*, a people of Gaul, Strab.

†Ἀλβιοικοι, ων, οἱ,=foreg., Strab.

†Ἀλβιον Ἰντεμέλιον, τό, *Albium Intemelium*, a city of Liguria, Strab.

†Ἄλβιον ὄρος, *Mons Albius*, the continuation of the Alps towards Illyricum, Strab.

†Ἄλβις, ου, Dio Cass. and Ἄλβις, ιος, Strab., ὁ, *the Elbe.*

†Ἀλβουλα ὕδατα, τά, *the Albulae Aquae*, mephitic springs near Tibur, Strab.

†Ἀλβουλος, ου, ὁ, *the Albula*, the earlier name of the Tiber.

Ἀλγεινός, ή, όν, (ἄλγος) *giving pain, painful, grievous*, Trag., etc.—II. act. *feeling pain, suffering*, Soph. O. C. 1664. Adv. -νῶς.

Ἀλγεσίδωρος, ον, (ἄλγος, δῶρον) *bringing pain*, Sapph. 97.

Ἀλγεσίθῡμος, ον, (ἄλγος, θυμός) *grieving the heart*, Orph.

Ἀλγέω, f. -ήσω, (ἄλγος) *to feel bodily pain, suffer pain*, Hom., etc.: *to be sick*, Hdt.: ἀλγ. ὀδύνῃσι, Il. 12, 206: the suffering part in acc., as ἀλγ. ἦπαρ, Aesch. Eum. 135, τὰς γνάθους, Ar. Pac. 237, etc.—II. metaph. *to feel pain of mind, to grieve, be troubled* or *distressed*, Od. 12, 27, and freq. in Att.: in full ἀλγ. ψυχῇ, φρένα, Hdt. 1, 43, Eur. Or. 607: *to suffer pain at* or *about* a thing, ἀλγ. τινί or ἐπί τινι, Soph., etc., also διά τι, Hdt. 4, 68, περί τι or τινος, Thuc. 2, 65, Eur. Andr. 240, but also ἀλγ. τινός, Aesch. Ag. 571, and τί, Soph. Aj. 790; c. part. ἠλγησ' ἀκούσας, Aesch. Pers. 844.—III. = ἀλγύνω, only late, as Clem. Al.

Ἀλγηδών, όνος, ή, *a sense of pain, pain, grief*, very freq. in Att. poetry and prose, also in Hdt. 5, 18: usu. *bodily pain*, but also of the mind, Eur. Med. 56, etc.

Ἄλγημα, ατος, τό, *pain felt* or *caused*, Soph. Phil. 340, and Hipp.

Ἀλγηρός, ά, όν, *painful*, v. l. in Hipp.

Ἄλγησις, εως, ή, *sense of pain*, Soph. Phil. 792, Ar. Thesm. 147.

†Ἀλγιδον, ου, τό, *Algidum*, a city of Latium, Strab., written by Dion. Hal. Ἀλγιδών, ή.—2. a mountain range in Latium, Dion. Hal.

Ἀλγινόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄλγος) *painful, grievous*, δίζύς, Hes. Th. 214, πόνος, 226.

Ἄλγίων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar., and Ἄλγιστος, η, ον, superl. of ἀλγεινός, as καλλίων, κάλλιστος, formed from subst. ἄλγος, *more painful, grievous* or *distressing*. Of the compar. Hom. has only neut. ἄλγιον, which some made neut. from a posit. ἄλγιος, usu. in signf. *so much the worse*, Od. 4, 292, cf. γλύκιος: he has superl. only in Il. 23, 655. [ῐ Ep., ι Att.]

Ἄλγος, εος, τό, in Hom. *any pain*, whether of body or mind; *trouble, grief, distress, woe*: he uses the plur. much oftener than sing.; in Att. prose not often used, ἀλγηδών taking its place.—II. later, *any thing that causes pain*, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 38, (akin to ἀλέγω.)—III. as pr. n. *Algus*, a river of Thessaly, Aesch. Supp. 254. Hence

Ἀλγύνω, f. -ῡνῶ, *to pain, grieve, distress*, ἐμὴν ἠλγυνεν φρένα, Aesch. Ch. 746; freq. in Trag., but rare in prose: c. dupl. acc. ἀλγ. τινά τι, *to give one pain* in a thing, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 66.—Pass. *to feel* or *suffer pain, be grieved* or *distressed* at a thing, τινί, also ἐπί τινι, Eur. Tro. 172, also τι, Soph. Phil. 1021. [ῡ]

Ἀλδαίνω, f. -ανῶ, *to make to grow, to increase the size of, nourish, strengthen*, ἤλδανε μέλεα, *she filled out his limbs*, Od. 18, 70; 24, 368: θυμὸν ἀλδ., Aesch. Pr. 540: *to increase, multiply*, ἀλδ. κακά, Id. Theb. 557. Only poet. (root AL-, cf. Sanscrit *al, to fill up*, and * ἄλω, Lat. *alo, oleo*, * ἄλθω, ἀλθαίνω, and akin to ἀρδω.)

Ἀλδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=foreg.

Ἀλδήεις, εσσα, εν, *growing, waxing, increasing*, Max. Tyr.

Ἀλδήσασκε, lengthened aorist of ἀλδαίνω, Orph.

Ἀλδήσκω, *to grow, wax, increase, thrive*, Il. 23, 599.—II. trans.=ἀλδαίνω, Schäf. Theocr. 17, 78: the form ἀλδίσκω is dub.

Ἀλδύνω,=ἀλδαίνω, Q. Sm. 9, 473, dub.

Ἀλέα, ας, ή, Ion. ἀλέη, (ἄλη, ἀλεύω) *an avoiding, escaping, flight*, Il. 22, 301: c. gen. *shelter from* a thing, ὑετοῦ, Hes. Op. 543. [ᾰλ-]

Ἀλέα, ας, ή, Ion. ἀλέη, Att. ἀλέα, *warmth, heat*, esp. of the sun, Od. 17, 23, cf. ἔλη, εἴλη, Buttm. Lexil. p. 225, n. Hence

†Ἀλέα, ας, ή, *Alea*, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 21, 2.—2. an epithet of Minerva in Arcadia, esp. at Tegea, Hdt. 1, 66; derived by some from Aleus, who built her temple, by Herm. from ἀλέα, *escaping*.

Ἀλεάζω, f. -άσω, Att. ἀλ., *to be warm*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀλεαίνω, Att. ἀλεαίνω, *to warm, make warm, sun*, Arist. Probl.—II. intr. *to grow warm, be warm*, Ar. Eccl. 540, and so in pass., Menand. p. 261.

Ἀλεαίνω,=ἀλεείνω, dub.

†Ἀλεαντικός, ή, όν, verb. from ἀλεαίνω, *fit for warming, affording warmth*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀλέασθαι, ἀλέασθε, Ep. forms of the aor. 1 of ἀλέομαι, Hom., Hes., σ in the termin. being left out, cf. ἠλεύάμην.

†Ἀλεβίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Alebion*, a son of Neptune, Apollod. 2, 5, 10. Heyne reads Ἀλβίων.

Ἀλεγεινός, ή, όν, (ἀλέγω, cf. ἀλγεινός) *grievous, sad, troublesome, troublous*, ἵπποι ἀλεγεινοὶ δαμήμεναι, *horses hard to break*, Il. 10, 402.—II. act. *bringing pain, grief, trouble, danger*, Hom.

†Ἀλεγηνορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Alegenor*. Il. 14, 503.

†Ἀλεγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀλέγω, ἀνήρ) *Alegenor*, masc. pr. n. Il., Diod. S.

Ἀλεγίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀλέγω) *to trouble one's self about* a thing, *to care for, mind, heed*: in Hom. always with the negat., οὐκ ἀλεγίζειν τινός, *to have no care for* a thing, also absol. Il. 15, 106: in later Ep. without the negat.; c. acc. rei in Q. Sm. 2, 428. Only Ep.

Ἀλεγύνω, (ἀλέγω) Hom. only in Od., always with δαῖτα and δαῖτας, *to care for* a meal, and so like μιμνήσκεσθαι δόρπου, *to take the meal*: the general signf., *to prepare a meal for guests*, only Od. 11, 186: after Ap. Rh. this signf. prevails; δολοφροσύνην ἀλεγύνων, H. Merc. 361; absol. Ap. Rh. 4, 1203. Only Ep.

Ἀλέγω, only used in pres., *to trouble one's self, have a care, mind, heed*, when absol. usu. with the negat. οὐκ ἀλ., *to have no care, heed not*, Il. 11, 389, Od. 17, 390; κύνες οὐκ ἀλέγουσαι, *careless, reckless dogs*, Od. 19, 154; rarely absol. without negat., as Il. 9, 504, Λιταὶ ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι, *walk heedfully*; also c. acc. vel gen., *to care for, mind, heed* a person or thing, ἀλ. ἀλλήλων, Διός, Od. 6. 268; 9, 115, 275, ἀλ. ὅπιν θεῶν, Il. 16. 388; rarely ὑπέρ τινος, Ap. Rh. 2, 634: *to honour*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 15. Pass. ἀλέγεσθαι ἐν τισι, *to be regarded* or *counted among*, Pind. O. 2, 142.—Ep. word used also by Pind., and once in Trag., sc. Aesch. Suppl. 752.—(Usu. deriv. from *a* copul., λέγω, *to count with*; which signf. appears in Pind., l. c.: hence ἀλεγίζω, ἀλεγύνω; Kaltschmidt derives it from *a* copul., and the root λ-κ, comparing Sans. *lauc*, Germ. *lugen*, Lat. *luceo*, Engl. *look*; hence prim. signf. *to look to, to have a care for*, perh. also akin to ἄλγος, ἀλγεῖν, through the common notion of *cura, curare*.)

Ἀλεεινός, ή, όν, (ἀλέα, ἄλω) *warm, hot*, Hdt. 2, 25, and Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22.

Ἀλεείνω, = ἀλέομαι, ἀλεώμεναι, (ἀλέα, ἀλη) *to flee, fly, give ground*, Od. 4. 251, H. Merc. 239; ἀφ' ἁλ., Ap. Rh. 3, 650: but usu. c. acc. rei, *to shun, avoid, escape*, Hom., rarely c. acc. pers., as Od. 16, 477: sometimes also c. inf. ἀλ. κτεῖναι, ἀλεξέμεναι, Il. 6. 167; 13, 356. Ep. word, used also by Luc.

Ἀλέη, ή, Ion. for ἀλέα.

Ἀλεής, ές, (ἀλέα, ἄλω) *warming* or *warm*, ὑπνος ἀλ., *sleep in the warmth*, Soph. Phil. 859: for Hes. Op. 491, cf. ἀλής.

Ἀλεία, ας, ή, (ἄλη) *a wandering about*.

Ἀλεία, ας, ή,=ἁλιεία, *fishing*, like ὑγεία for ὑγίεια, Arist. Oec. 2, 4, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

†Ἄλεια, ων, τά, also wr. ἅλια, a festival of the Rhodians, Ath. 561 E.

Ἀλείαντος, ον, (*a* priv., λειαίνω) *unpolished: not to be polished*.

Ἄλειαρ, ἄτος, τό, (ἀλέω) *wheaten flour*,=the later ἄλευρον, Od. 20, 108, in plur.

Ἄλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) *any thing used to anoint with, unguent, fat, oil*, Plat., cf. χρῖσμα.—II. *an anointing*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀλειμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Diog. L.

Ἀλειμματώδης, ες, (ἄλειμμα, εἶδος) *like ointment, unctuous*, Hipp.

†Ἀλειπτήρ, ῆρος=ἀλείπτης, Maneth.

Ἀλειπτήριον, ου, τό, (ἀλείφω) *a place for anointing* in gymnastic schools, or among the Romans at the baths, used also as *a sudatory*, Theophr.; v. Schneid. Vitruv. 5, 10, 5.

Ἀλείπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀλείφω) *strictly an anointer*: but usu. *the trainer* and *teacher* in gymnastic schools, Lat. *aliptes, lanista*, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Wytt. Plut. 133 B: hence in gen. *a trainer, teacher, τῶν πολιτικῶν*, Plut. Peric. 4, *τῆς κακίας*, Sext. Emp. Hence

Ἀλειπτικός, ή όν, *belonging to the ἀλείπτης, trained under him*, Plut.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of training*, Tim. Locr. Adv. -κῶς, *after the manner of an ἀλείπτης*.

Ἄλειπτος, ον, verb. adj. from ἀλείφω, *anointed*, Clem. Al.

Ἄλειπτος, ον, (*a* priv., λείπω) *not left behind, not vanquished*, Eccl.

Ἀλείπτρια, ας, ή, fem. of ἀλείπτης, name of a play of Diphilus.

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Ἀλειπτρον, ου, τό, *a box of ointment*, dub. l. Ath. 202 E.

Ἀλείς, εἶσα ἑν, *drawn together*, hence either *crouching, shrinking*, Il. 16, 403, or *collected, standing ready*, Il. 21, 571, etc.: part. aor. 2 pass. from ἐάλην, and belonging, not to ἀλημι, but to εἴλω, εἰλέω. [ᾰ]

†**Ἄλεις**, εντος, ὁ, also **Ἄλης**, *Hales*, a river of Lucania, Theocr. 5, 123; cf. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5.—2. a demus of the island Cos, Theocr. 7, 1.

†**Ἀλείσιον**, ου, τό, *Aleisium*, a city of Elis, Il. 2, 617, called by Strab. **Ἀλεσιᾶον**.

†**Ἀλείσιος**, ου, ὁ, *Aleisius*, a river of Elis, Strab.

Ἄλεισον, ου, τό, (α priv., λεῖος) *an embossed cup:* in gen.=δέπας, Hom., usu. χρύσειον.—II. *the hip-socket*, Ath.

Ἄλεισος, ὁ,=foreg., Ar. Fr. 521.

Ἀλειτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλη)=ἀλίτημα.

Ἀλείτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλη) *one who leads or goes astray, a sinner, a wicked person*, in Hom. of Paris, and the suitors: ἀλείτης τινός, *an offender against* one, *an injurer*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1338, cf. ἀλιτρός, ἀλοιτός.

Ἀλειτουργησία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., λειτουργέω) *exemption from* λειτουργίαι and *other public burdens*, Strab.: more usu. ἀτέλεια.

Ἀλειτούργητος, ον, *free from* λειτουργίαι, Decret. ap. Dem. 256, 10.

Ἄλειφα, τό, collat. form of sq., found in Hipp. p. 620, Aesch. Ag. 322, and late Ep. also in prose, v. Jacobs ad. Ael. 12, 41, p. 433; Göttl. would also restore it in Hes. Th. 553, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 1, p. 166 n.

Ἄλειφαρ, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) *unguent, anointing-oil, oil, fat*, used in funeral sacrifices, Hom.; ἄλειφαρ ἀπὸ κέδρου, ἀπὸ σιλλικυπρίων, Hdt. 2, 87, 94.—II. in gen. *any thing for smearing with*, hence in Theocr. 7, 147, *pitch*, to seal wine jars.—Aeol. ἄλιπτα. [῎῎]

Ἀλειφᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread baked with oil* or *fat*, Epich. p. 37. [τῑ]

Ἀλείφω, f. -ψω,: usu. aor. pass. ἠλείφθην, but aor. 2 ἐξηλίφην is read from MSS. by Bekk. in Plat. Phaedr. 258 B: pf. ἦλοιφα, Att. ἀλήλιφα: pass. ἀλήλιμμαι, though ἀλήλειπται occurs in Luc. Pisc. 24, 36; in LXX. ἤλειμμαι, (α copul., λίπος). In Hom. *to anoint with oil, oil* the skin, as was done esp. after bathing: he joins ἀλεῖψαι or ἀλείψασθαι λίπα ἐλαίῳ with another acc., as χρόα καλόν: λίπα ἁλ. without ἐλαίῳ, Od. 6, 227, (cf. λίπα): but οὔατα ἀλεῖψαι, *to smear* or *stop up the ears*, Od. 12, 47, 177, 200.—II. later in gen. like ἐπαλείφω in Hom., *to anoint, daub, plaster, grease, besmear, dye, alματι*, Hdt. 3, 8, μίλτῳ, Xen., ψιμυθίῳ, Plat.: esp. *to anoint for gymnastic contests*, hence=γυμνάζεσθαι, Plut., οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι, the pupils of the gymnastic school, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 364: hence—2. metaph. *to encourage, stimulate, prepare*, Demad. 190, 29, and freq. in late prose, cf. ἀλείπτης.—III. *to wipe out, blot out, extinguish, efface*, like *linere*, also ἀλοιφή, *litura*.

Ἄλειψις, εως, ἡ, *an anointing, dyeing*, Hdt. 3, 22.

Ἀλεκταίνω, *to strut like a cock*, Hesych.

Ἀλεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀλέξω) *a defender, helper*, dub.

Ἀλεκτόρειος, ον, (ἀλέκτωρ) *of a fowl*, ὠά, Synes.

†**Ἀλεκτορῐδεύς**, έως, ὁ, dim. of ἀλέκτωρ, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

†**Ἀλεκτορίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Alector*, Orph.

Ἀλεκτορίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀλέκτωρ, *a hen*, Epich. p. 80.—II. the *crest of a helmet*, dub. in Alcae. 3.

Ἀλεκτορίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀλέκτωρ, *a cock-chicken*, Aesop.

Ἀλεκτορόλοφος, ον, (ἀλέκτωρ, λόφος) *with a cock's comb*, Plin.

Ἀλεκτοροφωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀλέκτωρ, φωνή) *the crowing of a cock:* hence *cock-crow*, i. e. the third watch of the night, from twelve o'clock to three, Aesop.

Ἄλεκτος, ον, (α priv., λέγω) *that cannot* or *must not be told*, Polyb.

†**Ἀλέκτρα**, ἡ, Dor. for **Ἠλέκτρα**, Pind.

Ἀλεκτροπόδιον, τό, (ἀλέκτωρ, πούς) *the constellation Orion.*

Ἄλεκτρος, ον, (α priv., λέκτρον) *unbedded: unwedded*, Trag.: ἀλέκτρα γάμων ἀμιλλήματα, *strivings in a marriage that is no marriage*, i. e. a lawless marriage, Soph. El. 492: ἄλεκτρα as adv., Ib. 962.—II. *sleepless*, Lyc. 353.

Ἀλεκτρύαινα, ης, ἡ, *a hen*, comic fem. of ἀλεκτρυών for ἀλεκτορίς, by analogy of λέαινα, Ar. Nub. 667. [ῠ]

Ἀλεκτρυόνειος, ον, *of a fowl*, κρέας, Hipp.

Ἀλεκτρυόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀλεκτρυών, Ephipp. Obel. 1, 8.

Ἀλεκτρῠονοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀλεκτρυών, πωλέω) *a poulterer.*

Ἀλεκτρυονοπωλητήριον, ου, τό, v. l. for ἀλεκτρυοπωλ., q. v.

Ἀλεκτρῠοντροφός, ὁ, *a cock-feeder*, (ἀλεκτρυών, τρέφω) Aeschin. ap. Poll. 7, 135.

Ἀλεκτρῠονώδης, ες, (ἀλεκτρυών, εἶδος) *like fowls*, Eunap.

Ἀλεκτρῠοπώλης, ου, ὁ,=ἀλεκτρυονοπώλης, Lob. Phryn. 669.

Ἀλεκτρῠοπωλητήριον, ου, τό, *a poultry-market*, Phryn. (Com.) Cron. 4.

Ἀλεκτρῠών, όνος, ὁ, ἡ, *a cock, hen*, Theogn. 862, Ar. Nub. 663: ὁ ἀλ. ᾄδει, *'tis cock-crow*, Plat. Symp. 223 C.—II. as masc. pr. n. *Alectryon*, Il. 17, 602. Athen.

Ἀλέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a cock, house-cock*, Hom. Batr. 193, Pind. O. 12, 20, Simon. 130, etc. (akin to ἀλεκτρος, *the sleepless.*)

Ἀλέκτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (α priv., λέγω) =ἄλεκτρος.

†**Ἀλέκτωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Alector*, son of Pelops, Od. 4, 10.—2. father of Iphis, king of Argos, Apollod., Paus.

ΑΛΕΞΚΩ, less usu. form for ἀλέξω, *to ward off, avert, τινί τι*, Anth.: hence comes the Homeric aor. mid. ἀλέξασθαι, *to ward off from one's self, repel*, ἀλέξω, and ἄλκω.

Ἀλέλαιον, ου, τό, (ἅλς) *salted oil*, Hipp.

Ἀλέματος, Dor. for ἠλέματος, Synes. Adv. -τως, Call. Cer. 91.

Ἄλεν, Dor. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from εἴλω, for ἐάλησαν, *they crowded together*, i. e. *they drew back, retired*, Il. 22, 12.

Ἀλέν, v. ἀλείς, Il. 23, 420.

Ἀλεξαίθριος, ον, (ἀλέξω, αἰθρη) *screening from the chill air*, Soph. Fr. 120.

†**Ἀλεξαμενός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Alexamenus*, masc. pr. n. Polyb., etc.

†**Ἀλεξάνδρα**, ας, ἡ, *Alexandra*, another name of Cassandra, Anth., Paus.

†**Ἀλεξάνδρεια**, ας, ἡ, *Alexandrēa*, a city of Egypt near the Canopic mouth of the Nile, Arr., Strab., etc. The name of many other cities founded by Alexander or named in honour of him, in Arr., Strab., etc.

†**Ἀλεξάνδρειον**, ου, τό, *Alexandrēum*, a grove dedicated to Alexander in Teos, Strab.

†**Ἀλεξάνδρειος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Alexander.*

†**Ἀλεξανδρεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an Alexandrēan*, Strab., etc.

†**Ἀλεξανδρεωτικός**, ή, όν, *Alexandrēan*, Ath., Luc.

†**Ἀλεξανδρίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Alexandrides*, a historian of Delphi, Plut. Lys. 18.

Ἀλεξανδρίζω, *to be like Alexander*, Ath.

†**Ἀλεξανδρῖνός**, ή, όν, *Alexandrēan*, Diog. L.

†**Ἀλεξάνδριος**, collat. form of **Ἀλεξάνδρειος**; **Ἀλεξάνδριον**, ου, τό, *Alexandrium*, a fortress of Judea, Strab.

Ἀλεξανδριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a partisan of Alexander*, Plut. Al. 24.

Ἀλεξανδροκόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (**Ἀλέξανδρος**, κόλαξ) *a flatterer of Alexander*, Ath.

Ἄλέξανδρος, ον, (ἀλέξω, ἀνήρ) *defending men, πόλεμος*, Epigr. ap. Diod. 11, 4.—II. *Alexander*, the usu. name of Paris in Il. as 3, 15, etc.—2. the famous king of Macedonia, son of Philip, Plut. Alex., Arr., etc. A name common to many other kings of Macedon, Hdt. 5, 17; Thuc. 1, 57, etc.—3. tyrant of Pherae, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 34. Others of this name in Plut., Diod. Sic., etc.

Ἀλεξανδρώδης, ες, (**Ἀλέξανδρος**, εἶδος) *Alexander-like*, Menand. p. 211.

Ἀλεξανεμία, ας, ἡ, *shelter from wind*, Polyb. Mail 2, 451: from

Ἀλεξάνεμος, ον, (ἀλέξω, ἄνεμος) *keeping off the wind, sheltering from it*, Od. 14, 529. [ξᾰ]

†**Ἀλεξάνωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Alexanor*, son of Machaon, Paus.

†**Ἀλέξαρχος**, ου, ὁ, *Alexarchus*, a commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 7, 19.—2. a historian, Plut.

Ἀλεξέω, = ἀλέξω, in pres. only Pind. O. 13, 12: for several tenses from it v. sub ἀλέξω.

Ἀλέξημα, ατος, τό, *a defence, guard, help*, Aesch. Pr. 479: ἀλ. τινός or πρός τι, defence *against* . ., Plut., and Dion. H.

Ἀλεξήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλέξω, ἀνήρ) *aiding man*, esp. as epith. of Vulcan and Aesculapius.

Ἀλέξησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλεξέω) *a keeping off, resistance*, Hdt. 9, 18: *a helping*, Hipp.

Ἀλεξητειρα, ας, ἡ, Anth., Nonn., fem. from

Ἀλεξητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀλέξω) *one who keeps off, a helper, guardian*, ἀλ. μάχης, one who keeps the fight off the rest, *a champion*, Il. 20, 396: λοιμοῦ, *a protector from plague*, Ap. Rh. 2, 519: as adj., ἀλ. θυμός, Opp. Hal. 4, 42. Ep. word, used, however, by Xen. Oec. 4, 3. Hence

Ἀλεξητήριος, ία, ιον, *fit* or *able to keep off, defend* or *help*, esp. as epith. of the gods, like Lat. *Averruncī*, Aesch. Theb. 8, Eur. H. F. 464: τὸ ἀλεξητήριον, sc. φάρμακον, *a help, remedy, medicine*, Hipp.: *a protection*, Xen.: *an amulet*, Theophr.

Ἀλεξητικός, ή, όν,=ἀλεξητήριος.

Ἀλεξήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀλεξητήρ, of Jove, Soph. O. C. 143.

Ἀλεξιάρη, ης, η, (ἀλέξω, ἀρά) *she that keeps off a curse*, or (from **Ἄρης**) *she that guards from death and ruin*, Hes. Op. 462, ἀλ. ῥάμνος, a wand that served as an amulet, Nic. [ᾰρ]

†**Ἀλεξιάρης**, ους, ὁ, *Alexiares*, son of Hercules and Hebe, Apollod.

†**Ἀλεξίας**, ου, ὁ, *Alexias*, an Athenian archon, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 10.

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†'Αλεξιβιάδας, *a*, *ὁ*, *Alexibiadas*, masc. pr. n. Pind. P. 5, 59.

'Αλεξιβέλεμνος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *βέλεμνον*) *keeping off darts*, Anth.

†'Αλέξιβιος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexibius*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

'Αλεξιγάμος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *γάμος*) *keeping off, shunning marriage*, Bακχαι, Nonn.

†'Αλεξίδα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Alexida*, daughter of Amphiaraus, Plut. Qu. Gr. 23.

†'Αλεξίδημος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἀλέξω*, *δῆμος*) *Alexidemus*, a Thessalian, father of Menon, Pind., Plat. Men.

'Αλεξίκακος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *κακόν*) *keeping off ill* or *mischief*, Il. 10, 20.

†'Αλεξικλῆς, *έους*, *ὁ*, *Alexicles*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 8, 92.

†'Αλεξικράτης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Alexicrates*, masc. pr. n. Plut. Pyrrh. 5.

'Αλεξίλοχος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *λόγος*) *promoting* or *supporting discourse*, *γράμματα*, Critias Fr. 1, 9, dub.

†'Αλεξίμαχος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexímachus*, masc. pr. n. Aeschin., etc.

'Αλεξίμβροτος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *βροτός*) *protecting mortals*, *λόγχη*, Pind. N. 8, 51, *πομπαί*, *sacred processions to shield men from ill*, Pind. P. 5, 122.

'Αλεξίμορος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *μόρος*) *warding off fate* or *death*, Soph. O. T. 164.

'Αλέξιμος, *ον*,=*ἀλεξητήριος*, Nic.

†'Αλεξίνικος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexínicus*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

†'Αλεξίνομος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexinomus*, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 8, 78,

†'Αλεξῖνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexínus*, a sophist of Elis, Plut., Diog. L.

'Αλέξιον, *τό*,=*ἀλεξητήριον*, Nic.

†'Αλεξιππίδας, *α*, *ὁ*, *Alexippidas*, a Spartan ephor, Thuc. 8, 58.

†'Αλέξιππος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Alexíppus*, masc. pr. n. Andoc.

'Αλεξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *help*, Aristid.

†'Αλεξις, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *Alexis*, a comic poet of Thurii, Ath. Others of this name in Ath., Paus., etc.

'Αλεξιφάρμακος, *ον*, (*ἀλέξω*, *φάρμακον*) *keeping off poison*, *acting as an antidote*, Hipp. : *τὸ ἀλεξιφάρμακον*, *an antidote*, Lat. *remedium*, Plat. : in gen. *a remedy*.

†'Αλεξίων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Alexíon*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

†'ΑΛΕΞΩ, or *ἀλεξέω*, q. v., fut. *ἀλεξήσω*, fut. mid. *ἀλεξήσομαι* ; aor. act. opt. *ἀλεξήσειε*, Od. 3, 346, aor. inf. mid. *ἀλέξασθαι*, part. *ἀλεξάμενος*, subj. *ἀλεξώμεσθα*, as if from *ἀλέκω*, Hom. :—to this must be referred the poet. aor. 2 *ἤλαλκον*, rarely *ἀλαλκον*, inf. *ἀλαλκεῖν*, as if from *ἄλκω*, Hom. *To ward* or *keep off*, *turn away* or *aside*, hence *to defend*, *assist*, *aid* :—Construct., c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, separately or together, as *ἀλ. τινί*, *to help* one, Il. 3, 9, *Ζεὺς τόγ' ἀλεξήσειε*, Od. 3, 346, but most freq. *ἀλ. Δαναοὶς κακὸν ἦμαρ*, *ἀλλήλοις πόνον ἀλέξειν*, Il. : in Hdt. oft. absol. : cf. *ἄλαλκε*. Mid. *ἀλέξασθαί τινα*, *to keep some one off from one's self*, *defend one's self against* one, Lat. *defendere*, Il. 13, 475, Hdt. 7, 207, also *ἀλέξασθαι περί τινι* or *τινος*, Ap. Rh. 4, 551 and 1488 : also c. dat. instrum. Soph. O. T. 171, where Buttm. holds *ἀλέξεται* for fut., Ellendt for pres. : *to retaliate*, *to return like for like*, *to requite*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 11. Soph. is the only one of Trag. who has the word, and Xen. the chief authority in Att. prose.

†'Αλέξων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Alexon*, masc. pr. n. Polyb., etc.

'Αλέομαι, contr. *ἀλεῦμαι* (Theogn. 575), a defect. mid., whose act. is only found in the form *ἀλεύω* : hence opt. *ἀλέοιτο*, Il. 20, 147, part. *ἀλεύμενος*, Simon. Amorg. 61 : but chiefly used by Hom. in aor., as 3 sing. *ἠλεύατο* or *ἀλεύατο*, Il., inf. *ἀλέασθαι*, Il., *ἀλεώασθαι*, Hes. ; subj. *ἀλέηται*, Od., also *ἀλεύεται*, Od. 14, 400 : opt. *ἀλέαιτο*, Od. 20, 368 : imperat. *ἀλεύαι*, Il., *ἀλέασθε*, Od., etc. *To avoid*, *shun*, usu. c. acc. rei, *ἀλ. βέλος*, *θάνατον*, etc., Hom., rarely c. acc. pers. as Od. 9, 274 : also c. inf. *to avoid* doing, *omit to* do, Il. 23, 340, Od. 14, 400 : absol. *to escape*, *flee*, Il. 5, 28, Od. 20, 305 : *to neglect*, Hes. Op. 732 : cf. *ἀλεῦ*.

'Αλεός, *όν*, Dor. for *ἠλεός*, Orph.

†'Αλεος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Aleus*, a king of Arcadia, Ap. Rh. 1, 170.

'Αλεότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*ἀλής*) *an assemblage*, *assembly*, like *ἀθροισις*, Gal.

'Αλεφφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, =Homer's *φρένας ἠλεός*, *foolish of mind*.

'Αλεπίδωτος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *λεπιδωτός*) *without scales*, Opp. [*ῐ*]

'Αλέπιστος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *λεπίζω*) *without scales*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B.—II. *unpeeled* : of flax, *not hackled*.

†'Αλερία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Aleria*, a city of Corsica, Diod. S. 5, 13.

†'Αλεσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Alesia*, a city of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

'Αλεσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀλέω*) *a grinding*.

†'Αλεσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=foreg.

'Αλεστέον, verb. adj. from *ἀλέω*, *one must grind*, Diosc.

'Αλεστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀλέω*) *a miller*, dub. in Joseph.

"Αλεται, Ep. for *ἅλῃται*, subj. aor. 2 of *ἁλλομαι*, *to leap*, Spitzn Il. 11, 192.

'Αλέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a grinder*. *ἀλ. ὄνος*, *a mill-stone*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5 ; *a miller*, dub. l. in Ath. 618 D.

'Αλετος, *ὁ*, *a grinding*, *bruising*, *pounding*, Plut.—II. =*ἄλητον*, *ἄλευρον*, late.

'Αλετρεύω, f. *-εύσω*, strengthd. from *ἀλέω*, *to grind*, Od. 7, 104.

'Αλετρίβανος, *ὁ*, (*ἀλέω*, *τρίβω*) *that which grinds* or *pounds*, *a pestle*, Ar. Pac. 259, etc. [*ᾰλ*, *ῐ*]

†'Αλέτριον, *ου*, *τό*, *Alatrium*, a city of Latium, Strab.

'Αλετρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *a female slave who grinds corn*, Lat. *molitrix*, *γυνὴ ἀλετρίς*, Od. 20, 105.—2. at Athens, *one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal* for the offering-cakes.—II. *an insect found in mills*.

'Αλετών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, *a grinding place*, *mill*, Ath.

'Αλεῦ, or *ἄλευ*, prob. shortened for *ἀλέου*, imper. from *ἀλέομαι*, *avoid ! cease !* Aesch. Pr. 568.

'Αλεύμενος, part. of *ἀλέομαι*.

†'Αλευάδαι, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Aleuadae*, the noblest family of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 6 ; patron. of

†'Αλεύας, *α*, *ὁ*, *Aleuas*, Pind. P. 10, 8.

'Αλευρίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *of wheaten flour* (*ἄλευρον*), Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 C. [*ῐ*]

'Αλευρομαντεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἄλευρον*, *μαντεῖον*) *divination from flour*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

'Αλευρόμαντις, *εως*, *ὁ*, (*ἄλευρον*, *μάντις*) *one that divines from flour*, epith. of Apollo, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 815.

'Αλευρον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἀλέω*) *wheaten flour*, in gen. *fine meal* or *flour*, usu. in plur., distinguished from *ἄλφιτα*, Hdt. 7, 119, Plat., etc.

'Αλευροποιέω, *ῶ*, (*ἄλευρον*, *ποιῶ*) *to make wheaten flour*.

'Αλευροτηκις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἄλευρον*) *a flour sieve*.—II. *the flour sifted*, Gramm.

'Αλευρώδης, *ες*, (*ἄλευρον*, *εἶδος*) *like flour*, Gal.

'Αλεύω, (*ἄλη*, *ἀλέα*) act. very rare : *to remove*, *keep far away*, Aesch. Suppl. 528, Theb. 87, 141 ; fut. *ἀλεύσω*, Soph. Fr. 825 : the mid. *ἀλεύομαι*, =*ἀλέομαι*, in pres., Hes. Op. 533, the other forms v. sub *ἀλέομαι*.

'ΑΛΕΏ, f. *-έσω*, imperf. *ἤλουν* : perf. act. Att. *ἀλήλεκα*, perf. pass. *ἀλέλεσμαι*, Thuc. 4, 26 (where however Bekk. *ἀλήλεμαι*), Hdt. 7, 23, later *ἤλεσμαι*, Diosc. *To grind*, *bruise*, *pound*, like *ἀλέθω* and *ἀλήθω*, *κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσσαν*, Od. 20, 109 : *βίος ἀλιηλεμένος*, *a civilized life*, in which one uses ground corn and not raw fruits, v. Meineke ad Amph. Gynaecom. 1. (Perh. akin to *ἕλμι*, *ὅλαι*, *οὐλαί*, Lat. *mola*, *molere*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 259.)

'Αλέω,=*ἀλεύω*, only used in mid. *ἀλέομαι*, q. v.

'Αλεωρή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*. Att. *ἀλεωρά*, *ᾶς*, (*ἀλέα*, *ἀλέομαι*) *an avoiding*, *shunning*, *escaping*, Il. 24, 216 : hence *a means of escape*, *defence*, *shelter*, *from* a person or thing, e. g. *δηίων ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 12, 57, of a breastplate, Il. 15, 533 : absol. *a defence against* an enemy, *help*, *succour*, Hdt. 9, 6 : *shelter*, Opp.

'Αλέως, adv. from *ἀλής*, Hipp.

"ΑΛΗ, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ἀλάομαι*) *a wandering* or *roaming* without home or hope of rest, Od. 15, 342 : also of the motion of ghosts, Soph. Fr. 693. — 2. metaph. *a wandering of mind*, *distraction*, Lat. *error mentis*, Plat. Crat. 421 B.—II. act. *ἄλαι βροτῶν*, *things which lead men astray*, of storms, Aesch. Ag. 195.

'Αληγός, *όν*, (*ἅλς*, *ἀγω*) *carrying salt*, Plut.

'Αληθάργητος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *λήθαργος*) *free from drowsiness*.

'Αλήθεια, *ας*, *ἡ*. Ion. *ἀληθείη*, also *ἀληθηίη*, *ης*, Hdt., (*ἀληθής*) *truth*, opp. to *a lie*, or to *mere appearance*.—1. in Hom. and Pind., only as opp. to *a lie*, and Hom. usu. has it in phrase. *ἀληθείην καταλέξαι*, also *ἀποειπεῖν*, Il. 23, 361, and *παιδὸς πᾶσαν ἀληθείην μυθεῖσθαι*, *to tell the whole truth about the lad*, Od. 11, 507 : so too in Att., *εἰπεῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν*, *χρῆσθαι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, also in plur. Isocr. p. 190 A, Menand. p. 410.—2. but in Att. also opp. to appearance, *truth*, *reality*, *ἔργων*, Thuc. 2, 41 ; *τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, *in very truth*, rarely *ἀληθείᾳ*, as Plat. Prot. 343 D : *ἐπ' ἀληθείας*, *in truth and reality*, Dem. ; but *ἐπ' ἀληθείᾳ*, *for the end* or *sake of truth*, Aesch. Suppl. 628, Ar. Plut. 891, also *according to truth and nature*, Theocr. 7, 44 : *μετ' ἀληθείας*, Xen., and Dem. : *κατ' ἀλήθειαν*, Isocr. : *ξὺν ἀληθείᾳ*, Aesch. Ag. 1567 ; *πρὸς ἀλήθειαν*, Diod. : *ἡ ἀλ. περί τινος*, Thuc. 4, 122 :—*excellence*, *perfection*, *τῆς ἰατρικῆς*, Plat. : in Polyb. also real war as opp. to exercise or parade : *realization*, as of a dream or omen, Ruhnk. Tim. v. *ἐξηγηταί*, fin.—II. *the character of the ἀληθής*, *truthfulness*, *sincerity*, Hdt. 1, 55 : *φρενῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 1550 : *frankness*, *candour*, Arist. Eth. N.—III. *the symbol of truth*, a sapphire ornament worn by the Aegyptian highpriest, Diod., and Ael.

'Αληθινσις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=*ἀλήθεια*, II., Sext. Emp.

†'Αληθινής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀληθεύω*) *a speaker of truth*, Max. Tyr.

'Αληθινικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἀληθεύω*) *truthful*, *frank*, *candid*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*.

'Αληθινω, *to be ἀληθής*, *to speak truth*, Aesch., etc. ; also in mid.,

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Arist. Eth. N.: of things, *to be true*, λόγοι ἀληθεύουσι, Hipp.: of divinations, *to foretel the true event*: but also in pass. *to come true, be fulfilled*, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 10.—II. c. acc. rei, *to speak as truth, as real and true*, ἀληθεύσον πάντα, *speak nought but truth*, Batr. 14: hence *to keep one's word*, Xen.

'Αληθηΐη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλήθεια, Hdt.

'Αληθής, ές, (*a* priv., * λήθω, λαθεῖν) *unconcealed*, and so *open, true*, as opp. to *false*, or to *apparent*. — I. in Hom. only as opp. to false, and that usu. in phrase ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι, εἰπεῖν, ἀγορεύειν, except ἀληθὲς ἐνισπεῖν: in Hdt., and Att. τὸ ἀληθές, τἀληθές or τὰ ἀληθέα (ᾱ), τἀληθῆ.— 2. of persons, *open, truthful, frank, honest*, in Hom. only once ἀληθὴς γυνή, Il. 12, 433, so ἀλ. νόος, Pind. O. 2, 167; οἶνος ἀλ. ἐστι, *in vino veritas*, Plat. Symp. 217 E: ἀλ. κρίτης, Thuc. 3, 56.—II. opp. to apparent, *true, really this* or *that, real, actual*, freq. in Att.: also *realizing itself, coming to fulfilment*, ἀρά, Aesch. Theb. 946, cf. ἀληθινός.—III. adv. ἀληθῶς, Ion. ἀληθέως, Hdt., *truly, really, actually*, Thuc. 1, 22: also ὡς ἀληθῶς, Plat.—2. also neut. as adv., proparox. ἀληθες; *itane? indeed? in sooth?* with ironical expression, Br. Soph. O. T. 350, Ar. Ran. 840: but τὸ ἀληθές, *in very truth, really and truly*, Lat. *revera*, Plat., etc.

'Αληθίζομαι, dep. mid. = ἀληθεύω, Hdt. 1, 136: later also ἀληθίζω, Nic., and Plut.

'Αληθινολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀληθινός, λόγος) *a speaking truth, truthfulness*, Polyb.

'Αληθινός, ή, όν, (ἀληθής) *agreeable to truth, truthful, honest*, Dem.: but usu.—2. *real and true, actual, genuine*, opp. to *apparent* or *sham*, freq. in Plat.: cf. Donalds. N. Crat. 335. Adv. -νῶς, Isocr.

'Αληθογνωσία, ἡ, (ἀληθής, γνῶναι) *a knowledge of truth*.

'Αληθοεπής, ές, (ἀληθής, ἔπος) *speaking truth*.

'Αληθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀληθής, μάντις) *a prophet of truth*, Aesch. Ag. 1342.

'Αληθομυθεύω, (ἀληθής, μυθεύω) *to speak truth*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 140, 26.

'Αληθόμυθος, ον, (ἀληθής, μῦθος) *speaking truth* or *truly*, Id. ap. Gal.

'Αληθορκέω, (ἀληθής, ὅρκος) *to swear truly*, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. p. 196, 29.

'Αληθοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ἀλήθεια, Theogn. 1224.

†**'Αληθότης**, ητος, ἡ, = ἀλήθεια, Joseph.

'Αληθουργής, ές, (ἀληθής, * ἔργω) *acting truly*.

'Αλήθω, f. -ήσω, common Greek for the Att. ἀλέω, first in Theophr., cf. Meineke Pherecr. Coriann. 9.

'Αλήϊον πέδιον, τό, (ἄλη) *Aleïan plain, land of wandering*, in Lycia or Cilicia, Il. 6, 201, Hdt. 6, 95.

'Αλήϊτος, ον, (*a* priv., λήϊον) *without corn land* or *fields, poor*, Il. 9, 125, 267, opp. to πολυλήϊος.

'Αληκτος, ον, (*a* priv., λήγω) *unceasing, incessant*, Hom. always in poet. form ἄλληκτος, so too Soph. Tr. 985, and late Ep.: ἀλλ. χόλου, *abating not from* wrath, Il. 9, 636. Adv. -τῶς, also ἀλλήκτον, Il.

†**'Αληκτώ**, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Alecto*, also wr. 'Αλληκτώ, *Alecto*, one of the Furies, Orph., Apollod.

'Αλήλεκα, ἀλήλεσμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἀλέω.

'Αλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἀλείφω.

'Αλημα, ατος, τό, (ἀλέω) strictly *that which is ground, fine flour*: hence metaph. *a subtle, wily fellow*, like παιπάλημα, τρίμμα, of Ulysses in Soph. Aj. 381, 390 (the deriv. from ἄλη is wrong).

'Αλήμεναι, for ἀλῆναι, Ep. inf. of ἐάλην, aor. 2 pass. of εἴλω, Il. 5, 823; 18, 76, *to recoil, retire*.

* **'AΛΗΜΙ**, root assumed for some tenses of εἴλω, viz., aor. 2 pass. ἐάλην, inf. ἀλῆναι, Ep. ἀλήμεναι, Buttm. Lexil. p. 256, sq.

'Αλημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἄλη) *a wandering* or *roaming*, Ap. Rh.

'Αλήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλάομαι) *a wanderer, rover*, ἀλήμονες ἄνδρες, Od. 19, 74, and without ἄνδρες, 17, 376. Ep. word.

'Αλῆναι, Il. 16, 714, v. ἀλήμεναι.

†**'Αληξ**, ηκος, ὁ, *Halex*, a river in lower Italy, Thuc. 3, 99.

'Αλήπεδον, τό, v. ἀλίπεδον.

'Αλῆπτος, ον, (*a* priv., λαμβάνω) *not to be laid hold of* or *caught, hard to catch*, ἀληπτότερος, *less amenable*, Thuc. 1. 37.—II. *incomprehensible*, Plut.—III. Stoic., ἄληπτα are things *not to be made matter of choice*, opp. to λῃπτά. Adv. -τως.

'Αλής, ές, also ἄλης, Ep. and Ion. = Att. ἀθρόος, *thronged, crowded, in a mass*, Lat. *confertus*, freq. in Hdt., and Hipp.: hence prob. also ἀλέα λέσχην, *the crowded hall*, Göttl. Hes. Op. 491 (akin to ἀολλής, ἅλις: hence ἀλίζω, ἀλία). [ᾰ, as appears from Hes. l. c., if rightly referred to this word, but at all events from Callim. Fr. 86, and ἀλίζω.]

†**'Αλης**, εντος, ὁ, *Hales*, a river near Colophon, Paus.

†**'Αλήσιον**, ου, τό, πεδίον, *Alesian plain*, a plain in Troas, Strab.—2. *Alesium*, a mountain of Mantinea, Paus.

'Αλησις, εως, ἡ, = ἄλη, of the course of the sun, Arat.—II. (ἀλέω) *a grinding*.

'Αλήστευτος, ον, (*a* priv., ληστεύω) *unpillaged, not plundered*, Arr.

'Άληστος, ον, (*a* priv., * λήθω, λαθεῖν) Ion. for ἄλαστος, *not to be forgotten, very grievous*, Philo.—II. act. *unforgetting*, Euphor. Fr. 50, where however Meineke ἀλλιστος, cf. Jac. A. P. 7, 643.

'Αληται, subjunct. aor. 2 mid. of ἀλλομαι, *to leap*, Il. 21, 536.

'Αλητεία, ας, ἡ, *a wandering, roaming*, Eur. Hel. 934: from

'Αλητεύω, *to be an ἀλήτης, to wander, roam about*, Hom. only in Od., usu. of beggars, but also of hunters, Od. 12, 330: in Eur. of exiles.

'Αλήτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀλάομαι) *a wanderer, stroller, rover, vagabond*, Hom. only in Od., and always of beggars; in Aesch. and Eur. also of exiles.—2. as adj. βίος ἀλήτης, Hdt. 3, 52. Fem. ἀλῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, as adj. ἀλ. ἑορτή, an Athenian festival in honour of Erigone, elsewh. αἰώρα, Ath.: ἀλ. ἡμέρα, *the fleeting day*, dub. in Plat. (Com.) ap. Hesych.—II. as pr. n. *Aletes*, son of Icarius, Apollod.—2. son of Hippotas, one of the Heraclidae, king of Corinth, Pind. Ol. 13, 17.—3. worshipped as a hero in Spain, Polyb.

†**'Αλητία**, ας, ἡ, *Aletium*, a city of Calabria, Strab.

†**'Αλητιάδαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *the descendants of Aletes*, i. e. the Corinthians so called from Aletes, Callim. Fr. 103.

'Αλητοειδής, ές, (ἄλητον, εἶδος) *like meal, meal-coloured*, Hipp.

'Αλητον, ου, τό, (ἀλέω) *that which is ground*, = ἄλευρον, Hipp.

'Αλητύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλη, Call.

'Αλθαία, ας, ἡ, *wild mallow, marsh-mallow*, Theophr.

†**'Αλθαία**, ας, ἡ, *Althaea*, daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, Il. 9, 555.—2. title of a comedy of Theopompus, Mein. 1, p. 238.—3. a city of Spain, Polyb. 3, 13, 5.

†**'Αλθαιμένης**, ους, ὁ, *Althaemenes* son of the Cretan king Catreus Diod. S. 5, 59.—2. one of the Heraclidae, Strab.

'Αλθαινος, ου, ὁ, *Althaenus*, a river of Italy, Lyc. 1053.

'Αλθαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, *to heal*, Lyc.: pass. *to heal over, get well*, Hipp.

'Αλθεξις, εως, ἡ, *a healing, cure*, Hipp. From

'Αλθέσσω, *to heal*, Aretae.

'Αλθεύς, έως, ὁ, *a healer, physician*.

'ΑΛΘΕΩ, = ἄλθω, from which we have the fut. ἀλθήσω in Nic.

'Αλθήεις, εσσα, εν, *healing, wholesome*, Nic.

†**'Αλθημένης**, ους, ὁ, = 'Αλθαιμένης, Apollod. 3, 2, 1.

†**'Αλθηπία**, ας, ἡ, (γῆ) *Althepia*, near Sicyon, so named from Althepus, son of Neptune, Paus.

'Αλθήσκω, = ἀλθαίνω, prob. l. in Hipp.

'Αλθηστήριος, ον, *healing, wholesome*, τὰ ἀλθηστήρια sc. φάρμακα, *remedies*, Nic.

'Αλθος, εος, τό, *a healing, cure*.

'ΑΛΘΩ, Lat. *alo, to make to grow, fill, heal, restore*, only found in impf. pass. ἄλθετο χείρ, *the hand became whole* or *sound*, Il. 5, 417, and part. ἀλθομένη, Q. Sm. 9, 475 (where perh. ἀλδομένη is better, v. Spitzn.). Cf. the collat. forms ἀλθαίνω, ἀλθέω, ἀλθέσσω, ἀλθήσκω, all rare.

†**'Αλία**, ας, Ion. 'Αλίη, ης, ἡ, *Halia*, a Nereid. Il. 18, 40.—2. = 'Αλιαί.

†**'Αλια**, τά, v. **'Αλεια**.

'Αλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀλίη, (ἀλής) *an assembly, gathering* of the people, e. g. of the Milesians, ἀλίην ποιεῖσθαι and συλλέγειν, Hdt. 1, 125; 7, 134, etc.; the word is rare in Att., but quoted in Dem. 255, 21, from a Byzantine decree, and is freq. in Doric Inscrr. ap. Böckh., in genl. in the Doric states = Attic ἐκκλησία, Dorv. [ᾰ-, cf. ἀλής.]

'Αλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἅλς) *a salt-cellar*, Archipp. Heracl. 6; ἁλιὰν τρυπᾶν, *to clear out the salt-cellar, empty it of the last grain*, a mark of extreme poverty, cf. Pers., *digito terebrare salinum*, Call. Ep. 51, 1, where however it is writ ten parox. ἁλίη.

'Αλιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, (ἅλς) *seamen*, Lob. Aj. 879; acc. to others, *fishermen*.

'Αλίαετος, poet. ἀλιαίετος, ου, ὁ, (ἅλς, ἀετός) *sea-eagle, osprey*, Eur. Pol. 1, Ar. Av. 891. [ᾰλ, ᾰ]

'Αλιᾶής, ές, (ἅλς, ἄημι) *blowing on the sea, blowing sea-ward*, only in Od. 4, 361; cf. 9, 285, and Nitsch ad l.

†**'Αλιαί**, ῶν, αἱ, *Haliae*, a town in Argolis, Thuc. 1, 105, (where Poppo edits 'Αλιᾶς) and so Diod. S. 11, 78, οἱ 'Αλιεῖς, for the town itself; hence, ὁ 'Αλιεύς, and in pl. οἱ 'Αλιεῖς, *the inhabitants of Haliae*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 16.

†**'Αλιάκμων**, ονος, ὁ, a river of Aetolia, Hes. Th. 341.

'Αλιανθής, ές, (ἅλς, ἄνθος) strictly *sea-blooming*, hence = ἁλιπόρφυρος, *of a bright purple*, v. l. Orph.

'Αλιαρός, όν, (ἅλς) *salted*.

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†'Αλίαρτος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, *Haliartus*, a city of Boeotia, on the lake Copaïs, Il. 2, 503; hence adj. 'Αλιάρτιος, α, ον; ἡ 'Αλιαρτία, (γῆ) *the territory of Haliartus*, Strab.

†'Αλιάς, άδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. adj. γῆ sub.) *the territory of Haliae*, Thuc. 2, 56.

†'Αλίας, ου, ὁ, *the Allia*, a river of Italy, Plut.

'Αλιάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἅλς) *of* or *belonging to the sea*: ἡ ἁλιάς, sub. κύμβα, *a fishing boat* or *bark*, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 F.

†'Αλίας, or ἁλιας, adv. collat. form of ἅλις, Eur. Ion 723, v. Dind. praef. ad Poet. Scen. Gr. p. xxv.

'Αλίαστος, ον, (α priv., λιάζομαι) *unbending, unyielding, unabating, unceasing, not to be stayed* or *turned*, Hom., only in Il. as epith. of μάχη, πόλεμος, ὁμαδος, γόος, 14, 57, etc.: neut. as adv. ἁλίαστον ὀδύρεσθαι, *to mourn incessantly*, Il. 24, 549: ἁλ. ἀνίη, Hes. Th. 611: used also in late Ep., and twice in Eur., viz., Orest. 1479, and in Hecuba 85, οὐπο τ' ἐμὰ φρὴν ὧδ' ἁλίαστος φρίσσει, *never does my mind thus incessantly shudder*. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 406. Only poet.

†'Αλιβαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, φυλή, *the tribe Alabantis*, a name applied by Lucian, Nec. 20, to the regions of the dead, v. ἀλίβας.

'Αλιβάνωτος, ον, (α priv., λιβανωτός) *not honoured with incense*, Plat. (Com.) Poet. 1.

'Αλίβαπτος, ον, (ἅλς, βάπτω) *dipped in the sea, drowned therein*, Nic. Al. 618. [ᾰλῐ-, but in Nic. l. c. ᾰλἰ-, metri grat.]

'Αλίβας, αντος, ὁ, (α priv., λιβάς) *sapless, lifeless, dead*, opp. to ὅιερος, Plat. Rep. 387 C: hence ἁλ. οἶνος of vinegar, Call. Fr. 88: οἱ ἁλίβαντες=νεκροί, Bentl. ad l.—II. as subst., of the Styx, *the Dead River*, Soph. Fr. 751. [ᾰλῐ]

'Αλίβατος, ον, Dor. for ἠλίβατος, Pind., and Eur.

'Αλιβδύω, f. -ύσω, Aeol. for ἁλισύω, *to sink in the sea*, in gen. *to sink*, Call.: *to hide*, Lyc. 351.

'Αλίβρεκτος, ον, (ἅλς, βρέχω) *washed by the sea*, Anth.

'Αλίβρομος, ον, (ἅλς, βρέμω) *murmuring like the sea*, σύριγξ, Nonn.

'Αλίβροχος, ον,=ἁλίβρεκτος, Ap. Rh. 2, 731.

'Αλίβρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, and

'Αλίβρωτος, ον, (ἅλς, βιβρώσκω) *swallowed by the sea*, both in Lyc.

'Αλίγδουπος, ον, poet. for ἁλίδουπος, Opp. Hal. 3, 423.

'Αλίγειτων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἅλς, γειτων) *near the sea*, Ep. Hom. 4.

'Αλίγενής, ές, (ἅλς, *γένω) *sea-born*, epith. of Venus, Plut.

'Αλίγκιος, ία, ιον, *resembling, like*, τινί, Il. 6, 401, but the compd. ἐναλίγκιος is more freq. Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Pr. 449. (of uncertain deriv.: perh. akin to ἠλιξ, ἥλικος.)

'Αλιγύγλωσσος, ον, (α priv., λιγύς, γλῶσσα) *with no clear-toned voice*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. 9, 57.

'Αλίδίνής, ές, (ἅλς, δίνη) *sea-tossed*, Dion. P.

'Αλίδονος, ον, (ἅλς, δονέω) *sea-tossed*, σώματα, Aesch. Pers. 275.

'Αλίδουπος, ον, (ἅλς, δοῦπος) *sea-resounding*, epith. of Neptune, Orph.

'Αλίδρομος, ον, (ἅλς, δραμεῖν) *running over the sea*, Nonn.

'Αλιδύω, f. -ύσω. (ἅλς, δύω) *to sink into the sea*, in gen. *to sink, dive* or *plunge down*, Call. [in pres. ῡ, in fut. ῠ.]

'Αλιεία, ας, ἡ, (ἁλιεύς) *fishing*, Arist. Pol.

'Αλιειδής, ές, (ἅλς, εἶδος) *sea-coloured*, Numen. ap. Ath. 395. C.

'Αλιεργής, ές, (ἅλς, *ἔργω) *working in the sea, fishing*, Opp.—II. =ἁλουργής, *purple*.

'Αλιεργός, όν,=foreg., Nonn.

'Αλιερκής, ές, (ἅλς, ἕρκος) *sea-girt, surrounded by the sea*, Pind. O. 8, 34; and so ὄχθαι, P. 1, 34, where some give it an act. signf., but v. Dissen.

'Αλίευμα, ατος, τό, (ἁλιεύω) *that which is caught, a draught*, Strab.

'Αλιεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, and contr. ἁλιῶς, Pherecr. Incert. 27, ὁ, (ἅλς, ἅλιος) *one who has to do with the sea*, and so—I. *a fisher*, Od. 12, 251.—II. *a seaman, sailor*, Od. 24, 419: as adj. ἐρέτας ἁλιῆας, *rowers at sea*, Od. 16, 349, so ἁλιεὺς στρατός, Opp. Hal. 5, 121; βάτραχος ἁλ., Arist. H. A.—III. a kind of fish, Plut.

'Αλιευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg. I.

'Αλιευτικός, ή, όν, (ἁλιεύω) *of* or *belonging to fishing*, ἁλ. πλοῖον, *a fishing-boat*, Xen., ἁλ. βίος, *a fisher's life*, Arist. Pol.: ἡ ἁλ. (with or without τέχνη), *the art of fishing*, Plat. Ion 538 D; Soph. 220 B: ἁλιευτικά, τά, *halieutics*, i. e. *instruction in the art of fishing*, a didactic poem of Oppian. Adv. -κῶς, *after the manner of fishermen*.

'Αλιεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἅλς) *to fish for*, τι, Epicharm. p. 24: *to be a fisher, live on the sea*: also in mid., Plat. (Com.) Europ. 2.

'Αλίζω, f. -ίσω, perf. pass. ἥλισμαι, (ἁλής) *to gather together, assemble*, Hdt. 1, 77, etc. Mid. *to assemble, to meet together*, Hdt. 1, 63, etc. [ᾰ Elmsl. Heracl. 404.]

'Αλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἅλς) *to salt*.—II. *to feed with salt*: Pass. *to feed on* or *lick salt*, Arist. H. A.: *to be salted, to be seasoned*, LXX. Lev. 2, 13; N. T. Matt. 5, 13; Marc. 9, 49.

†'Αλιζώνιον, ου, τό, *Halizonium*, a city on the Aesepus, Strab.

†'Αλίζωνοι, or 'Αλιζῶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Halizoni* or *Halizones*, a people of Bithynia, Il. 2, 856.

'Αλίζωνος, ον, (ἅλς, ζώνη) *sea-girt*, Anth.

'Αλίζωος, ον, (ἅλς, ζωή) *living on the sea*, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 F.

'Αλίη, ἡ, Ion. for ἁλία.

'Αλιηγής, ές, (ἅλς, ἀγνυμι) *broken on by the sea*, πέτρα, Opp.

'Αλιήρης, ες, (ἅλς, ἐρέσσω) *sweeping the sea, κώπη*, Eur. Hec. 455.

'Αλιήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for ἁλιεύς, Hom. Ep. 16.

'Αλιηχής, ές, (ἅλς, ἠχος) *sea-resounding*, Musae., cf. ἁλίδρομος.

†'Αλιθέρσης, ου, ὁ, *Halitherses*, an inhabitant of Ithaca, Od. 2, 157.—2. son of Ancaeus, Paus.

'Αλίθιος, Dor. for ἠλίθιος, Pind.

'Αλίθος, ον, (α priv., λίθος) *without stones, not stony*, of lands, Xen. An. 6, 4, 5.—II. *without a stone* set in it, of a ring, Poll.—III. *without the stone*, as a disease, Aretae.

'Αλικάκᾶβον, ου, τό, *a plant*, in Diosc., *physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel.

†'Αλικαρνασσός, or 'Αλικαρνᾱσός, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. 'Αλικαρνησσός, *Halicarnassus*, a Dorian city of Caria, Hdt. 2, 178; hence ὁ 'Αλικαρνασσεύς, *a native* or *inhabitant of Hal.*, Hdt. Praef.

'Αλικία, ἡ, Dor. for ἡλικία, Pind.

'Αλίκλυστος, ον, (ἅλς, κλύζω) *sea-beaten*, of a coast, Soph. Aj. 1219; also ὄἐμας, Anth., *high-surging*, κῦμα τα, Orph.

'Αλίκμητος, ον, (ἅλς, κάμνω) *labouring on the sea, concerning maritime affairs*, ἁλ. μέριμνα, the care and toil of a sea life, Anth.

'Αλικνήμις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, ἀπήνη, a car *that goes upon the sea*, Nonn. Dion. 43, 199.

'Αλίκος, ίκα, ίκον, Dor. for ἡλίκος, Theocr.

'Αλικός, ἁλικότης, worse forms for ἅλυκος, ἁλυκότης.

'Αλίκρᾶς, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἅλς, κεράννυμι) *mixed with sea* or *salt water*.

†'Αλικράτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=sq.

'Αλικρείων, οντος, ὁ, (ἅλς, κρείων) *lord of the sea*.

'Αλικρήπις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἅλς, κρηπίς) *founded on* or *by the sea*, Nonn. Dion. 1, 289.

'Αλικρόκᾶλος, ον, (ἅλς, κροκάλη) *shingly, pebbly*, Orph.

'Αλίκροτος, ον, (ἅλς, κρότος) prob. l. in Alcae. for ἀλίκτυπος.

'Αλίκτῡπος, ον, (ἅλς, κτυπέω) *sea-beaten*, of ships, Soph. Ant. 953.—II. act. *roaring on the sea*, κῦμα, Eur. Hipp. 754.

†'Αλικύαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Halicyae*, a city of Sicily; hence οἱ 'Αλικυαῖοι, *the Halicyaeans*, Thuc. 7, 32.

'Αλίκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἅλς, κῦμα) *surrounded by waves*, Anth.

†'Αλίκυρνα, ης, ἡ, *Halicyrna*, a region of Aetolia, Scyl.

'Αλικώδης, ες, (ἀλικός, εἶδος) inferior form for ἀλυκώδης.

†'Αλιλαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Alilaei*, a people of Arabia, Diod. S. 3, 45.

†'Αλιλάτ, ἡ, an Arab. word=οὐρανία, Hdt. 3, 8.

'Αλιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ἅλς, μέδων) *lord of the sea*, like ποντομέδων, Ar. Thesm. 323.

'Αλιμενία, ας, ἡ, *want of harbours*, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: from

'Αλίμενος, ον, (α priv., λιμήν) *without harbour, harbourless*, Lat. *importuosus*, Aesch., Eur., Thuc. 4, 8, etc.: in gen. *giving no shelter, inhospitable*, δρεα, ἄντλος, Eur. Hel. 1132, Hec. 1025: metaph. ἁλ. καρδία, Eur. Cycl. 349. [ῑ] Hence

'Αλῑμενότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἀλιμενία, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.

†'Αλιμήδη, ης, ἡ, *Halimede*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

'Αλιμήδης, ες, (ἅλς, μῆδος) *devoted to the sea, ἐμπορία*, Dion. P. 908, v. l.

'Αλίμικτος, ον, (ἅλς, μίγνυμι)= ἁλίκρας.

'Αλίμος, ον, (ἅλς) *of* or *belonging to the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, hence as subst. τὸ ἅλιμον, also written ἄλιμον, a shrubby plant growing on the seashore, *Atriplex Halimus*, Linn., Antiph. Mnem. 1, and Theophr.: in Diosc. also ὁ ἅλιμος.

'Αλιμος, ον, (α priv., λιμός) *without hunger*, i. e. *relieving hunger*, Plut.

†'Αλιμοῦς or 'Αλιμοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Halimus*, a deme of the Attic tribe Leontis; hence 'Αλιμούσιος, *of Halimus*, Dem., Plut., etc.: adv. 'Αλιμουντάδε, *to Alimus*, Ar. Av. 496.

'Αλῑμῦρήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἅλς, μῦρω) ποταμοί, *flowing* or *murmuring into the sea*, Il. 21, 190, Od. 5, 460, cf. sq.

'Αλῑμῦρής, ές,=foreg., Phanocl. 1, 17, Ap. Rh.—II. =ἅλιος, Anth.

†'Αλινδα, ων, τά, *Alinda*, a city of Caria, Strab.

'Αλινδέω, aor. ἀλίσαι. cf. ἐξαλινδέω, (like κυλινδέω, κυλίσαι), *to make to roll, set a rolling*; but prob. only used in Pass. ἀλινδέομαι, poet. ἀλίνδομαι, Nic., and Leon. Tar.: see

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part. ἁλινδηθείς, Nic.: pf. part. ἁλινδημένος, Dinarch. ap. Suid.: *to roll* like a horse: also *to wander up and down, roam about.* [ᾰ]

'Αλινδήθρα, ας, ἡ, *a place for horses to roll in*, Lat. *volutabrum*, elsewhere κονίστρα, cf. Ar. Nub. 32: metaph. of *long rolling* verses or words, ἁλινδήθρα ἐπῶν, Ar Ran. 904.

'Αλίνδησις, εως, ἡ, (ἁλινδέω) *a rolling in the dust*, an exercise in which the wrestlers rolled on the ground, Hipp.

'Αλίνδομαι, as pass., v. sub ἁλινδέω.

'Αλινέω, = ἁλείφω, Lat. *lino*, Gramm.

'Αλινήκτειρα, ἡ, (ἅλς, νήχω) fem. as if from ἁλινηκτήρ, *swimming in the sea*, Anth. [ῑ but ῐ in arsis, A. P. 6, 190.]

'Αλίνηχής, ές, (ἅλς, νήχω) *swimming in the sea*, Anth.

'Άλινος, η, ον, (ἅλς) *made of* or *from salt*, Hdt. 4, 185.

'Αλίνος, ον, (*a* priv., λίνον) *without a net, without hunting toils*, ἀλ. θήρα, *a chase in which no net is used*, Anth.

'Αλίνω, *to pound*, Soph. Fr. 826, v. Ellendt in voc.

'Αλίξ, Dor. for ἥλιξ, Pind.

†'Αλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, *alica, spelt*, Ath. 647D.

'Αλίξαντος, ον, (ἅλς, ξαίνω) *worn by the sea*, χοιράδες, Anth.: ἀλ. μόρος, Ib.

†'Αλιον, ου, τό, *Alium*, a town of Elis, Diod. S. 14, 17.

'Αλιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἥλιος.

'Αλιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, Soph. Aj. 357, Eur. Heracl. 82, (A) (ἅλς) *of, from*, or *belonging to the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, esp. as epith. of sea-gods, nymphs, etc., ἅλιος γέρων, *the aged sea deity*, Il. 1, 556; ἅλιαι θεαί, Il. 18, 86, and without θεαί, ἅλιαι, *sea-goddesses*, Nereids, Il. 18, 432: ἀλ. ψάμαθοι, *the sea-sand, the sand of the sea shore*, Od. 3, 38, πρών, Aesch. Pers. 131: ναῦς, πλάτα, πρύμνη, etc., Pind. and Trag. "Αλιος, ία, ιον, (B)=μάταιος, *fruitless, unprofitable, idle, erring*, πόνος, ἔπος, μῦθος, βέλος, ἄκων, ὁδός, δρκιον, σκόπος, Hom.: also in neut. as adv., *in vain*, Il. 13, 505, and so best taken, Il. 4, 179. Adv. -ίως, Soph. Phil. 840. (acc. to some the same word with foreg., and so strictly *like the sea, faithless, useless*, but this is too artificial for so early a word: acc. to others akin to ἄλη, ἠλέος, ἠλιθίος.) [ᾰλῐ]

†'Αλιος, ου, ὁ, *Halius*, a Lycian, Il. 5, 678.—2. son of Alcinous, Od. 8, 119.

'Αλιοτρεφής, ές, (ἅλς, τρέφω) *feeding in the sea, fishy*, ὦκαι, Od. 4, 442.

†'Αλιοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Halus*, another name of 'Αλος, in Phthiotis, Strab.

†'Αλιοῦσα, ης, ἡ, *Haliusa*, an island, Paus.

'Αλιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἅλιος B) *to make fruitless, disappoint, νόον Διός*, Od. 5, 104; βέλος, *to hurl the spear in vain*, Il. 16, 737: and so in later Ep.: ἀλ. ἔπος, *to speak a word in vain*, Soph. Tr. 258.—2. = αἰστόω, *to bring to nought*, Soph. O. C. 704. Ep. word.

'Αλίπαρής, ές, *not fit for a suppliant*, ἀλ. θρίξ, *neglected, squalid* hair, v. Herm. Soph. El. 451: but Schäf. Mel. p. 129, suspects it. (If right, from *a* priv., λίπαρής, not from λῖπαρός, as the quantity shows.)

'Αλίπαστος, ον, (ἅλς, πάσσω) *sprinkled with salt, salted*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

'Αλίπεδον, ου, τό, or, as Ar. Fr. 30, acc. to Harp., ἀλ., (ἅλς, πεδίον) *corn-fields enough*, etc., Hom.: also with verbs *οὐχ ἅλις, ὅτι...*; *is it not enough?* Il., so *οὐχ ἅλις, ὡς...*, Od. 2, 312. Later authors, from Hdt. downwards, oft. add a gen., as with Lat. *satis*, ἅλις ἐστί μοι τινός, *I have enough of* a thing, Hdt. 9, 27, ἅλις ἔχω τινός, Eur. Or. 240: also ἅλις ἐστί μοι, c. inf., *'tis enough for me to...*, Aesch. Theb. 664, etc.; more rarely c. part. ἅλις (εἰμὶ) νοσοῦσ' ἐγώ, *'tis enow that I suffer*, Soph. O. T. 1061, cf. Eur. H. F. 1339: the Att. rarely use the Homeric construct., as in ἅλις βίοτον εὗρον, Eur. Med. 1097: also εἰς ἅλις=ἅλις, Theocr.: rarely *just enough*, =μετρίως, Eur. Alc. 910: ἅλις εἰπεῖν, Lat. *verbo dicere, to say all at once*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

'Αλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἅλς) *saltness*.

†'Αλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for 'Ηλίς, Pind.

†'Αλίσαρνα, ης, ἡ, *Halisarna*, a city of Mysia, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6.—2. a district in the island of Cos. Strab.

'Αλισγέω, ῶ, *to pollute*, LXX. Mal. 1, 7.

'Αλίσγημα, ατος, τό, *a pollution*, N. T. Act. 15, 20.

'Αλίσκομαι, a defect. pass., the act. being supplied by αἱρέω: impf. ἡλισκόμην: fut. ἁλώσομαι: aor. syncop. ἥλων, Hdt. 3, 15, Xen. An. 4, 4, 21, Att. usu. ἑάλων, inf. ἁλῶναι, part. ἁλούς, subj. ἁλῶ, in Hom. ἀλώω, opt. ἁλοίην, in Hom. ἀλώην, Il. 9, 592: perf. ἥλωκα, ἑάλωκα, the latter form always in Thuc., and Dem.: all in pass. signf.: Hom. uses only the aor. *To be taken, to be conquered, to fall into the enemy's hand*, of persons and places, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἁλίσκεσθαι εἰς πολεμίους, *to let one's self be taken prisoner by the enemy*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 468 A.—2. *to be caught, seized*, of persons and things, θανάτῳ ἁλῶναι, *to be seized by death, to die*, Il. 21, 281, Od. 5, 312, also without θανάτῳ, Il. 12, 172, Od. 18, 265, etc.: ἑάλωσαν εἰς 'Αθήνας γράμματα, *letters were seized and taken to Athens*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.—3. *to be taken* or *caught* in hunting, Il. 5, 487, and Xen.: hence—4. metaph. ἁλ. ὕπνῳ, Aesch. Eum. 67; ἀπάταις, μανίᾳ, Soph. El. 125, Aj. 216, ἔρωτι, Xen., etc.: also absol. *to be overpowered*, Soph. Aj. 649: so too ἁλοὺς ἐφόνευσα, *on compulsion*, Herm.; or *being entrapped, circumvented*, Soph. O. C. 553.—5. rarely in good sense, *to be won, achieved*, Soph. O. T. 543.—II. *to be caught, detected* in a thing, or doing a thing, freq. c. part., e. g. Hdt. 1, 112, 209, etc.: also with a subst. or adj., the part ὤν being omitted, ἁλώσομαι φονεύς, Soph. O. T. 576, μοῖχος, Ar. Nub. 1079, and so prob. must be taken Soph. O. C. 1065, "Αρης ἁλώσεται δεινός, *will be found terrible*: also ἁλ. ἐν κακοῖσι, Soph. Ant. 496: esp. as Att. law-term, *to be convicted*, and so *condemned*, with or without δίκῃ, Plat. Legg. 937 C, Dem. 632, 12; but more freq. c. part. Plat., and Oratt.: freq. also c. gen. criminis, ἁλῶναι ἀσεβείας, παρανοίας, etc., sub. γραφῇ or δίκῃ, Dem., and Plut.: also ἁλ. γραφήν, Plut.: ἁλ. θανάτου, *to be convicted of a capital crime*, Id. [ᾰ, except in Il. 5, 487, where it is made long in the thesis.]

'Αλισμα, ατος, τό, a water-plant, *Alisma Parnassifolia*, Diosc.

'Αλισμάραγος, ον, (ἅλς, σμαραγή) *sea-resounding*, Nonn. Dion. 39, 362.

'Αλίσμηκτος, ον, (ἅλς, σμήχω) *washed by the sea*, Lyc. 994.

orig. *a plain near the sea, sandy plain*, Theophr.: esp. *a plain* in Attica near the Piraeus, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30, v. Ruhnk. Tim.: also written ἀλίσπεδον and ἀλήπεδον, Bast Greg. 917. [ᾰλῐ, Lyc. 681.]

'Αλίπης, ές, (*a* priv., λίπος) *without fat, meagre*, Ath.: *without any fatty substance*, Strab.: in Medic. *not thick and fatty*, of lotions, as opp. to salves.

'Αλίπιστος, ον, =foreg., Theophr.

'Αλίπλαγκτος, ον, (ἅλς, πλάζω) *roaming in* or *by the sea*, epith. of Pan as god of the shore, Soph. Aj. 695.—II. formerly read as epith. of islands, Pind. P. 4, 24, Soph. Aj. 596, but Böckh and Herm. respectively read ἀλίπλακτος, v. sq.

'Αλίπλακτος, Dor. for ἀλίπληκτος, q. v.

'Αλιπκάνης, ές, (ἅλς, πλάνη) *sea-wandering*, Anth. Hence

'Αλιπλᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a wandering on the sea, wandering voyage*, Anth.

'Αλίπλᾰνος, ον, =ἁλίπλανής, Opp.

'Αλιπλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἅλς, πλεύμων) lit. sea-lungs, a kind of fish.

'Αλίπληκτος, ον, (ἅλς, πλήσσω) *lashed by the sea*, like ἀλίπλήξ and θαλασσόπληκτος, cf. ἁλίπλαγκτος II.

'Αλιπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Call.

'Αλίπλοος, ον, contr. ἁλίπλους, ουν, (ἅλς, πλέω) *covered with water*, τείχεα, Il. 12, 26.—II. later act., *sailing on the sea*, Call.: as subst. ὁ ἁλίπλ., *a seaman, fisher*.

'Αλίπνοος, ον, (ἅλς, πνέω) *redolent of the sea*, Musae.

'Αλιπόρος, ον, (ἅλς, πείρω) *ploughing the sea*, Luc. Tragop. 24.

'Αλιπορφυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, strictly pecul. fem. from sq., a kind of sea-bird, prob. l. Ibyc. 13.

'Αλιπόρφῠρος, ον, (ἅλς, πορφύρα) *of sea-purple, of true purple dye, dark red*, ἠλακάτα, φάρεα, Od. 6, 53; 13, 108, ὄρνις, Alem. 12.

'Αλιποτήτος, ον, (ἅλς, πτοιέω) *scared by the roar of the sea*, Nonn.

'Αλιῤῥᾱγής, ές, (ἅλς, ῥήγνυμι) *breaking the waves*: or rather pass., *against which the tide breaks*, σκόπελος, Anth.

'Αλιῤῥαίστης, ου, ὁ, (ἅλς, ῥαίω) ὀράκων, *a ravenous sea-monster*, Nic.

'Αλιῤῥαντος, ον, (ἅλς, ῥαίνω) *sea-surging, πόντος*, Anth.

'Αλίῤῥηκτος, ον, =ἁλιῤῥαγής, Anth

'Αλιῤῥόθιος, ον, also ίη, ιον, Anth. (ἅλς, ῥόθος) *sea-roaring, sea-beat*, νηῦς, κόνις, Anth.—II. *roaring*, θάλασσα, Orph.—III. as pr. n. ὁ, *Halirrhothius*, son of Neptune and the nymph Euryte, Dem., Eur. El. 1260.

'Αλίῤῥοθος, ον, = foreg., πόροι, Aesch. Pers. 367, ἀκτή, Eur. Hipp. 1205, cf. ἁλίκλυστος and ἁλίκτυπος.

'Αλίῤῥοιζος, ον, =ἁλιῤῥόθιος, Nonn. Dion. 13, 322.

'Αλίῤῥοος, ον, contr. ἁλίῤῥους, ουν, (ἅλς, ῥέω) *washed by the sea*, ἀκταί ἁλ. dub. l. Mosch., for ἁλιῤῥόθοι.

'Αλίῤῥῠτος, ον, (ἅλς, ῥέω) *washed by the sea*, Anth.—II. ἁλ. ἅλσος, *the surging sea* itself, Aesch. Supp. 868.

'ΑΛΙΣ, adv. (ἀλής) *in heaps, in crowds, in swarms, in abundance*, μέλισσαι ἅλις πεποτήαται, Τρωαὶ ἅλις ἦσαν, κόπρος ἅλις κέχυτο, etc., Hom., who always makes the case depend on the verb, for in Il. 9, 137, χρυσοῦ belongs not to ἅλις but to νῆσιν ἀσθω, and Il. 21, 319, we should read χέρα-δος as acc., not χεράδος as gen., v. Spitzn. Excurs. 32 ad Il.: hence *enough*, Lat. *satis*, ἅλις ἀρουραι; ἅλις χαλκὸν χρυσόν τε δέδεξο; ἅλις ἐλαι-

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†Ἁλισόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Halisodemus*, a poet of Troezene, Luc. Dem. enc. 27.

Ἁλίσπαρτος, ον, (ἅλς, σπείρω) *sprinkled with salt*, Valck. Ammon.

Ἁλίσπεδον, τό, v. ἁλίπεδον.

†Ἁλίσσωμα, -ωσις, vv. ll. for λίσσωμα, -ωσις.

Ἁλιστέφανος, ον, (ἅλς, στέφανος) =sq., H. Hom. Ap. 410, though for ἁλιστ. πτολίεθρον is ingeniously proposed Ἔλος τ' ἐφαλον πτ. from Il. 2, 584.

Ἁλιστεφής, ές, (ἅλς, στέφω) *seagirt*, Orph.

Ἁλίστονος, ον, (ἅλς, στένω) *searesounding*, ῥαχίαι, Aesch. Pr. 712.—II. *groaning on the sea*, epith. of fishers, Opp.

Ἁλιστός, ή, όν, (ἁλίζω) *salted, pickled*, Anth.

Ἅλιστος, ον, only found in poet. form ἄλλιστος, q. v.

Ἁλίστρα, ας, ή, =ἀλινδήθρα.

Ἁλίστρεπτος, ον, (ἅλς, στρέφω) *whirled* or *rolled to and fro in the sea, sea-tost*, ναῦς, Anth.

Ἁλιστρεφής, ές, dub. l. Orph. for ἁλιστεφής.

Ἁλιταία, ας, ή, *Halitaea*, a fountain in the territory of Ephesus, Paus.

Ἁλίταίνω, -ήσω, a verb of which the pres. only occurs in mid., Hes. Op. 328: elsewhere only in aor. act. ἤλιτον, ll. 9, 375, and more freq. aor. mid. ἁλίτοντο, ἁλιτέσθαι, Hom.: later also an aor. ἡλίτησα: part. ἁλιτήμενος, with accent and signf. of pres., Od. 4, 807. *To sin, offend against*, c. acc. pers. Il. 9, 375; 19, 265, Od. 4, 378; 5, 108, also in Hes. Op., Aesch. Eum. 269: the part. ἁλιτήμενος, c. dat. pers., Od. l. c.: c. acc. rei, *to transgress*, ἐφετμὰς Διός, Il. 24, 570, ὅρκον, σπουδάς, Ap. Rh., and Opp.: *to stray*, ἁλίτησεν ἀταρποῦ, Orph.: also absol., Call.—Ep. word.—(akin to ἀλη: the simple forms ἁλείτω, ἁλιτέω no where occur: hence ἀλείτης, ἁλοιτός, etc.)

Ἁλίτάνευτος, ον, (α priv., λιταvεύω) *inexorable*, Ἀιδης, poet. ἀλλ-

Ἁλίτενής, ές, (ἅλς, τείνω) *stretching to* or *along the sea*, Diod.: hence—II. *flat, low*, of lands, hence *ambulatio* ἁλ., *a walk on a flat place*, or *over a plain*, Cic. Att. 14, 131: of boats, *flat, shallow*, Plut. Them. 14: of the sea, *shallow*, Polyb. 4, 39, 3.

Ἁλίτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἅλς, τέρμα) *bounded by the sea, bordering on it*, Anth.

*Ἁλίτέω, assumed as pres. whence to form ἁλιτήσα, aor. 1 of ἁλιταίνω: in Aesch. Eum. 316 for ἁλιτρῶν or ἁλιτῶν, should be read ἁλιτών, part. aor. 2 of ἁλιταίνω, q. v.

Ἁλίτημα, ατος, τό, *a sin, offence*, Anth.

Ἁλίτήμενος, a part. of ἁλιταίνω, q. v. with accent and signf. of pres., as if formed from ἁλίτημι, ἁλίτημαι,

Ἁλίτήμερος, ον, (ἁλιτεῖν, ἡμέρα) *missing the right day*: hence *untimely born*, like ἡλιτόμηνος, Hes. Sc. 91, cf. Schäf. Greg. 879, and Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Spr. 2, p. 108, who considers it an error for ἁλιτημενος, Lob.

Ἁλίτημοσύνη, ης, ή, =ἁλιτήμα, Orph.: from

Ἁλίτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἁλιτεῖν) =sq., ll. 24, 157.

Ἁλίτήριος, ον, (ἁλιτεῖν) *sinful, wicked, laden with guilt*, esp. against the gods, hence in full θεοῦ ἁλιτήριοι, Ar. Eq. 445, Thuc. 1, 126, so too ἁλ ἄλλων, *working evil to others*, Dem. 280, 26: also absol., Lat. *homo piacularis*, Lys., and Dem.: in Soph. O. C. 371, κἀλιτηρίου φρενός is the prob. l. for κἀξ ἁλιτηροῦ, which will not scan, since λι is short, but cf. ἁλοιτηρός.—II. ἁλιτήριος δαίμων, =ἀλάστωρ, *an avenging spirit*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἁλιτηριώδης, ες, (ἁλιτήριος, εἶδος) *belonging to* or *befalling a sinner*: hence *accursed, pernicious, ruinous*, οἶστρος, τύχη, Plat. 854 B, 881 E.

Ἁλίτηρός, όν, v. ἁλιτήριος sub fin.

Ἁλίτης, ό, =ἁλείτης, Grammn., and so Herm. reads in Eur. Heracl. 614 for ἁλάταν, which is against the metre. [ῑ]

Ἁλιτόξενος, ον, (ἁλιτεῖν, ξένος) *sinning against a guest*, Pind. O. 10, 7.

Ἁλιτοφροσύνη, ης, ή, (ἁλιτεῖν, φρήν) *a wicked mind*, Leon. Tar. 64.

Ἁλιτραίνω, = ἁλιταίνω, dub. in Hes. Op. 328, but found in Anth.

Ἁλιτρεφής, ές, (ἅλς, τρέφω) *seabred*, Qu. Sm. 3, 272.

Ἁλιτρέω, =ἁλιταίνω, dub. v. ἁλιτέω.

Ἁλιτρία, ας, ή, (ἁλιτρός) *sinfulness, mischief*, Soph. Fr. 42, Ar. Ach. 907.

Ἁλιτρόβιος, ον, (ἁλιτρός, βίος) *living wickedly*, Nonn. Dion. 12, 72.

Ἁλιτρόνοος, ον, (ἁλιτρός, νόος) *wicked-minded*, Anth.

Ἁλιτρόπος, ον, for ἁλιτρόπους, (ἁλιτρός, πούς) *of wandering foot, unstable*, prob. l. in Pseudo-Phocyl. 133, for ἁλίτροπος, *seafaring*.

Ἁλιτρός, όν, syncop. for ἁλιτηρός, and ός, ή, όν, Simon. Amorg. 7, *crafty, sinful, sinning, wicked*, Il. 8, 361, Theog., and Pind.: but in Hom. usu. as subst. ὁ ἁλ., *a sinner*, δαίμοσιν ἁλιτρός, *a sinner against the gods*, Il. 23, 595: also in milder signf., *a knave, rogue*, Od. 5, 182. Hence

Ἁλιτροσύνη, ης, ή, =ἁλιτρία, Ap. Rh. 4, 699.

Ἁλίτροφος, ον, (ἅλς, τρέφω) *living by the sea*, or *bred thereon*, of fishers, Opp.—II. =ἁλιτρεφής.

Ἁλίτρῦτος, ον, also η, ον, Nonn., (ἅλς, τρύω) *sea-beaten, sea-worn*, γέρων, Theocr. 1, 45.

†Ἅλιττα, ή, =Ἀφροδίτη among the Arabians, Hdt. 1, 131.

Ἁλίτῦπος, ον, (ἅλς, τύπτω) *seabeaten, sea-tost*, Aesch. Pers. 945: as subst., *a seaman*, Eur. Or. 373.

Ἁλίτῦρος, ου, ὁ, (ἅλς, τυρός) *a sort of salt cheese*, Anth.

†Ἁλίφειρα, ας, ή, *Aliphera*, or Ἀλίφηρα, Paus., a mountain-city in Arcadia, Polyb. 4, 78, 2.

†Ἁλίφηρος, ου, ὁ, *Aliphera*, son of Lycaon, founder of the above city, Paus., Apollod.

Ἁλίφθορία, ας, ή, *a disaster at sea, shipwreck*, Anth.: from

Ἁλίφθορος, ον, (ἅλς, φθείρω) *destroying on the sea*: as subst., ὁ ἁλ., *a pirate*, Leon. Tar. 82.

Ἁλίφλοιος, ον, ὁ, ή, (ἅλς, φλοιός) *sea-bark*, a kind of oak, Theophr.

Ἁλιφροσύνη, ης, ή, *vanity, folly*: from

Ἁλίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἅλιος, φρήν) *vain, foolish*, Naumach.

Ἁλίχλαινος, ον, (ἅλς, χλαῖνα) *purple-clad*, Nonn. Dion. 20, 105, cf. ἁλιπόρφυρος.

Ἁλκάθεῖν, poet. aor. form from *ἄλκω, Aesch. Fr. 417, like δωκαθεῖν, etc.

†Ἀλκάθοος, contr. Ἀλκάθους, ου, ὁ, *Alcathous*, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, Pind. I. 8, 148.—2. son of Porthaon and Euryte, Paus., Apollod.—3. a Trojan, son of Aesyetes, Il. 12, 93.

Ἀλκαία, ας, ή, *a tail*, esp. *a lion's tail*, dub. l. Ap. Rh. (Prob. from ἀλκή, *the fury* with which he lashes it about: and so strictly) fem. from ἀλκαῖος.

†Ἀλκαῖδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Alcaeus*, Pind. Ol. 6, 115.

Ἀλκαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀλκή) *strong, mighty*, Eur. Hel. 1152.

†Ἀλκαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Alcaeus*, son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon Hes. Sc. 26.—2. son of Hercules, Hdt. 1, 7.—3. son of Androgeus, Apollod.—4. a lyric poet of Mytilene in Lesbos, Hdt. 5, 95; hence Ἀλκαϊκός and Ἀλκαϊκός, *Alcaic*, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 39.—Other persons of this name in Thuc. 5, 19, Diod. S, etc.

†Ἀλκαμένης, ους, ὁ, *Alcamenes* son of Teleclus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204; another Spartan, son of Sthenelaidas, Thuc. 8, 5.—2. a renowned Athenian statuary, Paus., Luc.

†Ἀλκάνδρη, ης, ή, *Alcandra*, wife of Polybus, Od. 4, 126.

†Ἀλκανδρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀλκή, ἀνήρ) *Alcander*, a Lycian, Il, 5, 678.—2. a Spartan who struck out an eye of Lycurgus, Plut. Lyc. 11, etc.

Ἄλκαρ, τό, only used in this form, *a safeguard, bulwark, defence, help, aid*, c. dat., Τρώεσσι, *to the Trojans*, Il. 5, 644; c. gen., Ἀχαιῶν, *against the Achaeans*, ll. 11, 823, cf. H. Apoll. 192, Pind. P. 10, 80. (Akin to ἀλκή.)

Ἀλκᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, ή, Dor. contr. from ἀλκάεις, ἀλκήεις, Pind.

Ἀλκέα, ας, ή, a kind of wild mallow, Dioscor.

Ἄλκεα, τά, a poisonous plant, Orph.

†Ἀλκείδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Alcaeus, Alcides*, Hes. Sc. 112, etc.—2. *Alcides*, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 61.

†Ἄλκετας, Ion. -της, α, and ου, ὁ, *Alcetas*, son of Aëropus, Hdt. 8, 139.—2. brother of Perdiccas II. of Macedonia, Plat. Gorg. 471 A.—3. brother of Perdiccas, Arr. An. 4, 27.—4. son of Arybbas, king of the Molossians, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—Others in Plut., etc.

†Ἀλκεύνας, *a* and ου, ὁ, *Alcemas*, leader of the Cadusians, Xen Cyr. 3, 3, 42.

*Ἀλκέω, a pres. assumed by Gramm. for ἀλαλκεῖν.

*ΑΛΚΗ, ῆς, ή, *bodily strength, force*, esp. in action, and so distinguished from ῥώμη, mere strength; in Hom. joined with μένος, σθένος, βίη, ἠνορέη: θηρία ἐς ἀλκὴν ἀλκιμα, Hdt. 3, 110: in gen. *force, power, might*, βελέων, Soph., λόγων, Polyb.: in plur. ἀλκαί, *feats of strength, bold deeds*, Pind N. 7, 18.—II. *spirit, courage, boldness*, freq. in Il., esp. in phrase ἐπιειμένος ἀλκήν, so too φρεσὶν εἰμένος ἀλκήν, Il. 20, 381, and δύεσθαι ἀλκήν, Il. 9, 231.—III. *a safeguard, defence*, and so *help, succour, aid*, Hom., etc.: ἀλκὴ τινος, *defence* or *aid against* a thing, Hes. Op. 199, Soph. O. T. 218, cf. ἄλκαρ: ἀλκὴν ποιεῖσθαι or τιθέναι, *to give aid*, Soph. O. C. 459, 1524: πρὸς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι, *to put one's self on one's guard*, Hdt. 3, 78, etc., also ἐς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 84, and ἐς ἀλκὴν ἑλθεῖν, Eur. Phoen. 417.—IV. *battle, fight*, Aesch. Theb. 483, 861. (*ἄλκω, ἀλαλκεῖν, prob. akin to ἀρκέω, ἀρήγω.)

Ἀλκή, ῆς, ή, *an elk*, Pliny's *alces* or *achlis*, Plin., Paus.: strictly *strong beast*, v. Pott, Forschungen, 1, 85.

Ἄλκη, ης, ή, *Alce*, daughter of Olympus and Cybele, Diod. S. 5, 99

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Ἀλκῆεις. *εσσα, εν, valiant, brave, warlike*. H. Hom. 28, and Pind. O. 9, 110. in Dor. contr. form *ἀλκᾶς, ἄντος*.

†'Αλκήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Alcenor*, an Argive, Hdt. 1, 82.

'Αλκηστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a champion*, Opp.

†'Αλκηστις. ίδος and ιος, ἡ, *Alcestis*, daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, in whose stead she died, Il. 2, 715. Eur. Alc.

'Αλκί, an irreg. poet. dat. of *ἀλκή*, formed as if from *ἄλξ*, esp. of *bodily strength*: Hom. five times has it in phrase *ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς*, always of wild beasts, except Il. 18, 158.

†'Αλκία. ας, ἡ, *Alcia*, wife of Agathocles, Diod. S. 20, 33.

†'Αλκίας, ου, ὁ, *Alcias*, masc. pr. n. Arr., Lys.

'Αλκιβιάδειον, ου, τό,=*ἀλκίβιος*, Diosc.

†'Αλκιβία or η, ης, ἡ, *Alcibia*, fem. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 1, 45.

†'Αλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Alcibiades*, father of Clinias, Hdt. 8, 17.—2. son of Clinias, the celebrated Athenian commander, Thuc., etc.—3. a cousin of the latter, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 13.

'Αλκίβιος, ἡ, with and without *ἔχις*, a kind of *Anchusa*, used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, Nic. Ther. 541.—II. as pr. n. *Alcibius*, Lys.

†'Αλκιδάμας. αντος, ὁ, *Alcidamas* a pupil of Gorgias, Luc. Dem. enc. 12. —2. a Cynic philosopher, Luc. Conv. 11.

†'Αλκίδας, Dor.='Αλκείδης.—2. *Alcides*, Thuc. 3, 16, etc.

†'Αλκιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Alcidice*, wife of Salmoneus, Diod. S. 4, 68.

†'Αλκιθόη, ης, ἡ, *Alcithoe*, daughter of Minyas, Ael.

'Αλκιμᾶχος, ον, also η, ον, Anth., (*ἀλκή, μάχομαι*) *bravely fighting*, epith. of Minerva.—II. as masc. pr. n. *Alcimachus*, Hdt. 6, 101, Dem., etc.

†'Αλκιμέδη, ης, ἡ, *Alcimede*, wife of Aeson and mother of Jason, Ap. Rh. 1, 47.

†'Αλκιμέδης, ους, ὁ, *Alcimedes*, a companion of the Oilean Ajax before Troy, Qu. Sm. 6, 557.

†'Αλκιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Alcimedon*, son of Laerces, Il. 16, 197.—2. an Arcadian hero, Paus.—3. an Olympian conqueror, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8.

†'Αλκιμένης, ου, ὁ, *Alcimenes*, son of Glaucus, Apollod.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Diod. S. 4, 54.—Others in Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7, Anth., etc.

†'Αλκιμίδης, ου, ὁ, *Alcimides*, *son* or *descendant of Alcimus*, Od. 21, 235.—2. victor in the Nemean games, from Aegina, Pind. N. 6.

*Ἄλκιμος, ον, also η, ον, Soph. Aj. 401, (*ἀλκή*) *strong, stout*, of men and things, as *ἔγχος, δοῦρα*, Hom.: *warlike, brave*, Hom., Hdt., etc.: *ἄλκιμος τὰ πολεμικά*, Hdt. 3, 4, *ἐς ἀλκὴν ἄλκιμα*, Hdt. 3, 110: rarely of battle, as *ἄλκ. μάχη*, Eur. Heracl. 683.—Proverb., *πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι*, like *fuimus Troes*, times are changed, Anacr. 86, etc.—II. as pr. n. *Alcimus*, a Myrmidon, Il. 19, 392.—2. son of Hippocoon, a Spartan, Paus.—3. a promontory near the Piraeus, Plut. Them. 32.

†'Αλκινίδας, α, ὁ, *Alcinidas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 19.

†'Αλκινόη, ης, ἡ, *Alcinoe*, fem. pr. n. in Apollod., Paus., etc.

†'Αλκίνοος, contr. 'Αλκίνους, ου, ὁ, *Alcinous*, king of the Phaeacians, Od. —Others of this name in Apollod., Paus., etc.; hence 'Αλκίνου *ἀπόλογος*, proverb., of a long fabulous enumeration, Plat. Rep. 614 B.

†'Αλκίοπος, ου, ὁ, *Alciopus*, masc. pr. n. Plut. Qu. Gr. 58.

†'Αλκίππη, ης, ἡ, *Alcippe*, an attendant of Helen, Od. 4, 124.—2. a daughter of Mars and Agraulus, Apollod.—Others in Apollod., Diod. S. 4, 16.

†'Αλκιππος, ου, ὁ, (*ἀλκή, ἵππος*) *Alcippus*, masc. pr. n. Plut., Paus., etc.

'Αλκις, ιδος, ὁ, *Alcis*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

†'Αλκισθένης, ους, ὁ, (*ἀλκή, σθένος*) *Alcisthenes*, an Athenian archon, Dem.—2. father of the commander Demosthenes, Thuc. 3, 91.

'Αλκίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (*ἀλκή, φρήν*) *stout-hearted*, Aesch. Pers. 90. —II. masc. pr. n. *Alciphron*, Thuc. 5, 59; also a distinguished writer, probably of Athens.

†'Αλκμαίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Alcmaeon*, son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, Od. 15, 248.—2. father of Megacles, the last of the archons who held this office for life, Hdt. 1, 59.—3. son of Megacles, Hdt. 6, 125.—4. a Pythagorean philosopher and medical writer of Crotona, Arist., Diog. L.—5. son of Sillus, Paus.

†'Αλκμαιωνίδαι, ῶν, *ol, the Alcmaeonidae*, descendants of Alcmaeon, an illustrious noble Athenian family, Hdt. 6, 121.

†'Αλκμαιωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, an epic poem respecting Alcmaeon, Strab.

†'Αλκμάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, Dor. for 'Αλκμαίων, Pind. P. 8, 66.—2. *Alcman*, an early lyric poet, Diod. S. 4, 7, Plut., etc.

†'Αλκμᾶνίδαι, *ol*, Dor. for 'Αλκμαιωνίδαι, Pind. P. 7, 2.

†'Αλκμᾶνικός, ἡ, όν, *after the manner of Alcman*, Plut.

†'Αλκμάων, ωνος and ονος, ὁ,= 'Αλκμαίων. — 2. *Alcmäon*, son of Thestor, Il. 12, 394.

†'Αλκμέων, ωνος, ὁ, Att. for 'Αλκμαίων, Dio Cass.

†'Αλκμεωνίδαι, οἱ,='Αλκμαιωνίδαι, Dem.

†'Αλκμήνη, ης, ἡ, *Alcmene*, mother of Hercules, Il. 14, 323.

†'Αλκμήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Alcmenor*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

†'Αλκομεναί, ῶν, *al, Alcomenae*, a city of Macedonia, Strab.

'Αλκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ἄλκω, ἀλαλκεῖν*) *one who wards off, a protector from* a thing, c. gen., as *ὀρῆς, κυνῶν*, Il. 18, 100, Od. 14, 531, so too Hes. Th. 657, where the dat. depends on *γένεο*.

'Αλκτήριον, ου, τό, *a help, antidote*, Nic., and so prob. Eur. Tel. 2.

'Αλκυόνειον and *ἀλκυόνιον*, ου, τό, a kind of zoophyte, so called from being like the *kingfisher's* (*ἀλκύων*) *nest*, Diosc.

†'Αλκυονεύς, έως, ὁ, *Alcyoneus*, one of the giants, Apollod.; another in Pind. N. 4, 44.—2. son of Antigonus Gonatas, Plut. Pyrrh. 34.

†'Αλκυόνη, ης, ἡ, *Alcyone*, spouse of Meleager, Il. 9, 562.—2. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, Apollod.—3. a Pleiad, Apollod.—4. mother of Diocles, Arist.

†'Αλκυονίδες, ων, *al, daughters of Alcyone*, changed into kingfishers, cf. sq.

'Αλκυονίδες, ων, *al*, with or without *ἡμέραι, the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher builds its nest, and the sea is always calm*, hence *halcyon days*, proverb. of undisturbed tranquillity, Ar. Av. 1594, cf. Alb. Hesych. in voc.

'Αλκυόνιον, ου, τό, v. *ἀλκυόνειον*.

'Αλκυονίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *ἀλκυών, a young kingfisher*, in genl. *a kingfisher, halcyon*, Ap. Rh.—II. as adj., cf. *ἀλκυονίδες*.—III. 'Αλκ. *θάλασσα, the Alcyonian bay*, the eastern part of the Corinthian gulf, Strab.

'Αλκυών, όνος, ἡ, *the kingfisher, halcyon, alcedo hispida*, Voss Virg. Georg. 1, 339, cf. *κηρύλος*, first in Il. 9, 562, where Spitzn. maintains that *ἀλκυών*, etc., become *ἄλκ.* in Ion., but v. Schäf. Plut. 6, 92. (Usu. deriv. from *ἅλς, κύω*, cf. *ἀλκυονίδες*.)

*ΑΛΚΩ, assumed root of *ἀλαλκεῖν*, cf. *ἀλέξω*.

†'Αλκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Alcon*, son of Hippocoon, one of the Calydonian hunters, Apollod.—2. son of Erechtheus, Ap. Rh. 1, 97.—3. a Molossian, one of the suitors of Agariste, Hdt. 6, 127.—4. a statuary, Ath.

'ΑΛΛΑ', conjunct., neut. pl. from *ἄλλος*, though with changed accent, and so strictly *in another way, otherwise*: *ἀλλά* therefore introduces something different from what was before said, and serves to limit or oppose whole sentences or single clauses.—I. in opposing single clauses, *but*, Lat. *autem*, freq. from Hom. downwards; in this case it always stands first except in late poets, as Call. Ep. 5, 11, Κλειτίου *ἀλλὰ θυγατρὶ δίδου χάριν*.—When two clauses are strongly opposed *ἀλλά* is preceded by *μέν* if affirmative, by *οὐ μόνον* if negative, *ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν 'Αχαιοί, ἀλλ' οὐκ 'Ατρείδῃ 'Αγαμέμνονι, ἡνδανε θυμῷ*, Il. 1, 24; *οὐ μόνον ἅπαξ ἀλλὰ πολλάκις*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A: but in the latter case, to heighten the opposition *καί* usu. follows *ἀλλά*, as Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13; 2, 7, 6: *ἀλλὰ καί* is also found after *οὐδέν, οὐδείς*, etc., without *μόνον*, Wolf Leptin. 460, 2: so too *οὐχ (μή) ὅτι, οὐχ (μή) ὅπως*, are followed by *ἀλλά ..., ἀλλὰ καί ..., not only ..., but ...* The first clause is also oft. strengthd. by various particles, as *τοί, ἤ τοι*, etc., and *ἀλλά* by the addition of *γέ* or *ὅμως*.—Special usages of *ἀλλά* with single clauses.—1. in hypothet. sentences, the apodosis is oft. opp. to the protasis by *ἀλλά, ἀλλὰ καί, ἀλλά περ, yet, still, at least*, Il. 1, 281; 8, 154; 12, 349, etc.: so after *εἰπερ τε ..., ἀλλά τε...*, Il. 10, 226, *ἀλλά τε καί...*, Il. 1, 81: also in prose after *εἰ.., ἀλλά..*, or *ἀλλά.. γε*, Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Gorg. 470 D, etc. Sometimes also after conjunctions of time, as after *ἐπειδή*, Od. 14, 151, after *ἐπεί*, Soph. O. C. 241.—2. in post-Hom. authors, *ἀλλά* is sometimes attached to a single word, when it may be rendered *at least*: but in fact the usage is elliptic, and may be explained from the foreg. head, as in Soph. El. 411, *ὦ θεοὶ πατρῷοι, συγγένεσθέ γ' ἀλλὰ νῦν*, i. e. *εἰ μὴ πρότερον συνεγένεσθε, ἀλλὰ νῦν γε συγγένεσθε*, cf. Id. O. C. 1276: this usage is very freq. in Trag.: *γε* is usu. added to the emphatic wd., but not always, as Soph. Ant. 552.—3. also post-Hom. is the usage of *ἀλλ' ἤ*, but as this is in full not *ἀλλὰ ἤ*, but *ἄλλο ἤ*, v. sub *ἄλλ' ἤ*.—II. to oppose whole sentences, *but, yet*, Lat. *at*.—1. freq. in quick transitions from one subject to another, as in Il. 1, 134, 140, etc.: so too *ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὅς...*, Od. 1, 6.—Post-Hom. also in quick answers and objections, *nay but ..., well but...*, mostly in negation, as Ar. Ach. 402, but not always, as e. g. Plat. Protag. 330 B, Gorg. 449 A: the ob-

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jection also takes the form of a question, and is sometimes repeated, as *πότερον ἥττουν τί σε...; ἀλλ' ἀπήτουν; ἀλλὰ περὶ παιδικῶν μαχόμενος; ἀλλὰ μεθὼν ἐπαρώνησα*; Xen. An. 5, 8, 4, where all after the first may be rendered by *or*: in such questions *ἀλλά* is oft. strengthd. and becomes *ἀλλ' ἤ*; Lat. *ergo?* Elmsl. Heracl. 426: Hom. also has *ἀλλά* at the beginning of a speech, to introduce some general objection, Od. 4, 472, cf. Xen. Symp. init.—2. *ἀλλά* is used, esp. by Hom., c. imperat., to encourage, persuade, etc., like Lat. *tandem*, esp. *ἀλλ' ἴθι, ἀλλ' ἄγε, ἀλλὰ ἴωμεν, ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε*, Hom.: the vocat. sometimes goes before *ἀλλά*, as *ὦ Φίντις, ἀλλὰ ζεῦξον*, Pind. O. 6, 37.—3. a number of Attic phrases may be referred to this head, as elliptic, *οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά...*, *it is not* (*so*) *but...*, e. g. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8, *ὁ ἵππος πίπτει καὶ μικροῦ αὐτὸν ἐξετραχήλισεν· οὐ μὴν* (sc. *ἐξετραχήλισεν*) *ἀλλ' ἐπέμεινεν ὁ Κῦρος, it did not, however* (throw him), *but..., on the contrary.*—III. joined with other particles, *ἀλλά* and the other particles retain their proper force, as—1. *ἀλλ' ἄρα*, much like *ἀλλά* in quick transition, Il. 6, 418; 12, 320, but in Att. to introduce an objection founded on something foregone, Plat. Apol. 25 A, also *ἀλλ' ὥρα*, Id. Rep. 381 B.—2. *ἀλλ' οὖν, but then, however*, Hdt. 3, 140, etc.; also in apodosi, *yet at any rate, ἀλλ' οὖν γε*, Plat. Phaed. 91 B.—3. *ἀλλὰ γάρ*, Lat. *enimvero, but really, certainly*, but this phrase is really irregular, as Eur. Phoen. 1307, *ἀλλὰ γὰρ Κρέοντα λεύσσω... παύσω γόους*, should strictly be *ἀλλά, Κρέοντα γὰρ λεύσσω, παύσω γόους*, and so we find the collocation in Soph. Phil. 81, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481; so that usu. *ἀλλὰ γάρ* stands for *ἀλλ' ἐπεί*: this phrase is opp. *to οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά*: also *ἀλλὰ γὰρ δή, ἀλλὰ γάρ τοι*, Soph. Aj. 167, Phil. 81.—4. *ἀλλά* is followed by many words that merely strengthen it, as *ἀλλ' ἤτοι*, Hom., *ἀλλά τοι*, Soph., etc.

'Αλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀλλάσσω*) *a change*, Aesch. Ag. 482.—II. *interchange, exchange, barter, traffic*, whether buying or selling, Plat. Rep. 371 B, etc., and Arist.—III. *a change of horses, a fresh stage.*

'Αλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀλλάσσω*) *that which is changed* or *interchanged*, —1. *the price to be paid*, Mel. 58.—2. *wares* bought, LXX.

'Αλλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg.

'Αλλακτέον, verb. adj. from *ἀλλάσσω, one must change*, Plut.

'Αλλακτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to traffic* or *barter*, Plat. Soph. 223 C.

†**'Αλλαλοφόνος** ον, Dor. for *ἀλληλοφόνος*, Aesch. Theb. 932.

'Αλλαντοειδής, ές, (*ἀλλᾶς, εἶδος*) *shaped like an ἀλλᾶς*, Gal.

'Αλλαντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀλλᾶς, ποιέω*) *a maker of ἀλλᾶντες*, Diog. L.

'Αλλαντοπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in ἀλλᾶντες*, Ar. Eq. 1242: from

'Αλλαντοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀλλᾶς, πωλέω*) *a dealer in ἀλλᾶντες*, Ar. Eq. 143, etc.

'Αλλάξ, adv., (*ἀλλάσσω*) *by changes* or *turns, alternately.*

'Αλλαξις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀλλάσσω*) *a changing, interchange.*

'Αλλᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *forced-meat*, something between our sausage and black-pudding, Ar. Eq. 161, etc.

'Αλλάσσω, Att. *ἀλλάττω*, f. *-άξω*; perf. *ἠλλαχα* (in comp. with *ἀπό*, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6): perf. pass. *ἠλλαγμαι*, Callim. Ep. 7, 2, Hdt. 2, 26; aor. 1 pass. *ἠλλάχθην*, always in Hdt., usu. in Trag., and sometimes in Ar.; but aor. 2 pass. *ἠλλάγην*, most freq. in Att. prose, (*ἄλλος*). *To make otherwise, change, alter, χροιάν*, Eur. Med. 1168: hence—I. *to give in exchange, requite, repay, φόνον φονεῦσι*, Eur. El. 89: *πόνῳ πόνον ἀλλ.*, *to exchange one toil with another*, Soph. Fr. 400.—2. *to change*, and so *leave, quit, οὐράνιον φῶς*, Soph. Ant. 944, *χώραν, πόλιν*, Plat., v. *παραλλάσσω* I. 3.—II. *to take in exchange, exchange* one thing for another (though this more usu. in mid.), *τί τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 967, *τι ἀντί τινος*, Eur. Alc. 664: *ἀλλ. θνητὸν εἶδος*, of a god, *to put on* a mortal form, Eur. Bacch. 53.—2. *to go to*, c. acc. loci, like Lat. *mutare*, Eur. Hec. 483, cf. supr. I. 2.—3. absol. *ἀλλάσσων ἔχειν*, to have *in turn, alternately*, Eur. Phoen. 74.—B. Mid. *to change* or *alter one's own, ἴχνος*, Eur. El. 103: but usu.—II. *to exchange for one's self, exchange, interchange, τί τινος* or *ἀντί τινος*, freq. in Att., as Eur. Med. 968, Thuc. 8, 82: hence *to barter, traffic, τινί, with* a person, Hdt. 7, 152, also *πρός τινα*, Plat.: and so—1. *to buy*, in full, *ἀλλάττεσθαί τι ἀντὶ ἀργυρίου*, Plat. Rep. 371 C.—2. *to sell*, Plat., who in Legg. 915 D, has both these signfs. combined. Cf. *ἀμείβω.*

'Αλλαχῆ, adv., (*ἄλλος*) *elsewhere, in another place, ἄλλος ἀλλαχῆ, one here, another there*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 47; *ἄλλοτε ἀλλαχῆ, now here, now there*, Id.

'Αλλαχόθεν, adv., *from another place*, Ael. H. A. 7, 10.

'Αλλαχόθι, adv., *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8.

'Αλλαχόσε, adv., *elsewhither, to another place*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 7, and Plut.

'Αλλαχοῦ, adv., = *ἀλλαχῆ, elsewhere, somewhere else*, Soph. O. C. 43, and Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 20.

'Αλλεγον, *ἀλλέξαι*, Hom. for *ἀνέλεγον, ἀναλέξαι*, v. *ἀναλέγω.*

'Αλλεπαλληλία, ας, ἡ, *a piling one upon another*: from

'Αλλεπάλληλος, ον, (*ἄλλος, ἐπί, ἀλλήλων*) *piled one upon another*, Paus.

'Αλλῃ, adv., strictly dat. fem. from *ἄλλος*;—I. adv. of place.—1. *in another place, elsewhere*, Il. 13, 49, and Att.: c. gen. loci, *ἄλλος ἄλλῃ τῆς πόλεως, one in one quarter of the city, another in another, in different parts of the city*, Thuc. 2, 4, so *ἄλλοτε ἄλλῃ*, as in *ἀλλαχῆ*, q. v., Xen.: *ἄλλῃ καὶ ἄλλῃ, here and there*, Id.—2. *to another place, elsewhither*, Il. 5, 187, Od. 18, 288: *ἔρχεται ἄλλῃ, is going in another direction*, Il. 1, 120: in prose also *τῇ ἄλλῃ*, which is usu. in Hdt.—II. adv. of manner, *in another way, somehow else, otherwise*, Il. 15, 51; *ἄλλῃ πολλαχῇ*, Hdt. 6, 21, *ἄλλῃ πως*, Xen.

'Αλλ' ἤ, i. e. *ἄλλο ἤ*, though the accent seems to refer it to *ἀλλά, other than..., except*, after negat. words, esp. *οὐδείς* or *μηδείς*, which are often joined with *ἄλλος* or *ἕτερος, οὐδεὶς ἀλλ' ἢ ἐκείνη, no one except she*, Hdt. 9, 109; *μηδὲν ἄλλο δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀληθὲς ἢ τὸ σωματοειδές*, Plat. Rep. 429 B: Hom. uses *ἀλλά* in the same way, as Od. 8, 312; 12, 404, so too Soph. O. T. 1331. Cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 741, 5.

'Αλλ' ἤ, in questions, v. *ἀλλά* II. 1.

'Αλληγορέω, ῶ, (*ἄλλος, ἀγορεύω*) *to speak so as to imply something other than what is said, to express or interpret allegorically, to allegorize*, Plut., and N. T. Galat. 4, 24. Hence

'Αλληγόρημα, ατος, τό, *an allegorical saying*; and

'Αλληγορητής, οῦ, ὁ, *an allegorical expounder.*

'Αλληγορία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀλληγορέω*) *an allegory*, i. e. *description of one thing under the image of another*, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3.—II. *an allegorical exposition*, esp. of mythical legends, Plut.—III. *allegorical language*, Cic. Orat.

'Αλληγορικός, ή, όν, *allegorical*, Longin. Adv. *-κῶς*, Dem. Phal.

'Αλληκτος, ον, poet. for *ἄληκτος*, Hom.

'Αλληλοβόρος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, βιβρώσκω, βορά*) in pl., *devouring one another.*

'Αλληλοκτονέω, ῶ, *to slay each other*, Hipp., and

'Αλληλοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Dion. H.: from

'Αλληλοκτόνος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, κτείνω*) in plur., *slaying each other*: of things, *producing mutual slaughter, δαῖτες*, Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 242; *φθόρος, ζῆλος*, Dion. H. 1, 52; 2, 24.

'Αλληλομαχέω, ῶ, *to fight with each other*; and

'Αλληλομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a mutual fight*: from

'Αλληλομάχος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, μάχομαι*) in plur., *fighting one with another*, v. l. Arist. H. A. for *ἀλληλοφάγος.*

'Αλληλοτομέω, ῶ, (*ἀλλήλων, τέμνω*) *to cut through one another.*

'Αλληλοτρόπος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, τρέπω*) in plur., *exchanging forms with each other*, Linus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 282.

'Αλληλοτῡπέω, ῶ, (*ἀλλήλων, τύπτω*) *to strike, wound each other*, Lob. Phryn. p. 593. Hence

'Αλληλοτῡπία, ας, ἡ, *mutual striking* or *wounding*, Democrit. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 348.

'Αλληλουχέω, (*ἀλληλοῦχος*) *to hold, hang together*, Philo: and

'Αλληλουχία, ας, ἡ, *a holding together, connexion*, Dion. H.: from

'Αλληλοῦχος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, ἔχω*) in plur., *holding together, mutual.*

'Αλληλοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat one another*, Arist. H. A.: and

'Αλληλοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating one another*, Hdt. 3, 25: from

'Αλληλοφάγος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, φᾰγεῖν*) in plur., *eating each other*, Arist. H. A.

'Αλληλοφθονία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀλλήλων, φθόνος*) *mutual envy*, Dion. H. 4, 28.

'Αλληλοφθορέω, ῶ, *to destroy one another*, Eccl.; and

'Αλληλοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Plat. Protag. 321 A: from

'Αλληλοφθορος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, φθείρω*) *destroying one another*, Max. Tyr.

'Αλληλοφίλος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, φιλέω*) in plur., *dear to each other.* [*ῐ*]

'Αλληλοφονία, ας, ἡ, *mutual slaughter* or *murder*, Pind. O. 2, 74: from

'Αλληλοφόνος, ον, (*ἀλλήλων, φονεύω*) in plur., *murdering one another, λόγχαι*. Pind. Fr. 137, *χεῖρες, μαῖαι*, Aesch. Theb. 932, Ag. 1575, *ἀδελφοί*, Xen. Hier. 3, 8.

'Αλληλοφόντης, ον, ὁ, =foreg., Just. Mart.

'Αλληλοφυής, ές, (*ἀλλήλων, φύω*) in plur., *grown out of one another*, Plut.

'Αλλήλων, gen. plur., which from the nature of the word can have no nom.: dat. *ἀλλήλοις, αις, οις*: acc. *ἀλλήλους, ας, α. Of one another, to*

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one another, one another, Lat. *alter alterius*, etc., hence *mutually, reciprocally*, used of all the three persons, Il. 4, 62, Od. 1, 209; in Od. 12, 102, by the common punctuation ἀλλήλων must be taken for τοῦ ἑτέρου, but if the stop be put after πλησίον (as the Schol. advises), there is no difficulty: of the dual, Hom. uses the dat. ἀλλήλοιϊν for ἀλλήλοιν, perh. also as gen. Il. 10, 65: in prose the dual is rare. Adv. -λως, *mutually*, (from ἄλλοι ἄλλων, etc., united into one word ἀλλάλλων, v. Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 338.)

'Αλλην, acc. fem. from ἄλλος, used as adv., *elsewhither, to another place*, sub. ἐφ' ὁδόν; sometimes more fully ἄλλην ὁδόν: ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην, *now hither, now thither*, Plat. Euth. 273 B.

'Αλλης, ηκος, ἡ, = seq.

'Αλλίς, ίκος, ἡ, Lat. *alicula, a man's upper garment, coat*, Euphor. Fr. 112, Call. Fr. 149, v. Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst § 337, 6.

'Αλλιτάνευτος, = ἀλιτάνευτος, Anth.

†'Αλλιφαι, ῶν, *al*, *Alliphae*, a city of Samnium, Strab.

†'Αλλόβριγες, and **'Αλλόβρῦγες**, ων, οἱ, = sq., Polyb., Apollod.

†'Αλλόβρογες, ων, οἱ, *the Allobroges*, a people of Gaul, Strab.

'Αλλογενής, ές, (ἄλλος, γένος) *of another race, a stranger*, LXX.

'Αλλογλωσσία, ας, ἡ, *the use of a strange tongue, difference of tongue*, Joseph: from

'Αλλόγλωσσος, ον, (ἄλλος, γλῶσσα) *of a strange or foreign tongue, foreign*, Hdt. 2, 154.

'Αλλογνοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄλλος, νοέω) *to take one person or thing for another, mistake for another, not know*, ἀλλογνώσας, Ion. for ἀλλογνοήσας, Hdt. 1, 85.—II. *to be deranged*, Hipp.

'Αλλόγνως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq.

'Αλλόγνωτος, ον, (ἄλλος, γιγνώσκω) *known to others*, hence *strange to us, unknown*, δῆμος, Od. 2, 366.

'Αλλοδάπης, ές, later form for sq.

'Αλλοδαπός, ή, όν, (prob. a mere lengthening of ἄλλος, like ποδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, Lob. Aj. 391; acc. to others, compd. with ἔδαφος, v. sub ποδαπός: Buttm. Lexil. p. 322, seq. assumes an old anastrophe ἄλλου ἄπο). *Strange, foreign, belonging to another people* or *land*, Il. 16, 550, Pind. and other poets, and Xen.

'Αλλοδημία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλλος, δῆμος) = ἀποδημία, *stay in a foreign land, travel*, Hipp.: ἐν ἀλλοδημίᾳ for ἐν ἄλλῳ δήμῳ, *abroad*, Plat. Legg. 954 E.

'Αλλοδίκης, ὁ, (ἄλλος, δίκη) *having strange notions of justice*, Or. Sib.

'Αλλοδοξέω, = ἑτεροδοξέω, *to be of another*, esp. *of a wrong opinion, err in opinion*, Plat. cf. ἀλλοφρονέω: and

'Αλλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *a different* or *wrong opinion*, Id.: from

'Αλλόδοξος, ον, (ἄλλος, δόξα) *holding a different* or *wrong opinion*.

'Αλλοεθνής, ές, (ἄλλος, ἔθνος) *of a foreign nation*, Diod.: hence

'Αλλοεθνία, ας, ἡ, *difference of nation, a different nation*, Strab.

'Αλλοειδής, ές, (ἄλλος, εἶδος) *of different form, looking differently*, Od. 13, 194, [where ἀλλοειδέα must be pronounced as three long syll.; cf. however Buttm. Lexil. p. 354 note] Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L.

'Αλλοθ' elided from ἄλλοθι, and so always in Hom.

'Αλλοθα, Dor. and Aeol. for sq.

'Αλλοθεν, adv., (ἄλλος) *from another place*, Hom. who usu. says ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, *one from one place or quarter, another from another*, Valck. Phoen. 1254; ἀλλοθεν εἰλήλουθε, *he came from abroad*, Od. 3, 318; ἀλλοθέν ποθεν, *from some place else*, Od. 7, 52: also ἄλλοθεν ὀθενοῦν or ὁποθενοῦν, *from what other place soever*, Plat. Gorg. 512 A: c. gen. loci, ἄλλοθεν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Plat. Legg. 707 E.

'Αλλοθι, adv. *elsewhere, in another place*, esp. *in a strange* or *foreign land*, Od. 14, 130, and Hdt.: sometimes c. gen. ἀλλοθι γαίης, *elsewhere on earth*, i. e. *in another* or *strange land*, Od. 2, 131, ἀλλοθι πάτρης, *elsewhere than in one's native land*, i. e. *away from home*, 17, 318, ἀλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, etc., Plat.: in Plat. Lach. 181 E, followed by relat. ἐν οἷς, as if it had been ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις.—II. *in another way, in another case, otherwise*, Thuc. 1, 16, and Plat.—III. sometimes also with verbs of motion, where strictly ἄλλοσε is required, Hdt. 3, 73, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 1, Dem. 918, 5.

'Αλλόθροος, ον, contr. -όθρους, ουν, (ἄλλος, θρόος) *speaking another* or *foreign tongue*, hence in gen. *foreign*, Od. 1, 183; 3, 302, etc., and Hdt.: *strange, alien*, γνώμη, Soph. Tr. 844. —Not in good Att. prose.

'Αλλοιονία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλλος, οἶνος) *the changing of wines* at a feast, *drinking several wines*, Plut. 2, 661 C.

'Αλλοιόμορφος, ον, (ἀλλοῖος μορφή) *strangely formed*, Hanno Peripl.

'Αλλοῖος, οία, οῖον, (ἄλλος) *of another sort* or *kind, different, other*, always with notion of comparison, Il. 4, 258, Od. 16, 181; esp. in the connexion ἄλλοτε ἀλλοῖος, *at one time in one way, at another in another*, i. e. *mutable, ever varying*, Hes., Pind., Xen., etc.; ἄλλος ἀλλοῖον, *one one thing, another another*; ἀλλοῖόν τι, in bad sense, *other than what is good*, i. e. κακόν τι, Hdt. 5, 40:—a comp. ἀλλοιότερος, *different*, occurs Hdt. 7, 212, Thuc. 4, 106. Adv. -ως, *otherwise*, Plat.: comp. -ότερον, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 2.

'Αλλοιόστροφος, ον, (ἀλλοῖος, στροφή) *of different strophes*, i. e. not consisting of alternate strophe and antistrophe, Gramm.

'Αλλοιοσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀλλοῖος σχῆμα) *of changed* or *different form*, Diog. L.

'Αλλοιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀλλοῖος) *difference*, Hipp., Plat.

'Αλλοιοτροπέω, = ἀλλοτροπέω.

'Αλλοιότροπος, ον, = ἀλλότροπος, Eccl.

'Αλλοιόχροος, ον, contr. ἀλλοιόχρους, ουν, (ἀλλοῖος χρόα) *of changed* or *different colour*, Sext. Emp.

'Αλλοιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀλλοῖος) *to make different, to change, alter*, Hipp., and Plat. Crat. 418 A: more freq. in pass. *to become different, be changed*, freq. in Att. prose, as τὴν γνώμην, Thuc. 2, 59, τῇ ὄψει, Xen. Cyn. 9, 4; but rare in poetry, as Eur. Suppl. 944, ἠλλοιωμένην: esp.—1. *to be estranged*, Dio. C. —2. *to be altered* for the worse, *to become worse*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 9.—3. *to be deranged in mind*, Lat. *mente alienari*, Polyb. Hence

'Αλλοίωμα, ατος, τό, = seq., Damox. ap. Ath. 102 C.

'Αλλοίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a change, alteration*, freq. in Plat.—2. esp. *derangement of mind*, Polyb. 3, 81, 5.

'Αλλοιωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀλλοιόω) *belonging to* or *fit for change*, Tim. Locr.

'Αλλοιωτός, ή, όν, *changed, changeable*, Plut.

'Αλλοκα, Dor. and Aeol. for ἄλλοτε, Theocr. 4, 43.

'Αλλόκοτος, ον, *of an unusual kind, nature* or *form*, hence *strange, monstrous, mis-create, portentous*, first in Hipp. in compar. ἀλλοκοτώτερος, also in Ar. Vesp. 71, Thuc. 3, 49, and freq. in Plat.: also c. gen. γνώμη ἀλλόκοτος τῶν πάρος, *utterly changed from, directly the reverse of*, Soph. Phil. 1191. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. -τως. (Some take it as compd. with κότος as if, like ὀργή, = ἦθος: others assume a transposition of letters for ἀλλότοκος, *differently produced*.)

'ΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἀλοῦμαι, Dor. ἀλεῦμαι; aor. 1 ἠλάμην, inf. ἄλασθαι [ᾰ]: aor. 2 ἠλόμην, inf. ἀλέσθαι, (though Herm. Soph. O. T. 1311 rejects the indic. aor. 2): syncop. 2 and 3 pers. ἄλσο, ἄλτο; and the part. ἄλμενος only in compds., (the only part of the verb that takes a smooth breathing): subj. ἅληται and ἄλεται Il. 11, 192 [with ᾰ]. *To spring, leap, bound*, strictly of living beings, Hom., εἰς ἅλα, Il. 1, 532; less often ἠλάτο πόντον for εἰς πόντον, Callim. Dian. 195: *to leap, rush upon* or *against*, Il. 20, 353; 21, 174: in H. Hom. Cer. 390 ἄλτο θέειν as βῆ θέειν in Il. 2, 183; so ἄλτο πέτεσθαι, H. Hom. Ap. 448.—2. but also of things, ἄλτο ὀιστός, Il. 4, 125: of sound, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 255 C: of the eye, ἅλλεται ὀφθαλμός, *it twinkles, throbs*, Theocr. 3, 37, cf. ἅλμα. (root 'ΑΔ-, as in Lat. SAL-io.)

'Αλλόμορφος, ον, (ἄλλος, μορφή) of *strange shape*, Hipp.

'Αλλοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀλλοπαθής, foreign* or *external influence*, Diod: from

'Αλλοπαθής, ές, (ἄλλος, πάσχω, παθεῖν) *suffering influence from another*. The Gramm. called the transit. verb ῥῆμα ἀλλοπαθές, opp. to ῥῆμα αὐτοπαθές, a neuter or intrans. verb.

'Αλλοπρόσαλλος, ὁ, i. e. ἄλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον, *one who turns now one way now another, who inclines first to one side then to the other*, epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 831, 889: acc. to others from ἅλλομαι, cf. Lat. *Salisubsulus*, v. Näke Opusc. p. 107.

'ΑΛΛΟΣ, η, ο, Lat. *ALIUS, another*, i. e. *one besides* what has been mentioned: when joined with a subst., that subst. is either in same case, or in gen., so ἄλλος 'Αχαιός or 'Αχαιῶν, ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος, or βρότος ἄλλος, Hom., etc.: ἄλλος μέν.., ἄλλος δέ.., *one.., another..*, or *the one.., the other..*, Il. 22, 493, and Att.; but also ὁ μέν.., ἄλλος δέ.., Il. 6, 147 and Att.; ἕτερος μέν.., ἄλλος δέ.., Il. 9, 313, ἄλλος μέν.., ἕτερος δέ.. Hdt. 1, 32, ὁ μὲν ἕτερος.., ὁ δ' ἄλλος, Eur. I. T. 962; but ἄλλοι in plur. only stands in the second clause, Spitzn. Il. 9, 594. The following usages may be distinguished:—1. ἄλλος τις, or τὶς ἄλλος, *any other, some other*, Hom.: οὐδείς ἄλλος, *no other*, ἄλλοι πολλοί or πολλοὶ ἄλλοι, or πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι, *many others*, Att.: εἴ τις ἄλλος, Lat. *si quis alius*, Thuc. 6, 32, also εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, Xen.: oft. followed by ἤ, with a compar. force, οὐδὲν ἄλλο (or ἄλλο οὐδέν) ἤ.., *nothing else than..*, Xen.; esp. in questions τί ἄλλο ἤ..; *what else (is it) than..?* i. e. *it can be nothing else*, Thuc. 3, 39, etc., cf. ἄλλοτι.—2. ἄλλος is oft. joined with other of its own cases or adverbs derived from

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it, as ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει, *one man says one thing, one another*, i. e. *different men say different things*; so too ἄλλος ἄλλου, *one here, another there*, Il. 2, 804; νέμει γέρα ἄλλοισιν ἄλλα, *distributes one reward to one, another to another*, i. e. *different rewards to different persons*, Aesch. Pr. 230; ἄλλος ἄλλη, ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοσε, ἀλλοτε, etc., Hom., and Att.: the plur. ἄλλοι is used in the same way: ἄλλος is also joined with ἕτερος, as Soph. El. 739, Plat. Legg. 849 E, Theocr. 7, 36: ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, *another and then another*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12; ἄλλος ἀνέστη ὁμοίως καὶ ἄλλος, Id. 7, 6, 10; ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἡδονὴν διώκειν, *to pursue one pleasure after another*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 15; ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόπος, *quite another sort*, Eur. Phoen. 132.—3. joined with the art., ὁ ἄλλος, *the other, the rest, all besides* what has been mentioned, in plur. *οἱ ἄλλοι*, in Hdt. contr. ὦλλοι, *all the others, the rest*, Lat. *ceteri*, freq. from Hom. downwards, who has ἄλλοι sometimes in same signf., Spitzn. Il. 2, 1: τὰ ἄλλα, contr. τἆλλα or (as Wolf, Anal. 2, p. 431 would have it) τἄλλα, Lat. *cetera reliqua*, never *alia*, Hom., etc., in Att. oft. used adv. *for the rest*, sometimes also of time=τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; where observe that ὁ ἄλλος χρόνος is usu. said of *past* time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of *future*, Wolf Leptin. 462, 1, but ὁ ἄλλος χρ. is sometimes said of *future*, as Lys. 139, 45: *οἵ τε ἄλλοι καί.., τά τε ἄλλα καί.., all others and especially..*, Hdt. 1, 1, etc.: τὸ ἄλλο is much less freq. than τὰ ἄλλα.—4. ἄλλος is used with numerals, when it must be rendered by *yet, still, further*, etc., πέμπτος ποταμὸς ἄλλος, *yet a fifth river*, Hdt. 4, 54, cf. Aesch. Theb. 486, Soph. Ant. 1295; so too ἄλλος ἕτεος, *yet a second one more*, Eur. Or. 345; so too in enumerating several objects, where it is often seemingly pleonast., as ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι κίον ἄλλαι, *with her their mistress came attendants also*, Od. 6, 84, cf. 9, 367; 13, 266; so freq. in Att. οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο δένδρον οὐδέν, there was no grass nor *besides* was there a single tree, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 38, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 473 D, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 B: Hom. also oft. has it almost pleonast. with compar., οὔτις σεῖο νεώτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 15, 569, cf. 22, 106, etc.; also with πλησίος, Il. 4, 81, etc., with εἷς or μόνος, Eur. Med. 945, Plat. Charm. 166 E.—On the other hand ἄλλος is said to be omitted in phrases like ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί, Ar. Plut. 1, cf. Schaf. Bos Ellips. p. 847.—II. much more rarely like ἀλλοῖος, *of other sort, different*, Il. 13, 64; 21, 22: in this signf. it is oft. used like a compar., c. gen., as ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, *other than* what is just, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25; so also followed by ἤ—, Hdt. 1, 49, etc., by πλήν, Soph. Aj. 125, Ar. Ach. 39; also by prepositions, as ἀντί, Aesch. Pr. 467, παρά, Plat. Phaed. 80 B, etc.: and when joined with a negat., sometimes by ἀλλά, Il. 18, 403; 21, 275; 24, 697: hence come several secondary signfs.—1. *other than what is common, strange, foreign*, ἄλλος ὀδίτης, Od. 23, 274.—2. *other than what is*, i. e. *untrue, unreal*, Od. 4, 348; 17, 139.—3. *other than what is right, wrong, bad*, like ἕτερος, and Lat. *alius, secus, sequior*, Plut., cf. ἀλλως.

Ἄλλοσε, adv., *to another place, elsewhither*, Od. 23, 184, and Att.: *to foreign lands*, ἀλλ. ἐκπέμπειν, *to export*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4: joined with another adv., ἄλλοσε οὐδαμόσε, *to no other place*, ἀλλ. πολλαχόσε, *to many other places*, Plat.; ποῖ ἄλλοσε; *to what other place?* Plat.: freq. also c. gen., ἀλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας, *to some other part of Sicily*, Thuc. 7, 51; ἄλλοσε τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Legg. 841 A: ἄλλος ἄλλοσε, *one one way, another another*, cf. ἄλλος I. 2.—II. said to be put for ἀλλαχοῦ, *in another place*, but only in phrase ἄλλοσε ὅπου ἂν ᾖκῃ, Plat. Crit. 45 B, where it may be explained by attraction, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 789, Obs. 2.

Ἄλλοτα, Aeol. for ἄλλοτε.

Ἄλλοτε, adv., (ἄλλος, ὅτε) *another time, at another time, at other times*, first in Hom., who usu. has in oppos. ἄλλοτε.., ἄλλοτε.., *at one time, at another, now.., now..*: for which also ὁτὲ μέν, ἄλλοτε δέ, Il. 11, 65, ἄλλοτε μέν, ἄλλοτε δὲ αὖτε, Hes. Fr. 22, τότε ἄλλοτε, Soph. El. 739, ποτὲ μέν, ἄλλοτε, Soph. Ant. 367: also ἄλλοτε μὲν, τότε δέ, Xen. An. 4, 1, 17: sometimes the former ἄλλοτε is omitted, as Eur. Hec. 28, (ἄλλοτ') ἐπ' ἀκταῖς, ἄλλοτ' ἐν πόντου σάλῳ: —ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, *now and then, from time to time*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 26: very oft. joined with ἄλλος, etc., ἄλλοτε ἄλλος, *sometimes this, sometimes that*, Trag., Plat., etc., *now and then*, Xen.: so too with ἄλλῃ, ἄλλως, ἀλλοθι, ἄλλοσε, Att., cf. ἄλλος I. 2.

Ἀλλοτέρμων, ον, (ἄλλος, τέρμων) *having other boundaries, foreign*, γῆ, Euseb.

Ἄλλοτι, or rather ἄλλο τι, adv., (ἄλλος τίς) *what else? is it any thing else that?* Lat. *numquid aliud?* when used alone implying an affirm. answer, Heind. Plat. Charm. 173 A: but most usu. from Hdt. downwards, followed by ἤ, in which case the sentence is elliptic, e. g. ἄλλο τι ἢ πεινήσουσι; i. e. ἄλλο τι πείσονται, ἢ πεινήσουσι; (which implies that they will suffer *nothing else*), Hdt. 2, 14; ἄλλο τί ἢ οὐδὲν κωλύει; *does nothing else prevent?* i. e. is there any thing else, or does nothing prevent? Xen. An. 4, 7, 5: also ἄλλο τι οὖν, ἤ.. Plat. Crit. 50 A, 52 D.—II. ἤ is sometimes omitted, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 15 C: sometimes πλήν is put instead, Plat. Soph. 228 A: lastly, sometimes without a question, ἀπόγνοια τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἤ.., Thuc. 3, 85.

Ἀλλοτριάζω, (ἀλλότριος) *to be unfavourably disposed*, Lat. *alieno animo esse*. Polyb. 15, 22, 1.

†**Ἀλλότριγες**, ων, οἱ, *Allotrigae*, an Iberian nation, Strab.

Ἀλλοτριόγνωμος, ον, (ἀλλότριος, γνώμη) *thinking of other things, absent*, Cratin. Panopt. 3.

Ἀλλοτριοεπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, (ἀλλότριος ἐπίσκοπος) *a busy-body in other men's matters*, N. T. 1 Pet. 4, 15.

Ἀλλοτριολογέω, ῶ, (ἀλλότριος, λέγω) *to speak of things foreign to the subject*, Strab.

Ἀλλοτριονομέω, ῶ, (ἀλλότριος, νέμω) *to assign to an improper place*, opp. to ἕκαστα ἀπονέμειν ἑκάστοις, Plat. Theaet. 195 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. in v.—II. *to adopt foreign customs*, Dio C. 52, 36.

Ἀλλοτριοπραγέω, ῶ, (ἀλλότριος πράσσω) *to meddle with other folk's business*, Dion. H.: *to excite commotions*, Polyb. 5, 41, 8; hence

Ἀλλοτριοπραγία, ας, ἡ, *a meddling with other folk's business*, Plut.

Ἀλλοτριοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg., Plat.: from

Ἀλλοτριοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀλλότριος, πρᾶσσω) *busy about other folk's business, meddlesome*, A. B.

Ἀλλότριος, α, ον, (ἄλλος) *of* or *belonging to another*, Lat. *alienus*, (opp. to ἴδιος,) βίοτος, νηῦς, ἄχεα, Hom.; ἀλλοτρίων χαρίσασθαι, *to be bountyful of what is another's*, Od. 17, 452; ἀλλοτρίοις γναθμοῖς γελᾶν, to laugh with a face *unlike one's own*, i. e. *to laugh a forced, unnatural laugh*, (cf. Val. Flacc. 8, 164), or (as Eustath.) to laugh where laughing's *out of place, to laugh unseasonably*, Od. 20, 347, (Horace has borrowed the phrase, *malis ridere alienis*, but applied it differently): proverb., ἀλλότριον ἀμᾶν θέρος, *to put one's sickle into one's neighbour's corn*, Ar. Eq. 392: ἀλλοτριωτάτοις τοῖς σώμασιν χρῆσθαι, *to use one's body as if it were quite another's*, Thuc. 1, 70; cf. ὥσπερ ἐν ἀλλοτρίαις ψυχαῖς μέλλοντες κινδυνεύειν, Isocr.—II. *foreign*, Lat. *peregrinus*, Od. 18, 219, and freq. in Att. as Lys. and Isocr., ἡ ἀλλοτρία, with and without χώρα, *a foreign land*, also *an enemy's territory*, Isocr., Xen.: hence *strange, alien*, Hdt. 3, 119, c. dat. pers., Isocr. 306 C: hence also *estranged, hostile*, Il. 5, 214, Od. 16, 102, and c. gen., *estranged from one*, Polyb.: so too adv. ἀλλοτρίως ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι πρός τινα, Isocr.—2. *foreign to the subject, not to the purpose*, Plat. and Dem. Hence

Ἀλλοτριότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being ἀλλότριος: foreignness, strangeness, estrangement*, opp. to οἰκειότης, Plat.: *dislike*, πρός τινα, Dem.

Ἀλλοτριοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat another's bread*: from

Ἀλλοτριοφάγος, ον, (ἀλλότριος, φᾰγεῖν) *eating another's bread*, Soph. Fr. 309.

Ἀλλοτριοφρονέω, ῶ, (ἀλλότριος, φρήν), *to be estranged, be ill-disposed*, Diod. S. 17, 4.

Ἀλλοτριόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλλότριος, χρώς) *changing colour*, Anth.

Ἀλλοτριόχωρος, ον, (ἀλλότριος, χώρα) *of a strange land, foreign*, Joseph.

Ἀλλοτριόω, ῶ, f.-ώσω, (ἀλλότριος) *to make strange, estrange* from a person, *make hostile* or *ill-disposed to* one, τὴν χώραν τοῖς πολεμίοις, c. acc. rei et dat. pers. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16, but more usu. c. gen., τὴν πόλιν τῶν σωμάτων οὐκ ἀλλ., *not depriving the city of* the services of *its citizens* by banishment, etc., Goell. Thuc. 3, 65, also ἀπό τινος, Dem. 1233, 11. Pass. *to become estranged, be made an enemy*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 73; πρός τι, *to be prejudiced against* a thing, Dion. H.—II. *to bring into another's hands, give up to strangers*. Pass. *to fall into strange hands*, Hdt. 1, 120. Hence

Ἀλλοτρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *estrangement*, and so—I. *a giving up to the enemy*, Thuc. 1, 35.—II. *dislike*, τινός or εἰς τινα, App.

Ἀλλοτροπέω, ῶ, *to be changeable, to change*: from

Ἀλλότροπος, ον, (ἄλλος, τρόπος) in use only in adv. ἀλλοτρόπως, *in another manner, otherwise*.

Ἄλλοθι, adv., strictly gen. from ἄλλος, sub. τόπου, like ἄλλοθι, *elsewhere, in another place*: ἄλλου γέ που, or ἀλλοσεγέπου, *any where else*, Lyc.

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170, 13, where however Bekk. ἀμοῦ γέ που, *some where or other.*

'Αλλοφᾰνής, ές, (ἄλλος, φαίνομαι) *appearing otherwise,* Nonn.

'Αλλοφάσσω, *to be ill at ease,* Hipp. cf. Lob. Phryn. 607.

'Αλλόφᾰτος, ον, (ἄλλος, * φένω) *slain by others.*—II. (ἄλλος, * φάω, φαίνομαι)=ἀλλοφανής, Nic. Th. 148.

'Αλλοφος, ον, Ep. for ἄλοφος, Il. 10, 258.

'Αλλοφρονέω,ῶ, f.-ήσω, *to be ἀλλόφρων,* and so—1. *to think otherwise* than as one should, *be absent* or *unheeding,* Od. 10, 374.—2. *to be senseless, lose one's wits,* Il. 23, 698, Hdt. 5, 85.—II. *to be of another mind, have other views,* Hdt. 7, 205. Hence

'Αλλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *absence* or *derangement of mind.*

'Αλλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλλος, φρήν) *thinking of something else.*

'Αλλοφῐής, ές, (ἄλλος, φυή) *changeful in nature,* Nonn. Dion. 2, 148.

'Αλλοφῡλέω, *to be ἀλλόφυλος, adopt foreign customs* or *religion,* LXX., for which Schleusn. reads ἀλλοφυλίζω. Hence

'Αλλοφῡλία, ας, ἡ, *a being strange* or *foreign, foreign, foreign matter,* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 106: and

'Αλλοφυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *adoption of foreign manners,* LXX., cf. Sturz, Dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 145: from

'Αλλόφῡλος, ον, (ἄλλος, φυλή) *of another tribe, foreign, strange,* Aesch. Eum. 851; ἄνθρωποι, Thuc. 1, 102, etc.: πόλεμος ἀλλόφ., *a war with a foreign nation,* a foreign war, Plut. Cam. 23.—2. *of a different kind,* ζῶα, Diod.

'Αλλοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *the speaking a foreign tongue, confusion of tongues,* Joseph.: from

'Αλλόφωνος, ον, (ἄλλος, φωνή) *sounding differently, speaking a foreign tongue,* LXX., like ἀλλόγλωσσος.

'Αλλοχροέω, ῶ, *to change colour,* Arist. Probl.: and

'Αλλόχροια, ας, ἡ, *a change of colour:* from

'Αλλόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (ἄλλος, χρόα) *changed in colour,* Eur. Hipp. 174.

'Αλλόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., hence *looking strange* or *foreign,* Eur. Phoen. 138, Andr. 879.

'Αλλῦδις, adv., (ἄλλος)=ἄλλοσε, *elsewhither:* a poet. and mostly Ep. word: Hom. has it only with ἄλλος, e. g. ἄλλυδις ἄλλος, *one hither another thither,* Il. 11, 486: τρέπεται χρὼς ἄλλυδις ἄλλῃ, *the colour changes now in this way now in that,* i. e. *in every possible way,* Il. 13, 279.

'Αλλύεσκε, ἀλλύουσα, [ῡ], Ep. for ἀνέλυε, ἀναλύουσα, Hom.

'Αλλως, adv. from ἄλλος, *in another way* or *manner, otherwise,* Hom., etc., *for other reasons, on other business,* ἄλλως εἰς Ἄργος κίειες, Aesch. Ch. 680: in Att. oft. joined with other adv., ἄλλως πως, *in some other way,* ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς, *in no other way,* etc.: καὶ ἄλλως, *besides, in all other respects, at any rate,* Il. 9, 699, Hdt. 1, 60, and Att.: in prose esp. freq. in phrase ἄλλως τε καί. . , *both otherwise and also.* . , i. e. *especially, above all,* Thuc. 1, 70, 81, etc.: also ἄλλως τε, much like καὶ ἄλλως, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 59, Cyr. 1, 6, 43: strengthd. ἄλλως τε πάντως καί. . , *both on all other accounts and* . . , Aesch. Pr. 636: ἄλλως τε καί. . , is mostly followed by εἰ, ἐπειδή, or the like, Thuc. 2, 3, or by a part., as Thuc. 4, 104; 7, 80.—II. *otherwise than* something implied, *differently,* οὐκ ἄλλως λέγω, I say *not otherwise,* i. e. I say *so,* Eur. Hec. 302: ἄλλως ἔχειν, *to be of a different opinion,* Dion. H.: hence several special usages.—1. *in far other manner,* i. e. *better,* Il. 14, 53, Od. 8, 176, etc.—2. more freq. *otherwise than as should be,* and so *heedlessly, at random, without aim* or *purpose,* Od. 14, 124; 20, 211: *without reason,* Hdt. 3, 16: 4, 77, etc.; also *fruitlessly, in vain,* like μάτην, Il. 23, 144, and freq. in Att. who also use τὴν ἄλλως (sub. ὁδόν) Plat. Legg. 650 A: *for nothing,* like προῖκα, Lat. *gratis,* Hdt. 3, 139: hence=μόνον, *only, merely, simply,* Soph. Phil. 947, Eur. Hec. 489, Plat. Theaet, 176 D, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. voc. οὐκ ἄλλως: also *otherwise than is right, wrongly, perversely,* Dem. 1466, 5, and later.

'Αλμα, ατος, τό, (ἅλλομαι) *a spring, leap, bound,* first in Od. 8, 103, and later mostly poet., πήδημα being the prose word: ἅλμα πέτρας or πετραῖον, *a leap* or *fall from* the rock, Eur. H. F. 1148, Ion 1268; ἅλμα κυνῆς, *the leap of the lot from the helmet,* Soph. Aj. 1287.—2. in Eur. El. 439 Achilles is called κοῦφον ἅλμα ποδῶν,—the abstract being put for the concrete.—II. in Medic., *a pulsation, palpitation,* esp. of the heart, Hipp., and so Plat. Tim. 70 D must be taken, v. Stallb.

'Αλμα, ατος, τό, (ἅλδω)=ἅλσος, Lyc. 318.

'Αλμαία, ας, ἡ, *brine,* Ar. Fr. 366.—II.=τὰ ἁλμαῖα, v. ἁλμαῖος.

'Αλμαίνομαι, (ἅλμη) as pass., *to become salt,* Theophr.

'Αλμαῖος, α, ον, (ἅλμη) *salted:* hence τὰ ἁλμαῖα, Lat. *salgama, fruits, roots,* or *herbs preserved in brine,* as olives, Diosc.

'Αλμάς, άδος, ἡ, *salted, steeped in brine,* ἐλάα, Ar. Fr. 190.

†'Αλμάω, ῶ, (ἅλμη) *to be salt,* Eccl.

†'Αλμενος, v. ἄλλομαι.

'Αλμευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἁλμεύω) *a pickling: brine,* Diosc.

'Αλμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *salgamarius, a seller of pickled fruit,* Diosc.: from

'Αλμεύω, (ἅλμη) *to steep in brine,* Diosc.

'Αλμη, ης, ἡ, (ἅλς) *sea-water,* Od. 5, 53, Pind., and Att., *spray that has dried on the skin,* Od. 6, 219; and *a salt incrustation* on soil, Hdt. 2, 12: in later poets also, *the sea,* Pind. P. 4, 69, Aesch. Pers., 397, etc.—2. *salt-water, brine* used for pickling, Hdt. 2, 77, Ar. Vesp. 1515.—II. *saltness,* esp. as a bad quality of soil, Plat., and Xen.

'Αλμήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἅλμη) *salt, briny,* πόρος ἁλμ., *the sea,* Aesch. Suppl. 824.

'Αλμια, ων, τά, *salted provisions,* Menand. p. 160.

'Αλμοπότης, ου, ὁ, (ἅλμη, πίνω) *drinking salt-water:* fem. -πότις, ιδος, ἡ, Ath.

†'Αλμος, ου, ὁ, *Halmus,* son of Sisyphus, Paus. 9, 34, 10.

'Αλμῠρίζω, (ἁλμυρός) *to be salt* or *saltish,* Arist. ap. Ath. 394 F.

'Αλμῠρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *saltness,* Diod.—II *any thing salt,* and so—1. *a salt incrustation* on the skin, Hipp.—2 *salt-pickle,* Plut.—3. *salt soil* or *land,* Theophr.

'Αλμυρόγεως, ων, (ἁλμυρός, γῆ) *with salt soil,* Philo.

'Αλμῠρός, ά, όν, (ἅλμη) *salt, brine,* Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ, *the salt sea-water;* ἁλμ. πόντος, Hes. Th. 107, ἁλμ. βένθεα, Pind. O. 7, 105, ἁλμ. ποτα-μός, as the Hellespont is called in Hdt. 7, 35: of water for drinking, *brackish,* Thuc. 4, 26.—2. in Att. prose, *salted, pickled,* Plat., etc.—3. metaph. *bitter, distasteful, unwelcome,* like Lat. *amarus,* ἀκυή, γειτόνημα, Plat. Phaed. 243 D, Legg. 705 A: ἁλμυρὰ κλαίειν, *to weep bitterly,* Theocr.: also *piquant,* κάλλος, Plut. Hence

'Αλμῠρότης, ητος, ἡ, *saltness,* Hipp.

'Αλμῠρώδης, ες, (ἁλμυρός, εἶδος) *like salt, saltish,* Hipp.

'Αλμώδης, ες, (ἅλμη, εἶδος) *saltish,* Hipp.

†'Αλμῶπες, ων, οἱ, *the Almopes,* a tribe of Macedonia; their territory 'Αλμωπία, ας, ἡ, *Almopia,* Thuc. 2, 99.

'Αλξ, obsol. nom. to which is referred dat. ἄλκί, q. v.

'Αλξεις, εων, αἱ, (ἀλέξω)=ἐπάλξεις, dub. in Polyb. 5, 68, 1, for which ἄλις is the prob. l.

†'Αλξίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Alxion,* father of Oenomaus, Paus. 5, 1, 6.

'Αλοάω, ῶ, f.-ήσω, in old Att. also ἀλοάσω [ᾱσ], poet. ἀλοιάω, Il.: *to thresh, thresh out,* Plat., and Xen. Oec. 18, 2: *to cudgel,* Ar. Ran. 149, Thesm. 2. Pass. ἀλοάομαι, aor. ἠλοήθην, *to be trampled under foot,* Polyb. 10, 12, 9.—II. *to tread round,* like cattle when treading out the corn, v. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 2.

'Αλοβος, ον, *with a lobe wanting,* of the livers of victims, and thence ominous: ἀλ. ἱερά, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 15.

'Αλογεύομαι, dep. mid., *to behave like an ἄλογος, like a fool,* Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3.

'Αλογέω,ῶ, f.-ήσω, *to be ἄλογος, to pay no regard to, take no heed of, slight, despise,* like Lat. *rationem non habere,* and *contemnere,* absol. Il. 15, 162: but usu. c. gen., as Hdt. 3, 125, etc.—II. mid. *to reckon without one's host, to miscalculate,* Polyb. 8, 2, 4.—2. *to be out of one's senses,* Luc. Ocyp. 143.—3. *to offend against the laws of language,* Gramm. Hence

'Αλόγημα, ατος, τό, *a mishap, misfortune,* Polyb. 9, 16, 5: and

'Αλογητέον, verb. adj., *one must slight,* Philo.

'Αλογία, ας, poet. -γίη, ης, ἡ, *a being ἄλογος, want of respect* or *esteem, disrespect, contempt,* ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to pay no regard to* a thing, Lat. *nullam ejus rationem habere,* Hdt. 6, 75; 7, 226; also ἐν ἀλογίῃσι ἔχειν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, Hdt. 2, 141 (where the gen. is an anacoluthon, as if he had said ἀλογίην): ἀλογίης ἐγκυρεῖν, *to be disregarded,* Hdt. 7, 208.—II. *want of reason or thought, senselessness, folly,* διανοίας, Thuc. 5, 111, and Plat.—2. *a folly, an absurdity,* Plat. Lys. 213 A: *an unreasonable method,* Id. Theaet. 207 C: *confusion, disorder,* Polyb. 5, 53.—III. *indecision, doubt,* Paussan.—IV. *speechlessness, amazement,* Polyb. 36, 5, 4; Luc. Lexiph. 15.

'Αλογίου γραφή, or δίκη, Att. law-term, a prosecution of a public officer, *who had not passed his accounts,* Eupol. Incert. 24, cf. Att. Process, p. 363, v. λογιστής.

'Αλογίστευτος, ον, *not calculating.*

'Αλογιστέω, ῶ, *to be ἀλόγιστος, be thoughtless* or *silly,* Plut.

'Αλογιστί, adv. of ἀλόγιστος, *thoughtlessly.*

'Αλογιστία, ας, ἡ, *thoughtlessness,* Polyb: from

'Αλόγιστος, ον, (α priv., λογίζομαι) *unreasoning, thoughtless, silly,* τόλμα,

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Thuc. 3, 82, etc.; τὸ ἀλόγιστον,= ἀλογιστία, Plat. Rep. 439 D: *rash*, Thuc. 5, 99.—II. *not to be reckoned* or *counted up*, Soph. O. C. 1675, cf. Ellendt.—2. *not to be named, vile*, Eur. Or. 1156. Adv. -τως, *imprudently, thoughtlessly*, Thuc. 3, 45; ποιεῖν, Lys. 109, 20.

'Λόγος, ον, (α priv., λόγος) *without λόγος*, and so—I. *without speech, speechless*, Plat. Legg. 696 D; also Soph. O. C. 131, in adv. -γως.—2. *not to be told in words*, Plat.: hence *unutterable, inexpressive*, Lat. *infandus*, Soph. Fr. 241.—II. *without reason, unreasoning, irrational*, τὰ ἄλογα, *brutes*, Xen. Hier. 7, 3: hence also of passion, θυμός, ὀργή, etc., Polyb., and so usu. in adv. -γως.—2. *not according to reason, not guided thereby*, or *springing thence*, αἰσθησις, δόξα, Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 201 C: ἀλ. τριβή, mere routine, mechanical skill without knowledge, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 501 A.—3. *contrary to reason, absurd*, Thuc. 6, 85: *unfit, unsuited to its end*, Id. 1, 22: *groundless*, Polyb.—III. *without reckoning*.—1. *not reckoned upon, unexpected*, Thuc. 6, 46.—2. act. *not having paid one's reckoning*, of an ἐρανιστής, Gramm.—IV. of quantities, *irrational, surd*, Mathem.

'Λογχος, ον, (α priv., λόγχη) *without lances* or *weapons*, ἀλ. ἀνθέων στρατός, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

'Λογώδης, ες, (ἄλογος, εἶδος) *like something irrational*, Arist. Spir.

'Αλόη, ης, ἡ, *the aloe*, Plut.

'Αλοηδάριον, ου, τό, *a purgative prepared from aloes*, Medic.

'Αλόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλοάω) *a threshing*.

'Αλοητός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀλοάω) *threshing*, or *threshing-time*, Xen. Oec. 18, 5, cf. ἀμητός.

'Αλόθεν, adv., (ἅλς) *from* or *out of the sea*, also ἐξ ἁλόθεν, Il. 21, 335.

'Αλοιάω, Att. ἀλοιάω, poet. for ἀλοάω, q. v., γῆν χερσὶν ἄλοια, she *smote* the earth with her hands, Il. 9, 568.

'Αλοιδόρητος, ον, (α priv., λοιδορέω) *unreviled, not railed at: not to be reviled*, Soph. Fr. 731. Adv. -τως.

'Αλοίδορος, ον, (α priv., λοίδορος) *not reviling* or *railing*, Aesch. Ag. 412.

†'Αλοίην, 2d. aor. opt. of ἁλίσκομαι.

'Αλοιτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀλοιάω) *a thresher, grinder, cider*, Nonn.: ἀλ. ὀδόντες, *the grinders*, Lat. *molares*, also called γόμφιοι, Anth.

'Αλοιμα, ατος, τό,=ἄλειμμα, ἐπάλειψις, Soph. Fr. 73.

'Αλοιμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Soph. Fr. 830.

'Αλοιτηρός, όν,=ἀλιτήριος, Soph. O. C. 371, acc. to Herm.

'Αλοίτης, ου, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀλείτης, Emped. ap. Plut.

'Αλοῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἀλιτεῖν) *Avenger of crime*, of Minerva, Lyc. 936.

'Αλοιτός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀλιτεῖν)=ἀλείτης, Lyc. 136.

'Αλοιφαῖος, α, ον, *for anointing*, Lyc. 579: from

'Αλοιφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀλείφω) *any thing with which one can smear* or *anoint*: in Hom. usu. *hogs' lard, grease*, both while in the carcass, Il. 9, 208, and when melted for use, Il. 17, 390: but also of *an unguent* for suppling the limbs and softening the skin, as early as Od. 6, 220; 21, 179: then in gen. *ointment, pitch, varnish, paint*, etc., Plat.—II. *an anointing, smearing, varnishing*, etc., Plut. Thes. 23.—III. *an effacing, blotting out*: also *an erasure*, Lat. *litura*, Plut.

'Αλοίω, poet. for ἀλοάω, ἀλοιάω, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 7, 31.

'Αλοκίζω, (ἄλοξ) *to trace furrows*, esp. like Lat. *arare*, in waxen tablets, *to write, draw*, Ar. Vesp. 850: also *to scratch, tear*, Lyc.

†'Αλοκράτης, ου, ὁ, *Halocrates*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†'Αλόννησος, ου, ὁ, also wr. 'Αλόνησος, *Halonnesus*, an island in the Aegean sea, with a city in it of the same name, Dem., Strab., etc.—2. an island not far from Mount Corycus in Ionia, Strab.

'Αλόντε, [ᾰ] dual. part. aor. of ἁλίσκομαι, Hom.

'Αλοξ, οκος, ἡ, a poet. form of ἄυλαξ, never used in nom. sing., *a furrow* ploughed in a field, Aesch. Ag. 1016; hence *ploughed land, corn land*: metaph. βαθεῖαν ἄλοκα διὰ φρενὸς καρπούμενος, reaping *the produce of the deep soil of his soul*, Aesch. Theb. 593, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: also metaph. of a wife as the fruitful mother of children, σπείρειν τέκνων ἄλοκα, Eur. Phoen. 18; and in pl. met. of the nuptial bed, πατρῷαι ἄλοκες, Soph. O. T. 1210, cf. ἀρόω.—2. *a furrow* in the skin, *a gash, wound*, ὄνυχος, Aesch. Cho. 25, δορός, Eur. H. F. 164.—3. *a hollow way, gutter*, Emped. 251. (Prob. like αὐλαξ, Dor. ὠλαξ, in Hom. ὠλξ, from ἕλκω, Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.)

†'Αλόπη, ης, ἡ, *Alope*, daughter of Cercyon, beloved by Neptune, Ar. Av. 559.—2. a city in Locris, opposite Euboea, Thuc. 2, 26.—3. a city in Phthiotis, Il. 2, 682: hence ὁ 'Αλοπεύς, and 'Αλοπίτης.

'Αλοπήγια, ίων, τά, *salt-works, salt-pits*, Strab.: from

'Αλοπηγός, όν, (ἅλς, πήγνυμι), *one who prepares salt, works in a salt-pit*, Nic. Al. 518.

†'Αλόπιος, ου, ὁ, *Alopius*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

'Αλόπιστος, ον, (α priv., λέπω) *not barked* or *peeled*, Theophr.

'Αλοπος, ον, (α priv. λέπω) *not hackled*, of flax, Ar. Lys. 736.

†'Αλος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *Alus*, a city of Phthiotis, Il. 2, 682; in Strab. 'Αλος, who also speaks of a city of this name in Locris. Hence ὁ 'Αλεύς or 'Αλεύς, *an inh. of Alus*.

'Αλοσάνδινος, η, ον, (ἅλς, ἄνθος) *prepared with brine*, Diosc.

'Αλοσάχνη, ης, ἡ, a zoophyte belonging to the class of ἀλπνόνεια, strictly ἁλὸς ἄχνη, *foam of the sea*, Hom.

'Αλοσκόροδον, ου, τό, a name for *the caper-tree*, Diosc.

'Αλοσύδνη, ης, ἡ, (ἅλς, ὑδνης, unless it be merely a poet. form ἁλοσύνη=ἁλία) *the sea-born*, epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 4, 404, where the seals are called children of Halosydne. As appellat., Il. 20, 207, where Thetis is named εὐπλόκαμος ἁλοσύδνη, fair-haired *child of the sea*.

'Αλότριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, (ἅλς, τρίβω)= ἁλτρίβανος, *a pestle to pound salt*, Anth.

†'Αλούντιον, ου, τό, *Haluntium*, (also wr. 'Αλόντιον) a city of Sicily, Dion H. 1, 51.

†'Αλούργημα, ατος, τό,=ἁλουργίς, Liban.

'Αλουργής, ν. ἁλουργός.

†'Αλουργία, ας, ἡ,=ἁλουργίς, Philost.

'Αλουργιαῖος, αία, αῖον,=ἁλουργός, Ar. ap. A. B. 380.

'Αλουργίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἁλουργίς, Bockh Inscr. 1, p. 246.

'Αλουργίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a purple robe*, Ar. Eq. 967.

'Αλουργοβαφής, ές, (ἁλουργός, βάπτω) *purple-dyed*, Clem. Al.

'Αλουργοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἁλουργός πωλέω) *a dealer in purple*, Arist. Mech. Hence

'Αλουργοπωλική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the trade of an ἁλουργοπώλης*.

'Αλουργός, όν, later also ή, όν, Ath., and in better Att. ἁλουργής, ές, (ἅλς, * ἔργω) strictly, *wrought in* or *from the sea*, hence *dyed with sea-purple*, i. e. *of a genuine purple*, as distinguished from imitations, first in Aesch. Ag. 946, ἁλουργῆ, *purple robes*. Plat. has both forms, Phaedr. 110 C; Rep. 429 D: on the colour itself, v. Arist. Col. 5.

'Αλουργοῦς, οῦν, = foreg., hence neut. in Plat. Tim. 68 B. Bekk.

'Αλουσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλουτος) *a being unwashen, want of the bath*, Hdt. 3, 52.

'Αλουτέω, *to be ἄλουτος, not to bathe*, Hipp.: from

'Αλουτος, ον, (α priv., λούω) *unwashen, not bathing, filthy*, Eur., and Ar.

'Αλοφος, ον, Hom. ἄλλοφος, (α priv., λόφος) *without a crest*, Il. 10, 258: opp. to εὔλοφος, Anth.

'Αλόχευτος, ον, (α priv., λοχεύω) *unborn: born not in the natural way*, as Minerva, Coluth. 180.—II. *that has not given birth, virgin*, Nonn. Dion. 41, 53.

'Αλοχος, ου, ἡ, (α copul., λέχος) *the partner of one's bed, bedfellow, spouse*, Hom. like ἄκοιτις, also *a leman, concubine*, Il. 9, 336, Od. 4, 623. —Ep. word, also used by Trag.—II. (α priv.,) *free from the throes of childbirth, a maid*, Plat. Theaet. 149 B.

'Αλόω, Ep. for ἀλάω, ἀλῶ, imperat. from ἀλάομαι, Od. 5, 377.

'ΑΛΟΩ, assumed as pres., from wh. to form some tenses of ἁλίσκομαι.

†'Αλπεις, εων, αἱ, *the Alps*, Strab., etc.; also τὰ 'Αλπεια ὄρη, Strab; τὰ 'Αλπεινὰ ὄρη, Polyb. 2, 14, 8; τὰ 'Αλπια, Posidon. ap. Ath.; ἡ 'Αλπις, ιος, Dion. P. 295; τὰ 'Αλβιόνια, Strab.: hence οἱ 'Αλπειοι, *the inhabitants of the Alps*, Strab.

†'Αλπηνός, οῦ, ἡ, and 'Απληνοί, *Alpenus* or *Alpeni*, a city near Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 176, 216.

†'Αλπις, ιος, ὁ, *Alpis*, a river of Italy, a tributary of the Danube, Hdt. 4, 49.—2. ἡ, v. 'Αλπεις.

†'Αλπιστος, ου, ὁ, *Alpistus*, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 982.

'Αλπιστος, η, ον, superl. from ἀλπνος, which however is only found in the compd. ἐπαλπνος, q. v., *sweetest, loveliest*, Pind. I. 5, 14 (acc. to some from ἔλπω, others from ἅλφω; but perh. rather akin to θάλπω).

†'Αλπωνος, ου, ὁ, *Alponus*, a mountain and city in Macedonia, Aeschin., Strab.

'ΑΛΣ, ἁλός, ὁ, (cf. Lat. *SAL*, our *SALT*) A. in sing. mostly to denote *a grain* or *lump of salt*, and then usu. ἁλὸς χόνδρος, ἁλς χόνδρος or χονδρίτης, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 526, in plur. to denote *salt* as prepared for use, Od. 11, 123, Hdt., and Att.; poets however sometimes use sing. for plur., as Il. 9, 214. Proverb. phrases: οὐδ' ἅλα δοῆς, not *even a grain of salt*, Od. 17, 455: ἁλας συναναλῶσαι, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 8, 3; and τῶν ἁλῶν συγκατεδηδοτέναι μέδιμνον, *to have eaten a bushel of salt together*, i. e. *to be old friends*, Plut. 2, 94 A: hence ποῦ ἅλες; τοῦ τράπεζαι; Dem. 400, 16: τοὺς ἁλας παραβαίνειν, *to violate the rights of hospitality*, Id. 401, 3: further, ἀλὸς δὲ φόρτος ἔνθεν ἦλθεν ἐνθ' ἐμῆ, said

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of men who had lost what they had got, Paroemiogr.—II.= ἅλμη, *brine*, Lat. *muria*, Call.: also ἁλὸς ἄνθος, cf. ἁλοςάνθινος.—III. ἅλες, *salt-works*, Lat. *salinae*. Dion H. 2, 55. —IV. ἅλες, also metaph. like Lat. *sales*, *witticisms*, *wit*, Plut.—B. ἡ *Thesea*, oft. in Hom., and poets, rare in prose: ἁλός, *at sea*, *by sea*, Od. 12, 27: sometimes seemingly pleonast. πόντος ἁλός, Il. 21, 59, ἁλὸς πελάγη or πέλαγος, Theogn. 10, Eur. Tro. 88, but also πελαγέων ἁλς, Soph. Ant. 966, and πελαγία ἁλς, Aesch. Pers. 427.

'Αλσηίδες ων, αἱ, (ἄλσος) *grove-nymphs*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1066.

'Αλσίνη, ης, ἡ, an unknown plant, perh. a kind of *cerastium*, Plin.

†'Αλσιον, ου, τό, *Alsium*, a town of Etruria, Strab.

'Αλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἅλλομαι) *a springing*, *leaping*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αλσο, Ep. syncop. 2 sing. aor. 2 of ἅλλομαι, Hom.

'Αλσος, εος, τό, *a place grown with trees and grass*, *a grove*, esp. *a sacred grove*, Hom., and Hdt.: but also *any grove* or *wood*, Il. 20, 8, Od. 10, 350: lastly=τέμενος, *any hallowed place* or *lawn*, even without trees, Il. 2, 506, Böckh Pind. O. 3, 19: hence also πόντιον ἄλσος, Lat. *Neptunia prata*, the *ocean-plain*, Aesch. Pers. 111, cf. Suppl. 868. (Prob. from * ἀλδω, ἀλδαίνω, and so strictly *a fresh*, *green place*: acc. to Döderl. from ἄλλομαι, as *saltus* from *salio*.) Hence

'Αλσώδης, ες, (ἄλσος, εἶδος) *like a grove*, *woodland*, Eur. I. A. 141.—II. *growing in woods*, of plants, Theophr.

'Αλτῆρες, ων, οἱ, (ἅλλομαι) *weights held in the hand* to give an impetus *in leaping*, Arist. Probl.: something like dumb-bells, v. Juv. 6, 241,=Martial, 7, 6, cf. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst, § 423, 3; and Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Halteres. Hence

'Αλτηρία, ας, ἡ, *a leaping with the ἁλτῆρες*, Artemid.

†'Αλτης, ου Ep. ao and εω, ὁ, *Altes*, king of the Leleges, Il. 21, 85.

'Αλτικός, ή, όν, (ἅλλομαι) *belonging to*, or *good at leaping*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 20: ἁλτικὰ μόρια, the parts used in leaping, Arist. Part. An.

†'Αλτῖνον, ου, τό, *Altinum*, a city in Upper Italy, Strab.

'Αλτις, ιος, ὁ, *the sacred grove of Jove at Olympia*, Pind. O. 10, 55. (Pausan. says it is Elean for ἄλσος.)

'Αλτο, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἅλλομαι, Hom.

†'Αλυάττης, ου Ion. εω, acc. εα, ὁ, *Alyattes*, a king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 16.

†'Αλύβας, αντος, ὁ, *Alybas*, a city mentioned in Od. 24, 304, acc. to some=later Metapontum, to others ='Αλύβη. [ᾰλῠ-]

†'Αλύβη, ης, ἡ, *Alybe*, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, Il. 2, 857.

†'Αλυζία, ας, and 'Αλυξεια, ας, ἡ, *Alyzia*, a city of Acarnania, Thuc. 7, 31; hence ὁ 'Αλυζαῖος, *an inhabitant of Al.*, Diod. S. 18, 11.

†'Αλυζεύς, έως, ὁ, *Alyzeus*, son of Icarius, founder of the city Alyzia, Strab.

'Αλύκη, ης, ἡ, (ἁλύω) = ἅλυσις, ἁλυσμός, Hipp. [ᾰλῠ]

'Αλυκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἅλς) *a salt-spring*, Strab.—II. *saltness*, Plut.

'Αλῦκός, ή, όν, *salt*, like ἁλμυρός, Ar. Fr. 65.

†'Αλυκος, ου, ὁ, *Halycus*, a river of Sicily, near Agrigentum. Diod. S. 15, 17.—2. a statuary of Sicyon, Paus. 6, 1, 3.

†'Αλυκος, ου, ὁ, *Alycus*, son of Sciron Plut. Thes. 32.

'Αλυκόσμυρνα, ης, ἡ, (ἀλυκός, σμύρνα) *a kind of myrrh*, Hipp.

'Αλῠκότης, ητος, ἡ, *saltness*, Theophr.

'Αλῠκρός, ά, όν,=θαλυκρός, *warm*, *lukewarm*, Nic.

'Αλυκτάζω, -άσω, (ἁλύω) *to be in trouble* or *distress*, Hdt. 9, 70. So too in Gramm. ἁλυκταίνω, ἀλυκτέω, ἁλύκτημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι: cf. ἁλυσκω, ἁλυσκάζω, and Lat. *ailucinor*.

'Αλυκτοπέδη, ἡ, (α priv., λύω, πέδη) *indissoluble bonds* or *fetters*, usu. in plur., Hes. Th. 521, Ap. Rh., and Anth.

'Αλυκτος, ον, (ἁλύω) *troubled*.

'Αλυκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a state of distress*.

'Αλυκώδης, ες, (ἁλυκός, εἶδος) *like salt*, *saltish*, Hipp.

'Αλύμαντος, ον, (α priv., λυμαίνω) *unhurt*, *unimpaired*, Plut. [ῠ]

†'Αλύνομος, ον, ὁ, *Alynomus*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

'Αλυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλύσκω) *a shunning*, *avoiding*, Aesch. Ag. 1300.

'Αλύπητος, ον, (α priv., λυπέω) *not pained* or *grieved*, Soph. Tr. 168.—II. act. *not paining* or *distressing*, Soph. O. C. 1662. Adv. -τως, in latter signf., Plat. Legg. 958 E.—III. as pr. n. *Alypetus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 52. [ῠ]

'Αλῠπία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from pain* or *grief*, *cheerfulness*, Arist. Rhet.—II. act. *harmlessness*, Theophr.: and

'Αλῠπιάς, άδος, ἡ, a herb *that stills pain*, Medic.: from

'Αλῦπος, ον, (α priv., λύπη) *without pain*, *grief*, or *sorrow*, *unpained*, *unhurt*, freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards: c. gen. ἀλ. γήρως, *without the pains of age*, Soph. O. C. 1519, ἄτης, El. 1002: τὸ ἄλυπον=ἀλυπία, Plat.: adv. -πως, ἀλ. ζῆν, διάγειν, etc., to *live free from pain and sorrow*, Plat., Isocr., etc.—II. act. *not paining* or *troubling*, *causing no pain* or *grief*, *harmless*, Plat., etc.: οἶνος, Hermipp. Phorm. 2, 5, cf. Eur. Bacch. 425: ἀλύπως τοῖς ἄλλοις ζῆν, *to live without offence to others*, Isocr. 233 D.—III. ἄλυπον, τό,=ἀλυπιάς, Diosc.—IV. as masc. pr. n. *Alypus*, Polyb. Paus.

'Αλῦρος, ον, (α priv., λύρα) *without the lyre*, *unaccompanied by it*, ὕμνοι ἄλυροι, perh. of the wild sad strains of the *flute*, as opp. to the lyre, Eur. Alc. 461, cf. Müller Eumen. 916, Eur. Hel. 185, etc.: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223.—2. *unpoetic*, Plat. Legg. 810 B.

'Αλυς, υος, ὁ, (ἁλύω, ἄλη) *listlessness*, *ennui*, Hipp., and Plut.

†'Αλυς, υος, ὁ, *Halys*, a river of Asia Minor, flowing into the Euxine, Hdt. 1, 6.

'Αλῦσηδόν, adv., *in chains*.

'Αλυσθαίνω, (ἁλύω) *to be sick* or *weak*, Hipp., also ἁλυσθμαίνω, Call. H. Del. 212: ἁλυσταίνω also occurs Hesych.

'Αλῦσίδετος, ον, (ἅλυσις, δέω) *bound in chains*, *fettered*.

'Αλῦσίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἅλυσις.

'Αλῦσιδωτός, ή, όν, (as if from a verb ἁλυσιδόω) *wrought* or *linked like a chain*. ἁλ. θώραξ, *chain armour*, *a mail shirt*, Polyb. 6, 23, 15.

'Αλύσιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Menand. p. 92.

'Αλυσις, εως, ἡ, sometimes wrongly written ἅλυσις, *a chain*, *bond*, Hdt. 9, 74, and Att.: sometimes also for ornament, Ar. Fr. 309, 12. (usu. deriv. from λύω, but dub.)

'Αλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἁλύω) *distress*, *anguish*, Hipp.

'Αλῦσῑτέλεια, ας, ἡ, *damage*, *prejudice*, Polyb.: from

'Αλῦσῑτελής, ές, (α priv., λύω, τέλος) *unprofitable*, *bringing in nothing*, Hipp.: hence *hurtful*, *prejudicial*, Xen. Adv. -λῶς, Xen.

'Αλυσκάζω, f. -άσω strengthd. for ἁλύσκω, Hom. has pres. and impf., but forms the other tenses from ἁλύσκω: Nonn. has the aor. ἁλυσκάσειε, cf. sq.

'Αλυσκάνω, lengthd. form from ἁλύσκω, restored by Wolf in Od. 22, 330, for ἁλύσκασε, from Apoll. Lex., and the Harl. MS.

'Αλύσκω, fut. ἁλύξω, Hom., and Soph., ἁλύξομαι, Hes. Op. 363: aor. ἤλυξα (ἀλεύομαι) *To flee from*, *shun*, *avoid*, *forsake*, c. acc., freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 10, 371, Od. 12, 335: rarely like φεύγω, c. gen., Soph. Ant. 488, El. 627: absol. *to escape*, *get off*, ὄθεν οὔπως ἦεν ἁλύξαι, Od. 22, 460, προτὶ ἄστυ ἁλύξαι, Il. 10, 348: ἐν Γερήνῳ ἄλυξεν, *he escaped by staying in G.*, Hes. Fr. 22.—II. intrans. *to wander about*, like ἁλύω, Ap. Rh. 4, 57. A poet., and chiefly Ep. word, mostly used in pres. and aor. [ᾰ]

'Αλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἁλύω) *distress*, *anguish*: esp. of *the tossing about* of sick persons, Hipp.

'Αλυσμώδης, ες, (ἁλυσμός, εἶδος) *uneasy*, *troubled*, Hipp.

'Αλυσσον, ου, τό, (α priv., λύζω) *a plant used to check the hiccup*, Diosc.

'Αλυσσος, ον, (α priv., λύσσα) πηγή, *Alyssus*, a fountain in Arcadia, *curing canine madness*, Paus. 8, 19, 3.

'Αλύσσω, f. -ύξω, Hipp., (ἁλύω) *to be uneasy*, the pres. only in Il. 22, 70, ἁλύσσοντες περὶ θυμῷ: Q. Sm. 14, 24, has a plqpf. pass. ἁλαλύκτο, *was disquieted*. (Sometimes wrongly deriv. from λύσσα.)

'Αλυσταίνω, v. ἁλυσθαίνω.

'Αλυτάρχης, ου, ὁ, ('Αλύτης, ἄρχω) *a chief of the 'Αλύται*, Luc. Hermot. 40.

'Αλύτης, ου, ὁ, *a police-officer*, Lat. *Lictor*.

'Αλύτος, ον, (α priv., λύω) *not to be loosed* or *broken*, *indissoluble*, πέδαι, Hom., δεσμά, Aesch., etc.: hence *imperishable*, Pind. P. 4, 383; *continuous*, *ceaseless*, Soph. El. 230: also of substances, *indissoluble*, Arist. Meteor.—2. *inexplicable*, late.—II. *not loosed* or *dissolved*, Plat. Tim. 60 E. Adv. -τως, Plat.

'Αλυχνος, ον, (α priv., λύχνος) *without lamp* or *light*, Eur. Ino 17.

'Αλύω, sometimes written ἀλύω, used only in pres. and impf., (ἄλη, ἁλύομαι) *to wander*, but in older and better authors, where the word is solely poet., only of the mind, *to be ill at ease*, *be troubled*, *distracted*, *frantic*, *be beside one's self*, Il. 5, 352, Od. 9, 398, etc.: *to be at a loss*, *not know what to do*, like ἀπορεῖν, Soph. Phil. 174, cf. Heyne, Il. 5, 352: *to be weary*, *ennuyé*, Ael.: more rarely *to be beside one's self for joy*, or *pride*, Od. 18, 333, cf. γαυριᾶν, and Jac. A. P. p. 760.—II. in late authors, as Plut., Luc., etc., *to wander* or *roam about*. There are many collat. forms, ἁλύσσω, ἁλυκτέω, ἁλυκτάζω, ἁλυκταίνω, ἁλύκτημαι, ἁλυσθαίνω: whereas ἁλύσκω, ἁλυσκάζω, are more akin to ἀλεύομαι. [ῠ in Hom., except once at the end of the verse, Od. 9, 398: ῡ in later Ep., ῠ in Att., Grafe

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Mel. 25, Meineke Cur. Crit. Ath. p. 54.]

'Αλωώδης, ες, (ἀλύω, εἶδος) *fit for wandering in*, τόπος, dub. in Hipp.

'Αλφα, τό, indecl. v. *a* init.

'ΑΛΦΑΝΩ, aor. ἤλφον, opt. ἄλφοι: Hom. uses the aor. only, but the pres. occurs in Eur. Med. 298, and Fr. Comm., v. Elmsl. ad l.—*To bring in, yield*, βίοτον, ἑκατόμβοιον, μυρίον ὦνον, ἄξιον ἀλφεῖν, Od. 17, 250, Il. 21, 79, Od. 15, 452; 20, 383: metaph. φθόνον ἀλφάνειν, *to incur envy*, Eur. l. c. The forms ἀλφάζω, Dor. ἀλφάδδω, ἀλφαίνω, ἀλφαίω, ἀλφύω, ἄλφέω, ἄλφω, with the signf. *to find, get, win*, are found only in Gramm. (the root ἀλφ- is prob. akin to λαβ-, λαφ-, in λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν.)

†'Αλφεαία, 'Αλφειονία, ας, and 'Αλφειωΰδα, ης, ἡ, appell. of Diana in Elis, Paus. 6, 22, 5, Strab.

'Αλφειός, οῦ, ὁ, *Alpheus*, a river of Elis, Il. 7, 15, Pind., etc., also the river-god, cf. Luc. Dial. M. 3.—2. masc. pr. n. Hdt. 7, 227, etc.

†'Αλφειώσα, ης,=Ἀλφεαία.

†'Αλφεός, οῦ, ὁ,='Αλφειός, Pind.

†'Αλφεσίβοια, ας, ἡ, (v. sq.) *Alphesiboea*, daughter of Phoenix, mother of Adonis, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.—2. wife of Alcmaeon, Paus. 8, 24, 8.—3. daughter of Bias and Pero, Theocr. 3, 45.

'Αλφεσίβοιος, οἷα, οἷον, (ἀλφεῖν, βοῦς) strictly *bringing in oxen*: hence *παρθένοι* ἀλφεσίβοιαι, Il. 18, 593, maidens who yield their parents many oxen as presents from their suitors: hence in genl. *wooed with rich presents*: but ὕδωρ ἀλφ. of the Nile, water *that yields fat oxen* by enriching the pastures, Aesch. Suppl. 855.

'ΑΛΦΗ', ῆς, ἡ, (ἀλφαίνω) *produce, gain*, Lyc. 549.

'Αλφημα, ατος, τό,=foreg., esp. *the sum for which a contract is made* by a builder, etc., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 221.

'Αλφηστεύω, *to be worth much, to sell well*, Hippon. Fr. 30.

'Αλφηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Or. Sib.

'Αλφηστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀλφεῖν) an old word used by Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἀνδρες ἀλφησταί, acc. to Eustath. *inventive, reasoning* men, as distinguished from brutes, but rather (acc. to Homeric usage of the verb) *gain-seeking, enterprising, industrious* men, ἀνδρες not ἀνθρωποι, and in Hes. Op. 82, even *greedy, covetous*: hence esp. applied to *trading, sea-faring* people, Op. 13, 261, H. Apoll. 458, and so the Phaeacians are said to be ἑκας ἀνδρῶν ἀλφηστάων, *out of reach of enterprising men*, Od. 6, 8. Cf. Nitsch Od. 1, 349. Ep., but also used once or twice by Trag. —II. a kind of *fish* that went in pairs, Epich. p. 27: hence *of loved men*, Ath. 281 F.

'Αλφηστικός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀλφηστής II., Arist. ap. Ath. 281 F.

'Αλφί, τό, poet. indecl. abbrev. form from ἄλφιτον, Epich. p. 111, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 208.

†'Αλφινοος, ου, ὁ, *Alphinous*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

'Αλφιτᾶμοιβός, ὁ, (ἄλφιτα, ἀμείβω) *a dealer in* ἄλφιτα, Ar. Av. 491, etc.

'Αλφίτεια, or ἀλφιτία, ας, ἡ, *a preparing of* ἄλφιτα.

'Αλφίτειον, ου, τό, *a mill for grinding* ἄλφιτα, dub.

'Αλφίτευς, έως, ὁ, *a barley miller*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7, 18.

'Αλφιτηδόν, adv., *like* ἄλφιτα, Diosc.: esp. of fractures, where the bone is much shivered, Gal.

'Αλφίτηριος, ία, ιον, also ρός, ά, όν, *of, belonging to* ἄλφιτα, ἀγγεῖον, a meal-tub, Antiph. Bomb. 1.

'Αλφιτοειδής, ές, (ἄλφιτον, εἶδος) *like* ἄλφιτα, Poet. de Vir. Herb. 77.

'Αλφιτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἄλφιτον, θήκη) *a vessel for holding* ἄλφιτα.

'Αλφιτόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλφιτον, μάντις) *one who divines from* ἄλφιτα, v. ἀλευρόμαντις.

'ΑΛΦΙΤΟΝ, ου, τό, *peeled* or *pearl-barley*, Lat. *polenta*: in sing. only in Hom. in phrase ἀλφίτου ἀκτή, *barley-meal, barley cakes*, Il. 11, 631, Od. 2, 355, and in Medic. (v. inf.): elsewhere in plur. ἄλφιτα, *barley-groats*, and *the cakes* or *porridge made thereof*, as early as Od. 19, 197: Hom. calls it μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν, *man's marrow*, not unlike our *staff of life*: of this meal was made also a kind of barley-water, Hipp., and poultice, Diosc.: it was used too as powder by the Καινῆφόροι, cf. Ar. Eccl. 732, Hermipp. The. 2.—II. in genl. *any meal* or *groats*, as of wheat or pulse, Hipp.: even λίθοιο ἄλφιτα, Orph.—III. metaph. *one's bread, daily bread*, Ar. Plut. 219: and so πατρῷα ἄλφ., *one's patrimony*, Id. Nub. 107.

'Αλφιτοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, =ἀλφιτεία, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6.

'Αλφιτοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄλφιτον, ποιέω) *a preparer of* ἄλφιτα, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

'Αλφιτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλφιτον, πωλέω)=ἀλφιταμοιβός, Nicoph. Chir. 1: fem. ἀλφιτοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, ἀλφ. στοά, *the flour-market* at Athens, Ar. Eccl. 682.

'Αλφιτοπωλητήριον, ου, τό, *a market for* ἄλφιτα.

'Αλφιτοσίτέω, ῶ, (ἄλφιτον, σῖτος) *to eat, live on* ἄλφιτα, or *bread made thereof*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28.

'Αλφιτοσκόπος, ου, ὁ, (ἄλφιτον, σκοπέω)=ἀλφιτόμαντις.

'Αλφιτοφάγος, ον, (ἄλφιτον, φαγεῖν) *eating* ἄλφιτα, Ael. [ᾰ]

'Αλφιτόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλφιτον, χρώς) *of the colour of* ἄλφιτα, κεφαλή, *a powdered*, i. e. *hoary* head, Ar. Fr. 453.

'Αλφιτώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, like 'Ακκώ, *a spectre* or *bugbear* with which nurses frighten children, Plut.

'Αλφοί, opt. aor. of ἀλφύνω, Hom.

†'Αλφοπρόσωπος, ον, (ἄλφός, πρόσωπον) *white faced*, Hippiatr.

†'Αλφόρυγχος, ον, (ἄλφός, ῥύγχος) *with white snout* or *mouth*, Id.

'Αλφός, οῦ, ὁ, *a kind of leprosy*, esp. on the face, Lat. *vitiligo*, Hes. Fr. 5: later λεύκη, (akin to *albus*, as ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, to *orbus*.)

*'ΑΛΦΩ, assumed pres. from which to form the aor. of ἀλφάνω.

'Αλφώδης, ες, (ἀλφός, εἶδος) *leprous*, Gal.

†'Αλχαίδαμος, ου, ὁ, *Alchaedamus*, king of the Rhambaei, in Syria, Strab.

*'ΑΛΩ, assumed as root of ἀλδέω, ἀλδαίνω, ἄλθω, ἀλθέω, ἀλθαίνω, ἀλέω, ἀλεαίνω, *alo, halo, olo, adolesco*.

'Αλωά, Dor. for ἀλωή, Theocr.

'Αλῶα, ων, τά, (ἄλως) *a festival of Ceres* as inventress of agriculture, like Lat. *Cerealia, harvest-home*, Dem. 1385, 2.

†'Αλωάδαι, or 'Αλωΐάδαι, οἱ, Diod. S. 4, 85, Euseb.,='Αλωεῖδαι.

'Αλωαῖος, α, ον, (ἄλως) *belonging to the threshing-floor*: hence 'Αλωαία, as epith. of Ceres, Orph.

'Αλωάς, άδος, ἡ='Αλωαία, Theocr. 7, 155, ubi al. 'Αλωΐς.

'Αλώβητος, ον, (α priv., λωβάομαι) *unhurt*: *unblamed*, Themist.

'Αλώδης, ες, (ἄλς, εἶδος) *like salt*, Plut.

†'Αλωεῖδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Aloïdae*, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, sons of Neptune and Iphimedia the wife of Aloeus, from whom they derive the appell., Apollod. 1, 7, 4.

'Αλωεινός, ή, όν, (ἄλως) *of* or *used in a threshing-floor*, Anth.

'Αλωεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who works on a threshing-floor* or *a field*: *a thresher, husbandman, gardener, vine-dresser*, etc., Ap. Rh.—II. in Hom. only as prop. n. *Aloeus*, Il. 5, 306.—2. son of Helius, king of Alopia, Paus. 2, 38.

'Αλωή, ῆς, ἡ, sometimes written ἀλωή, a poet. word used in Ep. and Anth. for Att. ἄλως: Dor. ἀλωά.—I. *a threshing-floor*, Il. 5, 499, etc., Hes. Op. 597.—II. *any levelled plot of ground*, sown or planted, *a garden, orchard, vineyard*, etc., Il. 9, 534, etc.: but Ποσειδάωνος ἀλ., like ἄλσος, the sea, Lat. *Neptunia prata*, Opp.—III. *a halo* of the sun or moon, Arat.

'Αλώῃ, Ep. for ἀλῷ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἁλίσκομαι, Il. 14, 81: but—II. ἀλῴη, Ep. for ἁλοίη, 3 sing. opt., Hom.

†'Αλωϊάδαι, οἱ,='Αλωεῖδαι, Ap. Rh. 1, 484.

'Αλώϊος, α, ον,=ἀλωεινός, Nic.

'Αλωΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, v. 'Αλωάς.

'Αλωΐτης, ου, ὁ,=ἀλωεύς, Anth.

'Αλώκαντι, Dor. for ἐαλώκασι, 3 pl. perf. of ἁλίσκομαι, Plut.

'Αλώμεναι, Ep. for ἁλῶναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἁλίσκομαι, Hom.

'Αλώμενος, η, ον, part. from ἁλάομαι, Hom.

'Αλων, ωνος, ἡ,=ἄλως, but only found in oblique cases from Arist. downwards.

'Αλῶναι, inf. aor. of ἁλίσκομαι, Hom.

'Αλωνεύομαι, dep., *to work on a threshing-floor* or *a field*, App.

'Αλώνητος, ον, (ἄλς, ὠνέομαι) *bought with salt*: ἀλώνητα δουλάρια, *worthless slaves*, esp. those from Thrace, because the Thracians sold men for salt, as the Africans do for brandy.

'Αλωνία, ας,=ἄλως, *a threshing-floor*, Athen.

'Αλωνίζω, *to be* or *work on a threshing-floor*.

'Αλώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄλων.

'Αλωνοτρῑβέω, ῶ, (ἄλων, τρίβω) *to beat on a threshing-floor*, Longus.

†'Αλωόφυτος, ον, (ἄλως, φύω) *vineyard-grown*, Nonn. Dion. 13, 267.

'Αλωπεκέη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλωπεκή, Hdt. 7, 75.

'Αλωπέκειος, α, ον, (ἀλώπηξ) *belonging to a fox*, Gal.

'Αλωπεκῆ, ῆς, ἡ, Att. contr. from Ion. ἀλωπεκέη, sub. δορά, *a fox-skin*, Hdt. 7, 75: proverb. ὅπαν ἡ λεοντῆ μὴ ἐφικνεῖται, προσραπτέον ἐκεῖ τὴν ἀλωπεκῆν, i. e. where force won't do, one must use cunning, Plut. Lys. 7.

†'Αλωπεκή, ῆς, ἡ, and 'Αλωπεκαί or -καῖ, ῶν, αἱ, *Alopece*, an Attic demus; hence 'Αλωπεκῆθεν, *from Alopece*, Plat. Gorg. 495 D; 'Αλωπεκῆσι *in Alopece*, Hdt. 5, 63.

'Αλωπεκία, ας, ἡ a disease, like the *mange of foxes*, in which the hair falls off, Soph. Fr. 369: in plur., places where the hair has fallen off, Arist. Probl.—II. *the hole* or *earth of a fox*.

†'Αλωπεκία, ας, ἡ, *Alopecia*, an island in the Palus Maeotis, Strab.

'Αλωπεκίας, ου, ὁ, *foxy*: *branded with a fox*, Luc., Pisc. 47.—II. a kind of *shark*, Lat. *squalus vulpes*, Arist. ap. Ath. 294 D.

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'Αλωπεκίασις, εως, ἡ,=ἀλωπεκία I., Gal.

'Αλωπεκῐδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a fox's cub, young fox*, Ar. Pac. 1067.

'Αλωπεκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀλώπηξ) *to be a fox, play the fox, deal slily*, Lat. *vulpinari*, Ar. Vesp. 1241: proverb. *ἀλ. πρὸς ἀλώπεκα, to cheat the cheater.*—II. act. *to overreach.*

'Αλωπέκιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀλώπηξ. *a little fox*, Ar. Eq. 1076.

'Αλωπεκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a mongrel between fox and dog*,=κυναλώπηξ, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1.—II. *a fox-skin cap*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 4.—III. a kind of *vine*, the cluster resembling a fox's brush, Plin.

†'Αλωπεκόννησος, ου, ἡ, *Alopeconnesus*, a city in the Thracian Chersonese, Dem.

†'Αλώπεκος, ου, ὁ, *Alopēcus*, masc. pr. n. Paus. 3, 16, 9.—2. a hill near Haliartus, Plut. Lys. 29.

'Αλωπέκουρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀλώπηξ, οὐρά) *fox-tail*, a plant, prob. *lagurus*, Theophr.

'Αλωπεκώδης, ες, (ἀλώπηξ, εἶδος) *fox-like, sly.*

'Αλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, also ἀλώπηκος, in Ananius 1, acc. to Herm., dat. pl. ἀλωπήκεσσι, Opp.: *a fox*, first in Pind. and Hdt.; metaph. of men, *a sly fox, master Reynard*, Horace's *animi sub vulpe latentes*. Proverb. *τὴν ἀλώπεκα ἕλκει μετόπισθεν, he has a fox's tail*, i. e. *is a fox in disguise*, Plat. Rep. 365 C: *ἀλώπηξ τὸν βοῦν ἐλαύνει*, i. e. *cunning beats force*, Paroemiogr.—2. =ἀλωπεκῆ, *a fox-skin*, Ruhnk. Tim.: so too *λέων* for *λεοντῆ*.—II. *πτηνὰ δερμόπτερα οἷον ἀλωπηξ*, prob. a kind of flying squirrel, Arist. H. A.—III. *a sea-fish*,= ἀλωπεκίας, Ib.—IV. in plur. *ἀλώπεκες, the muscles of the loins*,=νεφρομήτορες, Hipp.—V. =ἀλωπεκία I., Call. Dian. 79.—VI. a kind of *dance*. (The fox's Sanscrit name *lōpāça* is said to mean *carrion-eater*.) [ᾰ]

'Αλωπός, όν,= ἀλωπεκώδης, Soph. Fr. 242.—II. =ἀλώπηξ, Ignat. Ep. 9. Cf. Coray Plut. 3. p. *ιθ'*. Hence

'Αλωποχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ἀλωπός, χρόα) *fox-coloured.*

†'Αλώριον, ου, τό, *Alorium*, a city of Triphylia, Strab.

†'Αλώρις, ίδος, Scyl., and 'Αλωρος, ου, ἡ, *Alorus*, a city of Macedonia, Strab.; hence ὁ 'Αλωρίτης, *an inhab. of Al.*, Polyb., 5, 63, 12.

'ΑΛΩΣ, ω, ἡ, later also gen. ἄλωος, Call., and ἄλωνος, (cf. ἄλων): =poet. ἀλωή, *a threshing-floor*, Xen. Oec. 18, 6: and from its round shape, also—II. *the disk* of the sun or moon; also of a shield, explained by *ἀσπίδος κύκλον*, Aesch. Theb. 489: but later, as Arist. Mund. 4, 22, *a halo round the sun* or *moon*.—2. *a coiled snake*, Nic. —3. *a bird's nest*, Ael.—4. *the pupil of the eye.*

'Αλώσῐμος, ον, (ἁλῶναι) *easy to take, catch, win*, or *conquer*, of places or persons, *πόλις*, Hdt. 3, 153, Thuc. 4, 9, and Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4.—2. of the mind, *easy to make out* or *contrive*, Soph. Phil. 863; in law, *exposed to conviction*, Aristid.—II. (ἅλωσις) *of* or *belonging to capture* or *conquest*, *παιὰν ἁλ.*, *a paean of conquest*, a song of triumph on taking a city, Aesch. Theb. 635; *βάξις ἁλ., tidings of the capture*, Id. Ag. 10.

'Αλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἁλίσκομαι) *a taking, capture, conquest, destruction*, Pind., Hdt., and Att.: *δαΐων ἁλ., conquest* or *capture by the enemy*, Aesch. Theb. 119: *means of conquest*, Soph. Phil. 81.—II. as law-term, *detection, conviction*, Plat. Legg. 920 A.

'Αλωτός, ή, όν, later also ός, όν, verb adj. from *ἁλῶναι, to be taken* or *conquered*, Thuc. 6, 77: *attainable*, Soph. O. T. 111.

'Αλώφητος, ον, (*α* priv., *λωφάω*) *unremitting, incessant*, Plut. Fab. M. 23.

'Αλώω, Ep. for ἁλῶ, subj. aor. 2 of *ἁλίσκομαι*, Hom.

'Αμ, for *ἀνά*, before a word beginning with the labials *β*, *π*, *φ*, or *μ*, e. g. *ἀμ βωμοῖσι*, *ἀμ μέσον*, *ἀμ πεδίον*, *ἀμ πέλαγος*, *ἀμ φυτά*:—this form is mostly Dor., as in Pind., but also in Hom., and sometimes in Att. poets, even in Comic.—Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, Anm. 4, would write *ἀμ-* joined with its substantive, as *ἀμπέλαγος*, etc.

'ΑΜΑ.—I. as adv., *at once*, usu. of time, serving to unite two different actions, etc., very oft. added to *τέ...*, *καί*, as *ἀμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλή*, Il. 8, 64, *ἅμα ὠκύμορος καὶ δίζυρός*, Il. 1, 417, *σέ θ' ἅμα κλαίω καὶ ἔμε*, Il. 24, 773: also with *καί* only, *ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω*, Il. 3, 109: with *δέ* only, *ἅμα μῦθος ἐην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον*, Il. 19, 242, which was shortened into *ἀμ' ἔπος ἄμ' ἔργον, no sooner said than done: ἅμα μέν..., ἅμα δέ...*, in Att., *partly..., partly...*, Plat. Phaed, 115 D, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 2. In prose *ἅμα τε..., καί*, may oft. be translated by *simul ac, as soon as, the moment that*, as *ἅμα ἀκηκόαμέν τε καὶ τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν, as soon as* we heard, we appointed..., Dem. 50, 18, *ἅμα διαλλάττονται καὶ τῆς ἔχθρας ἐπιλανθάνονται*, Isocr.: in this case the former verb oft. becomes a partic., as *ἅμα εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, as soon as* he spoke, he stood up, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47; *ἅμα γιγνόμενοι λαμβάνομεν, at the moment of our birth we receive*, Plat. Phaed. 76 C.: *τῆς ἀγγελίας ἅμα ῥηθείσης ἐβοήθουν, as soon as* the news was brought they assisted, Thuc. 5, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1184, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 666, Obs. 5.—*ἅμα μέν* followed by *ἔτι δέ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3; *ἅμα μέν..., πρὸς δέ...*, Hdt. 8, 51, which are anacolutha. All instances of the adv. have the notion of *time*, though it sometimes *involves* that of *place*, or *quality*, as *ἅμα πάντες* or *πάντες ἅμα*, *ἅμα ἄμφω*, *ἅμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων*.—II. as prep. c. dat., *at the same time with, together with*, *ἀμ' ἠοῖ, at dawn*, Il. 9, 682, etc., Att. *ἅμ' ἕῳ*: so too *ἀμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντι* or *καταδύντι, at sun-rise* or *sun-set*, Il. 18, 136, 210, etc.: *ἀμ' ἡμέρᾳ*, or more freq. *τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, Hdt., and Att.: *ἀμ' ἦρι ἀρχομένῳ* or *ἅμα τῷ ἦρι, at beginning of spring*, v. Thuc. 5, 20, etc.: sometimes in genl., *along with, together with*, as *ἅμα τινὶ ἕπεσθαι, ἐλθεῖν, ἄγειν, πέμπειν*, so too *Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ*, Il. 3, 458; *ἅμα πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο, equally with the blasts of the wind*, Od. 1, 98; twice repeated, *ἅμα αὐτῷ ἀμ' ἕποντο*, Od. 11, 371. (of the same root as *a* copul. *ὁμοῦ ὁμοιος*, Sansc. *sa, sam*, Lat. *simul*, Germ. *sammt*, *zusammen*, v. Hartung, Partikell. 1. p. 226.)

'Αμᾶ, and ἀμᾷ, Dor. for *ἅμα*, Pind.

†'Αμάδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Amadocus*, a king of the Odryssæ Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 26.

'Αμαδρυάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἅμα, δρῦς) usu. in plur., *the Hamadryades*, nymphs who came into being and died with the trees to which they were attached, Ath.: also 'Αδρυάς.

†'Αμαζόνειον, ου, τό, *Amazonēum*, a place in or near Athens, where the battle with the Amazons was said to have taken place, Diod. S. 4, 58.

†'Αμαζονίδες, v. 'Αμαζών.

†'Αμαζονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Amazons, Amazonian*, Plut. Pomp. 35; and

†'Αμαζόνιος, ον,=foreg., *ὄρη*, Ap. Rh. 2, 977.—2. ό, epith. of Apollo in Laconia, Paus. 3, 25, 2; from

'Αμαζών, όνος, ἡ, usu. in plur., *the Amazons*, a warlike nation of women in Scythia, Il. 3, 189, and Hdt. 4, 110; dwelling on the banks of the Thermodon, in the plain of Themiscyra, hence styled *'Αμαζόνων πεδίον*, Strab.; in Pind. Ol. 13, 124, also *'Αμαζονίδες*.—II. epith. of *Diana*, Paus. (usu. derived from *α* priv., *μαζός*, from the fable that they either took off or checked the growth of the right breast, that it might not interfere with the use of the bow; but this is disproved by works of art in which, though the right breast is concealed by drapery, its form is plainly discernible, cf. Anthon's Class. Dict. s. v.)

'Αμᾰθαίνω, *to be ἀμαθής, untaught, stupid*, Plat., usu. absol., but also c. acc. or *εἴς τι, to be ignorant in* a thing, Legg. 689 C, D.

'Αμᾰθεί, adv. of *ἀμαθής*.

'Αμάθεια, ας, worse form for *ἀμαθία*, Buttm. Plat. Men. p. 50.

†'Αμάθεια, ας, ἡ, *Amatheia*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 48.

'Αμᾰθής, ές, (*α* priv., *μαθεῖν*) *untaught, unlearned, ignorant*, and so *stupid, dull*, Hdt. 1, 33, and freq. in Att. from Eur. downwards, of persons and their actions: also *coarse, boorish, rude*, like *ἀγροῖκος*, Wolf Leptin. p. 339: *ἀμαθὴς τὴν ἀμαθίαν ἐκείνων, stupid with their stupidity*, Plat. Apol., 22 E: *ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων ὑπεροψίας παιδευθῆναι, to be educated with too little learning to despise the laws*, Thuc. 1, 84: also c. gen. rei, *without knowledge of, unlearned* or *unskilled in*, Thuc. 4, 41, etc.: more rarely *ἀμ. περί τινος*, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, *τι*, Id. Lach. 194 D, *πρός τι*, Plut.: so too *ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν τινός*, Ael.: also of things, *ἀμ. ῥώμη, rude force*, Eur. Tem. 11, *δύναμις*, Plut.—II. pass., *not learnt, unknown*, Eur. Ion 916. Adv. *-θῶς*, *ἀμαθῶς χωρεῖν*, of events, *to take an unforeseen course*, Thuc. 1, 140.

'Αμάθητος, ον, =*ἀμαθής*, Phryn. (Com.) Conn. 3.

'Αμᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀμαθής, want of learning, knowledge*, etc., *ignorance, dullness, coarseness, τινός* or *περί τι*, freq. in Att. prose, but also in Soph. Fr. 633, and Eur.

'Αμᾰθῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἄμαθος) *dwelling in the sand*: *ἀμαθίτιδες κόγχοι, sand-snails*, cowries, Epich. p. 22.

'Αμᾰθόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. *ἀμαθοῦς, οὖσα, οῦν*,=Ep. *ἠμαθόεις*.

'ΑΜΑΘΟΣ, ου, ἡ,=ἄμος, ἄμμος, *ψάμαθος*, Lat. *sabulum, sand, a sandy soil*, opp. to sea-sand (*ψάμαθος*), Hom.: in plur., *the links* or *dunes* by the sea, H. Hom. Ap. 439. [ᾰμᾰ-].

†'Αμαθος, ου, ὁ, *Amathus*, a river of Elis, Strab.

†'Αμαθοῦς, οῦντος, ἡ, *Amathus*, a city of Cyprus, in which Venus had a famous temple, and was hence called *'Αμαθουσία*, Hdt. 5, 105: hence adj. *'Αμαθούσιος, α, ον, of Amathus, Amathusian*, Hdt. 5, 114.

'Αμᾰθύνω, (ἄμαθος) *to make into dust, utterly destroy*, πόλιν, Il. 9, 593,

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ἔνδρα, Aesch. Pr. 938, ἀμ. ἐν φλογὶ σάρκα, Theocr. 2, 26.—2. *to hide in the sand*, H. Hom. Merc. 140. Only poet.

'Αμᾰθώδης, ες, (ἄμαθος, εἶδος) *like sand, sandy.*

'Αμαι, Ion. for ἁμα, Call. Lav. Pall. 75.

'Αμαίευτος, ον, (α priv., μαιεύομαι) *that has never needed a midwife*, i. e. *virgin, maiden*, Nonn. Dion. 41, 133. —II. *without aid of midwife*, λοχεία, Id.

'Αμαιμάκετος, έτη, ετον, *irresistible, insupportable, huge, enormous:* an old poet. word, first in Hom., of the Chimaera, Il. 6, 179, Od. 14, 311; of a mast, of fire, and sea, Hes.; of the trident, Pind., who also has ἀμ. μένος and κινητμός; of the Furies, Soph.; and in late Ep. poets, as Orph. and Q. Sm., of Mars, kings, warriors and weapons. (Acc. to Gramm. from μακρός, or μαιμάω, but better from ἄμαχος, μαίμαχος, by a kind of redupl., Göttl. Hes. Th. 319, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 360.)

†'Αμαιόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Amaeocritus*, masc. pr. n. Polyb. 20, 4, 2.

'Αμᾰλᾰκιστία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., μαλακίζω) *incapability of being softened, hardness*, Diod.

'Αμάλακτος, ον, (α priv., μαλάσσω) *unsoftened, unmitigated*, τὸ ψυχρόν, Plut.: of leather, *untanned:* metaph. of expressions, *harsh*, Longin.—II. *not to be softened, unfeeling.*

'Αμᾰλάπτω, = ἀμαλύνω, Soph. Fr. 413.

'Αμαλδύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, poet. for ἀμαλύνω, (ἀμαλός) strictly *to soften, weaken:* hence *to crush, destroy, ruin*, τεῖχος ἀμαλδῦναι, Il. 12, 18, and in pass. 7, 463: hence in genl. *to efface, wipe out*, στίβον, Ap. Rh.—2. metaph. *to hide, conceal, disguise*, εἶδος, H. Hom. Cer. 94: *to keep in the shade*, and so *to eclipse, excel*, Leon. Tar., like ἀμαυρόω. Poet. word, used also by Hipp.

'Αμάλη, ἡ, = ἀμαλλα, Lyc.

'Αμαλητόμος, ον, (ἀμαλλα, τέμνω) *cutting sheaves, a reaper*, Opp. Cyn. 1, 422.

'Αμάλθακτος, ον, (α priv., μαλθάσσω) = ἀμάλακτος, Anth.

'Αμάλθεια, ας, ἡ, the goat *Amalthea* which suckled Jupiter, Call.: from its horn flowed nectar, hence κέρας 'Αμαλθείας, *the horn of plenty*, Anacr. 8, Phocyl. 1: and in allusion thereto Cicero calls the estate of Atticus 'Αμαλθεῖον, Att. 1, 16; 2, 1.

'Αμαλίζω, later form of ἀμαλλίζω.

'Αμαλλα, ης, ἡ, (ἀμάω) *a bundle of ears of corn, sheaf*, Soph. Fr. 540: later, ἀμάλη, q. v.—2. *the sheaf-band*, Philostr.—3. like ὁράγμα, *the standing corn* that is to be cut, Q. Sm. 11, 156, 171. Hence

'Αμαλλεύω and ἀμαλλίζω, *to bind into sheaves: to bind, tie.*

'Αμάλλιον, ου, τό, *a sheaf-band.*

'Αμαλλοδετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀμαλλα, δέω) *a binder of sheaves*, Il. 18, 553.

'Αμαλλοδετής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Theocr. 10, 44.

'Αμαλλοτόκεια, ας, ἡ, *producer of sheaves*, Nonn., pecul. fem. of

'Αμαλλοτόκος, ον, (ἀμαλλα, τίκτω) *producing sheaves*, Nonn. Dion. 7, 84.

'Αμαλλοφόρος, ον, (ἀμαλλα, φέρω) *bringing sheaves*, epith. of Ceres.

'Αμᾰλός, ή, όν, Att. ἁμαλός, = ἁπαλός, *soft, slight, tender*, Lat. *tener*, in Hom. of young animals, Il. 22, 310, Od. 20, 14: hence—2. *weak, feeble.* γέρων, Eur. Heracl. 75. Adv. -λῶς, *slightly, moderately*, Hipp. (from α euphon., μαλακός, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. p. 194: but Rost derives it from ἀμάω, in signf. *laid low*, and so *low, small*, which connects it with ὁμαλός, and this certainly agrees well with the signf. of its derivs. ἀμαλδύνω, ἀμαλόω.)

'Αμᾰλόω, = ἀμαλδύνω.

'Αμάμαξυς, υος, also Sapph. 112, υδος, ἡ, *a vine trained on two poles*, Epich. p. 12.

'Αμᾶμηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἄμα, μῆλον) *a sort of tree with sweet fruit like the pear*, prob. a kind of *medlar*, Hipp.: like ἐπιμηλίς.

'Αμάνδᾶλος, = ἀφανής, as if ἀμάλδανος from ἀμαλδύνω, Alcae. 97.

†'Αμᾰνίδες, ων, πύλαι, or 'Αμάνικαί, αἱ, *the passes of Amanus*, a pass or defile in Mount Amanus, between Cilicia and Syria, Polyb. 6, 57, 5: Arr. An. 2, 7, 1.

'Αμᾰνῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *a sort of fungi*, Diosc.

†'Αμᾰνόν, οῦ, τό, and 'Αμανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Mount Amanus*, a branch of Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria, Strab.

'Αμάντευτος, ον, (α priv., μαντεύομαι) *not prophesied* or *foretold*, Charito.—2. act. *not prophesying.*

'Αμαξα, ης, ἡ, Ion. ἁμαξαία, Att. ἅμαξα, (ἄγω) *a carriage*, esp. *a heavy wagon* or *wain*, opp. to the war-chariot (ἅρμα), and in Hom. synon. with ἀπήνη, Lat. *plaustrum*, four-wheeled, Od. 9, 241, drawn by oxen or mules, for carrying goods, (but also corpses, Il. 7, 426), Il. 24, 782, Od. 6, 37: βοῦς ὑφ' ἁμάξης, *draught-oxen*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 22: ἅμαξα λίθων, σίτου, *a wagon-load of stones, of corn*, Id.: τρισσῶν ἁμαξῶν βάρος, *a weight of three wagon-loads*, Eur. Cycl. 385, cf. 473. Proverbs, ἡ ἅμαξα τὸν βοῦν (sc. ἕλκει), our "cart before the horse," Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 2: ἐξ ἁμάξης ὑβρίζειν, of gross ribaldrous abuse, Bentl. Phal. p. 180.—2. *the carriage of the plough*, Lat. *currus*, Hes. Op. 424, 451: *Charles' wain* in the heavens, *the great bear* (ἄρκτος), Il. 18, 487, Od. 5, 273.—3. *a high-road, carriage-road*, Anth. (acc. to Pott, from ἅμα, ἄξων, *of two axles*, i. e. *four wheels.*)

'Αμαξαίη, Ion. for ἁμαξα, Arat.

'Αμαξαῖος, α, ον, = ἁμαξιαῖος, Nonn.

'Αμαξάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἁμαξα.

'Αμαξεία, ας, ἡ, *the loading of a wagon.*

'Αμαξεύς, έως, ὁ, *a wagoner*: βοῦς ἁ., *a draught-ox*, Plut.

'Αμαξεύω, (ἅμαξα) *to go with a wagon, be a wagoner*, Arr.—II. in Pass. *to be traversed by wagons, have wagon-roads through it*, Hdt. 2, 108.—III. metaph. ἁμ. βίοτον, *to drag on a weary life*, Anth.—IV. *to live on a wagon, to be an* ἁμαξόβιος, of the Scythians, Philostr.

'Αμαξήλᾰτος, ον, (ἅμαξα, ἐλαύνω) *traversed by wagons*: ἡ ἁμαξήλατος, sub. ὁδός, *a carriage-road.*

'Αμαξήποδες, οἱ, v. ἁμαξόπους.

'Αμαξηρης, ες, (ἅμαξα, *ἄρω) *attached to a wagon* or *carriage, of, on*, or *belonging to a wagon* or *carriage*, ἁμ. θρόνος, = δίφρος, Aesch. Ag. 1054: ἁμ. τρίβος, *a high-road*, Eur. Or. 1251.

'Αμαξιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *the track of a carriage*, dub.

†'Αμαξία, ας, ἡ, *Hamaxia*, a small city of Cilicia, Strab.

'Αμαξιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἅμαξα) *fit for a wagon*: *large enough to load one*, λίθοι, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3.

'Αμαξιεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἁμαξεύς.

'Αμαξικός, ή, όν, (ἅμαξα) *belonging to a wagon*, Theophr.—2. *lying towards Charles' vain*, or *the great northern bear.*

'Αμάξιον, ου, τό, = sq., Arist. Mot. An.

'Αμαξίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from ἁμαξα *a little wagon*, Lat. *plostellum*, Hdt. 3 113: as a toy for children, *a go-cart* Ar. Nub. 864.

'Αμαξίτης, ου, ὁ, *of a wagon, carried on a wagon*, φόρτος, Anth. [ῐ]

'Αμαξίτος, ον, Ep. and Lyr. ἁμαξιτός, (ἅμαξα, εἶμι) *traversed by wagons*: ἡ ἁμαξιτός, or ἁμαξιτός, with and without ὁδός, *a high-road for wagons, carriage-road*, Hom., Theogn., Hdt., etc.: metaph. πειθοῦς ἁμαξιτός, Emped. 304.

†'Αμαξιτός, οῦ, ἡ, *Hamaxitus*, a city on the coast of Troas, Thuc. 8, 101; hence ὁ 'Αμαξιτεύς, *an inhabitant of Ham.*, and ἡ 'Αμαξιτία, *the territory of Ham.*, Strab.

'Αμαξόβιος, ον, (ἅμαξα, βίος) *living in wagons*, as nomad tribes do, Strab., cf. Hor. Carm. 3, 24, 10.

'Αμάξοικος, ον, (ἅμαξα, οἶκος) *dwelling in wagons*, of a Scythian nomad tribe, Strab.

'Αμαξοκῠλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἅμαξα, κυλίνδω) *a wheelbarrow trundler:* the 'Αμαξοκυλισταί were a Megarean family, Plut. Qu. Gr. 59.

'Αμαξοπηγέω, ῶ, *to build wagons*, and

'Αμαξοπηγία, ας, ἡ, *wagon-building*, Theophr.: from

'Αμαξοπηγός, όν, (ἅμαξα, πήγνυμι) *building* ἁμαξαι, *a wainwright*, Plut. Per. 12.

'Αμαξοπληθής, ές, (ἅμαξα, πλῆθος) *filling a wagon, large enough to fill a wagon*, like ἁμαξιαῖος, Eur. Phoen. 1158, cf. χειροπληθής.

'Αμαξόποδες, οἱ, (ἅμαξα, πούς) *the pins* or *bolts of a wagon*, used only in plur., also ἁμαξήποδες, Vitruv. 10.

'Αμαξοτροχιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἅμαξα, τροχός) *the track of a wagon* or *carriage*, Callias Cycl. 9, ubi v. Meineke.

'Αμαξουργία, ας, ἡ, = ἁμαξοπηγία, Theophr.: from

'Αμαξουργός, όν, (ἅμαξα, *ἔργω) like ἁμαξοπηγός, *making wagons* or *carriages*, ἐξ ἁμαξουργοῦ, *to talk cartwrights' slang*, Ar. Eq. 464.

'Αμαξοφόρητος, ον, (ἅμαξα, φορέω) *carried in wagons.*

'Αμαρ, ατος, το, Dor. for. ἦμαρ, Pind.

'Αμάρα, ας, ἡ, *a trench, conduit*, Il. 21, 259: *a sewer, drain*, Theocr. 27, 52: also *a spring* or *stream*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1392. [ᾰμᾰ]

'Αμᾰράκινος, η, ον, *of amaracus* or *marjoram*, Antiph. Thoric.

'Αμᾰρᾰκίδεις, εσσα, εν, *like amaracus*, Nic

'Αμάρᾰκον, ου, τό, and ἀμάρᾰκος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *amaracum, amaracus*, first in Pherecr. Pers. 2, where the gender is uncertain, but Theophr. has both forms: the Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant: the foreign, called Persian or Aegyptian, answers to our *marjoram*, strictly σάμψυχον, Diosc., Plin. [μᾰ]

'Αμαράντινος, η, ον, (ἀμάραντος) *of amaranth, amaranthine*, Philostr.

'Αμάραντος, ον, (α priv., μαραίνω) *unfading, undecaying*, Diosc.—II. as subst. ὁ ἀμ., *a never-fading flower, amaranth*, Plin.—III. τὰ 'Αμαραντά, ὄρη, *the montes Amaranti* or *Amarantan mountains*, a range in Colchis, in which the Phasis rises, hence called ὁ 'Αμαράντιος, Ap. Rh. 2, 399

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Ἀμάρᾰτος, ον, = foreg., Anth., ubi Schneid. ἀμάρακον. [μᾰ]

Ἀμάργᾰρος, ον, (α priv., μάργαρον) *without pearls.*

†Ἄμαρδοι, ων, οἱ, *Amardi*, a people of Media, on the Caspian sea, Strab.

Ἀμάρεγμα, ατος, τό, *foul water carried off by a drain:* from

Ἀμᾰρεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀμάρα) *to flow off.*—II. transit. *to let flow off.*—2. *to water*, Aristaen.

Ἀμᾰρία, ας, ἡ, = ἀμάρα.

Ἀμᾰριαῖος, αία, αῖον, *drained off in an ἀμάρα*, or *sewer*, ὕδωρ, Theophr.

†Ἀμαρσυάδας, ου and α, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Amarsyas*, Plut. Thes. 17.

Ἁμαρτάνω, futur. ἁμαρτήσομαι, (ἁμαρτῆσω only in Alexandr. Greek): aor. ἥμαρτον, inf. ἁμαρτεῖν, for which Hom. has also ἥμβροτον, (only in later auth., aor. 1. ἡμάρτησα, Lob. Phryn. 732): perf. ἡμάρτηκα. *To miss, miss the mark*, esp. of a spear thrown, either absol. Il. 5, 287, or c. gen. as φωτός, Il. 10, 372: so too Ion., and Att., ἁμ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, *to miss the road*, Ar. Plut. 961, etc.: hence—2. in genl. *to fail of doing, fail of one's purpose, to miss one's point, fail, go wrong*, either absol. as Od. 21, 155, or c. gen. οὔτε νοήματος ἥμβροτεν ἐσθλοῦ, *he hit upon the happy thought*, Od. 7, 292, cf. 11, 511: so too in prose, and Att., γνώμης, ἐλπίδων, βουλήσεως ἁμ., Hdt. 1, 207, Eur. Med. 498, Thuc. 1, 92: but ἁμ. γνώμῃ, *to be wrong in judgment* (v. signf. II.), Thuc. 6, 78: once also c. acc. ἁμ. τὸ ἀληθές, Hdt. 7, 139.—3. in Hom. and the poets, *to fail of having*, i. e. *to be deprived of* a thing, *lose* it, usu. c. gen. χειρῶν ἐξ Ὀδυσῆος ἁμαρτήσεσθαι ὀπωπῆς, *that I should lose my sight by Ulysses' hands*, Od. 9, 512: so too in Trag., ἁμ. πιστῆς ἀλοχοῦ, Eur. Alc. 879, etc., and once in Hdt. 9, 7, ἡμαρτάνομεν τῆς Βοιωτίας: once also c. acc. neut. pron. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐμὲ ὑμῶν τοῦθ' ἁμαρτεῖν, *'tis not seemly that I should lose this at your hands*, i. e. *ask this of you in vain*, Soph. Phil. 231.—4. very rarely *to fail to do, neglect*, φίλων ἡμάρτανε δώρων, Il. 24, 68.—II. *to fail, do wrong, err, sin*, either absol. as Il. 9, 501, etc., or with some word added to define the nature of the fault, as ἑκούσιος or ἑκουσίως ἁμ., *to sin wittingly*, ἀκούσιος or ἀκουσίως ἁμ., *to sin unwittingly*: also c. part. πρόθυμος ὢν ἥμαρτες, Eur. Or. 1630: or with the case of a noun λόγῳ, ἔργῳ ἁμ., also ἐν λόγοις, Plat. Rep. 396 A: lastly with a cognate acc. ἁμαρτίαν ἁμ., Soph. Phil. 1249: and in like manner ἁμ. ἔπη, to speak wrong words, *sin in word*, Id. Aj. 1096: but most freq. c. acc. neut. pron., first in Od. 22, 154, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τόδε γ' ἥμβροτον: but in prose usu. ἁμ. περί τι or τινος, *to do wrong in* a matter, Plat. Legg. 891 E, and Xen. An. 3, 2, 20: ἁμ. εἴς τινα, *to sin against* a person, Soph. Fr. 419, etc. Pass. either ἁμαρτάνεται τι, Soph. O. T. 621, etc., or less usu. ἁμαρτάνεται περί τι, Plat. Legg. 759 D, *a sin is committed*: τὰ ἁμαρτανόμενα, ἡμαρτημένα, ἡμαρτηθέντα, *the sins committed*, freq. in Plat. Cf. ἀβροτάζω. (Buttm. Lexil. p. 85, not., refers ἁμαρτάνειν with ἀμείρειν to the root μείρω, μέρος, and assumes as the orig. signf. *to be without share.*)

Ἀμαρτάς, άδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἁμαρτία, Hdt. 1, 91, and Hipp.

Ἀμαρτῇ, adv., *together, at the same time, at once*, Hom., and Solon 25, 4. (The forms ἁμαρτῇ or ἁμαρτῆ, and ὁμαρτῇ occur, v. Spitzn. Excurs. 12 ad Il.: Wolf writes ἁμαρτῆ: as to its deriv. the ἁμ- is plainly, with ἅμα, akin to ὁμοῦ, and the latter part is usu. referred to ἁραρεῖν, ἀρτάω.)

Ἁμάρτημα, ατος, τό, (ἁμαρτάνω) like ἁμαρτία, *a failure, fault, sin*, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards; midway between ἀδίκημα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N.: ἁμ. περί τι, *a fault in* a matter, εἰς τινα, *towards* a person, Plat. Legg. 729 E.—2. *a bodily defect, malady*, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

Ἁμαρτητικός, ή, όν, *prone to failure* or *sin*, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἁμαρτία, ας, ἡ, *a failure, fault, sin*, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards: ἁμ. τινός, *a fault committed by* one, Aesch. Ag. 1198: ἁμ. δόξης, *fault of judgment*, Thuc. 1, 32.

Ἁμαρτίγαμος, ον, (ἁμαρτάνω, γάμος) *failing in being married, unwedded*, Nonn. Dion. 48, 94.

Ἁμαρτίνοος, ον, (ἁμαρτάνω, νόος) *erring in mind, distracted*, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Suppl. 542.

Ἁμάρτιον, ου, τό, = ἁμάρτημα, Aesch. Pers. 676, Ag. 537: on the form cf. ἀμπλάκιον.

Ἁμαρτοεπής, ές, (ἁμαρτάνω, ἔπος) *failing in words, speaking at random* or *idly*, Il. 13, 824: οἶνος ἁμ., *wine that makes men talk at random*, Poet. ap. Clem. Al. p. 183.

Ἁμαρτολόγος, ον, (ἁμαρτάνω, λόγος) *speaking faultily*, Ath.

Ἁμαρτύρητος, ον, (α priv., μαρτυρέω) *without witness, needing no witness*, Eur. H. F. 290.

Ἀμάρτυρος, ον, (α priv., μάρτυς) *without witness, unattested by fact, unaccredited*, Thuc. 2, 41, Dem. Adv. -ρως, Dem. 869, 22.

* ΄ΑΜΑΡΤΩ, assumed as radic. form of ἁμαρτάνω.

Ἁμαρτωλή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἁμαρτία, Theogn. 325, 327, Ar. Thesm, 1111.

Ἁμαρτωλία, ας, ἡ, = ἁμαρτωλή, Eupol. Mar. 10, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἁμαρτωλός, όν, *sinful, hardened in sin*, Plut., LXX., N. T.

Ἀμάρυγή, ἡ, = μαρμαρυγή, *a sparkling, twinkling, glancing*, of objects in motion, as of the eye, H. Hom. Merc. 45: of stars, Ap. Rh. 2, 42: and so of any quick motion, ἵππου ἁμ., *galloping*, Ar. Av. 925: cf. ἀμαρύσσω, fin. [ῡ, but in Ep. ῠ.]

†Ἀμαρυγκείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Amarynceus*, i. e. Diores, Il. 2, 622.

†Ἀμαρυγκεύς, έως, ὁ, *Amarynceus*, a leader of the Epeans, Il. 23, 630.—2. a Thessalian, Paus. 5, 1, 8.

Ἀμάρυγμα, ατος, τό, a *sparkle, twinkle*, of the eye, Ap. Rh. 3, 288, of changing color, and light, Anth.: hence of any quick, light motion, Χαρίτων ἀμαρύγματ' ἔχουσα, *with the light steps of the Graces*, Hes. Fr. 35; χείλεος, *quivering of the lip*, Theocr. 23, 7.

†Ἀμαρυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Amaryllis*, a shepherdess, Theocr. 5, 1, etc.

†Ἀμάρυνθος, ου, ἡ, *Amarynthus*, a city of Euboea, with a temple of Diana, Strab., Paus.: hence fem. adj. Ἀμαρυνθιάς, *Amarynthian*, Anth.; and Ἀμαρυνθία or Ἀμαρυσία Ἄρτεμις, Paus.—2. a dog of Actaeon, Apollod. 3, 4, 4.—3. also a river of Elis, a tributary of the Alpheus.

Ἀμαρύσσω f. -ύξω *to sparkle, twinkle, glance*, esp. of the eye, πῦρ ἀμαρύσσει ἐξ ὀσσων, Hes. Th. 827: πυκνὸν or πύκν' ἀμαρύσσων, *darting quick glances*, H. Hom. Merc. 278, 415: so too in mid., of light, colour, etc. Ap Rh. 4, 1146.—II. act. *to shoot forth, dart*, πῦρ, Q. Sm. 8, 29.—2. *to dazzle*, Nonn. (akin to μαρμαίρω, μαρμαρυγή, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 96, 104, 183.)

Ἀμάς, άδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀμίς, v. l. Aesch. Supp. 842.

†Ἀμάσεια, ας, ἡ, *Amasea*, a city of Pontus on the Isis, Strab.; hence ὁ Ἀμασεύς, *an inhabitant of Amasea*, Id.

Ἀμάσητος, ον, (α priv., μασάομαι) *unchewed.*

†Ἀμασίας, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Amisia*, now the *Ems*, a river of Germany, Strab.

†Ἄμᾰσις, ιος, ὁ, *Amasis*, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 1, 30.—2. a Persian commander, Hdt. 4, 167.

Ἀμαστίγωτος, ον, (α priv., μαστιγόω) *unscourged*, Synes. [ῐ]

Ἀμάστικτος, ον, (α priv., μαστίζω) = foreg.

Ἄμαστος, ον, (α priv., μαστός) *without breasts.*

†Ἀμαστρίνη, ης, ἡ, *Amastrine*, a priestess, Arr. An. 7, 4, 5, in Strab. also Ἄμαστρις.

†Ἀμαστρις, ιδος and εως, Ion. Ἀμηστρις, ιος, ἡ, *Amastris*, wife of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 61, called by Ctesias Ἀμιστρις.—2. a city of Paphlagonia, the earlier Sesamus, Strab.; hence ὁ Ἀμαστριανός, *an inhabitant of Amastris*, and ἡ Ἀμαστριανή, *the territory of Am.*, Strab.

Ἀμάσῡκας, αδος, ἡ, = sq.

Ἀμάσῡκον, ου, τό, with or without μῆλον, a fruit *like the fig*, or ripening *at the same time with the fig*, Paus.

Ἀμᾰταιότης, ητος, ἡ, (α priv., μάταιος) *freedom from vanity*, Diog. L.

Ἀματροχάω, ῶ, (ἅμα, τρέχω) *to run together, run along with*, only used in Ep. part. ἁματροχῶν, Od. 15, 451.

Ἀματροχιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a running together, jostling of wheels*, Il. 23, 422, in plur. —2. *a chariot-race*, Call. Fr. 135, as if for ἁρματρ., cf. ἁμαξοτροχιά.

Ἀμήτωρ, Dor. for ἀμήτωρ, Eur. Phoen. 666.

Ἀμαυρίσκω, = ἀμαυρόω, Stob.

Ἀμαυρόβῐος, ον, (ἀμαυρός, βίος) *living in physical* or *mental darkness, darkling, dark*, ἄνδρες, Ar. Av. 685.

Ἀμαυρόκαρπος, ον, (ἀμαυρός, καρπός) *with dark, black fruit*, Theophr.

Ἀμαυρός, ά, όν, *dark*, i. e.—1. *hardly seen, dim, faint, baffling sight*, εἴδωλον, *a dark shadowy spectre*, Od. 4, 824: ἴχνος, *a faint footstep*, Eur. H. F. 125. —2. *having no light, darkling, dusk*, νύξ, Luc.: hence *blind, sightless*, like Lat. *caecus*, ἁμ. κῶλον, χεῖρες, *blind foot, hands*, i. e. foot, hands of the blind, Soph. O. C. 183, 1639, v. Herm. ad 1022, and cf. τυφλός: *gloomy, troubled*, φρήν, Aesch. Ag. 546, ἀμαυρὰ βλέπειν, Anth.—II. metaph.—1. *dim, faint, weak, uncertain*, κληδών, Aesch. Cho. 853: σθένος, Eur. H. F. 231; δόξα, ἡδοναί, etc., Plut.—2. *obscure, mean, unknown*, γενεή, Hes. Op. 282; ἁμ. φῶς, γυνή, Soph. O. C. 1018, Eur. Andr. 203.—III. act. *rendering invisible, making dim*; *weakening*, νοῦσος, Anth. Adv. -ρῶς. (prob. *a* euphon. (not priv.), and μαίρω, μαμαίρω, and so strictly *glimmering, flickering*, and hence *dim*, Lucas Quaest. Lexil, 1, p. 94 sq.: cf. ἀμνδρός.)

Ἀμαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *dimness, obscurity.*

Ἀμαυροφᾰ́νής, ές, (ἀμαυρός, φαίνομαι) *dimly gleaming*, of the moon, Stob.

Ἀμαυρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make ἀμαυρός*, q. v., *to make dark, dim, faint*, or

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obscure, ἴχνη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4: usu. in Pass *to become dark* or *dim*, ὁ ἥλιος ἀμαυρώθη, Hdt. 9, 10; ἀμαυροῦσθαι σκότῳ, *to disappear in darkness*, Aesch. Pers. 291: also *to come to nothing, to perish utterly*, φορτία ἀμαυρωθείη, Hes. Op. 691, cf. ἀφανίζω.—II. metaph. in same signfs., esp. *to eclipse, cast into shade*, τὴν δόξαν, Polyb. 20, 4, 3, and so also τὰς ἄλλας κακίας, Plut.; *to weaken, dull, impair*, ἡδονήν, Arist. Eth., ὀργήν, ἔρωτα, Plut.: also *to detract from, lower*, Plut. Cf. μαυρόω. Hence

'Αμαύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a darkness, obscuration*, of the sun, Plut. Caes. 69.

'Αμαύρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a darkening*, esp. ὀμμάτων ἀμ., *a becoming dull of sight*, Hipp.: later a name for a kind of *cataract*, Lat. *suffusio nigra*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Lucas Quaest. Lexil. I, p. 105. —II. *a lowering, detraction*, Plut. Anton. 71.

'Αμαυρωτικός, ή, όν, *apt to darken* or *obscure*.

'Αμάχαιρος, ον, (a priv., μάχαιρα) *without a knife*, Pherecr. Crap. 13.

'Αμᾰχᾰνία, ἀμάχανος, Dor. for ἀμηχανία, etc., Pind.

'Αμᾰχεί, adv. of ἄμαχος, *without stroke of sword, without resistance*, freq. in Thuc.: also ἀμαχί.

'Αμάχετος, ον, poet. for ἀμάχητος, Aesch. Sept. 85.

'Αμᾰχητεί, adv., =sq.

'Αμᾰχητί, adv. of ἀμάχητος, *without battle, without stroke of sword*, Il. 21, 437, and oft. in Hdt.

'Αμάχητος, ον, (a priv., μάχομαι) *not to be fought with, unconquerable*, Soph. Phil. 198.—II. *never having fought, never having been in battle*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 14. Cf. ἄμαχος.

'Αμᾰχί, adv. of ἄμαχος, =ἀμαχεί.

'Αμᾰχος, ον, (a priv., μάχη) *without battle*, and so—I. *with whom no one fights, unfought, unconquered*: hence also *not to be withstood, unconquerable, irresistible*, of persons, Hdt. 5, 3, Pind., and Trag.: of places, *impregnable*, Hdt. 1, 84: also of things, κακόν, Pind., κῦμα, Aesch.: of feelings, ἄλγος, Aesch., φθόνος, Eur.: κάλλος Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 250: hence ἄμαχόν ἐστι c. inf., like ἀμήχανον, *'tis impossible to do . . .*, Pind. O. 13, 16.—II. act., *not having fought, taking no part in the battle*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 16.—2. *disinclined to fight, peaceful*, Aesch. Pers. 855: *not contentious* or *quarrelsome*, N. T. 1 Tim. 3, 3.

'ΑΜΆΩ, ὥ, f. -ήσω, if from the same root as ἄμα, strictly *to gather together*, as the reaper does the stalks of corn, and so usu. *to reap, cut* corn, Il. 18, 551, Od. 9, 135, also in Hes., Theogn., etc., but v. at end: the notion of *gathering together*, appears only in Od. 9, 247, γάλα ἀμήσασθαι, *to collect milk* or *curds for one's self*: later—1. *to reap*, i.e. *to gather* as harvest, σῖτον, Hdt. 6, 28; ἀλλότριον ἀμᾶν θέρος, Ar. Eq. 392: also in mid., ἀμᾶσθαι εἰς τὴν γαστέρα, *to gather into one's belly*, Hes. Th. 509; hence metaph. καλῶς ἤμησαν, *they have had a good harvest*, Aesch. Ag. 1044; ἐλευθερίαν ἤμησαν, *they have reaped the fruits of liberty*, Plut.—2. *to scrape together*, ἀμ. γαῖαν or κόνιν, *to pile a funeral-mound*, Ap. Rh., and Anth.: but κόνις καταμᾶ νιν, *the mound covers him*, Soph. Ant. 597 (acc. to Herm.).—3. *to mow down* in battle, like Lat. *demetere*, Ap. Rh., though Hom. has ἀπαμᾶν for *to cut off* limbs from the body. (Donalds. N. Cratyl. 294 takes the root to be the same as that of ὁμαλός, and the orig. signf. to be that of *levelling, laying low*.) [ᾰ̄ in Hom., except in Od. 9, 247, and Il. 3, 359 in comp., in Att. prob. ᾱ̆: in late Ep. and Anth. common, e. g. Theocr. 10, 50; 11, 73, v. Spitzn. Pros. p. 83.]

'Αμβ-, Ep. and Ion., and hence poet. for ἀναβ- at beginning of words: also prob. the form used in common life. Only the most important forms will be found in their place: for the rest v. sub ἀναβ-.

'Αμβαίνειν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαίνειν, Hom.

'Αμβαλλώμεθα, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαλλ., Hom.

'Αμβασις, ἡ, poet. for ἀνάβασις, Soph.

'Αμβάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ἀναβ., Eur.; also in Xen.

'Αμβατός, όν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβατός, Hom.

'Αμβη, ἡ, Ion. for ἄμβων, Hipp.

†'Αμβιᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Ambiani*, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab.

'Αμβικος, ου, ὁ, =sq., Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C.

'Αμβιξ, ικος, ὁ, *a cup, beaker*, Ath. —2. *the cap of a still*, Diosc. (from ἀμβη, or prob. better from ἀμφ-, amb-, and so=ἀμφορεύς.)

†'Αμβιόριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Ambiorix*, a Gallic leader, Dio C. 40, 5.

†'Αμβλαδα, ων, τά, *Amblada*, a city of Pisidia; hence 'Αμβλαδεύς, *of* or *belonging to Amblada*, οἶνος, Strab.

'Αμβλακεῖν, ἀμβλάκημα, ἀμβλακία, v. ἀμπλακεῖν, etc.

'Αμβλήδην, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβλήδην, Hom.

'Αμβλίσκω, fut. ἀμβλώσω, perf. ἠμβλωκα, Ar. Nub. 137 in comp. and perf. pass. in comp. ἠμβλωμαι, Ar. Nub. 139, (better from βλώσκω than from ἀμβλύς) *to have an abortion, miscarry*, Plat. Theaet. 149 D: βρέφος ἀμβλωθέν *an abortive babe*, Hipp. cf. ἐξαμβλόω.

'Αμβλόω, =foreg., Longin., in pass. ἀμβλοῦσθαι.—II. =ἀμβλύνω, Theophr., also in pass.

'Αμβλυγώνιος, ον, (ἀμβλύς, γωνία) *obtuse-angled*, Polyb. 34, 6, 7.

†'Αμβλύζω, poet. for ἀναβλέζω, Anth.

'Αμβλυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀμβλύνω) *blunting, weakening*, Poet. de Herb. 65.

'Αμβλυντικός, ή, όν, *apt to blunt*, Diosc.

'Αμβλύνω, f. ὑνῶ, (ἀμβλύς) *to blunt, dull, take the edge off*, Lat. *hebetare*, strictly of a sharp instrument, but usu. metaph.: —freq. in pass. *to become blunt* or *dull, lose its edge*, ὀργὴ γέροντος ὥστε μαλθακὴ κοπίς . . ἀμβλύνεται, Soph. Fr. 762: of an oracle, *to lose its edge* or *force*, Aesch. Theb. 844: of the mind, *to be damped*, Thuc. 2, 87: ἀμβλύνειν ἄλγος, *to dull* or *allay pain*, Aretae.; also, ἀμβλ. οἶνον, Plut., etc.; cf. ἀπαμβλύνω.

'ΑΜΒΑΎΣ, εῖα, ύ, *blunt, dulled, with the edge* or *point taken off*, strictly of a sharp instrument, ξίφος, Plut., but usu. metaph.: hence ἀμβλ. γωνία *an obtuse angle*, Plat. Tim. 55 A:—metaph. *dull, dim, faint, weak*, of sight: also of passion, ὀργή, Thuc. 3, 38, of words, etc.: in Aesch. Eum. 238, of Orestes as now purified, *having lost the edge* of guilt: but of persons usu. *dull, cold, spiritless, slack, sluggish*, Thuc. 2, 40, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 3: ἀμ. πρός, *not energetic enough in*, Plut. Syll. 4, so εἰς or περί τι, *dull* or *sluggish in* a thing, Plut. Cat. Maj. 24, etc.—II. act. *making blunt* or *dull: darkening*, of a cloud, Anth.

'Αμβλύσκω, =ἀμβλίσκω, Soph. Fr. 134.

'Αμβλυσμός, ὁ, =ἀμβλωσις, Aretae.

'Αμβλύτης, ητος, ἡ, *bluntness, dullness*, ὄψεως, διανοίας, Plut.: *faintness, weakness, slackness, sluggishness*, Id.

'Αμβλυωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀμβλυόττω) *dull* or *dim sight*, Hipp.

'Αμβλυωπέω, *to be* ἀμβλυωπής, Hipp., Xen., etc.: from

'Αμβλυωπής, ές, (ἀμβλύς, ὤψ) *dim-sighted, weak-sighted*, Theophr. Hence

'Αμβλυωπία, ας, ἡ, *dim-sightedness, short* or *weak sight*, Hipp.

'Αμβλυωπός, όν, = ἀμβλυωπής, Hipp.—II. act. *weakening the sight*, Diosc.

'Αμβλυωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ἀμβλυωγμός, Hipp.: from

'Αμβλυώσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ώξω, (ἀμβλύς) *to be dim-sighted* or *short-sighted, have weak sight*, Hipp. and Plat. Rep. 506 D: ἀμβλ. πρός τι, *to be blind to* a thing, Luc.: τὸ ἀμβλυῶττον=ἀμβλυωγμός, Plut.

'Αμβλωθρίδιον, ου, τό, sub. παιδίον, *an abortive child.*—II. act., sub. φάρμακον, *a drug to cause abortion*: strictly neut. from

'Αμβλωθρίδιος, ον, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) *causing abortion*, prob. l. Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2, 11.

'Αμβλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) *an abortion*, Antipho ap. Poll. 2, 7.

'Αμβλωπής, ές, =ἀμβλυωπής, Theophr.

'Αμβλωπός, όν, =foreg., *dim, bedimmed*, βίος, Aesch. Eum. 955: *dark*, ἀχλύς, Crit. 2, 11.

'Αμβλώσιμος, ον, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) *belonging to abortion.*

'Αμβλωσις, εως, ἡ, =ἀμβλωμα, Lys. ap. Poll. 2, 7.—II. *the failure of the eyes* or buds in the vine, Theophr.

'Αμβλώσκω, =ἀμβλυώσσω, Gal.

'Αμβλωσμός, οῦ, ὁ=ἀμβλωμα, Gal.

'Αμβλώσσω, =ἀμβλυώσσω, Nic.—2. =ἀμβλίσκω, Diosc.

'Αμβλωτικός, ή, όν, = ἀμβλωθρίδιος, Gal.

'Αμβλώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, =ἀμβλωπός, Pors. Med. 1363.

†'Αμβόαμα, poet. for ἀναβόαμα, Aesch. Choeph. 34.

†'Αμβοάω, poet. for ἀναβοάω, Aesch. Pers. 572.

'Αμβολά, ἡ, Lyr. for ἀναβολή, Pind.

'Αμβολάδην, adv., poet. for ἀναβολάδην, *bubbling up*, of boiling water, Il. 21, 364, whence Hdt. 1, 181 borrowed it.—II. *like an* ἀναβολή, or *prelude in solemn song*, H. Hom. Merc. 426, Pind. N. 10, 62.

'Αμβολαδίς, adv., poet. for ἀναβολαδίς, Call. Dian. 61.

'Αμβολάς, άδος, ἡ, for ἀναβολάς, ἀμβ. γῆ, *earth thrown up*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 2.

'Αμβολή, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβολή.

'Αμβολιεργός, όν, (ἀναβάλλω, ἔργον) poet. for ἀναβολ., *putting off a work, loitering, lazy*, ἀνήρ, Hes. Op. 411: ἀμβ. τινός or ἔν τινι, *slow to do anything*, Plut.

'Αμβολίη, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβολία, Ap. Rh. 3, 113, etc., and late Epp.

†'Αμβολογήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀναβάλλω, γῆρας) *putting off* or *retarding old age*, appell. of Venus, Paus. 3, 18, 1.

†'Αμβρακία, ας, ἡ, *Ambracia*, Xen., Strab. etc., but earlier 'Αμπρακία, Hdt. and Thuc., a city of Acarnania, a colony of the Corinthians: hence ὁ 'Αμπρακιώτης, *an Ambraciot*, Hdt. 8, 45, also 'Αμπρακιήτης Ion. Id. 9, 28 fem. 'Αμπρακιῶτις, ιδος, Thuc. 1, 48 in Ap. Rh. 4, 1228, 'Αμπρακιεύς: adj

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'Αμπρακινός, *Ambracian*, Thuc. 1, 55, and 'Αμβρακικός, Polyb.

'Αμβρακίδες, ων, αἱ, *Ambracian shoes*.

†'Αμβρακος, ου, ὁ, *Ambracus*, a fortress in Epirus, Polyb. 4, 61, 7.

'Αμβροσία, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἀμβροσίη, strictly fem. from ἀμβρόσιος, sub. ἐδωδή, φορβή, which are added by Tryph., and Nonn., though Buttm. Lexil. p. 81 would make it a subst. =ἀθανασία,—*ambrosia*, in Hom., etc., *the food of the gods*, as nectar was their drink; and like this withheld from mortals, as containing the principle of immortality, Od. 5, 93: Sappho and Alcman however make ambrosia *the drink* of the gods, Ath. 39 A.—2. sometimes used as *an unguent*, Il. 14, 170, etc.—3. *any divine restorative*: thus the Simois causes ambrosia to grow up for the horses of Juno, Il. 5, 777: and Od. 4, 445 Eidothea perfumes Menelaus with ambrosia to counteract the stench of the *phocae*.—4. in religious rites *a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits*, Ath.: and so some understand it, Il. 14. 170. —5. in Medic., *a perfumed draught* or *salve*. (In Sanscr. *a-mṛita* is *the elixir of immortality*, from *mri*,—Lat. *mori*: cf. μορτός, βροτός, Buttm. Lexil. ubi supr., and Pott, Forsch. 1, 113.)

'Αμβροσίοδμος, ον, (ἀμβρόσιος, ὀδμή) *smelling of ambrosia*, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

'Αμβρόσιος, ία, ιον, rarely ιος, ιον as Eur. Med. 983, lengthened form of ἄμβροτος, *immortal, divine, of divine nature*, rarely of persons, as νύμφη, H. Hom. Merc. 230:—in Hom. night and sleep are called *ambrosial, divine*, as gifts of the gods, as ἱερὸν ἦμαρ, ἱερὸν κνέφας, cf. Hes. Op. 728, (so that it need not be rendered *still recurring*, or as act. *refreshing, immortalising*): so too ἀμβρ. ὕδωρ, Ep. Hom. 1, 4: ἀμβρ. κρῆναι, Eur. Hipp. 748.—II. again every thing belonging to the gods is called *ambrosial, divinely beauteous*, hence of their hair, Il. 1, 529, their robes, 5, 338, etc., sandals, 24, 341, anointing oil, 14, 172, their voice and song, H. Hom. 27, 18, Hes. Th. 69: lastly the fodder and the mangers of their horses, Il. 5, 369; 8, 434: —also of all things that appear more than mortal in greatness or beauty, like our *godlike, divine*, κάλλος, Od. 18, 193, of verses Pind. P. 4, 532, friendship, Id. N. 8, 2, etc., cf. ἀμβροσία, ἄμβροτος, ἄβροτος, and Buttm. Lexil. in v. p. 79, seq. Only poet.

'Αμβροτεῖν, Ep. for ἀμαρτεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀμαρτάνω, Hom.

'Αμβροτόπωλος, ον, (ἄμβροτος, πῶλος) *with coursers of immortal strain*, epith. of Diana, Eur. Tro. 536.

'Αμβροτος, ον, rarely η, ον, as Pind. Fr. 3, 15, Timoth. ap. Ath. 465 C, *immortal, divine, of divine nature*, like its lengthened form ἀμβρόσιος, only that it is used of persons as well as things, θεὸς ἄμβροτος, Il. 20, 358, Od. 24, 444, so too Pind., and Trag.: next ἀμβρ. νύξ, like ἀμβροσίη νύξ, Od. 11, 330:—then of all belonging to the gods, just like ἀμβρόσιος, αἷμα, Il. 5, 339, κρήδεμνον, Od. 5, 347, etc. Only poet. (from *a* priv., βρότος: though μ also is part of the root, cf. μόρτος, Lat. *mori, mors*, Sanscr. *mri*, to die; Pers. *merd*, a *mortal* man, our *murder, murther*, cf. ἀμβροσία.

†'Αμβρῦσος, ου, ἡ, *Ambrysus*, a fortress in Phocis, Polyb. 4, 25, 2: hence ὁ 'Αμβρυσεύς, *an inhabitant of Ambrysus*, Strab.

†'Αμβρωνες, ων, οἱ, *the Ambrones*, a Celtic tribe, Strab., Plut. Mar. 19.

'Αμβυξ, υκος, ὁ, v. l. for ἀμβιξ.

'Αμβων, ωνος, ὁ, Ion. ἄμβη, strictly *any rising*, hence usu. *the edge* of a dish that *rises above* the centre, Dion. H., etc.; in a cup, prob. *the raised bottom*, as in our common wine-bottles, Crit.:—of a hill, *the round top*, Aesch. Fr. 93:—later also *a raised stage, pulpit* or *reading-desk*, as in the poem of Paul. Silentiar. called 'Αμβων. (akin to *umbo*, prob. from ἀμβαίνω, ἀναβ., Lob. Paral. 138.)

'Αμβώσας, Ion. for ἀνοβοήσας, part. aor. 1, Hdt.

'Αμέ, Dor. for ἡμᾶς, Ar. Ach. 739, Lys. 95, etc.

'Αμέγαρτος, ον, (*a* priv., μεγαίρω) *unenvied, unenviable*.—1. usu. of conditions, *unhappy, sad, miserable*, πόνος, Il. 2, 420, μάχη, Hes. Th. 666, αὐτμὴ ἀνέμων, Od. 11, 400: so too in Att. poets, κακά, Eur. Hec. 193, πάθος, Ar. Thesm. 1049.—2. of persons, ἀμέγαρτε συβῶτα, as a reproach, *unhappy wretch of a swineherd*, Od. 17, 219: ἀμεγάρτων φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων, H. Hom. Merc. 542:—also ἀμ. ποίμνα, *a miserable band*, Aesch. Suppl. 641.—3. of things, *horrible*, κρέα, Anth. (The other interp. of the word, *abundant, large*, etc., like ἀφθονος, is refuted by Buttm. Lex. p. 409, seq.

'Αμεγέθης, ες, (*a* priv., μέγεθος,) *not great, small, trifling*, Dion. H.

'Αμέθεκτος, ον, (*a* priv., μετέχω) *not sharing, without share*, Orph. Adv. -τως. Hence

'Αμεθεξία, ας, ἡ, *want of participation*. Cornut.

'Αμεθόδευτος, ον, (*a* priv., μεθοδεύω) *not to be managed* or *deceived*, κριτής, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 976.

'Αμέθοδος, ον, (*a* priv., μέθοδος) *unguided, without plan*, Longin. Adv. -δως, Gal.

'Αμέθῡσος, ον.=ἀμέθυστος I., Dioscor.—II. τὸ ἀμέθυσον, cf. ἀμέθυστος, fin.

'Αμεθύστῑνος, η, ον, *amethystine, made of amethyst*, Luc. V. H. 2, 11.

'Αμέθυστος, ον, (*a* priv., μεθύω) *not drunken, without drunkenness*, Plut.—II. act. *preventing drunkenness*: hence as subst. ἀμέθυστος, ἡ, *a remedy against drunkenness*, and hence—1. *a kind of herb*, Plut.—2. the precious stone *amethyst*, supposed to have this power, Dion. P., cf. Coray Heliod. p. 178: in Theophr. τὸ ἀμέθυστον or ἀμέθυσον.

'Αμείβοντες, οἱ, v. sub ἀμείβω A. II.

'ΑΜΕΙ'ΒΩ, f. -ψω: aor. ἤμειψα: (akin to ἀμφί, Lat. *amb-*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 300, seq.) A. act., *to change, exchange, τεύχεα, ἔντεα*, Il. πρός τινα, *with* one, Il. 6, 235, χρύσεα χαλκείων, *golden for brazen*, Ib., so γόνυ γουνὸς ἀμείβων *changing one knee for the other*, crossing one with the other (alternately,) i. e. *walking slowly*, Il. 11, 547: but also ἀμ. τι ἀντί τινος, Pind. P. 4, 30, Eur. Hel. 1382: esp. of place, *to change*, and so *to pass, cross*, πορθμόν, πόρον Aesch. Pers. 69, Eur. I. A. 144: hence either *to go out of, leave* a house, ἀμ. στέγας, δώματα, Soph. Phil. 1262, Eur. El. 750, or *to go into, enter it*, ἀμ. θύρας, Hdt. 5, 72 (ubi Wessel.), Aesch. Cho. 571: and in genl. either *to leave, quit*, or *to go to a place*, like Lat. *muto*, cf. Horat. Od. 1, 17, 1, Carm. Secul. 39: so too in mid., cf. B. II.: πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως ἀμ., Plat., and so μορφὴν ἀμ. ἐκ θεοῦ βροτησίαν, Eur. Bacch. 4: but also δάμαρτ' ἀμ., *to give* a wife *in exchange*, Eur. Alc. 46, cf. sup. and ἀλλάσσω:—simply, *to change, alter*, χρῶμα, Aesch. Pers. 317.—2. *to make others change*, Il. 14, 381.—3. very rarely like mid., *to repay, return* ἀμ. χάριν, Aesch. Ag. 729. —II. intrans. only in part., ἐν ἀμείβοντι=ἀμοιβάδις, sometimes so and sometimes not, Pind. N. 11, 53:—οἱ ἀμείβοντες, *the interchangers*, i. e. *the rafters* that meet and cross each other, Il. 23, 712. B. Mid. *to change one with another, do in turn* or *alternately*, freq. absol. ἀμείβόμενοι φυλακὰς ἔχον, Il. 9, 471, cf. 1, 604, ἀμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἶκους, *at every house in turn*, Od. 1, 375: so too ἄρουραι ἀμειβόμεναι, *ploughed and fallow in turn*, Pind. N. 6, 17: ἄλλα ἄλλοτ' ἀμείβεται, *now comes one thing, now another in turn*, Eur. Hipp 1108:—ἀμείβεσθαι ὁπλαῖς of a horse, like Virgil's *sinuat alterna volumina crurum*, Pind. P. 4, 403: ἀμ. στενότητι, *to vary in narrowness*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 14.—2. esp. of dialogues, ἀμείβεσθαι ἐπέεσσι, to interchange words, *to talk together*, Od. 3, 148, etc.: but also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei ἀμ. τινα μύθῳ, μύθοις, ἐπέεσσι, also ἀμείβεσθαί τινα alone, *to answer, to reply to* one, Hom., etc., who also oft. uses the part. absol. *in reply*, ἀμειβόμενος προσέφη, προσηύδα, προσέειπε: τὸν λόγοις ἠμείβετο (in aor. pass. used as mid.), Pind. P. 4, 180: later also c. acc. rei, though usu. only of neut. pron., ἠμείψατο ταῦτα, Hdt. 1, 37 (though he more usu. says τοῖσδε), and even c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα τοὺς φίλους ἠμείψατο, Hdt. 2, 173, cf. 3, 52, Pind. P. 9, 68:—ἀμ. πρός τι, *to reply to* a thing, Hdt. 8, 58, Eur. Tro. 903: hence also—3. *to repay, requite*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, δώροισιν ἀμ. τινά, Od. 24, 285, χρησταῖσι, Hdt. 1, 41, ὁμοίοις, Dem. 458 fin.: also c. acc. et dat. rei, ἀμ. εὐεργεσίας χάρισιν, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 11.: or c. acc. rei only, χάριν φιλότητος Soph. El. 134, ἀρετήν, Plut., etc.: rarely c. dat. pers., as Eur. Cycl. 311: —rarely too c. gen. rei, ἀμ. τινὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, Luc.—N. B., in this signf. usu. *to return good for good*, but also *bad for bad, repay, avenge*, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Eur. El. 1093.

II. like act., *to change*, esp. of place, *to pass* either *out* or *in*, ψυχὴ ἀμείβεται ἕρκος ὀδόντων, Il. 9, 409, and reversely φάρμακα ἀμ. ἕρκ. ὀδ., Od. 10, 328: so πύλας ἀμ., Eur. Alc. 752, πύλιν, Plat. Apol. 37 D; βίοτον ἀμ., *to pass through life*, Aesch. Cho. 1019; ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἀμειβόμενον, *passing over the threshold*, Theocr. 2, 104; γῆν οὐρανοῦ, *to change earth for heaven*, Plut., and so in genl. ἀμείβεσθαί τί τινος, Diod.—Metaph. *to pass, surpass, outdo*, Pind. P. 6, 54; 7, 19: cf. ἀμεύω.

'Αμειδής, ές, (*a* priv., μειδάω) *not smiling*, i. e. *gloomy*, βίος, Plut., and freq. in Opp.

'Αμείδητος, ον, (*a* priv., μειδάω)= foreg., νύξ, Ap. Rh., etc.

†'Αμειδίαστος, ον, (*a* priv., μειδιάω) =ἀμείδητος, Eccl.

'Αμείλικτος, ον, (*a* priv., μειλίσσω) *unsoothed, harsh, cruel*, of words, Il. 11, 137, of fetters, Hes. Th. 659:= sq., Ζεύς, Ap. Rh. 3, 337.

'Αμείλῐχος, ον, (*a* priv., μειλίσσω) *unsoothed, relentless*, 'Αΐδης, Il. 9, 158, ἦτορ, Ib. 572, βία, Sol. 27, στρατός, κότος, Pind., πόνοι, Aesch.

†'Αμεινιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Ameiniades*, strictly *son of Ameinias*, Thuc. 2, 67.

†'Αμείνιας, *a* and ου, ὁ, *Ameinias*,

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brother of Aeschylus, Hdt. 8, 84.—a Lacedemonian, Thuc. 4, 132.—3. an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 72.

†'Αμεινοκλῆς, ους, ὁ, *Ameinocles*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 190, Thuc. 1, 13.

'Αμείνων, ον, gen. ονος, irregular compar. of ἀγαθός, *better*. In Hom. of persons, *abler, stouter, stronger, braver*: in genl. of things, *better, fitter*, Il. 1, 116, 274; 3, 11:—from Homer downwards, ἀμεινον, with or without ἐστί, *'tis better so*, or as we say *'tis good* or *well*, either absol., as Hdt. 1, 187, or c. inf. in Att.: ἀμεινόν ἐστί or γίγνεταί τινι c. part., e. g. εἰ σφι ἀμεινον γίγνεται τιμωρέουσι, *if it is good for them to assist*, Hdt. 7, 169, cf. Thuc. 1, 118; 6, 9: ἀμ. πράσσειν, Hdt. 4, 157, etc.: οἱ ἀμείνονες, Lat. *optimates*, opposed to πλῆθος, Plat. Legg. 627 A, cf. ἀγαθός.—The usual adv. is ἀμεινον, rarely ἀμεινόνως.—A new comparat. ἀμεινότερος, α, ον, formed from this comparat., occurs Mimn. 11, 9. (The original root has perh. been preserved in *amoenus*.)

'Αμείρω, fut. ἀμερῶ, (α priv., μοῖρα, μέρος) *to rob of one's share, deprive, bereave*, c. gen. rei, Pind. P. 6, 27. Pass. ἀμερῶσθαί τινος, *to be bereaved of* a thing, Il. 22, 58.

†'Αμειψίας, ου, ὁ, *Ameipsias*, an Athenian comic poet, Ar. Ran. 14.

'Αμειψιῤῥυσμέω, (ἀμείβομαι, ῥυσμός) *to change form*. Hence

'Αμειψιῤῥυσμία, ας, ἡ, *change of form*, Democrit. ap. Diog. L. 9, 47.

'Αμειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμείβω) *exchange, interchange*, Polyb. 10, 1, 5: *alternation*, Plut. Arist. 16, Syll. 7.—II. *a requiting, repaying*, ἀμ. ἀργυρική, *a repayment in silver*, Diod. S. 3, 46; and so *an answer*, Plut. Moral. 2, 803 C.

†'Αμείωτος, ον, (α priv., μειόω) *unlessened, still entire*: *not to be lessened*.

'Αμέλαθρος, ον, (α priv., μέλαθρον) *without a roof-tree, without a house* or *home*, Man.

†'Αμέλγεν, Dor. for ἀμέλγειν.

'ΑΜΕΛΓΩ, f. -ξω, *to MILK*, Lat. *MULGERE*, Od.: βίες ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα, *sheep that are milked, milch ewes*, Il. 4, 434: in mid. *to let suck*, Opp.—II. in gen. *to press out*, νέκταρ, ὀπώρης ἀμ., Nonn. 12, 320, γάνος ἐκ βοτρύων, Anth.: mid. *to squeeze out for one's self, to suck, to imbibe, to sip*, Nic. Al. 506; of bees, Nonn. 5, 246; of the moon, Id. 5, 166: hence metaph. *to drain* a man *of all* his goods, Ar. Eq. 325.—III. *to sip, drink*, Bion 1, 48. (from the same root as *lac*, Donald. N. Cratyl. 284: oft. confounded with ἀμέρδω and ἀμέργω, v. Nake Choeril. p. 154.)

'Αμέλει, strictly imperative from ἀμελέω, *never mind, do not trouble yourself*, esp. at the beginning of an answer, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 13, Ar. Ach. 368. Hence, as adv., *by all means, yes, surely, of course*, freq. in Ar., Plat., etc.; oft. ironically, as Ar. Ran. 533.

'Αμέλεια, ας, ἡ, *the character of an* ἀμελής, *indifference*, Thuc. 1, 122, etc.: also in plur., Plat. Rep. 443 A.

'Αμελετησία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., μελετάω) *want of practice: negligence*, Plat. Phaed. 275 A.

'Αμελέτητος, ον, (α priv., μελετάω) *unpractised, unprepared in* a thing, περί τινος or ἔν τινι, Plat. Symp. 172 A, τινός, πρός τι, Luc. Char. 7, Tox. 29. Adv. -τως, ἀμ. ἔχειν, *to be unprepared*, Plat.

'Αμελέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω:—*to be* ἀμελής, *be careless, heedless, negligent, not to do one's duty*, absol., first in Att., and usu. c. negat. οὐκ ἀμ., *to be careful, attentive*, etc., τὸ μὴ ἀμελεῖν μάθε, *learn not to be neglectful*, i. e. *learn carefulness*, Aesch. Eum. 86.—2. in Hom. (only in Il.) always c. gen., *to neglect, have no care for, heed not, slight, overlook, leave undone*, but always c. negat., οὐκ ἀμέλησε, c. gen. rei, Il. 17, 697; pers. Il. 8, 330, where *protection* is implied: but 17, 9, οὐκ ἀμέλησε Πατρόκλου πεσόντος, *he lost not sight of the fallen Patroclus* (in order to *plunder* him): so too freq. later, with and without neg.:—rare construct., ἀμ. ἐπὶ φθιμένοις, *to neglect one's duty in the case of the dead*, Soph. El. 237. —3. c. acc. et part., *to overlook*, and so *to let suffer*, like περιοράω, e. g. παίδας λάβρα θνήσκοντας ἀμελεῖ, *he lets them die*, Eur. Ion 439:—Xen. has the gen. in same signf., Hell. 5, 2, 16. —4. c. inf. *to neglect to do*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 98 D: also with τοῦ, so that the inf. becomes a gen. rei, ἀμ. τοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 9.—5. in Lycurg. 149, 36, c. dat. τούτῳ ἀμ., acc. to MSS.—Pass. *to be slighted, overlooked*, Thuc. 1, 68. Adv. ἡμελημένως, *carelessly*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 19.—For ἀμέλει, v. sub voc.

'Αμελής, ές, (α priv., μέλει) *careless, heedless, negligent*, Thuc. etc.: joined with ἀργός, Plat., ῥᾴθυμος, Plut.: freq. c. gen. *careless of, unconcerned about* a thing, Plat. etc.: later c. inf., οὐκ ἀμ. ποιεῖν, *diligent in doing*, Plut. Adv. -λῶς, Thuc. 6, 100: comparat. ἀμελέστερον, *with less care and order*, Thuc. 2, 11: ἀμ. ἔχειν περί τινα, *to be negligent in one's duty towards*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7; ἀμελῶς ἔχειν πρός τι, Xen. Oec. 2, 7.—II. pass. *uncared for, unheeded*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 41: οὐκ ἀμελές ἐστί μοι, c. inf., *I am anxious to...*, Luc.

†'Αμέλης, ητος, ὁ, (ἀμελής) strictly *the free from care, the Ameles*, a river of the lower world, Plat. Rep. 621 A.

†'Αμεληταγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Amelesagoras*, a historian of Chalcedon, Dion. H.

'Αμεληςία, ας, ἡ, =ἀμέλεια, Stob.

†'Αμέλησις, εως, ἡ, =ἀμέλεια, Anth.

'Αμελητέον, verb. adj. from ἀμελέω, *one must neglect* τινός, Isocr. 190 C: also ἀμελητέα ἐστί τινος, Arr.—II. ἀμελητέος, έα, έον, *to be neglected*, Luc.

'Αμελητί, adv. of sq., like ἀμελῶς, *carelessly*, Luc. Tim. 12.

'Αμέλητος, ον, (ἀμελέω) like ἀμελής, *not cared for: unworthy of care*, Theogn. 422.

'Αμελία, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀμέλεια, Eur. I. A. 850.

'Αμελλητί, *without delay, forthwith*: adv. of

'Αμέλλητος, ον, (α priv., μέλλω) *not delayed: not to be delayed* or *put off*, Luc. Nigr. 27. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 4, 71, 10.

'Αμελξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμέλγω) *a milking*. Pind. Fr. 73.

'Αμελῴδητος, ον, (α priv., μελῳδέω) *without melody*, Aristox.

'Αμεμπτος, ον, (α priv., μέμφομαι) *not to be blamed, blameless, without reproach*, χρόνου, in regard of time, Aesch. Pers. 692: ἀμ. τι or περί τι, *blameless* in a thing, Plut.: of things, *perfect in its kind*, δεῖπνον, Xen., δίκη, Plat., etc.: compar. ἀμεμπτότερος, *less blameworthy*, Plut. Adv. -τως, *so as to merit no blame, so that nothing can be said against, right, well*, Soph. Phil. 1465, Xen.—II. act. *not blaming, well content*, ἀμεμπτόν τινα ποιεῖσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 52; 8, 4, 28. Adv. -τως, *to a person's satisfaction*, Ib. 4, 2, 37.

'Αμεμφής, ές, = ἄμεμπτος I., Pind. O. 6, 78, Aesch. Pers. 168:—a poet. form, used also in late prose, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 410. Adv. -φῶς, Ion. = -φέως, Emped., and Orph.

'Αμεμφία, ας, ἡ, *a being* ἀμεμφής, *blamelessness, freedom from blame*, διαλλακτῆρι σὺν ἀμεμφίᾳ φίλοις, *free-dom from blame on the part of friends*, Aesch. Theb. 909.—II. *contentment*, Soph. Fr. 259.

'Αμεμψίμοιρος, ον, (α priv., μέμφομαι, μοῖρα) *not complaining of one's lot*, Marc. Ant.

'Αμεναι, Ep. for ἀέμεναι, ἄειν, inf. pres. from ἄω, *to satisfy*, Il. 21, 20, cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 25.

†'Αμενάνος, οῦ, ὁ, *Amenanus*, a river of Sicily, Strab.

†'Αμένας, α, ὁ, Dor. for foreg., Pind. P. 1, 130.

'Αμενηνός, ον, also ή, όν, Opp., a poet. word, used by Hom. chiefly of ghosts or shades of the dead, Od. 10, 521, etc., also of dreams, Od. 19, 562, and of a wounded man, Il. 5, 887:—usu. derived from μένος, and so *without strength, faint, feeble*, but Döderlein assumes μένω as the root, and explains it, *not abiding, fleeting, passing*:—later, it is used of mortal men in genl., ἀμενηνὰ φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων, H. Hom. Cer. 352, cf. Ar. Av. 686; by Soph., and Eur., only in Homeric signf.; and in the prose of Theophr., of any thing *become weakly* or *sickly*, κλῆμα, φύλλον, σπέρμα. In neut. as adv., ἀμενηνὰ φαίνειν, Arat., ἀμένηνὸν ὁρᾶν, Philostr. Also adv. -νῶς, Gal. Hence

'Αμενηνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make weak, weaken* or *deaden the force of* a thing, αἰχμήν, Il. 13, 562.

'Αμενής, ές, (α priv., μένος) = ἀμενηνός, Eur. Suppl. 1116.

'Αμέρα, Dor. for ἡμέρα, Pind.

'ΑΜΕΡΤΩ, -ξω, *to pluck* or *pull*, Lat. *decerpere, distringere*: ἄνθη, Sapph. 92, καρπόν, Eur., φύλλα, Theocr.—In mid., Theocr. 26, 3, Ap. Rh. 4, 1144, and Nic.—II. the signf. *to press, squeeze*, or *suck out* is dub., for except in Ap. Rh. 1, 882 where there is a v. l. ἀμέλγουσα, it never occurs. (Often confounded with ἀμέλγω and ἀμέρδω, to both of which it is prob. akin.)

'ΑΜΕΡΔΩ, f. -σω, *to deprive of one's share, bereave one of, amerce* one in, τινὰ ὀφθαλμῶν, φίλης αἰῶνος, Od. 8, 64, Hes. Sc. 331: also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τιμήν ... ἥμερσεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντας, H. Hom. Cer. 312: always of things one has a right to, one's own, hence when only c. acc. pers. *to bereave of one's natural rights*, τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀμέρσαι, Il. 16, 53: hence also ὅσσε ἀμέρδειν αἰγή, *the glare bereft his eyes of their power*, i. e. blinded them, Il. 13, 340, Hes. Th. 698: καπνὸς ἀμέρδει τεύχεα, *the smoke robs the arms of their lustre*, i. e. tarnishes them, Od. 19, 18. Pass. *to be robbed* or *bereft of, to lose* a thing, c. gen. rei, φίλης αἰῶνος, Il. 22, 58, δαιτός, Od. 21, 290:—later the act. seems to be used in same signf., c. acc. rei, βίον, Eur. Hec. 1029, καρπόν, (of trees) Theophr. H. P. 9, 8, 2.—II. like ἀμέργω, *to pluck*, Leon. Tar. 98, Nic. Th. 686. (Akin to μείρομαι, ἀμείρω, prob. also to ἀμέργω, and perh. to ἀμέλγω: v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 85, n.)

'Αμερής, ές, (α priv., μέρος) *without parts, indivisible*, Plat. Parm. 138 A. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

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'Αμερία, ας, ἡ, *indivisibility.*

†'Αμερία, ας, ἡ, *Ameria*, a city of Umbria, now *Amelia*, Strab.: hence adj. 'Αμερῖνος, η, ον, *of Ameria.* — 2. a small town of Pontus, Strab.

'Αμεριαῖος, αία, αῖον, *too small to be divided, atomic,* = ἀκριαῖος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1046 D.

†'Αμερίας, ου, ὁ, *Amerias* of Macedonia, a grammarian, Ath.

'Αμερμνέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀμέριμνος, Iambl.:—others, -μνάω; but v. Lob. Phryn. 629. Hence

'Αμερμνησία, ας, ἡ, = sq.

'Αμεριμνία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from care, security*, Plut.: ἀμ. τῆς δεσποτείας, Hdn. 2, 4, 13: from

'Αμέριμνος, ον, (α priv., μέριμνα) *free from care, unconcerned*, Menand. v. 204. Adv. -νως.—II. pass. *uncared for, unheeded*, Soph. Aj. 1207.—III. *driving away care*, Anth.: hence τὸ ἀμέριμνον, the name of a plant, Plin.

'Αμέριος, Dor. for ἡμέριος, Eur.

'Αμέριστος, ον, (α priv., μερίζω) *undivided, indivisible, individual*, Plat. Tim. 35 A. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al.

'Αμερμηρεί, adv., (α priv., μέρμηρα) *carelessly.*

'Αμερόκοιτος, Dor. for ἡμερόκοιτος, Eur.

'Αμερος, Dor. for ἤμερος, Pind.

'Αμερσε, ἀμέρσαι, aor. 1 from ἀμέρδω, Hom.

'Αμερσίγαμος, ον, (ἀμέρδω, γάμος) *robbing of wedlock*, Nonn. Dion. 7, 226.

'Αμερσίνοος, ον, = sq., Nonn. Dion. 1, 388.

'Αμερσίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀμέρδω, φρήν) *depriving of mind.*

'Αμεσίτευτος, ον, (α priv., μεσιτεύω) *without a mediator*, Eccl.

'Αμεσος, ον, (α priv., μέσος) *immediate, direct*, Arist. Org. Adv. -σως.

'Αμετάβατος, ον, (α priv., μεταβαίνω) *not to be transferred.*—2. *not passing over*: ἀμετάβατον ῥῆμα, Lat. *verbum intransitivum*, Gramm. Adv. -τως, *intransitively.*

'Αμεταβλησία, ας, ἡ, *unchangeableness*, Theophr.: from

'Αμετάβλητος, ον, (α priv., μεταβάλλω) *unchanged, unchangeable*, Hipp.: τὸ ἀμετάβλητον, = foreg., Dion. H.

'Αμετάβολος, ον, (α priv., μεταβολή) = foreg., Dion. H.

'Αμετάγνωστος, ον, (α priv., μεταγιγνώσκω) *unalterable, implacable, μῖσος*, Joseph.—2. *not to be repented of, ἡδονή*, Max. Tyr.

'Αμετάδοτος, ον, (α priv., μεταδίδωμι) *not imparting, stingy.* Adv. -τως, ἀμ. ζῆν, *to live without giving to any one*, Plut.

'Αμετάθετος, ον, (α priv., μετατίθημι) *not to be transposed: fixed, unalterable*, freq. in later prose, as Polyb., Dion. H., etc. Adv. -τως.

'Αμετακίνητος, ον, (α priv., μετακινέω) *not to be moved from place to place, immovable, unchangeable*, Plat. Ep. 343 A. Adv. -τως, ἀμ. ἔχειν, *to stand unmoved*, Arist. Eth. [ῑ]

'Αμετάκλαστος, ον, (α priv., μετά, κλάω) *not to be bent* or *broken, unchangeable*: τὸ ἀμετάκλ. τῆς γνώμης, *firmness of mind*, (Xen.) Ep. 1, 2.

'Αμετάκλητος, ον, (α priv., μετακαλέω) *irrevocable*, Polyb. 37, 2, 7.

'Αμετακλίνης, ές, (α priv., μετακλίνω) *inflexible.*

'Αμετάληπτος, ον, (α priv., μεταλαμβάνω) *not to be understood.*

'Αμετάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., μεταλλάσσω) *unchanging*, Joseph.

'Αμεταμέλητος, ον, (α priv., μεταμέλει) *unrepented of, not to be repented of* or *regretted, ἡδονή, τὸ πεπραγμένον*, Plat. Legg. 866 E: ἀμεταμέλητόν ἐστί τί μοι, *I have nothing to repent of*, Polyb.—II. act. *not repenting, firm, sure*, N. T. Rom. 11, 29. Adv. -τως.

'Αμετανόητος, ον, (α priv., μετανοέω) = foreg. I., Luc. Abd. 11.—II. act. *unrepentant*, N. T. Rom. 2, 5. Adv. -τως.

'Αμετάπειστος, ον, (α priv., μεταπείθω) *not to be brought to another opinion, not to be moved from his purpose*, Plut. Thes. 17, etc.: of things, *unchangeable, steadfast, συμμαχία*, Diod. Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 1117 F.

'Αμετάπλαστος, ον, (α priv., μεταπλάσσω) *not to be transformed*, Stob.

'Αμεταποίητος, ον, (α priv., μεταποιέω) *unchanging*, Xenocr.

'Αμετάπταιστος, ον, (α priv., μεταπταίω) *infallible*, Gal.

'Αμεταπτωσία, ας, ἡ, *unchangeableness*, Hierocl.: from

'Αμετάπτωτος, ον, (α priv., μεταπίπτω) *not to be overthrown, irrefragable, λόγος*, Plat. Tim. 29 B: ἕξις, δόξα, Plut. Adv. -τως, Plut. Dion. 14.

'Αμετασάλευτος, ον, (α priv., μετασαλεύω) *not to be shaken about*, Clem. Al.

'Αμετάστατος, ον, (α priv., μεθίστημι) *not to be transposed* or *changed, unchanging, fixed*, like ἀμετάθετος, Plat. Rep. 361 C: τὸ ἀμετάστατον, *uniformity*, Plut. Adv. -τως.—2. *not to be got rid of* or *put away*, Plat. Rep. 378 E.

'Αμεταστρεπτεί and ἀμεταστρεπτί, adv., *without turning round, straight forward, ἰέναι, φεύγειν*, Plat. Pol. 620 E, Legg. 854 C.: from

'Αμετάστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., μεταστρέφω) *without turning round, without regarding*, Max. Tyr.

'Αμετάστροφος, ον, (α priv., μεταστρέφω) *not to be turned round, unalterable*, Plat. Rep. 620 E, etc., comp. Plat. Epin. 982 C. Adv. -φως.

'Αμετάτρεπτος, ον, (α priv., μετατρέπω) = foreg., Plut. Adv. -τως.

'Αμετατροπία, ας, ἡ, *immovableness*: from

'Αμετάτροπος, ον, (α priv., μετατρέπω) = ἀμετάστροφος, Orph.

'Αμετάφορος, ον, (α priv., μεταφέρω) *not to be transferred* or *changed.*—II. *without metaphor.*

'Αμετάφραστος, ον, (α priv., μεταφράζομαι) *untranslatable.*

'Αμεταχείριστος, ον, (α priv., μεταχειρίζω) *not handled, new.*—II. *not to be taken in hand, difficult to handle.*

'Αμέτερος, Dor. for ἡμέτερος, Trag.

'Αμετεώριστος, ον, (α priv., μετεωρίζω) *not lightminded*, Eccl.

'Αμέτοχος, ον, (α priv., μετέχω) *having no share of, not partaking in* a thing, ἐγκλημάτων, ἀμετ., (Thuc.) 1, 39: v. Bloomf. ad l.

'Αμετρής, ές, poet. for sq., Orac. ap. Diod. 12, 10, where however Schäf. ἀμετρὲ δέ for ἀμετρῆ.

'Αμέτρητος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. I. 1, 53, (α priv., μετρέω) *unmeasured, immeasurable, immense*, Lat. *immensus, ingens, πένθος, πόνος*, Od. 19, 512.; 23, 249, ἄλς, Pind. l. c., ἀήρ, Ar. Nub. 264: also *unnumbered, countless, ἐρετμοί*, Eur. El 433, *exhaustless*, Anth.: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 10. Adv. -τως.

'Αμετρί, adv. of ἄμετρος: cf. ἀμετρής.

'Αμετρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄμετρος) *excess, immoderateness, disproportion, κακῶν*, Plat.: *infinity, countless number*, Id.: *exaggeration*, Id.

'Αμετροβῶθής, ές, (ἄμετρος, βάθος) *immensely deep*, Opp.

'Αμετρόβιος, ον, (ἄμετρος, βίος) *of an immensely long life*, Anth.

'Αμετροεπής, ές, (ἄμετρος, ἔπος) *immoderate in words, intemperate of speech, unbridled of tongue*; or acc. to Döderlein, *not measuring* or *weighing his words*, Il. 2, 212.

'Αμετρόκακος, ον, (ἄμετρος, κακός) *immensely bad.*

'Αμετροπότης, ου, ὁ (ἄμετρος, πίνω) *drinking to excess*, Anth.

'Αμετρος, ον (α priv., μέτρον) *without measure, immense, excessive, boundless*, Simon. 7, 16, Plat., etc., esp. in Adv. -τρως.—2. *immoderate* in moral sense, Plat. Legg. 690 E.—3. *never-ceasing, τέττιγες*, Simon. 129: opp. to μέτριος.—4. *disproportionate*, Plat. Tim. 87 E.—II. *without metre, prosaic*, opp. to ἔμμετρος, Arist., etc. Adv. -τρως.

'Αμευσιεπής, ές, (ἀμεύω, ἔπος) φροντίς, a thought *that answers to the word*, or *surpasses words*, Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56, 86.

'Αμεύσιμος, ον, (ἀμεύω) *that can be passed, passable*, Ap. Rh. 4, 297.

'Αμευσίπορος, ον, (ἀμεύω, πόρος) τρίοδος, Lat *trivium, where three paths interchange* or *cross*, Pind. P. 11, 58.

'Αμεύω, poet., or rather Dor., for ἀμείβω. In Pind. P. 1, 86, aor. 1 mid. ἀμεύσασθαι, *to surpass, excel, conquer*, c. acc.: cf. also a Fragm. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56, 86.

'ΑΜΗ, ης, ἡ, *a shovel* or *mattock*, Ar. Av. 1145, Pac. 426, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 34: (the deriv. from ἀμάω is dub., and the signf. *sickle, scythe*, deduced therefrom, without example).—2. *a water-bucket, pail*, Lat. *hama, ἅμαις καὶ σκάφαις ἀρύσασθαι*, proverb. of great abundance, Plut. 2, 963 C.—3. *a harrow, rake*, Geop.—4. Ion. for ἄμης, q. v.—The reading ἄμῃ has the best Gramm. against it, Bremi Aeschin. 70. fin. [ᾰ]

'Αμῇ, or ἀμῇ, adv., Att. ἀμῇ, strictly dat. fem. from ἀμός = τὶς, *in a certain way*: esp. in compds. ἀμηγέπῃ, ἀμηγέποι, ἀμηγέπου, ἀμηγέπως, *in some way, somehow* or *other*, etc., = ὁπωσοῦν, Ruhnk. Tim., Elmsl. Ach. 608; v. ἀμός and ἀμῶς.

'Αμήν, (Hebr.) Adv., *verily, of a truth: so be it*: also as noun, τὸ ἀμήν, *certainty*, N. T.: applied to Christ, ὁ Ἀμήν, Apoc. 3, 14.

'Αμήνιον, ου, τό, Lat. *minium, vermilion*, Diosc.

'Αμηνις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., μῆνις) = sq., Joseph.

'Αμήνιτος, ον, (α priv., μηνίω) *not angry* or *wrathful*, Hdt. 9, 94: χειμὼν οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεοῖς, *a storm excited in anger by the gods*, Aesch. Ag. 649. Adv. -τως, Ib. 1034.

'Αμήνῦτος, ον, (α priv., μηνύω) *not informed of*, Heliod.

'Αμήρῦτος, ον, (α priv., μηρύω) *not spun out, not to be spun out*: hence *endless, tedious*, γῆρας, Ap. Rh. 2, 221.

†'Αμῆς, ἀμήν, etc., v. sub ἀμός.

'Αμῆς, ητος, ὁ, a kind of *milk cake*, Ar. Plut. 999, Bergk Anacr. p. 249.

†'Αμήστριος, ου, ὁ, *Amestrius*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†'Αμηστρις, ίδος and ιος, ὁ, *Amestris*, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 320; another in Diod. S. 20, 109.—2. ἡ, = 'Αμαστρις.

'Αμήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq. [ᾱ]

'Αμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaper*, Il. 11, 67: metaph. *one that mows down a destroyer*, Anth.: as adj.,

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ἀμητῆρι τύπῳ, in form like a sickle, Nonn. [ᾰ]

Ἀμητήριον, ου, τό, *a sickle*, Max. Tyr.

Ἀμητικός, ή, όν, (ἄμητος) *belonging to reaping, ὀρέπανον ἀμ., a reaping-hook, sickle*, Ael. [ᾰ]

Ἀμητίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἄμης, Ath.

Ἄμητος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaping, harvesting, harvest, harvest-time*, Il. 19, 223, Hdt. 2, 14, and in late prose.—II. *the harvest* gathered in: also *the field* from which it is gathered, Dion. P., also as adj. λήϊοιο ἀμητοῖο, Opp. Cyn. 1, 527. The more accurate Gramm. vary the accent, writing ἄμητος, signf. I., ἀμητός, for signf. II., as in τρύγητος and τρυγητός, σπόρητος and σπορητός: Rost remarks that the distinction is good, for that in signf. I. each word is subst., in signf. II. adj., sub. καρπός: on the whole question v. Spitzn. Excurs. 30 ad Il. [ᾰ]

Ἀμητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμήτωρ. [ᾰ]

Ἀμήτωρ, ορ, gen. ορος, (α priv., μήτηρ) *without mother, motherless*, Hdt. 4, 154—2. *born of a mean mother*, Eur. Ion 109.—II. *unlike a mother, destitute of a mother's feelings, unmotherly*, μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ, Soph. El. 1154.

Ἀμηχανάω, =sq., Opp.

Ἀμηχᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀμήχανος, not to know what to do, be at a loss* or *in want*, τινός, *of* a thing, Hdt. 1, 35; περί τινος, *about* a thing, Eur. I. T. 734, also τι, Aesch. Ag. 1178, and in Ap. Rh. τινί: oft. followed by a conjunction; ἀμ. πότερον . . , ή, with subj., Soph. Phil. 337: ἀμ. ὅποι τράπωμαι or τραποίμην, Eur. Or. 634, Aesch. Pers. 458: absol. ἀμηχανῶν βιοτεύω, *I live in want of the necessaries of life*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 19. Cf. ἀπορέω, which is similar, but less strong, v. Thuc. 7, 48.

Ἀμηχᾰνής, ές, poet. for ἀμήχανος, H. Hom. Merc. 447.

Ἀμηχάνητος, ον, = ἀμήχανος II., Joseph.

Ἀμηχᾰνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμήχανος) like ἀπορία, *want of means, helplessness, distress*, Od. 9, 295; freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.—II. of things, *hardship, trouble*, χειμῶνος ἀμηχανίη, Hes. Op. 494.

Ἀμηχᾰνόεργος, ον, (ἀμήχανος, * ἔργω) *unfit for work*, Hes. Fr. 13.

Ἀμηχᾰνοποιέομαι, dep. mid., (ἀμήχανος, ποιέομαι) *to go awkwardly to work*, Hipp.

Ἀμήχᾰνος, ον, (α priv., μηχανή) *without means, not knowing what to do, at a loss, in distress* or *trouble, helpless*, ἀμήχανός τινος, *in distress about* one, Od. 19, 363: hence, where the ἀμήχανος is the cause of his own situation, *awkward, simple*, Eur. Hipp. 643, εἴς τι, *awkward at* a thing, Id. Med. 408: c. inf., *at a loss how to* do, *unable to* do, Soph. Ant. 79, and Plat. Adv. -νως, ἀμηχάνως ἔχειν = ἀμηχανεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 405, Eur. Oenom. 3.—II. more freq. in pass., *allowing of no means*, hence—1. things *impracticable, impossible, hard*, ἀμήχανός ἐσσι πιθέσθαι, *thou art hard to persuade*, i. e. to be persuaded, Il. 13, 726, cf. 14, 262: (ὁδός) ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, *impossible for an army to enter*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 21; but also with neut., ἀμήχανόν ἐστι, *it is hard, impossible*, usu. c. inf., Hdt., and Att., but also ἀμηχάνων ἐρᾶν, *to desire impossibilities*, Soph. Ant. 90; cf. 92: so τἀμήχανα ζητεῖν, Eur. Alc. 202.—2. of persons and things, *against whom* or *which nothing can be done, irresistible*, in Hom. the comm. usage: applied to Jupiter, Juno, Achilles, so too ἀμήχανός ἐσσι, Il. 10, 167: but ἀμήχανα ἔργα, mischief *without resource, help*, or *remedy*, Il. 8, 130: so too ἀμ. κακόν, δύη, ἄλγος, ξυμφορά, νόσος, *irremediable, inextricable*, Trag., and Att.; so in neut. plur. ἐξ ἀμηχάνων, Aesch. Pr. 59: ἀμήχανον κάλλος, *irresistible beauty*, against which all arts are vain, Plat. Symp. 218 E.—Specially also of dreams, ὄνειροι ἀμ., *inexplicable, not to be interpreted*, Od. 19, 560: in Att. *indescribable, inexpressible, inconceivable*, ἐλπίς, ἡδοναί, Plat., ἀμήχανον εὐδαιμονίας, *an inconceivable amount of happiness*, Plat. Apol. 41 C; oft. too c. acc. ἀμ. τὸ κάλλος, τὸ πλῆθος, *indescribable* on the score of beauty, etc., i. e. *of indescribable beauty*, Plat. Rep. 615 A., and Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 38, but also ἀμ. τῷ πλήθει, Plat. Phil. 47 D:—Plat. also is fond of joining the word with the relatives οἷος, ὅσος, and the adv. with ὡς, as ἀμήχανον ὅσον χρόνον, *an inconceivable length of time*, Phaed. 95 C, ἀμηχάνῳ ὅσῳ πλέονι, *by it is impossible to say how much more*, Rep. 588 A: ἀμήχανόν τι οἷον, *quite indescribably*, Heind. Charmid. 155 D, so too ἀμηχάνως ὡς εὖ, ὡς σφόδρα, Rep. 527 E, Phaedr. 263 D; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 788, Obs. 6.

†Ἀμηῶος, ώη, ῶον, (ἅμα, ἠώς) *with the dawn of day, at daybreak*, Herm. Orph. Arg. 486.

Ἀμία, ας, ἡ, Epich. p. 29, Arist. H. A., and ἀμίας, ου, ὁ, Matro ap. Ath. 135 F, *a kind of tunny*.

Ἄμιαντος, ον, (α priv., μιαίνω) *undefiled, pure*, ὕδωρ, Theogn. 447, φάος, Pind. Fr. 106: and Aesch. Pers. 578 calls the sea simply ἡ ἀμίαντος, cf. Göttling, preface to Hes. p. 15, sq.: ἀμ. τοῦ ἀνοσίου, *free from the stain* of ungodliness, Plat. Legg. 777 E.—2. *not to be defiled* or *violated*, Dion. H.—II. ὁ ἀμίαντος, a greenish stone like asbestos, Diosc.

†Ἀμίαντος, ου, ὁ, *Amiantus*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 6, 127.

Ἀμίας, ου, ὁ, = ἀμία, q. v.

Ἀμῖγής, ές, (α priv., μίγνυμι) *unmixed, pure*, τινός, *without mixture of* a thing, Plat. Men. 245 D; πρὸς ἄλληλα, Id. Polit. 265 E, also τινί, Strab. Adv. -γῶς.

† Ἀμίδης, ου, ὁ, *Amides*, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 9, 186.

†Ἀμιζῶκης, ου, ὁ, *Amizoces*, a Scythian, Luc. Tox. 40.

Ἀμιθρέω, poet. by metath. for ἀριθμέω, Call. Fr. 339, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 172, and

Ἄμιθρος, poet. for ἀριθμός, Simon. 210.

Ἄμικτος, ον, (α priv., μίγνυμι) *unmixed, pure*, freq. in Plat.: ἀμ. τινί, more rarely, πρός τι, *unmixed with* a thing, Id. Polit. 310 D; etc.; ἄμικτα κατὰ στίχον, poems in which the same measure occurs in every line, as in Epic, Hephaest.—II. *not mingling with others*, as μιγῆναι is used of intercourse, *unsociable, shy, surly, savage*, of Centaurs and Cyclopes, Soph. Tr. 1095, Eur. Cycl. 428; ἀμ. τινί, *having no intercourse with* any one, Thuc. 1, 77, also πρός τινα, Plat. Soph. 254 D: also of places, ἄμ. αἰα, *an inhospitable land*, Eur. I. T. 402, τόπος, Isocr. 202 C.—2. *without sexual intercourse*, Plat. Polit. 276 A.—III. *not to be mingled*, ἀμ. βοή, *discordant cries*, Aesch. Ag. 321. Adv. -τως, Plat.

†Ἀμίλκας, α, ὁ, *Hamilcar*, a name common to many illustrious Carthaginians, Hdt. 7, 165; Polyb., esp ὁ Βάρκας, father of Hannibal, Polyb. 1, 56.

†Ἀμίλκων, ωνος, ὁ, prob. = foreg., Diod. S. 11, 20.

Ἀμίλλα, ης, ἡ, *a contest, trial* or *strife for superiority, rivalry*, and in gen. *a struggle, conflict*, first in Pind., and freq. in Att.: the genit. with ἀμίλλα is either *that in which* the contest is, as ἀμ. ἰσχύος, *a trial of strength*, Pind.: ποδοῖν, χερῶν, λόγων, Eur., or *that for which* it is, as ἀμ. λέκτρων, Eur. Hipp. 1141, or the *persons between whom* it is, as ἀμ. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν, Dem. 490, 1; instead of the first we also have ἀμ. περί τινος or τι, Isocr., ἐπί τινι, Dem.; instead of the two latter an adj. in the poets, as ἀμ. φιλόπλουτος, πολύτεκνος, *a striving after wealth* or *children*, Eur. I. T. 412, Med. 557; and χαλαργοῖς ἐν ἀμίλλαις, ῥιμφαρμάτοις ἀμίλλαις, *in the racing of swift horses* or *chariots*, Soph. El. 861, O. C. 1063: the person with whom another contends in dat., Eur. Tro. 617, or πρός τινα, Plat. Legg. 830 E:—ἀμίλλαν τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, *to propose a contest*, like ἀγών, Eur., ἀμίλλαν ποιεῖσθαι, *to engage in a contest*, Thuc. 6, 32, etc.: also εἰς ἀμ. ἐλθεῖν, ἐξελθεῖν, Eur.; ἄμιλλα γίγνεται, *a struggle arises*, Thuc.: ἐξ ἀμίλλης, *in emulation*, Plut. (from ἅμα, nothing to do with ἴλη, akin to ὁμιλος, ὁμιλεῖν.) Hence

Ἀμιλλάομαι, ῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass. (later also aor. mid., Plut., and Aristid.): *to compete, vie*, Lat. *aemulari*, first in Hdt., and Pind.; in gen. *to contend, strive with* one, Eur., etc.—Construction, c. dat. pers., *to vie* or *strive with* one, Hdt., also πρός τινα, Thuc. 6, 31; c. dat. rei, *to contend in* or *with* a thing, λόγοις, Eur., τόξοις, ἵπποις, Thuc.; περί τινος, *about* or *for* a thing, Valck. Hdt. 5, 49, but also περί τινι, Pind. N. 10, 58, ἐπί or πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 830 E, 968 B, ὑπέρ τινος, Polyb.: foll. by ὡς or ὅπως, Plat., and Xen.:—*the kind of contest* is usu. in acc., which is a cognate acc., for ἀμ. στάδιον, διαύλον (Plat. Legg. 833 A) = ἀμ. ἀμίλλαν σταδίου: hence met. ποῖον ἀμίλλαθῶ γόον; i. e. ποίαν ἀμίλλαν γόον ἀμιλλαθῶ; how shall I groan loud enough? Eur. Hel. 164, cf. Hec. 271: hence in pass. τὸ πεζὸν . . . πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλληθέν, *being matched* or *backed one against another*, Thuc. 6, 31, where others take it act., *vying with each other*.—II. in gen. *to strive, struggle*, esp. *to hasten*, ἐπί τι, to a point, Xen. An. 3, 4, 44: δεῦρ' ἀμιλλᾶται πολύ, Eur. Or. 456, also δρόμα ἀμ., *to hasten eagerly*, Id. Hel. 546 (where δρόμα is a cognate acc., ut sup.).—III. Hesych. has the act. ἀμιλλάω = ταχυγραφέω. Hence

Ἀμίλλημα, ατος, τό, *a contest, conflict, struggle, striving*: ἀμιλλήματα γάμων, poët. periphr. for γάμοι, Soph. El. 493.

Ἀμιλλητέον, verb. adj. from ἀμιλλάομαι, *one must vie*, πρός τι, Isocr. 154 E.

Ἀμιλλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀμιλλάομαι) *a competitor*: τροχοὶ ἀμιλλητῆρες ἠελίου, *the racing wheels of the sun*, i. e. the flying hours, Soph. Ant. 1065.

Ἀμιλλητήριον, ου, τό, *a place of contest*: strictly neut. from

Ἀμιλλητήριος, ία, ιον, (ἀμιλλά-

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αρμαι) *belonging to a contest, ἁμ. ἵπποι, race-horses*, Aristid.

'Αμιλλήτης, ου, ὁ,=ἀμιλλητήρ.

'Αμιλλητικός, ή, όν, (ἀμιλλάομαι) *fit* or *inclining for rivalry*, Plat. Soph. 225 A.

'Αμιμητόβιος, ον, (ἀμίμητος, βίος) *inimitable in one's life*, Plut. Ant. 28, 71.

'Αμίμητος, ον, (α priv., μιμέομαι) *inimitable*, τινί, *in* a thing, Plut. Adv. -τως, Id.—II. *not imitated*, Id. [ῐ]

'Αμιξία, ας, ή, *a being ἄμικτος*, and so—1. *unmixedness, purity*, Theophr. —2. *want of intercourse*, ἀλλήλων, Thuc. 1, 3, πρός τινα, Luc. Tim. 42: *unsociableness, savageness*, Isocr. 130 A: hence ἀμιξίη χρημάτων, *want of money dealings and commerce*, Hdt. 2, 136.

'Αμιππος, ον, (ἅμα, ἵππος) *along with horses*, i. e. *fleet as a horse*, Βορέας ἄμιππος, Soph. Ant. 985. — 2. ἄμιπποι, οἱ, *infantry mixed with cavalry*, Thuc. 5, 57, and Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 23.

'ΑΜΙ'Σ, ίδος, ή, *a chamber-pot*, also ἄμις, Ar. Vesp. 935, Thesm. 633.—II. *a ship, boat*, Aesch. Suppl. 842, cf. ἁμάς and Dindorf ad loc. [ᾰ̄ in signf. I., but ᾱ̆ in signf. II., acc. to Herm. ap. Seidl. Dochm. p. 414.]

'Αμισγάς, ές, poet. for ἀμιγής, Nic.

'Αμισής, ές, (α priv., μῖσος) *without hatred, not hateful*: in Xen. Eq. 8, 9. Comp. ἀμισέστερος, *less disagreeable* or *troublesome*.

'Αμισθί, adv. of ἄμισθος, Eur., and Dem.: οὐ μόνον χρημάτων ἀλλὰ καὶ δόξης προῖκα καὶ ἀμισθί, *gratuitously and without recompense not only as regarded money but also preferment in the state*, Plut. Arist. 3.

'Αμισθία, ας, ή, *the state of an ἄμισθος*, App.: from

'Αμισθος, ον, (α priv., μισθός) *without hire* or *pay*, and so—1. pass. *unpaid, unhired*, Aesch., and Soph. Fr. 832, cf. ἀμισθί.—2. *giving no pay*, Luc. Opp. to ἔμμισθος.

'Αμίσθωτος, ον, (α priv., μισθόω) *not let out on hire, bringing in no return*, Dem. 865, 20.—II. *unhired*, Diod.

†'Αμισία, ας, ή, (ἀμισής) *freedom from hatred*, Clem. Al.

†'Αμισός, οῦ, ή, *Amisus*, a city of Pontus, Strab.: hence adj. 'Αμισηνός, ή, όν, *of Amisus*, Strab.; ἡ 'Αμισηνή, *the territory of Am.*, Ib.

†'Αμίστρης, ου, ὁ, *Amistres*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 21.

†'Αμιστρις, v. 'Αμαστρις.

'Αμιστύλλευτος, ον,=sq.

'Αμίστυλλος, ον, (α priv., μιστύλλω) *not cut into small pieces*.

'Αμισχος, ον, (α priv., μίσχος) *without stem* or *stalk*.

†'Αμισώδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Amisodarus*, a king of Lycia, Il. 16, 317, Hes. Th. 319.

†'Αμίτερνον, ου, τό, *Amiternum*, a city of the Sabines, Strab.; ἡ 'Αμιτερνίνη, *the territory of Am.*, Strab.

'Αμιτρος, ον, (α priv., μίτρα) *without head-band*; *without girdle*, παῖδες ἄμιτροι, girls who have not yet put on their woman's girdle, i. e. *unmarriageable*, Spanh. Call. Dian. 14, cf. ἀζώστος.

'Αμιτροχίτωνες, ων, οἱ, epith. of Lycian warriors, Il. 16, 419, either (from α priv., μίτρα, χιτών) *wearing no girdle over* or *under their coat of mail*; or (α copul., μίτρα, χιτών) *having the girdle joined to the coat of mail*: μιτροχίτων, in Ath. 523 D makes the first more probable. Cf. Spitzn. ad l.

'Αμίτρωτος, ον, (α priv., μιτρόω) *not bound with a head-band*, Nonn. Dion. 35, 220.

'Αμιχθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, (α priv., μίγνυμι, μιχθῆναι) epith. of Lemnos, Il. 24, 753, H. Hom. Ap. 36, *inaccessible, inhospitable*, like ἄμικτος II., of which word it seems to be a lengthd. form: not ἄμικτος κατὰ τὴν ἄλα, for -αλόεις is nothing but an adj. termin.: others wrongly make it= ὁμιχλώδης.

'Αμμ-, poet. for ἀναμ., e. g. ἀμμίγδην for ἀναμίγδην.

"Αμμα, ατος, τό, (ἅπτω) *any thing tied* or *made to tie*, and so—1. *a knot*, Hdt. 4, 98.—2. *a noose, halter*, Eur. Hipp. 781.—3. *a cord, band*, Eur.: ἄμμα παρθενίας, *the maiden girdle*, Mel. 125.—4. *the link* of a chain, Themist.—5. in plur. ἄμματα, *huggings* in wrestling, Plut., also *the wrestler's arms*, Id.—6. *a measure of length*, like our *chain*,=40 πήχεις, Math. Vett. Hence

'Αμματίζω, (ἄμμα) *to tie, bind*, Gal.

'Αμμε, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμᾶς, Hom.

†'Αμμέας, ου, ὁ, *Ammeas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 3, 22.

†'Αμμεγα, more correctly ἀμ μέγα, poet. for ἀνὰ μέγα, Ap. Rh. 1, 127.

'Αμμένω, poet. for ἀναμένω, Eur.

'Αμμες, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμεῖς, Hom.

'Αμμέσον, poet. for ἀνὰ μέσον, Hes.

"Αμμι, ἄμμιν, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμῖν, Hom.

'Αμμῖγα, adv. poet. for ἀνάμιγα, Soph., etc.: in later auth.=σύν, c. dat., Ap. Rh., and Anth., also c. gen., Anth.

'Αμμίγδην, adv. poet. for ἀναμίγδην, ἀνάμιγα, Nic.

'Αμμίγνυμι, poet. for ἀναμ., Bacchyl. 26.

†'Αμμινάπης, ου, ὁ, *Amminapes*, a satrap of Alexander, Arr. Anab. 3, 22, 1.

'Αμμιον, ου, τό, (ἄμμος) *cinnabar in its sandy state*, Lat. *minium*, Diosc.

'Αμμίσγω, poet. for ἀναμίσγω, Emped. 47.

'Αμμίτης, ου, ὁ, also ἀμμῖτις, ίδος, ή, (ἄμμος) sub. λίθος, *sandstone*, Plin.

'Αμμνάσει, ἀμμνάσειεν, Dor. for ἀναμνήσει, ἀναμνήσειεν, Pind.

'Αμμοβάτης, ὁ, (ἄμμος, βαίνω)= ἀμμοδύτης, Ael.

'Αμμόδρομος, ου, ὁ, (ἄμμος, δρόμος) *a sandy place for riding, driving*, and *racing*.

'Αμμοδῡ́της, ου, ὁ, poet. lengthd. for sq., Anth.

'Αμμοδύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄμμος, δύω) *a kind of serpent that burrows in the sand*, more generally called διψάς, Strab.: also ἀμμοβάτης. [δῠ, perh. also ῡ, cf. χραμοδύτης, Leon. Al. 91, 3, and σισυρνοδύτης.]

'Αμμοκονία, ας, ή, (ἄμμος, κονία) *a calcareous sand*, esp. *Pozzuolana*, Strab.

'Αμμόνιτρον, ου, τό, (ἄμμος, νίτρον) *potass mixed with sand*, a coarse glass fused therefrom, Plin.

'Αμμοπλυσία, ας, ή, (ἄμμος, πλύνω) *sand-washing*.

'Αμμορία, ας, ή, (α priv., μόρος) poet. for ἀμορία, which is not found in use, Od. 20, 76, Ζεὺς οἵδε μοίρἀν τ' ἀμμορίην τ' ἀνθρώπων, what is man's fate and *what is not*, or their good fortune and their *bad*, cf. A. P. 9, 284.

'Αμμορία, ας, ή,=ἀμορία, ὁμορία, Epigr. ap. Dem. 86, 23, and Anth.

'Αμμορος, ον, poet. for ἄμορος, ἀμοιρος, (α priv., μόρος) *without lot* or *share in* a thing, esp. in something good, c. gen., as λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489, Od. 5, 275, πάντων, Soph. Phil. 182, τέκνων ἄμ., *bereft of* children, Eur. Hec. 421: hence absol. *unhappy*, Il. 6, 408:—later ἀμ. κακό τητος, Q. Sm., ὠδίνων, Anth.

"ΑΜΜΟΣ, ου, ή, also ἄμμος, *sand*, Plat. Phaed. 110 A, etc.: also *a sandy place, race-course*, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 6. —2.=ἀμμοκονία, Theophr. (ἄμαθος, ψάμμος, ψάμαθος.)

'Αμμότροφος, ον, (ἄμμος, τρέφομαι) *growing in sand*, Mel. 1, 20.

†'Αμμοῦς, ὁ, an Aegyptian name of Jupiter, Hdt. 2, 42,='Άμμων.

'Αμμόχρῡσος, ου, ὁ, (ἄμμος, χρυσός) a gem, like *sand veined with gold*, Plin.

'Αμμοχωσία, ή, (ἄμμος, χόω) *a sanding* or *silting up*.

'Αμμώδης, ες, (ἄμμος, εἶδος) *sandy, gravelly*, Diod.

"Αμμων, ωνος, ὁ, the Libyan *Jupiter-Ammon*: said to be an Aegyptian word, Hdt. 2, 42, v. Bähr.—Also the temple and oracle of Jupiter-Ammon, Strab.

†'Αμμωνία, ας, ή, *Ammonia*, a region of Africa, Ptol.: hence adj. 'Αμμωνιακός, ή, όν.—2. another name of the city *Paraetonium*, Strab.—3. an appell. of Juno in Elis, Paus. 5, 15, 7.

'Αμμωνιακόν, οῦ, τό, *sal ammoniacus*, rock-salt, Diosc.—2. the gum of an umbellated plant, *gum-ammoniac*.

'Αμμωνιάς, άδος, and

'Αμμωνίς, ίδος, ή, *Libyan*, 'Α. ἔδρα, *the seat of Ammon*, Libya, Eur.

†'Αμμώνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Ammonians, inh. of Ammonia*, in Africa, Hdt. 3, 26.

†'Αμμώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Ammonius*, a peripatetic philosopher of Alexandrea, teacher of Plutarch, Plut. Symp. 3, 1.—2. a poet of the Anthology, Anth. Jac. 3, p. 154.

†'Αμναῖος, ου, ὁ, *Amnaeus*, masc. pr. n. Plut. Cat. Min. 19.

'Αμνᾶμος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμνός,) *a descendant, son, grandson*, oft. in Lyc.: in Poll. also ἀμνάμων, ονος, ὁ. [ᾰ̄-μν.]

'Αμνάς, άδος, ή, fem. of ἀμνός, *a lamb*, v. l. for ἀμνίς, Theocr. 5, 3; Alexandr. word, acc. to Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 187.

'Αμναστέω, ἄμναστος, Dor. for ἀμνηστ., Soph., Theocr.

'Αμνεῖος, εία, εῖον, *of a lamb*, Theocr.

'Αμνή, ῆς, ή, fem. from ἀμνός, *a lamb*, Orph.

'Αμνημόνευτος, ον, (α priv., μνημονεύω) *unmentioned*, Polyb.: in Eur. I. T. 1419, it seems to be *unthought of, unheeded*.—II. act.=ἀμνήμων, *unmindful*, Diog. L. 1, 86.

'Αμνημονεύω,=sq., Luc.

'Αμνημονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀμνήμων, be unmindful*, absol. Aesch. Eum. 24, etc.: *to make no mention of, not speak of, pass over*, mostly c. gen., as Eur. I. T. 361, Thuc. 3, 40, but also τι περί τινος, Thuc. 5, 18:—a dependent clause is added either in partic., as ἀμνημονεῖς σαυτὸν ὁρῶντα. .; *do you forget your doing.?* Plat. Theaet. 207 D, or with ὅτι and verb, Id. Rep. 474 D.

'Αμνημοσύνη, ης, ή, *forgetfulness*, Eur. Ion 1100; from

'Αμνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, adv. -νως, (α priv., μνήμη) *unmindful, forgetting, forgetful*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 24, and Plat., τινός, *of* a thing, Aesch. Theb. 606. —2. pass. *forgotten, not mentioned*, Eur. Phoen. 64.

'Αμνησία, ας, ή,=λήθη, *forgetfulness*, LXX.

'Αμνησικᾰκέω, *to be ἀμνησίκακος*:

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pass. *to enjoy an amnesty*, Diod. Hence

'Αμνησικάκητος, ον, *not maliciously remembered*, ἀμνησικάκητον ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to forget an injury suffered*, Polyb.

'Αμνησκᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *forgetfulness of a wrong, forgivingness*, Clem. Al.

'Αμνησίκακος, ον, (α priv., μνάομαι) *not remembering wrong, forgiving*, Eccl. Adv. -κως.

'Αμνήστευτος, ον, (α priv., μνηστεύω) *unwooed, not sought in marriage*, Eur. Phoen. Fr. 13.—II. act. *not wooing*, in neut. plur. as adv., Pseudo-Phocyl. 186.

'Αμνηστέω,=ἀμνημονέω, *to be ἄμνηστος, be unmindful, to forget*, Soph. El. 482. Pass. *to be forgotten*, Thuc. 1, 20.

'Αμνηστία, ας, ἡ, *a being ἄμνηστος, a forgetting*, esp. wrong done one: hence *an amnesty*, Plut., in better authors ἄδεια.

'Αμνηστικός, ή, όν, *easily forgetting*, v. l. in Plut. Cat. Min. 1, for which ἀναληπτικός is now read.

'Αμνηστος, ον, (α priv., μνάομαι) *forgotten, no longer remembered*, Theocr. 16, 42.—2. act. *unmindful, forgetful*, A. B.

†'Αμνίας, ου, ὁ, *Amnias*, a river of Paphlagonia, Strab.—2. 'Αμνιάς, άδος, ἡ, an appell. of Ilithyia.

'Αμνίον, ου, τό, (not so well ἄμνιον) *a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught*, Od. 3, 444. Some write ἄμνιον, as if *αἰμνιον*, from *αἷμα*.—2. the membrane round the foetus, *the caul*, Gal., cf. ἀμνός.

'Αμνίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἀμνή, fem. from ἀμνός, *a lamb*, Theocr. 5, 3.

†'Αμνῖσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Amnisus*, a city of Crete, Od. 19, 188.—2. a river of Crete, Ap. Rh. 3, 877; hence 'Αμνισιάς, 'Αμνισίς, fem. adj. *of Amnisus*, νύμφαι 'Αμ. Callim. Dian. 15, 162.

'Αμνοκώτ, ὁ, only used in nom., (ἀμνός, κοάω, κοέω) *sheep-minded*, i. e. *simpleton*, as we say *a calf's head*, Ar. Eq. 264.

'ΑΜΝΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a lamb*, Ar. Av. 1559: ἀμνοὶ τοὺς τρόπους, *lambs in temper*, Ar. Pac. 935: fem. ἡ ἀμνός, Theocr. 5, 144, but also ἀμνή, ἀμνάς, or ἀμνίς.—The oblique cases are seldom found, ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἄρνα, etc., being used instead.

'Αμνοφόρος, ον, (ἀμνός, φέρω) *bearing lambs, with lamb*, in genl. *pregnant*, Theocr. 11, 41, Gaisf., ubi al. ἀανοφόρος.

'Αμογητί, adv. of sq., *without toil* or *effort*, Il. 11, 637.

'Αμόγητος, ον, (α priv., μογέω) *without toil, unwearied, untiring*, H. Hom. 7, 3.

'Αμόθεν, Att. ἀμόθεν, adv., (ἀμός) *from some place* or *other*, τῶν ἀμόθεν.. εἰπὲ καὶ ἡμῖν, of which, *from what source soever*, tell us also, Od. 1, 10: ἀμόθεν γέ ποθεν, *from somewhere or other*, Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Legg. 798 B, cf. ἀμῆ, οὐδαμόθεν and Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αμόθι, or (as Bekker) ἀμοθεί, adv., (ἀμός) *somewhere*, Thuc. 5, 77, from a Laced. state-paper: but Schneid. proposes ἀμόθε=ὁμόσε, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116. Anm. 22, n., ἀμάδις.

'Αμοῖ, adv., (ἀμός) *somewhither*.

'Αμοιβάδιος, ία, ιον,=ἀμοιβαῖος, Anth., Opp. Cyn. 4, 349.

'Αμοιβάδις, adv., (ἀμοιβή) *by turns, alternately*, ἀμ. ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος, *alternately one from one side, the other from the other*, Theocr. 1, 34, so ἀμ. ἀνέρος ἀνήρ, Ap. Rh. 4, 199: cf. sq., and ἀμοιβηδίς.

'Αμοιβαδόν, adv.,=foreg. Ap. Rh. 2, 1226, Tim. Locr. 98 E.

'Αμοιβαῖος, ον, also η or α, ον, (ἀμοιβή) *interchanging, alternate, mutual, answering one another*, esp. in song, ἀμοιβαῖα βιβλία, *interchanged letters*, Hdt. 6, 4; ᾄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, Lat. *carmen amoebaeum, an amoebean ode*, an alternate song, also τὰ ἀμοιβαῖα, Plat. Rep. 394 B, or ἀμοιβαίη ἀοιδά, Theocr.—II. *fitted for changing* or *exchanging*, Anth.—III. *giving like for like, retributive*, δεῖπνα, Pind. O. 1, 63, νέμεσις, φόνος, Anth. Adv. -ως.

'Αμοιβάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀμοιβαῖος, χλαῖνα ἀμοιβάς, *a cloak for a change*, Od. 14, 521. Those who read παρεχέσκετ' ἀμοιβάς take it as acc. from ἀμοιβή, but Hom. and Hes. never use ἀμοιβή in this signf.

†'Αμοιβέας, ου, and 'Αμοιβεύς, έως, ὁ, *Amoebeus* or *Amoebeas*, an Athenian harper, Ath., Ael.

'Αμοιβή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀμείβω) *a requital, recompense, return*, in Hom., Hes., and Pind., always in this signf., and so mostly in Eur., and Plat.: hence specially *a compensation, repayment, amends*, Od. (v. inf.); *atonement, punishment*, Hes. Op. 332; *revenge*, Eur. Or. 841; *reward, pay*, Ib. 467. Construct. usu. τινός, *for* a thing, but ἀντί τινος, Hes. l. c.: ἀμοιβὴν δοῦναί τινος, *to make return for* a thing, Od. 3, 58, later ἀποδοῦναι, Eur.; also τίνειν, Od. 12, 382; ἀμοιβῇ τινα τίνεσθαι, *to pay* one *by a like return*, Pind. P. 2, 43: ἀμοιβὴν καρποῦσθαι, ἀμοιβῆς κυρεῖν, *to receive repayment*, Eur. Oed. 4, Med. 23.—2. *an answer*, Hdt. 7, 160.—II. *change, barter*, τὰς ἀμοιβὰς ποιεῖσθαι, Strab.: espec. *change of money*, Plut.; *that which is received in exchange*, δέκα μνῶν ἀμοιβήν, *the value in money of ten minae*, Plut. Lyc. 9.—2. *alternation*, ἑορτῶν ἀμοιβαί, Plat. Legg. 653 D.

'Αμοιβηδήν, adv.=sq., Ap. Rh. 2, 1071.

'Αμοιβηδίς, adv., (ἀμοιβή) *alternately, in succession*, Il. 18, 506, Od. 18, 310, cf. ἀμοιβαδίς.

'Αμοιβηδόν, adv. = foreg., Hipp., and so Aristarch. in Il. l. c.

'Αμοιβός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀμείβω) *a successor, follower*, Il. 13, 793: ἀμοιβοί, *soldiers that relieve others*, elsewhere διάδοχοι. As adj. *in requital* or *in exchange for*, νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμ., Soph. Ant. 1067.

'Αμοιρέω, ῶ, *to be ἄμοιρος, have no lot* or *share in* a thing, c. gen. Plut.: *to be free from*, Philo. Hence

'Αμοίρημα, ατος, τό, *a loss, mishap*.

'Αμοιρος, ον, (α priv., μοῖρα) like ἄμμορος, *without lot* or *share in* a thing, usu. some advantage, and so.—1. *shut out from, bereft of, destitute of*, c. gen., freq. in Trag., and Plat.: more rarely *freed from* some evil, as ὕβρεως, μετὰ δολῆς, Plat. Symp. 181 C, Polit. 269 E.—II. absol. *unfortunate*, Eur. Phoen. 613: in Pind. N. 6, 26 ἄμμορος is now read.

'Αμολγαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀμέλγω) *of milk, made with milk*, μᾶζα, Hes. Op. 588, or (as others)=ἀμορβαία, *shepherd's* bread, *country* bread, or=ἀκμαία, since ἀμολγός is said to be Achaean for ἀκμή, and so bread *that is perfectly baked*, a cake *raised by yeast* or the like, which last interpr. is adopted by Buttm. Lexil. p. 90, 91, who also in Leon. Tar. 98 takes ἀμολγαῖον μαστόν to be *an udder in its ἀκμή*, i. e. *a distended udder*. But in Or. Sib. 4, 214 ἀμολγαίος is certainly *dark, gloomy*. Cf. ἀμολγός.

'Αμολγεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀμέλγω) *a milk-pail*, Lat. *mulctra*, Theocr. 8, 87.

'Αμόλγιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Theocr. 25, 106.

'Αμολγός, οῦ, ὁ, acc. to the usual deriv. from ἀμέλγω, *the milking-time*, i. e. *morning* and *evening twilight*. Hom. always joins νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ, meaning thereby *the four hours either before daybreak*, (the time of true dreams, Od. 4, 841, the autumnal rising of the dogstar, Il. 22, 28), or *after sunset*, Il. 22, 317: and so in genl. *night-time, the dark of night*, Il. 11, 173: 15, 324, H. Hom. Merc. 7, cf. λυκόφως, and so later, as in Orph. Hymn. 33, 12, ἀμολγ. without νυκτός:—νυκτὸς ἀμολγὸν also occurs in Aesch. Fr. 64, and Eur. is said by Hesych. to have used ἀμ. as an adj., νύκτα ἀμολγόν=ζοφερὰν σκοτεινήν: but in Eur. Phaeth. 2, 2, 6 (where it stands alone) Herm. explains it by *quicquid turbidum est*.—From this last passage Herm. infers the orig. signf. to be *the thick part of milk*, and so *thickness, darkness*, etc., Opusc. 3, p. 137 sq.:—Buttm. Lexil. in v. rejects all deriv. from ἀμέλγω as childish, and follows Eustath. Il. 15, 324, who says that ἀμολγός is an old Achaean word for ἀκμή, and so νυκτὸς ἀμ. would be *the depth* or *dead of night*, though not necessarily *midnight*, cf. ἀμολγαῖος. Cf. also ἀμορβός.

'Αμόλυντος, ον, (α priv., μολύνω) *undefiled, pure*, LXX.—II. *not defiling, not leaving any mark* or *stain*, Medic.

†'Αμομφάρετος, ον, ὁ, *Amompharetus*, a Spartan commander, Hdt. 9, 71, 85; Plut. Arist. 17.

'Αμόμφητος, ον,=ἄμομφος, dub. l. Aesch. Cho. 510, where Herm. reads ἀμεμφῆ τόνδ' ἐτείνατον (-άτην Bl.) λόγον.

'Αμομφος, ον, (α priv., μομφή)= ἄμεμπτος, *unblamed, blameless*, πρὸς ὑμῶν, *from you*, i. e. *in your sight*, Aesch. Eum. 678; also c. dat. ἀμ. πόλει, Id. 475.—II. act. *not blaming* or *reproaching, having nought to complain of*, prol. l. Ib. 413, for ἀμορφον.

†'Αμοπάων, ονος, ὁ, *Amopaon*, a Trojan, Il. 8, 276. [ᾰ---].

'Αμόρα ας, ἡ, *a sweet cake*, Philet. 34.

†'Αμοραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Amoraeus*, king of the Derbices, Ctes.

'Αμορβαῖος, ον, only in Nic. Ther. 28, 489, acc. to the Schol. *rustic, pastoral*; or *dark*, cf. sq. and ἀμολγαῖος.

'Αμορβάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμορβός, ἀμορβάδες Νυμφαί, Ap. Rh. 3, 881, (acc. to Schol.=ἀκόλουθαι) *rural*, or *attendant* Nymphs.

'Αμορβεύς, ῆος and έως, ὁ,=ἀμορβός, Opp. Cyn. 3, 295.

'Αμορβεύω, f. -εύσω, *to follow, attend*, c. dat., Nic. Fr. 35: mid. *to let follow, make to follow*, Id. Ther. 349.

'Αμορβέω,=foreg., Antim.

'Αμορβίτης, ὁ, ἄρτος,=ἄμορα, Ath. 646 F, and so prob. f. l. for ἀμοριτης.

'Αμορβός, οῦ, ὁ, *a follower, attendant*, Spanh. Call. Dian. 45: esp. on herds, and so—2. *a herdsman, shepherd, swain*, Antim. 15, Opp., and Nic.: pecul. fem. ἀμορβάς as adj., q. v.—II. as adj. *dark*, Schol. Nic. Ther. 28, but this very dub., though ἀμορβῷ is also a v. l. for ἀμολγῷ in Hom. (The whole family of words is of uncertain origin, and only found in Alex. poets.)

'Αμορ[illegible], έως, ὁ, *one who presses out the ἄμορ[illegible]*.

'Αμορ[illegible], ης, ἡ,=sq., Plut.

'Αμορ[illegible], ης, ου, ὁ, (ἀμείρω) *the wa-*

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very part of olives, olive-lees, Lat. *amurga, amurca*, Arist. Color.

†'Αμόργης, ου and εω, ὁ, *Amorges* a Persian commander, Hdt. 5, 121; another, Thuc. 8, 5; also a king of the Sacae, Ctes.

'Αμοργίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀμοργίς.

'Αμοργικός, ή, όν, =sq.

'Αμόργινος, σν, epith. of rich cloths and stuffs, either *made of* ἀμοργίς (q. v.), *of fine linen*; or (from ἀμόργη) *red, purple*, like the dregs of olives, ἀμόργινα χιτώνια, Ar. Lys. 150; ἀμ. κάλυμμα, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; also τὰ ἀμόργινα, sc. ἱμάτια, Aeschin. 14, 3, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 141.

'Αμοργίς, ίδος, ἡ, *fine flax*, from the isle *of Amorgos*: ἄλοπος ἀμ., *unhackled flax*, Ar. Lys. 736: in pl. *al* ἀμοργίδες, =ἀμόργινα χιτώνια. Cf. foreg. —II. proparox. ἄμοργις, εως, ἡ, = ἀμόργη, Meineke Cratin. Malth. 4.

'Αμόργμος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) *a gathering, culling*, Mel. 129.

'Αμοργός, ή, όν, (ἀμέργω) *squeezing out, sucking out, draining*.

†'Αμοργός, οῦ, ἡ, *Amorgus*, one of the Sporades famed for the culture of flax, and as the birth-place of Simonides, Strab.

'Αμορία, ας, ἡ, (ἅμα, ὅρος) *a contiguous boundary*, poet. ἀμμορία, q. v.

†'Αμόριον, ου, τό, *Amorium*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

†'Αμορίτης, ου, δ, (ἀμόρα) *a honey cake*, LXX. Cf. ἀμορβίτης. [ῐ]

'Αμορος, ον, =ἄμοιρος, c. gen. Eur. Med. 1395: absol. *unlucky, wretched*, Soph. O. T. 248.

'Αμορφία, ας, ἡ, (ἄμορφος) *shapelessness, want of shape*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 318.—II. *unshapeliness, ill shape, deformity*, Eur. Or. 391.

'Αμορφος, ον, (α priv., μορφή) *misshapen, ugly, hideous*, Hdt. 1, 196, Eur., etc.: cf. ἀμομφος.—II. *without form, shapeless, rough*, Plat. Tim. 51 A: c. gen. ἄμορφός τινος, *without partaking of the shape of*, Ib. 50 D.—III. metaph. *unseemly, unbefitting*, Plat. Legg. 752 A: *degrading*, Ib. 855 C. Adv. -φως. Superl. ἀμορφέστατος, Hdt. l. c., but a reg. compar. ἀμορφότερος, Xen. Symp. 8, 17, and superl. -φότατος, Plut.

'Αμορφόνω, *to make misshapen, disfigure*, Antim. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1, p. 55, 30.

'Αμόρφωτος, ον, (α priv., μορφόω) *not formed, unwrought*, Soph. Fr. 243.

'Αμος, ἡ, =the lengthd. ἄμμος, ἀμαθος. [ᾰ]

'Αμός, ή, όν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἡμός, ἡμέτερος, *our, ours*, oft. in Hom., also in Pind., and Trag. chorus: but in Att poets also for ἐμός, *my, mine*. It has been proposed to write ἀμός in the former sense, ἀμός in the latter, but without authority; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 72, Anm. 23, Spitzn. Il. 6, 414. [ᾰ]

'Αμός, Att. ἀμός, an old form for εἰς, and so=τίς, but only used in the adv. forms ἀμοῦ, ἀμῆ, ἀμῶς, ἀμόθεν.

'Αμος, Dor. for ἡμος, *as, when*, Theocr.

'Αμοτον, adv. from ἄμοτος (v. inf. II.), *insatiably, incessantly, restlessly*, in Hom. always joined with verbs expressing passion, desire, etc., esp. with μεμάασι, μεμαώς, μεμανῖα, *striving incessantly, full of insatiate longing*; so ἄ. κλαίειν, χολοῦσθαι, *to weep, be angry continually*, Il. 19, 300; 23, 567, μενεαίνειν, Hes. Sc. 361; ἡμίονοι ἄμοτον τανύοντο, *they struggled restlessly forwards*, Od. 6, 83: later *vehemently, violently*, Ap. Rh.—II. as adj. ἄμοτος, ον, *furious, savage, θήρ*, Theocr. 25, 42, λίς, Ib. 202 (acc. to Meineke), πῦρ, Mosch. 4, 104.—Ep. word, (the deriv. from μότον, *shredded linen, lint*, is very unlikely: acc. to Rost from same root as μέμαα with *a* intens. or euphon.)

'Αμοῦ, adv., Att. ἀμοῦ, of ἀμός, = τίς, *somewhere*, ἀμοῦ γέ που, or ἀμουγέπου, Lys. 170, 13, where however before Bekk. ἄλλου γέ που, cf. ἀμόθεν and ἀμῆ.

†'Αμούλιος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Amulius*, Plut. Rom. 3.

'Αμουσία, ας, ἡ, *the character of the ἄμουσος, want of education, taste*, or *refinement; rudeness, grossness*, oft. in Plat.: *want of harmony, discord*, Eur. Cf. ὑμουσία.

'Αμουσολογία, ας, ἡ, =ἄμουσοι λόγοι, *vulgar expressions*, Ath.

'Αμουσος, ον, (α priv., Μοῦσα) *without the Muses, without taste for the arts sacred to the Muses*: and so of persons, *without taste* or *refinement, unpolished, rude, gross, without knowledge of music, unmusical*, Eur. Ion 526, Ar. Vesp. 1074, and freq. in Plat.: Λειβηθρίων ἀμουσότερος, proverb. for the lowest degree of mental cultivation, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 266.—2. of things, *rude, coarse*, esp. *unmusical, discordant*, ἄμουσ' ὑλακτεῖν, Eur. Alc. 760, ἀμουσόταται ᾠδαί, Phoen. 807: ἄμ. ἡδοναί, ἁμαρτήματα, *gross pleasures, faults*, Plat. Adv. -σως, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 C.

'Αμουσότης, ητος, ἡ, =ἄμουσία.

'Αμοχθεί, adv. of ἄμοχθος, *without toil* or *trouble*, Aesch. Pr. 208.

'Αμόχθητος, ον, (α priv., μοχθέω) =ἄμοχθος, Opp. Cyn. 1, 456.

'Αμοχθί, =ἀμοχθεί.

'Αμοχθος, ον, (α priv., μόχθος) *without toil* or *trouble, not toiling* or *having toiled*, Soph. Fr. 359, Eur. Archel. 9; *shrinking from toil*, Pind. N. 10, 55.—II. *not toilsome*, βίος, Soph. Tr. 147. Adv. -θως.

'Αμπ-, poet., esp. Ep. and Lyr. abbrev. for ἀναπ-, under which will be found all words beginning with ἀμπ-.

'Αμπαλίνορρος, ον, strengthd. for παλίνορρος, Meineke Philetaer. Mel. 1.

†'Αμπάλλομαι for ἀναπάλλομαι.

'Αμπαλος, poet. for ἀνάπαλος, dub. in Pind.: but in Theocr. 28, 4 (acc. to Herm.) Dor. for ἀμφίαλος.

'Αμπανμα, ἀμπαύω, etc., v. ἀνάπαυμα, etc.

'Αμπεδίον, ἀμπεδιήρεις, ἀμπέλαγος, should be written divisim ἀμ πεδίον, i. e. ἀνὰ πεδίον, etc.

†'Αμπειρα, ἀμπείρω, etc., for ἀνάπειρα, etc., Strab., Hom.

'Αμπελάνθη, ης, ἡ, (ἄμπελος, ἄνθος)=οἰνάνθη, Luc. V. H. 2, 5.

'Αμπελεῖον, ου, τό, *a vineyard*.

'Αμπέλειος, ον, *of a vine* or *vineyard*.

'Αμπελεών, ῶνος, ὁ, poet. for ἀμπελών, *a vineyard*, Theocr. 25, 157.

†'Αμπελίδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Ampelidas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 22.

†'Αμπελίδιον, ου, ἡ, (dim. of 'Αμπελίς) *my dear Ampelis*, or *my little Ampelis*, Luc. Dial. Mer. 8.

'Αμπελῖκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the vine*. Adv. -κῶς, *in the manner of a vine*, Arr.

'Αμπέλινος, ον, also η, ον, =foreg., *of the vine, καρπός*, Hdt. 1, 212; οἶνος ἄμπ., *grape-wine*, opp. to οἶνος κρίθινος, etc., Hdt. 2, 37, 60: metaph. γραῦς ἀμπελίνη, *a drunken old woman*, Lat. *anus vinosa*, Anth.

†'Αμπελῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Ampelinus*, masc. pr. n. Antiph.

'Αμπέλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄμπελος, Ar. Ach. 512.

'Αμπελίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from ἄμπελος, *a young vine, vine-plant*, Ar. Ach. 995.—II. *the bird* ἀμπελίων, Ar. Av. 304.—III. *a sea-plant*, Opp.—IV. as pr. n. *Ampelis*, a courtesan, Luc. Dial. Mer. 8.

'Αμπελῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *of* or *belonging to the vine*, γῆ ἀμπ., *earth for covering the vine*, Diosc.

'Αμπελίων, ωνος, ὁ, *a kind of singing bird*, Opp.: elsewhere ἀμπελίς.

'Αμπελογενής, ές, (ἄμπελος * γένω) *of the vine kind, bearing vines*, Arist. Nat. Ausc.

'Αμπελόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, δεσμός) a Sicilian plant used *for tying up vines*, Plin.

'Αμπελόεις, εσσα, εν, once εις, εν, Il. 2, 561, *full of vines, rich* or *abounding in vines*, of countries, Il.—2. *made of vines, taken therefrom*, βάκτρον, Nonn., ἀμπ. καυλία, *vine-shoots*, Nic.

'Αμπελοεργός, όν, =contr. ἀμπελουργός, Anth.

'Αμπελόκαρπον, ου, τό, (ἄμπελος, καρπός) a name of *the plant* ἀπαρίνη, Diosc.

'Αμπελολεύκη, ης, ἡ, *the wild vine*, elsewh. λευκὴ ἄμπελος, Plin.

'Αμπελομιξία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμπελος, μίξις) *an intermixture of vines*, Luc. V. H. 1, 9.

'Αμπελόπρᾶσον, ου, τό, (ἄμπελος, πράσον) *vine-leek*, i. e. a leek grown in vineyards, Diosc.

'Αμπελος, ου, ἡ, *a vine*, first in Od.: δρόσος ἀμπέλου, *the juice of the vine, wine*, Pind. O. 7, 3, also ἀμπέλου γάνος, Aesch. Pers. 614, and even παῖς, Pind. N. 9, 124: ἀμπ. ἀγρία or λευκή, *the wild vine*, Theophr.: also a sea-plant, *clematis maritima*, Id.—II. *a vineyard*, Ael. H. A. 11, 32.—III. *an engine for protecting besiegers*, Lat. *vinea*, Math. Vett.—IV. As. pr. n. *Ampelus*, a promontory in the gulf of Torone in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 122.—2. a promontory on the west shore of Samos, Strab.—3. another in Crete, with a city of the same name, Ptol. —4. another in Libya, Scyl.

'Αμπελοστῠτέω, *to plant vines*: from

'Αμπελοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, ἵστημι) *a vine-planter*.

'Αμπελουργεῖον, ου, τό, (ἄμπελος, *ἔργω) *a nursery of vines, vineyard*, v. l. Aeschin.

'Αμπελουργέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἀμπελουργός, *to work in* or *cultivate a vineyard*, Luc. V. H. 1, 39: esp. *to dress* or *strip vines*, Theophr.; ὁ ἀμπελουργῶν, *the vine-dresser*, Plut. Philop. 4: hence metaph. *to strip, plunder*, πόλιν, Aeschin. 77, 25: hence

'Αμπελούργημα, ατος, τό, *work in a vineyard*.

'Αμπελουργία, ας, ἡ, *vinedressing*, Theophr.

'Αμπελουργῐκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the culture of vines*, or *to a vine-dresser*, ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of cultivating the vine, vinedressing*, Plat. Rep. 393 D.

'Αμπελουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, *ἔργω) *a vinedresser, worker in a vineyard*, Ar. Pac. 189: also as adj. ἀμπελουργός, όν, *cultivating the vine*.

'Αμπελοφάγος, ον, (ἄμπελος, φαγεῖν) *eating* or *gnawing vines*, Strab. [ᾰ]

'Αμπελοφόρος, ον, (ἄμπελος, φέρω) *bearing vines*.

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'Αμπελόφυλλον, τό, (ἄμπελος, φύλλον) *a vine-leaf.*

'Αμπελοφύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, φύω) *a vine-planter.* [ῠ]

'Αμπέλόφῠτος, ον, (ἄμπελος, φύω) *planted with vines, growing vines,* Diod.

'Αμπελοφύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, φύω) *producer of the vine,* epith. of Bacchus, Anth. [ῠ]

'Αμπελώδης, ες, (ἄμπελος, εἶδος) *ich* or *abounding in vines.*

'Αμπελών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a vineyard,* Aeschin. 49, 13, acc. to Bekk.

'Αμπέμπω, for ἀναπ., Aesch. Choeph. 382.

'Αμπεπάλών, ep. for ἀναπεπαλών, edupl. part. aor. 2 from ἀναπάλλω, Hom.

'Αμπερές, adv., διὰ δ' ἀμπερές, by tmesis for διαμπερὲς δέ, Od. 21, 422.

'Αμπεχόνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀμπέχω) *a robe, fine upper garment,* worn by women and effeminate men, Plat. Charm. 173 B, etc., and Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 5.

'Αμπεχόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

'Αμπέχονον, ον, τό, =ἀμπεχόνη, Ar. Fr. 309, 7.

'Αμπέχω, also ἀμπίσχω, cf. Elmsl. Med. 277; impf. ἀμπεῖχον, epic. ἄμπεχον; fut. ἀμφέξω: aor. ἤμπισχον, inf. ἀμπισχεῖν, part. ἀμπισχών. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι, also ἀμπίσχομαι (Eur. Hel. 422, Ar. Vesp. 1150), and ἀμπισχνοῦμαι, (Ar. Av. 1090); impf. ἠμπειχόμην; fut. ἀμφέξομαι; aor. ἠμπισχόμην; (ἀμφί, ἔχω.). *To put round* or *over,* Lat. *circumdare,* in full τινά τι, *to put a* thing *round* a person, Ar. Vesp. 1153, also τινά τινι, *to surround* a person *with* a thing, Plat. Prot. 320 E, and so of one person clothing another: but also of the clothes, etc., *to surround, cover,* τινά, Trag.: hence in Hom. ἅλμη οἱ νῶτα ἀμπεχεν, *the brine dashed around his back.*—Mid. *to put on one's self, to array one's self in,* also *to have on, wear,* usu. c. acc. χιτώνιον, etc., as Ar. Eccl. 374, also λευκὸν ἀμπ., *to wear a white cloak,* Ar. Ach. 1023; καλῶς ἀμπ., *to be well dressed,* Ar. Thesm. 165, περιττῶς ἀμπ. *to be gorgeously dressed,* Plut.: also c. dat., *to clothe* or *cover one's self with* something, Eur. Hel. 422.

†'Αμπη, ης, ἡ, *Ampe,* a city at the mouth of the Tigris, Hdt. 6, 20.

'Αμπήδησε, for ἀνεπήδησε, Il.

'Αμπί, Aeol. for the aspirated ἀμφί, Koen. Greg. p. 344, like Lat. *amb-* in *ambio,* etc.

'Αμπίπλημι, for ἀναπίμπλημι, Pind.

†'Αμπίπτω, for ἀναπίπτω, Aesch. Ag. 1599.

'Αμπισχνέομαι, ἀμπισχνοῦμαι, v. sub ἀμπέχομαι.

'Αμπίσχω, v. sub ἀμπέχω, Eur. Supp. 165, Id. Hipp. 193.

*'Αμπλακέω, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of fut. ἀμπλακήσω, aor. ἥμπλακον, subj. ἀμπλάκω, inf. ἀμπλακεῖν, part. ἀμπλακών, the only pres. in use being ἀμπλακίσκω, and that only late:—precisely=ἁμαρτάνω, and prob. akin to πλάζω, *to miss, fail* or *come short of,* c. gen. ἀνορέας Pind. O. 8, 89, cf. Soph. Ant. 554, 1234.—II. also c. gen. *to lose, be bereft of,* παιδός, Soph. Ant. 910, γυναικός, ἀλόχου, etc., Eur.—III. *to fail to do, sin, err, do wrong,* Ibyc., Fr. 51, and Eur.: also c. neut. pron., ὡς τάδ' ἥμπλακον, *when I committed these sins,* Aesch. Ag. 1212, and hence also in Pass. τί δ' ἡμπλάκηται ἐμοί. Id. Suppl. 916. Only poet.—When the first syll. is to be short, it is now usu. written ἀπλ-: nay Pors., and Elmsl. hold this to be the true form everywhere (ad Eur. Med. 115), against them v. Herm. Opusc. 3, p. 146. Cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. Hence

'Αμπλάκημα, ατος, τό, *an error, fault, offence,* freq. in Trag.

'Αμπλάκητος, ον, (ἀμπλακεῖν) *sinful, loaded with guilt,* Aesch. Ag. 345: —in Soph. Tr. 120 ἀναμπλάκητος, q. v., must be read.

'Αμπλακία, ας, ἡ, = ἀμπλάκημα, the latter more freq. in Trag., the former in Lyr., as Pind.: ἀμπλακίαι φρενῶν, *distraction,* Pind. P. 3, 24: ἀμπλ. τινός, *offence against* some one, Eur. Hipp. 832.

'Αμπλάκιον, ου, τό,=foreg., Pind, P. 11, 41, cf. ἁμάρτιον.

'Αμπλάκίσκω, v. sub *'ἀμπλακέω.

'Αμπνευμα, ἀμπνεῦσαι, etc., poet. for ἀνάπνευμα, etc.

†'Αμπνέω, for ἀναπνέω.

†'Αμπνού, Dor. and ἀμπνοή, poet. for ἀναπνοή.

'Αμπνῦε, Ep. for ἀνάπνυε, imper. aor. 2 act. from ἀναπνέω, Il.

'Αμπνύνθη, Ep. for ἀνεπνύθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from ἀναπνέω, Il.

'Αμπνῦτο, Ep. for ἀνέπνυτο, sync. aor. 2 from ἀναπνέω, Hom.: others would refer the word to ἀναπινύω, v. Rost Lex. in v.

†'Αμπρᾶκία, 'Αμπρακιεύς, etc., older form for 'Αμβρακία, etc., Hdt., Thuc.

'Αμπρεύω, (ἄμπρον) *to draw along, drag,* Call. Fr. 234: metaph. λυπρὸν βίον ἀμπρεύειν, *to drag on a wretched life,* like ἀμαξεύειν, ἕλκειν, Lat. *exantlare vitam,* Lyc. 635.

'Αμπρον, ου, τό, and

'Αμπρος, ον, ὁ, only in Gramm. as root of foreg., acc. to some *a rope* for drawing loads: acc. to others *the trace* or *yoke* of oxen.

'Αμπτάμενος, ἀμπτάς, poet. for ἀναπτ., Aesch., and Eur.

'Αμπυκάζω, -άσω, and ἀμπυκίζω, -ίσω, *to bind the front hair with a band* (ἄμπυξ): in gen. *to bind, wreath,* κισσῷ, Anth.

†'Αμπυκίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Ampyx,* i. e. Mopsus, Hes. Sc. 181: Idmon, Orph. Arg. 721.

'Αμπυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = ἄμπυξ: *the frontal* or *head trappings* of a horse, Aesch. Theb. 461, like ἀμπυκτήρια φάλαρα, Soph. O. C. 1069.

'Αμπυκτήριος, ία, ιον, *belonging to an ἀμπυπτήρ,* v. foreg.

'Αμπυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, ἡ, the latter esp. in Trag., (ἀμπέχω) *a band* or *fillet* for binding up *women's* front hair, *a headband, snood,* Il. 22, 469: also *the hair braided* round the head.—II. *the frontal* or *head-band of horses:* also *a headstall, a bridle,* cf. χρυσάμπυξ, and Dict. Antiqq. s. v.—III. *any thing round* or *rounded, a wheel,* Soph. Phil. 680: *the cover of a cup,* cf. λιπαράμπυξ, Ar. Ach. 671.—IV. as pr. n. *Ampyx,* one of the Lapithae, Paus. 5, 17, 10.—2. son of Pelias, Paus. 7, 18, 5.

'Αμπωσις, εως, ἡ, rare collat. form of ἄμπωτις, Max. Tyr.

'Αμπωτίζω, *to ebb,* of the sea, Philo: from

'Αμπωτις, εως Ion. ιος, later also ίδος, Lob. Phryn. 340, shortened from ἀνάπωτις for ἀνάπωσις (ἀναπίνομαι), *a being drunk up,* hence of the sea, *the ebb,* Hdt. 7, 198, and also in Att. from Arist. downwds.: also *the retiring of a stream,* Call. Opposed to πλήμη, πλημύρα. ῥαχία.—II. *the return of humours* inward from the surface of the body, Hipp.

'Αμυγδάλέα, ας, Diosc., usu. contr. ἀμυγδάλῆ, ῆς, oft. in Theophr., *the almond-tree.*

'Αμυγδαλέος, έα, έον, or perh. better ἀμυγδάλεος, έα, εον, *of* or *belonging to almonds* or *the almond-tree,* v. L. Nic.: from

'Αμυγδάλη, ης, ἡ, *an almond,* Comici ap. Ath. 52 C, sq. [ᾰ]

'Αμυγδᾰλῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contr. for ἀμυγδαλέα, q. v.

'Αμυγδάλινος, η, ον, *of almonds,* ἔλαιον, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13.

'Αμυγδάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀμυγδάλη, Hipp.

'Αμυγδᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from ἀμυγδάλη, Philox. ap. Ath. 613 C.

'Αμυγδαλίτης, ου, ὁ, *with almonds.* ἄρτος, *almond-cake.* [ῐ]

'Αμυγδᾰλοειδής, ές, (ἀμυγδάλη, εἶδος) *like the almond* or *almond-tree,* Diosc.

'Αμυγδᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν,=ἀμυγδάλεος, Nic.

'Αμυγδᾰλοκατάκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀμυγδάλη, κατάξαι, κατάγνυμι) *an almond-cracker,* Ath.

'Αμύγδᾰλον, ου, τό, =ἀμυγδάλη, Piers. Moer. p. 10.

'Αμύγδᾰλος, ου, ἡ,=ἀμυγδάλη, *an almond-tree,* Luc.

'Αμυγδᾰλώδης, ες, (ἀμυγδάλη, εἶδος)=ἀμυγδαλοειδής.

'Αμυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμύσσω) *that which has been torn: a scar, rent.*—II. =sq., ἀμ. χαίτης, Soph. Aj. 633, Eur. Andr. 827.

'Αμυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀμύσσω) *a tearing, mangling,* Aesch. Ch. 24.

'Αμυδις, adv.=its primitive ἅμα, of time, *together, at the same time,* Od. 12, 415; oftener of place, *together, all together,* ἀμυδις κικλήσκετο, *he called together,* Il. 10, 300, ὀστέα πάντα ἀμυδις, *all the bones together,* Il. 12, 385, ἀμυδις ἱστᾶσιν=συνιστᾶσιν, Il. 13, 336, φλόγα ἀμυδις ἐβαλλον, *they threw the burning embers together,* Il. 23, 217: freq. in late Ep., in Oratt. also as prep. c. dat. (The word is Aeol. like ἀγυρά, ἀλλυδις: hence ἀμ. not ἁμ., cf. Spitzn. Il. 9, 6.)

'Αμυδρήεις, εσσα, εν,=sq. Nic.

'ΑΜΥΔΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *dark, dim, dull, faint, indistinct,* γράμματα, *illegible letters,* Thuc. 6, 54: ἄστρον, *a faintly glimmering star,* Hipp.; ἀμ. εἶδος, *a shadowy form,* Plat. Tim. 49 A, ἀμ. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν, *faint in comparison with truth,* Id. Rep. 597 A, ἀμ. μαντεῖα, *obscure oracles,* Id. Tim. 72 B, etc.: ἀμ. ἐλπίς, *a faint hope,* Plut. Alc. 38: and so perh. ἀμυδρὰ χειράς, *a rock scarcely visible above water,* Archil. 55, though the Schol. on Nic. interprets this by χαλεπός, cf. Plat. Tim. 49 A. Adv. -δρῶς, *faintly, imperfectly,* ἀμ. μιμεῖσθαι, Arist. H. A. (though so like ἀμαυρός in signf., Pott doubts the connexion.) Hence

'Αμυδρότης, ητος, ἡ, of the eye, *want of power to distinguish, weakness,* Gal.

'Αμυδρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to darken, weaken,* Philo: hence

'Αμύδρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a darkening, weakening,* like ἀμαύρωσις, Gal.

†'Αμυδών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Amydon,* a city of Paeonia, Il. 2, 849.

'Αμυελος, ον, (α priv., μυελός) *without marrow.* [ῠ]

'Αμύζω, a dub. form for μύζω with a copul., *to suck with compressed lips,* Xen. An. 4, 5, 27 ubi nunc μύζειν, cf. Buttm. Catal. in v.

†'Αμυζών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Amyzon,* a city of Caria, Strab.

'Αμύητα, ας, ἡ, *a being ἀμύητος,* or *uninitiated:* from

'Αμύητος, ον, (α priv., μυέω) *uninitiated, profane,* Plat. Phaed. 69 C: c.

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gen. ἀμ. Ἀφροδίτης, *not admitted into the mysteries of Venus*, Aristaen. :—in Plat. Gorg. 493 A, with a secondary sense, as if from μύω, and so=οὐ δυνάμενος μύειν, *unable to keep close, leaky*.

†Ἀμῦθάν, ὁ, Dor.=Ἀμυθάων, Pind. P. 4, 223.

†Ἀμῦθᾱονίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Amythaonidae, descendants of Amythaon*, Pind. Fr. 170. From

†Ἀμυθάων, ονος, ὁ, *Amythaon*, son of Cretheus and Tyro, and founder of Pylos, Od. 11, 235.

†Ἀμυθέων, ωνος, ὁ,=foreg., Hdt. 2, 49.

Ἀμύθητος, ον, (α priv., μῡθέομαι) *unspeakable, unspeakably many* or *great, χρήματα, κακά*, Dem. 49, fin.; 520, 20.

Ἄμῦθος, ον, (α priv., μῦθος) *without legends*, or *mythic tales, ποίησις*, Plut.

Ἀμύκητος, ον, (α priv., μῡκάομαι) *without lowing*: of places, *where no herds low*, Anth. [ῡ]

Ἀμύκλᾰθεν, adv., *from Amyclae*, Pind.

†Ἀμύκλα, ας, ἡ, *Amycla*, daughter of Niobe, Apollod.—2. =Ἀμύκλαι.

†Ἀμύκλαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Amyclae*, an ancient city of Laconia on the Eurotas famed for the worship of Apollo, Il. 2, 584; Ap. hence called Ἀμυκλαῖος, Paus. 3, 19, 6: Ἀμυκλαῖος and Ἀμυκλαιεύς, *Amyclaean, of Amyclae*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 11, etc.; fem. Ἀμυκλαίς. —2. a city of Latium, Ath.

Ἀμύκλαι, αἱ, *a sort of shoes*, named after the Laconian town *Amyclae*, Theocr. 10, 35: also Ἀμυκλαΐδες, *al.*

Ἀμυκλᾰΐζω, *to speak in the Amyclean*, i. e. *Laconian dialect*, Theocr. 12, 13,

†Ἀμυκλαῖον, ου, τό, (sub. ἱερόν) *the temple of Apollo in Amyclae*, Thuc. 5, 18; cf. Bloomf. ad l.

†Ἀμύκλας, α and ου, ὁ, *Amyclas*, son of Lacedaemon and Sparta, the mythic founder of Amyclae, Paus. 3, 1, 3: Apollod. 3, 10, 3, who mentions another of this name in 3, 9, 1.

†Ἀμυκλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Amyclaeus*, a Corinthian sculptor, Paus. 10, 13, 4, etc.

†Ἀμῦκος, ου, ὁ, *Amycus*, son of Neptune king of the Bebryces, Ap. Rh. 2, 48.

†Ἀμυκοφόνος, ου, ὁ, (Ἄμυκος,* φένω) *slayer of Amycus*, i. e. Pollux, Opp. Cyn. 1, 363.

Ἀμύκτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., μυκτήρ) *without nose*, Strab.

Ἀμυκτῐκός, ή, όν, (ἀμύσσω) *fit for tearing, mangling*, Plut. 2, 642 C: also of certain medicines, *provocative*, Cael. Aur. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἄμῦλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄμυλος II., *a small* or *fine cake*, Arist. Probl., Plut.—II.=ἄμυλον II., Hipp.

Ἄμῦλον, ου, τό,=sq. II., Ath.—II. sub. ἄλευρον, *fine meal*, prepared more carefully than by common grinding, cf. Diosc. 2, 123, Plin. H. N. 7, 18: from

Ἄμῦλος, ον, (α priv., μύλη) *without a mill, not ground*, hence *of the finest meal*, ἄρτος, etc., cf. foreg. II.—II. usu. as subst. ὁ ἄμυλος, *a cake of fine meal*, Ar. Pac. 1195: where Dind. has restored τούς for τάς after Theocr. 9, 21, Teleclid. Ster. 2.

Ἀμύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., μῶμος, by an Aeol. change, like χελώνη into χελύνη), *irreproachable, blameless*, in Hom. epith. of all men and women distinguished by rank, exploits, or beauty, yet without any moral reference, so that in Od. 1, 29 it is given even to Aegisthus; but never applied to gods, for Aesculapius is called so as a physician (Il. 4, 194), and the *blameless* nymph (Il. 14, 444) was a mortal:—sometimes of things, οἶκος ἀμ., *a house in which there is nothing to blame, with which no fault can be found*; and so μῆτις, τόξον, ὀρχηθμός, τύμβος, rare in other Ep., as Hes. Theog. 654, once in Pind. O. 10 (11), 33, never in Att. poets. [ᾰμῡ]

†Ἀμυμώνη, ης, ἡ, *Amymone*, one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—2. a fountain and rivulet at Lerna, Strab., Paus.: hence Ἀμυμώνιος, α, ον, *of Amymone*, Ἀμ. ὕδατα, Eur. Phoen. 188.

Ἄμῦνα, ης, ἡ, (ἀμύνω) *the warding off an attack, defence*, also *requital, vengeance*: also *aid, succour*, v. Ruhnk. Tim.; only in late writers, as Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 23.

Ἀμῦνάθω, a pres. assumed as lengthd. form of ἀμύνω, but prob. the forms assigned to it all belong to an aor. ἠμῡνάθον, inf. ἀμυναθεῖν, (not -ᾰθειν), Eur. I. A. 910, Andr. 1079, imper. mid. ἀμυναθοῦ, (not -ᾰθου) Aesch. Eum. 438, v. Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.: *to defend, assist*, Soph. O. C. 1015, Ar. Nub. 1323, c. dat. pers., Eur. Il. cc. Mid. *to ward off from one's self, repel*, Aesch. l. c.: *to take vengeance on*, τινά, Eur. Andr. 721.

†Ἀμύνανδρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμύνω, ἀνήρ) *Amynandrus*, masc. pr. n. Plat. Tim. 21 C.—2. a prince of the Athamanes, Polyb. 16, 27, 4. [ῡ]

†Ἀμύνας, or Ἀμῦνᾶς, ὁ, = foreg. Polyb. 4, 16, 9.

Ἀμῦνητί, adv., *by way of defence*.

Ἀμυνίας, ου, ὁ, *Amynias*, masc. pr. n., also used as appellat., ὁ θυμὸς εὐθὺς ἦν ἀμυνίας, *on its guard*, Ar. Eq. 570: from ἀμύνω.

†Ἀμύντας, α and ου, ὁ, *Amyntas*, a name common to many kings of Macedonia, Hdt. 5, 17, etc., Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 12, etc.—2. son of Andromenes a general of Alexander, Arr. An. 3, 27.—3. son of Antiochus a Greek fugitive and enemy of Alexander, Arr. 1, 17. Others in Arr., Theocr., etc.

Ἀμύντειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἀμυντήρ, *a protectress*.

Ἀμυντέον, verb. adj. from ἀμύνω, *one must assist*, c. dat. pers., Xen.; so too ἀμυντέα, Soph. Ant. 677.—II. *one must repel*, Ar. Lys. 661.

Ἀμυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) *a defender; ἀμυντῆρες*, in Arist. H. A. are the *front points* of a stag's antlers.

Ἀμυντήριος, ον, (ἀμύνω) *warding off, defending, avenging: fitted to ward off*, etc., hence ἀμυντήρια ὅπλα, *defensive armour*, Plat. (cf. infra II.); ἀμ. τέχναι, Id.: c. gen., *preventing* or *remedying* a thing, φάρμακον ἀμ. γήρως, *a means for warding off old age*, Ael. N. A. 6, 51.—II. as subst. τὸ ἀμυντήριον, *a means of defence*, Plat. Polit. 279 C, sq.: esp. *a defence, bulwark*, Polyb.: *a weapon of defence*, Plut., cf. also Wessel. Diod. 1, 194.

Ἀμυντικός, ή, όν, (ἀμύνω) *fit* or *able to ward off, defend* or *revenge*: ἡ ἀμυντική, sub. δύναμις, *the ability to keep off*, c. gen. rei, Plat. Polit. 200 E: ἀμ. ὁρμή, *the instinct of revenge*, Plut.

†Ἀμύντιχος, ου, ὁ, (dim. of Ἀμύντας) *Amyntichus, the little* or *dear Amyntas*, as a word of endearment, Theocr. 7, 132.

†Ἀμυντορίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Amyntoridae, descendants of Amyntor*, Pind. O. 7, 40.

Ἀμύντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀμυντήρ, oft. in Hom., who never uses the latter, —always in signf. *a helper, aid: an avenger*, Eur. Or. 1588. Only poet.—II. as pr. n. *Amyntor*, son of Ormenus, and father of Phoenix, Il. 10, 266.—2. an Athenian, Aeschin, 36, 23.

Ἀμύνω, f. -ῦνῶ Ion. ἀμυνέω Hdt. 9, 60, 1 aor. ἤμυνα, cf. ἀμυνάθω, (α euph., μύνη) *to keep off, ward off*, Hom., mostly in Il.: the full construct. is c. acc. of the pers. or thing to be kept off, c. dat. of pers. from whom, Δαναοῖσιν λοιγὸν ἀμύνειν, *to ward off destruction from the Danai*, Il. 1, 456, etc., cf. Od. 8, 525: the dat. is oft. omitted, as εἰς θεῶν ὅς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει, Il. 5, 603: again the acc. is omitted (though λοιγόν or the like may easily be supplied), and then the verb may be rendered *to defend, fight for, aid, succour*, ἀμυνέμεναι ὧρεσσι, *to fight for wives*, i. e. *to ward off destruction from*, Il. 5, 486, cf. Od. 11, 500: for dat. we oft. have gen., as Τρῶας ἄμυνε νεῶν, *he kept the Trojans off from the ships*, Il. 15, 731, cf. 12, 402: in the passage Δαναῶν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι, Il. 16, 75, Od. 17, 538, it is usu. written ἀπο, as if the prep. belonged to Δαναῶν: but here as in Il. 1, 67, ἠμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι, acc. to Hom. usage ἀπό is an adv. and denotes the direction of the action expressed by the verb with relation to the object which stands in the gen. or dat., cf. Jelf's Gr. Gr. § 614, seq., 640, Anthon's Homer, Exc. 2, and Spitzn. Il., 1, c.: here too the acc. may be omitted, as ἀμ. νηῶν, *to defend the ships*, Il. 13, 109:—absol., χεῖρες ἀμύνειν, *hands to aid*, Il. 13, 814, ἀμύνειν εἶσι καὶ ἄλλοι, Ib. 312: once with περί, ἀμυνέμεναι περὶ Πατρόκλοιο, like the mid., Il. 17, 182:—lastly c. dat. instrum., σθένει ἀμ., *to defend with might*, Il. 13, 678.—These constructions are all repeated in Pind., and Trag., also c. dat. pers. et pron. neut., τοιαῦτ' ἀμύνετ' Ἡρακλεῖ, *such aid did ye give to Hercules*, Eur. H. F. 219: rarely like mid., *to requite, repay, ἔργα κακά*, Soph. Phil. 602, ἀμ. τινί τι, *to repay* one thing *with* another, Id. O. C. 1128: c. inf., *to keep off, prevent from* doing, Aesch. Ag. 102.—In prose mostly c. dat.: also c. dat. et inf., τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἠμύναντε σωθῆναι, Thuc. 6, 80: also ἀμ. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, (as in Hom. περί) Plat. Legg. 692 D, ἀμ. πρὸ πάντων, Polyb.: absol., τὰ ἀμύνοντα, *means of defence*, Hdt. 3, 155.—B. Mid. *to keep* or *ward off from one's self, to guard, defend one's self*, oft. with collat. notion of *requital, revenge*, either absol., as Il. 16, 556, or c. acc. rei, ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ, Il. 13, 514, so too in Hdt. 1, 80; 3, 158, etc.: that from which danger is warded off in gen., as in act., ἀμυνόμενοι σφῶν αὐτῶν, Il. 12, 155, νηῶν ἠμύνοντο, Ib. 179: also with περί, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, Il. 12, 243, so too in prose, περὶ τῶν οἰκείων, Thuc. 2, 39, also ὑπέρ τινος, Xen. Cyn. 9, 9.—Post-Hom., ἀμύνεσθαί τινα, not only *to keep off, repel* an assailant, as Hdt. 3, 158, but (esp. in Thuc.) *to avenge one's self on* him, *do vengeance on* him, *requite, repay, punish*: freq. c. dat instrum., ῥήμασιν ἀμύνεσθαί τινα, *with* words, Soph. O. C. 873, τοῖς ὁμοίοις, ταῖς ναυσίν, ἀρετῇ, Thuc., cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 639: also ἀμύνεσθαί τινα ὑπέρ τινος, *to punish* one *for* a thing, Thuc. 5, 69.—Very rarely in Pass., as ἀμυνέσθω, *let him be punished*, Plat. Legg. 845 C. [ῡ]

†Ἀμύνων, οντος, ὁ, *Amynon*, masc. pr. n. Ar. Eccl. 365.

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Αμυξ, ῡγος, ἡ,=ἀμυξις, ἀμυχή.

'Αμύξ, adv., (ἀμύσσω) *tearing, scratching, mangling*, v. l. Nic.

'Αμυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) *a tearing, scratching, mangling*, Orph.: *scarification*, Medic.

'Αμῦος, ον, (*a* priv., μῦς) *without muscles, not muscular*, σκέλος, Hipp.

†'Αμύργιοι, ων, οἱ, *Amyrgii*, a Scythian race, Hdt. 7, 64.

†'Αμυρις, ιος, ὁ, *Amyris*, a sage of Sybaris surnamed the "wise," Hdt. 6, 127: hence the prov., 'Αμυρις μαίνεται, *the wise man is mad.*

'Αμύριστος, ον, (*a* priv., μῡρίζω) *unanointed, unperfumed*, Heracl. ap. Plut. 2, 397 A.

'Αμῦρος, ον, (*a* priv., μύρον)= foreg.: or (from *a* intens., μύρω) *very wet*, epith. of Lycia, Or. Sib.—II. 'Αμυρος, ὁ, *the Amyrus*, a river of Thessaly, Ap. Rh. 1, 596; on this lay the 'Αμυρικὸν πεδίον, Polyb. 5, 99, 5.

†'Αμυρταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Amyrtaeus*, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 140.

'ΑΜΥΣΣΩ, Att. ἀμύττω, fut. -ξω, *to tear, scratch, wound*, στήθεα χερσί, Il. 19, 284: *to tear in pieces, mangle*, Hdt. 3, 76, 108:—esp. of any slight surface-wound, from whatever cause: *to prick* as a thorn, Long., *sting* as a fly, Luc., etc.: in Medic., *to scarify.*—II. metaph. θυμὸν ἀμύξεις χωόμενος, thou wilt *wound, gnaw* thy heart with rage, Il. 1, 243: καρδίαν ἀμύσσει φροντίς, *care rends* or *gnaws my heart*, Aesch. Pers. 161. Pass. φρὴν ἀμύσσεται φόβῳ, Aesch. Pers. 115: so in Lat. *animum pungere, animo pungi.*

'Αμυσταγώγητος, ον, (*a* priv., μυσταγωγέω) *not initiated*, Clem. Al.

'Αμυστί, adv., (*a* priv., μύω) strictly *without closing the mouth*, i. e. *at one draught, at a breath*, ἀμυστὶ πίνειν, Anacreont., σπᾶν, Ael.

'Αμυστίζω, *to drink, drink deep, tipple*, Eur. Cycl. 565.

'Αμυστις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ, *a long draught* of drink, ἀμυστιν προπιεῖν, Anacr. 62, 2, ubi Bergk, ἑλκύειν, Eur. Cycl. 417; hence *deep drinking, tippling*, Rhes.—II. *a large cup*, used by the Thracians, noted as topers, ἀμυστιν ἐκλάπτειν, Ar. Ach. 1229, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.—III. as pr. n. *Amystis*, an Indian river, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

'Αμυστος, ον,=ἀμύητος.

'Αμυσχρός, όν, (*a* priv., μύσος) *undefiled*, Parthen. ap. Hephaest. p. 9.

†'Αμυτις, ιος, ἡ, *Amytis*, a daughter of Astyages, Ctes.

'Αμύχη, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) *a tear, scratch, rent, crack*, Hipp.—II. =ἀμυξις, in sign of sorrow, Plut. Sol. 21.

'Αμῦχηδόν, and

'Αμῦχί, adv.,=ἀμύξ.

'Αμῦχιαίος, αία, αἷον, (ἀμυχή) *scratched, slightly hurt*: hence metaph. *superficial, slight*, Plat. Ax. 366 A, ubi al. μυχιαῖος.

'Αμυχμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀμυξις, ἀμυχή, hence ἀμ. ξιφέων, *a sword wound*, Theocr. 24, 124.

'Αμυχνός, όν, or ἀμυγνός,=ἀμυσχρός, Soph. Fr. 834.

'Αμυχώδης, ες, (ἀμῦχή, εἶδος) *like a scratch: full of scratches, chapped*, ἐξάνθημα, Hipp.

'Αμφ-, old and poet. abbrev. for ἀναφ-; cf. ἀμπ-.

'Αμφᾰ)ᾰπάζω, -άσω, (ἀμφί, ἀγαπάζω) *to embrace with love, treat kindly, greet warmly*, Lat. *amore amplecti*, Od. 14, 381: so too in mid., Il. 16, 192, H. Hom. Cer. 290.

'Αμφᾰ)ᾰπάω, f. -ήσω, = foreg., H. Hom. Cer. 439: ἐὸν κακὸν ἀμφαγαπῶντος, i. e. Pandora, Hes. Op. 58.

'Αμφαγείρω, (ἀμφί, ἀγείρω) *to collect around*: only in aor. mid. θεαὶ μιν ἀμφαγέροντο, *gathered round her*, Il. 18, 37: hence in later Ep. we have a pres. ἀμφαγέρομαι, v. l. Theocr. 17, 94.

'Αμφᾰγερέθομαι, = foreg., ἀμφὶ δ' ἠγερέθοντο, (in tmesi) Od. 17, 34.

'Αμφαγέρομαι, v. sub ἀμφαγείρω.

'Αμφαγνοέω, a pres. assumed for deriv. of ἠμφηγνόουν, v. l. for ἠμφιγνόουν, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33, cf. Valck. Amm. p. 69; the prob. l. is ἠμφεγνόουν from ἀμφιγνοέω, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, 6.

'Αμφᾰδά, v. sub ἀμφαδόν, Od. 19, 391.

'Αμφᾰδήν=ἀμφαδόν, Archil. 14, 4.

'Αμφάδιος, ία, ιον, (poet. shortd. for obsol. ἀναφάδιος, v. ἀμφαδόν) *public, known*: Hom. only has ἀμφάδιος γάμος, Od. 6, 288, and the fem. ἀμφαλίην, as adv., *publicly, openly, aloud*, Lat. *palam*, Il. 13, 356, and so freq. in later Ep.: in Il., l. c., ἀμφαδίη, is a v. l., cf. Spitzn.

'Αμφᾰδόν, adv., *publicly, openly, without disguise*; opp. to λάθρῃ, Il. 7, 243, to κρυφηδόν, Od. 14, 330, to δόλῳ, Od. 1, 296: ἀμφ. βαλέειν, κτείνειν, ἀγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν, Hom. Strictly neut. of an adj. ἀμφαδός, ή, όν, nay in Od. 19, 391, μὴ ἀμφαδὰ ἔργα γένοιτο, ἀμφαδά, seems to be an adj., *discovered, known*: cf. ἀμφαδήν. The orig. form was ἀναφαδόν, (ἀναφαίνομαι) but this, like ἀναφάδιος, is nowhere found; though ἀναφανδόν, -δά, are.

'Αμφαίνω, poet. for ἀναφαίνω, Hom., etc.

'Αμφᾱΐσσομαι, (ἀμφί, ἀΐσσω) as pass., *to rush on from all sides, flutter* or *float around*, Il. 6, 510; 11, 417, only with prep. separate, the actual comp. does not occur.

'Αμφαιωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make float around*, prob. l. Aretae. 72 C.

'Αμφάκανθος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἄκανθα) *surrounded with prickles*, δέμας, of the porcupine, Ion ap. Plut. 2, 971 F.

'Αμφαλαλάζω, (ἀμφί, ἀλαλάζω) *to shout around*, Nonn.

'Αμφαλάλημαι, (ἀμφί, ἀλάλημαι) *to wander round about*, Opp. Cyn. 3, 423.

'Αμφαλλάξ, adv., (ἀμφαλλάσσω) strengthd. for ἀλλάξ, *mutually*, poet. ap. Ath. 116 C.

'Αμφαλλάσσω, -ξω, (ἀμφί, ἀλλάσσω) *to change entirely*, Opp. Cyn. 3, 13.

'Αμφαμῶται, ῶν, οἱ, collat. form of 'Αφαμῶται, q. v., a class in Crete answering to the Helots in Laconia, Ath. 263 E, v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 316, b.

†'Αμφανα, ῶν, αἱ, *Amphanae*, a town of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta; hence adj. 'Αμφαναῖος, α, ον; ἡ 'Αμφαναία (χώρα), *the territory of Amphanae*, Eur. Herc. F. 392.

'Αμφανδόν, adv. poet. for ἀναφανδόν, Pind., cf. ἀμφαδόν.

'Αμφᾰνέειν, poet. for ἀναφαίνειν, inf. fut. from ἀναφαίνω, H. Hom. Merc. 16.

†'Αμφαξῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἀμφί, 'Αξιός) *Amphaxitis*, a region of Macedonia lying along the Axius, Polyb. 5, 97, 4.

'Αμφαξονέω, (ἀμφί, ἄξων) *to waver to and fro, totter*: orig. of axles, which turned to both sides, A. B.

'Αμφαρᾰβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀμφί, ἀραβέω) *to rattle about, ring about, τεύχεα ἀμφαράβησε*, Il. 21, 408.

'Αμφαρᾰβίζω,=foreg., Hes. Sc. 64.

'Αμφᾰρίστερος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἀριστερός) *with two left hands*, and so *thoroughly awkward, clumsy*, Lat. *ambidexus*, formed on the analogy of ἀμφιδέξιος, Ar. Fr. 432.

'Αμφασίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἀφασία, *speechlessness*, always with collat. notion of fear, amazement, or rage, which deprives of speech, ἀμφασίη ἐπέων, Il. 17, 695, Od. 4, 704. (μ is inserted as in ἀμπλακέω.)

'Αμφαυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμφί, αὐξάνω) *the growth* of suckers *round* a tree, also ἀμφιφύα, Theophr.

'Αμφαῦτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω *to resound, ring around*, Il. 12, 160, with prep. sep. not in comp. [ῠ]

'Αμφᾰφάω, and mid. ἀμφαφάομαι, (ἀμφί, ἁφάω) *to touch all round, feel* or *touch on all sides*, Od.: χερσὶν ἀμφ., *to turn around in the hands, to handle*, Od. 15, 462: τόξον, Od. 19, 586, also, like Lat. *tractare*, of persons, μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάασθαι, poet. for ἀμφαφᾶσθαι, *he is easier to deal with*, Il. 22, 373: Hom. uses act. and mid. indifferently.

†'Αμφεια, ας, ἡ, *Amphēa*, a town of Messenia, Paus. 4, 5, 8.

†'Αμφεῖον, ου, τό, or 'Αμφειον, less correct form of 'Αμφιεῖον, q. v. and Lob. ad Phryn. 373.

†'Αμφείρα, ας, ἡ, *Amphira*, appell. of Minerva, Lyc. 1163.

'Αμφελελίζομαι, (ἀμφί, ἑλελίζω) as pass., *to swing* or *wave to and fro*, Orph., and Q. Sm.

'Αμφελικτός, όν, poet. for ἀμφιελ., *coiled round*, δράκων, Eur. H. F. 399.

'Αμφελίσσω, Att. ἀμφελίττω, f. -ίξω, poet. for ἀμφιελ., *to wrap, fold*, or *twine round*, Eur. Andr. 425. Mid. ἀμφελίξασθαι γνάθους τέκνοις, *to close their* jaws *upon* the children, Pind. N. 1, 62.

'Αμφέλκω, f. -ξω, *to draw around*; mid. ἀμφέλκεσθαί τι, *to draw* a thing *round* one's self, i. e. *be surrounded by* it, Dion. P. 268.

'Αμφελυτρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀμφί, ἕλυτρον) *to wrap round*, Lyc. Hence

'Αμφελύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a wrapping round*, Lyc. 845.—2. *a veil.*

'Αμφενέπω, strengthd. for ἐνέπω, Nic.

'Αμφέπω, poet. for ἀμφιέπω, Hom., etc.

'Αμφερείδω, (ἀμφί, ἐρείδω) *to fix around*, ζυγὸν ἀμφ. τινί, Lyc. 504.

'Αμφερέφω, (ἀμφί, ἐρέφω) *to cover up*, Anth.

'Αμφερκής, ές, (ἀμφί, ἕρκος) *fenced round.*

'Αμφερῠθαίνω, (ἀμφί, ἐρυθαίνω) *to redden, make red all over*, Q. Sm. 1, 60.

'Αμφέρχομαι, (ἀμφί, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2, and perf. act., *to come round one, surround*, Hom. only in aor., once c. acc. ἀμφήλυθέ με, Od. 6, 122: once c. dat., Od. 12, 369.

'Αμφέρω, poet. for ἀναφέρω, Aesch.

†'Αμφέστην, for ἀμφέστησαν from ἀμφίστημι.

'Αμφεύγω, poet. for ἀναφεύγω, Eur. Ῥαφέτᾱνε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἀμφιχανω, Hom..

'Αμφεχύθη, ἀμφέχῡτο, forms of aor. pass. of ἀμφίχεω, with intrans. signf., Hom.

'Αμφέχω, the form used by Q. Sm. for ἀμπέχω, always c. acc., Spitzn. Obs. in Q. Sm. p. 15.

'Αμφήκης, ες, (ἀμφί, ἀκή) *two-edged, double-biting*, ξίφος, θάσσανον, Hom., δόρυ, ἦγος, γένυς, Aesch., and Soph.: of lightning, *forked*, πυρὸς βόστρυχος, Aesch. Pr. 1044: metaph. ἀμφ. γλῶττα, *a tongue, that will cut both*

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ways, i. e. maintain either right or wrong, Ar. Nub. 1160; so too of an oracle, *cutting both ways, ambiguous*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 43.

'Αμφῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, dub. l. for ἀφῆλιξ, Lob. Phryn. 84.

'Αμφήλυθε, aor. from ἀμφέρχομαι, Hom.

'Αμφημερῑνός, ή, όν, (ἀμφί, ἡμέρα) *πυρετός, quotidian*, opp. to διάτριτος and τεταρταῖζουσα, Hipp., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 46.

'Αμφήμερος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἡμέρα)= foreg., ὁ ἀμφ., sub. πυρετός, *a quotidian fever*, Soph. Fr. 448.

'Αμφηρεφής, ές, (ἀμφί, ἐρέφω) *covered on all sides, close-covered*, epith. of Apollo's quiver, Il. 1, 45.

'Αμφήρης, ες, (ἀμφί, *ἄρω; v. τριηρής) *rowed* or *having oars on both sides*, δόρυ, Eur. Cycl. 15.—2. *fitted* or *joined on all sides*, ξύλα ἀμφ., the wood of the funeral pile *regularly piled all round*, Eur. H. F. 243: σκηναί, dwellings *well fastened* or *secured*, Eur. Ion 1128. (Prob. however -ήρης is simply a termin., and the word is at once derived from ἀμφί.)

†'Αμφήρης, ους, ὁ, *Amphêres*, son of Neptune and Clito, ruler in Atlantis, Plat. Crit. 114 B.

'Αμφηρικός, ή, όν, (ἀμφί, ἐρέσσω?) ἀμφ. ἀκάτιον, *rowed* (by each man) *on both sides, a pirate's boat*, wherein *each man pulled two oars*, or *a boat worked by sculls*, Thuc. 4, 67.

'Αμφήριστος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἐρίζω) *contested on both sides, doubtful, disputed*, γένος, Call., νίκη, Anth.—2. *equal in the contest*, ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν, *made him equal to himself*, i. e. no better off than himself, Il. 23, 382.

'ΑΜΦΙ', prep. c. gen., dat., et acc.: —radic. signf. *on both sides*, and so *around*, akin to Sans. *api*, Lat. *amb-* in compos., as in *amb-io, amb-igo*, Germ. *um*, old Germ. *umb*, cf. περί: —joined with the gen., dat., or acc., and more used in poets, and Ion., than in Att. prose.

A. c. GEN., rare in prose. I. Causal, like ἕνεκα, *about, for, for the sake of* a thing, ἀμφὶ πίδακος μάχεσθαι, to fight *for the possession of* a spring, Il. 16, 825. Pleonast., ἀμφὶ σοὔνεκα, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 550, where however others ἀμφὶ σοῦ νέα (cf. Wunder, not. crit. ad v. 546).—2. *about*, i. e. *concerning* a thing, *of it*, like περί, c. gen. and *circa* for *de*, only once in Hom.: ἀμφὶ φιλότητος ἀείδειν, to sing *of* love, Od. 8, 267, once too in Hdt. 6, 131, more freq. in Pind.—II. of place, *about, around, round about*, is a post-Hom. usage, ἀμφὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλιος, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 351.

B. c. DAT. I. of place, *about, around, round about*, ἀμφὶ κεφαλῇ, ὦμοις, στήθεσσι, *about* the head, etc., Hom., ἀμφὶ οἱ, around him, Il. 12, 396, μοι ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, around me, Il. 9, 470, likewise ἀμφὶ περὶ στήθεσσι, Od. 11, 609:—*all round*, as κρέα ἀμφὶ ὀβελοῖς ἔπειραν, they fixed the meat *on* the spits, so that these were in the middle of it, Hom. Hence—2. the more general relation of place, *at, by, near, with*, like ἐπί, ἀμφὶ φάλῳ, *on* the helmet, Il. 3, 362: ἀμφὶ πυρί, *on* or *by* the fire, Il. 18, 344: ἀμφ' ἐμοί, *by* my side, Od. 11, 423, cf. Il. 4, 493, Soph. Aj. 562.—II. in Pind. of connexion or association in genl. without any distinct notion of place, ἀμοὶ σοφία, Pind. P. 1, 22, σοὶ ἀμφὶ τρόπῳ, Pind. N. 1, 42, ἀμφὶ Νεμέᾳ.—III. as with gen. signf. I., *about, for, on account of, for the sake of*, ἀμφ' Ἑλένῃ μάχεσθαι, to fight *for* Helen, Il. 3, 70, ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ ἄλγεα πάσχειν, to suffer woes *on account of* a woman, Il. 3, 157: *about, of, regarding, concerning*, Il. 7, 408, Od. 1, 48, also freq. in Hdt.: also ἀμφί τινι λέγεσθαι, for the usu. περί τινος, e. g. θανάτῳ αὐτῆς λέγεται, *of* her death it is reported, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. hence the dat. denotes also *the means, manner*, or *cause of* a thing, ἀμφὶ θυμῷ, Soph., τάρβει, Aesch., *prae ira, prae pavore*, ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι, *by means of* the talons, Hes. Op. 205, Jac. A. P. p. 664.

C. c. ACC., which is the most usu. in prose.—I. as with dat., *about, around, on, at*, mostly however with collat. notion of moving towards, Od. 10, 365.—2. of general relations of place, ἀμφ' ἅλα, by the sea, Il. 1, 409, ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα, somewhere by the banks, Il. 2, 461, also ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην, *somewhere about* the fountain, Il. 2, 305, and περὶ πίδακας ἀμφί, Theocr. 7, 142, ἀμφὶ ἄστυ, *all about* in the city, Il. 11, 706, ἀμφὶ τὰ μέσα, somewhere in the middle, so in Lat. *circa Campaniam mittere*, Liv.: οἱ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον, Priam and his train, Il. 3, 146, cf. Hdt. 8, 25: but οἱ ἀμφὶ Μεγαρέας καὶ Φλιασίους, Hdt. 9, 69, are the same as immediately afterwards οἱ Μεγαρέες καὶ Φλιάσιοι. Hence the peculiar Att. usage, οἱ ἀμφὶ Κρίτωνα, *Crito* (and no one else), less however as an individual than as the specimen of a class: so οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα are, Plato and his followers, οἱ ἀμφὶ Εὐθύφρονα, Euthyphro and all his class, Heind. Plat. Crat. 399 E: later auth. use it for the mere individual, Herm. Vig. 6, so περί. But τὰ ἀμφί τι, that which *concerns* a thing, τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον, war and all that belongs to it: very seldom κλαίειν ἀμφί τινα, to weep about or for one, Il. 18, 339, μνήσασθαι ἀμφί τινα, to make mention of one, H. Hom. 6, 1.—II. *a loose definition of time, space* or *magnitude*, ἀμφὶ βίοτον, ἀμφ' ὅλον χρόνον, his life *long, through* the whole time, Pind., ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν, Aesch., ἀμφὶ δόρπιστον, Xen., ἀμφὶ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη εἶναι, to be about forty years old, ἀμφὶ τὰς δώδεκα μυριάδας, about 120,000, *circiter*, Xen., just like εἰς except that the article follows ἀμφί, but not εἰς.—4. Att. phrase ἀμφί τι ἔχειν, with an adv., to set a value upon a thing, take care *about* a thing, take pains *about* it, be occupied about or with it: so εἶναι, διατρίβειν, στρατεύεσθαι ἀμφί τι: cf. περί.

D. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., *about, around, round about, on all sides*, very often in Hom., who often so places it that it may be either an independent adv., or separated by tmesis from a verb: e. g. Il. 5, 310: freq. the foreg. verb must be repeated, e. g. Od. 10, 218 from 217. Also ἀμφὶ περί as adv., Il. 21, 10.—2.=ἀμφίς 3, *by one's self, apart*, as χωρίς, δίχα, H. Hom. Cer. 85: but v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 104.

E. IN COMPOS., *about, on all sides, on both sides*, so that it sometimes seems to stand for δύο, and reminds one of *ambo*, ἄμφω, e. g. ἀμφίστομος = δίστομος, cf. ἀμφίαλος. Sometimes also a causal idea is expressed by this compos., e. g. in ἀμφιμάχομαι, Il. 18, 20, and ἀμφιτρομέω, Od. 4, 820.—'Αμφί never suffers anastrophe.

'Αμφιάζω, (ἀμφί, as ἀντιάζω from ἀντί) *to put round* or *on*, of garments, τινί τι, only in late Gr., as Themist.

†'Αμφιάλη, ης, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ἅλς) *Amphiale*, a promontory of Attica, Strab.

'Αμφίαλος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἅλς) *sea-girt*, constant epith. of Ithaca in Od.: esp. *having the sea on both sides, between two seas*, as Corinth, Horace's *bimaris Corinthus*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 13; so Pind. O. 13, 57, calls the Isthmian games ἀμφίαλοι Ποτειδᾶνος τεθμοί.

†'Αμφίαλος, ου, ὁ, *Amphialus*, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 114.

'Αμφιάνακτες, ων, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἄναξ) a nickname of the *dithyrambic poets*, because they oft began their odes, ἀμφί μοι αὖθις ἄνακτα or ἀμφί μοι αὖτε, Φοῖβε ἄναξ, v. Ar. Nub. 595, and Schol. Hence

'Αμφιανακτίζω, *to sing dithyrambic hymns*, Ar. Fr. 151, v. foreg.

†'Αμφιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Amphianax*, a king of Lycia, Apollod. 2, 2, 1.—2. a son of Antimachus, Paus. 3, 25, 10.

†'Αμφιάρᾱος, ου, Dor., 'Αμφιάρης, lat. Ep., 'Αμφιάρεως, εω, Ion., and Att., ὁ, *Amphiaraus*, son of Oïcles, a renowned soothsayer, and king of Argos, Od. 15, 244, Pind., Aesch., etc. Hence

†'Αμφιαρεῖον, ου, τό, *the Amphiareum*, temple and oracle of Amphiaraus at Oropus, Strab.

'Αμφίας, ἄμφης, or ἀμφίς, ὁ, a bad Sicilian wine, the first in Nicostr., Οἶνοπ.

†'Αμφίας, ου, ὁ, *Amphias*, masc. pr. n. in Thuc. 4, 119, Dem., Plut., etc.

'Αμφίᾱσις, εως, ὁ, (ἀμφιάζω) *a putting on a garment*.—2. *the garment*, late word.

'Αμφίασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιάζω) *a garment, dress*, Luc. Cyn. 17.

'Αμφιασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀμφίασις.

'Αμφιάχω, *to sound on all sides*: of a bird, *to fly about with a loud cry, to utter a loud cry around*, Il. 2, 316 in irreg. part. perf. ἀμφῐαχυῖα.

'Αμφιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to go, walk about* or *around*, ἠέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει, *the sun in his course had reached mid-heaven*, Hom.: oft. of tutelary deities, Κίλλαν ἀμφιβέβηκας, *thou hast ever gone around Cilla protecting* it, i. e. *thou guardest* or *protectest Cilla*, Il. 1, 37: more rarely of men, as ἀμφὶ κασιγνήτῳ βεβαώς, Il. 14, 477, the image is borrowed from a wild beast pacing round and round its young, as Opp. Cyn. 3, 218, or round its prey, as Xen. Venat. 10, 13 gives it: ἀμφ' ἐνὶ δούρατι βαίνε, *he bestrode a beam*, Od. 5, 371, so ἵππον ἀμφ., Call. Del. 113.—II. *to surround, encompass, wrap round*, c. acc., νεφέλη σκόπελον ἀμφιβέβηκε, Od. 12, 74: σὲ πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν, Il. 6, 355, Od. 8, 541; also c. dat., Τρώων νέφος ἀμφιβέβηκε νηυσίν, Il. 16, 66: metaph., ἀμφιβαίνει μοι θράσος, *courage comes over me*, Eur. Suppl. 609: also ἀμφιβᾶσα φλὸξ οἶνον, *the fiery glow of wine having heated me*, Id. Alc. 758.

'Αμφίβαιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Neptune at Cyrene,=ἀμφίγαιος, γαίης χος, Tzetz. on Lycophr. 749.

'Αμφιβαλεῦμαι, Ion. for ἀμφιβαλοῦμαι, fut. mid. from ἀμφιβάλλω Hom.

'Αμφιβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀμφί, βάλλω) *to throw* or *put round*, esp. of clothes, etc., *to put* something *on* a person like Lat. *circumdare*, c. dupl. acc pers. et rei, χλαῖναν, φᾶρος, ῥάκος, ἀμφ. τινά, Hom.: also c. dat. pers. but in Hom. never except with prep

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separate, as Il. 18, 204, etc.: later however, *στολὴν ἀμφ. τινί*, Eur. H. F. 465, *γέρας κόμαις*, Pind. P. 5, 42; so too *ζυγὸν Ἑλλάδι*, Aesch. Pers. 50: also *ἀμφ. θάλαμόν τινι, to build a chamber over* one, Od. 23, 192. Metaph. *κρατὴρ ὕπνον ἀμφιβάλλει ἀνδράσι*, Eur. Bacch. 384.—Mid. *to put on one's self, put round one, put on*, Lat. *accingi*, Od. 6, 178; 22, 103; *λευκὴν ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τρίχα, to wear* or *get white hair*, Soph. Ant. 1093: the act., like the mid., *κρατερὸν μένος ἀμφιβαλόντες*, like *ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν*, Il. 17, 742, cf. Eur. Andr. 110.—2. esp. *ἀμφιβάλλειν χεῖράς τινι, to throw* one's arms *round* one, *embrace* one, Od. 21, 223, also *πήχεε*, Od. 24, 347: but the same phrase also means *to seize, grasp*, Od. 4, 454: later *ἀμφ. τινὰ χερσί, ὠλέναις*, Eur. Bacch. 1363, Phoen. 306: also simply *ἀμφ. τινά*, Il. 23, 97.—3. *to surround, encompass, ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει*, Il. 10, 535: esp. with nets, Soph. Ant. 344: *to strike* or *hit on all sides, τινὰ βέλεσι*, Eur. H. F. 422.—On Pind. O. 1, 14(8), v. Dissen.—II. *to throw to and fro*, and *to change, alter*, Hipp.—2. later *to doubt that* a thing is, foll. by inf., ὡς, or *εἰ*, Ael., and Clem. Al.—III. intrans: *to turn out differently*, Alciphr.—2. *ἀμφ. εἰς τόπον, to go into another place*, Eur. Cycl. 60.

Ἀμφιἄσια, ας, ἡ, v. l. for *ἀμφιςβ.*, Hdt. 4, 14.

Ἀμφίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀμφᾱίνω*) *a going round*, esp. with view of sheltering or defending, hence *a protection, defence*, Il. 5, 623, cf. *ἀμφιβαίνω*.

Ἀμφιβατέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, v. l. for *ἀμφισβατέω*.

Ἀμφιβατήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ἀμφιβαίνω*) *a defender*, late.

Ἀμφίβιος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βίος*) *living a double life*, i. e. both on land and in water, *amphibious*, of frogs, Batr. 59: said by Theophr. Fr. 12, 12, to have been first used by Democritus.

Ἀμφίβλημα, ατος, τό, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) *something thrown around, an enclosure*, Eur. Hel. 70.—II. *a garment, clothing*, Ib. 423; *πάνοπλα ἀμφιβλ., coats of panoply*, Eur. Phoen. 779.

Ἀμφιβληστρευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to net-fishing, -κή, ἡ, net-fishery*, from

†**Ἀμφιβληστρεύω**, f. *-εύσω*, (*ἀμφίβληστρον*) *to fish with a net*, v. l. LXX.

Ἀμφιβληστρικός, ή, όν, *serving for a net, catching as in a net*, Plat. Soph. 235 B.

Ἀμφιβληστροειδής, ές, (*ἀμφίβληστρον, εἶδος*) *net-like*, Medic.

Ἀμφίβληστρον, ου, τό, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) *any thing thrown round* or *put on: a garment, covering*, esp. *a large fishing-net*, as *ἀμφιβολή*, Hes. Sc. 215, Hdt. 1, 141: *a garment, covering*, Aesch. Ag. 1382, Cho. 492 (but not without a play on the former signf.) also *ἀμφιβλήστρα ῥάκη*, Eur. Hel. 1079, as adj., but cf. *ἀμφίβλητος*, and Herm. ad l.: *a fetter, bond*, Aesch. Pr. 81: *ἀμφιβλήστρα τοίχων, surrounding walls*, Eur. I. T. 96.

Ἀμφιβοητος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βοάω*) *shouted* or *roared around*, Musae.—2. *cried* or *proclaimed all round, far-famed*, Anth.

Ἀμφίβλητος, ον, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) *put* or *thrown round, ῥάκη*, Eur. Tel. 2, and so perh. should be read in Hel. 1079 for *ἀμφιβλήστρα*.

Ἀμφιβολεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) *one who uses nets, a fisherman*.

Ἀμφιβολή, ῆς, ἡ, = *ἀμφίβληστρον, a fishing-net*, Opp. Hal. 4, 149.

Ἀμφιβολία, ας, ἡ, *the state of being attacked on both sides, ἀμφιβολίᾳ ἔχεσθαι, to be attacked on both sides*, Hdt. 5, 74.—II. *ambiguity, uncertainty, doubt, εἰς ἀμφ. θέσθαι, to make doubtful*, Plut., but *ἀμφ. ἀναιρεῖν, to remove doubt*, Id.: from

Ἀμφίβολος, ον, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) *thrown, put round* or *on*, Eur. Tro. 537: *τὸ ἀμφ., a garment*, Id. Ion 1490.—II. *struck, hit, attacked on both* or *all sides*, Aesch. Theb. 298; *ἀμφ. εἶναι, to be exposed to shots on all sides*, to be between two fires, Thuc. 4, 32.—2. act. *hitting from both sides, κάμακες*, Leon. Tar. 24, or perh. *double-headed*, like *ἄγκυρα ἀμφ.* in Strab.—III. *tossed to and fro, wavering, doubtful, ambiguous*, Plat., and Xen.; *ἐς ἀμφίβολον θέσθαι τι, to stake* a thing *on a hazard*, Thuc. 4, 18: but adv. *-λως* in this signf., Aesch. Theb. 863, and v. l. Pers. 905.

Ἀμφιβόσκομαι, dep., *to feed, eat, consume all about*, Luc. Tragop. 303.

Ἀμφίβουλος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βουλή*) *double-minded, halting between two opinions*, Aesch. Eum. 733.

Ἀμφιβράγχια, ων, τά, (*ἀμφί, βράγχιον*) *the parts about the tonsils*, Hipp.

Ἀμφιβρᾰχιονίσαντες, *having armlets on each arm*, read in Asius ap. Ath., by Näke Choeril. p. 76.

Ἀμφίβρᾰχυς, εια, υ, (*ἀμφί, βραχύς*) *short at both ends*: hence *ὁ ἀμφ.*, the metrical foot ⏑ – ⏑ *amphibrach*, e. g. *ἀμεινον*.

Ἀμφίβροτος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βροτός*) *covering the whole man, man-protecting*, in Hom. always as epith. of *ἀσπίς*, e. g. Il. 2, 389: *ἀμφ. χθών*, of the body, *as surrounding* the soul, Emped.

Ἀμφίβροχος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βρέχω*) *thoroughly soaked*, Anth.: *drunken, vino madidus*.

Ἀμφιβώμιος, ον, (*ἀμφί, βωμός*) *round the altar, surrounding the altar*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 578.

Ἀμφιβῶτος, ον, contr. from *ἀμφιβόητος*, Ion ap. Hesych.

Ἀμφιγάνυμαι, = *ἀμφιγηθέω*, Q. Sm. 1, 62.

†**Ἀμφιγένεια**, ας, ἡ, *Amphigenia*, a city of Triphylia, Il. 2, 593.

Ἀμφίγενυς, υ, gen. υος, (*ἀμφί, γένυς*) *with a double jaw*, hence *two-edged*, like *ἀμφήκης*.

Ἀμφιγηθέω, (*ἀμφί, γηθέω*) *to rejoice around* or *exceedingly*, H. Hom. Ap. 273.

Ἀμφίγλωσσος, ον, (*ἀμφί, γλῶσσα*) *double-tongued, ambiguous*.—II. *speaking two tongues*, Lat. *bilinguis*, Synes.

Ἀμφιγνοέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, imp. *ἠμφεγνόουν* and *ἠμφιγνόουν*, on which form v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, anm. 6, n. (*ἀμφί, νοέω*, Aeol. *γνοέω*) *to be doubtful about* a thing, *not to know* or *understand* a thing, *τι*, Plat. Soph. 228 E, also *περί τινος*, Isocr. 20 C, *ἐπί τινος*, Plat. Gorg. 466 C; c. acc. and part. in a dep. clause, *οὐ δήπου σ' ἐγὼ γεγονότα συστρατιώτην ἐμὸν ἀμφιγνοῶ, I do not surely err in recognizing you as having once been a fellow soldier of mine*, Plut. Pomp. 79: *ἠμφιγνόουν ὅ τι ἐποίουν, they knew not what they were about*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33. Pass. *to be not known*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 26.—II. c. acc. *not to know, to doubt about*, Plat.

Ἀμφιγόητος, ον, (*ἀμφί, γοάω*) *bewailed all round*, Anth.

Ἀμφίγονος, ον, (*ἀμφί, γονή*) *a stepchild*.

Ἀμφιγῦήεις, ὁ, (*ἀμφί*, and *γυιός*, not from *γυῖον*), Hom., epith. of Vulcan, *he that halts in both feet, the lame one*, Il. 1, 607, etc.

Ἀμφίγῡος, ον, (*ἀμφί, γυῖον*) strictly *having limbs on both sides* or *at both ends*. In Hom. always as epith. of *ἔγχος*, perh. *shod with iron at both ends* (cf. *σαυρωτήρ*), or *to be flung with both hands*: but *ἀμφίγυοι*, in Soph. Tr. 504, are acc. to Herm. *armis ancipitibus pugnantes*, acc. to Ellendt= *ἀμφιδέξιοι, well practised* combatants.

Ἀμφιδαίω, (*ἀμφί, δαίω*) *to light up* or *kindle around*: in perf. and plqpf., intr. *to burn* or *blaze around*, hence *ἀμφιδέδηε πόλεμος, μάχη, the battle burns around*, Il. 6, 329; 12, 35, cf. Hes. Sc. 62.

Ἀμφιδάκνω f. *-δήξομαι*, (*ἀμφί, δάκνω*) *to bite all round, grasp, grip*, Anth.

Ἀμφιδάκρῡτος, ον, (*ἀμφί, δακρυω*) *causing tears on all sides, all-tearful, πόθος*, Eur. Phoen. 330.

†**Ἀμφιδάμας**, αντος, ὁ, (*ἀμφί. δαμάω*) *Amphidamas*, a hero of Cythera, Il. 10, 269.—2. father of Clysonymus, Il. 23, 87, Apollod. 3, 13, 8.—3. a king of Chalcis, in Euboea, Hes. Op. 652. Others of this name in Apollod., Paus., etc.

Ἀμφίδᾱσυς, εια, υ, (*ἀμφί*, δασύς) *shaggy* or *fringed all round*, epith. of the Aegis, as hung round with *θύσανοι*, Il. 15, 309; also of the head of Marsyas, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 456 B.

Ἀμφίδεα, τά, cf. sq. 4.

Ἀμφιδέαι, ῶν, αἱ, (*ἀμφί, δέω*) *any thing that binds* or *is bound around, bracelets, necklace, anklets*, Hdt. 2, 69, Ar. Fr. 309, 11.—2. *the iron rings*, Lat. *armillae*, by which folding-doors were secured in the hinges, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Juv. 3, 304.—3. *rings round a bow*, Clem. Al.—4. *τὰ ἀμφίδεα, the edge* of the womb, Hipp. A masc. acc. *ἀμφιδέα* in A. B., cf. Lob. Paral. 236.

†**Ἀμφιδέδηα**, v. sub *ἀμφιδαίω*.

Ἀμφιδεής, ές, (*ἀμφί, δέος*) *afraid on all sides*.

Ἀμφιδέμω, (*ἀμφί, δέμω*) *to build round about*, Joseph.

Ἀμφιδέξιος, ον, (*ἀμφί, δεξιός*) *with two right hands, very dextrous*, like *περιδέξιος*, Lat. *ambidexter*, opp. to *ἀμφαριστερός*, Hipp., Arist. Eth. N.—2. *ready to take with either hand*, and so *taking either of two things, indifferent*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 34 A, so too *ἀμφιδεξίως ἔχει, 'tis indifferent*, Aesch. Fr. 243.—3. like *ἀμφήκης, two-sided, ambiguous*, Lat. *anceps, χρηστήριον*, Hdt. 5, 92, 5: also *two-edged, σίδηρος*, Valck. Eur. Hipp. 780.—4. = *ἀμφότερος*, Lat. *uterque*, of hands, Soph. O. T. 1243, *πλεῦρον*, O. C. 1112.

Ἀμφιδέρκομαι, (*ἀμφί, δέρκομαι*) dep. mid., *to look round about one*, Anth.

Ἀμφιδέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀμφί, δέω*) *a collar* for oxen, Artemid.

Ἀμφίδετος, ον, (*ἀμφί, δέω*) *bound* or *set all round*, Anth.

Ἀμφιδευτατα, dub. l. in Pind. Ol. 1, 80, where Bockh and Dissen *ἀμφὶ δεύματα* from the Schol.

Ἀμφιδέω, f. *-δήσω*, (*ἀμφί, δέω*) *to bind round*, Ap. Rh. 2, 64.

Ἀμφιδηρίομαι, dep. mid. (*ἀμφί, δηριάω*) *to fight* or *contend for*, c. dat. rei. Simon. Amorg. de Mul. 118.

Ἀμφιδήριτος, ον, (*ἀμφί, δηρίομαι*) *contested, disputed, doubtful, νίκη*, Thuc. 4, 134. *μάχη*, Polyb.

Ἀμφιδιαίνω, (*ἀμφί, διαίνω*) *to water around*, Anth.

†**Ἀμφιδίκος**, ου, ὁ, (*ἀμφί, δίκη*)

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Amphidicus, masc. pr. n. Apollod. 3, 6, 8.

'Αμφιδίνεύω, = sq.

'Αμφιδίνέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, (ἀμφί, δινέω) *to wind* or *roll* a thing *all round*, ἀμφιδεδίνηται χεῦμα κασσιτέρου, *a stream of tin rolls round*, Il. 23, 562: κολεὸν ἀμφιδεδίνηται, sc. ἀορ, *a scabbard is fitted close round it*, Od. 8, 405.

'Αμφιδοκεύω, (ἀμφί, δοκεύω) *to lie in wait* or *spy all round, lay an ambush round*, Bion 2, 6.

†'Αμφίδολοι, ων, οἱ, *Amphidoli*, a city in Triphylian Elis, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30; ἡ 'Αμφιδολίς, ίδος, and 'Αμφιδολία, ας, *the territory of Amphidoli*, Strab.

'Αμφίδομος, ον, (ἀμφί, δέμω) *built around*, Opp. Hal. 2, 351.

'Αμφιδονέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, (ἀμφί, δονέω) *to whirl round, make giddy, distract*, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεδόνησε, Theocr. 13, 48: *to murmur round*, of the wind, Anth.

'Αμφιδοξέω, ῶ, *to be irresolute, doubtful*, περί τινος, Polyb. 32, 26, 5: in pass. *to be disputed*, Plut.: from

'Αμφίδοξος, ον, (ἀμφί, δόξα) *of double meaning: undecided, doubtful*, Pseud-Eurip. Dan. 52, νίκη, ἐλπίς, Polyb. 11, 1, 8.—2. in prosody, *of doubtful quantity*, Lat. *anceps*.—II. act. *undecided, having no fixed opinion*, πρός or περί τι, Plut.

'Αμφίδορος, ον, (ἀμφί, δέρω) *skinned all round, quite flayed*, Anth.

'Αμφίδουλος, ον, (ἀμφί, δοῦλος) *a slave both by father and mother, a born slave*.

'Αμφίδοχμος, ον, (ἀμφί, δοχμή) *filling the whole hand, as large as can be grasped*, λίθος, like χειροπληθής, Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

'Αμφιδρόμια, ίων, τά, *the Amphidromia*, an Att. festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends *carried it round the hearth*, and then gave it its name, Ar. Lys. 757; the exact day is not fixed, cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 160 E; and Dict. Antiqq. s. v.: from

'Αμφίδρομος, ον, (ἀμφί, δραμεῖν) *running round, eddying*, Strab.—2. *encompassing, inclosing*, Soph. Aj. 352.—II. pass. *that one can run round*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 6, 5.

'Αμφίδρυπτος, ον, = sq., Anth.

'Αμφιδρῡφής, ές, (ἀμφί, δρύπτω, δέδρυφα) *scratched* or *torn all round*, ἄλοχος, a wife *who* from grief *had torn both cheeks*, Il. 2, 700, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77.

'Αμφίδρῦφος, ον, = foreg., παρειαί, Il. 11, 393.

'Αμφίδῡμος, ον, (ἀμφί, δύομαι) *approachable on both sides*, λιμήν, *a harbour that can be entered on two sides*, Od. 4, 847.—2. later = δισσός, *double*, Opp. Cyn. 3, 483: so that -δῡμος, became merely a termin., as in δίδυμος, τρίδυμος.

'Αμφιδύω, f. -δύσω, (ἀμφί, δύω) *to put round* or *on*. Mid. ἀμφιδύομαι, *to put on one's self, dress*, χροΐ, Soph. Tr. 605. [ῠ in fut., but ῡ in pres.]

†'Αμφίδωρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, δῶρον) *Amphidōrus*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 4, 119.

'Αμφιέζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀμφί, ἕζομαι) *to sit round*.

'Αμφιέζω, = ἀμφιέννυμι, *to clothe*, Plut. C. Gracch. 2.

†'Αμφιεῖον, ου, τό, *the Amphiēum*, or tomb of Amphion at Thebes, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, v. Schn. ad l., and Lob. Phryn. 372, cf. 'Αμφεῖον.

'Αμφίεκτον, ου, τό, (ἀμφί, ἕκτος) a measure, between the ἡμίεκτον and ἀμφορεύς, Themist.

'Αμφιελικτός, όν, (ἀμφιελίσσω) *turned round and round, circling, revolving*, as a wheel, the moon, the planets: cf. ἀμφελικτός.

'Αμφιέλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀμφιελικτός, Anth.

'Αμφιέλισσα, (ἀμφί, ἑλίσσω) an Ep. adj. only used in this fem. form, in Hom. always of ships, and usu. interp. *rowed on both sides*: but (as Rost remarks) the signf. of ἑλίσσω, and the usage of later Ep. may lead to another interpr.: for they use it in the signf. *twisting in all ways*, ἰμάσθλη, Nonn. 48, 328; *wavering, doubtful*, ἀοιδή, Tryph., μενοινή, Anth., and so in Hom. perhaps ναῦς ἀμφιέλισσα, is the ship *swaying to and fro*, the *rocking* ship. On the form cf. Wernicke Tryph. 667, Lob. Paral. 472.

'Αμφιελίσσω, f. -ίξω, *to wind round*, cf. ἀμφελίσσω.

'Αμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιεννύω: fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ; imp. ἠμφίεννυν; aor. ἠμφίεσα, poet. ἀμφίεσα, *to put round* or *on*, like Lat. *circumdare*, mostly c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, εἵματα ἀμφ. τινά, *to put garments on a person*, Od., and Att.; rarely ἀμφ. τινά τινι, *to clothe one with a garment*, Plat. Prot. 321 E: so too pass. pf. ἠμφίεσμαι, poet. also ἀμφιεῖμαι, esp. in part. ἠμφιεσμένος τι, *clothed in..., wearing*, Ar. Eccl. 870, etc. Mid. ἀμφιέννυμαι: aor. ἠμφιεσάμην, in Hom. ἀμφιέσσαντο, inperat. ἀμφιέσασθε, *to put on one's self, dress one's self in*, εἵματα, χιτῶνας, Od.: also νεφέλην ὤμοισιν ἀμφιέσαντο, *they put a cloud round their shoulders*, Il. 20, 150; so γυίοις κόνιν ἀμφ., Anth.: λευκὴν κόμην ἀμφ., Anth., cf. ἀμφιβάλλομαι.

'Αμφιέπω, poet. also ἀμφέπω (the only form used by Trag.): aor. ἀμφίεπον and ἄμφεπον, both in Hom.: *to go about, be all round*, γάστρην τρίποδος πῦρ ἀμφεπε, Il. 18, 348: ἕερσα ἀμφεπει, *the dew hangs round* (the grass), Pind. N. 3, 135: hence usu. —II. *to be busy about* or *with, to wait on, take care of, look after*, c. acc. τάφον Ἕκτορος, Il. 24, 804; Σαρπηδόνα, Il. 5, 667; στίχας Φωκήων, *to arrange the Phocians' ranks*, Il. 2, 525: ἀμφ. κρέα, *to dress meat*, Il. 11, 776, also βοῦν, δῖν ἀμφ., Hom.: *to do honour* or *reverence to*, Δήμητρα, Pind. O. 6, 160: ἀμφ. σκῆπτρον, *to sway the sceptre*, Id. O. 1, 18: esp. *to guard, protect*, like ἀμφιβαίνειν, Id. P. 5, 91: ἀμφ. κῆδος, *to court an alliance*, Lat. *ambire*, Eur. Phoen. 340: ἀμφ. μόχθον, *to go through toil and trouble*, θυμόν, ὄλβον, *to foster wrath, enjoy happiness*, all in Pind.—2. absol. in partic. ἵππους ἀμφιέποντες ζεύγνυσαν, *they harnessed the horses with all care*, Il. 19, 392, so κακὰ ῥάπτομεν ἀμφιέποντες, Od. 3, 118: ἀμφέπων δαίμων, *the fate that attends one*, Pind. P. 3, 192.—3. in mid. *to follow and crowd round*, τινά, Il. 11, 473, ubi v. Spitzn., τινί, Q. Sm. In prose the usu. word is περιέπω.

'Αμφίεργος, ον, (ἀμφί, *ἔργω) *worked on both sides*, Theophr., of a soil that is one half wetted by the rain, the other half scorched by the sun.

'Αμφιέρχομαι, v. ἀμφέρχομαι.

†'Αμφιεσάμην, 1 aor. mid. of ἀμφιέννυμι.

'Αμφίεσις, εως, ἡ, = sq.

'Αμφίεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιέννυμι) *a garment, clothing*, Plat. Gorg. 523 D.

'Αμφιεστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἀμφιέννυμι) *a little cloak* or *gown*, esp. *a night-gown*.

'Αμφιετεί, adv., = sq.

'Αμφίετες, adv. (ἀμφί, ἔτος) *yearly, year by year*, Piers. Moer. p. 45.

'Αμφιετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) *a yearly festival*, formed like τριετ.

'Αμφιέτηρος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) *yearly*, Orph.

'Αμφιετής, ές, = foreg., Orph.

'Αμφιετίζομαι, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) as pass., *to return yearly*, as festivals.

'Αμφιζάνω, (ἀμφί, ἰζάνω) *to sit near* or *on* a thing, *stick thereto*, c. dat. χιτῶνι ἀμφίζανε τέφρη, *the ashes settled upon* or *stuck to the tunic*, Il. 18, 25.

'Αμφίζευκτος, ον, (ἀμφί, ζεύγνυμι) *joined from both sides*, Aesch. Pers. 130.

'Αμφιζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ἀμφί, ζέω) *to boil* or *bubble around*, Q. Sm. 6, 164.

'Αμφίζωστος, ον, (ἀμφί, ζώννυμι) *girt round*, Nonn. Dion. 32, 159.

'Αμφιήκης, ες, (ἀμφί, ἀκή) = ἀμφήκης.

'Αμφιθάλᾰμος, ον, (ἀμφί, θάλαμος) *having chambers on both sides*, v. l. Vitruv. for ἀντιθάλ.

'Αμφιθάλασσος, ον, Att. ἀμφιθάλαττος, ον, (ἀμφί, θάλασσα) *sea-girt*, like ἀμφίαλος, Pind. O. 7, 61: *near the sea*, Xen. Vect. 1, 7.

'Αμφιθαλής, ές, (ἀμφί, θαλεῖν) strictly *blooming on both sides*, esp. of children who have both parents alive, Lat. *patrimi et matrimi*, Il. 22, 496, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 300: but also ἀμφ. κακοῖς, *abounding on all sides in evils*, Aesch. Ag. 1144.—II. *flourishing, abounding, rich, powerful*, epith. of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 394, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: ἀμφ. ἀλήθεια, the *full* truth, Plat. Ax. 370 D.

'Αμφιθάλλω, (ἀμφί, θάλλω) perf. with pres. signf. ἀμφιτέθηλα, *to bloom all round, to be in full bloom*, Anth.

'Αμφιθάλπω, (ἀμφί, θάλπω) *to warm on all sides, to cherish*, Luc. Tragop. 28.

†'Αμφιθέα, ας, Ep. 'Αμφιθέη, ης, ἡ, (ἀμφί, θεά) *Amphithea*, wife of Autolycus, Od. 19, 416.—2. wife of Adrastus, Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—3. wife of Lycurgus, Id.—4. wife of Aeolus, Stob.

'Αμφιθέᾶτρον, ου, τό, (ἀμφί, θεάομαι) *an amphitheatre*, space wholly surrounded by seats rising one behind another, so as to command a view of the whole arena, Hdn.: strictly neut. from

†'Αμφιθέατρος, ον, (ἀμφί, θεάομαι) *presenting a view from all sides*.—2. *in the form of* or *resembling an amphitheatre*, Dion. H. 4, 44.

†'Αμφίθεμις, ίδος, ὁ, (ἀμφί, θέμις) *Amphithemis*, son of Apollo and Acacallis, Ap. Rh. 4, 1494.—2. a Theban, Paus.

†'Αμφίθεος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, θεός) *Amphitheus*, a comic character in Ar. Ach. 46, etc.—2. = 'Αμφίθεμις 2, Plut. Lys. 27.

'Αμφίθετος, ον, (ἀμφί, *θέω, τίθημι) φιάλη, Il. 23, 270, 616, acc. to Aristarch., a cup *that will stand on both ends*, cf. ἀμφικύπελλος: acc. to Eust., *with handles on both sides, that may be taken up by both sides*, like ἀμφιφορεύς.

'Αμφιθέω, fut. ἀμφιθεύσομαι, (ἀμφί, θέω) *to run round about*, ἀμφιθέουσι μητέρας, Od. 10, 413: also c. dat. νόος δέ οἱ αἴσιμος ἀμφιθέει, a right mind surrounds him, i. e. he has a right sound mind, Mosch. 2, 107.

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Ἀμφιθηγής, ές, Anth., = sq.

Ἀμφίθηκτος, ον, (ἀμφί, θήγω) *sharpened on both sides, two-edged*, ξίφος, Soph. Ant. 1309.

Ἀμφιθλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a crushing all round*, Aretae.: from

Ἀμφιθλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀμφί, θλάω) *to crush all round, to shiver*, Hipp. [ᾰ̃σω]

†Ἀμφιθοάζω, (ἀμφί, θοάζω) *to hasten around*, Man. 4, 84.

†Ἀμφιθόη, ης, ἡ, (ἀμφιθέω) *Amphithoe*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 42.

Ἀμφιθορεῖν, part. ἀμφιθορών, *to leap about*, aor. 2 of ἀμφιθρώσκω, Ap. Rh. 3, 1373.

*Ἀμφίθρεπτος, ον, (ἀμφί, τρέφω) *clotted around, coagulated*, αἷμα, Soph. Tr. 572.

Ἀμφίθρυπτος, ον, (ἀμφί, θρύπτω) *crushed all round, bruised small*, v. l. Aretae.

Ἀμφίθῡρος, ον, (ἀμφί, θύρα) *with a door* or *opening on both sides, with double entrance*, Soph. Phil. 159, Lys. 121, 23.

Ἀμφίστημι, v. ἀμφίστημι.

†Ἀμφίκαια, ης, ἡ, *Amphicaea*, a city of Phocis, Hdt. 8, 33.

Ἀμφικᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀμφί, καλύπτω) *to cover all round, wrap close up, enfold, hide*, esp. of wrapping round with garments, Il. 2, 262: of a coffin, ἀμφικ. ὀστέα, Il. 23, 91: πόλις ἵππον δουράτεον ἀμφ., *received within* it, Od. 8, 511, cf. 4, 618: hence also ἔρως ἀμφεκ. με φρένας, *love has entirely enveloped my senses*, Il. 3, 442; θάνατος, μοῖρα, θανάτου νέφος μιν, *death wrapped, shrouded him around*, Il. 5, 68; 12, 116; 16, 350; νὺξ ὄσσε, *night veiled the eyes*, Il. 11, 356, so ὕπνος βλέφαρα, Od. 5, 493.—II. *to put* a thing *round* any one *as a veil, cover*, or *shelter*, τινί τι, Hom., as ἀμφ. σάκος τινί, Il. 8, 331, νέφος τινί, Il. 14, 343: νύκτα μάχῃ, *to throw the mantle of night over the battle*, Il. 5, 506: ὄρος πόλει, *to throw a mountain round the town*, Od. 8, 569: later also τινά τινι, v. Spitzn., Il 8, 331: pass. ἀμφεκαλύφθη κρᾶτα λέοντος χάσματι, *he had his head covered with a lion's jaws*, Eur. H. F. 361.

Ἀμφικάρηνος, ον, (ἀμφί, κάρηνον) *two-headed, many-headed*, of the hydra, Nic.

Ἀμφικαρής, ές, (ἀμφί, κάρη) = foreg., Nic. Th. 812.

Ἀμφίκαρπος, ον, (ἀμφί, καρπός) *with fruit all round*.

Ἀμφίκαυστις or ἀμφίκαυτις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμφί, καίω) *half-ripe toasted barley*, which was bruised for ἄλφιτα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1236, E. M. p. 90, 32.

Ἀμφικεύζω, f. -άσω Ion. -άσσω, (ἀμφί, κεύζω) *to cleave on both sides, cleave asunder*, Od. 14, 12.

Ἀμφίκειμαι, (ἀμφί, κεῖμαι) *to lie round, lean on*, ἐπί τινι, Soph. O. C. 1620; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ ἀμφ. φόνος, *one murder lies* or *follows close* upon another, Id. Ant. 1292.

Ἀμφικείρω, f. -κερῶ, (ἀμφί, κείρω) *to shear* or *clip all round*, Anth.

Ἀμφίκερως, ων, gen. ω, (ἀμφί, κέρας) *two-horned*.

Ἀμφικεύθω, (ἀμφί, κεύθω) *to cover all round*.

Ἀμφικέφᾰλος, ον, (ἀμφί, κεφαλή) *two-headed*, Eubul. Sphing. 1, 10, in poet. form ἀμφικέφαλλος.—II. of a couch, *having two places for the head*, i. e. *two ends*.

Ἀμφικινύρομαι, (ἀμφί, κινύρομαι) dep. mid., *to go wailing about, moan aloud* or *incessantly*, Ap. Rh. 1, 883. [ῡ]

Ἀμφικίων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀμφί, κίων) *with pillars all round*, like περίστυλος, Soph. Ant. 285. [κῐ]

Ἀμφίκλαστος, ον, (ἀμφί, κλάω) *broken all round*, Anth.

Ἀμφίκλαυστος or -κλαυτος, ον, (ἀμφί, κλαίω) *bewailed all around, much lamented*, Opp. Hal. 1, 257.

Ἀμφικλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀμφί, κλάω) *to break all in pieces, crush utterly*, Q. Sm. 8, 345. [ᾰ]

†Ἀμφίκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Amphiclĕa*, = Ἀμφίκαια, Paus. 10, 33, 9.—2. fem. pr. n.

†Ἀμφικλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Amphiclĭdes*, masc. pr. n. Diog. L.

†Ἀμφικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Amphicles*, masc. pr. n. Theocr., Paus., etc.

†Ἄμφικλος, ου, ὁ, *Amphĭclus*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 313.—2. an Euboean, Paus. 7, 4, 9.

Ἀμφικλύζω, (ἀμφί, κλύζω) *to wash* or *flood around*, Orph. Hence

Ἀμφίκλυστος, ον, *washed* or *flooded around*, Soph. Tr. 752.

Ἀμφικνεφής, ές, (ἀμφί, κνέφας) *dark all round*.

Ἀμφίκοιλος, ον, (ἀμφί, κοῖλος) *hollowed all round, quite hollow*.

Ἀμφίκολλος, ον, (ἀμφί, κολλάω) *glued all round*, κλίνη ἀμφ., perh. a couch with two ends fixed on, Plat. (Com.) Ἐορτ. 10.

Ἀμφικομέω, (ἀμφί, κομέω) *to tend on all sides*, or *carefully*, Anth.

Ἀμφίκομος, ον, (ἀμφί, κόμη) *with hair all round, thick-haired*, Anth.: hence *thick-leafed*, Il. 17, 677.

Ἀμφίκοπος, ον, (ἀμφί, κόπτω, κοπῆναι) *two-edged*.

Ἀμφίκουρος, ον, v. περίκουρος.

Ἀμφικρᾰδαίνω, and -κρᾰδάω, (ἀμφί, κραδαίνω) *to brandish, shake all round*.

Ἀμφικρᾶνος, ον, (ἀμφί, κρᾶνον) = ἀμφικάρηνος, Eur. H. F. 1274,

†Ἀμφικράτης, ους, ὁ, (ἀμφί, κράτος) *Amphicrates*, an ancient king of Samos, Hdt. 3, 59.—2. an Athenian, Xen. An. 4, 2, 17.—3. a historian, Ath.—4. a rhetorician, Plut. Lucull. 22.

Ἀμφικρέμαμαι, (ἀμφί, κρεμάννυμι) as pass., *to hover, flutter round*, φρένας ἀμφικρέμανται ἐλπίδες, Pind. I. 2, 64. Hence

Ἀμφικρεμής, ές, *hanging round* or *on*, Lat. *suspensus*, φαρέτρη, χλαμύς, Anth.

Ἀμφίκρημνος, ον, (ἀμφί, κρημνός) *steep on all sides, with cliffs all round*, ἄγκος, Eur. Baech. 1049.—II. metaph. ἀπάτη ἀμφ., *deceit which is always on the edge of the precipice*, Luc. Philop. 16.: ἐρώτημα ἀμφ., *a captious question*, Eccl.

Ἀμφίκρηνος, ον, Ion. for ἀμφίκρανος.—2. *surrounding the head*, πῖλος, Anth.

†Ἀμφίκριτος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, κρίνω) *Amphicritus*, masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 4, 43.

Ἀμφικτίονες, ων, οἱ, (κτίζω) *they that dwell round* or *near, next neighbours*, also περικτίονες, Valck. Hdt. 8, 104, Böckh. Pmd. N. 6, 40, and cf. sq.

Ἀμφικτύονες, ων, οἱ, *the Amphictyons*, deputies of the state associated in an ἀμφικτυονία.—2. = ἀμφικτυονία, *an Amphictyonic League*: there were several in Greece, but the one which almost appropriated the name was that which met twice a year, at Delphi, and at Anthela near Thermopylae: instituted, acc. to Parian Chron., B. C. 1522, but acc. to others post-Hom. Its twelve members included the principal Hellenic states, which sent to it deputies of two classes, πυλαγόραι and ἱερομνήμονες (qq. v.): its objects were to maintain the common interests of Greece, v. esp. Aeschin. p. 43, Paus. 10, 8, but afterwards it became a mere machine in the hands of powerful states, ἡ ἐν Δελφοῖς σκία, Dem. 63, ult. The ancients derived the name from a hero *Amphictyon*: but the word doubtless was orig. ἀμφικτίονες = περικτίονες, cf. Timae. in v., Anaximen. ap. Harp. in v., Paus. l. c., etc., and so it is sometimes spelt in Inscr., Böckh. 1. p. 805. Cf. Tittmann, iiber d. Amphiktyonenbund, 1812, Herm. Pol. Ant. §§ 11, 14.—II. *the presidents of the Pythian games*. Hence

Ἀμφικτυονεύω, *to be a member of the Amphictyonic Council*.

Ἀμφικτυονία, ας, ἡ, *the Amphictyonic League* or *Council*, Isocr., and Dem. 153, 14, etc.

Ἀμφικτυονικός, ή, όν, *Amphictyonic, belonging to the Amphictyons* or *their League*, Ἀμφ. δίκαι, *trials in the court of the Amphictyons*, Dem. 331, 29: ἱερά, offerings made at their meeting, law quoted, Dem. 632, 1.

Ἀμφικτυονίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., sub. πόλις, a city or state *in the Amphictyonic League*, Aeschin.—II. *a name of Diana at Anthela, the meeting-place of the Amphictyonic Council*, Hdt. 7, 200.

†Ἀμφικτύων, ονος, ὁ, *Amphictyon*, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, Hdt. 7, 200.

Ἀμφικῠκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀμφί, κυκάω) *to stir up*, Nic. Th. 602.

Ἀμφικῠλίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀμφί, κυλίω) *to roll about*: φασγάνῳ ἀμφικυλίσαις, *having made him writhe upon his sword*, Pind. N. 8, 40. [ῐ always.]

Ἀμφικῠπελλος, ον, (ἀμφί, κύπελλον) in Hom. always with δέπας, *a double cup*, such as forms a κύπελλον both at top and bottom, Buttm. Lexil. in voc.: cf. ἀμφίβετος.

Ἀμφίκυρτος, ον, also η, ον, (ἀμφί, κυρτός) *curved on each side*, like the moon in its third quarter, *gibbous*, Plut.: cf. μηνοειδής, and διχότομος.

Ἀμφιλᾶλος, ον, (ἀμφί, λαλέω) *chattering everywhere, incessantly*, Ar. Ran. 678.

Ἀμφιλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (ἀμφί, λαμβάνω) *to take in on all sides*.

Ἀμφιλάφεια, ας, ἡ, *compass, fulness, wealth*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. From

Ἀμφιλᾰφής, ές, (acc. to the old Gramm. from ἀμφί, λαβεῖν, and so) strictly *taking in on all sides, far-spreading*, of large trees, Hdt. 4, 172, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; hence *thickly grown, thick*, ἀμφ. ἄλσος δένδρεσιν, Call. Cer. 27; also of hair, Philostr.: hence in genl. *wide, large, vast*, ἐλέφαντες, Hdt. 3, 114, νῆσος, Ap. Rh. 4, 983, λειμών, Plut.: also *great, excessive, violent*, ὄνειαμις, Pind. O. 9, 122: βρονταί, χιών, Hdt. 4, 28, 50; δόσις, *a large bounteous gift*, Aesch. Ag. 1015; γόος, *a universal wail*, Id. Cho. 331: rarely of persons, as Call. Apoll. 42. Adv. -φῶς, Plut. Eum. 6. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 985.

†Ἀμφιλαφία, ας, ἡ, = ἀμφιλάφεια.

Ἀμοιλᾰχαίνω, (ἀμφί, λαχαίνω) *to dig, delve*, or *hoe round*, φυτόν, Od. 24, 242.

Ἀμφιλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἀμφί, λέγω) *to speak on both sides, dispute, to have a quarrel*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 11: foll. by μή, *to dispute* that a thing is, Xen. Apol. 12.

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'Αμφιλείπω, (ἀμφί, λείπω) *to forsake utterly*, Q. Sm. 12, 106.

'Αμφίλεκτος, ον, (ἀμφιλέγω) *discussed on all hands, doubtful*, Lat. *anceps*, πῆματα, Aesch. Ag. 881: so too adv. -τως, Id. Theb. 809.—II. act. *disputing, captious*, ἔρις, Eur. Phoen. 500: ἀμφ. εἶναί τινι, *to quarrel for* a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1585.

'Αμφιλίνος, ον,=λινόδετος, Soph. Fr. 43.

†'Αμφιλῐπής, ές, (ἀμφί, λείπω) *wanting on both sides, defective at both ends*, applied to a verse which appears to want the beginning and ending, cf. Nake, Choer. p. 265.

'Αμφιλογέομαι, dep. mid., *to dispute, doubt*, περί τινος, like ἀμφιλέγω, Plut. Lys. 22: and

'Αμφιλογία, ας, ἡ, *dispute, debate, doubt*, Hes. Th. 229: ἀμφ. ἔχειν, διαλύειν, Plut. [φι *metri grat.*, Hes. l. c.] From

'Αμφίλογος, ον, (ἀμφί, λέγω) *disputed, disputable, questionable, doubtful*, ἀγαθά, Xen.: τὰ ἀμφίλογα, *disputed points*, Thuc. 4, 118: ἀμφίλογον γίγνεταί τι πρός τινα, *a dispute on a point takes place with* some one, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 10.—2. *uncertain, wavering*, ἀμφίλογα as adv., Eur. I. T. 655.—II. act. *disputing, captious*, νείκη, Soph. Ant. 111, ὀργαί, Eur. Med. 636.

'Αμφίλοξος, ον, (ἀμφί, λοξός) *slanting all ways*, hence metaph. like Lat. *obliquus*, ἀμφίλοξα μαντεύεσθαι, *to divine all ambiguously*, Luc.

'Αμφίλοφος, ον, (ἀμφί, λόφος) *encompassing the neck*, ζυγόν, Soph. Ant. 351.

†'Αμφιλοχία, ας, ἡ, *Amphilochia*, a region of Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 68; hence οἱ 'Αμφίλοχοι, ων, *the Amphilochians*, Thuc., Strab.: adj. 'Αμφιλοχικός, ή, όν, *Amphilochian*, Thuc. 2, 68.

†'Αμφίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Amphilochus*, son of Amphiaraus, a celebrated seer, Od. 15, 248, Hdt. 7, 91.—2. son of Alcmaeon, grandson of Amphiaraus, Apollod. 3, 7, 7.—3. a Macedonian, Dem.

'Αμφιλύκη, νύξ, ἡ, in Il. 7, 433, *the morning-twilight, gray of morning*, elsewhere λυκόφως: in Ap. Rh. 2, 671, without νύξ: the masc. ἀμφίλυκος is not found. (λευκός, Lat. *lux*, etc., cf. * λύκη.)

†'Αμφίλυτος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, λύω) *Amphilytus*, a renowned seer in the time of Pisistratus, Hdt. 1, 62; Plat. Theag. 124 D.—2. a Bacchiad, Paus. 2, 1, 1.

'Αμφίμακρος, ον, (ἀμφί, μακρός) *long both ways*.—2. ὁ ἀμφ., the metrical foot *amphimacer*, ⏑–⏑, also *Creticus*, e. g. Οἰδίπους.

†'Αμφίμαλλα, ων, τά, *Amphimalla*, a city of Crete, Strab.

'Αμφίμαλλος, ον, (ἀμφί, μαλλός) *woolly, shaggy on both sides*, Ael. V. H. 3, 40.

*'Αμφιμάομαι, pres. assumed for deriv. of aor. ἀμφιμάσασθε, Od. 20, 152, τραπέζας σπόγγοις ἀμφ., *to wipe* or *rub* the tables *all round* with *sponges*, δέμας, Qu. Sm. 9, 428, (ἀμφί, μάω, μάσσομαι, μαίομαι.)

†'Αμφίμαρος, ου, ὁ, *Amphimarus*, son of Neptune, Paus. 9, 29, 6.

'Αμφιμάπτω, (ἀμφί, μάπτω) *to seize* or *grasp all round, feel*, or *handle*, Ap. Rh., and Opp. in perf. ἀμφιμέμαρπα, Ap. Rh. 3, 147.

'Αμφιμάσχαλος, ον, (ἀμφί, μασχάλη) *covering both shoulders, two-sleeved*, ἀμφ. χιτών, Ar. Eq. 882.

'Αμφιμάτορες, Dor. for ἀμφιμήτορες, Eur.

'Αμφιμάχητος, ον, (ἀμφί, μάχομαι) *contended for, contested on both hands, for whom* or *which a battle has been fought*, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Αμφιμάχομαι, f. -μαχοῦμαι, (ἀμφί, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight round*, and that—1. c. acc. *to assail, attack, besiege*, Ἴλιον, πόλιν, στρατόν, Il. 6, 461, etc.—2. c. gen. *to fight for*, as for a prize, both of defendants and assailants, τείχεος, Il. 15, 391, νέκυος, Il. 18, 20. [ᾰ]

†'Αμφίμαχος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μάχη) *Amphimachus*, brother of Alcmene, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—2. son of Cteatus, leader of the Epei against Troy, Il. 2, 620.—3. son of Nomion, leader of the Cahans, Il. 2, 870.—4. son of Polyxenus, Paus. 5, 3, 4.

†'Αμφιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μέδων) *Amphimedon*, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 284.

'Αμφιμέλᾶς, μέλαινα, μέλᾶν, (ἀμφί, μέλας) *black all round*: in Hom. always φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναι, which cannot always be taken to mean *darkened by sorrow* (e. g. Il. 17, 499, 573), so that it probably always refers to *the position* of the φρένες, or midriff, as being in the inside, and so *wrapt in darkness, dark-seated*: ἀμφ. κόνις, *coal-black dust*, Anth.

'Αμφιμέλει, (ἀμφί, μέλει) only ἀμφιμέμηλε σοι, *it concerns thee much*, Q. Sm. 5, 190.

†'Αμφιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Amphimenes*, masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 2, 46, Anth.

'Αμφιμερίζω, (ἀμφί, μερίζω) *to divide on all sides*. Pass. *to be completely parted*, Anth.

'Αμφιμήτορες, ων, οἱ, αἱ, (ἀμφί, μήτηρ) *brothers* or *sisters by different mothers*, but the same fathers, Aesch. Fr. 68, Eur. Andr. 465, cf. ἀμφιπάτορες.

'Αμφιμήτριος, ον, (ἀμφί, μήτρα) *round the womb, concerning it*, Hipp.—2. τὰ ἀμφιμήτρια, *a ship's bottom* or *beams next the keel*, elsewhere ἐγκοίλια, Artemid.—II. (ἀμφί, μήτηρ)= foreg., Lyc.

'Αμφιμῐγής, ές, (ἀμφί, μιγεῖν) *mixed on all sides, well mixed*.

'Αμφιμίγνυμι, f. -μίξω, (ἀμφί, μίγνυμι) *to mix on all sides, mix up well*.

'Αμφίμῐτος, ον, (ἀμφί, μίτος) *with double woof, double-threaded*, our *dimity*.

†'Αμφίμνηστος, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μνάομαι) *Amphimnestus*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 6, 127.

'Αμφιμῡκάομαι, (ἀμφί, μυκάομαι) dep. mid., *to bellow around*, strictly of cattle: δάπεδον ἀμφιμέμῡκε, *the floor echoed all around* to the song of Circe, Od. 10, 227.

'Αμφινάω, (ἀμφί, νάω) *to flow round about*, ὕδωρ ἀμφίναον, of the eye, Emped. 282.

'Αμφινεικής, ές, (ἀμφί, νεῖκος) *made an object of contest, worthy to be contested, eagerly wooed*, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686, of Deïanira, Soph. Tr. 104.

'Αμφινείκητος, ον, (ἀμφί, νεικέω) =foreg., Soph. Tr. 527.

'Αμφίνεικος, ον, dub. l. for ἀμφινεικής, in Soph. l. c.

'Αμφινέμομαι, (ἀμφί, νέμομαι) as mid., *to dwell round about, inhabit*, Ὄλυμπον, Ἰθάκην, πόλιν, Hom., δλβος σε ἀμφ., *encompasses* thee, Pind. P. 5, 18: orig. of cattle, retained from the old pastoral times, and meaning strictly *to graze round about*.

'Αμφινοέω, (ἀμφί, νοέω) *to think both ways, doubt*, εἴς τι, Soph. Ant. 376.

†'Αμφινόμη, ης, ἡ, *Amphinome*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 44.

†'Αμφίνομος, ου, ὁ, *Amphinomus*, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 16, 394.—2. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 88.—3. a Sicilian of Catana, Strab.—4. a mathematician, Procl. ad Euclid.

'Αμφίνοος, ον, (ἀμφί, νόος) *looking at on both sides, reflecting*, Democr.

'Αμφινωμάω, (ἀμφί, νωμάω) *to move round about*, dub. l. H. Hom. Cer. 374.

'Αμφιξέω, f. -ἑσω, (ἀμφί, ξέω) *to scrape, smooth all round*, Od. 23, 196. Hence

'Αμφίξοος, ον, contr. ἀμφίξους, ουν, *polishing all round*, Anth.

'Αμφίον, ου, τό,=ἀμφίεσμα, Soph. Fr. 370: (from ἀμφί, as ἀντίος from ἀντί.)

†'Αμφίος, ου, ὁ, *Amphius*, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 5, 612.—2. son of Merops, Il. 2, 830.

'Αμφιορκία, ας ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὅρκος) *a mutual oath*, i. e. taken by each party in a law-suit.

'Αμφιπᾱγής, ές, (ἀμφί, πήγνυμι) *fixed all round*, Nonn.

'Αμφιπᾰλίννοστος, ον, (ἀμφί, πάλιν, νόστος) *returning back again*, Nonn.

'Αμφίπαλτος, ον, (ἀμφί, πάλλω) *sunng from all round, re-echoing*, Anth.

'Αμφιπᾰλύνω, (ἀμφί, παλύνω) *to scatter around*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1247.

'Αμφιπᾰτάσσω, (ἀμφί, πατάσσω) *to strike on all sides*, Anth.

'Αμφιπάτορες, οἱ, αἱ, (ἀμφί, πατήρ) *brothers* or *sisters by different fathers*, cf. ἀμφιμήτορες.

'Αμφιπεδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀμφί, πεδάω) *to fetter all round*, Opp.

'Αμφίπεδος, ον, (ἀμφί, πέδον) *surrounded by a plain*, Pind. P. 9, 94.

'Αμφιπέλομαι, (ἀμφί, πέλομαι) dep. mid., used only in pres. and impf., *to be about, hover*, or *float around*, c. dat., Od. 1, 352.

'Αμφιπένομαι, dep. mid., used only in pres. and impf.,= πένομαι ἀμφί τινι, *to be busied about* a person or thing, *have the care of, mind, tend*, Lat. *curare*, esp. of people tending a wounded man, Il. 4, 220, Od. 19, 455: ἀμφ. ὕδρα, *took charge of the presents*, Il. 19, 278: mostly in good sense, but also τὸν οὐ κύνες ἀμφεπένοντο, *the dogs fell not to work with him*, Il. 23, 184, cf. 21, 203: also of dead bodies, Lat. *funera curare*.

'Αμφιπερίστημι, (ἀμφί, περί, ἵστημι) *to stand round*, Q. Sm. in mid.

'Αμφιπερικλάω, f. -κλάσω, (ἀμφί, περί, κλάω) *to break all in pieces*. [ᾰσω]

'Αμφιπερικτίονες, ων, οἱ, (ἀμφί, περικτίωνες) *the dwellers all around*, Theogn. 1054.

'Αμφιπεριπλάσσομαι, (ἀμφί, περί, πλάσσω) *to be put round like a mould*, Orph. Lith. 80.

'Αμφιπεριπλέγδην, adv. (ἀμφι, περί, πλέκω) *twined round about*, Anth.

'Αμφιπεριπτώσσω, (ἀμφί, περί, πτώσσω) *to tremble all over*, Q. Sm.

'Αμφιπερισκαίρω, (ἀμφί, περί, σκαίρω) *to skip all about*, Opp.

'Αμφιπεριστείνομαι, (ἀμφί, περί, στεινός, στενός) as pass., *to be pressed* or *crowded all round, be pressed to the full*, Call.

'Αμφιπεριστέφω, (ἀμφι, περί, στέφω) *to put round as a crown*: pass. χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἐπέεσσι, *grace crowns all his words*, Od. 8, 175.

'Αμφιπεριστρέφω, (ἀμφί, περί,

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στρέφω) *to turn round about, turn* or *guide on all sides.*

'Αμφιπεριστρωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = foreg., ἵππους, Il. 8, 348.

'Αμφιπεριτρίζω, (ἀμφί, περί, τρίζω) *to chirp, twitter all around.*

'Αμφιπεριτρομέω, (ἀμφί, περί, τρομέω) *to tremble all over,* Opp.

'Αμφιπεριτρύζω, = ἀμφιπεριτρίζω, Anth.

'Αμφιπεριφθινύθω, (ἀμφί, περί, φθίνω) *to decay, wither, die all around,* H. Hom. Ven. 272: poet.

'Αμφιπεριφρίσσω, (ἀμφί, περί, φρίσσω) *to bristle all round, all over,* Opp.

'Αμφιπεσοῦσα, part. aor. 2 of ἀμφιπίπτω, Hom.

'Αμφιπετάννυμι, f. -πετάσω [ᾰ], (ἀμφί, πετάννυμι) *to spread out* or *around,* Orph.

'Αμφιπέτηλος, ον, = πετηλός, Incert. ap. Plut. 2, 515 D, ubi Wyttenb. ἀμφὶ πετ.

'Αμφιπέτομαι, (ἀμφί, πέτομαι) dep. mid.: *to flutter* or *fly around,* c. acc., Opp.

'Αμφιπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἀμφί, πήγνυμι) *to fix* or *fasten around,* Opp.

'Αμφιπιάζω, f. -άξω, (ἀμφί, πιάζω, Dor. for πιέζω) *to press all round* or *close together,* Theocr. Ep. 6, 4.

'Αμφιπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἀμφί, πίπτω) *to fall upon and lie around, embrace eagerly,* c. acc. φίλον πόσιν, Od. 8, 523: metaph., like Lat. *amplecti,* Pind. O. 10 (11), 118.

'Αμφιπίτνω, = ἀμφιπίπτω, Eur. Suppl. 278.

'Αμφιπλεκής, ές, = ἀμφίπλεκτος, Orph.

'Αμφίπλεκτος, ον, (ἀμφί, πλέκω) *twisted on both sides, intertwining,* Soph. Tr. 520, cf. κλίμαξ.

'Αμφιπλέκω, (ἀμφί, πλέκω) *to twine, twist all round,* Eur. Erechth. 13, 1. Pass. *to embrace, hug,* c. acc.

'Αμφίπληκτος, ον, (ἀμφί, πλήσσω) *beaten on all sides.*—II. act. *beating, dashing on all sides,* ῥόθια, Soph. Phil. 689.

'Αμφιπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμφί, πλήσσω) *striking with both sides, double-biting,* φάσγανον, Soph. Tr. 930, ἁρά, O. T. 417.

'Αμφιπλίξ, adv., (ἀμφί, πλίσσω) *at full stride, long striding,* Soph. Fr. 538.

'Αμφιπλίσσω, (ἀμφί, πλίσσω) *to fold round, entangle.*—II. *to stride out.*

'Αμφιπλύνω, (ἀμφί, πλύνω) *to wash all over,* Hipp.

'Αμφιπολεῖον, ου, τό, = περιπόλιον, Inscr. ap. Müll. Aegin. p. 160.

'Αμφιπολεύω, *to be an* ἀμφίπολος or *attendant,* Od. 20, 78: *to be at work, be busy,* Hes. Op. 801: more freq. c. acc., *to be busied about, take care of, mind, tend,* βίον, ὄρχατον, ἵππους καὶ ἡμιόνους, Od. and Hymn. Hom.: esp. of slaves, hence *to serve, have the care of,* τι, as ἱρὸν Διός, Hdt. 2, 56, also c. dat., *to serve* a God, as priest, Q. Sm.: cf. sq.

'Αμφιπολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = foreg., *to attend, follow,* Pind. O. 12, 3, P. 4, 280: also τρώμαν ἕλκεος ἀμφιπολεῖν, as θεραπεύειν, Pind. P. 4, 483: c. dat., like συνέπεσθαι, Soph. O. C. 686, also ἀμφ. φρενί, Bacchyl. 18.

'Αμφιπολία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* ἀμφίπολος or *attendant priest,* Diod.

'Αμφίπολις, ιος Att. εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. ἀμφίπτολις, (ἀμφί, πόλις) *around a city, pressing a city on all sides,* ἀνάγκη, Aesch. Ch. 72.—II. ἡ ἀμφ., *a city between two seas* or *rivers,* v. Thuc. 4, 102; *Amphipolis,* a city in Macedonia, lying on both sides of the Strymon, earlier Ἐννέα ὁδοί, a colony of the Athenians, Hdt., Strab., etc.

'Αμφίπολος, ον, (ἀμφί, πέλω, πολέω) strictly *being about, busied about:* but in Hom., and Hdt., only as fem. subst., ἡ ἀμφ., *a handmaid, waiting-woman, confidential attendant,* like θεράπαινα, opp. to the maids and female slaves, δμωαί and δοῦλαι: sometimes in Hom. joined with another subst., ἀμφ. ταμίη, γραῦς, *the house-keeper,* the old *woman in waiting:* the ἀμφίπολοι, took care of the household affairs and formed the train of the mistress. Later, *a handmaid of the gods, priestess,* θεᾶς, Eur. I. T. 1114. The masc. ὁ ἀμφ., *an attendant, follower,* occurs in Pind. O. 6, 53, Eur. Incert. 73: Pind. also, O. 1, 149, uses it as adj., ἀμφ. τύμβος, *the much frequented* tomb.

'Αμφιπονέομαι, dep. mid., (ἀμφί, πονέω) *to attend to, take care of, provide for,* c. acc. rei, Il. 23, 159: also in bad sense, like ἀμφιπένομαι, Archil. 6, in aor. pass. ἀμφεπονήθη.

'Αμφιποτάομαι, (ἀμφί, ποτάομαι) dep. mid., *to fly* or *flutter around,* c. acc., Il. 2, 315: poet.

'Αμφίπποι, ων, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἵππος) *horsemen who* in riding *vaulted from one horse to another,* Lat. *desultores,* Ael.

'Αμφιπποτοξότατα, ῶν, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἵππος, τοξότης) *light cavalry,* the same as ἀμφίπποι, but also armed with bows, Diod., and Plut., ubi al. ἀμφιπποι. Others read ἀφιπποτοξότης or ἐφιπποτοξότης.

'Αμφιπρονεύω, (ἀμφί, προνεύω) *to bend forwards from all sides,* Emped. 214.

'Αμφιπρόστῠλος, ον, (ἀμφί, πρόστυλος) *having a double prostyle,* Vitruv.

'Αμφιπρόσωπος, ον, (ἀμφί, πρόσωπον) *with a face before and behind, double-faced,* Lat. *bifrons,* Emped., and Plut.

'Αμφιπρυμνος, ον, (ἀμφί, πρύμνα) *ναῦς, a ship with two sterns,* i. e. with a rudder behind and before, Soph. Fr. 135; cf. δίπρωρος.

'Αμφίπταμαι, dep. mid., = ἀμφιποτάομαι.

'Αμφιπτολεμοπηδησίστρᾰτος, ον, Com. word of Eupolis in A. B. 2, p. 702.

†'Αμφιπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *Amphiptolemus,* father of Asius, Paus. 7, 4, 1.

'Αμφιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀμφί, πτύσσω) *to clasp around, embrace.* Hence

'Αμφιπτυχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a folding,* or *clasping round, embrace,* Eur. Ion 519.

'Αμφιπῡλος, ον, (ἀμφί, πυλη) *with two doors* or *entrances,* like ἀμφιθυρος, Eur. Med. 135.

'Αμφιπῡρος, ον, (ἀμφί, πῦρ) *surrounded by fire, with fire all round,* τρίποδες, Soph. Aj. 1405, cf. ἀμφιβαίνω init.—II. in Soph. Tr. 214, epith. of Diana as *torch-bearer.*

†'Αμφιρετος, ου, ὁ, *Amphirētus,* masc. pr. n. Polyaen. 6, 54.

'Αμφιρρεπης, ές, (ἀμφί, ῥέπω) *inclining both ways, wavering,* esp. of a balance.

'Αμφιρρήγνῡμι, (ἀμφί, ῥήγνυμι) *to rend all in pieces.*

'Αμφιρρήθης, ές, (ἀμφί, ῥέω) *sinking down,* v. περιῤῥήθης.

'Αμφιρρόπος, ον, (ἀμφί, ῥοπή) = ἀμφιῤῥεπης.

'Αμφιρῡτος, cf. ἀμοίρυτος.

'Αμφιρῡτος, ῶς, ὁ, ἡ, *split around, full of clefts,* Ap. Rh. 1, 995.

'Αμφιρυτος, η, ον, (ἀμφί, ῥέω) *flowed around:* in Od. always in fem. as epith. of islands, e. g. Od. 1, 50: also ἀμφίῤῥυτος, ον, Hes. Th. 983, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 163.

†'Αμφιρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Amphīro,* daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 360.

'ΑΜΦΙΣ, strictly the same with ἀμφί, like μεχρίς, μεχρί, but mostly used as adv.—1. *on* or *at both sides,* ἀμφὶς ἀρωγοί, helpers *on either hand, to each party,* Il. 18. 502; ἀμαρτῇ δούρασιν ἀμφὶς (sc. βάλεν), threw with spears *from both hands* at once, Il. 21, 162: hence—2. in genl. *around, round about,* ἀμφὶς ἑόντες, Il. 24, 488: ἀμφὶς ἰδών, *having looked about, taken care,* Hes. Op. 699: ἀμφὶς ἔχειν, *to surround, encompass,* Od. 8, 340; but also *to have* or *carry on both sides,* Od. 3, 486, and also to *keep apart,* ut mox inf.—II. from the notion of *on both sides,* comes that of *apart, asunder,* like χωρίς and δίχα, γαῖαν καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχειν, *to keep heaven and earth asunder, part* them, Od. 1, 54, ἀμφὶς ἑέργειν, *to keep apart,* Il. 12, 706, ἀμφὶς ἀγῆναι, *to break in twain,* Il. 11, 559, ἀμφὶς μένον = ἰδίᾳ ἑμεναι, Il. 15, 709: hence ἀμφὶς φρονέεσθαι, *to think separately, each think for himself,* i. e. *be of a different mind,* Lat. *dissentire,* Il. 2, 13, so ἀμφὶς φρονεῖν, Il. 13, 345, and ἀμφὶς ἕκαστα εἰρέσθαι, *to ask each by itself,* i. e. one after another, Od. 19, 46. In this signf. ἀμφί is used, but rarely.—III. the signf. *between,* usu. ascribed to ἀμφίς in Il. 3, 115; 7, 342, is rejected by Buttm. Lexil. p. 100, sq., who in both places interp. it *about, all round.*

B. more rarely as prep.—1. c. gen. *around,* ἁρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδεῖν, *to look all round his chariot,* Il. 2, 384.—2. *apart from, far from,* ἀμφὶς ἐκείνων εἶναι, Od. 14, 352, ἀμφὶς τινος ἡσθαι, Il. 8, 444. ἀμφὶς φυλόπιδος, Od. 16, 267, also ἀμφὶς ὁδοῦ, *out of the road,* Il. 23, 393: ἑσθῆτος ἀμφίς, Pind. P. 4, 450, acc. to Buttm. *far from,* i. e. *without* garments, acc. to Bockh. = ἀμφί, *for a prize* of a robe: c. gen. it sometimes follows and sometimes goes before its case.—II. very rarely c. dat., like ἀμφί, σιδηρέῳ ἄξονι ἀμφίς, Il. 5, 723.—2. c. acc., like ἀμφί, *about, around,* always after its case, as Κρόνον ἀμφίς, Il. 14, 274, Ποσιδήϊον ἀμφίς, Od. 6, 266. The word is Ep. and Lyr., but most freq. in Hom.: quite un-Att., v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

†'Αμφις, ιος, ὁ, = 'Αμφιάραος, Aesch. Fr. 367.—2. a celebrated comic poet, Ath., Meineke 1, p. 403, sq.

'Αμφισαλεύω, (ἀμφί, σαλεύω) *to toss about,* Anth.

'Αμφισβαινα, ης, ἡ, (ἀμφίς, βαίνω) a kind of serpent, *that can go either forwards* or *backwards,* Aesch. Ag. 1206.

'Αμφισβασίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφισβήτησις: ἐς ἀμφισβασίας ἀμφικεῖσθαί τινι, *to come to controversy* or *dispute with* one, Hdt. 4, 14.

'Αμφίσβασις, εως, ἡ, = ἀμφισβήτησις.

'Αμφισβατέω, = ἀμφισβητέω, cf. vv. Il. Hdt. 9, 74.

'Αμφισβάτος, ον, = ἀμφίσβητος, dub.

'Αμφισβησίη, ης, Ion. for ἀμφισβήτησις, dub., Wessel. Hdt. 4, 14.

'Αμφισβητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: impf. ἠμφισβήτουν, or ἠμφεσβήτουν, aor. ἠμφισβήτησα or ἠμφεσβήτησα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, 6. *To go asunder, stand apart,* and so *to differ in opinion, dispute, argue,* Lat. *altercari,* but opp. to ἐριζειν, *to wrangle,* Plat. Prot. 337 A. Construct. either absol., as Hdt.

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4. 14, or c. dat. pers. *to dispute with* one, Hdt. 9. 74, also πρός τινα, Plat. Soph. 246 B: c. gen. rei, to *dispute for* a thing, Isocr. 44 D, and Dem., or more freq. περί τινος, Plat.: c. acc. rei, *to argue* or *uphold* a point, Plat. Gorg. 472 D: ἀμφ. ὡς... or ὡς οὐ..., *to argue that* a thing is or is not, freq. in Plat.; also ὅτι..., Id. Symp. 215 B; also c. inf., ἀμφ. μὴ εἶναί τι, Dem. 899, 11. Pass. *to be the subject of dispute*, ἀμφισβητεῖταί τι or περί τινος, Plat.: τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα,= ἀμφισβητήματα, Thuc., and Plat. Mostly in Att. prose. Hence

'Αμφισβήτημα, ατος, τό, *a point in dispute, question*, Plat. Theaet. 158 B: *an argument*, Id. Phileb. init.

'Αμφισβητήσιμος, ον, *disputed, questioned*, τὰ ἀμφισβητήσιμα, disputed points, Plat. Legg. 954 C.—II. *disputable, questionable, doubtful*, Plat., and Xen.

'Αμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμφισβητέω) *a dispute, controversy, argument*, περί τινος, freq. in Plat.

'Αμφισβητητῐκός, ή, όν, *fond of disputing, disputatious*, περί τι, Plat. Polit. 306 A: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of disputing*, Id. Soph. 226 A: τὸ -κόν, *argumentation*, Ib. 225 A.

'Αμφισβήτητος, ον, *disputed, debateable*, γῆ, Thuc. 6, 6.

'Αμφισβητῐκός, ή, όν, v. l. for ἀμφισβητητικός, in Plat.

'Αμφίσβητος, ον,= ἀμφισβήτητος, dub.

†'Αμφισθένης, ους, ὁ, (ἀμφί, σθένος) *Amphisthenes*, masc. pr. n. Aeschin.; Paus. 3, 16, 9.

'Αμφίσκιος, ον, (ἀμφί, σκιά) *casting a shadow two ways*, i. e. sometimes north, sometimes south, according to the position of the sun; of the inhabitants of the torrid zone, Strab.; cf. ἑτερόσκιος, περίσκιος.

†'Αμφισσα, ης, ἡ, *Amphissa*, granddaughter of Aeolus, Paus. 10, 18, 4, after whom the city of the Locri Ozolae on the borders of Phocis was named, Hdt. 8, 32; etc.

†'Αμφισσήνη, ης, ἡ, *Amphissene*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

'Αμφίστᾰμαι, v. ἀμφίστημι.

'Αμφιστάτηρ, ηρος, ὁ,= sq.

'Αμφιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφίστημι) *an examiner*.

'Αμφιστέλλω, (ἀμφί, στέλλω) *to fold about one, to deck or clothe one with*. Mid. *to fold round one's self, deck one's self in*, c. acc. ξυστίδα ἀμφιστειλαμένη, Theocr. 2, 74.

'Αμφιστένω, (ἀμφί, στένω) *to sigh* or *groan around*, Q. Sm. 9, 440.

'Αμφίστερνος, ον, (ἀμφί, στέρνον) *double breasted*, Emped. 214.

'Αμφιστεφᾰνόω, ῶ, (ἀμφί, στεφανόω) *to wind round like a crown*: hence Pass., ὅμιλος ἀμφεστεφάνωτο, *an assembly* (Lat. *corona*) *stood all around*, H. Hom. Ven. 120.

'Αμφιστεφής, ές, (ἀμφί, στέφω) *placed round like a crown*, of the three heads of a dragon, Il. 11, 40, where however Wolf ἀμφιστρεφέες.—II. *entwined, crowned*: κρητὴρ ἀμφιστ., *a bowl all crowned with wine*, i. e. full to the brim, v. ἐπιστεφής.

'Αμφίστημι, f. ἀμφιστήσω, pf. ἀμφέστηκα, (ἀμφί, ἵστημι) *to place round*: Hom. uses only the mid. ἀμφίσταμαι, with the intr. act. tenses, sc. aor. ἀμφέστην, pf. ἀμφέστηκα, *to stand around, to surround*.—II. *to examine, investigate*.

'Αμφίστομος, ον, (ἀμφί, στόμα) *with double mouth* or *opening*, ὄρυγμα ἀμφ., *a tunnel*, Hdt. 3, 60; ἀμφ. θυρίδες, Arist. H. A.: ἀμφ. λαβαὶ κρατήρων, *double handles of bowls*, Soph. O. C. 473.—2. *two edged*, πέλεκυς, Diosc.; esp. of a body of soldiers formed so as to front both ways, *with a double front*, δύναμις, τάξις, Polyb., πλαίσιον, Plut.—3.=ἀμφίγλωσσος, *double-tongued, false*,

'Αμφιστρᾰτάομαι, (ἀμφί, στρατός) dep. mid.:—*to beleaguer, besiege*, πόλιν, Il. 11, 713.

†'Αμφίστρᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *Amphistratus*, charioteer of the Dioscuri, Strab.

†'Αμφιστρεύς, εως, ὁ, *Amphistreus*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 320.

'Αμφιστρεφής, ές, (ἀμφί, στρέφω) *twisting round, turning all ways*, v. l. Il. 11, 40, for ἀμφιστεφής.

'Αμφιστρόγγῡλος, ον, (ἀμφί, στρογγύλος) *quite round*, Luc. Hiph. 6.

'Αμφίστροφος, ον, (ἀμφί, στρέφω) *turning to and fro, quickly turning*, Lat. *versatilis*, βᾶρις ἀμφ.,= ἀμφιέλισσα, Aesch. Suppl. 882.

'Αμφισφάλλω, (ἀμφί, σφάλλω) *to throw round*: Pass. *to fall round*, Hipp. Hence

'Αμφίσφαλσις, εως, ἡ, *a throwing* or *turning round*.—2. pass. *a falling* or *coming round*, Hipp.

†'Αμφίσφῡρον, ου, τό, (ἀμφί, σφυρόν) *a kind of shoe*, prob. reaching to the ankle and fastened there, Poll.

'Αμφίςωπος, ον, (ἀμφίς, ὤψ) *open on all sides*, Aesch. Fr. 32, cf. περιωπή.

'Αμφιτᾰλαντεύω, (ἀμφί, ταλαντεύω) *to weigh on all sides*, Nonn. Dion. 1, 183.

'Αμφιτάμνω, said to be Ion. for ἀμφιτέμνω, Il. 18, 528, but the comp. does not occur; the prep. sep. as adv.

'Αμφιτανύω.=ἀμφιτείνω, H. Hom. Merc. 49; v. foreg.

'Αμφιτάπης, ητος, ὁ, and ἀμφίταπις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἀμφί, τάπης, τάπις) *a carpet* or *coverlet shaggy on both sides*.

'Αμφίταπος, ον, *hairy* or *shaggy on both sides*, κοῖται, LXX.—2. ὁ ἀμφ.,= foreg., Ath.

'Αμφιτᾰράσσω, f. -ᾰξω, (ἀμφί, ταράσσω) *to disturb* or *trouble all around*: Pass. *to be agitated* or *tossed to and fro on every side*, of the sea, Simon. 125.

†'Αμφιταρβής, ές, (ἀμφί, τάρβος) *encompassed with terrors*, Aesch. Ch. 547, where is now read ἀμφὶ τάρβει.

'Αμφιτείνω, (ἀμφί, τείνω) *to stretch round, χέρας δέρῃ*, Eur. Or. 1042.

'Αμφιτειχής, ές, (ἀμφί, τεῖχος) *encompassing the walls, λεώς*, Aesch. Theb. 290.

'Αμφιτέμνω, (ἀμφί, τέμνω) *to cut, clip around, lop off, curtail*, v. περιτέμνω.

'Αμφίτερμος, ον, (ἀμφί, τέρμα) *bounded on all sides, marked out, limited*. Adv. -μως, Soph. Fr. 125.

'Αμφιτεύχω, (ἀμφί, τεύχω) *to make* or *build round about*, only in plupf. pass. ἀμφιτέτυκτο, Q. Sm. 5, 14.

'Αμφιτίθημι, (ἀμφί, τίθημι) *to lay* or *put round*, in Hom. like ἀμφιβάλλω, of pieces of dress, *to put on, κόσμον χροΐ*, Eur. Med. 787, etc.: ἀμφ. πέδας τοῖς ἀδίκοις, Solon 15, 33:—but also reversely, *to cover* or *deck with* a thing, πέπλοις κάρα, Eur. Hec. 432; with acc. alone, Theogn. 846, Theocr. 15, 40. Mid. *to put on one's self, put on, στέφανον*, Plut. Pass. *to be put on* or *round*, κυνέη ἀμφιτεθεῖσα, Il. 10, 271.

'Αμφιτῑνάσσω, f. -ᾰξω, (ἀμφί, τινάσσω) *to shake around*, Anth.

'Αμφιτιττῠβίζω, (ἀμφί, τιττυβίζω) *to twitter* or *chirp around*, Ar. Av. 235.

'Αμφιτόμος, ον, (ἀμφί, τέμνω, ταμεῖν) *cutting on both sides, two-edged, βέλεμνον*, Aesch., λόγχαι, ξίφος, Eur. Hipp. 1375; El. 164: but—II. proparox. ἀμφίτομος, ον, *cut on both sides*, v. l. Xen. Hipp. 4, 4.

'Αμφίτορνος, ον, (ἀμφί, τορνόω) *turned quite round, well-rounded*, ἀσπίς, Eur. Tro. 1156.

'Αμφιτόρνωτος, ον, (ἀμφί, τορνόω) =foreg., Lyc. 704.

†'Αμφιτος, ου, ὁ, *Amphitus*, a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 3.

'Αμφιτράχηλος, ον, (ἀμφί, τράχηλος) *surrounding the neck*.

'Αμφιτρέμω, *to tremble all over*, Il. 21, 507, comp. does not occur.

'Αμφιτρέχω, (ἀμφί, τρέχω) pf. ἀμφιδέδρομα, Archil. 109. aor. ἀμφέδραμον, Pind.; *to run round, surround, encompass*, c. acc., Archil. l. c., Pind. P. 3, 69.

'Αμφιτρής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμφί, *τράω) =sq.: ἡ ἀμφιτρής, a rock *pierced through*, a cave *with a double entrance*, Eur. Cycl. 707; also neut., ἀμφιτρὴς αὔλιον, Soph. Phil. 19, cf. Lob. Aj. 323.

'Αμφίτρητος, ον, (ἀμφί, *τράω) *bored* or *pierced through, open on both sides*, Anth.

'Αμφιτριβής, ές, (ἀμφί, τρίβω, τριβεῖν) *rubbed all round*: metaph. *practised, wily*, v. περίτριμμα.

†'Αμφιτρίτη, ης, ἡ, *Amphitrite*, Neptune's wife, Hom.: poet. also for *the sea*. [ῐ]

'Αμφιτρομέω, (ἀμφί, τρέμω) *to tremble for*, c. gen., Od., 4, 820.

†'Αμφιτρόπη, ης, ἡ, *Amphitrope*, an Attic demus; hence 'Αμφιτροπῆσιν, *in Amphitrope*, Aeschin.; ὁ 'Αμφιτροπαιεύς, *an inhabitant of Amph.*, Lys.

'Αμφιτροχάω,= ἀμφιτρέχω, Ap. Rh.

†'Αμφιτροχόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω,= ἀμφιτρέχω, *to extend around*, ἀμφιτροχώσας, Apollod. 1, 9, 12.

†'Αμφιτρῡχής, ές, (ἀμφί, τρύχω) expl. by Hesych.= κατερρωγώς, *rent all around*, Eur. Phoen. 325, Dind. writes ἀμφί τρύχη, but v. Klotz not. crit. ad loc.

†'Αμφιτρύων, ωνος, ὁ, *Amphitryon*, son of Alcaeus, husband of Alcmena the mother of Hercules, and king of Tiryns, afterward of Thebes, Il. 5, 392, etc.; hence

†'Αμφιτρυωνιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Amphitryon*, i. e. Hercules, Pind. I. 5, 56.

'Αμφιτύπος, ον, (ἀμφί, τύπτω, τυπεῖν) *two-edged*, Q. Sm. 1, 159; but—II. proparox., ἀμφίτυπος, ον, (τύπος) *embossed all round*. [ῠ]

'Αμφιφᾰείνω, (ἀμφί, φαίνω) *to shine* or *beam around*, c. acc., H. Hom. Ap. 202.

'Αμφιφᾰής, ές, (ἀμφί, φάος) *everywhere* or *ever visible*, Arist. Mund., cf. ἀμφιφανής.

'Αμφίφᾰλος, (ἀμφί, φάλος) κυνέη, Il. 5, 743; 11, 41, a helmet *with φάλοι*, i. e. *studs*, or *bosses all round*: or, acc. to Buttm. Lexil., s. v. φάλος, a helmet *whose φάλος stretched from the forehead to the back of the neck*: cf. τετραφάληρος.

'Αμφιφᾰνής, ές, (ἀμφί, φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) *visible all round, seen by all, known to all*, Eur. Andr. 835: esp. of stars *visible morning and evening*, or (acc. to others) *rising and setting just before and after the sun*, Arr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 588.

'Αμφιφάω, (ἀμφί, φάω) *to shine all round*, Synes.

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'Αμφιφέρω, (ἀμφί, φέρω) *to bear round*. Q. Sm. 5, 10.

'Αμφίφλοξ, ογος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμφί, φλόξ) *shining as in twilight*.

'Αμφιφοβέομαι, (ἀμφί, φοβέω) as pass., *to fear, tremble* or *quake all round*, ἕταροί μιν ἀμφεφόβηθεν, Il. 16, 290, ubi al. ἀμφί φ.: the comp. occurs in Qu. Sm. 2, 546; 11, 117.

'Αμφιφορεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (ἀμφί, φέρω, φορέω) *a large jar* or *pitcher with two handles*. In Hom. of gold or stone, chiefly for keeping wine in: so in Simon. 75, 4: also a cinerary *urn*, Il. 23, 92: hence prob. the shortened form ἀμφορεύς, used in prose, while ἀμφιφορεύς, occurs only in Ep. and Epigramm.; v. ἀμφορεύς.

'Αμφιφράζομαι, (ἀμφί, φράζω) dep. mid., *to consider on all sides, to weigh well*, Il. 18, 254.

'Αμφιφύα, ἡ, (ἀμφί, φύω)=ἄμφαυξις, Theophr.

'Αμφιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, strictly part. from ἀμφιφάω, *shining around*: hence a kind of cake, so called because *offered by torch-light* to the Munychian Diana, Pherecr. Incert. 6, cf. Ath. 645 A.

†'Αμφιφῶς, (ἀμφί, φῶς) *giving light on both sides*, Ath.

'Αμφιχαίνω, only in late writers usu. pres. ἀμφιχάσκω, (ἀμφί, χαίνω) *to yawn* or *gape round, gape for*, ἐμὲ Κῆρ ἀμφέχανε, Il. 23, 79; *to open the mouth about*, μαστὸν ἀμφέχασκ' ἐμὸν θρεπτήριον, *applied his mouth to the breast that gave me nourishment*, Aesch. Ch. 545: absol. *to yawn wide*, Soph. Ant. 118.

'Αμφίχαιτος, ον. (ἀμφί, χαίτη) *with hair* or *leaves all round*, Diod.

'Αμφιχαλκοάλαρος, ον, (ἀμφί, χαλκός, φάλαρα) *covered all over with brass*, Com. word in Ar. Ach. 1072, where however Dind. and most Editors divide the words ἀμφὶ χαλ.

'Αμφιχᾱνής, ές, (ἀμφί, χαίνω, χανεῖν) *yawning around, gaping wide*.

'Αμφιχάσκω, the more usual pres. for ἀμφιχαίνω, Aesch. Ch. 515.

'Αμφιχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἀμφί, χέω) *to pour* or *shed around*, Lat. *circumfundere: to pour, spread over*, δέσματα ἐρμῖσιν, Od. 8, 278, with prep. separ. as adv. Hom. mostly uses mid., *to pour* or *shed itself, to diffuse itself around* or *over*, c. acc., θείη νιν ἀμφέχυτο δομῇ, Il. 2, 41, τὴν ἀχὸς ἀμφεχύθη, Od. 4, 716:—absol. ἀμοιχεῖσθαι, like *circumfundi, to embrace*, Od. 22, 498, but also c. acc., ἀμφιχυθεὶς πατέρα, Od. 16, 214; later poets join it c. dat. as Qu. Sm. 7, 78, and Anth.

'Αμφιχορεύω, (ἀμφί, χορεύω) *to dance around*, Crit. 15, 5.

'Αμφίχροος, ον, also ἀμφίχρους, ουν, (ἀμφί, χρόα) *coloured both ways*, i. e. *of two colours*.

'Αμφίχρῡσος, ον, (ἀμφί, χρυσός) *gilded all over*, φάσγανον, Eur. Hec. 543.

'Αμφίχῡτος, ον, (ἀμφιχέω) *poured, shed around, thrown* or *heaped up around*, esp. of mounds or banks, so τεῖχος ἀμφίχυτον, Il. 20, 145.

'Αμφίχωλος, ον, (ἀμφί, χωλός) *lame in both feet*, Anth.

†'Αμφίων, ονος, ὁ, *Amphion*, son of Iasius, king of the Boeotian Orchomenus, Od. 11, 283.—2. son of Jupiter and Antiope, who raised the walls of Thebes by the tones of his lyre, Od. 11, 262, Apollod. 3, 10, 1; hence adj. 'Αμφίονιος, α, ον, *of Amphion*, Eur. Phoen. 824.—3. son of the foreg. and Niobe, Apollod.—4. a leader of the Epei against Troy, Il. 13, 692—5. king of Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—Others in Ap. Rh. 1, 176, Paus., etc. [ῐ]

'Αμφόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

'Αμφοδος, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὁδός) *any road that leads round a place*, esp. *a street*.= ἄγυια, Ar. Fr. 304; N. T. Marc. 11, 4.—2. =λαύρα, Lat. *platea, vicus, a street with the houses forming it, quarter of a town*.

'Αμφόδους, ουτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὀδούς) *with teeth above and below*, Arist. H. A.

'Αμφορεᾰφορέω, ῶ, *to carry water-pitchers*, Ar. Fr. 285: from

'Αμφορεᾰφόρος, ον, (ἀμφορεύς, φέρω) *carrying water-pitchers*.

'Αμφορείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Pac. 202.

'Αμφορεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀμφί, φέρω) *a jar*, used for various purposes, esp. for wine or water, Ar. Fr. 285: for pickling, Xen. An. 5, 4, 28: also a cinerary *urn*, Soph. Fr. 303.—II. a liquid measure,=1½ Roman *amphorae*, or nearly nine gallons, Hdt. 1, 51. (shortened form of ἀμφιφορεύς, from its having two handles; or perh. for ἀναφορεύς.)

'Αμφορίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀμφορεύς; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gramm. § 119, Anm. 32.

'Αμφορίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀμφορεύς, Dem. 617, 19.

'Αμφοτερᾱκις, adv., (ἀμφότερος) *in both ways*, Arist. Mechan.

'Αμφοτέρῃ, as adv., *in both ways*, Lat. *utrinque*, Hdt. 1, 75; 7, 10, 2.

'Αμφοτερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀμφότερος) *to encompass, enclose*, Strab.

'Αμφοτερόβλεπτος, ον, (ἀμφότερος, βλέπω) *looking both ways, undecided*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

'Αμφοτερόγλωσσος, ον, Att. ἀμφοτερόγλωττος, ον, (ἀμφότερος, γλῶσσα) *speaking both ways, double-tongued*, Id. ap. Plut.

'Αμφοτεροδέξιος, ον, =ἀμφιδέξιος, LXX.

'Αμφοτερόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ἀμφότερος, πλοῦς) *navigable on both sides*, i. e. *with two ports*, γῆ, Poll. 9, 17.—2. τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλουν, sub. ἀργύριον or δάνειον, *money lent on bottomry*, ἐδάνεισα Φορμίωνι εἴκοσι μνᾶς ἀμφοτερόπλουν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, Dem. 908, 20, etc.: the terms were, that the lender bore the risk both of the outward and homeward voyage; when only of the outward, ἑτερόπλουν, was the word, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 176 sq., cf. ναυτικόν.

'Αμφότερος, έρα, ερον, (ἄμφω) Lat. *uterque, both*:—the sing. is very rare. Hom. uses it only in neut., as adv., ἀμφότερον, foll. by τε ... καί, as ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερὸς τ' αἰχμητής, *both together, as well a wise king as a valiant warrior*, Il. 3, 179; and so without change for all cases, as ἀμφ. γενεῇ, etc., Il. 4, 60: also ἀμφότερον, foll. by τε.., δέ, Pind. P. 4, 140: in like manner also ἀμφότερα, is used, foll. by καί..., καί, Plat., but by τε–, ἤ, Pind. O. 1, 166. The dual is more freq. in Hom., and the plur. still more. Phrases: κατ' ἀμφοτέρα on both sides, Lat. *utrimque*, Hdt. 7, 10, 2, and Plat., also ἀμφοτέρῃ or ἀμφοτέρωθι, q. v.: ἐπ' ἀμφότερα, *towards both sides, both ways*, Lat. *in utramque partem*, Hdt. 3, 87, etc., and Plat.; ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων, *from both sides*, Lat. *ex utraque parte*, Hdt. 7, 97, also ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.; παρ' ἀμφοτέρων and παρ' ἀμφοτέροις,= ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 118; ἀμφοτέροις βλέπειν, sub. ὄμμασι, Call.; ἀμφοτεραις, Ep. -ῃσι, sub. χερσί, Od. 10, 264, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 35. In Theocr. 12, 12, ἀμφ. is considered=ἀλλήλοις, but as no instance of this occurs elsewhere Meineke reads μετὰ προτέροισι instead of μετ' ἀμφ.

†'Αμφότερος, ον, ὁ, *Amphoterus*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 415.—2. son of Alcmaeon, Paus. 8, 24, 9.—3. a son of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 25, 9; (some accent 'Αμφοτερός, to distinguish it from pron.)

'Αμφοτερόχωλος, ον,=ἀμφίχωλος.

'Αμφοτέρωθεν, adv., (ἀμφότερος) *from* or *on both sides*, Lat. *ex utraque parte*, Hom.: *from both ends*, Od. 10, 167: also in Hdt. 2, 29, and Pind., Thuc., and Plat.

'Αμφοτέρωθι, adv., (ἀμφότερος) *on both sides*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 12.

'Αμφοτέρως, adv., *in both ways*, Plat. Gorg. 469 A, etc.

'Αμφοτέρωσε, adv., *to* or *on both sides*, Il. 8, 223.

'Αμφουδίς, adv., *from the ground*, only in Od. 17, 237, κάρη ἀμφουδὶς ἀείρας, *lifting up an enemy's head from the ground* to dash it down again. (Prob. from ἀμφίς III. and οὐδας, hardly from ἀμφί.)

'Αμφράσσαιτο, poet. for ἀναφράσσαιτο, opt. sor. 1, from ἀναφράζομαι, Od.

†'Αμφρῡσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Amphrysus*, a river of Thessaly, Ap. Rh. 1, 54.

'Αμφυλάω, (ἀμφί, ὑλάω) *to bark around* or *at*, Eccl.

'Αμφύω, poet. for ἀναφύω, Pind.

'Αμφω, τώ, τά, τώ, also οἱ. αἱ, τά, gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν. Lat. *ambo, both*, not only of individuals, but also of two armies or nations, Il. 1, 363; 2, 124. Hom. uses only nom., and acc., ἄμφω. From Hom. downwds. freq. joined with a plur. noun or verb. In Soph. O. C. 1425 in sense of ἀλλήλοιν: θάνατον ἐξ ἀμφοῖν, *death by each other's hand*. Sometimes the word is indecl., like δύο, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 15: on the connexion between ἄμφω and ἀμφί, v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 96.

'Αμφώβολος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμφί. ὀβολός) a kind of *javelin*, prob. with double point, Eur. And. 1133. In Soph. Fr. 835 a neut. pl. τὰ ἀμφώβολα, expl. by Eust.=αἱ διὰ σπλάγχνων μαντεῖαι.

'Αμφώδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἀμφόδους: in Lyc. 1401, the *ass*.

'Αμφώης, ες, (ἀμφί, οὖς) *two-eared, two-handled*, Theocr. 1, 28.

'Αμφωλένιος, ον, (ἀμφί, ὠλένη) *about the elbow* or *arm*, Aristaen.: τὸ ἀμφωλένιον, *a bracelet*.

'Αμφωμις, ον, (ἀμφί, ὦμος) *round* or *on the shoulders*,

'Αμφωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὄμνυμι, ὀμόσαι)=ἀμφιορκία.

'Αμφωτις, ίδος, ἡ, also oxyt. ἀμφωτίς, ίδος, (ἀμφί, οὖς), like ἀμόωτος, *a two-eared* or *two-handled vessel*, esp. *a milk-pail*, Philet. 35.—II. *a covering for the ears*, worn by young boxers, to prevent their ears becoming swollen, Plut., cf. Λακωνίζω.—III. =ἐπωτίς.

'Αμωτος, ον, (ἀμφί, οὖς) *two-eared, two-handled*, Od. 22, 10.

'Αμῶεν, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. for ἀμῷεν, from ἀμάω, Od. 9, 135. [ᾰ]

†'Αμώλιος, ον, ὁ, *Amulius*, Strab.

'Αμώμητος, ον, (a priv., μωμέομαι) *unblamed, blameless*, Il. 12, 109, Archil. 3, 2. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 3, 82.

'Αμωμίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, wine *seasoned with amomum*: [ῐ] from

'Αμωμον, ου, τό, Lat. *amomum*, a well-known Indian spice-plant, Theophr., cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 89; 4, 25.

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ἄμωμος, ον, (α priv., μῶμος) *without blame, blameless*, Hdt. 2, 177.

Ἀμῶς, Att. ἀμῶς, adv. from the obsol. ἀμός=τις, esp. in the compd. adverb ἀμωσγέπως, *in a certain manner, in some way or other*, Ar. Thesm. 429, and Plat., cf. ἀμῇ.

Ἄμωτον, ου, τό, = καστάνειον, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D.

Ἄν, a particle which cannot be exactly rendered by any word in our language, though in particular cases it answers to Lat. *forte*, our *probably, perchance, in all likelihood*.—It always implies a condition, and therefore requires a verb either expressed or understood.—The Ep. and Lyr. particle κε, κεν, Dor. κα, are used in the same way: v. sub κε.

A. With indicat. ἄν makes a positive assertion conditional, or dependent on circumstances: hence—I. ἄν cannot be joined with *pres.* or *perf.*, because that which *is*, or *has been*, cannot be made conditional: the passages where this appears to have been so, either have been corrected, or need correction, v. Elmsl. Med. 911. —II. with fut. ἄν expresses that which *certainly will happen, if something else happens first*; this is freq. in old Ep., e. g. Il. 22, 66, but is rare, if not suspicious, in Att.: v. however Stallb. Plat. Rep. 615 D, Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 454, *a*, Schäf. Gregor. p. 66.—III. with imperf. and aoriste, esp. imperf., ἄν stands—1. in independent propositions, to express a condition fulfilled as opportunity offered, conseq. repetition or frequency of an action in time past, e. g. ἔλεγεν ἄν, *he was in the habit of saying, he would say*.—2. with the same tenses and plqpf., in apodosis to hypotheticals, when the condition is not yet fulfilled, nor likely to be so, as εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν, εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν, v. Buttm. Gr. § 139, 9. This condition is often expressed by a part., as Soph. Ant. 909, πόσις μὲν ἄν μοι καθθανόντος ἄλλος ἦν, for εἰ κατέθανεν. On ἄν after ἵνα with indic. v. sub ἵνα.

B. With optat., with which ἄν is most common, it turns the *wish*, which the mood expresses, when alone, into *a conditional assertion*.—I. in propositions, where the antecedent is not expressed,—1. it implies general uncertainty, e. g. τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἄν, *this might be*, it is possible: —this signf. becomes sometimes almost=fut., as οὐκ ἂν ἀποφεύγοις, *you are not like to escape*.—2. it marks prayers or commands, less strongly worded than by imperat., λέγοις ἄν, Soph., *speak, if you will*.—II. in apodosis to hypotheticals, as, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξεν, μέγα με ὠφελήσειεν ἄν, *if he had done this, he would have done me great service*.—III. in dependent propositions, assigning time or cause, as Od. 4, 64, γένος ἐστὲ διοτρεφέων βασιλήων—ἐπεὶ οὔ κε κακοὶ τοιούσδε τέκοιεν.—IV. with the particles ὅπως, rarely ἵνα, Ion. ὡς and ὄφρα, to make the object indefinite, Hdt. 1, 75, διώρυχα ὀρύσσειν, ὅπως ἂν λάβοι cf. Thuc. 7, 65. So Hom. uses εἴ κε in hypotheticals, e. g. Il. 5, 273, εἴ κε λαὸς ἰοίμεν, but εἰ ἄν Att. is very dub.. v. Schn. Xen. An. 4, 1, 8, de Vect. 6, 2.

C. With subjunct. ἄν is not so much to be referred to the verb itself in this mood, as to the particle on which the verb depends, with which it often forms one word, as ἐπεάν, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, so πρὶν ἄν, ἕως ἄν, ὃς ἄν *quicunque*, etc. The Homeric use of the subj. with ἄν nearly in a fut. sense must be excepted, as ᾗς ὑπεροπλίῃσι τάχ' ἄν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ, *he will quickly at some time in all likelihood lose his life through his overbearing insolence*, Il. 1, 205.

D. Where ἄν *appears* to be joined with imperat., it must be referred to some other word in the sentence, as Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, ἀλλ' ἴοντων ἂν εἰδότες ὅτι, where, acc. to Hermann, ἄν belongs to εἰδότες, as if for ἰόντων, καὶ εἰδεῖεν ἄν, i. e. εἰ ἴοιεν, εἰδεῖεν ἄν, but is om. by Porson and Dind.

E. With infinit. ἄν is used in cases where in recta oratione the indic. or optat. would appear with it, but not where they would reject it, e. g. ἐποίησ' ἄν, φημὶ ἂν ποιῆσαι, and ποιοῖμ' ἄν, οἶμαι ἂν ποιῆσαι.

F. With participle the same general observation holds good as with infin. That of the aor. has a sort of future signf., and can only be rendered in Latin by that tense, as Xen. An. 5, 2, 8, ἐσκοπεῖτο... πότερον εἰη κρεῖττον ἀπάγειν... ὡς ἀλόντος ἂν τοῦ χωρίου: v. Matth. Eur. Hipp. 518.

G. General Obss.—I. when the verb is wanting with ἄν, it can easily be supplied from the context, e. g. Soph. Phil. 947, οὐ γὰρ ἂν σθένοντά γε εἶλέν μ'· ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἂν ὡδ' ἔχοντ', sc. εἶλεν.

II. ἄν is often *doubled*,—1. when separated from its verb by several intervening words, as Soph. El. 333, ὥστ' ἄν, εἰ σθένος λάβοιμι, δηλώσαιμ' ἄν, or—2. where one ἄν belongs to the verb, and the other to some other word, e. g. Plat. Apol. 31 A, ὑμεῖς δ' ἴσως τάχ' ἂν ἀχθόμενοι, ὥςπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγειρόμενοι, κρούσαντες ἄν με, πειθόμενοι Ἀνύτῳ, ῥᾳδίως ἂν ἀποκτείναιτε, v. Kühn. Gr. Gr. § 458. This is most frequently the case with the neg. οὐκ and the particles compounded with it, which even when they stand in close connection with the verb, allow this repetition, as οὐκέτ' ἂν φθάνοις ἄν, Eur. Tro. 456, Ib. Heracl. 721.—But still it is often found repeated without any such reason: even thrice, Soph. Fr. 789, πῶς ἂν οὐκ ἂν ἐν δίκῃ θάνοιμ' ἄν. So Hom. without particular reason, ἂν κεν, Il. 13, 127.—III. ἄν *omitted*,—1. in the Protasis, where it is necessarily implied by the Apodosis, as Plat. Symp. 198 C, ὀλίγου ἀποδρᾶς, ᾠχόμην εἰ πῃ εἶχον, *I had run away had I had anywhither to run*.—2. in the Apodosis after a part., Plat. Rep. 450 D, πιστεύοντος μὲν γὰρ ἐμοῦ ἐμοὶ εἰδέναι ἃ λέγω, καλῶς εἶχεν ἡ παραμυθία.—3. after ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι, πρίν; to make the time more indefinite, and in genl. after relat. pronouns and adverbs, chiefly poet., Pors. Med. 222, Or. 141, but also in prose, esp. in the earlier writers, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62 C.

H. Position of ἄν.—It never begins a sentence, and *regularly* follows the word whose signf. it limits, as εἶχον ἄν, ἔχοιμ' ἄν, etc.: but when words dependent on the verb precede it in the sentence, ἄν may follow any of them, because in sense they follow the verb, as πρόφασιν ἂν εἶχον,=εἶχον ἂν πρόφασιν. The subjunct. indeed usu. follows ἄν, but there we have seen that ἄν limits not the verb but its particle.—In such cases as τί οὖν ἂν φαίη ὁ λόγος ἔτι ἀπιστεῖς for τί οὖν ἔτι ἀπιστεῖς, φαίη ἂν ὁ λόγος, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, the sentence should be written without a comma: so also οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι, Eur. Alc. 48 Monk. (On the etym. of ἄν, and the distinctions between it and κε, cf. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 453.) [ᾰ always, v. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 373, against Dindorf, Praef. Poet. Scen. Gr. p. vii. sqq.]

Ἄν, conj.=ἐάν with subjunctive; Trag. always use ἤν, and so usu. in Att., except Plato. [Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 273, holds ᾱ, but Schäfer and Franke Callin. p. 186, ᾰ.]

Ἄν, or better ἀν (v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, Anm. 4,) shortd. Ep. form of ἀνά, q. v., before ν and τ, Il. 10, 298; 20, 319.

Ἄν, apocop. from ἄνα, for ἀνέστη, like ἔνι for ἔνεστι, *he stood up, arose*, Il. 3, 268: and here note that ἄν always represents past tenses of the Indic., ἄνα Imperat. pres., but v. ἀνα.

†Ἄν by crasis for ἃ ἄν.

Ἀν-, sometimes for *a* priv. before a vowel: the ν prob. belongs to the root of the negative, as in other instances *a* stands immediately before the vowel (ἀ-έκων, ἀ-ελπτής): perh. the negat. in full was ἄνα (cf. ἄνευ, Lat *in*-, Engl. *un*-), which is still retained in ἀνάεδνος, ἀνάελπτος, Buttm. Lexil. p. 118, Lob. Phryn. 728. Cf. also νη-.

ἈΝΑ΄, prep. *c. dat. et acc.*, but c. dat. only in Ep. and Dor. poetry: by apocope ἄν or rather ἀν, before a palatal ἀγ, before a labial ἄμ, or rather ἀμ (v. sub ἄμ), but this too only in Ion. and Dor. poetry. Radic. signf. *up, upon*, opp. to κατά.

In Od. in phrase ἀνὰ νηὸς βαίνειν, to go *on board* ship, 2, 416; 9, 177; 15, 284, it is said to govern the gen., but it is better to regard it as the adv., and the gen. to be used of the part affected, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 624, obs.

A. c. dat., *on, upon*, without any notion of motion, only in Ep. and Lyr. poetry, and so used by Trag. only in Lyrics: ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, *upon the sceptre*, Il. 1, 15, Pind. P. 1, 10; ἀνὰ ὤμῳ, *upon the shoulder*, Od. 11, 127, ἀνὰ Ταργάρῳ ἄκρῳ, Il. 15, 152.

2.=σύν, seems to rest on mistaken passages, as Eur. I. A. 1058.

B. c. acc., the common usage, implying *motion upwards*, directly opposed to κατά—I. of place, *up*, ἀνὰ κίονα, Od. 22, 176, ἀνὰ ποταμόν, Hdt. 2, 96. Hence—2. *from bottom to top, throughout*, [φλὲψ] ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερὲς αὐχέν' ἱκάνει, Il. 13, 547; so ἀνὰ δῆμον, ἄστυ, ὅμιλον, *through all* the people, *throughout* the city, throng; hither may be referred ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν, Hom., *to have continually in the mouth, on the tongue*; ἀνὰ θυμὸν φρονέειν, to revolve *up and down in one's mind*, i. e. *frequently*, Il. 2, 36, ἀνὰ τοὺς πρώτους εἶναι, *to be among the first*, Hdt. 9, 86. And so—II. of time *throughout*, in Hom. only ἀνὰ νύκτα, *all night through*, Il. 14, 80: Hdt. has it often ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν, *all the day long* (not ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ., of which below), ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον, etc.—III. in numbers, *up to*, ἀνὰ εἴκοσι μέτρα χεῦε, he poured *full* twenty measures, Od. 9, 209: and so—IV. of mode and manner; the action being conceived of as moving along to some higher point, as ἀνὰ κράτος, from weakness *up to* the full measure of *strength*, i. e. *strongly, vigorously*, much like κατὰ κράτος φεύγειν, ἀπομάχεσθαι, Xen.

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Cyr. 4, 2, 30 ; 5, 3, 12 ; so *ἀνὰ μέρος, in turn* ; hence arises its *distributive* force, *πέμπεσκε δὲ ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος*, now he was accustomed to send *every year*, Hdt. 7, 106 ; *ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν*, day *by* day, Hdt. 2, 37 ; *at the rate of*, *ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 4.

C. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., Hom. and poet., *thereon, thereupon*, and with the notion of distribution through a space, *throughout, all over* : *ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν, all over there were clusters*, Il. 18, 562 : but *ἀνά* oft. is an adv. in Hom., where acc. to some it is only parted from its verb by tmesis, *ἀνὰ δ' ὦρτο* for *ἀνῶρτο δέ*, *ἀνὰ τεύχε' ἀείρας* for *τεύχεα ἀναείρας*, etc.

D. IN COMPOS.—1. as in B. I.=*ἄνω, up to, upwards* up, opp. to *κατά*, as *ἀναβαίνω, ἀνίστημι, ἀναβοάω, ἀναπνέω* : poet. sometimes doubled, *ἀνὰ ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν*, Od. 22, 132. —2. hence flows the signf. of *increase* or *strengthening*, as in *ἀνακρίνω*, although it cannot always be translated, as in the Hom. *ἀνέρομαι* : in this case opp. to *ὑπό*, *sub.*—3. from the notion, *throughout*, C., comes that of *repetition and improvement*, as in *ἀναβλαστάνω, ἀναγιγνώσκω*.—4. the notion of *back, backwards*, in *ἀναχωρέω, ἀνανεύω*, etc., seems to come from such phrases as *ἀνὰ ῥόον, up*, i. e. *against*, the stream,=Lat. *re-, retro-*. When used as prep. *ἀνά* never suffers anastrophe, though Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 1143 maintains the contrary, cf. sq. [ᾰνᾰ]

Ἄνα, the prep. *ἀνά* written with anastr., usu. expl. for *ἀνάστηθι, up! arise!* usu. *ἀλλ' ἄνα*, Il. 6, 331, Od. 18, 13, but it is better, and more in accordance with Homeric usage to regard it as simple adv., *up!*—in this signf. the ult. is never elided, Herm. Soph. Aj. 194 : the apocop. *ἄν* is always for *ἀνέστη*. [ᾱνᾰ]

Ἄνα, vocat. of *ἄναξ, king*, only in the phrases *ὦ ἄνα*, contr. *ὦνα*, and *Ζεῦ ἄνα*, and only as an address to gods, Hom. : Sappho is said to have used it also for *ὦ ἄνασσα*.—Rare in Trag., Herm. Bacch. 546 : the ult. is never elided, Herm. H. Ap. 526. [ᾱνᾰ]

Ἀνάβᾱ, Att. for *ἀνάβηθι*, imperat. aor. 2 from *ἀναβαίνω*.

Ἀναβάδην, adv., (*ἀναβαίνω*) *going up, mounting* : also *sitting* or *being up on high, aloft*, hence in Ar. Ach. 399, Plut. 1123, opp. to *καταβάδην*, either *upstairs, in the garret*, or *with the legs up, lying on a couch*, cf. Interpp. ad ll. cc., and Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 313. [βᾰ]

Ἀναβᾰδόν, adv., (*ἀναβαίνω*) *mounting* or *going up*, *ἀν. ὀχεύειν*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναβᾰθμῐ́κός, ή, όν, (*ἀναβαθμός*) *fitted for going up, rising in steps*.

Ἀναβαθμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *a step, stair*.—II. *an ascent*.

Ἀναβαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *a means of going up, a flight of steps a stair*, Hdt. 2, 125.—2. *an ascent*.

Ἀναβάθρα, ας, ἡ, (*ἀναβαίνω*)= foreg., *a ladder*, Luc.

Ἀνάβαθρον, ου, τό,=*ἀναβαθμός, a seat on steps*, e. g. a professor's chair, v. Ruperti ad Juv. 7, 46 : metaph. *a gradation* : from

Ἀναβαίνω, A. in fut. *ἀναβήσω* : aor. *ἀνέβησα*, transit., *to make to go up* or *mount*, esp. *to make mount on shipboard*, Il. 1, 144, 308, Pind. P. 4, 340 ; also in aor. mid. *ἀνεβήσατο*, Od. 15, 475 : *ἀνδρας ἐπὶ καμήλους ἀνέβησε, he mounted men on camels*, Hdt. 1, 80.—B. in pres. with f. *ἀναβησομαι* : aor. *ἀνέβην* and *ἀνεβησάμην*, intrans., (the common, and in Att. the only usage) : *to go up, climb, mount*, in Hom. usu. absol. of seamen, *to go on shipboard*, or *to put out into the high sea, put to sea* : c. acc., *οὐρανὸν, ὑπερῷα ἀναβ., to go up to heaven, to the upper rooms*, Il. 1, 497, Od. 18, 301 ; more freq. c. *εἰς, ἀναβ. εἰς ἐλάτην, ἐς ὄλφον*, Il. 14, 287 ; 16, 657, (but *ἐς Τροίην ἀναβ.* (sc. *νῆα*), *to embark*, i. e. *sail for Troy*, Od. 1, 210, opp. to *ἐκ Κρήτης, to sail from Crete*, Od. 14, 252) : rarely c. *ἀνά*, as Od. 22, 132 : post-Hom. most freq. with *ἐπί τι* or *τινος*, as *ἀναβ. ἐπὶ οὖρεα*, Hdt. 1, 131, esp. *ἀναβ. ἐφ' ἵππον* or *ἵππου, to mount on horseback*, Xen., hence absol. *ἀναβεβηκώς, mounted*, Id., cf. inf. 4 : rarely c. dat., as *νεκροῖς ἀναβ., to trample on the dead*, Lat. *mortuis insultare*, Il. 10, 493 : with cognate acc., *ἀν. ἀνάβασιν*, Plat. Rep. 519 D ; so too *ἀν. στόλον, to go up on an expedition*, Dissen Pind. P. 2, 62 (114).—Special usages :—1. of land journies, *to go up* from the coast into Central Asia, Hdt., and Xen. : *ἀναβ. παρὰ βασιλέα*, Plat. Alc. 1, 123 B.—2. of rivers, *to rise*, Hdt. 2, 13 ; *ἀν. ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας, to overflow the fields*, Hdt. 1, 193.—3. of plants, *to shoot up, grow*, Xen. ; also of hair, Id.—4. in Att. *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα*, or absol., *to mount the tribune, rise to speak*, Lat. *in concionem escendere*, Wolf Leptin. p. 373 : hence also *ἀν, ἐπὶ* or *εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, τὸ δικαστήριον, to come before the people, before the court*, Plat. : *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ὀκρίβαντα, to mount the stage*, Plat. Symp. 194 B, also absol. *to enter*, Ar. Eq. 149.—5. of the male, *to mount, cover*, Lat. *inire*, *ἀν. τὰς θηλέας*, Hdt. 1, 192.—II. *to go through*, c. acc. *φάτις ἀνθρώπους ἀναβαίνει*, Od. 6, 29, nisi leg. *ἀνθρώπους ἀνα β.*, v. Nitzsch.—III. *to come to an end, turn out*, like *ἀποβαίνειν, ἐκβαίνειν*, Lat. *evenire*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 10, 8 ; *ἀπό τινος, to result from*, Xen. Rep. Ath. 2, 17 : hence also—2. *to come round*, like *περιελθεῖν, ἐς Ἀεωνίδην ἀνέβαινεν ἡ βασιληίη*, Hdt. 7, 205, cf. 1, 109. —IV. *to go upwards* or *onwards*, and so *to proceed*, esp. to speak of a thing, *πρός τι*, Xen. Hipp. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 445 C.

Ἀναβακχεύω, (*ἀνά, Βάκχος*) *to rouse to Bacchic phrenzy, to madden*, Eur. H. F. 1086, cf. sq.—II. *to break forth in Bacchic phrenzy, to rage, exult*, Eur. Bacch. 864.

Ἀναβακχιόω, = foreg., Eur. Or. 332, Pors.

Ἀναβάλλω, f. *-βᾰλῶ, to throw* or *toss up, χοῦν ἐξ ὀρύγματος*, Thuc. 4, 90 : *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, to put on* horseback, Xen. An. 4, 4, 4 : but also of the horse, *ἀν. τὸν ἀναβάτην, to throw* his rider *up* or *back*, i. e. *off*, Id. Eq. 8, 7.—II. *to put back, put off*, *ἄεθλον*, Od. 19, 584 (the only place where Hom. uses the act.) : also *ἀναβ. τινά, to put* one *off*, sc. with excuses, Dem. 102, 27 : also in pass. *ἀνεβλήθη ἡ ἐκκλησία, was adjourned*, Thuc. 5, 45 : cf. inf. B. II.—III. *ἀν. κίνδυνον*, like *ἀναῤῥίπτειν, to run a risk* (prob. metaph. from dice), Aesch. Theb. 1028, in tmesi.—B. much more freq. in mid., *to lift up*, esp. *one's voice*, *ἀναβάλλετο ἀείδειν, he lifted up his voice to sing*, Od. 1, 155, etc. ; later without *ἀείδειν, to make a prelude, begin a song*, Pind. N. 7, 114, Ar. Pac. 1269, cf. *ἀναβολή*, and Valck. Theocr. 6, 20 : hence in genl. *to begin*, c. acc. rei, Philostr. : but *μέλος ἀναβεβλημένον, a slow tune*, opp. to *ἐπίτροχον*, Synes.—II. like act. II., *to put off, delay*, Il. 2, 436, also in Pind., Hdt., and freq. in Att. prose.—III. *to throw one's cloak up and round* one, like *περιβάλλεσθαι, throw it over the right shoulder*, so as to draw it round one, and let it hang in graceful folds, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, cf. Ar. Av. 1568 : *ἀναβάλλεσθαι χλαῖναν*, Ar. Vesp. 1132 ; but also without subst., Ar. Eccl. 97, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. l. c.—IV.= act. III., *ἀναβάλλεσθαι μάχην, to risk a battle*, dub. in Hdt. 5, 49 for *ἀναλαβέσθαι*, v. Schweigh.

Ἀναβαπτίζω, (*ἀνά, βαπτίζω*) *to dip repeatedly*, Plut. Marcell. 15.—II. *to re-baptize*, Eccl.

Ἀναβάπτω,=foreg. I, Theophr.

Ἀνάβᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *a going up, an ascending, an ascent*, Plat. Polit. 517 B ; *mounting*, esp. on horseback, freq. in Xen. Hipparch. : *way of mounting*, Ib. 7, 4 : *πᾶσα ἵππων ἄμβασις* for *πάντες ἀναβάται*, Soph. O. C. 1070.—2. *a journey, expedition up from* the coast, esp. into central Asia, like that of the younger Cyrus, related by Xen.—3. *the rising* of a river, Xen., and Plut.—II. *a way up, the ascent*, of a tower, mountain, etc., Hdt. 1, 181 ; 7, 223.

†**Ἀνάβασμα**, ατος, τό, *ascent*.

Ἀναβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ἀναβαθμός*, Paus.

†**Ἀναβασσαρέω**, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά, Βασσαρέω*)=*ἀναβακχεύω*, Anacr. 62, 6.

Ἀναβαστάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀνά, βαστάζω*) *to raise* or *lift up, carry*, Luc. Gymn. 24.

Ἀναβατήριον, ου, τό, sub. *ἱερόν, a sacrifice for a fair voyage*, Plut. : (from *ἀναβαίνω* to put to sea.)

Ἀναβάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. shortd. *ἀμβατης*, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *one who is mounted*, Eur. Bacch. 1107 : esp. *a horseman, rider*, Plat. Crit. 119 A, and Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 1.—2. *a stallion*. [ᾰ]

Ἀναβᾰτῐκός, ή, όν, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *skilled in mounting*, *ἀναβατικωτεροι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους, readier at mounting and riding*, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 5.

Ἀναβᾰτός, όν, Hom. *ἀμβατός*, (*ἀναβαίνω*) *that may be mounted* or *scaled, easy to be scaled*, Il. 6, 434, Od. 11, 315.

†**Ἀναβεβλημένος**, perf. part. pass from *ἀναβάλλω*, q. v. Hence

Ἀναβεβλημένως, adv., *with delay, slowly*, Dion. H.

Ἀναβέβρυχεν, perf. from an obsol. *ἀναβρύχω* or *-βρύζω, to boil* or *bubble up*, of a fountain, Il. 17, 54. (No doubt radically akin to *βλύζω, βλύω, βρύω*, v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 204, sqq.)

†**Ἀναβησίνεως**, ω, ὁ, (*ἀναβαίνω, ναῦς*) *Anabesineus*, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 1, 13, strictly *a navigator*.

Ἀναβήσσω. f. *-βήξω, to cough up, expectorate*, Hipp.

Ἀναβιβάζω, f. *-άσω*, fut. mid. *-βιβάσομαι*, Att. contr. *-βιβῶμαι*. (Dem. 440, 18) ; (*ἀνά, βιβάζω*) *to make to go up, to cause to ascend, to take up to a higher place and station*, *ἐπὶ πύργον, ἐπὶ λόφον*, Hdt., and Xen. esp.—1. *ἀν. ἐπὶ ἵππον, to mount* one *on horseback*, Hdt. 1, 63, and Xen. : also *ἐφ' ἅρμα*, Hdt. 4, 180.—2. *ἀν. ναῦν, to draw* a ship *up* on land, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2 : but also—3. in mid. *to put on board ship, to embark for sea*, Thuc. 7, 33, 35 : and so prob. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 10.—4. *ἀναβ. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα*, usu. absol., at Athens esp. *to bring up* to the bar of a court of justice, Lys. 122, 17 : but more freq. in mid. *for one's advantage, in one's own behalf*, esp. of a prisoner bringing up his wife, children, etc., *to raise compassion*, Plat

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Apol. 18, D, and Oratt.—5. metaph. *ἀν. εἰς τιμήν, ὑψιμαν, to raise to honour* or *dignity, to advance in power*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 16; *τὰς τιμὰς, τοὺς μισθοὺς ἀναβ., to raise the price, to advance in price*, Diod. S.—In Gramm. *to throw back τὸν τόνον*, the accent, v. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 411. Hence

'Αναβιβαστέον, verb. adj., *one must set on* or *mount*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 467 A.

'Αναβιβρώσκω, f. *ἀναβρώσω*, (*ἀνά, βιβρώσκω*) *to eat up*, Nic. Th. 134.

'Αναβιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσομαι*: aor. *ἀνεβίων*, inf. *ἀναβιῶναι*, rarely *ἀνεβίωσα* (Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 660): *to come to life again, return to life*, Hipp. 113. Ar. Ran. 177, Plat.—II. mid. *ἀναβιώσασθαι, to bring back to life*, Plat. Phaed. 89 C.

'Αναβίωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνά, βιόω*) *a reviving*, LXX.

'Αναβιώσκομαι, f. *-ώσομαι*, dep. mid., *to bring to life again, revivify*, Plat. Crito 48 C.—2. intr.=*ἀναβιόω*) *to revive*, Id. Phaed. 72 C.

'Αναβλαστάνω, f. *-στήσω*, (*ἀνά, βλαστάνω*) *to make shoot* or *spring up*. —2. intr. *to shoot, spring*, or *grow up*, properly of plants, Plat. Legg. 845 D; metaph. of a city, *to spring* or *shoot up again, to flourish again*, Hdt. 7, 156: also of misfortunes *springing up*, Hdt. 5, 92, 4, cf. 3, 62. Hence

'Αναβλάστημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a shooting, springing*, or *growing up again*.

'Αναβλάστησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, =foreg.

'Ανάβλεμμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a look cast upwards, a looking up* or *back*, as of dogs when called, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4. From

'Αναβλέπω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἀνά, βλέπω*) *to look up*, Plat., and Xen.: esp. as a mark of confidence, *ἀν. ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασιν*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 30: *ἀν. πρός τινα, to look* one *in the face*, like *ἀντιβλέπειν*, Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 12.—2. *to look up at, ἀελίου δ' ἀν. λαμπάσιν*, Eur. Ion 1467.—3. *ἀν. φλόγα, to cast up a glance of fire*, Eur. Ion 1263, cf. *βλέπω*.—II. *to see again, recover one's sight*, Hdt. 2, 111, and Plat. Phaedr. 243 B: *to open the eyes again*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 29. Hence

'Ανάβλεψις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a looking up, upwards*, or *at*.—2. *a seeing again, recovery of sight*, Ael.

'Αναβλήδην, adv., poet. shortened *ἀμβλήδην*, Hom., (*ἀναβάλλομαι*) *boiling up*, and so *with sudden bursts*, *ἀμβλήδην γοῦν*, Il. 22, 476, cf. *ἀναβολάδην*.

'Αναβληδόν, adv., (*ἀναβάλλομαι*) *thrown round*, esp. of clothes.

'Ανάβλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *a putting off, delay*, Il. 2, 380.

'Αναβληχικῶς, adv.,=*ἀναβλήδην*, —2. *with delay, slowly*.

'Αναβλύζω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἀνά, βλύζω*) *to make to gush forth*, Arist. Mir. Ausc., and Anth.—2. intr. *to gush* or *spout forth*, Arist. Mund.: *Νεῖλος ἀναβλύζων*, Theocr. 17, 80. Hence

'Ανάβλυσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a gushing* or *spouting up πηγῶν*.

'Αναβλυστάνω,=*ἀναβλύζω*, dub., yet v. Bast. Ep. Cr. Append. p. 55.

'Αναβλύω,=*ἀναβλύζω*, intr., Hipp. [ῠ̄]

'Αναβόαμα, *ατος*, *τό*, poet. *ἀμβ.*,= *ἀναβόησις*, Aesch. Cho. 34.

'Αναβοάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσομαι*; Ion. aor. *ἀμβῶσαι*, Hdt.; (*ἀνά, βοάω*) *to cry* or *shout aloud, utter a loud cry*, esp. in sign of grief or astonishment, *ἀν. μέγα*. Hdt. 1, 8, etc.: of the *war-cry*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 38: *to shout*, in sign of applause, Lat. *acclamare*, Xen.—II. c. acc. rei, *to cry out* something, Eur. Bacch. 525: but *ἄχη, ξυμφορὰν ἀν., to wail aloud over* a misfortune, *lament it aloud*, Aesch. Pers. 572, Eur. Hel. 1108.—2. c. acc. pers., *to call on, συμμάχους*, Eur. Hel. 1592, *'Ασκληπιόν*, Ar. Plut. 639.—3. also *to cry up, praise aloud*, Alex. Isos. 1, 12. Hence

'Αναβόησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a crying* or *shouting aloud, calling out*, Dion. H. 9, 10.

'Αναβολάδην, adv., poet. shortd. *ἀμβολάδην*, (*ἀναβολή*) *bubbling up, λέβης ζεῖ ἀμβολάδην, the caldron boils bubbling up*, Il. 21, 364, Hdt. 4, 181.—II. *as a prelude* or *beginning of song*, Pind. N. 10, 62.—III. *with delay*.

'Αναβολάδις, poet. *ἀμβολ.*,=*ἀναβλήδην*.

'Αναβόλαιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *something thrown round, a mantle, garment*.

'Αναβολάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *γῆ*, earth *thrown up*, in Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 12, in the shortened form *ἀμβολάς*.

'Αναβολεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *a groom who helps to mount*, App. Punic. 106, Plut. C. Gracc. 7, cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 4, 4.—II. in Medic. *a forceps for extracting* any thing.

'Αναβολή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, poet. shortened *ἀμβολή*, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *that which is thrown up, a mound of earth, bank*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 5, cf. *ἀναβολάς*.—2. *that which is thrown back and round one, a mantle, cloak*, Plat. Prot. 342 C: *dress, attire*, Luc. Som. 6.—II. *a throwing* or *lifting up*, esp. of the voice to sing, *a prelude*, Pind. P. 1, 7, Ar. Pac. 830; and so *a rambling dithyrambic ode*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—2. *a putting off, delaying, ἐς ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖσθαί τι, to keep putting off*, Hdt. 8, 21, also *ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσειν τι*, Thuc. 7, 15, *ἀναβολὴν τινος ποιεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 2, 42, *ἀναβ. ποιεῖν τινος*, Plat. Conv. 201 D, *ἐπὶ ἀναβολῇ πρᾶσιν ποιεῖσθαι, to make a purchase on credit* or *time*, Id. Legg. 915 D.—3. *a carrying up and over, transporting, conveyance*, Polyb.; more usu. intrans. *a going up and over, an ascent*, Polyb.; also *an ascending path*, a route by which one goes up and over, Polyb.—4. as law-term, *a throwing back, an appeal*. Cf. *ἀναβάλλομαι*.

'Αναβολίη, *ης*, *ἡ*, poet. shortd. *ἀμβολίη*,=*ἀναβολή*, Tryph.

'Αναβολικός, *ή*, *όν*, whence adv. *-κῶς*,=*ἀναβολάδην*.

'Αναβορβορύζω, f. *ύξω*, (*ἀνά, βορβορύζω*) *to mutter, grumble aloud*, Ar. Eccl. 433.

†**'Ανάβουρα**, *ων*, *τά*, *Anabura*, a city of Pisidia, Strab.

'Αναβράζω, f. *-άσω*,=sq.—2. intr. *to froth* or *boil up*, dub.

'Αναβράσσω, Att. *ἀναβράττω*, f. *-ξω*, *to make froth, foam* or *boil up*, *to boil, seethe*, Ar. Ach. 1005, Ran. 510: *κίχλας, to boil thrushes*, Ar. Pac. 1192: —*to throw, up, eject, τὰ ἐν τοῖς λίκνοις ἀναβραττόμενα the scum left in sieves*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 42. Hence

†**'Αναβρασμός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a bubbling* or *foaming up*, Synes.: and

'Ανάβραστος, *ον*, *boiled, κρέα*, Ar. Ran. 553.

'Αναβρᾰχεῖν, an Ep. aor. form from sq.

***'Αναβράχω**, of which only *ἀνέβραχεν* occurs, *to crash, clash, rattle* or *clank loudly*, of armour, Il. 19, 13, of folding doors that *burst open* with a noise, Od. 21, 48, of water *bubbling up*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1147: v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 206, sq.

'Αναβρέχω, f. *-βρέξω, to moisten again*; pass. *to become wet again*, v. l. Arist. Probl.

'Αναβρομέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀνά, βρέμω*) *to roar out* or *aloud*, Ath.

'Αναβροντάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά, βροντάω*) *to thunder aloud*, Tryph.

'Αναβροχίζω, (*ἀνά, βρόχος*) *to draw up* or *out by a loop*, Medic.

'Αναβρόξειε, 3 sing. opt. aor. act. from obsol. * *ἀναβρόχω, ὅτε ἀναβρόξειε ὕδωρ*, as oft as Charybdis *swallowed again, gulped down* the water, Od. 12, 240: also the part. aor. pass. *ὕδωρ ἀναβροχέν*, the water *swallowed back, swallowed down again*, Lat. *aqua reglutita*, Od. 11, 585; in Ap. Rh. 4, 826 the part. is used *ἀναβρόξασα*; cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 201.

'Αναβρυάζω, fut. *-άξω*, (*ἀνά, βρυάζω*) *to shout aloud for joy*, Ar. Eq. 602.

'Αναβρῡχάομαι, (*ἀνά, βρυχάομαι*) dep. mid., *to roar aloud*, esp. from pain or grief, Plat. Phaed. 117 D.

'Αναβρύχω, v. *ἀναβέβρυχε*.

'Αναβρύω,=*ἀναβλύω*, Ael. [ῠ̄]

'Ανάβρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀναβιβρώσκω, ἀναβρώσομαι*) *an eating up, gnawing away*, Medic.

'Αναβρωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀναβιβρώσκω*) *ready at eating up, corrosive*, Medic.

'Αναβῶσαι, Ion. for *ἀναβοῆσαι*, Hdt.

'Αναγαλλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *anagallis*, a plant, our *pimpernel*, Diosc., cf. *ἀγαλλίς*.

'Αναγαργᾰρίζω, (*ἀνά, γαργαρίζω*) *to gargle, rinse the throat*, Hipp. Hence

'Αναγαργάριστον, *ου*, *τό*, *a gargle*, Hipp.

'Αναγγελία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a public proclamation*, Inscr.: from

'Αναγγέλλω, f. *-ελῶ*, (*ἀνά, ἀγγέλλω*) *to carry back tidings of* a thing, *report*, Lat. *renunciare, τι*, Aesch. Pr. 661, *τινί τι*, Thuc. 4, 122, *τι πρός τινα*, Polyb.: c. part. *to tell of* a person doing, Xen. Ages. 5, 6: *to inform, advise* or *give notice*, Plut. Pass. *to be publicly announced*, Plut. Peric. 18.

'Ανάγγελος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἄγγελος*) *not announced* or *proclaimed*, e. g. *μάχη*, Anth.

'Αναγείρω, (*ἀνά, ἀγείρω*) *to reassemble*, Q. Sm. 2, 577.

'Αναγελάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀνά, γελάω*) *to laugh aloud*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 9: *ἐπί τινι, at* a thing, Id. 6, 1, 34. [ᾰ̄σω]

'Αναγεννάω. ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to beget anew, to regenerate*, N. T. 1 Pet. 1, 3. Hence

†**'Αναγέννησις**, *εως*, *ἡ*, *new birth, regeneration*, Philo.

'Ανᾰγέομαι, Dor. for *ἀνηγέομαι*, Pind.

'Αναγεύω, (*ἀνά, γεύω*) *to let taste, to give to taste*, Ar. Nub. 523.

'Αναγηρύομαι, dep. mid., (*ἀνά, γηρύω*) *to cry aloud*, Ael. [ῠ̄]

'Ανᾰγής, *ές*, (*α* priv., *ἀγος*)=*ἄναγνος*. [ᾰ̄ν]

'Αναγιγνώσκω, later in common Greek *ἀναγινώσκω*: f. *ἀναγνώσομαι*, pf. *ἀνέγνωκα*, 2 aor. *ἀνέγνων*, Ion. also 1 aor. *ἀνέγνωσα*, (*ἀνά, γιγνώσκω*) *to know accurately, precisely*, strengthd. for *γιγνώσκω*: so in Hom., who only uses aor. *ἀνέγνων*: hence —2. the later signf. *to know again, recognise, own*, Lat. *agnoscere*, Hdt. 2, 91, *dignoscere*, Eur. Hel. 290.—3. *to distinguish, discern, τι ἀπό τινος*, and hence specially *to read, to read aloud, γράμματα, βιβλία*, as in Lat. *cognoscere*, first in Ar. Eq. 118, Ran. 52, and Thuc. 3, 49, etc., the common signf. in Att., for which Hdt. says *ἐπιλέγεσθαι*, esp. in Oratt. where

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ἀνάγνωθι freq. occurs as a direction to the γραμματεύς, to read to the people the laws and enactments that any occasion required :—absol. *oi ἀναγιγνώσκοντες, students*, Plut.—II. in Ion. Greek the aor. 1 ἀνέγνωσα, is used in signf. *to persuade*, c. acc. et inf. *to persuade* one to do, Hdt 1, 68, 87, etc. : so too in aor. pass. ἀνεγνώσθην, Hdt. 7, 7, etc., and once in perf. pass., Id. 8, 110.

'Αναγκάζω, f. -άσω. (ἀνάγκη) *to force, compel*, usu. c. acc. pers. et inf., *ἀν. τινὰ ὁρᾶν, ποιεῖν*, etc., *to do* a thing, freq. from Soph. downds. ; on Soph. O. C. 589, v. Herm. : c. acc. pers. only, *to constrain* a person, esp. by force of argument, opp. to *πείθειν*, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921, *to require* : also *to force by torture*, and so *to vex, harass, annoy*, Soph. El. 221, Xen. Hier. 9, 2.—2. *to carry through by force*, esp. by force of argument, *to demonstrate, prove*, τι, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 153 C ; also *to prove that* a thing is, c. inf., or with ὡς.., Plat. Theaet. 196 B, Rep. 611 B : also *to seek to prove, contend that* a thing is, c. inf., Id. Symp. 202 A, etc. —3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *to force a person to a thing*, where ὁρᾶν, etc. may be supplied, Soph. Phil. 1366 : hence in pass. *ἀναγκάζεσθαί τι, to be forced to* a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.

'Αναγκαίη, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀνάγκη, Hom., and Hdt.

'Αναγκαῖος, αία, αῖον, also Att. ος, ον, (Thuc. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 554 A, etc.) (ἀνάγκη) *of* or *with force* :—I. act. *constraining, applying force, pressing*, μῦθος, *a word of force, a compulsory mandate*, Od. 17, 399 ; χρειώ, *urgent necessity*, Il. 8, 57 ; ἦμαρ ἀναγκαῖον, like δούλιον ἦμαρ, *the day of constraint*, i. e. *a life of slavery* (not, as some, *of death*) Il. 16, 836, so too τύχη ἀναγκαία, *the lot of slavery*, Soph. Aj. 485 : τὸ ἀναγκαῖον, *a prison*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, and 14, cf. 'Ανάκειον.—2. *forcible, cogent, convincing*, πειθώ, Plat. Soph. 265 D.—3. of things, c. inf. *requiring to be* done, or *that one should* do them in a certain way, *ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι*, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, *μαθήματα ἀν. προμεμαθηκέναι*, Id. Legg. 643 C.—II. pass. *forced, πολεμισταί, soldiers perforce, pressed*, Od. 24, 498, so too δμῶες ἀναγκαῖοι, Ib. 209, not pass. elsewh. in Hom. : hence—2. *painful, troublous*, Br. Theogn. 291, 464.—3. *necessary* (physically or morally), and *οὐκ ἀν., unnecessary*, freq. in Att. : *ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι*, like *ἀνάγκη ἐστι, it is necessary to..*, Plat., and Xen. : *τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessaries*, as food, sleep, etc., in genl. *natural wants, desires* or *instincts*, Plat., and Xen. ; but also *with certain* or *necessary results*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 6, as also *τὰ ἐκ θεοῦ ἀν.*, the order of things appointed by God, *laws of nature*, Id. Hell. 1, 7, 36 :—also *absolutely necessary, indispensable, barely sufficient*, *ἀν. τροφή=ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν*, Thuc. 1, 2 : *τὸ ἀναγκαιότατον ὕψος the least height that was absolutely necessary*, Id. 1, 90, cf. Plat. Rep. 369 D : *τὸ ἀν.=αἰδοῖον*, Artem., cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 309.—4. *connected by necessary* or *natural ties*, i. e. *related by blood*, Plat. : *οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι*, Lat. *necessarii, kinsfolk, relations*, Xen. Adv. -ως, *necessarily, of necessity, perforce*, as *ἀναγκαίως ἔχει, it must be so*, Hdt. 1, 89, Trag. : -ως *φέρειν*, i. e. *φ. ὡς ἀναγκαῖον*, Thuc. 2, 64. Hence

'Αναγκαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *blood relationship*, Lat. *necessitudo*, Lys. 209, 13.

'Ανάγκασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγκάζω) *force*, Joseph.

'Αναγκαστέον, verb. adj., *one must force* or *compel*, Plat. Rep. 378 D ; also in masc. *ἀναγκαστέος*, Id. 539 E.

'Αναγκαστήριος, ία, ιον, *compulsory, coercive* : *τὰ ἀν., means of compulsion*, Dion. H. 2, 75.

'Αναγκαστικός, ή, όν, =foreg., Plat. Legg. 930 B, *ἀν. δύναμις*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αναγκαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *forced, constrained*, Hdt. 6, 58. Adv. -τῶς, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

'Ανάγκη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. *ἀναγκαίη, force, constraint, necessity*, first in Hom., who usu. has it in dat. joined with verbs, as an adv., *ἀνάγκῃ, perforce, of necessity*, so *ἀνάγκῃ ἀείδειν, ἴλῳ μεν, πολεμίζειν, φεύγειν*, etc. : also act. *forcibly, by force, ἀνάγκῃ ἰσχειν, ἄγειν, κελεύειν* : the dat. is strengthd. by *καί*, Od. 10, 434 : so too *ὑπ' ἀνάγκης*, Od. 19, 156 ; later *σὺν ἀνάγκῃ*, Pind. P. 1, 98 ; *πρὸς ἀνάγκην*, Aesch. Pers. 569 ; *ἐξ ἀνάγκης*, Soph. Phil. 73, Xen. ; *δι' ἀνάγκης*, Plat. Tim. 47 E ; *κατ' ἀνάγκην*, Xen., and Plat. :—*ἀνάγκη ἐστί*, c. inf., *it must be that.., it is necessary that..*, freq. in Att. ; in Trag. also very freq. in answers and arguments, *πολλή γ' ἀνάγκη, πολλή 'στ' ἀνάγκη* or *πολλή μ' ἀνάγκη*, with which an inf. may easily be supplied, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 981 ; also *πᾶσ' ἀνάγκη*, c. inf., Soph. El. 1497, and oft. in Plat., cf. Wolf. Leptin. p. 244. —2. *necessity*, as a law of nature, *natural want* or *desire*, e. g. *γαστρὸς ἀνάγκαις*, Aesch. Ag. 725, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11, Id. Cyn. 7, 1 : also *ἀνάγκη δαιμόνων, αἱ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκαι, fate, a decree* of the gods, *destiny*, Eur. Phoen. 1000, 1763, *ἀνάγκῃ οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται, against the decree of fate not even the gods contend*, Simon., v. Heind. Plat. iv. p. 593 :—poet. also oft. personified, as Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Voss H. Hom. Cer. 216.—3. *actual force, violence, punishment, bonds*, etc., usu. in plur. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 116, Diod. 3, 14, *ἀν. ἐπιφέρειν, to apply compulsion, to coerce, ἀν. προστιθέναι*, Xen. Hier. 9, 4, *ἐπιτιθ.*, Lac. 10, 7 : hence poet. *bodily pain, anguish, suffering, distress*, *ὑπ' ἀνάγκης βοᾶν*, Soph. Phil. 215, cf. Herm. ib. 206 ; *ὠδίνων ἀνάγκαι*, Eur. Bacch. 89, etc.—II. like Lat. *necessitudo, the tie of blood, relationship, kindred*, Andoc. 32, 14. (usu. derived from *ἀνάγω*, Lat. *adduco*, others from *ἀνάσσω*, but better from *ἀγχ-*, root of *ἄγχω, ango, angustus*, etc.)

'Αναγκόδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (*ἀνάγκη, δάκρυ*) *squeezing out tears, shedding false tears*, Aesch. Fr. 407.

'Αναγκοσιτέω, ῶ, *to force to eat, fatten, feed by force*, from

'Αναγκόσιτος, ον, (*ἀνάγκη, σιτέω*) *eating perforce*, i. e. getting what one can, epith. of parasites, Crates, Incert. 6.

'Αναγκοτροφέω, (*ἀνάγκη, τρέφω*) *to eat perforce : to eat by regimen, not after one's own appetite*, like the athletes, Epict.

'Αναγκοφᾰγέω, = ἀναγκοτροφέω, Longin. : and

'Αναγκοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *compulsory eating, strict prescribed diet* of athletes, Arist. Pol. 8, 4, 9 : from

'Αναγκοφάγος, ον, (*ἀνάγκη, φαγεῖν*)=ἀναγκόσιτος.

'Αναγκοφορέω, ῶ, (*ἀνάγκη φέρω*) *to bear on compulsion, as unavoidable*, Dion. H. 10, 16.

'Ανάγκῡλος, ον, (α priv., *ἀγκύλη*) *without ἀγκύλη, without a poise or rest*, of a javelin, Diod., v. *ἀγκύλη* II.

'Αναγλῡκαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (*ἀνά, γλυκαίνω*), *to sweeten*, Theophr.

'Ανάγλυπτος, ον, (*ἀνά, γλύφω*)= ἀνάγλυφος.

'Αναγλῡφή, ῆς, ἡ, *embossed work, work in low relief*, Strab.

'Ανάγλῡφος, ον, *wrought in low relief* : *τὸ ἀνάγλ.*=ἀναγλυφή. From

'Αναγλύφω, f. -ψω, (*ἀνά, γλύφω*) *to carve in relief*, opp. to *διαγλύφω*.

'Αναγνάμπτω, -ψω, (*ἀνά, γνάμπτω*) *to bend back* or *round, to crook* : hence in pass. *αἰχμὴ ἀνεγνάμφθη, the spear-point was bent back*, Il. 3, 348.—2. *to undo, loose, δεσμόν*, Od. 14, 348.

'Αναγνάπτω, =ἀνακνάπτω, q. v.

'Αναγνεία, ας, ἡ, (ἅναγνος) *impurity, pollution by crime*.

†'Αναγνειαι, ῶν, αἱ, Polyb. ; and 'Αναγνία, ας, ἡ, Strab., *Anagnia*, a city of Latium in Italy.

'Αναγνιστος, ον, (α priv., *ἁγνίζω*) *unpurified, not expiated*, Orph.

'Αναγνος, ον, (α priv., *ἁγνός*) *impure, unclean, uncheste*, Eur. Hipp. 1448 : in genl. *unholy, guilty*, Aesch., and Soph.

'Ανάγνωμα, ατος, τό, dub. for *ἀνάγνωσμα*, Lob. Aj. 704.

'Αναγνωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (*ἀνά, γνωρίζω*) *to know again, recognize*, Plat. Hence

'Αναγνώρισις, εως, ἡ, *a knowing again, recognition*, Plat. Theaet. 193 C : esp. in a drama, *the denouement*, Arist. Poët.

'Αναγνώρισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀναγνωρίζω*) *a mark* or *token for recognition* : in plur. *ornaments* or *toys*, by which children exposed and found again *are recognized*, Lat. *crepundia*.

'Αναγνωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀναγνώρισις.

'Αναγνωσείω, desiderat. of *ἀναγιγνώσκω, to wish to read*.

'Ανάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *a knowing again*, like *ἀναγνώρισις, owning*, Hdt. 1, 116.—2. *a reading*, Plat. Euthyd. 279 E : *fondness for reading, study*, Plut.—III. as Att. law-term, *a preliminary investigation*, =ἀνάκρισις, Dem. 1253, 25, Att. Process, p. 623, not.

'Αναγνωσμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *any thing read*.=ἄκουσμα, *ἀπρόβλημα, a passage read aloud, a lecture*, Dion. H., cf. *ἀνάγνωμα*.—II. *a reading*, like foreg.

†'Αναγνωστέον, verb. adj. from *ἀναγιγνώσκω, one must read*, Ath.

'Αναγνωστήριον, ου, τό, (*ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *a lecture-room* or *reading-desk*.=*ἀναλογεῖον*.

'Αναγνώστης, ου, ὁ, *a reader*, Plut.

'Αναγνωστικός, ή, όν, *fond of reading, reading well*, Plut.

'Αναγνωστος, ον, (*ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *read* : *that can be read, legible*, Dio C. 40, 9.

'Ανᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a crying aloud, proclamation, public nomination to a thing*, c. gen., Decret. ap. Dem. 253 fin. Plut. Marcell. 4, Coriol. 20 : from

'Ανᾰγορεύω, f. -εύσω, (*ἀνά, ἀγορεύω*) *to cry aloud, to proclaim publicly*, Dem. 70, ult., etc. : *ἀν. κήρυγμα, to make public proclamation*, Polyb. 18, 29. Pass. *to be proclaimed, named publicly, ἀναγορευθεὶς νικηφόρος*, Plat. Legg. 730 D : *to be generally called* or *surnamed, φιλοκάτωρ*, Xen. Cyn. 1, 14.

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'Ανάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγράφω) *a transposition of the letters* of one word so as to form another, *an anagram*, e. g. 'Ηρα. ἀήρ: ἀρετή, ἐρατή, 'Αρσινόη, Ἰον 'Ηρας. Hence

'Αναγραμμάτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make an anagram.* Hence

'Αναγραμμάτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a making an anagram.*

'Ανάγραπτος, ον, (ἀναγράφω) *written up* or *out, registered*, Thuc. 1, 129.

'Αναγραφεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀναγράφω) *a writer, copier, public notary, secretary of a magistrate*, Lat. *scriba publicus*, τῶν νόμων, τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ ὁσίων, Lys. 183, 11; 185, 33.

'Αναγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a writing out.*—II. *that which is written out, a public record, register*, Plat. Legg. 850 A, Xen., etc.; *a narrative, delineation*, Plut.: from

'Αναγράφω, f. -ψω. *to write up*, esp. on a tablet placed in some public place, *to register*, ἀν. ἐν στήλῃ or ἐς στήλην, εἰς λεύκωμα, ἔtc., Thuc., and Oratt.: esp. ἀν. νόμον, etc.:—in genl. *to enter in a public register* or *record*, and pass. *to be so entered*, ἀναγραφῆναι πατρόθεν, Hdt. 6, 14; 8, 90:—hence ἀναγράφεσθαι εὐεργέτης, *to be recorded as a benefactor*, as was the custom of the Persians, Valck. Hdt. 8, 85, cf. Thuc. 1, 129: and so the phrase came into general use, Plat. Gorg. 506 C, Xen. Vectig. 3, 11: opp. to ἐχθρόν τινα ἀν., Dem. 122, 10:—ἀν. στήλην, *to raise a pillar with an inscription on it.*—II. *to write out, describe*, Xen. Ep. 1, 6, and Plut., and in mid. *to describe* mathematical figures, Plat. Men. 83 A.—III. *to fill up, finish a painting*, Arist. Eth. N. [γρᾰ]

'Αγραία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ἄγρα) *want of hunting: close-time:* in genl. *prohibition of hunting.*

'Αγρύζω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, γρύζω) *to grunt, to grumble* or *mumble aloud*, Ar. Nub. 945, usu. c. negat. οὐδ' ἀναγρύζειν, *not to mutter so much as* γρῦ, Xen. Oec. 2, 11.

'Αναγυμνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, γυμνόω) *to strip naked, unveil.*

'Ανάγυρις, εως, ἡ, =sq.

'Ανάγυρος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, a strong-smelling shrub that bears pods, Diosc. (prob. ῡ, cf. ὑπόγῡρος.)

†'Ανάγυρος, ου, ὁ, *Anagyrus*, an Athenian hero.—2. a title of a comedy of Aristophanes, v. Dind. Fr. 135. Hence

†'Αναγυρᾶς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Anagyrus*, an Attic demus; hence adj. 'Αναγυράσιος, α, ον, *of Anag.*, Hdt., Dem.; adv. 'Αναγυρουντόθεν, *from Anagyrus*, Ar. Lys. 67.

'Αναγχιππέω, (ἀνάγκη, ἱππεύς) *to be forced to serve as a knight*, Eupol. ap. Suid.

'Ανάγχω, (ἀνά, ἄγχω) *to hang up, choke, strangle*, Nic.

'Ανάγω, f. ἀνάξω, aor. ἀνήγαγον, —I. *to lead up* from a lower place to a higher: hence into the *high* sea: Hom. uses it of carrying by sea, λαὸν ἐς Τροίην, Il. 9, 338, γυναῖκα ἐξ 'Απίης γαίης, 3, 48, but he usu. makes it=simple ἄγω, *to conduct, carry* to a place, e. g. Il. 8, 203, Od. 3, 272. The phrase ἀν. ναῦν, *to put out to sea*, first in Hdt., who also has ἀνάγειν, absol. in same sense, but this more usu. in mid.—2. *to lead up* into the interior of a country, esp. into Upper Asia, ἀν. παρὰ βασιλέα, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 6.—3. *to bring up* or *forth*, εἰς φάος, *to light and life*, Hes. Th. 626; so κλίνες κἀνάγει πάλιν, *carries down and brings up again*, Soph. Aj. 131—4. *to lead up, conduct*, χορόν, Hes. Sc. 280: hence *to celebrate*, ἀν. θυσίαν, ἑορτήν, freq. in Hdt.—5. *to raise, lift up*, φώνην; also παιᾶνα, *to lift up the paean*, Soph. Tr. 210; εἰς τιμήν, *to raise to honour.*—6. *to bring up, educate.*—II. *to bring back*, λόγον εἰς τὴν ἀρχήν, *to carry back to its principles*, Lat. *altius repetere*, Plat. Legg. 626 D.—2. *to refer* a thing to another, εἰς ἀρχοντας, like *ad senatum referre.*—3. *to make legal restitution*, Lat. *redhibere.* Plat. Legg. 916 A, cf. ἀναγωγή, II. 2.—4. intrans. *to withdraw, retreat*, sub. ἑαυτόν or πόδα, Lat. *referre pedem*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24, etc. B. Mid. and (in Plut.) pass., ἀνάγομαι, *to put out to sea, to set sail*, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence—2. *to begin a thing, prepare for* it, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ἀν. ὡς ποιήσων, Plat. Charm. 155 D:—opp. to κατάγω. Hence

'Αναγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, strictly *one that leads up:* hence usu. *any thing by which one draws* or *leads up, a line, rein, thong* of a shield, *shoestring:* also the *hind quarter of a shoe*, Ath. 543 F.

'Αναγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading* or *taking up*, esp. *taking a ship into the high sea, a putting to sea*, ἀν. γίγνεται, Thuc. 6, 30, Xen., etc.—2. *a bringing up, rearing*, φύτων, Theophr.: *education, discipline*, Polyb.—3. *a lifting up of the mind* to abstract speculation.—II. *a leading back, referring*, esp. of individuals to a class, Arist. Metaph. 3, 2, 22,—*restitution* by law, Lat. *redhibitio*, ἀν. ἐστι, *restitution is made*, ἀναγωγὴν ποιεῖσθαι, *to make restitution*, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

'Αναγώγια, ων, τά, sub. ἱερά, (ἀνάγω)=ἀναβατήρια, offerings made by persons *going to sea*, Ael.

'Αναγωγία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάγωγος) *want of education, clownishness*, Polyb. 7, 10, 5.

'Αναγωγικός, ή, όν, *fitted for lifting up* or *exalting the mind.* Adv. -κῶς.

'Αναγώγιος, ον, (ἀνάγω) *leading up* or *on high.*—II. *leading* or *bringing back*, Anth.

'Αναγωγός, όν, (ἀνάγω)=foreg.

'Ανάγωγος, ον, (α priv., ἀγωγή) *without guidance* or *education, ill-bred, unbred:* of horses and dogs, *unbroken, unmanageable*, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4; 4, 1, 3. Adv. -γως.

'Ανᾰγώνιστος, ον, (α priv., ἀγωνίζομαι) *without contest, never having contended for a prize*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10: ἀν. περὶ ἀρετῆς, *making no exertion in the cause of virtue*, Plat. Legg. 845 C.

'Αναδαίω, f. -δάσομαι, (ἀνά, δαίω) *to divide anew, re-distribute* a country among its inhabitants, Thuc. 5, 4: in genl. *to divide, apportion* a conquered land, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 159, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αναδαίω, poet. ἀνδαίω,=ἀνακαίω, *to light up*, Aesch. Ag. 305. In pass. *to be kindled up, to arise*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1726.

'Αναδάκνω, f. -δήξω, *to bite again, to bite all round.*

'Αναδάσασθαι, aor. 1 mid. inf. of ἀναδαίω.

'Αναδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναδαίω, -δάσασθαι) *a re-distribution*, in genl. *a distribution, division*, Hdt. 4, 159, 163.

'Ανάδαστος, ον, (ἀναδαίω, -δάσασθαι) *divided anew, re-distributed*, γῆν ἀν. ποιεῖν, Plat. Legg. 843 B, and Dem.: in genl. *distributed.*—II. later, ἀν. ποιεῖν τι, *to undo, rescind*, Luc. Abd. 11, Dio C. 54, 28: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αναδέδρομε, 3 sing. perf. 2 from ἀνατρέχω, Od.

'Ανάδειγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναδείκνυμι) *an image for show, pattern.*—2. *a mouthpiece worn by public criers* to serve the purpose of our speaking-trumpets, cf. φορβειά, Jac. Anth. 3, 2, p. 62.

'Αναδείκνῡμι and ἀναδεικνύω, fut. -δείξω, *to lift up and shew, shew forth, exhibit, display:* πύλας ἀναδεικνύναι, *to display by opening the gates*, i. e. *throw wide the gates*, Soph. El. 1458, so ἀναδείκνυται δόμος, Ar. Nub. 304: ἀναδέξαι ἀσπίδα, *to hold up a shield as signal*, Hdt. 6, 115: ἀν. σημεῖόν τινι ἀνάγεσθαι, *to make signal for putting to sea*, Hdt. 7, 128, also in pass.—II. *to make public, declare, notify*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 16: esp. *to proclaim* any one as elected to an office, ἀν. τινὰ βασιλέα, Polyb.: hence also ἀναδ. τινὰ δυναστήν, *to make a person powerful*, Lat. *reddere*, Id.—III. *to consecrate*, Lat. *dedicare.* Hence

'Ανάδειξις, εως, ἡ, *a shewing forth, exhibition, display.*—2. *a making known, proclaiming, nominating*, Lat. *renuntiatio*, Plut.: ἀν. τοῦ διαδήματος, *the solemn appointment to the crown*, Polyb.

'Αναδέκομαι, Ion. for ἀναδέχομαι.

'Αναδεκτῖκός, ή, όν, (ἀναδέχομαι) *fitted for receiving*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανάδελφος, ον, (α priv., ἀδελφός, ἀδελφή) *without brother* or *sister*, Eur.

'Ανάδεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνά, δέω)= ἀνάδημα.

'Αναδέμομαι, (ἀνά, δέμω) as mid., *to build up again.*

'Αναδενδράς, άδος, ἡ, (ἀνά, δένδρον) *a vine that climbs up trees*, or *is trained up them*, Lat. *arbustum, vitis arbustiva*, Theophr.: in gen. *a vine*, Pherecr. Metall. 2. Hence

'Αναδενδρῖτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, wine *from the ἀναδενδράς vine*, Polyb.: fem. ἀναδενδρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ. [ῑ]

'Αναδέξαι, Ion. for ἀναδεῖξαι, inf. aor. 1 act. from ἀναδείκνυμι.

'Αναδέρκω, (ἀνά, δέρκω) *to look up*, ἀναδ. ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, *to open the eyes again* after fainting, Il. 14, 436, cf. ἀναβλέπω.

'Αναδέρω, f. -δερῶ, (ἀνά, δέρω) *to flay, draw off the skin*, esp. *to strip off* the scar of a wound just healing, Lat. *refricare ulcus*, Ar. Ran. 1106: hence *to rip up old sores, to revive painful feelings.*—2. *to uncover, reveal*, Luc. Pseudol. 20.

'Ανάδεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδέω) *a tying up* or *on, κόμης, στεφάνων*, Plut.

'Αναδεσμεύω, =sq., Diod.

'Αναδεσμέω, ῶ, (ἀνά, δεσμέω) *to bind up, on*, or *to.*

'Αναδέσμη, ης, ἡ, *a band* or *fillet for women's hair, a headband*, like μίτρα, Il. 22, 469, where it is described as πλεκτή, cf. sq.

'Ανάδεσμος, ου, ὁ, =foreg., in Eur Med. 978 acc. to the MSS., but ἀνα δεσμῶν from ἀναδέσμη is now usu. read, v. Elmsl. (948.)

'Ανάδετος, ον, (ἀναδέω) *bound up* or *back, bound to.*—2. act. *binding up*, μίτραι, Eur. Hec. 923.

'Αναδεύω, (ἀνά, δεύω) *to moisten, wet, steep, dye*, Theophr.: ἤθεσι ἀν. τοὺς νόμους, *to imbue* them with moral principle, Plut. Lyc. et Num. 4.—2. intr. *to be moistened* or *soaked*, of one intoxicated, dub. Anacreont.

'Αναδέχομαι, f. -δέξομαι, (ἀνά δέχομαι, dep. mid., c. pass. perf. ἀναδέδεγμαι. *To take up, catch, receive, σάκος ἀνεδέξατο δούρατα*, Il. 5, 619; so ἀναδ. πληγὰς εἰς τὸ σῶμα, Plut. Timol. 4, and βέλη τῷ σώματι, Id Marcell. 10.—II. *to take upon one's*

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self, submit to, endure. ἀνεδέγμεθ' ὀϊζύν, Od. 17, 563, so *αἰτίαν ἀν.*, Plat.: also *ἀν. τι ἐφ' ἑαυτόν*, Dem. 613, 5; absol. *to own a fact, allow it*, Id. 1131, 2.—2. *to undertake, promise to* do, c. inf. fut., Hdt. 5, 91, and Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 17.—3. *to be surety to one, τινί*, Thuc. 8, 81: also *τινί τι, to one for* a thing, Polyb. 11, 25, 9: but *ἀν. τινὰ τῶν χρημάτων, to bail* a person *for* the sum required, Id. 5, 16, 8.—4. *to take back*, Dem. 1365, 1.—III. *to wait for*, Polyb. 1, 52, 8.

'Αναδέω, poet. shortd. *ἀνδέω*, f. *-δήσω*; perf. pass. *-δέδεμαι*, (*ἀνά, δέω*): *to bind* or *tie up, bind round, τινὰ στεφάνοις, δάφνῃ, to wreathe with crowns, bay*, Pind. P. 2. 10, *μίτρῃσι*, Hdt.: also *στέφανοι ἀνέδησαν ἔθειραν*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 11: *ἀν. τινὰ εὐαγγέλια*, to crown one for one's good news, Ar. Plut. 764; *ἀναδ. τὴν κεφαλήν τινος*, Plat. Symp. 213 E: —mid. *ἀνδησάμενος κόμαν, χαίτας, having wreathed one's hair*, Pind.: *κρώβυλον ἀναδεῖσθαι τῶν τριχῶν, to bind one's hair into a knot*, Thuc. 1, 6: *ἀναδεῖσθαι δόξαν, πίστιν*, to crown one's self with renown, credit, i. e. *to gain honour, credit for one's self*, Plut. Pass. to be crowned, i. e. *to be honoured, to be adorned*, Plat. Polit. 465 D.—II. *to attach* or *bind to, πρός τι*, Plut., hence *to link, to trace* from link to link, esp. *ἀναδῆσαι τὴν πατρίην* or *ἑαυτοὺς ἐς τινα, to trace up* one's family to a founder, Hdt. 2, 143; in mid. *to attach to one's self*, hence *to make dependant on one's self*, Plut. de Fort. Rom. 2.—III. in mid. *to fasten with a rope to one's self*, esp. *ἀναδούμενος ἕλκειν* (sc. *ναῦς*), *to take in tow, tow along*, Thuc. 1, 50; 2, 90, etc. Hence

'Ανάδημα, ατος, τό, poet. shortnd. *ἄνδημα*, = *ἀναδέσμη*, Eur. Hipp. 83. —2. *a wreath* or *garland* of victory, Xen. Symp. 5, 9.

'Ανάδηξις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναδάκνω*) *a biting, bite*.—2. *an itching*.

'Αναδιαρθρόω, ῶ, *-ώσω*, strengthd. for *διαρθρόω*, Theophr.

'Αναδιδάσκω, f. *-ἀξω*, (*ἀνά, διδάσκω*) *to teach otherwise* or *better*, Lat. *dedocere, ἀν. ὡς. .*, Hdt. 4, 95, cf. Thuc. 8, 86; also simply=*διδάσκω*, Thuc. 1, 32:—pass. *to learn better*, Valck. Hdt. 8, 63.—II. *to teach again: ἀναδ. δρᾶμα, to alter*, a play *and bring it on the stage again*: Blomf. praef. Aesch. Pers. p. xxii.—3. *to expound, interpret*, *λόγια*, Ar. Eq. 1045.

'Αναδιδρασκω, f. *-δράσομαι*, (*ἀνά, διδράσκω*) *to run away again*, Polyb. 29, 7, 1.

'Αναδίδωμι, poet. shortd. *ἀνδίδωμι* f. *ἀναδώσω*, pf. *ἀναδέδωκα*, (*ἀνά, δίδωμι*) *to give up, hold up and give*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 57, Xen.—II. *to give forth, send up*, esp. of the earth, *to yield, καρπόν*, Hdt. 7, 15, *ὡραῖα*, Thuc. 3, 58, etc.: of springs, *ἀν. ἀσφαλτον*, Hdt. 1, 179; of a volcano, *ἀν. πῦρ καὶ καπνόν*, Thuc. 3, 88, etc.—2. intr., of springs, fire, etc., *to burst* or *issue forth*, Hdt. 7, 26: of plants, *to grow up*, Theophr. in pass. —III. *to give round, deal round, distribute, τὴν ψῆφον*, the voting-shells, and so *to put to the vote*, Plut., and Luc.: pass. *to be dispensed*, Hipp. and so of food, *τροφὴ ἀναδίδοται εἰς τὸ σῶμα*, i. e. *is digested*, Id.—2. also intr., in same signf. as pass., Id.—IV. *to give back, restore*, Pind. Fr. 4, in 3 sing. *ἀνδιδοῖ*.—2. intr. *to go back* or *backwards, retire*, opp. to *ἐπιδιδωμι*, Arist. Rhet.

'Αναδίκαζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, mid., (*ἀνά, δικάζω*) *to recommence a suit*, Isae. ap. Harpocr.—II. the act. only in Agath., of a judge, *to alter his sentence*.

'Αναδῖκεῖν, (*ἀνά, δικεῖν*) defect. aor., *to throw back, overturn*, hence *ἀνδικε*, Ep. for *ἀνέδικε*, A. B. 1, 394.

'Αναδῖκία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀνά, δίκη*) *an action* (*δίκη*) *brought on again, a new trial*, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 13.

'Ανάδῖκος, ον, (*ἀνά, δίκη*) *tried over again, δίκη*, Andoc. 12, 7: also *ψῆφον ἀν. καθιστάναι, to put a thing to a second vote, to bring a cause* before the tribunal *for a second trial*, Dem. 760, 3, Plat. Legg. 937 D.

'Αναδινεύω, (*ἀνά, δινεύω*) *to whirl aloft*, Opp.

'Αναδινέω, = foreg.

'Αναδιπλασιάζω, *-άσω*, = *ἀναδιπλόω*: hence

'Αναδιπλασιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ἀναδίπλωσις*.

'Αναδιπλόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἀνά, διπλόω*) *to make double*: pass. *φάλαγξ βαθυτέρα ἀναδιπλουμένη, being made twice as deep*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 15.

'Αναδίπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a doubling back, ἐντέρου*, Arist. H. A.

†'Αναδιφάω, ῶ, (*ἀνά, διφάω*) *to search out*, Cratin. Maj. Arch. 2.

†'Αναδοθείς, εἶσα, έν, 1 aor. pass. part. from *ἀναδίδωμι*.

'Αναδουδικάζω, or *-ίζω*, fut. *-άσω* or *-ίσω, to stir up*, Gramm.

'Αναδορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*ἀναδέρω*) *a stripping off the skin*, Aretae.

'Αναδοσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναδίδωμι*) *a sending, giving forth*: but usu. intrans.—I. *a growing up, growth*, as of plants, Theophr.: *a bursting* or *issuing* forth, as of fire, wind, water, Arist. Mund., Plut.—II. *a giving round, distributing*, and of food, *digestion*, Plut.

'Αναδοτικός, ή, όν, (*ἀναδίδωμι*) *giving up* or *forth*.—II. *distributive, digestive*, c. gen.

'Ανάδοτος, ον, (*ἀναδίδωμι*) *given up*, or *to be given up*, Thuc. 3, 52.

'Ανάδου, Att. for *ἀνάδοσο*, imperat. aor. 2 from *ἀναδίδωμι*.

'Αναδουλόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἀνά, δουλόω*) *to reduce to slavery again*, App. Hence

'Αναδούλωσις, εως, ἡ, *repeated slavery*.

'Αναδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀναδέχομαι*) *a taking up, reception, acceptance*; *ἀναδοχὴ πόνων, the receiving* of a burden or labour *from another*, i. e. *a succession* of labours, Herm. Soph. Tr. 825. —II. *an undertaking, engagement*: and so *bail, security*, Polyb. 5, 27, 4.

'Ανάδοχος, ον, (*ἀναδέχομαι*) *receiving* or *accepting, τῶν χρημάτων*, Menand. p. 178.—II. *undertaking, engaging, giving bail*, and as subst., *ὁ ἀν., a bail* or *surety*, Plut. Dio 18.

'Ανδρᾱμεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of *ἀνατρέχω*.

'Αναδρομέω, = *ἀνατρέχω*.

'Αναδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀνατρέχω, -δραμεῖν*) *a running up, rising*, as of the sap, Theophr.; hence *growth, improvement*.—2. *a sudden shoot* or *throb* of pain, Hipp.—II. *a running back*.

†'Ανάδρομος, ον, (*ἀνά, τρέχω, δραμεῖν*) *running up*, i. e. from the sea into rivers, *ἰχθύες*, Alex. Trall.

'Αναδύνω, (*ἀνά, δύνω*) *to come out of*, or *to the top of water*, (Hom.) Batr. 90.

'Αναδύομαι, f. *-δύσομαι*, dep. mid., c. act. aor. *ἀνέδῡν*, and pf. *ἀναδέδῡκα*, (*ἀνά, δύω*) *to come up, rise*, esp. from the sea, c. gen. *ἁλός, λίμνης*, Il. 1, 359, Od. 5, 337; also c. acc., *κῦμα θαλάσσης*, Il. 1, 496: but most freq. absol., esp. of the sun, *to rise*, of springs, *to gush* or *issue forth*. *'Αφροδίτη ἀναδυομένη, Venus rising out of the sea*, a famous subject for works of art.—2. *to draw back, with draw, retire*, Od. 9, 377; *ἐς ὁμιλον*, Il. 7, 217: *to hold back, shirk*, Lat. *tergiversari*, Dem. 109, 12, etc.: also c. acc., *ἀνδύεται πόλεμον, he shuns the conflict*, Il. 13, 225, in imitation of which Plato said *ἀναδύεσθαι τὰ ὡμολογημένα, to retract one's admissions*, Theaet. 145 C: also c. inf., *to delay to do, avoid* doing, e. g. *δύκνειν*, Ar. Ran. 860. In act. aor. *to draw back, to dry up, to disappear*, οἱ *ποταμοὶ ἀνέδυσαν*, Plut. Thes. 15; the act. form is only used in late writers, as Plut. [ῡ only in *ἀνδύεται*.] Hence

'Ανάδυσις, εως, ἡ, *a rising up, coming forth*, LXX.—2. *a drawing back, returning, retreat, escape*, Plat. Euthyd. 302 E: *a holding back, shunning*, esp. to serve as a soldier, Plut.

'Ανάδυνος, ή, (*a* priv., *ἔδυνον*) *without presents from the bridegroom, without bridal gifts*, Il. 9, 146, ubi v. Spitzner.

'Αναείρω, (*ἀνά, ἀείρω*) *to lift* or *raise up*, Hom.; *ἀν. χεῖρας ἀθανάτοις*, Il. 7, 130, Virgil's *palmas ad sidera tendit*.—Mid. *to raise up to one's self*, Ap. Rh. 4, 94.

'Αναέλπτος, ον, (*a* priv., *ἔλπομαι*) like *ἄελπτος, unhoped, unlooked for, ἀνάελπτα παθόντες*, Hes. Th. 660.

'Αναέξω, f. *-εξῆσω*, (*ἀνά, ἀέξω*) *to enlarge*, Nonn.

'Αναερτάω, lengthd. for *ἀναείρω*, Anth.

†'Αναες, v. *ἄναυς*, Aesch Pers. 680.

'Αναζάω, inf. *ἀναζῆν*, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά, ζάω*) *to revive, to come to life again*, N. T. Luc. 15, 24, etc.

'Αναζείω, Ep. for *ἀναζέω*, Anth.

'Ανάζεμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀναζέω*) *a boiling* or *bubbling up*.

'Ανάζεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναζέω*) *a boiling up*, and of fire, *blazing up*, Arist. Mirab.

'Αναζεύγνυμι and *ἀναζευγνύω*, fut. *-ζεύξω*, (*ἀνά, ζεύγνυμι*) *to yoke* or *harness again*: hence *to prepare to go away again*, esp. with an army, *to break up, move off*, *ἀναζευγνύναι τὸν στρατόν, τὸ στρατόπεδον*, Hdt. 9, 41, 58; and even *νῆας ἀν., to set sail again*, Hdt. 8, 60, 1: also absol., sub. *στρατόν*, etc., *to march off*, Lat. *castra movere*, Thuc. 8, 108, and Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 1; in genl. *to return home*, often *ἐπ' οἶκον, ἐπ' οἴκου*, Plut. Pomp. 42, etc. Hence

'Ανάζευξις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking up one's quarters, marching off* or *forth*; *a return home*, Plut.

'Αναζέω, f. *-ζέσω*, (*ἀνά, ζέω*) *to boil up*, or *bubble up*, Soph. Tr. 702:—*ἀναζ. ἐψλάς, to boil* or *swarm with* worms, a kind of disease, Plut. (where *εὐλάς* is a cognate acc.)—II. act. *to make to boil, to exhale, ἀντλίην*, Anthol., hence metaph. *to arouse, to stir up, ἀν. χόλον*, Ap. Rh. 4, 391.

'Αναζητέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά, ζητέω*) *to seek* or *search into, examine*, Lat. *anquirere, τὰς αἰτίας*, Plat. Legg. 693 A: and in pass., Hdt. 1, 137, Thuc. 2, 8: *to investigate philosophically*, Plat. Apol. 18 B: *to search out, discover, τοὺς δρώσαντας*, Dem. 1331, 1. Hence

'Αναζήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a seeking into, investigation*, Plat. Crit. 110 A.

'Αναζυγή, ῆς, ἡ, = *ἀνάζευξις*, Polyb. —2. *an opening of doors*, v. sq.

'Αναζυγόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω, to unyoke, undo*: esp. *to push back the bolt* (*ζυγον, ζυγωθμον*), which fastened doors or

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chests, *to unbolt, open:* hence ἀν. στόμα, *to open the mouth:* opp. to ἐπιζυγόω.

'Αναζύμόω, (ἀνά, ζυμόω) *to leaven thoroughly, cause to ferment, γῆν χιών,* Theophr.

'Αναζωγράφέω, (ἀνά, ζωγραφέω) *to paint throughout, give a design,* Strabo.

'Αναζωγρέω, (ἀνά, ζωγρέω) *to recall to life,* Anth.

'Αναζώννυμι and ἀναζωννύω, fut. -ζώσω, (ἀνά, ζώννυμι) *to gird up, gird on* or *round,* N. T. 1 Pet. 1, 13.

'Αναζωπύρέω, ὥ,(ἀνά,ζωπυρέω) *to rekindle, light up again, νείκη,* Eur. El. 1121 Dind.: hence in pass. *to be rekindled, gain fresh life, strength, and courage,* Plat. Rep. 527 D, and Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 46; so too intr. in act., Plut. Timol. 24. Cf. Piers. Moer. p. 170. Hence

'Αναζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, *a rekindling, gaining fresh strength* or *courage.*

'Αναζωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀνά, ζωόω) *reviving, encouraging.*

'Αναζώω, *to live again, revive,* Nic.: poet. for ἀναζάω.

'Αναθάλλω, fut. -θᾰλῶ and -θᾰλήσω, aor. ἀνέθηλα, (ἀνά, θάλλω) *to shoot up again, come into fresh leaf* or *blossom:* hence *to get fresh life* or *strength,* Ael. — II. trans. *to cause to flourish* or *bloom again,* LXX.

'Αναθάλπω, -ψω, (ἀνά, θάλπω) *to warm and again.*

'Αναθαρσέω, Att. -θαῤῥέω,ῶ,(ἀνά, θαρσέω) *to regain one's courage,* Thuc. 7, 71.

'Αναθαρσύνω, Att. -θαῤῥύνω, (ἀνά, θαρσύνω) *to fill with fresh courage, encourage,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 23.—II. intrans. *to regain one's courage,* Plut. Lucull. 14.

'Αναθαυμάζω, (ἀνά, θαυμάζω) *to admire again,* dub. l., Soph. Fr. 319.

'Ανάθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) *any thing devoted* or *dedicated,*=ἀνάθημα: in Eccl. writers always *devoted to evil, accursed,* N. T. Hence

'Αναθεμᾰτίζω, *to make ἀνάθεμα,* in L. sign., *to devote* or *consecrate,* LXX.; usu. *to make accursed, to curse, excommunicate,* N. T. freq.; also *to bind by a curse,* ἀν. ἑαυτούς, N. T. Act. 23, 12.

'Αναθεμᾰτικός, ή, όν, inferior form for ἀναθηματικός.

'Αναθεμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cursing, excommunication,* Eccl.

†'Αναθέμεναι, poet. for ἀναθεῖναι from ἀνατίθημι.

'Αναθεράπεύω, (ἀνά, θεραπεύω) *to cherish up, to make grow,* τοὺς βλαστούς, Theophr.

'Αναθερμαίνω, (ἀνά, θερμαίνω) *to warm up, heat again.* Pass. *to become warm again, recover one's heat,* oft. in Hipp.

'Ανάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατίθημι) *a setting up, laying out in public,* esp. *a setting up, dedicating* of gifts in temples, σκευῆς, τρίποδος, Lys. 161, 38; 162, 3.—2. *a fixing, establishing, ordering.*— 3. *a referring, attributing* to a first principle.—4. *a putting off, adjournment,* M. Anton.

'Αναθετέον, verb. adj. from ἀνατίθημι, *one must put off,* Plat. Legg. 935 E.

'Αναθέω, f. -θεύσομαι and -θευσοῦμαι, (ἀνά, θέω) *to run up, to run up hill;* of plants, *to shoot* or *grow up,* Ael.—II. *to run back, return,* Plat. Tim. 60 C.

'Αναθεωρέω, (ἀνά, θεωρέω) *to look at, observe carefully; to view* or *observe again,* Theophr., and Plut. Hence

'Αναθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, *close observation, investigation,* Plut.

'Αναθεωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *repeated observation.*

'Αναθήκη, ης, ἡ,=ἀνάθεσις.

'Αναθηλάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, θηλάζω) *to rear by suckling,* Philo.

'Αναθηλέω,ῶ, f. -ήσω, like ἀναθάλλω, *to grow green, bloom* or *sprout afresh,* Il. 1, 236.

'Ανάθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) *that which is set up,* esp. *of votive offerings set up* in temples, such as tripods, statues, etc., like ἄγαλμα, ἀναθήματα δαιτός, *delights, ornaments of the feast,* i. e. music and dancing, Od. 1, 152; 21, 430; so too children are called τοῖς τεκοῦσι ἀν. βιότου, Eur. Meleag. 12, and fame ἀν. σοφίας, Plat. Hipp. Min. 364 B: but also a slave in a temple is called ἀν. πόλεως, *devoted to* this service by the city, Eur. Ion 310. Cf. ἀνάθεμα.

'Αναθημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fit for an ἀνάθημα,* Polyb. 27, 15, 3.

'Ανάθλασις, εως, ἡ, *a squeezing out,* Hipp.: from

'Αναθλάω, f. -άσω,(ἀνά, θλάω) *to squeeze hard,* Q. Sm. 8, 94. [ᾰσω]

'Αναθλίβω, f. -ψω,(ἀνά, θλίβω) *to press strongly, compress, express,* Anth. [ῑ]

'Αναθλος, ον, (α priv., ἀθλος) *without contest, not fighting, not warlike.*

'Αναθολόω, (ἀνα, θολόω, θολός) *to make muddy,* Arist. H. A.: and so metaph., in pass., *to be troubled, agitated,* ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνίας, Pherecr. Myrm. 8. Hence

'Αναθόλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making muddy,* ἀν. ὀπῶν, a *mixture* of the juices of herbs, Plat. Legg. 824.

'Αναθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀναθρώσκω.

'Αναθόρνῡμαι, (ἀνά, θόρνυμαι)= ἀναθρώσκω, Ael.

'Αναθορῠβέω, ὥ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, θορυβέω) *to make a noise, cry out,* foll. by ὡς, Plat. Prot. 334 C: but usu. c. acc., *to cry out* either *for* or *against* a person, *to applaud* or *hoot,* but like Lat. *acclamare,* mostly in good sense, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 276 B.

'Ανάθρεμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατρέφω) *a nursling,* Theocr. 23, 19.

'Ανάθρεπτος, ον, (ἀνατρέφω) *reared* or *brought up,* App.

'Ανάθρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρέφω) *a rearing.*—II. *fresh growth,* Hipp.

'Αναθρέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἀθρέω) *to look up at: to view narrowly, observe closely,* like ἀναθεωρέω, Eur. Hec. 808.—Pass. τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθ., Thuc. 4, 87.

'Αναθρηνέω, (ἀνά, θρηνέω) *to bewail, lament.*

'Ανάθρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναθρέω) *close observation,* Timo. Fr. 24.

'Αναθρύπτομαι, (ἀνά, θρύπτω) as mid., *to return to one's affectations.*

'Αναθρώσκω, fut. ἀναθοροῦμαι: aor. ἀνέθορον, inf. ἀναθορεῖν, (ἀνά, θρώσκω) *to spring up, bound up, rebound,* as a stone, ὑψι ἀναθρώσκειν, Il. 13, 140, of men, Hdt. 7, 18: *to spring upon,* ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, Hdt. 3, 64. A poet. aor. 1 ἀνέθρωξα occurs in Opp.

'Αναθυάω, (ἀνά, θυάω) *to be again at heat* or *rut,* strictly of swine, Arist. H. A.

'Αναθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *a rising vapour.*

'Αναθῡμίαμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναθυμιάω) *incense burnt and rising in vapour, the fume of incense.*

'Αναθῡμίᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a rising up in fume* or *vapour,* Arist. Meteor.: from

'Αναθῡμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, θυμεάω) *to make to rise in fume* or *vapour, to burn as incense,* Theophr.—II. *to kindle* or *light up again,* μῖσος, Polyb. 15, 25, 7. Pass. *to ascend as smoke* or *vapour,* Arist. Meteor.: οἶνος ἀναθυμιαθείς, *wine whose fumes mount to the head,* Plut. Mid. *to draw up vapours,* of the sun, Arist. Probl.—2. intr. *to smoke, rise* as smoke, Luc. [ᾶω, ᾶσω]

'Αναθύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, θύω) *to dart up, burst forth,* ὕδωρ, Call. Cer. 30. [ῡ]

'Αναθωῦσσω, f. -ῡξω, (ἀνά, θωύσσω) *to call upon, shout aloud,* esp. for battle.

†'Αναια, ων, τά, *Anaea,* a city of Ionia, opposite Samos, Thuc. 3, 32: hence ὁ 'Αναΐτης, ου, ἡ 'Αναΐτις, ιδος, *of Anaea, Anaean,* Thuc. 8, 61.

'Αναίδεια, ας, ἡ, Ep., and Ion. ἀναιδείη, ης, and also in Att. ἀναιδεΐᾳ, Ar. Fr. 29, (ἀναιδής): *shamelessness, impudence, assurance,* Hom., ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένος, *clad with impudence,* Il. 1, 149; ἀναιδείης ἐπιβῆναι, *to give one's self over to impudence,* Od. 22, 424.

'Αναιδέομαι, dep. mid.,= sq., Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8, 8.

'Αναιδεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be ἀναιδής, behave impudently,* Ar. Eq. 397.

'Αναιδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., αἰδήμων) *unabashed, irreverent.* Adv. -μόνως.

'Αναίδην, supposed adv. from sq., but really f. l. for ἀνέδην, v. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 494 E.

'Αναιδής, ές, (α priv., αἰδέομαι) *shameless, unabashed, bold, reckless,* of Agamemnon, Il. 1, 158; of Penelope's suitors, freq. in Od.: also as epith. of Κυδοιμός, the *reckless, remorseless* battle-rout, Il. 5, 593. So in Od. 11, 598, the stone of Sisyphus is called λᾶας ἀναιδής, because it *heeded not* his sufferings, cf. Il. 4, 521; 13, 139, Pind. O. 10, 123, where others explain it as *unmanageable, monstrous:* also ἔργ' ἀναιδῆ, Soph. O. C. 516: τὸ ἀναιδές= ἀναίδεια, Soph., and Eur.: ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναιδέστερον τραπῆναι, Hdt. 7, 39: the word is used also in Att. prose, as Plat., Xen. Adv. -δῶς, Soph. O. T. 354, and freq. in Att.

'Αναίδητος, ον,=foreg., Ap. Rh. 3, 92.

'Αναιδίζομαι,=ἀναιδέομαι.

'Αναιδίη, ἡ, poet. for ἀναίδεια. v. l. in Archil. 87.

'Αναίθοσσω, (ἀνά, αἰθύσσω) *to stir up, rouse, kindle,* Soph. Fr. 486, φλόγα, Eur. Tro. 344.—2. intr. *to burst forth.*

'Αναίθω, (ἀνά, αἴθω) *to light up, set on fire, to inflame,* Eur. Cycl. 331.—2. intr. *to burn, blaze forth,* Valck. Hdt. 4, 145.

'Αναιμακτί, adv. of sq., *bloodlessly, without bloodshed.*

'Αναίμακτος, ον, (α priv., αἱμάσσω) *bloodless, unstained with blood* or *murder,* Lat. *incruentus,* ἀν. φυγαί, Aesch. Suppl. 196.

'Αναιμάτος, ον,=ἄναιμος, *drained of blood,* Aesch. Eum. 302.

'Αναιμία, ας, ἡ, *want of blood,* Arist. Part. An.: from

'Αναιμος, ον, (α priv., αἷμα) *bloodless, having no blood,* Plat. Tim. 70 C, etc.

'Αναιμόσαρκος, ον, (ἄναιμος, σάρξ) *having flesh without blood,* of the cicada, Anacreont.

'Αναιμότης, ητος, ἡ,= ἀναιμία, Arist. Part. An.

'Αναίμων, ον, gen. ονος,=ἄναιμος, *without blood, bloodless,* epith. of the gods, Il. 5, 342; also of fish, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E; of the colour of wine, οὐδ' ἀν., Plut. 2, 692 E.

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†'Αναιμωτεί, adv., later form of sq.

'Αναιμωτί, adv., like ἀναιμακτί, *without shedding blood*, Il. 17, 363, Od. 18, 149. [τῐ]

'Αναίνομαι, impf. ἠναινόμην, Aesch. poet. ἀναινόμην, in later auth., as Agath. not seldom ἀνηνόμην: aor. ἠνηνάμην, inf. ἀνήνασθαι, subj. ἀνήνηται, Hom. (no other tenses in use): dep. mid. *To refuse, reject, spurn, ἔργον ἀεικές, δόσιν*, Od. 3, 265; 4, 651; with collat. notion of contempt, *τῶν ἄλλων οὔτινα ἀναίνομαι, on no one of the rest do I turn my back*, Od. 8, 212, cf. Il. 9, 679: also c. inf. *refuse, decline to* do, as ἠναίνετο λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι, Il. 18, 450; and with pleon. negat. ἀναίνετο μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι, *he said no, he had received nothing*, Il. 18, 500: so too in Theogn., Aesch., etc.: also without inf., freq. in Hom.—2. later, *to excuse one's self from* a thing, *renounce, disown*, γυναῖκας, Eur. El. 311, πόσιν, λέκτρα, Id. Med. 237, Hipp. 14: c. part., *to repent, be ashamed of* doing or having done, *οὐκ ἀναίνομαι νικώμενος, I am not ashamed at being conquered*, Valck. Call. p. 250; *ἀναίνομαι τὸ γῆρας ὑμῶν εἰσορῶν, I am ashamed to look on thine old age*, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 251, I. A. 1502, H. F. 1124. Chiefly in poets, but now and then even in the best prose, as Plat. Phil. 57 E, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 31. (acc. to Damm, and Pott, Etymol. Forsch. 2, 152, from *αἶνος, αἰνέομαι* with *a* priv.: acc. to Buttm., Lexil. v. *ἀνήνοθεν* 10, p. 118, formed by redupl. from the negative root *ἀν-*, so that *αἴνομαι* is a mere verbal termination.)

'Αναίρεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναιρέω) = ἐλώριον, *plunder, booty, spoil*.

'Αναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναιρέω) *a taking up* or *away*, esp. of dead bodies for burial, ὀστέων, Eur. Or. 404, νεκρῶν, Thuc. 3, 114, but also absol. for *burial*, as Thuc. 2, 34, and freq. in Att. from Thuc. downwards.—2. *a taking up, a seizing upon*, ἀν. καὶ θέσις ὅπλων, Plat. Legg. 814 A.—3. *an undertaking*, ἔργων, Ib. 847 B.—II. *a destroying, destruction*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 5: *murder*, N. T. Act. 8, 1; *abrogation* of laws, Plut.

'Αναιρέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀναιρέω) *a destroyer, murderer*.

'Αναιρετικός, ή, όν, (ἀναιρέω) *destructive*: in argument, *refutative*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 8. Adv. -κῶς, *negatively*, Diog. L.

†'Αναίρετος, ον, (*a* priv., αἱρέομαι) *not having power to choose, incapable of choosing*, Sext. Emp.

'Αναιρέω, f. -ήσω, pf. ἀνῄρηκα, Ion. ἀναραίρηκα, (*a* priv., αἱρέω) *to take up*, Lat. *tollere*, and so—I. *to lift up* from the ground, *to take* or *raise up*, Il. 1, 449, Od. 3, 453, esp. in part. ἀνελών, Il. 1, 301, etc.; usu. *to take up and carry off, to bear away*, esp. of hard-won prizes, Il. 23, 736: so ἀν. ἀγῶνα, 'Ολύμπια, *to win* in a contest, in the Olympian games; but this more freq. in mid., as Hdt. 6, 70, 103, etc.: also simply, *to take up, lift*, Pind. P. 9, 105.—II. *to take away, make away with, destroy*, of men, *to kill*, like ἑλεῖν in Hom., also θανάτοις ἀν., Plat. Legg. 870 D: of laws and customs, *to abolish, annul*, νόμιμα, νόμους, Dem., ὀλιγαρχίαν, Xen.: of objections, *to confute*, Plat. Rep. 533 C, and Arist.: also ἐκ μέσου ἀν., Dem. 141, 1: of an encampment, *to break up, to strike*, σκηνήν, Xen.—III. *to appoint, ordain*, esp. of an oracle's answer to an inquiry made, οὓς ἂν ὁ θεὸς ἀνέλῃ, Plat. Legg. 865 D, cf. 642 D; ἀνεῖλεν θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν, Xen. An. 3, 1, 6; also c. acc. et inf., ἀνεῖλέ μιν βασιλέα εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 13: but more usu. absol. *to answer, give a response*, ἀνεῖλε ἡ Πυθίη, etc., oft. in Hdt., so too freq. in Att.; ἀν. τι περί τινος, *to give an oracle about* a thing, Plat. Legg. 914 A; μαντείας ἀν., *to deliver oracles*, Dem. 1466, fin.—B. Mid., *to take up for one's self, to catch up*, ἔγχος, Il. 13, 296, etc.: hence—I. *to gain, win*, 'Ολυμπιάδα, etc., Hdt. 6, 70, etc., as in act.: hence in genl. ἀν. ἐπιφροσύνας, Od. 19, 22, v. sub ἐπιφροσύνη, cf. Theogn. 281; φιλοψυχίην, *to entertain a love for life*, Hdt. 6, 29: εἴ σ' ἀνελοίμην, *if I should receive* thee, i. e. into my service, Od. 18, 357: σῖτα ἀν., *to take food*, Hdt. 4, 128: ποινήν τινος ἀν., *to take, exact*, punishment *from* one, i. e. *revenge one's self on* him, Hdt. 2, 134: ὄνομα, *to assume* a name, Hdt. 2, 52.—2. esp. *to take up* dead bodies *for burial*, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: rarely in act., as Xen. An. 6, 4, 9, and Dem. 1069, 12.—3. *to take up* newborn children, *own* them, Lat. *tollere, suscipere liberos*.—4. *to conceive in the womb*, like συλλαμβάνειν, Hdt. 3, 108; 6, 69.—5. *to take up* money at interest, Dem. 1212, 3.—II. *to take upon one's self, undertake*, Lat. *suscipere*, πόλεμόν τινι, *war against* one, Hdt. 5, 36; also ἀν. ἔχθραν, Plat. Phaedr. 233 C, ἔχθραν πρός τινα, Dem. 71, 2: ἀν. ἔργον, *to undertake, contract for the execution of* a work, Plat. Legg. 921 D.—III. *to take back to one's self, undo what one has done, cancel*, τὴν συγγραφήν, τὰς συνθήκας, etc., Dem.

'Αναίρω, fut. ἀναρῶ, (ἀνά, αἴρω) *to lift* or *raise up*, Eur. El. 102: *to take away*.

'Αναισθησία, ας, ἡ, *a being* ἀναίσθητος, *want of feeling* or *perception*, Plat. Tim. 52 B: *stupor*, Ib. 74 E: also *loss of presence of mind, distraction*, Id. Ax. 365 D.

'Αναισθητέω, = foreg., Dem. 302, 3.

'Αναίσθητος, ον, (*a* priv., αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθέσθαι) *unfeeling, without feeling, insensate*, Plat., and Xen.: ἀν. τινός, *without sense* or *knowledge of* a thing, Plat. Legg. 843 A.—2. *without common sense, senseless*, Thuc. 6, 86: τὸ ἀναίσθητον = ἀναισθησία, Id. 1, 69.—II. pass. *unfelt*, θάνατος, Thuc. 2, 43: *not subject to the senses, insensible*, Plat. Tim. 52 A. Adv. -τως, ἀν. ἔχειν, *to be indifferent* or *insensible*, Isocr. 256 A.

'Αναισιμόω, ῶ, (ἀνά, αἰσα: the simple αἰσιμόω being never used.) An Ion. word, = Att. ἀναλίσκω or δαπανάω, *to use up, use*: of time, *to spend*; of food or drink, *to consume*, Hdt. 1, 72, 185; 2, 60; 3, 150, etc.: ἀν. τι ἐς τι, *to use* something *for* a purpose, *spend upon* a thing, as εἰς τὴν ἵππον ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀναισιμοῦται, Hdt. 3, 90, ὅσα ἐς συμπαίην ἀναισιμώθη, 2, 125: also ποῦ (i. e. ἐς τί) ταῦτα ἀναισιμοῦται; *on what is this spent?* 3, 6, so δεῖ ἐπιφράσαι ἵνα (i. e. ἐς τί) ἡ γῆ ἀναισιμώθη, 1, 179. Cf. the compds. καταισιμόω, προαναισ., προεξαναισ. Hence

'Αναίσιμωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is used up*, = Att. δαπάνη, ἀναισιμώματα τῇ στρατιῇ, *war-expenses*, Hdt. 5, 31.

'Αναίσσω, f. -ξω, Att. ἀνάττω, also ἀνάσσω, aor. ἀνῆιξα, Att. ἀνῆξα, (ἀνά, ἄισσω) *to start up, rise*, or *stand up quickly, spring forth*, Hom., and Trag.: also νόος ἀνέρος ἀναΐσσει, Il. 15, 80, πηγαὶ ἀναΐσσουσι, *burst forth, gush up*, Il. 22, 148: μενεὸς στέρνων ἐντὸς ἀνάσσων, *springing fresh within the breast*, Aesch. Ag. 77, also in Eur.: c. acc., ἀν. ἅρμα, *to leap upon* a chariot, Il. 24, 440: c. inf., *to begin eagerly* to do, Opp. The word is poet., though Xen. has it, Cyn. 6, 17. [ανᾰ-]

'Αναισχυντέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀναίσχυντος, *to be shameless, to behave impudently*, Thuc. 1, 37, and Plat.: also c. part. ἀναισχυντεῖ ποιῶν, *he is impudent enough to do*, Ar. Thesm. 708, so ἀν. διαλεγόμενος, Plat. Crit. 53 C. Pass. *to be treated shamelessly*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11.

'Αναισχέντημα, ατος, τό, *an impudent act*.

'Αναισχυντία, ας, ἡ, *shamelessness, impudence*, Lys. 169, 22, and Plat.

'Αναισχυντογράφος, ὁ, (ἀναίσχυντος, γράφω) *an obscene writer*, Polyb. 12, 13, 1. [ᾰ]

'Αναίσχυντος, ον, (*a* priv., αἰσχύνω) *shameless, impudent*, Eur., Plat., etc.: of things, *abominable, detestable, revolting*, βορά, Eur. Cycl. 415, cf. Thuc. 1, 52: τὸ ἀναίσχυντον, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 1144. Adv. -τως, Plat. Apol. 31 B.

'Αναίτητος, η, ον, (*a* priv., αἰτέω) *unasked*, Pind. Fr. 151, 8.

'Αναιτία, ας, ἡ, *guiltlessness, innocence*, Hipp.

'Αναίτιος, ον, also α, ον, Aesch. Cho. 873, (*a* priv., αἰτία) *without reason* or *motive, groundless*; of persons, *guiltless, not in fault, not the cause of*, Hom., who usu. joins ἀναίτιον αἰτιᾶσθαι: ἀναίτιος ἀθανάτοις, *guiltless before* the gods, Hes. Op. 825, cf. Eur. Med. 730; *free from blame*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10: later freq. c. gen. rei, *guiltless of* a thing, Hdt. 1, 129; 7, 233, so too ἀν. φόνου, κακῶν, Aesch. 1505, ἀφροσύνης, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10, etc.: οὐκ ἀναίτιόν ἐστι, c. inf., *it is blameable* to do, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 22. Adv. -ίως.

†'Αναίτιος, ου, ὁ, *Anaetius*, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

†'Ανοΐτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Anaïtis*, a Persian and Armenian goddess, corresponding to Venus, Strab.—2. an appellation of Diana among the Lydians, Paus. 3, 16, 8.

'Αναιωρέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, αἰωρέω) *to lift up, hold suspended*, Nonn.

'Ανακαγχάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, καγχάζω) *to burst out laughing, μέγα πάνυ ἀν.*, Plat. Euthyd. 300 D: ἀν. μάλα σαρδόνιον, Id. Rep. 337 A.

'Ανακαθαίρω, (ἀνά, καθαίρω) and mid. ἀνακαθαίρομαι, used indifferently, *to cleanse* or *clean out again, clear*, or *sweep away*, τὸ βάρβαρον ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, Plat. Men. 241 D; τὴν παραλίαν ἀνακ., *thoroughly to free the coast of enemies*, Plut. Alex. 17.—II. *to cleanse, purify*, as metals, Id. Legg. 678 D.—III. ἀν. λόγον, *to make clear* or *explicate* a subject, Ib. 642 A.—IV. Medic. term, *to cleanse upwards*, i. e. by vomiting, = ἄνω καθαίρω, Hipp. Pass. *to be made clear, to become clear, to clear up*, of the air, Plut. Flamin. 8, cf. Timol. 27. Hence

'Ανακάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleansing* or *clearing out again*, Polyb. 5, 100, 6.—II. *a clearing up as obscure passage*,

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explanation.—III. as medic. term, *a cleansing upwards*, i. e. *vomiting*.

'Ανακαθαρτικός, ή, όν, (ἀνακαθαίρω) *fit for cleansing* or *clearing out*. —II. medic. *promoting vomiting*.

'Ανακάθημαι, (ἀνά, κάθημαι) *to sit upright*.—2. *to sit down again*, Alex. Trall.

'Ανακαθίζω, (ἀνά, καθίζω) *to set up* or *upright*. Mid. *to sit up*, ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην, Plat. Phaed. 60 B.—II. intr. *to sit up*, Plut. Philop. 20; N. T. Luc. 7, 15.—2. *to sit down again*, of a hare, *to squat*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7: also in mid.

'Ανακαινίζω, (ἀνά, καινίζω) *to renew, refresh, restore, to re-establish*: νόμον, App.: in pass., ἔχθρα ἀν., Isocr. 141 D. Hence

'Ανακαίνισις, εως, ἡ, *a renewal, restoration*.

'Ανακαινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

'Ανακαινουργέω = ἀνακαινίζω, Anth.

'Ανακαινόω, = ἀνακαινίζω, N. T. Hence

'Ανακαίνωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνακαίνισις, Ib.

'Ανακαῖον, ου, τό, *a prison*, corrupted from ἀναγκαῖον, which is to be preferred in Isae. Fr., v. Schoem. ad I. p. 493, and Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, cf. 'Ανάκειον.

'Ανακαίω, f. -καύσω, (ἀνά, καίω) *to kindle, light up*, πῦρ, Od., Hdt., etc.; also in mid., *to light one's self* a fire, Hdt. 1, 202; 8, 19: metaph. *to fire, rouse, encourage*: in pass., *to kindle up* with anger, Hdt. 5, 19.

'Ανακἄλέω, ῶ, poet. ἀγκαλέω: fut. -έσω, (ἀνά, καλέω): *to call up*, esp. *the dead*, Aesch. Pers. 621, Eur. Hel. 966, in mid.—II. *to call upon* or *call again and again*, and so—1. *to invoke again and again, appeal to*, esp. to the gods, both in act. and mid., Hdt. 9, 90, Eur., etc.: also ἀν. θεοὺς ἐλθεῖν, Soph. O. C. 1376: hence also, *to repeat aloud*, Plat. Rep. 471 D: also, *to lament often*, Pind. Fr. 101.—2. *to summon*, Hdt. 3, 127: *to cite*, Lys. 144, 34: esp. in mid., *to call to one's self, send for*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, Thuc. 7, 73, etc.; εἰς τοὺς μυρίους ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, *to summon before*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 33, and so freq. in Polyb.—3. *to call* by a name, *to name, to enumerate*, ἀνακ. Δαναοὺς καὶ Ἀργείους, etc., *to name separately* or *individually the Danai and Argivi*, etc., Thuc. 1, 3; so in pass. Ἀργεῖος ἀνακαλούμενος, Soph. El. 683: so too prob. τῷ Δημνίῳ τῷδ' ἀνακαλουμένῳ πυρί, this *far-famed* Lemnian fire, Id. Phil. 800.—4. *to call on, call to*, esp. for encouragement, ἀλλήλους, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 35, etc.: also in mid., ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τὰς κύνας ζητεῖν ἄλλον, *to cheer on* the hounds, to seek another (hare), Id. Cyn. 6, 18.—III. *to call back, recall*, mostly in mid., Aesch. Ag. 1021, etc.: esp. *to recall from* exile, Plat. Phaedr. 89 A: *to recall* a general from his command, Thuc. 1, 131: *to call back* from battle, ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τῇ σάλπιγγι, *to sound a retreat*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 22: *to call back* hounds, *call* them *off*, Plat. Rep. 440 D.

'Ανακἄλινδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = ἀνακυλινδέω.

'Ανακαλλύνω, (ἀνά, καλλύνω) *to re-beautify*.

'Ανακἄλυπτήρια, ων, τά, (ἀνακαλύπτω) *the festival of unveiling*, when the bride first took off her maiden veil, and received presents from the bridegroom.—II. *the presents themselves*, Lys., Fr. 8, elsewhere ἀνακάλυπτρα and θεώρητρα,

'Ανακάλυπτρα, ων, τά, = foreg. II. Diod.

'Ανακἄλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, καλύπτω) *to uncover, unveil*.—II. intr. *to unveil*, Eur. Or. 294, ubi v. Pors. (288.) Hence

'Ανακάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *an uncovering, unveiling*.

†'Ανακαμπής, ές, *bending round*, Phil.

'Ανακαμπτήριον, ου, τό, *the place of turning back*, Euseb.: from

'Ανακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κάμπτω) *to bend upwards* or *back*: usu. intrans., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to bend back, return*, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 8: ἐπί τι, Plat. Phaed. 72 B, strictly of the chariot *turning round* the last pillar in the race-course, Stallb. Plat. l. c.: also, *to turn often, walk up and down*, Diog. L.

'Ανακαμψίφρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνακάμπτω, ἔφρας) *bringing back love*: ὁ ἀνακ., *an herb* whose touch was said to bring back love, a kind of *sedum*, Plut., and Plin.

'Ανακαμψίπνοος, ον, (ἀνακάμπτω, πνοή) *ἄνεμος, a changing wind, a kind of whirlwind*, Arist. Mund.

'Ανάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακάμπτω) *a bending back*, Hipp.: intr. *a turning round, return*, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

'Ανάκανθος, ον, (α priv., ἄκανθα) *without thorns* or *bones, without a spine*, of certain fish, Hdt. 4, 53.

'Ανακάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κάπτω) *to snap up, swallow, gulp down*, Hdt. 2, 93, Ar. Av. 579.

'Ανάκαρ, adv., (ἀνά, κάρα) *up to* or *towards the head, upwards*, Hipp., unless ἀνὰ κάρ is to be read: cf. ἐπίκαρ, κατώκαρα.

'Ανακάταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, κατάγνυμι) *a breaking in pieces again*, Medic.

'Ανάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακαίω) *a setting on fire, kindling*.

'Ανακαχλίζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, καχλάζω) *to dash* or *boil up, to shoot up*, Opp. Cyn. 1, 275. Hence

'Ανακάχλασις, εως, ἡ, *a dashing* or *boiling up*.

'Ανάκαψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακάπτω) *a snapping up, gulping down*.

'Ανακεάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, κεάζω) *to split up*.

'Ανακέαται, Ion. for ἀνάκεινται, Hdt.

'Ανάκεια, ων, τά, *the festival of the Dioscuri*, v. 'Ανακες.

'Ανάκειμαι, poet. ἄγκειμαι, f. -κείσομαι, (ἀνά, κεῖμαι) *to be laid up*, as a votive offering in a temple; and so, *to be dedicated*, τινί, to a god, Hdt. 1, 14, and Att.: metaph. αἰνός τινι ἄγκειται, *is offered, devoted*, to one, Pind. O. 11 (10), 8, cf. 13, 48: also, *to be set up*, as a statue in public, Dem. 420, 8, cf. Plat. Rep. 592 B; ὁ Σόλων ἀνακεῖται, *the statue of Solon stands* in the forum, Aeschin.: so that ἀνάκειμαι seems as a pass. to ἀνατίθημι.—II. πᾶν or πάντα ἀνάκειται ἐς τινα, every thing *is referred to* a person, *depends on* his will, Hdt. 1, 97; 3, 31; so πάντων ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, Thuc. 7, 71: also ἀνάκειται ἐπί σοι πάντα, Ar. Av. 638, and σοὶ ἀνακείμεσθα, Eur. Bacch. 934.—2. *to be entrusted to, to devolve upon*, ἡ ἡγεμονία ἀνακ. τινί, Plut. Arist. 15.—III. later, *to lie at table*, Lat. *accumbere*, Ath.

'Ανάκειον, ου, τό, ('Ανακες) *the temple of the* 'Ανακες or *Dioscuri*, Andoc. 7, 10.—II. seemingly = ἀνακαῖον, or ἀναγκαῖον, in Lys. Fr. 45, Dem. 1125, 24.

'Ανακείρω, f. -κερῶ, (ἀνά, κείρω) *to sheer* or *cut off, cut in pieces*.

'Ανακέκλομαι, poet. for ἀνακαλέω, *to call out*, H. Hom. 18, 5.

'Ανακελἄδέω, (ἀνά, κελαδέω) *to shout aloud*.

'Ανακέλἄδος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνά, κέλἄδος) *a loud shout* or *din*, Eur. Or. 185.

'Ανακέομαι, fut. -έσομαι (ἀνά, ἀκέομαι) dep. mid., *to mend up, patch, restore*, Ael.

'Ανακέομαι, Ion. for ἀνακείμαι.

'Ανακεράννῦμι and ἀνακεραννύω, f. -κεράσω, Att. -κερῶ, (ἀνά, κεράννυμι)) *to mix again*, Od. 3, 390: in genl. *to mix up, mix well*, οἶνον, Ar Ran. 511.

'Ανάκερμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακείρω) *a piece cut off*.

'Ανακες, ων, οἱ, *the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux*, Cic. N. D, 3, 21: (an old plur. from ἄναξ, and so strictly *the Kings*.)

'Ανάκεστος, ον, (α priv., ἀκέομαι) *incurable*, like ἀνήκεστος.

'Ανακεφαλαιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, κεφαλαιόω) *to sum up, to close by summing up, conclude*. Pass. *to be summed up, to be comprehended*, N. T. Rom. 13, 9. Mid. *to gather together in one, to comprehend in a whole* (κεφαλή), N. T. Eph. 1, 10. Hence

'Ανακεφἄλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a summary, completion*, Dion. H.

'Ανακεφἄλαιωτικός, ή, όν, *fit for* ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Dion. H.

'Ανακηκίω, (ἀνά, κηκίω) *to spout up, gush forth*, ἀνεκήκιεν αἷμα, ἰδρώς, Il.: also *to bubble up, throb violently*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.—II. act. *to make to spout out*, freq. in late Ep., Wellauer Ap. Rh. 4, 600. [ῑ Ep., cf. κηκίω]

'Ανακήρυκτος, ον, *proclaimed*: and 'Ανακήρυξις, ως, ἡ, *a proclamation*: from

'Ανακηρύσσω, Att. -κηρύττω, fut. -ὕξω, (ἀνά, κηρύσσω) *to proclaim by voice of herald*, hence *to publish, to announce* as if a herald, Soph. O. T. 450: esp. *to proclaim as conqueror*, Ar. Plut. 585, also Hdt. 6, 103, in pass.—II. *to put up to auction*, Hdt. 1, 196.—III. *to offer by voice of herald*, ἀν. σῶστρά τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 2.

'Ανακικύω, = ἀνακηκίω, Böckh Pind. Fr. 184.

'Ανακινδῦνεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνά, κινδυνεύω) *to rush into danger again, to run a fresh risk*, absol. Hdt. 8, 100: c. dat. ναυμαχίῃσι, Id. 8, 68, 1: c. part. ἀν. συμβάλλοντα, 9, 26.

'Ανακινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, κινέω) *to move upwards* or *sway to and fro*, Hdt. 4, 94.—2. *to rouse* or *stir up, excite anew, awaken*, Lat. *suscitare, vόσον*, Soph. Trach. 1259; δόξαι ἀνακεκινῆσθαι, Plat. Meno 85 C.—II. ἀν. χεῖρας, *to exercise* the arms, of pugilists, Cicero's *brachia concalefacere*, Plat. Legg. 789 C, cf. ἀνακίνησις. Hence

'Ανακίνημα, ατος, τό, *motion upwards*; in plur. *motion of the arms* as an exercise, Hipp., cf. sq. [ῑ]

'Ανακίνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακινέω) *a moving upwards, swinging to and fro*, esp. of the arms as a preparatory exercise of pugilists, *a swinging of the arms to and fro*: hence in genl. *a preparation, prelude*, Plat. Legg. 722 D, in plur.—2. *excitement, excitation, perturbation*, φρενῶν, Soph. O. T. 727. [κῑ]

'Ανακίρνημι, = ἀνακεράννυμι, mid. *to mix*, ἀνακίρνατα ποτόν, Soph. Fr. 239: metaph. ἀνακίρνασθαι φιλίας, *to join in closest friendship*, Lat. *jun*

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ere amicitias, Eur. Hipp. 254, v. Pors. Med. 138, cf. *νεοκρᾶς*.

'Ανακλάζω, f. *-κλάγξω*, 1 aor. *ἀνέκλαγξα*, Ael., 2 aor. *ἀνέκλαγον*, Eur. I. A. 1062, (*ἀνά*, *κλάζω*) *to cry aloud, scream out*, Eur. I. A. 1062: of a dog, *to bark, bay*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 15.

'Ανακλαίω, f. *-κλαύσομαι*, (*ἀνά*, *κλαίω*) *to weep aloud, burst into tears*; also c. acc. *to weep for, to bewail*, both in Hdt. 3, 14: also in mid., Soph. Phil. 939.

'Ανάκλᾶσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνά*, *κλάω*) *a breaking upwards* or *back, fracture*, Hipp.—II. *a bending back*, esp. *refraction* of light, Arist. Org.: also of water, Polyb. 4, 43, 9.

'Ανακλασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =foreg.

'Ανάκλαστος, *ον*, (*ἀνακλάω*) *bent upwards* or *back, reflected.*—II. in Gramm. *declinable*, Plut.

'Ανακλαυθμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀνακλαίω*) *loud wailing.*

'Ανάκλαυσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, and

'Ανακλαυσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =*ἀνακλαυθμός*, Dion. H.

'Ανακλάω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κλάω*) *to break upwards* or *back, to break in pieces*, Thuc. 2, 76; 7, 25.—II. *to bend back*; in pass. esp. of light, *to be reflected.* Arist. Meteor.: of sound, *to re-echo*: also in pass. *to come back, return*, Polyb. 18, 22, 4: *ἀνακεκλασμένη τὸν τράχηλον, with one's neck bent double* or *back*, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 1. In late wr. *to cause to recline at table*, as act. to *ἀνακείμαι*, Ach. Tat. [*ᾰ* in all tenses.]

'Ανάκλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *that which is called on* or *out*: also= *ἀνάκλασις.*

'Ανακληρωτεί, adv., (*ἀνά*, *κληρόω*) *by lot*, Inscr.

'Ανάκλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *a calling on, invocation*; *θεῶν*, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. *a calling out to, exhorting*, Plut. —3. *a summoning.*—II. *a calling back, retreat*, *τῇ σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν ἀνάκ.*, *to cause the trumpet to sound a retreat*, Plut. Fab. Max. 12; *a recalling*, esp. from banishment.

'Ανακλητήρια, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *a festival on a king's proclamation*, Polyb. 18, 38, 3.

'Ανακλητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *calling up* or *forth, summoning.*—II. *a recalling*; *τὸ ἀνακλητικόν* (sub. *σημεῖον*) *σημαίνειν* or *σαλπίζειν*, *to sound the retreat*, Dion. H.

'Ανάκλητος, *ον*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *called back to service*, Lat. *evocatus.*

'Ανακλήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) *a plaintiff*, Lat. *qui in jus vocat*, Eubul. in Br. Gnom. v. 9.

'Ανάκλιμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἀνακλίνω*) *a leaning towards*: hence *a slope, ascent*, Lat. *acclivitas*, Math. Vett.

'Ανακλινοπάλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, =*παγκράτιον*, Salm. Solin. p. 206 A: cf. Boettig. Amalth. 1, p. 361.

'Ανακλιντήριον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἀνακλίνω*) *a recumbent chair, couch*, Erotian.

'Ανάκλιντρον, *ου*, *τό*, =foreg.

'Ανακλίνω, poet. *ἀγκλίνω*, f. *-ινῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *κλίνω*) *to make to lie back, to lean* or *press* one thing *against* another, *to let rest upon*, *τόξα ποτὶ γαίῃ*, Il. 4, 113; but mostly in mid. with 1 aor. pass., *to lie, sink* or *lean back*, Lat. *resupinari*, *ἀνακλιυθεὶς πέσεν ὑπτιος*, Od. 9, 371: of persons asleep, 18, 189; of rowers, 13, 78.—II. *to push* or *put back*, and so *to open*, *θυρην ἀγκλίνας*, Od. 22, 156, esp. of a trap-door, Hdt. 5, 16, so too *νεφος ἀνακλῖναι*, *to put back the cloud* at heaven's gate, and thus, open the gate of heaven, Il. 5, 751; opp. in this signf. to *ἐπιτίθημι*, *to put on* or *to*, and so *to shut*, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 115.—III. *to throw* the head *back*, and so *to lift up*, Plat. Rep. 540 A. [*ῐ* in pres.]

'Ανάκλισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a lying* or *leaning back*, Hipp.

'Ανακλισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =foreg.—II. *a recumbent chair* or *couch.*

'Ανακλῖτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fitted for leaning upon.*

'Ανάκλῖτος, *ον*, (*ἀνακλίνω*) *leant upon*, *θρόνος ἀνάκλιτος*, also *τὸ ἀνάκλιτον*, =*ἀνακλιντήριον*, Plut.

'Ανακλονέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *κλονέω*) *to move up and down*, Opp. Hal. 3, 478.

'Ανακλύζω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κλύζω*) *to wash up against*, Ap. Rh. 2, 551.

'Ανακλώθω, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κλώθω*) of the Fates, *to unravel*, a thread of life, *and spin it otherwise*, hence *to change one's destiny*, Anth., Luc. Quom. Hist. Scr. 38.

'Ανακνάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἀνά*, *κνάπτω*) *to make* old clothes *fresh by fulling*, hence *to vamp up as new*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 745.

'Ανακνισσόω, (*ἀνά*, *κνισσόω*) *to perfume thoroughly, fill with vapour*, Tryph.

'Ανακογχύζω, (*ἀνά*, *κόγχη*) *to fill with a κόγχη*, opp. to *ἀποκογχύζω.*

'Ανακογχῠλιάζω, (*ἀνά*, *κόγχη*) *διαθήκην, to open and counterfeit a seal*, Ar. Vesp. 589.—2. =*ἀναγαργαρίζω*, *ὑδατι* sc., Plat. Symp. 185 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

'Ανακογχῠλιασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *the counterfeiting of a seal*, Aretae.

'Ανακογχῠλίζω, =*ἀνακογχυλιάζω.* Hence

'Ανακογχῠλισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =*ἀνακογχυλιασμός.*

'Ανακοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, ='Ανακες, Koen. Greg. p. 592, cf. Hesych.

'Ανάκοιλος, *ον*, (*ἀνά*, *κοῖλος*) *hollowed out, hollow.*

'Ανακοιμάομαι, pass. c. fut. mid., poet. also c. aor. mid., *to lie down to sleep, lie asleep*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 30, for *ἀποκοιμάομαι.*

'Ανακοινόω, *ῶ*, f. *ώσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κοινόω*) *to communicate* or *impart* something to another, *τινί τι*, Lat. *communicare aliquid cum aliquo*, Plat. Crat. init.: and acc. rei omitted, *to communicate with* another, *hold counsel with, consult* him, Ar. Lys. 1177: esp. of oracles, *ἀνακοινοῦν, τοῖς μάντεσι, τοῖς θεοῖς περί τινος*, Plat. Legg. 913 B, Xen. An. 3, 1, 5.—II. Mid. c. pf. pass. (Xen. An. 5, 6, 36), *to communicate* what is *one's own* to another, so of a river, *ἀνακοινοῦται τῷ Ἴστρῳ τὸ ὕδωρ*, Hdt. 4, 48: but usu. much like act. *to impart, τινί τι*, Theogn. 73, and Xen.: and *ἀνακοινοῦσθαί τινι*, *to consult one*, Ar. Nub. 360. Plat. Prot. 314 B. Cf. act., Piers. Moer. p. 20, and *συμβουλεύω.*

'Ανακοινωνέομαι, dep. mid., (*ἀνά*, *κοινωνέω*) *to communicate.* Plut.

'Ανακοίνωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνακοινόω*) *communication, an agreement.*

†'Ανακοιρανέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *κοιρανέω*) *to rule over, to hold sway over*, Anth.

'Ανακοκκύζω, (*ἀνά*, *κοκκύζω*) *to crow aloud, begin to crow*, late.

'Ανακολλάω, (*ἀνά*, *κολλάω*) *to glue on* or *to, glue together.*

'Ανακόλλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is glued on.*

'Ανακόλλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a gluing on.*

'Ανακολουθία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *want of sequence*; esp. in Gramm. *an anacoluthon*, where the construction of the sentence changes and becomes ungrammatical: also *τὸ ἀνακόλουθον*: from

'Ανακόλουθος, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *ἀκολουθέω*) *wanting sequence, without connexion*, v. foreg. Adv. *-θως*, Dion. H.

'Ανακολπάζω, (*ἀνά*, *κόλπος*) *to gird* or *tuck up into a fold*, (Lat. *sinus*).—II. intr. *to gird one's self up*, Ar. Thesm. 1174, ubi olim *ἀνακόλπισον.*

'Ανακολπόω, =foreg.

'Ανακολυμβάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κολυμβάω*) *to come up after diving, to swim on the top.*—II. transit. *to bring a thing up from the bottom*, Theophr.

'Ανακομάω, (*ἀνά*, *κομάω*) *to get hair* or *leaves again*, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 12, 5.

'Ανακομιδή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνακομίζω*) *a carrying away again, recovery*, Decret. ap. Dem. 250, 13.—II. *a coming back, return*, esp. from property, *income, revenue*, Lat. *reditus*, Arist. H. A.

'Ανακομίζω, poet. *ἀγκομίζω*, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *κομίζω*) *to carry up*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 20: esp. *to carry up* or *against stream*, and pass. *to go up*, Hdt. 2, 115.—II. *to bring back, recover*, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 1. Mid. with perf. pass. (Xen. An. 4, 7, 1), *to bring back for one's self, to collect for one's self, to bring* or *take back with one*, Hdt. 5, 85: *to recover one's own, regain*, Eur. Hipp. 831: *to bring to pass again*, Pind. P. 4, 15: *ἑαυτὸν ἀνακομίζεσθαι ἐκ τινος, to break one's self loose from* a thing, *to withdraw from*, Plut. Arat. 51. Pass. *to return, to come* or *go back*, Hdt. 2, 107; 3, 129: also *to escape, rally*, Polyb.: *οἱ ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας ἀνακομισθέντες, those brought back*, i. e. *preserved from shipwreck*, Polyb. 1, 38, 5.—III. esp. *to restore to health*, and mid. *to recover one's health*, Polyb.

'Ανακοντίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἀκοντίζω*) *to dart, hurl*, or *fling up, spout up.*—II. intr. *to dart* or *shoot up*, as blood from a wound, Il. 5, 113; so too of water, Hdt. 4, 181.

'Ανακοπή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a beating* or *forcing back, a checking, hinderance*, Lat. *retrusio*—II. *the recoil* of the waves, Plut. —III. *water left* after flood-tide, *stagnant water*, Strab., and Plut.: from

'Ανακόπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἀνά*, *κόπτω*) *to beat, drive*, or *force back*, e. g. the bolt of a door, Od. 21, 47: also of driving back an assailant, Thuc. 4, 12, in mid.: *ἀν. ναῦν, to change a ship's course*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 25.—2. later, *to check, hinder*, Plut. Caes. 38.—3. *to break off, ἀοιδήν*, Coluth. 123. Pass. *to stop short, stick fast*, esp. in a speech, Luc. Nigr. 35.

'Ανακορέω, (*ἀνά*, *κορέω*) *to sweep again* or *out*, A. B.

'Ανακος, *ὁ*, = *ἄναξ*, heterocl. like *φύλακος* for *φύλαξ*, Koen. Greg. p. 592.

'Ανακοσμέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *κοσμέω*) *to order* or *adorn anew*, Aristid.

'Ανάκουστος, *ον*, =*ἐπάκουστος.*

'Ανακουφίζω, f. *ίσω*, (*ἀνά*, *κουφίζω*) *to lift* or *raise up*, Soph. Fr. 24; esp. of a ship, *ἀν. κάρα βυθῶν*, Soph. O. T. 23. Pass. *to hover.*—2. *to make light, lighten.* Pass. *to feel lightened* or *lifted up, raise one's spirits*, like *ἀναπτεροῦσθαι*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 28. Hence

'Ανακουφισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a lifting up.*—2. *a lightening, relief* from a thing, as *κακῶν*, Soph. O. T. 218.

'Ανακουφισμα, *ματος*, *τό*, (*ἀνακουφίζω*) *any thing lifted up.*—2. *a lifting up*, Hipp.

'Ανακραδαίνω, (*ἀνά*, *κραδαίνω*) *to swing upwards, brandish*

'Ανακραδάω, =*ἀνακραδαίνω.*

'Ανακράζω, f. *-άξομαι*, aor. *ἀνέκραγον*, (*ἀνά*, *κράζω*) *to cry out, lift up the voice*, Od. 14, 467: *ἀν. ἐξ ὕπνου*

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στόματος, Ar. Eq. 670; ἀν. ὡς..., ὅτι.., Id. Eccl. 431, and Xen.

'Ανάκρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακεράννυμι) *a mixing up*, Plut. Alex. 47.

'Ανακραυγάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, κραυγάζω) *to cry aloud*. Hence

'Ανακραύγασμα, ατος, τό, *a loud outcry*, Epicur., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 337.

'Ανακρέκω, (ἀνά, κρέκω) strictly, *to begin to strike a stringed instrument*: hence as mid., εἰς σὲ ἅπας ὄρνις ἀνακρέκεται, each bird *tunes its voice for thee*, Anth.

'Ανακρέμᾶμαι, as pass., *to hang aloft, hover*.

'Ανακρεμάννυμι (Plat.), ἀνακρεμάω (Aeschin.), poet. ἀγκρεμάννυμι, fut. -κρεμάσω, Att. -κρεμῶ, (ἀνά, κρεμάννυμι): *to hang up upon* a thing, e. g. πασσάλῳ, *on a peg*, Od. 1, 440, also ἐς or πρός τι, Hdt. 5, 77, 95, ἔκ τινος, Plat. Ion 536 A; *to cause to be suspended*, i. e. *to undermine, λόφους ἀνακ. δρύγμασι*, Plut. Lucull. 39: —intr. *to hang one's self*, Diod. 2, 6. Pass. *to hang* or *be hanging up*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: metaph. *to be in suspense* or *doubt*, Lat. *suspensus esse*. Hence

'Ανακρεμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a hanging up*, A. B.

†'Ανακρέων, οντος, ὁ, *Anacreon*, a lyric poet of Teos, Hdt. 3, 121.

'Ανακρίνω, fut. -ινῶ, (ἀνά, κρίνω) *to examine well, to search out, to prove*, Pind. P. 4, 111, in mid.—II. *to examine beforehand*, and that esp. at Athens in two signfs.—1. *to examine the Archons*, so as to prove their qualification, Dem. 1320, 18.—2. as law-term, *to examine persons concerned in a suit*, so as to see whether the action would lie, freq. in Dem. v. ἀνάκρισις.—B. In mid. ἀνακρίνεσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτούς, *to question* or *wrangle* one *with another*, Hdt. 9, 56. Hence

'Ανάκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, poet. ἄγκρισις, *an examination, inquiry*, Hdt. 3, 53, but with v. l. ἀπόκρισις.—II. esp. at Athens.—1. *the examination of the Archons* to prove their qualification.—2. *the previous examination* of parties concerned in a suit, to see whether an action should be allowed: this was the business of the Archons, who were said ἀνάκρισιν διδόναι or παραδιδόναι (Plat. Charm. 176 C, Legg. 855 E), while the parties were said εἰς ἀνάκρισιν ἥκειν (Isae. 57, 26, etc.): hence in genl. εἰς ἄγκρισιν ἐλθεῖν, *to come to trial*, Aesch. Eum. 364: v. Dict. Antiqq.

'Ανακρῐτῐκός, ή, όν, (ἀνακρίνω) *belonging to* or *fit for examination*.

'Ανακροτᾰλίζω, (ἀνά, κροταλίζω) =ἀνακροτέω, Ath.

'Ανακροτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (ἀνά, κροτέω) *to lift up and strike together, τὼ χεῖρε*, Ar. Plut. 739, *τὰς χεῖρας*, Aeschin. 33, 36: hence absol. *to clap with uplifted hands, to applaud vehemently*, Ar. Eq. 651. Poet. also prob. ἀνακροτέω, Meinek. Com. Fragm. 3, p. 188.

'Ανάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακρούω) *a pushing back, stopping, checking*, esp. *pushing a ship back, backing water*, Thuc. 7, 36: also ἡ πάλιν ἀν., Ib. 62: ἀνακ. τοῦ ἵππου, a sudden *checking* of a horse with the bit, Plut.; met. τοῦ φρονήματος, Id.—II. in music, *the first touching of an instrument, beginning of a tune*: cf. ἀναβολή.—2. in metre *anacrusis*, Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 11.

'Ανακρουστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνακρούω, *one must drive back* or *check*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.

'Ανακρουστῐκός, ή, όν, *fitted for beating back*, or *checking*, πληγή, Plut.: from

'Ανακρούω, f. -σω, (ἀνά, κρούω) *to thrust back, stop short, check, ἵππον χαλινῷ*, Xen. Hipparch. 11, 3, cf. ἀνακρουστέον; *to flog back, to drive back, ὀπίσω ἀνακ. τὸ ζεῦγος*, Plut. Alcib. 2. In mid. esp. of a ship, ἀνακρούεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνην, *to put her back* sternwards, i. e. without turning her, by backing water, Hdt. 8, 84; in Att. ἀν. πρύμνην, Ar. Vesp. 399, or ἀνακρούεσθαι alone, Thuc. 7, 38, 40; also κρούεσθαι πρύμναν, cf. κρούω:—hence metaph., ἀν. λόγον πάλιν, *to check an argument*, Plat. Phil. 13 D.—II. in music, *to strike the strings, prelude*, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, Theocr. 4, 31, and so *to begin a song, to begin*; freq. later, cf. Schweigh. Lex. Polyb.

'Ανακρύπτω, -ψω, (ἀνά, κρύπτω) *to hide carefully*.

'Ανακτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι (ἀνά, κτάομαι) dep. mid. *to regain for one's self, to get back again, to recover, to retrieve*, with ὀπίσω, Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 73; also ἐς ἑαυτὸν ἀν. τι, Hdt. 6, 83.—2. *to refresh, revive, σώματα, ψυχάς, ἀρχήν, τυραννίδα*, Polyb.: ἀνακτ. ἑαυτόν, Lat. *recolligere vires*, Valck. Adon. 365 B.—3. *to restore, reinstate*, e. g. an exile, Lat. *restituere in integrum*, Dio C.—II. c. acc. pers. *to win* a person *over, gain the favour* or *friendship of, conciliate*, Hdt. 1, 50, and Xen.: also φίλον ἀν. τινά, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10.

'Ανακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀνάσσω, *one must rule*.—II. from ἀνάγω, *one must refer*, Arist. Gen. An.

'Ανάκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακτάομαι) *a regaining: gaining*, Hdn.—2. *recovery of strength*, Hipp.

'Ανακτητῐκός, ή, όν, *fit for regaining* or *gaining*.

'Ανακτῐζω, f. ἰσω, (ἀνά, κτίζω) *to rebuild, to make anew*, Strab. Hence

'Ανάκτῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a rebuilding, new creation*, Eccl.

'Ανακτίτης, ου, ὁ, a precious stone, in Orph. also γαλακτίτης. [ῐ]

†'Ανακτόρειον, ου, τό, ='Ανακτόριον, Soph. Fr. 775.

'Ανακτορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάκτωρ) *lordship, rule, management*, e. g. of horses, H. Hom. Ap. 234.

†'Ανακτόριον, ου, τό, *Anactorium*, a promontory of Acarnania, on the Ambracian gulf, with a city of the same name on it, Thuc. 1, 55. Hence

†'Ανακτόριος, α, ον, *of Anactorium*; ἡ 'Ανακ., *the territory of Anac.*, Thuc., also the earlier name of Miletus, Paus. 7, 2, 5.

'Ανακτόριος, ία, ιον, (ἀνάκτωρ) *belonging to a lord* or *king, royal, δῶες*, Od. 15, 397.—II. τὸ ἀνακτόριον, =sq., *a temple*, Hdt. 9, 65, but with v. l. ἀνάκτορον.

'Ανάκτορον, ου, τό, (ἀνάκτωρ) *a king's dwelling, palace*: more freq. of the dwelling of the gods, *a temple*, Simon. 59, *a shrine*, freq. in Eur., also of the *altar*, Eur. And. 43; of the innermost part of the temple, where the statue of the deity stood, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 1, p. 59, sq.: in Eur. esp. as τὸ 'Ανάκειον, *the temple of the* 'Ανακες or *Dioscuri*, or *the temple of Ceres*: cf. foreg.

'Ανακτοτέλεσται, ων, οἱ, (ἄναξ, τελέω) the presidents of the mysteries of the Corybantes, Paus.

'Ανάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a lord, king*, like ἄναξ, Aesch., and Eur.

†'Ανάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Anactor*, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4.

'Ανακυίσκω, =κυίσκω, Arist. H. A.

'Ανακυκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, κυκάω) *to stir up, stir in, mix*, Ar. Ach. 671: *to mingle confuse*.

'Ανοκυκλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, κυκλέω) *to turn round and round, to bring back again and again in the same course, to repeat*. Pass. *to revolve, come round again*, Plat., and Arist.: in Eur. Or. 231, ἀνακύκλει δέμας, *turn me over to the other side*. Hence

'Ανακύκλησις, εως, ἡ, *a turning round and round, a circuit, revolution*, Plat. Polit. 269 E.

'Ανακυκλῐκός, ή, όν, *easy to turn round*, esp. of verses that will read either backwards or forwards, as Leon. Alex. 33.

'Ανακυκλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ἀνακύκλησις, Diod.

'Ανακυκλόω, =ἀνακυκλέω *to turn round and round, whirl round*. Mid. *to repeat*. Hence

'Ανακύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, =ἀνακύκλησις, ἀνακ. *των πολιτειῶν, a revolution of states*, Polyb. 6, 9, 10.

'Ανακῠλινδέω, =ἀνακυλίω.

'Ανακῠλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rolling upwards* or *back*: from

'Ανακῠλίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, κυλίω) *to roll up, roll back* or *away*, Alex. Kυβερν. 1, 7. [ῐ]

'Ανακυμβαλιάζω, (ἀνά, κύμβαλον) only in Il. 16, 379, δίφροι ἀνεκυμβαλίαζον, *the chariots were overturned with a rattling noise*, like that of κύμβαλα, cf. 11, 160:—others read ἀνεκυμβαχίαζον, from κύμβαχος, *they fell over, fell headlong*, v. Spitzn.

†'Ανακυνδαράξης, ου, ὁ, *Anacyndaraxes*, father of Sardanapalus, Arr. An. 2, 5.

'Ανακῠπόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, κυπόω) *to overturn, turn upside down*, Lyc. 137.

'Ανακύπτω, f. ψω, (ἀνά, κύπτω) *to lift up the head*, Hdt. 5, 51.—2. esp. *to come up out of the water, pop up*, Ar. Ran. 1068, and freq. in Plat.: ἀν. ἐξ, *to spring up* or *arise from*, Plat. Euthyd. 302 A: hence *to rise out of difficulties, to recover, breathe again*, Xen. Oec. 11, 5.—II. *to put back the head* as *in drinking*, Arist. H. A., cf. Eur. Cycl. 212.

'Ανάκυρτος, ον, (ἀνά, κυρτός) *curved upwards* or *backwards*.

'Ανακωδωνίζω, (ἀνά, κωδωνίζω) *to sound, try by the sound, ring*, Ar. Fr. 288.

'Ανακωκύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, κωκύω) *to wail aloud*, Aesch. Pers. 468, Soph. Ant. 1227; but ἀν. ὀξὺν φθόγγον, *to utter a loud, shrill, wailing cry*, Ib. 423. [ῠ]

'Ανάκωλος, ον, (ἀνά, κῶλον) *docked, curtailed*, of a camel, *short-legged*, Diod. S. 2, 54: ἀν. χιτωνίσκος, *a short garment*, like a shirt, elsewhere ἐπιγονατίς, Plut.

'Ανάκωμα, ατος, τό, *a district*, Pythag. word, Böckh Philolaos, p. 174.

'Ανακωμῳδέω, (ἀνά, κωμῳδέω) *to ridicule, satirize*, dub. l. in Plut.

'Ανακῶς, adv., =ἐπιμελῶς, *carefully*, ἀνακῶς ἔχειν τινός, *to look well to* a thing, *give good heed to*, Hdt. 1, 24; 8, 109, Thuc. 8, 102: on the dialect v. Piers. Moer. p. 43, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 688, (from ἄναξ, ἀνακος, *a manager, one who has the care*.)

'Ανακωχεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνέχω, ἀνοχή) *to hold back, stay, hinder*, esp. of ships, *to keep the ships riding at anchor, τὰς νέας*, Hdt. 6, 116, etc.; so too metaph. of a chariot, Soph. El. 732: but ἀν. τὸν τόνον τῶν ὅπλων, *to keep up the tension of the ropes, keep* them *taut*, Hdt. 7, 36.—II. also intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to keep back, keep still*, Hdt. 9, 13.

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'Ανακωχέω, less usu. form of foreg.

'Ανακωχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a stay, cessation,* κακῶν, Thuc. 4, 117: but esp. *a cessation of arms, truce,* freq. in Thuc., δι' ἀνακωχῆς γίγνεσθαί τινι, *to have a truce with* one, Thuc. 1, 40; ἀνακωχὴ γίγνεται τιγι πρός τινα, *one party has a truce with another,* Id. 5, 32.—2. *a hindrance,* Thuc. 8, 87. Some Gramm. write it ἀνοκωχή, which is prob. the more correct form, Valck. Ammon. 1, 5, p. 24, cf. Dind. Stephani Thes. v. διακωχή.

†'Ανακύχησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., App.

†'Αναλαβεῖν, 2 aor. inf. of ἀναλαμβάνω.

'Αναλάζομαι, (ἀνά, λάζομαι) *to take again,* μορφήν, Mosch. 2, 159.

'Αναλακτίζω (ἀνά, λακτίζω) *to kick out behind,* Lat. *recalcitro,* late.

'Αναλαλάζω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, ἀλαλάζω) *to raise a war-cry, shout the battle-shout,* Eur. Phoen. 1395, and Xen. An. 4, 3, 19: in genl. *to cry aloud,* Eur. Suppl. 719, and Xen.

'Αναλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀνά, λαμβάνω) *to take up, take into one's hands,* τὰ ὅπλα, τὰ τόξα, etc., Hdt.: *take on board ship,* Id. 1, 166, etc.: and so in genl. *to take, get, receive,* freq. in Att. prose: hence the part. ἀναλαβών, *having taken along with* one, may be oft. rendered simply by our prep. *with,* ἀνδρας ἀναλαβὼν ἠγήσομαι, Xen. An. 7, 3, 36, like λαβών. —2. *to take into one's care* or *service,* Thuc., and Xen.: *to adopt* as a child, *to engage* or *hire* as a servant.—3. like Lat. *recipere, to take upon one, accept, undertake,* τὴν προξενίαν, Thuc. 6, 69, τὸ πρόςωπον, Coray Plut. Ages. 20: in mid. *to take upon one's self, to incur, to encounter,* ἀναλαβέσθαι κίνδυνον, Hdt. 3, 69, and so prob. μάχας ἀναλαβέσθαι, 5, 49.—4. *to take up again, resume,* τὸν λόγον, Hdt. 5, 62, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 544 B.—II. *to take back, regain,* τὴν ἀρχήν, Hdt. 3, 73, and Xen.: hence—2. *to recover, retrieve, make good,* αἰτίην, Hdt. 7, 231, ἁμαρτίαν, Soph. Phil. 1249, Eur. Ion 426, cf. Dem. 550, 14.—3. *to restore to health and strength, repair,* Lat. *reficere,* κακότητα, τρῶμα, Hdt. 5, 121; 8, 109: ἀν. ἑαυτόν, *to recover one's self, regain strength, revive,* Thuc. 6, 26, etc., but also ἀναλαβεῖν without ἑαυτόν, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 467 B. —III. *to pull short up,* of a horse, *to check,* Xen. Hipparch. 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 701 C.—IV. *to gain quite over, attach to one's self,* Ar. Eq. 682, Dinarch. 93, 43; ἀν. τὸν ἀκροατήν, *to win the ear of the auditor,* Arist. Rhet.

'Αναλάμπω, f. -λάμψω, (ἀνά, λάμπω) *to flame up, take fire,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 15: metaph. *to blaze forth, break out anew,* as war, Plut. Syll. 6; love, Id. Anton. 36.—II. metaph. *to come to one's self again, recover,* Plut.

†'Ανάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλάμπω) *a shining forth, brilliancy, effulgence,* Plut. Moral. 419 F.

'Αναλγής, ές, (α priv., ἄλγος)=ἀνάλγητος.

'Αναλγησία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἀνάλγητος, want of feeling,* like ἀναισθησία, Dem. 237, 14, and Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανάλγητος, ον, (α priv., ἀλγέω) *without pain,* and so,—I. of persons, *unfeeling, hard-hearted, ruthless,* Soph. Aj. 948: ἀναλγητότερος εἶναι, *to be less sensible, feel less grieved,* Thuc. 3, 40: c. gen. *unmoved by, insensible to,* τοῦ πάθους ἀνάλγ., Plut. Paul. Aem. 25. Adv. -τως, *unfeelingly,* Soph. Aj. 1333; *with indifference,* ἀναλγ. ἀκοῦειν τινός, Plut. Moral. 46 C.—II. of things, *not painful,* i. e. *enjoyable,* Soph. Tr. 126.

'Αναλδαίνω, (ἀνά, ἀλδαίνω) *to cause to grow up, bring forth,* Nonn. Dion. 40, 390.

'Αναλδής, ές, (α priv., ἀλδεῖν) *not growing, not thriving, feeble,* Ar. Vesp. 1045: *small,* Arat.—2. act. *checking growth,* Arat.

'Αναλδήσκω, (ἀνά ἀλδήσκω) *to grow up,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1363: *to spring up afresh,* Opp.

'Αναλεαίνω, (ἀνά, λεαίνω) *to smooth anew.*—2. *to bruise fine.*

'Αναλέγω, f. -λέξω, (poet. ἀλλέγω, -ξω) (ἀνά, λέγω) *to pick up, gather up, ὀστέα ἀλλέξαι,* Il. 21, 321. Mid. *to pick up for one's self,* Hdt. 3, 130; ἀναλέγεσθαι πνεῦμα, *to collect one's breath,* Mel. 58, 8.—2. *to recount, commemorate,* Poppo Xen. An. 2, 1, 17. —3. *to reckon up, consider,* Dion. H.—II. *to read aloud,* Call. Ep. 24, and Luc.

'Ανάλειψία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ἀλείφω) *neglect of anointing,* Hipp.

'Αναλείχω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, λείχω) *to lick up,* Hdt. 1, 74.

'Ανάλεκτος, ον, (ἀναλέγω) *picked up, chosen: τὰ ἀνάλεκτα, fragments* or *crumbs picked up,* late.

'Ανάληθης, ες, (α priv., ἀληθής) *untrue, false,* Dion. H. Adv. -θως.

'Ανάλημμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλαμβάνω) *an erection, an elevated structure,* Diod. S.—2. *that which is used for restoring* or *repairing:* hence plur., *walls for underpropping,* Lat. *substructiones, basements,* etc., e. g. in Vitruv., *columns* to serve as sun-dials.

'Αναληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀναλαμβάνω, *one must resume,* Plat.

'Αναληπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀναλαμβάνω) *a bucket for drawing water,* elsewhere ἀναρυστήρ, Joseph.

'Αναληπτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναλαμβάνω) *fit for restoring* or *strengthening,* ἀγωγή, Gal. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ανάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλαμβάνω) *a taking up, acceptance, adoption,* e. g. of an office, of a child, Luc.—2. *a taking* into the mind, *comprehension, acquisition, ἐπιστήμης,* Plat. Tim. Locr. 100 C.—3. *a taking up, ascension,* N. T. Luc. 9, 51.—II. *a taking again* or *back, a means of regaining,* Plat. Tim. 83 E.: *recovery* of health, Luc.—2. *a repairing, refreshing,* esp. of soldiers after labour, Polyb.: *making amends* for a fault, Thuc. 5, 65.

'Αναλθής, ές, (α priv., ἄλθω) *incurable, not to be healed,* Hipp.—2. act. *not healing, unwholesome,* Bion 7, 4.

'Ανάλθητος, ον,=foreg., *incurable,* Nonn.

'Αναλίγκιος, ον, (α priv., ἀλίγκιος) *unlike.*

'Αναλικμάω, (ἀνά, λικμάω) *to winnow out, thresh out,* of grain, Plat. Tim. 52 E, in pass.

†'Αναλικνάω, v. l. for foreg. in Plat. Tim. cf. Stallb. ad loc.

†'Ανάλιος, ον, Dor. for ἀνήλιος, Trag. [ᾰ̄λ]

'Ανάλιπος, ον, Dor. for ἀνήλιπος, *barefoot,* Theocr. 4, 56. [ᾰ̄λ]

'Ανᾰλίσκω, f. ἀνᾰλώσω; aor. ἀνήλωσα, (which Atticists reject, yet it seems to be the genuine Att. form, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph., Herm. Aj. 1028, who consider ἀνάλωσα as not Att.): perf. ἀνήλωκα, ἀνᾰλωκα. ἠνάλωκα, pass. ἀνάλωμαι, Valck. Phoen. 591, and ἀνήλωμαι: aor. pass. ἀνᾰλώθην and ἀνηλώθην—the pres. ἀνᾰλόω is rare, though found in Att.: as Aesch. Theb. 813, Eur. Med. 325, also in Thuc., and Xen., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 706, 916. *To use up, spend,* esp. in a bad sense, *to lavish, squander,* esp. of money, freq. in Thuc.; εἰς τι or ἐπί τι, *to spend upon* a thing, freq. in Plat.: hence metaph. ἀν. σώματα πολέμῳ, Thuc. 2, 64: also ἀν. ὕπνον, *to use to the full,* i. e. *enjoy* sleep, Pind. P. 9, 44.—II. of persons, *to kill, destroy,* Aesch., etc.: hence in genl. *to annihilate,* Plat.—III. in Plat. Polit. 289 C, ἀνήλωσθαί τινος, *to be discharged* or *hindered from* a thing.

'Ανάλιστος, ον, (α priv., ἁλίζω) *unsalted,* Plut.: *silly,* Diog. L. [ᾰ̄λ]

'Αναλιχμάομαι, = ἀναλείχω, Joseph.

'Ανάλκεια, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ἀλκή) *want of strength, feebleness, weakness, cowardice,* Il. always in plur.; Theogn. 887, in sing.

'Αναλκία, ας, ἡ,=ἀνάλκεια.

'Αναλκις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. -ιδα, but -ιν, Od. 3, 375, (α priv., ἀλκή) *feeble, impotent, weak, cowardly,* in Hom. oft. joined with ἀπτόλεμος or κακός, as Il. 2, 201, etc.

'Ανάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., ἀλλάσσω) *unchangeable,* Orph.

'Αναλληγόρητος, ον, (α priv., ἀλληγορέω) *without allegory.*

'Αναλλοιόω, ὠ, (ἀνά, ἀλλοιόω) *to change quite,* Theophr. with v. l. ἀναλύω.

'Αναλλοίωτος, ον, (α priv., ἀλλοιόω) *unchangeable,* Arist. Metaph. Adv. -ως, Diog. L.

'Ανάλλομαι, (ἀνά, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid., *to spring* or *leap up,* Ar. Ach. 669.

'Αναλμος, ον, (α priv., ἅλμη) *not salted,* Xen. Oec. 20, 12.

'Ανάλμυρος, ον,=foreg., Gal.

'Αναλογάδην, (ἀνάλογος) adv., *proportionably.*

'Αναλογεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for laying books upon, reading-desk,* Lat. *pulpitum,* elsewhere ἀναγνωστήριον.

'Αναλογέω, *to be ἀνάλογος, to be proportionate* to a thing, *to be like* or *conformable,* τινί or πρός τι, Plut Hence

'Αναλογητέον, verb. adj., *one must sum up,* Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 26, unless ἀναλογιστέον is to be read.

'Αναλογητικός, ή, όν, (ἀναλογέω) *proceeding on analogy,* Diog. L.

'Αναλογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάλογος) *right proportion, analogy,* Plat., and Arist.

'Αναλογίζομαι, (ἀνά, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to count up, sum up,* Lat. *enumerare,* -τὰ ὡμολογημένα, Plat. Prot. 332 C: *to think over, calculate, consider,* τι, Thuc. 3, 7: but usu. foll. by a conj., ἀναλ. ὡς..., *to consider that,* Thuc. 8, 83, ὅτι..., Xen., etc.

'Αναλογικός, ή, όν, (ἀνάλογος) *proportional, analogous.*

'Αναλόγιον, ου, τό,=ἀναλογεῖον.

'Αναλόγισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλογίζομαι) *a calculation of proportions, comparison of one* thing with another, Plat. Theaet. 186 C.

'Αναλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναλογίζομαι) *a counting up, calculation, consideration, reasoning with one's self,* Thuc. 3, 36: *a fair proportion,* Dem. 262, 5. —2. *a course of reasoning,* Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 19.

'Αναλογιστικός, ή, όν, *fit for judging by analogy, teaching by analogy.* Adv. -κῶς.

'Ανάλογος, ον, (ἀνά, λόγος) *according to a due λόγος* or *ratio, proportionate, conformable,* Plat. Tim. 69 B: *analogous to,* τινί, Theophr., also τινός. Adv. -γως, also ἀναλόγου, Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. ἀνὰ λόγον.

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'Ἄναλος, ον, (α priv., ἅλς) *without salt, not salt*, Arist. Probl.

'Ἀνᾰλόω, another form of ἀναλίσκω, found in the early Att., and furnishing its tenses, v. sub ἀναλίσκω.

'Ἀνᾰλτος, ον, (α priv., ἅλθω) *not to be filled, insatiate*, Lat. *inexplebilis, gastĕr*, Od. 17, 228.

'Ἀνᾰλτος, ον, (α priv., ἅλς)=ἄναλος, Hipp.

'Ἀναλύζω, (ἀνά, λύζω) *to sob aloud*, Q. Sm. 14, 281, ἀνωλόλυξεκε, for which now stands ἀνωμώξεσκε.

'Ἀνάλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλύω) *a loosing, releasing*, κακῶν, from evils, Soph. El. 142.—2. *a dissolving, dissolution; death, destruction*, Plut.; *the repeal* of a law, and the like.—3. *the solution* or *unravelling* of a difficulty.—4. *analytical inquiry, analysis*, opp. to γένεσις, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *a breaking up, departure, return*, Plut.

'Ἀναλῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀναλύω) *a deliverer: one that ends strife*, Aesch. Cho. 159.

'Ἀναλύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀναλύω) *a deliverer*, esp. from a magic spell.

'Ἀναλῡτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναλύω) *fit for loosing: analytical*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ἀναλύω, f. -ύσω, Ion. and Ep. ἀλλύω, (ἀνά, λύω) *to unloose, undo again*, usu. of Penelope's web, Od. 2, 105, 109, etc.: also *to set free, release*, ἐμὲ δ' ἐκ δεσμῶν ἀνέλυσαν, Od. 12, 200: (never in Il.)—II. post-Hom., *to undo* in various senses.—1. *to dissolve* matter into its elements, Tim. Locr.; *dissolve* snow, etc., Plut.—2. *to do away, get rid of*, esp. of blame, faults, etc. Dem. 584, 16: but usu. in mid., as Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 18, Dem. 187, 24.—3. *to stop, to put an end to*, as frost stops hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 34.—4. *to solve a difficulty, a problem*, etc., Plut.: also *to break a spell*, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 330.—5. *to investigate* a subject *analytically, analyse*, Arist. Eth. N.—III. intr. *to loose* for departure, *weigh anchor*, like Lat. *solvere*, and so in genl. *to depart, return*, Polyb. [ῡ by nature, and remains so except before σ and κ in ἀναλύσω, ἀνέλῡσα, ἀναλέλῡκα, and in Hom. forms ἀλλύεσκε, ἀλλύουσα.]

'Ἀναλφάβητος, ον, (α priv., ἀλφάβητος) *not knowing even the alphabet, utterly ignorant*, Philyll. Aeg. 2.

†'Ἀνάλωκα, ἀνάλωμαι, v. ἀναλίσκω.

'Ἀνάλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλόω) *that which is used* or *spent: expense, cost, loss*, Aesch. Suppl. 476; opp. to λῆμμα, Plat. Legg. 920 C: also in plur., *expenses*, Thuc. 7, 28, etc. [ᾰλ]

'Ἀνάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλόω) *outlay, expenditure*, Theogn. 899, Thuc. 6, 31. [ᾰλ]

'Ἀναλωτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ἀναλόω, *to be spent*, Plat. Legg. 847 E.

'Ἀνᾰλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναλόω) *a spender, waster*, Plat. Rep. 552 B.

'Ἀνᾰλωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναλόω) *leading to expense, expensive, costly*, ἡδοναί, ἐπιθυμίαι, Plat. 558 D, 559 C.

'Ἀνάλωτος, ον, (α priv., *ἁλόω, ἁλίσκομαι) *not taken*, Thuc. 4, 70: *not to be taken, invincible, impregnable*, esp. of strong cities, forts, etc., Hdt. 1, 84; 8, 51: hence *proof against all argument, not convincible*, Plat. Theaet. 179 C: ἀναλ. ὑπὸ χρημάτων, *not to be bribed by money, incorruptible*, Xen. Ag. 8, 6. [ᾰνᾰ]

'Ἀναλωφάω, (ἀνά, λωφάω) *to return to rest, take rest.*

'Ἀναμαιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, μαιμάω) *to rage through* or *throughout*, πῦρ ἀναμαιμάει ἄγκεα, Il. 20, 490, where the penult. is long.

'Ἀναμᾰλάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, μαλάσσω) *to soften again*, Gal.

'Ἀναμανθάνω, f. -μᾰθήσομαι, (ἀνά, μανθάνω) *to learn again* or *anew, learn differently.*—II. *to inquire closely*, Hdt. 9, 101.

'Ἀναμαντεύομαι, (ἀνά, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., *to do away an oracle, make it invalid*, v. Valck. Hipp. 890.

'Ἀναμάξευτος, ον, (α priv., ἁμαξεύω) *impassable for wagons*, Hdt. 2, 108.

'Ἀναμαρμαίρω, strengthd. for μαρμαίρω, Ap. Rh. 3, 1300, ubi Ruhnk. ἀναμορμύρω.

'Ἀναμαρτησία, ας, ἡ, *faultlessness, innocence*: from

'Ἀναμάρτητος, ον, (α priv., ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτεῖν) *without missing* or *failing, unfailing, unerring*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22.—2. esp. in a moral sense, *faultless, blameless*, Xen., and Plat.: ἀν. πρός τινα or τινί, *having done no wrong to* a person, *having given* one *no offence*, Hdt. 1, 117; 5, 39: ἀν. τινός, *guiltless of* a thing, Hdt. 1, 155. Adv. -τως, *without fail, unerringly*, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 5: *inoffensively*, Dem. 1407, 22.—II. of things, *not done by fault, unavoidably*, συμφορά, Antipho 122, 18.

'Ἀναμᾰσάομαι, (ἀνά, μασάομαι) dep. mid., *to chew over again*, Lat. *ruminari*; hence metaph. *to ruminate upon* a thing, *consider over again*, Ar. Vesp. 783.

'Ἀναμασσάομαι, inferior form for ἀναμασάομαι, Jacob Luc. Alex. 12.

'Ἀναμάσσω, -ξω, Att. ἀναμάττω, (ἀνά, μάττω) *to rub, wipe off*, ἔργον ὃ σῇ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξεις, a deed (as if a stain) which thou wilt *wipe off on thine own* head, i. e. *for which thou wilt become responsible*, Lat. *capite luere*, Od. 19, 92, Hdt. 1, 155: hence *to defile by contact, pollute*, also in mid.—B. mid. *to knead one's bread*, Ar. Nub. 676.—2. in genl. *to mould* or *shape anew*, Tim. Locr.: cf. ἐκμάσσω.

'Ἀναμαστεύω, (ἀνά, μαστεύω) *to search out, inquire into*, Lat. *anquirere.*

'Ἀναμασχᾰλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀνά, μασχάλη) *a shoulder-strap*, an article of female dress, Philippid. ap. Poll. 5, 100.

'Ἀνάμᾰτος, ον, (α priv., νᾶμα) *wanting water*, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2, 870 E.

'Ἀναμάχομαι, f. -χέσομαι and -χήσομαι, or more usu. -χοῦμαι, (ἀνά, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to renew the fight*, and so *to retrieve a defeat*, Hdt. 5, 121; 8, 109: later also c. acc., ἀν. ἧτταν, σφάλματα, φθοράν, *to make a loss good*, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 182: so too ἀν. τὸν λόγον, *to fight the argument over again*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 D, cf. Phaed. 89 C. [μᾰ]

'Ἀνάμβᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἀναβαίνω) *not to be climbed, inaccessible*: of a horse *that one cannot mount, unbroken*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 46.

'Ἀνάμελκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀμέλγω) *not to be milked, unmilked.* The form ἀναμέλγητος is dub.

'Ἀναμέλπω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, μέλπω) *to begin to sing*, ἀοιδάν, Theocr. 17, 113.—II. trans. *to praise in song*, Anacreont.

'Ἀναμεμιγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναμίγνυμι, *mixed up promiscuously.*

†'Ἀναμενητέον, verb. adj. from ἀναμένω, *one must await*, Ach. Tat.

'Ἀναμένω, f. -μενῶ, (ἀνά, μένω) *to wait for, await, abide*, c. acc. ἠῶ δῖαν, Od. 19, 312, νύκτα, Hdt. 7, 42, and so freq. in Eur., and Att. prose: also c. acc. et inf. ἀν. τινὰ ποιεῖν, *to await one's doing*, Hdt. 8, 15; τι γίνεσθαι, *a thing happening*, Hdt. 5, 35, cf. Thuc. 4, 120, 135: also foll. by ἕς τ' ἂν..., ἕως ἂν..., *to wait* till..., Plat., and Xen.:—absol. *to wait, stay*, Ar. Ran. 175, etc.—2. *to await, endure*, τί, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30, Symp. 4, 41.—3. *to put off, delay*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10, Dem. 411, 5.

'Ἀνάμεσος, ον, (ἀνά, μέσος) *in the middle*, ἀν. πόλεις, *cities in the heart of a country*, Lat. *mediterraneus*, Hdt. 2, 108.

'Ἀνάμεστος, ον, (ἀνά, μεστός) *filled full*, τινός, *of* a thing, Dem. 779, 25.

'Ἀναμεστόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, μεστόω) *to fill up, fill full*, Ar. Ran. 1084.

'Ἀναμετρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, (ἀνά, μετρέω) *to measure back, measure over again*, esp. *to remeasure* (i. e. *return*) *the same road* one came by, hence ἀν. Χάρυβδιν, Od. 12, 428, cf. Hdt. 2, 109: in genl. *to do* or *say over again, repeat, recall*, Eur. Or. 14, Ion 1271, in mid.—II. in genl. *to measure*, τινί τι, one thing by another, Plat. Rep. 531 A: more freq. in mid. as Eur. El. 52, Ar. Nub. 205:—ἀναμετρεῖσθαι δάκρυ εἴς τινα, *to measure out* to him (*pay* him) the tribute of a tear, Eur. I. T. 346. Hence

'Ἀναμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *remeasurement*, in general *measurement*, γῆς, Strab.: *consideration, an estimate*, Plut.

'Ἀναμηλόω, (ἀνά, μηλόω) *to examine with a probe*, v. Wolf, and Ruhnk. H. Hom. Merc. 41.

'Ἀναμηρυκάομαι, (ἀνά, μηρυκάομαι) dep. mid., *to chew the cud*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F.

'Ἀναμηρύομαι, (ἀνά, μηρύομαι) dep. mid., *to wind up, draw back*, as a woollen thread, Plut. [ῡ]

'Ἀναμηχᾰνάομαι, (ἀνά, μηχανάομαι) dep. mid., *to make fresh attempts.*

'Ἀνάμῑγα, adv.=ἀναμίξ, Ap. Rh.: sometimes also like ἅμα, c. dat Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 24.

'Ἀνάμιγδα, adv., = foreg., Soph. Tr. 519.

'Ἀναμίγδην, poet. ἀμμίγδην, adv., =ἀναμίξ.

'Ἀναμίγνῡμι and ἀναμιγνύω, f. -μίξω, (ἀνά, μίγνυμι) *to mix up, mix together*, ἀμμίξας for ἀναμίξας. Il. 24, 529; also in Hdt. 4, 26, and Att.: esp. in pass. *to be mixed* with others, τισί, Hdt. 1, 146, etc. Hence

'Ἀνάμικτος, ον, *mixed up.*

'Ἀναμίλλητος, ον, (α priv., ἀμιλλάομαι) *undisputed.*

'Ἀναμιμνήσκω, f. ἀναμνήσω, poet. ἀμμνήσω, (ἀνά, μιμνήσκω) *to remind* one *of* a thing, c. dupl. acc., ἀνέμνησάς με ταῦτα, Od. 3, 211, Soph. O T. 1133: but also c. gen. rei, ἀν. τινά τινος, Eur. Alc. 1045, and Plat.: c. acc. pers. et inf., *to remind* one to do, Pind. P. 4, 96: c. acc. rei only, *to recall to memory, make mention of*, Antipho 120, 26. Pass. *to remember*, τινός, Hdt. 2, 151, Thuc. 2, 54, etc.; more rarely τί, Plat. Phaed. 72 E, etc.; also περί τι, in Xen. An. 6, 1, 23, acc. c. part.:—oft. foll. by a relat., ἀν. ὅτι.., etc., Thuc. 2, 89, etc. Cf. ἀνάμνησις.

'Ἀναμίμνω, poet. for ἀναμένω, c. acc., Il. 11, 171; absol., Il. 16, 363.

'Ἀναμῐνῡρίζω, *to sing languishingly*, Prot. ap. Ath. 176 B.

'Ἀναμίξ, adv., *mixed up, all together, pell-mell*, Hdt. 1, 103, Thuc. 3, 107, etc.

'Ἀνάμῐξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, μίγνυμι) *a mixture, mingling*, Theophr.

†'Ἀναμις, ίδος, ὁ, *Anamis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 33, 2.

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'Αναμίσγω, poet. and Ion. for ἀναμίγνυμι, ἀν. σίτῳ φάρμακα, Od. 10, 235, and oft. in Hdt.: used only in pres. and impf.

'Αναμισθαρνέω, (ἀνά, μισθαρνέω) *to hire one's self again, serve again for pay*, Plut. Nic. 2, 9, Moral. 801 A.

'Αναμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνάπτω) *anything kindled*, Plut.

'Ανάμματος, ον, (α priv., ἄμμα) *without knots*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

*'Αναμνάω, assumed as pres. from which to form the tenses of ἀναμιμνήσκω.

'Ανάμνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναμιμνήσκω) *a calling to mind, recollection*, Plat., and Arist., who distinguish it from μνήμη, *memory*, v. sub voc.: *a reminding, admonition*, ἀναμνήσεις θυσιῶν, *recollection of vows to pay sacrifices*, Lys. 194, 22.

'Αναμνηστικός, ή, όν, (ἀναμιμνήσκω) *belonging to recollection, easily recalling to mind, having a good memory*, Arist. Memor.

'Αναμνηστός, όν, *that which one can recollect*, Plat. Meno 87 B.

'Αναμολεῖν, ἀνέμολον, (ἀνά, μολεῖν) aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. βλώσκω), *to go up, go back*.

'Αναμολύνω, strengthd. for μολύνω, (ἀνά, μολύνω) *to defile thoroughly*, Pherecr. Incert. 4, in Pass.

'Αναμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναμένω) *a waiting, abiding* a thing: *endurance, patience: a staying behind, delay*.

'Αναμόργνυμι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀνά, μόργνυμι) *to rub off*: hence in mid. metaph. *to rub off on one's self*, hence ἀν. τὰ τῶν πολλῶν πάθη, *to enter into* the passions of the many, Plut.

'Αναμορμύρω, (ἀνά, μορμύρω) *to roar loudly, foam* or *boil up*, like ἀναζέω, Lat. *aestuare*, of the sea, Od. 12, 238, cf. sub ἀναμαρμαίρω. [ῠ]

'Αναμορφόω, ῶ, -ωσω, (ἀνά, μορφή) *to form anew, renovate*, Eccl. Hence

'Αναμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, *forming anew*, Eccl.

'Αναμοχθίζομαι, (ἀνά, μοχθίζω) *to groan aloud, sob*, v. l. Aesch. Pr. 743, for ἀναμυχθίζομαι.

'Αναμοχλεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνά, μοχλεύω) *to lift with a lever, force with levers*: hence *to force from concealment, drag to light*, v. Pors. Med. 1314.

'Αναμπέχονος, ον, (α priv., ἀμπεχόνη) *without upper garment*, of a woman, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 23.

'Αναμπλάκητος, ον, (α priv., ἀμπλακεῖν) *unerring, unfailing*, κῆρες, Soph. O. T. 472, where however (as the metre requires) ἀναπλάκητοι, is now read: *without wandering* or *straying*, δόμων, Herm. Soph. Tr. 120: cf. ἀμπλάκητος. [ᾰ]

'Ανάμπυξ, ῠκος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ἄμπυξ) *without head-band* or *fillet*, Call. Cer. 125.

'Αναμυχθίζομαι, dep. (ἀνά, μυχθίζω) *to breathe hard, to sigh, groan deeply*, Aesch. Pr. 743.—II. also *to snort* or *mock at*.

'Αναμφήριστος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφήριστος) *undisputed, undoubted*, prob. l. in Timo ap. Sext. Emp. 1, p. 224. Adv. -τως.

'Αναμφίβολος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφίβολος) *unambiguous, positive*, νίκη, Dion. H. 3, 57. Adv. -λως, Luc. Gym. 24.

'Αναμφίδοξος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφίδοξος) *not doubtful* or *wavering*. Adv. -ξως.

'Αναμφίεστος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφιέννυμι) *undressed, not clad*. Adv. -τως.

'Αναμφίλεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφίλεκτος)=sq. Dion. H. Adv. -τως.

'Αναμφίλογος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφίλογος) *undisputed, undoubted*, Xen. Symp. 3, 4. Adv. -γως, *without dispute, readily, willingly*, Id. Cyr. 8, 1, 44.

'Αναμφισβητήσιμος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφισβητήσιμος) *indisputable*.

'Αναμφισβήτητος, ον, (α priv., ἀμφισβήτητος) *undisputed, indisputable*, τεκμήρια, Thuc. 1, 132: ἀν. χώρα, *a place about which there is no dispute*, i. e. *well known*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 6.—II. act. *without dispute* or *controversy*, ἀν. διετελέσαμεν, Isae. 74, 5. Adv. -τως, Plat., etc.

'Αναμωκάομαι, (ἀνά, μωκάομαι) dep. mid., *to mock*.

'Αναμώκαστος, ον, (α priv., ἀναγκάζω) *unconstrained*, Arr.

†'Ανάνδατος, ον, ὁ, *Anandatus*, a Persian divinity, Strab.

'Ανανδρείαμας, ἡ, rarer form of sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 41: in the Ion. form ἀνανδρηίη, in Luc. Dea Syr. 26.

'Ανανδρία, ας, ἡ, *the character of the ἄνανδρος, unmanliness, mean conduct, cowardice*, Thuc. 1, 82, Plat., etc.—II. *a not being marriageable*, Luc.—2. *want of a husband*, Plut.

'Ανανδρίεις, ῶν, οἱ, (α priv., ἀνήρ) *eunuchs*, Hipp.

'Ανανδρος, ον, (α priv., ἀνήρ)—1. =ἄνευ ἀνδρός, *without a man, without a husband*, of virgins and widows, Trag., Plat., etc.—2. =ἄνευ ἀνδρῶν, χρήματα ἀν., *money without men*, Aesch. Pers. 166, πόλις, *desolate, empty*, Soph. O. C. 939.—II. *unmanly, cowardly*, Hdt. 4, 142, Thuc., etc.: *unworthy of a man*, Plat. Adv. -δρως, opp. to ἀνδρικῶς, Plat. Theaet. 177 B. Hence

'Ανανδρόω, *to unman, enfeeble*: hence

'Ανάνδρωτος, ον, *unmanned, enfeebled*.—2. *widowed*, εὐναί, Soph. Tr. 110.

'Ανανεάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, νεάζω) *to renew, make young again*, Ar. Ran. 593.

'Ανανέμω, poet. ἀννέμω, (ἀνά, νέμω) *to divide* or *distribute anew*, like ἀναδάζομαι.—II. *to count up, recount*, only in mid., Valck. Hdt. 1, 173.—2. *to recite, rehearse, lecture*, like ἀναγιγνώσκω, mostly Dor., as Epich. p. 111, but also found in Att. poets, Toup Theocr. 18, 48.

'Ανανέομαι, poet. ἀννέομαι, (ἀνά, νέομαι) dep. mid., *to mount up, rise*: contr. ἀννεῖται ἡέλιος, Od. 10, 192.—II. *to go back*.

'Ανανεόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, νεόω): but usu. as dep. mid., *to renew*, ἀνανεοῦσθαι ὅρκον, Thuc. 5, 18, προξενίαν, 5, 43, σπονδάς, 5, 80, φιλίαν, Dem. 660, 17: ἀνανεώσασθαι λόγους, *to recall* them *to mind*, Soph. Tr. 396, e conj. Herm.

†'Ανάνες, ων, οἱ, *the Ananes*, a people of Gallia Cispadana, Polyb., 2, 17, 7.

'Ανάνευτος, ον, (α priv., ἄνευτος) *never relaxed*.

'Ανάνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνανεύω) *a refusal, denial*.

'Ανανευστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to refuse*. Adv. -κῶς, Arr.

'Ανανεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνά, νεύω) strictly *to throw the head back* in token of denial, which we express by *shaking the head*, opp. to κατανεύω, also to ἐπινεύω, in full. ἀν. καρήατι, Il. 22, 205, also ὀρνῦσι, Od. 9, 468: hence *to deny, refuse*, c. acc. rei, Il. 16, 250: c. inf., Ib. 252; absol., Il. 6, 311: also in Hdt. 5, 51, and Att.: pf. part. ἀνανευευκώς, *with the head up*, i. e. *standing upright*, Polyb. 1, 23, 5.

'Ανανέω, f. -νεύσομαι, (ἀνά, νέω) *to swim to the top, come to the surface*, Lat. *emergere*, Ael.: hence *to rise from a difficulty*.

'Ανανεωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνανεόω) *a renewal*, ξυμμαχίας, Thuc. 6, 82.

†'Ανανεωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀνά, νεόω) *making young again, renewing*, Joseph.

'Ανανηπιεύομαι, (ἀνά, νήπιος) *to become a child again*, Lat. *repuerascere*.

'Ανανήφω, f. ψω, (ἀνά, νήφω) *to become sober again*, Plut.: in gen. *to come to one's sober senses*.—2. transit. *to make sober again*, Luc.

'Ανανήχομαι, -ξομαι, (ἀνά, νήχομαι) dep. mid.,=ἀνανέω, Plut.

'Ανανθέω, (ἀνά, ἀνθέω) *to blossom again, continue blossoming*, Theophr.

'Ανάνθης, ες, (α priv., ἄνθος) *without bloom* or *blossom*, Qu. Sm. 2, 638: *weak, feeble*, Plat. Symp. 196 A.

'Ανάνιος, ον, (α priv., ἀνία) *without pain* or *sorrow*.—2. act. *not harming* or *distressing*. Adv. -ως.

'Ανάνιος, ον, Dor. for ἀνήνιος.

'Ανανίσσομαι, dep.=ἀνανέομαι, Opp.

'Ανανομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνανέμω) *a redistribution*, Eur. Tem. 20.

'Ανανοσέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, νοσέω) *to be sick again, to relapse*, Joseph.

'Αναντα, adv. of ἀνάντης, *up hill*, opp. to κάταντα, Il. 23, 116.

'Αναντάγώνιστος, ον, (α priv., ἀνταγωνίζομαι) *without a rival, without a struggle*, Thuc. 4, 92: ἀναντ. εὔνοια, *pure, unalloyed, good will*, Id. 2, 45. Adv. -τως, Plut.

'Αναντοπόδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἀνταποδίδωμι) in Gramm. *without apodosis*: τὸ ἀναντοπόδοτον, an hypothetical proposition wanting the consequent clause, Greg. Cor. Dial. Att. 13, p. 47.

'Ανάντης, ες, (ἀνά, ἀντάω) *up-hill, steep*, opp. to κατάντης, χωρίον, Hdt. 2, 29, Plat., etc.: and so like Lat. *arduus, difficult*.

'Αναντιβλεπτος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιβλέπω) *not to be looked in the face, what one dares not face*, Plut.

'Αναντιλεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιλέγω) *without contradiction, incontestable, causa*, Cic. ad Quint. Frat., 2, 10, Strab. Adv. -τως, Luc.

'Αναντιμέτρητος, ον, (α priv., ἀντερεῖν)=foreg., Plut. Adv. -τως.

†'Αναντιτύπητος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιτύπτω) *not striking in turn, not rebounding, not elastic*, Sext. Emp.

'Αναντιφωνησία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ἀντιφωνέω) *a not answering*, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 2.

'Αναντιφώνητος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιφωνέω) *unanswered*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.

'Αναντλέω, (ἀνά, ἀντλέω) *to draw up* or *out*, as water: metaph. *to draw out to the last drop, go patiently through*, πόνους, like Lat. *exantlare labores*, Strab.

*'ΑΝΑΞ, ἄνακτος, ὁ, *a lord, prince, king*, applied to all the gods, esp. to Apollo, oft. in Hom.: later also esp. to the Dioscuri, cf. also *'Ανακες and *'Ανακοι.—The irreg. vocat. ἄνα, is never addressed save to gods, v. sub voc.—II. *any earthly lord, prince, chief* Hom. calls all his heroes so, but esp. Agamemnon as general in chief, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν: while Orsilochus is called ἄναξ ἀνδρεσσιν in Il. 5, 546:—also as a title given to all men of rank or note, as e. g. Tiresias, Od. 11, 144; so to the *sons* or *kinsmen of kings*, and in gen. the *chief persons of a state*, esp. in Pind. and Trag., v. Musgr. Soph. O. T. 85, 911; pleon. ἄναξ βασιλεύς, v. Pors. Or. 342.—2. so too *the master of the house*, Lat. *herus, dominus*, ol-

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κοιο ἄναξ, Od. 1, 397: esp. as denoting the *relation of master to slave*, oft. in Od.; also in Od. 9, 440, of the Cyclops *as owner* of his flocks.—3. in genl. κώπης, ναῶν ἄνακτες, *lords of the oar, of ships*, Aesch. Pers. 378, 383, ψευδῶν, Eur. Andr. 447, and so Com. ἀν. ὑπήνης; cf. ἀνάσσω.—ἡ ἄναξ for ἄνασσα is very rare, as in Pind. P. 12, 6. cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 58 (cf., ἀνάσσω.) [ᾰ̄ναξ]

†Ἀναξαγόρας, *a* and *ου, ὁ, Anaxagoras*, son of Megapenthes, king of Argos, Paus. 2, 18, 4.—2. a celebrated philosopher of Clazomenae in Ionia, Plat. Phaed. 270 A.—3. an Athenian orator, scholar of Isocrates, Ael., Diog. L.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Ἀναξαγορίδαι, ῶν, *οἱ, the Anaxagoridae*, descendants of Anaxagoras, kings of Argos, Paus. 2, 18, 5.

Ἀναξαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀνά, ξαίνω) *to scratch* or *scrape up, tear open*, e. g. ἕλκος, Lat. *vulnus refricare*: hence, *to renew, stir afresh*, λύτην, Babrius 12, 23; and so in pass. *to break open anew*, Polyb.

†Ἀναξάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Anaxandra*, daughter of Thersander, Paus. 3, 13, 6.

†Ἀναξανδρίδης, ου, ὁ, *Anaxandrides*, son of Leon, king of Sparta, Hdt. 5, 39.—2. son of Theopompus, also king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Ath.

†Ἀνάξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxandrus*, son of Eurycrates, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204.—2. a Theban, Thuc. 8, 100, v. l. for Ἀνάξαρχος.

†Ἀναξάρχος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxarchus*, a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, Strab., Plut.

†Ἀναξήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Anaxenor*, masc. pr. n., Ath.

Ἀναξηραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀνά, ξηραίνω) *to dry up*, ἀνξηράνῃ, Ep. subj. aor. 1 for ἀναξηράνῃ, Il. 21, 347; ἀναξ. ποταμόν, Hdt. 7, 109.

Ἀναξήρανσις, εως, ἡ, *a drying up, drying*, Theophr.

Ἀναξηραντικός, ή, όν, (ἀναξηραίνω) *fit for drying*, Plut.

Ἀναξηρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, = ἀναξήρανσις.

Ἀναξία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάσσω) *a command, behest, charge*, Dissen Pind. N. 8, 10 (18).—2. = βασιλεία, Aesch. Fr. 9.

Ἀναξία, ας, ἡ, (*a* priv., ἀξία) *worthlessness*, ἀναξίαν ἔχειν, *to be worthless*, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 105: cf. Lob. Phryn. 106.

†Ἀναξιβία, ας, ἡ, *Anaxibia*, daughter of Bias, wife of Pelias, Apollod. 1, 9, 10.—2. wife of Nestor, Id. 1, 9, 10.—3. sister of Agamemnon, wife of Strophius, Paus. 2, 29, 4.

†Ἀναξίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxibius*, a naval commander of the Spartans, Xen. An. 5, 1, 4.

†Ἀναξίδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxidŏtus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 3.

†Ἀναξικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Anaxicles*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Phil. 14.

†Ἀναξικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Anaxicrates*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 20, 45.—2. another, Paus. 10, 23, 4.—3. a Byzantine, Xen. Hell, 1, 3, 12.

†Ἀναξίλαος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxilaus*, (Ion. Ἀναξίλεως, Dor. Ἀναξίλας) son of Archidamus in Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—2. a tyrant of Rhegium in Magna Graecia, Hdt. 6, 23.—3. a comic poet, Ael., Ath.

†Ἀναξιμανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Anaximander*, a philosopher of Miletus, disciple of Thales, Plut.—2. an historian, Diog. L.

Ἀναξιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Anaximenes*, a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander, Plut.—2. rhetorician of Lampsacus, but now regarded same as—3. an historian of Lampsacus, who wrote a history of Alexander the Great, Paus. 6, 18, 2, Diog. L.

†Ἀναξῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxinus*, a spy of Philip of Macedon, Dem., etc.

Ἀναξιόλογος, ον, (ἀνάξιος, λόγος) *not worth speaking of, inconsiderable*, Diod.

Ἀναξιοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *unworthy treatment, just indignation thereat*, Joseph.: from

Ἀναξιοπᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνάξιος, παθεῖν) *to suffer unworthily, be indignant thereat*, Dion. H.

Ἀνάξιος, ον, also often in Att. *α, ον*, (*a* priv., ἄξιος) *unworthy, not deemed* or *held worthy*, c. gen., ἀν. σφέων αὐτῶν, ἐωϋτοῦ, Hdt. 1, 73, 114; ἀνάξιον σοῦ, *too good for* thee, Soph. Phil. 1009: also c. inf., as Eur. Her. 526; Soph. O. C. 1446 ubi v. Herm.: absol. *unworthy, worthless*, of persons, Hdt. 7, 9, etc., and things, esp. δρᾶσαι, παθεῖν ἀνάξια, Trag.—2. *undeserving of evil*, Thuc. 3, 59. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 7, 10, 5, etc.

Ἀνάξιος, ον, (ἄναξ) *kingly, royal*, late.

†Ἀναξίππος, ου, ὁ, *Anaxippus*, a commander of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 3, 25, 2.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Mein. 1, 469.

†Ἄναξις, ὁ, *Anaxis*, an historian, Diod. S. 15, 95.

Ἀναξιφόρμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνάσσω, φόρμιγξ) *lord of the lyre*, ὕμνος, Pind. O. 2, 1.

Ἀναξῠνόω, (ἀνά, ξυνόω) = ἀνακοινόω, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30.

Ἀναξυρίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, only used in plur., *the trowsers* worn by eastern nations, Hdt., and Xen.: acc. to Bähr Hdt. 1, 71. not the loose trowsers (θύλακοι) but a tighter kind like the Gallic *braccae* or *trews*. (The deriv. of Eustath. from ἀνασύρομαι is wrong, for the word is Persian, v. Bähr l. c.)

Ἀναξύω, -ύσω, (ἀνά, ξύω) *to scrape up* or *away*, and so *obliterate*, τὰ ἴχνη, Antipho 134, 35: also *to polish*, Plut. [ῠ]

†Ἄναξώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Anaxo*, daughter of Alcaeus, wife of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4. Others in Anth., etc.

Ἀναοίγω, -ξω, poet. for ἀνοίγω, Il. 24, 455.

Ἀναπαιδεύω, (ἀνά, παιδεύω) *to educate afresh*, Soph. Fr. 434, Ar. Eq. 1099.

Ἀναπαιστικός, ή, όν, *anapaestic*, Dion. H.: from

Ἀνάπαιστος, ον, (ἀναπαίω) *struck back, rebounding*.—2. mostly as subst., ὁ ἀναπ., *an anapaest*, i. e. a dactyl *reversed* or as it were *struck back*: Ar. Eq. 504, etc.; on ἀνάπαιστοι σύμπτυκτοι, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 283: hence τὰ ἀνάπαιστα, *anapaestic poems*, usu. satirical, hence in gen. *a satire, libel*, Alciphr.

Ἀναπαίω, (ἀνά, παίω) *to strike again, strike back*.

Ἀναπᾰλαίω, f. -αίσω, (ἀνά, παλαίω) *to contend again, renew the contest*, like ἀναμάχομαι.

Ἀναπάλειπτος, ον, (*a* priv., ἀπαλείφω) *indelible*.

Ἀναπάλη, ης, ἡ, (ἀνά, πάλη) *a renewed contest*.—2. a dance which imitated the five contests of the πένταθλον, Ath.

Ἀνάπᾰλιν, (ἀνά, πάλιν) adv., *back again*, ἰέναι, Plat. Polit. 269 D.—II. *over again*, = ἐμπαλιν, Plat., also ἀνάπαλιν *αν*, Id. Rep. 451 B.—III. *con trariwise, reversely*, ἀνάπαλίν ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις, with us it is not as with the rest, Theophr.

Ἀναπάλλω, f. -ᾰλῶ, (ἀνά, πάλλω) *to swing to and fro*, ἔγχος ἀμπεπαλών, *poising and drawing back* the spear, in order to throw it with greater force, Hom.: *to put in motion, excite*, τινὰ ἐπί τινι, Eur. Bacch. 1190.—Mid. or pass. *to dart, spring* or *bound up*, Hom., in syncop. aor. ἀνέπαλτο, which is sometimes wrongly referred to ἀνεφάλλομαι. Spitzn. Excurs. xvi. ad Il.

Ἀνάπαλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπάλλω) *a swinging on high, hurling, throwing* or *flinging up*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀναπάντητος, ον, (*a* priv., ἀπαντάω) *not met with, that meets with no one*, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3.

Ἀναπᾰριάζω, *to change sides like the Parians, to rat*, proverb. in Corn. Nep. Milt. 7, 4.

Ἀναπάρτιστος, ον, (*a* priv., ἀπαρτίζω) *incomplete, not ready*, Diog. L.

Ἀναπάσσω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, πάσσω) *to scatter upon*: metaph. χάριν τινί, *to shed grace upon one*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 115.

Ἀναπᾰτέω, (ἀνά, πατέω) *to go up, go back*.

Ἀνάπαυλα, ης, ἡ, (ἀναπαύω) *rest, repose, ease* from a thing, κακῶν, μόχθων, Soph., and Eur.: κατ' ἀναπαύλας διῃρῆσθαι, *to be divided into reliefs*, Thuc. 2, 75.—II. *a resting place*, Ar. Ran. 113, etc.

Ἀνάπαυμα, ατος, τό, poet. ἄμπ., *a resting-place, rest*, Hes. Th. 55.

Ἀνάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, poet. ἄμπ., (ἀναπαύω) *rest, repose, ease*, Mimn. 8, 2, and Xen.: esp. *relaxation, recreation*, Plat., and Xen.—II. *rest from* a thing, *cessation*, Pind. N. 7, 76: ἀν. κακῶν, Thuc. 4, 20, πολέμου, Xen. Hier. 2, 11.

Ἀναπαυστήριος, ον, Ion. and ἀμπ., (ἀναπαύω) *belonging to resting* or *rest, fit* or *intended for it*, θῶκος, a seat to rest in, Hdt. 1, 181.—II. as subst. τὸ ἀνάπ., *a resting place: the time* or *hour of rest*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 3, in form ἀναπαυτήριον, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 704, p. 321: also, sub. σημεῖον, the sound of trumpet *for all to go to rest*, opp. to τὸ ἀνακλητικόν, *the reveillée*.

Ἀναπαυτήριος, ον, v. foreg.

Ἀναπαύω, f. -παύσω, poet. and Ion. ἀμπ., (ἀνά, παύω) *to make, cease, stop* or *hinder from* a thing, χειμὼν ἀνέπαυσεν ἀνθρώπους ἔργων, Il. 17. 550: later *to give rest, relieve from* a thing, πλάνου, Soph. O. C. 1113: also c. part., ἀν. τινὰ λειτουργοῦντα, Dem 1046, 21.—II. c. acc. only, *to keep at rest, keep still, halt*, esp. fo. rest, freq. in Xen.: hence—2. *to refresh*, Aesch. Fr. 178.—3. *to make an end of, kill*, Plut.—B. in mid. *to cease, leave off, desist from* a thing, ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας, Thuc. 7, 73:—but usu. absol. *to take one's rest, sleep*, Hdt. 1, 12, etc.: also *to die*, Valck. Theocr. 1, 138.—2. *to stop, halt, rest*, freq. in Xen.—3. *to regain strength*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 11.—The act. is rarely used intr. in signf. of mid., as Thuc. 4, 11.

Ἀναπείθω, f. -πείσω, (ἀνά, πείθω) *to bring over to another opinion*, but usu. simply *to persuade, move* to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 124, etc., ἀν. ὡς χρή . . , Id. 1, 123, also ἀν. λόγῳ ὅκως . . , 1, 37: c. dupl. acc. *to persuade* one *of* a thing, Ar. Nub. 77: ἀν. τινά, *to seduce, mislead*, Hdt., 3, 148; 5, 66 so too Att., in all usages.

Ἀναπεινάω, (ἀνά, πεινάω) *to be hungry again*, Ath. [ᾰ̄ω]

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Ἀνάπειρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀνά, πείρα) *a trial, attempt, exercise* of soldiers, Polyb. Hence

Ἀναπειράω, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, but mostly as dep. mid. ἀναπειράομαι, *to try* or *attempt again*, in genl. *to make a trial, essay*, Polyb.: ἀναπειρᾶσθαι ναῦν, *to make trial of* a new ship, *prove her*, Dem. 1229, 19.—II. as a military and naval term, *to exercise, practice*, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 7, 7. [πᾶ]

Ἀναπείρω, f. -περῶ, (ἀνά, πείρω) *to pierce through, spit*, Il. 2, 426, in Ep. part. aor. 1, ἀμπείραντες: ἀναπ. ἐπὶ ξύλου, Hdt. 4, 103; also ἀνά τι, Ar. Ach. 796, cf. 1007.

Ἀνάπεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναπείθω) *trust, reliance, assurance*,

Ἀναπειστήριος, ον, and sometimes ία, ιον, (ἀναπείθω) *persuasive, seductive*, χαύνωσις, Ar. Nub. 875.

Ἀνάπειστος, ον, (ἀναπείθω) *persuaded, seduced, misled*.

Ἀναπεμπάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀνά, πεμπάζω) strictly *to count over again, to count over, sum up*, Plat. Lys. 222 E: *to think over, ponder upon*, Id. Legg. 724 B: not till late in act., Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀναπέμπω, -ψω, poet. ἀμπ., (ἀνά, πέμπω) *to send, send up, send forth*, Pind. P. 1, 48: esp. of any thing strong-scented, like ἀνάγω, ἀναφέρω: in mid. *to send up from one's self*.—II. *to send back*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 16.

Ἀναπεπταμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. of ἀναπετάννυμι, II.

Ἀναπέπτω, later form for ἀναπέσσω.

Ἀναπεπτωκότως, adv. part. perf. ἀναπέπτωκα of ἀναπίπτω, *despondingly, feebly*.

Ἀναπέσσω, Att. ἀναπέττω, fut. -πέψω, (ἀνά, πέσσω) *to cook again*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναπετάννῡμι and ἀναπεταννύω, f. -πετάσω and -πετῶ: poet. ἀμπετ., (ἀνά, πετάννυμι):=in Pind. also ἀναπίτνημι. *To spread out* or *open, expand, unfold, unroll*, ἀν. ἱστία, *to spread the sails*, Il. 1, 480, etc., with prep. sep.: ἀνα πετάσαι τὰς πύλας, *to throw wide the gates*, Hdt. 3, 146, so ἀναπεπταμέναι σανίδες, Il. 12, 122: ἀλώπηξ ἀναπεταμένη, a fox *lying on its back* to defend itself against the eagle, Pind. I. 4, 80: ἀμπέτασον χάριν ἐπ' ὀσσοις, *to shed* grace *over* the eyes, Sapph. 62: βόστρυχον ἀναπ., *to let the hair flow down*, Eur. Hipp. 202: freq. in part. pf. pass. ἀναπεπταμένος, η, ον, *open*, πέλαγος, Hdt. 8, 60, 1; ὄμματα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22; οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἀν., *having a south exposure*, Id. Oec. 9, 4: metaph., ἀναπεπταμένη παῤῥησία, *open, bare-faced impudence*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. [ᾰσω]

†**Ἀναπετής**, ές, (ἀναπετάννυμι) *opened wide, open*, ὀφθαλμοί, Med.

Ἀναπέτομαι, (ἀνά, πέτομαι) f. -πτήσομαι (Aeschin. 83, fin.): aor. ἀνεπτόμην, or ἀνεπτάμην, and in Trag. also ἀνέπτην (as if from * ἀνάπτημι), cf. ἵπταμαι. *To fly up, fly up and away*, Hdt. 4, 132, metaph. ἀναπτέσθαι ἔρωτι, ἀναπτῆναι φόβῳ, Soph. Aj. 693, Ant. 1307, like ἀναπτεροῦσθαι, μετεωρίζεσθαι.

Ἀναπεφλασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναφλάω, Ar. Lys. 1099.

Ἀναπηγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, πηγή) *to make spring or gush up*.

Ἀναπήγνυμι or -πηγνύω, f. -πήξω, (ἀνά, πήγνυμι) *to transfix, spit*, Ar. Eccl. 843.

Ἀναπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. ἀμπ., (ἀνά, πηδάω) *to leap, spring up* or *forth, start up*, esp. in haste or fear, ἐκ λόχου, Il. 11, 379, cf. Hdt. 3, 155; ἀν. ἐπ' ἔργον, *to jump up* (from bed) to work, Ar. Av. 490: ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀν., *to leap on horseback*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 18: of springs, etc., *to leap* or *gush forth*.—II. *to leap* or *bound back*, Ar. Ran. 566. [ᾱω] Hence

Ἀναπήδησις, εως, ἡ, *a leaping up*, ἀν. καρδίας, *pulsation*, Arist. de Respir.

Ἀναπηνίζομαι, (ἀνά, πηνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to wind up, reel off*, e. g. the threads of a silkworm's cocoon, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναπηρία, ας, ἡ, *a being* ἀνάπηρος, *lameness*, Cratin. Plut. 9: from

Ἀνάπηρος, ον, (ἀνά, πηρός) *maimed, crippled*, Plat. Rep. 460 C, etc.: *lame*, Valck. Ad. p. 317 A. Hence

Ἀναπηρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make* ἀνάπηρος, *to maim, cripple*: pass. *to be* or *become maimed*, Plat. Polit. 310 E.

†**Ἀναπίας**, ου, ὁ, *Anapias*, brother of Amphinomus of Catana, Strab.

Ἀναπίδναμαι, v. ἀναπίλναμαι.

Ἀναπιδύω, (ἀνά, πιδύω) *to make spring up*, Plut. Aem. 14. Mid. *to spring up, swell, grow*, Theophr. [ῡ]

Ἀναπιέζω, f. -έσω, (ἀνά, πιέζω) *to press upwards* or *back*. Hence

Ἀναπίεσμα, ατος, τό, a kind of *trap-door*, used on the Attic stage.

Ἀναπίλνᾶμαι, (ἀνά, πίλνημι) as pass. *to spring up* or *forth*, Mosch. 2, 109, ubi al. ἀνεπήλατο and ἀνεπίδνατο in same signf.

Ἀναπίμπλημι, f. ἀναπλήσω, (ἀνά, πίμπλημι) *to fill up*, Lat. *explere*, and so—I. *to accomplish* what is destined, so always in Hom., who joins μοῖραν, πότμον, οἶτον, κακά, ἄλγεα, κήδεα ἀναπλῆσαι, *to fill up the full measure* of destiny, of woe, misery, etc.; so too in Hdt. 5, 4, etc., like τελέω, ἐκτελέω.—II. *to fill up, appease, satiate*, also of the passions, θυμόν, Hdt. 6, 12.—III. *to fill full of* a thing, τινός, esp. with collat. notion of defiling, infecting, etc., Ar. Nub. 1023, Plat. Apol. 32 D: πόλιν αἰσχύνης ἀν., Dem. 466, 1: so in pass., like Lat. *impleri* (Liv. 3, 6; 4, 30), *to be infected with* disease, Thuc. 2, 51, and oft. in Plat., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. ἀναπλέως.

Ἀναπίμπρημι, (ἀνά, πίμπρημι) *to blow up, swell up*, Nic., cf. ἀναπρήθω.

Ἀναπίνω, (ἀνά, πίνω) *to drink up, suck in*, Hipp. [ῐ]

Ἀναπιπράσκω, f. -πράσω, (ἀνά, πιπράσκω) *to sell again*.

Ἀναπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἀνά, πίπτω) poet. ἀμπίπτω, Aesch. Ag. 1599: *to fall back*, Aesch. l. c., Eur. Cycl. 410: *to lay one's self back*, like rowers, Cratin. Incert. 8, and Xen.: *to lie down, recline*, at table, like ἀνάκειμαι: but this only late, as in Luc., nay Phryn. p. 216, rejects it altogether.—2. *to fall back, give ground*, Thuc. 1, 70: hence *to slacken, flag, lose heart*, Lat. *concidere animo*, Dem. 411, 3.—III. of a plan, *to be given up, fail*, Id. 567, 12.—IV. ἀν. ἐξ οἴκων, *to be banished* from one's house. Eur. Incert. 127, 5.

Ἀναπιστεύω, (ἀνά, πιστεύω) *to trust again, gain new confidence*.

Ἀναπίτνω, poet. for ἀναπίπτω.

Ἀναπίτνημι, poet. for ἀναπετάννυμι.

Ἀναπλάκητος, ον, = ἀναμπλάκητος, q. v.

Ἀνάπλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλάσσω) *a remodelling, new formation*, Hipp.—2. *a representation, illusion, fiction*.

Ἀνάπλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναπλάσσω *that which is remodelled* or *copied: a copy, representation*, Strab.: *a figure, shape*, Diod.

Ἀναπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀνάπλασις, ἀν. ματαίων ἐλπίδων, *building castles in the air*, Plut. 2, 113 D.

Ἀναπλάσσω, Att. -πλάττω, fut. -πλάσω, (ἀνά, πλάσσω) *to form anew, remodel*, ἀναπλάσασθαι οἰκίην, *to rebuild one's* house, Hdt. 8, 109: in genl. *to mould, shape*, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 D: *to represent, feign, invent*, κακά, Philemon Inc. 71; esp. in mid., Anth.

Ἀναπλείω, Ep. for ἀναπλέω, Nic.

Ἀναπλέκω, -ξω, (ἀνά, πλέκω) *to fasten up with a plait* or *braid, to wreath*, δρμοισι χέρας, Pind. O. 2, 135; in mid. τὴν κόμην ἀναπλέκεσθαι, *to bind up one's hair*, Luc.: metaph. ἀν. ἀοιδήν, Anth., like ὑφαίνειν.

Ἀνάπλεος, έα, εον, = ἀνάπλεως, Arist. Anim.

Ἀνάπλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλέω) *a sailing upwards*, esp. *up stream*.—II. *the dropping out* of teeth, etc., Hipp., cf. sq. III.

Ἀναπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, Ion. ἀναπλώω, (ἀνά, πλέω) *to sail upwards*, and so *go up stream*, στεινωπὸν ἀναπλεῖν, *to pass up* the strait, Od. 12, 234, cf. Hdt. 2, 97; 4, 89: also *to put out to sea, leave harbour*, like ἀνάγομαι, ἐς Τροίην, Il. 11, 22: pass. *to be sailed up, be navigable*, of rivers, Polyb.—II. *to sail the same way back again, sail back*, Hdt. 1, 78, and Xen.: also of fish, *to swim back*, Hdt. 2, 93.—III. ὀδόντες ἀναπλέουσι, *the teeth fall out*, Hipp.—IV. *to break up* from the stomach, *to rise up in the throat*, as food, τροφὴ ἀν., Ael.—V. *to overflow*, as a river, Ael.

Ἀνάπλεως, ων, gen. ω, also fem. ἀναπλέα, Plat. Phaed. 83 D, ubi v. Heind., Ion. and Att. for ἀνάπλεως, *filled up, quite full of* a thing, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 31.—II. *defiled, infected with* a thing, Plat. Phaed. 83 D. Symp. 211 E, cf. ἀναπίμπλημι, fin.

Ἀναπλήθω, (ἀνά, πλήθω) poet. for ἀναπίμπλημι, used only in pres. and impf., for the fut. ἀναπλήσω belongs to ἀναπίμπλημι, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 123, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 138.—2. intr. *to be full*, Q. Sm. 13, 22.

Ἀναπλημμῡρέω, (ἀνά, πλημμυρέω) *to overflow*.

Ἀναπλημμύρω, = foreg., Q. Sm. [ῡ]

Ἀναπληρόω, ῶ, -ώσω, (ἀνά, πληρόω) *to fill up, fill full*, Eur. Hel. 906, in mid.: *to fill up* a void, *make up, supply*, Plat., both in act. and mid.: *to discharge a debt*, App.—II. *to fill up again*, in pass., *to return to one's full size*, of the sun after an eclipse, Thuc. 2, 28. Hence

Ἀναπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *a supplement*, Arist. Mirab. Hence

Ἀναπληρωμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *fit for filling up* or *supplying*.

Ἀναπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπληρόω) *a filling up, supplying*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *a being full*, hence of men, *satiety*, τινός, Plut.—3. *a being raised to honour, elevation*, Plut.

Ἀναπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀνά, πλήσσω) *to kick with the feet*, as in leaping up, Arat.

Ἀναπληστικός, ή, όν, (ἀναπίμπλημι) *fit for filling up*, Arist. Part. An.—II. *infectious*.

Ἀναπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνάπλεκω) in music, *a combination* of notes ascending in the scale, opp. to καταπλοκή.

Ἀνάπλοος, ου, ὁ, contr. ἀνάπλους, ουν, (ἀναπλέω) *a sailing upwards*, esp. *up stream*, Hdt. 2, 4, and 8: also *a putting out* to sea, freq. in Polyb.—II. *a sailing back, return*, Theophr.—2. *a*

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place where ships put in *after a voyage*, Plat. Criti. 117 E.

'Αναπλόω, (ἀνά, ἁπλόω) *to unfold, expand*, Diosc.

'Αναπλύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (ἀνά, πλύνω) *to wash* or *rinse out*. [ῡ] Hence

'Ανάπλῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a washing* or *rinsing out*.

'Ανάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλόω) *an unfolding, explanation*, Lat. *explicatio*, Erotian.

'Αναπλώω, Ion. for ἀναπλέω, Hdt.

'Αναπνείω, Ion. ἀμπνείω, Ep. for ἀνεπνέω.

'Ανάπνευμα, ατος, τό, Ion. ἄμπνευμα, (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of health, revival*.—II. *a resting-place*, Pind. N. 1, 1.

'Ανάπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) *a breathing again, recovery of breath*, and so *a respite, rest* from a thing, πολέμοιο, Il. 12, 900, etc.—II. *a drawing breath, respiration*, Plat. Tim. 92 B.

'Αναπνευστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to respiration*, ὁ ἀν. τόπος, *the lungs*, Theophr., and so τὰ ἀναπνευστικά, Alex. Trall.: ἀν. δύναμις, *the power of breathing*, M. Anton.

'Ανάπνευστος, ον, (ἀναπνέω) *without drawing breath, breathless*, poet. for ἄπνευστος, Hes. Th. 797, ubi Herm., Opusc. 6, 164, ἄμ' ἄπνευστος, but cf. ἄπνευστος I.

'Αναπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, poet. ἀμπνεω, (ἀνά, πνέω) *to breathe again, recover breath, have a respite, recover* or *rest one's self from* a thing, e. g. κακότητος, πόνοιο, Hom. (who also uses the poet. forms ἄμπνυε, ἀμπνῦτο, and ἀμπνύνθη, v. sub vocc.): also ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας, Hdt. 8, 12: but ἀνέπνευσα ἐκ σέθεν, *by thy help have I recovered*, Soph. O. T. 1220: absol. *to recover breath, revive*, Xen.: hence πῦρ ἀναπνεῖ, *the fire recovers, burns up*, Theophr.—II. *to draw breath, breathe*, Lat. *respiro*, Plat. Phaed. 112 B, etc.—2. esp. *to breathe hard*, esp. from desire, and so *to pant after* a thing, ἐπί τι, Pind. N. 7, 7.—III. *to breathe forth, send forth*, c. acc. cognato ἀσπνόην, Pind. O. 8, 47.—2. absol. *to send forth a vapour* or *odour, exhale*, Theophr., cf. ἀναπνοή.—IV. act. *to let breathe* or *rest*, Ἵππον, Heliod.

'Αναπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) poet. also ἀμπνοή, *recovery of breath, rest, revival*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E.—II. *a drawing breath, breathing*, Lat. *respiratio*, ἀμπνοὰς ἔχοντα = ἀναπνέοντα, Soph. Aj. 416: Ar. Nub. 627, v. Arist. Resp. 21, 1.—III. *a blowing up, a freshening breeze*, ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, Theophr.—IV. *an air-hole, vent*, Plut.

'Ανάπνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) = foreg., Plat. Tim. Locr. 101 D.

'Ανάπνυε, poet. imperat. pres. of ἀναπνέω, Hom.

'Αναποβλέπω, strengthd. for ἀναβλέπω, Iamblich.

'Αναπόβλητος, ον, (α priv., ἀποβάλλω) *not to be cast away* or *despised*, Diog. L.

'Αναπόγρᾰφος, ον, (α priv., ἀπογράφω) *not registered*, esp. in the custom-house books, hence *contraband*, Bœckh P. E. 2, 55.

'Αναπόδεικτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποδείκνυμι) *not proved, undemonstrated*, Lycurg. 166, 18, and Arist. Eth. N.—II. *indemonstrable*, ἀρχή, Plat. Def. 415 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 29. Adv. -τως.

'Αναπόδεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποδέχομαι) *not to be received*.

'Αναποδίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ; in Plut. the forms ἀναποδοῦσιν and ἀναποδῶν, occur as from ἀναποδόω; (ἀνά, πούς) *to draw back the foot, step back, retire*, εἰς τοὐπίσω, Hdn. 5, 6, 17, Luc.—2. transit. *to make to step back, call back and question, cross-examine*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 92, 6, cf. Aeschin. 81, 26: ἀναποδίζειν ἑαυτόν, *to correct* or *contradict one's self*, Schweigh. Hdt 2, 116. Hence

'Αναπόδισις, εως, ἡ, *a stepping back*.—2. *a calling back, cross-examination*.

'Αναποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

'Αναπόδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποδίδωμι) *not given back* or *returned*, Arist. Org.: *not to be compensated*.—II. τὸ ἀναπόδοτον, = ἀνανταπόδοτον, Schäf. Greg. p. 48, 958.

'Αναποδράστος, ον, (α priv., ἀποδιδράσκω) *unavoidable*, Arist. Mund.—2. act. *unable to run away*.

'Αναποιέω, (ἀνά, ποιέω) *to make up, prepare*, Xenocr.

'Ανάποινος, ον, (α priv., ἄποινα) *without ransom, recompense* or *reward*, in neut. sing. as adv., Il. 1, 99: later adv. -νως.

'Αποκρίτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποκρίνομαι) *unanswered*, Polyb.—2. act. *not answering*, Id. Adv. -τως, Antipho, 122, 34.

'Αναπόλαυστος, ον, (α priv., ἀπολαύω) *not to be enjoyed*.—2. act. *not enjoying*.

'Αναπολεμέω, (ἀνά, πολεμέω) *to renew the war*, Strab. Hence

'Αναπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, *renewal of war*, Strab.

'Αναπολεμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πολεμόω) *to incite to a renewal of war*.

'Αναπολέω, poet. ἀμπολέω, (ἀνά, πολέω) strictly *to turn up* the ground *again, plough up*, cf. πολέω and ἀναπολίζω: hence *to go over again* in thought or word, *to repeat, reconsider*, like Lat. *volvere* or *versare* (*animo*), ἀν. ταὐτὰ τρὶς τετράκι τε, Pind. N. 7, 153, ἀν. ἔπη, Soph. Phil. 1238, cf. Plat. Phil. 34 B. Hence

'Αναπόλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπολέω) *a ruminating, thinking over again, repetition*, v. l. Arist. Spir.: and

'Αναπολητῐκός, ή, όν, *fit for doing over again*.

'Αναπολίζω, = ἀναπολέω, of a field, Pind. P. 6, 2.

'Αναπολόγητος, ον, (α priv., ἀπολογέομαι) *without defence* or *excuse: inexcusable*, Polyb. 12, 21, 10.—2. act. *unable to defend one's self*.

'Αναπόλῦτος, ον, (α priv., ἀπολύω) *not loosed, not freed* or *discharged: indissoluble*, Arist. H. A.

'Αναπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναπέμπω) *a sending up*, e. g. to the metropolis, Polyb. 30, 9, 10: θησαυρῶν, *a digging up of treasures*, Luc. Alex. 5.—II. *a sending back, delivery*.

'Αναπόμπιμος, ον, (ἀναπέμπω) *sending back*.—II. *sent back*, Luc. Luct. 10.

'Αναπομπός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναπέμπω) *one that sends up* or *back*, epith. of Hades, as sending up the shade of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 650.

'Αναπόνιπτος, ον, (α priv., ἀπονίπτω) *unwashen*, Ar. Eq. 357.

'Αναπορεύομαι, (ἀνά, πορεύομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., *to go up* or *forth, ascend*.

†'Ανάπος, ου, ὁ, *Anapus*, a river of Sicily near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 96.—2. a river of Acarnania, a tributary of the Acheloüs, Thuc. 2, 82.

'Αναπόσβεστος, ον, (α priv., ἀποσβέννυμι) *inextinguishable*, Joseph.

'Αναπόστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἀφίστημι) *not to be moved to revolt*.—2. *not to be removed* or *set aside*.—II. *from which there is no release*; δεσπότης, Plut.

'Αναποτύομαι, dep. mid., = ἀναπέτομαι.

'Αναπότευκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποτυγχάνω) *not going wrong*, Arr.

†'Αναποτνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνά, ποτνιασμός) *loud* or *earnest invocation of divine aid in severe suffering*, Eccl.

'Αναπότριπτος, ον, (α priv., ἀποτρίβω) *not to be rubbed off* or *out*.

†'Αναποφαίνω, strengthd. form for ἀποφαίνω, Ael.

'Ανάπραξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπράσσω) *the exaction* of a debt or penalty, δίκης, Dion. H.

'Ανάπρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπιπράσκω) *a second sale, re-sale* of a thing purchased.

'Αναπράσσω, Att. -πράττω, fut. -πράξω, (ἀνά, πράσσω) *to exact, levy*, as money or debts, Ar. Av. 1621, Thuc. 8, 107; also ἀν. ὑπόσχεσιν, *to exact the fulfilment of* a promise, Thuc. 2, 95. Mid., *to exact for one's self, gather, collect*, Plut.: also *to bring about, accomplish*.

'Αναπράτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀναπιπράσκω) *one who sells again, a retailer*. [πρᾰ]

'Αναπρεπής, ές, (ἀνά, πρέπω) *distinguished*.

'Αναπρεσβεύω, (ἀνά, πρεσβεύω) *to send up ambassadors*, esp. to Rome, Joseph.

'Αναπρήθω, f. -σω, (ἀνά, πρήθω) strictly, *to set on fire, light up*. Hom. says, δάκρυ' ἀναπρήσας, *letting hot tears burst forth*, cf. Il. 16, 350, and Buttm. Lexil. v. πρήθειν 4, p. 485, sq., and Od. 2, 81, Il. 9, 433.

'Αναπρίζω, -ίσω, rare, = ἀναπρίω. [ῐσω] Hence

'Ανάπρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a sawing up*.

'Αναπρίω, (ἀνά, πρίω) *to saw up*. [ῐ]

'Αναπταιστος, ον, = ἀπταιστος, cf. ἀνάεσθος.

'Αναπτερόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πτερόω) *to furnish with wings* or *to raise the wings* for flight: in genl. *to raise, set up*, ὀρθίους ἐθείρας ἀνεπτέρωκα, Eur. Hel. 639: hence esp. of the mind, *to set on the wing, put on the tiptoe* of expectation, *excite vehemently*, Hdt. 2, 115: so φόβος μ' ἀναπτεροῖ, Eur. Supp. 89: cf. omnino Ar. Av. 1436 sq.: *to arouse, to agitate*, Eur. Or. 876, pass. *to be on the wing, long to fly*: hence *to be in a state of eager expectation* or *excitement*, Aesch. Cho. 229: c. part. ἀνεπτέρωμαι κλύων, Ar. Av. 433, also in Xen.: cf. ἀναπέτομαι, μετεωρίζομαι.—II. *to furnish with new wings, make light and active again*, Ar. Lys. 669. Pass. *to get new wings*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

'Αναπτερῠγίζω, (ἀνά, πτερυγίζω) *to raise the wings to fly, fly away*, Ael.

'Αναπτῆναι, ἀναπτάσθαι, ἀνα πτέσθαι, inf. from ἀνέπτην, ἀνεπτά μην, ἀνεπτόμην, aor. of ἀναπέτομαι.

†'Ανάπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνάπτω) *an enkindler, an exciter*, Eccl.

'Αναπτοέομαι, (ἀνά, πτοέω) as pass., *to be scared*: hence *to be in great fear* or *excitement*, Plut.

'Αναπτοιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, πτοιέω) *to scare exceedingly*, Opp. and Nonn.

'Αναπτος, ον, (α priv., ἅπτομαι) *untouched*.—II. (α priv., ἅπτω) *not fastened on* or *to*.—2. *not kindled*.

'Ανάπτυκτος, ον, (ἀναπτύσσω) *unfolded, developed, opened, explained*, Arist. Part. An.

'Ανάπτυξις, εως, ἡ, *an unfolding, explanation*, like ἀνάπλωσις, Arist. Rhet. Al.

'Ανάπτῠσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπτύω) *a spitting out*, Gal.

'Αναπτύσσω, fut. -ύξω, (ἀνά, πτύσσω) *to unfold, undo*, esp. of rolls of

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books, and so like Lat. *evolvere, to unroll, open for reading*, Hdt. 1, 48, 125: also *ἀν. πύλας, κύτος, to undo, to open*, Eur., *ἀναπτύξας χέρας, with outstretched hands*, Lat. *passis manibus*, Eur. Hipp. 1190: hence *to unfold, bring to light, reveal, relate*, Lat. *explicare*, Trag.; *ἀν. τι πρός τινα*, Eur. Tro. 657.—II. as military term, *τὴν φάλαγγα ἀναπτ., to fold back* the phalanx, i. e. *deepen* it by wheeling men from either flank into rear, like the French *réplier*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 3; but conversely *τὸ κέρας ἀναπτ., to open out* the wing, i. e. *extend* the front, like Fr. *déployer*, Lat. *explicare*, (Virg. G. 2, 280), Xen. An. 1, 10, 9, v. Krüger ad l.

'Αναπτύχη, ῆς, ἡ, = ἀνάπτυξις: esp. *ἀναπτυχαὶ οὐρανοῦ, the wide expanse of heaven*, Soph. Fr. 655; also *ἡλίου, αἰθέρος ἀναπτυχαί*, Eur. Hipp. 601, Ion 1445, cf. πτυχή, περιπτυχή.

'Ανάπτυχος, ον, = ἀνάπτυκτος.

'Αναπτύω, Ι. -ύσω, (ἀνά, πτύω) *to spit up* or *out, cast up*: absol. *to spit and sputter*, Soph. Ant. 996. [ῠ̄ Ep., but ῡ̆ Att., cf. Ellendt.]

'Ανάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, ἅπτω) *to hang up* or *on, tie, bind, fasten on* or *to*, a thing, Hom. only in Od., mostly of the tying of a ship's cable; but *ἀγάλματα ἀνάπτειν, = ἀνατιθέναι, to hang up, put up* votive gifts, Od. 3, 274; so too later prose, as Plut.: — hence also *μῶμον ἀνάπτειν, to fasten disgrace upon* one, Od. 2, 86: *αἷμα ἀν. εἰς τινα, to fasten a charge of blood upon* some one, i. e. *to impute to*, Eur. Andr. 1197, and so in late prose, as Plut. Mid. *to fasten for one's self*, and so in genl. like act., Eur. Med. 770, etc.; *θεοῖσι κῆδος ἀνάψασθαι, to form connexion with the gods*, Eur. Tro. 845: *χάριτας εἰς τινα ἀν., to confer a favour on* one, Eur. Phoen. 569: but also *to fasten to one's self*, and so *to carry off*, *vaῦς*, etc. Pass. *to be fastened* or *fasten one's self on, cling to*, c. gen., e. g. *πέπλων*, Eur. H. F. 629: also *ἀμφί τινος*, Ib. 1038: esp. in perf., *ἀνῆφθαί τι, to have* a thing *fastened on* one, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*, Ib. 549, Ap. Rh. 6, 11.—II. *to light up, light, kindle, λύχνα*, Hdt. 2, 133; *ἀν. πῦρ*, etc., Eur.; also *πυρὶ ἀν. δόμους*, Eur. Or. 1594: metaph., *ἀν. τινά, to inflame, excite* one, Eur. Med. 107.

'Ανάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπίπτω) *a falling* or *lying down; a reclining at table.*—2. metaph. *a sinking of courage.*

'Ανπυνθάνομαι, f. -πεύσομαι, (ἀνά, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to search out, inquire into*, c. acc., Hdt. 6, 128: *ἀν. τὸν ποιήσαντα, to ask who did it*, Id. 8, 90: also *to learn by inquiry, ἀν. ταῦτα πραττόμενα*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 1; also *ἀν. περί τινος*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 363 B: *ἀν. τί τινος, to ask of* a person, *learn from* him, Ar. Pac. 677.

'Αναπυρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πυρόω) *to light up, set on fire*, Arist. Mund.

'Αναπυρσεύω, (ἀνά, πυρσεύω) *to hold up πυρσοί, to raise a light*: hence *ἀν. βαφήν, to make* a colour *more fiery* or *glaring*, Poll. 1, 49.

'Ανάπυστος, ον, (ἀναπυνθάνομαι) *searched out, publicly known, notorious*, Od. 11, 274, Hdt. 6, 64, 66, etc.

'Αναπῡτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, πυτίζω) *to spit up, spout up.*

'Αναπωλέω, (ἀνά, πωλέω) *to sell again.*

'Αναπωμάζω, (ἀνά, πῶμα) *to lift up the cover* or *lid*, Math. Vett.

'Ανάπωτις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπίνω) *a drinking up*: esp. *the ebb tide, returning of* the waters, Pind. O. 9, 78: cf. ἄμπωτις.

'Αναρ–, in compounds of ἀνά with words beginning with ῥ the ῥ is usually doubled, as in ἀναῤῥαίζω, etc., though in poets and Ion. Greek it is sometimes single, as in sq.

'Αναραῖζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ἀναῤῥαίζομαι.

'Αναραιρηκώς, Ion. for ἀνῃρηκώς, part. perf. from ἀναιρέω.

'Αναράομαι, (ἀνά, ἀράομαι) dep. mid., *to withdraw* or *recall a curse.*

'Ανάρβολος, ον, (α priv., ἀρβύλη) *without shoes, unshod*, Eur. Mel. 4.

'Ανάργῡρος, ον, (α priv., ἄργυρος) *without silver*; usu. *without money*, Lys. Fr. 19, Plat. Legg. 679 B.—II. *costing no money.*—III. *accepting no money, incorruptible.*

'Ανάρδευτος, ον, (α priv., ἀρδεύω) *unwatered, dry.*

'Ανάρετος, ον, (α priv., ἀρέτη) *slothful*, Soph. Fr. 146. [ᾰ̆?]

'Ανάρθμιος, ον, (α priv., ἀρθμός) = ἀνάρσιος, Plut.

'Ανάρθρος, ον, (α priv., ἄρθρον) *without limbs* or *joints*, Plat. Tim. 76 A: and so—1. *without strength of limb, nerveless*, Soph. Tr. 1103.—2. *without visible joints*, like fat men, Hipp.—II. of sound, *inarticulate*, Plut. Mar. 19, freq. in Moral.: *ᾠδὴ ἄν., a wild, unmeasured song*, Diod. S.—III. *without the article*, Gramm.

†'Αναριάκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Anariacae*, a people of Asia, between Hyrcania and Atropatene, on the Caspian sea, Strab.: their chief city 'Αναριάκη.

'Αναριθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀνά, ἀριθμέω) *to count up.* Mid. *to think over with one's self, reconsider*, Plat. Ax. 372 A: *to recount* Dem. 346, 20.

'Αναρίθμητος, ον, (α priv., ἀριθμέω) *not to be counted*, like sq., Hdt. 1, 126; 9, 79, etc.: of time, *endless*, Soph. Aj. 646: *immense, λεία ἀν.*, Plut. Lucull.—2. = sq. 2, Eur. Ion 837.—II. act. *not counting, unable to count.*

'Ανάριθμος, ον, (α priv., ἀριθμός) *without number, countless, numberless*, Pind. I. 4, 64: poet. sometimes c. gen. *without bounds* or *measure in* a thing, Soph. El. 232, cf. Herm. ad Aj. 597.—2. *not counted, not taken into account, unregarded*, Lat. *qui in nullo numero est*: cf. *ἀνήριθμος*, which is used in Soph. without distinction, v. Lob. Phryn. 711. [ἀνᾰρῐ́θμ., Dor. also ἀνᾰρῑ́θμ. for ἀνήριθμ.]

'Ανάριστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (α priv., ἄριστον) *to take no breakfast.* Hence

'Αναριστησις, εως, ἡ, *want of breakfast*, Hipp.

'Αναρίστητος, ον, (α priv., ἀριστάω) *without breakfast, not having breakfasted, fasting*, Ar. Fr. 391.

'Αναριστία, ας, ἡ, = ἀναρίστησις, Hipp.

'Ανάριστος, ον, (α priv., ἄριστον) *without breakfast, without having taken food, fasting*, Xen. An. 1, 10, 19; Id. Hell. 7, 5, 15, where it is also used of horses that have not received their fodder.

'Αναρίτης, ου, ὁ, *a sea-snail*, Epicharm. p. 22: cf. νηρείτης, [ῐ]

'Αναριτοτρόφος, ον, (ἀναρίτης, τρέφω) v. l. for νηριτοτρ., q. v.

'Αναρῐχάομαι, v. ἀναῤῥιχάομαι.

†'Αναρκία, ας, ἡ, *Anarcia*, another name of Penelope, Schol. Od. 4 797.

'Άναρκτος, ον, (α priv., ἄρχω) *not governed* or *subject*, Thuc. 5, 99: *not submitting to be governed, βίος*, Aesch. Eum. 596.

'Ανάρμενος, ον, (α priv., ἁρμ) *unequipped*, Anth.

'Αναρμόδιος, ον, (α priv., ἁρμόζω) *unfit.* Adv. -ίως.

'Αναρμόζω, f. -όσω, (α priv., ἁρμόζω) *to fit* or *suit exactly.*

'Αναρμοστέω, ῶ, *to be ἀνάρμοστος, not to fit* or *suit, be unfitting*: of musical instruments, *to be out of tune, not in harmony*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 482 B.

'Αναρμοστία, ας, ἡ, *unsuitableness: discord, disorder*, Plat. Phaed. 93 E. from

'Ανάρμοστος, ον, (α priv., ἁρμόζω) *unfit, unsuitable, incongruous*, Hdt. 3, 80: of sound, *out of tune, inharmonious*, Plat. Tim. 80 A: of persons, *silly, absurd*, like Lat. *ineptus*, Ar. Nub. 998.—2. *unfitted, unprepared, πρός τι*, Thuc. 7, 67.—Adv. -τως, Plat. Rep. 390 B.

'Αναρμόττω, = ἀναρμόζω.

†'Αναροιβδέω, poet. for ἀναῤῥοιβδέω, Od. 12, 105.

'Αναρπάγδην, adv., (ἀναρπάζω) *snatching upwards, snatched upwards*, Ap. Rh.

'Αναρπᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a carrying off, seizure*, Eur. Hel. 50, in plur.

'Αναρπάζω, fut. -άσω and -ᾰξω, (ἀνά, ἁρπάζω) *to tear up, snatch up*, ἔγχος, Il. 22, 276.—II. *to snatch away, hurry along*, Hom.: *to carry off*, Il. 9, 364, *τινὰ εἰς...*, Eur. Hipp. 454: in prose *to drag by force*, esp. before a magistrate, Lat. *rapere in jus*, v. Buttm. Dem. Mid. in Ind.—2. *to rescue from danger.*—III. *to take by storm*, and so *to plunder, sack*; in genl. *to treat with violence, πόλεις*, Valck. Phoen. 1079: so too Hdt. in mid. *ἁρπασόμενος τοὺς Φωκέας to take the Phoc. by storm* or *at once*, 8, 28; 9, 59: *to carry off, steal, τρία τάλαντα*, Dem. 822, 27.

'Αναρπάξανδρος, ον, i. e. *ἀναρπάξας ἄνδρας, snatching away men*, e. g. the Sphinx, Aesch. Th. 776.

'Αναρπαστός, ὁν, also ή, όν, Eur. Hec. 206, (ἀναρπάζω) *torn* or *snatched away, carried off, ἀναρπαστὸν γίγνεσθαι, to be carried off*, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, cf. Dorv. Char. p. 416; *ἀναρπαστοὺς γίγνεσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα, to be seized and sold as slaves* into Persia, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 33: *treated with violence*, Valck. Hdt. 4, 205. Others write *ἀνάρπαστος*, v. Lob. Paral. 491.

'Αναῤῥαΐζομαι, (ἀνά, ῥαΐζω) as pass., *to recover from a bad illness.*

'Αναῤῥαίνω, (ἀνά, ῥαίνω) *to shed forth, make gush forth, πέτρα κρουνὸν ἀν.*, Arist. Mirab.

'Αναῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, ῥάπτω) *to patch up* or *on, sew together*, Plut.

†'Αναῤῥαφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναῤῥάπτω) the name of a surgical instrument, Paul. Aeg.

'Αναῤῥαψῳδέω, (ἀνά, ῥαψῳδέω) *to begin to sing like a ῥαψῳδός*: in genl. *to begin singing*, Luc.

'Αναῤῥέπω, (ἀνά, ῥέπω) *to fly up*, of scales.

•'Αναῤῥέω, *to speak aloud*, only used in aor. pass. *ἀναῤῥηθῆναι, to be proclaimed, elected*, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 20, Aeschin. 60, 9.

'Αναῤῥέω, f. -εύσομαι, (ἀνά, ῥέω) *to flow back* or *up hill*, Plat. Tim. 78 D.

'Αναῤῥήγνυμι, ἀναῤῥηγνύω, f. -ῥήξω, (ἀνά, ῥήγνυμι) *to break up, break in pieces*, e. g. *γαῖαν*, Il. *αὐλακας*, Hdt. 2, 14; *ἀν. τάφον, to dig a grave*, Eur. Tro. 1153.—2. *to break through, τεῖχος*, Il. 7, 461: *to break open, οἶκων μυχούς*, Eur. Hec. 1040.—3. *to tear asunder, to rend in pieces, βοὸς βοείην*, Il. 18, 582; cf. Xen. Cyn. 7, 9: also

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of *opening* a slaughtered animal, Soph. Aj. 236. — II. *to make break forth*, λόγον, Pind. Fr. 172, ἔπη, Ar. Eq. 626: also ἀν. νεῖκος, Theocr. 22, 172, cf. ῥήγνυμι: pass. *to burst forth, break*, of sores, Hipp.: so also—III. seemingly intr., *to burst forth*, Soph. O. T. 1073: esp. in part. pf. ἀνερρωγώς, *open wide*, στόμα, Arist. H. A.: πρὸς ὀργὴν ἀν., *to break forth into passion*, Plut.

'Αναρρήκτως, adv., = ἀῤῥήκτως, *without rent* or *breach, not to be broken*: on the form cf. ἀνάεδνος.

'Ανάῤῥημα, ατος, τό, (* ἀναῤῥέω) *that which is said aloud, a proclamation*, Lat. *edictum*.

'Αναῤῥηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναῤῥήγνυμι) *a breaking up, a rent, breach*, Plut.

'Αναῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, (* ἀναῤῥέω) *a speaking aloud, a proclamation*, esp. of an election, Lat. *renuntiatio*, Dem. 244, 21, Aeschin. 58, 20: *praise publicly bestowed, praeconium*, Dion. H.

'Αναῤῥινον, ου, τό, a pungent herb, *nasturtium*, Arist. Probl.

'Αναῤῥιπίζω, (ἀνά, ῥιπίζω) *to fan again, re-kindle*; metaph. of re-kindling passions, Antiph. Strat. 2, 16.

'Αναῤῥιπτέω, used only in pres. and imperf., Od., Hdt., etc., cf. sq.

'Αναῤῥίπτω, f. -ψω, also ἀναῤῥιπτέω, which form of the pres. is found in Hdt. 7, 50, and Thuc., (ἀνά, ῥίπτω) *to throw up*, ἀναῤῥίπτειν ἅλα πηδῷ, *to throw up the sea with the oar*, i. e. to row with might and main, Od. 7, 328; also simply ἀναῤῥίπτειν, *to row*, οἱ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέῤῥιψαν, Od. 10, 130, where however Wolf has ἅλα.— II. ἀναῤῥέπτειν κίνδυνον, a phrase from the game of dice, *to stand the hazard of* a thing, *run a risk*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 50, Thuc. 4, 85, 95, Elmsl. Heracl. 149: also μάχην ἀναῤῥ., *set all upon the chance of a battle*, as Lat. *pugnae aleam jacere*, Plut.: the full expression occurs in Plut. Brut. 40: τὸν κύβον περί τινος διὰ μάχης ἀναῤῥ.; but even κίνδυνον came to be omitted, as εἰς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναῤῥ., *to throw for one's all*, stake one's all, Thuc., 5, 103, and so usu. in late prose, cf. ῥίπτειν: also τὸ πᾶν πρὸς ἕνα κίνδυνον ἀν., Plut.— III. *to set in motion, stir up*, στάσιν, Dion. H.

'Αναῤῥιχάομαι, -ῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to clamber up with the hands and feet, scramble up*, an Ion. word, used also in Att., e. g. Ar. Pac. 70, Arist. H. A.: mostly in pres. and impf. The Gramm. prefer the form ἀναριχάομαι, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 61. Hence

'Αναῤῥίχησις, εως, ἡ, *a clambering up*.

'Αναῤῥιψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναῤῥίπτω) *a throwing up*, Plut.

'Αναῤῥοθιάζω, (ἀνά, ῥοθιάζω) *to dash up* of the sea, Eupol. Incert. 32.

'Αναῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀναῤῥέω) *a flowing back, ebb*, Arist. Mirab.

'Αναῤῥοιβδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ῥοιβδέω) *to swallow back, gulp down again*, ἀν. ὕδωρ, of Charybdis, Od. 12, 104. Hence

'Αναῤῥοίβδησις, εως, ἡ, *a gulping down again*.

'Αναῤῥοιζέω, (ἀνά, ῥοιζέω) *to rush up, rush back*, Plut.

'Αναῤῥοπία, ας, ἡ, *an inclination* or *motion upwards*, esp. of the scales, Hipp.: from

'Ανάῤῥοπος, ον, (ἀναῤῥέπω) *inclining* or *moving upwards, flying up*, like one side of a balance; and so *recoiling*.

'Ανάῤῥους, ου, = ἀνάῤῥοια.

'Αναῤῥοφάω, ἀναῤῥοφέω, (ἀνά, ῥοφάω, ῥοφέω) = ἀναῤῥοιβδέω, *to swallow up again*, Luc. Hence

'Αναῤῥόφησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀναῤῥοίβδησις,

'Αναῤῥοχθέω, (ἀνά, ῥοχθέω) *to roar up* or *again*, Orph.

†**'Αναῤῥυθμίζω**, (ἀνά, ῥυθμίζω) *to arrange in order again, to reduce to order, to regulate*, Philostr.

'Ανάῤῥυσις, εως, ἡ, *a snatching away, rescuing*.—2. *the third day of the festival* Ἀπατούρια, Ar. Pac. 890, ubi Schol.: from

'Αναῤῥύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, ῥύω, ἐρύω) *to draw back*: esp. *to draw* the victim's head *back*, so as to cut the throat: hence *to sacrifice, slay*, like the Hom. αὐερύω, Eupol. Incert. 136.—2. mid. *to rescue*, and so ἀναῤῥύεσθαι ἤτταν, *to repair a defeat*, Dion. H.

'Αναῤῥώννυμι and **ἀναῤῥωννύω**, fut. -ῥώσω, (ἀνά, ῥώννυμι) *to strengthen again, restore*. Pass. *to regain strength* or *spirit, revive*, Thuc. 7, 46.

'Αναῤῥώομαι, f. -ώσομαι, (ἀνά, ῥώομαι) dep. mid., *to rush upwards* or *back*, Ep. word; the act. is very dub., Herm. Orph. Arg. 1209.

'Αναῤῥωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναῤῥώννυμαι) *a regaining of strength*.

'Ανάρσιος, ον, also ία, ιον, Soph. Trach. 642, (α priv., ἄρω, ἄρσιος) *not fitting together, incongruous, at odds*: hence, *hostile, unpropitious, implacable* usu. joined with δυσμενής, Il. 24, 365, and more freq. in Od.; also without it, Od. 11, 401, and this became the common signf. in Trag., etc.: of things, *untoward, strange, monstrous*, Hdt. 3, 10; 5, 89, 90.

'Αναρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἀρτάω) *to hang up* or *upon, to attach* or *refer to, make dependent upon*, τινί τι, as δήμῳ πᾶν ἀν. κράτος, Eur. Plisth. 2, 1; also ἐς θεοὺς ἀν. τι, Id. Phoen. 705, ἑαυτὸν εἰς ἅδην, Dem. 1480, 5. Mid. c. pf. pass. ἀνήρτημαι, *to attach to one's self, make dependent on one*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1; also *to subdue*, Ib. 1, 1, 5: but in Hdt. ἀνήρτημαι c. inf., *to be prepared to* do, Hdt. 1, 90; 6, 88; 7, 8, 3. Pass. also c. pf. ἀνήρτημαι, *to hang, depend upon*, ἀν. ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων, *to depend on one hope after another*, Dem. 346, 27; also εἰς τινα, Plat., etc., ἐκ τινος, like Lat. *pendere ex aliquo*, Id. Ion 533 E: ὅτῳ πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται, *who has every thing dependent on himself*, Id. Menex. 247 E; ἀνηρτημένοι ταῖς ὄψεσιν πρός τινα, *hanging on one with their eyes*, Plut.

†**'Ανάρτης**, ου, ὁ, a poet. shortd. form for ἀναρίτης, Ath. 86 B.

'Ανάρτησις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging up: an attaching* or *being attached to* another, hence *mutual dependence*, Theophr.

'Ανάρτιος, ον, (α priv., ἄρτιος) *uneven, odd*, opp. to ἄρτιος, Plat. Phaed. 104 E.

'Ανάρτιος, ον, = ἀνάρσιος.

'Αναρτῦτος, ον, (α priv., ἀρτύω) *unarranged, unprepared*: of food, *unseasoned, ill dressed*,

'Αναῤῥύτω and **ἀναῤῥύω**, f. -σω, (ἀνά, ἀρύτω) *to draw up, draw water from a well*, Hipp.: hence ἀν. θριάμβους, Cratin. Didasc. 1, ubi v. Meineke. [ῡ]

'Αναρχἄτζω, (ἀνά, ἀρχαΐζω) *to make old again*, Anth.

'Αναρχία, ας, ἡ, *a being* ἄναρχος, ἀναρχίης ἐούσης *since there was no commander*, Hdt. 9, 23: esp. *the state of a people without government*, or *without lawful government lawlessness, anarchy*, Thuc. 6, 72, and Plat.: at Athens this name was given to the year of the thirty tyrants, during which there was no archon, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 1, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. cxxviii.

†**'Ανάρχομαι**, strengthd. for ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, etc., Plut. Syll. 30, where Coray reads ἐνήρχετο.

'Αναρχος, ον, (α priv., ἀρχή) *without head* or *chief*, Il. 2, 703.—2. *without beginning*. Adv. -χως.

†**'Ανας**, α, ὁ, *the Anas*, now the *Gaudiana*, a river of Spain, Strab.

'Ανασαλεύω, (ἀνά, σαλεύω) *to shake up, stir up*, Luc.

'Ανασἄξιμον, ου, τό, *a mine that is re-opened and worked* after having been closed, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 289: from

'Ανασάττω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, σάττω) *to re-open a mine that has been closed*.

†**'Ανασβέννυμι**, f. -σβέσω, (ἀνά, σβέννυμι) *to extinguish again* or *utterly, to destroy entirely*, Plut. 2, 617 C.

'Ανασειράζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, σειράζω) *to draw* or *pull back with a rein, draw aside, draw off the right road*, Valck. Hipp. 238. Hence

'Ανασειρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing back*, esp. *with a rein*.

'Ανάσεισμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

'Ανασεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνασείω) *a shaking up and down*, esp. of the hand, and so *threatening gestures*, Dion. H.

'Ανασείω, poet. ἀνασσείω, (ἀνά, σείω) *to shake up* or *back*, Eur. Bacch. 240: *to swing to and fro, brandish*, αἰγίδα Hes. Sc. 344, cf. Lys. 107, 40: τὰς χεῖρας, *to move the hands up and down*, Thuc. 4, 38, hence also βοὴν ἀνασείειν, Ar. Ach. 347.—2. esp. *to make threatening gestures*, and so c. acc. rei, *to threaten with* a thing, εἰς-αγγελίαν, Dem. 784, 22.—II. *to shake* or *stir up, persuade*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 836: *to stir up, to arouse*, Diod. S.—The irr. imperf. ἀνασείασκε for -εσκε, H. Hom. Ap. 403.

'Ανασελγαίνω, (ἀνά, ἀσελγαίνω) *to banter, abuse wantonly*, Ar. Vesp. 61, where however Dind. et al. ἐνασ.

'Ανασεύω, (ἀνά, σεύω) *to move upwards*. Mid., c. syncop. 2 aor., *to move one's self upwards*, i. e. *to spring up* or *forth, spout up*, αἷμα ἀνέσσυτο, Il. 11, 458.

'Ανασηκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, σηκόω) *to weigh up*, i. e. make up what is wanting by adding weight, Ar. Fr. 583: hence in genl. *to compensate for*, like ἀντισηκόω, Lat. *expendere*, Hipp.

'Ανασθμαίνω, (ἀνά, ἀσθμαίνω) *to breathe with difficulty*, Q. Sm. 4, 244.

'Ανασιλλίομαι, (ἀνάσιλλος) dep. mid., *to wear the hair bristling up*, esp. *to have thick bristly hair* over the forehead.

'Ανασιλλοκομάω, = foreg., dub. l. Plut. Crass. 24.

'Ανάσιλλος, ὁ, also **ἀνάσιλος**, *bristling hair*, esp. on the forehead as the Parthians wore it: also of the hair on the head of a lion, dub. l. Arist. Physiogn.—2. a slave's mask in comedy, prob. from the fashion of its hair. (The word is rare, and neither its form nor origin settled.)

'Ανασιμαίνομαι, dep. mid., = ἀνασιμόω, Poll. 2, 73.

'Ανάσιμος ον, (ἀνά, σιμός) Lat. *resimus, with a turned up nose, snub-nosed*, Ar. Eccl. 940: hence in genl. *turned up at end*, ὀδόντες, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Ανασιμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, (ἀνά, σιμόω) *to turn up the nose, snuff*, esp. of male animals following the females, Lat. *nasum supinari*.

'Ανασκαίρω, *to hop* or *skip up*, Q Sm. 8, 321.

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'Ανασκᾰλεύω, (ἀνά, σκαλεύω) *to scratch, hoe,* or *dig up, seek out, discover.*

'Ανασκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, σκάπτω) *to dig out, dig up again:* hence *to extirpate, destroy utterly, raze to the ground,* of plants, Theophr., of cities, Polyb.

'Ανασκεδάννυμι, -σκεδάσω [ᾰ], Att. -δῶ, (ἀνά, σκεδάννυμι) *to scatter abroad,* Plut.

'Ανασκεπτέον, verb. adj., *one must consider,* Theophr.: from

'Ανασκέπτομαι, dep. mid., collat. form of ἀνασκοπέω, q. v., Plat.

'Ανασκευάζω, f. -ασω, opp. to κατασκευάζω; strictly *to pack up the baggage* (τὰ σκευή), Lat. *vasa colligere,* and so *to carry away,* Xen. An. 6, 2, 8: usu. in mid., Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 2, etc.: hence *to break up, march away.* —2. *to disfurnish, dismantle* a place, Thuc. 4, 116: and in mid. *to dismantle one's* house, city, etc., Id. 1, 18.—3. *to waste, ravage, destroy,* Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 25: ἀν. τὰς συνθήκας, *to break compacts,* Polyb.: hence ἀνεσκευάσμεθα, *we are ruined, undone,* Eur. El. 602.—4. in pass. *to be bankrupt, break,* ἡ τράπεζα ἀνασκευάζεται, *the bank is broken,* Dem. 1205, 2; οἱ ἀνεσκευασμένοι τῶν τραπεζιτῶν, *broken bankers,* Id. 1204, 26.—5. of rhetoricians, *to undo, refute* the opponent's arguments.—II. *to build again, rebuild,* Strab.: hence *to repair, heal,* ἕλκη, Diosc.

'Ανασκευαστικός, ή, όν, *fitted for undoing,* Rhet.—2. *adapted to building up again.*

'Ανασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, opp. to κατασκευή, *a pulling down: suppression* of desires, Epict.—2. esp. ἀνασκευὴ τραπέζης, *the breakage* of a bank.—3. *a refuting* of arguments, Quintil.

'Ανασκησία, ας, ἡ, *want of practice, neglect of exercise:* from

'Ανάσκητος, ον, (α priv., ἀσκέω) *unpractised, unexercised,* Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 24. Adv. -τως.

'Ανασκίδνημι, (ἀνά, σκίδνημι) pass. ἀνασκίδναμαι, = ἀνασκεδάννυμι.

'Ανασκινδαλεύω and ἀνασκινδῡλεύω, later forms for the Att. ἀνασχινδυλεύω.

'Ανασκιρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, σκιρτάω) *to leap* or *skip up.*—II. *to leap back.*

'Ανασκολοπίζω, -ίσω, (ἀνά, σκολοπίζω) *to fix on a pole* or *stake, impale,* Hdt. 1, 128, cf. 9, 78, where it is used almost as = ἀναστανροῦν: a fut. mid. ἀνασκολοπεῖσθαι in pass. signf. occurs, Hdt. 3, 132; the word occurs freq. in later writers, Luc., Diod., etc.

'Ανασκολόπισις, εως, ἡ, *an impaling.*

'Ανασκολοπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

'Ανασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, 1 aor. ἀνεσκεψάμην, (ἀνά, σκοπέω) *to look at, view attentively, inquire into,* Ar. Thesm. 666, and freq. in Att.: also in mid., Ar. Eccl. 627: usu. c. acc., also περί τινος, Dion. H.: *to look back at, reckon up,* like ἀναλογίζεσθαι, Xen. Vect. 5, 11. Hence

'Ανασκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *examination.*

'Ανασμύχω, (ἀνά, σμύχω) *to consume by a slow fire,* Aretae. [ῡ]

'Ανασοβέω, (ἀνά, σοβέω) *to scare and make stand up,* in genl. *to rouse,* Plat. Lys. 206 A: ἀνασεσοβημένος τὴν κόμην, *with hair on end through fright,* Luc. Tim. 54.

'Ανασπαράσσω, f. -άξω, (ἀνά, σπαράσσω) *to tear up,* Eur. Bacch. 1104.

'Ανάσπᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνασπάω) *a drawing up, contraction,* Hipp.: *a tearing up, τῆς γῆς,* Theophr.

'Ανασπαστήριος, ον, (ἀνασπάω) *fitted for drawing up* or *upwards,* App.

'Ανάσπαστος, ον, *drawn* or *dragged up,* esp. *carried from their country up into central Asia,* hence ἀνασπάστους ποιεῖν τινας, Hdt. 4, 204, etc., cf. Valck. ad 7, 80: later, in genl. *leaving home, emigrating,* Polyb.—2. of a door, *drawn back,* i. e. *opened,* πύλη, Soph. Ant. 1186, where however the accent is ἀνασπαστός, v. Herm.—II. as subst. οἱ ἀνάσπαστοι, *shoe-strings,* dub. ap. Ath., and Ael. From

'Ανασπάω, poet. ἀνσπάω, f. -άσω, pf. ἀνέσπᾰκα, (ἀνά, σπάω) *to draw* or *pull up,* Hdt. 4, 154, τὴν βύβλον ἐκ τῶν ἑλέων, Hdt. 2, 92; so too in mid., ἐκ χροὸς ἔγχος ἀνεσπάσατο, *he drew his spear forth,* Il. 13, 574: *to draw* a ship up, i. e. on land, like ἀνέλκω, Pind. P. 4, 48: ὕδωρ ἀν., *to draw water,* Thuc. 4, 97: *to tear* or *break up,* τὰς σανίδας τῆς γεφύρας, the planks of a bridge, Polyb. 2, 5, 5: also τὰς γεφύρας, Id. 2, 32, 9.—2. *to draw* or *suck up,* αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 647.—3. *to draw back,* Ar. Plut. 691.—II. τὰς ὀφρῦς, τὸ μέτωπον ἀνασπᾶν, *to draw up* the eyebrows, and so put on a grave, important air, e. g. τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνεσπακὼς ὥσπερ τι δεινὸν ἀγγελῶν, Ar. Ach. 1069, ἐβλεψε νᾶπυ καὶ μέτωπ' ἀνέσπασεν, Eq. 631, cf. L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 3, 10; hence λόγους ἀνασπᾶν, *to utter boastful* words, Lob. Soph. Aj. 290; where others explain it *drawing forth* words *with labour* or *care,* cf. Plat. Theaet. 180 A.—III. *to carry away from home:* in mid. *to depart.* [ᾰ]

'Ανασπογγίζω, -ίσω, (ἀνά, σπογγίζω) *to wipe up with a sponge, expunge,* Hipp.

'Ανασσα, ης, ἡ, fem. from ἄναξ, *a queen, lady, mistress,* addressed to goddesses, Od. 3, 380: 6, 175, to a mortal, Od. 6, 149: the word becomes common from Pind. downwds. in poetry, but unus. in prose:—ἄνασσα πράγους καὶ βουλεύματος, *authoress, adviser of this deed,* Eur. Tel. 4.

'Ανάσσᾰτος, Dor. for ἀνήσσητος, Theocr.

'Ανασσείασκε, or -εσκε, Ep. for ἀνέσσειε, 3 sing. impf. from ἀνασείω.

'Ανάσσῡτος, ον, (ἀνασεύω) *rushing up* or *back, put back,* Hipp.

'ΑΝΑΣΣΩ, f. -ξω, *to be* ἄναξ, *to be lord, master, owner, to rule, sway,* as well of earthly lords as of tutelary deities; in Hom. mostly c. dat. Ἀργείοισι, νήσοισι, δώμασι, κτήμασιν οἷσιν ἄν., to be lord, hold sway *in* Argos, etc.; but also c. gen. Τενέδοιο, Ἀργείων, πεδίοιο ἀνάσσειν, to be lord *of* Tenedos, etc., i. e. to rule *over* Tenedos, etc., Il. 1, 38, etc.; c. gen. and dat. at once, Τρώεσσιν ἀνάσσειν τιμῆς, Il. 20, 180, cf. Od. 24, 30; οὐ γῆς ἀνάσσει βαρβάροισι, *where he is lord of the land over barbarians,* Eur. I. T. 31: also μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσειν, *to hold sway, to be first among the immortals,* Il. 4, 61, μετ' Ἀργείοισιν, Il. 23, 471; ἐν Θήβῃ ἀ., *to reign in Thebe,* Il. and Od. Often strengthd. by ἴφι, ἶφι ἀν. δώμασι, κτήμασι, etc., Od. 11, 275; so with gen. ἶφι ἀν. Τενέδοιο, Il. l. c., etc.—Mid. once in Hom., τρὶς ἀνάξασθαι γένεα ἀνδρῶν, *to be king for three generations,* i. e. to be thrice king, and each time through one generation, Od. 3, 245. Pass. *to be ruled,* ἐμοὶ ἀνάσσονται, Od. 4, 177. —Common also in Pind., and Att. poets, who also use it in the signf. *to sway, wield, manage,* ἀν. κώπης, Eur. Tel. 20; παρ' ὅτῳ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσσεται, Soph. Phil. 140, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10, and ἀναξ fin. (The root is prob. ἀνα, ἀνω.)

'Ανάσσω, Att. for ἀναΐσσω, also in Pind.

'Ανάστα, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀνάστηθι, from ἀνίστημι.

'Αναστᾰδόν, adv., (ἀνίστημι) *up right,* Il. 9, 671; 23, 469.

'Αναστᾰλάω, (ἀνά, σταλάω) *to make trickle forth,* Opp.

'Αναταλτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναστέλλω) *fitted for putting back.*

'Αναστᾰλύζω, strengthd. for σταλύζω, ἀσταλύζω, Anacr. 41, 4.

'Αναστάς, άδος, ἡ, = παστάς, v. l. in Ap. Rh. 1, 789.

'Αναστᾰσία, = sq., *a destroying,* Or. Sib.

†'Αναστασίη, ης, ἡ, *Anastasia,* fem. pr. n. Anth.

†'Αναστάσιος, ου, ὁ, *Anastasius,* a Greek emperor, Anth.

'Ανάστᾰσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ,—I. act. (ἀνίστημι) *a making to stand* or *rise up, awakening, a restoration,* e. g. of the dead, Aesch. Eum. 648, cf. Pors. Phoen. 581.—2. esp. *a making to rise and leave their place, removal,* as of suppliants, ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Thuc. 1, 133; ἀν. τῆς Ἰωνίας, *the removal of all the Greeks from Ionia* (for safety), Hdt. 9, 106, cf. Thuc. 2, 14: but usu. in bad sense, *a laying waste, overthrow, destruction, ruin,* Ἰλίου πόλεων, οἴκων, Aesch., and Eur., τῆς πατρίδος, Dem. 10, 17.—3. *a setting up again, rebuilding,* τειχῶν, Dem. 478, 24.—II. pass. (ἀνίσταμαι) *a standing* or *rising up,* esp. in token of respect, Ast Plat. Rep. 4, 4: ἀν. ἐξ ὕπνου, *an awakening,* Soph. Phil. 276: freq. in N. T. and Eccl., *the resurrection.*

'Αναστᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀνίστημι) *a destroyer, waster,* Aesch. Theb. 1015, Cho. 303.

'Αναστᾰτήριος, ον, *belonging to rising up: θυσία, a sacrifice on one's recovery.*

'Αναστάτης, ου, ὁ, = ἀναστατήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1227.

'Ανάστᾰτος, ον, (ἀνίσταμαι) *made to rise up, and depart, driven from one's house and home,* esp. of conquerors, ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν τινας, and of the conquered, ἀνάστατοι γίγνεσθαι, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence also *ruined, destroyed, laid waste, ravaged,* of cities, Hdt. 1, 155, 177, 178, etc.—2. *engaged in revolt* or *sedition,* Plat. Soph. 252 A.—II. as subst., ὁ ἀνάστ., a kind of light bread at Athens, Valck. Adon. 398 B. Hence

'Αναστᾰτόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, late word for ἀνάστατον ποιεῖν, *to ruin, upset, put in confusion,* N. T. Act. 17, 6.—2. intr. *to make an uproar, to excite a tumult,* N. T. Act. 21, 38. Hence

'Αναστᾰτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a revolt, a ruining, destruction.*

'Αναστανρόω, (ἀνά, στανρόω) *to impale* or *crucify,* Hdt. 3, 125, etc., cf. ἀνασκολοπίζω. Hence

'Αναστανρωσις, εως, ἡ, *an impaling, crucifixion.*

'Αναστᾰχύνω, = sq., Or. Sib.

'Ανασταχύω, (ἀνά, στάχυς) *to shoot up like blades of corn, spring up with ears,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1054.

'Αναστείβω, strengthd. for στείβω, Anth.

'Ανάστειος, ον, (α priv., ἀστεῖος) *not town-like, unmannerly,* Lat. *inurbanus,* Ath.

'Ανάστειρος, ον, (ἀνά, στεῖρα) *with a high prow,* ναῦς, Polyb. 16, 3, 8.

'Αναστείχω, (ἀνά, στείχω) *to step up, walk up,* Opp. Hal. 4, 65.

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Ἀναστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἀνά, στέλλω) *to send up, raise up*, ὀκωπάς, Anth. Mid. *to gird* or *tuck up* one's clothes, νεβρίδας, Eur. Bacch. 696, χιτώνια, Ar. Eccl. 268; also absol. *ἀναστέλλασθαι*, Artem.: hence in pass. *ἀνεσταλμένος χιτών, a girt up frock*, Plut.: cf. *ἀνασύρω*.—II. *to send back, draw back*, e. g. the flesh of a wound, Hipp. —2. *to keep back, check*, mostly used of the assault of light troops, Thuc. 6, 70. Pass. *to go back, retire, keep back*, Thuc. 3, 98: also *to make as if one would retire*, in genl. *to feign, dissemble*, Lat. *tergiversari*, Polyb.—3. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to withdraw*, as in pass., Eur. Iph. Taur. 1378.—III. in mid., *to renounce, deny one's self*, e. g. *ἀναστέλλεσθαι τροφήν*, Ael.

Ἀναστενάζω, -ύξω, (ἀνά, στενάζω) =*ἀναστένω*, Hdt. 1, 86; 6, 80, Soph. Aj. 930.

Ἀναστεναχίζω, (ἀνά, στεναχίζω) *to groan oft and loudly, wail aloud*, Il. 10, 9.

Ἀναστενάχω, (ἀνά, στενάχω) *to groan aloud over, bemoan, bewail aloud*, c. acc., Il. 23, 211: so too in mid., Il. 18, 315.

Ἀναστένω, (ἀνά, στένω) *to groan aloud*, Trag.—II. = *ἀναστενάχω*, c. acc., Eur. I. T. 551.

Ἀνάστερος, ον, poet. for *ἄναστρος*, Arat. 228.

Ἀναστεφάνόω, (ἀνά, στεφανόω)= sq., Anth.

Ἀναστέφω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, στέφω) *to crown, wreath*, Eur. Arch. 16. Pass. *ἀνέστεμμαι κάρα φύλλοις, I have my head wreathed with leaves*, Id. Hipp. 806.

Ἀναστηλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, στηλόω) *to place on*, or *set up as a pillar*, Lyc. Hence

Ἀναστήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting up of a statue*.

Ἀνάστημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνίστημι) *a setting up, raising*.—II. (ἀνίσταμαι) *height, tallness*, as of a mountain, plant, etc., Theophr.: also *height, stature*, Diod. S.: *ἀνάστ. βασιλικόν, the royal majesty*, Diod. S.

Ἀναστηρίζω, f. -ίξω, (ἀνα, στηρίζω) *to set up on a firm base*, Anth.

Ἀναστησείω, desiderat. from *ἀνίστημι*, *to wish to set up*.

Ἀναστίζω, f. -ίξω, (ἀνα, στίζω) *to mark with a hot iron, brand*.

Ἀναστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναστέλλω) *a putting back*, e. g. κόμης, Plut., cf. Winckelm. 5, 5, 11.—2. *the baring* of a wound *by putting back* the flesh, Medic.

Ἀναστομόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, στομόω) *to furnish with a mouth*: hence *to open wider, enlarge*, esp. *ἀν. τάφρον, to open, clear out* a trench, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 15, so Νεῖλον διωρυγάς, Polyb. —Mid. *χεῖλος φάρυγγος ἀναστόμου, open your mouth wide*, Eur. Cycl. 357. Pass. *ἀναστομοῦνται ποταμοί, the rivers empty themselves*, disembogue.—2. *to contract into a narrow mouth, straiten*, Arist. Mund.: hence—III. *to bring to a point* or *edge* (στόμωμα), *to sharpen, whet*, of the appetite, Ath. Hence

Ἀναστόμωσις, εως, ἡ, *an opening, outlet, discharge*, Plut.—II. *a contracting, straitening*.—III. *a bringing to a point, sharpening, whetting*, of the appetite, Ath.

Ἀναστομωτήριος, ον, =sq.

Ἀναστομωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναστομόω) *opening*.—II. *sharpening, whetting*, esp. of the appetite, Diosc.

Ἀναστονάχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Orph., and **Ἀναστονἄχίζω**, =*ἀναστένω*, Q. Sm.

Ἀναστράγἄλος, ον, (α priv., *ἀστράγαλος*) *without dice*.

Ἀναστρᾰτεύομαι, (ἀνά, στρατεύομαι) dep. mid., *to go to war again, take the field again*. Act. *ἀναστρατεύω, to enlist again*, only in late writers, as App.

Ἀναστρᾰτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, *the shifting an encampment, breaking up, departure*, Polyb. 6, 40, 1: from

Ἀναστρᾰτοπεδεύω, -εύσω, (ἀνά, στρατοπεδεύω) *to shift* or *draw back an encampment*, Dion. H.

Ἀναστρέφω, f. -ψω, pf. *ἀνέστροφα*, Theognet. ap. Ath. 104 C, (ἀνά, στρέφω) *to turn up, turn upside down, ὄλφρους*, to *upset* the chariots, Il. 23, 436: esp. *to turn up* by digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 11, ὄρος *ἀνεστραμμένον ἐν τῇ ζητήσει*, Hdt. 6, 47: *ἀν. καρδίαν, to upset, turn* the stomach, cause sickness, Thuc. 2, 49.—II. *to turn back, around* or *about*, τινὰ ἐξ Ἅιδου, Soph. Phil. 449, strengthd. *ἀναστρ. πάλιν, to turn back again*, sub. λόγον, *to repeat*, Aesch. Pers. 325: *to rally* soldiers, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 21.—2. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to turn back, round* or *about, return*, Hdt. 1, 80, and freq. in Att.: *ἀναστρέφον, τό*, part., a poem that will read backwards or forwards, v. *ἀνακυκλικός*.—B. pass. with fut. mid., *to turn one's self about* in a place, *be* or *dwell in* a place, *tarry there*, like Lat. *versari, γαῖαν ἀναστρέφομαι, to go to a place and dwell there*, Od. 13, 326: *ἀναστρέφεσθαι ἐν τόπῳ*, freq. in Att. (also *ἀναστρέφειν πόδα ἐν γῇ*, Eur. Hipp. 1176): *ἀν. ἐν ξυμμαχίᾳ, to continue in* an alliance, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 2: *to be busied* or *engaged in* a thing, *ἐν γεωργίᾳ*, Xen. Oec. 5, 13: *to revolve*, like the sun in the heavens:—of soldiers, *to face about*; but also, *to turn and flee*: *ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἀνέστραπται, with me that is reversed*, Xen. Hier. 4, 5.—2. *to return*, Plat. Polit. 271 A.

Ἀναστρολόγητος, ον, (α priv., *ἀστρολογέω*) *ignorant of astrology*, Strab.

Ἄναστρος, ον, (α priv., *ἄστρον*) *without stars*, Theophr.

Ἀναστροφάδην, adv., (*ἀναστρέφω*) *turned about, reversely*.

Ἀναστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναστρέφω) *a turning back* or *about, a return*, Soph. Ant. 226:—*a turning about* in battle, whether to flee or rally, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 8, Hell. 4, 3, 6: of a ship, Thuc. 2, 89: *μοῖραν εἰς ἀνασ. δίδωσι*,=*ἀναστρέφει*, Eur. And. 1007, v. Pflugk ad l.—2. *a turning about in* a place, *dwelling in* a place, or *occupation in* a thing:—hence *the place where one tarries, an abode*, Aesch. Eum. 23: also *a mode of life, behaviour*, Polyb.: *delay*, like *διατριβή*, Id.—II. in Gramm. *a throwing back* of the accent to the former syllable, as in prepos., when they stand after their case, e. g. *ἄπο* for *ἀπό*.

†**Ἀναστροφίη**, ης, ἡ,=*ἀναστροφή*.

Ἀνάστροφος, ον, (*ἀναστρέφω*) *turned* or *turning round*. Adv. -φως, Sext. Emp.

†**Ἀναστρωπή**, ῆς, ἡ, Plat. Crat. 409 C, as a fanciful derivation for *ἀστραπή*.

Ἀναστρωφάω, poet. for *ἀναστρέφω, to turn every way*, Od. 21, 394. Mid. *to wander about*, Soph. Fr. 682.

Ἀναστῠφελίζω, strengthened for στυφελίζω, Nonn.

Ἀναστύφω, (ἀνά, στύφω)=*στυγνάζω, to look sad* or *gloomy*, Soph. Fr. 371.—2. =*ἀναστύω*, Com. [ῡ]

Ἀναστόω, (ἀνά, στόω) strengthd. for στόω. [ŏ]

Ἀνασύνταξις, εως, ἡ, *a change in the σύνταξις* or *war-tax levied on property*, on the nature of which v. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 280.

Ἀνασυντάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, συντάσσω) *to change the war-tax*, v. foreg.

Ἀνάσυρμα, ατος, τό, *the effect of ἀνασύρεσθαι*: and so *παρθένου ἀν., a clandestine birth*, Eubul. Incert. 29: from

Ἀνασύρω, f. -σῦρῶ, (ἀνά, σύρω) *to draw* or *pull up*, hence in mid. *to pull up one's clothes, expose one's person*, Hdt. 2, 60, Theophr. Char. 11: hence part. pf. pass. *ἀνασεσυρμένη κωμῳδία, an obscene comedy*, Synes. [ῡ pres., ŭ fut.]

Ἀνασφᾰδάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, σφαδάζω) *to kick, struggle, start with pain* or *anger*.

Ἀνασφάλλω, (ἀνά, σφάλλω) intr., *to rise up from a fall* or *illness, to recover*, c. gen. or *ἐκ τινος*, Plat. Ax. 364 C, and Plut.—2. *to fall back*.

Ἀνασφηνόω, (ἀνά, σφηνόω) *to pin* or *fasten with wedges*, Math. Vett.

Ἀνασφρᾰγίζω, (ἀνά, σφραγίζω) *to unseal*, Lat. *resignare*.

†**Ἀνασχεθεῖν**, or **ἀνσχεθέειν**, v. sq.

***Ἀνασχέθω**, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of the Ep. aor. *ἀνέσχεθον, ἀνασχεθεῖν*, which is really but a lengthd. form of *ἄνεσχον*, cf. *ἀνέχω*.

Ἀνασχεῖν, inf. aor 2 act. of *ἀνέχω*.

†**Ἀνασχέμεν**, Ep. for *ἀνασχεῖν* 2 aor. inf. of *ἀνέχω*.

†**Ἀνάσχεο**, Ep. for *ἀνάσχου* 2 aor. imper. mid. of *ἀνέχω*.

Ἀνασχέσθαι, 2 aor. inf. mid. of *ἀνέχω*.

Ἀνάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀνέχομαι*) *a taking upon one's self, sufferance, τῶν δεινῶν*, Plut.—2. *ἀνάσχεσις ἡλίου, the rising* of the sun, Arist. Mund.; cf. *ἀνατολή, ἀνοχή*.

†**Ἀνασχετικός**, ή, όν, (*ἀνέχομαι*) *fit for* or *capable of enduring, enduring*, Plut. 2, 31 A.

Ἀνασχετός, όν, Ep. *ἀνσχετός*, (*ἀνέχομαι*) *to be undergone, borne* or *suffered, sufferable*, but usu. with negat. *οὐκ, οὐκέτι, οὐδαμῶς ἀν., unbearable, insufferable*, as Od. 2, 63, Hdt. 1, 207, and freq. in Att.

Ἀνασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, σχίζω) *to split up, rip up*, usu. of opening a dead body, Hdt. 1, 123: 3, 35.

Ἀνασχινδῠλεύω, in later Greek *ἀνασκινδυλεύω*, = *ἀνασκολοπίζω*, Plat. Rep. 362 A, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 360, Ruhnk. Tim.

†**Ἀνασχών**, 2 aor. part. of *ἀνέχω*.

Ἀνασώζω, f. -σώσω, (ἀνά, σώζω) *to recover what is lost, rescue*, Soph. O. T. 1351: freq. in mid. *to regain for one's self, ἀνασώσασθαι ἀρχήν*, Hdt. 1, 82, etc.; in 3, 65 he joins both act. and mid.—2. *to bring back, restore*, Plat. Phileb. 32 E. Pass. *to return safe, ἐς τὰς πατρίδας*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28; *ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς ἀν., to be restored to one's rights*, i. e. to be rescued back from exile, Polyb. 18, 10, 2.—3. *to preserve in mind, remember*, Hdt. 6, 65, but more usu. in mid.

Ἀνασωρεύω, (ἀνά, σωρεύω) *to heap up*, Polyb. 8, 35, 5.

Ἀνατᾰνύω, -ύσω,=*ἀνατείνω*, Call.

Ἀνατᾰράσσω, Att. -ταράττω, fut. -ταράξω, (ἀνά, ταράσσω) *to stir up and trouble*, Hipp.: hence *to excite, rouse to frenzy*, Soph. Tr. 218: *to confound, disorder*, Plat. and Xen.: *ἀνατεταραγμένον πορεύεσθαι, to march in disorder*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 20.

Ἀνάτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀνατείνω*) *a*

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stretching out, extension in length and height: a stretching forth of the hands against any one, *threatening*, Polyb. 4, 4, 7: *φρονήματος ἀν.*, tension of spirit, i. e. *unbending resolution, firmness*, Plut. Mar. 6.—II. *endurance of hunger, fasting*, Plut.

'Ανατάσσω, Att. -τάττω, fut. -τάξω, *to set in order again.* Mid. *to go regularly through again*, esp. *to re-examine* scientific principles, Plut.

'Ανατᾰτῐκός, ή, όν, (ἀνατείνω) *stretching up*, esp. with the hands, *threatening*, Polyb. 5, 43, 5.—II. *high-flown, haughty.* Adv. -κῶς, *threateningly*, Polyb. 4, 4, 7.

'Ανατεί, also ἀνατί, adv. of ἄνατος, *without harm, with impunity*, Trag., and Plat.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim., also Ellendt Lex. Soph.

'Ανατείνω, fut. -τενῶ, poet. ἀντείνω, (ἀνά, τείνω) *to stretch up, lift* or *hold up*, Xen.; e. g. *χεῖρα ἀν.*, *to lift up the hand and swear*, Pind. O. 7, 120: also in prayer, Id. I. 6 (5), 60; and as token of assent in voting, Xen. An. 5, 6, 33, etc.:—*to stretch forth, hold forth, τὴν μάχαιραν ἀνατεταμένος, having his sword stretched out* to threaten, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3. Mid. *ἀνατείνεσθαί τινι, to threaten* one, Polyb. 5, 55, 1: *τινί τι, to threaten one with* a thing, Dem. 389, 1.—2. *to hold up, propose* as a prize, Pind. N. 8, 43.—3. *to exalt, increase*, lb. 58.—4. *to lift up to higher objects*: and in pass. *to strain upwards*, as the soul, freq. in later Platonists, Ruhnk. Tim. etc.—II. intrans., *to reach up, stretch up*, Hdt. 7, 67: *to stretch out, to extend, ἐς τὸ πέλαγος*, Polyb. 1, 27, 4.—III. *to stretch* or *spread out, expand, τὰ κέρατα*, the wings of an army, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 6: *ἀετὸς ἀνατεταμένος, a spread eagle*, lb. 7, 1, 4.—IV. *to hold out, persevere*, esp. in abstinence Epict.

'Ανατειχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀνά, τειχίζω) *to repair* or *rebuild walls, to raise new walls*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 18. Hence

'Ανατειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rebuilding, building of new walls*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 9.

'Ανατέλλω, fut. -τελῶ, (ἀνά, τέλλω) *to make* or *let rise up, ἀμβροσίην ἀνέτειλεν ἵπποις, he made ambrosia grow up for the horses*, Il. 5, 777: *ὕδωρ ἀνατέλλειν, to spout up water*, Pind. I. 6, 111: hence *to bring forth, give birth to, bring to light, Διόνυσον ἀν., thou gavest birth to Dionysos* (Bacchus), lb. 7, 5: *μυρί' ἀπ' αἰσχρῶν ἀνατέλλειν*, to *bring* numberless issues *forth* from shameful acts, Soph. Phil. 1139: *τὸν ἥλιον ἀν., to cause the sun to rise*, N. T. Matth. 5, 45.—II. intr. *to rise up, come to light, rise*, esp. of the sun and moon, Hdt. 4, 40, etc., like ἀνίσχω I. (though in Hdt. 2, 142 it takes in both *rising* and *setting*). and Att.: ἐπιτέλλω is more usual of stars, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 4, 263, cf. ἀνατολή: of the *rising* or *source* of a river, Hdt. 4, 52: and so in mid., *φλὸξ ἀνατελλομένη, a flame mounting and blazing up*, Pind. I. 4, 111; *to grow*, of hair, Aesch. Theb. 520: of teeth, Arist. H. A.

'Ανατέμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (ἀνά, τέμνω) *to cut up, cut open*, Hdt. 2, 87, *to tear open: to cut off, lop*, Aeschin. 77, 26.

'Ανατεταμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀνατείνω, *stretched* or *strained to the utmost.*

'Ανατήκω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τήκω) *to melt*: metaph. *to slacken, relax*, Lat. *liquefacere* Pass. *to melt away, thaw*, Polyb 2, 16, 9. Hence

'Ανάτηξις, εως, ἡ, *a melting, thawing*, Polyb. 9, 43, 5.

'Ανᾱτί, adv., = ἀνατεί.

'Ανατίθημι, f. ἀναθήσω, (ἀνά, τίθημι) *to set up upon*, in Hom. only once, *ἐλεγχείην ἀναθήσει μοι, he will put a reproach upon me*, Il. 22, 100, like *μῶμον ἀνάπτειν: to put* or *place on, to lay on* as a burden, *ἄχθος*, Ar. Eq. 1056; *ἀναθέντας τὰ σκεύη*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 30: but also in good sense, *ἀν. κῦδός τινι*, Pind. O. 5, 17: in prose most usu. *to refer, attribute, ascribe* a thing to a person, *τινί τι*, Hdt. 2, 134: freq. in Att.; *ἀν. τινὶ πάντα πράγματα, to entrust* all things to one, Ar. Nub. 1453, Thuc. 8, 82: also *ἀν. τι ἐπί τι*, Ar. Plut. 69: so too in mid., *ἀνατίθεσθαι τὰ σκεύη ἐπί, to put one's baggage on*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 4.—II. *to set up as a votive gift, dedicate, consecrate, τινί τι*, first in Hes. Op. 656, and freq. in Hdt., etc.: hence *the votive gift* itself was *ἀνάθημα*, also *ἀνάθημα ἀνατιθέναι*, Hdt. 2, 182: they usu. said *ἀν. τι εἰς Δελφούς*, etc., as Hdt. 2, 135, seldom *ἐν Δελφοῖς*: very rare in mid.—III. *to put back, remove*, cf. *ἀναθετέον*: c. gen. *to remove from, ἡμέρα—προσθεῖσα κ' ἀναθεῖσα τοῦ γε κατθανεῖν*, Soph. Aj. 476, adding to or *taking away from* the necessity of death, cf. Ellendt, or, placing (us) near, or *removing* (us) *from* death.

B. mid., *to take upon one's self, undergo*, and oft. much like act.: but—II. esp. *to place differently, change about*, e. g. the men on a draught-board, v. l.? Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77: but in Att. usu. *to take back a move, retract one's opinion*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 44, and freq. in Plat., e. g. *ἀνατίθεσθαι δ τι δοκεῖ*, Plat. Gorg. 462 A: *ἀναν. μὴ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι, to retract and say this is not so*, Id. Phaed. 87 A.

'Ανατῐκτω, f. -τέξω, (ἀνά, τίκτω) *to bring forth again*, Ael.

'Ανατῑμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, τιμάω) *to raise in price*, Valck. Hdt. 9, 33: esp. *to raise the price* of corn by false reports, etc., like *ἐπιτιμάω.*

'Ανατῑναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a swinging and throwing up*, LXX.: from

'Ανατῑνάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τινάσσω) *to shake up and down, brandish, θύρσον*, Eur. Bacch. 80: also of the wind shaking about a sail, Id. Or. 341.

'Ανατῖταίνω = ἀνατείνω.

'Ανατιτραίνω, Att. collat. form of 'Ανατιτράω, f. ἀνατρήσω, (ἀνά, τιτράω) *to bore through, bore*, Tryphon ap. Ath. 182 E, in aor. pass.

'Ανάτλημα, ατος, τό, *sufferance*: from

'Ανατλῆναι, inf. of 2 aor. ἀνέτλην, besides which only fut. *ἀνατλήσομαι* is used, (ἀνά, τλῆναι, v. sub τλάω) *to bear, suffer, undergo*, with body or mind, Od.: *φάρμακα ἀνέτλη, he bore*, i. e. *resisted* the strength of the magic drink, Od. 10, 327.

'Ανατμίζομαι, (ἀνά, ἀτμίζω) *to evaporate*, Democrit.

'Ανατοιχέω, (ἀνά, τοῖχος) *to reel from wall to wall* or *from side to side*, esp. of sailors in a storm: Gramm. prefer διατοιχέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 161.

'Ανατοκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, τοκίζω) *to take compound interest.* Hence

'Ανατοκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *compound interest*, Lat. *anatocismus*, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic.

'Ανατολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνατέλλω) poet. *ἀντολή, a rising, rise*, esp of the sun and moon, *ἀντολαὶ ἡλίοιο*, Od. 12, 4, Hdt. 4, 8: in Trag. also of the stars, Valck. Phoen. 506: *ποταμοῦ ἀνατολαί, the sources of a river*, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.—2. *the quarter of sunrise, East*, Lat. *Orient*, Opp. in plur.—II. *a growing*, as of the teeth, Arist. H. A. Hence

'Ανατολῐκός, ή, όν, *belonging to sun rise, eastern*, Joseph.

'Ανατολμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, τολμάω) *to regain one's courage, take courage*, only in late writers as Plut., cf. Pors. Med. 325.

'Ανατομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνατέμνω) *a cutting up*, esp. of an animal's body, *anatomy*, Theophr. Hence

'Ανατομῐκός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἀνατομή, anatomical*; ἡ ἀνατομική, sub. τέχνη, *anatomy.*

'Ανάτονος, ον, (ἀνατείνω) *stretching up* or *upwards.*

'Ανατοπέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀνά, τόπος) *to put in place of any one, insert*, Philostr.

'Ανᾶτος, ον, (α priv., ἄτη) *without harm, unpunished*, Aesch. Ag. 1211 c. gen. *κακῶν ἄνατος, harmed by no ills*, Soph. O. C. 786, ubi v. Herm.—II. act. *not harming, harmless*, Aesch. Suppl. 356, 359: *ἄνατον φυγάν*, i. e. *a flight caused by no crime.*

'Ανατρεπτικός, ή, όν, *turning up* or *over, overthrowing, ruinous*, Plat. Rep. 369 D: from

'Ανατρέπω, f. -τρέψω, pf. -τέτροφα, later also -τέτραφα, Dinarch., and Aeschin., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97, Anm. 2, n. (ἀνά, τρέπω) *To turn up* or *over, overturn, upset, throw down*, like *ἀναστρέφω*, the act. first in Archil. 15, 3: in mid. *ἀνετράπετο.* = ὕπτιος ἔπεσεν, he *tumbled* headlong, Il. 6, 64: hence—2. *to overthrow, ruin*, Lat. *evertere*, like *ἀπόλλυμι*, opp. to σώζω, so *προῤῥιζὸν ἀνατρέψαι τινί*, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. 8, 62: freq. also in Att. *ἀνατρ. ὄλβον, πλοῦτον, πολιτείαν*, etc.: Plat. also has aor. mid. *ἀνετράπετο* as Pass., Crat. 395 D.—3. *τράπεζαν ἀνατρ., to upset* a banker's table, i. e. make him bankrupt, Andoc. 17, 10.—4. *to upset* in argument, *refute*, Ar.—II. Pass. c. fut. mid., poet. also c. aor. mid., *to be cast down, disheartened, ἀνετράπετο φρένα λύπᾳ*, Theocr. 8, 90, also *ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀν.*, Diod. S.

'Ανατρέφω, fut. *ἀναθρέψω*, (ἀνά, τρέφω) *to restore by nourishment.*—II. *to bring up, rear, nurse up, educate*, Ar. Ran. 944: *ἀν. τὸ φρόνημα, to raise the spirit*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34, Isc. A. P. p. 85. Pass. *to be reared up, to grow up, ἔν τινι*, Plut.

'Ανατρέχω, fut. *ἀναθρέξομαι*, as well as *ἀναδραμοῦμαι*, also *ἀναδράμομαι*, Anth., (ἀνά, τρέχω) *to run back, draw back, withdraw, flee, αἶψ', ὀπίσω ἀνέδραμε, he drew back in the conflict*, Il. 5, 599; 16, 813: hence later, *to go back from a design, change one's mind*, esp. for the better: *to mend, make up*, Plut.—2. *to jump up and run, start up*, of men, Hdt. 2, 36, etc.; but also *ἀναδίδρομε πέτρη*, perf. (with pres. signf.), the rock *runs sheer up*, Od. 5, 412: *ἐγκέφαλος ἀνέδρ., the brains spurted up* from the wound, Il. 17, 297: *σμώδεγγες ἀνέδραμον, the weals rose* under the blow, Il. 23, 717.—2. *to run up, shoot up*, strictly of plants, Il. 18, 56, Hdt. 2, 55: hence of cities and peoples, Hdt. 1, 66; 7, 156.—III. c. acc., *to run back over, retrace*, Lat. *repetere*, κύδος, Diosc. Ind. O. 8, 54 (72.)

'Ανάτρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρέπω) *a being turned up*, Arist. Meteor.

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Ἀνάτρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατιτράω) a boring through.—2. *a hole bored*, Plut.

Ἀνάτρητος, ον, (ἀνατιτράω) bored through.

Ἀνατρίαινόω, ῶ, (ἀνά, τρίαινα) to shake as with a trident, Amphis Dithyr. 1, 8, cf. συντριαινόω.

Ἀνατρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, τρίβω) to rub well, rub clean, Xen. Cyn. 6, 26.—II. *to rub in pieces*: pass. *to be worn away*, Hdt. 3, 113. [ῐ]

Ἀνατρίζω, (ἀνά, τρίζω) to chirp aloud, Q. Sm.

Ἀνάτριπτος, ον, (ἀνατρίβω) rubbed up: *ἀν. ἱμάτιον, a cloth with rough, raised pile*, like plush or velvet, Diosc.

†*Ἀνατριχόομαι, to get hair again*, from

Ἀνάτριχος, ον, (ἀνά, θρίξ) with hair bristling backwards.

Ἀνάτριψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρίβω) a rubbing well or *anointing* with oil, etc., Arist. Probl.—2. *an itching* or *scratching.*

Ἀνατροπεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀνατρέπω) an overturner, destroyer, τοῦ οἴκου, Antipho 116, 28: *ἀνατρ. τῆς νεότητος, a corrupter of the youth*, Plut.

Ἀνατροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέπω) an overturning, δωμάτων, Aesch. Eum. 355; *an overthrow, upset, τοῦ πλοίου*, Arist. Metaph.: in genl. *destruction*, Plat.

Ἀνατροφεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀνατρέφω) a foster-father.

Ἀνατροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέφω) a rearing up: *education*, Plut.

Ἀνατροχάζω, -άσω, and

Ἀνατροχάω, late and rather dub. forms of *ἀνατρέχω*, Philo.

Ἀνατῦλίσσω, Att. *-λίττω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τυλίσσω) to wind back* or *off again*, Lat. *revolvere*: metaph. *λόγους πρὸς ἑαυτόν, to recall and reconsider words*, Luc. Nigr. 7.

Ἀνατῠπόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, τυπόω) to form again or *anew*, Luc. Alex. 21: mid., *to form* or *fashion* a thing *to one's mind, to depict to one's mind, to imagine*, Plut. Moral. 329 B, Id. 331 D. Hence

Ἀνατύπωμα, ατος, τό, an image formed, Diog. L.

Ἀνατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, a forming again, imagination.

Ἀνατῠπωτικός, ή, όν, giving an image, τινός, Simp.

Ἀνατυρβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, τυρβάζω) to stir up, confound, disorder, Ar. Eq. 310.

†*Ἄνανα, ων, τά, Anana*, a city of Greater Phrygia, between the Marsyas and Maeander, Hdt. 7, 30.

Ἀνανάγητος, (α priv., ναυάγέω) unshipwrecked, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Ἀναφγητος, ον, (α priv., αὐγή) rayless, *Ἀιδης*, Aesch. Pr. 1028.

†*Ἀναΰδᾶτος, ον*, Dor. for *ἀναύδητος*, Aesch. Theb. 896.

Ἀνανδής, ές, (α priv., αὐδή) speechless.—II. =sq.

Ἀναύδητος, ον, (α priv., αὐδάω) inexpressive, unutterable, Lat. *infandus*, Soph. Aj. 715.—2. *speechless*, Soph. Tr. 964, Herm.: *depriving of the power of speech, μένος*, Aesch. Theb. 896, in Dor. form.

Ἀνανδία, ας, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp.: from

Ἄνανδος, ον, speechless, voiceless, Od. 5, 456; 10, 378: *ἀν. ὕπνος, still, calm sleep*, Hipp.—II. *secret, treacherous*, Soph. Aj. 947, where some explain it *unutterable*: *μέλη βοῶν ἀνανδα, harsh, unmusical* strains, Id. Fr. 631.—2. *preventing speech, silencing, γαλενῶν ἀν. μένος*, Aesch. Ag. 238. Adv. *-δως.*

Ἀνανδρεί, adv., (*α priv., ναῦλος*) *without fare* or *passage-money.*

Ἄναυλος, ον, (α priv., αὐλός) without pipe or *pipe-playing, κῶμος ἄναυλος, a procession unaccompanied by pipes*, i. e. *joyless, sad*, Eur. Phoen. 791: *ἀναυλα θύειν, to offer sacrifices unaccompanied by the music of the pipe*, Plut. Moral. 277 F.—2. *unskilled in pipe-playing*, Luc. Halc. 7.

Ἀναύλοχητος, ον, (α priv., ναυλοχέω) not brought into harbour or *to anchor*, Lyc. 745; but others explain it *without a ship's crew*, deriving it from *ναῦς* and *λόχος.*

Ἀναυμάχητος, ον, (α priv., ναυμαχέω) without sea-fight, ὄλεθρος, loss of a fleet without striking a blow, Lys. Fr. [ᾰ]

Ἀναυμᾰχίου, γραφή, ἡ, an indictment of a trierarch *for keeping his ship out of action*, Andoc., cf. Att. Process, p. 364: cf. *λειποστρατίου, λειποταξίου δίκη.*

Ἀναυξής, ές, (α priv., αὐξω) not increasing.—II. intr. *not waxing* or *growing*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἀναυξησία, ας, ἡ, want of growth: in Gramm., *omission of the augment.*

Ἀναύξησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Ἀναύξητος, ον, also *η ον*, =*ἀναυξής*, Arist. Coel.—2. *without augment*, Gramm. Adv. *-τως.*

†*Ἀναυξος, ον*, =*ἀναυξής*, Plut. Moral. 981 F.

Ἄνανος, ον, (α priv., αὔω) thought to be the adj., from which comes the Hom. *ἀνεω*, v. *ἀνεως.*

Ἄναυρος, ον, (α priv., αὖρα) without air, windless, still, Lyc. 1424.

Ἄναυρος, ου, ὁ, the Anaurus, a river in Thessaly, Hes. Sc. 477: hence in later poets, *any mountain torrent*, Ap. Rh. cf. *Ἀχελῷος.*—2. a river of Phoenicia, Mosch. 2, 31.

**Ἄναυς*, gen. *ἀνᾶος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ναῦς) without ships*, only used by Aesch. Pers. 680 in nom. pl., *νᾶες ἄναες, ships that are ships no more*, Lat. *naves nenaves*, Catull., Schäf. Eur. Hec. 612: cf. *Ἄϊρος.*

Ἀναϋτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἀϋτέω) to shout aloud, call out, Opp. [ᾰῡ]

Ἀναύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., αὐχήν) without neck or *throat*, Emped. 219.

†*Ἀναυχίδας, α, ὁ, Anauchidas*, masc. pr. n. Paus. 5, 27, 12.

Ἀναύω, (ἀνά, αὔω, to dry) *to light up, set on fire.*

Ἀναΰω, (ἀνά, ἀΰω, to cry)=*ἀναϋτέω.*

Ἀναφαίνω, poet. *ἀμφ.*, f. *-φανῶ*; aor. *ἔφηνα, (ἀνά, φαίνω) to make shine* or *blaze up*, Od. 18, 310: hence usu. *to bring to light, show forth, make known, display, θεοπροπίας, ἐπεσβολίας, ἀρετήν*, Hom., and freq. in Att.: *to proclaim, declare, βασιλέα ἀν. τινά*, Pind. P. 4, 110: c. inf., *ἀναφαίνω σε τόδε ὀνομάζειν, I proclaim that they call thee by this name*, i. e. that thou be so named, Eur. Bacch. 529. Pind. also uses mid. in act. signf., I. 4 (3), 119. Pass. c. fut. mid., *ἀναφανήσομαι* (Ar. Eq. 950), et perf. act. *ἀναπέφηνα, to be shown forth, come to light* or *into sight, appear plainly, ἀναφαίνεται ἀστήρ*, Il. 11, 62: hence also *ἀναφαίνεται ὄλεθρος*, Ib. 174, etc.; freq. in Hdt., and Att.; also *to reappear*, Hdt. 7, 30: *ἀναφανῆναι μοναρχος, to be declared* king, Hdt. 3, 82; so *ἀν. λογογράφος ἐκ τριηραρχοῦ, to come out* a romancer instead of a sea captain, Aeschin. 76, 26: hence in genl. *to become* or *be thought* so and so, in Plat., and Xen.: also c. part. *ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἔχων, σεσωμένος*, etc., *to be seen to* have, *to be plainly* in safety, etc., Ib. The act. aor. *ἀναφῆναι* is used as pass. once in Hdt. 1, 165 (unless *ἀναφανῆναι* is to be read), and in late authors, Coray Hel. 2, p. 187.

Ἀναφαίρετος, ον, (α priv., ἀφαιρέω) not to be taken or *torn away*, Dion. H.

Ἀναφάλακρος, ον, =*ἀναφάλαντος, bald-headed*, Procl.

Ἀναφᾰλαντίας, ου, ὁ, = *ἀναφάλαντος*, Luc. Tim. 47.

Ἀναφᾰλαντίασις, εως, ἡ, loss of the eyebrows: in genl. *baldness*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναφάλαντος, ον, without eyebrows: in genl. *bald-headed*, LXX.

Ἀναφᾰλάντωμα, ατος, τό, = *ἀναφαλαντίασις.*

Ἀναφανδά, adv., (*ἀναφαίνω*) *visibly, openly, before the eyes of all*, opp. to *κρύβδην*, Od. 3, 221; 11, 455: in Ap. Rh. also as neut. adj.

Ἀναφανδόν, adv., =foreg., Il. 16, 178, Hdt., and Plat.

Ἀναφαντάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, φαντάζω) =*ἀναφαίνω*: the mid. often in Plat. for *ἀναφαίνομαι.*

Ἀναφέρω, poet. *ἀμφ.*, (*ἀνά, φέρω*): f. *ἀνοίσω*: aor. *ἀνήνεγκα*, Ion. *ἀνήνεικα*, also *ἀνῆσα*, (Hdt. 1, 157.)—I. *to bring* or *carry up, Κέρβερον ἐξ Ἀΐδαο*, Od. 11, 624: later esp. *to carry up* into central Asia, Hdt. 6, 30. Pass. *to rise up*, Pind. N. 11, 49. Mid., *to carry up for one's self* or *what is one's own, take with one*, Hdt. 3, 148; 8, 36, etc.: esp. *ἀνανείκασθαι* absol., *to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, heave a deep sigh*, Il. 19, 314, cf. Schweigh., Hdt. 1, 86, Buttm. Lexil. in v., (where others interpr. *to have recovered one's self, come to one's self*); but in Alexandr. poets, *to utter, ἀνενείκατο φωνάν*, Theocr. 23, 18.—2. *to lift up, extol, praise.*—3. *to uphold, take upon one*, Lat. *sustinere, ἄχθος*, Aesch. Cho. 841, *κινδύνους*, Thuc. 3, 38.—4. intr. *to rise*, as stars.—II. *to bring* or *carry back*, freq. in prose: *ἀν. κώπην, to recover one's oar* (after pulling it through the water), Thuc. 2, 84: esp.—1. *to bring back* tidings, *report*, Lat. *renuntiare*, like *ἀπαγγέλλειν, ἀν. λόγους*, etc., *παρά τινα, ἐς τινα*, Hdt., etc.—2. *to bring back from exile*, Thuc. 5, 16.—3. *to carry back, trace up, refer* one's family to an ancestor, *γένος εἰς Περσέα ἀν.*, Plat. Alc. 1, 120 E, but also without *γένος, ἀν. εἰς Ἡρακλέα*, Id Theaet. 175 A.—4. *to throw back upon* another, *refer* something *to* one, usu. *ἀν. τι εἰς τινα*, as *βουλεύματα ἐς τὸ κοινόν*, Hdt. 3, 80: *ἀν. ἁμαρτίαν εἰς τινα*, freq. in Eur., so *ἀν. αἰτίαν εἰς τινα*, Dem.; but also *ἀν. τινί τι*, Eur. Or. 432, and *ἐπί τινα*, Aeschin. 84, 36: hence absol. *to refer to* a person, *make reference to* him, i. e. *consult* him, *ἀν. ἐς τινα περί τινος*, Hdt. 1, 157; 7, 149; also simply *ἀν. εἰς τινα*, like Lat. *referre ad senatum*, Hdt. 3, 71; but *ἀν. εἰς τινα*, also *to refer, i. e. appeal to* another, Plat. Apol. 20 E, *to refer* to an author, Plut.: *ἀν. εἰς τι*, also *to have reference to* a thing, *be related to* it, Plat. Rep. 484 C.—5. *to bring back to one's self, restore, recover, πόλιν ἐκ πονηρῶν πραγμάτων*, Thuc. 6, 97: hence pass. *to recover one's self, come to one's self*, Hdt. 1, 116, (v. supr. I. 1): also intrans., *to refresh one's self, recover*, Hdt. 3, 22, Dem. 210, 15.—6. *to call back to memory, ἀν. τι πρὸς ἑαυτόν*, Plut.: and so intr. *to remember*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 126 E.—7. *to recall a likeness*, and so *to repre-*

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sent, pourtray, Ib. 2, 65 B: intr. *to be like*, Plut.

'Αναφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ἀνά, φεύγω) *to flee back* or *away*, Xen. An. 6, 2, 24. Hence

'Αναφευκτικός, ή, όν, *fit for fleeing* or *flight*, Strab.

'Ανάφευξις, εως, ἡ, *a fleeing away*, Dio C.

†'Ανάφη, ης, ἡ, *Anaphe*, a small island in the Aegaean sea, near Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1717, Strab.

'Αναφής, ές, (α priv., ἁφή) *untouched, not to be touched, impalpable*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.—2. *giving to the touch, yielding*, Plut. 2, 721 C.

†'Ανάφης, εω, ὁ, *Anaphes*, son of Otanes, leader of the Cissians, Hdt. 7, 62.

'Αναφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, φθέγγομαι) *to call out aloud*, Polyb.—2. *to call out again, answer*.

'Αναφθείρομαι, pass., (ἀνά, φθείρω) *to destroy one's self, perish utterly*: but, κατὰ τί δεῦρ' ἀνεφθάρης, *by what ill luck came you hither?* Ar. Av. 916, cf. φθείρομαι.

'Αναφλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *masturbatio*, Eupol. Autol. 21.

'Αναφλάω, -άσω, (ἀνά, φλάω) Lat. *masturbare*, Ar. Lys. [ᾶω, ᾶσω]

'Αναφλεγμαίνω, f. -μᾶνῶ, (ἀνά, φλεγμαίνω) *to inflame and swell up*, Plut.

'Αναφλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, φλέγω) *to light up, rekindle*, Eur.: hence *to inflame, excite*. Pass. *to glow with anger*, Plat. Ep. 349 A. Hence

'Ανάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, *a lighting up, inflammation*, Plut. Lys. 12.

'Αναφλογίζω,=ἀναφλέγω, λύχνον, Call. Ep. 76.

'Αναφλύζω, -ύσω,=sq.

†'Ανάφλυστος, ον, ὁ, *Anaphlystus*, an Attic demus of the tribe Antiochis, according to Paus. 2, 30, 9, so named from a son of Neptune, Hdt. 4, 99. Hence 'Αναφλύστιος, ὁ, *an inhabitant of An.*, Ar. Ran. 427.

'Αναφλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, φλύω) *to bubble up* like boiling water, Il. 21, 361. [ῠ]

'Αναφοβέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, φοβέω) *to frighten away*, Ar. Vesp. 670.

'Αναφοιτάω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, φοιτάω) *to go up, go back*, Nic.

'Αναφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω) *a bringing* or *carrying up, raising*: also intr. *a coming up, rising*.—II. *a carrying back*, and so—1. *a reporting*.—2. *a referring*, esp. to a class, standard or principle, Arist. Eth. N., and Plut. ἀναφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι=ἀναφέρειν II., 3, Id. H. A.: esp. *an imputing, laying to one's charge*, Id.—3. *a giving back, giving way, a respite*, Lat. *remissio*, Eur. Or. 414.—4. intr. *a going back, recurrence, recourse*, εἴς τι, Aeschin. 41, 42: *a means of recovery*, Dem. 301, 24: also *recovery from* illness, etc., Plut.

'Αναφορεύς, έως, ὁ, *a bearer, anything for carrying with*, e. g. strap, pole, etc., esp. the *yoke* or *beam*, such as milkmen, etc., use for carrying their pails.

'Αναφορέω=ἀναφέρω I., Hdt. 3, 102, and Att.

'Αναφορικός, ή, όν, *standing in relation, referring*: in Gramm. *relative*.—II. in Medic., *bringing up blood, phlegm*, etc.—III. in Astronom., *belonging to the rising of the stars*: v. ἀναφέρω I. 4. Adv., -κῶς.

'Ανάφορον, ου, τό,=ἀναφορεύς, Ar. Ran. 8.

'Αναφορύσσω, fut. -ύξω, (ἀνά, φορύσσω) poet. and Ion. for ἀναφυράω.

'Αναφράγνῡμι,=ἀναφράσσω, Themist.

'Αναφράζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀνά, φράζομαι) mid., *to observe again, recognise*, Od. 19, 391.

'Αναφράσσω, f. -άξω, (ἀνά, φράσσω) *to open anything blocked up, remove barriers*: also ἀναφράγνυμι.

'Αναφρίσσω, Att. -φρίττω, fut. -φρίξω, *to shudder, thrill*, Arist.; ἀκάνθαις, *to bristle up*.

'Αναφροδισία, ας, ἡ, *a being without* 'Αφροδίτη, and so—I. act. *want of the power of inspiring love*.—II. pass. *insensibility to love*: from

'Αναφρόδιτος, ον, (α priv., 'Αφροδίτη) *without* 'Αφροδίτη, *not enjoying her favours*, Luc.—2. *without charms*, Lat. *invenustus*.—3. *without love, not amorous*, Plut.

'Αναφρονέω ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φρονέω) *to come back to one's senses, come to one's self*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 21.

'Αναφροντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἀνά, φροντίζω) *to think over*, c. inf. ἀν. σχεθέμεν, *to meditate how to get*, Pind. O. 1, 111.

'Αναφρος, ον, (α priv., ἀφρός) *without froth* or *foam, not foaming*, Hipp.

'Αναφῡγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναφεύγω) *a fleeing back, escape, release from*, ἀναφυγαὶ κακῶν, Aesch. Cho. 943.—II. *a retreat*, Plut.

'Ανάφυξις, εως, ἡ,= foreg., Plat. Legg. 713 E.

'Αναφῦράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=sq.: also *to mix* or *moisten anew*, Theophr.: so too ἀναφορύσσω.

'Αναφύρω, f. -ῦρῶ, (ἀνά, φύρω) *to mix up, confound*, Hdt. 1, 103, in pass.: *to soil, defile*, μάστιξι καὶ αἵματι ἀναπεφυρμένος, Id. 3, 157. [ῠ]

'Αναφῦσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φυσάω) *to breathe up* or *forth, puff out*, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.—II. act. *to blow up, puff up*. Pass. *to be puffed up* or *arrogant*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 23.—III. *to blow the flute, begin to blow*, Ath. 351 E. Hence

'Αναφύσημα, ατος, τό, *the effect of blowing up, a blast, eruption* of wind, fire, etc., Arist. Mirab.—II. metaph. *conceit, arrogance*, Luc. [ῠ]

'Αναφύσησις, εως, ἡ, *a blowing up, puffing up*.—2. *the prelude* in flute-playing. [ῠ]

'Αναφῦσητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the prelude* in flute-playing.

'Αναφῦσιάω, (ἀνά, φυσιάω) *to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, breathe hard, blow*, of a dolphin, Hes. Sc. 211: hence *to gasp, pant*, Ap. Rh. 2, 431.

'Αναφῦτεύω, (ἀνά, φυτεύω) *to plant* or *sow again*.

'Αναφύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, φύω) *to make to grow up, to produce, beget*. Mid. with pf. ἀνεπέφυκα, plpf. ἀνεπεφύκειν, and aor. 2 ἀνέφυν, of act. used intrans., *to grow up, grow*, of grass, Hdt. 4, 58; *to spring up, to arise*, τινί, *against* one, διαβολαὶ ἀν., Plut.; so δίκαι, Plut.: *to grow again*, of the hair, Hdt. 5, 35, and so (acc. to Hemst. ap. Valck. Phoen. 647) always of things that *grow from a root*, while ἀναδύω, is used of such as *come clear out*. [ῦσω]

'Αναφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φωνέω) *to call up* or *aloud, exclaim*, Arist. Mund., in pass.: *to proclaim*, τινὰ βασιλέα, Plut.—2. *to declaim, to exercise the voice in declamation*, Plut., hence τὰ ἀναπεφωνήμενα, *declamations*, Plut.—3. *to reclaim, to demand again*, ἐλευθερίαν, of a slave, late.

'Αναφώνημα, ατος, τό, *a loud call, proclamation*, Plut.

'Αναφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a calling up* or *aloud: declamation* as an exercise of the lungs, Cael. Aur.

'Αναφωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a window*, late.

'Αναχάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, χάζω) very rare in act., *to make recoil* or *give way, drive back*, Pind. N. 10, 129 (69), ubi v. Böckh: whereas Xen. An. 4, 1, 16, has it in signf. of mid.:—usu. as dep. mid., ἀναχάζομαι, f. -άσομαι; Ep. aor. ἀνεχασσάμην, *to recoil, retire, draw back*, freq. in Hom.: in genl. *to turn back* or *about*, Od. 7, 280; 11, 97.

'Αναχαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἀνά, χαίνω) *to open the mouth, gape wide*, Ar. Eq. 641: in genl. *to open* like a wound, Lat. *refricari*, prob. l. Hipp.

'Αναχαιτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, χαίτη) of a horse, *to throw the mane back, rear up, turn restive*, φόβῳ, Eur. Rhes. 786: but—2. usu. c. acc., *to rear up and throw* the rider, hence in genl. *to throw off, throw back*, Eur. Bacch. 1072, Hipp. 1232: metaph. *to overthrow, upset*, Dem. 20, 27. Cf. ἐκτραχηλίζω.—3. c. gen. *to get rid of*, τινός, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 150 A.—II. *to hold back by the hair*, in genl. *to hold back*, Luc. Hence

'Αναχαίτισμα, ατος, τό, *a drawing back, restraint*, Plut.

'Αναχᾰλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a relaxation, loosening, easing*, Plut.; and

'Αναχᾰλαστικός, ή, όν, *relaxing, loosening, easing*: from

'Αναχᾰλάω, ῶ, -άσω, (ἀνά, χαλάω) *to relax, loosen, ease*, Polyb. [ᾰσω]

'Αναχάραξις, εως, ἡ, *a tearing up again*, τῆς λεπίδος, Plut.: metaph. *an exciting*: from

'Αναχᾰράσσω, Att. -άττω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, χαράσσω) *to scrape up, make rough*: hence ὑπὸ ἀναχαράσσει ἰόν, *air causes the roughness of* rust, Plut.

†'Ανάχαρσις, ιδος and ιος, ὁ, *Anacharsis*, a Scythian of royal birth, who visited Athens in the time of Solon to acquire wisdom, Hdt. 4, 46.

'Αναχάσκω,=ἀναχαίνω, Ar. Av. 502: only in pres. and impf.

'Αναχειρίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, χειρίζω) *to hold back, hinder*.

'Αναχελύσσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, χελύσσω) *to cough up*, Hipp.

'Αναχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἀνά, χέω) *to pour on* or *out*. Pass. *to empty itself*, of a river, Arr.: *to be spread abroad*, of fire, φλόγες ἀνακεχυμέναι, Ath. φήμης ἀν. ὡς τὸ πλῆθος, Plut.—II. *to pour back*.

'Αναχλαινόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, χλαινόω) *to clothe with a mantle* (χλαῖνα), Nonn.

'Αναχλῐαίνω, (ἀνά, χλιαίνω) *to warm again, make warm again*, Arist. Probl.

'Αναχνοαίνω, (ἀνά, χνόος) *to make the first down grow*. Pass. *to get the first down*, Ar. Ach. 791.

'Αναχνοάω,=foreg.

'Αναχοή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) *a pouring out, eruption*, Longin.

'Αναχορεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνά, χορεύω) *to begin a choral dance*, Ar. Thesm. 994, Eur. Or. 582: and c. acc. cogn., ἀν. θίασον, ὄργια, Eur.: *to soare away*, Id. Or. 582.—II. intr. *to dance on high, dance with joy*, Eur. Ion 1079.

'Αναχόω, older regul. pres. for the usu. irreg. ἀναχώννυμι, q. v.

'Αναχράομαι, (ἀνά, χράομαι) dep. mid., *to use up, make away with, despatch, destroy*, acc. to Gramm. in Thuc., v. Arnold ad 3, 81.

'Αναχρέπτομαι, (ἀνά, χρέπτομαι) dep. mid., *to cough up, bring up*,

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more rarely in act. ἀναχρέμπτω. Hence

'Ανάχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a coughing up, bringing up*, Hipp.

'Αναχρονίζω, (ἀνά, χρονίζω) *to refer to a wrong time, to confound times.* Hence

'Αναχρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an anachronism*, Valck. Phoen. 861.

'Αναχρώννῡμι, f. -χρώσω, (ἀνά, χρώννυμι) *to colour anew, discolour*, Plut. Hence

'Ανάχρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a discolouring*, Plut.

'Ανάχῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναχέω) *that which is poured out: any place where water stands*, esp. *an estuary.*

'Αναχύρωτος, ον, (α priv., ἀχυρόω) *without chaff* or *husks*, Ar. Fr. 152.

'Ανάχῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) *a pouring out, spending, excess*, N. T.—II.= ἀνάχυμα, Strab.

'Ανάχωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναχόω, ἀναχώννυμι) *earth thrown up, a mound, dam, dyke.*

'Αναχωμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (as from a verb ἀναχωματίζω, used by Eust.) *the throwing up a mound* or *dyke.*

'Αναχωνεύω, (ἀνά, χωνεύω) *to cast* or *melt over again*, Strab.

'Αναχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (ἀνά, χώννυμι) *to heap up and form a mound, ἀν. ὁδόν, to raise* a road *by throwing down rubbish*, Dem. 1279. 20.

'Αναχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, χωρέω) *to go back, give way, draw back, retire, withdraw*, oft. in Hom., who sometimes adds ἄψ, as in prose ὀπίσω, Hdt. 4, 183, etc.; mostly ἐκ, but also c. gen. only, *ἀνεχώρησαν μεγάροιο*, Od. 22, 270: *to recoil from, give way to* any one: freq. in prose with all preps. denoting motion to or from. —II. *to come back to the former possessor, revert to* or *devolve on the right owner, ἡ βασιληὶη ἀνεχώρεε ἐς τὸν παῖδα*, Hdt. 7, 5: cf. ἀναβαίνω.—III. *to retire from public life* or *from the world*, Cic. Att. 9, 4; *ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων*, Polyb. 29, 10. 5: hence *ἀνακεχωρηκὼς τόπος*, a *retired* spot, a retreat, Lat. *locus in secessu*, Theophr.: *ἀνακεχωρηκὸς ῥῆμα, an obsolete phrase*, Dion. H. Hence

'Αναχώρημα, ατος, τό, *a stepping back, retiring: a retired place*, Lat. *secessus.*

'Αναχώρησις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἀναχωρέω) *a going* or *drawing back, retiring, retreating*, Hdt. 9, 22, and freq. in Thuc.: also *a means* or *place of retreat, refuge*, Lat. *recessus*, Dem. 354, 11.—II. *a turning back, return.*

†'Αναχωρητέον, verb. adj. from ἀναχωρέω, *one must retire*, etc., Plat. Crit. 51 B.

'Αναχωρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναχωρέω III.) *one who has retired* or *withdrawn from the world, a hermit, anchoret*, Eccl.

'Αναχωρητικός, ή, όν, (ἀναχωρέω) *disposed to give way* or *retire*, Arr.

'Αναχωρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀνά, χωρίζω) *to make to go back* or *retire*, Tab. Heracl.

'Αναψᾰθάλλω, (ἀνά, ψαθάλλω) *to touch on the upper side*, A. B.

'Αναψαλάσσω, (ἀνά, ψαλάσσω) *to tear up, open*, Lyc. 343.

'Αναψάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ψάω) *to rub* or *wipe up*, like ἀνασπογγίζω, Ctes.

'Αναψηφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀνά, ψηφίζω) *to put to the vote again*, Thuc. 6. 14: *to take up anew, do over again, alter, last. retractare.* Mid. *to vote anew*, Phereer. Δουλοδ. 6. Hence

'Αναψήφισις, εως, ἡ, *a putting to the vote again*: in genl. *a doing over again, alteration.*

'Αναψήχω, -ξω, = ἀναψάω.

'Αναψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνάπτω) *a lighting up, kindling*, Dion. H.

'Αναψυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀναψύχω) *a cooler, refresher*, Eur. Andromed. 30, 3.

'Αναψυκτικός, ή, όν, (ἀναψύχω) *cooling, refreshing.*

'Ανάψυξις, εως, ἡ, *a cooling, refreshing, recreation*, Strab.

'Αναψῡχή, ῆς, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 919 A.—II. *relief, recovery from, κακῶν, πόνων*, Eur.: *respite, rest*, Plat. Symp. 176 A.—2. *a drawing of breath, inhalation*, Ath.

'Αναψύχω, fut. -ψύξω, (ἀνά, ψύχω) *to revive by fresh air, to cool, refresh.* Od. 4, 568: in genl. *to cheer*, and so *ἀν. φίλον ἦτορ, to take courage*, Il. 13, 84: also *ἀν. ἕλκος, to get a wound healed*, Il. 5, 795; *ναῦς ἀν., to let* the ships *rest and get dry, relieve* them, Hdt. 7, 59, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 10: later c. gen., *ἀν. πόνου, to recover from* toil, Opp. Mid. *to breathe fresh air again, recover breath, revive*, Plat. Tim. 70 D. [ῠ]

'Ανδαίω, poet. for ἀναδαίω, Aesch.

†'Ανδακα, ων, τά, *Andaca*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 23, 5.

†'Ανδᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *Andania*, a city of Messenia, Strab.

'Ανδάνω, (ἥδος, ἥδομαι) imperf. ἥνδανον, in Hom. also ἐήνδανον, in Hdt., and Att. sometimes ἐάνδανον: fut. ἀδήσω: aor. ἔᾱδον, besides which Hom. has aor. ἐυᾱδον, which like ἄδον [ᾰ] is merely poet.: perf. ἔᾱδα, Dor. ἔᾱδα. *To please, delight, gratify*, mostly Ion. and poet., used generally just as the comm. ἥδομαι, except as to construction: in Hom. always c. dat. pers., *ἀνδάνει μοι*, so too Hdt.; also c. dupl. dat., *'Αγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ*, Il. 1, 24 also *ἀνδ. τινί, to do one a kindness*, Hdt. 5, 39: impers. *ἀνδάνει μοι ποιεῖν*, like Lat. *placet*, Hdt. 4, 145, etc.: in Eur. Med. 12, c. gen., *πολιτῶν ἀνδ.*. for which Pors. reads *πολίταις*, Dind. after Br. *πολίτας*, but v. Pors. Or. 1623, and Dind. Or. 1607; formerly Theogn. 26 was quoted as authority for the acc. after *ἀνδ.*, but Gaisf. after Pors. Or. 1623, reads *οὐδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὧν πάντεσσ'* (for *πάντας*) *ἀνδάνει.*—The mid. *ἀνδάνεται*, occurs in Anth.

†'Ανδεῖρα, ων, τά, *Andīra*, a city of Mysia, Strab.

'Ανδεμα, *ἀνδεσμός, ἀνδέω*, poet. for *ἀνάδεμα*, etc.

†'Ανδημα, poet. for *ἀνάδημα*, Eur. El. 882.

'Ανδηρον, ου, τό, mostly plur. *τὰ ἄνδηρα, the raised banks* or *edges* of rivers, trenches, Lyc.: *a raised border, flower-bed*, like *πρασιά*, Theocr. 5, 93, cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 86: *any earth dug* or *thrown up*, Mosch.—2. *the trench* or *canal itself*, Plut. (deriv. uncertain whether from *ἀναδέω* or *ἀνθέω*: the form *ἀνθηρον*, refers to the latter.)

†'Ανδήτριον, ου, τό, *Andetrium*, a stronghold in Dalmatia, Strab.

†'Ανδιζήτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Andizetii*, a people of Pannonia, Strab.

'Ανδίκτης, ου, ὁ, for *ἀναδίκτης*, (ἀναδίκω) *the catch of a mouse-trap*, also *ῥόπτρον*, Call. Fr. 233.

'Ανδίχα, adv. (ἀνά, δίχα) *asunder, in twain, ἀνδιχα κεάζω* and *δάσασθαι*, Il., *ἀνδιχα θυμὸν ἔχειν, to have a divided mind*, Hes. Op. 13: also *apart.*—2. as prep. c. gen., like *ἀμφίς. χωρίς, apart from, far from*, Ap. Rh. 2, 927.

†'Ανδοβάλης, ου, ὁ, *Andobales*, king of the Ilergetes, Polyb. 10, 18, 7.

'Ανδοκάδην, adv. for *ἀναδοκάδην*, (ἀναδοχή) *alternately.*

†'Ανδοκίδης, ου, ὁ, *Andocides*, son of Leogoras, a celebrated Athenian orator, Thuc. 1, 51.

'Ανδρᾰγᾰθέω, fut. *ἀνδραγαθήσομαι*, (ἀνήρ, ἀγαθός) *to be a brave, good man, prove so, behave as such*, Polyb. Hence

'Ανδρᾰγάθημα, ατος, τό, *brave, honest conduct*, Plut.

'Ανδρᾰγᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *the character of a brave good man, bravery, manly virtue*, oft. in Hdt. and Thuc.

'Ανδρᾰγᾰθίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ἰοῦμαι, (ἀνήρ, ἀγαθός) dep. mid., *to act bravely, honestly, εἴ τις ἀπραγμοσύνῃ ἀνδραγαθίζεται*, if any one thinks to sit at home and *play the honest man*, Thuc. 2, 63, *ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου*, Id. 3, 40.

'Ανδρᾰγᾰθικός, ή, όν, *befitting a brave good man*, Hipp.

'Ανδράγρια, ων, τά, (ἀνήρ, ἄγρα) *the spoils of a slain enemy*, Il. 14, 509.

'Ανδρᾰδελφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, ἀδελφή) *a husband's sister.*

'Ανδρᾰδελφός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, ἀδελφός) *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, (not ἀνδράδελφος, Lob. Phryn. 304.)

†'Ανδραιμονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Andraemon*, Il. 2, 638.

†'Ανδραίμων, ονος, ὁ, *Andraemon*, father of Thoas and king of Calydon, Paus. 5, 3, 7; Apollod.—2. son of Codrus, Paus. 7, 3, 5.—3. a Pylian, founder of Colophon, Strab.

'Ανδρᾰκάς, adv., (ἀνήρ) *man by man*, like *κατ' ἄνδρας*, Lat. *viritim*, Od. 13, 14: in genl. *separately, apart*, Aesch. Ag. 1595.

'Ανδρακάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) *a man's portion, equal share*, Nic.

†'Ανδραμίας, ου, or -μύας, ου, ὁ, *Andramias*, a Median commander, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

'Ανδραπόδεσσι, metapl. dat. of *ἀνδράποδον*, for *ἀνδραπόδοις*, Il. 7, 475.

'Ανδραποδία, ας, ἡ, = ἀνδραποδισμός.

'Ανδρᾰποδίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, and as dep. mid. *ἀνδραποδίζομαι*, f. -ιοῦμαι, (*ἀνδράποδον*) *to reduce to slavery, enslave*, esp. *to sell the freemen* of a conquered place *into slavery*, (and so something worse than *δουλόω, καταδουλόω, to subjugate* or *subdue*,) Lat. *vendere sub corona*, freq. in Hdt. who mostly uses the mid., as do the Att. Pass. *to be sold into slavery*, oft. in Hdt., who also has fut. mid. in pass. signf., 6, 17; such selling was usu. a public act: but also of individuals, *to kidnap* free men or other people's slaves, Plat., and Xen.; cf. *ἀνδραποδιστής.* Hence

'Ανδρᾰπόδισις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Xen. Apol. 25.

'Ανδρᾰποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a selling a freeman into slavery, enslaving*, Thuc. 2, 68, cf. *ἀνδραποδίζω*: of individuals, *kidnapping*, whether of free men or other people's slaves, hence *ὑπόδικος ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, liable to action for kidnapping*, Plat. Legg. 879 A.

'Ανδρᾰποδιστήριος, ία, ιον, *belonging to, fitted for enslaving* or *kidnapping.*

'Ανδρᾰποδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a slave dealer, one who kidnaps free men* or *slaves to sell them again*, Ar. Plut. 525, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 E: metaph. *ἀνδρ. ἑαυτοῦ, one who sells his own independence*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 6,

'Ανδρᾰποδιστικός, ή, όν, = ἀνδραποδιστήριος: ἡ, -κή, sub. *τέχνη, kidnapping*, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

'Ανδρᾰποδοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (*ἀνδρα-*

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ποδων, κάπηλος) *a trafficker in slaves*, Luc. [κᾰ]

'Ανδράποδον, ου, τό, *a slave*, esp. one made in war and sold, first in Hom., but only Il. 7, 475, in metaplast. dat. ἀνδραπόδεσσι as if from ἀνδράπους, (but the use of the word has made the verse suspected, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 197, 60,) then in Hdt., etc.: *a slavish low fellow*, Plat. Theag. 130 B, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 39. (usu. deriv. from ἀνδρός, πούς, from the notion of the captive *falling at his conqueror's feet*, which seems to have suggested the form ἀνδραπόδεσσι: others from ἄνδρα ἀποδόσθαι, v. Pott, Forsch. 1, 211.) [δρᾰ]

'Ανδραποδώδης, ες, (ἀνδράποδον, εἶδος) *slavish*, Lat. *servilis*: in genl. opp. to ἐλεύθερος, *servile, low minded, brutal*, Plat., and Xen.: θηριώδης καὶ ἀνδ., Rep. 430 B; ἀνδ. ἡδοναί, *low sensual pleasures*, Arist. Eth. N.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. -δῶς, Plat.

'Ανδραποδωδία, ας, ἡ, *slavery, slavishness, servility*, Plut.

'Ανδραποδώνης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνδράποδον, ὠνέομαι) *a slave-dealer*, Ar. Fr. 295.

'Ανδράριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀνήρ, *a manikin*, Ar. Ach. 517. [δρᾰ]

'Ανδράσι, dat. plur. from ἀνήρ.

'Ανδράφαξις, ἡ, v. l. for ἀτράφαξις.

'Ανδραχθής, ές, (ἀνήρ, ἄχθος) *loading a man, as much as a man can carry*, χερμάδια, Od. 10, 121.

'Ανδράχλη or ἀνδράχνη, ης, ἡ, also ἄνδραχλος and ἀνδραχνος, *purslane*, Theophr.—II. *a wild strawberry-tree*, also κόμαρος, Id.—III. *a coal-pan, chafing-dish*, only however in the form ἀνδράχλη, in this signf. plainly akin to ἄνθραξ.

†'Ανδρέας, *a* and ου, Ion. εω, ὁ, *Andreas*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 6, 126. Others in Plut., Paus., etc.

'Ανδρεία, ας, ἡ, disputed form for ἀνδρία, but justified by the Ion. ἀνδρηίη, and shewn to be the older Att. form by Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 492 A, Meno 88 A; against him however v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 39.

'Ανδρείκελον, ου, τό, (ἀνήρ, εἰκελος) *an image or likeness of a man*, esp. *a statue*, = ἀνδριάς, Theophr.—II. *a flesh-coloured pigment*, Plat. Rep. 501 B, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Strictly neut. from

'Ανδρείκελος, ον, (ἀνήρ, εἰκελος) *like a man*, Dion. H.

'Ανδρεῖος, εία, εῖον, Ion. ἀνδρήϊος, (ἀνήρ) *of or belonging to a man, manly, masculine, courageous*, Hdt. 7, 153, and freq. in Att. Neut. τὸ ἀνδρεῖον, *manliness, manhood*, Plat.—II. τὰ ἀνδρεῖα, the public meals of the Cretans, also the older name for the Spartan φειδίτια, Alcm. 37, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 3, 3: sometimes wrongly written ἀνδρια. Adv. -ως.

'Ανδρειότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, Xen. An. 6, 5, 14.

'Ανδρεφόντης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, φονεύω) *man-slaying*, Il., always as epith. of the god of war, cf. ἀνδροφόνος.

'Ανδρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, post. for ἀνδρεών, ἀνδρῶν.

'Ανδρεράστρια, ας, ἡ, *a lover of men, woman that is fond of men*, Ar. Thesm. 392.

'Ανδρεσσι, Ep. for ἀνδράσι, dat. plur. from ἀνήρ.

'Ανδρεύμενος, η, ον, Ion. for ἀνδρούμενος.

'Ανδρεύομαι, = ἀνδρίζομαι.

'Ανδρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνδρών, Hdt.

'Ανδρηίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀνδρεία, ἀνδρία, Hdt.

'Ανδρήϊος, ἰη, ἴον, Ion. for ἀνδρεῖος, Hdt.

'Ανδρηλᾰτέω, (ἀνήρ, ἐλαύνω) *to drive away, banish from home*, Aesch., and Soph.

'Ανδρηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, ἐλαύνω) *he that drives one from his home*, esp. the avenger of blood in cases of murder, Aesch. Theb. 637, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Müller Eum. § 44. [ᾰ]

'Ανδρία, ας, ἡ, also ἀνδρεία, q. v., Ion. ἀνδρηίη, *manliness, manhood, manly strength* or *spirit, courage*. Lat. *virtus*, opp. to δειλία, first in Hdt. 7, 99, Soph., etc.: in bad sense, *insolence*, = ὑπερηφανία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 233, 275.

'Ανδρια, ων, τά, f. l. for ἀνδρεῖα, v. under ἀνδρεῖος.

†'Ανδριακή, ῆς, ἡ, *Andriace*, a city of Thrace, Strab.

'Ανδριαντάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀνδριάς.

'Ανδριαντίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀνδριάς, *a small statue, puppet*, Plut.

'Ανδριαντογλύφος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, γλύφω) *a carver of statues, statuary*. [ῠ]

'Ανδριαντοειδής, ές, (ἀνδριάς, εἶδος) *like a statue*, Eccl.

'Ανδριαντοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, πλάσσω) *a modeller of statues*, in clay, wax, etc. Hence

'Ανδριαντοπλαστική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of modelling* in clay, wax, etc.

'Ανδριαντοποιέω, ῶ, *to be an ἀνδριαντοποιός, to make statues*, Xen. Mem 3, 1, 2. Hence

'Ανδριαντοποιητική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *statuary, sculpture*.

'Ανδριαντοποΐα, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Plat., and Xen.

'Ανδριαντοποϊκή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἀνδριαντοποιητική, Sext. Emp.

'Ανδριαντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, ποιέω) *a statue-maker, statuary, sculptor*, Plat., and Xen.

'Ανδριαντουργέω, = ἀνδριαντοποιέω: from

'Ανδριαντουργός, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, *ἔργω) = ἀνδριαντοποιός, Philostr.

'Ανδριας, άντος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ) *the image of a man, a statue*, oft. in Hdt.: in Plat. Rep. 420 C, usu. taken as *a picture*, but wrongly, v. Ast, and Stallb.: ironically *a puppet*, Dem. 270, 11.

'Ανδρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνήρ) *to make a man of, make manly*. Xen. Oec. 5, 4. Pass. *to be* or *become a man, come to manhood*, Ar. Fr. 653: hence *to think and act like a man, play the man*, Plat. Theaet. 151 D.: opp. to βλακεύω, μαλθακίζομαι.

'Ανδρικός, ή, όν, (ἀνήρ) *befitting a man, masculine, manly, stout, brave*, Plat., and Xen.: also of things, *strong, stout; violent*, σεισμός, Ael. Adv. -κῶς, *like a man*, oft. in Ar.: superl. -ώτατα, Ar. Eq. 81.—II. *composed of men*, χορός, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 16, cf. ἀνδρεῖος.

'Ανδρίον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀνήρ, Ar. Pac. 51.

†'Ανδριος, ου, ὁ, *Andrius*, a tributary of the Scamander in Troas, Strab.—2. v. sub 'Ανδρος.

†'Ανδρίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Andriscus*, son of Perseus, Paus. 7, 13, 1.

'Ανδρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀνδρία.

'Ανδριστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνδρίζω, *one must play the man*, Plat. Phaed. 90 E.

'Ανδριστί, adv., *after the manner of men*, Ar. Eccl. 149. [ῐ]

'Ανδρόφιλος, ον, (ἀνήρ, φίλος) *friendly to men*.

'Ανδροβᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνήρ, βαίνω) *paedico*, Mel. 48, 2.

'Ανδροβόρος, ον, (ἀνήρ, βιβρώσκω) *man-devouring*, Anth.

'Ανδρόβουλος, ον, (ἀνήρ, βουλή) *of manly counsel, masculine*, κέαρ, Aesch. Ag. 11: opp. to γυναικόβουλος.—II. as pr. n. *Androbulus*, father of Timon, Hdt. 7, 141.

'Ανδροβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, βιβρώσκω) *man-devouring, cannibal*, γνάθος, Eur. Cycl. 93, χαρμοναί, Id. H. F. 385.

'Ανδρογένεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, γένος) *a manly race*.—II. *the generation of males*, κατ' ἀνδρογένειαν, *descent by the man's side*, Hipp.

†'Ανδρόγεως, ω, ὁ, *Androgeus*, son of Minos, Plut. Thes. 15.

'Ανδρογίγας, αντος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, γίγας) *a giant-man*, Call.

'Ανδρογόνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, *γένω) *begetting men*, ἡμέρα ἀνδρ., a day favourable to the birth or generation of boys, Hes. Op. 781, 786.

'Ανδρογύνης, ου, ὁ, = sq.—II. *pathicus, cinaedus*, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 290. [ῠ]

'Ανδρόγυνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, γύνη) *a man-woman, both male and female, hermaphrodite*, Plat. Symp. 189 E.: also γύνανδρος and 'Ερμαφρόδιτος.—II. ὁ ἀνδρ., *a eunuch*: also *a womanish man, weak, effeminate person*, Hdt. 4, 67; also ἡμιάνδρος, ἡμιγύναις.—III. *common to men and women*, λουτρά, baths used by both sexes at once, Anth.

'Ανδροδάϊκτος, ον, (ἀνήρ, δαΐζω) *slain by men*.—2. act. *murderous*, Aesch. Cho. 860.

'Ανδροδάμας, αντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, δαμάω) *taming men*, φόβος, οἶνος, Pind. N. 3, 67: *man-slaying*, Id. N. 9, 37. [ᾰ]—II. as pr. n. *Androdamas*, Hdt. 8, 85; others in Arist., Paus., etc.

'Ανδροδόχος, ον, *receiving men*.

'Ανδροθέα, ἡ, *the man-goddess*, Anth.

'Ανδρόθεν, adv., (ἀνήρ) *from a man* or *men*, Anth.

'Ανδρόθηλυς, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, θῆλυς) = ἀνδρόγυνος I., Philostr.

'Ανδροθνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, θνήσκω) *murderous, bringing many deaths*, Aesch. Ag. 814.

'Ανδροκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, κάπηλος) *a slave-dealer*, Galen. [ᾰ]

†'Ανδροκλείδης, ου, Dor. -δας, *a*, ὁ, *Androclides*, masc. pr. n. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1; etc.

†'Ανδροκλείων, ωνος, ὁ, *Androclion*, masc. pr. n. Plut. Pyrrh. 2.

†'Ανδροκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Androcles*, an Athenian demagogue, Thuc. 8, 65; others in Ar., Dem., etc.

†'Ανδροκλος, ου, ὁ, *Androclus*, son of Codrus, founder of Ephesus, Strab.—2. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 29, 1.

'Ανδροκμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, κάμνω) *bringing toil and pain to men*, ἀνδρ. λοιγός, μόχθος, = λοιγὸς, μόχθος ἀνδρῶν καμόντων, Lob. Aj. 323: hence also, *oppressive, deadly, destructive*.

'Ανδρόκμητος, ον, (ἀνήρ, κάμνω) *wrought by men or men's hands*, τυμβος, Il. 11, 371; acc. to others *raised to a man's memory*, but cf. θεόδμητος.

'Ανδροκοιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνήρ, κοίτη) *to sleep with a man*, Aëtius.

†'Ανδροκράτης, ους, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, κρατέω) *Androcrates*, a hero honoured at Plataea, Hdt. 9, 25.

'Ανδροκτᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, κτείνω) *slaughter of men*, esp. in battle, and

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then mostly in plur., Hom.: but in Il. 23, 86, *murder*.

'Ανδροκτονέω, *to slay men*, Aesch. Eum. 602; and

'Ανδροκτονία, ας, ἡ, =ἀνδροκτασία: from

'Ανδροκτόνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, κτείνω) *man-slaying, murdering*, Hdt. 4, 110.

†'Ανδροκύδης, ους, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, κῦδος) *Androcydes*, a distinguished painter of Cyzicus, Plut. Symp. 4, 2, 3. [ῡ]

'Ανδρόλαγνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, λάγνος) *lusting after men*, Theophr.

'Ανδρολέτειρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, ὀλέτειρα) a *murderess*, Aesch. Ag. 1465, poet.

'Ανδροληψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) *seizure of men*: an Athenian law which, in case of a citizen's murder abroad remaining unatoned, authorized *the seizure* of three citizens of the offending state, Lex ap. Dem. 647, 24 sq.: also ἀνδρολήψιον, τό.

'Ανδρολήψιον, ου, τό, =foreg.

'Ανδρολογέω, (ἀνήρ, λέγω) *to pick out men, levy for war-service*, Luc. Hence

'Ανδρολογία, ας, ἡ, *a levying men for war-service*.

'Ανδρολογίζω, =ἀνδρολογέω.

'Ανδρολόγος, ον, (ἀνήρ, λέγω), *picking out men, levying them for war-service*.

'Ανδρομᾱνής, ές, (ἀνήρ, μαίνομαι) *mad after men, lustful*, Eur. ap. Plut. Lyc. et N. 3: cf. γυναικομανής. Hence

'Ανδρομᾱνία, ας, ἡ, *lust after men*.

†'Ανδρομάχη, ης, ἡ, *Andromache*, daughter of Eëtion and wife of Hector, Il. 6, 405, etc. From

'Ανδρομάχος, ον, (ἀνήρ, μάχομαι) *fighting with men*: through the well-known prop. n. *Andromache*, Il., we find a fem. ἀνδρομάχη in Anth. [ᾰ] —II. as pr. n. *Andromachus*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 19, etc.

†'Ανδρομέδα, ας, Ion. -έδη, ης, ἡ, *Andromeda*, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, Hdt.

†'Ανδρομέδης, ου, ὁ, *Andromedes*, a Lacedaemonian, v. l. Thuc. 5, 42; for sq.

†'Ανδρομένης, ους, ὁ, *Andromenes*, masc. pr. n. Dem., etc.

'Ανδρόμεος, έα, εον, (ἀνήρ) *of man or men, human*: αἷμα, κρέας, χρόος ἀνδρ., *man's blood, flesh, skin*, Hom.; ψωμοὶ ἀνδρ., *gobbets of man's flesh*, Od. 9, 374; ὄμιλος ἀνδρ., a *press* or *throng of men*, Il. 11, 538.

'Ανδρομήκης, ες, (ἀνήρ, μῆκος) *of a man's height*, σταύρωμα, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 3.

'Ανδρομηρόν, οῦ, or ἀνδρομητὸν ἐγχειρίδιον, τό, (ἀναδρομή) a dagger with a blade slipping back into the haft, used for stage-murders, Hesych., cf. Ach. Tat. 3, 20, 21.

†'Ανδρόνικος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, νικάω) *Andronicus*, a commander of the Greek mercenaries of Darius, Arr. An. 3, 23, 9.—2. a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Strab.—3. a poet of the Anthology.

'Ανδρόπαις, αιδος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, παῖς) *a man-boy, youth near manhood*, Aesch. Theb. 533: *a youth of manly temper*, Soph. Fr. 551.

'Ανδροπλαστία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, πλάσσω) *a modelling, moulding of men*.

'Ανδροπλήθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, πλῆθος) *a multitude of men*, ἀνδρ. στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 235.

'Ανδροποιός, όν, (ἀνήρ, ποιέω) *making a man of, making manly*, Plut

†'Ανδρόπομπος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, πέμπω) *Andropompus*, founder of Lebedus, Strab.

'Ανδρόπορνος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, πόρνη) *catnaedus*, Theopomp. ap. Polyb.

'Ανδροπρεπής, ές, (ἀνήρ, πρέπω) *befitting men*.

'Ανδροπρόσωπος, ον, (ἀνήρ, πρόσωπον) *with a man's face*.

'Ανδρόπρωρος, ον, (ἀνήρ, πρῶρα) =foreg., Emped. 215, v. πρώρα.

†'Άνδρος, ου, ἡ, *Andrus*, one of the Cyclades islands with a city of the same name, Hdt., Aesch., etc. Hence ὁ 'Άνδριος, *an inhabitant of Andrus, an Andrian*, Arist.

'Ανδρόσαιμον, τό, (ἀνήρ, αἷμα) a kind of *St. John's wort with blood-red juice, tutsan, androsaemum*, Diosc.

†'Ανδροσθένης, ους, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, σθένος) *Androsthenes*, an Arcadian, Thuc. 5, 49.—2. an admiral of Alexander, a native of Thasus, sent to explore the southern coast of Asia, Arr. An. 7, 20, 7.—3. an Athenian statuary, Paus.

'Ανδρόσϊνις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ, σῖνις) *hurtful to men, mischievous*, Anth.

'Ανδροσύνη, ἡ, =ἀνδρία, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

'Ανδρόσφιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, σφίγξ) a *man-sphinx*, sphinx with the bust not (as usually) of a woman, but a man, Hdt. 2, 175: acc. to others, merely *a human sphinx*, as opp. to the *ram-sphinx*, etc.

'Ανδρότης, ητος, ἡ, =ἀνδρία, *manhood*, v. Spitzn. Il. 22, 363.

†'Ανδροτίων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ, τίω) *Androtion*, an Athen. pr. n. Plat., Dem., etc.

'Ανδροτομέω, (ἀνήρ, τέμνω) *to geld*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανδροτυχής, ές, (ἀνήρ, τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) *getting a man* or *husband*, ἀνδρ. βίοτος, *wedded life*, Aesch. Eum. 960.

'Ανδροφᾰγέω, *to eat men*, v. l. in Hdt. 4, 106: from

'Ανδροφάγος, ον, (ἀνήρ, φαγεῖν) *eating men* or *man's flesh*, epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 10, 200: οἱ 'Ανδρ., *the Androphagi*, a people of Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 18. [ᾰ]

'Ανδροφθόρος, ον, (ἀνήρ, φθείρω) *man-destroying, murderous*, μοῖρα, Pind Fr. 164, ἐχίδνα, Soph. Phil. 266.—II. proparox. ἀνδρόφθορος, ον, hence in Soph. Ant. 1022 αἷμα ἀνδρ., *the blood of slain men*, cf. τραγόκτονος.

'Ανδροφονέω, *to slay men*; and

'Ανδροφονία, ας, ἡ, *slaughter of men*, Plut.: from

'Ανδροφόνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, φονεύω) *man-slaying*, Hom., mostly as epith. of Hector, and so (like ἀνδροκτασία) of slaughter *in battle*: but also φάρμακον ἀνδρ., Od. 1, 261.—2. fem. ἡ ἀνδρ., *murderess of her husband*, like Clytaemnestra.—II. as law term, *convicted of manslaughter*, Lys. 116, 38.

'Ανδροφόντης, ου, ὁ, =ἀνδρειφόντης, Aesch. Theb. 572.

'Ανδρόφρων, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *manly-minded*, Soph. Fr. 680.

'Ανδροφυής, ές, (ἀνήρ, φυή) *of man's shape* or *nature*, Emped. 216.

'Ανδρόφωνος, ον, (ἀνήρ, φωνή) *with a man's voice*.

'Ανδρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνήρ) *to make a man of, strengthen*: hence also *to change into a man* or *into man's shape*, Müller Lyc. 176.—II. pass. *to become a man, become manly, reach manhood*, freq. in Hdt. *to fulfil the duties of a man*, Hipp.: of women, *to know a man*, ἀνδρωθεῖσα, Lat. *virum experta*, Valck. Hipp. 490.

'Ανδρύνω, =ἀνδρόω, dub.

'Ανδρώδης, ες, (ἀνήρ, εἶδος) *like a man, manly*, Isocr. 97 C. Adv. -δῶς, ἀνδρ. διακεῖσθαι, Id. 239 B: superl. ἀνδρωδέστατα, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1.

'Ανδρών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. ἀνδρεών, *a man's apartment*, Hdt. 1, 34, etc., Aesch., and Eur.: also ἀνδρωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, opp. to γυναικών, γυναικωνῖτις.—II. among the Romans, *a passage between two courts of a house*, Vitruv.

†'Άνδρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Andron*, an Athenian, contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Gorg. 487 B.—2. an historian of Halicarnassus, Plut. Thes. 24.

†'Ανδρωνίδης, ου, Dor. -βας, α, ὁ, *Andronides*, masc. pr. n. Aeschin.

†'Ανδρώνικος, ου, ὁ, ='Ανδρόνικος, Anth.

'Ανδρωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, =ἀνδρών, Xen.

'Ανδρωνῠμέω, *to have a man's name*: from

'Ανδρώνῠμος, ον, (ἀνήρ, ὄνομα) *with a man's name*. Hence

'Ανδρωνῠμικός, ή, όν, espec. in Gramm. τὸ ἀνδρ., sub. ὄνομα, *a name transferred* from an animal *to a man*, e. g. σκύμνος, πῶλος.

'Ανδρῷος, ᾱ, ῷον, = ἀνδρεῖος, Hipp.

'Ανδύεται, poet. for ἀναδύεται, Il.

'Ανδωκε, poet. for ἀνέδωκε, from ἀναδίδωμι, Pind.

†'Ανδώματις, ὁ; *the Andomatis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 4.

†'Ανέβην, 2 aor. of ἀναβαίνω.

†'Ανέβραχον, def. aor., v. ἀναβραχεῖν.

'Ανέβωσε, Ion. for ἀνεβόησε.

'Ανέγγυος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐγγυος) *not vouched for, not accredited*, of an illegitimate child, νόθος καὶ ἀνέγγ., Plat. Symp. 461 B: of a woman, *not law fully wedded*, Plut.

'Ανεγείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἀνά, ἐγείρω) *to wake up, rouse*, esp. from sleep, ἐξ ὕπνου, ἐκ λέχεων, Hom.: ἀν. κῶμον, Pind., μολπήν, Ar. Ran. 370: metaph. *to rouse, cheer up, encourage*, Od. 10, 172; cf. ἀναγείρω: of buildings, *to raise, build*. Pass. *to be waked up, awaken*, aor. pass. ἀνηγέρθη, *he awoke*, Poppo Xen. An. 3, 1, 12; sync. 2 aor. mid. ἀνηγρόμην. Hence

'Ανεγέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, *waked up, wakeful*, Anth.

'Ανέγερσις, εως, ἡ, *a waking up, awakening*: *a building up*, Plut.

'Ανέγερτος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐγείρω) *not to be awakened*, ἀν. ὕπνος, *a sleep that knows no waking*, Arist. Eth. E. 1, 5, 6. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεγκλητί, adv. of sq.

'Ανέγκλητος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐγκαλέω) *not accused* or *charged*: *without reproach, blameless*, Plat. and Arist. Adv. -τως, ἀν. ἔχειν, Arist. Pol.

'Ανέγκῡος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἔγκυος) *not pregnant*.

'Ανεγκωμίαστος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐγκωμιάζω) *not praised*.

'Ανέγνω, ἀνέγνων, irreg. aor. 2 act. of ἀναγιγνώσκω, Hom.

'Ανεγχώρητος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐγχωρέω) *inadmissible, impossible*.

'Ανεδάφιστος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐδαφίζω) *not levelled to a smooth surface*, γῆ, Arist. Probl.—II. *not thrown to the ground*.

'Ανεδέγμεθα, Ep. syncop. aor. of ἀναδέχομαι, Od. 17, 563.

'Ανέδην, adv. (ἀνίημι) *let loose, freely, without restraint*, Plat. Prot. 342 C: ἀν. φεύγειν, Lat. *effuse fugere*, Aesch. Supp. 14: *remissly, carelessly*, Soph. Phil. 1153: freq. also *licentiously, profusely*, Polyb. etc.—II. *without more*

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ado, simply, absolutely, Plat. Gorg. 494 E. (The form *ἀναίδην* seems merely to be a wrong deriv. of the word from *ἀναιδής*.)

'Ανέδρᾶμε, *ἀνέδραμον*, irreg. aor. 2 of *ἀνατρέχω*, Il.

'Ανέδραστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἑδράζω*) *without firm seat, unsteady*, Dion. H.

'Ανεέργω, imperf. *ἀνέεργον*, old Ep. form for *ἀνέργω*, *ἀνείργω*, Il.

'Ανέζω, *to set up*, used only in aor., *ἐς δίφρον ἀνέσαντες*, Il. 13, 657. In form it might be from *ἀνέω*, *ἀνίημι*, v. Il. 21, 537, and the sense would admit this, but the best Gramm. are for *ἀνέζω*.

'Ανεθελησία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *unwillingness*: from

'Ανεθέλητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐθέλω*) *against the will, compulsory: melancholy, συμφορά*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 88, 133: cf. *ἀναγκαῖος*. Adv. *-τως*.

'Ανεθίζομαι, (*ἀνά*, *ἐθίζομαι*) as pass., *to be* or *become used to* a thing, Diog. L. 2, 96.

'Ανέθιστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐθίζω*) *unaccustomed, strange, ἱερά*, Dion. H.

'Ανείδεος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἶδος*) *shapeless, rough*, Plut.

'Ανειδωλοποιέω, = *εἰδωλοποιέω*, Plut. Hence

'Ανειδωλοποιΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*, and

'Ανειδωλοποίησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, =*εἰδωλοποιΐα*, Sext. Emp.

†'Ανεῖκα, perf. act. of *ἀνίημι*.

†'Ανείην, opt. 2 aor. act. of *ἀνίημι*.

'Ανεικαιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (a priv., *εἰκαιότης*) *discretion, foresight*, Diog. L. 7, 46.

'Ανείκαστος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἰκάζω*) *incomparable*.—2. *not to be guessed*.

'Ανεικής, *ές*, (a priv., *νεῖκος*) *uncontested*: proposed by some in Il. 12, 435 for *ἀεικέα*.

'Ανεικόνιστος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἰκονίζω*) *not pourtrayed, not to be pourtrayed*, Eccl.

'Ανειλείθυια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (a priv., *Εἰλείθυια*) *without the aid of Eileithyia*: hence *ἀν. ὠδίνων λοχιᾶν, never having invoked Eileithyia in the pangs of childbirth*, Eur. Ion 453.

'Ανειλέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *εἰλέω*) *to wind up, roll together*: but acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. *εἰλεῖν* 10, p. 260, *to press close together*. Mid. *to crowd* or *throng together*, *ἀνειληθέντες εἰς τι χωρίον*, Thuc. 7, 81, cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 57, Audib. 65, and *ἀνείλλω*: but certainly in later authors, *to unrol, unfold*, Lob. Phryn. 29. Hence

'Ανείλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is wound up* or *close pressed*: hence in plur. *wind in the bowels, flatulence*, Lat. *tormina*, Hipp.; elsewh. *στρόφος*.

'Ανείλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, =foreg., Hipp.

'Ανείλιξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνειλίσσω*) *a revolution, unwinding*, such as all things go through after coming to their climax, Plat. Polit. 270 D, 286 B.

'Ανειλίσσω, *-ξω*, poet. for *ἀνελίσσω*.

'Ανείλλω, = *ἀνειλέω*, in pass. *to shrink up* or *back*, Plat. Symp. 206 D. Some write *ἀνείλω*.

†'Ανείλον, 2 aor. act. of *ἀναιρέω*.

†'Ανειλόμην, 2 aor. mid. of *ἀναιρέω*.

†'Ανεῖμαι, part. *ἀνειμένος*, perf. pass. of *ἀνίημι*.

'Ανείμαρται, 3 sing. perf. pass. (a priv., *εἱμαρμαι*) *it is not decreed by fate*, for *οὐχ εἱμαρται*, dub. l. in Plut., cf. *εἱμαρται*, *μείρομαι*.

'Ανειμένως, adv. from *ἀνειμένος*, part. perf. pass. from. *ἀνίημι*, *let loose, slackly, carelessly*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7: *without restraint, freely*, *διαιτᾶσθαι*, Thuc. 2, 39, *ἀν. ζῆν*, Arist. Eth., cf. *ἀνιέην*.

'Ανειμι, (*ἀνά*, *εἰμι*) *to go up*, *ἁμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντι, at sun-rise*, Hom., and Hdt.: *to go up, mount, ἀνῄειν ἐς περιωπήν*, Od. 10, 146: *to sail up*, i. e. *out to sea*, like *ἀναπλέω*, Od. 10, 332: but also *to go up inland*, Od. 10, 274, 446, esp. into central Asia, Hdt. 5, 108.—II. *to approach*, esp. in suppliant guise or for succour, *ἀνεισι ἐς πατρὸς ἑταίρους*, Il. 22, 492, 499.—III. *to go back, go home, return*, oft. in Od.: *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον*, Hdt. 1, 140.

'Ανείμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (a priv., *εἷμα*) *without clothing, unclad, uncovered*, Od. 3, 348.

†'Ανεῖναι, 2 aor. inf. act. of *ἀνίημι*.

'Ανειπεῖν, (*ἀνά*, *ἐιπεῖν*) *to say aloud, proclaim*, esp. by herald, *ἀν. τινά*, *to proclaim conqueror*, Pind. P. 1, 61, etc.: c. inf., *to make proclamation that*, Ar. Pac. 550, and Xen.: absol. *to proclaim, give notice*, usu. *ὁ κήρυξ*, esp. in the Athen. assemblies, law-courts, theatres, etc., usu. *ὁ κήρυξ ἀνεῖπε*, but also simply *ὁ δ' ἀνεῖπε*, Ar. Ach. 11.

'Ανείργω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἀνά*, *εἴργω*) *to force* or *keep back, ward off*, Il. 3, 77, etc., always in poet. impf. *ἀνέεργον*.

†'Ανείρεαι, poet. for *ἀνείρῃ*, from *ἀνείρομαι*.

†'Ανείρηκα, def. perf. act. assigned to *ἀναγορεύω*.

'Ανειρξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνείργω*) *a forcing back, keeping off*, Plut.

'Ανείρομαι, Ep. and Ion. *ἀνέρομαι*, *to ask, question, inquire*, c. acc. pers., Hom.: also c. dupl. acc. *ὅ με ἀνείρεαι, what thou inquirest of me*, Il. 3, 177. He uses only the pres. and impf.

'Ανειρύω, f. *-ύσω*, poet. and Ion. for *ἀνερύω*, Hdt.

'Ανείρω, fut. *ἀνερῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *εἴρω*) *to fasten on* or *to*, *ἀν. τι περί τι*, *to string* one thing on another, Hdt. 3, 118: *to wreathe together*, e. g. *στεφάνους*.

†'Ανείς, 2 aor. part. of *ἀνίημι*.

'Ανείσακτος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἰσάγω*) *not introduced, uninitiated*, elsewhere *ἀμύητος*, Iambl.

'Ανεισίδωρος, *ον*, = *ἀνησίδωρος*, Alciphr.

'Ανείσοδος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἴσοδος*) *without entrance* or *access*, Plut.

'Ανείσφορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *exemption from the εἰσφορά*, q. v., Plut.: from

'Ανείσφορος, *ον*, (a priv., *εἰσφορά*) *exempt from the εἰσφορά*, Dion. H.

'Ανέκαθεν, adv. of place, *from above*, like *ἄνωθεν*, Aesch. Cho. 427: cf. *ἀγκαθεν*.—II. of time, *from the first*, esp. *εἶναι ἀνέκαθεν Πυλίοι*, etc., to be Pylians *by origin*, Hdt. 5, 65; so too *τὸ ἀνέκ. εἶναι*, *τὸ ἀνέκ. γένος*, Bähr Hdt. 1, 170; *τὰ ἀνέκ. λαμπροί*, of ancestral renown, Hdt. 6, 125.

'Ανεκάς, adv., (*ἀνω*, *ἑκάς*) *upwards, on high*, Lat. *sursum*, Pind. O. 2, 38 (23), Ar. Vesp. 18: it was never used of stay in a place, or of time, Böckh Pind. l. c.

'Ανέκβᾰτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκβαίνω*) *without outlet*, Thuc. 3, 98.

'Ανεκβίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκβιάζομαι*) *not to be forced out, impregnable*. Adv. *-τως*.

'Ανεκδήμητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκδημέω*) *unsuitable for going abroad*: *ἡμέρα*, a day on which no journey, no campaign is undertaken, Plut.

'Ανεκδιήγητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκδιηγέομαι*) *indescribable, extraordinary*, N. T. Adv. *-τως*.

'Ανεκδίκητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκδικέω*) *unpunishable, unavenged*. Joseph.

'Ανέκδοτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκδίδωμι*) *not given out* or *published, kept secret*.—2. of a maiden, *unaffianced, unwedded*, Lys. 134, 1.

'Ανέκδρομος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκτρέχω*) *without escape, inevitable*, Anth.

'Ανεκθέρμαντος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκθερμαίνω*) *not warmed* or *to be warmed*.

'Ανέκθῡτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκθυομαι*) *not to be appeased by sacrifice*.

'Ανεκκλησίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκκλησιάζω*) *without an assembly of the people*, Ath.

'Ανέκκλῑτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκκλίνω*) *not to be evaded*.

'Ανεκλάλητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκλαλέω*) *unutterable, immense*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

'Ανέκλειπτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκλείπω*) *uninterrupted, incessant, endless*, Diod. Adv. *-τως*.

'Ανέκλεκτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκλέγω*) *not picked out*, Dion. H.

'Ανεκλιπής, *ές*, = *ἀνέκλειπτος*.

'Ανεκλόγιστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκλογίζομαι*) *not liable to give account, irresponsible*. Adv. *-τως*, *without reckoning, measure*, or *thought*, Pherecr. Tyr. 1, 7.

'Ανέκνιπτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκνίπτω*) *not to be washed out, hard to wash out*.

'Ανεκπίμπλημι, fut. *ἀνεκπλήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἐκπίμπλημι*) *to fill up again*, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 22, though Kruger doubts the word.

'Ανέκπληκτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκπλήσσω*) *not fear-stricken, undaunted, unshaken*, Plat. Rep. 619 A.—II. act. *not striking with fear, making no impression*, *λέξις*, Plut.

'Ανεκπληξία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (a priv., *ἐκπλήσσω*) *intrepidity*, Plat. Def. 412 C.

'Ανεκπλήρωτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκπληρόω*) *not filled* or *to be filled up*.

'Ανέκπλῡτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκπλύνω*) *not to be washed out, indelible*, Plat. Tim. 26 C.

'Ανεκπτοιέω, strengthd. for *ἐκπτοιέω*, Anth.

'Ανεκπύητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκπυέω*) *not suppurating*.—II. *preventing suppuration*, Hipp. [ῡ]

'Ανέκπυστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκπυθάνομαι*) *not found out by inquiry*, Joseph.

'Ανεκρῐζωτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκριζόω*) *not rooted out* or *up*, Eccl.

'Ανεκτέος, *ον*, verb. adj. from *ἀνέχομαι*, *to be borne*, Soph. O. C. 863, unless it be neut. plur., *οὐκ ἀνεκτέ* (*ἐστι*), *one must not bear it*.

'Ανεκτῐκός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀνέχομαι*) *enduring, patient*, Anton.

'Ανεκτός, *όν*, later *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀνέχομαι*) *bearable, sufferable*, Hom., who usu. joins it (like *ἀνασχετός*) with a neg.: but also *ἀνεκτὰ παθεῖν*, Thuc. 7, 77; *παντὶ τρόπῳ δῆτις καὶ ὁπωσοῦν ἀνεκτός*, in any *tolerable* manner whatsoever, Id. 8, 90: *οὐκ ἀνεκτόν* (*ἐστι*), foll. by inf. or *μὴ οὐ* c. inf., *one cannot but* do, *cannot help* doing, Plat. Theaet. 154 C, 181 B. Adv. *-τῶς*, in Hom. always *οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς*. *ἀνεκτῶς ἔχει, it is to be borne*, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 1.

'Ανέκτριπτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκτρίβω*) *not to be rubbed out* or *off, indelible*.

'Ανέκφευκτος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκφεύγω*) *not to be avoided*.—II. act. *unable to flee away* or *escape*, like *ἀναπόδρατος*, Plut.

'Ανεκφολογόομαι, (a priv., *ἐκφολογόω*) dep., *to inflame*, Gal.

'Ανεκφοίτητος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκφοιτάω*) *not going out* or *abroad, unsocial*.

'Ανέκφορος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκφορά*) *not to be brought out, that ought not to be brought to light*, elsew. *ἀνέξοιστος*.

'Ανέκφραστος, *ον*, (a priv., *ἐκφράζω*)

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ζω) *unutterable, indescribable,* Xen. Mem 4, 3, 8.

†'Ανέκφυκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐκφεύγω) *not to be avoided,* App.

'Ανεκφώνητος, ον, (α priv., ἐκφωνέω) = foreg.—2. in Gramm, *ἀνεκφώνητα* are *unpronounced letters,* e. g. the Iota subscripturn.

Ἀνέλαιος, ον, (α priv., ἔλαία, ἔλαιον) *without olive-trees, olives,* or *oil,* Theophr.

'Ανέλᾶτος, ον, (α priv., ἐλαύνω) *not wrought* or *to be wrought with the hammer,* Aristot.

'Ανέλεγκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐλέγχω) *safe from being questioned, proved,* or *tried,* Thuc. 5, 85: *not to be convicted* or *refuted, irrefutable,* also *unconvicted, unrefuted,* both in Plat. Adv.–τως.

'Ανελεγξία, ας, ἡ, *a being irrefutable,* Diog. L. 7, 47.

'Ανελέγχω, -γξω, (ἀνά, ἐλέγχω) *to search into* or *examine anew, to prove fully, convict, convince,* Eur.

'Ανελεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *mercilessness:* from

'Ανελεήμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. ἀνελήμων, (α priv., ἐλεήμων) *merciless:* also ἀνηλεήμων. Adv. –μόνως, Antipho 114, 10.

'Ανελεής, ές, (α priv., ἔλεος) *pitiless, merciless.* Adv. –εῶς: rejected by Böckh and others: but it is found in Gramm., though ἀνηλεής is the better form, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 4, 1047.

'Ανελέητος, ον, (α priv., ἐλεέω) *unpitied, unworthy of pity.* Adv. –τως.

'Ανελελίζω, -ίξω, (ἀνά, ἑλελίζω) *to shake and rouse,* Opp.

'Ανελευθερία, ας, ἡ, *the conduct and character* of an ἀνελεύθερος, *a slavish temper, servility,* Plat.: esp. in money matters, *stinginess,* Arist. Eth. N.; and

'Ανελευθεριότης, ητος, ἡ,=foreg.: from

'Ανελεύθερος, ον, (α priv., ἐλεύθερος) *not free, illiberal, slavish, servile,* Lat. *illiberalis,* Plat.: esp. in money matters, *niggardly, stingy,* Ar. Plut. 591. Adv. –ρως, *meanly,* Xen.

'Ανέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι) *a going up* or *back, returning,* Eccl.

'Ανελήμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀνελεήμων.

'Ανέλιγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνελίσσω) *any thing rolled up,* ἀν. χαίτης, *a ringlet,* Anth.

'Ανέλιξις, εως, ἡ, also ἀνείλιξις, (ἀνελίσσω) *a rolling* or *winding up.*—2. *a rolling round, revolution* of the heavens.—3. *a winding about, maze, intricate dance,* Plut.

'Ανελίσσω, Att. ἀνελίττω, fut. -ίξω, also ἀνειλίσσω, *to roll* or *wind up, wind round.* Pass. *to twist about,* Ar. Ran. 827.—2. *to unrol, unwind,* esp. like Lat. *evolvere,* of books in rolls, and so *to read and explain,* Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 14, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 83 D.—II. metaph. ἀν. βίον, Lat. *versare vitam.*

'Ανελκόω, ώ, (ἀνά, ἑλκόω) *to suppurate,* Medic.

'Ανέλκτος, ον, (α priv., ἕλκω) *not to be drawn, not to be drawn along.*

'Ανελκτός, όν, (ἀνέλκω) *up-drawn,* ὀφρύες, Cratin. Incert. 123, cf. ἀνασπάω.

'Ανελκύω, f. -ύσω,=sq., *to drag up* or *forth,* εἰς φῶς, Ar. Pac. 307: *to drag up into open court,* Ar. Ach. 687, ἀν. ναῦς, *to haul up ships high and dry,* Hdt., and Thuc.

'Ανέλκω, fut. -ξω, (ἀνά, ἕλκω) *to draw up* or *upwards,* Hom., e. g. ἀν. τάλαντα, Il. 12, 434: esp. *to draw up* a bow, i. e. *draw* it *to full stretch,* Il. 11, 375, Od. 21, 128: cf. foreg. Mid. *to draw to one's self,* Od. 22, 97: ἀνέλκεσθαι, *to tear one's own* hair, τρίχας, Il. 22, 77.—II. *to draw back,* Hdt.

'Ανέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνελκόω) *a suppuration,* Medic.

'Ανέλκωτος, ον, (α priv., ἑλκόω) *without wounds, unhurt.*

'Ανέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., Ἕλλην) *un-Greek, outlandish,* στόλος, Aesch. Supp. 234.

'Ανελλήνιστος, ον, (α priv., ἑλληνίζω) *not Grecian,* Sext. Emp.

'Ανελλίπής, ές, (α priv., ἐλλείπω) *unfailing, unceasing,* Ael.

'Ανέλπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ἐλπίς) *without hope, hopeless,* Eur. I. T. 487.

'Ανελπιστέω, *to be ἀνέλπιστος:* and

'Ανελπιστία, ας, ἡ, *hopelessness:* from

'Ανέλπιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐλπίζω) *unhoped for, unlooked for,* Aesch., τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου, *the hopelessness of certainty,* Thuc. 3, 83, etc.—II. act.—1. of persons, *having no hope, hopeless,* Thuc. 6, 17: *despairing of* a thing, σωθήσεσθαι, Thuc. 8, 1, τοῦ ἑλεῖν, Xen.—2. of things or conditions, *giving* or *leaving no hope, hopeless, desperate,* Thuc. 5, 102; πρὸς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τρέπεσθαι, Id. 2, 51. Adv. –τως, ἀν. ἔχει, *he is in despair,* Plat. Phil. 36 B.

'Ανέλυτρος, ον, (α priv., ἔλυτρον) *without sheath* or *covering,* Arist. H. A.

'Ανέμβᾶτος, ον, (α priv., ἐμβαίνω) *inaccessible,* of a sacred place, Plut.—2. act. *not going to* or *into,* Anth.

'Ανεμέσητος, ον, (α priv., νεμεσάω) *free from blame, without offence,* Plat. Crat. 401 A: ἀνεμέσητόν ἐστιν αὐτῷ, *he can do it without offence,* Plat. Symp. 195 A, Aeschin. 63, 8. Adv. –τως, Plat. Legg. 684 E.

'Ανέμετος, ον (α priv., ἔμετος) *without vomiting,* Hipp.

'Ανεμέω, f. -έσω, (ἀνά, ἐμέω) *to vomit up, spit up,* Hipp.

'Ανέμητος, ον, (α priv., νέμω) *not divided, not distributed,* οὐσία, Dem. 1083, 16.—2. act. *having no share,* Plut.

'Ανεμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνεμος)=ἐμπνευμάτωσις, *flatulency,* Hipp.

'Ανεμιαῖος, ον, also α, ον, (ἄνεμος) *windy,* ὠὸν ἀνεμιαῖον, strictly *a wind-egg,* also ὑπηνέμιον, which is less Att. acc. to Piers. Moer. p. 73: metaph. *light as air, empty, vain,* cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 151 E.

'Ανεμίζομαι, as pass., *to be driven with the wind,* N. T.

'Ανέμιος, ία, ιον,=ἀνεμιαῖος.

'Ανεμόδρομος, ον, (ἄνεμος, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *swift as the wind,* Luc.

'Ανεμόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄνεμος) *windy, full of wind, filled by the wind,* ἱστίον, Pind. P. 1, 177.—II. *windy,* of a mountain or hill, Pind. O. 4, 11, and Eur.: αἰγίδες, αὖραι ἀνεμοέσσαι, *storms, breezes of wind,* Aesch., and Soph.—III. *like wind, swift as wind, airy,* φρόνημα, Soph. Ant. 354. [ᾰ in Pind., and Trag.; so the word must be taken as Dor. for ἠνεμόεις.]

'Ανεμοζάλη, ης, ἡ, (ἄνεμος, ζάλη) *a stormy surging sea,* Lo. Lyd. [ᾰ]

'Ανεμόθροος, ον, (ἄνεμος θρόος) *rustling with the wind.*

†'Ανεμοίτας, α, ὁ, *Anemoetas,* masc. pr. n., Dem.

'Ανεμοκοῖται, (ἄνεμος, κοίτη) *wind-lullers,* people at Corinth who practised the same arts as Lapland wizards, A. B.

'Ανεμος, ου, ὁ, *a breath* or *stream of air, wind, breeze, gale, storm,* Hom., who also joins θύελλα ἀνέμοιο, *a whirlwind,* so ἀήτης ἀνέμοιο, αὔτμὴ and ἄελλαι ἀνέμων, πνοιαὶ ἀνέμοιο: so too ἀνέμων ῥιπαί, Pind., and Soph. ἀήματα, Aesch., πνεύματα, Eur., ἀνέμου φθόγγοι, Simon. 7, 12: πρὸς ἄνεμον, *against the wind,* σὺν ἀνέμῳ, *with the wind:* ἀνέμου κατιόντος, *a sudden storm having come on,* Thuc. 2 25: ἄνεμος κατὰ βορέαν ἑστηκώς, *the wind being in the north,* Id. 6, 104: δοῦναί τι ἀνέμοις, *to cast* a thing *to the winds, ventis tradere,* Ap. Rh. Proverb. ἀνέμους θηρᾶν ἐν δικτύοις, *to try and catch the wind,* ἀνέμῳ διαλέγεσθαι, *to talk to the wind,* i. e. in vain. Hom. and Hes. only mention four winds, Boreas, Eurus, Notus (in Hes. Argestes), and Zephyrus: Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, gives twelve, which served as points of the compass; cf. Göttl. Hes. Th. 379. (From * ἄω. ἄημι, like Lat. *anima,* cf. Horat. Od. 4, 12, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.)

'Ανεμοσκεπής, ές, (ἄνεμος, σκέπη) *sheltering from the wind, keeping it off,* Il. 16, 224.

'Ανεμόστροφος, ον, (ἄνεμος, στρέφω) *turned, whirled by the wind:* but —2. parox. ἀνεμοστρόφος, ον, *whirling the wind,* Anacreont. 41, but the reading varies.

'Ανεμοσφάρᾰγος, ον, (ἄνεμος, σφάραγος) *echoing to the wind,* Pind. P. 9, 6. [σφᾰ]

'Ανεμοτρῡφής, ές,=sq.

'Ανεμοτρεφής, ές, (ἄνεμος, τρέφω) twice in Hom., κῦμα ἀνεμοτρ., a wave *fed,* i. e. *reared, raised by the wind,* Il. 15, 625: ἔγχος ἀνεμ., a spear from a tree *made tough and strong by the* beating of the *wind,* Il. 11, 256, ubi al. ἀνεμοτρεπές or ἀνεμοστρεφές, *turned, shaken by the wind,* v. Spitzn.

'Ανεμότροφος, ον, (ἄνεμος, τρέφω) v. l. for ἀνεμόστροφος.

'Ανεμούριον, ου, τό, (ἄνεμος, οὖρος) *a vane, the sail of a windmill,* late.

†'Ανεμούριον, ου, τό, *Anemurium,* a promontory of Cilicia, Strab.

'Ανεμοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *damage* or *havoc made by the wind:* from

'Ανεμόφθορος, ον, (ἄνεμος, φθείρω) *demolished, damaged by the wind.*

'Ανεμοφόρητος, ον, (ἄνεμος, φορέω) *borne* or *carried away by the wind,* Luc.

'Ανεμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἄνεμος) *to air, expose to the wind.* Pass. *to be blown upon, moved,* or *shaken by the wind,* Plat. Tim. 83 D: perf. pass. οft. c. acc., ἠνεμωμένος τὴν τρίχα, *having his hair floating to the wind,* Callistr.: of the sea, *to be raised by the wind,* Anth.—II. *to puff up, swell,* Hipp.

'Ανέμπληκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐμπλήσσω) *unshaken, unmoved.* Adv. –τως, Plut.

'Ανέμπλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐμπίπλημι) *not to be made full, insatiable,* —2. *of which one is never tired,* θέαμα, Themist.

'Ανέμπλοος, ον, (α priv., ἐμπλέω) *not sailing: useless for sailing,* ναῦς, Nonn.

'Ανεμπόδιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐμποδίζω) *unhindered,* Arist. Eth. N. Adv. –τως, Id. Part. An.

'Ανεμπόλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐμπολάω) *unsold.*

'Ανέμπτωτος, ον, (α priv., ἐμπίπτω) *not getting* or *falling into* a thing, εἰς λύπας, Plat. Def. 412 C.

'Ανέμφᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἔμφατος) *not announced: without expression, un meaning,* πρόσωπον, Plut. Adv. –τως

'Ανεμώδης, ες, (ἄνεμος, εἶδος) *windy, airy.*—2. metaph. *vain, idle,* Plut.

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'Ανεμώκης, ες, (ἄνεμος, ωκύς) *swift as the wind*, Eur. Phoen. 163, Ar. Av. 697: formed like ποδώκης.

'Ανεμώλεια, ας, ἡ, (earlier 'Ανεμώρεια) *Anemolia*, a city of Phocis, Il. 2, 521, Strab.

'Ανεμώλιος, ον, *windy*, Hom., but only metaph., *vain, idle, fruitless*: ἀνεμώλια βάζειν, *to talk windy, idle trash, talk to the winds*, Il. 4, 355. (Deriv. simply from ἄνεμος, for -ώλιος is an adject. termin., cf. μεταμώνιος.)

'Ανεμώνη, ης, ἡ *the wind-flower, anemone*, Cratin. Malth. 1, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 25, cf. Jac. Mel. 1, 46: ἀνεμῶναι λόγων, *flowers of speech*, Luc.

'Ανεμῶνις, ιδος, ἡ, = foreg., Nic.

†'Ανεμώρεια, ας, ἡ, *Anemoria*, Il. 2, 521, afterwards called 'Ανεμώλεια, q. v., Strab.

†'Ανεμῶσα, ης, ἡ, *Anemosa*, a region in Arcadia, Paus.

'Ανεμῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *she that stills the wind*, epith of Minerva, Paus. 4, 35, 8.

'Ανενδεής, ές, (α priv., ἐνδεής) *not scanty, abundant*.—2. act. *not wanting, not needy*. Adv. -ῶς.

'Ανένδεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐνδέχομαι) *inadmissible, impossible*.

'Ανενδοίαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐνδοιάζω) *undoubted, indubitable*, Luc. Adv. -τως.

'Ανένδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἐνδίδωμι) *not giving in, unyielding*. Adv. -τως.

'Ανένδυτος, ον, (α priv., ἐνδύω) *not put on*.

'Ανένεικα, poet. for ἀνήνεικα, aor. act. of ἀναφέρω, Od. 11, 625; ἀνενείκατο, aor. mid., Il. 19, 314: ἀνενειχθείς, Hdt. 1, 116. No pres. ἀνενείκω appears in use.

'Ανενεργής, ές, (α priv., ἐνεργής) *inefficacious*, Theophr.

'Ανενεργησία, ας, ἡ, *inefficacy*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Ανενέργητος, ον, (α priv., ἐνεργέω) *inefficacious*, Id.

'Ανενήνοθε, v. ἐνήνοθε.

'Ανενθουσίαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐνθουσιάζω) *not extravagant* or *impassioned*, ἔρως, Plut. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεννόητος, ον, (α priv., ἐννοέω) *without thought* or *conception* of a thing, τινός, Polyb.—II. *inconceivable*. Adv. -τως.

'Ανενόχλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐνοχλέω) *undisturbed*, Heliod. Adv. -τως.

'Ανέντῡτος, ον, (α priv., ἐντείνω) *not strained, without force*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9.

'Ανέντευκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐντυγχάνω) *not to be met* or *conversed with, unsociable*, Plut.—2. in good sense, *inaccessible to persuasion* or *bribery, incorruptible*, Id.

'Ανέντροπος, ον, (α priv., ἐντρέπομαι) *not minding* or *heeding* a thing.

'Ανεξάκουστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξακούω) *not well heard, not quite audible*.

'Ανεξάλειπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαλείφω) *inextinguishable, indelible*, Isocr. 96 C. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεξάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαλλάσσω) *unchangeable*.

'Ανεξάντλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαντλέω) *inexhaustible*.

'Ανεξαπάτητος, ας, ἡ, *infallibility*, Arr.: from

'Ανεξάπατητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαπατάω) *infallible*, Arist. Org.; ἀν. πρός τι, *in* a thing, Id. Pol. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεξάριθμητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαριθμέω) *not to be counted* or *told*.

'Ανεξάρνητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξαρνέομαι) *not denying, without denying*.

'Ανεξέλεγκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐξελέγχω) *not put to the proof, not questioned, convicted*, or *refuted*, Thuc. 4, 126: *safe from question, impossible to be questioned* or *refuted*, Id. 1, 21: *not to be blamed*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7, like ἀνέλεγκτος. Adv. -τως, Xen.

'Ανεξέλικτος, ον, (α priv., ἐξελίσσω) *not unfolded*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανεξέργαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξεργάζομαι) *not wrought out, unfinished*. Luc.

'Ανεξερεύνητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξερευνάω) *not to be searched out*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανεξέτασος, ον, (α priv., ἐξετάζω) *not searched out, not inquired into* or *examined*, Dem. 50, 16.—II. βίος ἀν., *a life without inquiry*, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεξεύρετος, ον, (α priv., ἐξευρίσκω) *not to be found out*, Thuc. 3, 87.

'Ανεξήγητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξηγέομαι) *not to be told, countless*, Gal.—II. *not to be explained*.

'Ανεξία, ας, ἡ (ἀνέχω) *patient endurance, forbearance*, Cic. Att. 5, 11.

†'Ανεξιβία, ης, ἡ, *Anexibia*, a Danaid, unless 'Αναξιβ. is to be read, Apollod.

'Ανεξικᾰκέω, *to be ἀνεξίκακος*; and

'Ανεξικᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *forbearance*, Plut.: from

'Ανεξίκᾰκος, ον, (ἀνέχομαι, κακός) *enduring evil*, Luc.; *forbearing*. Adv. -κως.

'Ανεξίκμαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξικμάζω) *not dried up, not to be dried up*, Arist. Probl.

'Ανεξικώμη, ἡ, ἧς οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο ὅλη κώμη, Cratin. (Incert. 54) ap. Hesych.: but this is evidently a wrong interpretation.

'Ανεξίλαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξιλάσκομαι, *implacable*.

'Ανεξίτηλος, ον, (α priv., ἐξίτηλος) *imperishable*.

'Ανεξίτητος, ον, (α priv., ἐξειμι) *with no outlet: inevitable*.

'Ανεξιχνίαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξιχνιάζω) *not traced out*.

'Ανεξοδίαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐξοδιάζω) *not alienated, not to be alienated*.

'Ανέξοδος, ον, (α priv., ἔξοδος) *with no outlet, without return*, Theocr.: *without practical result*, Plut.

'Ανέξοιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐκφέρω, ἐξοίσω) = ἀνέκφορος, Plut.

'Ανεοι or ἀνεοί, v. sub ἄνεως.

'Ανεορτάζω, (α priv., ἑορτή) *to be without holidays*, Dio C. Hence

'Ανεόρταστος, ον, *not festal, without holidays* or *festive joy*, βίος, Democr. ap. Stob. 16, 21, p. 154.

'Ανέορτος, ον, (α priv., ἑορτή) *without festival, ἀν. ἱερῶν, without share in festal rites*, Eur. El. 310.

'Ανεοστᾰσίη, ης, ἡ, (ἄνεως, ἵστημι) = ἐνεοστασίη, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 212.

'Ανεπάγγελτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαγγέλλω) *not announced*, πόλεμος, *a war begun without formal declaration*. Polyb., cf. ἀκήρυκτος.—2. *uninvited, unbidden*, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

'Ανεπαίσθητος, ον, (ἀνεπαισθάνομαι) *not felt, imperceptible*, Tim. Locr.—2. act. *not feeling* or *perceiving*, c. gen., Longin. 4, 1. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπάϊστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαίστος) *not heard, inaudible*, Ath. 376 A.

'Ανεπαισχυντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαισχύνομαι) = ἀναίσχυντος. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπαιτίᾱτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαιτιάομαι) *unimpeached, innocent*, Joseph.

'Ανεπάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαλλάσσω) *not interchanging* or *alternating, ἀν. ζῶα*, animals which have their upper and lower teeth meeting flat together, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51.

†'Ανεπάλμενος, part. sync. 2 a. mid. of ἀνεφάλλομαι, Ap. Rh. 2, 825.

'Ανέπαλτο, Ep. for ἀνεπάλετο, syncop. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ἀναπάλλω, with pass. signf.; *he was thrown up, rushed up*, Il.; cf. Spitzn. Exc. XVI. ad Il.: if from ἀνεφάλλομαι, it must have been written ἀνεπᾶλτο, like ἐπᾶλτο.

'Ανεπανόρθωτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπανορθόω) *not to be amended, incorrigible*, Plut.

'Ανέπαφος, ον, (α priv., ἐπαφή) *untouched, unharmed*, ap. Dem. 926, 20; c. gen. rei, *unharmed by* a thing, ὑβρεως, Anton.

'Ανεπαφρόδῑτος, ον, = ἀναφρόδιτος, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, v. Schn. and Born. ad l.; Alciphr. 3, 80.

'Ανεπαχθής, ές, (α priv., ἐπαχθής) *not burdensome, without offence*, Phalar. Adv. -θῶς, Thuc. 2, 37: ἀν. φερειν, *not to take ill, haud gravatè ferre*.

'Ανεπέκτᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπεκτείνω) *not extended*: of declensions, *parisyllabic*, Gramm.

'Ανεπέλευστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπέρχομαι) *not coming back*.

'Ανεπηρέαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπηρεάζω) *not despitefully treated*, Diod.

'Ανεπής, ές, (α priv., ἔπος) *without a word, speechless*.

'Ανεπίβᾱτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιβαίνω) *not to be climbed, impassable*, Diod.

'Ανεπιβούλευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιβουλεύω) *without plots*, and so—1. act. *not plotting*, τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον, the absence of intrigue, Thuc. 3, 37.—2. *not plotted against*, Ael.: *free from* or *secure against plots*, Polyb. 7, 8, 4.

'Ανεπίγνωστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *not distinctly known*. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 18, 1, 16.

'Ανεπίγρᾰφος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιγραφή) *without a title, without author's name, unauthentic*, Diod.

'Ανεπιδής, ές, (α priv. ἐπιδεής) = ἀνενδεής, Plat. Legg. 947 E.

'Ανεπίδεικτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιδείκνυμι) *without ostentation* or *display*.

'Ανεπίδεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιδέχομαι) *not accepting* or *admitting*, c. gen. λόγων ἀν., *listening to no reasons*.—2. *inadmissible, impossible*, cf. ἀνεγχώρητος.

'Ανεπίδετος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιδέω) *not bound* or *bandaged*, ἕλκος, Galen.

'Ανεπίδῑκος, ον, (α priv., ἐπίδικος) *without a lawsuit, not subject to dispute, undisputed*, Isae. 44, 1: ἡ ἀνεπίδ., an heiress about whose marriage there was no dispute, Dem. 1135, fin., cf. Att. Process, p. 470.

'Ανεπιδόκητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπί, δοκέω) *unexpected, unforeseen*, Simon. 223.

'Ανεπίδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιδίδωμι) *not increasing* or *growing*, Theophr.

'Ανεπιείκεια, ας, ἡ, *unreasonableness, unkindness*, Dem. 845, 22: from

'Ανεπιεικής, ές, (α priv., ἐπιεικής) *unreasonable, unfair*, Thuc. 3, 66. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ανεπίθετος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτίθημι) *allowing of no addition*, Dicaearch. ap. Creuz. Mel. 3, 185.

'Ανεπιθόλωτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπί, θολόω) *untroubled, unpolluted*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανεπιθύμητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιθυμέω) *without desire*, Eccl. [ῡ]

'Ανεπικάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-

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φαλύπτω) *unconcealed*, Diod. Adv. -τως. [ᾰ]

'Ανεπίκαυστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικαίω) *not set on fire, not burnt.*

'Ανεπίκαυτος, ον,=foreg.

'Ανεπικηρύκευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικηρυκεύομαι)=ἀκήρυκτος. [ῠ]

'Ανεπίκλητος, ον, (α priv. ἐπικαλέω) *unblamed*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 1, 92.

'Ανεπικοινώνητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικοινωνέω) *not to be communicated, not communicable.*—2. act. *not communicating.*

'Ανεπικούρητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικουρέω) *without aid* or *succour*, Philem. p. 390.

'Ανεπικρῑσία, ας, ἡ, *impossibility of judging: a reservation of judgment*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Ανεπίκρῑτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικρίνω) *not giving judgment about a thing*, Sext. Emp.—2. pass. *not judged.* Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπίκρυπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικρύπτω) *unconcealed*, Anton.

'Ανεπικώλῡτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπικωλύω) *unhindered*, Joseph. Adv. -τως, Diod.

'Ανεπίλημπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιλαμβάνομαι) *not to be laid hold of, attacked*, τινί, Thuc. 5, 17; *blameless*, βίος, Eur. Or. 922. Adv. -τως, Xen. An. 7, 6, 37.

'Ανεπίλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιλανθάνω) *not concealed.*—II. (α priv., ἐπιλήθομαι) *not to be forgotten.*—2. *not forgetting.*

'Ανεπιλόγιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιλογίζομαι) *inconsiderate, thoughtless.* Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

'Ανεπιμέλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμελέομαι) *uncared for, unheeded.*

'Ανεπίμικτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμίγνυμι) *unmixed with* a thing, τινί, Arist. Spirit.: *pure from*, τινός, Diosc.—2. *not mixing* with others, c. gen. ἀνθρώπων, Strab.: of a country, *without intercourse, unfrequented*, Diod. Adv. -τως. Hence

'Ανεπιμιξία, ας, ἡ, *unmixedness, purity.*—2. *want of intercourse* or *traffic*, Polyb.

'Ανεπίμονος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμένω) *not holding out, inconstant.*—2. *insufferable.* Plut.

'Ανεπινοησία, ας, ἡ, *inconceivableness*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Ανεπινόητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπινοέω) *without conception of* a thing, *incapable of conceiving*, Diod.—2. *inconceivable, unknown*, Id

'Ανεπίξεστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιξέω) *not polished over, not finished off*, δόμος, Hes. Opp. 744: cf. Göttl. ad l.

'Ανεπίπλαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιπλάσσω) *not plastered* or *painted.*

'Ανεπίπλεκτος, ον, (α priv. ἐπιπλέκω,) *unentwined, without alliance* or *communion with others*, Strab.

'Ανεπίπληκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιπλήσσω) *not struck* or *punished: unblamed, faultless*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9: in bad sense, *incorrigible, licentious*, Plat. Legg. 695 B.—2. act. *not striking, punishing* or *blaming*, Anton. Adv. -τως. Hence

'Ανεπιπληξία, ας, ἡ, *impunity, licentiousness*, Plat. Legg. 695 B.

'Ανεπίρρεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιῤῥέζω) *not used for sacrifices*, χυτρόποδες ἀνεπίῤῥ. (like ἄδυτοι), *sacrificial* implements *as yet unused*, Hes. Op. 746.

'Ανεπισήμαντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπισημαίνω) *not marked* or *distinguished by* praise or blame: *not striking the eye*, Polyb.

'Ανεπισημείωτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπισημειόω) *furnished with no note, unexplained*, Eccl.

'Ανεπίσκεπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπισκέπτομαι) *not examining, inattentive, inconsiderate*, Xen. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 2, 45.—II. pass. *not considered, not explored, not judged*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3.

'Ανεπισκεύαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπισκευάζω) *irreparable.*

'Ανεπισκεψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπίσκεπτος) *want of observation*, Arist. Org.

'Ανεπιστάθμευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπισταθμεύω) *without billeting* (of soldiers), *exempt therefrom*, Polyb.

'Ανεπίσταθμος, ον,=foreg.

'Ανεπιστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπίστατος) *inattention, thoughtlessness*, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

'Ανεπιστάτητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιστατέω) *without an inspector.*

'Ανεπίστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἐφίστημι) *inattentive, careless*, Polyb. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

'Ανεπιστημονικός, ή, όν, *not fitted for scientific pursuits*, Arist. Eth. N.: and

'Ανεπιστημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *ignorance, inexperience*, Thuc. 5, 7: *want of science*, Plat., and Arist.: from

'Ανεπιστήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *unknowing, ignorant, unskilful*, of persons, Hdt. 9, 62, Thuc. 5, 111: *unscientific*, Hdt. 2, 21, and freq. in Plat.: ἀν. τινός or περί τινος, *unskilled in* a thing, Plat.: ἀν., c. inf., *not knowing how* to do a thing, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 7: rarely of things, ναῦς ἀνεπιστήμονες, *unskilfully arranged* or *managed*, Thuc. 2, 89. Adv. -μόνως, Plat., and Xen.: also -μοσύνως.

'Ανεπιστρεπτεί, and ἀνεπιστρεπτί, adv. of ἀνεπίστρεπτος, Plut.

'Ανεπιστρεπτέω, *not to turn one's self round, to be inattentive* or *negligent*, Epict.: from

'Ανεπίστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιστρέφομαι) *without turning round*, Plut.: metaph. *inattentive, heedless: inexorable.* Adv. ἀνεπιστρέπτως, *heedlessly.*

'Ανεπιστρεφής, ές,=foreg., ἀν. τινός, *careless of* a thing, Plut.

'Ανεπιστρεψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπιστρέφομαι) *inattention, heedlessness*, Epict.

'Ανεπίστροφος, ον,= ἀνεπίστρεπτος, Hdn. Adv. -φως.

'Ανεπισφᾰλής, ές, (α priv., ἐπί, σφάλλω)=ἀσφαλής, Themist.

'Ανεπίσχετος, ον, (α priv., ἐπέχω) *not stopped, not to be stopped* or *checked*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπίτακτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτάσσω) *not commanded, subject to no one, independent*, ἐξουσία εἴς τι, Thuc. 7, 69. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπίτῡτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτείνω) *not strained* or *stretched: not to be stretched.*

'Ανεπίτευκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτυγχάνω) *not hitting the mark.*

'Ανεπιτέχνητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτεχνάομαι) *inartificial: without design* or *reflection.* Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπιτήδειος, ον, also fem. α, Geop., Ion. ἀνεπιτήδεος, έη, εον, (α priv., ἐπιτήδειος) *unfit, disadvantageous, inconvenient*, Plat.: *prejudicial, hurtful*, Hdt. 1, 175. Adv. -ως, comp. -ότερον, Plat. Legg. 813 B: of persons, *hostile, unfriendly*, Xen. Hence

'Ανεπιτηδειότης, ητος, ἡ, *unfitness, inconvenience.*

'Ανεπιτήδευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτηδεύω) *made without care* or *design, inartificial*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπιτίμητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτιμάω) *not to be reproached* or *censured*, Arist. Eth. N.; τινός, *for* a thing, Dem. 1417, 12.—2. *unpunished*, Polyb.—II. *untaxed*, Inscr. [τῐ]

'Ανεπίτροπος, ον, (α priv., ἐπίτροπος) *without guardian.*—2. (α priv., ἐπιτρέπω)=ἀνεπίστρεπτος.

'Ανεπιτῡχής, ές, (α priv., ἐπί, τυχεῖν)=ἀνεπίτευκτος, Artem.

'Ανεπίφαντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιφαίνομαι) *not made visible* or *conspicuous, unadorned.* Adv. -τως.

'Ανεπίφᾰτος, ον, *unexpected, unknown.*

'Ανεπίφθονος, ον, (α priv., ἐπίφθονος) *unenvied, not invidious, without reproach*, ἔγχος, Soph. Trach. 1033: ἀν. ἐστὶ πᾶσιν, it is no reproach to any one, Thuc. 6, 83, cf. ἀνεμέσητος. Adv. -νως, Thuc. 6, 54.

'Ανεπίφραστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιφράζομαι) *unannounced, unobserved*, Simon. 231, 21.

'Ανεπιχείρητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιχειρέω) *not to be attacked* or *overcome.*

'Ανεπόπτευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐποπτεύω) *not admitted among the ἐπόπται.*

'Ανεπόψιος, ον, *not in sight.*

'Ανέραμαι, poet. for sq.

'Ανεράομαι, aor. ἀνηράσθην, (ἀνά, ἐράω) *to love again, love anew*, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 7, Andoc. 16, 37: rare word.

'Ανεραστία, ας, ἡ, *life without love, ignorance of love*, Themist.: from

'Ανέραστος, ον, (α priv., ἐράω) *not worthy of love, unlovely*, Plut.—2. act. *not loving, unkind*, Luc.

'Ανεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, *to finish, complete.*

'Ανέργαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐργάζομαι) *not thoroughly wrought, imperfect, incomplete*, Arist. Metaph.

'Ανεργος, ον, (α priv., *ἔργω) *not done*, ἔργα ἄνεργα, Lat. *facta infecta*, Eur. Hel. 363.

'Ανέργω, old poet. form of ἀνείργω, *to keep back, keep off*, poet. whence lengthd. impf., ἀνέεργε, ἀνέεργον, Il.

'Ανερεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, ἐρεθίζω) *to provoke* or *anger again.* Pass. *to be stirred up, in a state of excitement*, Thuc. 2, 21.

'Ανέρεικτος, ον, (α priv., ἐρείκω) *not crushed* or *bruised, unground.*

*'Ανερείπομαι, dep. mid., but only found in aor. ἀνηρειψάμην, *to snatch up and carry off*, of the harpies carrying off their prey, Hom., who only uses 3 pers. pl. ἀνηρείψαντο: later, *to take upon one's self*, πόνον, Orph. Only Ep. (the aor. cannot be formed from ἀνερέπτω, though no doubt it was from the same root.)

'Ανερέπτω, *to tear up, draw up:* pass. στόμαχος ἀνερεπτόμενος, the stomach *drawn up spasmodically* so as to cause vomiting, Nic.

'Ανερεύγω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, ἐρεύγω) *to throw up.* Mid. *to discharge itself*, of a river, Arist. Mund., Ap. Rh.

'Ανερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (ἀνά, ἐρευνάω) *to search out, examine*, Plat. Phaed. 63 A: also in mid., Id. Legg. 816 C. Hence

'Ανερεύνησις, εως, ἡ, *a tracing out, search for* a thing.

'Ανερεύνητος, ον, (α pr., ἐρευνάω) *not searched out, unexamined*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 C: *not to be searched* or *found out*, Id. Crat. 421 D. Adv. -τως, also neut. pl. as adv., *inscrutably*, Eur. Ion 255.

'Ανερίθευτος, ον, (α priv., ἐριθεύομαι) *unbribed, uncorrupted*, Philo. [ῐ]

'Ανερίνασος, ον, (α priv., ἐρινάζω) *not ripened by art*, of figs, Theophr.

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'Ανέμιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐμίζω) *undisputed.*

'Ανερκής, ές, (α priv., ἔρκος) *not fenced around, unprotected,* Q. Sm.

'Ανερμάτιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐρματίζω) *without ballast, not loaded,* strictly of ships, Plat. Theaet. 144 A.—2. metaph. *without stay* or *base, tottering, unsteady,* Ruhnk. Longin. 2, 2.

'Ανερμήνευτος, ον, (α priv., ἑρμηνεύω) *not explained, inexplicable.*

'Ανέρομαι, aor. ἀνηρόμην, (ἀνά, ἔρομαι) *to question, ask, τινά τι,* something of a person, Soph. O. C. 210, and freq. in Plat. Scarcely used but in aor.: the other tenses are supplied by ἀνερωτάω; the Ep. had also a pres. ἀνείρομαι, q. v.

'Ανερπυζω,=sq., Ar. Pac. 584.

'Ανέρπω, (ἀνά, ἕρπω) *to creep upwards* or *up,* Eur. Phoen. 1178.

†'Ανερρήθην, def. aor. pass. assigned to pres. ἀναγορεύω, v. ἀνερῶ.

'Ανέρρω, f. -ῥήσω: aor. ἀνήρρησα, (ἀνά, ἔρρω) *to come* or *get up,* with notion of *bad luck,* Eupol. Pol. 27: ἀνέρρε, like ἔρρε, *away with you,* Lat. *abi in malam rem,* Valck. Hipp. 793.

'Ανερυγγάνω,= ἀνερεύγω.

†'Ανερυθριάστως, adv. *without blushing, unblushingly;* from

'Ανερυθριάω, ῶ, -άσω, (ἀνά, ἐρυθριάω) *to begin to blush, blush up,* Plat. Charm. 158 C. [ᾰσω]

'Ανερύω, f. -ύσω, Ion. ἀνειρύω (ἀνά, ἐρύω) *to draw up,* Od 9, 77, in tmesi: ἀνειρυσαι νῆας=ἀνελκύσαι, Hdt. 9, 96. Often as v. l. for ἀνερυω. [ῦω, ῠσω]

'Ανέρχομαι, fut. ἀνελεύσομαι: aor. ἀνῆλυθον, or usu. ἀνῆλθον, (ἀνά, ἔρχομαι) *to go up, go upwards, climb* or *mount up,* ἀνελθὼν ἐς σκοπιήν, Od. 10, 97: of trees, *to grow up, shoot up,* Od. 6, 163, 167, of the sun, *to rise,* Aesch. Ag. 658, of fire, *to blaze up,* Id. Cho. 536.—II. *to go* or *come back, go* or *come home again, return,* Hom., who also strengthens it by ἂψ or αὖθις: also *to come back to* a point, *recur to* it, *recount,* Eur. Phoen. 1207, Ion 933.—2. εἴς τινα, *to come back to* one, *be referred to* or made *dependent upon* one, Id. Hec. 802. [ἀν in ἀνερχομένῳ, Il. 4, 392, the more strange because of Il. 6, 187.]

†'Ανερῶ, def. fut. act., from which pf. ἀνείρηκα, assigned to pres. ἀναγορεύω.

'Ανερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἐρωτάω) *to ask again* or *repeatedly,* like ἀνέρομαι, Od. 4, 251: ἀν. περι τινος, Hdt. 9, 89.

'Ανερωτίζω,=foreg., Teleclid. Incert. 14.

†'Ανες, 2 aor. imp. of ἀνίημι.

'Ανέσαιμι, Ep. opt. aor. 1 act. of ἀνίημι, only Il. 14, 209, cf. ἀνέσει.

'Ανεσαν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of ἀνίημι, Il. 21, 537.

'Ανέσαντες, part. aor. 1 act. from ἀνέζω, q. v., Il. 13, 657.

'Ανέσει, Ep. for ἀνήσει, 3 sing. fut. from ἀνίημι, Od. 18, 265. Hom. has traces also of a regul. aor., formed from this fut., v. ἀνέσω, ἀνέσαιμι, ἄνεσαν.

'Ανεσία, ας, ἡ, =ἄνεσις, Cratin. Buc. 6.

'Ανέσιμος, ον, (ἀνίημι) *let loose, idle,* Lat. *remissus.*

'Ανεσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἀνίημι) *a loosening, relaxing,* i. e. χορδῶν of the strings, Plat.: but ἄνεσις κακῶν, *an abating* of misery, Hdt. 5, 28: hence *relaxation, recreation,* opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Legg. 724 A; and in bad sense, *listlessness.*—2. *a letting loose,* esp. of the passions, *license, licentiousness,* Plat. Rep. 561 A, Legg. 637 C.

'Ανέσπερος, ον, (α priv., ἑσπερος) *without evening.*

'Ανέσσυτο. Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. pass. of ἀνασεύω, Il. 11, 458.

†'Ανέσταν, for ἀνέστησαν, 2 aor. of ἀνίστημι, Il. 1, 533.

†'Ανέστειλα, -άμην, 1 aor. act. and mid. of ἀναστέλλω.

†'Ανέστηκα and -έστην, pf. and 2 aor. act. of ἀνίστημι.

'Ανέστιος, ον, (α priv., ἑστία) *without hearth of one's own;* and therefore *not respecting its sanctity,* Il. 9. 63.—2. *without home, homeless,* Soph. Fr. 5.

'Ανεστραμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναστρέφω, *turned about, perversely.*

†'Ανεστώς, sync. part. pf. for ἀνεστηκώς, of ἀνίστημι.

'Ανέσχεθε, ἀνεσχέθομεν, poet. lengthd. for ἀνέσχε. ἀνέσχομεν, aor. 2 of ἀνέχω, cf. ἀνασχέθω, Hom.

†'Ανέσχον, -όμην, 2 aor. act. and mid. of ἀνέχω.

'Ανετάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, ἐτάζω) *to search thoroughly, prove well.*

†'Ανετάθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀνατείνω.

'Ανέταιρος, ον, (α priv., ἑταῖρος) *without companions, friends* or *fellows,* Plut.

'Ανετέον, verb. adj. from ἀνίημι, *one must relax,* Plat.

'Ανετεροίωτος, ον, (α priv., ἑτεροιόω) *unchanged, unchangeable,* Arist. Mund.

'Ανετικός, ή, όν, (ἀνετός) *fit for relaxing, relaxing:* in Gramm. ἀνετικά, as opp. to ἐπιτατικά, words denoting relaxation.

'Ανέτλην, ης, η, etc., aor. 2 from *ἀνάτλημι.

'Ανέτοιμος, ον, (α priv., ἑτοιμος) *not ready, not fitted out,* Polyb.: of persons, *not ready* or *willing.*

'Ανετός, όν, (ἀνίημι) *loosened, relaxed, slack;* strictly of a bow, then esp. of men's bodily and mental powers, Arist. Gen. An.: ἀνετὸς τὴν κόμην, *with the hair loose,* Luc. Adv. -τῶς, Soph. Fr. 567.—2. *let loose, licentious, wanton.*—3. *let free, freed, free from labour,* esp. of men and animals dedicated to a god, and so free from all work, Tacitus' *nullo mortali opere contacti,* Plut. 2, 12 A.

'Ανετῠμολόγητος, ον, (α priv., ἐτυμολογέω) *of unknown derivation,* Sext. Emp.

'Ανέτυμος, ον, (α priv., ἔτυμον)= foreg., Sext. Emp. Adv. -μως.

'Ανευ, adv., and prep. c. gen., *without,* opp. to σύν, used both of persons and things, ἀνευ ἑθεν, οὐδὲ σὺν αὐτῷ, Il. 17, 407: ἀνευ κέντροιο, *without spurring,* i. e. *without* the application of *the spur,* Il. 23, 387: with persons in a pregnant sense, ἀνευ θεῶν, Lat. *sine Dis, without divine aid* or *countenance* Od. 2, 372: ἀνευ ἐμέθεν, *without my knowledge and will,* Il. 15, 213: ἀνευ τοῦ κραίνοντος, Lat. *injussu regis, without the sanction of the monarch,* Soph. O. C. 926: so ἀνευ τοῦ ὑγιεινοῦ, *without reference to* health, Plat. Gorg. 518 D.—II. *away from, far from* or *parted from* a thing; ἀνευ ὀδόντων, Il. 13, 556, cf. Od. 16, 239.—III. in prose, *except, besides,* like χωρίς, Plat. Crit. 112 C. It was sometimes by Att. authors put after its case, as ἡγητοῦ γ' ἄνευ, Soph. O. C. 502; Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 14, but never by Hom. By the Boeot. and some Alexandr. written ἄνις. ('Ανευ is closely akin to ἀν- or ἀνα- priv. to which also belong the Lat. *in-*, Engl. *un-*, Germ. *un-* and *ohn-*, cf. sub *a*. and from it again sprung ἄνευθε, ἀπάνευθε, q. v., just as from ἄτερ, ἄτερθε and ἀπάτερθε.)

'Ανεύάζω, (ἀνά, εὐάζω) *to honour with loud cries of εὐα, ἀν. Βάκχον,* Lyc. *to celebrate with loud shouts,* ὄρη, Nonn.

'Ανευθε, before a vowel ἀνευθεν, (ἄνευ, as ἄτερθε from ἄτερ). — I. prep. c. gen., *without,* like ἄνευ, of persons and things, μοῦνω ἀνευθ' ἄλλων, Od. 16, 239, like οἷος ἀπ' ἄλλων in later authors; ἀνευθε πόνοιο, Od. 7, 192: so too ἀνευθε θεοῦ= ἄνευ θεοῦ, q. v., Il. 5, 185.—2. *apart from, far from,* Il. 21, 78.—Hom. always puts it before its case, though sometimes parted from it, Il. 22, 88: later it often follows, as πατρὸς ἀνευθε, Ap. Rh. 4, 746.—II. adv. *far away, distant,* opp. to ἐγγύς or ἐγγυθι, Il. 22, 300; 23, 378: *out of the way, away,* Il. 23, 241, Od. 9, 26; and so most freq. with part. ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν.—Only poet., and never Att.

'Ανεύθετος, ον, (α priv., εὔθετος) *not well placed* or *arranged, ill-suiting.*

'Ανευθυνία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an* ἀνεύθυνος. *irresponsibility:* from

'Ανεύθῡνος, ον, (α priv., εὐθύνη) *not having to render an account, not accountable, irresponsible,* opp. to ὑπεύθυνος, Hdt. 3, 80, ἀκρόασις, Thuc. 3, 43; also *guiltless, innocent,* because such a one is *not liable to trial,* Arist. Pol.: so ἀν. τινός, *guiltless of* a thing, Luc. Adv. -νως.

'Ανεύθυντος, ον, (α priv., εὐθύνω) *not made straight, not going in a straight line,* Arist. Meteor, 4, 9, 8.

'Ανευκτος, ον, (α priv., εὔχομαι) *unwished for.*—II. act. *not wishing, not praying,* Poet. ap. Plat. Alcib. 2, 143 A.

'Ανεύλᾰβής, ές, (α priv., εὐλαβής) *incautious.*—2. *fearing nothing:* esp. *without fear of the gods, impious.*

'Ανεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνευρίσκω) *a finding out, discovery,* Eur. Ion 569.

'Ανευρετέον, verb adj. from ἀνευρίσκω, *one must find out,* Plat. Polit. 294 C.

'Ανεύρετος, ον, (α priv., εὑρίσκω) *not found out, not to be found out,* Plat. Legg. 874 A.

'Ανευρίσκω, f. -ήσω, 2 aor. ἀνεῦρον, un-Att. 1 aor. mid. ἀνευράμην, pass. ἀνευρέθην, *to find out, make out, to trace out, discover,* Hdt. 1, 67: 2, 54, and Att. Pass. *to be found out* or *discovered to be,* c. part., Hdt. 1, 137; 4, 44: seldom with augm.

'Ανευρος, ον. (α priv., νεῦρον) *without sinews: unelastic, slack, feeble,* Hipp., and Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9.

'Ανευρύνω, fut. -ῦνῶ, (ἀνά, εὐρύνω) *to widen, open,* Hipp. Hence

'Ανεύρυσμα, ατος, τό, and

'Ανευρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a widening.*

'Ανευοημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, εὐοημέω) *to shout aloud with joy;* and, acc. to some, as euphemism, *to cry aloud, make an outcry,* even in grief, ἀνευο. οἰμωγῇ. Soph. Tr. 783, Eur. Or. 1335, Plat. Phaed. 60 A: but Herm. Soph. l. c. explains it *to cry out εὐοῖ μοι,* without any euphemism, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. l. c.

'Ανευφραντος, ον, (α priv., εὐφραίνω) *not rejoicing, joyless.*

'Ανεύχομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, εὔχομαι) *to ask* or *pray again: to take back a prayer, recall it,* Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D, 148 B, v. Valck. Hipp. 990, cf. ἀνα μάχομαι.

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'Ανεφάλλομαι, (ἀνά, ἐπί, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap up at, rush upon*; only used in sync. part. ἀνεπάλμενος, q. v.: cf. ἀνέπαλτο.

'Ανέφαπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐφάπτω) =ἀνέπαφος, esp. *not to be carried away* as a slave, Inscr.

'Ανέφελος, ον, (α priv., νεφέλη) *uncloudied, cloudless*, αἰθήρ, Od. 6, 45: *unveiled*, Soph. El. 1246. [ᾰ Ep., as in ἀθάνατος.]

'Ανεφθος, ον, (α priv., ἑφθός) *unboiled*, Gnop.

'Ανέφικτος, ον, (α priv., ἐφικνέομαι) *not to be reached, out of reach, impossible*, Luc.

'Ανεχέγγυος, ον, (α priv., ἐχέγγυος) *unwarranted*: διὰ τὰ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι, *because they had no sure confidence in themselves*, Thuc. 4, 55.

'Ανέχω, impf. ἀνεῖχον: also ἀνίσχω, ἀνίσχον: f. ἀνέξω, also ἀνασχήσω: aor. ἀνέσχον, and poet. lengthd. ἀνέσχεθον, Hom., and Eur. Med. 1027 (cf. ἀνασχέθω): pf. ἀνέσχηκα, aor. pass. ἀνεσχέθην:—we also find in Od. 19, 111, a 3 sing. ind. pres. ἀνέχησι, as if from ἀνέχημι, like παμφαίνησι, προφέρησι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, a, Anm. 5: *to hold up, lift up*, Hom., esp. χεῖρας ἀν. θεοῖς, *to raise one's hands to the gods* in prayer (but in Od. 18, 89, χεῖρας ἀν., *to hold out, raise one's hands* to fight, like mid.), hence ἀν. εὐχάς, to offer prayers, Soph. El. 636: ἀν. τινί, *to hold up and shew* to one, to raise admiration, pity, etc., Il. 10, 461; 22, 80: ἀν. φάος, φλόγα, *to hold up* a light, Eur.; esp. to hold up the nuptial-torch, hence the phrase ἄνεχε, πάρεχε φῶς, or simply ἄνεχε, πάρεχε, *hold up and lend* the light to lead the procession, and so in genl. *make ready, go on*, Herm. Eur. Cycl. 203: *to lift up, exalt*, τινά, Pind. P. 2, 163; also *to lift up by words, extol, praise*.—2. of land, ἀνέχειν τὴν ἄκρην, *putting out* a headland, Hdt. 4, 99, cf. III. 2.—3. *to hold up, uphold, maintain, support*, εὐδικίας, Od. 19, 111, πολέμους, Thuc. 1, 141: ἀν. σὲ λέχος στέρξας ἀνέχει, *maintains, is attached to* thee, Soph. Aj. 212, cf. Eur. Hec. 123:—so pred. the nightingale is said, ἀν. κισσόν, *to keep constant to* the ivy, Soph. O. C. 674, ubi v. Herm.—II. *to hold back, hold in, keep in*, ἵππους, Il. 23, 426; ἐμαυτὸν ἀνίσχον, Hdt. 1, 42; ἀν. Σικελίαν, to maintain it free, μὴ ὑπό τινα εἶναι, Thuc. 6, 86.—2. in Theogn. 26, Ζεὺς ἀνέχων, opp. to ὗων, *holding up, stopping* the rain.—III. intrans. *to rise up, rise*, as out of the sea, Od. 5, 320: later esp. in form ἀνίσχω, of the sun, πρὸς ἦλιον ἀνίσχοντα, Hdt. 3, 98, etc.: *to arise, happen*, Hdt. 5, 106; 7, 14:—in Soph. O. T. 174, *to cease from suffering, to obtain rest*, v. Schol. ad l.—2. *to come forth, stick out*, ἀνέσχεν αἰχμή, Il. 17, 310: esp. of a headland, *to jut out* into the sea, Hdt. 7, 123, Thuc. 1, 46, etc.—3. *to hold on, keep doing*, c. part. ἀν. διασκοπῶν, Thuc. 7, 48; also absol., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 10. Hom. uses no tense intrans., but the aor.

B. Mid. ἀνέχομαι, f. ἀνέξομαι or ἀνασχήσομαι: Att. impf. and aor. c. dupl. augm., ἠνειχόμην, ἠνεσχόμην:—strictly *to hold one's self up* or *upright*, and so *to hold* or *bear up against* a thing, *endure, suffer, allow*; either c. acc., ἀν. κήδεα, κακά, etc., Hom., Hdt., and Att.; or c. gen., once in Hom., δουλοσύνης, Od. 22, 423, and freq. in Plat., e. g. Apol. 31 B:—the dependent clause is usu. (always in Hom.) added in part., as οὐκ ἀνέξομαί σε ἄλγε' ἔχοντα, I will not suffer thee to have . . , Il. 5, 895; ἀνέχεσθαι ἡμενος, Od. 4, 595, and this is the common constr. in prose, e. g. Hdt. 1, 80, Thuc. 2, 74, etc.; but in signf. *to dare to* do, c. inf., ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπιόντα δέξασθαι, Hdt. 7, 139, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 160, Obs. 1:—absol. *to hold out, last*, Il.; esp. in imperat. aor. ἀνάσχετο, ἀνάσχεο=τέτλαθι, *be of good courage*, Hom.; so too ξυμφοραῖς ἠνεσχόμην, *I was patient in* calamities (not I bore up *against* them) Eur. Andr. 981 (where however Dind. ξυμφοράς), cf Herm. Bacch. 790; in part. ἀνεχόμενοι φέρουσι, they bear *with patience*, Hdt. 4, 28.—2. ἀνέχεσθαι ξείνους, *to allow the presence* of guests, Od. 7, 32; and so *to receive, entertain* them, Od. 17, 13.—II. *to hold up what is one's own*, hence ἀνέχεσθαι δόρυ, ἔγχος, etc., Hom.: esp. ἀν. χεῖρας, *to hold up one's* hands *to fight* (never *to pray*, as in act.), Hom.: hence without χεῖρας, πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμενος, Il. 3, 362, Od. 14, 425.—III. rarely, *to hold on by one another, hang together*, Od. 24, 8. Cf. ἀνίσχω.

'Ανέψητος, ον, (α priv., ἑψω) *hard to boil* or *to make boil.*

'Ανεψέω, (ἀνά, ἑψω) *to boil again.*

'Ανέψητος, ον, (α priv., ἐψητός) *unboiled.*

'Ανεψιά, ᾶς, ἡ, fem. from ἀνεψιός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 2. Hence

'Ανεψιᾰδέη, contr. ἀνεψιαδῆ, ἡ, *a first-cousin's daughter*, Dind. Ar. Fr. 584: Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 2.

†'Ανηψιαδεός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀνεψιάδης. For the accentuation, v. Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 266, 2.

'Ανεψιάδης, ου, ὁ, *a first-cousin's son.*

'Ανεψιαδοῦς, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Phercecr. Incert. 28.

'Ανεψιός, οῦ, ὁ, *a first-cousin*, but also in wider sense *any cousin, a kinsman*, Hom., and Hdt.: fem. ἀνεψιά (cf. Lat. *nepos, neptis*, Sans. *naptri*). [When the ult. is long, Hom. lengthens also the penult., as ἀνεψιοῦ κταμένοιο, Il. 15, 554.] Hence

'Ανεψιότης, ητος, ἡ, *relationship*, strictly in the degree of first-cousins, Plat. Legg. 871 B: cf. Dem. 1068, fin.

'Ανέψομαι, f. ἀνεψήσομαι, (ἀνά, ἑψω) *to boil up* or *out of.*

'Ανέω, an old pres. from which are formed some tenses of ἀνίημι: Hdt. has a 3 plur. pres. pass., ἀνέονται ἐς τὸ μάχιμον, for ἀνίενται, 2, 165, but v. ἀνέωνται.

'Ανεῳ, v. ἄνεω, in ἄνεως.

'Ανέωγα, Att. perf. 2 from ἀνοίγω, always intr.

'Ανέῳγον, imperf. from ἀνοίγω, Hom.

'Ανεῳγότως, ad. part. perf. ἀνεῳγώς, from ἀνοίγω, *openly.*

†'Ανέωνται, for ἀνεῖνται, 3 plur. perf. pass. of ἀνίημι, the reading of Flor. MS. in Hdt. 2, 165, for ἀνέονται preferred by Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. § 108, 4, n.

†'Ανέῳξα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνοίγω.

'Ανεως, gen. ω, ὁ, ἡ, is considered as Att. form of an obsol. adj. ἄνανος, ἀνᾶος (α priv., αὐω, * ἄω, *to cry*), *without a sound, voiceless, mute*:—from it are found ἄνεῳ, nom. plur., six times in Hom., and ἄνεω, fem. nom. sing., Od. 23, 93. But this latter form is against analogy: hence Aristarch. always writes ἄνεω as adv., *in silence*, and he is followed by Buttm. Lexil. in voc., Spitzn. Il. 2, 323.

Hom. only joins it with γενέσθαι, εἶναι, ἡσθαι.

'Ανη, ης, ἡ, (ἄνω) *an accomplishment, fulfilment*, Aesch. Theb. 713.

'Ανηβάσκω,=sq., Dion. H.

'Ανηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἡβάω) *to grow young again*, Lat. *repuerascere*, Theogn. 1003, Eur., and Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 7.—II. *to grow up, attain to ἥβη*, Call. Jov. 55. The form ἀνηβάσκω, acc. to Gramm., is not so good, Thom. M. p. 415. Hence

'Ανηβητήριος, ία, τον, *making young again*, ἀν. ῥώμη, *the returning strength of youth*, Eur. Andr. 552.

'Ανήβος, ον, (α priv., ἥβη) *not having yet reached ἥβη*, or *puberty, not come to man's estate, beardless*, opp. to ἔφηβος, Plat. Legg. 833 C.

'Ανήγαγον, aor. 2 from ἀνάγω.

'Ανηγεμόνευτος, ον, (α priv., ἡγεμονεύω) *without leader* or *commander*, Luc.

'Ανηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀνά, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to tell as in a narrative, relate, recount*, Pind. N. 10, 35, Hdt. 5, 4: like διηγ., and ἐξηγ.—2. *to go along in a chariot*, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 9, 86.

†'Ανηγέρθην, 1 aor. ind. pass. from ἀνεγείρω.

†'Ανηγρόμην, sync. 2 aor. mid. from ἀνεγείρω.

†'Ανήγρετος, ον,=νήγρετος, Nonn.

†'Ανηδέως, adv., collat. form of ἀηδέως, ἀηδῶς, from ἀηδής, Hipp.

'Ανήδομαι, as pass., *to withdraw* or *recall one's enjoyment of* a thing, *no longer enjoy* it, like ἀνεύχομαι, c. acc., Hermipp. Incert. 5. (Compd. not with ἀν- priv., but with adv. ἀνά, *back.*)

'Ανήδονος, ον, (α priv., ἡδονή) *without pleasure, disagreeable.*

'Ανήδυντος, ον, (α priv., ἡδύνω) *not sweetened* or *seasoned*. Lat. *inconditus*, Arist. Probl.: metaph. *unpleasant, repulsive*, ἡλικία, Arist. H. A., γυνή, Plut.

'Ανήδυστος, ον,=foreg., Plut.

'Ανῄη, Ep. for ἀνῇ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἀνίημι, Il. 2, 34.

†'Ανηθέλαιον, ου, τό, (ἄνηθον, ἔλαιον) *oil from the seed of ἄνηθον, oil of anise seed*, Galen.

'Ανήθινος, η, ον, (ἄνηθον) *made of dill, στέφανος*, Theocr. 7, 63.

'Ανηθίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine mixed with dill*, Geop. [ῐ]

'Ανηθον, ου, τό, *dill, anise*, Lat. *anethum*, Ar. Nub. 982: also ἄνιηθον, Ar. Thesm. 486; Ion. ἄννησον or ἄνησον, Hdt. 4, 71; poet. ἄννητον or ἄνητον, Alcae., and Anacr.: later Att., Dor., and Aeol., ἄνισον or ἄννισον, Alex. Leb. 2, 7: v. Dind. Ar. Nub. 982, Bergk Anacr. 138.

'Ανηθοποίητος, ον, (α priv., ἠθοποιέω) *not giving exact delineation of character*, Dion. H.—2. *without fixed character, immoral*, Cic. Att. 10, 10.

'Ανήϊξαν, aor. 1 from ἀναΐσσω, Hom.

'Ανήϊον, ες, ε, Ep. for ἀνῆειν, imperf. of ἄνειμι, Od.

†'Ανῆκα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνίημι.

'Ανήκεστος, ον, (α priv., ἀκέομαι) *not to be healed, incurable, desperate*, χόλος, ἄλγος, Il. 5, 394, 15, 217; πάθος, λώβη, λύμαι, Hdt. 1, 137, etc.; κακά, συμφοραί, etc., Archil. 1, 5, and freq. in Att.: ἀνήκεστα ποιεῖν τινα, *to ruin, destroy utterly*, Xen.; ἀνήκεστα πάσχειν, *to be utterly ruined* or *destroyed*, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.—II. act. *damaging beyond remedy, most destructive* or *pernicious*, πῦρ, Sophl. El. 888: χαρά, Id. Aj. 52. Adv. -τως: ἀν. διατιθέ-

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ναι, to treat with barbarous cruelty, Hdt. 3, 155, cf. 8, 28: *ἀν. λέγειν, to chatter incorrigibly*, ap. Aeschin. 5, 34.

'Ανηκής, ές, (α priv., ἀκος)=foreg., Soph. Fr. 44, v. Ellendt in voc.

'Ανηκίδωτος, ον, (α priv., ἀκίδωτος) *without point*, Aesch. Fr. 262.

'Ανηκοία, ας, ἡ, *a not hearing, deafness.*—2. *unwillingness to hear, disobedience.*—3. *a not having heard, ignorance*, Plut.: from

'Ανήκοος, ον, (α priv., ἀκοή) *without hearing, deaf*, Arist. Probl.—II. c. gen., 1, *not hearing, never having heard* or *learnt*, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31: hence *unknowing, ignorant of*, Dem. 441, 15, Aeschin. 19, 41.—2. *not willing to hear, disobedient*, τὸ *ἀνήκοον, disobedience*, Dion. H.—III. pass., *not heard* or *to be heard*. Adv. -όως, *ἀν. ἔχω τινός, to be ignorant of* a thing, Plut.

'Ανηκουστέω, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀνήκουστος, unwilling to hear* or *listen, to disobey*, c. gen. πατρὸς οὐκ ἀνηκούστησε, Il. 15, 236; c. dat. Hdt. 6, 14: also absol., Hdt. 1, 115; and

'Ανηκουστία, ας, ἡ, *want of hearing, deafness*, Hipp.—2. *disobedience*, Plat. Legg. 671 A: from

'Ανήκουστος, ον, (α priv., ἀκούω) *not heard, inaudible*, Arist. Probl.: *unheard of, too horrible to listen to*, Soph. El. 1408.—II. act. *not hearing*, or *having heard: not obeying, disobedient*, τὸ *ἀνήκουστον, disobedience*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8. Adv. -τως.

'Ανήκω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, ἥκω) *to have come up*, or *reached to* a point, εἴς τι, i. e. ἐς τὸν ὀμφαλόν, Hdt. 7, 60: ἐς τὰ μέγιστα, πρῶτα *ἀν. τινί* or *περί τινος, to have reached the highest point in* a thing, Hdt. 5, 49; 7, 134; also ἐς τοσοῦτο εὐηθείης, πρόσω ἀρετῆς *ἀν.*, Id. 7, 16, 237; but εἰς οὐδὲν *ἀνήκει, it amounts to nothing*, Hdt. 2, 104: also *ἀν. εἰς . . , to refer to* or *be connected with . . ,* Lat. *pertinere ad . . ,* Dem. 1390, 17.—II. *to come back, return*, Plat. Theaet. 196 B, cf. Antipho 123, 14.

'Ανηλάκατος, ον, (α priv., ἠλακάτη) *without a spindle, unable to spin*, Matron ap. Ath. 183 A.

'Ανήλατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. from ἀνάλλομαι.

'Ανήλατος, ον, (α priv., ἐλαύνω) *not to be beaten out* with the hammer, *not ductile*, Arist. Meteor.: hence *hard, untameable.*

'Ανηλεγής, ές, *unconcerned, careless.* Adv. -έως: cf. ἀπηλεγής, ἀπηλεγέως.

'Ανηλεήμων, ον, gen. ονος.=ἀνελεήμων, Nicoch. Incert. 5, cf. Schaf. Greg. p. 163.

'Ανηλεής, ές, and ἀνηλέητος, ον,= ἀνελ., q. v.

'Ανήλειπτος, ἀνήλειφος, and ἀνήλῐφος, ον, (α priv., ἀλείφω) *unanointed, unpainted, unsmeared.* Hence

'Ανηλειψία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀνήλειπτος, uncleanliness, filth*, like ἀλουσία, Polyb.

†'Ανηλεῶς, adv. from ἀνηλεής, *mercilessly, without pity*, Aesch. Pr. 240, where Blomf. reads ἀλλὰ νηλεῶς, v. ad l.

'Ανηλής, ές, poet. contr. for ἀνηλεής.

†'Ανῆλθον, contr. for ἀνῆλυθον, 2 aor. of ἀνέρχομαι.

'Ανηλιάζω, fut. -άσω, (ἀνά, ἡλιάζω) *to expose to the sun.*

'Ανήλικος, ον, (α priv., ἥλιξ) *not yet arrived at* ἡλικία or *man's estate.*

'Ανήλιος, ον, (α priv., ἥλιος) *without sun, unsunned, sunless, gloomy*, esp. of the nether world, Trag.

'Ανήλῐπος, ον, Dor. ἀνάλ., *unshod, barefoot*, Theocr. 4, 56, cf. νήλιπος, νηλιπους. (Said to be from ἠλιψ, a Dorian shoe: others from ἑλίσσειν ποδα, which gives a wrong sense; at all events the termin. -πος has nothing to do with πούς.)

'Ανηλῐφής, ές, and ἀνήλῐφος, ον,= ἀνήλειπτος.

†'Ανῆλῠθον, v. ἀνῆλθον.

'Ανήλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνέρχομαι) *a going up.*—2. *a coming back, return*: also ἀνέλευσις.

'Ανήμελκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀμέλγω) *unmilked*, Od. 9, 439.

'Ανήμερος, ον, (α priv., ἥμερος) *not tame, wild, savage*, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 716, of a country, Eum. 14: of plants, *wild*: of land, *untilled.* Adv. -ρως. Hence

'Ανημερότης, ητος, ἡ, *wildness, savageness.*

'Ανημερόω, (ἀνά, ἡμερόω) *to tame*, Soph. Fr. 233.

†'Ανῆμμαι, perf. pass. from ἀνάπτω, Eur. H. F. 549.

†'Ανην, 2 aor. ind. of ἀνίημι.

'Ανήνασθαι, inf. aor. from ἀναίνομαι, of which tense Hom. has also ἀνήνατο and ἀνήνηται.

'Ανηνεμέω, *to be without wind, calm*, Strab.; and

'Ανηνεμία, ας, ἡ, *a calm*, Anth.: from

'Ανήνεμος, ον, *without wind, calm*, ἀνήνεμος χειμώνων for ἄνευ ἀνέμου χειμώνων, *without the blast of storms*, Soph. O. C. 677. (α priv., ἄνεμος: cf. νήνεμος and νηνεμία, but the η belongs to the root, cf. ἠνεμόεις, and ἀνήρ, ἠνορέη, ἀνήνωρ.)

†'Ανήνεγκον, 2 aor. of ἀναφέρω.

'Ανήνιος, ον, (α priv., ἡνία) Dor. ἀνάνιος, *without bridle, unbridled, insolent.*

'Ανήνιος, ον, (α priv., ἀνία) Ion. for ἀνάνιος, *without pain* or *grief.*

'Ανηνοθε, Ep. perf. 2 c. intr. pres. signf., the 3 pers. also used as aor.: Hom. has it twice αἷμα *ἀνήνοθεν ἐξ* ὠτειλῆς, *gushed forth from* the old wound, Il. 11, 266; and κνίση *ἀνήνοθεν, mounted up*, Od. 17, 270. (Buttm. Lexil. in voc. assumes a pres. form * ἀνέθω, ἀνθω, akin to ἀνθέω, *to shoot up into flower*; and prob. the prep. ἀνά is the root, cf. ἀντί, ἀντομαι: the word ἐνήνοθε comes very near it in *form*, though prob. from a different root.)

'Ανήνυστος, ον, (α priv., ἀνύω) like ἀτέλεστος, *not to be accomplished, endless, aimless*, ἔργον, Od. 16, 11: *uncompleted.*

'Ανήνῡτος, ον, = foreg., freq. in Plat., *ἀν. οἶτος, endless woe*, Soph. El. 167, cf. Valck. Adon. 379 C. Adv. -τως, Soph. Fr. 501.

'Ανήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (α priv., ἀνήρ) *unmanly, dastardly*, like ἀνανδρος, Od. 10, 301: *ἀνὴρ ἀνήνωρ, a man of no manhood*, Hes. Op. 749.

'Ανήπυστος, ον, Ion. and poet. for ἀνάπ., Lob. Phryn. 701.

'Ανηπύω, f. -σω.=ἀναφωνέω, *to cry aloud, roar*, Mosch. 2, 98. [On quantity, cf. ἠπύω.]

'Ανήρ, ὁ, gen. ἀνδρός, δρί, δρα, voc. ἄνερ, plur. *ἄνδρες, ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδράσι, ἄνδρας*. The Ep. have also the regul. decl. *ἀνέρος*, etc., dat. pl. *ἀνδρεσσι*: *a man*, as opp. to *woman*, Lat. *vir*, (ἄνθρωπος, Lat. *homo*, being *man*, as opp. to *beast*), Il. 17, 435: though Hom. as an Ep. poet mostly uses it of princes, leaders, etc., yet he extends it to all *free* men: *ἀνὴρ δήμου, one of the people*, Il. 2, 198, Od. 17, 352; and to mark a *man of rank*, a qualifying word is usu. added, as βουληφόρος, ἀρχός, βασιλεύς, ἀγός, ἡγήτωρ, ἔξοχος *ἀνήρ*.—II. *a man*, as opp. to a god, πατὴρ *ἀνδρῶν* τε. θεῶν τε, Hom., Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ *ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 1, 334, 403: most freq. in plur., yet sometimes in sing., e. g. Il. 18, 432, Herm. Vig. ϕ 66: oft. with βροτός or θνητός added; also *ἀνδρες ἡμίθεοι*, Il. 12, 23, and freq. *ἀνδρες ἥρωες*.—III. *a man*, as opp. to a youth, though the latter is also called in Hom. νέος, νεώτερος, κουρότερος, ὁπλότερος, νεηνίης *ἀνήρ*: so again *ἀνὴρ γέρων* or προγενέστερος, Od. 4, 205: 18, 53; but *ἀνήρ* alone always means a man in the prime of life, esp. *a warrior*.—IV. *a man*, emphatically so, *a man indeed*; *ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι*, Il. 5, 529, and freq. in Hdt., esp. πολλοὶ μὲν *ἀνθρωποι, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες*, Hdt. 7, 210; so too in Att., who also use it of moral worth, *a man, a brave, honest man*, Valck. Hdt. l. c. Wess. Hdt. 9, 39, Heind Plat. Phaedr. 239 B.—V. *a husband*, Hom., Hdt., and Att.: ἐς *ἀνδρὸς ἰέναι*, οr ἐλθεῖν, *to be married*, Schäf. Greg. p. 45: though not necessarily implying marriage, indeed in Soph. Trach. 551 it is opp. to πόσις, *a paramour*, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491, Toup Theocr. 15, 131. Almost all these signfs. belong to Lat. *vir*.—VI. later usages, esp. in Att.—1. *ἀνήρ* was commonly joined with titles, professions, and the like, as in Hom., as *ἀνὴρ δικαστής, ἄρχων, φιλόσοφος*, etc.: also with names of nations as *ἀνδρες Κίλικες, Θρῆκες*, etc.: esp. in addresses, *ἄνδρες δικασταί, βουλευταί, ἔφοροι*, and so in the well-known *ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι*: hence in Com. *ἀνδρες κύνες, ἰχθύες*, Meineke Archipp. Ichth. 14.—2. ὁ *ἀνήρ*, by crasis, Att. *ἀνήρ*, Ion. *ὠνήρ*, is very freq. used as emphatically for *αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος*, Trag., and Plat.: and so in oblique cases without the article, Trag., but not in prose: very rare in this signf. without the article, v. Stallb. Excurs. ad Plat. Phaedr., cf. *ἄνθρωπος*.—3. *ἀνὴρ ὅδε, ὅδ' ἀνήρ*, freq. in Trag. in all cases=ἐγώ, ἐμαυτοῦ, etc.—4. πᾶς *ἀνήρ*, every *man*, every *one*, freq. in Plat. (Of one root with *ἀνήρ* are *ἀρήν*, Ἄρης, *ἀρείων, ἄριστος, ἀρετή*: on the same root in kindred languages, v. Lassen in the Rheinisches Museum, 2, p. 160.) [In Ep. usu. ᾰ in *arsis*, ᾱ in *thesis*; but in trisyll. cases *ἄνερος*, etc., always ᾰ: Att. always ᾱ; for when it is long, it must be written *ἀνήρ* (by crasis for ὁ *ἀνήρ*), Pors. Phoen. 1670; but in Lyr. parts of Tragedy it sometimes follows the Ep. rule. as Soph. O. T. 869, cf. Lob. Aj. 1183.]

†'Ανήρ, by crasis, Att. for ὁ *ἀνήρ*. [ᾱ]

'Ανήρεικτος, ον, poet. and Ion. for *ἀνέρεικτος*.

'Ανηρεμητος, ον, (α priv., ἠρεμέω) *restless, uneasy.* Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp.

'Ανήρεστος, ον, (α priv., ἀρεστός) *displeasing, displeasing.*

'Ανηρεώης, ές, (α priv., ῥεφω) *not covered, without roof*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1171.

†'Ανηρηκα, perf. ind. act. from ἀναιρέω.

'Ανήρης, ες, (α priv., ἄρω) *unjoined*, hence *unmarried*.—II. (α priv., ἀνήρ) =ἀνδρώδης, Aesch. Fr. 204.

'Ανηριθμος, ον, poet. and Ion for ἀνάριθμος, Aesch. Pr. 90: *ἀνηρίθμου χρόνου δέ* for ἡμέρας ἀν., Soph. Tr. 246, μηνῶν ἀνηρίθμος τρο-

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χόπενος, *worn out months out of number*, Aj. 598, ubi v. Herm.

†Ἀνηριστος, ου, ὁ, *Aneristus*, a Spartan ambassador to Persia, Hdt. 7, 137.—2. grandfather of the preceding. Hdt. 7, 134.

†Ἀνηροέστης or -έστος, ου, ὁ, *Aneroestes*. a Gallic prince, Polyb. 2, 22. 2.

Ἄνήροτος, ον, (α priv., ἀρόω) *unploughed, untilled*, Od. 9, 109. Also in Aesch. Pr. 708, there being no Att. form ἀνάροτος: γυνή, Luc. Lex. 19.

†Ἀνηρώτευν, Dor. for ἀνηρώτων, from ἀνερωτάω, Theocr. 1, 81.

Ἀνησίδωρος, ον, (ἀνίημι, δῶρον) *sending forth gifts*, i. e. *making them grow up*, epith. of Earth and Ceres, like ζείδωρος: also ἀνεισίδωρος, Wagner Alciph. 1, 3.

Ἄνησον, ου, τό, or ἄννησον, Ion. for ἄνηθον, but later Edd. prefer ἄννησον, cf. ἄνητον.

Ἀνήσσητος, ον, Att. ἀνήττητος, or ἀήττητος, Xen., (α priv., ἡσσάω) *unconquered, unconquerable*.

Ἄνηστις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv. ἔδω, ἐσθίω)=νήστις, *fasting*, Cratin. Dion. 3; like νώνυμος, ἀνώνυμος; νήνεμος, ἀνήνεμος: νήριθμος, ἀνήριθμος.

Ἀνήτινος, η, ον, Dor. for ἀνήθ.

†Ἄνησω, fut. of ἀνίημι.

Ἄνητον or ἄννητον, ου, τό, Dor. and Aeol. for ἄνηθον.

Ἀνήττητος, ον, Att. for ἀνήσσητος.

Ἀνήφαιστος, ον, (α priv., Ἥφαιστος) *without* Ἥφαιστος, *ἀν. πῦρ, with no material fire*, Eur. Or. 621.

Ἀνήφθω, 3 sing. imperat. perf. pass. from ἀνάπτω, Od. 12, 51.

Ἀνηχέω, (ἀνά, ἠχέω) *to sound aloud, resound*.—2. *to sound back, echo*.

Ἀνθαιρέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀντί, αἱρέομαι) dep. mid., *to choose* a thing *instead of* another, *prefer* one *to* another, τί or τινά τινος, Eur. Cycl. 311 : c. acc. only, *to prefer, choose instead*, Eur., etc.—II. *to dispute, lay claim to*. Eur. Hec. 660.

Ἀνθάλίσκομαι, f. -αλώσομαι, (ἀντί, ἁλίσκομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., aor. and perf. act., *to be caught, overthrown in turn*, i. e. after one has overthrown others, Aesch. Ag. 340.

Ἀνθἁμιλλάομαι, (ἀντί, ἁμιλλάομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., and usu. c. aor. pass., but also c. aor. mid., *to vie with* another, or one another, *be rivals*, Plat. Legg. 731 A : *to race* one another. Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28.

Ἀνθἰμίλλος, ον, (ἀντί, ἁμιλλα) *vying with, rivalling*, Eur. Ion 606.

Ἀνθἁπτομαι, f. -ἁψομαι, Ion. ἀντἁπτομαι, (ἀντί, ἅπτομαι) dep. mid., *to lay hold of, meddle with, engage in*, c. gen., πολέμου, Hdt. 7, 138, ἀνθ. τῶν πραγμάτων, *to take part in state affairs, capessere remp.*, Thuc. 8, 97, cf. Plat. Rep. 525 C.—2. *to lay hold of, seize, attack*, esp. of pain, etc., Soph. Tr. 778, Eur. Med. 55.—II. *to lay hold of in return*, Eur. Hec. 275: always c. gen.

†Ἀνθας, *a* and ου, ὁ, *Anthas*, son of Neptune and Alcyone, Paus.

†Ἀνθεια, ας, ἡ, *Anthĕa*, a city of Messenia, Il. 9, 151, acc. to Strab.= the later *Thuria*, cf. Paus. 4, 31, 2.—2. a city of Troezene, Paus. 2, 30, 7.—3. a district of Achaea, named from Antheus, Paus. 7, 18, 3.—4. a place in Thessaly, Hes. Sc. 381, who also calls it Ἀνθη, Id. 474.

Ἀνθεινός, ἡ, όν,=ἀνθινός, Luc.

Ἄνθεισν, ον, τό, (ἄνθος) *a flower, blossom*, Ar. Ach. 869.

Ἄνθειος, α, ον, (ἄνθος) *flowery*, epith. of Ceres, Paus.

Ἀνθεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀντέχω, *one must hold to, cleave to*, τινός, Plat. Rep. 424 B, so too ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, Thuc. 1, 93.—2. *one must resist*.

Ἀνθελιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἑλίσσω) *a counter-winding*.

Ἀνθέλιξ, ικος, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἕλιξ) *the part of the outer ear which surrounds the passage* (ἕλιξ).

Ἀνθελκόντως, adv. part. pres. from ἀνθέλκω, *drawing to one's self*, or *against another*, so that resistance is implied.

Ἀνθέλκω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἕλκω) *to draw* or *pull against*, Thuc. 4, 14, ἀνθ. ἀλλήλαις, *against one another*, Plat. Legg. 644 E : hence *to draw in a contrary direction, draw away*, Id. Rep. 439 B.

Ἄνθεμα, ατος, τό, poet for ἀνάθεμα, H. Hom. 5, 9, or ἀνάθημα, Mel. 114.

Ἀνθεμίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνθεμίς) *to pluck a flower* or *blossom* : hence in Aesch. Supp. 73, γόεδνα ἀνθ., acc. to Schol. for τὸ ἄνθος τῶν γόων ἀποδρέπομαι, like ἀπανθίζω.

†Ἀνθεμίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Anthemion*, Il. 4, 488, for Ἀνθεμιωνιάδης.

Ἀνθέμιον, ου, τό,=ἄνθος, Theophr. v. Schneid. in Ind.—II. *the volute* of Ionic columns ; *a spiral line*, Lat. *spira*.—III. ἀνθέμ. ἐστιγμένος, *tattooed with flowers* or *spiral lines*, like the Mosynoeci. Xen. An. 5, 4, 32, v. Sturz Lex. in voc.

Ἄνθεμίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἄνθος, Anth.—2. an herb like our *chamomile*.

†Ἀνθεμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Anthemis*, the earlier name of Samos, Strab.

†Ἀνθεμίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Anthemion*, a Trojan, Il. 4, 473.—2. father of Anytus, Plat. Men. 90 A.—Others in Dem., Alciph., etc.

Ἀνθεμοειδής, ές, (ἄνθεμον, εἶδος) *like flowers, flowery, blooming, many-coloured*, Orph.

Ἀνθεμόεις, εσσα, εν, also εις, εν, Hes. Fr. 22, *blooming, flowery*, of meadows, etc., Hom. : also of works in metal, κρητήρ, λέβης ἀνθεμόεις, *chased* or *embossed with flowers*, Il. 23, 835, Od. 3, 440 : from ἄνθεμον.

†Ἀνθεμοεισίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λίμνη)= Ἀνθεμουσίς, *the Anthemusian lake*, in Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 724.

†Ἀνθεμόκριτος, ου, ὁ. *Anthemocritus*, masc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ἄνθεμον, ου, τό, (ἀνθέω)=ἄνθος, Pind. N. 7, 116 : hence ἀνθεμα χρυσοῦ, i. e. *the costliest gold*, Pind. O. 2, 130, cf. ἄνθος.—II. in plur. *the name of a dance*, Ath. 629 E.

Ἀνθεμόῤῥυτος, ον, (ἄνθεμον, ῥέω) *flowing from flowers*, ἀνθ. γάνος μελίσσης, i. e. honey, Eur. I. T. 634.

Ἀνθεμουργός, όν, (ἄνθεμον * ἔργω) *working in flowers*, esp. ἡ ἀνθεμουργός, of the bee, Aesch. Pers. 612.

†Ἀνθεμοῦς, contr. from ἀνθεμόεις, q. v.

†Ἀνθεμοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Anthemus*, a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 6, 94.—2. a river of Erythea, Apollod. 2, 5, 10.

†Ἀνθεμουσία, ας, ἡ, (χώρα) *Anthemusia*, a region of Mesopotamia, Strab., containing a city of the same name, Id.

†Ἀνθεμοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Anthemussa*, an island in the Tyrrhenian sea, the abode of the Sirens, Hes. Fr. 27.

Ἀνθεμωδής, ές, = ἀνθεμοειδής, Aesch. Pr. 455.

Ἄνθεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντέχω) *a holding against, holding fast*, or *clinging to*, ἀλλήλων, Plat. Ep. 323 B.

Ἀνθεο, Ep. for ἀνάθεσο, ἀνάθου, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from ἀνατίθημι.

Ἀνθερεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the chin*, esp. the under part, Lat. *mentum*, Il. ; χειρὶ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἑλεῖν τινα, *to take hold of a person under the chin*, like embracing the knees, in token of supplication, Il. 1, 501.—2. later, *the neck, throat*, Euphor. 51, in plur., and of a woman.—Also *the mouth*, Nonn. Dion. 3, 247. (Some derive it from ἀνθέω, others from ἄθήρ, ἀνθέριξ : the former more prob., as Hom. himself uses ἀνθεῖν of the *sprouting of the beard*, Od. 11, 320.)

Ἀνθερίκη, ης, ἡ,=ἀνθέρικος, ἀνθέριξ, Anth.

Ἀνθέρικος, ου, ὁ,=ἀνθέριξ, *a stalk of corn, halm*, Cratin. Incert. 135 : *the stalk of the asphodel*, Theophr. H. P. 7, 13. 2.

Ἀνθερικώδης, ες, (ἀ. θέρικος, εἶδος) *like a stalk*, Theophr.

Ἀνθέριξ, ῖκος, ὁ, (ἄθήρ) *the beard* of an ear of corn, *the ear* itself, Lat. *spica*, Il. 20, 227.—2.=ἀνθέρικος, *a stalk*, e. g. of asphodel, Hdt. 4, 190, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἀνθερίσκος, ου, ὁ,=ἀνθέρικος, A. B. p. 403.

Ἄνθεσαν, Ep. for ἀνέθεσαν, 3 plur. aor. 2 act. from ἀνατίθημι.

Ἀνθεσιπότητος, ον, (ἄνθος, ποτάομαι) *fluttering, flying around flowers, mélea*. Antiph. Tritag. 1.

Ἀνθεσίχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθος, χρώς) *flower-coloured, variegated*, Matron ap. Ath. 135 E.

Ἀνθεστήρια, ίων, τά, strictly, the *Feast of Flowers*, the three days' festival of Bacchus at Athens, in the month Anthesterion, v. Buttm. Exc. 1, ad Dem. Mid.

Ἀνθεστηριών, ῶνος, ὁ, the month *Anthesterion*, eighth of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and beginning of March, in which the Anthesteria were celebrated.

Ἀνθεστιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἑστιάω) *to entertain in return* or *mutually*, Plut. [ᾶσω]

Ἀνθεσφόρια, ίων, τά, *the Anthesphoria*, a festival in honour of Proserpina, who was carried off while *gathering flowers* : festivals of this name also celebrated in honour of other deities, as Ceres, and Juno, Strab., v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. : from

Ἀνθεσφόρος, ον, (ἄνθος, φέρω) *bearing flowers, flowery*, Eur. Bacch. 703 : *al ἀνθ., women celebrating the Antheaphoria*.

Ἄνθετο, Ep. for ἀνέθετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ἀνατίθημι.

†Ἀνθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Antheus*, masc. pr. n., Ant. Lib., etc.

Ἀνθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄνθος) *to shoot up, sprout*, of the youthful beard, in Od. 11, 320, (the only place in Hom.), cf. ἀνήνοθε, but from Hes. downwds. esp. of flowers, *to bloom, blossom* : c. dat., ἀνθ. ῥόδοις, Pind. I. 4, 31 : hence πέλαγος ἀνθοῦν νεκροῖς, as it were, *flowering, covered with them*, Aesch. Ag. 659 : oft. metaph.—1. *to bloom, flourish, shine*, of colours, ἡνθει φοινίκισι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1 : then of wealth and prosperity, ἀνθεύσης τῆς Ἀσίης, Ἐρετρίης, Hdt. 6, 127, cf. Thuc. 1, 19, etc. : so too of men, Ar. Eq. 530 : c. dat. ἀνθ. ἀνδράσι, *to flourish, abound in men*, Hdt. 4, 1 : so πραπίδεσσι, δόξῃ ἀνθ., Pind. O. 10 (11), 10, etc.—2. *to be at the height* or *pitch*, as a disease, Soph. Tr. 1089, cf. θάλλω.—II. trans. *to make to sprout forth* or *bloom*, only in late writers, Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 93.

Ἄνθη, ης, ἡ,=ἄνθος or ἄνθησις, *a blossom* or *bloom*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B :

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a pecul. Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 4, Thom. M. p. 127.

†'Ανθη, ης, ἡ, *Anthe*, a city of the Myrmidons, Hes. Sc. Herc. 474.

'Ανθηδών, όνος, ἡ, (ἄνθος) *the flowery one*, i. e. *the bee*, Ael. (Cf. ἀλγηδών, ἀηδών, Κηληδών: others from ἄνθος, ἔδω, *the flower-eater!*)

†'Ανθηδών, όνος, ἡ, *Anthedon*, a city in Boeotia, having a port, Strab.

'Ανθήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀνθηρός, *flowery*.

†'Ανθηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Antheïs*, sister of Aegleïs, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†'Ανθήλεια, ας, ἡ, *Anthelea*, one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1.

'Ανθήλη, ης, ἡ, (ἀνθηλός for ἀνθηρός) *a blossom, flower*: esp. *the downy plume* of the reed, Lat. *panicula*, Theophr.

†'Ανθήλη, ης, ἡ, *Anthele* a town in Phocis, with a temple of Ceres, where the Amphictyonic council assembled, Hdt. 7, 176.

'Ανθήλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀνθήλη, Diosc.

'Ανθήλιος, ον, later Att. form for ἀντήλιος, q. v.

'Ανθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνθέω) *a blooming, flowering*: ἐξάνθημα and other compds. are more common.

'Ανθήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἀνθηρός, Nic.

†'Ανθήνη, ης, ἡ, *Anthene*, a town of Cynuria in the Peloponnesus, Thuc. 5, 41.

'Ανθηρογραφέω, (ἀνθηρός, γράφω) *to write in a florid style*, Cic Att. 2, 6.

'Ανθηρός, ά, όν, (ἀνθέω) *flowery, blooming*, ἔαρ, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E, λειμών, δάπεδον, Ar.: hence *fresh, young*, χλόη, Eur. Cycl. 541: also of music, etc., *fresh, new*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 38, cf. Od. 1, 53, and ἄνθος II. fin.—2. metaph. ἀνθηρὸν μένος, rage *bursting*, as it were, *into flower*, i. e. at its height, Soph. Ant. 960, cf. ἄνθος II. fin.—3. *bright-coloured, party-coloured*, like ἀνθινός, ἀνθ. στολή, Eur. I. A. 73.—4. of style, *flowery, florid*, Isocr. 294 E. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

'Ανθηρότης, ητος, ἡ, *the bloom of youth, freshness, loveliness: a flourishing state.*

†'Ανθης, ου, ὁ, *Anthes*, masc. pr. n., Strab., Plut.

'Ανθησις, εως, ἡ, = ἄνθη, Theophr., Att.

'Ανθησσόομαι, (ἀντί, ἡσσάομαι) as pass., *to be beaten in turn, give way* or *yield in turn*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 19.

†'Ανθησυχάζω, (ἀντί, ἡσυχάζω) *to be quiet* or *repose in turn*, App.

'Ανθητῖκός, ή, όν, (ἀνθέω) *flowering, blossoming*.

'Ανθηφόρος, ον, (ἄνθος, φέρω) = ἀνθεσφόρος, Eur. I. A. 1544.

'Ανθίας, ὁ, Lat. *anthias, a sea-fish*, Anan. Fr. 1, 1.

'Ανθιερόω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ἱερόω) *to consecrate* one thing *instead of* another, Plut.

'Ανθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄνθος) *to strew with flowers*, Eur. Ion 890: *to deck as with flowers*; and *so to dye* or *stain with* colours, Arist. H. A. Pass. *to bloom: to be dyed* or *painted*, ἠνθισμένοι φαρμάκοισι, Hdt. 1, 98: ἠνθισμένος, metaph., a man whose hair is *sprinkled with white*, Soph. El. 43; κρέα πυρὶ ἠνθισμένα, *browned*, Epicr. Empor. 1, cf. Philem. p. 384.

'Ανθικός, ή, όν, = ἀνθινός *of* or *belonging to flowers*, Theophr.

'Ανθιμος, ον, = sq., Orph.

'Ανθινος, ή, όν, (ἄνθος) *of flowers, blooming, fresh*, like ἀνθηρός: in Od. 9, 84 the esculent lotus is called ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, where prob. *vegetable* as opp. to *animal* food is simply meant: ἀνθ. κυκεών, ἔλαιον, a *drink, oil flavoured with flowers*, Hipp.—II. *flowered*, and so *party-coloured, bright-coloured*, Lat. *floridus*, hence τὰ ἀνθινά, sub. ἱμάτια, dresses, such as at Athens the ἑταῖραι wore, (ἀνθινὰ φορεῖν = ἀνθοφορεῖν,) also called βαπτά, ποικίλα, κατάσηκτα, ζωωτά.—2. also of dresses worn by the priest of Bacchus at the Anthesteria, by the satyrs, etc., hence ἀνθινὰ ἐνδῦσαι, *to put on motley*, said of Bion, who delivered his philosophic precepts in pithy sarcastic verses, like those used in the satyric dramas, Diog. L. 4, 52, cf. Strab. 1, p. 15.—Cf. Welcker, praef. Theogn. lxxvii. sq., and ἄνθος III.

'Ανθιππάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, ἱππάζομαι) *to ride to meet, ride up against*. Hence

'Ανθιππασία, ας, ἡ, *a riding against, a sham-fight of horse*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 20.

'Ανθιππεύω, = ἀνθιππάζομαι, Xen. de Re Eq. 8, 12.

†'Ανθιππη, ης, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἵππος) *Anthippe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

'Ανθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνθίζω) *that which is flowered* or *party-coloured; a party-coloured dress*, Clem. Al.

'Ανθίστημι, f. ἀντιστήσω, (ἀντί, ἵστημι) *to set against*, esp. in battle: *to set over against* or *opposite: to set* one *against* another, and so *to compare*, Lat. *componere*, τινί τι, Plat. Legg. 834 A.—II. Hom. uses only mid. and intrans. aor.—2. act. *to stand against*, esp. in battle, *to withstand*, τινί, Il., and Hdt.; later more usu. πρός τινα, Plat., rarely c. gen., as δέος ἀνθίσταται φρενῶν, Aesch. Pers. 703 (ubi Wakef. ἀνθάπτεται), cf. Q. Sm. 1, 520; absol. Hdt. 5, 72, etc.

'Ανθοβάφεια, ας, ἡ, *a dyeing in many colours*: from

'Ανθοβαφής, ές, (ἄνθος, βάπτω) *dyed of many colours, party-coloured*, Luc. Hence

'Ανθοβάφος, ου, ὁ, *a dyer in many* or *bright colours*, Plut.

'Ανθοβολέω, ῶ, (ἀνθοβόλος) *to throw flowers at one, bestrew with flowers*. Pass. *to be strewed* or *covered with flowers*, as a mark of honour, Plut. Hence

'Ανθοβόλησις, εως, ἡ, *a casting* or *shedding of flowers*, Geop.

'Ανθοβόλος, ον, (ἄνθος, βάλλω) *throwing* or *strewing flowers: sending forth a smell of flowers*, or *as of flowers*, θρίξ, Anth.

'Ανθοβοσκός, όν, (ἄνθος, βόσκω) *nourishing flowers*, Soph. Fr. 29.

'Ανθοβιαιτος, ον, (ἄνθος, διαιτα) *living on flowers*, μέλισσα, Mel. 108.

'Ανθοδμον, ου, τό, (ἄνθος, ὀδμή) *the scent of flowers: a sweet flower*.

'Ανθοδόκος, ον, (ἄνθος, δέχομαι) *receiving flowers*, Mosch. 2, 34.

'Ανθοκάρηνος, ον, (ἄνθος, κάρηνον) *crowned with flowers*, Opp.

'Ανθοκομέω, (ἀνθοκόμος) *to tend flowers: βοτάνας ἀνθοκ., to tend plants like a flower-garden*, Anth.

†'Ανθοκόμης, ου, ὁ, *Anthocomes*, masc. pr. n., Aristaen.

'Ανθοκόμος, ον, (ἄνθος, κομέω) *tending* or *bearing flowers*, Anth.—II. *adorning one's self with flowers, party-coloured*, Opp.

'Ανθοκράτεω, ῶ, (ἄνθος, κρατέω) *to govern flowers*, Luc.

'Ανθοκρόκος, ον, (ἄνθος, κρέκω) *woven* or *worked with flowers*, Eur. Hec. 471. (The deriv. from κρόκος, so as to mean *saffron-coloured*, is wrong.)

'Ανθολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνθέλκω) *a drawing against* or *to the other side, counterpoise*, Plut.

'Ανθολκός, όν, (ἀντί, ἕλκω) *drawing against* or *to the other side*, like ἀντέρροπος.

'Ανθολογέω, ῶ, *to pick, gather flowers*, Plut.; and

'Ανθολογία, ας, ἡ, *a picking* or *gathering flowers*: 'Ανθολογίαι were collections of small Greek poems (esp. epigrams) by several authors, which one editor picked out, and made up, as it were, into a *nosegay*. The first was made by Meleager of Gadara about 100 years B. C., next came Philippus of Thessalonica, then Agathias: we have also those of Constantinus Cephalas (called the Vatican, or more correctly the Palatine), and of Maximus Planudes: from

'Ανθολόγος, ον, (ἄνθος, λέγω) *picking, gathering flowers*, Anth.: *compiling an Anthology*.

'Ανθόμοιος, ον, (ἀντί, ὅμοιος) *exactly like*, dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 7, 203.

'Ανθομολογέομαι, (ἀντί, ὁμολογέω) dep. mid., *to agree, make an agreement* or *compact with* another, πρός τινα, Dem. 894, 26, and Polyb., also τινί, Polyb.: absol. *to confess freely and openly*, Id. Hence

'Ανθομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual agreement, compact, treaty*, Polyb.

'Ανθομολογία, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

'Ανθονομέω, ῶ, *to feed on flowers*, Aesch. Suppl. 44, acc. to Porson.: from

'Ανθονόμος, ον, (ἄνθος, νέμομαι) *feeding on flowers*.—2. proparox. ἀνθόνομος, *affording flowery pasturage*, Aesch. Supp. 539.

'Ανθοπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ὁπλίζω) *to arm* or *equip against*. Pass. and mid., *to be armed, arm one's self against*, πρός τι, Xen. Oec. 8, 12.

'Ανθοπλίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, ὁπλίτης) *an armed opponent*, Lyc. [ῐ]

'Ανθοποιός, όν, (ἄνθος, ποιέω) *making, producing flowers*.

'Ανθοπωλέω, (ἄνθος, πωλέω) *to sell flowers*.

'Ανθορε, poet. for ἀνέθορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀναθρώσκω.

'Ανθορίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ὁρίζω; *to define against another, make a counter-definition*. Hence

'Ανθορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a counter-definition*.

'Ανθορμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, ὁρμέω) *to lie at anchor, be moored against* or *opposite one another*: esp. of two hostile squadrons before fighting, ἀλλήλοις, Thuc. 2, 86, etc.

'Ανθος, εος, τό: gen. plur. ἀνθέων, uncontr. even in Att., v. Aristag. Mamm. 1: *that which buds* or *sprouts up, a young bud* or *sprout*, Il. 17, 56, Od. 9, 449: but even in Hom. the prevailing signf. is *a flower*, whether a single *blossom, a flower* (i. e. flowering plant), or the *bloom* (i. e. flowering time): and so κούριον and ὥριον ἄνθος, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 108, of things, *anything at top*, esp. *swimming at top* or *on the surface*, like *the froth* or *scum on water*, ἄνθος οἴνου, Lat. *flos vini*, the crust on fine old wines, Schneid. Colum. p. 627, 638.—II. metaph. *the bloom* or *flower of a thing*, ἄνθος ἡβης, Il. 13, 484; *the flower* of an army and the like, Aesch.

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Ag. 197, Thuc. 4, 133: *ἄνθος ἀοιδῶν, the flower of bards*, Simon. 107, 1: but *ἄνθεα ὑμνων νεωτέρων, the freshest, newest songs*, Pind. O. 9, 74, cf. *ἀνθηρός*, and Dissen Pind. O. 3, 4: also *ἄνθη, the flowers* or *choice passages*, Cic. Att. 16, 11: in genl. *ornament, grace, pride, honour*, Pind. O. 2. 91; 7, 147: *τὸ σὸν ἄνθος, πυρὸς σέλας, that ornament of thine*, Aesch. Prom. 7: in genl. like *ἀκμή, the height* or *highest pitch* of anything, bad as well as good, e. g. *μανίας*, Soph. Tr. 1000, cf *ἀνθηρὸς* I. fin.—3. esp. *brightness of colour, brilliancy*, e. g. of gold, Theogn. 452: hence esp. in plur., *bright dye, gay colour*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 382; esp. of red or purple, hence *ἁλὸς ἄνθεα*, Anth., cf. Welcker ad Philostr. Imag. p. 11, 14, and *ἀνθινός*. (Acc. to some from **ἄω, ἠμι, to breathe, exhale*, cf. *ἄωτος*: but better from *ἀνά, that which shoots up*, cf. *ἀνθέω, ἀνήνοθε*.)

†'Ανθος, ου, ὁ, *Anthus*, son of Autonous, Anton. Lib.

'Ανθοσμίας, ου, ὁ, (*ἄνθος, ὀσμή*) *redolent of flowers, smelling like them*, in gen. *sweet-scented*: esp. *οἶνος ἀνθ.*, fine old wine, with a high perfume and flavour, not owing to anything artificial, v. Interpp. Ar. Plut. 807, also without *οἶνος*.

'Ανθοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a flowering, bloom*, Anth.

'Ανθοτρόφος, ον, (*ἄνθος, τρέφω*)= *ἀνθοβοσκός*.

'Ανθοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear flowers*, Anth.; and

'Ανθοφόρια, ίων, τά, ='Ανθεσφόρια: from

'Ανθοφόρος, ον, (*ἄνθος, φέρω*) *bearing flowers, flowery*, Ar. Ran. 442: *blooming*, Mel. 2, 31.

'Ανθοφυής, ές, (*ἄνθος, φυή*) *producing flowers, flowery, bright-coloured, party-coloured*, πτέρυξ, Anth.

†'Ανθρακεία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀνθρακεύω*) *the burning of charcoal*, Theophr.

'Ανθρακεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ἄνθραξ*) *a coalman, maker* or *burner of charcoal*.

'Ανθρακευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

'Ανθρακευτός, ή, όν, *turned into charcoal, charred*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 31: from

'Ανθρακεύω, *to be an ἀνθρακεύς, burn charcoal*, Theophr.: *to burn to a cinder, ἀνθρ. τινὰ πυρί*, Ar. Lys. 340.

'Ανθρακηρός, ά, όν, *belonging to coal* or *charcoal*, Alex. Spond. 1. Adv. *-ῶς*.

'Ανθρακιά, ᾶς, Ep. *-τή, -ιῆς, ἡ*, (*ἄνθραξ*) *a heap of coal* or *charcoal, hot coals*, Il. 9, 213: metaph. of lovers, Jac. Ep. Ad. 22.—II. for *ἀνθρακεία, a burning of charcoal*, Theophr., where *ἀνθρακεία* is to be read.—2. *the blackness of coals*, Anth.—III. as pr. n. *Anthracia*, an Arcadian nymph, Paus.

'Ανθρακίας, ου, ὁ, *a coal-black man*, Luc.

'Ανθρακίζω, f. *-ίσω, to turn into charcoal*.—2. *to roast* or *dry on coals*, Ar. Pac. 1136.—II. intr. *to look black as coal*.—*to be like an imposthume*, (*ἄνθραξ* II. 2.)

'Ανθράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἄνθραξ*. *a small coal*.—II. *a small carbuncle* or *ruby*.—III. *a coal-pan*, Philyll. Pol. 1.

'Ανθράκιος, ον, (*ἄνθραξ*) *coal-black*.

'Ανθρακίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a coal fire, coal*.—II. plur. *anything broiled on coal*, esp. *a small fish*, Ath.

'Ανθρακίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *ἀνθρακῖτις*. ίδος, ἡ, *like coals*.

'Ανθρακοειδής, ές, (*ἄνθραξ, εἶδος*) *like* or *burning like coal*.

'Ανθρᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἄνθραξ*) *like coal, made of coal*.

'Ανθρᾰκοκαύστης, ου, ὁ, (*ἄνθραξ, καίω*)=*ἀνθρακεύς*.

'Ανθρακοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*ἄνθραξ, πωλέω*) *a coal-merchant*, Philyll. Pol. 5.

'Ανθρᾰκόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἄνθραξ*) *to turn into coal, burn to ashes, κεραυνῷ ἠνθρακωμένος*, Aesch. Pr. 372.

'Ανθρᾰκώδης, ες, (*ἄνθραξ, εἶδος*)= *ἀνθρακοειδής*, Hipp.

'Ανθράκωμα, ατος, τό, = *ἄνθραξ*, Diosc.

'Ανθράκωσις, εως, ἡ, =*ἄνθραξ* II. 2.

'Άνθραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *coal* or *charcoal*, usu. in plur. *ἀνθρακες*, Ar. Ach. 34, etc.: *ἄνθραξ γαιώδης*, or *ἐκ τῆς γῆς, fossil-coal, pit-coal*.—II. a precious stone of a dark red colour, *a carbuncle*, Arist. Meteor.—2. hence like Lat. *carbunculus, a gathering, imposthume, carbuncle*, Ath.: also *ἀνθράκωσις*.—III. *cinnabar*, Vitruv.

'Ανθρηδών, όνος, ἡ, =sq. Diod.: also *πεμφρηδών* and *τενθρηδών*.

'Ανθρήνη, ης, ἡ, *a wild bee*: poet. in genl. *a bee*, Ar. Nub. 947. Hence

'Ανθρήνιον, ου, τό, *the honeycomb of an ἀνθρήνη*: in Ar. Vesp. 1080, *a wasps' nest*. Hence

'Ανθρηνιώδης, ες, (*ἀνθρήνιον, εἶδος*) *honeycombed*, Plut.

'Ανθρηνοειδής, ές, (*ἀνθρήνη, εἶδος*) *like a wild-bee*, Theophr.

'Ανθρυσκον, ου, τό, *an umbelliferous plant*, Cratin. Malth. 1, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7, 7.

†'Ανθρωπαρεσκεία, ας, ἡ, *the seeking to please men, man-pleasing*, Eccl.: from

†'Ανθρωπαρεσκέω, ῶ, *to seek to please men*, from

'Ανθρωπάρεσκος, ου, ὁ, (*ἄνθρωπος, ἀρέσκω*) *a man-pleaser*, N. T. Ephes. 6, 6.

'Ανθρωπάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἀνθρωπος, a mannikin, pigmy*, Ar. Plut. 416. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Ανθρωπέη, contr. *ἀνθρωπῆ, ῆς, ἡ*, sub. *δορά, a man's skin*, like *ἀλωπεκῆ, λεοντῆ*, etc.: Ion. *ἀνθρωπηίη, ἡ*, Hdt. 5, 25.

'Ανθρώπειος, α, ον, Ion. *ἀνθρωπήϊος, ηΐη, ήϊον, of* or *belonging to man, befitting man, his nature, lot, conduct*, etc., *human*, first in Hdt. (in Ion. form), and freq. in Att.: *τὰ ἀνθρώπεια, man's estate, humanity*, Aesch. Fr. 146, etc. Adv. *-ως, by human means, in all human probability*, Thuc. 5, 103: *ἀνθρ. φράζειν*, to speak *as befits a man*, Ar. Ran. 1058. Cf. *ἀνθρώπινος*.

'Ανθρωπέομαι, as pass., *to be a man*, Plut.

'Ανθρωπεύομαι, dep. mid., *to become a man, act like one*, as opp. both to the states of gods and beasts, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανθρωπήϊος, ΐη, ϊον, Ion. for *ἀνθρώπειος*, cf. *ἀνθρωπέη*.

'Ανθρωπίζω, f. *-ίσω*. (*ἄνθρωπος*) *to act, behave like a man*, Luc.: so too in mid., Ar. Fr. 100, *to take human nature*.—II. trans. *to make into a man*: pass. *to become man*, Eccl.

'Ανθρωπικός, ή, όν, =*ἀνθρώπειος*, Plat. Soph. 268 D, ubi Heind. *ἀνθρώπινος*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Luc.

'Ανθρώπινος, η, ον, *of, from* or *belonging to man, men* or *mankind, human*, first in Ar. Vesp. 1179: *πᾶν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον, all mankind*, Hdt. 1, 86; but also *τὰ ἀνθρώπινα, man's estate, the lot of man, human misery, frailties*, etc., Plat. etc.; *ἀνθρωπίνη δόξα, fallible human understanding*, Heind. Plat. Soph. 229 A: *οὐκ ἀνθρ. ἀμαθία, a more than mortal ignorance*, i. e. excessive, Plat. Legg. 737 B, etc. Adv. *-νως, ἀνθ. ἁμαρτάνειν, to commit human*, i. e. *venial errors*, Thuc. This is the usu. prose form: the Trag. use only *ἀνθρώπειος*, and *ἀνθρωπικός* is rare.

'Ανθρώπιον, ου, τό, =sq., Eur. Cycl. 185.

'Ανθρωπίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ἄνθρωπος, a little man, mannikin*, Eur. Cycl. 316.

'Ανθρωπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀνθρωπίζω*) *a becoming man, taking man's nature*, Eccl.

'Ανθρωποβορέω, ῶ, *to eat men, be a cannibal*: from

'Ανθροποβόρος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, βιβρώσκω*) *a man-eater, cannibal*.

'Ανθρωπόγλωσσος, ον, Att. *ἀνθρωπόγλωττος*, (*ἄνθρωπος, γλῶσσα*) *speaking man's language, speaking articulately*, Arist. H. A.

†'Ανθρωπογυᾶφεῖον, ου, τό, (*ἄνθρωπος, γναφεῖον*) *a place for fulling men*, Comic appellation of the bath, Clem. Al.

'Ανθρωπογονία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄνθρωπος, γονή*) *a begetting of men*, Joseph.

'Ανθρωποδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄνθρωπος, δαίμων*) like *ἥρως, a man-god*, i. e. *a deified man*, Eur. Rhes. 971.

'Ανθρωπόδηκτος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, δάκνω*) *bitten by a man*.

'Ανθρωποδίδακτος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, διδάσκω*) *taught by man*, opp. to *θεοδ.*

'Ανθρωποειδής, ές, (*ἄνθρωπος, εἶδος*) *like* or *in the shape of a man*, Hdt. 2, 142. Adv. *-δῶς*.

'Ανθρωποθηρία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄνθρωπος, θήρα*) *a hunting* or *catching of men*.

'Ανθρωπόθυμος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, θυμός*) *of manly courage*, like *λεοντόθυμος*, Plut.

'Ανθρωποθῠσία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄνθρωπος, θύω*) *a human sacrifice*, Strab.

'Ανθρωποθῡτέω, *to offer human sacrifices*.

'Ανθρωποκομικός, ή, όν, (*ἄνθρωπος, κομέω*) *belonging to* or *fit for the care of men*.

'Ανθρωποκτονέω, (*ἀνθρωποκτόνος*) *to murder men*, Eur. Hec. 260, v. l. for *ἀνθρωποσφαγεῖν*.

'Ανθρωποκτονία, ας, ἡ, *the murder of men*, Heliod.: from

'Ανθρωποκτόνος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος κτείνω*) *murdering men, a homicide*, Eur. I. T. 389.—II. proparox. *ἀνθρωπόκτονος βορά, a feeding on slaughtered men*, Id. Cycl. 127.

'Ανθρωπολατρεία, ας, ἡ, *man-worship*: from

'Ανθρωπολατρέω, (*ἄνθρωπος, λατρεύω*) *to worship man*. Hence

'Ανθρωπολάτρης, ου, ὁ, *a man-worshipper*.

'Ανθρωπόλεθρος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, ὄλεθρος*) *plague of men, murderous*.

'Ανθρωπόλιχνος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, λίχνος*) *fond of men, haunting men, μυῖα*, Stob.

'Ανθρωπολόγος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, λέγω*) *speaking* or *treating of man*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανθρωπομάγειρος, ου, ὁ, (*ἄνθρωπος, μάγειρος*) *one who cooks human flesh*, Luc.

'Ανθρωπόμιμος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, μιμέομαι*) *imitating men*, Plut.

'Ανθρωπόμορφος, ον, (*ἄνθρωπος, μορφή*) *of human form*, Strab. Hence

'Ανθρωπομορφόω, *to form like a man, clothe in human shape*.

'Ανθρωπονομικός, ή, όν, (*ἄνθρωπος, νέμω*) *feeding, supporting men*,

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ἡ, -κή sub. *τέχνη, the mode of supporting men*, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

'Ανθρωπόνους, ον, contr. ἀνθρωπόνους, ουν, (ἄνθρωπος, νοῦς) *with human understanding*, Strab.

'Ανθρωπόομαι, -οῦμαι, (ἄνθρωπος) mid., *to form the conception of a man*, opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2, 1120 C, cf. ἱππόομαι.

'Ανθρωποπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *man's passion* or *feeling, humanity, kindness*, Alciphr.; and

'Ανθρωποπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to have man's passions* or *feelings*: from

'Ανθρωποπᾰθής, ές, (ἄνθρωπος, πάθος) *with man's passions and feelings*. Adv. -θῶς.

'Ανθρωποποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a making of man, a creating*, Luc.: from

'Ανθρωποποιός, όν, (ἄνθρωπος, ποιέω) *making, creating man*, Luc.: ὁ ἀνθ., *a maker of men, a statuary*, Luc. Philopo. 18, 20.

'Ανθρωποπρεπής, ές, (ἄνθρωπος, πρέπω) *befitting, suiting men*.

'Ανθρωποῤῥαίστης, ου, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, ῥαΐω) *a man destroyer, Drawcansir*, a comedy of Strattis.

'Άνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, *man*, both as a generic term and of individuals, from Hom. downwards: he gives the name even to those who had died and been removed to the Isles of the Blest, Od. 4, 565: in plur. *οἱ ἄνθρωποι*, freq. *whole nations*, Od. 8, 29: *all mankind, the whole world*, hence *μαντῆια μοῦνα ἐν ἀνθρώποις, the only oracle in the world*, Hdt. 1, 53, and with superl. *ὁ ἄριστος ἐν ἀνθρ. ὀρτυξ, the best quail in the world*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 211 E: so *ἐξ ἀνθρώπων*, e. g. *τὰ ἐξ ἀνθρ. πράγματα, a world of trouble*, Plat. Theat. 170 E. *αἱ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πληγαί*, Aeschin. 9, 12, and esp. later, Coray Hel. 2, p. 54; so too *μάλιστα, ἥκιστα ἀνθρώπων, most* or *least of all, κάλλιστα, ὀρθότατα*, etc. *ἀνθρώπων*, freq. in Plat.: sometimes like *ἀνήρ*, it is joined to another subst. *ἀνθρ. ὁδίτης, a wayfaring man*, Il. 16, 263: also with names of nations H. Hom. Ap. 42. In Att. *ἄνθρωπος* usu. gives to its accompanying subst. a contemptuous signf., *ἀνθ. δοῦλος, κόλαξ, ὑπογραμματεύς*, etc., Valck. Oratt. p. 336, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 87 B, like *homo histrio*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 46; though they oft. used it exactly like *ἀνήρ*: also standing alone with a contemptuous signif., esp. of slaves, *ὦ ἄνθρωπε* or *ὦ 'νθρωπε*, as we say *sirrah, sir*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 39, and freq. in Plat.: with art. by Crasis *ὤνθρωπος* Ion., *ἄνθρωπος* Att. The fem. *ἡ ἀνθρωπος*, (like *homo* fem. in Lat.) *a woman*, first in Hdt. 1, 60, later esp. in Oratt., Valck. Adon. p. 395: acc. to Hesych., Lacon. *ἡ ἀνθρωπώ*. (Acc. to some akin to *ἀγήρ, ἀνδρός*, others make the root *ἀνά, ἄνω*, cf. *ἄνθος*.)

'Ανθρωποσφᾰγέω, (ἄνθρωπος, σφάττω) *to slay* or *sacrifice men*.

†'Ανθρωποσχημος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, σχῆμα) *of human shape* or *mien*, Eccl.

'Ανθρωπότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος) *human nature, humanity*, Clem. Al.

'Ανθρωπουργία, ας, ἡ=ἀνθρωποποιΐα: from

'Ανθρωπουργός, όν, (ἄνθρωπος, *ἔργω)=ἀνθρωποποιός.

'Ανθρωποφᾰγέω, (ἄνθρωπος, φαγεῖν) *to eat men* or *man's flesh*, Hdt. 4, 106. Hence

'Ανθρωποφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of men, cannibalism*, Plut.

'Ανθρωποφάγος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φαγεῖν) *eating men, cannibal*, Aristiph. Butal. 1, 12. [ᾰ]

'Ανθρωποφᾰνής, ές, (ἄνθρωπος, φαίνομαι) *in human form*, Eccl.

'Ανθρωποφθόρος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φθείρω) *destroying men*.

'Ανθρωποφυής, ές, (ἄνθρωπος, φυή) *of man's nature, like a man*, Hdt. 1, 131.

'Ανθρωπώδης, ες, (ἄνθρωπος, εἶδος) =ἀνθρωποειδής.

'Ανθρώσκω, shortened for *ἀναθρώσκω*, Hdt. 7, 18, and Soph. Fr. 372.

'Ανθυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (*ἀντί, ὑβρίζω*) *to abuse one another, abuse in turn*, Eur. Phoen. 620, in pass.

'Ανθυλακτέω, f. -ήσω, (*ἀντί, ὑλακτέω*) *to bark* or *bay at*, Ael.

†'Ανθυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Anthylla*, a city in lower Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 97.—2. fem. pr. n., Alciph.

'Ανθύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἄνθος, a floweret*, like *ἐπύλλιον* from *ἔπος*, Anton.—II. =sq.

'Ανθύλλις, ίδος, ἡ, *a kind of plant*.

'Ανθυπάγω, (*ἀντί, ὑπό, ἄγω*) *to bring to trial* or *indict in turn*, Thuc. 3, 70.—II. =*ἀνθυποφέρω*.

'Ανθυπαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *an interchange*: from

'Ανθυπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (*ἀντί, ὑπό, ἀλλάσσω*) *to exchange for, interchange, confound*, Philo.

'Ανθυπαντάω, (*ἀντί, ὑπό, ἀντάω*) *to meet, go to meet*, Longin.

'Ανθυπάρχω, f. -ξω, (*ἀντί, ὑπάρχω*) *to have an opposite existence*, Stoic. in Plut. 2, 960 B.

'Ανθυπατεία, ας, ἡ, *the pro-consulate*: from

'Ανθυπᾰτεύω, f. -εύσω, (*ἀνθύπατος*) *to be pro-consul*, Plut.

'Ανθυπᾰτικός, ή, όν, *proconsular*: from

'Ανθύπᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *a proconsul*, for *ἀντὶ ὑπάτου*, Lat. *pro consule*, Polyb.

'Ανθυπείκω, f. -ξω, (*ἀντί, ὑπείκω*) *to yield to each other*, Plut. Hence

'Ανθύπειξις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual yielding* or *submission*, Plut.

†'Ανθυπερβάλλω, (*ἀντί, ὑπερβάλλω*) *to overthrow in turn*, Jos.

'Ανθυπερφρονέω, (*ἀντί, ὑπερφρονέω*) *to be haughty towards*.

'Ανθυπηρετέω, (*ἀντί, ὑπηρετέω*) *to serve each other, return a favour*, τινί τι, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανθυπισχνέομαι, fut. *ἀνθυποσχήσομαι*, (*ἀντί, ὑπισχνέομαι*) dep. mid., *to promise in return* or *mutually*.

'Ανθυποβάλλω, fut. -βᾰλῶ, (*ἀντί, ὑποβάλλω*) *to bring an objection against*, Aeschin. 83, fin.

'Ανθυποκαθίστημι, fut. -καταστήσω, (*ἀντί, ὑποκαθίστημι*) *to substitute for another*.

'Ανθυποκρίνομαι, fut. -κρῑνοῦμαι, (*ἀντί, ὑποκρίνω*) *to dissemble* or *make pretences instead*, or *in answer*, Hdt. 6, 86, 2: *to feign* or *pretend in turn*, ὀργήν, Luc. [ῑν]

'Ανθυπόμνυμι, fut. -ομοῦμαι, (*ἀντί, ὑπόμνυμι*) *to make a counter-affidavit*, Dem. 1174, 8.

'Ανθυποπτεύω, (*ἀντί, ὑποπτεύω*) *to suspect mutually*, Thuc. 3, 43.

'Ανθυπορύσσω, f. -ύξω, (*ἀντί, ὑπορύσσω*) *to make counter-mines*, Polyaen.

'Ανθυποστρέφω, (*ἀντί, ὑποστρέφω*) *to turn right round*.

'Ανθυποτῑμάομαι, (*ἀντί, ὑποτῑμάω*) as mid., *to make a counter-estimate to the ὑποτιμησις*, q. v.

'Ανθυπουργέω, = *ἀνθυπηρετέω, to return a kindness*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 133; *χάριν τινί*, Soph. Fr. 313. Hence

'Ανθυπούργημα, ατος, τό, *a kindness done in return*; and

'Ανθυπουργησις, εως, ἡ, *the returning of a kindness*.

'Ανθυποφέρω, fut. *ἀνθυποίσω*, (*ἀντί, ὑποφέρω*) *to urge, advance against*, Dion. H. Hence

'Ανθυποφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a reply to an objection*, Id.

'Ανθυποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντί, ὑποχωρέω*) *a mutual retreating* or *giving way*, Plut.

'Ανθυπωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀντί, ὑπόμνυμι*) *a counter-affidavit*, cf. *ὑπωμοσία*.

'Ανθυφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual taking away*, LXX.: from

'Ανθυφαιρέω, ῶ, (*ἀντί, ὑφαιρέω*) *to take away in return*, or *from one another*.

'Ανθυφίσταμαι, f. -υποστήσομαι, (*ἀντί, ὑφίστημι*) *to place one's self under* a thing *in* another's *stead, to take on one's self, undertake for* another, *ἀνθ. χαρηγός, to serve for another*, Dem. 536, 21.

'Ανθώδης, ες, (ἄνθος, εἶδος) *like flowers, flowery*, Theophr.

†'Ανθ' ὧν, *for ἀντὶ ὧν, wherefore*, also=*ἀντὶ τούτων ὅτι, for the reason that*, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 618: Matth. Gr. Gr. § 480 *c*; § 572.

'Ανθωραΐζομαι, -ίσομαι, (*ἀντί, ὡραΐζω*) mid., *to vie with another in beauty* or *ornaments*.

'Ανία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἀνίη, grief, sorrow, distress, trouble*: in this sense first in Sapph. 1, 3, and Theogn.; for Hom. only uses it act., *δαιτὸς ἀνίη*, the kill-joy of our feast, Od. 17, 446; so too Scylla is called, *ἄπρηκτος ἀνίη, an inevitable bane*, Od. 12, 223. [In Hom. always *ᾱνί-*, from Sapph and Theogn. downwards, also *ῑ*; in later poets *ῐ* or *ῑ*, as the verse requires, though the Homer. quantity prevailed in Ep., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 276, Pors. Phoen. 1334.] Hence

'Ανιάζω, *to grieve, distress*, like *ἀνιάω*, but only in Od. 19, 323: more usu.—II. intr. *to be grieved* or *distressed, feel grief, sorrow, distress*, Il. 23, 721; *θυμῷ ἀνιάζων, grieved at heart*, Od. 22, 87: but *κτεάτεσσιν ἀνιάζειν, for* his goods, Il. 18, 300. Chiefly poet.: cf. *ἀνιάω*. [*ῐ* as coming from *ἀνία*, but even in Hom. *ῑ* metri grat., and more freq. in later poets.]

'Ανιάομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (*ἀνά, ἰάομαι*) dep. mid., *to cure again, restore, repair*, Hdt. 7, 236, in Ion. form *ἀνιέῦνται*. [*ῐ*, yet also not seldom *ῑ*, esp. in Comics; *ᾰ* in pres., *ᾱ* in fut.]

'Ανιᾰρός, ά, όν, Ion. and Ep. *ἀνιηρός, (ἀνιάω) grievous, distressing, troublous*, Od. 17, 220: irreg. comparat. *ἀνιηρότερος*, Od. 2, 190: cf. *ἀκρατος*.—2. *molesting, injurious, hurtful*, Hdt. 3, 108.—II. *grieved, distressed*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 14. Adv. -ρῶς, Soph. Ant. 316. [In Hom. and Soph. always *ᾱνι-*, in Eur. and Ar. also *ἀνῐᾱρος*, and so prob. *ῐ* in common language: later *ῐ*, but *ᾰ* always, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1334.]

'Ανίατος, ον, (*α* priv., *ἰάομαι*) *incurable, ἕλκος, τραῦμα*, Plat.; but also of men, *incurable*, i. e. *incorrigible*, Id. Adv. -τως, *ἀν. ἔχειν, to be incurable*, Id. [*ῐᾱ-*, Schol. Heph. p. 2.]

'Ανιάτρευτος, ον, (*α* priv., *ἰατρεύω*) =foreg. [*ᾰνῐᾱ-*]

†'Ανιατρεύω, (*ἀνά, ἰατρεύω*) *to heal again*.

'Ανιᾰτρολόγητος, ον, (*α* priv., *ἰατρολογέω*) *uninstructed in medical science*.

'Ανιᾰτρολογικός, ή, όν, =foreg.

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Ἀνίατρος, Ion. *ἀνίητρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*α* priv., *ἰατρός*) *no-physician*, i. e. *a quack*, Hipp.

Ἀνιάχω, f. *-χήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἰάχω*) *to cry aloud, shout*, Ap. Rh. 2, 270: *to praise loudly*, Anth.

Ἀνιάω, fut. *-άσω*, Ion. *-ήσω*, 1 aor. *ἠνίασα*, Soph. Aj. 994, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 33, (*ἀνία*) like *ἀνιάζω*, *to grieve, distress, trouble*, τινά, Hom., and Soph., but also c. dupl. acc. *τί ταῦτ' ἀνιᾷς με*; Soph. Ant. 560.—Pass. c. fut. mid. *-άσομαι*, like *ἀνιάζω*, perf. *ἠνίαμαι*, 1 aor. *ἠνιάθην*, *to be grieved, distressed*, etc.: *ἀνιᾶται παρεόντι*, *he is vexed by one's presence*, Od. 15, 335: also c. neut. adj., *ἀνιᾶσθαι τοῦτο*, *to be vexed at* this, Soph. Phil. 906. Hom. oft. has part. aor. pass. *ἀνιηθείς*, absol. for *a joyless, melancholy man*: *ἀνιώατο*, Ion. 3 plur. opt. pres. pass., Hdt., 4, 130. This pass.,= *ἀνιάζω*, intr., is the commoner prose form.—[*ι* in Hom. always, later also *ῑ*: *ᾰ* penult. in pres., *ᾱ* in fut., etc., hence Ion. it becomes *η*.]

†**Ἀνιγρίς**, *ίδος*, Paus. 5, 5, 6, and **Ἀνιγριάς**, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *Anigrian, of Anigrus, αἱ Ἀνιγ., the Anigrian nymphs.*

Ἀνιγρός, *ά*, *όν*,=*ἀνιαρός*, in later poets, as Opp.—II. as pr. n. *Anigrus*, a river of Triphylian Elis, Paus. 5, 5, 3.

Ἀνιδεῖν, inf. aor. from a pres. *ἀνείδω*, *to look up*, Aesch. Cho. 808; but Herm. proposes *ἀνέδην*, which is better.

Ἀνίδιος, *ον*, (*α* priv. *ἴδιος*) *with nothing of one's own, without property*,= *ἀκτήμων*.

Ἀνιδίτι, adv., (*α* priv. *ἰδίω*) *without sweat, without perspiring*, Plat. Legg. 718 E: hence *without toil* or *trouble*.

Ἀνιδίω, (*ἀνά*, *ἰδίω*) *to perspire*, so that the sweat *stands up on the surface*, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Bekk.

Ἀνιδριτί, adv., (*α* priv. *ἱδρώς*) less correct than *ἀνιδιτί*.

Ἀνίδρος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱδρώς*) *without sweating*, Hipp.

Ἀνιδρόω, (*ἀνά*, *ἱδρόω*) *to get into a sweat*, Hipp.—II. (*ἀνίδρος*) *not to sweat*, Id.

Ἀνίδρῡτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱδρύω*) *not fixed, unsettled, restless*, Eur. I. T. 971: esp. *having no fixed home, vagabond*, like *ἀνέστιος*, *ἄπολις*, Dem. 786, 10; so too *ἀίδρυτος* of Timon the misanthrope, Ar. Lys. 809.

Ἀνιδρύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἱδρύω*) *to set up, set* or *place on, fix*, Dio C. [On quant. v. *ἱδρύω*.]

Ἀνίδρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀνιδρόω*) *a sweating*, Hipp.—II. *want of sweat*, Id.

Ἀνιδρωτί, adv., *without sweat, without toil* or *trouble*, Il. 15, 228: hence *lazily, slowly*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 30: from

Ἀνίδρωτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱδρόω*) *not thrown into a sweat, not exerting one's self*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 29.

†**Ἀνιεν**, *εις*, *ει*, Ion. and Att. imp. of *ἀνίημι*.

†**Ἀνιείς**, *εῖσα*, *έν*, pres. part. from *ἀνίημι*.

Ἀνίεμαι, pass. and mid. from *ἀνίημι*.

Ἀνίερος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱερός*) *unholy, unhallowed, impious*, Aesch., and Eur.: *ἀν. ἀθύτων πελάνων*, *neglectful of the due offerings*, Eur. Hipp. 147. Adv. *-ρως*. [*ῐ*]

Ἀνιερόω, f. *-ῶσω*, pf. *ἀνιέρωκα*, Plut., (*ἀνά*, *ἱερόω*) *to hallow, consecrate*, Arist. Oecon. τινί τι, something *to* one. Plut. Cor. 3. Hence

Ἀνιέρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a hallowing, consecration, sanctity*, Dion. H.

Ἀνίεσκε, lengthd. Ion. for *ἀνίει*, *ἀνίη*, impf. from *ἀνίημι*, Hes. Th. 157.

Ἀνιηθείς, Ion. for *ἀνιαθείς*, part. aor. pass. from *ἀνιάω*, Hom.

Ἀνίημι, imperf. *ἀνίην*, Ion. and Att. *ἀνίειν*, *εις*, *ει*, also in Hom. lengthd. 3 sing. *ἀνίεσκε*, Hes. Th. 157: fut. *ἀνήσω*, in Hom. also *ἀνέσω*: aor. 1 *ἀνῆκα*, Ion. *ἀνέηκα*, Hom. also *ἀνῆσα*, but this only in opt. *ἀνέσαιμι*, for the Hom. part. *ἀνέσαντες* was even by the ancients referred to *ἀνέζω*: perf. *ἀνεῖκα*: aor. 2 not used in sing. ind., inf. *ἀνεῖναι*, but Hom. has 3 plur. *ἄνεσαν*, subj. *ἀνῆι* for *ἀνῇ*, opt. *ἀνείη*, part. *ἀνέντες*. Pass. *ἀνίεμαι*, perf. *ἀνεῖμαι*.—1. *to send up* or *forth*, *Ζεφύροιο ἀήτας ἀνίησιν Ὠκεανός*, Od. 4, 568: *to send up*, i. e. *make spring* or *shoot up, produce*, as the earth, H. Hom. Cer. 333, Aesch. Supp. 266; also of the gods, *ἀν. ἄρουρον γῆς*, Soph. O. T. 270: esp. *to send up* from the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 650, Ar. Ran. 1462: *to vomit up*, Aesch. Eum. 183.—2. pass. c. *ἀπό*, *to be sent forth from, to be traced back from*, *ῥίζωμα ἀνεῖται ἀπὸ σπαρτῶν*, Aesch. Theb. 413.—II. *to send back, let go home*, Od. 18, 265, where Schol. refers it to next signf.—III. *to send away, to let go*, from Hom. downwds. the usu. signf.: *ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν ἐμέ*, *sleep sent me away* from under its influence, i. e. *left me*, oft. in Hom.: more rarely c. gen. rei, *δεσμῶν ἀνίει*, *loosed them from bonds*, Od. 8, 359: of a state of mind, *ἐμὲ θυμὸν οὐκ ἀνίει δόὐνη*, Il. 15, 24; so too, *οἶνος ἀνῆκέ μιν*, Hdt. 1, 213: *πύλας ἄνεσαν*, *they unlocked the gates*, Il. 21, 537.—2. *ἀν. τινί*, *to let loose* (as a dog) *against* one, *slip at, set upon* one, like Lat. *immittere alicui*: *σοὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεά*, Il. 5, 405: hence in genl. *to set on, excite to* do a thing, c. inf. *Μοῦσα ἀοιδὸν ἀνῆκεν ἀείδειν*, Od. 8, 73, cf. Il. 2, 276, Hdt. 4, 180: very freq. c. acc. pers. only, *to let loose, excite*, as Od. 2, 185, so too *θυμὸν ἀνῆκεν*, *moved his wrath*, etc.; also c. dat. commodi, *τοῖσιν Θρασυμήδεα ἀνῆκεν*, *urged Thrasymedes to their aid*, Il. 17, 705.—3. *ἀν. τινὰ πρός τι*, *to let go for* any purpose, Hdt. 2, 129; *ἀν. ἑαυτὸν ἐς παιγνίην*, *to give himself up to amusement*, Hdt. 2, 173; but *ἀν. τινὰ μανίας*, *to set free from madness*, Eur. Or. 227: *to acquit*, τινά, Lys. 138, 40.—4. *to let alone, let*, c. inf., *ἀν. τρίχας αὔξεσθαι*, Hdt. 2, 36; 4, 175. Mid. *ἀνίεμαι*, *to loosen, undo*, hence c. acc. *κόλπον ἀνιεμένη*, *loosing*, i. e. *baring the breast*, Il. 22, 80: *αἶγας ἀνιέμενοι*, *stripping* or *flaying goats*, Od. 2, 300, cf. Eur. El. 826.—Pass. *to be let go, go free*, *ἐς τὸ ἐλεύθερον*, Hdt. 7, 103: part. pf. pass. *going free, left to one's will and pleasure*, Soph. Ant. 579, El. 516: esp. of animals dedicated to a god, which *are let range at large*, Valck. Hdt. 2, 65, cf. *ἄνετος*, and so prob. Soph. Aj. 1214:—hence in genl. *ἀνειμένος εἴς τι*, *devoted to* a thing, *wholly engaged in* it, e. g. *ἐς τὸν πόλεμον*, Hdt. 2, 167, *ἐς τὸ κέρδος*, Eur. Heracl. 3: *ἀνειμένος γέλως*, *unrestrained laughter*, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 159, 5, cf. *ἀνειμένως*: hence—5. like Lat. *remittere*, *to slacken, relax*, opp. to *ἐπιτείνω*, strictly of a bow, *to unstring*, as Hdt. 3, 22; so *ἀν. ἵππον*, *to slack the horse's rein, to give the rein to*, Soph. El. 721: hence *to neglect, give over*, τι, Soph. O. C. 1608; *φυλακήν*, *ἄσκησιν*, etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: *ἀν. θάνατόν τινι*, *to remit sentence of death to* one, let one live, Eur. Andr. 532, so *κόλασίν τινι*, Plut. Pass. *to be slack* or *unstrung*, *τὸ ἀνειμένον τῆς γνῶμης*, Thuc. 5, 9, *ἀν. πρεσβυτῶν γένος*, Eur. Andr. 728: but much more freq.—IV. intrans. in act., *to slacken, relax, be remiss*, Lat. *remisse agere*, Hom. only in Il. 5, 880, but freq. in Hdt., and Att.: *τῇ ἡδονῇ*, *τῇ ὀργῇ*, *ἰσχυρῷ γέλωτι ἀνιέναι*, sc. *ἑαυτόν* or *θυμόν*, Lob. Aj. 248: but usu. c. part. *to give up, cease doing*, Hdt. 4, 28, Eur. I. T. 318, etc.: also freq. c. gen. *to cease from* a thing, e. g. *μωρίας*, Eur. Med. 456, *ὀργῆς*, Ar. Ran. 700: also absol. *to give up, slack*, e. g. of the wind, Hdt. 2, 113. [*ἄνῐ-* Ep., *ἀνῐ-* Att.: but even Hom. has *ι* in *ἀνίει* and *ἀνιέμενος*, and Ar. sometimes has *ῐ*, Seidl. Fragm. Ar. p. 27.]

†**Ἀνιηρέστερος**, irreg. compar. of *ἀνιηρός*, Od. 2, 190.

Ἀνιηρός, *ή*, *όν*, Ion. for *ἀνιαρός*, Hom. and. Hdt.

†**Ἀνίης**, *ηος*, *ὁ*,='Ἀνίων, Plut.

Ἀνίκα, Dor. for *ἡνίκα*. [*ῐ*]

Ἀνίκᾰνος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱκανός*) *discontented, dissatisfied with every thing*, Epictet.: *insufficient, incapable*, Heliod. [*ῐ*]

†**Ἀνίκᾰτος**, *ον*, Dor. for *ἀνίκητος*, Pind.

Ἀνίκεί, adv., (*α* priv., *νίκη*) *without victory*, Dio C.

Ἀνίκέτευτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱκετεύω*) *not entreated*.—II. act. *not entreating*, Eur. I. A. 1003.

Ἀνίκητος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *νικάω*) *unconquered, unconquerable*, Hes. Th. 489, and freq. in Soph.—II. as pr. n. *Anicetus*, son of Hercules and Hebe, Apollod. 2, 7, 7.

Ἀνικμάζω, (*ἀνικμος*) *to dry*, Diosc.

Ἀνικμάω, v. l. for *ἀναλικμάω*, Plat.

Ἄνικμος, *ον*, (*α* priv.. *ἰκμάς*) *without moisture, dry*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀνίλαστος, *ον*. (*α* priv., *ἱλαμαι*) *unappeased, merciless*, Plut. [*ῐ*]

Ἀνίλεως, *ων*, gen. *ω*, Att. for *ἀνίλαος* (which is not in use), *unmerciful*, N. T. Jac. 2. 13. [*ῐ*]

Ἀνίμαστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἱμάσσω*) *unscourged*.

Ἀνῑμάω, fut. *-ήσω*, usu. *-ήσομαι*, (*ἀνά*, *ἱμάω*) *to draw up, raise*, as water, strictly by leather straps (*ἱμάς*), Theophr.: in genl. *to draw out* or *up*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 8: also seemingly intr. sub. *ἑαυτόν*, *to get up*, Id. Eq. 7, 1. Hence

Ἀνίμησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a drawing up* or *raising*.

Ἄνῐος, *ον*, (*ἀνία*)=*ἀνιαρός*, Aesch. Pers. 1061.

Ἀνίουλος, *ον*. (*α* priv., *ἴουλος*) *without down, beardless*, Anth.

Ἀνιππεύω, (*ἀνά*, *ἱππεύω*) *to ride up* or *on high*, e. g. *ἥλιος ἀν.* Eur. Ion 41.

Ἄνιππος, *ον*, (*α* priv. *ἵππος*) *without a horse, not using horses, not serving on horseback*, Hdt. 1, 215: of countries, *unsuited for horses, unfit to ride in*, Hdt. 2, 108.—II. *not knowing how to ride*, Plut.—III. as pr. n. *Anippus*, v. l. in Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36.

Ἀνίπτᾰμαι, dep. mid.,=*ἀναπέτομαι*, q. v.

Ἀνιπτόπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *πουν*, *τό*, gen. *ποδος*, (*ἀνιπτος*, *πούς*) *with unwashen feet*, Il. 16, 235. Epith. of the Σελλοί, the Dodonaean priests of Jupiter, Heyne, Il. T. 7, p. 288.

Ἄνιπτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *νίζω*) *unwashed*, Il. 6, 266, Hes. Op. 723.—2. *not to be washed out*, *αἷμα*, Aesch. Ag. 1459.

Ἄνις, Boeot. for *ἄνευ*, also **Mega-**

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rean in Ar. Ach. 834, cf. Lyc. 359, Nic. Al. 419.

'Ανισάζω, ἑ -άσω, (ἀνά, ἰσάζω) *to make even* or *equal, equalise*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανίσάριθμος, ον, (α priv., ἰσάριθμος) *of an odd number.*

'Ανίσασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνισάζω) *equalisation.*

†'Ανίσατον, ου, τό, (ἄνισον) *a decoction of anise*, Medic.

'Ανισίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *flavoured with aniseed*, Geop.

'Ανίσοειδής, ές, (ἄνισος, εἶδος) *of uneven form*, Porphyr.

'Ανίσοκρατέω, (ἄνισος, κράτος) *to be too weak for* a thing, Sext. Emp.

'Ανίσόμετρος, ον, (ἄνισος, μέτρον) *incommensurate with* a thing, τινί, Aretae.

'Ανίσομήκης, ες, (α priv., ἰσομήκης) *of unequal length*, Gal.

'Ανισον, ου, τό,=ἄνηθον, q. v. [prob. ῐ]

'Ανίσοπαχής, ές, (α priv., ἰσοπαχής) *of unequal thickness*, Gal.

'Ανισόπλευρος, ον, (ἄνισος, πλευρά) *with unequal sides*, Tim. Locr.

'Ανισος, ον, also η, ον, (α priv., ἴσος) *unequal, uneven*, freq. in Plat.,: τὸ ἀν. *inequality*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. metaph. *unequally divided, unfair.* Adv. -ως, ἀν. ἔχειν πρός τινα, *to act unfairly towards*, Dem. 752, 17. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.] Hence

'Ανίσότης, ητος, ἡ, *inequality*, Plat. —II. *unfairness.*

'Ανίσότιμος, ον, (α priv., ἰσότιμος) *of unequal value.*

†'Ανισοτοιχέω, (ἄνισος, τοῖχος II.) *to incline to one side*, of a ship, Simpl.

†'Ανισοφῦής, ές, (ἄνισος, φυή) *of unlike nature or disposition*, Eccl.

'Ανισόω, (ἀνά, ἰσόω) *to make equal, equalise*, Plat. Polit. 289 E. Mid. and pass. *to equal, be equal* in a thing, πλήθει ἀνισωθῆναι, Hdt. 7, 103.

'Ανίστα and ἀνίστη, for ἀνίστηθι, imperat. from ἀνίστημι.

'Ανιστάνω, later form for sq.

'Ανίστημι, f. ἀναστήσω,—I. trans. in pres., impf., fut., and aor. 1, *to make to stand up, raise up, set up*, γέροντα χειρὸς ἀνίστη, *he raised the old man up by his hand*, Il. 24, 515, Od. 14, 319: esp. *to raise from sleep, wake up*, Il. 14, 336, etc.; *to raise from the dead*, Il. 24, 551, and Trag.: in Hom. only of persons: later *to set up, build*, στήλην, Hdt. 2, 102: πύργον, Xen., etc.: also *to build up again, restore*, τείχη, Dem. 477, 23.—2. *to rouse to action, cheer, stir up*, Il. 10, 176; τινί, against one, Il. 7, 116: *to stir up to rebellion*, Il. 1, 191.—3. *to make* people *rise to leave their homes, to make* them *emigrate, transplant them*, Od. 6, 7; though in pass., and intr. tenses, it usu. has a hostile sense, *to be unpeopled, laid waste*; χῶρα ἀνεστηκυῖα, *a wasted land*, Valck. Hdt. 5, 29, cf. Eur. Hec. 494, and ἀνάστατος: also *to make* suppliants *rise and leave sanctuary*, Hdt. 5, 71, Soph. O. C. 276, Thuc. 1, 137, etc.: also ἀν. στρατόπεδον, *to make* an army *decamp*, Polyb.; ἀν. ἐκκλησίαν, *to make an* assembly *rise*, i. e. *adjourn* it, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 42.—4. *to raise men for war, levy*, Thuc. 2, 68.—II. in aor. mid. also trans., ἀναστήσασθαι πόλιν, *to raise* a city *for one's self*, Hdt. 1, 165: μάρτυρα ἀναστήσασθαί τινα, *to call* one *as* a witness, Plat. Legg. 937 A.—III. intrans. in pres. and impf. pass., and in aor. 2, perf., and plqpt. act., *to stand up, rise*, esp. to speak, freq. from Hom. downwards: also *to rise from one's seat* as a mark of respect, Il. 1, 513: *to rise from bed, rest* or *sleep*, Aesch. Eum. 124, esp. *to start up* for action, ἀν. τινί, *to rise up against* one, Il. 23, 635, Od. 18, 333, and now read in Aesch. Pr. 354: *to rise* from the dead, Il. 21, 56, Aesch., etc.: *to rise from* an illness, *recover*, ἐκ νόσου, Plat. Lach. 195 C; absol., Thuc. 2, 49: *to rise to go, set out, go away*, εἰς Ἄργος, Eur. Heracl. 59, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

'Ανιστορέω, (ἀνά, ἱστορέω) *to make inquiry, ask*, c. acc. rei Soph. O. T. 578: c. acc. pers. et rei, *to ask* a thing *of* a person, Aesch. Pr. 963: also ἀν. τινὰ περί τινος, *to ask* a person *about* a thing, Eur. Hipp. 92.

'Ανιστορησία, ας, ἡ, *ignorance of history*, Cic. Att. 1, 7: from

'Ανιστόρητος, ον, (α priv., ἱστορέω) *ignorant of history.*—2. *not having inquired, incurious*, Polyb.—II. *not mentioned in history, unknown*, Joseph. Adv. -τως, ἀνισ. ἔχειν τινός, *to have no knowledge*, i. e. *to be ignorant of*, Plut.

'Ανίστω, contr. for ἀνίστασο, imperat. pass. from ἀνίσταμαι, Aesch. Eum. 133.

'Ανισχάνω, poet. for ἀνέχω, Orph., cf. ἀνίσχω.

'Ανίσχιος, ον, (α priv., ἰσχίον) *without thighs* or *buttocks: without hips*, esp. *without high hips*, Arist. H. A.

'Ανίσχῦρος, ον, (α priv., ἰσχυρός) *not strong, without strength*, Strab.

'Ανισχυς, ν, gen. νος, *without strength*, LXX.

'Ανίσχω,=ἀνέχω, in Hom. only act., *to raise, lift up*: later also intr., ἀνίσχει ἥλιος, *the sun rises*, Hdt., etc., cf. ἀνέχω: the form ἀνισχάνω also occurs in Orph. Arg. 447.

'Ανίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνισόω) *a making even* or *equal, equalisation*, Plat. Legg. 740 E.

'Ανιύζω, (ἀνά, ἰύζω) *to howl aloud*, Qu. Sm. 11, 177.

'Ανιχθυς, ν, gen. νος, (α priv., ἰχθύς) *without fish, with few fish in it*, Strab.

'Ανίχνευτος, ον, (α priv.. ἰχνεύω) *not tracked, not to be tracked*, Luc.

'Ανιχνεύω, (ἀνά, ἰχνεύω) *to track, search after*, Il. 22, 192.

'Ανιχνίαστος, ον, (α priv., ἰχνιάζω) =ἀνίχνευτος.

†'Ανιων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Anio*, now *Teverone*, a tributary of the Tiber, Strab.

'Ανίωτος, ον, (α priv., ἰόω) *not rusted, not liable to rust*, Arist. Mirab. [ῐ]

†'Αννα, ας, ἡ, *Anna*, fem. pr. n., Paroem.

'Αννεῖται, poet. for ἀνανεῖται, from ἀνανέομαι, Od.

'Αννέφελος, ον, in later Ep. for the Homeric ἀνέφελος.

'Αννησον, and ἄννητον, τό, v. sub ἄνηθον.

†'Αννιβαϊκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Hannibal, of 'Αν. καιροί, the times of Hannibal*, Diod. S. From

†'Αννίβας, α, ὁ, *Hannibal*, the distinguished Carthaginian general, Polyb., etc.: adject. also 'Αννίβειος, α, ον.

'Αννιβίζω, ('Αννίβας) *to side with Hannibal*, like Φιλιππίζω, Plut.

†'Αννίκερις, εως and ίος, ὁ, *Anniceris*, a Cyrenian, who is said to have ransomed Plato, Luc.

†'Αννιος, ου, ὁ, *Annius*, Polyb.

†'Αννων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hanno*, the name of many distinguished Carthaginians, Hdt. 7, 165; etc.

'Ανξηραίνω, poet. for ἀναξηραίνω, Il. 21, 347.

'Ανόδευτος, ον, (α priv. ὁδεύω) *impassable*, Strab.

'Ανοδία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνοδος) *a bad road, a difficult country*, Polyb.

'Ανόδμος, ον, (α priv., ὀδμή) *without smell, having no smell*, Hipp.

'Ανόδοντος, ον,=ἀνόδους, Pherecr. Coriann. 9, Crapat. 13.

'Ανοδος, ον, (α priv., ὁδός) *having no way* or *road, impassable*, Eur. I. T. 889, Xen. An. 4, 8, 10.

'Ανοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἀνά, ὁδός) *a way up, ascent*, Hdt. 8, 53: esp. into central Asia, like ἀνάβασις, ἀν. παρὰ βασιλέα, Hdt. 5, 51, and Xen.—II. *a way back, return.*

'Ανόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ὀδούς) *without teeth, toothless*, Arist. Part. An.

'Ανοδύρομαι, (ἀνά, ὀδύρομαι) dep. mid., *to break out into wailing*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6. [ῠ]

'Ανόδυρτος, ον, (α priv., ὀδύρομαι) *unmourned.*—II. act. *not mourning*, Incert. ap. Anton.

'Ανοζος, ον, (α priv., ὄζος) *without sucker* or *branch*, Theophr.

†'Ανόημα, ατος, τό, (α priv., νοέω) *a want of reflection, an act of folly*, Stob.

'Ανοήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., νοέω) *senseless, without understanding*, Od. 2, 270, 278.

'Ανοησία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἀνόητος, want of sense.*

'Ανοηταίνω, *to be ἀνόητος*, Plat. Phil. 12 D.

'Ανοητεύω,=foreg., dub.

'Ανοητία, ας, ἡ, Att. for ἀνοησία, Ar. Fr. 585, cf. Moer. p. 28.

'Ανόητος, ον, (α priv. νοέω) *not thought on, unheard of*, H. Hom. Mere. 80.—2. *not to be conceived, not within the province of the intellect*, Plat. Phaedr. 80 B.—II. act. *not thinking, not capable of*, or *adapted to thinking*, Plat. Parmen. 132 C.—2. *not understanding, foolish*, Hdt. 1, 87, Soph. Aj. 102: in Att. esp. as opp. to σώφρων, *unreasonable, senseless, giving way to passion*, Lat. *amens*, freq. in Plat.: τὰ ἀν., *sensual pleasures*, Ar. Nub. 417. Adv. -τως, Id. Lys. 518, Plat., etc.

'Ανόθευτος, ον, (α priv., νοθεύω) *unadulterated, genuine*, Arist. Mirab.

'Ανοια, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἄνοος, want of understanding, folly*, Hdt. 6, 69, and freq. in Att.: ἀνοίᾳ πολλῇ χρῆσθαι, *to be a great fool*, Antipho 122, 31; ἄνοιαν ὀφλισκάνειν, *to be thought a fool*, Dem. 16, 24. In old Att. it seems to have been ἀνοΐα [ᾰ], Aesch. Theb 402 (though Dmd ἐννοία), Soph. Fr. 517, Eur. Andr. 520, cf. ἀγνοια.

'Ανοιγμα, ατος, τό, *an opening*: and so *a door*, etc. LXX: from

'Ανοίγνῡμι and ἀνοίγω, Ep. ἀνοιγνύω, f. ἀνοίξω: c. dupl. augm., as impf. ἀνέῳγον; (Ep. ἀνῴγον and ἀναοίγεσκον, Il. 14, 168; 24, 455); ἤνοιγον, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2: aor. 1 ἀνέωξα, inf. ἀνοῖξαι, also ἀνῷξα, (Hdt. 1, 68) and ἠνοιξα, (Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 13), ἀνοιξα, Hdt. 4, 143: pf. 1 ἀνέῳχα, pf. 2 ἀνέῳγα; perf. pass. ἀνέῳγμαι. Thuc. 2, 4; 1 aor. ἀνεῳχθην, Eur. Ion 1563; (aor. ἠνοιξα unusu. in pure Greek, but occurs in Xen. l. c.: pass. ἠνοίχην, is late, cf. A. B. p. 399.)—1. *to open, undo*, esp. of doors, chests, locks, etc., κληῖδα ἀνοιγέσκον, Il. 24, 455, ἀπὸ χηλοῦ κώμα ἀνῳγε, *to take off the cover and open* it, Il. 16, 221; oft. in Hdt. and Att. —2. metaph. *to lay open, unfold, disclose*, Aesch. Supp. 321, Soph. O. C. 515.—3. as nautical term, absol. *to*

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get into the open sea, get clear of land, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2; 5, 13; 6, 21. Pass. *to be open, stand open, lie open*, so too perf. 2 act. *ἀνέωγα*, but later, for Hdt. 1, 187, has it transit., and the Att. use pf. pass. *ἀνέῳγμαι* in this signf., Dem. 764, 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 157 sq.

'Ανοίγω, f. -ξω, v. foreg.

'Ανοιδαίνω and *ἀνοιδέω*, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *οἰδαίνω*) *to make to swell, blow up, inflate.*—II. *to be blown up, swell*, of passions, like Lat. *intumescere.*

'Ανοιδεῖω, Ep. for sq.

'Ανοιδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *οἰδέω*) like *ἀνοιδαίνω*, *to swell up*, Hipp.: of a wave, Eur. Hipp. 1210: *to swell with passion*, like Lat. *intumescere*, Hdt. 7, 39: so too in mid. Hence

'Ανοίδησις, εως, ἡ, *a swelling up: a tumor*, Arist. H. A.

'Ανοιδίσκω, = *ἀνοιδαίνω*.—II. pass. *to swell up*, like *ἀνοιδέω*, Hipp.

'Ανοίκειος, ον, also *α*, *ον*, *not homely, not domestic* or *familiar.*—II. *not proper, unfitting, useless*, τινός, τινί, and πρός τι, Polyb. Hence

'Ανοικειότης, ητος, ἡ, *the character of an ἀνοίκειος, strangeness.*—II. *unfitness.*

'Ανοίκητος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκέω*) *uninhabited, uninhabitable.*

'Ανοικίζω, fut. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*, (*ἀνά*, *οἰκίζω*) *to rebuild*, though in this signf. the usu. word is *ἀνοικοδομέω*.—II. *to shift* another's *dwelling, make* him *shift, migrate.* Pass., and mid., *to shift, migrate*, Ar. Pac. 207, in aor. pass., Ar. Av. 1351, cf. Thuc. 8, 31: metaph. *ἀν. τινὰ φθόνου, to remove out of envy's way*, Philostr.—2. esp. *ἀν. πόλιν, to dispeople* a city, *lay* it *waste*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 23: but also, —3. *to bring back, restore to their former homes*, Strab.—III. in pass., *to be built up the country, away from the coast*, Thuc. 1, 7.

'Ανοίκισις, εως, ἡ, *a shifting* people *inland, away from the coast*, App.

'Ανοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.—II. *a rebuilding*, Hdn. 3, 6, 20.

'Ανοικοδομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά*, *οἰκοδομέω*) *to build up*, Hdt. 1, 186.—II. *to build again, rebuild*, ap. Lycurg. 158, 7, and Xen.—III. *to wall up, close by building*, Ar. Pac. 100, Lycurg. 166, 8.

'Ανοικοδόμητος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκοδομέω*) *not built up*, Or. Sib.

'Ανοικονόμητος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκονομέω*) *not well ordered*, Machon ap. Ath. 341 B.—II. act. *not economical!*

'Ανοικος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἶκος*) *houseless, homeless*, Hdt. 3, 145.

'Ανοικτέον, verb. adj. from *ἀνοίγω*, *one must open*, Eur. Ion 1387.

'Ανοικτίρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*α* priv., *οἰκτίρμων*) *pitiless, merciless*, Soph. Fr. 587.

'Ανοίκτιστος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκτίζω*) *unmourned*, Anth.—II. act. = *ἀνοικτος*: so adv. *-τως*, in Antipho 114, 10.

'Ανοικτός, ή, όν, (*ἀνοίγνυμι*) *opened, open: that can be opened.*

'Ανοικτος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκτος*) *pitiless, ruthless*, Eur. Tro. 782. Adv. *-τως*, Soph., and Eur.

'Ανοικτρος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰκτρός*) *finding no pity, unpitied: needing* or *deserving no pity*, v. l. Eur. I. T. 227. Adv. *-τρως.*

'Ανομώζω, fut. *-ξομαι*, aor. *ἀνώμωξα*, (*ἀνα*, *ολμώζω*) *to wail aloud*, Aesch. Pers. 463.

'Ανομωκτεί, and

'Ανομωκτί, adv., *without wailing*: also *without need to wail*, i. e. *with impunity: δεινὰ ἀν. χανεῖν*, Soph. Aj. 1227. [ῐ] From

'Ανολμωκτος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἰμώζω*) *unmourned, unlamented*, Aesch. Cho. 433, 511.

†'Ανοινία, ας, ἡ, less usu. form for *ἀοινία*, Euseb.; v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

'Ανοιξις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀνοίγνυμι*) *an opening*, πυλῶν, Thuc. 4, 67, 68.

'Ανοισις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναφέρω*, *ἀνοίσω*) *a referring.*

'Ανοιστέον, verb. adj. of *ἀναφέρω*, *one must carry back* or *report*, Soph. Ant. 272, Eur. H. F. 1221.

'Ανοιστός, ή, όν, Ion. *ἀνώϊστος*, (*ἀναφέρω*) *brought back, reported, ἀν. ἐς τινα. referred to* some one *for decision*, Hdt. 6, 66.

'Ανοιστρέω, (*ἀνά*, *οἰστρέω*) *to goad, drive to madness*, Eur. Bacch. 979.

'Ανοίσω, fut. of *ἀναφέρω*, Hdt.

'Ανοιτο, opt. pres. pass. from *ἄνω*, Il.

'Ανοκωχή, ῆς, ἡ, more correct way of writing *ἀνακωχή*, q. v.

'Ανολβία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀνολβος, misery.* [ῐ in Hes. Op. 317.]

'Ανόλβιος, ον, = sq., Hdt. 1, 32.

'Ανολβος, ον, (*α* priv.. *ὄλβος*) *unblest, wretched, ἡμαρ*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 85: of a person, Aesch. Eum. 551, and Eur.—II. *unblest*, i. e. *senseless, infatuated*, Soph. Aj. 1156, Ant. 1265.

'Ανόλεθρος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄλεθρος*) *not ruined, having escaped ruin*, Il. 13, 761.—II. act. *not ruining*: cf. the more Att. *ἀνώλεθρος.*

'Ανολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀνέλκω*) *a drawing* or *hauling up*, λίθων, Thuc. 4, 112.

'Ανολολύζω, fut. *-ύξω*, (*ἀνά*, *ὀλολύζω*) *to cry aloud*, esp. *to shout with joy*, Simon. 72: also, *to scream from fear.*—2. c. acc. *to bewail loudly*, Soph. El. 750.—II. act. *to make* one *shout, set a shouting*, Eur. Bacch. 24.

'Ανολοφύρομαι, dep. mid., = *ἀνοδύρομαι*, *to break into loud wailing*, Thuc. 8, 81, Plat., and Xen. [ῠ]

'Ανολύω, poet. for *ἀνολολύζω*, Qu. Sm. 14, 281, dub.

'Ανολυμπιάς, άδος, ἡ, an Olympiad omitted in the list, Paus. 6, 22, 2.

'Ανομαι, v. sub *ἄνω*.

'Ανομαλίζω, (*ἀνά*, *ὁμαλίζω*) *to make even, equalise*, Arist. Rhet. Hence

'Ανομάλωσις, εως, ἡ, *equalisation*, Arist. Pol.

'Ανομβρέω, (*ἀνά*, *ὄμβρέω*) strengthened for *ὄμβρέω*, *to wet* or *deluge with rain.* Hence

'Ανομβρήεις, εσσα, εν, *wet through and through*, Nic.

'Ανομβρία, ας, ἡ, *want of rain, drought*, Arist. H. A.: from

'Ανομβρος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄμβρος*) *wanting* or *without rain*, Hdt. 2, 22, etc.

'Ανομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be ἄνομος, lead a lawless life, act lawlessly, περί τι*, Hdt. 1, 144. Hence

'Ανόμημα, ατος, τό, *a transgression of the law, illegal act.*

'Ανομία, ας, ἡ. Ion. *ἀνομίη*, (*ἀνομέω*) *lawlessness, lawless* or *unjust conduct*, opp. to *δικαιοσύνη*, Hdt. 1, 96, 97, Xen., etc.

'Ανομίλητος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμιλέω*) *having no intercourse* or *communion with others, shunning society*, Plat. Legg. 951 A: *having no acquaintance with*, c. gen., *ἀν. παιδείας, uneducated*, Plat. Ep. 332 C.

'Ανόμιχλος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμίχλη*) *without fog* or *mist*, Arist. Mund.

'Ανόμμᾰτος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄμμα*) *without eyes, sightless*, Soph. Phil. 857.

'Ανομογενής, ές, (*α* priv., *ὁμογενής*) *of different kind*, Sext. Emp.

†'Ανομοειδής, ές, (*α* priv., *ὁμοειδής*) *unlike.*

'Ανομόζηλος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμόζηλος*) *having a different bent* or *taste*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανομοθέτητος, ον, (*α* priv., *νομοθετέω*) *not well ordered, lawless, disorderly*, freq. in Plat. Legg.

'Ανομοιοβαρής, ές, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *βάρος*) *of unequal weight*, Arist. Coel.

'Ανομοιογενής, ές, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *γένος*) *of different kind*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 32: esp. *of different genders*, Gramm. Adv. *-νῶς.*

'Ανομοιοειδής, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *εἶδος*) *unlike, unequal*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ανομοιομερής, ές, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *μέρος*) *consisting of unlike parts, heterogeneous*, Arist. H. A.

'Ανομοιόπτωτος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμοιόπτωτος*) *with unlike inflections*, Gramm.

'Ανόμοιος, ον, also *α*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ὅμοιος*) *unlike*, Pind. N. 8, 48, and freq. in Plat. Adv. *-ως*, Plat., and Xen.

'Ανομοιόστροφος, ον, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *στροφή*) *consisting of unequal strophes*, Gramm.

'Ανομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being ἀνόμοιος, unlikeness*, Plat.

'Ανομοιόχρονος, ον, (*ἀνόμοιος*, *χρόνος*) *of unequal time* or *quantity*, Metric.

'Ανομοιόω, ῶ, (*ἀνόμοιος*) *to make unlike* or *unequal*, Plat. Rep. 546 B: more freq. pass. *to be so*, Id. Hence

'Ανομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making unlike.*—II. (from Pass.) *unlikeness*, Plat. Theaet. 166 B.

'Ανομολογέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (*ἀνά*, *ὁμολογέω*) *to agree upon* a thing, τι, Plat. Legg. 737 C; more freq. *περί τινος*, Id.: *ἀν. πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Id. Rep. 348 B.—II. *to recapitulate, sum up*, Id. Symp. 200 E.—III. *to pay money by note of hand* or *order*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 222.—IV. For the sense *not to agree with*, v. sub *ἀνομολογούμενος.* The act. in no good author. Hence

'Ανομολόγημα, ατος, τό, *agreement.*—II. *an order for payment, promissory note: payment on order.*

'Ανομολογητέον, verb. adj. from *ἀνομολογέομαι*, *one must agree upon*, τι or περί τινος, Plat.

'Ανομολογία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀνά*, *ὁμολογέομαι*) *a mutual understanding, agreement.*—II. (*α* priv.,) *disagreement*, Plut., cf. sq.

'Ανομολογούμενος, η, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμολογέω*) *not agreeing, inconsistent*, Plat. Gorg. 495 A: *not admitted, not granted*, Arist. Rhet.: better taken as adj., than as part. from *ἀνομολογέομαι*, v. Stallb. Plat. l. c.

'Ανομος, ον, (*α* priv., *νόμος*) *without law, lawless, impious*, Hdt. 1, 162, and Trag.: *τὰ ἄνομα, lawless conduct*, Hdt. 1, 8. Adv. *-μως*, Thuc. 4, 92.—II. (*α* priv., *νόμος* II.) *unmusical, νόμος ἄν.*, Aesch. Ag. 1142.

'Ανόνητος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὀνίνημι*) *unavailing, unprofitable, useless*, Soph. Aj. 758, and Eur.: *ἀνόνητα* as adv., *in vain*, Eur. Hec. 766, etc., and Plat.—II. act. c. gen., *ἀν. τῶν ἀγαθῶν, making no profit from a thing*, Dem. 442, 26.

'Ανονόμαστος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὀνομάζω*) *nameless, unknown.*

'Ανοος, ον, contr. *ἄνους, ουν*, (*α* priv., *νόος*) *without understanding, foolish, ἄνοος κραδίη*, Il. 21, 441.

'Ανοπαία, only in Od. 1, 320, *ὄρνις ὡς ἀνοπαῖα διέπτατο*, where it is variously written and expl.; acc. to Herodian ap. Eust., an adv. from *ὄψομαι*, *ὀπταίνω*, she flew away *unnoticed* like a bird: or from *ἄνω*, =

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ἀνωφερές, *upwards, up in the air*, for which v. Sturz Emped. p. 308: some read ἀνόπαια or πανόπαια, taking it to be a kind of eagle: others again ἀν' ὀπαῖα, *up to the hole in the roof, up the chimney*: v. Nitzsch l. c.

†Ἀνόπαια, ας, ἡ, *Anopaea*, a summit of Oeta on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 7, 216.

Ἀνόπιν, adv. *backwards*, cf. κατόπιν.

Ἄνοπλος, ον, (α priv., ὅπλον) strictly *without the ὅπλον* or *large shield*, Hdt. 9, 62, of the Persians, who only bore γέρρα: *not heavy armed*: in genl. *unarmed*, Plat. Euthyd. 299 B.

Ἄνοπτος, ον, (α priv., ὁράω, ὄψομαι) *unseen*.

Ἀνόρᾱτος, ον, (α priv., ὁράω)= foreg., Plat. Tim. 51 A: also ἀόρατος.

Ἀνόργᾰνος, ον, (α priv., ὄργανον) *without instruments*, Plut.

Ἀνόργητος, ον, Hellen. for ἄνοργος. Moer. p. 12.

Ἀνοργία, ας, ἡ, =ἀμνησία.

Ἀνοργίαστος, ον, (α priv., ὀργιάζω) *attended by no orgies*, Ar. Lys. 898.—II. *in whose honour no orgies are held*, Plat. Epin. 985 D.

Ἄνοργος, ον, (α priv., ὀργή) *without anger, not wrathful*, Cratin. Incert. 43: cf. ἀνόργητος.

Ἀνορέα, ας, ἡ, more usu. Ion. ἠνορέη, *manhood, courage*, Pind. [ᾰ]

Ἀνορεκτέω, *to have no desire, to be without appetite*: from

Ἀνόρεκτος, ον, (α priv., ὀρέγομαι) *without desire* or *appetite*, Plut. Adv. -τως. Hence

Ἀνορεξία, ας, ἡ, *want of appetite*, Tim. Locr.

Ἀνόρεος, ᾰ, εον, (ἀνήρ) *manly, courageous*, like ἀνδρεῖος, Soph. Fr. 384. [ᾰ]

Ἀνορθιάζω, (ἀνά, ὀρθιάζω) *to call out, shout aloud*, Andoc. 5, 5.

Ἀνορθόω, (ἀνά, ὀρθόω) *to set upright again, set up what has fallen, restore*, Hdt. 1, 19, etc., Soph. O. T. 46: *to set straight again, set right, amend*, Plat. Rep. 346 E: oft. c. dupl. augm. ἠνώρθουν, etc.

Ἄνορκος, ον, (α priv., ὅρκος) *bound by no oath*.

Ἀνορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ὁρμάω) *to start eagerly up, feel a vehement desire*, c. inf., Luc.

Ἀνορμίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, ὁρμίζω) *to take out of harbour into the high sea*, εἰς πέλαγος, Dio C.

Ἄνορμος, ον, (α priv., ὅρμος) *without harbour, unhospitable*, metaph. γάμου ἄν. εἰςπλεῖν, Soph. O. T. 423.

Ἀνορνύμι, f. -ὄρσω, (ἀνά, ὄρνυμι) *to rouse, stir up*, Pind. N. 9, 16.

Ἀνορούω, f. -ούσω, (ἀνά, ὀρούω) *to start up, leap up*, freq. in Hom., esp. ἐκ θρόνων and ἐξ ὕπνου: so Ἥλιος ἀνόρουσεν ἐς οὐρανόν, *Helios went swiftly up the sky*, Od. 3, 1.

Ἀνόροφος, ον, (α priv., ὄροφος) *roofless, unsheltered*, πέτρα, Eur. Bacch. 38.

Ἀνοῤῥόπυγος, ον, (α priv., ὀῤῥοπύγιον) *without tail*, Arist. H. A. [ῠ]

Ἀνορταλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, ὀρταλίζω) *to flap the wings and crow*, like a cock: *to strut, swagger*, like πτερύσσομαι, Ar. Eq. 1344.

Ἀνορύομαι, *to roar out*, Mel. [ῠ]

Ἀνορύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀνά, ὀρύσσω) *to dig up* what has been buried, ὀστέα, Hdt. 2, 41, Ar. Pac. 372, Av. 602; ἀν. τάφον, *to dig up, break open, destroy*, Hdt. 1, 68, Isocr. 351 E.

Ἀνορχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀνά, ὀρχέομαι) *to jump up and dance about, dance merrily*, Eur.

Ἄνορχος, ον, *without ὄρχεις, gelded*, Hipp.

* Ἀνόρω, suppos. pres. from which several tenses of ἀνόρνυμι, are formed, v. ὄρω.

Ἄνόσητος, ον, (α priv., νοσέω) *without sickness, not ailing*, Soph. Fr. 838.

Ἀνοσία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἄνοσος, freedom from sickness*.

Ἀνόσιος, ον, more rarely ία, ιον, (Aeschin.), (α priv., ὅσιος) *unholy, wicked*, Lat. *profanus*, of persons and things, ἀνήρ, ἔργον, μόρος, etc., Hdt., and freq. in Att.: ἀνόσιος νέκυς, a corpse *with all the rites unpaid*, Soph. Ant. 1071, Shaksp. "unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled." Adv. -ίως, Eur., etc.

Ἀνοσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *unholiness, profaneness*, Plat. Euthyd.

Ἀνοσιουργέω, *to be ἀνοσιουργός, act profanely*, Plat. Legg. 905 B; and

Ἀνοσιούργημα, ατος, τό, *a profane act*.

Ἀνοσιουργία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἀνοσιουργός, unholiness*, Plat. Ep. 335 B: from

Ἀνοσιουργός, όν, (ἀνόσιος, *ἔργω) *acting profanely, unholy*, Plat. Ep.

Ἄνοσμος, ον, (α priv., ὀσμή)=ἀνόδμος, *without smell*, Hipp.

Ἄνοσος, ον, (α priv., νόσος) Ion. and Hom. ἀνουσος, *without sickness, healthy, sound*, of persons, Od. 14, 255, Pind. Fr. 107, etc.: of things, *free from all defect*, λοιβή, Eur. Ion 1201: of a season, *free from sickness, healthy*, ἀν. ἔτος, Thuc. 2, 49: also c. gen. ἄνοσος κακῶν, *untouched with* ill, Eur. I. A. 982. Adv. -ως.

Ἀνόστεος, ον, (α priv., ὀστέον) *the boneless one*, of the polypus, Hes.

Ἀνόστητος, ον, (α priv., νοστέω) *unreturning*, Orph.

Ἀνόστιμος, ον, (α priv., νόστιμος) κεῖνον ἀν. ἔθηκεν, *cut off his return*, Od. 4, 182.—II. *not to be retraced*, κέλευθος, Eur. H. F. 431.

Ἄνοστος, ον, (α priv., νόστος) *unreturning, without return*, Od. 24, 528: Superl. ἀνοστότατος, *never, never to return*. Anth.

Ἀνόσφραντος, ον, *that cannot be smelt*, Arist. de Anim.

Ἀνότιστος, ον, (α priv., νοτίζω) *unmoistened*.

Ἀνοτοτύζω, (ἀνά, ὀτοτύζω) *to break out into wailing*, Aesch. Ag. 1074.

Ἀνούᾱτος, ον, (α priv., οὐς) *without ear: without handle*, Theocr. Ep. 4, 3.

†Ἀνουβείδιον, ου, τό, *temple of Anubis*, Luc. Tox. 28: from

†Ἄνουβις, ἰδος, ὁ, *Anubis*, an Egyptian dog-headed deity, Luc. Tox. 32, Strab.

Ἀνουθέτητος, ον, (α priv., νουθετέω) *unwarned*. Isocr. 15 C: *that will not be warned*, Dem. 1477, 14.

Ἀνοιν, ουν. contr. for ἄνοος, q. v.

Ἀνούσιος, ον. (α priv., οὐσία) *without essence, unsubstantial*.

Ἄνουσος, ον, Ion. for ἄνοσος, *undiseased, unhurt*, Od. 14, 255, Hdt. 1, 32.

Ἀνούτᾱτος, ον, (α priv., οὐτάω) *unwounded*, esp. by the sword, Il. 4, 540.

Ἀνουτητί, adv., *without wound*, Il. 22, 371. [ῐ]: from

Ἀνούτητος, ον,=ἀνούτατος.

†Ἀνοῦτις, ιος, ἡ, *Anutis*, sister of Xerxes. Ath.

Ἀνοφθαλμίατος, ον, (α priv., ὀφθαλμιάω) *without the ophthalmia*, Diosc.

Ἀνοφρυάζομαι, (ἀνά, ὀφρυάζω) dep., *to raise one's eyebrows*,=ἀνασπᾶν τὰς ὀφρῦς, and so *to look big, be pompous*, A. B.

Ἀνόχευτος, ον, (α priv., ὀχεύω) *without sexual intercourse*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀνέχω) *a holding back, stopping*, esp. of hostilities, *an armistice*, mostly in plur. like *induciae*, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17, ap. Dem. 282, 20, for which ἀνακωχή or ἀνοκωχή is said to be the more Att. form.—II. (ἀνέχομαι) *long-suffering, forbearance*, N. T.—III.=ἀνατολή, v. ἀνίσχω.

Ἀνοχλέω,=ἀνοχλίζω, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνοχλησία, ας, ἡ, =ἀοχλησία, Diog. L.

Ἀνοχλητικός, ή, όν, (ἀνοχλέω) *heaving upwards*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνοχλίζω, (ἀνά, ὀχλίζω) *to heave upwards* or *out of the way*, Ap. Rh.

Ἄνοχλος, ον, (α priv., ὄχλος) *not beset* or *annoyed by throngs*: in genl. *not annoyed* or *importuned*.—II. act. *not annoying* or *importuning*, Arist. Part. An.

Ἀνοχμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, ὀχμάζω) *to hold up, lift up*, Anth.

Ἀνόχῡρος, ον, (α priv., ὀχυρός) *not firm, not secured, unfortified*, v. l. Xen. Ages. 6, 6.

Ἀνοψία, ας, ἡ, *want of ὄψον, want of fish*, etc., *to eat with bread*, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1, 8; from

Ἄνοψος, ον, (α priv., ὄψον) *wanting in ὄψον, fish*, etc., Plut.

Ἄνπερ,=ἤνπερ, *provided that*, Dem.

Ἄνστα, Ep. shortd. imperat. for ἀνάστα, i. e. ἀνάστηθι.

Ἀνστάς, ἀνστήμεναι, ἀνστήσεις, ἀνστήσων, ἀνστῆτην, Ep. shortd. forms for ἀναστάς, etc., Hom.

Ἀνστρέψειαν, for ἀναστρέψειαν, Il.

Ἀνσχεθέειν, ἀνσχεο, for ἀνασχεθεῖν, ἀνάσχου, Hom.

Ἀνσχετός, for ἀνάσχ., Od., sometimes written ἀνσχετος.

Ἄντα, (ἀντί, ἄντην, like κρύβδην, κρύβδα) adv., *over against, face to face*, Lat. *coram*. Hom. mostly in the phrases. ἄντα μάχεσθαι, *to fight man to man*: ἄντα ἰδεῖν, *to look in the face*; and ἄντα ἐώκει, as θεοῖς ἄντα ἐώκει, *he was like the gods to look at*, Il. 24, 630. (whence the mistaken notion, that ἄντα governed the dat.): ἄντα τετύσκεσθαι, *to aim straight at them*, Od. 22, 266, cf. Pind. N. 6, 46.—II. as prep. c. gen., like ἀντί, *over against*, Ἠλιάδος, Il. 2, 626; ἄντα παρειῶν, *before the cheeks*, of a veil, Od. 1, 334: also of persons, ἄντα σέθεν, *before thee, to thy face*, Od. 4, 160; so too Il. 21, 331, with notion of comparison, *confronted with* thee, like ἀντίξιος. but most freq. in hostile se. ἐς ἄντα, ἄντα Διὸς πολεμίζειν, Διὸς ἄντα ἔγχος ἀείρας, Il. 8, 424, 428, etc.: cf. Spitzn. Ex. xvii. ad Il.

Ἀντᾱγοράζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀγοράζω) *to buy in return*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 3.

†Ἀνταγόρας, α, ὁ, *Antagoras*, a Coan. Hdt. 9, 76.—2. a poet of Rhodes, Plut. Symp. 4, 4, 2. Others in Paus., Ath., etc.

Ἀντᾱγορεύω, (ἀντί, ἀγορεύω) *to speak against, reply*, Pind. P. 4, 278.—II. *to contradict*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1072.

Ἀντᾱγωνία, ας, ἡ, =ἀνταγώνισμα, ἡ. βίου, *the struggle of life*, Inscr. ap. Welck. Syll. 79, 6.

Ἀντᾱγωνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἀντί, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to struggle against, vie with, rival*, esp. in war, c. dat. pers. Hdt. 5, 109, Thuc., etc.; also ὑποκρινόμενος τραγῳδίαν ἀντ. τινί, *to contend with* one *in the representation of a tragedy*, Plut. Dem. 29: also *to dispute with*, τινί, Thuc.

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3, 38; *οἱ ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι, the parties in a law-suit*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27: also as pass. *to be set against, τινί*, Xen. Oec. 10, 12.

'Αντᾰγώνισμα, ατος, τό, *a struggle with* another, Clem. Al.

'Αντᾰγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνταγωνίζομαι) *an adversary, rival*, Arist. Rhet.; *an enemy*, in war, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 8: *ἔρωτος ἀντ., a rival in love*, Eur. Tro. 1006.

'Ανταγώνιστος, ον, *fought, contended for as by rivals*. Adv. -τως.

'Αντάδελφος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἀδελφός) *in a brother's stead*. [ᾰ]

'Αντᾰδῐκέω, (ἀντί, ἀδικέω) *to do a man wrong in return, retaliate on*, ἀλλήλους, Plat. Theaet. 173 A.

'Αντᾴδω, fut. -ᾴσω, and more Att. ᾴσομαι, *to sing in answer, sing against another*, Arist. Mir.: ταῖς Μούσαις ἀντ., *to vie or contend with the Muses in singing*, Luc. Pisc. 6.

'Ανταείρω = ἀνταίρω. Mid. ἀνταείρεσθαι χεῖρός τινι, *to raise one's* hands *against* one, make war upon him, freq. in Hdt.; also ἀνταείρεσθαί τινι πόλεμον, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, *to take up*, i. e. *undertake a war against* one.

'Αντάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ἀντῆεις.

'Αταθλος, ον, (ἀντί, ἆθλος) *contending against, rivalling*, Mel. 14.

'Ανταιδέομαι, f. -έσομαι, (ἀντί, αἰδέομαι) as mid., *to honour, respect one another*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 28.

'Αντᾶῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἄντα) *set over against, right opposite*, Lat. *adversus*: ἀνταία, with or without πληγή, *a wound in front, right in the breast*, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 1440, Erf. Soph. Ant. 1308: hence—2. *opposed to, hostile, hateful*, Lat. *adversarius*, Aesch. Cho. 588.—II. *besought with prayers*, hence τὰ ἀνταῖα θεῶν is explained *prayers to the gods*, Aesch. Pers. 604: cf. ἀντιάω.—2. hence 'Ανταία as a name of Hecate, Orph.

†'Ανταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Antaeus*, son of Neptune and Terra, slain by Hercules, Pind. I. 3, 87.—2. a Libyan of Cyrene, father of Barce, Pind. P. 9, 183.—3. a comedy of Antiphanes, Meineke 1, p. 312.

'Ανταίρω, f. -ᾰρῶ, (ἀντί, αἴρω) *to raise against*: mid., ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖρας, ὅπλα, Thuc. 3, 32; 1, 53, cf. ἀνταείρω.—II. seemingly intr sub. χεῖρας, or the like, *to raise up against, withstand*, Lat. *contra assurgere, τινί*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A; πρός τι, Dem. 66, 24: in Strab. of a cliff, *to rise right opposite, rise abruptly*: of the Alps, Plut.

'Αναισχύνομαι, (ἀντί, αἰσχύνομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., *to be ashamed before* another.

'Ανταιτέω, (ἀντί, αἰτέω) *to demand, exact in return*, Thuc. 4, 19; τι τινός, App.

'Αντᾰιτῐάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, αἰτιάομαι) *to retort on*.

'Αντακαῖος, ου, ὁ, a sort of *sturgeon*, Hdt. 4, 53.—2. as adj., ος, ον, ἀντ. τάριχος, *caviare*, Antiph. Paras. 3.

'Αντᾰκολουθέω, *to follow in turn, accompany*, Plut.; and

'Αντᾰκολουθία, ας, ἡ, *an accompanying*: from

'Αντᾰκόλουθος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἀκόλουθος) v. l. for ἀντ' ἀκολούθου, Isae. 51. 31.

'Αντᾰκοντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἀκοντίζω) *to hurl against*, Dio C.

'Αντᾰκυυω, f. -ύσομαι, (ἀντί, ἀκούω) *to hear in turn*, τι ἀντί τινος, Soph. O. T. 544: absol. *to listen in return*, Aesch. Eum. 198: cf. Lob. Aj. 1130.

'Αντακροάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, ἀκροάομαι) dep. mid., = foreg., Ar. Lys. 527.

'Αντακρωτήριον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, ἀκρωτήριον) *an opposite headland*, Strab.

'Ανταλαλάζω, f. -άξω, (ἀντί, ἀλαλάζω) *to return a shout*, ἠχώ, Aesch. Pers. 390.

†'Ανταλκίδας, α, ὁ, *Antalcidas*, a Spartan who concluded with the Persians the truce which bears his name, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 12.

'Ανταλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: and

'Αντάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is given* or *taken in exchange; an exchange*, ἀντ. φίλου, Eur. Or. 1157: and

'Αντάλλαγος, ον, *exchanged, in exchange*, Menand. p. 90: from

'Ανταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀλλάσσω) *to give* or *take in exchange*, ἀντ. τινί τι, *to exchange* one thing *with* another, Eur. Tro. 351: also in mid., τι τινός, *to take* one thing *in exchange for* another, Id. Hel. 1088: also ἀντί τινος, Dem.

'Αντᾰμείβω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἀμείβω) *to give* or *take in exchange*: mid. *to exchange*, τινί τι, a thing *with* another, Archil. 16, 7.—2. esp. *to give back bad treatment, to requite, punish*, ἀνταμείβεσθαί τινα κακοῖς, Archil. 118, Aesch. Cho. 123, τινὰ ἀθέοις ἔργοις ἀντί τινος, Ar. Thesm. 722: also *to give words in exchange, answer again*, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τοῖσδε, Hdt. 9, 79, also ἀντ. τι πρός τινα, Soph. O. C. 814, τινὰ οὐδέν, Ib. 1273. Hence

'Αντάμειψις, εως, ἡ, *an exchanging*; and

'Ανταμοιβή, ῆς, ἡ, = foreg.; and

'Αντᾰμοιβός, όν, *requiting, repaying*.

'Αντάμῦνα, ης, ἡ, *a defending against*, late word: from

'Αντᾰμύνομαι, (ἀντί, ἀμύνομαι) as mid., *to defend one's self against another, resist*, Thuc. 4, 19.—2. *to requite*, τινὰ κακοῖς, Soph. Ant. 643.

'Ανταναβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀναβιβάζω) *to make go up in turn*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 15.

'Αναναγινώσκω, (ἀντί, ἀναγινώσκω) *to read and compare with*, Cratin. Incert. 44, ubi v. Meineke. Hence

'Ανταναγνώστης, ου, ὁ, *one who reads and compares, a collator*.

'Ανανάγω, (ἀντί, ἀνάγω) *to lead up against*, esp. ἀντ. νέας, *to put out to sea against, sail against*, Hdt. 6, 14; so Thuc. 7, 37, but ναυσί, 7, 52; but more freq. absol., whether in act., as 8, 38, and Xen., or in mid., as Thuc. 4, 13: in genl. *to attack*, Siebelis Pausan. 10, 16, 4.

'Ανταναδίδωμι, (ἀντί, ἀναδίδωμι) *to give way in turn*.—II. *to give up, restore*.

'Ανταναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking away in turn, subtracting*, Arist. Org.: *an abolishing*: from

'Ανταναιρέω, (ἀντί, ἀναιρέω) *to take away in turn, to abolish, cancel in turn*, Dem. 304, 19.

'Ανταναίρω, f. -ᾰρῶ, (ἀντί, ἀναίρω) *to raise, lift up in turn*.

'Ανταναύκλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀναυκλάω) *reflection of light* or *sound, an echo*, Plut.—II. *the use of a word in another sense*, Lat. *contraria significatio*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 68.

'Ανταναυκλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

'Ανταναυκλαστῐκός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἀνταυάκλασις*: ἡ ἀν. ἀντωνυμία, a *reflective* pronoun, Gramm.

'Ανταναυκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀναυκλάω) *to reflect light* or *sound*. [λᾰ]

'Ανταυακοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *mutual reflection, recoiling, alternation*, Arist. Mund From

'Ανταυακόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἀναυκόπτω) *to throw back again, reflect*.

'Ανταυακράζω, (ἀντί, ἀναυκράζω) *to cry out in turn*, App.

'Ανταυᾰλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (ἀντί, ἀναλίσκω) *to use up, waste, destroy in return*, Eur. Or. 1165.

'Ανταναμένω, (ἀντί, ἀναμένω) *to wait in turn* or *instead*, c. inf., Thuc. 3, 12.

'Ανταναπαύομαι, (ἀντί, ἀναπαύομαι) as mid., *to rest in turn*, Polyaen.

'Ανταναπίμπλημι, (ἀντί, ἀναπίμπλημι) *to fill in turn* or *in opposition*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 12.

'Ανταναπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀναπλέκω) *to twist* or *plait in rivalry with, τινί*, Anth.

'Ανταναπληρόω, = ἀνταναπίμπλημι, Dem. 182, 22. Hence

'Ανταναπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling up again*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 48.

'Ανταναφέρω, fut. -ανοίσω, (ἀντί, ἀναφέρω) *to bring* or *carry back again*; ἀντ. τὴν πίστιν, Lat. *fidem aequare*, Wytt. Plut. 2, 20 C.

'Ανταναχωρέω, (ἀντί, ἀναχωρέω) *to give ground in turn*, Aristid.

†'Ανταυδρη, ης, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνήρ) *Antandre*, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 43.

'Ανταυδρος, ον, (ἀντί, ἀνήρ) *instead of a man*, ἀντὶ ἀνδρός, Luc.

†'Ανταυδρος, ου, ἡ, *Antandrus*, a city of Troas at the foot of Mount Ida, Hdt. 5, 26: adj.. 'Αντάνδριος, α, ον, *of Antandrus*, Thuc., Xen., etc.: ἡ 'Ανταυδρία, *the territory of Antandria*, Strab.

'Αντάνειμι, (ἀντί, ἀνά, εἰμι) *to go up against*, Thuc. 2, 75.

'Ανανέχω, (ἀντί, ἀνέχω) *to hold up against*, Polyaen.

'Αντανισόω, (ἀντί, ἀνισόω) *to make equal*, Synes.

'Αντανίστημι, (ἀντί, ἀνίστημι) *to set up against* or *instead of, τινός*, Plut. Mid. *to rise up against, τινί*, Soph. Tr. 441.

'Αντανίσχω, = ἀντανέχω—II. intr *to go up against*.

'Αντᾰνοίγω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀνοίγω) *to open against, τὰ δίμματά τινι, to look straight at* a thing, Longin.

†'Αντᾰνορίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, Dor. for 'Αντηνορίδαι, epith. of Trojans, Pind. P. 5, 110.

'Αντανύω, poet. for ἀνατανύω, Call.

'Αντάξιος, ία, ιον, (ἀντί, ἄξιος) *worth just as much as, fully equal to*, c. gen., ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον, *worth life itself*, Il. 9, 401; πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων, Il. 11, 514; so too Hdt. 7, 103. Adv. -ίως. Hence

'Αντᾰξιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to demand as an equivalent*, or *in turn*, Thuc. 6, 16.

'Ανταπαιτέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ἀπαιτέω) *to demand in return*, Thuc. 3, 58.

'Ανταπᾰμείβομαι, strengthened for ἀπαμείβομαι, Tyrt. 8, 6.

'Ανταπαστράπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, ἀπαστράπτω) *to lighten in turn*.

†'Ανταπειλέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten in turn, πρός τινα*, Themist.

†'Ανταπερύκω, (ἀντί, ἀπερύκω) *to keep back* or *away in turn*, Anth.

'Ανταποδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἀντί, ἀποδείκνυμι) *to prove in return* or *answer*, Xen. Symp. 2, 22, Arist. Rhet.

'Ανταποδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, (ἀντί, ἀποδίδωμι) *to give back, requite, render, repay*, Batr. 187; ἀνταποδιδόναι τὸ ὅμοιον, τὸ ἴσον, Hdt. 1, 18, Thuc.

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1, 43.—II. *to render*, i. e. *make* so and so, Plat. Rep. 563 E: esp. *to make correspondent*, Id. Phaed. 71 E: and —2. intrans. *to answer, correspond with*, Ib. 72 A, B.—III. *to give back words, answer*, τινί, Id. Phaedr. 236 C.—IV. *to deliver in turn*, τὸ σύνθημα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58: *to set forth, explain in turn*, Plat. Tim. 87 C. Hence

†'Ανταπόδομα, ατος, τό, *a repaying; a recompense* of good or evil, N. T. Luc. 14, 12, Rom. 11, 9: and

'Ανταπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, *a giving back in turn*, opp. to ἀποδοχή, Thuc. 4, 81: *a rendering, requiting, repayment*, Arist. Eth. N.: *reward*, N. T. Cor. 3, 24.—II. *an opposite direction, course*, or *path*, Polyb.—III. *a reflection, echo.*—IV. *correspondence, opposition*, Gramm.

'Ανταποδοτέον, verb. adj. from ἀνταποδίδωμι, *one must give back; ἀντ. ἔξιν, one must make a corresponding habit*, Plat. Phil. 40 D.

'Ανταποδοτικός, ή, όν, (ἀνταποδίδωμι) *requiting*.—II. *belonging to*, or *marking* ἀνταπόδοσις, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αναπούομαι, (ἀντί ἀποδύομαι) mid. c. aor. et perf. act., *to pull off clothes* or *strip against another*: hence, *to prepare for battle.*

'Ανταποθνήσκω, (ἀντί, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die in turn*, Antipho 130, 26.

'Αντάποινα, ων, τά, (ἀντί, ἄποινα) *repayment, compensation*, Eur. H. F. 755.

'Ανταποκρίνομαι, (ἀντί, ἀποκρίνομαι) *to answer again*, N. T.

'Ανταποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (ἀντί, ἀποκτείνω) *to kill in return*, Hdt. 7, 136, Aesch., etc.

'Ανταπολαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, ἀπολαμβάνω) *to receive* or *accept in return*, Plat. Tim. 27 B, and Dem.

'Ανταπόλλυμι, -ολέσω, (ἀντί, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy in return* or *mutually*. Eur. Ion 1328. Pass. and mid., c. perf. 2 act., *to perish in turn*, Eur.: ἀντ. ὑπέρ τινος, *to put to death for* or *in revenge for* another, Hdt. 3, 14.

'Ανταπολογέομαι, (ἀντί, ἀπολογέομαι) dep. mid., *to speak for the defence*, Isae. 52, 23.

'Ανταποπαίζω, (ἀντί, ἀποπαίζω) *to lose what one has won at play.*

'Ανταποπέμπω, (ἀντί, ἀποπέμπω) *to send away mutually.*

'Ανταποπέρδω, (ἀντί, ἀποπέρδω) Lat. *oppedere*, Ar. Nub. 293.

'Ανταποστέλλω, (ἀντί, ἀποστέλλω) *to send away in return*, Polyb. 22, 26.

'Ανταποστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀποστρέφομαι) *a mutual sending away*, Strab.

'Ανταποταφρεύω, (ἀντί, ἀποταφρεύω) *to part from one another by trenches*, App.

'Ανταποτειχίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἀποτειχίζω) *to wall off from one another*, Dion. H.

'Ανταποτίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἀποτίω) *to requite*, LXX. [ῐ]

'Ανταποφαίνω, (ἀντί, ἀποφαίνω) *to show, prove on the other hand*, Thuc. 3, 68. Mid. *to state a contrary opinion as one's own*, with or without γνώμην.

'Ανταποφέρω, (ἀντί, ἀποφέρω) *to carry away in turn.*

'Ανταποχή, ῆς, ἡ. (ἀντί, ἀποχή) *the debtor's acknowledgment of his debt.*—2. *the creditor's acknowledgment of payment, quittance, receipt.*

'Αντάπτομαι, Ion. for ἀνθάπτομαι, Hdt.

'Ανταπωθέω, -ήσω. (ἀντί, ἀπωθέω) *to repel mutually*, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Ανταπώθησις, εως, ἡ, *mutual repulsion.*

'Αντάπωσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Plut.

'Αντἄριθμέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ἀριθμέω) *to count against, compare number for number*, Paus.

'Ανταρκέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἀρκέω) *to be a match for* or *hold out against*; τινί, Plat. Ep. 317 C: absol. *to hold out*, Ar. Eq. 540.

'Αντἄρκτικός ή, όν, (ἀντί, ἄρκτος) *opposite to the north, antarctic*, Arist. Mund.

'Αντασπάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., *to welcome, greet in turn*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3: *to receive kindly*, Ib. 5, 5, 42.

†'Αντασσος, ου, ὁ, *Antassus*, grandfather of Cypselus, Paus. 2, 4, 4.

'Αντιστρἄπτω, (ἀντί, ἀστράπτω) *to lighten against*. Luc.

'Αντανγάζω, -άσω, =ἀντανγέω, Heliod.

'Αντανγἄσία, ας, ἡ, *reflection of light.*

'Αντανγεια, ἡ, =ἀντανγασία; and

'Αντανγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to reflect light*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: hence φάσγανον ἀντανγεῖ φόνον, Eur. Or. 1519: absol. *to gleam, glitter*, Eubul. Κυβευτ. 1: from

'Αντανγής, ές, (ἀντί, αὐγή) *reflecting light, gleaming, sparkling*, κόραι, Ar. Thesm. 902.

'Αντανδάω, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, αὐδάω) *to speak against, answer*, τινά, Soph. El. 1478.

'Αντἄΰω -ΰσω, (ἀντί, ἀΰω) *to sound in turn, answer*, ἀντ. βροντῆς φθέγμα, Pind. P. 4, 350. [ῠ]

'Αντἀφαιρέω, (ἀντί, ἀφαιρέω) *to take away instead*, Antipho 125, 46, in mid.

'Αντἀφεστιάω, v. sub ἀντεφεστιάω.

'Αντἀφίημι, fut. -αφήσω, (ἀντί, ἀφίημι) *to let go instead* or *in return*, ἐάκρυ ἀν., *to let* the tear *fall in turn*, Eur.

'Αντάω, Ion. ἀντέω, f. -ήσω, (ἄντα, ἀντί) *to come opposite to, meet face to face, meet with*, in Hom. c. gen. or dat. pers.; also in hostile sense, *to meet in battle, fight with*, c. gen. pers. Od. 16, 254: of things always c. gen., *to meet with, take part in, partake in* or *of*, μάχης, ὁπωπῆς, so freq in Hdt.; also ἀντ. τινὸς ὑπό τινος, to meet with treatment from another, Hdt. 1, 114: also c. acc. rei, like ἀντιάω, Soph. Ant. 982, v. Herm. O. C. 1446.

†'Αντέας, *a* and *ov*, ὁ, *Anteas*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 2, 1, 4.—2. a king of the Scythians, Luc. Macrob. 10.

'Αντεγγράφω, -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐγγράφω) *to insert one man's name instead of another's*, Dem. 792, 3. [ᾰ]

'Αντεγείρω, (ἀντί, ἐγείρω) *to raise* or *build over against*, Heliod.

'Αντεγκἄλέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἐγκαλέω) *to accuse in turn, recriminate*, Isocr. 361 A Hence

'Αντέγκλημα, ατος, τό, *a counter accusation.* Hence

'Αντεγκλημἄτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a counter accusation.*

'Αντεγχειρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἐγχειρίζω) *to put in one's hands in return*, Dio C.

†'Αντεια, ας, ἡ, *Antea*, daughter of Iobates and wife of Proetus, Il. 6, 160.

†'Αντείας, or 'Αντίας, *a* and *ov*, ὁ, *Antias*, son of Circe and Ulysses, Dion. H. 1, 72.

'Αντεικάζω, f. -άσω, also -άσομαι, Plat. Meno 80 C, (ἀντί, εἰκάζω) *to compare in return*, τινά τινι, Ar. Vesp. 1311, absol. Plat. l. c.

'Αντείνω, poet. for ἀνατείνω.

'Αντεῖπον, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, (ἀντί, εἶπον) *to speak against* or *in answer, gainsay*, usu. c. dat. οὐδὲν τινὶ ἀντ., Aesch., Soph., etc.; also c. acc., Soph. Ant. 1053; ἀντ. πρός τινα or τι, *to say in answer* to, Plat., and Xen.: ἀντ. τινί τι, *to set one* thing *against* another, Plat. Apol. 28 B: ὑπέρ τινος, *to speak in one's defence*, Ar. Thesm. 545. Only used in aor., the other tenses being formed from ἀντερεῖν.

'Αντείρομαι, Ion. for ἀντέρομαι, Hdt.

'Αντεισαγω, -ξω, (ἀντί, εἰσάγω) *to introduce instead, substitute*, Dem. 121, 6, in pass. Hence

'Αντεισἄγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing in instead of another*: and

'Αντείσακτος, ον, *brought as an objection against*, Cic. ad Quint. 2, 10.

'Αντεισβάλλω, f. -βἄλῶ, (ἀντί, εἰσβάλλω) *to throw into in return*,—II. intr. *to make an inroad by way of reprisals*, Dio C.

'Αντείσειμι, (ἀντί, εἴσειμι) *to go into in return*, Synes.

'Αντεισέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (ἀντί, εἰσέρχομαι) *to come into in return* or *instead of.*

'Αντεισφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἀντί, εἰσφέρω) *to pay, contribute for another*, Ar. Lys. 654, cf. εἰσφορά.—II. νόμον, *to substitute* a new law *for* an old one, Dem. 486, 24.

'Αντεκθλίβω, (ἀντί, ἐκθλίβω) *to press out in turn*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Αντεκκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐκκλέπτω) *to steal away in return*, Ar. Ach. 527.

'Αντεκκομίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἐκκομίζω) *to carry out* or *away in return.*

'Αντεκκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐκκόπτω) *to knock out*, etc., *in return*, ὀφθαλμόν, Dem. 744, 13.

'Αντεκπέμπω, (ἀντί, ἐκπέμπω) *to send out* or *away in return.*

'Αντεκπλέω, (ἀντί, ἐκπλέω) *to sail out against*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 13.

'Αντεκπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐκπλήσσω) *to frighten in return*, Ael.

'Αντέκτἄσις, εως, ἡ, *an extending side by side*: from

'Αντεκτείνω, (ἀντί, ἐκτείνω) *to hold out against*: hence *to compare one with* another, *measure with* or *by* another, ἀν. αὐτὸν τινί, Ar. Ran. 1042.

'Αντεκτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί, ἐκτίθημι) *to set forth, state instead*, Plut.

'Αντεκτίνω, (ἀντί, ἐκτίνω) *to repay.* [ῐ] Hence

'Αντέκτῖσις, εως, ἡ, *a requital.*

'Αντεκτίω, =ἀντεκτίνω [ῐ]

'Αντεκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἀντί, ἐκτρέφω) *to bring up in return*, Arist. H. A.

'Αντεκτρέχω, f. -δρἄμοῦμαι, (ἀντί, ἐκτρέχω) *to sally out against*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 17.

'Αντεκφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἀντί, ἐκφέρω) *to carry forth against, set against*, τινί. Plut.

'Αντελαττόομαι, (ἀντί, ἐλαττόω) as pass., *to be worsted in turn.*

†'Αντελαύνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, ἐλαύνω) *to go out against* or *to meet*, τριήρει, Plut. Nic. 24.

'Αντελιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνθελιγμός, *a winding the other way*, Plut.

'Αντέλλω, poet. for ἀνατέλλω.

'Αντελπίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἐλπίζω) *to hope instead*, τι, Thuc. 1, 70.

'Αντεμβαίνω, (ἀντί, ἐμβαίνω) *to enter* or *embark instead.*

'Αντεμβάλλω, f. -βἄλῶ, (ἀντί, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw in against.*—2. intr.,

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to make an inroad in turn, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 4: *to attack in turn*, Plut.

'Αντέμβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντεμβαίνω) *an entering, embarking instead*, Galen.

'Αντεμβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἐμβιβάζω) *to put on board instead*, Thuc. 7, 13.

'Αντεμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντεμβάλλω) *a mutual inroad*,

†'Αντεμναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Antemnae*, a city of the Sabines in Italy, Strab.

'Αντεμπαίζω, -ξομαι, (ἀντί, ἐμπαίζω) *to mock at in return*, τινί.

'Αντεμπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἀντί, ἐμπήγνυμι) *to stick right in*, Ar. Ach. 230.

'Αντεμπίπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ἀντί, ἐμπίπλημι) *to fill in turn*, Plat. Legg. 705 B.

'Αντεμπίπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ἀντί, ἐμπίπρημι) *to set on fire in return*.

'Αντεμπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐμπλέκω) *to entwine mutually*. Mid. *to embrace each other*. Hence

'Αντεμπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, *a mutual entwining, embrace*, Anton.

'Αντεμφαίνω, f. -φᾶνῶ, (ἀντί, ἐμφαίνω) *to oppose by a counter statement*, Polyb. Hence

'Αντέμφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a counter statement*, Strab.

'Αντεναγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cross-suit* at law, f. l. for ἀντειαγωγή, in Aquil. Rom.

'Αντενδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἀντί, ἐνδείκνυμι) *to express an opinion against*. Hence

'Αντένδειξις, εως, ἡ, *an adverse statement*.

'Αντενδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἀντί, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give way in turn*, Ar. Vesp. 694, Dind.

'Αντενδύομαι, (ἀντί, ἐνδύομαι) *to put on instead*, Plut.

'Αντενέδρα, ας, ἡ, *a counter-ambuscade*, Polyb.

'Αντενεδρεύω. (ἀντί, ἐνεδρεύω) *to lie in wait against, to lay a counter-ambuscade*, Hipp.

'Αντενεργέω, (ἀντί, ἐνεργέω) *to operate against*.

'Αντενεχῠράζομαι, dep., *to take a counter-pledge*: from

'Αντένεχῠρον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, ἀνέχυρον) *a counter-pledge*.

'Αντεξάγω, f. -άξω, (ἀντί, ἐξ, ἄγω) *to export in turn* or *instead*, Xen. Vectig. 3, 2.—2. *to lead out against*, Polyb. 2, 18, 6.—II. intr. *to march out against*, τινί, Polyb. 3, 66, 11.

'Αντεξαιτέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ἐξ, αἰτέω) *to demand in return*, Plut. Alex. 11.

'Αντεξανίστημι, (ἀντί, ἐξανίστημι) *to set up against*.—2. pass. and intr. tenses of act., *to rise up against*, Heliod.

'Αντεξαπᾰτάω, (ἀντί, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive in return*.

'Αντέξειμι, (ἀντί, ἐξειμι) *to go* or *march out against*, freq. in Xen.

'Αντεξελαύνω, f. -ελάσω, Att. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, ἐξελαύνω) = foreg., Plut., cf. ἐλάσσω.

'Αντεξέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐξέρχομαι) = ἀντέξειμι, Xen.

'Αντεξετάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἐξετάζω) *to try one against another*, Aeschin. 6, 2. Mid. *to measure* one's strength *against* another, esp. *to dispute* with him at law, like ἀντιδικέω. Hence

'Αντεξέτᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a trying* one *against* another: the form ἀντεξετασμός, ὁ, is dub.

†'Αντεξιππεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀντί, ἐξιππεύω) *to advance on horseback against*, Plut. Pomp. 7, where Reiske conj. ἀντεξιππάσαντο from ἀντεξιππάζομαι.

†'Αντεξίσταμαι, with intrans. tenses of act., *to rise up and depart before, to give way before* or *against*, Plut.

'Αντεξορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to march out*, or *sail against*, Dio C. Hence

'Αντεξόρμησις, εως, ἡ, *a sailing against*, Thuc. 2, 91.

'Αντέξωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐξωθέω) *a mutual thrusting out*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

'Αντεπάγω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπάγω) *to lead against*: also *to lead back to battle*, Diod., and Arr.—II. intr. *to advance against* or *to meet*, Thuc. 4, 124.

'Αντεπαινέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἐπαινέω) *to praise in return*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49.

'Αντεπανάγω, (ἀντί, ἐπανάγω) *to put to sea against*, πρός τινα, Thuc. 4, 25, in mid.

'Αντεπαφίημι, (ἀντί, ἐπαφίημι) *to let go, let slip against*, Luc.

'Αντέπειμι, (ἀντί, ἔπειμι) *to rush upon, assault one*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 33.

'Αντεπεισάγω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπεισάγω) *to bring in instead*, Tim. Locr.

'Αντεπείσοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐπείσοδος) *an entrance instead, opposite entrance*, Plut.

'Αντεπεισφέρω, fut. -οίσω, (ἀντί, ἐπεισφέρω) *to bring in instead*, Plut.

'Αντεπεξάγω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπεξάγω) *to go out against*, Thuc. 8, 104.

'Αντεπέξειμι, (ἀντί, ἐπέξειμι) *to march out against*, Thuc. 7, 37.

'Αντεπεξελαύνω, (ἀντί, ἐπεξελαύνω) = foreg., Thuc. 4, 72, cf. ἐλαύνω.

'Αντεπεξέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπεξέρχομαι) = ἀντεπέξειμι, Thuc. 4, 131.

'Αντεπέξοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐπέξοδος) *a sally in turn*, Dio C.

'Αντεπερείδομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπερείδω) as mid., *to hold on by*.

'Αντεπέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπέρχομαι) *to march against*, Dio C.

'Αντεπερωτάω, (ἀντί, ἐπερωτάω) *to question in turn*. Hence

'Αντεπερώτησις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual questioning, demand*.

'Αντεπηχέω, (ἀντί, ἐπηχέω) *to re-echo*.

'Αντεπιβαίνω, (ἀντί, ἐπιβαίνω) *to go on against*.

'Αντεπιβουλεύω, (ἀντί, ἐπιβουλεύω) *to form counter designs*, Thuc. 3, 12, etc.

'Αντεπιγράφω, -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐπιγράφω) *to write something instead, to change an inscription to*, τι, Dem. 615, fin., ἀντεπιγράφεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ νίκημα, *to put their own* names *instead of the other party* to the victory, i. e. claim it, Polyb. 18, 17, 2. [ᾰ]

'Αντεπιδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἀντί, ἐπιδείκνυμι) *to shew forth in turn*, Plat. Theaet. 162 B: ἑαυτὸν ἀντ., c. part., *to shew forth* or *exhibit one's self in turn* as doing, Xen. Ages. 1, 12.

'Αντεπίθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντεπιτίθημι) *a mutual attack*, Philo.

'Αντεπιθῡμέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιθυμέω) *to desire in turn* or *in rivalry*, τινός, Andoc. 32, 42. Pass. ἀντεπιθυμεῖσθαι τῆς ξυνουσίας, *to have one's company desired in turn*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28.

'Αντεπικᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἐπικαλέω) *to call on in return*, App.

'Αντεπικηρύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπικηρύσσω) *to have announced* or *proclaimed in return*.

'Αντεπικουρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπικουρέω) *to help in return*, τινί, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 3.

'Αντεπικρᾰτέω, (ἀντί, ἐπικρατωέ) *to gain the upper hand in turn*, Dio C.

'Αντεπιλαμβάνομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιλαμβάνω) as mid., *to take hold on the other side, resist*, Luc.

'Αντεπιμελέομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιμελέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to attend* or *give heed in turn*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 18, An. 3, 1, 16.

'Αντεπιμέλλω, *to be always making counter-demonstrations*, v. l. Thuc. 3, 12; where now is read ἀντιμελλήσαι.

'Αντεπιμετρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιμετρέω) *to measure to in return*.

'Αντεπινοέω, (ἀντί, ἐπινοέω) *to devise in turn*, Joseph.

'Αντεπιπλέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιπλέω) *to sail against in turn*, v. l. Thuc. 1, 50.

'Αντεπιῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιῤῥέω) *to flow to in return*, Hipp.

'Αντεπισκώπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐπισκώπτω) *to mock in return*, τινά, Polyb.

'Αντεπιστέλλω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστέλλω) *to send a message back, write an answer*, Luc.

'Αντεπιστρᾰτεύω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστρατεύω) *to take the field against*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 33.

'Αντεπιστρέφω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστρέφω) *to turn against, retort*, Plut.: intr. *to turn one's self towards* some one. Hence

'Αντεπιστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning against*, Plut.

'Αντεπιτάσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτάσσω) *to enjoin in turn*, τινί, Thuc. 1, 135.

'Αντεπιτείνω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτείνω) *to turn upon* something else *instead*, Plut.

'Αντεπιτειχίζομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιτειχίζω) dep. mid., c. perf. pass., *to occupy ground with a fort in turn*, Thuc. 1, 142.

'Αντεπιτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτίθημι) *to appoint, commission in turn*, ἐπιστολὴν ἀντ. πρός τινα, *to give* a letter *in answer*, Thuc. 1, 129, cf. ἐπιτίθημι. Mid. *to make a counter-attack*: in genl. *to throw one's self upon*, τινί, Strab.

'Αντεπιφέρω, fut. -οίσω, (ἀντί, ἐπιφέρω) *to bring to in turn*, Tim. Locr.: *to lead against*.

'Αντεπιφιλοτιμέομαι, as mid., *to rival one another in* a thing: dub. for ἀντιφιλοτιμέομαι.

'Αντεπιχειρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιχειρέω) *to undertake in turn*, Strab.: *to bring contrary proofs*, Arist. Top., cf. ἐπιχείρημα. Hence

'Αντεπιχείρησις, εως, ἡ, *a counter-attack*, Strab.; *an opposing proof*.

'Αντερᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἐρανίζω) *to contribute one's share in turn*, Anth.

'Αντεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a rival in love*, Ar. Eq. 733, and Plat.: fem., dub. ἀντεράστρια, ἡ: from

'Αντεράω, (ἀντί, ἐράω) *to repay love with love, love in return*, Aesch. Ag. 544: c. gen. vel. acc.—II. *to rival in love*, τινί, Eur. Rhes. 184: τὸ ἀντεραν, *jealousy*, Plut.

'Αντεργολᾰβέω, (ἀντί, ἐργολαβέω) *to compete in work with* another.

'Αντερείδω, f. -σω, (ἀντί, ἐρείδω) *to fix* or *prop against*, χειρὶ χεῖρα, Pind. P. 4, 65; ἀντ. βάσιν, *to plant firm*, Soph. Phil. 1403.—II. intr. *to set one's self against, stand firm*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16, Cyn. 10, 16.

†'Αντερεῖν, inf. from ἀντερῶ, q. v.

'Αντέρεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντερείδω) *a fixing against: striving against*, Plut. —2. *a pushing back, repulse*, Id.—II. the *fulcrum*, or *resistance*, as in stepping, Arist. Inc. An. 3, 2.

'Αντέρεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντερείδω) *that which is set as a prop against: a prop*.

'Αντερίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἐρίζω) *to contend with*, τινί, Plut.

'Αντέρομαι, Ion. -είρομαι, *to ask in turn*, Hdt. 1, 129; 3, 23.

'Αντερύομαι, (ἀντί, ἐρύω) *to make equal in weight with*: hence *to value*

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equally with, c. gen., *χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἀντερύσασθαι ἄξιος*, Theogn. 77, cf. *ἀντισηκόω* and *ἐρύω*. [ῠ]

'Αντερῶ, fut. without any pres. in use; perf. *ἀντείρηκα*; cf. *ἀντεῖπον*, *to speak against, gainsay*, Soph. Ant. 47; *ἀντ. τινί τι, to refuse* one a thing, Aesch. Ag. 539:—pass. *οὐδὲν ἀντειρήσεται, no denial shall be given*, Soph. Tr. 1184.

'Αντέρως, ωτος, ὁ, (*ἀντί, ἔρως*) strictly *return-love, love-for-love*, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, Bekk.—II. usu. as *a god who avenged slighted love*, Paus. 1, 30, 1, the *Deus ultor* of Ovid. Met. 14, 757:—but also (as it seems) *a god who struggled against love*, Paus. 6, 23, 5.—For representations of Anteros in works of art. v. Müller Archaol. d. Kunst, § 391, 8.

'Αντερωτάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀντί, ἐρωτάω*) *to ask in turn*, Plat. Euthyd. 295 B: hence

'Αντερώτησις, εως, ἡ, *a question asked in turn.*

'Αντεστραμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀντιστρέφω, reversely*, Arist. Part. An.: in logic, *by conversion*, Id. Org.

†'Αντεταγών, poet. for *ἀνατεταγών*, (v. *τεταγών*, for deriv.) *raising on high*, Ap. Rh. 2, 119.

†'Αντέτῡται, poet. for *ἀνατέταται* from *ἀνατείνω*, Pind. N. 8, 43.

'Αντευεργετέω, ῶ, (*ἀντί, εὐεργετέω*) *to return a kindness*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 4, etc. Hence

'Αντευεργέτημα, ατος, τό, *a kindness returned.*

'Αντευεργέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀντευεργετέω*) *one who returns kindnesses.* Hence

'Αντευεργετικός, ή, όν, *disposed to return kindnesses*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αντευνοέω, (*ἀντί, εὐνοέω*) *to wish well in return*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49.

'Αντευπάσχω, (*ἀντί, εὐπάσχω*) *to receive good in return*, v. l. for *ἀντ' εὖ π.*, Plat. Gorg. 520 E, ubi v. Stallb.

'Αντευποιέω, (*ἀντί, εὐποιέω*) *to do good in return*, v. l. Plat. Gorg., v. foreg.: *ἀντ. τινά, to do* one *a kindness in return*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 12.

†'Αντευφημέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀντί, εὐφημέω*) *to praise in return*, Synes.

'Αντεφεστιάω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀντί, ἐφέστιος*) *to entertain in return*, acc. to the l. vulg. in Plat. Tim. 17 B, retained by Bekk.; but Böckh and Stallb. follow Procl. and Schol. in reading *ἀνταφεστιάω*: the former however occurs in Philostr., and Ael.

'Αντεφευρίσκω, (*ἀντί, ἐφευρίσκω*) *to find out, invent against*, Joseph.

'Αντεφοδιάζω, (*ἀντί, ἐφοδιάζω*) *to victual for a journey against*, Joseph.

'Αντεφορμάω, (*ἀντί, ἐφορμάω*) *to rush against, to attack*, Heliod.

'Αντεφορμέω, (*ἀντί, ἐφορμέω*) *to lie at anchor over against the enemy.*

†'Αντεφόρμησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντεφορμάω*) *a marching out against* a foe, Heliod.

'Αντέχω, or *ἀντίσχω*, f. *ἀνθέξω*, (*ἀντί, ἔχω*) *to hold against*, c. acc. et gen., *χεῖρα κρατὸς ἀντ., to hold* one's hand *against one's* head, so as to shade the eyes, Soph. O. C. 1651: also c. acc. et dat., *ἀντ. τι ὄμμασι, to hold* a thing *before* his eyes, Herm. Phil. 830.—II. intrans. *to hold out* or *stand firm against, withstand*, *τινί*, Hdt., and Thuc.: also *πρός τινα*, Thuc.: absol. *to hold out*, Hdt., and Thuc.: hence esp. of the rivers drunk by the Persian army, *to hold out, suffice, be enough*, Hdt.; in full *ἀντ. ῥεῖθρον*, Hdt. 7, 58, and *ἀντ. ὕδωρ παρέχων*, 7, 108. Mid. *ἀντέχεσθαι, to hold before one against* something, c. acc. et gen. *ἀντίσχεσθε τραπέζας ἶῶν, hold out the tables against* the arrows, Od. 22, 74:—later, c. gen. only, *to hold on by, hold to, cling to, cleave to, keep close* to, *τῶν ὄχθων*, Hdt. 9, 56; *πέπλου*, etc., Eur.:—*ἀντ. Ἡρακλέους, to cleave to*, i. e. worship Hercules above all, Pind. N. 1, 50: also *ἀντ. τῆς ἀρετῆς*, Lat. *adhaerere virtuti*, Hdt. 1, 134, so *ἀντ. τοῦ κέρδους*, Soph. Fr. 325, *τοῦ πολέμου*, Hdt. 7, 53, *τῆς θαλάσσης*, Thuc. 1, 13.

'Αντέω, Ion. form from *ἀντάω*, also in Il. 7, 423.

'Αντη, ης, ἡ, (*ἄντομαι* II.) *prayer, entreaty*: a word formed by Herm., and received into the text of Soph. El. 139, by him and Dind.

'Αντήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. *ἀντάεις*, (*ἄντα*) *set against, hostile.*

'Αντήλιος, ον, (*ἀντί, ἥλιος*) *opposite the sun*, i. e. *looking east, eastern*, Soph. Aj., cf. *πρόσειλος*:—hence *δαίμονες ἀντήλιοι*, statues of gods which *stood in the sun* before the house door, Aesch. Ag. 519, Eur. Meleag. 24.—II. *like the sun*, formed like *ἀντίθεος*, Eur. Ion 1550.—III. *ἀντήλια*= *παρήλια, parhelia.*—Though in form strictly Ion. for *ἀνθήλιος*, it prevails also in the best Att. poets, Lob. Aj. 805. The strict Att. *ἀνθήλιος* is only in late prose.

'Αντημοιβός, όν, Ion. for *ἀνταμοιβός*, Call.

'Αντην, adv., (*ἀντί*) *against, over against*, *ἄντην στήσομαι, I will confront him*, opp. to *φεύξομαι*, Il. 18, 307, cf. 11, 590: *straight on, forwards*, *ἄντην ἔρχεσθαι*, opp. to *πάλιν τρέπεσθαι*, Il. 8, 399: *in front*, *ἄντην βαλλόμενοι*, Il. 12, 152: *face to face, openly*, like Lat. *coram*, *ἄντην εἰςιδέειν, to* look *in the face*, Il. 19, 15; 24, 223, *ἄντην λοέσσομαι, to bathe openly*, Od. 6, 221, cf. 8, 158; *ἄντην ἀγαπάζειν, to love without disguise*, Il. 24, 464.—Freq. joined, *εἰκελος ἄντην, ἐναλίγκιος ἄντην, ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην*, to denote *exact likeness* on close comparison, Hom., cf. *ἄντα*.—Not used with a case.

†'Αντηνορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Antenor*, Il. 3, 123.

'Αντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἀντί, ἀνήρ*) *instead of a man, σποδὸς ἀντ.*, dust for men, Aesch. Ag. 442.

†'Αντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Antenor*, a Trojan prince, freq. in Il.—2. a statuary, Paus. 1, 8, 5.

'Αντηρέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀντί, ἐρέτης*) *one who rows against* another: in genl. *an opponent, rival*, for *ἀντιστάτης*, Aesch. Theb, 283, 595: *ἀντ. δορός τινι*, Ib. 993.

'Αντήρης, ες, *set over against, opposite*, *χώρα*, Eur. Tro. 221; *λαβεῖν τινα ἀντήρη, to meet face to face* (in battle), Eur. Phoen. 754, cf. 1367: *πληγαὶ στέρνων ἀντήρεις, blows taken on the breast*, Soph. El. 89:—*ἀντ. τινί, opposite to* a thing, Eur. I. A. 224. (Usu. taken as a compd. of *ἀντί, ἄρω*, cf. *εἰνήρης*: but prob. formed immediately from *ἀντί*, as *ἀγχήρης* from *ἀγχι*.)

'Αντηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἀντηρίς*, Vitruv.

'Αντηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a stay, prop*: in Thuc. 7, 36, *a beam to stay* the outer timbers of a ship's bow, in case of a severe shock. (Prob. immed. from *ἀντί*, cf. *ἀντήρης*.) [ῐ̆δος, Eur. Inc. 150.]

'Αντησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντάω*) *a meeting* or *coming towards.*—II. in plur. *earnest prayers.*

'Αντηχέω, Dor. *-ᾱχέω*, (*ἀντί, ἠχέω*) *to re-echo, παιᾶνα*, Eur. Alc. 423, *ὕμνον*, Id. Med. 426. Hence

'Αντήχησις, εως, ἡ, *a re-echoing*, Plut.

'ΑΝΤΙ', (prep. c. gen.): orig. signf. *over against.*—I. of place only, *opposite, before*, Lat. *ante*; but in Il. 21, 481, Od. 4, 115, late editors have *ἀντία, ἄντα*; *against*, in hostile sense, Il. 15, 415, where also *ἄντα* is read: v. Spitzn. Exc. 17 ad Il.—II. usu. to denote worth, value, etc., *set against, put for, for*, Lat. *pro, instar*, *ἀντὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἐστι*, he is *for*, i. e. *worth* many people, Il. 9, 116; *ξένος ἐστὶν ἀντὶ κασιγνήτου*, a guest is *as much as* a brother, Od. 8, 546; *ἀντὶ ἱκετάο εἰμι*, I am *as* a suppliant, Il. 21, 75, cf. Il. 8, 163, Od. 8, 405.—This usage was further carried out—1. to denote exchange, *at the price of, in return for*, *ἀντὶ φωτῶν σποδός*, Aesch. Ag. 434: and here must be placed the phrases *ἀνθ' οὗ, ἀνθ' ὅτου, ἀνθ' ὧν, wherefore, because*: but *ἀνθ' ὧν* also for *ἀντὶ τούτων ὅτι . . , in order that*, *ἀντὶ τοῦ*; *wherefore? why?* cf. *ἀντὶ τῶνδε*, Il. 23, 650, Wess. Hdt. 3, 59.—2. *for the sake of*, Soph. El. 537.—3. *in stead of, for*, *ἀντὶ ἡμέρης νὺξ ἐγένετο*, Hdt. 7, 37: cf. Valck. ad 6, 32:—*ἀντ' ἀνδρῶν ἀνίαι*, grief *for* grief, i. e. grief, *upon, after* grief, Theogn. 344, cf. Interpp. ad Evang. Joh. 1, 16:—for this genit. we sometimes find an inf. sine artic., but only in Ion. writers, as *ἀντὶ ἀρχεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων*, Hdt. 1, 210.—4. to mark comparison, *ἓν ἀνθ' ἑνός*, one *set against* the other, *compared with* it, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Legg. 705 B, cf. *πρός* C. III. 3:—but also even after comparatives, *πλέον ἀντὶ σοῦ, μείζων ἀντὶ τῆς πάτρας*, Soph. Tr. 577, Ant. 182; so too *ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ*, Aesch. Pr. 467, Soph. Aj. 444, Ar. Nub. 653: *αἰρεῖσθαί τι ἀντί τινος*, where *τί τινος* is more usu., Xen. An. 1, 7, 3, cf. *πρό* II. 2, *πρός* C. II. 2, *παρά*, C. VII. 4.—5. with verbs of entreaty, like *πρός* c. gen., *by*, *ἀντὶ παίδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομεν*, Soph. O. C. 1326.—Though *ἀντί* sometimes follows its case, as Il. 23, 650, most critics agree in saying that it never suffers anastrophe.

B. in compos. it signifies—1. *over against, opposite*, as *ἀντιβαίνω, ἀντιμέτωπος, ἀντίπορος*.—2. *against*, in *opposition to*, as *ἀντιπολεμέω, ἀντιλέγω, ἀντίβιος*.—3. *one against another, mutually*, as *ἀντιδεξιόομαι*.—4. *in return*, as *ἀντιβοηθέω*.—5. *instead*, as *ἀντιβασιλεύς, ἀνθυπατος, ἀντιταμίας*.—6. *equal to, like*, as *ἀντίθεος, ἀντίπαις, ἀντίδουλος*.—7. *corresponding, counter*, *ἀντίμορφος, ἀντιπροσωπος, ἀντίτυπος*. (Akin to German *ant-*, in *antworten, Antlitz*. From it come advs. *ἄντα, ἄντην*: and adj. *ἀντίος*, like *ἄπιος* from *ἀπό*.)

'Αντία, only used as adv.,=*ἄντην*, though strictly neut. plur. from *ἀντίος*, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

†'Αντία, ας, ἡ, *Antia*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 14.

†'Αντιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Antiades*, son of Hercules and Aglaia, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

'Αντιάζω, f. *-άσω* Dor. *-ᾱξω*, (*ἀντί*) *to come* or *go towards, to meet*, whether as friend or foe, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 141, etc.; *ἀντ. τινὰ δώροις*, Hdt. 1, 105;—but *ἀντιάζειν μάχαν τινί, to join battle with* one, Pind. N. 1, 102.—2. of things, *to meet with, obtain*, Soph. El. 869.—II. *to approach with prayer, entreat, τινά*, Soph. Aj. 492, absol. El. 1009, and Eur. Cf. *ἀντιάω*.

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'Αντιᾰμοιβός, όν, poet. for ἀνταμοιβός.

'Αντιάνειρᾰ, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνήρ) like βωτιάνειρᾰ, κυδιάνειρᾰ, a fem. form of a masc. in -άνωρ or ήνωρ (for the ᾰ shews that it cannot come from a nom. in -ος), cf. δώτειρα, σώτειρα, δράστειρα, etc.: — in Il. always as epith. of the Amazons, *a match for men*, like ἰσανδρος: but. Pind. O. 12, 23, στάσις ἀντιάνειρα, faction *wherein man is set against man*. Hence

†'Αντιανειρα, ας, ἡ, *Antianīra*, daughter of Menetus, Ap. Rh. 1, 56.

'Αντιᾶξων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἄξων) *the opposite pole of the earth*.

'Αντιάς, άδος, ἡ, *the glands of the throat*, esp. when swollen.

†'Αντίας, *a* and ου, ὁ, *Antias*, an Argive, Pind.

'Αντιᾰχέω, (ἀντί, ἰαχέω) *to cry* or *call against*, Theocr.

'Αντιᾰχω, (ἀντί, ἰάχω)=foreg.

'Αντιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω: Hom. uses the pres. only in the lengthd. forms ἀντιάαν, ἀντιάασθε, also ἀντιόω, ἀντιόων, ὀωσα, ὀωντες, cf. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 220 (ἀντί, ἀντίος), of persons, like ἀντιάζω, *to meet*, whether as friend or foe: *to match, measure one's self with*, c. gen., Il. 7, 231: more rarely in signf. of *coming to aid*, also c. gen., because an aim is expressed, Od. 24, 56.—2. more usu. of things, *to go to meet, go in quest of*, c. gen. rei, when an aim at or design on it is implied, so ἀντ. πολέμοιο, πόνοιο, μάχης, ἔργων, ἀέθλων, Hom.: so too of an arrow, *to hit, στέρνων ἀντ.*, Il. 13, 290; but esp. of the gods, *to come* (as it were) *to meet* an offering, i. e. *accept graciously of* it, ἀντ. ἑκατόμβης, κνίσης αἰγῶν, Od. 1, 25, Il. 1, 67: so in genl. *to partake of* a thing, *enjoy*, τινος, Od. 6, 193, etc.: also once in mid., ἀντιάασθε γάμου, Il. 24, 62.—II. c. dat., *to meet with, light upon*, as by chance, μηδ' ἀντιάσειας ἐκείνῳ, *may you never come within his reach*, Od. 18, 147; ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσι, *they come in the way of, encounter my wrath*, Il. 21, 151.—2. oft. also absol., as Il. 10, 551; and so ἀντιάσας,=ὁ τυχών, any one, *a common mortal*, Od. 13, 312.—III. c. acc., *to busy one's self with, arrange, prepare*, only in ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιόωσα, euphem. for *sharing it*, Il. 1, 31, cf. πορσύνω.—2. *to approach as a suppliant, supplicable*, like ἀντιάζω II. only in late Ep., as Ap. Rh. 3, 691. [ᾰ, so that fut. and aor. belong equally to this word and ἀντιάζω.]

'Αντιβάδην, adv., *going against, withstanding*.—II. *going the contrary way, backwards*, Plut. From

'Αντιβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀντί, βαίνω) *to go against, withstand, resist*, c. dat., or absol., Hdt. 5, 40; 8, 3, etc.: *to stand in the gap*, Ar. Eq. 767:—ἀντιβὰς ἐλᾶν, to pull *stoutly against* the oar, *going well back*, Id. Ran. 202.

'Αντιβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀντί, βάλλω) *to throw against*, or *in turn, to return the shots*, Thuc. 7, 25.—II. *to put one against the other, compare, collate*, Strab.: λόγους ἀντ., *to parley, converse*. Luc.: hence absol., *to hold conference*, τινί.

'Αντιβᾰσῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀντί, βασιλεύς) *a vice-king*, Lat. *interrex*, Dion. H.—2. *a rival-king*. Hence

'Αντιβᾰσῐλεύω, f. -εύσω, *to be a rival-king*. Joseph.

'Αντιβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιβαίνω) *a going against* or *resisting, contention*, Plut.—2. *a counter-prop* or *support*, Vitruv.

'Αντιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀντιβαίνω) *an opponent*.—II. *the bolt drawn across a door*. [βᾰ] Hence

'Αντιβᾰτῐκός, ή, όν, *inclined to resist*, Plut.

'Αντιβίᾳ, dat. used as adv. from ἀντίβιος,=ἀντιβίην.

†'Αντιβία, ας, ἡ, *Antibia*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

'Αντιβιάζομαι, -άσομαι, (ἀντί, βιάζομαι) dep. mid., *to use force against, retort violence*, Anth.

'Αντιβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσω, (ἀντί, βιβρώσκω) *to eat in turn*, Ath.

'Αντιβίην, adv., *against, in the way of resistance*, ἀντ. ἐρίζειν, *to strive against*; ἀντ. ἐλθεῖν, πειρηθῆναι, *to rush upon, prove in close fight*, τινί, Il. 21, 226; so also ἀντίβιον and in prose ἀντιβίᾳ were used. Strictly acc. fem. from

'Αντίβιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (ἀντί, βία) *opposing force to force*: as adj. in Hom. only in the phrase ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσι, with *wrangling* words: much more freq. as adv. ἀντιβίην and ἀντίβιον, q. v.

'Αντιβλάπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, βλάπτω) *to harm in return*, Arist. Eth. N.

†'Αντιβλεπτέον, verb. adj. from ἀντιβλέπω, *one must look straight* or *steadily at*, Luc.

'Αντιβλέπω, -ψω, (ἀντί, βλέπω) *to look straight at, look in the face*, τινί and εἴς τι, Xen., πρός τι, Dem. Hence

'Αντιβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking in the face, a gazing on*, Xen. Hier. 1, 35.

'Αντιβοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀντί, βοάω) *to return a cry*, Bion.

'Αντιβοηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, βοηθέω) *to help in turn* or *mutually*, τινί, Thuc. 6, 18; 7, 58.

'Αντίβοιος, ον, (ἀντί, βοῦς) *instead of an ox, worth an ox*, Soph. Fr. 353.

'Αντιβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντιβάλλω) *to meet by chance, hit upon*, esp. in battle, c. dat. pers., or absol., freq. in Hom.; also c. gen. pers., Od. 18, 272; rarely c. dat. rei, as φόνῳ ἀνδρῶν, τάφῳ, Od. 11, 416; 24, 87.—II. *to meet with, partake of*, always c. gen. rei, μάχης, τάφου, ἐπητύος, Hom., γάμου, Hes.—III. *to meet as a suppliant, entreat*, c. acc. pers., Ar. Nub. 110, Xen. Ath. Rep. 1, 18; absol. Ar. Eq. 667.—It does not seem ever to be used in the strict signf. *to throw against*.—In Att. it takes the double augment, e. g. ἠντεβόλησα, Ar. Fr. 101, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, Anm. 5. Hence

'Αντιβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a throwing against, confronting, comparing*.—II. *a going towards* or *meeting*.—III.=ἀντιβολία.

'Αντιβόλησις, εως, ἡ, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and

'Αντιβολία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιβολέω) Thuc. 7, 75, *an entreaty, prayer*.

'Αντιβομβέω, (ἀντί, βομβέω) *to return a humming sound*.

†'Αντιβουλεύω, -εύσω (ἀντί, βουλεύω) *to give contrary advice*, Polyaen.

'Αντιβροντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, βροντάω) *to rival in thundering*, τινί, Luc.

†'Αντιβρότη, ης, ἡ, (ἀντί, βροτός) *Antibrote*, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 45.

'Αντιγέγωνα, (ἀντί, γέγωνα) c. pres. signf., *to return a cry*. No pres. in use.

'Αντιγενεᾰλογέω, (ἀντί, γενεαλογέω) *to rival in pedigree*, Hdt. 2, 143.

†'Αντιγενείδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Antigenes*, as masc. pr. n. *Antigenīdes*, Anth.

†'Αντιγένης, ους, ὁ, *Antigenes*, an Athenian Archon, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 1. —2. father of the commander Socrates, Thuc. 2, 23.—3. a general of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 5, 16.

†'Αντιγενίδας, *a* and ου, ὁ, *Antigenidas*, a famous flute player, Plut.: hence οἱ 'Αντιγενίδειοι, *the pupils of Antig.*, Plut.

†'Αντιγεννάω, ῶ, (ἀντί, γεννάω) *to beget in turn*, Ath. 285 F.

†'Αντιγεραίρω, (ἀντί, γεραίρω) *to reward* or *honour in turn*, App.

'Αντιγηροτροφέω, (ἀντί, γηροτροφέω) *to support in old age in turn*.

'Αντιγνωμονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be of a different opinion*, ἀντ. τι μὴ οὐκ εἶναι, *to think that a thing is otherwise*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 8. From

'Αντιγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀντί, γνώμη) *of a different opinion, holding different sentiments*.

†'Αντιγόνεια, and 'Αντιγονία, ας, ἡ, *Antigonīa*, the name of several cities founded by or in honour of Antigonus,—1. in Bithynia, afterwards Nicaea, Strab.—2. in Troas, afterwards Alexandrea Troas. Strab.—3. in Epirus, Polyb. 2, 5, 6.—4. in Syria on the Orontes, Strab.

†'Αντιγόνη, ης, ἡ, *Antigone*, daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, freq. in Aesch., Soph. etc.—2. wife of Peleus, Apollod. 3, 13, 1.—3. daughter of Berenice, Plut. Pyrr. 4.

†'Αντίγονος, ου, ὁ, *Antigonus*, a general of Alexander the Great, surnamed μονόφθαλμος, or Κύκλωψ. Arr., etc.—2. ὁ Γοναταῦς, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, Plut., Luc.—Others in Plut., Polyb., etc.

'Αντίγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιγράφω) *a transcript, counterpart*, Luc.

'Αντιγρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀντί, γραφεύς) *one who keeps a counter-reckoning, a check-clerk*, Lat. *contrarotulator*, Aeschin. 57, 23: in genl. ἀντ. τίνος, *one who keeps a check upon* accounts, Dem. 615, 14.

'Αντιγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντί, γραφή) *reply in writing*, like Caesar's *Anticato* against Cicero's *Cato*, Plut.—II. as law-term, strictly *the answer* put in *by the defendant, his plea*, v. l. Lys. 167, 21; but also of the plaintiff, *an indictment, impeachment*, Ar. Nub. 471, Plat. Apol. 27 C; and so in genl. like διωμοσία, of both parties, cf. Dict. of Antiqq.—III. *a transcribing*, Dion. H.

'Αντίγρᾰφος, ον, *copied, duplicate*, στῆλαι, διαθῆκαι, etc., Dem. 468, 9; 1104, 23:—hence as subst. τὰ ἀντίγραφα, *copies, duplicates*, Andoc. 10, 31, etc.

'Αντιγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, γράφω) *to write against* or *in answer, write back*, Thuc. 1, 129 in pass. Mid. c. pass. perf. (Dem. 1115, 16), as law term, *put in as an ἀντιγραφή*, or *plea, to plead against*, τι περί τινος, Isae. 85, 19; also ἀντ. τινί or τινά, c. inf. *to plead against* another that such is the case, Lys. 166, 45, Dem. 1092, 10. [ᾰ] hence

'Αντίγραψις, εως, ἡ, *the preferring an ἀντιγραφή*, also=ἀντιγραφή, Bremi Lys. in Pancl. 10.

'Αντιδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (ἀντί, δάκνω) *to bite in turn*, Hdt. 4, 168: *to bite at*.

'Αντιδανειστέον, (ἀντί, δανείζω) verb. adj., *one must lend in return*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αντίδειπνος, ον, (ἀντί, δεῖπνον) *taking another's place at dinner*, Luc.

'Αντιδεξιόομαι, (ἀντί, δεξιόομαι) *to give one another the right hand, to return a salute*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19.

'Αντιδέομαι, -δεήσομαι, (ἀντί, δέο-

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μαι) *to entreat in return*, Plat. Lach. 186 D.

'Αντιδέρκομαι, (ἀντί, δέρκω) Eur. H. F. 163,=ἀντιβλέπω.

'Αντιδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀντί, δέχομαι) *to receive in return, accept*, Aesch. Cho. 916.

'Αντιδημᾱγωγέω, (ἀντί, δημαγωγέω) *to counteract the plans of a demagogue*, Plut.

'Αντιδημιουργέω, (ἀντί, δημιουργέω) *to make* or *work in rivalry*, Clem. Al.

φ'Αντιδιαβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀντί, διαβαίνω) *to go over again* or *in turn, cross in turn*, Xen. Ages. 1, 8.

'Αντιδιαβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀντί, διαβάλλω) *to slander* or *attack in return*, Arist. Rhet.

'Αντιδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a counter-division, opposition*, Diog. L.: from

'Αντιδιαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, διαιρέω) *to divide so as to oppose*. Pass. *to be opposed as the members of a logical division*, Arist. Org.

'Αντιδιάκονος, ον, (ἀντί, διάκονος) *serving in return*, Strab.

'Αντιδιακοσμέω, (ἀντί, διακοσμέω) *to arrange* or *array against*, App.

'Αντιδιαλέγομαι, (ἀντί, διαλέγομαι) *to except* or *object*, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7, 202.

'Αντιδιαλλάσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀντί, διαλλάσσομαι) dep. mid., *to interchange, exchange*, e. g. prisoners.—II. *to alter* or *vary contrariwise*.

'Αντιδιανυκτερεύω, (ἀντί, διανυκτερεύω) *to bivouac against*, App.

'Αντιδιαπλέκω, (ἀντί, διαπλέκω) *to twist* or *entangle in return*: ἀντιδιαπλέκει ὡς . . ., *he makes this tortuous reply*, Aeschin. 57, 41.

'Αντιδιαστέλλω, f. -στελῶ, (ἀντί, διαστέλλω) *to oppose to so as to distinguish*, τινί, Dion. H. Hence

'Αντιδιαστολή, ῆς, ἡ, *opposition and distinction*.

'Αντιδιατάσσω, f. -τάξω, (ἀντί, διατάσσω) *to order, establish in return*.

'Αντιδιατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί, διατίθημι) *to place* in any *situation* or *relation in return*: κακῶς παθόντα ἀντιδ., *to retaliate for wrong suffered*.

'Αντιδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur., *the poets who bring rival plays on the stage*, Casaub. Ar. Eq. 525, cf. sq.

'Αντιδιδάσκω, f. -διδάξω, (ἀντί, διδάσκω) *to teach in turn* or *against*: of dramat. poets, *to bring rival plays on the stage*, Ar. Vesp. 1410.

'Αντιδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἀντί, δίδωμι) *to give in return, repay*, τινί τι, Hdt., and freq. in Att.—II. as law term, *to offer to change fortunes with* one, sub. οὐσίαν, Lys. 169, 4, Dem. 496, 21; also ἀντ. τριηραρχίαν, Dem. 539, fin.: cf. ἀντίδοσις.

'Αντιδιέξειμι, (ἀντί, διέξειμι) *to go through* or *recount in turn* or *again*, Aeschin. 22, 17.

'Αντιδιεξέρχομαι, (ἀντί, διεξέρχομαι)=foreg., Plat. Theaet. 167 D.

'Αντιδιίστημι, f. -διαστήσω, (ἀντί, διίστημι)=ἀντιδιαστέλλω.

'Αντιδικάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, δικάζω) *to bring an action against, implead*. Mid. in plur., *to implead one another*, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 5, 24. Hence

'Αντιδικᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *litigation*.

'Αντιδικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: impf. ἠντιδίκουν, Lys. 104, 16: aor. ἠντιδίκησα, Dem.. (ἀντίδικος,) *to be an* ἀντίδικος, *defendant*, or in genl. *party in a suit*, οἱ ἀντιδικοῦντες, *the parties*, Plat. Legg. 949 D:—ἀντ. πρός τι or πρός τινα, *to oppose* a point or person, Dem. 1030, fin., Isae. 84, 21: *to join issue*, Lys. l. c.

'Αντιδίκησις, εως, ἡ, and

'Αντιδικία, ας, ἡ,=ἀντιδικασία.

'Αντίδικος, ον, (ἀντί, δίκη) *an opponent in a suit*, strictly *the defendant*, but also *the plaintiff*, Plat., Ar. Nub. 776, etc.; hence οἱ ἀντίδικοι, *the parties to a suit*, Id. Hence in genl. *an opponent, adversary*, Aesch. Ag. 41.

†'Αντίδικος, ου, ὁ, *Antidicus*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

'Αντιδιορύσσω, Att. -ύττω, f. -ὀρύξω, (ἀντί, διορύσσω) *to countermine*, Strab.

†'Αντιδογματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντι, δογματίζω) *to hold* or *maintain contrary principles*, Luc.

'Αντιδοκέω, (ἀντί, δοκέω) *to be of a contrary opinion, to differ in opinion*.

'Αντιδοξάζω, (ἀντί, δοξάζω)=foreg. Plat. Theaet. 170 D.—II. *to extol in return*.

'Αντιδοξέω,=ἀντιδοκέω, πρός τινα and τινί, Polyb.: from

'Αντίδοξος, ον, (ἀντί, δόξα) *of a different opinion*, Luc.

'Αντίδορος, ον, (ἀντί, δορά) *clothed as with a skin*, κάρνον χλωρῆς ἀ. λεπίδος, Jac. Del. Epigr. 1, 90, 4.

'Αντίδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιδίδωμι) *a giving in return* or *in exchange*, an *exchange, compensation*.—2. at Athens, it was a form, by which a citizen charged with a λειτουργία or εἰσφορά called upon any other citizen, who had been passed over, and whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or submit to the charge himself, Isocr. περὶ Ἀντιδοσέως, cf. Dem. in Phaenipp., Wolf Lept. p. cxxiii., Böckh. P. E. 2, 368.

'Αντίδοτος, ον, (ἀντιδίδωμι) *given in return* or *remedy*, Anth.—II. as subst. ἀντίδοτος, ἡ, and ἀντίδοτον, τό, sub. δόσις and φάρμακον, *a remedy, antidote*, Diosc.

†'Αντίδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Antidotus*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 11, 91.—2. a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 450.

'Αντιδουλεύω, f. -εύσω, *to be* ἀντίδουλος, *be no better than a slave* to another, τινί, Eur. Supp. 362: from

'Αντίδουλος, ον, (ἀντί, δοῦλος) *instead of a slave*, Aesch. Fr. 180: of persons, *being as a slave, no better than a slave*, Aesch. Cho. 135.

'Αντίδουπος, ον, (ἀντί, δουπέω) *resounding, re-echoing*, Aesch. Pers. 121.

'Αντιδράω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, δράω) *to do in return, repay, requite*, absol. Soph., and Eur.; also ἀντ. τινὰ κακῶς, Soph. O. C. 1191. [ᾰ̀σω]

'Αντιδρομέω, (ἀντί, δρόμος) *to run against*, Luc.

'Αντιδυσχεραίνω f. -ᾰνῶ (ἀντί, δυσχεραίνω) *to be angry in turn*, Anton.

'Αντιδωρεά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a return-gift, recompense*.

'Αντιδωρέομαι, (ἀντί, δωρέομαι) dep. mid., *to present in return* or *recompense with* a thing, τινά τινι, Hdt. 2. 30.

†'Αντιδωρίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Antidorus*, as masc. pr. n. *Antidorides*, Dem. 1386, 10.

'Αντίδωρον, ου, τό=ἀντιδωρεά.

†'Αντίδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Antidorus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 11, Andoc., Dem., etc.

'Αντιζητέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ζητέω) *to seek in return, seek one who is seeking us*, Xen. Oec. 8, 23.

'Αντίζομαι, Ion. for ἀνθίζομαι, *to sit before* or *opposite*.

'Αντίζυγος, ον, (ἀντί, ζυγόν) *holding the scale*, like ἀντήρροπος.—II. pass. *put in the opposite scale, correspondent*, Arist. Part. An. Hence

'Αντιζυγόω, (ἀντί, ζυγόω) *to hold the scale, keep the balance*.

'Αντιθάλπω, (ἀντί, θάλπω) *to warm one another*, Joseph.

'Αντιθάπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, θάπτω) *to bury opposite*, Anth.

'Αντίθεος, ἑη, εον, (ἀντί, θεός) *godlike, equal to the gods*, like ἰσόθεος. In Hom. usu. epith. of heroes, as distinguished for strength, beauty, etc.: also of whole nations, Il. 12, 408, Od. 6, 241: of women only in Od. 11, 117:—no moral quality is implied, as it is applied even to Polyphemus and the suitors.—II. ὁ ἀντιθ., *a hostile deity*, Heliod.

†'Αντίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Antitheus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Thes. 898, etc.

'Αντιθεραπεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀντί, θεραπεύω) *to take care of in return*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 18.

'Αντιθερμαίνω, (ἀντί, θερμαίνω) *to warm in return*.

'Αντίθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, τίθημι) *opposition*, Plat.: *antithesis*, Arist. Rhet.—II. *resistance*.

'Αντιθετέον, (ἀντιτίθημι) verb. adj., *one must oppose*, Arist. Pol.

'Αντίθετος, ον, (ἀντιτίθημι) *opposed, antithetic*: τὸ ἀντ., *an antithesis*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 27, 1.

'Αντιθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἀντί, θέω) *to run against: to run a race with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 22.

'Αντιθήγω, (ἀντί, θήγω) *to whet against one another*, Luc.

'Αντιθλίβω, -ψω, (ἀντί, θλίβω) *to press in turn, press against*. [θλῐ]

'Αντιθνήσκω, f. -θᾰνοῦμαι, (ἀντί, θνήσκω) *to die in return* or *for one*.

'Αντιθροέω, (ἀντί, θροέω) *to return a noise*, Emped. 315, in Ep. gen. of part. ἀντιθροῶντος.

'Αντίθρονος, ον, (ἀντί, θρόνος) *sitting opposite*.

'Αντίθροος, ον, (ἀντί, θρόος) *resounding*, Anth.

'Αντιθύρετρος, ον, (ἀντί, θύρετρον) *instead of a door*.

'Αντίθυρος, ον, (ἀντί, θύρα) *opposite the door*, κατ' ἀντίθυρον κλισίης, *opposite the door of the house*, Od. 16, 159, where others take it as subst., *the inner part of the house opposite the door*; and so certainly in plur., Soph. El. 1433, ubi v. Herm.

'Αντικαθαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, καθαιρέω) *to pull down* or *destroy in turn*.

'Αντικαθέζομαι, (ἀντί, καθέζομαι) *to sit over against*: freq. of armies or fleets, *lying opposite one another*, Thuc. 1, 30; 4, 124.

'Αντικαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (ἀντί, καθεύδω) *to sleep opposite to*, Anth.

'Αντικάθημαι, (ἀντί, κάθημαι) Ion. ἀντικάτ.,=ἀντικαθέζομαι, Hdt. 9, 39.

'Αντικαθιδρύω, (ἀντί, καθιδρύω) *to substitute for another*, late.

'Αντικαθίζω, (ἀντί, καθίζω) Ion. ἀντικατ., fut. -καθιζήσω and -καθιῶ, *to set opposite*. Mid.=ἀντικαθέζομαι, Hdt. 5, 1.

'Αντικαθίστημι, f. ἀντικαταστήσω, (ἀντί, καθίστημι) *to lay down* or *establish instead, substitute*, Hdt. 9, 93: *to set against, oppose*, τινὰ πρός τινα, Thuc. 4, 93, τινί τι, Plat.: *to set up again*, Thuc. 2, 65.—II. pass., c. aor. 2 and perf. act., *to be put in another's place, succeed*, Hdt. 2, 37.—2. *to stand against, resist*, τινί, freq. in Thuc., etc.

'Αντικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω, (ἀντί, καίω) *to set on fire* or *burn in turn*, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

'Αντικάκουργέω, (ἀντί, κακουργέω) *to damage in turn*, τινά, Plat. Crito 49 C.

'Αντικᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, καλέω) *to call, invite in turn*, Xen. Symp. 1, 15.

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Ἀντικαλλωπίζομαι, (ἀντί, καλλωπίζω) *to adorn one's self in rivalry.*

Ἀντικαρτερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, καρτερέω) *to hold out against,* Dio C.

†**Ἀντικάσιον,** ου, τό, *Anticasium,* a mountain in Syria, Strab.

Ἀντικατάγω, (ἀντί, κατάγω) *to bring in instead.* Mid. *to come into the place of another,* Tim. Locr. 101 D.

†**Ἀντικαταδύομαι,** (ἀντί, καταδύομαι) *to go under, to conceal one's self in turn,* Ach. Tat. 6, 18.

Ἀντικαταθνήσκω, aor. 2 -έθανον, (ἀντί, καταθνήσκω) *to die in turn, ἀντ. δίκην, to suffer* punishment of *death in turn,* Aesch. Cho. 144, ubi Herm. ἀντικατακανεῖν δίκῃ, from sq.

Ἀντικατακαίνω, (ἀντί, κατακαίνω) *to kill in return,* v. foreg.

Ἀντικατακτείνω, (ἀντί, κατακτείνω)=foreg.

Ἀντικαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, καταλαμβάνω) *to take possession of in turn,* Tim. Locr.

Ἀντικαταλέγω, (ἀντί, καταλέγω) *to enrol, enlist against,* Id.

Ἀντικαταλείπω, (ἀντί, καταλείπω) *to leave in the place of another,* Plat. Rep. 540 B.

Ἀντικαταλλαγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντικαταλλάσσω) *exchange, trade,* Plut.

Ἀντικατάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Joseph.

Ἀντικατάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, *the proceeds, profits of trade,* Diog. L.: from

Ἀντικαταλλάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, καταλλάσσω) *to exchange* one thing *for* another: usu. in mid., τί τινος, Dem., also τι ὑπέρ τινος, Isocr. 109 C, τι ἀντί τινος, Id. 138 B: also *to set off, balance* one *against* another, εὐεργεσίας κρισέως, Dinarch. 92, 1.—2. *to reconcile;* in pass., Polyb.

Ἀντικαταπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί, καταπλήσσω) *to frighten in turn,* App.

Ἀντικατασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, κατασκευάζω) *to prepare, arrange in turn,* Dion. H.

Ἀντικατάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντικαθίστημι) *a being confronted with one another,* Polyb.: *a placing in the stead of another.*—II. (from pass.,) *resistance, contradiction.*

Ἀντικαταστρατοπεδεύω, (ἀντί, καταστρατοπεδεύω) *to encamp opposite,* Dion. H.

Ἀντικατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, κατάσχεσις) *a holding in by force, stopping, resisting,* Arist. Probl.

Ἀντικατατείνω, (ἀντί, κατατείνω) *to stretch against,* -τείναντες λέγωμεν αὐτῷ, *let us speak, setting our words against his,* Stallb. Plat. Rep. 348 A.

Ἀντικατατρέχω, (ἀντί, κατατρέχω) *to overrun in turn,* Dio C.

Ἀντικαταφρονέω, (ἀντί, καταφρονέω) *to despise in turn,* Id.

Ἀντικατηγορέω, (ἀντί, κατηγορέω) *to accuse in turn, to recriminate upon,* τινός, Lys.—II. in logic, *to predicate conversely,* Arist. Org. in pass.

Ἀντικατηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a countercharge.*

Ἀντικάτημαι, ἀντικατίζομαι, ἀντικατίστημι, Ion. for ἀντικάθ.

Ἀντίκειμαι, f. κείσομαι, (ἀντί, κεῖμαι) *to lie opposite to,* τινί, Pind. I. 7, (6), 36: *to be opposed,* πρὸς ἄλληλα, Plat. Soph. 258 B: in logic, *to be contradictory.* τινί, Arist. Org.

†**Ἀντικείτης,** ου, ὁ, *Anticites,* a river the same as the Hypanis, Strab.

Ἀντικέλευθος, ον, (ἀντί, κέλευθος) *by an opposite road, opposite,* Nonn.

Ἀντικελεύω (ἀντί, κελεύω) *to command in turn,* Thuc. 1, 128.

Ἀντίκεντρος, ον, (ἀντί, κέντρον) *sharp as a goad,* Aesch. Eum. 136, 466.

Ἀντικηδεύω, (ἀντί, κηδεύω) *to take care of instead* of another, τινος, Eur. Ion 734.

Ἀντικήδομαι, (ἀντί, κήδομαι)= foreg.

Ἀντικηρύσσω, -ύξω, (ἀντί, κηρύσσω) *to proclaim in answer to,* τινί, Eur. Supp. 673.

Ἀντικινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, κινέω) *to move in turn:* pass., *to make counter-movements, move against* the enemy, Polyb.: so too seemingly intr. in act., sub. στρατόν. Hence

Ἀντικίνησις, εως, ἡ, *counter-movement.*

†**Ἀντικίνωλις,** ιδος, ἡ, *Anticinolis,* an anchorage on the coast of Paphlagonia, Strab.

†**Ἀντικίρρα,** ας, ἡ, *Anticirrha,* a city of Phthiotis, near Mount Oeta, Hdt. 7, 198.—2. a maritime city of Phocis, Strab.—Both were famed for the production of *hellebore,* and hence the prov., **Ἀντικίρρας σε δεῖ,** of one who was deranged in mind.

Ἀντικίχρημι,=ἀντιχράω.

Ἀντικλάζω, fut. -κλάγξω, (ἀντί, κλάζω) *to ring back,* Eur. Andr. 1145.—II. c. acc. cognat., μέλος τινί, *to sing against* one, Id. Bacch. 1057.

Ἀντικλαίω, fut. -κλαύσομαι, (ἀντί, κλαίω) *to weep in turn,* v. l. Hdt. 3, 14: Att. -κλάω. [ᾰ]

Ἀντικλάω, f. -κλάσω, (ἀντί, κλάω) *to refract,* as rays of light.—II. intr. and pass. *to be refracted.* [ᾰ]

†**Ἀντικλεία,** ας, ἡ, *Anticlēa,* daughter of Autolycus, and wife of Laertes, Od. 11, 85.—2. daughter of Aristotle, Anth.—Others in Paus., Apollod., etc.

†**Ἀντικλείδης,** ου, ὁ, *Anticlīdes,* masc. pr. n., Plut. Strab., etc.

Ἀντικλείθρον, ου, τό,=sq.

Ἀντίκλειις, ειδος, (ἀντί, κλείς) *a false key,* Clem. Al.

†**Ἀντικλῆς,** έους, ὁ, *Anticles,* an Athenian commander, Thuc. 1, 117.—Others in Plut., etc.

†**Ἀντικλος,** ου, ὁ, *Anticlus,* a Greek, Od. 4, 286.

Ἀντικλίνω, (ἀντί, κλίνω) *to incline in turn, lean on one another.*

Ἀντικνημίζω, (ἀντί, κνημίζω) *to strike on the shin,* Sext. Emp.; not ἀντικνημιάζω, Lob. Phryn. 95: from

Ἀντικνήμιον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, κνήμη) *the shin, leg,* Ar. Ach. 219, cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.

Ἀντικολάζω, -άσω, (ἀντί, κολάζω) *to punish in turn* or *for* a thing, Luc.

Ἀντικολᾰκεύω, (ἀντί, κολακεύω) *to flatter in turn,* Plut.

Ἀντικομίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ῐοῦμαι, (ἀντί, κομίζω) *to receive in return, carry off again,* Plut.

Ἀντικομπάζω, -άσω, (ἀντί, κομπάζω) *to boast in turn,* Plut. Ant. 62.

Ἀντικοντέω, -κοντόω, or -κοντάνω, (ἀντί, κοντός) *to support with a pole* or *rod,* Hipp. Hence

Ἀντικόντωσις, εως, ἡ, *a supporting with a pole* or *rod,* Hipp.

Ἀντικοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a beating back,* Plut.—2. *a beating* or *dashing against one another,* Philo: from

Ἀντικόπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, κόπτω) *to beat against* or *back.*—II. intr. *to resist, oppose,* like ἀντικρούω, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 31.

Ἀντικορύσσομαι, (ἀντί, κορύσσω) as mid., *to take arms against,* Anth.

Ἀντικοσμέω, (ἀντί, κοσμέω) *to arrange* or *adorn in turn,* Arist.

Ἀντίκοψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντικόπτω) *resistance, opposition,* Theophr.

†**Ἀντίκραγος,** ου, ἡ, *Anticragus,* a mountain in Lycia, Strab.

Ἀντικράζω, f. -κεκράξομαι, (ἀντί, κράζω) *to shout in return,* Joseph.

Ἀντικρίνω, fut. -ῖνῶ, (ἀντί, κρίνω) *to adjudge in turn, to compare in turn* Mid. *to contend against,* LXX. [ῐνω] Hence

Ἀντίκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπόκρισις, Anaxil. Incert. 11.

Ἀντίκρουσις, εως, ἡ, *a striking against, pushing back, stopping,* Arist. Rhet.: from

Ἀντικρούω, f. -ούσω, (ἀντί, κρούω) *to strike* or *push back, stop, check,* Plat. Legg. 857 B.—II. intr. *to set one's self against, resist,* cf. ἀντικόπτω.—2. *to clash with, to run counter to one's expectations,* αὐτοῖς, Thuc. 6, 46: *to turn out unfortunately,* Dem. 294, 20

Ἀντικρύ and **ἀντικρύς,** or better **ἄντικρυς.** The old Gramm. distinguish the two forms by their signfs., making ἀντικρύ and καταντικρύ=ἐξ ἐναντίας, ἀντικρύς=φανερῶς, διαῤῥήδην, v. ap. Herm. Orph. p. 745: and the usage of the best authors agrees with this account: cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, 1.

I. ἀντικρύ, *over against,* like ἀντην, *right opposite,* ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι, Il. 5, 130, ἀ. μεμαώς, Il. 13, 137: *to the face,* Il. 7, 362: sometimes also c. gen., as **Ἕκτορος ἀντικρύ,** Il. 8, 301; so also very freq. in Plat., v. Ruhnk. Tim.; though the Att. generally prefer καταντικρύ in this signf.: later, as in Pausan., Plut., Arr., and App., we find ἀντικρύς and καταντικρύς also in this signf., Lob. Phryn. 444.—2. in Hom. also = ἀντικρύς, *straight, right on,* usu. joined with a prep., ἀντικρὺ δι' ὤμου, *right* through the shoulder, Il. 4, 481, cf. Od. 22, 16; ἀντικρὺ κατὰ μέσσον, *right* in the middle, Il. 16, 285: hence also—3. *outright, thoroughly, quite, entirely,* ἀντικρὺ ἀπαράσσειν, Il. 16, 116; 17, 49, Od. 10, 162, where Att. usage would require ἄντικρυς: ἀντικρὺ μακάρεσσιν ἔικτο, = ἄντα and ἀντην, *quite, exactly like,* Ap. Rh. 4, 1612.

II. **ἄντικρυς,** *straight, right,* ἐπ' εὐθείας, never in Hom., oft. in Att. ἄντικρυς ἰὼν παρεκαθέζετο ἐκ δεξιᾶς, he came *straight up,* and..., Plat. Euthyd. 273 B, cf. Ar. Lys. 1069, Thuc. 2, 4: hence — 2. *outright, thoroughly, quite, without reserve, openly, plainly, without disguise,* αἰνεῖν ἄντ., Aesch. Cho. 192, εὔχεσθαι, Ar. Plut. 134, etc.: ἄντικρυς δουλεία, *downright slavery,* Thuc. 1, 122, cf. 8, 64.—3. sometimes of time, *straightway, forthwith,* Plat. Ax. 367 A: so too εἰς τὸ ἄντικρυς, Plat. Symp. 223 B. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.: in Hom. ῠ in arsis, ῡ in thesis, but the latter rare, as Il. 5, 130; in Att. ῠ.]

Ἀντικρύς or **ἄντικρυς,** v. ἀντικρύ.

Ἀντικτάομαι, f. -κτήσομαι, (ἀντί, κτάομαι) *to gain in return,* or *instead.* Hence

Ἀντίκτησις, εως, ἡ, *acquisition of* one thing *for* another, Plut.

Ἀντικτόνος, ον, (ἀντί, κτείνω) *killing in return,* Aesch. Eum. 464.

Ἀντικτῡπέω, (ἀντί, κτυπέω) *to sound, ring, clash against,* Anth. Hence

Ἀντίκτῡπος, ον, *resounding, re-echoing,* Nonn.

Ἀντικῡδαίνω, (ἀντί, κυδαίνω) *to praise in turn,* Themist.

Ἀντικῡμαίνομαι, (ἀντί, κυμαίνω) as pass., *to boil with conflicting waves,* Plut.

†**Ἀντίκυρα,** ας, ἡ, *Anticyra,* Ion

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'Αντικύρη, Hdt. 7, 198, v. 'Αντικίρρα: hence adj. 'Αντικυρεύς, ὁ, *of Anticyra*, Hdt. 7, 214.

'Αντικύρω, f. -κύρσω, (ἀντί, κύρω) *to hit upon something, meet*, τινί, Pind. O. 12, 16, Soph. O. C. 99, etc.: poet. word. [ῡ]

'Αντικωλύω, (ἀντί, κωλύω) *to hinder in return*, Hipp. [ῡ]

'Αντικωμῳδέω, (ἀντί, κωμῳδέω) *to write a comedy against* another: in genl. *to libel* or *ridicule in turn*, Plut.

'Αντιλᾱβεύς, έως, ὁ, = sq.

'Αντιλᾱβή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) *a handle*, Lat. *ansa*: ἀντιλαβὴν ἔχειν, *to get a hold*, Thuc. 7, 65: metaph., like λαβή, *a handle, point of attack*, Plat. Phaed. 84 C.

†'Αντιλαβών, 2 aor. part. act. of ἀντιλαμβάνω.

'Αντιλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι, (ἀντί, λαγχάνω) *to draw lots for, obtain in turn*: as law term, ἀντ. δίαιταν, *to get a decree against* the sentence, *get it set aside*, Dem. 542, 12; also ἀντ. τὴν μὴ οὖσαν or ἔρημον, sub. δίαιταν or δίκην, *to get* the judgment *set aside* as false or groundless, Id. 543, 14; 889, 23, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 145, 1.

'Αντιλάζομαι and ἀντιλάζυμαι, poet. for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, *to take hold of, hold by*, c. gen., Eur. I. A. 1227: *to take a share of, partake in*, πόνων, Id. Or. 452, etc.: cf. λάζομαι.

'Αντιλακτίζω, -ίσω, (ἀντί, λακτίζω) *to kick against*, Ar. Pac. 613.

'Αντιλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, λαμβάνω) *to receive instead of*, τί τινος, Eur. H. F. 646: *to receive in turn*, Theog. 108, Eur., etc.—II. but usu. in mid., always c. gen., like ἀντέχεσθαι, *to lay hold of, take hold of*, Plat., etc.: hence in various relations,—1. *to cling to, take part with, defend, assist*, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς σωτηρίας, Thuc.: but also ἀντ. περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας, Thuc. 7, 70.—2. *to lay claim to*, τοῦ θρόνου, Ar. Ran. 777.—3. *to take part* or *share in* a thing, *take it in hand*, Lat. *capessere*, Thuc. 2, 8, Plat., etc.—4. *to take hold of for the purpose of finding fault*, Plat. Gorg. 506 A, etc.: also *to object* ἀντιλ. ὡς ἀδύνατον..., Id. Soph. 251 B.—5. *to take hold of* so as *to captivate, charm*, of a speech, Id. Phaed. 88 D, Parm. 130 E.—6. of plants, *to take hold, take root*, like Lat. *comprehendere*, Theophr.—7. *to grasp with the mind, perceive, apprehend*, Plat. Ax. 370 A.—III. *to hold against, hold back, check*, e. g. ἵππου, Xen.

'Αντιλάμπω, f. ψω, (ἀντί, λάμπω) *to light up in turn*, Aesch. Ag. 294.—II. intr. *to reflect light, shine*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.—2. *to dazzle*, τινί, Plut. Hence

'Αντίλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *resplendency*.

†'Αντίλας, α, ὁ, *Antilas*, father of the poet Dumostratus, Anth.

'Αντιλέγω, f. -λέξω, (ἀντί, λέγω) for which also we have ἀντερῶ, *to speak against, gainsay*, ἀντ. ὡς οὐκ ἔστι, *to deny that it is so*, Hdt. 8, 77: also ἀντ. τινί, πρός τινα or τι μή, c. inf., Thuc. 3, 41, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 20; also sine negat., ἀντ. ὡς..., Thuc. 8, 45, or c. inf.: *to speak against a person* or *thing*, Plat., etc.: c. acc. rei, ἴσ' ἀντ., Soph. O. T. 409: ἀντ. τινί τι, *to allege* something against..., Thuc. 5, 30: freq. also absol., Hdt. 9, 42, Eur., etc. Hence

'Αντιλεκτέον, verb. adj., *one must gainsay*, Eur. Herac. 975: and

'Αντίλεκτος, ον, *questionable, to be disputed*, Thuc. 4, 92.

'Αντίλεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιλέγω) *contradiction*.—II. *conversation*.

'Αντιλέων, οντος, ὁ, *lion-like*, Ar. Eq. 1044, formed like ἀντίθεος.

†'Αντίλεων, οντος, ὁ, *Antileon*, son of Hercules and Procris, Apollod. 2, 7, 8. Others in Xen. An. 5, 1, 2, Plut., etc.

'Αντίληξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιλαγχάνω) *a counter-charge*.

'Αντιληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀντιλαμβάνω, *one must take the part of, assist*, Ar. Pac. 485.—II. *one must hold in, check*, Xen. Equestr. 8, 8.

'Αντιληπτικός, ή, όν, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) *grasping, able to grasp, perceptive*, Tim. Locr.

†'Αντιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) *a protector*, LXX., Ps. 3, 3.

'Αντίληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) *a receiving in turn*, Thuc. 1, 120.—II. (from mid.,) *a laying hold of, seizure*, as by a disease, Id. 2, 49: also = ἀντιλαβή, *a hold, support*, Xen. Equestr. 5, 7, ἀντ. παρέχειν τινί, to give one *a hold*, Plut.: hence—1. *a taking part with, defending*.—2. *a claim* to a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 5.—3. *an attacking, attack, objection*, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, etc.—4. of plants, *a taking root*, Theophr.—5. *a grasping with the mind, perception*, Tim. Locr. 100 B.

†'Αντιλίβανος, ου, ὁ, *Antilibanus*, a mountain-range of Syria, Strab.

'Αντιλῑτᾶνεύω, (ἀντί, λιτανεύω) *to entreat, beg, in return*, Plut.

'Αντιλογέω, ῶ, -ήσω, = ἀντιλέγω, Soph. Ant. 377.

'Αντιλογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιλέγω) *contradiction, controversy, disputation, discussion*, Lat. *disceptatio*, Hdt. 9, 87, 88: *a plea* or *defence*, Thuc. 2, 87: in genl. *opposition, resistance*.

'Αντιλογίζομαι, (ἀντί, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to count up* or *calculate on the other hand*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

'Αντιλογικός, ή, όν, *given to contradiction, disputatious*, Ar. Nub. 1173: ἡ -κή, with or without τέχνη, *the art of contradiction, sophistry*, Plat.—II. λόγοι ἀντ., *contrary, opposite* words, Plat. Phaed. 90 B. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Theaet. 164 C.

'Αντίλογος, ον, (ἀντιλέγω) *contradictory, reverse*, Eur.

'Αντιλοιδορέω, (ἀντί, λοιδορέω) *to rail at, abuse in turn*, Plut.

†'Αντιλοχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Antilochides*, more correct 'Αντιοχίδης, q. v.

†'Αντίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Antilochus*, son of Nestor, Il. 4, 457.—2. an historian, Clem. Al.

'Αντιλῡπέω, (ἀντί, λυπέω) *to vex, grieve in return*, Luc. Hence

†'Αντιλύπησις, εως, ἡ, *a grieving* or *injuring in turn*, Plut. Moral. 442 B.

'Αντίλῡρος, ον, (ἀντί, λύρα) *in harmony with the lyre*, Soph. Tr. 643.

'Αντίλυτρον, ου, τό, *a ransom*, N. T.: from

'Αντιλυτρόω, *to release for ransom*.—II. mid. *to ransom, redeem one's self, have one's self ransomed*. Hence

'Αντιλυτρωτέον, verb. adj., *one must ransom in turn*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αντιμαίνομαι, as pass., c. fut. -μᾶνησομαι, not -μανοῦμαι, (ἀντί, μαίνομαι) *to rage, bluster against*, Luc.

'Αντιμανθάνω, f. -μᾰθήσομαι, (ἀντί, μανθάνω) *to learn in turn* or *instead*, Ar. Vesp. 1453.

'Αντιμαρτῡρέω, (ἀντί, μαρτυρέω) *to appear as witness against*, Ar. Fr. 382: *solemnly to contradict* a person or thing, τινός, τινί, and πρός τι, Plut. Hence

'Αντιμαρτύρησις, εως, ἡ, *counter-testimony*, Sext. Emp. [ῡ]

'Αντιμαρτύρομαι, = ἀντιμαρτυρέω, Luc. [ῡ]

†'Αντιμάχη, ης, ἡ, *Antimache*, daughter of Amphidamas, Apollod. 3, 9, 2.

'Αντιμάχησις, εως, ἡ, *battle against, opposition*, Dion. H. [ᾰ] and

'Αντιμάχητής, οῦ, ὁ, *an antagonist*, Or. Sib.: from

'Αντιμάχομαι, f. -μᾰχήσομαι, (ἀντί, μάχομαι) *to fight against*, Thuc. 4, 68. [ᾰ] Hence

'Αντίμαχος, ον, *fighting against* the enemy, Ath.

†'Αντίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Antimachus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 122.—3. a poet of Colophon, Paus. 8, 25, 4. Others in Ar., Plut., etc.

'Αντιμεθέλκω, -ξω, (ἀντί, μεθέλκω) *to drag to the opposite side, pull away*, Anth.

'Αντιμεθίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀντί, μεθίστημι) *to remove from one side to the other: to revolutionise, ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον*, Ar. Thesm. 362. Mid., c. aor. 2 and perf. act., *to put one's self in the place of* another, *pass to the other side, give way*.

'Αντιμειρᾰκιεύομαι, (ἀντί, μειρακιεύομαι) dep. mid., *to behave like a boy to* a person, πρός τινα, Plut. Syll. 6.

'Αντιμελίζω, (ἀντί, μελίζω) *to compete with* one *in singing* or *playing*, τινί, Jac. Del. Epigr. 4, 90, 2.

'Αντιμέλλω, f. -μελλήσω, (ἀντί, μέλλω) *to wait and watch against* one, Thuc. 3, 12.

'Αντιμέμφομαι, -ψομαι, (ἀντί, μέμφομαι) dep. mid., *to blame in turn, retort upon*, Hdt. 2, 133.

†'Αντιμενίδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Antimenidas*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 42.

†'Αντιμενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Antimenides*, masc. pr. n., Arist.

†'Αντίμενης, ους, ὁ, *Antimenes*, son of Deiphon, Paus. 2, 28, 6.

'Αντιμερίζομαι, (ἀντί, μερίζομαι) dep. mid., *to impart in turn, χωρίν*, Anth.

'Αντιμεσουρανέω, (ἀντί, μεσουρανέω) *to be opposite in the meridian, to culminate*, Plut. Hence

'Αντιμεσουράνημα, ατος, τό, *a being in the meridian*, Sext. Emp.

'Αντιμεταβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀντί, μεταβάλλω) *to overturn, change in turn*, Hipp. Hence

'Αντιμεταβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *transformation, revolution*.

'Αντιμεταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, μεταλαμβάνω) *to partake* or *share in turn*, τί, Plut. Pass. *to be transformed*, A. B. 540, 21. Hence

'Αντιμετάληψις, εως, ἡ, *a partaking mutually*.—II. ἀντ. τῶν βίων, *experience of divers kinds of life*, Plut.: in genl. *a taking the opposite*.—III. *retribution*.

'Αντιμεταλλεύω, (ἀντί, μεταλλεύω) *to countermine*, Polyb.

'Αντιμεταῤῥέω, fut. -ῥεύσομαι, (ἀντί, μεταῤῥέω) *to flow off in turn* or *back*, Plut.

'Αντιμετασπάω, f. -σπάσω, = ἀντιμεθέλκω, Joseph. [ᾰσω]

'Αντιμετάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιμεθίστημι) *transposition, inversion, change*.—II. (from pass.) *a passing over to the other side*.

'Αντιμετάταξις, εως, ἡ, *an interchange of position*, e. g. in the order of battle, Dion. H.: from

'Αντιμετατάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, μετατάσσω) *to change one's position in turn*, esp. the order of battle, just as the enemy does.

'Αντιμεταχωρέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, μεταχω-

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ἔω) *to go away to the other side*, ἀντιμεταχ. ταῖς ἐλπίσι, *to make room* for *new* hope, Joseph.

'Αντιμέτειμι, (ἀντί, μέτειμι) *to compete with* one *for* a thing, Plut.

'Αντιμετέρχομαι,=foreg.

'Αντιμετρέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, μετρέω) *to measure out in turn, recompense*, N. T. Hence

'Αντιμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring out in turn, recompense.*

'Αντιμέτωπος, ον, (ἀντί, μέτωπον) *facing, front to front*, like ἀντιπρόσωπος, Heliod.

'Αντιμηνίω, (ἀντί, μηνίω) *to rage, be wrathful against.* [νῑ]

'Αντιμηχανάομαι, (ἀντί, μηχανάομαι) dep. mid., *to contrive against* another, τί, Hdt. 8, 52, Thuc. 7, 53: absol. *to counteract*, Eur. Bacch. 291.

'Αντιμηχάνημα, ατος, τό, *a counter-plot*, Joseph. [ᾰ]

'Αντιμίμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, μίμησις) *close imitation, aping*, c. dupl. gen., Thuc. 7, 67. [μῑ]

'Αντίμιμος, ον, (ἀντί, μιμέομαι) *closely imitating, aping*, τινός, Arist. Rhet.—2. *modelled after, counterpart*, τινί, Ar. Thesm. 17.

'Αντιμισέω, (ἀντί, μισέω) *to hate in return*, Ar. Lys. 818.

'Αντιμισθία, ας, ἡ, *a reward, requital*, N. T.

'Αντίμισθος, ον, (ἀντί, μισθός) *for a reward, serving instead of it*, Aesch. Supp. 270.

'Αντιμνηστεύω, (ἀντί, μνηστεύω) *to rival in love*, Diod.

†'Αντίμνηστος, ου, ὁ, *Antimnestus*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 105

'Αντιμοιρέω, (ἀντί, μοῖρα) *to share in turn, receive a proportionate share.* Hence

'Αντιμοιρία, ας, ἡ, *a share given in return, compensation*, Dem. 946, 28. Bekk.

†'Αντίμοιρος, ου, ὁ, *Antimoerus*, a pupil of Protagoras, Plat. Prot. 315 A.

'Αντιμολεῖν, (ἀντί, μολεῖν) *to go to meet.*

'Αντιμολία, ας, ἡ, v. sub ἀντιμωλία.

'Αντίμολπος, ον, (ἀντί, μολπή) *sounding against* or *opposite to*, hence *of far other sound than*, ἀντ. ὀλολυγῆς κωκυτός, Eur. Med. 1176: but ἀντίμολπον ἄκος ὕπνου *song*, sleep's *substitute*, Aesch. Ag. 17.

'Αντίμορφος, ον, (ἀντί, μορφή) *forming after, copying.*—II. pass. *copied after*, like ἰσόμορφος, Plut.

'Αντιμῡκάομαι, (ἀντί, μυκάομαι) *to bellow against*, Dion. H.

'Αντιμυκτηρίζω, (ἀντί, μυκτηρίζω) *to mock in turn.*

'Αντιμωλία δίκη, ἡ, *a law-suit, where both parties appear personally*, also ἀντιμολία, as if from ἀντιμολεῖν, cf. ἑτερομόλιος.

'Αντιναυπηγέω, (ἀντί, ναυπηγέω) *to build ships against, fit out a navy against*, Thuc. 7, 36.

'Αντινήχομαι, f. -νήξομαι, (ἀντί, νήχομαι) dep. mid., *to swim against*, Plut.

'Αντινικάω, (ἀντί, νικάω) *to conquer in turn*, Aesch. Cho. 499.

'Αντινοέω, (ἀντί, νοέω) *to be of a different opinion.*

†'Αντινόεια, ας, ἡ, *Antinoēa*, a city of Aegypt='Αντινόου πόλις.

†'Αντινόη, ης, ἡ, *Antinoe*, fem. pr. n., Paus.

'Αντινομία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντί, νόμος) *an ambiguity in the law*, Plut. Hence

'Αντινομικός, ή, όν, *relating to an ambiguity in the laws*: τὸ ἀντ.=foreg., Plut.

'Αντινομοθετέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, νομοθετέω) *to make laws against*, τινί, Plut.

'Αντίνοος, ον, *of different mind* or *character*, Hipp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

†'Αντίνοος, contr. 'Αντίνους, ου, ὁ, *Antinous*, one of the suitors of Penelope, freq. in Od.—2. a handsome Bithynian youth, a favourite of Adrian, Paus. 8, 9, 7.

'Αντινουθετέω, -ήσω, (ἀντί, νουθετέω) *to warn in return*, Plut.

'Αντίνωτος, ον, (ἀντί, νῶτον) *back to back*, Diod.

'Αντιξοέω, *to set one's self against, oppose to*, Pind. O. 13, 47: from

'Αντίξοος, ον, Ion. ἀντίξους, ουν, (ἀντί, ξέω) strictly *scraped against*; but usu. *turned against, opposed to, hostile*, τινί, Hdt. 7, 218, etc.: τὸ ἀντίξοον, *opposition*, Hdt. 1, 174: the strict Ion. form is ἄντιξος, ον, though Hdt. does not use it.

'Αντιξύω, (ἀντί, ξύω) *to scrape in turn*, Aristid. [ῡ]

†'Αντιόλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Antiolochus*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

†'Αντιον, ου, τό, *Antium*, a city of the Volsci in Latium, Strab.

'Αντίον, as adv., = ἄντην, *against*, Hom., and Hdt.: v. sub ἀντίος.

'Αντίον, ου, τό, *a part of the loom*, Ar. Thesm. 822; called by Poll. ἱστοῦ ἀντίον.

'Αντιόομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ώσομαι: aor. pass. ἠντιώθην = ἀντιάω, *to meet*, esp. in battle, *to resist, oppose*, τινί, freq. in Hdt.; also ἀντ. τινὶ ἐς μάχην, Hdt. 7, 9; τινὰ ἐς τόπον, only 9, 7, 2, ubi v. Schweigh.: absol. οἱ ἀντιούμενοι=οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 1, 207. The Hom. forms ἀντιόω, etc., belong to ἀντιάω, q. v.

†'Αντιόπη, ης, ἡ, *Antiope*, mother of Amphion and Zethus, Od. 11, 260. —2. daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. an Amazon, wife of Theseus, Eur.

'Αντίος, ία, ίον, (ἀντί) *set against*, and so,—I. local, *over against, opposite*: in Hom. of any *meeting*, etc., hostile or friendly: ἀντίος ἦλθεν, ἀντίος ἔστη, etc.: c. gen., *before one, in one's presence*, Lat. *coram*, e. g. 'Αγαμέμνονος, Ἕκτορος ἀντίος; also before the gen., ἀντίος ἤλυθ' ἄνακτος, Od. 16, 14; much more rarely c. dat., as Il. 7. 20, Hdt. 5, 18, Pind. N. 10, 149.—II. *opposite, contrary*, τούτοις ἀντία γνώμη, an opinion *opposed to* these, Herm. Eur. Suppl. p. XIV.: οἱ ἀντίοι,=οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 9, 62: ἐκ τῆς ἀντίης, *the contrary way*, Hdt. 8, 6: Xen. has the unusu. construct. λόγοι ἀντίαι ἢ οὓς ἤκουον, very *different* from those I have heard, An. 6, 6, 34.—III. as adv. Hom. and Hdt. esp. use neut. ἀντία and ἀντίον, like ἄντην and ἄντα, *against, straight at, right against: against one's will*, c. gen.: in ἀντίον αὐδᾶν τινά, the acc. is governed by the verb; and we find σέθεν ἀντ. εἰπεῖν, Il. 1, 230, also ἀντίον αὐτῶν φωνὴν ἱέναι, Hdt. 2, 2.

'Αντιοστᾰτέω, poet. for ἀνθίσταμαι, *to stand against, oppose*, as contrary winds, Soph. Phil. 640.

†'Αντιόχεια, ας, ἡ, *Antiochīa*, the chief city of Syria, on the Orontes, Strab.—2. in Caria on the Maeander, Strab.—3. in Phrygia on the borders of Pisidia, Strab. Others mentioned in Strab., etc.: hence adj. 'Αντιοχικός, ή, όν, Strab.

'Αντιοχεύω, (ἀντί, ὀχεύω) *to drive toward* or *against.* Pass. *to be so carried*, Anth.

†'Αντιόχης, ου, ὁ, *Antioches*, son of Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 8.

†'Αντιοχίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Antiochis*, an Attic tribe, Plat., etc.—2. the territory of Antiochia in Syria, Strab.

†'Αντίοχος, ου, ὁ, *Antiochus*, the name of many kings of Syria, in Strab. Others in Hdt. 9, 33, etc.

'Αντιόω, v. sub ἀντιάω, ἀντιόομαι.

'Αντιπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *an opposite feeling, antipathy*, Plut.: *counteraction.*—II. *a suffering for something done*, e. g. κακῶν, Plat. Ax. 370 A. [ᾰ]: from

'Αντιπαθέω, *to be ἀντιπαθής, have an aversion*, Polyb.

'Αντιπᾰθής, ές, (ἀντί, πάθος) *in return for suffering*, Aesch. Eum. 782. —II. *of opposite feelings* or *properties*, Plut.; τὸ ἀντ.=ἀντιπάθεια.

'Αντιπαίζω, (ἀντί, παίζω) *to play one with another*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4.

'Αντίπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀντί, παῖς) *like a child, no better than a child*, Aesch. Eum. 38: formed like ἀντίθεος.—II. *a big boy*, like βούπαις and πρόσηβος, Soph. Fr. 148.

'Αντιπαίω, (ἀντί, παίω) *to strike in return, strike again.*—II. =ἀντιπίπτω, Arist. Probl.

'Αντιπᾰλαιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who wrestles against, an antagonist*, Ael.: from

'Αντιπᾰλαίω, (ἀντί, παλαίω) *to wrestle against.*

'Αντιπᾰλαμάομαι, (ἀντί, παλαμάομαι=ἀντιμηχανάομαι.

'Αντιπάλλομαι, (ἀντί, πάλλω) as pass., *to rebound.*

'Αντίπᾰλος, ον, (ἀντί, πάλη) strictly *wrestling against*, hence *set against, antagonist, opposite, rival*, ἀντ. τινί or τινός, *rivalling* another, Eur. Alc. 922, Bacch. 544: ὁ ἀντίπαλος, *a rival, adversary*, Hdt. 7, 236, etc.: τὸ ἀντίπαλον, *the rival party*, Thuc. 2, 45, etc.—2. *matched against each other*, and so like ἰσόπαλος, *nearly matched, nearly balanced*, τινί, *a match* for him, Id. 1, 11; τὸ ἀντίπαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, *the equal balance, undecided state of the action*, Id. 7, 71, cf. 38: ἀντίπαλα καταστῆσαι, *to bring to a state of balance*, Id. 4, 117: εἰς ἀντ. καταστῆναι, *to be in a state of balance*, Id. 7, 13: ἀντ. ποινή, *adequate punishment*, Eur. I. T. 446: ἤθεα ἀντίπαλα, *corresponding to* (τῇ πόλει), Thuc. 2, 61.—II. *fighting against* so as *to defend*, and so *a champion*, Aesch. Theb. 417. Adv. -λως, Thuc. 8, 87.

'Αντιπαραβάλλω, fut. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀντί, παραβάλλω) *to hold side by side, compare closely*, τι πρός τι or παρά τι, Plat. Apol. 41 B, Hipp. Min. 369 C.

'Αντιπαραβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a close comparison*, Arist. Rhet.

'Αντιπαραγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a counter-order.*—II. *competition for a public office*, Plut.: from

'Αντιπαραγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, παραγγέλλω) *to countermand, to order in turn* or *also*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19.—II. *to stand against another for a public office, compete*, Plut.: in genl. opp. to παραγγέλλω.

'Αντιπαραγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντί, παραγραφή) *a counter-παραγραφή, a replication.*

'Αντιπαραγράφω, (ἀντί, παραγράφω) *to reply to a παραγραφή.* [ᾰ]

'Αντιπαράγω, (ἀντί, παράγω) *to lead on* or *in turn against.*—II. intr., sub. στρατόν, *to advance against*, Xen. Hence

'Αντιπαρᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading out* or *advancing against*, Plut.

†'Αντιπαραδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἀντί,

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παραδίδωμι) *to give up* or *deliver over in turn*, Joseph.

'Αντιπαράθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπατίθημι) *a placing one against the other, comparison*, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαραθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἀντί, παραθέω) *to run against and get round*: hence *to outflank*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 17.

'Αντιπαραινέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω, (ἀντί, παραινέω) *to advise in turn*, Dio C.

'Αντιπαρακαλέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω, (ἀντί, παρακαλέω) *to invite, summon in turn* or *contrariwise*, Thuc. 6, 86.

†'Αντιπαράκειμαι, (ἀντί, παρακείμαι) *to be situated opposite, to lie near on the opposite side*, Polyb. 3, 37, 7.

'Αντιπαρακελεύομαι, (ἀντί. παρακελεύω) as dep., *to exhort in turn* or *contrariwise*, c. inf., Thuc. 6, 13, and Xen.

'Αντιπαραλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι. (ἀντί, παραλαμβάνω) *to take and put just opposite, compare closely*, τι πρός τι, Isocr. 111 B.

'Αντιπαραλύπέω, (ἀντί, παραλυπέω) *to annoy in turn*, Thuc. 4, 80.

'Αντιπαραπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, παραπλέω) *to sail along on the other side*, Thuc. 2, 83.

'Αντιπαραπορευομαι, as pass.,= ἀντιπάρειμι, Polyb.

'Αντιπαρασκευάζομαι. fut. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, παρασκευάζω) as dep., *to prepare one's self in turn, arm on both sides*, Thuc. 1. 80, etc.

'Αντιπαρασκευή. ῆς. ἡ, (ἀντί, παρασκευή) *mutual preparation*, Thuc. 1, 141.

'Αντιπαραστρἄτοπεδεύω, (ἀντί, παραστρατοπεδεύω) *to encamp opposite*. Dion. H.

'Αντιπαράταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπαρατάσσω) *a drawing up against*, esp. of an army: *resistance*, Joseph.: *victory*, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαράτἄσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπαρατείνω) *a stretching out against: opposition; comparison.*

'Αντιπαρατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, παρατάσσω) *to draw out against*, esp. in order of battle. Pass. *to stand in array against*, Thuc. 1, 63: ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος *in battle array*, Thuc. 5, 9.

'Αντιπαρατείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀντί, παρατείνω) *to stretch side by side over against*: hence *to compare one with another*, τι πρός τι, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C.

'Αντιπαρατίθημι, (ἀντί, παρατίθημι) *to set out against, to compare* one *to* another, τινί τι, Plat Apol. 40 D.

'Αντιπαραχωρέω,ῶ,(ἀντί,παραχωρέω) *to give way in turn* or *mutually.*

'Αντιπάρειμι, (ἀντί, πάρειμι) *to march over against* or *along side of*, like armies on opposite banks of a river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 17.

'Αντιπαρέκτἄσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιπαράτασις: from

'Αντιπαρεκτείνω, (ἀντί, παρεκτείνω)=ἀντιπαρατείνω. Diog. L.

'Αντιπαρεξάγω. (ἀντί, παρεξάγω) *to lead out against, oppose to*: *to lead on* an army, *always in sight of* the enemy, like ἀντιπαράγω, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239, 6: also intr., *to march against*, Plut.—II. *to compare*, Id.

'Αντιπαρέξειμι. (ἀντί. παρέξειμι) *to march out against*, Plut.—II. *to give way in turn.*

'Αντιπαρεξέρχομαι. (ἀντί, παρεξέρχομαι)=foreg.. Dio C.

'Αντιπαρεξετάζω, -άσω. (ἀντί. παρεξετάζω) *to examine in turn, confront with*, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαρέρχομαι, (ἀντί, παρέρχομαι)=ἀντιπάρειμι.

'Αντιπαρέχω, (ἀντί, παρέχω) *to furnish* or *supply in turn*, Thuc. 6, 21: *to replace.*

'Αντιπαρηγορέω, (ἀντί, παρηγορέω) *to persuade, comfort in turn*, Plut.

'Αντιπαρήκω, (ἀντί, παρήκω) *to stretch along*, Arist. Mund.

'Αντιπαριππεύω, (ἀντί, παριππεύω) *to ride* or *lead cavalry along opposite*, Arr.

'Αντιπαρίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀντί, παρίστημι) *to place opposite.*

'Αντιπαρρησιάζομαι, (ἀντί, παρρησιάζομαι) dep. mid., *to speak freely in turn*. Plut.

'Αντιπαρῳδέω, (ἀντί, παρῳδέω) *to write a parody in competition*, Strab.

'Αντιπάσχω, f. -πείσομαι, (ἀντί, πάσχω) *to suffer* or *endure in turn, κακά*, also with adv., κακῶς ἀντιπ., *to suffer* evil *for* evil, Xen., opp. to χρηστά or εὖ ἀντιπ., *to receive* good *for* good, Soph. Phil. 584, so ἀντ' εὖ πάσχειν, Plat. Gorg. 520 E, cf. ἀντιποιεῖν: also ἀντ. ἀντί τινος, Thuc. 3, 61: τὸ ἀντιπεπονθος, neut. part. perf. *retaliation, reciprocity*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *to counteract*, τινί, Diosc.—III. *to be of opposite nature*, Polyb. 34, 9, 5.

'Αντιπἄτἄγέω, (ἀντί, παταγέω) *to clatter* or *make a noise against*, like the wind, Thuc. 3, 22.

†'Αντιπατρία, ας, ἡ, *Antipatria*, a city of Elymiotis on the borders of Illyria, Strab.

†'Αντιπατρίδης, ου, ὁ, *Antipatrides*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Amat. 16; prop. *son of Antipater*. From

†'Αντίπατρος, ου, ὁ, *Antipater*, a general of Alexander the Great, and father of Cassander, Dem. 362, fin. —2. grandson of foreg., king of Macedonia.—3. a Thasian, Hdt. 7, 118. —4. an Athenian archon. Diod. S. 14, 103.—Others in Strab., Paus., etc.

'Αντιπελαργέω, (ἀντί. πελαργός) *to love, cherish in turn.* Hence

'Αντιπελάργησις, εως. ἡ. and -γία, ας, ἡ, *love in return*, esp. *the mutual love* of parents and children, cf. στοργή.

'Αντιπέμπω, (ἀντί, πέμπω) *to send back an answer*, Hdt. 2, 114: *to send in return*, Soph.

'Αντιπενθής, ές, (ἀντί, πένθος) *causing grief in turn*, v. l. Aesch. Eum. 782, for ἀντιπαθής.

'Αντιπεπονθός, ότος, τό, v. sub ἀντιπάσχω. Adv. -θότως.

'Αντιπέρᾶ, adv. for ἀντιπέρᾶν, Polyb.

'Αντιπεραίνω f. -ἄνῶ. (ἀντί, περαίνω) *to pierce through in turn*, Anth.

'Αντιπέραιος. αία, αιον, *lying over against*, esp. *beyond sea*, Il. 2, 635: from

'Αντιπέρᾶν, Ion. ἀντιπέρην. (ἀντί, πέραν) adv.. = sq., Xen.: also as adj., 'Ασιαδ' ἀντιπέρην τε, *Asia and the opposite coast*, Mosch. 2, 9.

'Αντιπέρᾶς, adv., *over against, on the other side of*. c. gen., Thuc. 2, 66, etc.: in late writers also c. dat.: also absol., ἡ ἀντ. Θρᾴκη, Thuc. 1, 100, cf. 4, 92.

'Αντιπέρηθεν, *from the opposite side*, c. gen., Ap. 2, 1030: from

'Αντιπέρην, Ion. for ἀντιπέραν, q. v.

'Αντιπεριάγω. (ἀντί, περιάγω) *to turn* or *bring round against* the enemy, Polyb. 1, 22, 8. Hence

'Αντιπεριᾰγωγη, ῆς, ἡ, *opposite motion.*

'Αντιπεριβάλλω, (ἀντί, περιβάλλω) *to surround, encompass*, LXX.

'Αντιπεριέλκω, (ἀντί, περιέλκω) *to draw round to the other side*, Sext. Emp.

'Αντιπεριηχέω, (ἀντί, περιηχέω) *to echo around.*

'Αντιπερίστημι, f. -στήσω. (ἀντί. περίστημι) *to bring round*, τινί τι, Polyb.: *to surround and enclose*, Arist. Probl., and Meteor. Pass. c. aor. 2 and perf. act., *to turn round, to be enclosed*. Ib.

'Αντιπεριλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, περιλαμβάνω) *to embrace in turn*, Xen. Symp. 9, 4.

'Αντιπερίπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, περιπλέω) *to sail round on the other side*, Strab.

'Αντιπερίσπασμα, ατος, τό, *a drawing off, diverting from* an object, ἀντ. ποιεῖν τινι, *to draw* one *away*, Polyb.: and

'Αντιπερισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Diod.: from

'Αντιπερισπάω, f. -άσω,(ἀντί. περισπάω) *to draw off* the enemy, *make a diversion*, Polyb. Pass. *to be drawn off all round*, Arist. Part. An. [ᾰσω]

'Αντιπερίστασις, εως, ἡ. (ἀντιπερίστημι) *a placing around, encompassing; a shutting in closely*, Arist. Probl.: *an opposing pressure, counteraction.*

'Αντιπεριστρέφω, f. ψω,(ἀντί, περιστρέφω) *to turn round to the other side.* Hence

'Αντιπεριστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning round to the other side*, Plut.

'Αντιπεριχωρέω, ῶ. (ἀντί, περιχωρέω) *to go round to the other side, encompass in turn*, Plut.

'Αντιπεριψύχω. fut. -ψύξω, (ἀντί, περιψύχω) *to cool, refresh in turn*, Plut. [ῠ]

'Αντιπερωθέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, περιωθέω) *to push round to the other side, press round in turn*, Plut. Hence

'Αντιπερίωσις. εως. ἡ, *a pushing* or *pressing back of any surrounding body*, Plut.

'Αντιπέσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἀντί. πέσσω) *to cook* or digest in turn. Pass. of food, *to be quite digested*, Arist. Probl.

'Αντίπετρος, ον, (ἀντί, πέτρα) *instead of stone, stone-like, rocky*, Soph. O. C. 192; formed like ἀντίθεος, ἀντίπαις, etc.

'Αντιπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πηδάω) *to leap in turn* or *against.*

'Αντίπηξ, ηγος, ἡ, (ἀντί, πήγνυμι) *a wooden chest*, Eur. Ion 19. (Said to be a Lesbian word.)

'Αντιπηρόω, (ἀντί, πηρόω) *to maim in turn.*

'Αντιπιέζω, -έσω, (ἀντί, πιέζω) *to press against* or *in turn.*

'Αντιπίμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ἀντί, πίμπλημι) *to fill in return.*

'Αντιπίμπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ἀντί, πίμπρημι) *to kindle, burn in return.*

'Αντιπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι. (ἀντί. πίπτω) *to fall against*, Arist. Probl.: *to fall upon* as an enemy, Polyb.: *to be adverse*, τινί and πρός τι, Polyb.: *to strive against, resist*, N. T.—II. of things, *to fall out in an adverse manner* or *ill*, Polyb.

'Αντίπλαστος, ον, (ἀντί, πλάσσω) *formed like, like*,=ἰσόπλαστος, Soph. Fr. 268.

'Αντιπλέκω, (ἀντί, πλέκω) *to plait, twist in turn.*

'Αντίπλευρος, ον, (ἀντί, πλευρά) *with its side opposite*: in genl. *opposite*, Soph. Fr. 19.

'Αντιπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, πλέω) *to sail against*, Thuc. 1, 50.—II. *to sail against the wind*, Lob. Aj. 1072.

'Αντιπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀντί,

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πλήσσω) *striking against.*—II. Pass. *stricken, beaten by the storm,* ἀκταί, Soph. Ant. 592.

Ἀντιπληρόω, (ἀντί, πληρόω) *to fill in turn* or *against,* ἀντιπλ. ναῦς, *to man the ships against the enemy,* Thuc. 7, 69, etc.—II. *to fill up by new members,* ἀντ. ἐκ πολιτῶν, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26.

Ἀντιπλήσσω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, πλήσσω) *to strike in turn,* Arist. M. Mor.

Ἀντίπλοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιπλέω) *a sailing with contrary winds,* Polyb.: metaph. *resistance.*

Ἀντιπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, (ἀντί, πνέω) *to blow against,* of winds, ἀλλήλοις, Hipp.—II. *to hinder by foul winds,* Plut.: metaph. of adverse fortune, Polyb., cf. οὐρίζω, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 123. Hence

Ἀντιπνοή, ῆς, ἡ,=sq.

Ἀντίπνοια, ας, ἡ, *a contrary wind:* from

Ἀντίπνοος, ον, contr. ἀντίπνους, ουν, (ἀντί, πνέω) *blowing against, caused by adverse winds,* ἄπλοιαι, Aesch. Ag. 149; στάσις ἀντ., Id. Pr. 1088. Adv. -νόως.

Ἀντίποδες, οἱ, v. ἀντίπους.

Ἀντιποθέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, ποθέω) *to long for in turn,* Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28.

Ἀντιποιέω, (ἀντί, ποιέω) *to do in return,* opp. to ἀντιπάσχειν, Plat.; ἀντ. τινὰ εὖ or κακῶς, *to do* one *good* or *ill in return:* also τι ἀντ. τινά, Xen. An. 3, 3, 7, and ἀντ. εὐ ποιεῖν, Plat. Gorg. 520 E. Mid. usu. c. gen., *to exert one's self about, to seek after* a thing, Isocr. 1 B: esp. *to lay claim to,* Lat. *sibi arrogare,* τῆς πόλεως, Thuc. 4, 122, ἀρετῆς, Isocr., τέχνης, νικητηρίων. Plat.: *to pretend to,* c. inf., Plat. Meno 91 C: *to contend with* one *for* a thing, τινί τινος, more rarely τινὶ περί τινος, Xen. An. 2, 3, 23; 5, 2, 11.—II. in Polyb., *to stand firm.* Hence

Ἀντιποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a laying claim to* a thing, *undue assumption,* Dion. H.

Ἀντίποινος, ον, (ἀντί, ποινή) *in requital* or *repayment,* usu. for ill, Aesch. Eum. 268: as subst., τὰ ἀντίποινα,=ἄποινα, *requital, retribution,* ἀντ. τινὸς πράσσειν, λαμβάνειν, *to exact retribution for* a thing, Aesch. Pers. 476, Soph. El. 592; πάσχειν, *to suffer retribution,* Soph. Phil 316.—II. as pr. n. *Antipoenus,* a Boeotian, Paus. 9, 17, 1.

Ἀντιπολεμέω, ῶ, (ἀντί πολεμέω) *to wage war against one,* Thuc. 3, 39, Plat., etc.

Ἀντιπολέμιος, ον,= sq., Hdt. 4, 134, 140, Thuc. 3, 90.

Ἀντιπόλεμος, ον, (ἀντί, πόλεμος) *warring against,* esp. οἱ ἀντιπόλεμοι, *enemies,* Hdt. 7, 236; 8, 68, 2.

Ἀντιπολίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, πολίζω) *to build in turn* or *over against,* Joseph.

Ἀντιπολιορκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πολιορκέω) *to besiege in turn,* Thuc. 7, 28.

Ἀντίπολις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, πόλις) *a rival city,* Strab.—2. as pr. n. *Antipolis,* a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Antibes,* Strab.

Ἀντιπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, *the adverse party in the state,* Polyb.—II. *an opposite policy: party-spirit,* Id.: from

Ἀντιπολιτεύομαι, (ἀντί, πολιτεύομαι) *to conduct the government on an opposite policy, be a political opponent,* πρός τινα. Plut.: in genl. *to oppose by divers arts and devices.*

Ἀντιπονέω, ῶ, *to exert one's self against,* App.: from

Ἀντίπονος, ον, (ἀντί, πόνος) *like toil, toilsome,* Aesch. Eum. 268, acc. to Lachm.: formed like ἀντίθεος.

Ἀντιπορεύομαι, mid., c. aor. pass., (ἀντί, πορεύω) *to advance against, march to meet* another, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 5.

Ἀντιπορθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πέρθω) *to ravage, lay waste in return,* Eur. Tro. 359.

Ἀντίπορθμος, ον, (ἀντί, πορθμός) *over the Straits;* ἐν ἀντιπόρθμοις, Πελοπίας χθονός, *in the parts opposite* Peloponnesus, Eur. Mel. 1.

Ἀντιπορνόβοσκος, ον, ὁ, (ἀντί, πορνοβοσκός) title of a comedy of Dioxippus.

Ἀντίπορος, ον, (ἀντί, πόρος) like ἀντίπορθμος, *on the opposite coast, over against,* Aesch. Pers. 66, Supp. 544.

Ἀντίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἀντί, πούς) *with the feet opposite,* Plat. Tim. 63 A: οἱ ἀντ., *the Antipodes,* Strab. 15 A, and Plut.

†**Ἀντιππος,** ου, ὁ, *Antippus,* masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 19, v. l. Ἄνθιππος.

Ἀντιπρακτικός, ή, όν, *counteracting,* Anton.; and

Ἀντίπραξις, εως, ἡ, *counteraction, opposition,* Dion. H.: from

Ἀντιπράσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, πράσσω) *to act against, seek to counteract, oppose,* ὁ ἀντιπρήσσων,=ἀντιστασιώτης, Hdt. 1, 92.

Ἀντιπρεσβεύομαι, (ἀντί, πρεσβεύω) as mid., *to send counter-ambassadors,* Thuc. 6, 75.

Ἀντιπρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀντί, πρεσβευτής) *an ambassador's substitute.*

Ἀντιπρήσσω, Ion. for ἀντιπράσσω, Hdt.

Ἀντιπροαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, προαίρεσις) *mutual preference* or *choice,* Arist. Eth. E.

Ἀντιπροβάλλομαι, fut. -βᾰλοῦμαι, (ἀντί, προβάλλω) *to put forward* or *propose instead of* another, Plat. Legg. 755 D: *to use as a shield* or *defence.* Hence

Ἀντιπροβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a putting forward* or *proposing instead of* another, Plat. Legg. 755 D.

Ἀντιπρόειμι, (ἀντί, πρόειμι) *to come forward against,* τινί, Thuc. 6, 66.

Ἀντίπροικα, (ἀντί, προῖκα) adv., *for next to nothing, cheap,* Xen. Ages. 1, 18.

Ἀντιπροκᾰλέομαι, (ἀντί, προκαλέω) as mid., *to retort a legal challenge* (πρόκλησις, q. v.), Dem. 979, 9.

Ἀντιπροκαταληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, *one must anticipate in turn,* Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ἀντιπρόκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, πρόκλησις) *a retorting of a* πρόκλησις.

Ἀντιπροπίνω, (ἀντί, προπίνω) *to drink to in turn,* Dionys. ap. Ath. 669 E.

Ἀντιπροσᾰγορεύω, (ἀντί, προσαγορεύω) *to address in turn, salute again,* Plut.

Ἀντιπροσᾰμάομαι, (ἀντί, προσαμάω) as mid., *to heap in turn:* ἀντ. τὴν γῆν, *to scrape up new soil upon,* Xen. Oec. 17, 13.

Ἀντιπρόσειμι, (ἀντί, πρόσειμι) *to go against,* Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 24.

Ἀντιπροσεῖπον, (ἀντί, προσεῖπον) aor. 2, no pres. in use, *to accost in turn,* Aristid.

Ἀντιπροσελαύνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, προσελαύνω) *to march* or *ride against,* sub. στρατόν, ἵππον, Dio C.

Ἀντιπροσερῶ, fut. of ἀντιπροσειπεῖν, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 1.

Ἀντιπροσέρχομαι, (ἀντί, προσέρχομαι) dep. mid.,=ἀντιπρόειμι, Dio C.

Ἀντιπροσκαλέομαι, (ἀντί, προσκαλέομαι) *to summon in turn,* Dem. 1153, 3.

Ἀντιπροσκῠνέω, (ἀντί, προσκυνέω) *to fall down before and worship in turn,* Plut.

Ἀντιπροσφέρω, f. -προσοίσω, (ἀντί, προσφέρω) *to bring in turn,* λύχνον τινί, Xen. Symp. 5, 9.

Ἀντιπρόσωπος, ον, (ἀντί, πρόσωπον) *with the face towards, face to face,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 25. Adv. -πως, Arist. Mir.

Ἀντιπρότᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a counter proposal:* from

Ἀντιπροτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀντί, προτείνω) *to hold out in turn,* Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31.

Ἀντιπροτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, (ἀντί, προτίθημι) *to put out, propose in turn,* Dio C.

Ἀντίπρωρος, ον, (ἀντί, πρώρα) *with the prow towards,* τινί, Hdt. 8, 11, and Thuc.: in genl. like ἀντιπρόσωπος, *fronting, face to face, open,* Soph. Tr. 223.

Ἀντίπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιπίπτω) *a stumbling against,* LXX.

Ἀντίπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπίπτω) *a falling against, resistance,* Hipp.—II. in Gramm. *an interchange of cases.* Hence

Ἀντιπτωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἀντίπτωσις.* Adv. -κῶς, *with such interchange,* Gramm.

Ἀντιπῦγος, ον, (ἀντί, πυγή) *with the rump toward, rump to rump,* Arist. H. A.

Ἀντιπῦλος, ον, (ἀντί, πύλη) *opposite the door* or *gate, with the gates opposite,* Hdt. 2, 148.

Ἀντιπυνθάνομαι, fut. -πεύσομαι, (ἀντί, πυνθάνομαι) *to ask after, inquire in return,* v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 10, for ἀναπ.

Ἀντίπυργος, ον, (ἀντί, πύργος) *like a tower* or *fort,* Eur. Bacch. 1097; formed like ἀντίθεος, etc. Hence

Ἀντιπυργόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to build a tower over against,* c. acc. cognat. πόλιν, *to rear up a rival towered city,* Aesch. Eum. 688.

Ἀντιπυρσεύω, (ἀντί, πυρσεύω) *to return signals by beacons* (πυρσοί) Polyb.

Ἀντιρητορεύω, (ἀντί, ῥητορεύω) *to speak against,* Joseph.

Ἀντιῤῥέπω, (ἀντί, ῥέπω) *to counterpoise, balance,* Aesch. Ag. 574, cf. ἀντίῤῥοπος.

Ἀντιῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (ἀντί, ῥέω) *to flow towards.*

***Ἀντιῤῥέω,** assumed pres. for deriv. of ἀντίῤῥησις.

Ἀντιῤῥήγνυμι, (ἀντί, ῥήγνυμι) *to break opposite ways,* Plut.

Ἀντίῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, *a gainsaying, altercation,* Polyb.: and

Ἀντιῤῥητέον, verb. adj. (as if from * ἀντιῤῥέω), *one must speak against,* Plat. Polit. 297 B.

Ἀντιῤῥητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to gainsay, disputatious.*

†**Ἀντίῤῥιον,** ου, τό, (ἀντί, Ῥίον) sub. ἄκρον, *Antirrhium,* a promontory of Aetolia *opposite Rhium* in Achaea, Strab.

†**Ἀντιῤῥόδος,** ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, Ῥόδος) *Antirrhodus,* an island before Alexandrea, Strab.

Ἀντιῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιῤῥέω) *a flowing back, back current,* Theophr.

Ἀντιῤῥοπία, ας, ἡ, *a counterpoise,* Hipp.: from

Ἀντίῤῥοπος, ον, (ἀντιῤῥέπω) *counterpoising, counterbalancing,* τινός,

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Dem. 12, 6: ἀγειν λύπης ἀντ. ἄχθος, to bear up (against) the grief *that weighs down the other scale*, Soph. El. 119: hence in genl. *equivalent to*, like ἀντίζυγος, Xen. Oec. 3, 15. Adv. -πως, Id. Hell. 5, 1, 36.

'Αντῑσάζω, (ἀντί, ἰσάζω) = ἀντισόω.

'Αντισέβομαι, (ἀντί, σέβομαι) dep., *to revere in turn*, Plut.

'Αντισεμνύνομαι, f. -ῠνοῦμαι, (ἀντί, σεμνύνομαι) *to return pride with pride*, Arist. Pol.

'Αντισηκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀντί, σηκόω) *to weigh against*: ἀντισηκώσας τῇς πάροιθ' εὐπραξίας, *having counterbalanced* your former happiness (by present woe), Eur. Hec. 57.—2. *to restore the balance, compensate, amend.*—II. intr. *to be equal in weight, to counterpoise, δἰς ἀντισηκῶσαι ῥοπῇ, to be twice as heavy*, Aesch. Pers. 437. Hence

'Αντισήκωμα, ατος, τό, *equipoise, compensation.*

'Αντισηκωσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, *a restoring the balance*: hence *compensation, retribution*, Hdt. 4, 50.

'Αντισημαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀντί, σημαίνω) *to signify, command in turn*, Joseph.: *to interpret against* one.

†'Αντισθένης, ους, ὁ, (ἀντί, σθένος) *Antisthenes*, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of the cynic school, Plat. Phaed. 59 B.—2. a disciple of Heraclitus, Diog. L.—3. of Rhodes, a Greek historian, Polyb.—4. a Spartan admiral, Thuc. 8, 39, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 6.

'Αντίσιγμα, τό, (ἀντί, σίγμα) *Sigma reversed*, as a critical mark, Diog. L.

'Αντισιωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, σιωπάω) *to be silent in turn*, Ar. Lys. 528.

'Αντισκευάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀντι, σκευάζομαι) dep. mid., *to furnish, arrange, in turn*, Xen. Ages. 8, 6.

'Αντισκώπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, σκώπτω) *to mock in return*, Dion. H.

'Αντισοφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἀντί. σοφίζομαι) *to use tricks* or *intrigues in turn*, Arist. Pol. Hence

'Αντισοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who seeks to refute by sophistry* or *trick*, Luc.

'Αντῑσόω, (ἀντί, ἰσόω) *to make even* or *equal in turn* Pass. *to stand against one on equal terms*, Thuc. 3, 11.

'Αντίσπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντισπάω) *a drawing back*, esp. of the humours of the body, Hipp.

'Αντίσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντισπάω) *a drawing away from* an object, *a diversion*, like ἀντιπερίσπασμα, Polyb.—II. *contradiction, quarrel*, Joseph.—2. *an occasion of quarrel.*

'Αντισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = σπασμός, *a convulsion*, Ar. Lys. 967.

'Αντισπαστικός, ή, όν, *able to draw away* or *divert.*—II. in metre, *antispastic*, v. sq.

'Αντίσπαστος, ον, (ἀντισπάω) *drawn over* or *in the contrary direction.*—II. act. *drawing over, counteracting*: but also *like a spasm, convulsive*, ᾠδαγμός, = ἴσος σπασμῷ, Soph. Tr. 770, like ἀντίθετος, etc.—III. as subst. ὁ ἀντ., in prosody, *an antispastus*, ˘ ¯ ¯ ˘, a foot made up of an iambus and trochee, e. g. 'Αλέξανδρος.

'Αντισπάω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, σπάω) *to draw in turn, draw to itself*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1. Pass. *to be drawn back, suffer a check*, Arist. Rhet.—II. *to slander*, Lat. *traducere*.—III. = ἀντέχομαι, *to cling to*, c. gen., Ap. Rh.—IV. intr. *to be against, resist.* [ᾰσω]

'Αντισπένδω, (ἀντί, σπενδω) *to hasten in turn*: *to oppose eagerly*, πρός τινα, Antiphon 112, 16.

'Αντισποδιον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, σποδός) *a substitute for* (mineral) *ashes*, e. g. *vegetable ashes.*

'Αντίσποδος, ον, (ἀντί, σποδός) *serving instead of ashes*, Diosc.—II. as subst., ἡ ἀντίσποδος, = foreg.

'Αντισπουδάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, σπουδάζω) = ἀντισπεύδω, Dio C.

†'Αντισσα, ης, ἡ, *Antissa*, a city of Lesbos, Strab.: hence adj. 'Αντισσαῖος, α, ον, *of Antissa, Antissaean*, Thuc. 3, 18.

'Αντισταθμέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀντίσταθμος) = ἀντισηκόω. Hence

'Αντιστάθμησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντισήκωσις.

'Αντισταθμίζω, -ίσω, = ἀντισηκόω.

'Αντίσταθμος, ον, (ἀντί, σταθμός) *balancing*: and so *equivalent to, in compensation for*, τινός, Soph. El. 571.

'Αντιστᾰσιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, στασιάζω) *to stir* or *form a party against, oppose*, τινί, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27. Hence

'Αντιστᾰσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀντιστασιώτης, Dio C.

'Αντίστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, στάσις) *an opposite* στάσις or *party*, στάσις καὶ ἀντ., Plat. Rep. 560 A.—II. *a standing against, opposition*, Plut.: ἴση ἀντ., *equipoise*, Arist. Mund.

'Αντιστᾰσιώτης, ου, ὁ, *one of the opposite faction* or *party*, Hdt. 1, 92, etc.

'Αντιστᾰτέω, = ἀνθίσταμαι, *to stand against, resist*, Plat.: esp. *to be a political opponent*, Hdt. 3, 52: from

'Αντιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνθίσταμαι) *an opponent, adversary*, Aesch. Theb. 518. [ᾰ] Hence

'Αντιστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *fit, disposed for resisting.* Adv. -κῶς.

'Αντίστερνον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, στέρνον) *the part of the back opposite the breast.*

'Αντίστημι, Ion. for ἀνθίστημι.

'Αντιστήριγμα, ατος, τό, *a prop* or *support*, Hipp.: and

'Αντιστηριγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a propping, supporting.*—2. *a resisting*: in pronunc. *the clashing of consonants*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 209: from

'Αντιστηρίζω, f. ίξω, (ἀντί, στηρίζω) *to support*, Arist. Probl.: *to resist*, τινί, Hipp. Pass. *to be supported* or *lean against*, Hipp.

'Αντιστοιχεία, ας, ἡ, and

'Αντιστοιχείωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιστοιχία: from

'Αντιστοιχέω, (ἀντί, στοῖχος) *to stand opposite in rows* or *pairs*, χοροὶ ἀντιστοιχοῦντες ἀλλήλοις, Xen. An. 5, 4, 12: *to dance opposite*, ἀντ. τινί, *to be one's partner in a dance*, Id. Symp. 2, 20: in genl. *to be opposed to*: and

'Αντιστοιχία, ας, ἡ, *a standing opposite in pairs*, ποδῶν, Arist. Probl.—II. *a putting one letter in the place of another*, Ath.: from

'Αντίστοιχος, ον, (ἀντί, στοῖχος) *ranged opposite in rows* or *pairs*, Arist. Inc. An.: in genl. *standing over against*, σκιὰ ἀντ. ὡς, *like a man's shadow*, Eur. Andr. 745, ubi al σκιᾷ ἀντ. ὤν, *just like a shadow.* Adv. -χως. Hence

'Αντίστομος, ον, (ἀντί, στόμα) *having the mouth* or *orifice opposite.*

'Αντιστρᾰτεύομαι, (ἀντί, στρατεύω) dep., *to take the field, make war against*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26.—II. the act. first occurs in App. in signf., *to levy* or *enlist again.*

'Αντιστρᾰτηγέω, *to be ἀντιστράτηγος*; in genl. *to act against as an enemy*, τινί, Dion. H.—II. *to be the general's ἀντιστράτηγος*, or *lieutenant*, at Rome *to be Propraetor*: from

'Αντιστράτηγος, ου, ὁ, (ἀντι, στρατηγός) *a commander against* another, *the enemy's general*, Thuc. 7, 86.—II. *the lieutenant of the* στρατηγός, esp. at Rome, *the Propraetor* or *Legatus Praetoris*, Polyb.

'Αντιστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, στρατιώτης) *a soldier of the enemy*, Joseph.

'Αντιστρᾰτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, = sq., Polyb.

'Αντιστρᾰτοπέδευσις, εως, ἡ, *an encamping opposite, the position of two armies in sight of one another*, Dio C.: from

'Αντιστρᾰτοπεδεύω, (ἀντί, στρατοπεδεύω) *to encamp over against*, τινί, Isocr. 130 D: more usu. in mid., Hdt. 1, 76, Thuc. 1, 30, and Xen.

'Αντιστρεπτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἀντιστρέφω, *that may be converted, convertible*, logical term in Arist. Org.

'Αντίστρεπτος, ον, *turned about, able to be so turned*: τὰ ἀντιστρ., machines that move on a pivot or swivel, Diod.: from

'Αντιστρέφω, f. -ψω, pf. -έστροφα, (ἀντί, στρέφω) *to turn to the other side, turn back* or *about*: hence *to retort* an argument, Arist. Org.: as logical term, *to convert* the terms of a syllogism, Ib.; and so in pass. *to be convertible*, Ib.: so too in pass., ἀντιστρέφεται, *the case is reversed.*—II. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, στρατόν, ναῦν, etc., *to turn about, face about*, Xen.—2. in logic, τὰ ἀντιστρέφοντα, *convertible terms*: also *correlatives*, Arist. Org.: ὁ ἀντιστρέφων, *a retorted argument*, Gell. 5, 11. Hence

Αντιστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning back* or *about.*—II. in choruses and dances, *the antistrophe* or *returning of the Chorus*, exactly answering to a previous στροφή, except that they now danced from left to right instead of from right to left: hence the name given to the words of this part of the choral song, v. Pind., and Trag. passim.—III. in Rhet., the figure of *retortion*, Dion. H.—IV. in Gramm., *an inverted construction*, as ἔκαμε τεύχων, λῃρεὶς ἔχων, for ἔτευξε κάμών, ἔχεις λῃρῶν.

'Αντιστροφικά, ῶν, τά, the lyrical parts of Greek dramas, *consisting of strophes and antistrophes*, Gramm.: from

'Αντίστροφος, ον, (ἀντιστρέφω) *turned and put opposite, set over against, the opposite* of a thing: but also *the correlative* or *counterpart* of it, τινος and τινί, Plat., cf. Gorg. 464 B, 465 D. Adv. -φως, *contrariwise to.* τινί, Plat. Rep. 539 D.—II. ἡ ἀντίστροφος, = ἀντιστροφή, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 225, 260, 430. Adv. -φως.

'Αντισύγκλητος, ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, σύγκλητος) *a counter-senate*, name given by Marius to his body-guard, Plut. Syll. 8.

'Αντισυγκρίνω, (ἀντί, συγκρινω) *to compare* one *with* another. [κρῐ]

'Αντισυλλογίζομαι, (ἀντί, συλλογίζομαι) *to answer by regular argument*, Arist. Rhet. Hence

'Αντισυλλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a counter-argument*, Arist. Rhet.

'Αντισυμμαχέω, (ἀντί, συμμαχέω) *to succour in turn*, Longin.

'Αντισυμποσιάζω, f. -σω, (ἀντί, συμπόσιον) τὸν Πλάτωνα ἀντ., *to write a Symposium in rivalry of* Plato, Luc.

'Αντισυμφωνέω, (ἀντί, συμφωνέω)

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to chime in with in turn, answer in song, Plut.

'Αντισυναντάω, (ἀντί, συναντάω) *to meet face to face,* or *in turn,* Anth.

'Αντισφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, σφαιρίζω) *to play at ball against,* οἱ ἀντ., the parties in a match at ball, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 5.

'Αντισφάττω, f. -άξω, (ἀντί, σφάττω) *to slaughter in turn,* Dio C.

'Αντισχεσθε, 2 plur. imperat. aor. 2 mid. of ἀντέχω, Od.

'Αντισχηματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, *to rival in gestures* or *rhetorical tricks,* Dion. H. Hence

'Αντισχηματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *rivalry in rhetorical tricks,* Dion. H.

'Αντισχῡρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἰσχυρίζω) *to strengthen, secure against in turn.* Mid., *to maintain a contrary opinion,* Thuc. 3, 44.

'Αντισχύω, f. ὑσω, (ἀντί, ἰσχύω) *to repel by force,* Dio C. [in fut. ῡ]

'Αντίσχω, collat. form of ἀντέχω, Thuc. 1, 7, etc.

'Αντισώζω, (ἀντί, σώζω) *to preserve in turn.*

'Αντίταγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιτάσσω) *a counter-disposition: an opposing army,* Diod.

'Αντιτακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀντιτάσσω, *one must make resistance,* πρός τινα, Arist. Top.

'Αντιτακτικός, ή, όν, *fit for a defence,* Plut.

'Αντιτᾰλαντεύω, (ἀντί, ταλαντεύω) *to weigh against, to preserve a balance,* like ἀντισηκόω, Anth.

'Αντιτάλαντος, ον, = ἰσοτάλαντος.

'Αντιτᾰμίας, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, ταμίας) the Roman *Proquaestor,* Dio C.

'Αντίταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτάσσω) *a setting in array against* another, ἀντ. τῶν τριηρῶν, ships ranged for battle, Thuc. 7, 17; ἀντίταξιν ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα, = ἀντιτάσσεσθαι, Id. 5, 8: in genl. *opposition,* Plut.

'Αντιτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτείνω) *a stretching against: the setting of a dislocated limb,* Hipp.—2. *opposition, resistance,* πᾶσαν ἀντίτασιν ἀντιτείνειν, Plat. Legg. 781 C.

'Αντιτάσσω, Att. -τάττω, fut. -τάξω, (ἀντί, τάσσω) *to range in battle against* another, or *against* one another, στρατόν, etc., τινί τινα, Hdt. 5, 110, Aesch. Theb. 395, etc.: so too Thuc. in aor. mid., e. g. 2, 87, ἀρετήν τινι, 3, 56, cf. Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 10. Pass. *to be ranged* or *drawn out* against, πρός τινα, Hdt. 7, 103, Xen., etc.: also τινί, freq. in Xen.: τὸ ἀντιτετάχθαι γνώμῃ ἀλλήλοις, Thuc. 3, 83: in genl. *to oppose, resist,* Polyb.

†'Αντίταυρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, Ταῦρος) *Antitaurus,* a northern branch of Taurus, Strab.

'Αντιτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀντί, τείνω) *to stretch, direct against.*—2. *to stretch out* or *offer in return, repay,* τι ἀντί τινος, Eur. Med. 891.—II. intr. and mid., *to act* or *strive against, counteract, resist,* c. dat., and absol., freq. in Hdt.: also in Pind. N. 4, 60, Eur., etc.—III. of countries and places, *to lie over against,* τινί, Plut.

'Αντιτειχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, τειχίζω) *to build a wall* or *fort against.*

'Αντιτείχισμα, ατος, τό, *a counter-fortification,* Thuc. 2, 77.

'Αντιτέμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (ἀντί, τέμνω) *to cut against,* i. e. *as a remedy* or *antidote,* Eur. Alc. 972: cf. ἀντίτομος.

'Αντιτέρπω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, τέρπω) *to delight in return.*

'Αντιτεύχω, f. -τεύξω, (ἀντί, τεύχω) *to make in turn* or *in opposition,*

'Αντιτεχνάζω, (ἀντί, τεχνάζω) *to form a counter plan* or *stratagem.*

'Αντιτεχνάομαι, (ἀντί, τεχνάομαι) dep. mid., = foreg., Hdt. 5, 70.

'Αντιτεχνέω, (ἀντίτεχνος) *to be a rival in an art.*—II. = ἀντιτεχνάζω. Hence

'Αντιτέχνησις, εως, ἡ, *the use of a counter-stratagem, counter-manoeuvring,* Thuc. 7, 70.

'Αντίτεχνος, ον, (ἀντί, τέχνη) *a rival in an art* or *craft,* Ar. Ran. 816.

'Αντιτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί, τίθημι) *to set against* one another, *compare, oppose,* τινί τι, Simon. 11, 7, Hdt. 1, 207; 8, 66, and Eur.: ἀντ. τινί τινα, *to match* one *against* the other *in battle,* like ξυνίημι in Hom., Lat. *committere,* Eur. Phoen. 750. Pass. *to be compared* or *matched* one *against* another, Hdt. 4, 50; 8, 83.—II. *to place in return,* Eur. Hipp. 620: *give* one thing *for* another, τι τινός, Id. I. T. 358.

'Αντιτῑμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, τιμάω) *to do honour to in return,* τινά, freq. in Xen. Mid., as law term, *to fix a counter-estimate of damages,* Plat., v. ἀντιτίμησις.

'Αντιτίμημα, ατος, τό, *the sum of money fixed by the* ἀντιτίμησις, v. sq. [τῑμ.]

'Αντιτίμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτιμάω) *a counter-estimate,* esp. as Att. law-term, *a counter-estimate* of the penalty, etc. put in by the defendant *in answer to the* τίμησις of the plaintiff, much the same as ὑποτίμησις, v. Att. Process, p. 725, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 143, 10. [τῑμ]

'Αντίτῑμος, ον, (ἀντί, τιμή) *estimating in turn, requiting.*—II. *equivalent to,* c. gen.

'Αντιτῑμωρέω, ῶ, (ἀντί, τιμωρέω) *to punish in return.* Mid. *to revenge one's self on in turn,* τινά, Eur. I. T. 357.

'Αντιτίνω, f. -τίσω, (ἀντί, τίνω) *to pay* or *suffer punishment for* a thing, τι, Theogn. 738, Soph. Aj. 1086. Mid. *to exact* or *inflict* in turn, φόνον ἀγωγῆς ἀντιτίσασθαι, *to exact* death *as a punishment for* bringing, Aesch. Ag. 1263: ἀντ. δίκην τινά τινος, *to inflict punishment on,* i. e. *punish* one *for* a thing, Elmsl. Med. 256, cf. τίω II. [On quantity v. τίνω.] Hence

'Αντίτῑσις, εως, ἡ, *repayment, requital.*

'Αντίτῑτος, ον, *punished for:* of things, *expiated.*

'Αντιτιτρώσκω, (ἀντί, τιτρώσκω) *to wound in turn,* Heliod. 7, 27.

'Αντιτῑῶ, (ἀντί, τίω) *to honour in return.* [On quantity v. τίω.]

'Αντιτολμάω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀντί, τολμάω) *to dare to stand against* another, Thuc. 2, 89.

'Αντίτολμος, ον, (ἀντί, τόλμα) *daring against all dangers, over-bold,* Aesch. Eum. 553.

'Αντίτομος, ον, (ἀντιτέμνω) *cut as a remedy for,* τὸ ἀντίτομον, *a remedy, antidote,* esp. *cut* from roots or herbs, H. Hom. Cer. 229, Pind. P. 4, 394.

'Αντιτονέομαι, as pass., *to strain every nerve against, resist stubbornly,* Plat. Tim.: from

'Αντίτονος, ον, (ἀντιτείνω) *strained against, resisting,* Plat. Tim. 62 C.—II. as subst. τὰ ἀντίτονα, *cords to manage an engine* used in sieges, Plut.

'Αντιτοξεύω, (ἀντί, τοξεύω) *to shoot arrows in turn,* Xen. An. 3, 3, 15.

'Αντιτορέω, (ἀντί, τορέω) *to bore right through,* c. gen., Il. 5, 337: also c. acc., ἀντ. δόμον, *to break through* or *open.* Il. 10, 267, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 86, 178.

'Αντίτος, ον, (poet. for ἀνάτιτος, which is not in use, from ἀνατίνω) *requited, revenged,* ἄντιτα ἔργα, *the work of revenge,* Od. 17, 51, 60: ἀντιτα ἔργα παιδός, *revenge for her son,* Il. 24, 213.

'Αντιτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἀντί, τρέφω) *to rear in turn.*

'Αντιτρέχω, fut. -θρέξομαι, (ἀντί, τρέχω) *to run in turn,* Anth.

'Αντιτυγχάνω, f. -τεύξομαι, (ἀντί, τυγχάνω) *to meet with in return,* τινός, Simon. 56, Theogn. 642; ἀντ. ἐπικουρίας ἀπό τινος, Thuc. 6, 87: *to hit exactly upon,* τινός, Hipp.

'Αντιτῡπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντίτυπος) *to strike against,* esp. of a hard body, *to repel,* τινί, Hipp., absol., Plat., and Arist. Hence

'Αντιτῡπής, ές, *striking back, repelling:* in genl. *hard, solid,* like ἀντίτυπος.

'Αντιτῡπία, ας, ἡ, *a striking against* or *back, repelling: the resistance of a hard body:* metaph., *hardness, ruggedness,* Dion. H.—II. *repercussion,* Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 400.

'Αντίτῡπον, τό, cf. sq. B.

'Αντίτῡπος, ον, (ἀντί, τύπτω) *struck back, repelled,* esp. by a hard body, *thrown back, echoed, echoing,* στόνος, Soph. Phil. 695, 1460: ἀντίτυπα, as adv., *backwards,* Soph. Ant. 134: τύπος ἀντ., *blow against blow,* of the hammer and anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.—II. act. *striking back, repelling,* as a hard body does: hence *resisting, hard,* Plat. Tim. 62 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—2. metaph. *stubborn, obstinate,* Id. Theaet. 156 A; μάχη ἀντ. Xen. Ages. 6, 2: *adverse,* of events, Id. Hell. 6, 3, 11; ἀντ. Διός, *the adversary, enemy* of Jupiter, Aesch. Theb. 521: ἀντ. τινί, *opposite to,* Polyb. Adv. -πως. B. (ἀντί, τύπος) *formed after, copied:* hence τὸ ἀντ., *an antitype, copy,* also ὁ ἀντίτυπος.

'Αντιτύπτω, f. ψω, (ἀντί, τύπτω) *to beat in turn,* Ar. Nub. 1424.

'Αντιφαίνω, (ἀντί, φαίνω) *to reflect light,* Theophr. Hence

'Αντιφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *a reflection, image,* elsewh. ἔμφασις. [ᾰ]

†'Αντιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Antiphanes,* a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 304, sq.—2. a statuary of Argos, Paus. 10, 9, 6.

'Αντιφάρμᾰκον, ου, τό, (ἀντί, φάρμακον) *an antidote,* Heliod.

'Αντίφᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντίφημι) *a speech in reply:* in logic, *opposition,* Arist. Org.

†'Αντιφάτης, ου, ὁ, *Antiphates,* son of Melampus and father of Oecles, Od. 15, 242.—2. a king of the Laestrygones (gen. 'Αντιφάταο, acc. -φατᾶ), Od. 10, 106, 114.—3. an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

'Αντιφᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἀντίφᾰσις) *belonging to, disposed for reply:* in logic, *opposed.* Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Org.

†'Αντίφελλος, ου, ἡ, *Antiphellus,* the port of Phellus in Lycia, Strab.

'Αντιφερίζω, (ἀντιφέρω) *to set one's self against, match* or *measure one's self with* another, τινί, Il. 21, 357, Ar. Eq. 813; also μένος τινὶ ἀντ., Il. 21, 488: *to fight with* one *for a prize,* Hes. Th. 609; like ἰσοφαρίζω, cf. ἀντιφέρομαι:—more rarely, ἀντιφερίζειν παρά τινα, Pind. P. 9, 88.

'Αντίφερνα, ων, τά, *a return-present* from the bridegroom: from

'Αντίφερνος, ον, (ἀντί, φερνή) *instead of* or *for a dower,* Aesch. Ag. 406.

'Αντιφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἀντί, φέρω) *to carry* or *set against.* II. mid. and

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pass. *ἀντιφέρομαι, to set one's self against*, Od. 16, 238; *μάχῃ ἀντ.*, Il. 5, 701; *ἀργαλέος, ἀντιφέρεσθαι, hard to oppose*, Il. 1, 589: also c. acc. cognat., *μένος ἀντιφ. τινί, to match one's self with* another in strength, Il. 21, 482; like *ἀντιφερίζω*.

'Αντιφεύγω, f. *-φεύξομαι*, (*ἀντί, φεύγω*) *to flee* or *go into exile in turn, ἀντί τινος*, Eur. El. 1091.

'Αντίφημι, f. *-φήσω*, (*ἀντί, φημί*) *to speak against, deny*, Plat.: *to answer*.

†'Αντίφημος, ου, ὁ, *Antiphemus*, a Rhodian, founder of Gela in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 153.

'Αντιφθέγγομαι, f. *-φθέξομαι*, (*ἀντί, φθέγγομαι*) *to return a sound, echo*, Pind. O. 6, 105: *to repeat, imitate*, Arist. Gen. An.—II. *to speak against, contradict*, Luc. Hence

'Αντίφθεγμα, ατος, τό, *an echo*.

'Αντιφθογγος, ον, (*ἀντιφθέγγομαι*) *returning a sound, echoing, responsive*, Pind. Fr. 91.—II. *dissonant, discordant*.

'Αντιφιλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀντί, φιλέω*) *to love in return*.—2. *to kiss in return*, Anth. Hence

'Αντιφίλησις, εως, ἡ, *a return of love*, Arist. Eth. N.; and

'Αντιφιλία, ας, ἡ, *mutual love*, Arist. Eth. E.

'Αντιφιλοδοξέω, (*ἀντί, φιλοδοξέω*) *to vie with in ambition, πρός τινα*, Polyb. 1, 40, 11.

'Αντιφιλονεικέω, (*ἀντί, φιλονεικέω*) *to strive jealously against, resist stubbornly, τινί*, Polyb.

†'Αντίφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Antiphilus*, a poet of Byzantium, Anth.—2. a painter of Alexandrea, Luc.—Others in Dem. 549, 22, etc.

'Αντιφιλοσοφέω, *to hold contrary philosophical tenets*, Luc.; and

'Αντιφιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *a rival system in philosophy*: from

'Αντιφιλόσοφος, ον, (*ἀντί, φιλόσοφος*) *of another sect in philosophy*.

†'Αντιφίλου λιμήν, ὁ, *the harbour of Antiphilus* in Troglodytica, Strab.

'Αντιφιλοτιμέομαι, (*ἀντί, φιλοτιμέομαι*) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to vie with from ambition*, Plut.

'Αντιφιλοφρονέομαι, (*ἀντί, φιλοφρονέομαι*) *to receive kindly in turn*, Plut.

'Αντιφλέγω, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἀντί, φλέγω*) *to light up again* or *to meet* one, *αὐτῷ ὄλον ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντέφλεξε Μήνα*, Pind. O. 3, 36.

❦'Αντιφονεύω, *to murder in return*: from

'Αντίφονος, ον, (*ἀντί, φόνος*) *in return for slaughter, in revenge for blood, ποιναί, ἀραί, δίκαι*, Aesch. Eum. 982, Soph. El. 248: also *ἀντίφονον* as adv., Soph. Phil. 1156.—II. *θάνατοι ἀντ.*, deaths *by mutual slaughter*, Aesch. Theb. 893. Only in lyric passages of Trag.—III. as masc. pr. n. *Antiphonus*, a son of Priam, Il. 24, 250.

'Αντιφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*ἀντιφέρω*) *a setting against, opposition*.

'Αντιφορτίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, (*ἀντί, φορτίζομαι*) dep. mid., *to take in a cargo instead*: *to import in exchange for exports*, Xen. Vectig. 3, 2: also in pass. aor., *to be so imported*, ap. Dem. 926, 11.

'Αντίφορτος, ον, ὁ, *a return-freight*.

†'Αντιφος, ου, ὁ, *Antiphus*, a son of Priam, Il. 4, 489.—2. son of Pylaemenes, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 864.—3. son of Thessalus, one of the Heraclidae, Il. 2, 678.—4. son of Aegyptius in Ithaca, Od. 2, 19.—Others in Od. 17, 68, Apollod., etc.

'Αντίφραγμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀντιφράσσω*) *a fence, bulwark*, Plut.

'Αντιφράζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀντί, φράζω*) *to express by antithesis* or *negation*.

†'Αντίφραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Antiphrae*, in Ptol.

'Αντίφρα, a city of Marmarica, Strab.

'Αντίφραξις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντιφράσσω*) *a barricading, closing up*: *γῆς ἀντιφρ.*, the earth's coming between the sun and the moon, Arist. Org.

'Αντιφράσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντιφράζω*) *contradiction, objection*.—II. Rhet. and Gramm., *antiphrasis*, i. e. the use of words the reverse of what one means, e. g. an euphemism, *Εὐμενίδες* for *Ἐρινύες*, *πόντος εὔξεινος* for *ἄξεινος*.

'Αντιφράσσω, Att. *-φράττω*, fut. *-φράξω*, (*ἀντί, φράσσω*) *to barricade, block up*, Xen. Symp. 5, 6.

'Αντιφραστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, like ἀντίφρασις*. Adv. *-κῶς, by way of ἀντίφρασις*, Gramm.

'Αντιφρίσσω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἀντί, φρίσσω*) *to bristle up against*, Arist. H. A.

'Αντίφρουρος, ου, ὁ, (*ἀντί, φρουρέω*) *a deputy-sentinel*.

'Αντίφρων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*ἀντί, φρήν*) *disaffected towards*.

'Αντιφῡλακή, ῆς, ἡ, *a watching against* one, *πρός τινα*, Thuc. 2, 84: from

'Αντιφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, *a watch posted to observe* another, v. l. Luc. [ῡ]

'Αντιφῡλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἀντί, φυλάσσω*) *to watch in turn*, Plat. Legg. 705 E. Mid. *to be on one's guard against, τινά*. Xen. An. 2, 5, 3.

'Αντιφῡτεύω, (*ἀντί, φυτεύω*) *to plant, beget in turn*, Pseud-Phoc. 73.

'Αντιφύω, f. *ὑσω*. (*ἀντι, φυω*) *to produce in return*. Pass. c. aor. 2 and perf. act., *to be of a contrary nature*. [ῦσω]

†'Αντιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Antipho* an Athenian archon, Ol. 90, 3, Diod. S. 12, 80.—2. an Athenian orator, born at Rhamnus in Attica, B. C. 480, Thuc. 8, 68, etc.—3. a Sophist in the time of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 6.—4. the youngest brother of Plato, acc. to Plut. Frat. Am. 12.—Others in Plat., Xen., etc.

'Αντιφωνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀντί, φωνέω*) *to sound in answer, reply*, usu. absol., as Aesch. Eum. 303; so c. acc. cognat., *ἀντ. ἔπος, to utter* a word *in reply*, Soph. Aj. 773; but c. acc. pers., *to reply to, answer*, Id. Phil. 1065.—II. in music, *to accompany, play on several instruments* so as to produce a harmony; also *μαγαδίζω*. Hence

'Αντιφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a returning of a sound, echoing*: *a reply, answer*.

'Αντιφωνία, ας, ἡ, = foreg.: from

'Αντίφωνος, ον, (*ἀντί, φωνή*) *returning a sound, echoing, responsive to, τινός*, Eur. Supp. 800.—2. *disagreeing with, out of harmony with, τινι*, Plat. Legg. 717 B, 812 D.—II. in music, *accompanying on an instrument*.—2. as subst., *τὸ ἀντίφ., an accord in the octave*. Arist. Probl.: also in Eccl. *an antiphon, asthem*.

'Αντιφωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀντί, φωτίζω*) *reflexion of light*, Plut.

'Αντιχαίρω, (*ἀντί, χαίρω*) *to rejoice in turn* or *answer*, *Νίκα ἀντιχαρεῖσα Θήβᾳ*, Soph. Ant. 149, where perh. *ἀντιχαρεῖσα* is not aor. 2 pass., but as if from *χάρημι*, Mehlhorn in Jahn's Jahrb., 1831.

'Αντιχᾶλεπαίνω, (*ἀντί, χαλεπαίνω*) *to be embittered against*, Dion. H.

†'Αντιχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Antichares*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 43.

'Αντιχάριζομαι, fut. *-ίσομαι*. Att. *-ιοῦμαι*, (*ἀντί, χαρίζομαι*) dep. mid., *to show kindness to in turn, τινί*, Hdt. 7, 114.

'Αντιχασμάομαι, (*ἀντί, χασμάομαι*) *to yawn before* or *at, τινί*, Arist. Probl.

'Αντίχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, (*ἀντί, χείρ*) *the thumb*, as being *opposite*, to the fingers, Arist. H. A.

'Αντιχειροτονέω, (*ἀντί, χειροτονέω*) *to vote against*, absol. in Thuc. 6, 13; but *ἀντ. μὴ παρέχειν*, Ar. Eccl. 423. Hence

'Αντιχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, *a contrary vote*.

'Αντίχθων, ονος, ἡ, sc. *γῆ*, (*ἀντί, χθών*) *the land of the antipodes*, Arist. Coel. 2, 13, 2, and Plut.: hence *οἱ ἀντίχθονες* = *ἀντίποδες*.

'Αντιχορδος, ον, (*ἀντί, χορδή*) *played on different strings*: *in harmony*.

'Αντιχορηγέω, *to be ἀντιχόρηγος*, Andoc. 34, 30: *ἀντ. τινί, to rival* one *in the choregia*, Dem. 534, 25.

'Αντιχόρηγος, ου, ὁ, (*ἀντί, χορηγός*) *a rival choregus*, Andoc. 31, 36, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. XCI.

'Αντιχορία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀντί, χορός*) *a chorus that sings alternately with* another, *the song of such chorus*.

'Αντίχρη, un-Att. *ἀντιχρᾶ*. aor. 1 *ἀντέχρησε*: impers., *it is sufficient for, τινί*, Hdt. (formed like the more freq. *ἀπόχρη*.)

'Αντιχρησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀντί, χρῆσις*) *reciprocal usage*.

'Αντιχρησμοδοτέω, (*ἀντί, χρησμοδοτέω*) *to deliver oracles in turn*.

'Αντιχρόνισμα, ατος, τό, and

'Αντιχρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the use of one tense for another*, Gramm.

'Αντιψάλλω, (*ἀντί. ψάλλω*) *to play a stringed instrument in accompaniment* of song, *ἐλέγοις φόρμιγγα*, Ar. Av. 217. Hence

'Αντίψαλμος, ον, *responsive*, like *ἀντίστροφος*, Eur. I. T. 179.

'Αντιψεύω. (*ἀντί, ψεύω*) *to blame in turn*.

'Αντιψηφίζομαι, fut. *-ίσομαι* Att. *-ιοῦμαι*, (*ἀντί, ψηφίζομαι*) *to vote against*, Plut.

'Αντίψηφος, ον, (*ἀντί, ψῆφος*) *voting against, opposing, τινί*, Plat. Alc. 2, 150 B.

'Αντίψῡχος, ον, (*ἀντί, ψυχή*) *instead of life, given for life*, Luc.

'Αντιψύχω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἀντί, ψύχω*) *to cool* or *refresh in return*. [ῡ]

'Αντλεία, ἡ, = *ἀντλία*.

'Αντλέω, ῶ, f. *ήσω*, (*ἄντλος*) strictly, *to bale out bilge-water, bale the ship*, Theogn. 673, and Alcae., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 169: in genl. *to draw water*, Hdt. 6, 119: *ἀντλ. ἐπί* or *ἐς τι, to draw and pour into a vessel*, Plat. Tim. 79 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 40.—II. metaph. *to draw for*, i. e. *seek after, search for, ἀντλ. μηχανήν*, Pind. P. 3, 110; but more usu.—2. of toil, suffering, etc., *to drain dry*, i. e. *bear to the last*. *πόνον, τύχην, βίον ἀντλεῖν*, like Lat. *exantlare, exhaurire labores*, etc., Monk Hippol. 902.—3. *ἀντλεῖν κτῆσιν, to drain*, i. e. *squander*, Soph. El. 1291

'Αντλη, ἡ, = *ἄντλος*.

'Αντλημα, ατος, τό, (*ἀντλέω*) *that which is emptied, a bucket, pail*, Plut.—II. *an emptying*.

'Αντλησις, εως, ἡ, *a drawing up* or *emptying*, Ael.

'Αντλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Αντλητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who draws up*.—II. *a vessel to draw water, a bucket*.

'Αντλητήριος, ία, ιον, *belonging to drawing up*, τὸ *ἀντλ.*, sub. *ἀγγεῖον, a bucket*.

'Αντλία, ας, ἡ, also *ἀντλεία*, ἡ, *a baling out of bilge-water*, cf. *ἄντλος*.—

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II. = ἀντλος, *bilge-water:* in genl. *mud, dirt,* Ar. Pac. 17: also *the hold* itself, Soph. Phil. 482.

Ἀντλιαντλήτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, *a bucket,* Menand. p. 17, but v. Meineke.

Ἄντλιον, ου, τό, *a bucket,* Ar. Fr. 82.

ΑΝΤΑΟΝ, ου, τό, = sq.

ΑΝΤΑΟΣ, ου, ὁ, in Hom. *the hold* of a ship, where the bilge-water settles, Lat. *sentina,* Od. 12, 411; 15, 479: also *the bilge-water* in the hold, ἄντλον δέχεσθαι, *to let in water, leak,* Aesch. Theb. 796; ἄντλον εἴργειν ναός, *to pump out water from a ship,* Lat. *sentinam exhaurire,* Eur. Tro. 686: ἐν ἄντλῳ τιθέναι, *to put in the lowest, dirtiest part of the ship,* i. e. *treat despitefully,* Pind. P. 8, 14, cf. Lob. Aj. 804: εἰς ἄντλον ἐμβαίνειν πόδα, *to slip into the mud,* i. e. get into a difficulty, Eur. Heracl. 168.—2. poet. in genl. *the sea,* Pind. O. 9, 79, Eur. Hec. 1025.—II. *a bucket, ship's pump.* —III. *a heap of corn,* thrashed but *not yet cleansed,* later, Nic., v. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 227. (Perh. from ἀνά: Pott from ἀνά, τλῆναι, cf. τελαμών, τάλαντον, from Sans. *tul,* Lat. *tuli, tollere,* Forsch. 1, 265.)

Ἀντοδύρομαι, f. -ὑροῦμαι, (ἀντί, ὀδύρομαι) *to lament in return.* [ῡ]

Ἀντοικοδομέω, (ἀντί, οἰκοδομέω) *to build, fortify against,* Polyb. Hence Ἀντοικοδομία, ας, ἡ, *a building against,* Id.

Ἀντοικος, ον, (ἀντί, οἶκος) *living opposite,* Plut.

Ἀντοικτείρω, (ἀντί, οἰκτείρω) *to pity in return,* τινά, Eur. Ion 312.

Ἀντοικτίζω, (ἀντί, οἰκτίζω) = foreg., Thuc. 3, 40.

Ἀντοίομαι, (ἀντί, οἴομαι) dep. c. aor. pass. ἀντῳήθην, *to be of contrary opinion,* Plat. Theaet. 178 C.

Ἀντολή, ῆς, ἡ, poet. contr. for ἀνατολή, *a rising,* usu. in plur. ἀντολαὶ ἡελίοιο, Od. 12, 4, and Trag.

Ἀντόλίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἀνατολίη, Nonn.: ἀντολίηθε, adv., poet. for ἀνατολίηθε, *from the east,* Opp.

Ἄντομαι, defect. dep., only used in pres. and impf., (ἄντα, ἀντί) like ἀντάω and ἀντιάω, *to meet, light upon,* c. dat., ἀλλήλοις, Il. 15, 698; but also c. gen., first in Pind. P. 2, 130: absol., διπλόος ἤντετο θώρηξ, *the double breastplate stood in the way, opposed,* Il. 4, 133, but acc. to Döderlein, the breastplate *met, lapped over,* so as to be double.—II. c. acc. pers., = ἀντιάζω, *to approach with prayers, entreat,* Ἑρμῆν, Ar. Thesm. 977: also c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τι ὑπέρ τινος, *to beg in another's behalf,* Soph. O. C. 243. Only poet.

Ἀντόμνυμι, fut. -ομόσω and -ομοῦμαι, (ἀντί, ὄμνυμι) *to swear in turn,* c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.—II. as Att. law-term, *to swear, one against the other, take an ἀντωμοσία* (q. v.), freq. in Oratt.: also in mid., Isae. 50, 17.

Ἀντονίνημι, fut. -ονήσω, (ἀντί, ὀνίνημι) *to serve mutually.*

Ἀντονομάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ὀνομάζω) *to name instead, call by a new name,* Thuc. 6. 5.—II. *to speak in tropes,* Ar. Thesm. 55: in Gramm. *to use ἀντονομασίαι,* Rhet.—2. *to use the pronoun,* Gramm.; cf. sq. Hence

Ἀντονομασία, ας, ἡ, *a different name:* hence *antonomasia,* i. e. *the using* an epith., patronym., or appellat. for a proper name, and vice versa, Vit. Hom.: also in Gramm. *the pronoun,* or *the use of it,* Lat. *pronominatio,* Bast. Greg. p. 399.

Ἀντόρυξις, εως, ἡ, *a digging in turn:* from

Ἀντορύσσω, f. -ὄρυξω, (ἀντί, ὀρύσσω) *to dig against, dig a counter-mine,* Hdt. 4, 200.

Ἀντορχέομαι, (ἀντί, ὀρχέομαι) dep., *to dance against, imitate in dancing,* Arist. H. A.

Ἀντοφείλω, f. -λήσω, (ἀντί, ὀφείλω) *to owe* another *a good turn,* Thuc. 2, 40.

Ἀντοφθαλμέω, (ἀντί, ὀφθαλμέω) *to look in the face, meet face to face, defy, withstand,* τινί and πρός τινα, Polyb.: from

Ἀντόφθαλμος, ον, (ἀντί, ὀφθαλμός) *looking in the face, defying.*

Ἀντοχεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἀντιλαβεύς: from

Ἀντοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀντέχομαι) *a holding against, holding fast.*

Ἀντοχυρόω, (ἀντί, ὀχυρόω) *to fortify in turn.*

Ἀντραῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἄντρον) *belonging to* or *like a cave: haunting caves* or *grots,* Eur. ap. Steph. Byz. v. ἄντρον, cf. Meineke Com. Frag. 2, 1, p. 434.

Ἀντρέπω, poet. for ἀνατρέπω.

Ἀντριάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἄντρον) pecul. fem. of ἀντραῖος, hence Νύμφαι ἀντ., grot-Nymphs, Anth.

Ἀντροβίαιτος, ον, (ἄντρον, βίαιτα) *living in caves,* Orph.

Ἀντροειδής, ές, (ἄντρον εἶδος) *like* or *full of caves,* Plut.

Ἄντροθε, adv., formed like οἴκοθεν, *from a cave,* Pind. P. 4, 181.

ΑΝΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, Lat. *antrum, a cave, grot, cavern, hole:* Hom. only in Od., mostly as a haunt of the nymphs and woodland gods, for which σπέος is more usu.: also in Pind., and Trag. (Deriv. uncertain, perh. from ἄημι, ἄνεμος, *through* which *the wind blows,* Pott.)

Ἀντροφυής, ές, (ἄντρον, φύω) *born in caves; ἀντ. πέτραι, cavernous rocks,* Orph.

Ἀντροχαρής, ές, (ἄντρον, χαίρω) *cave-haunting,* epith. of nymphs and Pan, Id.

Ἀντρώδης, ες, = ἀντροειδής, *full of caves, πέτρα,* Xen. An. 4, 3, 11.

Ἄντρων, ωνος, ὁ and ἡ, pl. οἱ Ἄντρῶνες, *Antron,* a city of Thessaly, Il. 2, 697; hence adj. Ἀντρώνιος, α, ον, *of Antron, Antronian,* Strab.

Ἄντυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Antylla,* a city not far from Alexandrea, Ath. p. 33 E.

Ἄντυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Antyllus,* masc. pr. n., Plut., etc.—2. as title of a comedy of Nicostratus, Meineke 1, p. 347.

Ἄντυξ, ῦγος, ἡ, strictly, *any rounded* or *curved* body, and so—I. in Hom. (only in Il.),—1. *the rim of the round* shield, with or without σακέος or ἀσπίδος, Il. 6, 118; 18, 479.—2. *the rail* or *high rim* of the chariot, sometimes made double, δοιαὶ δὲ περίδρομοι ἄντυγες εἶσι, Il. 5, 728; it rose in front to a point on which the reins might be hung, Ib. 262, 322, cf. ἴτυς: later also in plur., *the chariot itself,* Soph. El. 746, Eur. Phoen. 1193. —II. post-Hom.,—1. *the frame of the lyre,* Valckn. Hippol. 1131.—2. *the disc* of the moon, Mosch. 2, 88.—3. *the orbit* of the planets, H. Hom. 7, 8.—4. in Nonnus, *the rounded parts* of the body, ἄντυγες μαστῶν, μηρῶν, the breasts, hips.

Ἀντυποκρίνομαι, Ion. for ἀνθυποκρίνομαι, Hdt. [ῑ]

Ἀντυπουργέω, Ion. for ἀνθυπουργέω) Hdt.

Ἀντῳδή, ῆς, ἡ. (ἀντί, ᾠδή) *responsive singing:* hence

Ἀντῳδός, όν, *singing in answer to, λόγων,* Ar. Thesm. 1059.—II. act. *sung in answer, ἁρμονιά,* Anth.

Ἀντωθέω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀντί, ὠθέω) *to push against* or *back,* Arist. Mech.

Ἄντωμος, ου, (ἀντί, ὦμος) *shoulder to shoulder, side by side:* hence *a next door neighbour,* Cleomed. 4.

Ἀντωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντόμνυμι) *an oath taken by one against another:* and so as Att. law-term, *the oath taken on one side by the plaintiff, on the other by the defendant,* that their cause was just, also δωμοσία, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Apol. 19 B: it formed part of the ἀνάκρισις: hence *the form* or *words of this oath,* Plat. ibid.; also ἀντ. τῆς δίκης, Lys. 169, 38.

Ἄντων, ωνος, ὁ, *Anton,* masc. pr. n., Plut.

Ἀντωνέομαι, (ἀντί, ὠνέομαι) dep., *to buy instead,* Xen. Oec. 20, 26: *to bid against,* ἀλλήλοις, Lys. 165, 5, and Dem.

Ἀντωνία, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *Antonia,* Anth.

Ἀντωνῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Antoninus,* Hdn.

Ἀντώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Antonius.*

Ἀντωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντί, ὄνομα) *a word used instead of a noun, pronoun,* Lat. *pronomen,* Dion. H.: *the use of such a word.* Hence

Ἀντωνῠμικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἀντωνυμία, pronominal,* Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς, *like a pronoun.*

Ἀντωπέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, *to look straight at,* Clem. Al.: from

Ἀντωπής, ές, and

Ἀντώπιος, ον, Ap. Rh., = sq.

Ἀντωπός, όν, (ἀντί, ὤψ) *with the eyes towards, looking straight at, facing,* ἀντωπὰ βλέφαρα, Eur. I. A. 585: *before the eyes, in front,* Luc.: in genl. *straight opposite: manifest:* also *like,* Opp. Neut. ἀντωπόν, as adv., = ἀντικρύ.

Ἄντωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντωθέω) *a pushing against* or *back.* Arist. Respir.

Ἀντωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ἀμφωτίς, Clem. Al.

Ἀντωφελέω, (ἀντί, ὠφελέω) *to assist, benefit in turn,* τινά, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3. Pass. *to derive profit in turn,* Ib. 2, 8, 3.

Ἀνυβριστί adv. of sq. II., Anacr. 62.

Ἀνύβριστος, ον, (α priv., ὑβρίζω) *not insulted, not ill-treated, not outraged.* II. act., *without insulting, not outrageous, παιδιαί,* Plut., cf. foreg.

Ἀνῡγίαστος, ον, (α priv., ὑγιάζω) = ἀναλθής, *incurable.*

Ἀνυγραίνω, (ἀνά, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten, soften, and mix again,* Hipp. Hence

Ἀνυγρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a moistening, softening,* Archig. ap. Orib.

Ἀνύδατος, ον, (α priv., ὕδωρ) *without water.*

Ἀνυδρεύομαι, (ἀνά, ὑδρεύομαι) dep., *to draw up water,* Pherecr. Coriann. 11.

Ἀνύδρευτος, ον, (α priv., ὑδρεύω) *unwatered.*

Ἀνυδρία, ας, ἡ, *want of water, drought,* Thuc. 3, 88: from

Ἄνυδρος, ον, (α priv., ὕδωρ) *wanting water, waterless,* freq. in Hdt.: ἡ ἄνυδρος, sub. γῆ, or τὸ ἄνυδρον, sub. χωρίον, Hdt. 3, 4, 9.

Ἄνῦλος, ον, (α priv., ὕλη) *without wood.*—II. *immaterial, incorporeal.*

Ἀνῠμέναιος, ον, (α priv., ὑμεναῖος) *without the nuptial song, unwedded.* Soph., and Eur.

Ἄνῦμες, Dor. for ἤνυμεν, from ἀνύω, Theocr. 7, 10. [ᾰ]

Ἄνυμι, ἀνύμαι, = ἀνύω. ἤνυτο ἔργον, *the work was finished,* Od. 5, 243.

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'Ανυμνέω, (ἀνά, ὑμνέω) *to praise in song*, Eur. El. 1190.

'Ανυμφευτος, ον, (α priv., νυμφεύω) *unwedded*, Soph. El. 165: ἀν. γονὴν ἔχειν, *to be born of an evil marriage*, Id. Ant. 980, ubi v. Schol.

'Ανυμφος, ον, (α priv., νύμφη) *not bridal, unwedded*, ἀν. τροφή, Soph. El. 1183: νύμφη ἄνυμφος, *a bride that is no bride, unhappy bride*, Eur. Hec. 612: ἄνυμφα γάμων ἀμιλλήματα, *unhallowed embraces*, Soph. El. 492.—II. *without bride* or *mistress*, μέλαθρα, Eur. Hel. 1125.

'Ανυπαίτιος, ον, (α priv., ὑπαίτιος) *innocent*, Heliod.

'Ανυπαρκτος, ον, (α priv., ὑπάρχω) *not existing, unreal*, Plut. Hence

'Ανυπαρξία, ας, ἡ, *non-existence, nonentity*, Sext. Emp.

'Ανύπεικτος, ον, (α priv., ὑπείκω) *unyielding, hard*

'Ανυπεξαίρετος, ον, (α priv., ὑπεξαιρέομαι) *not excepted*. Adv. -τως, *without exception*, Anton.

'Ανυπέρβατος, ον, (α priv., ὑπερβαίνω) *not passed* or *overcome*, Diog. L. 7, 93.

'Ανυπέρβλητος, ον, (α priv., ὑπερβάλλω) *not to be excelled, unconquerable*, Lys., and Dem. Adv. -τως, Arist. Rhet.

'Ανυπέρθετος, ον, (α priv., ὑπερτίθημι) *not delayed, immediate*.—II. act. *not delaying*. Adv. -τως.

'Ανυπέρθητος, σν,=ἀνυπέρβλητος, strictly lengthd. collat. form of ἀνυπέρθετος.

'Ανυπεροψία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ὑπεροψία) *want of haughtiness* or *vanity*.

'Ανυπεύθυνος, ον, (α priv., ὑπεύθυνος) not liable to the εὐθύνη, *not accountable, irresponsible, absolute*, Ar. Vesp. 587, and Plat. Adv. -νως.

'Ανυπήκοος, ον, (α priv., ὑπήκοος) *not obeying*, τινός, Plat. Tim. 73 A.

'Ανυπηνος, ον, (α priv., ὑπήνη) *beardless*.

'Ανυπηρέτητος, ον, (α priv., ὑπηρετέω) *without attendance*, Eurypham. ap. Stob.

'Ανυπνόω, (ἀνά, ὑπνόω) *to rouse from sleep*.

'Ανυποδεσία, ας, ἡ, ἀνυποδετέω, ἀνυπόδετος, ον, are later forms of ἀνυποδησία, -δητέω, -δητος, only found in late prose, as Plut., Luc. etc., Lob. Phryn. 445.

'Ανυποδησία, ας, ἡ, *a going barefoot*, Plat. Legg. 633 C; and

'Ανυποδητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to go barefoot*, Luc.: from

'Ανυπόδητος, ον, (α priv., ὑποδέω) *unshod, barefoot*, as the philosophers and Spartans, Epicharm. p. 60, Plat., etc., cf. Becker Charicles 2, p. 364, sq.: also *with old shoes, ill-shod*, Ern. Ar. Nub. 103.

'Ανυπόδικος, ον, (α priv., ὑπόδικος) *not liable to action*, Plut.

'Ανυπόθετος, ον, (α priv., ὑποτίθημι) *not supposititious: not hypothetical, absolute*, Plat. Rep. 510 B, 511 B.—II. *without a subject*.

'Ανύποιστος, ον, (α priv., ὑποφέρω) *insupportable*, Dion. H. Adv. -στως.

'Ανυπόκριτος, ον, (α priv., ὑποκρίνομαι) *undisguised, without dissimulation*, N. T. Adv. -τως.

'Ανυποφένετος, ον, (α priv., ὑπομένω) *insupportable*.—II. act., *unable to bear*. The form ἀνυπομένητος is dub.

'Ανυπομόνητος, ον,=foreg., Arist. Mir.

'Ανυπονόητος, ον, (α priv., ὑπονοέω) *unsuspected*, πρός τι, *in* a thing, Dem 1404, 22.—2. *unexpected*, Polyb.

—II. act. *unsuspecting*, τινός, Id. Adv. -τως.

'Ανυπόπτευτος, ον, (α priv., ὑποπτεύω) *unsuspicious*.

'Ανύποπτος, ον, *without suspicion, unsuspicious*, i. e.—1. pass. *unsuspected*, Thuc. 3, 43, and Xen.—2. act., *unsuspecting*, τινός, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

'Ανυπόστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ὑφίστημι) *not to be withstood, irresistible, unconquerable*, δύναμις, Plat. Legg. 686 B; φρόνημα, πόλις, Xen.—II. *without subsistence* or *consistence*, Aretae.

'Ανυπόστολος, ον, (α priv., ὑποστέλλομαι) *using no concealment, frank, fearless*, Alciphr. Adv. -λως.

'Ανυπόστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., ὑποστρέφω) *unreturning*.

'Ανυπόστροφος, ον, (α priv., ὑποστροφή) *from which none return*, Orph.

'Ανυπότακτος, ον, (α priv., ὑποτάσσω) *not subdued, turbulent*.—II. *not to be classified under heads, perplexed*, ἀν. διήγησις, a *confused* narrative, Polyb.

'Ανυποτίμητος, ον, (α priv., ὑποτιμάω) *not valued, not enrolled in the censor's books*, Lat. *non census*.—II. ἀν. δίκη, a suit, *in which the defendant has put in no estimate* of damages.—III. *unpunished*, like ἀνεπιτίμητος, Joseph. Adv. -τως.

'Ανύπουλος, ον, (α priv., ὕπουλος) *without guile*.

'Ανύπους, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ποδος, (ἀνύω, πούς) for ἀνυσίπους, = ταχύπους, formed like ταυύπους.

'Ανυποφόρητος, ον, (α priv., ὑποφορέω) *insufferable*.

'Ανύπτιος, ον, (α priv., ὕπτιος) *not leaning back*, Diog. L.

'Ανῦσιεργός, όν, (ἀνύω, ἔργον) *finishing work, industrious*, Theocr.

'Ανύσιμος, ον, (ἀνύω)=ἀνυστικός, ἀνυτικός, *efficacious, effectual*, πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 716 D, εἴς τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 22. Adv. -μως, Plat. [ῠ]

'Ανῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνύω) *accomplishment, end*, Il. 2, 347: οὐκ ἀνυσίν τινα δήομεν, *we find no end, accomplish nothing*, Od. 4, 544: hence *cessation*, Theocr. 25, 93.

†'Ανυσις, ιος, ὁ, *Anysis*, an early king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 137.

†'Ανυσις, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Anysis*, a city of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 137: hence 'Ανύσιος, α, ον, *of Anysis, Anysian*, Id. 2, 166.

†'Ανυσος, ου, ὁ, *Anysus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 98.

'Ανυστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνύω, *one must accomplish*.

'Ανυστικός, ή, όν, (ἀνύω) *fit for accomplishing, efficacious, effectual*, Arist. Physiogn.: cf. ἀνυτικός.

'Ανυστός, όν, (ἀνύω) *accomplished, fulfilled: to be, that can be accomplished, possible*, Eur. Heracl. 961: σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστόν, *as stilly as possible* (like ὡς δυνατόν), Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 8, 11; so too ἡ ἀνυστὸν μετριωτάτῳ, Id. Oec. 20, 22.

†'Ανυτη, ης, ἡ, *Anyte*, a poetess of Tegea in Arcadia, Paus. 10, 38, 13.

'Ανυτικός, ή, όν,=ἀνυστικός, Xen. Hipparch. 2, 6: condemned by Lob. Paral. 431.

"Ανῦτο, Dor. for ἤνυτο, 3 impf. of ἀνύμι, Theocr. [ᾰ]

†'Ανῦτος, ον, ὁ, *Anytus*, a Titan, Paus. 8, 37, 5.—2. son of Anthemion, and one of the accusers of Socrates, Xen., Plat.

'Ανύτω, or better ἀνύτω, Att. form of ἀνύω, only used in pres. and impf., Pors. Phoen. 464: but ἀνύττω is barbarous, Schaf. Greg. p. 70. [ῡ τ]

'Ανυφαίνω, (ἀνα, ὑφαίνω) *to weave*.—II. *to weave anew*, Plat. Phaed. 87 D.

'Ανύφαντος, ον, (α priv., ὑφαίνω) *unwoven*.

'Ανυφόω, (ἀνά, ὑψόω) *to raise on high*, Anth. Hence

'Ανύψωμα, ατος, τό, *a raised place*, Aesop.

'Ανύω, f. ὑσω, Att. ἀνύτω, or better ἀνύτω, q. v., and poet. ἀνυμι, (ἀνυ) *to accomplish, complete, effect*, Lat. *conficere*, strictly *to finish, make complete by upward growth* (v. Thuc. 2, 75, 76): hence—1. *to complete, finish a work*, ἔργον, Od. 5, 243: absol. οὐδὲν ἤνυε, *he did no good*, Hdt. 9, 66.—2. *to make an end of, destroy*, φλόξ σε ἤνυσεν, Od. 24, 71: also *to kill*, for which Hom. uses ἐξανύω.—3. *to come to the end of a journey*, ὅσον ἤνυσε νηῦς, *as much as a ship gets over* (sub. ὁδόν), Od. 4, 357, and without this acc., ὥρα τάχιστα νηῦς ἀνύσειε (sub. ὁδόν), Od. 15, 294, cf. Theogn. 511, Soph. Ant. 231; in Att. freq. ἀνύειν or τελεῖν εἰς..., *to make one's way* to a place, Br. Soph. O. C. 1562; so too πρὸς πόλιν, Soph. Tr. 657, ἐπὶ ἀκτάν, Eur. Hipp. 743; and without prep. ἀνύτειν θάλαμον for ὁδὸν εἰς θάλαμον, *to reach, arrive at* the bridal chamber, Soph. Ant. 805; so ἀν. ᾄδην, Eur. Supp. 1142.—4. *to attain to, get, procure*, γαστρὶ φορβάν, Soph. Phil. 713; c. gen. χρείας ἀν., Soph. O. C. 1755, like τυγχάνω.—II. c. partic., οὐκ. ἀνύω φθονέουσα, *I gain nothing by grudging*, Il. 4, 56, in Att. also like φθάνω, with signf. of doing a thing *speedily*, ἄνυε πράττων, *make haste* about it, Ar. Plut. 413; ἀνυσον ὑποδησάμενος, *make haste and get your shoes on*, Ar. Vesp. 1168, cf. Av. 241; but Ar. more freq. has ἀνύσας, or ἀνυσας τι, c. imperat., *make haste and* ..., e. g. ἀνύσας ἄνοιγε, ἀναβαινε, etc., Nub. 181, Vesp. 398; so too ἀνυσας βοηθησάτω, Ach. 571; so too ἀκολουθησεις ἀνύσας τι, Nub. 506, cf. 1253: also ἄνυε alone, *make haste! dispatch!* so too οὐκουν ἀνύσεις, Ran. 649.—III. much less freq. c. inf., στρατὸς ἤνυσε διαβῆναι, *the army succeeded in crossing*, Aesch. Pers. 721.—B. Mid. *to accomplish for one's own advantage*, ἔργα ἀνύσασθαι, Od. 16, 373; so too in Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 D: but in Hdt. 1, 91, it is used just like act.—C. Pass., *to be finished*, and of persons, *to grow up*, ἠνύτόμην τροφαῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1159. [ἀϋ: but in Ep. fut. and aor., σ is sometimes doubled.] Cf. sq. sub fin.

'ΑΝΩ, imperf. ἤνον, radic. form of ἀνύω and ἀνύτω, *to accomplish, finish*: the act. only in Hom., ἤνον ὁδόν, Od. 3, 496; (ἐπισπένδων ἄνοις acc. to Dobree's conj.), Aesch. Fr. 147; ἄνυν (acc. to Herm.), Soph. O. C. 526; ἄνοντες εἰς σωτηρίαν (like ἀνύω I. 3), Ar. Vesp. 369. Pass. *to come to an end, be finished*, Hom.: also in Hdt., ἤνετο τὸ ἔργον, 8, 71, and Aesch. Cho. 799, ubi v. Blomf.: mostly of the conclusion of a period of time, νὺξ ἄνεται, *the night draws to its end*, Il. 10, 251; ἔτος ἀνόμενον, *the waning year*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 20, cf. 1, 189: cf. ἀνωμαι. (Prob. akin to the adv. ἄνω, v. Buttm. Lex. v. ἐνιγνοθεν 7.) [ᾰ, except once in ἄνοιτο, Il. 18, 473.]

'Ανω, adv. (ἀνά) *up, upwards*, ἄνω πρὸς λῶφον, Od. 11, 596: c. gen., αἰθέρος ἄνω, *up to ether*, Eur. Or. 1542: usu. *above, on high*, ἄνω ἡσθαι, οὐρανῷ ναίειν ἄνω, ἐν Οἰοῖς ἄνω, etc., Trag.—2. of the quarters of the

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heaven, *northwards*, Il. 24, 544, Hdt. 1, 72, opp. to *κάτω, southwards*.—3. of countries, *inland, up from the coast*, Valck. Hdt. 4, 18.—4. of time, *formerly, of old*, εἰς τὸ ἄνω, *reckoning upwards* or *backwards*, Plat. Theaet. 175 B: also *οἱ ἄνω τοῦ γένους* or *τοῦ χρόνου, the forefathers, ancestors*, Plat., etc.: but *οἱ ἄνω Θεοί, the gods above*, Lat. *superi*, Soph. Ant. 1072; but *οἱ ἄνω, the living*, opp. to *οἱ κάτω, the dead*, Ib. 1068.—5. *ἄνω καὶ κάτω, up and down, upside down, topsy-turvy*, hence Hdt. 3, 3, *τὰ μὲν ἄνω κάτω θήσω, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἄνω*, cf. Aesch. Eum. 650; so in Att. *ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρέφειν, μεταστρέφειν, μεταλαμβάνειν*, etc., Plat., and *ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταπίπτειν, γίγνεσθαι, to be turned upside down*, prob. metaph. from the sea, Dissen Pind. O. 12, 7: but *ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταβάλλειν* or *μεταβάλλεσθαι, to turn a thing all ways in one's mind*, and so *to be quite at a loss*, Plat. cf. Heind. Phaed. 96 A, Prot. 356 D: also *ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω*, and *κάτω τε καὶ ἄνω*, Plat. Phil. 43 A; and sometimes *ἄνω κάτω*, like Lat. *hic illic*, Ar. Av. 3, cf. Heind. Gorg. 493 A; also *up and down, to and fro, always in the same place*, Luc. Tim. 24.—II. as prep. c. gen., *above*, ἡ ἄνω Ἄλυος Ἀσίη, Hdt. 1, 130: also Ἄλυος ἄνω, 1, 103; but so mostly in late authors, *ἄνω γένους*, etc., Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. Par. 4, 825. Compar. *ἀνωτέρω*, absol. and c. gen., *ἀνωτέρω Σαμοῦ, beyond Samos*, Hdt. 8, 130, 132: superl. *ἀνωτάτω*, Hdt., cf. *ἀνώτατος*.

* ἈΝΩ, supposed root of *διαίνω* in Gramm.

Ἀνῶ, subjunct. aor. 2 from *ἀνίημι*. [ᾰ]

Ἄνωγα, old Ep. perf. c. pres, signf., *I command, bid, order*, Lat. *jubeo*, esp. of kings and masters: but also of equals or inferiors. *to advise, urge* one to do..., Il. 5, 899, Od. 2, 195: full construct. c. acc. pers. et inf., e. g. *ἀνώγει πάσας εὔχεσθαι, he bade all pray*, Soph. Tr. 1217; also c. dat. pers., Od. 10, 531; 20, 139, sq.: Hom oft. has *θυμὸς ἀνωγέ με, my spirit bids, prompts me*, and joins *ἐποτρύνω καὶ ἄνωγα, κέλομαι καὶ ἄνωγα*. The tenses are very irreg.: from the perf. (which never takes the augment) we have 1 plur. ind. *ἄνωγμεν*, H. Hom. Ap. 528, imperat. *ἄνωχθι, ἀνωγέτω, ἀνώγετε*, and irreg. *ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε*, as if from *ἀνώγνημι*: plqpf. *ἠνώγειν*, and without augm. *ἀνώγειν*, Ion. *ἠνώγεα* (c. impf. signf.): but *ἀνώγει* in Od. 5, 139, Hdt. 7, 104, must not be referred to this plqpf., for by signf. it is pres.: whence we have further forms in impf. *ἄνωγον, ἀνώγεον*, fut. *ἀνώξω*, aor. 1 *ἠνωξα*, all in Il. or Od. (Deriv. uncertain. Buttm. derives it from an old root * *ἀγγω*, thus connecting it with *ἀγγέλλω*: Pott, Forsch. 1, 183, tries other ways.)

Ἀνώγαιον, ου, τό, (*ἄνω, γαῖα*) strictly *any thing above ground*: but only used for *a raised building, the upper floor of a house*, used as a granary, Xen. An. 5, 4, 28: also as a dining-room, like Lat. *coenaculum*, N. T. Marc. 14, 15. We find in Gramm. the forms *ἀνώγεον, τό, ἀνώγεων, εω, τό*, and *ἀνώγεως, εω, ὁ, ἡ*, Lob. Phryn. 207.

Ἀνῶγεν, 3 sing. imperf. act. Ep. for *ἀνέῳγεν*, from *ἀνοίγνυμι*, Il. 14, 166.

Ἀνώγεων, ω, τό, and *ἀνώγεως, ω, ὁ ἡ*.=*ἀνώγαιον*, q. v.

Ἀνωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἄνωγα*) *a command, exhortation, advice*, Ap. Rh.

Ἄνωγμεν, Ep. syncop. 1 plur. ind. from *ἄνωγα*, like *ἔοιγμεν* from *ἔοικα*, H. Hom. Ap. 528.

Ἀνώγω, old pres., only found in 3 sing. *ἀνώγει*, cf. *ἄνωγα*, fin.

†Ἄνώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *Anogon*, son of Castor and Hilaïra, Apollod.

Ἀνώδης, ες, (*α* priv., *ὀζω, ὀδωδα*) *scentless, without smell*, Plat. Tim. 50 E: formed like *εὐώδης*.

Ἄνῳδος, ον, (*α* priv., *ᾠδή*) *songless, not singing*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνωδῡνής, ές, (*α* priv., *ὀδύνη*)= *ἀνώδυνος*.

Ἀνωδῡνία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from pain*, Protag. ap. Plut. 2, 118 E: from

Ἀνώδῡνος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὀδύνη*) *free from pain*, *ἄνθρωπος*, Soph. Phil. 883: also of things, *τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν κάρτ' ἀν.*, Id. Aj. 555.—II. act. *allaying pain; φάρμακον ἀν., an anodyne*, Plut. Adv. *-νως*.

Ἄνωθεν, Dor. *ἄνωθα*, adv., (*ἄνω*) of place, *from above, from heaven*, Pind. Fr. 87.—2. much like *ἄνω, above, on high*, Aesch., and so, *οἱ ἄνωθεν, the living*, Aesch. Ch. 834: also in Plat., etc.: c. gen., *ἀνωθεν γῆς*, Id. Ag. 1579: cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.—II. *from the beginning, ἀρχεσθαι ἐπιχειρεῖν*, Plat., *ἐξετάζειν*, Dem., like Lat. *ex alto repetere*.

Ἀνωθέω, fut. *-ωθήσω* and *-ώσω*, (*ἀνά, ὠθέω*) *to push up* or *forth, ἀνώσαντες πλέον, sc. ναῦν, they pushed off from shore and sailed*, Od. 15, 553, like *protrudere in altum*. Mid., *to put away from one's self*, like *ἀπωθεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 7, 139; 8, 109. Hence

Ἀνώθησις, εως, ἡ, *a pushing upwards, pushing back*.

Ἀνωΐστί, adv. of sq.,=*ἀνωΐστως, unlooked for, unforeseen*, Od. 4, 92. [τῐ]

Ἀνώϊστος, ον, (*α* priv., *οἶομαι*) *unlooked for, unforeseen*, Il. 21, 39.—II. *not to be guessed* or *made out*, like *ἄφραστος*, Ep. Hom. 5. Adv. *-τως*. —III. =*ἀνοιστός*, (*ἀναφέρω*) *referred, submitted to* a person, *ἐς τὴν Πυθίαν*, Hdt. 6, 66, where some read *ἀνοιστός*.

Ἀνώλεθρος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄλεθρος*) *indestructible, ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνώλ.*, Plat. Phaed. 88 B, etc.—II. act. *not deadly, harmless*, Paus.

Ἀνωμαλής, ές, (*α* priv., *ὁμαλός*)= *ἀνώμαλος*, Arist. Probl. Comp. *-λέστερος*, Id. H. A.

Ἀνωμαλία, ας, ἡ, *unevenness, irregularity*, Aeschin. 29, 11; 35, 7: in Gramm, *deviation from the general rule, anomaly*.—II. *indisposition*, Heliod.

Ἀνωμαλίσθαι, inf. pf. pass. from *ἀνομαλίζω*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 5.

Ἀνώμαλος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὁμαλός*) *uneven, unequal, irregular, inconstant*, Eur. Scyr. 2: *τὸ ἀν., unevenness* of ground, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. in Gramm. of words *which deviate from a general rule, anomalous*. Adv. *-λως*, Plat. Hence

Ἀνωμαλότης, ητος, ἡ,=*ἀνωμαλία*, Plat.

Ἀνωμάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀνά, ὁμαλόω*) *a making even, τῶν οὐσιῶν, equalisation* of property.

Ἄνωμος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὦμος*) *without shoulder*.

Ἀνωμοτί, adv. of sq., *without oath*, Hdt. 2, 118.

Ἄνώμοτος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄμνυμι*) *unsworn, not bound by oath*, Eur. Hipp. 612, ubi Valck., cf. Ar. Ran.

Ἄνωνις, ιδος, ἡ,=*ὄνωνις*.

Ἀνωνόμαστος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὀνομάζω*) *without name, not to be named, indescribable*, Eur. Hec. 714; *ἀν. ὁσμή*, Ar. Av. 1715.—II. *nameless, inglorious*.

†Ἄνωνος, ου, ὁ, *Anonus*, a fountain in Laconia, Paus. 3, 20, 7.

Ἀνωνῡμεί, and *ἀνωνυμί*, adv. of *ἀνώνυμος, without name*.

Ἀνωνῡμία, ας, ἡ, *namelessness*: from

Ἀνώνῡμος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄνυμα*, Aeol. for *ὄνομα*) *without name, not named*, Od. 8, 552, Hdt. 4, 45.—II. *nameless, unknown, inglorious, γῆρας*, Pind. O. 1, 132: so *γῆ, πατρίς, βίος*, etc., Eur., Ar., etc.

Ἀνωξις, εως, ἡ,=*ἀνωγή*.

Ἀνώξω, irreg. fut. of *ἄνωγα*, Hom.

Ἀνώομαι = *ἄνω, ἀνύω*, corrupt reading H. Hom. Ap., ubi al. *μνωόμενος*, al. *ἀγαιόμενος*. [ᾰν]

Ἀνώπιον, ου, τό (*ἀνά, ὀπή*) *the part above the door*, or, like *προνωπιον, the part before it*.

Ἀνωρία, ας, ἡ, *untimeliness: ἀν. τοῦ ἔτους, the bad season* of the year, i. e. winter, Valck. Hdt. 8, 113; opp. to *ὥρα ἔτους*: from

Ἄνωρος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὥρα*) like *ὤωρος, untimely, unripe*, Lat. *immaturus, ἀν. ἀποθανέειν*, Hdt. 2, 79.

Ἀνώροφος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὄροφος*) *without roof, uncovered*, Lyc.

Ἀνωρρόθια, ας, ἡ, (*ἄνω, ῥοθέω*) *the dashing up of the waves*.

Ἀνώρροπος, ον, (*ἄνω, ῥέπω*) *inclined upwards*.

Ἀνωρύομαι, (*ἀνά, ὠρύομαι*) dep., *to howl aloud*, Anth. [ῡ]

Ἀνῶσαι, Ion. for *ἀνοῖσαι*,= Att. *ἀνενέγκαι*, inf. aor. 1 act. of *ἀναφέρω*, Hdt. 1, 157.

Ἀνώσαντες, part. aor. 1 of *ἀνωθέω*, Od.

Ἀνώτατος, η, ον, superl. formed from *ἄνω, topmost*, τὰ *ἀνώτατα*, Hdt. 2, 125.

Ἀνωτάτω, superl. adv. from *ἄνω, at top*, Hdt. 7, 23.

Ἀνωτερικός ή, όν, *upper* or *higher*, N. T.: from

Ἀνώτερος, *α, ον*, compar. adj. from *ἄνω, upper*, Dion. H.

Ἀνωτέρω, compar. adv. from *ἄνω, higher, above*, Hdt.

Ἀνωφέλεια, ας, ἡ, *uselessness*, Diog. L.: from

Ἀνωφελής, ές, (*α* priv., *ὠφελέω*) *useless*, Aesch. Pr. 33, Eur., etc.: in Att. usu. *hurtful, prejudicial*, Thuc. 6, 33, *τινί*, Plat., and Xen., cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 334 A. Adv. *-λῶς*.

Ἀνωφέλητος, ον, (*α* priv., *ὠφελέω*) *not turned to profit, fruitless, unprofitable, τινί*, to one, Aesch. Cho. 752: absol. *ἀν. γῆ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11.—2. *useless, worthless*, Soph. Ant. 645.—3. *whom no assistance can avail, hopelessly lost*, Eupol. Incert. 87.

Ἀνώφελος, ον,=*ἀνωφελής*.

Ἀνωφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *motion upwards*, opp. to *κατωφέρεια*: from

Ἀνωφερής, ές, (*ἄνω, φέρομαι*) *borne upwards, ascending*, Arist. Probl.: *rugged, steep*, Diod., opp. to *κατωφερής*.

Ἀνώφλιον, ου, τό, (*ἄνω, φλιά*) *the lintel* of a door.

Ἀνώφοιτος, ον, (*ἄνω, φοιτάω*) *mounting upwards*.

Ἀνώφορος, ον,=*ἀνωφερής*.

Ἄνωχθι, *ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε*, Ep. syncop. imperat. perf. from *ἄνωγα*, q. v., Hom.

Ἀνώχῠρος, ον,=*ἀνόχυρος*, Xen. Ages. 6, 6, if reading correct.

Ἄξεινος, ον, Ion. for *ἄξενος*, (*α* priv., *ξένος*) first. in Hes.—II. Ἄξει-

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νος, ὁ, sc. πόντος, *The Axine*, usu. called *the Euxine*, Pind. P. 4, 362.

†'Αξέμεν and ἀξέμεναι, Ep. for ἄξειν, fut. inf. of ἄγω, Il. 23, 668; also as aor. inf., Il. 24, 663, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 7.

'Αξενάγώγητος, ον, (a priv., ξεναγωγέω) *not received as a guest.*

'Αξενία, ας, ἡ, *inhospitality*, Strab.: of places, *a being uninhabitable*: from

'Αξενος, ον, (a priv., ξένος) *inhospitable*, Plat. Soph. 217 E: of places, *uninhabitable, desolate*, ὄρμος, Soph. Phil. 217, πόντος, γῆ, στέγη, etc., Eur.

'Αξεστος, ον, (a priv., ξέω) *unhewn, unwrought*, λίθος, Soph. O. C. 19.

'Αξία, ας, ἡ, (strictly fem. from ἄξιος) *the worth* or *value* of a thing, τινός, Hdt. 4, 196, etc.: of persons, *worth, rank, honour*; thus *οἱ ἐπ' ἀξίας, those in honour* or *office, the magistrates*, Luc.: in genl. a man's *due* or *deserts*, ὑποτελεῖν ἀξίην βασιλέϊ, Hdt. 4, 201; τῆς ἀξίας τυγχάνειν, *to get one's due*, Ar. Av. 1223: κατ' ἀξίαν, *according to desert, duly*, Eur. Hec. 374, and Plat.; also πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν, Plat. Legg. 945 B, and Xen.; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν, *beyond desert, unduly*, Eur. H. F. 146; also παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν, *undeservedly*, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 204: in the technical language of the Stoics, *the honestum*, Heyne Epict. 36: τιμή is supplied.—II. *will, desire*, Diod., v. ἀξιόω.

†'Αξία, ας, ἡ, *Axia*, a city in Locris. —2. a city of Italy.

'Αξιαγάπητος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἀγαπάω) *worthy of love*, Clem. Al.

'Αξιάγαστος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἄγαμαι) *worth admiring, admirable*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 2.

'Αξιάκουστος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἀκούω) *worth hearing*, Xen. Symp. 4, 44.

'Αξιακρόατος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἀκροάομαι) *worth listening to*, Xen. Lac. Rep. 4, 2.

'Αξιαπήγητος, ον, Ion. for ἀξιαφήγητος, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.

'Αξιαπόλαυστος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἀπολαύω) *worth enjoying*, Strab.

'Αξιαφήγητος, ον, Ion. ἀξιαπήγ., (ἄξιος, ἀφηγέομαι) *worth telling*, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.

'Αξιεπαίνετος, ον, = sq., v. l. in Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6.

'Αξιέπαινος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἐπαινέω) *praiseworthy*, Xen., and Dem.

'Αξιεπιθύμητος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἐπιθυμέω) *worth desiring*. [ῠ]

'Αξιέραστος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἔραμαι) *worthy of love*, Xen. Symp. 8, 14.

'Αξιήκοος, ον, (ἄξιος, ἀκοή) = ἀξιάκουστος, Ep. Socr.

'Αξίνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Joseph.

'Αξίνη, ης, ἡ, *an axe*: in Hom. *a battle-axe*, Il. 13, 612, Hdt. 7, 64. (Passow from ἀγνυμι: Pott, better, from ξέω, with *a* euphon.) [ῐ]

'Αξινίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Joseph.

†'Αξινομαντεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀξίνη, μαντεία) *divination by means of axes*, Plin. H. N. 36, 19.

'Αξιοβίωτος, ον, (ἄξιος, βιόω) *worth living for*, οὐκ ἀξιοβίωτον ἐστιν, cf. ἀβίωτος, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6.

'Αξιοδάκρῡτος, ον, (ἄξιος, δακρύω) *worthy of tears.*

'Αξιοεργός, όν, (ἄξιος, ἔργον) *worthy of work, equal to* or *capable of work*, Xen. Oec. 7, 34.

'Αξιόζηλος, ον, (ἄξιος, ζῆλος) *enviable*, Ael. Adv. -λως.

'Αξιοζήλωτος, ον, (ἄξιος, ζηλόω) = foreg., Plut.

'Αξιοθάνᾱτος, ον, (ἄξιος, θάνατος) *worthy of death.* [ᾰ]

'Αξιοθαύμαστος, ον, (ἄξιος, θαυμάζω) *wonder-worthy, worthy of admiration*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4, in compar. -ότερος.

'Αξιοθέᾱτος, ον, Ion. -ητος, (ἄξιος, θεάομαι) *well worth seeing*, freq. in Hdt., and Xen.

'Αξιόθεος, ον, (ἄξιος, θεός) *worthy of God, holy*, Eccl.

'Αξιόθεος, ον, (ἄξιος, θέα) *worth seeing*, Alciphr.

'Αξιόθρηνος, ον, (ἄξιος, θρῆνος) *worthy of lamentation*, Eur. Alc. 904.

'Αξιοθριάμβευτος, ον, (ἄξιος, θριαμβεύω) *worth a triumph*, Sueton.

'Αξιοκαταφρόνητος, ον, (ἄξιος, καταφρονέω) *deserving contempt.*

'Αξιοκοινώνητος, ον, (ἄξιος, κοινωνέω) *worthy of one's society*, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

'Αξιόκτητος, ον, (ἄξιος, κτάομαι) *worth getting*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 10.—II. *bought cheap.*

'Αξιόληπτος, ον, (ἄξιος, λαμβάνω) *worth acceptance*, late.

'Αξιόλογος, ον, (ἄξιος, λόγος) *worthy of mention, remarkable*, Hdt. 2, 148, and freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc. Adv. -γως, Xen.

'Αξιομᾰκάριστος, ον, (ἄξιος, μακαρίζω) *worthy to be deemed happy*, Xen. Apol. 34.

'Αξιομάχητος, ον, = sq.

'Αξιόμᾰχος, ον, (ἄξιος, μάχομαι) *a match in battle* or *war for*, τινί, Hdt. 7, 157, etc.; also c. inf. νέες ἀξιόμαχοι τῇσι Αἰγινητέων συμβαλέειν, Hdt. 6, 89, cf. 7, 138; but also absol., Hdt. 8, 63: freq. also in Thuc. Adv. -χως, Plut.

'Αξιομίσής, ές, (ἄξιος, μισέω) *hateful*, Dio C.

'Αξιομίσητος, ον, = foreg., Plut. [μῐ]

'Αξιόμῐσος, ον, = ἀξιομισής, Aesch. Eum. 366.

'Αξιομνημόνευτος, ον, (ἄξιος, μνημονεύω) *worthy of mention*, Plat., and Xen.

'Αξιόνῑκος, ον, (ἄξιος, νίκη) *worthy of victory, worthy of being preferred*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10: c. inf., ἀξιονικότερος ἔχειν, *more worthy of success in obtaining*, Hdt. 7, 187, cf. 9, 26.

†'Αξιόνῑκος, ον, ὁ, *Axionicus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Ath.—Others in Paus., etc.

'Αξιοπᾰθέω, (ἄξιος, παθεῖν) *to receive one's due.*

'Αξιοπενθής, ές, (ἄξιος, πένθος) *lamentable*, Eur. Hipp. 1465.

'Αξιοπιστία, ας, ἡ, *trustworthiness*, Strab.: from

'Αξιόπιστος, ον, (ἄξιος, πιστός) *trustworthy*, Plat., and Xen.: but—II. *plausible*, in bad sense. Adv. -τως, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 8, 9.—III. as masc. pr. n. *Axiopistus*, Ath. Hence

'Αξιοπιστοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἀξιοπιστία, poet.

'Αξιόποινος, ον, (ἄξιος, ποινή) *deserving punishment.*

'Αξιοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *propriety, decorum*: from

'Αξιοπρεπής, ές, (ἄξιος, πρέπω) *proper, becoming, goodly*, Lat. *decorus*, σῶμα, Xen. Adv. -πῶς.

'Αξιοπροστάτευτος, ον, (ἄξιος, προστατεύω) *worthy of a patron.* [ᾰ]

'Αξιόρᾱτος, ον, (ἄξιος, ὁράω) *worth seeing*, Luc.

'Αξιος, ία, ιον, *of like value, worth as much as*, c. gen., βοὸς ἄξιος, *worth an ox*, Il. 23, 885, cf. Hdt. 1, 32: οὐδ' ἑνὸς ἄξιοί εἰμεν Ἕκτορος, *we are not, all together, worth Hector by himself*, Il. 8, 234: ἄξιον ἔσται ἀμοιβῆς, *it is worth a return*, i. e. will bring in a return, Od. 1, 318: hence πολέος οἱ ἄξιόν ἐστι, *it is worth much to him*, Hom.; so Att. πολλοῦ ἄξιον, *dear, valuable*; πολλοῦ ἄξιόν ἐστί μοι, *it is of great consequence to me*; but also often πλείστου ἄξιον, *quantivis pretii*, also παντός and τοῦ παντὸς ἄξιον Heind. Plat. Soph. 216 C; so too ἀξ. λόγου = ἀξιόλογος, very freq. in Plat.: opp. to these are ὀλίγου, σμικροῦ, βραχέος, οὐδένος ἄξ., Plat., and Xen. —2. c. inf., and ἀντί, Προθηνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι ἄξιος, *worthy to be killed instead of Pr.*, Il. 14, 412; also c. inf. alone, Hdt. 1, 14.—3. absol., *worthy, goodly*, so ἄξια δῶρα, etc.; ἄξιος ὠνος, *a goodly price*, Od. 15, 429; ἀξιόν σοι ἄλφοι, *may it bring thee a good price*, Od. 20, 383; in Hom. the word always has a collat. notion of *high price*: but in Att. it has also an exactly opp. sense, *of a proper value, not over-priced, cheap*, as in Ar. Eq. 645, 672.

II. post-Hom., esp. in moral relation, *worthy, estimable*, of persons and things, Hdt. 7, 224, etc.: hence *suited to, befitting, deserving*, usu. also c. gen. rei, ἄξιον φυγῆς, ἄξια στεναγμάτων, γέλωτος, etc., Eur., Plat., etc.—2. ἄξιον (ἐστί) c. dat. pers. et inf., as, τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἄξιον ξυλλαβεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα, *'tis meet for the city, worthy of it, to seize him*, Ar. Ach. 205; so ἀξιόν γε πᾶσι ἐπολολῦξαι, Id. Eq. 616; and freq. in Xen., cf. Poppo ad Anab. 2, 3, 25, Sturz Lex. s. v. 10: rarely c. dat. only (omitting the inf.), ἄξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι, Ar. Ach. 8.—3. ἀξιός εἰμι, c. inf., like δίκαιός εἰμι, *I deserve to do*, etc., as, ἄξιός εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν, *I deserve to receive stripes*, Ar. Eccl. 324.—4. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἄξιος τιμῆς, *Achilles is worthy of*, i. e. *deserves honour at our hands*, (from us), Pors. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl. 316; so ἄξιος θανάτου τῇ πόλει, *worthy* or *deserving of death* (unto, i. e.) *at the hands of the state*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 1, cf. 1, 2, 62. Adv. ἀξίως, Hdt. (From ἄγω ἄξω IV., *to weigh*, and so strictly *weighing as much.*)

†'Αξιός, οὖ, ὁ, *Axius*, a river of Thrace, which empties into the Thermaicus Sinus, Il. 2, 849.—2. the god of the Axius, Il. 21, 157.

'Αξιόσκεπτος, ον, (ἄξιος, σκέπτομαι) *worth considering*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.

'Αξιοσπούδαστος, ον, (ἄξιος, σπουδάζω) *worthy of zealous endeavours*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 3.

'Αξιοστρᾰτηγικός, ή, όν, Att., and -τήγητος, ον, Dio C., = sq.

'Αξιοστράτηγος, ον, (ἄξιος, στρατηγός) *worthy of a general.*—II. *worthy of being general*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 24, in compar.

'Αξιοτέκμαρτος, ον, (ἄξιος, τεκμαίρω) *worthy of being brought in evidence, credible, ἀξιοτεκμαρτότερον τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἔργον, deeds are a stronger proof than words*, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 10.

'Αξιοτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄξιος) *worthiness, worth.*

'Αξιοτίμητος, ον, (ἄξιος, τιμάω) *worthy to be honoured.*

'Αξιότῑμος, ον, (ἄξιος, τιμή) *worthy of honour*, App.

'Αξιοφίλητος, ον, (ἄξιος, φίλέω) *worth loving*, Xen. Oec. 10, 3.

†'Αξιοχος, ον, ὁ, *Axiochus*, an Athenian, son of Alcibiades, P. at.

'Αξιόχρεος, ον, Ion. for sq. Hdt., who also has the usu.,

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Ἀξιόχρεως, εων, gen. ω, (ἄξιος, χρέος) *worthy of a thing*, and so—I. absol. like ἀξιόλογος, *worth considering, note-worthy, considerable, notable*, πράγματα, Hdt. 5, 65, πόλις, Thuc. 1, 10.—2. *serviceable, trusty, trustworthy, sufficient*, πρόφασις, αἰτίη, Hdt. 1, 156; 3, 35.—II. c. inf. *able, sufficient to* do..., Hdt. 4, 126, Thuc. 5, 13.—III. like ἄξιος, c. gen., *worthy, deserving* of a thing, Hdt. 5, 65. Rare in poets, as Eur. Or. 598, in signf. II.

Ἀξιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἄξιος) *to think* or *deem worthy* of a thing, τινά τινος, freq. from Hdt. downwards; whether in good sense *to think worthy of a reward*, or in bad *of a punishment*, as Hdt. 9, 111; of things ἀξ. τί τινος, *to value at* a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 D: also c. acc. pers. only, *to esteem, honour*, Soph. Aj. 1114; ἀξ. τινὰ προσφθέγμασιν, *to honour* one *with words*, Aesch. Ag. 903; hence also in pass., καλοῖς ὑμεναίοις ἀξιοῦσθαι, Eur. Or. 1210; cf. Pors. et Herm. Hec. 319.—II. but most usu. c. inf., in full c. acc. pers. et inf., *to think* one *worthy to* do or be, σέ τοι ἠξίωσε ναίειν, Eur. Alc. 572; and freq. ἀξιῶ or οὐκ ἀξιῶ ἐμαυτόν, c. inf., Ar. Eq. 182: hence—1. in regard of others, *to think fit, expect, require, demand, desire*, Lat. *postulare*, ἀξ. τινὰ ἐλθεῖν, Hdt. 2, 162; and c. inf. only, ἀξ. κομίζεσθαι, τυγχάνειν, *to expect, think one has a right to* receive, Thuc. 1, 42; 7, 15: οὐκ ἀξιοῦν, *to require not to...*, *to think one does not deserve...*, like οὐ φημί, e. g. οὐκ ἀξιῶ ὑποπτεύεσθαι, Thuc. 4, 86, cf. 1, 102; 3, 44: absol. *to make a claim*, Thuc. 4, 58: so too in Plat., Dem., etc.—2. of one's self, *to think fit to do* or *be*, and so in various senses, ἀξιῶ θανεῖν, *I consent to die*, Trag.; ἀξ. πράσσειν, etc., *I dare, determine to do*, Aesch. Pers. 335, etc.; esp. *to deign* to do, Soph. O. T. 1413; and so ἀξιῶ λαμβάνειν, *I do not hesitate to receive*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 364 D, etc.; οὐκ ἀξιοῦν, *not to deign, to disdain* to do, Aesch. Pr. 215, etc.; also in mid., ἀξιοῦσθαι μέλειν, *to deign to care for*, Aesch. Ag. 370; so οὐκ ἀξιοῦσθαι ἀναμισγεσθαι τῇσι ἄλλῃσι, Hdt. 1, 199; but also, οὐκ ἀξιεύμενος ἐς τὸν θρόνον κατίζεσθαι, *thinking myself unworthy to sit on the throne*, Hdt. 7, 16: so too in Plat., etc.—3. *to think, suppose*, ἀξιοῦντες ἀδικέεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 87, cf. Soph. O. C. 579: esp. in philos. language, *to lay down, take for granted, maintain*, Plat. Legg. 885 C, etc. Cf. Buttm. Ind. ad Dem. Mid.

Ἀξίφος, ον, (α priv., ξίφος) *without sword*, Lyc.

Ἀξίωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀξιόω) *that of which one is thought worthy*, and so *esteem, honour, reputation*, Lat. *dignitas*, Eur., Thuc. 2, 34, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ ἀστῶν, Thuc. 6, 15: esp. *rank*, ἀξιώματος ἀφάνεια, Id. 2, 37: οὐ τῷ πλήθει ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀξιώματι, *not by quantity, but quality*, Id. 5, 8.—II. *that which is thought fit, a resolve, decision*, Soph. O. C. 1452; *a purpose*, Ib. 1459: *a request, petition*, Plut.—2. in science, *and philosophy, a self-evident proposition, an axiom*, Plut. Hence

Ἀξιωμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to honour* or *rank*, Polyb.: *honourable*.—II. *belonging to entreaty, supplicatory*, Id.—2. *belonging to, consisting of an axiom, speaking in axioms*, Diog. L.

†**Ἀξίων**, ονος, ὁ, *Axion*, a son of Priam, Paus. 10, 27, 2.—2. a son of Phegeus, Id. 8, 24, 10.

Ἀξίωσις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἀξιόω) *a thinking worthy*: and so *honour done* one, Interpp. Hdt. 6, 130: *reputation, character*, Thuc. 1, 138; 2, 61; actual *worth* of a thing, *excellence*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 54.—II. (from mid.) *a thinking one's self worthy, a demand, claim*, esp. of merit, opp. to χρεία, Thuc. 1, 37.—III. *a thinking fit, an opinion, rule, maxim*, Thuc. 2, 88, Aeschin. 85, 17.—IV. ἀξ. τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ ἔργα, *the established meaning of words*, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἀξόανος, ον, (α priv., ξόανον) *without carved images*, Luc.

Ἀξονήλᾰτος, ον, (ἄξων, ἐλαύνω) *whirling on the axle*, σύριγγες, Aesch. Supp. 181.

Ἀξόνιος, ία, ιον, (ἄξων) *belonging to the axle*, Anth.

Ἄξοος, ον, = ἄξεστος.

Ἄξος, ὁ, Cretan word for ἀγμός, Wessel. Hdt. 4, 154.

†**Ἄξός** οῦ, ἡ, *Axus*, the capital of a small kingdom in Crete, Hdt. 4, 154.

Ἀξυγκρότητος, ον, for ἀσυγκ., (α priv., συγκροτέω) *not welded together by the hammer, not well joined*: of rowers, *not rowing in time, not well trained*, Thuc. 8, 95; of writing, *loose, not in periods*, Dion. H.

Ἀξύλευτος, ον, (α priv., ξυλεύω) *unfelled, unthinned*, Lat. *incaeduus*.

Ἀξύλία, ας, ἡ, (ἄξυλος) *want of wood*, Hes. ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 11, 155.

Ἀξύλιστος, ον, = ἀξύλευτος.

Ἄξυλος, ον, (α priv., ξύλον) *unfelled, unthinned*, like ἀξύλευτος, ὕλη, Il. 11, 155, hence by implication, *thickly wooded*, i. e. from which no timber has been cut, (which. signf. is usu. got at by means of a intens., *very woody*: but ξύλον is *timber, not growing wood*.)—II. *without wood, ill-wooded*, Hdt. 4, 61, 185.

†**Ἄξυλος**, ον, ὁ, *Axylus*, a Thracian prince, Il. 6, 12.

Ἀξυμ-, ἀξυν-: for all such compounds, v. ἀσυμ-, ἀσυν-.

Ἄξυνος, ον, (α priv., ξυνός) *unsociable*: also acc. to Gramm *very sociable*, Valck. Adon. p. 226 C.

Ἀξῦρής, ές, = sq.

Ἄξῦρος, ον, (α priv., ξύρω) *unshorn, unshaven*.—II. act., *that will not shave, blunt*.

Ἀξύστατος, ον, v. ἀσύστ.

Ἄξυστος, ον, (α priv., ξύω) *not scraped, unpolished*.

Ἄξων, ονος, ὁ, *an axle*, either of metal or beech-wood, Il., etc.: also the whole *wheel*, Il. 16, 378: later also, *the* supposed *axis of the heavens, the pole*.—2. in pl. *a course of conduct* or *life*, LXX.—II. οἱ ἄξονες, *the wooden tablets of the laws* in Athens, *made to turn upon an axis*, Plut. Sol. 25, I. 78 E. cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 107, 1, and κύρβεις. (cf. Lat. *axis*, Sanscr. *achsha, ἀμαξα*: perh. from ἄγω, ἄξω.)

Ἀοσμος, ον, (α priv., ὀσμή) *without smell*.

Ἀοζέω, *to serve, wait on*, Aesch. Fr. 47: from

Ἄοζος, ου, ὁ, = θεράπων, *a servant, attendant*, esp. belonging to a temple, Aesch. Ag. 231, cf. ἀοσσέω. (Acc. to Döderl. and Pott, from a copul. ἕπομαι, cf. νίζω, νίπτω.)

Ἄοζος, ον, (α priv., ὄζος) = ἄνοζος, *without branches*.

Ἀοιδή, ῆς, ἡ, contr. ᾠδή, ῆς, (ἀείδω) *song, a singing*, whether the art, the act, or the thing sung, Hom., etc., esp. freq. in Pind.: also the person sung of, Od. 8, 580, and so in Od. 24, 200, it is said of Clytaemnestra that she will be a στυγερὴ ἀοιδή among men: hence *a legend, tale, story*, Jac. Del. Ep. 9, 12. Hence

Ἀοιδιάω, poet. for ἀείδω, Od. 5, 61.

Ἀοίδιμος, ον, (ἀοιδή) *sung of, famous in song* or *story*, Hdt. 2, 79, 135; from Pind. downwards, favourite epith. of Athens, like λιπαραί, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 144: only once in Hom., and in bad sense, *infamous, notorious*, Il. 6, 358.—II. *that can be sung*.

Ἀοιδοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀοιδή, τίθημι) *a lyric poet*, Anth.; formed like θεσμοθέτης, νομοθέτης.

Ἀοιδομάχος, ον, (ἀοιδή, μάχομαι) *fighting with verses, quoting poetry at one another*, Anth.

Ἀοιδοπόλος, ον, (ἀοιδή, πολέω) *busied with song, a poet*, like μουσοπόλος, Anth.

Ἀοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀείδω) *a singer, minstrel, bard*, Lat. *vates*, Hom.: also ἀοιδὸς ἀνήρ, Od. 3, 267: in the heroic age they are represented as inspired, and under divine protection, Horace's *sacri vates*. Also as fem. ἡ ἀοιδός, *a songstress*, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36, Eur. Phoen. 1507.—2. = ἐπῳδός, one who heals by magic incantations, Soph. Trach. 1001.—II. as adj. *tuneful, musical*, ὄρνις, ἀοιδοτάτα, Eur. Hel. 1109.—2. pass. *famous*, = ἀοίδιμος, Diog. L. 4, 30, in compar.

Ἀοιδοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἀοιδή.

Ἀοιδοτόκος, ον, (ἀοιδή, τεκεῖν) *producing, inspiring song*, Anth.

Ἀοίκητος, ον, (α priv., οἰκέω) *uninhabited*, ἀοίκ. καὶ ἐρῆμος, Hdt. 2, 34.—II. *houseless, without a home*, ποιεῖν τινα ἀοίκητον, *to banish* one *from home*, Dem. 1123, 2. On the form. cf. Lob. Phryn. 731.

Ἄοικος, ον, (α priv., οἶκος) *houseless, homeless, without home* or *country*, Hes. Op. 600, Soph. Tr. 300: ἄοικος εἰς οἴκησις, *a homeless*, i. e. *miserable home*, Soph. Phil. 534.

Ἀοίμος, ον, (α priv., οἶμος) *impassable, pathless*.—II. (α priv., οἴμη) = ἀπόῤῥητος, *not to be divulged, secret*.

Ἀοινέω, *to be ἄοινος, drink no wine*, Hipp.

Ἀοινία, ας, ἡ, *abstinence from wine*, Strab.: from

Ἄοινος, ον, (α priv., οἶνος) *without wine*, χοαί, θυμώματα, such as were offered to the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 107, 860: whence they are themselves called ἄοινοι, Soph. O. C. 100, cf. νηφάλιος: *drinking no wine, sober*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 27: also of a place, *having no wine*, Ib. 26.

Ἀοκνία, ας, ἡ, *resolution*, Hipp.: from

Ἄοκνος, ον, (α priv., ὄκνος) *without fear* or *hesitation, resolute, untiring, restless*, Hes. Op. 493, Soph. Aj. 563, Thuc., etc.: ἄοκνος βλάβη, a *pressing, present* mischief, Soph. Tr. 841. Adv. -νως, Dem.

Ἀολλήδην, adv. of sq., *in a body, together*, Opp.: of two only, Mosch. 2, 49, cf. sq.: from

Ἀολλής, ές, *all together*, like ἀθρόος, *in throngs, shoals* or *crowds*, freq. in Hom., esp. of warlike hordes, always in plur.: also in Att. χωρῶμεν πάντες ἀολλεῖς, Soph. Phil. 1469: also of two only, *together*, Id. Tr. 513, cf. foreg. (Prob. from a copul., εἴλω, ἐόλημαι, allied to ἀλής.) Hence

Ἀολλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to bring together, gather together*, like ἀθροίζω, always of men, Il. 6, 270. Mid. *to come together, assemble*, Il. 15, 588: sometimes also strengthened by εἰς ἓν ἀολλ. Later of things, *to gather, heap up*, Anth.

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†Ἀομβρία, ας, ἡ, =ἀνομβρία, Arist. H. A. 8, 27, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 729.

†Ἄονες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Aones*, the earliest inhabitants of Boeotia, Strab. Hence

†Ἀονία, ας, ἡ, *Aonia*, an early name of Boeotia, Call. Del. 75: and

†Ἀόνιος, α, ον, *of Aonia, Aonian*, i. e. *Boeotian*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1178; etc.

Ἄοπλος, ον, (α priv., ὅπλον) *unarmed*, Thuc. 4, 9; ἅρμα ἄοπ., *a chariot without scythes*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 16.

Ἄοπος, ον, (α priv., ὄψ) *speechless*. —II. =sq., *sightless*.

Ἄοπτος, ον, (α priv., ὄψομαι) *sightless, unseen*.

Ἄορ and ἄωρ, ἄορος, τό, cf. Lob. Paral. 204, (ἀείρω) *a sword*, strictly *a hanger*, whence the name, cf. ἀορτήρ, freq. in Hom.: it must have been broad and stout, as Ulysses dug a trench with his ἄορ, Od. 11, 24. Od. 10, 294. 321, shews that it is oft. synon. with ξίφος. Later, *any weapon*, as a trident, Call. Cf. also ὅπλον, χρυσάωρ. [Hom. has ᾰ in disyll. cases; in trisyll., ᾱ in arsis, ᾰ in thesis, Il. 10, 484; 11, 240: ἄορ as one long syll. in Hes. Th. 283. From Hes. Sc. 221 downwds. ᾱ in arsis, in dissyll. also, which must then be written ἄωρ.]

Ἀορᾰ́ς, acc. without nom. in use, only found in Od. 17, 222, οὐκ ἀόρας, οὐδὲ λέξητας, whence some Gramm. take them to be a kind of λέξητες; others make it =δάρας, by transpos.: but prob. it is only heterog. for ἄορα, acc. plur. from τὸ ἄορ, *a sword*, (ξίφη, Hesych.) cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 196. The nom. sing., if any, would prob. be ἄωρ, not ἄορ.

Ἀορᾱσία, ας, ἡ, *blindness: a being invisible*: from

Ἀορᾱτος, ον, (α priv., ὁράω) *unseen, not to be seen, invisible*, Plat.: *rarely seen, scarce*.—II. act. *not seeing*, ἀόρ. τινός, *unacquainted with* a thing, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

Ἀοργησία, ας, ἡ, *a defect in the passion of anger, lack of gall*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Ἀόργητος, ον, (α priv., ὀργάω) *incapable of anger*, Arist. Eth. N.

†Ἄορις, ιος and εως, ὁ, *Aoris*, son of Mars, Paus. 2, 12, 5.

Ἀοριστάινω, =sq.

Ἀοριστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀόριστος, *indeterminate*, Arist. Probl.; and

Ἀοριστία, ας, ἡ, *unsettledness*, Arist. Probl.: *indeterminateness*, Id. Meteor., opp. to ὁρισμός; and

Ἀοριστικός, ή, όν, *indeterminate, like an aorist*, Gramm.: from

Ἀόριστος, ον, (α priv., ὁρίζω) *without boundaries*, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 139: *unsettled, indefinite, indeterminate*, Plat. Legg. 916 D, and Dem. 50, 16, 18.—II. ὁ ἀόριστος, sub. χρόνος, *the aorist*, Gramm. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 916 D.

Ἀοριστώδης, ες, (ἀόριστος εἶδος) *indefinite in nature*, Gramm.

Ἄορνος, ον, (α priv., ὄρνις) *without birds*, λίμνη, Soph. Fr. 840: ἄορνα ὕψη, *heights no bird can reach*, Plut. —II. ὁ Ἄορνος, *lake Avernus*, in Campania. Strab.—2. Ἄορνος, ἡ, (πέτρα) a mountain fastness in India, Arr. Ind. 5, 10.

Ἄορος, ὁ, = ἄωρος, contr. ὦρος, *sleep*, Jac. Del. Ep. 7, 21, 2.

†Ἄορσοι, ων, οἱ, *Aorsi*, a people between the Maeotis and the Caspian sea, Strab.

Ἀορτέω, lengthd. collat. form from ἀείρω, of which only part. aor. 1 pass. ἀορτηθείς occurs, *hanging, hung up*, Anth.

Ἀορτή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀείρω) in Hipp., *the lower extremity of the windpipe*, elsewh. βρόγχια.—II. later, *the aorta* or *great artery*, which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, Arist. H. A.

Ἀορτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀείρω) *a strap over the shoulder to hang* any thing to, Hom., *a belt*, and usu. like τελαμών, *a sword-belt, baldrick*, Lat. *balteus*; but also *a knapsack, strap for a knapsack*, Od. 13, 438: in Od. always in phrase στρόφος ἀορτήρ, except in the dub. l. Od. 11, 609: in plur., Il. 11, 31.—II. ἀορτῆρες Ἵπποι, =σειραῖοι or παράσειροι, Dio Chrys.

Ἀορτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a knapsack which hung* from the shoulders.

Ἄορτο, Ion. for ἤορτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from ἀείρω, cf. ἄωρτο.

Ἄορτρα, ων, τά, *the two lobes of the lungs*, Hipp.

Ἀόρχης, ες, (α priv., ὄρχις) *without ὄρχεις, gelded*, Dio C.

Ἀοσμία, ας, ἡ, *want of smell*.—II. *an ill smell*: from

Ἄοσμος, ον, (α priv., ὀσμή) *without smell*, like ἄοδμος, Arist. Sens.—II. *of an ill smell*.

Ἀοσσέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, *to help, aid*, τινί, Ap. Rh., cf. Spitzn. Il. 15, 254. (Acc. to some from ὄσσα, others=ἀοζέω.) Hence

Ἀοσσητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a helper, aider*, Hom.

Ἄουτος, ον, (α priv., οὐτάω) *not wounded, unhurt*, Il. 18, 536.

Ἄουτος, ον, (α priv., οὖς) *without ears* or *hearing*.

Ἀοχλησία, ας, ἡ, *undisturbedness, stillness*: from

Ἀόχλητος, ον, (α priv., ὀχλέω) *undisturbed, still, calm*, Dion. H.

Ἄοψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ὄψ) *without sight, blind*.

Ἀπαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a report*, as of an ambassador, Dem. 342, 20, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Lycurg. 149, 29: *a narrative, recital*, Thuc. 3, 67.—II. in Rhet. =ἑρμηνεία, *expression, pronunciation*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 11, 281: from

Ἀπαγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, also -ελέω, Simon. 139: (ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω) *to bring tidings, report, announce*, τινί τι, Hom., and freq. in Att.: also τι πρός τινα, Aesch. Cho. 266: hence *to relate, tell*, Hdt. 1, 210; so also in mid., πάλιν ἀπ., *to bring back tidings, report in answer*, Od. 9, 95.—II. *to nominate, appoint*, like ἀποδείκνυμι, Lat. *renunciare*.—III. = ἑρμηνεύω, *to express*. Hence

Ἀπαγγελτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a messenger: a narrator*, Anth.

Ἀπαγγελτικός, ή, όν, *reporting, relating*.—II. in Rhet., *belonging to expression, expressive*, like ἑρμηνευτικός.—III. τὸ ἀπαγγ. = ἀπαγγελία, *expression*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Ἄπαγε, adv. *away! be gone!* Lat. *apage! ἀπ. ἐς μακαρίαν*, Ar. Eq. 1151: *ἀπ. ἀπό τινος, hands off!* Ar. Pac. 1018: strictly imperat. from ἀπάγω, so that σεαυτόν must be supplied, if not expressed, as it is Ar. Ran. 853.

Ἀπᾰγής, ές, (α priv., πήγνυμι) *not firmly fixed, not firm* or *stiff: of loose texture*, πῖλος, Hdt. 7, 61, ubi v. Bähr: *flabby*, of flesh, Diog. L.

Ἀπᾱγίνέω, Ion. for ἀπάγω, Hdt., esp. of paying tribute, ἀπ. φόρον, 3, 89, 94, cf. ἀπαγωγή.

Ἀπαγκύλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἀγκυλόω) *to make crooked*, Ath., pf. pass. ἀπηγκυλωμένος, B. A. 327, 19.

Ἀπαγκωνίζομαι, -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, ἀγκωνίζω) *to push away* with the *elbows*, *elbow*, hence γλῶττα ἀπηγκωνισμένη καὶ γυμνή, *a pushing*, unscrupulous tongue.

Ἀπαγλᾰΐζω, (ἀπό, ἀγλᾰΐζω) *to deprive of ornament*, τινά τινος, Anth.

Ἀπαγνίζω, Ion. for ἀφαγνίζω, Hipp.

Ἀπάγνῡμι, f. -ᾱξω, (ἀπό, ἀγνυμι) *to break off*.

Ἀπᾰ́γόρευμα, ατος, τό, *an interdict, prohibition*, Plut.; and

Ἀπᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a prohibition*. —II. *the making a report*.—III. *failure of strength, exhaustion*, Luc.: and

Ἀπᾰγορευτικός, ή, όν, *forbidding*, Plut.: from

Ἀπᾰγορεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀπό, ἀγορεύω) *to forbid*, μὴ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 1, 183; 3, 51, Ar. Ach. 169, Plat., etc.: absol. *to dissuade*, Hdt. 3, 124, etc.; also *to refuse, deny*, Plat.—II. intr., *to bid farewell to*, c. dat., e. g. ἀπαγ. τῷ πολέμῳ, *to give up, renounce war*, Plat. Men. 245 B: also c. part., *to give up doing*, e. g. οὔτε λέγων, οὔτε ἀκούων ἀπαγ., Xen. Cyn. 1, 16: also *to grow weary of*, ἀπ. θεώμενος, Xen. Eq. 11, 9: absol. *to give up*, Plat. Rep. 368 C: hence—2. like ἀπείρηκα, ἀπεῖπον, *to fail, sink*, as strength, etc., Plat. Rep. 568 C, Theaet. 200 D, and Xen.: also of things, τὰ ἀπαγορεύοντα, *worn out and useless*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.

Ἀπαγρεύω, (ἀπό, ἀγρεύω) *to carry off, take away*.

Ἀπαγρία, Dor. for ἀπηγορία, Pind.

Ἀπαγριόω, (ἀπό, ἀγριόω) *to make wild* or *savage*. Pass. *to become wild* or *savage*, Soph. Phil. 226. Hence

Ἀπαγρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a growing wild* or *savage*, Theophr.

Ἀπαγροικίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἄγροικος) *to make rustic* or *boorish*. Pass. *to grow rustic, behave like a clown*.

Ἀπαγχονίζω, -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀγχονίζω) =sq., Anth.—II. *to let loose from a noose*, Luc.

Ἀπάγχω, fut. -ᾰ́ξω, (ἀπό, ἄγχω) *to strangle, throttle, hang*, Od. 19, 230, Ar., etc.: hence, *to make one choke with spite*, Ar. Vesp. 686. Mid. *to hang one's self*, Hdt. 2, 131: *to be ready to choke*, Ar. Nub. 988.

Ἀπάγω, fut. -ᾰξω, (ἀπό, ἄγω) *to lead away, carry off*, Hom., sometimes almost=the simple ἄγω, as Od. 16, 370: 18, 278. Mid. *to take away for* or *with one's self*, Hdt. 1, 196; 4, 88. —II. *to bring back, bring home*, Il. 18, 326, ἀπ. ὀπίσω, Hdt. 9, 117.—III. *to return what one owes, pay*, e. g. tribute, like ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποφέρω, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12, cf. Thuc. 5, 53, and ἀπαγινέω.—IV. as Att. law term, *to bring before a magistrate and accuse*, in cases of summary jurisdiction, ἀπ. ἀσεβείας, *for impiety*, Dem. 601, 26, ἀπ. ὡς θεσμοθέτας, Id. 630, 16: hence, as the result of such process, *to carry off to prison*, Plat. Gorg. 486 A, Dem., etc., and cf. ἀπαγωγή.—3. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀπάγ., sub. ὁδόν, *to lead to death*, ἀπ. τοὺς ἑνδεκα, Dem. 726, 2, cf. ἀπαγωγή.—V. *to lead away* or *astray, perplex*, esp. by sophistry, Plat. Phaedr. 262 B: also *to draw off, turn aside, divert*, τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης, Thuc. 2, 59.—VI. as if intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to make off, go away*, esp. in imperat. ἄπαγε, q. v. Hence

Ἀπαγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading away*, Xen.: *a taking, dragging away*.—II. *a taking back* or *home*.—III. *payment*, esp. of a tribute, φόρου, Hdt. 1, 6, 27, cf. ἀπαγινέω.—IV. as Att. law term, —1. *a bringing before the magistrate*, esp. when a man was caught in the fact, in cases of summary jurisdiction,

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with penalty of not more than fifty drachmae, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6: hence—2. the *summary process* itself, and its results, Oratt.: *ἀπάγειν τὴν ἀπ.*, to lay such accusation, *ἀπ. παραδέχεσθαι*, of the Eleven, Lys. 138, 5, v. Dict. Antiqq.—V. *a kind of argument* described by Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 25.

'Απᾱγωγός, όν, (ἀπάγω) *leading, dragging away.*

'Απᾰδεῖν, -δέειν, Ion. for ἀφαδ., inf. aor. 2 of ἀφανδάνω, Hdt.

'Απάδις, αἱ, [ᾰπᾰ] read by most MSS. in Pind. P. 1, 161; but some good ones give ἐλπίδας, which Böckh adopts: Döderlein, Rhein. Museum 3, p. 12 defends the word, as=*παπίδες*, cf. ἤπαρ.

'Απάδω, f. -ᾰσομαι, (ἀπό, ᾰ̓δω) *to sing out of tune, be out of tune, ὅλῃ τῇ ἁρμονίᾳ*, Plat. Legg. 802 E; absol., Hipp. Min. 374 C: metaph. *to dissent from, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων*, Legg. 662 B: *to wander away from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρωτήματος*, Hipp. Maj. 292 C.

'Απᾱείρω, (ἀπό, ἀείρω) for contr. *ἀπαίρω*, q. v., *to depart, withdraw.*

'Απαέξομαι, (ἀπό, ἀέξω) *to grow out of*, poet. for *ἀπαυξάνομαι*, Simon. Mulier. 85.

'Απᾰθᾰνᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀθανατίζω) *to place among the gods, deify*, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 D. Hence

'Απᾰθᾰνάτισις, εως, ἡ, *deification*, Dio C.

'Απάθεια, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀπαθής, want of passion, insensibility, apathy*, Arist. Eth. N.: but among the Stoics, *calmness, dispassionateness*, the state of their true *σοφός*, Horace's *nil admirari*, cf. Heyne Epict. 12, 29. [πᾰ̄]

'Απᾰθηναῖοι, ων, οἱ, (ἀπό, 'Αθηναῖοι) *degenerate Athenians*, Theopomp.

'Απᾰθής, ές, (α priv., πάθος) *without πάθος* or *suffering, not suffering, not having suffered*,—I. c. gen., esp. *ἀπ. κακῶν*, Hdt. 1, 32; 2, 119, Xen., etc.: *ἀεικείης*, Hdt. 3, 160, *σεισμῶν*, Plat., *νόσων*, Dem., etc.; but also, *ἀπ. μεγάλων καλῶν*, Hdt. 1, 207: c. gen. also, *impatient of, πόνων*, Hdt. 6, 12.—2. absol. *not having suffered, unharmed*, Thuc. 1, 26, *πρός τινος*, Pind. P. 4, 529.—II. *without passion* or *feeling, insensible, apathetic*, esp. in Stoic philos., *calm, dispassionate*, freq. in Plut.—III. act. *causing no suffering.*—IV. *τὰ ἀπαθῆ, intrans.* or *pass. verbs*, Gramm. Adv. *-θῶς.*

'Απάθητος, ον,=foreg.

'Απαί, poet. for ἀπό, like *διαί, παραί, ὑπαί*, for *διά*, etc., Hes. Sc. 409, and, before Wolf, Il. 11, 664.

'Απαίγειρόω, (ἀπό, αἴγειρος) *to change into a poplar*, Strab.

'Απαιδᾰγώγητος, ον, (α priv., παιδαγωγέω) *without teacher* or *guide*, Arist. Eth. N.: *uneducated, untaught, τινός, in* a thing, Id. Pol.: *undisciplined, unruly.* Adv. *-τως.*

'Απαιδάγωγος, ον,=foreg. [ᾰ̄]

'Απαιδευσία, ας, ἡ, *want of teaching, education*, or *instruction, ignorance*, Thuc. 3, 42, Plat., *ὀργῆς, want of self-control*, Thuc. 3, 84: *grossness, coarseness*, Aeschin. 18, 36, etc. From

'Απαίδευτος, ον, (α priv., παιδεύω) *untaught, uneducated, ignorant*, Eur. Or. 410, Plat.: *coarse, rude*, Soph. Fr. 779: also *ἀπ. μαρτυρία, clumsy evidence*, Aeschin. 7, 12. Adv. *-τως*, Plat. Rep. 559 D.

'Απαιδία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπαις) *childlessness*, Hdt. 6, 139, and Att.

'Απαιδοτρίβητος, ον, (α priv., παιδοτρῑβέω) *not taught by a παιδοτρῑβής.*

'Απαιθᾰλόω, (ἀπό, αἰθαλόω) *to burn to cinders* or *ashes*, Theophr.

'Απαίθομαι, as pass., only in pres. or impf., (ἀπό, αἴθω) *to take fire.*

'Απαιθριάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, αἰθριάζω) *to expose to the air, refresh*, Hipp. —2. *ἀπ. τὰς νεφέλας, to drive away* the clouds, and *make fair weather*, Ar. Av. 1502.

'Απαιθύσσω, (ἀπό, αἰθύσσω) *to move away.* Pass. *λαμπὰς ἀπαιθυσσομένη, a torch with the flame blown on one side, flaring*, Diod.

'Απαίνυμαι, (ἀπό, αἴνυμαι) dep., *to take away, withdraw*, Hom.: *τί τινος*, Od. 17, 322; *to pluck off*, Mosch. 2, 66; only poet.

'Απαιολάω and ἀπαιολέω, (ἀπό, αἰολάω) *to blind, perplex, confound*, Eur. Ion 549: *to cheat one out of, τινά τινος.* Hence

'Απαιόλη, ης, ἡ, *cheating, duping, any means of cheating* or *plundering*, hence=*ἀποστέρησις*, Aesch. Fr. 172, Ar. Nub. 1150.

'Απαιόλημα, ατος, τό, = foreg., Aesch. Cho. 1002, Soph. Fr. 841, Ar. Nub. 729.

'Απαιόλησις, εως, ἡ,=ἀπαιόλη.

'Απαιρεθέω, Ion. for ἀφαιρεθῶ, subj. aor. 1 pass., and

'Απαιρερημένος, Ion. for ἀφῃρημένος, part. perf. pass. from ἀφαιρέω.

'Απαιρέω, Ion. for ἀφαιρέω, Hdt.

'Απαίρω, f. ἀπᾱρῶ, (ἀπό, αἴρω) Ep. lengthd. *ἀπαείρω*, Hom.; frequent. impf. *ἀπαίρεσκον*, Hdt., *to lift off*, and so *to carry, take away, ξύλα*, Hdt. 1, 186.—II. esp. *to lead* or *carry away* a sea or land force, *ἀπ. τὰς νῆας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος*, Hdt. 8, 57: hence usu. as if intr., sub. *τὰς ναῦς, τὸν στρατόν*, etc., *to sail away, march away*: in genl. *to set out, depart*, e. g. *ἀπαίρειν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος*, Hdt. 8, 60, so too freq. in Thuc., Xen.; also c. gen.; *ἀπαίρειν χθονός, to depart from the land*, Eur. Cycl. 131; *ἀπ. πρεσβείαν, to set out on an embassy*, Dem. 392, 14: Hom. has mid. in same signf., *ἀπαείρεσθαι πόλιος*, Il. 21, 563, cf. *ἀπάγω.*

'Απαις, ᾰπαιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., παῖς) *childless*, Hdt. 5, 48, Trag., etc.: freq. also c. gen., *ἀπ. ἔρσενος, γόνου, without male heirs*, Hdt. 1, 109, etc.; *ἀπ. ἀῤῥένων παίδων*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 2: *Νυκτὸς παῖδες ἄπαιδες, children of Night, yet children none!* Aesch. Eum. 1034.

'Απαίσιος, ον, (ἀπό, αἴσιος) *ill-omened*, Lat. *inauspicatus.* Adv. *-ίως.*

†'Απαισός, οῦ, ἡ, *Apaesus*, a city in Mysia Minor, Il. 2, 828, also written Παισός.

'Απαΐσσω, f. -ξω, Att. ἀπᾶσσω, (ἀπό, ἀΐσσω) *to jump from, rush down*, esp. *from* a height, *κρημνοῦ*, Il. 21, 234: in genl. *to dart away*, Soph. Tr. 190, Aj. 448. [ἀπᾱ̆, Hom.; cf. ἀΐσσω.]

'Απαισχύνομαι, fut. *-χυνθήσομαι*, (ἀπό, αἰσχύνομαι) as pass., sometimes c. fut. mid., *to lay aside shame.* —II. *to abstain from* a thing *through shame*, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, like *ἀποδειλιάω.*

'Απαιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αἰτέω) *to demand back, demand to have returned*, esp. of things forcibly taken or rightfully belonging to one, *τι*, Hdt. 1, 2, 3, etc., and Att., cf. esp. Andoc. 22, 29: freq. also *to demand of* one, *ἀπ. τινά τι*, Hdt. 8, 122, Ar. Av. 554, and Xen.; esp. *χάριν ἀπ. τινά*, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A, Dem., etc.: also *ἀπ. δίκην ἔκ τινος*, Aesch. Cho. 398: esp. *to demand back* an office: in genl. *to demand urgently*, esp. *to demand of one*, i. e. *deprive* one *of* his office or rank, like Lat. *abrogare*, Plut. Pass. *to have demanded of one, ἀπαιτεῖσθαι εὐεργεσίαν*, Xen. Apol. 17. Hence

'Απαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a demanding from* or *back*, Hdt. 5, 85: esp. *ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make a formal demand*, before legal proceedings, Dem. 901, 1.

'Απαιτητέον, verb. adj. from *ἀπαιτέω, one must require*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Απαιτητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπαιτέω) *fit* or *disposed for demanding, exacting*, Joseph.

'Απαιτίζω, f. -ίσω,=ἀπαιτέω, *to demand back*, esp. of things forcibly taken away, *χρήματα*, Od. 2, 78.

'Απαιωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αἰωρέω) *to make to hang down, suspend.* Pass. c. fut. mid., *ἀπαιωροῦμαι, to hang down, hover*, Hes. Sc. 234. Hence

'Απαιώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which hangs down*, Hipp.

'Απακμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἀκμή) *a going out of bloom, decay*, Longin.

Απᾰκοντίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, ἀκοντίζω) *to throw away like a javelin.*—II. *to drive away by darting*, Nonn.

'Απακριβόω, (ἀπό, ἀκριβόω) *to finish carefully off*: esp. in part. pass. pf. *ἀπηκριβωμένος, highly wrought* or *finished.* Pass. *to be highly wrought, finished, λόγοι*, Isocr. 43 A, and Plat.; also *accurately versed, ἐπί τινι*, in a thing, Isocr. 238 D: *ἀκριβοῦσθαι χαλκῷ, to be highly wrought in bronze*, Anth.: cf. *ἀπηκριβωμένως.*

'Απακταίνω, (ἀπό, ἀκταίνω) *to be unequal to violent exercise.*—II. trans. *to tire by violent exercise*, as must be read in Plat. Legg. 672 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. *ἀκταίνειν.*

'Απακτος, ον, (ἀπάγω) *led, carried away.*

'Απάλαιστος, ον, (α priv., παλαίω) *not thrown in wrestling, not to be so thrown*: in genl. *unconquerable*, Pind. N. 4, 154. [ᾰ̄]

'Απάλαιστρος, ον, (α priv., παλαίστρα) *without a palaestra* or *place for gymnastics*: of persons, *not trained in them*, hence *awkward, clumsy.*—II. *not customary on the palaestra, contrary to its rules*, Mel. 97.—III. =foreg. [ᾰ̄]

'Απάλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. *ἀπαλάλκοι*, from a suppos. pres. * *ἀπαλάλκω*,=*ἀπαλέξω, to ward off, keep off* something *from* one, *τί τινος*, Il. 22, 348, cf. Od. 4, 766. The other tenses are supplied by *ἀπαλέξω.*

'Απάλαμνος, ον,=sq., *ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος*, strictly a man *without hands*, i. e. *helpless, silly*, Il. 5, 597.—II. in Lyr. and Eleg. poets, like *ἀμήχανος, impracticable*, Theogn. 281: *unmanageable*, and so *wicked, scandalous, lawless*, opp. to *καλός*, Sol. 14, Theogn. 481, Pind. O. 2, 105. (Formed metri grat. from *ἀπάλαμος*, like *νώνυμνος* from *νώνυμος.*) [πᾰ̄]

'Απάλᾰμος, ον, (α priv., παλάμη) strictly *without hands* or *without the use of them*: hence *helpless, lazy, ἀπ. βίος*, Lat. *vita iners*, Pind. O. 1, 95.—II. =foreg. II., Hes. Op. 20 [ᾰ̄π. metri grat., Hes. l. c.], *which cannot be helped, unmanageable.*

'Απᾰλάομαι, (ἀπό, ἀλάομαι) as pass., *to go astray, wander, ἀπ. ἄλλῃ, to wander elsewhere*, Hes. Sc. 409.

'Απαλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλγέω) *to put off sorrow, cease to sorrow for* a thing, *τι*, Thuc. 2, 61, like *ἀπολοφύρομαι.*—II. in genl. *to be without sense of pain, to be apathetic, ἀπ. ἐν ἐλπί-*

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σιν, *to lose the excitement of hopes*, Polyb. Hence

'Απάλγησις, εως, ἡ, *a ceasing to feel sorrow* or *pain*, Heliod.

'Απαλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἀλείφω) *to wipe off, expunge*, esp. from a record or register, Dem. 1115, 5; τινὰ ἀπὸ ὀφλήματος, *to give one his quittance*, Id. 1338, 8: ἀπ. τι, *to cancel* a thing, Aeschin. 49, 36.

'Απάλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) *a defence*.

'Απαλειψικακος, ον, = ἀλεξίκακος, Orph.

'Απᾰλέξω, f. -ξήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλέξω) *to ward off* from another, c. acc. rei et gen. pers., Il. 24, 371, also reversely, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, τινὰ κακότητος, *to keep* one *from* mischief, like *defendere aliquem ab aliqua re*, Od. 17, 364; also τινί τι, Aesch. Supp. 1053. Mid. *to defend one's self against*, πρός τι, Soph. Aj. 166: to this verb belongs the poet. aor. ἀπάλαλκε.

'Απᾰλεύομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἀλεύω) *to keep one's self aloof from, shun*, Nic.

'Απᾰληθεύω, (ἀπό, ἀληθεύω) *to speak the whole truth*, πρός τινα, Xen. —II. *to verify, confirm*.—III. *to search out the truth*.

'Απαλθαίνομαι, = sq., Qu. Sm.

'Απαλθέομαι, f. -θήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἀλθέω) *to cure, heal thoroughly*, ἕλκεα, Il. 8, 419.

'Απάλθομαι, = foreg.

'Απᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (ἁπαλός) *tenderness, softness*.

'Απάλιος, ου, ὁ, *a sucking pig*, Diog. L.

'Απαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπαλλάσσω) *deliverance, release, relief from* a thing, πόνων, πημάτων, συμφορᾶς, Trag.; so in plur., Aesch. Pr. 316, and Eur.: ἀπ. τοῦ πολέμου, *a putting an end to* the war, Thuc. 7, 2.—II. *a removal*, Plat. Legg. 736 A: esp. *a divorce*, Eur. Med. 236.—III. (from pass.) *a going away, escape, retreat*, Hdt. 1, 12, etc.: τέλος τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς, *the final departure*, Hdt. 2, 139: ἀπ. τοῦ βίου, *departure from life*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 13; also by itself, *death*, Diog. L.

'Απαλλακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπαλλάσσω, *one must deliver from*, τινά τινος, Plut. Coriol. 32.—2. (mid.) *one must deliver one's self from*, τινός, Plat. Phaed. 66 D.

'Απαλλακτιάω, = ἀπαλλαξείω, Anton.

'Απαλλακτικός, ή, όν, *delivering, fit for delivering*. Adv. -κῶς, hence -κῶς ἔχειν, *to wish to be delivered*.

'Απαλλάξ, adv., = ἐναλλάξ, v. l. Xen. de Re Eq. 1, 7.

'Απαλλαξείω, desiderat. from ἀπαλλάσσομαι, *to wish to be delivered, to wish to go away from*, τινος, Thuc. 1, 95; 3, 84.

'Απάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπαλλαγή, Hdt. 9, 13.

'Απαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἀλλάσσω) *to set free, release, deliver from* a thing, τινά τινος, e. g. κακῶν, πόνων, φόβου, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.: c. acc. only, *to set free, release, let go*, Soph. Ant. 597, etc.—2. *to put away from, remove from*, τί τινος, e. g. γῆς πρόσωπον, ὀρεπῶν ἕρωτα, Eur. Med. 27, Hipp. 774: c. acc. only, *to put away, remove*, τί, Id. Hec. 1068, Plat., etc.: κακὰ ἀπ. μυθοις, *to do away ill by words*, Eur. Autol. 1, 26: also *to get rid of*, τοὺς χρήστας, creditors, Isae. 53, 36: hence—II. intrans. *to get off free, escape*, esp. with an adv. or adj. added, e. g. εὖ, κακῶς, καλῶς ἀπ., Plat., καταγελαστῶς ἀπ., Dem.; so too οὐκ ὡς ἤθελε ἀπήλλαξεν, Hdt. 1, 16: χαίρων ἀπ., Hdt. 3, 69; ἀθῷος, ἀζήμιος ἀπ., Plat., etc.—2. *to go away, remove, depart*, Plat.: ἀπ. βίου, *to depart from life*, Eur. Hel. 302: so also—B. In pass., c. fut. and aor. mid., ἀπαλλάξομαι, ἀπηλλαξάμην; but also c. fut. and aor. pass., ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι, ἀπηλλάχθην or ἀπηλλάγην (the former most usu. in Trag., Pors. Phoen. 986), *to be set free, released from* a thing, *get rid of* it, e. g. κακῶν, δουλοσύνης, etc., Hdt., etc.—2. *to get off, escape*, usu. with some adj. or adv. added, as in Ael. II. 1, so ἄνατος ἀπ., Soph. O. C. 786; ἀγῶνος ἀπ. καλῶς, Eur. Heracl. 346; ἀζήμιος ἀπ., Ar. Plut. 271, and freq. in Plat.: hence alone, *to be let off, acquitted*, Plat., and Oratt., —II. *to remove, depart from*, ἐκ or ἀπὸ γῆς, Hdt., also γῆς, χθονός, Eur.: sometimes also trans., γῆς ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι πόδα, Eur. Med. 729: *to depart, go away*, εἰς, πρός, or ἐπί..., Hdt., etc.: hence in various relations, as —1. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ βίου, *to depart* from life, Thuc. 2, 42; also freq. without τοῦ βίου, Plat., Xen., etc.—2. ἀπ. λέχους, *to be divorced*, Eur. Andr. 592: also γυνὴ ἀπαλλάσσεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός, Plat. Legg. 868 B.—3. ἀπ. τοῦ διδασκάλου, *to leave school*, Plat. Gorg. 514 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 24.—4. ἀπ. ἐκ παίδων, like Lat. *e pueris excedere, to become a man*, Aeschin. 6, 16.—5. *to be removed*, i. e. *far from*, ἀπηλλαγμένος εὐηθίης, *many removes from folly*, Hdt. 1, 60, ξυμφορῶν, Thuc. 1, 122: hence πολλὸν ἀπηλλαγμένος τινός, *far inferior to* him, Hdt. 2, 144: c. inf., κρῖναι ἱκανῶς ἀπ., *to be far from judging*, Thuc. 1, 138.—6. *to depart from*, i. e. *leave off from*, τῶν μακρῶν λόγων, Soph. El. 1335, σκωμμάτων, Ar. Plut. 316: hence absol. *to have done, give over, cease*, Soph. Ant. 422, Plat. Apol. 39 D: esp. c. part., ἀπαλλάγηθι εἰπών, *speak and have done*, etc., Plat.: so ἀπαλλάχθητι πυρώσας, Eur. Cycl. 600, like ἄνυσον πρᾶξας, etc.: but also like ἀνύσας with a verb, οὐκοῦν ἀπαλλαχθεὶς ἄπει: *make haste and be off*, Soph. Ant. 244.—7. *to depart from enmity*, and so *to be reconciled*, like καταλλάσσεσθαι, absol. or πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Legg. 768 C, 915 C.

†'Απαλλότριος, α, ον, (ἀπό, ἀλλότριος) *given over to foreigners, in the hands of others*, v. l. Diod. S. 11, 76.

'Απαλλοτριόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἀλλοτριόω) *to estrange, alienate*, Lat. *abalienare*, Plat. Tim. 65 A: ἀπ. τι ἀπό τινος, *to estrange* or *detach from*, Aeschin. 29, 20. Hence

'Αλλοτρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *an estranging, alienating*.

'Απαλοάω, poet -λοιάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλοάω) strictly, *to thresh out*, σῖτος ἀπηλοημένος, Dem. 1040, 22: hence *to pound, bruise, crush*, ὀστέα, Il. 4, 522.

'Απᾰλόθριξ, τρῖχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἁπαλός, θρίξ) *with soft hair*, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

'Απᾰλοιοφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) *an effacing, expunging*.

'Απᾰλοκομης, ίδος, ἡ, = ἀπαλὴ κομη, Epich. p. 42.

'Απᾰλοπλόκᾰμος, ον, (ἁπαλός, πλόκαμος) *with soft curls*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

'Απᾰλός, ή, όν, (perh. from ἅπτω, ἁφή) *soft to the touch, tender*: in Hom. mostly of human body, θώρηξ, αἰχμή, παρειαί, πούς, ἦτορ; so παρειαί, χεῖρες, Aesch., βλέφαρον, Eur.: but rare in Trag.: more freq. in Plat.: in Xen. also of *tender* meat.—II. *soft, gentle*: ἁπαλὸν γελᾶν, like ἡδὺ γελᾶν, *to laugh gently, slightly*, Od. 14, 465: and so very freq. in later prose.—2. *soft, delicate*, like τρυφερός, δίαιτα, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C. Adv. -λῶς, ἀπ. ὀπτᾶν, to roast *moderately*, Sotad. 'Εγκλ. 1, 16, cf. Wess. Diod. 1, p. 192. [ᾰπ]

'Απᾰλόσαρκος, ον, (ἁπαλός, σάρξ) *with soft* or *tender flesh*, Hipp.

'Απᾰλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἁπαλός) *softness, tenderness*, Plat. Symp. 195 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22.

'Απᾰλοτρεφής, ές, (ἁπαλός, τρέφω) *well-fed, plump, fat*, σίαλος, Il. 21, 363; λειμῶνες, *rich pastures*, Herod. Att.

'Απᾰλοφόρος, ον, (ἁπαλός, φέρω) *wearing soft raiment*.

'Απᾰλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἁπαλός, φρήν) *soft-hearted, innocent*, Anth.

'Απᾰλόχροος, ον, contr. ἀπαλόχρους, χρουν, (ἁπαλός, χρώς) *soft* or *fine skinned*; also with heterocl. gen. ἀπαλόχροος, dat. χροΐ, etc., H. Hom. Ven. 14, Hes. Op. 517, Eur. Hel. 373.

'Απαλόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

'Απᾰλύνω, fut. -ὑνῶ, (ἁπαλός) *to soften*, Xen. Eq. 5, 5: *to make plump and soft*, Hipp.: but also *to make tender* or *delicate*, Id.: metaph. *to soften, make gentle*, LXX. Hence

'Απᾰλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a making soft* or *plump*, Hipp.

'Απᾰλύσκω, -ύξω, = ἀπαλεύομαι.

'Απαλώδης, ες, (ἁπαλός, εἶδος) *soft of nature*, Gal.

†'Απάμα or 'Απάμη, ης, ἡ, *Apama*, wife of Seleucus Nicator, Strab.

'Απᾰμαλδύνω, (ἀπό, ἀμαλδύνω) *to overpower, bring to nought*, Leon. Tar.

'Απαμαυρόω, (ἀπό, ἀμαυρόω) *to drive away darkness, illumine*, Orph.

'Απαμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. (ἀπό, ἀμάω) *to cut off*, ἀπ' οὐατα χαλκῷ ῥίνας τ' ἀμήσαντες, Od. 21, 300, ἀπάμησον πόδα, Soph. Phil. 749. [ᾰ, but in Soph. ᾱ]

'Απαμβλίσκω, (ἀπό, ἀμβλίσκω) *to make abortive*, hence ἀπ. καρπούς, Plut.

'Απαμβλόω, *to miscarry*, Plut.

'Απαμβλύνω, f. -ὑνῶ, (ἀπό, ἀμβλύνω) *to blunt, dull the edge of* a thing, τι, Pind. P. 1, 160, Aesch. Theb. 715: more freq. in pass. *to be dulled* or *blunted, lose its edge* or *force*, Hom. Ep. 12, Hdt. 3, 134, Plat. Rep. 442 D.

'Απαμβροτεῖν, inf. aor. 2 ἀπήμβροτον of ἁφαμαρτάνω.

†'Απάμεια, ας, ἡ, *Apamea*, ἡ Κιβωτός, a city in Phrygia Major, on the Marsyas, Strab.—2. a city of Syria, on the Orontes, Strab.—3. ἡ πρὸς 'Ραγαῖς, in Parthia, Strab.—4. a city of Bithynia, the earlier Μυρλέια, Strab.

'Απᾰμείβομαι, f. -ψομαι, dep. mid. c. aor. 1 pass., (ἀπο, ἀμείβω) *to reply*, usu. in words, *to answer*: but Hom. always adds a second more definite verb, e. g. ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, or ἀπαμείβετο φωνησέν τε: aor. pass. ἀπημείφθην c. act. signf. Xen. Anab. 2, 5, 13.

'Απαμείρω, (ἀπό, ἀμείρω) *to deprive of a share in* a thing, τινά τινος. Pass. *to be bereft*, τινός as was once read Od. 17, 322 for ἀπόμ., and is still defended by some, as Spohn, who has introduced it into Hes. Th. 801, Op. 576.

†'Απαμείτις, ίδος, ἡ, (λιμνη), ὁ λίμνη ἡ πρὸς 'Απαμεία, *the lake of Apamea* near Apamea in Syria, Strab.

'Απαμελέω, (ἀπο, ἀμελέω) *to neglect utterly*, Hdt. 3, 129, 132, in pass.

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'Απαμέργομαι, as mid., only used in pres. and imperf., (ἀπό, ἀμέργω) *to take, carry off for one's self*, Nic.

'Απαμέρδω, (ἀπό, ἀμέρδω) = ἀπαμείρω.

'Απαμμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. Ion. for ἀφημμένος, from ἀφάπτω.

*'Απαμπίσχω, assumed pres. of the aor. 2 ἀπαμπισχεῖν, *to undress*.

*'Απαμπλακέω, assumed pres. of the aor. ἀπήμπλακον, ἀπαμπλακεῖν, = ἀφαμαρτάνω, *to fail utterly*, Soph. Tr. 1139.

'Απάμυνω, fut. -ῦνῶ, (ἀπό, ἀμύνω) *to keep off, ward off*, with collat. notion of defence, in full ἀπ. τί τινος, *to ward off* a thing *from* one, also τί τινι, as κακὸν ἡμαρ Αἰτωλοῖς Il. 9, 597; also c. acc. only, *to repulse*, τὸν βάρβαρον, Hdt. 9, 90.—B. Mid. *to keep off from one's self*, and so *to drive back, repel*, ἄνδρα ἀπαμύνασθαι, Hom., so also in Hdt., who also has ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμῶν, 3, 110.—2. *to defend, protect one's self*, Od. 11, 579: but πόλις ἥ ἀπαμυναίμεσθα, *by which we may protect ourselves*, Il. 15, 738.

'Απαμφιάζω, (ἀπό, ἀμφιάζω) *to lay aside a garment, strip off*, Plut. Hence

'Απαμφιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an undressing*.

'Απαμφιέννυμι, fut. ἀπαμφιέσω, (ἀπό, ἀμφιέννυμι) *to take off, lay aside*.

'Απαμφίζω, = ἀπαμφιάζω, *to strip off*, Menand. p. 119.

'Απαναγκάζω, -άσω, (ἀπό, ἀναγκάζω) *to force, compel*, Hipp.

'Απανάγω, (ἀπό, ἀνάγω) *to lead away*: usu. as if intr., sub. ναῦς, στρατόν, etc., *to go away, march* or *sail away*.

'Απαναίνομαι, (ἀπό, ἀναίνομαι) dep., *to refuse* or *reject utterly*, τι, Od. 10, 297, Pind. N. 5, 60, and Aesch. Eum. 972, in aor. mid. ἀπανηνάμην, but aor. pass. ἀπανηνάσθην in Ep. Hom. 4, 10.

'Απαναισιμόω, (ἀπό, ἀναισιμόω) *to use quite up*, like ἀπαναλίσκω, Hipp.

'Απαναισχυντέω, (ἀπό, ἀναισχυντέω) *to be utterly shameless*, Dem. 850, 17: *to be shameless enough to do* or *say*, τι, Plat. Apol. 31 C.

'Απανάλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (ἀπό, ἀναλίσκω) *to use quite up, utterly consume*, Thuc. 2, 13. Hence

'Απανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a using quite up*, Diod. [ᾰ̄]

'Απανάστᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπανίστημι) *a removing from* one place *to* another.

'Απαναστάτης, ου ὁ, *an emigrant*.

Απαναστομόω, = ἀναστομόω, Dion.

'Απανατέλλω, (ἀπό, ἀνατέλλω) *to rouse up from* a place, Opp.—II. intr. *to rise up from*, Id.

'Απαναχωρέω, (ἀπό, ἀναχωρέω) strengthd. for ἀναχωρέω. Hence

'Απαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀναχώρησις, Diod.

'Απανδόκευτος, ον, (α priv., πανδοκεύς) *without an inn to rest at*, ὁδὸς ἀπ., Democr. ap. Stob.

'Απανδρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, ἀνδρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to be a real man, play the man*, πρός τι, Callistr.

'Απανδρόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἀνδρόω) *to make one a man*. Pass. *to become a man, be grown up*, Eur. Ion 53.

'Απάνεμάω, (ἀπό, ἄνεμος) *to blow down*, only in Hesych.

'Απάνευθε, and before consonants ἀπάνευθεν, strengthd. for ἄνευθε, adv., *afar off, far away*, Hom.—II. as prep. c. gen. *far from, away from*, Hom.; *aloof from them*, Il. 14, 189; 20, 41: ἀπάνευθε θεῶν, *without their knowledge*, Il. 1, 549; so ἀπάνευθε τοκήων, Od. 9, 36; but also τοῦ ἀπάνευθε σέλας ἐγένετο, *out from it light beamed*, Il. 19, 374: oft. placed after its gen.

'Απανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθέω) *to leave off blooming, fade wither*, Ar. Eccl. 1121; ἀπηνθηκὸς σῶμα, Plat. Symp. 196 A. Hence

'Απάνθησις, εως, ἡ, *a fading, withering, decaying*.

'Απανθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθίζω) *to pluck off flowers*. Metaph. ματαίαν γλῶσσαν ἀπ., *to cull the flowers of idle talk*, i. e. talk as boldly as they please, Aesch. Ag. 1662. Mid. c. acc., *to pluck the flower oneself, to pick out the best of* a thing, Plut.: cf. λωτίζομαι. Hence

'Απάνθισμα, ατος, τό, *something plucked, a flower culled*.—II. = sq.

'Απανθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a plucking of flowers*.—II. *a culling of flowers, choice collection*.

'Απανθρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ (ἀπό, ἀνθρακίζω) *to broil on the coals, roast*, Ar. Av. 1546.—II. *to eat broiled fish*, v. sq.

'Απανθρακίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small fish for broiling*, also ἐπανθρακίς.—II. *a cake baked on coals*.

'Απανθράκισμα, ατος τό, (ἀπανθρακίζω) *anything broiled on coals*.

'Απανθρακόω, strengthd. for ἀνθρακόω, *to burn to a cinder*, Luc.

'Απανθρωπεία, ας, ἡ, *the nature of an ἀπάνθρωπος*; *inhumanity*.

'Απανθρωπέομαι, dep., *to be ἀπάνθρωπος*.—II. c. acc., *to shun like a misanthrope*, Hipp.

'Απανθρωπεύομαι, = foreg.

'Απανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, = ἀπανθρωπεία, Luc.

'Απανθρωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθρωπίζω) *to turn into a man, humanise*, Stob. Pass. *to become a man*, Stob.

'Απάνθρωπος, ον, (ἀπό, ἄνθρωπος) *far from man*, and so—I. *inhuman, savage*, Soph. Fr. 842.—II. *unsocial, misanthropic*, Plat. Ep. 309 B.—2. of countries, *uninhabited*, Aesch. Pr. 20.—III. *inconsistent with human nature*. Adv. -πως.

'Απανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀπό, ἀνίστημι, *to make rise up and depart, take* or *send away*, στρατιήν, Hdt. 3, 156; 6, 133. Mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., *to arise and go away, depart again*, Hdt. 9, 87, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλιος, Hdt. 9, 86, also c. gen. loci, Thuc. 1, 139: esp. *to leave one's country, emigrate*, Thuc. 1, 2.

'Απάνουργος, ον, (α priv., πανοῦργος) *guileless*, Plut.

'Απαντᾰχῆ, adv., (ἅπας) *everywhere*, Eur. Ant. 12.

'Απαντᾰχόθεν, adv., (ἅπας) *from all sides*, Luc.

'Απαντᾰχόθι, adv., = ἀπανταχοῦ, Luc.

'Απαντᾰχόσε, adv., (ἅπας) *in all directions, to every side*, Plut.

'Απαντᾰχοῦ, adv., (ἅπας) *everywhere*, v. l. Eur. Hipp. 431, etc.

'Απαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, or more usu. -ήσομαι (Thuc. 4, 77, Xen., and Dem.): aor. ἀπήντησα, (ἀπό, ἀντάω): *to come* or *go from* a place *towards*, and so *to come* or *go to meet, encounter*, whether as friend or foe, τινί, Hdt. 8, 9, etc.: hence oft. *to resist, withstand*, Plat., Xen., etc.: also ἀπ. δορί, ὅπλοις, Eur.—2. esp. *to meet with, light* or *fall upon*, τινί, as ἀπ. ταῖς ὁμοίαις φύσεσι, Dem. 1395, 5: absol., ὁ ἀεὶ ἀπαντῶν *any one you meet, any one*, Plat. Rep. 563 C, so οἱ ἀπαντῶντες, Dem. 958, 16: hence—3. of things, *to happen, come upon* one, ἀπαντᾷ δάκρυά μοι, Eur. Ion 940; ἀπαντᾷ μοι κραυγὴ παρὰ τῶν δικαστῶν, Aeschin. 23, 31: absol., *to concur, τουτέων ἀπαντώντων*, in this concurrence. Hdt. 8, 142: also ἐς ταὐτὸ ἀπ., Hdt. 6, 84: also *to turn out well, prosper*.—4. foll. by a prep., ἀπ. τινὶ εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 2, 75, Thuc. 4, 70, 89, etc.: but oft. little more than *to go* or *come to, arrive* or *be present* at a place: so ἀπ. ἐνθάδε, δεῦρο, Ar. Lys. 13, Plat. Theaet. 210 D: also ἀπ. πρὸς δίκην *to be present at* a trial, Plat. Legg. 936 E: πρὸς τοὺς διαιτητάς, θεσμοθέτας, etc., *to come before* them, Dem.; but ἀπ. ἐπὶ δίαιταν, *to agree to an arbitration*, ap. Dem. 544, 20: also ἀπ. πρός, ἐπί, or εἰς τι, *to approach* or *attempt* a thing, πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις, Plat. Theaet. 144 B, εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα, Legg. 830 A; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν τίμησιν, *to come to the question of rating*, Aeschin. 82, 21; but also *to have recourse to* a thing, ἐπὶ ταῦτα, Dem. 760, 24, etc.: ἀπ. ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγῶσι, *to be present at other people's suits, meddle in* them, Id. 580, 20, cf. 133, 15. The mid., except fut., is late, Lob. Phryn. 288.

'Απαντέλλω, poet. for ἀπανατέλλω.

'Απαντή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἀπάντησις, LXX.

'Απάντη, adv., (ἅπας) *everywhere, in all places*, κύκλῳ ἀπάντη, *all round about*, Od. 8, 278.—II. *every way, in all directions*. Il. 7, 183.—III. *in all ways*.

'Απάντημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπαντάω) *a meeting, encountering*.—II. *a reply, answer*.

'Απάντησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb.

'Απαντητέον, verb. adj. from ἀπαντάω, *one must meet* or *go*, εἰς τόπον, Plat. Theaet. 210 D.

'Απαντιάζω, -άσω, = ἀπαντάω.

'Απαντικρύ, adv., strengthd. for ἀντικρύ, *right opposite*, ὁ ἀπ. λόφος, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4.

'Απαντίον, adv., strengthd. for ἀντίον, like ἀπεναντίον, *right opposite*, Hdt. 7, 34.

'Απαντλέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἀντλέω) *to draw off from*, ἀπ. χθονὸς ὕβρισμα θνητῶν, Eur. Or. 641: *to draw off*, πόνους τινί, Aesch. Pr. 84, and so c. acc. only, *to lighten, lessen*, βάρος ψυχῆς, Eur. Alc. 354. Hence

'Απάντλησις, εως, ἡ, *a pumping* or *drawing off of water*, Arist. Probl.

'Απάντομαι, (ἀπό, ἀντομαι) = ἀπαντάω, Eur. Rhes. 901.

'Απάντοτε, adv., (ἅπας) *always*, Lob. Phryn. 103.

'Απανύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἀνύω) *to accomplish, finish entirely*, νῆες ἀπήνυσαν οἶκαδε, sc. τὴν ὁδόν, *the ships performed the voyage home*, Od. 7, 326. [ῠ̄ω, ῡ̆σω]

*Απαξ, adv. first in Od. 12, 22, 350, *once, once only, once for all*, like Lat. *semel*, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2, 8. 24: hence πολλάκις καὶ οὐχὶ ἅπ., Hdt. 7, 46, so Plat. οὐχ ἅπ. ἀλλὰ πολλάκις: c. gen., ἅπ. τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἕτους ἑκάστου, Hdt. 2, 59; 4, 105; also ἅπ. ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, Hdt. 2, 132.—II. without any notion of number, after ἐπεί, ἐάν, ὡς, ὅταν, etc., like Lat. *ut semel, ὡς ἅπαξ ἤρξατο, when once he began*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ αὐτοῖς φέλος ἐγένετο, Id. An. 1, 9, 10, cf. 3, 2 25. (From ἀ, ἅμα, copul., and acc. to Pott, παγ-, πήγνυμι, cf. ἐπιμίξ.)

'Απαξάπᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν, (ἅπαξ, ἅπας) and such words usu. in plur., *all at once, all together*, Ar. Plut. 111, 206; but also in sing., *every one*, Xenarch. Porph. 1, 16, Stratt. Myrm. 1.

'Απαξαπλῶς, (ἅπαξ, ἁπλῶς) adv.

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strengthd. for ἁπλῶς, *in general, upon the whole*, Luc.

'Απαξια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἀξία) *unworthiness*: in the language of the Stoics, *moral worthlessness*, opp. to ἀξία.

'Απαξιος, ον, = ἀνάξιος, *unworthy of*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 645 C.

'Απαξιόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἀξιόω) *to deem* a thing *unworthy of one*, τί τινος, Plut.: *to disclaim as unworthy, disown*, Lat. *dedignari*, Thuc. 1, 5: also ἀπ. μή, c. inf., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 38: in mid., ἔθνος ἧς λέσχης ἀπηξιώσατο, *hath banished them* from his hall, Aesch. Eum. 367. Hence

'Απαξίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a deeming unworthy: contempt, contemptuousness*, Polyb.

'Απάορος, ον, Dor. for ἀπήορος, Pind.

'Απαπαῖ, = ἀππαπαῖ.

'Απαππος, ον, (a priv., πάππος) *with no grandfather* or *ancestors*: metaph. φίος οὐκ ἄπ. Ἰδαίου πυρός, *not unfathered by th' Idaean flame*, Aesch. Ag. 311.

'Απάπτω, Ion. for ἀφάπτω, Hdt. 2, 121.

'Απαράβᾶτος, ον, (a priv., παραβαίνω) *not passed* or *transgressed*: *not to be transgressed* or *infringed*, Plut.—II. act. *not passing over to* another, esp. of state-offices: hence, *not passing away, unchangeable*, N. T.—2. *not transgressing*, Joseph. Adv. -τως.

'Απαράβλαστος, ον, (a priv., παραβλαστάνω) *not putting forth shoots* or *suckers*, Theophr.

'Απαράβλητος, ον, (a priv., παραβάλλω) *not to be confronted* or *compared, unlike*: *not to be united*.

'Απαράγγελτος, ον, (a priv., παραγγέλλω) *not ordered*. Adv. -τως, *without the sign of battle*, Polyb.

'Απαράγραφος, ον, (a priv., παραγράφω) *not limited*: *not to be marked out by boundaries*, Polyb.

'Απαράγωγος, ον, (a priv., παράγω) *not to be turned from his path* or *purpose*, Hierocl. Aur. Carm.

'Απαράδεκτος, ον, (a priv., παραδέχομαι) *not to be received, not acceptable*.—II. act. *not receiving*.

'Απαράθετος, ον, (a priv., παρατίθημι) *not placed beside* or *compared*.—II. in Gramm. ἀπαράθετα, words or phrases *without quoted authority*, Bast. Greg. p. 348.

'Απαραιρημένος, part. pf. pass. Ion. for ἀφῃρημ., from ἀφαιρέω.

'Απαραίτητος, ον, (a priv., παραιτέω) *not to be turned away by prayers*: hence *inevitable, extreme*, like ἀνήκεστος.—II. of persons, *not to be entreated, implacable, inexorable*, Plat., Lys., *inflexible*, Δίκη, Dem. 772, 25. Adv. -τως, *implacably, inexorably*, Thuc. 3, 84.

'Απρακάλυπτος, ον, (a priv., παρακαλύπτω) *uncovered*: hence adv. -τως, *undisguisedly, openly*, Plat. Rep. 538 C, Euthyd. 294 D. [κᾰ]

'Απαράκλητος, ον, (a priv., παρακαλέω) *not called in, without summons, as a volunteer*, Thuc. 2, 98.—II. *not to be confuted*.

'Απαρακολούθητος, ον, (a priv., παρακολουθέω) *not to be followed, unintelligible, inconsistent*: hence adv. -τως, Anton.

'Απαράλειπτος, ον, (a priv., παραλείπω) *not omitted, continual*.

'Απαράλλακτος, ον, (a priv., παραλλάσσω) *unchanged, unchangeable*: hence c. dat., *exactly like*, Adv. -τως, Ath. Hence

'Απαραλλαξία, ας, ἡ, *unchangeableness*, Plut.

'Απαραλόγιστος, ον, (a priv., παραλογίζομαι) *not to be deceived*, Aesop.—II. act. *not deceiving*. Adv. -τως.

'Απαράλογος, ον, (a priv., παράλογος) *not unreasonable*, Iambl.

'Απαραμίλλητος, ον, (a priv., παραμιλλάομαι) *not to be emulated* or *excelled*, Joseph.

'Απαράμιλλος, ον, (a priv., παράμιλλος) = foreg.

'Απαραμύθητος, ον, (a priv., παραμυθέομαι) *not to be persuaded*: hence *incorrigible*, and adv. -τως, *incorrigibly*, Plat. Legg. 731 D: also *inconsolable*, Plut.—II. *not to be entreated, inexorable*, Plat. Epin. 980 D. Adv. -τως, *not to be guided* or *advised*, Plat. [ῠ]

'Απαράμῦθος, ον, = foreg., *inexorable*, κέαρ, Aesch. Pr. 185: *unbending, stubborn, wild, shy*, Eur. I. A. 620. [Aesch. ᾰπᾰρᾱ, like ἀθάνατος.]

'Απαράπειστος, ον, (a priv., παραπείθω) *not to be seduced*, Dion. H.

'Απαραπόδιστος, ον, (a priv., παραποδίζω) *not entangled, clear*, διάνοια, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C. Adv. -τως.

'Απαραποίητος, ον, (a priv., παραποιέω) *not imitated* or *counterfeit*.

'Απαρασάλευτος, ον, (a priv., παρασαλεύω) *unshaken*. Adv. -τως.

'Απαρασήμαντος, ον, (a priv., παρασημαίνω) *not noted, unmarked, undistinguished*, LXX.

'Απαρασημείωτος, ον, = foreg.

'Απαράσημος, ον, (a priv., παράσημος) *not falsely stamped, not counterfeit*.

'Απαρασκευασία, ας, ἡ, *want of preparation*: from

'Απαρασκεύαστος, ον, (a priv., παρασκευάζω) = sq., freq. in Xen.

'Απαράσκευος, ον, (a priv., παρασκευή) *without preparation, unprepared*, Antipho 131, 28, Thuc. 2, 87: ἀπαράσκευόν τινα λαβεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 25; and ἀπ. ληφθῆναι, Dem. 1017, 17.—II. *without great preparation, without expense*. Adv. -ως, Polyb.

'Απᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἀράσσω) *to dash, strike off*, Il. 16, 116, Hdt. 5, 112, etc.: χαμᾶζε ἀπ., *to smite to the earth*, Il. 14, 497: *to knock* or *sweep off*, Lat. *decutere*, τοὺς ἐπισάτας ἀπὸ τῆς νηός, Valck. Hdt. 8, 90, cf. Thuc. 7, 63.

'Απαρασχημάτιστος, ον, (a priv., παρασχηματίζω) *not to be changed in form*: ἀπ. τῷ οὐδετέρῳ ὄνομα, *that does not take the form of* the neuter, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

'Απαρατήρητος, ον, (a priv., παρατηρέω) *unobserved, not watched*. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

'Απαράτιλτος, ον, (a priv., παρατίλλω) *with one's hair not pulled out*, Ar. Lys. 279.

'Απαρᾶτος, ον, (ἀπό, ἀράομαι) *wished away, accursed*, Lat. *nefandus*, Plut.

'Απαράτρεπτος, ον, (a priv., παρατρέπω) *not to be turned aside, inevitable*: of persons, *inexorable*. Adv. -τως, Anton.

'Απαράφθαρτος, ον, and

'Απαραίφθορος, ον, (a priv., παραφθείρω) *not spoiled*.

'Απαραφύλακτος, ον, (a priv., παραφυλάσσω) *not watched*.—II. (from mid.) *careless*. Adv. -τως.

'Απαραχάρακτος, ον, (a priv., παραχαράσσω) *not falsely marked, not counterfeit*.

'Απαρίχῦτος, ον, (a priv., παραχέω) *without any thing poured into it, unmixed*, esp. of wine without water, Gal.

'Απαραχώρητος, ον, (a priv., παραχωρέω) *not giving ground, staunch*, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

'Απαργία, ας, ἡ, an herb, prob. a kind of *succory*, Theophr.

'Απαργμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπάρχομαι) = ἀπαρχή, q. v., and like it in plur., Ar. Pac. 1056.

'Απαργῡρίζω, -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀργυρίζω) *to silver over*: *to turn into money*, Themist. Hence

'Απαργῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a silvering over*: *a selling for ready money*.

'Απαργῡρόω, = ἀπαργυρίζω, Artemid.

'Απαρέγκλῑτος, ον, (a priv., παρεγκλίνω) *not to be bent aside*.

'Απαρεγχείρητος, ον, (a priv., παρεγχειρέω) *not to be attacked, invulnerable*, Epict.: *unblamable, perfect*, Tim. Locr. Adv. -τως, *exactly*, Diod.

'Απαρέγχῦτος, ον, (a priv., παρεγχέω) = ἀπαράχυτος, Ath.

'Απαρεμπυδίστος, ον, (a priv., παρεμποδίζω) = ἀπαραπόδιστος, Plut.

'Απαρέμφᾰτος, ον, (a priv., παρεμφαίνω) *not determining* a thing, c. gen., τινός, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 83.—II. ἡ ἀπαρέμφατος, sub. ἔγκλισις, *modus infinitivus*. Adv. -τως, *in the infin. mood*, Dion. H.

'Απαρενθύμητος, ον, (a priv., παρενθυμέομαι) *not lightly considered*.—II. act. *not considering carefully*, Anton. Adv. -τως, Id. [ῠ]

'Απαρενόχλητος, ον, (a priv., παρενοχλέω) *not troubled*, Plut.

'Απαρέσκω, f. -ρέσω, (ἀπό, ἀρέσκω) *to displease, be disagreeable to*, τινί, Thuc. 1, 38: also τινί, Plat.—2. mid. οὐ νεμεσητὸν βασιλῆα ἄνδρα ἀπαρέσασθαι, *one must not take it ill that a king should be displeased*, Il. 19, 183.—3. later, *to displease one's self, be dissatisfied with* a thing. Hence

'Απάρεστος, ον, *unpleasant*.

'Απαρηγόρητος, ον, (a priv., παραγορέω) = ἀπαραμύθητος, *not comforted*.—II. *insatiable*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

'Απαρήγω, (ἀπό, ἀρήγω) *to ward off*.

'Απαρθένευτος, ον, (a priv., παρθενεύω) *unmaidenly, unfitting a maiden*, Eur. Phoen. 1740, in neut. pl. as adv.—II. (a copul.) *maidenly, pure*, Soph. Fr. 287.

'Απάρθενος, ον, (a priv. πάρθενος) *no more a maid*, Theocr.: γυνὴ ἄνυμφον παρθένον τ' ἀπάρθενον, "virgin wife and widow'd maid," Eur. Hec. 612.

'Απαρθρόω, (ἀπό, ἀρθρόω) *to dismember, dissect*, Hipp.

'Απαριθμέω, (ἀπό, ἀριθμέω) *to count over, take an inventory of*, Xen. Oec. 9, 10: *to reckon up*, Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 35.—II. *to reckon* or *pay back*, Ib. 3, 1, 42. Hence

'Απαρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, *a counting over*, Thuc. 5, 20.

'Απαρίνη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *bed-straw*, prob. *Galium aparine, goose-grass*, Sprengel Diosc. 3, 94. [ῐ]

'Απαρκέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω, (ἀπό, ἀρκέω) *to suffice, be sufficient*, Aesch. Pers. 474, Soph. O. C. 1769, Eur. Incert. 12, 3.—II. intr. *to be contented, acquiesce*, Aesch. Ag. 379: so too in pass., Lyc.

'Απαρκούντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρκέω, *sufficiently*.

'Απαρκτίας, ου, ὁ, *a north wind*, like βορέας, Arist. Meteor.: from

'Απάρκτιος, ία, ιον, (ἀπό, ἄρκτος) *from the north, northerly*, πνοαί, Lyc.

'Απαρνέομαι, (ἀπό, ἀρνέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., and aor. pass. (Thuc. 6, 56). *to deny utterly, deny*, absol. Hdt. 6, 69; ἀπ. τι, Thuc. l. c.; ἀπ. τὸ μή, sc. δρᾶσαι, Soph. Ant. 442, Aj. 96. Also fut. ἀπαρνηθήσεται in pass.

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signf., *it shall be denied* or *refused*, Soph. Phil. 527. Hence

'Απάρνησις, εως, ἡ, *utter denial*, and

'Απαρνητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who denies utterly*.

†'Απαρνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Aparni*, a people on the Caspian sea, Strab.

'Απαρνος, ον, (ἀπαρνέομαι) *denying utterly*, ἀπαρνός ἐστι μὴ νοσέειν, Hdt. 3, 99; also c. gen., *ἀπαρνος οὐδενὸς καθίστατο, she denied nothing*, Soph. Ant. 435.—II. pass. *denied, refused*, τινί, to any one, Aesch. Suppl. 1040.

'Απάρνυμαι, (ἀπό, ἀρνυμαι) dep., *to take* or *carry away from*, τί τινος.

'Απαρόδευτος, ον, (a priv., παροδεύω) *without approach, inaccessible*, Diod.

'Απαρόρμητος, ον, (a priv., παρορμάω) *not excited* or *excitable, dull, sluggish*.

'Απαρρενόω, =ἀπανδρόω, Theophr.

'Απαρρησίαστος, ον, (a priv., παρρησιάζομαι) *deprived of freedom of speech*, Polyb.—II. *not speaking freely, not frank*, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

'Απαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαίρω) *a setting out on a march, departure*, LXX.

'Απαρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀρτάω) strictly, *to hang up from*. ἀπ. δέρην, *to hang, strangle*, Eur. And. 412.—2. *to make dependent upon* a person or thing, Plut.: pass. *to depend upon*, τινί, Wyt. Plut. 2, 113 B.—II. *to take away and hang up*: hence in genl. *to separate, remove, part*, τί τινος, Dem. 244, 27: pass., of time, *to be distant*, Polyb.—2. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to remove one's self, go away*. Thuc. 6, 21, unless τὰς κομιδάς be supplied from the foreg. clause. Hence

'Απάρτησις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging from* or *upon*.—II. *dependence*.

'Απαρτί, (ἀπό, ἀρτι) adv., *completely, wholly*: in numbers, *exactly, just*, Hdt. 5, 53.—II. *just the reverse, quite the contrary*, Ar. Plut. 388, Pherecr. Coriann. 6, also ἀπαρτὶ μᾶλλον, Id. Crap. 7, ubi v. Meineke.—III. in N. T., for ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, *from now, from this time*, and so to be written ἀπάρτι, cf. Lob. Phryn. 21. [τῐ]

'Απαρτία, ας, ἡ, =ἀπάρτισις, *accomplishment, perfection*.—II. later, *a putting up to public sale*, cf. ἀπάρτιον.—III. =ἀποσκευή, *household utensils, moveables*, Hippon. 54.

'Απαρτιζόντως, =ἀπαρτί, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρτίζω, *completely, perfectly*, Diog. L.

'Απαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀρτίζω) *to get ready, complete*, Polyb.: (in Aesch. Theb. 374, Herm. would read καταργίζει.) Pass. *to be completed, be exactly made up*, Hipp.: so more freq.—2. intr., as ἀπαρτιζούσης τῆς ὀκταμηνίας, Id.: ἀπ. πρός τι, like Lat. *quadrare ad*, Arist. Pol.: also, ἀπαρτίζουσα ὥρα, *the fitting season*, Id. H. A., cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.

'Απαρτιλογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπαρτί, λέγω) *a round, full, even number* or *sum*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 29.

'Απάρτιον προγράφειν, (ἀπαρτία) Lat. *auctionem bonorum proscribere, to put up goods to public sale*, Plut. Cic. 27.

'Απάρτισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαρτίζω) *completion, perfection*.

'Απαρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., N. T.

'Απαρτιστικός, ή, όν, (ἀπαρτίζω) *completing, belonging to completion*.

'Απαρτιτόκος, ον, =ἀρτιτόκος, *having just brought forth*, Inscr.

'Απαρτίως, adv., (ἀπό, ἄρτιος) = ἀπαρτί.

'Απαρυστέον, verb. adj., *one must draw off*, esp. water, Ar. Eq. 921: from ἀπαρύω.

†'Απαρύται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Aparytae*, a people of Persia, Hdt. 3, 91.

'Απᾰρύτω, =sq., Plut. [ῠ]

'Απαρύω, -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἀρύω) *to draw off, skim off*, Hdt. 4, 2; metaph. *to exhaust, enfeeble*, like ἀπαντλέω. [ῠ in all tenses.]

'Απαρχαΐζω, -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀρχαΐζω) *to compare to something ancient*, τινί τι, Ath. Pass. *to be antiquated*.

'Απαρχαιόω, =foreg., ἀπηρχαιωμένα, *old fashioned songs*, Antiph. Diplas. 1.

'Απαρχή, ῆς, ἡ, and more usu. in plur. ἀπαρχαί, *the beginning of a sacrifice, the first part of offerings*, as the hair from the forehead, ears, etc., ἀπαρχαὶ κόμης, Eur. Or. 96, cf. ἀπάρχομαι: but usu.—2. *the firstlings* for sacrifice or offering, *first-fruits*, ἀπαρχὰς ἄγειν θεοῖσι, Soph. Tr. 183: ἀπαρχὰς θύειν, Eur. Meleag. 3, ἐπιφέρειν, Thuc. 3, 58: ἀπαρχὴ τῶν πατρῴων χρημάτων, Hdt. 1, 92, etc.: also ἀπ. ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 4, 88: hence freq. metaph. ἀπ. τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων, Eur. Ion 402, ἀπ. σοφίας, etc., Plat.

'Απάχημα, ατος, τό, =foreg.

'Απάρχομαι, -ξομαι, (ἀπό, ἄρχομαι) dep. mid., *to make a beginning*, esp. in sacrifice, in Hom. always c. acc., τρίχας ἀπάρχεσθαι, *to begin the sacrifice with* the hair, i. e. by cutting off the hair from the forehead and throwing it into the fire, Il. 19, 254, Od. 3, 446, etc.—II. later c. gen., *to cut off part* of a thing *to offer it*, ἀπ. κόμης, Eur. El. 91, τοῦ ὠτός, Hdt. 4, 188: c. gen., *to offer part of*, τῶν κρεῶν καὶ σπλάγχνων, Hdt. 4, 61: hence—2. esp. *to offer the firstlings* or *first-fruits of* a thing, πάντων, Hdt. 3, 24: absol. *to begin a sacrifice* or *offer the firstlings*, Ar. Ach. 244, Pac. 1056: ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖς, Xen. Hier. 4, 2.—3. metaph. *to take as the first-fruits, take as* the *choice* or *best*, Plat. Legg. 767 C.—III. in late prose, just like ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, c. inf., Luc. Cf. κατάρχομαι.

'Απαρχος, ου, ὁ, =ἔπαρχος, dub. l. Aesch. Pers.

'Απάρχω, f. -ξω, ἀπό, ἄρχω) *to be the first, to lead*, ὁ ἀπάρχων τῶν ὀρχηστῶν, *the leader* of the dance, Dion. H.: *to make a beginning*, Anth.—II. in Pind. N. 4, 76, *to hold rule afar off*, v. Dissen (46).

'Απᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶπαν, (ἅμα, πᾶς) strengthd. for πᾶς, *quite all, all together*, very freq. from Hom. downwds.: sometimes also ἅμα πᾶς, *altogether*: ἐν ἅπασι and εἰς ἅπαντα, *entirely*, Valck. Phoen. 622: with adj. ἀργύρεος ἅπας, *all silver*, i. e. of massive silver, Od. 4, 616: ἡ ἐναντία ἅπασα ὁδός, *the exactly contrary way*, Plat. Prot. 317 B: the Att. also used it like πᾶς in signf. *every one*, Lat. *unusquisque*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B: τὸ ἅπαν, as adv., *altogether*, Plat. [ᾰπᾰν Hom., but ᾰπᾶν, Att., Drac. p. 24, 29, 85, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gramm. § 53, Anm. 5.]

'Απασβολόομαι, as pass., (ἀπό, ἀσβολόω) *to turn to soot, become sooty*, Diosc.

†'Απασιακαί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Apasiacae*, a Scythian race, Strab.: cf. 'Ασπασιακαί.

'Απασκαρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀσκαρίζω) *to leap, bound away, struggle*, Ar. Fr. 416: *to be convulsed*, γέλωτι, prob. in Menand. p. 263.

'Απασπάζομαι, (ἀπό, ἀσπάζομαι) *to take leave of*, τινά, Himer.

'Απασπαίρω, (ἀπό, ἀσπαίρω) *to go on struggling* or *panting*: in general strengthd. for ἀσπαίρω, *to struggle convulsively*, Eur. Ion 1207.

'Απαστί, adv. of ἄπαστος, *fasting*.

'Απαστία, ας, ἡ, *an abstaining from food, fasting, fast*, ἀπ. ἄγειν, Ar. Nub. 621: from

'Απαστος, ον, (a priv., πατέομαι πέπασμαι) *not having eaten, fasting*, Hom.; c. gen., ἄπαστος ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτῆτος, *without having tasted meat or drink*, Od. 4, 788.

'Απαστράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἀστράπτω) *to flash forth, beam forth*, αἴγλην, Orph., like ἀπολάμπω.

'Απασχολέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἀσχολέω) *to hinder through business*, cf. ἀπαισχύνομαι: in genl. *to detain, prevent*, Luc. Pass. and mid., *to have no leisure*. Hence

'Απασχολία, ας, ἡ, *detention by business*, Strab.

'Απαταγί, adv., (a priv., πάταγος) *noiselessly*.

'Απᾰτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to cheat, trick, outwit, beguile*, Lat. *decipere*, Hom.: hence like Lat. *faltere tempus, to beguile* the time. Pass. *to be deceived*, esp. *to be self-deceived, mistaken*, Soph. O. T. 594, Eur., ἀγγελία ἀπατωμένη, *a disappointed, vain message*, Soph. El. 170: but ἀπατᾶσθαι ὡς..., *to be led by deception* to do anything, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 323 A. [The old deriv. from ἀπό and πάτος cannot stand: better with Buttmann from ἅπτω, ἁφή, Lat. *palpare*, cf. ἀπάφω, ἀποφίσκω.)

'Απάτερθε, and before a conson. ἀπάτερθεν, adv., (ἀπό, ἄτερ) strengthened for ἄτερθε, *far apart, aloof, all alone*, Il.—II. also as prep. c. gen., *far from, away from*, Il. 5, 445.

'Απᾰτεύω, Ion. for ἀπατάω, Xenophan. ap. Sext. Emp. 9, 193.

'Απᾰτέω, Ion. for ἀπατάω.

'Απᾰτεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a cheat, rogue*, Plat. Rep. 451 A, and Xen.: from

'Απάτη, ης, ἡ, *cheating, trickery, fraud, guile, deceit*, Dem., etc., σκολιαὶ ἀπάται, *crooked wiles*, Pind. Fr. 232, 2: ἀπ. λεχέων, *a being cheated out of* the marriage, Soph. Ant. 630: in a less bad signf., *cunning, craft*, Od. 13, 294; esp. of the gods, ἀπ. δικαία, Aesch. Fr. 273, cf. Od. 13, 294: *a stratagem* in war, Thuc. 2, 39; also *craft for* one's own good, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 93: ἄνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης, cf. δόλος.—2. Ἀπάτη is personified in Hes. Th. 224.—II. *a beguiling* of time, *enjoyment*.—III. *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel the *leontodon taraxicum*, or *dandelion*, v. l. Theophr. [ᾰπᾰ] Hence

'Απᾰτήλιος, ον, *deceitful, guileful, wily*, ἀπ. εἰδώς, *skilled in wiles*, Od. 14, 288.

'Απᾰτηλός, ή, όν, =foreg., ἔπος, Il. 1, 526.

'Απάτημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπατάω) = ἀπάτη, Mel. 112.

'Απατήμων, ον, gen. ονος, =ἀπατήλιος.

'Απᾰτήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπατάω, ἀνήρ) *cheating, beguiling men*.

'Απάτηρις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπατάω) *a beguiling, misleading*, LXX. [ᾰπᾰ]

'Απᾰτητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπατάω) *able* or *inclined to cheat, fraudulent*, Plat.—II. *fit to beguile the time, agreeable*.

'Απάτητος, ον, (a priv., πατέω) *untrodden*, Anth.—II. *not trodden down, not worn, new*. [ᾰ]

'Απᾰτιμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, ἀτιμάζω)

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later form for sq., Aesch. Eum. 95, in pass.

'Αποτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (ἀπό, ἀτιμάω) *to dishonour, disgrace*, Il. 13, 113.

'Απατμίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀτμίζω) *to send forth vapour, exhale*, Arist. P. A.

'Αποτουρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Cyzicene name for *the third month*, answering to the Attic Pyanepsion: from

'Απατούρια, ων, τά, *the Apaturia*, a festival at Athens in the month Pyanepsion, lasting three days, Schol. Ar. Pac. 890: but also held by all the Ionic race, except at Ephesus and Colophon, Hdt. 1, 147: at it the Athenians had their grown up sons enrolled among the citizens. (Hence prob. from *a* copul., and πατρία, φρατρία, v. Dict. Antiqq.)

†'Απατουρία, ας, ἡ, *Apaturia*, prop. *the deceitful one*, a surname of Minerva, given by Aethra, Paus. 2, 33, 1.—2. an appellation of Venus, worshipped in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab.

†'Απατούριος, ου, ὁ, *Apaturius*, an inhabitant of Byzantium, against whom Demosthenes spoke, Dem.

†'Απάτευρον, ου, τό, *Apatûrum*, a place on the Bosporus, containing a temple of Venus Apaturus, Strab.

'Απάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*a* priv., πατήρ) *fatherless, orphan*, Soph., etc.: also in neut. pl., ἀπάτορα τέκεα, Eur. H. F. 114: *disowned by the father*, Plat. Legg. 929 A: also c. gen., ἀπ. ἐμοῦ, *not having me for a father*, Soph. O. C. 1383.—2. *born after the father's death*, Lat. *posthumus*.—3. *of unknown father*, like σκότιος, Lat. *spurius*.—II. *not fatherly, not like a father*. [ᾰ]

'Απαυαίνω, f. -ἀνῶ, (ἀπό, αὐαίνω) *to let wither*. Pass. *to be withered*, Theophr.

'Απαυγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, αὐγάζω) *to flash forth*, like ἀπαστράπτω. Mid. *to shine, beam forth*, Call.—2. *to see from far*, Id. Del. 125.

'Απαυγάομαι, dep., *to behold from far*, Call.

'Απαύγασμα, ατος, τό, *reflected light, reflection*, LXX., and N. T.

'Απαυγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a reflecting of light, reflection*, Plut.

'Απαυχή, ῆς, ἡ, =foreg.

'Απαυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αὐδάω) *to forbid*, absol., Soph. Phil. 1293: esp. foll. by μή c. inf., Soph. O. T. 236, Aj. 741: also ἀπ. τινά τινος, like Lat. *interdicere re*.—II. *to tell* or *bid plainly*, Lat. *edicere*, c. inf., Ar. Ran. 369.—III. *to deny*, Anth.—IV. *to say No to, be wanting towards, fail, φίλοισι*, Eur. Andr. 87: hence *to fail, sink, to die*, Theophr.: *to become speechless*, Luc. cf. ἀπείπον, ἀπαγορεύω.

†'Απαυθαδέω, ῶ, = ἀπαυθαδίζομαι. Hence

'Απαυθάδημα, ατος, τό, *sublimity*, Dio Chr. [ᾰ]

'Απαυθαδιάζομαι, dep. mid.=sq.

'Απαυθαδίζομαι, (ἀπό, αὐθαδίζομαι) dep. mid., *to speak* or *act boldly, speak out*, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 66.

'Απαυθημερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, αὐθημεριζω) *to do* a thing *on the same day*: esp. *to go* or *return the same day*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1, ἐκ Πίσης εἰς Αἰγιταν. Ael.

'Απαύλια, ων, τά, (ἀπό, αὐλή) *a sleeping alone*, esp. the night before the wedding, when the bridegroom slept alone in his father-in-law's house: also *the presents* made to the bride on the same day, both in Poll.

'Απαυλίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, (ἀπό, αὐλίζομαι) mid. c. aor. pass., *to sleep* or *live away from*, τῆς πόλεως, Dion. H.

'Απαυλιστήριος, ία, ιον, *belonging to the ἀπαύλια, ἀπ. χλανίς a garment presented on the day* of the ἀπαύλια, Poll.

'Απαυλος, ον, (ἀπό, αὐλή) *away from the αὐλή*.

'Απαυλόσυνος, ον, =foreg., Anth.

'Απαυξησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, αὔξησις) *decrease, decline*, Longin.

'Απαυράω, never found in pres.; for the early writers mostly follow Hom. in using only the impf. c. aor. signf., ἀπηύρων, ἀπηύρᾱς, ἀπηύρᾱ, (ἀπηύρατο is f. l. in Od. 4, 646): *to take, wrest away from, rob of*, usu. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αὐτὸν ἀπηύρα θυμόν, he *robbed* him *of* life, so ψυχήν, ἦτορ ἀπηύρα τινά: but also c. dat. pers. Il. 17, 236, Od. 3, 192; and in passages like Il. 19, 89, c. gen. pers., which last was usu. later: to these must be added the aor. forms ἀπούρας and ἀπουράμενος, which are found with same construct. in Hom., Il. 9, 107, Od. 13, 270, v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 144, sq.—II. *to receive, get*, whether good or ill, and so *to enjoy* or *suffer*; so first Hes. Op. 238, where some read ἐπαυρεῖ, but Eur. Andr. 1029, has ἀπ. τι πρός τινος, *to receive at another's hands*, without v. l.; and Aesch. Prom. 28, has mid. in same signf., τοιαῦτ' ἀπηύρω, ubi Elmsl., Dind., ἐπηυρον, and so Passow would alter ἀπ- in all such places, cf. ἐπαυρεῖν, but v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 152. (Some take αἱρέω for the root, others, as Buttm., εὑρεῖν, εὑρίσκειν; for the simple αὔρω is not found.)

'Απαυρίσκομαι, = ἐπαυρίσκομαι, dub. l. in Hipp., v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 147.

'Απαυστί, adv. of sq., *unceasing, incessant*, Dio C.

'Απαυστος, ον, (*a* priv., παύω) *not to be stopped, quieted* or *assuaged*, ὀίψα, Thuc. 2, 49: *never-ending*, ἀτα, Soph. Aj. 1186, and Plat.—II. c. gen., *never ceasing from*, γόων, Eur. Suppl. 82. Adv. -τως, Arist. Mund.

'Απαυτικα, adv., (ἀπό, αὐτίκα) *forthwith, on the spot*.

'Απαυτοματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, αὐτοματίζω) *to do* or *offer of one's self*, Plut.

'Απαυτομολέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, αὐτομολέω) *to go of one's own accord, desert*, Thuc. 7, 75.

'Απαυχενίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, αὐχενίζω) *to break the neck: ταῦρον ἀπ., to tame* a bull *by forcing back his neck*, Philostr.—II. *to shake off from the neck, get free by struggling*.

*'Απαφάω, pres. assumed as root of ἀπαφήσω, fut. of sq.

'Απαφισκω, fut. ἀπαφήσω: aor. ἤπαφον, part. ἀπαφών, mostly found in compos.: of the simple word Hom. has only ἀπαφίσκει and ἤπαφε, and opt. aor. mid. ἀπάφοιτο in act. signf., all in Od., = ἀπατάω, *to cheat, beguile*, (ἄπτω, ἀφή, *palpare*, v. ἀπατάω.)

'Απαφρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀφρίζω) *to skim off the froth*.

'Απάφω, pres. assumed as root of ἤπαφον aor. of ἀπαφισκω.

'Απᾰχής, ές, (*a* priv., πάχος) *without thickness*.

†'Απαχθείς, 1 aor. pass. part. from ἀπάγω.

'Απάχθομαι, (ἀπό, ἄχθομαι) dep., *to be hateful* or *grievous*, τινί, Sapph. 37: *to become disliked, incur odium*, Thuc. 1, 75. ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ, Id. 2, 63.

'Απαχύνω, =sq., Aretae.

'Απᾰχύνω, (ἀπό, ἀχλύω) *to free from darkness*, Qu. Sm. 1, 78. [ῠ]

'Απαχρειόομαι, (ἀπό, ἀχρειόω) as pass., *to fall into disuse, grow useless*.

'Απεγγλωττίζομαι, (ἀπό, ἐν, γλῶττα) as pass., *to be tongueless*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

'Απέγγονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἔγγονος) *a great-grandson* or *daughter*, Lat. *pronepos*, cf. ἔγγονος.

'Απεγγυᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω and -ίξω, (ἀπό, ἐγγυαλίζω) *to give up, deliver again*.

'Απεγνωκότως, adv. part. perf. act. from ἀπογιγνώσκω, *desperately, like a desperate man*.

'Απεδανός, όν, Dor. for ἠπεδανός.

'Απεδίζω, (ἀπεδος) *to make even, to level*.

'Απέδιλος, ον, (*a* priv., πέδιλον) *unshod, barefoot*, Aesch. Pr. 135.

'Απεδίλωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πεδίλόω) =foreg., Call. [ῐ]

'Απεδος, ον, (*a* copul., πέδον) *even, level, flat*, Lat. *planus, campestris*, Hdt., and Thuc.: τὸ ἄπεδον, *a plain, flat surface*, Hdt. 4, 62.

'Απέδω, only in late Greek, v. sub ἀπεσθίω.

'Απέειπε, Ep. for ἀπεῖπε 3 sing. indic. from ἀπειπεῖν, Hom.

'Απέεργε, 3 sing. imperf. act. from ἀποέργω, Il.

'Απεζος, ον, (*a* priv., πέζα) *footless*, Lyc.

'Απεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἐθίζω) *to disuse, disaccustom*: ἐθ. μὴ ποιεῖν, *to use* or *teach not* to do something, Lat. *dedocere*, Aeschin. 21, 31, τινὰ τιμωρίαις, Id. 5, 27.

'Απείδον, inf. ἀπιδεῖν, aor. 2 without pres. in use, serving as aor. to ἀφοράω, *to look away from other things at*, and so simply *to look at*, ἐς or πρός τι, Thuc.—II. *to look away from*, and so *to despise*, Plut.

'Απειθαρχία, ας, ἡ, (*a* priv., πειθαρχέω) *disobedience to command*.

'Απείθεια, ας, ἡ, *the conduct of an* ἀπειθής, *disobedience, contumacy*, Plut.

'Απειθεω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀπειθής, *to refuse compliance*. Aesch. Ag. 1049; *to disobey*, τινί, Eur. Or. 31.—II. *not to let one's self be persuaded, to disbelieve, mistrust*, Plat.: *not to abide by*, ἀπ. ἐνεχυρασιας, Id. Legg. 949 D.

'Απειθη, ἀπείθησαν, Ion. for ἀφείθη, ἀφείθησαν, 3 sing. and plur. aor. 1 pass. from ἀφιημι, Hdt.

'Απειθής, ές, (*a* priv., πείθομαι) *disobedient*, Soph. Fr. 45; ἀπ. τοῖς νόμοις, Plat.: *unmanageable*, of ships, Thuc. 2, 84; so of countries, *impracticable, difficult*, Hermesian. ap. Ath. 597 B.—II. act., *not persuading* or *convincing*. Adv. -θῶς, ἀπ. ἐχειν, Plat. Rep. 391 B.

'Απειθία, ας, ἡ, =ἀπείθεια.

'Απεικάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, εἰκαζω) *to form from* or *after, copy, represent, express*, Plat.: *to express by a comparison*, Soph. Fr. 162, and Plat.: hence most usu., *to compare with, liken to*, τινί τι, Plat., etc.—II. ὡς ἀπεικάσαι, = ὡς ἐπεικάσαι, *to conjecture*, Soph. Tr. 141, cf. Eur. Or. 1298, unless ἐπεικ. is to be read, v. Herm. Soph. l. c. Hence

'Απεικᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a copying, representation*, μίμησις καὶ ἀπ., Plat. Legg. 668 B.

'Απείκασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπεικάζω) *a copy, image, imitation*, =foreg., Plat. Crat. 402 D.

'Απεικαστέον, verb. adj. from ἀπεικάζω, *one must represent* or *express*, Plat. Phaedr. 270 E.

'Απεικονίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπο, εἰκών) = ἀπεικαζω. Philo. Hence

'Απεικονισμα, ατος, το, =ἀπείκασμα, Epist. Socr.

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'Απεικότως, adv. from sq., usu. οὐκ ἀπ., *not unreasonably*, Thuc. 1, 73, 2, 8: but in 6, 55, he has ἀπεοικότως.

'Απεικώς, υῖα, ός, part. perf. Att. for ἀπεοικώς, q. v., *unlike*, *unseemly*: but usu. in neut. of things, *unreasonable*, *unfair*, Antipho 117, 1, and freq. in late prose, v. Wyttenb. Ind. Plut.: cf. ἀπέοικα.

'Απειλείω, poet. for ἀπειλέω, *to threaten*.

'Απειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, εἰλέω)= ἀπείλω, *to press hard*: usu. in pass., ἀπειληθείς, ἀπειλημένος ἐς ἀπορίην, ἐς ἀναγκαίην, *brought into great straits*, Hdt. 1, 24; 8, 109; also ἐς στεινόν, *forced* into narrow compass, Hdt. 9, 34. Cf. εἰλέω, εἴλω, ἴλλω.

'Απειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: Hom. has a form ἀπειλήτην, Ep. for ἠπειλείτην, 3 dual. impf. act., Od. 11, 312: *to threaten*, Lat. *minor*, in Hom. always c. dat. pers., sometimes c. acc. rei, ἀπ. τινί τι, sometimes c. inf. pres. or fut., *to threaten to* do; so too freq. in Att.: also ἀπ. ὅτι..., ὡς..., Xen.: and often absol.—II. *to assist in a threatening way*, *to make boastful threats*, Il. 8, 150: in genl. *to boast*, *brag*, Lat. *gloriari*, Od. 8, 383: hence also—III. *to assure*, *promise*, *vow*, Il. 23, 863, 872. B. pass. ἀπειλοῦμαι, *to be terrified by threats*, Xen. Symp. 4, 31: but later ἀπειλοῦμαι is found as dep., Polyaen., and N. T. (the common notion is that of *speaking loud*, whence, with ἀπελλάζω, it is referred to ἠπύω). Hence

'Απειλή, ῆς, ἡ, mostly in plur., *threats*, Hom., etc.: also *boasts*, *braggart words*, Il. 20, 83: in sing., *a threatening*, *threat of punishment*, Soph. Ant. 753, Plat. Legg. 668 B.

'Απείλημα, ατος, τό,=foreg., Soph. O. C. 660, in plur.

'Απείλημμαι, perf. pass. from ἀπολαμβάνω.

'Απείλησις, εως, ἡ, *a threatening*, Polyb.

'Απειλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a threatener*, *boaster*, Il. 7, 96. Hence

'Απειλητήριος, ία, ιον, (ἀπειλέω) *belonging to* or *disposed for threatening*, ἀπ. λόγοι, *threatening language*, Hdt. 8, 112.

'Απειλητής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀπειλητήρ.

'Απειλητικός, -ή, όν,=ἀπειλητήριος, Plat., and Xen. Adv. -κῶς.

'Απείληφα and ἀπείλημμαι, part. ἀπειλημμένος, perf. act. and pass. from ἀπολαμβάνω.

'Απειληφόρος, ον, (ἀπειλή, φέρω) *bearing threats*, poet.

'Απειλικρῖνέω, (ἀπό, εἰλικρινέω) *to purify*, Synes.

'Απειλίσσω, Ion. for ἀπελίσσω, *to unrol*, *unwind*, Dio C.

'Απείλλω, like ἀπειλέω, *to force back*, but prob. only found in old Att. law phrase, ὅςτις ἀπείλλῃ (but Bekk. ἀπίλλει) τῇ θύρᾳ, whoever *bars the way* with the door, ap. Lys. 117, 37, cf. ἐξείλλω, Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 10.

'Απειμι, fut. ἀπέσομαι, (ἀπό, εἰμί) *to be away* or *far from*, Hom.; τινός, Od. 19, 169; 20, 155; but usu. absol. *to be away* or *absent*: of things, *to be away*, *wanting*: οἵ τ' ὄντες, οἵ τ' ἀπόντες, i. e. *all that are*, *every one*, Soph. Ant. 1109; so, τὰς οὔσας τέ μου καὶ τὰς ἀπούσας ἐλπίδας, Id. El. 306. cf. Lob. Phryn. 754. Hom. mostly uses impf. ἀπῆν, ἀπέην, 3 pl. ἄπεσαν, and fut. ἀπέσσομαι.

'Απειμι, (ἀπό, εἶμι) *to go away*, *depart*, Hom.: the ind. pres. usu. in fut. signf., *I will go*, Od. 17, 593: Imperat. ἄπιθι, part. ἀπιών.

'Απεῖπον, inf. ἀπειπεῖν, Ep. ἀποειπεῖν: later also aor. 1 ἄπειπα, and ἀπειπάμην: fut. ἀπερῶ, perf. ἀπείρηκα, mostly used in signf. IV. 2: other tenses supplied by ἀπόφημι, ἀπαγορεύω:—*To speak*, *say*, or *tell out*, μῦθον, ἀληθείην, ἐφημοσύνην, ἀγγελίην ἀποειπεῖν, Hom.; also κρατερῶς or ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν *to speak*, *say*, or *tell out* boldly, bluntly, Il.: *to declare*, so too Arist. Mirab. in aor. mid.—II. *to deny*, *refuse*, opp. to κατανεύω, Il. 1, 515; 9, 675.—III. *to forbid*, like ἀπαγορεύω, (very freq. in prose, esp. c. μή et inf.) ἀπ. τινὶ μὴ ποιεῖν, etc., *to forbid* one *to do*, *tell* him *not to do*, Hdt. 1, 155, Thuc., etc.: τὸ ἀπειρημένον, *a forbidden thing*, Hdt. 3, 5, 2.—IV. like ἀπαγορεύειν, ἀπαυδᾶν, *to renounce*, *disown*, *give up*, c. acc. rei, e. g. μῆνιν, Il. 19, 35, cf. 3, 406; and not seldom in prose, as ἀπειπεῖν τὸν υἱὸν ὑπὸ κήρυκος, Plat. Legg. 928 D, ἀπ. προξενίαν, Thuc. 6, 89: (dub. whether ever c. gen. rei, for Il. 3, 406 is now read, with Aristarch., θεῶν δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθου, v. Spitzn. ad l.:) so Hdt. uses mid., ἀπείπασθαι τὸν υἱόν, *to disown his son*, 1, 59; ἀπ. ὄψιν, *to avert a vision by offerings*, 5, 56: hence—2. intrans. *to give up*, *be worn out*, *fail*, *flag*, *sink*, Trag., etc.: c. dat. pers., *to fail* or *be wanting to* one, οὐκ ἀπειρηκὼς φίλοις, Eur. Med. 460, cf. Andr. 87; but c. dat. rei, *to fail*, *fall short* in a thing, χρήμασι, Dem. 30, fin., σώμασι, Lycurg. 153, 4: ἀπ. ὑπό τινος, *to sink under*..., Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 15; but also c. dat., ἀπ. κακοῖς, ἄλγει, Pors. Or. 91: also c. part., ἀπ. καθήμενος, *to be quite tired of sitting*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ἀπ. λέγων, *to give over* speaking, Id. Legg. 769 E. [ἄπῡειπών once in Hom., Il. 19, 35.]

'Απειρᾰγᾰθέω, *to act without knowledge of good and right*: and

'Απειρᾰγᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *ignorance of goodness*, Hierocl.: from

'Απειράγαθος, ον, (ἄπειρος, ἀγαθός) *unacquainted with goodness*, like ἀπειρόκαλος. Adv. -θως, Diod.

'Απειραίη, ης, ἡ, *an Apiraean woman*, Od. 7, 8: but as no such place is known, some make it Dor. from Ἤπειρος: yet ᾰ?

'Απειράκις, adv., (ἄπειρος) *times without number*, Arist. de Xen., etc.

'Απείραντος, ον, *endless*, *boundless*, ἀλκή, Pind. P. 9, 61: the prose form is ἀπέραντος.

'Απείραστος, ον, (α priv., πειράζω) *untried*, *not put to the test*: hence *pure*, *chaste*, Heliod.—II. act. *inexperienced in* a thing, τινός.

'Απείρᾱτος, ον, (α priv., πειράομαι) Dor. for ἀπείρητος, and = foreg., Pind.

'Απείρᾰτος, ον, shortened for ἀπείραστος, like θαυματός for θαυμαστός, Böckh Pind. O. 6, 54 (90).

'Απειραχῶς, adv. (ἄπειρος) *in an infinite number of ways*, Plut.

'Απειργάθω, ἀπεργάθω, and Hom. ἀποεργάθω, lengthened forms from ἀπείργω.

'Απείργω, in Hdt. usu. ἀπέργω, and in Hom. also ἀποέργω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, εἴργω) *to keep away* or *shut out from*, *part from*, τινά τινος, Hom., Hdt., etc.; also ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 9, 68: *to keep* or *hinder from*, τινά τινος, Thuc. 2, 39, cf. 3, 45: ἀπ. τινά, *to keep* one *back*, *hinder* him, Id. 2, 53: of a river, ἀπεργμένος, *shut out from* its old course, Hdt. 2, 99.—II. *to part*, *divide*, and so *to bound*, *skirt*, of seas and rivers, etc., e. g. ὁ Ἅλυς ἔνθεν μὲν Καππαδόκας ἀπέργει, ἔνθεν δὲ Παφλαγόνας, Hdt. 1, 72, cf. 174, 204: so too of a person, ἐκ δεξιῆς οὔρος ἀπέργων, *keeping the hill on the right hand*, Hdt. 7, 43, 112, much like λαμβάνων.—III. *to shut up*, *confine*, ἐντὸς ἀπ., Hdt. 3, 116; ἀπ. ἐν τόπῳ, Id. 1, 154, etc.

'Απειρέσιος, ία, ιον, and later ιος, ιον, lengthd. form for ἄπειρος, in signf. I.: *boundless*, *endless*, in size or quantity, *endless*, *countless*, γαῖα, ὀϊζύς, ἄνθρωποι, Hom.; ἄνδρες, Hes. Fr. 39, 4: also intensive, ἀπ. εἶδος, *untold beauty*, Hes. Fr. 73, 3. Also ἀπείριτος, and in Att. ἄπειρος, q. v. The neut. -σιον as adv., Qu. Sm. 2. 179.

†**'Απείρηθεν**, adv., *from Apīrē*, acc. to others, *from the mainland*, or *from Epirus*, Od. 7, 9, v. sub 'Απειραίη, and cf. Nitsch ad l.

'Απείρηκα, inf. ἀπειρηκέναι, part. ἀπειρηκώς, pass. ἀπειρημένος, perf. of ἀπεῖπον.

'Απείρητος, ἀπείρᾱτος, ον, also η, ον, H. Hom. Ven. 133, and Pind., (α priv., πειράομαι) *without trial*, and so —I. act. *without making trial of*, *not having tried* or *attempted* a thing, τινός, Il. 12, 304: absol. *making no attempt* or *venture*, Pind. I. 4, 50.—2. *without trial* or *experience of*, τινός, Il. 17, 41, where ἠτ' ἀλκῆς ἠτε φόβοιο must be joined with ἀπείρ., v. Spitzn. ad l.: hence *inexperienced*, *unskilled in* a thing, *unknowing of* it, φιλότητος, H. Hom. Ven. 133, καλῶν, Pind. O. 10 (11), 18: absol. *inexperienced*, *unknowing*, opp. to εὖ εἰδώς, Od. 2, 170.—II. pass. *untried*, *unattempted*, Hdt. 7, 9, 3.

'Απειρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπειρος) opp. to ἐμπειρία, *want of skill*, *inexperience*, *ignorance*, Thuc. 1, 80, etc.—II. (α priv., πεῖρας, πέρας) *infinity*, either of space or number, *infinitude*, χρόνου, Plat. Legg. 676 A: τῶν κόσμων, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 45: absol., opp. to πέρας, Plat. Phil. 16 C.

'Απείρῖτος, ον,= ἀπειρέσιος, Od. 10, 195.

'Απειρξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπείργω) *a keeping off*.

'Απειροβᾰθής, ές, (ἄπειρος, βάθος) *unfathomable*, Synes.

'Απειρόβιος, ον, (ἄπειρος, βίος) *inexperienced in life*. Adv. -ίως, Hierocl.

'Απειρόγᾰμος, ον, (ἄπειρος, γάμος) *unmarried*, Eubul. Echo 1.

'Απειρόδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (α priv., πεῖρας, δάκρυ) *weeping without bounds*, or *to excess*, καρδία, Aesch. Suppl. 71.

'Απειρόδροσος, ον, (ἄπειρος, δρόσος) *unused to dew*, *unbedewed*, Eur. El. 735.

'Απειροδύνᾰμος, ον, (α priv., πεῖρας, δύναμις) *infinite in power*.

'Απειροθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἄπειρος, θάλασσα) *unused to the sea*.

'Απειροκᾰκέω, *to be ἀπειρόκακος*: from

'Απειρόκᾰκος, ον, (ἄπειρος, κακός) in a moral sense, *inexperienced in ill* or *evil*, *guileless*, τὸ ἀπειρόκακον, *guilelessness*, *simplemindedness*, Thuc. 5, 105.—II. in a physical signf., *unused to evil* or *misery*, Eur. Alc. 927.

'Απειροκᾰλέομαι, dep. mid., *to act like an ἀπειρόκαλος*, Lat. *ineptire*.

'Απειροκαλεύομαι, dep. mid., = foreg.

'Απειροκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, *ignorance of the beautiful*, *want of taste* or *sensibility*, ἀπ. καὶ ἀμουσία, Plat. Rep. 403

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C: in plur. *vulgarities*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 3: from

'Απειρόκᾱλος, ον, (ἄπειρος, καλός) *ignorant of the beautiful: without taste, tasteless, coarse:* in most cases it answers to Lat. *ineptus*, Plat. Legg. 775 B: τὸ ἀπειρόκαλον, = foreg., Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5. Adv. -λως, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C.

'Απειρολεχής, ές, (ἄπειρος, λέχος) =ἀπειρόγαμος, Ar. Thesm. 119.

'Απειρολογία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., πεῖρας, λόγος) *boundless loquacity*, Sext. Emp.

'Απειρομάχης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -μάχας (ἄπειρος, μάχη) *unused to battle, untried in war*, Pind. N. 4, 49. [ᾰ]

'Απειρομεγέθης, ες, (a priv., πεῖρας, μέγεθος) *immensely large.*

'Απειρόμοθος, ον, = ἀπειρομάχης, Nonn.

'Απειροπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *freedom from passion* or *suffering.*—II. *infinite suffering:* [ᾰ] from

'Απειροπάθής, ές, (ἄπειρος, πάθος) *free from passions* or *suffering*, LXX. —II. (a priv., πεῖρας, πάθος) *of endless, infinite suffering.*

'Απειροπλάσιος, ον, (ἄπειρος II.) *infinitely more, many thousand fold*, Ion. ἀπειροπλήσιος, in later writers also ἀπειροπλᾰσίων, ον. [πλᾰ]

'Απειρόπλους, ουν, gen. ου, (ἄπειρος, πλοῦς) *ignorant of navigation*, Luc.

'Απειροπόλεμος, ον, (ἄπειρος, πόλεμος) *ignorant of war.* Adv. -μως, *in an unsoldier-like way*, Dion. H.

'Απειρόπονος, ον, (ἄπειρος, πόνος) *unused to toil*, Liban.

'Απειρος, ον,—I. (a priv., πεῖρα, πειράομαι) first in Theogn. 1007, like the Hom. ἀπείρητος, *without trial* or *experience of, unused* or *new to* a thing, ἄθλων, Theogn. l. c., καλῶν, Pind., τυράννων, ναυτικῆς, Hdt., κακῶν, πόνων, νόσων, etc., Trag.: *ignorant of, unacquainted with*, τινός, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: esp. ἄπ. ἀνδρός, *not having known a man*, Hdt. 2, 111; ἄπ. λέχους, *unwedded*, Eur. Med. 672: also without λέχους, Ib. 1091.—2. absol. *inexperienced, ignorant*, freq. in Att., e. g. as prov., δίδασκ' ἄπειρον, Aesch. Cho. 118. Adv. -ρως; ἀπείρως ἔχειν, *to be unacquainted with*, τινός, Hdt. 2, 45; also πρός τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29: comp. ἀπειρότερον, Thuc., but also ἀπειροτέρως, Isocr. 240 C.—II. (a priv., πεῖρας, πέρας) first in Pind., and Hdt., like the Hom. ἀπείρων, ἀπειρέσιος, *boundless* in size or number, *infinite, endless, countless*, σκότος, Pind. Fr. 95, 8, πλῆθος, Hdt. 1, 204, αἰθήρ, ἤπειρος, Eur.; ἄπ. πλήθει or τὸ πλῆθος, *infinite in number*, Plat.—2. in Trag. esp. garments, etc., *in which one is entangled past escape, endless*, i. e. *without end* or *outlet*, ἀμφίβληστρον, Aesch. Ag. 1382, χίτων, Soph. Fr. 473, ὕφασμα, Eur. Or. 25, cf. δεσμοὶ ἀπείρονες, Od. 8, 340, ἀτέρμων πέπλος, Aesch. Eum. 634. (Both words appear in the deriv. ἀπειρία, and in some late compds., as ἀπειροπαθής, cf. ἀπείρων.)

'Απειροσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἀπειρία, *inexperience, want of skill*, Eur.

†'Απειροτέρως, irreg. comp. to ἀπείρως, adv. of ἄπειρος I.

'Απειρότεχνος, ον, (ἄπειρος, τέχνη) *unskilled in an art.*

'Απειρότοκος, ον, (ἄπειρος, τόκος) *not having yet brought forth*, Anth.

'Απειρωδίν, ῖνος, ἡ, (ἄπειρος, ὠδίν) *not having felt the pains of childbirth.*

'Απείρων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., πεῖρας, πέρας) *boundless, endless*, in Hom. mostly of vast plains, γαῖα, Ἑλλήσποντος, but also δῆμος, a *countless people*, Il. 24, 776: ὕπνος, *endless sleep*, Od. 7, 286: δεσμοὶ ἀπείρονες, Od. 8, 340: hence also *having no end, circular*, Aesch. Fr. 395. The forms ἄπειρος, ἀπέραντος, ἀπείραντος, ἀπειρέσιος, ἀπερείσιος, ἀπείρητος, ἀπειρίδιος, ἀπέρασ̄τος, ἀπέρατος, are quite synon.—II. (a priv., πεῖρα)=ἄπειρος I., *inexperienced, unknowing*, Br. and Erf. Soph. O. T. 1088.

'Απείς, Ion. for ἀφείς, part. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι, Hdt.

'Απειστέω, *to be* ἄπειστος,=ἀπειθέω: from

'Απειστος, ον, (a priv., πείθω)= ἀπειθής, hence τὸ ἄπ., *disobedience.*

'Απέκ, prep. c. g-n., *away out of*, H. Hom. Ap. 110: but better separately, ἀπ' ἐκ, like δι' ἐκ, ὑπ' ἐκ, Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad Il.

'Απέκγονος, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἔκγονος) *a great-great-grandson*, Lat. *abnepos*, also ἡ ἀπ., Simon. 87.

'Απεκδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, ἐκδέχομαι) dep. mid., *to expect*, Heliod.—II. *to gather*, i. e. *infer from.* Hence

'Απεκδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, *expectation.*—II. *an inference.*

'Απεκδύομαι, f. -δύσομαι, [ῠ]: aor. -έδῡν, perf. -δέδῡκα, (ἀπό, ἐκδύω, irr.) as mid., *to strip one's self*, and so *to prepare* for single combat, Joseph.: *to strip off for one's self, to despoil, ἀρχάς*, N. T. Col. 2, 15: *to put off*, as clothes, met. N. T. Col. 3, 9. Hence

'Απέκδῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting off*, as of clothes, N. T. Col. 2, 11.

'Απεκλανθάνω, f. -λήσω, (ἀπό, ἐκλανθάνω) *to make quite forgotten*, c. gen. Mid. *to forget entirely*, but only found in imperat. aor. 2 mid., ἀπεκλελάθεσθε θάμβεος, Od. 24, 394.

'Απεκλέγομαι, (ἀπό, ἐκλέγομαι) *to reject in sorting out, to sift*, Diosc.

'Απεκλελάθεσθε, v. ἀπεκλανθάνω.

'Απεκλογή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπεκλέγομαι) *a rejection*, Sext. Emp.

'Απεκλύνω, (ἀπό, ἐκλούω) *to wash off* or *out, rinse.*

'Απεκλύνω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἐκλύω) *to dissolve: to set free: to relax, weaken.* [ῡσω]

'Απέκρῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἐκρύομαι) *deliverance from an evil*, Strab.

†'Απεκτέταγκα and ἀπεκτέτακα, perf. act of ἀποκτείνω.

'Απέκτᾰνον, ες, ε, aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, Hom.

'Απέκτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *an extending, spreading out*, LXX.: from

'Απεκτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀπό, ἐκτείνω) *to stretch far out, spread out*, Arist. Pol.

'Απέκτητος, ον, (a priv., πεκτέω) *uncombed, unkempt*, Anth.

'Απεκτος, ον, (a priv., πέκω) = foreg., Ath.

'Απεκφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἀπό, ἐκφέρω) *to carry out and away.*

'Απελάζω, v. l. for ἀπελλάζω.

'Απελᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπελαύνω) *a driving away.*

'Απέλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

'Απέλαστος, ον, (a priv., πελάζω) *unapproachable*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 748 B.

'Απελάτης, ου, ὁ, *one who drives away*, Lat. *abactor.* [ᾰ]; from

'Απελαύνω, fut. ἀπελάσω, Att. ἀπελῶ, but also ἀπέλᾱ as imperat. from simple pres. ἀπελάω once in Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 32, and Dor. aor. ἀπήλαον, Ar. Lys. 1001 (ἀπό, ἐλαύνω): *to drive away, expel* from a place, τῆς γῆς, πόλεως, etc., Soph. and Eur.: also ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου, etc., Xen.: *to remove*, φοβόν τινί, Xen.—II. esp. ἀπ. στρατήν, *to lead away an army*, Hdt. 4, 92: hence usu. as if intr. like ἀπάγω, *to march, go away, depart*, Hdt. 1, 77, etc.: also sub. ἵππον, *to ride away*, freq. in Xen. Pass. *to be driven away*, ἀπ. ἐνθεῦτεν, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. *to be driven out* or *excluded from* a thing, τινός, Id. 7, 161, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15: in genl. *to be far from*, Hdt. 7, 205.

'Απελαφρύνω, (ἀπό, ἐλαφρύνω)= ἀποκουφίζω, *to make a thing easy.*

'Απελάω, =ἀπελαύνω, q. v.

'Απέλεγμα, ατος, τό, and ἀπελεγμός, οῦ ὁ, N. T.=sq.

'Απέλεγξις, εως, ἡ, *conviction, refutation:* from

'Απελέγχω, f. -έγξω, (ἀπό, ἐλέγχω) strengthd. for ἐλέγχω, *to convince, refute thoroughly*, Antipho 131, 35.

'Απέλεθρος, ον, (a priv., πελεθρον) *immeasureable*, ἀπ. ἰς, Hom., ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδραμε, *he sprang back immeasurably far*, Il. 11, 354.

'Απελέκητος, ον, (a priv., πελεκάω) *unhewn*, in genl. *unwrought.*

'Απελέσθαι, ἀπελόμενος, Ion. for ἀφελ., inf. and part. aor. 2 mid. of ἀφαιρέω.

'Απελευθερία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπελεύθερος) *the enfranchisement of a slave*, Aeschin. 59, 25.—II. *the state of a freedman*, Lat. *libertinitas.* Hence

'Απελευθεριάζω, f. -άσω, *to be free, act freely.*

'Απελευθερῐκός, ή, όν, = sq. Plut.

'Απελευθέριος, ον, *of, from*, or *becoming a freedman:* from

'Απελεύθερος, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἐλεύθερος) *an emancipated slave, a freedman*, Lat. *libertus, libertinus*, Plat.: opp. to δοῦλος and μέτοικος, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 10; ἀπ. ἀφιέναι τινά, Aeschin. 59, 25: also ἀπελευθέρα, ἡ, Lat. *liberta*, Isae. 58, 13, cf. Lob. Paral. 470. Hence

'Απελευθερόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to set free, emancipate*, Plat. Legg. 915 A, sq. Hence

'Απελευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *emancipation*, Dem. 215, 25.

'Απελευθερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who sets free.*

'Απέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι) *a going away.*

'Απεληλύθα, ας, ε, etc., perf. of ἀπέρχομαι, Hom.

'Απελίσσω, =ἀπειλίσσω, *to unroll, unwind.*

'Απέλκω, Ion. for ἀφέλκω, Hdt.

'Απελλάζω, Lacon. =ἐκκλησιάζω, Plut. Lyc. 6. (Hesych. has ἀπέλλαι, =ἐκκλησίαι, prob. akin to ἀελλής, ὁλλής.

'Απελλαῖος, ον, ὁ, the Macedonian month which answered to the Roman *December*, perh. from ἄελλα, *the windy month.*

†'Απελλῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Apelles*, a distinguished painter in the time of Alexander the Great, Plut.—2. a statuary, Paus.—3. a philosopher, Strab.—Hence adj. 'Απελλείειος, α, ον, *of Apelles, Apellean*, Anth.

†'Απελλίκιον, ου and ωνος, and in Ath. 214 D, -κῶν, ῶνος, ὁ, *Apellicon*, a Peripatetic philosopher, and great book-collector, Strab., etc.

†'Απελλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Apellis*, fem. pr. n., Callim.

†'Απελλίχος, ου, ὁ, *Apellichus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

'Απελος, τό, (a priv., πέλος. Lat. *pellis*) *a wound not yet skinned over*, Callim.

'Απελπίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἀπό, ἐλπίζω) *to give up hope of, despair of*, τινός, Polyb.: *to give up as lost*, τι, Diod. Pass. *to be given up*, Polyb.—II. *to drive to despair*, τινά.—III. =

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ἐλπίζειν ἀπό τινος, *to hope from one*, N. T. Hence

'Απελπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *hopelessness, despair*, Polyb.

'Απεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, ἐμέω) *to spit up, throw out, evomere*, Il. 14, 437.

'Απεμνήσαντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 mid. of ἀπομιμνήσκω, Il.

'Απεμπολάω, ῶ, -ήσω, perf. ἀπήμπολα (Kühner Gr. Gr. § 106, 6), (ἀπό, ἐμπολάω) *to sell to* another, τινί τι, Eur.: *to sell for* a thing τι τινός, Xen. Symp. 8, 21: *to betray*, Eur. Tro. 973, so ἀπεμπολώμενοι, (as we say) *bought and sold*, Ar. Ach. 374: ἀπ. ψυχήν, *to barter one's life*, Eur. Phoen. 1228, cf. ἐξεμπολάω: in late writers also ἀπεμπολέω, Lob. Phryn. 584. Hence

'Απεμπολή, ῆς, ἡ, and ἀπεμπόλησις, εως, ἡ, *a selling, a sale*.

'Απεμπολητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a seller, dealer*, Lyc.

'Απεμφαίνω, f. -φᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, ἐμφαίνω) *to represent as unlikely*.—II. usu. neut., *to be unlikely, absurd, incongruous*, Polyb. Hence

'Απέμφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *unlikeliness, absurdity, contradiction, obscurity*, Strab.

'Απεμφερής, ές, (ἀπό, ἐμφερής) *unlike*, Theophr.

'Απέναντι, adv., (ἀπό, ἐναντι) *over against, opposite*, c. gen., Polyb: also

'Απεναντίον, adv., (ἀπό, ἐναντίον) =foreg., ἡ ἀπ., sc. χώρα, *the opposite shore*, Hdt. 7, 55.

'Απεναντίως, adv., *contrariwise*, Luc.

'Απενᾰρίζω, f. -ίξω, (ἀπό, ἐναρίζω) like σκυλεύω, *to strip of arms, despoil* one *of* a thing, τινά τι, with prep. sep. τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ' ἐντεα, Il. 12, 195; 15, 343.

'Απένεικα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἀπήνεικα, or ἀπήνεγκα, aor. of ἀποφέρω, Hom.

'Απενεχθῆναι, aor. inf. pass. of ἀποφέρω.

'Απενεόω, (ἀπό, ἐνεός) *to make dumb*.

'Απενέπω, v. ἀπεννέπω.

'Απενθής, ές, (α priv., πένθος) *free from grief*, Aesch. Prom. 956.

'Απένθητος, ον, (α priv, πενθέω) *not subject to grief, free from it, φρήν*, Aesch. Ag. 895.

'Απενιαυτέω, (ἀπό, ἐνιαυτός) *to go into banishment for a year*, Plat. Legg. 866 C, 868 C, as all the MSS. give it, but in Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 13, ἀπενιαυτίζω. On the thing, cf. Müller Eumen. § 44.—II. *to survive by a year*, Dio C. Hence

'Απενιαύτησις, εως, ἡ, *banishment for a year*, Plat. Legg. 868 D, where only one MS. ἀπενιαύτισις.

'Απενιαυτίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, =ἀπενιαυτέω, q. v.

'Απενιαύτισις, εως, ἡ, and

'Απενιαυτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ἀπενιαύτησις, q. v.

'Απεννέπω, (ἀπό, ἐννέπω) Trag. word, also ἀπενέπω, but only in a lyr. passage of Eur. I. A. 553, and so Herm. Soph. O. C. 209, =ἀπανδάω *to forbid*, ἀπ. τινὰ ποιεῖν, or μὴ ποιεῖν, Eur. Med. 813, Ion 1282: also absol., Trag.—II. *to order away from*, ἀπ. τινὰ θαλάμων, *to deny* one *entrance*, *to forbid him the chamber*, Eur. I. A. 553, also c. acc. only, *to bid keep away*, Aesch. Eum. 957.

†'Απεννῖνος, ου, ὁ, in Strab. also 'Απεννῖνον, ου, τό, in Dion. P. 'Απέννιον, *the Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy, Polyb. Adj. 'Απεννῖνος, η, ον, *of the Apennines, Apennine*.

'Απέξ, v. ἅπεκ.

'Απεξαμαρτάνω, strengthd. for ἐξαμαρτάνω.

'Απεξεργάζομαι, -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἐξεργάζομαι, *to work out completely, to finish off*.

'Απεξηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, ἐξηγέομαι) *to tell to the end*, Xen. Ephes.

'Απεοικώς, Att. ἀπεικώς, q. v., perf. part. of ἀπέοικα, which will hardly be found in use, ἀπεοικὼς πρὸς τὰ καλά, *unfitted, indisposed* for noble deeds, Polyb.: οὐκ ἀπεοικός, *not unlikely*, Id. Adv. -κότως, Thuc. 6, 55.

'Απέπαντος, ον, (α priv., πεπαίνω) *not ripened, unripe*.

'Απέπειρος, ον, (α priv., πέπειρος) *unripe, untimely*.

'Απεπλος, ον, (α priv., πέπλος) *without πέπλος, unrobed, unclad*, Pind. N. 1, 74: φαρέων ἀπεπλος, Eur. Phoen. 324, cf. α as prefix, I.

'Απεπτέω, *not to digest, to suffer from indigestion*, Luc.: from

'Απεπτος, ον, (α priv., πέπτω) *unboiled, undigested*, Hipp.: *unripe*, Plut.: χῶραι ἄπ., *countries where fruits ripen ill*, Theophr. Adv. -τως.

'Απερ, neut. pl. from ὅςπερ, q. v. In Att. oft. used as adv.,=ὥςπερ, *as, so as*, Aesch. Eum. 660, Soph. O. T. 176.

†'Απεράντεια, ας, ἡ, *Aperantia*, a small state of Aetolia on the borders of the Amphilochi, Polyb. Hence

'Απεραντοί, ῶν, οἱ, Plut. Flam. 15.

'Απεραντολογέω, (ἀπεραντολόγος) *to talk without end*, Strab. Hence

'Απεραντολογία, ας, ἡ, =ἀπειρολογία, *endless loquacity*, Luc.

'Απεραντολόγος, ον, (ἀπέραντος, λέγω) *talking without end*.

'Απέραντος, ον, (α priv., περαίνω) *boundless*, in size or number, *infinite, endless*, πεδίον, Pind., πόντος, Eur., and freq. in Plat.; τὸ χρῆμα τῶν νύκτων, Ar. Nub. 3, ἀπέραντον ἦν, *there was no end to it*, Thuc. 4, 36.—II. *allowing no escape, that none can pass*, Τάρταρος, δίκτυον, Aesch. Prom. 153, 1068. Adv. -τως.

'Απέρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπεράω) *a spitting out*, Plut.: *a carrying off moisture*, Theophr.

'Απέρᾱτος, ον, =ἀπείρατος, ἀπείρασστος, Aesch. Supp. 1049.

'Απεράτωτος, ον, (α priv., περατόω) *unbounded*, Plut.

'Απεράω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, *ἐράω) *to spit out, carry off moisture*, Strab. 9, p. 139, Siebenk. [ᾰ̄σω]

'Απεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἐργάζομαι) *to work, finish off, turn out, complete*, freq. in Plat.; ἀπειργασμένος, *complete, finished*, τύραννος, τέχνη ἀπ., etc., Plat.; ἀνὴρ ἀπ. καλὸς κἀγαθός, Xen. Oec. 11, 3: esp. of a painter, *to fill up with colour*, opp. to ὑπογράψαι, *to sketch*, Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 504 D: hence *to represent* or *express perfectly* in any way, as in words, by illustration, etc., freq. in Plat.: in genl. *to make, build, form, cause*, Ar. Av. 1154, Plat., etc., esp. *to make* by education, Plat.—2. *to finish a contract*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 3, cf. ἀποδίδωμι.—II. c. dupl. acc., ἀπ. τινά τι, *to do* something *to* one, Plat. Riv. 135 C: but also *to make* one thing *into* another, ἀπ. ὕδωρ γῆν, πῦρ ἀέρα, *to make earth water, air fire*, Id. Tim. 61 B. The perf. ἀπείργασμαι is used both as act. and pass., cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C, 710 D.

'Απεργάθω, poet. for ἀπείργω, ἀπέργω.

'Απεργασία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπεργάζομαι) *a finishing off, completing*, esp. of painters, Plat., cf. ἀπεργάζομαι: *a making, causing, procuring*, ἀπ. χάριτος καὶ ἡδονῆς, Id. Gorg. 462 C.—II. *a way of treating, treatment*, νόσων, Id. Alc. 2, 140 B.

'Απεργαστέος, ᾱ, ον, verb. adj. of ἀπεργάζομαι, *to be finished off*, or *made*.

'Απεργαστικός, ή, όν, (ἀπεργάζομαι) *fit for finishing off*, or *making, causing* a thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 527 B: ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη, *the art of making*, τινός, Id. Epin. 375 B.

'Απεργος, ον, (ἀπό, ἔργον)=ἄεργος, ἀργός, *away from work, idle*, Artemid.

'Απέργω, Ion. for ἀπείργω.

'Απερδω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἐρδω) *to bring to an end, finish*, ἰρῆϊα, Hdt. 4, 62.

'Απερεί, adv.,=ὡςπερεί, from ἄπερ, Soph. El. 189.

'Απερείδω, f. -είσω, (ἀπό, ἐρείδω) strengthd. for ἐρείδω, just as Lat. *defigo* for *figo, to fix fast* or *firmly*: usu. in mid. ἀπερείδομαι, *to fix one's self fast upon*, i. e. *to support one's self upon* a thing, τινί, Plat. Symp. 190 A; of a horse, ἀπ. ἐν χαλινῷ *to lean upon the bridle*, Xen. Eq. 10, 7: ἀπ. εἰς τι, *to dwell, insist, rely upon*, Plat. Rep. 508 D, 581 A; also πρός or ἐπί τι, Polyb.: also of diseases, *to settle in* a particular part, e. g. εἰς βουβῶνα, cf. ἀποσκήπτω: absol. *to lean* or *bend away*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32.—II. later, mid., in act. signf., like Lat. *intendere alicui*, e. g. ἀπ. ἐλπίδα εἰς τινα, *to fix one's hope upon* one: also ἀπ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, χάριν ἐπί τινα, *to direct one's anger, one's gratitude towards* one; also ἀπ. ἀγνοιαν ἐπί τινα, *to throw one's ignorance upon* another, all in Polyb., and so freq. in Plut.: ἀπ. τι εἰς τόπον, *to carry safely to a place*, Polyb.—2. *to force from out* one's self, *produce with effort*, Callim.—III. intr. in act., like pass., Luc.

'Απερείσιος, ον, poet.,=ἀπειρέσιος, like ἀείδελος for ἀΐδηλος, in Hom. almost always with ἄποινα, a *countless* ransom.

'Απέρεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπερείδω) *a fixing firmly, pressing fast, propping*.

'Απερεύγω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἐρεύγω) *to belch* or *vomit forth*: esp. of a river, *to empty itself*: also in mid. c. act. signf., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 150, hence

'Απέρευξις, εως, ἡ, *a belching* or *pouring forth*.

'Απερέω, Ion. for ἀπερῶ, q. v.

'Απέρημος, ον, strengthened for ἔρημος.

'Απερημόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρημόω) *to make utterly desolate*. Pass. *to be left destitute, deprived of* a thing, τινός, Plat. Polit. 274 B; ἀπό τινος, Id. Soph. 237 D.

'Απερητύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἐρητύω) *to keep back, hinder*, Ap. Rh. [ῠ̄ pres., ῡ̄ fut.]

'Απερίβλεπτος, ον, (α priv., περιβλέπω) *not looked at on all sides; not well considered: not to be guarded against, not altogether known*.—II. *not considerate*.—III. *not renowned*.

'Απερίβλητος, ον, (α priv., περιβάλλω) *without covering, unclad*.

'Απεριγένητος, ον, (α priv., περιγίγνομαι) *not overpowered, not to be overpowered*, Diod.

'Απερίγραπτος, ον, (α priv., περιγράφω) *not circumscribed*, i. e. *boundless, endless: undetermined*. Adv. -τως.

'Απερίγρᾰφος, ον, (α priv., περιγράφω)=foreg., Philo. Adv. -φως.

'Απεριέργαστος, ον, (α priv., περιεργάζομαι) *not wrought carefully all round*, Hierocl.

'Απεριεργία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an* ἀπερίεργος, *artlessness*: from

'Απερίεργος, ον, (α priv., περιερ-

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γος) *not over-busy, artless, unaffected*, Hipp. Adv. -γως.

'Απεριήγητος, ον, (α priv., περιηγέομαι) *not traced out* or *explained*, Plat. Legg. 770 B: *indescribable*.

'Απερίηχητος, ον, (α priv., περιηχέω) *not encompassed by sound*.

'Απερικάθαρτος, ον, (α priv., περικαθαίρω) *not purified all round, uncircumcised*, LXX.

'Απερικάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., περικαλύπτω) *undisguised, open, free*, Heliod. Adv. -τως, Nonn. [ᾰ]

'Απερίκοπος, ον, (α priv., περικόπτω) *unwearied*.

'Απερικόπως, adv. (α priv., περικοπή) *without hinderance*.—II. *without show* or *pomp*.

'Απερικόσμητος, ον, (α priv., περικοσμέω) *not decked overmuch*.

'Απερικτύπητος, ον, (α priv., περικτυπέω) *not surrounded with noise*.

'Απεριλάλητος, ὀν, (α priv., περιλαλέω) *not to be over-talked* or *out-done in talking*, Ar. Ran. 839: Aesch. Fr. 340 is dub. [ᾰ]

'Απερίληπτος, ον, (α priv., περιλαμβάνω) *not circumscribed, ἐξουσία ἀπ., absolute* power, Plut.

'Απεριμέριμνος, ον, (α priv., περί, μέριμνα) *without anxiety, careless*, Dion. H. Adv. -νως, Ar. Nub. 136.

'Απερινόητος, ον, (α priv., περινοέω) *incomprehensible*, Sext. Emp. Adv. -τως, *unawares*, Polyb.

'Απερίοδος, ον, (α priv., περίοδος) *not periodic*, Dion. H.

'Απερίοπτος, ον, (α priv., περιόψομαι) *not looking round about, careless, reckless of, πάντων*, Thuc. 1, 41. Adv. -τως.

'Απεριόριστος, ον, (α priv., περιορίζω) *unbounded, indeterminate*, Long.

'Απερίπτυκτος, ον, (α priv., περιπτύσσω) *not folded around: not embraced*.

'Απερίπτωτος, ον, (α priv., περιπίπτω) *not falling into* or *liable to, τινός*, Diosc.

'Απερισάλπιγκτος, ον, (α priv., περισαλπίζω) *not surrounded by the sound of trumpets*: in Synes. *ἀπερισάλπιστος*.

'Απερίσκεπτος, ον, (α priv., περισκέπτομαι) *inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless*, Thuc. 4, 108. Adv. -τως, Id. 4, 10. Hence

'Απερισκεψία, ας, ἡ, *want of reflection, thoughtlessness*.

'Απερισκόπητος, ον, and

'Απερίσκοπος, ον, (α priv., περισκοπέω)=ἀπερίσκεπτος.

'Απερίσπαστος, ον, (α priv., περισπάω) *not drawn hither and thither, not distracted*, esp. by business, like Lat. *negotiis non distractus*, Polyb. Adv. -τως, Id.

'Απερίσσευτος,=ἀπέριττος, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 74, 61.

'Απέρισσος, ον, v. ἀπέριττος.

'Απερίστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., περίστημι) strictly *not stood around*, i. e. *not surrounded* or *guarded*; hence—I. *without need of guards, safe*, Lat. *securus*, Polyb.—II. *defenceless, helpless, alone*, Ps.-Phoc. 24, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 333.

'Απερίστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., περιστρέφω) *not to be turned round: not turning round*.

'Απερίτμητος, ον, (α priv., περιτέμνω) *uncircumcised*, LXX.

'Απερίτρεπτος, ον, (α priv., περιτρέπω) *not to be turned round* or *back, immutable*, LXX.—2. *not returning*.—II. *not caring about* anything, *heedless*. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp.

'Απερίτροπος, ον,=foreg., *not returning*, Soph. El. 182, but also with collat. notion of *unheeding, careless*, v. Herm.

'Απέριττος, and ἀπέρισσος, ον, (α priv., περιττός) *without anything over and above, without pomp* or *show, unadorned, plain, simple*, Dion. H. Adv. -ττως. Hence

'Απεριττότης, ητος, ἡ, *freedom from superfluous ornament, plainness*, Sext. Emp.

'Απερίττωτος, ον,=ἀπέριττος: esp. *without περιττώματα*, Theophr.

'Απεριφερής, ές, (α priv., περιφέρω) *not going round, not moving round: not rounded*, Theophr.

'Απεριόρητος, ον, (α priv., περιφορέω)=foreg.

'Απερίψυκτος, ον, (α priv., περιψύχω) *not cooled down*, Gal.

†'Απεροπία, ας, ἡ, *Aperopia*, an island opposite Buporthmus, now *Hydron*, Paus. 2, 34, 9.

'Απερρίγᾱσι, 3 plur. perf. 2 from ἀπορρίγέω, Od. [ῐ]

'Απερριμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπορρίπτω.

'Απέρρω, (ἀπό, ἔρρω) *to go away, be gone*, Eur. H. F. 260: esp. *to go to one's own loss*, hence *ἀπέρρε, away, begone*, Lat. *abi in malam rem*, Ar. Nub. 783.

'Απερυγγάνω, (ἀπό, ἐρυγγάνω) *to be sick from a debauch, and so become sober*, Diod.

'Απερυθριάω, ῶ, fut. -ίασω, (ἀπό, ἐρυθριάω) *to put away blushes, lose all sense of shame, act shamelessly*, Ar. Nub. 1216. [ᾰᾱσ]

'Απερύκω, f. -ξω, ἀπό, ἐρύκω) *to keep back, keep off* or *away, hinder, scare away*, Hom., and Soph. Aj. 186: mid., *to abstain, desist*, Soph. O. C. 169; mostly poet., but also *ἀπ. τινί τι, to keep off from* one, Hdt. 1, 32, *ἀπ. τι ἀπό τινος*, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 2, Oec. 5, 6.

'Απερῠσι, ζόω, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρυσί(βη) *to destroy by mildew*, Theophr.: *to produce mildew*, Id.

'Απερύω, -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἐρύω) *to draw* or *tear off from, τινός*. [On quantity, v. ἐρύω.]

'Απέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, (ἀπό, ἔρχομαι) *to go away, depart from*, ἐκ or ἀπὸ τόπου; in poets also c. gen. only, as *ἀπελήλαθε πάτρης*, Hom.: when used with *εἰς, departure from one* place *and arrival at* another is implied, so *ἀπ. ἐς Σάρδις*, Hdt. 1, 22, cf. Soph. Ant. 818: hence—II. *to go back, return*, Plat. Symp. 193 C.—III. *to depart from life, die, ὁ ἀπελθών, the deceased*, Plut.

'Απερῶ, Ion. *ἀπερέω*, fut. without pres. in use; perf. *ἀπείρηκα*, fut. mid. *ἀπεροῦμαι*, cf. *ἀπεῖπον*: (ἀπό, ἐρῶ) *to speak plainly out, βῆσιν ἀπερεῖν, to deliver a verbal message*, Hdt. 1, 152. —II. *to deny, to renounce, τί*, Hdt. 7, 205.—III. *to forbid*, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 61. —IV. intr. *to give up, flag, sink, fail*, Plat., etc.: the act. perf. *ἀπείρηκα* seems to be used only in this signf., cf. *ἀπεῖπον* IV. 2.

'Απερωεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who hinders* or *thwarts, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς, thwarter of my plans*, Il. 8, 361, from

'Απερωέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἐρωέω) strictly *to ebb*: hence *to go back* or *away, to retire, withdraw from, πολέμου*, Il. 16, 723.—II. trans. *to keep back, hinder*. Hence

'Απερωή, ῆς, ἡ, *a going back* or *away, withdrawing*.—II. *a keeping back, hinderance*.

'Απέρωτος, ον, (ἀπό, ἔρως) *without love, unloving, ἔρως ἀπέρωτος*, like *γάμος ἄγαμος*, Aesch. Cho. 600, where some Gramm. proposed *ἀπέρωπος*. as =*ἀπάνθρωπος*.

'Απες, Ion. for *ἄφες*, imperat. aor. 2 act. from *ἀφίημι*.

†'Απέσας, αντος, ὁ, *Apesas*, a mountain in Argolis, between Cleonae and Mycenae, with a temple of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 331. Hence adj. 'Απεσάντιος, α, ον, *of Apesas, Apesantian*, Paus. 2, 15, 3.

'Απεσθέομαι, (ἀπό, ἐσθής) as mid., *to undress one's self*, Luc. Lexiph. 5, in part. perf. *ἀπησθημένοι*.

'Απεσθίω, f. *ἀπέδομαι*, (ἀπό, ἐσθίω) *to eat off, τὴν ῥίνα*, Dem. 788, 25: *to eat up, devour*, Hermipp. Strat. 7.—II. *to leave off eating*, Theopomp. (Com.) Phin. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

'Απέσκης, ες, (α priv., πέσκος) *uncovered*, Soph. Fr. 552.

'Απέσσουα, *he is gone off*, i. e. *dead*, Lacon. for *ἀπέσσυη*, aor. pass. of *ἀποσεύω*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.

'Απεσσύμεθα, -συτο, Ep. sync. aor. pass. of *ἀποσεύω*, Hom.

'Απεστύς, υος, ἡ,=sq., Gramm.

'Απεστώ, οῦς, ἡ, (*ἄπειμι*) Ion., *a being away, absence, τῆς μάχης*, Hdt. 9, 85: formed like *εὐεστώ*.

'Απέτηλος, ον, (α priv., *πέτηλον*) *leafless*, Anth.

'Απευδιασμός, ὁ, (ἀπό, *εὐδιάζω*) *a clearing off, making calm and fair*, Iambl.

'Απευδοκῑμέω, (ἀπό, *εὐδοκιμέω*) *to disapprove*.

'Απευθᾰνατίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, *εὐθανατίζω*) *to die happy*, LXX.

'Απευθής, ές, (α priv., *πυνθάνομαι*) *not inquired into, not well known, unknown*, Lat. *ignotus*, Od. 3, 88.—II. act. *ignorant, unskilled*, Lat. *ignarus*, Od. 3. 184.

'Απευθος, ον,=foreg., Gramm.

'Απευθύνω, (ἀπό, *εὐθύνω*) *to make straight* or *even again*, Polyb.: *to set up again*: mostly metaph. *to restore, make happy*: *to guide, direct, δεῦρ' ἀπ. μολεῖν*, Aesch. Ag. 1667: *to rule*, Soph. O. T. 104: but *χέρας δεσμοῖς ἀπ., to guide the hands with chains*, i. e. bind his arms, Id. Aj. 72.

'Απευκος, ον, (α priv., *πεύκη*) *without resin*, Theophr.

'Απευκταῖος, ον, = sq., Plat. Ax. 369 B.

'Απευκτός, όν, not *ἀπευκτος*, Lob. Paral. 498, (*ἀπεύχομαι*) *to be deprecated, abominable, πήματα*, Aesch. Ag. 638.

'Απεννάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, *εἰνάζω*) *to lull to sleep, put to rest*: metaph. *κακοῦ ἀπεννασθέντος, when the pain was at rest*, Soph. Tr. 1242.

'Απευστος, ον,=*ἀπευθής*, Gramm.

'Απευτακτέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, *εὐτακτος*) *to pay off* or *discharge duly and regularly*, Strab.—II. *to depart from good order*.

'Απευφημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, *εὐφημέω*) *to deprecate*, Lat. *abominari*, Philostr.

'Απευχαριστέω, *to thank heartily*.

'Απευχετος, ον,=*ἀπευκτός*, Aesch. Cho. 155.

'Απεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, *εὔχομαι*) dep. mid., *to wish away, to deprecate* a thing, *wish that it may not happen*, τι, Eur. Hipp. 891, ubi v. Monk; *ἀπ. τι τοῖς θεοῖς, to pray the gods it may not be*, Plat. Legg. 687 D; *ἀπ. τι μὴ γενέσθαι*, Dem., also without *μή*, Id. 489, 15.—II. *to reject, despise*, τι, Aesch. Eum. 608.

'Απεύω, *to scorch off*, v. *ἀφεύω*.

'Απευωνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἀπό, *εὐωνίζω*) *to make cheap, sell cheap*, like *ἐπευωνίζω*, dub. in Luc.

'Απεφθίθον, v. sub. *ἀποφθίθω*.

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Ἀπεφθος, *ον*, strictly *ἀφεφθος*, (*ἀφέψω*) *boiled down*, *ἀπ. χρυσός*, *refined* gold, like Lat. *aurum coctum*, Theogn. 449, Hdt. 1, 50; *ὕδωρ ἀπεφθον*, *water purified by boiling*, Alex. Pythag. 1.

Ἀπεχθαίρω, f. *-ᾱρῶ*: aor. *ἀπήχθηρα*, (*ἀπό*, *ἐχθαίρω*) *to hate with all one's heart*, *hate utterly*, *τινά*, Il. 3, 415. —II. *to make utterly hateful*, *τινί τι*, Od. 4, 105.

Ἀπεχθάνομαι, f. *-χθήσομαι*, Hdt. 1, 89: aor. *ἀπηχθόμην*, Hom., etc.: pf. *ἀπήχθημαι*, Thuc. 1, 75; 2, 63, (*ἀπό*, *ἐχθάνομαι*):—the pres. is used by Hom. only in Od. 2, 202, but also by Plat. Xen., etc.: cf. *ἀπέχθομαι*: dep.,=*ἀπέχθομαι*, *to be hated* or *treated as an enemy*, Hom.: *οὔτε τί μοι πᾶς δῆμος ἀπεχθόμενος χαλεπαίνει*, *nor does the people roused to hate against me distress me*, Od. 16, 114: c. dat. pers., *to be* or *become hateful to* one, *incur* his *hate* or *enmity*, Hdt. 1, 89, Thuc. 1, 136; c. dat. rei, *to be hated for* a thing, Plat. Apol. 24 A, cf. Thuc. 2, 63.—II. act. *λόγοι ἀπεχθανόμενοι*, *language that causes hatred*, opp. to *οἱ πρὸς φιλίαν ἄγουσι*, Xen. Symp. 4, 58.

Ἀπέχθεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἀπεχθής*) *enmity*, *hatred*, freq. in Att. prose: also in plur. *enmities*, Plat., and Dem.:—*δι' ἀπεχθείας τινὶ ἐλθεῖν*, *to be hated by* one, Aesch. Pr. 121; *δι' ἀπ. γίγνεταί τι*, *it becomes hateful*, Xen. Hier. 9, 2; cf. *διά*, A. III. 2.

Ἀπέχθημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is hated*, *the object of hate*, Eur. Tro. 425.

Ἀπεχθήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*,=sq.

Ἀπεχθής, *ές*, (*ἀπό*, *ἔχθος*) *hateful*, *hostile*, Soph. Ant. 50. Adv. *-θῶς*. Dem.

Ἀπεχθητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *making hated*: in Arist. Eth. E., opp. to *κόλαξ*, *fault-finding*, *snarling*.

Ἀπέχθομαι, like *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, (*ἀπό*, *ἔχθομαι*) *to be hated* or *hateful*: —the indic. pres. not till Theocr. 7, 45, for in Eur. Hipp. 1260, *ἀπάχθομαι* is now read: the inf. *ἀπέχθεσθαι* is found in Il. 21, 83, Eur. Med. 290, Thuc. 1, 136, etc., but many take this to be from *ἀπηχθόμην*, aor. of *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, and so it is written *ἀπεχθέσθαι* by Elmsl. Med. l. c., cf. Buttm. Catal. in v.

Ἀπεχῦρόω, (*ἀπό*, *ἐχυρόω*) *to make quite secure*, *represent as secure*.

Ἀπέχω, f. *ἀφέξω*: aor. *ἀπεσχον*, (*ἀπό*, *ἔχω*) *to hold off*, *keep off*, *away* or *far from* a person or thing, *τινός*, e. g. *ἀπ. νῆα νήσων*, Od. 15, 33: *χεῖρας πάντων ἀφέξω σοι*, Od. 20, 263, cf. Spitzn. Il. 1, 97;—so too Hdt., and Att.; also *ἀπό τινος*, as *κληῖδες αὐχένα ἀπ. ὤμων*, *the collar-bone parted the neck from the shoulders*, Il. 22, 324, so too Att.:—also *παρά τινος*, Eur. Bacch. 427.—Mid. *ἀπέχεσθαι χείρας τινος*, *to hold one's hands off* a person or thing, Od. 22, 316, which in Aesch. Eum. 350 is *ἀπέχειν χεῖρας*:—but usu. *ἀπέχεσθαί τινος*, *to hold one's self off* a thing, *withhold*, *abstain*, *desist from* it, e. g. *εὐνῆς*, *πολέμου*, Hom., and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: esp. *to spare* a man, Od. 19, 489, cf. Hdt. 9, 73, Thuc. 1, 20, etc.: also *ἀπέχεσθαι μὴ στρατεῦσαι*, *to abstain from marching*, Thuc. 5, 25, more usu. *τοῦ*, c. inf., as *ἀπ. τοῦ συμβουλεύειν*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3; but also *ἀπ. τὸ μή* c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 32, Plat. Rep. 354 B.—II. intrans. *to be away* or *far from*, c. gen. loci, *τῆς πόλεως οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει*, Thuc. 6, 97; more freq. *ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος*, etc., Hdt. 1, 179, etc.:—also like mid. *to abstain* or *desist from* a thing, *τινός*, Hdt. 1, 67: *πλεῖστον ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν*, *to be as far as possible from doing*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62.—III. *to have* or *receive in full*, *τὴν ἀπόκρισιν*, Aeschin. 34, 35: *ἀπ. μισθόν*, *χάριν*, etc., *to have a full reward*, *due thanks*, etc., Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 243:—*ἀπ. ἀπό τινος*, *to get one's due from* a person or thing.

Ἀπεψία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἄπεπτος*) *indigestibility*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀπέψω, Ion. for *ἀφέψω*, Hdt.

Ἀπέωσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from *ἀπωθέω*, Od.

Ἀπηγέομαι, *ἀπήγημα*, *τό*, *ἀπήγησις*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *ἀφηγ.*, Hdt.

Ἀπηγόρευμα, *ατος*, *τό*,=*ἀπηγόρημα*.

Ἀπηγορέω,=*ἀπαγορεύω*, mid., *to answer for one's self*, *πρός τι*, like *ἀπολογέομαι*, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀπηγόρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an answer given*, *plea*, *defence*, Plat. Legg. 765 B.

Ἀπηγορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Dor. *ἀπαγ.*,= foreg., Pind. Fr. 87, 4, in plur.

Ἀπήδᾰλος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *πηδάλιον*) *without rudder*, Arist. Inc. Anim.

Ἀπηθέω, *ῶ*, (*ἀπό*, *ἠθέω*) *to strain through*, *filter*, Ar. Ran. 943. Hence

Ἀπήθημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is strained* or *filtered off*.

Ἀπήκοος, *ον*, (*ἀπό*, *ἀκοή*) *disobedient*, opp. to *ὑπήκοος*.

Ἀπηκρίβωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπακριβόω*, *exactly*: *sparingly*, Alex. Syntr. 1, 4, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἄπηκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *πήγνυμι*) like *ἀπαγής*, *not fastened*, *not compact*: *not congealed* or *frozen*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἀπηλεγέω, (*ἀπό*, *ἀλέγω*) like *ἀνηλεγέω*, *to neglect*.

Ἀπηλεγέως, adv. from *ἀπηλεγής*, *ές*, *without caring for any thing*, *recklessly*, Hom., but only in phrase *μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν*, *to speak out reckless of consequences*, i. e. *bluntly*, *fearlessly*.—II. in Alexandr. writers, *very exactly*, *carefully*, or *considerately*: the adj. only in late writers. (The prob. deriv. from *ἀλέγω*, like *νηλεγής*, *ἀνηλεγής*.)

Ἀπῆλθον, aor. 2 of *ἀπέρχομαι*.

Ἀπηλιαστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *one who keeps away from the* Ἡλιαία, and so *an enemy to law*, Ar. Av. 110, with play on *ἥλιος*, *not fond of basking in the sun*: opp. to *φιληλιαστής*. (Like *ἀντήλιος*, *ἀπηλιώτης*, Ion. for *ἀφηλ-*, but always used in Att.)

Ἀπηλίθιόω, (*ἀπό*, *ἠλιθιόω*) *to make stupid*, *stultify*.

Ἀπῆλιξ, Ion. for *ἀφῆλιξ*, Hdt.

Ἀπηλιώτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἀπό*, *ἥλιος*) sub. *ἄνεμος*, *the east wind*, Lat. *subsolanus*, Wessel. Hdt. 7, 188, Thuc. 3, 23. (Of Ion. form, cf. *ἀπηλιαστής*.)

Ἀπηλιωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *from the quarter of* or *towards the ἀπηλιώτης*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀπήμαντος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *πημαίνω*) *unharmed*, *unhurt*, Od. 19, 282.—II. act.: *ἔστω δ' ἀπήμαντον*, *be misery far away*, Aesch. Ag. 378:—*ἀπ. βίοτος*, *a life free from misery*, Pind. O. 8, fin.

Ἀπήμαντος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Apemantus*, an Athenian, father of Eudicus, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 B.—2. father of Polycritus, Dem.

Ἀπήμβροτον, Ep. aor. 2 of *ἁπαμαρτάνω*, Hom.

Ἀπημελημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπαμελέω*, *wholly neglected*.

Ἀπημονία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=sq., Callim.

†**Ἀπημοσύνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Apemosyne* daughter of Catreus, Apollod.

Ἀπημοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a being free from harm*, *health*, *safety*, Theogn. 756.—II. act. *harmlessness*: from

Ἀπήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*α* priv., *πῆμα*) *unharmed*, *unhurt*, like *ἀπήμαντος*, Hom.: *without sorrow* or *care*, *ἀμφί τι*, about a thing, Pind. N. 1, 83. —II. act. *doing no harm*, *harmless*, *without danger*, *οὖρος*, *μῦθος*, *πομποί*, Hom.: hence *kindly*, *ὕπνος*, Il. 14, 164; of the gods, *propitious*, *ἀπήμων κέαρ*, Pind. P. 10, 33.

Ἀπήνεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the character of an ἀπηνής*, *harshness*, *roughness*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1204.

Ἀπήνεμος, *ον*, (*ἀπό*, *ἄνεμος*) *without wind*, *calm*.

Ἀπήνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a four-wheeled wagon*, sometimes used to carry persons, mostly drawn by mules, but sometimes by oxen, Hom., cf. *ἅμαξα*: later, *any carriage*, *a car*, *chariot*, Pind., and Trag.: *ναῦα ἀπ.*, *a ship*, Eur. Med. 1123.—II. like *ζεῦγος*, *a yoke*, *pair*, e. g. of brothers, Valck. Phoen. 331. (Deriv. unknown.)

Ἀπηνής, *ές*, *harsh*, *rough*, *hard*, Hom.: *μηδὲν ἀπηνές*, Ar. Nub. 974, opp. to *ἐνηής* and *προςηνής*. (Perh. from *ἀπό* and *ἐύς*, *ἐῆος*, but cf. Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 255.)

Ἀπῆνθον, Dor. aor. 2 of *ἀπέρχομαι*, for *ἀπῆλθον*.

†**Ἀπῆξα**, 1 aor. act. from *ἀπαΐσσω*.

Ἀπήοριος, *ον*,=sq.

Ἀπήορος, *ον*, (*ἀπό*, *αἰωρέω*) *hanging*, *hovering on high*: hence metaph., Lat. *suspensus*. *ἀπήορος ἐχθρῶν*, *hanging in fear of* the enemy (or, as others), *far from* them, Pind. P. 8, 124: orig. *ἀπήωρος*, q. v.

Ἀπηρής, *ές*, (*α* priv., *πηρός*) *unmaimed*, Ap. Rh. 1, 888.

Ἄπηρος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *πῆρα*) *without a scrip*.—II. (*α* priv., *πηρός*)= foreg., Hdt. 1, 32.

†**Ἀπηρτημένως**, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπαρτάω*, *in dependence upon*, *in connection with*, *τούτοις*, Plut. Moral. 105 E.

Ἀπηρτισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπαρτίζω*, *fully*, *completely*, Dion. H.

Ἀπηρυθριασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπερυθριάω*, *impudently*.

Ἀπήρωτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *πηρόω*) *not maimed*.

Ἀπηύρων, *ἀπηύρα*, 1 and 3 sing. imperf. from *ἀπαυράω*, Hom.

Ἀπήχεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *discord*, *dissonance*: *enmity*, Lys. ap. Harp.: from

Ἀπηχέω, (*ἀπηχής*) *to sound back*, *echo*, Arist. Probl.—II. *to be out of tune*, like *ἀράδω*. Hence

Ἀπήχημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an after-sound*, *echo*: metaph. of repetitions, Plat. Ax. 366 C.—II. *discord*.

Ἀπηχής, *ές*, (*ἀπό*, *ἠχος*) *jarring*, *discordant*, Luc.: *quarrelsome*, Alciphr.: *hostile*. Adv. *-χῶς*.

Ἀπήχησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀπηχέω*) *a sounding after*, *echoing*.—II. *discordance*.

Ἀπήωρος, *ον*, (*ἀπό*, *αἰωρέω*) *hanging* or *hovering on high*, Od. 12, 435: later *ἀπήορος*.

Ἀπία γῆ, v. *Ἄπιος*.

Ἀπιάλλω, (*ἀπό*, *ἰάλλω*) Dor. or Lacon. word for *ἀποπέμπω*, Thuc. 5, 77.

†**Ἀπιδανεύς**, *έως* Ion. *ῆος*, *ὁ*, *an inhabitant of Apia*, i. e. of the Peloponnesus; in pl. *οἱ Ἀπιδανῆες*, Ap. Rh. 4, 363.

†**Ἀπιδανός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Ion. **Ἠπιδανός**, *Apidanus*, a river of Thessaly flowing into the Peneus, Hdt. 7, 129.

†**Ἀπίδιον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ἄπιον*.

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†'Απιδόνες, ων, οἱ, = 'Απιδανεῖς, Strab.

†'Απιέναι, pres. inf. of ἀπειμι, (εἰμι) Hdt.: also Ion. for ἀφιέναι, Hdt.

†'Απιέσθαι, Ion. for ἀφιέσθαι.

'Απίεστος, ον, (α priv., πιέζω) *not pressed, not to be pressed*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 15, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

'Απίημι, Ion. for ἀφίημι.

'Απίθᾶνότης, ητος, ἡ, *unlikeliness, altrία*, Aeschin. 36, 23: *want of persuasiveness*, Joseph.

'Απῐθέω, ῶ, ἑ. -ήσω, (α priv., πείθω) poet. for ἀπειθέω, τινί, oft. in Hom., but always with οὐκ, in the phrase, οὐκ ἀπίθησε μύθῳ, *he disobeyed not the words*: once c. gen., H. Hom. Cer. 448.

'Απειθής, ές, poet. for ἀπειθής, Anth.

'Απῐθυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a restorer, reformer*, Anth.: from

'Απῐθύνω, = ἀπευθύνω, Anth.

'Απικμάω, ῶ, ἑ. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἱκμάω) *to winnow, thresh out*, σῖτον, Theophr.

'Απικνέομαι, Ion. for ἀφικν., Hdt.

'Απικρος, ον, (α priv., πικρός) *not bitter*, Arist. Vit. et Vit.

'Απικρόχολος, ον, (ἄπικρος, χολή) *without bitter gall, not easily provoked*.

'Απίλητός, ὁν, (α priv., πιλέω) *not to be pressed close*, i. e. either *incompressible* or *elastic*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 23, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

'Απίλλω, v. ἀπείλλω.

'Απῐμελής, ές, (α priv., πιμελή) *without fat, not fat*.

'Απίμελος, ον, = foreg., Arist. H. A. [ῐ]

'Απίνής, ές, (α priv., πίνος) *without dirt, clean*.

'Απίνύσσω, (α priv., πινυτός) *to be without understanding, work folly*, Od.: κῆρ ἀπινύσσων, *one who has lost his wits*, Il. 15, 10.

'Απιξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for ἄφιξις, Hdt. 1, 69.

†'Απίολα, ης, ἡ, *Apiola*, a city of the Volsci, Strab.

'Απιον, ου, τό, (ἄπιος) *a pear*, Plat. Legg. 845 B.—II. like Lat. *apium, parsley*.

'Απιος, ου, ἡ, *a pear-tree*, Theophr.: also *a pear itself*, Ar. Fr. 476, 3, cf. Meineke ad Alex. Brett. 1.—II. *a kind of Euphorbia*, perh. the *sun-spurge*, Theophr.

'Απιος, ίη, ιον, (from ἀπό, as ἀντίος, from ἀντί) *far away, far off, far*, ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης, *from a far land*, Il. 1, 270. Od. 16, 18, and Soph. O. C. 1685.—II. 'Απιος, ία, ιον, *Apian*, i. e. *Peloponnesian*, said to be so called from Apis, a mythical king of Argos, hence 'Απία γῆ, χθών, or 'Απία alone, *the Peloponnesus*, esp. *Argolis*, Aesch., cf. esp. Suppl. 262, sq.: also 'Απίς, ίδος, ἡ, Theocr. 25, 183. [The former word has ᾰ. the latter ᾱ, yet Soph. l. c. uses it in signf. I. with ᾰ: late Ep. poets have it in signf. II. with ᾰ, Buttm. Lexil. v. 'Απίη γαῖα.]

'Απῐπόω, ῶ. (ἀπό, ἱπόω) *to press, squeeze out*, Hdt. 2, 94.

'Απις, ιος, ὁ, *Apis*, a bull worshipped in Egypt, the Greek Epaphos, Hdt. 2, 153.—2. son of Phoroneus, an ancient king of Argos, v. 'Απιος II.—3. son of Apollo, Aesch. Supp. 262.—4. a son of Jason, Paus. 5, 1, 8.—5. a city of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 18.—II. 'Απίς, cf. ἄπιος II. [ᾰπῐς, Jac. A. P. p. 673.]

†'Απισάων, ονος, ὁ, *Apisaon*, son of Phausius, Il. 11, 578.—2. a Paeonian, son of Hippasus, Il. 17, 348. [ᾱ]

'Απῐσόω, ῶ, (ἀπί, ἰσόω) *to make equal or even*, Hdt. 4, 196.

'Απισωτος, ον, (α priv., πισσόω) *unpitched*.

'Απιστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἄπιστος*, and so—1. *to disbelieve, distrust, doubt* a person or thing, τι, Od. 13, 339: later usu. τινί, as Hdt. 1, 158, and Att.: ἀπ. τινί τι, *to disbelieve* one *in* a thing, Hdt. 3, 122, περί τινος, 4, 96: c. inf., οὐκ ἀπιστῶ σ' ὀμώξαι, *I doubt not thou hast bewailed*, Soph. Aj. 940; ἀπ. μὴ εἶναι, *not to believe that it is*, Thuc. 4, 40; ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι, *to doubt that it will be*, Thuc. 1, 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 301 C: but, ἀπ. μή or μὴ οὐ γένηταί τι, *to suspect it will happen*, Plat. Rep. 555 A, Meno 89 D: ἀπ. πῶς, Id. Phaed. 73 B: absol. *to be unbelieving* or *distrustful* or *incredulous*, Hdt. 8, 82, etc. Pass. *to be distrusted* or *doubted*, Thuc., etc.: esp. foll. by μή c. inf., τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα ἀπιστεῖται μὴ δυνατὸν εἶναι, *is not believed to be possible*, *is believed to be impossible*, Plat. Legg. 839 C, cf. Charm. 168 E; and so acc. to some in Hdt. 3, 15, εἰ ἠπιστήθη μὴ πολυπρηγμονεῖν, if *he had not been believed* to be meddling, i. e. *unless he had been*, where others take it to be from ἐπίσταμαι, v. Interpp.—II. = ἀπειθέω, *to disobey*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 108, ubi Valck., Soph. Ant. 219, etc.: absol. *to be disobedient*, Plat. Legg. 941 C.

'Απίστημι, Ion. for ἀφίστημι, Hdt.

'Απιστητέον, verb. adj. from ἀπιστέω, *one must mistrust*, Polyb.

'Απιστητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπιστέω) *unbelieving, incredulous*, Anton.

'Απιστία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπιστος) *disbelief, distrust*, Hes. Op. 370 in plur., Theogn. 829, etc.: ἀπιστίαν ἔχειν, *to be in doubt*, εἰς ἀπ. καταβαλεῖν, *to make doubtful*, Plat.: also of things, πολλὰς ἀπιστίας ἔχει, *it admits of many doubts*, Id. Rep. 450 C; εἰς ἀπ. καταπίπτειν, *to fall into doubt*, Id. Phaed. 88 D: ἀπιστίαν βλέπειν, Eupol. Incert. 22.—II. *want of faith, faithlessness, unbelief*, Soph. O. C. 611, Plat. Gorg. 493 C: *treachery*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 21. [ᾰπιστίη in Theogn. l. c., otherwise ῐᾰ.]

'Απιστόκορος, *unbelieving*, Or. Sib.

'Απιστος, ον, (α priv., πίστις)—I. pass., *not to be trusted*, and so—1. of persons, *not trusty, faithless*, Il., and Att.: also, *distrusted, suspected*, Hdt. 8, 22.—2. of things, *not credible, improbable*, first in Archil. 16, 5, Hdt. 3, 80, and freq. in Att.: τὸ ἐλπίδων ἄπιστον = τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων ἀπιστηθέν, *what one cannot believe even in hope*, Soph. Phil. 868: also *uncertain, changeful*, Plat. Legg. 705 A, 775 D.—II. act. *not believing* or *trusting, mistrustful*, Od., Hdt. 1, 8, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 108: ἄπιστος εἰ σαυτῷ, *you do not believe what you say*, Plat. Apol. 26 E.—2. *not obeying, disobeying*, τινός, Aesch. Theb. 875, τινί, Ib. 1030, Eur. I. T. 1476. Adv. -τως.—1. act. *suspiciously, jealously*, Thuc. 3, 83.—2. pass. *beyond belief*, Thuc. 1, 21.

'Απιστοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἀπιστία, Eur. Med. 423.

'Απισχναίνω, (ἀπό, ἰσχναίνω) *to make lean or thin*, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Απισχναντέον, verb. adj., *one must make lean*, Arist. Probl.

'Απισχνόω, = ἀπισχναίνω, Hipp.

'Απισχυρίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, Att. ῐοῦμαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἰσχυρίζομαι) *to oppose firmly, give a flat denial*, πρός τινα, Thuc. 1, 140.—II. *to hold fast to* a thing, *keep to* or *persist in*, τινός.

'Απίσχω, poet. form of ἀπέχω, *to keep far away*, Od. 11, 95.

'Απίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπισόω) *a making equal*.

'Απῑτέον, verb. adj. of ἄπειμι, *one must go away*, Xen. An. 5, 3, 1.

'Απίτης, ὁ, (ἄπιον) sub. οἶνος, *perry*. [ῐ]

'Απιτητέον, plur. *a*, verb. adj. from ἄπειμι, = ἀπιτέον, Luc.

'Απίττωτος, ον, Att. for ἀπίσσωτος.

'Απιχθύόω, ῶ. f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἰχθύς) *to make into fish*; as pass. *to become a fish*, Stob.

'Απιχθύς, ύ, gen. ύος, (ἀπό, ἰχθύς) *without fish, eating no fish*, like ἀπόσιτος, Ar. Fr. 480.

'Απίων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., πίων) *not fat*. [ῐ]

'Απλαγκτος, ον, = ἀπλανής.

'Απλαί, ῶν, αἱ, (strictly fem. from ἁπλοῦς) Laconian *single-soled shoes*, Dem. 1267, 25.

'Απλακέω, ἁπλακία, etc., v. sub ἀμπλακέω.

'Απλάκουντος, ον, (α priv., πλακοῦς) *without cakes*, Plat. (Com.) Poet. 1.

'Απλάνεια, ας, ἡ, *constancy, unchangeableness* [ᾰ]: from

'Απλάνής, ές, (α priv., πλάνη) *not wandering* or *changeful, fixed*, Plat.: in astron. opp. to πλανήτης.—II. *not erring, without mistake*.

†'Απλανησία, ας, ἡ, *a not wandering* or *erring, security, certainty*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Απλάνητος, ον, (α priv., πλανάω) *not gone astray, without mistake*. [ᾰ]

'Απλαστία, ας, ἡ, *sincerity*, Plat. Def. 412 E: from

'Απλαστος, ον, (α priv., πλάσσω) *not moulded, unshapen*: hence *in its natural state, genuine, sincere*. Adv. -τως, Plat. Ep. 319 B.—II. also usu. taken as = ἄπλατος, *monstrous, huge*, v. l. Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151, Soph. Fr. 350: if in this signf. also it be not better referred to πλάσσω, *shapeless, monstrous*, like Lat. *informis*: cf. ἄπλατος, ἀπλητος. Only poet.

'Απλάτής, ές, (α priv., πλάτος) *without breadth*, γραμμή, Arist. Org.

'Απλᾶτος, ον, Ion. ἀπλητος, (α priv., πελάω) for ἀπέλατος, *unapproachable*, but always like ἄαπτος, with collat. notion of *terrible*: hence *monstrous, huge*, Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151, where Göttling takes the v. l. ἄπλαστος, observing that ἄπλατος would be in Ep. ἄπλητος, but v. Buttm. Catal. voc. πελάω: ἄπλ πῦρ, δφις, Τύφων, Pind.; λέων, αἶσα, Soph.: cf. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149, also v. ἄπλαστος, ἄπλετος, ἄπλητος. Only poet.

'Απλεκτος, ον, (α priv., πλέκω) *unwoven, unplaited*, χαίτη, Anth.

'Απλετομεγέθης, ες, (ἄπλετος, μέγεθος) *unapproachably great*, also ἀπλάτομεγέθης.

'Απλετος, ον, collat. form of ἄπλατος, ἄπλητος, *unapproachable*, and so *huge, monstrous, frightful*, Pind.: mostly in poets, when the penult is to be short, but also in Ion. and Att. prose, Hdt. 1, 215, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 C.

'Απλειρος, ον, (α priv., πλειρά) *without sides* or *ribs*, ἀπλ στῆθος, *a narrow chest*, Arist. Physiogn.

'Απλευστος, ον, (α priv., πλέω) *not*

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navigable, not navigated: τὸ ἀπλ., *a part of the sea not yet navigated,* Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16.

'Απλήγιος, ον, *in a single garment:* in genl. = ἁπλοῦς, Eupol. Pol. 27 B: from

'Απληγίς, ίδος, ἡ, sub. χλαῖνα, (ἁπλοῦς) *a single upper garment* or *cloak*, like ἁπλοΐς, opp. to διπληγίς, Ar. Fr. 149.

'Απληθής, ές, (α priv., πλῆθος) *not full*, opp. to εὐπληθής.

*Απληκτος, ον, (α priv., πλήσσω) *unstricken:* of a horse, *needing no whip* or *spur*, Eupol. Pol. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D. cf. Pind. O. 1, 33.

'Απλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Luc.

'Απλήρωτος, ον, (α priv., πληρόω) *not to be filled, not filled, insatiable,* Luc. Adv. -τως.

'Απλησίαστος, ον, (α priv., πλησιάζω) = ἄπλατος.

'Απλησταίνομαι, dep., to be ἄπληστος.

'Απλησταία, ας, ἡ, *insatiate desire,* Pherecr. Incert. 6, and Plat.

'Απλήστοινος, ον, (ἄπληστος, οἶνος) *insatiate in wine,* Timon ap. Ath. 424 B.

'Απληστόκορος, ον, *insatiate,* Or. Sib.

*Απληστος, ον, (α priv., πίμπλημι) *not to be filled up, insatiate, immense, huge,* and so oft. confounded with ἄπλαστος, ἄπλατος, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149: c. gen., ἄπλ. χρημάτων, αἵματος, *insatiate of money, blood,* Hdt. 1, 187, 212, and so in Trag. Adv. -τως.

'Απλητος, ον, Ion. for ἄπλατος, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 83, Hes.

'Απλόη, ης, ἡ, = ἁπλότης.

'Απλόθριξ, τρῖχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἁπλοῦς, θρίξ) *of* or *with plain, untrimmed hair.*

*Απλοια, ἡ, Ion. ἁπλοίη, (ἄπλοος) *bad time for sailing, difficulty* or *impossibility of sailing,* Aesch. Ag. 188, Eur. I. A. 88: also in plur., *contrary winds, stress of weather,* Hdt. 2, 119.

'Απλοΐζομαι, dep. mid., (ἁπλοῦς) *to behave simply, deal openly* or *frankly,* πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 18.

'Απλοϊκός, ή, όν, *like an* ἁπλοῦς, *fit* or *proper for him.*—II. = ἁπλοῦς, *simple, natural, plain,* Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444. Adv. -κῶς.

'Απλοΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *simple:* esp. as subst., *a single garment:* Hom. combines ἁπλοΐδες χλαῖναι, = ἁπληγίδες.

*Απλόκαμος, ον, (α priv., πλόκαμος) *without braids* or *tresses, with unbraided hair,* Anth. (ἁπλόκομος is not Greek.)

*Απλοκος, ον (α priv., πλέκω) = ἄπλεκτος, *unwoven, unplaited,* Opp.

'Απλοκύων, gen. κυνός, ὁ, nickname of Antisthenes, *plain, blunt Cynic, downright dog* in manners, etc., Diog. L. 6, 13. [ῠ]

'Απλόος, όη, όον, contr. ἁπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, like Lat. *simplex, one-fold,* opp. to διπλόος, Lat. *duplex, two-fold,* and so —1. *single,* ὁλμος, Aesch. Fr. 322, τεῖχος, Thuc., etc.: hence *simple, plain,* ἁπλᾶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπη, ἁπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος, etc., Aesch., etc.: κέλευθοι ζωᾶς, Pind. N. 8, 61: ἁπλῷ λόγῳ, *in plain language,* speaking plainly, Plat., etc.: so too of men, *simple, open, frank, sincere,* Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. διπλόος: also *simple, silly.*—3. *simple,* opp. to *compound* or *mixed,* Plat. Rep. 547 D, etc.; hence. *simple, downright, absolute, sheer,* δημοκρατία, Plat., συμφορά, Lys., etc. Adv. -πλῶς, q. v., freq. in all these signfs. Compar. and super. ἁπλούστερος, ἁπλούστατος, Plat. (Prob. from ἅμα, *all together, in one way,* just as Lat. *simplex,* from *simul:* always opp. to διπλόος, *duplex, in two ways.*)

'Απλοος, ον, contr. ἁπλους, ουν, (α priv., πλέω) *not sailing,* and so—I. act., of ships, *unfit for sea, not seaworthy,* ναῦς ἁπλους ποιεῖν, Thuc. 7, 34; νῆες ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, Ib. Compar., *less fit for sea,* Id. 7, 60.—2. of men, *never having been at sea.*—II. pass., of rivers, etc., *not navigable.*

'Απλοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a simply passive state,* Sext. Emp.: from

'Απλοπαθής, ές, (ἁπλοῦς, πάθος) *being simply passive,* Sext. Emp.

'Απλός, ή, όν, poet. for ἁπλόος, like διπλός for διπλόος.

'Απλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἁπλότης.

'Απλοσχήμων, ον, genit. ονος, (ἁπλοῦς, σχῆμα) *of simple form, figure,* or *manners,* Strab.

'Απλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἁπλοῦς) like Lat. *simplicitas, simplicity,* Plat. Rep. 404 E.—2. *plainness, frankness,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3: *stupidity, silliness.*

'Απλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, contr. for ἁπλόος, q. v.

'Απλους, ουν, contr. for ἄπλοος, q. v.

'Απλούστερος, ἁπλούστατος, comp. and superl. from ἁπλοῦς.

*Απλουτος, ον, (α priv., πλοῦτος) *without riches,* Soph. Fr, 718.

'Απλόω, (ἁπλοῦς) *to make single, to unfold, iστία,* Herm. Orph. 814.

'Απλυσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπλυτος) *the state of an* ἄπλυτος, *filthiness,* Anth.

'Απλῦσίας, ου, ὁ, σπόγγος, a sponge, so called from its *dirty* gray *colour,* Arist. H. N.

*Απλυτος, ον, (α priv., πλύνω) *unwashen, filthy, dirty,* like ἄλουτος, Pherecr. Incert. 3.

*Απλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἁπλόω) *that which is unfolded.*—II. *an unfolding.*

'Απλῶς, adv. from ἁπλοῦς, Lat. *simpliciter, simply, plainly, openly,* Plat.: usu. *simply, absolutely,* ἁπλῶς ἀδύνατον, Thuc. 3, 45, τῶν νεῶν κατέδυ οὐδεμία ἁπλῶς, Id. 7, 34: but esp. ἁπλῶς λέγειν and εἰπεῖν, Plat.; also strengthd. ἁπλῶς οὑτως, Heind. Gorg. 468 B: in bad sense, opp. to ἀκριβῶς, *loosely, superficially,* Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 169.

*Απλωτος, ον, (α priv., πλώω) *not navigated.*

'Απνεής, ές, (α priv., πνέω) = ἄπνοος; said to mean *violently blowing,* in Antip. Sid. 5.

'Απνεύματος, ον, (α priv., πνεῦμα) *not blown through, without wind* or *current of air,* Arist. Probl.

'Απνευστί, adv. of ἀπνευστος, *without breathing,* Arist. Probl.: *without fetching breath, at one breath,* Dem. 328, 12.

'Απνευστία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπνευστος) *a holding of the breath, not breathing,* Arist. Probl.

'Απνευστιάζω, f. -άσω, *to hold the breath,* Arist. Probl.

*Απνευστος, ον, (α priv., πνέω) *without breath, breathless,* Od. 5, 456: hence *lifeless.*—II. act. *stopping the breath, stifling,* τόπος, Theophr. Adv. -τως, Plut.: also ἀπνευστί, q. v.

'Απνοια, ας, ἡ, *a calm,* Polyb.: from

'Απνοος, ον, contr. ἄπνους, ουν, (α priv., πνέω) *without wind* or *breath:* hence — I. *breathless,* Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9: and so *lifeless, dead.* —II. *without air, stifling,* opp. to εὔπνοος.

'ΑΠΟ', PREP. C. GEN. ONLY, = Lat. *AB. ABS.* Sanscr. *APA;* orig. sense, *from,* whether a place, or a time, or any object, *from* which a thing goes forth, is derived, or parted. —I. of place, the first, and in Hom., the prevailing signf., — 1. implying motion *from, away from,* as ἀγειν ἀπ' ἀκτῆς, Od.: pleonast. ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν, ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν, Hom., stronger, ἐκτὸς ἀπό, Il. 10, 151: oft. with signf. of *down from,* ἀψαμένη βρόχον ἀπὸ μελάθρου, so that it hangs *down from,* Od. 11, 278: so οἱ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν ἐπιβάντες, Il. 15, 386; and Att., ἀπὸ νεῶν πεζομαχεῖν, Thuc. 7, 62, θηρεύειν ἀφ' ἵππων, Xen.: in Il. 24, 725, ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο implies *leaving, going away from* life.—2. without motion implied, *far from,* as μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο, Il. 2, 292, κεκρυμμένος ἀπ' ἄλλων, Od. 23, 110: ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν, οὔατος, *out of sight, hearing,* Hom.: hence ἀπὸ θυμοῦ, σκοποῦ, δόξης, ἐλπίδων, *different from, at variance with,* ἀπὸ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, Thuc. 1, 76: hence perh. also, σπεύδειν ἀπὸ ῥυτῆρος, *far from,* i. e. *without* bridle, Soph. O. C. 900: strengthd. τῆλε ἀπό, νόσφιν ἀπό, Hom.—II. of time, a rarer usage, *from, after, since,* Hom. only in Il. 8, 54, ἀπὸ δείπνου θωρήσσοντο, and seldom in Ep., v. Spitzn. l. c.: sometimes in Trag., most freq. in prose, as ἀπὸ δείπνου γενέσθαι, Hdt. 1, 126; 2, 78, cf. ἐκ II. 2: also ἀπὸ δείπνου alone, 1, 133: τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, τέμπτῃ ἡμέρῃ ἀπὸ τούτων, etc., Hdt.: ἀφ' ἡμέρας, Lat. *de die,* ἀπὸ νυκτός, Lat. *de nocte, immediately from* the beginning of it, Xen., cf. Lat. *ab hoc sermone profectus Paulus,* Liv. 22, 40. —III. of origin of all kinds, as,—1. of *descent, birth,* οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, not *sprung from* oak or rock, Od. 19, 163; ἀπὸ πατρός, *by* the father, etc.: hence of the place one *springs from,* one's home, as ἵπποι ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος, Il.: εἰς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης, a *Spartan,* Soph.: and so also of things, κάλλος ἀπὸ Χαρίτων, beauty *such as* the Graces *give,* Od. 6, 18: μήδεα ἀπὸ θεῶν, counsels *devised by* the gods, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβος, fear *which* the enemy *inspires,* stronger than ὁ πολεμίων φόβος, Xen., etc. —2. of the *means* or *instrument,* as ἀπὸ βιοῖο πέφνεν, with arrow *from* his bow, Il. 24, 605, and ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἔβλητο, Il. 11, 675: so ἀπὸ γλώσσης, *by* word of mouth, Thuc. 7, 10; so ἀπὸ στόματος, Plat. Theaet. 142 D; ἀπὸ γνώμης, like Lat. *ex animo,* Aesch. Eum. 674; sometimes with a verb, where ὑπό might stand, as τὰ ἀπό τινος γενόμενα, the things done *on* his *part,* Schw. Hdt. 7, 130; so ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδέν, Thuc. 1. 17.—3. *of the cause* or *occasion,* as ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης, *on account, by reason of,* Hdt.: τλήμων ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρενός, *in consequence of,* Aesch. Ag. 1302; sometimes strengthd. by ἕνεκα, as ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα, *as far as* shouting *went,* Thuc. 8, 92, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 31, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 618, fin.—4. *of the material* of which a thing is made, as ἀπὸ ξύλου πεποιημένα, *made of wood,* Hdt. 7, 65: hence of weight, στέφανος ἀπὸ ταλάντων ἑξήκοντα, Dem. 256, 24; or measure, ἀπὸ σταδίων τετταράκοντα, *forty stadia long,* etc.: hence periphr. for the genit., αἱ ἵπποι αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἅρματος, Hdt. 4, 8.—5. *of dependence* on a chief, as οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος: hence οἱ ἀπὸ Ἀκαδημίας, στοᾶς, and still more loosely, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς, τοῦ λόγου. Perhaps to this may be referred the partitive use of ἀπό, as αἶσ' ἀπὸ ληίδος, *a share of the spoil,*

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Od. 5, 40, *ἀπαίρει ἀπὸ τῶν καλπίδων*, Ar. Lys. 539. Also the phrases *ἀπὸ σπουδῆς=σπουδαίως*, Il. ; *ἀπὸ φανεροῦ=φανερῶς*, *ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου*, etc.—B. As ADVERB, without case : *far away :* but almost always with verbs *in tmesis*, as Hdt. 8, 89.—C. In compos.—1. *from, asunder*, as *ἀπολύω, ἀποτέμνω* : and hence *away from*, as *ἀποβάλλω, ἀποβαίνω*.—2. *ceasing from, leaving off*, as *ἀπαλγέω, ἀποκηδέω, ἀποβρίζω* : and hence, *finishing, completing, making* from unformed materials, or from some other state *into a thing, ἀπεργάζομαι, ἀπανδρόω*.—3. *back again*, as *ἀποδίδωμι, ἀπόπλους*, though it often only strengthens the signf. of the simple, v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 216.—4. *by way of abuse*, as in *ἀποκαλέω*.—5. *almost =a priv.*, yet not precisely, v. Herm. I. T. 925 : sometimes with verbs, as *ἀπανδάω, ἀπαγορεύω* : more freq. with adjectives *ἀποχρήματος, ἀπόσιτος*. [*ἀπό*, but sometimes in the old Ep. *o in arsis* was lengthd., when followed by a liquid, by *ὁ*, or the digamma : so Att. before *ῥ* : later poets in these cases wrote *ἀπαί*, Spitzner Vers. Her. p. 52. The first syllable long only in certain polysyllabic compounds, as *ἀπονέεσθαι*.]

'Απο, anastroph. for *ἀπό*, when it follows its noun. Some Gramm. accentuate it so in signf. I. 2, *far from*, Schäf. Greg. p. 210.

'Αποαίνυμαι, poet. for *ἀπαίνυμαι, to take away, take off*, Hom. 13, 262.

'Αποαιρέομαι, poet. for *ἀφαιρέομαι*, Il. 1, 230.

'Αποαφύσσω, f. *-ύξω*, aor. 1 *ἀποήφῦσα*, (*ἀπό, ἀφύσσω*) *to draw off*, Euphor. 72.

'Απόβα, Att. imperat. aor. 2 act. for *ἀποβηθι* or *ἀποβαίνω*.

'Αποβαδίζω, fut. Att. *-ιῶ*, (*ἀπό, βαδίζω*) *to go away*, Ar. Fr. 400.

†'Αποβαθμοι, ων, οἱ, *Apobathmi*, a spot in Argolis, near Lerna, Paus. 2, 38, 4.

'Αποβάθρα, ας, ἡ, *a way for coming down from*, esp. *steps* or *a ladder for descending from* a ship, *the gangway*, Soph. Fr. 364.—II. as pr. n. *Apobathra*, a place near Sestus, Strab.

'Αποβαίνω, fut. *-βήσομαι* : aor. 2 *ἀπέβην* : aor. mid. *ἀπεβήσετο*, Hom. : pf. *ἀποβέβηκα*, (*ἀπό, βαίνω*), in these tenses intrans. (though the pres. is not used by Hom.), *to go away, to depart*, the genl. sign. in Homer : partly absol., Il. 1, 428 ; 5, 133 ; *ὡς εἰπὼν' ἀπέβη* ; so Eur. Bacch, 909, *ἐλπίδες ἀπέβησαν, have disappeared, vanished* : partly with designation of the place from which one departs, *ἀποβῆναι ἁβάτων*, Soph. O. C. 167 ; *πεδίων ἀπ.*, Eur. Hec. 142.—2. *to step off, dismount, alight* or *disembark from, νηός, ἵππων*, also *ἐξ ἵππων*, Hom. : *ἀπὸ νεῶν, ἀφ' ἵππων*, Hdt. : also absol. *to dismount, disembark*, Hdt., etc. ; in full, *ἀπ. ἐς χώρην*, Hdt., *εἰς τὴν γῆν*, Thuc.—II. of events, *to issue* or *result from, τὰ ἐμέλλε ἀποβήσεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης*, Hdt. 9, 66 : usu. absol. *to turn out, end* or *issue* in a certain way, Lat. *evenire*, usu. with some qualifying word or words, as *ἀπέβη τῇπερ εἶπε, it turned out as he said*, Hdt. 1, 86 : *ἀπ. οὐτως, παρὰ δόξαν*, etc., Hdt. ; *τὸ ἀποβαῖνον, the issue, event*, Hdt., etc. ; *τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα, ἀποβάντα, the results*, Thuc. 1, 83 ; 2, 87, etc. ; *τὰ ἀποβησόμενα, the probable results*, Id. 3, 38 : but also *ἀποβ.* alone, *to turn out well, succeed*, Thuc. 3, 26.—2. also of persons and things, with an adj., *to turn out, prove*, or *be* so and so, Lat. *evadere, ἀπ. κοινοί, to prove impartial*, Thuc. 3, 53 ; *ἀπ. χείρους, ἥσσους, to prove worse, curable*, Plat.—3. of conditions, etc., *ἀπ. εἴς τι, to come at last to, end in*, e. g. *ἐς μουναρχίην*, Hdt. 3, 82 ; *εἰς ἓν τέλεον*, Plat. Rep. 425 C : but also of persons, *ἀπ. εἰς τὰ πολιτικά, to prove fit* for public affairs, Id. Symp. 192 A.—B. Trans. only in aor. 1 *ἀπέβησα, to make to dismount, disembark, land*, like *ἀποβιβάζω, ἀπ. στρατιήν*, Hdt. 5, 63 ; 6, 107.

'Αποβάλλω, f. *-βᾰλῶ, to throw off from, τί τινος*, Eur. Bacch. 692 : c. acc. only, *to throw away*, H. Hom. Merc. 388, Hdt. 3, 40, etc.—2. *to throw away, reject*, Eur., Plat., etc.—3. *to throw away, sell too cheap*, Xen. Oec. 20, 28.—4. usu. *to lose*, Lat. *jacturam facere, τὰ πατρῷα, τὸν στρατόν, τὴν κεφαλήν*, etc., Hdt., and so freq. in Att.—5. *to drive away, overpower, put down*, Xen. Hell.

'Αποβάπτω, (*ἀπό, βάπτω*) *to dip quite* or *entirely*, Hdt. 2, 47.

†'Αποβάς, 2 aor. part. act. of *ἀποβαίνω*.

'Απόβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀποβαίνω*) *a stepping off, dismounting, ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν*, Thuc. ; hence usu. alone, *a disembarking, landing, ποιεῖσθαι ἀπόβασιν εἰς τόπον*, Thuc. 3, 115 ; but, a place *οὐκ ἔχει ἀπόβασιν*, does not admit of *landing*, or has no *landing-place*, Id. 4, 8 : in 6, 75, certainly *a landing-place.*—II. *a departure.*

'Αποβαστάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀπό, βαστάζω*) *to carry down, away*, or *off, bring away.*

'Αποβᾶτήρια ων, τά, sub. *ἱερά, offerings made on reaching land* : from

'Αποβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀποβαίνω*) *one that gets off* or *dismounts*, esp. from a horse or chariot : also one who rode several horses or chariots, *leaping from* one to the other, Lat. *desultor*, hence *ἀποβάτην ἀγωνίσασθαι*, see the description in H. Hom. Ap. 231, sq., cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 3, p. 571. [ᾰ] Hence

'Αποβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ἀποβάτης*, e. g. *ἀγών, τρόχος.*

'Αποβηματίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἀπό, βῆμα*) *to cast from one's rank* or *station, degrade*, Lat. *dejicere de gradu*, Plut.

†'Αποβῆναι, 2 aor. inf. act. of *ἀποβαίνω*.

'Αποβήσσω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἀπό, βήσσω*) *to cough up, cough away*, Hipp.

'Αποβιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (*ἀπό, βιάζομαι*) dep. mid., *to force away : to use force towards, τινά*, Polyb. : we also have the aor. *ἀποβιασθῆναι* used as pass., *to be forced away*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 24.—II. *to force one's self to, to win by striving*, Lat. *eniti.*

'Αποβῐβάζω, f. *-άσω*, fut. Att. *ἀποβῐβῶ*=*ἀποβαίνω* B, (*ἀπό, βιβάζω*) *to make to get off*, esp. from a ship, *to disembark, set on land, τινὰ εἰς τόπον*, Hdt. 8, 76, where he has both act. and mid. : in full, *ἀποβιβ. ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν*, Id. 9, 32. Hence

'Αποβῐβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bringing out, discharging.*

'Αποβιβρώσκω, fut. *-βρώσω*, (*ἀπό, βιβρώσκω*) strengthd. for simple, *to eat up, devour.*

'Αποβιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσομαι*, (*ἀπό, βιόω*) *to cease living, die.* Hence

'Αποβίωσις, εως, ἡ, *departure from life, death*, Plut.

'Αποβλάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἀπό, βλάπτω*) *to ruin utterly*, Pind. N. 7, 87, as Herm. rightly reads it, Plat. Legg. 795 D. Pass. *ἀποβλαφθῆναί τινος to be robbed of* a thing, Soph. Aj. 941, cf. *βλάπτω*.

'Αποβλαστάνω, fut. *-στήσω*, (*ἀπό, βλαστάνω*) *to shoot forth from, spring from, τινός*, Soph. O. C. 533. Hence

'Αποβλάστημα, ατος, τό, *a shoot, scion*, Plat. Symp. 208 B.

'Αποβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a shooting forth, descent.*

'Απόβλεμμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀποβλέπω*) *a steadfast gaze.*

'Απόβλεπτος, ον, *looked at, gazed on by all*, hence *admired*, like *περιβλεπτος*, Eur. Hec. 835, cf. Valck. Phoen. 554 : from

'Αποβλέπω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἀπό, βλέπω*) *to look away from* all other objects at one, hence *to look steadfastly at, look* or *gaze at* or *upon, εἰς, πρός τινα* or *τι*, Hdt. 7, 135 ; 9, 61, freq. in Att. : esp. *to look upon* with love or wonder, *to look up to, look at* as a model, pattern, authority, etc, v. esp. Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 8, Mem. 4, 2, 30, An. 3, 1, 36 ; so of a dog *watching* its master's eye, Ib. 7, 2, 33 : also with *εἰς* or *πρός, to have regard to, to direct the attention towards, to take into consideration*, Plat.

'Απόβλημα, ατος, τό, (*ἀποβάλλω*) *anything cast away*, Luc.

'Αποβλητικός, ή, όν, (*ἀποβάλλω*) *apt to lose* or *throw away.*

'Απόβλητος, ον, *to be thrown* or *cast away* as worthless, *to be rejected*, Il. 2, 361 ; 3, 65.

'Αποβλίσσω, Att. *-βλίττω*, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἀπό. βλίσσω*) *to cut out the comb from* the hive, *take the honey :* metaph. *to bereave* or *rob of* a thing, *θοίμάτιον τινος*, Ar. Av. 498, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. *βλίττειν.*

'Αποβλύζω, f. *-σω*, (*ἀπό. βλύζω*) *to spirt out, ἀπ. οἴνου to spirt out* some wine, Il. 9, 491 : intr., in Philostr.

'Αποβλυω, =foreg., Orph. [ῡ]

'Αποβλώσκω, (*ἀπό, βλώσκω*) *to go away*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1143.

'Αποβολεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ἀποβάλλω*) *one who throws away*, e. g. *ὅπλων*, Plat. Legg. 944 B.

'Αποβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἀποβάλλω*) *a throwing away*, e. g. *ὅπλων*, Plat. Legg. 943 E sq.—2. *a throwing away, losing, χρημάτων, πτερῶν, ἐπιστήμης*, Plat.

'Αποβολιμαῖος, ον, (*ἀποβάλλω*) *apt to throw away*, c. gen., *ὅπλων*, Ar Pac. 678.—2. pass. *usually thrown away, set aside.*

'Αποβόσκομαι, f. *-σκήσομαι*, dep. mid., (*ἀπό, βόσκω*, irr.) *to feed* or *eat off, eat up, καρπόν.*

'Αποβουκολέω, ῶ, (*ἀπό, βουκολέω*) *to let cattle stray*, and so *lose* them : hence in genl. *to lose.*—2. *to decoy from* another's *herd, entice away*, Schaf. Long. p. 343 : hence *to beguile, wheedle, soothe*, Wytt. Sel. Hist. p. 380. Hence

'Αποβουκόλημα, ατος, τό, *a decoying away, wheedling.*

'Αποβουκολίζω, f. *-ίσω*, =*ἀποβουκολέω.*

'Αποβράζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀπό, βράζω*) *to throw out froth* or *foam*, esp. of boiling water, volcanoes, etc : pass. *to boil* or *bubble* out, Hipp. : also of meal that is being sifted, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. *βρίζω*.—II. *to cease to boil, abate*, Lat. *defervescere*. Alciphr. Hence

'Αποβρασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is thrown out, froth, scum ; bran.*

'Αποβρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a throwing out* like water boiling, Sext. Emp.

'Αποβρίσσω, Att. *ἀποβρᾶττω*, = *ἀποβράζω*, Hipp.

'Αποβρεγμα, ατος, τό, *any liquid in*

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which things are soaked, an infusion, Diosc.: from

'Αποβρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρέχω) to steep well, soak, Theophr.

'Αποβρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρίζω) to sleep without waking, go sound asleep, Od. 9, 151; 12, 7.

'Αποβρίθω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, βρίθω) to press out or down by its weight, Theophr.

'Αποβροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποβρέχω) a soaking out, distillation by infusion, Diosc.

'Αποβροχθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, βροχθίζω) to gulp down, Ar. Fr. 31.

'Αποβροχίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, βροχίς) to untie, unbind.—2. to strangle, Anth.

'Αποβρύκω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρύκω) to bite off from, τῶν κρεῶν, Eubul. Καμπυλ. 4. [ῡ]

'Αποβύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, βύω) to stop quite up.—II. to open what was stopped up. [ῡ]

'Αποβώμιος, ον, (ἀπό, βωμός) far from an altar, godless, Κύκλωψ, Eur. Cycl. 365.

'Απόβωμος, ον, = foreg.

'Απόγαιος, later ἀπόγειος, ον, or ἀπόγεος, ον, (ἀπό, γῆ) from land, coming off land, ἄνεμοι, Arist. Meteor., πνεῦμα, Id. Mund.: also ἡ ἀπογεία, αἱ ἀπόγειαι (sc. αὐραι), τὰ ἀπόγεια (sc. πνεύματα) Id. Probl., cf. Lob. Paral. 473; τὸ ἀπόγαιον or ἀπόγειον, a mooring cable, Polyb.—2. in astronomy, a planet's greatest distance from the earth, apogee, sub. διάστημα, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Απογαιόω, to change into earth, make into land.

'Απογᾰλακτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, γάλα) to wean from the mother's milk, Diphil. ap. Ath. 247 C.

'Απογᾰλακτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a weaning, Hipp.

'Απογᾰλακτόομαι, pass., strengthened form of γαλακτόομαι.

'Απογεία, ας, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόγαιος.

'Απόγειος, ον, = ἀπόγαιος, q. v.

'Απογεισσόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, γεισσόω) to make jut out like a cornice or coping, ὀφρῦσι ἀπ. τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀμμάτων, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 6. Pass. to jut out like a cornice, Arist. Gen. An. Hence

'Απογείσσωμα, ατος, τό, a cornice, coping, v. l. in Arist. Part. An.

'Απογεμίζω, ίσω, Dion. H., and

'Απογεμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, = sq.

'Απογέμω, (ἀπό, γέμω) to unburden, discharge.

'Απογεννάω, (ἀπό, γεννάω) to engender, Arist. Org.; also ἀπογ. δυσμένειαν, Demad. 180, 18. Hence

'Απογέννημα, ατος, τό, that which is begotten: a scion, offspring, Tim. Locr.

'Απογέννησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπογέννημα, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 105.

'Απογεύομαι, (ἀπό, γεύομαι) as mid., to take a taste of a thing, τινός, Plat. Rep. 354 A: the act. ἀπογεύω in same signf., Agath. Prooem. 39.

'Απογεφῠρόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, γεφυρόω) to furnish with a bridge or with dykes, Hdt. 2, 99.

'Απογηράσκω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, γηράσκω) to grow old, Theogn. 819.

'Απογηρώ, ῶ, f. -άσω, = foreg.

'Απογίγνομαι, in late Att. ἀπογίνομαι, fut. -γενήσομαι, (ἀπό, γίγνομαι) to be away from, have no part in, c. gen. τῆς μάχης, Hdt. 9, 69, τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων, Thuc. 1, 39.—II. absol. to be taken away, and so to depart life, die, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: οἱ ἀπογενόμενοι, the dead, Hdt. 2, 136, Thuc. 2, 51.

'Απογιγνώσκω, in late Att. ἀπογινώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, (ἀπό, γιγνώσκω) to depart from a judgment, give up a design or intention of doing, c. gen., τοῦ μαχεῖσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 7, 19: also c. μή et inf., ἀπ. μὴ βοηθεῖν, to resolve not to help, Dem. 193, 5.—2. to despair of, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Lys. 195, 7.—II. c. acc., to give up, dismiss from one's mind as useless, ἀπ. τὸ πορεύεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 7; hence to give up in despair, τινά, Dem. 69, fin.: hence in pass. to be so given up, Id. 358, 13; ὁ ἀπεγνωσμένος, a desperate man, Lat. perditus, Plut.—III. as law-term, to refuse to receive an accusation, reject it, ἀπ. γραφήν, ἐνδειξιν, Dem. 605, 16; 1327, 8: hence ἀπ. τινός (sc. δίκην vel γραφήν) to reject the accusation brought against a man, i. e. acquit him, opp. to καταγιγώσκειν τινός, Dem. 1020, 14, etc.: but also ἀπ. τινά (sc. τῆς δίκης or γραφῆς) to judge him free from the accusation, to acquit him, Id. 539, 3: also ἀπ. τινὸς μὴ ἀδικεῖν, to acquit one of wrong, Lys. 95, 4.

'Απογκέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ὄγκος) to decrease in size, Hipp.

'Απογλαυκόομαι, as pass., to get the γλαύκωμα in the eye, Plut. 'Απεγλαυκωμένος, a play of Alexis, (Com. Graec. 3, p. 389.) Hence

'Απογλαύκωσις, εως, ἡ, the growing of a γλαύκωμα in the eye.

'Απόγλουτος, ον, (ἀπό, γλουτός) with a small rump, Lat. depygis.

'Απογλῠκαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀπό, γλυκαίνω) to sweeten, Diod.

'Απογλύφω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, γλύφω) to scratch off, peel off, Alciphr. [ῡ]

'Απογλωττίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, γλωττίζω) to deprive of tongue or speech, Luc.

'Απόγνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπογιγνώσκω) despair, Thuc. 3, 85.

'Απογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀπό, γνώμων) without γνώμονες or teeth that mark the age.

'Απογνωσιμᾰχέω, strengthened for γνωσιμαχέω.

'Απόγνωσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπόγνοια, Dion. H.

'Απογνώστης, ου, ὁ, = ἀπογιγνώσκων, a desperate man.

'Απογομόω, f. -ώσω, = ἀπογεμίζω.

'Απογομφόω, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, γομφόω) to loosen by drawing out nails, take to pieces.

'Απογονή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἀπογέννημα, issue, posterity: from

'Απόγονος, ον, (ἀπογίγνομαι) descended, sprung, Hdt., mostly as subst., a descendant, usu. in plur., descendants, Hdt. 7, 134, etc.: esp. a grandson: the following degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπόγ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.

Απογρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπογράφω) a writing off, copy, esp. a copy of a γραφή or indictment, a public notice served on any one: also the copy of a declaration made before a magistrate, a deposition, Lys. 114, 30; 181, 23, cf. Att. Process, p. 254, sq.—II. usu. a list, register, inventory, esp. of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Plat. Legg., Oratt., cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

'Απόγραφον, ου, τό, a copy, a register, inventory: strictly neut.: from

'Απόγρᾰφος, ον, written off, copied: as subst. ἡ, ἀπ., Diog. L. 6, 84: from

'Απογράφω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, γράφω) to write off, copy, esp. to enter in a list, register, Hdt. 7, 100, and Xen. Mid. to have registered by others, Ib.: but also to register for one's own use, Hdt. 2, 145: and also to give in one's name, enlist one's self, Lys. 172, 1.—II. as Att. law-term,—1. ἀπ. τινά, to enter a person's name for the purpose of accusing him, to give in a copy of the charge against him: esp. to give in a list or inventory of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Oratt.: hence—2. ἀπ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, τὴν οὐσίαν, to give in such list of property, Ib.: so in mid. to have such list given in, see it done, Lys. 120, 44, Dem. 1043, fin., etc. Cf. ἀπογραφή.

'Απογυιόω, (ἀπό, γυιόω) to make quite lame or weak, Il. 6, 265.

'Απογυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, γυμνάζω) to bring into hard exercise, ἀπογ. στόμα, to ply one's tongue hard, Aesch. Theb. 441. Mid. to take hard exercise.

'Απογυμνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, γυμνόω) to strip quite bare; esp. to strip of arms, disarm, Od. 10, 301: pass. to be stript bare, have the person exposed, Hes. Op. 728: mid. to strip one's self, Xen.: ἀπογυμνοῦσθαι, ἱμάτια, to strip off one's clothes, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Απογύμνωσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping bare, Plut.

'Απογῦναικόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, γυναικόω) to make a woman of. Hence

'Απογῦναίκωσις, εως, ἡ, a making womanish, Plut.

'Απογωνιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, γωνία) to make angular, Theophr.

*'Αποδάζομαι, assumed form of pres., v. sq.

'Αποδαίω, f. ἀποδάσομαι, to portion out to others, τινί τι, Il. 22, 118: to give others a share of τινί τινος, Il. 24, 595.—II. to part off, separate, ἀποδασάμενος μόριον ὅσον δὴ τῆς στρατιῆς, Hdt. 2, 103. [ᾰσομαι.]

'Αποδάκνω, f. -δήξω, (ἀπό, δάκνω) to bite off a piece of, c. gen., ἄρτου, Aristom. Incert. 1; absol. to bite, Cratin. Plut. 1, Xen. Symp. 5, 7.

'Αποδακρῦτικός, ή, όν, calling forth tears, κολλύρια, Arist. Probl.: from

'Αποδακρύω, (ἀπό, δακρύω) to weep much, shed many tears, Ar. Vesp. 983: c. acc., ἀπ. τινά, to weep much for, lament, Plat. Phaedr. 116 D.—II. to cause a flow of tears by the use of collyrium, and so to purge the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31, 9, Luc.—III. to cease to weep. [ῡ]

'Αποδάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, δάπτω) to gnaw from, eat off.

'Αποδαρθάνω, f. -δαρθήσομαι, (ἀπό, δαρθάνω) to have sleep or rest enough: to wake up again, Ael.—II. to sleep a little, Plut.

'Αποδάσμιος, ον, parted off, Φωκέες ἀποδάσμιοι, parted from the rest, Hdt. 1, 146: from

'Αποδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀποδαίω) a division, part of a whole, Thuc. 1, 12: on accent, v. Lob. Paral. 385.

'Απόδαστος, ον, (ἀποδαίω) divided off.

'Αποδαστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀποδασμός.

†'Αποδέδεγμαι, perf. of ἀποδέχομαι; also Ion. form of perf. pass. of ἀποδείκνυμι, Hdt. 1, 153.

'Αποδεδειλιᾰκότως, adv. part. perf. act. from ἀποδειλιάω, in a cowardly way.

†'Αποδεδέχαται, Ion. for ἀποδεδεγμένοι εἰσί, cf. ἀποδέδεγμαι.

†'Αποδέδρᾰκα, perf. from ἀποδιδράσκω.

'Αποδεής, ές, (ἀπό, δέω) wanting much, incomplete, like ὑποδεής, Polyb. in compar.

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'Αποδεῖ, Ion. *ἀποδέει*, impers. of *ἀποδέω*, q. v.

'Αποδειδίσσομαι, (*ἀπό*, *δειδίσσομαι*) dep., *to frighten away*, Il. 12, 52, with prep. separate as adv.

'Αποδείκνυμι, and *ἀποδεικνύω*: f. *-δείξω*, Ion. *-δέξω*, (*ἀπό*, *δείκνυμι*) *to point away from* other objects at one, and so—1. *to point out, show forth, display, make known*, whether by deed or word, *τινί τι*: first in Hdt.: hence in various relations,—1. *to bring forward, show, produce, furnish*, Lat. *praestare*, *πολλοὺς παῖδας*, Hdt. 1, 136, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5; 8, 1, 35.—2. *to show* or *deliver in* accounts, etc., *λόγον*, Hdt. 7, 119, cf. Thuc. 2, 72.—3. *to publish* a law, Lat. *promulgare*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 11.—4. *to appoint* or *assign*, *ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ*, Thuc. 2, 15; *χώρος ἀποδεδεγμένος*, *an appointed* place, Hdt. 1, 153.—5. *to show by argument, prove*, *τι*, Plat., and Arist.—II. *to show forth* a person or thing *as* so and so, hence—1. *to appoint, name, create*, *ἀπ. τινὰ βασιλέα, στρατηγόν, ἵππαρχον*, etc., freq. in Hdt., and Att.: also in pass. *to be so created*, Id.—2. *to make, render*, *ἀπ. τινὰ μοχθηρόν, to make one a rascal*, Ar. Ran. 1011: so *κράτιστον*, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.; *γοργὸν ἀπ. τὸν ἵππον*, Xen. Eq. 1, 10: also c. part., *ἀπ. τινὰ βλέποντα, to restore one to sight*, Ar. Plut. 210: also *γέλωτα ἀπ. τινά, to make one a laughing-stock*, Plat. Theaet. 166 A.—3. *to represent as*, *ἀπ. τινὰ προδότην*, Eur. Ion 879; *τὸν Ἐνδυμίωνα λῆρον ἀπ.*, to *represent* the story of *Endymion as nonsense*, Plat. Phaed. 72 B.—4. *to prove that* a thing is, etc., *ἀπ. τιδν, γενόμενον*, etc.: Plat. Xen., etc.: also freq. *ἀπ. ὡς..., ὅτι...*, etc., Ib.—5. c. inf., *to ordain* a thing to be, Xen. Oec. 7, 30, Rep. Lac. 10, 7.—B. Mid. *to show forth* something of one's own, esp. *ἀποδέξασθαι γνώμην, to deliver one's opinion*, freq. in Hdt.: *ἀποδ. ἀρετάς, to display high qualities*, Pind. N. 6, 80, so *ἀποδ. ἔργα μεγάλα, λαμπρά*, etc., Hdt.: so too in Plat., and Xen., though it is oft. used just like act. The aor. *ἀπεδείχθην*, is always pass., but part. pass. perf. is sometimes also act., as Xen. An. 5, 2, 9. Hence

'Αποδεικτέον, verb. adj., *one must show forth* or *prove*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B.

'Αποδεικτικός, ή, όν, *fit for showing forth* or *demonstrating, demonstrative*, Arist. Eth. N., etc.: *ἀπ. ἱστορίη*, in which the facts are *regularly set forth and explained*, Polyb. Adv. *-κῶς*.

'Αποδεικτός, όν, (*ἀποδείκνυμι*) *demonstrable: demonstrated*, Arist. Org.: on accent, v. Lob. Paral. 498.

'Αποδειλίασις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀποδειλιάω*) *a leaving off through fear, great cowardice*, Polyb.

'Αποδειλιᾶτέον, verb. adj., *one must flinch*, Plat. Rep. 374 E: from

'Αποδειλιάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δειλιάω*) intr. *to be very fearful, play the coward, flinch* or *shrink from danger* or *toil*, freq. in Plat.: c. gen., *to shrink back from, τινός*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 7: c. acc., *to be afraid of, shun*, Polyb.

'Απόδειξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. *ἀπόδεξις*, (*ἀποδείκνυμι*) *a showing forth*, whether by word or deed: hence—1. *a setting forth, delivery, publication*: so Herodotus calls his work *ἱστορίης ἀπ.*, cf. *ἀρχῆς ἀπ.*: *an exposition, sketch*, Thuc. 1, 97: hence *an exposition, treatise, περί τι*, Plat.—2. *a showing, proving, proof*, Hdt. 8, 101: esp. by words, *ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι*, freq. in Att.; and so in logical writers, *a proof by strict argument, a demonstration*, Arist. Org., cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 8.—II. (from mid.) *ἀπ. ἔργων, ἔργων μεγάλων, display, achievement* of mighty works, etc., Hdt. 1, 207, etc.

'Αποδειπνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δειπνέω*) *to have done supper*, Ath.

'Αποδειπνίδιος, ον, =sq., Anth.

'Απόδειπνος, ον, (*ἀπό*, *δεῖπνον*) *coming from a meal, left after it.*—II. =*ἀδειπνος*.

'Αποδειροτομέω, (*ἀπό*, *δειροτομέω*) *to cut off by the neck, behead, τινά*, Hom.

'Αποδείρω, Ion. for *ἀποδέρω*, Hdt.

'Αποδεκάτευσις, εως, ἡ, *a punishing of every tenth man, decimation*: from

'Αποδεκατεύω, (*ἀπό*, *δεκατεύω*) *to take out a tenth part*, and so—1. of things, *to tithe*, Ath.—2. of men, *to decimate*.

'Αποδεκάτόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δέκατος*) *to take a tenth part, tithe.*—2. *to pay tithe*, N. T. Hence

'Αποδεκάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *the taking a tenth part.*—II. =*ἀποδεκάτευσις*.

'Αποδέκομαι, Ion. for *ἀποδέχομαι*, Hdt.

'Αποδεκτέον, verb. adj. from *ἀποδέχομαι*, *one must accept, allow, admit*, etc., freq. in Plat.

'Αποδεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 9.

'Αποδέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀποδέχομαι*) *a taker from, receiver*: from the time of Cleisthenes *ἀποδέκται* were magistrates at Athens who succeeded the *κωλακρέται*, and looked to the pay of the dicasts, Dem. 750, 24, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 1, cf. Böckh. P. E. 1, p. 214.

'Αποδεκτός, όν, (*ἀποδέχομαι*) *accepted, acceptable, welcome*, Lat. *acceptus*, Plut. Adv. *-τῶς*. On accent, v. Lob. Paral. 490, 498.

'Αποδενδρόω, ῶ, (*ἀπό*, *δενδρόω*) *to make a tree of, change into a tree*, Luc. Pass. *to become a tree*, Theophr.

'Αποδέξασθαι, not only aor. 1 from *ἀποδέχομαι*, but also Ion. for *ἀποδείξασθαι* from *ἀποδείκνυμι*, Hdt.

'Απόδεξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for *ἀπόδειξις*.

'Απόδερμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀποδέρω*) *a hide stripped off*, Hdt. Hence

'Αποδερμᾶτόω, *to strip off the hide* or *skin*. Pass. *to lose the skin*, Polyb. 6, 25.

'Αποδέρω, Ion. *-δείρω*, f. *-δερῶ*, (*ἀπό*, *δέρω*) *to flay* or *skin completely*, *τινά*, Hdt. etc.: *ἀπ. τὴν κεφαλήν, to scalp*, Hdt. 4, 64: also c. acc. cognat., *ἀπ. δορήν, to strip off the skin*, Hdt. 5, 25.—II. *to flay by flogging, fetch the skin off one's back*, Ar. Lys. 739.

'Απόδεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀποδέω*) *a binding fast on*, Iambl.

'Αποδεσμεύω, (*ἀπό*, *δεσμεύω*)=sq.

'Αποδεσμέω, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δεσμέω*) *to bind fast*.

'Απόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (*ἀποδέω*) *a band, fillet*, esp. *a breastband, girdle*, Ar. Fr. 309, 13.—II. *a bundle, bunch, truss*. Hence

'Αποδεσμόω, =*ἀποδεσμέω*.

'Αποδέχομαι, Ion. *-δέκομαι*, f. *-δέξομαι*, aor. *-ξάμην*: pf. *-δέδεγμαι*, (*ἀπό*, *δέχομαι*) dep. mid., *to accept in full payment, accept gladly, be content with*, *ἀποινα*, Il. 1, 95: *γνώμην παρά τινος, accept advice from one*, Hdt. 4, 97: also *ἀπ. τί τινος*, Plat. Crat. 430 D.—2. esp. *to accept as a proof*, *ἀνδραγαθίη αὕτη ἀποδέδεκται, this is taken as a proof of manhood*, Hdt. 1, 136.—3. *to accept* as a teacher, *follow*, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 1, etc.: hence—4. *to admit, allow, approve*, esp. an opinion, freq. in Plat.: *οὐκ ἀπόδ., not to receive, to disbelieve*, Hdt. 6, 43: hence also—5. *ἀπ. τινός, to receive* (opinions) *from* another, *agree with* him, Plat. Phaed. 92 A, Rep. 329 E, cf. Stallb. ad Eu thyph. 9 E: also *ἀπ. τινός*, c. adv., *to understand*, Plat. Legg. 634 C, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 10.—II. *to receive back, recover*, Hdt. 4, 33.

'Αποδέω, f. *-δήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δέω*) like *ἀποδεσμέω, to bind* or *tie fast*, Plat. Symp. 190 E.

'Αποδέω, f. *-δεήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δέω*) *to be in want of, lack, τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια*, 10,000 *lacking* or *save* 300, Thuc. 2, 13. Impers. *ἀποδεῖ, there lacks, there wants, τινός*, Plat.

'Αποδηλόω, ῶ, (*ἀπό*, *δηλόω*) *to make manifest, clear* or *evident*, Aesch. Fr. 291.

'Αποδημαγωγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δημαγωγέω*). *to delude as a demagogue, lead astray from* a thing, *τινός*, Clem. Al.

'Αποδημέω, *to be ἀπόδημος, be away from home, be abroad* or *on one's travels*, Hdt. 1, 29, etc.: also *to go abroad*, Hdt. 3, 124: sometimes c. gen., *ἀποδημεῖν οἰκίας*, Plat Legg. 954 B: also *ἐκ πόλεως*, Id. Crit 53 A: *ἀποδ. εἰς Θετταλίαν, to go abroad to live in Thessaly*, Ib. 53, fin. Hence

'Αποδημητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who is abroad* (not in exile), Thuc. 1, 70. Hence

'Αποδημητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fond of travelling: ἀπ. παραστάσεις, dwelling in a foreign country*, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12.

'Αποδημία, ας, ἡ, *a being from home, a going* or *being abroad*, *ἀπ. ἐξ οἴκου*, Hdt. 6, 139: *ἐξω τῆς χώρας*, Plat. Legg. 949 E: also *ἐς ἄλλας χώρας*, Ib. 950 A: from

'Απόδημος, ον, (*ἀπό*, *δῆμος*) *away from one's own people* or *country, from home, abroad*, Plut.

'Αποδία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., *ποδς*) *want of feet, loss of feet* or the *use of them*, opp. to *εὐποδία*.

†'Αποδιαιρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *διαιρέω*) *to* take *from* and *divide*, i. e. *to divide again, to make a subdivision*, Clem. Al.

'Αποδίαιτάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *διαιτάω*) *δίκην, δίαιταν, to reject* the claim of the other party *in an arbitration*, i. e. *decide in one's favour*, opp. to *καταδιαιτάω*, Dem. 542, 6; cf. 544, 24: hence *ἀπ.* (sc. *δίκην*) *τινός, to decide for* one, Id. 1013, 14.

'Αποδιαστέλλω, f. *-στελῶ*, (*ἀπό*, *διαστέλλω*) *to sever one from another, separate*.

'Αποδιατρίβω, (*ἀπό*, *διατρίβω*) *to wear quite away*, *ἀπ. τὸν χρόνον, to waste the time utterly*, Aeschin. 34, 29. [*ῐ*]

'Αποδιδάσκω, f. *-διδάξω* (*ἀπό*, *διδάσκω*) *to unteach, teach not* to do, Lat. *dedocere: to disuse*.

'Αποδιδράσκω, Ion. *-δρήσκω*, f. *-δράσομαι*, Ion. *-δρήσομαι*, aor. *ἀπέδρην*, part. *ἀποδράς*, this part. only found in Hom., the other tenses in Hdt., etc., (*ἀπό*, *διδράσκω*) *to run away* or *off, escape* or *flee from*, esp. *by stealth*, Hom., only in Od.; *νηός* and *ἐκ νηός*, Od.—2. in prose also c. acc., *to flee, shun*, Hdt. 2, 182, Xen., etc.; also in Soph. Aj. 167, v. Elms. Heracl. 14: absol. *ἀπ. ἐς, ἐπί*, or *ἐκ*, Hdt., etc. (*ἀποδρᾶναι* is *to escape by not being found*, *ἀποφυγεῖν, by not being caught*, acc. to Ammon., Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, and v. *ἀποφυγω*.)

'Αποδιδύσκω, =*ἀποδύω*.

'Αποδιδωμι, f. *-δώσω*, (*ἀπό*, *δίδωμι*)

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to give back, restore, return, τινί τι, freq. in Hom.: esp. *to give back, give what is due,* as debts, penalties, submission, honour, etc., *to pay,* θρέπτρα φίλοις, Il. 4, 478; so freq. in Att., ἀπ. χάριν, χρέος, τιμήν, τιμωρίαν, etc.: ἀπ. τινὶ λώβην, *to give one back* his insult, i. e. *make atonement for* it, Il. 9, 387: ἀπ. τὸ μόρσιμον, *to pay the debt of fate,* Pind. N. 7, 64. How completely this first and strict signf. remained the popular one at Athens, appears from the whole speech of Dem. de Haloneso.—2. *to give freely, render, yield,* of land, ἐπὶ διηκόσια ἀπ. (sc. καρπόν), *to yield fruit two hundred fold,* Hdt. 1, 193.—3. *to grant, allow,* ἀπολογίαν τινί, *to grant* one *liberty to make a defence,* Andoc. 29, 16; so ὁ λόγος ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς, *right of speech was allowed them,* Aeschin. 61, 16: also c. inf., ἀπ. κολάζειν, *to allow, suffer to punish,* Dem. 638, 6, cf. Lys. 94, 32.—4. ἀπ. τινά, c. adj., *to render* or *make* so and so, like ἀποδείκνυμι, as ἀπ. τὴν τέρψιν βεβαιοτέραν, Isocr. 12 B.—5. *to deliver over, give up,* e. g. as a slave, Eur. Cycl. 239: hence absol. ἀπ. εἰς βουλὴν περὶ αὐτῶν, *to refer* their case to the council, Isocr. 372 B, cf. Lys. 164, 17.—6. ἀπ. ἐπιστολήν, *to deliver* a letter, Thuc. 7, 10.—7. ἀπ. τὸν ἀγῶνα, *to put an end to the contest,* Lycurg. 169, 8.—II. intr., εἰ τὸ ὅμοιον ἀποδιδοῖ ἐς αὔξησιν, sc. ἡ Αἴγυπτος, where it seems to be = ἐπιδιδοῖ.—2. *to return, regain,* Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 2.—B. Mid. *to give away of one's own, sell,* first in Hdt. 1, 70, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς Ἑλλάδα, *to take* to Greece, *and sell there,* Id. 2, 56: ἀπ. τῆς ἀξίας, τοῦ εὑρίσκοντος, *to sell for its worth, for* what it will fetch, Aeschin. 13, 40, 41: ἀπ. εἰσαγγελίαν, *to sell,* i. e. *take a bribe to forego the information,* Dem. 784, 16: at Athens, esp. *to farm out* the public taxes, opp. to ὠνέομαι, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 291: Thuc. 6, 62 has the act. ἀπέδοσαν = ἀπέδοντο; the distinction is very clearly marked ap. Andoc. 13, 16, πάντα ἀποδόμενος, τὰ ἡμίσεα ἀποδώσω τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, cf. Bekk. Praef. Thuc., fin.

'Αποδιίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀπό, διίστημι) *to separate from, place asunder.* Mid. *to go apart, step asunder:* in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf., *to stand off* or *aloof.*

'Αποδικάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, δικάζω) *to adjudge, acquit,* opp. to καταδικάζειν, Antipho 147, 5.

'Αποδικεῖν, inf. from ἀπέδικον, poet. aor. without pres. in use, *to throw off,* Eur. H. F. 1204: *to throw down,* Aesch. Ag. 1410.

'Αποδικέω, (ἀπό, δίκη) *to defend one's self on trial,* Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 21.

'Αποδινέω, (ἀπό, δινέω) *to turn* or *whirl violently about:* hence of threshing corn, Valck. Hdt. 2, 14.

'Αποδίομαι, (ἀπό, δίω) dep., poet. for ἀποδιώκω, Il. 5, 763 [where it is ἀποδίωμαι].

'Αποδιοπομπέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, Διός, πομπή) *to avert threatened evil by offerings to Jupiter:* hence in genl., *to conjure away,* Plat. Cratyl. 396 E, Lys. 108, 4: hence later, *to reject with abhorrence,* Plut.—ἀπ. οἶκον, *to purify,* Plat. Legg. 877 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

'Αποδιοπόμπησις, εως, ἡ, *the offering an expiatory sacrifice,* Plat. Legg. 854 B.

'Αποδιορίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, διορίζω) *to mark off, distinguish, to separate,* N. T.

'Αποδισκεύω, (ἀπό, δισκεύω) *to hurl a discus, throw like a discus.*

'Αποδιφθερόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, διφθερόω) *to strip off the hide.*

'Αποδιωθέω, fut. -διώσω, (ἀπό, διωθέω) *to thrust away,* Ath.

'Αποδιώκω, fut. -διώξομαι, (ἀπό, διώκω) *to chase away,* Thuc. 3, 108: ἀποδίωκε σαυτὸν, *take yourself off,* Ar. Nub. 1296. Hence

'Αποδίωξις, εως, ἡ, *a chasing away,* Arist. Probl.

'Αποδοκεῖ, impers. (ἀπό, δοκέω) usu. c. μή et inf., ἀπέδοξέ σφι μή, *it seemed good to them not* to do, *they resolved not...,* Hdt. 1, 152; 8, 111, also without μή, Xen. An. 2, 3, 9: absol. ὡς σφι ἀπέδοξε, *when they resolved not,* Hdt. 1, 172: also in Xen.

'Αποδοκιμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, δοκιμάζω) *to reject on proof* or *trial,* in genl. *to reject,* Hdt. 1, 199 (in 3 sing. ἀποδοκιμᾷ, as if from ἀποδοκιμάω), 6, 130: esp. *to reject* a candidate *from want of qualification,* Lys. 130, 33: ἀπ. νόμον, *to reject a law,* Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 14. Hence

'Αποδοκιμασία, ας, ἡ, *a rejection after trial, non-admission* to office, etc.

'Αποδοκιμαστέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδοκιμάζω, *one must reject,* Xen. Eq. 3, 8.

†'Αποδοκιμάω, a pres. presupposed by 3 sing. ἀποδοκιμᾷ, Hdt. 1, 199, v. ἀποδοκιμάζω.

'Αποδόκιμος, ον, (ἀπό, δόκιμος) *rejected, lightly esteemed, spurious.*

†'Αποδόμεναι, 2 aor. inf. poet. for ἀποδοῦναι, from ἀποδίδωμι.

'Αποδοντόω, (ἀπό, ὀδούς) *to clean the teeth.* Hence

'Αποδόντωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleaning of the teeth.*

'Αποδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἄφοδος, Hdt.

†'Απόδος, 2 aor. imper. from ἀποδίδωμι.

†'Αποδόσθαι, 2 aor. inf. mid. from ἀποδίδωμι.

'Αποδόσιμος, ον, *that should be restored:* from

'Απόδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδίδωμι) *a giving back, restoration, restitution, return,* τινός, Hdt. 4, 9, Thuc. 5, 35, etc.: esp. *repayment, compensation,* and in genl. *payment.* Plat.—2. *a giving away, presenting.*—3. in Gramm. *the consequent proposition,* opp. to πρότασις.

'Αποδοτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδίδωμι, *one must give back* or *restore,* Plat. Rep. 379 A.

'Αποδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀποδίδωμι) *a giver back, repayer,* Epich. p. 66.

'Απόδουλος, ον, (ἀπό, δοῦλος) *son of a slave.*

'Αποδοχεῖον, ου, τό, *a house* or *place for receiving:* from

'Αποδοχεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἀποδεκτήρ, from ἀποδέχομαι, Themist. Hence

'Αποδοχεύω, *to be an* ἀποδοχεύς, *take in people,* Joseph.

'Αποδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποδέχομαι) *a receiving back, having restored to one,* opp. to ἀπόδοσις, Thuc. 4, 81: *acceptance, reception,* Hipp.: esp. *hospitable reception.*—II. *praise, thanks, satisfaction,* Diod.—III. *a receipt, income.*

'Αποδοχμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, δοχμόω) *to bend backwards* or *sideways,* Od. 9, 372.

'Απόδραγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποδράττω) *a part taken off.*

'Αποδρᾶδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 from ἀποδαρθάνω.

†'Αποδραμοῦμαι, fut. of ἀποτρέχω.

'Αποδράς, part. aor. 2 of ind. ἀπέδραν of ἀποδιδράσκω, Od.

'Απόδρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἀπόδρησις, (ἀποδιδράσκω) *a running away, escape,* ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 4, 140.

'Αποδράττω, (ἀπό, δράττω) *to take a part of,* usu. in mid.

'Αποδρέπτομαι, dep. = sq., Anth.

'Αποδρέπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, δρέπω) *to pluck off,* ἀπόδρεπε οἰκαδε βότρυς, *pluck and take home the clusters of grapes,* Hes. Op. 608: ἀπ. καρπὸν ἥβας, Pind. P. 9, 193; so too in mid., Pind. Fr. 87, 6. Mid. *to gather for one's self,* Anth.

'Αποδρῆναι, Ion. for ἀποδρᾶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποδιδράσκω, Hdt.

'Απόδρησις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀπόδρασις, Hdt.

'Αποδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποτρέχω, ἀπὸ δραμεῖν) *a running away, refuge,* Arr.

'Απόδρομος, ον, (ἀποτρέχω, ἀποδραμεῖν) *left behind in the race;* or perh. *not yet running,* Soph. Fr. 75.

'Αποδρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, δρύπτω) *to scratch off, graze off* the skin *by a slight wound,* τί τινος, Hom.—2. *to pluck off.* Mid. *to scrape one's self, to grow thin,* Alc.

'Αποδρύφω, = foreg., hence ἀποδρύφοι, Il. 23, 187; 24, 710, though some take it as opt. aor. from ἀποδρύπτω, but cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 92, 8.

'Αποδύνω. = ἀποδύω, *to pull* or *strip off,* Od. 22, 364. [ῡ]

'Αποδυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bewailing, lamenting:* from

'Αποδύρομαι, f. -ὑροῦμαι, (ἀπό, δύρομαι) *to lament bitterly,* τι πρός τινα, Hdt. 2, 141: absol. Aesch., and Soph. [ῡ in pres.]

'Απόδῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδύω) *a stripping, undressing.*

'Αποδυσπετέω, (ἀπό, δυσπετέω) *to desist through impatience, disgust* or *despair, to be vexed* or *ill-tempered,* Arist. Org. Hence

'Αποδυσπέτησις, εως, ἡ, *discouragement, disgust, despair.*

'Αποδυτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδύω, *one must strip,* Plat. Rep. 457 A.

'Αποδῡτήριον, ου, τό, (ἀποδύω) *a place for undressing* in the bath, Plat. Lys, 206 E.

'Απόδυτρον, ου, τό, = foreg.

'Αποδύω, f. -δύσω, (ἀπό, δύω) *to strip off,* Hom. (esp. in Il.), c. dupl. acc., of stripping armour from the slain, τεύχεα ἀπ. Mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., *to strip one's self, undress,* Od. 5, 349: metaph. usu. c. acc., *to put away, lay aside,* e. g. φόβον: c. gen., ἱματίων ἀποδῦσαι, Ar. Thesm. 656: c. gen. and acc., μελέων ἀπέδ. πέπλον, *he drew the robe from his limbs,* Mus. 251. With πρός τι, ἐπί τι or ἐπί τινι, τί τινος, Plat. Charm. 154 E, *to strip for* a thing, strictly for gymnastic exercises, and so in genl., *to strip and get ready for,* Ar. Lys. 615, without prep., Ar. Ach. 627: hence also οἱ ἀποδυόμενοι εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον, *those who practise in the gymnasium;* the perf. act. seldom occurs in trans. signf.; Xen. An. 5, 8, 23 it is so used. [ῡ]

'Αποδωρέομαι, (ἀπό, δωρέομαι) dep., *to give away,* Critias 2, 3.

†'Αποδωσείω, desider. from ἀποδίδωμι, *to desire to give away.*

†'Απόδωτοι, ων, οἱ, *the Apodoti,* a people of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 94.

'Αποεικω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, εἴκω) *to withdraw from,* and so make room, *give way,* θεῶν ἀπόεικε κελεύθου, Il. 3, 406, as Wolf and Spitzn. read with Aristarch., cf. ἀπείπον.

'Αποειπεῖν, ἀπόειπον, ες, ε, Ep. for ἀπειπεῖν, ἀπεῖπον, etc. Hom. [ἀπόειπόν in Il. 19, 35.]

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'Αποέννυμι,=ἀποδύω, poet., *to strip of clothing.*

'Αποεργάθω, poet. for ἀπέργω, ἀπείργω, *to keep far away, keep off, part from, τί τινος*, Hom.; *ῥάκεα οὐλῆς, he pushed back* the rags *from* the scar, Od. 21, 221.

'Αποέργω, poet. for ἀπέργω, ἀπείργω, Hom.: partic. ἀποεργμένη, for ἀπεργομένη, H. Hom. Ven. 47.

'Απόερσε, subj. -έρσῃ, opt. -έρσειε, an old Ep. aor. found only in 3 pers., Il. 6, 348; 21, 283, 329, *to hurry, sweep away*, of running water. (Of uncertain deriv.: Buttm. Lexil. p. 157, supposes it to come from ἔρδω, as Ion. collat. form of ἄρδω.)

'Αποζάω, f. -ζήσω, (ἀπό, ζάω) *to live off, ὅσον ἀποζῆν, enough to live off*, Thuc. 1, 2.—2. *to live poorly*, Ael.

'Απόζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποζέω) *a decoction, potion, apozem*, Diosc.

'Αποζέννυμι,=ἀποζέω.

'Απόζεσμα, ατος, τό,=ἀπόζεμα.

'Αποζευγέω, collat. form from sq., Hipp.

'Αποζεύγνῡμι, and ἀποζευγνύω, f. -ζεύξω, (ἀπό, ζεύγνυμι) *to unyoke, part.* Pass. *to be parted from, τέκνων, γυναικός*, etc. Eur., but *δεῦρ' ἀπεζύγην πόδας, on foot did I start and come hither*, Aesch. Cho. 676, πόδας being added as usu. with verbs of motion, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 552.

'Αποζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ἀπό, ζέω) *to boil off, throw off by fermenting.*—2. intr. *to cease boiling, fretting*, or *fermenting*, Alex. Dem. 6.

'Αποζῡγόω,=ἀποζεύγνυμι.

'Απόζω, f. ἀποζήσω, (ἀπό, ὄζω) *to smell of* something, *τινος*, Ibyc. 42 C. —II. impers., *ἀπόζει τῆς Ἀραβίης, there comes a smell from Arabia*, Hdt. 3, 113.

'Αποζωγρᾰφέω, (ἀπό, ζωγραφέω) *to paint a live thing*: in genl. *to paint, pourtray*, Plat. Tim. 71 C.

'Αποζώννυμι, and ἀποζωννύω, fut. -ζώσω, (ἀπό, ζώννυμι) *to take off* or *loose the girdle, disarm*, Hdn.: hence *to discharge* one *from service.*

'Αποθάλλω, f. -θᾰλῶ, (ἀπό, θάλλω) *to lose the bloom, cease flowering.*

'Αποθᾰνεῖν, inf. aor. 2, and ἀποθᾰνοῦμαι, fut. of ἀποθνήσκω.

'Αποθανετέον, verb. adj. of ἀποθνήσκω, *one must die*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 8, Bekk., ubi al. -θανατέον or -θνητέον.

'Αποθαῤῥέω, and ἀποθαρσέω, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό, θαῤῥέω) *to take courage, have full confidence*, Xen. Oec. 16, 6. —II. ἀπ. τι, *to venture a thing*, Polyb.

'Αποθαῤῥύνω, (ἀπό, θαῤῥύνω) *to encourage*, App.

'Αποθαυμάζω, f. -άσω, Ion. ἀποθωυμ., (ἀπό, θαυμάζω) *to wonder at* a thing, *τι*, Od. 6, 49, Hdt., etc.: also absol. *to wonder much*, Hdt. 1, 68, etc.

'Αποθεάομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, θεάομαι) dep. mid., *to contemplate attentively.* [ᾱσομαι]

'Αποθειάζω, (ἀπό, θειάζω) strengthened for θειάζω.

'Αποθείδω, poet. for ἀποθεόω, Anth.

'Αποθεμελιόω, (ἀπό, θεμελιόω) *to destroy from the foundations.*

'Αποθεν, adv., (ἀπό) *from afar*, θεᾶσθαι, ἀκοντίζειν, Xen.: c. gen., *ἀποθεν τοῦ τείχους*, Aeschin. 14, 12. —II. *afar off*, ἡ γῆ ἡ ἀποθεν, Xen. Cyneg. 9, 2. 16.

'Απόθεος, ον, (ἀπό, θεός) *far from the gods*: hence *godless*, like ἄθεος, Soph. Fr. 246.

'Αποθεόω, (ἀπό, θεόω) *to make into a god, deify*, Arist. ap. Ath.

'Αποθεράπεια, ας, ἡ, strengthened for θεραπεία, *regular service*, θεῶν, Arist. Pol.—II. Medic. *a being rubbed* and *anointed* after exercise, Gal.

'Αποθεράπευσις, εως, ἡ,=θεράπευσις.

'Αποθεῤᾰπευτική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the application of ἀποθεραπεία* II.

'Αποθεῤᾰπεύω, (ἀπό, θεραπεύω) *to serve attentively*, Dion. H.—2. *to apply ἀποθεραπεία*, Gal.

'Αποθερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, θερίζω) *to reap* or *cut off, τὰς τρίχας, κόμας*, Eur. Or. 128, Hel. 1188, in contr. aor. ἀπέθρισα.

'Απόθερμος, ον,=ἄθερμος, Aret.

'Αποθέσιμος, ον, (ἀποτίθημι) *for laying away* or *by.*

'Απόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) *a laying away* or *by, laying up in store*, Plat.—II. *an exposing* of children, Arist. Pol.—III. *ἀπ. κώλου, περιόδου, a pause* or *rest* of the voice in speaking, Rhet.—IV. *the running out* of the abacus of a column, Vitruv.—V. = ἀποδυτήριον, Luc.

'Αποθεσπίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, θεσπίζω) *to declare by oracle, proclaim*, Plut. Hence

'Αποθέσπισις, εως, ἡ, *an oracle given*, Strab.

'Απόθεστος, ον, *despised, abhorred*, Od. 17, 296. (Acc. to some from ἀποτίθημι for ἀπόθετος, others better from ἀπό, θέσσασθαι, *undesired*, i. e. *despised*, opp. to πολύθεστος.)

'Αποθεταί, ῶν, αἱ, *a place* in Lacedaemon *into which all misshapen children were thrown* on birth, Plut.: from

'Απόθετος, ον, (ἀποτίθημι) *laid by*: hence *hidden, mysterious*, ἔπη, Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 861: *ἀπ. φίλος, a special, intimate friend*, Lys. 113, 44: *τὰ ἀπ., preserved* meats, etc.—2. *put aside as useless, rejected*, Plut., cf. foreg.

'Αποθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἀπό, θέω) *to run off* or *away*: of seamen, Hdt. 8, 56.

'Αποθεωρέω, (ἀπό, θεωρέω)=ἀποθεάομαι, Plut. Hence

'Αποθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a distant view* or *survey*, Diod.—II. *serious contemplation*, Plut.

'Αποθέωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθεόω) *deification*, Strab.

'Αποθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) *any place wherein to lay up* a thing, a *barn, granary*: *a magazine, warehouse, storehouse*, Thuc. 6, 97.—II. *anything laid by* or *stored up, ἀποθήκην ποιεῖσθαι εἴς τινα, to lay up a store of favour with another*, Hdt. 8, 109, though Valck. tries to keep to the usu. signf.

'Αποθηλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀπό, θηλάζω) *a sucking, sucking out.*

'Αποθηλύνω, (ἀπό, θηλύνω) *to make womanish* or *weak*, of plants, Theophr.

'Αποθηριόω, (ἀπό, θηριόω) *to make quite savage*, Polyb. Pass. *to become* or *be quite savage*, Id.: esp. of wounds, *to become malignant* or *ulcerous*, Schweigh. Polyb. 1, 81, 5.—II. *to be full of savage beasts*, Alciphr. Hence

'Αποθηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a changing into a wild beast*, Plut.—II. (from pass.) *a being savage*: hence *rage against* any one, *πρός τινα*, Diod.

'Αποθησαυρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, θησαυρίζω) *to treasure* or *hoard up*, Luc. Alex. 23. Hence

'Αποθησαυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a treasuring* or *hoarding up.*

'Απόθητος, ον, (*a* priv., ποθέω) *unwished for*, Lyc.

'Αποθῑνόω, (ἀπό, θινόω) *to fill up with sand* or *mud, silt quite up*, Polyb., in pass.

'Αποθλασμός, σῦ, ὁ, *a crushing*: from

'Αποθλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, θλάω) *to crush quite.*

'Αποθλίβω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, θλίβω) *to squeeze* or *press out*, Theophr.—II. *to press hard, oppress much*, N. T. Luc. 8, 45. [ῐ] Hence

'Απόθλιμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is pressed out.*

'Απόθλιψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθλίβω) *a pressing out.*—II. *a pressing hard*, and so *compulsion*, Luc.: also *oppression.*

'Αποθνήσκω, fut. -θᾰνοῦμαι, (ἀπό, θνήσκω, *to die off, die away*, in genl. *to die, be dying, die*, Hom. only in pres. *to be dying* of fear, of laughter, etc., Ar. Ach. 15, like ἐκθνήσκω. q. v.: very freq. in aor. ἀπέθανον, *to die, be put to death*, Plat. Apol. 32 D, etc.: *ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως, to be put to death by public sentence*, Lys. 159. 29: perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, *to be dead.* In prose more usual than the simple verb.

'Αποθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2. act. of ἀποθρώσκω, Hdt.

'Αποθρασύνω, fut. -ῡνοῦμαι, (ἀπό, θρασύνω) *to cheer up.* Mid. and pass. *to be very courageous* or *bold, dare all things*, Dem. 1407, 14. [ῡ]

'Απόθραυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθραύω) *a breaking off* or *from, crushing.*

'Απόθραυσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is broken off, a fragment*: from

'Αποθραύω, (ἀπό, θραύω) *to break off* or *from, ἀποθραυεσθαι τῆς ἐγκλείας, to be broken off from*, i. e. *lose all* one's *fair fame*, Ar. Nub. 997.—II. *to break in pieces*, Arist. Probl., in pass.

'Αποθρηνέω, (ἀπό, θρηνέω) *to lament much*, like ἀποδύρομαι, Plut.

'Αποθριάζω, (ἀπό, θριάζω) strictly, *to cut off fig-leaves*: in genl. *to cut off, dock*, cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 158.

'Αποθρίζω, cf. ἀποθερίζω.

'Απόθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄθριξ, Call.

'Απόθρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποθρίζω) *that which is cut off*, Orph.

'Απόθρονος, ον, (ἀπό, θρόνος) *coming* or *rising from a throne.*

'Αποθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, θρύπτω) *to crush in pieces*: hence *to break in spirit, enervate, pamper, τὰς ψυχὰς ξυγκεκλασμένοι τε καὶ ἀποτεθρυμμένοι*, Plat. Rep. 495 E, cf. Hemst., and Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αποθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. ἀπέθορον, (ἀπό, θρώσκω) *to spring* or *leap off from*, νηός, Il. 2, 702, so *ἀφ' Ἵππου, νεός*, Hdt. 1, 80; 7, 182.—II. *to leap up from, rise from*, καπνὸν ἀποθρώσκοντα γαίης, Od. 1, 58: also absol. *to rise sheer up*, of steep rocks, Hes. Sc. 375.

'Αποθῡμίασις, εως, ἡ, *a rising of smoke* or *vapour*, Plut.: from

'Αποθῡμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, θυμιάω) *to rise in smoke* or *vapour.* [ᾱσω]

'Αποθυμιος, ον, (ἀπό, θυμός) *not according to the mind, unpleasant, hateful*, Hes. Op. 708, *ἀποθύμια ῥέζειν τινί, to do what is displeasing to* one, *to do* one *a disfavour*, Il. 14, 261. [ῡ]

'Απόθῡμος, ον, (ἀπό, θυμός)=ἄθυμος, *spiritless: indifferent, careless*, dub., Plut.

'Αποθυννίζω, (ἀπό, θυννίζω) *to send to the tunnies*, i. e. *dismiss as incorrigibly dull*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.

'Αποθῠρόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, θύρα) *to put out of doors, shut out.*—2. *to furnish with doors.*

'Αποθυστάνιον or ἀποθυστάνιος, ον, τό, *a sort of drinking-vessel*, Polemo ap. Ath. 479 F.

'Αποθύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, θύω) *to offer up*, esp. as a votive sacrifice, *θυσίαν*,

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εὐχήν, δεκάτην, Krüger Xen. An. 3, 2, 12; 4, 8, 25. [ῠ]

'Αποθωρᾰκίζομαι, (ἀπό, θωρακίζω) as pass., *to put off one's coat of mail.*

'Αποθωυμάζω, Ion. for ἀποθαυμάζω.

†'Αποιδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, οἰδέω) *to swell from, to extend a swelling*, Hipp. —2. *to swell down*, i. e. *to decrease*, of a swelling. Hence

'Αποίδησις, εως, ἡ, *abatement of a swelling.*

'Αποίητος, οὐ, (α priv., ποιέω) *not done, undone*, ἀποίητον θέμεν, Lat. *infectum reddere*, Pind. O. 2, 50: *not to be done, impossible*, Plut.—II. *not yet made:* also *slightly made, rudely made, simple*, Dion. H.—III. of persons, *clumsy, awkward*, Geop.—IV. *not poetical, prosaic.* Adv. -τως.

'Αποικεσία, ας, ἡ, =ἀποικία, Anth.

'Αποικέω, (ἀπό, οἰκέω) *to go away from home*, esp. as a colonist, *to settle in a foreign country, emigrate*, εἰς ἄλλην γῆν, Plat. Euthyd, 271 C, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 961.—II. *to dwell afar off*, in genl. *to live* or *be far away*, μακρὰν ἀπ., Thuc. 3, 55, cf. Valck. Ad. p. 238. In pass. ἡ Κόρινθος ἐξ ἐμοῦ μακρὰν ἀπῳκεῖτο, *Corinth was inhabited far away from me*, i. e. I settled far from Corinth, Soph. O. T. 998.—III. c. acc., =ἀποικίζω, *to colonise*, Pind. P. 4, 460.

'Αποίκησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., *emigration.*

'Αποικία, ας, ἡ, (ἄποικος) *a settling away from home, a colony, settlement*, Hdt., etc.: εἰς ἀποικίην στέλλειν, ἄγειν, *to send, lead to form a settlement*, Hdt.; ἀπ. ἐκπέμπειν, Thuc. 1, 12: ἀπ. κηρύσσειν εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 1, 27.

'Αποικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, οἰκίζω) *to send away from home, transplant, ἐς ἄλλην γῆν*, Od. 12, 135: ἀπ. δόμων τινά, Eur. El. 1008: hence in genl. *to send* or *carry away*, Soph. O. C. 1390, Tr. 955. Pass. *to be settled in a far land*, ἐν μακάρων νήσοις, Plat. Rep. 519 C: *to emigrate*, Id. Euthyd. 302 C.—II. *to colonise* a place, Hdt. 1, 94, Thuc. 1, 24.

'Αποίκῐλος, ον, (α priv., ποικίλος) *not variegated, simple*, lambl.

'Αποικῐλτος, ον, (α priv., ποικίλλω) *not variegated.*

'Αποίκιος, ον, (ἀποικία) *belonging to a colony, colonial*, Polyb.

'Αποικίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of ἄποικος, with or without πόλις, *a colony*, Hdt. 7, 167.

'Αποίκισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποικίζω) *the leading out a colony*, Dion. H.

'Αποικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., Arist. Pol.—II. also=ἀποικία.

'Αποικοδομέω, (ἀπό, οἰκοδομέω) *to cut off by building, to wall up, barricade*, τὰς θύρας, τὰς ὁδούς, Thuc. 1, 134: 7, 73, so too Dem. 1278, 6, 8.—II. *to pull down.*

'Αποικονομέω, (ἀπό, οἰκονομέω) *to husband.*—2. *to take off, take away, distribute.* Hence

'Αποικονόμησις, εως, ἡ, *a husbanding.*—2. *a getting rid of, keeping away*, Arist. Probl.

'Αποικος, ον, (ἀπό, οἶκος) *away from home, abroad, on travel*, ἀποικον πέμπειν γῆς, *to send from one's native land*, Soph. O. T. 1518: usu. as subst. —1. of persons, *a settler, colonist*, Thuc. 7, 57, etc.: hence Aesch. calls iron, Χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἄποικος, Theb. 729.—2. of cities, sub. πόλις, *a colony*, Xen. An. 5, 3, 2; 6, 2, 1, like ἀποικία. ἀποικίς.—II. as pr. n. *Apoecus*, an Athenian, who enlarged Teos, Strab

'Αποικτίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, οἰκτίζομαι) dep. mid., *to complain loudly*, πρός τινα, Hdt. 1, 114.

'Αποίμαντος, ον, (α priv., ποιμαίνω) *unfed, untended*, Anth.

'Αποιμώζω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, οἰμώζω) *to bewail loudly*, c. acc., Trag.; ἀπ. τι πρός τινα, Eur. Med. 31.

'Αποινα, ων, τά, only used in plur., (acc. to Passow, from α copul., ποινή, and so strictly *things all one with a* ποινή or *penalty*, i. e. *taken for* or *instead thereof*; acc. to Pott, from ἀπό, *penalty in full*, like Germ. *Absusse*) hence—I. in Hom. (only in Il.), *a ransom*, or *price paid*, whether to recover one's freedom when taken prisoner,=λύτρα, as in Il. 1, 13, 111, cf. Hdt. 6, 79, or to save one's life,= ζωάγρια, as Il. 2, 230; 6, 49; usu. c. gen., ἀποινα κούρης, υἱος, *ransom for a maiden*, etc., Il.: ἀποινα διδόναι, *to pay ransom, δέχεσθαι, to accept ransom.*—II. in genl. *compensation, repayment*, Il. 9, 120: esp. by Solon's laws *the fine paid* by the murderer to the next of kin, like the Saxon *weregild*: Pind. oft. has it in good sense, *a recompense, reward*, and usu. absol. c. gen., *in recompense* or *reward for...*, cf. Eur. Alc. 7, Bacch. 516. Hence

'Αποινάω, ῶ, *to demand a ransom* or *price* from a murderer: also in mid. *to exact this price from* one, *requite* or *punish*, τινά, Eur. Rhes. 177, cf. Böckh v. I. Pind. N. 5, 16, p. 527.

'Αποινεί, adv., (α priv., ποινή) *unpunished.*

'Αποινίζω, (ἀπό, οἶνος) *to scum*, of new wine.

'Αποινόδικος, ον, (ἀποινα, δίκη) *exacting penalty, atoning*, δίκαι, Eur. H. F. 888.

'Αποινόδορπος, ον, (ἀποινα, δορπέω) *ransom-devouring*, Lyc.

'Αποινον, ου, τό, v. ἀποινα.

'Αποινόω, = ἀποινάω, q. v., very dub.

—'Αποιος, ον, (α priv., ποῖος) *without any peculiar quality*, Arist. Probl., ὕδωρ, *pure water*, Ath.

'Αποιστέον, verb. adj. of ἀποφέρω, *one must carry away* or *off.*

'Αποϊστεύω, (ἀπό, ὀϊστεύω) *to kill with arrows*, Anth.

'Αποίσω, fut. of ἀποφέρω, Hom.

'Αποίχομαι, fut. -οἰχήσομαι, (ἀπό, οἴχομαι) dep. mid., *to be gone away, to be far from, keep aloof from* a thing, c. gen. Hom., e. g. πολέμοιο, Il. 11, 408, and so mostly in Att.: freq. also absol. *to be gone, to have departed*, Hdt. 3, 30; ἀποίχεται χάρις, Eur. H. F. 134: hence *to be dead and gone*, Ar. Ran. 83; οἱ ἀποιχόμενοι = οἱ τελευτήσαντες, Pind. P. 1, 181.—II. more rarely, *to go away, withdraw from*, Hom.

'Αποιωνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, οἰωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to abhor* or *shun as an ill omen*, Lat. *abominari.*

'Αποκαθαίρω, fut. -ᾰρῶ, (ἀπό, καθαίρω) *to clear off, cleanse, clean*, Ar. Pac. 1184. Pass. *to be removed by cleansing*, Plat. Tim. 72 C. Mid. ἀποκαθήρασθαί τι, *to get rid of* a thing, Tim. Locr.—II. *to refine* metal *by smelting*, Strab. Hence

'Αποκάθαρμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed off, dirt, filth, refuse*, Arist. H. A.: esp. *that which has been used as an expiation* and then *thrown away*: hence *a thorough reprobate, an outcast.*

'Αποκάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, *a lustration, expiation*, Xen.: *a purging off*, χολῆς, Thuc. 2, 49.

'Αποκαθαρτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποκαθαίρω) *good for cleansing, expiatory.*

'Αποκαθέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (ἀπό, καθέζομαι) *to sit down, sit.*

'Αποκαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω: in aor. ἀποκαθῆῦδον, ἀποκαθεύδον, ἀπεκαθεῦδον, (ἀπό, καθεύδω) *to sleep away from home*, Philostr.—II. *to fall asleep over* a thing.

'Αποκαθηλόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, καθηλόω) *to unnail, tear loose.* Hence

'Αποκαθήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *an unnailing, tearing loose.*

'Αποκάθημαι, (ἀπό, κάθημαι) *to sit apart*, Hdt. 4, 66: *to sit idle*, Arist. H. A.

'Αποκαθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καθίζω) *to set down.* Mostly in mid., *to sit down*, Polyb.: *to sit still.*

'Αποκαθιστάνω, = sq., ap. Dem. 256, 3.

'Αποκαθίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἀπό, καθίστημι) *to reestablish, restore, reinstate*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 6, 3: ἀποκ. τινί τι, and τινὰ εἴς τι, Polyb., Plut.: ἀποκ. τινὰ στρατηγέτην, *to appoint* one *from* another rank *to the office of general*, Luc. Pass. ἀποκαθίσταμαι εἴς τι, *to be restored to..., turn to* another shape, Theophr.

'Αποκαίνυμαι, (ἀπό, καίνυμαι) *to surpass, excel, vanquish* one *in* a thing, τινά τινι, Od. 8, 127, 219.

'Αποκαίριος, ον, =ἄκαιρος, Soph. Phil. 155.

'Αποκαισᾰρόω, (ἀπό, Καῖσαρ) *to proclaim as Caesar*, Anton.

'Αποκαίω, fut. -καύσω, (ἀπό, καίω) *to burn off*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54: also of intense cold, like Lat. *frigore adurere*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 3, and freq. in Theophr. Pass. ἀπεκαίοντο αἱ ῥῖνες, *their noses were frozen off*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 3.

'Αποκᾰκέω, (ἀπό, κάκη) *to sink under a weight of misery.*—II. *to behave as a coward, run away.* Hence

'Αποκάκησις, εως, ἡ, *cowardice.*

'Αποκᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω strengthd. for κακίζω.

'Αποκαλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, καλέω) *to call back, recall*, esp. from exile, Hdt. 3, 53, Xen., etc.—2. *to call away* or *aside*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 35.—II. *to call by a name*, esp. by way of abuse, Soph. Aj. 727, ὡς ἐν ὀνείδει ἀποκ. μηχανοποιόν, Plat. Gorg. 512 C; *to call in disparagement, to stigmatize as*, ἀργόν, σοφιστὴν ἀποκ. τινά, *to stigmatize as idle*, etc., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 57; 6, 13; χαριεντισμόν τινα ἀπ., *to call it a sorry* jest, Plat. Theaet. 168 D, cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 240.—III. *to warn off*, Ar. Av. 1262, ubi Dind. ἀποκεκλῆκαμεν, from ἀποκλείω.

'Αποκαλλωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καλλωπίζω) *to strip of ornament.*

'Αποκᾰλυπτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for disclosure*: from

'Αποκᾰλύπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, καλύπτω) *to disclose, uncover*, Hdt. 1, 119, and Xen. Mid. *to reveal one's self*: c. acc., *to disclose* something *of one's self*, ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι πρός τι, *to let one's* designs upon a thing *become known*, Diod.: also in pass., λόγοι ἀποκεκαλυμμένοι, *obscene words*, Plut. Hence

'Αποκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *an uncovering, revelation*, N. T. [ᾰ]

'Αποκάμνω, f. -κᾰμοῦμαι, (ἀπό, κάμνω) *to grow quite weary, to fail* or *flag utterly*, usu. absol., Plat.: also c. part., ἀπ. μηχανώμενος, *to be quite weary of contriving*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 35: c. inf., *to cease* to do, Plat. Crit. 45 B.—II. c. acc., ἀπ. πόνον, *to flinch from toil*, Lat. *detractare laborem*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 19.

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Απρκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κάμπτω) *to bend off, turn off* or *aside*.—2. intr. *to go off the road, turn aside*, Xen. Eq. 7, 14 : c. inf., ἀπ. μοχθεῖν, *to turn aside from, shun labour*, Eur. Ion 135. Hence

'Απόκαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a turning off* or *away : a going off the road.*

'Αποκαπνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, καπνίζω) *to smoke, fumigate*, Hence

'Αποκαπνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *fumigation.*

'Αποκἄπύω, fut. -ύσω Ep. -ύσσω, (ἀπό, καπύω) *to breathe out, ψύχην, to give up* the ghost, Il. 22, 467. [ῠ]

'Αποκἄρᾰδοκέω, (ἀπό, καραδοκέω) *to expect earnestly*, Polyb. Hence

'Αποκἄρᾰδοκία, ας, ἡ, *earnest expectation.*

'Αποκἄρᾰτομέω, (ἀπό, καρατομέω) *to behead.*

'Απόκαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκείρω) *that which is shorn, clipped off.*

'Αποκαρπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καρπίζω) *to strip of fruit :* in genl. *to deprive of an advantage*, Clem. Al.

'Αροκαρπόω, (ἀπό, καρπόω) *to produce fruit :* in genl. *to produce*, Hipp.

'Απόκαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκείρω) *a shearing* or *clipping off.*

'Αποκαρτέος, ἑα, ἑον, verb. adj. from ἀποκείρω, *to be shorn* or *clipped off.*

'Αποκαρτερέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, καρτερέω) *not to bear, to endure no longer.*—2. *to kill one's self by abstinence, starve one's self to death.* Hipp., cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Hence

'Αποκαρτέρησις, εως, ἡ, *loss of patience.*—2. *suicide by starvation.*

'Αποκαρφολογέω, = καρφολογέω, Hipp.

'Αποκαταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀπό, καταβαίνω) *to descend from*, Dion. H.

'Αποκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, καταλλάσσω) *to reconcile again*, N. T. Ephes. 2, 16.

'Αποκαταῤῥέω, (ἀπό, καταῤῥέω) *to flow down from.*

'Αποκαταῤῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥήξω, (ἀπό, καταῤῥήγνυμι) *to break quite down, ruin utterly*, Eur. H. F. 1057, in tmesis.

'Αποκατάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, καθίστημι) *a complete restoration, reestablishment, restitution*, Polyb. : ἀποκ. ἄστρων, *the return* of the stars to the same place in the heavens as in the former year, Plat. Ax. 370 B. and Plut. Hence

'Αποκαταστᾰτικός, ἡ, όν, *restorative*, Synes.

'Αποκατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, ἀποκατέχω) *a holding off* or *back.*

'Αποκατατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀπό, κατατίθημι) *to lay down* or *aside*, Ap. Rh., in mid.

'Αποκαταφαίνω, fut. -φᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, καταφαίνω) *to make visible by reflection.* Pass. *to be reflected*, Aristae.

'Αποκαταψύχω, (ἀπό, καταψύχω) *to cool*, Gal.

'Αποκατέχω, (ἀπό, κατέχω) *to hold off* or *back.*

'Αποκάτημαι, Ion. for ἀποκάθημαι, Hdt. 4, 66.

'Αποκατορθόω, = κατορθόω, *to set upright again*, Arist. Eth. E.

†'Αποκάτωθεν, (ἀπό, κάτωθεν) adv., *from below*, Olymp., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 46, n.

'Αποκαυλέω, (ἀπό, καυλέω) *to lose the stalk.* Hence

'Αποκαύλησις, εως, ἡ, *loss of the stalk.*

'Αποκαυλίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, καυλός) *to break off by the stalk, break short off*, Eur. Supp. 717, Thuc. 2, 76. Pass. *to be so broken, be shattered* or *shivered*, Hipp. Hence

'Αποκαύλισις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking off by the stalk : a breaking quite across, snapping*, πηδαλίων, Luc.

'Απόκαυλος, ον, = ἄκαυλος, *without stalk*, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7, 2, 4.

'Απόκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκαίω) *a burning off*, Strab.

'Απόκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, (ἀπό, κεῖμαι) dep. mid., *to lie away, be laid by* or *up, to be laid up in store*, first in Pind. N. 11, 61 : τινί, *for one's use*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15 : hence *to be kept in secret, be in reserve*, Id. Cyr. 3, 1, 19 : πολύς σοι (γέλως) ἐστὶν ἀποκείμενος, *you have great store of laughter in reserve*, Ib. 2, 2, 15 : ἀπ. εἰς..., *to be reserved for* an occasion, Plat. Legg. 952 D : impers. ἀπόκειταί τινι, *it is in store, is reserved for* one, Dem. 633, 26 : c. inf., ἀπόκειταί τινι παθεῖν, Dion. H. : hence τὸ ἀποκείμενον, *that which is in store for one, one's fate*, Schäf. Greg. p. 477.—II. *to be laid aside*, and so, *neglected*, Cratin. ap. Plut.

'Αποκείρω, fut. -κερῶ Ep. -κέρσω, (ἀπό, κείρω) *to shear, clip* or *cut off*, strictly, of hair, as Il. 23, 141 : ἀποκεκαρμένος μοιχόν, σκάφιον, of a peculiar fashion of hair-cutting, Ar. Ach. 849, Thesm. 838. Mid. ἀποκείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλάς, *to cut the hair close*, Hdt. 6, 21 : in genl. *to cut in pieces, cut through*, τένοντε, φλέβα, Il. : metaph. *to cut off*, ἀνδρας, Aesch. Pers. 921, cf. Eur. H. F. 875. Pass. c. acc., ὑπὸ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι πύργων, *thou hast been shorn of thy crown of towers*, Eur. Hec. 910.

'Αποκεκᾰλυμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκαλύπτω, *openly.*

'Αποκεκινδῡνευμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκινδῡνεύω, *venturously*, Themist.

'Αποκεκληρωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκληρόω, *by lot.*

'Αποκεκρυμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκρύπτω, *by stealth.*

'Αποκέλλω, (ἀπό, ὀκέλλω) *to turn out of the course* or *track.*—2. intrans. *to get out of the course* or *track.*

'Απόκενος, ον, (ἀπό, κενός) *quite emptied*, Diosc. cf. ἀπέρημος. Hence

'Αποκενόω, ῶ, *to empty quite.*

'Αποκεντέω, (ἀπό, κεντέω) *to pierce* or *stab quite through.* Hence

'Αποκέντησις, εως, ἡ, *a stabbing*, LXX.

†'Απόκεντρος, ον, (ἀπό, κέντρον) *remote from the centre*, Maneth.

'Αποκένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκενόω) *an emptying.*

'Αποκερδαίνω, f. -δήσω and -δᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, κερδαίνω) *to have benefit, enjoyment from* or *of* a thing, c. gen., ποτοῦ, Eur. Cycl. 432 : ἀπ. βραχέα, *to make some small gain of a thing*, Andoc. 17, 32.

'Αποκερματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, κερματίζω) *to change for small coin*, hence *to reduce a large property to a small one*, Anth.

'Αποκεφᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, κεφαλή) *to behead.* Epict. Hence

'Αποκεφᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a beheading*, Plut. ; and

'Αποκεφᾰλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a headsman*, Strab.

'Αποκηδεύω, (ἀπό, κηδεύω) *to cease to mourn for*, τινά, Valck. Hdt. 9, 31.

'Αποκηδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. = ἀκηδέω, *to put away care, be careless*, Il. 23, 413 : from

'Αποκηδής, ές, = ἀκηδής, *negligent*, Hipp.

'Απόκηρος, (ἀπό, κῆρ) *free from fate* or *death*, Emped. 411.

'Αποκηρυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκηρύσσω) *a thing publicly announced.* esp. for sale, *a thing offered for sale.*—2. also = ἀποκήρυξις.

'Αποκήρυκτος, ον, (ἀποκηρύσσω) *publicly renounced*, and so of a son, *disinherited :* in Eccl., *excommunicated.*

'Αποκήρυξις, εως, ἡ, *a public proclamation, announcement*, esp. of a sale, *a public sale.*—II. *a public renouncement*, esp. of a son, *a disinheriting*, Plut. : from

'Αποκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, κηρύσσω) *to have a* thing *cried, to announce publicly*, esp. *to offer for public sale*, Hdt. 1, 194, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 4.—II. *to renounce publicly, disinherit* a son, Plat. Legg. 928 E, sq., Dem. 1006, 21 : also *to declare outlawed, banish*, Valck. Hdt. l. c.—III. *to forbid by proclamation*, ἀποκεκήρυκται μὴ στρατεύειν, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 27.

'Αποκιδαρόω, (ἀπό, κίδαρις) *to strip the head of the κίδαρις* or *head-dress*, LXX.

'Αποκίδνημι, poet. for ἀποσκεδαννυμι, Ap. Rh.

'Αποκικλήσκω, = ἀποκαλέω, poet.

† * 'Αποκίκω, cf. * ἀποκίχω.

'Αποκινδῡνευσις, εως, ἡ, *the making a venture, a venturous attempt*, τυχῆς, Thuc. 7, 67 : [ῠ] from

'Αποκινδῡνεύω, (ἀπό, κινδῡνεύω) *to make a bold attempt, make a venture* or *hazard*, πρός τινα, *against* another, Thuc. 7, 81 ; ἐν τινι, *to make trial* in his case, upon him, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 5 : also c. adj. neut., ἀπ. τοῦτο, *to make this venture.* Pass. *to be put to the uttermost hazard*, Thuc. 3, 39.—II. *to shrink from the dangers of* another, *abandon* him in danger, τινός, Philostr.

'Αποκινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κινεω) *to remove* or *put away from*, c. gen., τραπέζης, θυρῶν, Hom. Hence

'Αποκινησις, εως, ἡ, *a removing from.* [κῐ]

'Απόκινος, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, κινέω) *a comic dance*, of an indecent nature, Cratin. Nemes. 13, Ar. Fr. 269 : hence ἀπόκινον εὑρέ, *find some way of dancing off, escaping*, Ar. Eq. 20.

'Αποκισσόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, κισσος) *to change into ivy*, Theophr., in pass.

* 'Αποκίχω, supposed pres. of Dor. aor. ἀπέκιξε, = ἀπέβαλε, *he lost*, Ar. Ach. 869 : Buttm. however, Schol. Od. λ', 579, prefers * κίκω as the radical form.

'Αποκλᾰδεύω, (ἀπό, κλαδεύω) *to take away the branches.*

'Αποκλάζω, f. -κλάγξω, (ἀπό, κλάζω) *to ring* or *shout forth*, Aesch. Ag. 156.

'Αποκλάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, δκλάζω) *to bend one's knees*, and so *rest*, Ar. Fr. 163, like κάμπτειν γόνυ, cf. Soph. O. C. 196.

'Αποκλᾰ́ζω, fut. -ξω, Dor. for ἀποκληίζω, ἀποκλείω.

'Αποκλαίω, Att. ἀποκλάω [ᾰ̄ω], fut. -κλαύσομαι, (ἀπό, κλαίω) *to weep aloud*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3 : c. acc., *to bewail much, mourn deeply for*, τινά, Hdt. 2, 64. Mid., ἀποκλαίεσθαι κακά, πενίαν, *to bewail one's woes, one's poverty*, Soph. O. T. 1467, Ar. Vesp.—II. *to cease to wail.*

'Απόκλᾰρος, ον, Dor. for ἀπόκληρος, Pind.

†'Αποκλάς, τό, poet. shortnd. form for ἀπόκλασμα, Anacr. 16, 1.

'Απόκλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκλάω) *that which is broken off, a fragment, piece*, Hipp.

'Αποκλασμα, and ἀπόκλασις, ...

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ατος, τό, (ἀποκλαίω) *loud wailing*, Artem.

'Αποκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, κλάω) *to break off*, Theocr. [κλᾰ́]

'Αποκλάω, Att. for ἀποκλαίω. [ᾰ́]

'Απόκλεισις or ἀπόκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκλείω) *a shutting off* or *out, complete hinderance*, Thuc. 6, 99; ἀπόκλ. μου τῶν πυλῶν, *a shutting the gates against me*, Thuc. 4, 85.

'Απόκλεισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is shut off* or *up, a guard-house, prison*, LXX.; and

'Απόκλειστος, ον, *shut off, enclosed*: from

'Αποκλείω, f. -κλείσω, Ion. -κληίω, f. -κλῄσω (Hdt.), and in Att. also freq. -κλῄω, f. -κλῄσω (cf. κλείω), (ἀπό, κλείω) *to shut off from* or *out of*, τινὰ πυλέων, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. *to cut off, hinder from* a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 37, etc., ἀπό τινος, Ar. Vesp. 601: so too in mid., τινός, Thuc. 6, 101. Pass. *to be cut off* or *hindered from*, ἐξόδου, Hdt. 3, 17, etc., σιτίων, Dem. 1260, 23.—II. c. acc. only, *to shut up, close*, τὰς πύλας, τὰ ἱρά, Hdt. 1, 150; 2, 133: *to shut up* a person, Soph. O. T. 1388: *to cut off, prevent, hinder*, τὴν ὄψιν, Hdt. 4, 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 251 D: also ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν, *to prevent from* doing, Dind. Ar. Av. 1263.—III. absol. *to make an exception*, Dem. 841, 5.

'Αποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κλέπτω) *to steal away*, H. Hom. Merc. 522.

'Αποκληΐζω, wrongly assumed as Ion. for ἀποκλείω, cf. κληΐζω.

'Αποκληίω, Ion. for ἀποκλείω, Hdt.

'Αποκληρονόμος, ον, = sq., *disinherited*, Arrian.

'Απόκληρος, ον, Dor. ἀπόκλᾱρος, (ἀπό, κλῆρος) *away from*, i. e. *without lot* or *share of*, πόνων, Pind. P. 5, 71.—II. absol. *disinherited*, Arist. Org.

'Αποκληρόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, κληρόω) *to choose by lot from* a number, Hdt. 2, 32; ἀπ. ἕνα ἐκ δεκάδος, Hdt. 3, 25, ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων, Thuc. 4, 8: esp. at Athens, *to choose, elect by lot*, Oratt.—II. *to deprive of a share, exclude from casting lots*, or *by lot*, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 13. Hence

'Αποκλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *election by lot*, Plut.

'Αποκληρωτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκληρόω, *one must choose by lot*, Arist. Pol.

'Αποκληρωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποκληρόω) *choosing by lot: choosing at random*, Sext. Emp.

'Απόκλητος, ον, (ἀποκαλέω) *called off* or *away*.—2. 'Απόκλητοι, among the Aetolians, *members of the select council*, Polyb., v. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 184, 10.

†'Αποκλήω, old Att. for ἀποκλείω, Thuc.

'Απόκλιμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκλίνω) *a slope downwards*: as astron. term, *declination*, Sext. Emp.

'Αποκλίνω, f. -ῐνῶ, (ἀπό, κλίνω) *to turn off* or *aside*, τι, Od. 19. 556: *to turn back*, H. Hom. Ven. 169.—2. Att. usu. intr., *to turn aside* or *off the road*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16: esp. metaph. *to turn off to something worse, fall away, decline*, Soph. O. T. 1192; also ἀπ. πρὸς θηριώδη φύσιν, Plat. Polit., πρὸς τὰ ἧττω, Arist. Eth. N.: but also simply ἀπ. εἴς τι, *to incline, have a bent* towards a thing, Plat. Legg. 847 A.—II. *to turn over, upset*, Plut. Hence

'Απόκλῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a turning aside* or *away, declension*, as of fortune, Plut.—II. *a getting off from, dismounting, disembarking*, Id.

'Απόκλῐτος, ον, (ἀποκλίνω) *inclined downwards*, sinking, Plut.

'Αποκλύζω, fut. -ύσω, (ἀπό, κλύζω) *to wash away, avert by purifications*, ὄνειρον, Ar. Ran. 1340. Hence

'Απόκλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a washing off*, Themist.

'Αποκμητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκάμνω, *one must grow weary*, Plat. Rep. 445 B.

'Απόκναισις, εως, ἡ, *affliction, oppression*: from

'Αποκναίω, Att. -κνάω, (ἀπό, κναίω) *to scrape, rub off*, τι, Antiph. Incert. 9: hence ἀποκν. τινά, *to wear* one *out, weary to death*, Ar. Eccles. 1087, Plat. Rep. 406 B; esp. by importunity and chattering, Theoph. Char. 7: also in mid., *to wear away, diminish*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 1, Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αποκνάω, Att. for foreg., inf. ἀποκνᾶν, Plat. Phil. 26 B. [ᾰ́ω]

'Αποκνέω, (ἀπο, ὀκνέω) *to shrink from, abandon, hesitate about* a thing, c. acc., τὸν πλοῦν, τὴν στρατείαν, τὸν κίνδυνον, Thuc.: absol. *to shrink back, hesitate*, Thuc. 4, 11, etc.: c. inf., *to shrink from* doing, Plat. Phaed. 84 C. Hence

'Απόκνησις, εως, ἡ, *a shrinking from*, στρατειῶν, Thuc. 1, 99.

'Αποκνητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκνέω, *one must delay through indolence* or *fear*, Plat. Rep. 349 A; 372 A.

'Αποκνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὀκνίζω) *to nip, snap*, or *cut off*, Sotad. 'Εγκλει., 1, 23. Hence

'Απόκνῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a nipping off*, Theophr.

'Απόκνισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is nipt off, a little bit*, Ar. Pac. 769.

'Αποκογχύζω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, κόγχη) *to draw out with a shell* or *shell-like vessel*, Diosc.

'Αποκοιμάομαι, pass. c. f. mid. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, κοιμάομαι) *to sleep away from home*, Plat. Legg. 762 C.—2. *to lie down, to get a little sleep*, Hdt. 8, 76, Ar. Vesp. 213, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 22, sq.

'Αποκοιμίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κοιμίζω) *to carry off to bed, put to bed*, Alciphr. Mid. *to fall asleep*.

'Αποκοιτέω, *to sleep, pass the night away from* one's post, ap. Dem. 238, 10: from

'Απόκοιτος, ον, (ἀπό, κοίτη) *sleeping away from, from* συσσίτων, Aeschin. 45, 2: esp. *sleeping away from one's wife*, οὐκ ἀπ. παρὰ Ῥέας, Luc.—2. ἀπόκοιτοι, *outposts*.

'Αποκολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κολάπτω) *to hew out of the rough*.

'Αποκολλάω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κολλάω) *to unglue, disunite*.

'Αποκολοκύντωσις, εως, (ἀπό, κολόκυνθα) *a translation into the society of gourds*: a travestie on the ἀποθέωσις of the emperor Claudius attributed to Seneca, Dio C. 60, 35.

'Αποκολούω, (ἀπό, κολούω) *to cut short, mutilate*: metaph. *to curtail much*.

'Αποκολπόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, κολπόω) *to make a κόλπος* or *fold*: also *to form a bay*, Arist. Mund.

'Αποκολυμβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κολυμβάω) *to dive and swim away*, Thuc. 4, 25.

'Αποκομάω, (ἀπό, κομάω) *to lose one's hair*, Luc.

'Αποκομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a carrying away*.—II. (from mid.) *a getting away* or *back, return*, Thuc. 1, 137: from

'Αποκομίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, κομίζω) *to carry away, to escort*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 12. Mid. *to carry off with one, get possession of*. Pass. *to take one's self off, get away*, ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 5, 10, etc.

'Απόκομμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκόπτω) *that which is cut* or *struck off, a splinter*, Theocr. 10, 7.

'Αποκομπάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, κομπάζω) *to boast, brag*, Eur. H. F. 981.—2. of lyre strings, *to break off, snap*, Anth.

'Αποκονίω, (ἀπό, κονίω) *to run*, Aetol. word, acc. to Hygin. Astr. 3. 11. [ῐ]

'Αποκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποκόπτω) *a cutting off*, Aesch. Supp. 841: at Athens, esp. ἀπ. χρεῶν, *tabulae novae, a cancelling of all debts*, Plat. Rep. 566 A, Legg. 736 C, and Oratt.—II. in Gramm. *apocope, the throwing away* of one or more letters, esp. at the end of a word, Fisch. Well. 2, p. 190.

'Απόκοπος, ον, *cut off*: esp. *gelded*: from

'Αποκόπτω, f. -ψω, *to cut off, hew off*, freq. in Hom., though mostly of men's limbs, ἀπ. κάρη, αὐχένα, τένοντας, Hom., and so in prose: also παρήορον ἀπέκοψε, *he cut loose the trace-horse*, Il. 16, 474.—II. in Xen., ἀποκόπτειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τόπου, *to beat off from* a strong place, of soldiers, An. 3, 4, 39; 4, 2, 10.—III. mid. *to smite the breast in mourning*, hence *to mourn for*, νεκρόν, Eur. Tro. 623, ubi v. Seidl.—2. *to break off with* a thing in speaking, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6.

'Αποκορέννυμι, f. -κορέσω, (ἀπό, κορέννυμι) *to make quite satisfied*.

'Αποκορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κορέω) *to wipe off*.

'Αποκορσόω, (ἀπό, κόρση) poet. = ἀποκείρω, Aesch. Fr 227.

'Αποκορῡφόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, κορυφόω) *to bring to a point*: metaph. *to sum up briefly, give a short answer*, Hdt. 5, 73. Pass. *to run to a point*, Theophr.

'Αποκος, ον, (α priv., πόκος) *without wool: not shorn*.

'Αποκοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κοσμέω) *to clear off, so as to set in order*, as a table after dinner, ἔντεα δαιτός, Od. 7, 232.—2. *to strip of ornament*. Mid., *to put off one's ornaments*, Paus.

'Αποκόσμιος, ον, (ἀπό, κόσμος) *away from the world, solitary*. late.

'Αποκοτταβίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κοτταβίζω) *to dash out the last drops of wine*, as in playing at the cottabus, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56, translated by Cicero *reliquum a poculo ejicere*, cf. κότταβος. Hence

'Αποκοτταβισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dashing out the last drops of wine*.

'Αποκουφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, κουφίζω) *to lighten, set free from*, τινά κακῶν, παθέων, Eur. Or. 1341, Hec. 106, ἔκ τινος, Anth.

'Απόκοψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, κόπτω) *a cutting off*, Hipp.

'Αποκόψιμος, ον, (ἀποκόπτω) *that can be cut off*.

'Αποκράδιος, ον, (ἀπό, κράδη) *taken from the fig-tree* or *its branches*, Leon. Tar. 13.

'Αποκραιπᾰλάω, = sq., Theognet. ap. Ath. 616 A.

'Αποκραιπᾰλίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, κραιπάλη) *to sleep off* or *wake after a debauch*. Hence

'Αποκραιπᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the sleeping off* or *waking after a debauch*.

'Αποκρᾱνίζω, (ἀπό, κρᾶνον) *to tear from the head*, Anth.—2. *to cut the head off*.

'Αποκρᾰτέω, (ἀπό, κρατέω) *to hold off, hold back* or *tight*, Plut.—2. *to overcome, surpass*, τινά, Hdt. 4, 50, 75.

'Αποκρέμαμαι, (ἀπό, κρέμαμαι) *to hang down from*, Q. Sm.

'Αποκρεμάννυμι, f. -κρεμάσω Att.

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-κρεμῶ, (ἀπό, κρεμάννυμι) *to let a thing hang down, let hang, αὐχένα, to droop the neck*, Il. 23, 879; *χορδὰν πλῆκτρον ἀπεκρέμασε, the plectrum broke the string and made it hang down*, Jac. Anth. 3, 1, p. 388.—II. *to hang up*, Hdt. 1, 216.

'Αποκρεμάω, pres., except in Att. for ἀποκρεμάννυμι.

'Αποκρῆθεν, adv., = κατακρῆθεν, *from the head downwards*, dub. l. Hes. Sc. 7.

'Αποκρημνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κρημνίζω) *to throw from a cliff's edge*, Heliod.

'Απόκρημνος, ον, (ἀπό, κρημνός) *broken sheer off, precipitous, craggy*, ὄρος, χῶρος, Hdt. 3, 111; 8, 53: metaph. of a case to be defended, ἀπόκρημνα πάντα ὁρῶ, Dem. 793, 6.

'Αποκρῖδόν, adv., (ἀποκρίνω) *apart from*, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

'Απόκριμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκρίνω) *acquittal*: in genl. *a judicial sentence*. —2. (from mid.) *an answer*.

'Αποκρίνω, fut. -ινῶ, (ἀπό, κρίνω) *to part, sever, separate*, one *from* another, Plat.: *to distinguish, make different*, Hdt. 1, 194. Pass. *to be parted, separated* one *from* another, *to go different ways*, part. aor. ἀποκρινθείς, *parted, separated*, Il. 5, 12 (only once in Hom.); ἀποκριθῆναι ἐκ τινος, Hdt. 1, 60; χωρίς, *to be kept separate, be quite distinct*, Id. 2, 36: ἀποκεκρίσθαι εἰς ἓν ὄνομα, *to be separated and brought under one name*, Thuc. 1, 3: also, like διακριθῆναι, of combatants, *to be parted* before the fight is decided, Id. 4, 72: as Medic. term, *to be secreted*, Hipp.; but ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη, *all illnesses determined* or *ended in this alone*, Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. *to choose out, choose*, ἕνα ἀπ. ἐξαίρετον, Hdt. 6, 130; ἀπ. τοῦ πεζοῦ, τοῦ στρατοῦ, *to choose from*, Id.: but ὄνοιν κακοῖν, *choose one* of two, Soph. O. T. 640.—III. *to reject on inquiry*, Plat.: hence τινὰ τῆς νίκης *to decide* that one *has lost* the victory, *decide* it *against* one, Arist. Pol. 5, 12: also in mid., Plat. Legg. 966 D, opp. to ἐγκρίνω.—IV. most usu. in mid. ἀποκρίνομαι, *to give sentence on* a thing, *give answer, reply to* a question, first in Att., for Hdt. uses ὑποκρίνεσθαι in this signf., though ἀποκρ. is used in one or two places: ἀπ. πρός τινα or πρός τι, to a questioner or question, Thuc. 5, 42, etc., Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 A; esp. *to answer charges*, like ἀπολογεῖσθαι, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 632: also ἀποκρίνεσθαι τὸ ἐρωτηθέν, *to answer the question*, Thuc. 3, 61, cf. Plat. Crito 49 A: but also ἀποκρίνεσθαί τι, *to give an answer*, Thuc. 8, 71, etc.; rarely in pass. used impers., ἀποκρίνεται μοι, *it is answered* me, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 453 D: the aor. pass. ἀπεκρίθη=ἀπεκρίνατο, *he answered*, is very freq., but only in Alex. Greek: it occurs in Plat. Alc. 2, 149 B, which is one argument against the genuineness of that dialogue, v. Stallb. ad l. Hence

'Απόκρισις, εως, ἡ, *a separating*: as medic. term, *secretion*, Lat. *secretio, excretio*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.—II. (from mid.) *a decision, answer*, first in Hdt. 1, 49; 5, 50 (though he usu. has ὑποκρ.), Thuc., etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα, Thuc. 3, 60.

'Αποκριτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκρίνω, *one must part off, must reject*, Plat. Rep. 414 A.—II. from ἀποκρίνομαι, *one must answer*, Id. Alc. 1, 111 E.

'Αποκριτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποκρίνω) *disposed, able to separate* or *decide*.

'Απόκριτος, ον, (ἀποκρίνω) *separated, chosen*.

'Αποκροτέω, (ἀπό, κροτέω) *to knock* or *fillip away*. Hence

'Αποκρότημα, ατος, τό, *a snap of the finger*, Ath.

'Απόκροτος, ον, (ἀπό, κρότος) *beaten* or *trodden hard*, esp. of earth, Thuc. 7, 27, cf. ἐπίκροτος.—II. = ἀπόκρημνος, Coray Heliod. p. 288.

'Αποκρουνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κρουνίζω) *to spout* or *gush out*, Plut.

'Απόκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρούω) *a beating off, driving away*.—II. (from pass.) ἀπ. τῆς σελήνης, *the wane of the moon*.

'Αποκρουστικός, ή, όν, (ἀποκρούω) *able to drive off*.—II. (from pass.) ἀποκρ. σελήνη, *the moon in its wane*.

'Απόκρουστος, ον, *driven back*, Nic.: from

'Αποκρούω, (ἀπό, κρούω) *to beat off, drive back, from* a place, c. gen., Xen. Mid. *to beat off from one's self, beat off*, Hdt. 4, 200; 8, 61: also in act., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 404. Pass. *to be beaten* or *knocked off*, κοτυλίσκιον τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουμένον, *a cup with its rim knocked off*, Ar. Ach. 459: *to be thrown from horseback*, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 14.

'Αποκρύπτασκε, Ep. imperf. of sq., Hes.

'Αποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κρύπτω) *to hide from, keep hidden from*, τινὰ θανάτοιο, Il. 18, 465: also ἀπ. τινί τι, *to hide* a thing *from* a person, Il. 11, 717 (Hom. only uses aor. 1 act.): also c. dupl. acc., ἀπ. τινά τι, like Lat. *celare aliquem aliquid, to hide, keep back from* one, Hdt. 7, 28; so too freq. in mid., Plat., and Xen.: also ἀποκρύπτεσθαι μὴ ποιεῖν τι, *to conceal one's* doing, Thuc. 2, 53; but the mid. is also used just like the act., Xen.—2. *to hide close, keep hidden, bury*, Od. 17, 286, Archil. 16, 3, etc.: *to bedim, obscure*, Plat. Apol. 22 D. Mid. *to hide* something *of one's own*, τέχνην, ἀδυναμίαν, etc., Plat.—II. *to lose from sight, get out of sight of*, e. g. γῆν, esp. of ships at sea, like Virgil's *Phaeacum abscondimus arces*, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 338 A; and so prob. αὐτούς must be supplied in Thuc. 5, 65, cf. ἀνοίγνυμι 3.

'Αποκρυσταλλόω, (ἀπό, κρυσταλλόω) *to make all ice*. Pass. *to become all ice*.

'Αποκρῦφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποκρύπτω) *concealment: a hiding-place*, LXX.

'Απόκρυφος, ον, (ἀποκρύπτω) *hidden*, Eur. H. F. 1070: ἐν ἀποκρύφῳ, *in secret*, Hdt. 2, 35: c. gen., ἀπόκρυφον πατρός, *unknown to* one's *father*, Xen. Symp. 8, 11.—II. *obscure, hard to understand*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 14.—III. *spurious, forged*.

'Απόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρύπτω) *a concealing, concealment*, Plut.

'Αποκτάμεν, -κτάμεναι, Ep. for ἀποκτανεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, Il.

'Αποκτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. pass. of ἀποκτείνω, Il.

'Αποκτάομαι, (ἀπό, κτάομαι) *to lose possession of*: late word.

'Αποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ. aor. 1 ἀπέκτεινα: aor. 2 ἀπέκτᾰνον, poet. ἀπέκταν, ας, α, mid. ἀπεκτάμην; perf. ἀπέκτονα, more rarely ἀπεκτόνηκα, and, though not Att., ἀπέκταγκα, (ἀπό, κτείνω) *to kill, slay, smite to death*, Hom., who uses pres., imperf., both forms of aor. 2, and aor. pass.: of judges, *to condemn to death*, freq. in Xen.; also of the accuser, Id. Hell. 2, 3, 21; of the executioner, *to put to death*, Hdt. 6, 4: metaph. like ἀποκναίειν, *to weary to death, torment*, Lat. *enecare*, Valck. Hipp. 1064. (The other assumed radical forms ἀποκτένω, -κτέννω, -κτονέω, -κτεινύω, -κτῆμι, are partly dub., partly proved false.)

'Απόκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκτάομαι) *loss*, late word.

'Απόκτητος, ον, (ἀποκτάομαι) *lost, alienated*, late word.

'Αποκτίννῡμι = ἀποκτείνω, also, though not Att., ἀποκτιννυω: the form ἀποκτίννυμι is without sure analogy, though Phryn. and all old Gramm. prefer it, v. Buttm. Catal. in voc. κτείνω.

'Απόκτισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, κτίζω) *the planting a colony, a colony*, like ἀποίκησις, Call.

'Αποκτῡπέω, (ἀπό, κτυπέω) *to raise a loud cry*.

'Αποκῡᾰμεύω, (ἀπό, κυαμεύω) *to choose by the bean*, i. e. *by lot*.

'Αποκῡβεύω, (ἀπό, κυβεύω) *to set* or *hazard upon the dice*, in genl., *to run risk*, περὶ βασιλείας, Diod.—II. *to choose by dice*.

'Αποκῡβιστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κυβιστάω) *to tumble off head over heels*, Ath.

'Αποκῡδαίνω, (ἀπό, κυδαίνω) strengthened for κυδαίνω, Hierocl. ap. Stob.

'Αποκῦέω, ῶ, (ἀπό κυέω) *to bear young, bring forth*. Hence

'Αποκύησις, εως, ἡ, *a bringing forth, the birth*, Plut.

'Αποκῦίσκω, (ἀπό, κυΐσκω) *to make to bring forth*, Philostr. Mid. = ἀποκυέω, *to bring forth*.—II. *to cause abortion*.

'Αποκῡλινδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and

'Αποκῡλίνδω, = ἀποκυλίω.

'Αποκύλισμα, ατος, τό, *a thing rolled away: a rolling machine*, Longin. From

'Αποκῡλίω, (ἀπό, κυλίω) *to roll off* or *away*, Luc. [ἰω]

'Αποκῡματίζω, (ἀπό, κυματίζω) *to wash away as a wave, sweep away, clear*.—II. intr. *to be wavy*, like the face of the moon, Plut.

'Απόκῡνον, ου, τό, (ἀπό, κύων) *dogsbane*, a plant, Diosc.

'Αποκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κύπτω) *to stoop* or *turn away from* the wind, Ar. Lys. 1003, in perf. 2 ἀποκέκῡφα c. pres. signf.

'Αποκῦρόω, (ἀπό, κυρόω) *to annul, cancel*, Lat. *abrogare*.—II. *to choose* one *out of an assembly, to invest* him *with power*, Inscr. ap. Grut.

'Αποκυρτόω, (ἀπό, κυρτόω) = κυρτόω, Hipp.

'Αποκύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκυρόω) *annulling*. Lat. *abrogatio*. [ῡ]

'Αποκύω, = ἀποκυέω, not found in pres.

'Αποκωκύω. (ἀπό, κωκύω) *to mourn loudly over*, τινά, Aesch. Ag. 1544.

'Αποκώλῡσις, εως, ἡ, a *hinderance*, Xen. Eq. 3, 11: from

'Αποκωλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, κωλύω) *to hinder, prevent from* a thing, τινά τινος, Xen. An. 3, 3, 3: more freq. c. inf., *to prevent from* doing, *forbid to do*, Eur. Med. 1411, Plat., etc., also c. μή et. inf., Xen. An. 6, 4, 24: absol. *to keep off*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66, Thuc. 3, 28. [ῡω, ῡσω]

'Αποκωφόω, (ἀπό, κωφόω) *to make quite deaf*.

'Απολαγχάνω, f. -λήξομαι, (ἀπό, λαγχάνω) *to obtain a portion of* a thing *by lot*, in full ἀπ. μέρος τινός, Hdt. 4,

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114, cf. 115: hence also c. acc. only, ἀπ. μοῖραν, Hdt. 5, 57; and so in genl. *to obtain*, Eur. H. F. 331: in Eur. Ion 609, ἀπολαχοῦσα is usu. interp. =ἀποτυχοῦσα, *having lost all share*, but it more prob. means *having a separate lot*.

'Απολάζυμαι, (ἀπό, λάζυμαι) poet. for ἀπολαμβάνω, Eur. Hel. 917, cf. Pors. Med. 1213.

Απολαιμίζω,=sq., Nic.

'Απολαιμοτομέω, *to cut the throat*, like ἀποδειροτομέω: from

'Απολαιμότομος, ον, (ἀπό, λαιμότομος) *with the throat cut*, Eur. Hec. 207.

'Απολἄκέω, (ἀπό, λακέω) *to make a loud noise*, ἀπ. δακτύλοις, *to snap* with the fingers, Lat. *digitis crepare*. Hence

'Απολάκημα, ατος, τό, and

'Απολάκησις, εως, ἡ, *a snapping of the fingers, fillip*. [λᾰ̄]

'Απολακτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, λακτίζω) *to kick off* or *away, shake off*, ὕπνον, Aesch. Eum. 141; in genl. *to spurn*, Id. Prom. 651.—II. absol. *to kick hard, kick up*, ἀμφοτέροις, with both legs, Luc. Hence

'Απολάκτισμα, ατος, τό, and

'Απολακτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a kicking away*, ἀπ. βίου, *self-murder*, Aesch. Supp. 937, cf. Plut. 2, 517 E.

'Απολᾱλέω, (ἀπό, λαλέω) *to chatter much*.

'Απολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, in Hdt. -λᾱμψομαι: perf. Att. ἀπείληφα, perf. pass. ἀπείλημμαι: in act. only aor. 2 ἀπέλαβον, but in pass. only aor. 1 ἀπελήφθην, in Hdt. ἀπελάμφθην, (ἀπό, λαμβάνω) *to take* or *receive from* another, παρά τινος, Thuc. 5, 30: absol. *to receive what is one's due*, μισθόν, Hdt. 8, 137, τιμήν, χάριν, etc., Dem., etc.—2. *to carry off*, Xen. Hell.—3. *to take of, take a part of* a thing, Thuc. 6, 87, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 B.—4. *to hear* or *learn*, like Lat. *accipio*, Plat. Rep. 614 A, Aeschin. 27, 36.—II. *to take back, regain, recover*, τὴν ἀρχήν, τυραννίδα, etc., Hdt.: ἀπ. χρέα, *to recover debts, get them paid*, Andoc. 25, 20: ἀπολαβὼν ἐμαυτόν, *having recovered myself*, Isocr.—2. *to have a* thing *rendered to one*, e. g. λόγον, *to demand to have* an account, Aeschin. 57, 40: ἀπ. ὅρκους, *to require to have oaths taken, tender them*, Dem. 59, 11, etc., opp. to ἀποδιδόναι.—III. *to take apart* or *aside*, ἀπ. τινὰ μοῦνον, Hdt. 1, 209: hence Plat. in part., e. g. ἀπολαβὼν σκόπει, *consider it separately*, Gorg. 495 E, cf. Rep. 420 C.—IV. *to cut off*, ἀπ. τείχει, *to wall off*, Thuc. 4, 102, cf. 1, 7, etc.: ἀπ. εἴσω, *to shut up inside*, Id. 1, 134: *to stop in one's course, arrest*, Lat. *deprehendere*, esp. of contrary winds, and so esp. in pass., *to be arrested* or *stopped*, Wessel. Hdt. 2, 115, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 58 B: ἀπολαμφθεὶς ἐν ὀλίγῳ, Hdt. 8, 11: ἀπολαμφθεὶς, ἀπειλημμένος ἔν τινι or εἴς τι, *driven into* a corner, reduced to straits, Valck. Hdt. 9, 70, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 522 A. A prose word, but used once or twice by Eur.

'Απολάμπετος, ον, v. sub ἀλάμπετος.

'Απολαμπρύνω, (ἀπό, λαμπρύνω) *to make bright* or *famous*. Pass. *to become so, by* ἔργοισι, *by one's deeds*, Hdt. 1, 41, cf. 6, 70.

'Απολάμπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λάμπω) *to shine out, to reflect light, to flash*, Hom. αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμπε sc. φῶς, *light beamed from the spear-head*, Il. 22, 319: also mid., χάρις ἀπελάμπετο, *grace beamed from her*, Il. 14, 183, cf. Od. 18, 298.—II. later, transit. αὐγὴν ἀπολ.

'Απολανθάνομαι, f. -λήσομαι, (ἀπό, λανθάνω) = ἐπιλανθάνομαι, Schaf. Long. p. 377.

'Απολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λάπτω) *to lap up* like a dog, *swallow greedily*, Ar. Nub. 811, with v. l. ἀπολαύσεις.

'Απόλαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαύω) *enjoyment, pleasure*, Eur. H. F. 1370, Thuc. 2, 38: c. gen., *the advantage got from* a thing, e. g. σίτων καὶ ποτῶν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33.

'Απόλαυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολαύω) =foreg., *that which is enjoyed*, Plut.

'Απολαυστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to enjoyment, devoted to pleasure*, βίος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, ἀπολ. ζῆν, *to lead a life devoted to pleasure*, Arist. Pol.—2. *affording pleasure, pleasant*, Ath. 87 E.

'Απολαυστός, όν, *enjoyed, enjoyable*, Diog. L.: from

'Απολαύω, fut. -λαύσω, Dion. H., and Luc., usu. -λαύσομαι: pf. ἀπολέλαυκα, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2: in augmented tenses, ἀπέλαυον, ἀπέλαυσα, sometimes also ἀπῆλαυον, ἀπῆλαυσα, (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 96, Anm. 2) *to take of* a thing, *have a portion of, enjoy*, τινός, Hdt. 6, 86, 1, Eur., etc.: but also freq. ἀπ. τι τινός, *to get* something *from* or *by* another, e. g. ἀγαθὸν ἀπ. τινός, Ar. Nub. 1231, Plat., etc.; so too ἀπ. τι ἐκ or ἀπό τινος, Plat. Apol. 31 B, etc., though sometimes the τι is omitted, as ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, Id. Rep. 606 B; more rarely, ἀπ. τι ἀντί τινος, Id. Phaedr. 255 E: sometimes even c. acc. only, ἀπ. τι φλαῦρον, Isocr. 175 B: absol. ironical, *to come finely off*, Ar. Av. 1358, whence also in bad sense, *to get harm* or *loss by* a thing, ἀπό or ἐκ τινος, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 3, Stallb. Plat. Crit. 54 A, cf. for like usages Kühner Gr. Gr. § 126.—II. *to make sport of*, c. gen. pers., Plut., also c. acc. (No simple λαύω occurs: prob. from root ΛΑF- as in λαμβάνω, λαβ-εῖν, λάF-ω, λαύω, cf. λάω, and Donald. New Crat. p. 547.)

'Απολᾰχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 ἀπέλαχον of ἀπολαγχάνω.

'Απολεαίνω, (ἀπό, λεαίνω) *to smooth* or *polish off*, Diod.

'Απολέγω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, λέγω) *to pick out from* a number, and so—1. *to pick out, choose*, τὸ ἄριστον, Hdt. 5, 110: freq. also in mid., *to pick out for one's self*, τοῦ στρατοῦ, *from the army*, Hdt. 8, 101, also ἐκ πάντων, Thuc. 4, 9: ἀπολελεγμένοι, *picked men*, Hdt. 7, 40, Att. ἀπειλεγμένοι, Xen.—2. *to pick out and throw away, reject, refuse*, Polyb. Mid. *to decline* something *offered to one*, Id.; *to give up*, βίον, Plut.: absol. *to give away, yield*, Id.

'Απολεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόλλυμι) *a loss, losing, destruction*, Hipp.

'Απολείβω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λείβω) *to let drop off, pour a libation*, like ἀποσπένδω, Hes. Th. 793. Pass. *to drop* or *run down from*, τινός, Od. 7, 107.

'Απόλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολείπω) *that which is left* or *remains, deficiency*, Diod.

'Απολειπτέον, verb. adj., *one must stay behind*, Xen. Oec. 7, 38: from

'Απολείπω, f. -ψω: aor. ἀπέλιπον, (for the aor. 1 ἀπέλειψα is dub., Lob. Phryn. 713) (ἀπό, λείπω) *to leave over* or *behind*, e. g. meats not wholly eaten, οὐδ' ἀπέλειπεν ἔγκατα, Od. 9, 292.—II. *to leave behind one*, i. e. *lose*, ψυχάν, Pind. P. 3, 180, and Att.—3. *to leave behind*, as in the race, *to distance*, and in genl. *to surpass*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 25: more usu. in mid. and pass., v. inf.—III. *to leave quite, forsake, abandon*, esp. of places one ought to defend, Il. 12, 169, Hdt., etc.: of persons, *to leave in the lurch*, Hdt., etc.; esp. ἀπολιπὼν οἰχεται, Hdt. 3, 48, etc.: of a wife forsaking her husband, Dem. 865, 6: of sailors, *to desert*, Id. 1211, 2.—2. of things, *to leave alone, leave undone* or *unsaid* Thuc. 8, 22, Plat., etc.—3. in genl. *to leave, quit*, Hdt., etc.—IV. *to leave open, leave a space*, ἀπ. μεταίχμιον μέγα, Hdt. 6, 77, cf. Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.—V. intrans. *to be wanting* or *lacking, to be away* or *absent*, Hdt. 2, 22, and freq. in Att.: esp. of rivers, *to fail, sink*, Hdt. 2, 14, 93, though in 2, 19, he says ἀπ. ῥέεθρον, *to quit its bed*: of flowers, *to begin to wither*, Xen. Symp. 8, 14: also like ἀπειρηκέναι *to fail, flag, lose heart*, Id. Cyr. 4, 2, 3—2. *to be wanting of* or *in* a thing, *lack* it, ἀπό τινος, e. g. ἀπὸ τεσσέρων πηχέων ἀπ. τρεῖς δακτύλους, *wanting three fingers of four cubits*, Hdt. 1, 60, cf. 7, 117: also c. inf., ὀλίγου ἀπέλιπε ἀφικέσθαι, *he wanted little of coming*, Hdt. 7, 9, 1, so βραχὺ ἀπ. γενέσθαι, Thuc. 7, 70.—3. c. part., *to leave off* doing, ἀπ. λέγων, Xen. Oec. 6, 1.—4. *to depart from*, ἐκ τινος, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56; cf. Plat. Phaed. 78 B.—B. mid., like act. I. 3, *to leave behind, distance*, Hdt. 2, 134, and freq. in Xen.: cf. ὑπολείπομαι.—2. *to forsake*, etc., Plat.—C. pass., *to be left behind, be distanced by, inferior to*, τινός, Dem. 51, 24.—2. *to be parted from, be absent* or *far from*, c. gen., πολὺ τῆς ἀληθείης ἀπολελειμμένοι, Hdt. 2, 106, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 D, Rep. 475 D: *to be deprived of*, τύφου, Soph. El. 1169, cf. Elmsl. Med. 35.—3. *to be wanting in* a thing, also c. gen., τοῦ σκώπτειν, Ar. Eq. 525: καιροῦ ἀπ., *to miss the opportunity*, Dem. 918, 19.

'Απολειτουργέω, (ἀπό, λειτουργέω) *to complete the service* required of one.

'Απολείχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, λείχω) *to lick off, lick up*, Ap. Rh.

'Απολείψας, part. aor. 1 from ἀπό λείβω, Lob. Phryn. 713.

'Απόλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολείπω) *a leaving behind, forsaking*, esp. of a wife, Dem. 868, 1: hence of the husband, ἀπόλειψιν γράφεσθαι, to apply *for legal separation* on the ground of one's wife *having forsaken* one, Ibid., cf. ἀπόπεμψις: also *desertion* of seamen, Dem. 1209, 26.—II. intr. *a failing, deficiency*, Thuc. 4, 126: and so of the moon, *waning*, Arist. Gen. An.: also *death, decay*, opp. to γένεσις, Emped. 36.

'Απόλεκτος, ον, (ἀπολέγω) *chosen out, picked*, Thuc. 6, 68, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 495.

'Απολελῡμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπολύω, *freely*.

'Απολέμητος, ον, (α priv., πολεμέω) *not warred on*, Polyb.

'Απόλεμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολέπω) *that which is peeled off, a husk, shell*.

'Απόλεμος, ον, poet. especc. Epic, ἀπτόλεμος, Hom., (α priv., πόλεμος) *without war, unwarlike, unfit for war*, ἀπτ. καὶ ἀναλκις, Il.: *peaceful*, εὐνομίαι Pind. P. 5, 89.—II. *not to be warred on, invincible*, Aesch. Ag. 769, Cho. 54.—III. πόλεμος ἀπόλεμος, *a war that is no war*, a hopeless struggle, Id. Prom. 904. Adv. -μως, ἀπ. ἔχειν, *to be unwarlike*, Plat. Polit. 307 E.

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'Απολεοντόω, (ἀπό, λέων) *to change into a lion*, Heracl.

'Απολεπίζω=ἀπολέπω, *to peel off*.

'Απολέπισμα, ατος, τό,=ἀπόλεμμα.

'Απολεπτύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (ἀπό, λεπτύνω) *to make quite thin, fine*, Arist. H. A., in pass.: *to diminish*, Plat. Tim. 83 B, also in pass.

'Απολέπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λέπω) *to peel off, take off the skin*, ἀπ. μάστιγι τὸ νῶτον, Eur. Cycl. 237: ἀπολελεμμένος τὸν καυλόν, *with* the stalk *peeled*, Epich. p. 102.

'Απολέσκετο, Ep. for ἀπώλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ἀπόλλυμι, Od.

'Απολευκαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, λευκαίνω) *to make all white*, Lat. *dealbare*, Ath.

'Απολήγω, f. -ξω, poet. ἀπολλήγω, (ἀπό, λήγω) *to leave off, desist from* a thing, ἀλκῆς, μάχης, πομπῆς, Hom.: c. part., *to cease* doing, Il. 17, 565, Od. 19, 166.—2. ἀπολ. εἰς, *to terminate in*, Luc. Imag. 6, Plut. 2, 496 A.—II. transit.=ἀποπαύω, Ap. Rh.

'Απολακέω, Ion. for ἀπολακέω.

'Απολακυθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, λήκυθος) strictly *to rob of a lήκυθος*: hence *to strip* a speech *of its lήκυθοι* or *flourishes*.

'Απόληξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολήγω) *a leaving off, ceasing: the decline* of life, Hipp.

†'Απόληξις, ιος, ὁ, *Apolexis*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1120, 27.—2. -ξις, ίδος, ἡ, mother of Macartatus, Dem. 1066, 1.

'Απολῃρέω, (ἀπό, λῃρέω) *to do a folly, chatter at random*, Lat. *delirare*, Dem. 398, 20.

'Απόληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαμβάνω) *a taking from: taking back, recovery.*—II. *an intercepting, cutting off*, ὀπλιτῶν, Thuc. 7, 54: *a stopping*, τοῦ πνεύματος, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

'Απολῐβάζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, λιβάζω) *to make drop off, throw away*, Pherecr. Doulod. 8.—II. intr. *to drop off, slip away, vanish*, Ar. Av. 1467.

'Απολῐγαίνω, (ἀπό, λιγαίνω) *to make a great noise* or *din, to talk much and loud*, Ar. Ach. 968: ἀπ. αὐλῷ, *to play on the flute*, Plut.

'Απολῐθόω, (ἀπό, λιθόω) *to turn into stone, petrify*, Arist. Probl.—II. *to leave a mineral deposit*. Hence

'Απολίθωσις, εως, ἡ. *a being turned into stone, petrifaction*, Strab.

'Απολιμπάνω, Ion. for ἀπολείπω.

'Απολῑνόω, (ἀπό, λινόω) *to bind with a thread*. Hence

'Απολίνωσις, εως, ἡ,=λίνωσις, *a binding fast*.

'Απολιόρκητος, ον, (α priv., πολιορκέω) *impregnable*, Strab.

'Απολις, neut. ι, gen. ιδος, also εως, Ion. ιος, dat. ἀπόλι, Hdt. 8, 61, (α priv., πόλις) *one without city, state*, or *country*, Hdt., l. c.; *an outlaw, banished man*, ἀπ. τινὰ τιθέναι, Soph. O. C. 1357: also opp. to ὑψίπολις, Soph. Ant. 370.—II. πόλις ἄπολις, *a city that is no city*, a ruined city, Aesch. Eum. 457, cf. Eur. Tro. 1292: also one *that has no constitution*, Plat. Legg. 766 D.

'Απολισθαίνω, and Att. ἀπολισθάνω, f. -σθήσω, (ἀπό, ὀλισθαίνω) *to slip off* or *away, escape from*, τινός, Ar. Lys. 678.

'Απόλιστος, ον,=ἄπολις, poet.

'Απολῐταρῐζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπο, λιταρίζω) *to slip off, pack off*, Ar. Nub. 1253.

'Απολίτευτος, ον, (α priv., πολιτεύομαι) *taking no part in matters of state, no statesman*, βίος ἀπ., *a retired, private* life, Plut.: ἕξις, people *that form no regular state*, Arist. Pol.: λόγος, λέξις, *unpopular* language. [ῐ]

'Απολῐτικός, ή, όν, (α priv., πολιτικός, *unfit for public business*, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1.—II. *unconstitutional*, esp. in a democracy.

'Απολιχμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, λιχμάω)=ἀπολείχω, *to lick off*, Il. 21, 123, in mid.

'Απολλήγω, Ep. for ἀπολήγω, Hom.

†'Απολλόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Apollodotus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†'Απολλόδωρος, ού, ὁ, *Apollodorus*, one of the pupils of Socrates. Plat. Symp. 172 A.—2. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.: also name of several archons and other distinguished Athenians, Dem., etc.—3. a grammarian of Athens about B. C. 140, whose Βιβλιοθήκη is still extant.—The name also of many other distinguished Greeks, v. Meineke Hist. Crit. Com., Arr., etc.

†'Απολλόθεμις, ιος, ὁ, *Apollothemis*, an historian, Plut. Lyc. 31.

†'Απολλοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Apollocrates*, son of the younger Dionysius of Sicily, Strab., Plut. Dion. 56.

†'Απολλοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Apollophanes*, a name common to many distinguished Greeks, etc., Hdt. 6, 26, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 29, etc.

'Απόλλῡμι, also ἀπολλύω, f. ἀπολέσω, poet. esp. Ep. ἀπολέσσω: Att. ἀπολῶ, Ion. ἀπολέω: aor. ἀπώλεσα, poet. ἀπόλεσσα: perf. ἀπώλεκα, Att. ἀπολώλεκα: plqpf. in Att. prose, written sometimes ἀπολώλειν, sometimes ἀπωλώλειν, as Thuc. 4, 133; 7, 27, (ἀπό, ὄλλυμι) *to destroy utterly, kill, slay, murder*, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle: also of things, *to demolish, to lay waste*, Ἴλιον, Il. 5, 648: and thence very freq. in all sorts of relations, *to destroy, ruin, spoil, waste, squander*, etc.: ἀπ. τί τινος, for the sake of a thing, Dem. 107, 9.—II. *to lose*, νόστιμον ἦμαρ, Hom., also of persons, esp. lost by death, though he usu. has ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι, *to lose one's life by violence*: freq. also in all writers. B. mid. ἀπόλλυμαι: f. ἀπολοῦμαι, Ion. ἀπολέομαι: aor. 2 ἀπωλόμην: also c. perf. 2 ἀπόλωλα, *to perish, die, fall*, Hom., sometimes c. acc., ἀπ. ὀλεθρον, μόρον, Od. 1, 166: oftener c. dat., ὀλέθρῳ, also ἀπ' αἰῶνος ὀλέσθαι, Il. 24, 725: also simply *to fall into ruin, to be undone*, Od. 10, 27; so too freq. in Att., esp. in perf. ἀπόλωλα, *I am undone, ruined*.—II. *to be lost, slip away, vanish*, Hom.: ὕδωρ ἀπολέσκετο, Od. 11, 586: καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται, like ἀπολείπει, *fails, comes to nought*, Od. 7, 117: ὕπνος ἀπόλωλεν, Il. 10, 186.—III. in genl. *to be wretched* or *miserable*, Ar. Pac. 355. The *tmesis* in Hom. is in this word very freq.; the prep. even follows, Od. 9, 534.

'Απολλύω, collat. form of ἀπόλλυμι, Thuc. 8, 10, Xen., etc.

'Απόλλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Apollo*, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana; born, acc. to Il. 4, 101, in Lycia, acc. to Hymn. Hom. and later auth., in Delos; portrayed with flowing hair, as being ever young, Od. 19, 86: in Hom. he presides over *soothsaying*, so too he gives minstrels knowledge of the past, and is himself master of music and song, Il. 1, 603: also he is the god of *archery*, and hence called ἀργυρότοξος, κλυτοτοξος, ἑκατος, ἑκατη βολος, etc. Sudden deaths of men were ascribed to his ἀγανὰ βέλεα, as those of women to Diana. Cf. Φοῖβος and Σμινθεύς. He was not identified with *the Sun* till later, certainly not before Aeschylus. (Usu. deriv. from ἀπόλλυμι, Aesch. Ag. 1082: v. Müll. Dor. 2, 6, § 6.) [ᾰ; though, in oblique cases, Hom. oft. has ᾱ *in arsi*.] Hence

'Απολλώνειον, ου, τό, and 'Απολλώνιον, ου, τό, *a temple of Apollo*, Thuc. 2, 91.

†'Απολλωνία, ας, ἡ, *Apollonia*, a city of Thrace on the Euxine, Hdt. 4, 90.—2. a city of Macedonia near Olynthus, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 11.—3 a celebrated city of Illyricum near the mouth of the Aous, now *Pollina*, Arist. Pol.—Several other cities in Epirus, Syria, etc., Strab.

†'Απολλωνιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Apollonias*, harbour of Cyrene, Strab.

†'Απολλωνιᾶτις, ίδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. adj. from 'Απολλωνια) γῆ, the territory *of Apollonia*, in Babylonia, Strab.

†'Απολλωνίδης, ου, and -δας, α, ὁ, *Apollonides*, masc. pr. n. in Xen. An. 3, 1, 26, Dem., etc.

†'Απολλώνιον, ου, τό = 'Απολλώνειον.—2. *Apollonium*, a promontory of Africa, near Utica, Strab.

†'Απολλώνιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Apollo*, Pind.

†'Απολλώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Apollonius*, ὁ Ῥόδιος, of Rhodes, an Alexandrean poet, 194 B. C., author of Ἀργοναυτικά, Strab., etc.—Other distinguished persons of this name in Strab., Plut., etc.

†'Απολλωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Apollonis*, of Cyzicus, wife of Attalus and mother of king Eumenes, Plut.—2. a city on the borders of Lydia and Mysia named after her, Strab.

'Απολλωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from 'Απόλλων.

†'Απολλωνος πολις, ἡ, *Apollinopolis*, the name of two cities in Thebais in Aegypt, Strab.

†'Απολλώς, ῶ, ὁ, *Apollos*, masc. pr. n., N. T. Act. 18, 24.

'Απολογέομαι, c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, and usu. aor. mid. ἀπελογησάμην, but also c. aor. pass. ἀπελογήθην, (Antiphon and Polyb., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 41), (ἀπό, λόγος) *to talk one's self out of a difficulty, to speak in defence*, τι περί τινος, *about* a thing, Thuc. 1, 72; or πρός τι, *in reference* or *answer to* a thing, Id. 6, 29: but ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος, *to speak in another's behalf*, Hdt. 7, 161, Eur. Bacch. 41, also *to speak in defence* of a fact, Plat. Gorg. 480 B: absol., Hdt. 6, 136.—2. ἀπ. τι, *to defend one's self against* a charge, Thuc 3, 62; but also ἀπ. πρᾶξιν, *to defend* what one has done, Aeschin. 10, 28: ἀπ. τι, *to allege in one's defence*, ταῦτα ἀπ. ὡς..., Plat. Phaed. 69 D; so, ἀπ. ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικῶ, Xen. Oec. 11, 22.—3. ἀπ. δίκην θανάτου, *to speak against sentence of death passing on one*, Thuc. 8, 69. Hence

'Απολόγημα, ατος, τό, *a plea alleged in defence, a defence*, Plat. Crat 436 C.

'Απολογητέον, verb. adj. from ἀπολογέομαι, *one must defend*, Plat. Apol 18 E.

'Απολογητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπολογέομαι) *of* or *fit for a defence: apologetic*, Eccl.

'Απολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, λόγος) *a defence, speech in defence*, Thuc. 3, 61, etc.: ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, *to make a defence*, Xen.

'Απολογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἀπό, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to reckon up, give in an account*, Lat. *re-*

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tones reddere, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 3: also *ἀπ. τὰς προσόδους, to give in an account of the receipts*, Aeschin. 57, 23: *τὰ ἀπολελογισμένα, the estimates*, Xen. Oec. 9, 8.—2. *ἀπ. εἴς τι, to refer to* a head or class, Plat. Phil. 25 B: hence—II. *to give a full account of, recount fully, τι*, Dem. 347, 15.—2. *to calculate* or *consider well, ἀπ. πότερον...*, Plat. Soph. 261 C: *τι περί τινος*, Dorv. Char. p. 597: *ἀπολογίζω* is found Ar. Fr. 185, Antiph. Κουρ. 2, but in both places *ἀπολοπίζω* should be read, cf. Fritzche de Ar. Daet. p. 106, Bergk ap. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, p. 1000. Hence

Ἀπολογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a giving account*, and so *statement of reasons*, etc., Aeschin. 89, 8.—2. *the accounts given in, an account-book*.—3. *a distinct account, narration*, Polyb.

Ἀπόλογος, ον, ὁ, (ἀπό, λόγος) *a story, tale, ἀπ. Ἀλκίνου*, proverb. of long stories, from that told by Ulysses to Alcinöus in Od. 9–12, Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 614 A.—II. *a fable*, like those of Aesop, *an apologue, allegory*, Cic.—III. *an account, account-book*.

Ἀπολοίατο, Ion. for *ἀπόλοιντο*, 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 mid. from *ἀπόλλυμι*, Od.

†**Ἀπολοιδορέω**, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ἀπό, λοιδορέω) *to revile*, Polyb. 15, 33, 4.

Ἀπόλοιπος, ον, (ἀπό, λοιπός) *left from* any thing, *remaining over, left behind*, LXX.

Ἀπολολύζω, f. *-ξω*, strengthened for *ὀλολύζω*, Aesch. Theb. 825.

Ἀπολοπίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=*ἀπολεπίζω*, v. sub *ἀπολογίζομαι*, fin.

Ἄπολος, ον,=*ἀκίνητος, ἄστροφος, immovable*.

Ἀπόλουμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀπολούω*) *water which has been used for washing: the dirt in it*, like *κάθαρμα*.

Ἀπόλουσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπολούω*) *a washing off, ablution*, Plat. Crat. 405 B.

Ἀπολούτριος, ον, *washed off, τὰ ἀπολούτρια*, sub. *ὕδατα, water which has been used for washing*, Ael.: from

Ἀπολούω, f. *-λούσω*, (ἀπό, λούω) *to wash off*, with prep. sep. *λούειν ἀπο βρότον*, Il. 14, 7; also c. dupl. acc., *δῶρα Πάτροκλον λούσειαν ἀπο βρότον, wash* the gore *off* Patroclus, Il. 18, 345. Mid., *ἄλμην ὦμοιν ἀπολούσομαι, I will wash the brine from my shoulders*, Od. 6, 219.—II. c. acc. pers., *to wash clean*, Ar. Vesp. 118 (where is *ἀπέλουν* for *ἀπέλουε*), Plat. Crat. 405 B.

Ἀπολοφύρομαι, f. *-ὔρσομαι*, (ἀπό, ὀλοφύρομαι) *to bewail loudly*, Andoc. 21, 35, 2, more usu. *to cease from wailing*, like *ἀπαλγέω*, c. acc., Thuc. 2, 46. [ῡ]

Ἀπολοχμόομαι, (ἀπό, λοχμόω) dep., *to grow to stalk, become bushy*, Theophr.

Ἀπολῡμαίνομαι, f. *-μἄνοῦμαι*, (ἀπό, λυμαίνομαι) dep. mid., *to cleanse one's self by bathing*, esp. *from an ἄγος, to purify one's self by bathing* or *washing*, Il. 1, 313, 314.—2. strengthened for *λυμαίνομαι, to damage, destroy*; hence

Ἀπολῡμαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a destroyer, waster, δαιτῶν ἀπολ., one who destroys the pleasure of others at dinner, a killjoy*, or, acc. to others, *a devourer of remnants, lick-plate*, Od. 17, 220, 377.

Ἀπολυπραγμόνητος, ον, (α priv., πολυπραγμονέω) *averse from meddling, not over curious*. Adv. *-τως*.

Ἀπολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος,= foreg., M. Anton.

Ἀπολύσιμος, ον, (*ἀπόλῡω*) *deserving acquittal*, Antipho 129, 4.—II. act. *able to deliver*. [ῡ]

Ἀπόλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολύω) *release, deliverance*, Plat. Crat. 405 B: c. gen., *κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ θανάτου, as far as acquittal from a capital charge went*, Hdt. 6, 136.—2. a *departure: a getting rid of a disease*, Hipp.

Ἀπολῡτικός, ή, όν, (ἀπολύω) *disposed to free* or *acquit*. Adv. *-κῶς*, *ἀπ. ἔχειν τινός, to be minded to acquit* one, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25.

Ἀπόλῡτος, ον, (ἀπολύω) *loosed, freed, acquitted: separated:* in late philosophical writers, *absolute, unconditional*.—II. *τὸ ἀπόλυτον*, the *positive*, degree of comparison, Gramm. Adv. *-τως*.

Ἀπολῡτρόω, (ἀπό, λυτρόω) *to release on payment of ransom*, c. gen. pretii, *τινὰ τῶν λύτρων*, Plat. Legg. 919 A, cf. Phil. ap. Dem. 159, 15. Mid. *to redeem for money*. Hence

Ἀπολύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a releasing on payment of ransom, a ransoming*, Plut., in genl. *deliverance, redemption*, N. T. [ῡ]

Ἀπολύω, f. *-λύσω*, (ἀπό, λύω) *to loose* or *part* one thing *from* another, *τί τινος*, Od. 12, 420; 21, 46: hence —2. *to set free* or *release from, ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς φρουρῆς*, Hdt. 2, 30, *τῆς κοινωνίας, δουλείας, κακῶν*, etc., Plat., and Xen.: esp., *ἀπ. αἰτίης, to acquit* of a charge, Hdt. 9, 88: also c. inf., *ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, to acquit of being a thief*, 2, 174, so *ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν*, Thuc. 1, 128: hence absol. *to acquit*, Plat., Xen., etc.—II. in Il. always=*ἀπολυτρόω, to release* a prisoner *for ransom*, and in mid. *to ransom, redeem* him, *χρυσοῦ, for gold*, Il. 22, 50; so too in Att., *ἀπολύεσθαι πολλῶν χρημάτων*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21.—III. *to disband* an army, Ib. 6, 5, 21.—IV. *to discharge, pay* a debt, Plat. Crat. 417 B.—V. *ἀπ. οἰκίαν τινί, to sell a mortgaged house outright*, Isae. 59, 32.—B. mid. *to release for one's self, redeem*, v. sup. II.—II. *ἀπολύεσθαι διαβολάς*, etc., *to do away with calumnies against one*, like Lat. *diluere*, Thuc. 8, 87: so *τὰ κατηγορημένα, τὰς αἰτίας*, Dem.: hence absol. *to defend one's self*, Hdt. 8, 59. —III. like act., *to acquit of, τινός*, Antipho 119, 12.—IV. like pass., *to get free, depart*, Soph. Ant. 1314, cf. C. II.—C. pass. *to be released, let off*, or *get free from, τινός*, Hdt. 4, 84, Thuc. 1, 70.—II. of combatants, *to get clear, part*, Thuc. 1, 49, etc.: also *to depart, go away, ἔβανες, ἀπελύθης*, Soph. Ant. 1268, cf. sup. B. III.—III. *τὸ ἀπολελυμένον*,= *τὸ ἀπόλυτον*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 131. [*ῡ* in pres.; *ῠ* in fut. and aor.]

†**Ἀπολύρητος**, ον, (α priv., πολυωρέω) *not highly esteemed, slighted*.

Ἀπολωβάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ἀπό, λωβάω) *to insult, misuse, make nought of*, Soph. Aj. 217, in aor. pass. *ἀπελωβήθη*.

†**Ἀπόλωλα**, 2 perf. act. from *ἀπόλλυμι*.

†**Ἀπολώλεκα**, perf. act. with Att. redupl. from *ἀπόλλυμι*.

Ἀπολωπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (ἀπό, λῶπος) =*λωποδυτέω*, Soph. Fr. 844.

Ἀπολωτίζω, f. *-ισω*. (ἀπό, λωτίζω) =*ἀπανθίζω, to pluck off flowers*: hence in genl. *to pluck off, κόμας*, Eur. I. A. 793: *ἀπ. νέους, to cut off the young*, Id. Supp. 449.

Ἀπολωφάω, Ion. *ἀπολωφέω*, (ἀπό, λωφάω) *to appease, still, soothe* like *ἀποπαύω*, Hipp., Ap. Rh.

Ἀπομαγδᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀπομάσσω*) *the crumb* or *inside of the loaf*, on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs: hence like *κυνός, dog's meat*, Ar. Eq. 415. (Others write *ἀπομαγδαλιά*.)

Ἀπόμαγμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀπομάσσω*) *any thing to wipe with*, or *used in washing* or *purifying*, Hipp.: also like *κάθαρμα, the dirt washed off*, Soph. Fr. 32. —II. *the impression*, as of a seal, Theophr.

Ἀπομᾰδάω, strengthd. for *μαδάω, to fall off*, of the hair, Arist. Mirab.

Ἀπομᾰδίζω, fut. *-ίσω*, (ἀπό, *μαδίζω*) *to make quite bald*.

Ἀπομάζιος, (ἀπό, *μαζός*) *taken from the breast*, Opp.

Ἀπομάθημα, ατος, τό, (*ἀπομανθάνω*) *a thing unlearnt*.—2.=sq., Hipp.

Ἀπομάθησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπομανθάνω*) *the unlearning* a thing.

Ἀπομαίνομαι, c. fut. *-μᾱνήσομαι*, pass., pf. 2 act. *ἀπομέμηνα*, (ἀπό, *μαίνομαι*) *to rave out and be done with it*, Luc.—II. *to rage violently*.

Ἀπομακρύνω, (ἀπό, *μακρύνω*)= *ἀπομηκύνω*, Arist. de Plant.

Ἀπομακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Ἀπομάκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀπομάσσω*) *one who wipes, rubs*, or *cleans*, Soph. Fr. 32.

Ἀπόμακτρα, ας, ἡ, *a strickle*, Ar. Fr. 586.

Ἀπομάκτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ἀπομακτήρ*.

Ἀπόμακτρον, ου, τό,=*ἀπόμαγμα*.

Ἀπομᾰλᾰκίζομαι, as pass., (ἀπό, *μαλακίζω*) *to be weak* or *cowardly*, like *ἀποδειλιάω, πρός τι*, in a thing, Plut.

Ἀπομαλθᾰκίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, (ἀπό, *μαλθακίζω*, and

Ἀπομαλθακόομαι, (ἀπό, μαλθακόω)= *ἀπομαλακίζομαι*, Plut.

Ἀπομανθάνω, f. *-μᾰθήσομαι*, (ἀπό, *μανθάνω*) *to unlearn*, Lat. *dediscere*, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀπομαντεύομαι, f. *-σομαι*, (ἀπό, *μαντεύομαι*) dep. mid., *to announce as a prophet*: hence *to divine, guess, presage, τι*, Plat. Rep. 516 D, etc.

Ἀπόμαξις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπομάσσω*) *a wiping off*, Plut.—II. *a taking an impression, copying*.

Ἀπομαραίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*. (ἀπό, *μαραίνω*) *to make dry, wither up, blast*. Pass., *to dry up, wither away, languish*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 177 B: *to die away*, of a tranquil death, Xen. Apol. 7. Hence

Ἀπομάρανσις, εως, ἡ, *a wasting* or *dying away; disappearance*, opp. to *φάσις*, Theophr.

Ἀπομαρτῠρέω, (ἀπό, *μαρτυρέω*) *to testify, bear witness*, Polyb.

Ἀπομαρτύρομαι, (ἀπό, *μαρτύρομαι*) dep. mid., *to confirm by witnesses, maintain stoutly, τι*, Plat. Soph. 237 A. [ῠ]

Ἀπομάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (ἀπό, *μάσσω*) *to wipe, rub off* dirt: *to wipe clean*, Dem. 313, 17. Mid. *to wipe off from one's self*, c. acc. rei, *ἱδρῶτα, κονιορτόν*, and usu. c. dat. instrumenti, but also c. gen., *ἀπ. Ἀχιλλείων, to wipe one's hands on...*, Ar. Eq. 819: also absol. *ἀπομάξασθαι, to wipe one's self clean*.—2. *to wipe off* or *level* corn in a measure, *level with a strickle*, hence *χοίνικα ἀπ., to give scant measure*, Luc.: *κενεὰν ἀπομάξαι* (sc. *χοίνικα*), *to level an empty measure*, i. e. to give no allowance at all, proverb. of masters levelling with the strickle, and thus reducing the allowance given to slaves, Theocr. 15, 95.—II. *to make* or *take an impression of, τι*, as *ἓν τισι τῶν μαλακῶν σχήματα ἀπ.*, Plat. Tim. 50 E. Mid. *to stamp* or *impress* something

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on one's self, copy from another, τινός, Ar. Ran. 1040 : παρ' ἀλλήλων, one from another, Arist. Eth. N : c. acc. only, *to adopt, take to one's self*, e. g. αἰσχύνην.

'Απομαστίγόω, (ἀπό, μαστιγόω) *to scourge severely*, Hdt. 3, 29.

'Αποματαίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ματαίζω) *to behave idly or unseemly*, hence as euphem. for ἀποπέρδω, Hdt. 2, 162.

'Απομάχομαι, f. -μαχέσομαι, contr. -μαχοῦμαι, (ἀπό, μάχομαι) *to fight from*, as from the walls of a fort or town, Thuc. 1, 90 ; τείχεα ἱκανὰ ἀπομ., *strong enough to fight from*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1.—II. ἀπ. τι, *to fight off* a thing, *to decline*, Hdt. 7, 136; and absol., 1, 9 : also ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν.—III. ἀπ. τινά, *to drive off in battle*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 34.—IV. ἀπ. τινί, *to fight against, resist*.—V. *to finish a battle, fight it out*, Lys. 98, 32. [ᾰ]

'Απόμαχος, ον, (ἀπό, μάχη) *not fighting : unfit for service, disabled*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 32.

'Απομεθίημι, (ἀπό, μεθίημι) *to let go, give up the ghost*, Ap. Rh., in tmesis.

'Απομειλίσσομαι, (ἀπό, μειλίσσομαι) dep., *to soften or win over again*, Dion H.

†'Απομειόω, (ἀπό, μειόω) *to diminish*, Alex. Tral.

'Απομείρομαι, f. -μεροῦμαι, (ἀπό, μείρομαι) dep. mid., *to distribute*, Hes. Op. 576.—2. as pass., *to be parted from* another, Hes. Th. 801 : but in both places with v. l. ἀπαμείρομαι, q. v.

'Απομείωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, μειόω) *diminution*.

'Απομελαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, μελαίνω) *to make quite black*, Theophr.

'Απόμελι, ιτος, τό, (ἀπό, μέλι) *honey-water*, a bad kind of mead, Gal.

'Απομέμφομαι, fut. -ψομαι, (ἀπό, μέμφομαι) dep. mid., *to rebuke harshly*, τινά, Plut.

'Απομένω, f. -μενῶ, (ἀπό, μένω) *to remain over*.—II. *to persevere*.

'Απομερίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, μερίζω) *to give a share of, distribute*.—II. *to part* or *distinguish from* a number, Plat. Polit. 280 B : ἀπομερισθῆναι ἀριστίνδην, *to be selected by merit*, Id. Legg. 855 B.

'Απομερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀπονομή.

'Απομερμηρίζω, fut. -ίσω and -ίξω, (ἀπό, μερμηρίζω) *to slumber* or *get a nap after* or *from care*, Ar. Vesp. 5.

'Απομεστόω, (ἀπό, μεστόω) *to fill to the brim*, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C.

'Απομετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, μετρέω) *to measure out, distribute*, Xen. Oec. 10, 10. Hence

'Απομέτρημα, ατος, τό, *the thing measured out*.

'Απομηκύνω, f. -ῦνω, (ἀπό, μηκύνω) *to prolong, draw out*, λόγον, Plat. Soph. 217 D.

'Απομηνίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, μηνίω) *to be very wroth*, τινί, *with* one, Hom., who also joins it with χόλον οὐ μεθιέναι. [ῑ in pres., ι in fut. and aor. 1.]

'Απομηνύομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, μηρύω, *to draw upwards*, Opp. [ῡ]

'Απομιμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μιμέομαι) dep. mid., *to copy after, to express by imitating*, or *copying, represent faithfully*, Plat., and Xen. : τὸ ἴεσθαι διὰ τοῦ ι ἀπομ., to endeavour to express motion by the sound, Plat. Crat. 427 A. Hence

'Απομίμημα, ατος, τό, *a copy, imitation*, Diod. [ῐ] : and

'Απομίμησις, εως, ἡ, *a copying, imitation*, Hipp. [μῐ]

'Απομιμνήσκομαι, pass., usu. c. fut. mid. -μνήσομαι, as if from ἀπομνάομαι, the aor. mid. only poet., (ἀνά, μιμνήσκω) *To recollect, remember*, τινί, sub. χάριν, *to remember that one owes him a favour*, Il. 24, 428 ; also c. gen., ἀπεμνήσαντο χάριν εὐεργεσιάων, *for benefits*, Hes. Th. 503, also in Thuc. 1, 137, cf. ἀπομνημονεύω.

'Απομῑνύθω, = μινύθω, Orph.

'Απομισέω, = μισέω.

'Απόμισθος, ον, (ἀπό, μισθός) like ἄμισθος, *away from*, i. e. *without pay, unpaid*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 16 : *defrauded of pay*, Lys. ap. Harp.—II. *paid off, discharged*, ἀπ. γίγνεται παρὰ Τιμοθέου, Dem. 671, 1 : hence *past service*, Lat. *emeritus*, Menand. p. 303.

'Απομισθόω, (ἀπό, μισθόω) *to let out for hire, let*, γῆν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη, Thuc. 3, 68 : c. inf., ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι, *to contract for the doing of* a thing, Lat. *locare aliquid faciendum*, Lex ap. Dem. 1069, 20. Hence

'Απομίσθωμα, ατος, τό, *the thing let* or *farmed out*.

'Απομνάομαι, Ion. for ἀπομιμνήσκομαι.

'Απομνημόνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπομνημονεύω) esp. in plur., *a narrative of sayings and doings, memoirs*, as those of Socrates by Xen. : like the French *Ana*.

'Απομνημόνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a recounting, narrating*, τῶν λόγων, Arist. Org. : from

'Απομνημονεύω, (ἀπό, μνημονεύω) *to remind*, Plat. Phaed. 103 A.—II. *to relate from memory, relate, recount*, Plat., etc. : hence *to remember, call to mind, bear in mind*, Plat. : ἀπ. τῷὐτὸ ὄνομα τῷ παιδὶ θέσθαι, *remembered to give his son the same name*, or, *gave* it him *in memory* of..., Hdt. 5, 65.—2. ἀπ. τινί τι, *to bear* something *in mind against* another, *owe* him *a grudge*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 31 : *to quote, state against* him, Aeschin. 83, 39 : also in good sense, to *remember* something in another's *favour*, Id. 15, fin.

'Απομνησικάκέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, μνησικακέω) *to bear in mind a wrong suffered, bear a grudge against*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 49.

'Απομνῦμι, also ἀπομνύω, Pind. N. 7, 102, f. -ομοῦμαι : 3 impf. ἀπώμνυ, Od. 2, 377 (ἀπό, ὄμνυμι). *To take an oath away from*, i. e. *against doing* a thing, *swear that one will not do*, Od. 10, 345, also ὅρκον ἀπώμνυ, Od. l. c.—2. *to swear one has not done*, or *that it is not so : to deny with an oath, swear 'nay,'* Hdt. 2, 179 ; 6, 63, ἀπ. Ζῆνα, Soph. Phil. 1289, τοὺς θεούς, Ar. Nub. 1232 : freq. also c. μή et inf., μὴ ὄρσαι, Pind. l. c., so too Eur. Cycl. 266 ; ἀπ. ἡ μὴν μή..., Plat. Legg. 936 E, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 2 : ἀπ. μηδὲ ὀλόλον, sc. ἔχειν, Id. Symp. 3, 8.—II. strengthd. for ὄμνυμι, *to take a solemn oath*, ἡ μήν..., Thuc. 5, 50.

'Απομνύω, v. foreg.

'Απόμοιρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, μοῖρα) *a division, portion*, M. Anton. Hence

†'Απομοιρίομαι, -ῶμαι, *to give a portion to, to distribute*, Joseph : and

'Απομοίριος, ον, in neut. pl., τά, *a share, portion*, ἄλιων, Anth. P. 6, 187.

'Απομονόω, (ἀπό, μονόω) *to leave quite alone, forsake* : τινά τινος, *to exclude* one *from* a thing : in pass., Thuc. 3, 28.

'Απομόργνῦμι, also ἀπομοργνύω, f. ἀπομόρξω : 3 impf. ἀπομόργνυ. Il. (ἀπό, ὁμόργνυμι.) *To wipe off* or *away from*, ἰχὼ χειρός, Il. 5, 416 : *to wipe clean*, πρόςωπα, Il. 18, 414. Mid. *to wipe off from one's self*, κονίην, Il. 23, 739 ; ἀπ. παρειάς, *to wipe one's cheeks*, Od. 18, 200 ; ἀπ. δακρυ. *to wipe away one's tears*, Od. 17, 304, but also without δάκρυ or δάκρυα, Ar. Ach. 706.—II. *to take an impression*, like ἀπομάσσω. Hence

'Απόμορξις, εως, ἡ, *a wiping away*.—II. *a taking an impression*.

'Απόμορφος, ον, (ἀπό, μορφή) *of strange form*, in genl. *strange*, Soph. Fr. 845. Hence

'Απομορφόω, ῶ, *to change the form*, Theophr.

'Απόμυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόμυνμι) *a denial with an oath*. Hence

'Απομοτικός, ἡ, όν, *ready to deny with an oath*. Adv. -κῶς.

'Απόμουσος, ον, (ἀπό, Μοῦσαι) like ἄμουσος, *away from the Muses, unaccomplished, rude*, Eur. Med. 1089. Adv. -σως, ἀπομ. γράφεσθαι, *to be unfavourably, unfairly painted*, Aesch. Ag. 801.

'Απομοχλεύω, (ἀπό, μοχλεύω) *to raise with a lever, heave up*, Mathem.

'Απομυζάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, μυζάω) *to suck out* or *away*, Themist.

'Απομῡθέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μεθέομαι) dep. mid., *to dissuade*, τινί, Il. 9, 109.

'Απόμυιος, ὁ, (ἀπό, μυῖα) *Averter of flies*, epith. of Jupiter, Paus.

'Απομῡκάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μυκάομαι) dep. mid., *to bellow loud*, Anth.

'Απομυκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπομύσσομαι, *one must wipe one's nose*, Eur. Cycl. 561.

'Απομυκτηρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, μυκτηρίζω) *to turn up the nose at, mock at*.

'Απομυκτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, μυκτίζω) *to dismiss with scorn, mock at*, Luc. Hence

'Απομυκτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *mockery*.

'Απομυλλαίνω, (ἀπό, μυλλαίνω) *to make mouths at, mock at*.

'Απομυξία, ας, ἡ, *dirt from the nose* : from

'Απομύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, μύσσω) *to wipe* a person's *nose* : hence *to make* him *sharp, sharpen* his *wits*, Plat. Rep. 343 A, and freq. in Luc. : like Horace's *vir emunctae naris*, cf. κορυζάω. Mid. *to blow one's nose*, Ar. Eq. 910.

'Απομύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, μύω) *to shut close*, esp. the eyes ; hence, *to die*, Call. [ῡ in pres., but usu. ῠ ; in fut. and aor. always ῠ.]

'Απομφολύγωτος, ον, (α priv., πομφολυγόω) *making no bubbles*, Hipp.

'Απομωλύνω, strengthd. for μωλύνω, Hipp.

'Απομωρόω, (ἀπό, μωρόω) *to make a fool of* : mid. *to be crazy*, late word.

'Αποναιο, 2 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. of ἀπονίνημι, Il. : ἀπονάιατο, 3 pl. for ἀπόναιντο, H. Hom. Cer. 132.

'Αποναίω, = ἀποικέω, cf. also ἀπονάω.

'Απόναμαι, v. ἀπονίνημι.

'Αποναρκάω, (ἀπό, ναρκάω) *to be quite torpid* or *stupid*, Plut.

'Αποναρκόω, (ἀπό, ναρκόω) *to make quite torpid, benumb, stupify*, Hipp. Pass. in Plat. Rep. 503 D. Hence

'Απονάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, *torpor, insensibility*, Hipp.

*'Απονάω, obsol. pres., whence aor. act. ἀπένᾱσα, in Hom. ἀπεν. σσα : *to remove* one to another place, like ἀποικίζω : also *to send back*, Il. 16, 86, ubi v. Spitzn. ; and mid. 3 aor. ἀπενάσατο, in Hom., ἀπενήνασσατο, *to remove one's self to* another place, *depart*, like ἀποικέω, Διὸς ἰχνίοισδε, Il. 2, 629, Od. 15, 254 : but also ἀπενάσσατο παῖδα, *sent away her* child, Eur. I. T. 1260 : also aor. pass. ἀπονασθῆναι, *to be taken away, depart from* a place, τῆς πατρίδος, Ib. 175, cf. Med. 166.

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Ἀπονεκρόω, (ἀπό, νεκρόω) *to kill outright*; also of limbs, the effects of cold, *to make dead, cause to mortify*, Diod. Pass. *to die.* Hence

Ἀπονέκρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming quite dead*, Epict. 1, 5.

Ἀπονεμετικός, ή, όν,=ἀπονεμητικός, M. Anton.

Ἀπονέμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπονέμω) *distribution.*

Ἀπονεμητέον, verb. adj. from ἀπονέμω, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀπονεμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a distributer.*

Ἀπονεμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, disposed to, fit for distributing*, τὸ ἀπον., sub. ἦθος, *a disposition to give every one his due*, M. Anton.: it may also be ἀπονεμετικός, like μενετικός, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L.: from

Ἀπονέμω, fut. -νεμῶ and later -νεμήσω, (ἀπό, νέμω) *to portion out, distribute, assign*, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 54, Plat., etc.: imperat. ἀπόνεμον, *impart, tell*, Pind. I. 2, 68, Soph. Fr. 150: mid. *to assign to one's self, take*, τι, Plat.: esp. *to feed on*, τι, Ar. Av. 1289: also τινός, *to help one's self to part of* a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 A.—II. *to part off, separate, divide*, Plat. Polit. 276 D: hence ἀπ. ὀνόμασι, *to classify*, Ib. 307 B.—III. *to take away, subtract*, Id. Legg. 771 C.

Ἀπονενοημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπονοέομαι, *without care for life, desperately*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 8: ἄπον. διακεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν, Isocr. 131 D.

Ἀπονέομαι, (ἀπό, νέομαι) dep., *to go away, retire: to go back, return*, oft. Hom., though only in pres. (sometimes with fut. signf.) and impf. [ᾰ Ep.]

Ἀπονεοττεύω, (ἀπό, νεοττεύω) *to bring out* or *hatch the young*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀπόνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονεύω) *a slope.*

Ἀπονεῦμαι, Dor. for ἀπονέομαι.

Ἀπονευρόω, (ἀπό, νευρόω) *to change into a tendon.* Hence

Ἀπονεύρωσις, εως, ἡ, *the end of the muscle*, where it becomes tendon, Hipp.

Ἀπονεύω, (ἀπό, νεύω) *to bend away from* other objects towards one, hence *to incline towards*, πρός τι, Plat. Theaet. 165 A: πρός τινα, Polyb.: *to turn aside* or *away*, ἐπί τι, Id.: absol. *to bend on one side, hang the head*, Theophr.—II. *to refuse by shaking the head*, Lat. *abnuere.*

Ἀπονέω, fut. -νεύσομαι and -νευσοῦμαι, old Att. for ἀπονήχομαι: ἀπονεύσω occurs in Anth.

Ἀπονέω, f. -νήσω, (ἀπό, νέω) *to unload.* Mid. *to throw off a load from*, c. gen., στέρνων, Eur. Ion 875, ubi v. Herm.

Ἀπονήμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of ἀπονίνημι, Od.

Ἀπονηρευσία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., πονηρεύομαι) *innocence.*

Ἀπόνηρος, ον, (α priv., πονηρός) *single-minded, without malice* or *cunning*, Dion. H.

Ἀπονητί, adv. of ἀπόνητος, *without fatigue*, Hdt. 3, 146, etc.

Ἀπόνητο, Ion. for ἀπώνητο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ἀπονίνημι.

Ἀπόνητος, ον, (α priv., πονέω) *not worked* or *wrought.*—II. *without toil* or *trouble, easy*: hence adv. ἀπονητί, q. v.: superl. ἀπονητότατα, *with least trouble* or *toil*, Hdt. 2, 14.—2. *without sufferings*, Soph. El. 1065.

Ἀπονήχομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, νήχομαι) dep. mid., *to swim away, escape by swimming*, Polyb.

Ἀπονία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπονος) *freedom from toil, trouble*: also *from bodily pain*, Aretae.—II. *laziness*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 25.

Ἀπονίζω, collat. form of ἀπονίπτω, only in pres. and impf., *to wash clean*, τινά, Od. 23, 75, Ar. Vesp. 608. Plat. Symp. 175 A. Mid. *to wash off from one's self, wash off*, ἰδρῶ, Il. 10, 572.

Ἀπονικάω, (ἀπό, νικάω) *to conquer quite, overpower*, Arist. Mot. An., in pass.

Ἀπόνιμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονίπτω) *water for washing the hands, feet*, etc.: esp. *holy water to cleanse the dead*, or *the unclean*, Ath.

Ἀπονίνημι, f. -νήσω, (ἀπό, ὀνίνημι) *to give enjoyment.* Usu. in mid., ἀπονίναμαι or ἀπόναμαι (though the pres. will hardly be found in use), f. ἀπονήσομαι, Hom.: aor. 2 ἀπωνήμην, ησο, ητο, without augm. ἀπονήμην, 2 sing. opt. ἀπόναιο, part. ἀπονήμενος, Hom. *To have the use* or *enjoyment of* a thing, τινός, e. g. ἀρετῆς, τιμῆς, Hom.; so τῶνδ' ἀπόναιο, *mayest thou have joy of them*, Il. 24, 556; but the gen. is oft. omitted, as ἦγε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο, married her but had no joy (of it), Od. 11, 324, θρέψε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο, Od. 17, 293.

Ἀπόνιπτρον, ου, τό, = ἀπόνιμμα, Ar. Ach. 616.

Ἀπονίπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, νίπτω) *to wash off*, βρότον ἐξ ὠτειλῶν, Od. 24, 189: *to wash clean*, τινά, Od. 19, 317. Mid. also c. acc., ἀπονίψασθαι χρῶτα, χεῖρας, πόδας, *to wash one's body, hands, feet clean*, Od.: also absol. *to wash one's self*, Ar. Av. 1163.

Ἀπονίσσομαι, (ἀπό, νίσσομαι) dep., *to go away*, v. l. Theogn. 528.

Ἀπονιτρόω, (ἀπό, νιτρόω) *to rub off with* or *in nitre*, Hipp.

Ἀπονοέομαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, νοέω) *to be out of one's mind, to have lost all sense*,—1. of fear, hence *to be desperate*, ἀπονοηθέντας διαμάχεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 23, ἄνθρωποι ἀπονενοημένοι, Lat. *perditi, desperate men*, Thuc. 7, 81: so too ὁ ἀπονενοημένος, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 12.—2. of shame or duty, hence also ὁ ἀπονεν., *an abandoned fellow*, Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Isocr. 177 E, Dem. 363, 7. Hence

Ἀπόνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, νοῦς) *loss of all sense, folly, madness*, Dem. 779, fin.: esp. *loss of fear and hope, desperation*, εἰς ἀπ. καταστῆσαί τινα, *to make one desperate*, Thuc. 1, 82.

Ἀπονομή, ῆς, ἡ, =ἀπονέμησις, *distribution, a portion*, Hipp.

Ἀπονομίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, νομίζω) *to forbid by law*, Mnas. ap. Ath. 346 D.

Ἄπονος, ον, (α priv., πόνος) *without toil* or *trouble*, βίος, Simon. 1, 3, νόστος, Aesch.: *free from care* or *sorrow, untroubled: gentle, easy*, χάρμα, Pind. O. 10 (11), 26, τύχη, θάνατος, Plat.—2. of persons, *not toiling* or *working, lazy*, μαλακὸς καὶ ἀπ., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 19: ἀπ. πρός τι, Plat. Rep. 556 B.—3. of things, pass. *done without trouble, easy*, χάρις, Andoc. 22, 26. Adv. -νως, Hdt. 9, 2, etc. Irreg. comp. ἀπονέστερος, Pind. O. 2, 112: but regul. superl. ἀπονώτατος, Plat. Tim. 81 E. Cf. ἀπόνητος.

Ἀπονοσέω, (ἀπό, νοσέω) *to recover from sickness*, Hipp.

Ἀπονοστέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, νοστέω) *to return, come home*, Hom., in phrase ἂψ ἀπονοστήσας: also in Hdt., ἀπ. ὀπίσω, σῶς. ἀπ. ἐς τόπον. Hence

Ἀπονόστησις, εως, ἡ, *a return*, Arr.

Ἀπονόσφι, before a vowel ἀπονόσφιν, adv., *far apart* or *aloof*, Il. 2, 233, Od. 5, 350.—II. as prep. c. gen., *far away from*, Il. 1, 541, Od. 5, 113, usu. following its case: but before it, Od. 12, 33.

Ἀπονοσφίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, νοσφίζω) *to put asunder, keep aloof from*, τινά τινος, H. Hom. Cer. 158: *to bereave* or *rob of*, Soph. Phil. 979. Pass *to be robbed of*, c. acc., ἐδωδήν, H. Hom. Merc. 562.—II. c. acc. only, *to flee from, shun*, Soph. O. T. 480.

Ἀπονουθετέω, (ἀπό, νουθετέω) *to dissuade.* Pass. *to have one's head turned*, ὑπὸ τύχης, Polyb.

†**Ἀπόνουσος**, ον, Ion. for ἀπόνοσος, (ἀπό, νόσος) *free from sickness*, Synes.

Ἀπονυκτερεύω, (ἀπό, νυκτερεύω) *to pass a night away from*, τινός, Plut.

Ἀπονύμφης, ου, ὁ, and

Ἀπονύμφος, ον, (ἀπό, νύμφη) *a woman-hater*,=μισογύνης.

Ἀπονυστάζω, f. -άσω and -άξω, (ἀπό, νυστάζω) *to fall asleep over* a thing: hence *to be sleepy, sluggish*, Plut.

Ἀπονυχίζω, f. -ίσω, fut. Att. -ῐῶ, *to pare the nails*, hence mid. ἀπονυχίσασθαι τὰς χεῖρας, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 289.—II. *to tear away with the nails*, Ar. Eq. 709.—III. = ὀνυχίζω III., *to try* or *examine by the nail*, ἀκριβῶς ἀπωνυχισμένος, Horace's *ad unguem factus*, Theophr. Char. 26. Hence.

Ἀπονύχισμα, ατος, τό, *a nail-paring.* [ῠ]

Ἀπονωτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, νωτίζω) *to make turn* his *back and flee*, τινά Soph. Fr. 638: also ἀπ. τινὰ φυγῇ, Eur. Bacch. 763. Mid. *to turn the back and flee.*

Ἀποξενίζω, fut. -ίσω,=ἀποξενόω, dub.

Ἀποξενιτεύω,=ἀποξενόω.

Ἀπόξενος, ον, (ἀπό, ξένος) like ἄξενος, *inhospitable*, Soph. O. T. 196.—II. ἀπόξενος γῆς *far from a country*, like ἀπόδημος, Aesch. Ag. 1282, cf. Eum. 884.

Ἀποξενόω, (ἀπό, ξενόω) *to drive from house and home*, in genl. *to estrange* or *banish from*, τινά τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Plut. Pass. *to live away from home, be banished*, Soph. El. 777: also γῆς ἀποξενοῦσθαι, Eur. Hec. 1221; ἐξω τῆς οἰκείας, Arist. Pol.: ἐτέρωσε ἀποξ., *to migrate* to some other place, Plat. Legg. 708 B: hence *to adopt foreign customs*, etc., ἀπεξενωμένα μαθήματα, *strange learning*, Iambl.—II. *to pronounce* a thing or word *foreign* or *not genuine*, Ath. Hence

Ἀποξένωσις, εως, ἡ, *a living away from home*, Plut.: *the adoption of foreign manners.*

Ἀποξέω, fut. -ξέσω, (ἀπό, ξέω) *to shave off*, in Il. 5, 81, like ἀποκόπτω *to cut off*, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα.—II. *to scrape small*, λίβανον, Theophr.

Ἀποξηραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, ξηραίνω) *to dry up, drain off* a river, Hdt. 2, 99: *to make* a thing *dry, dry quite*, ναῦς, Thuc. 7, 12. Pass. *to be dried up, to become dry*, of rivers, Hdt. 1, 75: hence Ion. part. pf. ἀποξηρασμένος, Hdt. 1, 186.

Ἀποξῐφίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ξιφίζω) *to cut off with the sword, hew off*, Paus.

Ἀποξῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ξυλίζομαι) *to clear of wood, strip off from the stalk*, κράμβην, Arist. Probl. 3, 17, with v. l. ἀποχυλίζω.

Ἀποξύνω, f. -ὑνῶ, (ἀπό, ὀξύνω) *to bring to a point, make taper*, ἀποξύνουσιν ἑρετμά, Od. 6, 269: but in

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Od. 9, 326, Nitzsch follows Buttm. Lexil. in v., p. 158, sqq., in reading ἀποξῦσαι, *to smooth off*, as appears necessary from the next line, *οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν ἐγὼ δ' ἐθόωσα παραστὰς ἄκρον, so they made it even, but I sharpened it*: Buttm. would even read ἀποξύουσιν in the former place: and Damm assumes ἀπο-ξύνω to be a collat., form of ἀποξύω: Eur. Cycl. 456 certainly has ἐξαποξύνας in signf. of *making quite sharp*, but this is not conclusive, Buttm. l. c.: in Polyb. we have a part. pass. perf. ἀπωξυμένος. [ῡ]

'Αποξῠράω, Ion. -ξυρέω, (ἀπό, ξυράω) like ἀποξῠρω, *to shave clean, τινὰ τὴν κεφαλήν*, Hdt. 5, 35.

'Απόξῠρος, ον, (ἀπό, ξυρόν) *cut sharp off, steep, abrupt*, Luc.: *contracted, narrow*, Hipp., though the MSS. give ἀπόξηρος, from ἀποξέω, contrary to analogy.

'Αποξῠρω,=ἀποξυράω, Ar. Thesm. 252, 1043. Mid. *to have one's self clean shaved*. [ῡ]

Αποξυς, υ, gen. εος, (ἀπό, ὀξυς) *sharpened off, pointed*, Diosc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 539.

'Απόξυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποξύω) *that which is shaved or scraped off: shavings, filings.*

'Αποξυστρόω, (ἀπό, ξύστρα) *to rub off: to blunt*, Polyb.

'Αποξύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ξύω)=ἀποξέω, *to shave or scrape off*: and so *to strip off* as it were a skin, *γῆρας ἀποξύσας θήσει νέον*, Il. 9, 446; and so snakes are said *τὸ γῆρας ἀποξύεσθαι*: cf. ἀποξύνω, and Butt. Lexil. p. 158, sq. [ῡ]

'Αποπαιδᾰγωγέω, (ἀπό, παιδαγωγέω) *to teach amiss, misguide*, Iambl.

'Αποπαίζω, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, παίζω) *to have done playing* or *jesting*.—II. *to speak in joke.*

'Αποπᾰλαιόω, (ἀπό, παλαιόω) *to let grow old, abrogate*, Lat. *antiquare.*

'Αποπάλλησις, εως, ἡ,=ἀποπαλαύς. Gal.: from

'Αποπάλλω, (ἀπό, πάλλω) *to swing* or *cast away*, Arist. Probl. Hence mid. *to dart away, rebound*, Plut.

'Αποπαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rebounding*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 44.

†'Αποπάλσις, ιος and εως, ἡ,=ἀποπαλμός, Gal.

'Αποπαλτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποπάλλω) *rebounding*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

'Απόπαππος, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, πάππος) *great-grandfather*, Lat. *abavus.*

'Αποπαππόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, πάππος) *to change into pappus* or *down*, of flowers, Theophr.

'Αποπαπταίνω, (ἀπό, παπταίνω) *to look about one, to look round*, as if to flee: hence Ion. fut. ἀποπαπτανέουσιν, Il. 14, 101.

'Αποπάρδω,=ἀποπέρδω.

'Αποπαρθενεύω,=sq., Hipp.

'Αποπαρθενόω, (ἀπο, παρθένος) *to deflower*. Pass. *to be no more a maid, to marry.*

'Απόπαστος, ον,=ἄπαστος, c. gen., Opp.

'Αποπάσχω, f. -πεῖσομαι, (ἀπό, πάσχω) opp. to πάσχω. a Stoic term, *to imagine a thing is not, which is*, e. g. *ἀπόπαθε, ὅτι ἡμέρα ἐστί, imagine it is not* day. Epict. 1, 28, 3.

'Αποπᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. Ar. Eccl. 354, -ήσομαι, Plut. 1184, (ἀπό, πατέω) *to retire from the way, to go aside to ease one's self.* Cratin. Drap. 8: cf. ἀφοδεύω. Hence

'Αποπάτημα, ατος, τό, *ordure*, Eupol. Χρυσ. 15. [ᾰ]

'Αποπᾰτητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποπατέω, *one must ease one's self*, Ar. Eccl. 326.

'Απόπᾰτος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, *ordure*, Hipp.: *εἰς ἀπόπατον, to ease one's self*, Ar. Ach. 81, unless it be here= ἀφοδος, *a privy.*

'Αποπαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποπαύω) *a stopping, checking, hinderance.* — II. (from mid.) *a ceasing, end.*

'Αποπαύστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀποπαύων, Orph.

'Αποπαύω, (ἀπό, παύω) *to stop, hinder* one *from* a thing, *τινά τινος*, e. g. *πολέμου*, Il. 11, 323, *πένθεος*, Hdt. 1, 46: also c. inf., *to hinder from* doing. *τινὰ ἀληπευειν, ὁρμηθῆναι*, Od. 18, 114; 12, 126: c. acc. only, *to stop, check*, Il., etc. Mid. *to leave off, cease from* a thing, *τινός*, Il.; in which intrans. signf. the act. is used in Od. 1, 340, and here others read *ἀποπαύε' ἀοιδῆς.*

'Απόπειρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, πεῖρα) *a trial, venture, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαί τινος τῆς μάχης, to make trial of one's way of fighting*, Hdt. 8, 9: *ἀπ. ναυμαχίας λαμβάνειν, to try* or *venture a sea-fight*, Thuc. 7, 21.

'Αποπειράζω, f. -άσω, [ᾰ] rarer form of sq.

'Αποπειράομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -άσομαι, [ᾰ] aor. pass. ἀπεπειράθην, Ion. -ήθην, Hdt. 2, 73, (ἀπό, πειράομαι) *to make trial, essay*, or *proof of* a person or thing, *τινός*, Lat. *specimen facere alicujus*, e. g. *ἀπ. τῶν μαντήων, τῶν δορυφόρων*, Hdt. 1, 46; 3, 128; so too Ar., Plat., and Xen., who also has *ἀπ. τινὸς εἰ δύναιτο*, Cyr. 7, 2, 17, cf. 2, 3, 5: *ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι, to venture a naval engagement*, Thuc. 4, 24: but Thuc. more freq. uses act., as *ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσαι*, 7, 17: also *ἀποπειρᾶσαι τοῦ Πειραέως, to make an attempt on* the Peiraeus, etc., 2, 93, etc.

†'Αποπειρατέον, verb. adj. from ἀποπειράομαι, *one must make an attempt*, Isocr. 191 B.

'Αποπέκω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, πέκω) *to shear off* wool.

'Αποπελεκάω, (ἀπό, πελεκάω) *to hew off with an axe, to hew*, Ar. Av. 1156.

'Αποπελιόω, (ἀπό, πελιός) *to make pale.*

'Απόπεμπτος, ον, (ἀποπέμπω) *sent forth, dismissed.*

'Αποπεμπτόω, (ἀπό, πέμπτος) *to give a fifth part*, LXX.

'Αποπέμπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, πέμπω) *to send off* or *away, to despatch, dismiss*, Hom., etc.: *ἐπί τι*, for a purpose, Hdt. 1, 38: also in bad sense, *to hunt away, drive off*, Od. 23, 23: *to escort, τινά*, Pind. O. 8, 66: of things, *to return, give back*, Hom. only in Od. 17, 76. Mid. *to remove from one's self, get rid of*, Hdt., etc.: of a wife, *to divorce* her, Hdt. 6, 63: also *to drive off, avert* by sacrifice, etc., like ἀποδιοπομπέομαι, Eur. Hec. 72. Hence

'Απόπεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a sending away, despatching*, Hdt. 7, 148: *a dismissal, divorcing*, Dem. 1365, 12.

'Αποπενθέω, (ἀπό, πενθέω) *to cease mourning.* — II. trans. *to mourn for*, Plut.

'Αποπεραίνω, fut. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀπό, περαίνω) *to bring to an end, complete.*

'Αποπερᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, and

'Αποπερᾰτόω,=περαίνω. Hence

'Αποπερᾰτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a completing, end.*

'Αποπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, (ἀπό, περάω) *to carry over.* Plut.

'Αποπερδω, usu. -περδομαι, fut. -παρδῶ and -παρδήσομαι, (ἀπό, πέρδω) *to break wind*, Lat. *pedo*, Ar. Eq. 639.

'Αποπεριεσπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω. [ᾰ] (ἀπό, περισπάω) *to draw off, divert.*

'Αποπερκόομαι, (ἀπό, πέρκος) as pass., *to become dark*, of ripening grapes, Soph. Fr. 239.

'Αποπέσγσι, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἀποπίπτω, Od. 24, 7. [ᾰπ-]

'Αποπετάννῡμι, f. -πετάσω. (ἀπό, πετάννυμι) *to spread out all ways*, Diog. L.

'Αποπέτομαι, fut. -πτήσομαι. (ἀπό, πέτομαι) *to fly off* or *away*, Il. 2, 71, Od. 11, 222, in aor. part. ἀποπτάμενος (as if from * ἀπόπτημι); so too ἀπέπτατο, Ar. Av. 90.

'Αποπεφασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποφαίνω, *openly, clearly, plainly*, Dem. 1367, 27.

'Αποπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἀπό, πήγνυμι) *to make to freeze* or *curdle*, Ar. Ran. 126. Pass. of men, *to be frozen*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8: of blood, *to curdle*, Id. An. 5, 8, 15.

'Αποπηδάω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, πηδάω) *to leap off from*: hence *to start off from, turn away from, τινός*. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16: *ἀπό τινος*, Plat. Theaet. 164 C, opp. to *ἀπ. πρός τινα*, Plat. Legg. 720 C.

'Αποπιέζω, f. -έσω. (ἀπό, πιέζω) *to squeeze out, squeeze tight*, Hipp. Hence

'Αποπίεσις, εως, ἡ, *a squeezing* or *wringing out*, Theophr.

'Αποπίεσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is squeezed out and dried*, Hipp.

'Αποπιμπλάνω, rare collat. form of sq., Anth.

'Αποπίμπλημι, and, though not Att., -πιμπλάω, poet. also ποπλημι, -ποπλάω, f. -πλήσω, (ἀπό, πίμπλημι) *to fill up, fill to the brim: to fill up a number*, Hdt. 7, 29: hence—II. *to satisfy, fulfil, τὸν χρησμόν*, Hdt. 8, 96: hence *to satisfy, appease*, Lat. *explere. τὸν θυμόν τινος*, Hdt., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327: also *τινά*, Plat. Crat. 413 B.

'Αποπινόω, (ἀπό, πινόω) *to cleanse from dirt.*—2. *to dirty, soil.*

'Αποπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (ἀπό, πίομαι) *to drink up, drink off*, Hdt. 4, 70, where either κύλικα or οἶνον must be supplied.

'Αποπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, aor. -έπεσον, (ἀπό, πίπτω) *to fall off from, ἐκ πέτρης*, Od. 24, 7, *τινός* or ἀπό *τινος*, Hdt. 3, 64, 130: absol. *to fall off*, Il. 14, 351.—II. hence *to miss, fail in obtaining*, Lat. *spe excidere*, Polyb.—III. *to lose one's way.* [ἀπ. in Od. 24, 7.]

'Αποπιστεύω, (ἀπό, πιστεύω) *to trust fully, rely on, τινί*, Polyb.

'Αποπλάζω, fut. -πλάγξω, (ἀπό, πλάζω) *to lead astray, lead away from, deprive of, τινός*. Pass. *to go astray, be driven off* or *away.* Hom. uses only aor. pass. *ἀπεπλάγχθην, to stray, be driven away from, be deprived of, πατρίδος, σάκος*, etc.: the phrase *τροφάλεια ἀποπλαγχθεῖσα, a helm struck off*, Il. 13, 578, is singular.

'Αποπλᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, πλανάω)=foreg., *to lead astray*, Hipp. Hence

'Αποπλάνησις, εως, ἡ, *a leading away, leading astray.*—2. from pass., *a going astray, digression*, Plat. Polit. 263 C. [ᾰ]

'Αποπλᾰνίας, ου, ὁ, *a wanderer, fugitive*, Anth.

'Απόπλᾰνος, ον, strengthened for πλάνος, Cratin. Jun. Tar. 1.

'Αποπλάσις, εως, ἡ, *a shaping after, form*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

'Αποπλάσσω, fut. -πλάσω, (ἀπό,

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πλάσσω) *to shape after, mould from* a thing, τινός. Mid. *to borrow form or figure from* anything, *copy*, Jac. A. P. p. 499. Hence

'Αποπλάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a copier*.

'Αποπλείω, poet. for ἀποπλέω, Hom.

'Αποπλευστέον, verb. adj., *one must sail away*, Ar. Fr. 192: from

'Αποπλέω, Ep. -πλείω (Hom.), Ion. -πλώω (Hdt.), f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀπό, πλέω) *to sail away, sail off*, Hom., Hdt., etc.: *to sail back*, Xen., which is ὀπίσω πλώειν in Hdt. 4, 156.

'Αποπλήθω, = ἀποπίμπλημι.

'Αποπληκτικός, ή, όν, *stupified, confused*.—II. *apoplectic*, Hipp.: from

'Απόπληκτος, ον, (ἀποπλήσσω) *stricken* or *disabled by a stroke*,—1. in mind., like Lat. *attonitus, struck dumb, astounded, senseless*, Hdt. 2, 173; ἄφρων καὶ ἀπ., ἀπ. καὶ μαινόμενος, Dem. 561, 10; 912, 10.—2. *crippled, planet-struck*, Hdt. 1, 167, Plat. (Com.) Σκευ. 1. Adv. -τως.

'Αποπληξία, ας, ή, *a being disabled*, 1. in mind, *stupor, amazement*.—2. in body, *a stroke, apoplexy*, Lat. *sideratio*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

'Απόπληξις, εως, ή, = foreg., Eutrop. 8, 10.

'Αποπληρόω, (ἀπό, πληρόω) = ἀποπίμπλημι, *to fill quite full, satisfy*, Lat. *explere*, τὰς βουλήσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, Plat.: also τοῦτό μοι ἀποπλήρωσον, Id. Prot. 329 C.—II. *to fulfil*. Hence

'Αποπλήρωσις, εως, ή, *a satisfying*, Plut.—II. *fulfilment*.

'Αποπληρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fulfiller*, τινός, Plat. Rep. 620. E.

'Αποπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, πλήσσω) *to strike to earth, cripple by a stroke, disable in body* or *mind*. Pass. *to lose one's senses, become dizzy* or *astounded*, Soph. Ant. 1189.—2. *to drive back, repulse*. Mid. *to push off from one's self*, Arist. Probl.

'Αποπλίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, πλίσσω) dep. mid. (ἀπό, πλίσσω) *to trip off, hop off*, Ar. Ach. 218, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 548.

'Απόπλοος, ου, ὁ, contr. ἀπόπλους, ου, (ἀποπλέω) *a sailing away: an outward-bound voyage*, Hdt. 8, 79.

'Απόπλοος, ον, contr. ἀπόπλους, ουν, (ἀπό, πλέω) = ἄπλοος, *unfit for sea-service*, Polyb.

'Αποπλουτέω, (ἀπό, πλουτέω) *to be rich no longer, strip one's self of wealth*.

'Απόπλυμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed off, dirty water*, Diog.: from

'Αποπλύνω, f. -ὕνῶ, (ἀπό, πλύνω) *to wash off* or *away*, Od. 6, 95, ubi v. Nitzsch.

'Αποπλώω, Ion. for ἀποπλέω, Hdt.

'Αποπνείω, Ion. for ἀποπνέω, Hom.

'Αποπνευματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πνευματίζω) *to breathe out*: also = ἀποπέρδω.

'Αποπνεύματος, (ἀπό, πνεῦμα) *away from the wind, sheltered*, Theophr.

'Απόπνευσις, εως, ή, *a breathing out, steaming, exhaling*: from

'Αποπνέω, Ep. -πνείω (as always in Hom.), f. -πνεύσω, (ἀπό, πνέω) *to breathe forth*, πῦρ, of the Chimaera, Il. 6, 182, ὀδμήν, Od. 4, 406; ἔπος στόματος, Pind. P. 4, 18; θυμόν, Il. 4, 524: also without θυμόν, *to die*, Batr. 99; so too ἀπ. ψυχήν, Simon. 127. ἡλικίαν, Pind. I. 7, (6), 48: but in Nem. 1, 70, he has it causal, χρόνος ἀπέπνευσεν ψυχάς, *made* them *give up* the ghost.—2. in Com. = ἀποπέρδω.—II. *to smell of a thing*, c. gen., Luc. de Conscr. Hist. 15.—III. *to blow from* a particular quarter, ἀπὸ θερμῶν χωρέων, Hdt. 2, 27.—IV. *to blow out*, as a light; pass., met. *to be blown out* or *extinguished*, Plut. Moral. 281 B.

'Αποπνίγω, f. -πνιξοῦμαι, (ἀπό, πνίγω) *to choke, smother, throttle*, Hdt. 2, 169, etc. Pass. c. fut. mid., -πνιγήσομαι (Ar. Nub. 1504), *to be choked*, etc.: also *to be drowned*, Dem. 883, fin.: *to be choked with rage*, ἐπί τινι, at a thing, Id. 403, 17: hence metaph. of pressing creditors, like ἄγχω. [ῐ]

'Αποπνοή, ῆς, ή, Theophr., and ἀπόπνοια, ή, Hipp. = ἀπόπνευσις.

'Απόπνους, ον, = ἄπνους.

'Αποποιέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ποιέω) *to put away from one's self, reject*, Plut. Hence

'Αποποίησις, εως, ή, *a rejection*.

'Αποπολεμέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, πολεμέω) *to fight off* or *from*, e. g. τοῦ ὄνου, from ass-back, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B.

'Απόπολις, ι, poet. ἀπόπτολις, gen. ιδος, εως, (ἀπό, πόλις) *far from the city, banished*, like ἄπολις, ἀπόπολις ἔσει, Aesch. Ag. 1410: ἀπόπτολιν ἔχειν τινά, Soph. Tr. 647.

'Αποπομπαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀποπομπή) *averting*, esp. evil, like ἀλεξίκακος, ἀποτροπαῖος, LXX.

'Αποπομπέω, = ἀποπέμπομαι.

'Αποπομπή, ῆς, ή, (ἀποπέμπω) *a sending away, banishment*.—2. (from mid.), *the averting* an ill omen, misfortune, etc., ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 106 B.

'Αποπόμπιμος, ον, ἡμέρα, = ἀποφράς.

'Αποπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, πονέω) *to finish a work*, Ar. Thesm. 245.—2. intr. *to stop working*.

'Αποποντόω, (ἀπό, πόντος) *to cast into the sea*.

'Αποπορδή, ῆς, ή, subst. from ἀποπέρδω = πορδή.

'Αποπορεία, ας, ή, *a departure, return*: from

'Αποπορεύομαι, pass. c. fut. mid., and aor. pass. (ἀπό, πορεύω) *to depart, go away*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 33. Hence

'Αποπορευτέον, verb. adj., *one must go away*.

'Αποπόρφῦρος, ον, = ἀπόρφυρος.

'Αποπράσσομαι, f. -ξόμαι, mid. (ἀπό, πράσσω) *to exact to the uttermost*, τὸν μισθόν, like ἀναπράσσω, Themist.

†'Αποπρατίζομαι, (ἀπό, πρατίζομαι) *to sell*, LXX., Tob. 1, 7.

†'Αποπραΰνω, (ἀπό, πραΰνω) *to soften down*, Plut. Sert. 25.

'Αποπρεσβεία, ας, ή, *an ambassador's report*, Polyb.: from

'Αποπρεσβεύω, (ἀπο, πρεσβεύω) *to report one's doings as ambassador, give in one's accounts*, Plat. Legg. 941 A.

*'Αποπρίαμαι, obsol. pres., from which we have only ἀπεπριάμην, as aor. of ἀπωνέομαι, *to buy of one*, Ar. Ran. 1227.

'Απόπρισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is sawed* or *filed off, saw-dust, filings*: from

'Αποπρίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πρίω) *to saw off* or *through, file off*, Hdt. 4, 65. [ῐ]

'Αποπρό, adv. (ἀπό, πρό) *far away, afar off*, Il. 16, 669.—2. as prep. c. gen., *far from, away from*, Il. 7, 334, cf. διαπρό. In compos. it is only a stronger form of ἀπό. (It is also written ἀπόπρο, but see Spitzn. Excurs. xviii. ad Il. sub fin.)

'Αποπροάγω, v. sub προηγμένα.

'Αποπροαιρέω, (ἀπό, προαιρέω) *to take away from*, τινός: σίτου ἀποπροελών, *having taken some of* the bread, to give it away, Od. 17, 457.

'Αποπροβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀπό, προβαινω) *to go far away from*, Dion. H.

'Αποπροβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἀπό, προβάλλω) *to throw far away from*, Ap. Rh.

'Αποπροέηκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 Ion. from ἀποπροΐημι, Od.

'Αποπροελών, part. aor. 2 of ἀποπροαιρέω, Od.

'Αποπροηγμένα, τά, v. sub προηγμένα.

'Απόπροθε, before a vowel ἀπόπροθεν, adv., (ἀποπρό) *from afar*: but usu. much like ἀπόπροθι, *far off, far away*, ἀπ. μένειν, κεῖσθαι, Il. 10, 209, Od. 7, 244, etc.

'Αποπροθέω, f. -θεύσομαι and -θευσοῦμαι, (ἀπό, προθέω) *to run away from*, Anth.

'Απόπροθι, adv., (ἀποπρό) *far off, far away*, Hom.

'Αποπροθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀποπροθρώσκω, *to spring far from*, Orph.

'Αποπροΐείς, part. pres. from sq., Od.

'Αποπροΐημι, f. -προήσω, (ἀπό, προΐημι) *to send forth*, and so—1. *to throw away*, Od. 14, 26.—2. *to shoot forth*, ἰόν, Od. 22, 82.—3. *to let fall*, Od. 22, 327. [ᾰπῡπρŏϊημῐ Ep., ᾰπῡπρŏϊημῐ, Att.]

'Αποπρολείπω, (ἀπό, προλείπω) *to leave far behind*, Ap. Rh.

'Αποπρονοσφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, προνοσφίζω) *to remove afar off, carry far away*, Eur. I. A. 1286, where Dind. separately ἀποπρὸ νοσφ.

'Απόπροσθεν, adv., = ἀπόπροθε, Plat. Epin. 987 A.

'Αποπροσποιέομαι, (ἀπό, προσποιέομαι) as mid., *to disclaim*, Ath.

'Αποπροσωπίζομαι, (ἀπό, πρόσωπον) as mid., *to clean one's face*, Pherecr. Agr. 9.

'Αποπροτέμνω, (ἀπό, προτέμνω) *to cut off from, νώτου ἀποπροταμών, after he had cut a slice from the chine*, Od. 8, 475.

'Αποπροφεύγω, (ἀπό, προφεύγω) *to flee far away*, Mel. 10.

'Αποπτάμενος, ένη, ενον, part. aor. 2 of ἀφίπταμαι, Hom.

'Αποπτερνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, πτερνίζω) *to thrust off with the heel, trample on*.

'Αποπτερυγίζομαι, (ἀπο, πτερυγίζομαι) dep., *to flutter away*, Theophr.

'Αποπτερύσσομαι, f. -ὑξομαι, dep., = foreg.

'Απόπτης, ὁ, (ἀπόψομαι) *one that looks from above*.

'Αποπτήσσω, strengthened for πτήσσω.

'Απόπτισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπό, πτίσσω) *chaff, husks*, etc., Lat. *quisquiliae*, dub. l. for ἀπόπρισμα, Arist. Mirab. 113.

'Αποπτοέω, (ἀπό, πτοέω) *to frighten away*, Plut. Pass. *to be startled, to shy*, Polyb.

†'Αποπτοιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. for foreg., *to frighten* or *chase away*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 1129 E.

'Απόπτολις, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ιδος, poet, for ἀπόπολις, q. v.

'Αποπτος, ον, (ἀπόψομαι) *seen, to be seen from* a place, e. g. ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 9: τὸ ἄποπτον, *a look-out place, watch-tower*, Plat. Ax. 369 A: hence—2. *far away from, far from*, τινός, Soph. O. T. 762, El. 1489: absol. *far away*, Id. Aj. 17; ἐξ ἀπόπτου, *from afar*, opp. to ἐγγύθεν, Phil. 467: ἐν ἀπόπτῳ, *afar off*: hence—II. *dimly seen*, and so in late

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writers, *unseen*,=ἄνοπτος, Lob. Aj. 17.

'Απόπτυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπό, πτύσσω) *a falling fold*, Inscr.

'Απόπτυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποπτύω) *that which is spit out.*

'Αποπτυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀποπτύω) *one that spits out*: ἀποπτ. χαλινῶν, of a horse *that will not bear the bit*, like *respuere*, Opp.

'Απόπτυστος, ον, *spit out*: hence *abominable, detested*, θεοῖς, Aesch. Eum. 191: absol., Soph. O. C. 1383: from

'Αποπτύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, πτύω) *to spit out* or up, Il. 23, 781, esp. of the sea, ἀποπτύει ἁλὸς ἀχνην, *it vomits forth* its foam, Il. 4, 426, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 386: hence *to abominate, spurn*, Lat. *respuere*, Hes. Op. 724, in which signf. the aor. 1 ἀπέπτυσα is most freq., v. Monk Hippol. 610, Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 531. [ῠ̆ in pres., ῠ̄ in fut. and aor.]

*'Απόπτω, obsol. pres., whence fut. ἀπόψομαι, v. ἀφοράω.

'Απόπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποπίπτω) *an unlucky chance*, Polyb.: *an overthrow, loss*, Ath.

'Αποπτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a falling off* or *away*, Gal.

'Αποπῠδαρίζω, v. sub πυδαρίζω.

'Αποπῠητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπό, πυέω) *promoting suppuration*, Hipp.

'Αποπῠίσκω, (ἀπό, πυέω) *to promote suppuration*, Id.

'Αποπυνθάνομαι, fut. -πεύσομαι, (ἀπό, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to inquire* or *ask of*, ἀπ. (αὐτοῦ) εἰ..., asked of him whether..., Hdt. 3, 154; also ἀπ. ἀπό τινος, Epict.

'Αποπυργίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πύργος) *to defend by towers, fortify.*

'Αποπῦρίας, ου, ὁ, *dressed on the fire, roasted, baked*: esp. a kind of bread, Cratin. Malth. 3.

'Αποπῠρίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πῦρ) *to roast on the fire*, Epich. p. 67. Hence

'Αποπῠρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small fish*, usu. *fried*, like ἀνθρακίς.—2. =ἀποπυρίας, Ath.

'Αποπῠρόω, (ἀπό, πυρόω) *to make burning hot, burn up.*

'Αποπῠτίζω, f. -ίσω,=πυτίζω, Ar. Lys. 205.

'Αποπωματίζω, (ἀπό, πῶμα) *to take off the cover*, Galen.

'Αποραῐφανίδωσις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ραφανιδόω. [νῐ]

'Αποράω, Ion. for ἀφοράω, Hdt.

'Αποργής, ές,=sq.

'Απόργητος, ον, (ἀπό, ὀργή) *without wrath, peaceful, calm*, Hipp.

'Αποργίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, ὀργίζω) *to make angry, anger.* Pass. *to be angry.*

'Απορέγχω, f. -ρέγξω, (ἀπό, ῥέγχω) *to be done snoring*, Anth.

'Απορέπω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, ῥέπω) *to turn away*: *slink away*, Anth., but dub.

'Απόρευτος, ον, (a priv., πορεύομαι) *pathless, inaccessible*, Plut.

'Απορέω, Ion. for ἀφοράω.

'Απορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄπορος) *to be without means* or *resource*, and so—1. *to be at a loss, not know what to do*, or *which way to turn, be in doubt*, usu. followed by a conjunct., as ἀπ. ὅπως διαῤῥήσεται, Hdt. 1, 75, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ διασωθήσεται, Thuc.; so ἀπ. ὅπῃ, ὅποι, etc., Plat., and Xen.; ἀπ. πῶς χρή, ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν, ὅ τι ποιοίη, Xen.; ἀπ. εἰ..., ἀπ. πότερον... ἤ..., ἀπ. ὁποτέραν τῶν ὁδῶν τράπηται, Id.; ἀπ. μή..., *to fear lest...*, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D: also ἀπ. τὴν ἔλασιν ὅκως διεκπερᾷ, *to be at a loss about his march*, viz. *how to cross*, Hdt. 3, 4: also c. acc. only, ἀπ. τὴν ἐξαγωγήν (sc. ὅκως ποιοῖτο), 4, 179: sometimes also c. inf., *to be at a loss how to* do, Plat. Polit. 262 E, Lys. 115, 2: also ἀπ. περί τινος, freq. in Plat.: absol., Hdt. 6, 134, etc.: freq. also c. negat., οὐκ ἀπ., *to have no doubt*, Hdt. 1, 159, etc. The mid. is also used like the act. Hdt. 2, 121, 3, and freq. in Xen. Pass. *to be made matter of question*, τὸ ἀπορούμενον, τὸ ἀποροῦμενον, τὸ ἀπορηθέν, the question just started, Plat.: ἀπορεῖται δέ..., but there is a question or objection, Arist.: also *to be left wanting, left unprovided for*, οὐδὲν ἀπ. τῶν δεομένων γενέσθαι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 7, cf. Oec. 6, 10: *to fail*, opp. to εὐπορεῖσθαι, Hipp. p. 814 E.—II. c. gen. rei, *to be at a loss for, in want of*, τροφῆς, Thuc. 8, 81, χρημάτων, ἐπιτηδείων, ξυμμάχων, Xen., λόγων, Plat.—III. but ἀπ. τινί, *to be at a loss because of, by means of* something, Xen. An. 1, 3, 8; cf. ἀμηχανέω. Hence

'Απόρημα, ατος, τό, *a matter of doubt, disputed point, question*, Plat. Phil. 36 E: *a kind of syllogism*, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12.

'Απορηματικός, ή, ον,=ἀπορητικός.

'Απορησία, ας, ἡ,=ἀπορία, Eubul. Incert. 22.

†'Απόρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπορέω) *doubt*, Theoph.

'Απορητικός, ή, όν, (ἀπορέω) *inclined to doubt, sceptical*, Plut.

'Απόρθητος, ον, also perh. η, ον, Pors. Med. 826, (a priv., πορθέω) *not sacked* or *taken*, of cities, Il. 12, 11, Hdt. 6, 28.

'Απορθόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ὀρθόω) *to make straight again, restore, guide aright*, τινά, Soph. Ant. 632: πρός τι, according to a standard, Plat. Legg. 757 E. Hence

'Απόρθωμα, ατος, τό,=sq.; and

'Απόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting upright, restoring.*

'Απορία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπορος) *a being ἄπορος*, and so,—I. of places, *difficulty of passing*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 10.—II. of things, *difficulty, straits*, in sing. and plur., as ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπίχθαι, ἐν ἀπορίῃ or ἐν ἀπορίῃσι ἔχεσθαι, Hdt.; ἀπ. τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7, 154; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, *the impossibility of keeping quiet*, Thuc. 2, 49.—III. of persons, *difficulty of dealing with, getting at*, or *finding out*, τῶν Σκιθέων, Hdt. 4, 83, τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος, Antipho 119, 27.—2. *want of means, of resource*, and so, *embarrassment, doubt, hesitation*, Ar. Ran. 806, Plat., etc.: ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, Aeschin. 33, 30.—3. ἀπ. τινός, *want of* a thing, e. g. χρημάτων, τροφῆς, etc., Thuc., λόγων, Plat., etc.: hence absol. *need, poverty*, Thuc., etc.

'Απορινύω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ῥινύω) *to file off*, Strab. Hence

'Απορινημα, ατος, τό, *filings.* [ῐ]

'Απορίπτω, poet. for ἀπορρίπτω, Pind. P. 6, 37.

'Απορνόω,=sq., Stob.

'Απορνῐθόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ὀρνιθόω) *to change into a bird.* Pass. *to be changed into a bird*, Strab. Hence

'Απορνιθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a change into a bird.* [ῐ]

'Απόρνῡμι, f. -όρσω, (ἀπό, ὄρνυμι) poet for ἀφορμάω, *to set in motion from* a place, *to arouse from.* Mid. *to set one's self in motion, start from* a place, ἀπορνύμενος Αυκίηθεν, Il. 5, 105.

'Αποροποίητος, ον, (a priv., παροποιέω) *without pores*, Sext. Emp.

'Απορος, ον, (a priv., πόρος) *without passage, having no way in, out*, or *through*, and so—I. of places, *impassable, pathless, trackless*, πέλαγος, πῦλος, Plat.: ὁδός, ποταμός, ὄρος, Xen.—II. of things, *hard to see one's way through, impracticable, very difficult*, like ἀμήχανος, first in Pind., and Hdt.: esp. τὰ ἄπορα, *difficulties, straits*, Hdt. 8, 53: ἐν ἀπόροις εἶναι, *to be in great straits*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 11, so εἰς ἄπορον ἥκειν, Eur. Hel. 813; ἐξ ἀπόρων, *unexpectedly*, Plat. Legg. 699 B: τὸ ἄπορον=ἀπορία, Thuc. 3, 82: ἄπορόν ἐστι c. inf., Xen., etc.—2. *hard to get, scarce*, opp. to εὔπορος, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 378 A: ἀπ. (ὀφλήματα), *bad debts*, Dem. 1209, 7.—III. of persons, *hard to deal with, unmanageable*, Hdt. 3, 52, etc.: c. inf., ἀπ. προσμίσγειν, προσφέρεσθαι, *persons impossible to have any dealings with*, Hdt. 4, 46; 9, 49: *against whom nothing will avail, which there is no opposing*, ἄνεμος, Hdt. 6, 44.—2. *with out means* or *resources*, and so, *at a loss, not knowing what to do*, Lat. *consilii expers*, Soph. Ant. 360, etc.: ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν c. inf., *they were at a loss how to...*, Thuc. 3, 22.—3. *poor, needy*, Lat. *inops*, Thuc. 1, 9, etc.: also of states of life, *scanty*, ἀπ. δίαιτα, Plat. Legg. 762 E. Adv. -ρως, ἀπ. ἔχει μοι περί τινος, Antipho 111, 35. Cf. ἀμήχανος.

'Απορούω, (ἀπό, ῥούω) *to leap off, spring, hurry away*, Hom.: *to spring back*, Od. 22, 95.

'Αποῤῥ-, ρ is doubled Att. in all compds. after ἀπό, but Ion. it remains single.

'Αποῤῥᾰθῡμέω, (ἀπό, ῥαθυμέω) *to neglect from carelessness* or *cowardice*: *to leave off in despair*, τινός, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 9; absol., Plat. Rep. 449 C: cf. ἀποδειλιάω.

'Αποῤῥαίνω, (ἀπό, ῥαίνω) *to sprirt out, shed about*, Hdt. 2, 93.

'Απόῤῥαις, ίδος, ἡ, *a kind of shellfish*, v. l. Arist. H. A.

'Αποῤῥαίω, (ἀπό, ῥαίω) *to bereave* one *of* a thing, τινά τι, Od. 1, 404. τινὰ ἦτορ, *one of life*, Od. 16, 428: also τινά τινος, Hes. Th. 393.—2. *to lay waste* or *prostrate, destroy.*

'Αποῤῥαντήριον, ου, τό, (ἀποῤῥαίνω) *a place* or *vessel for holy water*, Eur. Ion 435.—2. *a brush*, etc., *for sprinkling.*

'Αποῤῥάς, άγος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἀποῤῥώξ.

'Απόῤῥαξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποῤῥήγνυμι *a game at ball, bounce-ball.*

'Αποῤῥᾰπίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἀπό, ῥαπίζω) *to drive, to send forth with blows* or *impulses*, as in the pronunciation of r, Dion. H.

'Αποῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ῥάπτω) *to sew up again*, Hdt. 1, 123.

'Αποῤῥαψῳδέω, (ἀπό, ῥαψῳδέω) *to utter like a ῥαψῳδός*: *to speak in fragments of Epic poetry*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 51.

'Αποῤῥέζω, f. -ρέξω, (ἀπό, ῥέζω) *to offer some of* a thing, like ἀποθύω, Jac. A. P. p. 566.

'Αποῤῥέμβομαι, dep., only in pres. and impf., (ἀπό, ῥέμβω) *to wander from, hesitate*, M. Anton.

'Αποῤῥεύσις, εως, ἡ, *a flowing from*, ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ., to be *the source of streams*, Polyb.: from

'Αποῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, but more usu. -ῥῑήσομαι: aor. ἀπερῥύην, (ἀπό, ῥέω) *to flow away from, run off from*, ἀπό τινος, and so τὸ ἀποῤῥέον, *the juice that runs off*, Hdt. 2, 94; 4, 23;

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also ἐκ τινος, Plat.:—absol. *to stream forth*, of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1294; also of fire, Plat. Tim. 67 C.—2. *to fall off*, as fruit, Hdt. 1, 193, feathers, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D, leaves, Dem. 615, 10; flesh, σάρκες ἀπ. ὀστέων, Eur. Med. 1201:—ἀπ. ἀλλήλων, *to fall away* or *part* one from another, Plat. Legg. 776 A.—3. *to melt away*, ἀπ. δαίμων, μνῆστις, *happiness, memory melts* or *dies away*, Soph. El. 999, Aj. 523.—The word became very freq. in late prose, v. Lob. Aj. l. c., Wyttenb. Plut. 199 A.

* Ἀπορρέω, assumed as pres. from which to form aor. pass. ἀπερρήθην, and derivv. ἀπόρρημα, etc., v. ἀπεῖπον, ἀπείρηκα, ἀπερῶ.

Ἀπόρρηγμα, ατος, τό, *a thing torn off*, Plut.: from

Ἀπορρήγνῡμι, also -νύω, f. -ρήξω, (ἀπό, ῥήγνυμι) *to break off, sever from*, τί τινος, Od. 9, 481: ἀπ. εἰρήνης τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Dem. ap. Aeschin. 64, 3:—absol. *to break off, snap asunder*, δεσμόν, Il. 6, 507: ἀπορρῆξαι πνεῦμα ἰθίον, *to snap the thread of life*, Aesch. Pers. 507, so ἀπ. πνεῦμα, βίον, Eur. Or. 864, I. T. 974, cf. Tro. 751. Pass., esp. in aor. ἀπερράγην, *to be broken off, severed from*, ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 8, 19: absol. *to be broken off, severed*, Hdt., etc.—The perf. act. ἀπέρρωγα is also used in pass. signf., φωνὴ ἀπερρωγυῖα, *a broken voice*, Arist. Aud.; ἀπερρωγώς, *broken in constitution*, Luc.

Ἀπορρηθῆναι, inf. aor. 1 pass. of ἀπερῶ, Plat.

Ἀπόρρηκτος, ον, (ἀπορρήγνυμι) *broken off, broken loose*, Anth.

Ἀπόρρητα, ατος, τό, (* ἀπορρέω) *a thing forbidden*: also=sq., Plat. Polit. 296 A.

Ἀπόρρησις, εως, ἡ, (* ἀπορρέω) *a forbidding, prohibition*, Plat. Soph. 258 A.—II. *a refusal*, Id. Rep. 357 C.—III. *a renouncing*, esp. of a wife, *a divorce*, Isae. p. 24, § 36 Bekk.: also of a son, *disinheriting*.—IV. *failure of strength*.

Ἀπορρήσσω, Att. -ττω, regul. but rare form for ἀπορρήγνυμι.

Ἀπόρρητος, ον, (* ἀπορρέω) *forbidden*, Soph. Ant. 44: τὰ ἀπόρρητα, *forbidden exports*, Ar. Eq. 282, Ran. 362. cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 74.—II. *not to be spoken, that should not be spoken*, ἀπόρρητον, *a state-secret*, Ar. Eq. 648, and freq. in Oratt.: hence *mystical, sacred*, as the ἀπ. λόγοι of the Pythagoreans, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62 B: ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, *to keep secret*, Hdt. 9, 94; ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ποιησάμενον λέγειν, *to speak under seal of secresy*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 45; so ἐν ἀπορρήτοις or ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λέγειν, Plat., etc.; ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ ξυλλαμβάνειν, *to arrest secretly, without any noise*, Andoc. 7, 5: also δι' ἀπορρήτων, Lycurg. 158, 26, Plat. Rep. 378 A: ῥητὰ καὶ ἀπόρρητα, *things profane and sacred*, Dem. 10, 10: but also—2. *things unfit to be spoken, foul abuse*, Id. 268, 22; 1335, 5, etc., cf. Dict. Antiqq., and πλύνω II. Adv. -τως. Cf. ἀῤῥητος.

Ἀποῤῥῑγέω, (ἀπό, ῥιγέω) *to shrink shivering from* a thing, *shrink from doing* it, c. inf., ἀπερῥίγασι νέεσθαι, Od. 2, 52: strictly *to shiver with cold*.

Ἀποῤῥιγόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ῥιγόω) *to shiver with cold*, Arist. Probl. 1, 29, 3.

Ἀποῤῥιζόω, (ἀπό, ῥιζόω) *to strike root*, Hipp.—2. *to root up*, Alciphr.

Ἀποῤῥινάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ῥινάω) *to file off*. Hence

Ἀποῤῥίνημα, ατος, τό, *filings*, Strab. [ῑ]

Ἀποῤῥῑπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ῥιπίζω) *to winnow away, blow away*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀποῤῥίπτω, f. -ψω, poet. ἀπορίπτω (Pind. P. 6, 37), later also ἀποῤῥιπτέω, (ἀπό, ῥίπτω) *to throw away, throw aside, put away*, Il.:—hence μῆνιν, μηνιθμόν, Il. 9, 517; 16, 282: *to throw off* a garment, Pind.—II. *to cast forth*, esp. from one's country, Aesch., and Soph.: *to reject, renounce*, Soph. El. 1006.—III. esp. of words, like Lat. *jacere, to shoot forth bold, keen* words, ἐς τινα, at one, Hdt. 1, 153; 4, 142, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 320, Böckh Pind. P. 2, 81 (148):—but ἔπος οὐκ ἀπέριψεν αὐτοῦ, *he shot forth* a word *which missed* him not, Pind. P. 6, 37. Hence

Ἀποῤῥῑπτος, ον, *that should be thrown away*, Artem.

Ἀπόῤῥῑψις, εως, ἡ, *a throwing off*, of clothes, Hipp.

Ἀποῤῥοή, ῆς, and ἀπόῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀποῤῥέω) *a flowing off, stream, ἁίματος*, Eur. Hel. 1587.—II. *an off-stream, emanation*, τοῦ κάλλους, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B:—esp. in the philosophy of Empedocles, ἀπόῤῥοιαι were the means by which outward things made themselves perceptible to the mind, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 349, 416, sq.

Ἀποῤῥοιβδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ῥοιβδέω)=ἀποῤῥοφάω.—2. βοὰς ἀποῤῥοιβδεῖν, *to shriek* or *scream* like birds of prey, Soph. Ant. 1021, cf. ῥοιζέω.

Ἀπόῤῥοος, ον, contr. ἀπόῤῥους, ουν, (ἀποῤῥέω) *flowing off* or *away: streaming out of*, τινός, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 8.

Ἀποῤῥοφάω, ῶ, also ἀποῤῥοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to gulp down, swallow a part of*, τοῦ οἴνου, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10.

Ἀποῤῥύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ῥύπτω) *to cleanse thoroughly*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 275.

Ἀπόῤῥῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποῤῥύω)=ἀποῤῥοή, Polyb.

Ἀπόῤῥῡτος, ον,=ἀπόῤῥοος, *flowing from, κρήνης*, Hes. Op. 593.—II. *having a discharge, subject to efflux*, opp. to ἐπίῤῥυτος, Plat. Tim. 43 A.—III. ἀπ. σταθμά, stables *with drains* or *a sloping floor*, Xen. Eq. 4, 3.

Ἀπόῤῥυψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποῤῥύπτω) *cleansing*. Iambl.

Ἀποῤῥύω, poet. for ἀποῤῥέω.

Ἀποῤῥωγάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of sq., LXX.

Ἀποῤῥώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀποῤῥήγνυμι) *broken off, abrupt, steep*, Od. 13, 98.—II. ἡ, as subst., *a piece broken off* or *divided from* any thing, so Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἀποῤῥώξ, *an arm, off-stream* of the Styx, Il. 2, 755; and of fine wine, ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρος ἀποῤῥώξ, as it were, *a sample of ambrosia and nectar* (like Germ. *Ausbruch*), Od. 9, 359:—πέτρας ἀποῤῥῶγες, *fragments of rock*, Diod.—2. later, esp. with collat. notion of descent, ἀπ. Ἐρινύων, *a scion of the Furies*, Ar. Lys. 813, cf. Valck. Aristobul. p. 16.

Ἀπορύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ὀρύσσω) *to dig away, trench*.

Ἀπορφᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὀρφανίζω)=sq., Aesch. Cho. 249, in pass.

Ἀπορφᾰνόω, (ἀπό, ὀρφανόω) *to make orphan*: in genl. *to sever from one another*.

Ἀπόρφῡρος, ον, (a priv., πορφύρα) *without purple: not clad in purple: without purple border*, Plut.

Ἀπορχέομαι, (ἀπό, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., ἀπορχήσασθαι τὸν γάμον, *to dance away one's marriage*, i. e. *lose it by dancing*, Hdt. 6, 129, ubi v. Valck.

Ἄπος, εος, τό, in Eur. Phoen. 851, said to=κάματος, *weariness*: others read αἶπος; Valck., with some MSS., κᾶπος.

Ἀποσᾰλεύω, (ἀπό, σαλεύω) *to lie to in the open sea*, Thuc. 1, 137: ἐπ' ἀγκύρας, Dem. 1213, 24. Metaph. *to keep aloof from, secure one's self from*, τινός or ἀπό τινος, Plut.; also in mid., Arr.

Ἀποσαρκόω, (ἀπό, σαρκόω) *to bring flesh on*. Pass. σὰρξ ἀποσαρκοῦται, *flesh is formed*, Arist. Probl.

†Ἀποσαρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, σαρόω) *to sweep out*. Hence

Ἀποσάρωμα, ατος, τό, *the sweepings, refuse*.

Ἀποσάττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, σάττω) *to unsaddle, unload, unpack*, opp. to ἐπισάττω, Diphil. ap. Ath.—II. *to stop up, caulk*, Dinarch. ap. A. B.

Ἀποσᾰφέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, σαφής) *to make clear, explain*, Plat. Prot. 348 B.

Ἀποσαφηνίζω,=foreg., Luc. Jup. Trag. 27.

Ἀποσβέννῡμι, also -νύω, f. -σβέσω, (ἀπό, σβέννυμι) *to put out, extinguish, quench: to destroy, blot out*, freq. in Plat. Pass. c. fut. mid. ἀποσβήσομαι (Plat. Legg. 805 C), *to go out, vanish, die, cease*, Plat., and Xen., and so in perf. act., ἀπέσβηκα, and 2 aor. act. ἀπέσβην, Ib. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Ἀπόσβεσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting out, quenching*, Arist. Org.

Ἀπόσεισις, εως, ἡ, *a shaking off*.—2. *a licentious dance*: from

Ἀποσείω, *to shake* or *push off*. Mid. *to shake off from one's self, push away, throw away*, Plat. Gorg. 484 A: of a horse, *to throw* his rider, Hdt. 9, 22, and Xen.

Ἀποσεμνόω,=sq.

Ἀποσεμνύνω, (ἀπό, σεμνύνω) *to make august, to exalt* or *extol highly*, Plat. Theaet. 168 D. Pass. *to give one's self airs*, like ἀβρύνομαι, *to plume one's self upon* a thing, τι, Ar. Ran. 703, cf. 833.

Ἀποσεύω, (ἀπό, σεύω) *to chase away*. Mid. *to run away, flee*, Hom., only in syncop. aor. 2 ἀπεσσύμην, υτο, etc. With the augment σ is usu. doubled.

Ἀποσήθω, (ἀπό, σήθω) *to strain off, filter*, ὕδωρ, Hipp.

Ἀποσηκάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σηκάζω) *to shut out*.

Ἀποσηκόω, (ἀπό, σηκός) *to shut up in a pen*.

Ἀποσημαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, σημαίνω) *to announce, make known*, esp. *by signs* or *signals, to give a notice* or *explanation*, περί τινος, Hdt. 5, 20: in genl. *to give a sign*, Plat. Euthyd. 276 B. Mid. *to confirm, prove by a sign*, Hdt. 9, 71: also *to guess by signs*, Ael.—II. ἀπ. εἰς τινα, *to make signs towards* a person, i. e. *point at* him, *allude to* him, Thuc. 4, 27.—III. *to dissuade by signs*, Philostr.—IV. in mid. *to seal up as confiscated*: hence *to confiscate*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 21: also of persons, *to proscribe*, Ib. 2, 4, 13: and freq. in Roman historians.

Ἀποσήπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σήπω) *to make rotten, spoil utterly*. Pass. c. perf. act. ἀποσέσηπα, *to rot off, lose by mortification*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 15, also οἵ τε ὑπο τοῦ ψύχους τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσεσηπότες, *and those who had lost their toes by the frost*, i. e. whose toes had been frozen off, Ib. 4, 5, 12. Hence

Ἀπόσηψις, εως, ἡ, *a rotting*, Plut.

Ἀποσίγησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, σιγάω) *a keeping secret, silence*. Hipp. [σῐ]

Ἀποστμόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, στμόω) *to make*

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flat or *pug-nosed*: pass. ἀποσεσιμώμεθα τὴν ῥῖνα, *we are pug-nosed*, Luc. —II. ἀποσ. τὰς ναῦς, τὴν στρατιάν, *to turn the line* of sailing or marching *aside, make a movement sidewards*, so as to avoid the direct shock and to attack at an advantage, Thuc. 4, 25, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 50. Hence

'Αποσίμωσις, εως, ἡ, *the turning* a ship *aside*, App., cf. foreg.

'Αποσιδόμαι, Ion. for ἀφοσ., Hdt. 1, 199.

'Αποσιτέω, (ἀπόσιτος) *to cease to eat, fast*, Luc. Hence

'Αποσιτία, ας, ἡ, *a distaste for food, want of appetite*, Hipp.: in genl.= ἀσιτία.

'Αποσιπίζομαι, dep., τι, *to get* something *to eat*, Aristaen.

'Αποσιτικός, ή, όν, *exciting distaste for food*, Hipp.

'Απόσιτος, ον, (ἀπό, σῖτος)=ἄσιτος, *having eaten nothing*, Philon. ap. Ath. 247 E.—II. *without appetite*.

'Αποσιωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σιωπάω) *to be silent after* speaking, *be quite silent*, Isocr. 277 D.—II. trans. *to keep secret*, τί. Hence

'Αποσίωπησις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming silent*, Plut.—2. *aposiopesis*, a rhetorical figure, *when* for emphasis or modesty *the sentence is broken off*, as in Virg. Ecl. 3, 8, Aen. 1, 139, cf. Quintil.

'Αποσκάλλω, (ἀπό, σκάλλω) *to scratch* or *scrape off*.

'Αποσκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σκάπτω) *to dig off, cut off* or *intercept by trenches*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 4.—II. strengthd. for σκάπτω, Plat. Legg. 760 E.

'Αποσκᾰρίζω, also ἀπασκᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σκαρίζω) *to hop away*.—II. *to die struggling*, Anth.

'Αποσκεδάννῡμι, f. -σκεδάσω, contr. -σκεδῶ, Soph. O. T. 138, (ἀπό, σκεδάννυμι) *to scatter abroad, disperse*, Il. 19, 309, Od. 11, 385: *to do away with*, μύσος, Soph. l. c., ὕβριν, Epigr. ap. Dem. 322, 9. Pass. *to be scattered, straggle away from*, τῆς φάλαγγος, ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, Xen.

†'Αποσκέλλω, (ἀπό, σκέλλω) *to cause to dry up*. Pass. ἀποσκέλλομαι, with fut. -σκλήσομαι, with aor. act. ἀπέσκλην, and perf. act. ἀπέσκληκα, *to dry up, to wither, to be benumbed*, Ar. Vesp. 160.

'Αποσκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σκεπάζω) *to uncover, discover*, like ἀποκαλύπτω.

'Αποσκεπαρνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀπό, σκέπαρνον) *a hewing off with an axe: a wound in the head from a splinter*, Gal.

'Αποσκεπτέον, verb. adj. from sq., *one must look carefully*, πρός τι, Arist. Pol.

*'Αποσκέπτομαι, obsolete present, whence ἀποσκέψομαι, fut. of ἀποσκοπέω, *to look carefully at*, ἐς τι, Hipp.

'Αποσκέπω,=ἀποσκεπάζω.

'Αποσκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σκευάζω) *to pack and carry away, to pull off* or *down*, τὴν ὀροφήν, Lycurg. 166, 9: also *to reject, disdain, scorn*: often in mid., Eupol., Luc., etc.—II.=ἀποπατέω. Hence

'Αποσκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *a removing, putting away, dismissing*, Plut.—II. *baggage*, Polyb., in sing. and plur.—III. *a privy, sewer*, Strab.

'Απόσκημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσκήπτω)=ἀποσκηψις, Aesch. Fr. 16, and Hipp.

'Αποσκήμπτω,=ἀποσκήπτω.

'Αποσκηνέω, ῶ, *to dwell away from, to encamp apart from* another τινος, Xen. An. 3, 4, 35:

'Απόσκηνος, ον, (ἀπό, σκηνή) *dwelling away from* others, *living and messing alone*, opp. to σύσσιτος, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14. Hence

'Αποσκηνόω, *to keep apart* or *away from*, τὰ ὦτα τῶν μουσῶν, Plut.—II. intr. *to shift one's tent*, LXX.

'Αποσκήπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σκήπτω) *to prop one* thing *upon* another, *to dash* one thing *upon* or *against* another, esp. of the gods, ἀπ. βέλεα ἐς τι, *to hurl down* thunderbolts *upon* or *at* a thing, Hdt. 7, 10, 5: also ἀπ. ὀργὴν εἴς τινα, *to let loose* rage at one, Dion. H.; also without ὀργήν, *to fall furiously upon*, Aeschin. 27, 20.—II. intr. *to burst* or *break forth*, like thunder, plague, fury, etc., Valck. Hipp. 438: also ἀπ. ἐς φλαῦρον, *to come to* a sorry *ending, end in* a trifle, Hdt. 1, 120: in Medic. of humours, ἀπ. εἴς τι, *to settle in* or *determine to* a particular part. Hence

'Αποσκηψις, εως, ἡ, *a prop, stay*.—II. *the determination* of humour to some one part of the body, Hipp.

'Αποσκιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σκιάζω) *to cast a shade* or *shadow*, σκιαὶ ἀποσκιαζόμεναι, *shadows cast by a body*, Plat. Rep. 532 C.—II. *to overshadow*, Longin.

'Αποσκίασμα, ατος, τό, *a shade* or *shadow cast*.—2. *that which casts a shadow*.

'Αποσκιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shading: the casting a shadow*: ἀποσκ. γνωμονων, *measures of time by the shadow* on the sun-dial, Plut.

'Αποσκίδναμαι, pass., collat. form of ἀποσκεδάννυμαι, (ἀπό, σκίδνημι) *to be scattered*, Il. 23, 4; mostly poet., but also in Hdt. 4, 113, Thuc. 6, 98.

'Αποσκίμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σκίμπτω)=ἀποσκήπτω: hence δύο ἀγκυραι ἀγαθαὶ ἐκ ναὸς ἀπεσκίμφθαι, *it is good to have two anchors fastened from the ship*, Pind. O. 6, 172.

'Αποσκιῤῥόω, (ἀπό, σκιῤῥόω) *to turn into a scirrhous lump*: *to harden completely*. Hence

'Αποσκίῤῥωμα, ατος, τό, *a scirrhous lump*.

'Αποσκιρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σκιρτάω) *to leap, hop, or skip away*, Hellanic. ap. Dion. H.

*'Αποσκλέω or ἀπόσκλημι, assumed as pres. whence fut. -σκλήσομαι, aor. ἀπέσκλην, perf. ἀπέσκληκα, of ἀποσκέλλω.

'Απόσκληρος, ον, strengthd. for σκληρός, *very hard*.

'Αποσκληρόω, (ἀπό, σκληρόω) *to harden*.

'Αποσκληρύνω, (ἀπό, σκληρύνω)=foreg., Theophr.

'Αποσκνιφόω, (ἀπό, σκνιφόω) *to obscure, darken*, Emped.

'Αποσκολύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σκολύπτω) *to skin, peel, strip*, Archil. 26, sensu obscoeno: *to mutilate*, Soph. Fr. 373.

'Αποσκοπεύω, = sq., c. acc., v. Hemst. Luc. Dial. Mar. 6, 2.

'Αποσκοπέω, ῶ, f. -σκέψομαι, (ἀπό, σκοπέω) like ἀποβλέπω, *to look away from* other objects *at* one, and so *to look steadily at, look at*, πρὸς τινα or τι, Soph. O. T. 746, and Plat.; εἰς τι, Soph. O. C. 1195: c. acc. *to look to, regard*, Eur. Hec. 939, Plat. Polit. 291 E.

'Αποσκοπιάζω, (ἀπό, σκοπιάζω)=foreg., Qu. Sm. 6, 114.

'Αποσκόπιος, ον, (ἀπό, σκοπός)=sq.—2. *far from the mark*, Anth.

'Αποσκοπος, ον, (ἀπό, σκοπέω) *looking at, viewing from afar*, Emped.

—2. (ἀπό, σκοπός) *far from the mark, out of place*.

'Αποσκορᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σκορακίζω) *to wish one far enough, cast off utterly*, Plut. Hence

'Αποσκορᾰκισμος, οῦ, ὁ, *a casting off utterly*.

'Αποσκορπίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for σκορπίζω.

'Αποσκοτέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, σκοτέω) *to remove darkness*, ἀποσκότησόν μοι, *stand out of my sunshine*, said Diogenes to Alexander. Diog. L. 6, 38.

'Αποσκοτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἀπό, σκοτίζω)=foreg., Plut.

'Αποσκοτόω, (ἀπό, σκοτόω) *to darken*: in pass. *to be darkened* or *blinded*, ὑπὸ λιγνύος, Polyb. 1, 48, 6.—II. *to shade off* in painting, Ar. Fr. 586.

'Αποσκῠβαλίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for σκυβαλίζω, *to cast out as dung*, Synes.: hence usu. met. *to treat with utter scorn*, Stob. Hence

'Αποσκῠβάλισις, εως, ἡ, *scornful treatment*.

'Αποσκυδμαίνω, (ἀπό, σκυδμαίνω) *to be enraged*, τινί, Il. 24, 65.

'Αποσκύζω, usu. in mid. ἀποσκύζομαι,=foreg.

'Αποσκῠθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, Σκυθίζω) *to strip off the scalp*, as the Scythians do, *to scalp*, Ath. 524 F: metaph. *to shave bare*, κρᾶτ. ἀπεσκυθισμενη, Eur. Tro. 1026.

'Αποσκῦλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=sq. λάχνην, Nic.

'Αποσκῦλεύω, (ἀπό, σκυλεύω) *to carry off as spoil*, τί τινος, something from one, Theocr. 24, 5.

'Απόσκωμμα, ατος, τό, *banter, raillery*: from

'Αποσκώπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, σκώπτω) *to banter, rally*, τινα, Plat. Theaet. 174 A: also εἰς τινα, *to jeer at one*.

'Αποσμάω, f. -σμήσω, (ἀπό, σμάω) *to wipe off*: *to wipe clean*, Luc.: hence

'Απόσμημα, ατος, τό, *that which is wiped off, wipings*: from

'Αποσμήχω, fut. -ξω,=ἀποσμάω, Luc.

'Αποσμικρόω, (ἀπό, σμικρός) *to diminish, lessen*.

'Αποσμικρύνω, (ἀπό, σμικρύνω)=foreg., Luc.

'Αποσμίλευμα, ατος, τό, *that which falls off in cutting, a chip, splinter*: from

'Αποσμιλεύω, (ἀπο, σμιλεύω) *to cut off, work* or *polish finely*.

'Αποσυόσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,= ἀπομύττω, *to deceive*, hence ἀποσμεγέντες, Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 3.

'Αποσοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σοβέω) *to scare* or *drive away*, as one does birds, Ar. Vesp. 460, Eq. 60, and Xen.—II. intr. *to be off in a hurry*, in phrase οὐκ ἀποσοβήσεις; *be off!* Ar. Av. 1029, 1250. Mid. *to be scared* or *frightened*, Polyb. Hence

'Αποσόβησις, εως, ἡ, *a scaring* or *chasing away*; and

'Αποσοβητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one that scares away*. Hence

'Αποσοβητήριος, ον, *for scaring away*.

'Αποσοβητής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀποσοβητήρ.

'Απόσος, ον, (a priv., πόσος) *without quantity*, Eccl.

'Αποσοῦμαι, Lacon. pres. pass. for ἀποσύομαι or ἀποσεύομαι, *to run away, hurry away*: hence aor. 2 pass. ἀπέσυην or ἀπεσσύην, and Lacon. ἀπέσσυα, *he is gone*, like ἀπῶλετο, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.

'Αποσοφόω, (ἀπό, σοφόω) *to make wise*. Pass. *to become wise*, Epict.

'Αποσπάδιος, ον, (ἀποσπάω) *torn*

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off, torn away, Orph.: τὸ ἀποσπ.,= ἀπόσπασμα, Anth.

'Αποσπάδων, οντος, ὁ,=σπάδων.

'Αποσπάραγμα, ατος, τό,= ἀπόσπασμα, *a piece torn off*, Anth.: from

'Αποσπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, σπαράσσω) *to tear off*, Eur. Bacch. 1127.

'Αποσπαργανόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, σπαργανόω) *to take off the swaddling clothes.*

'Αποσπάς, άδος, ἡ, subst., *any thing torn off*; esp. *a branch* or *bunch of grapes plucked off*, Leon. Tar. 13.

'Απόσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσπάω) *that which is torn off, a piece, rag, shred*, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.

'Αποσπασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀποσπασμός, Theocr. 22, 101.

'Αποσπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a tearing away, severing*, Plut.—II. *a being torn away, separation from*, Strab.: from

'Αποσπάω, f. -άσω, [ᾰ], (ἀπό, σπάω) *to tear, drag away, sever, part from, τινά τινος*, Hdt. etc., also *τινὰ ἀπό τινος*, Hdt. 3, 102: rarely *ἀπ. τινά τι*, like *ἀποστερέω*, Soph. O. C. 866: metaph. *ἀποσπ. τινά ἐλπίδος*, Id. O. T. 1432, also *φρενὸς ἐλπίδας*, Id. El. 899. So too freq. in pass., *ἀποσπασθῆναί τινος, to be torn away, severed from* a thing: in mid. *to tear one's self away, to remove, to withdraw*; this signf. also given to act. *ἀπέσπα* by some in Xen. An. 1, 5, 3.—2. *to drag away, τινὰ κόμης, by the hair*, Aesch. Supp. 909: esp. *ἀπ. πύλας, θύρας, to tear off the gates, doors*, Hdt. 1, 17; 3, 159, and Att.: *ἀπ. τὸ στρατόπεδον, to draw off the army*, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 17: *ἀποσπάσας, having drawn off*, Id. An. 7, 2, 11. Pass., of an army, *to be separated* or *broken*, Thuc. 7, 80.

'Αποσπείρω, f. -σπερῶ, (ἀπό, σπείρω) *to sow, scatter like seed*, Luc.

'Αποσπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, (ἀπό, σπένδω) *to pour from, pour out*: esp. *to pour out wine*, as a drink-offering, Lat. *libare*, esp. at sacrifices, *εὔχετο, ὤμοσε ἀποσπένδων*, Od.

'Αποσπερμαίνω, fut. -ᾰνῶ, (ἀπό, σπερμαίνω) *to shed seed.*

'Αποσπερμᾰτίζω, fut. -ίσω,=foreg. Hence

'Αποσπερμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shedding of seed.*

'Αποσπεύδω, f. -εύσω, (ἀπό, σπεύδω) *to be eager* or *zealous in preventing, to dissuade earnestly*, Thuc. 6, 29: c. acc. et inf., *ἀπ. τινὰ στρατεύεσθαι*, Hdt. 7, 17: also c. acc. rei, Hdt. 6, 109.

'Αποσπινθηρίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σπινθηρίζω) *to emit sparks*, Arist. Meteor.

'Αποσπογγίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σπογγίζω) *to wipe off with a sponge*, Hipp. Hence

'Αποσπόγγισμα, ατος, τό, *dirt wiped off with a sponge.*

'Αποσπογγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a wiping off with a sponge.*

'Αποσποδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σποδέω) *to rub off, knock off, τοὺς ὄνυχας, to wear off* one's nails *by walking, walk* one's toes *off*, Ar. Av. 8.

'Απόσπονδος, ον, (ἀπό, σπονδή) *far from all treaty*, and so like ἀσπονδος, *a deadly enemy*, opp. to ἔνσπονδος.—2. *excluded from a league.*

'Απόσπορος, ον, (ἀποσπείρω) *begotten by, descended from, τινός.*

'Αποσπουδάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σπουδάζω) *to hinder eagerly, to dissuade*, Philostr.—II. *to slight, despise*, c. gen., Id.

'Αποσσεύω, poet. for ἀποσεύω.

'Απόσσῡτος, ον, (ἀποσεύω) *driven away: escaping*, Opp.

'Απόστᾶ, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀπόστηθι of ἀφίστημι.

'Απόσταγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποστάζω) *that which trickles down, a drop.*

'Αποστᾰδά, adv.,=sq., Od. 6, 143. [δᾰ]

'Αποστᾰδόν, adv., (ἀφίστημι) *standing afar, far off*, Il. 15, 556.

'Αποστάζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στάζω) *to let fall drop by drop, ἀποστάζει αἰδῶ, she weeps away her shame*, Aesch. Suppl. 579.—II. intr. *to fall in drops*, hence like *ἀπορρέω, μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστ. μένος, the fury of madness trickles away, comes to nought*; or (as others) *a strange force comes forth from madness*, Soph. Ant. 959.

'Αποσταθμάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σταθμάω) *to weigh off* or *out.*

'Αποστάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόσταγμα: from

'Αποσταλάζω, f. -άσω,=ἀποστάζω, Luc.

'Αποσταλάω,=ἀποστάζω, Anth.

'Απόσταλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) *a sending off* or *forth*, v. l. Arist. H. A.

†'Απόστανα, ων, τά, *Apostana*, a place in Persia, Arr. Ind. 38, 5.

'Απόσταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποστάζω) *a trickling down*, Hipp.

'Αποστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀφίσταμαι) later form for *ἀπόστασις, defection, revolt*, Dion. H., cf. Lob. Phryn. 528.

'Αποστᾰσίου δίκη, ἡ, a charge against a freedman, *for having forsaken* or *slighted his προστάτης*, Dem. 790, 2; 940, 15.—II. *ἀπ. βιβλίον, τό*, a writing *of divorce*, LXX., and N. T. The nom. not in good authors.

'Απόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a standing away from*, and so—I. *a defection, revolt*, Hdt., etc.: *ἀπ. ἀπό τινος*, Hdt. 3, 128, *ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας*, Thuc. 5, 81.—2. *departure* or *removal from, βίου*, Eur. Hipp. 277, *τῶν κτημάτων*, Dem. 386, 12.—3. *distance, interval, ἀποστάσει ἀποστῆναι* or *ἀπόστασιν*, to be a certain distance off, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Rep. 587 D.—II. *a place where something is put away, cellar*, Strab.—III. in late writers, *an imposthume*, Thirlw. Hist. Greece, 3, 137.

'Αποστᾰτέον, verb. adj. of *ἀφίσταμαι, one must stand off* or *give up*, Plat. Polit. 257 C.

'Αποστᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀφίσταμαι) *to stand off, aloof from, τινός*, Aesch. Cho. 826, Fr. 147: also *to be different, differ from, τινός*, Soph. O. T. 743: *to fall off* or *away, revolt from, be wanting to, τινός*, Ar. Av. 314, Plat., and Xen.—II. absol. *to stand aloof, be absent*, Aesch. Cho. 444: also *ἑκάς, πρόσω ἀπ., to stand* afar *off*, Id.

'Αποστᾰτήρ, ῆρος, (ἀφίστημι) *one who falls off* or *away, one who abandons his principles, a deserter, rebel, βασιλέως*, to the king, Plut.—II. *one who diverts another*, or *sets him right*, Id.

'Αποστάτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg.: *an apostate, renegade*, Eccl. Hence

'Αποστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *inclined to revolt, rebellious*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς, hence *ἀπ. ἔχειν, to be ready for revolt*, Id.

'Αποστάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀποστάτης.

'Αποσταυρόω, (ἀπό, σταυρόω) *to fence off with stakes* or *a palisade*, Thuc. 4, 69, and Xen.

'Αποστᾰφῐδόω, = σταφιδόω, Theophr.

'Αποστᾰχῠόω, (ἀπό, στάχυς) *to form ears* of corn, Geop.

'Αποστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, στεγάζω) *to uncover, unroof*, Strab.: *to open*, Sotad. Maron. ap. Ath. 621 B.—II. =ἀποστέγω, Emped. 262.

'Αποστεγανόω, (ἀπό, στεγανόω) *to cover, make water-tight*, Ath.

'Αποστέγασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποστεγάζω) *a roof for defence* or *shelter.*

'Αποστεγνόω, = ἀποστεγανόω, Hipp.

'Αποστέγω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στέγω) *to cover, shelter from*, esp. from water, *τῶν ὑγρῶν*, Arist. Part. An.: c. acc. only, *to shelter, keep safe*, Theophr.—II. *to keep off, ὄχλον πύργος ἀποστέγει*, Aesch. Theb. 234, and Theophr: absol. *to keep in water*, etc., Plat. Legg. 844 B, cf. στέγω.

'Αποστείβω, (ἀπό, στείβω) *to walk off, depart.*

'Αποστεινόω, poet. for ἀποστενόω, Theocr. 22, 101.

'Αποστείχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στείχω) *to go away*, esp. *to go back, go home*, aor. 2 *ἀπέστιχον*, Il. 1, 522, Hdt. 9, 56.

'Αποστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἀπό, στέλλω) *to send off* or *away from, γῆς, χθονός*, Soph. El. 71, and freq. in Eur.: absol. *to send away, banish*, Soph. Phil. 450, and Plat.—II. *to send off, despatch*, on some mission or service, the usu. signf. in prose, esp. of messengers, ships, etc., Hdt. 1, 46, 123, Thuc., etc.—III. *to drive back, θάλασσαν*, Thuc. 3, 89.—B. pass., esp. in aor. 2 *ἀπεστάλην, to be sent off, despatched*, Hdt. 3, 26: also, *to go away, depart*, Soph. O. T. 115.

'Αποστενόω, (ἀπό, στενόω) *to narrow, straiten*, Theophr. Hence

'Αποστενωτικός, ή, όν, *narrowing.*

'Αποστεπτικός, ή, όν, (ἀπό, στέφω) *of, belonging to discrowning.*

'Αποστέργω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στέργω) *to love no more*: hence *to deprecate*, Lat. *abominari, τι*, Aesch. Ag. 499.

'Αποστερεόω, = στερεόω, Arist. Mirab.

'Αποστερέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό, στερέω) *to rob, despoil, bereave* or *de fraud* one of a thing, usu. *ἀπ. τινά τινος*, Hdt. 5, 92, 5, and freq. in Att.: also *τινά τι*, Soph. El. 1276, Dem. 73, 46, etc.: also *ἀπ. ἑαυτόν τινος, to detach, withdraw* one's self *from* a person or thing, Antipho 128, 28, Thuc. 1, 40, etc.: c. acc. rei only, *to take away, withhold, refuse*, Aesch. Pr. 777, Soph. Phil. 931, Dem. 528, 16: cf. *ἀφαιρέομαι*. Pass. c. fut. mid. (Eur. H. F. 137, Thuc. 6, 91), which also has a collat. form. *ἀποστεροῦμαι*, in Andoc. 19, 26: *to be robbed of, to lack, be in want of, τινός*, Hdt. 3, 130, etc., *τι*, freq. in Att.—II. impers., *ἀποστερεῖ με, there fails me*, i. e. *I lack, τὸ σαφές μ' ἀποστερεῖ*, Eur. Hel. 577. Hence

'Αποστέρησις, εως, ἡ, *a robbery, taking away, τινός*, Plat. Legg. 936 D: in genl. *deprivation, τῆς ἀκοῆς*, Thuc. 7, 70.

'Αποστερητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀποστερέω) *a thief, cheat*, Plat. Rep. 344 B: fem. *ἀποστερητίς* or -τρις, ίδος, ἡ, as adj. =sq., Ar. Nub. 730, cf. 728.

'Αποστερητικός, ή, όν, *able to rob* or *deprive, γνώμη ἀπ. τόκου, a device for cheating one of his interest*, Ar. Nub. 747.

'Αποστερητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀποστερητής.

'Αποστερίζω, = ἀποστερέω.—2. *to purge.*

'Αποστερίσκω,=ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 376.

'Αποστέρομαι, v. sub ἀποστερέω.

'Αποστεφᾰνόω, (ἀπό, στεφανόω) *to rob of the crown* Luc. Mid. *to lay the crown aside.*

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Ἀποστηθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στῆθος) *to repeat by heart*, Eccl.: *to speak extemporaneously*, cf. ἀποστοματίζω.

Ἀπόστημα, ατος, τό, (ἀφίσταμαι, ἀποστῆναι) *distance, interval*, like ἀπόστασις, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *an imposthume, abscess*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποστημᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, *one who has an abscess*, v. foreg.

Ἀποστημᾶτικός, ή, όν, (ἀπόστημα) *abscess-like*. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀποστημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀπόστημα.

Ἀποστημάτιος, ία, ιον,=ἀποστηματικός.

Ἀποστημᾰτώδης, ες, (ἀπόστημα, εἶδος) *of the nature of an abscess*, Hipp.

Ἀποστήριγμα, ατος, τό, *a prop, stay, support*, Hipp.—2. *a determination* of humours, like ἀπόσκηψις, Id.: from

Ἀποστηρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στηρίζω) *to prop, support*.—2. in Medic. of humours,=ἀποσκήπτω, *to determine towards* a particular part of the body, *settle there*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποστήριξις, εως, ή, *a propping, supporting*.—2. Medic.=ἀπόσκηψις, Hipp.

Ἀποστῖβής, ές, (ἀπό, στίβος) *off the road, solitary*, Soph. Fr. 502.

Ἀποστιλβόω, (ἀπό, στιλβόω) *to make shine*, Anth.

Ἀποστίλβω, -ψω, (ἀπό, στίλβω) *to be bright with*, τινός, Od. 3, 408. Hence

Ἀπόστιλψις, εως, ή, *reflection of light*.

Ἀποστλεγγίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στλεγγίζω) *to scrape with a* στλεγγίς, or *strigil*, as in the bath after anointing. Mid. *to scrape off* sweat and dirt *from one's self*, Xen. Oec. 11, 18: part. pf. pass. ἀπεστλεγγισμένοι, *scraped clean, sleek*, Lat. *lauti, nitidi*, Ar. Eq. 580. Hence

Ἀποστλέγγισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is scraped off, sweat, dirt*, etc., Strab.

Ἀποστολεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀποστέλλω) *one who sends off*: at Athens, *a magistrate who had to fit out* a squadron for service, Dem. 262, 18, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161, 20.

Ἀποστολή, ῆς, ή, (ἀποστέλλω) *a sending off* or *away, a mission*, Eur. I. A. 688, Eur. Phoen. 1043, in plur.: *a despatching, τῶν νεῶν*, Thuc. 8, 9.—II. (from pass.) *a going away, an expedition*, Thuc. 8, 8.

Ἀποστολικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ἀπόστολος, apostolic*, Eccl.

Ἀποστολιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀποστέλλω) *sent off* or *away*.

Ἀπόστολος, ον, (ἀποστέλλω) *sent off, forth*, or *away*: as subst. ὁ ἀπόστ., *a messenger, ambassador, envoy*, ἀπ. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, Hdt. 1, 21; also ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τριήρει ἀπ. ἐγίγνετο, *he went off on a mission to L.*, Hdt. 5, 38: later, *the commander of a naval force*.—2. =στόλος, *a fleet ready for sea, a naval squadron* or *expedition*, ἀπόστολον ἀφιέναι, ποιεῖσθαι, Dem. 30, 5; 1208, 7.—3. τὸ ἀπόστολον, sub. πλοῖον, *a merchant-vessel*, Vit. Hom. 19, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *an apostle*, N. T., and Eccl.

Ἀποστομᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στόμα)=ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν, *to speak from memory, dictate*, the usual way of teaching at Athens, Plat. Euthyd. 276 C, sq., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *to answer*, Plut.—III. *to put questions to*, τινά, N. T.

Ἀποστομῐ́ζω, f. -ίσω,(ἀπό, στόμα) *to deprive of an edge, blunt*, Philostr.

Ἀποστομόω, (ἀπό, στομόω) *to stop the mouth*: hence in genl. *to stop, fill up*, opp. to ἀναστομόω.—II. =ἀποστομίζω, Dion. H. Hence

Ἀποστόμωσις, εως, ή, *a stopping of the mouth, stopping up*: but also—II. *an opening, unloosing, τῶν πόρων*, of the pores, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπόστοργος, ον=ἄστοργος, Plut.

Ἀποστραγγαλίζω, f. -ίσω,=στραγγαλίζω, *to hang up, strangle*, Strab.

Ἀποστρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὀστρακίζω) *to banish by ostracism*.

Ἀποστρᾰκόω,=ὀστρακόω, Gal.

Ἀποστρᾰτεύω, usu. in mid. ἀποστρατεύομαι, (ἀπό, στρατεύω) *to be discharged from military service*, Hipp.

Ἀποστράτηγος, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, στρατηγός) *an ex-general*, ἀποστράτηγον ποιεῖν τινα, *to put one on the superannuated list*, Dem. 669, 7. [ᾰ]

Ἀποστρᾰτοπεδεύω, (ἀπό, στρατοπεδεύω) more freq. as dep. mid. ἀποστρατοπεδεύομαι, Xen., *to remove one's camp from, encamp away from*, τινός, Xen. An. 3, 4, 34: ἀπ. πρόσω, *to encamp at a distance*, Ib. 7, 7, 1.

Ἀποστρεβλόω, (ἀπό, στρεβλόω) *to twist back, torture*.

Ἀποστρέφω, fut. -ψω, lengthd. Ep. aor. ἀποστρέψασκε, Il. 22, 197, (ἀπό, στρέφω) *to turn back*, Hom., etc.: and so either *to turn to flight*, as Il. 15, 62, etc.: or *to turn back from flight*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1: πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ἀπ., *to twist back* the hands and feet, so as to bind them, Od. 22, 173, 190, and so in Att.; *to twist out of place*, Ar. Eq. 264: but ἰχνια ἀποστρ., *to turn the steps backwards*, H. Hom. Merc. 76: *to bring back, recall one from* a place, ἐξ ἰσθμοῦ, Xen. An. 2, 6, 3.—2. *to turn away* or *aside*, Thuc., etc.: hence *to dissuade from* a thing, τινά τινος, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 12.—II. as if intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, ἵππον, ναῦν, etc., *to turn one's self, turn back*, Od. 3, 162; more fully, ἀπ. ὀπίσω, Hdt. 4, 43.—2. *to turn away* or *aside*, Id. 4, 52.—B. pass., c. fut. mid. (Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 36). *to be turned back*, ἀπεστράφθαι τοὺς ἐμβόλους, of ships, to have their beaks bent back, Hdt. 1, 166, cf. 4, 188.—II. *to turn one's self from* or *away*, esp.—1. *to turn one's face away from* any one, *abhor* or *detest*, Lat. *aversari*, c. acc., μὴ μ' ἀποστραφῇς, Soph. O. C. 1272, Eur. I. T. 801, so too Ar. Pac. 683, Xen. Cyr. I. c.: also absol., Soph. O. T. 326: ἀπεστραμμένοι λόγοι, *hostile words*, Hdt. 7, 160.—2. *to turn one's self about, turn back*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 25: *to get away, escape*, Plat. Rep. 405 C: also *to turn and flee*, Ib. 6, 2, 17.—3. ἀποστραφῆναί τινος, *to fall off from* one, *desert* him, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 4; cf. ἀποτρέπω. Hence

Ἀποστροφή, ῆς, ή, *a turning away, averting*, esp. of evil, v. ἀποτροπή.—II. (from pass.) *a turning one's self, a turning round* or *back*, Xen. Eq. 9, 6.—2. *a turning away, escaping*, or more freq. *a place of refuge from* a thing, *a resort, resource*, Hdt. 8, 109, Eur. Med. 603: c. gen., ἀπ. κακῶν, *a refuge, escape from evil*, Soph. Fr. 684, ζημίας, Eur. Med. 1223: but ὕδατος ἀποστροφή, *a resource against the want of* water, *a means of getting* it, Hdt. 2, 13.—III. in Rhet., *apostrophe*, when one *turns away* from all others to one, and addresses him specially, Quintil. 9, 2, 38.

Ἀποστροφία, ας, ή, *she that turns away*, epith. of Venus.

Ἀποστρωφος, ον, (ἀποστρέφω) *turned away, averted*, of the eyes, Soph. Aj. 69.—2. *turning one's self away, shunning*.—3. *to be turned from, dreadful*, epith. of the Erinyes, Orph.—II. as subst. ἡ ἀπόστροφος, *an apostrophe*. Adv. -φως.

Ἀποστρώννῡμι, f. -στρώσω. (ἀποστρώννυμι) *to unpack, take off the saddle* or *luggage*.

Ἀποστῡγέω, ῶ, f. -στύξω, aor. 1 -έστυξα, aor. 2 -έστῠγον, perf. c. pres. signf. -εστύγηκα, Hdt. 2, 47, (ἀπό, στυγέω) *to hate violently, abhor, reject utterly*, Hdt. 2, 47, Soph., and Eur.: c. inf., ἀπ. γαμβρὸν γενέσθαι, Hdt. 6, 129. Hence

Ἀποστύγησις, εως, ή, *abhorrence*.

Ἀποστῠπάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, στυπάζω) *to cudgel away, drive off with blows*, Archil. 102.

Ἀποστῠφελίζω. f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στυφελίζω) *to drive, chase away by force*, τινά τινος, Il. 18, 158.

Ἀποστύφω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, στύφω) *to make to shrink up, contract*, esp. of the effect of bitters, Hipp.: *to dull the sense of taste*, etc., Schaf. Greg. p. 42, who compares Germ. *abstumpfen*. [ῠ Anth.]

Ἀποσῡκάζω, -άσω, (ἀπό, συκάζω) *to pull figs*.—II. *to squeeze figs*, to try whether they are ripe: hence metaph. of extortioners and informers, with a play on συκοφαντία, cf. Ar. Eq. 259.

Ἀποσῦλάω. ῶ. f. -ήσω. (ἀπό, σῡλάω) *to strip off spoils from* a person, hence in genl. *to strip off from*, τί τινος, Pind. P. 4, 195.—II. *to rob, defraud* one of a thing, τινά τινος, Soph. O. C. 1330, ubi v. Elmsl. et Herm.; also τινά τι, Eur. Alc. 870, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8: hence in pass., ἀποσυλᾶσθαί τι. Aesch. Pr. 174. Hence

Ἀποσῦλησις, εως, ή, *a plundering, spoiling*. [ῦ]

Ἀποσυμβαίνω,=οὐ συμβαίνω, opp. to συμβαίνω, Sext. Emp.

Ἀποσυμβουλεύω, (ἀπό, συμβουλεύω) *to advise from* a thing, *dissuade*, Hipp.

Ἀποσυνάγω, (ἀπό, συνάγω) *to gather up* a man, *to recover, heal* him, τῆς λέπρας, LXX.

Ἀποσυνάγωγος, ον, (ἀπό, συναγωγή) *put out of the synagogue*, N. T.

Ἀποσυνεργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=οὐ συνεργέω, Sext. Emp.

†Ἀποσυνίστημι, fut. ἀποσυστήσω, strengthened for συνίστημι, Ael.

Ἀποσῠριγγόω, ῶ, = συριγγόω, Hipp.

Ἀποσῦρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, συρίζω) *to pipe, whistle aloud*, for want of thought or to show indifference, μάκρ' ἀποσυρίζων, H. Hom. Merc. 280. Pass. *to sound like piping* or *whistling*, Luc.

Ἀποσῦρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,= foreg.

Ἀπόσυρμα, ατος, τό, *that which is peeled off*: from

Ἀποσῦρω, f. -σῦρῶ, (ἀπό, σύρω) *to strip off, drag* or *tear away*, Soph. Fr. 365: τὰς ἐπάλξεις, Thuc. 7, 43. [ῦ in pres.]

Ἀποσυσσῑτέω, (ἀπό, συσσιτέω) *to absent one's self from the public table* (συσσίτια), Plat. Legg. 762 C.

* Ἀποσύω, assumed as present, whence several tenses of ἀποσεύω.

Ἀπόσφαγμα, ατος, τό,=ὑπόσφαγμα, Ael.: from

Ἀποσφάζω. f. -ξω, (ἀπό, σφάζω) *to cut the throat*, ἀπ. τινὰ ἐς ἄγγος, so that the blood runs into a pail, Hdt. 4, 62, cf. Aesch. Theb. 43: in genl. *to slay*, Thuc. 7, 86. Mid. *to kill one's self*, Xen.: later ἀποσφάττω, as Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 25, Lys. 137, 11.

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'Αποσφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σφαιρίζω) *to strike away* or *back like a ball*, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Αποσφαίρισις, εως, ἡ, *the striking a ball back*.

'Αποσφαιρόω, (ἀπό, σφαῖρα) *to round off, make spherical*, Ath.

'Αποσφᾰκελίζω, -ίσω, (ἀπό, σφακελίζω) *to have one's limbs frost-bitten* or *mortified*, Hdt. 4, 28: *to die of being frost-bitten*, or *of mortification*, Ar. Fr. 369. Hence

'Αποσφᾰκέλισις, εως, ἡ, Hipp.; and

'Αποσφᾰκελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dying from being frost-bitten* or *of mortification*.

'Αποσφάλλω, f. -ᾰλῶ, aor. 1 -έσφηλα, (ἀπό, σφάλλω) *to lead astray, make to miss the way*, Od. 3, 320: ἀποσφάλλειν τινὰ πόνου, *to make* one *miss, cheat* one of the fruits of toil, Il. 5, 567: hence pass., esp. in aor. 2 ἀπεσφάλην, *to be led astray from, cheated* or *robbed of* a thing, *to miss* or *lose*, c. gen., e. g. φρενῶν, Solon 25, 4, ἐλπίδος, Hdt. 6, 5, γνώμης, Aesch. Pers. 392. οὐσίας, Plat. Legg. 950 B: absol. *to be missing* or *lost*, Dem. 801, 15.

'Αποσφαλμέω, or -άω, (ἀπό, σφαλμάω) *to fall headlong*, Polyb.

'Αποσφάξ, ᾰγος, ὁ, ἡ, *broken off, sheer*, like ἀπορρώξ, Nic.: also ἀπόσφαγος, ον, A. B.: from

'Αποσφάττω, f. -ξω,=ἀποσφάζω.

'Αποσφενδονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σφενδονάω) *to sling* or *hurl away*, Luc. Jup. Tr. 33. Hence

'Αποσφενδόνητος, ον, *slung away*, Plut.

'Αποσφενδονίζω, fut. -ίσω,=ἀποσφενδονάω, Joseph.

'Αποσφηκόω, (ἀπό, σφηκόω) *to untie, loosen from a snare*, Nonn.

'Αποσφηνόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, σφηνόω) *to wedge tight in*.—II. *to make wedge-shaped*. Paul. Aeg.

'Αποσφίγγω, f. -γξω, (ἀπό, σφίγγω) *to squeeze tight, compress, bind up*, Lat. *adstringere*: τὰς φλέβας, Hipp.: metaph. λόγος ἀπεσφιγμένος, *a close-packed, terse style*, Lat. *oratio adstricta*. Hence

'Απόσφιγξις, εως, ἡ, *a squeezing tight, binding up*, Hipp.

'Αποσφρᾱγίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, Ion. ἀποσφρηγ., (ἀπό, σφραγίζω) *to seal, close, shut up*, Eur. Or. 1108, in pass., —II. *to unseal*. Hence

'Αποσφράγισμα, ατος, τό, *the impression of a seal*, Ath. [σφρᾱ]

'Αποσφρᾱγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who seals up*.

'Αποσφραίνομαι, fut. -φρήσομαι, (ἀπό, ὀσφραίνομαι) dep. mid., *to smell of* a thing, τινός.—II. the act., γλήχωνι αὐτὸν ἀποσφραίνει, *he refreshes* himself *with a smell* at pennyroyal, Anth.

'Αποσχάζω, f. -άσω, strengthd. for σχάζω, Hipp.; also ἀποσχάω, Lob. Phryn. 219.

'Αποσχᾰλίδόω, strengthd. for σχαλιδόω, *to prop nets on upright poles*. Hence

'Αποσχᾰλίδωμα, ατος, τό, *a forked piece of wood for propping hunting-nets*, Xen.

'Αποσχεδιάζω, f. -άσω,=αὐτοσχεδιάζω, *to repeat, do*, or *make off-hand, νόμον*, Arist. Eth. N.: *to perform* a thing *without preparation*, and so *superficially*.

†'Αποσχεῖν, 2 aor. inf. act. of ἀπέχω.

†'Αποσχέσθαι, 2 aor. inf. mid. of ἀπέχω.

'Απόσχεσις, έως, ἡ, (ἀπέχομαι) *abstinence, moderation*, Plut.

'Αποσχήσω, fut.; ἀποσχεῖν, and ἀποσχέσθαι, inf. aor. act. and mid. of ἀπέχω.

'Αποσχηματίζω, (ἀπό, σχηματίζω) *to shape fashion off*.

†'Αποσχίδες, ων, αἱ, *ramifications, branches*, esp. of the blood vessels, Hipp.: ὀστῶν ἀπ., *splinters* of bones, Gal.: ὀρῶν ἀπ., Strab. The sing. is not used: from

'Αποσχίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σχίζω) *to split* or *cleave off*, Eur. Alc. 172—2. *to cleave off from, sever, part* or *detach from*, ἀπό τινος, esp. in pass., of a river *being parted from*, the main stream, a tribe *detached from* its parent stock, etc., Hdt. 1, 143; 2, 17, etc.: also τινός, Hdt. 7, 233: ἀπ. τινὰ τοῦ λόγου, *to cut off, interrupt* in his speech, Ar. Nub, 1408.—3. *to divide, separate*, Plat. Polit. 262 B. Pass. *to keep separate, stand aloof*, Id. Legg. 728 B.

'Απόσχῐσις, εως ἡ, *a cleaving: a cleft, rent*.

'Απόσχισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσχίζω) *that which is split* or *severed*, M. Anton.

'Αποσχοινίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σχοινίζω) *to separate by a cord; to exclude*, Dem. 778, 16: in genl. *to separate, divide*, Philo.

'Αποσχολάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σχολάζω) *to rest* or *amuse* one's self, ἐν τινι, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *to have leisure for, devote one's self to* a thing, Lat. *vacare rei*, τινί, Ael.—3. *to spend one's leisure with* one, *go to* one *for teaching*, Vita Hom. 5, 34.

'Απόσχολος, ον, (ἀπό, σχολή) *shunning the schools*, Timon.

'Αποσώζω, fut. -σώσω, (ἀπό, σώζω) *to save, restore again*, νόσου ἀπ., *to heal of* a disease, Soph. Phil. 1379: ἀπ. οἴκαδε, *to bring safe home*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 19. So oft. in pass., ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς..., *to get safe* to a place, Hdt. 7, 229, and Xen.: also ἐπί..., Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 2: absol. *to get off safe*, Hdt. 2, 107, etc.—II. intrans. *to be saved, to be* or *remain safe*, Plat. Ep. 336 B.

'Αποσωρεύω, (ἀπό, σωρεύω) *to unpack*, Schäf. Long. p. 370.

'Αποτᾱγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) *a renunciation*, esp. of the world, Eccl.

'Απόταγμα, ατος, τό, *a prohibition*, Iambl.

'Αποτάδην, adv., (ἀποτείνω) *stretched out in length*, metaph. *diffusely*, Philostr. [ᾰ]

'Απότακτος, ον, also ἀποτακτός, (ἀποτάσσω) *set apart for a special use, specially appointed*, σιτία, Hdt. 2, 69. —II. in genl. *settled, appointed, ἡμέρα*, Critias 2, 27.

'Αποτᾰμιεύομαι or -όομαι, (ἀπό, ταμιεύομαι) dep. mid., *to lock up, keep*, Ael.: rarely in act. ἀποταμιεύω.

'Αποτάμνω, Ion. for ἀποτέμνω, Hom., and Hdt., used only in pres. and impf.

†'Αποτανύω, (ἀπό, τανύω)=ἀποτείνω, Hipp.

'Απόταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) *a setting apart*, esp. *a classing* of persons *for taxation*. Antiphon ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 156.—2. =ἀποταγή.

'Απότᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτείνω) *a stretching out, lengthening, prolongation*.

'Αποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, τάσσω) *to set apart, assign specially*, τινί τι, Plat. Theaet. 153 E: ἀπετάκτο πρὸς τὸ δεξιόν, *had his appointed post on the right*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 40: ἀρχὴ ἀποτεταγμένη, *a delegated, office*, Arist. Pol. Mid. ἀποτάσσομαί τινι, *to part one's self and bid adieu to* a person or thing, *to take leave of, to abandon*, N. T., cf. ἀποταγή; only late, esp. Alexandr., Lob. Phryn. 24.

'Απόταυρος, ον,=ἄταυρος, Arist. H. A.

'Αποταυρόω, (ἀπό, ταυρόω) *to make into a bull*. Mid., δέργματα ἀπ., *to cast fierce glances on*, τινί, Eur. Med. 188.

'Απότᾰφος, ον,=ἄταφος.

'Αποτάφρευσις, εως, ἡ, *an intrenchment*, Dion. H.: from

'Αποταφρεύω, (ἀπό, ταφρεύω) *to fence with a ditch, intrench*, mostly joined with ἀποσταυρόω, Xen. An. 6, 5, 1, Hell. 5, 4, 38.

'Αποτέθνασαν, syncop. 3 pl. plqpf. from ἀποθνήσκω, *they were dead*.

'Αποτεθνειώς, part. perf. Ion. of ἀποθνήσκω, Il.

'Αποτείνω, fut. -τενῶ, (ἀπό, τείνω) *to stretch out*: and so—1. *to lengthen, prolong*, ἀπ. μακρὸν λόγον, *to make a long speech*, freq. in Plat.; so ἀπ. μισθούς, *they talk at length of rewards*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 363 D: c. part., *to continue* doing, e. g. ἀπ. μαχόμενοι, Plut.—II. *to strain, tighten*: of works of art, *to draw sharp, clear outlines*, Luc. Mid. *to strain, exert one's self*, esp. *to contend with might and main*, ὑπέρ τινος, *about* a thing, Luc.—2. intr., like Lat. *contendere*, of sounds, *to continue*, Plat. Prot. 329 A: ἀπ. πόρρω, *to go too far*, Id. Gorg. 458 C.

'Αποτειχίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἀπό, τειχίζω) *to wall off*,—1. by way of *fortifying* Hdt. 6, 36; 9, 8.—2. by way of *blockade*, Ar. Av. 1576, freq. in Thuc., and Xen.: in genl. *to shut out*, ἑαυτῷ τὴν φυγήν, Heliod.—II. *to take away a fortress, raze fortifications*, Polyaen. Hence

'Αποτείχῐσις, εως, ἡ, *the walling off a town, blockading*, Thuc. 1, 65.—2. a *razing of fortifications*, Polyaen.

'Αποτείχισμα, ατος, τό, *walls built to blockade, lines of blockade*, Thuc. 6, 99; 7, 79.

'Αποτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀποτείχισις 1, Plut.

†'Αποτειχιστέον, verb. adj. from ἀποτειχίζω, *one must wall off, fortify*.

'Αποτεκμαίρομαι, (ἀπό, τεκμαίρω) dep. mid., *to draw signs* or *proofs from* a thing, *conclude*, Ap. Rh.

'Αποτεκνόω, (ἀπό, τέκνον) *to rob of children*.

'Αποτέλειοι, ων, οἱ, (ἀπό, τέλος) *an Achaian magistracy*, v. Schweigh. Polyb. 10, 21, 9.

'Αποτελειόω,=ἀποτελέω, poet.

'Αποτέλεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτελέω) *a completion*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 108.

'Αποτέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτελέω) *that which is completed* or *accomplished*, Plut.—II. *the completion, accomplishment, issue* of a thing.—III. as Astrolog. term, *the influence of the stars on human destiny*. Hence

'Αποτελεσματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the completion* or *issue: having an issue*.—2. *belonging to astrology*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *astrology*; οἱ -κοί, *astrologers*, v. Eustath. Il. 12, 222. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αποτελεστικός, ή, όν, (ἀπό, τελέω) *belonging to, apt at completing* or *accomplishing* a thing, τινός, Plat. Def. 412 C.

'Αποτελευτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τελευτάω) *to bring quite to an end* or *close*.—2. intr. *to end, cease*, εἴς τι, *in* a thing, Plat. Prot. 353 E: ἀποτελευτῶν, *at last*, Id. Polit. 310 E. Hence

'Αποτελεύτησις, εως, ἡ, *a finishing*, Plat. Soph. 264 C.

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Ἀποτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, τελέω) *to bring quite to an end, complete* a work, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, Thuc., etc.: hence part. perf. pass. ἀποτετελεσμένος, *perfect*, Lat. *omnibus numeris absolutus*, Xen. Oec. 13, 3.—2. *to fulfil an obligation* or *debt, pay, perform what one is bound to pay*, etc.; ἀπ. εὐχός τινι, Hdt. 2, 65, and so freq. in Att.: also *to pay* or *suffer*, παθήματα, Plat. Legg. 695 E.—3. in genl. *to accomplish, perform, do*, freq. in Plat.—4. *to render*, make of a certain kind, like ἀποδεικνύναι or παρέχειν, τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. εὐδαίμονα, *to make the state quite happy*, Plat. Legg. 718 B; so ἀμείνους ἐκ χειρόνων ἀπ., Id. Polit. 297 B: so in mid., ἀμεμπτον φίλον ἀποτελέσασθαι, *to make a friend without blame towards himself*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 13. Pass., τυραννος ἀντὶ προστάτου ἀποτετελεσμένος, Id. Rep. 566 D.—5. *to fill up, satiate*, ἐπιθυμίας, Id. Gorg. 503 D.—II. *to worship*, Id. Symp. 188 D, in pass.

Ἀποτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. -τάμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, (ἀπό, τέμνω) *to cut off*, τι, Hom., and Hdt.: ἀποτέμνειν τινός, *to cut off part* of a thing, Hdt. 4, 71.—2. *to cut off, sever*, or *part from*, H. Hom. Merc. 74.—3. *to cut off* from a country, in military sense, Xen. An. 3, 4, 29, in pass.—4. *to cut off* in argument, *lay out of the question*, Plat. Legg. 653 C, and Phil. 42 B, in mid.—5. *to cut off*, and so *take away from*, τινά τι, Plut.—B. mid. *to cut off for one's self*, Il. 22, 347; esp. with view of appropriating, Hdt. 1, 82: *to cut off from common use, consecrate*, ὕλας, Luc.: but oft. much like act., as Hdt. 4, 3, and Plat.—2. ἀπ. ἀπό τινος ὡς μέγιστα, *to reduce his power*, Thuc. 8, 46.—C. pass., ἀποτέμνεσθαί τι, *to have* something *cut off from* one, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C, Luc. Navig. 33.

Ἀπότεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίκτω) *a bringing forth, birth*.

Ἀποτερματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τερματίζω) *to mark off by boundaries*.—2. *to drive out of the boundary*, and so, like Lat. *exterminare, to root out, destroy*: also ἀποτερμάζω, Lob. Phryn. 670. Hence

Ἀποτερματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a marking of boundaries, limitation*.

Ἀπότευγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτυγχάνω) *a miscarriage, failure*, Diod.

Ἀποτευκτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποτυγχάνω) *missing, failing, causing miscarriage*, Hippodam. Stob. p. 554, 36.

Ἀπότευξις, εως, ἡ, *a miscarrying, failing: a repulse, disappointment*, Plat. Ax. 368 C.

Ἀποτεφρόω, (ἀπό, τεφρόω) *to reduce to ashes*.

Ἀποτηγανίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τηγανίζω) *to broil on a gridiron* (τήγανον), *to eat roasted*, like ἀπανθρακίζω, Pherecr. Myrm. 1.

Ἀποτήκω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, τήκω) *to make melt away from*, Plat.: metaph. *to dissolve gradually, to consume*, of disease: *to eat away*.

Ἀποτῆλε, adv. = ἀποτηλοῦ, Anth.

Ἀποτηλόθι, adv., = sq. Ap. Rh.

Ἀποτηλοῦ, adv., (ἀπό, τηλοῦ) *far away*, Od. 9, 117.

Ἀπότηξις, εως, ἡ, subst. of ἀποτήκω, *a melting away*.

Ἀποτηρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τηρέω) *to wait for, tarry for*, Diod.

Ἀποτιδάτος, ον, Dor. and poet. for ἀπρός ἄατος, Soph. Tr. 1030.

Ἀποτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀπο, τίθημι) *to put away, expose* a child, Plat. Theaet. 161 A.—2. *to stow away*, like mid., Xen. An. 2, 3, 15: ἀπ. εἰς δεσμωτήριον, Lycurg. 164, 2.—B. in Hom. only in mid., *to put from one's self, put off*, τεύχεα, Il. 3, 89; *to put away, lay aside*, ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν, Il. 5, 492; ὅπλα, *to lay down one's arms*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 11; τὴν στολήν, *to give up* the expedition, Hdt. 4, 78: τὸν νόμον, *to put aside*, i. e. *disregard* the law, Thuc. 1, 77: τὴν Ἀφροδίταν, *to quell desire*, Eur. I. A. 558.—2. *to put by for one's self, stow away*, Ar. Eq. 1219, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 15: also ἀποτίθεσθαί τινα εἰς φυλακήν, Plut., cf. sup.—3. ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς αὖθις, *to put aside for another time, put off*, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, Xen. Symp. 2, 7.—4. *to reserve, keep back*, Plat. Legg. 837 C, Dinarch. 94, 6.—5. ἀπ. κόλπων, of a woman, *to lay down the burthen of her womb*, i. e. to bear a child, Call. H. Dian. 25.

Ἀποτίκτω, f. -τέξω, usu. -τέξομαι, (ἀπό, τίκτω) *to bring forth*, Plat.

Ἀποτίλλω, (ἀπό, τίλλω) *to pluck* or *pull out*, τὰς τρίχας, Hdt. 3, 16: οὐδὲν ἀποτίλας, *without pulling off any of the fur*, Hdt. 1, 123: ἀποτετιλμένος σκώφιον, like ἀποκεκαρμένος, Ar. Av. 806, cf. ἀποκείρω. Hence

Ἀπότιλμα, ατος, τό, *that which is plucked out*, γραιᾶν ἀποτίλματα πηρᾶν, *the pluckings of old maimed* ewes, Theocr. 15, 19: *a feather, quill*.

Ἀποτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τιμάω) *not to honour, to slight*, H. Hom. Merc. 35.—II. *to value, fix a price by valuation*, in mid., διμνέως τιμησάμενοι, *having fixed their price at two minae a head*, Hdt. 5, 77: hence as Att. law-term,—1. in act., *to mortgage* a property *according to valuation, borrow money on mortgage*.—2. in mid., *to receive in pledge* or *mortgage, lend on mortgage*.—3. Pass., of the property, *to be pledged* or *mortgaged*, all in Dem., cf. Att. Process, p. 419. Hence

Ἀποτίμημα, ατος τό, *any thing valued, a sum settled by valuation* by way of security: *a pledge given in security*, Oratt. v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 158. [τῑ]

Ἀποτίμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτιμάω) *a valuation*. Lat. *census*, Plut.—II. *the pledging of a property*, Dem. 878, fin. [τῑ]

Ἀποτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀποτιμάω) *one who receives* a thing *in pledge*.

Ἀπότιμος, ον, = ἄτιμος, Hdt. 2, 167, Soph. O. T. 215.—II. = ἀποτετιμημένος, *given in pledge, mortgaged*.

Ἀποτίναγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is shaken* or *thrown off*: [ῑ] from

Ἀποτινάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, τινάσσω) *to shake off, throw*, or *cast off*, Eur. Bacch. 253.

Ἀποτίνυμαι, poet. for ἀποτίνομαι, Hom.: but also in Hdt.

Ἀποτινύω, = sq.

Ἀποτίνω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τίνω) *to pay back, repay what is owing, return*, ἀπ. τινί τι, Il. 3, 286, Od. 22, 235: c. dat. rei, *to pay with* a thing, also σύν τινι, e. g. σὺν κεφαλῇ, Il. 4, 161: c. gen. rei, *to pay for* a thing, Il. 18, 93, but also c. acc. in same signf., ὑπερβασίην, *to pay for, atone for* a fault, Od. 13, 193, (though in 3, 206 he had said τισάσθαι ὑπερβασίης); so ἀπ. αἷμα, Aesch. Ag. 1338: but c. acc. rei, usu. *to pay*, ζημίην, Hdt. 2, 65, and Att.: in Aesch. Ag. 1503 the act. seems to be used like mid., *to pay*, i. e. *punish*. Mid. ἀποτίνομαι, poet. ἀποτινύμαι, Hom., (but also in Hdt., where it is written -τίννυμαι), f. -τίσομαι, *to get paid one, exact, require*, ποινήν τινος, *penalty from* a man, Il. 16, 398 (ubi Spitzn.), etc.: so too δίκην, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852; ἀποτίσασθαί τινα, *to avenge one's self on* another, *punish* him, Od. 5, 24, etc.: ἀποτ. τι, *to take vengeance for* a thing, *punish* it, Od. 2, 216: absol. *to take vengeance*, Solon 15, 16. [In pres. ῑ in Ep., ῐ in Att.: in fut. always ῐ.] Hence

Ἀπότῐσις, εως, ἡ, *the payment of a debt*; and

Ἀποτιστέον, verb. adj., *one must pay*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 5.

Ἀπότιτθος, ον, (ἀπό, τίτθη) *put from the breast, weaned*, Philo.

Ἀποτίω, poet. for ἀποτίνω, only used in pres. and impf.

Ἀπότμημα, ατος, τό, = ἀπότμημα: from

Ἀποτμήγω, fut. -ξω, poet. for ἀποτέμνω, (ἀπό, τμήγω) *to cut off from*, τινὰ πόλιος, *from* the city, Il. 2, 456: κλιτὺς ἀπ., *to cut up* or *plough* the hills, Il. 16, 390.

Ἀπότμημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτέμνω) *any thing cut off, a piece*.

Ἀπότμης, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, *cut off, steep*, like ἀπορρώξ, Ap. Rh.

Ἀπότμηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτμήγω) *a cutting off*.

Ἀποτμητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποτέμνω, *one must cut off*, Plat. Rep. 373 D.

Ἄποτμος, ον, (α priv., πότμος) *unhappy, ill-starred*, like δύσποτμος, Il. 24, 388, Od. 1, 219, and Eur.

Ἀπότοκος, ον, (ἀποτίκτω) *begotten by, born of* any one: τὸ ἀποτ., = ἀπογέννημα, Hipp.

Ἀποτολμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τολμάω) *to make a bold venture*, Thuc. 7, 67: also c. inf., ἀπ. λέγειν, Aeschm. 72, 17: part. pass. perf. in act. signf., ἐλευθερία λίαν ἀποτεταλμημένη, *too presumptuous liberty*, Plat. Legg. 701 B; also in pass. signf., Rep. 503 B. Hence

†Ἀποτολμητέον, verb. adj., *one must venture*, Plut. 2, 11 D.

Ἀπότολμος, ον, = ἄτολμος.

Ἀποτομάς ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀποτέμνω) *cut off, abrupt, steep*, pecul. fem of ἀπότομος, πέτρα, Diod.

Ἀποτομεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἀποτέμνων, *one who cuts off*.

Ἀποτομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cutting off*, τῶν χειρῶν, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 32.—II. *a parting, separation*, Plat. Tim. Locr. 97 D: hence *a place where roads part, cross-roads*, Polyb.

Ἀποτομία, ας, ἡ, *steepness: severity, νόμων*, Diod.: from

Ἀπότομος, ον, (ἀποτέμνω) *cut off, abrupt, precipitous*, Hdt. 1, 84: on Soph. O. T. 877, v. Herm.—2. metaph. *severe, harsh, rough*, λῆμα, Eur. Alc. 983.—II. *definite, absolute*: hence adv. -μως, *absolutely*, Lat. *praecise*, Dem. 1402, 16.

Ἀποτοξεύω, (ἀπό, τοξεύω) *to shoot off arrows*, esp. from higher ground: *to shoot at* a thing, *to aim* or *throw at* a thing, c. acc., Luc.; *to shoot off like an arrow, ῥηματίσκια*, Plat. Theaet. 180 A

Ἀποτορνεύω, (ἀπό, τορνεύω) *to round* or *polish off*, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E.

Ἄποτος, ον, (α priv., πίνω) *not drunk, not drinkable*, ὕδωρ, Hdt. 4, 81.—II. act. *never drinking*, ὄνοι, Hdt. 4, 192: *without drink*, Soph. Aj. 324.

Ἀποτρώγειν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποτρώγω. Hence

Ἀπότρωγμα, ατος, τό, *the remains of a dessert*, v. l. Eupol. Χρυσ. 15.

Ἀποτραχύνω, (ἀπό, τραχύνω) *to make rough, rugged*, or *hard, to harden*, Lat. *exasperare*. Pass. *to become rough, rugged*, or *hard*, Theophr.

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'Αποτρέκω, for ἀποτρέχω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.

'Αποτρεπτικός, ή, όν, (ἀποτρέπω) *fit for turning aside* or *dissuading from* a thing, τινός, Luc.

'Απότρεπτος, ον, *from which one turns away: abominable*, Themist.: from

'Αποτρέπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, τρέπω) *to turn away, turn aside* or *back from* a thing, τινά τινος, Il. 12, 249: so freq. in Att., *to hinder, prevent*, or *dissuade from*, τῆς κακουργίας, Thuc. 6, 38, etc.: but also ἀπ. ἐκ κινδύνων, Thuc. 2, 40, ἀπ. τὸ μὴ πορεύεσθαι, Hdt. i, 105.—2. c. acc. only, *to turn away* or *back, hinder*, Il. 11, 758, etc.: ἀποτρ. τινὰ ὑβρίζοντα, Aesch. Suppl. 880: ἀπ. εἰρήνην, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 12; esp. *to prevent* or *avert evil*, Hdt. 1, 207, etc., cf. ἀποτρόπαιος, ἀπότροπος.—3. ἀπ. ἔγχος ἐπί τινι, *to turn the spear against* one, Herm. Soph. Tr. 1010, cf. ἀποβλέπω. —B. mid., and pass., *to turn from* or *back from* a thing, *to desist from*, τινός, Xen., but in Hom. only c. part., ἀπ. ὀλλύς, Il. 10, 220: also c. inf., Dem.—2. *to turn away*, Il. 12, 329: *to turn back, return*, Thuc., Xen., etc.—3. c. acc. rei, *to turn one's face away*, like Lat. *aversari*, Aesch. Theb. 1060. Cf. ἀποστρέφω.

'Αποτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, *to nourish, support upon* a thing.

'Αποτρέχω, f. -θρέξω, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 65; -θρέξομαι, Ar. Nub. 1005: also -δραμοῦμαι, Xen. An. 7, 6, 5: aor. 2 ἀπέδρᾰμον, (ἀπό, τρέχω): *to run off* or *away*, Hdt. 4, 203, and Att. —2. *to run in a race*, or *in emulation*, Ar. Nub. 1001.—II. metaph. *to turn out, happen*, Lat. *exire*.

'Απότρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτρέπω) *a turning away, averting*.—2. (from mid.) *aversion*, Hipp.

'Αποτριάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, τριάζω) *to vanquish, triumph over*.—II. as pugil. term, = πλῃγὰς τρεῖς δοῦναι, A. B.

'Αποτριάσσω, f. -άξω, = foreg.

'Αποτρῑβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a rubbing away, wearing out*, like Lat. *detrimentum, τῶν σκευῶν*, Dem. 1215, 22.

'Αποτρίβω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό. τρίβω) *to rub* or *scour clean*, Od. 17, 232: ἀπ. ἵππον, *to rub down a horse*, Xen. Eq. 6, 2. Mid. *to wipe off from one's self, get rid of*, ἀδοξίαν, Dem. 12, 19, ἐγκλήματα, Aeschin. 25, 29: but also *to refuse, decline*, Plut.—II. *to break off, to pluck*, Lat. *decerpere*, Theocr. 16, 17; 24, 131. [ῐ]

'Αποτριτόω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω, (ἀπό, τριτος) *to boil down to a third part*, Diosc.

'Αποτρῐχες, plur. of ἀπόθριξ, Call.

'Αποτρῐχόω, (ἀπό, τριχόω) *to deprive of hair*.

'Αποτροπάδην, adv., (ἀποτροπή) *turned away*, Opp. [ᾰ]

'Αποτρόπαιος, ον, (ἀποτροπή) *turning away, averting*, esp. of the gods that avert ill, Lat. *Dii averrunci*, esp. of Apollo, Ar. Av. 61, cf. Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 4, Paus. 2, 11, 2.—II. pass. *that ought to be averted, ill-omened, abominable*, Luc.

'Αποτροπάομαι, dep., poet. for ἀποτρέπω) Pseudo-Phocyl. 125.

'Αποτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποτρέπω) *a turning away, averting, κακῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 217, and Plat.—2. *a turning off* of water, Plat. Legg. 845 D.—II. *a hindering, means of prevention*, Thuc. 3, 45, and Plat.—B. (from mid.) *aversion*.—II. *a flinching, desertion of one's party, ratting*, Thuc. 3, 82.

'Αποτροπία, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀποτροπή, Ap. Rh. 4, 1504.

'Αποτροπιάζω, f. -άσω, later collat. form of ἀποτρέπω. Hence

'Αποτροπίασμα, ατος, τό, *a sacrifice to avert evil*.

'Αποτροπιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an averting by expiatory sacrifice*, Joseph.

'Αποτρόπιος, = ἀποτρόπαιος. Orph.

'Απότροπος, ον, (ἀποτρέπω) *turned away* or *far from men*, Od. 14, 372.—2. *from which one turns away*, Ar. Eccl. 792: *γνώμη ἀπ., a hostile, stern decree*, Pind. P. 8, 133.—II. act. *turning away, averting*, like ἀποτρόπαιος I., Lat. *averruncans, κακῶν*, Aesch. Cho. 42, Pers. 203.—2. *hindering*, foll. by *μή*..., Plat. Legg. 877 A.

'Αποτροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποτρέφω) *nourishment, support*, Dion. H.

'Απότροφος, ον, (ἀπό, τρέφω) *reared away from one's parents*, Hdt. 2, 64: in genl. *reared apart, separated*, Plut. 2, 917 C; *estranged*, Synes.

'Απότροχος, ου, ὁ, (ἀποτρέχω) *a race-course*, Ar. Fr. 541.

'Αποτρῠγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τρυγάω) *to pluck grapes*, or in genl. *fruit*, Philostr.

'Αποτρύνω, strengthd. for ὀτρύνω, Aesch. Theb. 698, in mid.

'Αποτρῡχόω, = ἀποτρύω, Plut.

'Αποτρύχω, f. -ξω, = sq., Plut. [ῡ]

'Αποτρύω, f. -ύσω. (ἀπό, τρύω) *to rub away, wear out*, and so *lose*, ἐλπίδα, Soph. Tr. 124.—II. *to vex, harass*; so in mid., ἀποτρύεσθαι γῆν, Soph. Ant. 339. [ῡ]

'Αποτρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, aor. 2 ἀπέτρᾰγον, *to bite* or *nibble off, μισθούς*, Ar. Ran. 367. Hence

'Απότρωκτος, ον, *bitten off*.—II. *shortened, abbreviated*, Gramm.

'Αποτρωπάω, poet. and Ion. for ἀποτρέπω, Hom., cf. Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad Il. § 2.

'Αποτυγχάνω, f. -τεύξομαι, (ἀπό, τυγχάνω) *to fail in hitting, miss, lose*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 744 A, Xen., etc. —II. absol. *to be unlucky, fail*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14: *to miss the truth, be wrong*, Plat. Legg. 898 E: also *περί τινος*, Xen. Eq. 1, 16.

'Αποτῡκίζω, f. -ίσω, = ἀποτυχίζω.

'Αποτυλόω, (ἀπό, τυλόω) *to harden*: = ἀναφλᾶν, Pherecr. Incert. 71, c.

'Αποτυμπᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τυμπανίζω) *to beat* or *cudgel away*, i. e. *cudgel to death*. cf. the Roman *fustuarium*, Lys. 135, 9, Dem. 126, 17.

'Αποτῡπόω, (ἀπό, τυπόω) *to strike off an impression*. Mid. *to imitate faithfully, copy*, like ἀπομάσσομαι, Plat. Tim. 39 E, Theaet. 191 D.

'Αποτύπτω, (ἀπό, τύπτω) *to cease beating*. Mid. *to cease beating one's self* or *mourning*, Hdt. 2, 40.

'Αποτύπωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτυπόω) *that which is struck off, an impression, copy*, Plat. Theaet. 194 B. [ῡ]

'Αποτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, *a striking off an impression, copying*, Theophr. [ῡ]

'Αποτῡρόω, (ἀπό, τυρόω) *to make quite into cheese*, Erotian.

'Αποτυφλόω, (ἀπό, τυφλόω) *to make quite blind*: hence *to stop up, obstruct* the pores, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Αποτύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making quite blind*, LXX.

'Αποτύχημα, ατος, τό, = ἀπότευγμα. [ῡ]

'Αποτυχής, ές, (ἀπό, τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) *missing*, Plat. Sisyph. 391 D.

'Αποτῡχία, ας, ἡ, *a missing: a failure, ill result*, Dinarch. 94, 6.

'Αποτῡχίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τυχίζω) *to hew, polish*: also ἀποτυκίζω.

'Αποτῡχόντως, adv. part. aor. 2 of ἀποτυγχάνω, *unsuccessfully, against one's wish*.

†'Απουλία, ας, ἡ, *Apulia*, a province of Italy in the south-east, Strab.

'Απουλόω, (ἀπό, οὐλόω) *to make to scar over*, Plut. Pass. *to scar over*. Hence

'Απούλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a scarring over*.

'Απουλωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀπουλόω) *causing to scar over, healing*, Diosc.

†'Απουλώτιστος, ον, (ἀπό, οὐλόω, as if from οὐλωτίζω) *free from scars*, Plut., dub. in form and derivation.

'Απουρᾱγέω, (ἀπό, οὐραγέω) *to lead the rear-guard, cover the rear*, τινί, Polyb.

'Απούρας, Ep. part. aor. 1 act. of ἀπαυράω, *to take away*, oft. in Il., τί τινι, Il. 21. 296, τί τινα, Od. 13, 270, τί τινος, Pind. P. 4, 265:—the part. aor. 1 mid. ἀπουρᾰμένος in pass. signf. occurs Hes. Sc. 173: no inf. ἀποῦραι is found, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρᾶν 2, p. 145.

'Απουρέω, (ἀπό. οὐρέω) *to pass with the urine*, Luc. Hence

'Απούρησις, εως, ἡ, *a passing with the urine*.

'Απουρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, οὐρίζω) hence Il. 22, 489, ἄλλοι γάρ οἱ ἀπουρίσσουσιν ἀρούρας, acc. to some Ion. for ἀφορίζω, *will mark off*, i. e. *lessen the boundaries* of his fields: others read ἀπουρήσουσι, as if from * ἀπουράω = ἀπαυράω, *will take them away*. cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρᾶν 2, p. 146, and Spitzn. ad l.

'Απουρος, ον, (ἀπό, ὅρος, Ion. οὖρος) *far from the boundaries, ἀπ. πάτρας, far away from one's father-land*, Soph. O. T. 194.

'Απουρόω, (ἀπό, οὖρος) *to lose a fair wind, have contrary winds*, Polyb.

'Απους, ὁ, ἡ, ἄπουν, τό, gen. ἀποδος, (*a* priv., πούς) *without foot* or *feet*, Plat.: hence *without the use of one's feet*, Soph. Phil. 632: *bad of foot, κύνες*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3: *not going on foot*, of bees, Luc.—II. as subst., *the swift* or *sand-martin*, elsewh. *κύψελος*, so called from its seldom lighting on the ground, Arist. H. A.

'Απουσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπεῖναι) *a being away, absence*, Aesch., Eur., etc.—II. *deficiency, want*: *that which is wanting*. III. = ἀποσπερματισμός, Plut. Hence

'Απουσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to lose* or *give away one's goods*.—II. = ἀποσπερματίζω, Artemid.

'Αποφᾱγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀπεσθίω, *to eat off, eat up*, Ar. Eq. 495.

'Αποφαιδρύνω. strengthd. for φαιδρύνω, esp. in mid., Anth.

'Αποφαίνω, f. -φᾰνῶ, (ἀπό, φαίνω) *to show forth, display*, Solon 15, 32, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς ὄψιν, Hdt. 4, 81: ἀπ. παῖδας ἐκ γυναικός, *to show*, i. e. *have children by a woman*, Isae. 58, 32.—II. esp. *to show by word, make known, declare*, Batr. 144; also λόγῳ ἀπ., Hdt. 5, 84, and so absol., Ar. Nub. 352, etc.: ἀπ. γνώμην, Hdt. 1, 40, more freq. ἀποφαίνεσθαι, v. infr: ἀπ. τινὰ ἐχθρόν, *to declare* one *an enemy*, Dem. 160. 27.—2. *to show by reasoning, show, prove, represent* as being, c. part., ἀπ. τινὰ ὄντα, etc., Hdt. 1, 82, 129, and freq. in Att.: so too ἀπ. ὡς..., or ὅτι..., Thuc. 3, 63, Plat., etc.—3. *to denounce, inform against*, Antipho 142, 17.—III. *to give an account of*, τι, Hdt. 2, 177, Dem. 1042, 2: esp. *to pay in money* to the treasury *according to accounts delivered*, esp. of officers, Dem. 480, 11; 481, 9.—IV. like ἀποδείκνυμι, *to show, display*, and so *to make* so and so, ἀπ. τινὰ σοφόν, διδάσκαλον, etc., Plat. Legg. 718 E, Prot. 349 A: so in mid.

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ἐ.ποφήνασθαί τινα ταμίαν, Pind. N. 6, 43.—B. mid. *to show forth, display something of one's own*, Μοῦσαν στυγεράν, Aesch. Eum. 309; εὐνοιαν, Xen.; ἔργα, like ἀποδείκνυσθαι, Plat.: absol. *to make a display of one's self, show off*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 13.—II. esp. ἀποφαίνεσθαι γνώμην, *to declare one's opinion*, Hdt. 1, 207; 2, 120, etc., and freq. in Att.; so too ἀπ. δόξαν, Plat.: also absol., ἀποφαίνεσθαι περί τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, Lys. 214 A: esp. *to give sentence*, Dem. 899, 9; 1265, 20. The mid. is also oft. used just like the act, as Plat. Phaed. 97 E, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 21.—C. pass. *to be shown* or *declared*, c. gen., εὐδοκίμου στρατιᾶς, *to be declared* or *appointed to be of a glorious army*, Aesch. Pers. 857.—II. *to appear, come to light*.

Ἀποφάνω, =ἀποφαίνω, Soph. Fr. 846.

Ἀπόφανσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) v. l. for ἀπόφασις I, in Dem.—II. = ἀπόδειξις, *proof*, Arist. Org.

Ἀποφαντικός, ή, όν, (ἀποφαίνω) *declaratory, assertive*, λόγος, Arist. Org. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀπόφαντος, ον, (ἀποφαίνω) *declared, asserted*, Diog. L.

Ἀπόφασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόφημι) *a denial, negation*, opp. to κατάφασις, Plat., and Arist.: ἀπ. τινός, *refusal to do* a thing, Plat. Crat. 256 D.

Ἀπόφασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) = ἀποφανσις, *a sentence, decision*, δίκης, Dem. 1153, 4: also absol., Id. 599, 14.—2. *a catalogue, inventory*, Id. 1039, 2.—II. *an answer*. Polyb.

Ἀποφάσκω, (ἀπό, φάσκω) = ἀπόφημι, used only in pres. inf. and part., and in impf.: *to deny*: in Soph. O. T. 485 the part. τὰ ἀποφάσκοντα is used in a quasi-pass. signf., v. Herm.

Ἀποφατικός, ή, όν, (ἀπόφημι) *denying, negative*, Arist. Org. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀποφαυλίζω, f. -ίσω, = ἀποφλαυρίζω.

Ἀποφέρβομαι, (ἀπό, φέρβομαι) dep., *to feed off* or *on*, c. acc., σοφίαν, Eur. Med. 826.

Ἀποφέρω, in Hom. only in f. ἀποίσω. and Ion. aor. ἀπένεικα, (ἀπό, φέρω) *to carry off* or *away*, Lat. *auferre*; of a wind, Hdt. 4, 179; of a disease, 6, 27.—II. *to carry* or *bring back*, in Hom. only with αὖτις, as Il. 5, 257: hence—2. *to bring back, report*, Hdt. 1, 66, etc., in pass.—3. *to pay back, return*, Hdt. 1, 196: hence in genl. *to pay what is due, what one owes*, as tribute, etc., Hdt. 4, 35, Thuc. 5, 31.—III. *to deliver in, give in* an accusation, accounts, etc., ἀπ. γραφὴν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα, ap. Dem. 243, 11, Aeschin. 56, fin.: ἀπ. τοὺς ἱππεύσαντας, *to give in a list of...*, Lys. 146, 10: ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, *to enter* in the account, Dem. 1189, 8: *to deliver* a letter, Id. 909, 14.—IV. *to receive as pay*, v. l. Aeschin. 14, 1.—V. intr., like ἄπαγε, ἀπόφερ' ἐς κόρακας, Ar. Pac. 1221.—B. mid. *to take away with one*, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.: *to take for one's self, gain, obtain*, λέχη, μόρον, βίον, νόστον, Eur.: *to have repaid one*, Hdt. 7, 152.—C. pass. *to be carried away* or *back, to return*, Hdt., Thuc., etc.

Ἀποφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, φεύγω) *to flee from, escape*, c. acc., first in Batr. 42, 47, and Hdt., strictly, *to escape beyond the reach of pursuit*, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, cf. ἀποδιδράσκω.—II. esp. as law-term, ἀπ. τοὺς διώκοντας, Hdt. 6, 82; τὴν δίκην, Ar. Nub. 167: hence absol. *to get clear off, be acquitted*, Lat. *fugere judicium*, opp. to ἁλίσκομαι, Hdt. 2, 174, and freq. in Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1034. Hence

Ἀποφευκτικός, ή, όν, *ready for* or *useful in escaping*, τὰ ἀποφευκτικά, *means of escape* or *acquittal*, Xen. Apol. 8.

Ἀπόφευξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) *an escaping, getting off, δίκης, acquittal*, Ar. Nub. 864; also written ἀπόφυξις, Ar. Vesp. 558, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 727.

Ἀπόφημι, f. -φήσω, (ἀπό, φημί) *to speak out, declare flatly* or *plainly*, like ἀπολέγω, Il. 7, 362: so too in mid., ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε, Il. 9, 422: in this signf. only Ep.—2. *to say no*, Soph. O. C. 317: *to deny*, Plat., Xen., etc.: also *to refuse*.

Ἀπόφημος, ον, = δύσφημος, Ael.

Ἀπόφησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀπόφανσις, ἀπόφασις.

Ἀπόφθιρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποφθείρω) *a miscarriage, abortion*.—II. *a means of procuring abortion*, Hipp.

Ἀποφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to speak one's opinion plainly*, Luc.: esp. *to utter an apophthegm*, Plut.

Ἀπόφθεγκτος, ον, = ἄφθεγκτος, Eur. I. T. 951.

Ἀπόφθεγμα, ατος, τό, *a thing uttered*; esp. *a sententious answer, a terse, pointed saying, an apophthegm*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56, and Plut. Hence

Ἀποφθεγματικός, ή, όν, *dealing in apophthegms, sententious*.

Ἀποφθείρω, f. -φθερῶ, (ἀπό, φθείρω) *to destroy utterly, ruin*, Aesch. Cho. 256, and Eur.—2. *to have an abortion, miscarry*, Hipp. Pass. c. fut. mid., *to be lost, perish*, Eur., etc.: οὐκ εἰς κόρακας ἀποφθαρεῖ μου; like ἄπαγε, ἔβρε εἰς κ., wilt not be gone with a murrain? Ar. Eq. 892, Nub. 791, Lat. *abi in malam rem*.

Ἀποφθίθω, = ἀποφθίνω. To this is usu. referred the poet. form ἀπέφθιθον, in the phrase ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπ. ἑσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι, Od. 5, 110, 133; 7, 251: but as the impf. does not suit these places, Buttm., with E. M. 532, 43, reads ἀπέφθιθεν as 3 plur. aor. pass. from ἀποφθίνω, v. Catal. in voc. φθίνω.

Ἀποφθινύθω, *to perish*, Il. 5, 643.—II. trans., ἀπ. θυμόν, *to lose one's life*. Il. 16. 540. Only poet. Cf. ἀποφθίνω. [ῡ]

Ἀποφθίνω, (ἀπό, φθίνω) and ἀποφθίω, rare in act., in pres. always intr., *to perish utterly, die away*, Aesch. Ag. 857, Soph. Phil. 457: most freq. in pass., esp. in syncop. aor. ἀπεφθίμην, part. ἀποφθιμένος, Lat. *mortuus*, Hom., Pind., etc.—II. fut. ἀποφθίσω, aor. ἀπέφθισα, always trans., *to destroy*, Soph. Tr. 709, Aj. 1027. [ἰ Ep., except in syncop. aor., and so even in the optat. of this tense, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330: ῑ Att.]

Ἀποφθίω, Ep. pres. = ἀποφθίνω, trans. and intrans.

Ἀποφθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἀποφθείρω) = φθορά, Aesch. Eum. 187: esp. *an abortion*. Hipp.

Ἀποφιλοτιμία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, φιλοτιμία) *want of proper ambition*, Theophr. Char

Ἀποφίμωμα. (ἀπό, φιμόω) *to muzzle completely*: in genl. *to shut close up*.

Ἀποφλαυρίζω, f. -ίσω. (ἀπό, φλαυρίζω) *to treat very slightingly, make no account of*, τι, Pind. P. 3, 23, Hdt. 1, 86.

Ἀποφλεγμαίνω, (ἀπό, φλεγμαίνω) *to cease to be inflamed, to burn no more*, Plut.

Ἀποφλεγματίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἀπό, φλεγματίζω) *to purge away phlegm*, or *cleanse from it*. Hence

Ἀποφλεγματικός, ή, όν, *cleansing from phlegm, adapted to cleansing from phlegm*, Gal.: and

Ἀποφλεγματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a purging of phlegm*.

Ἀποφλοιόω, (ἀπό, φλοιός) *to take off the rind, strip off the bέρμα*, Anth.

Ἀποφλύζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, φλύζω) *to roar out* or *away, ὑδρεν*, Ap. Rh.

Ἀποφοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, φοιβάζω) *to make quite clear* or *bright*.—II. *to foretel*, Strab.

Ἀποφοιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, φοιτάω) *to go quite away, away from*, esp. of scholars or pupils, ἀπ. παρά τινος, *to go away from, leave* one's master, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 D; ἀπ. κρος τινα, to go away to a new master. Dinarch. ap. Suid. v. χρυσοχοεῖν: also *to cease to go to school*, Lys. ap. Eustath. II. absol. *to depart, die*, Lat. *decedere*. Hence

Ἀποφοίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a going away, departure*.

Ἀπόφονος, ον, (ἀπό, φόνος): φόνος ἀποφ., *unnatural murder*, Eur. Or. 163; so too ἀπόφ. αἷμα, Ib. 192.

Ἀποφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἀποφέρω) *a carrying away*.—II. *a bringing what is due, paying*: also *that which is brought* or *paid, tax, tribute*, Hdt. 2, 109: esp. *the money* which slaves let out to hire *paid* to their master, ἀποφορὰς πράττειν, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 11; ἀποφορὰν κομίζεσθαι, Andoc. 6, 11, φέρειν, Aeschin. 14, 1, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 99: in genl. *income, profit, rent*, Arist. Pol.—III. *that which proceeds from* a thing, *smoke, scent*, Plut.

Ἀποφορέω, = ἀποφέρω. Hence

Ἀποφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *a carrying away*.—II. = ἀποφορά III., Sext. Emp.

Ἀποφόρητος, ον, (ἀποφορέω) *carried away*, τὰ ἀπ., presents which guests received at the table *to take home*, Ath.

Ἀπόφορος, ον, (ἀπό, φέρω) *not to be borne* or *suffered*, Phal.—II. act. *not bearing, unfruitful*.

Ἀποφορτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, φορτίζω) dep. mid., *to unload one's self, rid one's self of a burden*, Dem. H.

Ἀποφράγνῡμι, also -νύω, f. -φράξω, (ἀπό, φράγνυμι) *to fence off, block up*, τὰς ὁδούς, Thuc. 7, 71, so too in mid., ἀποφράξασθαι αὐτους, Id. 8, 104: metaph., ἀποφρ. κυκλῳ τὸ πρᾶγμα, Soph. Ant. 241. Hence

Ἀπόφραξις, εως, ἡ, *a fencing off, blocking up*, τῆς παμόδου, Xen. An. 4, 2, 25.

Ἀποφράς, άδος, ἡ, (ἀπό, φράζω) strictly *not to be spoken of* or *mentioned*, and so like Lat. *nefandus, unlucky, ominous*, hence ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, Lat. *dies nefasti*, days on which no assembly or court was held, opp. to καθαραὶ ἡμ., Plat. Legg. 800 D, Lys. Fr. 31, cf. Att. Process, p. 152, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 431: ἀποφράδες πύλαι, the gates, at Rome, through which condemned criminals were led to death, Plut. 2. 518 B: also with masc., ἀπ. ἄνθρωπος, Eupol. Incert. 22.

Ἀποφράσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἀποφράγνυμι, Plat. Tim. 91 C.

Ἀποφορέω, = ἐκφορέω, Cratin. Thrast. 11.

Ἀποφρονέω, (ἀπό, φρονέω) *to cease caring for one*. Nicet.

Ἀποφρύγω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, φρύγω) *to dry away* or *up, bake*. [ῡ]

Ἀποφυάς, άδος, ἡ, = ἀποφυσις, *a sucker*, Arist. H. A.

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Ἀποφυγγάνω, = ἀποφεύγω, Dem. 644, 25.

Ἀποφυγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) like ἀπόφευξις, *an escape, flight, place of refuge*, ἀποφυγὰς παρέχειν, Thuc. 8, 106: ἀπ. κακῶν, λυπῶν, *escape from* ills, griefs, Plat.—II. in architecture, *the curve with which the shaft escapes into the capital*, Vitruv.

Ἀποφύλιος, ον, (ἀπό, φῦλον) *of foreign race*, Aesch. Fr. 364. [ῠ]

Ἀποφυλλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, φυλλίζω) *to strip of leaves*, Theophr. Hence

Ἀποφύλλισις, εως, ἡ, *a stripping of leaves*.

Ἀπόφυξις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόφευξις.

Ἀποφυσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, φυσάω) *to blow away* or *out*, Arist.—II. *to breathe out*, ψυχήν, Lat. *animam efflare*. Hence

Ἀποφύσησις, εως, ἡ, *a blowing away*. [ῠ]

Ἀπόφυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφύω) *an offshoot scion, πρέμνου*, Polyb.

Ἀ-οφύτεία, ας, ἡ, *a planting off, transplanting*, Theophr.: from

Ἀποφῠτεύω, (ἀπό, φυτεύω) *to plant off* or *from, set slips* or *cuttings* in a nursery: *to transplant*, Theophr.

Ἀποφύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, φύω) *to put forth a shoot*. Mid., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., *to grow out* or *forth like a shoot*.—2. *to be of different nature*.—3. *to go asunder, separate*. [ῠσω]

Ἀποφώλιος, ον, acc. to the ancients = ἀνεμώλιος, μάταιος, *empty, vain, idle*, Lat. *vanus, irritus*: Hom. only in Od., νόον ἀποφώλιος, 8, 177, and ἀποφώλια εἰδώς, 5, 182, *empty-minded*, also joined with φυγοπτόλεμος, *braggart, vain-boasting*, 14, 212; but in 11, 249, οὐκ ἀπ. εὐναὶ ἀθανάτων are not *fruitless* or *without produce*: the word also occurs in Eur. Thes. 6. (Prob. from ἀπό, ὄφελος, -ώλιος, being a mere termin., as in ἀνεμώλιος: hence strictly, *profitless, useless*.)

Ἀποχάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, χάζομαι) dep. mid., *to retire or withdraw from*, βόθρου, Od. 11, 95. The act. is rare.

Ἀποχᾰλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a slackening*: from

Ἀποχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, χαλάω) *to slack* or *loose away*, as one does a rope, Ar. Nub. 762. [ᾰσω]

Ἀποχᾰλινόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, χαλινόω) *to unbridle*, Xen. Cyn. 11, 7, in pass.: metaph., ἀπ. τὴν αἰδῶ, Plut.

Ἀποχαλκεύω, ῶ, (ἀπό, χαλκεύω) *to forge of brass* or *copper*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

Ἀποχαλκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, χαλκίζω) *to deprive of brass* or *money*, a pun in Anth.

Ἀποχᾰράκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, χαρακόω) *to surround with a palisade* or *wall*, Dion. H., cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 126.

Ἀποχάραξις, εως, ἡ, *an engraving* or *stamp*, Plut.: from

Ἀποχᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, χαράσσω) *to mark with lines engraven* or *impressed*: as medic. term, *to heal by scarification*.

Ἀποχᾰρίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἀπό, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to give a share of*, τινός.

Ἀποχειμάζει, (ἀπό, χειμάζω) impers. *it ceases to be winter* or *stormy, the winter* or *storm ceases*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀποχειρόβιος, ον, = sq.

Ἀποχειροβίωτος, ον, (ἀπό, χειροβίωτος) *living by one's hands*, i. e. *by manual labour*, Hdt. 3, 42, and Xen.

Ἀπόχειρος, ον, (ἀπό, χείρ) *off-hand, unprepared*, Polyb.

Ἀποχειροτονέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, χειροτονέω) *to vote by show of hands* away from; and so—I. *to vote a charge* or *accusation away from* one, *to acquit* one, τινός, Dem. 583, 7.—II. *to vote* one *away from* an office, τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Dinarch. 110, 12: hence—1. of persons, *to reject*, i. e. *to supersede, depose*, τὸν στρατηγόν, Dem. 676, 10.—2. of things, *to reject, vote against*, εἰρήνην, Ar. Pac. 667, in pass.: *to abrogate, annul*, νόμους, ap. Dem. 706, 17, συνθήκας, Id. 678, 1.—III. ἀπ. τι μὴ εἶναι..., *to vote that a thing is not*..., Dem. 703, 24. Cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι. Hence

Ἀποχειροτόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a rejection, abolition by a show of hands*.

Ἀποχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, = ἀποχειροτόνησις.

Ἀποχειρόω, (ἀπό, χείρ) *to take, snatch* a thing *out of one's hand*, cf. ἀποχηρόω.

Ἀποχετεύω, (ἀπό, ὀχετεύω) *to draw off* water *by a canal*, Plat. Rep. 485 D: metaph., ἀπ. φθόνον, Plut.

Ἀποχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἀπό, χέω) *to pour out* or *off, spill, shed*, Hom. only with prep. sep., as Od. 22, 20 in poet. form ἀπόχευεν, but Il. 22, 468 in common form: mid. *to cause to pour forth from itself, to send forth from itself*, Eur. Ion 148. Pass. *to be poured out, to be spilt, to stream forth*, of water, Polyb.: *to fall from*, of leaves, Plut.: *to shoot into ears*, of corn, Theophr.

Ἀποχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) *distance*.—II. *abstinence, forbearance*, Epict.—III. *a receipt, quittance*, Anth.

Ἀποχηρόω, (ἀπό, χηρόω) *to widow, bereave of* a thing, τινά τι, prob. l. Ar. Pac. 1013, for ἀποχειρόω.

Ἀποχναύω, (ἀπό, χναύω) *to gnaw, bite off* or *from*.

Ἀπόχορδος, ον, (ἀπό, χορδή) *discordant, inharmonious*, Clem. Al.

Ἀποχόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, older form of ἀποχώννυμι, *to dam* or *bank up*.

Ἀποχραίνω, (ἀπό, χραίνω) *to soften away the colour, to shade off, shade*, Plat. Legg. 769 A. Pass. *to be shaded off*, Id. Rep. 586 B; so too of fruit, *to change colour*, Arist. Color.

Ἀποχράω, Ion. ἀποχρέω, inf. ἀποχρῆν: impf. ἀπέχρην: fut. ἀποχρήσω: aor. ἀπέχρησα. *To suffice, be sufficient, be enough*, εἰς ἐγὼν ἀποχρέω, Epich. p. 104; δύ' ἀποχρήσουσιν μόνω, Ar. Plut. 484: ἑκατὸν νέες ἀποχρῶσι, Hdt. 5, 31: usu. only in 3 pers.: in part., ἀποχρῶν ἀνήρ, *a sufficient, satisfactory* person, Pherecr. Chir. 1, 6, cf. Plat. Alc. 2, 145 C.—2. c. dat., as ποταμὸς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ, *was not enough for the army*, Hdt. 7, 43, 196; so freq. in the phrase, τοῦτο or ταῦτα ἀποχρᾶ μοι, Hdt., and Att.: hence with an infin. as nom., ἀποχρᾶ μοι ἄγειν, ποιεῖν, etc., *'tis sufficient for me to lead, to do*, etc., Hdt. 1, 66; 9, 79, etc.: also c. part., ἀπ. σφι ἡγεομένοισι, Hdt. 7, 148: and then strictly impers., ἀπ. τινός, *there is enough of* a thing, Hipp. p. 597, 7; 688, 49: in most places, where it is used impers., ταῦτα or an inf. may be easily supplied as nom., v. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt.: Hdt. also has the mid. ἀπεχρέετο = ἀπέχρη, 8, 14.—3. but in pass., *to be contented with* a thing, τινί, as ἀποχρεωμένων τούτοις τῶν Μυσῶν, *the Mysians being satisfied therewith*, Hdt. 1, 37.—II. *to deliver an oracle*, like χράω, Auct. ap. Suid.—B. ἀποχράομαι, *to use to the full, make what use one can of*, c. dat., Thuc. 7, 17; 7, 42: hence—2. *to use too much, abuse, misuse*, Lat. *abuti*, Dem. 215, 8.—3. *to use up, waste, destroy*, Lat. *conficere*, Ar. Fr. 328.

Ἀπόχρεμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is coughed up*; and

Ἀποχρεμπτικός, ή, όν, *promoting expectoration*.—II. *frequently coughing up*: from

Ἀποχρέμπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, (ἀπό, χρέμπτομαι) dep. mid., *to cough up, expectorate*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀπόχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a coughing up, expectoration*.

Ἀποχρέομαι, Ion. for ἀποχράομαι, Hdt.

Ἀποχρέω, Ion. for ἀποχράω.

Ἀπόχρη, impers., v. ἀποχράω.

Ἀποχρήματος, ον, (ἀπό, χρῆμα) = ἀχρήματος: ζημία ἀποχρ., a fine, but one *not to be paid by money*, Aesch. Cho. 275.

Ἀπόχρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχράομαι) *use, abuse, misuse*: *a using up*: *a getting rid of*, Plut.—II. *want, need*, Dion. H.

Ἀποχρίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, χρίω) *to strip* or *scrape off*. [ῐ]

Ἀποχρῡσόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, χρυσόω) *to turn into gold* or *money*, Artemid. 1, 52.

Ἀποχρώντως, adv. part. pres. from ἀποχράω, ἀπόχρη, *enough, sufficiently*, Thuc. 1, 21; 7, 77.

Ἀπόχρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, χρώννυμι) *a losing of colour*.—II. ἀπόχρωσις σκιᾶς, *the distribution of light and shade, gradation of colours*, Plut., cf. ἀποχραίνω.

†Ἀποχυθείς, 1 aor. pass. part. of ἀποχέω.

†Ἀποχῡλίζω, (ἀπό, χυλός) *to express the juice from*, Arist. Hence

†Ἀποχύλισμα, ατος, τό, *expressed juice*, Synes.

Ἀποχῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποχέω) *that which is poured off* or *out*, Tim. Locr. 100 A.

Ἀποχῡρόω, (ἀπό, ὀχυρόω) *to secure* or *cover by fortifications*, Plut.

Ἀπόχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχέω) *a pouring off* or *out*: of corn, *a shooting into ear*, Theophr.

Ἀποχωλεύω, = sq., Xen.

Ἀποχωλόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, χωλόω) *make quite lame*, Thuc. 7, 27.

Ἀποχώννυμι, f. -χώσω, (ἀπό, χώννυμι) *to dam up, bank* or *silt up* the mouth of a river, etc., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 4.

Ἀποχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, but also -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, χωρέω), Thuc. 3, 13, Dem. 793, 14, *to go from* or *away from*, c. gen., δόμων, Ar. Ach. 456.—2. absol. *to go away, depart*, πάλιν ἀπ., Eur.: esp. after a defeat, *to retire, retreat*, freq. in Thuc., and Xen.—3. ἀπ. ἔκ τινος, *to withdraw from* a thing, i. e. *give up possession of* it, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 13.—II. *to pass off*, esp. of the humours and secretions of the body, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 16: τὰ ἀποχωροῦντα, *excrements*, Id. Mem. 1, 4, 6. Hence

Ἀποχώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which goes off, excrement*.

Ἀποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχωρέω) *a going away* or *off, departure, retreat*, Thuc. 5, 73: *a place* or *means of safety*, Id. 8, 76.—II. *a passing off, becoming empty*, opp. to πλήρωσις, Plat. Tim. 81 A: esp. = ἀπόπατος, Plut. Lyc. 20.

Ἀποχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, χωρίζω) *to part* or *separate from*, τί τινος or ἀπό τινος, Plat., also ἔκ τινος, Id.: absol. *to separate, set apart*, Lys. 147, 17: ἀπ. ὡς ἓν εἶδος, *to separate and put into one class*, Plat Polit. 262 D. Hence

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'Αποχώρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a parting off, separation*: and

'Αποχωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who parts, a separator*.

'Απόχωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχώννυμι) *a damming up, embanking*, Plut.

'Αποψαλίζω, -ίξω, (ἀπό, ψαλίζω) *to cut off with shears*, Diosc.

'Αποψάλλω, f. -ἄλῶ, (ἀπό, ψάλλω) *to pluck off* or *away*.—II. *βέλος, to shoot off* an arrow, Lyc.: also *πάγην, to spring* a trap that is set, Id. Hence

'Απόψαλμα, ατος, τό, in music, *the part of the string which is touched*.

'Αποψάω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ψάω) *to wipe off*, ὑφρόν, Eur. I. T. 311.—2. *to wipe clean*, τινά, Ar. Lys. 1035.—II. mid. *to wipe* or *rub off from one's self*, τι, Ar. Eq. 572.—2. *to wipe one's self, wipe one's nose*, etc., Ib. 909, Ran. 490: also ἀποψῶσθαι τὴν χεῖρα, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 5.

'Αποψεύδομαι, f. -εύσομαι, (ἀπό, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid., strengthened for *ψεύδομαι, to cheat*, Joseph. Pass. *to be cheated of*, c. gen., τῆς ἐλπίδος, Plut. Marc. 29.

'Απόψημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποψήχω) *that which is scraped off*, Lat. *ramentum, filings, sawdust*, Diosc.

'Απόψημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποψάω) *that which is wiped off, dirt, filth*.

'Απόψηστος, ον, (ἀποψάω) *wiped off*.

'Αποψηφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἀπό, ψηφίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to vote away from*.—I. c. gen., and so —1. *to vote* one *free from a charge, acquit him*, τινός, Dem. 407, 8, etc., in full, *altίαν, θάνατον*, etc., ἀπ. τινός, cf. Lycurg. 169, 11: hence absol. *to vote an acquittal*, Plat. Apol. 34 D.—2. *to vote* an office, etc. *away from* one, and so *to reject*, esp. from a place in the tribe, demus, etc., also c. gen., Dem. 1365, 14, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, ἀπ. γραφήν, *to vote against receiving* the indictment, Aeschin. 86, 31: ἀπ. νόμον, *to reject* the law, Plat. Legg. 800 D.—III. *to decree otherwise*, absol., Xen. An. 1, 4, 15; c. inf., ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν, etc., *to vote against* doing, Xen., and Dem. Cf. ἀποχειροτονέω. Hence

'Αποψήφισις, εως, ἡ, *an acquittal*, Antipho 130, 20.—II. *a rejection by votes*.

'Αποψήχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ψήχω) *to scrape, wipe off*, Arist. H. A.

'Αποψιλόω, (ἀπό, ψιλόω) *to strip off hair, make bald*, Ar. Thesm. 538: in genl. *to strip bare*, Hdt. 3, 32: ἀπ. τινά τινος, *to strip, bereave of* a thing, Aesch. Cho. 695. Hence

'Αποψίλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making bald*, Theophr. [ψῐ]

'Αποψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόψομαι) *a looking down from, a view, prospect*, Hdt. 1, 204: hence *a lofty spot* or *tower which commands such a view, a Belle-Vue, Belvidere*, περιωπή, Strab.—II. *look, aspect, appearance*, Polyb.—III. *a thing looked at*.

'Απόψομαι, fut. of ἀφοράω.

'Αποψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ψοφέω) *to make a sound*, Arist. H. A. Hence

'Αποψόφησις, εως, ἡ, *the making a sound*, Plut.

'Απόψυξις, εως, ἡ, *a cooling*, Theophr.: from

'Αποψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ψύχω) *to leave off breathing, to faint, swoon*, Od. 24, 348.—2. c. acc., ἀπ. ψυχήν, βίον, *to breathe out* life. Soph. Aj. 1031, hence absol. *to expire, die*, Thuc. 1, 134, Bion 1, 9; so in pass. ἀπεψυγμένος, Aesch. Fr. 95: cf. ἀποπνέω.—II. *to cool, refresh*. Pass. *to be refreshed, recover, revive*, Hom. only in Il., and in phrase ἱδρῶτα ἀπεψύχοντο, *they got the sweat cooled* or *dried off*, Il. 11, 621, so ἱδρῶ ἀποψυχθείς, Il. 21, 561: ἀπεψυγμένος πρός τι, *cold, careless* about a thing, Arist. Rhet.—III. impers. ἀποψύχει, *it grows cool, the air cools*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. [ῠ]

'Αποψωλέω, (ἀπό, ψωλός) sensu obscoeno, *praeputium retraho*, hence ἀπεψωλημένος, *a lewd fellow*, Ar. Ach. 161.

'Αππα,=ἀππᾶ, πάππα, ἄττα, Call. Dian. 6.

†'Απραῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Appaïtae*, a people dwelling on the Euxine, Strab.

'Αππαπαῖ, an interjection in Ar. Vesp., cf. ἀτταταῖ.

'Αππέμψει, rare poet. contr. for ἀποπέμψει, Od. 15, 83.

†'Αππιανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Appian*, a historian, of Alexandrea.

†'Αππιος, ου, ὁ, *Appius*, a Roman name; ἡ 'Αππία ὁδός, *the Appian way*, Strab.

'Απρᾱγέω, ῶ, (α priv., πρᾶγος) *to do nothing, be a good for nothing fellow*, Polyb. Hence

'Απρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *idleness*, Polyb.

'Απραγμάτευτος, ον, (α priv., πραγματεύομαι) *doing nothing, unemployed, idle, taking no pains*.—II. pass. *treated without care and pains, left undone* or *unwrought*.—III. πόλις ἀπρ., *an unmanageable*, i. e. *impregnable* city.—IV. χωρίον ἀπρ., a country *which has little commerce*, Polyb.

'Απραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the condition of an ἀπράγμων, freedom from public business, lawsuits*, etc., *ease, rest*, Lat. *otium*, Ar. Nub. 1007.—2. *the character of an ἀπράγμων, easiness, quietness*, Thuc. 2, 63: from

'Απράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., πράσσω, πρᾶγμα) *without business, free from business*, esp. from state-affairs (πράγματα), and so freq. in Att. writers, esp. of people who live in the country, without meddling in public business, law-suits, etc., *a good, easy, quiet man*, opp. to πολυπράγμων, *a restless, meddlesome one*, e. g. Nicias as opp. to Alcibiades, Ar. Eq. 261, and freq. in Thuc., v. esp. 2, 63: in Dem. we have ἀπρ. καὶ ἀφιλόνεικος, ἄκακος καὶ ἀπρ., joined: *peaceful, undisturbed*, βίος ἀπρ., Plat., also τὸ ἀπραγμον, Thuc.= Lat. *otium*: σίτων καὶ ποτῶν ἀπόλαυσις ἀπρ., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33: τόπος ἀπρ., a place *free from law and strife*, Ar. Av. 44.—2. of things, *not troublesome* or *painful*, Xen. Apol. 7.—II. pass. *got* or *to be got without pains*, Xen. Adv. -μόνως, *easily*, Thuc. 4, 61, σώζεσθαι, Id. 6, 87.

'Απρᾱγόπολις, εως, ἡ, *city of rest*, a name given by Augustus to his retreat on the coast of Campania, like Frederic's *Sans souci*, Suet. Aug. 98.

'Απρακτέω, ῶ, *to be* ἄπρακτος, *do nothing, to be idle*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *to gain nothing*, παρά τινος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 6: from

'Απρακτος, ον, Ion. ἄπρηκτος, and so too in Pind. I. 8, 7, (α priv., πράσσω)—I. act. *doing, effecting nothing*, hence *unprofitable, fruitless, idle*, πόλεμος, νεῖκος, Il. 2, 121, 376, ἐλπίς, Simon. 139: ἄπρηκτος νέεσθαι, *to depart without success*, Lat. *re infecta*, Il. 14, 221; and so in prose, ἄπρ. ἀπιέναι, ἀπελθεῖν, Thuc.; also ἄπρακτον ἀποπέμπειν, Id. 1, 24: also of things, ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι, γίγνεται τι, Dem.:—*not producing*, γῆ ἄπρ., *unfruitful* land, Plut.—2. *doing nothing*, *idle*, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Polyb., etc.: ἄπρακτοι ἡμέραι, *days when no business is done*, holidays, Plut. Adv. -τως, *unsuccessfully*, Lat. *re infecta*, Thuc. 6, 48.—II. pass., like ἀμήχανος, ἄπορος, *against which nothing can be done, unmanageable, incurable*, ὀδύναι, ἀνίη, Od. 2, 79; 12, 223, μελεδῶνες, Simon. 14.—2. *not to be done, impossible*, πρᾶγμα, ἔργμα, Theogn.: ἄπρηκτα, *impossibilities*, Id. 461.—3 *not done*.—4. μαντικῆς ἄπρακτος ἡμῖν, *untried, unassailed by your divining arts*, Soph. Ant. 1022 (1035, ubi v. Herm. Hence

'Απραξία, ας, ἡ, *a not acting*, Plat. Soph. 262 C: *inactivity, rest from business, leisure*; in plur. *holidays*, Plut. —II. *want of success*, Aeschin. 26, 38. —III. *a being at a loss, ruin*,= ἀμηχανία, Eur. Or. 426.

'Απρᾱσία, ας, ἡ, *want of purchasers, difficulty of selling*, Dem. 820, 2; 909, 24: from

'Απρᾶτος, ον, (α priv., πιπράσκω) *unsold, unsaleable*, Lys. 108, 44, Dem. 910, 1: *unprostituted*, Aeschin. 31, 19.

'Απρᾴϋντος, ον, (α priv., πραΰνω) *not to be appeased, implacable*, θάλασσα, Anth. in Ion. form. [πρᾶ]

'Απρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *unseemliness, indecency*, Plat.: *ugliness*, εἴδους, Anth.: from

'Απρεπής, ές, (α priv., πρέπω) *unseemly, unbecoming*, ἀπ. τι ἐπὶ νώνασι πάσχειν, etc., Thuc.: τὸ ἀπ., *disgrace*, Id. 6, 11. Adv. -πῶς, poet. -πέως, H. Hom. Merc. 272.

'Απρεπία, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀπρέπεια.

'Απρηκτος, ον, Ion. for ἄπρακτος, Hom.

'Απρήϊντος, ον, Ion. for ἀπράϋντος.

'Απρίάτην, adv. from α priv., πρίαμαι (ἀπριάδην would be more analogous), not fem. acc. from ἀπρίατος, at least not in Od. 14, 317, for there it is used of a man, and prob. not in Il. 1, 99, *without purchase-money, without price* or *ransom*. Cf. sq. [ᾰτ]

'Απρίᾰτος, η, ον, (α priv., πρίαμαι) *unbought*, ἀπριάτην, H. Hom. Cer. 132, where it must be an adj., as also ἀπριάτας, Pind. Fr. 151, 8; cf. Lob. Paral. 458, and so old Gramm. take it. [ῐ]

'Απριγδα, only in Aesch. Pers. 1057, 1063, prob.=ἀπρίξ.

†'Απρίης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Apries*, son of Psammis, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 161.

'Απρικτόπληκτος, ον, (ἀπρίξ, πλήσσω) *struck unceasingly*, Aesch. Cho. 425, e Lachmanni conj.

'Απρίξ, adv., (α copul., πρίω, cf. δάξ, γνώξ, ὀκλάξ, etc.), strictly *with closed teeth*, like ὀδάξ, Lat. *morsicus*, hence in genl. *ceaselessly*, esp. ἀπρίξ ἔχειν, ἔχεσθαι and λαμβάνειν, Soph. Aj. 310, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Απριστος, ον, (α priv., πρίω) *unsawed*, Q. Sm.

'Απροαιρεσία, ας, ἡ, *inconsiderateness*, Hipp.: from

'Απροαίρετος, ον, (α priv., προαιρέομαι) *without set purpose: inconsiderate*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -τως, Ib.

'Απροβούλευτος, ον, (α priv., προβουλεύω) *without previous design, unpremeditated*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *not submitted to the βουλή*, Dem. 594, 23, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 8.—II. *act. imprudent*. Adv. -τως, *imprudently*, Plat. Legg. 866 E.

'Απροβουλία, ας, ἡ, *want of design, thoughtlessness, indiscretion*, Plat. Legg. 867 B: from

'Απρόβουλος, ον, = ἀπροβούλευτος

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τος. Adv. -λως, *rashly, thoughtlessly*, Aesch. Cho. 620.

'Απροδιηγήτως, adv., (α priv., προδιηγέομαι) *without previous explanation.*

'Απροθέτως, adv., (α priv., προτίθημι) *undesignedly*, Polyb.

'Απρόθῡμος, ον, (α priv., πρόθυμος) *not eager* or *ready, disinclined, backward*, Hdt. 7, 220, Thuc. 4, 86, etc. Adv. -μως, Plat.

'Απροϊδής, ές, (α priv., προϊδεῖν) *not foreseeing*, Anth.—II. pass. *unforeseen, unexpected*, Nic.

'Απροικος, ον, (α priv., προίξ) *without portion* or *dowry*, Isae. 41, 2, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 122, 2.

'Απροκάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., προκαλύπτω) *undisguised.* Adv. -πτως. [ᾰ]

'Απροκατασκεύαστος, ον, (α priv., προκατασκευάζω) *unprepared*, Dion. H.

'Απρόληπτος, ον, (α priv., προλαμβάνω) *not taken for granted, not ascertained*, Hierocl.

'Απρομήθεια, ας, ἡ, *want of forethought*, Plat. Lach. 197 B: from

'Απρομήθης, ες, (α priv., προμηθής) *without forethought, indiscreet*, Aesop.

'Απρομήθητος, ον, (α priv., προμηθέομαι) *unforeseen*, Aesch. Supp. 357.

'Απρονοησία, ας, ἡ, *inconsiderateness*: from

'Απρονόητος, ον, (α priv., προνοέω) *not thought of beforehand*, χώρα ἀπρ., an *unguarded* country, Polyb.—II. act. *not considering beforehand, heedless, improvident*, Orph. Adv. -τως, *rashly, inconsiderately*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21.

'Απρονόμευτος, ον, (α priv., προνομεύω) *not ravaged for forage.*

'Απρόξενος, ον, *without* πρόξενος, Aesch. Suppl. 239.

'Απροοιμίαστος, ον, (α priv., προοιμιάζομαι) *without preface*, Luc.

'Απρόοπτος, ον, (α priv., προόψομαι) *unforeseen*, Aesch. Pr. 1074. Adv. -τως.

'Απροόρᾱτος, ον, (α priv., προοράω) =foreg., Diod. Adv. -τως.

'Απροπτωσία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an* ἀπρόπτωτος, M. Anton.: from

'Απρόπτωτος, ον, (α priv., προπίπτω) *inclining to no side, not readily taking up an opinion*, Plut.

'Απρόῤῥητος, ον, (α priv., πρόῤῥητος) *not foretold*, Plat. Legg. 968 E, ex Astii conj.

'Απροσαύδητος, ον, (α priv., προσαυδάω) *not accosted, not greeted*, Plut.

'Απρόσβᾱτος, ον, (α priv., προσβαίνω) Dor. ἀποτίβατος, *inaccessible, νόσος, not to be dealt with* or *healed*, Soph. Trach. 1030.

'Απρόσβλητος, ον, (α priv., προσβάλλω) *unapproachable, unconquerable.*

'Απροσδεής, ές, (α priv., προσδέω) *without want of* anything *more*, τινός, Plut. 2, 122 F.

†'Απροσδέητος, ον, =foreg., Polyb. 22, 6, 4.

'Απρόσδεικτος, (α priv., προσδείκνυμι) *not pointed out, out of sight*, dub. l. in Aesch. Supp. 794, where some read ἀπρόξδεκτος, *inhospitable.*

'Απροσδιόνῡσος, ον, (α priv., πρός, Διόνυσος) strictly, *not belonging to the festival of Bacchus*: hence in genl. *not to the point, out of place*, proverb., like οὐδὲν πρὸς Διόνυσον, Cic. Att. 16, 12, 1.

'Απροσδιόριστος, ον, (α priv., προσδιορίζω) *without a definition added.* Adv. -τως.

'Απροσδόκητος, ον, (α priv., προσδοκάω) *unexpected, unlooked for*, Hdt. 1, 191, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.—II. act. *not expecting*, Thuc. 7, 29, 39, etc. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4, 29.

†'Απροσδοκία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., προσδοκέω) *the not expecting*, Plat. Def. 412 D.

'Απροσέγγιστος, ον, (α priv., προσεγγίζω) *unapproachable.*

'Απρόσειλος, ον, i. e. ᾧ οὐδεὶς προσειλεῖται, *where no one runs himself*, Eur. Incert. 203.

'Απρόσεκτος, ον, (α priv., προσέχω) *heedless, careless.* Hence

'Απροσεξία, ας, ἡ, *heedlessness.*

'Απροσηγόρητος, ον, (α priv., προσηγορέω) *unaccosted, neglected.* Hence

'Απροσηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a not accosting, not greeting.*—2. *want of intercourse* or *conversation*, Arist. Eth. N.—3. *silence.*

'Απροσήγορος, ον, (α priv., προσήγορος) *not to be spoken to, stern, savage*, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1277, of a lion, Id. Tr. 1093.—II. act. *not accosting, not greeting.*

'Απροσθετέω, (α priv., πρόσθετος) *not to assent*, like ἐπέχω, Diog. L. 9, 76.

'Απρόσθικτος, ον, (α priv., προσθιγεῖν) *untouched.*

'Απρόσικτος, ον, (α priv., προσικνέομαι) *not to be reached* or *won*, Pind. N. 11, fin.

'Απρόσῑτος, ον, (α priv, προσιέναι) =foreg., Strab. Adv. -τως.

'Απρόσκεπτος, ον, (α priv., προσκέπτομαι) *unforeseen, not thought of*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 7.—II. act. *improvident*, Dem. 1232, 18. Adv. -τως, *without forethought*, Antiph. ap. Ath. 238 E.

'Απρόσκλητος, ον, (α priv., προσκαλέω) *not summoned to attend the trial*, cf. Dem. 544, 3: ἀπρ. δίκη, a prosecution *in support of which no* πρόσκλησις *has been issued*, Dem. 1251, 12.

'Απρόσκοπος, ον, (α priv., προσκόπτω) *not striking against, not stumbling, void of offence*, N. T. Adv. -τως.

'Απρόσκοπος, ον, (α priv., προσσκέπτομαι)=ἀπρόσκεπτος, *not looking before one, without foresight*, v. l. Aesch. Eum. 105.

'Απροσκορής, ές, (α priv., προσκορής) *not satiating* or *disgusting*, Heliod.

'Απρόσκρουστος, ον, (α priv., προσκρούω) *not stumbling* or *taking offence* at others.

'Απρόσληπτος, ον, (α priv., προσλαμβάνω) *not adding to.*—II. pass. *not added to.*

'Απρόσλογος, ον, (α priv., πρὸς λόγον) *not to the point.* Adv. -γως, Polyb.

'Απρόσμαστος, ον, poet. ἀπροτίμαστος, q. v.

'Απρόσμᾰχος, ον, (α priv., προσμάχομαι) *irresistible*, Soph. Tr. 1098.

'Απροσμῑγής, ές, =sq.

'Απρόσμικτος, ον, (α priv., προσμίγνυμι) *holding no communion* or *commerce with* others, c. dat., ξένοισι, Hdt. 1, 65.

'Απροσόδευτος, ον, (α priv., προσοδεύω) *inaccessible*, Diod.

'Απρόσοδος, ον, (α priv., πρόσοδος) *without approach, inaccessible, βίος*, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

'Απρόσοιστος, ον, (α priv., προσφέρω, προσοίσω) *not to be withstood, irresistible*, Aesch. Pers. 91. Adv. -τως.

'Απροσόμιλος, ον, (α priv., προσομιλέω) *unsociable*, Soph. O. C. 1236.

'Απρόσοπτος, ον, (α priv., προσόψομαι)=sq.

'Απροσόρᾱτος, ον, (α priv., προσοράω) *not to be looked on, horrid, frightful, πόνος*, Pind. O. 2, 121.

'Απροσόρμιστος, ον, (α priv., προσορμίζω) *where one cannot land*, Diod.

'Απροσπέλαστος, ον, (α priv., προσπελάζω) *unapproachable*, Strab.

'Απρόσπλοκος, ον, (α priv., προσπλέκω) *not to be interwoven.*

'Απροσπόριστος, ον, (α priv., προσπορίζω) *not acquired* or *gained besides.*

'Απρόσπταιστος, ον, (α priv., προσπταίω)=ἀπρόσκοπος, Hipp.

'Απροσπτωσία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., προσπίπτω) *security from attack.*—II. *caution in taking up an opinion*, Diog. L.

'Απρόρρητος, ον, (α priv., προερεῖν)=ἀπροηγόρητος.

'Απροστᾰσίου γραφή, ἡ, (α priv., προστάτης) *an indictment of a μέτοικος* at Athens, *for not having chosen a* προστάτης or *patron* from among the citizens, Dem. 940, 15, v. Att. Process, p. 315.

'Απροστάτευτος, ον, (α priv., προστατεύω) *without a* προστάτης or *leader*, Ael.—II. act. *not being a* προστάτης [ᾰ]

'Απροστάτητος, ον, (α priv., προστατέω)=foreg., Anton.

'Απρόστομος, ον, (α priv., πρόστομος) *not pointed, blunt*, Magnes Incert. 1.

'Απρόσφῐλος, ον, (α priv., προσφιλής) *unfriendly, hostile*, Heliod.

'Απρόσφορος, ον, (α priv., προσφέρω) *unsuitable, inconvenient, dangerous, τινί*, Eur. I. A. 287.

'Απρόσφῡλος, ον, (α priv., πρός, φῦλον) *not belonging to the tribe*, Heliod.

'Απροσφώνητος, ον, (α priv., προσφωνέω) *inexorable*, Plut.

'Απροσωπολήπτως, (α priv., πρόσωπον, λαμβάνω) adv., *without respect of persons*, N. T.

'Απρόσωπος, ον, (α priv., πρόσωπον) *without a mask: without a face*, i. e. *without beauty of face*, opp. to εὐπρόσωπος, Plat. Charm. 154 D.—II. *impersonal*, Gramm. Adv. -πως.

'Απροτίελπτος, ον, Dor. for ἀπρόελπτος, *unhoped for*, Opp.

'Απροτίμαστος, ον, Dor. for the unused ἀπρόςμαστος, (α priv., προσμίσσω) *untouched, undefiled*, Il. 19, 263: *unapproachable*, epith. of Homer, Euphor. 62.

'Απροτίοπτος, ον, Dor. for ἀπρόοπτος, *invisible*, Opp. H. 3, 159.

'Απροφᾰνής, ές, =ἀπρόφατος, *unforeseen, unexpected*, Orph.

'Απροφάσιστος, ον, (α priv., προφασίζομαι) *offering no excuse, unhesitating, ready, προθυμία*, Thuc. 6, 83. Adv. -τως, *without disguise*, Id. 1, 49, etc.: *without evasion, honestly*, Id. 6, 72.

'Απρόφᾰτος, ον, (α priv., πρόφημι) *unforetold, unexpected*, like ἀπροφανής, Ap. Rh.—II. *unutterable, terrific*, Id. 1, 645.

'Απροφύλακτος, ον, (α priv., προφυλάσσομαι) *unguarded.*—2. *not guarded against, unforeseen*, Thuc. 4, 55. Adv. -τως. [ῠ]

'Απταισία, ας, ἡ, *a not stumbling* or *stopping*: hence *a not making the proper pauses* in music, dub. in Plat. Legg. 669 E, for ἀπταιστία is the analogous form: Ast proposes ἀπαυστία.

'Απταιστος, ον, (α priv., πταίω) *not stumbling*, ἀπταιστότερον παρέχειν τὸν ἵππον, *to make a horse less apt to stumble*, Xen. Eq. 1, 6: metaph. *without slip* or *false step.* Adv. -τως, Plat. Theaet. 144 B.

'Απτέον, verb. adj. from ἅπτομαι,

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one must cling to a thing, *bestow pains upon* it, τινός, Plat. Rep. 377 A.

†Ἄπτερα, ας, ἡ, *Aptĕra*, a city of Crete, Strab. : adj. Ἀπτεραῖος, α, ον, *of Aptera*, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.

Ἀπτερέως, adv. of ἄπτερος, Hes., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 105.

Ἄπτερος, ον, (*a* priv., πτερόν) *without wings, unwinged*, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase τῇ δ' ἄπτερος ἔπλετο μῦθος, the speech was to her *without wings*, i. e. *flew not away again*, she kept it well in her mind, though elsewhere words are called πτερόεντα: ἄπτερα πωτήματα, *wingless flight*, Aesch. Eum. 250: φάτις ἄπτ., in Agam. 276 (acc. to Humboldt), is an *unfledged*, i. e. *unconfirmed* report, cf. Eur. H. F. 1039, though others interpret it *winged*, as if from *a* copul., and πτερόν; (at all events the signf. *much winged, very swift*, must be rejected here and elsewhere): of arrows, *unfeathered*, Hdt. 7, 92 : of young birds, etc., *unfledged, callow*, ἄπτερος ὠδὶν τέκνων, Eur. H. F. 1039. Adv. -έως, Ap. Rh.

Ἀπτέρυγος, ον, (*a* priv., πτέρυξ) *without wings*.

Ἀπτερύομαι, = πτερύσσομαι, (*a* euphon.), *to fly*.

Ἀπτέρωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πτερόω) *unwinged*.

Ἀπτήν, gen. ἀπτῆνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*a* priv., πτηνός) *unfledged, callow*, of young birds, Il. 9, 323 : *unwinged*, Plat. Polit. 276 A, where it is with neut. ζῴοις.

Ἀπτικός, ή, όν, (ἅπτομαι) *fit for taking hold of* things, γλῶττα ἀπτικωτάτη, Arist. Part. An.

Ἄπτιλος, ον, (*a* priv. πτίλον) *unfeathered*.

Ἄπτιστος, ον, (*a* priv., πτίσσω) *not winnowed* or *ground*, Hipp.

Ἀπτοεπής, ές, (*a* priv., πτοέω, ἔπος) *undaunted in speech*, Il. 8, 209, ubi al. ἀπτοεπής (from ἅπτομαι, ἔπος) *attacking with words*.

Ἀπτόητος, ον, poet. ἀπτοίητος, (*a* priv., πτοέω) *undaunted*.

Ἀπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for ἀπόλεμος, Il.

Ἁπτός, ή, όν, (ἅπτω) *touched, handled : to be touched, subject to the sense of touch*, Cicero's *tractabilis*, Plat., who usu. joins ὁρατὸς καὶ ἁπτός.

Ἄπτρα, ας, ἡ, (ἅπτω II.) *the wick of a lamp*.

Ἄπτυστος, ον, (*a* priv., πτύω) *not spit out*, Hipp.—II. act. *not spitting out*.

Ἅπτω, f. ἅψω, *to fasten, fasten to* or *on, bind to* or *on, fix upon* a thing, in Hom. once in act., Od. 21, 408, and once in mid., in a half-act. signf., Od. 11, 278: ἅπτειν χορόν, *to join the dance*, Aesch. Eum. 307 : πάλην τινὶ ἅπτειν, *to fasten a contest in wrestling on* one, *engage with* one, Id. Cho. 868, cf. ἀφή : *to fix, fasten* one thing *to* another, βρόχῳ δέρην, Eur. Hel. 136. —B. much more freq. as mid., ἅπτομαι, fut. ἅψομαι, *to fasten one's self to*, hence *to cling fast, hold on*, absol., Il. 8, 67, but mostly c. gen., *to cling to, hang on by, lay hold of, grasp, handle, touch* : Hom. uses esp. ἅψασθαι γούνων, χειρός, ποδῶν, also c. acc. pers. and gen. of part touched, Ὀδυσῆα γενείου ἅψασθαι, *to take hold of Ulysses by the chin*, Od. 19, 473 ; but v. versâ, κύνα ἅπτεται σνὸς ἰσχία, Il. 8, 339 ; also νηῶν, βρωμῆς ἠδὲ ποτῆτος, *to lay hand on the ships, on meat and drink* : cf. also ἐάφθη, prob. belonging to ἅπτω. The Attics transferred this to every thing with which one can come in contact, esp.—1. *to engage in, undertake*, e. g. ἀγῶνος, Eur. Suppl. 317, πολέμου, *to prosecute war vigorously*, Thuc. 5, 61 ; and so very freq. λόγου or λόγων, Eur., etc., but ἅπτεσθαι τῶν λόγων, also *to lay hold of, dispute* the argument of another, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 497 E, and Phaed. 86 D : absol. *to begin*, Ar. Eccl. 582.—2. *to fasten upon, set upon, attack, assail*, Pind. N. 8, 37, and Att. : esp. with words, Hdt. 5, 92, 3 : also of diseases, Soph. Tr. 1009, Thuc. 2, 48.—3. *to touch, affect*, ἄλγος οὐδὲν ἅπτεται νεκρῶν, Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Soph. O. C. 955, Plat. Ion 535 A : esp. ἅπτ. τι φρενός or φρενῶν, cf. ἀνθάπτομαι.—4. *to grasp with the senses, apprehend, perceive*, Plat. Phaed. 99 E ; *to see*. Soph. O. C. 1550.—5. *to have intercourse with* a woman, Plat., and Xen.—6. *to come up to, reach, overtake*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 43 : *to gain*, Lat. *assequi, attingere*, τῆς ἀληθείας, oft. in Plat. : always c. gen., except in Pind., who uses it in last signf. c. dat., as P. 10, 44, l. 4, 20 (3, 30), though he has it in same signf. c. gen., O. 3, 78, cf. Böckh Expl. p. 111. Plat. has part. pass. perf. in mid. signf., ἡμμένος φόνων, *engaged in murders*, Phaed. 108 B.—II. *to kindle, set on fire*, as being done by *contact* of fire, Hdt. 8, 52 : ἅπτ. τι πυρί, Aesch. Ag. 295 ; but ἁ. πῦρ, *to light, kindle* a fire, Eur. Hel. 503. Pass. *to take fire*, Od. 9, 379 : *to be set on fire*, Hdt. 1, 19 : ἀνθρακες ἡμμένοι, *red-hot embers*, Thuc. 4, 100. (Root prob. the same as Sanscr. *ap*=Lat. *ap-iscor*, with copul. prefix *'a, sa* : hence also *capio, apto* Germ. *haften, heften*, Eng. *haft*.)

Ἅπτως, ὥτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*a* priv., πίπτω) *not falling* or *failing, unfailing*, δόλος, Pind. O. 9, 139.

Ἄπτωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πίπτω)= foreg., Longin.—2. Gramm. *without case, indeclinable*. Adv. -τως.

Ἄπῦγος, ον, (*a* priv., πυγή) *without buttocks*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2, e conj. Meinek.

Ἀπύθμενος, ον, (*a* priv., πυθμήν) *without base* or *bottom*, φιάλη, Ath.

Ἄπυκνος, ον, (*a* priv., πυκνός) *not thick, not dense*.

†Ἀπυλήϊος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Apulĕius*.

Ἀπύλωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πυλόω) *not closed* or *secured by a door* or *gate*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 20 : also v. l. for ἀθύρωτος, Ar. Ran. 838. [ῠ]

Ἀπυνδάκωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πύνδαξ)=ἀπύθμενος, Soph. Fr. 541.

Ἄπῦος, ον, (*a* priv., πῦον) *without matter, not suppurating*.

Ἄπυργος, ον, (*a* priv., πύργος) *without tower and wall, unfortified*, Eur. Tem. 12.

Ἀπύργωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πυργόω) *not girt with towers*, Od. 11, 264.

Ἀπύρεκτος, ον, (*a* priv., πυρέσσω) *without fever*. [ῠ] Hence

Ἀπῠρεξία, ας, ἡ, *absence of fever, time* or *state free from fever*.

Ἀπύρετος, ον, (*a* priv., πυρετός) *without fever*, Antiph. Incert. 1, 6. [ῠ]

Ἀπύρηνος, ον, (*a* priv., πυρήν) *without stone* or *kernel*, said of stone-fruits which have but a poor one, Arist. de Anim. : ἀπ. ῥοά, a pomegranate *with a soft kernel*, Lat. *apyrenus*, Ar. Fr. 165, and Theophr., cf. Arist. de Anim. 2, 10, 3. [ῠ]

Ἄπῦρος, ον, (*a* priv., πῦρ) *without fire*, in Hom. only of pots and tripods, *that have not yet been on the fire*, i. e. *new*, or (as others) *that must not be set on the fire*, Il. 9, 122 ; 23, 267 : also of food, *uncooked, undressed*, or *not hot, cold*, ἄριστον, δίαιτα, τροφή, also ἄπ. οἶκος, *a cold, cheerless house*, Hes. Op. 523 : χρυσὸς ἄπ., *unmelted*, opp. to ἀπεφθος, Hdt. 3, 97 : ἱερὰ ἄπ., a sacrifice *in which fire was not used*, Pind. O. 7, 88, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 43 : and the phrase was supposed to be used in Aesch. Ag. 70, of the Furies, because they had no *burnt* sacrifices ; but Blomf. compares Eum. 108 : it seems here to be=ἄθυτα, *unoffered, neglected*, cf. Soph. Fr. 366. Adv. -ρως.—II. (*a* copul.) *like fire*, ἄπ. ἀρδός, *a sting burning like fire* (which used to be rendered wrongly, *very fiery*), Aesch. Pr. 880 :—as medic. term, *without fever heat*.

Ἀπύρωτος, ον, (*a* priv., πυρόω) *not yet exposed to fire* : hence φιάλη ἀπύρωτος=ἄπυρος I., Il. 23, 270.

Ἄπυστος, ον, (*a* priv., πυνθάνομαι) *of which nothing has been learnt* or *heard, unknown*, Od. 1, 242.—II. act. *having learnt* or *heard nothing, ignorant*, Od. 5, 127 : also c. gen., *ignorant of, μύθων*, Od. 4, 675.

Ἀπύτης, ὁ, Dor. for ἠπύτης. [ᾰπῠ]

Ἀπύω, Dor. for ἠπύω, Pind. ; but also Trag., and even Ar. Eq. 1023. [On quantity v. Pors. ad Markl. Suppl. 813.]

ΑΠΦΑ', more rarely parox. ἄπφα, a term of endearment, esp. among brothers and sisters, also of mistresses to their lovers, of like form with ἀπφύς, ἄππα, ἄττα, πάππα, τέττα.

Ἀπφάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀπφά, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 15. [φᾰ]

Ἀπφίδιον, and ἀπφίον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀπφά. [φῐδ]

ΑΠΦΥΣ, also perispom. ἀπφῦς, gen. υος, ὁ, a term of endearment used by children to their father, *papa*, Hebr. and Syriac *Ab*, *Abba*, Theocr. 15, 14 : cf. ἀπφά. [φῦς]

Ἀπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*a* priv., πώγων) *beardless*.

Ἀπωθέω,=ἀπάδω, from

Ἀπωθός, όν, (ἀπό, ὠθή) *sounding from* or *wrong, discordant, out of tune*, Eur. Cycl. 490.

Ἄπωθεν, adv.,=ἄποθεν, *from afar*, authenticated only in Soph., Eur., and Ar. : very dub. in prose, Lob. Phryn. 9, Bremi Aeschin. Ctes. 100.

Ἀπωθέω, ὦ, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (ἀπό, ὠθέω) *to thrust* or *push off, drive away*, τινά τινος and ἐκ τινος, freq. in Hom., of the wind, *to beat off, beat from* one's course, Od. 9, 81 ; ὁμιχλην ἄπ., Il. 17, 649 : so too even more freq. in mid., *to thrust from one's self, drive away*, and so much like the act. Later chiefly in three signfs., both act. and mid.—1. *to drive away from the land, banish*, also γῆς, χθονὸς ἀπ., Hdt. 1, 173, Soph. O. T. 641, etc.—2. *to repel, drive back*, Hdt. 8, 109, etc.—3. in mid. only, *to reject, disdain*, τὸ ἀργύριον, Hdt., τὰς σπονδάς, Thuc., τὰ κέρδη, Plat. Hence

Ἀπώθητος, ον, *thrust* or *driven away, rejected*.

Ἀπώλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόλλυμι) *a losing, destruction*.—II. *loss*, Arist. Probl. : *ruin, misfortune*.

Ἀπώμαστος, ον (*a* priv., πωμάζω), Babrius 60, 1 ; and

Ἄπωμος, ον, (*a* priv., πῶμα) *without a lid* or *cover*.

Ἀπωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόμνυμι) *a swearing from, denying upon oath*, as Att. law-term, opp. to ἐξωμοσία, Att. Process, p. 696, n. 8.

Ἀπωμοσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg. Hence

Ἀπωμοτικός, ή, όν, *capable of forswearing* or *denying on oath*. Adv. -κῶς.

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Απώμοτος, ον, (ἀπόμνυμι) *forsworn, abjured, declared impossible with an oath*, Archil. 16: βροτοῖσιν οὐδέν ἐστ' ἀπώμοτον, one should never make a vow against any thing, Soph. Ant. 388.—II. act. *under oath not to do a thing*, Ibid. 394.

'Απώρυξ, υγος, ἡ, (ἀπορύσσω) *a canal* or *drain from* a place.—II. *a layer of a vine*, Lat. *mergus*, Geop.

'Απωσικύμᾰτος, ον, (ἀπωθέω, κῦμα) *driving along* or *repelling waves*, Anth. [ῡ]

'Απωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπωθέω) *a thrusting* or *driving away*, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄπωσιν αὐτῶν, Thuc. 7, 34.

'Απωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg.

'Απωστέον, verb. adj. from ἀπωθέω, *one must thrust away, reject*, Eur. H. F. 294.

'Απωστικός, ἡ, όν, (ἀπωθέω) *fitted for, disposed to driving away*.

'Απωστός, ἡ, όν, (ἀπωθέω) *thrust* or *driven away from*, γῆς, Hdt. 6, 5, Soph. Aj. 1019.—II. *that can be driven away*, Hdt. 1, 71.

'Απώτερος, έρα, ερον, compar. (ἀπό), *farther off*. Superl. ἀπώτατος, άτη, ατον, *farthest off*.

'Απωτέρω, compar. adv. of foreg., Soph. O. T. 137. Superl. ἀπωτάτω.

'Απωχραίνω, = ὠχραίνω, *to make yellow* or *pale*, Theophr.

'Αρ, Ep. before a consonant for ἄρα, Hom.

'ΑΡΑ, Ep. ῥά, which is enclitic, and before a consonant ἄρ, akin to *ἄρω, and so implying *close connexion*, with a force more or less *illative*. The Epic usages are not easily classified, the Att. much more precise.—A. Epic usage. It denotes—I. simply immediate *transition* from one thing to another, *then, straightway*, ὡς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἀρ' ὄνειρος, Il. 2, 16: usu. here with other particles, δέ, ἡ, ὡς, etc: and so after advs. of time, τότε δή ῥα, τῆμος ἄρα: *in apodosis*, as αὐταρ ἐπειδή...θῆκε τέλος...αὐτίκ' ἀρ' ἦλυθεν, Od. 5, 77: oft. repeated from the protasis, as Il. 21, 426, etc.—2. in enumerating many particulars, e. g. in Homer's catalogue, *then, next in order*, as οἱ δ' ἀρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, etc.—II. actual *connexion* between one thing and another, such as—1. that of *antecedent* and *consequent*, as where Ἡφαιστος ὠνοχόει...ἄσβεστος δ' ἀρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλως, Il. 1, 599, cf. 24, 507: so τούνεκ' ἀρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκε, for this *then*, Il. 1, 96; in which cases it is often also found with οὕνεκα in protasis. So where a question suggests itself, τίς τ' ἀρ τῶν ὄχ' ἄριστος ἦην; who *then*, it will be asked, was..., Il. 2, 761: likewise in negative answers, as οὔτ' ἀρ' ὀγ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, where it may best be rendered by, "*It is not* for a vow (neglected) *that* he is wroth," Il. 1, 93: and thus with demonstr. pronoun in apodosis, ἀλλ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο...τόν ῥ' Οὐσυσῆς βάλε, *he it was, whom*, Il. 4, 501. This usage is universal in Greek.—2. *explanation* of a thing going before, e. g. εἰ μὴ ὑπερφίαλον ἔπος ἔκβαλε, ...φῆ ῥ' ἀέκητι θεῶν φυγέειν, "had he not let fall an impious word: *for* he said," v. Herm. H. Ven. 53: with relat. pron. ἄρα makes it more precise and definite, ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλῆρος, ὃν ἀρ' ἤθελον αὐτοί, *just* the one, the *very* one which..., Il. 7, 182, v. Herm. H. Apoll. 390: ἄρα cannot begin a sentence. [ᾰ]

B. Attic usage. Here it always has a regular illative force, whether —1. *in* direct *conclusions*, = οὖν, *then, therefore, so then*, κάλλιστον...ἄρα ἡ ἀρετή, Arist. Eth. N., or more commonly—2. by way of oblique *inference*, μάτην ἀρ', ὡς ἔοικεν, ἤκομεν, *so, it seems then*, Soph. El. 772: οὕτω κοινὸν ἄρα χαρᾷ καὶ λύπῃ..., so *true is it that*..., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32; usu. expressing pain or sorrow, Herm. Aj. 1005, always slight surprise, Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 756, 4.—3. in *questions*, where it differs from ἄρα in referring only to a part of the clause, as Aesch. Theb. 92, τίς ἄρα ῥύσεται; *who is there to save?* while ἀρά τις ῥύσεται would be *will any one save*, Herm. praef. Soph. O. C.: connected with this is its use in exclamations, οἷαν ἀρ' ἤβην...ἀπώλεσεν, *what* a band was that which he has destroyed! Aesch. Pers. 733: so ὡς οὕτως, πῶς ἄρα, or without other particle, ἔζης ἄρα, Soph. Fr. 603.—4. for τοι ἄρα, contr. τἄρα, v. τοι.—5. εἰ μὴ ἄρα seems to be *unless perhaps*, v. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. n. 35, in which case ἄρα is often separated from εἰ μή, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 355 B.

'Αρᾶ; interrog. particle, = Lat. *num*: in accent and signf. a stronger form of ἄρα:—1. it makes the question more doubtful, so that usu. a negat. answer is expected, which is sometimes more clearly shown by the use of ἄρα μή, =μῶν, followed by indic., *is it so? surely not so?* v. Herm. Vig. n. 295.—2. if an affirmative answer is confidently expected, ἄρα οὐ is used, = Lat. *nonne?* but ἄρα by itself, if the expectation be less confident, = Lat. *ne* enclitic, v. Herm. Vig. n. 294, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 834, 2, sq.—3. ἆρα οὖν; like οὐκοῦν, was orig. always a negative question implying an affirmative, but afterwards was used both affirmatively and negatively, v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 268.—4. in ἆρά γε each particle retains its force, γε serving to make the question more definite.—5. ἄρα is used in exclamations, ὀδυνηρὸς ἀρ' ὁ πλοῦτος! Eur. Phoen. 575, where ἀρ' οὐ with the interrog. would be used, were it a question: ἄρα is never used convertibly with ἄρα metri grat., v. Herm. praef. Soph. O. C. In prose ἄρα always stands first in the sentence: in poetry emphatic words sometimes precede it, v. Herm. l. c.

'ΑΡΑ', ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. 'ΑΡΗ', ῆς, *a prayer*, in Hom. usu. as *a curse*, more rarely as *a blessing*, as in Hdt. 6, 63, ἀρὴν ἐποιήσαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι: in Att. poets mostly in plur.—II. hence *the effect of the curse, mischief, ruin*, Hom., cf. Heyne on Il. 12, 334.—III. Aesch. personified 'Ará as the goddess of destruction and revenge, Lat. *Dira*, whose office is the same as that of the Erinyes in Soph. El. 111, ὦ πότνι' 'Ará, σεμναί τε θεῶν παῖδες 'Ερινύες, while in Aesch. Eum. 417, the Erinyes say that this is their own name γῆς ὑπαί, cf. Müll. Eumen. § 77. (The verb is ἀράομαι: Passow would connect these words with Ἄρης, but the roots seem different.) [ᾰρ Ep. in *arsis*, ᾰρ in *thesis*, Att. always ᾰρ.]

'Αραβδος, ον, (α priv., ῥάβδος) *without staff* or *rod*.

'Αρᾰβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄραβος) *to rattle, ring*, Hom., mostly in Il., and always of armour, as ἤριπεν ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.—II. in Ap. Rh., c. acc. ἀρ. ὀδόντας, to *gnash* or *grind* the teeth.

†'Αραβία, ας, ἡ, *Arabia*, wife of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. a country in south west of Asia, Hdt., Aesch., etc. [ᾰρᾰ, but Dion. P. also ᾰρ.] Hence

'Αρᾰβίζω, *to speak Arabic: to take part with the Arabs*.

†'Αραβικός, ἡ, όν, *Arabian*, Dion. P. 24.

†'Αράβιος, α, ον, *Arabian*, Hdt.: οἱ 'Αράβιοι, the *Arabians*, Hdt.: ὁ 'Αράβιος κόλπος, the Arabian gulf, Hdt.

†'Αράβιος, ου, ὁ, *the Arabius*, a river of Gedrosia, Arr. 6, 21, 3.

'Αραβιστί, adv., *in Arabic*.

†'Αραβῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Arabitae*, a people of Gedrosia, Diod. Sic.

'ΑΡΑΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a rattling, bdóντων, the gnashing* or *grinding* of teeth, Il. 10, 375. (Prob. Sanscr. *rav*, sonare, with *a* euphon.: hence prob. ἀράσσω, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 213.) [ᾰρᾰ-]—II. as pr. n. *Arabus*, Aesch. Pers. 318.

'Αράγδην, adv., (ἀράσσω) *with a rattling noise*, Luc.

'Αραγμα, ατος, τό, =sq., τυμπάνων ἄρ., *a rattling* of drums, Eur. Cycl. 205.

'Αραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀράσσω) *a striking so as to make a sound, a clashing, clattering, rattling*, Aesch. Theb. 249, πετρῶν, *a crashing shower of stones*, Eur. Phoen. 1143; στέρνων, *beating of the breast in grief*, Lat. *planctus*, Soph. O. C. 1609.

†'Αραγος, ου, ὁ, *Aragus*, a river of Iberia, Strab.

'Αραδέω, v. sq.

'Αρᾰδος, ου, ὁ, *violent disturbance, rumbling* in the stomach, *palpitation* of the heart, Nic. (Hesych. quotes also ἀραδέω, κινέω: akin to ἀραβέω, ἀραβος.)

†'Αραδος, ου, ἡ, *Aradus*, an island on the coast of Phoenicia, containing a city of the same name, Hdt. 7, 98: hence οἱ 'Αράδιοι, *the Aradians*. Hdt., Strab.—2. an island on the west coast of the Persian gulf, Strab.

'Αράζω or ἀρράζω, (α euphon., ῥάζω) *to snarl, growl*, of dogs, Dion. H., Philo.

'Αραιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *the belly*, v. sub ἀραιός.

†'Αραιθυρέα, ας, ἡ, *Araethyrea*, sister of Aoris, Paus. 2, 12, 5.—2. the city *Araethyrea*, so named from her, Il. 2, 571: hence adv. 'Αραιθυρέηθεν, *from Araethyrea*, Ap. Rh. 1, 115.

'Αραιόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀραιός, ὀδούς) *with weak, straggling teeth*, Arist. H. A.

'Αραιόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀραιός, θρίξ) *with weak, thin hair*.

'ΑΡΑΙΟΣ, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Soph. Fr. 97, Att. ἀραιός, *thin, narrow, weak, slight*, Hom. of the legs of Vulcan, Il. 18, 411, the arm of Venus, Il. 5, 425, the tongues of thirsty wolves, Il. 16, 161, the entrance of a harbour, Od. 10, 90; also of ships, Hes. Op. 807.—II. later, of the substance of bodies, *frail, brittle, porous, spongy, flabby, full of gaps* or *hollows*, Lat. *rarus*, opp. to πυκνός. Anaxag. 8, and freq. in Hipp. as epith. of flesh and bone: also of time, *with intervals*.—III. as subst. ἀραιά, ᾶς, ἡ, with or without γαστήρ, *the flank, loins, lower belly*, Nic.

'Αραῖος, αία, αῖον, also ος, ον, (ἀρά) *prayed to* or *entreated*, Ζεὺς ἀραῖος. = ἱκέσιος, Soph. Phil. 1181.—2. *prayed against, accursed, laden with a curse* or *curses*, Trag.—II. act. *cursing, bringing mischief upon*, c. dat., φθόγγος ἀρ. οἴκοις, Aesch. Ag. 236, so ἀραῖος γονεὺς ἐκγόνοις, Plat.

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Lagg. 931 C; absol., Soph. Tr. 1202, cf. Elmsl. Med. 595, where however the passive sense seems preferable. Adv. -ως. [Sometimes αἴ.]

'Αραιόσαρκος, ον, (ἀραιός, σάρξ) *with spongy, flabby flesh*, Hipp.

'Αραιόστῦλος, ον, (ἀραιός, στῦλος) *with columns standing far apart, areostyle*, Vitruv.

'Αραιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀραιός) *thinness, brittleness, porousness, flabbiness*, opp. to πυκνότης, Hipp.

'Αραιόω, *to make* ἀραιός or *flabby*, τὴν σάρκα, Arist. Probl.

'Αραίρηκα, ἀραιρηκώς, ἀραιρημένος, ἀραίρητο, Ion. redupl. for ἤρηκα, ἠρηκώς, ἠρημένος, ἤρητο, from αἱρέω, Hdt.

'Αραίωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀραιόω) *a gap, interstice, interval*, Diod.: *a little bit*, Lat. *frustulum*, Longin.

'Αραίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming* or *making* ἀραιός, opp. to πύκνωσις, Hipp.

'Αραιωτικός, ή, όν, *making* ἀραιός, Diosc.

'Αρακίς, ίδος, ἡ, Aeolian word, = φάλη, Ath.—2. ἀρακίδες, ων, αἱ, = ἄρακος, Theophr.

'Αρακος, ου, ὁ, later ὄροχος *a leguminous weed growing among* φακοί, Theophr.

†'Αρακος, ου, ὁ, *Arecus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 7.

†'Αράκυνθος, ου, ὁ, *Aracynthus*, a mountain of Aetolia, Strab.

†'Αραμεῖοι, ων, οἱ, *Aramaei*, a people of Syria, Strab.

†'Αραξηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Araxene*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

†'Αράξης, ου, ὁ, *Araxes*, a river of Armenia, flowing into the Caspian, now the *Arras*, Hdt. 1, 201.—2. a river of Persia, Strab.—3 a river of Mesopotamia, same as Chaboras, Xen. An. 1, 4, 19. Hence

†'Αραξηνός, ή, όν, *of Araxes*, Strab.

'Αραξίχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, and

'Αραξίχειρος, ον, (ἀράσσω, χείρ) *beaten* or *stricken with the hand*, τύμπανα, Anth. The forms ἀραξόχειρ, and ἀραξοχείρος are rejected by Lob. Phryn. 770.

'Αραξος, ον, ὁ, *Araxus*, a promontory of Achaea on the borders of Elis, Strab.

'Αράομαι, fut. -άσομαι [ᾰ], Ion. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀρά) *to pray to* a god, τινί, Hom., only once τινά, Od. 2. 135.—2. *to pray that* a thing may be or happen, c. inf., Hom.:—*to vow* to do a thing, *to vow*, Il. 23, 144, and Att.: also foll. by ἐς c. optat., ἀρώμενος ἐς ἴκοιο, *praying that* thou mightest come, Od. 19, 367, but v. Mehlh. Anacr. p. 121, sq.—3. *to pray* something for one, τινί τι, sometimes in good sense, as ἀρ. τινὶ ἀγαθά, Hdt. 1, 132, cf. 3, 65; but usu. in bad, *to imprecate upon* one, esp. ἀρὰς ἀρ. τινί, Soph., and Eur.: also ἀρ. τινὶ παθεῖν, Soph. O. T. 251: and so ἀρᾶσθαί τινι *to curse* one, Eur. Alc. 714. The act. only occurs in Ep. inf. ἀρήμεναι = ἀρᾶν, *to pray*; but Buttm., Catal. in voc., remarks that a past tense is needed there, as in Od. 14, 134. and thinks that ἀρήμεναι may be aor. 2 of pass. form for ἀρήναι. The part. ἀρήμενος does not belong to ἀράομαι, v. sub voc. [ᾰ Hom., ᾰ Att.]

†'Αραρ, αρος, ὁ, *the Arar*, a river of Gaul now the *Saone*, Strab.

'Αρᾶρα, Dor. for ἤρηρα, perf. 2 of • ἀρω. hence ἀράρος. ἀρηρε, intr. *it is fixed, decreed*.—II. but ἀράρε, ἠράρε, aor. 2 trans. *to appease, satisfy*.

†'Αραρηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Ararene*, a region of Arabia, Strab.

'Αραρίσκω, lengthd. form of pres. for • ἄρω, *to join, fit together*, whereof Hom. has only the impf. Ion. ἀράρισκε, Od. 14, 23.

'Αρᾶρον, Ion. for ἤραρον, aor. 2 of ἄρω, *to join*, Il.: part. ἀραρών, Od.

†'Αραρος, ου, ὁ, *Ararus*, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 48.

'Αρᾱρώς, υῖα, ός, part. perf. of • ἄρω. Adv. -ότως, Aesch. Supp. 940, Plat.: Themist. has a superl. ἀραρότατος, Lob. Paral. 48.

†'Αραρώς, ώ, ὁ, *Araros*, a comic poet, son of Aristophanes, Ath. 237 A.

'Αράσιμος, ον, (ἀράομαι) *cursed*.—II. act. *cursing*. [ρᾰ]

†'Αράσπας, α, ὁ, *Araspas*, a Mede, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 2.

'Αράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (α euphon., ῥάσσω) *to strike hard, smite, dash in pieces*, (Hom only has it in compds., συναράσσω, etc.) Of any violent impact, with collat. notion of *rattling, clanging*, as of horses, ὁπλαὶς ἀρ. χθόνα, Pind. P. 4, 402, θύρας, πύλας ἀρ., *to knock furiously at* the door, Eur. Hec. 1044, Ar. Eccl. 978: esp. ἀρ. στέρνα, κρᾶτα, *to beat* the breasts, etc., in mourning, Lat. *plangere*, Aesch. Pers. 1054, and Eur.: ἀρ. πέτροις τινά, *to strike with* a shower of stones, Eur. I. T. 327: hence metaph. ἀράσσειν ὀνείδεσι, κακοῖς, *to throw with* reproaches or threats, i. e. *fling* them *wildly about*, Soph. Aj. 725, Phil. 374, cf. Ar. Nub. 1373: ἀρ. λύραν, *to strike the lyre wildly*, Orph.: hence also μέλος ἀρ., Lat. *carmina lyra ferire*. Pass. *to dash against one another with a noise, to clash, rattle*.

'Αρᾱτήριον, ου, τό, v. ἀρητήριον.

'Αρᾱτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, disposed for praying* or *cursing*, Diog.: L. from

'Αρᾱτός, ή, όν, Ion. ἀρητός, (ἀράομαι) *prayed for, won by prayer*.—2. *accursed, unblest*, which seems to be the sense of ἀρητὸς γόος, Il. 17, 37, where some would read ἀῤῥητος, v. Spitzn. on the various interprr.: ἀρατὸν ἕλκος, Soph. Ant. 972.—II. proparox. 'Αρητος as pr. n., *Aratus*, prob. from signf. 1, *the Prayed-for*, like the Hebrew *Samuel*, Hom.: later 'Αρατος. [ᾰρ, Ep., ᾱρ, Att.]

†'Αρανσίων, ωνος, ἡ, *Arausion*, a city of Gaul, Strab.

†'Αραφήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *Araphen*, an Attic demus: οἱ 'Αραφήνιοι, *the Araphenians*, Isae.: 'Αραφηνάδε, *to Araphen*, Dem.

†'Αραχθος, ου, ὁ, *the Arachthus*, a river of Epirus, Polyb.

'Αράχιδνα, ης, ἡ, a leguminous plant, perh. *lathyrus amphicarpus*, Theophr.

†'Αραχναῖον, ου, τό, *Arachnaeus Mons*, a mountain of Argolis, Aesch. Ag. 309, now *Sophico*.

'Αραχναίος, αία, αῖον, = sq.

'Αράχνειος, εια, ειον, *of* or *belonging to a spider*, Anth.: from

'Αράχνη, ης, ἡ, *a spider*, Aesch. Ag. 1469, Blomf., q. v.—II. *a spider's web, cobweb*, Lat. *aranea*.—III. *a sea-fish*.—IV. as pr. n. *Arachne*, Luc.

'Αραχνήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀράχνειος, Nic.

'Αράχνης, ου, ὁ, *a spider*, Lat. *araneus*, Hes. Op. 775, Pind. Fr. 268.

'Αραχνικός, ή, όν, = ἀράχνειος.

'Αράχνιον, ου, τό, *a spider's web, cobweb*, Od. 8, 280.—II. dim. from ἀράχνη, *a small spider*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰρᾰχν-, Hom., ᾰρᾰχν-, Cratin. Pyt. 18.] Hence

'Αραχνιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to spin a cobweb*, Arist. H. A. Pass. *to be covered with cobwebs*, Ib.—2. *to spread like a cobweb*, Hipp.

'Αραχνιώδης, ες, (ἀράχνιον, εἶδος) *like a cobweb*, Arist. H. A.

'Αραχνοειδής, ές, (ἀράχνη, εἶδος) *like a spider*, Hipp.

'Αραχνός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀράχνης, Aesch. Supp. 886.

'Αραχνοϋφής, ές, (ἀράχνης, ὑφαίνω) *spun by spiders*, Philo. [ῠ]

'Αραχνώδης, ες, = ἀραχνοειδής.

'Αραχος, ου, ὁ, later form for ἄρακος.

†'Αραχωσία, ας, ἡ, *Arachosia*, a region of Persia, Polyb: on the Indus, Strab.: hence οἱ 'Αραχῶται, Dion. P., -χωτοί ὧν, Strab., *the inhabitants of Arachosia*.

'Αραψ, αβος, ὁ, *an Arab*: also 'Αραβος, ου, ὁ, Aesch. Pers. 318.

'ΑΡΑ΄Ω, v. ἀράομαι, fin.

• 'ΑΡΑ΄Ω, supposed pres. of Ep. part. ἀρήμενος, q. v.

†'Αρβάκης, ου, ὁ, *Arbaces*, the last king of Assyria, Strab.—2. a satrap of Media, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

†'Αρβηλα, ων, τά, *Arbela*, a city of Assyria on the Tigris, Strab.: hence ἡ 'Αρβηληνή (χώρα), the territory of Arbela, Id.

'Αρβηλος, ου, ὁ, *a rounded knife*, such as shoemakers use, Nic.—II. as pr. n. *Arbelus*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

†'Αρβιες, ων, οἱ, *the Arbies*, a people of Gedrosia, Strab.

†'Αρβις, ιος, ὁ, *the Arbis*, a river of Gedrosia, Strab.

†'Αρβουκάλη, ης, ἡ, *Arbucala*, a city of Spain, Polyb. 3, 14.

†'Αρβουπάλης, ου, ὁ, *Arbupales*, son of Darius Codomannus, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

'Αρβύλη, ης, ἡ, *a strong shoe* coming up to the ankle, *a half-boot*, used by country-people, hunters, travellers, Aesch. Ag. 944, and Eur., who calls it *Mycenian*, Or. 1470; also ἀρβυλις in Theocr.: these shoes were also called πηλοπατίδες, *mudtreaders*: ἀρβύλαι in Eur. Hipp. 1189, is taken by Eustath. for *the stand of the charioteer*, but v. Monk ad l. (Prob. akin to • ἄρω, ἁρμόζω.) [ῠ]

'Αρβύλις, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr.

'Αρβυλόπτερος, ον, (ἀρβύλη, πτερόν) *with winged shoes*, Lyc.

†'Αρβών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Arbon*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 2, 11, 15.

'Αργαδεῖς, έων, οἱ, prob. = ἐργάδεις, name of *one of the four old Attic tribes*, cf. Αἰγικορεῖς.

'Αργαινω. (ἀργός) *to be white*, Eur. Alcm. Psoph. 4.

†'Αργαῖος, ον, ὁ, *Argaeus*, son of Philip I., king of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 139.—2. a mountain of Cappadocia, Strab.

'Αργαλέος, έα, έον, *hard, painful, troublous, grievous*, Lat. *gravis*, of all things hard to do or suffer, revolting to the feelings, v. Nitzsch Od. 2, 344. In Hom. usu. c. dat. et inf., ἀργαλέον μοι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι, more rarely ἀργ. θεὸς ἀνδρὶ δαμῆναι, *hard to be subdued by mortal man*, Od. 4, 397, cf. Il. 1, 589: also in Ar. of persons, *troublesome*, also ἀργ. λύπη. ἀργαλέας νυκτας ἄγειν: rare in prose, as Xen. Hier. 6, 4, Aeschin. 9, 20. Adv. -έως. (from ἄλγος for ἄλγ-γος, like στόμαργος for στόμαλγος, ῥῆθαργος, etc.: cf. Germ. *Arg*, *Aerger*.)

†'Αργανθώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Arganthonius*,

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a king of Tartessus in Spain, Hdt. 1, 163.

†'Αργανθώνιον ὄρος, τό, *Mount Arganthonius*, in Bithynia, Strab.

'Αργᾶς, neut. ἀργᾶν, gen. ᾶντος, Dor. contr. from ἀργάεις, *white*, μάστος, ταῦρος, Pind., cf. ἀργήεις.—II. ἄργας,=ἀργῆς.

†'Αργεάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Argeas*, Il. 16, 717.—2. *descendant of Argeas*, an epith. of the kings of Macedonia, Paus. 7, 8, 9.

†'Αργεία, ας, ἡ, *Argia*, daughter of Adrastus, Apollod.—2. wife of Aristodemus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 6, 52. —3. the country of *Argolis*, in Peloponnesus, Thuc. 2, 7.—4. ='Αμφιλοχία, Thuc. 2, 68.

'Αργείλοφος, ον, (ἀργός, λόφος) *white-crested, white-tipped*, κολῶνα, Pind. Fr. 214.

'Αργεῖος, εία, εῖον, ('Αργος) *of* or *from Argos, Argive*: 'Αργεῖοι in Hom. like 'Αχαιοί, for *the Greeks* in general.

†'Αργείος, ου, ὁ, *Argaeus*, a companion of Hercules, Apollod.—2. an orator in Athens, Ar. Eccl. 201.—3. son of Deïphon, Paus. 2, 28, 6.—4. an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.

'Αργειφόντης, ου, ὁ, for 'Αργοφονευτής, ('Αργος, φονεύω) *slayer of Argus*, epith. of Mercury, Hom., v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 38.—II. in E. M. (from ἀργῆς) *serpent-slayer*, epith. of Apollo.

†'Αργέλη, ης, ἡ, *Argele*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

'Αργέλοφοι, ων, οἱ, *the feet of a sheepskin*: in genl. *offal, refuse*, Ar. Vesp. 672.

'Αργεμος, ὁ, or ἄργεμον, ου, τό, Soph. Fr. 221, also Theophr. ἄργεμα, ατος, τό, *a hurt in the iris of the eye*, elsewhere λεύκωμα, Lat. *albugo*.

†'Αργεννον, ου, τό, *Argennum*, a promontory of Asia Minor, Strab.

'Αργεννός, ή, όν, Aeol. and Dor. ἀργός, *white*, Hom., almost always of sheep, also ἀργ. δθόναι, Il. 3, 141; also ἀργ. μόσχος, Eur. I. A. 575, τρίνη, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

'Αργεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq. I.

'Αργεστής, οῦ, ὁ, *white*, also with a neut. subst., Nic. Ther. 592, in genit. —II. paroxyt. ἀργέστης, ου, ὁ, epith. of the South wind, Νότος, Il. 11, 306, 21, 334, *clearing, brightening*, like Horace's *Notus albus, detergens nubila coelo*, cf. λευκόνοτος. In Hes. Theog 379, 870, epith. of Ζέφυρος, and so—2. in the improved compass of Aristotle ἀργέστης was *the north-west wind*, the Athenian σκίρων, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4, p. 474.

'Αργέτι, ἀργέτα, dat. and acc. for ἀργῆτι, ἀργῆτα, from ἀργής, *white*, Il.: the nom., ἀργέτις, ἡ,=ἀργήεσσα, first in Nonn.

'Αργέω, (ἀργός, ἀεργός) *to be unemployed, do nothing*, Xen.; οἱ ἀργοῦντες, *the idle*, Soph. Fr. 288: of a field, *to lie fallow*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11: *to be slow of sight*, Arist. Probl.—2. in good sense, *to rest, keep holiday*.—II. trans. *to leave* a thing *undone*: hence pass. *to be left undone*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 3: *to be fruitless*, Id. Hier. 9, 9.

†'Αργη, ης, ἡ, *Argе*, fem. pr. n., Hdt. 4, 35.

†'Αργης, ου, ὁ, *Arges*, a Cyclops, Hes. Th. 140.

'Αργήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. ἀργύεις, contr. ἀργῶς, ᾶντος, *white, shining, glittering*, ταῦρον ἀργάντα, Pind. O. 13, 98; ἐν ἀργάεντι μαστῷ, Id. P. 4, 14: and we prob. ought to read ἀργᾶς for ἀργίας in Aesch. Ag. 115, cf. Buttm Ausf. Gr. § 41, Anm. 15 n., and v. sub πυραγρός, cf. Lob. Paral. 265.

'Αργής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, also with poet. dat. and acc. ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα, Il. 11, 818; 21, 127, *white, bright*, Hom. mostly of the bright *colour* of lightning, (but acc. to Arist. of its rapid *motion*): also of the colour of fat, Il. Il. cc.; so too of a robe, Il. 3, 419: μαλλός, Aesch.; πέπλος (acc. to Ellendt) Soph. Tr. 675; Κολωνός, because of its chalky soil, Id. O. C. 670 with neut., ἀργῆτος ἐλαίου, Nic.; cf. ἀργινόεις.

'Αργῆς, ὁ, Dor. ἄργας, *a kind of serpent*, Hipp.: also an obscure nickname of Demosthenes, Aeschin. 41, 15, Plut. Dem. 4.

'Αργηστής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀργής, *white, flickering*, πτηνὸς ἀργ. ὄφις, Aesch. Eum. 181.

'Αργία, ας, ἡ,=ἀεργία, *want of employment*, Soph. Fr. 380; *idleness, lazimess*, Eur.—2. in good sense, *leisure*, Plat.

'Αργίας, cf. sub ἀργήεις.

'Αργιβόειος, ον, (ἀργῆς, βοῦς) *with white kine*, epith. of Euboea, Ael.

'Αργικέραννος, ον, (ἀργής, κεραυνός) *with white, bright, vivid lightning*, epith. of Jupiter, Il. and Pind.

'Αργικέρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀργής, κέρας) *white-horned*, Welcker Syll. Ep. 205, 4.

'Αργικός, ή, όν,=ἀργός, *indolent*, Eur. Phil. 6. Adv. -κῶς.

†'Αργιλεωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Argileonis*, mother of Brasidas, Plut. Lys. 25.

'Αργίλιψ, ιπος, *white*, epith. of serpents, Archil. 56, cf. Lob. Paral. 290.

'Αργίλλα, ης, ἡ, *an underground dwelling*, so called in Magna Graecia, Ephor. ap. Strab.

'Αργίλλος, or ἄργιλος, ου, ἡ, *white clay, potter's earth*, Lat. *argilla*, Arist. Probl.

'Αργιλλώδης, or ἀργιλώδης, ες, (ἄργιλλος, εἶδος) *like clay, clayey*, γῆ, Hdt. 2, 12.

†'Αργίλος, ου, ὁ, *Argilus*, a city on the Strymonicus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 115: ὁ 'Αργίλιος, *an inhabitant of Argilus*, Thuc. 4, 103.

'Αργινεφής, ές, (ἀργής, νέφος) *white with clouds*, Soph. Fr. 479.

'Αργινόεις, εσσα, εν,=ἀργός, *white, bright-shining*, Il. 2, 647, 656: epith. of the cities Cameiros and Lycastos, from their lying on chalky hills, so Horace *Rhodos clara*, cf. ἀργής, fin.

†'Αργῖνον, ου, τό,='Αργεννον, Thuc. 8, 34.

†'Αργινοῦσαι, or -οῦσσαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Arginusae*, three small islands between Lesbos and Aeolis, Thuc. 8, 101.

'Αργιόδους, -όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀργής, ὀδούς) *white-toothed, white-tusked*, epith. of boars and dogs, Hom.

†'Αργιόπη, ης, ἡ, *Argiope*, a nymph, Paus., Apollod.

†'Αργιόπιος, ου, ὁ, (χῶρος) the district *Argiopius*, in Boeotia, Hdt. 9, 57.

†'Αργιος, ου, ὁ, *Argius*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

'Αργιπόδης, ου, ὁ,=sq., χίμαρος, Anth.

'Αργίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἀργής, πούς) *swift-footed*, epith. of dogs, Il. 24, 211: of rams, Soph. Aj. 237, where perh. it means *white-footed*, v. Ellendt, Lex. Soph., and cf. ἀργός.

†'Αργιππαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *Argippaei*, a Scythian tribe of Asiatic Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 23.

†'Αργισσα, ης, ἡ, *Argissa*, a place in Thessaly, afterwards Argura, Il. 2, 737, Strab.

'Αργμα, ατος, τό, (ἄρχω) used in plur. ἄργματα=ἀπάργματα, ἀπαρχαί, *the firstlings* at a sacrifice or feast, Od. 14, 446.

'Αργοβριξ, gen. ῖχος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (ἀργός, ὑρίξ) *white-haired*, Anth.

†'Αργόλας, ὁ,='Αργεῖος, Eur. Rhes 41.

'Αργολίζω, f. -ίσω, ('Αργολίς) *to take the part of Argos* or *the Argives*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 34.

†'Αργολικός, ή, όν, *Argolic, of* or *belonging to Argolis*; ὁ 'Αργ. κόλπος, *the Argolicus Sinus*, Strab.: ἡ 'Αργολική (χώρα),='Αργολίς, Id.: from

'Αργολίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Argolis, a district in Peloponnesus*.—2. as adj., ὁ, ἡ, *of Argolis, Argolic*, ἐσθής, Aesch. Supp. 233.

†'Αργολιστί, adv., *like the Argives, in Argolic fashion*, Soph. Fr. 411.

'Αργολογέω, (ἀργός, λόγος) *to talk idly*. Hence

'Αργολογία, ας, ἡ, *idle talking*.

'Αργοναυτης, ου, ὁ, ('Αργώ, ναύτης) *a sailor in the ship Argo, an Argonaut*.

'Αργοποιός, όν, (ἀργός, ποιέω) *making idle*, Plut.

'Αργος, εος, τό, *Argos*, name of several Greek cities, of which the Peloponnesian is the best known: in Hom. it is also put for the district *Argolis*, or even for the whole *Peloponnesus*, Hom., Hdt., Thuc., etc.: adv. 'Αργόθεν, *from Argos*, Eur. Iph. Taur. 70.

†'Αργος, ου, ὁ, *Argus*, son of Jupiter and Niobe, and king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. son of Agenor, the hundred-eyed, slain by Mercury, Aesch. Pr. 568, etc., v. sq.—II. 2.—3. son of Phrixus, builder of the ship Argo, Ap. Rh. 1, 112.

'ΑΡΓΟΣ, ή, όν, *shining, bright, glistening*, of a goose, like Pope's '*silver* swan,' Od. 15, 161, and of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. *nitidus*, Il. 23, 30; but most freq. in Hom. πόδας ἀργοί, as epith. of dogs, so ἀργίποδες, Il. 24, 211, and ἀργοί alone, Il. 1, 50; 18, 283, *swift-footed*, because all swift motion causes a kind of *glancing, flashing* or *flickering*, which thus connects the notions of *white* and *swift*, cf. αἰόλος: the old interpr. of *white-footed* has been long given up, as not applicable to *all* dogs; and that of *running without trouble*, and so *light-footed*,=sq., is forced, v. Nitzsch Od. 2, 11.—II. hence parox. 'Αργος, ὁ, the name of a dog *Swift-foot*, Od. 17, 292.—2. prob. also the herdsman *Argus*, was so called from his eyes being ever open and *bright*.

'Αργός, όν, rarely ή, όν, Lob. Phryn. 105, (contr. from ἀεργός) strictly *not working*, esp. *not working the ground, living without labour*, Hdt. 5, 6, ubi Valck.: hence *doing nothing, idle, lazy, slow*, Soph., etc.: c. gen. rei, *idle at* a thing, *free from* it, as τῶν οἰκοθεν, from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000, πόνων, ταλασίας, Plat. Legg. 835 D, 806 A, so ἀ. αἰσχρῶν, *slow to* evil, Aesch. Theb 411: also ἀ. περί τινος or τι, Plat.: hence of money, *lying idle, yielding no return*, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815, 15: of land, *lying fallow*, χώρα, Xen., and Isocr.—II. pass. *unwrought*, πηλός, Soph. Fr. 432, e Brunckii conj.; ἄργυρος, χρυσός, Paus.—2. *not done, yet remaining to be done*, Lat. *infectus*, Soph. O. T. 287, cf. Valck. Phoen. 773.—3. *unattempted*, μάχη, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.—III. *without trouble, easy*. Adv. -γῶς.

†'Αργουρα, ας, ἡ, *Argura*, the earlier 'Αργισσα, q. v.—2. a city of Euboea, Dem. 538, 3.

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†Ἀργυννος, ου, ὁ, *Argynnus*, a youth beloved by Agamemnon, from whom Venus was called Ἀργυννίς, Ath.

†Ἄργυρᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, *Argyra*, a city of Achaea, near Patrae, Paus. 7, 18, 6. —2. a fountain near it, Id. 7, 23, 1.

Ἀργῠράγχη, ης, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, ἀγχω) *the silver quinsy*, which Demosthenes was said to have, when he was suspected of being bribed not to speak, and said that he had a sore throat, Plut. Demosth. 25.

Ἀργυραμοιβία, ας, ἡ, *money-changing*, Plut.; and

Ἀργῠραμοιβικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a money-changer*; ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη, *money-changing*, Luc. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ἀργῠραμοιβός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ἀμείβω) *a money-changer, banker*, Plat. Polit. 289 E.

Ἀργύρασπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, ἀσπίς) *silver shielded*: οἱ ἀργ., a regiment of the Macedonian army, Polyb.

Ἀργυρεῖον, ου, τό, *a silver-mine*, usu. in plur., cf. sq.—II. *a silversmith's shop*, Aeschin. 14, 27: strictly neut. from

Ἀργύρειος, or ἀργῠρεῖος, ον, = ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρεῖα μέταλλα, *silver-mines*, Thuc. 2, 55; 6, 91: hence τὰ ἀργύρια ἔργα in Xen. Vect. 4, 5, and τὰ ἀργυρεῖα alone in Aeschin. 14, 27.

Ἄργυρεος, or ἀργῠρέος, α, ον, contr. ἀργῦροῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, (ἄργυρος) *silver, of silver, silvered, silver-shining*, Hom. esp. of the implements of the gods, the bowls, etc., of the rich, and so Pind., and Att.—2. ὁ ἀργυροῦς, *a silver coin*.

Ἀργῠρεύω, (ἄργυρος) *to dig for silver, smelt silver*, Diod.

Ἀργῠρηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ἐλαύνω) *one who works in silver*. [ᾰ]

Ἀργῠρήλᾰτος, ον, (ἄργυρος, ἐλαύνω) *wrought of silver*, Eur. Ion 1181.

†Ἀργυρία, ας, ἡ, *Argyria*, a city of Troas, Strab.

Ἀργῠρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀργύριον, Ar. Av. 1609. [ῐ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Ἀργῠρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄργυρος) *to make silver*. Mid. *to make silver for one's self, extort money*, Dinarch. 95, 21.

Ἀργῠρικός, ή, όν, (ἄργυρος) *belonging to silver* or *money*:—ζημία ἀργ., a fine, Plut.

Ἀργῠριοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἀργύριον, θήκη) *a money-chest*.

Ἀργῠριοκόπος, ὁ, (ἀργύριον, κόπτω) = ἀργυροκόπος.

Ἀργυριον, ου, τό, (ἄργυρος) *a piece of silver*, (whence the dimin. form.), Plat., etc.: also in genl. *silver*, and so *money*, Ar. Plut. 154, etc., so too in plur. τὰ ἀργύρια, Ar. Av. 600: ἀργυρίου ἄνθος, Lat. *spuma argenti*, Hipp.—II. in plur. = ἀργυρεῖον.

Ἀργύριος, ία, ιον, = ἀργυρεῖος, q. v.

†Ἀργυρίππα. and -ίππη. ης, ἡ, *Argyrippa*, a city of Apulia = Ἄργος Ἵππιον, now *Arpi*. Strab.: οἱ Ἀργυριππᾶνοί, Polyb., and -ιππηνοί, Strab., *the inhabitants of Argyripa*.

Ἀργῠρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a silver vessel*, esp. a cup, Pind. O. 9, 137, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀργῠρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀργυρίζω) *a silvering, turning into silver*: *a getting money*, Dion. H.

Ἀργῠρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀργυρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of* or *belonging to silver*: as subst., *silver-ore*, φλέψ ἀργυρίτιδος, Xen. Vect. 1, 5, cf. 4, 4, and v. Böckh on Laurion in P. E. 2, p. 427.—II. *of* or *belonging to money*, ἀγών, a contest in which the prize was money, on the analogy of στεφανίτης, Plut.

Ἀργῠρογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to try* or *assay silver*: in genl. *to examine strictly*: from

Ἀργῠρογνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, γνώμων) *one who tries money, an assayer*, Plat. de Virt. 378 E.

Ἀργυροδίνης, ου, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, δίνη) *silver-eddying*, epith. of rivers, Hom.: later also ἀργυροδινής, ές. [ῐ]

Ἀργῠροειδής, ές, (ἄργυρος, εἶδος) *like silver, silvery*, δίναι, Eur. I. A. 752.

Ἀργῠρόηλος, ον, (ἄργυρος, ἧλος) *silver-studded*, ξίφος, θρόνος, Hom.

Ἀργῠροθήκη, ης, ἡ, = ἀργυριοθήκη, Antiph. Midon 1.

Ἀργῠρόθρονος, ον, (ἄργυρος, θρόνος) *silver-throned*.

Ἀργῠροκοπεῖον, ου, τό, *a silversmith's* or *coiner's shop, mint*, Antipho ap. Harp.: from

Ἀργῠροκοπέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἀργυροκόπος, *to coin money*.

Ἀργῠροκοπίζω, f. -ίσω, = foreg. Hence

Ἀργῠροκοπιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a coiner*, λόγων, Cratin. Troph. 7.

Ἀργῠροκόπος, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, κόπτω) *a worker in silver, coiner*, Plut.

Ἀργῠρόκρᾶνος, ον, (ἄργυρος, κρᾶνον) *silver-headed*, Or. Sib.

Ἀργῠρόκυκλος, ον, (ἄργυρος, κύκλος) *silver-wheeled*, Nonn.

Ἀργῠρολογέω, ῶ, *to levy money*; also c. acc., *to levy money upon* a country, *lay it under contribution*, Thuc. 2, 69; 8, 3; and

Ἀργῠρολογία, ας, ἡ, *a levying of money*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 8: from

Ἀργῠρολόγος, ον, (ἄργυρος, λέγω) *levying money*, ναῦς, Ar. Eq. 1071, and Thuc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 375.

Ἀργῠρομῐγής, ές, (ἄργυρος, μίγνυμι, μιγεῖν) *mixed with silver*, Strab.

Ἀργῠρόπαστος, ον, (ἄργυρος, πάσσω) *silver-lacquered*, v. Koen Greg. Cor. p. 454.

Ἀργῠρόπεζα, ης, ἡ, *silver-footed*, regular epith. of Thetis, Il.; of Venus, Pind. P. 9. 16: hence later was formed an adj. ἀργυρόπεζος, ον.

Ἀργῠρόπηχυς, υ, (ἄργυρος, πῆχυς) *silver-armed*, Nonn. 42, 418.

Ἀργῠροποιός, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ποιέω) *a worker in silver*, Anth.

Ἀργῠρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἄργυρος, πους) *silver-footed*, κλίνη, Xen. An. 4, 4, 21.

Ἀργῠροπράκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, πράττομαι) *a money collector*. Hence

Ἀργῠροπρακτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to money-collecting*.

Ἀργῠρόριζος, ον, (ἄργυρος, ῥίζα) *with a silver root*: πηγαὶ Ταρτήσσου ἀργ., i. e. *having silver in the soil*, Stesich. 5.

Ἀργῠρορρύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ῥέω) *silver-flowing*, Eur. H. F. 385.

Ἄργῠρος, ου, ὁ, *silver*, first in Hom.: ζωντὸς ἀργ., *quicksilver*, v. ὑδράργυρος: ἄνθη ἀργύρου, *flowers of silver*, *spuma argenti*, Hipp.—2. *silver money*, and in genl. *money*: on its difference from ἀργύρωμα, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 35: ἄργυρος κοῖλος, *silver-plate*, cf. χρυσός. (Akin to ἀργός, ἀργής, *the white* metal.)

Ἀργῠροστερής, ές, (ἄργυρος, στερέω) *robbing of silver*, βίος ἀργ., *a robber's life*, Aesch. Cho. 1002.

Ἀργῠροταμίας, ου, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ταμίας) *an officer in the tax department* at Athens under the emperors.

Ἀργῠρότοιχος, ον, (ἄργυρος, τοῖχος) *with silver sides*, ὁροιτή, Aesch. Ag. 1539.

Ἀργῠρότοξος, ον, (ἄργυρος, τόξον) *with silver bow*, Hom. as epith. of Apollo, who is also called simply Ἀργῠρότοξος, *bearer of the silver bow*, Il. 1, 37.

Ἀργυρῶν, οῦ, τό, ὄρος, prop. *Silver-mountain*, a mountain in Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab.

Ἀργῠροφάλᾰρος, ον, (ἄργυρος, φάλαρα) *with silver trappings*, Polyb. [φᾰ]

Ἀργῠροφεγγής, ές, (ἄργυρος, φέγγος) *silver-shining*, Anth.

Ἀργῠρόφλεψ, εβος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, φλέψ) *with veins of silver ore*.

Ἀργῠροφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, φύλαξ) *a money-keeper*. [φῠ]

Ἀργῠροχάλινος, ον, (ἄργυρος, χαλινός) *with reins of silver*, Philostr.

Ἀργῠροχοέω, ῶ, *to melt* or *cast silver*: from

Ἀργῠροχόος, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, χέω) *a melter of silver*.

Ἀργῠρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἄργυρος) *to turn into silver, to silver*.—2. *to reward with silver*: Pass. *to be rewarded with silver*, Pind. N. 10, 80, I. 2, 13.

Ἀργῠρώδης, ες, (ἄργυρος, εἶδος) = ἀργυροειδής.—2. *rich in silver*, τόπος, Xen. Vect. 4, 3.

Ἀργύρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀργυρόω) *silver plate*, mostly in plur., Lys. Fr. 50. [ῠ]

Ἀργῠρώνητος, ον, (ἄργυρος, ὠνέομαι) *bought with silver*, θεράπων, Hdt. 4, 72, ὑφαί, Aesch. Ag. 949.

†Ἀργυφέη, ης, ἡ, *Argyphea*, a town of Elis, H. Hymn. Ap. 422.

Ἀργύφεος, έα, εον, *silver-white, silver-shining*, Hom. (ἀργύ-φεος related to ἄργυρ-ος as λιγύ-ς to λιγυρ-ός, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 114. [ῠ]

Ἀργῠφής, ές, = foreg., Orph.

†Ἀργυφία, ας, ἡ, *Argyphia*, wife of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Ἀργῦφος, ον, = ἀργυφής, epithet of sheep, Od. 10, 85, Il. 24, 621.

Ἀργώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *the Argo* or ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis, from ἀργός, *swift*: first in Od 12, 70. Hence

†Ἀργῶος, α, ον, of or *belonging to the Argo*, σκαφος, Eur. Med. 477: Ἀργῶος λιμήν, Ap. Rh. 4, 658.

Ἀρδα, ης, ἡ, (ἀρδω) *dirt, filth*, Pherecr. Epil. 7. [ᾰρδᾶ, Lob. Phryn. 438.]

Ἀρδάλιον, ου, τό, also ἀρδάνιον, ου, (ἀρδω) *a water-pot* or *trough*.

†Ἀρδαλος, ου, ὁ, *Ardalus*, a celebrated pipe-player of Troezene, Plut.: acc. to Paus. 2, 31, 3, a son of Vulcan.

Ἀρδαλος, ον, (ἀρδα) *dirtied, soiled*. Hence

Ἀρδαλόω, ῶ, *to dirty, soil, mix*, Hipp.

†Ἀρδανάξης, or Ἀρδανία, ας, ἡ, *Ardania*, a promontory of Marmarica, Strab.

Ἀρδάνιον, ου, τό. = ἀρδάλιον.

†Ἄρδεα, ας, ἡ, *Ardea*, a city of the Rutuli in Latium, Strab.: οἱ Ἀρδεᾶται, ῶν, *the inhabitants of Ardea*, Dion. H. 5, 61.

†Ἀρδέας, ου, ὁ, *Ardeas*, son of Ulysses and Circe, Dion. H.

Ἀρδεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρδω) *a watering* either of cattle or fields, Strab.

†Ἀρδέρικκα, ων, τά, *Ardericca*, a town of Assyria on the Euphrates, Hdt. 1, 185.—2. a place near Susa, Hdt. 6, 119.

Ἄρδευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρδεύω) = foreg., Ath.

Ἀρδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a waterer*.

Ἀρδευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *watered* from

Ἀρδεύω = ἀρδω, *to water*, Lat. *irrigare*, Aesch. Pr. 852.

Ἀρδήμιος, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀρδμός, Lyc.

Ἄρδην, adv. contr. for ἀέρδην

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(αἴρω) *lifted up, raised on high*, Soph. Ant. 430. — II. *taken away utterly, wholly*, Aesch. Pr. 1051, and in prose, esp. *ἀρὴν ἀνατρέπειν, ἀπόλλυναι, διαφθείρειν*, Lat. *penitus evertere*, etc., Plat., Dem., and in late prose very freq., *ἀ. ἀναιρεῖν*, Lob. Paral. 532.

†Ἀρδησκος, ου, ὁ, *Ardescus*, a river in European Sarmatia, Hes. Th. 345.

†Ἀρδηττός, οῦ, ὁ, *Ardettus*, a hill on the Ilissus, near Athens, Plut. Thes. 3.

†Ἀρδία, ας, ἡ, *Ardia*, a region of Illyria, Strab.: *οἱ Ἀρδιαῖοι, the Ardiani*, Strab.

†Ἀρδιαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Ardiaeus*, a cruel tyrant of Pamphylia, Plat. Rep. 615 C.

†Ἄρδιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mount Ardius*, a mountain of Dalmatia, Strab.

ΑΡΔΙΣ, εως, ἡ, *the point* of any thing, as of an *arrow*, Hdt. 1, 215; *a sting*, Aesch. Pr. 880.

Ἀρδμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄρδω) *a watering: a watering-place*, Il. 18, 521, Od. 13, 247.

†Ἀρδουεννα, ης, ἡ, *Arduenna* (silva), the forest of *Ardennes* in Belgic Gaul, Strab.

†Ἄρδυς, υος, ὁ, *Ardys*, son of Gyges king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 15.

ΑΡΔΩ, f. ἄρσω, *to water*, and so— 1. of men, *to water* cattle, *give them to drink*, ἵππους, H. Hom. 8, 3, cf. Hdt. 5, 12; ἀρδ. Σιμόεντος, to water them *at* or *with* the Simois, Meineke Euphor. 75: also *to walk* or *swim* cattle in water, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπόερσαι 3. Pass. *to drink*, H. Hom. Ap. 263. —2. of rivers and the like, *to water* land, Lat. *rigare, irrigare*, Hdt. 2, 13, 14, etc.: but also σῖτος χερσὶ ἀρδόμενος, *watered by hand*, Hdt. 1, 193.— II. metaph. *to refresh, rear, foster*, ὄλβον ἄρδειν, Pind. O. 5, 55, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 61. (Akin to * ἄλδω, ἀλδαίνω, ἀλδήσκω.)

Ἀρέθουσα, ης, ἡ, *Arethusa*, name of several fountains, the earliest known in Ithaca, Od. 13, 408; the most famous at Syracuse, the Nymph of which became the Muse of Bucol. poetry. (A participial form prob. akin to ἀρδω, as if ἀρδουσα, *the waterer*.)

†Ἀρεθούσιος, ου, ὁ, *Arethusius*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1246.

Ἀρειά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ἀρειή, (ἀρά) *a curse, menace, threat*, Il. 17, 431; 20, 109.—II. as pr. n. *Aria*, the mother of Miletus, Apollod. 3. 1, 2. [ᾰρ]

Ἀρειθύσανος, ου, ὁ, *tassel of Ares* or *Mars*, a bold word for a brave and tried warrior, Aesch. Fr. 186.

Ἀρειμᾰνής, ές, (Ἄρης, μαίνομαι) *full of warlike phrensy*, Simyl. ap. Plut. Rom. 17.

Ἀρειμάνιος, ον, = foreg., *madly fond of war*, Plut. Hence

Ἀρειμᾰνιότης, ητος, ἡ, *martial phrensy*, Stob.

Ἀρειοπᾰγίτης, ου, ὁ, Att. Ἀρεοπ., Lob. Phryn. 698, (Ἄρειος. πάγος) *an Areopagite*, Aeschin. 11, fin. Hence

Ἀρειοπᾰγῑτικός, ή, όν, *Areopagite*.

Ἀρειόπᾰγος, ὁ, v. Ἄρειος πάγος.

Ἄρειος, ον, also α, ον, Eur. H. F. 413, (Ἄρης) *devoted to Ares* or *Mars, warlike, valiant, martial*, Lat. *mavortius*: in Hom., who almost always uses Ion. form Ἀρήϊος, epith. of warriors, more rarely of weapons: later compar. Ἀρειότερος, α, ον, = ἀρείων, and prob. formed from it, like χερειότερος from χερείων. [ᾰρ]

Ἄρειος πάγος, ὁ, *hill of Ares* or *Mars*, over against the Acropolis at Athens, on the west side, Hdt. 8, 52: on it was held the highest judicial court, called by the same name: though here some take Ἄρειος as simply=φονικός, since *capital* crimes came specially under its jurisdiction, first in Aesch. Eum. 681, sq.: on its history cf. Dict. Antiqq., Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, p. 49; 3, p. 23. The form Ἀρειόπαγος or Ἀρεόπαγος occurs in no good author; Lob. Phryn. 599.

Ἀρειότολμος, ον, (Ἄρειος τόλμα) *warlike, bold*, Anth.

Ἀρείφατος, ον, in Hom. Ἀρηίφατος, (Ἄρης, * φένω, πέφαμαι, πέφατο) *slain by Mars*, i. e. *slain in war*, Hom.—2. later it seems in genl.= Ἄρειος, as in ἀρ. ἀγών, λῆμα, Aesch. Eum. 890, Fr. 139, φόνοι, Eur. Suppl. 603.

Ἀρείων, ὁ, ἡ, ον, τό, gen. ονος, *better, stouter, stronger braver, more excellent*, in Hom. of all advantages of body, birth, and fortune: it serves as compar. of ἀγαθός, ἄριστος. (On the deriv. v. * Ἄρης.) [ᾰρ]

†Ἀρείων, ονος, ὁ, *Arion*, a horse of Adrastus, Il. 23, 346.

†Ἀρεκομικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Arecomici*, a people on the Rhone, Strab.

Ἄρεκτος, ον, poet. for ἄῤῥεκτος, *undone, unaccomplished*, Il. 19, 150.

†Ἀρελαταί, ῶν, αἱ, and Ἀρέλᾶτον, ου, τό, *Arelate*, now *Arles*, a city of Gallia on the Rhone, Strab.

Ἀρέομαι, Ion. for ἀραομαι, Hdt.

Ἀρεοπαγίτης, ου, ὁ, v. Ἀρειοπαγίτης.

Ἄρεος, έα, εον, collateral form of Ἄρειος, received by Böckh in Pind. N. 9, 97.

†Ἄρεος ἄλσος, τό, *the Grove of Mars*, in Colchis, where the golden fleece was preserved, Apollod. 1, 9, 1.

†Ἀρευακοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Arevaci*, a tribe of the Celtiberi on the Tagus, Strab.

Ἀρέσαι, ἀρέσασθαι, inf. aor. 1 act. and mid. of ἀρέσκω, Hom.

†Ἀρέσανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Aresander*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Ἀρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of αἴρω, Hom.

†Ἀρεσίας, ου, ὁ. *Aresias*, one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

Ἀρεσκεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρεσκεύω) *the character of an ἄρεσκος, excessive complaisance, obsequiousness, cringing*, cf. Theophr. Char. 5.

Ἀρέσκευμα, ατος, τό, *obsequious, cringing conduct*, Plut.; and

Ἀρεσκευτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to obsequiousness* or *cringing*, M. Anton.: from

Ἀρεσκεύω, also as dep. mid., ἀρεσκεύομαι, *to behave in a pleasing manner*: ἀρεσκεύεσθαί τινα, *to conciliate* a person's *favour*, v. l. Plut.

Ἀρεσκόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀρέσκω, *agreeably*, Eur., and Plat.

Ἄρεσκος, η, ον, *pleasing, complaisant*: but usu. in bad sense, *obsequious, cringing, flattering*, Arist. Eth N., cf. Theophr. Char. 5: from

Ἀρέσκω, fut. ἀρέσω, mid. ἀρέσομαι, poet. ἀρέσσομαι: aor. 1 ἤρεσα, mid. ἠρεσάμην, poet. part. ἀρεσσάμενος, (* ἄρω, ἄρσω), *to make* a thing *good, make it up*, Il. 9, 120; 19, 138: so in mid., ταῦτα δ' ἀρεσσόμεθα, this will we *make up among* ourselves, Il. 4, 362, Od. 22, 55; so σπονδὰς θεοῖς ἀρέσασθαι, *to make full drink-offerings to the gods*, Theogn. 760: but c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, *to content, satisfy, appease, conciliate*, τινὰ δώροισι, ἐπέεσσι, Il. 9, 112, Od. 8, 396: so too θεούς, Aesch. Supp. 655: but c. gen. rei, ἀρέσαντο φρένας αἵματος, *they sated their heart with blood*, Hes. Sc. 255. Pass. c. aor. ἠρέσθην, perf. ἤρεσμαι, *to be contented, satisfied, appeased, acquiesce*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 34, Thuc., etc.—II. intr. *to please, content, gratify*, usu. in 3 pers. c. dat., ταῦτα ἀρέσκει μοι, Hdt. 1, 89, and freq. in Att.; c. inf., ἤρεσέ σφι ταῦτα ποιέειν, Hdt. 8, 19: so too in mid., Hdt. 6, 128; 9, 79: in Att. also usu. c. dat. as Soph. Ant. 211, Thuc. 5, 37, etc. though also c. acc., which is called by Gramm. the Att. construction), Koen. Greg. p. 66, Valck. and Monk Hipp. 184, Heind. Plat. Crat. 391 C, cf. ἀνδάνω.—2. *to flatter*, τινί, Eur. Alcmen. 6; ἀρ. τρόποις τινός, *to conform to* one's ways, Dem. 1362, 11; 1406, fin.—3. part. ὁ ἀρέσκων *grateful* or *acceptable*: hence τὰ ἀρέσκοντα or ἀρέσαντα, Lat. *placita, the favourite dogmas* of philosophers, Plut., cf. * ἄρω.

Ἀρεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀρέσκω) *a propitiatory offering*, esp. a kind of *cake*. Hence

Ἀρεστήριος, ον, *propitiatory*.

†Ἀρεστορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Arestor*, e. g. Argus, Ap. Rh. 1, 112.

Ἀρεστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἀρέσκω, *that pleases, gratifies*, Simon. Amorg.: *agreeable, approved*. Hence τὸ ἀρεστόν, *a decree*, like ἀρέσαν or δόξαν. Adv. -τῶς, Hdt.

†Ἀρέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Arestor*, masc. pr. n., Apollod.

Ἀρεταίνω, Gramm. for ἀρετάω.

Ἀρετᾰλογία, ας, ἡ, *the practice of an ἀρεταλόγος, buffoonery*: from

Ἀρετᾰλόγος, ον, ὁ, (ἀρετή, λέγω) strictly, *a prater about virtue*: at Rome a kind of buffoon, Casaub. Suet. Aug. 74, Juven. 15, 16, cf. ἠθολόγος.

†Ἀρέτας, α and ου, ὁ, *Aretas*, a name common to several kings of the Nabathaean Arabs, Strab., etc.

Ἀρετάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀρετή) *to be fit* or *proper, to thrive, prosper*, οὐκ ἀρετᾷ κακὰ ἔργα, Od. 8, 329, λαοὶ ἀρετῶσι, Od. 19, 114.

†Ἀρετάων, ονος, ὁ, *Aretaon*, a Trojan, Il. 6, 31. [τᾰ]

Ἀρετή, ῆς, ἡ, *goodness, excellence*, of any kind; but in Hom. esp. *manly, warlike goodness, manhood, prowess, valour*, Lat. *virtus*: also *manly beauty, rank, dignity*, and in genl. *outward distinction*, Theogn. 30, etc., cf. ἀγαθός, and Welcker, praef. Theogn. p. 29, sqq.: so of horses, runners, etc.—2. in prose, freq. of the *virtues* or *properties* of land, fountains, plants, etc., Hdt. 4, 198, Thuc. 1, 2, etc.—3. the usu. sense of it is almost = Lat. *virtus*, of the active rather than the strictly moral virtues, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21, sq.: hence—4. *skill*, ἀρετὴ τεκτονική, κυβερνητική, etc., Plat.— II. *character* or *reputation for virtue, glory*, Pind. P. 4, 331, Thuc. 1, 33; ἀρ. καὶ δόξα, Plat. Symp. 208 D: ἀρετὴ ἔργων, *fame for noble deeds*, Lys. 193, 12, cf. εὐσέβεια. [For deriv. v. sub Ἄρης.] [ᾰ]

†Ἀρετή, ῆς, ἡ, *Aretē*, daughter of Dionysius the elder, Plut.

†Ἀρέτης, ου, ὁ, *Aretes*, a commander of Alexander's, Arr. An. 3, 12, 3. —2. a Spartan, Diod. S. 14, 70.

†Ἀρετις, ιος, ὁ, *Aretis*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 15, 6.

Ἄρευς, ὁ, Aeol. for Ἄρης, Alcae., cf. Koen. Greg. p. 194—2. *Areus*, a king of Sparta, Plut. Pyrrh. 26: others in Diod. S., Paus., etc.

*Ἀρεω, assumed as pres. whence fut. and aor. of ἀρέσκω.

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†Ἀρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Areon*, a river of Persia, Arr. Ind. 38, 7.

†Ἄρεως πεδίον and Ἄρεος πεδίον, τό, the *Campus Martius* in Rome, Hdn.

Ἀρή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for ἀρά, q. v.

Ἄρηαι, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 mid. for ἀρῃ, from αἴρω, Il., Hes.

†Ἀρηγονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Aregonis*, mother of Mopsus, Orph.

Ἀρηγοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *help, aid*, Anth. P. 9, 788.

Ἀρήγω, fut. -ξω, *to help, aid, succour*, τινί, Hom. only in Il., always *to succour in war*, oft. c. dat. modi, as μάχῃ, χερσί: so too Pind., and Trag. —2. absol. *to be of use, be good* or *fit*, c. inf., φέρειν ἀρήγει, Pind. P. 2, 173: hence σιγᾶν ἀρήγει, Aesch. Eum. 571.—II. c. acc. rei, *to ward off, prevent*, e. g. ἀρῆξον ἄλωσιν, Aesch. Theb. 119: also like ἀρκέω, ἀρ. τινί τι, *to ward off from* one, φόνον τέκνοις, Eur. Med. 1275, cf. Tro. 772. Chiefly poet., but also in Hdt. 7, 136, and Xen. (Akin to ἀρκέω, ἐρύκω, *arceo, arx, area*, cf. Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 271.) [ᾰ]

Ἀρηγών, όνος, ὁ, ἡ, *a helper, aid*, Il. 4, 7.

†Ἀρήγων, οντος, ὁ, *Aregon*, a painter of Corinth, Strab.

†Ἀρηΐας, άδος, ἡ, (fem. adj. from Ἄρης) *of* or *belonging to Mars; martial, warlike*, Qu. Sm. 187.

Ἀρηΐθοος, ον, (Ἄρης, θοός) *swift as Mars, swift in war*, Il.

Ἀρηϊκτάμενος, η, ον, (Ἄρης, κτείνω) *slain by Mars*, or *in war*, Il. 22, 72. [ᾰρ]

†Ἀρηΐλυκος, ου, ὁ, *Areïlycus*, masc. pr. n., Hom.

†Ἀρήϊνος, ου, ὁ, *Areïnus*, a satrap of Phrygia, Strab.

†Ἀρηΐος, ου, ὁ, *Areïus*, son of Bias, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh.

Ἀρήϊος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. for Ἄρειος, Hom.

Ἀρηΐφᾰτος, ον, Ion. for Ἀρείφατος, Hom.

Ἀρηϊφόβογγος, ον, (Ἄρης, φόβογγή) *martial-sounding*, Cornut. 21.

Ἀρηϊφθορος, ον, (Ἄρης, φθείρω) *destroyed* or *slain in war*.

Ἀρηΐφιλος, ὁ, ἡ, also, η, ον, (Ἄρης, φίλος) *dear to Mars, favoured of the god of war*, freq. epith. of warriors in Hom. (The act. signf. *loving Mars* is very dub.)

Ἀρήμεναι, inf. Ion. for ἀρᾶν, v. sub ἀράομαι.

Ἀρημένος, ένη, ένον, *distressed, harassed, worn out*, expl. by the old Gramm. by βεβλαμμένος, Hom. (only in Od.): also γήρᾳ ὑπὸ λιπαρῷ ἀρημένος, Od. 11, 136. (Of unknown origin.)

†Ἀρήνη, ης, ἡ. *Arene*, daughter of Oebalus, and sister of Aphareus, Paus.; after her was named—2. a city of Elis, the residence of Aphareus, Il. 2, 591: adv. Ἀρηνηθεν, *from Arene*, Ap. Rh. 1, 471.

Ἀρηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρήγω) *help succour*, Aesch. Pr. 547, Soph. O. C. 829. —II. c. gen. rei, *help against* a thing, *means of averting* it, e. g. πημάτων, Soph. El. 876.

†Ἀρηξίων, ονος, ὁ, *Arexion*, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 6, 2, 13.

Ἀρηρα, perf. 2 of ἀρω: plqpf. ἀρήρειν.

Ἀρηρεμένος, part. perf. pass. of *ἄρω, q. v., l. fin.: Brunck in Ap. Rh. alters it to ἀρηράμενος, as part. aor. 1, mid.

Ἀρηρομένος, η, ον, *ploughed*, Il., and Hdt., Ion. for ἠρώμενος, Il., part. perf. pass. from ἀρόω.

Ἀρηρότως, Ion. ἀραρότως, adv. part. perf. act. from *ἄρω, *fitly, fitting close*: hence *fast, tight*, Eur. Med. 1192.

Ἄρης, ὁ, gen. Ἄρεος, never contr., also Ἄρεως, (equally good Att., being freq. even in Isocr., and Dem., cf. Elmsl. O. C. 947, Monk Alc. 514, although the Att. usage is doubted by Schäf. Greg. p. 607, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58, in voc.): dat. Ἄρεϊ, Att. contr. Ἄρει, poet. Ἄρῃ (Matth. Alcae. 1. p. 10): acc. Ἄρη, also Ἄρην, (both Att., but Hom. has the latter only in Il. 5, 909, where however Dind. reads, Ἄρη', from the Aeol. Ἄρευς), also Ἄρεα, in Soph. O. T. 190: voc. Ἄρες.:—Ion. and Ep. Ἄρηος, ῃϊ, ῃα; but the gen. Ἄρηος and Ἄρεω only in Gramm. *Ares*, Lat. *Mars*, son of Jupiter and Juno, god of war and slaughter, represented by Hom. as a gigantic warrior: in Trag. the god of destruction in genl., the spirit of strife, plague, famine, Soph. O. T. 190, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. 692. Hence as appel. for *war, slaughter, murder*, etc., Ἄρης ἐμφύλιος, τιθασός, Aesch. etc.; λιθολευστος Ἄ., *death by stoning*, Soph. Aj. 254: and even for *iron*, acc. to Eust. (Akin to ἄρρην, ἄρσην, as *Mars* to *mas*, perhaps also to ἀνήρ, ἥρως, Lat. *vir*: perhaps also to αἴρω, ἐναίρω, Lat. *arma*, and to the prefix ἀρι-: from the same root come ἀρετή, ἀρείων, ἄριστος, the first notion of *goodness* being that of *manhood, bravery in war*, cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 365.) [ᾰ in Hom., but oft ᾱ in arsis, e. g. Il. 5, 31, and so in compounds: later Ep. uncertain: Att. rarely long, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 38.]

Ἀρήτειρα, ἡ, fem. from ἀρητήρ, Ap. Rh. [ᾰρ]

†Ἀρήτη, ης, ἡ, *Arete*, wife of Alcinous, Od. 6, 54.—2. daughter of Aristippus the philosopher, Strab.

Ἀρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀράομαι) strictly, *one that prays*: hence *a priest*, because the priest conveyed the prayers of the people to the gods, Il.; poet. for ἱερεύς, acc. to Arist. Poet. [ᾰρ] Hence

Ἀρητήριον, ου, τό, *a place for prayer*, Plut. [ᾱ]

†Ἀρητιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Aretius*, i. e. Nisus, Od. 16, 395.—2. *son of Ares* or *Mars*, i. e. Cycnus, Hes. Scut. Herc. 57.

†Ἀρητιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Ἄρειος, *of Mars, sacred to Mars*, κρήνη, νῆσος, *fountain, island of Mars*, Ap. Rh.

†Ἄρητος, ου, ὁ, *Aretus*, son of Nestor, Od. 3, 414.—2. son of Priam, Il. 17, 494.

Ἀρητός, ή, όν, Ion. for ἀρατός, Hom.

Ἀρητύω, = ἀρύω, *to draw water*, Alcae.

Ἀρθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. from αἴρω, Hom.

Ἄρθειν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. Aeol. for ἦρθησαν, from αἴρω, Il.

Ἀρθμέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἁρθμός) *to join together, unite*, Ap. Rh.—II. intr. *to be joined together* or *united*, ἓν φιλότητι ἁρθμήσαντε (for ἁρθμηθέντε) Il. 7, 302.

Ἄρθμια ων, τά (not ἁρθμία, ἡ), *peaceful relations, peace, concord*, opp. to πολεμος, Hdt. 6, 83: strictly neut. plur. from

Ἄρθμιος, α, ον, (ἁρθμός) *joined, united*: hence *at peace* or *in concord with* another, τινί, Od. 16, 427, and Hdt.

†Ἄρθμιος, ου, ὁ, *Arthmius*, son of Pythonax, a proxenus of the Athenians in Zelea, Dinarch. 90, 1, Dem. 121, 27.

Ἁρθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄρω) *a bond, league, friendship*, H. Hom. Merc. 524, Aesch. Pr. 191.

Ἁρθρεμβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to set limbs*, Math. Vett.: and

Ἁρθρεμβόλησις, εως, ἡ, *the setting of a limb*, Chirurg. Vett.: from

Ἁρθρέμβολος, ον, (ἄρθρον, ἐμβάλλω) *with the limbs set*: ἁρθρ. ὄργανα, *instruments for setting limbs*: also *for torture*, Joseph.

Ἁρθρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄρθρον, M. Anton.

Ἁρθρικός, ή, όν, = sq., Hipp.

Ἁρθριτικός, ή, όν, (ἄρθρον) *belonging to the limbs* or *joints, diseased in them, gouty*, Hipp.

Ἁρθρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, as if fem. of ἀρθρίτης, which does not occur, *belonging to the limbs* or *joints*, ἁρθρ. φλεγμονή, etc., Hipp.: ἡ ἀρθρῖτις, sc. νόσος, *gout*, Id.

Ἄρθρον, ου, τό, (*ἄρω) *a joint*, esp. *the socket of the joint*, opp. to ὀστράγαλος, Hdt. 3, 129: in plur. *a limb*, and freq. in plur. *the limbs*, oft. joined with some other word, ἄρθρα ποδοῖν, *the ankles*, Soph. O. T. 718, cf. 1032; also ἄρθρων ἧλνσις, the limbs, legs, Eur. Hec. 82: and even ἄρθρα τῶν κύκλων, the eyes, Soph. O. T. 1270, ἄρθρα στόματος, the mouth, Eur. Cycl. 625: also τὰ ἄρθρα alone, *the genitals*, Hdt. 3, 87, cf. Valck. ad 3, 103.—II. *the article* in grammar, Plut.

Ἀρθροκήδης, ες, (ἄρθρον, κῆδος) *afflicting the limbs*, πόνοι, Luc.

Ἀρθροπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ἄρθρον, πέδη) *a band for the limbs, fetter*, Anth.

Ἀρθρόω, (ἄρθρον) *to form into members, fasten by joints, fit together*, and so, *to fashion, finish off*: esp. of words, *to utter distinctly*, γλῶσσα ἀρθροῖ τὴν φωνήν, *produces articulate sounds*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 12, as Lucret. 4, 555, *voces articulat... lingua*: but ἀρθροῦν γλῶσσην καὶ νόον, *to give strength to, nerve the tongue and mind*, Theogn. 758.

Ἀρθρώδης, ες, (ἄρθρον, εἶδος) *well-articulated* Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.

Ἀρι-, insep. prefix, like ἐρι-, strengthening the notion conveyed by its compd.: of same root with Ἄρης, ἀρείων, ἄριστος, and so chiefly denotes *goodness, excellence*, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἑκηλος 9, p. 285: mostly in older Ep. and Lyr. [ᾰ]

Ἄρια, ας, ἡ, a kind of oak, prob. *quercus ilex*, Theophr.: also φελλόδρυς.

†Ἀρία, ας, ἡ, *Aria*, a province of Persia, now corresponding nearly to *Chorasan*, Strab.; οἱ Ἄριοι, *the Arians*, Hdt. 3, 93.

†Ἀριαβίγνης, ου, ὁ, *Ariabignes*, a brother of Xerxes, slain in the battle of Salamis, Hdt. 7, 97.

†Ἀριάδνη, ης, ἡ, *Ariadne*, daughter of Minos, Il. 18, 592.

†Ἀριαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Ariaeus*, commander of the Asiatics in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 8, 5, etc.

†Ἀριάκης, ου, ὁ, *Ariaces*, leader of the Cappadocians, Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

†Ἀριαμάζου πέτρα, ἡ, *the rock of Ariamazes*, in Sogdiana, Strab.

†Ἀριαμένης, ου, ὁ, *Ariamenes*, same as Ἀριαδίγνης, Plut.

†Ἀριάνη, ης, ἡ, *Ariana*, a general term for several provinces of eastern Persia, now *Afghanistan*, Strab.

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†Ἀριανθίδης, ου, ὁ, *Arianthides*, son of Lysimachus, Thuc. 4, 91.

†Ἀριᾶνός, η, ον, (Ἀριανή) *of* or *belonging to Ariana*; οἱ Ἀριανοί, *the inhabitants of Ariana*, Strab.—2. -νός, οῦ, ὁ, *Arianus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 18.

†Ἀριάντας, α, ὁ, *Ariantas*, a Scythian king, Hdt. 4, 81.

†Ἀριαπείθης, ου, ὁ, *Ariapeithes*, a Scythian king, Hdt. 4, 76.

†Ἀριαράθης, ου, ὁ, *Ariarāthes*, a name common to many kings of Cappadocia, Strab., etc. [ᾰ̄]

†Ἀριαράμνης, ου, ὁ, *Ariaramnes*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 90.

†Ἀριάσπαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Ariaspae*, a people of Drangiana, Arr. An. 3, 27, 4.

†Ἀρίβαιος, ου, ὁ, *Aribaeus*, a king of the Cappadocians, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

†Ἀριγαῖον, ου, τό, *Arigaeum*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 24.

†Ἀριγεύς, έως, ὁ, *Arigeus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Ἀριγνώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Pind. N. 5, 21, but only in nom. pl. *ἀριγνῶτες*, cf. Lob. Paral. 181.

Ἀρίγνωτος, η, ον, Od. 6, 108, also ος, ον, Il. 15, 490, (ἀρι, γιγνώσκω) *easy to be known, well-known, far-famed*, Hom.: also in bad sense, *notorious, infamous*, Lat. *nimium notus*, Od. 17, 375.

†Ἀρίγνωτος, ου, ὁ, *Arignotus*, a citharoedus, Ar. Eq. 1278.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher, Luc.

†Ἀριδαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Aridaeus*, son of Philip of Macedon, Strab.

Ἀριδάκρῦς, ον,=sq., Arist. Probl.

Ἀριδακρῦς, υ, gen. υος. (ἀρι, δάκρυ) *much weeping, very tearful*, γόος, Aesch. Pers. 947: also in Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 7.

Ἀριδάκρῦτος, ον, (ἀρι, δακρύω) *much wept*.—II.=ἀρίδακρυς.

Ἀρίδᾶλος, ον, Dor. for ἀρίδηλος, Simon.

Ἀριδείκετος, ον, (ἀρι, δείκνυμι) *much shown*, Lat. *digito monstratus*: hence *famous, renowned*: Hom. uses it mostly as a superl. c. gen. *ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν*.

Ἀρίδηλος, ον, (ἀρι, δῆλος) *very plain, clear, distinct, far seen*, Ὄσσα, Simon. 62: also *quite clear, manifest*, Hdt. 8, 65: *much known*, ἔργα, Tyrt. 2, 7, v Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀΐδηλος* 9, p. 55. Adv. -λως, cf. *ἀρίζηλος*.

†Ἀριδίκης, ου, ὁ, *Aridices*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Ἀρίδωλις, ιος, ὁ, *Aridolis*, a tyrant of Alabanda in Caria, Hdt. 7, 195.

†Ἀριζαντοί, ῶν, οἱ, *Arizanti*, a people of northern Media on the Choaspes, Hdt. 1, 101.

Ἀρίζηλος, ον, also η, ον, Il. 18, 219, 221, Ep. form for *ἀρίδηλος*, Buttm. l. c.; of the light of a star, 13, 244, of the sound of a voice, 18, 219, of a strange phenomenon, 2, 318, of persons whom all admire, 18, 519. Adv. -λως, Od. 12, 453: so in Pind. O. 2, 55 (101), acc. to Böckh.—II.=sq., Hes. Op. 6, and Call. Adv. -λως.

†Ἀριζήλος, ου, ὁ, *Arizelus*, an Athenian, Aeschin.

Ἀριζήλωτος, ον, (ἀρι, ζηλόω) *much to be envied, very prosperous*, Ar. Eq. 1329.

†Ἀριζος, ου, ὁ, *Arizus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 82.

Ἀριήκοος, ον, (ἀρι, ἀκούω) *much heard of, much renowned*, Call.—II. act. *far hearing, hearing readily*, Ap. Rh.

Ἀρίθματος, ον, Dor. for *ἀρίθμητος*.

Ἀριθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀριθμός) *to number, count, reckon up*, Od., Hdt., etc., and in aor. pass. *ἀριθμηθῆμεναι* for *ἀριθμηθῆναι*, Il. 2, 124: *δίχα ἀριθμεῖν*, to count, and so halve, Od. 10, 204: *to reckon, calculate*, also *to count out* or *down, pay*, τὸ ἀργύριον, Dem. 1192, fin.—2. *to reckon, esteem, account*, Anth. Pass. *ἀριθμεῖσθαι ἐν..., to be reckoned among...*, v. l. Eur. Supp. 969. [Impf. ἠρίθμεον, in Hom. always as trisyll.] Hence

Ἀρίθμημα, ατος, τό, *that which is counted, a number*, Aesch. Eum. 753.

Ἀρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀριθμέω) *a counting, reckoning up*, Hdt. 2, 143.

Ἀριθμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀριθμέω) *a calculator*, Plat. de Just. 373 B.

Ἀριθμητικός, ή, όν, (ἀριθμέω) *belonging to numbering* or *reckoning, skilled therein*, Plat. Gorg. 453 E: ἡ -κή, with or without τέχνη, *arithmetic*, freq. in Plat. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀριθμητός, ή, όν, (ἀριθμέω) *numbered, easily numbered*, hence *few in number*, opp. to *ἀναρίθμητος*, Theocr. 16, 87: *οὐκ ἀρ., in no esteem*, Lat. *nullo numero habitus*, Id. 14, 48.

Ἀρίθμιος, α, ον,=foreg., poet.

Ἀριθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *number, a number, quantity*, Lat. *numerus*, first in Od. 4, 451: oft. added, where hardly wanted, as πολλοὶ ἀριθμῷ. ἐν ἀριθμῷ, Hdt., etc.: so too *εἰς ἀριθμόν*, or *ἀριθμόν*, absol., Hdt. 1, 14, 50. etc.: proverb. *λέγειν ἀριθμὸν ποντιᾶν ψάφων*, *to count the sand on the sea-shore*, Pind. O. 13, 66.—2. also *amount, size, length*, etc., as πολὺς ἀρ. χρόνου. Aeschin. 7, 36; *ἀρ. ὁδοῦ*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 6; *ἀρ. ἀργυρίου, a sum of money*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 15.—3. in dat. absol., *in great, considerable numbers*, Hdt. 6, 58, ubi Schweigh., cf. Thuc. 2, 72: *in fit, proper numbers*.—4. *number*, ὁ δεύτερος ἀρ.=ὁ δεύτερος ἀριθμῷ, Eur. Ion 1014: in genl. *the whole system of numbers*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 157 D.—5. *number*, as a mark of station, worth, rank, etc., μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἵζεσθαι ἀριθμῷ, *to take one's place among men*, Od. 11, 449; also *εἰς ἀνδρῶν τελεῖν ἀριθμόν*, Eur. Melan. 29, 5: hence *ξενίας ἀριθμῷ, in regard of friendship*, Id. Hec. 794: *ἐχειν ἀριθμόν, to have account made of* one, Id. Mel. 7: *οὐκ εἰς ἀριθμὸν ἥκεις λόγων, you come not into my account*, Id. El. 1054; so too *οὐκ ἐν ἀριθμῷ εἶναι*, like Lat. *nullo esse in numero*.—6. also *mere number, quantity*, opp. to *quality, worth*, λόγων ἀρ., *a mere set of words*, Soph. O. C. 382; so of men, *οὐκ ἀρ. ἄλλως, not a mere lot*, Eur. Tro. 476; so too *ἀριθμός* alone, like Horace's *nos numerus sumus*, Ar. Nub. 1203; sometimes even of a single man, Elmsl. Heracl. 997.—7. in some phrases as a mark of *completeness*, οἱ ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Legg. 668 D: *πάντας τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς περιλαβών, having reached perfection*, Lat. *omnibus numeris absolutus*, so *πάντες ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος, the aggregate of duty*, M. Anton.—II. *a numbering, counting*, μάσσων ἀριθμοῦ, *past counting*, Pind. N. 2, 35: esp. in phrases, *ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖσθαι τῆς στρατιᾶς. τῶν νεῶν, to hold a muster, an enumeration of*, review..., Hdt. 8, 7; so too ποιεῖν, Xen. An. 7, 1, 7, etc.—2. *numeration, λογισμὸς καὶ ἀρ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C. (Usu. deriv. from ἄρω, ἀρθμός: a new and ingenious one has been proposed by Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.) [ᾰ̄ρ]

†Ἀρικία, ας, ἡ, *Aricia*, a city of Latium, now *Ariccia*, Strab.; οἱ Ἀρικηνοί and οἱ Ἀρικιεῖς, *the inhabitants of Aricia*, Paus., Dion. H.

†Ἄριμα, ων, τά, *Arima*, a chain of mountains in Asia, under which Typhon lay, Il. 2, 783, etc., cf. Strab. 627.

†Ἀριμάζου πέτρα, v. Ἀριαμ-.

†Ἀριμασποί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Arimaspi*, a Scythian people in northern Europe, Hdt. 4, 27, according to whom the word denotes *one-eyed*. In Aesch. Pr. 809 placed in Africa. Hence Ἀριμάσπεα ἔπη, *a poem relating to the Arimaspi*, Hdt. 4, 14.

†Ἀριμένης, ου, ὁ, *Arimenes*, same as Ἀριαβίγνης, Plut.

†Ἀρίμινον, ου, τό, *Ariminum*, a city of Umbria, now *Rimini*, Polyb.

†Ἀρίμινος, ου, ὁ, *the Ariminus*, a river of Umbria, Strab.

†Ἄρίμμας, α, ὁ, *Arimmas*, a satrap of Syria, Arr. An. 3, 6, 12.

†Ἀρίμνηστος, ου, ὁ, *Arimnestus*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 91, 1, Isae. Others in Hdt. 9, 72, etc.

†Ἄριμοι, ων, οἱ, *the Arimi*, a mythic people of Asia, variously assigned to Cilicia, Lydia, Syria, etc., Strab.

Ἄριν or ἄρις, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ῥίν, ῥίς) *without nose, without scent* or *sagacity*, opp. to εὖριν, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2.

Ἄρινος, ον,=foreg., Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.

†Ἀριόβαζος, ου, ὁ, *Ariobazus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 23.

†Ἀριοβαρζάνης, ους, ὁ, *Ariobarzanes*, a Persian satrap, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 4. Others in Plut., Diod. S., etc.

†Ἀριόβυστος, ου, ὁ, *Ariovistus*, a German leader, Plut.

†Ἀριομάνδης, ου, ὁ, *Ariomandes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Ἀριόμαρδος, ου, ὁ, *Ariomardus*, an Egyptian leader, Aesch. Pers. 38.—2. son of Darius, Hdt. 7, 78.—3. a Persian leader of the Caspii, Hdt. 7, 67.

Ἄριος, ια, ιον, *Arian, an inhabitant of Aria*, also written Ἄρειος; but also=Μηδικός, Aesch. Cho. 423, acc. to a most ingenious conj. of Herm., cf. Hdt. 7, 62, and Klausen ad l. c.—2. ὁ, *Arius*, a river of Aria, Strab.

†Ἀριουσία, ας, ἡ (χώρα), *Ariusia*, a stony but productive wine-district of Chios, Strab.

Ἀριπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *great stateliness*: from

Ἀριπρεπής, ές, (ἀρι, πρέπω) *very stately* or *showy, very splendid* or *beautiful*, of men and animals, Hom.; also of things, as ἄστρα, ὄρος, αἰγίς, χηλός. Adv. -έως.

Ἄρις, ινος, v. ἄριν.

Ἀρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a carpenter's tool*, prob. *an auger, gimlet*, Anth.: cf. φράκτης. [ᾰ̄, ῐ̄]

†Ἄρίσαρον, ου, τό, *a kind of ἄρον, arum arisarum*, Diosc.

†Ἀρίσβας, αντος, ὁ, *Arisbas*, masc. pr. n., Il. 17, 345.

†Ἀρισβη, ης, ἡ, *Arisbe*, daughter of Teucer and wife of Dardanus, Apollod. 3, 12, 1.—II. a city of Troas, near Abydus, Il. 2, 836.—2. a city of Lesbos, also wr. Ἀρισβα, Hdt. 1, 151.

†Ἀρίσβηθεν, adv. (from Ἀρίσβη, II. 1), *from Arisbe*, Il. 11, 96.

†Ἄρισβος, ου, ὁ, *Arisbus*, a tributary of the Hebrus, in Thrace, Strab.

Ἄρίσημος, ον, (ἀρι, σῆμα) *very remarkable, notable*, ἔργα, H. Hom. Merc. 12.

Ἀρισθάρματος, ον, (ἄριστος, ἅρμα) *best in the chariot-race*, γέρας, the prize of the best, Pind. P. 5, 39.

†Ἄρίσπαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Arispae*, an Indian tribe, Arr. Ind. 4, 9.

†Ἀρισταγόρα, ας, ἡ, *Aristagora*, fem. pr. n., Ath.

†Ἀριστογόρας, α, and ου. Ion. -ρης, εω, ὁ, *Aristagoras*, son of Heraclides,

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tyrant of Cyme, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. tyrant of Cyzicus, Hdt. 4, 138.—3. tyrant of Miletus, Hdt. 5, 30.—4. son of Hegesistratus, Hdt. 9, 90.—5. son of Arcesilaus of Tenedos, Pind. N. 11, 3.—6. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 761, sq.

Ἀρίσταθλος, ον, (ἄριστος, ἆθλον) *victorious in the contest*, Anth.

†Ἀριστάινετος, ου, ὁ, *Aristaenetus*, a philosopher, Luc.—2. a celebrated writer of Nicaea.

†Ἀριστάινος, ου, ὁ, *Aristaenus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 1, 4.

Ἀριστᾶος, ου, ὁ, *Aristaeus*, son of Apollo and Cyrene, Hes. Th. 974: esp. *a rural hero*, perh. connected with Lat. *arista*, Virg.—2. a governor of Cyprus, under king Antiochus, Ael.

†Ἀρίσταιχμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, αἰχμή) *Aristaechmus*, masc. pr. n., prop. *brave warrior*, Dem. 324, 11; 964.

†Ἀρίστανδρος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, ἀνήρ) *Aristander*, the most celebrated soothsayer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An.—2. a sculptor of Paros, Paus. 3, 18, 8.

Ἀριστάρχεω, (ἄριστος, ἀρχω) *to rule in the best way*, Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 12.

†Ἀριστάρχη, ης, ἡ, *Aristarche*, a priestess of Massalia, Strab.

†Ἀριστάρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, ἄρχω) *Aristarchus*, masc. pr. n., prop. *excellent ruler*, Thuc. 8, 90, Xen., etc.

Ἀριστάφυλος, ον, (ἄριστος, στάφυλη) *rich in grapes*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἀριστάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄριστον) *to take the ἄριστον, breakfast, lunch*, Lat. *prandere*, also ἀκρατίζω, Ar. Eq. 815: in genl. *to take any meal*, except dinner or supper (δεῖπνον), Xen., cf. ἄριστον: hence irreg. syncop. perf. forms ἠριστάναι and ἠρίσταμεν, though only in common life, as Ar. Fr. 428, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, Anm. 10. [ᾰ, for the most part.]

†Ἀριστέας, ου, Ion. -τέης, ὁ, *Aristeas*, of Proconnesus, an early Epic poet, Hdt. 4, 13.—2. a leader in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 4, 1, 28.—3. son of Adimantus, Hdt. 7, 137, in Thuc. Ἀριστεύς, 1, 60. Others in Plut., Paus., etc.

Ἀριστεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀριστεύω) *the deed of him that won the prize* (ἀριστεῖον) in genl. *any great, noble, heroic action; eminent merit*, Soph. Aj. 443. So were called those single rhapsodies of the Il., in which the deeds of some one hero are described, e. g. 5, 11, 17 are respectively Διομήδους, Ἀγαμέμνονος, Μενελάου ἀριστεία: also freq. in plur.

†Ἀριστείδης, ου, ὁ, *Aristides*, the illustrious son of Lysimachus, Hdt. 8, 79, archon B. C. 489, Plut. Arist. 5.—2. son of Archippus, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 4, 50.—3. grandson of the illustrious Aristides, Plat. Others in Dem., Paus., etc.

Ἀριστεῖον, ου, τό, *the prize of the first victor, meed of valour*, Hdt. 8, 11; usu. in pl. Id. 8, 122; Soph. Aj. 464.

†Ἀρίστεραι, ῶν, αἱ, *the Aristerae*, islands near Argolis, Paus.

Ἀριστερεύω, *to be left-handed*, LXX.

Ἀριστερών, ῶνος, ἡ, = περιστερών, Orph.

Ἀριστερομάχος, ον, (ἀριστερός, μάχομαι) *fighting with the left hand*, Stob.

Ἀριστερός, ά, όν, *left, on the left*; ἐπ' ἀριστερά, *towards the left, on the left*, Il.; also ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρός, *on the left hand*, Od. 5, 277.—2. ἡ ἀριστερά, with or without χείρ, *the left hand*, ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρός=ἐπ' ἀριστερά, Hdt. 2, 30, also ἐξ ἀριστερῶς, Soph. El. 7; so too ἐς ἀριστερήν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ, Hdt. 7, 42: cf. ἐπαριστερος.—3. metaph. *boding ill, ominous*, because to a Greek augur, looking northward, the unlucky, western signs came from the left, Od. 20, 242, sq.—4. of men, *left-handed, clumsy*, like French *gauche*, φρενόθεν ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἔβας, thou didst turn off *leftwards* from thy mind, i. e. didst act like one senseless, Soph. Aj. 183. (On the deriv. cf. Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.)

Ἀριστεροστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀριστερός, ἵστημι) *standing on the left*, esp. in the Trag. chorus, Cratin. Seriph. 9.

Ἀριστερόχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀριστερός, χείρ) *left-handed*, Synes.

Ἀρίστευμα, ατος, τό, = ἀριστεία.

Ἀριστεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἄριστος) *the best*: in Hom. usu. in plu. ἀριστῆες, Lat. *optimates, the best, noblest, chiefs, princes, lords*, v. Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii. Hence

†Ἀριστεύς, έως, ὁ, *Aristeus*, commander of the Corinthian fleet against the Corcyreans, Thuc. 1, 29.—2. another Corinthian commander, Thuc. 1, 60. Others in Thuc. 4, 132, Paus., etc.

Ἀριστευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for valiant deeds*, ὅπλα, Max. Tyr.: from

Ἀριστεύω, *to be* ἄριστος, *be best* or *bravest*, freq. in Hom.; c. gen., Τρώων ἀριστεύεσκε, *he was the best of the Trojans*, Il. 6, 460, cf. 11, 627, 746, Valck. Hdt. 7, 106, and c. dat. rei, βουλῇ ἀπάντων, *to be best of all in wisdom*, Il. 11, 627, cf. Pind. N. 10, 17; ἀριστεύουσα χθονὸς εὐκάρπου, *the fairest of all fruitful lands*, Pind. N. 1, 20; also ἐν μάχῃ, Il. 11, 409, ἐν ἀέθλοις, Pind. N. 11, 18; also ἀρ. τι, *to be best in* a thing, Pind. O. 10 (11), 76; and lastly c. inf., ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι, *he was best at fighting*, Il. 16, 292, etc.: absol. γνώμῃ ἀριστεύει, *an opinion prevails, is judged best*, Hdt. 7, 144.—2. trans. c. acc., ἀριστεύειν τι=τῷ ἀριστεῦσαι λαβεῖν τι, *to gain as being the best*, Soph. Aj. 435, ubi v. Herm., and cf. 1300.

Ἀριστηιον, Ion. for ἀριστεῖον, Hdt.

Ἀριστητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀριστάω) *one who breakfasts*, Hipp. [ᾰ mostly.]

Ἀριστητικός, ή, όν, (ἀριστάω) *fond of one's breakfast*, Eupol. Dem. 43.

Ἀριστίζω, f. -ίσω, *to give one breakfast*, τινά, Ar. Eq. 538, Av. 659. Mid. *to breakfast*, Hipp. [ῐ mostly.]

Ἀριστίνδην, adv. (ἄριστος) *according to the goodness of one's family, by birth* or *rank*, opp. to πλουτίνδην, Arist. Pol.: in genl. *in proportion to worth*, Isocr. 71 B.

†Ἀριστῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Aristinus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Ἀριστιππος, ου, ὁ, *Aristippus*, a pupil of Socrates, founder of the Cyrenaic school, Xen. Mem. 2, 1.—2. a Thessalian of Larissa, Xen. An. 1, 1, 10.—3. a tyrant of Argos, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.

†Ἀριστις, ιος, ὁ, *Aristis*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 7, 99.

†Ἀριστιων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ariston*, masc. pr. n., in Oratt., Plut., etc.

Ἀριστοβίος, ον, (ἄριστος, βίος) *living best*, Heliod.

Ἀριστοβούλος, ον, (ἄριστος, βουλή) *best advised*: or *best advising*.

†Ἀριστόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Aristobulus*, of Cassandrea, an historian of Alexander the Great, Plut. Alex.—2. a Jewish king, Strab. Others in Aeschin., etc.

†Ἀριστογείτων, ονος, ὁ, (ἄριστος, γείτων) *Aristogiton*, an Athenian who slew Hipparchus, Hdt. 5, 55.—2. an Athenian orator against whom Demosthenes and Dinarchus delivered orations.

Ἀριστογένεθλος, ον, (ἄριστος, γενέθλη) *producing the best children*: in genl. *very fruitful*, χῶρος, Anth.

†Ἀριστογένης, ους, ὁ, (ἄριστος, *γένω) *Aristogenes*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 10, etc.

Ἀριστογόνος, ον, (ἄριστος, *γένω) act. *bearing the best children*, μάτηρ, Pind. P. 11, 5.—II. *born of the best parents*.

†Ἀριστόδαμος, ὁ, Dor. for Ἀριστόδημος.

Ἀριστόδειπνον, ου, τό, (ἄριστον, δεῖπνον) *a breakfast-dinner, dejeuner*, Alex. Incert. 25.

†Ἀριστοδήμη, ης, ἡ, *Aristodeme*, daughter of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5. fem. of

†Ἀριστόδημος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, δῆμος) *Aristodemus*, son of Aristomachus, and father of Procles and Eurysthenes the Spartan kings, Hdt. 6, 52.—Other Spartans in Hdt. 7, 229, etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 107, 1, Diod. S.—3. an Athenian philosopher, styled ὁ μικρός, a pupil of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 4.—Others of this name in Dem., Strab., etc.

†Ἀριστόδικος, ου, ὁ, *Aristodicus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 1, 158, etc.

†Ἀριστόδωρος, ον, ὁ, (ἄριστος, δῶρον) *Aristodorus*, Plat. Ep.

Ἀριστοεπέω, *to speak best*: from

Ἀριστοεπής, ές, (ἄριστος, ἔπος) *speaking best*.

†Ἀριστόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Aristoclea*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 15.

†Ἀριστοκλείδας, α, ὁ, *Aristoclides*, Pind. N. 3, 25, Dor. form of sq.

†Ἀριστοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Aristoclides*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 70.

†Ἀριστόκλειτος, ου, ὁ, *Aristocleitus*, father of the celebrated Lysander, Plut. Lys. 2.

†Ἀριστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Aristocles*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 16, etc.: also the name of several philosophers and grammarians, whose works are now lost, Strab., Ath., etc.

Ἀριστοκράτεια = ἀριστοκρατία: from

Ἀριστοκρατέομαι, pass. c. f. mid., (ἄριστος, κρατέω) *to be governed by the best-born* or *nobles, have an aristocratical constitution*, Plat. Rep. 338 D, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 18.

†Ἀριστοκράτης, ους, ὁ, (ἄριστος, κρατέω) *Aristocrates*, the last king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 11.—Others in Hdt. 6, 73, Thuc. 5, 19, etc.

Ἀριστοκρατία, ας, ἡ, *the rule of the best-born* or *nobles, an aristocracy*, ἀνὴρ σώφρων, Thuc. 3, 82, Plat., etc.—II. *the rule of the Best*, opp. to ὀλιγαρχία, an ideal constitution of Arist., and Polyb.

Ἀριστοκρᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἀριστοκρατέομαι) *aristocratical, inclining to aristocracy*, Plat. Rep. 587 D. Adv. -κῶς.

†Ἀριστοκρέων, οντος, ὁ, (ἄριστος, κρέων) *Aristocreon*, a pupil of Chrysippus, Plut.

†Ἀριστόκριτος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, κρίνω) *Aristocritus*, masc. pr. n., Lys., Ath., etc.

†Ἀριστόκυπρος, ον, ὁ, *Aristocyprus*, a king of Soli, in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 119.

†Ἀριστολαΐδης, ου Ion εω, ὁ, *Aristolaides*, father of Lycurgus, Hdt. 1, 59.

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†'Αριστόλεως, ω, ὁ, *Aristolaus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 294, 10.

'Αριστολοχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄριστος, λοχεία) an herb promoting child-birth, like our *birth-wort*, Lat. *aristolochia*, Dioscr.

†'Αριστόλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Aristolochus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 22, etc.

'Αριστόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄριστος, μάντις) *best of prophets*, Soph. Phil. 1338. cf. Lob. Phryn. 600.

†'Αριστομάχη, ης, ἡ, *Aristomache*, sister of Dion, and wife of the elder Dionysius, Plut. Dion.—2. daughter of Priam, Paus. 10, 26, 1: from

'Αριστομάχος, ον, (ἄριστος, μάχη) *fighting best*, Pind. P. 10, 3. Hence

†'Αριστόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Aristomachus*, brother of Adrastus, Apollod. 1, 9.—2. leader of the Heraclidae in the invasion of the Peloponnesus, Hdt. 6, 52.—Others in Polyb., etc.

†'Αριστομένης, ους, ὁ, *Aristomenes*, leader of the Messenians in the second Messenian war, Paus, etc.—2. an Aeginetan, victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 8.—Others in Oratt., Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 730, etc.

†'Αριστομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Aristomēdes*, a Thessalian, commander in the army of Darius, Arr. An. 2, 13, 2.—2. a Theban, Paus. 9, 25, 3.

'Αριστον, ου, τό, *a morning meal, breakfast*, twice in Hom., Il. 24, 124, Od. 16, 2, where it is taken at sunrise, and so Aesch. Ag. 331: later, *breakfast*, was called ἀκράτισμα, and after it ἄριστον, was the midday meal, our *luncheon*, the Roman *prandium*, as may be seen from Thuc. 4, 90; 7, 81; ἄριστον αἱρεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, *to be getting breakfast* or *luncheon*, Hdt. 3, 26; 6, 78. (According to Pott, akin to ἠρι, and so perhaps to our *ear-ly*. [ᾰ in Hom., ᾱ Att., as also in derivs., Br. Ar. Nub. 416.]

†'Αριστοναῦται, ῶν, οἱ, *Aristonautae*, a city of Achaea, port of Pallene, Paus. 7, 26, 14.

†'Αριστονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Aristonīce*, priestess in Delphi, Hdt. 7, 140: fem. of

†'Αριστόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Aristonicus*, an Athenian statesman and orator from Marathon, contemporary of Demosthenes, Plut. Dem. 28.—2. a tyrant of Methymna, Arr. 3, 2, 4.—Others in Strab., etc.: from

'Αριστόνικος, ον, (ἄριστος, νίκη) *conquering gloriously*.—2. *granting glorious victory*, κράτος, Ath.

†'Αριστονόη, ης, ἡ, *Aristonŏe*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1047, 6: fem. of

†'Αριστόνοος, contr. 'Αριστόνους, ου, ὁ, *Aristonŏus*, of Gela, in Sicily, leader of a colony to Agrigentum, Thuc. 6, 4.—Others in Thuc. 2, 22, Plut., etc.: from

'Αριστόνοος, ον, (ἄριστος, νοῦς) *of the best disposition*, Anth.

†'Αριστόξενος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, ξένος) *Aristoxenus*, a pupil of Aristotle, wrote a treatise on music, Strab. [In Anth. on account of the metre -ξενος.]

'Αριστοποιέω, (ἄριστον, ποιέω) *to prepare breakfast*, τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα, *things prepared for breakfast*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 1. Mid. *to get one's breakfast*, Thuc. 4, 30, and Xen.

'Αριστοπολιτεύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, πολιτεύω) *one who has governed* or *administered best*, Inscr.

'Αριστοπόνος, ον, (ἄριστος, πονέω) *working best*, χεῖρες, Pind. O. 7, 94.

'Αριστοπόσεια, ἡ, (ἄριστος, πόσις) *the best wife*, Opp.

'Αριστοπρᾱγέω, (ἄριστος, πρᾶγος) =ἀριστεύω.

'Αριστος, η, ον, *best* in its kind, and so in all sorts of relations, like ἀγαθός, to which it serves as superl.: in Hom. usu. *best, bravest, noblest*, though it is disputed whether ἄριστοι is ever used=ἀριστῆες, *chiefs, nobles*, cf. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 5, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii: ἄριστός τι, *best in a thing*, also c. inf., ἄριστοι μάχεσθαι, hence ἀρ. ἀπατᾶσθαι, *best*, i. e. *easiest to cheat*, Thuc. 3, 38: first transferred in Att. to *moral* goodness. Neut. τὰ ἄριστα,=ἀριστεῖα, Soph. El. 1097: but ἄριστα as adv., *best, most excellently*, etc.: contr. c. artic. ὦριστος Hom., ἀ'ριστος Att., ὠ'ριστος Dor. (On deriv. v. †'Αρης.)

†'Αριστος, ου, ὁ, *Aristus*, of Salamis in Cyprus, an historian, Arr. An. 7, 15, 5.

'Αριστοτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, τέχνη) *the best artificer*, θεός, Pind. Fr. 29.

'Αριστοτόκεια, ἡ, poet. fem. of sq., Theocr. 24, 72.

†'Αριστοτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Aristotle*, earlier name of Battus, founder of Cyrene, Pind. P. 5, 117.—2. an Athenian, son of Timocrates, Thuc. 3, 105.—3. one of the 30 tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—4. son of Nicomachus, born at Stagīra, B. C. 384, the celebrated philosopher, Plut., etc. Others in Dem., etc.

†'Αριστοτελίζω, *to be a follower of Aristotle*, i. e. *to pursue scientific investigations*, Strab.

†'Αριστότῑμος, ου, ὁ, *Aristotīmus*, a tyrant of Elis, Plut.

'Αριστοτόκος, ον, (ἄριστος, τίκτω) =ἀριστογόνος, *begetting* or *bearing the best children*, but—II. pass. ἀριστότοκος, ον,=ἀριστόγονος, *born of the best parents*, γέννα, Eur. Rhes. 909.

†'Αριστοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Aristophānes*, father of Aristoclides, Pind. N. 3, 34.—2. the celebrated comic poet of Athens, Plat., etc.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

†'Αριστόφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Aristophantus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 66.

†'Αριστοφιλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Aristophilides*, ruler of Tarentum, Hdt. 3, 136.

'Αριστοφυής, ές, (ἄριστος, φυή) *of best nature*, Ecphantus ap. Stob. p. 324.

†'Αριστοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Aristophon*, a celebrated Athenian painter, Plat. Gorg.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 112, 3, Plut. Dem. 24.—3. an Athenian orator and statesman, Thuc. 8, 86.—Others in Dem., etc.

'Αριστόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄριστος, χείρ) *with the best hand*, ἀγών, *a contest won by the stoutest hand*, Soph. Aj. 935.

†'Αρίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Aristratus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 294, 10.

†'Αρίστυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Aristyllus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Plut. 314, etc.

†'Αριστώ, ὁός contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Aristo*, fem. pr. n., Sapph., Anth.

'Αριστώδῑν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄριστος, ὠδίν) *bearing the best children*, Anth.

†'Αρίστων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ariston*, a tyrant of Byzantium, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a king of Sparta, one of the Proclidae, Hdt. 1, 67.—Others of this name in Thuc. 7, 39, Xen., etc.

†'Αριστώνῠμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄριστος, ὄνομα) *Aristonymus*, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 4, 122.—Others in Hdt. 6, 126, Thuc., etc.

'Αρισφᾰλής, ές, (ἀρι, σφάλλω) *very slippery* or *treacherous*, Od. 17, 196.

'Αριφᾰνής, ές, (ἀρι, φαίνομαι) *very famous*, Anth.

'Αριφρᾰδής, ές, (ἀρι, φράζομαι) *easily known, very clear* or *manifest*, like ἀρίγνωτος, ἀρίζηλος, σῆμα, Hom.: also ὀστέα, ἀριφραδέα τέτυκται, *are easy to know*, Il. 23, 240.—2. *clear to the sight, distinctly visible*, Theocr. 24, 39.—II. act. *quick at contriving, sharp-witted, cunning*, prob. l. Soph. Ant. 347, where the MSS. περιφραδής. Adv. -δέως, contr. -δῶς, Hence

†'Αριφράδης, ους, ὁ, *Ariphrades*, son of Automenus, Ar. Eccl. 129.

'Αρίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀρι, φρήν) *very wise* or *prudent*. Hence

†'Αρίφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Ariphron*, grandfather of Pericles, Hdt. 6, 131.—2. father of the commander Hippocrates, Thuc. 4, 66.—3. brother of Pericles, Plat. Prot.

†'Αρίων, ονος, ὁ, *Arīon*, a lyric poet of Methymna in Lesbos, Hdt. 1, 23: hence adj. 'Αριόνιος, α, ον. [ῐ]

†'Αρκαδία, ας, ἡ, *Arcadia*, a province of the Peloponnesus, Hom. Adv. 'Αρκαδιηθεν, *from Arcadia*, Ap. Rh. Hence.

†'Αρκαδικός, ή, όν, *Arcadian*, Xen.

'Αρκάλη or ἀρκάνη, ης, ἡ, *the bar on which the threads of the warp are fastened*.

'Αρκάς, άδος, ὁ, *an Arcadian*, usu. in pl. 'Αρκάδες, Il.: also as adj., and so fem., 'Α. κυνή, Anth.—II. *Arcas*, son of Jupiter and Callisto, a king of Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 2.—2. a comedy of Antiphanes, Meineke 1, p. 323.

†'Αρκασίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Arcas*, i. e. Iasus, Callim.

'Αρκειος, ᾱ, ον, = ἄρκτειος, *of a bear*.

†'Αρκεισιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Arceisius*, i. e. Laertes, Od. 24, 270; *descendant of Arceisius*, as, Ulysses, Od. 4, 755.

†'Αρκείσιος, ου, ὁ, *Arceisius*, son of Jupiter and Euryodia, Od. 13, 182.

'Αρκεόντως, Att. contr. ἀρκούντως, adv. part. pres. from ἀρκέω, *enough, abundantly*, ἀρκούντως ἔχει, *'tis enough*, Aesch. Cho. 892: ἀρκεόντως ἔχειν τοῦ βίου, Vit. Hom.

†'Αρκέσας, αντος, ὁ, *Arcesas*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1250, 19.

'Αρκεσίγνιος, ον, (ἀρκέω, γνῖον) *limb-strengthening*, οἶνος, Antiph. Τραυμ. 1, 8.

†'Αρκεσίλαος, ου, ὁ, Ion. -σίλεως, Dor. -σίλας, (ἀρκέω, λαός) *Arcesilāus*, leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 495.—2. name of several kings of Cyrene, of the family of the Battidae, Hdt. 4, 160, etc.—Others in Strab., Paus., etc.

'Αρκεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρκέω) *help, aid, service*, Soph. O. C. 73.

'Αρκετός, ή, όν, (ἀρκέω) *sufficient*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B. Adv. -τῶς.

'Αρκευθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a juniper-berry*, Theophr.: from

'Αρκευθος, ου, ἡ, *a juniper-bush*, Lat. *juniperus*, Theophr.

†'Αρκευθος, ου, ὁ, *Arceuthus*, a river of Syria, Strab.

†'Αρκεύς, έως, ὁ, *Arceus*, a leader of the Persians, v. l. Aesch. Pers. 44.

'ΑΡΚΕ'Ω, ῶ, f. -έσω, Lat. *ARCEO*, *to ward off, keep off*, τινί τι, something from another, Hom., and Att., also τι ἀπό τινος, Hom., also ἀρκεῖν τινι τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν, *to keep one from death*, Soph. Aj. 727: c. dat. only, *to assist, aid, succour*, Il. 21, 131, Od. 16, 261, freq. in Soph., and Eur.: the dat. pers. is omitted, Il. 13, 371, etc.: and from such places came the later and (in prose) only signf.,—II. *to be of*

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use, avail, suffice, be strong enough, usu. c. inf., first in Pind. O. 9, 5: also c. part., *ἀρκέσω θνήσκουσα, my death will suffice*, Soph. Ant. 547; *ἔνδον ἀρκείτω μένων, let him be content to stay within*, Id. Aj. 76, and so in prose, as Thuc. 2, 47, and Xen.: also c. dat., *to suffice, be enough for, satisfy*, Hdt. 2, 115, Soph. Ant. 308, etc.: freq. also absol. *to be enough, be strong enough, avail, βίος ἀρκείτω*, Aesch. Ag. 1314, *οὐκ ἤρκει τόξα*, Id. Pers. 278: hence oft. in part., *ἀρκῶν, οὖσα, οὖν, sufficient, enough, βίος ἀρκέων*, Hdt. 1, 31: *ἀρκοῦντα* or *τὰ ἀρκοῦντα ἔχειν*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 1, Symp. 4, 35: cf. *ἀρκεόντως*.—II. impers., *ἀρκεῖ μοι, 'tis enough for me, I am well content*, c. acc. et. inf., as *ἐμοί μὲν ἀρκεῖ τοῦτον ἐν δόμοις μένειν*, Soph. Aj. 80; also *ἀρκεῖ μοι εἰ..., ἐάν...* (for *ὅτι*), Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14, cf. Mem. 1, 4, 13: also *ἐμ' ἀρκεῖ βουλεύειν, 'tis enough that I...*, Aesch. Theb. 248: also absol., *ὅτ' οὐκέτ' ἀρκεῖ, since there is no help*, Soph. Tr. 711: *ἀρκεῖν δοκεῖ, it seems enough, seems good*, Soph. El. 1364: *ταὐτὸν ἀρκεῖ σκῶμμα, a jest has the same meaning*, Plat. Theaet. 174 A, but cf. Stallb.—III. rarely c. acc. rei, as *ἔργα ἀρκέσας, having accomplished deeds*, Soph. Aj. 439.—B pass. *to be satisfied, contented with* a thing, *τινί*, Hdt. 9, 33, and freq. in later prose, as Plut. (Akin to *ἀρήγω*, q. v., also to *ἀλκάω, ἀλκάθω*, Buttm. Lexil. v. *χραισμεῖν* 4.)

Ἀρκιος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον*, (*ἀρκέω*) Ep. word, *on which one may rely, safe, sure, οὔ οἱ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν, he shall have no hope to escape*, Il. 2, 393; *νῦν ἄρκιον ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ἠὲ σαωθῆναι, one of these is certain, to perish or be saved*, Il. 15, 502; *ἄρκ. μισθός, a sure reward*, Il. 10, 303. This meaning is affirmed by Buttm. to prevail throughout Hom. and Hes., while he confines to the later poets, as Ap. Rh., the sense of—II. *enough, sufficient*, ascribed by others to early Ep.

Ἀρκιος, *α, ον*,=*ἀρκτειος*.

†**Ἀρκόννησος**, *ου, ἡ, Arconnesus*, an island on the coast of Caria, opposite Halicarnassus, Strab.

Ἄρκος, *ου, ὁ* and *ἡ*,=*ἄρκτος, a bear*.

Ἄρκος, *εος, τό*, (*ἀρκέω*) *a defence against*,.., *βελέων*, Alcae. 1.

Ἀρκούντως, contr. for *ἀρκεόντως*, q. v.

Ἀρκτεία, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἀρκτεύω*) *an offering at the Brauronia*.

Ἀρκτειος, *α, ον*, (*ἄρκτος*) *of a bear*.

Ἀρκτέον, verb. adj. from *ἄρχομαι, one must begin*, Soph. Aj. 840; *ἀρχὴν ἀρκτέον, one must make a beginning*, Plat. Tim. 48 B.—II. from *ἄρχω, one must govern*, Isocr. 298 D, and so Soph. O. T. 628, unless we can take *ἀρκτέον* for *you must be ruled*, i. e. *obey*, cf. *οὐ καταπληκτέον*, Dinarch. 103, 45, and Ellendt in v.

†**Ἀρκτεύς**, *εως, ὁ, Arcteus*, a leader of the Aegyptians, Aesch. Pers. 312; also read in v. 44 for **Ἀρκεύς**.

Ἀρκτεύω, *to appoint to the service of ἄρκτος* (3).—II. *to serve as one*, Lys. ap. Harp. in. v.

Ἀρκτῆ, *ῆς, ἡ*, sub *δορά, a bearskin*.

Ἀρκτικός, *ή, όν*, (*ἄρκτος* 2) *near the bear*, i. e. *northern, arctic, πόλος*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀρκτικός, *ή, όν*, (*ἄρχομαι*) *beginning*, Gramm.

†**Ἀρκτῖνος**, *ου, ὁ, Arctinus*, an Epic poet of Miletus, Ath.

Ἀρκτιος, *ία, ιον*,=*ἀρκτικός*, Galen.

Ἄρκτος, *ου, ὁ* and *ἡ, a bear*, Od.—2. *ἡ, the Great Bear*, or *Charles' Wain*, elsewh. *ἅμαξα*, a constellation known by Hom. under both names: *αἱ ἄρκτοι* the greater and lesser bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 41: hence *the north-pole*, or in genl. *the North*.—3. *ἡ*, at Athens, *a girl appointed to the service of Diana Brauronia* or **Ἀρχηγέτις**: she had to sacrifice in a saffron robe at the Brauronia, Ar. Lys. 645: cf. *ἀρκτεύω* and *ἀρκτεία*: on the mythol. connection of this office with *ἄρκτος, a bear*, cf. Müller Prolegom. zur Mythol. p. 73.—4. *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A.

†**Ἄρκτος**, *ου, ὁ, Arctus*, a centaur, Hes. Sc. Herc. 186.

Ἀρκτοῦρος, *ου, ὁ, Arcturus*, a bright star in the forehead of Boötes, Hes.: hence—II. *the time of his rising, the middle of Sept.*, when cattle left the upland pastures, Soph. O. T. 1137. (From *ἄρκτος, οὖρος, guard*, and so= **Ἀρκτοφύλαξ**, not from *οὐρά, tail*.)

Ἀρκτοτρόφος, *ον*, (*ἄρκτος, τρέφω*) *nourishing bears*.

Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *ακος, ὁ*, (*ἄρκτος, φύλαξ*) *the bear-keeper, Arctophylax*, a constellation also called Boötes.

Ἀρκτύλος, *ου, ὁ*, dim. of *ἄρκτος, a young bear*.

†**Ἄρκτων ὄρος**, *Bears' mountain*, in Mysia near Cyzicus, Strab.

Ἀρκτῷος, *ῶα, ῷον*, (*ἄρκτος* 2)= *ἀρκτικός*, Anth.

†**Ἀρκύθοος**, contr. *ους, ου, ὁ, Arcythous*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 3, 230.

†**Ἀρκύνια ὄρη**, *the Hercynian mountains*, i. e. *the Hartz mountains* in Germany, Arist.

Ἄρκυς, *υος, ἡ*, Att. *ἄρκυς, a net, hunter's net*, Lat. *cassis*, Aesch., and Eur., who uses it mostly in plur.; also in Xen., *ἄρκυς ἱστάναι, to set nets, εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς ἐμπίπτειν, to be caught in nets*: metaph. *ἄρκυες ξίφους, the toils*, i. e. *perils of the sword*, Eur. Med. 1278. (Akin to *ἕρκος*.) Hence

Ἄρκυσμα, *ατος, τό, a net*, v. l. in Aesch. Eum. 112 Well.

Ἀρκυστᾶσία, *ας, ἡ, a placing of nets: a net*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6.

Ἀρκυστάσιον, *ου, τό*, (*ἄρκυς, ἵστημι*) *a place for spreading nets, the net itself*, Ib.

Ἀρκύστᾰτος, *η, ον*, Eur. Or. 1420, *ος, ον*, Aesch. Ag. 1375, *beset* or *surrounded with nets, τὸ ἄρκ.*=*ἀρκυστάσιον, a net*, Aesch. Pers. 99, Soph. El. 1468:—*ἄρκ. πημονή, death amid the toils*, Aesch. Ag. l. c.

Ἀρκυωρέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω, to watch nets: to keep carefully, καλώδια*, Eupol. Incert. 18: from

Ἀρκυωρός, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*ἄκρυς, οὖρος*) *a watcher of nets*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 5, etc.

Ἅρμα, *ατος, τό, a chariot*, esp. *a war-chariot, car*, with two wheels, in Hom. very oft. in plur. for sing.; and so later, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.—2. *chariot and horses, the yoked chariot*, Hom.; *ἅρμα τέθριππον, τετράορον*, etc., Pind. and Trag.: also esp. *the team, the horses*; metaph. of persons, *τρίπωλον ἅρμα δαιμόνων*, Eur. Andr. 277: *ἅρματα τρέφειν*, like *ἁρματοτροφεῖν*, to keep *chariot horses*, esp. *chariot horses trained for racing*, Xen. Hier. 11, 5; so too *ἅρματος τροφεύς*, Plat. Legg. 834 B.—3. *a chariot race*.—II. *a mountain district in Attica*, where omens from lightning were watched for: hence the proverb *ὀλ' Ἅρματος, seldom, late*, Strab. 619 B, and Plut.—III.=*ἁρμονία*, Plut., cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 846. (Prob. like *ἁρμός*, from *ἀ* copul., *ἀρω*.)

Ἅρμα, *ατος, τό*, (*αἴρω*) *that which one lifts and takes, a burden; impost, tribute*, = *φορά*.—II. *that which one takes, food, nourishment*, Hipp.

†**Ἅρμα**, *ατος, τό, Harma*, a town of Boeotia, Il. 2, 499.—2. a town in Attica, Strab.

Ἅρμα, *ης, ἡ*, (*ἄρω*) *union, love, intercourse*, a Delphic word, Plut., cf. *ἁρμή* and *ἅρπυς*.

Ἁρμαλιά, *ᾶς, ἡ*, (*ἁρμόζω*) *sustenance allotted, food*, Hes. Op. 558. 765; *provisions, stores* in a ship, Ap. Rh. 1, 393.

Ἁρμάμαξα, *ης, ἡ*, (*ἅρμα, ἅμαξα*) *an eastern carriage* with a cover, esp. for women and children, Wess. Hdt. 7, 41, often in Xen.

†**Ἁρμαμίθρης**, *ου, ὁ*,Ion. *εω, Harmamithras*, son of Datis, leader of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 88.

Ἁρμάτειος, *εία, ειον*, (*ἅρμα*) *of* or *belonging to a chariot, σύριγγες*, Eur., *δίφρος*, Xen.: *μέλος ἁρμ.*, Eur. Or. 1385, a kind of *dirge, νόμος ἁρμ.* in Plut., is *a martial strain*: v. Müll. Eum. § 19, 1.

†**Ἁρματεύς**, *έως, ὁ, Harmateus*, masc. pr. n. Dem. 1104, 2.

Ἁρματεύω, (*ἅρμα*) *to drive a chariot, go therein*, Eur. Or. 994.

Ἁρματηγός, *όν*, (*ἅρμα, ἄγω*) *driving a chariot*.

Ἁρματηλᾰσία, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἅρμα, ἐλαύνω*) *the driving of a chariot, going therein*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 27.

Ἁρματηλᾰτέω, *ῶ*, (*ἅρμα, ἐλαύνω*) *to go in a chariot* or *drive it*, Xen. Symp. 4, 6. Hence

Ἁρματηλάτης, *ου, ὁ, a driver of chariots, charioteer*, Pind. P. 5, 154. [*λᾰ*]

Ἁρματήλᾰτος, *ον*, (*ἅρμα, ἐλαύνω*) *driven round by a chariot* or *wheel*, e. g. Ixion, Eur. H. F. 1297.

†**Ἁρματίδης**, *ου, ὁ, Harmatides*, father of Dithyrambus, a Thespian, Hdt. 7, 227.

Ἁρματινός, *ή, όν*, and *ἁρμάτιος, ία, ιον*,=*ἁρμάτειος*.

Ἁρμάτιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *ἅρμα*.

Ἁρματίτης, *ου, ὁ*, fem. *ἁρματῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, belonging to*, or *fond of chariots*, Λυδοί, Philostr.

Ἁρματοδρᾰμέω, *ῶ*(*ἅρμα, δραμεῖν*) *to race in a chariot*, Apollod. 3, 5, 5, where *ἁρματοδρομεῖν* has been proposed, v. Lob. Phryn. 617.

Ἁρματοδρομία, *ας, ἡ, a chariot-race*, Strab.: from

Ἁρματοδρόμος, *ον*, (*ἅρμα, δραμεῖν*) *running a chariot-race*.

Ἁρματόεις, *εσσα, εν*,=*ἁρμάτειος*.

Ἁρματοκτῡπος, *ον*, (*ἅρμα, κτυπέω*) *rattling with chariots*, *ὄτοβος*, Aesch. Theb. 204.

Ἁρματομᾰχέω, (*ἅρμα, μάχομαι*) *to fight in* or *from a chariot*.

Ἁρματοπηγέω, *to build, make a chariot*: from

Ἁρματοπηγός, *όν*, (*ἅρμα, πήγνυμι*) *making chariots*; *ὁ ἁρμ., a wheel-wright, chariot-maker*, Il. 4, 485.

Ἁρματοπήξ, *ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ*, = foreg., Theognost. ap. A. B. p. 1340.

Ἁρματοποιέω, = *ἁρματοπηγέω*: from

Ἁρματοποιός, *όν*, (*ἅρμα, ποιέω*)= *ἁρματοπηγός*.

†**Ἅρματος**, *ου, ὁ, Harmatus*, a promontory of Aeolis, Strab.

†**Ἁρματοῦς**, *οῦντος, ὁ, Harmatus*, a city of Troas, Thuc. 8, 101.

Ἁρματοτροφέω, (*ἅρμα, τρέφω*) *to keep chariot horses*, esp. for racing, Xen. Ag. 9, 6, cf. *ἅρμα* 2. Hence

Ἁρματοτροφία, *ας, ἡ, a keeping of chariot horses*, Xen. Hier. 11, 5.

Ἁρματοτροχιά, *ᾶς, ἡ*, (*ἅρμα, τροχός*)

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the course of a chariot, a *wheel-track*, Ael.

'Αρματροχιή, ῆς, poet. for foreg., Il. 23, 505.

'Αρματωλία, ας, ἡ,=ἁρματηλασία, with a play on ἁμαρτωλή, Ar. Pac. 415.

'Αρματῶος, ώα, ῶον,=ἀρμάτειος.

'Αρμελάτης, ου, ὁ,=ἁρματηλάτης, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 212.

†'Αρμένη, ης, ἡ, *Armene*, a town of Paphlagonia, Strab., in Xen. An 5, 9, 15. 'Αρμήνη.

†'Αρμενία, ας, ἡ, *Armenia*, a country of Asia, divided into *Greater* and *Less Armenia*, Hdt., etc.: adj. 'Αρμένιος, α, ον, and -ικός, ή, όν; adv. 'Αρμενιστί.

'Αρμενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄρμενον) *to sail*.

†'Αρμένιον ὄρος, τό, *the Armenian mountain*, a branch of Taurus, Hdt. 1, 72.

†'Αρμένιον, ου, τό, *Armenium*, a city of Thessaly, Strab.

†'Αρμένιος, ου, ὁ, *an Armenian*, v. sub 'Αρμενία, Hdt.—2.='Αρμίνιος, *Arminius*, Strab.

'Αρμενον, ου, τό, *a sail*, Ap. Rh.—II. *any tool* or *instrument*, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

'Αρμενος, η, ον, *joined to*, *fitting close*, *fitting*, ἅρμενον ἐν παλάμῃσιν, Il. 18, 600.—II. *fit*, *proper*, *suitable*, ἁρμενα πράξας, Pind. O. 8, 96; ἐν ἁρμένοισι θυμὸν αὔξων, Id. N. 3, 100: hence—2. *pleasing*, *agreeable*.—3. *prepared*, *ready*. (Strictly syncop. part. aor. 2 mid. from ἀρω.)

†'Αρμενος, ου, ὁ, *Armenus*, a Thessalian after whom Armenia was said to have been named, Strab.

'Αρμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀρω) *junction*, *union*, Q. Sm.

'Αρμηλᾶτέω,=ἁρματηλατέω, Polyb.

'Αρμηλάτης, ου, ὁ,=ἁρματηλάτης.

†'Αρμήνη, ης, ἡ, v. 'Αρμένη.

†'Αρμενης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Armnes*, grandfather of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 11.

'Αρμογή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἁρμόζω) *a joining*, *joint*: *arrangement*, also=ἁρμονία.

'Αρμόδιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Theogn. 724, (ἁρμόζω) *fitting together*, θύραι, Theogn. 422: hence *well-fitting*, *accordant*, *agreeable*, ἥβη, Id. 724, δεῖπνον, Pind. N. 1, 31, like ἁρμόζων, cf. ἁρμόζω, II. 2.—II. *obliging*, *complaisant*. Adv. -ίως.

†'Αρμόδιος, ου, ὁ, *Harmodius*, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with Aristogiton, slew Hipparchus, Hdt. 5, 55.—2. a historian, Ath. 148 F.

†'Αρμόζεια, ας, ἡ, *Harmozeia*, a country of Asia, Arr. Ind. 33, 2.

†'Αρμοζική, ῆς, ἡ, *Harmozice*, a city of Iberia, Strab.

'Αρμόζοντως, adv. part. pres. from sq., *suitably*, *properly*, Diod.

'Αρμόζω, f. -όσω, but in Att., except Trag., ἁρμόττω, Lob. Phryn. p. 241 (ἁρμός, ἀρω). *To fit together*, *join*, esp. of *joiner's* work, τινί τι, Od. 5, 247; and so in mid. *to join for one's self*, *put together*, Ib. 162: esp. also *to fit on* clothes, armour, etc., and reversely, ἁρμ. χαίταν στεφάνοισι, Pind. cf. infr. II.: ἁρμ. πόδα ἐπὶ γαίας, *to plant foot on ground*, Eur. Or. 233, also ἁρμ. ποδὸς ἴχνια, Simon. 23, 4: ἁρμ. δίκην εἰς τινα, *to bring judgment upon* one, Solon 28, 17: also ἁρμ. τινὶ βίοτον, *to grant* one *life*, Pind. N. 7, 145: in genl. *to prepare*, *make ready*, Soph. Tr. 687.—2. esp. of marriage, ἁρμόζειν τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα, *to marry one's daughter to* any one, Hdt. 9, 108; also ἁρμ. κόρα ἀνδρα, Pind. P. 9, 207; ἁρμ. γάμον, γάμους, etc., Pind., and Eur. Mid. *to marry*, *take to wife*, Hdt. 5, 32. Pass. ἥρμοσμαί τινα γυναῖκα, *to be married to*, Hdt. 3, 137, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 138 C.—3. *to bind fast*, ἁρμ. τινὰ ἐν ἄρκυσι, Eur. Bacch. 231.—4. *to set in order*, *arrange*, *govern*, στρατόν, *to command an army*, Pind. N. 8, 20, στόμ' ἁρμοσον, Eur. Tro. 758: so in pass. κονδύλοις ἡρμοττόμην, *I was taught*, *drilled with cuffs*, Ar. Eq. 1236: esp. among the Lacedaemonians, *to rule as* ἁρμοστής, Xen. Rep. Lac. 14, 2.—5. *to arrange according to the laws of harmony*, *compose*; *to tune* instruments, hence Plat. Phileb. 56 A, Phaed. 85 E, etc.: also in mid., ἁρμόττεσθαι λύραν, ἁρμονίαν, Plat. Rep. 349 E, 591 D; and so λύραν ἁρμόττεσθαι ἁρμονίαν, *to compose music for the lyre*, Stallb. Plat. Lach. 188 C: hence absol., ἡρμοσμένος, *in harmony* or *tune*, Plat.; cf. Wyttenb. ut sup.—II. intrans. *to fit*, *fit well*, strictly of clothes, armour, etc., τινί, Il. 3, 333, so ἥρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροΐ, Il. 17, 210; so ἑσθὴς ἁρμόζουσα γυίοις, Pind. P. 4, 141, θώραξ περὶ τὰ στέρνα ἁρμόζων, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 16.—2. *to fit*, *suit*, *be adapted*, *fit for*, τινί, Soph. O. T. 902, ἐπί τινα, Id. Ant. 1318, also εἴς or πρός τι, Plat.: absol. in part., ἁρμόζοντα ξείνια, Pind. P. 4, 229, so too in pass., Soph. Ant. 570, cf. ἁρμόδιος.—3. impers. ἁρμόζει, *it is fitting*, Lat. *decet*, c. inf., σιγᾶν ἂν ἁρμόζοι, Soph. Tr. 731, ἁρμόσει λέγειν, Dem. 240, 2, cf. 1025, 4.—4. part. ἁρμόζων, c. gen., Polyb. 1, 44.

†'Αρμόζων, ουτος, ὁ, *Harmozon*, a promontory of Carmania in the Persian gulf, Strab.

†'Αρμοθόη, ης, ἡ, *Harmothoe*, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 44.

'Αρμοῖ, oft. wrongly written ἁρμοῖ (Lob. Phryn. 19), adv.=ἄρτι, ἀρτίως, *just*, *newly*, *lately*, Aesch. Prom. 615, ubi v. Blomf. (In fact, an old dat. from ἁρμός, cf. οἶκοι, πέδοι, etc.)

†'Αρμοκύδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Harmocydes*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 17.

'Αρμολογέω, *to join together*: from

'Αρμολόγος, ον, (ἁρμός, λέγω) *joining together*.

'Αρμονία, ας, ἡ, (ἁρμόζω) *a fitting*, *joining together*, *joint*, *cramp*, like ἁρμός, Od. 5, 248, 361, Ar. Eq. 533.—II. *a union* between persons, *league*, *covenant*, Il. 22, 255, in plur.—III. *an ordering*, *ordinance*, *decree*, hence *fate*, *destiny*, ἡ Διὸς ἁρμ., Aesch. Pr. 551.—IV. *proportion*: hence as a term in music, *the relation of sounds*, *harmony*, *concord*, *unison*; first as a mythol. person, *Harmonia*, daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, H. Hom. Ap. 195, and then as appellat. ἁρμ. λυρας, Soph. Fr. 232, and freq. in Plat.: also *a special kind of music*, *measure*, as ἁρμονία Λυδία, Pind. N. 4, 73, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 D, sq., Arist. Pol. 8, fin.; the technical term in the *musical* writers was τόνος, q. v.—2. in Rhet. *the intonation* or *modulation* of the voice, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 4.—3. in genl. *harmony*, *any harmonious arrangement*, *agreement*, etc., Plat.: hence δύστροπος γυναικῶν ἁρμ., *woman's perverse nature* or *temper*, Eur. Hipp. 162.

†'Αρμονίδης, ου, ὁ, *Harmonides*, prop. *son of Harmon*, father of Phereclus, Il. 5, 60.—2. a musician, pupil of Timotheus, Luc. Harm. 1.

'Αρμονικός, ή, όν, (ἁρμονία) *harmonical*, *skilled in musical harmony*, Plat.: τὰ ἁρμονικά, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, or ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Arist. Metaph., *the theory* or *science of music*, *music*.

'Αρμόνιος, ον, *fitting*, *harmonious*, LXX. Adv. -ίως.

'Αρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a fitting* or *joining*, *a joint*, ἁρμὸς χώματος λιθοσπαδής, *a joint* or *opening* in the tomb made by tearing away the stones, Soph. Ant. 1216; *a cramp*, *peg*, *nail*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 12: *a limb*, esp. *the shoulder*, Lat. *armus*: ἁρμὸς θύρας, *a chink in the fastening of a door*, Dion. H. (From ἁ for ἅμα copul., ἁρω, like ἅρμα; so too ἁρμόζω, -ττω, etc.)

'Αρμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἁρμόζω) *arrangement*: *tuning* of an instrument.

'Αρμοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἁρμόζω) *a joining together*, *fitting*, *adapting*.

'Αρμοσμα, ατος, τό, (ἁρμόζω) *that which is joined together*, *joined work*, Eur. Hel. 411.

'Αρμοστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.: poet. also ἁρμόστωρ, *a commander*, ναυβατῶν, Aesch. Eum. 456.

'Αρμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἁρμόζω) *one who joins*, *arranges*, *governs*, *a governor*, esp. *a harmost*, *the governor* of the Greek islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out by the Lacedaemonians during their supremacy, Thuc. 8, 5, and Xen., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 39: also *the governor of a dependent colony*, Xen. An. 5, 5, 19.

'Αρμοστικός, ή, όν, (ἁρμόζω) *fitted for joining together*.

'Αρμοστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἁρμόζω, *joined*, *fitted*, *adapted*, κατά τι, Polyb.: *betrothed*, *married*: *arranged*, *ordered*, *governed*.

'Αρμόστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἁρμοστήρ, q. v.

'Αρμόσυνος, ον, (ἁρμόζω) *arranging*, *governing*, ὁ ἁρμόσ.=ἁρμοστής.

'Αρμοττόντως, adv. part. pres. from ἁρμόττω, *fittingly*.

'Αρμόττω, Att. for ἁρμόζω, q. v.

'Αρνα, acc. of * ἀρήν, dual ἄρνε, plur. ἄρνες, etc., v. sub * ἀρήν.

†'Αρναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Arnae*, a city of Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.

†'Αρναῖος, ου, ὁ, *Arnaeus*, proper name of the beggar Irus, Od. 6, 5.—2. father of Megamede, Apollod. 2, 4, 10.

'Αρνᾶκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a sheep's skin*, Ar. Nub. 730, Plat. Symp. 220 B. (As if from * ἀρνᾶξ, a dim. of ἀρνός.)

†'Αρνάπης, ου, ὁ, *Arnapes*, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 8.

'Αρνέα, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

'Αρνειος, εία, ειον, (* ἀρήν) *of a lamb* or *sheep*, κρέα, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: ἀ. φόνος, *slaughtered sheep*, Soph. Aj. 309.

'Αρνειός, οῦ, ὁ, *a young ram* just full-grown, Hom. Orig. a masc. adj., as appears from ἀρνειὸς ὄις, *a male sheep*, Od. 10, 572.

'Αρνεοθοίνης, ου, ὁ, (* ἀρήν, θοίνη) *feasting on lambs*, Anth.

'Αρνέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, and aor. pass. ἀρνηθῆναι, but also aor. mid. ἀρνήσασθαι, Hdt. 3, 1. Opp. to εἰπεῖν, *to deny*, *disown*, τεὸν ἔπος, Hom.: opp. to δοῦναι, *to refuse*, *decline*, Od. 21, 345: absol. *to say no*, *decline*, Hom.: construct. in prose (where it is not very freq.) usu. c. inf., *to refuse to* do, Hdt.; and in Att. c. μή et inf., Antipho 123, 12: also ἀρν. ὅτι οὐ..., ὡς οὐ..., to deny that it is..., Xen. Rep. Ath. 2, 17, Lys. 100, 41: also c. part., οὐ γὰρ εὐτυχὼν ἀρνήσομαι, Eur. Alc. 1158, cf. Or. 1582. (Acc. to Pott from α-, ἀνα, negat., and * ῥέω, ἐρέω.)

'Αρνευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀρνεύω)=κυβιστητήρ, *a jumper*, *tumbler*, Il. 16,

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742: also *a diver*, Od. 12, 413. (Prob. from *ἀρήν, strictly *one that butts and frisks like a lamb.*) Hence

'Αρνευτηρία, ας, ἡ, *the art of tumbling* or *diving.*

'Αρνευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἀρνευτήρ.

'Αρνεύω, (ἀρνός) *to frisk like a lamb, tumble*, Lyc. 465, *to plunge headlong into the water, to dive*, Ib. 1103.

†'Αρνη, ης, ἡ, *Arne*, a city of Boeotia, Il. 2. 507.—2. a city of Thessaly on the Maliacus Sinus, Thuc. 1, 12.

'Αρνηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, v. ἀρνίς.

'Αρνησίθεος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι, θεός) *denying God, atheistic*, Eccl.

'Αρνήσιμος, ίμη, ιμον, (ἀρνέομαι) *to be denied*, Soph. Phil. 74.

'Αρνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρνέομαι) *a denying, denial*, τούτου δ' οὔτις ἀρνησις πέλει, Aesch. Eum. 588; also foll. by μή c. inf., Dem. 392, 12.

'Αρνησίχριστος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι, Χριστός) *denying Christ*, Eccl.

'Αρνητικός, ή, όν, (ἀρνέομαι) *refusing, denying, negative.* Adv. -κῶς.

'Αρνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἀρήν, *a little ram, lambkin*, Lys. 906, 2.—II. *a sheep-skin, fleece*, Luc.

'Αρνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a festival at Argos*, in which dogs were slain, held in memory of Linus, who was said to have been torn to pieces by dogs, Conon 19: also called ἀρνηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, Ael. N. A. 12, 34, cf. κυνοφόντις.

†'Αρνισσα, ης, ἡ, *Arnissa*, a city of Macedonia, Thuc. 4, 128.—2. a city of Illyria, Ptol.

'Αρνόγλωσσον, ου, τό, (ἀρνός, γλῶσσα) prob. a kind of *plantago*, Luc. Tragop. 150.

'ΑΡΝΟΣ, τοῦ, τῆς, gen. without nom. ἀρς, the nom. in use being ἀμνός, q. v., (later, as Aesop, ἀρνός): early authors have ἄρνος, ἀρνί, ἄρνα: du. ἄρνε, pl. ἄρνες, g. ἀρνῶν, d. ἀρνάσι (Ep. ἄρνεσσι), acc. ἄρνας, *a lamb*, Lat. *agnus, agna*, Hom., etc.: also *a sheep*, Od. 4, 85. (Hence ἄρνειος, ἀρνίον: akin to Lat. *aries*, and prob. to Engl. *ram*, cf. ῥήν, but not to ἀῤῥήν, ἀνήρ, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 223: the Sancr. *úrnâju* means *woolly*, Ib. 2, 407.)

†'Αρνος, ου, ὁ, *Arnus*, a river of Etruria now the *Arno*, Strab.

'Αρνοφάγος, ον, (ἀρνός, φαγεῖν) *lamb-devouring*, Nonn. [ᾰ]

'Αρνύμαι, defect. dep., used only in pres. and impf., lengthd. form of αἴρομαι (cf. πταίρω, πτάρνυμαι), which supplies the fut. ἀροῦμαι and other tenses. *To receive for one's self, reap, win, gain, earn*, esp. of honour or reward, κλέος, τιμήν, Il., βοείην, Il. 22, 160; so ψυχὴν ἀρνύσθαι, *to carry off one's* life a prize, i. e. *rescue* it *from perils*, Od. 1, 5: so too in Soph., Eur., and once or twice in the prose of Plat., e. g. μισθὸν ἀρν., like μισθαρνέω, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Rep. 316 C: μᾶλλον ἀρν., *to choose rather, prefer*, Legg. 944 C: also in bad sense ἀρν. λώϊαν, to *earn* shame, Eur. Hec. 1073. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αρνωδός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀρνός, ᾠδή) *one who sings for a lamb*, cf. τραγῳδός.

†'Αροάνιος, ον, ὁ, *Aroanius*, a river of northern Arcadia, Strab.

'Αρομα, ατος, τό, (ἀρόω) later and worse form for ἄρωμα, Lob. Phryn. 227.

†'Αρόματα, ων, τά, *Aromata*, a city of Lydia, Strab.

'Αρόμην, Ion. aor. 2 mid. of αἴρω, Hom. ἀρόμεναι, v. l. for ἀρώμεναι, q. v.

'Αρον, ου, τό, Lat. *arum, the wake-robin.*

'Αρος, εος, τό, *use, profit*, Aesch. Supp. 845. (Rare word, perh. akin to ἀρι-, Ἄρης, etc.) [ᾰ]

'Αρόσιμος, ον, (ἀρόω) *arable, fruitful*, χώρα ἀρ., *corn-land*, Or. Sib.: also metaph. *fit for engendering* children, Soph. Ant. 569 in poet. form ἀρώσιμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 227.

'Αροσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρόω) *a ploughing, tillage.*—II. *arable land, corn-land*, Lat. *arvum*, Od. 9, 134.

'Αροτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀρόω) *a plougher, husbandman*, Il., and Hdt.: also βοῦς ἀροτήρ, *a steer for ploughing*, Hes. Op. 403.—II. metaph. *a begetter, father, τέκνων*, Eur. Tro. 135.

'Αροτήριος, ον,=ἀροτήσιος, Lyc.

'Αρότης, ου, ὁ,=ἀροτήρ, Pind. I. 1, 67, Hdt. 4, 2: Πιερίδων ἀρόται, *workmen of the Muses*, i. e. poets, Pind. N. 6, 55.

'Αροτήσιος, ον, (ἀρόω) *belonging to ploughing* or *sowing*: ὥρα, *seed-time*, Arat.

'Αροτος, ου, ὁ, (ἀρόω) *a tilling, tillage, ploughing*; in genl. *husbandry*, so in Od. 9, 122, in plur.: ζῆν ἀπ' ἀρότου, *to live by husbandry*, Hdt. 4, 46: metaph. *the procreation of children*, ἐπὶ παίδων γνησίων ἀρότῳ was the customary phrase in Athen. marriage-contracts, Heind. Plat. Crat. 406 B, cf. ἀρόω. ἄρουρα.—2. *the crop, fruit of the field*, Soph. O. T. 270, ubi Schol. καρπός: also *corn-land, a field*, Aesch. Suppl. 638: metaph. ἀρ. ἀνδρῶν, τέκνων, as we say *seed*, Eur. Ion 1095, Med. 1281.—II. oxyt. ἀρότος, *the season of tillage, seed-time*, Hes. Op. 456, etc.: hence *the year*, Soph. Tr. 69. 825, where however Herm., as also the Edd. of Hes., retain the usual accent.

'Αροτός, ή, όν, (ἀρόω) *tilled, that can be tilled.*

'Αροταῖος, α, ον, *of corn-land*, Anth.

'Αροτρεύς, έως, ὁ,=sq., v. l. Orac. Dem. 531, 19.

'Αροτρευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἀροτήρ, *a plougher*, πόντου, Anth.

'Αροτρεύω, *to till, plough*, Orph.

'Αροτρήτης, ου, ὁ,=ἀροτήρ: *belonging to the plough*, βίοτος, χαλκός, Anth.

'Αροτριάω,=ἀρόω, Theophr., susp. by Lob. Phryn. 254.

'Αρότριος, ον, *of* or *belonging to husbandry*, epith. of Apollo, Orph.

'Αροτρίωμα, ατος, τό, *ploughed land.*

'Αροτροδίαυλος, ου, ὁ, *a plougher*, who goes backwards and forwards *as in the* διαυλος, Anth.

'Αροτροειδής, ές, (ἄροτρον, εἶδος) *like a plough*, Diod.: from

'Αροτρον, ου, τό, (ἀρόω) *a plough*, Lat. *aratrum*, Hom., etc.: sometimes in plur. for sing., as in Mosch.

'Αροτροπονος, ον, (ἄροτρον, πονέω) *working with the plough*, ζεύγλη, Anth.

'Αροτρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (ἄροτρον, πους) *a plough-share*, LXX.

'Αροτροφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄροτρον, φορέω) *to draw the plough*, Anth.

'Αρούεργοι, ων, οἱ, *the Arverni*, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

†'Αρουπεινον, ου, τό, *Arupinum*, a city of Illyria, Strab.

'Αρουρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀρόω) *tilled* or *arable land, seed-land, corn-land*, Lat. *arvum*, Hom.: also in genl. like γῆ, *ground, soil, land*, hence πατρὶς ἄρουρα, *father-land*, Hom., ἀρ. πατρίς, πατρῷα, Pind.: *the whole earth*, Od. 7, 332: metaph. of a woman as producing seed Aesch. Theb. 754, Soph. O. T. 1257; cf. ἄλοξ.—II. later *a measure of land.* Hence

'Αρουραῖος, αία, αῖον, *belonging to corn-land, rustic*: μῦς ἀρ., *a field-mouse*, Hdt. 2, 141.

†'Αρουρίτης, ου, ὁ,= foreg., μῦς, Babr. 108, 27.

'Αρούριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄρουρα.

'Αρουροπόνος, ον, (ἄρουρα, πονέω) *working in the field*, Anth.

'Αρόω, f. -όσω, poet. -όσσω: aor. 1 ἤροσα, pass. ἠρόθην: Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρόμεναι, Hes. Op. 22: Ion. part. pf. pass. ἀρηρομένος, Hom., and Hdt., cf. Spitzn. Il. 18, 548, (perh. from ἔρα), *to plough, till*, Lat. *arare*, Od. 9, 108, in lengthd. poet. form ἀρόωσι for ἀροῦσι: metaph. of poets, Pind. N. 10, 49, cf. ἀρότης.—II. *to sow*, trans., also intrans., ἀροῦν εἰς κήπους, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, cf. σπείρω.—2. metaph., of the man, *to get with child*, τὴν τεκοῦσαν ἤροσεν, Soph. O. T. 1497, and in pass., of the child, ἠρόθην, *was begotten*, Ib. 1485.—B. mid. *to enjoy the fruits of tillage*, and so in genl., like καρποῦσθαι, *to enjoy*, ὄλβους, Soph. Fr. 298.

'Αρπάγδην, adv., (ἁρπάζω) *by robbery* or *rapine*, Ap. Rh.

'Αρπᾰγεύς, έως, ὁ,=ἅρπαξ, Themist.

'Αρπᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἁρπάζω) *seizure, rapine, robbery, rape*, first in Solon 15, 13: ὀφλὼν ἁρπαγῆς δίκην, *found guilty of rape*, Aesch. Ag. 534: ἁρπαγῇ χρέεσθαι, *to plunder*, Hdt. 1, 5: also in plur., Hdt. 5, 94, Aesch., and Eur.—II. *the thing seized, booty, prey, plunder*, τοῦ φθίσαντος ἁρπαγή, Aesch. Pers. 752, so too ἁρπ. κτέ-ι, θηρσί. Aesch., and Eur.: also ἁρπαγὴν ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to make booty of a thing*, Thuc. 8, 62, cf. λεία.—III. *greediness, rapacity*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17.

'Αρπάγη, ης, ἡ, *a hook*, esp. for drawing up a bucket.—2. *a rake*, Lat. *harpago*, Eur. Cycl. 33.

'Αρπαγιαῖος, α, ον,=sq., Orph.

'Αρπαγιμος, η, ον, (ἁρπαγή) *plundered, got by rapine*, Call. Cer. 9. Adv. -μως.

'Αρπαγιον, ου, τό, *a vessel like the* κλεψύδρα.

†'Αρπαγιον, ου, τό, *Harpagium*, a place in Mysia, near Sidene, where Ganymede was carried off, Thuc. 8, 107; in Strab. 'Αρπαγεῖα, ων, τά.

'Αρπαγμα, ατος, το, (ἁρπάζω) *robbery: booty, plunder*, Aeschin. 85, 27, cf. ἅρπασμα.—2. *a catch, a windfall*, Heliod.

'Αρπαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *robbery, rape*, Plut.—2. prob.=ἁρπαγή II, N. T., v. Schleusn.

†'Αρπαγος, ου, ὁ, *Harpagus*, minister of king Astyages of Media, Hdt. 1, 80.—2. a commander of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 28.—3. v. 'Αρπασος.

'ΑΡΠΑΖΩ, (fut. ἁρπάξω, but Att. always ἁρπάσω (or ἁρπάσομαι, as Ar. Pac. 1118, Eccl. 866), Lob. Phryn. 211, Hom. has both forms in act.): *to tear, snatch, ravish away, to carry off, hurry away*, τινὰ ἐκ.., Il. 3, 444, etc., also βοῦν ἀγέλης, Il. 17, 62: also c. acc. only, Hom.; so in part., ἁρπάξας φέρειν, Lat. *raptum ferre*, Od. 10, 48, cf. 5, 416.—2. *to seize, grasp hastily*, λᾶαν, Il. 12, 445: of a ball, *to catch*: also *to grasp* with the mind, *catch, apprehend*, Lob. Soph. Aj. 2.—3. *to seize and overpower, overwhelm*, γλῶσσαν ἁρπ. φόβος, Aesch. Theb. 259: also *to seize* or *occupy a post*, Xen.—4. in Soph. Aj. 2, ὁρῶ σε θηρώμενον ἁρπασαι τέχναι, *I see thee always seeking to seize an oppor-*

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vanity of attempting, cf. Lob. ad l.—II. *to plunder*, τοὺς φίλους τὴν Ἑλλάδα, etc., Xen., and Dem. (The root seems to have been ἁρπ-, akin to αἰρ-έω, q. v.; hence ἅρπη, ἁρπεδόνη, Ἅρπυιαι, and prob. μάρπτω: v. further Lepsius ap. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 200.) Hence

Ἁρπάκτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

Ἁρπακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἁρπάζω) *a robber*, Il. Hence

Ἁρπακτήριος, ον, *thievish*, Lyc.

Ἁρπακτής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἁρπακτήρ, *a robber*.—2. as adj., *thievish*.

Ἁρπακτικός, ή, όν,=ἁρπακτήριος. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἁρπακτός, ή, όν, *snatched, seized in haste, with hurry*, Hes. Op. 682.

Ἁρπακτύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἁρπαγή, Call.

Ἁρπάλαγος, ου, ὁ, *a hunting implement*, Opp.

Ἁρπᾰλέος, α, ον, and sometimes ος, ον, (ἁρπάζω) *grasping, greedy: drawing to one's self, attractive, alluring*, κέρδεα, Od. 8, 164: hence *delightful, charming, pleasant*, opp. to ἀπηνής, Theogn. 1353 Bekk., so ἀνθεα ἡδῆς, Mimnerm. 1, 4, so too Pind. P. 8, 93; 10, 96. Adv., ἁρπαλέως ἤσθε, *he ate greedily*, Od. 6, 250: but ἁρπ. εὕδειν, *to sleep pleasantly*, Mimnerm. 8, 8.

Ἁρπᾰλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Harpaleus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Ἁρπαλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἁρπαλός) *to catch at, receive, excipere*, κωκυτοῖς, Aesch. Theb. 243.

Ἁρπάλιμος, and ἁρπαλός, v. ἁρπαλέος.

Ἁρπᾰλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Harpalion*, son of Pylaemenes, Il. 13, 644.—2. son of Arizelus, Qu. Sm. 10, 75.

Ἅρπαλος, ου, ὁ, *Harpalus*, a governor of Babylon under Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 3, 6, 19.

Ἁρπάλυκος, ου, ὁ, *Harpalycus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.—2. teacher of Hercules in boxing, Theocr. 24, 114.

Ἅρπαξ, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἁρπάζω) *robbing, rapacious*, Lat. *rapax*, Ar. Eq. 137. ἰκτίν, Id. Fr. 525: also with a neuter, ἅρπαγι χείλει, Anth.—II. mostly as subst., *a robber, peculator*, τῶν δημοσίων, Ar. Nub. 350.—2. ὁ ἅρπ., *a hooked dart*, App., but v. Lob. Paral. 131.—3. ἡ, *robbery, rapine*, Hes. Op. 354.

Ἁρπαξίβιος, ον, (ἅρπαξ, βίος) *living by rapine*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.

Ἅρπασμα, ατος, τό, = ἅρπαγμα, Plat. Legg. 906 D, the more Att. form acc. to Lob. Phryn. 241.

Ἁρπασμός, οῦ,=ἁρπαγμός, Plut.

Ἅρπασος, ου, ὁ, *Harpasus*, a tributary of the Araxes in Pontus, Xen. An. 4, 7, 18: in Diod. S. called Ἅρπαγος.—2. tributary of the Maeander in Caria, Qu. Sm. 10, 144.

Ἁρπαστικός, ή, όν,=ἁρπακτικός, of birds of prey, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἁρπάστιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Ἁρπαστόν, οῦ, τό, a kind of *ball*: also the game *catch-ball*, Lat. *harpasta*, v. ἑφετίνδα and φαινίνδα, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 282. Strictly neut. from

Ἁρπαστός, ή, όν, *robbed, to be robbed: to be caught*.

Ἁρπεδής, ές, (πέδον) *flat, level*, Nic. (Perh. for ἀριπεδής.)

Ἁρπεδόνη, ης, ἡ, *a rope, cord*, for binding or for snaring game, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28: *the twist* or *thread* of which cloth is made, Hdt. 3, 47, Crit. 18: *a bow-string*, Anth. Hence

Ἁρπεδονίζω, f. -ίσω, *to catch* or *tie with an* ἁρπεδόνη.

Ἁρπεδών, όνος, ἡ, = ἁρπεδόνη, Anth.

Ἁρπέζα, ης, ἡ, also ἅρπεζος, ου, ὁ, *a hedge, thorn-hedge*, Nic.

Ἅρπη, ης, ἡ, (ἁρπάζω) *a bird of prey*, prob. a species of falcon, Il. 19, 350.—II. *a sickle*, Hes. Op. 571: hence the *scimetar* of Perseus, Phercecyd. 10: also *an elephant-goad*: elsewh. δρέπανον, v. Jacobs Ael. 13, 22: also *a harpoon*.

Ἅρπινα, and -πιννα, ων, τά, *Harpinna*, a place in Elis, near the Alpheus, Strab.

Ἅρπινα, ων, τά, *Arpīnum*, a city of Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero, now *Arpino*, Plut. Cic. 8, Strab.

Ἁρπίς or ἁρπίς, ίδος, ἡ,=κρηπίς, akin to ἀρβυλίς, Call. Fr. 66.

Ἁρποκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Harpocrātes*, son of Isis, god of silence among the Egyptians, Anth.

Ἁρποκρατίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Harpocration*, a celebrated Grammarian, Ath.

Ἁρπόξαϊς ῐος, ὁ, *Arpoxaïs*, son of Targitaus, Hdt. 4, 5.

Ἅρπυιαι, ῶν, *al, the Harpies*, i. e. *the spoilers*, mythical beings, greedy after prey, and hideous of shape, first met with in Od., as carrying off any one who has utterly disappeared, 1, 241; 20, 77. Later authors turned them into whirlwinds or water-spouts, and Hes. makes them sisters of *Aello* and *Iris*: but they are persons in Ap. Rh. 2, 188, sq., and Virgil. A singular, Ἅρπυια Ποδάργη, mother of the horses of Achilles by Zephyrus, occurs Il. 16, 150, of course with notion of *hurry, speed*. (A quasi-participial form from *ἅρπω=ἁρπάζω, cf. ἀγυιά, ὀργυια.)

Ἁρπυιόγουνος, ον, (Ἅρπυιαι, γόνυ) *Harpy-legged*, ἀηδόνες Ἅρπ., the Sirens, Lyc. (Passow from γονή, *Harpy-sprung*.)

Ἅρπυς, ὁ, Aeol. for ἅρτυς, *union, love*, Parthen. ap. E. M., cf. ἅρμα.

Ἅρπυς, υος, ὁ, *Harpys*, a fabled stream in the Peloponnesus, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

Ἁρρ-, in words beginning with ῥ, ῥ is doubled after a prefix.

Ἀρραβάσσω, = ῥαβάσσω, with α euphon., like ἀράσσω=ῥάσσω.

Ἀρράβδωτος, ον, *not striped*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρρᾰβών, ῶνος, ὁ, *earnest-money, caution-money*, deposited in case of purchases, etc., Isae. 71, 20: in genl. *a pledge, earnest*, Lat. *arrhabo, arrha*, τὴν τέχνην ἔχοντες ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ ζῆν, Antiph. Κναφ. 1: cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 107. Hence

Ἀρραβωνίζω, fut. -ίσω, *to secure by earnest-money*: in genl. *to take into one's service, engage*, Eccl.

Ἀρρᾱγής, ές, (α priv., ῥήγνυμι) *unbroken, continuous*, Arist. Probl.: *that cannot be rent* or *broken*, Theophr.—II. ἀρρ. ὄμμα, *an eye not bursting into tears*, Soph. Fr. 847.

Ἀρραδιούργητος, ον, (α priv. ῥᾳδιουργέω) *not thoughtlessly made*.

Ἀρράζω, f. -άσω,=ἀράζω, Ael.

Ἄρραντος, ον, (α priv., ῥαίνω) *unwatered, unwet*, Strab.

Ἄρρατος, ον, only found in Plat. Rep. 535 C, and Crat. 407 D, where it is explained by σκληρόν, ἀμετάστροφον, *firm, solid, unchangeable*. (Prob. from ῥαΐω, ῥήγνυμι, Ruhnk. Tim.: others take it as=ἄῤῥητος.)

Ἀρρᾰφής, ές,=sq., Arat.

Ἄρρᾰφος, ον, (α priv., ῥάπτω) *unsewed, without seam*, N. T.

Ἄρρεκτος, ον, poet. ἀρεκτος, (α priv., ῥέζω) *undone*, Il. 19, 150: *unmade, unfinished*.

Ἀρρενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Arrhenides*, an Athenian archon, Diog. L. 7, 10.—2. father of Callicles, Plut. Dem. 25.

Ἀρρενικόν, οῦ, τό, v. ἀρσενικόν.

Ἀρρενικός, ή, όν, (ἄῤῥην) *male*, Theophr. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀρρενογονία, ας, ἡ, *a begetting* or *bearing of male children*, Arist. H. A.: from

Ἀρρενόγονος, ον, (ἄῤῥην, * γένω) *begetting* or *bearing male children*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρρενόθηλυς, υ, gen. εος, (ἄῤῥην, θῆλυς) *hermaphrodite, of both sexes*, Ath.

Ἀρρενοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄῤῥην, κοίτη) Lat. *cinaedus*, Anth.

Ἀρρενοκῡέω, ῶ, (ἄῤῥην, κυέω) *to bear male children*, Strab.

Ἀρρενόμορφος, ον, (ἄῤῥην, μορφή) *masculine-looking*, epith. of Diana, Orph.

Ἀρρενόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄῤῥην, παῖς) *with* or *of a boy*, γόνος, Anth.

Ἀρρενοποιός, όν, (ἄῤῥην, ποιέω) *favouring the generation of males*, Ael.

Ἀρρενότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄῤῥην) *manhood*, Hierocl.

Ἀρρενοτοκέω, *to bear male children*: from

Ἀρρενοτόκος, ον, (ἄῤῥην, τίκτω τεκεῖν) *bearing male children*, Diosc.—II. (rarely) *begetting male children*

Ἀρρενοφθορία, ας, ἡ, (ἄῤῥην, φθείρω)=παιδεραστία, late word.

Ἀρρενόω, ῶ, (ἄῤῥην) *to make manly*. Pass. *to become a man, do the duties of a man*, Luc.

Ἀρρενώδης, ες, (ἄῤῥην, εἶδος) *manly-looking*. Adv. -δως.

Ἀρρενωπία, ας, ἡ, *a manly look*: in genl. *manliness*, Plat. Symp. 192 A: from

Ἀρρενωπός, όν, also ή, όν, Lob. Phryn. 106, (ἄῤῥην, ὤψ) *manly-looking, courageous*, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Adv. -πῶς.

Ἀρρεπής, ές, (α priv., ῥέπω) strictly of a balance, *inclining to neither side, unwavering, even*: hence *without bias, without weight, imperceptible*, Plut. Adv. -πῶς. Hence

Ἀρρεψία, ας, ἡ, *an equilibrium*, esp. of the soul, Diog. L. 9, 74.

Ἀρρηγής, ές,=ἄῤῥηκτος, Aristid.

Ἄρρηκτος, ον, (α priv., ῥήγνυμι) *unbroken, not to be broken* or *rent*, τεῖχος, δεσμός, νεφέλη, Hom., so too σάκος, πέδαι, Aesch.: metaph. *never worn out, untiring*, φώνη, Il. 2, 490: also ἄῤῥ. πεῖραρ πολέμου, *an unending battle*, Il. 13, 360. Adv. -τως, ἄῤῥ. ἔχειν, Ar. Lys. 182.

Ἀρρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *silence*: from

Ἄρρημων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., ῥῆμα) *without speech, silent*.

ἈΡΡΗΝ, ὁ, ἡ, ἄῤῥεν, τό, gen. ενος, old Att. ἄρσην, Ion. ἔρσην, *male*, opp. to θῆλυς: hence *masculine, manly, strong*: as subst., ὁ ἄῤῥην, of gender, *the male*: τὸ ἄῤῥεν=παῖς ἄῤῥην, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 144: the form ἄρσην only is found in Hom., and Att. till Plat., while Hdt. uses only the Ion. ἔρσην: the same may be said of all derivs. and compds. (Shortened ῥήν: prob. akin to ἀρι-, and perh. to Ἄρης, etc.)

Ἀρρηνής, ές, *fierce, savage*, of dogs, Theocr. 25, 83. (Prob. a collat. form of ἄῤῥην from ῥήν.)

Ἀρρησία, ας, ἡ, (ἄῤῥητος)=ἀῤῥησύνη, Nicoph. Incert. 3.

Ἀῤῥήτιον, ου, τό, *Arretium*, a city of Etruria, now *Arezzo*, Strab.

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Ἀῤῥητολεπτόπνευστος, ον, (ἄῤῥητος, λεπτός, πνέω) *of ineffably delicate odour*, Anth.

Ἀῤῥητοποιέω, (ἄῤῥητος, ποιέω) *to act infamously*, Eccl ; and

Ἀῤῥητοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *an infamous course of action*; from

Ἀῤῥητοποιός, όν, (ἄῤῥητος, ποιέω) *acting infamously*, Luc.

Ἄῤῥητος, ου, ὁ, *Arrhetus*, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Ἄῤῥητος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. Hec. 201, (α priv., ῥηθῆναι) *unsaid, unspoken*, Lat. *indictus*, Od. 14, 466: *not made known* or *published, untaught*, Soph. O. T. 301 —II. *not to be said* or *told*, and so—1. *not to be divulged, forbidden, secret, mysterious*, ἱερουργίαι, ἱερά, Hdt. 5, 83 ; 6, 135 : hence ἄῤῥ. κόρη, *the maid whom none may name*, of Proserpine, Eur. Alex. 22, cf. Hel. 1307 : but also—2. *unutterable, inexpressible, horrible*, Lat. *nefandus*, freq. in Soph., and Eur. : ἄῤῥητ' ἀῤῥήτων, *horrible, most horrible*, Soph. O. T. 465.—3. *shameful to be spoken*, ῥητὰ καὶ ἄῤῥητα, *dicenda tacenda*, Dem. 268, 13 : cf. ἀπόῤῥητος.—III. in Mathem. ἄῤῥητα, like ἄλογα, *irrational quantities, surds*, opp. to ῥητά, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 303 B, cf. Rep. 546 C. Adv. -τως.

Ἀῤῥηφορέω, (ἄῤῥητα, φορέω) *to carry the peplos* etc. *of Minerva* in procession, Ar. Lys. 642. Hence

Ἀῤῥηφορία, ας, ἡ, *the procession with the peplos* in honour of Minerva, Lys.

Ἀῤῥηφόροι, ων, αἱ, (ἄῤῥητα, φέρω) at Athens, *two maidens*, chosen from their seventh year, *who carried the peplos and other holy things* (ἄῤῥητα) of Minerva in the Scirophoria, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 7, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 872 : others wrote it Ἑρση- or Ἐῤῥηφορία. which points to Ἕρση, a daughter of Cecrops, who was worshipped along with Minerva. Cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

†Ἀῤῥηχοί, ὧν, οἱ, *Arrhechi*, a people on the Maeotis, Strab.

†Ἀῤῥιᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Arrhiani*, a people of the Thracian Chersonese, Thuc. 8, 104.

†Ἀῤῥιανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Arrian*, a philosopher and historian of Nicomedia in Bithynia, pupil of Epictetus, Luc., etc.

†Ἀῤῥίας, ου, ὁ, *Arrhias*, leader of the body-guard of Alexander the Great, Ael. V. H. 14, 18.

†Ἀῤῥιβαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Arrhibaeus*, leader of the Macedonians of Lyncus, Thuc. 4, 79.

Ἀῤῥίγητος, ον, (α priv., ῥιγέω) *not shivering* from cold or *shuddering* from fear, Anth. [ῐ]

Ἀῤῥίγος, ον, (α priv., ῥιγέω) *without shivering* from cold or *shuddering* from fear, Arist. Sens.

Ἄῤῥιζος, ον, (α priv., ῥίζα) *not rooted*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀῤῥίζωτος, ον, (α priv., ῥιζόω) *not rooted, not having struck root*, Arist. H. A.

Ἄῤῥιν and ἄῤῥις, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ῥίν) like ἄριν, *without nose*, Strab.

Ἀῤῥίπιστος, ον, (α priv., ῥιπίζω) *not cooled* or *dried*, Gal.

Ἀῤῥίχος, ου, ὁ, Att. ἡ, *a basket*, Ar. Av. 1309.

†Ἄῤῥυβας, α and ου, ὁ, *Arrhybas*, masc. pr. n. Arr. An. 3, 5, 5.

Ἀῤῥυθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἄῤῥυθμος, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Hence

Ἀῤῥυθμία, ας, ἡ, *want of rhythm* or *proportion*, Plat. Rep. 401 A.

Ἀῤῥύθμιστος, ον, *not reduced to rhythm*, Arist. Metaph.

Ἀῤῥυθμοπότης, ου, ὁ, (ἄῤῥυθμος, πίνω) *an immoderate drinker*, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E.

Ἄῤῥυθμος, ον, (α priv., ῥυθμός) *without rhythm, proportion*, or *order, unsuitable, not fitting*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 11 : τὸ ἄῤῥ., = ἀῤῥυθμία, Plat. Rep. 400 D. Adv. -μως, *out of time*, Alex. Incert. 7.

Ἀῤῥύπαντος, ον, (α priv., ῥῠπαίνω) *unsoiled*.

Ἄῤῥῠπος, ον, (α priv., ῥύπος) *not dirty*.

Ἀῤῥύπτος, ον, (α priv., ῥύπτω) *unwashen*, Nic.

Ἀῤῥυσίαστος, ον, (α priv., ῥυσιάζω) *not carried off as a hostage, pledge*, or *booty*, Aesch. Supp. 610 : *not to be treated as such*, Dion. H.

Ἀῤῥυτίδωτος, ον, (α priv., ῥυτιδόω) *unwrinkled*, Anth.

Ἀῤῥωδέω, ἀῤῥωδίη, Ion. for ὀῤῥωδέω, ὀῤῥωδία.

†Ἄῤῥων, ονος, ὁ, *Arrhon*, masc. pr. n. Paus.—2. the Latin *Aruns*, Plut. Popl. 9.

Ἀῤῥώς, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ῥώξ) *without cleft* or *breach, unbroken*, γῆ, Soph. Ant. 251 : also c. neut., ἀῤῥῶξιν ὄπλοις, like ἀῤῥήκτοις, Id. Fr. 168, cf. Lob. Paral. 287.

Ἀῤῥωστέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀῤῥωστος, Xen., and Dem. Hence

Ἀῤῥώστημα, ατος, τό, *weakness, sickliness*, Dem. 24, 5 : Stoicè, *the imperfection* of all but philosophers, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.

Ἀῤῥωστήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἄῤῥωστος, name of a play of Eupolis.

Ἀῤῥωστία, ας, ἡ, (ἀῤῥωστέω) *weakness, faintness, sickness, disease*, Thuc. 7, 47 : ἀῤῥ. τοῦ στρατεύειν, *inability* to serve, Id. 3, 15 : hence

Ἀῤῥωστιάω, *to be weakly, ill*, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἄῤῥωστος, ον, (α priv., ῥώννυμι) *weak, feeble, sickly*, ἀῤῥ. τὴν ψυχήν, Xen. Apol. 30 : ἀῤῥ. εἴς τι, *remiss in* a thing, Thuc. 8, 83. Adv. -τως.

Ἄρσαι, ἄρσον, ἀρσαντες, and ἀρσάμενος, Aeol. aor. 1 act. and mid. from ἄρω, Hom.

†Ἀρσάκης, ου, ὁ, *Arsaces*, a Persian who perished in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, Aesch. Pers. 996.—2. the family name of the Parthian kings, Strab. ; hence called *Arsacidae*, from the founder of the line.

†Ἀρσακία, ας, ἡ, *Arsacia*, a city of Media, Strab.

†Ἄρσαλος, ου, ὁ, *Arsalus*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

†Ἀρσαμένης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Arsamenes*, son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 68.

†Ἀρσάμης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Arsames*, father of Hystaspes, Hdt. 1, 209.—2. son of the Aethiopians, Hdt. 7, 69.—3. leader of the Aegyptians from Memphis in the army of Xerxes, Aesch. Pers. 37.—Other distinguished Persians in Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 3, etc.

Ἀρσέας, ου, ὁ, *Arseas*, masc. pr. n. Arr. An. 4, 13.

Ἀρσενίκιον, ου, τό, Arist. Plant.

Ἀρσενικόν, οῦ, τό, *the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment*, Gal. cf. σανδαράκη, and Dict. Antiqq. p. 108.

Ἀρσενογενής, ές, (ἄρσην, *γένω) *male*, Aesch. Supp. 818.

Ἀρσενοπληθής, ές, (ἄρσην, πλῆθος) ἐσμός, *a swarm of men*, Aesch. Supp. 30.

†Ἀρσηλις, ιος, ὁ, *Arselis*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

†ΑΡΣΗΝ, ενος, Ion. and old Att. for later ἄῤῥην, q. v.

†Ἀρσηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Arsene*, a lake of Armenia through which the Tigris flows, Strab.

†Ἄρσης, ου, ὁ, *Arses*, son and successor of Artaxerxes III. of Persia, Arr. 2, 14, 2.

†Ἀρσινόη, ης, ἡ, *Arsinoë*, daughter of Phegeus, Apollod. 3, 7, 5.—2. daughter of Leucippus, and, acc. to some, mother of Aesculapius, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.—3. the nurse of Orestes, who saved him, Pind. P. 11, 26.—4. daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, Theocr. 15, 111.—5. daughter of Lysimachus and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Paus., etc.—II. the name of several cities : 1. in lower Aegypt, on the Arabian gulf, Strab.—2. in middle Aegypt, earlier Crocodilopolis, Strab. —Others in Cyrenaica, Aethiopia, etc., Strab., etc.

†Ἀρσίνοος, ου, ὁ, *Arsinoüs*, masc. pr. n. Il. 11, 626.

Ἄρσιος, ον, (ἄρω) *fitting, suiting together, agreeing, friendly*, cf. the opp. ἀνάρσιος.

Ἀρσίπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, gen. ποδος, contr. for ἀερσίπους, H. Hom. Ven. 212.

Ἄρσις, εως, ἡ, (αἴρω) *a raising* or *lifting*, as of the foot in walking, Arist. Probl. : *a putting up, building*, Polyb.—II. *a lifting* or *taking away, abolition*, Arist. Metaphys. — III. *a raising, levying* of taxes, customs, tribute, LXX.—IV. in music and metre, *the rise of the voice on the first syllable, arsis, ictus*, Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 6, opp. to θέσις : hence ἄρσιν καὶ θέσιν ἀνατείνειν, *to keep time*.—V. in late Rhet., *a negation*.

†Ἀρσίτης, ου, ὁ, *Arsites*, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.

Ἄρσω, Aeol. fut. of ἄρω for ἀρῶ.

†Ἀρταβαζάνης, ους, ὁ, *Artabazanes*, son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 2, 7.

†Ἀρταβάζης, ου, ὁ, *Artabazes*, son of Tigranes king of Armenia, Plut. Crass.

†Ἀρτάβαζος, ου, ὁ, *Artabazus*, son of Pharnaces, leader of the Parthians and Chorasmians under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 66.—Others in Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 9 ; etc.

†Ἀρταβάνης, ου, ὁ, *Artabanus*, son of Hystaspes, Hdt. 4, 83.—2. an Hyrcanian, murderer of Xerxes, Diod. S. —3. the last king of the Parthians, Hdn. 4, 10, etc.

†Ἀρταβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Artabates*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 7, 65.

Ἀρτάβη, ης, ἡ, a Persian measure, *artaba*, = 1 medimnus + 2 choenices, Wess. Hdt. 1, 192.

†Ἀρταβροι, ων, οἱ, *the Artabri*, a people of Spain, Strab.

†Ἀρταγέρσης, ους, ὁ, *Artagerses*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 31.—2. a commander of Artaxerxes', Xen. An. 1, 7, 11.

†Ἀρταγῆραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Artagerae*, a fortress of Armenia, Strab.

†Ἀρταζώστρη, ης, ἡ, *Artazostre*, daughter of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 43.

†Ἀρταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Artaeus*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 22, who, 7, 61, says the Persians were called by the neighbouring nations Ἀρταῖοι.

†Ἀρτάκαινα, ων, τά, *Artacaena*, a city of Aria, Strab.

†Ἀρτακάμα, ης, ἡ, *Artacama*, wife of Ptolemy, Arr. 7, 4, 6.

†Ἀρτακάμας, α, ὁ, *Artacamas*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 7.

†Ἀρτάκη, ης, ἡ, *Artace*, a city and mountain of Cyzicus, Hdt. 4, 14 : hence Ἀρτάκιος, α, ον, *of Artace* ; ὁ Ἀρτακηνός, οῦ, *an inhab. of Artace*.

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†Ἀρτακηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Artacene*, a district near Arbela, Strab.

†Ἀρτακίη, ης, ἡ, κρήνη, *Artacia*, a fountain in the country of the Laestrygones, Od. 10, 108.—2. a fountain in Cyzicus, Ap. Rh. 1, 957.

†Ἀρτάμας, α, and -μης, ου, ὁ, *Artames*, masc. pr. n. Aesch. Pers. 318.

Ἀρτᾰμέω, *to cut in pieces, cut up*, Eur. El. 816: also ἀρτ. γνύθοις, Id. Alc. 494: from

Ἄρτᾰμος, ου, ὁ, *a butcher, cook*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 4: *a murderer*, Soph.

Ἀρτάνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀρτάω) *that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord, halter*, Aesch. Ag. 1091: also ἀ. κρεμαστή, πλεκτή, Soph.

†Ἀρτάνης, ου, ὁ, *Artanes*, son of Hystaspes, Hdt. 7, 224.—2. a tributary of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.—3. a river of Bithynia, Arr.

†Ἀρτάξατα, ων, τά, *Artaxata*, the chief city of Greater Armenia, Strab.

†Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, *Artaxerxes*, the name of three Persian kings, Hdt.: it signifies, acc. to Hdt. 6, 98, *the great warrior*, ὁ μέγας ἀρήϊος. (Derived from *Arta, honoured*, and *Xerxes*=Sansc. *kshatra, a king*.)

†Ἀραξίας, ου, ὁ, *Artaxias*, a king of Armenia, Strab.

†Ἀρτάοζος, ου, ὁ, *Artaozus*, a friend of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 2, 4, 16.

†Ἀρταπάτας, α, ὁ, *Artapatas*, a friend of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 6, 11.

†Ἄρτας, α and ου, ὁ, *Artas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 7, 33.

†Ἀρταύκτης, ου, ὁ, *Artayctes*, leader of the Mosynoeci under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 23.

†Ἀρταύντη, ης, ἡ, *Artaynte*, fem. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 108.

†Ἀρταύντης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Artayntes*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 8, 130.

†Ἀρταφέρνης, ου, ὁ, *Artaphernes*, a brother of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 94.—2. son of foreg., Id. ib.—Another mentioned in Thuc. 4, 50.

†Ἀραχαίης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Artachaees*, son of Artaeus, commander under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 22.

†Ἀρτάχαιος, ου, ὁ, *Artachaeus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 63.

Ἀρτάω, Ion. ἀρτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (* ἄρω) *to fasten to, hang* one thing upon another, ἀρτ. τινί τι, τι εἰς τι or τι ἔκ τινος, and Thuc. 2, 76, ἀπό τινος: ἀρτ. δέρην, *to hang*, Eur. Andr. 811. Pass. *to be hung upon, hang upon*, ἔκ τινος, Eur. Hipp. 857: hence usu. *to depend upon*, Lat. *pendere ab aliquo*, Hdt. 3, 19; 6, 109, etc.; ἐξ ὧν ὑμῖν ἄλλοι ἀρτέαται Πέρσαι, *on whom the rest of the Persians depend*, i. e. whom they acknowledge as their chiefs, Id. 1, 125; so παρῆσία ἐξ ἀληθείας ἠρτημένη, Dem. 1391, 1: ἀρτωμένη βρόχους, *having nooses hung* on her, Eur. Tro. 1012.—II. in Hdt. in pass., *to be fitted, prepared, made ready*, like ἀρτύεσθαι, c. inf., ἀρτ. πολεμεῖν, Hdt. 5, 120: also ἀρτ. ἐς πόλεμον, Id. 8, 97; but in 7, 143, ναυμαχίην ἀρτέεσθαι, cf. ναυμαχίην παρεσκευασμένοι, Ib. 142.

Ἀρτέαται, Ion. for ἠρτηνται or ἠρτημένοι εἰσί, 3 pl. perf. pass. from foreg.

†Ἀρτεμβάρης, ους, ὁ, *Artembares*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 29. Others in Hdt. 1, 114, etc.

Ἀρτεμέω, *to be safe and sound*, Nonn.: from

Ἀρτεμής, ές, (ἄρτιος) *safe and sound*, ζωόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα, Il. 5, 515, φίλοισι σὺν ἀρτεμέεσσι, Od. 13, 43. Hence

Ἀρτεμία, ας, ἡ, *safety, soundness, recovery*, Anth.

Ἀρτεμιδόβλητος, ἡ, (Ἄρτεμις, βάλλω) *stricken by Diana, diseased*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

†Ἀρτεμίδωρος, ου, ὁ, (Ἄρτεμις, δῶρον) *Artemidorus*, a geographer of Ephesus, about B. C. 100, often cited by Strabo.—2. the composer of the *Oneirocritica*, surnamed Δαλδιανός, Luc.—3. of Cnidus, a rhetorician and teacher of Greek at Rome, Strab.—4. a grammarian of Tarsus, Strab.—5. a Megaric philosopher, Diog. L. 9, 53. Others in Paus., etc.

Ἄρτεμις, gen. ιδος, acc. ιν, also ιδα, H. Hom. Ven. 16, ἡ, *Artemis*, the Roman *Diana*, goddess of the chace, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: in Hom. women who die suddenly and without pain, are said to be slain by her ἀγανὰ βέλεα, as opp. to δολιχὴ νόσος, Od. 11, 172. Later the legends connect her with the mystical goddesses Selené, Hecaté, Eileithyia and others, (perh. akin to ἀρτεμής.)

Ἀρτεμίσια, ας, ἡ, *a herb like wormwood*, Diosc.

†Ἀρτεμισία, ας, ἡ, *Artemisia*, daughter of Lygdamis, queen of Halicarnassus and other cities of Caria, Hdt. 7, 99.—2. queen of Mausolus king of Caria; she raised to his memory a splendid sepulchre, whence the term Mausoleum for any splendid tomb, Strab.

Ἀρτεμίσιον, ου, τό, (Ἄρτεμις) *a temple of Artemis*, or *Diana, place sacred to her*, Hdt. As pr. n. *Artemisium*, —1. mountain and temple at Oenoe in Argolis, Apollod.—2. a promontory and city of Euboea, Hdt. 8, 9.—3. a promontory of Caria, Strab.

Ἀρτεμίσιος, ου, ὁ, a Spartan month, answering to part of Att. Elaphebolion, Thuc. 5, 19.

†Ἀρτεμίτα, ης, ἡ, *Artemita*, a city of Assyria, Strab.—2. one of the Echinades insulae, Strab.

Ἀρτέμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀρτάω) *the topsail*, Lat. *artemon, supparum*.—II. *the principal pully* in a system, Vitruv.

Ἀρτέω, Ion. for ἀρτάω.

Ἄρτημα, ατος, τό, (ἀρτάω) *that which hangs down, a hanging ornament*, e. g. *ear-ring*, Hdt. 2, 69, cf. λίθινος: also *a weight* or *burden appended, the weight in the steelyard*, Arist. Mechan.

†Ἀρτέμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Artemon*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 850.

Ἀρτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, a kind of *felt shoe*, Pherecr. Gra. 5, still called ἀρτάριον. —II. *that by which anything is carried*, LXX.

Ἀρτηρία, ας, ἡ, sub. ἀορτή, in genl. *an artery, blood-vessel*, Soph. Tr. 1054.—2. *the wind-pipe*, Hipp., and Plat., called later ἀρτ. ἡ τραχεῖα, Plut., Lat. *aspera arteria*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Hence

Ἀρτηριακός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ἀρτηρία*, Plut.

Ἀρτηριοτομέω, (ἀρτηρία, τέμνω) *to cut the wind-pipe* or *an artery*. Hence

Ἀρτηριοτομία, ας, ἡ, *an incision in the wind-pipe* or *an artery*, Gal.

Ἀρτηριώδης, ες, (ἀρτηρία, εἶδος) *like an ἀρτηρία*.

Ἄρτι, adv., *just, exactly*, of coincidence of time, *just now, this moment, even now, now first*, oft. of the present, with pres. tense, as first in Pind. P. 4. 281, Aesch. Theb. 534: *straightway, forthwith*, Eur. Phoen. 1160: but also oft. of something *just* past, opp. to πάλαι, with past tenses, as βεβᾶσι ἄρτι, τέθνηκεν ἄρτι, Soph.: only later of the future, *soon, presently*, Lob. Phryn. 19, cf. however ἀρτίδακρυς: ἀρτι..., ἀρτι..., *now..., now..., at one time..., at another...*, Luc. [τῐ] In compos. it mostly denotes what has *just* happened: more rarely it has the notion of *perfect, excellent*,= ἀρτίως: but in Hom., who never uses the simple ἀρτι, the latter signf. always obtains: ἀρτίκολλος and ἀρτίπους have both. (Prob. from the root ἀρ-, ἄρω, with suffix -τι, as in νεωστί, etc.)

Ἀρτιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἄρτιος) *to play at odd and even*, Lat. *par impar ludere*, Ar. Plut. 816.—II. *to count*, Anth.

Ἀρτιάκις, adv. (ἄρτιος) *even times even*, of numbers which divided by even numbers give an even quotient, as 4, 8, etc., Plat. Parm. 143 E., 144 A: opp. to περισσάκις.

Ἀρτιάλωτος, ον, (ἄρτι, ἁλίσκομαι) *newly caught*, Xenocr.

Ἀρτιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀρτιάζω) *the game of odd and even*, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀρτιβαφής, ές, (ἄρτι, βάπτω) *newly dyed*.

Ἀρτιβλαστής, ές, = sq., Theophr.

Ἀρτίβλαστος, ον, (ἄρτι, βλαστάνω) *newly budding*, Ath.

†Ἀρτιβόλης, ου, ὁ, *Artiboles*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 6, 4.

Ἀρτιβρεχής, ές, (ἄρτι, βρέχω) *just steeped*, Anth.

Ἀρτίγαμος, ον, (ἄρτι, γαμέω) *just married*.

Ἀρτιγένεθλος, ον, (ἄρτι, γενέθλη) *just born*, Orph.

Ἀρτιγένειος, ον, (ἄρτι, γένειον) *with the beard just sprouting, downy-chinned*, Luc.

Ἀρτιγενής, ές, (ἄρτι, *γένω) *newborn* or *made*, Nic.

Ἀρτιγέννητος, ον, (ἄρτι, γεννάω) =foreg., Luc.

Ἀρτιγλῡφής, ές, (ἄρτι, γλύφω) *newly carved*, Theocr. Ep. 4.

Ἀρτίγνωστος, ον, (ἄρτι, γνωστός) *lately become known*, App., unless it should be written *divisim*.

Ἀρτίγονος, ον, (ἄρτι, γονή) = ἀρτιγενής.

Ἀρτιγρᾰφής, ές, (ἄρτι, γράφω) *just written*, Luc.

Ἀρτιδᾰής, ές, (ἄρτι, δαῆναι) *just instructed* or *taught*, Anth.

Ἀρτίδακρυς, υ, (ἄρτι, δάκρυ) *on the point of weeping, ready to weep*, Elmsl. Med. 873, ubi olim ἀρίδακρυς.

Ἀρτιδίδακτος, ον, (ἄρτι, διδάσκω) *just taught*, App. [δῐ]

Ἀρτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄρτος, *a small loaf, roll*.

Ἀρτίδομος, ον, (ἄρτι, δέμω) *just built*, Nonn.

Ἀρτίδορος, ον, (ἄρτι, δέρω) *just stripped off* or *peeled*, Anth.

Ἀρτίδρεπος, ον, (ἄρτι, δρέπω) *just plucked*, Heliod.

Ἀρτιέπεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Hes. Th. 29.—II. as subst. *free speaking, love of truth*.

Ἀρτιεπής, ές, (ἄρτιος, ἔπος) *speaking perfectly* or *distinctly, ready in speech*, Il. 22, 281.—II. *speaking straight out, straight forward*, ὅσσα, γλῶσσα, Pind. O. 6, 105; I. 4 (5), 58.

Ἀρτιζυγία, ας, ἡ, (ἄρτι, ζυγός) *a late union*, ἀνδρῶν ἀρτ., newly-married husbands, Aesch. Pers. 542.

Ἀρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄρτιος) *to get ready, perform*: also in mid., Theocr. 13, 43.

Ἀρτίζωος, ον, (ἄρτι, ζωή) *just alive, short-lived*, Hipp.

Ἀρτιθᾰλής, ές, (ἄρτι, θάλλω) *just budding* or *blooming*, Mel. 65.

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'Αρτιθᾱνής, ές, (ἄρτι, θνήσκω, θανεῖν) *just dead*, Eur. Alc. 600.

'Αρτίκαυτος, ον, (ἄρτι, καίω) *just burnt*, Theophr.

'Αρτίκολλος, ον. (ἄρτι, κολλάω) *close-glued, clinging close to*, τινί, Soph. Tr. 768.—II. metaph. *fitting well together*, ἀρτ. συμβαίνειν, to turn out *exactly right*, Aesch. Cho. 580: εἰς ἀρτίκολλον, *in the nick of time, opportunely*, Id. Theb. 373.

'Αρτικόμης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρτι, κομάω)= ἀρτίκομος, Mel. 26.

'Αρτικόμιστος, ον, (ἄρτι, κομίζω) *just brought*, Nonn.

'Αρτίκομος, ον, (ἄρτι, κόμη) *just having got hair* or *leaves*.

'Αρτίληπτος, ον, (ἄρτι, λαμβάνω) *just taken*.

'Αρτιλογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking readily* or *distinctly*: from

'Αρτιλόγος, ον, (ἄρτι, λέγω) *speaking readily* or *distinctly*. Adv. -γως.

'Αρτιλόχευτος, ον, (ἄρτι, λοχιεύω) *just born or produced*, Anth.

'Αρτιμᾰθής, ές, (ἄρτι, μανθάνω, μαθεῖν)=ἀρτιδαής, *having just learnt*, κακῶν, Eur. Hec. 687.

'Αρτίμας, α, ὁ, *Artimas*, a Persian satrap in Lydia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

'Αρτιμελής, ές, (ἄρτιος, μέλος) *sound of limb*, Plat. Rep. 536 B.

†'Αρτίμπασα, ης, ἡ, *Artimpasa*, name of Venus Urania among the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 59.

'Αρτίνοος, ον, (ἄρτιος, νοῦς) *sound of understanding*, Lat. *integra mente*.

'Αρτιοπέρισσος, ον, (ἄρτιος, περισσός) *even-odd*, of even numbers which become odd when divided by 2, as 6, 10, etc., Plut.

'Αρτιος, α, ον, (ἀρω, ἄρτι) *complete, perfect of its kind, suitable, exactly fitted*, πρός τι: ἄρτια βάζειν, *to speak to the purpose*, Hom.: οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ᾐδη, thought things *suited to, in accordance with* him, *was of the same mind with him*, Il. 5, 326: also ἄρτια μήδεσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 159.—2. *full-grown, sound* of body and mind, hence *active, quick, able, ready*, like ἕτοιμος, c. inf., ἄρτ. ποιέειν, πείθεσθαι, Hdt. 9, 48, 53.—II. of numbers, *perfect*, i. e. *even*, opp. to περισσός, *odd*, freq. in Plat.—III. adv. -ίως, *just, newly, now first*, just like ἄρτι, first in Soph., cf. Lob. Phryn. 18. Hence

'Αρτιότης, ητος, ἡ, *an entire state*, Lat. *integritas*, Diog. L.

'Αρτιπᾰγής, ές, (ἄρτι, πήγνυμι) *just fixed* or *set up, στάλικες, put together* or *made*, Theocr.—II. *freshly coagulated*, Lat. *recens coactus*, ἁλίτῡρος, Anth.

'Αρτιπλουτος, ον, (ἄρτι, πλοῦτος) *χρήματα, newly acquired money*, Eur. Supp. 742, cf. ἀρχαιόπλουτος.

'Αρτιπόλεμος, ον, (ἄρτι, πόλεμος) *having just tried war*.

'Αρτίπους, poet. shortnd. form for sq., Hom.

'Αρτίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἄρτι, πούς) *sound of foot, good afoot*, Hom., but only in poet. form, ἀρτίπος: also opp. to χωλός, Hdt. 3, 130.—II. *coming just in time*, Soph. Tr. 58.

†'Αρτις, ιος, ἡ, *Artis*, the site on which Lebedos was subsequently built, Strab.

'Αρτῐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτίζω) *a preparing, adorning, dressing*, ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἄ., Hdt. 1, 195.

'Αρτίσκαπτος, ον, (ἄρτι, σκάπτω) *just dug*, Anth.

'Αρτίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἄρτος, *a little loaf, roll*.

†'Αρτισκος, ου, ὁ, *Artiscus*, a tributary of the Hebrus in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 92.

'Αρτιστομέω, ῶ, (ἀρτίστομος) *to speak readily* or *distinctly*: opp. to βαρβαροφωνέω, Strab. Hence

'Αρτιστομία, ας, ἡ, *readiness, distinctness in speech*.

'Αρτίστομος, ον, (ἄρτι, στόμα) *speaking readily* or *distinctly*, Plut.—2. *with a good mouth* or *opening*, λιμήν v. l., Strab.

'Αριστράτευτος, ον, (ἄρτι, στρατεύομαι) *young in military service*, App. *tiro*. [ᾰ]

'Αρτιτέλεστος, ον, (ἄρτι, τελέω) *just completed*, Nonn.

'Αρτιτελής, ές, (ἄρτι, τέλος) *newly initiated*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

'Αρτίτοκος, ον, (ἄρτι, τίκτω, τεκεῖν) *new-born*, Anth.—II. but paroxyt. ἀρτιτόκος, ον, act. *having only just given birth*, μήτηρ, Ib.

'Αρτίτομος, ον, (ἄρτι, τέμνω) *just cut, carved, hewn*, Ap. Rh.—II. but paroxyt. ἀρτιτόμος, ον, act. *having just cut* or *hewn*.

'Αρτιτρεφής, ές, (ἄρτι, τρέφω) *newly nurtured* or *suckled*, βρέφη, Aesch. Theb. 350.

'Αρτίτροπος, ον, (ἄρτι, τρέπω) in Aesch. Theb. 333, *just turned* from youth to maidenhood, *just arrived at maturity*; some explain it as *noble-minded*: but others read ἀρτιτρόφοις, and the whole passage is dub.

'Αρτίτῡπος, ον, (ἄρτι, τύπτω) *just stamped* or *fashioned*, Nonn.

'Αρτιύπωχρος, ον, (ἄρτι, ὑπωχρος) *very pale*, Hipp.

'Αρτιφᾰής, ές, (ἄρτι, φάος) *just recovering sight*, Nonn.

'Αρτιφᾰνής, ές, (ἄρτι, φαίνομαι) *just become visible*, Anth.

'Αρτίφᾰτος, ον, (ἄρτι, φάω) *just killed*, Opp.

'Αρτίφρων. ον, gen. ονος, (ἄρτι, φρήν) *sound of mind, intelligent*, Od. 24, 261: with gen. ἀρτίφρων ἐγένετο γάμων, *he came to a knowledge of his marriage*, Aesch. Theb. 780.

'Αρτιφῡής, ές, and

'Αρτίφῡτος, ον, (ἄρτι, φύω) *just born* or *grown*, in genl. *new*, Anth.

'Αρτιφωνία, ας, ἡ, =ἀρτιλογία: from

'Αρτίφωνος, ον, (ἄρτι, φωνή)=ἀρτιλόγος.

'Αρτιχᾱνής, ές, (ἄρτι, χαίνω) *just yawning* or *opening*, Anth.

'Αρτιχάρακτος, ον, (ἄρτι, χαράσσω) *newly cut* or *graven*, γράμμα, Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 D. [χᾰ]

'Αρτίχειρ, gen. χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄρτι, χείρ) *with perfect, able hand*, like ἀρτίπους, Plat. Legg. 795 D.

'Αρτίχνους, ουν, gen. ου, (ἄρτι, χνοῦς)=ἀρτιγένειος, *with the first bloom* or *down on*, Philostr.

'Αρτίχριστος, ον, (ἄρτι, χρίω) *just smeared over, ready spread, φάρμακον*, Soph. Tr. 687.

'Αρτίχῠτος, ον, (ἄρτι, χέω) *just poured* or *shed*, φόνος, Opp.

'Αρτοδοτέω, (ἄρτος, δίδωμι) *to distribute bread*.

'Αρτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἄρτος, θήκη) *a pantry: a bread-basket*.

'Αρτοκοπεῖον, ου, τό, *a bake-house*: and

'Αρτοκοπέω, ῶ, *to bake bread, be a baker*: and

'Αρτοκοπικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a baker* or *baking*: and

'Αρτοκόπιον, ου, τό, =ἀρτοκοπεῖον: all from

'Αρτοκόπος, ον, (ἄρτος, κόπτω) strictly *cutting bread*, hence *baking bread*: and as subst., *a baker*, Hdt. 1, 51 as fem., 9, 82 as masc. Phrynich. p. 222, found fault with this form, and would write either ἀρτοπόπος, ἀρτοποπέω, etc. (from πεπτω), or ἀρτοποιός, etc.; and Buttm. Catal. in voc. πέσσω agrees with him: in Xen. An. 4, 4, 21, however, where we have ἀρτοκόπος, along with οἰνοχόος, it seems to be *a bread-cutter, panitler*, which would also suit Hdt. 1, 51: or perh. it means strictly *kneading bread*, cf. τριςκοπάνιστος, also Lob. Phryn. l. c.

'Αρτόκρεας, ατος, τό, (ἄρτος, κρέας) *bread-meat*, a kind of pasty or pie Persius 6, 50.

'Αρτολάγανον, ου, τό, (ἄρτος, λάγανον) *a savoury cake*, Lat. *artolagnus*, Ath. 113 D.

'Αρτολᾰγῦνος, (ἄρτος, λάγυνος) πήρα, ἡ, a bag *with bread and bottle*, Anth.

†'Αρτόντης, ου, ὁ, *Artontes*, son of Mardonius, Hdt. 9, 84.

'Αρτοποιεῖον, τό, =ἀρτοκοπεῖον.

'Αρτοποιέω, ῶ, *to make bread, bake*, App. Hence

'Αρτοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a baking*, Ar. Fr. 295.

'Αρτοποικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to baking*, Polyb.: from

'Αρτοποιός, όν, (ἄρτος, ποιέω)= ἀρτοκόπος, *baking: belonging to, requisite for baking*: as subst., *a baker*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 39, cf. ἀρτοκόπος, and Lob. Phryn. 222.

'Αρτοποπέω and ἀρτοπόπος, v. sub ἀρτοκόπος.

'Αρτοπτεῖον, ου, τό, (ἄρτος, ὀπτάω) *a place* or *vessel for baking*.

'Αρτόπτης, ου, ὁ, *a baker, artepta*, Juven.—2. *a baking vessel*.

'Αρτοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, (ἄρτος, πωλέω)=ἀρτοπώλιον.

'Αρτοπωλέω, ῶ, (ἄρτος, πωλέω) *to deal in bread*. Hence

'Αρτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in bread*: and

'Αρτοπώλιον, ου, τό, *a baker's shop*, Ar. Ran. 112.

'Αρτοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀρτοπώλης, *a bread-woman*, Ar. Vesp. 238, Ran. 858.

'ΑΡΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *bread, a loaf*, esp. *of wheat*, for barley-bread is μᾶζα, first in Od., ἄρτος οὐλος, soft bread, Od. 17, 343, ἄρτος τριςκοπάνιστος, Batr. 35: when it means *bread* in genl., usu. in plur. (Perh. from Sanscr. ṡ-ra, to cook.)

†'Αρτος, ου, ὁ, *Artus*, king of the Messapians, Ath. 108 F.

'Αρτοσῑτέω, (ἄρτος, σιτέομαι) *to eat wheaten bread*, opp. to ἀλφιτοσιτέω, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28. Hence

'Αρτοσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *a feeding on bread*, Hipp.

†'Αρτούχας, α, ὁ, *Artuchas*, an Hyrcanian, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.—2, a Persian satrap, Xen. An. 4, 3, 4.

'Αρτοφᾰγέω, *to eat bread*, Hdt. 2, 77, and Hipp.: from

'Αρτοφάγος, ον, (ἄρτος, φαγεῖν) *bread-eater*, name of a mouse in Batr 209. [ᾰ]

'Αρτοφορίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a bread-basket*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Αρτοφόρος, ον, (ἄρτος, φέρω) *carrying bread*: τὸ ἀρτοφ. sc. σκεῦος, = foreg., Ath.

†'Αρτόχμης, ου, ὁ, *Artochmes*, son-in-law of Darius, Hdt. 7, 73.

†'Αρτύβιος, ου, ὁ, *Artybius*, a Persian general of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 5, 108.

'Αρτυλία, ας, ἡ, =ἀρτιψία.

'Αρτῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρτύνω) *seasoning, spice*, like ἄρωμα, Batr. 41 Hence

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Ἀρτῦματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to spice.*

Ἀρτύνας, ου, ὁ, (ἀρτύνω) *a magistrate* at Argos and Epidaurus, like Ἀρμοστής, Thuc. 5, 47, Müll. Dor. 3, 9, § 1 : cf. Ἀρτυτήρ.

†Ἀρτύντης, ου, ὁ, *Artyntes*, leader of the Pactyes, Hdt. 7, 67.

Ἀρτύνω=* ἀρτύω, oft in Hom.

Ἀρτῦρία, ας, ή, *the art of dressing, cookery*, Ath.

Ἀρτύς, ύος, ή, (ἄρω) Ion. for ἀρθμός.

Ἄρτῦσις, εως, ή, (ἀρτύω) *a dressing, seasoning*, Diod.

†Ἀρτυστώνη, ης, ή, *Artystone*, a daughter of Cyrus, wife of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 88.

Ἀρτῦτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀρτύω) *Director*, the name of a magistrate in some Greek cities, Inscr.

Ἀρτῦτικός, ή, όν, (ἀρτύω) *fit for dressing, seasoning.*

Ἀρτῦτός, ή, όν, (ἀρτύω) *dressed, seasoned*, Diosc.

†Ἀρτύφιος, ου, ὁ, *Artyphius*, leader of the Gandarii in the army of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 66.

*Ἄρτύω and ἀρτύνω, f. -ύσω, (ἄρω) *to arrange, manage, contrive*, Hom.: esp. of all things requiring art and cunning, hence δόλον, δλεθρον, λόχον, θάνατον, ψευδέα ἀρτ., like Lat. *insidias struere*: in genl. *to prepare, make ready*, γάμον, ὑσμίνην, Hom.; σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες, *putting themselves in order, dressing their ranks*, Il.—Mid. ἠρτύνετο βουλήν, *he prepared* his counsel, Il. 2, 55, while Hdt. 1, 12, has ἤρτυσαν τὴν ἐπιβουλήν : so too in Od. 4, 782, much like act., ἠρτύναντο ἔρετμα.—II. in later writers ἀρτύω is a culinary word, *to dress savoury* meat, *to season*, Soph. Fr. 601, Pherecr. Metall. 4, 23 : cf. ἐπαρτύνω. [ῡ in fut. and aor., in ἀρτύω, but ῠ in ἀρτύνω.]

†Ἀρτώριος, ου, ὁ, *Artorius*, a physician of Augustus, Dio Cass. 47, 41.

†Ἀρυάνδης, ου, ὁ, *Aryandes*, a Persian governor in Aegypt, under Cambyses, Hdt. 4, 166.

Ἀρυβαλίς, ίδος, ή,=sq.

Ἄρύβαλος and ἀρύβαλλος, ου, ὁ, (ἀρύω) *a pot for drawing water, bucket*, larger than the ἀρύταινα, Ar. Eq. 1094.—2. *a bag* or *purse*, made so as to draw close, Stesich. 11. [ῠ]

†Ἀρύβας, αντος, ὁ, *Arybas*, a noble Sidonian, Od. 15, 426.—2. -βας, α, ὁ, son of Alcetas, king of the Molossians, Plut. Pyrrh. 1, etc.

†Ἀρύηνις, ιος, ή, *Aryênis*, daughter of the Lydian king Alyattes, Hdt. 1, 74.

†Ἀρυθμος, ον, poet. for ἀβρύθμος.

†Ἀρύμβας, α, ὁ, *Arymbas*=*Arybas* 2, king of the Molossi and uncle of Olympias, the wife of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 13, 5.

Ἀρυσάνη, ης, ή,=ἀρυτήρ, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E. [ᾰ]

Ἄρύσσω, Ion. collat. form for ἀρύω, Hdt. 6, 119.

†Ἀρύστας, α, ὁ, *Arystas*, masc. pr. n., v. l., Xen. An. 7, 3, 23.

Ἀρυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἀρυτήρ, Hdt. 2, 168, Simon. 206.

Ἀρυστις, ιδος, ή,=ἀρυτήρ, Soph. Fr. 703, cf. Lob. Paral. 442.

Ἀρύστιχος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀρυτήρ, Ar. Vesp. 855.

Ἀρυστρίς, ίδος, ή,=ἀρυτήρ, Anth.

Ἀρύσω or ἀρύσσω (the MSS. vary), Hdt. 6, 119,=ἀρύω, ἀρύτω.

Ἀρύταινα, ης, ή,=ἀρυτήρ, Ar. Eq. 1091, cf. ἀρύβαλλος.

Ἀρυταινοειδής, ές, (ἀρύταινα, εἶδος) *shaped like an* ἀρύταινα, Gal.

Ἀρῦτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἀρύω) *a vessel for taking up liquids, ladle, cup*: also as *a liquid measure*, Dioscr.

Ἀρυτήσιμος, ον, (ἀρύω) *that can be drawn, drinkable*, Anth.

Ἀρύω, Att. ἀρύτω, f. -ύσω, (like ἀνύω, ἀνύτω) *to draw, draw water* for another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9 : ἀρ. ἐκ Διός, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 A : more usu. in mid. *to draw for one's self*, Hes. Op. 548 : also ἀρύτεσθαι Νείλου ὑδάτων,, *to draw from the waters of the Nile*, Ar. Nub. 273, also ἀρ. ὑδάτων πῶμα, Eur. Hipp. 210, also ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8, ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν, Plat. Ion 534 A : hence metaph. *to win, get, gain*, μισθόν, χάριτας, Ael., and Anth. : but in Arat. Dios. 14, ὠκεανοῦ ἀρύονται, *they draw themselves*, i. e. *rise from ocean*, where Buttm. and Schneid. αἴρονται. (Akin to ῥύω, ἐρύω, Lat. *haurio*.) [ῡ]

†Ἀρχάγγελος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, ἄγγελος) *an archangel*, N. T.

†Ἀρχᾱγέτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχηγέτης, *chief leader*, original title of the Lacedaem. kings, Plut. Lycurg. 6.

†Ἀρχαγόρας, α, ὁ, *Archagoras*, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 2, 13.

†Ἀρχάδης, ου, ὁ, *Archades*, son of Mnesonides, Dem. 929, 24.

†Ἀρχαιανακτίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Archaeanactidae*, a race of kings who reigned in the Cimmerian Bosporus 42 years, Diod. S. 12, 31.

†Ἀρχαιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Archaeanax*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Ἀρχαιάνασσα,=Ἀρχεάνασσα, v. l., Ath. 589 C.

Ἀρχαΐζω, f. -ίσω, *to be ἀρχαῖος, be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in manners, language*, etc., Plut.

†Ἀρχαΐκαρος, ου, ὁ, *Archaïcarus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Ἀρχανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Archander*, son or grandson of Achaeus, son-in-law of Danaus, Hdt. 2, 98.

†Ἀρχάνδρου πόλις, ή, *Archandropolis*, a city of lower Aegypt on the Nile, Hdt. 2, 97.

Ἀρχαϊκός, ή, όν, (ἀρχαῖος) *old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive*, in dress, manners, language, etc., ἀρχαϊκὰ φρονεῖν, Ar. Nub. 821. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Pol.

Ἀρχαιογονία, ας, ή, *an ancient race*: from

Ἀρχαιόγονος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, γονή) *of ancient race, of old descent*, Soph. Ant. 981 : *altia, the primal cause*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀρχαιογράφος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, γράφω) *writing of antiquities*, Lat. *antiquarius.*

Ἀρχαιοειδής, ές, (ἀρχαῖος, εἶδος) *looking old, of antique look*, Dem. Phal.

Ἀρχαιολογέω, ῶ, (ἀρχαιολόγος) *to discuss antiquities* or *things out of date*, Thuc. 7, 69. Pass. *ἱστορία ἀρ.*, a *history treated in the manner of antiquities*, Dion. H.—II. *to use an old-fashioned style.* Hence

Ἀρχαιολογία, ας, ή, *antiquarian lore, archaeology*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 D.

Ἀρχαιολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* ἀρχαιολογία or *to an* ἀρχαιολόγος, Strab. : from

Ἀρχαιολόγος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, λέγω) *an antiquary*, esp. *one who writes ancient history.*

Ἀρχαιομελησιδωνοφρῦνιχήρατος, ου, (ἀρχαῖος, μέλος, Σιδώνιος, Φρύνιχος, ἐρατός) *dear old songs from Phrynichus' Phoenissae*, Ar. Vesp. 220.

Ἀρχαῖον, ου, τό, strictly neut. from ἀρχαῖος, sub. δάνειον, *the original sum, the principal* or *capital*, τἀρχαῖον or τἀρχαῖα ἀποδιδόναι, *to repay the principal*, Oratt. : ἀρχεῖον is different.

Ἀρχαιόνομος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, νόμος) *old-fashioned.*

Ἀρχαιοπῑνής, ές, (ἀρχαῖος, πῖνος) *with the dirt* or *rust of antiquity*, Dion. H.

Ἀρχαιόπλουτος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος πλοῦτος) *rich from olden time*, Aesch Ag. 1043, Soph. El. 1393, cf. Arist Rhet. 2, 9, 9, and ἀρτίπλουτος.

Ἀρχαιοπρεπής, ές, (ἀρχαῖος, πρέπω) *distinguished from olden time, time honoured*, Aesch. Pr. 409.—2. *old looking, beseeming old age*, Plat. Soph 229 E.

Ἀρχαῖος, α, ον, (ἀρχή I.) *from the beginning* or *origin*, Hdt. 4, 117, Soph. Aj. 1292: hence—1. *very ancient, primeval*, σκότος, Id. O. C. 106 : and then—2. simply *ancient, olden*, freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards : hence in good sense, *ancient, time-honoured*, Pind., etc. : but in bad sense, like ἀρχαϊκός, *antiquated, gone by*, Aesch. Pr. 317, Dem. 597, 18 ; also *simple, silly*, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 295 C.—3. *ancient, former*, Hdt. 1, 75, Soph. O. C. 110. We sometimes have ἀρχαῖος and παλαιός joined, as in Soph. Tr. 555, Dem. l. c., like Lat. *priscus et vetustus, priscus et antiquus*, Ruhnk. Vellei. 1, 16, 3. Adv. -ως, *of olden time, anciently, erst*, also τὸ ἀρχαῖον, in Hdt. contr. τὠρχαῖον, in same signf., 1, 56, etc., Aesch. Supp. 325 : for the subst. ἀρχαῖον, v. sub voc. Irreg. compar. ἀρχαιέστερος, Pind. Fr. 20 : on ἀρχέστερος, v. sub voc. Hence

Ἀρχαιότης, ητος, ή, *antiquity, old-fashionedness*, Plat. Legg. 657 B : *simpleness*, Alciphr.

Ἀρχαιοτροπία, ας, ή, *old fashions* or *customs*, Plut. : from

Ἀρχαιότροπος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, τρόπος) *old-fashioned*, ἐπιτηδεύματα, Thuc. 1, 71. Adv. -πως.

Ἀρχαιρεσία, ας, ή, (ἀρχή, αἱρεσις) ἀρχ. συνίζει, *an election is held*, Hdt. 6, 58 (acc. to Schweigh., *the magistrates meet*) : but usu. in plur., as Plat. Legg. 752 E, and so used to translate the Rom. *comitia*, Polyb. Hence

Ἀρχαιρεσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to hold the assembly for the election of magistrates*, Plut.—2. *to canvass for some magistracy*, Lat. *ambire magistratum, honores*, Id. ; and

Ἀρχαιρεσιακός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* ἀρχαιρεσίαι.

Ἀρχαιρέσιον, ου, τό,=ἀρχαιρεσία, mostly in plur., Polyb.

Ἀρχαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀρχαΐζω) *imitation of the ancients* : hence in Gramm. *an antiquated phrase, archaism.*

Ἀρχε-, insep. prefix from ἄρχω,= ἀρχι-, with which it is sometimes interchanged, Lob. Phryn. 769.

†Ἀρχεανάσσα, ης, ή, *Archeanassa*, a courtesan of Colophon, Anth.

†Ἀρχεβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Archebates*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 13, 8, 1.

†Ἀρχεβιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Archebiades*, masc. pr. n., Oratt.

†Ἀρχέβιος, ου, ὁ, *Archebius*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 475, 3.

†Ἀρχέβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Archebūlus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 502 D.

Ἀρχέγονος, ον, (ἄρχω, γονή) *the first of a race, founder* : hence *the first author, beginning* or *cause*, φύσις, Damox. ap. Ath. 102 A.

†Ἀρχεδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Archedamas*, masc. pr. n., Dem.

†Ἀρχέδημος, ου, ὁ, Dor. Ἀρχέδᾱ-

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ιος, Archedemus, a common Athenian name, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 1, Ar., Dem., etc.—2. a Stoic of Tarsus, Strab.

†'Αρχεδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Archedice*, daughter of Hippias of Athens, Simon. ap. Thuc. 6, 59.—2. a courtesan, Ath. 569 D.

'Αρχεδίκης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, δίκη) *the first, rightful possessor*, Pind. P. 4, 196.

†'Αρχέδικος, ου, ὁ, *Archedicus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 467 C: Meineke 1, 458.

'Αρχεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. ἀρχῆιον, strictly neut. from an adj. ἀρχεῖος, α, ον, (ἀρχή II.), *a public building, senate-house, town-hall, residence of the chief magistrates*, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 4, 62, and Xen.—II. *the college* or *board of magistrates*, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 14: but ἀρχεῖα, *the several inferior boards*, Ib. 4, 15, 8, v. Kluge Pol. Carthag. p. 161, sq.—ἀρχαῖον, q. v., is different.

'Αρχέκακος, ον, (ἄρχω, κακός) *breeding mischief, source of ill*, Il. 5, 63.

†'Αρχεκράτης, ους, ὁ, (ἄρχω, κράτος) *Archecrates*, masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 4, 38.

'Αρχέλαος, ον, Att. ἀρχέλεως, ων, (ἄρχω, λαός) *leading the people, a chief*, Aesch. Pers, 297, and contr. ἀρχέλας, Ar. Eq. 164.—In plur. as pr. n., 'Αρχέλαοι, οἱ, *the Archelai*, a name of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 69.

†'Αρχέλαος, ου, ὁ, *Archelāus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod, 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. grandson of Orestes, Strab. —4. son of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204.—5. king of Macedonia, famed for his patronage of learned men, Thuc., Plat., etc.—6. king of Cappadocia, Strab.—7. priest at Comana, Strab.—8. philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras. Strab.—9. a famous actor, Luc. Quom. Hist. Scrib. 1.—Others in Plut., Ath., etc.

†'Αρχέλοχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, λόχος) *Archelochus*, son of Antenor, Il. 2, 801.

†'Αρχέμαχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, μάχομαι) *Archemachus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. son of Priam, Apollod.—3. an historian of Euboea, Strab.

†'Αρχέμορος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, μόρος) *Archemōrus*, son of Lycurgus of Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 6, 4.

†'Αρχένεως, ων, gen. ω, (ἄρχω, ναῦς) *commanding a ship*.—II. as pr. n., *Archenēus*, Dem. 861, 25.

†'Αρχενομίδης, ου, ὁ, *Archenomides*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 927, 15.

†'Αρχένομος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, νόμος) *Archenōmus*, Ar. Ran. 1507.

'Αρχέπλουτος, ον, ἄρχω, πλοῦτος) *enjoying ancient wealth*, like ἀρχαιόπλουτος, Soph. El. 72, cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

'Αρχέπολις, ι, gen. εως, (ἄρχω, πόλις) *ruling a city*, Pind. P. 9, 92.

†'Αρχέπολις, ιδος, ὁ, (ἄρχω, πόλις) *Archepolis*, masc. pr. n., Plat.

†'Αρχεπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, πτόλεμος) *Archeptolemus*, charioteer of Hector, Il. 8, 128.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Ar. Eq. 794.

'Αρχεσμολπος, ον, (ἄρχω, μολπή) *leading off the song, beginning the strain*, Stesich.

'Αρχέστατος, said to be irreg. superl. from ἀρχή I., *most ancient*, Aesch. Fr. 173: but v. Lob. Paral. 81.

†'Αρχεστράτη, ης, ἡ, *Archestrate*, fem. pr. n.—2. title of a play of Antiphanes, Ath. 322 C.

†'Αρχεστρατίδης, ου, ὁ, *Archestratides*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 90.

†'Αρχέστρατος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, στρατός) *Archestratus*, father of Agesidamus, Pind. Ol. 10, 2.—2. a commander of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 57.—3. a poet of Sicily who lived at Athens in the time of Alcibiades, Ath. 29 A.—4. another poet of this name, who flourished after the time of Alexander the Great, in Plut. Fort. Alex.—Others in Dem., etc.

'Αρχέτας, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχέτης, *a leader, prince*, Eur. El. 1149.—II. as adj., ἀρχ. θρόνος, *a princely throne*, Eur. Heracl. 753.

†'Αρχέτιμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, τιμή) *Archetīmus*, a commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 29.

†'Αρχετίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Archetion*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 558, 21.

'Αρχέτῠπος, ον, (ἄρχω, τύπτω) *stamped first and as a model*: hence τὸ ἀρχέτυπον, *an archetype, pattern, model*, Arist.: in genl. *an image*, Anth.: cf. πρωτότυπος.

'Αρχεύω, (ἄρχω) *to command, rule, lead*, τινί, Il. 5, 200; τινός, Ap. Rh.

†'Αρχεφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Archephon*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 44; Dion. H.

'Αρχέχορος, ον, (ἄρχω, χορός) *leading the chorus* or *dance*, ποδός, Eur. Tro. 151.

'ΑΡΧΗ' ῆς, ἡ, *a beginning, first cause* or *occasion, origin*, first in Hom., ἀρχὴ νείκεος, φόνου, etc.: ἀ. γενέσθαι κακῶν, Hdt.; ἀρχὴν ποιεῖσθαι, *to make a beginning*, Thuc. 1, 128; ἀρχὴν καταβάλλεσθαι, *to lay a foundation*, etc.: esp. in many adverbial usages, ἐξ ἀρχῆς=ἀρχῆθεν, *from the beginning, from the first, from of old*, Od. 1, 188, etc.; so ῥι ἐξ ἀρχῆς φίλοι, ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔχθρα, etc. Xen. etc.: also ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, Hdt. 2, 104, Soph., etc.: κατ' ἀρχάς, *in the beginning, at first*, Hdt. 3, 153, etc.: very freq. also absol. ἀρχήν, *at first*, first in Hdt.; hence ἀρχήν, c. negat., *not at first*, i. e. *never at all, not at all*, like Lat. *omnino non*, Hdt. 3, 39, Soph. Ant. 92, Plat. Gorg. 478 C, and many other Exx. ap. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt., Herm. Vig. 3, § 3, 8; but ἀρχήν is not used positively=Lat. *omnino, at all*, v. Herm. Soph. l. c.; also τὴν ἀρχήν, Hdt. 4, 25, 21.—2. *a first principle, element*, esp. in plur., Plat.—3. also in plur. =ἀπαρχαί, *firstlings*.—II. *the first place* or *power*, hence *supreme power, sovereignty, dominion*, first in Pind., Διὸς ἀρχή, θεῶν ἀρχαί, etc.: also c. gen. rei, ἀρχὴ τῶν νήσων, τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς Ἀσίας, *power over* the islands, etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: proverb., ἀρχὴ ἀνδρα δείκνυσι, Dem. 1455, 15: freq. also in plur., *commands, authority*, Trag.—2. *a sovereignty, empire, realm*, as Κύρου, Περδίκκου ἀρχή, i. e. Persia, Macedonia, Hdt., Thuc., etc.—3. esp. in Att. prose. *a magistracy, office* in the government, ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν, λαμβάνειν, *to hold an office*, Hdt. 3, 80; 4, 147; εἰς ἀρχὴν καθίστασθαι, ἀρχὴν εἰσιέναι, *to enter on an office*, Thuc., etc.; ἀρχὴν λαχεῖν, *to obtain an office*, Dem.: they were usu. obtained in two ways, χειροτονητή, by election, κληρωτή, by lot, Aeschin. 3, 35, cf. 15, 11.—4. also *a magistrate*.=ὁ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὤν, as we say *an authority*, so αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί, *the authorities* or *magistrates of the country*, Thuc. 5, 47: also ἡ ἀρχή, collectively, as we say *the government*, Dem. 1145, 26.

'Αρχηγενής, ές.=ἀρχέγονος, *causing the first beginning of* a thing, τινος, Aesch. Ag. 1628.

'Αρχηγετεύω, *to be leader* or *ruler of* people, c. gen., Hdt. 2. 123; and

'Αρχηγετέω, ῶ, *to make a beginning*, ἀπό τινος, from or with a thing, Soph. El. 83: from

'Αρχηγέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀρχηγέτις, ιδος, but dat. ἀρχηγέτι (Ar. Lys. 644): Dor. ἀρχαγέτης, (ἀρχή, ἡγέομαι) *a leader, author, first cause*, epithet of Apollo, Pind. P. 5, 80: esp. *the founder* of a city or family, elsewh. κτίστης, οἰκιστής, Hdt. 9, 86, Pind. etc., cf. Böckh Explic. p. 288: at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι were so called, Ar. Fr. 186, ap. Dem. 1072, 25; cf. μιξαρχηγέτης.—II. *a first leader, prince, chief*, Aesch., and Soph.

'Αρχηγικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* ἀρχηγός: from

'Αρχηγός, όν, (ἀρχή, ἡγέομαι)= ἀρχηγέτης, *beginning*, κακῶν, Eur. As subst. like ἀρχηγέτης, *a leader, founder*, Lat. *auctor; first father*, Soph, O. C. 60.—2. *a prince, chief*, Aesch. Ag. 259, *general*, Ἑλλήνων, Epigr. ap. Thuc. 1, 132.

'Αρχῆθεν, adv., (ἀρχή) *from the beginning, from of old, from olden time*, Pind., Hdt., and Trag., but never in good prose, Lob. Phryn. 93.

'Αρχῆιον, ου, τό, Ion. for ἀρχεῖον, Hdt.

'Αρχήν, adv., v. ἀρχή I, 1.

'ΑΡΧΙ–, insep. prefix, from ἄρχω, ἀρχός. (So in Engl. *arch–*, Germ. *Erz–*.)

†'Αρχιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Archiades*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1081, 2.

†'Αρχίας, ου, ὁ, *Archias*, common pr. n., esp.—1. a Heraclid of Corinth, founder of Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 3.—2. a Spartan slain in the attack upon Samos, Hdt. 3, 55.—3. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—4. a Theban polemarch, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2.—5. of Thurii, originally an actor, sent to apprehend Demosthenes in the island of Calauria, Plut. Dem. 28.—Others in Dem., Anth., etc.

'Αρχίατρος, ου, ὁ, (ἀρχι, ἰατρός) *a chief physician*, and so—1. *a physician of eminence*, Aretae.—2. later, *the head of the medical faculty*: and (since he usu. held the appointment) *the court physician*, v. Dict. Antiqq.

†'Αρχίβιος, ου ὁ. *Archibius*, a physician, Luc. Gall. 10.

'Αρχιγένεθλος, ον, (ἀρχι, γενέθλη) =ἀρχέγονος, Orph.

'Αρχιγραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἀρχι, γραμματεύς) *a chief scribe* or *clerk*, Polyb.

†'Αρχιδᾶμία, ας, ἡ, *Archidāmia*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Pyrr. 27.

†'Αρχιδᾱμίδας, α, ὁ, *Archidāmidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†'Αρχίδᾰμις, ιδος, ἡ, *Archidāmis*, daughter of the Laconian Cleander, Polyaen.

†'Αρχίδᾱμος, Ion. –δημος, ου, ὁ, (ἀρχω, δῆμος) *Archidāmus*, name of several kings of Sparta, esp.—1. son of Anaxidamus, 13th Proclid.—2. son of Zeuxidamus, successor of Leotychides, Thuc. 1, 79.—3. son of Agesilaus, 21st Proclid, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25.—4. son of Eudemidas, 24th Proclid.—Others in Hdt. 8, 131, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33, etc.: hence adj. 'Αρχιδάμιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Archidamus*, Thuc.

†'Αρχιδημίδης, ου, ὁ, *Archidemides*, prop. *son of Archidemus*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

'Αρχιδιάκονος, ου, ὁ, *an archdeacon*, Eccl.

'Αρχιδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a chief judge*, Diod.

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†Ἀρχιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Archidice*, a famous hetaera of Naucratis in Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 135.—2. an Athenian female, Dem. 1083, 6.

Ἀρχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀρχή, *a little office*, Ar. Av. 1107.

Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, (ἀρχι, ἐπίσκοπος) *an archbishop*, Eccl.

Ἀρχιερατεύω, *to be* ἀρχιερεύς, LXX.

Ἀρχιερατικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* ἀρχιερεύς, N. T.

Ἀρχιερεία, ας, ἡ, *the high-priesthood.*

Ἀρχιερεύς, έως, ὁ, Ion. ἀρχιερέως in nom., *an arch-priest, chief-priest, high-priest*, Hdt. 2, 37, 143.

Ἀρχιερωσύνη, ης, ἡ, = -ερεία, LXX.

Ἀρχιεταῖρος, ὁ, *a chief friend* or *companion*, LXX.

Ἀρχιευνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, *chief of the eunuchs*, LXX.

Ἀρχιζάκορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρχι, ζάκορος) *the chief keeper of a temple*, Eccl.

Ἀρχίζωος, ον, (ζωή) *beginning life.*

Ἀρχιθάλασσος, ον, (ἀρχι, θάλασσα) *ruling the sea*, Anth.

Ἀρχιθεωρέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀρχιθέωρος, Dem. 552, 4.

Ἀρχιθεώρησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Isae.

Ἀρχιθεωρία, ἡ, *the office of* ἀρχιθέωρος, Lys. 162, 5: from

Ἀρχιθέωρος, ου, ὁ, *the chief* θεωρός, *chief of a* θεωρία or *sacred embassy*, Andoc. 17, 19, cf. θεωρία, Wolf Lept. p. xc.

Ἀρχιθιᾶσίτης, ου, ὁ, *the leader of a* θίασος.

Ἀρχικέραυνος, ον, *commanding the thunder*, Orph.

Ἀρχίκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *an arch-thief, a robber-chief*, Plut.

Ἀρχικός, ή, όν, (ἀρχή) *belonging to rule, royal, πυθμήν*, Aesch. Cho. 260, *γένος*, Thuc. 2, 80.—2. *fit for rule, command*, or *office: skilled in government* or *command*, freq. Plat., and Xen. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀρχικύβερνήτης, ου, ὁ, *the chief pilot*, Strab.

Ἀρχικύνηγος, ου, ὁ, *the chief-huntsman*, Joseph.

Ἀρχιληστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a robber-chief*, Joseph.

†Ἀρχίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Archilochus*, the famed Iambic poet of Paros, Hdt. 1, 12. In plur. Ἀρχίλοχοι, οἱ, a comedy of Cratinus, Meineke 2, 15.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1061, 18.

Ἀρχιλυχνηφορέω, *to be an* ἀρχιλυχνηφόρος.

Ἀρχιλυχνηφόρος, ου, ὁ, *the chief torch-bearer.*

Ἀρχιμάγειρος, ὁ, *chief-cook*, Plut.

†Ἀρχιμάχος, ου, ὁ, *Archimachus*, Dem. 1064, 22.

†Ἀρχιμήδης, ους, ὁ, (ἄρχω, μῆδος) *Archimēdes*, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, Strab.

†Ἀρχίμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Archimelus*, a poet of the Anthology, Ath. 209 B.

Ἀρχίμιμος, ὁ, *the chief comedian*, Plut.

†Ἀρχῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Archinus*, an Athenian statesman and orator, Dem. 742, 25.

Ἀρχιοινοχοεία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* ἀρχιοινοχόος, Diod.

Ἀρχιοινοχόος, ου, ὁ, *the chief cupbearer*, Plut. Pyrrh. 5.

Ἀρχιπειρᾶτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a pirate chief*, Diod.

Ἀρχιπλάνος, ου, ὁ, *a Nomad chieftain*, Luc.

Ἀρχιποίμην, gen. ενος, ὁ, *a chief-shepherd*, LXX, and N. T.

Ἀρχιποσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄρχω, πόσις) *the presidency of a banquet.*

†Ἀρχίππη, ης, ἡ, *Archippe*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1110, 5: wife of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

†Ἄρχιππος, ου, ὁ, *Archippus*, an Athenian prop. name, Oratt.—Others also in Paus., etc.—A poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, 205, sqq.

Ἀρχιπρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *the chief ambassador*, Diod.

Ἀρχιραβδοῦχος, ὁ, *the chief lictor.*

Ἀρχιρεύς, ὁ, Ion. for ἀρχιερεύς, Hdt.

Ἀρχισατράπης, ου, *the chief satrap.*

Ἀρχιστοποιός, ὁ, *the chief baker*, LXX.

Ἀρχιστράτηγος, ὁ, *the commander in chief*, LXX.

Ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ὁ, *the ruler of the synagogue*, N. T.

Ἀρχιτεκτονέω, *to be an* ἀρχιτέκτων, Plut.: in genl. *to construct, contrive*, Lat. *struere*, Ar. Fr. 241. Hence

Ἀρχιτεκτόνημα, ατος, τό, *a building:* metaph. *a stratagem, artifice, plot*, Lyc.: and

Ἀρχιτεκτονία, ας, ἡ, *architecture.*

Ἀρχιτεκτονικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* ἀρχιτέκτων or *his business and art*, Plat. Polit. 261 C: of persons, *fit to be an* ἀρχιτέκτων or *master builder*, Arist. Pol.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the master art* or *science*, which prescribes to all beneath it, as an ἀρχιτέκτων to his workmen, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, Poet. 19, 7, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, = ἀρχιτεκτονία, metaph. of the drama, Arist. Poet. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀρχιτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀρχι, τέκτων) *a chief-artificer, master-builder*, etc., *director of works, architect, engineer, τοῦ ὀρύγματος, τῆς γεφύρας*, Hdt. 3, 60; 4, 87; = ἐργατῶν ἄρχων, opp. to ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E: hence in genl. *author, contriver*, Eur. Cycl. 477, ἀρχ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, Dem. 1286, 10, cf. Arist. Pol. 7, 3, 8, and ἀρχιτεκτονικός.—II. at Athens, esp. *the lessee of a theatre*, Böckh P. E. 1, 294.

†Ἀρχιτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Architeles*, son of Achaeus, Paus. 7, 1, 6.—2. father of Eunomus, Apollod. 2, 7, 6. Others in Ath., Anth., etc.

Ἀρχιτελώνης, ου, ὁ, (ἀρχι, τελώνης) *the chief collector of tolls, chief-publican*, N. T.

Ἀρχιτρίκλινος, ου, ὁ, *the president of a banquet* (*triclinium*), N. T.

Ἀρχιφώρ, ῶρος, ὁ, = ἀρχίκλωψ, Diod.

Ἀρχίφωτος, ον, (ἄρχω, φῶς) *author* or *source of light.*

Ἀρχοειδής, ές, (ἀρχή, εἶδος) *like an* ἀρχή, *as if proceeding from principles*, Arist. Org.

Ἀρχοντικός, ή, όν, (ἄρχων) *belonging to an archon.*

ΑΡΧΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a leader, chief, commander*, Hom., who also joins ἀρχὸς ἀνήρ.—II. *the fundament*, Lat. *anus*, Arist. Probl.

†Ἀρχύτας, ὁ and ου, ὁ, *Archytas*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, Plat. 338 C.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 10.

*ΑΡΧΩ, f. ἄρξω, *to be first*, and that —I. in point of time, *to begin, make a beginning*, both in act. and mid., though in Hom. the act. is more freq., in Att. prose the mid.: nor are they quite in same signf., though it is hard to make a general distinction. Construct.—1. mostly c. gen. *to make a beginning of* a thing, as ἀρχειν πολέμοιο, μάχης, ὁδοῖο, μύθων, etc., Hom., etc.; so too in Att., esp. ἄρχειν χειρῶν or χειρῶν ἀδίκων, ἄρχειν τῆς πληγῆς, *to strike the first blow*, cf. sub χείρ.—2. but c. gen. also ἄρχεσθαί τινος, *to begin from* or *with...*, ἐκ σοὶ μὲν λήξω σέο δ' ἄρξομαι, Il. 9, 97, so ἄρχεσθαι Διός, Lat. *a Jove principium*, Pind. N. 5, 45; so too ἄρχεσθαι ἔκ τινος, Od. 23, 199, ἀπό τινος, freq. in Hdt., esp. in part, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ παιδίων, *even from boyhood*, Hdt. 3, 12, and so freq. in Plat., v. Stallb. Rep. 366 E.—3. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἀρχ. θεοῖς δαιτός, *to make preparations for a banquet to the gods*, Il. 15, 95; so too ἀρχ. ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 23: in mid. also in a religious sense, like ἀπάρχεσθαι, ἀρχ. μελέων, *to begin with the limbs*, Od. 14, 428, so act. ἄρχειν σπονδῶν, Thuc. 5, 19, for which Pind. I. 6, 55, has σπονδαῖσιν ἄρξαι, v. Dissen (5, 37).—4. c. acc. ἄρχειν ὁδόν τινι, like Lat. *praeire viam alicui, to show* one *the way*, Od. 8, 107, cf. ἡγεμονεύω; so too absol., sub. ὁδόν, *to lead the way*, Il. 3, 447, cf. inf. Il., 1, fin.: but also simply c. acc., ἄρχειν ὕμνον, Pind. N. 3, 16, λυπηρόν τι, Soph. El. 553, ὕβριν, Id. Fr. 337.—5. c. inf., ἄρχετε φορέειν, Od. 22, 437, etc., so too in Att., ἤρξαντο οἰκοδομεῖν, Thuc. 1, 107: also c. part., ἡ ψυχὴ ἄρχεται ἀπολείπουσα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 26: on the distinction v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 660, Obs. 2.—6. absol., esp. in imperat., ἄρχε, *begin!* Hom.: part. ἀρχόμενος, *at first*, Xen. Eq. 9, 3, Cyn. 3, 8.—II. in point of place or station, *to lead, rule, govern, command, be leader* or *commander*, only in act. Construct.—1. mostly c. gen. *to rule, be leader of...*, τινός, Hom.: and so in prose.—2. more rarely c. dat., ἀνδράσιν ἦρξα, Od. 14, 230, cf. Il. 2, 805, and so sometimes later, as Eur. Andr. 666, I. A. 337; also ἄρχειν ἔν τισι, Il. 13, 690, and so Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: c. inf. added, ἄρχε Μυρμιδόνεσσι μάχεσθαι, *led the Myrmidons on to fight*, Il. 16, 65 (unless this rather belongs to 1, 4, ἄρχε [ὁδόν]...): cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538, Obs. 2.—3. absol., Il. 2, 805, Od. 3, 12, and Att.: hence ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, *a magistrate*, cf. sq.: rarely like κρατέω, *to gain the mastery, prevail*, σέο ἕξεται, ὅ τι κεν ἄρχῃ, *on thee 'twill depend what prevails*, Il. 9, 102.—4. ἄρχειν ἀρχήν, *to hold an office*, cf. ἀρχή.—B. Pass. c. fut. mid. ἀρξομαι (Hdt. 1, 174, Lys. 180, 6), *to be ruled, governed*, etc., ὑπό τινος, Hdt., etc.: hence οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, *subjects, soldiers*, Xen.

Ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, (part. from foreg.) *a ruler, commander, captain*, νεῦς, Hdt. 5, 33; *a chief, king*, Μέμφιδος, etc., Aesch.: esp.—2. οἱ Ἄρχοντες, *the chief magistrates at Athens*, nine in number, the first being called emphatically ὁ Ἄρχων, the second ὁ Βασιλεύς, the third ὁ Πολέμαρχος, the remaining six οἱ Θεσμοθέται, freq. in Att., v. Dict. Antiqq.

Ἀρχώνης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω, ὠνέομαι) *the chief farmer* of taxes, Andoc.

†Ἀρχωνίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. *son of Archon*) *Archonides*, tyrant in Sicily, Thuc. 7, 1.—Others in Isae., etc.

*ΑΡΩ, a pres. not in use, representing one of the most prolific Greek roots; the families ἀρέσκω, ἀρτάω, ἀρτύω, ἀρύω, ἀρόω, ἀρμόζω, ἄρνυμαι springing immediately from it, the radic. signf. being *to join, fit*, both trans. and intr. The tenses in use divide themselves acc. to the trans. or intr. signf. of the word; all of them are poet., and mostly Ep., though the perf. is used now and then by Pind., and Eur., and the aor. 2 twice in Soph.

A. *Transit.* Act. pres. in use ἀραρίσκω formed from aor. 2: fut. ἀρῶ,

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Ion. ἄρσω: aor. 1 ἦρσα, Ion. ἄρσα, inf, ἄρσαι: aor. 2 ἤρᾰρον, Ion. ἀρᾰρον, inf. ἀρᾰρεῖν, part. ἀρᾰρών (but ἄρᾰρον is twice used intr., Il. 16, 214, Od. 4, 777; while ἄρηρεν, which is perf. in form and so intrans., has a trans. signf. in Od. 5, 248.) Pass. perf. ἀρήρεμαι, to which the new pres. ἀρέσκω, q. v., is akin in form and signf.: plqpf. ἠρηρείμην: aor. 1 ἤρθην, of which Hom. has only 3 plur. ἄρθεν for ἤρθησαν, Il. 16, 211. Mid., aor. 1 ἠρσάμην, from which we have part. aor. 1 ἀρσάμενος, Hes. Sc. 320.—*To join, join together, fit, fasten, bind fast, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἄραρον βόεσσι, when they had knitted themselves one to another with their shields*, Il. 12, 105, so too μᾶλλον δὲ στίχες ἄρθεν, Il. 16, 211; ἄγγεσιν ἄρσον ἅπαντα, *pack up every thing in the vessels*, Od. 2, 289: hence esp.—II. *to fit together, construct, make, build, ὅτε τοῖχον ἀνὴρ ἀράρῃ πυκινοῖσι λίθοισιν*, Il. 16, 212, and so in mid., Hes. Sc. 320: hence metaph. *μνηστῆρσιν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ' ἀραρόντες*, like ἀρτύνειν, *contriving* their death, Od. 16, 169.—III. in genl. *to fit, equip, furnish* with a thing, *νῆα ἐρέτῃς*, Od. 1, 280, so too *ἄρσον πώμασιν ἅπαντας, fit all the vessels with covers*, Od. 2, 353, cf. 289; hence metaph. *θυμὸν ἐδωδῇ, to provide*, i. e. *satisfy* with food, Od. 5, 95; but *ἐμέ γ' ἄραρεν φρένας* (sive dat.), it *satisfies, pleases my mind*, Soph. El. 147, and so *ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν*, Il. 1, 136 (though some connect this with *γέρας*), having *suited a reward to my desires*, like B. II.—IV. of perf. pass. the part. is most in use, *ἀρηρεμένος, ἐνη, ἐνον, joined, closely pressed, fitted, furnished* with a thing, *τινί*, Ap. Rh. 1, 787, etc., just as Hom. uses the intr. part. perf. ἀρηρώς.

B. *Intransit.* Act., pf. ἄρᾰρα, with pres signf., Ion. and Ep. ἄρηρα, part. ἀρᾰρώς, Ion. and Ep. ἀρηρώς, fem. ἀρᾰρυῖα, but Ep. metri grat. ἀρᾰρυῖα: plqpf. ἠράρειν [ᾰ], Ion. and Ep. ἀρήρειν, also ἠρήρειν, with impf. signf.: of the mid. we only find part. aor. 2 syncop. ἄρμενος, ἐνη, ενον, also ος, ον, Hes. Op. 784: (cf. however ἀρηρεμένος:) on ἤραρον, intrans. v. sup. A. I. init.: *to be joined together, close pressed* or *compact*, Τρῶες ἀρηρότες, *the Trojans thronged together, in close order*, Il. 13, 800, so *ἄραρον κόρυθές τε καὶ ἀσπίδες*, Il. 16, 214; *ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρηρότες πίθοι οἴνου, wine-casks piled close against the wall*, Od. 2, 342: hence—2. absol. *to be fixed, φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀραρώς*, Od. 10, 553, and in Theocr. 25, 113. *θυμὸς ἀρηρώς*: in Trag., ἄραρε, a thing *is fixed*, either physically, as Aesch. Pr. 60, or metaph., as *θεῶν πίστις οὐκέτ' ἄραρε, ταῦτ' ἄραρε*, or ἄραρε alone, Eur. Med. 414, 322, Or. 1330, ubi v. Pors., and cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. ἀραρίσκω.—II. *to fit* or *suit, fit well* or *closely, ζωστὴρ ἀρηρώς, a closely fitting belt*, Il. 4, 134; *πύλαι, σανίδες ἐν* (or στιβαρῶς) *ἀραρυῖαι*, Hom.: *to fit* or *be fitted to* a thing, usu. c. dat., as *δοῦρα, ἔγχος, παλάμῃσιν ἀρήρει, fitted* the hands, oft. in Hom.; so too *κόρυθες κροτάφοις, κνημῖδες ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυῖαι*, oft. in Hom.; also *κυνέη ἐπὶ κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖα*, Hes. Sc. 137; *κυνέη ἑκατὸν πρυλέεσσ' ἀραρυῖα, fitting a hundred champions*, i. e. *large enough* for them, Il. 5, 741; so with *ἐν, δουρατ' ἐν ἁρμονίῃσιν*, Od. 5, 361; *κεραυνὸς ἐν κράτει ἁρ.*, joined with might and victory, Pind. O. 10, 98 (11, 82).—III. *to be fitted, furnished with* a thing, as *τάφρος σκολόπεσσιν ἀρήρει*, Il. 12, 56, *πόλις πύργοις ἀραρυῖα*, Il. 15, 737, *ζώνη θυσάνοις ἀρ.*, Il. 14, 181: hence later *gifted, endowed with, χαρίτεσσιν ἀραρώς*, Pind. I. 2, 29, *κάλλει ἀραρώς*, Eur. El. 948.—IV. *to be fitting, meet*, or *suitable, agreeable* or *pleasing*, like the kindred ἀρέσκω, hence *ἐν φρεσὶν ἤραρεν ἡμῖν, it fitted our temper well*, Od. 4, 777, not elsewhere in Hom.: so *ἄκοιτιν ἀραρυῖαν πραπίδεσσι*, Hes. Th. 608: so some interpret *ἀρᾶρε, it pleases me*, Eur. Med. 745, but better there as sup. I. 2: also *ἄραρεν, 'tis fair* or *favourable*, Pind. N. 5, 81.—V. We must esp. remark the syncop. part. aor. 2 mid. *ἄρμενος, ἐνη, ενον, fitting, fitted* or *suited to* (in Hom. just like perf. part. ἀρηρώς), usu. c. dat. *ἐπίκριον ἁρμενον αὐτῷ* (τῷ ἱστῷ), *fitted* or *fastened to the mast*, Od. 5, 254, and hence later *τὰ ἁρμενα, the tackling, rigging* of a ship, Hes. Op. 806, Theocr. 22, 13; *ἁρμενα τέχνης*, like ὅπλα, Anth.: also *ἁρμ. ἐν...*, Il. 18, 600, Od. 5, 234: metaph., *fitting, fit, meet, favourable*, Hes. Sc. 116, rarely c. inf. added, *ἡμέρα κούρῃσι γενέσθαι ἁρμενος, a day meet for girls to be born*, Hes. Op. 784 (where the part. is used like an adj. of two termin.).—2. *prepared, ready, χρήματα δ' εἰν οἴκῳ πάντ' ἁρμενα ποιησασθαι*, Hes. Op. 405, *ἁρμενα πάντα παρασχεῖν*, Hes. Sc. 84, Theogn. 275.—3. in genl. *agreeable, welcome, ἁρμενα πράξαις ἀνήρ*, Pind. O. 8, 96; *ἐν ἁρμένοις θυμὸν αὔξων*, Pind. N. 3, 99: so of men, *εὐκολος, ξείνοις ἁρμενος*, Plat. Epigr. 28.—VI. from the part. perf. act. ἀρᾰρώς, Ion. ἀρηρώς, was formed the adv. ἀρᾰρότως, Ion. ἀρηρότως, *joined fast, firmly, unchangeably*, Aesch. Supp. 945; v. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Αρωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀρήγω) *help, aid, succour, protection*, Hom., etc.: *Ζηνός, given by Jupiter*, Il. 4, 408, *ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ τινι, in one's favour*, Il. 23. 574: *ἀρ. νόσου, πόνων, help against...*, Plat. Legg. 919 C. Menex. 238 A.—II. in Aesch. Ag. 47. 73, it is usu. taken as *an aid*, i. e. *a body of helpers* or *defenders*,—perhaps needlessly. Rare in prose.

'Αρωγοναύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀρωγή, ναύτης) *helper of sailors*, Anth.

'Αρωγός, όν, (ἀρήγω) *helping, aiding, succouring, propitious, τινί*, Aesch.: c. gen., *serviceable, useful* in a thing, *ναὸς τέχνας*, Soph. Aj. 357: *πρός τι, against* a thing, Thuc. 7, 62.—II. as subst., as always in Hom., *a helper, aid*, esp. in battle, also *a defender* before a tribunal, *advocate*, Il. 18, 502, cf. ἀρηγών.

'ΑΡΩΜΑ, ατος, τό, *any seasoning, spice, sweet herb*, etc., Xen. An. 1, 5, 1. (Deriv. uncertain: Pott suspects Sanscr. *ghrâ*, to smell.)

'Αρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρόω) *corn-land*, Lat. *arvum*, Soph. Fr. 77, Ar. Pac. 1158: cf. ἄρουμα.

'Αρωματίζω, (ἄρωμα) *to season, spice*, Diosc.—2. intr. *to have a spicy smell* or *taste*.

'Αρωματικός, ή, όν, (ἄρωμα) *spicy*, Plut.

'Αρωματίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀρωματῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, = foreg., Diosc.

'Αρωματοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρωμα, πωλέω) *a dealer in spices*.

'Αρωματοφορέω, *to bear spicy herbs*: from

'Αρωματοφόρος, ον, (ἄρωμα, φέρω) *bearing spicy herbs*. Plut.

'Αρωματώδης, ες, (ἄρωμα, εἶδος) *like spice, spicy*.

'Αρώμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. from ἀρόω for ἀροῦν, contr. from ἀροέμεναι, os lengthd. for ἀρόμεναι, v. l. for ἀρόμεναι or ἀρόμεναι, Hes. Op. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 227, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105, Anm. 16.

'Αρωραῖος, Dor. for ἀρουραῖος, Ar. Ach. 762.

'Αρώσιμος, ον, poet. for ἀρόσιμος, q. v.

'Αρωστος, ον, poet. for ἄρρωστος.

'Ας, also ἄς and ᾶς, Aeol. and Dor. for ἕως, *till, until*, Pind. O. 10, 61, Theocr. 14, 70, v. Kcen. Greg. p. 188.

'Ας, Dor. gen. for ἧς, from ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

'Ασᾰγήνευτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σαγηνεύω) *not caught in a net, not to be caught*.

'Ασαι, contr. inf. aor. 1 for ἆσαι from ἀάω, *to hurt*, Il.

'Ασαι, inf. aor. 1 from ἄω, *to satiate*.

'Ᾱσαι, ᾱσας, inf. and part. aor. 1 from ἀδω, ἀείδω.

†'Ασιάτης, ου, ὁ, *Asseates*, son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

'Ασαιμι, opt. aor. 1 from ἄω, *to satiate*, Il. [ᾰ]

†'Ασαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Asaeus*, masc. pr. n., a Greek, Il. 11, 301.

"Ασακτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σάττω) *not trodden down, loose*, γῆ, Xen. Oec. 19, 11.

'Ασᾰλᾰμίνιος, ον, (ἀ priv.. Σαλαμίς) *not having been at Salamis, no sailor*, Ar. Ran. 204. [μῐ]

'Ασάλεια, poet. ἀσαλία, ας, ἡ, (ἀσαλής) *carelessness, ease*, Sophron.

'Ασάλευτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σαλεύω) *unmoved, unshaken, tranquil, calm*, Eur. Bacch. 390. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

'Ασαλής, ές, (ἀ priv., σάλος) = foreg., Aesch. Fr. 351.

'Ασαλία, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀσάλεια.

'Ασάλπιγατος, ον, (ἀ priv., σαλπίζω) *without sound of trumpet*, ὥρα ἀσάλπ., *the hour when no trumpet sounds*, i. e. midnight, Soph. Fr. 351.

'Ασάμβαλος, Aeol. for ἀσάνδαλος, Nonn.

'Ασαμεν, 1 plur. aor. 1 from ἄω, *to sleep*, Od. [ᾰσ]

'Ασάμινθος, ου, ἡ, *a bathing-tub*, freq. in Hom., ἀσ. ἀργύρεαι, ἐύξεσται (perh. from ἄσημι, ἀσις). [ᾰσῐ]

'Ασάνα, 'Ασᾶναι, 'Ασαναῖος, Lacon. for 'Αθήνη, 'Αθῆναι, 'Αθηναῖος, Ar. Lys.

'Ασάνδαλος, ον, (ἀ priv., σάνδαλον) *unsandalled, unshod*, Bion.

†'Ασανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Asander*, a king of the Bosporani, Strab.—2. son of Philotas, governor of Lydia, under Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 17, 7.

"Ασαντος, ον, (ἀ priv., σαίνω) *not to be flattered* or *softened, ungentle, θυμός*, Aesch. Cho. 422.

'Ασάομαι, v. ἀσάω. [ᾰσ]

'Ασᾰπης, ές, (ἀ priv., σήπομαι) *not liable to rot*. Adv. -έως, Hipp.

'Ασαρκέω, *to be* ἀσαρκος or *lean*, Hipp. Hence

'Ασαρκία, ας, ἡ, *leanness*, Arist. H. A.

'Ασαρκος, ον, (ἀ priv., σάρξ) *without flesh, lean, meagre*, Arist. Probl.

'Ασαρκώδης, ες, (ἄσαρκος, εἶδος) *lean, meagre-looking*.

'Ασαρον, ου, τό, *wild nard, asarum Europaeum*, Diosc.

†'Ασαρος, ὁ, ὁν, (ἄσαι) *sad, sorrowful*, Sapph. Fr. 42 Neue, in compar. [῀, since, acc. to the remark of the schol. on Hephaest. p. 64 Gaisf., the initial *a* is shortened Aeolice.]

'Ασᾶρος, ον, = sq., Plut.

'Ασάρωτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σαρόω) *unswept, uncleaned*: in Plin. H. N. 36, 25. οἶκος ἀσάρωτος, a room paved in Mosaic to look as if unswept, and strewn with crumbs, etc.: also τὰ ἀσάρωτα.

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'Ασατο, 3 sing. aor. mid., contr. for ἀάσατο, from ἀάω, Il. [ᾰσ]

'Ασασθαι, inf. aor. 1 mid. from ἄω, *to satiate*, Il. [ᾰσ]

'Ασάφεια, ας, ἡ, *want of clearness, uncertainty*, opp. to σαφήνεια, Plat. Rep. 478 C: *the obscure*, Emped.: from

'Ασᾰφής, ές, (ἀ priv., σαφής) *indistinct* to the senses, *dim, faint*, ἀσ. σημεῖα, Thuc. 3, 22, σκιαγραφία, Plat. Crit. 107 C: hence *indistinct* to the mind, *dim, baffling, uncertain, obscure*, πάντ' ἀσαφῆ λέγειν, Soph. O. T. 439, Thuc., etc.: νὺξ ἀσαφεστέρα ἐστίν, *by night one sees less distinctly*. Adv. -ῶς, *uncertainly*, Thuc. 4, 20.

'Ασαφία, ας, ἡ, = ἀσάφεια, Polyb.

'Ασάω, f. -ήσω, (ἄση) *to surfeit, cloy, disgust*, prob. only used as dep. pass. ἀσάομαι, in Hipp. also ἀσσάομαι, c. aor. pass. ἀσήθην, and aor. mid. ἀσάμην, *to feel loathing* or *nausea*, caused by surfeit, Hipp.: hence *to be disgusted* or *vexed at* a thing, c. dat., μηδὲν ἄγαν χαλεπαίνειν ἀσῶ φρένα, Theogn. 657: also ἀσηθῆναι ἐπί τινι, Hdt. 3, 41: absol., *to be disgusted*, ἀσάμενοι, Alcae. 29, ὅταν θυμὸν ἀσηθῇς, Theogn. 983. [ᾰσ]

'Ασβεστος, ον, also η, ον, Il. 16, 123, (ἀ priv., σβέννυμι) *unquenched*: in Hom. usu. metaph. *inextinguishable, endless, ceaseless*, ἄσβ. κλέος, γέλως, μένος, βοή: also ἀκτὶς ἀ. ἀεί, Pind. I. 4, 71 (3, 60); and hence πόρος ὠκεανοῦ, *ocean's ceaseless flow*, Aesch. Pr. 532.—II. as subst. ἡ ἄσβεστος, sub. τίτανος, *unslacked, quick lime*, Plut.—2. λίνος, *asbestus*, a mineral indestructible by fire, Diosc., cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

†'Ασβετος, ου, ὁ, *Asbetus*, Hom. Ep. 14, 9.

'Ασβολαίνω and ἀσβολάω, *to cover with soot*: from

'Ασβόλη, ης, ἡ, = ἄσβολος, Simon. Amorg. 61.

'Ασβολόεις, εσσα, εν, *sooty*: from

'Ασβολος, ου, ἡ, (but masc., Hippon. 110) the more Att. form for ἀσβόλη. Ar. Thesm. 245, cf. Lob. Phryn. 113, *soot*. (Acc. to Pott Etymol. Forsch. 2, 129, quasi ἀποσβόλος, from ἀποσβέννυμι; akin to ψόλος.)

†'Ασβολος, ου, ὁ, *Asbolus*, a centaur, Hes. Scut. Herc. 185.

'Ασβολόω, = ἀσβολαίνω, Ath.

'Ασβολώδης, ες, (ἄσβολος, εἶδος) *sooty*.

†'Ασβύσται, ῶν, οἱ, the *Asbystae*, a people in northern Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 170: hence

†'Ασβυστίς, ίδος, ἡ, γαῖα, *the country of the Asbystae*, Callim.

†'Ασδρουβας, α, ὁ, *Asdrubal*, brother of Hannibal, Polyb. 3, 33, 6: name of many distinguished Carthaginians, Polyb., Strab.

'Ασε, 3 sing. aor. 1 for ἄασε from ἀάω, *to hurt*, Od.

†'Ασέα, ας, ἡ. *Asea*, a town of Arcadia near Megalopolis, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 11: ὁ 'Ασεάτης, ου [ᾱτ], *an inhabitant of Asea*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 5.

'Ασέβεια, ας, ἡ. (ἀσεβής) *ungodliness, impiety, profaneness, sinfulness*, opp. to ἀδικία, Plat. Prot. 323 E: ἀσεβείαν ἀσκεῖν, Eur. Bacch. 476; ἀσ. εἰς θεούς, Plat. Rep. 615 C: περὶ θεούς, Xen. Apol. 22; also πρός..., Lys. 104. 13: in plur. = ἀσεβήματα, Plat. Legg. 890 A: ἀσ. δίκη or γραφή, *an action* or *indictment for profaneness*, cf. Dict. Antiqq.

'Ασεβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀσεβής, *to act profanely* or *wickedly, sin* against the gods, opp. to ἀδικέω, Ar. Thesm. 367: ἀσ. εἰς..., Hdt. 8, 129, Eur. Bacch. 490, περί..., Hdt. 2, 139, Plat., etc., πρός..., Xen. Cyn. 13, 16: also c. acc. cognato, ἀσ. ἀσέβημα, Plat. Legg. 910 C, cf. 941 A; but rarely c. acc. pers. *to sin against*, ἢ θεὸν ἢ ξένον τιν' ἀσεβῶν, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 270. Pass. *to be affected with the consequences of sin*, ὅταν τις ἀσεβηθῇ τῶν οἴκων, Plat. Legg. 877 E: but also τὰ περί τινα ἠσεβημένα, *impieties committed against* one, Aeschin. Hence

'Ασέβημα, ατος, τό, *an impious* or *profane act, sin*, opp. to ἀδίκημα, Thuc. 6, 27, Dem. 548, 11.

'Ασεβής, ές, (ἀ priv., σέβω) *ungodly, godless, unholy, profane, sinful*, opp. to ἀδικος, and first in Pind. Fr. 97, 1. Adv. -ῶς.

'Ασέβησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσεβέω) *impious conduct*, Plut.

'Ασειν, inf. fut. from ἄω, *to satiate*, Il. [ᾰ]

'Ασειρος, ον, (ἀ priv., σειρά) *without cord* or *chain*: hence *unbridled, free*.

'Ασείρωτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σιρόω) *not drawing by a trace* (but by the yoke), of the two middle horses in a team of four abreast, the outer two being called σειραφόροι, hence ἀσείρ. ὄχημα, Eur. Ion 1150.

'Ασειστος, ον, (ἀ priv., σείω) *unshaken, not to be shaken*. Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87.

'Ασελγαίνω, f. ἀσελγήσω, *to be* ἀσελγής, *behave intemperately*, absol., and εἴς τινα, Dem.

'Ασέλγεια, ας, ἡ, *the character and conduct of an* ἀσελγής, *excess in any thing, intemperance, extravagance, insolence*, Oratt.: later esp. *lasciviousness, lewdness*.

'Ασελγέω, = ἀσελγαίνω.

'Ασελγής, ές, *intemperate, extravagant, insolent*, Isae., and Dem.: later esp. *excessive in lusts* and *desires, lascivious, lewd*, esp. of women, Lob. Phryn. 184. Adv. -ῶς, ἀσ. πίονες, *extravagantly fat*, Ar. Plut. 560: ἀσ. ζῆν, διακεῖσθαι, Oratt.; ἀσ. τινί χρῆσθαι, *to treat with brutal insolence* or *violence*, Dem. 120, 10. (No doubt from θέλγω, by the common change of θ into σ.)

'Ασελγοκέρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀσελγής, κέρας) *with huge horns*.

'Ασελγομᾰνέω, (ἀσελγής, μαίνομαι) *to be madly dissolute*, Luc.

'Ασέληνος, ον, (ἀ priv., σελήνη) *without moon, dark*, νύξ, Thuc. 3, 22.

'Ασεμνος, ον, (ἀ priv., σεμνός) *unhonoured, ignoble*, Arist. Mund. Adv. -νως.

'Ασεπτέω, = ἀσεβέω, Soph. Ant. 1350: from

'Ασεπτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σέβομαι) *not to be reverenced, unholy*, τὰ ἄσεπτα, Soph. O. T. 890.

'Ασεσθε, 2 pl. fut. mid. from ἄω, *to satiate*, Il. [ᾰ]

'Ασεῦμαι, Dor. fut. from ᾰ̓δω for ᾰ̓σομαι.

'Αση, ης, ἡ, *a surfeit, satiety, loathing, disgust, nausea* caused thereby, Hipp.: hence—2. in genl. *anguish, distress*, Hdt. 1, 136, Plat. Tim. 71 C: also in plur., Sapph. 1, 3. (From ἄω to satiate: akin also to ἄδην, ἐδω, as ἵσ-ημι to ἰδ-εῖν, Pott. Forsch. 1, 242.) [ᾰ]

'Ασηθῆς, ἀσηθῆναι, aor. 2 pass. subj. et inf. from ἀσάω.

'Ασήμαντος, ον, (ἀ priv., σημαίνω) *without leader, unprotected, untended*, μῆλα, Il. 10, 485.—II. *unsealed, unmarked*, Hdt. 2, 38: c. gen., σώματος ψυχὴ ἀσ., *without the body by which it could be known*, Plat. Phae. 250 C.—III. act. *marking nothing*, Diog. L. 7, 57.

'Ασημείωτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σημειόω) *unmarked*.

'Ασημόγρᾰφος, ον, (ἄσημος, γράφω) *written indistinctly*: but—II. parox., act. *writing indistinctly*.

'Ασημος, ον, (ἀ priv., σῆμα) *without sign, mark*, or *token*, ἀσ. χρυσός, *uncoined gold*, bullion, Hdt. 9, 41; ἀσ. ὅπλα, *arms without device*, Eur. Phoen. 1112: hence—II. of sacrifices, oracles, etc., *giving no sign, obscure, unintelligible*, χρηστήρια, Hdt. 5, 92, 2, ὄργια, Soph. Ant. 1013.—III. in genl. *undistinguishable, indistinct* to the senses, *unseen, unheard, inaudible*, πτερῶν ῥοῖβδος, Soph. Ant. 1004; esp. of sounds and voices, *inarticulate*, ἄσημα φράζειν, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. 2, 2; so ἄσημα βοῆς = ἄσημος βοή, Soph. Ant. 1209.—2. *unknown, unperceived*, Soph. Ant. 252.—3. of persons, *unknown, obscure, ignoble*, Eur. H. F. 849, cf. Ion 8. Hence

'Ασημότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being unknown*.

'Ασήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἄσημος, φθόγγος, Soph. O. C. 1668.

'Ασηπτος, ον, (ἀ priv., σήπομαι) = ἀσαπης, Hipp.

'Ασηρός, ον, (ἄση) *causing nausea, disgusting, loathsome*, Hipp. Adv. -ρῶς.

'Ασηστος, ον, (ἀ priv., σήθω) *unsifted*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 D.

'Ασθένεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀσθενείη or ἀσθενίη, (ἀσθενής) *want of strength, weakness*, Thuc. 1, 3, etc.: esp. *feebleness, sickliness*, Hdt. 4, 135, σωμάτων, Thuc. 4, 36, etc.—2. *a disease*, Thuc. 2, 49.—3. ἀσθ. βίου, *poverty*, Hdt. 2, 47; 8, 51.

'Ασθενεστέρως, adv. compar. from ἀσθενής.

'Ασθενέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀσθενής, *weak, feeble, sickly*, ἀσθ. μέλη, *to be weak in limb*, Eur. Or. 228, so τὴν χεῖρα, Plat., absol. Thuc. 7, 47. Hence

'Ασθένημα, ατος, τό, *a weakness, sickness*.

'Ασθενής, ές, (ἀ priv., σθένος) *without strength, weak*: hence in various relations,—1. in body or frame, *feeble, sickly*, Pind., etc.: also ἀσθ. εἰς ταλαιπωρίην, *too weak for hardship*, Hdt. 4, 134, εἰς ὠφέλειαν, Dem. 1471, 4: ἀσθενέστερος πονου ἐνεγκεῖν, *too weak to bear labour*, ld. 637, 18.—2. in mind, and the like, τὸ ἀσθ. τῆς γνώμης, Thuc. 2, 61.—3. in power, ἀσθ. ὀυναμις, Hdt. 7, 9, 1, etc.—4. in property, *poor*, ἀσθ. χρημασι, Hdt. 2, 88; so too absol., Lys. 92, 2, and οἱ ἀσθενέστεροι or ἀσθενέστατοι, *the weaker sort*, i. e. *the poor*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 30, Mem.—5. *insignificant*, οὐκ ἀσθενέστατος σοφιστης Ἑλλήνων, Hdt. 4, 95: so of streams, *small*, ld. 2, 25, of water, *of small specific gravity*, 3, 23: of an event, ἐς ἀσθενὲς ἐρχεσθαι, *to come to nothing*, ld. 1, 120. Adv. -ῶς, Plat.

'Ασθενίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀσθένεια, Hdt.

'Ασθενικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* ἀσθενής, *weakly*, Arist. H. A.

'Ασθενοποιέω, (ἀσθενής, ποιέω) *to make weak*, App.

'Ασθενόῤῥιζος, ον, (ἀσθενής, ῥίζα) *with weak roots*, Theophr.

'Ασθενόψῡχος, ον, (ἀσθενής, ψυχή) *weak-minded*. Joseph.

'Ασθενόω, ῶ, (ἀσθενής) *to weaken*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 3. Hence

'Ασθένωσις, εως, ἡ, *weakness, faintness*, Hipp.

'Ασθμα, ατος, τό, (ἄω to blow) *a panting, gasping from toil*, ἀσθμα καὶ ἱδρώς, Il. 15, 241; ἀσθματι ἀργαλέῳ, Ib. 10; ὑπ' ἀσθματος κενοί, Aesch. Pers. 484: also of *the death ruckle*, ἀσθματι φρίσσοντα πνοάς, Pind. N.

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10, 139.—II. as medic. term, *asthma*, Hipp.—III. later in genl., *a breath, breathing*, e. g. *πυρός*, Anth., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 507. Hence

'Ασθμάζω, f. *-άσω*, and

'Ασθμαίνω, *to breathe hard, gasp for breath*, Il. : esp. of the death-ruckle, Il. 10, 496 : *ἀσθ. τι, to pant after* a thing, *to be eagerly desirous of* it, Heliod.

'Ασθματικός, *ή, όν*, (*ἀσθμάζω*) *breathing hard, asthmatic*, Diosc.

'Ασθματώδης, *ες*, (*ἀσθμα, εἶδος*) = foreg., Hipp. Adv. *-δως*.

†'Ασία, *ας, ἡ, Asia*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 359 : wife of Japetus, Hdt. 4, 45.—2. daughter of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32. —II. the largest of the three divisions of the world known to the ancients; at first however applied only to a small district lying around the Caÿster in Lydia, Pind. Ol. 7, 33 : Aesch. Pr. 411.

'Ασιαγενής, *ές*, ('Ασία, **γένω*) *of Asiatic birth* or *descent*, Lob. Phryn. 646.

†'Ασιαδάτας, *α, ὁ, Asiadatas*, a Persian commander of cavalry, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 32.

†'Ασιάδης, *ου, ὁ, son of Asius*, Il. 12, 190.

†'Ασιᾶνός, *ή, όν*, ('Ασία) *Asiatic*, Thuc. 1, 6.

'Ασιαρχέω, *to be Asiarch* : from

'Ασιάρχης, *ου, ὁ*, ('Ασία, *ἄρχω*) *an Asiarch*, the highest religious official under the Romans in the province of Asia, Strab. p. 929. He was elected annually by the several states, and confirmed by the proconsul, and was obliged to exhibit public games at his own expense. Hence

'Ασιαρχία, *ας, ἡ, the office of Asiarch*.

'Ασιάς, *άδος, ἡ*, adj. fem. *Asiatic*, Aesch., and Eur. : hence *ἡ 'Ασιὰς κιθάρα*, the lyre as improved by Cepion of Lesbos, Eur. Cycl. 443 : also *ἡ 'Ασιάς* alone, Ar. Thesm. 120 : with *χώρα* understood, *Asia*, Eur. Tro. 743.

†'Ασίας, Ion. 'Ασίης, *ου*, Ep. *ω, ὁ, Asias*, son of Cotys, king of Lydia, Hdt. 4, 45 ; after whom acc. to some the *'Ασίω λείμωνι, meadow of Asias*, was named, Il. 2, 461 ; but v. sub *ἄσιος*.

†'Ασιάτης, *ου, ὁ*, Ion. *-ήτης, Asiatic, an Asiatic* : hence

†'Ασιᾶτις, *ιδος, ἡ*, fem. to foreg. *Asiatic* ; *χθὼν 'Ασιῆτις*, Aesch. Pers. 61 ; *γῆ 'Ασιᾶτις*, Eur. And. 1.

†'Ασιᾶτικός, *ή, όν, Asiatic*, Strab.

†'Ασιᾶτογένης, *ες*, ('Ασιάτης, ** γένω*) *of Asiatic birth* or *descent*, Aesch. Pers. 12.

'Ασιγησία, *ας, ἡ, inability to keep silence, loquacity*, Plut. : from

'Ασίγητος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σιγάω*) *not given to silence, chattering, talkative*, Call. [*σῐ*]

'Ασιγμοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*ἄσιγμος, ποιέω*) *to compose a poem without a single sigma in it*, such as Pind. Fr. 47 speaks of, cf. Casaub. Ath. 448 D, cf. 455 C, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 171.

'Άσιγμος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σίγμα*) *without sigma*, Dion. H.

†'Ασιδάτης, *ου, ὁ, Asidates*, a Persian nobleman attacked by Xenophon, Xen. An. 7, 8, 9.

'Ασίδηρος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σίδηρος*) *without iron, without sword*, Eur.

'Ασιήτης, fem. 'Ασιῆτις, Ion. for Ασιάτης, Aesch.

'Ασικχος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σικχός*) *not nice as to food* : in genl. *not nice, unceremonious*, Plut.—II. *not easily causing satiety* or *disgust*, Ib.

'Ασίλλα, *ης, ἡ*, a sort of *yoke*, resting on a man's shoulders, to carry baskets, pails, etc., Simon. 109 : cf. *ἀναφορεύς*.

†'Ασιναῖος, *ου, ὁ, κόλπος* (prop. adj. from *'Ασίνη* 3), *the Asinaean Gulf*, prop. the southern portion of the Gulf of Messene, Strab. 359 : also = *Μεσσηνιακὸς κόλπος*, Id. ib. § 4.

†'Ασίναρος, *ου, ὁ, the Asinarus*, a river of Sicily, now prob. *Freddo*, Thuc. 7, 84.

†'Ασίνη, *ης, ἡ, Asine*, a city of Argolis west of Hermione, Il. 2, 560.—2. a city of Laconia, on the west coast of Laconian gulf, Thuc. 4, 54.—3. a city of Messenia on the west coast of Gulf of Messene, Hdt. 8, 73 : hence adj. *'Ασιναῖος, α, ον, of* or *belonging to Asine*, Xen. [*ῐ*]

'Ασίνης, *ές*, (*α* priv., *σίνομαι*) *unhurt, unharmed*, mostly of persons. *ἀσινέας τινὰς ἐᾶει*, Od. 11, 110 ; so *ἀσινέα τινὰ ἀποπέμπειν*, and *ἀσ. ἀπικέσθαι, ἀναχωρέειν*, Hdt. : also *ἀσινὴς δαίμων, a secure, happy fortune*, Aesch. Ag. 1341, *ἀσ. βίοτος*, Id. Cho. 1018 : rarely of things, *undamaged, οἴκημα*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3.—II. act. *not harming, doing no harm*, Hdt. 1, 105 : *harmless*, of wild animals, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7 : *innocent, ἡδοναί*, Plat. Legg. 670 D.—2. *protecting from harm, σωτὴρ πόλεως*, Aesch. Theb. 826. Adv. *-νῶς* ; superl. *ἀσινέστατα*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 3. [*ᾰ*]

'Ασιος, *α, ον*, (*ἀσις*) *slimy, miry* [*ᾰ*] : so that the quantity forbids us referring to this word Il. 2, 461, *'Ασίῳ ἐν λειμῶνι, in the Asian meadow*, where others read *'Ασίῳ*. poet. gen. of *'Ασίας*, the hero *Asias*, but cf. Spitzn. ad l.

†'Ασιος, *ου, ὁ, Asius*, son of Dymas and brother to Hecuba, Il. 16, 715.—2. son of Hystacus of Arisbe, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 857.—3. a poet of Samos, Strab.

'Ασίραχος *ου, ὁ*, a sort of *locust*, Diosc., cf. *ὄνος* IV.

'Ασις, *εως, ἡ, slime, mud*, such as a swollen river brings down, Il. 21, 321. (Prob. from. *ἄω, to satiate*, and so strictly *superfluity*.) [*ᾰ*]

†'Ασίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, = *'Ασιάς, γῆ 'Ασίς*, Aesch. Pers. 270.

'Ασιτεύω, = sq., Hipp.

'Ασιτέω, *ῶ, to be ἄσιτος. not to eat, to fast*, Eur. Hipp. 277. Hence

'Ασιτία, *ας, ἡ, want of food*, Hdt. 3, 52, Eur. Supp. 1105, both in plur.—II. *a not eating, fasting*, Plut.

'Άσιτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σῖτος*) *without eating, fasting*, Od. 4, 788, Eur. etc. Adv. *-ως*.

†'Ασκα, *ης, ἡ, Asca*, a city of Arabia, Strab.

'Ασκαίρω, = *σκαίρω*, with *α* euphon.

'Ασκάλαβος, *ου, ὁ*, also *ἀσκαλαβώτης, ου, ὁ*, in Ar. Nub. 170, = *γαλεώτης*. a kind of *lizard, lacerta gecko*, cf. Jacobs Ael. N. A. p. 220.

'Ασκάλαφος, *ου, ὁ, a night-bird*, prob. a kind of *owl*, Arist. H. A.

†'Ασκάλαφος, *ου, ὁ, Ascalaphus*, son of Mars and Astyoche, king of the Minyae, Il. 2, 512.—2. son of Acheron, Apollod. 1, 5, 3.

'Ασκᾶλος, *ον*, = sq., Theocr. 10. 14.

'Άσκαλτος, *ον*. (*α* priv., *σκάλλω*) *not scraped up, unhoed, unweeded*.

†'Ασκάλων, *ωνος, ἡ, Ascalon*, a city of Syria, on the Mediterranean, Hdt. 1, 105.

†'Ασκᾱνία, *ας, ἡ, Ascania*, a region of Bithynia, Il. 2, 862.

†'Ασκανία, *λίμνη, ἡ, the Ascanian lake*, a lake of Bithynia, near Nicaea, Strab.—2. a lake of Phrygia, Arr. An. 1, 29, 1.

†'Ασκάνιος, *ου, ὁ, Ascanius*, son of Priam. Apollod.—2. a Phrygian ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 862.—3. a Mysian ally of the Trojans, Il. 13, 793.—4. son of Aeneas, Strab., Dion. Hal.—II. a river in the territory Ascania. Strab.

'Ασκάντης, *ου, ὁ, a poor bird*, elsewhere *κράβατος*, Ar. Nub. 624.—II. *a bier*.

'Ασκαρδαμυκτεί and *-κτί*, adv. of *ἀσκαρδάμυκτος, without winking, with unchanged look*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 28.

'Ασκαρδαμυκτέω, *not to blink* or *wink, to look steadily*, also *ἀσκαρδαμύττω* ; and

'Ασκαρδαμύκτης, *ου, ὁ*, = sq., Hipp. : from

'Ασκαρδάμυκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκαρδαμύσσω*) *not blinking* or *winking, with steady impudent look*, Ar. Eq. 292.—II. of time, *in a twinkling*. Adv. *-τως*, also *-τεί*, q. v.

'Ασκαρδαμύττω, = *ἀσκαρδαμυκτέω*.

'Ασκᾰρής, *ές*, = sq.

'Άσκαρθμος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκαίρω*) *not hopping* or *skipping*.

'Ασκᾰρίδώδης, *ες*, (*ἀσκαρίς, εἶδος*) *full of ascarides* or *maw-worms*, Hipp.

'Ασκᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, = *σκαρίζω* with *α* euphon., *to spring, jump, hop, kick*.

'Ασκαρίς, *ίδος, ἡ, a worm in the intestines, a maw-worm*, Hipp.—II. *the larva of a marsh-bug*, Arist. H. A.

'Ασκαύλης, *ου, ὁ*, (*ἀσκός, αὐλέω*) *a bag-piper*.

'Ασκᾰφος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκάπτω*) *not dug, unhoed*, Strab.

'Ασκεθής, *ές*, v. sub *ἀσκηθής*.

'Ασκεία, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἀσκέω*) = *ἄσκησις*.

'Ασκεῖον, *ου, τό*, like *ἀσκίον*, dim. from *ἀσκός*, Hipp.

'Ασκελής, *ές*, a word of uncertain deriv. used by Hom. as adj. only once, in phrase *ἀσκελέες καὶ ἀθνιοι*, Od. 10, 463 ; but neut. as adv., *ἀσκελὲς ἀεί*, Od. 1, 68 ; 4, 543, and once in regul. adv. *ἀσκελέως ἀεί*, Il. 19, 68. In the first passage it is interpr. *worn out, broken down*, and so deriv. by some from *α* euphon., *σκέλλω*, i. e. strictly *dried up, withered*, by some from *α* priv., *σκέλος, without legs to stand on* : the adverbial usages are by all assigned to the former deriv., *to the last, unceasingly, obstinately*.—II. later, certainly from *α* copul., *σκέλος*. and so = *ἰσοσκελής, equal-legged*, and of a balance, *even*, Nic. Ther. 41. Adv. *-ῶς*.

'Ασκέπαρνος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκέπαρνον*) *unhewn, unwrought, βάθρον*, Soph. O. C. 101.

'Ασκέπαστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκεπάζω*) *uncovered*, Diosc.

'Ασκεπής, *ές*, Anth., and

'Άσκεπος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκέπη*) = *ἀσκέπαστος, without cover*, Luc.

'Άσκεπτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκέπτομαι*) *inconsiderate, unreflecting*. Plat. Rep. 438 A.—II. *unconsidered, unobserved*, Ar. Eccl. 258, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 19. Adv. *-τως, inconsiderately*, Thuc. 6, 21.

'Ασκέρα, *ας, ἡ, a warm winter shoe with fur inside*, Hippon. 9, and Lyc.

'Ασκερίσκιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from foreg.

'Ασκεύαστος, *ον*. (*α* priv., *σκευάζω*) *not made by art, natural*, Philostr.

'Ασκενής, *ές*, = sq., Hdt. 3, 131.

'Άσκενος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκεῦος*) *without furniture, utensils*, or *instruments : without baggage, arms, attire*, or *ornament : unarmed, unfurnished, unprepared*, Soph. O. C. 1029 : c. gen., *unfurnished with....., ἀσπίδων τε καὶ στρατοῦ*, Id. El. 36.

'Άσκευωρητος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σκευωρέω*) *not searched through* or *thoroughly*, Strab.

'ΑΣΚΕ'Ω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, perf. *ἤσκηκα*, *to work* raw materials, as *εἰρια, λέρα*

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τα, Il.: hence in genl. *to work curiously, form by art*, ἀργύρεον κρητῆρα, ἐρμῖνα, Hom.; χιτῶνα πτύσσειν καὶ ἀσκεῖν, *to fold and clean a tunic*, Od. 1, 439; ἅρμα χρυσῷ εὖ ἤσκηται, *the chariot is finely wrought with gold*, Il. 10, 438: so χορὸν ἤσκησεν, 18, 592, v. χορός: θρόνον τεύξει ἀσκήσας, χρυσὸν περιχεύσει ἀσκήσας, *with skilful art will he make a throne*, etc.: hence—2. simply *to dress out, trick out, adorn, decorate*, ἀσκεῖν τινα κόσμῳ, Hdt. 3, 1: freq. in pass. ἠσκημένος πέπλοισι, χλιδαῖς, etc., v. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187; so too of buildings, στύλοις, Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἠσκημ. Hdt.: metaph. σῶμα λόγοις ἠσκημ. *tricked out with words only*, not real, Soph. El. 1217: also in mid. *to adorn one's self*, Eur.—3. in Pind., *to honour* a divinity, *do* him *reverence*, Lat. *colere*, δαίμονα ἀσκ. θεραπεύων, P. 3, 193; ἀσκεῖται Θέμις, O. 8, 29.—II. in Att. and prose, usu. *to practise, exercise*, Lat. *exercere*, strictly of athletic exercise, and the like: construct.—1. c. acc. of person or thing trained, *to train*, ἀσκεῖν τινα, ἀ. τὸ σῶμα, etc., Plat., and Xen.; εἰς or πρός τι, *for* an object or purpose, Ib.: in Eccl., *to discipline, mortify* the body.—2. c. acc. of the thing practised, ἀσκ. τέχνην. πεντάεθλον, Hdt. 3, 125; 9, 33, ἀ. παγκράτιον, στάδιον, etc., Plat., and Xen.: hence very freq. metaph., ἀσκ. ἀληθῆ, δικαιοσύνην, Hdt., κακότητα, ἀρετήν, σοφίαν, λαλίαν, etc., Trag., Ar., etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 1102.—3. c. inf., ἀσκ. τοιαῦτα μένειν. *practise, endeavour to remain such*, Soph. El. 1024; so ἀσκ. λέγειν, Id. Fr. 865, ἀσκ. κρείττους εἶναι, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν, Xen.: ἤσκει ἑξομιλεῖν, *he made a practice of associating with others*, Id. Ages. 11, 4: the full construct. seems to be c. acc. pers., as we find it Eur. Hipp. 1080, ἄσκει σεαυτὸν σέβεσθαι.—4. absol. *to practise, go into training, train, take pains*, Plat., and Xen., περί τι, Polyb. Cf. ἀσκητός. ἀσκητέον. (Acc. to Pott, from σκεῦος, or ξέω with *a* prefixed.)

ἄσκη, ης, ἡ, = ἄσκησις, Plat.(Com.) Incert. 48.

Ἀσκηθής, ές, *unhurt, unharmed*, oft. in Hom. of a safe return to one's country: ἀσκηθὲς μέλι, *pure virgin honey*, Antim. 9: and so too Wolf and Pors. in Od. 14, 255, ἀσκηθέες (to be pronounced as a trisyll.), where the MSS. ἀσκεθέες. (Acc. to Passow from ἀσκέω, and so strictly *well cared for*: but perh. rather from *a* privat., and the root which appears in our *scathe*, i. e. *hurt*, and perh. in the Greek σχάζω, Germ. *schaden*, and so exactly = our *unscathed*.)

ἄσκημα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκέω) *an exercise*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 79.—II. *preparation.*—III. *dress, ornament.*

ἄσκηνος, ον, (*a* priv., σκηνή) *without tent, under the open sky*, Plut.—2. *without illusion*, as on the stage, Synes. Adv. -νως.

ἄσκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσκέω) *exercise, training*, Thuc., esp. of the life and habits of an athlete, Thuc. 2, 39, Xen., etc.: c. gen., ἄσκ. τινός. *practice of* or *in a* thing, Thuc. 5, 67.—II. *any course of life, trade, profession*, Lat. *ars*, Luc.

Ἀσκητέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ἀσκέω, *to be practised*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43.—II. ἀσκητέον, *one must practise, exercise*, τοὺς ἵππέας, Xen.: σοφίαν, σωφροσύνην, Plat.

Ἀσκητήριον, ου, τό, *a place of exercise*: *a hermitage*, Eccl.

Ἀσκητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who practises any art* or *trade*, ἀσκ. τῶν πολεμικῶν, etc., opp. to ἰδιώτης, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11: esp. *an athlete*, Plat. Rep. 403 E, with which word it is often confounded.

Ἀσκητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* ἄσκησις, or *to an* ἀσκητής, *industrious*, βίος, Plat. Legg. 806 A: esp. *belonging to an athlete*, Ar. Lys. 1085. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀσκητός, ή, όν, (ἀσκέω) *curiously* or *carefully, wrought*, νῆμα, λέχος, Od. —2. *exercised, practised in* a thing, τινί, Simon. 76, 3.—3. *to be got* or *reached by exercise*, opp. to διδακτός, Plat. Meno 70 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 23.

Ἀσκήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἀσκητής: *a nun*, Eccl.

Ἀσκίδιον, ου, τό, Ar. Eccl. 307: and **ἀσκίον, τό,** dim. from ἀσκός, Hipp.

Ἀσκίον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀσκός, Plut.

Ἄσκιος, α, ον, (σκιά with *a* copul. or intens., cf. sub *a-*) *shady, shaded*, ὄρεα, Pind. N. 6, 73.—II. (*a* priv., σκιά) *shadowless, casting no shadow*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 16, 12, 7.

Ἀσκίπων, ον, gen. ονος, (*a* priv., σκίπων) *without staff* or *stick*, Anth. [ῐ]

Ἀσκίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀσκός) *νόσος, a kind of dropsy*, Epicur. ap. Plut.

Ἀσκληπεῖον or **Ἀσκλήπειον, ου, τό,** = Ἀσκληπιεῖον.

Ἀσκληπιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Aesculapius*, Il. 4, 204: hence later in plur., as a name for physicians, Plat.—II. as pr. n., *Asclepiades* of Samos, a poet of the Anthology.—2. a grammarian of Myrlea, Strab.—Others in Plut., etc.

†**Ἀσκληπίδης, ου, ὁ,** unus. form for foreg., Soph. Phil. 1333.

Ἀσκληπιεῖον, or **Ἀσκληπίειον, ου, τό,** *the temple of Aesculapius*, Luc.

Ἀσκληπίειος, εία, ειον, *of, belonging to Aesculapius*: τὰ Ἀσκληπίεια, sub. ἱερά. *festival of Aesculapius*. Plat.

†**Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, ου, ὁ,** (Ἀσκληπιός, δῶρον) *Asclepiodorus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 3.

†**Ἀσκληπιοκλείδης, ου, ὁ,** *Asclepiocleides*, name of a comedy of Alexis, Ath.

Ἀσκληπιός, οῦ, ὁ, *Asclepios*, Lat. *Aesculapius*, in Hom. a Thessalian prince, famous as a physician, Il. 2. 729: later, son of Apollo and Coronis, tutelary god of medicine, H. Hom. 15. [Ἀσκληπιοῦ, Il. 2, 731: Dem. made it proparox. Ἀσκλήπιος, because he derived it from ἥπιος, cf. Böckh Pind. P. 3, 6.]

†**Ἀσκληπιοῦ πέτρα, ας, ἡ,** *the rock of Aesculapius*, on the Isthmus, Eur. Hipp. 1209.

†**Ἄσκλον, ου, τό,** *Asculum*, a town of Picenum, Strab.—2. a town of Apulia, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

Ἀσκοδέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀσκός, δέω) *a string for tying up wine-skins*, Nic.

Ἀσκοθύλακος, ου, ὁ, (ἀσκός, θύλακος) *a leathern bag*, Ar. Fr. 217.

Ἀσκοκήλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀσκός, κήλη) *having a bad rupture.*

Ἀσκοπήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀσκός, πήρα) = πήρα, *a portmanteau, scrip*, Ar. Fr. 482.

Ἄσκοπος, ον, (*a* priv., σκοπέω) *not seeing, imprudent, thoughtless*, Il. 24, 157; ἄσκοποι, *unregardful of...*, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 462.—II. pass. *not seen, unseen*, πλάκες ἄσκ., of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1682.—2. *not to be seen, obscure, dark, unintelligible*, ἔπος, Aesch. Cho. 816; πρᾶγος, Soph. Aj. 21; ἄσκ. χρόνος, *an unknown time*, Soph. Tr. 246: *inconceivable, incredible*, Soph. El. 864, 1315.—B. (*a* priv., σκοπός) *without aim* or *end, random*, βέλος, Dion. H. Adv. -πως.

Ἀσκοπῦτίνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀσκός, πυτίνη) *a leathern canteen*, Antiph. Meleag. [ῐ]

Ἀσκός, οῦ, ὁ, *a leathern bag*, mostly of goat-skin, in Hom. usu. *a wine-skin*; ἀσκὸς βοός, *the bag* in which Aeolus bottled up the winds, Od. 10, 19: metaph. *a pot-bellied fellow*, Antiph., cf. Theophr. Char. 5 (3).—2. in genl. *an animal's hide*, Hdt. 3, 9: also of the skin of Marsyas, Hdt. 7, 26. Proverb., ἀσκὸν δέρειν τινά, *to flay alive, abuse* or *maltreat wantonly*, Ar. Nub. 441, and in pass., ἀσκὸς δεδάρθαι, Solon 25, 7, cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 285 C. (Acc. to Pott, akin to σκύτος, with *a* prefixed.)

Ἀσκοφορέω, *to carry wine-skins* at the feast of Bacchus: from

Ἀσκοφόρος, ον, (ἀσκός, φέρω) *carrying wine-skins.*

†**Ἄσκρα, ας, ἡ,** *Ascra*, a town of Boeotia, where Hesiod was born, Strab.

Ἀσκύλευτος, ον, (*a* priv., σκυλεύω) *not pillaged* or *stript.* [ῠ]

Ἄσκυλτος, ον, (*a* priv., σκύλλω) *not torn* or *mangled: not tortured.* Adv. -τως.

Ἄσκυρον, ου, τό, *a kind of St. John's wort*, Diosc.

Ἀσκῦφος, ον, (*a* priv., σκύφος) *without cup*, Ath.

Ἀσκώλια, ων, τά, (ἀσκός) *the second day of the rural Dionysia*, when they danced with one leg upon *skins*, *uncto saluere per utres*, as Virg. G. 2, 384. Hence

Ἀσκωλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to dance as at the Ascolia*: in genl. *to hop*, Ar. Plut. 1129: *to stand upon one leg*, Arist. Inc. An. Hence

Ἀσκωλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dancing as at the Ascolia.*

Ἀσκολίζω, f. -ίσω, = ἀσκωλιάζω.

Ἄσκωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκός) *the leather padding* or *lining* of the hole which served for the row-lock, put there to make the oar move easily, Ar. Ach. 97.

†**Ἀσκώνδας, α, ὁ,** *Ascondas*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1191.

Ἄσμα, ατος, τό, (ᾄδω) *anything sung, a song, a lay*, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀσμάραγος, ον, (*a* priv., σμαραγή) *noiseless*, Opp.

Ἀσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ᾄσμα, *a little song.*

Ἀσματοκάμπτης, ου, ὁ, (ᾄσμα, κάμπτω) *twister of song*: said by Ar. of the Trag. and Dithyramb. poets of his time, Nub. 333.

Ἀσματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ᾄσμα, ποιέω) *a composer of songs*, Ath.

Ἀσμεναίτατος and **ἀσμενέστατος,** v. ἀσμενος.

Ἀσμενέω, (ἄσμενος) = sq., only in Dinarch. 94, 34, ἀσμενεῖν μεταβολήν, *to wish for a change.*

Ἀσμενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄσμενος) *to take gladly* or *readily*, τί, Polyb.: intr. *to be satisfied with* a thing, τινί or ἐπί τινι, Id.: also ἀσμ. εἰ..., Id. So too as dep. mid., Aesop. Hence

Ἀσμενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a receiving gladly*, Stob.: and

Ἀσμενιστός, ή, όν, *acceptable, welcome*, Sext. Emp.

Ἄσμενος, η, ον, (ἥδομαι, part. perf. ἡσμένος) *well pleased, glad*, always with a verb, where it may be rendered *glad to*, e. g. φύγεν ἄσμενος ἐκ θανάτοιο, *he was glad to have escaped death*, Il. 20, 350. cf. Od. 9, 63, and freq. in Att., ἀσμ. αἱρεθείς, Thuc. 6,

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12: esp. in such phrases as *ἐμοὶ δέ κεν ἀσμένῳ εἴη, glad should I be of it*, Il. 14, 108: just like *σοὶ βουλομένῳ ἐστί*, Lat. *volentibus vobis est*, so *ἀσμένῳ δέ σοί....νὺξ ἀποκρύψει φάος, glad wilt thou be when night shuts out the light*, Aesch. Pr. 23, cf. Soph. Tr. 18, Plat. Crat. 418 C. Adv. *-νως, gladly, readily, joyfully*, like *ἀσπασίως*, Thuc. 4, 21, Plat., etc.: superl. *-ναίτατα, -νέστατα*, Plat. Rep. 329 C, 616 A.

†Ἄσμηκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σμήχω*) *not rubbed off*, Pherecr. Incert. 16.

†Ἀσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *ᾆσμα*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 50.

†Ἀσολοικίστως, adv., = *ἀσολοίκως*.

†Ἀσόλοικος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σόλοικος*) *without solecism, not barbarous*, Soph. Fr. 555, cf. *σόλοικος*: *genuine, good, κρέας*, Eubul. Amalth. 1, 8.

†Ἄσομαι, fut. of *ᾄδω*, Ar.

†Ἀσοφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *folly, stupidity*, Luc.: from

†Ἄσοφος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σοφός*) *unwise, foolish, silly*, Theogn. 370. Adv. *-φως*.

†Ἀσπάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. mid., *to welcome kindly, bid welcome, greet*, Lat. *salutare*, *τινά*, Hom. usu. c. dat., as *δεξιῇ, χερσίν, ἔπεσι, μειλιχίοις*, so too *φωνᾷ ἀσπ.*, Pind.: in Att. usu. absol., esp. as the common form on meeting, *ἀσπάζομαί σε*, or *ἀσπάζ.* alone, Ar. Nub. 1145, Plut. 1042, cf. Schol.: *ἀσπ.* and *δεξιοῦσθαι* joined, Ar. Plut. 752, and Xen.: also *to take leave of*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, etc.: also of the saluting of ships, *ταῖς κώπαις*, Plut.; *ἀσπ. τινὰ βασιλέα, to hail as king*: metaph., *ἀσπ. συμφοράν, to bid misfortune welcome*, accept it, Eur. Ion 587.—2. from the modes of salutation in use, *to embrace, kiss*: in genl. *to fondle, caress*, Ar. Vesp. 607: hence of dogs, Lat. *blandiri*, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 9.—3. *to love, cling fondly to*, *ἵσον σ', ὡς τεκοῦσ' ἀσπάζομαι*, Eur. Ion 1363, and so Plat., and Xen.: hence *to follow eagerly, cleave to*, as a disciple his master, Plat.: c. acc. rei, like Lat. *amplecti*, *ἀσπ. τὸ ὅμοιον, τὸν οἶνον*, Plat. Symp. 192 A. Rep. 475 A; and of dogs, *ἀσπ. τὰ ἴχνη*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.—4. *ἀσπ. ὅτι..., to be glad that...*, Ar. Plut. 324. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 129, quasi *ἀμφι-σπάομαι*, cf. *am-plecti*.)

†Ἀσπάθητος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σπαθάω*) *not struck close with the σπάθη; not closely woven*, *χλαῖνα*, Soph. Fr. 849: hence in genl. *not in close order*, *φύλαγξ*, Dion. H.

†Ἀσπαθίνης, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Aspathines*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 70.

†Ἀσπαίρω, (*α* euphon., *σπαίρω*) *to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively*, in Hom. always of the dying, except *κραδίη ἀσπαίρουσα*, Il. 13, 443: so too Aesch. Pers 976, Eur. I. A. 1587. also *ἀσπ. ἄνω κάτω*, Eur. El. 843: but Hdt. 8, 5 has *Ἀδείμαντος μοῦνος ἠσπαιρε, Adeimantus was the only one who still made a struggle, resisted*. —*Ἀσπαίρω* was held better Att. than *σπαίρω*, but the word is mostly Ep.

†Ἀσπάλᾱθος, *ου*, *ὁ*, also *ἡ*, *aspalathus*, a prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, Theogn. 1193: used as an instrument of torture, *ἐπ' ἀσπαλάθων τινὰ κνάπτειν*, in Plat. Rep. 616 A.

†Ἀσπάλαξ, *ακος*, *ὁ*, elsewh. *σπάλαξ, a mole*, Babrius 108, 13. (Akin to *scalpo*, as *σκεπ-* to *-specio*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 153.)

†Ἀσπᾰλιεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπαλιεύω*) *an angler, fisherman*, Ael.

†Ἀσπαλιευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 218 E.

†Ἀσπᾰλιευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to an angler. ἡ -κή, the art of angling*, Plat. Soph. 219 D: from sq.

†Ἀσπαλιεύω, or as dep. mid., *ἀσπαλιεύομαι*, *to angle, catch fish by angling*. (From *ἀσπάλος, a fish*, only in Hesych.)

†Ἀσπανεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Aspaneus*, a spot at the foot of Mt. Ida, Strab.

†Ἀσπανισταία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*α* priv., *σπάνις*) *redundance, superfluity*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524, 52.

†Ἀσπαραγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *asparagus*, Antiph. Incert. 37.

†Ἀσπάραγος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Att. *ἀσφάραγος*, *asparagus*, Cratin. Incert. 135: also the shoots of divers plants, like asparagus in form, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 111. (Prob. from *a* euphon. and *σπάραγος*, akin to *σπάργη, σφάραγος, σφριγάω*, Pott Forsch. 1, 238.)

†Ἀσπαραγωνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *ἀσπαραγία*.

†Ἀσπαρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, for *σπαρίζω*, = *ἀσπαίρω*, Arist. Part. An.

†Ἄσπαρτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σπείρω*) of land, *unsown, untilled*, Od. 9, 123: of plants, *not sown, growing wild*, Ib. 109. Adv. *-τως*.

†Ἀσπασία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Aspasia*, a celebrated female of Miletus, renowned for her beauty and her high mental accomplishments, Plat., Xen., etc.—2. of Phocaea, the favourite concubine of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 10, 2.

†Ἀσπασιάκαι, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Aspasiacae*, a nomadic people between the Oxus and the Tanaïs, Polyb. 10, 48.

†Ἀσπασιανός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Aspasianus*, a Median commander under Antiochus, Polyb. 5, 79, 7.

†Ἀσπάσιοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Aspasii*, a people of India, on the river Choës, Arr. An. 4, 23.

†Ἀσπάσιος, *ία*, *ιον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Od. 23, 233, (*ἀσπάζομαι*) *welcome, seen* or *received with pleasure, well-pleasing*, Hom.—II. *well-pleased, glad, delighted*, *γαίης ἀσπάσιοι ἐπέβαν*, Od. 23, 238, *ἀσπάσιον τόνγε θεοὶ ἔλυσαν, the gods released him to his joy*, Od. 5, 397. Adv. *-ίως, readily, gladly, cheerfully*, Hom. with a verb. *to be glad to...*, as *ὀϊμί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν*, Il. 7, 118, so 18, 232, Od. 4, 523, etc. Like *ἀσπαστός*, Ep. word, though we have the adv. *-ίως* in Aesch. Ag. 1555. Cf. *ἀσμενος*.

†Ἀσπάσιος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Aspasius*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6; etc.

†Ἄσπασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἀσπάζομαι*) *a welcome, greeting*: freq. in Eur., in plur. *embraces, caresses: the thing embraced, dear one*.

†Ἀσπασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπάζομαι*) *a greeting, embrace*, Theogn. 858: *affection*, opp. to *μῖσος*, Plat.

†Ἀσπαστέον, verb. adj. from *ἀσπάζομαι, one must greet*, etc., Plat. Phil. 32 D.

†Ἀσπαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀσπάζομαι*) *disposed to welcome, greet*, etc.: *fit for greeting, kindly, friendly*, Polyb.: *τὸ ἀσπ.*, sub. *οἴκημα, a reception-room*.

†Ἀσπαστός, *ή*, *όν*, = *ἀσπάσιος, welcome*, Hom. only in Od.: *ἀσπ. τινί*, Od. 5, 398; 13, 35. Adv. *-τῶς*.

†Ἀσπαστύς, *ύος*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *ἀσπασμός*, Call.

†Ἄσπειστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σπένδομαι*) *to be appeased by no libations, implacable, inexorable*, Dem. 786, 10: *πόλεμος*, = *ἄσπονδος*.

†Ἀσπενδία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Aspendia*, a quarter of the city of Alexandrea, Ath. 174 D.

†Ἄσπενδος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Aspendus*, a city of Pamphylia, now *Minugat*, Thuc. 8, 81: hence *ὁ Ἀσπένδιος, an inhabitant of Aspendus, an Aspendian*, Polyb. 5, 73, 3.

†Ἄσπερμος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σπέρμα*) *without seed*, i. e. *without posterity*, Il. 20, 303.

†Ἀσπερχές, (*α* euphon., *σπέρμα*) *hastily, hotly, unceasingly*, Hom., who uses only this neut. form as adv., esp in phrase *ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνειν* and *κεχολῶσθαι*.

†Ἄσπετος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *εἰπεῖν*) *unspeakable, unutterable*, Hom., and Hes.: mostly in sense of *unspeakably great*, *ἀσπ. ἀλθήρ, ῥόος Ὠκεανοῦ, ὕλη, ὑδωρ, κλέος, κυδοιμός, ἀλκή, κλαγγή*, etc: more rarely of number, *countless*, yet Hom. has *ἄσπετα πολλά*, so *κρέα ἄσπετα*, Od. 9, 162, *τρεῖτε ἄσπετον, ye tremble unspeakably*, Il. 17, 332, but *φωνὴ ἄσπετος, a voice that can no longer be heard, indistinct*, H. Hom. Ven. 238 (where Herm. reads *τρεῖ ἄσπετον*). As adv. *ἄσπετον* and *ἄσπετα*. The word is Ep., but found once in Soph., twice in Eur.

†Ἄσπετος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Aspetus*, the name under which Achilles was honoured in Epirus, Plut. Pyrrh. 1.

†Ἀσπῐδαποβλής, *ῆτος*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπίς, ἀποβάλλω*) *one that throws away his shield, a runaway, coward*, Ar. Vesp. 592.

†Ἀσπῐδής, *ές*, v. *σπιδής*.

†Ἀσπῐδηστρόφος, *ον*, (*ἀσπίς, στρέφω*) *brandishing a shield by the thong. shield-armed, λεώς*, Aesch. Ag. 825.

†Ἀσπιδηφόρος, *ον*, (*ἀσπίς, φέρω bearing shield, under shield*: in genl. *a warrior*, Aesch. Theb. 19, and Eur.

†Ἀσπίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ἀσπίς*. *a small shield*, Strab.

†Ἀσπιδισκάριον, *ου*, *τό*, = foreg.

†Ἀσπιδίσκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, = *ἀσπιδίσκος*. LXX.

†Ἀσπιδίσκιον, *ου*, *τό*, a second dim. of *ἀσπίς*: from

†Ἀσπιδίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, dim. from *ἀσπίς*.

†Ἀσπιδίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, = *ἀσπιδιώτης*. Soph. Fr. 376. [*ῐ*τ]

†Ἀσπιδιώτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπίς*) *ἀνήρ. shield bearing, a warrior*, Il. 2, 554; 16, 167.

†Ἀσπιδόδηκτος, *ον*, (*ἀσπίς, δάκνω*) *bitten by an adder* or *asp*, Diosc.

†Ἀσπιδόδουπος, *ον*, (*ἀσπίς, δοῦπος*) *clattering with shields, δρόμοι*, Pind. I 1, 32.

†Ἀσπιδοειδής, *ές*, (*ἀσπίς, εἶδος*) *like, shaped like a shield*, Diod.

†Ἀσπιδόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = foreg., Opp.

†Ἀσπιδοθρέμμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἀσπίς, τρέφω*) = *ἀσπιδοφόρμων, living by the shield*, i. e. *by war*.

†Ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον, or *ἀσπιδοπήγιον*, *ου*, *τό*, *the workshop of an ἀσπιδοπηγός*, Dem. 945, 15: from

†Ἀσπιδοπηγός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπίς, πήγνυμι*) *a shield-maker*, Themist.

†Ἀσπιδοποιΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the making of the shield*: Gramm. name for Il. 18, from its subject: from

†Ἀσπιδοποιός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπίς, ποιέω*) *a shield-maker*.

†Ἀσπιδότροφος, *ον*, (*ἀσπίς, τρέφω living* or *feeding on adders* or *asps* but—II. parox. *ἀσπιδοτρόφος*, cf. act., *feeding adders* or *asps*.

†Ἀσπιδοῦχος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*ἀσπίς, ἔχω*) *a shield-holder, shield-bearer*, Soph. Fr. 376. and Eur.

†Ἀσπιδοφόρμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἀσπίς, ὀρμέω*) *living by the shield*, i. e. *by war, a warrior by profession*, Eur. Phoen. 796.

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Ασπιδοφορέω, *to bear a shield*: from Ἀσπιδοφόρος, ον, (ἀσπίς, φέρω) *bearing a shield*, LXX.

Ἄσπιλος, ον, (α priv., σπίλος)= sq., Anth.

Ἀσπίλωτος, ον, (α priv., σπιλόω) *spotless, stainless.*

Ἀσπίνθιον, ου, τό, sometimes used by Com. for ἀψίνθιον.

ΑΣΠΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, *a round shield*; in Hom. large enough to cover the whole man, usu. of bull's hide, overlaid with metal plates, with a boss (ὀμφαλός) in the middle, and fringed with tassels (θύσανοι): later, it belonged to the Greek men-at-arms (ὁπλῖται, cf. ὅπλον), as opp. to the Thracian πέλτη and Persian γέρρον, cf. esp. Xen. An. 2, 1, 6, Mem. 3, 9, 2: to lose the shield (ἀσπίδα ἀποβαλεῖν) was a soldier's greatest disgrace, Hdt. 5, 95, Ar. Vesp. 19, cf. Bergk Anacr. 26.—2. in common language, used for *a body of men-at-arms* (ὁπλῖται), as ὀκτακισχιλὴ ἀσπίς, Hdt. 5, 30, cf. Xen. An. 1, 7, 10; as we say "a hundred *lances, bayonets*," etc., for *men*: so too to estimate a victory, ἀσπίδας ἔλαβον ὡς διακοσίας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 3.—3. military phrases: ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάξασθαι, *to be drawn up twenty-five deep* or in file, Thuc. 4, 93, also ἐπ' ἀσπίδων ὀλίγων, Id. 7, 79; ἐπὶ μιᾶς ἀσπίδος, *in single line*, Isocr. 136 C: ἐξ ἀσπίδος, ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, παρ' ἀσπίδα, *from the left, on the left, towards* or *to the left*, because the shield was held with the left hand, Xen., cf. δόρυ: but παρ' ἀσπίδα στῆναι, *to stand in battle*, Eur. Med. 250: ἀσπίδας συγκλείειν, *to close ranks*, Xen.: ἐπειδὰν ἀσπὶς ψοφῇ, *when the shields ring*, i. e. when two bodies of men meet in a charge, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29: a shield was sometimes put as a signal for battle, etc., Hdt. 6, 115, 121, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 27. Met. *protection, defence*; also *combat, battle*, Eur. Phoen. 1326.—II. *an asp, a kind of snake*, Hdt. 4, 191, and Plut.

Ἀσπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Aspis*, an island near Ionia.= Arconnesus, Strab.—2. a city in the Carthaginian territory, the Roman *Clupea*, Polyb. 1, 29, 2.—3. a city and port on the greater Syrtis, Strab.—4. a spot in Argos, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

Ἀσπιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Soph.

Ἀσπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one armed with a shield, a warrior*, Il., always in gen. plur. ἀσπιστῶν: also ἀσπιστήρ and ἀσπίστωρ, the latter as adj., κλόνοι ἀσπίστορες, din *of shielded warriors*, Aesch. Ag. 404.

Ἀσπίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἄσπλαγχνος, ον, (α priv., σπλάγχνα) *without bowels*: metaph. *heartless, spiritless*, Soph. Aj. 472: *merciless.*—II. *without eating* σπλάγχνα, Plut. (Com.) Post. 1.

Ἀσπληδών, όνος, ἡ, *Aspledon*, a city of Boeotia, Il. 2, 511, acc. to Strab. also Σπληδών.

Ἀσπλήνιος, ον,=sq., Diosc., cf. Lob. Paral. 197.

Ἄσπληνος, ον, (α priv., σπλήν) *without spleen.*—II. act. *reducing the spleen*, hence τὸ ἄσπληνον, *asplenium, spleenwort*, supposed to be a remedy for the spleen, Diosc.

Ἀσπονδεί, adv. of ἄσπονδος.

Ἀσπονδέω, *not to make* or *keep a covenant* or *treaty*: from

Ἄσπονδος, ον, (α priv., σπονδή) *without drink-offering*, and so—I. *to whom no drink-offering is poured*, ἄσπ. θεός, i. e. death, Eur. Alc. 424.—II. *without a regular truce* (which was ratified by σπονδαί), ἀναχωκή, Thuc. 5, 32: of persons, *without making a truce*, Id. 3, 113, ἀσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέσθαι, *to take up their dead without leave asked*, Id. 2, 22: τὸ ἄσπονδον, *a keeping out of treaty* or *covenant* with others, Id. 1, 37.—III. *admitting of no truce, implacable*, ἄσπ. ἀρά, *an implacable, a deadly curse*, Aesch. Ag. 1235, ubi al. Ἀρῆς, so it would be=ἄσπ. πόλεμος, as in Dem. 314, 16: also ἀσπόνδοισι νόμοις ἐχθραν συμβάλλειν, Eur. El. 905.

Ἀσπορήνιον, οῦ, τό, (ὄρος) *Mount Aspordenus*, near Pergamus, Strab.

Ἄσπορος, ον, (α priv., σπείρω)= ἄσπαρτος, *not sown, untilled*, χώρα, Dem. 379. 4.

Ἀσπούδαστος, ον, (α priv., σπουδάζω) *not zealously pursued* or *courted*, γυνή, Eur. Melan. 15: *not said in earnest.*—II. *not worth zeal, useless, mischievous*, σπεύδειν ἀσπούδαστα, Eur. Bacch. 913, I. T. 202.

Ἀσπουδεί, adv., and

Ἀσπουδῇ, adv.=sq.

Ἀσπουδί, adv. (α priv., σπουδή) *without zeal, effort*, or *trouble*, Il.: *without a struggle, ignobly*, Il. 22, 304. [δῐ]

Ἀσπουργιανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Aspurgiani*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab.

Ἄσπρις, also ἄσπρος, ἡ, a kind of *oak*, Theophr.

Ἄσσα, Ion. for ἄτινα, neut. pl. from ὅστις, Att. ἅττα, *which, whichsoever, what, whatever*, Hom. Il. 10, 409, though the line is dub., and Hdt.

Ἄσσα, Ion. for τινά, Att. ἅττα, *something, some*, in Hom., only once in Od., ὁπποῖ' ἄσσα, *what sort...?* 19, 218, as interrog. for τίνα.

Ἄσσα, ης, ἡ, *Assa*, a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Singiticus, Hdt. 7, 122.

Ἀσσαγέτης, ου, ὁ, *Assagetes*, an Indian prince, Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

Ἀσσακᾶνοί, and -κηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Assacēni*, a people in northern India, Arr. An. 4, 30.

Ἀσσακανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Assacānus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀσσάομαι, v. ἀσάω.

Ἀσσάρακος, ου, ὁ, *Assaracus*, son of Tros, grandfather of Anchises, Il. 20, 232.

Ἀσσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from Lat. *as, a small as*, N. T.—II. *a sort of valve*, Lat. *assarium*, Vitruv.

Ἀσσησός, οῦ, ὁ, *Assēsus*, a spot near Miletus, whence Minerva derived the appellation Ἀσσησίη, Hdt. 1, 19.

Ἄσσον, adv. compar. of ἄγχι, *nearer*, Hom., mostly with the verbs λέναι, ἱκέσθαι, and στῆναι, *to draw near*, as a friend or enemy: sometimes c. gen., ἄσσον ἐμεῖο, *nearer to me*, Il. 24, 74: so too ἄσσον λέναι, etc., c. gen., also in Hdt. 4, 3. Hence as a new compar. ἀσσότερος, also ἀσσύτερος, adv. ἀσσοτέρω, with or without gen., Od. Superl. ἀσσότατος, and Aesch. Fr. 61, ἄσσιστος like ἄγχιστος, adv. ἀσσοτάτω.

Ἄσσος, ου, ἡ, *Assus*, a city of Troas, Strab.: hence Ἄσσιος, α, ον, *of Assus, Assian*, Strab.

Ἀσσότερος and ἀσσύτερος, v. sub. ἄσσον.

Ἀσσυρία, ας, ἡ, *Assyria*, a region of Asia between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia; also, in a wider sense, *the Assyrian empire*, which included Babylonia and Media, Hdt. 1, 185: in lat. wr. for Συρία.

Ἀσσύριος, α, ον, *Assyrian*, also for *Syrian.*

Ἄσσω, Att. contr. for ἀΐσσω, q. v.

Ἀσσώδης, ες,= ἀσώδης.

Ἄστα, ης, ἡ, *Asta*, a city of Spain, Strab.

Ἀσταβόρας, α, ὁ, *Astaboras*, a river of Aethiopia, a branch of the Nile, Strab.

Ἀστᾰγής, ές, (α priv., στάζω) *not trickling*, and so ἀ. κρύσταλλος, *hard frozen*, Soph. Fr. 162.—II. *not merely trickling*, i. e. *gushing, in a stream*, Valck. Ad. p. 228.

Ἀστᾰθής, ές, (α priv., ἵσταμαι) *unsteady, unstable*, Anth.

Ἀστάθμητος, ον, (α priv., σταθμάομαι) *unsteady, unsettled, wandering*, ἀστέρες, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 5: also of men, *unsteady, unstable, inconstant*, Ar. Av. 169: also of things, *uncertain*, αἰών, Eur. Or. 981, τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος, *uncertainty*, Thuc. 4, 62, cf. 3, 59; *indefinite, not to be weighed* or *decided*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 214 C.

Ἀσταί, ῶν, οἱ, *Astae*, a people of Thrace, Strab.

Ἀστακηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Astacēni*, a people of Bactria, Strab.

Ἀστακίδης, ου, ὁ, *Astacides*, Anth.

Ἀστακός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of *crab*, Epich. p. 12.

Ἄστακος, ου, ὁ, *Astacus*, a Theban, father of Melanippus, Hdt. 5, 67.—2. a Persian, Thuc. 8, 108.

Ἀστακος, ου, or Ἀστακός, οῦ, ἡ, *Astacus*, a city of Acarnania, on the Acheloüs, Thuc. 2, 30.—2. a city of Bithynia, Strab.: adj. Ἀστακηνός, ή, όν, and Ἀστάκιος, α, ον, *of Astacus*, Strab.

Ἀστακτί, adv. of sq., *not in drops*, i. e. *in floods*, Soph. [who has ῐ, O. C. 1646, ῑ, Ib. 1251.]

Ἄστακτος, ον, (α priv., στάζω)= ἀσταγής II., Eur. I. T. 1242.

Ἀστάλακτος, ον, (α priv., σταλάσσω) *not dropping* or *trickling*, i. e. *gushing forth*, like ἀσταγής, Call.

Ἀστᾰλής, ές, (α priv., στέλλομαι) *unarmed, unclothed*, Call.

Ἀσταλύζω,=σταλύζω, dub.

Ἀστάνδης, ου, ὁ, *a courier*, a Persian word, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 326 F: cf. ἄγγαρος.

Ἄσταξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, v. l. for ἀστακός, Arist. Part. An. 4, 8, 1.

Ἀστάπους, ουν, ὁ, *Astapus*, a river of Aethiopia, Strab.

Ἀστάρτη, ης, ἡ, *Astarte*, a Syro-Phoenician goddess, corresponding to the Venus of Greek and Roman mythology, Luc.

Ἀστασόβας, α, ὁ, *Astasobas*, a river of Aethiopia, Strab.

Ἀστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, subst. of ἄστατος, *unsteadiness.*

Ἀστᾰσίαστος, ον, (α priv., στασιάζω) *not disturbed by seditions*, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 2: *without party-spirit, quiet*, Lys. 195, 38. Adv. -τως.

Ἀστάσπης, ου, ὁ, *Astaspes*, masc. pr. n., Aesch. Pers. 22.

Ἀστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be* ἄστατος, *be unsteady*: also *to be homeless*, N. T.: from

Ἄστᾰτος, ον, (α priv., ἵσταμαι) *never standing still*, τροχός, Mesomed. H. Nemes. 7: *unsteady, uncertain*, Polyb.—II. *unweighed*, Nic. Adv. -τως.

Ἀστᾰφιδίτης, ου, ὁ, [ῐ] fem. ἀσταφιδῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *made of raisins, prepared therewith*, Anth: from

Ἀστᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, (α euphon. σταφίς) *a raisin*, Hdt. 2, 40, and Plat.

Ἀσταφύλινος, ὁ,=σταφυλῖνος with α euphon.

Ἀστάφῠλος, ον, (α priv., σταφυλή) *without grapes.* [ᾰ]

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'Ασταχυς, υος, ὁ, (α euphon., στάχυς) *an ear of corn*, Il., and H. Hom. Cer.

'Αστέγαστος, ον, (α priv., στεγάζω) *uncovered*, of a ship, *undecked*, Antipho 132, 8: *διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον, from their having no shelter*, living in the open air, Thuc. 7, 87.

'Αστεγής, ές,=sq.

'Αστεγος, ον, (α priv., στέγη) *without roof, houseless*, Pseud-Phoc. 22.—II. (α priv., στέγω) act. *not holding* or *containing*, metaph. of a person's mouth, *prating*, LXX. cf. *ἀθυρόστομος*.

'Αστειεύομαι, dep. mid., rarer collat. form of sq.

'Αστεΐζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid., (*ἀστεῖος*) *to behave urbanely, be courteous* or *witty*, Plut.

'Αστειολογία, ας, ἡ, *refined discourse, wit*, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from

'Αστειολόγος, ον, (*ἀστεῖος, λέγω*) *speaking wittily*.

'Αστεῖος, ον, also α, ον, (*ἄστυ*) *of the town*, and so like Lat. *urbanus, courteous, polite, witty, amusing*, opp. to *ἀγροικος*, esp. *ἀστεῖόν τι λέξαι*, to say *a good thing*, make *a good joke*, Ar., cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 C: of persons, *pretty*, opp. to *καλός, handsome*, Arist. Rhet.: of wares, *neat, well made*: but later also of natural productions, just like *ἀγαθός, good* of its kind, Strab., and Plut. Adv. *-ως*.

†'Αστεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Astius*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1357, 2.

'Αστειοσύνη, ης, ἡ, and

'Αστειότης, ητος, ἡ, (*ἀστεῖος*) *refinement, politeness, wit*, Lat. *urbanitas*.

'Αστειπτος, ον, (α priv., στείβω) *untrodden*, *ἀκτὴ βροτοῖς ἄστ.*, Soph. Phil. 2.

'Αστεϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἀστεΐζομαι*) *a witty saying* or *doing*, Philostr.

'Αστεκτος, ον, (α priv., στέγω)=*ἄστεγος*, v. sub *ἀστερκτος*. Adv. *-τως*.

'Αστελεχής, ές, (α priv., στέλεχος) *without stalk*, Theophr.

'Αστέλεχος, ον,=foreg.

'Αστέμβακτος, ον, (α priv., στεμβάζω) *not insulted*, Lyc.: also=*ἀστεμφής*, Euphor. 106.

'Αστεμβής, ές, rarer collat. form of sq.

'Αστεμφής, ές, (α priv., στέμβω) *unmoved, unshaken, unchanging, βουλή*, Il. 2, 344; *ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκε*, sc. *τὸ σκῆπτρον, he held it unmoved*, stiff, Il. 3, 219; but *ἀστεμφέως ἔχειν τινά, to hold* one *fast*, Od. 4, 419, 459.—2. later of persons, *relentless, inexorable*, Theocr. 13, 37.—II. *untrodden*, and so of grapes, *unripe*. Adv. *-φῶς*. (Sanscr. *stabh*, niti, *stambha*, columna; cf. our *step, stamp*, στείβω.)

'Αστένακτος, ον, (α priv., στενάζω) *without sigh* or *groan*, Soph. Tr. 1074, 1200: also *ἀστ. ἡμέρα, free from groans*, Eur. Hec. 600. Adv. *-τως*, also *-τεί*, or *-τί*, Aesch. Fr. 284.

'Αστέον, verb. adj. from ἄδω, *one must sing*, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat. Rep. 390 E.

'Αστεπτος, ον, (α priv., στέφω) *uncrowned*: hence, *unhonoured, τίς ἄστ. θεῶν*, Eur. Heracl. 440.

'Αστεργάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., στέργω, ἀνήρ) *without love of man, hating wedlock*: of Io in Aesch. Pr. 898, where perh. it is rather *aspiring above an union with a mortal*. [ᾰ̄]

'Αστεργής, ές, (α priv., στέργω) *without love, unkind, hateful, dreadful*, ὀργή, Soph. Aj. 776: *ἀστ. τι παθεῖν*, Id. O. T. 229.

'Αστέρειος, ον, (*ἀστήρ*) = *αστερόεις*.

†'Αστερία, ας ἡ, *Asteria*, daughter of Coeus and sister of Latona, Hes. Th. 409.—Also as fem. name, in Plut. Cim. 4, etc.—II. an earlier name of the island Delos, Callim. Del. 224.—2. an island in the Ionian sea, near Ithaca, Strab.

'Αστεριαῖος, αία, αῖον, *like a star*, Cleomed.

'Αστερίας, ου, ὁ, (*ἀστήρ*) *starred, mottled*, and hence—II. as subst., a kind of *mottled heron, falcon*, or *shark*, Arist. H. A.

'Αστερίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἀστήρ*) *to make into a star*, Plut. usu. *καταστερίζω*, also *ἀστερόω, ’στρόω*.

†'Αστέριον, ου, τό, *Asterium*, a place in Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 735.

'Αστέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (*ἀστήρ*) *starred, starry*, Ap. Rh.—II. *like a star*, of a spider, Nic.

†'Αστέριος, ου, ὁ, *Asterius*, son of Minos, slain by Theseus, Apollod., Paus.—2. an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 176.—3. son of Neleus, brother of Nestor, Apollod.—Others in Anth., etc.

'Αστερίς, ίδος, ἡ,='Αστερία, II. 1.

'Αστερίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ἀστήρ, a little star*, Call.—II. esp. the mark ⁂, by which gramm. distinguished fine passages in MSS., *an asterisk*.—III. *a plant*, a kind of *aster*, Theophr.

†'Αστερίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Asterion*, son of Teutamus, king of Crete, Apollod.—2. son of Cometes, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh., in Apollod. 1, 9, 16, 'Αστέριος.

'Αστερκτος, ον,=*ἀστεργής*, Aesch. Fr. 206, ubi al. *ἄστεκτα*.

'Αστεροδίνητος, ον, (*ἀστήρ, δινέω*) *brought by the revolution of the stars*, Anth. [ῐ]

'Αστεροειδής, ές, (*ἀστήρ, εἶδος*) *star-like, starry, full of stars*, Ar. Thesm. 1067. Adv. *-δῶς*.

'Αστερόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἀστήρ*) *starred, starry, οὐρανός*, Hom.: in genl. *sparkling, glittering, θώρηξ, Ἡφαίστου δόμος*, Il. 16, 134; 18, 370.

'Αστερόμματος, ον,=*ἀστεροόμματος*.

'Αστερόνωτος, ον, (*ἀστήρ, νῶτον*) *with starry back*, Nonn.

'Αστεροόμματος, ον, (*ἀστήρ, ὄμμα*) *star-eyed*, epith. of night, Orph.

†'Αστεροπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Asteropaeus*, Il. 21, 137.

†'Αστερόπεια, ας, ἡ, *Asteropia*, daughter of Deïon in Phocis, Apollod. 1, 9, 4.—2. daughter of Pelias, Paus. 8, 11, 3.

†'Αστερόπη, ης, ἡ, *Asterope*, daughter of Cebren, wife of Aesacus, Apollod. 3, 12.

'Αστεροπή, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for *ἀστραπή, στεροπή, lightning*, Il. 10,154: hence

'Αστεροπητής, οῦ, ὁ, *the lightener*, epith. of Jupiter, Il.

'Αστεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *star-gazing*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Αστεροσκόπος, ον, (*ἀστήρ, σκοπέω*) *a star-gazer, astronomer, astrologer*.

'Αστεροφεγγής, ές, (*ἀστήρ, φέγγος*) *shining with stars*, Orph.

'Αστερόφοιτος, ον, (*ἀστήρ, φοιτάω*) *walking among the stars*, Nonn.

'Αστερόω.=*ἀστερίζω*, Arat.

'Αστερώδης, ες,=*ἀστεροειδής*.

'Αστερωπός, όν, (*ἀστηρ, ὠψ*) *star-faced*: and so *starred, starry, αἰθήρ, οὐρανός*, Eur.—II. *star-like*, and so *bright, ὄμμα*, Aesch. Fr. 156, *σελήνη*, Eur., cf. Valck. Phoen. 131.

†'Αστέρωπος, ον, ὁ, *Asterōpus* masc. pr. n., Plut. Clem. 10.

'Αστέφᾰνος, ον, (α priv., *στέφανος*) *without crown, ungarlanded*, Eur. Hipp 1137.—II. esp. *without the crown of victory, τιθέναι τινὰ ἀστέφανον*, Id. Andr. 1020.

'Αστεφάνωτος, ον, (α priv., *στεφανόω*) *not crowned*, esp. in sign of victory, Sapph. 44, Plat. Rep. 613 C.

'Αστή, ῆς, ἡ, fem. of *ἀστός*, Hdt. 1, 173, etc., Ar. Thesm. 541.

'Αστηλος, ον, *without στήλη*, esp. *without tombstone*, Anth.

'Αστήν, ῆνος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq.

'Αστηνος, ον,=*ὑστηνος*, acc. to old gramm. from α priv., *στῆναι, without firm footing*, but Lob. Phryn. 466, derives it from a root *ἐω, ἔστω*.

'ΑΣΤΗΡ, ὁ, gen. *έρος*: dat. pl. *ἄστρασι*, Il. 22, 28, 317, not *ἀστράσι* (v. Lob. Paral. 175), *a star*. Hom.: in genl. *any luminary, a meteor*, Il. 4, 75.—2. metaph. like *ἄστρον*, of *illustrious* persons, etc., *ἀστὴρ Μουσῶν, Ἀθήνης*, Valck. Hipp. 1122.—3. a sea animal of the mollusc. kind, *a star-fish*, Arist. H. A.—4. *a kind of singing-bird*, Opp.—5. *a Samian clay* used as sealing-wax, Theophr. (The α is euphon., as in *ἄστρον, astrum*, cf. our *star*, Germ. *Stern*, cf. Pott Forsch. I, 225.)

†'Αστήρ, έρος, ὁ, *Aster*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 63, etc.

'Αστήρικτος, ον, (α priv., *στηρίζω*) *not propped* or *grounded, unstable*, Anth.

†'Αστης, ου, ὁ, *Astes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 4, 22, 8.

'Αστῑβής, ές, (α priv., *στείβω*) *untrodden by, τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 859: hence—1. *not to be trodden, holy*, ἄλσος, Soph. O. C. 126.—2. *untrodden, desert, pathless, χῶρος*, Id. Aj. 657.—II. act. *leaving no track, τροχός*, Mesomed. H. Nemea. 7.

'Αστῑλήτης, ον, Lyc., and

'Αστῑλῖτης, ον,=*ἀστιβής*, Anth.

'Αστικός, ή, όν, (*ἄστυ*)—1. *of a city* or *town*, opp. to country, *λεὼς ἀ.*, Aesch. Eum. 997, *τὰ ἀ. Διονύσια*, more usu. *τὰ κατ' ἄστυ*, Thuc. 5. 20, cf. sub *Διονύσια* II.: also *home*, opp to *ξενικός*, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 619—2. *town-bred, witty*, like *ἀστεῖος*.—Also *ἀστυκός*, q. v. Adv. *-κῶς*.

'Αστικτος, ον, (α priv., *στίζω*) *not marked with spots* or *dots, not tattooed*, Hdt. 5, 6.—II. *χωρίον, an estate not pledged* or *mortgaged*: for those that were so were *marked by stones*, (*στῆλαι, ὅροι*), Menand. p. 277.

'Αστίτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἄστυ*) *a townsman, citizen*, Soph. Fr. 81. [ῐ]

'Αστλέγγιστος, ον, (α priv., *στλεγγίζω*) *not scraped* or *rubbed down, dirty*, Anth.

'Αστλιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ,=*ὀστλιγξ*, Philet. 36.

'Αστοιχείωτος, ον, (α priv., *στοιχειόω*) *without even the elements, grossly ignorant*.

'Αστοιχος, ον, (α priv., *στοῖχος*) *not in rows* or *ranks, not planted in regular order*, Theophr.

'Αστολος, ον, (α priv., *στολή*) *without the stole, χιτών*, Soph. Fr. 791.

'Αστομάχητος, ον, (α priv., *στόμαχος*) *unvexed*, Alciphr.

'Αστομος, ον, (α priv., *στόμα*) *without mouth, speechless*, Soph. Fr. 78.—II. of horses, *hard-mouthed, unbitted, unmanageable*, Aesch. Fr. 336, Soph. El. 724.—III. of dogs, *bad-mouthed, unable to bite*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.—IV. of meat and drink, *unpalatable*, Ath.

'Αστόμωτος, ον, (α priv., *στομόω*) *unsharpened, untempered*, as metal.

'Αστονύχητος, ον, (α priv., *στονυχέω*)=sq., Anth.

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'Αστονος, ον, (α copul. or intens., στένω) *loudly sighing* or *wailing, mournful*, Aesch. Theb. 857: or, as others, (α priv.), *not merely sighing*, i. e. *wailing bitterly*, cf. ἀσταγής. — II. πότος ἀστονος, a potion *to chase away sighs*, Mehlhorn Anacr. 50, 6, p. 188, cf. ἄχολος 2.

'Αστόξενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστυ, ξένος) *the public guest of a city*, Aesch. Suppl. 356: one who has been made an honorary freeman.

'Αστοργία, ας, ἡ, *want of natural affection*, Dion. H.: from *

'Αστοργος, ον, (α priv., στέργω) *without natural affection*, Theocr. 17, 43: *cruel*, θάνατος, Leon. Al.

'Αστορής, ές, (α priv., στορέννυμι) *unbedded*, Nonn.

'Αστός οῦ, ὁ, (ἄστυ) *a townsman, citizen, fellow-citizen*, opp. to ξένος, Hom. Fem. ἀστή, ἡ, q. v.

†'Αστούριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Asturii*, a people of Spain, Strab.

'Αστόχαστος, ον, (α priv., στοχάζομαι) *not aimed*, Dion. H.

'Αστοχέω, (ἀστοχος) *to miss the mark*, in genl. *to miss*, τινός, Polyb.: *to fail*, περί τινος, Id. Hence

'Αστόχημα, ατος, τό, *a failure, fault*, Plut. like ἁμάρτημα.

'Αστοχία, ας, ἡ, *a missing the mark, failing*, Plut.—2. *imprudence, thoughtlessness*, Polyb.: from

'Αστοχος, ον, (α priv., στοχάζομαι) *missing the mark, aiming badly at*, τινός, Plat. Tim. 19 E: hence in genl., *going* or *doing wrong, heedless, thoughtless, random*. Adv. -χως.

†'Αστρα, ας, ἡ, *Astra*, an hetaera, Ath. 583 E.

†'Αστράβακος, ου, ὁ, *Astrăbăcus*, a Spartan hero, Hdt. 6, 69.

'Αστράβη, ης, ἡ, (ἀστρᾰβής) *a wooden saddle, pack-saddle*: hence—II. *a mule with an easy saddle on*, Lys. 169, 13, cf. Buttm. Dem. Mid. Exc. 7.

'Αστρᾰβηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀστράβη, ἐλαύνω) *a muleteer*, Luc. [ᾰᾰ]

'Αστράβηλος, ὁ, = στράβηλος, with a euphon., Ath.

'Αστραβής, ές, = ἀστραφής, *immovable* or *not twisted, straight*, κίων, Pind. O. 2. 146, τρίγωνον, Plat. Tim. 73 B.

'Αστραβίζω, (ἀστράβη) *to carry a pack saddle, serve as a beast of burden*, ἀστραβίζουσαι κάμηλοι, Aesch. Supp. 285, but the passage is very dub.

'Αστραγάλη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀστράγαλος III., Anacr. 44.

'Αστραγᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to play with ἀστράγαλοι*, Plat.: also ἀστρ. ἄρτυις, Cratin. Plut. 4.

'Αστραγαλῖνος, ου, ὁ, *a gold-finch*, elsewhere ποικιλίς, Opp.

'Αστραγάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀστράγαλος.

'Αστραγάλισις, εως, ἡ, *a playing with ἀστράγαλοι*, Arist. Rhet.

'Αστραγαλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀστράγαλος.

'Αστραγαλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἀστραγάλισις.

'Αστραγαλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀστραγαλῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of the nature* or *form of an ἀστράγαλος*. [ῐ]

'Αστραγαλομαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀστράγαλος, μάντις) *divining from ἀστράγαλοι*, Artemid.

'Αστράγᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *one of the vertebrae*, esp. in the neck, Hom.—II. *the ankle bone*, Lat. *talus*, Hdt. 3, 129: Theocr. 10, 36, compares pretty feet to ἀστράγαλοι, perh. from their being *well-turned*, or (as the Schol.) from their *whiteness*. — III. usu. in plur. ἀστράγαλοι, *dice*, which at first were made of the ankle bones, (often used by boys in their simple state, as in a Marble in the Brit. Mus. Room 3, No. 31), but soon of other materials also, esp. of stone, Lat. *tali*: hence *the game played therewith*, Il. 23, 88, Hdt. 1, 94. The ἀστράγαλοι had only four flat sides, the two others being round: the flat were marked with pips, so that the side with one pip stood opposite to that with six, and that with three to that with four; the two and five were wanting: dice marked on all the six sides were called κύβοι. In playing they threw four ἀστράγαλοι out of the palm of the hand or from a box (πύργος): the best throw (βόλος), which was when each die came up differently, was called 'Αφροδίτη, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, also Μίδας and 'Ηρακλῆς: the worst, when all the dice came up alike, κύων, Lat. *canis, canicula*. the locus classicus on the subject is Eust. Od. 1, p. 1397, 34, sq. There was another game at dice called πενταβλίζειν, q. v.: cf. Becker, Gallus 1, p. 221, sq., Dict. Antiqq. voc. *talus*. — IV. *a scourge of strung bones*, used like the *knout*, Diod.: also ἀστραγαλωτὸς ἱμάς, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 A.—V. *a moulding* in the capital of the Ionic column, Vitruv., cf. Dict. Antiqq. — VI. *a leguminous plant*.—VII. *a measure* used by physicians. (Deriv. unknown.)

'Αστραγαλώδης, ες, (ἀστράγαλος, εἶδος) *shaped like an ἀστράγαλος*.

'Αστραγαλωτός, ή, όν, *of ἀστράγαλοι, talaris*, v. ἀστράγαλος IV.

†'Αστραία, ας, ἡ, *Astraea*, daughter of Themis and Jupiter, Apollod.: from

'Αστραῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἄστρον) *starry, starred*. Hence

†'Αστραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Astraeus*, a Titan, husband of Eos, father of the winds and stars, Hes. Th. 367.

'Αστραπαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀστραπή) *of lightning*, ἄνεμος ἀ., *wind with thunderstorms*, Arist. Meteor.: so too ἀστρ. ὕδατα, *thunder-showers*, Plut.

'Αστραπεύς, έως, ὁ, *a lightener, hurler of lightning*, Orph.: from

'Αστραπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a flash of lightning, lightning*, βροντὴ καὶ ἀστραπή, Hdt. 3, 86, etc.; also βροντὴ ἐρρύγη δι' ἀστραπῆς, Soph. Fr. 507: oft. also as plur., *lightnings*, as Aesch. Theb. 430. — 2. metaph., ὀμμάτων, Soph. Fr. 421: so βλέπειν ἀστραπάς, Ar. Ach. 566. (Akin to ἀστεροπή, στεροπή.)

'Αστραπηβολέω, ῶ, (ἀστραπή, βάλλω) *to hurl lightnings*.

'Αστραπηφορέω, ῶ, *to carry lightnings*, Ar. Pac. 722: from

'Αστραπηφόρος, ον, (ἀστραπή, φέρω) *carrying lightnings, flashing*, πῦρ, Eur. Bacch. 3.

'Αστράπιος, ον, = ἀστραπαῖος, Orph.

'Αστραποειδής, ές, (ἀστραπή, εἶδος) *like lightning, forked, twisting*.

'Αστραπτικός, ή, όν, *lightning*.

'Αστράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀστραπή) *to lighten, hurl lightnings*, Il.: hence impers., ἀστράπτει, *it lightens*, Soph. Fr. 507: trans. *to flash forth*, σέλας, Aesch. Pr. 356: but—II. intr. *to flash, glance like lightning*, ἀστράπτει πᾶς χαλινός, Soph. O. C. 1067: κατάχαλκον ἀ. πεδίον, *gleams with brass*, Eur. Phoen. 110.—III. ἀστράπτομαι, as dep. for ἀστράπτω, Aristid.

'Αστράρχη, ης, ἡ, *queen of stars*, epith. of the moon, Orph.

'Αστρᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., στρατεύω) *exemption from service*, Ar. Pac. 526.—2. *a shunning of service, never appearing on duty*, which at Athens was a heavy offence, liable to indictment (γραφή, but also δίκη, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Dem. 999, 6), hence φεύγειν γραφὴν ἀστρατείας, *to be accused of* it, Ar. Eq. 443; ἀστρατείας ἁλῶναι, *to be convicted of* it, Lys. 140, 10, Dem. 533, 10; cf. Dict. Antiqq.

'Αστράτευτος, ον, (α priv., στρατεύω) *without service*, and so—1. *exempt therefrom*, Lys. 115, 26.—2. *never having served, never appearing on duty*, Aeschin. 78, 41. [ᾰ]

'Αστρᾰτηγησία, ας, ἡ, *incapacity for command*, Dion. H.: from

'Αστρᾰτήγητος, ον, (α priv., στρατηγέω) *not led, badly led, without leader*, Joseph.—2. act. *never having been general*, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 A.—3. *incapable of command*, Arist. Adv. -τως.

'Αστρᾰφής, ές, = sq., Soph. Fr. 367.

'Αστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., στρέφω) *not to be bent, not bending* or *warping*, of wood.—2. = ἀστροφος, Theocr. 24, 94.—3. of persons, *unbending, inflexible*, Anth.; cf. ἀστροφος.—II. *whence none return*, 'Αιδης, Lyc. Adverb, ἀστρεπτεί.

'Αστρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄστρις) = ἀστραγαλίζω.

'Αστρικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the stars*.

'Αστρις, ιος, ἡ, = sq., Call.

'Αστριχος, ὁ, = ἀστράγαλος, Antiph. Epidaur. 1.

'Αστροβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, βάλλω) *star-struck*, esp. *stricken by the sun, withered*, Arist. Juvent.

'Αστρόβλητος, ον, = foreg., Theophr.

'Αστροβολησία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀστροβλής, a stroke of the sun*, Lat. *siderātio*, Theophr.

'Αστροβολέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, pass. *to be struck by the sun*, Lat. *siderari*, Theophr. Hence

'Αστροβολίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, pass. = foreg.

'Αστροβόλητος, ον, = ἀστροβλής.

'Αστροβολία, ας, ἡ, = ἀστροβλησία, Theophr.

'Αστροβολισμός, gen. οῦ, ὁ, = ἀστροβλησία.

'Αστρογείτων, ον, ονος, (ἄστρον, γείτων) *near the stars*, κορυφαί, Aesch. Pr. 721.

'Αστροδίαιτος, ον, (ἄστρον, δίαιτα) *living under the stars*, i. e. *in the open air*, Orph. [ῐ]

'Αστροειδής, ές, (ἄστρον, εἶδος) *starlike, starry*, Strab.

'Αστροθεάμων, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, θεάομαι) *watching the stars*: τέχνη ἀ., *astronomy*.

'Αστροθεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀστρόθετος) *the relative position of stars*.—2. *a constellation*.

'Αστροθετέω, ῶ, *to class the stars* in constellations, Strab.: from

'Αστροθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄστρον, τίθημι) *one who classes the stars*, Orph.

'Αστρόθετος, ον, (ἄστρον, τίθημι) *for classing the stars*, κανων, Anth.

'Αστροθύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄστρον, θύω) *a star-worshipper*, Diog. L. [ῠ]

'Αστρολεσχέω, *to prate of stars and astrology*: from

'Αστρολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄστρον, λέσχη) *prating of stars*, nickname for an astrologer.

'Αστρολογέω, ῶ, *to be an ἀστρολόγος, study astronomy*, Polyb. Hence

'Αστρολόγημα, ατος, τό, *astronomy*: and

'Αστρολογία, ας, ἡ, *astronomy*, Polyb.: and so in Lat., *astrologia*.

'Αστρολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to astronomy* or *astronomers*: ἡ ἀστρολο-

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γική, sub. τέχνη,=ἀστρολογία, Arist. Org.: from

'Αστρολόγος, ον, (ἄστρον, λεγω) *observing the stars, an astronomer*, Lat. *astrologus*=ἀστρονόμος, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 10: in later authors, *an astrologer*,=ἀστρόμαντις.

'Αστρομαντεία, ας, ἡ,=sq., Diod.

'Αστρομαντική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *divination by the stars, astrology*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Αστρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (ἄστρον. μάντις) *an astrologer*.

'ΑΣΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, *a star, constellation*, Hom.: esp. *the dog-star*, poet. also *the sun*: metaph. *the best and brightest of its kind*, v. ἀστήρ. Proverb. ἀστροις σημαίνεσθαι, τεκμαίρεσθαι, *to guide one's self by the stars*, cf. ἐκμετρέω. (v. sub ἀστήρ.)

'Αστρονομέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἀστρονόμος, *study astronomy*, Ar. Nub. 194, and Plat. Hence

'Αστρονόμημα, ατος, τό, *an observation of the stars*, Diog. L.

'Αστρονομία, ας, ἡ, *astronomy*, Ar. Nub. 201, and Plat.

'Αστρονομικός, ἡ, όν, *given to astronomy, astronomical*, Plat.: from

'Αστρονόμος, ον, (ἄστρον, νέμω) *classing the stars in constellations, astronomical*; as subst., *an astronomer*, Plat.: cf. ἀστρολόγος.

'Αστροπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, πλήσσω)=ἀστροβλής.

'Αστροπολέω, ῶ, *to be busied with the stars*.

'Αστροφαής, ές, (ἄστρον, φάος) and

'Αστροφανής, ές, (ἄστρον, φαίνω) *shining like a star*, Diod.

'Αστροφόρος, ον, (ἄστρον, φέρω) *bearing stars*.

'Αστροφος, ον, (α priv., στρέφω) *without turning round* or *away, fixed*, Lat. *irretortus*, δμματα, Aesch. Cho. 99; so ἄστρ. ἑλθεῖν, *to go without turning the back*, Soph. O. C. 490: *without turning* or *twisting*, Plat. Polit. 282 D.

'Αστροχίτων, ον, gen. ωνος, (ἄστρον. χιτών) *star-clad*, epith. of night, Orph. [ῑ]

†'Αστρῦβαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Astrubae*, a people of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 8.

'Αστρῶος, α, ον,=ἀστρικός, *of the stars, starry*, οἶκος, Anth.

'Αστρωπός, όν,=ἀστερωπός, Eur. H. F. 406.

'Αστρωσία, ας, η, *a lying without a bed, on the bare ground*, Plat. Legg. 633 C: from

'Αστρωτος, ον, (α priv., στρώννυμι) *without a bed, εὐδειν*, Epich. p. 15: *unsmoothed, rugged*, πέδον, Eur. H. F. 52: *without horsecloth* or *saddle*.

'ΑΣΤΥ, τό, gen. εος contr. ους, also εως (the latter form only in Trag., acc. to Schäf. ad Pors. Or. 719, Ellendt Lex Soph.), *a city*, τοκεα, Hom.: the Athenians called their *own* city 'Αστυ, as the Romans called theirs *Urbs*, cf. πόλις: though ἀστυ more usu. denoted *the upper town*, as opp. to the *Peiraeus*, more fully, ἀστυ τῆς πόλεως, Lycurg. 150, 9. Adv. ἀστυδε, q. v. (Strictly ϝάστυ, as in Hom., and so from Sanscr. vâs, *to dwell*, akin to *Vesta*, ἑστία, Pott Forsch. 1, 279.)

†'Αστυάγης, ους, ὁ, *Astyages*, the last king of Media, Hdt. 1, 46, 127, etc.: in Xen. acc. sing. also Αστυάγην, Cyr. 1, 3, 4.

†'Αστύαλος, ου, ὁ, *Astyalus*, a Trojan, Il. 6, 29.

'Αστυάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (ἄστυ, ἄναξ) *lord of the city*, epith. of certain gods, Aesch. Supp. 1013: in Hom. only as pr. n.: v. sq.

†'Αστυάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (= foreg.) *Astyanax*, a son of Hercules, Apollod.—2. the son of Hector, Il. 6, 403. —Others in Paus., Diog. L. etc.: adj. 'Αστυανάκτειος, α, ον, *of Astyanax*, Anth.

†'Αστυβίης, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, βία) *Astybies*, a son of Hercules, Apollod.

'Αστυβοώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, βοάω) *crying* or *calling through the city*, epith. of a herald, Il. 24, 701.

'Αστυγειτονέομαι, dep., *to be an* ἀστυγείτων. ἀ. χθόνα, *to dwell in a neighbouring land*, Aesch. Supp. 286.

'Αστυγειτονικός, ἡ, όν, *of, belonging to an* ἀστυγείτων, πόλεμος, *a war with neighbours*, Plut.: from

'Αστυγείτων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄστυ, γείτων) *near* or *bordering on a city*, σκοπαί, Aesch. Ag. 309, πόλεις, Eur. Hipp. 1161; but usu. as subst., *a neighbour to the city, a neighbour, a borderer*, Hdt. 2, 104, Thuc. 1, 15. etc.

†'Αστύγονος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ *γένω) *Astygonus*, son of Priam, Apollod.

†'Αστυδάμας, αντος, ὁ, (ἄστυ, δαμάω) *Astydamas*, a tragic poet, nephew of Aeschylus, Diod. S. 14, 43. Hence

†'Αστυδάμεια, ας, ἡ, *Astydamia*, daughter of Amyntor and mother of Tlepolemus, Pind. Ol. 7, 43.—2. wife of Acastus, Apollod. 3, 13, 1.

'Αστυδε, adv., *into the city, to* or *towards the city*, Hom.

'Αστυδίκης, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Praetor urbanus*.

'Αστυδρομέω, (ἄστυ, δραμεῖν) *to overrun, invest, storm a city*, πόλιν, Aesch. Theb. 221.

'Αστυκός, ἡ, όν, = ἀστικός, for which perh. it is only a f. l., cf. Bremi Lys. περὶ δημ. ἀδικ. 3.

†'Αστυκράτεια, ας, ἡ, *Astycratia*, daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6. —2. daughter of Polyide. Paus.

†'Αστυκρατίδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Astycratidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†'Αστυκρέων, οντος, ὁ, (ἄστυ, κρέων) *Astycreon*, masc. pr. n., Ath., etc.

'Αστῦλος, ον, (α priv., στῦλος) *without pillar* or *prop*, Anth.

†'Αστῦλος, ου, ὁ, *Astylus*, masc. pr. n., Plat., Dinarch., etc.

'Αστύλωτος, ον,=ἀστυλος. [ῡ]

†'Αστυμάχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, μάχομαι) *Astymachus*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 52.

'Αστύνικος πόλις, (ἄστυ, νίκη) *Athens the victorious city*, Aesch. Eum. 915: strictly *city-conquering*.

'Αστυνομέω, *to be an* ἀστυνόμος, Dem.

'Αστυνομία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of an* ἀστυνόμος, Arist. Pol.

'Αστυνομικός, ἡ, όν, *belonging to an* ἀστυνόμος or *his office*, Plat. Rep. 425 D.

'Αστυνόμιον, ου, τό, *the court of the* ἀστυνόμοι, Plat. Legg. 918 A.

'Αστυνόμος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, νέμω) *a magistrate* at Athens, *who had the care of the police, streets, and public buildings*, they were ten in number, five for the city, and five for the Peiraeus, Isae. 36, 40, Dem. 735, 10. and freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 272: the word was afterwards used to translate the Roman *Aedilis*, cf. ἀγορανόμος.—II. as adj., *protecting* or *guiding cities, θεοί*, Aesch.: also ἀγλαίαι ἀ., *public festivals*, Pind. N. 9, 74: ὀργαὶ ἀ., *the feelings of social life*, Soph. Ant. 355.

†'Αστύνοος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, νόος) *Astynous*, son of Phaethon, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.—2. a Trojan, Il. 5, 144; another in 15, 455.

†'Αστυόχη, ης, ἡ, *Astyoche*, daughter of Actor, Il. 2, 514.—2. daughter of Phylus, mother of Tlepolemus, Il. 2, 658.—3. daughter of the Simois, mother of Tros, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.—4. daughter of Laomedon, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.—5. daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

†'Αστύοχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, ἔχω) *Astyochus*, son of Aeolus, king of Lipara, Diod. S.—2. a Spartan naval commander, Thuc. 8, 20.—3. an Athenian. Aeschin.

'Αστύοχος, ον, (ἄστυ, ἔχω) *keeping, protecting the city*, Ath.

†'Αστυπάλαια, ας, ἡ, *Astypalaea*, daughter of Phoenix, Apollod. 2, 7, 1.—II. one of the Sporades, near Crete, Strab.—2. a promontory of Attica near Sunium, Strab.; another in Caria, Id.—3. an ancient name of the city Cos. Strab.

'Αστυπολέω, (ἄστυ, πέλομαι) *to go up and down in a city, live in it, lounge about the streets*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 526 C. Hence

'Αστυπολία, ας, ἡ, *residence in a city*, Hierocl.

†'Αστύπυλος, ου, ὁ, *Astypylus*, a Trojan, Il. 21, 209.

†'Αστυρα, ων, τά, *Astyra*, a place in Greater Mysia, Strab.—2. a city of Troas, Id.—3. a city of Latium, Plut. Hence

†'Αστυρίνη, ης, ἡ, *of Astyra*, an epithet of Diana, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 41.

'Αστῦριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄστυ, *a little city*, Call.

'Αστῦτος, ον, (α priv., στέω) *incapable of the act of* στύειν, Xenarch. But. 1: hence ἀστῦτις, ίδος, ἡ, Lat. *lactuca, a lettuce, salad*, so called from its refrigerant properties, Ath. 69 E.

'Αστυτριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστυ, τρίβω) *always living in the city*. Critias, 63: cf. οἰκότριψ.

'Αστυφέλικτος, ον, (α priv., στυφελίζω) *unshaken, undisturbed*, βασιλεία, Xen. Rep. Lac. 15. 7.

'Αστύφελος, ον, also η, ον, Theogn., *not rugged* or *rocky*.

†'Αστύφιλος, ου, ὁ, (ἄστυ, φίλος) *Astyphilus*, masc. pr. n., Isae.; etc.

'Ασυγγενής, ές, (α priv., συγγενής) *not akin*.

'Ασυγγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., συγγνώμων) *not pardoning, relentless, merciless*, Dem. 547. 8: irreg. superl. ἀσυγγνωμότατος or ἀσυγγνωμονέστατος, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 38.

'Ασύγγραφος, ον, (α priv., συγγραφή) *without acknowledgment* or *bond*, Böckh P. E. 1, 171.

'Ασυγχώνευστος, ον, (α priv., συγχωνεύω) *unexercised*, Luc.

'Ασυγκαθετέω, (α priv., συγκατατίθημι) *to withhold one's assent*, Sext. Emp.

'Ασυγκέραστος, ον, (α priv., συγκεράννυμι) *unmixed, not to be mixed*.

'Ασύγκλειστος, ον, (α priv., συγκλείω) *not shut up together*.

'Ασύγκλωστος, ον, (α priv., συγκλώθω) *not joined* or *united by the threads of fate*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

'Ασυγκόμιστος, ον, (α priv., συγκομίζω) *not gathered, unreaped*, καρπός, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10.

'Ασύγκρατος, ον,=ἀσυγκέραστος.

'Ασύγκριτος, ον, (α priv., συγκρίνω) *not to be compared, unlike*.—II. *unsociable*, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

'Ασυγκρότητος, ον, Thuc. 8, 95. Adv. -τως. v. ἀξυγκρότητος.

'Ασύγχυτος, ον, (α priv., συγχέω) *not poured together, not intermixed, not confounded*. Adv. -τως.

'Ασυγχώρητος, ον, (α priv., συγχω-

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μέω) *not allowed, not to be allowed, unpardonable*, Diod.—II. act. *unforgiving, relentless.* Adv. -τως.

'Ασύκοφάντητος, ον, (α priv., συκοφαντέω) *not accused by sycophants, not calumniated*, Aeschin. 84, 44. Adv. -τως.

'Ασύλαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἄσυλον) *belonging to an asylum, θεός*, Plut.

'Ασύλεί, adv. of ἄσυλος, *inviolably.*

'Ασύλητος, ον, (α priv., συλάω)= ἄσῦλος, Eur. Hel. 449. [ῡ]

'Ασύλία, ας, ἡ, *inviolability, safety to the person*, esp. of a suppliant, ἀσ. βροτῶν, Aesch. Supp. 610: *sanctity* of a place of refuge, Polyb.—II. act. *a paying respect to the sanctity of a place*, etc.

'Ασύλληπτος, ον, (α priv., συλλαμβάνω) *not to be laid hold of* or *grasped, incomprehensible.*—II. act. *not laying hold of, not conceiving*, Diosc. Hence

'Ασυλληψία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀσύλληπτος.*

'Ασυλλόγιστος, ον, (α priv., συλλογίζομαι) *not concluded by just reasoning, inconclusive, illogical*, Arist. Rhet.: in genl. *unreasonable*, Menand. p. 124.—II. act. *unable to reason*, Polyb. Adv. -τως, Plut.

'Ασῦλον, ου, τό, (strictly neut. from sq.) *an asylum, sanctuary.*

'Ασῦλος, ον, (α priv., σῦλη) *free from plunder* or *robbery*: esp. *under divine protection, unharmed, inviolate*, Eur. Med. 728: also c. gen., γάμων ἀσ. *safe from marriage*, Id. Hel. 61: γῆν ἄσυλον παρασχεῖν, *to make the land a refuge*, Id. Med. 387.

'Ασύμβαμα, ατος, τό, not a σύμβαμα, or *complete predicate*, Priscian, 18, 1, 4.

'Ασύμβᾶτος, ον, old Att. ἀξύμβ-, (α priv., συμβαίνω) *not coming to terms*, Thuc. 3, 46: *incompatible.*—II. act. *disagreeing, not uniting, bringing no union*, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

'Ασύμβλητος, ον, (α priv., συμβάλλω) *not to be compared, unequal, incommensurate*, Arist. Metaph.—II. *not to be guessed, unintelligible*, ἀξύμβλητόν τινι μαθεῖν, Soph. Tr. 694.—III. *not to be met with, unsocial*, Id. Fr. 350.

'Ασυμβολέω, *to be* ἀσύμβολος, *pay no contribution* to a thing, τινός: from

'Ασύμβολος, ον, (α priv., συμβάλλω) *without contribution, to which no one subscribes*, esp. δεῖπνον ἀ., a feast *where no one brings any thing*, Alex., Φυγ., Amphis Incert. 3.—2. *without social intercourse, solitary, βίος*, Plut.—II. act. *not contributing, not paying one's share*, esp. at a feast, Aeschin. 11, 13; in genl. *useless, unprofitable*, Id. Adv. -λως.

'Ασυμβούλευτος, ον, (α priv., συμβουλεύω) *unadvised, without counsel.*—II. act. *not asking for advice.*

'Ασυμμετρία, ας, ἡ, *want of symmetry, disproportion*, Plat. Gorg. 525 A: from

'Ασύμμετρος, ον, (α priv., σύμμετρος) *incommensurate*, τινί, with a thing, Plat. Tim. 87 D.—II. *wanting symmetry, disproportionate, unequal*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7: *unsuitable, improper, immoderate, χρήματα*, Plat. Legg. 918 B. Adv. -τρως.

'Ασυμμῖγής, ές, = sq.

'Ασύμμικτος, ον, (α priv., συμμίγνυμι) *unmixed, not to be united*, Dion. H.

'Ασυμπᾰγής, ές, (α priv., συμπήγνυμι) *not fitted together, not compact*, Lxx.

'Ασυμπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *want of sympathy* [πᾰ]: from

'Ασυμπᾰθής, ές, (α priv., συμπαθής) *without fellow-feeling* or *sympathy*, Plut. Adv. -θῶς, Diod.

'Ασύμπλεκτος, ον, (α priv., συμπλέκω) *not woven* or *entwined together, incompatible*, Theophr.

'Ασυμπλήρωτος, ον, (α priv., συμπληρόω) *not filled up, not fulfilled.*

'Ασύμπλοκος, ον. = ἀσύμπλεκτος, Philo.

'Ασύμπτωτος, ον, (α priv., συμπίπτω) *not falling together* or *fitting*, Hipp.

'Ασυμπώρωτος, ον, (α priv., συμπωρόω) *not become callous.*

'Ασυμφᾰνής, ές, (α priv., συμφαίνομαι) *invisible*, Arist. Mirab. Adv. -νῶς.

'Ασύμφορος, ον, (α priv., σύμφορος) *inexpedient, useless*, Hes. Op. 780: *inexpedient* for..., τινί. Eur. Tro. 491: *prejudicial*, τῇ ἀρχῇ, Thuc. 3, 40. Adv. -ρως.

'Ασυμφῡής, ές, (α priv., συμφύω) *not grown together: incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut.

'Ασύμφῡλος, ον, (α priv., σύμφυλος) *not akin, strange, unlike*, Luc.: *incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut.

'Ασύμφυρτος, ον, (α priv., συμφύρω) *not mingled together.*

'Ασύμφυτος, ον, = ἀσυμφυής, Hipp.

'Ασυμφωνία, ας, ἡ, *want of harmony, discordance, dissension*, Plat. Legg. 861 A: from

'Ασύμφωνος, ον, (α priv., σύμφωνος) *not agreeing in sound, discordant*: in genl. *disagreeing*, τινί, with another, Plat. Gorg. 482 C.—II. *speaking different languages*, πρός τινα, Plat. Polit. 262 D. Adv. -νως.

'Ασυναίρετος, ον, (α priv., συναιρέω) *uncontracted*, Gramm.

†'Ασυνακόλουθος, ον, (α priv., συνακόλουθος) *without an attendant, unattended*, Antiph.

'Ασυνάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., συναλλάσσω) *unsociable*, or *implacable*, Plut.

'Ασύναπτος, ον, (α priv., συνάπτω) *uncombined, unconnected*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Arist. Org.; *incompatible, incoherent*, Epict.

'Ασυνάρμοστος, ον, (α priv., συναρμόζω) = sq., Plut.

'Ασυνάρτητος, ον, (α priv., συναρτάω) *not knit together, not united, disagreeing, inconsistent*, Dion. H.—II. in metre ἀσυνάρτητοι are verses *compounded of heterogeneous feet*, Herm. El. Metr. p. 588. Adv. -τως.

'Ασύνδετος, ον, (α priv., συνδέω) *not bound together, unconnected*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.—II. *without a conjunction*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως.

'Ασύνδηλος, ον, (α priv., σύνδηλος) strengthd. for ἄδηλος, Plut.

'Ασυνδύαστος, ον, (α priv., συνδυάζω) *unpaired, without union.* Adv. -τως.

'Ασυνείδητος, ον, (α priv., συνείδον) *unconscious, not privy to* a thing, τινί, hence adv. ἀσυνειδήτως τοῖς ἄλλοις, Lat. *clam ceteris, without the others' knowing thereof*, Plut.

'Ασύνεργος, ον, (α priv., σύνεργος) *rendering no services, not affording help*, Ael.

'Ασυνεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀσύνετος) *want of understanding, witlessness, stupidity*, Thuc. 1, 122, etc.

'Ασυνετέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀσύνετος, *be without understanding* of a thing, τινός: from

'Ασύνετος, ον, Att. ἀξύν., (α priv., συνετός) *void of understanding, witless, stupid*, Hdt. 3, 81, and freq. in Thuc.—II. *unintelligible*, Eur. Ion 1205, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1510.—3. ἀ. τινός, *not understanding* a thing, Porphyr. Adv. -τως.

'Ασυνηγόρητος, ον, (α priv., συνηγορέω) *undefended.*

'Ασυνήθεια, ας, ἡ, *want of use*, Arist. Metaph.: *inexperience of...*, τινός, Polyb.: from

'Ασυνήθης, ες, gen. εος, (α priv., συνήθης) *unaccustomed*, χῶρος, Emped. 10: *inexperienced in* a thing, τινός, Polyb. Adv. -θως.

'Ασυνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. ἀξυν. (α priv., συνίημι) = ἀσύνετος, Aesch. Ag. 1060.

'Ασυνθεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀσύνθετος) *breaking covenant, faithlessness.*

'Ασυνθετέω, ῶ, *to break covenant, be faithless*: from

'Ασύνθετος, ον, Att. ἀξύνθ., (α priv., σύνθετος) *uncompounded*, Plat. Phaed. 78 C, Theaet. 205 C: so later, esp. in Gramm.—II. (α priv., συντίθεμαι) *bound by no covenant, breaking treaties, faithless*, Dem. 383, 6. Adv. -τως.

'Ασύννοος, ον, contr. ἀσύννους, ουν, (α priv., σύννους) *inattentive, absent*, Plat. Soph. 267 D.

'Ασύνοπτος, ον, (α priv., συνόψομαι) *not to be perceived, not manifest*, opp. to εὐσύνοπτος, Aeschin. 47, 31.

'Ασυνουσίαστος, ον, (α priv., συνουσιάζω) *without sexual intercourse.*

'Ασύντακτος, ον, (α priv., συντάσσω) *not arranged together*, esp. of soldiers, *not in battle-order*, opp. to συντεταγμένοι, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 16: hence —2. *undisciplined, disorderly*, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 21: so too ἀσ. ἀναρχία, Thuc. 6, 72.—II. *not combined in society*, opp. to ἀθρόος, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 45.—III. *not put fitly together, ill-proportioned*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.—IV. *not put on the tax-roll*, and so *free from public burdens*, Dem. 170, 19. Adv. -τως. Hence

'Ασυνταξία, ας, ἡ, *want of arrangement* or *discipline.*

'Ασυντέλεστος, ον, (α priv., συντελέω) *incomplete, imperfect*, Diod. Adv. -τως.

'Ασυντελής, ές, (α priv., συντελέω) *not contributing to the common fund* or *common good*: esp. like ἀτελής, *exempt from public burdens.*—II. = foreg., βίος, Anton. Adv. -λῶς.

'Ασύντονος, ον, (α priv., συντείνω) *not strained, slack*, hence *lazy, loitering.* Adv. -νως, superl. -ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2. 31.

'Ασύντριπτος, ον. (α priv., συντρίβω) *not rubbed to pieces* or *bruised.*

'Ασῡρής, ές, (α priv., σύρω) *impure, filthy, βίος*, Polyb.

'Ασύρικτος, ον, (α priv., συρίσσω) *not hissed off the stage*, [ῡ]

'Ασυσκεύαστος, ον, (α priv., συσκευάζω) *not well arranged, not ready at hand*, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

'Ασυστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *want of union, inconsistency, confusion*: and

'Ασυστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be inconsistent*: from

'Ασύστᾰτος, ον, Att. ἀξύστ., (α priv., συνίσταμαι) *not existing* or *extant, impossible.*—II. *not holding* or *hanging together, having no consistency*, e. g. γῆ, Plat. Tim. 61 A.—2. metaph. *irregular, uneven*, Lat. *dispar sibi*, or perh. *uncouth, rugged*, Ar. Nub. 1367, of Aeschylus: and in Aesch. himself, ἀξύστ. ἄλγος, Ag. 1467, may have this signf.: but perh. better *a woe under which one cannot hang* or *hold together*, i. e. a *shattering, crushing woe*: cf. Xenarch. But. 1.

'Ασύστολος, ον, (α priv., συστολή) *without contraction*, Gramm. Adv. -λως.

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Ἀσύστροφος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *συστροφή*) *not pressed into a mass, not compressed*, Hipp.: also of style in writing, like *ἀξυγκρότητος, not condensed*, Dion. H.

Ἀσύφηλος, *ον*, in Il. 9, 643, *ὣς μ' ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν, ὡσεί τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην*, he has made me *vile, of no account*, among the Greeks; and in Il. 24, 767, *οὔπω σεῦ ἄκουσα κακὸν ἔπος, οὐδ' ἀσύφηλον*, never yet have I heard from thee *a vile* or *good for nothing* word. Q. Sm. uses it as act.: *dishonouring, degrading*. (Deriv. unknown.)

Ἀσυχία, *ἀσύχιμος*, *ἀσυχος*, Dor. for *ἡσυχ.*, Pind.

†**Ἄσυχις**, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Asuchis*, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 136.

Ἀσφάδαστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφαδάζω*) *without convulsion* or *struggle*, esp. in dying, Aesch. Ag. 1293. Adv. *-τως*.

Ἀσφακέλιστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφακελίζω*) *not gangrened* or *mortified*, Medic.

Ἄσφακτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφάττω*) *unslaughtered*, Eur. Ion 228.

Ἀσφάλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. *ἀσφαλείη* or *ἀσφαλίη*, *ης*, as Hdt. 4, 33, (*ἀσφαλής*) *firmness, stability, ἀσφαλεῖᾳ ἀνόρθωσον πόλιν, raise up the city so that it stand fast*, Soph. O. T. 51: hence *firmness of any kind, firmness of character, steadfastness*, etc.—2. *assurance from danger, personal safety*, Lat. *securitas*, Hdt., etc.; *ἡ ἰδία ἀσφ.*, opp. to *ὁ τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνος*, Lys. 187, 20: also *a safe-conduct, an assurance*, Hdt. 3, 7; *διδόναι, κηρύττειν, ποιεῖν τινι ἀσφάλειαν*, Xen.: *διὰ* or *μετ' ἀσφαλείας, κατ' ἀσφάλειαν, in safety*, Thuc., etc.—3. *certainty, surety, ἀσφ. πολλὴ μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν αὐτούς*, Thuc. 2, 11.—4. *ἀσφάλεια λόγου, the convincing nature of an argument*, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 15, cf. *ἀσφαλής*, I. 4.

Ἀσφάλειος, *ον*, epith. of Neptune, the *Securer*, Ar. Ach. 682, ubi al. **Ἀσφάλειος**; in Paus. also **Ἀσφάλιος**.

Ἀσφαλής, *ές*, (*α* priv., *σφάλλομαι*) *not liable to fall, firm, fast, steadfast*, in Hom. only once as adj., *θεῶν ἕδος ἀσφαλές*, Od. 6, 42, cf. inf., then in Pind., etc.: hence *firm in any way, steadfast, ἀσφ. νοῦς*, Soph. Fr. 322.—2. of persons, also *unfailing, firm*, as friends, etc., *sure, trusty*, Lat. *tutus, cautus*, Soph. Aj. 1251, Thuc. 1, 69, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A: c. inf., *ἀσφ. φρονεῖν, unerring in wisdom*, Soph. O. T, 617; and of things, *sure, certain*, Thuc., etc.—3. mostly, *assured from danger, safe*, Lat. *tutus, securus, ἀσφ. αἰών*, Pind., and freq. in Att.: *ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, in safety*, Valck. Hipp. 785; also *ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς*, Xen.: *τὸ ἀσφαλές* = *ἀσφάλεια*, freq. in Thuc. —4. *ἀσφ. ῥήτωρ, a convincing speaker*, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 15, cf. *ἀσφάλεια* 4. —II. the adv. *ἀσφαλέως, ἀσφ. ἔχειν* or *μένειν, to be, remain fast, firm, steady*, Hom.: but he also joins *ἐμπεδον, without fail for ever, for ever and aye*, Il. 13, 141, Od. 13, 86: so too still further strengthd., *ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλὲς ἀεί*, Il. 15, 683: the Att. adv. *-λῶς* is used in all signfs. of the adj. Hence

Ἀσφαλίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*, *to make firm, fix, secure*, Polyb.: *to fortify*, Ib.: *to assure, guarantee*.

Ἀσφάλίη, *ἡ*, Ion. collat. form of *ἀσφάλεια*, q. v.

Ἀσφάλιος, *ου*, *ὁ*, v. sub **Ἀσφαλείος**.

Ἀσφάλισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀσφαλίζω*) *a making firm, securing, assurance*.

Ἀσφάλισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἀσφαλίζω*) *security given, a guarantee, pledge*: also *that which is secured*: also = foreg.

†**Ἀσφαλίων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Asphalion*, an attendant of Menelaus, Od. 4, 216.

Ἀσφαλτίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *σφόνδυλος, the last of the vertebrae*, as if *the supporter*.

Ἀσφαλτίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ἡ*, *of asphalt, asphaltic, bituminous*, *βῶλος*, Strab.: *λίμνη Ἀ., the Dead Sea, lacus Asphaltites*, in Palestine, Joseph.: from

Ἄσφαλτος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *asphalt, bitumen*, forming in lumps (*θρομβοί*) on the surface of some waters, esp. near Babylon, where it was used as mortar, Hdt. 1, 179, cf. 6, 119: also a kind of *petroleum* or *rock-oil*, Diosc. (If of Gr. origin, the root is *σφάλλω*.) Hence

Ἀσφαλτόω, *to smear with asphalt*.

Ἀσφαλτώδης, *ες*, (*ἄσφαλτος, εἶδος*) *like asphalt, full of it*, Arist. Sens.

Ἀσφάλτωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀσφαλτόω*) *a plastering with asphalt*.

Ἀσᾰρᾰγέω, (*α* euphon., *σφαραγέω*) *to roar, resound*, Theocr.

Ἀσφαραγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *ἀσπαραγία*, Theophr.

Ἀσφᾰρᾶγος, *ὁ*, for *σφάραγος, φάρυξ, φάρυγξ, the throat, gullet, windpipe*, Il. 22, 328. [*φᾰ*]

Ἀσφάραγος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Att. for *ἀσπάραγος*.

Ἀσφαραγωνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *ἀσπαραγωνία*.

Ἀσφι, *ἄσφε*, Aeol. for *σφί*, *σφέ*, Alcae. 80.

Ἄσφιγκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφίγγω*) *not to be bound, loose*.

Ἀσφοδελικός, *ή*, *όν*, = sq.

Ἀσφοδέλινος, *η*, *ον*, *of asphodel, ναῦς ἀ., a ship built of asphodel stalks*, Luc.: from

Ἀσφόδελος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *asphodel*, a plant of the lily kind, the roots of which were eaten, Hes. Op. 41.—II. as adj., *ἀσφοδελὸς λειμών, the asphodel meadow*, which the shades of heroes haunted, Od. 11, 539; 24, 13: in genl. of a flowery meadow, H. Hom. Merc. 221, 344. (Deriv. uncertain.)

Ἀσφοδελώδης, *ες*, (*ἀσφόδελος, εἶδος*) *like asphodel*.

Ἀσφράγιστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφραγίζω*) *unsealed, unsigned*.

Ἀσφυκτέω, *to be without pulsation, have an intermitting pulse*, Diosc.: from

Ἄσφυκτος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σφύζω*) *without pulsation, lifeless*.—II. act. *causing no violent pulsation, causing no fermentation in the blood*, Plut. Hence

Ἀσφυξία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a stopping* or *intermission of the pulse*, Gal.

Ἀσχᾰλάω, only used in pres., of which Hom. has these irreg. forms, 3 sing. *ἀσχαλάᾳ*, 3 plur. *ἀσχαλόωσι*, inf. *ἀσχαλάαν*, part. *ἀσχαλόων*: he also once has the form *ἀσχάλλω*, Od. 2, 193: both forms occur now and then in Trag.; *ἀσχάλλειν* in Hdt. 3, 152, and late prose, and sometimes even in Att. prose, as Xen. Eq. 10, 6, Dem. 555, 26. *To be distressed, vexed, grieved*, in Hom. usu. c. part., *ἀσχ. μενων, τίνων, to be vexed at* waiting, *at* paying: also absol., as Il. 2, 297: *ἀσχ. τινός, to be vexed because of...*, Od. 19, 534: later, *τινι, at* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 764, and *ἐπί τινι*, Dem. l. c.: also c. acc., *ἀσχάλλειν θάνατον*, Eur. Or. 785. (Acc. to Dindorf and Grashof, akin to *ἄχος*, as *ἴσχω* to *ἔχω*.)

Ἀσχάλλω, = foreg., q. v.

Ἀσχαλόων, *ἀσχαλόωσι*, Ep. part. and 3 plur. pres. of *ἀσχαλάω*.

Ἀσχέδωρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a boar*, so called in Magna Graecia, Aesch. Fr. 240.

Ἄσχετος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἔχω, σχεῖν*) *not to be held in* or *checked, πένθος*, Il. 16, 549; usu. in the phrase, *μένος ἄσχετος, resistless in might* or *spirit*, Hom. (who in Il. also has the poet. form *ἀάσχετος*). Adv. *-τως*, Plat. Crat. 415 D.

Ἀσχημάτιστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σχηματίζω*) *unformed*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C: *without figure of speech*, Dion. H. Adv. *-τως*.

Ἀσχήματος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σχῆμα*) = foreg.

Ἀσχημονέω, *to be ἀσχήμων*: hence *to behave in unseemly guise, behave ill, act indecorously, awkwardly*, or *basely, disgrace one's self*, Eur. Hec. 407, Plat., etc.: also *ἀσχ. ἄλλα, ἀ...*, Dem. 609, 17.

Ἀσχημοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *deformity, indecency*, Plat. Symp. 196 A: *ill-behaviour, awkwardness*, Id. Rep. 401 A, etc.: from

Ἀσχήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*α* priv., *σχῆμα*) *shapeless, misshapen, ugly*: hence *unseemly, shameful, base*, Lat. *turpis*, opp. to *εὐσχήμων*, Eur., etc. A superl. *ἀσχημότατος*, as from *ἀσχήμος*, in Diog. L. Adv. *-νως*.

Ἀσχίδης, *ές*, (*α* priv., *σχίζω*) *uncloven, unseparated*, *ἰσχάδες*, Arist. Probl.

Ἄσχιον, *ου*, *τό*, = *ὕδνον, a truffle*, Theophr.

Ἄσχιστος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σχίζω*) *uncloven*, opp. to *σχιζόπους*, Arist. Metaph.—II. *undivided*, Plat. Soph. 221 E.

Ἀσχολέω, *to be ἄσχολος, be busy*, Arist. Pol.: also as dep., *ἀσχολέομαι*, Polyb. Hence

Ἀσχόλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *business, a hinderance*.

Ἀσχολία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *occupation, industry*, first in Pind. I. 1, 2: also = foreg., *an occupation, business*, Thuc. 8, 72, etc.—II. *want of time* or *leisure*, and so *a hinderance from* doing other things, *ἀσχ. ἔχειν περί τινος*, to be hindered in respect to a thing, Plat. Phaed. 66 D: esp. in phrase, *ἀσχ. παρέχειν τινί, to be a perpetual hinderance to* one, Ib. B, and freq. in Xen.; also c. inf., *to hinder one from* doing, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 13; to which the art. is oft. prefixed, usu. in gen., as Mem. 1, 3, 11: rarely in dat., as Cyr. 8, 7, 12; also *εἰς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν*, Hell. 6, 1, 4: from

Ἄσχολος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σχολή*) *without leisure, taking none*, and so *busy, industrious*, Plat. Legg. 832 A: *ἀσχολεῖς τι, busy in* or *about* a thing, Hdt. 4, 77; c. inf., *busy about* doing..., Pind. P. 8, 40, Plat. Legg. 831 C: *ἀσχ. προσεδρία, unceasing attendance*, Eur. Or. 93. Adv. *-λως*.

Ἀσώδης, *ες*, (*ἄση*) *ghutted, surfeited, disgusted*.—2. act. *causing disgust, nauseous*, Hipp.—II. (*ἀσις*) *slimy, muddy*, Aesch. Supp. 32.

Ἀσώματος, *ον*, (*α* priv., *σῶμα*) *without body, incorporeal*, Plat. Phaed. 85 E, etc. Adv. *-τως*.

†**Ἀσωνίδης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Asōnides*, a naval commander of Aegina, Hdt. 7, 181.

†**Ἀσωπία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *γῆ*, = Boeotia, Eur. Suppl. 571; cf. **Ἀσωπός**.—2. a region of Sicyonia, along the Asopus, Strab.

†**Ἀσωπιοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Asopians*, who dwelt along the Asopus in Boeotia, Hdt. 9, 15: from

†**Ἀσώπιος**, *α*, *ον*, (**Ἀσωπός**) *of Asopus*, Pind. N. 3, 6.—2. *-ιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Asopius*, an Athenian name; father and son of Phormio, Thuc. 1, 64; 3, 7.

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†Ἀσωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Asopus*, i. e. Thebe and Aegina, Pind. Isth. 8 (7), 39: κόραι, Eur. Herc. Fur. 785, Dind. Ἀσωπιάδες.—2. *Asopis*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Ἀσώπιχος, ου, ὁ, *Asopichus*, an Orchomenian, Pind. Ol. 14, 25.

†Ἀσωπόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Asopodorus*, a Theban, son of Timanthes, Hdt. 9, 69, conqueror in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 1, 50.—2. a Phliasian, Ath. 631 F.

†Ἀσωπόλαος, ου, ὁ, *Asopolaus*, a Plataean, father of Astymachus, Thuc. 3, 52.

†Ἀσωπός, οῦ, ὁ, *Asopus*, son of Oceanus and Tethys, Od. 11, 260: acc. to Paus. 2, 5, king of Phlius, and 9, 1, 2, king of the Plataeans.—II. a river of Boeotia, falling into the Euripus, now *Asopo*, Il. 2, 572.—2. a river of Sicyonia, now *Basilico*, Strab.—3. a river of Phthiotis, rising in Mt. Oeta, Hdt. 7, 200.—4. a river of Aegina, Pind. N. 9, 19.—5. a river of Paros, Strab.—III. a city of Laconia, Strab.

Ἄσωστος, ον, (α priv., σώζω)= ἄσωτος, in the literal signf. only, cf. Clem. Al. Paed. p. 143 Potter.

Ἀσωτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀσωτεύομαι)= ἀσωτία, Luc.

Ἀσωτεῖον, ου, τό, *the abode of an ἄσωτος*, Ath.; also ἀσωτιεῖον.

Ἀσωτεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be ἄσωτος, lead a profligate life*, Arist. Pol.

Ἀσωτία, ας, ἡ, *the life and character of an ἄσωτος, profligacy, debauchery*, Plat. Rep. 560 E.

Ἀσωτιεῖον, τό,=ἀσωτεῖον.

Ἀσωτοδιδάσκαλος,=ἀσωτείας διδάσκαλος, name of a play of Alexis.

Ἄσωτος, ον, (α priv., σώζω) *without salvation, past redemption*, in genl. *abandoned, profligate, debauched*, Lat. *perditus*, Soph. Aj. 190, Plat. Legg. 743 B.—II. act. *unwholesome*, ἄσωτος γένει, *bringing a curse on the race*, Aesch. Ag. 1597. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσωφρόνιστος, ον, (α priv., σωφρονίζω) *not brought to sober sense, not emended*.

†Ἀταβύριον, ου, τό, *Atabyrium*, the highest mountain in Rhodes, with a temple of Jupiter, hence called Ἀταβύριος, Pind. Ol. 7, 160.

†Ἀτάβυρις, ιος, ὁ,=foreg., Strab.

†Ἀταγις, ιος, ὁ, *Atagis*, a river of Rhaetia, Strab.

Ἀτακτέω, ῶ, *to be ἄτακτος*, esp. of a soldier, *not to keep his post*; and so *to be undisciplined, disorderly*, opp. to εὐτακτέω, Xen.—2. in genl. *to lead a disorderly life, be disorderly*, etc., Id. Hence

Ἀτάκτημα, ατος, τό, *a disorderly act, excess*.

Ἄτακτος, ον, (α priv., τάσσω) *out of order*, esp. *not in battle order*, Hdt. 6. 93, and Xen.; *not in one's place* in battle, hence in genl. *taking no part in the war*, Lycurg. 152, 42.—2. *undisciplined, disorderly*, θόρυβος, Thuc. 8, 10, and Xen.—3. esp. of sensual excess, *irregular, licentious*, ἡδοναί, δίαιτα, Plat.—4. *uncivilized, lawless*, βίος, Crit. Fr. 9, 1. Adv. -τως, Thuc.

Ἀταλαίπωρος, ον, (α priv., ταλαίπωρος) *not suffering* or *toiling patiently*, hence *careless, thoughtless, indifferent, slovenly*, ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας τινί, Thuc. 1, 20. Adv. -ρως, Ar. Fr. 250.

†Ἀταλάντη, ης, ἡ, *Atalanta*, daughter of Iasus and Clymene, an Arcadian nymph, or acc. to others, daughter of Schoeneus, a Boeotian, a famous huntress and warrior, celebrated for her participation in the Argonautic expedition, Calydonian hunt, etc., Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—II. a small island in the Euripus, Thuc. 2, 32.—2. a small island near Attica, Strab.—III. a city of Emathia, Thuc. 2, 100.

Ἀτάλαντος, ον, (α copul., τάλαντον) *equal in weight, equivalent* or *equal to, like*, τινί, Hom., of men, ἀτ. Ἄρηϊ, also Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτ., *equal to Jupiter in wisdom*.—2. *in equipoise*, Arat.

Ἀταλάφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀταλός, φρονέω) *tender-minded*, of a child in arms, Il. 6, 400, ubi al. ἀταλόφρων, but. v. Spitzn.

Ἀτάλλω, (ἀταλός) *to skip in childish glee, gambol, frisk about*, Il. 13, 27.—II. act. *to bring up a child, rear, foster*, like ἀτιτάλλω, Ep. Hom. 4, 2; so νέαν ψυχὴν ἀτάλλων, Soph. Aj. 559; and metaph., ἐλπὶς ἀτάλλουσα καρδίαν, Pind. Fr. 233. Pass. *to grow up, wax*, H. Hom. Merc. 400: and so the act. is used intrans., Hes. Op. 130. Ep. word, though used once or twice by Pind., and Trag. [Hes. has ᾰ.]

Ἀταλός, ή, όν, (akin to ἁπαλός) *tender, delicate*, esp. of youthful persons, as of maidens, Od. 11, 39; of fillies, Il. 20, 222; also of youths and maidens, ἀταλὰ φρονέοντες, *of young, gay spirit*, Il. 18, 567, cf. Hes. Th. 989, H. Hom. Cer. 24, and ἀταλάφρων. Ep. word, though it is used by Pind. N. 7, 134, Eur. El. 699. [ᾰτᾰ]

Ἀταλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, v. ἀταλάφρων.

Ἀταλόψῡχος, ον, (ἀταλός, ψυχή) *soft-hearted*, Anth.

Ἀταμίευτος, ον, (α priv., ταμιεύω) *not husbanded*.—II. act. *not husbanding, prodigal, lavish*, Plut. Adv. -τως, *prodigally*, Plat. Legg. 867 A.

†Ἄταξ, αγος, ὁ, Ἄταν, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Strab.

Ἀταξία, ας, ἡ, *a being ἄτακτος, want of discipline, disorderliness*, esp. among soldiers, Hdt. 6, 11, Thuc., etc.—2. in genl. *disorder, confusion, licentiousness*, much like ἀκολαστία, Plat., and Xen.: ἐκ τῆς ἀταξίας, *without any sort of order*, Cicero's *ex inordinato*, Plat. Tim. 30 A: opp. to εὐταξία.

Ἀταπείνωτος, ον, (α priv., ταπεινόω) *not lowered* or *humbled*, Plut.

Ἀτάρ, conjunct., *but, yet, however, nevertheless*: ἀτάρ, like Lat. *at*, introduces an objection or correction, esp. in form of a question, and always begins the sentence, ἀτάρ που ἔφης, *still thou didst say*, Il. 22, 331, except when it follows a vocat., like δέ, as Ἕκτορ, ἀτάρ..., Il. 6, 429: it oft. stands for δέ after μέν, Il. 21, 41, Od. 3, 298, Hdt. 6, 133: sometimes in the apodosis after ἐπειδή, when it may be translated *then*, Il. 12, 133: γε is often added to it with a word between, as to ἀλλά, Elmsl. Med. 83. The word is more freq. in poetry (esp. Ep.) than in prose, though we find it in Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, An. 4, 6, 14: the form αὐτάρ is only Ep.

Ἀτᾰρακτέω, ῶ, *to be ἀτάρακτος, keep cool* or *calm*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Ἀτᾰρακτοποιησία, ας, ἡ, *acting with perfect composure*, Hipp.

Ἀτάρακτος, ον, (α priv., ταράσσω) *not disturbed by passion, fear*, etc., *without confusion, cool, steady*, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 31, and so in adv., Id. Hipparch. 2, 1.—II. *not to be disturbed, uniform, περιφορά*, Plat. Tim. 47 C. Adv. -τως. [τᾰ]

†Ἀτάραντες, ων, οἱ, *the Atarantes*, a people of eastern Africa, Hdt. 4, 184.

Ἀτραξία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτάρακτος) *freedom from passion, coolness, calmness*, Plut.

Ἀτάρᾰχος, ον,=ἀτάρακτος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -χως. [τᾰ]

Ἀτᾰρᾰχώδης, ες, (ἀτάραχος, εἶδος) *of an undisturbed, calm nature*: the compar. in Arist. Divin. in Somn.

Ἀτάρβακτος, ον,=sq., dub. l. in Pind. P. 4, 149, defended by Böckh Expl. p. 271.

†Ἀτάρβας, αντος, ὁ,=*Adherbal*, a Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb. 1, 44, 1.

Ἀταρβής, ές, (α priv., τάρβος) *unfearing, fearless*, Il. 13, 299: ἀ. τῆς θέας, *having no fear about the sight*, Soph. Tr. 23.—II. as pr. n., *Atarbes*, Ael.

Ἀτάρβητος, ον, (α priv., ταρβέω) *undaunted*, Il. 3, 63, Aesch., and Soph.

†Ἀτάρβηχις, ιος, ἡ, *Atarbechis*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 41.

†Ἀτάργατις, ιδος, ἡ, *Atargatis*, a Syrian goddess, Strab.

Ἀταρίχευτος, ον, (α priv., ταριχεύω) *not salted, not pickled*, Arist. Pol.

Ἀτάρμυκτος, ον, (α priv., ταρμύσσω) *unwincing*, ὄμμα, Euphor. 103.

†Ἀταρνεύς, έως, ὁ, *Atarneus*, a city and territory in Aeolis opposite Lesbos, Hdt. 6, 28: hence ὁ Ἀταρνεῖτης, *an inhabitant of Atarneus*, Hdt. 6, 4: fem Ἀταρνεῖτις, χώρα, *the territory of At.*, Hdt.

†Ἀτάρνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Aternes*, a river of Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

Ἀταρπιτός, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτραπιτός, Hom., and

Ἀταρπός, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτραπός, a *path*, Hom.

Ἀταρτηρός, ά, όν, also ός, όν, strengthd. poet. form from ἀτηρός, *mischievous, baneful*, ἔπεα, Il. 1, 223: of a person, Od. 2, 243: of wild beasts, Q. Sm., old Ep. word. [ᾰτ] Adv. -ρῶς.

Ἀτάρχευτος and ἀτάρχῡτος, ον, (α priv., ταρχεύω) *unburied*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 93.

Ἀτασθᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτάσθαλος) *blind folly, mad violence, presumptuous sin, arrogance*, οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίαν, Simon. ap. Thuc. 6, 59.

Ἀτασθάλλω, *to be ἀτάσθαλος, act presumptuously*, only used in part. pres., Od. 18, 57; 19, 88: from

Ἀτάσθᾰλος, ον, (ἀτάω, ἀτέω) *blindly foolish, madly violent, presumptuous, arrogant, savage*, of men and actions, Hom., and Hdt.; rare in Att., as in Aeschin. 49, 27; 73, 4: [ᾰτ]

Ἄταυρος, ον, and

Ἀταύρωτος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 244, also η, ον, Ar. Lys. 217, (α priv., ταῦρος) *unviolated, virgin, pure*, Blomf. Aesch. l. c.

Ἄτᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *want of burial*, Luc.: from

Ἄτᾰφος, ον, (α priv., θάπτω) *unburied*, Hdt. 9, 27, Soph., etc.

Ἀτάω, f. -ήσω, (ἄτη) *to hurt, harm*: prob. only used in pass., *to suffer, be in distress*, Soph., and Eur. [ᾰτ]

Ἄτε, (orig. acc. plur. neut. from ὅτε, like ἅπερ and καθά) *just as, as if, so as*, Hdt. 5, 85, Pind.: in Il. 22, 127 it may be merely the acc. pl. of ὅτε.—II. only in prose, *inasmuch as, seeing that*, Lat. *quippe, utpote*, esp. c. part., to give the actual reason of a thing, Hdt. 1, 154, etc.; also with absol. cases, Hdt. 1, 123, etc.; ἅτε δή is freq. in Hdt. Cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §672.

†Ἄτεας, α and ου, ὁ, *Ateas*, a king of the Scythians in Tauris, Strab.

Ἀτεγκτος, ον, (α priv., τέγγω) *un-*

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wetted, unsoftened, not to be softened: hence like *ἀδίαντος, ἀζαλέος*, etc., *not to be softened* or *touched, τινί*, Aesch. Fr. 405; *hard-hearted, relentless*, Soph. O. T. 336, Eur. H. F. 833, Ar Thesm. 1047, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. *τέγγεσθαι*. Adv. *-τως*.

'Ατειρής, ές. (*a* priv., *τείρω*) *not to be rubbed* or *worn away, indestructible.* Hom. usu. strictly of brass or iron; met. of men, *enduring, untiring*, Il. 15, 697; so 'Ηρακλῆς *ἀτειρὴς μένος*, Od. 11, 270; of a voice, Il. 13. 45: but also *stubborn, unbending, κραδίη*, Il. 3, 60.

'Ατείχιστος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τειχίζω*) *without walls and towers, unfortified*, Thuc. 1, 2.

'Ατέκμαρτος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τεκμαίρομαι*) *without distinctive mark, not to be guessed* or *made out, obscure, vague, dark, χρηστήριον*, Hdt. 5, 92, 3; *μοῖρα*, Aesch. Pers. 910: *ἀτέκμαρτον προνοῆσαι, without a mark whereby to judge it*, Pind. P. 10, 98: of men, *uncertain, wavering*, Ar. Av. 170. Adv. *-τως, ἀτ. ἔχειν, to afford no sure indication* Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4: also neut. pl. as adv., Pind. O. 7,83: also *ἀτεκμαρτί*.

'Ατεκνέω, *to be ἄτεκνος*. Hence

'Ατεκνία, ας, ἡ, *childlessness*, Plut.: from

'Άτεκνος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τέκνον*) *without children, childless*, Hes. Op. 600, Trag., etc.: also c. gen., *ἄτεκν. ἀρσένων τέκνων*, Eur. Bacch. 1306. Hence

'Ατεκνόω, *to make childless*, Anth.

'Ατέλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἀτελείη* and *ἀτελήτη*, ης, (*ἀτελής*) *want of an end, incompleteness.*—II. at Athens, *exemption from some* or *all of the public burdens* (*τέλη*) Lat. *immunitas*, Hdt. 1, 54, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 1, 116, sqq., *ἀτέλειάν τινι διδόναι, ψηφίσασθαι, to grant such exemption, ἄγειν, to enjoy exemption*, Dem. 1217, 23: and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 363, *ἀ. θεῶν ἐπικραίνειν*, means *to give the gods relief from a burdensome office*, v. Herm. Opusc. vol. 6, 2, p. 70: *ἐξ ἀτελείας, without paying, for nothing*, Dem. 1358, 11.

'Ατέλειος, *ον*,=*ἀτελής*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 19.

'Ατελείωτος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τελειόω*) *uncompleted, not to be completed.*

'Ατέλεστος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τελέω*) *without end* or *issue, without effect*, Hom., who also adds *μάψ: unfinished, unaccomplished, incomplete*, Od. 8, 571: *not quite finished, not ready.*—2. *endless, infinite:* hence *ἀτέλεστα* as adv., *without end* or *purpose, in vain, λαλεῖν*, Anth.—II. *uninitiated in...*, c. gen., *βακχευμάτων*, Eur. Bacch. 40.

'Ατελεύτητος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τελευτάω, not coming to an end* or *issue, unaccomplished*, Il. 1, 527; 4, 175.—II. *in which one comes to no end, endless: impracticable, immovable*, Soph. O. T. 336.

'Ατέλευτος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τελευτή*) *endless, eternal*, Aesch. Ag. 1451.

'Ατελήτη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *ἀτέλεια*, Hdt.

'Ατελής, ές, (*a* priv., *τέλος*) *without end*, i. e.—1. *not brought to an end, unaccomplished*, Od. 17. 546, Soph., etc.: *not coming to an issue, εἰρήνη ἐγένετο ἀτελής, the peace was not brought about*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 15.—2. *ineffectual, fruitless*, Lat. *irritus*, Soph. El. 1012.—3. *not complete, imperfect, unripe, νόος καρπός*, Pind., and Plat.—4. *never ending, endless*, Plat Phileb. 24 B.—II. act. *not bringing to an end, not accomplishing* a thing, *τινός*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B, c. inf., *unable to do effectually*, Andoc. 30, 12.—2. *not giving accomplishment to* a thing, *μαντεύμασι*, Pind. P. 5, 83.—B. (*a* priv., *τέλος* IV.) *free from public burdens* or *taxes, scot-free*, either absol., as Hdt. 2, 168, etc., or c. gen., *ἀτ. τῶν ἄλλων, καρπῶν*, Hdt. 1, 192; 6, 46: in genl. *without expenses, frugal.*—2. *of which nothing is spent*, hence *remaining as clear profit, nett, ὀβολός, an obolus clear gain*, Xen. Vectig. 4, 14, sq.; *τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἀτελεῖς ἐλάμβανε τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ*, Dem. 816, 8.—C. (*a* priv., *τέλος* V.) *uninitiated in...*, c. gen., *ἱερῶν*, H. Hom. Cer. 481. Adv. *-λῶς*.

†'Ατελλα, ης, ἡ, *Atella*, a city of Campania. Strab.: hence 'Ατελλᾶνός, ἡ, ὁν, *of Atella*, Polyb.

'Ατέμβω, only used in pres. *to bring to harm*, Od. 20, 294: *to confound, perplex, θυμόν*, Od. 2, 90. Pass. *to be bereft* or *cheated of* a thing, *τινός*, Hom.; also *ἀτέμβονται νεότητος, they are past youth*, Il. 23, 445. But in mid. *to blame, τινί*, Ap. Rh. (Prob. from *ἄτη*.) [ᾰ]

'Ατενής, ές, (*a* copul., *τείνω*) *stretched, strained, tight, κισσός*, Soph. Ant. 826: hence *intent, attentive, νόω ἀτενεῖ*, Hes. Th. 661, Pind. N. 7, 129: *ἀτενὲς βλέπειν*=*ἀτενίζειν*, Polyb.—2. *on the stretch, intense, unslacking, ὀργαί*, Aesch. Ag. 71.—3. *straight, direct, ἥκω δ' ἀτενὴς ἀπ' οἴκων, straight* from home, Eur. Alcm. 5.—4. *straightforward, downright, παῤῥησία*, Eur. Tem. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 547 E.—5. *unbending, firm, stiff, harsh, obstinate, ἀτενὴς ἀτράμων τ'*, Ar. Vesp. 730. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. *ἀτενῶς*, or more freq. *ἀτενές*, v. sup. 1. Hence

'Ατενίζω, f. *-ίσω, to look at intently, gaze at, πρός τι*, Arist. Probl., *εἴς τι*, Polyb., *τινί*, N. T.: *ἀτ. περί τινος, to be clear-sighted* in a thing, Polyb. Hence

'Ατενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *intent observation*, Theophr.

†'Ατεπόριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Ateporix*, a Galatian prince on the Pontus, Strab.

'Ατερ, prep. c. gen., *without, except, besides*, Hom.—II. *aloof, apart, away from*, Il. 1, 498: Hes. joins *νόφιν ἀτερ*, Op. 91: *ἀτερ Ζηνός, without the will of Jupiter*, Il. 15, 292; so *οὐ θεῶν ἀτερ, non sine diis*, Pind. P. 5, 102: so too freq. in Trag., mostly after its case. Only poet.: cf. *ἄνευ* and *χωρίς*. [ᾰ]

'Ατεραμνία, ας, ἡ,=*ἀτεραμνότης*, Hipp.

'Ατέραμνος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τείρω, τέραμνος*) *unsoftened, not to be softened, indigestible.*—II. metaph. *hard, stubborn, unbending, cruel, κῆρ*, Od. 23, 167, *ὀργή, βροντή*, Aesch. Pr. 190, 1062. Hence

'Ατεραμνότης, ητος, ἡ, *hardness, stubbornness*, Theophr.

'Ατεραμνώδης, ες, (*ἀτέραμνος, εἶδος*) *like an ἀτέραμνος, not to be softened.*

'Ατεράμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, Att. for *ἀτέραμνος*, Ar. Ach. 181, cf. *ἀτενής* 5. [ᾰ-ᾰ]

'Ατέρεμνος, *ον*,=*ἀτέραμνος*.

'Ατερηδόνιστος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τερηδονίζομαι*) *not worm-eaten*, Diosc.

'Ατερθε, before a vowel *ἀτερθεν*,= *ἄτερ*, as *ἀνευθε* from *ἄνευ*, Pind., and Trag. Only poet.

'Ατερμάτιστος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τερματίζω*) *unbounded, boundless, ἐπιθυμία*, Diod.

'Άτερμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*a* priv., *τέρμα*) *without bounds* or *end*; *ἀτέρμονες αἰγυιαί, the mirror's countless rays*, Eur. Hec. 926: *ἀ. πέπλος, having no end* or *way out, inextricable*, Aesch. Eum. 634, cf. *ἄπειρος, ἀπέραντος*.

†'Ατερνον, ου, τό, *Aternum*, a city of Samnium, Strab.

†'Ατερνος, ου, ὁ, *the Aternus*, a river of Samnium. Strab.

'Άτερος, Dor. for *ἕτερος* [ᾰ]: also *τὸ ἄτερον*, Megaric in Ar. Ach. 813. [ᾰ]—2. *ἄτερος*, Att. contr. for *ὁ ἕτερος*, gen. *θἀτέρου*, dat. *θἀτέρῳ, θατέρα*, etc. [ᾰ], or with mark of *crasis*, *θἀτέρου*, etc. Forms like *θάτερος, θατέροις* are bad.

'Ατερπής, ές, (*a* priv., *τέρπω*) *not delightful, joyless, sad*, Hom., etc.—II. act. *not enjoying* a thing, c. gen., *κρύτους*, Aesch. Supp. 685. Hence

'Ατερπία, ας, ἡ,=*ἀτερψία*, Diog. L.

'Άτερπος, *ον*,=*ἀτερπής*, Il. 6, 285.

'Άτερπνος, *ον*, quoted in E. M. from Ibyc. 9, and Stesich., as=*ἀτέρυπνος, ἀγρυπνος, sleepless*, in the Rhegian dialect.

'Ατερψία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀτερπής*) *dissatisfaction, displeasure*, Luc.

'Ατέτονα, ων, τά, *Atetua*, a city of Spain, also 'Ατέγονα, Strab.

'Ατευκτέω, *to miss, not gain* or *obtain*, *τινός*, Babrius 123, 6: from

'Άτευκτος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τυγχάνω*) *not gaining* or *obtaining.* Hence

'Ατευξία, ας, ἡ, *a not obtaining.*

'Ατευχής, ές, (*a* priv., *τεῦχος*) *unequipped, unarmed*, Eur. Andr. 1119.

'Ατεύχητος, *ον*,=foreg., Anth.

'Ατέχναστος, *ον*, *artless*, Themist.

'Ατεχνής, ές,=*ἄτεχνος*, cf. *ἀτεχνῶς*.

'Ατεχνία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄτεχνος*) *want of art, unskilfulness*, Plat. Phaed. 90 D, etc.

'Ατεχνίτευτος, *ον*, *artless, simple*, Dion. H.

'Άτεχνος, *ον*, (*a* priv., *τέχνη*) *without art*, and so—I. opp. to *ἔντεχνος, unskilled, rude*: of things, *inartificial*, Plat., and Arist.—II. *without art* or *cunning, guileless, artless, simple.* Adv. *-νως*, q. v.

'Ατεχνῶς and *ἀτέχνως*, adv. from *ἀτεχνής* and *ἄτεχνος, without art* or *skill, rudely*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7.—2. *artlessly, guilelessly, simply*, Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *naturally*, i. e. *really, absolutely, entirely, wholly, utterly*, Lat. *plane, prorsus, omnino*, in which sense it is mostly written *ἀτεχνῶς*, Heind. Plat. Soph. 225 C; very freq. in Ar., and Plat., as *ἀτεχνῶς ξένος ἔχω. I am an entire stranger, ἀτεχνῶς ὑλαρεῖ τινί, out of downright, sheer wantonness*: very freq. in comparisons, *ἀτεχνῶς ὥςπερ, just like*, etc.; c. neg., *οὐδὲν ἀτεχνῶς, not in the least, not a whit*, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

'Ατέω, only found in Il. 20, 332, Hdt. 7, 223, both times in part. *ἀτέων, fool-hardy, reckless, like one possessed* [ᾰ]: from

'Ατη, ης, ἡ, (*ἀάω*) *distraction, bewilderment, ἄτη ὀρέων εἶλε*, Il. 16, 805; *folly, blindness, delusion*, Il. 9, 115: esp. *a judicial blindness*, sent by the gods, Il. 19, 88; usu. ending in guilt, Il. 24, 480, Od. 4, 261 (yet less voluntary than *ἔκβλιξ*, Müll. Eum. § 45), and always in misery, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 111.—2. hence in genl. *ruin, bane, mischief*, Il. 8, 237, and so usu. in Trag.; but opp. to *-ήμα, simple misery* or *destruction*, Soph. Aj. 363, cf. Eust. 767, 63.—3. said of persons, *a bane, mischief, pest, δακὴν ἄτης λαθραίου*, Aesch. Ag. 1230. *ὄφι ἄτᾳ*, Soph. Ant. 533.—4. *Ἄτη* personified, *Ate*, daughter of Jupiter, *the goddess of mischief*, author of all blind, rash

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actions, and their results, having power even over her own father Jupiter, Il. 19, 95: the *Αἰταί* come slowly after her, undoing the evil she has worked, Il. 9, 500, sq., cf. Hes. Th. 230, who makes her the daughter of Eris. In Trag. her functions oft. coincide with those of Ἀρά and Ἐρινύς, but v. Herm. Soph. l. c. The word is never found in Att. prose. [ᾰ]

Ἀτηκτος, ον, (α priv., τήκω) *not melted, χιών*, Plat. Phaed. 106 A: *not able to be melted, not soluble*, Id. Soph. 265 C.—II. metaph. *not to be softened* or *subdued, νόμοις*, Id. Legg. 853 D, where prob. *ἀτεγκτος* should be read.

Ἀτημέλεια, ας, ἡ, *carelessness.*

Ἀτημελέω, *to be careless, take no heed:* from

Ἀτημελής, ές, *careless, heedless*, Plut. Adv. -λῶς.

Ἀτημέλητος, ον, (ἀτημελέω) *unheeded, uncared for*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 18; 8, 1, 14.—2. *baffled, disappointed*, Aesch. Ag. 891.—II. act. *taking no heed:* hence in adv. -τως ἔχειν τινος, *to take no heed of...*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 15.

Ἀτημελία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *ἀτημέλεια*, Ap. Rh.

Ἀτηρής, ές,=sq., c. gen., Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ἀτηρός, ά, όν, (ἄτη) *blinded by ἄτη, hurried to ruin*, Theogn. 433, 634.—II. *baneful, ruinous, mischievous*, Trag.: τὸ ἀτηρόν, *bane, mischief*, Aesch. Eum. 1007. Adv. -ρῶς. [ᾰ]

Ἀτησῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Atesinus*, a river of Rhaetia, now *Etsch*, Strab.

Ἀτθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Atthis*, daughter of Cranaus, after whom Attica was called Ἀτθίς, cf. sq., Apollod. 3, 14, 5.

Ἀττθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Attic.*—2. as subst., sub. γῆ, χώρα, *Attica*, Eur. I. A. 247: or sub. γλῶττα, *the Attic dialect*, Strab.—3. *Attic history*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 32.

Ἀτίετος, ον, (α priv., τίω) *unhonoured*, Aesch. Eum. 385, 839.—II. act., *not honouring* or *regarding*, τινός, Eur. Ion 700. [ᾰ]

Ἀτιζύης, ου, ὁ, *Atizyes*, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 1, 25, 3.

Ἀτιζω, f. -ίσω, *not to honour, not to heed:* hence part., *ἀτίζων, unheeding*, Il. 20, 166: but c. acc., like *ἀτιμάω, ἀτιμάζω, to slight, treat lightly, ἀτίζ. θεούς*, etc., Trag., cf. Monk Alc. 1056: also c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1, 615. (α priv., and τίζω, τίω, which formation, like that of *ἀτίω*, is against analogy, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 121, Anm. 3 and 4.)

Ἀτῑθάσσευτος and *ἀτῑθάσευτος, ον*, (α priv., τιθασσεύω) *untamed, untamable, wild.*

Ἀτίθασσος and *ἀτίθασος, ον*, (α priv., τῑθασσός)=foreg., Hdn.

Ἀτίλιος, ου, ὁ,=Lat. *Atilius*, Polyb.

Ἀτιμᾱγελέω, *to forsake the herd* or *flock, stray*, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 16; 9, 3, 4: from

Ἀτιμᾱγέλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀτιμάω, ἀγέλη) *despising the herd* or *flock*, i. e. *forsaking it, straying, feeding alone*, Soph. Fr. 850, Theocr. 25, 132.

Ἀτιμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἄτιμος) *not to hold in honour, to esteem* or *treat lightly, dishonour, insult, slight*, Hom. once in Il. 9, 450; oft. in Od.: so too in Att.—τινά τι, Soph., *to deem* any one *unworthy of* a thing, τινά τινος, Soph. Ant. 22; also c. inf., either simply, as *μή μ' ἀτιμάσῃς φράσαι, deem me not too mean to tell me...*, Id. O. C. 49, cf. Eur. H. F. 608; or with τὸ μή..., as *μήτοι μ' ἀτιμάσῃς τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν σὺν σοί, deem me not too mean to die with thee*, Soph. Ant. 544. Pass. *to suffer dishonour, insult*, etc, c. neut. pl., *ἀνάξι' ἠτιμασμένη*, Eur. I. A. 943.—II.=*ἀτιμόω*, in legal signf., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 20. Hence

Ἀτιμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *dishonour, despite*, LXX.

Ἀτιμαστέος, ᾱ, έον, verb. adj. from *ἀτιμάζω, to be despised*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D.—2. *ἀτιμαστέον, one must dishonour*, Xen. Symp, 4, 17.

Ἀτιμαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Aesch. Theb. 637.

Ἀτιμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀτιμάζω) *a dishonourer.*

Ἀτίμαστος, ον, (ἀτιμάζω) *dishonoured, despised*, Mimn. 1, 9. [ῐ]

Ἀτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄτιμος) like *ἀτιμάζω, to insult, slight*, Hom., mostly in Il.; esp. *to deem* one *unworthy of* a favour, Il. 1, 11, Ep., and in Pind., and Soph., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 1108. Hence

Ἀτίμητος, ον, *unhonoured, lightly esteemed, despised*, Il.—II. (α priv., τῑμή II.) *not valued* or *estimated, δίκη ἀτ., a cause in which the penalty is not assessed in court*, but fixed by law before hand, Dem. 543, 16, etc.; so *ἀτ. ἀγών*, Aeschin. 84, 7: cf. Att. Process, p. 171.

Ἀτιμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄτιμος) *disesteem, dishonour, disgrace, a slight*, Od. 13, 142; *ἐν ἀτιμίῃ τινὰ ἔχειν*, Hdt. 3, 3, and so Att.: *ἀτ. τινός, dishonour done to* one, Plat. Lucri Cup. 229 C.—2. esp. at Athens, *a public stigma, the loss of civil rights*, either total or partial, *infamy*, Lat. *imminutio capitis*, first in Hdt. 7, 231, cf. esp. Andoc. 10, 14, and *ἄτιμος*. [Hom., and Tyrt. 1, 10, lengthen the penult., metri gr.]

Ἀτιμοπενθής, ές, (ἄτιμος, πενθέω) *sorrowing for dishonour incurred*, Aesch. Eum. 792.

Ἀτιμοποιός, όν, (ἄτιμος, ποιέω) *making dishonoured.*

Ἄτιμος, ον, (α priv., τιμή I.) *unhonoured, dishonoured*, Il.: c. gen. *without the honour of..., dishonoured in* a thing, Aesch. Cho. 295; but also *unworthy of...*, Soph. El. 1215, sq., cf. Schäf. Mel. 137, sq.—2. esp. at Athens in legal signf., a citizen *judicially deprived of his privileges* either totally or in part, *punished with ἀτιμία*, Lat. *capite imminutus, aerarius*, opp. to *ἐπίτιμος*, Andoc. 10, 13, *τι* or *κατά τι*, Ib. 10, 23, 25: also c. gen. *ἄτ. γερῶν*, Thuc. 3, 58; *τοῦ συμβουλεύειν, deprived of the right of advising*, Dem. 200, 15; so *ἄτ. τινὰ τῆς πόλεως καθιστάναι*, Lys. 122, 9. The various kinds of *ἀτιμία* at Athens are given by Andoc. l. c., at Sparta by Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 4 and 5: cf. Valck. Adon. p. 232.—II. (α priv., τιμή II.) *without price* or *value:* hence *τοῦ νῦν οἶκον ἄτιμον ἔδεις, thou devourest his substance without payment made*, Od. 16, 431: and so—2. *unrevenged, unpunished*, like *ἀτιμώρητος*, Valck. Hipp. 1416. Adv. -μως. Hence

Ἀτιμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω. pf. *ἠτίμωκα*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 15, *to dishonour, make light of*, like *ἀτιμάζω*, Aesch. Supp. 644. Pass. *to suffer dishonour* or *indignity*, Aesch. Ag. 1068, Eur. Hel. 455.—2. but usu. in legal and political sense *to punish with ἀτιμία, to deprive of the rights of citizenship*, Lat. *aerarium facere*, Hdt. 4, 66, etc., cf. *ἄτιμος.*

Ἀτιμωρητεί and *ἀτιμωρητί*, adv. of sq.

Ἀτιμώρητος, ον, (α priv., τιμωρέομαι) *unavenged*, i. e.—I. *on whom no vengeance has been taken, unpunished, ἀτιμώρητος γίγνεσθαι, to escape punishment*, Hdt. 2, 100, Thuc. 6, 6. *ἀτ. τινός, unpunished for* a thing, Plat. Legg. 959 C.—II. *for whom no revenge has been taken*, Antipho 123, 18: *ἀτιμώρητόν τινα ἐᾶν*, Aeschin. 20, 22.—2. *undefended, unprotected*, Thuc. 3, 57. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀτίμωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀτιμόω) *a dishonouring*, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 702, Cho. 435.—2. *a disgracing, punishment with ἀτιμία.* [τῐ]

Ἀτιμωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀτιμόω) *inclined to dishonouring, bringing ἀτιμία.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀτίνακτος, ον, (α priv., τινάσσω) *unshaken, immoveable*, Opp. Hal. 2, 8. [ῐ]

Ἀτιντᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Atintānes*, a people of Epirus, Thuc. 2, 80.

Ἄτις, Dor. for ἥτις, fem. of ὅστις, Theocr.

Ἄτις, ιος, ὁ, *Atis*, king of the Boii, Polyb. 2, 21, 5.

Ἀτῖσία, ας, ἡ, (α priv. τίω) *inability to pay*, Cic. Att. 14, 19.

Ἀτῑτάλλω, aor. 1 Ion. *ἀτίτηλα*, (ἀταλός) like *ἀτάλλω* II., *to bring up, rear, foster, tend, feed*, Hom., esp. of children, but also of horses, dogs, etc.: in genl. *to cherish*, Theocr. 17, 58: also c. dat., *σκιρύφοις ἀτ.*, Hippon. Fr. 82, *καλοῖς*, Theocr. 15, 111.

Ἀτῑτέω,=*ἀτίω*, Dion. P. 1158

Ἀτίτης, ου, ὁ, *unpunished*, usu. assumed in Aesch. Eum, 257, where however, *ἀτίτας* is acc. plur. from *ἄτιτος*: also—II. *unhonoured, ἀτίται σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ*, Aesch. Ag. 72, acc. to Well., but Dind. and others read *ἀτίτᾳ*, which may also come from *ἀτιτος*. Not that *ἀτίτης* should be objected to in a pass. usage, v. Lob. Paral. 428. [ᾰτῐ]

Ἄτῑτος, ον, also η, ον, v. foreg., (α priv., τίω) *unhonoured, unavenged*, Il. 13, 414; *dishonoured*, Aesch. Eum. 257: but—II. *unpayed*, ποινή, Il. 14, 484.

Ἀτίω, (α priv., τίω?) *not to honour, not to revenge*, Theogn. 621, cf. *ἀτίζω.* [ῐ]

Ἀτλᾱγενής, ές, (Ἄτλας, γένος) *sprung from Atlas*, Hes. Op. 381: in common Greek Ἀτλαντογενής.

Ἀτλαντείη, ης, ἡ, *Atlantīa*, a Hamadryad, Apollod. 2, 1.

Ἀτλάντειος, α, ον,=Ἀτλαντικός, Eur. Pirith. 3, 5.

Ἀτλαντες, ων, οἱ, *the Atlantes*, a people of western Africa, Hdt. 4, 84.

Ἀτλαντιάς, άδος, ἡ, less usu. form for Ἀτλαντίς.

Ἀτλαντικός, ή, όν, (Ἄτλας) *of* or *belonging to Atlas; Atlantic*, ἡ Ἀτλαντικὴ θάλασσα, Hdt. 1, 202; τὸ Ἀτλαντέλαγος, Polyb. 16, 29, 6; *the Atlantic.*

Ἀτλαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Atlas*, Hes. Th. 938.—II. *Atlantis*, a celebrated island supposed to have been situated in the western ocean, and whose description has given rise to the supposition that it was the name under which America was known to the ancients, Plat. Tim. 24 F, Strab. p. 102.

Ἄτλας, αντος, ὁ, *Atlas*, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, Od. 1, 52: hence—2. later, one of the Titans, Aesch. Pr. 348, 427.—3. later still, the pillar of heaven, *Mount Atlas* in West Africa: and so—4. *any prop* or *supporter:* esp. in architecture Ἄτλαντες are colossal statues of men serving for columns to support the entablature, called by Roman architects τελαμῶνες, Vitruv. 6, 10, cf.

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Dict. Antiqq. (Prob. from *a* euphon., *τλῆναι.*)—5. *the Atlantic*, in Dion. P. 30.—6. a tributary of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

'Ατλας, αντος, ὁ, (*a* priv., *τλῆναι*) *not enduring* or *daring*.

'Ατλητέω, ῶ, *to be unable to bear, be impatient, spiritless* or *desponding*, Soph. O. T. 515: from

'Ατλητος, ον, Dor. ἄτλατος, (*a* priv., *τλῆναι*) *not to be borne, insufferable, ἄχος, πένθος*, Il., Pind., etc.—II. *not to be dared, ἄτλητα τλῶσα*, Aesch. Ag. 408.

'Ατμενία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀτμήν*) *slavery, servitude*, Anth.

'Ατμένιος, ον, *toilsome, prepared with trouble*, Nic.

'Ατμενίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from *ἀτμήν*.

'Ατμενος, ου, ὁ,=*ἀτμήν*.

'Ατμεύω, for *ἀτμενεύω, to be a slave, serve*, Nic.

'Ατμή, ῆς, ἡ,=*ἀτμός, smoke, heat*, Hes. Th. 862.

'Ατμήν, ένος, ὁ, fem. *ἀτμενίς, ίδος, ἡ, a slave, servant*. (Gramin. have also *ἀδμ.*, which is etymologically correct, if like *δμώς* it be deriv. from *δαμάω*.)

'Ατμητος, ον, (*a* priv., *τέμνω*) *uncut, unwounded: unfelled, unhewn.*—II. *not cut in pieces, not laid waste, unravaged, γῆ*, Thuc. 1, 82: but *ἀργυρεῖα ἄτμητα, silver-mines as yet unopened*, Xen. Vect. 4, 27.—III. *not to be cut* or *divided, indivisible*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B.

'Ατμιάω, (*ἀτμή*) *to steam, emit vapour*, Hipp.

'Ατμιδοῦχος, ον, (*ἀτμίς, ἔχω*) *containing vapour, damp*.

'Ατμιδόω, (*ἀτμίς*) *to change into steam*, Arist. Meteor.

'Ατμιδώδης, ες, (*ἀτμίς, εἶδος*) *steaming, damp, full of vapour*, Arist. Meteor.

'Ατμίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=*ἀτμιάω, to smoke, βωμὸς ἀτμίζων πυρί*, Soph. Fr. 340; of water, *to steam*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 15; so of hot meat, *ἡδιστον ἀτμ.*, Pherecr. Metall. 4, 15.

'Ατμίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*ἀτμός, ἀτμή*, Hdt. 4, 75, Plat. Tim. 86 E. [*ῐ*]

'Ατμιστός, ή, όν, (*ἀτμίζω*) *evaporated, turned into vapour*, Arist. Meteor.

'Ατμοειδής, ές,=*ἀτμιδώδης, like vapour, steaming*. Adv. *-δῶς*.

†'Ατμονοι, ων, οἱ, *the Atmoni*, a tribe of the Bastarnae, Strab.

'Ατμός, οῦ, ὁ, *smoke*, Lat. *vapor*, Aesch. Ag. 1311: in plur., *vapours*, Id. Fr. 181. (From **ἄω, ἀημι, ἄζω*.)

'Ατμώδης, ες, (*ἀτμός, εἶδος*)=*ἀτμιδώδης*, Theophr.

'Ατοιχος, ον, (*a* priv., *τοῖχος*) *unwalled*, Eur. Ion 1133.

'Ατοκεί, adv. of *ἄτοκος*.

'Ατόκιος, ον, (*ἄτοκος*) *causing barrenness*, Diosc.: *τὸ ἀτόκ.*, sub. *φάρμακον, a medicine for causing barrenness*.

'Ατοκος, ον, (*a* priv., *τόκος*) *having never yet brought forth, never having had a child*, Hdt. 5. 41, Eur. El. 1127.—2. in genl. *not bearing, barren*.—II. *without interest, χρήματα*, Plat. Legg. 921 C, Dem. 1250, 12. Adv. *-κως*, also *-κεί*.

'Ατολμέω, or *ἀτολμάω, ῶ, to be* ἄτολμος, or *disheartened*, Thuc. 1, 124, ubi Bekk. *οὐ τολμῶντες*.

'Ατόλμητος, ον, *not to be dared*: also *not to be endured, insufferable*, *μόχθος*, Pind. I. 8, 23: and so prob. of wicked men, *not to be borne with*, Aesch. Ag. 375, unless with Hermann *ἀτόλμητον* 'Αρη is read.

'Ατολμία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀτολμέω*) *want of daring* or *courage*,—1. usu. in bad sense, *cowardice*, Thuc. 2, 89.—2. but also simply, *backwardness*, Dem. 1407, 14.

'Ατολμος, ον, (*a* priv., *τόλμα*) *daring nothing*.—1. usu. in bad sense, *wanting courage, spiritless, cowardly*, Pind. N. 11, 42, Thuc., etc.—2. but also *not overdaring*, and of women, *retiring*, Aesch. Cho. 630: also c. inf., *ἀτ. δῆσαι, not daring to bind*, Id. Pr. 14. Adv. *-μως*.

'Ατομος, ον, (*a* priv., *τομή*) *uncut, λείμων*, a meadow *unmown*, Soph. Tr. 200.—II. *not able to be cut, indivisible*, Plat. Soph. 229 D: hence of any thing very small.—III. *ἡ ἄτομος*, acc. to Democritus, *an atom* or *indivisible particle of matter*, the first element of the universe: also of time, *ἐν ἀτόμῳ, in a moment*, N. T. Adv. *-μως*, Arist. Org.

'Ατονέω, *to be ἄτονος, slack, relaxed, languid*, Arist. Probl.

'Ατονία, ας, ἡ, *slackness, languidness*, Plut.: from

'Ατονος, ον, (*a* priv., *τείνω*) *not stretched* or *strained, slack, relaxed*, Hipp.: *languid, feeble, lazy*.—II. (*a* priv., *τόνος* III. 2) *without accent*, Gramm. Adv. *-νως*.

'Ατόξευτος, ον, (*a* priv., *τοξεύω*) *not hit with an arrow: out of bow-shot*, Plut.

'Ατοξος, ον, (*a* priv., *τόξον*) *without bow* or *arrow*, Luc.

'Ατόπαστος, ον, (*a* priv., *τοπάζω*) *not to be guessed*, Aesch. Fr. 108.

'Ατόπημα, ατος, τό, (*ἄτοπος*) *a misplaced, absurd word* or *deed*.

'Ατοπηματοποιός, ὁ, (*ἀτόπημα, ποιέω*) *one who does things out of place* or *absurd*.

'Ατοπία, ας, ἡ, *a being out of the way*, and so—1. *strangeness, marvellousness, oddness*, Ar. Ran. 1372, and Plat.: *unusual nature, νοσήματος*, Thuc. 2, 51.—2. *unnaturalness*, and so of persons, *unnatural conduct*, Ar. Ach. 349; of things, *ἀτ. τῶν τιμωριῶν*, Thuc. 3, 82: from

'Ατοπος, ον, (*a* priv., *τόπος*) *out of place, out of the way*, and so—1. *strange, unwonted, marvellous, odd, ἡδονή*, Eur. I. T. 842, *ὄρνις*, Ar. Av. 276, *πόθος*, Ar. Eccl. 956, and freq. in Plat.: *δοῦλοι τῶν ἀεὶ ἀτόπων, slaves to every new paradox*, Thuc. 3, 38: of persons, *odd, eccentric*, Dem.—2. *strange, absurd*, Lat. *ineptus*, Plat., and Xen.—3. *unnatural, disgusting, foul, πνεῦμα*, Thuc. 2, 49. Adv. *-πως, marvellously* or *absurdly, οὐκ ἀτ.*, Thuc. 7, 30.

'Ατορευτος, ον, (*a* priv., *τορεύω*) *without graven* or *embossed work*.

'Ατόρητος, ον, (*a* priv., *τορέω*) *not to be pierced, invulnerable*, Nonn.

'Ατόρνευτος, ον, (*a* priv., *τορνεύω*) *not turned in the lathe, not rounded*.

'Ατος, ον, contr. for *ἄατος, insatiate*, c. gen., *ἀτ. πολέμοιο, μάχης*, etc., *insatiate of war*, etc., Hom.

†'Ατοσσα, ης, ἡ, *Atossa*, daughter of Cyrus, queen of Cambyses, and afterwards of Darius Hystaspis, by whom she had Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 68, etc.—2. wife of Artaxerxes II., Plut. Artax. 23.

†'Ατουατικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Aduatici*, a people of Gallia Belgica, Dio Cass.

†'Ατουρία, ας, ἡ, *Aturia*, a region of Assyria, Strab.; also in Arr. An. 3, 7, 7, 'Ατυρία.

'Ατραγώδητος, ον, (*a* priv., *τραγῳδέω*) *not treated tragically, not exaggerated*, Luc.

'Ατράγωδος, ον, (*a* priv., *τραγῳδός*) *untragical, unsuitable to tragedy*, Arist. Poet. Adv. *-δως, without noise* or *fuss*, Anton.

†'Ατραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Atrae*, a city of Mesopotamia, Hdn. 3, 9: *οἱ 'Ατρηνοί, the people of Atrae*, Id.

'Ατράκτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἄτρακτος*.

'Ατρακτοειδής, ές, (*ἄτρακτος, εἶδος*) *spindle-shaped*.

'Ατρακτος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *a spindle*, Hdt. 4, 162.—II. *ἀτρ. τοξικός*, Aesch. Fr. 123, *ἀτρ.* without *τοξ.*, Soph. Phil. 290, *an arrow*, as *ἠλακάτη* also has both signfs., because both were made of reed, and had nearly the same shape; in this sense it appears to have been specially a Lacon. word, v. Thuc. 4, 40.—III. *the upper part of a sailyard*, which was also called *ἠλακάτη*. (Acc. to Pott, from same root as *torquere*, to twist or turn.)

'Ατρακτυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, also *ἀτρακτυλλίς*, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, a kind of *Carthamus Creticus*, acc. to Sprengel: we call the *Euonymus Europaeus* the Spindle-tree, Arist. H. A., Kiessl. Theocr. 4, 52, hence—II. *a spindle*.

†'Ατραμύττειον, ου, τό,='Αδραμύττειον.

'Ατράνωτος, ον, (*a* priv., *τρανόω*) *not made clear*.

†'Ατραξ, ακος, ὁ, *the Atrax*, a tributary of the Peneus in Thessaly, Strab.—2. a city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Id.

'Ατράπελος, ον,=*δυστράπελος*.

'Ατραπίζω, *to walk, to go, pass*, Pherecr. Autom. 3.

'Ατραπίτης, οῦ, ἡ,=sq., Od. 13, 195.

'Ατράπός, οῦ, ἡ, Ep. *ἀτραπός*, (*a* euphon., *τρέπω*) strictly *a path that does not turn*, hence in genl. *a path, way, road*, Hdt. etc.: Hom. only in Ep. form: metaph. *a walk of life ἡ πολιτικὴ ἀτρ.*, Plat. Polit. 258 C.

'Ατραυμάτιστος, ον, (*a* priv., *τραυματίζω*) *invulnerable*, Luc.

'Ατράφαξις, εως, and *ἀτράφαξυς, υος, ἡ, a pot-herb* like spinach, *orach*, Lat. *atriplex*, Diosc.: also *ἀφράφαξις* and *ἀνδράφαξις*.

'Ατραχήλος, ον, (*a* priv., *τράχηλος*) *without neck*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 575, 46. [*ᾰ*]

†'Ατρεβατοι and 'Ατρεβάτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Atrebates* or *Atrebati*, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab.

†'Ατρειδης, ου Ep. and Ion. *ao* and *εω*, ὁ, (patron. from 'Ατρευς) *son* or *descendant of Atreus*, οἱ 'Ατρεῖδαι or **τὼ 'Ατρείδα, the Atridae*, Agamemnon and Menelaus, Hom.

†'Ατρείων, ωνος, ὁ,=foreg., Hom.

'Ατρέκεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἀτρεκηίη*, but also *ἀτρεκίη*, (*ἀτρεκής*) *reality, strict truth*, Pind. Fr. 232, 4: *ἀτρεκίην τινὸς εἰδέναι, to know the strict truth, exact state of* a thing, Hdt. 4, 152; 6, 1.—II. *strictness, justice, uprightness*, Pind. O. 10, 17.

'Ατρεκέω,=*ἀκριβόω*, Eur. Bus. 3: from *ἀτρεκης*.

'Ατρεκηίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *ἀτρέκεια*, Hdt. 6, 82.

'Ατρεκής, ές, *strictly true, real, certain: strict, exact, ἀλήθεια, καιρός*, Pind.: *τὸ ἀτρεκὲς*=*ἀτρέκεια*, Hdt. 5. 9, etc.—II. *strict, just, upright*, Pind. O. 3, 21. Hom. only uses the adv. *ἀτρεκέως* with the verbs *ἀγορεύω* and *μαντεύομαι, truly, as truth requires*: but *δεκὰς ἀτρεκὴς, just ten of them*, Od. 16, 245. The word and its derivs. are rare in Att., though Eur. has it once or twice, *ἀκριβής*, etc., being used instead.

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'Ατρεκίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτρέκεια, Hdt.

'Ατρέμᾱ, and before a vowel ἀτρέμᾰς, adv., (α priv., τρέμω) *without trembling*, and so *moveless, fixed, ἑστάναι*, Hom., v. esp. Od. 19, 212, where it is used of the eyes.—2. *still, quiet, ἡσθαι*, Hom., and so ἀτρ. ἔχειν, with or without ἑαυτόν, etc., to keep still or quiet, Hdt. 5, 19; 9, 54, and Att.—3. *quietly, calmly, εὕδειν*, Hom.: ἀτρ. *πορεύεσθαι, to go gently* or *softly*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31. [ᾰ̄]

'Ατρεμαῖος, α, ον, poet. for ἀτρεμής, *calm, still, gentle*, ἀτρ. *βοά, a whisper*, Eur. Or. 147.

'Ατρέμας, adv., v. sub ἀτρέμα.

'Ατρεμεότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀτρεμία, Hipp.

'Ατρεμέω, ῶ, *not to tremble* or *move, to keep still* or *quiet*, Hes. Op. 537, *to keep peace*, Hdt. 7, 8, 1: so also in pass., Theogn. 47: from

'Ατρεμής, ές, (α priv., τρέμω) *not trembling, unmoved, calm*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, ὄμμα, Xen. Symp. 8, 3.: the neut. τὸ ἀτρεμές, as subst., *calmness*, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.

'Ατρεμί, adv. of ἀτρεμής, Ar. Nub. 261. [ῐ]

'Ατρεμία, ας, ἡ, *a keeping still: calmness, intrepidity*, Pind. N. 11, 15: ἀτρεμίαν ἔχω, ἄγω, = ἀτρεμέω, Xen.

'Ατρεμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, = ἀτρεμέω, esp. *to keep peace*, Theogn. 303, and freq. in Hdt., but always c. negat., οὐκ ἀτρεμίζειν, *to be restless* or *unquiet*, 1, 185, 190, etc.

'Ατρεπτος, ον, (α priv., τρέπω) *unmoved, immovable*, τὴν ἀλκήν, Luc.: *unchanging*, Plut.: πρός τι, *not caring for* a thing. Adv. -πτως.

†'Ατρεστίδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Atrestidas*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 439, 3.

'Ατρεστος, ον, (α priv., τρέω) *not trembling, unfearing, fearless*, Lat. *intrepidus*, Trag., and Plat. Crat. 395 B: c. gen., ἀτρ. μάχας, *fearless of* fight, Aesch. Pr. 416. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Supp. 240: also neut. pl. ἄτρεστα, as adv., Eur. Ion 1198. (Cf. sq.)

'Ατρεύς, έως, ὁ, (α priv., τρέω) = ἄτρεστος, as adj., only in Euphor. 94, and in Anth., ἀτρῆες (sic leg. pro ἀτρεῖες) ἀνάγκαι, *immutable necessity*: but the prop. n. *Atreus* no doubt had this signf., *the Unfearing*.

†'Ατρεύς, έως Ep. έος, ό, (v. foreg.) *Atreus*, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, Hom.

'Ατρητος, ον, (α priv., τράω) *not pierced through, without hole* or *aperture*, Plat. Polit. 279 E.—II. act. *not burrowing holes*, hence of animals, ἄτρητα, opp. to τρηματώδη, such as ants, Arist. H. A. Adv. -τως.

'Ατρήχυντος, ον, (α priv., τρηχύνω, Ion. for τραχ.) *not made rough* or *hard*, Aret.

†'Ατρία, ας, ἡ, = 'Αδρία, Strab.

'Ατριακτος, ον, (α priv., τριάζω) *unconquered*, Aesch. Cho. 338.

'Ατριβαστος, ον, = sq., II. Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3.

'Ατρῐβής, ές, (α priv., τρίβω, ἔτρῐβον) *not rubbed*, and so—I. of places, *not traversed, pathless*. Thuc. 4, 8; of roads, *not worn* or *used*, opp. to φανερὰ ὁδός, Xen. An. 4, 2, 8.—2. of clothes, *not much worn, new*, Lat. *integer*, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 13.—3. of the body, *not galled*, Plat. Rival. 134 B.—II. *not versed* or *practised in* a thing, τινός.

'Ατρῐβέϊ, adv. of ἀτριβής, esp. *without loss of time, without delay*.

'Ατρίβων, ον, gen. ωνος, poet. for ἀτριβής, Eur. Lic. 1.—II. (α priv., τρίβων) *without cloak*. [ᾰ̄τρῐ]

'Ατριον, ου, τό, Dor. for ἤτριον.

'Ατριπτος, ον, (α priv., τρίβω) = ἀτριβής, hence χεῖρες ἄτριπτοι, *hands not worn hard by work*, Od. 21, 151.—2. of corn, *not threshed*, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.—3. of bread, *not kneaded*, Arist. Probl.—4. ἀτρ. ἄκανθαι, *thorns on which one cannot tread* or *walk*, Theocr.—5. *untrodden*, and so *strange, lστορίαι*, Artemid.

'Ατριχες, plur. from ἄθριξ.

'Ατριχος, ον, poet. for ἄθριξ, *without hair*.

'Ατριψ, ιβος, ὁ, = ἀτριβής II. Hence

'Ατριψία, ας, ἡ, *want of practice, inexperience*, Cic. Att. 13, 16.

'Ατρομέω, (ἄτρομος) = ἀτρεμέω, *to be fearless*, Opp.

'Ατρόμητος, ον, (ἀτρομέω) = ἄτρομος, Anth.

†'Ατρόμητος, ου, ὁ, *Atrometus*, an Athenian, father of the orator Aeschines, Dem. 270, 24; Aeschin.

'Ατρομος, ον, (α priv., τρέμω) *unfearing, fearless*, Lat. *intrepidus, thymós, μένος*, Il.

†'Ατρομος, ου, ὁ, *Atromus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†'Ατροπατηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Atropatēnē*, the northern part of Media, Strab.: hence

†'Ατροπατηνός, ή, όν, *of Atropatene*, Strab.

†'Ατροπάτης, ου, ὁ, *Atropates*, a satrap of Media, Arr. An. 3, 8.

†'Ατροπάτιος, α, ον, *of Atropatene*, Strab.

'Ατροπία, ας, ἡ, *a being ἄτροπος*: hence *obstinacy, inflexibility*, Theogn. 218: *folly*, Ap. Rh.—II. *clumsiness, indiscretion*.

'Ατροπος, ον, (α priv., τρέπω) *not to be turned, unchangeable*, and so *eternal, ὕπνος*, Theocr.—2. of persons, *inflexible, unalterable*, Anth.: hence ἡ 'Ατροπος, *Atropos*, the name of one of the Μοῖραι or Parcae, first in Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 259.—II. *not easily turning, awkward, unseemly*, ἔπεα, Pind. N. 7, 151.

'Ατροφέω, (ἄτροφος) *to have* or *get no food, to starve*, Plut.: ἀτρ. πῦρ, *to have no fuel*, Philo.—2. *to have an atrophy*.

'Ατροφία, ας, ἡ, *want of food, hunger*.—2. *an atrophy*: from

'Ατροφος, ον, (α priv., τρέφω) *not fed, ill fed, decayed*.—2. *ill of an atrophy, pining away*, ἵπποι, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4.—II. act. *not feeding, not nutritious*.

'Ατρύγετος, ον, later also η, ον, A. P. 234, (α priv., τρυγάω) *yielding no harvest, unfruitful, barren*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the sea, also of ether, Il. 17, 425, H. Cer. 67, 457. So Eur. speaks of the sea's ἀκάρπιστα πεδία; and τραφερή, *fruitful land*, is in Hom. opp. to the sea, v. Heyne Il. 1, 316: later, in genl. *waste, desert*. [ᾰ̄τρῡ]

'Ατρυγής, ές, Anth., and

'Ατρύγητος, ον, (α priv., τρυγάω) *unharvested, not gathered*, Arist. Probl.

'Ατρῦγος, ον, (α priv., τρύξ) *without lees, clarified, pure*, LXX.

'Ατρύμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἄτρυτος, c. gen., ἀτρ. κακῶν. *not worn out by ills*. Aesch. Theb. 875. [ᾰ̄τρῡ]

'Ατρύπητος, ον, (α priv., τρυπάω) = ἄτρητος, Plut. [ῡ]

'Ατρῦτος, ον, (α priv., τρύω) *not rubbed away* or *worn down*, hence of things *unabating*, e. g. πόνος, Pind. P. 4, 317, κακά, Soph. Aj. 788: of a road, *wearisome, never-ending*, Theocr. 15, 7. of persons, *indefatigable*, Joseph.; of ants, Pseudo-Phoc. 158.

'Ατρῡτώνη, ης, ἡ, (α priv., τρύω) *the Unwearied, Tameless*, Hom., as epith. of Minerva. (Lengthd. form from ἀτρύτη, as 'Αϊδωνεύς from 'Αϊδης.)

'Ατρυφερος, ον, (α priv., τρυφερός) *not delicate* or *luxurious*, Eupol. Bapt. 10: *not costly, στολή*, Cebes. [ῡ]

'Ατρύφητος, ον, (α priv., τρύφαω) = foreg., Plut.

'Ατρῦφος, ον, = ἄθρυπτος, Alcm. 25.

'Ατρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄτρωτος.

'Ατρωσία, ας, ἡ, *invulnerableness*: from

'Ατρωτος, ον, (α priv., τιτρώσκω) *invulnerable*, Trag., and Plat.

'Αττα, Att. for τινά, ἄττα for ἄττινα, v. ἄσσα, ἄσσα: it seldom stands without an adj. or subst., Heind. Plat. Theaet. 148 C.

'ΑΤΤΑ, a salutation used to elders, *father*, Hom., cf. ἄππα, ἀππα, and πάππα. [τᾰ̄]

'Αττάγας, α and ἀττᾰγᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Lat. *attagen*, a bird living in marshes, prob. the *moor-hen, water-hen*, esteemed a great delicacy, Ar. Ach. 875, etc.: also ἀτταγήν, ῆνος, ὁ, Arist., and ἀτταγῆς, έος, ὁ, Opp. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 117, sq.

'Ατταγήν, and ἀτταγῆς, v. foreg.

†'Αταγῖνος, ον, ὁ, *Attagīnus*, a Theban, who betrayed Thebes to Xerxes on his invasion of Greece, Hdt. 4, 148, e.

†'Ατταλεία, ας, ἡ, *Attalēa*, a city of Pamphylia, now *Antali*, Strab: hence ὁ 'Ατταλεύς, *an Attalean*.—2. a city of Maeonia, Ptol., in Strab. 'Αττεα, also called Σάτταλα.

†'Ατταλικός, ή, όν, ('Ατταλος) *of* or *belonging to Attalus, sprung* or *descended from Attalus, Attalic*, Strab.

†'Ατταλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Attalis*, one of the later Attic phylae, Paus., etc.

†'Αττᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *Attalus*, a Macedonian proper name—1. a general of Philip, uncle of Cleopatra whom Philip married, Diod. S.—2. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 2, 9, 2.—Others mentioned in Arrian.—II. founder of the kingdom of Pergamus, Strab.—2. second son of foreg., surnamed Philadelphus, Strab.—3. son of Eumenes II., and nephew of foreg., surnamed Philometor, the last king of Pergamus, having at his death willed his kingdom to the Romans, Polyb. 33, 16, Strab.—Other persons of this name in Paus., etc.

'Αττανίτης, ου, ὁ, *a kind of cake*, distinguished from τηγανίτης, in Hippon. 26: from

'Αττανον, ου, τό, Ion. for τήγανον.

'Αττάραγος, or ἀττάραχος, ου, ὁ, *a crumb* or *paring of bread*, Ath.: metaph. *the least crumb* or *bit*, Call. Ep. 48, 9. (Deriv. unknown.)

†'Αττάσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Attasii*, stem race of the Massagetae, Strab.

'Ατταταί, *a cry of pain* or *grief*, Trag.: sometimes prolonged, ἀτατταταῖ, etc., Dind. Ar. Ran. 57: also used ironically, Ar. Ach. 1198.

†'Αττεα, ας, ἡ, = 'Ατταλεία 2, Strab.

'Αττέλαβος, ου, ὁ, Ion. ἀττέλεβος, a kind of locust without wings, Hdt. 4, 172.

'Αττελεβόφθαλμος, ον, (ἀττέλαβος, ὀφθαλμός) *with the eyes of a locust*, i. e. *with prominent, staring eyes*, Eubul. Sphing. 1, 10.

'Αττηγος, ου, ὁ, *a he-goat*, Ion. word.

'Αττης, εω, ὁ, 'Αττις; 'Αττης Ὑης, a mystic form of exorcism, used by the priests of Cybele, Dem. 313, 26.

†'Αττική, ῆς, ἡ, *Attica*, a province of Greece, Hdt.

†'Αττικηρός, ά, όν, in adv. 'Αττικη-

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ρῶς, *in Attic fashion*, Alex. ap. Ath. 137 D.

'Αττικίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ *to side with the Athenians, Atticize*, Thuc. 3, 62.—II. later *to live like an Athenian*, esp. *to speak Attic*, Galen. Hence

'Αττίκισις, εως, ἡ, *an Attic expression, Atticism*, Philostr.: and

'Αττικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a siding with Athens, attachment to Athens*, Thuc. 4, 133.—II. *an Attic expression, Atticism*: and

'Αττικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a gatherer of Attic expressions, Atticist*, Gramm.

'Αττικιστί, adv., *after the Attic fashion, in the Attic dialect*, Alex. Protoch. 1.

'Αττικίων, a prop. n. formed like a dim., *my little Athenian*, Ar. Pac. 214.

'Αττικοπέρδιξ, ικος, ὁ, ('Αττικός, πέρδιξ) *the Attic partridge*, Ath. 115 B.

'Αττικός, ἡ, όν, (ἀκτή) *Attic, Athenian*: ἡ 'Αττική, sub. γῆ, *Attica*, Hdt., etc., cf. 'Αθῆς.

'Αττικουργής, ές, ('Αττικός, * ἔργω) *wrought in the Attic fashion*, Menand. p. 294.

'Αττικωνικός, ή, όν, a comic alteration of 'Αττικός, after the form of Λακωνικός, Ar. Pac. 215.

†'Αττις, εως and ιδος, ὁ, also 'Αττης, εω, and 'Αττυς, 'Ατυς, υος, *Attis*, or *Atys*, a Phrygian youth beloved by Cybele, Luc.

'Αττω, Att. for ἧσσω, ἀττσω: in Plat.: and later also ἀττω, without ι subscr., Valck. Phoen. 1388.

'Ατυζηλός, ή, όν, *frightful*, Ap. Rh.: from

'Ατύζομαι, aor. part. -χθείς (v. inf.), as pass. (ἀτάω) *to be distraught* from fear, *amazed, bewildered*, Hom. mostly in part. pres., in phrase ἀτυζόμενος πεδίοιο, *fleeing bewildered o'er the plain*, Il., cf. Od. 11, 606; so absol., ἀτύζονται, ἀτυζόμενος, Pind. P. 1. 26, O. 8, 51: also *distraught* with grief, Soph. El. 149: c. acc., *to be amazed at* a thing, ἀτυχθεὶς ὄψιν, Il. 6, 468: but ἀτυζομένη ἀπολέσθαι, *feared for* that she would die, Il. 22, 474, cf. εὐχεσθαι, in Soph. O. T. 1512. The act. ἀτύζω, f. -ύξω, *to strike with terror* or *amazement*, first in Theocr. 1, 56, and Ap. Rh. 1, 465.

'Ατυκτος, ον, (α priv., τεύχω) *unaccomplished, undone*, Pseudo-Phoc. 50.

'Ατύλωτος, ον, (α priv., τυλόω) *without weals*, Call. [ῠ]

'Ατύμβευτος, ον, (α priv., τυμβεύω) *unburied*, Opp.

'Ατυμβος, ον, (α priv., τύμβος) *without burial, without a tomb*, Luc.

†'Ατυμνιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Atymnius*, i. e. Mydon, Il. 5, 581: from

†'Ατύμνιος, ου, ὁ, *Atymnius*, son of Jupiter and Cassiopea, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. son of Emathion, Il. 16, 317.

'Ατῦπος, ον, (α priv., τύπτω) *speaking inarticulately, stammering*, Gell.

'Ατύπωτος, ον, (α priv., τυπόω) *unformed*, Plut. [ῠ]

'Ατυράννευτος, ον, (α priv., τυραννεύω) *not ruled by tyrants*, Thuc. 1, 18. Adv. -τως.

'Ατύρωτος, ον, (α priv., τυρόω) *not made into cheese, not curdled* or *coagulated*, Diosc. [ῠ]

†'Ατυς, υος, ὁ, *Atys*, king of Lydia, from whom descended the Atyadae, Hdt. 1, 7, 94.—2. a son of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 34.—3. v. 'Αττις.

'Ατῦφία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from arrogance*, Menand. p. 104: from

'Ατῦφος, ον, (α priv., τῦφος) *not puffed up, without pride* or *arrogance, modest*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A. Adv. -φως.

'Ατῦχέω, ῶ, *to be ἀτυχής, be unlucky* or *unfortunate, fail, miscarry*, Hdt. 9, 111, etc.: οἱ ἀτυχοῦντες=οἱ ἀτυχεῖς, Antipho 120, 12: Euphem. for ἀτιμοῦσθαι, Dem. 533, 22.—2. c. gen., like ἀποτυγχάνειν, *to fail of* a thing, *fail in getting* or *gaining* it, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 22: also c. part. ἀτ. κτώμενοι, Thuc. 2, 62.—3. ἀτ. πρός τινα, *to fail with* another, i. e. fail in one's request, meet with a refusal, ld. Cyr. 1, 3, 14; so too ἀτ. παρά τινος, Ib. 1, 6, 6. Hence

'Ατύχημα, ατος, τό, *a misfortune, miscarriage, mishap*, Oratt.: more rarely, *a fault of ignorance, mistake*, opp. to ἀδίκημα, Arist. Rhet.—II. *a thing missed* or *not obtained*. [ῠ]

'Ατῦχής, ές, (α priv., τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) *luckless, unfortunate, unsuccessful*, Plat. Legg. 905 A.—II. *missing, without share in...*, τινός, Ael. Adv. -χῶς.

'Ατύχησις, εως, ἡ, *a failing*. [ῠ]

'Ατυχία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτυχέω) *the state* or *fortune of an ἀτυχής, ill-luck*, such as is supposed to cling to some persons, Dinarch. 100, 6.—II. also=ἀτύχημα, *a miscarriage, mishap*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 8, and Oratt.: an euphem. for ἀτιμία, Dem. 533, 11.

'Ατῶμαι, v. ἀτάω.

ΑΥ', —I. orig. of place, *back, backwards*, Lat. *retro*, esp. in the Homeric αὐερύω.—II. of time, then of any repetition of an action, *again, anew, afresh, once more*, Il. 1, 540, from Hom. downwds. very freq., also δεύτερον, τρίτον αὖ, Il.: of sequence or addition, as we too use—III. in general *again*, i. e. *further, moreover, besides*, Lat. *porro*, esp. Att.—2. then (as *again* is connected with *against*, Germ. *wieder* with *wider*) it takes the sense of *on the other hand, on the contrary*, usu. following δέ, Il. 4, 417, and so Aesch. Ag. 1280, ἦξει γὰρ ἄλλος αὖ τιμάορος, *on the other hand, in my turn*, Lat. *vicissim*. Hence=δέ, even when μέν precedes, Il. 11, 109, and so Att.: also joined with δέ..., ὁ μὲν ἥμαρτε, ὁ δ' αὖ... αὐθις τυχὼν κατειργάσατο, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4.—3. sometimes seemingly=δή, as τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἦσαν, '*Now*, of these there were'..., Lat. *ergo*..., Il. 2, 618. The pleon. phrases, πάλιν αὖ, αὖ πάλιν and ἔμπαλιν, αὖθις αὖ, αὖθις αὖ πάλιν, are only Att., usu. Trag.; cf. αὖθις, πάλιν.

Αὐάζω.=αὐαίνω, dub. in Theophr.

†Αὐαινου λίθος, ὁ, prop. *the withering stone*, comic appellation of a spot in Athens, Ar. Ran. 195.

Αὐαίνω, Att. αὑαίνω, f. αὐανῶ. (αὖω) *to dry*, of wood, Od. 9, 321, and Xen., in pass.; αὐ. ἰχθῦς πρὸς ἥλιον, Hdt. 1, 200.—2. *to dry, wither*, or *parch up*, ἀνθη, Solon 15, 35; so αὐανθεὶς πυθμήν, Aesch. Cho. 260: hence βίον αὐαίνειν, *to waste life away, pine away*, Soph. El. 819: so too fut. mid. αὐανοῦμαι, in pass. signf., *I shall wither away*, ld. Phil. 954.

Αὐᾱλέος, α, ον, (αὐος) *dry, parched, withered*, αὐ. χρὼς ὑπὸ καύματος, Hes. Op. 586: of hair, *rough, squalid*, Simon. 7, 9, cf. αὐσταλέος, αὐχμηρός.

Αὔανσις, εως, ἡ, Att. αὕανσις, (αὐαινω) *a drying up*, Arist. Meteor.

Αὐαντή, ῆς, ἡ, sub. νόσος, *a wasting, atrophy*, Hipp.

Αὐαντικός, ή, όν, Att. αὑαντ., (αὐαίνω) *drying up, parching*.

Αὐαπις, εως, ἡ, in Hdt. 'Οασις, Aegyptian name for the fertile islets in the Libyan deserts, Strab. p. 170, cf. Schw. Hdt. 3, 26.

Αὐασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. αὑασμός, (αὐαίνω) *a drying, dryness*, Hipp.

Αὐάτα, ἡ, i. e. ἀ-ΓάτΓα, Aeol. for ἀτη, Pind. P. 2, 52; 3, 42. [αυϝ, Böckh Not. Crit. ad P. 2, 14.]

Αὐγάζω, f. -άσω, (αὐγή) *to view as the clearest light, see distinctly, discern, behold*, Soph. Phil. 217, Buttm. In same sense the mid. is used, Il. 23, 458, Hes. Op. 476.—II. intr. *to shine*, N. T. 2 Cor. 4, 4. Hence

Αὔγασμα, ατος, τό,=sq., LXX: and

Αὐγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a glittering, lustre*, Plut.

†Αὐγέας,=Αὐγείας.

†Αὐγεῖαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Augeae*, a city of Locris, Il. 2, 532.—2. a city of Laconia, afterwards Αὐγειαί, Il. 2, 583.

†Αὐγείας, ου, ὁ, poet. for Αὐγέας, *Augeas*, a king of Elis, one of the Argonauts, Pind. Ol. 10 (11), 34. From the cleansing of his stables by Hercules was derived the prov. καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὐγείου, of very difficult labours, Luc.

Αὐγέω, *to shine, glitter*.

ΑΥΓΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *bright light, radiance*, esp. of the sun, and so in plur. *his rays, beams, daylight*, Hom., who mostly joins αὐγὴ and αὐγαὶ ἠελίοιο: hence ὑπ' αὐγὰς ἠελίοιο, under the sun, i. e. still alive, Od. 11, 498, 619, so too αὐγαί alone, as αὐγὰς λεύσσειν, εἰσορᾶν, βλέπειν, *to see the light*, i. e. live, Aesch. Pers. 710, Eur. Alc. 667, Andr. 935: but ὑπ' αὐγὰς λεύσσειν, ἰδεῖν τι, *to hold up to the light and look at*, Eur. Hec. 1154, Plat. Phaedr. 267 E; so ὑπ' αὐγὰς δεικνύειν τι, Ar. Thesm. 500, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: κλύζειν πρὸς αὐγάς, *to rise surging towards heaven*, Aesch. Ag. 1182: metaph. βίου ὄντος αὐγαί, "*life's setting sun*," Ib. 1123, cf. Pind. I. 4, 110 (3, 83).—2. in genl. *any light* or *glitter*, πυρὸς αὐγή, Aesch., βροντᾶς αὐγαί, Soph. cf. ἠλεκτροφαής, ἀτέρμων.—3. esp. of the eyes, ὄμματων αὐγαί, Soph. Aj. 70, and Eur.: hence αὐγαί alone, like Lat. *lumina*, *the eyes*, Eur. Andr. 1180, and so prob., ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐγή, Plat. Rep. 540 A.—4. *any gleam* on the surface of bright objects, *sheen*, χρυσὸς αὐγὰς ἔδειξεν, Pind. N. 4, 134: ἀμβρόσιος αὐγὴ πέπλου, Eur. Med. 983: so of marble, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. 2, 8. Mostly poet. (Perh. from same root as Lat. *oc-ulus*, Germ. *Aug-e*, i. e. Sanscr. *ikṣ*, to see.)

†Αὐγή, ῆς, ἡ, *Auge*, daughter of Aleus and Neaera, Apollod. 2, 7, 4.

Αὐγήεις, εσσα, εν, (αὐγή) *radiant, beaming*.—II. *clear-sighted*, Nic.

†Αὐγηιάδης, ου Ep. ᾱο, ὁ, *son of Augeas*, Il. 2, 624.

Αὐγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. αὐγήτειρα, ἡ, *an enlightener*, Orph.

†Αὐγίλα, ων, τά, *Augila*, an oasis in Africa, Hdt. 4, 182, cf. Bähr ad loc.

†Αὐγοειδής, ές, (αὐγή, εἶδος) *light-like, beaming, glancing*, Plut. 2, 922 D.

†'Αὐγοῦστα, ης, ἡ, *Augusta*, name of numerous cities founded by Augustus and his successors.—1. Αὐγ. Ἡμερῖτα, *Aug. Emerita*, now *Merida*, in Spain, Strab. — 2. Πραιτωρία, *Praetoria*, now *Aosta*, a city of the Salassi, Strab.—3. Ταυρίνων, *Aug. Taurinorum*, now *Turin*, in Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 3, 60; many others in Ptol., etc.

†Αὔγουστος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Augustus*.

Αὐγωπός, όν, (αὐγή, ὤψ) *with beam-*

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ing eye, in genl. *radiant, beaming*, dub. in Welcker Syll. Ep. 32, 7.

Αὐδάζομαι, f. -άξομαι, dep. mid. (αὐδή) *to cry out, speak*, Hdt. 2, 55: 5, 51, in aor. ηὐδαξάμην, v. sq. An act. αὐδάζω, f. -άξω, in Lyc. 892.

†Αὐδάτα, ἡ, *Audata*, first wife of Philip of Macedon, Ath. 557 E.

Αὐδάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω Att. -ῶσω, Eur. Phoen. 124, *to utter sounds, talk, speak*, Hom.: not till later c. acc. rei, *to speak, say* a thing, e. g. οὐκ αὐδᾶν ἐσθ' ἃ μηδὲ ὁρᾶν καλόν, Soph. O. T. 1409: also pass., ηὐδᾶτο ταῦτα, so *'twas said*, Soph.: αὐδ. κραυγάν, *to utter a cry*, Eur. Ion 893: esp. of oracles, *to utter, proclaim*, Soph. O. T. 392, etc: αὐδ. ἀγῶνα, *to sing of a contest*, like Lat. *dicere*, Pind. O. 1, 12. —2. *to speak to, address*, freq. in Hom., ἀντίον αὐδᾶν τινα, *to speak to, accost, call one*; also ἔπος τινὰ ἀντίον αὐδᾶν, Il. 5, 170: hence *to call on, invoke* a god, Eur. H. F. 499, 1215: also αὐδ. ἐς πάντας, Eur.—3. c. inf., *to tell, bid, order* to do, αὐδ. σε χαίρειν, Pind. P. 4, 108; so αὐδ. σε μή..., Aesch., and Soph.—4. *to call by name*, λεώς νιν Θετίδειον αὐδᾷ, Eur. Andr. 20: more freq. in pass., αὐδῶμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλέως, Soph. Phil. 241; and so, like κεκλῆσθαι, *to be*, Ib. 430.—5. like λέγειν, Lat. *dicere, to mean*, Eur. Hipp. 352.—B. the mid. used as dep., just like the act., in Aesch. Pr. 766, Eum. 380, Soph. Phil. 130, Aj. 772, v. Ellendt, and cf. foreg.: from

ΑΥ'ΔΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *a voice*, not so much the *words* as the *utterance and tone*, Hom.: metaph. *the sound* or *twang* of the bowstring, Od. 21, 411.—2. rarely=λόγος, φήμη, *a report, account*, as ἔργων αὐδή, Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Hipp. 567. (Strictly ϝᾰδή, from Sanscr. *vad*, to speak, the ϝ or υ being transposed, as in αὐξάνω, cf. Pott Forsch. 1, 245.) Hence

Αὐδήεις, εσσα, εν, *speaking* with human voice, hence in Hom. only of men and women, as their distinctive epithet, Od. 5, 334; 6, 125, cf. Il. 19, 407: and so when θεὸς αὐδήεσσα is applied in Od. to Calypso and Circe, it means a goddess indeed, but *one who, living on earth, used the speech of mortals*, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1322, and Od. 10, 227: but Nitzsch (Od. 10, 136), observing the vv. ll. οὐδήεσσα, αὐλήεσσα, thinks they may all point to an old form οὐλήεσσα = ὀλόεσσα, *baneful*.

†Ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ, = ἀνυδρία, Plat. Legg. 844 A, acc. to Bekk.: from

†Ἄνδρος, ον, = ἄνυδρος, v. l. Hes. Fr. 58, v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

†Αὐενιών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Avenion*, a city of Gaul, now *Avignon*, Strab.

Αὐερύω, f. -ύσω, (i. e. αὖ ἐρύω) *to draw back* or *backwards*, στήλας, *to pull* them *over*, Il. 12, 261: *to draw* the bow, Il. 8, 325: esp. αὐερύω, absol. in a sacrifice, *to draw* the victim's head *back*, so as to cut its throat: hence in genl. *to slaughter, sacrifice*, Il. 1, 459; 2, 422. Some write αὖ ἐρύω separately.—II. of leeches, *to suck*, Opp. [ῡω]

Αὐηλός, v. αὐηρός.

Αὐήρ, i. e. ἀϝήρ, Aeol. for ἀήρ.

Αὐηρός, ά, όν, = αὐαλέος, Anth., where however Jacobs reads αὐηλός.

Αὐθάδεια, ας, ἡ, poet. αὐθᾰδία, *self-will, wilfulness, doggedness, stubbornness, arrogance*, Trag. in the poet. form, Plat. in the other. [θᾰ] From

Αὐθάδης, ες, (αὐτός, ἥδομαι) *self-willed, wilful, dogged, stubborn, presumptuous*, Hdt. 6, 92, etc., cf. Theophr. Char. 15; c. gen., αὐθ. φρενῶν, Aesch. Pr. 908: also *remorseless, unfeeling*, hence σφηνὸς γνάθος αὐθάδης, Aesch. Pr. 64, cf. ἀναιδής. Adv. -δῶς, Ar Ran. 1020. [θᾰ]

Αὐθᾰδία, ας, ἡ, poet. for αὐθάδεια, Trag.

Αὐθᾰδιάζω, f. -άσω, *to make self-willed* or *stubborn*. Mid. *to be so*.

Αὐθᾰδιζόμαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., = αὐθαδιάζομαι, Plat. Apol. 34 E, cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

Αὐθᾰδικός, ή, όν, *like an* αὐθάδης, *self-willed*, Ar. Lys. 1116.

Αὐθάδισμα, ατος, τό, *conduct of an* αὐθάδης, *self-will, wilfulness*, Aesch. Pr. 964.

Αὐθᾰδόστομος, ον, (αὐθάδης, στόμα) *stubborn* or *haughty of speech*, Ar. Ran. 837.

Αὔθαιμος, ον, = sq.

Αὐθαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, αἷμα) *of the same blood, kindred: a brother, sister, near kinsman*.

Αὐθαίρετος, ον, (αὐτός, αἱρετός) *self-chosen, self-elected*, στρατηγοί, Xen. An. 5, 7, 29.—II. *taken upon one's self, self-incurred*, πημοναί, Soph., ἔρωτες, νόσοι, Eur., κίνδυνοι, Thuc. 1, 144: in genl. *voluntary, optional, in one's own power*, εὐβουλία, Thuc. 1, 78. Adv. -τως, Luc.

Αὐθέκαστος, ον, (αὐτός, ἕκαστος) *each for him, her, itself:* hence of persons, *one who says every thing as it is, calls things by their right names, straightforward, downright, plain, sincere*, first in Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 5, Wyttenb. Plut. 11 E: also *independent*, βίος, Strab.: in earlier writers we find αὐθέκαστα, but this should always be written separately.

Αὐθεντέω, *to be an* αὐθέντης, *to have authority over*, τινός, N. T.

Αὐθέντημα, ατος, τό, *arbitrary power*, Lat. *auctoritas*.

Αὐθέντης, ου, ὁ, contr. for αὐτοέντης, which is used by Soph. (αὐτός, ἕντεα) *committing violence, laying hands on one, an actual murderer*, freq. in Eur.: esp. of murders *done by those of the same family:* also esp. *a self-murderer, suicide*.—2. *an absolute master, autocrat, commander*, δῆμος χθονός, Eur. Supp. 442: *one who has power and can delegate it: an instigator, author*, Lat. *auctor*, τῆς λεροσυλίας, Diod.: mostly only in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 120.—II. as adj., αὐθ. φόνος, θάνατος, death *by murder*, Aesch. Eum. 212, Ag. 1572.

Αὐθεντία, ας, ἡ, *absolute sway*, LXX.

Αὐθεντικός, ή, όν, *vouched for, warranted, authentic*, opp. to ἀδέσποτος: hence adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 9, 14; 10, 9.

Αὐθέψης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἕψω) Lat. *authepsa, a self-boiler, a utensil for boiling*, like our tea-urns, cf. πανθέψης, Lat. *sartago*.

Αὐθημεραῖος, α, ον, = αὐθήμερος, Hipp.

Αὐθημερίζω, f. -ίσω, *to do* or *return on the same day:* from

Αὐθημερῖνός, όν, = sq., *ephemeral*, ποιηταί, Cratin. Incert. 5.

Αὐθήμερος, ον, (αὐτός, ἡμέρα) *made* or *happening on the very day:* λόγοι αὐθ., *extemporaneous* speeches, very dub. in Aeschin. 83, 38. Adv. αὐθημερόν, *on the very day*, Aesch. Pers. 456: so too in Ion. form αὐτημερόν, Hdt. 2, 122, etc.

Αὐθί, adv. shortened for αὐτόθι, of place, *on the spot, here, there:* of time, *forthwith, straightway*, both oft. in Hom., cf. αὐτόθι.—2. later also for αὐθις, Jac. A. P. p. 537.

Αὐθιγενής, ές, Ion. αὐτιγ. (αὐθι, * γένω) *born on the spot, born in the country, native*, Lat. *indigena*, θεός, Hdt. 4, 180; αὐτ. ποταμοὶ Σκυθικοί, *the Scythian rivers that rise in the country*, Hdt. 4, 48; ὕδωρ αὐθ., *spring-water*, Hdt. 2, 149: *genuine, sincere, lǽlεμος*, Eur. Rhes. 895.

Αὐθις, adv., in Hom. and Ion. Greek always written αὐτις, while αὐθις is said to be Att. (cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.): Ep. also αὐθι: a lengthd. form of αὖ, with which it agrees in most signfs.—I. of place, *back, back again*, αὐτις ἰέναι, βαίνειν, etc., Il.: also ἀψ αὐτις, Il. 8, 335, τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὐτις, Il. 6, 391: this signf. rarer in Att.—II. of time, *again, afresh, anew*, freq. in Hom., and Att.; oft. strengthd. ὕστερον αὐτις, Il. 1, 27, cf. Soph. Aj. 858; ἔτ' αὐτις, Il. 9, 375; πάλιν αὐτις, Il. 5, 257; so in Att., πάλιν αὐθις, in Soph. Fr. 434, or more freq., αὐθις πάλιν, Id. O. C. 364, etc.: also αὐθις αὖ πάλιν, Ib. 1420: βοᾶν αὐθις, to cry *encore!* Xen. Symp. 9, 4.—2. of future time, *again, hereafter*, καὶ αὐτις, Il. 1, 140, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 1283.—III. of sequence, *moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand*, Soph. O. T. 1403, etc., cf. αὖ III.: hence sometimes in apodosis for δέ, τοῦτο μέν..., τοῦτ' αὐθις..., Soph. Ant. 167.

Αὐθόμαιμος, strengthd. for ὅμαιμος, Soph. O. C. 335.

Αὐθομολογέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid. (αὐτός, ὁμολογέομαι) *to confess of one's self:* πρᾶγμα αὐθομολογούμενον, *a thing that speaks for itself, is self-evident*, Luc.

Αὐθύπαρκτος, ον, (αὐτός, ὑπάρχω) *self-subsisting, self-existent*.

Αὐθυπόστατος, ον, (αὐτός, ὑφίστα μαι) = foreg.

Αὐθυπότακτος, ὁ, *the subj. of aor.* 2, sometimes also *of aor.* 1, Gramm. Adv. -τως, *in this subj.*, Gramm.

Αὐθωρος, ον, (αὐτός, ὥρα) *at the very hour*. Adv. -ρον, Strab., -ρεί, Plut., and -ρί.

Αὐΐαχος, ον, (α copul., ἰαχή, as if ἀϝίαχος) *shouting together* or *in common*, like ἄβρομος, of the Trojans marching to battle, Il. 13, 41: acc. to others, (α priv.) *not shouting, noiseless:* the former best, since in Hom. the Greeks advance in silence, the Barbarians with loud shouts. In Qu. Smyrn. certainly *noiseless*.

Αὐλαία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλή) Lat. *aulaeum, a curtain*, esp. in the theatre, Menand. p. 253.

Αὐλᾰκεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐλαξ, ἐργάτης) *tracing furrows*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Αὐλᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (αὐλαξ) *to trace furrows, αὐλακισμένην ἀροῦν*, proverb. of doing work over again, Pratin. ap. Ath. 461 E. Hence

Αὐλᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a tracing of furrows*.

Αὐλᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, *furrowed*.

Αὐλᾰκοτομέω, ῶ, (αὐλαξ, τέμνω) *to furrow, plough*, γῆν, Sext. Emp.

Αὐλαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ, (perh. from ἕλκω) = ἄλοξ, *a furrow*, Hes. Op. 437, 441, Hdt. 2, 14: also ὤλαξ, for which Hom. uses ὠλᾰ́ξ.—II. = ὄγμος, *a swathe*, Theocr.

Αὐλεία, ας, ἡ, v. sub αὔλειος.

Αὔλειον, ου, τό, *an ante-room, hall*, Lat. *vestibulum*, neut. from

Αὔλειος, α, ον, sometimes also ος, ον (cf. infr.), *of* or *belonging to the* αὐλή, or *court*, Hom. only in Od.: αὔλ. οὐδός, Od. 1, 104, but mostly

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ἐπ. αὐλείῃσι θύρῃσι, *at the door of the court*, i. e. the *outer* door, *house*-door, so too Pind., and Hdt.: in Att. also, ἡ αὐλεία θύρα, Ar. Pac. 982, Plat. Symp. 212 C: also ἡ αὐλειος θ., Lys 93, 20, αὔλιος θ., Menand. p. 87, and sometimes ἡ αὔλειος alone, cf. αὐλή.

Αὐλειτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐλή II.) like αὐλήτης, Lat. *villicus*, Ap. Rh.

Αὐλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (αὐλός) *to play on the flute*, Hdt. 1, 141. Pass., of tunes, *to be played on the flute*, ὁ Βάκχειος ῥυθμός, Xen.: but αὐλεῖται πᾶν μέλαθρον, *is filled with music*, Eur. I. T. 367. Pass. *to be played to, to hear music*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11, Cyr. 4, 5, 7.

Αὐλή, ῆς, ἡ, (prob. from * ἄω, ἄημι, for the αὐλή was open to the air, τόπος διαπνεόμενος, Ath. 189 B) in Hom. *the open court* before the house, *court-yard*, surrounded with outbuildings, with the altar of Ζεὺς Ἑρκεῖος in the middle, so that it was at once the meeting place of the family and the cattle-yard, Il. 4, 433; it had two doors, one the house door (cf. αὔλειος) and one leading through the αἰθουσα into the πρόδομος, Od. 9, 185.—II. post-Hom., the αὐλή was *the court* or *quadrangle*, round which the house itself was built, having a corridor (περιστύλιον) all round, from which were doors leading into the men's apartments; opposite the house door (cf. αὔλειος) was the μέσαυλος or μέταυλος, leading into the women's part of the house, cf. Becker Charikles 1, p. 173, sq., 182 sq.—III. in genl. *any court* or *hall*, Ζηνὸς αὐλή, Od. 4, 74, cf. Il. 6, 247. —IV. *any dwelling, abode, chamber*, Soph. Ant. 785, Phil. 153, esp. in the country, cf. αὔλιον: and so later, a *country-house*, Lat. *villa*, Dion. H.: also αὐλὴ νεκύων, Eur. Alc. 259.—V. late, ἡ αὐλή, *the Court*, as we say, hence οἱ περὶ τὴν αὐλήν, *the courtiers*, etc., Polyb., cf. αὐλικός.

Αὐλήϊες, εσσα, εν, (αὐλέω) *belonging to a flute*, αὐλῶν μέλος, contr. from the Dor. αὐλάϊεν for αὐλῆεν, *a tune* or *air on the flute*.

Αὔλημα, ατος, τό, (αὐλέω) *a piece of music for the flute*, Ar. Ran. 1302, and Plat.

Αὔληρα, ων, τά, Dor. for εὔληρα, Epich. p. 107.

Αὔλησις, εως, ἡ, (αὐλέω) *a playing on the flute*.

Αὐλήστρια, ας, ἡ, = αὐλητρίς, Lob. Paral. 451.

Αὐλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Hes. Sc. 283, 299.

Αὐλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐλέω) *a flute-player*, Hdt. 1, 141, etc.

Αὐλήτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐλή) *a farm-servant, steward, bailiff*, Lat. *villicus*, Soph. Fr. 445.

Αὐλητικός, ή, όν, (αὐλέω) *of* or *belonging to a flute-player*, Plat.: ἡ αὐλητική, sub. τέχνη, *the art of playing on the flute*, Id. Adv. -κῶς.

Αὐλήτρια, ας, ἡ, = αὐλητρίς, Diog. L. 7, 62.

Αὐλητρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from αὐλητρίς, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 532 D.

Αὐλητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (αὐλητής) *a female flute-player*, Ar. Ach. 551, etc.

Ἀύλια, ας, ἡ, (ἄυλος) *want of matter* or *material*, Hierocl. [ᾰῡ]

Αὐλιάδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, (αὔλιος) nymphs *who protected cattle-folds*, Anth.

Αὐλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from αὐλή, *a small court: place of combat, ring*, Theophr. Char. 5.

Αὐλίζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. αὐλίσομαι; aor. 1 mid. ηὐλισάμην, Thuc. 6, 7, etc., and aor. 1 pass. ηὐλίσθην, Xen., v. Poppo Xen. An. 2, 3, 22, (αὐλή), *to lie together in the* αὐλή or *court-yard*, and so *to lie out at night*, of oxen and swine in Od. 12, 265; 14, 412: in genl. *to house, take up one's abode, lodge, live*, Hdt. 9, 37, etc.: *to haunt*, περί τι, Hdt. 3, 110: esp. as a military term, *to encamp, bivouac*, Hdt. 8, 9, and Thuc.

Αὐλικός, ή, όν, (αὐλός) *belonging to the flute*: ὁ, *a good flute-player*.—II. (αὐλή) *of* or *belonging to the court*; ὁ, *a courtier*, Polyb.; *a statesman*, Id.

Αὔλιον, ου, τό, *any country-house, a cottage*, H. Hom. Merc. 103: *a fold*, Eur. Cycl. 345, etc.—II. *a chamber, cave*, ἀμφιτρὴς αὔλ., Soph. Phil. 19, etc. (Not a dimin., though some write it parox. αὐλίον.) Prop. neut. of

Αὔλιος, α, ον, (αὐλή) *belonging to stalls* or *farm-yards*, ἀστὴρ αὔλιος, Milton's "star that bids the shepherd fold," Ap. Rh.

Αὐλις, ίδος, ἡ, *an abode, stall, fold, tent*, esp. for passing the night in, αὐλιν θέσθαι, *to pitch one's tent for the night*, Il. 9, 232: αὐλιν εἰσιέναι, *to betake one's self to rest, to roost*, of birds, Od. 22, 470.

†Αὐλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (acc. Αὐλιν, Eur. I. A. 14) *Aulis*, a harbour in Boeotia, from which the Grecian armament sailed against Troy, Hom.

Αὐλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from αὐλός, *a small reed, a pipe*, λιγύφθογγος, Theogn. 241: proverb. φυσᾷ οὐ σμικροῖσιν αὐλίσκοις, to be absurdly eager about a thing, Soph. Fr. 753. —II. in genl. *a tube*, Polyb.

Αὐλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐλίζομαι) *a housing, dwelling, lodging*.

Αὐλίστρια, ας, ἡ, = sq.

Αὐλιστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a female inmate in a house*, so Herm. Theocr. 2, 146. (from αὔλιον.)

Αὐλοδόκη, ης, ἡ, (αὐλός, δέχομαι) *a flute-case*, like αὐλοθήκη, Leon. Tar.

Αὐλοθετέω, (αὐλός, τίθημι) *to make flutes* or *pipes*, Id.

Αὐλοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (αὐλός, τίθημι) *a flute-case*.

Αὐλοκοπέω, ῶ, (αὐλός, κόπτω) *to cut into pipes* or *flutes*, Artemid.

Αὐλομάνης, ές, (αὐλός, μαίνομαι) *flute-inspired*, Nonn.

Αὐλοποιητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* αὐλοποιος: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, = αὐλοποιική.

Αὐλοποιία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλοποιός) *flute-making*.

Αὐλοποιική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of flute-making*, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C: from

Αὐλοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐλός, ποιέω) *a flute-maker*, Plat.

Αὐλός, οῦ, ὁ, (* ἄω, ἄημι, αὔω, *to blow*) *any wind instrument*, mostly rendered *a flute*, though it was more like an *oboe*, as well from its having a mouthpiece, as from its fuller deep tone: they were of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal; the first mention of them in Il. 10, 13; 18, 495: in Hdt. 1, 17, αἱ τοῖ ἀνδρήϊοι καὶ γυναικήιοι, prob. like Lat. *tibia dextra et sinistra*, i. e. *bass and treble*. Sometimes one person played two αὐλοί at once, Theocr. Ep. 5, see a painting from Pompeii, and Dict. Antiqq., voc. *Tibia*: αὐλὸς Ἐνυαλίου, a trumpet, Anth.—2. *any hollow body, a tube, pipe*, or *groove*: esp. the *sockets* of the clasp into which the bolt is shot, Od. 19, 227: so in Il. 17, 297, ἐγκέφαλος παρ' αὐλὸν ἀνέδραμε, it seems to mean the socket of the spear-head into which the shaft is fitted, v. Poll. 5, 20, and cf. δίαυλος, δολιχαύλος; and in Od. 22, 18, αὐλὸς παχύς, prob. the gush of blood *through the tube* of the nostril: and so Passow interprets παρ' αὐλόν (in the last passage) *like a gush* or *stream*: cf. σύριγξ.—III. *a fish*.

†Αὔλος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. name *Aulus*, Polyb. 27, 2, 11.

Ἄϋλος, ον, (α priv., ὕλη) = ἄνυλος, *without matter, immaterial*, Arist. Gen. An., cf. Lob. Phryn. 729. [ᾰῡ]

Αὐλοτρύπης, ό, (αὐλός, τρυπάω) *a flute-borer*, Stratt. Atalant. I. [ῡ] Hence

Αὐλοτρῡπητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to flute-boring*. Adv. -κῶς.

Αὐλουρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a watch of the court* or *fold*.

Αὐλῳδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλός, ᾠδή) *a singing* or *song to the flute*, Plat. Legg. 700 D.

Αὐλῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* αὐλῳδία, Plut.

Αὐλῳδός, ὁ, (αὐλός, ᾠδή) *singing to the flute*, like κιθαρῳδός, Plut.

Αὐλών, ῶνος, ὁ, poet. also ἡ, Soph. Fr. 493, *any hollow* between hills or banks, *a hollow way, defile, ravine, glen*, H. Hom. Merc. 95: *a canal, aqueduct*, Hdt. 2, 100, 127: *a channel, strait*, Μαιωτικός, Aesch. Pr. 731: so too in Soph. Tr. 100, αὐλῶνες πόντιοι, the *sea-straits*, an expression descriptive enough of the Archipelago, or (as others) the sea *with its troughs* or *hollows* between the waves.

†Αὐλών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Aulon*, a region and city on the borders of Elis and Messenia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25.—2. a Macedonian city in Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.—3. ὁ βασιλικός, a valley near Damascus in Syria, Strab.—4. a narrow channel between the Chelidoniae insulae, off Pamphylia, Luc.—II. masc. pr. n., Paus.

Αὐλωνιάς, άδος, ἡ, (αὐλών) *a glen-nymph*, Orph.

†Αὐλώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Aulonius*, an appel. of Aesculapius, from the Messenian Aulon, Paus. 4, 36, 7.

Αὐλωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from αὐλών, Theophr.

†Αὐλωνίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Aulon*, οἱ Αὐλωνῖται, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 8.

Αὐλωνοειδής, ές, (αὐλών, εἶδος) *like an αὐλών, glen-like, sunken*, Diod.

Αὐλωπιας, ου, ὁ, = αὐλωπός, Arist. H. A.

Αὐλῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (αὐλός, ὤψ) in Il. always epith. of a helmet (τρυφάλεια), *with a visor*, acc. to Hesych. (as αὐλωψ, αὐλῶπις are said also to mean *hollow-eyed*, cf. sq.); but acc. to Schol. *with a tube* (αὐλος) *to hold the λόφος*.

Αὐλωπός, ὁ, (αὐλός, ὤψ) *a hollow-eyed-fish*, Opp.

Αὐλωτός, ή, όν, *made with* αὐλοί, αὐλ. φῖμοι, *a nose band with* αὐλοι *on it*, which sounded like trumpets when the horses snorted, Aesch. Fr. 330, cf. κώδων, Id. Theb. 463.

ΑΥΞΆΝΩ, or ΑΥ̓ΞΩ, f. αὐξήσω, aor. 1 ηὔξησα: the fut. αὐξσιῶ only in LXX: Lat. AUGEO, used in poets and prose just like poet. ἀέξω, *to make grow, make large, increase*, Pind., Hdt., etc.: *to promote, to honour, exalt*, πόλιν, πάτραν, Pind., and Trag.: *to praise, extol*, Pind.: c. dupl. acc., αὐξ. τινὰ μέγαν, to bring a child up to manhood, Plat. Rep. 565 C (cf. infr.): also αὐξήσει σὲ τροφὸν καὶ

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μητέρα, will celebrate, speak of thee as..., Soph. O. T. 1092. Pass. c. fut. mid. *αὐξανοῦμαι*, but also fut. pass. *αὐξηθήσομαι* Dem. 1297, 15: aor. 1 *ηὐξήθην*: perf. *ηὔξημαι*: *to grow, wax, increase*, in size, number, strength, power, etc., Hes. Th. 493, Hdt. etc.: also *αὐξ. ἐς πλῆθος, ἐς ὕψος*, Hdt. 1, 58; 2, 14: of a child, *to grow up*, Hdt. 5, 92, 5: of the wind, *to rise*, Hdt. 7, 188: also *to become perfect*, Dem. 1402, fin.: freq. *αὐξάνεσθαι μέγας, to wax great*, grow up, Eur. Bacch. 183, Plat., etc.: so *αὐξ. μείζων*, Plat. Legg. 681 A; *αὐξ. ἑλλόγιμος*, Id. Prot. 327 C: but *ηὐξανόμην ἀκούων, I grew taller as I heard*, Ar. Vesp. 638.—II. the act. is used intrans. like pass., only in late writers, as N. T., cf. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. *αὔξω*. (Cf. Germ. *wachs-en*, our *wax*, the *v* or w being transposed, cf. *αὐδή*.) Hence

Αὔξη, ης, ἡ, = *αὔξησις, growth, increase, enlargement*, freq. in Plat.

Αὔξημα, ατος, τό, (*αὐξάνω*) *that which is increased*: also = foreg.

†**Αὐξησία, ας, ἡ**, (*αὐξάνω*) *Auxesia*, goddess of growth and increase at Troezene, Hdt. 5, 82.

Αὔξησις, εως, ἡ, (*αὐξάνω*) *growth, increase*, Hdt. 2, 13, Thuc. 1, 69.—2. in Gramm. *the augment*.

Αὐξήτης, ου, ὁ, (*αὐξάνω*) *an increaser, giver of increase*, Orph.

Αὐξητικός, ή, όν, (*αὐξάνω*) *growing, waxing, thriving*.—II. act. *increasing, good for increasing* or *enlarging*, Arist. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Αὐξητός, όν, (*αὐξάνω*) *promoting growth*, Arist. Coel.

Αὐξίβιος, ον, (*αὐξάνω, βίος*) *prolonging life*.

Αὐξιθαλής, ές, (*αὐξάνω, θάλλω*) *promoting growth*, Orph.

Αὐξικέρως, ω, (*αὐξάνω, κέρας*) *with rising horns*, Meineke Archipp. Heracl. 2.

†**Αὔξιμον, ου, τό**, v. Αὔξουμον, Plut.

Αὔξιμος, ον, (*αὔξω*) *promoting growth, βιοτή*, Hippon. 87.

Αὔξις, εως, ἡ, = *αὔξησις*.—II. Byzant. for *κορδύλη*, a kind of *thunny*, Arist. H. A.

Αὐξίτροφος, ον, (*αὔξω, τροφή*) *promoting growth*, Orph.

Αὐξίφωνος, ον, (*αὔξω, φωνή*) *strengthening the voice*.

Αὐξίφωτος, ον, (*αὐξω, φῶς*) *increasing light*.

Αὐξομείωσις, εως, ἡ, (*αὔξω, μειόω*) *the rising and falling of the tide, ebb and flow*, Strab.

Αὐξοσέληνον, ου, τό, (*αὔξω, σελήνη*) *the increase of the moon, new moon*, Anth.

†**Αὔξουμον, ου, τό**, in Plut. also **Αὔξιμον, Auximum**, a city of the Piceni in Italy, now *Osimo*, Strab.

Αὐξώ, οῦς, ἡ, (*αὐξάνω*) *Auxo, the goddess of growth*, called to witness in an Athenian citizen's oath.

Αὔξω, the more usu. poet. form of *αὐξάνω*, first in Hes. Th. 493, also in Pind., and Att.: only used in pres. and impf., the other tenses being the same as those of *αὐξάνω*.

Αὐονή, ῆς, ἡ, Att. *αὐονή*, (*αὖος*) *dryness, withering*, Aesch. Eum. 333: though Müller joins *αὐονά* with *ἀφόρμικτος*, v. sq.

Αὐονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*αὐω, to cry*) *a cry*, Simon Amorg. 20.

Αὖος, η, ον, Att. *αὗος*, (* *ἄω, αὔω, ἄζω*) *dry, dried*, of fruit, opp. to *ἁπαλός*, Hdt. 2, 71, cf. Plat. Legg. 761 C: in Hom. only in Il., and in phrase *αὖον ἀϋτεῖν, to give a dry, grating, rasping, sound*, of metal, Il. 12, 160; 13, 441, cf. *aridus fragor*, of the cracking of dry wood, Virg.—2. *withered, parched up*, Ar. Lys. 385.—3. *drained dry, exhausted*, Theocr. 16, 12, cf. Hemst. Luc. 1, p. 115, and *ξηρός*. Hence

Αὐότης, ητος, ἡ, Att. *αὐότης, dryness, drought*.

Ἀϋπνία, ας, ἡ, *sleeplessness*, Plat.: from

Ἄϋπνος, ον, *without sleep, sleepless, wakeful*, Hom.: *ὕπνος ἄϋπνος, a sleep that is no sleep*, Soph. Phil. 848: metaph. *sleepless, unresting, πηδάλια*, Aesch. Theb. 206, *κρῆναι*, Soph. O. C. 685.

Ἀϋπνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = *ἀϋπνία*, Q. Sm.

Αὔρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. *αὔρη, ης*, (* *ἄω, ἄημι, αὔω*) *air in motion, a breath of air, breeze*, esp. *a cool breeze* from water, or *the fresh air* of morning, Lat. *aura*, in Hom. only once, Od. 5, 469, but freq. in Pind., etc., though rare in good prose, as Plat. Crat. 401 C, and once or twice in Xen.: *αὖραι, the air*, Aesch. Supp. 871.—II. in genl. *movement*, as of the stars, Plut. 2, 878 F.

†**Αὔρας, ὁ**, *the Auras*, a tributary of the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49.

Αὐράω, v. *ἀπαυράω*.

†**Αὐρηλιᾶνός οὖ, ὁ**, the Latin name *Aurelianus*, Hdn.

Αὐριβάτης, ου, ὁ, *swift-striding*, Aesch. Fr. 263, (from *αὔριτ* = *ταχέως*, in A. B., *βαίνω*.)

Αὐρίζω, fut. *-ίσω, to put off till tomorrow*, Lat. *procrastinare*: from

Αὔριον, adv., *to-morrow*, Hom.: strictly neut. from *αὔριος*, q. v.: *ἐς αὔριον, on the morrow, next morning*, Hom.; also *till morning*, Od. 11, 351: *ἡ αὔριον*, sub. *ἡμέρα, the morrow*, Soph. O. T. 1090, and Eur., also *ἡ ἐς αὔριον ἡμέρα*, Id. O. C. 567, and *τὸ ἐς αὔριον*, Fr. 685. (Prob. from *αὐ-ώς* = *ἀώς, Aur-ora*, akin to *ἠρι*.)

Αὔριος, ον, the morrow, χρόνος αὔ., = *ἡ αὔριον*, Eur. Hipp. 1115: *αὔ. δαίμων*, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr.

ΑΥ'ΡΟΝ, ου, τό, Lat. AURUM, *gold*, Dosiad.: a very rare word in Greek, whence comes *θησαυρός*.

Αὔρω, v. *ἀπαυράω*.

ΑΥ'Σ, αὑτός, τό, Lacon. and Cret. for *οὗς*, q. v., sub fin.

†**Αὔσαρ, αρος, ὁ**, *the Ausar*, now *Serchio*, a river of Italy, Strab.

†**Αὔσεες, εων, οἱ**, contr. **Αὐσεῖς**, *the Ausenses*, a people of Africa, Hdt. 4, 180.

Αὔσιος, Dor. for *τηὔσιος*, Ibyc. 19, Alcm. 100.

†**Αὔσκιοι, ων, οἱ**, *the Auscii*, a people of Aquitania, Strab.

†**Αὔσονες, ων, οἱ**, *the Ausones*, a people of southern Italy, Strab.: hence

†**Αὐσονία, ας, ἡ**, *Ausonia*, a poetic name for Italy, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

†**Αὐσονιεύς, έως, ὁ**, = **Αὔσων**, Dion. P. 78.

†**Αὐσονικός, ή, όν**, *Ausonian*, Strab.

†**Αὐσονίς, ίδος, ἡ**, fem. adj., *Ausonian*, later, *Roman*, Dion. H.

†**Αὐσόνιος, α, ον**, *of* or *belonging to Ausonia, Ausonian*, Strab.: *τὸ Αὐσόνιον πέλαγος*, i. e. a portion of the Tuscan sea, Id.

Αὐσταλέος, α, ον, (*αὖος*) *sun-burnt, shrivelled, squalid*, Lat. *siccus, squalidus*: poet. *ἀϋσταλέος*, Od. 19, 327: cf. *αὐαλέος, αὐχμηρός*.

†**Αὐστάνης, ου, ὁ**, *Austanes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 4, 22, 1.

Αὐστηρία, ας, ἡ, = *αὐστηρότης*, Theophr.: from

Αὐστηρός, ά, όν, (* *ἄω, αὔω, ἄζω*) *making the tongue dry and rough, harsh, rough, bitter, ὕδωρ*, Plat. Phil. 61 C; *οἶνος*, opp. to *γλυκύς*, Arist. Probl.—2. metaph. like Lat. *austerus, stern, harsh, crabbed, ποιητής*, Plat. Rep. 398 A: so too in moral sense, LXX., and N. T. Adv. *-ρῶς*. Hence

Αὐστηρότης, ητος, ἡ, *harshness, roughness, οἴνου*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 29, also *ἡ περὶ οἶνου αὐστ.*, Plat. Theaet. 178 C; opp. to *γλυκύτης*.—2. metaph. *harshness, crabbedness, sternness, τοῦ γήρως*, Plat. Legg. 666 B.

†**Αὐσχίσαι, ῶν, οἱ**, *the Auschisae*, a people of Africa, east of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 171.

†**Αὔσων, ονος, ὁ**, *Auson*, son of Ulysses and Calypso, Lyc.—2. *An Ausonian*, v. Αὔσονες.

Αὐτάγγελος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀγγέλλω*) *carrying one's own message*, Soph. O. C. 333, Phil. 568: *bringing news of what one's self has seen*, Thuc. 3, 33.

Αὐτάγγελτος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀγγέλλω*) = *αὐτεπάγγελτος*.

Αὐτάγητος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἄγαμαι*) = *αὐθάδης*, Anacr. 112: *self-conceited*, Ion ap. Hesych.

Αὐταγρεσία, ας, ἡ, *free choice*, ἐξ *αὐταγρεσίας*, Call. Fr. 120, 2: from

Αὐτάγρετος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀγρέω*) poet. for *αὐθαίρετος, self-chosen, freely chosen, left to one's choice*, Od 16, 148.—II. act. *taking* or *choosing freely, of one's self*, Simon. Amorg. 2, 19.

Αὐτάδελφος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀδελφός*) *related as brother* or *sister, alma*, Aesch. Theb. 718, Eum. 89: *one's own brother* or *sister*, Soph. Ant. 503.

Αὐτανδρί, adv. of sq., Polyb.

Αὐτανδρος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀνήρ*) *together with the men, men and all*, Polyb.

Αὐτανέψιος, α, Lyc. 811, (*αὐτός, ἀνεψιός*) *an own cousin, cousin-german*, Aesch. Supp. 933, 984.

Αὐτάρ, conjunct., Ep. for *ἀτάρ, but, yet, however, still, besides, moreover, furthermore*, Hom. Like *ἀτάρ*, it always begins a proposition. (Related to *ἀτάρ*, as the Aeol. *αὐῆς* to *ἀῆρ*.)

Αὐταρέσκεια, ας, ἡ, *self-satisfaction*: from

Αὐτάρεσκος, ον, (*αὐτός, ἀρέσκω*) = *αὐθάδης, self-satisfied*, Lob. Phryn. 621.

†**Αὐταριᾶται, ῶν, οἱ**, *the Autariātae*, an Illyrian tribe, Strab.

†**Αὐταρίτης, ου, ὁ**, *Autarites*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 77, 4.

Αὐτάρκεια, ας, ἡ, *the state of an αὐτάρκης, contentedness, independence*, Plat. Phil. 67 A, Arist. Eth. N.: *a competence*.

Αὐταρκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be contented* or *satisfied*.—II. *to be sufficient for, τινί*, Thuc. 7, 15.

Αὐτάρκης, ές, (*αὐτός, ἀρκέω*) *satisfying one's self, contented, αὐτάρκεστατα ζῆν*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 14.—II. *having enough, independent* of others, Hdt. 1, 32, Aesch. Cho. 757: *χώρα* or *πόλις αὐτ., a country wanting no help of others, that supplies itself, wants no imports*, Thuc. 1, 37, cf. 2, 36: *αὐτ. πρός τι, strong enough for* a thing, Thuc. 2, 51: hence absol., *αὐτ. βοή, a strong, brave shout*, Soph. O. C. 1057.—2. *complete, perfect, independent*, Stoic. term in Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Αὐταρκία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *αὐτάρκεια*.

Αὐταρκέω, (*αὐτάρχης*) *to be αὐτάρχης*.

Αὐταρχή, ῆς, ἡ, (*αὐτός, ἀρχή*) *the very beginning*.

Αὐτάρχης and **αὐταρχος, ου, ὁ**,

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(αὐτός, ἄρχω) *an absolute sovereign.* Hence

Αὐταρχία, ας, ἡ, *absolute power.*

Αὐταρχος, ον, ὁ,=αὐτάρχης.

Αὐταύταις χερσίν, for αὐταῖς ταύταις χ., Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 339 B, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 1488.

†Αὐτάων, gen. pl. poet. of αὐτός.

Αὐτε, adv., used by Hom. in all the senses of αὖ, except that of place.—I. of time, *again, over again.*—II. to mark sequence or transition, *again, furthermore,* like Lat. *autem:* hence —2. *however, on the contrary:* hence it sometimes follows μέν instead of δέ, Od. 22, 5, H. Hom. Cer. 137: also in Att. poets, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 316, Herm. Vig. § 237; but never in prose.

†Αὐτεῖ, Dor. for αὐτοῦ, v. Greg. Cor. p. 351.

Αὐτέκμαγμα, ατος, τό, (αὐτός, ἔκμαγμα) *an exact impression, true portrait,* Ar. Thesm. 514.

Αὐτενιαυτός, όν, (αὐτός, ἐνιαυτός) *of this year, this year's,* Geop.

Αὐτεξούσιος, ον, (αὐτός, ἐξουσία) *one's own master, free, unconditional,* Diod.: τὸ αὐτεξούσιον, *free power.* Adv. -ως. Hence

Αὐτεξουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *free, independent power,* Joseph.

Αὐτεπάγγελτος, ον, (αὐτός, ἐπαγγέλλομαι) *offering, promising, of one's self,* hence in genl. *of one's self, freely,* Lat. *sponte,* αὐτ. ὑποστῆναι, *to undertake of free choice,* Eur. H. F. 706; so αὐτ. παρεῖναι, χωρεῖν, Thuc. 1, 33; 4, 120, βοηθεῖν, Isocr. 7 C.

Αὐτεπίσπαστος, ον, (αὐτός, ἐπισπάω) *self-brought on, self-incurred.*

Αὐτεπιτάκτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἐπιτάσσω) *one who commands of his own authority.* Plat. Polit. 260 E. Hence

Αὐτεπιτακτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* αὐτεπιτάκτης, or *to absolute power:* ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of ruling by one's self,* Plat. Polit. 260 E, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Αὐτεπίτακτος, ον, (αὐτός, ἐπιτάσσω) *commanded* or *ruled by one's self.*

Αὐτεπώνυμος, ον, (αὐτός, ἐπώνυμος) *of the same name, surname,* τινός, *with* another, Eur. Phoen. 769.

Αὐτερέτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἐρέτης) *one's self a rower,* i. e. *a rower and a soldier at once,* Thuc. 1, 10, etc., cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 373: *self-rowed,* αὐτ., ἰδίᾳ νηΐ, i. e. not by Charon, Anth.

†Αὐτεσίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Autesion,* son of Tisamenus, and king of Thebes, Hdt. 4, 147.

Αὐτέτης, ες, (αὐτός, ἔτος)=αὐτενιαυτός.

†Ἄυτευν, poet. for ἠΰτουν, impf. of αὐτέω, Hom.

Ἀυτέω.=ἀύω, but only used in pres. and impf., *to cry, shout,* μακρόν, μέγα, Hom.: also act., *to call,* Il. 11, 258: αὐτεῖν βοάν, *to utter a loud cry,* Eur. Hec. 1092. [ῡ]

Ἀυτή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cry, shout, call,* Hom.: loud tone or *note* of the trumpet, Aesch. Pers. 395: esp. *a battle-shout, war-cry,* hence also the battle itself, Hom.: Hom. is fond of joining ἀυτή τε πτόλεμός τε, cf. βοή. [ῡ]

Αὐτήκοος, ον, (αὐτός, ἀκούω) *one who has himself heard, an ear witness,* Thuc. 1, 133.—II. *obeying only one's self, independent,* Plut.

Αὐτῆμαρ, (αὐτός, ἦμαρ) adv., *on the self-same day,* Hom.

Αὐτήμερον, Ion. for αὐθήμερον, v. sub αὐθήμερος.

Αὐτι, as some old Gramm. write in Hom. for αὖθι, on the analogy of αὐτις for αὖθις.

Αὐτιγενής, ές, Ion. for αὐθιγενής.

Αὐτίκᾰ, adv., (αὐτός) *forthwith, straightway,* in a *moment,* which notion is strengthened by Hom. in αὐτίκα νῦν, μάλ' αὐτίκα; so in prose, αὐτ. μάλα, Plat.: αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα, *now and hereafter,* Od. 14, 403: so Thuc. opposes τὸ αὐτίκα and τὸ μέλλον: so with a partic., αὐτίκ' ἰόντι, *immediately on his going,* Od. 2, 367: but Plat. uses it in a slightly *future* sense, *presently, directly,* Lat. *mox,* opp. to νῦν, Gorg. 459 C: with a subst., as ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος, *momentary, passing,* opp. to *lasting fear,* v. Herm. Vig. § 238.—2. αὐτίκα τε... καί, like ἅμα τε...καί, *as soon as, simul ac,* Hdt.—II. *for example, just to give an example,* αὐτίκα γὰρ ἄρχει διὰ τίν' ὁ Ζεύς; *for example, by whom does Jupiter rule the gods?* Ar. Plut. 130, cf. Plat. Prot. 359 D, Rep. 340 D: this usage is only Att., v. Koen Greg. p. 416, and cf. εὐθύς.—3.=αὐτις, Arat. (Buttm. Lexil. v. εὐτε, not. 1, p. 314, derives the word from τὴν αὐτὴν ἴκα, assuming an old word *ἶξ Fίξ correspondent to the Lat. *vice, vices.*) [ῐ]

Αὐτις, Ion. and Dor. for ἄυθις, q. v.

Αὐτίτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός) *by one's self, alone, apart,* Arist.—II. as subst., sub. οἶνος, *unmixed wine,* v. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἀΰτμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἄω, ἄημι, αὔω, to blow) *a breath, wind, air:* in Hom. *breath* as the sign of life, Il. 9, 605; *the blast* of a bellows, Il. 18, 471; of wind, Od. 11, 400; hot air from a fire or heated body, Od. 9, 389; 16, 290. —II. *a scent, fume,* Il. 14, 174; Od. 12, 369.

Ἀΰτμήν, ένος, ὁ,=ἀϋτμή, Hom.

Αὐτοάγαθον, ου, τό, (αὐτός ἀγαθός) *the very ideal good,* Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτοαληθῶς, (αὐτός, ἀληθῶς) adv., *perfectly, truly,* Arist. Org.

Αὐτοάλφα, (αὐτός, ἄλφα) *the very ἄλφα,* Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτοάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἄνθρωπος) *man in the abstract, the very, ideal man,* Arist. Eth. N.—II. *a very man, a living man,* Luc., of a statue.

†Αὐτοβάρης, ους, ὁ, *Autobares,* masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 6, 5.

Αὐτοβαφής, ές, (αὐτός, βάπτω) *self-dipped,* Nonn.

Αὐτοβοάω, ῶ, (αὐτός, βοάω) *to bear testimony of one's self.*

Αὐτοβοεί, adv., (αὐτός, βοή) *by a mere shout, at the first shout* or onset; hence αὐτ. ἑλεῖν, *to take without a blow, without resistance,* Thuc. 2, 81; *by storm,* 8, 62, etc.

Αὐτοβόητος, ον, (αὐτός, βοάω) *self-called, self-sounding,* Nonn. 1, 432.

†Αὐτοβοισάκης, ου, ὁ, *Autoboesaces,* a Persian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8.

Αὐτοβορέας, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, Βορέας) *Boreas bodily,* Luc. Tim. 51.

Αὐτοβουλησις, εως, ἡ, (αὐτός, βούλησις) *the absolute, abstract will,* Arist. Org.

Αὐτοβούλητος, ον,=sq. Adv.-τως.

Αὐτόβουλος, ον, (αὐτός, βουλή) *of one's own will* or *choice,* Aesch. Theb. 1053. Hence

†Αὐτόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Autobulus,* masc. pr. n., Plut. Symp.

Αὐτογενέθλος, ον, (αὐτός, γενέθλη) =sq., Anth.

Αὐτογενής, ές, (αὐτός, *γένω) *produced of one's self,* i. e. *uncreated, unbegotten,* δαίμων, Stob.—2. *natural, not artificial* or *feigned,* αἰδώς, late.—3. *sprung from the same parents, kindred,* γάμος αὐτ., *marriage with blood-relations,* v. l. Aesch. Supp. 9.

Αὐτογένητος, ον,=αὐτογενής.

Αὐτογέννητος, ον, (αὐτός, γεννάω =αὐτογενής: hence αὐτογέννητα κοιμήματα μητρός, *a mother's intercourse with her own son,* Soph. Ant. 864.

Αὐτογλώχιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, γλωχίν) *together with the point,* οἰστος, Heliod.

Αὐτογνωμονέω, *to act of one's own will* or *judgment,* Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 6: from

Αὐτογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, γνώμη) *acting* or *speaking of one's own will* or *judgment.* Adv. -νως, κρίνειν αὐτ., opp. to κατὰ γράμματα, Arist. Pol.

Αὐτόγνωτος, ον,=foreg., ὀργή, Soph. Ant. 875.

Αὐτογόνος, ον, (αὐτός, *γένω) *self-produced,* Nonn.

Αὐτογραμμή, ῆς, ἡ, (αὐτός, γραμμή) *the very, ideal line,* Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτογραφέω, ῶ, *to write with one's own hand:* from

Αὐτόγραφος, ον, (αὐτός, γράφω) *written with one's own hand,* Dion. H.: τὸ αὐτ., *one's own handwriting, the original,* Plut.

Αὐτόγυος, ον, (αὐτός, γύης) ἄροτρον, a plough *whose γύης is of one piece with the ἔλυμα* and ἰστοβοεῖς: not fitted together (πηκτόν), Hes. Op. 431.

Αὐτοδᾰής, ές, (αὐτός, δαῆναι) *unpremeditated,* Soph. Aj. 700.

Αὐτοδάικτος, ον, (αὐτός, δαΐζω) *self-slain* or *mutually slain,* Aesch. Theb. 735.

Αὐτόδαιτος, ον, (αὐτός, δαίνυμαι) *self-eating,* Lyc.—II.=αὐτόδειπνος.

Αὐτοδάξ, adv. strengthd. for ὀδάξ, *with clenched teeth,* γυναῖκες αὐτοδὰξ ὠργισμέναι, *women angered even to biting,* Ar. Lys. 687: metaph. ὁ αὐτοδὰξ τρόπος, *a right stubborn temper,* Id. Pac. 607.

Αὐτόδειπνος, ον, (αὐτός, δεικνίω) *boarding* or *providing for one's self, bringing one's own victuals to a common meal,* cf. αὐτόσιτος.

Αὐτόδεκα, (αὐτός, δέκα) *just ten,* Thuc. 5, 20.

Αὐτόδετος, ον, (αὐτός, δέω) *self bound,* Opp.

Αὐτόδηλος, ον, (αὐτός, δῆλος) *self-evident.* Aesch. Theb. 848.

Αὐτοδιακονία, ας, ἡ, *self-service,* Chrysipp. ap. Ath.: from

Αὐτοδιάκονος, ον, (αὐτός, διάκονος) *serving one's self,* Strab. [ᾰ]

Αὐτοδίδακτος, ον, (αὐτός, δίδασκω) *self-taught,* Od. 22, 347: so αὐτ. ἔνδοθεν θυμός, Aesch. Ag. 991: τὸ αὐτοδ., *natural genius,* Luc. Adv.-τως.

†Αὐτοδιδάσκομαι, (αὐτός, διδάσκω) mid. *to teach one's self, to be one's own teacher,* Synes.

Αὐτοδιήγητος, ον, (αὐτός, διηγέομαι) *narrating in one's own person,* opp. to writing in a dialogue, Diog. L.

Αὐτοδιηγούμενος, η, ον, (αὐτός, διηγέομαι)=foreg., Diog. L.

Αὐτοδικαιον, ου, τό, (αὐτός, δίκαιος) *abstract right,* Aristid.

Αὐτοδικέω, ῶ, *to be* αὐτόδικος, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr.

Αὐτόδικος, ον, (αὐτός, δίκη) *with independent jurisdiction, with one's own law-courts, conducting one's own suits at home,* Thuc. 5, 18. Hence

†Αὐτόδικος, ου, ὁ, *Autodicus,* a Plataean, Hdt. 9, 85.

Αὐτόδιον, adv. *straightway,* only in Od. 8, 449 (either from αὐτός and ὁδός, or simply lengthd. for αὐτός, like μαψίδιος from μάψ, μιντιθάδιος from μιντιθα, etc.)

†Αὐτόδοξα, ης, ἡ, (αὐτός, δόξα) *opinion* or *sentiment in and of itself, the very opinion,* Arist. Top. 8, 11, 14.

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Αὐτόδορος, *ον*, (αὐτός, δορά) *skin and all*, Plut.

Αὐτόδρομος, *ον*, (αὐτός, δραμεῖν) *running* or *moving of itself*, Gal.

†**Αὐτόδωρος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Autodōrus*, an Epicurean philosopher, Diog. L. 5, 92

Αὐτοειδής, *ές*, (αὐτός, εἶδος) *like itself, uniform*, Anton.

Αὐτοείναι, *τό*, (αὐτός, εἰμί) *self-existence*, of the Deity, Eccl.

Αὐτοέκαστος, *ον*, = *αὐθέκαστος*: *αὐτ. δόξα, each thing's own particular opinion*, Arist. Eth. N.: *τὸ αὐτοέκαστον, the ideal* or *idea of each*, Ib.

Αὐτοέλικτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, ἑλίσσω) *self-twisted, naturally-curling*, of hair, Anth.

†**Αὐτοενεί**, (αὐτός, ἐνος) adv., *in the same year, within the year*, Bergk in Theocr. 28, 13, ed. Mein. in place of *αὐτοετεί*.

Αὐτοεντεί, adv. *with one's own hand*: from

Αὐτοέντης, *ου*, ὁ, in Soph. for *αὐθέντης, a murderer*, O. T. 107, El. 272, cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

Αὐτοεπιθυμία, *ας*, ἡ, (αὐτός, ἐπιθυμία) *desire in the abstract*, Arist. Org.

Αὐτοετεί, adv. of sq., Theocr. 28, 13, ubi Bergk *αὐτοενεί*, q. v.

Αὐτοετής, *ές*, (αὐτός, ἔτος) *in* or *of the same year*, Arist. Adv. *αὐτοετές, in the same year, within the year*, Od. 3, 322.

Αὐτοζήτητος, *ον*, (αὐτός, ζητέω) *self-sought*, i. e. *coming unsought*, cf. *αὐτοβόητος*.

Αὐτοζωή, *ῆς*, ἡ, (αὐτός, ζωή) *underived existence*, of the Deity, Eccl.

Αὐτοθαΐς, *ίδος*, ἡ, (αὐτός, Θαΐς) *Thais herself*, Luc.

†**Αὐτόθακτος**, *ον*, Dor. for *αὐτόθηκτος*.

Αὐτοθάνατος, *ον*, (αὐτός, θάνατος) *dying by one's own hand*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Αὐτόθε, v. *αὐτόθεν*.

Αὐτοθελεί, adv. of sq., *voluntarily*, Mel. 122.

Αὐτοθελής, *ές*, (αὐτός, θέλω) *of one's own will, voluntary*, Leon. Tar.

Αὐτοθέμεθλος, *ον*, (αὐτός, θέμεθλον) *founded by one's self*, Nonn.

Αὐτόθεν, adv. (αὐτοῦ) of place, *ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου*, like Lat. *illinc, from the very spot where one is, from hence, from thence*, usu. c. prep. to define more accurately, e. g. *αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἑδρίων, immediately from their seats*, on the spot where they were sitting, Od. 13, 56, cf. Schäf. Theocr. 25, 170: *βιοτεύειν, to find a living on the spot*, Thuc. 1, 11: *οἱ αὐτ., the natives*, Id. 6, 21.—II. of time, *ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ χρόνου*, like Lat. *illico, on the spot, immediately, directly, at the very time* present or spoken of, Ar. Eccl. 246: hence *without more ado, off-hand, at once, straightway*, Hdt. 8, 64, *once for all*, Thuc. 1, 141: *readily, voluntarily*, Lat. *sponte, hastily, on the spur of the moment, rashly*, Polyb. Before a cons. oft. *αὐτόθε*. Most common in poetry.

Αὐτόθηκτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, θήγω) *self-sharpened*, an epithet of cold-forged iron, Aesch. Fr. 360.

Αὐτόθι, adv. for *αὐτοῦ=ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ τόπῳ, on the spot, in the place, here, there*, Hom., and Hdt.: held to be an Ion. form and poet., but is also freq. in Att. prose.

Αὐτόθροος, *ον*, (αὐτός, θρόος) *self-spoken, self-sounded*, Nonn.

Αὐτοίππος, *ου*, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἵππος) *the very ideal horse*, Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτοκάβδαλος, *ον*, *wrought* or *done coarsely* or *carelessly, slovenly*: in genl. *slight, trivial, random*, both of persons and things, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 11. Adv. *-ως, περὶ εὐόγκων αὐτοκαβδάλως λέγειν, to speak at random on important matters*, Ib. 7, 2.—II. hence also *Αὐτοκάβδαλοι* were a sort of buffoons or buffo-actors, who spoke off-hand, Semus ap. Ath. 622 B. (Said to be from *αὐτός, κάβος, ill-kneaded dough*: also written *αὐτοκαύδαλος* and *αὐτοκάνδαλος*.)

Αὐτόκακος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κακός) *a self-tormentor*, Theopomp. (Comm.) Thes. 4.

†**Αὐτόκᾰλον**, *ου*, *τό*, (αὐτός, καλός) *the absolute beautiful*, Aristid.

†**Αὐτοκάνη**, *ης*, ἡ, *Autocānae*, a promontory of Aeolis, v. l. H. Hom. Ap. 35.

Αὐτοκᾰσιγνήτη, *ης*, ἡ, (αὐτός, κασιγνήτη) *an own sister*, Od. 10. 137.

Αὐτοκᾰσίγνητος, *ον*, ὁ, (αὐτός, κασίγνητος) *an own brother*, Il.

Αὐτοκατάκρῐτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κατακρίνω) *self-condemned*, N. T.

Αὐτοκατασκεύαστος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κατασκευάζω) *self-contrived, natural*.

Αὐτοκέλευθος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κέλευθος) *going one's own road*, Tryphiod.

Αὐτοκέλευστος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κελεύω) *unbidden, of one's own accord*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 5.

Αὐτοκελής, *ές*, (αὐτός, κέλομαι)= foreg., Hdt. 9, 5.

Αὐτοκέρᾱς, *ᾱτος*, ὁ, ἡ,=sq.

Αὐτοκέραστος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κεράννυμι) *self-mixed, naturally tempered*, esp. of light wines that need no water, Or. Sib.

Αὐτοκεφᾰλον, *ου*, *τό*,=*αὐτὴ ἡ κεφαλή*.

Αὐτοκίνησις, *εως*, ἡ, *voluntary motion*. [κῐ] From

Αὐτοκίνητος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κινέω) *self-moved*, Plut.

Αὐτόκλᾰδος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κλάδος) *branches and all*, Luc.

†**Αὐτοκλείδας**, *α* and *ου*, ὁ, *Autoclīdas*, masc. pr. n., Aeschin.

†**Αὐτοκλῆς**, *έους*, ὁ, *Autocles*, an Athenian commander, son of Tolmaeus, Thuc. 4, 53.—2. an Athenian orator, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2. Others in Lys., Dem., etc.

Αὐτόκλητος, *ον*, (αὐτός, καλέω) *self-called*, i. e. *coming unbidden, uncalled*, Aesch. Eum. 170. Adv. *-τως*.

Αὐτοκμής, *ῆτος*, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Opp.

Αὐτόκμητος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κάμνω)= *αὐτοπόνητος*.

Αὐτόκομος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κόμη) *with natural hair, shaggy*, λοφιά, Ar. Ran. 821.—II. *hair* or *leaves and all*, Luc.

Αὐτόκρᾰνος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κραίνω) *λόγος, self-accomplishing*, Aesch. Fr. 421.

Αὐτοκράτειρα, *ας*, ἡ, fem. of *αὐτοκράτωρ*, Orph.

Αὐτοκρᾰτής, *ές*, (αὐτός, κράτος) *ruling by one's self, having full power, absolute*, νοῦς, Anaxag. 8, *φρήν*, Eur. Andr. 483: *τὸ αὐτ., absolute sway, free-will*. Hence

†**Αὐτοκράτης**, *ους*, ὁ, *Autocrātes*, an Athenian, Lys. 113, 33.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 270; 2, p. 891.

Αὐτοκρᾰτορεύω, *to be* or *become αὐτοκράτωρ*.

Αὐτοκρᾰτορία, *ας*, ἡ, (*αὐτοκράτωρ*) *absolute sway* or *sovereignty*: hence

Αὐτοκρᾰτορῐκός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *belonging to absolute power*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut.

Αὐτοκρᾰτορίς, *ίδος*, ἡ, (*αὐτοκράτωρ*) *the residence of an absolute sovereign*, Joseph.

Αὐτόκρᾰτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κεράννυμι) =*αὐτοκέρας, αὐτοκέραστος*, Ath.

Αὐτοκράτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, κρατέω) *one's own master*, and so—1. of persons or states, *free and independent*, Lat. *sui juris*, Thuc. 4, 63, Plat., and Xen.—2. of ambassadors, etc. *possessing full powers, plenipotentiary*, *αὐτοκράτορα τινὰ ἑλέσθαι*, Ar. Pac. 359, *πρεσβεῖς*, Ar. Av. 1595, *ξυγγραφεῖς*, Thuc. 8, 67: so too *αὐτ. βουλή*, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 10.—3. of rulers, *absolute, στρατηγοί*, Thuc. 6, 72, *ἄρχοντες*, Plat., and Xen.: hence used to translate the Roman *Dictator*, Polyb., and in later times, *the Emperor*: hence in genl. *peremptory, λογισμός*, Thuc. 4, 108.—II. c. gen., *complete master of..., ἑαυτοῦ, τῆς τύχης*, Thuc. 3, 62; 4, 64; hence *αὐτ. ἐπιορκίας, quite at liberty to swear falsely*, Dem. 215, 2. [ᾰ]

Αὐτοκρηής, *ές*,=*αὐτοκέραστος*.

Αὐτόκρῐτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κρίνω) *self-condemned*, Artem.

Αὐτόκτητος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κτάομαι) *self-possessed, χωρίον*, Inscr.

Αὐτόκτιστος, *ον*,=sq., Soph. Fr. 306.

Αὐτόκτῐτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κτίζω) *self-produced, made by nature, ἄντρα, natural grottoes*, Aesch. Pr. 301.

Αὐτοκτονέω, *to slay themselves*, or *one another*, prob. l. Soph. Ant. 56, for the anomalous *αὐτοκτενοῦντε*, Lob. Phryn. 623: from

Αὐτόκτονος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κτείνω) *self-slain*: but—II. *αὐτοκτόνος*, act. *slaying one another, χέρες*, Aesch. Theb. 805: *θάνατος αὐτ., mutual death by each other's hand*, Ib. 681. Adv. *-νως, with one's own hand*, Id. Ag. 1635.

Αὐτοκῠβερνητεί, adv. (αὐτός, κυβερνάω) *by one's own steering* or *guidance*, Anth.

Αὐτοκῠβερνήτης, *ου*, ὁ (αὐτός, κυβερνάω) *one who steers himself*, Anth.

Αὐτοκυβερνητί, adv.=*αὐτοκυβερνητεί*.

Αὐτόκυκλος, *ον*, ὁ, (αὐτός, κύκλος) *the ideal circle*, Themist.

Αὐτοκύλιστος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κυλίω) *self-rolled* or *moved*, Orph. [ῠ]

Αὐτόκωλος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κῶλον) *with mere legs*, i. e. *whose legs are nothing but skin and bone*, Simon. Amorg. 76.

Αὐτόκωπος, *ον*, (αὐτός, κώπη) *together with the handle, hilt and all*: but in Aesch. Cho. 163, *βέλη αὐτ.* seems to be *weapons with a handle*, i. e. swords, cf. *πρόκωπος*.

Αὐτολαλητός, *όν*, (αὐτός, λαλέω) *talking to one's self*, Timon ap Diog. L. 9, 69. [ᾰ]

Αὐτοσχεδί, adv. (αὐτός, λέξις) *with the words themselves, word for word*.

†**Αὐτολέων**, *οντος*, ὁ, (αὐτός, λέων) *Autoleon*, king of the Paeonians, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Αὐτολήκῠθος, *ου*, ὁ, (αὐτός, λήκυθος) *one who through poverty* or *avarice carries his own oil-flask, one who has no slave*: hence in genl. *wretchedly poor, penurious*, Dem. 1261, 17.—II. *a flatterer, parasite*, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 50 C.

Αὐτολίθινος, *ον*, (αὐτός, λίθος) *all of stone, stony-hearted*.

Αὐτόλῐθος, *ον*, (αὐτὸς, λίθος) *made of a single stone*, prob. l. Soph. Fr. 133.

Αὐτολόχευτος, *ον*, (αὐτός, λοχεύω) *self-engendered*, Or. Sib.

Αὐτόλῠκος, ὁ, (αὐτός, λύκος) *a very wolf*. Hence

†**Αὐτόλῠκος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Autolycus*, son of Mercury, father of Anticlēa, Od. 19, 394.—2. son of Deïmachus, of Thessaly, an argonaut and the founder of Sinope, Ap. Rh. 2, 956.—3. a son

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Agathocles, Arr. Others in Paus. 1, 18, 3, etc.

Αὐτολυρίζων, (αὐτός, λυρίζω) *ὄνος, ὁ, an ass that really plays the lyre*, proverb. in Luc.

Αὐτόλῦσις, εως, ἡ, (αυτος, λύσις) *a couple or leash for hounds.*

Αὐτομάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a learning of one's self*, Plut. [ᾰ]: from

Αὐτομᾰθής, ές, (αὐτός, μαθεῖν) *learning* or *learnt of one's self*, Plut. Adv. *-θῶς.*

†Αὐτόμαλα, ων, τά, *Automala*, a fortified place in Cyrenaïca, Strab., in Diod. S. called also Αὐτομάλακα.

Αὐτομαστῠρέω, ῶ. (αὐτός, μαρτυρέω) *to bear witness of one's self*, Diog. L.

Αὐτόμαρτῠς, ῠος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, μάρτυς) *one's self the witness*, i. e. *an eyewitness*, Aesch. Ag. 989.

Αὐτομᾰτεί and αὐτομᾰτί, adv. of αὐτόματος, *of one's freewill* or *choice.*

†Αὐτομάτη, ης, ἡ, *Automate*, daughter of Danaus, Paus. 7, 1, 6.

Αὐτομᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *the goddess of Fortune*, Lat. *Fortuna*, Plut.

Αὐτομᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (αὐτόματος) *to act of one's own will, to act of one's self*, and so *to act unadvisedly*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21. Hence

Αὐτομᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an acting of one's self.*—2. *an accident that occurs without human agency*, Hipp.

Αὐτοματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐτόματον, ποιέω) *an automaton-maker*: ἡ αὐτοματοποιητική, *the art of an automaton-maker*: τὰ αὐτοματοποιητικά, *a treatise on the art of automaton-making.*

Αὐτόμᾰτος, η, ον, also Att. ος, ον, Meineke Metag. Thur. 1, (αὐτός, *μάω, μέμαα) *acting of one's own will, of one's self, unbidden, uncalled*, Il., etc.: esp. *self-moving, self-acting*, like the tripods of Vulcan, which ran of themselves on wheels or rollers, Il. 18, 376: hence τὰ αὐτόματα, *self-moving machines, automatons.*—2. of plants, *growing of themselves, unsown*, αὐτ. φύεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 94; 8, 138.—3. of events, *happening of themselves, without external agency*, αὐτ. βίος, *a life needing no external support*, Plat. Polit. 271 E: but αὐτ. θάνατος, *a natural death*, Dem. 296, 18, cf. Hdt. 2, 66: *without cause, accidental*, opp. to ἀπὸ πείρης, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: esp. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου or ἀπὸ ταὐτομάτου, *naturally, by chance*, Hdt. 2, 66, etc.: also, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτ., Xen. An. 1, 3, 13, from τὸ αὐτ., ταὐτόματον, *chance*, Lys. Adv. *-τως*, Hdt. 2, 180: also *-τεί, -τί*, and *-την.*

Αὐτοματουργός, ὁ, (αὐτόματα, *ἔργω)=αὐτοματοποιός.

Αὐτομᾰχέω, ῶ, (αὐτός μάχομαι) *to fight for one's self*, esp. *to plead one's own cause* in a law-court, Lys. ap. Harp.

†Αὐτομέδουσα, ης, ἡ, *Automedusa*, daughter of Alcathous, and wife of Iphiclus, Apollod. 2, 4, 11: fem. of

Αὐτομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (αὐτός, μέδων) strictly *ruling of one's self*, *Automedon*, name of Achilles' charioteer, Il. 9, 209.—2. tyrant of Eretria, Dem. 125, 27.—3. an Athenian who proposed a decree in favour of the Tenedians, Dem. 1333, 12.—4. of Cyzicus, an epigrammatic poet, 12 epigrams by whom are preserved in the Anthology.

†Αὐτομέλαθρος, ον, (αὐτός, μέλαθρον) *forming her own dwelling*, of a Hamadryad, Nonn. Dion. 48, 519.

†Αὐτομέλιννα, ης, ἡ, (αὐτός, Μέλιννα) *the veritable Melinna*, Anth.

†Αὐτομένης, ους, ὁ, (αὐτός, μένω) *Automenes*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1275.

Αὐτομῆκος, ους, τό, (αὐτός, μῆκος) *abstract length*, Arist. Org.

Αὐτομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (αὐτός, μήτηρ) *a very mother herself*, or *her mother's very child*, Simon. Amorg. 12. The form αὐτομήτηρ, ερος is against analogy, Lob. Phryn. 659.

Αὐτόμοιρος, ον, (αὐτός, Μοῖρα) *with a lot of one's own, with a special destiny*, Soph. Fr. 249.

Αὐτομολέω, *to be an αὐτόμολος, to desert*, either absol. or αὐτ. ἐκ τινος, πρός and εἰς τινα, Hdt., etc.: ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, *to keep changing sides, to rat*, Aeschin 64, 22. Hence

Αὐτομόλησις, εως, ἡ,=sq.

Αὐτομολία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτομολέω) *desertion*, Thuc. 7, 131, etc.

†Αὐτόμολοι, ων, οἱ, *the Automoli*, prop. *the deserters*, a colony of Aegyptian soldiers in Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 30: from

Αὐτόμολος, ον, (αὐτός, μολεῖν) *going of one's self*: hence as subst., in war, *a deserter*, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: γυνὴ αὐτ., Hdt. 9, 76. Adv. *-λως, treacherously*, Soph. Fr. 617.—2. ὁ αὐτόμ., *a sucker*, springing from a plant's root, Lat. *stolo.*

Αὐτόμορφος, ον, (αὐτός, μορφή) *self-formed, formed without art, cut from the rock*, Eur. Andromed. 7.

Αὐτόνεκρος, ον, (αὐτός, νεκρός) *really dead*, Alciphr.

†Αὐτονόη, ης, ἡ, *Autonoe*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 258.—2. daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Aristaeus, Hes. Th. 977: cf. Apollod. 3, 4, 2.—3. daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—4. daughter of Peireus, Id. 2, 7. 8.—5. a slave of Penelope, Od. 18, 182.

Αὐτονομέομαι, dep., *to be αὐτόνομος, live by one's own laws, be independent*, freq. in Thuc.

Αὐτονομία, ας, ἡ, *the state of an αὐτόνομος, independence*, Thuc. 3, 46.

Αὐτόνομος, ον, (αὐτός, νέμομαι) *living by one's own laws, free*, opp. to πυραννευόμενος, Hdt. 1, 96: esp. *independent, not subject to another state*, freq. in Thuc.: of animals, *feeding and ranging at will*, Anth. Adv. *-μως.*

†Αὐτόνομος, ου, ὁ, *Autonomus*, a scribe of Antimachus in Athens, Dem. 1186, fin.—2. an Eretrian, Paus. 10, 9, 10.

†Αὐτόνοος, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, νόος) *Autonous*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 694.—2. a hero of the Delphians, Hdt. 8, 39.—3. ὁ Οετταλός, 7, 5, 3.

Αὐτονυκτί, adv.=sq., Joseph.

Αὐτονῠχί, adv. (αὐτος, νύξ) *that very night*, Il. 8, 197: *in the same night*, Arst. [ῐ]: also αὐτονυχεί.

Αὐτονυχίς and αὐτονυχιδίς,=foreg., A. B. p. 1319.

Αὐτόξῠλος, ον, (αὐτός, ξύλον) *of mere wood, cut out of wood*, ἔκπωμα, Soph. Phil. 35.

Αὐτοπᾰγής, ές, (αὐτός, πήγνυμι) *self-joined, self-built.*

Αὐτοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *one's own feeling, self-experience*, Polyb.: *conviction.* [ᾰ]: from

Αὐτοπαθής, ές, (αὐτός, παθεῖν) *with feeling* or *experience of one's self, speaking from one's own experience, from conviction.* Adv. *-θῶς*, Polyb.—II. in Gramm., αὐτοπαθῆ, nouns, pronouns, and verbs, *which throw back the action on themselves, reflexiva*, opp. to ἀλλοπαθῆ, q. v.

Αὐτοπαῖς, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, παῖς) *an own child, son* or *daughter*, Soph. Tr. 826.

Αὐτοπάμων or *-πάμμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, πέπαμαι) *an only hair*, Hesych. e conject.

Αὐτοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτος, πάτηρ) *one's self a father*, Orph. [ᾰ]

Αὐτόπειρος, ον, (αὐτός, πεῖρα) *having experienced one's self*: τὸ αὐτόπ., *one's own experience.*

Αὐτοπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός πῆμα) *self-harming*: *with* or *for one's own woes*, γόος, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Αὐτοπιστία, ας, ἡ, *credibility*: from

Αὐτόπιστος, ον, (αὐτός, πιστός) *credible in itself.*

Αὐτόπλεκτος, ον, (αὐτός, πλέω) *self-plaited*, Opp.

Αὐτοποδητί, adv.,=sq., Luc.

Αὐτοποδί, adv. (αὐτος, πους,) *on one's own feet, on foot.*

Αὐτοποδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, ποδς) *a going on one's own feet, journeying on foot.*

Αὐτοποιητικός, ή, όν, (αὐτός, ποιέω) opp. to εἰδωλοποιικός, *one who makes not a copy but the thing itself*, Plat. Soph. 266 A.

Αὐτοποίητος, ον, (αὐτός, ποιέω) *self-made, simple.*

Αὐτοποιός, όν, (αὐτός, ποιέω) *self-produced, self-sprung, not planted*, as the Athenian olive, Soph. O. C. 698.

Αὐτοπόκιστος, ον, (αὐτός, ποκίζω) =sq.

Αὐτόποκος, ον, (αὐτός, πέκω) *with natural wool, with the wool on, shaggy*, e. g. ἱμάτιον.

Αὐτόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, πόλις) πόλις, *a free, independent state*, Thuc. 5, 79. Hence

Αὐτοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *a citizen of a free state*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 14, e conj. Valesii. [ῐ]

Αὐτοπόνητος, ον, (αὐτός, πονέω) *self-wrought, natural*, of honey, Anth.

Αὐτόπονος, ον,=foreg., Nic.

Αὐτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδν, τό, gen. τοδος, (αὐτός, πούς) *on one's own feet, on foot*, Luc.

Αὐτοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (αὐτός, πρᾶγος) *to act for one's self, form a state by one's self*, Strab. Hence

Αὐτοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *free, independent action*, Def. Plat. 411 E: ἐξουσία αὐτοπραγίας, *the moral freedom of* the Stoics, Lat. *libertas virtutis et vitii*, Cic.

Αὐτοπραγμάτευτος, ον=αὐτοπόνητος. Adv. *-τως*, Dion. H.

Αὐτόπρεμνος, ον, (αὐτος, πρέμνον) *together with the root, root and all*, αὐτ. ὄλλυσθαι *to perish, root and branch*, Soph. Ant. 714, parodied by Antiph. Incert. 10; so too αὐτ. ἀναστᾶν, Ar. Ran. 903; αὐτ. τι διδόναι, *to give in absolute possession*, Aesch. Eum. 401.

Αὐτοπρεπής, ές, v. αὐτοτροπος.

Αὐτοπροαιρετος, ον, (αὐτος, προαιρέω) *self-chosen, freely undertaken*, Vit. Hom.—II. act. *acting of free-will* or *choice*, Philo. Adv. *-τως.*

Αὐτοπροσωπέω, ῶ, *to be personal*: from

Αὐτοπρόσωπος, ον, (αὐτός, πρός ωπον) *in one's own person, without a mask, face to face*, ὁρᾶν, Luc.: τὸ αὐτοπρόσωπον, sub. συγγραμμα, *a work in which the author speaks in his own person*, as opp. to dialogue, Arist.; cf. αὐτοδιδάκτος. Adv. *-τως.*

Αὐτοπτέω, ῶ, *to see with one's own eyes*, Paus.: from

Αὐτόπτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ὄπ-ομαι) *seeing one's self, an eye-witness*, Hdt. 2, 29, etc. Hence

Αὐτοπτικός, ή, όν, *like an eye-witness*, Hipp.: πίστις αὐτ., *the credit of an eye-witness*, Scymn.

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Αὐτοπτος, ον, (αὐτός, ὄψομαι) *seen by one's self, self-detected.*

Αὐτοπῠρίας, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, πῦρ)= ἀποπυρίας, Ath.

Αὐτοπῠρίτης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Phryn. (Com.) Poastr. 1.

Αὐτόπυρος, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, πυρός) *of coarse wheaten flour*, ἄρτος, Alex. Cypr. 2.

Αὐτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, πωλέω) *selling one's own goods*, Plat. Polit. 260 C : *αὐτ. περί τι*, Id. Soph. 231 D; cf. *μεταβολεύς*. Hence

Αὐτοπωλικός, ή, όν,=foreg.: ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη, *the trade of an* αὐτοπώλης, opp. to ἐμπορική and καπηλική, Plat. Soph. 223 D.

Αὐτορέγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, ῥέζω) *self done, self-incurred*, πότμος, Aesch. Fr. 361 acc. to Well.

Αὐτόρεκτος and **αὐτόῤῥεκτος**, ον, (αὐτός, ῥέζω) *done by one's self; self-produced*, Opp.

Αὐτοφοφος, ον, (αὐτός, ὀροφή) *self-covered, roofed* or *vaulted by nature*, σκηναί, Dion. H.

Αὐτόῤῥιζος, ον, (αὐτός, ῥίζα, *root and all*, Diod. — II. *self-rooted, self-founded*, ἑστία, Eur. Rhes. 287.

Αὐτόῤῥυτος, ον, and in Pind. poet. **αὐτόρυτος**, ον, (αὐτός, ῥέω) *self-flowing*, P. 12, 30.

ΑΥΤΟΣ. αὐτή, αὐτό, reflexive pron., *self:* in the oblique cases oft. for the person. pron. *him, her, it:* with the artic., ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, etc., *the very one, the same.*

I. *self, myself, thyself*, etc., acc. to the pers. of the verb: oft. also joined with ἐγώ, σύ, etc., as αὐτὸς ἐγώ, *I myself*, Hom., v. infr. 8.—1. *one's self*, i. e. the part properly called *self*, as the *soul*, opp. to the *body*, Od. 11, 602; but also reversely *the body*, opp. to the *soul*, Il. 1, 4: or *one's self*, as opp. to *others*, e. g. the king to his subjects, Il. 6, 18, parent to his children, Il. 2, 317, shepherds to their herds, Od. 9, 167, and in genl. the whole to its parts, Il. 7, 474: hence it implies *emphasis*, without opposition: and is used absol. for *the master, chief*, as in the Pythag. phrase, Αὐτὸς ἔφα, Lat. *Ipse dixit*, cf. Ar. Nub. 219, of Socrates: so αὐτή, *the mistress:* hence *just, exactly* a thing, ὑπὸ λόφον αὐτόν, Lat. *sub cristam ipsam*, Il. 13, 615; αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, *the point of dawn*, Thuc. 2, 3: hence also for Lat. *vel, adeo, even*, οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάβης, *nay, not even Hecuba*, Il. 6, 451. In these senses αὐτός in Att. prose either precedes both the article and subst., or follows them both, e. g. αὐτὸς ὁ υἱός, or ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός: the article can only be omitted with proper names, or at least nouns appropriate to individuals, e. g. αὐτὸς Μένων, Krüg. Xen. An. 1, 2, 20, αὐτὸς βασιλεύς, πατήρ, etc.—2. *of one's self, of one's own accord, sponte*, like αὐτόματος, ἀλλά τις αὐτὸς ἴτω, *let each go of himself, without special order*, Il. 17, 254: ἤξει γὰρ αὐτά, for they will come *of themselves*, Soph. O. T. 341.—3. *by one's self, alone*,=μόνος, αὐτός περ ἐών, although alone, Il. 8, 99, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1235, Wolf Lept. p. 303. Hom. also adds οἷος, Od. 14, 450, and the Att. join αὐτὸς μόνος, Wolf Lept. p. 288, cf. infr. IV. 3: Att. also αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτόν, *himself by himself*, i. e. quite alone: but also αὐτός simply, as αὐτὸς ἀνακομισθῆναι, *to return alone*, Hdt. 5, 85; so αὐτοί ἐσμεν, *we are by ourselves*, i. e. none but citizens are present, Ar. Ach. 504: and hence, *we are among friends*, and can speak in confidence, Heind. Plat. Parm. 137 B.—4. in dat. case, c. subst., αὐτός denotes accompaniment, *together with*, ἀνόρουσεν αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμιγγι, *he sprang up lyre in hand*, Il. 9, 194: αὐτῇ σὺν πήληκι κάρῃ, *helmet and all*, Il. 14, 498, and without σύν, αὐτῇ κεν γαίῃ ἐρύσαι, Il. 8, 24: the latter use is most freq. in Att., αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι, *allies and all*, Aesch. Pr. 221, and with artic., αὐτοῖσι τοῖς πόρπαξι, Ar. Eq. 849, etc., cf. Hdt. 7, 39; 6, 93: sometimes however the Att. add σύν, e. g. αὐτῷ ξὺν ἄγγει, Eur. Ion 32, v. Elmsl. Med. 160: cf. infr. V. 8.—5. added to ordinal numbers, e. g. πέμπτος αὐτός, *himself the fifth*, i. e. along with four others, Thuc. 1, 46, when αὐτός is always the chief person.—6. αὐτός is said to be put for οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, but it always retains its own proper meaning of *self:* this happens esp. before a relative: but here αὐτό is not itself the antecedent, but seems to be in appos. with τοῦτο understood, as αὐτὸ οὐκ εἰρηται, ὃ μάλιστα ἐδει, Plat.: indeed in Plat. αὐτὸ τοῦτο is most freq. conjoined, e. g. αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ ζητηθέν, Polit. 267 C.—7. seemingly pleonast. where the noun has gone before, to which it serves to recall the attention, and add distinctness, as *hic* and *is* in Latin, whether in the apodosis of the same sentence, e. g. ὃν ὧδετο πιστόν. αὐτὸν εὗρε, Xen. An. 1, 9, 29, or after a stop, as Od. 7, 73: an actual pleonast. use is alleged from Soph. Phil. 315, οἷς Ὀλύμπιοι δοῖέν ποτ' αὐτοῖς, where however it retains its force, v. Herm. in l.: in fact this usage dates from the time of Callim. in phrases like ὧν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν, etc. —8. in connexion with the personal pron., e. g. ἐγὼ αὐτός, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, σὲ αὐτόν, etc., but always *divisim* in Hom., who with enclit. puts αὐτός first, as αὐτόν μιν, Od. 4, 244.—*b.* sometimes the person. pron. is omitted, as αὐτός..ἤσθαι λιλαίομαι, Il. 13, 252, αὐτὸν ἑλέησον, for ἐμὲ αὐτόν, Il. 24, 503. In Od. 2, 33, οἱ αὐτῷ is simply a strengthd. form of οἱ: and so in Att., when σὲ αὐτόν, ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ, etc., are read *divisim*. they are merely emphatic, not reflexive.—*c.* again αὐτός is joined with the reflexive ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, etc., to add force and definiteness, αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτοῦ, Aesch. Theb. 406, and sometimes betw. the art. and reflex. pron. τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πήμασιν, Id. Ag. 836: so αὐτοὶ σφῆσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν, Od. 1, 33, Lat. *sua ipsi stultitia:* but αὐτῶν σφετέρῃσιν ἀτ., Od. 1, 7.—9. αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός, *the same*, but only in Ion. poetry: for all the Att. instances in which αὐτός is the predicate (and beyond this no one extends the supposed Att. usage of αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός) may be strictly translated *himself*, etc., although the Lat. idiom would require *idem:* see them in Herm. Soph. Ant. 920; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. αὐτός sub fin.—10. Epich. p. 2, has a compar. αὐτότερος, and Ar. Plut. 83, a superl. αὐτότατος, Lat. *ipsissimus, his very self*, cf. Bast Greg. p. 366, 896.—II. *he, she, it*, for the simple pron. of the third person, *only in oblique cases*, and never at the beginning of a sentence: hence unnecessarily considered enclitic by some old Gramm., v. Spitzn. Il. 12, 204. The nearest approach to this use in the nom. case, is in such instances as those giver. sup., I. 6, q. v. On the varying shades of difference between the oblique cases αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, and the reflex. pron. αὑτοῦ, αὑτῷ, αὑτόν, v. sub ἑαυτοῦ.—III. with artic. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, and Att. contr. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, ταὐτό and ταὐτόν (v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 414, Elmsl. Med. 550): gen. ταὐτοῦ, etc., Ion. ὡὐτός, τωὐτό, *the very one, the same*, Lat. *idem*, of which there are some examples even in Hom., as Il. 6, 391, Od. 7, 55, 326. It freq. takes a dat., like ὅμοιος, παραπλήσιος, etc., to denote *sameness* or *agreement*, esp. in prose, as τὠυτὸ ὑμῖν ἐπρήσσομεν, Hdt. 4, 119; ὁ αὐτὸς τῷ λίθῳ, *the same as* the stone, Plat. Euthyd. 298 A; τὸ αὐτὸ πράσσειν or πάσχειν τινί, Hdt. 4, 119, etc.; ἐν ταὐτῷ εἶναί τινι, *to be in the place with...*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 27; προςίεσθαί τινι ἐς ταὐτὸ ἑαυτῷ, *to have a person meet* one, Ib. 1, 30: also κατὰ ταὐτά τινι, Hdt. 2, 20: also ὁ αὐτός...καί, like Lat. *simul ac...*, Hdt. 4, 109, ὁ αὐτός...ὥςπερ, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 86 A, and ὁ αὐτός...τε...καί, Wolf Lept. p. 258, 370.—IV. *peculiar phrases*,—1. αὐτὸ ἕκαστον, *a thing in itself, as it is*, v. αὐτοέκαστος.—2. αὐτὸ μόνον, like αὐτόχρημα, *simply, merely, nothing but*, strengthd. form of μόνον, Valck. Call. p. 2[88].—3. κατ' αὐτό, *just, about*, of accidental meeting, also of loose definitions of number, Herm. Vig. § 123, xiv.: but κατὰ ταὐτό, and ὑπὸ ταὐτό, *at, about the same time*, Lat. *sub idem tempus*, Id. ib.—4. εἰς ταὐτό, ἐν ταὐτῷ, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, *to, in, from the same place*, Att.—V. *in compos.*—1. *of itself*, i. e. *natural, native, not made*, as in αὐτόκτιτος, αὐτόρροφος.—2. *in a simple, rude state of nature*, αὐτοπόκιστος.—3. *of mere..., of nothing but...*, as in αὐτόξυλος, αὐτολίθινος.—4. *of one's self, self...*, as in αὐτοδίδακτος, αὐτογνώμων, αὐτόματος: and so *independently*, as in αὐτοκράτωρ, αὐτόνομος.—5. *very..., bodily*, as with proper names, Αὐτοθαΐς, Lat. *altera Thais*, Schäf. Mel. 28.—6. *the very, the ideal*, as in αὐτοάγαθον, αὐτοάνθρωπος, etc., freq. from Arist. downwds.—7. *just, exactly*, as in αὐτόδεκα.—8. rarely, with reflex. signf. of αὐτοῦ and ἀλλήλων, as αὐθέντης, αὐτοκτονέω.—8. *together with*, as in αὐτόπρεμνος, αὐτόῤῥιζος, *roots and all*.—9. *alone, by one's self*, as in αὐτόσκηνος. For αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷς, etc., v. the respective heads. The chief authority for this article is Hermann's Dissertatio de pron. αὐτός, Opusc. 1, 308, etc., reprinted at the end of his Viger, with a summary of its contents, ib. § 123 B: v. also Kühner Gr. Gr. § 630.

Αὐτοσανδαράκη, ης, ἡ, (αὐτός, σανδαράκη) σανδαράκη *itself, the essence of it*, Alciphr.

Αὐτόσε, adv. (αὐτοῦ) *thither, to the very place*, Hdt. 3, 124, Thuc., etc.

†**Αὐτοσθένης**, ους, ὁ, (αὐτός, σθένος) *Autosthenes*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 28, 1, Paus. 4, 23, 4.

Αὐτοσίδηρος, ον, (αὐτός, σίδηρος) *of sheer iron*, ἀμιλλα. Eur. Hel. 356.

Αὐτόσιτος, ον, (αὐτός, σιτέω) *providing for one's self, bringing one's own provisions* to a common meal, Crobyl. ap. Ath. 47 E, cf. αὐτόδειπνος.

Αὐτοσκαπανεύς, έως, ὁ, (αὐτός σκαπανεύς) *a very digger*, Alciphr.

Αὐτόσκευος, ον, (αὐτός, σκευή) *self-made*, i. e. *artless, plain*, Aristaen., cf. αὐτοποίητος.

Αὐτόσκηνος, ον, (αὐτός, σκηνή)

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living and messing alone, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14.

Αὐτοσοφία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, σοφία) *very wisdom*, Eccl.

Αὐτόσπορος, ον, (αὐτός, σπείρω) *self-sown*, Aesch. Fr. 184.

Αὐτόσσυτος, ον, (αὐτός, σεύομαι) *self-moved, self-sped*, Aesch. Eum. 170.

Αὐτοστᾰδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, ἱσταμαι) *a stand-up fight, close fight, fray, mêlée*, Il. 13, 325: strictly adj., sub. *μάχη*, elsewh. *ἡ συστάδην μάχη*.

Αὐτόστεγος, ον, (αὐτός, στέγη)= αὐτόροφος, σπῆλυγξ, Dionys. ap. Ath. 401 F.

Αὐτόστολος, ον, (αὐτός, στέλλομαι) *self-sent, going of one's self*, Soph. Phil. 496.

Αὐτόστονος, ον, (αὐτός, στένω) *sighing for* or *by one's self*, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Αὐτοστράτηγος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, στρατηγός) *a general with full powers*. [ᾰ]

Αὐτοσφᾰγής, ές, (αὐτός, σφάττω) *slain by one's self* or *by kinsmen*, both which signfs. are found in Soph. Aj. 841.

Αὐτοσχεδά, v. sub αὐτοσχεδόν.

Αὐτοσχεδιάζω. f. -άσω. (αὐτοσχέδιος) *to do, act, speak off-hand*, Plat. Crat. 413 D, Xen., etc.: hence—1. usu. in bad sense, *to do, act, speak unadvisedly* or *hastily*, περί τινος, Plat. Apol. 20 C: *to judge superficially, take a thing too lightly* or *easily*, Xen.: εἰς τὰ σώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *to practise, make experiments upon*, Aeschin. 76, 12.—2. in good sense, *to strike out a plan at a heat*, τὰ δέοντα, Thuc. 1, 138: also of nature, *to produce freely*, Hence

Αὐτοσχεδίασμα, ατος, τό, *work done off-hand, an impromptu*. Arist. Poët.—II. *a rash act, rashness*, Plat. (Com.), Νὺξ μ., 5: but this signf. is dub.: and

Αὐτοσχεδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an acting* or *speaking without thought* or *preparation*.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐτοσχεδιάζω) *one who acts, does, speaks off-hand*: and so *a raw hand, bungler*, Lat. *tiro*. Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 5.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστί, adv., *extempore*.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, ή, όν, (αὐτοσχεδιάζω) *extemporary*.

Αὐτοσχέδιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (αὐτός, σχέδη) *hand to hand*, hence αὐτοσχεδίη=αὐτοσταδίη, *a close fight, fray, mêlée*, αὐτοσχεδίη μίξαι χεῖρας, Il. 15, 510: hence in acc. αὐτοσχεδίην as adv., = αὐτοσχεδόν, πλήσσειν τινὰ αὐτοσχεδίην, Il. 12, 192, αὐτ. οὐτασμένος, Od. 11, 536.—II. *even from the hand*, i. e. *off-hand, on the spur of the moment*, first in H. Hom. Merc. 55.

Αὐτοσχεδόν, adv., *near at hand, hand to hand*, Lat. *comimus*, in Hom. always of close fight, like αὐτοσχεδίην: once also αὐτοσχεδά, Il. 16, 319.—2. c. gen. *near, close to*, Arat.: of time, *forthwith*.

Αὐτοσχίδης, ές, (αὐτός, σχίζω) *simply slit*, and so *simple*, ὑπόδημα, Hermipp. Dem. 5.

Αὐτοτέλεια, ας, ἡ, (αὐτοτελής) *the state of an* αὐτοτελής, *independence*.

Αὐτοτέλεστος, ον, (αὐτός, τελέω) *accomplished of one's self*, Jac. A. P. 12: † *self-formed*, Opp. H. 1, 763.

Αὐτοτελής, ές, (αὐτός, τέλος) *ending in itself*, hence *constant throughout: ended, accomplished* in or *of itself, complete in itself*, Arist. Org.: hence *sufficient, αἰτία*.—2. *absolute, self-subsisting, independent*, Plut.—3. *with full powers*, πρός τι, Polyb.—4. *sufficing* or *having enough for one's self*: also *supporting* or *feeding one's self*, ἱππεῖς, Luc.—II. (αὐτός, τέλος IV.) *taxing one's self, self-taxed*, Thuc. 5, 18. Adv. -λῶς, *perfectly*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 85: *at discretion*, Polyb.

Αὐτότεχνος, ον, (αὐτός, τέχνη) *self-instructed in an art*, πρὸς ἴασιν, Plut.

Αὐτότης, ητος, ἡ, (αὐτός) *identity*, Sext. Emp.

Αὐτότοκος, ον, (αὐτός, τόκος) *young and all*, Aesch. Ag. 137: but—II. parox. αὐτοτόκος, ον, (αὐτός, τίκτω) act. *self-producing*, Nonn.

Αὐτοτρᾱγικός, ή, όν, (αὐτός, τραγικός) *πίθηκος, an arrant tragic* ape, Dem. 307, 25, ubi al. αὐτοτραγικοπίθηκος, in one word.

Αὐτοτρίγωνον, ου, τό, (αὐτός, τρίγωνον) *the very ideal triangle*, Arist. de Gen. et Inter.

Αὐτοτροπήσας, in H. Hom. Merc. 86, ὁδὸν αὐτ., as if from αὐτοτροπάω, *to turn straightway*: but the place is dub., other MSS. give αὐτοπρεπὴς ὡς, others αὐτοτροπὴς ὡς, and Herm. conj. ὁδὸν ἀντιτορήσων, as if *penetraturus viam, extending to make* his way *through*.

Αὐτότροφος, ον, (αὐτός, τρέφω)= αὐτόσιτος, a word blamed by Phryn. 201.

Αὐτότῡπος, ον, (αὐτός, τύπτω) *self-stricken*.

Αὐτοῦ, adv., orig. gen. neut. from αὐτός, and in full ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, *at the very place, there, here, on the spot*. Hom., Hdt., and Att.: oft. with the place added, αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐνὶ χώρῳ, *here in Troy*, etc., Hom.; also αὐτοῦ ἐνθα, Il. 8, 207, κεῖθι αὐτοῦ, H. Hom. Ap. 374; αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ, *in this very place, exactly here*, oft. in Hdt., cf. Valck. ad 4, 135.

Αὐτοῦ, Att. contr. for ἑαυτοῦ, q. v.

Αὐτουργέω, *to be an* αὐτουργός, *do one's own work, serve one's self, work with one's own hand*, Arist. Mund.: *to execute* or *fulfil of one's self*, τὴν μαντηίην, Luc. Hence

Αὐτουργητος, ον. *self-wrought*, i. e. *rudely wrought*, βάθρον, Anth.: and

Αὐτουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working with one's own hand*, αὐτ. φόνου, *self-inflicted murder*, Aesch. Eum. 336: hence *one's own practice* or *experience*, Polyb.: *hardship*, Id.

Αὐτουργικός, ή, όν, *inclined* or *able to work with one's own hand*, Anton.: but ἡ -κη, sub. τεχνη, *the art of making real things*, not semblances (εἰδώλα) Plat. Soph. 266 D. Adv. -κῶς. From

Αὐτουργός, όν, (αὐτός, *ἔργω) *self-working*, αὐτουργῷ χειρί, Soph. Ant. 52.—2. usu. as subst., *one who works his land himself*. and not by slaves, *a husbandman, farmer*, Eur. Or. 917, sq.; esp. of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 1, 141: also a *workman, slave*: hence *poor*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 5: metaph. αὐτουργὸς τῆς φιλοσοφίας, *one that has worked* at philosophy *by himself*, without a teacher, Xen. l. c.—II. pass. *self-wrought*, i. e. *rudely, coarsely wrought*, cf. αὐτοσχέδιος, Dion. H. Adv. -γῶς.

Αὐτουργότευκτος, ον, (αὐτουργός, τεύχω)= foreg. II., Lyc.

Αὐτοφᾰγος, ον, (αὐτός, φαγεῖν) *self-devouring*.

Αὐτοφαυόμενον ἀγαθόν, τό, *the self-appearing* good, Arist. Org.

Αὐτόφι, αὐτόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and plur. from αὐτός, in Hom.: also as adv.=αὐτοῦ, *there, at the very place*; Hom. always joins it with a prep., ἀπ' αὐτόφιν, ἐπ' αὐτόφιν, παρ' αὐτόφιν, *from, in*, or *by the very place*.

Αὐτόφλοιος, ον, (αὐτός, φλοιός) *bark and all*, Theocr.

Αὐτοφόνος, ον, (αὐτός, φοτεύω) *self-murdering, murdering in one's own family*, αὐτοφόνα κακά. Aesch. Theb. 850, Ag. 1091, cf. αὐθέντης. In Hom. only as prop. n. v. sq. Adv. -νως, Aesch. Suppl. 65. Hence

†**Αὐτόφονος**, ον, ὁ, *Autophonus*, a Theban, Il. 4, 395.

Αὐτοφόντης, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, φονεύω) *a murderer*, Eur. Med. 1269.

Αὐτόφορβος, ον, (αὐτός, φέρβω)= αὐτοφάγος, Aesch. Fr. 105.

Αὐτόφορητος, ον, (αὐτός, φορέω) *self-borne*, Nonn.

Αὐτόφορτος, ον, (αὐτός, φόρτος) *bearing one's own baggage, carrying a knapsack*, Aesch. Cho. 675.—II. *cargo and all*, ναῦς, Plut.

†**Αὐτοφραδάτης**, ου, ὁ, *Autophradates*, a Persian commander in the reign of Artaxerxes III., Dem. 671.

Αὐτοφρουρητος, ον, (αὐτος, φρουρέω) *self-guarded*.

Αὐτυφής, ές, (αὐτός, φέω) *self-growing*, Hes. Th. 813: *self-existent*. Critias 15.—2. *produced in the country, of home production*. Xen. Vect. 2, 1.—3. *natural*, opp. to *artificial*, λιμήν, Thuc. 1, 93; χρυσός, *virgin gold*. Diod.: αὐτ. λόφοι, *hills in their natural state*, not quarried or mined, Xen. Vect. 4, 2: of a horse, τὸν αὐτοφυῆ (sc. δρόμον) διατροχάζειν, *to have natural paces*, Xen. Eq. 7, 11. Adv. -ως, hence αὐτοφυῶς δρασον, like *by nature*, Plat. Gorg. 513 B.

Αὐτόφῡτος, ον.=foreg., Pind. P. 3, 83: αὐτ. ἐργασία=αὐτουργία, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 8.

Αὐτοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *the voice itself*, Julian: from

Αὐτόφωνος, ον, (αὐτός, φωνή) *self-sounding*, χρησμὸς αὐτ., *oracles delivered by the god himself*, Luc.

Αὐτόφωρος, ον, (αὐτός, φώρ) *caught in the act of theft*, and in genl. *caught in the act*, Thuc. 6, 38: αὐτόφωρα ἁμπλακήματα, *self-detected misdeeds*, Soph. Ant. 51. The usu. phrase is ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαμβάνειν, *to catch in the act*, Lat. *in ipso furto deprehendere*, Eur. Ion 1214, and Oratt.: and so in Pass., ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἁλῶναι, Hdt. 6, 72, εἁλῆφθαι, Ar. Plut. 455: also c. part., ἐπιβουλεύοντας φανῆναι ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, *to be caught in the very act of plotting*, Hdt. 6, 137; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρου εἴλημμαι πλουσιώτατος ὤν, *I am proved by facts to be the richest*, Xen. Symp. 3, 13. Adv. -ρως.

Αὐτοχάρακτος, ον, (αὐτός, χαράσσω) *self-scratching* or *graving*.

†**Αὐτοχαρίδας**, α, ὁ, *Autocharidas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 12.—2. a Pythagorean of Lacedaemon, Iambl.

Αὐτόχαρις, ιτος, ἡ, (αὐτός, χάρις) *very grace*: αὐτοχάριτες Ἀττικαί, *the Graces bodily*, Alciphr. 3, 43.

Αὐτόχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, χείρ) *working* or *fulfilling with one's own hand*, αὐτ. λουειν, παίειν, κτεινειν, etc., to wash, strike, etc., *with one's own hand*, Soph., and Eur.: also c. gen., *the very doer, perpetrator of* a thing, τύρου, Soph. Ant. 306.—II. absol., like αὐθέντης, *one who kills himself*, or *one of his kin*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1160; but also—2. simply *a murderer, homicide*, Soph. O. T. 231, Dem. 552, 18: in full, αὐτ. τοῦ φονεύσαντος, Soph. O. T. 266, El. 955.—3. as adj., *murderous*, esp. of murder by one's hand or by kinsmen, αὐτ. θυμός,

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σφαγή, μοῖρα, Eur.: πληγέντες αὐτοχειρι μιάσματι, of brothers *stricken by mutual slaughter*, Soph. Ant. 172.

Αὐτοχειρί, adv. from foreg., *with one's own hand*, Lycurg. 165, 8, cf. Pors. Or. 1037.

Αὐτοχειρία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτόχειρ) *a doing or working with one's own hands*, esp. in dat. as adv.=foreg., esp. αὐτοχειρίᾳ κτείνειν, Hdt. 1, 140, etc., also αὐτ. λαβεῖν, Dem. 787, 26: hence—2. absol. *actual murder*, Plat. Legg. 872 B.

Αὐτοχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (αὐτός. χείρ) *to work with one's own hand*, Philist. ap. Poll. 2, 154.

Αὐτοχείριος, ία, ιον,=αὐτόχειρ.

Αὐτοχειροτόνητος, ον, (αὐτός, χειροτονέω) *self-elected*.

Αὐτοχερί, adv. of αὐτόχειρ, poet. for αὐτοχειρί, Call.

Αὐτόχθονος, υν, (αὐτός, χθών) *country and all*, Aesch. Ag. 536.

Αὐτόχθων, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, χθών) *from the land itself*, Lat. *terrigena*: hence οἱ αὐτόχθονες, like Lat. *Aborigines, Indigenae, not settlers, of native stock*, Hdt. 1, 171, etc.: so the Athenians were fond of being thought, Eur. Ion 29, 589, 737, Ar. Vesp. 1076, cf. Thuc. 1, 2.

Αὐτοχόλωτος, ον, (αὐτός, χολόομαι) *angry of or at one's self*, Anth.

Αὐτοχορήγητος, ον, (αὐτός, χορηγέω) *self-furnished*, Plat. Ax. 371 D.

Αὐτοχωνος, ον, lengthd. for αὐτόχωνος, contr. from αὐτοχόανος, (αὐτός, χοάνη) *rudely cast, shapeless*, of a mass of iron used as a quoit, Il. 23, 826, or acc. to others, *cast, solid, massive*.

Αὐτόχρημα, (αὐτός, χρῆμα) adv. *indeed, really: at once, plainly*, Ar. Eq. 78.

Αὐτόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (αὐτος, χρόα) *with its own, natural colour*, Plut.: *of one colour*, Id.

Αὐτόχυμος, ον, (αὐτός. χυμός) *with its own, natural juice*, Aristid.

Αὐτόχῠτος, ον, (αὐτός, χέω) *shed, poured out of itself*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 119.

Αὐτοψεί and **αὐτοψί**, adv. of αὐτόπτης, *with one's own eyes*.

Αὐτοψία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτόπτης) *a seeing with one's own eyes*, Diosc.

Αὐτωνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (αὐτός, ὠνέομαι) *one that buys for himself*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3, 81.

Αὐτώρης, ες, *acting or speaking of one's self*, Call. Fr. 264, but both signf. and deriv. are dub.

Αὖτως, adv. from αὐτός, with Aeol. accent,—I. *even so, just so, as it is, γυμνὸν ἐόντα, αὖτως, ὥςτε γυναῖκα*, unarmed *just as I am*, Il. 22, 125. —2. hence in a contemptuous sense, *just so, no better, τί σὺ κήδεαι αὖτως ἀνδρῶν; why take you no better care?* Il. 6, 55 (but Spitzn. οὕτως); and so freq. joined with other words implying contempt, *νήπιος αὖτως, a mere child*, so *μὴν αὖτως, ἀνεμώλιον αὖτως, αὖτως ἄχθος ἀρούρης*, etc. Hence seems to come the form ὡςαύτως, in Hom. always ὡς δ' αὕτως, *in just the same manner*, common in Att.—II. *still so, just as before, as it was, λευκὸν ἔτ' αὖτως*, still white *as when new*, Il. 23, 268, *ἔτι κεῖται αὖτως ἐν κλισίῃσι, he still lies just as he was*, Il. 24, 413: so too καὶ αὖτως, *still, unceasingly*, *even without cause*, Il. 1, 520. — III. the Gramm. supposed a third sense, *in vain, without effect*, but all the passages seem to fall under one of the former heads, v. Il. 16, 117; 18, 584, etc., in this sense they wrote αὕτως, but αὖτως in the other s: Buttm. Lexil. in voc. always writes αὖτως, Herm. (de pron. αὐτός, § 15) always αὖτως.

†**Αὐφίδιος** and **Αὔφιδος**, ου, ὁ, *the Aufidus*, now *Ofanto*, a river of Apulia, Polyb. 4, 1, 2, Strab.

†**Αὖφεις**, εντος, ὁ, *the Ufens*, a river of Latium, v. l. Strab. p. 233.

Αὐχᾱλέος, α, ον, (αὐχή) *boastful, proud, braggart*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B. (3, 5 Bgk.).

†**Αὐχάται**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Auchatae*, a Scythian tribe dwelling at the sources of the Hypanis, Hdt. 4, 6.

Αὐχενίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ῐῶ, (αὐχήν) *to behead, cut the throat of...*, τινά, Soph. Aj. 298.—2. *to hang*.

Αὐχένιος, α, ον, (αὐχήν) *belonging to the neck, τένοντες, the neck-sinews*, Od. 3, 450.—II. a kind of *tunic*, Antiph.

Αὐχενιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (αὐχενίζω) *a halter*, Lyc.

Αὐχέω,=καυχάομαι, *to boast, plume one's self*, ἐπί τινι, on a thing, Batr. 57, c. inf. *to boast that...*, Hdt. 2, 160, etc.: in genl. *to protest, declare, say*, almost like φημί, Aesch., and Eur.: from

ΑΥ'ΧΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *boasting, pride*, Pind. N. 11, 38, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5, 153. (Akin to καύχη and εὐχή.) Hence

Αὐχήεις, εσσα, εν, *braggart, proud*, Anth.

Αὔχημα, ατος, τό, (αὐχέω) *a thing boasted of, an object of pride, the pride, boast*, χθονός, Soph. O. C. 710.—II. *a boast*, Id. 713: also=αὐχή, *boasting*, Thuc. 2. 62; 7, 66: ὀπισθόμβροτον αὔχ., *posthumous fame*, Pind. P. 1, 197.

ΑΥ'ΧΗ'Ν, ένος, ὁ, *the neck, throat*, of men or beasts, Hom., etc.: for its several parts, cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 12, 1. —II. metaph. *any narrow band or passage*; and so *a neck of land, isthmus*, Hdt. 1, 72; 6, 37; but also *a narrow sea, strait*, Id. 4, 85, so αὐχ. πόντου, Aesch. Pers. 72: *the narrow bed* of a river, Hdt. 4, 89: *a narrow mountain pass, defile*, Id. 7, 223.—III. *the tiller* in a ship. Cf. τράχηλος. (Acc. to Pott, from Sanscr. root *wah*, to bear, cf. Gr. ὀχέω.)

Αὐχησις, εως, ἡ, (αὐχέω) *boasting, exultation*, Thuc. 6, 16.

Αὐχητικός, ή, όν,=αὐχήεις.

Αὐχμᾱλέος, α, ον, = αὐχμηρός, Choeril. p. 130.

Αὐχμάω, v. sq.

ΑΥ'ΧΜΕΩ, (αὐχμή) *to be dry, dusty, dirty: look squalid* or *unwashed*, Lat. *squalere*, Od. 24, 250, Ar. Nub. 442, etc. Only the part. pres. of αὐχμάω occurs.

Αὐχμή, ῆς, ἡ,=αὐχμός, Q. Sm.

Αὐχμήεις, εσσα, εν,=αὐχμηρός, H. Hom. 18, 6.

Αὐχμηροκόμης, ου, ὁ, (αὐχμηρός, κόμη) *with staring, wild hair*, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 9, cf. sq.

Αὐχμηρός, ά, όν, *dry, thirsty*, Plat.: *sunburnt, rough, dusty, dirty*, Lat. *squalidus*: and of hair, *staring, wild*, Soph. Fr. 422, cf. αὐσταλέος.—2. *impoverished, needy*.

Αὐχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἄω, αὔω, αὐος, ἄζω) *drought*, Eur., Thuc. 1, 23: thence *scarcity*, σοφίας, Plat. Meno 70 C.—II. *the rough, burnt look* of the earth *in time of drought*: and so of the body, like Lat. *squalor, squalidity, filth, wretchedness*, Plat. Rep. 614 D.

Αὐχμώδης, ες, (αὐχμός, εἶδος) *looking dry* and *squalid*, Lat. *squalosus, aestuosus*, κόμη, Eur. Or. 223, cf. αὐχμηρός.

ΑΥ'Ω, Att. *αὔω, to dry, wither*, hence *to singe, kindle, set on fire*, Od. 5, 490; ἵνα μή ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὔοι, sub. πῦρ, where the Att. would use ἐναύοι. Only poet.; cf. ἀφαύω, ἐναύω. (The Sanscr. root is *ush*, to burn, whence also ἐΰω, εὔω: αὖος, αὐχμός: αὐώς, ἠώς, ἑως: Lat. *uro, ustus; aurora*.)

ΑΥ'Ω, ΑΥ'ΣΩ, ἀύσω; aor. ἤυσα [for in the pres. and impf. αυ– is a diphthong, in fut. ᾰῦ and aor. two syll.] *To shout out, to shout, call* or *cry aloud*, oft. in Hom., who usu. adds μακρόν, μέγα, δεινόν; also of things, *to ring, sound, echo*, cf. ἀϋτέω: c. acc. pers., *to call upon*, Od. 9, 65. (Hence ἀϋτή, ἀϋτέω, αὐδή, ἄνεως, αὐχέω: the root is in Sanscr. *wa*=ἀημι, to blow.)

* **ΑΥ'Ω**, *to sleep*, (from * ἄω, ἄημι, to breathe,) only found in the derivs. λαύω, ἀωτέω, εὕδω.

Αὖως, ή, Aeol. for ἀώς, ἠώς.

'Αφαγνεύω,=sq., Plut.

'Αφαγνίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἁγνίζω) *to purify*. Mid. *to purify one's self, devote one's self with purifying offerings, τοῖς νερτέροις θεοῖς*, Eur. Alc. 1146. Hence

'Αφαγνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *purification*.

'Αφαδία, ας, ἡ, *unpleasantness, enmity*, Eupol. Astr. 7: from

'Αφᾰδος, ον, (ἀφανδάνω) *displeasing, odious*.

†**'Αφαία**, ας, ἡ, *Aphaea*, a goddess worshipped in Aegina, Paus. 2, 30, 3.

'Αφαίμαξις, εως, ἡ, *a bleeding*, Hipp.: from

'Αφαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, αἱμάσσω) *to bleed, let blood*, Hipp.

'Αφαίρεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφαιρέω) *that which is taken away*: hence in LXX. *the heave-offering*.—II. = ἀφαίρεσις. Hence

'Αφαιρεματικός, ή, όν, *taking away, abstracting*, Gramm.

'Αφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφαιρέω) *a taking away*, or *out*, Plat.—II. in logic, *abstraction*, Arist. Org.

'Αφαιρετέον, verb. adj., *one must take away*, Plat. Rep. 361 A.

'Αφαιρετικός, ή, όν, *fit for taking away*.

'Αφαιρέτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a she-robber*, Orph.

'Αφαιρετός, όν, *to be taken away, to be separated*.—II. proparox. ἀφαίρετος, *taken away*, Paus. (On the difference of accent v. Lob. Paral. 479): from

'Αφαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: mid. -ήσομαι, though in Hdt. 5, 35 we have it in pass. signf.: aor. ἀφεῖλον: aor. mid. ἀφειλόμην, later ἀφειλάμην: aor. pass. ἀφῃρέθην, (ἀπό, αἱρέω). *To take from, take away from another*, τινί τι, Od. 14, 455, also τινός τι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 4, 7: but ἀφ. τινά τι, *to bereave, rob of* a thing, Aesch.: ἀφ. τινός, *to take from* a thing, hence *to diminish*, also ἀφ. ἔκ τινος, Luc.: *to separate, set aside*, Plat.: *to let off, pardon*, τινί, Xen.—B. Mid. from Hom. downwds. more freq. than act., *to take away for one's self, bear off*, νίκην, νόστον, Hom.: also like act., though also with the notion of *taking for one's self*, ἀφ. τινί τι, *to take away from...*, Il. 1, 161, also τί πρός τινος, Eur. Tro. 1034: ἀφ. τινά τι, *to bereave, deprive, rob of* a thing, Il. 1, 275, Hdt. 7, 104, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8, 3, and freq. in Att., v. Elmsl. Ach. 464: followed by μή c. inf., *to prevent, hinder from* doing, Soph. Phil. 1304, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 260 A: ἀφαιρεῖσθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem, to set a man free*, Isocr. 252

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E.—C. pass., *to be robbed* or *deprived of* a thing, τι πρός or ὑπό τινος, Hdt. 3, 65; 7, 159. or simply τι, Hdt., and Att.; also τινός. Hence

'Αφαίρημα, ατος, τό,=ἀφαίρεμα.

'Αφαιρητικός, ή, όν,=ἀφαιρετικός.

'Αφάκη, ης, ἡ, (φακός) a kind of *vetch* or *lentil*, v. φακή: Adj. —II. a wild plant, *dandelion*, Theophr.

'Αφάλλομαι, fut. ἀφαλοῦμαι, (ἀπό, ἄλλομαι) *to spring off* or *down from*, πήδημ' ἀφήλατο, Aesch. Pers. 305: *to jump off*, Ar. Nub. 147.

'Αφάλος, ον, (α priv., φάλος) *without the φάλος* or *metal boss* in which the plume was fixed, Il. 10, 258: cf. τετράφαλος. [ᾰφ]

'Αφαλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφάλλομαι) *a springing off* or *back*, Arist.

'Αφαλτος, ον, (ἀφάλλομαι) *springing off, down*, or *back*.

'Αφαμαρτάνω, fut. -τήσομαι, (ἀπό, ἁμαρτάνω) *to miss*, esp. one's aim at a mark, c. gen., Il.: in genl. *to miss one's aim, fail in gaining*, Il. 6, 411: always c. gen.

'Αφαμαρτοεπής, ές, (ἀφαμαρτάνω, ἔπος) = ἁμαρτοεπής, *always missing the point, random talking*, Il. 3,215.

'Αφαμιῶται, ῶν, οἱ, *serfs, ascripti glebae*, at Crete, like the Helots in Laconia, Strab. (Said to be from ἀφαμία,=κλῆρος.) Cf. 'Αμφαμιῶται.

'Αφανδάνω, f. ἀφαδήσω: Ion. aor. 2 inf. ἀπαδέειν, Hdt. 2, 129, (ἀπό, ἀνδάνω). *To displease, not to please*, Od. 16, 387, Soph. Ant. 501.

'Αφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *a being ἀφανής: darkness, obscurity*, Pind. I. 4, 52: ἀξιώματος ἀφ., *want of illustrious birth* or *rank*, Thuc. 2, 37.—II. *disappearance, utter destruction, perdition*, Aesch. Ag. 384. [φᾰ] From

'Αφάνής, ές, (α priv., φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) *unseen, invisible, viewless*, Hdt., etc.: *inscrutable*, νόος ἀθανάτων, Solon 10: esp. of the nether world, Τάρταρος, Pind. Fr. 223, ἡ ἀφ. θεός, of Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1556.—2. *unseen, vanished*, hence ἀφ. γίγνεσθαι=ἀφανίζεσθαι, Hdt. 3, 104: of the slain, whose bodies were *missing* after a battle, Thuc. 2, 31.—3. *unseen, hidden, unnoticed, secret*, ἀφ. νεῦμα, *a secret sign*, Thuc. 1, 134, etc.: c. part., ἀφ. εἰμι ποιῶν τι, *I do it without being noticed*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 4: hence *unknown, uncertain*, ἀφ. νόσος, Hdt. 2, 84, λόγος, Soph. O. T. 657; ἡφ. χάρις, *a favour from an unknown hand*, Dem. 416, 4: esp. of future events, as ἐλπίδες, etc.: τὸ ἀφανές, *uncertainty*, Hdt. 2, 23, and τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφ., Eur. Alc. 785: ἐν ἀφανεῖ κεῖσθαι, ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ εἶναι, Thuc.: τἀφανῆ, *uncertainty*, Soph. O. T. 131. Hence adv. -νῶς, *secretly, doubtfully*, Thuc., etc.: but also neut. pl. ἀφανῆ as adv., Eur. Hipp. 1289, superl. ἀφανέστατα, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27: also in adv. signf., ἐξ ἀφανοῦς, Aesch. Fr. 54.—4. ἀφανὴς οὐσία, *personal property*, as money, etc., *which can be secreted*, opp. to φανερά, *real*, as land, Lys. Fr. 47; hence ἀφανῆ κατασῆσαι τὴν οὐσίαν, *to turn one's property into money*, Lys. 160, 8: so too ἀφ. πλοῦτος, opp. to γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602. Hence

'Αφανίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ: perf. ἠφάνικα, Dem. 950, 3, *to make unseen, hide from sight*, Schneid. Xen. An. 3, 4, 8: in genl. *to hide conceal, suppress*, Thuc. 7, 8: hence *to make away with*: and so in various relations:—1. of killing and burying secretly, as was the custom of state criminals, etc., Hdt. 3, 126, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 53, cf. Thuc. 4, 80, Xen. An. 1, 6, 11.—2. *to drive* or *take away*, ἀγος, Soph. O. C. 1712: τινὰ πόλεος, one *from* the city, Eur. Phoen. 1011; τινὰ εἰς τὸν νεών, *to carry* one *off into the temple*, Ar. Plut. 741.—3. *to destroy utterly, raze* to the ground, *erase* writing, etc., Thuc. 6, 54, etc.—4. *to obliterate* or *mar* footsteps, oft. in Xen. Cyn.—5. *to secrete, steal*, Id. Oec. 14, 2.—6. *to darken, rob of its brightness, obscure*, ἀρετήν, ἀξίωσιν, δόξαν, τὸ δίκαιον, etc., Thuc., Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 373: but also ἀφ. ἀγαθῷ κακόν, *to wipe out* ill deeds by good, Thuc. 2, 42. δύσκλειαν, Id. 3, 58: ἀφ. τὴν οὐσίαν, *to turn property into money*, Dem, 827, 12, Aeschin. 14, 38, cf. ἀφανής 4.—7. *to drink off, drain*, a cup of wine, Eubul. Pamph. 3, cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, 829.—B. pass. *to become unseen, to disappear and be heard of no more, vanish*, Hdt. 3, 26, etc.: esp. of persons lost at sea. Thuc. 8, 38, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 24: also ἀφ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, Lys. 191, 27: ἀφ. εἰς ὕλην, *to disappear* into, Xen. Cyn. 10. 23: καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη, *was laughed out of sight*, Thuc. 3, 83.—2. *to keep out of public, live retired*. Xen. Ages. 9, 1. Hence

'Αφάνισις, εως, ἡ. *a making away with, getting rid of*. τῆς δίκης, Ar. Nub. 764.—II. (from pass.) *a vanishing, disappearance*, Hdt. 4, 15: and

'Αφάνισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg. II., of the moon, Plut.

†'Αφανιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἀφανίζω, *one must disappear*, Isocr.

'Αφανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a destroyer*, Plut.

'Αφανιστικός, ή, όν, *destroying*, Synes. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αφάνιστός, ή, όν, *destroyed*.

'Αφαντασίαστος, ον, (α priv., φαντασία) *not moved by φαντασία*.

'Αφαντασίωτος, ον, (α priv., φαντασιόω) *without imagination, unable to imagine* a thing, Plut.

'Αφάνταστος, ον,=οὐ φανταζόμενος.

'Αφαντος, ον, (α priv., φαίνομαι) *invisible, made away with, blotted out, forgotten*, Il. 6, 60; 20, 303, Pind., and Trag.: esp. ἀφ. ἔρρειν, οἴχεσθαι, =ἀφανισθῆναι, Trag. Metaph. *unlooked for*, ἔφην' ἄφαντον φῶς, Soph. Phil. 297. Only poet.

'Αφάπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἅπτω) *to fasten from* or *upon*, opp. to λύω, ἅμματα, *to tie knots on a string*, Hdt. 4, 98. Pass. *to be hung on, hang on*, hence ἀπαμμένος (Ion. for ἀφημμ.), Hdt. 2, 121, 4.—II. *to untie, loose*.

'Αφάρ, adv., (either from ἅπτω or ἀπό and ἀρα) strictly denoting *immediate* following of one thing on another, hence—I. *straightway, forthwith*, Il. 19, 405, Theogn. 716, Aesch. Pers. 469, Soph. Tr. 135, etc. (but only in this play): hence *at once, quickly*, Il. 17, 417, Od. 2, 169.—II. without the notion of *immediate; thereupon, then, after that*, Il. 11, 418, Od. 2, 95, Pind.: ἄφαρ αὐτίκα in one phrase, Il. 23, 593.—III. without the notion of *following: continuously, without break*, Il. 23, 375. Only poet.: v. also ἀφάρτερος. [ᾰφ]

'Αφάρυς, έως, ὁ, *the belly-fin of the female thunny*, Arist. H. A.

†'Αφάρευς, εως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Aphareus*, son of Perieres, father of Lynceus, and king of Messene, Apollod. 1, 8, 2.—2. son of Calator, Il. 13, 478.—3. an Athenian, adopted son of Isocrates, a poet and orator. Adj. 'Αφαρήιος, α, ον, *of Apharetis*. Theocr.

'Αφαρέω, *to deprive of clothing*: from 'Αφαρής, ές, (α priv., φᾶρος) *without φᾶρος, unclad, naked*, of the Χάριτες, Horace's *nudae Gratiae*, Euphor. 66.

†'Αφαρητίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *sons* or *descendants of Aphareus, the Apharetids*, i. e. Lynceus and Idas, Pind. Nem. 10, 121; in Ap. Rh. 1, 151, 'Αφαρητιάδαι.

'Αφάρκη, ης, ἡ, *an evergreen tree, a kind of Philyrea*, Theophr.

'Αφαρμάκευτος, ον, (α priv., φαρμακεύω) *without medicine, poison* or *colour, not mixed therewith*, Hipp.

'Αφάρμακος, ον, (α priv., φάρμακον) *without poison*.

'Αφάρμακτος, ον, (α priv., φαρμάσσω)=foreg., κύλιξ ἀφ., *an unpoisoned cup*, Luc.

'Αφαρμόζω, f. -όσω, Att. -μόττω, (ἀπό, ἁρμόζω) *not to fit* or *suit*.

'Αφᾰρος, ον,=ἀφάρωτος, Call. Fr. 183.

'Αφαρπάζω, f. -άξω Att. -άσω, (ἀπό, ἁρπάζω) *to tear off* or *from, κυρυθα κρατός*, Il. 13, 189: *to snatch away, steal from*, τί τινος, Ar. Eq. 1062: c. acc. only, Eur. Ion 1178: *to snatch eagerly, to*, Soph. Tr. 548.

'Αφάρτερος, α ον, compar. from ἄφαρ, *more quick, hastier*, Il. 23, 311. Rare poet. word.

'Αφάρωτος, ον, (α priv., φᾰρόω) *unploughed, untilled*, Gramm.

'Αφασία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφατος) *speechlessness*, caused by fear or perplexity, Eur. I. A. 837, Ar. Thesm. 904, and Plat.: cf. ἀμφασία.

'Αφασσάω, f. -ήσω, Hipp.

'Αφάσσω, f. ἀφάσω; aor. 1 ἧφασα, (ἅπτω, ἀφή, ἀφάω) *to take hold of, handle, feel, touch*, Hdt. 3, 69. (In Galen. Gloss. ἀφ., which is more acc. to analogy.)

'Αφᾶτος, ον, (α priv., φατός, φημί) *not uttered* or *named, nameless*, Hes. Op. 3.—2. *unutterable* hence *huge, monstrous*, μέλεα, Pind. N. 1, 70; ἄφ. χρήματα, *untold sums*, Hdt. 7, 190; ἀφ. νέφος, κτύπος, ἄγκος, Soph. and Eur.: ἄφατον ὡς..., *there's no saying how...*, i. e. marvellously, immensely, Ar. Av. 427, Lys. 198.—3. *that should not be uttered, shameful*, like ἀῤῥητος.—4. act. *speechless*. Adv. -τως.

'Αφαυαίνω, fut. pass. ἀφαυανθήσομαι,=ἀφαύω, Ar. Eccl. 146.

'Αφαυρός, ά, όν, *weak, feeble, powerless*, παῖς, Il. 7, 235: Hom. and others almost always use it in comp. and superl., the posit. in Soph. O. C. 1018, ubi v. Herm. Adv. -ρῶς (Acc. to some αὖω, ἀφαύω, acc. to others from παῦλος, φαῦλος, φαῦρος.) Hence

'Αφαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *feebleness*, Anaxag. Fr. 35.

'Αφαυρόω, (ἀφαυρός) *to make weak*.

'Αφαύω, (ἀπό, αὖω, αὔω) *to dry, dry up, parch*, Lat. *torrere*, Ar. Eq. 394. Pass. *to become dry* or *thirsty, to pine*, v. ἀφαναίνω: cf. also ἀφύω.

'Αφάω, or less well ἀφάω, (ἅπτω, ἀφή) *to handle, feel, examine*, ἀσπίδα, Il. 6, 322.

'Αφεγγής, ές, (α priv., φέγγος) *without light, dark*, Aesch. Pr. 115, φῶς ἀφ., a light *that is no light*, Soph. O. C. 1549: hence metaph. *ill-starred*, Ib. 1481.

'Αφεδράζω, f. -άσω, *to remove*.

'Αφεδριατεύω, (ἀπό, ἑδριάω) hence *οἱ ἀφεδριατεύοντες, a Boeotian magistracy*, Müller Orchom. p. 471.

'Αφεδρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ἀπο, ἕδρα) *a priv., the draught*, N. T.

'Αφέη, Ep. for ἀφῇ, subj. aor. 2 from ἀφίημι, Il.

'Αοεῆκα, Ep. for ἀφῆκα, aor. 1 from ἀφίημι, Hom

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†'Αφειδαντεῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Aphidas*, Ap. Rh.: from

'Αφείδας, αντος, ὁ, *Aphidas*, strictly *nought-sparing*, an assumed name of Ulysses, Od. 24, 305.—2. son of Arcas and father of Aleus, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

'Αφειδείως, poet. adv. of ἀφειδής, for ἀφειδέως, Ap. Rh.

'Αφειδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* ἀφειδής, *be unsparing* or *lavish of*, ψυχῆς, Soph. El. 980, τοῦ βίου, Thuc. 2, 43: absol. ἀφειδήσαντες (sc. κινδύνου, πόνου, etc.), *recklessly*, Eur. I. T. 1354, but in Soph. Ant. 414, ἀφειδεῖν πόνου, *to be careless of toil*, i. e. *to neglect, avoid it*, so that it comes to be much the same as φείδεσθαι πόνου, Herm. ad l. From

'Αφειδής, ές, (α priv., φείδομαι) *unsparing* or *lavish of*, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 195: ἀφ. ὁ κατάπλους καθεστήκει, *the landing was made recklessly, without regard to cost*, Thuc. 4, 26: hence adv. -δέως, Att. -δῶς, *freely, lavishly*, διδόναι, Hdt. 1, 163: also *sparing no pains, with all zeal*, Dem. 152. fin.—2. *unsparing, bountiful*, Lat. *benignus*.—3. *unsparing, cruel, harsh*, hence ἀφειδέως φονεύειν, Hdt. 9, 39, ἀφειδῶς κολάζειν, τιμωρεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2. 47; An. 1, 9, 13. Hence

'Αφειδία, ας, ἡ, *profuseness, liberality*, Def. Plat. 412 C.—2. *harshness, punishing, neglecting*, N. T.

'Αφεῖη, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι. II.

'Αφεῖλον, ἀφειλόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἀφαιρέω.

'Αφεκάς, adv. (ἀπό, ἑκάς) *far away*, Nic. [ᾰ̔ς]

'Αφεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπέχω, *one must abstain from*, τινός, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 34, etc.

'Αφεκτικός, ή, όν, (ἀπέχομαι) *abstemious*, Epict.

'Αφέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀφελής) *evenness*: hence *simplicity*, Polyb.; *neatness*, Artiph. Myst. 1.

'Αφελεῖν, ἀφελέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἀφαιρέω.

'Αφελής, ές, (α priv., φελλεύς) *without a stone, level, even, smooth*, πεδία, Ar. Eq. 527.—II. metaph. of persons, *simple, plain, blunt*, Dem. 1489, 10: hence ἀφελῶς, *rudely, coarsely*, Theogn. 1211: also *unaffected, modest, frugal*, Lat. *tenuis*, Plut.—2. of language, *simple, not intricate* or *involved*, Arist. Rhet.: also *unaffected*, Plut.—3. in genl. *without offence, blameless*.

'Αφελκόω, (ἀπό, ἑλκόω) *to tear open a wound just skinned over*, Lat. *exulcerare*, Arist. Probl., in pass.

'Αφέλκυσις, εως, ἡ, *a dragging away*: from

'Αφελκύω, f. -ύσω, = ἀφέλκω, Plat., and Xen.: θρόμβους φόνου, *to drain, suck out*, Aesch. Eum. 184.

'Αφέλκω, (ἀπό, ἕλκω) *to drag away, draw back, carry off*, Soph. O. C. 844, in pass.: *to draw aside*, ἐπί τι, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 6.

'Αφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, subst. from ἀφελκόω, *the tearing open a wound*, Theophr.

'Αφελότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀφέλεια, N. T.

'Αφελπίζω, = ἀπελπ., Thiersch Act. Phil. Mon. 2, 3, p. 422.

'Αφεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφίημι) *that which is let go: remission*, LXX.

'Αφενος, τό, (ἄφυος, ἀφυειός) *wealth, resources, abundance*; where joined with πλοῦτος the Gramm. explain it of cattle and land, Il. 1, 171: of the wealth of the gods, Hes. Th. 112: some poets have the masc. acc. ἄφενον, as Hes. Op. 24, Crinag. 18. (Acc. to Gramm. from ἀπό and ἔνος or ἐνος, q. v., *annual income*, cf. Lat. *annona*: but v. Buttm. Lexil. in v.)

'Αφεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέχομαι) *abstemiousness*, Aret.

'Αφέξω, ἀφέξομαι, fut. act. and mid. of ἀπέχω.

'Αφερκτος, ον, (ἀπείργω) *shut out from*, μυχοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 446.

'Αφερμηνεύω, (ἀπό, ἑρμηνεύω) *to interpret, explain, recount, narrate, report*, παρά τινος, Plat. Soph. 246 E; absol., Id. Legg. 660 B.

'Αφερπύζω, = ἀφέρπω.

'Αφερπυλλόω, (ἀπό, ἑρπυλλος) *to change into* ἑρπυλλος, Theophr.

'Αφέρπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἕρπω) *to creep off, steal away*, Soph. O. C. 490, etc.

'Αφερτος, ον, (α priv. φέρω) *insufferable*, Aesch. Eum. 146.

'Αφες, 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι.

'Αφέσιος, ου, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) *the Releaser*, epith. of Jupiter, Arr.

'Αφεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφίημι) *a letting go, freeing*, e. g. of a slave or captive, Plat.: *a discharge* from the obligations of a bond, Dem.: *a dismissal, divorce*, Plut.: *a letting go* (Lat. *missio*), of horses from the starting-post, and so *the starting-post* itself, Soph. El. 686 Herm.: *the opening* of barriers or sluices: *remission, forgiveness*, Plat.: also = sq., Arist. H. A.

'Αφεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἑσμός) *a swarm of bees*, Arist. H. A.

'Αφεσταίη, 3 sing. opt. perf. act. syncop. from ἀφίστημι, Od. 23, 101.

'Αφεστήκω, f. -ξω, = ἀφίσταμαι, formed from the perf. ἀφέστηκα, Plat.

'Αφεστής, οῦ, ὁ, *the president of the council* at Cnidos, *who took the votes*, Plut. (from ἀφίστασθαι, Dor. for ἐπερωτᾶν, so that it should not be ἐφίστης, as some write it.)

'Αφέστιος, ον, (ἀπό, ἑστία) *far from hearth and home, hearthless, foreign*.

†'Αφεταί, and 'Αφέται, ῶν, αἱ, *Aphetae*, a promontory and city of Thessalia, with a port from which the Argonauts sailed, Hdt. 7, 193.

'Αφεταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Aphetaeus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 3, 13, 6.

'Αφέταιρος, ον, (ἀπό, ἑταῖρος) *friendless*.

'Αφετέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ἀφίημι, *to be let go*.—II. ἀφετέον, *one must let go*, Plat.

'Αφετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = ἀφέτης.

'Αφετήριος, α, ον, (ἀφίημι) *for letting go, sending away, throwing*, e. g. ἀφ. ὄργανα, *engines for throwing stones*, etc.—2. ἡ ἀφετηρία, *a starting-place, harbour*, etc.; also τὸ ἀφετήριον, Strab.: esp. *the opening* of barriers for horses or men to pass.—II. *connected with the* ἀφετηρία: Διόσκουροι, whose statues adorned the racecourse, Paus. 3, 14.

'Αφέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) *one who lets go* or *throws off*, esp. *a slinger*, Polyb.—II. pass. *a freed-slave* among the Spartans, Myron. ap. Ath. 271 F.

'Αφετικός, ή, όν, *for letting go*: from

'Αφετός, όν, (ἀφίημι) *let go, let loose, free, at will*, esp. of sacred flocks that *were free from work*, ἀφ. ἀλᾶσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 666, νέμεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 498 C: hence—2. *dedicated to some god*, and so *free from worldly business*, Eur. Ion. 822.—III. but parox., 'Αφέτη, 'Αφέται, n. pr., the place, whence the Argonauts *loosed their ship*, Hdt. 7, 193: v. 'Αφέται. (On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 475, sq.)

'Αφευκτος, ον, v. ἀφυκτος, at end. Adv. -τως.

'Αφεύω, (ἀπό, εὖω) *to singe off*, τρίχα, Ar. Eccl. 13: hence *to singe clear of hair*, joined with ἀποξυρεῖν, τίλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 216, 236, 590.—2. *to toast, roast*, κρέα, Simon. 136, φασήλους, Ar. Pac. 1144.

'Αφέψημα, ατος, τό, (ἀφέψω) *that which is boiled off, a decoction*.

'Αφέψησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀφεψις.

†'Αφεψιάομαι, 1 aor. ἀφεψιασάμην, dep. mid., = ἀφομιλέω, Soph. Fr. 142.

'Αφεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφέψω) *a boiling off, boiling away*, Theophr.

†'Αφεψίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Aphepsion*, an Athenian, son of Bathippus, Dem.

'Αφέψω, f. ἀφεψήσω, Ion. ἀπέψω, etc., (ἀπό, ἕψω) *to boil off, boil down*, καρπόν, Hdt. 2, 94.—II. esp. *to boil free of all dirt and dross, to refine, purify*, χρυσὸν ἀπεψήσας, ὕδωρ ἀπεψημένον, Hdt. 4, 166; 1, 188, cf. ἀπεφθος: hence *to boil young again*, as Medea did her father, Ar. Eq. 1321.

'Αφέωκα, Dor. for ἀφεῖκα, perf. act.: and

'Αφέωνται, 3 plur. Dor. perf. pass. of ἀφίημι, N. T.

'Αφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἅπτω) *a fastening: a lighting, kindling*, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς, *about lamp-lighting time*, Lat. *prima face*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 215.—II. (ἅπτομαι) *a touching, handling: the sense of touch*, Plat. Rep. 523 E: ὑφὴν προσφέρειν, *to grapple with, resist*, Plut.—2. also *a touching*, i. e. *close connexion, union*, φωνῆς, Arist., like συναφή: but ἀφὴν ἔχειν, to have something *attractive, enchanting*, Plut.—III. *the yellow sand* sprinkled over wrestlers after they were anointed, *to enable them to hold one another*, Epict.

'Αφηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be past the spring of life*: from

'Αφηβος, ον, (ἀπό, ἥβη) *beyond youth*.

'Αφηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, ἡγέομαι) *to lead away, lead off*: hence in genl. *to lead the way, go first*, Plat., and Xen.: οἱ ἀφηγούμενοι, *the van*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37.—II. *to tell, relate, explain*, Hdt. 1, 24, etc.: the perf. is sometimes used as pass., ἀφήγηταί μοί τι, Hdt. 5, 62; so τὸ ἀφηγημένον, *what has been told*, Id. 1, 207. A prose word, but used by Eur. Supp. 186 in signf. II. Hence

'Αφήγημα, ατος, τό, *a tale, narrative*, Hdt. 2, 3.—II. *a guiding, leading*, LXX. Hence

'Αφηγηματικός, ή, όν, *like a story* or *tale*, Diop. H. Adv. -κῶς.

'Αφήγησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφηγέομαι) *a telling, narrating*, ἄξιον ἀφηγήσιος, *worth telling*, Hdt. 2, 70: so οὐκ ἀξίως ἀπ., *in a way not fit to be told*, Id. 3, 125.

'Αφηγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Αφηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀφηγέομαι) *a narrator*.—II. *a guide*.

'Αφηδύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (ἀπό, ἡδύνω) *to sweeten*, Plut.

'Αφηθέω, = ἀπηθέω, Theophr.

'Αφῆκα, aor. 1 act. from ἀφίημι.

'Αφήκω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἥκω) *to arrive at*, only in Plat. Rep. 530 E, with v. l. ἀνήκειν.

'Αφῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, *beyond youth, elderly*: said in A. B. 3, to be used only in comp. and superl. ἀφηλικέστερος, -έστατος; Hdt. has the former, but the posit. occurs in early writers, as H. Hom. Cer. 140, Cratin. Incert. 95, v. Lob. Phryn. 84.

'Αφηλιώτης, ου, ὁ, the analogous, but hardly ever used Att. form of ἀπηλιώτης, q. v.

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'Αφημαι, (ἀπό, ἧμαι) *to sit apart:* only found in part. ἀφήμενος, Il. 15, 106.

'Αφημερεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀπό, ἡμερεύω) *to be absent by day* or *for a whole day*, Dem. 238, 9.

'Άφημος, ον, and

'Αφήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., φήμη) *unknown.*

'Αφῆν, 2 aor. ind. act. from ἀφίημι.

'Αφηνιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, ἡνία) *to get rid of the bridle, to run away*, Luc.: hence *to rebel against*, c. gen., Id. Hence

'Αφηνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shaking off the bridle, rebellion*, Plut.

†'Αφηρέθην, 1 aor. pass. from ἀφαιρέω.

'Αφηρωΐζω, contr. ἀφηρῴζω, Dor. ἀφηροΐζω, f. -σω, (ἀπό, ἥρως) *to make a hero of*, Inscr. ap. Valck. Ep. ad Roev. p. 69.

'Αφησυχάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, ἡσυχάζω) *to be calm, quiet*, Hipp.

'Αφήσω, fut. 1 act. from ἀφίημι.

'Αφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) *the archer*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 9, 404.

'Άφθα, ης, ἡ, (ἅπτω) *an erysipelatous eruption* in the mouth, perh. the thrush, Lat. *sacer ignis*, mostly in plur. ἄφθαι, Galen.

'Αφθαρσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφθαρτος) *incorruption, immortality*, Philo. (The form ἄφθαρσις is against analogy.) Hence

'Αφθαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make immortal.*

'Άφθαρτος, ον, (α priv., φθείρω) *uncorrupted*, Diod. S.: *incorruptible, immortal*, Plut.

'Αφθάω, *to suffer from* ἄφθαι, Hipp.

'Αφθεγκτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀφθεγκτος) *to be speechless.*

'Αφθεγκτί, adv., *in silence:* from

'Άφθεγκτος, ον, (α priv., φθέγγομαι) = ἄφθογγος, Aesch. Eum. 245: ἐν ἀφθέγκτῳ νάπει, *in a grove where none may speak*, Soph. O. C. 155.—II. pass. *unspeakable*, Bacchyl. 10.

†'Αφθίτης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, νομός, *the Aphthitic nome* in lower Aegypt between Bubastis and Tanis, Hdt. 2, 166.

'Αφθιτόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄφθιτος, μῆτις) *of eternal counsel.*

'Άφθιτος, ον, later also η, ον, Anth. (α priv., φθίω) *undestroyed, undecaying, imperishable*, freq. in Hom., mostly in Il., σκῆπτρον, θρόνος, κλέος ἄφθιτον ἀεί, also ἀφθ. ἀμπελοι, Od. 9, 133: of the gods, H. Hom. Merc. 326.

'Άφθογγος, ον, (α priv., φθόγγος) *voiceless, tongueless, speechless*, H. Hom. Cer. 198, and Trag.—II. ἄφθογγα, like ἄφωνα, sub. γιγνόμματα, *consonants*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 203 B.

'Αφθόνητος, ον, (α priv., φθονέω) *unenvied*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 7; 13, 35: also = ἄφθονος. Adv. -τως.

'Αφθονία, ας, ἡ, *the disposition of an* ἄφθονος, *freedom from envy, readiness*, προθυμία καὶ ἀφθ., Plat. Prot. 327 B: but more usu.—II. of things, *plenty*, Pind. N. 3, 14, Plat., and Xen.: from

'Άφθονος, ον, (α priv., φθόνος) *without envy*, and so—I. act. *free from envy*, Hdt. 3, 80: *ungrudging, bounteous*, Lat. *benignus*, of earth, H. Hom. 30, 16: ἀφθονῳ χερί, Eur. Med. 612.—II. more freq., esp. in prose, *not grudged, bounteously given, plentiful*, ἀφθ. πάντα πάρεστι, H. Hom. Ap. 536, καρπὸν πολλόν τε καὶ ἄ., Hes. Op. 118, cf. Hdt. 7, 83; ἀ. λιμήν, Hdt. 2, 6; ἄ. βίοτος, Aesch. Fr. 184: hence ἐν ἀφθονοις βιοτεύειν, *to live in plenty*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 25.—2. = ἀνεπίφθονος, *unenvied, provoking no envy* or *jealousy*, Aesch. Ag. 171. Irreg. comp. -νέστερος, Pind. O. 2, 171, Aesch. Fr. 65. Adv. -νως, Aesch., etc.: -νως ἔχειν τινός, *to have enough of* a thing, Plat. Gorg. 494 C.

'Αφθορία, ας, ἡ, *incorruption, purity:* from

'Άφθορος, ον, (α priv., φθείρω) *uncorrupt*, esp. of maidens and youths, *chaste.*

'Αφθώδης, ες, (ἄφθα, εἶδος) *suffering from* ἄφθαι.

'Αφία, ας, ἡ, *a wild plant*, used for food, Theophr.

'Αφίδιτος, ον, (α priv., φιδίτιον) ἡμέρα, *a day* when a Spartan was excused *from appearing at the public table*, (φιδίτιον) if engaged in a sacrifice or in hunting, Hesych. 1, p. 637, cf. Plut. Lyc. 12: others prefer ἀφειδίτος.

†'Αφίδνα, ης, ἡ, and 'Αφιδναι, ῶν, al, *Aphidna* or *Aphidnae*, an Attic borough of the tribe Aeantis, Hdt. 9, 73: hence

†'Αφίδναζε, adv. *to Aphidna*, Dem. 59, 9: and

†'Αφιδναῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Aphidna*, Hdt. 6, 109.

†'Αφίδνος, ου, ὁ, *Aphidnus*, a friend of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 31.

'Αφιδρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἱδρόω) *to sweat off, get rid of by sweating*, Diosc. —II. *to throw one's self into a perspiration*, Arist. Probl.

'Αφίδρυμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφιδρύω) *a model* or *copy*, esp. of a statue or temple, Diod.

'Αφίδρυσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting up* a statue made *after a model*, Strab.: from

'Αφιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἱδρύω) *to make statues, temples*, etc., *after a plan* or *model:* hence *to copy, imitate.*—II. *to send away and place elsewhere, to remove*, με γῆς, Eur. Hel. 273. [ῡ in pres., ῠ in fut., aor. 1, perf. pass.]

'Αφίδρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφιδρόω) *a sweating off: a falling into a perspiration*, Arist. Probl.

'Αφιερόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἱερόω) *to purify, hallow*, like καθιερόω, freq. in later prose, Lob. Phryn. 192: but —II. in pass., ταῦτ' ἀφιερώμεθα, *We have had* these *expiatory rites performed*, Aesch. Eum. 451. Hence

'Αφιέρωμα, ατος, τό, *a consecrated thing, votive offering.*

'Αφιέρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφιερόω) *a hallowing, consecrating*, Diod.

'Αφιζάνω, = sq.

'Αφίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἵζω) *to rise from one's seat.*

'Αφίημι, f. -ήσω, etc., as in ἵημι: impr. 3 sing. impf. ἡφίει, Dem. 301, 10, 3 plur. ἡφίεσαν, Id. 540, 11, but ἡφίουν, Isae. 60, 19, (ἀπό, ἵημι) *to send forth, discharge*, Lat. *emittere*, esp. of missiles, ἀφ. ἀκοντα, ἔγχος, κεραυνόν, etc., Hom.; hence in various senses, ἀφ. γλῶσσαν, *to make utterance*, Hdt. 2, 15, etc., so φωνήν, φθόγγον, γόους, δάκρυα, Eur.: in prose, *to send forth on an expedition, send out, despatch*, Hdt. 4, 69, etc.—II. *to send away, let go*, Lat. *dimittere*, τινά, Hom., etc.: hence *to throw away, get rid of*, διῆναν, Il. 11, 641: of plants, ἀφ. ἄνθος, *to shed their blossom*, Od. 7, 126; ἀφ. μῆνις, *to lose strength*, Il. 13, 444; ἀφ. ὀργήν, θυμόν, *to put away wrath*, Aesch., and Soph.: ἀφ. ψυχήν, πνεῦμα, *to give up the ghost*, Aesch., and Eur.—2. *to let go, loose, set free*, ζωὸν τινὰ ἀφ., Il. 20, 464; so ἀφ. ἐλεύθερον ἄζημιον, Plat., etc.: hence c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *to set free from* a thing, *let off from*, τινά τινος, Hdt. 4, 157, esp. from an engagement, accusation, etc., ἀφ. τινὰ φονου, συναλλαγμάτων, ἐγκλημάτων, λειτουργιῶν, etc., Dem.; but also c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀφ. τινὶ αἰτίην, *to remit one a charge*, Hdt. 6, 30: also ἀφ. πληγάς, *to excuse one a flogging*, Ar. Nub. 1426; ἀφ. ὄρκους, v. ap. Andoc. 13, 19: absol. ἀφ. τινα, *to acquit*, Xen., etc.—3. *to let go, dissolve, disband, break up*, of an army, Hdt. 1, 77, etc.: of the council and law-courts at Athens, whereas λύειν was used of the assembly, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 173, cf. Vesp. 595, Eccl. 377.—4. *to put away, divorce*, γυναῖκα, Hdt. 5, 39; so ἀφ. γάμους, λέκτρα, Eur.—5. *to let go as an ἀφετός, consecrate*, Plat. Criti. 116 C.—6. ἀφ. πλοῖον εἰς..., *to loose ship for* a place, Hdt. 5, 42.—III. *to give up, hand over to*, τινί τι, Hdt. 9, 106: hence—2. c. acc. rei, *to give up, leave off, let alone*, Lat. *omittere*, μόχθον, Hdt. 1, 206, ὀργάς, Aesch. Pr. 315; so too οἴ. in Thuc., ἀφ. σπονδάς, ξυμμαχίαν, etc.: *to pass on, pass by, not notice*, Hdt. 3, 95, etc.: *to let pass, neglect*, τὰ θεῖα, Soph. O. C. 1537, τὸν καιρόν, Dem. 11, 8: ἀφ. ἀφύλακτον, *to leave unguarded*, Hdt. 8, 70; so ἀφ. ἐρημον, Soph. Ant. 878.—3. c. inf., ἀφ. τι δημόσιον εἶναι, *to give up to be public property*, Thuc. 2, 13: [but] ἀφ. τὸ πλοῖον φέρεσθαι, *to let the boat be carried away*, Hdt. 1, 194: hence freq.—IV. *to let, suffer, permit* one to do a thing, Lat. *permittere*, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 62, etc., Plat. etc.—V. seemingly intr., sub. στρατόν, ναῦς, etc., *to break up, march, sail*, etc.—B. in mid. *to send forth from one's self*, and so freq. in prose much like the act.—2. *to loose one's self from*, διίρης οὐπω ἀοιετο πήχει, *she loosed not her arms from off my neck*, Od. 23, 240: hence freq. in Att. c. gen. only, ἀφοῦ τέκνων, *let go the children*, Soph. O. T. 1521, and so oft. in Plat. etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 513. 3. [Usu. ῑ in Ep. (except in augm. tenses), always ῐ in Att.: but even Hom. has ἀφίετε metri grat., Od. 22, 251, cf. 7, 126.]

'Αφικάνω, poet. for sq., only in pres. and impf., *to arrive at, to have come at:* Hom. uses it mostly c. acc., once πρός τι, Il. 6, 388. [ᾰ]

'Αφικνέομαι, f. -ίξομαι, dep. mid., also -ίξω; aor. ἀφικόμην; perf. ἀφῖγμαι; Ion. ἀπικν., etc., (ἀπό, ἱκνέομαι) *to arrive at, to come to*, a person or place, *to reach, gain*, etc., in Hom. usu. c. acc. loci, less freq. with εἰς or ἐπί; in Trag. both constructions appear, but in prose the prep. is seldom omitted: also ἀπ. πρός, παρά, or ἐς τινα.... Phrases, ἄλγος ἀφικετό μέ, *grief came upon me*, Il. 18, 395: ἀφ. ἐπί or εἰς πάντα, *to try every means*, Soph. O. T. 265, Eur. Hipp. 284, so ἐς πᾶσαν βάσανον, Hdt. 8, 110: ἐς πᾶν κακὸν or κακοῦ, ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ, *to come into extremest misery*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 118: ἀφ. ἐς ἀπορίην, ἀπιστίην, νεικέα, etc., Hdt.: also ἀφ. τινὶ ἐς λόγους, *to hold converse with one*, Hdt. 2, 28, so εἰς ἔριν, ἐχθεά τινι, Hdt. 3, 82, Eur. I. A. 319; also διὰ μαχης, ὅτ' ἔλθοιας ἀπ. τινί, *to come to battle* or *into enmity with* one, Hdt. 1, 169, Eur. Hipp. 1161 εἰς ὀλίγον ἀφ. νικηθῆναι, *to come within little of being conquered*, Thuc. 4, 129.—II. *to come* or *go back, return*, Scidl. Eur. El. 6, Heind. Plat. Prot.

'Αφικτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἱκτήρ, Aesch. Supp. 241.—2. Ζεὺς ἀφικτωρ = ἱκέσιος, Ib. 1. Only poet.

'Αφιλάγαθος, ον, (α priv., φίλος,

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ἀγαθός) *not loving the good*, N. T. 2, Tim. 3. 3.

'Αφιλάνθρωπος, ον, (α priv., φίλος, ἄνθρωπος) *not loving men*, Plut.

'Αφιλαργῠρία, ας, ἡ, *freedom from avarice*, Hipp.: from

'Αφιλάργῠρος, ον, (α priv., φίλος, ἀργυρος) *not avaricious, not loving money*, N. T.

'Αφιλαρύνω, (ἀπό, ἱλαρύνω) *to cheer up, make glad*, Diog. L.

'Αφιλάσκομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἱλάσκομαι) *to appease, θυμόν*, Plat. Legg. 873 A. [ᾰ]

†'Αφίλαυτος, ον, (α priv., φίλαυτος) *without self-love*, Plut. Moral. 542 B.

'Αφῐλεργέω, (ἀφίλεργος) *to dislike work*. Hence

'Αφῐλεργία, ας, ἡ, *a dislike of work*.

'Αφῐλέταιρος, ον, (α priv., φίλος, ἑταῖρος) *disliking friends or companions*.

'Αφιλέχθρως, adv., (α priv., φιλέχθρος) *with no disposition towards enmity*.

'Αφῐλήδονος, ον, (α priv., φίλος, ἡδονή) *not liking sensuality*, Anton.

'Αφίλητος, ον, (α priv., φιλέω) *not loved*, Soph. O. C. 1702. [ῐ]

'Αφῐλία, ας, ἡ (ἄφιλος) *want of friends*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αφῐλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *want of ambition*: from

'Αφῐλόδοξος, ον (α priv., φίλος, δόξα) *not ambitious*.

'Αφιλοικτίρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., φιλοικτίρμων) *unmerciful*.

'Αφῐλοκαλία, ας, ἡ, *the character of the ἀφιλόκαλος*, Ath.: from

'Αφῐλόκαλος, ον, (α priv., φιλόκαλος) *without love for good or beauty*, Plut.

'Αφῐλόλογος, ον, (α priv., φιλόλογος) *without love for science*, Plut.

'Αφῐλόνεικος, ον, (α priv., φιλόνεικος) *not fond of strife*. Adv. -κως, Polyb.

'Αφῐλοξενέω, (α priv., φιλόξενος) *to be inhospitable*.

'Αφῐλοπλουτία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., φιλόπλουτος) *contempt for wealth*, Plut.

'Αφῐλοπόλεμος, ον, (α priv., φιλοπόλεμος) *not fond of war*.

'Αφῐλόπονος, ον, (α priv., φιλόπονος) *disliking work*.

'Αφίλος, ον, (α priv., φίλος) of persons, *friendless*, Aesch., Soph., etc.—2. of persons and things, *unfriendly, disagreeable, hateful*, Ib. Adv. -λως, Aesch. Ag. 805.

'Αφῐλοσόφητος, ον, (α priv., φιλοσοφέω) *not versed in philosophy*, Dion. H.

'Αφιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *contempt for philosophy*, Def. Plat. 415 E: from

'Αφίλοσοφος, ον, (α priv., φιλόσοφος) *without taste for philosophy, unphilosophic*, Plat. Tim. 73 A. Adv. -φως.

'Αφῐλοστάχυος, ον, (α priv., φίλος, στάχυς) *without ears of corn: starved, πεινᾶν*. Anth. [στᾰ]

'Αφῐλοστοργέω, ῶ, *to be without love*: from

'Αφῐλόστοργος, ον, (α priv., φιλόστοργος) *without affection* or *love*, Plut.

'Αφῐλοτιμία, ας, ἡ, *want of proper ambition*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αφῐλότῑμος, ον, (α priv., φιλότιμος) *without proper ambition*, Isae. 67, 5. Arist. Eth. N., etc. Adv. -μως.

'Αφῐλοχρηματία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., φιλοχρήματος) *contempt for riches*, Plut.

'Αφῐματόω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἱμάτιον) *to strip of clothing*.

'Αφῐξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἀπῐξις, (ἰφικνέομαι) *an arrival*, freq. in Hdt. etc., ἀφ. ἐς, ἐπί, παρά τινα.—II. *a going home again*, Plat. Legg. 868 A Dem. 1463, 6.—III. =ἱκεσία, Aesch. Supp. 483.

'Αφιππάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἱππάζομαι) *to ride off* or *away*, Luc.

'Αφιππεία, ας, or, as others, ἀφιππία, ας, ἡ, (ἀφίππευω) *awkwardness in riding*, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 13.

'Αφιππεύω, (ἀπό, ἱππεύω) *to ride off, away* or *back*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12.

'Αφιππος, ον, (ἀπό, ἵππος) *unsuited for riding* or *for cavalry, χώρα*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 12.—II. *awkward at riding*, opp. to ἱππικός, Plat. Prot. 350 A.

'Αφιπποτοξότης, ου, ὁ, v. ἀμφιπποτ.

'Αφίπταμαι, = ἀποπέτομαι, *to fly away*, Emped. 327.

'Αφίστημι, f. ἀποστήσω: aor. ἀφέστησα, in which tenses it is trans., (ἀπό, ἵστημι) *to put away, remove, separate, τινά τινος* or ἀπό τινος: hence ἀφ. τινὰ λόγον, *to hinder from*, Eur. I. T. 912: ἀφ. τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, *to frustrate* it, Thuc. 1, 93: ἀφ. τὸν ἄρχοντα, *to depose* one, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45; but in prose mostly, *to make revolt, move to revolt, τινὰ ἀπό τινος*, from Hdt. downwds. — II. *to weigh out*, Xen. Symp. 2, 20 (in opt. pres ἀφιστῴην): also in aor. 1 mid., *μὴ χρεῖος ἀποστήσωνται, lest they weigh out*, i. e. *pay in full the debt*, Lat. *ne debitum nobis rependant*, Il. 13, 745; but Dem. 1199, 24, has this tense in strict mid. signf., *ἀποστήσασθαι τὸν χαλκόν, to have the money weighed out to one*. Except the place quoted, Hom. has not the trans. usage.—B. intrans., in pass., with aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., and fut. mid. (Thuc. 5, 64, etc.), while aor. 1 mid. is trans. (Eur. Phoen. 1087, cf. sup. II.), and Hdt. 9, 23, has ἀποστήσαντες (sc. ἑαυτούς) = ἀποστάντες. *To stand off, away*, or *aloof from, keep far from, τινός*, Il. 23, 517, Od. 23, 169: hence later in various relations, *ἀφεστάναι φρενῶν, to lose one's wits*, Soph. Phil. 865, *ἀφ. τῶν δικαίων, to depart from, object to right proposals*, Thuc. 4, 118: *ἀφ. ἀρχῆς, to be deposed from office*, Plat. Legg. 928 D: *ἀφ. πραγμάτων, τῆς πολιτείας*, etc., *to withdraw from business, be done with* it, Dem.: *ἀφ. κινδύνου, πόνων, to shun*, Xen.: but in prose most usu. *ἀφ' ἀπό τινος, to revolt from*...., Hdt., etc.: also *ἀφ. πρός τινα*, Hdt. 2, 162, and Xen.; and freq. absol. *to revolt*: also *ἀφ. τινός τινι, to give up a thing to* another, Dem. 99, 4: and hence *ἀφ. τινι* only, *to get out of another's way*, give way to him. Eur. Hec. 1054, Plat. Legg. 960 E: also c. inf. *ἀφ. ἐρωτῆσαι, to give over asking*, Eur. Hel. 536.—2. absol. *to stand aloof, keep off*, Il. 3, 33: *to take no part*, Pind. O. 1, 84, Dem. 355, 20.

†'Αφιστορέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ἱστορέω) *to mark* or *spy out from* a place, Philostr.

†'Αφίχθαι, perf. inf. from ἀφικνέομαι.

'Αφλαστον, ου, τό, Lat. *aplustre, the curved stern of a ship* with its ornaments, Il. 15, 717; Hdt. 6, 114.

'Αφλεβος, ον, (α priv., φλέψ) *without veins*.

'Αφλέγμαντος, ον, (α priv., φλεγμαίνω) *not inflamed, checking inflammation*, Theophr.—2. *without phlegm, with the juices sound and pure*, Hipp.

'Αφλεκτος, ον, (α priv., φλέγω) *unburnt*: in genl. *not dressed with fire*, Eur. Hel. 1334.

'Αφλόγιστος, ον, (α priv., φλογίζω) *not inflammable*, Arist. Meteor.

'Αφλογος, ον, (α priv., φλόξ) *without flame* or *fire*, Lyc.

'Αφλοιος, ον, (α priv., φλοιός) *without bark*, Anth.

'Αφλοισβος, ον, (α priv., φλοῖσβος) *without rushing noise*, Nonn.

'Αφλοισμός, οῦ, ὁ, only in Il. 15, 607, of an angry man, ἀφλοισμὸς δὲ περὶ στόμα γίγνετο, where it is expl. by ἀφρὸς [illegible] *foam, foaming*, or φοῖσβος, *sputtering, gnashing of teeth*. (Prob. like the latter word, formed from the sound.)

'Αφλύᾰρος, ον, (α priv., φλύαρος) *not chattering idly*, Anton.

'Αφλυκταίνωτος, ον, (α priv., φλυκταινόομαι) *without heat-spots*, Diosc.

'Αφνειόομαι, pass., *to be rich* or *wealthy*, Cratin.: from

'Αφνειός, όν, also ή, όν, Hes. Fr. 39, (ἄφενος) *rich, wealthy*, Hom.: also *rich in* a thing, c. gen., *βιότοιο*, Il.: also *ἀφ. μήλοισι* and *ἀφνειὸς φρένας*, Hes. Op. 453: irreg. superl. -έστατος, Antim.; but Hom. has the regnl. compar. and superl. Cf. sq.

'Αφνεός, ά, όν, collat. form of foreg., mostly in Pind., though he also uses the other form: also in Theogn. 188, 559, Aesch. Pers. 3, Soph. El. 457. [In Theogn. and Aesch., as spondee.]

'Αφνέω, *to be ἀφνειός*.

†'Αφνηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *Aphneïs*, fem. pr. n., Strab.

'Αφνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἀφνεός, Antim. Fr. 61.

†'Αφνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, λίμνη, *Lake Aphnītis*, also called Δασκυλῖτις, in Bithynia, Strab.

'Αφνος, εος, τό, shortnd. for ἄφενος, Pind. Fr. 240. Hence

'Αφνύνω, *to make rich, enrich*.

'ΑΦΝΩ, adv. *unawares, of a sudden*, Aesch. Fr. 181, Eur. Med. 1205, Alc. 420, Thuc. 4, 104: also ἄφνως: cf. αἶφνης, αἰφνίδιος, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαπίνης.

'Αφόβητος, ον, (α priv., φοβέομαι) *fearless, without fear of*, c. gen. δίκης, Soph. O. T. 885.

†'Αφόβητος, ου, ὁ, *Aphobētus*, an Athenian, brother of Aeschines, Dem.

'Αφοβία, ας, ἡ, *fearlessness*, Plat.: from

'Αφοβος, ον, (α priv., φόβος) *without fear*, and so—1. *unfearing, fearless*, Pind., etc.—2. *causing no fear, not to be feared*, Aesch. Pr. 902, Soph. Aj. 366. Adv. -βως.

†'Αφόβος, ου, ὁ, *Aphobus*, an Athenian, Dem.

'Αφοβόσπλαγχνος, ον, (ἄφοβος, σπλάγχνον) *fearless of heart*, Ar. Ran. 496.

'Αφόδευμα, ατος, τό, *a going to stool, a motion*: from

'Αφοδεύω, *to go aside, to go to stool*, Arist. Mirab.: from

'Αφοδος, ου, ἡ, *a going away, departure*: also *a going back, return*, both in Xen.: *departure* from life, Stob. 110, 40.—II. like ἀπόπατος, *a going aside to ease one's self*: hence—2. *a privy*, Ar. Eccl. 1059.—3. *ordure*.

'Αφοίβαντος, ον, (α priv., φοιβαίνω) *uncleansed, unclean*, Aesch. Eum. 237, Fr. 140.

'Αφοίνικτος, ον, (α priv., φοινίσσω) *unreddened*.

'Αφοίτητος, ον, (α priv., φοιτάω) *untrodden, unapproachable*.—II. act. *not coming to, not seeking*.

'Αφολκος, ον, (ἀπό, ὁλκή) *not having weight, δραχμὴ ἀφ., too light by a drachm*, Strab.

'Αφόμοιος, ον. (ἀπό, ὅμοιος) *unlike*.—II. *likened, made like to*. Hence

'Αφομοιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to liken, make like, τινί τι*, Plat. Crat. 427 C: ἀφομοιοῦν ἑαυτόν τινι, *to make one's self*

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like, i. e. *to copy* another, Id. Rep. 396 A: so too in mid. and pass., *to be* or *become like*, τινί, Plat.—II. *to compare*, τινί τι, Plat. Rep. 517 B.—III. c. acc. rei only, *to pourtray, copy*, of painters, Plat. Crat. 424 D.

'Αφομοίωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made like, a copy*, Plat. Rep. 395 B.

'Αφομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφομοιόω) *a making like, a comparison*, πρός τι, *with* a thing, Plut.

'Αφομοιωτικός, ή, όν, (ἀφομοιόω) *fit* or *disposed to compare.*

'Αφοπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὁπλίζω) *to disarm, strip of arms*, τινά τινος, Luc. Mid. ἀφοπλίζεσθαι ἔντεα, *to put off one's armour*, Il. 23, 26.

'Αφοράω, f. ἀπόψομαι: aor. ἀπεῖδον: perf. ἀφεώρᾱκα, (ἀπό, ὁράω) *to look away from* all others at one, and so like ἀποβλέπω, *to look at*, Lat. *respicere*, τι, Dem. 1472, 15, πρός τι, Plat. Rep. 585 A; less usu. εἴς τι, Plut. Lyc. 7; πρός and εἰς τινα, Plut.: ἀφ. ὅθεν..., *to look to see whence* it arises, Plat. 584 D.—II. *to see clearly, have in full view*, Lat. *prospicere*, Hdt. 8, 37.—III. rarely, *to look away, have the back turned*, ἀφορῶντας παλίειν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 36.

'Αφόρδιον, ου, τό,=ἀφόδευμα, Nic.

†'Αφορέω, ῶ, (ἄφορος) *to be unfruitful*, γῇ, Xenag. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5, 19.

'Αφόρητος, ον, (α priv., φορέω) *unbearable, insufferable*, κρυμός, χειμών, Hdt. 4, 28; 7, 188: μεγέθει ὕδατος ἀφ., *overwhelming*, Thuc. 4, 126—II. *not worn, new*, Luc. Lexiph. 9. Adv. -τως.

'Αφορία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφορος) *a not bearing, dearth* of a thing, καρπῶν, Xen. Vect. 4, 9, παίδων, Plat. Legg. 470 C.—2. *barrenness*, ψυχῆς, Plat. Rep. 546 A, φρενῶν, Xen. Symp. 4, 55.

'Αφορίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, ὁρίζω) *to mark off by boundaries*, strictly of land, hence οὐσία ἀφωρισμένη, *property marked out*, as was done in case of mortgage, Dem. 1202, 21; ἡ ὑπό τινος ἀφορισθεῖσα χώρα, Isocr.: hence—2. *to mark out, determine, define*, both in act. and mid., Plat., etc.: hence ἀφορίζεσθαι περί τινος, *to lay down determinately* on a subject, Plat. Charm. 173 E: χρόνος ἀφωρισμένος, *a determinate time*, Id.: Legg. 785 B: hence part. ἀφορίσας, much like adv. ἀφωρισμένως, *definitely*, Dem. 778, 27.—3. *to part off, lay aside, except, distinguish*, Plat., etc.: ὅροι ἀφωρισμένοι, *distinct bounds*, Id. Criti. 110 D, so ἐπιστημη ἀφωρ., Arist. Rhet.: *to separate from, to cast out of the society of*, N. T. Luc. 6, 22.—4. *to bring to an end, finish*, Polyb.—II. *to carry out of the boundaries, carry off*, Eur. Alc. 31, in mid. Hence

'Αφόρισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is parted off: the suburbs* of a city; *the wave-offering*, LXX.

'Αφορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a limitation, definition*, Lat. *determinatio: a short pithy sentence, a phorism*, such as those of Hipp.

'Αφοριστέον, verb. adj. from ἀφορίζω, *one must put aside*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αφοριστικός, ή, όν, (ἀφορίζω) *fit for* or *good at marking out.*—2. *aphoristic, sententious.* Adv. -κῶς.

'Αφορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ὁρμάω) *to haste away, to make to start from* a place, *set a going*, ἀφ. πεῖραν, *to make an attempt*, Soph. Aj. 290: but the act. is mostly intr.= pass., as Eur. Tro. 939, Thuc. 4, 78. Pass. *go forth, start, depart*, Il. 2, 794, Od. 2, 375, and Att.

'Αφορμέω, ῶ, (ἀπό, ὁρμέω) *to leave port, weigh anchor.*

'Αφορμή, ῆς, ἡ, *a starting-place, means of starting* safely, *base of operations*, Thuc. 1, 90: hence *a place of safety*, Eur. Med. 342.—2. in genl. *a starting-point: the cause, occasion*, or *pretext of* a thing, λόγων, Eur. Hec. 1239, etc.: ἀφ. λαμβάνειν, *to take occasion*, Isocr. 53 A: διδόναι, παρέχειν, *to give occasion*, Luc.—3. *the means with which one begins* a thing, ἀφ. κτᾶσθαι, πορίζειν, etc., Xen.: πίστις ἀφορμὴ μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμόν, *credit is the best help to borrowing*, Dem. 958, 3; esp. *means of war*, as money, men, ships, etc., Wolf. Lept. p. 287: *capital*, Lat. *fundus*, Dem. 947, 22.—II. *a making a start, undertaking*, ἔργων, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 11.—III. with the Stoics opp. to ὁρμή, *disinclination*, Plut.

'Αφορμιάω, desiderat. from ἀφορμάω, *to wish to start*, Archyt.

'Αφόρμιγκτος, ον, v. ἀφόρμικτος.

'Αφορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, ὁρμίζω) *to carry out of port.* Mid. ναῦς ἀφ. χθονός, *to lead forth one's* ships *from the anchorage* of the land, Eur. I. T. 18; *to leave port, weigh anchor.*

'Αφόρμικτος, ον, (α priv., φορμίζω) *without the lyre*, of wild or melancholy music, e. g. of the αὐλός, etc., v. Müller Eumen. § 18.

'Αφορμος, ον, (ἀπό, ὁρμος) *without harbour*, ἀφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονός, *without the shelter of my land*, Soph. O. C. 234.

'Αφορολόγητος, ον, (α priv., φορολογέω) *not taxed, paying no tribute*, Polyb.

'Αφορος, ον, (α priv., φέρω) *not bearing, barren, dένδρεα*. Hdt. 2, 156.—2. *free from tribute*, Strab.—3. *causing sterility*, Aesch. Eum. 784.

'Αφορτος, ον, (α priv., φόρτος) *not laden.* Adv. -τως, ἀφ. φέρειν, *to bear easily*. Muson. ap. Stob.

•'Αφόρυκτος, ον, (α priv., φορύσσω) *unspotted*. Anth.

'Αφοσιόω, (ἀπό, ὁσιόω) *to dedicate, devote*: but only found in mid., ἀφ. τῇ θεῷ, *to devote the firstlings to the goddess*, Hdt. 1, 199.—II. *to purify, cleanse*, Lat. *expiare*, τὴν πόλιν, ἑαυτόν, Plat.: here too most usu. in mid. *to purify one's self from sins of negligence*, Id. Phaed. 60 E, Phaedr. 242 C; also c. acc. rei, ἀφοσιοῦσθαί τι, *to expiate, avert a curse* or *omen*, Lat. *procurare*, v. Müller Eumen. § 58, 8, and ἀφοσιοῦσθαι ὑπέρ τινος, Plat. Legg. 874 A: hence *to abominate, turn away with horror*, Plat. Phil. 12 B, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 63 A.—III. also in mid. *to acquit one's self of service due*, hence ἀφοσιοῦσθαι ἐξόρκωσιν, *to quit one's self conscientiously* of an oath, Hdt. 4, 154; ἀφ. λόγιον *quitting one's self of the orders* of an oracle, Ib. 203.—IV. also in mid., ἀφοσιοῦσθαί τι, *to do* a thing *for form's sake, ceremoniously*, Lat. *auspicii, ominis causa*: and so *to do slightly, cursorily*, Lat. *defungi re, perfunctorie, dicis causa tractare*, ἀφ. περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 752 D. Hence

'Αφοσίωμα, ατος, τό, *the act of ἀφοσιοῦσθαι, purification, expiation.*

'Αφοσίωσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut.—II. *a doing as matter of form*, hence ἀφοσιώσεως ἕνεκα, *for form's sake*, Plut. Eum. 12: τιμῆς ἀφοσίωσις, *outward, formal respect*, Id. Timol. 39.

'Αφώντα, Ep. lengthd. for ἀφών-τα, acc. part. pres. act. from ἀφάω. Il.

'Αφραδέω, ῶ, *to be, act without sense*, Il. 9, 32. Od. 7, 294: from

'Αφραδής, ές, (α priv., φράζομαι) *thoughtless, insensate*, Od. 2, 282: of the dead, *senseless*, Od. 11, 476. Adv poet. ἀφραδέως, *foolishly, idly*, Il. Hence

'Αφρᾱδία, ας, ἡ, *folly, thoughtlessness*, Hom. always in dat. plur. ἀφραδίῃς, -ῃσι, -ῆσιν, *by* or *through folly*, also *by* or *through heedlessness*, Il. 16, 354; except Od. 19, 523, where ἀ. ἀφραδίας is used in same signf., and Il. 2, 368, where we have ἀφραδίη πολέμοιο, *from inexperience in, ignorance of war.* Ep. word: ἀφροσυνη is the prose word.

'Αφράδμων, ον, gen. ονος,=ἀφραδής, c. inf. ἀ. προγνώμεναι, *without sense to foresee*, H. Hom. Cer. 257. Adv. -μόνως, Aesch. Pers. 417. Only poet.

'Αφραίνω, (ἄφρων) *to be silly*, Il. 2, 258, Od. 20, 360. Poet.: in prose only as an expression of the Stoics, freq. in Plut.

'Αφρακτα, ων, τά, *vessels without hatches*, Polyb. 4, 53, 1: strictly neut. from

'Αφρακτος, ον, (α priv., φράσσω) *unfenced, unfortified, unguarded*, οἰκήσεις, στρατόπεδον, Thuc. 1, 6, 117: c. gen. φίλων, *by friends*, Soph. Aj. 910: c. dat., ὅρκοις, Eur. Hipp. 657.—II. *unguarded, off one's guard*, Ar. Thesm. 581, and Thuc., προς τινα, Thuc. 3, 39.

†'Αφράνιος, ου, ὁ, the Latin *Afranius*, Strab.

'Αφράσμων, ον, gen. ονος,=ἀφράδμων, Aesch. Ag. 1401. Adv. -μόνως, Ib. 290.

'Αφραστος, ον, (α priv., φράζω) *unspoken, unutterable, strange, marvellous*, H. Hom. Merc. 80, Ep. Hom. 5, 2.—2. *untold, numberless*, στοναχαί, Aesch. Cho. 186.—II. (α priv., φράζομαι) *not perceived, unseen*, H. Hom. Merc. 353: *not to be observed, known*, or *guessed*, τὸ ἀφραστότατον χωρίον, Hdt. 5, 92, 4: *unforeseen*, Ap. Rh.—2. act. *unreasoning, deranged*, Nic. Adv. -τως, *unexpectedly*, Soph. El. 1263. Hence

'Αφραστύς, ύος, ἡ,=ἀφραδία. Ion.

'Αφρέω, (ἄφρος) *to foam.* Hipp.: c. acc. *to befoam, cover with foam*, ἵππους ἀφρεον στήθεα, Il. 11, 282.

'Αφρηλόγος, ον, poet. for ἀφρολόγος. Anth.

'Αφρηστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀφρέω) *the foamer*, epith. of a dolphin. Anth.

'Αφρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀφράτωρ, *without φρήτρα*, i. e. *bound by no social tie*, Il. 9, 63.

'Αφριάω, poet. for ἀφρέω, Opp.

'Αφρίζω, f. -ίσω,= ἀφρέω, *to foam*, Soph. El. 719, and Hipp.

†'Αφρικᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Africanus*, epithet of Scipio, Polyb. 35, 4, 8.

'Αφρικτί, adv. (α priv., φρίσσω) *without shuddering*, Call. Dian. 65. [τί]

'Αφριόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄφρος) *foamy*, Nic.

'Αφρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀφρίζω) *a foaming*, Herm. Orph. Lith. 475.

'Αφρίτις, ίδος, ἡ, *the foam-fish, anchovy*, elsewh. ἀφύη, Opp. Hal. 1, 776.

'Αφρόγαλα, ακτος, τό, (ἄφρος, γάλα) *frothed milk*, Galen.

'Αφρογένεια, ας, ἡ, *the foam-born*, epith. of Venus, Hes. Th. 196, Bion: from

'Αφρογενής, ές, (ἄφρος, * γένω) *foam-born*, ἡ 'Αφρογενής, *Aphrodite, Venus.*

†'Αφροδίσια, ας, ἡ, ('Αφροδίτη) prop. *a spot sacred to Venus*: as pr. n. *Aphrodisia*, a town in Laconia, Thuc. 4, 56.

'Αφροδίσια, ων, τά, v. sub 'Αφροδίσιος.

'Αφροδισιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀφροδίσια) *to love, enjoy sexual intercourse*, in act. of the man, Plat. Rep. 426 A; pass. of the woman, Xen. Hier. 3, 4

'Αφροδισιακός, ή, όν, *belonging to*

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venery, ἡδοναί, Diod. : *aphrodisiac, provocative.*

'Αφροδισιάς, άδος, ἡ, prop. *sacred to Aphrodite* or *Venus* ; as. pr. n. *Aphrodisias*, an island on the coast of Cyrenaïca, Hdt. 4, 169.—2. a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.—3. capital of Caria, Paus.—II. as subst., *an aphrodisiac, provocative plant.*

'Αφροδισιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *sexual intercourse.*

'Αφροδισιαστικός, ἡ, όν,='Αφροδισιακός, χάρις, Arist. Pol.

'Αφρόδισιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, ('Αφροδίτη) Lat. *venereus, belonging to love* or *venery*, Soph. Fr. 257.—II. τὰ 'Αφρόδισια, *venery, love*, freq. in Plat. —2. *a festival of Aphrodité*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 4.—3. *the pudenda*, Luc.—III. τὸ 'Αφρόδισιον, *the temple of Aphrodité*, or *Venus*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58 : hence as pr. n. *Aphrodisium*—1. a city of Cyprus, Strab.—2. a promontory of Spain, Strab. ; both as containing temples of the goddess. [δῐ]

'Αφροδίτη, ης, ἡ, (ἀφρός) *Aphroditè*, Lat. *Venus*, the goddess of love, desire, and beauty : Hom. never alludes to her as *foam-born* (acc. to the deriv.), except in Hymn 5 : she was daughter of Jupiter and Dioné, wife of Vulcan, paramour of Mars ; hence —II. as appellat., *love, enjoyment*, Od. 22, 444 ; though in this sense ἔργα 'Αφροδίτης is most usu —2. *beauty, grace, charm*, Lat. *venustas*, Eur. Phoen. 399 —3. *any vehement longing or desire*, like ἔρως, Eur. I. A. 1264. [ῐ]

†'Αφροδίτης πόλις, ἡ, also 'Αφροδιτόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Aphroditopolis*, two cities so called in the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.—2. a city of Middle Aegypt, Strab.—3. another in Upper Aegypt, Id.

'Αφρόκομος, ον, (ἀφρός, κόμη) *foam-haired*, βαθύμιγξ, Musae.

'Αφρολίτρον, ου, τό, Att. for ἀφρόνιτρον.

'Αφρολόγος, ον, (ἀφρός, λέγω) *foam-gathering*, dub. in Anth.

'Αφρονεστέρως, adv. compar. to ἀφρόνως, Plat. Lach. 193 C.

'Αφρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφρων) *to be silly, act foolishly*, Hom., only in part. pres., Il. 15, 104. Hence

'Αφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *folly, senselessness.*

'Αφρονιτρον, ου, τό, Att. ἀφρόλιτρον, *a kind of coarse alkali*, distinguished by Galen from the finer ἄνθος νίτρου : in earlier Greek, as Hipp., written divisim, ἀφρὸς νίτρου, Lob. Phryn. 303.

'Αφροντις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., φροντίς) *free from care*, Lat. *securus*, c. gen. τοῦ θανεῖν, Eur. Incert. 76.

'Αφροντιστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀφρόντιστος, to be heedless*, Plat. Legg. 885 A : *to have no care of* a thing, τινός, Xen. An. 5, 4, 20.

'Αφροντιστητέον, verb. adj. from foreg., *one must disregard*, Polyb.

'Αφροντιστί, adv. of ἀφρόντιστος, Ath.

'Αφροντιστία, ας, ἡ, *thoughtlessness*, Clem. Al. : from

'Αφρόντιστος, ον, (α priv., φροντίζω) *thoughtless, heedless, taking no care*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6.—2. *senseless*, ἔρως, Theocr.—II. pass. *unthought of, unexpected*, ἀγών, Aesch. Ag. 1377. Adv. -τως, *without taking thought*, Soph. Tr. 366 : but ἀφρ. ἔχειν, euphem. for ἄφρων εἶναι, *to be crazed*, Soph. Aj. 355.

'Αφρόνως, adv. from ἄφρων, Soph. Aj. 766.

'ΑΦΡΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *foam*, usu. of the sea, Il. : but also of an angry lion, Il. 20, 168.—2. *frothing blood*, Aesch. Eum. 183.—II. ἀφρὸς νίτρου, cf. sub ἀφρόνιτρον.—III. a kind of *fish*= ἀφύη, Arist. H. A. (Cf. Sanscr. *abhra*, a cloud, also δμβρος, *imber*.)

'Αφροσέληνος, ον, (ἀφρός, σελήνη) v. sub σεληνίτης.

'Αφροσίβομιδαξ, ακος, ὁ, (ἄφρων, βόμβαξ) *a puffing, bustling fellow*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 126.

'Αφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἄφρων) *folly, thoughtlessness, senselessness*, Hom., in plur. Od. 16, 278 ; 24, 457, in sing. Il. 7, 110 : also in Trag., and Att. prose, as Plat., and Xen. ; δι' ἀφροσύνης, ὑπ' ἀφροσύνης, etc.

'Αφρουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφρουρος) *to be without guards*, Strab. Hence

'Αφρούρητος, ον, *unguarded, ungarrisoned*, Plat. Legg. 760 A.

'Αφρουρος, ον, (α priv., φρουρά) *unguarded, unwatched*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C : *free from garrison duty*, Arist. Pol.

'Αφροφόρος, ον, (ἀφρός, φέρω) *foam-bearing.*

'Αφροφυής, ές, (ἀφρός, φύω) *foam-producing*, of a lettuce, Lat. *lactuca*, from its milky juice, Anth.

'Αφύη, ης, ἡ,=ἀφύη, q. v.

'ΑΦΡΩ', οῦς, ἡ,='Αφροδίτη, Nic.

'Αφρώδης, ες, (ἀφρός, εἶδος) *foamy, full of foam*, Plat. Tim. 60 B.

'Αφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., φρήν) *senseless, without intelligence, without reason*, opp. to ἔμφρων, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4 : and so—2. *witless, crazed*, but also *silly, foolish*, Lat. *amens, demens*, Hom. ; also φρένας ἄφρ., Il. 4, 104. Compar. and superl., -νέστερος, -νέστατος, Plat., etc. Adv. -όνως.

'Αφυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὑβρίζω) *to give a loose to* one's *fury* or *insolence*, εἴς τι, Plut. : hence *to exhaust* it, *to cease from insolence* or *raging*, metaph. of wine, *to be done fermenting*, Alex. Dem. 6.

'Αφυγής, ές, (α priv., φεύγω) *without strength to flee*, Sext. Emp.

'Αφϋγιάζω, (ἀπό, ὑγιάζω) *to make sound again*, Iambl. Hence

'Αφϋγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a healing*, Iambl.

'Αφυγραίνω, (ἀπό, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten*, Arist. H. A., in pass.

'Αφύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀφύη, Ar. Fr. 422. [ῡ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

'Αφυδραίνω, (ἀπό, ὑδραίνω) *to wash, sprinkle*, mid. *to wash one's self, bathe*, καθαροῖς δρόσοις, Eur. Ion 97.

'Αφυδρος, ον, (ἀπό, ὕδωρ) *without water*, Hipp.

'Αφύη, ης, ἡ, but in gen. plur. usu. written ἀφύων, not ἀφυῶν : *a sort of anchovy* or *sardine*, Att. usu. in plur. : first in Epich. p. 32. (α priv., φύω, because they were thought to be *bred from mud alone* · acc. to others, quasi ἀφρύη from ἀφρός, and hence sacred to Aphrodité.) [ᾰ, ῠ]

†'Αφύη, ης, ἡ, *Aphye*, name of a votary of Venus, Ath. 386 A.

'Αφυής, ές, (α priv., φυή) *without natural talent, witless, not clever, dull*, Plat. Rep. 455 B ; ἀφ. πρός τι, *wanting wit for* a thing, Id. Phaed. 96 C. —II. in good sense, *simple, unschooled*, Soph. Phil. 1014. Adv. ἀφυῶς. Hence

'Αφυΐα, ας, ἡ, *want of talent*, Plut.

'Αφϋίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀφύη.

'Αφῦκος, ον, (α priv., φῦκος) *without cosmetics, honest.*

'Αφυκτος, ον, (α priv., φεύγω) *not to be shunned, from which none escape*, χείρ, γνιοπέδη, ὄμμα, κύνες, etc., Pind., and Trag. : esp. of arrows, *unerring*, like Lat. *certae sagittae*, Soph., and Eur. Later ἀφευκτος, Lob. Phryn. 726.—II. act. *unable to escape*, Ar. Nub. 1047. Adv. -τως.

'Αφύλακτέω, ῶ, (ἀπό ὑλακτέω) *to bark out*, Luc.

'Αφυλακτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀφύλακτος, to be off one's guard*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 15 : c. gen. *to be careless about, neglect*, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 5. Pass. *to be ill-guarded*, Polyb. : from

'Αφύλακτος, ον, (α priv., φυλάσσω) *unguarded*, of a place, ἀφίεναι ἀφύλακτον, Hdt. 8, 70.—II. (α priv., φυλάσσομαι) of persons, *unguarded, unheeding*, Lat. *securus*, Hdt. 9, 116 ; ἀφ. εὕδειν εὐφρόνην, *to sleep securely through the night*, Aesch. Ag. 337 : ἀφ. τινὰ λαμβάνειν, *to catch one off his guard*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 37 : τὸ ἄφ., *want of precaution*, Thuc. 3, 30.—III. in prose esp of places, *not guarded, watched*, or *garrisoned*, Thuc., and Xen. : in genl. *not watched*. Adv. -τως, Xen. [ῠ] Hence

'Αφϋλαξία, ας, ἡ, *want of guard, carelessness in watching*, Xen. Oec. 4, 10.

'Αφϋλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὑλίζω) *to strain off*, Anth. Hence

'Αφύλισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is strained off, lees, sediment.*

'Αφυλλος, ον, (α priv., φύλλον) *leafless*, of dry wood, Il. 2, 425 : ἀφ. στόμα, *a mouth not seconded by the suppliant's olive-branch*, Eur. Or. 383.—II. act. *stripping off the leaves, blighting*, λιχήν, Aesch. Eum. 785.

'Αφύλλωτος, ον,=foreg. I., Soph. Fr. 281.

'Αφϋξιμος, ον, in Nic. Th. 603 : acc. to some from φύξιμος,=μόνιμος, *enduring* : acc. to others, from ἀφύσσω, *abundant.*

'Αφυπνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὑπνίζω) *to wake one from sleep*, Eur. Rhes. 25. Pass. *to wake up, keep awake*, Cratin. Incert. 5, Pherecr. Incert. 31 : so too in act., intr., Philostr.

'Αφυπνος, ον, (ἀπό, ὕπνος) *roused from sleep.* Hence

'Αφυπνόω, f. -ώσω, *to wake from sleep*, Anth.—II. *to fall asleep*, N. T.

'Αφύρητος, ον, (α priv., φυράω) *not kneaded, unmixed.* [ῡ]

'Αφυρτος, ον, (α priv., φύρω)= foreg., *unmixed.* Adv. -τως.

'Αφυσγετός, ὁ, (ἀφύσσω) *the mud and filth* which a stream carries with it, Il. 11, 495 : in genl. *corrupt matter*, Nic. — II. ἀφυσγετὸν νέκταρ, like ἀφύξιμον, Nic.

'Αφύσητος, ον, (α priv., φυσάω) *not blown* or *puffed up.* [ῡ]

'Αφύσικος, (α priv., φύσις)=ἀφυής, Diog. L.

'Αφυσιολόγητος, ον, (α priv., φυσιολογέω) *unacquainted with physics : having no natural cause*, Plut.

'Αφῦσος, ον, (α priv., φῦσα) *not flatulent, causing no flatulence*, Gal.

'Αφύσσω, fut. ἀφύξω : aor. 1 ἤφῡσα Od. 9, 165, or ἀφυσσα, Hom. : aor mid. ἠφυσάμην or ἀφυσσάμην, Hom. : *To draw* liquids, esp. from a larger vessel with a smaller, ἀφ. οἶνον ἀπό and ἐκ κρητῆρος, Hom., ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν, Od., εἰς ἄγγεα ἀφ. ὕδωρ. Hes. Op. 611 : so in pass. πίθων ἠφύσσετο οἶνος, *was drawn from the casks*, Od. 23, 305. Metaph. πλοῦτον ἀφύσσειν, *to draw full draughts of wealth*, i. e. *to heap it up*, τινί, for another, Il. 1, 171 ; so too κλέος : for διὰ ἔντερα χαλκὸς ἤφυσε, Il. 13, 508, v. sub διαφύσσω. Mid. *to draw for one's self, help one's self to*, οἶνον, Il. 23, 220 : *to drink,*

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quaff, Eur. Med. 838. Metaph. *φύλλα, to heap up leaves*, Od. 7, 286. Ep. word, used also by Eur. l. c., and I. A. 1051. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to some from *ὑω*, others from *ἀπτω, ἀφάω*.)

'Αφυστερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*ἀπό, ὑστερέω*) *to come too late*, Polyb.: and so *to remain behind* another, *miss* him, *τινός*.

'Αφυστερίζω, f. -ίσω,=foreg.

'Αφύτευτος, ον, (*α* priv., *φυτεύω*) *not planted, χῶρος*, Xen. Oec. 20, 22.

'Αφύω, *to become white* or *bleached*. Hipp.

'Αφῡώδης, ες, (*ἀφύη, εἶδος*) *whitish like a sardine* or *anchovy, χρῶμα*, Hipp.

†'Αφῳῶς, adv. from *ἀφυης*.

†'Αφῶ, 2 aor. subj. act. of *ἀφίημι*.

'Αφώνητος, ον, (*α* priv., *φωνέω*) *unspeakable, unutterable, ἄχος*, Pind. P. 4, 422: *inexplicable*, Anth.—II. *voiceless, speechless*, Soph. O. C. 1283.

'Αφωνία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄφωνος*) *speechlessness, loss of voice*, Plat. Symp. 198 C.

'Αφωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to deprive of voice*, Arist Probl.? from

'Άφωνος, ον, (*α* priv., *φωνή*) *voiceless, speechless, dumb, silent*, first in Theogn. 669. Adv. *-νως*, Soph. O. C. 131, also neut. pl. as adv., Aesch. Pers. 819.—2. *τὰ ἄφωνα*, sub. *γράμματα, mutes*, Lat. *litterae mutae*, Diog. L. 7, 57, opp. to *τὰ φωνήεντα*.

'Αφώρᾱτος, ον, (*α* priv., *φωράω*) *not detected*.

'Αφωρισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀφορίζω, especially, apart from*, Arist. H. A.

'Αφώτιστος, ον, (*α* priv., *φωτίζω*) *not enlightened, dark, obscure*, Joseph.

†'Αχάζ, ὁ, *Achaz*, masc. pr. n. N. T. Matth. 1, 9.

'Αχαία, ας, Ion. 'Αχαιΐη, ης, ἡ, epith. of Demeter or Ceres in Attica, Hdt. 5, 61. (Acc. to Hesych. from *ἄχος, grief*, for the loss of her daughter; according to others to be written 'Αχαιά, Elmsl. Ach. 709, and=*ἐριθος*; acc. to Buttm. Lexil. from *ἀχέειν, to make a noise*.)

†'Αχᾶΐα, ας, ἡ, *Achaia*, the northern province of the Peloponnesus, lying along the Sinus Corinthiacus, Thuc. —2. under the Roman sway the Peloponnesus and the rest of Greece as far north as Thessaly and Epirus, Polyb.—3. ἡ *Φθιῶτις* (also *Φθιῶτις ἡ 'Αχαϊκή*), a region of Thessaly nearly coterminal with Phthiotis. Strab.—II. name of cities:—1. a city of Aetolia, in Thuc. 1, 115 acc. to Goeller, but v. Arnold ad l.—2. a city on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab. —3. a city of Asia, Id.—4. a city in the island of Rhodes, Diod. S. 5, 57.

†'Αχαιά, Ion. 'Αχαιή, ἡ, fem. of *'Αχαιός, an Achaean woman*, Od. 2, 119.

†'Αχαιάς, άδος, ἡ, and

†'Αχαιΐας, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. adj., *Acharan*: sub. *γυνή, an Achaean woman*, Il. 5, 424.

†'Αχαιαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Achaeae*, rocks near Samos in Elis, Strab.

†'Αχαιᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj., sub. *χώρα, the Achaean territory*, Polyb. 4, 17, 3.

†'Αχαιϊκός, ἡ, όν,='Αχᾱϊκός.

'Αχαίνη, ἀχαίνη, ης, ἀχαία, ἀχαΐα, ας, ἡ, ἀχαίνης, ου, ὁ, ἀχαΐνης, ου, ὁ, ἀχαινίη, ης, ἡ, *a bracket* or *two-year stag*, from his *single pointed horns* (*ἀκίδες*. cf. *ἀκαχμένος*): poet. *the stag* in genl., Ap. Rh.: cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 3. [*ᾰ̄ν*]

'Αχαίνη, ης, ἡ, *a kind of large loaf*, baked by the women at the Thesmophoria, Ath.

'Αχαϊς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. 'Αχᾱΐς, *the Achaian land*, with or without *γαῖα*, Hom.—2. *an Achaian woman*, sub. *γυνή*, Il.

†'Αχαΐκαρος, ου, ὁ, *Achaïcarus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†'Αχᾱϊκός, ἡ, όν, poet. 'Αχαιϊκός, *of* or *belonging to Achaia, Achaian*, Xen.

†'Αχαιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Achaemēnes*, founder of the Persian monarchy, grandfather of Cambyses, Hdt. 7, 11. —2. son of Darius I., brother of Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 12. Hence

†'Αχαιμενίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Achaemēnidae, descendants of Achaemenes*, the royal family of Persia, Hdt. 1, 125.

'Αχαιός, ά, όν, *Achaian*, Lat. *Achivus*: hence as subst.—I. οἱ 'Αχαιοί, αἱ 'Αχαιαί, *Achaians, Achaian women*, in Hom. *Greeks* in genl.; esp. Spartans and Argives, Paus. 7, 1.—2. ἡ 'Αχαιά, *Achaia* in Peloponesus, in prose usu. 'Αχαΐα, q. v.

†'Αχαιός, οῦ, ὁ, as masc. pr. n., *Achaeus*, son of Xuthus, and mythic founder of the Achaean race, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. name of two tragic poets, the earlier of Eretria, contemporary with Sophocles and Euripides, Ath.; the later of Syracuse.—Others in Polyb., etc.

†'Αχαιῶν ἀκτή, ἡ, *Achaiòn acte*, a city on the north coast of Cyprus, Strab.

†'Αχαιῶν λιμήν, ὁ, *Achaiòn limen*, a city on the coast of Troas, Strab.

'Αχάλαζος, ον, (*α* priv., *χάλαζα*) *without hail*, Or. Sibyll.

'Αχάλινος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαλινός*) *unbridled, στόμα*, Plat. Legg. 701 C. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Αχαλίνωτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαλινόω*) *unbridled, without bridle, ἵππος*, Xen. Eq. 5, 3; *στόμα*. Anth.: *not to be forced* or *bent, ἀνάγκη*, Orph.

'Αχάλκεος, ον, (*α* priv., *χάλκεος*) *not of bronze*, or *having not a χαλκοῦς*, Anth.

'Αχάλκευτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαλκεύω*) *not forged of metal, πέδαι*, Aesch. Cho. 493.

'Αχαλκέω *to have not a χαλκοῦς, to be penniless*, Anth.

'Αχαλκής, ές, (*α* priv., *χαλκός*) *without brass* or *money*.

'Αχάλκος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαλκός*) *without brass, without arms, ἀχάλκος ἀσπίδων*, i. e. *ἀνευ ἀσπίδων χαλκῶν*, Soph. O. T. 190.

'Αχάλκωτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαλκόω*) *not worked with brass, κυνοῦχος*, Anth.

'Αχάνεια, ας, ἡ, (*ἀχᾶνής*) *immense width, a chasm*. Anton.

'Αχάνη, ης, ἡ, *a Persian*, and also *a Boeotian measure*= 45 *μέδιμνοι*, Ar. Ach. 109, 109.—2. *a chest, box*, Plut. [*ᾰ̄* Elmsl. Ach. l. c.]

'Αχᾱνής, ές, (*α* priv., *χαίνω*) *not gaping, not opening the mouth*: hence *close*, Theophr.: also *not speaking, struck dumb*, Hegesipp. ap. Ath. 290 D.—II. (*α* copul.) *wide opening, gaping*, e. g. *πέλαγος, βάθος*, Plut.: *εἰς ἀχανές, far away*, Arist.

†'Αχάρακα, ων, τά, *Acharaca*, a city of Phrygia, Strab.

'Αχάρακτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαράσσω, not cut deep, without stamp* or *impression, ὀπωπή*, Nonn. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Αχᾰράκωτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χαρακόω*) *not furnished with χάρακες, not palisaded*, Polyb. 10, 11, 2. [*ρᾰ̄*]

†'Αχαρδέος, ου, ὁ, *Acharděus* a river of Caucasus, falling into the Maeotis, Strab.

'Αχᾰριότης, ητος, ἡ, *awkwardness, stupidity*, with a play on the name Χαριμορτης, Polyb. 18, 38: from

'Αχᾰρις, ὁ, ἡ, ἄχαρι, τό, gen. ιτος, (*α* priv., *χάρις*) *without grace* or *charms, unattractive, unpleasant, wretched*, Od. 20, 392, Theogn. 496, in comparat. *ἀχαρίστερος*, Eur., etc.—II. *ungracious, thankless*, Lat. *ingratus*. *τιμή*, Hdt. 7, 36, esp. in phrase *χάρις ἀχαρις*, Aesch., and Eur.; cf. *ἀχάριστος, ἀχάριτος*.

'Αχᾰριστέω, ῶ, (*ἀχάριστος*) *to be thankless, proud*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 2. Pass. *to be treated ungratefully*, Polyb.

'Αχᾰριστία, ας, ἡ, *thanklessness*, Plat. Rep. 411 E: from

'Αχάριστος, ον, poet. also *ἀχάριτος*, (*α* priv., *χαρίζομαι*) *unpleasant, unpleasing*, Od. 8, 236, Theogn. 839: *without, grace* or *charms, not attractive: οὐκ ἀχάριστος, not unpleasing*, i. e. *right pleasant*, Lat. *lepidus*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 13.—II. *ungracious*, and hence—1. *ungrateful, thankless*, Hdt. 1, 90, etc., *χάρις ἀχάριτος*, like *χ. ἀχαρις*, Eur. Phoen. 1757; also in Plat., Xen., etc., *ἀχ. τινί, εἰς* or *πρός τινα, ungrateful towards* one, Xen.—2. *pass. unthanked, unrequited*, Lys. 162, 34: so *-στως ἔχειν πρός τινος*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 18.—3. *with an ill will*, hence adv., *-τως ἕπεσθαι, to follow sullenly*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 14. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Αχάριτος, ον,=foreg., *unpleasant*, Hdt. 1, 207; 7, 156. Adv. *-τως*.

†'Αχαρναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Acharnae*, an Attic borough of the tribe Oeneis; hence 'Αχαρνῆσι, *in Acharnae*; 'Αχαρνῆθεν, *from Acharnae*; 'Αχαρνεύς, έως, ὁ, *an Acharnian*, Thuc.; 'Αχαρνῑκός, ἡ, όν, *of* or *belonging to Acharnae, Acharnian*, Ar. Ach. 329.

'Αχάρνας, ου, Arist. H. A., and *ἀχαρνος, ου*, ὁ, Ath., a kind of *sea-fish*.

†'Αχαρνεύς, έως, ὁ, pl. οἱ 'Αχαρνεῖς, *the Acharnians*, Ar. Ach. 177.

'Αχάτης, ου, ὁ, *the agate*, Theophr. [*ᾰ̄χᾰ̄*]

†'Αχάτης, ου, ὁ, *Achates*, a river of Sicily: another in Media, Dion. P.—II. the well-known faithful companion of Aeneas, Tzetz.

'Αχειλος, ον, (*α* priv., *χείλος*) *without lip* or *edge*.

'Αχείμαντος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειμαίνω*) *not disturbed by storms, calm, still*, Alcae. 46.

'Αχείμαστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειμάζω*) =foreg.

'Αχείμᾱτος, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Supp. 135.

'Αχείμερος, ον, (*α* priv., *χεῖμα*)= foreg., Arat.

'Αχείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*α* priv., *χειμών*)=foreg., Nonn.

'Αχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*α* priv., *χείρ*) *without hands*, Plut.: hence *awkward*, Synes.

'Αχειρᾰγώγητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειραγωγέω*) *untamed, wild*.

'Αχειράπτητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειραπτέω*) *not to be touched by hand*, Iambl.

'Αχειρής, ές, = *ἀχειρ*, Batr. 300. Hence

'Αχειρία, ας, ἡ, *want of hands, awkwardness*, Hipp.

'Αχειρίδωτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειρις*) *without sleeves*, Sext. Emp.

'Αχειρόπλαστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χείρ, πλάσσω*) *not formed by hand*.

'Αχειροποίητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χείρ, ποιέω*) *not made by hands*, N. T. Adv. *-τως*.

'Αχειρος, ον,=*ἄχειρ*: *τὰ ἄχειρα, the defenceless parts of the body*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.

'Αχειροτεύκτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειροτεύω*)=*ἀχειροποίητος*

'Αχειροτονητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χειροτονέω*) *not elected by show of hands*, Dem. 1299, 1.

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τουεω) *not elected.*—2. *not ordained,* Eccl.

'Αχειρουργητός, όν, (α priv., χειρουργέω) *not made by hands.*

'Αχείρωτος, ον, (α priv., χειρόω) *not planted by hand,* ἔλαιον, Soph. O. C. 698.—II. *untamed, unconquered,* Thuc. 6, 10.

†'Αχελωΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *Acheloan,* al 'Αχ. πόλεις, i. e. the cities on the Acheloüs, Aesch. P. 869: also the Sirens are called 'Αχ., as *daughters of Acheloüs,* Ap. Rh. 4, 896.

'Αχελῷος, ου, ὁ, poet. 'Αχελώϊος, *Achelous,* as river-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Sirens, Hes. Th. 340: also name of several rivers; the best known ran between Aetolia and Acarnania, now the *Aspro Potamo,* Il. 21, 194, and Hes.—2. a river of Phrygia, Il. 24, 616.—3. a river of Achaia, Strab.—4. a river of Thessaly, Id.—II. in later poets, it signified *any running water; water* in genl., Eur. Bacch. 625, so Virg. Geog. 1, 9, *Acheloïa pocula,* cf. Passow ap. Wellauer Aesch. Pers. 850, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 883, and 'Αναυρος.

†'Αχέραι ῶν, *al,* more correctly 'Αχερραί.

'Αχερδος, ἡ, rarer ὁ, *a wild prickly shrub,* used for hedges, Od. 14, 10: *the wild pear,* Soph. O. C. 1596. (Akin to ἀχράς.)

'Αχερδούσιος, formed from ἄχερδος, as if the name of a δῆμας, *crabbed,* Com. ap. E. M.: cf. ἀχραδούσιος: as pr. n., *an inhabitant of* (the borough of) *Acherdus,* Aeschin.

'Αχερόντειος, -τιος, -ουσιος, α, ον, pecul. fem. -ουσιάς, Plat., *Acherontian, of* or *belonging to Acheron*; λίμνη, Eur. Alc. 444: ἡ 'Αχερουσία λίμνη, of actual lakes, *Acherusia,* to which the Acheron flows, Thuc., etc.,—2. also a lake in Campania, Strab.—'Αχερουσιὰς Χερρόνησος, a peninsula or promontory near Heraclea in Bithynia, with a cavern through which Hercules is said to have descended into the lower world, Xen. An. 5, 10, 2.

†'Αχερραί ῶν, *al,* in Strab. also 'Αχεραί, *Acerrae,* a city of Campania, Strab.—2. a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Polyb. 2, 34.

'Αχερωΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *the white poplar,* Il. 13, 389; 16, 482: prob. from 'Αχέρων, because from the whiteness of its leaves it was believed to have been brought from the shades by Hercules, to whom it was sacred: also called λεύκη.

'Αχέρων, οντος, ὁ, *Acheron,* a river of the nether world, Od. 10, 513, as if ὁ ἄχεα ῥέων *the stream of woe,* like Κωκυτός, cf. Fragm. ap. Valckn. Diatr. p. 17.—2. a river of Thesprotia, falling into the Ionian sea, Hdt. 8, 47.—3. a tributary of the Alpheüs in Elis, Strab.—4. a river of Bruttium, Strab.—5. a river near Heraclea in Bithynia, Ap. Rh.

'Αχέτας, ου, ὁ, also Dor. for ἠχέτης, *sounding,* Aesch. Pr. 575: *the male cicada, which chirps,* Ar. Av. 1095, cf. Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 13.

†'Αχεῦσι, Dor. for ἠχοῦσι.

'Αχεύω, only used in part., *to sob, mourn, be sad,* θυμὸν ἀχεύων, *sad at heart,* Hom., and Hes. Op. 397: τινὸς ἕνεκα. also c. gen., 'Οδυσσῆος μέγ' ἀχεύων, *mourning loudly for Ulysses,* Od. 16, 139: and absol., Od. 2, 23; later ἐπί c. dat., Ap. Rh.

'Αχέω, (ἀχος) like foreg., only used in part., Hom. usu. absol., but also ἀχ. ἕνεκά τινος, Il. 20, 298, and τινός, Il. 18, 446. [ᾰ]

'Αχέω, old poet. form for ἠχέω, *to sound,* and trans. *to make to sound,* H. Hom. Cer. 479, cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. [ᾰ]

'Αχέω, Dor. for ἠχέω. [ᾰ]

'Αχήλωτος, ον, (α priv., χηλόω) *without notch.*

'ΑΧΗ'Ν, ένος, ὁ, ἡ, *poor, needy,* Theocr. 16, 33: [ᾰ Meineke Theocr. l. c., and Hesych. gives a form ἠχήν, though Aesch. uses ᾰ in ἀχηνία. Perh. it is connected with Lat. *egenus.*] Hence

'Αχηνία, ας, ἡ, *need, want,* χρημάτων, Aesch. Cho. 301: ὀμμάτων ἀχ., *the eyes' blank gaze,* Id. Ag. 419. [ᾰ]

'Αχηρής, ές, (ἀχέω)=ἀχθηρής.

'Αχθεινός, ή, ον, (ἄχθος) *burdensome, oppressive, unpleasant,* Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1. Adv. -νῶς, *unwillingly,* Id.

†'Αχθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1 aor. pass. part. from ἄγω.

'Αχθέσομαι, more rarely, ἀχθήσομαι, fut. of ἄχθομαι.

'Αχθηδών, ονος, ἡ, *a weight, burden, pain, grief,* Aesch. Pr. 26: *annoyance,* Thuc. 2, 37; 4, 40, but strictly a poet. form. (From ἄχθος, as ἀλγηδών from ἄλγος.)

'Αχθηρής, ές,=sq.

'Αχθηρος, όν, *burdensome, grievous,* Antiph. Epicl. 1. Adv. -ρῶς.

'Αχθήσομαι, fut. of ἄχθομαι.—2. fut. pass. from ἄγω.

'Αχθηφορέω, = ἀχθοφορέω, Lob. Phryn. 680.

'ΑΧΘΟΜΑΙ, pass. c. fut. mid. ἀχθέσομαι, Ar. Nub. 865, Av. 84, more rarely ἀχθήσομαι, yet also in pass. form ἀχθεσθήσομαι, Piers. Moer. p. 21, aor. ἠχθέσθην, *to be burthened, loaded,* Od. 15, 457. Hence usu. of mental oppression, *to be weighed down, out of spirits, discontented, vexed, disgusted, angry at* a thing. Construct.: usu. τινί, as ὀδυνῃσι, Il. 5, 354, and freq. in Hdt., Thuc, etc.: also ἐπί τινι and περί τινος, Hdt. 8, 99: also ἀχθ. τινός, ὑπέρ and ἐπί τινος, Plat., and Xen.: more rarely τι. as Hom., ἀχθ. ἕλκος, *to be heavy from* a wound, Il. 5, 361, so with neut. adj. τοῦτο, Xen. An. 3. 2, 20, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 88 E: also c. part., ἤχθετο δᾳμαμένους, *he was grieved at being conquered,* Il. 13, 353: ἀχθ. ἰδών, Soph. Phil. 671, and freq. in prose: ἀχθ. εἰ..., Thuc. 8 109, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 1; less usu. ἀχθ. ὁτι..., Ar. Plut. 899, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 771, 7. (The root of ἀχθομαι, ἄχθος is ἀχ- in ἀχ-ος, Sanscr. *sah,* to endure, θ being euphon.)

'ΑΧΘΟΣ, εος, τό, *a weight, burden, load,* Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄχθος ἀρούρης, *a dead weight* on earth, proverb. of idle, do-nothing people, Lat. *pondera terrae, fruges consumere nati,* Il. 18. 104, Od. 20, 379: hence—II. *a load of grief,* in full λυπρῆς ἄχθος, Soph. El 120: hence absol., *trouble, distress, sorrow,* Trag., etc.: ἄχθος φέρειν: *to bring* or *cause trouble,* etc.: Xen. Epist. 1, 4. (Cf. sub ἀχθομαι.)

'Αχθοφορέω, *to be an* ἀχθόφορος, *to bear burdens,* Hipp., and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 680: also ἀχθηφορέω.

'Αχθοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing of burdens,* Plut.: from

'Αχθοφόρος, ον, (ἄχθος, φέρω) *bearing burdens,* κτήνεα, Hdt. 7, 187.

†'Αχίλειος, α, ον,='Αχίλλ., Eur. Hec. 130.

†'Αχιλλείδης, ου, ὁ, patron., *son of Achilles,* i. e. Neoptolemus, Ath.: *descendant of Achilles,* i. e. Pyrrhus, Anth.

†'Αχίλλειον, ου, τό, Ion. -λήϊον, *Achilleum,* sub. ἱερόν, prop. *a temple,* etc., *of Achilles,*—1. a town of Cape Sigeum containing the tomb of Achilles, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab.

'Αχίλλειος and ἀχιλλῆις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a fine kind of barley,* Hipp.: τὸ 'Αχίλλειον, *a cake of fine barley,* Ar. Eq 819.

†'Αχίλλειος, α, ον, Ion. -λήϊος, *of* or *belonging to Achilles*; hence 'Αχίλλειος Δρόμος, *Achilleus Dromos, the Course of Achilles,* a narrow strip of land in the Cimmerian Bosporus near the mouth of the Borysthenes, Hdt. 4, 55: also 'Αχίλλειος λιμήν, ὁ, *harbour of Achilles,* in Laconia, near Cape Taenarus, Paus.—II. used also to denote what was *excellent, pre-eminent,* of its kind, as κριθή, v. foreg.: from

'Αχιλλεύς, έως, Ep. ῆος, ὁ, Hom. also 'Αχιλεύς, *Achilles,* son of Peleus and Thetis, prince of the Myrmidons, hero of the Iliad: hence adj. 'Αχίλλειος, and patronym. 'Αχιλλείδης, ου, ὁ. —II. the fallacy called in full *Achilles and the Tortoise,* invented by Zeno of Elea, or Parmenides, Aristot. Phys. 6, 9, 3.

'Αχιλλῆις, ΐδος, ἡ, v. ἀχίλλειος.

'Αχίλος, ον, (α priv. χιλός) *without grass* or *fodder.*—II. (α intens. or copul.) *rich in grass,* dub.

'Αχίτων, ον, gen. ωνος, (α priv., χιτών) *without tunic, scantily clothed,* of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2. [ᾰχῐ]

'Αχλαινία, ας, ἡ, *want of a cloak* or *mantle.* Eur. Hel. 1282: from

'Αχλαινος, ον, (α priv., χλαῖνα) *without cloak* or *mantle,* Simon. 101.

'Αχλοος, ον, contr. ἄχλους, ουν, (α priv., χλόα) *without herbage,* Eur. Hel. 1327.—II. *sere, withered,* Opp.

†'Αχλύνω,=ἀχλυω, from which 1 aor. pass. ἠχλυνθην, Qu. Sm. 2, 550.

'Αχλύεις, εσσα, εν, (ἀχλυς) *murky, gloomy,* Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77.

'Αχλύπεζα, ης, ἡ, (ἀχλυς, πέζα) *gloom-footed,* Tryph.

'ΑΧΛΥ'Σ, ύος, ἡ, *a mist,* hence *gloom, darkness.* Lat. *caligo:* in Hom. often *the mist* which comes over the eyes of the dying or swooning: metaph. *trouble,* and so personified in Hes. Sc. 264. [ῠ in nom. and acc. sing., Hom., and Hes.: ῡ in late poets.]

'Αχλύω, f. -ύσω, aor. 1 ἤχλῦσα. *to be* or *grow dark,* Od. 12, 406; 14, 304. —II. act. *to darken,* Q. Sm.

'Αχλύώδης, ες, (ἀχλύς, εἶδος) = ἀχλυόεις, *misty, murky,* Arist. Meteor.

'ΑΧΝΗ, Ion. ἄχνη, ης, ἡ, (akin to χνόος, λάχνη. Lat. *lanugo*) *anything shaved* or *taken off,* or *that comes off the surface* of a thing.—I. esp. of liquids, *foam, froth,* in Hom. of the sea, more fully ἁλὸς ἀχνη: *the froth* of wine, οἰνοπὸς ἀ., Eur. Or. 115: hence ἀχνη οὐρανία, *the dew of heaven* (because it stands on the surface of the grass, etc.), Soph. O. C. 681: also δακρύων ἀχνην τέγγει, *drowy tears,* Id. Tr. 849. —II. of solids, as *chaff* that flies off in winnowing, Il. 5, 499: *the down* on the plum or quince, Anth.: ὀθονίου ἀχνη, *lint,* Hipp.; ἀ. χαλκίτιδος, metallic dust, Plut.—III. ἀχνην, in acc. as adv., *a morsel, a little bit,* κἂν ἀχνην καταμύσῃ, Ar. Vesp. 92, cf. Soph. Fr. 48.

'Αχνάσθημι, (ἄχω, as if Dor. for ἀχάζημι) *to be miserable, to mourn,* Alcae. 98, v. Koen Greg. p. 620.

'Αχνοος, ον, contr. ἄχνους, ουν, (α priv., χνόος) *without down,* Anth.:

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metapl. nom. pl. *ἀχνοες*, in Maneth. 1, 126.

Ἄχνυμαι, only used in pres. and impf. (*ἄχος*) *to trouble one's self, grieve*, Hom., mostly in part., *ἀχνύμενος κῆρ, θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν grieved at heart*: also c. gen., *ἀχνυται φθιμένοιο, ἀποιχομένοιο, for* the dead, the absent; also *περί τινι*, H. Hom. Cer. 77; and *ἀχν. τι, to mourn for* a thing, Pind P. 7, 18, Soph. Ant. 627: from

Ἄχνύς, ύος, ἡ.=*ἄχος, trouble*, Ion.

Ἀχολία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄχολος*), *want of gall*; metaph. *gentleness, meekness*, Plut.:

†**Ἄχολλα**, ης, ἡ, *Acholla*, a city of Africa, in the territory of Carthage, Strab.

Ἄχολος, ον, (*α* priv., *χολή*) *lacking gall*, metaph. *meek, gentle*.—II. Od. 4. 221, *φάρμακον ἄχολον, allaying bile* or *anger*, cf. *ἀστονος* II. and *ἀβλαβής* II. 2.

Ἄχομαι, mid. from **ἄχω, to bewail one's self*, Od. 18, 256; 19. 129.

Ἀχορδος, ον, (*α* priv., *χορδή*) *without strings*: *unmusical*, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀχόρευτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χορεύω*) *that has not danced, banished from the dance* or *chorus*, Plat. Legg. 654 A.—II. like *ἄχορος, not attended with the dance, joyless, wretched, ὀνείδη*, Soph. El. 1069, *ἀται*, Eur. Tro. 121.

Ἀχορηγησία, ας, ἡ, (*α* priv., *χορηγέω*) *want of supplies*, Polyb.

Ἀχορήγητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χορηγέω*) *without supplies, τῶν ἀναγκαίων*, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀχορηγία, ας, ἡ, = *ἀχορηγησία*, Polyb.

Ἄχορος, ον, (*α* priv., *χόρος*) *without the dance*, and so like *ἀχόρευτος*, as a sign of sorrow or the like, epith. of war, Aesch. Supp. 635, 681: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223: *ἀχ. στοναχαί*, Eur. Andr. 1038.

ἌΧΟΣ, *εος, τό, an* ACHE, *pain, distress*, in Hom. always of mind, in Pind. also of body, and in Trag. freq. of both: *οὐράνιον ἄχος, plague* of heaven, of a storm, Soph. Ant. 418, where Herm. takes *οὐρ.* in the signf. of *huge, awful*, as in Aesch. Pers. 573, cf. 581: the Trag. use it mostly in plur: *ἄχος τινός, grief for* a thing. (Cf. sub **ἄχω*.)

Ἀχράαντος, ον, poet. for *ἀχραντος*, q. v., Call. Apol. 110. [ρᾰ]

†**Ἀχραδίνη**, ης, ἡ *Achradina*, a quarter of Syracuse, Plut.

Ἀχράδης, ες, gen. *εος*.=sq., Nic.

Ἄχραντος, ον, (*α* priv., *χράω, χραίνω*) *untouched, undefiled, pure*, Eur. I. A. 1574

Ἀχραδούσιος, an epith. in Ar. Eccl. 362, formed from sq., as if from the name of a *δῆμος*.

Ἄχράς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of *wild pear*, like *ἀχερδος*, used for a fence, Ar. Eccl. 355: Theophr. has it both for the *tree* and *fruit*.

Ἀχρεία, ας, ἡ, *uselessness*, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 106.

Ἀχρειάγελως, ων, (*ἀχρεῖος, γέλως*) *untimely laughing*, epith. of the Athenians, Cratin. Incert. 51, cf. *ἀχρείος*.

Ἀχρεῖον, Att. *ἀχρειον*, as adv. of *ἀχρεῖος*, q. v., Hom.

Ἀχρεῖος, ον, rarely *α*, ον, Ion. *ἀχρήϊος*, (*α* priv., *χρεία*) *useless, unprofitable, good for nothing, ἀχρήϊος ἀνήρ*, Hes. Op. 295, and, freq. in Trag., and Att. prose; esp. *unserviceable, unfit for war, ἀχρ. ὅπλον*, Hdt. 3, 81; *τὸ ἀχρήϊον, the unserviceable part* of an army, opp. to *καθαρόν*, Id. 1, 191, cf. Thuc. 1, 93; 2, 6, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18: so *τὸ ἀχ. τῆς ἡλικίας*, Thuc. 1, 44.—II. Hom. uses the word twice, in Il. 2, 269, of Thersites after being beaten by Ulysses, *ἀχρεῖον ἰδών*, giving *a helpless* look, *looking foolish*; and in Od. 18, 163, of Penelope trying to disguise her feelings, *ἀχρεῖον ἐγέλασσε, laughed without use* or *cause, made a forced laugh*, cf. *ἀχρειόγελως*: so too *ἀχρεῖον κλάζειν, to bark needlessly, without cause*, of hounds, Theocr. 25, 72. Adv. *-ως*. Hence

Ἀχρειόω, ῶ, *to make useless, disable*, Polyb.

Ἄχρεος, ον,=*ἀχρεῖος*, Tryph.

Ἀχρήϊες, εσσα, εν,=*ἀχρεῖος*, poet.

Ἀχρήϊος, ον, Ion. for *ἀχρεῖος*, Hes.

Ἀχρήϊστος, ον,=*ἀχρεῖος*. Musae.

Ἀχρημάτία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀχρήματος*) *want of money*, Thuc. 1, 11.

Ἀχρηματίστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρηματίζω*) *ἡμέρα, a day on which no public business was done*, Plut.

Ἀχρήμᾰτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρήματα*) *without money* or *means*, Hdt. 1, 89: *οἱ ἀχρ., the poor*, Aesch. Pers. 167.

Ἀχρημονέω, ῶ, (*ἀχρήμων*) *to be poor, needy*.

Ἀχρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *want of money*, Od. 17, 502: from

Ἀχρήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*α* priv., *χρήματα*) *poor, needy*, like *ἀχρήματος*, Solon 5, 41, Eur. Med. 460. [ᾰ]

Ἀχρησία, ας, ἡ, (*α* priv., *χράομαι*) *a being obsolete*.

Ἀχρήσιμος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρήσιμος*) *useless, profitless*, Theophr.

Ἀχρηστέω, ῶ, *to be ἀχρηστος, be obsolete*, Gramm.

Ἀχρηστία, ας, ἡ, *uselessness, unfitness*, Plat. Rep. 489 B.—II. =*ἀχρησία*: from

Ἄχρηστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χράομαι, χρηστός*) *useless, unprofitable, unserviceable*, Hdt. 1, 166, Thuc., etc.: *unfit for* a thing, *ἐς τι*, Hdt. 8, 142, *τινί, to* a person, Eur. Heracl. 4: *without effect*, Lat. *irritus*, *θέσφατον*, Id. I. T. 121: in genl. just like *ἀχρεῖος*, (which it nearly superseded in the Oratt. and later Greek.) of *useless, do-nothing* persons, *ἀχρ. πολῖται*, Isae. 67, 15, *σοφισταί*, Lys. 912, etc.: *ἀχρηστον* as adv. *vainly*, Batr. 70.—II. *not χρηστός, unkind, cruel*, Hdt. 8, 111.—III. act. *making no use of*. c. dat. (like *χράομαι*), *ἀχρ. ξυνέσει*, Eur. Tro. 667.—IV. *not used*, and so *new, ἱμάτια*, Luc.—2. *obsolete*, Gramm. Adv. *-τως*. Hence

Ἀχρηστόω, *to make useless, destroy, corrupt, τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνήν*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360, Greg. p. 965.

Ἄχοι and, esp. before a vowel, **ἄχρις**, prep. c. gen., *until*, of time, like *μέχρι, ἀχρι μάλα ἀνέφαος, until deep in the night*, Od. 18, 370: sometimes follows its case, Pseudo-Phoc.: also c. acc., but only Ep., Schäf. Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 38.—II. as conj., *until, to the time that*, c. aut. sine *ἀν*: only late, cf. Luc. A. P. p 402: in this sense *ἀχρι οὗ* is used in Hdt. 1, 117.—III. in Hom. as adv. of place, *on the surface*, like *ἄκρως, just touching*, Il. 17, 599: and—2. *even to the outermost, utterly*, Il. 4, 522. Some Atticists condemn *ἀχρις*, like *μέχρις*, as not Att: others make *ἀχρι* the adv. of time, and *ἀχρις=ἀκριβῶς*: but Lob. Phryn. 14, doubts whether any rule can be laid down. (From *ἄκρος*, as *μέχρι* from *μῆκος, μακρος*.)

†**Ἀχριανή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Achriane*, a city of Hyrcania, Polyb.

Ἄχριστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρίω*) *unanointed*.

Ἀχροέω and **ἀχροιέω**, ῶ, (*ἀχροος*) *to be colourless, pale*, Hipp.

Ἄχροια, ας, ἡ, *want of colour, loss of colour, paleness*, Hipp.: from

Ἄχροιος, ον,=*ἀχροος*.

Ἄχρονος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρόνος*) *without time, without duration*, Plut.: *not temporary*. Adv. *-νως*.

Ἄχροος, ον, contr. *ἄχρους, ουν*, (*α* priv., *χρόα*) *colourless, having lost colour, pale*, Nic.

†**Ἀχρυλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Achrylis*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Ἀχρῡσόπεπλος, ον, (*ἄχρυσος, πέπλος*) *without cloth of gold*.

Ἄχρῡσος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρυσός*) *without gold, not rich*, Plat. Legg. 679 B.—2. *without golden ornaments*.

Ἀχρωμάτιστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρωματίζω*) *uncoloured*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἄχρώματος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρῶμα*) *without colour, colourless*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.

Ἄχρωμος, ον, (*α* priv., *χρῶμα*) *colourless, not changing colour*: hence *not blushing, shameless*, Hipp.

Ἄχρως, ων, gen. ω, Att. for *ἄχροος*, Plat. Charm. 168 D.

Ἀχρωστος, ον, (*α* priv., *χράζω*) *uncoloured, untouched*, Eur. Hel. 831.

Ἀχῦλος, ον, (*α* priv., *χυλός*,) *without juice, insipid*.

Ἀχῦμος, ον, (*α* priv., *χυμός*)= foreg.

Ἀχύμωτος, ον,=foreg. [ῡ]

Ἀχυνετος, ον, (*α* euph. *χυνω*) *poured far and wide, far spread*, Nic. [ῡ]

Ἀχύρινος, η, ον, (*ἄχυρον*) *of chaff*.

Ἀχυρῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Anth.

Ἀχυρμιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*ἄχυρον*) *a heap of chaff*, Il. 5, 502: *a place where chaff is thrown away*.

Ἀχύρμιος, ία, ιον,=*ἀχύρινος, ἄμητος, a harvest of chaff*, Arat. 1098.

Ἀχῦροδόκη, ης, ἡ, (*ἄχυρον, δέχομαι*) *a chaff-holder, place where it is collected*, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.

Ἀχῦροθήκη, ἡ, (*ἄχυρον, τίθημι*)= foreg.

Ἄχῦρον, ου, τό, mostly in plur., *chaff, bran, husks* left after threshing or grinding, first in Hdt. 4, 72: metaph., *ἀχυρα τῶν ἀστῶν*, Ar. Ach. 508. (perhaps from *ἀκ-, ἀχ-* from its *pointed* nature, cf. **ἄχω*.) [ᾰ]

Ἀχῦρος, ου, ὁ, later form for *ἀχυρών*.

Ἀχῦρότριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄχυρον, τρίβω*) *rubbing off* or *threshing out the husks*, Anth.

Ἀχῦροφᾰγέω, (*ἄχυρον, φαγεῖν*) *to eat chaff*.

Ἀχῦρόω, (*ἄχυρον*) *to sprinkle* or *mix with chaff*.

Ἀχῦρώδης, ες, (*ἄχυρον, εἶδος*) *like chaff, full of chaff*, Diosc.

Ἀχῦρών, ῶνος, ὁ,=*ἄχυρος, a chaff-heap*, Ar. Vesp. 1310.

Ἀχύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀχυρόω*) *a mixing with chaff*, Arist. H. A. [ῡ]

Ἀχῠτλώτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χῠτλόω*) *unanointed*, Nonn.

*†**ΑΧΩ**, a pres. not used in Act., whence come the mid. *ἀχομαι*, and the forms *ἀχέω, ἀχεύω, ἀχθομαι, ἠκαχόμην, ἀκηχεμαι, ἀκάχημαι*, all intrans., *to ache, to be sad, troubled*: but *ἀκαχήσω, ἤκαχον, ἀκαχεῖν*, trans., *to trouble*, and subst. *ἄχος*. (The root is the ejaculation of pain *Ach! Ah!* *ἀχ-*, cf. *ἀχθομαι*.)

Ἄχω, ή. Dor. for *ἠχώ*.

Ἀχωνευτος, ον, (*α* priv., *χωνεύω*) *not molten, not cast: that cannot be melted*.

Ἄχωρ, ωρος, ὁ, *scurf, dandriff*, Medic.

Ἀχωρητος, ον, (*α* priv., *χωρέω*) *that cannot be contained*, Lat. *immensus*, Eccl.

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Ἀχώριστος, ον, (α priv., χωρίζω) *not parted, not divided*, Plat. Rep. 524 B: *not to be parted.*—II. (α priv., χῶρος) *without a place assigned one*, Xen. Adv. -τως.

Ἄχωστος, ον, (α priv., χώννυμι) *not heaped up*, Heliod.

Ἄψ, adv. of place, *backwards, back, away from, away*, very freq. in Hom., mostly with verbs that signify going, going back, yielding, returning, with ἀπο and ἐκ, more rarely c. gen. only, also pleon. ἀψ αὐτις, ἀψ πάλιν.—2. of actions, *again, over again*, Il. 5, 505, not so freq. ἀψ λαμβάνειν=ἀναλαμβάνειν, Theocr. 25, 65. (prob. from ἀπό.)

Ἀψάλακτος, ον, (α priv., ψαλάσσω) *untouched, unhandled*, Soph. Fr. 495: *immoveable.*—2. *scot-free*, Ar. Lys. 275.

Ἄψαλτος, ον, (α priv., ψάλλω) of an arrow; *not shot from the string.*—2. of a stringed instrument; *not played:* in genl. *that cannot be played* or *sung.*

Ἀψαμάθος, ον,=sq.

Ἄψαμμος, ον, (α priv., ψάμμος) *without sand, not sandy.* [ᾰ]

Ἄψαυστέω, ῶ, *not to touch, to keep away from*, App.—2. intr. *to be untouched:* from

Ἄψαυστος, ον, (α priv., ψαύω) *untouched*, Hdt. 8, 41, Thuc. 4, 97.—II. act. *not having touched, not touching*, τινός, Soph. O. T. 969. Adv. -στί.

Ἀψεγής, ές, (α priv., ψέγω) *unblamed, blameless*, Soph. El. 497. Adv. -γῶς, Ep. -γέως, Ap. Rh. 2, 1023.

Ἄψεκτος, ον,=ἀψεγής, Theogn. 797.—Adv. -τως.

Ἀψευδεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀψευδής) *truthfulness*, Plat. Rep. 485 C.

Ἀψευδέω, ῶ, *not to lie, to speak truth*, πρός τινα, Soph. Tr. 469, Plat., etc.: later ἀψευστέω, Lob. Phryn. 593, sq. From

Ἀψευδής, ές, (α priv., ψεύδομαι) *without lie and deceit, truthful, sincere, trusty*, esp. of oracles and the like. Hes. Th. 233, Hdt. 1, 49, and freq. in Att.: in Hom. only as pr. name v. sq., of things, *uncorrupted, genuine*, ἄκμων ἀψ., *pure from all deceit*, Pind. P. 1, 166. Ad v. -δέως, Att. -δῶς, *really and truly*, ὁ ἀψ. ἀριστος, Hdt. 9, 58.

†Ἀψευδής, οῦς, ἡ, *Apseudes*, a Nereid.—2. -εύδης, ους, ὁ, an Athenian archon Ol. 86, 4, Diod. S. 12, 36.

Ἀψευστέω,=ἀψευδέω, Polyb.: from

Ἄψευστος, ον,=ἀψευδής.

Ἄψηκτος, ον, (α priv., ψήχω) *not rubbed off, unfanned*, Ar. Lys. 658: *uncombed*, Ap. Rh.

Ἀψηλάφητος, ον, (α priv., ψηλαφάω) *not handled:* metaph., *not tried* or *proved*, Polyb. 8, 21, 5.

Ἀψήφιστος, ον, (α priv., ψηφίζω) *not elected by votes.*—2. act. *not having voted*, Ar. Vesp. 752.

†Ἀψηφίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Apsephion*, an Athenian archon, Diog. L.

Ἄψηφος, ον, (α priv., ψῆφος) *not having a vote.*—2. *without a stone*, δακτύλιος, Artemid.

Ἀψηφοφόρητος, ον, (α priv., ψῆφος, φορέω) *who has not yet voted*, Polyb.

Ἀψῑδοειδής, ές, (ἀψίς, εἶδος) *arched, vaulted like an apse.*

Ἀψῑδόω, ῶ, *to vault, to tie* or *join*, Anth., cf. ἀψίς.

Ἀψιθύμος, ον, (ἄπτομαι, θυμός) and

Ἀψῑκάρδιος, ον, (ἄπτομαι, καρδία) *heart-touching, moving*, Anton.

Ἀψίκορία, ας, ἡ, *the character of an ἄψικορος, fastidiousness, fickleness*, Polyb.

Ἄψικορος, ον, (ἄπτομαι, κόρος) strictly *one that has had enough if he has but touched a meal, fastidious, fickle*, Plat. Ax. 369 A.

†Ἀψίλαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Apsilae*, a Scythian people, Arr.

Ἀψῑμᾰχέω, *to skirmish with an enemy*, Polyb.: *to entice* or *lead on to fight*, Plut.: and

Ἀψῑμᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a skirmishing*, Aeschin. 51, 37: ἀψιμ. χειρῶν, *a close fray*, Dion. H.: from

Ἀψῑμᾰχος, ον, (ἄπτομαι, μάχη) *enticing to fight, skirmishing.*

Ἀψῑμῐσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι, μῖσος) *trivial and transient enmity.*

†Ἀψίνθιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Apsinthii*, a people of southern Thrace, Hdt. 6, 34; also Ἀψύνθιοι, Lyc.

Ἀψίνθιον, ου, τό, Lat. *absinthium, wormwood*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 1: hence

Ἀψινθίτης, ου, ὁ, sub. οἶνος, wine *prepared with wormwood*, Diosc.

Ἄψινθος, ου, ἡ,=ἀψίνθιον.

†Ἄψινθος, ου, ὁ, *Apsinthus*, a river of Thrace; ἡ, a city of Thrace, another name for Αἶνος.

Ἀψίς, ῖδος, ἡ, Ion. ἁψίς, and so in Plat., (ἅπτω) *a tying, fastening, knotting, ἀψῖδες λίνου, the joinings*, i. e. *meshes of* a net, Il. 5, 487.—2. *the hoop* or *feloe* of the wheel, *the wheel* itself, Hes. Op. 424, Hdt. 4, 72: hence *any curved form, a bow, arch, vault*, ἡ ὑπουρανία ἀ., *the vault of heaven*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B: κύκλος ἀψῖδος, *the potter's wheel*, Anth.: metaph. κάμπτειν ἐπῶν ἀψῖδας, Ar. Thesm. 53.

Ἄψις, εως, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι) *a touching.* Plat. Parm. 149 A, sq.: metaph. ἀψις φρενῶν, *distraction of mind*, Hipp.

Ἀψίχολος, ον, (ἄπτομαι, χολή) *quick to anger, choleric*, cf. ἀψιμισία.

Ἄψογος, ον,=ἀψεγής, *unblamed, blameless.* Adv. -γως.

Ἀψόῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, *a flowing back:* from

Ἀψόῤῥοος, ον, contr. ἀψόῤῥους, ουν, (ἀψ. ῥέω) *back-flowing*, in Hom. epith. of Ocean, regarded as a stream *encircling* the earth, and *flowing back* into itself.

Ἄψορρος, ον, strictly a shortened form for ἀψόῤῥοος, but in Hom. usu. in the genl. signf. *moving backwards, going back*, ἀψορροι ἐκίομεν, ἀπονέοντο, Il.; so ἀψ. περᾶν, ἀπιέναι, Soph.: but mostly in neut. as adv., ἄψορρον, *backward, back: again*, much like ἀψ. Hom., and Soph. (Not from ὄρω, ὄρνυμι, but from ῥέω: acc. to Döderl. from ἔρρω.)

Ἄψος, εος, τό, (ἅπτω) *a joining, fastening together*, esp. *a joint, limb*, ἀψεα πάντα λύθεν, *all the limbs were relaxed* (by sleep), Od. 4, 794: 18, 189.

†Ἄψος, ου, ὁ, *Apsus*, a river of Illyria, Strab.

Ἀψοφητί, adv. of sq., Plat.

Ἄψόφητος, ον, (α priv., ψοφέω) *without noise, noiseless*, c. gen. κωκυμάτων, *without cry of wailing*, Soph. Aj. 321.

Ἄψοφος, ον, (α priv., ψόφος) = foreg., Soph. Tr. 967, Eur. Tro. 887.

Ἄψυκτος, ον, (α priv., ψύχω) *uncooled, not to be cooled*, i. e. *warm*, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

†Ἀψυρτίς, ίδος, ἡ, prop. fem. adj. from sq.: in pl. Ἀψυρτίδες, ων, αἱ, (νῆσοι) *the Apsyrtides*, two islands in the Adriatic, now *Osero* and *Cherse*, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

†Ἄψυρτος, ου, ὁ, *Absyrtus*, brother of Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 23.

Ἀψῡχᾰγώγητος, ον, (α priv., ψυχαγωγέω) *not bewitching the soul, not rejoicing the heart*, Polyb.

Ἀψῡχέω, (ἄψυχος) *to be lifeless* or *weak.*

Ἀψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *lifelessness, weakness: cowardice*, Aesch. Theb. 259, 383, and Eur.: from

Ἄψῡχος, ον, (α priv., ψυχή) *lifeless*, Archil. 24, Soph. Fr. 743, and Eur.—II. *spiritless, faintheartedness, κάκη*, Aesch. Theb. 192, *without spirit, dull.*

Ἄψυχρος, ον, (α priv., ψυχρός) *not cold*, dub. l. for ἄψυκτος l. c.

*ΑΩ, root of ἄημι, *to blow*, used only in impf. ἄον, Ap. Rh.; cf. ἀΐζω, αὔω.

*ΑΩ, root of αὔω, ἰαύω, ἀωτέω, *to sleep*, only used in aor. ἄεσα, contr. ἄσα, Hom. akin to foreg.

*ΑΩΙ *to hurt*, contr. from ἀάω. q. v.

*ΑΩ, *to satiate*, only found in act. ἄμεναι, [ᾰ], contr. for ἀέμεναι, Hom., for aor. ἄσα, pres. pass. ἄᾶται belong to ἀάω: hence adj. verb. ἀτός, [ᾰ], but with α priv. ἄατος, [ᾰᾶ], contr. ἄτος, Hom.; cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀάατος, and Ausf. Gr. § 114: v. ἄᾶται.

Ἀώδης, ες, (α priv., ὄζω) *not smelling.*

Ἀῶθεν, adv., Dor. for ἠῶθεν, *from the morning*, or *from the East.*

Ἀών, ῶνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἠών, Mosch.

†Ἄων, ονος, ὁ, *an Aonian*, i. e. *Boeotian*; hence adj. Ἀόνιος, α, ον, *Aonian, Boeotian*, q. v. [ᾰ]

†Ἄωος, Ἀῶος, ου, ὁ, *Aoüs*, a river of Illyria.=Αἶας, now *Vaiusa*, Strab.

Ἄωρ, ὁ, v. sub ἀορ.

Ἀωρέω, (ἄωρος II.) *to be careless.*

Ἀωρί, adv. of ἄωρος, *untimely, at a wrong time, too early*, esp. *before midnight*, Eur. Incert.: νυκτὸς ἀωρί, *at dead of night*, Antipho 115, 18. [ᾰ. ῐ]

Ἀωρία, ας, ἡ, *a wrong time, untimely fate* or *death*, Pind. Fr. 101: ἀωρ. θέρους, an untimely, i. e. too early summer, Plut.; esp. midnight, Lat. *nox intempesta*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 136: in acc. as adv., to come *too late*, ἀωρίαν ἥκειν, Ar. Ach. 23.

Ἀωριλούστης, ου, ὁ, (ἀωρί, λούομαι) *bathing too early*, v. l., Anton.

Ἄωριος, α, ον,=ἄωρος, Anth.

Ἀωροθάνᾰτος, ον, (ἄωρος, θάνατος) *untimely dead*, Ar. Fr. 592. [θᾰ]

Ἀωρόλειος, ον, (ἄωρος, λεῖος) *unnaturally smooth*, esp. of men who by pulling out their beards tried to make themselves look young, Cratin. Archil. 9.

Ἀωρόννυκτος, ον, (ἄωρος, νύξ) *at midnight*, Lat. *intempesta nocte*, Aesch. Cho. 34.

Ἄωρος, ον, (α priv., ὥρα) *untimely, unseasonable*, χειμών, τύχαι, Aesch., θάνατοι, Eur.—II. *before the time, unripe, unformed:* hence *misshapen, deformed*, πόδες ἄωροι, of Scylla's feet, Od. 12, 89: in genl. *without* ὥρα, *without youthful freshness*, opp. to ὡραῖος, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 14.—II. (α priv., ὥρα) *without care, careless, heedless.*

Ἄωρος, ὁ, contr. ὄρος, *sleep*, Sapph. 39.

Ἀωρότοκος, ον, (ἄωρος, τίκτω) *untimely born.*

Ἄωρτο, Ep. plqpf. pass. of ἀείρω, Hom. in phrase μάχαιρα παρὰ ξίφεος κουλεὸν ἄωρτο, *the sacrificial knife hung by his sword-sheath*, Il. 3, 272; 19, 253. (akin to αἰώρα, ἀορ, ἀορτή, ἀορτήρ.)

Ἀώς, ἡ, Dor. for Ἠώς, Ἔως. Hence

Ἀωσφόρος, ὁ,=Ἑωσφόρος, Φωσφόρος, *the bringer of light, the morning-star*, Lat. *Lucifer*, Pind. I. 4, 41 (3, 42).

Ἀωτεύω,=ἀωτέω.

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'Αωτέω, (ἄω) *to sleep*, πάννυχον ὕπνον, γλυκὺν ὕπνον ἀωτεῖν, Il. 10, 159, Od. 10, 548: later also absol. (Acc. to some from ἄω, *to breathe*, Lat. *spirare*, and hence at once *to sleep*. cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀωτος 8; others from ἀωτον, Lat. *somnum carpere*, very far-fetched.)

'Αωτον, ου, τό, and ἄωτος, ου, ὁ, usu. *the fairest, best, choicest of its kind*; only poet., and esp. in Pind., who has it in various relations, ἄωτος ζωῆς, στεφάνων, χαρίτων, etc.: Hom. too uses it only in the above sense, and mostly of the *finest wool*, οἰὸς ἄωτον, Il. 13, 599, 716, Od. 1, 443: also without οἰός, (which must be supplied from the context) *flock, down*, Od. 9, 434; and once of the *finest linen*, λίνοιο λεπτὸν ἄωτον, Il. 9, 657; Ap. Rh. calls the golden fleece, χρύσειον ἄωτον; and Call. Apoll. 111, calls *pure spring-water* ἄκρον ἄωτον: hence—II. *the decoration, honour, pride* of a thing, so ἄωτος ἵππων, of a song in praise of horses, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3, 3, ἄωτον ἀρετᾶν, O. 5, 2, ἄωτον χειρῶν, O. 8, 99.—The gender cannot be settled from Hom.; Pind. always has ὁ ἄωτος, and so Theocr. 13, 27: Ap. Rh. and the later Ep. τὸ ἄωτον, prob. because they supposed that Hom, used it so. (The signf. *flower*, which was long regarded as the primary one, is not found at all: the word seems orig. to have been used of the *flock of wool*. The deriv. unknown: Buttm. Lexil. in v., fancifully enough derives it from ἀημι, *that which is easily blown about*, and, since the beauty of cloth depends on its *flocky* surface, hence, he thinks, arose the metaph. sense of *best, choicest*, etc.)

'Άωτος, ὁ, v. foreg.

'Άωτος, ον, (α priv., οὖς) *without ears*: of vessels, *without handle* or *handles*, Philet. 39.

B

B, β, βῆτα, indecl., second letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence numeral =δύο and δεύτερος, but β=2000.

The pronunc. was softer than our B, like the Spanish or modern Greek; and so late authors used it for the Roman V, as Βάρρων, Βιρ)ίλιος, and in modern Greek it is pronounced like our V, cf. infr. VII. The Aeol. and Dor. used it as the simple aspirate before ρ, as βρόδον, βράκος, for ῥόδον, ῥάκος, also before vowels, as βέδος for ἔδος. It was often inserted between μλ and μρ to give a fuller sound, as in μεσημβρία, γαμβρός, μέμβλεται: so also in words like ἄμβροτος, δμβριμος.

The change of β into other consonants was chiefly owing to the different pronunciations of the several dialects,—I. into π, (so the Welch change the English *b* into *p*.) e. g. βατεῖν for πατεῖν.—II. Arcad., into ζ, as ζέλλω, ζέρεθρον, for βάλλω, βέρεθρον, βαραθρον, Pors. Phoen. 45.—III. into γ, as γλήχων for βλήχων: this is a very freq. change in the cognate languages: e. g. βάω, βαίνω, Sanscr. *gâ*, to *go*: βοῦς, Sanscr. *gô*, a *cow*, βαρύς, Lat. *gravis*: cf. βανά in Corinna=γυνή.—IV. into κ as Lat. *taheo* compared with τήκω, ἔτακον.—V. into μ, as μεμβράς for βεμβράς.—VI. Macedon. into φ, as Βίλιππος, Βρίγες, Βερενίκη, for Φίλιππος, Φρύγες, Φερενίκη.—VII. in late authors, sometimes for υ in diphthongs, as ἄβρα, καλάβρωψ for αὔρα, καλαῦρωψ, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 586.

Bᾶ, shortened form of Βασιλεῦ, *O king!* Aesch. Supp. 892, Valck. Hdt. 4, 59, Adon. p. 383; so μᾶ for μᾶτερ, and δῶ for δῶμα.

†Βάαλ, ὁ, ἡ, indecl. *Baal*, a Phoenician deity, LXX., N. T. Rom. xi. 4.

Βαβάζω, f. -άξω, redupl. for βάζω, *to chatter*: also *to stutter*.—2.=βιβάζω: both very rare.

Βαβαί, and βαβαιάξ, Lat. *papae!* Exclamation of surprise, or amazement, *bless me!* Plat. Eur., and Comic.

†Βάβακοι, v. sub βάβαξ.

Βαβάκτης, ου, ὁ, v. βάβαξ.

†Βαβάνομον, ον, τό, *Babanomum*, a city of Pontus, Strab.

Βάβαξ, ακος, ὁ, and βαβάκτης, ου, ὁ, (βαβάζω) *a chatterer*.—2. *a dancer* or *mad reveller*, epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22. Βάβακοι was a name for grasshoppers with the Eleans, for frogs in Pontus.

Βαβραδών, όνος, ἡ, *the grasshopper*, v. βαμβραδών.

Βαβράζω, *to chatter, chirp*, of the grasshopper, Anan. 1, 6. (Hence βαβραδών, also βεβράς, βεμβράς, μεμβράς.)

†Βαβρίας, and -ιος, ου, ὁ, *Babrias* or *Babrius*, a Greek poet, who turned the Aesopean fables into verse.

Βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, v. βαβυξ.

Βαβυκάς,=πελεκάν, Philet. 40.

†Βαβυλών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Babylon*, the capital of the Babylonian empire, on the Euphrates, Hdt. 1, 178.—2. a city of lower Aegypt, Strab. Hence

†Βαβυλωνιᾶκός, ή, όν, *Babylonian*; and

†Βαβυλώνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Arr. An. 6, 29; *Babylonian*; οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι, *the Babylonians*; ἡ Βαβυλωνία, sc. χωρά, *Babylonia*, the territory around Babylon, also, the region included between Mesopotamia, the Tigris, and the Persian gulf, Hdt., Xen., etc.

Βαβύξ, ύκος, ἡ, or βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, *a bridge*, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Pelop. 17.

†Βαβυρσα, ων, τά, *Babyrsa*, a mountain fastness in Armenia, Strab.

†Βαβύρτας, ου, ὁ, *Babyrtas*, a Messenian, Polyb. 4, 4, 5.

†Βάβυς, υος, ὁ,=Τυφών, Hellen. ap. Ath. 680.—2. *Babys*, father of Pherecydes, Strab.—3. a pipe player, Ath. 624 B.

†Βάγα, ἡ, the Lat. *Vaga*, a city of Numidia, Plut. Mar. 8.

†Βαγαδανία or -δαονία, ας, ἡ, *Bagadaonia*, a part of Cappadocia, Strab.

†Βάγαζος, ου, ὁ, *Bagazus*, a Persian, Ath. 609 A.

†Βαγαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Bagae*, a castle of Sogdiana. Arr. An. 4, 17, 4.

†Βαγαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Bagaeus*, a Persian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 128.

†Βάγας, ου, ὁ, *Bagas*, a Paphlagonian masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βαγασάκης, ου, Ion. εω, ὁ, *Bagasaces*, Persian pr. n., Hdt. 7, 75.

†Βάγεια, ας, ἡ, *Bagia*, a promontory of Caramania, Arr. Ind. 28, 9.

†Βαγίσαρα, ων, τά, *Bagisara*, a place in the country of the Ichthyophagi, Arr. Ind. 26, 2.

†Βαγιστάνης, ου, ὁ, *Bagistanes*, masc. pr. n. Arr. An. 3, 21, 1.

†Βαγίστανος, η, ον, *of Bagistana*, a city of Media; τὸ Βαγ., (ὄρος) *the Bagistanian mountain*, Diod. S.

Βάγμα, ατος, τό, (βάζω) *a speech, address, report*, Aesch. Pers. 636.—2. *a sound, voice, speaking*.

Βαγός, ὁ, Lacon. for ἀγός, Böckh C. I. 1, 83.

†Βαγράδας, ου, ὁ, *Bagradas*, now *Megierda*, a river near Utica in Africa, Strab.

Βαγώας, Diod., Plut., etc., Βαγῶος, Strab., ου, ὁ, Lat. *Bagoas* and *Bagous*, Persian word=εὐνοῦχος.

†Βαδᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Badas*, a river of Syria, Strab.

Βάδην, adv. (βαίνω) *step by step, slowly pacing*, opp. to quick running, Il. 13, 516.—II. *walking, marching on foot*, opp. to riding, driving, or sailing, Aesch. Pers. 19. [ᾰ]

Βαδίζω, fut. -ίσω usu. Att. -ιοῦμαι: in Luc. also -ίσομαι, less correctly βαδιῶ, (βάδος, βαίνω, *vado*) *to march, walk, go, travel*, H. Hom. Merc. 210, esp. *to pace slowly towards, to advance step by step*, opp. to τρέχω.

†Βάδις, ιος, ὁ, *Badis*, a district of Caramania, Arr. Ind. 32.

Βάδισις, εως, ἡ, (βαδίζω) *a walking, advancing, walk*, Ar. Plut. 334.

Βάδισμα, ατος, τό, (βαδίζω) *a step, walk*, in genl. *gait*, Dem. 982, 18. Hence

Βαδισματίας, ου, ὁ, *a good walker*, one that can step out, Crat. Inc. 105.

Βαδισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=βάδισις, Plut. Charm. 160 C.

Βαδιστέον, adj. verb. from βαδίζω, *one must walk, go*, Soph. Fl. 1502.

Βαδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (βαδίζω) *one that goes on foot, a walker*; but ταχὺς βαδ., *a quick runner*, Eur. Med. 1182.

Βαδιστικός, ή, όν, (βαδίζω) *belonging to, fit for walking, used to or goes at walking, active*, Ar. Ran. 128.

Βαδιστος, ή, όν, (βαδίζω) *that can be passed on foot*, Arr.

Βάδος, ου, ὁ, (βαίνω) *a walk, step, path*, βάδον βαδίζειν, Ar. Av. 42.

†Βάδρης, εω, ὁ, *Badres*, a Persian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 4, 167.

†Βάζιρα, ων, τά, *Bazira*, a city of India in the territory of the Assacem, Arr. An. 4, 27.

* BA´ZΩ, *to go*, supposed form, v. βιβάζω.

BA´ZΩ, f. βάξω, *to speak, say*, Hom., who often joins ἄρτια, πεπνυμένα, ἀνεμώλια βάζειν, also βάζειν τινα τι, to say somewhat to a man, Il. 16, 207: besides pres. and imperf. act. he has perf. pass. ἔπος βεβάσται, a word has been spoken, Od. 8, 408: also c. dat. rei, χαλεποῖς βάζειν ἐπέεσσι, *to address with sharp words*, Hes. Op. 184. (v. βαβάζω, βάξις, βάσκω, φράζω, φάσκω, φημί.)

†Βαθάνατος, ου, ὁ, *Bathanatus*, a leader of the Gauls, who invaded Greece, Ath. 234 B.

Βαθέη, Ion. fem. from βαθύς for βαθεῖα, Il.

†Βαθῆα, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *Badia*, a city of Spain, Plut.

Βαθέως, adv. from βαθύς.

†Βάθιππος, ου, ὁ, *Bathippus*, an Athenian, Dem. 501, 8.

Βαθιστος, η, ον, superl. from βαθύς, Il.

Βαθμηδόν, adv. (βαθμός) *by steps*, Ath.

Βαθμίς, ίδος, and ίδος, ἡ,=sq., *a pedestal*, Pind. N. 5, 3: acc. to others a dun.

Βαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βαίνω)=βάσις, *a step, stair, threshold*, LXX.—II. *a degree, rank*, Lat. *gradus*, N. T., and Eccl.—III.=βάδισις, Eccl.

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Βάθος, εος, τό, (βαθύς) depth or *height*, acc. as measured up or down, Lat. *altitudo*, *ἐπὶ βάθος, in file*, of soldiers, Thuc. 5, 68: in geul. *extension in space, breadth*, freq. metaph. *βάθος κακῶν*, Aesch., etc., *depth, fulness, multitude*, cf. *βαθύς*: depth of mind, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 183 E, *ἐν βάθει πόσιος, deep in drink*, Theocr. 14, 29; *οἱ ἐν βάθει, they that live far inland*, Strab. (Akin to it are *βένθος, βυθός, βυσσός, πυθμήν*.)

Βάθρα, ας, ἡ, (βαίνω)=βαθμός, a step, stair: mostly in compds. *ἀποβάθρα, ἐπιβάθρα*.

Βαθράδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a step* or *stool*, Ar. Fr. 433.

Βαθρεία, ας, ἡ,=βάθρον, Aesch. Supp. 859.

Βαθρικόν, οῦ, τό, a small staircase, Lat. *scalare*, Inscr.: from

Βάθρον, ου, τό,=βάσις, a step, stair, staircase, threshold, Soph. O. C. 1591: *a round of a ladder*, Eur. Phoen. 1179: *a seat, bench*, Soph. O. C. 101: *a base, pedestal*, Aesch. Pers. 812: *a foundation*, *ἐν βάθροις εἶναι, to stand fast*, Eur.: but *κινδύνου βάθρα, the threshold, verge of danger*, Eur. Cycl. 352: *ἐκ βάθρων, funditus*, Dion. H. (Contr. from *βατήριον*.)

Βαθυαγκής, ές, (βαθύς, ἄγκος) with deep vales, Anth.

Βαθύβουλος, ον, (βαθύς, βουλή) deep-counselling, profoundly wise, Aesch. Pers. 142. [ῠ]

Βαθύγειος, ον, Ion. *βαθύγεος, ον*, Hdt., Att. *βαθύγεως, ων, (βαθύς, γῆ) with deep soil*, hence *fruitful*, Theophr.: opp. to rocky ground, that has only a thin covering of soil.

Βαθυγένειος, ον, (βαθύς, γένειον) with low, full-flowing beard, Julian.

Βαθυγεος, ον, Ion. for *βαθύγειος*, Hdt. 4, 23.

Βαθύγεως, ων, Att. for *βαθύγειος*.

Βαθυγήρως, ων, gen. *ω, (βαθύς, γῆρας) sunk in old age, decrepit*, Anth.

Βαθύγλυπτος, ον, (βαθύς, γλύφω) deep-carved, Anth.

Βαθυγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, depth of wisdom, late: from

Βαθυγνώμων, ον, gen. *ονος, (βαθύς, γνώμη)=βαθύβουλος*, Babr. 124, 5.

Βαθύδενδρος, ον, (βαθύς, δένδρον) deeply-wooded, Lyr. ap. Plut.

Βαθυδίνητος, εσσα, εν, deep-eddying, Il. 21, 15: poet. for

Βαθυδίνης, ου, ὁ, (βαθύς, δίνη) the deep-eddying, Hom., and Hes. epith. of *Ὠκεανός* and *ποταμός*. [ῐ]

Βαθυδινής, ές,=foreg., late form.

Βαθύδοξος, ον, (βαθύς, δόξα) far-famed, illustrious, Pind. P. 1, 127.

*Βαθυεργέω, (βαθύς, * ἔργω) to work deep*, esp. *to dig* or *plough deep*.

Βαθύζωνος, ον, (βαθύς, ζώνη) deep-girded, i. e. not under the breast, but over the hips, so that the gown fell over the girdle in large, full folds; only of women's, and esp. of the Ionian dress, Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst § 339, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3, 35: but since maids and matrons appeared in full drapery only on great occasions, it meant in genl. *richly clad*, Hom.: cf. *βαθύκολπος*.

Βαθυθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς, θρίξ) with thick, full, long hair: of sheep, *with thick* or *long wool*, H. Hom. Ap. 412.

Βαθυκαμπής, ές, (βαθύς, καμπή) strongly curved, Anth.

Βαθυκήτης, ες, (βαθύς, κῆτος) πόντος, the deep, deep sea, Theogn. 175; v. *κητώεις*.

Βαθυκλεής, ές, (βαθύς, κλέος)=βαθύδοξος, Anth.

Βαθύκληρος, ον, (βαθύς, κλῆρος) immensely rich, esp. *having large landed property*, Ep. Hom. 17.

†*Βαθυκλῆς, οῦς, ὁ, Bathycles*, son of Chalcon, Il. 16, 594. Others in Paus., Plut., etc.

Βαθυκνήμῑς, (βαθύς, κνήμη) wearing high greaves, Q. Sm.

Βαθύκολπος, ον, (βαθύς, κόλπος) deep-bosomed, with *the dress in deep, full folds*, hence *richly clad*, like *βαθύζωνος*, Hom., epith. of the Trojan women; which others explain *of their full, swelling breasts*, and so certainly used by Aesch. Theb. 864.—II. of the earth, *with deep valleys*, Pind. P. 9, 77; of the sea or rivers, *with deep bays* or *creeks*.

Βαθύκομος, ον, (βαθύς, κόμη) with thick hair: woody, Ar. Fr. 557.

Βαθύκρημνος, ον, (βαθύς, κρημνός) with high, steep cliffs, ἄλς, Pind. I. 4, 96.

Βαθυκρήπῑς, ῐδος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς, κρηπίς) with deep foundations, Musae.: others less correctly *βαθυκρηπίς*.

Βαθυκρύσταλλος, ον, (βαθύς, κρύσταλλος) with deep ice, Anth.

Βαθυκτέᾶνος, ον, (βαθύς, κτέανον) with great possessions, esp. of flocks and herds, Anth.

Βαθυκύμων, ον, gen. *ονος, (βαθύς, κῦμα) with deep, swelling waves*, Orph. [κῡ]

Βαθύλειμος, ον,=sq., Il. 9, 151.

Βαθυλείμων, ον, gen. *ονος, (βαθύς, λειμών) with rich meadows, πέτρα βαθ.*, prob. a rock surrounded by rich fields, Pind. P. 10, 23.

Βαθυλήῐος, ον, (βαθύς, λήῐον) with a heavy crop, fruitful, Il. 18, 550.

†*Βαθύλλειος, α, ον, of* or *belonging to Bathyllus*, Ath. 20 E: from

†*Βάθυλλος, ου, ὁ, Bathyllus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1009, 26: etc.—2. a fountain, Paus. 8, 31, 9.

Βαθύμαλλος, ον, (βαθύς, μαλλός) long or *thick-fleeced*, Pind. P. 4, 286.

Βαθυμήτης, ου, ὁ, also *βαθυμῆτα*, cf. *μητίετα. deep-counselling, profound*, like *βαθύβουλος*, Pind. N. 3, 92.

Βαθύνοος, ον, contr. *–νους, ουν, (βαθύς, νοῦς) of deep mind, profound*, Anth.

Βαθύνω, fut. *βαθῦνῶ*, perf. *βεβάθυγκα, (βαθύς) to hollow out, excavate*, Il. 23, 421; *τὴν φάλαγγα, to deepen* the phalanx by shortening the ranks, and increasing their number, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 23; 8, 5, 15.

Βαθύξῡλος, ον, (βαθύς, ξύλον) with deep, thick wood, Eur. Bacch. 1138.

Βαθύπεδος, ον, (βαθύς, πέδον) forming a deep vale, Pind. N. 3, 30: the form *βαθυπέδιος* is dub.

Βαθύπελμος, ον, (βαθύς, πέλμα) thick-soled, Anth.

Βαθύπεπλος, ον, (βαθύς, πέπλος) with long robe, Q. Sm.

Βαθυπλεκής, ές, (βαθύς, πλέκω) close knit, Opp.

Βαθύπλευρος, ον, (βαθύς, πλευρά) deep flanked.

Βαθυπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς, πλήσσω) deep striking, Nic.

Βαθυπλόκᾰμος, ον, (βαθύς, πλόκαμος) with thick, falling hair, Ap. Rh. 1, 742.

Βαθυπλόος, ον, (βαθύς, πλέω) going deep in the water, Diod.

Βαθυπλούσιος, ον,=sq.

Βαθύπλουτος, ον, (βαθύς, πλοῦτος) exceedingly rich, Aesch. Supp. 555.

Βαθυπόλεμος, ον, (βαθύς, πόλεμος) always plunged in war, Pind. P. 2, 2.

Βαθυπόνηρος, ον, (βαθύς, πονηρός) most depraved, Procl.

Βαθύπρωρος, ον, (βαθύς, πρῴρα) dub. l. Diod., for *βαθυπλόος*.

Βαθυπύθμην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς, πυθμήν) with deep foundations, A. B.

Βαθυπώγων, ον, gen. ωνος, (βαθύς, πώγων) with long, thick beard, Luc.

Βαθυῤῥείτης, ου, ὁ, (βαθύς, ῥέω)=βαθύῤῥοος, Il. 21, 195.

Βαθυῤῥείων, ον, gen. *ονος*,=*βαθύῤῥοος*, Ap. Rh. 2, 659.

Βαθύῤῥηνος, ον, (βαθύς, ῥήν) with long or *thick wool*, Anth.

Βαθυῤῥιζία, ας, ἡ, depth of root, Theophr.: from

Βαθύῤῥιζος, ον, (βαθύς, ῥίζα) with deep root, deep-rooted, Soph. Tr. 1195.

Βαθύῤῥοος, ον, contr. *–ῤῥους, ουν, (βαθύς, ῥέω) deep flowing, swelling with waves, brimming*, Hom.

Βαθύῤῥωχμος, ον, (βαθύς, ῥωχμή) with deep clefts, Q. Sm.

ΒΑΘΥΣ, *βαθεῖα*, and Ion. *βαθέη, βαθύ*, fem. *βαθύς* only once, H. Hom. Cer. 384: comp. *βαθύτερος*, poet. *βαθίων*, Dor. *βάσσων*, sup. *βαθύτατος*, poet. *βάθιστος*: *deep* or *high* acc. to one's position, *altus*: *φρὴν βαθεῖα, the depths of one's mind*, Il. 19, 125: *extended in any way, long, broad*: also *thick, close, abundant*: Hom. uses it strictly of the sea, rivers, eddies, valleys, cliffs, the nether world, of deep sand, and deep rich soil, *νειὸς βαθεῖα*: in sense of *thick*, of woods, corn, clouds; rarely also of a *full, strong* wind, Il. 11, 306. Pind. has it of *deep, well-grounded* fame: in prose esp. of all *full, luxuriant growth*, of the hair and beard, of plants, etc: hence of *exhaustless* or *accumulated treasures*, *βαθὺς πλοῦτος, θησαυρός, κλῆρος*, also *βαθὺ ἐσθλόν*, sure good-fortune, *βαθὺς ἀνήρ, a rich man*, Xen. Oec. 11, 10, and so *οἶκος*, hence *Μίδεω βάθιον πλουτεῖν*, to be richer than Midas, Tyrt. 3, 6, but *βαθὺ χρέος, deep debt*, over head and ears: also of colours, *deep, dark*, Ael., so *βαθύχροος*: of the voice, *deep, hollow*, cf. *βαθύφωνος*: of time, *βαθὺς ὄρθρος, morning-prime*, Ar. Vesp. 216, v. sub *ὄρθρος*; but *βαθὺ γῆρας, the depth of old age*: *βαθὺς ὕπνος, deep sleep*, Theocr. 8, 65: *βαθεῖα φάλαγξ, a phalanx deep in file*, (v. *βαθύνω*) Xen., but *βαθὺς τόπος, a place that stretches far away into the distance*, like *βαθεῖα αὐλή*, Il. 5, 142. Metaph. *βαθύτερα ἤθεα, deeper habits of thought*, Hdt. 4, 95; so *βαθεῖα φρουτίς, deep thought*, Aesch. Supp. 407.

†*Βαθὺς λιμήν, ὁ*, the port *Bathys*, Strab., prop. *the deep harbour*, in Boeotia, now called *Vathi*, Diod. S. 19, 77.

Βαθύσκαρθμος, ον, (βαθύς, σκαίρω) high leaping, Nonn.

Βαθυσκᾰφής, ές, (βαθύς, σκάπτω) deep dug, Soph. El. 435.

Βαθύσκιος, ον, (βαθύς, σκιά) deeply shaded, H. Hom. Merc. 229.—II. act. *throwing a deep shade*, Musae.

Βαθυσκόπελος, ον, (βαθύς, σκόπελος) with high cliffs, Orph.

Βάθυσμα, ατος, τό, (βαθύνω) excavation, Theophr.

Βαθυσμῆριγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς, σμῆριγξ) long or *strong haired*, Nonn.

Βαθύσπορος, ον. (βαθύς, σπείρω) deep sown, fruitful, Eur. Phoen. 648.

Βαθύστερνος, ον, (βαθύς, στέρνον) with high, strong breast, deep-chested, Pind. I. 3, 19: *ala, deep-bosomed earth*, Hom. Fr. 23.

Βαθυστολέω, (βαθύς, στολή) to wear long, flowing robes, Strab.

Βαθύστολμος, ον, (βαθύς, στολμός) with a long upper garment, Jac. A. P. 3, 319.

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Βαθύστομος, ον, (βαθύς, στόμα) *deep-mouthed, deep*, Strab.

Βαθύστρωτος, ον, (βαθύς, στρώννυμι) *deep-covered*, hence *well-stuffed, soft*, κλίνη, Babrius 32, 7.

Βαθύσχοινος, ον, (βαθύς, σχοῖνος) *deep grown with rushes* or *sedges*, Il. 4, 383.

Βαθυτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, τέρμα) *deep laden*, ναῦς, Opp.

Βαθύτης, ητος, ἡ, (βαθύς)=βάθος, *depth*, Luc.

Βαθύυδρος, ον, (βαθύς, ὕδωρ) *with deep water*.

Βαθύυπνος, ον, (βαθύς, ὕπνος) *in deep sleep*, Nic.

Βαθύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, φρήν)=βαθύβουλος, Pind. N. 7, 1.

Βαθύφυλλος, ον, (βαθύς, φύλλον) *thick-leafed, leafy*, Mosch. 5, 11.

Βαθύφωνος, ον, (βαθύς, φωνή) *with deep, hollow voice*, LXX.

Βαθυχαίος, ον, (βαθύς, χάος) *of old nobility*, Aesch. Supp. 858.

Βαθυχαιτήεις, εσσα, εν,=sq., Aesch. ap. Anth.

Βαθυχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (βαθύς, χαίτη) *with deep falling hair*, Ἀριστοῖος βαθ., Hes. Th. 977.

Βαθύχειλος, ον, (βαθύς, χεῖλος) *with deep lips* or *edges*.

Βαθυχεύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χεῦμα)=βαθυκύμων, Anth.

Βαθύχθων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χθών)=βαθύγειος, Aesch. Theb. 306.

Βαθυχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χρῆμα)=βαθύπλουτος.

Βαθύχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (βαθύς, χρόα) *of deep, dark colour*.

†Βαΐαι, and Βαΐαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Baiae*, now *Baia*, a famous watering place of the Romans in Campania, Strab.

Βαΐεν, 3 plur. from sq., for βαίησαν.

Βαίην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Il.

Βαϊνός, όν, (βάϊς) *of palm-branches*.

ΒΑΙ'ΝΩ, fut. in transit. sign. βήσω, 1 aor. ἔβησα, v. Il. inf., intr. βήσομαι, Dor. βᾶσεῦμαι. Perf. βεβηκα, whence syncop. forms βεβάασι, βεβᾶσι, inf. βεβάμεν, part. βεβαώς, βεβανῖα, contr. βεβώς, βεβῶσα, βεβός, which are rare except in poets: Hom. has Ep. forms βεβάᾶσι, part. βεβᾶώς, βεβᾶνῖα, inf. βεβάμεν. Aor. 2 ἔβην, imperat. βῆθι, subj. βῶ, opt. βαίην, inf. βῆναι, part. βάς, βᾶσα, βάν. Hom. has also βάτην [ᾰ] shortd. for ἐβήτην. Aor. mid. ἐβησετο, rarer ἐβήσατο. All these forms come from obsol. βάω: the word is inflected like ἵστημι, and so even the pres. part. with redupl. in Hom., βιβάς. Cf. also βέομαι, βιόμαι, βείω.

I. Intr. *to go, walk, tread, step*: of all motion on ground, the direction being usu. determined by a prepos. The kind of motion is often marked by a part., ἔβη φεύγων, ἔβη ἀϊξασα, Hom.: a part. fut. points out the purpose, ἔβη ἐξεναρίξων, he went to slay, Il. 11, 101.—2. also very often c. inf. in Hom., βῆ δ' ἰμεν, βὰν δ' ἰέναι, they *set out* to go, βῆ δὲ θέειν, he *started* to run, βῆ δ' ἐλάαν, Il. 13, 27. —3. βαίνειν μετά τι, to go after a thing, go to fetch it, oft. in Hom.; βαίνειν ἐπ' ἐλπίδος, δι' ὀδύνης, διὰ πόθου, to feel hope, etc., for ἐλπίζω, ὀδυνάομαι, ποθέω, Valck. Phoen. 1554.—4. the sense of *being in a place, resting, standing*, is chiefly found in perf., διά τινος, also ἐπί τινος, to be in a situation: εὖ or ἀσφαλῶς βεβηκέναι, to stand fast, to be well established, to be in a good state, Hdt., and so alone, Wess. Hdt. 7, 164, οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶτες, they who are in office, Valck. Hdt. 9, 106, Soph. Ant. 67.—5. *to go away, depart*: hence euphem. for θνήσκειν, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 238.—6. metaph. of lifeless things even in Hom., ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοὶ βεβάασι, *nine years have come and gone*, Il. 2, 134; and 339, πῆ ὅρκια βήσεται; cf. 8, 229.—7. freq. in later authors c. acc., as Pind. O. 2, 173, αἶνον ἔβα κόρος, *disgust comes after praise*, and so χρέος ἔβα με, *debts came on me*, Ar. Nub. 30: βαίνειν ὁδόν or κέλευθον, e. g. ὕμνων, *to tread the path of song*, Pind. Fr. 201.

II. Transit.—1. *to make to go, put in motion, lead, drive up* or *down, to lift, carry*, but almost always Ion. and Poet., and exclus. in pres. act. and mid.: fut. act. βήσω: aor. 1, ἔβησα, aor. mid. ἐβησάμην: φῶτας βῆσεν ἀφ' ἵππων, *he made them dismount*, Il. 16, 810: but Il. 5, 164, ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, *he brought them with violence to the ground*, hurled them from the chariot.—2. mid. βήσασθαι δίφρον, *to mount* the chariot, Il. 3, 262, Od. 3, 481: and so βαίνειν νέας.—3. of animals, *to cover*, βαινόμεναι, *brood-mares*, Hdt. 1, 192, also Att., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.—4. βαίνειν πόδα, *to advance the foot*, Hom., Hdt., and Att., cf. Pors. Or. 1427, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 552.

Βάϊον, ου, τό=βάϊς, N. T.

ΒΑΙΟ'Σ, ά, όν, *little, insignificant, short, not far*: ἐχώρει βαιός, with small escort, unattended, Soph. O. T. 750: ἀπὸ βαιῆς, sub. ἡλικίας, from infancy, Anth.: βαιόν, as adv. *a little*, Hes. (hence ἠβαιός.)

†Βαῖος, ου. ὁ, *Baeus*, the pilot of Ulysses's ship, from whom Baiae was said to have derived its name, Strab.

Βαιοφόρος, ον, v. βαϊφόρος, Eccl.

Βάϊς, ἡ, *a palm-branch*, Coptic *bai*.

†Βαιτέρα, ας, ἡ, *Baetera*, now *Beziers*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

Βαίτη, ἡ, *a shepherd's* or *peasant's coat of skins*, Att. σισύρα, Hdt. 4, 64.

†Βαιτῖκή, ῆς, ἡ, *Baetica*, a province in the south of Spain. Strab.

†Βαῖτις, ιος. ὁ, *the Baetis*, now the *Guadalquiver*, a river of Spain flowing through Baetica, Plut. Cat. Maj. 10.—2. a city of same name on the river, Strab.

†Βαιτόριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Baetorix*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βαιτουρία, ας, ἡ, *Baeturia*, the northwest part of Baetica, Strab.

†Βαίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Baeton*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 442 D.

Βαϊφόρος, ον, and βαϊοφόρος, ον, (βάϊς, φέρω) *bearing a palm-branch*.

Βαιων, όνος, ὁ, a coarse fish, elsewhere βλέννος, Epich. p. 34: prob. from βαιός.

†Βάκαινα, ης, ἡ, *Bacaena*, a city of Sicily, Diod. S.

†Βακάρας, α, ὁ, *Bacaras*, a river in the territory of Carthage, Polyb. 1, 75, 5.

Βάκελος and βάκηλος, ου. ὁ, also βακέλας, Lat. *bacelus, baceolus, an eunuch in the service of Cybele, Gallus*, Jac. A. P. p. 399.—II. *a lewd* or *weak man*, like βλακός, Antiph. Cares 1, v. Thom. M. p. 138.

Βᾰκίζω, *to prophesy like Bacis*, Ar. Pac. 1072; from

†Βάκις, ιδος. ὁ, *Bacis*, a soothsayer of Boeotia, Hdt. 8, 20.

†Βακκαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Vaccaei*, a people of Spain, Plut.

Βακκάρινος, ίνη, ινον, *made of βάκκαρις, μύρον*, v. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 4, 19.

Βάκκᾰρις, ιδος, Magnes Lyd. 1, and εως, Hippon. 27, ἡ, *baccar, baccaris, an unknown plant*, with an aromatic root yielding an oil, cf. Ath. 690.

†Βάκλον, ου, τό. Lat. *Baculus, a stick, a cudgel*, in pl. Aesop. Fab. 283 De F.

†Βακτᾱρικροῦσα, Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1629, with allusion to βακτηρία and κρούω.

Βακτηρεύω,=βακτρεύω, Eccl.

Βακτηρία, ας, ἡ,=βάκτρον, *stick, staff*, Ar. Ach. 784; *a general's baton* Thuc. 8, 84. Hence

†Βακτηριάζω, f. -άσω, *to support on a staff*, Eccl.

Βακτήριον, ου, τό, Ar. Ach. 448, and βακτηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from βακτηρία.

Βακτηρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=βακτηρία, prob. l. Achae. ap. Poll. 10, 157.

†Βάκτρα, ων, τά. *Bactra*, now *Balk*, a city of Upper Asia, capital of the territory called from it Bactriana, Hdt. 6, 9.

Βάκτρευμα, ατος, τό, *a staff, prop*, Eur. Phoen. 1539: from

Βακτρεύω, *to lean on a staff*.

†Βακτριᾶνός, ἡ. όν, *Bactrian*, Hdt. 3, 92; ἡ Βακτριανή, *Bactriana* or *Bactria*, Strab.

†Βάκτριος, α, ον, *Bactrian*; ἡ Βακτρια (χώρα) *Bactria*; ὁ Βάκτριος, a *Bactrian*, Hdt. 1, 153, Aesch. Pers. 306.

Βάκτρον, ου, τό, (*βάω, βιβάζω) Lat. *baculus, a staff* or *stay*, Aesch. Ag. 201: *a cudgel*, Theocr. 25, 207.

Βακτροπροσαίτης, ου, ὁ, (βάκτρον, προσαιτέω) *going about with a staff, begging*: epith. of a Cynic, Luc. Ep 9.

†Βάκτρος, ου, ὁ, *the Bactrus*, now *Anderab*, a river of Bactriana, falling into the Oxus, Strab.

Βακτροφόρας, ου, ὁ. (βάκτρον, φέρω) *the staff-bearer*; epith. of Diogenes the Cynic, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6, 76.

Βακχάζω=Βακχάω.

Βακχάς, ὁ,=Βακχευτής, Soph. Fr. 598, v. Lob. Phryn. 433, sq.

Βακχάω. ῶ, (Βάκχος) *to be in Bacchic frenzy, to rave*, Aesch. Sept. 498.

Βακχεῖ᾽ακχον ᾄσαι, *to raise the strain*, Βάκχε, Βάκχε, *to Bacchus, to invoke him*, Ar. Eq. 408.

Βακχεία, ας, ἡ, v. Βάκχειος III.

†Βακχειδαι, ον, ὁ, *Bacchidae*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 629 A.

†Βακχειακός, οῦ, ὁ, v. Βάκχειος II.

Βακχεῖον, ου, τό, v. Βάκχειος IV.

Βάκχειος, εία, ειον, (Βάκχος) *Bacchic, belonging to Bacchus* or *his rites, like a priest or priestess of Bacchus, inspired, frenzied, intoxicated, raving*, Βάκχειος Διόνυσος, H. Hom. 18, 46, also Βάκχειος θεός, Soph. O. T. 1105, ὁ Βάκχειος δεσπότης, Ar. Thesm. 988, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4, 79.—B as subst.—I. Βακχεῖος, sub. θεός,=Βάκχος, *the God himself*, Hdt. 4, 79.—II. ὁ Βακχεῖος, sub. πούς, also Βακχειακός, a *metrical foot of three syllables*, ⏑ ⏑ – or – ⏑ ⏑, Herm. el. metr. p. 291.—III. ἡ Βακχεία, *the feast of Bacchus*, sometimes in plur. αἱ Βακχεῖαι, Eur. Bacch. 215.—2. *the conduct of a Bacchante*, Aesch. Cho. 698.—IV. τὸ Βακχεῖον, *the temple of Bacchus*, Ar Lys. 1: *drunkenness*, Eur. Phoen. 784: also τὰ Βακχεῖα, *the orgies of Bacchus*, Ar. Ran. 357.

†Βακχεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Bacchius*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Βάκχευμα, ατος, τό. (Βακχεύω) *a festival of Bacchus*, in genl. *revelry*, Eur. Bacch. 317.

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Βακχεύς, έως, ὁ,=Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 1122, and Eur.

Βακχεύσιμος, ον, *Bacchanalian, frenzied*, Eur. Bacch. 298.

Βάκχευσις, εως, ἡ, *a feast of Bacchus, the revelry which attended it*, Eur. Bacch. 357.

Βακχευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a Bacchanalian: any one full of Bacchic frenzy* or *of wine*, Orph.: as adj. *ῥυθμὸς* Βακ., Anth.

Βακχευτικός, ή, όν, = Βάκχειος, *Bacchanalian*, Arist. Pol.

Βακχεύτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=Βακχευτής, Böckh C. I. 1, 54.

Βακχεύω, f. -εύσω, (Βάκχος) *to keep the festival of Bacchus, his mysteries*, esp. *the great Trieterides*, Hdt. 4, 79.—2. *to speak* or *act like one frenzy-struck, to be frantic* or *fanatic, rush about like a drunken man*, Lat. *bacchari*, Trag.—II. transit. *to inspire with frenzy*, Eur. Or. 411, H. F. 966: in pass. Or. 833.

Βακχέχορος, ον, (Βάκχος, χορός) *leading the Bacchic dance*, Orph.

Βάκχη, ης, ἡ, *a Bacchante*, v. Βάκχος II., Trag.—II. *any inspired, frenzied female*, Eur. Hec. 123, *Βάκχη Ἀΐδου, frantic handmaid of Hell*, Id. 1076.—III. a species of pear, Nic. Ther. 513.

†Βακχιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, (Βάκχις) *the Bacchiadae*, a Heraclid clan, the descendants of Bacchis, an early king of Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.

Βακχιάζω,=Βακχεύω, Eur. Cycl. 204.

Βακχιακός, ή, όν,=Βάκχιος, Orph.

Βακχιάς, άδος, ἡ,=Βάκχη, freq. in Nonn.

†Βακχίδης, ου. Dor. -ίδας, α, ὁ, *Bacchides*, a eunuch of Mithradates, Plut. Lucull. 18.—2. *Bacchidas*, form of masc. pr. n. in Ath. 336 D.

Βακχικός, ή, όν,=sq., Diod.

Βάκχιος, α, ον,=Βάκχειος, *Bacchanalian*, Soph., and Eur.: in genl. *inspired, enthusiastic, raving*.—II. as subst. ὁ Βάκχιος,= Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 154, Eur. Cycl. 9, cf. Valck. Eur. Phoen. 21: also=οἶνος, Eur. Cycl. 454, 519.—2. ἡ Βακχία, = Βάκχη.

†Βάκχιος, ου, ὁ, *Bacchius*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1269, 5.

Βακχιόω, ῶ, (Βάκχιος) *to maddenwith Bacchic fury*, Soph. Fr. 782.

Βακχίς, ίδος, ἡ,= Βάκχη, Soph. Ant. 1129.—II. *Bacchis*, fem. pr. n., prop. *a votary of Bacchus*, Ath. 594 D.—III. parox. Βάκχις, ιδος, ὁ, *Bacchis*, a Heraclid, fifth king of Corinth, founder of the family Bacchiadae, Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Βακχιώτης, ου, ὁ,=Βακχευτής, Soph. O. C. 678, where others Βακχειώτης.

ΒΑ΄ΚΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *Bacchus*, the planter and guardian of the vine, god of wine and inspiration, esp. that of dramatic poetry; patron of the theatre, and scenic representations at Athens: the same word with Ἴακχος, and so from *ἰάχω, ἰά, ἰή*. This name first occurs in Hdt.: but his worship is primitive and manifold, and he himself is variously represented, as the ennobler of mankind, and giver of joys, as the symbol of the generative and productive principle of nature, etc.; v. Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst, § 383, sq. Metaph. used for *wine* itself, Eur.—II. *a Bacchanalian*, Eur. H. F. 1119, like Βάκχη, a Bacchante: in genl. *any one inspired, infuriated, frantic with passion* or *otherwise*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 C.

†Βακχυλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Bacchylides*, a Greek poet of Iulis in Ceos, Ael., etc.

†Βακχυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Bacchylis*, fem. pr. n. Anth.

Βακχων, ωνος, ὁ, dim. from Βάκχος, A. B.—2. *Bacchon*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Βάλακρος, ου, ὁ, *Balacrus*, Maced. for *Φάλακρος*, a commander of Alexander's; and freq. as Maced. pr. n., Arr., Polyb., etc.

Βᾰλᾰνάγρα, ας, ἡ, (*βάλανος, ἀγρα*) *an instrument to open a door, a key*, v. *βάλανος* IV., Hdt. 3, 155: *a thing to catch the bolt of a βάλανος*, Polyb.

†Βαλαναία, ας, ἡ, *Balanea*, now *Balneas*, a city on the coast of Syria, Strab.

Βᾰλᾰνειόμφαλος, ον, (*βαλανεῖον, ὀμφαλος*) *with a boss like the valve of a bath, φιάλη*, a cup with a spherical base, and conseq. unable to stand, Cratin. Drap. 9, v. Meineke.

Βᾰλᾰνεῖον, ου, τό, Lat. *balineum, balneum, a bath, bathing-room*, Ar. Plut. 535, etc.: *the water of the bath*, Plut.

Βᾰλᾰνείτης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Polyb.

Βᾰλᾰνεύς, έως, ὁ, *the bath-man, balneator*, Ar. Eq. etc., whose office was to trim the hair, beard, and nails: like barbers they were proverbial for silly chattering. The forms *βαλανείτης* and *βαλανεώτης* are more rare, (in some way or other connected with *βάλανος*.) Hence

Βᾰλᾰνευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to baths*, ἡ -κή, sub. *τέχνη*, Plat. Soph. 227 A.

Βᾰλᾰνεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *βαλανεύς*.

Βᾰλᾰνεύω, f. -εύσω, *to keep* or *wait upon a bath, τινί*, in genl.=*διακονέω, to serve, wait upon*: v. interpp. Ar. Pac. 1103.

Βᾰλᾰνεώτης, ου, ὁ, rarer form of *βαλανεύς*.

Βᾰλᾰνηρός, ά, όν, (*βάλανος*) *of the acorn kind*, Theophr., like *καρυηρός, σταχυηρός*, etc.: hence *βαλανηρά, ῶν, τά, seeds of the oak kind*.

Βᾰλᾰνηφᾰγέω, *to live on acorns*, App.: from

Βᾰλᾰνηφάγος, ον, (*βάλανος, φαγεῖν*) *acorn-eating*, Alcae. 91. [φᾰ]

Βᾰλᾰνηφόρος, ον, (*βάλανος, φέρω*) *bearing acorns* or *dates*, Hdt. 1, 193.

Βᾰλᾰνίζω, ὄρῦν, *to shake acorns from the tree*, Anth.—II. *τινά, to administer a pledget* or *pessary*, cf. *βάλανος* V.

Βᾰλᾰνῖνος, ίνη, ινον, *made of βάλανος*, Theophr.

Βᾰλᾰνιον, ου, τό, *a decoction of acorns, a remedy for drunkenness*.

Βᾰλανίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from *βαλανεύς*.—2. =*βάλανος* V., Hipp.

Βᾰλᾰνίσσα, ης, ἡ, fem. from *βαλανεύς*, like *βασιλίς* and *βασίλισσα* from *βασιλεύς*,=*βαλανεύτρια*, Anth.

Βᾰλᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *βαλανῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, like, shaped like an acorn*: esp. *of a precious stone*, Plin.: also=*βαλάνινος*.

Βᾰλᾰνοδόκη, ης, ἡ, (*βάλανος, δέχομαι, the socket in a door-post to receive the βάλανος*, v. *βάλανος* IV.

†Βαλανοειδής, ές, (*βάλανος, εἶδος*) *acorn-like*, Diosc.

ΒΑ΄ΛΑ΄ΝΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *an acorn or any such fruit*, esp. *the ben-nut, glans myrepsica*, and *the date*, Hdt. 1, 193: *Διὸς βάλ., the sweet chestnut*: also *the trees which bear these fruits*. From similarity of shape—II. *a kind of sea shell-fish*.—III. *glans membri virilis*, Arist. H. A.—IV. *an iron peg*, Lat. *pessus, pessulus*, passed through the bar when quite home in the socket, into a hole in the doorpost behind it, *βαλανοδόκη*, and taken out again with a key or hook, *βαλανάγρα*, when the door was to be opened: the Athenian *βαλανάγρα* had one tooth, the Lacedaemonian three, Ar. Thesm. 423, cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 648–656.—V. Medic. *a plug, pessary*, Lat. *pessus, pessarium*, Hipp. (Akin to *glans*.) [βᾰ] Hence

Βᾰλᾰνόω, ῶ, *to bar the door*, by putting in the *βάλανος, to close up*, Ar. Av. 1159, v. *βάλανος* IV.

Βαλαντίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *βαλάντιον*, Eupol. Aeg. 23. [τῐ]

Βαλαντιητόμος, = *βαλαντιοτόμος*, Ar. Ran. 772.

Βαλάντιον, ου, τό, *a bag, pouch, purse*. Others write *βαλλάντιον* and so through all the compds., cf. Piers. Moer. 96, Thom. M. p. 139: Bekker in Plato always writes it thus, after Simon. 60, 3; but from Ar. Ran. 772, the single λ seems to be the Att. usage: so too Epich. p. 4.

Βαλαντιοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut purses*, Plat. Rep. 575 B: from

Βαλαντιοτόμος, ον, (*βαλάντιον, τέμνω*) *a cut-purse*, Ecphant. Incert. 3.

Βᾰλᾰνώδης, ες, (*βάλανος, εἶδος*) *acorn-like*, Theophr.

Βᾰλᾰνωτός, ή, όν, (*βαλανόω*) *fastened with a βάλανος* IV, *ὀχεύς*, Parmenid. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 393.

†Βάλαροι, ων, οἱ, *the Balari*, a people of Sardinia, Strab.

†Βάλας, α, ὁ, *Balas*, epithet of the Syrian king Alexander, Strab.

Βαλαυστιον, ου, τό, *the flower of the wild pomegranate*, Diosc.—II. *an unripe pomegranate*, Lat. *balaustium*.

†Βάλαυχος, ου, ὁ, *Balauchus*, masc. pr. n. Polyb. 29, 3, 6.

Βαλβιδώδης, ες, (*βαλβίς, εἶδος*) *with two projecting edges*, Hipp.: from

Βαλβίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the post of the race-course*, Lat. *carceres, whence the racers started, and to which they returned*, both in running and driving. Sometimes *the goal* alone, *meta*, or *the point to be gained*, e. g. *the battlements* of a wall, Soph. Ant. 131; or *the starting-point* alone, *the beginning*, Ar. Vesp. 548. Hence—II. *any starting point, a foundation, prop, step, threshold*, like *βάσις, βηλός*: esp. *the point from which the quoit, δίσκος, was thrown*, Philostr. (Some say from *βάλλω*, others from *ἄλλομαι*.)

†Βάλβος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Balbus*, Strab.

†Βάλβουρα, ων, τά, *Balbura*, a city of Lycia, Strab.

Βάλε, *utinam! O that! would God!* c. opt., Alcm. Fr. 12; later *ἄβαλε*: cf. *βάλλω* III. 2. (Orig. imperat. from *βάλλω*.)

†Βαλεαρίδες, ων, αἱ (*νῆσοι*), *the Balearic isles*, Strab., v. Βαλιαρίδες.

Βᾰλήν, ῆνος, ὁ, also written *βαλλήν, a king*, Aesch. Pers. 658: a Phrygian, or, acc. to Euphor. Fr. 127, Thurian word, akin to Hebr. *Bel* or *Baal, Lord*: others absurdly contract it from an old form *βασιλήν*.

†Βαλητία, ας, ἡ, *Baletium* or *Valetium*, a city of Calabria, Strab.

†Βαλιᾶρεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of the Balearic isles*, Polyb.

†Βαλιᾰρίδες, ων, αἱ, *the Balearic isles*, now *Majorca* and *Minorca* near Spain, famous for the skill of the inhabitants in the use of the sling, and hence name said to be derived from *βάλλω*.

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Βᾰλιός, ά, όν, also proparox. βάλιος, (βάλλω) Lat. *varius, spotted, dappled, striped*, Eur. Hec. 90: hence—2. Βάλιος, the name of Achilles' horse, *piebald*, Il.—II. *swift*, v. αἰόλος. In this signf. the word is accented by some βάλιος, proparox.

†Βαλίσσος, ου, ὁ, *Balissus*, a river of Mesopotamia, Plut. Crass. 23.

Βαλλάντιον, ου, τό, v. under βαλάντιον.

Βαλλήν, ῆνος, ὁ,=βαλήν.

Βαλληνάδε βλέπειν, a pun between βάλλω and the Attic deme Παλλήνη, Ar. Ach. 234.

Βαλλητύς, ύος, ἡ, (βάλλω) *a throwing*, Ath.

Βαλλίζω, (βάλλω) *to throw the leg about*: hence *to dance, jump about*, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Epich. p. 46, cf. Ath. 362 B, sq. (Ital. *ballare*, the French *ballet*, and our *ball*.)

Βαλλιρός, οῦ, ὁ, a species of fish, Arist.

Βάλλις, εως, ἡ, *an unknown plant*, supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties, v. Creuzer Xanth. Lyd. p. 195.

Βαλλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a jumping about, dancing*, Alex. Cur. 1.

†Βαλλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ballion*, masc pr. n., Ath.

ΒΑ΄ΛΛΩ, f. βᾰλῶ, later βαλλήσω, as Ar. Vesp. 1491; aor. 2 ἔβᾰλον, mid. ἐβαλόμην: perf. βέβληκα, perf. pass. βέβλημαι, Ep. also βεβόλημαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐβλήθην. A syncop. aor. pass. is found in the Ep. forms ἐβλητο, subj. βλήεται, opt. βλείμην, βλεῖο, etc., in Hom.

I. act. *to throw, cast, hurl at* with any kind of missile, τινά τινι Hom., v. esp. Il. 15, 495, and sometimes τινά τί τινι, Il. 5, 795: so *to wound* without naming the weapon: less freq. like τύπτω, *to strike, hit*, Il. 5. 73. Hence also *to throw down, fell*, Il. 4, 473: and simply *to hit, touch* without wounding, Il. 21, 591, opp. to ἁμαρτάνω, ἀφαμαρτάνω, and so oft. in prose εὐστοχα and εὐσκοπα βάλλειν.—Metaph. like *ferire*, κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει, Il. 10, 355, and so φθογγά, Soph. Phil. 205. More rare like ἀποβάλλω, *to let fall*, and that mostly δάκρυ, *to shed tears*, Hom., ὀδόντας, to cast teeth, Arist. H. A.: *to cast about, move*, Il. 8, 306, ὄμματα, Od. 16, 179. Of ships, *to dash, strike*, πρὸς πέτρας, Od. 12, 71, νῆας ἐς πόντον, *to thrust to sea*, Od. 4, 359. Also *to put on over a thing*, κύκλα ἀμφὶ ὀχέεσσι, Il. 5, 722, cf. 731: and freq. of clothes or arms, αἰγίδα ἀμφ' ὤμοις: φιλότητα μετά τισι, *to put friendship among* them, Il. 4, 16: also βάλλειν τινί τι ἐν θυμῷ, *to put something into* one's mind, give him advice, Od. 1, 201, elsewh. in Hom., τιθέναι ἐπὶ φρεσίν, ἐν being always preferred to εἰς, as in Latin *in* c. abl. with *ponere*: ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις, Od. 1, 364: also τινὶ λύπην, Soph. Phil. 67, βάλλειν σκότον ὄμμασι, Eur. Phoen. 1530, like ἐμβάλλειν: βαλών is sometimes added, like λαβών or ἔχων, at the end of a sentence, almost expletive, *with*, Soph. O. C. 475.—II. intr. *to fall, tumble*, ποταμὸς εἰς ἅλα βάλλων, Il. 11, 722, ἵπποι περὶ τέρμα βαλοῦσαι, the horses *running* round the post, Il. 23, 462, and in common language, βάλλ' εἰς μακαρίαν, εἰς ὀλβίαν, εἰς κόρακας, *away with you, be hanged*, Ruhnk Tim.: where the reflect. pronoun is supplied.

III. mid. βαλέσθαί τι ἐν φρεσί, ἐν θυμῷ, has in Hom. a twofold sense: most usu. *to take to heart*: also *to weigh in one's mind, ponder*, with and without acc.—2. ἑτέρως ἐβάλοντο, *they resolved* it otherwise, Od. 1, 234, Buttm. and others read ἐβόλοντο: but cf. ἐπ' ἐμεωυτοῦ βαλόμενος ἔπρηξα, *I acted on my own judgment*, did it *of myself*, Hdt., and v. βάλε.—3. τόξα or ξίφος ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλλεσθαι, to throw over *one's* shoulder, Il.—4. χρόα βάλλεσθαι λουτροῖς, to dash *one's self* with water, bathe, H. Hom. Cer. 50, cf. λουτρὶ ἐπὶ χροὸς βαλεῖν, Eur. Or. 303.—5. βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ, *to found a city*, so Pind. κρηπῖδα βάλλεσθαι, Lat. *fundamenta jacere*, Valck. Adon. p. 250.

†Βαλλώνυμος, ου, ὁ, *Ballonymus*, a king of Tyre, Diod. S. 17, 46; more correctly Ἀββαλώνυμος.

Βαλλωτή, ῆς, ἡ, *Marrhubium nigrum, black horehound*, Diosc.

Βᾰλός, ὁ, Dor. for βηλός, Aesch. Cho. 571.

Βαλσαμίνη, ης, ἡ, *the balsam-plant*.

Βάλσαμον, ου, τό, *balsamum, the fragrant resin of the balsam-tree*, Theophr.

Βάλσαμος, ου, ἡ, *the balsam-tree*.

Βαλσαμώδης, ες, (βάλσαμον, εἶδος) *like balsam*, Plin.

†Βάλτη, ης, ἡ, *Balte*, a nymph, Plut.

Βαλῶ, fut. act. of βάλλω.

†Βάλωμον, ου, τό, *Balōmum*, a place in the country of the Ichthyophagi, Arr. Ind. 27, 2.

Βᾶμα, τό, Dor. for βῆμα.

Βάμβα. τό, Dor. for βάμμα.

Βαμβαίνω, *to stutter, speak indistinctly, lisp, to chatter with the teeth*, Il. 10, 375: γλῶσσα βαμβαίνει, Bion 4, 9. More rarely βαμβαλυζω, βαμβαλύζω, βαμβάλω. (Akin to βάζω, βαβάζω.)

Βαμβακεία, ας, ἡ,=φαρμακεία.

Βαμβακευτρια, ας, ἡ,=φαρμακεύτρια: from

Βαμβακίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Βαμβακοειδής, ές,=βομβυκοειδής.

Βαμβακύζω, βαμβαλύζω, and Mosch. 3, 7, βαμβάλω, rare collat. forms of βαμβαίνω.

†Βαμβάλιων. ωνος, ὁ, *Bambalion*, masc. pr. n., Dio Cass.

Βαμβραδών, όνος,=βεμβράς, μεμβράς, Epich. p. 33.

†Βαμβυκη, ης, ἡ, *Bambyce*, a city of Syria, the later *Edessa*, Strab.

Βᾶμες, Dor. for ἔβημεν, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 from βαίνω, Theocr.

Βάμμα, ατος, τό, (βάπτω) *that in which a thing is dipped, sauce, dye, paint*: βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν, *Sardian dye*, crimson, Ar. Ach. 112, v. βάπτω 2.

†Βαμωνῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Bamonitis*, a region of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Βάν, Ep. for ἔβαν, and this for ἔβησαν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Βανά, Boeot. for γυνή, Dor. γανά, Corinna, v. Donalds. N. Crat. p. 102.

Βάνανσία. ας, ἡ, (βάνανσος) *handicraft, trade*, like χειρωνᾰξία and τέχνη, Hdt. 2, 165, cf. 167: *the life and habits of a mechanic*: hence—2. *vulgarity, bad taste*, Arist. Eth. N.

Βάνανσικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for mechanics* or *handicraft*: of the mind, *vulgar, cockneyish*, opp. to all that is refined: τέχνη βανανσική, *a mechanical trade*, strictly of one who works by the fire, sitting down, *ars sellularia*, opp. to *art* properly so called, Xen.: from

Βάνανσος, ον, (for βανύνανσος, from βανύω and αὔω) strictly *working by the fire*: hence in genl. of *mechanics*, etc., who lead a sedentary life, despised among warlike or nomadic people: esp. βίος, τέχνη βάνανσος, ἔργον βάνανσον, *a mechanical* trade, opp. to the higher branches of art, Soph. Aj. 1121: metaph. *low, vulgar, illiberal, base*, Arist. Eth. N. [ᾰ]

Βανανσοτεχνέω, (βάνανσος, τεχνη) =sq., Strab.

Βανανσουργέω, (βανανσουργός) *to follow a mechanical trade, be a mechanic*. Hence

Βανανσουργία, ας, ἡ, *handicraft*, Plut.

Βανανσουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (βάνανσος, * ἔργω) *a handicraftsman, base mechanic*.

†Βάνδιος, ου, ὁ, *Bandius*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Βανδοβηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Bandobene*, a region of India, Strab.

†Βαντία, ας, ἡ, the city *Bantia* in Apulia, Plut. Marc. 29.

†Βαντία, ας, ἡ, *Bantia*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108.

Βᾱξις, εως, ἡ, (βάζω) *a saying, address, call, report, announcement*, esp. of an oracle, ἀλώσιμος β., *telling of the capture*, Aesch. Ag. 10.

†Βαπτέον, verb. adj. from βάπτω, *one must dip* or *dye*, Clem. Al.

†Βάπτης, ου, ὁ, (βάπτω) *one who dips* or *dyes*; in pl. οἱ βάπται, *the Baptae*, priests of the goddess Cottytto, Eupol.

Βαπτίζω, f. -ίσω, (βάπτω) *to dip repeatedly, dip under*: mid. *to bathe*, Eubul. Naus. 1: hence *to steep, wet*; metaph. οἱ βεβαπτισμένοι, *soaked in wine*. Lat. *vino madidi*, Plat. Symp. 176 B: *to pour upon, drench*, εἰς φωνάς, ὀφλήμασι βεβ., *over head and ears in debt*, Plut.: μειράκιον βαπτιζόμενον, *a boy overwhelmed* with questions, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 277 D.—II. *to dip a vessel, draw water*, Plut., cf. βάπτω.—III. *to baptize*, N. T. Hence

Βάπτισις, εως, ἡ, *a dipping, bathing; a washing, drawing water; baptism*, Eccl.

Βάπτισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is dipped*.—II. =foreg., N. T.

Βαπτισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=βάπτισις, N. T.

Βαπτιστήριον, ου, τό, *a bathing-place, swimming-bath*, Plin.: *the baptistery* of a church, Eccl.

Βαπτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (βαπτίζω) *one that dips, a dyer*.—II. *a baptizer*; ὁ Βαπτ., the Baptist, N. T.

Βαπτός, ή, όν, *dipped, dyed*: *bright-coloured*, Ar. Av. 287.—II. *drawn like water*, Eur. Hipp. 123: from

ΒΑ΄ΠΤΩ. fut. βάψω: perf. pass. βέβαμμαι: aor. 2 pass. ἐβάφην, trans. *to dip, dip under*. Lat. *immergere*. σκελεκυν εἰν ὕδατι, of the smith tempering the red-hot steel, Od. 9, 392, v. βαφή.—2. *to dip in dye, colour, steep*, εἵματα βεβαμμένα, Hdt. 7, 67: βάπτεσθαι, *to dye the hair*, v. Moer. p. 263: also of the *glazing* of earthen vessels; proverb. βάπτειν τινα βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν, *to steep* one in crimson, give him a bloody coxcomb, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 112, v. βάμμα.—3. *to fill by dipping in, draw*, Theocr. 5, 127.—II. intrans., ναῦς ἔβαπτεν, the ship *dipped, sank*, Eur. Or. 707.

Βαραχιάω,=βραχιάω.

Βαραχιον, ου, τό,=βράγχιον.

Βάραχος, ου, ὁ,=βράγχος, Hippr.

†Βάραθρα, ων, τά, *Barathra*, prop. *the abysses*, in Aegypt near Pelusium, Strab.: from

Βάραθρον, ου, τό, Ion. βέρεθρον, *a gulf, cleft, pit*: esp. at Athens a yawning cleft behind the Acropolis, into which criminals were thrown, Hdt.

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7, 133.=Spartan *κεύσαι*, Ar. Nub. 1450: hence—II. metaph. *ruin, perdition*, Dem. 101, 1.—III. like Lat. *barathrum, a desperate glutton* or *spendthrift*; but cf. sq.—IV. as fem. pr. n., *ἡ, Barathrum*, a courtesan, Ath. 587. (Akin to *βάθρον, βέθρον, βόθρος*: cf. *βάθος, βύθος*.)

Βάραθρυς, *υος*, *ὁ*, *one that ought to be thrown into the pit*, *βάραθρον*, Valck. Amm. p. 42.

Βαραθρώδης, *ες*, (*βάραθρον, εἶδος*) *like a gulf* or *pit*, Strab.; *engulfing, dangerous*.

†**Βαράκ**, *ὁ*, indecl. *Barak*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

†**Βαραχίας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barachias*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Βαρβᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*, (*βάρβαρος*) *to behave like a barbarian* or *foreigner, speak like one, speak a foreign tongue*, Hdt. 2, 57: *to ape foreigners, make blunders in one's own tongue*.—II. *to hold with barbarians*, esp. *the Persians*, cf. *μηδίζω*, etc., Xen.

Βαρβᾰρικός, *ή*, *όν*, *barbaric, foreign, like a foreigner*, opp. to Ἑλληνικός: *τὸ -κόν=οἱ βάρβαροι*, Thuc. 1, 6; also sub. *στράτευμα, the barbarian host*, esp. *the Persian*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 6. Adv. *-κῶς, ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς*, he called out *in* both *the barbarian*, and Greek *tongue*, i. e. *in* both *Persian* and Greek, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1.

†**Βαρβάριον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Barbarium*, a promontory of Lusitania, now *Cap de Espichel*, Strab.

Βαρβᾰρισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a speaking a foreign tongue, speaking* or *writing one's own tongue amiss, a barbarism*, Arist. Poet.

Βαρβᾰριστί, adv. *in barbarous fashion, like a barbarian*, esp. *a Mede* or *Persian*, Ar. Fr. 45.

Βαρβᾰρόγλωσσος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος, γλῶσσα*)=*βαρβαρόφωνος, speaking a foreign tongue*.—II. *speaking bad Greek*, Strab.

†**Βαρβαρόθῡμος**, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος, θυμός*) *of barbarian disposition*, Or. Sib.

Βαρβᾰρόκτονος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος, κτείνω*) *slain by barbarians*, esp. *Medes* or *Persians*: but parox. *βαρβαροκτόνος, slaying barbarians*.

ΒΑ΄ΡΒΑΡΟΣ, *ον*, *barbarous*, i. e. *not Greek, strange to Greek manners* or *language, foreign*: mostly as subst., *οἱ βάρβαροι*, orig. *all that were not Greeks*, or *that did not speak Greek*: and so Plato divides mankind into Barbarians and Hellenes, Polit. 262 D: cf. Thuc. 1, 3: just so, the Aegyptians had a like term for all foreigners, Hdt. 2, 158, and the Hebrews called the rest of mankind *Goim*, Gentiles. It was used of all defects which the Greeks thought foreign to themselves and natural to other nations: but as the Hellenes and Barbarians were most of all separated by *language*, the word had always especial reference to this, and at last it chiefly denoted any thing faulty in speaking or writing: so Ar. Av. 199, calls the birds *βάρβαροι*, as singing *inarticulately*, v. sub *κάμβανος*. Adv. *-ρως*. (Some think it was formed to imitate the sound of a foreign tongue; others derive it from the Syrian; cf. Gibbon c. 51, F. Roth über Sinn und Gebrauch des Wortes *Barbar*. Nürnb. 1814.)—II. after the Persian war the word took the contemptuous sense of *slavish, ignorant, rude*: and the Persians were emphatically *the* Barbarians. Of the same date is the belief in the natural enmity between the Hellenes and Barbarians, and a natural superiority of the former.—III. the Romans even called themselves Barbarians, until the Greek language and literature were naturalised at Rome: from the Augustan age the name belonged to all tribes which had no Greek or Roman accomplishments.—IV. as these spread, the name was at last confined to the Teutonic race: though the Greek writers of Constantinople persisted in calling the Romans so to the last. The word is found first in Hdt., but Hom. uses the compd. *βαρβαρόφωνος*. Comp. *-ώτερος*, superl. *-ώτατος*, Xen. Adv. *-ως*, Strab.

Βαρβαροστομία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a barbarous way of speaking*, Strab.: from

Βαρβαρόστομος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος, στόμα*) *speaking a foreign tongue*.—II. *speaking ill* or *barbarously*.

Βαρβαρότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *the nature* or *conduct of a βάρβαρος*.

Βαρβαροφωνέω, *to speak a foreign language*.—II. *to speak Greek barbarously*, Strab.: from

Βαρβαρόφωνος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος, φωνή*) *speaking a tongue not Greek*, or *speaking Greek ill* or *barbarously*, Hom. Il. 2, 867.

Βαρβαρόω, (*βάρβαρος*) *to make barbarous, put under barbarian sway, make foreign*: hence *to make rude* or *savage*. Pass. *to become barbarous* or *savage*, Eur. Or. 485: *to be inarticulate*, Soph. Ant. 1002.

†**Βάρβιλλος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barbillus*, an astronomer at Rome in the reign of Vespasian, Dio Cass. 66, 9.

Βάρβῐλος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *the wild peach-tree*. (Akin to *βράβυλος*.)

Βαρβῑτίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*, *to play on the βάρβιτον*, Ar. Fr. 594.

Βαρβῑτιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a player on the barbiton*, name of a play of Magnes, as emended by Küster.

Βάρβῑτον, *ου*, *τό*, and *βάρβῑτος*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *a musical instrument of many strings, like the lyre*: used also for *the lyre* itself: Anacr. 113: in later poets *ὁ βάρβιτος* also occurs, Jac. A. P. p. 221.

Βαρβιτῳδός, *όν*, (*βάρβιτον, ᾠδή*) *singing to the barbiton*, Luc.

†**Βάργασα**, *ων*, *τά*, *Bargasa*, a city of Caria, Strab.

†**Βάργοσα**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Bargosa*, now *Baroatsch*, a city of India, Strab.

†**Βαργούσιοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Bargusii*, a people of Spain, Polyb. 3, 35.

†**Βαργύλια**, *ων*, *τά*, *Bargylia*, a city of Caria, Polyb. 6, 17: *ὁ Βαργυλιήτης, an inhab. of Bargylia*, Polyb. Hence

†**Βαργυλιητικός**, *ή*, *όν*, *of Bargylia*, Polyb.

†**Βαρδιαῖοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Bardiaei*, a people of Illyria, Plut. Mar. 43.

Βάρδιστος, *η*, *ον*, poet. for *βραδύστος*, superl. from *βραδύς*, Il. 23, 310, esp. Dor.: the similarly formed compar. *βαρδύτερος* occurs Theocr. 29, 30.

Βάρδοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the poets of the Kelts, who sang the praises of warriors at meals*, Strab.

†**Βαρδύητες**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Bargyētes*, a people of Spain, Strab.

†**Βάρδυλις**, and *-δύλλις*, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Bardylis*, an Illyrian king, Plut. Pyrrh. 9; in Arr. 1, 5, 1, gen. *εω*, as if from nom. *-λης*.

Βαρέω, *ῶ*, (*βάρος*) *to weigh down*, only in late Gr.—II. intr. in perf. part. *βεβαρηώς, weighed down, overcome*, Hom.; *οἴνῳ βεβαρηότες*, Od. 3, 139; for this in later Greek the part. pass. *βεβαρημένος* is used, Poët. ap. Plat. Symp. 203 B, Theocr. 17, 61, and N. T.

Βαρέως, adv. from *βαρύς*.

†**Βαρζαέντης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barzaentes*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

†**Βαρζάνης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barzanes*, a king of Armenia, Diod. S.—2. a Persian, Arr. An. 4, 7, 1.

Βάρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*βαρέω*) *a burden, load*, Dion. H.

†**Βάρης**, *ό*,=Βάδρης, Hdt. 4, 203.

†**Βαρθολομαῖος** *ου*, *ὁ*, *Bartholomew*, one of the twelve apostles, N. T.

Βᾰρίβας, *αντος*, *ὁ*, (*βᾶρις, βαίνω*) *one that goes in a skiff*, Soph. Fr. 453. from

†**Βάριον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Barium*, now *Bari*, a city of Apulia, Strab.

Βᾶρις, *ἰδος* Ion. *ιος*, *ἡ*, *an Aegyptian boat, a sort of raft*, Hdt. 2, 41, 96: in genl. *a skiff, canoe, boat*, Lat. *ratis*; esp. in Trag.—2. later *a large house, tower, palace*, Lat. *insula*, Valck, Amm. p. 44. (Also parox. *βάρις*.)

†**Βάρις**, *ιος*, *ἡ*, *Baris*, a city of Messapia, now *Verano*, Strab.

†**Βάρκας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barcas*, Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb.

†**Βαρκέτις**, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Barcetis*, daughter of king Leucanor, Luc.

†**Βάρκη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Barca*, a city of Africa, Hdt. 3, 91: Βαρκαῖος, *α*, *ον*, *of Barca*, Soph. El. 727.—2. a town of Bactria, Hdt. 4, 204.

†**Βαρμόκαρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barmocarus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 7, 9.

†**Βάρνα**, *ων*, *τά*, *Barna*, a place among the Ichthyophagi, Arr. Ind. 27, 2.

†**Βαρνάβας**, *α*, *ὁ*, *Barnabas*, the associate of St. Paul, N. T.

†**Βαρνίχιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barnichius*, a river of Elis=Enipeus, Strab.

†**Βαρνοῦς**, *οῦντος*, *ὁ*, *Barnus*, a city of Macedonia, Polyb. 34, 12.

ΒΑ΄ΡΟΣ, *εος*, *τό*, *weight, burden, pressure, fatigue, all that is burdensome, tires*, or *gives trouble*: hence *grief, misery*, Aesch. Pers. 945: *troublesomeness*.—II. *a quantity, excess*, *πλούτου*, Eur. El. 1287.—III. metaph. *weight, authority, dignity, influence, power, strength, energy*, Lat. *gravitas*, Polyb.

Βαρουλκόν, *οῦ*, *τό*, (*βαρός, ἕλκω*) *the lifting screw*, invented by Archimedes, Hero Math.: v. *βαρυολκός*.

†**Βαῤῥών**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, the Rom. *Varro*, Dion. H.

†**Βαρσαέντης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Barsaentes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 21, 1.

†**Βαρσίνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Barsine*, daughter of Darius, wife of Alexander, Arr. An. 7, 4, 6: Plut. Alex. 70.—2. daughter of Artabazus, and wife of Memnon of Rhodes, Plut. Alex. 21; Diod. S. Another mentioned by Plut. Eum. 1.

†**Βαρτιμαῖος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, (prop. *son of Timaeus*) *Bartimaeus*, N. T.

Βαρυᾱής, *ές*, (*βαρύς, ἄημι*) *breathing hard*.—II. *strong smelling*, Nic.

Βαρυαλγής, *ές*, (*βαρύς, ἄλγος*) Orph., and

Βαρυάλγητος, *ον*, (*βαρύς, ἀλγέω*) *deeply-suffering*.—II. act. *bringing deep affliction*, Soph. Aj. 199.

†**Βαρυάξης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Baryaxes*, a Mede, Arr. An. 6, 29, 3.

Βαρυᾱχής, *ές*, (*βαρύς, ἄχος, ἀχέω*) *heavy groaning, big with woe*, cf. *δυςαχής*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1557, where Elmsl. takes it=sq.

Βαρυᾱχής, *ές*, Dor. for *βαρυηχής*, q. v., Ar. Nub. 278.

†**Βαρυαχθής**, *ές*, (*βαρύς, ἄχθος*) *causing deep grief, grievous*, Nonn. Dion. 40. 155.

Βαρυβόας, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*βαρύς, βοή*) *loud shouting*, Pind. Fr. 107, 2.

Βαρυβρεμέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, and *βαρυβρε*

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μετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. βαρυβρεμέτειρα, ας, ἡ, (βαρύς, βρέμω) *loud thundering, roaring, rattling*, Soph. Ant. 1117.

Βαρυβρομήτης, ου, ὁ, (βαρύς, βρομέω)=foreg., Anth.

Βαρύβρομος, ον,=foreg., Fr. Hom. 71: βαρ. ἁρμονία Αἰολίς, Lasus ap. Ath. 624 F.

Βαρυβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαρύς, βιβρώσκω) *greedily eating, biting: gnawing, corroding*, στόνος, Soph. Phil. 695.

Βαρύγδουπος, ον, poet. for βαρύδουπος, *sounding heavily, roaring, thundering*, Pind.

Βαρύγλωσσος, ον, Att. -γλωττος, (βαρύς, γλῶσσα) *chattering grievously, wearisful*, Nonn.

Βαρυγλώχιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαρύς, γλωχίν) *terribly sharp*, dub. in Opp.

Βαρυγούνατος, ον, Theocr., and

Βαρύγουνος, ον, (βαρύς, γόνυ) *with heavy knees, slow, lazy*, Call. Del. 78.

Βαρύγυιος, ον, (βαρύς, γυῖον) *with heavy limbs, lame, lazy, slow*, Anth.—II. act. *weighing down the limbs, laming, tiring*. poet.

†Βαρυδαιμονιάω, ῶ,=sq., Heliod. 1, 24: cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 81.

Βαρυδαιμονέω, *to be possessed by an evil spirit, an ill genius*, Ar. Eq. 558: in genl. *to be unlucky*: and

Βαρυδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, *a heavy fate, ill luck*, Antiphon 116, 29: from

Βαρυδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαρύς, δαίμων) *pressed by a heavy fate, unlucky, wretched*, Alcae. 5.

Βαρυδάκρυος, ον, Nonn., and

Βαρύδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (βαρύς, δάκρυ) *weeping bitterly*, Nonn.

Βαρύδεσμος, ον, (βαρύς, δεσμός) *loaded with chains*, Nonn.

Βαρύδικος, ον, (βαρύς, δίκη) *taking heavy vengeance*, Aesch. Cho. 936.

Βαρυδότειρα, ας, ἡ, (βαρύς, δότειρα) *giver of ill gifts*, Aesch. Theb. 975.

Βαρύδουπος, ον, (βαρύς, δοῦπος) *sounding heavily*, etc., as βαρύγδουπος, Mosch. 2, 116.

Βαρυεγκέφᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (βαρύς, ἐγκέφαλος) *one that has a heavy brain, a blockhead*, Plut.

Βαρυεργής, ές, (βαρύς, *ἔργω) *hard working*, dub. l., Opp.

Βαρύζηλος, ον, (βαρύς, ζῆλος) *exceeding jealous* or *envious*, Lyc.

Βαρυηκοέω, ῶ, *to be hard of hearing*, Hipp.: and

Βαρυηκοΐα, ας, ἡ, *hardness of hearing*, Id.: from

Βαρυήκοος, ον, (βαρύς, ἀκούω) *hard of hearing*.—II. act. *deafening*, Hipp.

Βαρυηχής, ές, (βαρύς, ἠχέω) *sounding heavily, dull sounding*, Orph.

†Βαρύθρους, ον, (βαρύς, θρόος) *deep sounding, deep voiced, shrill*, v. l. Mosch. 2, 119.

Βαρυθῡμέω, ῶ, *to be weighed down* or *sorrowful: to be indignant*, App.: also in mid.: and

Βαρυθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *annoyance, grief*, Plut.: *anger*: from

Βαρύθῡμος, ον, (βαρύς, θυμός) *troubled in spirit, cast down, mournful: indignant, sullen*, Eur. Med. 176. Adv. -μως, Alciphr.

Βαρύθω, *to be weighed down, oppressed*, ὑπό τινος, Il. 16, 519: hence *to be heavy, dull, sluggish*, cf. βαρύνομαι, βριθω. [ῠ]

Βαρυκάρδιος, ον, (βαρύς, καρδία) *heavy, slow of heart*, LXX.

Βαρυκέφᾰλος, ον, (βαρύς, κεφαλή) *top-heavy*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

Βαρύκομπος, ον, (βαρύς, κομπέω) *loudly roaring*, λέοντες, Pind. P. 5, 76.

Βαρύκοτος, ον, (βαρύς, κοτέω) *heavy in wrath, implacable*, Aesch. Eum. 780.

Βαρυκτυπής, ές,=sq., Or. Sib.

Βαρύκτῡπος, ον, (βαρύς, κτυπέω) *sounding heavily, terribly thundering*, epith. of Jupiter, H. Hom. Cer. 3, etc., Hes. Op. 79: also of Neptune, Hes. Th. 818, and Pind.

Βαρυλαίλαψ, απος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαρύς, λαίλαψ) *loudly storming*, Anth.

†Βαρύλλικος, ου, ὁ, *Baryllicus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 104.

Βαρύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from βάρος, *a small weight*.

Βαρύλογος, ον, (βαρύς, λόγος) *of vexatious, annoying speech*, ἔχθεα, *hate vented in bitter words*, Pind. P. 2. 100.

Βαρύλῡπος, ον, (βαρύς, λύπη) *grievously afflicting*.—II. pass. *heavily afflicted, very sad*, Plut.

†Βαρυμήνιος, α, ον, Dor. for Βαρυμήνιος, Theocr.

Βαρύμαστος, ον, (βαρύς, μαστός) *with strong, heavy breasts*, Strab.

Βαρυμηνιάω, *to be exceeding wrathful*, Heliod.: from

Βαρυμήνιος, ον,=sq., Theocr. 15, 138, in Dor. form.

Βαρύμηνις, ι, gen. ιος, (βαρύς, μῆνις) *exceeding wrathful*, Aesch. Ag. 1481.

Βαρύμισθος, ον, (βαρύς, μισθός) *largely paid, grasping*, Anth.

Βαρύμοχθος, ον, (βαρύς, μοχθέω) *hard working, suffering heavily, painful*, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1231.

Βάρυνθεν, Ep. and Aeol. for ἐβαρύνθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from βαρύνω.

Βαρύνουσος, ον, (βαρύς, νόσος) *exceeding sick*, Nonn.

†Βάρυνσις, εως, ἡ, (βαρύνω) *molestation, grievance*, Artem.

Βαρυντικός, ή, όν, *weighing down*, Arist. Coel.; *oppressive*.—II. Gramm. =βαρύτονον: from

Βαρύνω, f. -ῡνῶ, (βαρύς) *to load heavily, to burthen*, Od. 5, 321: *to oppress, torment, tease*, Hom. Metaph. *to harden* (the heart); *to dull* or *make dim* (the eyes), LXX. Pass. *to be lame*, βαρύνεσθαι γνῖα, χεῖρα, *to be weary in limb, to be maimed in hand*, Hom.: also βαρύνεταί μοι τὸ σκέλος, Ar. Ach. 220. Metaph. *to be annoyed, grieved*, Lat. *gravari, aegre ferre*, Pind. N. 7, 63.—II. *to use the grave accent*, Gramm.

Βαρύνωτος, ον, (βαρύς, νῶτος) *with heavy back*.

Βαρύοδμος, ον, (βαρύς, ὀδμή) *of heavy, strong, oppressive smell*, Nic., =Ion. βαρύοσμος.

Βαρύοζος, ον, (βαρύς, ὄζω)=foreg., Diosc.

†Βαρυολκός, όν, (βαρύς, ἕλκω) *drawing heavy weights*; βαρυολκός, οῦ, ἡ,=βαρουλκόν, q. v. Tzetz.

Βαρυόπης, ον, ὁ, (βαρύς, ὄψ) *of strong, loud voice*, Pind. P. 6, 24.

Βαρυόργητος, ον, (βαρύς, ὀργή)=βαρύμηνις, *violently angry*, Anth.

Βαρύοσμος, ον, Ion. for βαρύοδμος, Arist. Mirab.

Βαρυπαθέω, (βαρύς, παθεῖν) *to suffer heavily, be much annoyed*, Plut.

Βαρυπάλᾰμος, ον, (βαρύς, παλάμη) *heavy handed*. Metaph. *fierce of device*, Pind. P. 11, 37. [πᾰ]

Βαρυπειθής, ές, (βαρύς, πείθομαι) *slow to obey*. Nonn.

Βαρυπένθεια, ας, ἡ,=βαρυπενθία: from

Βαρυπενθής, ές, (βαρύς, πένθος) *mourning heavily*.—II. act. *causing grievous woe*, Anth.

Βαρυπένθητος, ον,=foreg. I., Anth.

Βαρυπενθία, ας, ἡ, *heavy, deep affliction*, Plut.

Βαρυπεσής, ές, (βαρύς, πεσεῖν) *heavily falling*, Aesch. Eum. 369.

Βαρυπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαρύς, πῆμα) *afflicting heavily*.

Βαρυπνείων, ουσα, ον, (βαρύς, πνέω) *blowing heavily*, Musae., where βαρὺ πν. separately.

Βαρύπνοος, ον, (βαρύς, πνοή)=βαρυαής, Nic.

Βαρυπότμος, ον, (βαρύς, πότμος) =βαρυδαίμων, Soph., and Eur., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1367: comp. -μότερος, superl. -μότατος, Eur. Phoen. -μωτατος.

Βαρύπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (βαρύς, πούς) *with heavy foot, sluggish*, Anth.—II. act. *making lame*.

ΒΑΡΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, comp. βαρύτερος, superl. βαρύτατος, adv. βαρέως, *heavy*: esp. *that which makes itself felt by pressure*, always involving the notion of *strength* and *force*: so almost always in Hom., who freq. has βαρείας χεῖρας, also βαρέα στενάχειν, *to sob heavily*, ἄτη, ἔρις, κακότης βαρεῖα, Κατακλῶθες βαρεῖαι, etc.: hence—1. in bad sense, *burdensome, grievous, oppressive*, esp. of bad air and unhealthy situations, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 12; πόλεμος, Dem. 307, 15: and of persons, *troublesome, annoying*, Ib. 231, 15: βαρέως φέρειν τι, *to take a thing ill, suffer impatiently*, Lat. *graviter ferre*: βαρέως ἀκούειν, *to hear with reluctance, to be annoyed by hearing*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 9.—2. in good sense, *weighty, impressive, strong*, in Hom. only in a phys. signf., Od. 9, 257: *influential, powerful*, Polyb.: in moral sense, *firm, immovable, true to one's principles, honest*, Plut.—II. of soldiers, *heavy-armed*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 37, and Polyb.—III. of sound, *strong, impressive*: also opp. to ὀξύς, *deep, full*, Hipp.: hence βαρεῖα, sub. προσῳδία, *accentus gravis*. Cf. the poet. βριθύς, and the equiv. Lat. *gravis*. (In compos. it almost always means *burdensome, strong*, or *impressive*: very seldom *difficult*, as in βαρυπειθής.)

Βαρυσίδηρος, ον, (βαρύς, σίδηρος) *heavy with iron*, Plut. [ῐ]

Βαρυσκίπων, ον, gen. ωνος, (βαρύς, σκίπων) *with a heavy club*, Call. Fr. 120. [ῐ]

Βαρυσμάραγος, ον, (βαρύς, σμαραγή)=βαρύκτυπος, *loud roaring or rattling*, Anth. [σμᾰ]

Βαρυσταθμέω, ῶ, *to weigh heavy*, prob. l., Diosc.: from

Βαρύσταθμος, ον, (βαρυς, σταθμός) *weighing heavy*, Ar. Ran. 1397.

Βαρυστενάχων, ουσα, ον, (βαρύς, στενάχω) *sobbing heavily*, Il. like βαρύστονος.

Βαρύστομος, ον, (βαρύς, στόμα) *cutting sharply* or *deeply*, Opp.

Βαρύστονος, ον, (βαρύς, στένω) *deeply groaning, mourning heavily*, Soph. O. T. 1233. Adv. -νως, Aesch. Eum. 794.

Βαρυσύμφορος, ον, (βαρύς, συμφορά) *weighed down by ill luck*, Hdt. 1, 45.

Βαρυσφάραγος, ον, (βαρύς, σφάραγος,=βαρυσμάραγος, *heavy* or *loud thundering*, epith. of Ζεύς, Pind. I. 8 (7), 47. [ᾰ]

Βαρυσώμος, ον, (βαρύς, σῶμα) *heavy in body*.

Βαρυταρβής, ές, (βαρύς, ταρβος) *exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Fr. 54.

Βαρύτης, ητος, ἡ, (βαρυς) *weight, heaviness*, Thuc. 7, 62: *troublesome conduct* or *character*, Isocr. 239 B: *harshness, cruelty*.

Βαρύτιμος, ον, (βαρύς, τιμή) *of great*

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worth, hence—1. *venerable*, Aesch. Supp. 25.—2. *costly*, N. T.

Βαρύτλητος, *ον*, (βαρύς, τλῆναι) *bearing heavy weight*, Naumach. ap. Stob. p. 420, 4.—II. pass. *ill to bear, heavy*, Anth.

Βαρυτονέω, (βαρύτονος) *to put the grave accent*, Gramm. Hence

Βαρυτόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a marking with the grave accent*, Gramm.

†**Βαρυτονητέον**, verb. adj. from βαρυτονέω, *one must mark with the grave accent*, Gramm.

Βαρύτονος, *ον*, (βαρύς, τείνω) *stretched tight, compact: στήθος*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30, *a tight, narrow chest.*—II. (βαρύς, τόνος) *deep-sounding*, like βαρύφωνος, Arist. Physiogn. — 2. Gramm. of syllables, *with grave accent*, i. e. with none at all: and of paroxyton words.—3. Rhet. *emphatic, strongly expressed.* Adv. -νως.

†**Βαρυυπνος**, *ον*, (βαρύς, ὕπνος) *sleeping heavily, in deep sleep*, Nonn.

Βαρυφθέγκτης, *ου*, ὁ,=sq., λέων, Pind. Fr. 265.

Βαρύφθογγος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φθογγή) *deep, strong, heavy sounding, speaking, roaring*, etc., H. Hom. Ven. 160.

Βαρυφλοισβος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φλοῖσβος) *loud roaring*, Anth.

Βαρύφορτος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φόρτος) *heavy-burdened.*

Βαρυφρονέω, (βαρύφρων) like βαρυθυμέω, *to be dejected, miserable.*

Βαρυφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *misery; indignation*, Plut.: from

Βαρύφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (βαρύς, φρήν) = βαρύθυμος, *heavy in mind, miserable, afflicted*, v. l. Theocr. 25, 110.—2. *fierce of mind, indignant*, Anth. *furious*, ταῦρος, Lyc.

Βαρυφωνέω, (βαρύφωνος) *to have a strong coarse voice* or *way of speaking*, Arist. Probl.

Βαρυφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a strong deep voice* or *pronunciation*, Hipp., Alex. Incert. 51: from

Βαρύφωνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φωνή) *with a hoarse deep voice*, Hipp.

Βαρύχειλος, *ον*, (βαρύς, χεῖλος) *thick-lipped*, Anth.

Βαρύχορδος, *ον*, (βαρύς, χορδή) *deep-toned, φθόγγος*, Anth.

Βαρύψῡχος, *ον*, (βαρύς, ψυχή) *heavy of soul, sluggish, low-spirited*, Soph. Aj. 319.

Βαρυώδης, ες, (βαρύς, ὄζω)=βαρύοδμος, Nic.

Βαρυώδῡνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, ὀδύνη) *inflicting pangs*: or—II. pass. *suffering pangs*, Nonn.

†**Βαρυωπέω**, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (βαρύς, ὤψ) *to become heavy of sight, to become dim, οἱ ὀφθαλμοί*, LXX.

Βάς, **βᾶσα**, **βάν**, part. aor. 2 of βαίνω.

Βασαναστραγάλα, ἡ, (βάσανος, ἀστράγαλος) *plague of the joints*, epith. of the gout, Luc.

Βασανεύω, rare form of sq.

Βασανίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (βάσανος) *to rub upon the touch-stone*; hence *to try the genuineness of* a thing, ὑπὸ δακρύων βασανίζεσθαι, to be convicted of being painted, by tears washing off the cosmetic, Xen. Oec. 10, 8: in genl. *to make proof of, convict*, esp. *to elicit truth by applying the torture, to rack, torment*, Ar. Ran. 616, etc.: also in genl. *to test, examine*, Bornem. Xen. Cyrop. 5, 3, 16: βεβασανισμένον, of style, *strained, tortured, unnatural*, Dion. H. Hence

Βασανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a proving, trial, examination: torture: pain like that of the rack*, Alex. Incert. 23.

Βασανιστέον, verb. adj. from βασανίζω, *one must apply the torture to*, τινά, Dem. 855, 2.—II. βασανιστέος, *ἑα, ἑον, to be examined*, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

Βασανιστήριος, *α, ον, belonging to trial, inquiry, torture: τὸ -ον, the question-chamber, the rack* itself, Themist.: from

Βασανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, pecul. fem. βασανίστρια, ας, ἡ, Ar. Ran. 826, *an examiner, prover, torturer*, Dem. 978, 11: v. Dict. Antiqq. 140 A.—2. *a jailor*, in N. T.=δεσμοφύλαξ, Matth. 18, 34.

†**Βασανῖτις**, ίδος, ἡ, (χώρα) *Basanītis*, a region of Palestine, LXX.

ΒΑ΄ΣΑ΄ΝΟΣ, *ου*, ἡ, *the touch-stone*, Lat. *lapis Lydius*, Theogn. 250, Pind. P. 10, 105, cf. παρατρίβω.—II. metaph. *a trial whether a thing be genuine, solid*, or *real*, ἐς πᾶσαν β. ἀπικνέεσθαι, Hdt. 8, 110, δοῦναι τὶ βασάνῳ, Pind. N. 8, 33, and so freq. in Soph. —III. *inquiry*, esp. *by torture*, Isocr. 369 D; hence *confession upon torture*, Dem. 1254, 9.—2. *torture, anguish, disease*, N. T. [βᾰ]

†**Βασγοιδάριζα**, *Basgoedariza*, a city of Less Armenia, Strab.

†**Βασίας**, *ου*, ὁ, *Basias*, an Arcadian, Xen. An. 4, 1, 18; an Elean, Ib. 7, 8, 10.

Βασιλέα, ας, ἡ, poet. for sq., Böckh Pind. N. 1, 39; cf. ἱρέα.

Βᾰσίλειᾰ, ας, ἡ, fem. from. βασιλεύς, *a queen, princess, lady of royal blood*: also of goddesses, Hom.: βασίλεια θεά are joined, Ar. Pac. 974.

Βᾰσῐλείᾱ, ας, ἡ, (βασιλεύω) *a kingdom, dominion*, Hdt.: *hereditary monarchy*, opp. to τυραννίς, Thuc. 1, 13, etc., cf. Arnold. Append. I.—II. *a diadem*, Inscr. Ros.—III. *majesty*, as a form of address, Byzant.

†**Βασιλείδης**, *ου*, ὁ, *Basilīdes*, an Epicurean, successor of Dionysius, Diog. L. 10, 25. Hence

†**Βασιλειδιᾱνός**, οῦ, ὁ, *one of the sect of Basilides*, Clem. Al.

Βᾰσῐλείδιον, *ου*, τό, dim. of βασιλεύς, Lat. *regulus*, Plut.

†**Βασίλειοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Basilēi*, a Sarmatian people, App.

Βᾰσίλειον, *ου*, τό, most usu. in plur., *a kingly dwelling, palace*, Xen. —2. *a seat of empire*, Polyb. — 3. at Athens, *the place where the* φυλοβασιλεῖς, *met.*—4. *the king's* or *general's tent.*—5. *the royal treasury*, Hdt. 2, 149. —II. *a tiara, diadem*, Plut. Strictly neut. from

Βᾰσίλειος, *ον*, and in Aesch. and Eur. *α, ον, kingly, royal, princely, ordained by royal authority*: Ion. βασιλήϊος, *α, ον*, Od. 16, 401.

†**Βασίλειος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Basilius*, a river of Mesopotamia, Strab.—II. commonly called *St. Basil*, bishop of Casarea in Cappadocia, Eccl.

ΒΑ΄ΣΙΛΕΥΣ, *έως* Ion. *ῆος*, ὁ, irr. acc. βασιλῆ, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 220: *a king, prince, lord*, Hom., freq. with collat. sense of *captain* or *judge*, Hes. Op. 200: called διοτρεφέες, because Jupiter was the founder of monarchy, Hom.: cf. βασιλεία.—II. *one of the nobility, the royal family, the governing body*, Hom.—III. *a lord, master, householder*, Il. 18, 556, Pind. O. 6, 79: the name used by slaves of their owner, by parasites, flatterers, clients, etc. of their patrons, as Lat. *rex*.—IV. as a form of addressing the gods, esp. Jupiter, from Pind. downwards: Ζεὺς θεῶν βασιλεύς, Hes. Th. 886, cf. ἄναξ.—V. *the second of the nine Archons* at Athens was called βασιλεύς: he had charge of the public worship, and the conduct of criminal processes, Plat., etc.—VI. after the Persian war the king of Persia was called βασιλεύς (without the art.), or ὁ μέγας βασιλεύς, as afterwards the Roman emperor, or now *the Grand Signior*, Thuc., Xen., etc. —VII. metaph. *the first* or *most distinguished of any class*, Philostr. Passow considers the Homeric phrase ἀνὴρ βασ., and particularly the forms βασιλεύτερος, -τατος, sufficient evidence that the word was orig. an adjective: but cf. κύων, κύντερος, and many others in Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 69, 3.

Βᾰσῐλευτός, ή, όν, (βασιλεύω) *under monarchical government*, Arist. Pol.

Βᾰσῐλεύτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ,=βασιλεύς, Antim.

Βᾰσῐλεύω, f. -εύσω, (βασιλεύς) *to be king, to rule*, ἐν Ἰθάκῃ, κατὰ δῆμον, Hom.; in aor. *to be made king*, Hdt. 2, 2, etc.—II. *to rule over a people*, τισί, Hom., afterwds. more usu. c. gen., which is found also Od. 11, 285. Pass. *to be governed, to be under a king*, Pind. P. 4, 189.—III. *to be of the king's party*, Plut. Sull. 12.

Βᾱσίλη, ης, ἡ,=βασίλεια, rare poet. form, *a queen, princess*, Soph. Fr. 292, and so W. Dind. and Ellendt in Pind. N. 1, 39.

†**Βασιλῃΐδης**, εω, ὁ, Ion. for Βασιλείδης, father of Herodotus, Hdt. 8, 132.

Βᾱσίληῐη, ἡ, Ion. for βασιλεία.

Βᾱσῐλήϊος, ίη, ῖον, Ion. for βασίλειος, Il.

Βᾱσῐλῆῐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of βασίλειος, τιμή, Il. 6, 193.

†**Βασιλίδης**, *ου*, ὁ, patron. name of certain families in some of the Ionian states, in pl. *the Basilidae*, in Erythrae, etc., Arist. Pol.

Βᾰσῐλίζω, *to be of the king's party*, Plut. Mid. βασιλίζομαι, *to behave like a king*, App.

Βᾰσῐλικός, ή, όν, like βασίλειος, *royal, princely, lordly*, Xen., Plat., etc. Adv. -κῶς.—II. as subst. ἡ -κή,—1. sub. τέχνη, *monarchy*, Plat. Polit. 291 E.—2. sub. οἰκία or στοά, Lat. *basilica, regia, a royal mansion*: esp. *a colonnade* such as was attached to palaces, Plat. Charm. 153 A.—3. at Rome, *a public building with colonnades in the forum*, where merchants congregated, trials were held, etc., Vitruv. 5, 1: on the same plan Constantine built the Christian churches, which were hence called *basilicae*. But—4. τὸ -κόν, sub. ταμιεῖον, *the royal treasury*, Diod.

Βασιλίναῦ, barbarism, for βασίλινα, βασίλεια, Ar. Av. 1678.

Βᾰσῐλίνδα, adv. παιδιά, ἡ, *king I am*, a child's game, cf. ἀριστίνδα, etc., Poll. 9, 110.

Βᾰσίλινναˏ ἡ,=βασίλεια, Menand p. 280.

Βᾱσῐλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=βασίλεια, Soph. Ant. 941, (but Herm. βασιληΐς).

Βᾰσῐλίσκος, *ου*, ὁ, dim. from βασιλεύς, *a little king, chieftain*, Lat. *regulus*, Polyb.—II. *a kind of lizard* or rather *serpent*, *a basilisk*, perh. the Cobra Capello, Plin.—III. a little bird, *the golden-crested wren*, Plut.—IV. *a sea-fish.*

Βᾱσίλισσα, ης, ἡ,=βασίλεια, *a queen*, Arist. Oec., cf. Lob. Phryn. 225.—II. *the wife of the* Ἄρχων βασιλεύς *at Athens*: (never βασίλιττα.)

†**Βᾰσίλλος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Basillus*, masc. pr. n., App.

†**Βασιλικλῆς**, *έους*, ὁ, *Basilicles*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

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†Βασιλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Basilo*, daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, Callim.

Βάσιμος, ον, (βαίνω) *passable, accessible, attainable*, Dem. 793, 5: *safe, secure.*—II. *reached, gained.*

Βάσις, εως, ἡ, (βαίνω) *a step, walk*, Pind., etc.—II. *that with which one steps, a foot*, Plat. Tim. 92 A.—III. *that whereon one steps, ground: a foundation, base, pedestal*, Ib. 53 C, etc.—IV. *motion*, esp. *rhythmical*, hence *rhythm, time*, Plat. Rep. 399 E.: in Rhetoric, *the rhythmical close of a sentence.* [ᾰ]

Βασκαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ: aor. ἐβάσκηνα, aor. pass. ἐβασκάνθην, (βάσκω, βάζω, βάξω). *To use ill words of* another, esp. *to slander, backbite, belie, disparage*, τινά, cf. βάσκανος, Dem. 94, 19.—II. *to use ill words to* another, *bewitch him*, by means of invidious praise, spells, an evil eye, etc., which was believed to check the growth of children, *fascinare*, τινά; the charm was broken by spitting thrice, Arist. Probl. 20, 34, Theocr. 6, 39: hence—III. in genl. *to envy*, τινί, Piers. Moer. (Hdn.) p. 470; but the cases were sometimes interchanged. Hence

Βασκᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *slander, blame*, Plat. Phaed. 95 B.—II. *envy, ill-will.*

Βασκάνιον, ου, τό, =προβασκάνιον, *a charm against witchery, an amulet*, Strab.—II. dim. from sq.

Βάσκᾰνος, ον, (βασκαίνω) *envious, slanderous*, Ar. Plut. 571. Adv. -νως, Joseph.—II. as subst. *a slanderer, talebearer*, like συκοφάντης.—2. *one that bewitches, a magician*, Strab.: *one that bears ill-will, is malignant*, Plat. Ax. 369 A.

Βασκαντικός, ή, όν, (βασκαίνω) *belonging to slander* or *witchery, inclined thereto*, Plut.

Βασκός, ή, v. φασκάς.

Βάσκε, in Il. always in form βάσκ' ἴθι, prop. *go, hasten! speed thee! away!* βάσκε, alone in Aesch. Pers. 664, 672, *come!* prob. imperat. of an obsol. βάσκω, akin to βιβάζω, βαίνω.

Βασκοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for βασκανία.

Βάσκω, =βάζω, only in Gramm., as root of βασκαίνω.

Βασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for βαθμός.

†Βασοροπέδα, ἡ, *Basoropēda*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

Βᾶσσα, ἡ, Dor. for βῆσσα.

†Βασσάκης, εω, ὁ, *Bassaces*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 75.

Βασσάρα, ας, ἡ, =ἀλώπηξ, *a fox.*—II. *the dress of Thracian bacchanals*, prob. made of fox-skins.—III. *a Bacchante*, Hesych., but very dub., Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 70.—IV. *an impudent woman, courtesan*, Lyc. (Of Thracian origin.)

Βασσαρεύς, έως, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, from βασσάρα III., Horat. Od. 1, 18, 11. Hence

Βασσαρέω, =Βακχεύω, v. ἀναβασσ.

Βασσαρικός, ή, όν, =βασσάρειος.

Βασσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from βασσάρα I., Hdt. 4, 192.

Βασσαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, =βασσάρα III., Anacr. 54.

Βάσσαρος, ὁ, =Βασσαρεύς.

†Βασσίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, (patron. from Βάσσος) *the Bassidae*, a noble family of Aegina, Pind. Nem. 6, 53.

†Βάσσος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Bassus*, Luc.

Βάσσων, ον, gen. ονος, Dor. comp. of βαθύς, Epich. p. 109.

Βάστα̣μα, ατος, τό, *that which is borne, a burthen*, Eur. Supp. 767.—II. *that which bears, a staff*: from

ΒΑΣΤΑΖΩ, fut. -άσω: aor. pass. ἐβαστάχθην, *to lift, lift up, raise*, λᾶαν, τόξον, Od. 11, 594; 21, 405: metaph. *to lift up, praise, laud*, Pind. O. 12, 27.—II. *to bear, support, hold upright*: also *to have in one's hands: to have in mind, consider, weigh, make proof of*, ἐν γνώμῃ, Aesch. Pr. 888, φρενί, Ar. Thesm. 437.—III. *to carry off, take away*, like φέρω for ἀποφέρω.—IV. Att. also=ψηλαφάω, *to handle, touch*, Aesch. Ag. 35, ubi v. Blomf. Hence

Βαστακτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a bearer, porter.*

Βαστακτικός, ή, όν, *fit for bearing.* Adv. -κῶς.

Βαστακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from βαστάζω, *to be borne*, Mel. 7.

†Βαστάρναι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bastarnae*, a people on the Ister, Strab.: ὁ Βαστάρνης, *a Bastarnian*, Ath. Hence

†Βασταρνικός, ή, όν, *of the Bastarnae, Bastarnian*, Strab.

†Βαστητᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bastetāni*, a people of Spain = Βαστοῦλοι: ἡ Βαστητανία, *the country of the Bast.*, Strab.

†Βατά, ῶν, τά, *Bata*, a seaport of Sarmatia on the Pontus, Strab.

†Βαταβάκης, ου, ὁ, *Batabuces*, a priest of Cybele of Pessinus, Strab.

Βαταλίζομαι, *to live like a βάταλος*, Theano.

Βάταλος, ου, ὁ, = κίναιδος, *pathicus*; perh. from βατεύω, βατέω.—II. a nick-name given to Demosthenes, v. 288, 17 (ubi al. βάτταλος), with allusion to βατταρίζω, because he stuttered as a young man, and could not pronounce the ρ.

Βατάνη, ης, ἡ, =πατάνη, Lat. *patina*, Sicil. word, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D.

Βατάνιον, ου, τό, dim. of βατάνη, Antiph. Euthyd. 1.

†Βατάνωχος, ου, ὁ, *Batanōchus*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 982.

†Βάτεια, ας, ἡ, *Batēa*, daughter of Teucer, Apollod. 3, 12, 1: a Naiad, Ib. 3, 10, 4.

Βᾰτεύω, =βαίνω II. 3, and sq.

Βᾰτέω, (βαίνω) *to tread cover*, of animals, Theocr.—II. at Delphi = πατέω, Plut.

Βάτην, 3 dual. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Ep. for ἐβήτην, Hom.

Βᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (βαίνω) strictly *the strider*: usu. *the threshold on which one treads*, Amips. Incert. 5: *the bounds on the race-course*, like βηλός, βαλβίς: *the staff* with which one walks, Nic.

Βατηρία, ας, ἡ, =βακτηρία, βάκτρον.

Βατήριος, ον, *belonging to the βατής*: βατ. λέχος, = ὀχεία, Pseudo-Phocyl. 175, v. βάτης.

Βατηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, κλίμαξ β., *a mounting* ladder, Anth.

Βᾰτής, ου, ὁ, (βαίνω) *one that treads* or *covers.* [ᾰ]

Βατία, ας, ἡ, =βάτος, *a bush, thicket*, Pind. O. 6, 90.—II. *a kind of cup*, dub. ap. Ath. 784 B.

†Βατιαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Batiae*, a city in Epirus, Strab.—2. another in Italy, Dion. H.

Βατιακή, ῆς, ἡ, or βατιάκιον, ου, τό, *a kind of cup*, vv. ll. Philem. p. 389.

Βατιδοσκόπος, ον, (βατίς, σκοπέω) *looking after roaches, greedy for them*, Ar. Pac. 811.

†Βατίεια, ας, ἡ, *Batiēa*, a hill near Troy, Il. 2, 813.

Βατίζω, ... βατίζει γ' is the reading retained in Ar. Av. 1681 by Dind., who interprets it by βαβάζει: Brunck gives τιτυβίζει.

Βάτινος, η, ον, (βάτος) *of the bush* or *thicket.*

Βάτιον, τό, dim. of βάτος.—II. = βατιάκιον, βατιακή.

Βᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the prickly roach*, Epich. p. 55.—II. *a bird that frequents bushes*, Arist. H. A.—III. *a plant*, akin to βάτος.

†Βατίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Batis*, sister of Epicurus, Diog. L. 10, 23.

Βᾰτοδρόπος, ον, (βάτος, δρέπω) *pulling thorns off* or *up*, H. Hom. Merc. 190.

Βᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, (βάτος) *thorned*, Nic.

Βάτον, ου, τό, *a black-berry*: from

Βάτος, ου, ἡ, *a bramble*, or *any prickly bush*, Od. 24, 230: βάτος ἰδαία, *the raspberry-bush*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Βᾰτός, ὁ, *the prickly roach.* [ᾰ]

Βᾰτός, ή, όν, (βαίνω) *passable, accessible*, Soph. Fr. 109: *passed, mounted*: τὸ βατόν, Lat. *vadum, the ford* of a river.

Βατράχειος, ον, (βάτραχος) *of* or *belonging to a frog*: βατράχειον, sub χρῶμα, *frog-colour, pale green*, Ar. Eq. 523.

Βατραχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (βάτραχος) *to act* or *be like a frog.*

Βατράχιον, ου, τό, *ranunculus*, as we might say *frogwort*, Hipp.

Βατραχιοῦν, τό, *a court of law* at Athens, Pausan. 1, 21, 8, so called from its colour, cf. Φοινικιοῦν.

Βατραχίς, ίδος, and in Ar. Eq. 1406, ίδος, ἡ, dim. of βάτραχος, Nic.—II. *a frog-green coat*, Ar. Eq. l. c.

Βατραχίτης, ου, ὁ, λίθος, *a frog-green stone*, Plin. [ῐ]

†Βατραχίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Batrachion*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

†Βατραχομυομαχία, ας, ἡ, (βάτραχος, μῦς, μάχη) *battle of the frogs and mice*, a parody on the Iliad, incorrectly ascribed to Homer.

Βάτραχος, ου, ὁ, *a frog*, Batr.—2. *a kind of fish, sea-frog*, Arist. H. A.—3. *a disease of the tongue.*—4. *the frog of a horse's hoof*, Xen., elsewh. χελιδών.—II. as pr. n., *Batrachus*, a sycophant in the time of the 30 tyrants, Lys.

†Βαττάκης, ου, ὁ, *Battaces*, a priest of Cybele, Diod. S.

Βάτταλος, ὁ, v. βάταλος II.

Βατταρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, *to stammer*, Hippon. 108. Hence

Βατταρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a stuttering.*

Βατταριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a stutterer.*

†Βαττιάδης, ου, and Βαττίδης, ου, ὁ, (Βάττος) *son* or *descendant of Battus*, Callim.: in pl. οἱ Βαττίδαι, *the Battidae*, Pind. P. 5, 37.

Βαττολογέω, =βατταρίζω, *to babble, use vain repetitions*, N. T. (This family of words usu. derived from *Battus*, pr. n. of a stuttering king of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 155: more prob. merely formed to imitate the sound.) Hence

Βαττολογία, ας, ἡ, =βατταρισμός: also *idle talk*, Eccl.

†Βάττος, ου, ὁ, *Battus*, founder, and name of numerous successors of his in the kingdom, of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 115, etc.

Βατυλη, ης, ἡ, *a she-dwarf*, late.

Βατώδης, ες, (βάτος, εἶδος) *overgrown with thorns*, Polyb.

†Βάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Baton*, charioteer of Adrastus, Apollod.—2. an historian of Sinope, Strab.—3. a comic poet, Meineke I, p. 480.—4. leader of the Pannonians, Strab.

Βαυβαλίζω, = sq.

Βαυβάω, ῶ, *to lull asleep.*—II. intr. *to slumber, fall asleep*, Eur. Syl. 6, cf. βαυκαλάω.

Βαύζω, fut. βαύξω, *bauberi, to cry* βαῦ, βαῦ, *to bark*: hence *to wail, mass*

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ter, like ὑλακτῶ. Lat. *latrare*, Aesch. Ag. 449 : *to reproach, assail*, Ar. Thesm. 895.—II. transit. *to cry aloud for*, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 13.

Βαυκαλάω and βαυκαλίζω, akin to βαυβάω, *to put to sleep, rock, sing, lull to sleep*, Ael. (Prob. from ἄω, αὖω, if not onomatop.) Hence

Βαυκάλημα, ατος, τό, *a lullaby.*

Βαυκαλίζω, v. under βαυκαλάω.

Βαυκάλιον, ου, τό, also καυκάλιον, *a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles when water is poured in* or *out.*

Βαυκαλις, εως, ἡ, *a copper* or *earthen vessel for cooling wine* or *water in*, eleswh. ψυκτήρ, Lat. *gillo* or *gello*, opp. to μιλλιάριον, Anth., akin to καυκαλις, Coray Isocr. p. 446.

Βαυκίδες, *al, a kind of woman's shoes*, Alex. Isost. 1, 7 : also καυκίδες.

Βαυκίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (βαυκός) *to play the prude, to be nice*, Lat. *delicias facere*, Alex. Tarant. 4, 9.

Βαύκισμα, ατος, τό=βαυκισμός.

Βαυκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βαυκίζω) *prudery, affected delicacy.*

Βαυκοπανοῦργος, ου, ὁ, (βαυκός, πανοῦργος) *a magnanimous rogue*, who puts a good face on the worst case ; also σεμνοπανοῦργος, Arist. Eth. N.

Βαυκός, ή, όν, *delicate : prudish, affected*, like τρυφερός.

†Βαῦλοι, ων, οἱ, *Bauli*, a spot near Baiae, Dio Cass.

Βαύνη, ἡ=sq.

Βαῦνος or βαυνός, οῦ, ὁ, also ἡ βαύννη, ης, (αὔω) *a furnace, forge :* prob. the root of βάνανσος.

Βᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, *a dyer's house*, Strab. : from

Βᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (βάπτω) *a dyer*, Plat.

Βᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (βάπτω) *a dipping*, as of red-hot iron in cold water, Soph. Aj. 651 : *the temper* of steel, βαφὴν ἀριέναι, Arist. Pol. 7, 14, fin.—II. esp. *a dipping* of cloth *in dye*, and so *dying, colouring*, Theophr. : also *the dye itself*, κρόκου βαφίς, prob. *the saffron-dyed robe*, Aesch. Ag. 239 :—the meaning of χαλκοῦ β. in Aesch. Ag. 612, is yet uncertain.—III. of wine, *freshness, strength*, Plut. Hence

Βᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to dipping* or *dyeing : ἡ βαφική*, sub. τέχνη, the art of dyeing, Plut.

Βάψιμος, ον, (βάπτω) *to be dyed*, Iambl.

Βάψις, εως, ἡ, *a dipping, dyeing*, Antipho ap. Poll. 7, 169.

ΒΔΑ΄ΑΩ, f. βδᾰλῶ, *to suck, milk*, Plat. ; so in mid., Arist. H. A. Hence

Βδάλσις, εως, ἡ, *a sucking, milking*, Gal. : and

Βδέλλᾱ, ης, ἡ, *a leech*, Hdt. 2, 68, better, a kind of *fly* or *gnat*, v. Bähr ad loc. : also the *river-lamprey.*—II. =βδέλλιον, Arr. [ᾰ] Hence

Βδελλίζω, *to place leeches, bleed with them*, Gal.

Βδέλλιον, ου, τό, *a plant*, Diosc.—II. *the fragrant gum* which exudes from it, Id., v. Plin. N. H. 12, 9.

Βδελλολάρυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, (βδέλλα, λάρυγξ) *a leech-throated man, a parasite*, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

Βδέλυγμα, ατος, τό, (βδελύσσω) *an abomination*, esp. of idols, LXX.

Βδελυγμία, ας, ἡ, =sq., Crat. Hor. 6.

Βδελυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *disgust at anything unseemly.*

†Βδελυκλέων, ωνος, ὁ, (βδελύσσω, Κλέων) *Bdelycleon*, i. e. *hating* or *detesting Cleon*, as an enemy of Cleon, Ar. Vesp. 134.

Βδελυκτός, ή, όν, *disgusting, abominable*, N. T.

Βδελύκτροπος, ον, =foreg., Aesch. Eum. 52.

Βδελῠρεύομαι, dep., *to act like a βδελυρός, behave disgustingly*, Dem. 214, 24.

Βδελῠρία, ας, ἡ, *the character* or *conduct of a βδελυρός, shamelessness*, Isae. 73, 38 : *disgust, nausea*, Hipp.

Βδελῠρός, ά, όν, *abominable, breeding disgust, offending the outward senses*, or more freq. *the sense of propriety, nasty, lost to all sense of shame*, Ar. Ran. 465, v. omnino Theophr. Char. 12. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

Βδελύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (βδέω) *to cause disgust by bad smell* or *otherwise*, LXX., and Eccl. Usu. as dep. mid. βδελύττομαι, c. aor. ἐβδελύχθην, *to feel disgust at*, τινά, *to detest, have a horror of*, Ar. Ach. 586. The perf. ἐβδέλυγμαι occurs in pass. signf. in N. T.

Βδελυχρός, ά, όν, Dor. for βδελυρός, Epich. p. 31.

Βδέννυμαι, =βδέω.

Βδέσμα, ατος, τό, *a stench, visium :* from

ΒΔΕ΄Ω, f. βδέσω, *to break wind*, Ar. Plut. 693 ; c. acc. cognat., οὐ λιβάνωτον βδέω, Id. Plut. 703 : in genl. *to stink*, Gal. (βδύλλω, βδέννυμαι, βδέλυρος.)

Βδόλος, ου, ὁ, (βδέω) *a stench.*

Βδύλλω, =βδέω : c. acc., *to be afraid of*, Ar. Eq. 224.

Βεβάᾶσι, 3 pl. perf. of βαίνω, Il.

Βέβαιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Thuc. 1, 32, (βαίνω) *firm, fast*, hence *trusty, sure, safe*, Thuc., etc. : βεβαιότεροι μηδὲν νεωτεριεῖν, more certain to make no resistance, Id. 3, 11 : *steadfast, lasting*, χάρις, Id. 1, 32 : τὸ βέβαιον, *certainty*, Hdt. 7, 50. Adv. βεβαίως and βέβαιον. Hence

Βεβαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, certainty*, Arist. Eth. N. : *safety*, Thuc. 4, 66 : *constancy*, Plat. Legg. 735 A.

Βεβαιόω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω, (βέβαιος), *to fix on a firm basis, make firm, establish*, Plat. Crito 53 B : *to redeem one's word*, βεβαιοῦν τὴν πρᾶξιν, *to accomplish, ratify*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 17 : βεβ. τὴν πρᾶσιν or ὠνήν τινι, *to give* one *security for the validity of the purchase*, Oratt. But usu. in mid. *to establish for one's self, to confirm, secure*, Thuc. 1. 33 ; 6, 10, 34, etc. : *to affirm stoutly, asseverate*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 A. Hence

Βεβαίωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made firm ; a pledge, token, security*, Joseph. : and

Βεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a fixing, establishing*, βεβ. και πεῖρα γνώμης, *the confirmation and test of your determination*, Thuc. 1, 140.

Βεβαιωτέον, verb. adj. from βεβαιόω, *one must make firm, confirm*, Philo.

Βεβαιωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (βεβαιόω), *an establisher, ratifier, surety*, Polyb. 2, 40 : *a voucher* for the truth of a thing, τῆς ἐπὶ Ἰταλίαν Αἰνείου ἀφίξεως βεβ. Dion. H.

Βεβαιωτικός, ή, όν, (βεβαιόω), *fit for establishing, confirming*, Epict. : ἐπιρρήματα, *affirmative*, Gramm.

†Βέβᾶλος, Dor. for βέβηλος.

†Βέβακται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of βάζω, Od.

Βεβάμεν, Ep. syncop. inf. perf. for βεβηκέναι, of βαίνω, Il. [ᾰ]

†Βέβαμμαι, perf. pass. of βάπτω.

†Βεβαρημένος, perf. part. of βαρύνω from non-Attic form βαρέω, Plat. Symp. 203 B.

Βεβαρηώς, *weighed down*, Ep. part. perf. from βαρέω, Od.

Βέβᾶσαν, Ep. syncop. 3 pl. plqpf. of βαίνω, Il. 17, 286.

†Βεβᾶσι, sync. 3 pl. for βεβήκασι or βαίνω.

Βεβᾰώς, βεβᾰῦῖα, Ep. syncop. for βεβηκώς, from βαίνω.

Βέβηκα, perf. act. of βαίνω.

Βέβηκει, 3 sing. plqpf. Ion. for ἐβε βήκει, Hom.

Βέβηλος, ον, (βαίνω, βηλός) *accessible, allowable to tread, closed against none*, opp. to ἱερός, as βάσιμος to ἄβατος, Trag. : βήβηλα, τά, *unconsecrated spots*, Soph. O. C. 10.—II. of men, *unhallowed, uninitiated*, =ἀμύητος, Lat. *profanus*, Ruhnk. Tim. : also *unholy, impure*, Eur. Protes. 1. Adv. -ως, Philo. Hence

Βεβηλόω, *to profane, to pollute*, Julian. Hence

Βεβήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a profanation*, LXX.

Βεβιασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. from βιάζομαι, *by violence, on compulsion*, Diod.

Βεβίηκε, 3 sing. perf. act. from βιάω, Il.

†Βέβλαμμαι, perf. pass. from βλάπτω.

Βέβληαι, 2 sing. perf. pass. of βάλλω, Il.

Βεβλήαται, βεβλήατο, 3 plur. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

Βεβλήκει, 3 sing. plqpf. act. of βάλλω, Ion. for ἐβεβλήκει, Hom.

Βεβλημένος, part. perf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

Βέβληται, βέβλητο, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

Βεβολήατο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass., and βεβοληνένος, part. perf. pass. from βολέω for βάλλω, Il.

†Βέβουλα, 2 perf. from βούλομαι, in comp. Il.

Βεβουλευμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. from βουλεύομαι, *deliberately, advisedly*, Dem.

Βεβράζω, βεβρᾶς, v. βαβράζω.

Βέβριθα, perf. from βρίθω, Hom.

†Βέβρῦκες, ων, οἱ, *the Bebryces*, a people of Bithynia, Strab. Hence

†Βεβρύκιος, α, ον, *Bebrycian* ; ἡ Βεβρῦκία (χώρα), *Bebrycia*, Ap. Rh. [ῡ Ap. Rh., ῠ Theocr.]

Βέβρῦχε, v. under βρύχω.

Βεβρώθω, poet. form for βιβρώσκω, *to eat up, swallow*, only in Il. 4, 35.

Βεβρωκώς, part. perf. act. of βιβρώσκω, Hom.

†Βεβρώς, ῶτος, sync. part. perf. of βιβρώσκω, Soph. Ant. 1022.

Βεβρώσεται, 3 sing. fut. pass. of βιβρώσκω, Od.

Βεβυσμένος, part. perf. pass. from βύζω, Od.

†Βεβωμένος, part. perf. pass. from βοάω, Hdt. 3, 39.

†Βέβων, ωνος, ὁ, *Bebon*, an epithet of Typhon, denoting *hindrance*, acc. to Plut.

Βεβώς, βεβῶσα, contr. from βεβαώς, part. perf. from βαίνω.

†Βεελζεβούλ, or Βεελζεβούβ, ὁ, *Beelzebul*, or *Beelzebub*, the prince of evil spirits, N. T.

Βέη, 2 sing. from βέομαι, Il.

Βέθρον, ου, τό, contr. from βέρεθρον, Euphor. Fr. 136.

Βεινέω, βεινητιάω, rare forms of βιν., qq. v.

Βείομαι, poet. for βέομαι, q. v.

Βείω, 1 sing. subj. aor. 2 for βῶ, of βαίνω, Il. 6, 113 : cf. καταβείομεν for καταβῶμεν, Il. 10, 97, θείω for θῶ, etc., v. Buttm. Gramm. § 95, Anm. 20.

Βεκκεσέληνος, ον, =ἀρχαῖος, *superannuated, old-fashioned, dotard :* in genl. *simple, silly, childish, stupid*, like κρονικός, κρόνιος, Ar. Nub. 398. (Deriv. obscure : perh. the former

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part from *βέκος*. cf. Hdt. 2, 2, while the *moon* heightens the notion of indefinite antiquity, v. *προσέληνος*: acc. to others, *lunatic*.)

Βεκός, *τό, bread*: Hippon. 57, has Κυπρίων *βέκος*, whence some think the word Cyprian: but Hdt. 2, 2, says it is Phrygian, v. Höck's Kreta, 1, 116. The best edd. of Hdt. have *βεκός*, others *βέκος*, *βεκκός* and *βέκκος*.

†Βέλβινα, ης, ἡ, *Belbina*, a city of Laconia, Plut. Cleom. 4, also Βελεμίνα.—2. an island of the Ægean near Attica, Strab. Hence Βελβινίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Belbina*, Hdt. 8, 125.

†Βέλγαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Belgae*, a people of Gaul, Strab.

Βελεηφόρος, ον, (*βέλος, φέρω*) *arrow-bearing*, Anth.

†Βελεμίνα, ης, ἡ, *Belmina*, a town of Laconia near the confines of Arcadia, now *Bourainos*, Paus., in Polyb., also Βελμίνα.

Βελεμνίτης, ου, ὁ, *a kind of stone, belemnite*: from

Βέλεμνον, ου, τό, poet. for *βέλος, a dart, javelin*, Il. only in plur.; Aesch. Ag. 1496, in sing.

†Βελέριον, ου. τό, *Bolerium*, now *Land's-end*, in England, Diod. S.

Βελεσσιχάρής, ές, (*βέλος, χαίρω*) *joying in darts*, hence *fond of the chase*, epith. of Apollo. Anth.

†Βέλεσυς, υος, ὁ, *Belesys*, a noble priest at Babylon, Diod. S.—2. a governor of Syria, Xen. An. 1, 4, 10.

Βελίτης, ου, ὁ, *κάλαμος, a reed for making arrows*, Geop.

†Βελιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Belion*, a river of Spain, Strab.

†Βέλλερος, ου, ὁ, *Bellerus*, a prince of the Corinthians, Apollod.

†Βελλεροφόντης, ου, ὁ, (Βέλλερος, *φένω*) *Bellerophon* (in Theocr. 15, 92, also Βελλεροφῶν, ῶντος) son of Glaucus, prop. Hipponous, but so called from having slain Bellerus, Il. 6, 155.

†Βέλμινα, v. Βελεμίνα.

Βελοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*βέλος, θήκη*) *a quiver*.

Βελομαντία, ας, ἡ, (*βέλος, μαντεία*) *divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver*, like *ῥαβδομαντία*.

Βελόνη, ης, ἡ, (*βέλος*) *an arrow-head, point*, Eupol. Tax. 11: *a needle*, Batr. 130: *a spine of the fir-tree*.—II. *a sharp-nosed kind of fish*, elsewhere *ῥαφίς*.

Βελονίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from foreg., *a little needle*, Hermipp. Moer. 8: a little fish, Opp.

Βελονοειδής, ές, (*βελόνη, εἶδος*) *needle-shaped, pointed*, Gal.

Βελονοποικίλτης, ου, ὁ, (*βελόνη, ποικίλλω*) *an embroiderer*.

Βελονοπώλης, ου. ὁ, fem. *βελονοπῶλις, ίδος, ἡ*, (*βελόνη, πωλέω*) *a needle-seller*.—II. as pr. n., *Belonopōles*, Ar. Plut. 175.

Βελοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the making, preparing of arrows*, Math. Vett.: from

Βελοποιός, όν, (*βέλος, ποιέω*) *making arrows*, Math. Vett.

Βέλος, εος, τό, (root ΒΕΛ-, akin to *βάλ-λω*) *a missile*, esp. *an arrow, dart, shaft*, Hom.: *any thing hurled from a distance at an enemy*, e. g. a fragment of rock, Od. 9, 495.—2. *the throw, the blow itself*, Il. 8, 513, Od. 20, 305: *ἐκ βελέων, out of the reach of darts, out of shot*, Il.: and so *ἔξω βελῶν γίγνεσθαι*: *βέλος* is used of *a sword*, Ar. Ach. 315, cf. Soph. Aj. 658.—3. metaph., the *ἀγανὰ βέλεα* of Apollo and Diana in Hom. are sudden, easy *death*: but Il. 11, 269, *βέλος ὀξύ* of the Eileithyiae, *child-birth pangs*: metaph. also of *any thing swift-darting*, as *ὑσμῖνος βέλος, sharp, driving showers*, Soph. Ant. 358: *ὑμμάτων βέλος*, the *glance* of the eye, Aesch. Ag. 742, *ἱμέρου βέλος*, the *shaft* of love, Pr. 649: of words, *πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος*, every *shaft* has been discharged, i. e. every *argument* we have to urge has been adduced, Aesch. Eum. 676: also of *mental pang, anguish*, Dissen Pind. N. 1, 48.

Βελοστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (*βέλος, ἵστημι*) *a range of warlike engines*, Ath.

Βελόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*βέλος, ἵστημι*) *an engine to hurl missiles*, e. g. *a catapult*, Diod.: also=foreg., Polyb.

Βελοσφενδόνη, ης, ἡ, (*βέλος, σφενδόνη*) *an engine to hurl darts*.—2. *a dart wrapt with pitch and tow, and thrown while on fire from an engine*, Plut., Lat. *falarica*, Liv. 21, 8, Sil. 1, 351.

Βελουλκέω, (*βελουλκός*) *to draw out arrows*, Medic. Hence

Βελουλκία, ας, ἡ, *a drawing out of darts*.

Βελουλκικός, ή, όν, *belonging to βελουλκία*, Medic.

Βελουλκός, ή, όν, (*βέλος, ἕλκω*) *drawing the dart from a wound*, Medic.

Βέλτερος, α, ον.=*βελτίων*, poet. comp. of *ἀγαθός, better, more excellent*, Hom. Hence is found a rare superl. *βέλτατος, άτη, ατον*, prob. metri grat., Aesch. Eum. 487, Supp. 1055. (Prob. akin to *βάλλω, βέλος*.)

Βελτίους, nom. and acc. pl. for *βελτίονες* and *βελτίονας*.

Βελτιόω, ῶ, (*βελτίων*) *to make better, improve*, Arist. de Plant., in pass.

Βέλτιστος, η, ον, superl. of *ἀγαθός, οἱ βέλτιστοι, the aristocracy*, Lat. *optimates*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 16, etc.; also *τό βέλτιστον*, Id. Rep. Ath. 1, 5: *ὦ βέλτιστε*, a common mode of address, *my good sir*. Adv. *βέλτιστα, thank you*, a form of refusing, Lat. *benigne, recte*.

Βελτίων, ον, gen. ονος, comp. of *ἀγαθός*, Hom.: *ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, for the better*, Thuc.: *βελτίων εἰμὶ ποιῶν, it is better for me to do*, Lob. ad Soph. Aj. p. 315.

Βελτίωσις, εως, ἡ, (*βελτιόω*) *a bettering, amendment*, Philo.

†Βελών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Belon*, a river and city of Hispania Baetica, Strab.

Βεμβικιάω, (*βέμβιξ*) *to spin like a top*, Ar. Av. 1465.

Βεμβικίζω, f. -ίσω, (*βέμβιξ*) *to spin as one does a top, to set in motion*, Ar. Vesp. 1517.

Βεμβικώδης, ες, (*βέμβιξ, εἶδος*) *like a top; whirling*, Ath.

†Βέμβινα, ης, ἡ, *Bembina*, a town of Argolis, Strab. Hence

†Βεμβιναῖος, α, ον, *of Bembina*, Theocr. 25, 202.

ΒΕΜΒΙΞ, ικος, ἡ, Lat. *turbo, a top*, spun by whipping, elsewh. *ῥόμβος* and *στρόμβος*, Ar. Av. 1461.—II. *a whirl, spinning motion: a whirlwind, whirlpool*, Opp.

Βεμβίριδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Βεμβρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *βεβρίς* and *μεμβρίς*, Ar. Fr. 179.

Βενδίδειον, ου, τό, *the temple of Bendis*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 11.—2. in plur. Βενδίδεια, ων, τά, *festival of Bendis*, v. Interpp. ad Platt. Rep. 354 B.

Βενδῖς, ίδος, ἡ, acc. Βενδῖν, Arcad. de Acc., *the Thracian Diana*, worshipped under this name in the Peiraeeus at Athens, Ruhnk. Tim.

†Βενθεσικύμη, ης, ἡ, *Benthesicyme*, daughter of Amphitrite, Apollod. 3, 15, 4.

†Βενέβεντος, ου, ἡ, and Βενεούεντον, ου, τό, *Beneventum*, a city of Samnium in Italy, Plut., Strab.

ΒΕ᾽ΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, (poet. for *βάθος*, as *πένθος* for *πάθος*) *depth*, esp. of the sea, *θαλάσσης, λιμνης βένθεα*, Hom.; *βένθεα ὕλης, the depths* of the wood, Od. 17, 316: *βένθοσδε, to the deep*, Od. 8, 51.

Βέντιστος, α, ον, Dor. for *βέλτιστος*, Theocr. 5, 76.

Βέομαι, also *βείομαι*, Homer. pres. c. fut. signf., *I shall go, move*, and since motion implies life, *I shall live* Il. 15, 194; 16, 852; 22, 431; 24, 131.

Βέρβερι, εος, τό, *mother-of-pearl, pearl*, a foreign word in Ath. 93 B.

Βερβέριον, ου, τό, prob. *a shabby garment*, Anacr. Fr. 19, ubi v. Bergk.

†Βέργη, ης, ἡ, *Berga*, a city of Thrace, hence Βεργαῖος, α, ον, *of Berga*; as epithet=*lying*; ὁ B., *the liar*, Strab.

Βέρεθρον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. for *βάραθρον*, Hom.

†Βερεκύνθιος, worse form for Βερεκύντιος, Callim.

†Βερεκύνται, ῶν, and Βερέκυντες, ων, οἱ, *the Berecyntians*, a Phrygian race, in the neighbourhood of Ida, Strab. Hence

†Βερεκύντιος, α, ον, *Berecyntian*; ὁ B. νόμος, *the Berecyntian district*, in Phrygia; also ἡ Βερεκυντία, Strab. in Aesch. Fr. 146, Βερέκυντα *χώρον*.

†Βερενίκη, ης, ἡ, (Maced. for *Φερενίκη*) *Berenice*, after the Ptolemies a frequent name of females and of cities.—I. of females: 1. wife of Ptolemy Lagus, Theocr. 17, 34.—2. wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, Ael.—II. of cities: 1. a city of Cyrenaïca, the earlier Hesperis. Strab.—2. a city of Upper Aegypt, Id.—Others in Strab., etc.

†Βερενίκις, ίδος, ἡ, *Berenicis*, a city of Epirus, so called from Berenice, Plut. Pyrrh. 6.

Βερεσχεθος, ου, ὁ, *a booby*; in plur. Ar. Eq. 635. (Orig. unknown: prob. without a real root.)

†Βέρμιον, ου, τό, *Mount Bermius*, a mountain of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 138.

†Βερόη, ης, ἡ, *Berœ*, fem. pr. n., Nonn.—2.=sq.

†Βέροια, and Βέρροια, ας, ἡ, *Berœa*, and *Berrhœa*, a city of Macedonia near Mount Bermius, now *Kara Veria*, Thuc. 1, 61.—2. a city of Syria, now *Aleppo*, Strab. Hence

†Βεροιεύς, έως, and Βεροιαῖος, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Berœa*, Polyb. 28, 8.

†Βέρτισκον, (ὄρος) ου, τό, *Mount Bertiscus*, in Macedonia, Strab.

†Βέσβικος, ου, ἡ, *Besbicus*, a small island in the Propontis, Strab.

†Βέσβιος, ου, ὁ, Dio Cass., and Βεσούβιον, ου, τό, *Vesuvius*, Strab.

†Βεσσοί, ῶν, οἱ, (in Hdt. Βῆσσοι) *the Bessi*, a Thracian tribe, Polyb.

Βεύθος, εος, τό, *a woman's dress*, Sapph. Fr. 101: acc. to others, *βεύδος*. Parthen. 11, extr.

Βέουρα, Aeol. for *γέφυρα*, Strattis, Phoen. 3, 5.

†Βέχειρες, ων, οἱ, *the Bechires*, a Scythian people, Ap. Rh. 2, 394.

Βῆ, *baa*, the cry of sheep, Cratin. Dionys. 5.

Βῆ, poet. for *ἔβη*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *βαίνω*. Hom.

Βῆμα, ατος, τό, (*βήσσω*) *that which is coughed up, phlegm: the cough itself*.

Βηλά, ῶν, τά.=*πέδιλα*, Panyas. ap. Schol. Il. 1, 591.

Βηλός, οῦ, ὁ, (prob. from *βαίνω*

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the threshold, on which one treads: poet. also *the entrance of a house: the house* itself, *dwelling*, Lat. *limen*, Il. 1, 591: later *the heaven*, Qu. Sm. 13, 483.

†Βῆλος, ου, ὁ, *Belus*, a Babylonian deity=*Baal*, acc. to the Greeks, the first king of Babylon, and afterward worshipped as Ζεὺς Βῆλος, Hdt. 1, 181.—2. son of Neptune and Libya, and father of Aegyptus and Danaus, Aesch. Supp. 318.—3. father of Ninus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.

†Βήλουρις, ιος, ὁ, *Belūris*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Artax. 22.

Βῆμα, ατος, τό, (βαίνω) *a step, pace, footstep*, H. Hom. Merc. 222.—II. *a raised place, step which one mounts*, esp. *a tribune* to speak from before a court of law, Ar. Plut. 382, in a public assembly, etc., Thuc. 2, 34, esp. in Pnyx at Athens, Oratt.: hence *the stage*.—III. *a measure of length, pace*, =10 παλαισταί, about 2½ feet. Hence

Βηματίζω, f. -ίσω, *to step, pace, measure by pacing*, Polyb. 3, 39. Hence

Βηματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that steps* or *measures by pacing*, Ath.

Βῆμεν, poet. for ἔβημεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Od.

Βήμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of βαίνω for βῆναι, Hom.

Βῆν, poet. for ἔβην, aor. 2 of βαίνω, Il.

Βῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of βαίνω.

†Βήνᾰκος, ου, λίμνη, ἡ, *Lake Benacus*, now *Lago di Garda*, in Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.

Βήξ, βηχός, ἡ, (βήσσω) *a cough*: also masc. in Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Poppo Thuc. t. 1, p. 102.

†Βηρισάδης, ου, ὁ, *Berisades*, a king of Pontus, Dem. 624, 1.

Βηρύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Βήρυλλος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *a jewel of sea-green colour, beryl*, Luc.

†Βηρῦτός, οῦ, ἡ, *Berȳtus*, now *Beyrout*, a city of Phoenicia, Dion. Per., Strab.

†Βήρωσος, and Βήρωσσος, ου, ὁ, *Berosus*, a Babylonian historian, Ath. 639 B.

†Βῆσα, or Βῆσσα, ης, ἡ, *Bessa*, a city of the Locri, Il. 2, 552.—2. an Attic demus of the tribe Antiochis, Strab. Adv. Βήσαζε, *to Bessa*, Is.; ὁ Βησαεύς and Βησαιεύς, έως, *an inhabitant of Bessa*, Is.: Strab.

Βῆσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of βαίνω, Hom.: poet.

Βησάμην, aor. 1 mid. of βαίνω, Hom., but only in Il. βήσετο.

Βήσομαι, fut. of βαίνω, Hom.

Βῆσσα, ης, ἡ, Dor. βᾶσσα, (βαίνω) Lat. *saltus, a glade* or *wooded glen*: Hom. usu. joins, οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, *in the mountain glens*: also simply ἐν καλῇ Βήσσῃ, Il. 18, 588, cf. Od. 19, 435: κοίλη, τρηχεῖα, H. Hom. Ap. 284: also in plur. for sing., Od. 10, 210: also in Pind. and Trag.

†Βησσαρεῖς, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bessares*, an Indian people, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

Βησσήεις, εσσα, εν, (Βῆσσα) *woody*, Hes. Op. 387.

†Βησσοί, v. Βέσσοι.

†Βῆσσος, ου, ὁ, *Bessus*, satrap of Bactria, Plut. Alex. 42.

ΒΗΣΣΩ, Att. βήττω, f. -ξω, *to cough*, Hipp.

Βηταρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βαίνω, ἁρμός) *a measured step*, Ap. Rh. Hence

Βητάρμων, ονος, ὁ, *a dancer*, Od. 8, 250: also ἡ, *a dancing girl*: adj. *measured*, ὀρχηθμός, παλμός, Manetth: Nonn.

Βῆτην, poet. for ἐβήτην, 3 dual aor. 2 of βαίνω, Hom.

Βηχία, ας, ἡ, and βηχιας, ου, ὁ, sub. φθόγγος, (βήξ) *hoarseness*, opp. to κοκκυσμός.

Βηχίας, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

Βηχικός, ή, όν, (βήξ) *belonging to* or *suffering under a cough*, Hipp.

Βήχιον, ου, τό, *colts-foot*, Lat. *tussilago*, used to allay cough, Id.

Βηχώδης, ες, (βήξ, εἶδος) *coughing, like a cough*, Id.

ΒΙ΄Α, ας, ἡ, Ion. βίη, ης, *bodily strength, force, power, might*, esp. of men and animals, also of winds, Il.; in Hom., like ἰς, freq. periphr. of strong men, βίη Ἡρακλῆος and Ἡρακληείη, Διομήδεος, Ἐτεοκληείη, etc. He uses it as opp. to δόλος, μῆτις, ἔπος: but also—2. *strength of mind*, Il. 3, 45.—II. *force, an act of violence, violent and wrongful dealing*, in Hom. usu. in plur.; joined with ὕβρις, Od. 15, 329; of inanimate objects, βίαι ἀνέμων, Il. 16, 213, also in late prose: βία τινός, *force used against* another, hence βίᾳ τινός, *against one's will, in spite of*, Hom., and Att.: but βίᾳ alone as an adv., *perforce*, Hdt. 6, 5, etc.; so too πρὸς βίαν, Aesch. Pr. 208, Ar. Vesp. 443; also ἐκ βίας, Soph. Phil. 563; ὑπὸ βίης, Hdt. 6, 107: λαμβάνειν τι βίᾳ πριάμενον, to *make a thing one's own perforce*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 31. [ῑ] Hence

Βῑάζω, f. -άσω, *to overpower, constrain*, Od. 12, 297: hence pass., esp. in pf. βεβίασμαι, aor. ἐβιάσθην, *to be overpowered, have violence done one, suffer violence*, Thuc. 4, 10: βιάζομαι τάδε, *I am wronged herein*, Soph. Ant. 66: βεβιασμένοι, freemen *unjustly* enslaved: of style, *forced, distorted*, βεβιασ. σχήματα, Dion. H. More usu. as dep. mid., βιάζομαί τινα, *to force a man, overpower, subdue*, Hom., who also uses the pass.: βιάζεσθαι παρθένον, *to force* a maiden, Ar. Plut. 1093, and Xen.: βιάζεσθαι αὐτόν, *to do one's self violence, kill one's self*, Plat. Phaed. 61 C, D: c. acc. rei, *to do violence to*, as β. τὰ σφάγια, *to force the victims to be favourable*, Hdt. 9, 41: so β. ἄστρα, Theocr. 22, 9, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 B: but β. τὸν ἔκπλουν, *to carry the passage out by force*, *force it through*, Thuc. 7, 70: absol., *to use force, act with violence, force one's way*, β. διὰ φυλάκων, Id. 7, 83; βιάζεσθαι εἴσω or εἴς τι, *to force one's self in* or *into*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 69, Thuc. 7, 69: also c. inf., βιάζεσθαι ἐλθεῖν, *to force one's way*, Thuc. 7, 79: esp. in part. with another verb, e. g. σκῆπτρον βιασάμενος ἔχω, δίκην οὐ δίδωμι βιαζόμενος, *I have got the sceptre by force, I use force to escape punishment*, v. also βιάω.

Βῑαιοθᾰνᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *violent death*: and

Βῑαιοθᾰνᾰτέω, ῶ, *to die a violent death*, Plut.: from

Βῑαιοθάνᾰτος, ον, (βίαιος, θάνατος) *dying a violent death*.

Βῑαιοκλώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, (βίαιος, κλέπτω) *stealing forcibly*, Lyc. 547.

Βῑαιομάχας, α, ὁ, (βίαιος, μάχη) *fighting violently*, Anth. Hence

Βῑαιομᾰχέω, *to fight with open force, not by deceit*, Polyb. 1, 27.

Βίαιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (βία) *forcible, violent*, once in Od. 2, 236: hence *acting with violence*: δίκη βιαίων, *an action for forcible seizure*.—II. pass. *forced, compulsory*, elsewh. βεβιασμένος, opp. to ἑκούσιος, Plat. Rep. 603 C. Adv. -ως, *by force, perforce*, twice in Od. 2, 237; 22, 37: also in neut. pl. βίαια, Aesch. Supp. 821: πρὸς τὸ βίαιον, Id. Ag. 130. [ῑ] Hence

Βῑαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *violence*, Antipho 130, 16.

†Βιαντιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Bias*, i. e. Talaus, Ap. Rh.

†Βιάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. -ηνωρ, *Biānor*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 92.—2. brother-in law of the Thracian prince Amadocus, Dem. 624, 4.—3. an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus. [ᾰ]

Βῑαρκής, ές, (βίος, ἀρκέω) *supplying the necessaries of life*, Anth.

Βίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (βίος, ἄρχω) *one who superintends the commissariat, a commissary-general*.

†Βίας, αντος, ὁ, *Bias*, father of Talaus, Apollod.—2. a son of Priam, Id. —3. a king of Megara, Id.—4. of Priene, one of the seven sages of Greece, Hdt. 1, 27.—Others in Hdt., etc.

Βῑασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βιάζω) *violence, force, compulsion*, Eupol. Autol. 26.

†Βιαστέον, verb. adj. from βιάζομαι, *one must apply compulsion to*, Eur. Rhes. 584.

Βῑαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (βιάζω) *one who shows strength* or *force, strong: one who uses force, a violent man*, N. T.: *a robber*.

Βῑαστικός, ή, όν, *inclined to deeds of violence, compulsory*, Plat. Legg. 921 E.

Βῑατής, οῦ, ὁ.=βιαστής, Pind.

Βῑάω, perf. βεβίηκα, older Ep. form of βιάζω, *to constrain, overpower*: more freq. in mid., βιάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, *to force, drive into a narrow space, treat with violence*, Hom.; βιώνται, Od. 11, 503, ψεύδεσσι βιησάμενος, *overreaching*, Il. 23, 576, νῶϊ μισθὸν βιήσατο, *he cheated us of our pay*, Il. 21, 451.

Βῑβάζω, fut. -άσω, fut. part. βιβῶν, *to lift up, raise, exalt*, Soph. O. C. 381, v. Ellendt in voc.—2. *to couple two animals*.—II. =βαίνω, esp. *to mount*, Lat. *inire*, Arist. H. A.

†Βίβακτα, ων, τά, *Bibacta*, an island and city in India, Arr. Ind. 21, 11.

Βῑβάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. from obsol. βίβημι,=βαίνω, Hom. usu. with μακρά, v. sq.

Βῑβάσθων, ουσα, ον, part. from obsol. βιβάσθω,=βαίνω, *striding*, Il., always with μακρά, *long striding*, so also βιβάς and βιβῶν, cf. βιβάω.

Βίβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (βιβάζω) *a peculiar kind of dance*, such as is described in Ar. Lys. 82.

Βῑβαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (βιβάζω) *a coverer, male animal for breeding*.

Βῑβάω, poet. collat. form of βαίνω, *to stride*, πέλωρα βιβᾷ, *he takes huge strides*, H. Hom. Merc. 225, ἐβίβασκε, impf. Ion., H. Hom. Ap. 133. Elsewhere we find only the part. βιβῶν, βιβῶσα, Il. 3, 22, Od. 11, 539, both times with μακρά, also κοῦφα βιβῶν, *lightly stepping*, Pind. O. 14, 24: v. βιβάσθων.

Βιβλαρίδιον, ου, τό,=sq., N. T.

Βιβλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from βίβλος, *a little book*, Anth.

Βιβλιαγράφος, ον,=βιβλιογράφος, Cratin. Chir. 18, v. Lob. Phryn. 655.

Βιβλιακός, ή, όν, *belonging to books, versed in books, literatus*, Timon ap. Ath. 22, D.

Βιβλιάριον, ου, τό,=βιβλάριον, Diog. L. 6, 3.

Βιβλιαφόρος, ον, = βιβλιοφόρος, Polyb.

Βιβλιδάριον, ου, τό, Ar. Fr. 596, and

Βιβλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from βιβλίς, Dem. 1283, 5. [ῐδ]

Βίβλινος οἶνος, ὁ, *Biblian wine*, from Biblis, a hill in Thrace, Hes. Op. 587, Theocr. 14, 15.

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Βίβλινος, η, ον,=βύβλινος, *of paper.*

Βιβλιογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *the writing of books*, Diosc.

Βιβλιογράφος, ον, (βιβλίον, γράφω) *writing books*, Luc. [ᾰ]

Βιβλιοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (βιβλίον, θήκη) *a book-case, library*, Crat. Jun. Pseud. 2.

Βιβλιοκύπηλος, ον, (βιβλίον, κύπηλος) *dealing in books*, Luc. [ῠ]

Βιβλιολάθας, α, ὁ, (βιβλίον, λήθη) *book-forgetting*, nickname of Didymus the Gramm., who had written so many books (3500!) that he could not remember them, Ath. 139 C.

Βιβλίον, ου, τό, dim. from βίβλος, *a little book, tablet, letter*, Hdt., etc., in genl. without dimin. signf.=βίβλος.

†Βιβλιοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where books are sold, a book-store*, Ath. 1 E.

Βιβλιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (βιβλίον, πωλέω) *a bookseller*, Dion. H.

Βιβλιοφόρος, ον, (βιβλίον, φέρω) *carrying books, papers, letters*, v. l. Polyb. 4, 22.

Βιβλιοφυλάκιον, ου, τό, (βιβλίον, φυλακή) *a place to keep books in*, LXX.

Βύβλις, ίδος, ἡ, esp. in plur.,=βιβλίον.—II. *a cord of papyrus*, βίβλος; better βυβλίς.

ΒΙ΄ΒΛΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *the inner bark of the papyrus*, βύβλος; *bark* in genl. — II. *the paper made of this bark*, first in Aegypt: hence *a book, a scroll, writing*, Aesch. Supp. 947.

†Βίβρακτα, ων, τά, *Bibracta*, a town of the Aedui in Gaul, Strab.

ΒΙΒΡΩ΄ΣΚΩ, (redupl. form from root ΒΡΟ–, which is found in the deriv. tenses and words): fut. βρώσομαι in late authors: fut. pass. βεβρώσομαι, Od. 2, 203: perf. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρωκώς, also contr. βεβρώς, Soph. Ant. 1022: aor. ἔβρων, Ep.: Hom. uses the part. perf., and fut. pass.: Att. pres., impf., perf. act., all the tenses in pass.: the deficient tenses were supplied from ἐσθίω. *To eat, gnaw, eat up, consume, χρήματα*, Od. 2, 203: also c. gen. Od. 22, 403. (Cf. βορά, Lat. *voro.*)

†Βιβῶν, pass. part. of βιβάω, q. v.

Βιδιαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *officers at Sparta*, whose duties are not clearly known, but were connected with the charge of the youth, Paus. 3, 11: Böckh supposes the word to be connected with ἰδυοι, ϝίδυοι, witnesses or judges over them, Inscr. 1, p. 609, cf. Müller, Dor. 3, 7, § 8.

†Βίεννα, ης, ἡ, *Vienna*, now *Vienne*, a city of Gaul, Strab.

†Βιεῦντες, Dor. for βιοῦντες, Phocyl.

†Βιζώνη, ης, ἡ, *Bizone*, a city of Thrace on the Pontus, Strab.

Βιήμαχος, ον,=βιαιομάχας, Anth.

†Βιήνωρ, Ion. for Βιάνωρ.

†Βιήσατο, Ep. and Ion. for ἐβιάσατο from βιάω.

†Βίηφι, Ep. for βίᾳ, Il. 4, 325.

†Βιθῦνία, ας, ἡ, *Bithynia*, a country of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and Euxine, Strab.; also Βιθυνίς, ίδος, ἡ, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; also fem. as adj. Βιθ. Θρᾴκη, Ib.

†Βιθύνιον, ου, τό, *Bithynium*, a city of Bithynia, Strab.

†Βιθῦνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bithynians*, Hdt. 7, 75; also οἱ Θρᾷκες Βιθυνοί, Thuc. 4, 75. · [ῐθῦ, also ἰθῦ and ϝῐθῦ, Spitz. Gr. Pros. p. 123.]

†Βίθυς, υος, ὁ, *Bithys*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 F.

Βικίδιον, ου, τό, and

Βικίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Diosc. —II.=κύαμος, *vicia.*

BI΄ΚΟΣ, or βίκος, ου, ὁ, *an earthen wine-vessel*, like πίθος, Hdt. 1, 194, (akin to Germ. *becher*).

†Βιλλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *the Billaeus*, a river of Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 791.

†Βίλλαρος, ου, ὁ, *Billarus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βίνδαξ, ακος, ὁ, *Bindax*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

ΒΙ΄ΝΕ΄Ω, *inire, coire*, of illicit intercourse, opp. to ὀπυίω, Ar. Av. 563. also of beasts. Mid. in imperf. iter. form βινεσκόμην, Ar. Eq. 1242.

Βινητιάω, desiderat. from βινέω, *coire cupio*, Ar. Lys. 715.

Βιοδότης, ου, ὁ, (βίος, δίδωμι) *the giver of life* or *food, a guardian*, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

Βιόδωρος, ον, (βίος, δῶρον) *life-giving*, Aesch. Fr. 159: *bounteous*, Soph. Phil. 1162.

Βιοδώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Βιοδῶτις, ίδος, ἡ,=βιοδότης, Anth.

Βιοδώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for -δότης.

Βιοθάλμιος, ον, (βίος, θάλλω) *lively, strong, hale*, H. Hom. Ven. 190.

Βιοθρέμμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βίος, τρέφω) *nourishing, supporting life*, Ar. Nub. 570.

Βιοθρέπτειρα, ας, ἡ, (βίος, τρέφω) *life-supporting*, Orph.

Βιολογέω, (βιολόγος) *to sketch, describe to the life*, Longin.

Βιολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* βιολόγος, from

Βιολόγος, ον, ὁ, (βίος, λέγω) like ἠθολόγος, *one who represents a character to the life* or *who represents the life and manners*, i. e. *a player*, Plut.

Βιομηχᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *industry in gaining a living*, Antiph. ap. Poll. 7, 189: from

Βιομήχᾰνος, ον, (βίος, μηχανή) *knowing, clever, skilled in getting a living*, Arist. H. A.

Βιοπλᾶνής, ές, (βίος, πλάνη) *unsettled, wandering for a living, a beggar*, Callim. ap. A. B.

Βιοπονητικός, ή, όν, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 2, and

Βιοπόνος, ον, (βίος, πονέω) *living by labour*, Ib. p. 248, 26.

Βιοποριστικός, ή, όν, (βίος, πορίζω) *getting a living*, Euseb.

ΒΙ΄ΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *life, the course of life*, of man or beast, Od.: also of plants: esp. *happy life*: freq. *βίον βιοῦν* or *ζῆν*, but very unusu. *βίος ζωῆς, course of life*, Plat. Epinom. 982 A.—II. *manner of life, occupation, livelihood, sustenance, means*, first in Hes. Op. 31, freq. in Hdt. and Att.: in genl. *way of living, τὸν βίον ποιεῖσθαι, τὸν βίον ἔχειν ἀπό τινος, to make one's living of, to live by* a thing.—III. *the world we live in, common life, the course of events, ἐν* and *παρὰ τῷ βίῳ.*—IV. *biography*, Plut.—V. *a place of abode, a dwelling-place, a habitation, ἐν Θρᾳκίᾳ νήσῳ τοὺς βίους ἰδρύσαντο*, Dion. H. 1, 68.

ΒΙΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *a bow*,=τόξον, Hom. (Perh. orig. same with βίος, since the first Greeks, like all rude tribes, lived by the chase.)

Βιοσσόος, ον, (βίος, σώζω) *protecting, supporting life*, Nonn.

Βιοστερής, ές, (βίος, στερέω) *robbing of life* or *means.*—II. pass. *in want of means*, Soph. O. C. 747.

Βιοτεία, ας, ἡ, (βιοτεύω) *a way of life, livelihood*, Xen. Oec. 6, 10.

Βιότευμα, ατος, τό, *life, a manner of life*: from

Βιοτεύω, f. -εύσω, *live, obtain sustenance, αὐτόθεν*, Thuc. 1, 11: *to follow a business, to live by* a thing, *ἀπὸ πολέμου*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 25: *β. βίοτον*, Eur. Alc. 242.

Βιοτή, ῆς, ἡ, Lat. *vita*,=βίοτος, Od. 4, 565, and Xen.: *means of subsistence*, Soph. Phil. 1159.

Βιότης, ητος, ἡ,=foreg., H. Hom. 7, 10.

Βιοτήσιος, ον, Ap. Rh., and

Βιοτικός, ή, όν, (βίος) *belonging to, supporting life.*

Βιότιον, ου, τό, dim. from βίος, *a scant living*, Ar. Plut. 1165.

Βίοτος, ου, ὁ, (βιόω) *life*: esp. *manner of life, means of life*, Lat. *vita, victus*, Hom.; poet.

Βιοφάγος, ον, (βίος, φαγεῖν) *consuming, squandering one's means*, Bast app. Ep. Cr. p. 52. [ᾰ]

Βιοφειδής, ές. (βίος, φείδομαι) *stingy, penurious*, Anth.

Βιοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *destruction of life*, Orph.: from

Βιοφθόρος, ον, (βίος, φθείρω) *destructive of life*, Pseudo-Phoc. 39.

Βιόχρηστος, ον, (βίος, χρηστός) *good for* or *useful in life.*

Βιόω, in pres. and impf. unu. in Attic, in its stead ζῆν; f. βιώσομαι, also Diog. L. 2, 68, βιώσω: aor. 1 ἐβίωσα: aor. 2 ἔβιων, opt. βιώην, subj. βιῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ, etc., inf. βιῶναι, (also used sometimes for pres., Od. 14, 359) part. βιούς: pf. βεβίωκα: aor. 1 mid. ἐβιωσάμην (βίος, Lat. *vivo*). *To live*, Il., etc., both of men, beasts, and plants: esp. *to live happily, comfortably*: in pass., βιοῦται, *one lives*, Lat. *vivitur*, βεβίωται ἐμοί, *I have lived.* The irr. form βιάμεσθα, as if from βίομαι, H. Hom. Ap. 528, is corrected by Wolf βεόμεσθα.—II. trans. *to quicken, make alive, to keep alive*, only in aor. 1 mid., σὺ γαρ μ' ἐβίωσαο, *for thou hast preserved my life*, Od. 8, 468.

Βιόωνται, βιόωντο, poet. 3 plur. pres. and imperf. mid. from βιάω, Od.

Βιπτάζω, Epich. p. 109, and Sophron, for βαπτίζω, E. M. p. 197.

†Βίππος, ου, ὁ, *Bippus*, an Argive deputy sent to Rome, Polyb. 25, 2.

†Βιρκεννα, ης, ἡ, *Birccnna*, a wife of Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

†Βισάλται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bisaltae*, a Thracian tribe on the Strymon, Hdt. 7, 115.

†Βισάλτης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Bisaltes*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 26.

†Βισάλτιος, α, ον, Hdt., and Βισαλτικός, ή, όν, Thuc., *Bisaltian, Thracian*; ἡ Βισαλτία, sub. γῆ, *the country of the Bisaltae*, Hdt. 7, 115.

†Βισάνθη, ης, ἡ, *Bisanthe*, now *Rodosto*, a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 7. 137.

†Βισθάνης, ου, ὁ, *Bisthanes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 19, 8.

†Βίσουργις, ίδος, ὁ, *the Visurgis*, now the *Weser*, Strab.

†Βίστονες, ων, οἱ, *the Bistones*, a Thracian tribe, dwelling south of Mount Rhodope, Hdt. 7, 110. Hence

†Βιστόνιος, α, ον, *of the Bistones, Bistonian*, i. e. *Thracian*, Ap. Rh., etc.; ἡ Βιστονία, sub. γῆ, *Bistonia*, Orph.

†Βιστονίς, and poet. Βιστωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ap. Rh.; cf. Bähr ad Hdt. 7, 109.

Βίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *the wild bull, Bison*, Paus. 10. 13. (So called from the country of the Bistones.) [ῐ]

†Βιτιη, ης, ἡ, *Bitia*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Βίττακος, ου, ὁ,=φίττακος, Eubul. Incert. 14.

†Βιτούριγες, ων, οἱ, *the Bituriges*, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

†Βίττιον, ου, ἡ, *Bittium*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Βιττίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Bittis*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 506 F.

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†Βίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Biton*, son of Cydippe, priestess of Juno, and brother of Cleobis, Hdt. 1, 31,—Others in Xen., etc. [ῐ]

Βιώατο, 3 plur. opt. pres. mid. from *βιάω*, Il. 11, 467.

†Βιώην, 2 aor. opt. from *βιόω*, q. v.

†Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Bion*, a Bucolic poet of Smyrna, Mosch., etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 80, 3, Dion. H.—3. an historian of Soli, Ath. 566 C.—Others in Ath., Strab., etc.

Βιῶναι, inf., and *βιώτω*, imperat. aor. 2, from *βιόω*, Hom.

Βιώσιμος, ον, (*βιόω*) *belonging to life; life-like, worth living, possible to live*, Soph. Ant. 566.

Βίωσις, εως, ἡ, *life, course of life*, N. T. Act. 26, 4.

Βιώσκομαι, as pass., *to be made alive, to revive*, Arist. Meteor.

Βιωτέον, verb. adj. from *βιόω*, *one must live*, Plat. Gorg. 500 D.

†Βιώτης, ου, ὁ, *Biotes*, an Athenian, Dion. H.

Βιωτικός, ή, όν,=*βιώσιμος*: also *lively*, Arist. H. A.

Βιωτός, ή, όν,=(*βιόω*) *to be lived, worth while living, worth considering as life*, Ar. Plut. 197, *βίος βιωτός, vita vitalis*: *οὐ βιωτός, not to be endured, insupportable*.

†Βιώτω, imp. 2 aor. act. from *βιόω*, Hom.

Βιωφελής, ές, (*βίος, ὠφελέω*)=*βιόχρηστος, useful, profitable for life*, Luc.

†Βλάβεν, for *ἐβλάβησαν*, 3 pl. 2 aor. pass. of *βλάπτω*.

Βλαβερός, ά, όν, (*βλάπτω*) *hurtful, ruinous*, H. Hom., and Hes. Adv. *-ρῶς*.

Βλάβη, ης, ἡ, (*βλάπτω*) *hurt, damage*. opp. to wilful wrong (*ἀδίκημα*), Aesch., etc.: *βλ. τινός, damage to* a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1407: of a person, *ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη*, who is nothing but *mischief*, Soph. El. 301: *βλάβης δίκη, an action for damage done*, v. Att. Process, p. 475, sq.: cf. *βλάβος*. [ᾰ]

Βλαβόεις, εσσα, εν, = *βλαβερός*, Nic.

Βλάβομαι, = *βλάπτομαι*, only 3 sing. *βλάβεται* occurs in Hom.

Βλάβος, εος, contr. ους, τό,=*βλάβη, hurt, injury, loss*, usu. poet., and Hdt. 1, 9; but also found in Att. prose, e. g. Plat. Legg. 843 C, etc: indeed the Atticists mostly prefer *βλάβος*, Piers. Moer. p. 103, Osann Philem. p. 293.

Βλαδαρός, ά, όν,=πλαδαρός, *flaccid, loose, spongy*: metaph. *silly, fatuous*: akin to *βλάξ*, q. v.

ΒΛΑΖΩ, fut. *βλάσω*: pf. *βέβλαδα*, a supposed radic. form, acc. to Hesych. = *μωραίνω*: acc. to Eustath. the root of *βλάξ*: Hesych. connects it with *βλάσκω*, =*λέγω*, and *βλατόω*,=*παιδαριεύομαι*, also with *βλαδαρός* and *πλαδαρός*: the Lat. *blatire*, and frequent. *blaterare* are traced by Festus to the same root; cf. Buttm. Lex. v. *βλίττειν*, 6.

†Βλανή, ῆς, ἡ, *Blacne*, a district of Paphlagonia, Strab.

ΒΛΑΙΣΟΣ, ή, όν, *having the legs bent inwards*, and *the feet bent outwards, bandy-legged*, Hipp.: in genl. *crooked*: also of limbs *distorted* by gout, or of a *stammering* tongue; hence *κισσός, πλατάνιστος βλ., twisted ivy, a plane-tree bending every way*, Mel. 1: *τὰ βλαισὰ τῶν ὑποσθίων, the hollow* of the hind-leg in which bees carry the pollen, Arist. H. A. Hence

Βλαισότης, ητος, ἡ, *crookedness of the legs*, Arist. Probl.

Βλαισόω, *to make βλαισός*, Arist. H. A.

Βλαίσωσις, εως, ἡ,=*βλαισότης*.—II. *double-dealing*: also in rhet. *the retorting of a dilemma* on the proposer of it, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 15.

Βλᾶκεία, ας, ἡ, (*βλακεύω*) *slackness, indolence, sloth, stupidity*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 25; 7, 5, 83.

Βλάκευμα, ατος, τό, *the conduct of a βλάξ, a silly, stupid trick*; also= foreg. [ᾰ] from

Βλᾰκεύω, f. *-εύσω, to behave like a βλάξ, to be slack, indolent, spiritless, silly*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11.—II. in late authors,=*θρύπτομαι, to be nice, fastidious, delicate*.

Βλᾰκικός, ή, όν, *like a βλάξ*: in genl. *indolent, stupid*, Plat., and Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. *-κῶς*, Ar. Av. 1323.

Βλᾰκώδης, ες, (*βλάξ, εἶδος*) *like a βλάξ*, Xen. Eq. 9, 1.

Βλάμμα, ατος, τό, (*βλάπτω*)=*βλάβη*, Cic. Fin. 4, 21.

ΒΛΑΞ, *βλᾰκός, ὁ, ἡ, slack, inactive, sluggish, spiritless, silly, stupid*, oft. in Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. later, *effeminate, delicate, fastidious, braggart*, Koen. Greg. 557. Comp. *βλᾰκώτερος*, sup. *βλᾰκώτατος*, for wh. Buttm. proposes *βλᾰκικώτερος, βλᾰκικώτατος*, on account of long penult, from *βλᾰκικός*, Ausf. Gr. Sprachl. 1, p. 261 n.: superl. rarely *βλᾰκίστατος*. (Passow from *βλάζω*, q. v.: Buttm. Lexil. v. *βλίττειν*, 6, from *μαλακός*, as *βλώσκω*, from *μολεῖν*.)

Βλαπτήριος, ον, Opp.,=sq.

Βλαπτικός, ή, όν, (*βλάπτω*) *hurtful, mischievous*, Philo.

ΒΛΑΠΤΩ, fut. *-ψω*, fut. mid. *βλάψομαι*, used as pass. in Thuc. 6, 64: perf. pass. *βέβλαμμαι*: aor. 1 pass. *ἐβλάφθην*, Thuc. 4, 73, Antiphon 123, 18: but more usu. aor. 2 pass. *ἐβλάβην* (which is nearest the root ΒΛΑΒ-). *To disable, weaken, hinder, stop*, Od. 13, 22, *πόδας, γούνατα, to disable the feet*, etc., for running, *to lame them, to entangle or trip them up*, Hom., who also has *ἐβλαψέ με πόδας*:—in genl. Hom. mostly uses it of material things, *to hinder* or *stop so as to do one harm*, c. gen. *to hinder from*, *βλάπτειν τινὰ κελεύθου*, Od. 1, 195; so *βλαβέντα λοισθίων ὀρόμων, arrested* in its last course, Aesch. Ag. 120; *βλαφθεὶς κατὰ κλόνον, entangled* in the melée, Il. 16, 331; *βλαφθεὶς ἐν ὄζῳ, caught* in the branches, Il. 6, 39; *βλάβεν ἅρματα καὶ ἵππω, were stopped*, could not get forwards, Il. 23, 545.—2. also of the mind, *φρένας ἔβλαψε, distracted* his senses or understanding, drove him mad: and so c. acc. pers. alone, *to blind, deceive, mislead*, Il. 22, 15, Od. 23, 14; of Até, who distracts men's minds, Il. 9, 503; also of wine, Od. 21, 294: hence *βλαφθείς*, Lat. *mente captus*, Il. 9, 508, for which Theogn. 222, says *νόου βεβλαμμένος ἐσθλοῦ*. cf. *βλαψίφρων* and *φρενοβλαβής*.—3. after Hom., in genl., *to harm, damage, hurt*, opp. to wilful wrong (*ἀδικεῖν*), c. acc., Pind., and freq. in Att.; also c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 661.

Βλάσαμον, ου, τό, poet. metaph. for *βάλσαμον*, Nic.

Βλασκών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Blascon*, an island near Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

ΒΛΑΣΤΑΝΩ, fut. *βλαστήσω*: aor. *ἔβλαστον*: later aor. *ἐβλάστησα*: *to bud, sprout*, Thuc. 3, 26; in genl. *to burst forth, grow*, Trag., etc.—II. transit. *to bring forth, bring up*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1131.

Βλάστειον, ου, τό,=*βλάστη*, Nic.

Βλαστεύω,=*βλαστάνω* rare, Aesch. Cho. 589.

ΒΛΑΣΤΗ, ης, ἡ, *a bud, sprout, leaf, twig*, Soph. Fr. 296, cf. Ant. 827.—II. *increase, growth, παιδὸς βλάστα*ι, Soph. O. T. 717.

Βλάστημα, ατος, τό, Aesch. Theb. 533, and

Βλάστημος, ον, ὁ,=*βλάστη*, Aesch. Theb. 12, Supp. 317.

Βλαστήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*,=*βλαστικός*, Nic.

Βλάστησις, εως, ἡ, (*βλαστέω*) *a budding, sprouting, growth*, Theophr.

Βλαστητικός, ή, όν, (*βλαστέω*) *able, apt to bud* or *sprout, quick growing*, Theophr.

Βλαστικός, ή, όν, *inclined to shoot*, Theophr.: *belonging to growth, ὥρα*, Geop.

Βλαστοκοπέω, (*βλαστός, κόπτω*) *to cut or break off young shoots*, Theophr.

Βλαστολογέω, (*βλαστός, λέγω*) *to thin* or *pick off young shoots*, Lat. *pampinare*, Theophr. Hence

Βλαστολογία, ας, ἡ, *the thinning* or *pruning of young shoots*, esp. *of the vine*, Theophr.

†Βλαστόν, οῦ, τό,=sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 684 A.

ΒΛΑΣΤΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a bud, sprout, shoot, sucker*, Lat. *germen*, Hdt. 6, 37: *offspring*, Soph. Fr. 314.

Βλασφημέω, pf. *ἐβλασφήμηκα*, but also *βεβλασφήμηκα*, Dem. 228, 14, (*βλάφημος*) *to hurt a man's good name, to speak ill* or *to the prejudice of one, to defame, περί τινος*, Isocr. 310 B, *εἰς θεούς*, Plat. Rep. 381 E, and so N. T., and Eccl., *to blaspheme*.—II. *to utter words of ill omen*, opp. to *εὐφημέω*.

Βλασφημία, ας, ἡ, *defamatory, calumnious, abusive language*, Eur. Ion. 1189: *blasphemy, τινός, against* one, N. T.: from

Βλάσφημος, ον, (perh. from *βλάξ* and *φήμη*, others from *βλάπτω*, quasi *βλαψίφημος*) *abusive*, Dem. 110, 9: *speaking blasphemy*, N. T.—II. *speaking words of ill omen*, opp. to *εὔφημος*. Adv. *-μως*. Hence

Βλασφημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*βλασφημία*.

†Βλαῦδος, ου, ἡ, *Blaudus*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

Βλαύτη, ης, ἡ, usu. in plur. *βλαῦται, ῶν, αἱ, a kind of slipper* or *sandal*, Lat. *solea*, Plat. Symp. 174 A.

Βλαυτίον, ου, τό, dim. from *βλαύτη*, Ar. Eq. 889.

Βλαυτόω, ῶ, (*βλαύτη*) *to beat with slippers*, cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4.

Βλαψιγονία, ας, ἡ, (*βλάπτω, γονή*) *a procuring of abortion*.

Βλάψις, εως, ἡ, (*βλάπτω*) *a harming*, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

Βλαψίτᾰφος, ον, (*βλάπτω, τάφος*) *damaging graves*, Welcker Syllog. Ep. 71, 4.

Βλαψίφρων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*βλάπτω, φρήν*) *maddening, φάρμακα*, Orph., and Euphor. Fr. 10. Adv. *-όνως*, Aesch. Theb. 726.

Βλεῖο, 2 sing. opt. aor. pass. for *βληθείης*, of *βάλλω*, Il. 13, 288.

Βλείς,=*βληθείς* in Epich. (p. 109) acc. to E. M. p. 199.

Βλεμεαίνω, (prob. from *βρέμω*) *to brag, be proud of* a thing, Il., always in phrase *σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνει* or *βλεμεαίνων, exulting* in his strength. But in Batr. 275,=*μενεαίνω*, c. inf.

Βλέμμα, ατος, τό, (*βλέπω*) *the look, glance*, Eur. H. F. 306: *the eye* itself in plur., Aesch. Fr. 224.

†Βλέμυες, ων, οἱ, *the Blemyes*, a

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people of Africa on the Nile, Theocr. 7, 114 ; also wr. Βλέμμυες, Strab.

ΒΑΕ᾽ΝΝΑ, ης, ἡ, also βλένα, ἡ, and βλένος, εος, τό,=μύξα, κόρυζα, φλέγμα, *phlegm*, Lat. *mucus, pituita*, Hipp. : also written πλέννα.

ΒΑΕ᾽ΝΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a blockhead, simpleton, driveller, cui pituita molesta est* : strictly, *one with his head stuffed and stupified*, cf. κορυζάω, and its opp. ἀπομύσσω.—II. *a coarse fish, like the κωβίος*, also called βαιών, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.

ΒΑΕΝΝΟ᾽Σ, ή, όν, *stupid, silly, good for nothing*.—II.=sq.

Βλεννώδης, ες, (βλέννα, εἶδος) *running at the nose*, Arist. H. A.

Βλένος, εος, τό,=βλέννα.

†Βλεπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Blepaeus*, a rich Athenian banker, Dem. 583, 17.

Βλεπεδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βλέπω, δαίμων) *seeing ghosts, superstitious* : a nickname of the Socratics, either from their staring, absent look, or from their ghastly, pale complexion : also written βλεπιδ. or βλεποδ.

Βλέπησις, εως, ἡ, (βλέπω) *a look, a glance*, Ar. Fr. 597.

Βλέπος, τό,=βλέμμα, *a look*, Ar. Nub. 1176.

Βλεπτέον, verb. adj. from βλέπω, *one must look*, εἴς τι, Plat. Legg. 965 D.

Βλεπτικός, ή, όν, *sharp-seeing*, Anth.

Βλεπτός, ή, όν, (βλέπω) *seen, worth seeing*, Soph. O. T. 1337.

†Βλέπυρος, ου, ὁ, *Blepyrus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 327.

ΒΛΕΠΩ, f. -ψω, *to look, see, have the power of sight*, Soph. O. C. 73 : *to look on, cast the eyes on*, freq. c. adv. φιλοφρόνως, ἐχθρῶς βλ. πρός τινα, Xen., εἴς τινα, Dem. : also c. acc. Ἄρην, φόβον βλ., *to look fury, terror* : Trag., and hence in comedy, κάρδαμα, ὀρίγανον, νᾶπυ βλέπειν, *to look cress, mustard*, etc., i. e., sour, freq. in Ar., v. Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 53.—II. *to look in a particular direction, to be inclined, to turn towards*, Soph. Aj. 514 ; esp. of aspects, οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλέπουσα, *looking towards the south*, like Lat. *spectare* for *vergere*.—III. *to see the light*, with or without φάος, hence, *to live*, Trag. : but σκότον βλ., *not to see* the light, *to be blind*, Soph. O. T. 419.—IV. *to look and long after a thing*, c. inf. Ar. Ach. 376.—2. *to take care of, guard, look to a thing*, or *to take care, beware*, ἀπό τινος, N. T. —V. τὰ βλέποντα, *really existing, true, real things*, Aesch. Cho. 844.—The word is not found in Hom.

†Βλετονήσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Bletonesii*, a barbarian tribe, Plut.

Βλεφᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to wink*, Clem. Al. : from

Βλεφᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the eyelash*, Arist. H. A. [ῐ Att., ῑ Ion. and usu., cf. Drac. p. 45] : from

Βλέφαρον, ου, τό, (βλέπω) hardly used save in plur., strictly *the eyelids*, in Hom. usu. as the seat of sleep.—II. poet. *the eyes*, Hes. Sc. 7 (where a fem. form, βλεφάρη, seems not improb.), and very freq. in Trag.

†Βλεψιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Blepsiadae*, a tribe in Aegina, Pind. Ol. 8, 99.

†Βλεψίας, ου, ὁ, *Blepsias*, masc. pr. n., Luc., etc.

†Βλεψίδημος, ου, ὁ, *Blepsidemus*, name of a poor Athenian, Ar. Plut. 332.

Βλήδην, adv. (βάλλω) *by throwing, hurling*.

Βλῆεται, Ep. subj. aor. pass. of βάλλω for βλήηται, βλῆται, Od. 17, 472.

Βλῆμα, ατος, τό, (βάλλω) *a spear-cast, shot, throw*.—II. *a missile, arrow*.—III. *a wound*, Hdt. 3, 35.

Βλήμενος, η, ον, Ep. part. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

†Βλήρα, ας, ἡ, *Blera*, a city of Etruria, Strab.

Βλῆσθαι, Ep. inf. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

†Βλησίνων, ωνος, *Blesinon*, a city of Corsica, Strab.

Βλητρίζω, f. -ίσω, (βλητός) *to toss about*, Xenoph. 7, 2. Pass. *to be restless*. Hence

Βλητρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a tossing about, restlessness*, Hipp.

Βλητέος, α, ον, (βάλλω) verb. adj., *to be thrown*.

Βλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. βλήτειρα, ας, ἡ, *a hurler, thrower*.

Βλητικόν, οῦ, τό,=βλητόν, Theophr., v. βλητός II.

Βλῆτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Il.

Βλητός, ή, όν, (βάλλω) *hurled, struck, shot* : *stunned, affected by a blow* or *stroke*, Hipp.—II. τὸ βλητόν, sub. ζῶον, *a beast that wounds* or *stings*, like δακετόν, ἑρπετόν, βληχητόν, Ael.

Βλῆτρον, ου, τό, (βάλλω) *an iron band* or *hook* ; acc. to others, *a wooden nail* or *rivet*, ξυστὸν κολλητὸν βλήτροισι, Il. 15, 678.

ΒΛΗΧΑ᾽ΟΜΑΙ, fut. -ήσομαι, also βληχέομαι, dep. mid. (βληχή) *to cry*, esp. *to bleat*, of sheep, as μηκάομαι, of goats ; though Ar. Plut. 293, applies the first to both, cf. also μυκάομαι : also of infants, Ar. Vesp. 570. Hence

Βληχάς, άδος, ἡ, *the bleating animal*, i. e. *sheep*, Opp.

Βληχή, ῆς, ἡ, *bleating*, οἰῶν, Od. 12, 266 : in genl. *the cry, wailing of children*, Aesch. Theb. 348.

Βληχηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ael., and

Βλήχημα, ατος, τό,=βληχή.

Βληχητά, ῶν, τά, (βληχάομαι) *bleating animals*, Ael. : βληχητὰ τέκνα, *sheepish*, said of the sons of Hippocrates by Eupol. Dem. 38, called βλιτομάμμαι by Ar. Nub. 1001.

†Βλῆχνον, ου, τό, a species of *fern*, Diosc.

Βληχρός, ά, όν, *weak, nerveless, pliant*, Alcae. ap. Eust., and Hipp., but not in Att. ; also with α euphon., ἀβληχρός, Valck. Ad. p. 218, Buttm. Lexil. v. βλίττειν, 6, p. 194. Adv. -ρῶς, *slightly*, Hipp. (Prob. from βλάξ.)

Βλῆχρος, ου, ἡ, *a woody plant*, flowering late, Theophr.

Βληχώδης, ες, (βληχή, εἶδος) *bleating, sheepish*. Babrius.

ΒΛΗ᾽ΧΩΝ, ωνος, ἡ, more rarely, and perh. only in acc. βληχώ, οῦς, ἡ, Ion. γλήχων, γληχώ. Koen. Greg. p. 40:—*pennyroyal*. Lat. *mentha pulegium*, Hipp.—II.=ἐφήβαιον, Ar. Lys. 89, acc. to Gramm. with a pun on signf. I. Hence

Βληχωνίας, ου, ὁ, *prepared with pennyroyal*, e. g. κυκεών, Ar. Pac. 712.

ΒΛΙΜΑ᾽ΖΩ, f. -άσω, *to feel*, strictly hens, to see if they have eggs, but also sensu obsceno, Cratin. Incert. 23. [ῐ] Hence

Βλίμᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a feeling, squeezing*. [ῐ]

Βλίσσω, v. βλίττω and βλίω.

Βλιστηρις, ίδος, ἡ, (βλίττω) *χείρ βλ., the hand which cuts the honeycombe*, etc., Anth.

Βλῖτομάμμας, also βλιτομάμας, ου, ὁ, *a booby*, v. sub βληχητά : akin are μαμμάκυθος and συκομάμμας, from μάμμα.

ΒΑΙ᾽ΤΟΝ, ου, τό, *a pot-herb, orach*, v. Buttm. Lexil. βλίττειν, p. 193.

ΒΑΙ᾽ΤΤΩ, f. βλίσω, Ion. βλίσσω, *to cut*, esp. *the comb of bees, to take the honey*. (From μέλι, as βλύξ from μαλακός, Buttm. Lexil. in voc., and ἀμβρόσιος 9.) [ῐσω]

†Βλίτυρι, τό, *imitation of the sound of a musical chord*, Diog. L. Hence

†Βλιτυρίζομαι, *to give forth the sound of a musical chord*, Gal.

ΒΑΟΣΥ᾽ΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *awful, awe-inspiring*, Hom. only in Il., of the look and mien of heroes : also in Plato, *manly, noble*.—II. later, *terrible, stern*. Adv. -ρῶς.

Βλοσυρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (βλοσυρός, φρήν) *stern-minded*, Aesch. Supp. 833.

Βλοσυρώπης, ου, ὁ, later masc. of sq., Opp.

Βλοσυρῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (βλοσυρός, ὤψ) *awful-looking*, Γοργώ, Il. 11, 36.

Βλοσυρωπός, όν, later form of foreg., Dion. P. 123.

ΒΛΥ᾽ΖΩ,=βλύω, Anth. Hence

†Βλύσις, εως, ἡ, and βλύσμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Βλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bubbling up*.

†Βλύσσιος, ου, ὁ, *Blyssius*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Tib. Grac. 8.

Βλύττω,=βλύω, βλύζω, dub. l. in Plat. Rep. 564 E.

ΒΛΥ᾽Ω, f. βλύσω, *to bubble, spout*, or *gush forth*, Lyc. : hence *to be full, to be haughty* : also βλύζω.—II. transit. *to pour out*, Gräfe Mel. 119. [ῠ in pres and impf., except when it stands between two long sylls. : ῡ in other tenses.] (Akin to φλύω, *fluo*, βρύω.)

Βλωθρός, ά, όν, (βλώσκω) *shooting up, tall growing*, always of plants and trees, Hom., only poet.

Βλωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

ΒΛΩΜΟ᾽Σ, οῦ, ὁ,=ψωμός, *a bit, a mouthful*, esp. of bread.—II. *a common of bread*, Lat. *quadra*, v. δικτύβλωμος.

Βλῶσις, εως, ἡ, *an arrival, presence*, from

Βλώσκω, fut. μολοῦμαι : aor. ἔμολον, μολεῖν, μολών : perf. μέμβλωκα : Hom. uses aor., and perf. ; the fut. is in Aesch. Pr. 689, Soph. O. C. 1742. *To go, to come*, even of lifeless things, esp. of time, Il. 24, 781 ; Od. 17, 190 : of ships, Il. 15, 720. (v. sub μολεῖν.)

Βοάγριον, ου, τό, (βόαγρος) *a shield of wild bull's hide*, Hom.

†Βοάγριος, ου, ὁ, *Boagrius*, a river in Locris, Il. 2, 533.

Βόαγρος, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, ἄγριος) *a wild bull*, Philostr.

†Βοᾰδρόμος, ον, Dor. for βοηδ., Anth.

Βοᾰθόος, Dor. for βοηθόος, Pind.

Βόᾱμα, ατος, τό, (βοάω) *a shriek, cry*, Aesch. Ag. 920 : *a loud stream, λύρας*, Cydias ap. Ar. Nub. 967.

†Βοαμίλκας, α, ὁ, *Bomilcar*, a Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb.

Βοάνθεμον, ου, τό, = βούφθαλμον, Hipp.

Βόαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, contr. βῶξ, (βοάω) *a fish*, so called from *the sound it makes, box !* sacred to Mercury, Epich. p. 11, Ar. Fr. 400.

Βοάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βοᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, (βοάω) *crying, screaming*, Aesch. Pers. 575. [ᾰ]

Βοαυλιον, ου, τό,=sq., Orph.

Βόαυλος, ου, ὁ, Theocr. 25, 108, and βόαυλον, ου, τό, Ap. Rh. 3, 1288, (βοῦς, αὐλή) *an ox-stall*.

ΒΟΑ᾽Ω, f. βοήσω, Att. βοήσομαι, and Ion. contr. βώσω, βώσομαι : aor. ἐβόησα, Ion. ἔβωσα, Il. 12, 337 : aor. pass. ἐβοήθην, Ion. ἐβώσθην, (βοή) —like Lat. *boare, to utter a cry* from joy or grief, *to shout*, Hom., ὅσσον τε

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γέγωνε βοήσας, *as far as he could make himself heard by shouting*, Hom.: also of things, *to thunder, roar, howl*, as the wind and waves, *to echo*, Lat. *reboare, κῦμα, ἠϊόνες*, Il. 14, 394; 17, 265.—II. later also trans. c. acc. pers., *to call to one, call on*, Pind. P. 6, 36, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5: esp. *to call to aid: to proclaim by name, praise.*—2. *to command, demand in a loud voice*, Soph. O. T. 1287: τινί τι, *to shout something out to another.*

†Βογης, ου Ion. εω ὁ, *Boges*, a Persian governor, Hdt. ~, 107.

†Βογοδιάταρος, ου, ὁ, *Bogodiatarus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βάγος, ου, ὁ, *Bogus*, a king in Mauritania, Strab.

†Βοδεγχος, ου, ὁ, *Bodincus*, a name of the Po, Polyb. 2, 16, 12.

Βοεία, Ion. *βοείη*, ἡ, v. under *βόειος*.

Βοειακός, ή, όν, (βοῦς)=*βόειος, of ox-hide*: ζεύγη β., wagons *drawn by oxen*, Thuc. 4, 128.

Βόειος, α, ον, also **βόεος**, α, ον, (βοῦς) *of an ox* or *oxen*, esp. *of ox-hide* or *ox-leather*, Hom., who uses both forms: hence ἡ βοεία and ἡ βοέα, contr. βοᾶ, sub. δορά, *the hide* when taken off, Hom.: *a shield* or *thong of ox-hide*, H. Hom. Ap. 487.

Βοεύς, έως, ὁ, *a thong* or *cord of ox-leather*, Od. 2, 426.

Βοᾶ, ἡ, for *βοέη*, v. *βόειος*.

ΒΟΗ, ῆς, ἡ, *a cry*, whether of joy or grief, *shout, cry for succour*, Hom.; but with him it is usu. *the battle-cry, the alarm*, and even *the battle itself*: βοὴν ἀγαθός, freq. epith. of his heroes, good *at the battle-cry*, or *in battle*: also of things, as the notes of the lyre and flute, Il. 18, 495, where βοὴν ἔχειν stands for βοᾶν: of *the roar* of the sea, Od. 24, 48: *the cry* of suppliants, Trag. Proverb. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκεν, *as far as words went, only in appearance*, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 31.—II.=βοήθεια, *aid called for, succour*, Aesch. Supp. 730, Ag. 1349.

Βοηγενής, ές, (βοῦς, *γένω) *born, sprung from an ox*, of bees, Mel., cf. βούπαις, II.

Βοηδρομέω, (βοηδρόμος)=βοηθέω, *to run to a cry for aid, haste to help, succour*, Eur. Or. 1356.—II. *to run with a shout upon the enemy, assail*, Luc. Hence

Βοηδρόμια, ων, τά, v. sub Βοηδρομιών.

Βοηδρομίη, ης, ἡ, *a helping, aiding*, Maxim. 381.

Βοηδρόμιος, ον,=βοηδρόμος, Callim.

Βοηδρομιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the third Attic month*, in which the Βοηδρόμια were celebrated, in memory of the conquest of the Amazons by Theseus; answering to the latter half of September and the beginning of October.

Βοηδρόμος, ον, (βοή, δραμεῖν) *helping, giving succour, a helper*, Eur. Phoen. 1432.

Βοήθαρχος, ου, ὁ, (βοήθεια, ἄρχω) *a captain of auxiliaries* (βοήθεια), a Carthaginian officer, Polyb. 1, 79, 2.

Βοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *help, aid, rescue, support*, freq. in Thuc.—II.=βοηθοί, *auxiliaries*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 20: from

Βοηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (βοηθός) *to assist, succour, come to the rescue*, Aesch. Supp. 608, τινί, Eur. I. A. 79; *to go to aid*, ἐπὶ τόπον, Thuc. and Xen. Pass. impers. βεβοήθηται ἐμοί, Antiph.

Βοήθημα, ατος, τό, *aid, succouring, means of assistance*, Polyb.—2. *a remedy, medicine*, Hipp.

Βοηθηματικός, ή, όν,=βοηθητικός, Diosc.

Βοηθήσιμος, ον, *that may be assisted* or *cured*, Theophr.

Βοηθητέον, verb. adj. from βοηθέω, *one must help, give aid*, Dem. 14, 5.

Βοηθητικός, ή, όν, (βοηθέω) *ready* or *able to help, aiding*, Arist. Rhet.

Βοηθοίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Boethous*, i. e. Eteoneus, Od. 4, 31.

Βοηθόος, ον, (βοή, θέω) *hasting to the battle-shout, warlike*, Il. 13, 477: βοηθόον ἅρμα, a chariot *hasting to the battle*, Il. 17, 481, cf. Pind. N. 7, 48, which, however, is dub.: cf. sq.

Βοηθός, όν, prose and Att. form of foreg., *helping, aiding*: oft. as subst. *an assistant*, Hdt. 5, 77, Thuc., etc.

†Βόηθος, ου, ὁ, *Boethus*, a poet of Tarsus, Strab.—2. an Epicurean philosopher, Plut.—Others in Paus., etc.

Βοηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *cattle-lifting, a stealing of oxen*, in Homer's time the chief object of plunder: hence in genl.=*plunder, booty*, Il. 11, 671.—II. *a driving and keeping of oxen; the place where they are kept.* Anth.: from

Βοηλᾰτέω, (βοῦς, ἐλαύνω) *to drive away oxen*, Ar. Fr. 598.—2. *to drive and tend oxen*, Lyc. 816.—II. (βοή, ἐλαύνω) *to drive with outcries* or *shouting*, Opp. Cyn. 4, 64.

Βοηλάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βοηλάτις, ιδος, ἡ, *one that steals oxen: driving* or *tormenting oxen*, μύωψ, Aesch. Supp. 307.—2. *that drives oxen, a drover*, Plat.: διθύραμβος, *which gains a bull for the prize*, Pind. O. 13, 26. Hence

Βοηλᾰτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to drive* or *steal oxen*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of tending cattle*, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D.

Βόημα, ατος, τό, v. βάαμα.

Βοηνόμος and **βοήνομος**, ον,=βουνόμος and βούνομος, Theocr.

Βόης, ου, ὁ, (βοάω) *a crier*, Luc.

Βόησις, εως, ἡ, *a crying, shouting*: also=βοή.

Βοήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βοῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, Ion.,=βοάτης, q. v.

Βοητός, ή, όν, (βοάω) *shouted, sung aloud, ὑμήναος θρήνοισι βοητός*, Welcker Syllog. Ep. 50, 7.

Βοητύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for βόησις, Od. 1, 369.

Βοθρεύω, (βόθρος) *to dig a trench, bury therein*, Geop.

Βοθρίζω, f. -ίσω,=foreg.

Βοθρίον, ου, τό, dim. from βόθρος.

Βοθροειδής, ές, (βόθρος, εἶδος) *ditch-like, hollowed*, Hipp.

ΒΟΘΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a pit, any hole dug in the ground*, Od. 6, 92; 10, 517: *a trench, ditch, hollow*, such as a fire makes in the snow. Xen. An. 4, 5, 6. (Akin to βάθος, βυθός, fodio.) Hence

Βοθρόω,=βοθρεύω, Gal.

Βόθυνος, ου, ὁ,=βόθρος, Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

Βοῖ, like αἰβοῖ, exclam. of dislike or of scorn, Ar. Pac. 1066.

†**Βοιαί**, ῶν, αἱ, *Boeae*, a city of Laconia, in Strab. also wr. Βοία, Polyb. 5, 19: ὁ Βοιάτης, *an inhabitant of Boeae*, Paus.

†**Βοϊαλανοί**, οἱ,=Βωλανοί, Dion. H.

†**Βοϊᾶνόν**, οῦ, τό, *Bovianum*, a city of the Samnites in Italy, Strab.

†**Βοίβη**, ης, ἡ, *Boebe*, a city of Thessaly, Il. 2, 712: adj. **Βοιβηΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Boebean, of Boebe*, λίμνη, Il. 2, 711, Hdt. 7, 129; also **Βοιβιάς**, άδος, Pind. P. 3, 60. Hence

†**Βοίβιος**, α, ον, *of Boebe, Boebean*, Eur. Alc. 590.

Βοϊδάριον, Att. βοιδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from βοῦς, Ar. Av. 585.

Βοΐδιον, Att. βοίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from βοῦς, Ar. Ach. 1036, Piers. Moer 276: *a little* or *young cow* or *ox*.—II. ἡ, *Boedium*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Βοϊκός, ή, όν,=βοειακός, *of an ox*: β. ζεῦγος, *a team of oxen.*

†**Βοΐλλαι**, ῶν, αἱ, *Bovillae*, a city of Latium, ὁ Βοϊλλανός, *an inhabitant of Bovillae*, Dion. H.

†**Βοῖοι**, Polyb., **Βόϊοι**, Strab., οἱ, *the Boii*, a people of Gaul.

†**Βοιόν**, οῦ, Thuc., **Βόϊον**, ου, Strab., τό, *Boeum*, a city of the Dorian Tetrapolis.

†**Βοῖος**, ου, ὁ, also **Βοιός**, Paus., *Boeus*, son of Hercules.—2. a writer, composer of an Ὀρνιθογονία, Ath. 393.

†**Βοΐσκος**, ου, ὁ, *Boiscus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 5, 8, 23.

Βοϊστί, adv. *ox-wise, in ox-language*, βοϊστὶ λαλεῖν, Iambl.

Βοιωταρχέω, *to be a Boeotarch*, Thuc. 4, 91: from

Βοιωτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (Βοιωτοί, ἄρχω) *a Boeotarch*, one of the chief magistrates at Thebes, Arnold Thuc. 4, 91.

Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ, *Boeotia*, a province of Greece, so called from its rich *cattle-pastures*, first in Hes. Hence

Βοιωτιάζω and **Βοιωτίζω**, *to play the Boeotian*, i. e. *to be heavy, dull*: *to speak Boeotian*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 26.—II. *to side with the Boeotians, Boeotize* in politics, etc., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 34.

Βοιωτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from Βοιωτός, *a little Boeotian*, Ar. Ach. 872. [τί]

†**Βοιωτικός**, ή, όν, *Boeotian*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 30. Adv. -ῶς.

†**Βοιώτιος**, α, ον, *Boeotian*, Il.

†**Βοιωτίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. to Βοιώτιος, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.

†**Βοιωτός**, οῦ, ὁ, *a Boeotian*, Il., etc.—2. *Boeotus*, a son of Neptune and Arne, Diod.—3. an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke.

Βοιωτιουργής, ές, (Βοιώτιος, *ἔργω) *of Boeotian work, κράνος*, Xen. Cyn. 12, 3.

†**Βόκχορις**, ιος, ὁ, *Bocchŏris*, an Aegyptian king, Diod. S.

†**Βόκχος**, ου, ὁ, *Bocchus*, a king of Mauritania, Strab.

Βολά, ᾶς, ἡ, Dor. and Aeol. for βουλή, Koen Greg. p. 191.

Βολαῖος, α, ον, (βολή) *of* or *belonging to the throw*: but—II. *dashing, impetuous*, Trag. ap. Plut. Lucull. 1.

Βόλβα, ἡ, the Lat. *vulva*, Anth.

Βολβάριον, ου, τό, dim. from βολβός, Epict.—II.=. βολβίδιον.

†**Βόλβη**, ης, ἡ, *Bolbe*, a lake in Macedonia, Aesch. Pers. 490; Thuc. 1, 58.—II. mother of Olynthus, Ath. 344 E.

Βολβίδιον, ου, τό, also **βολβίτιον**, *a small kind of cuttle-fish*, Lat. *polypus*, Hipp.: elsewh. **βολίταινα**, **βολβιτίνη**, **βολβοτίνη**, **βολβῖτις** (βόλβιτον), so called from its smell: also βομβύλιον and ὄζολις.

Βολβίνη, ης, ἡ, *a white kind of* βολβός, Theophr. [ῐ]

Βολβῖον, ου, τό, Hipp., and **βολβίσκος**, ὁ, dim. from βολβός.

†**Βολβιτίνη**, ης, ἡ, *Bolbitine*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta; adj. **Βολβῑτῖνος**, η, ον, *of Bolbitine, στόμα, the Bolbitine mouth of the Nile*, Hdt. 2, 17.

Βολβιτίνη, ης, ἡ, and

Βολβίτιον, ου, τό, v. sub. βολβίδιον.

Βολβῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, others parox. βολβίτις, v. Epich. p. 31, but dub.,= βολβίδιον.

Βόλβῖτον, ου, τό, and **βόλβῖτος**, ου, ὁ, Att. βόλιτον, **βόλιτος**, (βόλος) *excrement, dung, manure*, esp. *cow-dung.*

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Cratin. Dionys, 6, Ar. Eq. 658. Hence *ἐμβολβιτάρε.*

Βολβοειδής, ές, (βολβός, εἶδος) *bulb-like, bulb-shaped*, Theophr.

ΒΟΛΒΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *BULBUS, a bulb, onion, any bulbous root:* also *a mushroom, truffle: a particular bulbous root* that grew wild in Greece, and was much eaten both as a strengthening and pleasant food, v. Schol. Ar. Nub. 189. (Akin to *vulva, volvere*, from the layers or *folds* which formed these roots.)

Βολβοτίνη, ἡ, = βολβιτίνη.

Βολβώδης, ες, = βολβοειδής.

*Βολέω, obsol. pres. whence is formed βεβόλημαι, perf. pass. of βάλλω.

Βολεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (βολή) *a place where one throws things away*, esp. *a dung-hill, privy*, cf. αἰτοβολεών.

Βολή, ῆς, ἡ, (βάλλω) *a throw, stroke*, Od.: *a wounding with missiles:* also act. *a throwing, darting*, Aesch. Theb. 430: *a hitting, wounding:* metaph., like βέλος, *a glance*, ὀφθαλμῶν, Od. 4, 150, expressing also the quick motion of the eye: βολαὶ ἡλίου, sunbeams, Soph. Aj. 877.

Βολίζω, (βολίς) *to heave the lead, sound*, N. T.

Βολίνθος, ου, ὁ, = βόνασος.

Βολίς, ίδος, ἡ, (βάλλω) *any thing thrown, a missile, arrow*, Plut.—2. *the sounding lead.*—3. ἀστραπῶν βολίς, *a flash of lightning.*—4. Lat. *tessera, a die*, Anth.

†Βόλισσος, ου, ἡ, *Bolissus*, a city on the coast of Aeolis, Thuc. 8, 24.

Βολίταινα, ἡ, = βολβίδιον, Arist. H. A.

Βολίτινος, η, ον, *of dung*, esp. *cow-dung*, Ar. Ran. 295.

Βόλῖτον, τό, and βόλῖτος, ὁ, Att. for βολιδ., q. v.

Βόλλα, Aeol. for βουλή.

Βόλλομαι, Aeol. for βούλομαι, Theocr. 28, 15.

Βολοκτῡπία, ας, ἡ, (βόλος, κτυπέω) *the rattling of the dice*, Anth.: *the sound of any thing thrown* or *falling.*

Βολομαι, = βούλομαι, only found Il. 11, 319, ubi v. Spitzn.; Od. 16, 387, acc. to Wolf's correction: and acc. to some MSS. in Od. 1, 234; cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. βούλομαι 8.

Βολος, ου, ὁ, (βάλλω) *a throw*, esp. *with dice*, or *with a casting-net:* metaph., Eur. Bacch. 847: hence—II. *a casting-net:* also—2. *the thing caught*, βόλος ἰχθύων, *a draught of fishes*, Aesch. Pers. 424.—III. *the casting of teeth*, Arist. H. A.

Βομβάζω, f. -άσω, and βομβαίνω, = βομβέω.

Βομβαλοβομβάξ, *mock-heroic exclamation of admiration*, Ar. Thesm. 48: stronger form of sq.

Βομβάξ, *exclamation of surprise* or *mock admiration*, Ar. Thesm. 45, cf. πύπαξ.

Βομβαύλιος, ου, ὁ, com. word for ἀσκαυλής, *a bag-piper*, Ar. Ach. 866, Vesp. 107, a pun on αὐλητής and βομβυλιός.

Βομβέω, f. -ήσω, (βόμβος) *to sound deep, dull*, or *hollow*, in Hom. of the heavy sound of a falling body, like δουπέω, and of the hollow roar of the waves: later *to hum, whistle, rustle*, esp. of bees or gnats, *to buzz*, Ar. Plut. 538. (Onomatop.) Hence

Βομβηδόν, adv. *buzzing*, Ap. Rh. 2, 133.

Βομβήεις, εσσα, εν, = βομβητικός, Anth.

Βόμβησις, εως, ἡ, *any deep, hollow sound*, esp. *buzzing, humming:* hence *a buzzing crowd*, LXX.

Βομβητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a buzzer, hummer*, Anth.

Βομβητικός, ή, όν, *buzzing, humming.*

Βόμβο, τό, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176, for βόμβος.

ΒΟΜΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *BOMBUS, any deep, hollow sound, rustling, whistling, humming, buzzing*, Heliod. (Onomatop.)

†Βομβύκη, ης, ἡ, *Bombyce*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 10, 26. [ῡ]

Βομβύκια, ων, τά, (βόμβυξ) *buzzing insects.*—II. also *the cocoons of the silk-worm*, Arist. H. A.

Βομβυκίας, ὁ, v. sub βόμβυξ.

Βομβύλη, ἡ, = βόμβυλος.

Βομβυλιάζω, (βομβέω) v. βορβορύζω, Arist. Probl.

Βομβύλιος, ου, or βομβυλιός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *a buzzing insect, humble-bee, gnat*, Ar. Vesp. 107.—II. = βόμβυλος, Hipp.

Βομβῦλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πομφόλυξ, *a bubble.*—II. = βόμβυξ, Arist. H. A.

Βόμβῦλος, ου, ὁ, *a narrow-necked vessel*, that *gurgles* in pouring.

ΒΟΜΒΥΞ, ῡκος, ὁ, *a silk-worm*, Arist. H. A.—II. *part of the flute*, also *the flute itself*, Aesch. Fr. 54: hence βομβυκίας κάλαμος, Theophr.—III. *the windpipe of birds.*

Βόνασος, ου, ὁ, *the bonasus, wild ox*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ acc. to Gesner, Thes. L. L.]

Βονθύλευσις, εως, ἡ, and βονθυλεύω, v. ὀνθ.

†Βονώνης, ου, ὁ, *Vonones*, son of Phraates, Strab.

†Βόξος, ου, ὁ, *Boxus*, a Persian, Strab.

Βοοβοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, (βόσκω) *a herdsman.*

Βοόγληνος, ον, (βοῦς, γλήνη) *ox-eyed*, Nonn.

Βοοδμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (βοῦς, δαμάω) *a tamer of oxen*, Q. Sm.

Βοοζύγιον, τό, (βοῦς, ζυγός) *a team of oxen.*

Βοοθύτης, ου, ὁ, = βουθ.

Βοόκλεψ, επος, ὁ, (βοῦς, κλέπτω) contr. βοῦκλεψ, *a stealer of oxen*, Soph. Fr. 857.

Βοοκλόπος, ον, (βοῦς, κλέπτω) *ox-stealing*, Orph.

Βοόκραιρος, ον, (βοῦς, κραῖρα) *ox-horned*, Nonn.

Βοόκρᾱνος, ον, = βούκρ.

Βοοκτᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (βοῦς, κτείνω) *a slaying of oxen*, Anth.

Βοονόμος, ον, = βουνόμος.

Βοοῤῥαίστης, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, ῥαίω) *slayer of oxen*, Tryph.

†Βοὸς αὐλή, ἡ, *the ox's grot*, a cave in Euboea, Strab.

Βοοσκόπος, ον, (βοῦς, σκοπέω) *looking after oxen*, Nonn.

†Βοόσουρα, ας, ἡ, (βοὸς οὐρά) *Boosūra*, a city of Cyprus, Strab. 683.

Βοοσσόος, ον, (βοῦς, σεύω) *driving* or *frightening oxen*, Q. Sm.

Βοόστᾱσις, εως, ἡ, = βούστασις, Call. Del. 102.

Βοόστολος, ον, (βοῦς, στέλλω) *drawn by oxen*, Nonn.

Βοοσφᾱγία, ας, ἡ, = βουσφαγία, Anth.

Βοοτρόφος, ον, = βουτρόφος, Nonn. 14. 377, restored by Graefe in place of βοότροχος, *ox-traversed*, (τρέχω).

Βοόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make an ox of, change into an ox*, like ἱππόω.

Βοόω, Ep. for βοάω, Hom.

ΒΟΡΑ΄, ᾶς, ἡ, *eatage, pasture, food*, Aesch. Pr. 583, Hdt. 1, 119. (*vorare*, βιβρώσκω.)

Βόρᾱθεν, adv. (Βορέας) better βόρβαθεν, q. v.

Βόρᾱτον, ου, τό, a species of juniper, *the savin*, Diod. S. 2, 49.

Βορβορίζω, f. -ίσω, (βόρβορος) *to be like mud* or *filth, smell* or *taste thereof*, Diosc.

Βορβορόθῡμος, ον, (βόρβορος, θυμός) *muddy-minded, filthy*, Ar. Pac. 753.

Βορβοροκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (βόρβορος, κοίτη) *mudcoucher*, name of a frog, Batr. 229.

ΒΟΡΒΟΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (cf. French *Bourbe*) *slime, mud, mire*, Lat. *coenum*, Aesch. Eum. 694: *dung*, Ar. Vesp. 259, etc., differing from πηλός, *clay*, q. v.

Βόρβορος, ου, ὁ, *the Borborus*, a river of Macedonia, Plut.

Βορβοροτάραξις, ὁ, (βόρβορος, ταράσσω) *a mud-stirrer*, said of a troublesome, factious fellow, Ar. Eq. 309. [τᾰ]

Βορβορόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (βόρβορος) *to cover with mire* or *mud, to change into mud*, Arist. Gen. An.

Βορβορυγή, ῆς, ἡ, and

Βορβορυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a grumbling of the bowels*, Hipp.: from

Βορβορύζω, f. -ύξω, *to have a grumbling in the bowels*, for which Aristot. uses βομβυλιάζω, *to rumble*, cf. κορκορυγέω.

Βορβορώδης, ες, (βόρβορος, εἶδος) *miry, filthy*, πηλὸς βορβορωδέστερος, Plat. Phaed. 111 E.

†Βορεάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Boreas*; usu. in pl., i.e. Zetes and Calais, Diod. 4, 44. [ᾰ].

Βορέας, ου, ὁ, Ion. Βορέης, contr. Βορῆς, έω, Hom., Att. Βοῤῥᾶς, ᾶ, *the North wind*, and, personified, *Boreas*, the spirit of the N. wind, Hom.: taken more strictly, the wind from N.N.E., *Aquilo*: also *the North*, πρὸς βορέαν ἄνεμον, *towards the North*, Hdt., πρὸς βορέαν τινός, *northward* of a place, Thuc.

Βορεάς, άδος, ἡ, Ion. Βορειάς, poet. Βορηϊάς, Βορηΐς, *a Boread, daughter of Boreas*, Soph. Ant. 985.—II. in genl. as fem. adj. *boreal, northern, nvoal*, Aesch. Fr. 181.

Βορεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Βορεάζω) *the festival of Boreas.*

Βορέηθεν, adv., *from the north*, Dion. P. 79, so Βοῤῥᾶθεν and Βόρᾱθεν.

Βορέηνδε, adv., *northwards*, Dion. P. 137.

Βορεῆτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of Βόρειος, ἀκταί, Dion. P. 243.

†Βορειαῖος, α, ον, = Βόρειος, Anth.

Βορειάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. for Βορεάς, q. v.

†Βορείγονοι, ων, οἱ, (Βορέας, *γένω) *born of the North wind, the Aborigines*, Lyc. 1253.

Βορείοθεν, poet. for Βορέηθεν, q. v., Nonn.

Βόρειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *belonging to the N. wind, northern*, Soph. O. C. 1240: τὰ Βόρεια, *the northern parts.* Superl. βορειότατος, Dion. P.

Βορεύς, ὁ, = Βορέας, nom. not used, in oblique cases, Βορῆος, etc., in late Ep.: also in late wr. έως, nom. pl. Βορεῖς, Alciph.

Βορεῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, = Βορεάς, Anth.

†Βορηιάδης, εω, ὁ, = Βορεάδης, Anth.

Βορηιάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. for Βορειάς, Βορεάς.

Βορηίος, η, ον, Ion. = Βόρειος, Hdt.

Βορηῆς, ῆος, ἡ, = Βορεας, Anth.

Βορῆς, έω, ὁ, Ion. contr. for Βορεας; hence—II. *Bores*, a hound of Actaeon, Apollod. 3, 4, 6.

Βορεάδης, ου, ὁ, strictly *son of Borus*, a pr. n. *Boriades*, Thuc. 3 100.

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Βορός, ά, όν, (βορά) *devouring, gluttonous*, Ar. Pac. 38.

Βόρρᾰθεν, adv., Att. for **Βορέηθεν**.

Βορρᾶϊος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Anth. =Βόρειος, Aesch. Theb. 527: the form **βορρεῖος** is dub.

†**Βόρρᾰμα**, ων, τά, *Borrama*, a city of Palestine, Strab.

Βορρᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Att. contr. for **Βορέας**, also in plur. **Βορραῖ**, Gramm., v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 529.

†**Βόρσιππα**, ων, τά, *Borsippa*, a city of Babylonia, Strab.

Βόρυες, ων, οἱ, unknown Libyan animals, Hdt. 4, 192.

†**Βορυσθένης**, ους and ου, Ion. εω, ὁ, *the Borysthenes*, now *the Dnieper*, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 18.—2. a city on the banks of the above, Hdt. 4, 78. Hence

†**Βορυσθενίτης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, Ion. **Βορυσθενεΐτης**, fem. **Βορυσθενῖτις**, ίδος, *an inhabitant of Borysthenes*, Hdt. 4, 17, etc.

Βόσις, εως, ἡ, (βόσκω) *food, fodder, pasture*, Il. 19, 268.

Βοσκάδιος, α, ον, *foddered, fed*, Nic.: from

Βοσκάς, άδος, ἡ, *feeding, fed*, Nic.: hence as subst., *a kind of duck*, Arist. H. A.

Βοσκή or **βόσκη**, ης, ἡ, *fodder, food*, Aesch. Eum. 266.

Βόσκημα, ατος, τό, (βόσκω) *that which is fed* or *fatted*, of beasts grazing; in genl. *fatted beast, cattle: a herd of cattle*, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 6: also *a single beast*, Strab.—II. *pasturage, food*, Trag.; and so ἀναίματον β. δαιμόνων, a prey *drained of blood* by the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 302.

Βοσκηματώδης, ες, (βόσκημα, εἶδος) *like fatted beasts, bestial*, Strab.

Βόσκησις, εως, ἡ, *a feeding, pasture*.

Βοσκητέον, verb. adj. from **βόσκω**, *one must feed* or *nourish*, τι, Ar. Av. 1359.

Βοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, *one that feeds, the herd of the cattle*, Anth.

ΒΟΣΚΩ, fut. **βοσκήσω**, which the other tenses follow: of the herdsman, *to feed, drive to pasture, watch*, Hom.—II. *to feed, nourish, support*, usu. of beasts, but even in Hom. of men, Od. 14, 325, so ἐπικούρους β., Hdt. 6, 39: **γαστέρα βόσκειν**, *to feed one's stomach*, Od. 17, 559; hence *to maintain*, ναυτικόν, Thuc. 7, 48.—mid. and pass., of cattle, *to feed, graze*, Hom. κατά τι, Il. 5, 162: *to feed on*, τι, Aesch. Ag. 118: metaph. *to run riot in a thing*, τινί and περί τι, Anth.

†**Βόσμορον**, ου, τό, and **βόσμορος**, ου, ὁ, a kind of grain, Strab.

Βόσπορος, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, πόρος) strictly *ox-ford*, name of several straits, of which ὁ **Θρᾴκιος** B., *the Thracian Bosporus*, now *Straits of Constantinople*, between Thrace and Asia Minor, Hdt. 4, 83; and ὁ **Κιμμέριος** B., *the Cimmerian Bosporus*, now *Straits of Yenikale*, joining the Palus Maeotis to the Pontus Euxinus, Hdt. 4, 12, are best known. For origin of name v. Aesch. Pr. 732. Long. 1, 30. It is, however, a solitary instance of **βος**, in compos., for **βοῦς**.—II. the coast of the Cimmerian Bosporus, Dem.—III. a city of this Bosporus = **Παντικαπαῖον**. Hence **οἱ Βοσπορᾶνοι**, and **-ριανοί**, *the inhabitants of Bosporus*, Strab.; adj **Βοσπόριος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Bosporus*, Soph. Aj. 885.

†**Βοστρηνός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Bostrenus* a river of Phoenicia, Dion. P.

Βόστρυς, ὕχος, ὁ.=**βόστρυχος**.

Βοστρύχηδόν, adv. *curly, like curls*, Luc.

Βοστρυχίζω, f. -ίσω, (**βόστρυχος**) *to put in curls, curl, dress*, Dion. H.

Βοστρύχιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Arist. H. A.

Βόστρυχος, ου, ὁ, in plur. in later poets also τὰ **βόστρυχα**, *a curl* or *lock of hair*, Aesch. Cho. 178: hence poet. *anything twisted* or *wreathed*, like ἕλιξ, of *a flash of lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 1044, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1261: esp. *the tendril of a vine*, etc.—II. *a winged insect*, Arist. H. A. (There is another form **βότρυχος**, Pherecr. Incert. 67, v. Bergk. Anacr. p. 255; quasi **βοτρύτριχος** or **βότρυθριξ**, acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 110.)

Βοστρυχόω,=**βοστρυχίζω**.

Βοστρυχώδης, ες, (**βόστρυχος**, εἶδος) *curly*, v. l. for **βοτρυώδης**. Adv. **-ῶς**, Gal.

Βοστρύχωμα, ατος, τό, *a lock*.

Βοτάμια, ων, τά, (βόσκω) *pasture*, dub. l. Thuc. 5, 53: acc. to others, *money paid for pasturage*.

Βοτάνη, ης, ἡ, (βόσκω) *grass*, etc., *for fodder*, Hom.; in genl. *an herb, plant*. [ᾰ]

Βοτάνηθεν, adv., *from the pasture*, Opp.

Βοτανηφάγος, ον, (**βοτάνη**, φαγεῖν) *grass-eating*, Id. [φᾰ]

Βοτανηφόρος, ον, (**βοτάνη**, φέρω) *herb-bearing*, Nonn.

Βοτανίζω, f. -ίσω, *to root up weeds, to weed*, Theophr.

Βοτανικός, ή, όν, *relating to herbs*, Plut.: ἡ **βοτανική** (τέχνη) *botany*, Diosc.

Βοτάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from **βοτάνη**, Antiph., Theophr.

Βοτανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (**βοτανίζω**) *the rooting up of weeds, weeding*.

Βοτανολογέω, ά, (**βοτάνη**, λέγω) *to gather herbs*, Hipp.

Βοτανώδης, ες, (**βοτάνη**, εἶδος) *like herbs, rich in herbs*, Diosc.

Βότειρα, ἡ. fem. from **βοτήρ**.

Βοτέω,=**βόσκω**, Nic., v. Jac. A. P. p. 650.

Βοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (**βόσκω**) *a herdsman, herd*, Od. 15, 504: **οἰωνῶν β.**, *a soothsayer*, Aesch. Theb. 24, **κύων βοτήρ**, *a herdsman's dog*, Soph. Aj. 297: also **βοτής**. Hence

Βοτηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the herdsman*, Plut. Rom. 12.

Βοτής, οῦ, ὁ,=**βοτήρ**.

Βοτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **βόσκω**, *fed, foddered, fatted*: τὰ **βοτά**, like **βοσκήματα**, *grazing beasts*, Il. 18, 521: *cattle, animals*, in genl., Trag.; in sing. *a sheep*, Soph. Trach. 690.

Βοτρύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from **βότρυς**, *a small bunch of grapes*, Alex. Pann. 1, 13.—II. *an earring of this pattern*. [ῠ]

Βοτρῦδόν, adv. (**βότρυς**) *like a bunch of grapes, in clusters*, **βοτρυδὸν πέτονται**, they *fly in swarms*, of bees, Il. 2, 89.

Βοτρυηρός, ά, όν, *of the grape kind*, cf. **βαλανηρός**, Theophr.

Βοτρύϊος, α, ον, *of grapes*, **φυτόν**, the vine, Anth.

Βοτρυΐτης, ου, ὁ, [ῐ] fem. **βοτρυῖτις**, ίδος, ἡ, *made of grapes*.

Βοτρυόδωρος, ον, (**βότρυς**, δῶρον) *grape-producing*, Ar. Pac. 520.

†**Βοτρυοειδής**, ές, (**βότρυς**, εἶδος) *cluster-like, grape-like*, Diosc.

Βοτρυόεις, εσσα, εν, (**βότρυς**) *grape-like, full of grapes, clustering*, Ion ap. Ath. 447 D.

Βοτρυόκοσμος, ον, (**βότρυς**, κοσμέω) *decked with grapes*, Orph.

Βοτρυόομαι, as pass. (**βότρυς**) of grapes, *to form bunches, set*, Theophr.

Βοτρυόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (**βότρυς**, παῖς) *grape-begotten, child of the grape*, Theocr. Epigr. 4, 8.—II. act. *producing grapes*.

Βοτρυοστᾰγής, ές, (**βότρυς**, στάζω) *dropping from grapes*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C.

Βοτρυοστέφᾰνος, ον, (**βότρυς**, στέφανος) *grape crowned*, Archyt. ap. Plut. 2, 295 A.

†**Βοτρυοφορέω**, ῶ, *to bear clusters of grapes*, Philo: from

†**Βοτρυοφόρος**, ον, (**βότρυς**, φέρω) *cluster-bearing*.

Βοτρυοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (**βότρυς**, χαίτη) *with clustering hair, thick-curled*, v. **βότρυς**.—II. *with grapes in one's hair*, Anth.

ΒΟΤΡΥΣ, υος, ὁ, *a cluster, bunch of grapes*, Il.: also *the tendril and the stalk of the grape*.—II.=**βόστρυξ**, **βόστρυχος**, to which it is akin, usu. **βότρυς χαίτης**, Gräfe Mel. 105.

†**Βότρυς**, υος, ἡ, *Botrys*, a city of Phoenicia, Polyb. 5, 68, 8.

Βοτρυφόρος, ον, (**βότρυς**, φέρω) *grape-bearing*, dub. l. in Orph.

Βοτρυώδης, ες, (**βότρυς**, εἶδος) *like grapes, clustering*, Eur. Phoen. 1485.

†**Βοττία**, ας, ἡ, Thuc. 2, 99; **Βοττιαία**, Id. 2, 100; and

†**Βοττιαΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, Hdt. 7, 123, *Bottia* or *Bottiaea*, a region of Macedonia, *territory of the* (**Βοττιαῖοι**) *Bottiaei*, Hdt. 7, 185.

Βου-, often used in compos. to express something *huge* and *monstrous*, e. g. **βούλιμος**, **βουπαις**, **βούγαιος**, **βουφάγος**, **βουχανδής**, but no doubt it is merely a form of **βοῦς**, as we also find compounds with **ἵππος**, like our *horse-laugh, horse-radish*, etc.

†**Βουβάκης**, ου, ὁ, *Bubaces*, a Persian, Arr. An. 2, 11, 8.

Βουβάλια, ων, τά, *a kind of bracelets*, Diphil. ap. E. M.

Βούβᾰλις, ιος, ἡ, and **βούβᾰλος**, ου, ὁ, an African species of *deer* or *antelope*, Hdt. 4, 192.—II. in late authors, *the buffalo*.

†**Βουβάρης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Bubăres*, a Persian, Hdt. 5, 21.

†**Βούβαστις**, ιος, ἡ, *Bubastis*, the moon-goddess of the Aegyptians, corresponding to the Artemis of the Greeks, Hdt. 2, 137.—2. =sq.

†**Βούβαστος**, ου, ἡ, *Bubastus*, a city of Lower Aegypt, in the **Βουβαστίτης νομός**, or Bubastitic nome, Strab.

Βουβόσιον, ου, τό, (βοῦς, βόσκω) *a cattle-pasture: a herd of kine*, Call.

Βουβότης, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, βόσκω) *feeding cattle*, πρῶνες, Pind. N. 4, 85: as subst. *a cowherd*, Id. I. 6 (5), 46.

Βούβοτος, ον, *grazed by cattle*, once in Hom. Od. 13, 246.

Βούβρωστις, εως, ἡ, (**βου-**, **βιβρώσκω**) *a ravenous appetite, bulimy*, Opp.: metaph. *grinding poverty* or *misery*, Il. 24, 532.

†**Βουβών**, ῶνος, ἡ, *Bubon*, a city of Lycia, Strab.

Βουβών, ῶνος, ὁ, Lat. *inguen, a gland in the groin: the pudenda*, Il. 4, 492: esp. when in a state of disease and tumour, *a bubo*, Hipp. (Prob. quasi **βομβών**, any round, tumid protuberance, Gramm.) Hence

Βουβωνιάω, *to suffer from swollen groins*, Ar. Ran. 1280.

Βουβώνιον, ου, τό, a plant, *Aster Atticus*, because used medicinally against a **βουβών**, Diosc.

Βουβωνοκήλη, ης, ἡ, (**βουβών**, κήλη) *a kind of rupture, hernia inguinalis*, Medic.

Βουβωνόομαι, as pass. *to swell to a βουβών*, Hipp.

Βουγάϊος, ου, ἰ, (**βου-**, γαίω) *a*

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braggart, exulting in strength or *excessively exulting, overbearing*, only used in vocat. as a term of reproach, Il. 13, 824, Od. 18, 79, cf. *κύδεϊ γαίων*. [ᾰ]

Βουγενής, ές,=βοηγενής, Emped. 215 et Call.

Βούγλωσσον, ου, τό, late form for sq.

Βούγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, γλῶσσα) *buglossa* a borageneous plant.—II. ὁ and ἡ, Ath., *a shell-fish*, Epich. p. 34. (Both from the shape.)

†Βούδειον, ου, τό, *Budēum*, a city of Boeotia, Il. 16, 572.

†Βουδῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Budīni*, a Scythian tribe, Hdt. 4, 21.

†Βούδιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Budii*, a tribe of the Medes, Hdt. 1, 101.

†Βούδορον, ου, τό, *Budōrum*, a promontory of Salamis, containing a fortress of same name, Thuc. 2, 93.

Βουδόρος, ον, (βοῦς, δέρω) *flaying oxen, afflicting, galling*, Hes. Op. 502. But—II. *βούδορος, ον, taken off oxen.*

†Βουδύας, ου, ὁ, *Budyas*, an Indian king, Arr. Ind. 8, 1.

Βουδύτης, ου, ὁ, (βου-, δύω) *a little bird, the wagtail*, Opp.

Βουζυγης, ὁ, (βοῦς, ζεύγνυμι) epith. of an Attic hero, *who first yoked oxen*, and ploughed with them.—II. the man whose part it was *to guide the sacred plough and keep the bullocks* at Eleusis, Bockh. Inscr. 1, 473. Hence

†Βουζύγιος, ᾱ, ον, and Βουζύγειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Buzyges*, Valck. ad Hdt. 7, 21; ἡ Βουζυγία, a family in Athens deriving its origin from B: Βουζύγιος, ὁ, sub. ἄροτος, *the festival of Buzyges*, i. e. *of yoking oxen*, Plut.

†Βούζυγος, ου, ὁ, *Buzygus*, an Athenian, Aeschin.

Βουθερής, ές, (βοῦς, θέρω) *summering cattle, pasturing them for the season, λειμών*, Soph. Tr. 189.

Βουθοίνης, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, θοινάω) *a beef-eater*, epith. of Hercules, Anth.

Βουθόρος, ον, (βοῦς, θορεῖν) *vaccas iniens*, Aesch. Supp. 301.

†Βουθρωτόν, οῦ, τό, and -τός, οῦ, ἡ, *Buthrōtum*, a city on the coast of Epirus, Strab.

Βουθῡσία, ας, ἡ, (βοῦς, θύω) *the slaughter* or *sacrifice of oxen*, Ap. Rh.

Βουθῡσιον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Βουθῡτέω, *to slay, sacrifice oxen*, Soph. O. C. 888: in genl. *to sacrifice* or *slaughter*, Ar. Plut. 819: from

Βουθύτης, ου, ὁ, (βοῦς, θύω) *slaughtering, sacrificing oxen*, Ath. [ῠ]

Βούθῡτος, ον, (βοῦς, θύω) *of* or *belonging to sacrifices, ἡδονή*, Eur. Ion 664.—2. *on which oxen are offered, sacrificial, ἑστία*, Soph. O. C. 1495, *ἐσχάρα*, Ar. Av. 1232, *ἡμέρα*, Eur. Hel. 1474.

Βουκαῖος, ου, ὁ, (βοῦκος) Lat. *bubulcus, a cow-herd*, Nic.—II. *one who ploughs with oxen*, Theocr. 10, 1, 57.

Βουκανάω,=βυκανάω, *to blow the trumpet*, Polyb.

†Βουκάτιος, ου, ὁ, *Bucatius*, name of a month among the Boeotians, corresponding to Attic Gamelion, Plut. Pelop. 25.

Βουκέντρον, ου, τό, *an ox-goad.*

Βουκέρας, ου,=βούκερως.

Βουκέρας, ου, ὁ, *a plant*, prob. *fenugreek*, Nic., also βούκερας, αος, τό.

Βούκερως, ων, gen. ω, (βοῦς, κέρας) *horned like an ox*, Hdt. 2, 41.—II.= foreg.

†Βουκεφάλεια, -λία, ας, ἡ, and Βουκέφαλα, ων, τά, *Bucephalia*, a city of India on the Hydaspes, Strab., Arr. An. 5, 29, 8.

Βουκέφᾰλος, ον, (βοῦς, κεφαλή) *bull-headed*: epith. of horses, prob. because *branded with a bull's head*, cf. Ar. Fr. 135, v. *κοππατίας* and *σαμφόρας*: in Maced. *Βουκεφάλας*, gen. ᾶ, ὁ, *Bucephalus*, the horse of Alexander the Great.

Βουκινίζω, f. -ίσω, Lat. *buccino, to blow the trumpet*, Sext. Emp.

Βουκολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (βουκόλος) *to tend cattle*, Hom. β. βοῦς, Il. 21, 448: but also of other cattle, esp. horses, *ἵπποι ἐβουκολέοντο*, Il. 20, 221, Valck. Phoen. 28, cf. *ἱπποβουκόλος*: Ar. Vesp. 10, *βουκολεῖς Σαβάζιον, you tend, serve* him, perh. with allusion to him *as a tauriform god*. Mid. *to graze, wander in the pasture*, Il., as Aesch. uses *ἀποβουκολέομαι*. Metaph. of the *wandering stars in heaven*, Call. Del. 176, etc.—II. metaph. like *ποιμαίνω*, Lat. *pasco, lacto, to delude, beguile, πάθος*, Aesch. Ag. 669, cf. Ar. Eccl. 81: and in mid., *μὴ πρόκαμνε, βουκολούμενος πόνον*, despond not *in beguiling* your suffering, i. e. do not faint under it, Eum. 73: *ἐλπίσι βουκολοῦμαι, I feed myself* on hopes, *cheat myself* with them, Valck. Hipp. 151. Hence—2. in genl. *to cheat* one, *deceive* one's *hopes, ruin* one, Ar. Pac. 153, in mid. Hence

Βουκόλημα, ατος, τό, *comfort, refreshment, support*, Babrius, Fr. 6, and

Βουκόλησις, εως, ἡ, *the tending of cattle.*—II. *comforting.*—2. *cheating*, Plut.

Βουκολία, ας, ἡ, *a herd of cattle*, H. Hom. Merc. 498.—II. *an ox-stall*, Hdt. 1, 114.

Βουκολιάζω, f. -άσω, Dor. *βωκολιάσδω*, f. -ᾰξω, *to sing* or *write pastorals*, usu. in mid., Theocr. 5, 44, etc. Hence

Βουκολιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a pastoral song.*—II. *the singing of it.*

Βουκολιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. *βωκ.*, *a singer* or *composer of pastorals*, Theocr. 5, 68.

†Βουκολίδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Bucōlus*, Il. 15, 338.

Βουκολικός, ή, όν, Dor. *βωκ.*, *rustic, pastoral*, freq. in Theocr.; *τὰ βουκολικά*, (*ποιήματα*) *pastoral poetry.*—II. *τὸ Βουκολικὸν στόμα, Bucolicum*, one of the mouths of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 17: from Βουκόλιον II.

Βουκόλιον, ου, τό, *a herd of cattle*, Hdt. 1, 126.—II. *τὰ Βουκ., a marshy district* of Lower Aegypt, *inhabited by shepherds*, Heliod.

Βουκολίς, ίδος, ἡ, *fit for feeding cattle*, Dion. H.

†Βουκολίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Bucolion*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. son of Laomedon, Il. 6, 22.—II. ἡ, a city of Arcadia, Thuc. 4, 134.

Βουκόλος, ου, ὁ, *a cowherd*, Hom.: in genl. *one who tends cattle*, Valck. Call. p. 75. Aesch. applies the word to the gad-fly. (From βοῦς and κολέω, a word which only occurs in compds., cf. Lat. *colo*: others from κόλον.)

†Βούκολος, ου, ὁ, *Bucōlus*, a son of Hercules, and others in Apollod. 2, 7, 8, etc.

†Βουκολων πόλις, ἡ, *Bucolopolis*, prop. *Herdsmen's city*, a city of Syria, Strab.

Βουκόρυζα, ης, ἡ, (βου-, κόρυζα) *much phlegm* or *mucus in the nose, a severe cold in the head.* Metaph. *great stupidity.* Hence

Βουκόρυζος, ον, *having a severe cold in the head; much stuffed*; and metaph. *very stupid*: cf. *βλεννος.*

Βοῦκος, ὁ, Dor. *βώκος*,= βουκαῖος.

Βουκράνιος, ον, *belonging to, like a bull's head*: *βουκράνιον, τό, a plant*, Dioscc. [ᾰ]: from

Βούκρανον, ου, τό, (βοῦς, κρᾶνον) *a bull's head.*—II. *a helmet of bull's hide.* Hence

Βούκρᾱνος, ον, *bull-headed*, Emped. 216, and Soph.

†Βουλαγόρας, α, ὁ, *Bulagōras*, an Athenian of Alopecee, Dem. 282, 23.

Βουλαῖος, α, ον, (βουλή) *belonging to counsel* or *to the council, counselling*: epith. of Jupiter and Themis, the establishers and guardians of legal systems and deliberative assemblies, Plut.

Βουλαρχέω, *to preside in council*, Arist. Pol.: from

Βούλαρχος, ου, ὁ, (βουλή, ἄρχω) *the president of the council*, Inscr.—II. *the adviser of a plan*, Lat. *auctor consilii*, Aesch. Supp. 12.

Βουλεία, ας, ἡ, (βουλεύω) *the office of a councillor*, Ar. Thesm. 809.

Βουλεῖον, ου, τό, *the courthouse*, Vit. Hom.

Βούλευμα, ατος, το, (βουλεύω) *a decree of the council*: in genl. *a conclusion, determination, plan*, Eur. Antiop. 31.

Βουλευμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ar. Eq. 100.

†Βουλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Buleus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Βούλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a consulting, deliberation*, Arist. Eth. N.

Βουλευτέον, verb. adj. from *βουλεύομαι, one must take counsel*, Thuc. 7, 60.

Βουλευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=βουλευτής. Hence

Βουλευτήριος, ον, *fit for, appropriate to counsel.* Hence *τὸ βουλευτήριον*, =*βουλεῖον, the courthouse*, Aesch. Eum. 570, 684, cf. Eur. Andr. 1097: or *the deliberative assembly*, Dion. H.

Βουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a councillor, one who sits in council*, Il. 6, 114: also βουλευτήρ, fem. βουλευτις. Hence

Βουλευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the council*, or *to a councillor, befitting him*: *βουλ. ὅρκος, the oath taken by the councillors*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 18.—II. as subst. *τὸ βουλ.*, in the Athen. theatre, the seats next the orchestra, belonging to the council of 500, Ar. Av. 794: later=*ἡ βουλή, the council*, Dio C.

Βουλευτίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of *βουλευτής*, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 2.

Βουλευτός, ή, όν, *devised, plotted*, Aesch. Cho. 494: *to be deliberated upon, a fair subject for deliberation*, Arist. Eth. N.

Βουλεύω, f. -σω, (βουλή) *to deliberate, take counsel, consider*, Hom.: in past tenses, *to have considered*, and so in genl. *to determine, resolve, plan, devise*, Id., who usu. joins it with *βουλάς*, also *ἀπάτην, ὀλέθριον, κῆμα, φύξιν, κέρδεα βουλεύειν τινι*, more rare c. inf., or *ὅπως*, usu. with notion of secrecy: β. *ἐς μίαν*, to resolve unanimously, Il. 2, 379. Mid. *to determine with* one's self, *τι*, Il. 2, 114: most usu. in Att., *to deliberate in one's own mind, form a plan* or *resolution, determine*, c. inf., perh. also c. gen. rei, Soph. Ant. 490, but v. Herm. The perf. *βεβούλευμαι* is used both mid. and pass., cf. Soph. El. 385, Aesch. Pr. 998.—II. *to sit in council, to be a member of the βουλή*, or *council, be a councillor*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 18.—III. the act. signf. *to furnish a person with advice, τινά*, H. Hom. Merc. 167, as now rightly rejected: from

Βουλή, ῆς, ἡ, (βούλομαι) *counsel, will, determination*, Lat. *consilium*, esp.

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of the Gods, Hom.—2. *a project, plan, intention, object: advice*, whether given or taken, oft. in Hom.: *ἐν βουλῇ ἔχειν τι, to deliberate about* a thing, Hdt. 3, 78.—II. also like Lat. *consilium* or *concilium, the council* or *deliberative assembly*, Lat. *Senatus*, Hom.: at Athens, esp. that of the 500, who were in fact a committee of the *ἐκκλησία*, to prepare measures for that assembly, etc., Ar. Vesp. 590, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, sq.: in this sense *ἡ β.* is always used, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 104. [Hes. Th. 534 has the Dor. acc. *βουλᾶς* with *ᾰ̔*.]

Βουλῆαι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. pres. from *βούλομαι*, Hes.

Βουληγορέω, (*βουληγόρος*) *to speak in the senate*, App.

Βουληγορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a speech in the senate*: from

Βουληγόρος, *ον*, (*βουλή*, *ἀγορεύω*) *speaking in the senate.*

Βουλήεις. *εσσα*, *εν*, *of good counsel, sage*. Solon 25, 1.

Βούλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*βούλομαι*) *the will, intention*, Plat. Legg. 769 D.

Βούλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*βουλομαι*) *will, a wish, aim, object*, Thuc. 3, 39, Plat., etc.

Βουλητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *belonging to the will*: *τὸ -κόν, the will.*

Βουλητός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*βούλομαι*) *that is or should be wished or willed, the object of the wish* or *will*, Plat. Legg.; Arist. Eth. N.

Βουληφόρος, *ον*, (*βουλή*, *φέρω*) *counselling, advising*, in Il. a constant epith. of princes and leaders, also c. gen., *βουλ. Ἀχαιῶν, Τρωῶν*, etc., like *βασιλεύς*: in Od. epith. of *ἀγορά*, also in Pind. O. 12, 6.

Βουλίαιος, *αία*, *αιον*, = *βουλαῖος*, Inscr.

Βουλιμία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*βου-*, *λιμός*) *ravenous hunger, bulimy*: esp. *a sudden faintness from hunger*, removed by a mere mouthful of food.

Βουλιμίασις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a suffering from βουλιμία*, Plut.: from

Βουλιμιάω, f. *-άσω*, *to suffer from βουλιμία*, Ar. Plut. 873, Xen. An. 4, 5, 7.

Βούλιμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, = *βουλιμία*, Plut.

Βουλιμώττω, later form for *βουλιμιάω*.

Βούλιος, *ον*, (*βουλή*) = *βουλαῖος* or *βουλευτικός*, Aesch. Cho. 672.

†**Βοῦλις**, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Bulis*, a Spartan noble, Hdt. 7, 134.—2. *ίδος*, *ἡ*, a city of Phocis, Paus.

ΒΟΥ΄ΛΟΜΑΙ, f. *βουλήσομαι*: perf. *βεβούλημαι*, in Hom. as compd. also *προβέβουλα*: aor. *ἐβουλήθην*, Att. also *ἠβουλήθην*: dep. pass. c. fut. mid., (the form *βόλομαι*, whence the Lat. *volo*, only twice in Hom. v. sub *βόλομαι*). *To will, wish, be willing.* Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. in v., it differs from the more usu. *ἐθέλω*, in that *ἐθέλω* expresses *choice* and *purpose*, *βούλομαι*, a mere *inclination* towards a thing, a *willingness*, v. esp. Il. 24, 236, Od. 15, 21; on the other hand Hom. always uses *βούλ.* for *ἐθέλω*, in the case of the gods, for with them *will* is also *effect*: rare c. acc., *βούλεσθαί τι*, as Od. 20, 316: usu. c. inf., sometimes c. inf. fut., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 211, and Theogn. 167: c. acc. et inf., Od. 4, 353, Il. 1, 117, and so more freq. in Prose: c. *adv.*, *ἄλλῃ*. Il. 15, 51. From the usu. construct. with inf. arose the Homer. usage without inf., c. acc. rei et dat. pers., *Τρώεσσιν ἐβούλετο νίκην, he willed victory to the Trojans*, Il. 7, 21, or in full, *Τρώεσσιν ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὀρέξαι*, Il. 11, 79, cf. Il. 23, 682, only of gods.—*Βούλει* or *βούλεσθε*, c. subj., adds force to the demand, *βούλει φράσω, would you have me tell*, Ar. Eq. 36, cf. Valck. Hipp. 782: *εἰ δὲ βούλει*, expresses a concession, *or if you like it*, Plat.: *βούλεται εἶναι*, like *μέλλει* or *κινδυνεύει εἶναι*, freq. in Plat.: *ὁ βουλόμενος*, Lat. *quivis, any one that wishes, the first that offers*, Hdt. 1, 54, Thuc., etc.: *βουλόμενος* c. inf., in order that..., so that...: *βουλομένῳ μοί ἐστι, nobis volentibus est*, Thuc. 2, 3, cf. *ἀσμενος*, and Kühner Gr. Gr. § 581 c.—II. *to prefer*, inasmuch as every wish implies a preference, usu. with *ἤ*, e. g. *βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι, I had rather...*, Il. 1, 117, cf. Od. 12, 350, etc.; more rarely without *ἤ*, Il. 1, 112, Od. 15, 88: with *ἤ* it is also freq. in Att. prose, Ast. Plat. Rep. 2, p. 388, in full *βούλομαι μᾶλλον*.

Βουλομάχος, *ον*, (*βούλομαι*, *μάχη*) *strife-desiring*, Ar. Pac. 1293.

Βουλύσιος, *ον*, (*βουλυτός*) *ὥρη, the time for unyoking the oxen*, Arat. 825. [*ῠ*]

Βούλῡσις, *εως*, *ἡ*. = *βουλυτός*, only in Cic. Att. 15, 27, 3.

Βουλῡτός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*βοῦς*, *λύω*) sub. *καιρός, the time for unyoking oxen, evening*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1342: in Hom. only as adv., *βουλῡτόνδε, towards evening, at eventide.*

†**Βοῦλων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Bulon*, founder of Bulis, Paus.—2. a pupil of the philosopher Lycon, Diog. L.

Βούμασθος, and *βούμαστος*, *ον*, (*βου-*, *μασθός*, *μαστός*) sub. *ἄμπελος*, *bumastus, a kind of vine bearing large grapes*, Virg. G. 2, 102.

Βουμελία, *ας*, *ἡ*, and *βουμέλιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*βου-*, *μελία*) *a large kind of ash*, Theophr.

Βουμολγός, *ὁ*, (*βοῦς*, *ἀμέλγω*) *cow-milking*, Anth.

Βοήμῡκοι, or *βούμῡκαι*, *οἱ*, (*βοῦς*, *μυκάομαι*) *the bellowing of oxen, a kind of subterraneous noise*, Arist. Probl.

†**Βούμωδος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Bumōdus*, a river of Assyria, Arr. An. 3, 8, 7.

Βουναία, *ας*, *ἡ*, epith. of Juno, because her temple stood on the *βουνός* or height, on the road to the Acrocorinthus, and so = *ἀκραία*, Paus. 2, 4, 7.

Βούνεβρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*βου-*, *νεβρός*) *a large fawn*, Aesop.

Βουνιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *a plant of the rape kind.*

Βουνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*βουνός*) *to heap up, pile up*, LXX.

Βούνιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a plant*, perh. *the earth-nut, bunium.*

Βουνίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*. (*βουνός*) *hilly*, Aesc. Supp. 776.—II. dim. of *βουνός*, sub. *γῆ*, Ib. 117.—III. = *βουνιάς.*

Βουνίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. **βουνῖτις**, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *hilly*: as subst., *a dweller on the hills*, epith. of Pan, Jac. A. P. p. 148.

Βουνοβᾰτέω, (*βουνός*, *βατέω*) *to walk on* or *mount hills.*

Βουνοειδής, *ές*, (*βουνός*, *εἶδος*) *hill-like, hilly*, Diod.

Βουνόμος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *νέμω*) *cattle-feeding*, or—II. proparox., *βούνομος*, *grazed by cattle*: either sense will suit Soph. El. 185, the edd. vary: *ἀγέλαι βούνομοι, herds of grazing oxen*, Id. O. T. 26.

ΒΟΥΝΟ΄Σ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a hill, height, heap, mound* (cf. Germ. *Bühne*), prob. orig. Cyrenaic, adopted by Aesch. in Sicily, Valck. Hdt. 4, 158, 199.—II. later, *a woman's breast*, cf. *μαστός*.

Βουνώδης, *ες*, = *βουνοειδής*, *hilly*, Poiyb.

Βούπαις, *αιδος*, *ὁ*, (*βου-*, *παῖς*) *a great fat boy, a bull-calf*, Ar. Vesp. 1206.—II. (*βοῦς*, *παῖς*) *child of the ox*, epith. of bees in allusion to their fabulous origin, v. Virg. G. 4, 281. so also *βουγενής*, *βουποίητος*.

Βουπάλειος, *ον*, *like Bupalus*, i. e. *stupid*, v. Βούπαλος.

Βούπαλις, *εως*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*βου-*, *πάλη*) = *εὔπαλος*, *of violent wrestling, hard struggling*, Anth.

†**Βούπαλος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a sculptor of Chios*, satirized by Hipponax for extreme stupidity.

Βουπάμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*βοῦς*, *πίομαι*) *rich in cattle*, Anth. [*ᾰ̄*]

†**Βουπάρης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Bupares*, Persian name, Arr. An. 3, 8, 9.

Βούπεινα, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*βου-*, *πεῖνα*) = *βουλιμία.*

Βουπελάτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*βοῦς*, *πελάζω*) *a herdsman.* [*ᾰ̄*]

Βουπλᾱνόκτιστος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *πλάνη*, *κτίζω*) *built on the track of an ox*, of Troy, *λόφος*, Lyc.

Βουπλάστης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*βοῦς*, *πλάσσω*) *ox-forming*, epith. of the sculptor Myron, Anth.

Βούπλευρον, *ου*, *τό*, *a plant, bupleurum, hare's-ear*, Nic.

Βουπληθής, *ές*, (*βοῦς*, *πλήθω*) *full of oxen*, Euphor. Fr. 82.

Βούπληκτρος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *πλῆκτρον*) = sq., Anth.

Βουπλήξ, *ῆγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*βοῦς*, *πλήσσω*) *ox-goading*:—II. as subst. *ἡ βουπλήξ, an ox-goad, stimulus*, Il. 6, 135; also *ὁ*, in late writers.—II. *an axe, a hatchet*, for sacrifice, Anth.; *a battle-axe*, Qu. Sm. 1, 159.

Βουποίητος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *ποιέω*) = *βουπαις* II., Anth.

Βουποίμην, *ενος*, *ὁ*, (*βοῦς*, *ποιμήν*) *a herdsman*, Anth.

Βουπόλος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *πολέω*) *tending oxen*: also *βουπολέων*, part. as if from *βουπολέω*, Leon. Tar. dub.

†**Βουπομπός**, *όν*. (*βοῦς*, *πομπή*) *with a procession of oxen, ἑορτή*, Pind. Fr. 205 (B.)

Βουπόρος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*. *πείρω*) *ox-piercing*, *βουπ. ὀβελός*, a spit that would spit a whole ox, Hdt. 2, 135.

†**Βουπράσιον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Buprasium*, a city and district of Elis on the borders of Achaia. Il. 2, 615: called also *Βουπρασίς* (sub. *χώρα*) in Strab.

Βούπρηστις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*βοῦς*. *πρήθω*) *a poisonous beetle*, which being eaten by cattle in the grass, causes them to swell up and die, Hipp.—II. *a kind of pot-herb*, Theophr.

†**Βουπρόσωπος**, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *πρόσωπον*) = sq. I.

Βούπρωρος, *ον*, (*βοῦς*, *πρῶρα*) *with the forehead* or *face of an ox*, v. l. Soph. Tr. 13.—II. *βούπρ. ἑκατόμβη*, an offering of 100 sheep and one ox, or 99 sheep and one ox? Plut.

†**Βοῦρα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Bura*, a city of Achaia on the Corinthian gulf, Hdt. 1, 148; *ὁ Βουραῖος*, *ου*, *a Buraean.* Hence

†**Βουραικός**, *ἡ*, *όν*, *of Bura, Buraean*, Paus.

†**Βουρδίγᾰλα**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Burdigala*, now *Bourdeaux*, a city of Aquitania in Gaul, Strab.

†**Βούρινα**, *ης*. *ἡ*, (*βοῦς*, *ῥίς*) *Būrīna*, a fountain in the island of Cos, Theocr. 7, 6: cf. Lob. Paral. p. 466 not.

†**Βοῦρις**, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Buris*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†**Βούριχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Burichus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 253.

†**Βούρχανις**, *ἡ*, *Burchanis*, an island near Friesland, now *Borkum*, Strab.

ΒΟΥ΄Σ, gen. *βοός*, poet. also *βοῦ*, Aesch. Fr. 422: acc. *βοῦν*, poet. also

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βόα: dat. pl. *βουσί*, poet. *βόεσσι*, very rarely *βοσί*, ὁ, and ἡ :—*a bullock* or *cow, an ox*; in plur. *cattle:* if the gender is not marked, it is usu. fem., and so Hom. uses it even in plur.: to mark the male he adds a word, as *βοῦς ἄρσην*, or *ταῦρος βοῦς*, Il. 17, 389.—2. metaph. *the wife*, as *ταῦρος*, the husband, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4, 142, Aesch. Ag. 1125.—II. ἡ *βοῦς*, *a shield covered with ox-hide*, always fem., Il.—III. *a sea-fish.*—IV. proverb. *βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ βέβηκε, ἐπὶ γλώσσης ἐπιβαίνει*, of people who keep silence from some *weighty* reason; rather from the notion of a heavy body keeping down the tongue, than from that of corn bearing the stamp of an ox, (cf. *ὑς ἐπὶ στόμα*, Menand.), Theogn. 813, Aesch. Ag. 36: *βοῦς ἐν πόλει*, proverb. for some strange event, *a bull in a china-shop*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 133. (Acc. to Donalds. N. Crat. p. 365, the word is onomatop., akin to *βοάω*, etc., as if *the bellowing beast:* but we can scarcely go wrong in identifying it with the synom. Sanscr. *gó*, nom. *gou*, and, through that, with our *cow:* v. sub *β*, for instances of *β* and *γ* interchanged.)

†Βουσαί, ὧν, οἱ, *the Busae*, a race of the Medes on the Caspian sea, Hdt. 1, 101.

†Βούσελος, ου, ὁ, *Buselus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1055, 23.

†Βουσίρις, ιδος and ιος, ὁ, *Busiris*, a son of Neptune and king of Aegypt, slain by Hercules, Apollod. 2, 5, 11, Isocr., etc.—II. ἡ, a city of Aegypt, with a temple to Isis, Hdt. 2, 59: hence

†Βουσιρίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Busiris*; also as adj. *of Busiris, νομός*. Hdt. 2, 165. [ῑτ].

Βουσκᾰφέω, (*βου-, σκάπτω*) *to undermine*, Lyc.

Βουσόος, ον,=*βοοσόος*.

Βουσταθμον. ου, τό, (*βοῦς, σταθμός*) *an ox-stall*. Eur. Hel. 29; also masc., pl., Id. 359.

Βουστασία, ας, ἡ, Luc., and

Βουστάσις. εως, ἡ,=*βούσταθμον*, Aesch. Pr. 653.

Βουστροφηδόν, adv. (*βοῦς, στροφή*) *turning like oxen in ploughing:* only used of the early Greek manner of writing, which went from left to right, and right to left alternately: so Solon's laws were written, and so the Sigeian Inscr. ap. Böckh. 1, p. 15, sq.

Βουστροφος, ον, (*βοῦς, στρέφω*) *turned up, ploughed by oxen*, Lyc.; but —II. parox. *βουστρόφος, ον, ox-guiding*, Anth.—2. as subst. ὁ *βουστρόφος, an ox-goad, stimulus*.

Βουσῦκον, ου, τό, (*βου-, σῦκον*) *a large kind of fig*.

Βουσφᾰγέω, (*βοῦς, σφάττω*) *to slaughter oxen*, Eur. El. 627. Hence

Βουσφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *a slaughtering of oxen*, poet. *βοοσ-*, Anth.

†Βουτάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Butādae*, descendants of Butes (v. *Βούτης*), a distinguished Athenian family, also called Ἐτεοβουτάδαι.—2. an Athenian demus of the tribe Oeneïs.

†Βουτακίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Butacides*, prop. son of Butacus, a Crotoniat, Hdt. 5, 47.

†Βούτας, α, ὁ, *Butas*, a Greek poet, Plut. Rom. 21.

Βούτης, ου, ὁ, *a herdsman*, Aesch. Pr. 569. (uncertain whether from *βοῦς*, or for *βοτης* from *βόσκω*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 549.)

†Βούτης, ου, ὁ, *Butes*, son of Teleon, an argonaut, according to some son of Pandion, founder of the family Butadae, Apollod. 1, 19, 6, etc.

Βούτιμος, ον, (*βοῦς, τιμή*) *worth an ox*.

Βούτινον, τό, and *βούτιον, ου, τό*, =sq.

Βούτομον, ου, τό, and *βούτομος, ου, ὁ*, (*βοῦς, τέμνω*) a water-plant, *butomus, the flowering rush*, Theocr.

†Βοῦτος, ου, ἡ,=Βουτώ, Strab.

Βούτράγος, ου, ὁ, *an ox-goat*, a fabulous animal, Philostr.

†Βούτριον, ου, τό, *Butrium*, a small town of Umbria, Strab.

Βουτρόφος, ον, (*βοῦς, τρέφω*) *ox-feeding*.—II. ὁ *βουτρόφος*,=*βοώνης*.

Βουτύπος, ον, (*βοῦς, τύπτω*) *an ox-slayer*, Ap. Rh.—II. as subst. ὁ *βουτύπος*,= *οἶστρος, the gadfly*. [ῠ]

Βουτύρινος, η, ον, *of butter*, Diosc.: from

Βούτυρον, ου, τό, also *-ρος*, ὁ, *butter:* in Plut. *a kind of ointment*. (Said to be a Scythian word, cf. Plin. 28, 9: yet the compos. from *βοῦς, τυρός* can hardly be mistaken.) [ῠ]

Βουτυροφάγος, ου, ὁ, (*βούτυρον, φαγεῖν*) *an eater of butter*, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 8, ubi v. Meineke.

†Βουτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Buto*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, on the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile.—2. a city of Aegypt near Arabia, Hdt. 2, 75: adj. Βουτικός ἡ, όν, *of Buto*, Strab.

Βουφάγος, ον, (*βοῦς, φαγεῖν*) *ox-eating, λέων*, Simon. 108, 4: hence *very gluttonous*. [ᾰ]

Βούφθαλμον, ου, τό, (*βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός*) *ox-eye*, a kind of *chrysanthemum*, Mel. 4.

Βουφονέω, (*βουφόνος*) *to slaughter oxen*, Il. 7, 466.

Βουφόνια, ων, τά, sub. *ἱερά*, *a festival with sacrifices of oxen*, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 985: from

Βουφόνος, ον, (*βοῦς, φονεύω*) *ox-slaying, ox-offering*, H. Hom. Merc. 436.—II. *at* or *for which steers are slain, θοῖναι*, Aesch. Pr. 531.

Βουφορβέω, ῶ, (*βουφορβός*) *to tend cattle*, Eur. Alc. 8.

Βουφόρβια, ων, τά, *a herd of oxen*, Eur. Alc. 1031.—II. *a pasturage:* from

Βουφορβός, όν, (*βσῆς, φέρβω*) *ox-feeding*.—II. as subst. ὁ β., *a herdsman*, Eur. I. T. 237.

Βούφορτος, ον,=πολύφορτος, Anth.

†Βουφράς, άδος, ἡ, *Buphras*, a small place in the western part of Messenia, Thuc. 4, 118.

†Βουχαίτιον, or *-χέτιον, ου, τό*,= Βούχετα.

Βουχανδής, ές, (*βοῦς, χανδάνω*) *holding an ox, capacious*, Anth.

†Βούχετα, ης, ἡ, *Buchēta*, a city of Epirus, Dem. 84, 23: hence

†Βουχέτιος, α, ον, *of Bucheta, Buchetian*, Callim.

Βούχλωρος, ον, (*βοῦς, χλόη*) *rich in fodder, cattle-feeding*, Aesch. Supp. 540.

Βοών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*βοῦς*) *a cow-house, byre*, cf. *ἀνδρών*.

Βοώνης, ου, ὁ, (*βοῦς, ὠνέομαι*) *a buyer of oxen:* at Athens *a magistrate of rank, who bought oxen for the sacrifices*, Dem. 570, 7; cf. Bockh. Inscr. 1, p. 250, P. E. 1, 289.

Βοώνητος, ον, (*βοῦς, ὠνέομαι*) *purchased with an ox*.

Βοωνία, ας, ἡ, *the office of the βοώνης*.

Βοῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (*βοῦς, ὤψ*) *ox-eyed*, i. e. *having large, full, finely rounded eyes:* in Hom. always of females, and most freq. of the goddess Juno, as a point of majestic beauty,

Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 392. The masc. *βοώπης* was formed later.

Βοωτέω, *to plough*, Hes. Op. 389: from

Βοώτης, ου, ὁ, *a ploughman*, Lyc.—II. a name given to the constellation Arcturus as early as Od. 5, 272, *Charles' wain*.

Βοωτία, ας, ἡ, *arable land*.

Βρᾰβεία, ας, ἡ, *the office of the βραβεύς, presidency of the games, distribution of the prizes:* in genl. *arbitration, decision*, Eur. Phoen. 450.

Βρᾰβεῖον, ου, τό, *a prize in the games*, Lat. *praemium*, N. T. met. of the future *reward* of virtue, Id. Phil. 3, 14.

Βράβευμα, ατος, τό, later form for foreg.

ΒΡΑ͂ΒΕΥΣ, έως, ὁ, Att. plur. *βραβῆς, the president, judge*, or *moderator who assigned the prizes at the games*, Soph. El. 690: hence in genl. *a judge, arbitrator, umpire, διαιτητής*, Eur. Or. 1650, *λόγου*, Med. 274: *a chief, leader*, Aesch. Ag. 230.

Βρᾰβευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Isae. 78. 28.

Βρᾰβεύω, *to be a βραβεύς, preside in the games, assign the prizes:* in genl. *to distribute rewards, to be a judge* or *umpire*, Isocr. 144 B: *to direct, decide*, c. acc., *δίκαια*, Dem. 36, 7.

Βράβης, ου, ὁ,=*βραβεύς*, only in an old Epigr. ap. Dem. 322, 11, where others read *βραβῆ*=*βραβέα*.

Βράβυλον, ου, τό, also *βράβηλον*, a wild fruit, *a kind of plumb* or *sloe*, Theocr. 7, 146.

Βράβυλος, ου, ἡ, *the tree which bears βράβυλα*, cf. *βάρβιλος*.

Βραγχαλέος, α, ον, (*βράγχος, ὁ*) *hoarse*, Hipp.

Βραγχάω, (*βράγχος, ὁ*) *to be hoarse*, Arist. H. A.

†Βραγχησία, ας, ἡ, *παρθένος, daughter of Branchus*, i. e. Caeira, Lyc.

Βράγχια, ων, τά, Lat. *branchiae, the gills of fishes*, Arist. H. A.—2. in sing. *βράγχιον, a fin*, Ael., v. *βράγχος, τό*.

Βραγχιάω,=*βραγχάω*, Arist. Probl.

†Βραγχίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Branchidae*, descendants of Branchus, hereditary priests of Apollo's oracle, near Miletus, Hdt. 1, 158: *αἱ*, Βρ., *Branchidae*, the spot itself with temple and oracle, Hdt. 1, 92.

Βραγχιοειδής, ές,=*βραγχοειδής*.

Βράγχιον, τό, v. *βράγχια*.

Βραγχοειδής, ές, (*βράγχος, τό, εἶδος*) *like fishes' gills*, Arist. Part. An.

ΒΡΑΤΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *hoarseness, sore throat*, Thuc. 2, 49: *a strain of the throat from shouting*. (akin to *βρόγχος, βόγκος*, and *τὸ βραγχος*.)

ΒΡΑΤΧΟ͂Σ, ή, όν, *hoarse*, Anth.

ΒΡΑΤΧΟΣ, εος, τό, = *βράγχια* Opp. (akin to ὁ *βράγχος*.)

†Βράγχος, ου, ὁ, *Branchus*, son of Apollo, Luc., Strab.

Βραγχώδης, ες, (ὁ *βράγχος, εἶδος*) *hoarse-like, somewhat hoarse*, Hipp.

†Βραδέως, adv. from *βραδύς*.

Βρᾰδινός, ά, όν, Aeol. for *βραδυτός* Sapph. Fr. 32, 34.

Βράδος, εος, τό, (*βραδύς*)=*βραδυτης, slowness*, Xen. Eq. 11, 12.

Βρᾰδυβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*βραδύς, βῆμα*) *slow-walking*, Arist. Physiogn. [ᾰ]

Βραδυγᾰμος, ον, (*βραδύς, γαμέω*) *late-marrying*.

Βραδυγλωσσος, ον, Attic, *βραδύγλωττος*, (*βραδύς, γλῶσσα*) *slow of tongue* or *speech*, LXX.

Βραδυδινης, ον, ὁ, (*βραδύς, δίνη*) *slow-eddying, slow-circling*. Later *βραδυδίνης*, ές. [ῐ]

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Βραδύηκοος, ον, (βραδύς, ἀκούω) *slow of hearing.*

Βραδύκαρπος, ον, (βραδύς, καρπός) *late fruiting*, Theophr.

Βραδυκίνητος, ον, (βραδύς, κινέομαι) *slow moving*, Gal.

Βραδυλογία, ας, ἡ, (βραδύς, λέγω) *slowness of speech.*

Βραδυμαθής, ές, (βραδύς, μαθεῖν) *slow, late in learning.*

Βραδύνοια, ας, ἡ, *slowness of understanding, dullness*, opp. to ἀγχίνοια, Diog. L.: from

Βραδύνους, ον, contr. νους, ουν, (βραδύς, νοῦς) *slow of understanding, dull.*

Βραδύνω, f. -ὕνῶ, (βραδύς) trans. *to make slow, stop, put off, delay.*—II. intrans. *to be long*, βραδύνειν περί τι, opp. to σπεύδειν περί τι: esp. in mid. *to be slow, loiter, be long*, Aesch. Theb. 623.

Βραδυπειθής, ές, (βραδύς, πείθομαι) *slow to be persuaded, slow to believe*, Anth.

Βραδυπεπτέω, (βραδύς, πέπτω) *to cook* or *digest slowly*, Diosc. Hence

Βραδυπεψία, ας, ἡ, *slowness of digestion*, Gal.

Βραδυπλοέω, (βραδύς, πλέω) *to sail slowly*, N. T.

Βραδύπνους, ον, (βραδύς, πνέω) *breathing slow* or *hard*, contr. βραδύπνους, ουν, Aretae.

Βραδυπορέω, *to walk slowly*, Plut.: from

Βραδυπόρος, ον, (βραδύς, πείρω, πορεύομαι) *slow going, slow passing*, Hipp.

Βραδύπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, gen. ποδος, (βραδύς, πούς) *slow of foot, slow*, Eur. Hec. 66.

ΒΡΑΔΥ΄Σ, εῖα, ύ, comp. βραδίων, Hes., βραδύτερος and βράσσων, Il., superl. βράδιστος, metath. βάρδιστος, Il., and βραδύτατος: adv. βραδέως: *slow, heavy*, opp. to ταχύς or ὠκύς, Hom.: metaph. *heavy, dull, slow of understanding, tardus, tardus*, Il. 10, 226.—II. of time, *late*, Thuc. 7, 43. Adv. -δέως, Thuc. 1, 78. (akin to βαρύς.) [ᾰ]

Βραδυσκελής, ές, (βραδύς, σκέλος) *slow of leg*, Anth.

Βραδυτής, ῆτος, ἡ, (βραδύς) *slowness, heaviness*, Il. 19, 411: *dullness*, Theophr. Char.

Βραδυτόκος, ον, (βραδύς, τίκτω) *late in having young*, Arist. Probl.

ΒΡΑ΄ΖΩ, f. -άσω, *to boil, ferment, froth up*, Callias ap. Macrob. 5, 19.—II. *to roar, growl*, of bears. Cf. βράσσω. (akin to ῥάζω, ὐράσσω, βράχω, orig. onomatop.)

Βράθυ, τό, *the savin, herba Sabina*, Gal.

Βράκαι, ῶν, αἱ, Lat. *braccae, the breeches* or *trews of the Gauls*, cf. ἀναξυρίς, Diod. (Keltic *breach*, i.e. *stripe.*)

Βράκανα, ων, τά, *wild herbs*, Phercr. Agr. 2. (Qu. akin to our *brake, bracken?*)

Βράκος, εος, τό, Aeol. for ῥάκος, *a rich female garment*, Sappho Fr. 23, Theocr. 28, 11.

†Βρασία, ας, ἡ, *Brasia*, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.

†Βρασίδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Brasidas*, a distinguished Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. Hence

Βρασίδειος, α, ον, *of Brasidas*, Thuc. 5, 67.

Βρᾶσίλᾶς, α, ὁ, *Brasilas*, an early hero of Cos, Thuc. 7, 11.

Βράσμα, ατος, τό, (βράζω) *that which boils up, scum.*

Βρασματίας, ου, ὁ, ἄνεμος, =βράστης, Diog. L.

Βρασματώδης, ες, (βράσμα, εἶδος) *like boiling*, etc., *shaking violently*, γέλως, Greg. Naz.

Βρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βράσσω) *a shaking, trembling*, Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 628: in Med. of the *shuddering, shivering* of the body, βρ. ὡς ἀπὸ ῥίγεος, Aret.

ΒΡΑ΄ΣΣΩ, Att. βράττω, f. -άσω, usu. form for βράζω, intr. *to boil up, ferment, froth.*—II. trans. *to shake violently, throw up with force*, of the sea, Anth.: *to winnow, sift*, grain, for the purpose of cleansing, Ar. Fr. 267, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. The pass. always takes the intr. signf.

Βράσσων, ον, gen. ονος, comp. of βραδύς, as θάσσων of ταχύς, Il. 10, 226. (Acc. to others of βραχύς, but Hom. never uses this adj.)

Βραστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (βράσσω) = λίκνον, *a winnowing-fan*, Lat. *vannus*, Gloss. Casaub. ad Strab. T. 7, p. 377.

Βράστης, ου, ὁ, (βράσσω) βράσται σεισμοί, earthquakes, *attended with a violent fermentation*, Arist. Mund.

Βραστικός, ή, όν, (βράζω) *belonging to boiling* or *fermenting*, κίνησις, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 742.

Βρανκᾶνάομαι, dep. mid. = βρυχανάομαι, *to roar* or *cry out*, Nic.

†Βραυρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Brauro*, wife of Pittacus, Thuc. 4, 107.

†Βραυρών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Brauron*, an Attic village and demus near Marathon, Hdt. 4, 145. Hence

†Βραυρωνάδε, adv. *to Brauron*, Ar. Pac. 874.

†Βραυρώνια, ων, τά, *the Brauronia, the festival of Diana Brauronia*, celebrated at Brauron, Ar. Lys. 645.—2. a festival of Bacchus at Brauron, celebrated quinquennially, v. Ar. Pac. 870, sq.: prop. neut. pl. from

†Βραυρώνιος, α, ον, *of Brauron*; ἡ Βραυρωνία, epithet of Diana, whose image at Brauron was regarded as the one brought by Iphigenia from Tauris, v. Herm. praef. ad Iph. Taur. p. 30.

†Βραυρωνόθεν, adv. *from Brauron*, Dem. 1264, 20.

†Βράχε, v. sub βράχω, Hom.

Βρᾶχέα or βράχεα, τά, v. βράχος.

Βρᾶχείς, εῖσα, έν, part. aor. 2 pass. from βρέχω.

Βρᾶχέως, adv. from βραχύς.

Βρᾶχιονιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *an armlet*, Lat. *torques*, Plut.: from

Βρᾶχίων, ονος, ὁ, *the arm*, Lat. *brachium*, Hom.; πρυμνὸς βραχίων, *the shoulder*, Il.; βραχίων alone for *the shoulder of beasts*, Arist. H. A. [ῐ]

Βρᾶχίων, ον, gen. ονος, [Ion. ῑ. Att. ῐ,] and βράχιστος, comp. and superl. of βραχύς.

†Βραχμάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, usu. in pl. οἱ Βραχμᾶνες, *the Brahmans*, the priestly caste in India, Strab. 712, sqq.

Βράχος, εος, τό, esp. in plur. βράχεα, contr. βράχη, also accent. βραχέα, as if from βραχύς, nearly = τέναγος, *shallow, stagnant pools*, Lat. *brevia et syrtes*, Hdt. [ᾰ]

Βραχύβιος, ον, (βραχύς, βίος) *short-lived*, Plat. Rep. 546 A. Hence

Βραχυβιότης, ητος, ἡ, *shortness of life*: Arist. wrote περὶ μακρο-, καὶ βραχυ- βιότητος.

Βρᾶχυβλᾰβής, ές, (βραχύς, βλάπτω) *harming slightly*, Luc.

Βραχύβωλος, ον, (βραχύς, βῶλος) *with small* or *few clods*, β. χέρσος, a small spot of ground, Anth.

Βραχυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βραχύς, γνώμη) *of short* or *small understanding*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 18.

Βραχύδρομος, ον, (βραχύς, δρόμος) *running a short way*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

Βραχυεπής, ές, (βραχύς, ἔπος) *of few words.* Adv. -πῶς.

Βραχυκαταληκτέω, ῶ, *to end short*, i. e. *with a short syllable.*—II. *to be too short by a foot*, Metric.: from

Βραχυκατάληκτος, ον, (βραχύς, καταλήγω) *ending with a short syllable.*—II. *too short by a foot*, Metric.

Βραχυκομάω, ῶ, (βραχύς, κομάω) *to wear short hair*, Strab.

Βραχύκωλος, ον, (βραχύς, κῶλον) *with short limbs*, Strab.—II. *consisting of short sentences*, Arist. Rhet.

†Βραχύλλης, ου, ὁ, *Brachylles*, a boeotarch, Polyb. 17, 1, 2.

†Βράχυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Brachyllus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1352, 5.

Βραχυλογέω, *to be short in speech*, Plut. 2, 193 D: and

Βραχυλογία, ας, ἡ, *brevity in speech* or *writing*, Plat. Prot. 343 B, etc.: from

Βραχυλόγος, ον, (βραχύς, λέγω) *speaking briefly, short in speech, of few words*, Plat.

Βραχυμέρεια, ας, ἡ, *littleness of parts, smallness*: from

Βραχυμερής, ές, (βραχύς, μέρος) *made up of small parts.*

Βραχυμῠθία, ας, ἡ, =βραχυλογία.

Βραχυντικός, ή, όν, *making short*: from

Βραχύνω, f. -ὕνῶ, (βραχύς) *to use as short*, συλλαβήν, Plut.

Βραχύνωτος, ον, (βραχύς, νῶτον) *short-backed*, Strab.

Βραχυόνειρος, ον, (βραχύς, ὄνειρος) *with short* or *few dreams*, ὕπνος, Plat. Tim. 45 E.

Βραχυπαραληκτέω, ῶ, *to have the antepenult short*: from

Βραχυπαράληκτος, ον, (βραχύς, παραλήγω) *with the antepenult short*, Metric. Adv. -τως, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 121.

Βραχύπνους, ον, contr. πνους, ουν, (βραχύς, πνέω) *short-breathing*, Hipp.

Βραχύπολις, εως, ἡ, poet. -πτολις, (βραχύς, πόλις) *a little town.*

Βραχύπορος, ον, (βρᾰχύς, πόρος) *with a short* or *narrow passage*, Plat. Rep. 546 A.

Βραχυπότης, ου, ὁ, (βραχύς, πότης) *one that drinks little*, Hipp.

Βραχυπότος, ον, (βραχύς, πίνω) *drinking little*, Gal.

†Βραχύπτερος, ον, (βραχύς, πτερόν) *with short wings*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2.

Βραχύπτολις, εως, ἡ, =βραχύπολις, Lyc.

Βραχυῤῥιζία, ας, ἡ, *shortness of root*, Theophr.

Βραχύῤῥιζος, ον, (βραχύς, ῥίζα) *with a short root*, Id.

ΒΡΑ΄ΧΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, comp. βραχύτερος and βραχίων, sup. βραχύτατος and βράχιστος, *small*, first in Hdt., of Space and Time, *short*; of Number, *few, little, mean, trifling*: τεῖχος, *low*, Thuc. 7, 29: βραχύ, *a little, a short time*: βραχὺ τοξεύειν, *to shoot not far, to a short distance*: διὰ βραχέων, *in few words*, Lat. *brevibus, paucis*, Plat. Prot. 336 A: ἐν βραχεῖ, ἐν βραχέσι, *briefly*, Soph. El. 673: ἐπὶ βραχύ, *a little, for a short time*: κατὰ βραχύ, *little by little*, Thuc. 4, 96, Plat, etc.: *a little, in a slight degree*, Plat. Tim. 27 C: παρὰ βραχύ, = παρὰ μικρόν, *by a little, almost.* Adv. -έως. (Perh. from ῥάσσω, ῥήγνυμι.)

Βραχυσίδηρος, ον, (βραχύς, σίδηρος) ἄκων βρ., a dart *with a short, small head*, Pind. N. 3, 79. [ῐ]

Βραχύσκιος, ον, (βραχύς, σκιά) *with a short shadow.*

Βραχυστελέχης, ες, (βραχύς, στέλεχος) *with a short stem*, Theophr.

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Βραχυσταμία, ας, ἡ, *smallness of mouth:* from

Βραχύστομος, ον, (βραχύς, στόμα) *with a short, narrow mouth* or *opening*, Plut.

Βραχυσυλλαβία, ας, ἡ, *fewness of syllables, brevity*, Call.: from

Βραχυσύλλαβος, ον, (βραχύς, συλλαβή) *with short*, i. e. *few syllables.*—2. *consisting of short syllables*, Dion. H.

Βραχυσύμβολος, ον, (βραχύς, σύμβολον) *bringing a small contribution*, Anth.

Βραχύτης, ητος, ἡ, (βραχύς) *shortness*, μελετῆς βραχ., *brief study*, Thuc. 1, 138: *narrowness, deficiency*, γνώμης, Id. 3, 42.

Βραχυτομέω, *to cut short off*, Theophr.: from

Βραχυτόμος, ον, (βραχύς, τέμνω) *cutting short:* but—II. proparox., βραχύτομος, ον, pass. *cut short, clipped*, Theophr.

Βραχυτονέω, *to extend, reach but a short way:* from

Βραχύτονος, ον, (βραχύς, τείνω) *reaching but a short way*, Plut.

Βραχυτράχηλος, ον, (βραχύς, τράχηλος) *short-necked*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ]

Βραχύυπνος, ον, (βραχύς, ὕπνος) *of short* or *little sleep*, Arist. Somn.

Βραχυφεγγίτης, ου, ὁ, (βραχύς, φέγγος) *giving a short light*, Anth. [ῐ]

Βραχυφύλλος, ον, (βραχύς, φύλλον) *short-leaved*, or *few-leaved*, Anth.

Βραχυχρόνιος, ον, (βραχύς, χρόνος) *of short time, of brief duration*, Plat. Tim. 75 B.

Βραχύωτος, ον, (βραχύς, οὖς) *short-eared, with short handles*, Ath.

* ΒΡΑΧΩ, root of the Hom. ἔβραχε or βράχε, *to rattle, clash, ring*, Il.; mostly of arms and armour: also of the roaring of a torrent, Il. 21, 9: the groaning of the battle-field, Il. 21, 387: the creaking of a heavy wagon, Il. 5, 838: the shriek of a wounded horse, Il. 16, 468, etc.: always 3 sing. aor. ἔβραχε or βράχε, taken by others as perf. of βράζω, for βέβραχε. (Akin to βράζω, ῥάσσω, onomatop.)

Βρέγμα, ατος, τό, *the upper part of the head*, Lat. *sinciput*, Batr. 230, also βρεγμός, βρέχμα, βρεχμός, (from βρέχω, because this part of the bone is longest in hardening.)—II. = ἀπόβρεγμα, *an infusion, extract*, Diod.

Βρεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

Βρεκεκεκές, sound to imitate *the croaking of frogs*, Ar. Ran. 209 sqq.

ΒΡΕΊΜΩ, only used in pres. and impf.: the Lat. *FREMO, to roar*, of the waves, Il. 4, 425: so in mid. βρέμομαι, Il. 2, 210, and of the storm, Il. 14, 399. After Hom. of all kinds of sounds, *to whistle* as the wind, Simon. 7; *to clash* like arms, Aesch. Pr. 423; *to mutter*, of a seditious mob, Id. Eum. 978; and Pind. applies it even to the lyre, N. 11, 8; esp. like *fremo*, of the *gnashing* of teeth, Aesch. Theb. 350, in mid. (Akin to βροντή.)

†Βρέμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Bremon*, mase. pr. n., Qu. Sm.

†Βρένθειον, ου, τό, *a kind of fragrant unguent*, Sapph. ap. Ath. 690 E.

†Βρένθις, ῐος, ἡ, Cyprian word for θρῖδαξ, Ath. 69 B.

ΒΡΕΝΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *an unknown water-bird*, of a stately bearing, Arist. H. A.: hence—II. *a haughty carriage, arrogance*, Ath.: cf. σκωπτω from σκώψ. Hence

Βρενθύομαι, later βρενθύνομαι, dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to be of a proud and haughty bearing, hold one's head high in the air, look big, swagger*, Ar. Pac. 26, Nub. 362, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. [ῠ]

†Βρέννος, ου, ὁ, *Brennus*, a leader of the Gauls, Strab.

†Βρεντέσιον, ου, τό, *Brundisium*, now *Brindisi*, a city of lower Italy on eastern coast, Hdt. 4, 99.

Βρέξις, εως, ἡ, (βρέχω) = βροχή, *a wetting*, Xen. Hipp. 5, 9.

ΒΡΕΤΑΣ, τό, gen. βρέτεος, nom. pl. βρέτη, *a wooden image of a god*, Aesch., and Eur.—2. in Anaxandr. Didym. 1, = ἀναίσθητος: cf. Lat. *stipes, stupidus*, our *blockhead.*

†Βρεττᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *Britannia, Britain*, Diod. S. 5, 22. Hence

†Βρεττᾰνῐκός, ἡ, όν, *of Britain, British*, al Βρετ. νῆσοι, the *British isles*, Polyb., etc.

†Βρεττᾰνός, Βρετᾰνός, and Βρεταvνός, οῦ, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Britain*, Polyb., Strab., etc.

†Βρεττία, ας, ἡ, *Bruttium*, the country of the Bruttii in Italy, Strab.

†Βρέττιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Bruttii*, a people of lower Italy, Strab.: hence

†Βρεττιᾱνός, ἡ, όν, *of the Bruttii, Bruttian*; ἡ Βρεττιανή = Βρεττία, Polyb. 1, 56, 3.

†Βρεῦκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Breuci*, a people of Pannonia, Strab.

†Βριεῦνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Breuni*, a people of Illyria, Strab.

Βρεφικός, ή, όν, (βρέφος) *childish*, Philo.

Βρεφόθεν, adv., *from a child.*

Βρεφοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *child-murder:* from

Βρεφοκτόνος, ον, (βρέφος, κτείνω) *child-murdering*, Lyc.

ΒΡΕΊΦΟΣ, εος, τό, *the child while yet in the womb*, Lat. *foetus*, = ἔμβρυον, Il. 23, 266.—II. *the new-born babe, whelp* or *cub*, from Pind. O. 6, 55, downwds.: pleon., νέον βρέφος, Eur. Bacch. 289. (Akin to τρέφω and ῥέρβω: others compare βρύον, ἔμβρυον, as δεύω, δέφω.)

Βρεφοτροφεῖον, τό, (βρέφος, τρέφω) *a foundling hospital*, late word.

Βρεφύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from βρέφος, *a little babe*, Luc.

†Βρεφώδης, ες, (βρέφος, εἶδος) *child-like*, Eccl.

Βρέχμα, ατος, τό, = βρέγμα.

Βρεχμός, οῦ, ὁ, = βρέγμα, βρεγμός, Il. 5, 586.

ΒΡΕΧΩ, fut. -ξω, *to wet, moisten, sprinkle, rain on:* metaph. *to shower down* blessings *upon one.* Pass. *to be wetted* or *drenched*, βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν δυφαλόν, Xen. An. 4, 5, 2: μέθῃ βρεχθείς, Eur. El. 326: hence βεβρεγμένος, *tipsy*, Lat. *vividus, madidus*, Eubul. Incert. 5. Impers. βρέχει, like ὕει, Lat. *pluit, it rains.* (Akin to Lat. *rigo*, Germ. *regen*, our *rain.*)

Βρήσσω, Ion. for βράσσω.

ΒΡΙ–, [ῐ], insepar. intensive prefix, whence come βριάω, βριαρός, also ὀβριμος. cf. Βριάρεως, Ὀβριάρεως: not to be confounded with—II. βρῖ contr. from βριθύ, which only occurs in Gramm., except that acc. to Strabo, Hesiod used it for βριαρόν, as βῆ from ῥῆδιον, κρί, δώ, etc. (Qu. akin to Sanscr. *virya* fortitudo, *vira* heros, Lat. *vir?*)

†Βριαδα, ων, τά, *Briada*, a city of Pisidia, Strab.

†Βριαντική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. χώρα, *Briantica*, a region of Thrace on the Lissus, Hdt. 7, 108.

Βριάρεως, εω, ὁ, Il. 1, 403, a hundred-handed giant, so called by the gods, but by men Aegaeon, who assisted Jupiter, cf. Hes. Th. 714, 817: he was son-in-law to Neptune, and with his brothers Cottus and Gyas defended the gods against the Titans. Also Ὀβριάρεως (from βρι-). [ᾰ. Ep. trisyll.]

Βρῑᾰρός, ά, όν, Ion. βριερός, (βριάω) *strong*, in Il. always epith. of a helmet, κόρυς, τρυφάλεια.

Βριαρόχειρ ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (βριαρός, χείρ) *strong handed.*

Βριάω, (βρι–) *to strengthen, to make strong and mighty*, Hes. Op. 5. Th. 447.—II. intr. *to be strong*, Hes. Op. 5. [ᾰ]

†Βριγάντιον, ου, τό, *Brigantium*, now *Bregenz*, a town of Vindelicia, Strab.

†Βρίγες, ων, οἱ, = Βρυγοί.

Βρίζα, ης, ἡ, *a kind of grain* in Thrace and Macedonia, still called *wrize*, of same species with τίφη, like our *rye*, Gal. (The word seems orig. to be Aeol. for ῥίζα, Greg. Cor. p. 576.)

†Βρίζανα, *Brizana*, a Persian river, Arr. Ind. 39, 7.

ΒΡΙ΄ΖΩ, f. -ίξω (never βρίσω), *to nod, slumber, sleep*; in genl. *to be sleepy, slow, and heavy*, Il. 4, 223. (Akin to βρίθω.) Hence

†Βριζώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Brizo*, a goddess of Delos, who sent dreams and interpreted them to men, Ath. 335 A.

Βρῑήπυος, ον, (βρι–, ἀκνω) *strong* or *loud shouting*, epith. of Mars, Il. 13, 521.

Βρῖθος, εος, τό, (βρίθω) *weight, heaviness*, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 1050. Hence

Βριθοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *weight, burden, heaviness*, Il. 5, 839; 12, 460.

Βρῑθύκερως, ων, gen. ω, (βριθύς, κέρας) *with heavy horns*, Opp.

Βριθύνους, ον, contr. νους, ουν, (βριθύς, νοῦς) *grave-minded, thoughtful*, Anth.

Βριθύς, εῖα, ύ, (βρίθω) *weighty, heavy*, in Hom. always epith. of ἔγχος, cf. βρι–.

ΒΡΙ΄ΘΩ, fut. βρίσω: aor. ἔβρισα: perf. βέβρῑθα: *to have weight or bulk, to be heavy, to be weighed down, heavy laden* with a thing, c. dat., στοφόλαις βρίθουσα ἀλωή, Il. 18, 561, cf. Od. 16, 474; 19, 112; also c. gen., τραπεζαι σίτου βεβρίθασι, Od. 15, 334. Also in mid. μήκων καρπῷ βριθομένη, *laden with fruit*, Il. 8, 307: with notion of *burthensome, oppressive*, ἔργα βεβριθυῖα, elsewh. βαρεῖα, Il. 21, 265, cf. 16, 384; hence also in prose *to bow, sink under a burthen*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; *to incline to one side*, Arist. Probl.—2. of men, *to outweigh, prevail*, ἑτέρωσε βρίσας, Od. 6, 159; *to be superior in the fight, to be master*, Lat. *praevalere*, Il. 12, 346, cf. ἐπιβρίθω.—II. trans. *to load, press*, Hes. Op. 464; πλοῦτῳ, Pind. N 8, 31. βρ. τελάντα, Aesch. Pers. 346. (Akin to βάρος, βαρύνω, βαρύθω.) [ῐ]

Βρῑκελος, ου, ὁ, a name of *a tragic mask*, Cratin. Seriph. 11. (Acc. to Hesych., quasi βροτῶ εἰκελος–?)

†Βρικιννῖαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Bricinnae*, a fortress of Sicily, Thuc. 5, 4.

†Βριλησσός, ου, ὁ, *Brilessus*, a mountain of Attica, Thuc. 2, 23.

Βριμάζω, f. -άσω, and

Βριμαίνω, = sq., only in Gramm.

Βριμόομαι and βριμώομαι, dep. mid., *to be wrathful, furious*, Ar. Eq. 853; τινί, Xen.: esp. of beasts, *to grow wroth to anger by roaring, snorting*, etc.: from

ΒΡΙ΄ΜΗ, ης, ἡ, *wrath, any expression of anger, snorting*, esp. *threatening*: also *power, strength, bulk*, like ἰφθιμος, H. Hom. 28, 10. (akin to βρίθω, βρῑμάω, βριμώσσω.) [ῐ] Hence

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Βρῑμηδόν, adv., *with snorting*, Nonn.

Βρίμημα, ατος, τό,=βρίμη, Anth. [ῐ]

Βριμόομαι, v. βριμάομαι, Xen.

Βρῑμώ, οῦς, ἡ, (Βρίμη) epith. of Hecate or Proserpina, *the wrathful, the terrible one*, Ap. Rh. 3, 861.

†Βριξία, ας, ἡ, *Brixia*, now *Brescia*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

Βρῑσάρματος, ον, (βρίθω, ἅρμα) *chariot-pressing*, epith. of Mars, Hes. Sc. 441, H. Hom. 7, 1.

†Βρῑσεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Briseus*, father of Hippodamia, Il. 1, 392. Hence

†Βρῑσηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Brisēis, daughter of Briseus*, i. e. Hippodamia, the fair captive of Achilles, taken from him by Agamemnon, Il. 1, 184, sqq.

†Βρίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Brison*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 12, 2.

†Βρῑτόμαρτις, εως, ἡ, (βριτύς, μάρτις, Cret., meaning *sweet maiden*), *Britomartis*, a Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carme, called also Δίκτυννα, Callim., etc.: hence—2. an epithet of Diana in Crete, who loved her, assumed her name, and was worshipped under it, Strab., Paus.

†Βρόγγος, ου, ὁ, *Brongus*, a tributary of the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49.—2. masc. pr. n., Nonn.

Βρόγχια, ων, τά, (βρόγχος) *the end of the windpipe that joins the lungs*, Arist. Probl.

Βρογχοκήλη, ης, ἡ, *a tumour in the throat*, Celsus.

ΒΡΟΓΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the throat, gullet, windpipe*, Hipp.—II. *a gulp, draught*, Epict. (βράγχος, βόγχος.)

Βρογχωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *the neck-hole in a garment*, Joseph.

†Βρομερός, οῦ, ὁ, *Bromērus*, a Macedonian, Thuc. 4, 83.

Βρομέω=βρέμω, *to buzz, hum*, of gnats, Il. 16, 642.

Βρομιάζομαι, dep.,=Βακχεύω, from Βρόμιος, Anth.

Βρομιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Antiph. Aphr. 1, 12.

Βρόμιος, α, ον, (βρόμος) *sounding, φόρμιγξ*, Pind. N. 9, 18: hence as subst.—II. Βρόμιος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, *the noisy, boisterous* god, Aesch., and Eur.: and as adj.—2. Βρόμιος, α, ον,=Βάκχειος, *Bacchic*, etc., Eur.

Βρομιώδης, ες, (Βρόμιος, εἶδος) *like Bacchus* or *wine, Bacchic*, Anth.

Βρομιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Βρομιῶτις, ῐδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Βρόμος, ου, ὁ, (βρέμω) Lat. *fremitus, any loud noise*, only once in Hom. of the *crackling* of fire, Il. 14, 396: in Pind., of thunder; Aesch. Fr. 181, of wind; Simon. 108, of the drum; and of many other sounds, as of the flute, H. Hom. Merc. 452, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 174.

Βρόμος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of oats*, also written βόρμος, Theophr.

Βρόμος, ου, ὁ,=βρῶμος, dub.

Βρονταῖος, αία, αῖον, (βροντή) *of, belonging to thunder*, Ζεύς, *Jupiter the thunderer*, Arist. Mund.

Βροντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to thunder*, Hom: metaph. of Pericles, Ar. Ach. 531: βροντᾷ, impers. *it thunders*, Arist. H. A.

Βροντεῖον, ου, τό, *an engine for making stage-thunder*, Poll.: from

ΒΡΟΝΤΗ΄ ῆς, ἡ, *thunder*, Hom., who adds Διός and Ζηνός, cf. κεραυνός: hence *any loud sound* or *voice*.—H. *the state of one struck with thunder, astonishment*, Hdt. 7, 10, 5. (Akin to βρέμω, βρόμος.)

Βρόντημα, ατος, τό, *thunder*, Aesch. Pr. 993.

Βρόντης, ου, ὁ, *Brontes*, name of one of the Cyclopes, who forged the bolts of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 140: from βροντή.

Βροντησικέραυνος, ον, (βροντάω, κεραυνός) *sending thunder and lightning*, νεφέλη, Ar. Nub. 265.

Βροντιαῖος, α, ον, = βρονταῖος, Hipp.

†Βροντῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Brontīnus*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Metapontum, Diog. L.

Βροντοποιός, όν, (βροντή, ποιέω) *thunder-making*.

Βροντοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (βροντή, σκοπέω) *the taking note of thunder, divination by it*, cf. κεραυνοσκοπία.

Βροντώδης, ες, (βροντή, εἶδος) *like thunder*; *thundering*, Anth.

Βρόξαι, v. under ἀναβρόξειε and καταβρόξειε.

†Βροτέας, α, ὁ, *Broteas*, father and son of Tantalus, Paus. 3, 22, 4.

Βρότειος, ον, also α, ον, and βρότεος, έη, εον, Od. 19, 545, H. Hom. Ven. 47, Aesch. Eum. 171, (βροτός) *mortal, human, of mortal mould*. Only poet.

Βροτήσιος, ον, also α, ον,=foreg., Hes. Op. 771, Alcm. 8.

Βροτοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βροτός, βῆμα) *trampling on men*. [ᾰ]

Βροτόγηρυς, υ, gen. υος. (βροτός, γῆρυς) *with human voice*, Anth.

Βροτοειδής, ές, (βροτός, εἶδος) *like man, of man's nature*, Maneth.

Βροτόεις, εσσα, εν, (βρότος) *bloody, blood-besprinkled*, Il., mostly with ἔναρα.

Βροτοκτονέω, ῶ, *to murder men*, Aesch. Eum. 421: from

Βροτοκτόνος, ον, (βροτός, κτείνω) *man-slaying*, Orph.

Βροτολοιγός, όν, (βροτός, λοιγός) *man-slaying, a plague to man*, always epith. of Mars, Hom., esp. in Il.

Βροτός, οῦ, ὁ, *a mortal, man*, opp. to ἀθάνατος or θεός, oft. in Hom., who always uses it as subst.; with ἀνήρ added, Il. 5, 361: the fem. βροτὸς αὐδήεσσα once, Od. 5, 334: as adj. *mortal*, Pind.: only poet. (Akin to μόρος, μορτός, Lat. *mori*, *mors*, Sanscr. *mṛi*, cf. sub ἀμβρόσιος.)

Βρότος, ου, ὁ, *blood that has flowed from a wounded man, gore*, λύθρον: Hom. in Il. always adds αἱματόεις, but Od. 24, 189, μέλας βρότος. (Acc. to Damm from ῥέω, ῥότος, Aeol.)

Βροτοσκόπος, ον, (βροτός, σκοπέω) *taking note of man*, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 499.

Βροτοσόος, ον, (βροτός, σαόω, σώζω) *man saving*, Orph.

Βροτόστονος, ον, (βροτός, στένω) *causing groans to mortals*; unless a corruption for βαρύστονος, Eur. Sthenob. 10.

Βροτοστυγής, ές, (βροτός, στυγέω) *man hating?*—II. pass. *hated by men*, Aesch. Cho. 51.

Βροτοφεγγής, ές, (βροτός, φέγγος) *giving light to men*, Anth.

Βροτοφθόρος, ον, (βροτός, φθείρω) *man destroying*, Aesch. Eum. 787.

Βροτόω, (βρότος) *to make bloody, stain with gore*, βεβροτωμένα πεύχεα, Od. 11, 41.—II. (βροτός) *to make mortal*; βροτωθείς, *having been made man*, and in aor. mid., Eccl.

Βροῦκος, also βροῦχος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of locust without wings*, also ἀττέλαβος, Theophr.

†Βρούκτεροι, ων, οἱ, *the Bructĕri*, a people of Germany, Strab.

†Βροῦτος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Brutus*, Plut., etc.

Βρόχειος, α, ον, (βρόχος) *belonging to a noose*: τὸ βροχεῖον, like βρόχος, *a cord* for strangling?

Βροχετός, οῦ, ὁ, (βρέχω) *a wetting, rain*, Anth.

Βροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (βρέχω) = foreg. Geop.

Βροχθίζω, f. -ίσω, *to gulp down, swallow*, Arist. Probl.; *to devour*; hence *to squander*.—II. *to wet the throat*: from

ΒΡΟΧΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the throat, gullet*, Theocr. 3, 54.—II. *a draught*, Hipp. (Akin to βρόγχος.)

Βροχίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from -χος, *a little noose*, in pl. of the *toils* or *web* of the spider, Anth.; a fisher's *net*, Opp.—II. (βρέχω) *a vessel for watering; an ink-horn*, Anth.

†Βρόχοι, ων, οἱ, *Brochi*, a town of Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 46, 1.

ΒΡΟΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a noose for hanging* or *strangling*, Od.: in genl. *a noose, a cord*, Thuc. 2, 118: in pl. *the meshes* of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; cf. Poll. 5, 28: *a net, a snare*, Eur.: esp. *a snare for birds*, Ar. Av. 527. (Akin to βρόγχος.) [Theogn. 1095, uses the first syll. long, v. Schäf. and Herm. El. Metr. p. 60, but Gaisf. reads βρόγχος.]

Βροχύς, adv. βροχέως, Aeol. forβραχύς, βραχέως, Sappho.

Βροχωτός, όν, (as from βροχόω from βρόχος) *ensnared, entangled*, Neophr. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 1337.

Βρῦ, v. βρῦν.

Βρῡάζω, (βρύω) *to swell with plenty, power, joy, pride*, Aesch. Fr. 4: *to overflow, to bubble up*, ἀφρῷ, Timoth. ap. Ath. 465 C: of plants, *to be full of sap, in full vigour, blossoming and fruit bearing*: in genl.=ἥδομαι, in Epicur. ap. Stob. p. 159, 25: hence *to live at ease, enjoy one's self*, Plut. Hence

Βρυάκτης, ου, ὁ, epith. of Pan, *the jolly, rollicking god*, Orph.

Βρυαλίκτης, ου, ὁ, *one who performs in a kind of war-dance*, dub. in Stesich. 93, Ibyc. 50.

†Βρυάνιον, ου. τό, *Bryānium*, a city of Thesprotia, Strab.

Βρύας, ου, ὁ,=βύας, for which it is freq. v. l.

†Βρύας, αντος, ὁ, *Bryas*, a son of Darius, Hdt. 7, 72.—2. an Argive commander, Paus.

Βρυασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (βρυάζω) *an outburst of joy, exultation*, Plut.

Βρύγδην, adv. (βρύκω) *snarling*, Anth.

Βρύγμα, ατος, τό, *a bite, gnawing*, Nic.

Βρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a snarling, biting, greedy eating*, A. B.: *a grinding* or *gnashing of teeth*, Eupol.

†Βρύγοι, ων, οἱ, also Βρίγες, *Brygi* or *Briges*, a people of Thracian origin on border of Macedonia, from whom sprang the Phrygians, Hdt. 4, 65; 7, 73; others in Strab. 295, 326.

Βρύζω.=βρυάζω, Archil. 26, 6.

Βρῦκετός, οῦ, ὁ, (βρύχω)=βρυχετός.

ΒΡΥ΄ΚΩ, f. -ξω, *to bite, bite in pieces, devour*, Ep. Hom. 14, 13, ἀλὶ βρυχθείς, Anth.: met. of disease, Soph. Tr. 987. in Nic., βρῦκον στόμα, the mouth with the teeth closed, intr.: akin to βιβρώσκω, βροχθίζω, v. also βρύχω. [ῡ except in aor. 2, ἔβρῡχε, Ep. Ad. 418.]

ΒΡΥ΄ΑΑΩ, Ar. Eq. 1126, *to cry like a child for drink*, like μαμᾶν, βρῦν εἰπεῖν: acc. to others, *to let one's self be cheated*.

Βρῦν, Ar. Nub. 1382. βρῦν εἰπεῖν *to cry bryn*, i. e. *cry for drink, like little children*; either a simple interject.,

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or accus. of obsol. *βρῦ*: some would write *βῦν* from Varr. ap. Non. on *buas*, and Festus v. *imbutum*, but v. Phryn. A. B. p. 31.

*ΒΡΥ΄Ξ, gen. *βρυχός, ἡ, the depths of the sea*, in acc. *βρύχα* in Opp. Hal. 2, 588.

Βρῦόεις, εσσα, εν, *mossy, full of moss* or *sea-weed*: in genl. *flourishing, fresh, blooming*, Nic.: from

Βρύον, ου, τό, (*βρύω*) *a kind of mossy sea-weed*, Lat. *alga*, Hipp.—2. more rarely *tree-moss, lichen*, Diosc.—II. *the clustering male blossom of the hazel*, etc., *the catkin*, Theophr.: poet. *the blossom* or *flower* in genl., Nic. [ῡ]

Βρῦοφόρος, ον, (*βρύον, φέρω*) *bearing catkins*, e. g. *δάφνη*, the male bay, Theophr.

Βρῦόω, ῶ, *to cover* or *fill with moss*, in pass., Arist. Color.

†Βρῦσειαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Brȳseae*, a city of Laconia, Il. 2, 583.

Βρύσις, εως, ἡ, (*βρύω*) *a bubbling up, spouting out.*

Βρύσσος, ου, ὁ, Att. *βρύττος, a kind of sea-urchin*, Arist. H. A.

†Βρύσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Bryson*, a pupil of Pythagoras, Iambl.; others in Plat., Anth.. etc.

Βρῦτεα and *βρύτια, ων, τά*, Lat. *bryssa, brissa, refuse of olives* or *grapes after pressing*, Ath.

†Βρυτίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Brutidae*, an Athenian family, Dem. 1365.

Βρύτινος, η, ον, made of *βρῦτον*, Cratin. Malth. 4, ubi v. Mein.

Βρῦτον, ου, τό, and *βρῦτος, ου, ὁ, a fermented liquor*, mostly made from barley, and so *a kind of beer*; but also from fruits, like *cider* or *perry*, Aesch. Fr. 116.

†Βρύττιοι, ων, οἱ, v. *Βρέττιοι*.

Βρῦχαλέος, α, ον, *roaring, howling*, from *βρυχάομαι*.

Βρῦχανάομαι, dep. mid., rarer form of sq., Nic.

Βρῦχάομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., though the aor. mid. also occurs, e. g. Plat. Phaed. 117 D, (*βρύχω*) *to roar, howl, bellow*, Lat. *rugire*, expressive of pain; strictly used of the lion, but also, *ταῦρος βρυχώμενος*, Soph. Aj. 322. (Akin to *βρύκω*.)

Βρῦχετός, οῦ, ὁ, also *βρυκετός, ὁ*, (*βρυκω*) *the ague*, from the teeth chattering.

Βρῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a roaring, howling, bellowing*: *gnashing of teeth*, Ap. Rh., v. *βρύχω, βρύκω*.

Βρῦχηδόν, adv., *roaring, howling, bellowing*: Ap. Rh.

Βρῦχηθμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*βρυχή*, Opp.

Βρύχημα, ατος, τό,=*βρυχή*, Aesch. Fr. 146. [ῡ]

Βρῦχητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a bellower, howler*, Anth.

Βρῦχητικός, ή, όν, *roaring, bellowing*, Eccl.

Βρύχιος, ον, also *α, ον*, (akin to *βρύξ* and *βρύκω*) *engulphed, plunged into, sunk in water, βρυχία ἠχώ, an echo from the sea*, Aesch. Pr. 1090; usu. *ὑποβρύχιος*. The signf. *bellowing*, from *βρύχω, βρυχάομαι*, assumed by many scholars, esp. Blomf. Pers. 403, is uncertain, and would seem to require ῡ.

Βρυγμός, ὁ,=*βρυγμός*, Nic.

ΒΡΥ΄ΧΩ, f. -ξω, *to bellow, howl, gnash the teeth*, in genl. of any loud burst *of rage* or *pain*. Hom. has only perf. *βεβρύχε, βεβρύχως*, and plusqpf. *ἐβεβρύχει*, of the *death-cry*, or (as Buttm. Lexil. voc. *βροξαι* 4 sqq., prefers) of the *gnashing of the teeth* of a wounded hero, cf. Soph. Tr. 904, 1072: and of *the howling* or *roaring of the waves*, Il. 17, 264, Od. 12, 242: 2 aor. *ἐβρῦχε* in Ep. ad. 418 has been assigned to *βρύκω*, q. v.: akin to *βρύκω*. Acc. to Moeris *βρύχω* was the comm. form of the Att. *βρύκω*, but v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735. (Hence *βρυχάομαι, βρυχή*, etc.) [ῡ]

ΒΡΥ΄Ω, prob. only used in pres. and impf., yet v. *ἐξαναβρύω, to be full of anything, swell therewith, bubble over, overflow*: of fulness and abundance of all kinds, esp. luxuriant growth and blossoming of plants, c. dat. *ἔρνος ἀνθεῖ βρύει, swells with bloom even to bursting*, Il. 17, 56, later also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 16.—II. trans. *to cause to burst forth, πηγὴ ὕδωρ*, N. T., *ῥόδα*, Anacreont. (Akin to *βλύω, βλύζω, φλύω*.) [ῡ in pres. and impf.]

Βρῦώδης, ες, (*βρύον, εἶδος*) *moss-like, full of moss*, Arist. H. A.

Βρῦώνη, ης, ἡ, *a wild creeping plant, bryony*, Nic.

Βρῦωνία, ας, ἡ, and *βρῦωνιάς, άδος, ἡ*,=foreg., Diosc.

Βρῦωνίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*βρυώνη*, Nic.

Βρῶμα, ατος, τό, (*βιβρώσκω*) *that which is eaten, food*, Ar. Fr. 313: *that which is eaten out*, Hipp.

Βρωμάομαι, dep. mid., *to bray like an ass, rudere*, Ar. Vesp. 618. (Prob. from *βρέμω*.)

Βρωμίομαι, dep. mid.=*βρωμέω*, dub. l. Arist. H. A.

Βρωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *βρῶμα*, Ath.

Βρωμᾶτομιξᾶπάτη, ης, ἡ, (*βρῶμα, μίγνυμι, ἀπάτη*) *the false pleasure of eating made dishes*, Anth. [πᾶ]

Βρωματώδης, ες,=*βρωμώδης*, Diosc.

Βρωμέω, (*βρῶμος*) *to stink*: also in mid.

Βρώμη, ης, ἡ, (*βιβρώσκω*)=*βρῶμα, food*, Od.—II. (*βρωμάομαι*) *the braying of an ass*, Iatr.

Βρωμήεις, εσσα, εν, (*βρωμάομαι*) *braying*, Lat. *rudens*, Nic.

Βρώμησις, εως, ἡ, *the braying of an ass.*

Βρωμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *the brayer*, name of the ass.

Βρωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=foreg.

*Βρῶμι, assumed as pres., whence to form *ἔβρων*, aor. of *βιβρώσκω*.

†Βρωμίσκος, ου, ἡ, *Bromiscus*, a city of Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.

Βρωμολόγος, ον, (*βρῶμος, λέγω*) *speaking foul words, foul-mouthed*, Luc.

Βρῶμος, ου, ὁ, *a stink*, esp. of beasts at rut: the form *βρόμος* is dub., but may be defended as Ion., v. Schweigh. Ath. t. 2, p. 94.

Βρῶμος, ὁ, (*βιβρώσκω*)=*βρώμη*.

Βρωμώδης, ες, (*βρῶμος, εἶδος*) *stinking, foul-smelling*, Strab.

Βρωσείω, desiderat. from *βιβρώσκω, to wish to eat, to be hungry*, Call. Fr. 435.

Βρώσιμος, ον, (*βρῶσις*) *eatable, solid*, opp. to *πιστός*, Aesch. Pr. 479.

Βρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*βιβρώσκω*) *meat*, as opp. to drink *πόσις*, Hom.—II. *an eating, eating out, corroding, rust*, N. T.

Βρωστήρ and *βρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ*, (*βιβρώσκω*) *eating, devouring, biting, βρωτῆρες αἱχμαί*, Aesch. Eum. 803.

Βρωτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of *βιβρώσκω, to be eaten*, Luc.

Βρωτικός, ή, όν. *inclined to eat.*—2. *promoting this inclination*, of certain medicines, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D. Adv. -κῶς.

Βρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of *βιβρώσκω, eaten.*—II. *eatable*, τὸ *βρωτόν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1, and *τὰ βρωτά*, Eur. Supp. 1110, *meat*, opp. to *ποτόν*.

Βρωτύς, ύος, ἡ,=*βρῶσις*, Hom. [ῡ]

Βύας, ου, ὁ, *the owl, owlet, bubo*, Arist. H. A.: also *βρύας*, and poet *βῦζα*.

†Βύβασσος, ου, ἡ, *Bybassus*, a city of Caria; hence

†Βυβάσσιος, α, ον, *of Bybassus. Bybassian*, ἡ *Βυβ. Χερρόνησος, the Bybassian Chersonese.*

Βυβλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *βυβλος*.

Βύβλινος, η, ον, (*βύβλος*) *made of byblus, ὅπλον νεός, a cable*, Od. 21, 391.

†Βύβλινα, ων, τά, *ὄρη, the Byblene mountains* in Aegypt, Aesch. Pr. 811.

Βυβλίον, also *βύβλιον, ου, τό, the byblus prepared for use*, esp. for ropes and paper, hence—II. *a book*, like *βιβλίον*.

†Βυβλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Byblis*, a fountain in Miletus, Theocr. 7, 114.

ΒΥ΄ΒΛΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *the Aegyptian papyrus*; of which the triangular stalk and root were eaten by the poor, *Cyperus papyrus*, Hdt. 2, 92.—II. *its coats* or *fibres*, esp. as prepared for ropes, sails, mats, paper, etc.: also *βιβλος*, esp. after anything was written upon it: in plur. *τὰ βύβλα*, Anth.

†Βύβλος, ου, ἡ, *Byblus*, an ancient name of Phoenicia, Strab.; *οἱ Βύβλιοι, the inhab. of Byblus*; adj. *Βυβλιος, α, ον, of Byblus*, Luc., and pecul. fem. *Βυβλιάς, άδος, ἡ*. Nomn.—2. a city of the Aegyptian Delta.

Βῦζα, ἡ,=*βύας*, Nic.

†Βυζάκιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Byzacii*, a people of Africa, Strab.: ἡ *Βυζακία*, and *Βυζακίς, ίδος*, (sub. *χώρα*) *Byzacia*, v. l. Polyb. 12, 1, 5.

†Βυζάντιον, ου, τό, *Byzantium*, *now Constantinople* or *Stamboul*, a city on the European side of Thracian Bosporus, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence

†Βυζάντιος, α, ον, *of Byzantium, Byzantine*, Thuc.; also *Βυζαντιᾶκός, ή, όν*, Strab.; fem. *Βυζαντίς, ίδος*, and *Βυζαντιάς, άδος*, Anth.

†Βύζας, αντος, ὁ, *Byzas*, founder of Byzantium, Diod. S. 4, 49.

Βυζην, adv., *close pressed, closely*, *β. κλείειν*, Thuc. 4, 8.

†Βυζῆρες, ων, οἱ, *the Byzēres*, a people of Pontus, Ap. Rh. 2, 196.

†Βυζῆς, ου Ion. εω, ὁ,=*Βύζας*.—2. a king of Babylon, Conon.

Βύζω, f. *βύσω*,=*βύω*, Aretae.—2. f. *βυξω, to howl, to hoot*, Dio Cass.

Βυθάω, (*βυθός*) *to be in* or *go into the deep*, Nic.

Βυθίζω, f. -ίσω. (*βυθός*) *to throw into the deep, immerse, sink*, Polyb.; pass. *to sink*, Arist. Plant.

Βύθιος, α, ον, *in the deep, sunken, deep*, in Plut. of the voice: *τὰ βύθια*, sub. *ζῶα, water-animals*, Anth.: *βύθιος Κρονίδης, Neptune*, Anth. Adv. -ως.

Βυθίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *βυθῖτις, ίδος, ἡ*,=foreg., Anth.

Βύθοι, adv. *in the deep, at the bottom.*

ΒΥ΄ΘΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *the depth*, esp. of the sea, *the water-deeps*, Aesch. Pr. 432. (Akin to *βάθος, βυσσος*.)

Βυθοτρεφής, ές, (*βυθός, τρέφω*) *reared, living in the deep*, LXX.

Βυκανάω, and *βυκανίζω, to blow the trumpet*: from

Βύκανη, ης, ἡ, *a trumpet*, Lat. *buccina*, Polyb.: v. *βύω*. [ᾰ]

Βυκάνημα, ατος, τό, *the sound of the trumpet*, App.

Βυκανητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a trumpeter*. App.

Βυκανίζω,=*βυκανάω*, Sext. Emp. Hence

Βυκανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *βυκάνημα, trumpeting*: *the trumpet's sound.*

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Βὐκανιστήριον, ου, τό,=*βυκάνη*.

Βυκανιστής, οῦ, ὁ,=*βυκανητής*, *a trumpeter*, Polyb.

Βύκτης, ου, ὁ, (*βύζω*, *βύω*) *swelling*, *blustering*, *ἄνεμοι βύκται*, Od. 10, 20, where is gen. plur. *βυκτάων*.—II. *a wind*, *hurricane*, Lyc. 738, 757.

†**Βυλάζωρα**, ων, τά, *Bylazora*, a city of Paeonia, Polyb. 5, 97, 1.

†**Βυλλϊάκή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Bylliace*, a region of Illyria, around Byllis, Strab.

†**Βυλλίονες**, ων, οἱ, *the Bylliones*, a people of Illyria, Strab.

†**Βυλλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Byllis*, a city of Illyria, Strab.

Βὐνέω, Att. for *βύω*, Ar. Pac. 645.

Βυνη, ης, ἡ, *malt for brewing*.

Βὐνη, ης, ἡ, an old name of *the sea-goddess Ino* or *Leucothea*; hence *the sea itself*, Euphor. 90: acc. to some from *βυθός*, others from *βουνός*. [ῠ]

†**Βυρεβίστας**, or **Βοιρεβίστας**, ου, ὁ, *Byrebistas*, a king of the Getae, Strab.

ΒΥ῾ΡΣΑ, ης, ἡ, *the skin stripped off*, *a hide*, Lat. *bursa*, Hdt. 3, 110: also of the *skin* of a living animal, Theocr. 25, 238.—II. *Byrsa*, the citadel of Carthage, Strab. (from Punic *Basra*, a fortification.)

Βυρσαίετος, ου, ὁ, (*βύρσα*, *αἰετος*) *the leather-eagle*, comic epith. of Cleon the tanner, Ar. Eq. 197.

Βυρσεύς, έως, ὁ, *a tanner*, N. T.

Βυρσεύω, *to dress hides*, *tan*.

Βυρσίνη, ης, ἡ, *a leathern thong*, Ar. Eq. 59, with a play on the word *μυρσίνη*, and so for **Μυρσίνη** as pr. n., Id. 449: strictly fem. from

Βύρσινος, η, ον, (*βύρσα*) *made of skin* or *leather*.

Βυρσις, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *βύρσα*.

Βυρσοδεψέω, ῶ, *to dress hides*, *be a tanner*, Ar. Plut. 167: from

Βυρσοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (*βύρσα*, *δέψω*) *a tanner*, Ar. Eq. 44, etc. Hence

Βυρσοδεψικός, ή, όν, *of*, *belonging to tanning*, Hipp.

Βυρσοδέψιον, ου, τό, *a tan-pit*, *tan-yard*, Inscr.

Βυρσοπᾰγής, ές, (*βύρσα*, *πήγνυμι*) *made of skins*, Plut.

Βυρσοπωφλαγών, όνος, ὁ, *the leather Paphlagonian*, nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 47.

Βυρσοποιός, όν, (*βύρσα*, *ποιέω*) *dressing skins*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7, 160.

Βυρσοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*βύρσα*, *πωλέω*) *a leather-seller*, Ar. Eq. 136.

Βυρσοτενής, ές, Eur. Hel. 1347, and

Βυρσότονος, ον, (*βύρσα*, *τείνω*) *covered with skin* or *leather*, *κύκλωμα* =*τύμπανον*, Eur. Bacch. 124.

Βυρσοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut leather*: from

Βυρσοτόμος, ον, (*βύρσα*, *τέμνω*) *leather-cutting*.

Βυρσόω, (*βύρσα*) *to cover with skins* or *leather*, Math. Vett.

Βυρσώδης, ες, (*βύρσα*, *εἶδος*) *like leather*, Gal.

Βὐσαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (*βύω*, *αὐχήν*) *short-necked*, *bull-necked*, *high-shouldered*, Ar. ap. Poll. 2, 135.

Βύσμα, ατος, τό, (*βύω*) *anything used to stop up*, *a plug*, *bung*, Ar. Fr. 285.

Βύσσα, ἡ,=*βυσσός*, Opp.—II. *a sea-bird*, M. Anton.

†**Βυσσᾶτις**, ίδος, ἡ, *Byssatis*,=Βυζακία, Polyb. 3, 23, 2.

Βυσσινος, η, ον, *made of βύσσος*, *σινδών*, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181.

Βυσσοδομεύω, (*βυσσός*, *δομέω*) orig. *to build in the deeps*, hence *to think over*, *brood upon in one's inmost soul*: Hom. only in Od., and there usu. in phrase *κακὰ φρεσὶ βυσσοδ.*, yet also *μύθους βυσσοδ.*, Od. 4, 676: Hes. says *δόλον φρεσὶ βυσσοδ.*, Sc. 30; and later authors, as Luc., *ὀργὴν β.*

Βυσσόθεν, adv., (*βυσσός*) *from the bottom*, Soph. Ant. 590.

Βυσσομέτρης, ου, ὁ, (*βυσσός*, *μετρέω*) *measuring the deeps*, epith. of a fisherman, Anth.

Βυσσός, οῦ, ὁ,=*βυθός*, *the depths of the sea*, *water-deeps*, Il. 24, 80; so also *βύσσα*.

Βύσσος, ου, ἡ, (prob. the Hebrew *Bútz*, Gesenius Lex. in v.) *a fine yellowish flax*, and *the linen made from it*, Theocr. 2, 73; cf. Paus. 5, 5, 2: said also to be *cotton*, of which the Aegyptian mummy-cloths (*σινδὼν βύσσινος*, Hdt.) were supposed to be made, v. Forster de Bysso Ant. pp. 9, 48; but these are now ascertained to be of *linen*, Wilkinson Aegypt. (1st series) 3, p. 115.—II. of *the silken threads* of the *pinna marina*.

Βυσσόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (*βυσσός*, *φρήν*)=*βαθύφρων*, *deep-thinking*, *unfathomable of soul*, Aesch. Cho. 651.

Βυσσόω,=*βύω*, Gramm. Hence

Βύσσωμα, ατος, τό,=*βύσμα*, of *nets*, *which stopped the passage* of a shoal of tunnies, Anth.

Βύσταξ, ακος, ὁ,=*μύσταξ*, *whiskers*, Antiph. Arch. 1.

Βύστρα, ας, ἡ, =*βύσμα*, Antiph. Orph. 1.

Βύτις, ἡ, and **βυτίνη**, ἡ, v. *βοῦτις*.

†**Βύττακος**, ου, ὁ, *Byttacus*, a Macedonian officer in the army of Antiochus, Polyb. 5, 79, 3.

ΒΥ῾Ω, f. *βύσω*, *to stuff full*, *stop up*, *plug*, c. gen., *νήματος βεβυσμένος*, *stuffed full of spun work* or *spinning* Od. 4, 134, c. dat., *σπογγίῳ βεβυσμ.*, Ar. Ach. 463; absol., Hdt. 6, 125: so also the forms *βύζω*, *βυέω*, *βυσσόω*. From the notion of *filling* sprang that of *puffing up*, *swelling*, as in *βύκτης*, and hence that of *a sound caused by gathering up the breath*, as in *βυκάνη*, *βυκανάω*, etc. [ῡ in oblique tenses, Ar. Vesp. 128, Lucill. Ep. 114.]

Βῶ, subj. aor. 2 act. of *βαίνω*.

Βώδιον, ου, τό,=*βοίδιον*, Dor.

Βωθέω, Ion. contr. for *βοηθέω*.

†**Βώκαρος**, ου, ὁ, *Bocarus*, a river of Salamis, Lyc., later **Βωκαλίας**, Strab.

Βωκολιάσδω, f. -άζω, **βωκολιαστής**, ὁ, Dor. for *βουκ*.

Βωκόλος, **βωκολικός**, Dor. for *βουκ*.

Βῶκος, ὁ, Dor. for *βοῦκος*, *βουκαῖος*.

Βωλάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *βῶλαξ*.

Βωλάκιος, α, ον, *cloddy*, *forming clods*, *of rich loam*, opp. to dry, sandy soil, Pind. P. 4, 228: from

Βῶλαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ,=*βῶλος*, *a clod of earth*, Pind. P. 4, 66.

†**Βῶλαξ**, ακος, ἡ, *Bolax*, a city of Elis, Polyb. 4, 77.

Βωλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *βῶλος*, Strab.

Βωληδόν, adv. *clod-like*, *cloddy*.

Βώλινος, η, ον, (*βῶλος*) *made of clods*.

Βώλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *βῶλος*, Ar. Vesp. 203.

Βωλίτης, ου, ὁ, *a mushroom*, Lat. *boletus*, Gal.

Βωλοειδής, ές, (*βῶλος*, *εἶδος*) *cloddy*, *lumpy*, Theophr.

Βωλοκοπέω, *to break clods of earth*, Ar. Fr. 600: and

Βωλοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *the breaking of clods*: from

Βωλοκόπος, ον, (*βῶλος*, *κόπτω*) *clod-breaking*, Cratin. Archil. 6.

Βῶλος, ου, ἡ, (prob. from *βάλλω*) *a clod* or *lump of earth*, Od. 18, 374: also like Lat. *gleba*, *a piece of land*, *ground*, *soil*: in genl. *a lump of anything*, as of gold, Arist. Mir.; so Eur. calls the sun *βῶλος*,=*μυδρος*, Or. 983, ubi v. Pors. (975).—Later ὁ *βῶλος*, Piers. Moer. 95, Thom. M. 176, Jac. A. P. p. 254: *τὸ βῶλος* is found only in dat. *βώλεῖ*, Leon. Tar. 77.

Βωλοστροφέω, ῶ, (*βῶλος*, *στρέφω*) *to turn up clods in ploughing*, *to plough*, Geop.

Βωλοστροφία, ας, ἡ, *the turning up of clods*.

Βωλοτομέω, *to break clods of earth*, Vit. Hom.: from

Βωλοτόμος, ον, (*βῶλος*, *τέμνω*) *clod-breaking*, Anth.

Βωλώδης, ες, (*βῶλος*, *εἶδος*)=*βωλοειδής*, Diosc.

Βώμαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ,=*βωμολόχος*.—II. *βῶμαξ*, ᾶκος, ἡ, dim. from *βωμός*. [on quantity v. Drac. p. 18.]

Βωμιαῖος, αία, αῖον, rarer form for *βώμιος*.

†**Βωμιεῖς**, Att. -μιῆς, ῶν, οἱ, *the Bōmians*, Lat. *Bomienses*, a people of Aetolia on the borders of Thessaly, Thuc. 3, 96.

Βώμιος, α, ον, Soph. and Eur., also ος, ον, Eur. Phoen. 274, 1750, (*βωμός*) *on* or *at the altar*, *of* or *belonging to the altar*.

Βωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *βωμός*.—II. *a step*, Hdt. 2, 125.

Βωμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *βωμός*.

Βωμίστρια, ας, ἡ, *an attendant on the altar*, *priestess*, Nic.

Βωμοειδής, ές, (*βωμός*, *εἶδος*) *like an altar*, Plut. Them. 32.

Βωμολόχευμα, ατος, τό, *the conduct*, *language of a βωμολόχος*, Ar. Eq. 902: from

Βωμολοχεύομαι, dep. mid., (*βωμολόχος*) *to use low jesting*, *be a buffoon* or *lickspittle*, *to flatter*, Ar. Nub. 970; opp. to *σεμνύνομαι*: act. not used.

Βωμολοχέω,=foreg., Plut.

Βωμολοχία, ας, ἡ, *buffoonery*, *ribaldry*, *manners of a βωμολόχος*, Plat. Rep. 606 C, cf. *βωμολόχος*.

Βωμολοχικός, ή, όν, *inclined to coarse jokes*, Luc.: from

Βωμολόχος, ον, (*βωμός*, *λοχάω*) orig. of *the rabble that waited about the altars*, *to beg or steal some of the meat* offered thereon: hence *living on offerings*, *haunting the altar*, *half-starved*, cf. Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 52, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: usu. metaph. of *such as would do any dirty work to get a meal*, *a lick-spittle*, *low jester*, *buffoon*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 8, 3. Rhet. 3, 18, 7: Ar. Nub. 970, applies the verb, and, Ran. 358, the adj., to the music of his day, which had lost its former gravity, and sought to tickle the vulgar ear by tricks of art.

Βωμονίκης, ου, ὁ, (*βωμός*, *νίκη*) at Sparta, *the lad who won the prize for endurance in the voluntary whipping at the altar of* Artemis (Diana) Orthia, v. Thiersch Epochen der Kunst, p. 172.—II. *honorary title of a Spartan magistracy*: but v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 664.

Βωμός, οῦ, ὁ, (**βάω*, *βαίνω*) *any elevation*, whereon to place a thing, *a stand*, *base*, *trestle*, *step*, Lat. *sug gestus*, Il. 8, 441, Od. 7, 100, elsewh *βάσις*, *βαθμός*: but mostly of e-ec tions for sacred purposes, offerings, etc., *an altar*, Hom., who sometimes adds *ἱερός*, but usu. omits the distinctive epithet; the same distinction prevails between *βωμός* and *ἐσχάρα* as between Lat. *altare* and *ara*, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *ara*: later also *a funeral barrow*, *cairn*, Lat. *tumulus*, Jac. A. P. p. 922.

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Βῶν, Dor. for *βοῦν*, acc. from *βοῦς*, also Il. 7, 238.

Βωνέτης, ου, ὁ,=*βούτης*, dub. l. Call. Fr. 157.

†Βωνωνία, ας, ἡ, *Bonōnia*, now *Bologna*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

†Βωρεύς, έως, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, Xen.

†Βῶρμος, ου, ὁ, and Βώρμιος, *Bormus*, a beautiful Mariandynian youth carried off by the nymphs of a fountain to which he had gone for water, Ath. 620 A, cf. Aesch. P. 938.

Βῶξ, βωκός, ὁ, contr. for *βόαξ*.

†Βῶρος, ου, ὁ, *Borus*, son of Perieres, Il. 16, 177.—2. a Lydian, father of Phaestus, Il. 5, 44.

†Βῶς, Dor. acc. pl. for *βοῦς*, Theocr.

†Βῶσαι, Ion. and Dor. for *βοῆσαι* from *βοάω*, Hdt., etc.

Βώσας, contr. part. aor. 1 act. for *βοήσας* from *βοάω*, Il.

Βῶσι, 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of *βαίνω*, Od.

†Βώσταρος, ου, ὁ, *Bostarus*, a Carthaginian general in Africa, opposed to the Romans under Regulus, Polyb. 1, 30.—2. commander of the mercenary troops in Sardinia, Id. 1, 79.—3. a commander in Spain opposed to Scipio, Id. 3, 98.

Βωστρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to call, call in, call on*, esp. *to call to aid*, Od. 12, 124; also in Ar., and Theocr. Usu. said to be Dor. for *βοάω*, but rather formed like *καλίστρέω* from *καλέω*, *ἐλαστρέω*, etc.

†Βώστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = Βώσταρος 3, Polyb.

Βώτας, ου, ὁ, *a herdsman*, = *βούτης*, Theocr. 1, 86.

Βωτιάνειρα, ας Ion. ης, ἡ, (*βόσκω*, *ἀνήρ*) *man-feeding, nurse of heroes*, epith. of fruitful countries, as Phthia, Il. 1, 155. No such adj. as *βωτιάνειρος*, ον, seems to have been used. [ᾰ]

Βῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of *βώτας*, v. *παμβῶτις*.

Βώτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*βώτης*, Hom.

Γ.

Γ, γ, *γάμμα*, Ion. *γέμμα*, indecl., third letter in Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral *γ'*=*three*, *third*: but ,*γ*= 3000. Before the palatals *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, and before *ξ*, *γ* is pronounced like *ng*, as *ἐγγύς*, pron. *eng-gus*, *ἄγγος*, *ἄγκος*, *ἄγχι*, *ἄγξω*: v. Buttm. Ausf. Spr. 1, p. 17.

In Aeol., and sometimes in Ion., the old Greek *γ* was a kind of aspirate, called from the way of writing it (F) *Digamma*. This aspirate was carried by the Pelasgian race into Italy, and was strengthened by the Latins into a real consonant *Vau*, as may be seen from many words orig. Greek Fοῖνος, Fοῖκος, *δFις*, *vinum*, *vicus*, *ovis*. It disappeared from the Greek tongue so early, that even in the Homeric poems it has no regular character, and many even deny its influence in softening the *hiatus*, while others allow this effect in Pind.; and it seems to remain in one word, *προσελέω*, as late as Aristoph., cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v.

Hom. has *γ* as an aspirate before some words *αἶα*, *γαῖα*: *δοῦπος*, *γδοῦπος*. This use is most freq., esp. in Att., before *λ* and *ν*, e.g. *λεύσσω γλαύσσω*, *λῆμη γλῆμη*, *lac*, *γλᾶξ* (as also *χ* is freq. prefixed to *λ*, cf. *χ*), *νοέω γνῶναι*, *νέφος γνόφος*.

In Dor. *δ* is sometimes put for *γ*, as *γῆ*, *γνόφος*, Dor. *δᾶ*, *δνόφος*; on the other hand, *γ* for *β*, *βλέφαρον γλέφαρον*: the Att. *β* for *γ*, *γλῆχων βλῆχων*: also *κ*, *γνάπτω κνάπτω*: and *λ*, *γῆϊον λῆϊον*, *μόγις μόλις*. In the formation of words it is often interchanged with *ι*, Buttm. Lexil. voc. *ἄγρα* 3, p. 22, and p. 140.

Γᾶ, Dor. for *γε*, enclit. particle, also in compds. *ἔγωγα*, *τύγα*, just like *κε*, Dor. *κα*.

Γᾶ, Dor. also Aeol. for *γῆ*, *the earth*, Pind.

†Γάβαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Gabae*, a city of Persia, now Darabgherd, Strab.—2. a fortress of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 4, 17: hence

†Γαβηνός, οῦ, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Gabae*, *Gabenian*, Plut. Eum. 15; and

†Γαβιανή, ῆς, Strab., Γαβιηνή, ῆς, Diod. S., ἡ, *the territory of Gabae*, *Gabiana*, Strab.

†Γαβαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Gabaeus*, a Persian satrap of Phrygia, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

†Γάβαλα, ων, τά, *Gabala*, a city of Syria, Strab.

†Γαβαλεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Gabales*, a people of Aquitania in Gaul, Strab.

†Γαβίνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Gabinius*, Strab.

†Γάβιοι, ων, οἱ, *Gabii*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†Γαβριήλ, ὁ, indecl. Hebr. pr. n., the archangel *Gabriel*, N. T.

Γαγάτης, ου, ὁ, *gagates*, *jet*, Orph., so called from Γάγης or Γάγαι, a town and river in Lycia: also *πέτρα Γαγγῆτις*. [ᾰτ]

Γαγγαλίζω, Att. γαργαλίζω, Lob. Phryn. 97, Mehlhorn Anaer. 5, 7, (contrariwise A. B. p. 31), *to charm* or *engage the senses*, esp. *to tickle*: γαγγαλάω or γαγγαλιάω only in Gramm. (The root is **γάω*, or rather **χάω*: akin to *καγχάζω*, *καγχαλάω*, *cachinnari*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 181.)

Γαγγαμεύς, έως, ὁ, *an oyster-fisher*: from

Γαγγάμη, ης, ἡ, also γάγγαμον, ου, τό, *a small round net*, esp. for oyster catching, elsewh. *σαγήνη*: metaph. γάγγαμον ἄτης, Aesch. Ag. 361. The form γαγγαμών, ὁ, is dub., cf. *μάγγανον*.

Γαγγαμυλκός, όν, (γαγγάμη, *ἕλκω*) *dragging an oyster-net*.

†Γάγγη, ης, ἡ, *Gange*, a city of India, Strab.

†Γάγγης, ου, ὁ, *the Ganges*, a celebrated river of India, Strab.

†Γαγγητικός, ή, όν, fem. also Γαγγῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of* or *belonging to the Ganges*, *Gangetic*, *Indian*, Strab., Arr., etc.

Γάγγλιον, ου, τό, *a tumour under the* skin, on or near tendons or sinews, Medic.: in modern anatomy, *a plexus of the nerves*: prob. orig. written γαγγάλιον. Hence

Γαγγλιώδης, ές, (γάγγλιον, *εἶδος*) *of the ganglion kind*, Hipp.

†Γάγγρα, ας, ἡ, and ων, τά, *Gangra*, a city of Paphlagonia, Strab., Ath. 82 C.

Γάγγραινα, ης, ἡ, (γράω, γραίνω) *a gangrene*, *an eating sore*, *ending in mortification*, when it became *σφάκελος*, Gal. Hence

Γαγγραινικός, ή, όν, *gangrenous*, Diosc.

Γαγγραινόομαι, as pass., *to have a gangrene*, Hipp.

Γαγγραινώδης, ες, (γάγγραινα, *εἶδος*) *of the gangrene kind*, Hipp.

Γαγγραίνωσις, εως, ἡ, (γαγγραίνόομαι) *affliction with a gangrene*, Hipp.

†Γάγης, ου, ὁ, *Gages*, a river of Lycia, on which was Γάγαι, whence Γαγάτης, q. v.

†Γάδαρα, ων, τά, *Gadara*, a city of Palestine now *Omkais*, Strab.: hence Γαδαρηνός, οῦ, ὁ, *a Gadarene*, N. T.; ἡ Γαδαρίς, *the territory of Gadara*, Strab.—2. another city in Coele-Syria, where Meleager the poet was born.

†Γαδάτας, *a* and *ου*, ὁ, *Gadatas*, satrap of a province of Assyria, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 15.

†Γάδειρα, ων, τά, Ion. Γήδειρα, the city *Gadira* or *Gades*, now *Cadiz*, at the mouth of the Baetis, Pind. N. 4, 114, Hdt. 4, 8: adj. Γαδειρικός, ή, όν, *of Gadira*, fem. also Γαδειρίς, Strab., etc.: hence

†Γαδειρόθεν, *from Gades*, Anth.

†Γάζα, ης, ἡ, *the royal treasure* or *treasury*: in genl. *riches*, Theophr.: in Polyb. *a sum of money*. (Persian word.)

†Γάζα, ης, ἡ, *Gaza*, a city of Palestine, now *Razza*, Plut. Alex. 25: ὁ Γαζαῖος and Γαζίτης, *an inhab. of Gaza*; as adj. Γαζίτης, (οἶνος) *of Gaza*, Alex. Trall.—2. a city of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 4, 2, 1.

†Γαζακηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Gazacene*, a district of Pontus, Strab.

Γαζοφυλακέω, ῶ, *to be a γαζοφύλαξ*, Diod.

Γαζοφυλάκιον, ου, τό, *a treasury*, Lat. *aerarium*, Strab.: from

Γαζοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (*γάζα*, *φυλάσσω*) *a treasurer*, Joseph.

Γάθε, Dor. for *γηθέω*, pf. *γέγᾶθα*, part. *γεγᾶθώς*.

Γαῖα, ης, ἡ, like *ala*, poet. for *γῆ*, *earth*, *ground*, *soil*: *land*, esp. *fatherland*, *country*, in Hom. mostly *πατρὶς γαῖα*: *χυτὴ γαῖα*, *earth thrown up into a cairn*, Il. In Hom. this is the most usu. form; also often in plur.: the form *γαίη* rare and late, Herm. Orph. p. 706, Jac. A. P. p. 134.—II. Γαῖα, as prop. n., *Gaea*, *Tellus*, *Earth*, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, Cyclopes and other monsters, Hes. (With *γαῖα* and *ala*, Döderl. well compares the German *Gau* and *Au*.)

Γαιάοχος, ον, Dor. for *γαιήοχος*.

Γαιηγενής, ές, poet. for *γηγενής*.

Γαιήθεν, adv. (*γαῖα*) *from the land*, Opp.

Γαιήϊος, η, ον, *sprung from Earth*, *υἱός*, son *of Gaea*, epith. of Tityus, Od. 7, 324.

Γαιήοχος, ον, (*γαῖα*, *ἔχω*) poet. for *γηοῦχος*, *earth-upholding*, *earth-surrounding*, in Hom. always epith. of Neptune, perh. as opp. to his *celestial* and *infernal* brothers: of other gods, *guarding*, *protecting a country*, Soph. O. T. 160.

Γαιηφάγος, ον, (*γαῖα*, *φαγεῖν*) *earth-eating*, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

Γαιογράφος, ον,=*γεωγράφος*, poet.

Γαιοδότης, ου, ὁ, (*γαῖα*, *δίδωμι*) *a giver of land*, Call. Fr. 158.

Γάϊος, ον, Dor. for *γήϊος*, *on land*, Aesch. Supp. 826.—II. *under earth*, read by some, Ib. 156.

Γαιοτρεφής, ές, (*γαῖα*, *τρέφω*) *earth-nourished*.

Γαιοφάγος, ον,=*γαιηφάγος*.

Γαιοφανής, ές, (*γαῖα*, *φαίνομαι*) = *γεωφανής*, *earth coloured*, Medic. — τὸ γαιοδ., the earthy appearance of the moon, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 522.

†Γαισάται, ῶν, and -σατοι, ων, οἱ, the *Gaesatae*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, Polyb. 2, 22, 1 (prob. so

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called from the weapon they used, γαῖσον).

†Γαισων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gaeson*, a tributary of the Maeander, Hdt. 9, 97.

Γαισός, ὁ. or γαῖσον, ου, τό, *gaesum, a sort of javelin*, Polyb.

†Γαιτοῦλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Gaetuli*, a people of Africa, Strab.: their territory, Γαιτουλία, *Gaetulia*, Ath.

ΓΑΙ'Ω, radic. form, seldom used, *to be proud of a thing, to exult or rejoice in*, Hom. (in Il.) always in phrase κύδει γαίων, *exulting in his strength*, of Jupiter, Mars, Briareus: so μονίῃ γαίων, Emped. (Hence γαῦρος, ἀγαυρός, γαυριάω, *gaudeo*, γάννυμι, γηθέω.)

Γαιώδης, ες, = γεώδης, Polyb. 2, 15, 8.

Γαιών, ῶνος, ὁ, (γαῖα) *a heap of earth, boundary-heap*, Dor., v. Koen. Greg. 224.

Γαιωρύχος, ον, (γαῖα, ὀρύσσω) γεωρύχος, *grubbing* or *digging in the earth*, Strab. [ῠ]

Γάκινος, ὁ, and γάκινα, τά, (γῆ, κινέω) *an earthquake*: γάκινος, ὁ, *the earth-shaker*, only in Gramm.

ΓΑ'ΛΑ, gen. γάλακτος, τό, *milk*, Hom., also in plur. γάλακτα, Plat. Legg. 887 C: ἐν γάλακτι εἶναι, τρέφεσθαι, *to be still at the breast*, i. e. unweaned, Eur. H. F. 1266; Plat. Tim. 81 C; in Plat. also ἐν γάλαξι: metaph. *of the first elements of the Christian religion*, N. T. 1 Cor. 3, 2.—II. *the sap of plants*, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 241.—III. *a plant*, Nic.—IV. *a nurse*, Bentl. ad Call. Ep. 53, 1, but Jacobs reads ἀγαθὴν γάλα, Anth. 7, p. 297. —V. for γαλαξίας, *the milky way*, Ideler ad Arist. Meteor. 1, 8, 1.—VI. ὀρνίθων γάλα, proverb. of rare and dainty things, Br. Ar. Av. 733, *gallinacei lactis haustus*, Plin. H. N., our *pigeon's milk*. Sometimes indecl., Valck. Ad. p. 351, v. also γλάγος. (the same as *lac*, as appears from gen., and from the form γλάγος: perh. also to ὑ-μέλγ-ω, *milk*, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 204.) [γᾰλᾰ]

†Γαλάβριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Galabrii*, a people of Illyria, Strab.

Γαλάδες or γάλακες, αἱ, *a kind of smooth-shelled muscle*, Arist. H. A.

Γαλαθηνός, όν, *sucking*, hence *young*, νεβροί, Od. 4, 336: τὰ γαλ., *sucklings*, Hdt. 1, 183.

Γαλακτιάω, ῶ, *to have* or *give much milk*.

Γαλακτίζω, f. -ίσω, (γάλα) *to be milky* or *milk-white*, Philo: hence

Γαλακτικός, ή, όν, *milky, milk-like, milk-white*, Diosc.

Γαλάκτινος, η, ον, = foreg., Anth.

Γαλάκτιον, ου, τό, dim. from γάλα, *a little milk*, M. Anton.

Γαλακτὶς πέτρα, ἡ, = sq., Orph.

Γαλακτίτης λίθος, ὁ, *a stone which*, when wetted and rubbed, *gives out a milky juice*, Diosc., elsewh. γαλαξίας, ld.

Γαλακτοδόχος, ον, (γάλα, δέχομαι) *receiving milk*.

Γαλακτοειδής, ές, (γάλα, εἶδος) *milk-like, milky*, Plut.

Γαλακτοβρέμμων, v. γαλακτ.

Γαλακτόομαι, as pass., *to become milk*, Theophr.

Γἄλακτοπᾰγής, ές, (γάλα, πήγνυμι) *of* or *like curdled milk*, Anth.

Γαλακτοποσία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking of milk*. Hipp.: and

Γαλακτοποτέω, ῶ, *to drink milk*, ld.: from

Γαλακτοπότης, ου, ὁ, (γάλα, πίνω) *a milk-drinker*, Hdt. 1, 216.

†Γαλακτοτροφέω, ῶ, (γάλα, τρέφω) *to nurture with milk*; in pass. *to be reared* or *nurtured with milk, to live on milk*, Philo: hence

†Γαλακτοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a nurturing with milk, a suckling*, Eccl.

Γαλακτουργέω, ῶ, *to make of milk*, as cheese, etc.: from

Γαλακτουργός, όν, (γάλα, *ἔργω) *making milk-dishes*, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608 A.

Γαλακτουχέω, *to have* or *suck milk*, Plut.: and

Γαλακτουχία, ας, ἡ, *a sucking of milk*, Clem. Al.: from

Γαλακτοῦχος, ον, (γάλα, ἔχω) *having* or *sucking milk*.

Γαλακτοφᾰγέω, *to live on milk*, Philostr.: from

Γαλακτοφάγος, ον, (γάλα, φᾰγεῖν) *milk-fed*, Sext. Emp., v. γλακτ.: hence

†Γαλακτοφάγοι, ων, οἱ, *the Galactophagi* (*milk-eaters*) a people of Asiatic Scythia, Strab.

Γαλακτοφόρος, ον, (γάλα, φέρω) *bearing* or *bringing milk*, Nic.

Γαλακτόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (γάλα, χρόα) *milk-coloured*, dub. l. Opp.

Γαλακτόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Philyll. Aug. 2.

Γαλακτώδης, ες, = γαλακτοειδής, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 91 E.

Γαλάκτωσις, εως, ἡ, (γαλακτόομαι) *a growing of milk, changing into milk*. —II. of seeds or young plants, *which become soft and so die*, cf. ἐκγαλάκτωσις.

Γαλάνα, Dor. for γαλήνη, Aesch. Ag. 740.

†Γαλάνεια, Dor. for γαλήνεια = γαλήνη, Eur. H. F. 402. [ᾰν]

Γαλᾶνός, Dor. for γαληνός.

†Γαλαξαῖος, α, ον, (γάλα) *milky*, Nonn. 3, 389.

†Γαλαξαύρη, ης, ἡ, *Galaxaura*, one of the Oceanides, H. Hom. Cer. 423, Hes. Th. 353.

†Γαλαξῆεις, εσσα, εν, *milky, milk-white*, Nonn. 22, 18.

Γαλάξια, τά, *a festival at Athens* in honour of Cybele, *at which a kind of milk-furmety was eaten*.

Γαλαξίας, ου, ὁ, with or without κύκλος, *the galaxy, milky way*, Lat. *circulus lacteus, via lactea*, Diod.—II. = γαλακτίτης, Plin.

†Γαλαξίδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Galaxidorus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1.

†Γαλαρία, ας, and -λίρινα, ης, ἡ, *Galaria*, a city of Sicily; ὁ Γαλαρῖνος, *an inhab. of G.*, Diod. S.

†Γαλάται, ῶν, οἱ, v. sub Γαλάτης.

†Γαλάτεια, ας, ἡ, *Galatea*, a Nereid, beloved by Acis and Polyphemus, Hes. Th. 250.—II. in Luc. = Γαλατία.

†Γαλάτη, ης, ἡ, = Γαλατία, Dion. P.

†Γαλάτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Galatia, a Galatian*; in pl. οἱ Γαλάται, *the Galatians*, Callim. Del. 184, Strab.: v. Γαλατία 1.—2. the *Galatae* or *Gauls* in Europe, Polyb., etc.

†Γαλατία, ας, ἡ, *Galatia*, a province of Asia Minor, bordering on Paphlagonia, Pontus, Phrygia, etc., deriving its name from the Γαλάται or *Gauls*, who had occupied it, Strab.—2. *Gallia, Gaul*, in Europe, Strab.: hence

†Γαλατικός, ή, όν, *of Galatia, Galatian*, Strab.—2. also Γαλλικός, *Gallic, of* or *belonging to Gaul*; Γαλατ. κολπός, *Gallicus Sinus*, Strab. Adv. κῶς, *in the Gallic fashion, after the manner of the Gauls*, Plut. Oth. 6.

Γαλᾰτοθρέμμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γάλα, τρέφω) *milk-fed*, Antiph. Aphrod. 1, 4, ubi v. Meineke: al. γαλακτ.

†Γαλατόχροος, ὁ, ἡ, gen. οος, for γαλακτόχροος, q. v. in Opp.

Γαλεάγρα, ας, ἡ, (γαλέη, ἄγρα) *a weasel-trap, cat-trap*, Theophr.

ΓΑΛΕ'Η, ἡ, contr. γαλῆ, ῆς, *a weasel, marten-cat*, Hdt. 4, 192: γ. ἰδέουσα, *the foul-mart* or *polecat*, Ar. Plut. 693: γ. ἀγρία or Λιβυκή, *the ferret*, Arist. H. A.—II. *a sea-fish*, usu. γαλεός, yet v. H. A. 2, 17, 26.

Γαλεοειδής, ές, (γαλέη, εἶδος) like the γαλέη or γαλεός, esp. *weasel* or *cat-like*, Arist. H. A.

Γαλεομυομαχία, ας, ἡ, (γαλέη, μῦς, μάχη) *Battle of the Cats and Mice*, a burlesque poem by Theod. Prodromus.

Γαλεός, οῦ, ὁ, *a kind of shark, marked like a* γαλέη, Arist. H. A.

Γαλερός, ά, όν, *cheerful, well-pleased*, Anth. Adv. -ρῶς: also γαληρός, v. γαληνός.

Γαλερωπός, όν, (γαλερός, ὤψ) *with cheerful, happy face*.

Γαλεώδης, ες, = γαλεοειδής, Arist. H. A.

Γαλεώτης, ου, ὁ, *a kind of spotted lizard*, elsewh. ἀσκαλαβώτης, Ar. Nub. 173.—II. *the sword-fish*, elsewh. ξιφίας, Polyb.

Γαλῆ, ἡ, contr. for γαλέη, q. v.

Γαληναία, ἡ, poet. for γαλήνη, Ap. Rh.

Γαληναῖος, α, ον, = γαληνός, Anth.

Γαλήνεια, ἡ, Dor. γαλάνεια = γαλήνη.

ΓΑ'ΛΗ'ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *calm, stillness of wind and wave*, Od.: γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν, to sail through the calm, Od. 7, 319: in genl. *calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness*, φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλάνας, *spirit of serenest calm*, Aesch. Ag. 740. —II. *a kind of lead-ore*, Plin.—III. *an antidote to poison*, Gal.

†Γαλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Galēnē*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 244.—2. a female historian of Smyrna, Ath. 679 C.

Γαληνής, ές, = γαληνός, Arist. Physiogn.

Γαληνιάζω, Hipp., rarer form of

Γαληνιάω, ῶ, (γαλήνη) *to be calm, tranquil*, esp. of the wind, Mosch.

Γαληνίζω, f. -ίσω, (γαλήνη) *to calm, still, hush*, esp. the waves or winds, Eur. Incert. 47.—2. intrans. *to be calm* or *tranquil*, Alex. Paras. 1, ubi v. Meineke: and so in mid.

Γαλήνιος, ον, = γαληνός, Luc.

Γαληνιόωσα, part. of γαληνιάω.

Γαληνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness, rest*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Γαληνός, όν, *calm, stilly, serene*, esp. of the sea, γαλήν' ὁρῶ. *I see a calm*, Eur. Or. 279. Adv. -νῶς. (γαληρός, γαλερός, γελανής, γάλα, γελάω, γάννυμι, ἀγάλλομαι.)

†Γαληνός, οῦ, ὁ, and -ῆνος, *Galenus, Galen*, a celebrated physician of Pergamus.

Γαληνότης, ητος, ἡ, (γαληνός) = γαλήνη, Sext. Emp.

Γαληνόω, (γαληνός) = γαληνίζω, *to be calm, at ease*, Plut.

Γαληνώδης, ες, (γαλήνη, εἶδος) *calm, stilly*.

Γαληρωπός, όν, = γαλερωπός.

†Γαληψός, οῦ, ἡ, *Galepsus*, a city of Macedonia on the Toronaic gulf, Hdt. 7, 122; Thuc. 4, 107.

Γαλιάγκων, ωνος, or γαλιαγκών, ῶνος, ὁ, ἡ, *having one arm shortened by an accident*, Hipp.

Γαλιδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a kitten* or *young weasel*, Cratin. Hor. 19.

†Γαλιλαία, ας, ἡ, *Galilee*, a province of Palestine, at the time of Christ, comprising all the northern part bounded by Phoenicia, Syria, and

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Jordan, Strab., N. T. Marc. 1, 9, etc.: Γαλ. τῶν ἐθνῶν, *Galilee of the nations*, or *Gentiles*, because Phoenicians, Arabians, and Syrians were intermingled with the inhabitants, Matth. 4, 15: hence

†Γαλιλαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Galilee, Galilean*; οἱ Γαλ., *the Galileans*, Matth. 26, 69, etc.; the Galileans were despised by the rest of the Jews, and hence the name became a term of contempt.

Γάλιον, ου, τό. *galium*, perh. *the yellow bed-straw*, Diosc.

†Γαλλαϊκή, ῆς, ἡ, (χώρα) *the Gallaic territory* in Thrace, afterwards called Βριαντία, Hdt. 7, 109.

†Γαλλία, ας, ἡ.=Γαλατία 2, Plut.

†Γαλλικός, ή, όν,=Γαλατικός 2.

†Γαλλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gallio*, the elder brother of Seneca the philosopher, proconsul of Achaia, N. T. Act. 18, 12.

†Γαλλογραικοί, ών, οἱ, *the Gallograeci*=Γαλάται 1: ἡ Γαλλογραικία, ας, *Gallograecia*=Γαλατία 1, Strab.

Γάλλος, ου, or Γαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, *a priest of Cybele*; and hence in genl. *an eunuch*, Anth. (From the Phrygian river *Gallos*.)

Γαλουργέω, -ουργός, -ουχέω, -ουχία,=γαλακτ.

Γάλοως, ή, gen. γάλοω, nom. pl. γαλόῳ, Att. γάλως, gen. γάλω, ἡ, *a sister-in-law*, Il., Lat. *glos*: the corresponding masc is δαήρ.

†Γαμαβριούϊοι, ων, οἱ, *Gamabrivi*, a people of Germany, Strab.

†Γᾶμαι, Dor. for γῆμαι, Theocr.

†Γαμαλιήλ, ὁ, indecl. *Gamaliel*, a celebrated Jewish teacher, Act. 5, 34.

Γαμβρεύω, (γαμβρός) *to form connexions by marriage*, LXX. Pass. *to be connected by marriage*, Joseph.

Γάμβριος, α, ον, *belonging to a γαμβρός*, Ath.

Γαμβροκτόνος, ον, (γαμβρός, κτείνω) *bridegroom-slaying*, Lyc.

Γαμβρός, οῦ, ὁ, (γαμέω) *any connexion, relation by marriage*, Lat. *affinis*, cf. νυός, and so—1. *son-in-law*, usu. in Hom.—II. *brother-in-law*, Il. 5, 474.—III.=πενθερός, *father-in-law*, Valck. Phoen. 431.—IV. *any connexion*, Pind. N. 5, 67.—V. in Dor. and Aeol., *a bridegroom*, Valck. Theocr. 15, 129.

†Γαμεθεῖσα for γαμηθεῖσα, v. sub γαμέω.

Γαμετή, ῆς, fem of sq., *a wife*, γυνὴ γαμ., Hes. Op. 404.

Γαμέτης, ου. ὁ, *a husband, spouse*, Aesch., and Eur.: and

Γαμέτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a wife*.

Γαμετρία, ας, ἡ,=γεωμετρία, Stob.

Γᾰμέω, fut. γαμέω, Il. 9, 391, Att. contr. γαμῶ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 12, etc., later γαμήσω, but γαμέσω is altogether dub.: fut. mid. γαμέσομαι, hence γαμέσσεται, Il. 9, 394: aor. 1 ἔγημα, mid. ἐγημάμην: perf. γεγάμηκα: aor. 1 pass. ἐγαμήθην, in Theocr. 8, 91, also shortd. γαμεθεῖσα, as if from fut. γαμέσω: on aor. 1 act. ἐγάμησα v. inf. Il., 2.—(γάμος). *To marry*, i. e. *to take to wife*, Lat. *ducere*, of the man, τινά, Hom. very freq. in Il., also γυναῖκα γαμεῖν, for which γαμεῖν γάμον, in Aesch., and Eur., and γῆμαι λέκτρα βασιλέως, Eur.: ἐκ κακοῦ, ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ γῆμαι, to marry one of a good or bad stock, Theogn. 189, 190: rare c. dupl. acc., γάμους τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμεε Κυρου δυο θυγατέρας, ὧν πρώτον ἐγάμε Κυρου θυγατέρας, Hdt. 3, 88, cf. 4, 145: ἐπὶ δέκα ταλάντοις γαμεῖν, Andoc. 30, 37.—2. also *of mere sexual intercourse, to take for a paramour*, Od. 1, 36.—II. mid. *to give in marriage*, and that—1. of the woman, *to give herself in marriage*, i. e. *to get married, to wed*, Lat. *nubere*, τινί, Od.—2. of the parents, *to get their children married, betroth*, as well *to get a wife for the son*, Πηλεὺς θήν μοι ἔπειτα γυναῖκα γαμέσσεται αὐτός, Il. 9, 394; as *to get a husband for the daughter*, τὸν δόντα τ' αὐτῷ θυγατέρ', ἣν τ' ἐγήματο, Eur. Med. 264, acc. to Herm., (which however Pors. explains as ironical, and where Elmsl. reads ἣ τ' ἐγ.): γήμασθαι with εἰς, of the woman, *to marry into* a *place*, as γῆμαι with εἰς of the man, *to take his wife home*, Valck Hdt. 4, 78. In this last signf., *to betroth*, later authors, from Menand. (p. 274) downwards, used also aor. 1 act. ἐγάμησα, v. Lob. Phryn. 742, cf. however Reisig. de ἄν, partic. p. 127.—III. Pass. γαμηθῆναι, *to be wedded* or *taken to wife*, Theocr. 8, 91 (but Herm. *sought in marriage, betrothed*, Opusc. 3, p. 183), later just as in mid., *to marry a husband*, Lob. Phryn. 742; though Poll. 3, 45, objects to this usage.—IV. Moreover, acc. to Hermann, Leipz. Litt. Ztg. 1817, p. 294, the older form of the aor. 1 mid. γαμέσασθαι has the pecul. signf. *to desire a maiden in marriage, woo* or *court her*, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 257.

Γαμήλευμα, ατος, τό, = γάμος, Aesch. Cho. 624.

Γαμήλιος, ον, (γαμέω) *belonging to a marriage* or *wedding; bridal*: ὁ γαμ., sub. πλακοῦς, *a bride-cake*, Philetaer. Oen. 1, γαμηλίαν (sub. θυσίαν) εἰσφέρειν τοῖς φράτορσι, to subscribe for the wedding-feast of one's phratores, Dem. 1312, 12.

Γαμηλιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the seventh month of the Attic year*, from γαμέω, because it was the fashionable time for weddings: it answered to the last half of January and beginning of February; and was in old times also called Ληναιών.

Γαμησείω, desider. of γαμέω, *to wish to marry*, Alciphr.

Γαμητέον, verb. adj., *one must marry*, Plut.

Γαμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to give in marriage*, c. acc. of parents who get their daughter married. Mid. *to get married, to wed*, τινί, of the bride, Eccl. Hence

Γαμικός, ή, όν, *relating to marriage, bridal*, νόμοι, Plat. Legg. 721 A; τὰ γαμ., *nuptiae, nuptials*, Thuc. 2, 15: γαμικῶς ἑστιᾶν, *to feast as at a wedding*, Arist. Eth. N.

Γάμιος, ον, also α, ον,=γαμήλιος, *bridal*, Mosch.

Γαμίσκω, = γαμίζω, Callicr. ap. Stob.: in pass. *to be given in marriage*, Arist. Pol.; N. T. Marc. 12, 25.

Γάμμα, τό, *the letter* γ, v. sup. Hence

Γαμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim from γάμμα. *a little* γ.

Γαμμοειδής, ές, (γάμμα, εἶδος) *shaped like a* Γ, Paul. Aeg.

Γαμοδαισία, ων, τά, (γάμος. δαίς) *a marriage-feast*; in genl. *a wedding*, sub. ἱερά, Ael.

Γαμοκλοπέω, ῶ, *to have illicit intercourse*. Pseudo-Phocyl.: and

Γαμοκλοπία, ας, ἡ, *lawless love, adultery*, Or. Sib.: from

Γαμοκλόπος, ον, (γάμος. κλέπτω) *adulterous, an adulterer*. Anth.

Γαμοποιία, ας, ἡ, (γάμος. ποιέω) *the celebration of a wedding*, Ath.

Γᾰμόρος, ὁ, Dor. for γημόρος, Aesch. Suppl. 614.

ΓΑ΄ΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a wedding, wedding-day*, Hom., γάμον ἐκτελεῖν, ἀρτύειν, *to furnish forth a wedding*, or esp. *the wedding-feast*, Il. 18, 491, Od. 1, 226, and so γάμου δαινύναι, Od. 4, 3: in prose γάμον ἑστιᾶν.—II. *a marriage, the union of man and wife*, Hom., etc.: also of *mere sexual intercourse*, Hemst. Plut. p. 401.—III. *wedlock, matrimony*, freq. in prose, also in pl.—IV. *a wife*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 19. [ᾰ]

Γαμοστολέω, ῶ, *to prepare, furnish forth a wedding*: from

Γαμοστόλος, ον, (γάμος, στέλλω) *managing, preparing a wedding*; γαμ. ἡ, *goddess of marriage, presiding over nuptials*, Lat. *Pronuba*, epith. of Juno and Venus, Orph.: νύξ, Musae. 282.

Γαμφαί, αἱ,=sq., Lyc.

Γαμφηλαί, ῶν αἱ, (γαμψός, γναμπτός, κάμπτω) *the jaws*, Il. mostly of beasts: of birds, *the beak*, Eur. Ion 159: the sing. is late and very rare.

Γαμφός, ή, όν, (κάμπτω) *bent, curved, crooked*; οἰωνὸς γ., *with crooked talons*, Ar. Nub. 337.

Γαμψότης, ητος, ἡ, *a bend, bending, crooking*, Arist. H. A.

Γαμψόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to bend, curve*, Arist. H. A.

Γαμψωλή, ῆς, ἡ,=γαμψότης.

Γαμψώνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαμψός, ὄνυξ) *with crooked talons*, Hom.

Γαμψώνῠχος, ον,=foreg., dub. l. Epicharm. p. 12.

†Γανάεις, εσσα, εν? *bright, glad, joyful*, ἴτε μὰν Θεοὺς γανάεντες, *approach the gods with gladness*, dub. l. Aesch. Suppl. 1019.

Γᾰνάω, ῶ, (γάνος) *to shine, glitter*; esp. *to have a bright look*, of metals: metaph. *to be cheerful, be refreshed, revive*, Eust. Od. 7, 128: in Hom. always in part., λαμπρὸν γανόωντες, γανόωσαι, of arms, Il.; ἐπητανὸν γανόωσαι, of garden-beds, Od.; and sing. γανόωντα, of a flower, H. Hom. Cer. 10.—2. trans. *to make* or *keep bright*, Arat.

†Γανδάριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Gandarii*, an Indian tribe on the borders of Sogdiana. Hdt. 3, 91; in Diod. S. also Γανδαρίδαι, and in Plut. Alex. 62, Γανδαρῖται: their territory, ἡ Γανδαρίς, and Γανδαρῖτις, ιδος. Strab.

Γάνειον, ου, τό, Lat. *ganeum*, γανεῖται, οἱ, Lat. *ganeones*, Gramm.

Γάνη, ης, ἡ, also γάνα, Dor., esp. Sicil., for γυνή. [ᾰ]

†Γανίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Ganis*, a city of Thrace, Aeschin.

Γάνος, ὁ, v. γλάνος.

†Γάνος, ου, ἡ, *Ganus*, a small town or fortress of Thrace on the Propontis, Xen. An. 7, 5, 8; in Aeschin. also τὸ Γάνος.

Γάνος, εος, τό, (γαίω, γανόω, γάνυμαι) *brightness, brawly*; hence *ornament*, Aesch. Ag. 579: esp. *a quickening, refreshing, cordial*, used of water, wine, milk, also γάνος Βάκχου, ἀμπέλου, κρηναῖον γάνος, etc., mostly in Trag. [ᾰ] Hence

Γανόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (γάνος) *to make bright* or *shining*, στιλβων καὶ γεγανωμένος, of Eros (Cupid), Anacr. 11 Bergk, *to polish, varnish*, esp. *to glaze* or *lacker*, hence γεγανωμένα, *lackered vessels*: metaph. *to light up, clear* or *cheer up*, Jac. A. P. p. lxxxiv. Pass. *to be delighted, to enjoy*, Ar. Ach. 7.—II. intr.=γανάω, *to shine, glitter*.

Γάνῡμαι, dep., only used in pres., impf., and Ep. fut. γανύσσομαι, (γάνος) *to brighten up, be merry, delighted* or *happy at* a thing; c. dat. δώμασιν ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἔθοντι γανύσσεται, Il. 14, 504, cf. Od. 12, 43, Il. 20, 405: also γάνυται φρένα, *he is pleased at heart*, Il. 13, 493: rare c. gen., Musgr.

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Eur. I. T. 959, Cycl. 505.—II. act. *γάννυμι, to make bright*; esp. metaph. *to clear up, cheer up, delight*, late. The forms *γανύω* and *γάννυμι* are not used. [ᾰ]

†Γανυμήδα, ας, ἡ, *Ganymeda*, the earlier name of Hebe among the Phliasians, Paus. 2, 13, 3.

†Γανυμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Ganymēdes*, son of Tros, carried off by an eagle to Olympus to be the cupbearer of Jove, Il. 5, 266 (*γάννυμαι, μήδεα* II.=*cataміtus*, Pott, 2, 204).

†Γανύσκομαι, late form for *γάννυμαι*, Themist.

Γάννυσμα, ατος, τό, (*γάννυμαι*)=*γάνος*, Anth.

Γανώδης, ες, (*γάνος, εἶδος*) *bright and clear*, Theophr.

Γάνωμα, ατος, τό, (*γανόω*)=*γάνος, brightness*, Plut.—II. *lacker, glazing, varnish*, late.

Γάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a varnishing, lackering*.—II. *a lightening*, Plut.

Γάπεδον, τό, Dor. for *γήπεδον*, Pors. Or. 324, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 7, 83. [ᾰ]

Γάπετής, γᾱπόνος, *γάποτος*, Dor. for *γηπετής*, etc.

ΓΑ΄Ρ, conjunction, from Homer downwds. the most usu. causal or syllogistic particle. Its chief usages are

I. ARGUMENTATIVE, *for*; and here—1. *simply introducing the reason or cause*: it often stands for *ἐπεί* in the first clause, so that the reason precedes that of which it is the reason, when it may be rendered by *since* or *as*; so esp. in an address, *Ἀτρεϊδη, πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνᾶσιν Ἀχαιοί, ... τῷ σε χρὴ πόλεμον παῦσαι*, Il. 7, 328: so very freq. in Hdt., in parenthesis, as, *καί, ἦν γὰρ ὁ Μαραθὼν ἐπιτηδεώτατον, ... ἐς τοῦτό σφι κατηγέετο*, 6, 102: also in a kind of attraction, where the principal proposition is blended with the causal one, *τῇ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ ἔδεε γενέσθαι, πρὸς ταῦτα εἶπε*, i. e. *ἡ δέ, κακῶς γάρ οἱ ἔδεε...*, 9, 109.—In hypothet. propositions *γάρ* sometimes follows the hypothet. particle instead of being joined to the apodosis, *οὐδ' εἰ γὰρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ θεήλατον, ἀκάθαρτον ὑμᾶς εἰκὸς ἦν οὕτως ἐᾶν*, i. e. *οὐδὲ γάρ, εἰ ἦν...*, Soph. O. T. 255.—2. *where that of which γάρ gives the reason is omitted*, and must be supplied as—*a*. is common in trag. dialogue, when *yes* or *no* may easily be supplied from the context, *καὶ δῆτ' ἐτόλμας τοῦσδ' ὑπερβαίνειν νόμους; οὐ γάρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε* [yes], *for* it was not Jupiter, etc.; Soph. Ant. 405: so freq. in Plat., *ἔστι γὰρ οὕτω* [yes], for so it is, i. e. certainly, no doubt, v. Stallb. Symp. 194 A: and in negatives, as Ar. Ran. 262, *τούτῳ γὰρ οὐ νικήσετε* [do so], yet shall ye never prevail by this means: for *ἀλλὰ γάρ*, v. inf. IV. 1.—*β*. where *γάρ* is used simply to confirm or strengthen something said, *οἴδ' οὐκέτ' εἰσί· τοῦτο γάρ σε δήξεται* [I say this], *for* it will sting thee, Eur. Med. 1370: so after an exclamation, *ὦ πόποι· ἀνάριθμα γὰρ φέρω πήματα*, Soph. O. T. 167.—*γ*. in conditional propositions, where the condition is omitted, *οὐ γὰρ ἂν με ἔπεμπον πάλιν*, sc. *εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευον*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 33; here it may be translated *else*.—II. EPEXEGETIC, where *γάρ* introduces the full detail of what has been before alluded to, and so often beginning a promised narration, as *δῶρ' ἐλεκτέα ἀ γιγνώσκω· ἔχει γὰρ ἡ χώρα πεδία κάλλιστα*, *now*, the country has..., Xen. An. 5, 6, 6: and so freq. after the pronoun or demonstr. adj., *ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος...*, *Ἕκτωρ γάρ ποτε φήσει*, Il. 8, 148; after the superlatives *ὃ δὲ* (or *τὸ δὲ*) *μέγιστον, δεινότατον*, e. g. Ar. Av. 514; after the introductory forms, *σκέψασθε δέ, δῆλον δέ, τεκμήριον δέ*, etc., esp. in Platt., and Oratt., or more fully *τούτου δὲ τεκμήριον, τόδε...*, Hdt. 2, 58.—III. STRENGTHENING—1. *a question*, like Lat. *nam*, Engl. *why, what, τίς γάρ σε ἦκεν, why* who hath sent thee? Il. 18, 182; *πῶς γὰρ νῦν εὖδουσι*, 10, 424, and so generally after interrog. particles, as *τί γάρ*; *quid enim?* i. e. it must be so, Herm. Vig. n. 108, opp. to *πῶς γάρ*; *πόθεν γάρ*; it cannot be so: but also without any particle, as Aesch. Cho. 927.—2. *a wish, κακῶς γὰρ ἐξόλοιο, O that you might perish miserably!* Eur. Cycl. 261; in Hom. usu. *αἲ γάρ*, Att. *εἰ* or *εἴθε γάρ*, Lat. *utinam, O that!* so also *πῶς γάρ, would that!*—IV. IN CONNEXION WITH OTHER PARTICLES:—1. *ἀλλὰ γάρ*, where *γάρ* gives the reason of a clause to be supplied between *ἀλλά* and itself, as *ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἠκουσ' αἰδ' ἐπὶ πρᾶγος πικρόν*, but *hush, for...*, Aesch. Theb. 861; the full construction is found Hdt. 9, 109, *ἀλλ', οὐ γὰρ ἔπειθε, διδοῖ τὸ φᾶρος*, so that *γάρ* should follow not *ἀλλά* but the second word, as it does Il. 15, 739, Od. 19, 591.—2. *γὰρ ἄρα, for indeed*, Plat. Prot. 315 C.—3. *γὰρ δή*, Il. 23, 607, and *γὰρ δή που*, Plat.—4. *γάρ νυ*, Od. 14, 359.—5. *γὰρ οὖν, for indeed*, Il. 15, 232, and Att., Pors. Med. 585.—6. *γάρ που*, Plat.—7. *γάρ ῥα*, like *γὰρ ἄρα*, freq. in Hom.—8. *γάρ τε*, Lat. *etenim*, Il. 23, 156, cf. *τε*.—9. *γάρ τοι* makes the reason stronger, *for surely...*, very freq., Herm. Vig. n. 299.

B. *γάρ*, like *enim*, properly stands second in a sentence, never first, but from grammat. reasons, often third or fourth: Soph. Phil. 1451, is curious, v. Herm. ad l.: but the license was greater with the late scenic poets, Meineke Menand. p. 7. (Usu. said to be compd. of *γε* and *ἄρα*, though it is hard to reconcile this with IV. 2.) [*γᾰ́ρ* sometimes in Hom. in arsis, but prob. only before digammated words, or two short syllables, Voss. II. Hom. Cer. 57; v. however Od. 11, 580: Ar. Eq. 366, Lys. 20 are corrected by Porson.]

†Γαράμαντες, ων, οἱ, *the Garamantes*, an African nation in Marmarica, Hdt. 4, 174: from

†Γαράμας, αντος, ὁ, *Garāmas*, son of Apollo and Acacallis, Ap. Rh. 4, 1494.

†Γάργαζα, ης, ἡ, *Gargaza*, a city on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Diod. S. 20, 24.

Γαργαίρω, f. *-ᾱρῶ*, (*γάργαρα*) *to be full, to swarm with, ἀνδρῶν*, Cratin. Incert. 141, Ar. Fr. 327, cf. the poet. passages ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 3.

†Γαργᾰλής, ές, *ticklish*; *impatient of restraint*, v. l. Ael. N. A. 16, 9.

Γαργαλίζω, Att. for *γαγγαλίζω, to tickle*: in pass. *to itch, be excited*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

Γαργάλισμα, ατος, τό, and

Γαργαλισμός, ου, ὁ, Plat., *a tickling, itching*.

Γάργαλος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Ar. Thesm. 133.

†Γάργᾱνον, ου. τό, *Gargānum*, now *Gargano*, a promontory of Apulia, Strab.

Γάργᾰρα, ων, τά, *heaps, lots, plenty*, Sophron.: hence *γαργαίρω, ψαμμοκοσιογάργαρα*, cf. *καρκαίρω*.

†Γάργαρα, ων, τά, also ἡ Γάργαρος, *Gargara*, or *Gargarus*, a city of Troas, Strab. Hence

†Γαργαρεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Gargarus*; fem. Γαργαρίς, ίδος, Strab.—*οἱ Γαργαρεῖς, the Gargarians*, also a people of Caucasus adjoining the Amazons, Strab. p. 504.

Γαργαρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the uvula*; hence *the weasand, the throat* itself, Hipp.

Γαργαρίζω, f. *-ίσω, to gargle*, Diosc. (Onomatop.)

†Γαργαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*χώρα*) *the territory of Gargarus*, Strab.—2. fem. of Γαργαρεύς.

Γαργαρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a gargling*, Plin.

†Γάργαρον, ου, τό, *Mount Gargarus*, the southern peak of Mount Ida, Il. 14, 292.

†Γαργαφία, ας, ἡ, *Gargaphia*, a fountain of Boeotia near Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 25.

†Γαργηττός, οῦ, ὁ, *Gargettus*, father of Ion, Paus. 6, 22, 7.—II. an Attic demus of the tribe Aegeïs, Strab., ὁ Γαργήττιος, *an inhabitant of Gargettus*, Ael. Adv Γαργηττόθεν, *from Gargettus*, Ar. Thes. 898; Γαργηττοῖ, *in Gargettus*, Plut. Thes. 35; Γαργηττόνδε, *to Gargettus*.

†Γαρινδαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Garindaei*, a people of Arabia, Strab.

†Γαρῖνος, ου, ὁ,=*γαρίσκος*.

†Γάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *γάρον*, Arr.

Γαρίσκος, ου, ὁ, (*γάρον*) *an unknown fish*.

†Γαρμαθώνη, ης, ἡ, *Garmathone*, a queen of Aegypt. Plut.

†Γαρμᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Garmānes*, an Indian tribe, Strab.

†Γαρολας, ου, ὁ, *Garoeas*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 11.

Γάρον, ου, τό, and *γάρος*, ου, ὁ, *a sauce made of brine and small fish*: acc. to others, *a kind of caviare*. Aesch. Fr. 195, and Com.: cf. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46. [ᾰ]

†Γαρότας, α, ὁ, (*γῆ, ἀρόω*) *earth-ploughing*, a Sicilian appellation of the ox, Ath. 98 D.

†Γαρουνᾶς, ᾶ. ὁ, *the Garumna*, now *Garonne*, a river of Gaul, Strab.

†Γαρσαύρα, ας, ἡ, *Garsaūra*, a city of Cappadocia, now *Ak-Serai*, Strab.

†Γαρσύηρις, ίδος, ὁ, *Garsyēris*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 72, 5.

Γᾰρύω, f. *-ύσω*, Dor. for *γηρύω, to chatter*.

Γαστερόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ,=*γαστρόχειρ*, Strab.

Γαστήρ, έρος, syncop. *γαστρός*, dat. plur. *γαστράσι*, in Hipp., *γαστῆρσι*, ἡ, *the paunch, belly*, Lat. *venter*, Hom.: hence metaph. *ἀσπίδος, the hollow* of a shield, Tyrt.: also esp. *the womb, ἐν γαστρὶ φέρειν*, Plat., *λαβεῖν*, Arist. H. A., *uterus*, Il. 6, 58, *ἐκ γαστρός, from the womb, from infancy*, Theogn.: *the paunch stuffed with mince-meat, etc., a black-pudding, sausage, haggis*, Od. 18, 44, Ar. Nub. 408. Usu. of *the gut* itself, Lat. *ventriculus*; and hence *appetite*, almost always in a bad sense, *gluttony*, oft. in Od.: so *γαστρὸς καὶ ποτοῦ, eating and drinking*, Xen., *γαστρὸς ἐγκρατής* or *ἄρχων, master of his belly*, i. e. *of his appetite*, *γαστρὸς ἥττων, γαστρὶ δουλεύειν* or *χαρίσασθαι, to be the slave of his belly*, Xen., etc., *γαστρὶ δελεΐζεσθαι, to be lured by hunger to the bait*, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 416: but Il. 19, 225, *γαστέρι νέκυν πενθῆσαι, to fast*.

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in token of mourning. (Prob. from *γάω, *γένω, as root of γέντο=ἔλαβε, cf. Hesych. γέντερ· κοιλία, Lat. *venter*: Bopp less prob. from Sanscr. *ghas*, comedere.)

Γάστρα, ας, Ion. γάστρη, ης, ἡ, *the belly of a jar*, etc., Hom.—II. *a big-bellied drinking vessel*, Q. Sm.

Γαστραία, ας, ἡ, (γαστήρ) *a kind of turnip*, prob. l. Ath. 369 A.

Γαστρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γαστήρ, γαστρίον, Ar. Nub. 392.

Γαστρίζω, f. -ίσω, (γάστρις) *to fill one's belly, stuff one's self, eat heartily*, Luc. Mid. *to be full*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.—II. *to hit in the belly, a trick in boxing*, also κολετράω, Ar. Eq. 274, ubi v. Interpp.

Γαστριμαργία, ας, ἡ, *gluttony*, Hipp.: from

Γαστρίμαργος, ον, (γαστήρ, μάργος) *of a greedy belly, gluttonous, ravenous*, cf. λαίμαργος, Pind. O. 1, 82.

Γαστρίον, ου, τό, dim. from γαστήρ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 286 D: also of γάστρα.

Γάστρις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, *pot-bellied*, πίθος, Ael.: hence *a glutton*, Ar. Av. 1604; compar. γαστρίστερος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 11.—II. *a kind of cake*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 F.

Γαστρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γαστρίζω) *the filling of the belly, gluttonous eating*, Sophil. Phyl. 1.

Γαστροβαρής, ές, (γαστήρ, βαρύς) *heavy with child, pregnant*, Anth.

Γαστροβόρος, ον, (γαστήρ, βορά) =γαστρίμαργος.

Γαστροειδής, ές, (γαστήρ, εἶδος) *paunchlike, round*, ναῦς, Plut.

Γαστροΐις, =foreg., Pherecr. Tyr. 1, 5.

Γαστροκνημία, ας, ἡ, Hipp., γαστροκνήμη, ης, Gal., and γαστροκνήμιον, ου, τό, (γαστήρ, κνήμη) *the calf of the leg.*

Γαστρολογία, ας, ἡ, the Greek *Almanach des Gourmands*, written by Archestratus, Ath.: from

Γαστρολόγος, (γαστήρ, λέγω) *teaching gastronomy, a gastronome.*

Γαστρομαντεύομαι, (γαστήρ, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., *to divine by the belly*, Alciphr., cf. ἐγγαστρίμυθος.

Γαστρονομία, ας, ἡ, (γαστήρ, νόμος) =γαστρολογία, Ath.

Γαστροπίων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ, πίων) *a fat-bellied person*, Dio Cass. [ῐ]

†Γαστρορραφία, ας, ἡ, (γαστήρ, ῥαφή) *a sewing up* (a wound in) *the belly*, Gal.

Γαστρόφιλος, ον, (γαστήρ, φίλος) *a glutton.*

Γαστροφορέω, (γαστήρ, φορέω) *to bear in the womb, be pregnant*, Anth.

Γαστροχάρυβδις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ, χάρυβδις) *with a gulf of a belly*, Cratin. Incert. 130.

Γαστρόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, *living by one's hands*; also χειρογάστωρ.

Γαστρώδης, ες, = γαστροειδής, Hipp.

Γάστρων, ωνος, ὁ, =γάστρις, *pot-bellied, gluttonous*, Alcae. 6.

†Γάταλος, ου, ὁ, *Gatalus*, a Sarmatian. Polyb. 26, 6, 13.

Γᾶτομέω, Dor. for γητομέω.

†Γαυάνης, ου, ὁ, for *Gauanes*, son of the Heraclid Temenus of Argos, Hdt. 8, 137.

†Γαυγάμηλα, ων, τά, *Gaugamela*, now *Karmelis*, a village of Assyria, where the battle between Darius and Alexander was fought, Arr. An. 6, 11.

†Γαῦδος, ου, ἡ, *Gaudus*, now *Gozzo*, Calypso's island, acc. to Callim. ap. Strab. 299.

Γαυλικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* γαῦλος, *cargo*, χρήματα γ., its cargo, Xen. An. 5, 8, 1.

Γαυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, =γαυλός, Opp.

†Γαυλίτης, ου, ὁ, *Gaulites*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 8, 85.

Γαυλιτικός, ή, όν, =γαυλικός, v. l. for it in Xen.

Γαυλός, οῦ, ὁ, *a milk-pail*, Od. 9. 223: *a water-bucket*, Hdt. 6, 119: *any round vessel, a butter-firkin; a bee-hive*, Anth.—II. properispom. γαῦλος, ὁ, *a round-built, Phoenician merchant-vessel*, Epich. p. 24, Hdt. 3, 136, etc., where however the MSS. always have γαυλός, cf. Dind. Ar. Av. 602. (Acc. to Wessel. of Syrian deriv.:—is it the *galley, galeon, galiona*, of the middle ages?)

Γαῦραξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, Ion. γαύρηξ, (γαῦρος) *a braggart*, Alcae. 6.

Γαυρίαμα, ατος, τό, *arrogance, boasting*, Plut.: from

Γαυριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (γαῦρος) *to be arrogant, overweening, to pride one's self, be over-confident*, Cratin. Incert. 9: also in pass. *to leap, spring*, Theocr. 25, 133, in Ep. part. γαυριόωντες. [ᾰσω]

†Γαύριον, ου, τό, *Gaurium*, a haven and fortress in the island of Andros, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 22.

Γαῦρος, ον, also α, ον, *leaping: exulting in*, βροτρύχοισι. Archil. 9; *overweening, haughty*, Ar. Ran. 282: *unmanageable*, Theocr.; *fierce*, τὸ γαῦρον.=γαυρότης. (*γάω, γαίω, ἀγαυός, ἀγαυρός, Sanscr. *garv* superbire, Lat. *gaudeo*.) Hence

Γαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *arrogance, pride; dashing courage*, Plut.

Γαυρόομαι, as pass.=γαυριάω, *to exult, be overweening*, Batr. 266: *to be proud of*, τινί, Eur. Or. 1532: hence

Γαύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a subject for boasting*, Eur. Tro. 1250.

Γαύσαπος, οβ, ὁ, more rarely γαυσάπης, ου, ὁ, Lat. *gausapa, gausape, a shaggy woollen cloth; the pile or nap of it*, Strab.

Γαυσός, ή, όν, and Aeol. γαῦσος, *crooked, bent*, Hipp. (Akin to γαμψός.)

*ΓΑ΄Ω, obsol. pres., from which is formed γέγᾶα for γέγονα, Ep. perf. of γίγνομαι, *to be born* or *to come into being, to spring* or *be derived*: hence in genl. *to be, to live*; only used of men, Hom.; the inf. γεγάμεν for γεγάναι is only found in Hom. in compds., but Pind. O. 9, 164, has the simple form, as also γεγάκειν [ᾰ] for γεγηκέναι, O. 6, 83: γεγαώς was contr. Att. into γεγώς, γεγῶσα, γεγός, like βεβαώς, βεβώς.—2 plur. γεγάᾶτε, [γᾶ] Batr. 143, is anomalous.

*ΓΑ΄Ω, obsol. root,=γαίω, *to exult*, from which come a number of words, γηθέω, γαυρός, I.at. *gaudeo*: prob. also ἀ-γα-θός, ἠγάθεος, ἀ-γανός, ἄ-γα-μαι, ἀ-γαί-ομαι.

Γδοῦπος, γδουπέω, poet. strengthened forms for δοῦπος, δουπέω. metri grat., esp. in compds., e.g. ἐριγδουπος and ἐριγδουπέω, yet also in tmesis, Il. 11, 45.

ΓΕ΄, Dor. γά, enclitic particle, serving to *limit* or *call attention* to the word or words which it follows, generally = Lat. *quidem*. Its various usages are difficult to classify, but are brought by Hermann (Vig. n. 296 b.) under the two general heads of vis minuendi and vis augendi.

I. Vis minuendi:—1. *at least, at any rate*, Lat. *saltem*, ἀνὴρ ὅστις πινυτός γε μετέλθοι, any man..., *at least a prudent man*, Od. 1, 229; οὐ δύο γε, *ne duo quidem*, Il. 20, 286; ὀ γ' ἐνθάδε λεώς, *at any rate* the people here, Soph.: freq. attached to the pronouns, e.g. ἔγωγε, σύγε, and esp. in Hom. ὄγε.—2. *true*, introducing an opposition, as σὺ δ' οὐ λέγεις γε, ὀρᾷς δέ..., true, you do not..., etc., Eur. Andr. 239.—3. *well then, then*, implying doubt or unwillingness, εἰμί γε, then I will go, Eur. H. F. 861: ὅρᾱ γ' εἴ τι δράσεις, come, act if you mean to act, I. A. 817.—4. *and indeed, too*, ἡ μὴν κελεύσω κἀπιθωύξω γε πρός, and, besides that, I will urge on, Aesch. Pr. 73; serving to make more definite, often after καί, παρῆσάν τινες καὶ πολλοί γε, some and many too, Plat. Phaed. 58 D: and so in answers, where a simple yes would have sufficed, but more is particularized, κενὸν τόδ' ἄγγος ἢ στέγει τι: σά γ' ἔνδυτ'..., yes, it does hold something, and that something σὰ ἔνδυτα, Eur. Ion. 1412; of this kind is the phrase καλῶς γε ποιῶν, *and* quite *right* too! Ar. Ach. 1050, and freq. in Plat., so πάνυ γε, etc.

II. Vis augendi, when in English it often can be expressed only by the tone of voice, or in printing by Italics, but still—1. it may be rendered by *even*, ἦλθον Ἀμφιάρεώ γε πρὸς βίαν, against *even* Amphiaraus' will, Eur. Supp. 158; αὐτή γε λεπτή, *even* thyself, Med. 1361.—2. to strengthen oaths, νὴ Δία γε, etc., with a word between, to which γε usu. refers, but v. Ar. Eq. 698; so οὐ μήν... γε, Eur. Phoen. 1638; cf. Pors. Advers. p. 33–38.—3. sometimes in a question which implies an emphatic negative γε is added, πλοῖον γε τοῦτον πλήν γ' Ὀδυσσέως, Soph. Phil. 439, ubi v. Herm.—It often serves to limit the whole clause, when it is added to the relative or conjunction, v. under εἴγε and ἐπεί, so ὅς γε, *qui quidem, quippe qui, since* he, *inasmuch as* he..., ἡμᾶς ἀπείργειν οἱ γέ σου καθύβρισαν, Soph. Phil. 1364.

B. Position. It ought to follow the word which it limits: but in case of substantives it often follows the article, as ὁ γ' ἄνθρωπος, or the propos., κατά γε τὸν σὸν λόγον. In Aristoph. it coalesces with the demonstr. -ε, αὐτηγί, τουτογί, etc.

C. In connexion with other particles γε usu. has its simple force, *quidem, at least*.—1. freq. after ἀλλὰ μήν, καὶ μήν, οὐ μήν, but, in Att., with a word between, Pors. Phoen. 1638.—2. ἄν γε in Att. only when preceded by καί, οἵ, etc., cf. Elmsl. Med. 837.—3. ἀρά γε, v. ἆρα.—4. ἀτάρ γε, *but yet*, Ar. Ach. 448.—5. γε δή, and γέ τοι, for their difference v. Herm. Vig. n. 297.—6. ἐπεί γε, ἐπειπέρ γε, etc., *since at least*, so ὅπου γε, ὅπου γε μήν.—7. καί.. γε, v. I. 4, καί γε, only in late authors.—8. καίτοι γε, v. καίτοι. 9. γε μέντοι, *certainly however*, Herm. Vig. n. 337.—10. γε μήν, *nevertheless*, Id. n. 298, 11. γέ τε never occurs in Att., Pors. Med. 863.

Γέα, ἡ, rare resolved form of γῆ, Or. Sib.

Γεάοχος, ον, Dor. for γαιήοχος, Pind. Ol. 13, 114.

†Γεβελεῖζις, ιος, ὁ, *Gebeleïzis*, a deity of the Getae, Hdt. 4, 94.

Γεγᾶα, v. sub *γάω.

Γεγάᾶτε, γεγάᾶσι, 2 and 3 pl. indic. perf. γεγᾶα, v. γάω. Partic. γεγαώς, υῖα, ός. Att. γεγώς, Inf. γεγάμεν, γεγάκειν, poet.

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Γεγάθει, Dor. for γεγήθει, 3 plqpf. from γηθέω, Epich. p. 62.

Γεγάκειν, Dor. for γεγακέναι,=γεγονέναι, Pind. O. 6, 83. [ᾰ]

Γεγάμεν, Ep. inf. of γέγαα, v. *γάω. [ᾰ]

†Γεγανία, ας, ἡ, *Gegania*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Γέγειος, ον, Ion. for ἀρχαῖος, akin to χαός and γῆ, in signf. of αὐτόχθων, v. Creuzer Hecat. p. 74 sq.; cf. Bentl. Call. Fr. 103.

Γέγηθε, γεγήθει, 3 sing. perf. 2 and plqpf. of γηθέω, Hom.

Γέγονα, perf. of γίγνομαι.

ΓΕΓΩΝΑ, perf. 2 c. pres. signf., part. γεγωνώς, Hom., the other tenses are formed as from pres. γεγώνω or γεγωνέω, viz. inf. γεγωνεῖν, Il.; imperf. ἐγεγώνευν or γεγώνευν, for ἐγεγώνευον, Od., and 3 sing. ἐγεγώνει, Hom., but also γέγωνε, (which form also occurs as pres., imperf., and aor., in Eur. also as imperat.): an inf. aor. γεγωνῆσαι, Aesch. Pr. 990. *To call, cry*, Hom., ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας, as far as *he could make himself heard* by shouting, Od. 5, 400, etc., cf. οὕτως οἱ ἔην βώσαντι γεγωνεῖν, Il. 12, 337: in genl. *to speak loud, publish, proclaim*, Aesch. Pr. 193, etc.: c. dat. pers., *to call on, cry out to*, Il. 14, 469, etc.; also μετὰ θεοῖς, Od. 12, 370: in Pind. c. acc. pers. *to sing, celebrate*, O. 2, 10; P. 9, 3:—of things, *to sound, ring, tinkle*, ὁ ἀὴρ γ., Arist. Anim. (Acc. to some from γιγνώσκω, ἔγνωκα: others from γοάω.)

Γεγωνέω, v. sub γέγωνα: hence

Γεγώνησις, εως, ἡ, *loud talking, screaming*.

Γεγωνητέον, verb. adj., *one must celebrate* or *proclaim aloud*, c. acc. Pind. O. 2, 10.

Γεγωνίσκω, lengthd. pres. for γέγωνα. *to proclaim, tell*, Aesch. Pr. 627, Thuc. 7, 76.

Γεγωνός, όν, adj. from part. γεγωνώς, as ἀραρός, όν, from ἀραρώς. *loud sounding, clear*, Aesch. Theb. 443, v. Valck. Hipp. 584: *with clear voice, clear-toned*, ἀνήρ, Anth. Comp. γεγωνότερος, Philostr. Adv. *with clear voice, loudly*, Luc.

Γεγώνω, v. γέγωνα.

Γεγώς, ῶσα, ώς, Att. part. perf. of γίγνομαι, for γεγονώς, γεγαώς, v. *γάω.

†Γεδρωσία, ας, ἡ, *Gedrosia*, a region of Persia. Strab.: οἱ Γεδρώσιοι, *the Gedrosians*, Strab., in Arr. also Γαδρωσία, and *inhab.* Γαδρωσοί, *ol.*

†Γέεννα, ης, ἡ, *Gehenna*, (prop. *the valley of Hinnom*, from Hebr; a beautiful valley near Jerusalem, where children had been sacrificed to Moloch; afterwards held in abomination, and used as a place to cast carcasses of animals and malefactors, which were consumed by fire constantly kept up, hence called γέεννα τοῦ πυρός), in N. T. *the place of everlasting torment, hell-fire, hell*, Matth. 5, 22, 29, Marc. 9, 43, etc.

†Γεζατόριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Gezatorix*, a prince of Paphlagonia, Strab.

†Γεθσημανῆ or Γεθσαμανεῖ, (from Hebr.; prop. *the place of oil presses*) *Gethsemane*, a farm or close at the foot of the Mount of Olives, N. T. Matth. 26, 36.

Γειπόνος, γειπονικός, γειπονία, ἡ, v. γεωπ.

Γειρός, όν, (γέα) *of earth, earthy*, like γεώδης, Plat. Rep. 612 A.

Γεθεν, Aeol. for ἔθεν.

Γειᾶροτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq.

Γειᾱρότης, ου, ὁ, (γέα, ἀρόω) *a plougher of earth*, Anth.

Γείνεαι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. aor. 1 mid. for γείνηαι, Od. 20, 202, cf. sq. II.

Γείνομαι, pass. from obsol. act. γείνω, for which γεννάω is in use, *to be engendered, be born*, γεινόμενος, *one that is born*, oft. in Hom.: only in pres. or imperf., and that only in poets. But—II. in act. signf., aor. 1 mid. ἐγείνάμην, γείνασθαι,=γεννάω, *to beget, bring forth*, oft. in Hom. γείνεαι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. for γείνηαι, Od. 20, 202; *oi γεινάμενοι, the parents*: also in prose. (*γένω is the common root of γείνομαι and γίγνομαι, cf. Lat. *gigno, genui*.)

Γειοθεν, adv. = γαίηθεν, γῆθεν, Call. Fr. 509.

Γειοκόμος, ον, (γέα, κομέω) *cultivating land*.

Γειομόρος, γειοπόνος, γειοτόμος,= γεωμ., etc.

Γειοφόρος, ον, (γέα, φέρω) *earth bearing*, Anth.

Γείσιον, ου, τό, dim. from γεῖσον, Joseph.

Γεισιποδίζω, f. -ίσω, *to prop the* γεῖσον: hence

Γεισιπόδισις, εως, ἡ, *a propping of the* γεῖσον; and

Γεισιπόδισμα, ατος, τό, *a prop of the* γεῖσον.

ΓΕΙΣΟΝ or γεῖσσον, ου, τό, *any thing projecting so as to shelter, the eaves of a roof, the cornice of the entablature*, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 284: in genl. *the coping*, like θρίγκος, Eur. Or. 1569: hence *the eye-brows*: also *the hem* or *border of a garment*, Ar. Fr. 602: also ὁ γεῖσσος LXX.; but the form γεῖσον, γεισόω, etc., is the better, Jac. A. P. p. 640. (Said to be of Carian origin, Ruhnk. Tim., Valck. Phoen. 1165.) Hence

Γεισόω or γεισσόω, *to put on, protect with a* γεῖσον, Jac., ubi sup.

Γείσωμα or γείσσωμα, ατος, τό,= γεῖσον, *a pent-house*, Arist. Part. An.

Γείσωσις or γείσσωσις, εως, ἡ, *a covering with a pent-house*, etc.

Γείταινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of γείτων, *a neighbour*, as τέκταινα of τέκτων.

Γειτνία, ας, ἡ=γειτονία. Hence

Γειτνιάζω,=γειτνιάω.

Γειτνιᾶκός, ή, όν, *neighbouring*, Joseph.

Γειτνίασις, εως, ἡ, = γειτονία, *neighbourhood, nearness*, Arist. Pol.—2. *the neighbours*, Plut. Coriol. 24.

Γειτνιάω, *to be a neighbour, to border on*, Ar. Eccl. 327.

Γειτονεύω, Hipp., and

Γειτονέω=γειτνιάω, Aesch. Pers. 310; hence

Γειτόνημα, ατος, τό, *neighbourhood*; hence also *a neighbouring place, dwelling* or *settlement*, Alcm. 62, cf. Plat. Legg. 705 A.

Γειτόνησις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Luc.

Γειτονία, ας, ἡ, *neighbourhood, nearness*, Plat. Legg. 843 C.

Γειτονιάω,=γειτνιάω, Theopomp. ap. Antiatt.

Γειτοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=γειτονία, Strab.

Γειτόσυνος, ον, *neighbouring, near*, Anth.

Γείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *a neighbour, borderer*, Od.; from Pind. downwards often found as adj., *neighbouring, near, bordering*, ἐκ γειτόνων, Ar. Plut. 435, ἐν γειτόνων, Luc., cf. Schäf. Bos. Ell. p. 296, 342. Metaph. *akin to, like*, Luc. C. gen. aut dat., Thom. Mag. p. 184, Ast Plat. Legg. 4, 1. (From γέα, γῆ, γητίης, γήτης.)

Γειωπείνης, ὁ,=γεωπείνης.

†Γέλα, Ion. Γέλη, ης, ἡ, *Gela*, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, Hdt. 7, 153.

Γελάζω,=γελάω, Gramm.

Γελαίης, ές, (γελάω, γαληνός) *laughing, cheerful*, Pind. O. 5, 5.

†Γελάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Gelanor*, the last king of Argos of the race of the Inachidae, Apollod. 2, 1, 4, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

†Γέλαοχος, ου, ὁ, *Gelarchus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 502. 17.

†Γέλας, ᾰ, ὁ, *Gelas*, a river of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.

Γελασείω, desiderat. from γελάω, *to be like to laugh, ready to laugh*, Plat. Phaed. 64 B, Valck. Phoen. 1214.

Γελάσιμος, ον, (γελάω) *laughable*, Att. γέλοιος, Luc. [ᾰ]

Γελασῖνος, ου, ὁ, (γελάω) *a laugher*, fem. γελασίνη, Ael.—II. οἱ γελασῖνοι, sub. ὀδόντες, *the grinners*, i. e. *the front teeth*, which show when one laughs.—2. *the dimple*, which laughing makes in the cheeks, Martial. 7, 24; hence in Alciphr., and Anth., of the hinder parts, for which Luc. uses γέλως.

Γελάσκω,=γελάω, Anth.

Γέλασμα, ατος, τό, (γελάω) *laughing, laughter*: hence κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα, "the many-twinkling smile of Ocean," Aesch. Pr. 90, ubi v. Blomf.: Passow takes it of the *sound*, like καχλάζω, Lat. *cachinnus*.

†Γελαστέος, ᾱ, ον, verb. adj. from γελάω, *calculated to excite laughter, laughable*.—2. γελαστέον, *one must laugh*, Clem. Al.

Γελαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a laugher, sneerer*, Soph. O. T. 1422.

Γελαστικός, ή, όν, *inclined to laugh, risible*, Sext. Emp.: *laughable*. Adv. -κῶς.

Γελαστός, ή, όν, *laughable, absurd, laughed at*, Od. 8, 307, and Att.

Γελαστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for γέλως, Call. Del. 329.

ΓΕΛΑΩ, f. γελάσομαι, more rarely γελάσω [ᾰ]. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 16, Dor. γελάξω: aor. ἐγέλασα, poet. ἐγέλασσα. *To laugh* at a thing, ἐπί τινι, Hom., also τινί, Bl. Ar. Eq. 696: for ἀπαλὸν or ἡδὺ γελᾶν, ἀχρεῖον γ., ἀλλοτρίοις γναθμοῖς γ., Σαρδόνιον γ., Hom., v. the respective adjs.: ἐγέλασσε φίλον κῆρ, *his heart laughed within him*, Hom.: also of things, ἐγέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα πέρι χθών, Il. 19, 362; ὀδμῇ πᾶς οὐρανός, γαῖά τε καὶ οἰδμα θαλάσσης ἐγέλασσε, heaven, earth and sea laughed, were glad with the smell, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 14; ὅτι, at the sound, Hes. Th. 40: hence *to look laughingly, glad, gracious, to smile upon*. Lat. *arridere*, Eur., *to be pleased with*, c. dat., Ar. Nub. 560: *to laugh at, sneer at*, usu. ἐπί τινι, as Xen. Symp. 2, 18, also τινί, Soph. Aj. 1043, τινός, Phil. 1125: γελᾶν is also not unfreq. followed by εἰ... and ὅτι..., Xen.—II. transit. *to laugh at* one, τινά, Theocr. 20, 1, at a thing, τι, Xen. Symp. 2, 19.

Γέλγη, ῶν, τά,=ῥῶπος, *small wares, frippery*: also *sweetmeats*: hence *the market where they are sold*, Eupol. Incert. 5.

Γελγιδόομαι, as pass., of garlic, *to grow to a head* (γελγίς), Theophr.: from

ΓΕΑΓΙΣ, ίδος and ίθος, also γέλγις, εως, ἡ,=ἄγλίς, *a head, clove of garlic*, Lat. *spica, nucleus allii*, πότιμοι γελγῖθες, making one thirsty, Anth., cf. Theocr. 14, 17.

Γελγοπωλέω, *to deal in* γέλγη, Hermipp. Art. 6: from

Γελγοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (γέλγη, πωλέω) fem. γελγοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, Cratin. Dionys. 10, *a dealer in* γέλγη.

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Γελέοντες, ων, οἱ, *the Geleontes*, v. sub Τελέοντες.

†Γελέων, οντος, ὁ, *Geleon*, son of Ion, from whom acc. to some the Geleontes, one of the four Attic tribes were named, Hdt. 5, 66 : v. foreg.

†Γελίας, ου, ὁ, *Gelias*, an envoy of the Phocaeans, Polyb. 21, 4, 4.

†Γελλίας, ου, ὁ, *Gellias*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Γέλλω, γελλίζω, v. ἐλλίζω.

Γελοιάζω, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (γέλοιος) *to make sport, jest*, Plut. : hence

Γελοιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *jesting*, LXX.

Γελοιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a jester, buffoon, fool*, Ath.—II. *a sneerer*.

Γελοιάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ep. for γελάω, Od. 20, 347, H. Hom. Ven. 49, cf. γελοίωντες.

Γελοίιος, Ep. for γέλοιος, Il. 2, 215.

Γελοιομελέω, (γέλοιος, μέλος) *to write comic songs*, Leon. Tar.

Γέλοιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (γελάω) *laughable, absurd*, Ar. Vesp. 566.—II. *making laughter, jesting, humorous, facetious*, Eur. Melan. 29. (In this signf. some choose to write γελοῖος, which others regard as not Attic : and the old Gramm. contradict one another on the point, Ruhnk. Tim., Koen Greg. p. 23, 26.) Adv. γελοίως. Hence

†Γελοιότης, ητος, ἡ, *laughable nature, ridiculousness*, Ath. 497 F.

Γελοιώδης, ες, (γέλοιος, εἶδος)= γέλοιος.

Γελοίωντες, Od. 20, 390, poet. for γελώωντες, γελῶντες, as perh. Od. 20, 347, γελοίων for ἐγέλων, though this may come from γελοιάω : others write γελώωντες, γελῶων, but in Od. 18, 111, we have γελώοντες.

Γελόω, γελόωντες, Ep. form for γελῶ, γελάω, etc., Od.

Γελοωμιλία, ας, ἡ, *company in laughing*, opp. to κλαιωμιλία, Anth.

†Γελων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gelon*, a tyrant of Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.—2. an Epirote, Plut. Pyrrh. 5.

†Γελωνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Geloni*, a Scythian tribe on the Tanais, Hdt. 4. 108.

†Γελωνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Gelonus*, a son of Hercules, Hdt. 4, 10.—II. ἡ, a city of the Geloni, Id. 4, 58.

Γελώοντες, poet. for γελόωντες, Od. 18, 111.

†Γελῶος, α, ον, and -ῶος, α, ον, (Γέλα) *of* or *belonging to Gela* ; οἱ Γελῶοι, *the inhab. of Gela*, Hdt. 7, 156.

Γέλως, ατος, Att. ω, ὁ, acc. γέλωτα and Att. γέλων, Piers. Moer. p. 108, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 : Wolf Od. 18, 100, has the apocop. dat. γέλω for γέλωτι, as 18, 212, ἔρω for ἔρωτι, and 20, 8, apoc. acc. γελω for γελωτα (γελάω) :—*laughing, laughter*, Hom. : ἐπὶ γέλωτι, *for laughter's sake, for a joke*, Hdt. : also of *the ripple* or *gentle plash of waves*, like γέλασμα, Opp.—II. *a subject, occasion of laughter* : γέλωτα ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαί τι, to make a joke of it, Hdt.

Γελωτοποιέω, (γελωτοποιός) *to create, make laughter*, esp. by buffoonery, Plat. Rep. 606 C, and Xen. : hence

Γελωτοποιία, ας, ἡ, *buffoonery*, Xen. Symp. 4, 50.

Γελωτοποιός, όν, (γέλως, ποιέω) *exciting laughter, ridiculous*, Aesch. Fr. 166 : ὁ γελωτοποιός, *a jester*, Xen.

Γεμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (γέμω) *to fill, load* or *freight with* a thing, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 413, Thuc. 7, 53. Pass. *to be full*, Anth.

†Γεμίνιος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. name *Geminius*, Plut.

Γεμιστός, ἡ, όν, (γεμίζω) *filled, full, loaded*, Ath.

Γέμος, τό, =γόμος, Aesch. Ag. 1232 : from

ΓΕΜΩ, used only in pres. and impf., *to be filled, loaded, to be full* of a thing, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 613, Soph., Plat., etc. (hence Lat. *gemo*, cf. στένω, which links them together.)

Γένα, Ion. γένη, ἡ, =γέννα, γένος, Call.

Γενάρχης, ου, ὁ, (γένος, ἄρχω) *the founder of a family* or *tribe, ancestor*, Lyc.

†Γένανοι, ων, οἱ, *the Genauni*, a people of Vindelicia. Strab.

Γενεά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. γενεή, ῆς, (*γένω) *birth*, Hom., esp. in Il., usu. in phrases νεώτατος γενεῇ, ὀπλότερος, πρεσβύτατος, προγενέστερος, πρότερος γενεῇ, *younger by birth*, i. e. *in age*, etc. : of lifeless things, *production, growth*.—II. *birth, race, descent*, esp. *noble birth*, Hom., γενεῆς καὶ αἵματος, of race and blood, Il. 6, 211, ἐκ γενεῆς. acc. to rank, Il. 10, 68, γενεήν, *by descent*, Αἰτωλὸς γενεήν, Il. 23, 471, γενεῇ ὑπέρτερος, *higher by blood*, Il. 11, 785, γενεὴ τινος and ἐκ τινος, *descent from*, Il. 21, 157, 187, γενεὴ ἐπὶ λίμνῃ Γυγαίῃ, *birth-place*, Il. 20, 390, of an eagle's aerie, Od. 15, 175, of horses, *breed*, Il. 5, 265.—III. *a race, φύλλων, ἀνδρῶν γενεή*, Il. 6, 146, *a generation, δύο γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων*, Il. 1, 250, etc., of which, acc. to Hdt., three made a century : also the successive ages of gold, silver, etc., and hence *the times*.—IV. *offspring, descendants*, post-Hom.

Γενεᾱλογέω, ῶ, (γενεαλόγος) *to trace ancestry, make a pedigree*, γένεσιν, Hdt. 2, 146 : τινά, *to draw out* one's *pedigree*, Id. 2, 143. In mid. *to trace one's own origin* or *pedigree*, ἑξ, N. T. Hebr. 7, 6 : hence

Γενεᾱλόγημα, ατος, τό, *a pedigree*.

Γενεᾱλογία, ας, ἡ, (γενεαλογέω) *the making a pedigree, tracing a family* ; in plur., a work by Hecataeus.

Γενεᾱλογικός, ἡ, όν, *genealogical*, Polyb. : from

Γενεᾱλόγος, ὁ, (γενεά, λέγω) *a genealogist*. Dion. H.

Γενέαρχης, ου, ὁ, = γενάρχης, Apollod.

Γενεή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for γενεά.

Γενεήθεν, adv. *from birth, by descent*, Arat.

Γενέθλειος, α, ον, Ion. γενεθλήιος, =γενέθλιος.

Γενέθλη, ης, ἡ, *birth, origin, source, descent*, Hom. : of horses, *breed*, Il. 5, 270.—2. *birth-place*, hence ἀργυρου γ., *a silver-mine*, Il. 2, 857.

Γενέθλια, τά, v. γενέθλιος.

Γενεθλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to keep a birth-day*, App.

Γενεθλιακός, ἡ, όν, *belonging to a birth-day*, Leon. Al.—II. =γενεθλιαλόγος, Gal.

Γενεθλιαλογέω, ῶ, *to cast nativities, to practise astrology*, Strab. : and

Γενεθλιαλογία, ας, ἡ, *astrology, casting of nativities*, Joseph. : from

Γενεθλιαλόγος, ὁ, (γενέθλια, λέγω) *a caster of nativities*, Hierocl.

Γενεθλιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. γενέθλιος, Nonn.

Γενεθλίδιος, ον, =γενέθλιος, Anth.

Γενεθλιολογία, ας, ἡ, and γενεθλιολόγος, ου, ὁ=γενεθλιαλ.

Γενέθλιος, ον, also α, ον, Lyc. : *belonging to one's family* or *one's birth, natalis*, γεν. ἡμέρα : so also τὸ γενέθλιον : τὰ γ., *a birth-day feast, birth-day presents*, (but in Eccl., *the commemoration of a martyr's death*, v. γενέσια), γ. θύειν, to offer *birth-day offerings*, Eur. Ion 653, so ἑορτάζειν γ., Plat. Alc. 2, 121 C, ἄγειν. Plut. : γεν. δαίμων, Ζεύς, the genius of one's nativity, Pind. P. 4, 299 : γ. θεοί, the gods of one's race or family, Aesch. Theb. 639 ; like γενέθλιον αἷμα, *kindred blood*, Eur. Or. 89.

Γένεθλον, ου, τό, =γενέθλη, *descent*, Aesch. Supp. 290.—2. *offspring*, Id. Ag. 914, etc.

Γενειάζω, Dor. -άσδω, f. -άσω. (γένειον) *to get a beard, come to man's estate*, Theocr. 11, 9 : more rarely *to have a beard*.

Γενειάς, άδος, ἡ, (γένειον) *a beard*, Od. 16, 176.—II. *the chin* or *cheeks*, Eur.—III. as adj. *of* or *belonging to the chin*, Gal.

Γενειάσκω, = γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Plat. Symp. 181 D, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 5.

Γενειάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. γενειᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, Theocr. 17, 33, Ion. γενειήτης, ῆτις, Luc. also γενεᾶτις : *bearded*. [ᾰ]

Γενειάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. =γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Od. 18, 176, 269, and Plat.—2. *to have a beard*, Ar. Eccl. 145.

Γενειήτης, ου, ὁ, Ion for γενειάτης.

Γένειον, ου, τό, *the chin*, Hom. : later also *the jaw, the cheek*, Anth.—II. *the hair of the chin, beard*, Hom. Proverb. of excessive leanness, γένειον καὶ κέρατα (like our *skin and bones*), Ar. Av. 902, probably from the goat. (No doubt from γένυς, q. v.)

†Γενειοσυλλεκτάδης, ου, ὁ, (γένειον, συλλέγω) *one who cultivates a beard*, Ath. 157 B.

Γένεο, Ep. for ἐγένου.

Γενέσθαι, inf. aor. of γίγνομαι.

Γενέσια, ων, τά, v. γενέσιος.

†Γενεσιαλόγος, ον, =γενεθλιαλόγος, Artem.

Γενεσιάρχης, ου, ὁ, = γενάρχης, LXX.

Γενέσιος, ον, =γενέθλιος, *belonging to the birth-day*, θεός, Plut. : but τὰ γενέσια, *a day kept in memory of the dead*, Hdt. 4, 26, Ammon. p. 34 : to be distinguished from τὰ γενέθλια, *birth-day feast*, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1, 121 C, though used for it in N. T. Matth. 14, 6.

†Γενεσιουργέω, ῶ, *to produce, to beget* ; and

†Γενεσιουργία, ας, ἡ, *a begetting, procreation*, Eccl. ; from

Γενεσιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (γένεσις, *ἔργω) *the author of one's race : productive*, Iambl.

Γένεσις, εως, ἡ, (*γένω) *an origin, source*, Il. 14, 201, 246 ; *creation, generation, birth, race, descent*, Hdt. 2, 146 : ἡ γεν. τοῦ κόσμου or τῶν πάντων, *the creation of the universe* ; in Iambl. and Eccl. without κόσμου : *a producing, formation*, τῶν ἱματίων, Plat. Polit. 281 B ; *birth, nativity*, Anth. : also *the parts of generation*, Anth.

†Γενέσκετο, iterat. form of aor. for ἐγένετο, Od.

Γενέτειρα, ας, fem. from γενετήρ, *she that bears, a mother*, Pind. N. 7, 3.—II. *she that is born, a daughter*, Euphor. 47, v. Meineke, p. 112.

Γενετή, ῆς, ἡ, =γενεή, *a source, beginning, birth*, Hom. in phrase ἐκ γενετῆς, *from the hour of birth*.

Γενετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. γενέτειρα, = γενέτης, Arist. Mund.

Γενετής, ου, ὁ, *a begetter, father, ancestor*, Eur. Or. 1011 : also metaph., Jac. A. P. 48.—II. *the begotten, the son*, Soph. O. T. 472 (ubi v. Erf.), Eur. Ion 916, cf. γενέτειρα.—III. as adj.

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=γενεθλιε, e. g. θεοί, Aesch. Supp. 77, and Eur., cf. γεννήτης.

Γενετήσιος, ον, ὁρμή, *sexual* impulse, Anth.

Γενετυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *goddess of one's birth hour*, Ar. Nub. 52.

Γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=γενέτης, Hdt. 8, 137.

†Γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Genētor*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Γενίς, ίδος, ἡ,=γέννυς, *the edge of an axe, an axe, mattock*, contr. gen. γενῦδος, Soph. Ant. 249.

Γενήτης, ου, ὁ, v. γεννήτης.

†Γενήτης, ου, ὁ, *Genētes*, a river and haven of Pontus, Strab.: hence Γενηταία ἄκρα, *the promontory of Genetes*, Ap. Rh. 2, 378.

Γενητός, ή, όν, (γενέσθαι) *come into being, born*: but γεννητός, ή, όν, *begotten*, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 4.

Γενικός, ή, όν, (γένος) *belonging to the γένος*, hence *generic, general*, opp. to εἰδικός, specific, Arist. Top.: ἡ γενική, sub. πτῶσις, *the genitive case*, Gramm.

Γέννᾰ, ης, ἡ, poet for γένος, *descent, offspring*, in Pind., and Aesch. and Eur.: Plat. Phil. 25 D, Isae. ap. Poll. 3, 6.

Γενν-άδας, ου, ὁ, plur. γενν-άδαι, *noble*, whether in mind or birth, *high-born, high-minded*, Ar. Ran. 179. [γᾰ]

Γενναιοπρεπής, ές, (γενναῖος, πρέπω) *becoming, befitting a noble*. Adv. -πῶς. Ar. Pac. 988.

Γενναῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Hec. 592, (γέννα) *suitable to one's birth* or *descent, οὐ μοι γενναῖον, it fits not my high blood*. Hom., but only Il. 5, 253: esp. *noble*, both in mind and blood, *high-born, high-minded*, Trag., etc.: also of beasts, κύων, σκύλαξ, etc., Plat.: of things, *good of their kind, excellent*, σῦκα, Plat. Legg. 844 E: *notable, πολλά... γενναῖα ἐποίησεν ὁ ἄνεμος*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 17: *great, intense*, δύη, Soph. Aj. 938: used as a form of civil refusal, γενναῖος εἶ, *you are very good!* Ar. Thesm. 220: also iron., Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 233. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 2, 41: comp. γενναιότερως, Plat.; superl. γενναιότατα, Eur. Cycl. 657. Hence

Γενναιότης, ητος, ἡ, *the character of a γενναῖος, nobility, high spirit and bearing*. Eur. Phoen. 1680: *fertility*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 38.

†Γέννᾶσις, Dor. for γέννησις, Eur. I. A. 1065.

†Γεννάτωρ, Dor. for γεννήτωρ, Soph. Fr. 256. [ᾰ]

Γεννάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (γέννα) *to beget*, Soph. El. 1412, *οἱ γεννήσαντες, the parents*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 27: later, *to bring forth*: also of things produced by the working of natural powers, like φύειν, e. g. μέγα σῶμα, *to get a large frame*, Soph. Aj. 1077: metaph., ἡδονὴ βλάβην καὶ λύπην γεννᾷ, Plat. Ep. 315 C, cf. Legg. 673 D: in genl. *to generate, produce*, Arist. Coel. Hence

Γέννημα, ατος, τό, *that which is produced, fruit both of animals and plants*. Polyb.—II. act. *that which begets*. Plat. Soph. 266 B.—III. *a begetting*, Aesch. Pr. 850.

†Γεννησαρέτ, ή, (from Hebr.) indecl. *Gennesareth*, a beautiful and fruitful region of Palestine, N. T. Matth. 14, 34; hence ἡ λίμνη Γεννησαρέτ, *the lake of Gennesareth*, another name for the sea of Galilee, Id. Luc. 5, 1.

†Γεννησαρῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, (λίμνη)= foreg.

Γέννησις, εως, ἡ, (γεννάω) *an engendering, producing*, Eur. I. A. 1065.

Γεννήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of γεννητήρ, Plat. Crat. 410 C.

Γεννήτης, ου, ὁ, (γέννα, v. Schöm. ad Isae. p. 355): οἱ γεννῆται, *the Gennetes at Athens*, i. e. the citizens, heads of houses, 30 of whom made up a γένος or *clan*: 30 γένη made a φρατρία, and 3 φρατρίαι a φυλή. See Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, p. 12, and the places quoted by Taylor on Dem. 1365, 9.

Γεννητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for begetting*, Hipp.

Γεννητός, ή, όν, (γεννάω) *begotten, υἱὸς γ.* opp. to ποιητός, Platt. Legg. 923 E; γεννητοὶ γυναικῶν, *born of women*, i. e. men, N. T. Luc. 7, 28; *mortal*, Luc.: v. also γενητός.

Γεννήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of γεννητής, =γεννήτειρα.

Γεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=γενέτωρ, Aesch. Supp. 206, and Plat.

Γεννικός, ή, όν,=γενναῖος, Plat.; *brave, stout, spirited*, Ar. Eq. 457. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Lys. 1071.

Γεννοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, *the giver of heirs*, epith. of Venus, Orph.

Γενοίατο, Ep. and Ion. for γένοιντο, Hom.

Γένος, εος, τό, (*γένω) *race, stock, descent*, esp. *noble*, Hom., etc.: freq. in acc. absol. γένος, as ἐξ Ἰθάκης γένος εἰμί, *from Ithaca I draw my race*, Od. 15, 267; γένος ἀδάμαντος, Hes. Th. 161: in Att. usu. τὸ γένος, as Ar. Pac. 167; so too in dat., γένει πολίτης, Dem. 628, 8; γένει υἱός, opp. to an adopted son, Id. 1081, 7: θεῖον γένος εἶναι, *to be of divine descent*, Il. 6, 180: οἱ ἐν γένει=συγγενεῖς, opp. to οἱ ἔξω γένους, Soph. O. T. 1016, Ant. 660.—II. *offspring, a descendant, a child*, Il. 19, 124, Hdt. 3, 159, like Virgil's *Divi genus*.—III. *a race* in regard to number, γένος ἀνδρῶν, βοῶν γένος, Il. 12, 23, Od. 20, 212, cf. γενεά: from Hdt. downwds., *a people, nation, race*.—2. *a race* in regard to time, *an age, generation*, Od. 3, 245, γ. χρύσειον, etc., Hes.; hence *age, time of life*, γένει ὕστερος, Il. 3, 215.—IV. *sex*, Plat. Symp. 189 D: *gender*, Gramm.—V. *kind, genus*, opp. to εἶδος, *species*, Plat., who also calls the elements τὰ γένη, Tim. 54 B.—VI. *a division of the citizens at Athens, a clan, sept*, cf. γεννήτης.—On the word v. Spitzn. Exc. ix. ad Il.

†Γένουα, ας, ἡ, *Genoa*, a city of Italy, Strab.

Γενοφύστης, ου, ὁ, *an ancestor*, Plat. Phil. 30 E.

Γέντα, τά, *the entrails, flesh*, Lat. *viscera*, Call. (ἔντος, ἔντερα, cf. γέντερ in Hesych., *venter*.)

Γεντιανή ῆς, ἡ, Lat. *gentiana, gentian*, a common Alpine plant, Diosc. [ᾰ usu., but ᾱ in a dub. passage of Democr. ap. Gal.]

†Γεντιάς, άδος, ἡ,=γεντιανή.

†Γέντιος, ου, ὁ, *Gentius*, a king of Illyria, Polyb.

Γέντο, *he grasped*,=ἔλαβεν, 3 sing. of an old verb only found in this form, Il.: acc. to some Aeol. for ἕλετο, ἔλτο, ἔντο, γέντο, like κέλετο, κέντο, ἤλθον, ἦνθον, Alcm.—II. contr. for ἐγένετο, Theocr., in compd. ἐπέγεντο for ἐπεγένετο, as early as Theogn. 640.

Γένυ, τό,=sq., Trag.

ΓΕ΄ΝΥΣ, υος, ἡ, acc. plur. γένυας, contr. γένῦς: *the under jaw*, Od. 11, 320: γένυες, *both jaws, the mouth*, Il. 23, 688; 11, 416: in genl. *the cheek, chin*; also *the beard*.—II. *the edge of an axe, a biting axe*, Soph. Phil. 1205, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 145. (Sanscr. *hanu* maxilla, Lat. *gena*, our *chin*, Germ. *Kinn*, also γένειον, γνάθος, and perh. Germ. *Gaumen*, our *gums*.) [ῡ twice in Eur., El. 1214, Meleag. 4, 6.]

*ΓΕ΄ΝΩ, obsol. pres. from which are formed some tenses of γείνομαι and γίγνομαι.

Γεοειδής, ές, (γέα, εἶδος) *earth-like earthy*, Arist. H. A.

Γεόομαι, pass. *to become earth*, Diod.

Γεοῦχος, ον,=γηοῦχος.

Γεοφόρος, ον,=γειοφόρος.

†Γεράδας, α, ὁ, *Geradas*, Spartan pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 15, also Γεραδάτας, Id.

Γεραιός, ά, όν, (γέρων, γῆρας, γηραιός) *old*: in Hom. (who never has γηραιός) always of men, with notions of dignity, *venerable*; esp. ὁ γεραιός, *the reverend sire*, so γεραιαί, Il. Compar. γεραίτερος, like παλαίτερος, Hom.: οἱ γεραίτεροι, *the elders, senatores*, who in old times formed the council of state, Aesch. Eum. 848, cf. γέρων. Superl. γεραίτατος, Ar. Ach. 286: also of things, πόλις, Aesch. Ag. 710. [αΐ, Seidl. Dochm. p. 101.]

Γεραιόφλοιος, ον, (γεραιός, φλοιός) *with old wrinkled skin*, Anth.

Γεραιόφρων, ον, (γεραιός, φρήν) *old of mind, with the wisdom of age*, as Dind. now reads in Aesch. Supp. 361 e conj. Burges.

Γέραιραι, ῶν, αἱ, v. γεραρός.

Γεραίρω, f. -ᾰρῶ: aor. 1 ἐγέρηρα, inf. γερᾶραι: aor. 2 ἐγέρᾰρον, in Plat. Rep. 468 D also γεραίρομαι, (γέρας) *to honour* or *reward with a gift*, τινά τινι, Hom.: in genl. *to honour*, φωνῇ, Ar. Thesm. 961: *to pay in honour*, τί τινι, τὰ Ἰοβάκχεια τῷ Διονύσῳ, ap. Dem. 1371, 25.

†Γεραίστιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Cycl. 295; *of* or *belonging to Geraestus, Geraestian*, Eur. Or. 993: as appell. of Neptune, who had a famous temple at Geraestus, Ar. Eq. 561: from

†Γεραιστός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *Geraestus*, now *Capo Mantelo*, a promontory and city of Euboea, containing a temple of Neptune, Od. 3, 177, Thuc. 3, 3, etc.: a later form, Γεραστός, occurs in codd. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 4.

Γεραίτερος, γεραίτατος, comp. and superl. from γεραιός.

Γεράνδρυον, ου, τό, (γεραιός, δρῦς) *an old tree* or *stem*, Theophr.: hence of an old man or woman, Aristaen. [ῡ Jac. A. P. p. 185.]

†Γεράνεια, ας, ἡ, also Γερανία, *Geranēa*, a mountain range between Megaris and Corinthia, Thuc. 4, 44.

Γερᾰνίας, ου, ὁ, (γέρανος) *crane-necked*, A. B.

Γεράνιον, ου, τό, (γέρᾰνος) *geranium, crane's bill*, a plant, Diosc.—II. *a crane* for lifting with, cf. γέρανος II.

Γερανίτης, ου, ὁ, (γέρανος) λίθος, *a stone of the colour of a crane's neck*, Plin. 37, 11.

Γερανοβοτία, ας, ἡ, (γέρανος, βόσκω) *the feeding of cranes*, Plat.

Γερανομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (γέρανος, μάχη) *a battle of cranes*, Strab.

Γέρᾰνος, ου, ὁ, *a crane*, Il., later also ὁ, Ael.—II. *a crane for lifting weights*, esp. used in the theatre.—III. *a dance resembling the flight of the crane*, Luc.—IV. *a fish*, Ael.

†Γέρανος, ου, ὁ, *Gerānus*, a place in Elis, Strab.

†Γεράνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Gerānor*, Spartan pr. n., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 25. [ᾰ]

Γερᾰός, ά, όν,=γεραιός, Soph. O.C. 238, only poet.

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Γερᾰρός, ά, όν, (γεραίρω) *of reverend, stately bearing*, Il. 3, 170, 211: later in genl. = γεραιός, γηραιός, Aesch. Ag. 722: γεραροί, *priests*, Aesch. Supp. 667, and so *al* γεραραί, now written for γεραιραί in Dem. 1369, fin., etc., *priestesses* of Bacchus.

ΓΕΡΑΣ, ᾱος, never ᾰτος, τό, nom. pl. γέρα for γέρατα: *a gift of honour*, such esp. as chiefs and princes received from the spoil before it was divided, very freq. in Hom.; and so γέρας, opp. to μοῖρα, Od. 11, 534: *the prize* or *portion of booty* each chief received in the distribution, Il. 1, 167: hence in genl. *a gift, honour*: metaph. γέρας θανόντων, *the last honours of the dead*, Hom.—II. *rank, prerogative, power, dignity*, H. 20, 182, Od. 7, 150, Thuc. 1, 13, cf. γῆρας. (Hom. has apocop. plur. γέρα for γέρατα; Hdt. 2, 168, τὰ γέρεα. [Ep. ᾰ, Att. ᾱ, Pors. Phoen. 888.]

†Γερασηνός, ή, όν, v. l. for Γαδαρηνός or Γεργεσηνός, N. T.

Γεράσμιος, ον, (γέρας) *honouring, doing honour to*, H. Hom. Merc. 122. —II. *honoured, venerable*, Eur. Phoen. 923.

Γεράστιος, ου, ὁ, *a Spartan month*, Thuc. 4, 119, ubi v. Arnold.

Γεραφόρος, ον, (γέρας, φέρω) *bringing* or *receiving honour*, Pind. P. 2, 81.

†Γεργεσηνός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Gergesa*, a city of Palestine, near Gadara, *Gergesene*, v. l. N. T.

†Γέργιθα, ων, τά, also *al* Γέργιθες, *Gergitha*, a city of Troas, Strab.: hence *oi* Γέργιθαι, ῶν, *the Gergithae*, the remnant of the early Trojans, Hdt. 5, 122.

†Γεργίθιος, α, ον, *of Gergitha, Gergithian*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 15.

†Γεργίθιον, ου, τό, *Gergithium*, a village near Lampsacus, Strab.

†Γέργινα, ης, ή, = Γέργιθα.

†Γέργις, ιος, ὁ, *Gergis*, son of Arizus, Hdt. 7, 82.

†Γεργοουία, ας, ή, *Gergovia*, now *Gergovie*, a city of Aquitania, Strab.

Γεργύρα, ας, ή, collat. form of γοργύρα, q. v., acc. to Hesych., *an underground drain* or *sewer*, Alcm. 101. (cf. γοργύρα. κάρκαρον, Lat. *carcer*, perh. akin to καρκαίρω, to sound *hollow*.)

Γέρεα, Ion. nom. pl. of γέρας, Hdt.

Γερήνιος, ου, ὁ, *Gerenian*, Hom. epith. of Nestor, from *Gerenia* or *Gerenon*, a city of Messenia, Strab. 353; not from γέρας: cf. Hes. Fr. 22, 10.

†Γέρης, ητος, ὁ, *Geres*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 932; hence

†Γερητοθεώδωροι, ων, οἱ, (Γέρης, Θεόδωρος) *such fellows as Geres and Theodorus*, Ar. Ach. 605.

Γερηφορία. ας, ή, (γέρας, φέρω) *the bearing of a dignity*, Dion. H.

†Γερμᾱνία, ας, ή, *Germany*, Strab.

†Γερμᾱνῐκός, ή, όν, *German*, Strab.

†Γερμάνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Germanii*, a Persian tribe, afterwards called Καρμανοί, Hdt. 1, 125; cf. Bähr ad loc.

†Γερμᾱνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Germani, Germans*, Strab., etc.

Γερμανολέτης, ου, ὁ, (Γερμανός, ὄλλυμι) *a German killer*, Or. Sib. 14, 45.

†Γερμᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *German*, usu. in pl. Γερμανοί.

Γεροντᾰγωγέω, *to guide an old man*, Soph. O. C. 318: in Ar. Eq. 1099, *to bring up an old man*, like παιδαγωγέω, from

Γεροντᾰγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (γέρων, ἄγω) *guiding an old man*.

Γερόντειος, α, ον, (γέρων) *belonging to an old man* or *old age*.

Γεροντία, ας, ή, *old age*.—II. *the assembly of the Gerontes* at Sparta, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 1; v. γέρων, γερουσία.

Γεροντιαῖος, α, ον, = γερόντειος.

Γεροντιάω, ῶ, *to grow old* or *childish*; *to exhibit* or *betray the imbecility of old age*, Diog. L.

Γεροντικός, ή, όν, = γερόντειος, Plat. Legg. 761 C: τὸ γεροντικόν, the Carthaginian *senate*, Polyb., where others γερόντιον. Adv. -κῶς.

Γερόντιον, ου, τό, dim. of γέρων, *a little old man*, Ar. Ach. 993.

Γεροντογράδιο, τό, (γέρων, γραῦς) *an old man-woman*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1199, though Dind. writes it divisim. [ᾰ]

Γεροντοδιδᾰσκῠλος, ου, ὁ, ή, *an old man's teacher*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.

Γεροντοκομεῖον, τό, (γέρων, κομέω) *a hospital for the old*.

Γεροντομανία, ας, ή, (γέρων, μανία) name of a play of Anaxandrid., v. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 3.

†Γερούνιον, ου, τό, *Gerunium*, now *Dragonara*, a city of Apulia, Polyb. 5, 108, 9.

Γερουσία, ας, ή, *a council of elders*, (γέροντες) *senate*, Eur. Rhes. 401: esp. at Sparta, Dem. 489, 19, where it was opp. to the βουλή as an aristocratic body; and was characteristic of Doric states, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 6. —II. = πρεσβεία, *an embassy*, Eur. Rhes. 936.

Γερουσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to be a senator*: hence

Γερουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a senator*.

Γερούσιος, α, ον, *belonging to the old* or *to a senator, befitting them*: γ. οἶνος, drunk only by the chiefs at the king's table, Il. 4, 259, γ. δρκος, taken by the elders and chiefs, Il. 22, 119.

†Γέρρα, ων, τά, *Gerrha*, a city of Aegypt, Strab.—2. ας, ή, a city in Arabia, Id., near Βρόχοι, Polyb. 5, 46, 1: adj. Γερραῖος, α, ον, *Gerrhaean*, Strab.

Γερράδια, ων, τά, *mats of plaited work*: from

Γέρρον, ου, τό, (εἴρω) Lat. *gerrae, anything made of wicker-work*, esp.—I. *an oblong shield*, covered with ox-hide, such as the Persians wore, Hdt. 7, 61.—II. *a wattled hut* or *booth*, Dem. 284, 24.—III. *the wicker body of a cart*, Strab.—IV. *a wicker fence, enclosure*, Dem.: hence γερροχελώνη, ης, ή, Lat. *testudo viminea*, Dion. H.—V. = ἀλδοῖον, Com.—VI. *a rod, stake*, Eupol. Incert. 140: *a dart*, susp. in Alcm. 125.

†Γέρρος, ου, ὁ, *Gerrhus*, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 19.—II. a region of European Sarmatia, Id. 4, 53.

Γερροφόρος, ον, (γέρρον, φέρω) *a shield-bearer, a kind of troops that wore wicker shields*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9.

Γερροχελώνη, ης, ή, (γέρρον, χελώνη) v. γέρρον, Philo Math.

†Γερτοῦς, οὔντος, *Gertus*, a city of Dassaretia, Polyb. 5, 108, 2.

Γερῦνος, ου, ὁ, = γυρῖνος, Nic.

†Γερωσία. ας, ή, v. sub γερωσία.

ΓΕΡΩΝ, οντος, ὁ, *an old man*, Hom.; pleon., παλαιοὶ γέροντες, Ar. Ach. 676: οἱ γ., *the elders*, and so most venerable of the people, *who with the king formed the chief council*, Hom.: hence *the senators*, esp. at Sparta.—2. ὁ γ., *the elder*, as Ἀντίγονος ὁ γ., Plut.—II. as adj. γέρον σάκος, Hom., but only in Od. 22, 184; and though later poets followed this usage they usu. kept it in mascul., Valck. Phoen. 103, while the Latins said *anus mater, charta, fama, amphora*, etc., Catull. 68, 46, etc., Martial. 6, 27.—III. *a part of the spinning-wheel*. (Acc. to Donaldson, New Crat. p. 376, akin to γέρας, but not to γῆρας.)

Γερωσία, γερωχία, or γερωσια, ας, ή, Lacon. for γερουσια, Ar. Lys. 980: cf. Müll. Dor. 3, 6, 1, n.

†Γέσκων, ωνος, ὁ, and Γίσκων, *Gescon*, Carthag. masc. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 66, etc.

†Γέτας, α, ὁ, *Geta*, a name of slaves among the Romans, Strab.: from

†Γέτης, ου, ὁ, usu. in pl. Γέται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Getae*, a Scythian tribe on the Ister, Hdt. 4, 95: hence

†Γετῐκός, ή, όν, *of the Getae*; fem. also ἡ Γετίς; ἡ Γετική, (sub. χώρα) *the country of the Getae*, Luc.

Γευθμός, οῦ, ὁ, = γεῦσις, Nic.

Γεῦμα, ατος, τό, (γεύω) *a taste of a thing*, Eur. Cycl. 150: *a sample to taste*, Ar. Ach. 187: *food, meat and drink*, Hipp.: *a foretaste*, Plat.

Γεῦσις, εως, ή, (γεύω) *a giving to taste, tasting*: *the sense of taste*, Arist. Eth. N.

†Γευσιστράτη, ης, ή, *Geusistrate*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 49.

Γευστέον, verb. adj. from γεύω, *one must make to taste*, τινά τινος, Plat. Rep. 537 A.—II. (γεύομαι), *one must taste*.

Γευστήριον, ου, τό, *a thing to taste with, cup*, Ar. Fr. 285.

Γευστικός, ή, όν, (γεύω) *belonging to taste*, γ. αἰσθητήριον, *the sense of taste*, Arist. Anim.

Γευστός, ή, όν, *tasted, to be tasted*, Ibid.

ΓΕΎΩ, f. γεύσω, *to give* one *a taste* of, τινά τινος, Valck. Hdt. 7, 46: also τινά τι, Eur. Cycl. 149: hence *to feed, board*. But usu., and in Hom. only, in mid. γεύομαι, *to taste*, Od. 17, 413: pass. perf. ἐγέγευτο, *they had tasted, eaten*, Thuc. 2, 70: hence *to experience, to try, make proof* of, τινος, in Hom. usu. in hostile sense, χειρῶν, ἀκωκῆς, δουρὸς γεύασθαι, *to taste*, i. e. *feel* the spear, etc.: γευσόμεθα ἀλλήλων ἐγχείαις, *we will try* one another with the spear, Il. 20, 258: so also ἐμπύρων, to *examine* them, Soph.: *to partake of, to enjoy*, ὕμνων, *to taste the sweets of* song, Pind. I. 5, 25 (4, 22); ἀρχῆς, Hdt. 4, 147; πένθους, Eur. Alc. 1069; of sexual intercourse, ἀνδρὸς γεγευμένη, Aesch. Fr. 224; etc. Always c. gen., until late, e. g. A. P. 6, 120. Cf. πειρώμαι, Lat. *gustare*.

†Γεφροῦς, acc. -ροῦν, ή, *Gephrus*, a city of Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 70, 12.

ΓΈΦΥΡΑ, ας, ή, a *dam*, *mound of earth*, esp. to keep out water, as Il. 5, 88. 89, cf. γεφυρόω, ἀπογεφυροῦν: also Pind. N. 6, 67, calls the Isthmus of Corinth πόντου γέφυραι, cf. I. 4, 34 (3, 38).—II. in Il. usu. *the lane between two lines of battle*, which served (acc. to Passow) to keep them apart, as it were a dam, hence *the battle-field, the place of fight*, always πολέμοιο γέφυρα or γέφυραι: not found in Od.—III. Post-Hom. usu. *a bridge*, γέφυραν ζευγνύναι or γεφυροῦν ζευγνύναι ποταμόν, *to build a bridge, throw a bridge over a river*, i. e. *to pass* (the opposite banks of) *a river by a bridge*, Lat. *ponte jungere flumen*. [ῦ, late also ῠ Ep. ad. 632, 6, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 1, n. 1949.]

†Γεφῡραῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Gephyra*, a city of Boeotia, the later *Tanagra*, hence = Ταναγραῖος, Strab.

†Γεφῡρεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (γέφυρα, ἐργάομαι) = γεφυροποιός, Tzetz.

Γεφῡρίζω, (γέφυρα) *to abuse from*

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the bridge ; for there was a bridge between Athens and Eleusis, and as the people passed it in solemn procession they had an old custom of abusing whom they would, Hesych.: hence in gen. *to abuse freely*, Plut. Sull. 13.

Γεφύριον, ου, τό, dim. from γέφῡρα.

Γεφῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an abusing, insulting*, Strab., v. γεφυρίζω.

Γεφῡριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an abuser, reviler*, Plut.

Γεφῡροποιέω, ῶ, *to make a bridge*, Polyb.: from

Γεφῡροποιός, οῦ, ὁ (γέφυρα, ποιέω) *a bridge-maker*: used to translate the Lat. *Pontifex*, Plut.

†Γέφῡρος, ου, ὁ, *Gephyrus*, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1042.

Γεφῦρόω, (γέφυρα) *to dam, bridge, γεφύρωσε κέλευθον, he made a pathway*, Il. 15, 357, *νόστον Ἀτρείδαις γ.*, Pind. I. 8, 111, so *διάβασιν* or *δύσπορα γεφύροῦν. to make* them *passable by causeways*, Polyb., Luc., *γεφύρωσε ποταμόν*, a fallen tree *made a bridge over the river*, Il. 21, 245. So also in prose, *to provide with a bridge*, Hdt., *ποταμὸν νεκροῖς γεφυροῦν*, Luc. Hence

Γεφύρωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is dammed* or *bridged*; [ῡ] and

Γεφύρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a furnishing with a bridge*, Strab. [ῡ]

Γεφῡρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *bridge builder*.

Γεωγρᾰφέω, ῶ, (γεωγράφος) *to draw* or *describe the earth's surface*, Arist. Mund.

Γεωγρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *geography*, Plut. —II. *a map of the world*, elsewh. *πίναξ γεωγραφικός*, in Geminus.

Γεωγρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, learned in geography*, Strab.

Γεωγράφος, ον, (γῆ, γράφω) *earth-describing*: ὁ. γ., *the geographer*, epith. of Strabo in Grainm. [ᾰ]

Γεωδαισία, ας, ἡ, (γέα, δαίω) *a dividing of earth*: also=γεωμετρία, *geodesy*, Arist. Metaph.

Γεώδης, ες, (γέα, εἶδος) *earth-like, earthy*, Plat. Ax. 365 E.

Γεωλοφία, ας, ἡ, *a hill of earth*, Strab.: from

Γεώλοφος, ον, (γέα, λόφος) *covered with hills of earth*, ὄρη, Strab., *hilly*, Diosc.—II. ὁ γεώλοφος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28, or τὸ γεώλοφον, Theocr. 1, 13, =γεωλοφία.

Γεωμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to measure land. to measure*, Xen. Symp. 6, 8.—II. *to study geometry*, Plat.: from

Γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, (γέα, μετρέω) *a land-measurer, geometer*, Plat. Theaet. 143 B.

Γεωμετρία, ας, ἡ, *land-measuring, geometry*, freq. in Plat.

Γεωμετρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, skilled in land-measuring, geometrical*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *geometry*, both freq. in Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3.

Γεωμῖγής, ές, (γέα, μίγνυμι) *mixed with earth*, Strab.

†Γεωμορέω, ῶ, (γεωμόρος) *to be a landholder, to cultivate the land*, Eccl.

Γεωμορία, ας, ἡ, (γέα, μόρος) *a division of land*.—II. *the land so divided*, Nic.—2. *the cultivation of it*, Anth.

Γεωμορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* γεωμορία or *to a* γεωμόρος: γ. νόμος, *an agrarian law*, Dion. H.

Γεωμόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, also γημόρος, γαμόρος and γειομόρος, (γέα, μείρομαι) *a sharer in the division of lands, landholder, landowner*, = κληροῦχος, Plat.: *one whose property made him liable to public offices or burdens*, λειτουργίαι: hence in genl. *the wealthy, noble, influential in a city*, γαμόροι, Valck. Hdt. 5, 77, etc., Ruhnk. Tim. But at Athens, under Theseus, the γεωμόροι were opp. to both the εὐπατρίδαι and δημιουργοί, *the husbandmen*.—II. adj. *land-tilling, ploughing*, e. g. *βοῦς*, Ap. Rh.—III. = Lat. *decemviri agris dividundis*, Dion. H.

Γεωνόμος, ον, (γέα, νέμω) *distributing lands*, Dio Cass.

Γεωπέδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., restored from MSS. by Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 28, cf. Schäf. Greg p. 518.

Γεώπεδον, ου, τό, Ion. for γήπεδον, *a portion, plot of ground*, esp. within a town, v. l. Hdt. 7, 28.

Γεωπενίης, ου, ὁ. (γέα, πένομαι) *poor in land, having little* or *bad land*, Hdt. 2, 6; 8, 111, Ruhnk. Tim.

Γεωπονέω, ῶ, (γεωπόνος) *to till the ground*, Philo.

Γεωπονία, ας, ἡ, *agriculture*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 149.

Γεωπονικός, ή, όν, *belonging to agriculture*: τὰ γ., *the geoponica*, a treatise on the subject compiled by Cassianus Bassus: from

Γεωπόνος, ον, (γέα, πονέω) *tilling the ground, a husbandman*, Philo.

Γεωργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (γεωργός) *to till ground*, ἐν τῇ γῇ, Andoc. 12, 28, *to cultivate*, in genl. c. acc. Thuc. 3, 88, πολλήν, sc. γῆν, Ar. Eccl. 592; also ἐλαίαν, ἄμπελον, etc.: *to have property in cultivated land*, like Lat. *arare*; of the Nile, *to fertilise*, Heliod.: metaph., *to turn to account, to derive advantage from*, γεωργεῖν ἔκ τινος, *to draw profit* from, *live* by a thing, Dem. 442, 6: hence τέχνην γεωργεῖν, Heliod. Hence

Γεώργημα, ατος, τό, *tilled, cultivated land*, Plat. Legg. 674 C.

Γεωργήσιμος, ον, *fit for tillage*, Arist. Probl.

Γεωργία, ας, ἡ, (γεωργέω) *agriculture, tillage*, Thuc. 1, 11.—II. *tilled land, a farm*, Isocr. 146 A.

Γεωργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to tillage*, σκεύη, βίος, Ar. Pac. 552. 590:—ἡ γ., sub. τέχνη, *agriculture*, Plat. Legg. 889 B; τὰ γεωργικά, *a treatise on agriculture*, Ath. 649 D.—2. *skilled in agriculture, a skilful farmer*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7.—3. *devoted to agriculture*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Γεώργιον, ου, τό, *a field*, Dion. H. —II. *cultivation*, Philo.—III. *a crop*, late.

Γεώργιος, ον, late form for sq.

Γεωργός, όν, (γέα, *ἔργω) *tilling the ground*, βοίδιον, Ar. Ach. 1036: as subst. *a husbandman, labourer*, Ar. Pac. 296.

Γεωγᾰ́ώδης, ες, (γεωργός, εἶδος) *like, after the manner of a husbandman, agricultural*, Plut. 2, 8 B.

Γεωρῡ́χέω, ῶ, *to dig, trench the earth*, Hdt. 4, 200; and

Γεωρυχία, ας, ἡ, *digging, excavation of the earth*, Ael.: from

Γεωρύχος, ον, (γέα, ὀρύσσω) *trenching the earth*, Strab. [ῡ]

Γεωτομία, ας, ἡ, *a turning up the earth, ploughing*: from

Γεωτόμος, ον, (γέα, τέμνω) *cutting the ground; ploughing*, Anth.

Γεωτραγία, ας, ἡ, (γέα, τραγεῖν, τρώγω) *an eating of earth*, Hipp., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 3.

Γεωφᾰνής, ές, (γέα, φαίνομαι) *looking like earth*.—II. τὸ γ., *a spot where some kind of ochre was dug*, at Samos, Theophr.

Γεωφάνιον, ου, τό,=foreg. II., Dinarch. ap. Dion. H.

Γεωχᾰρής, ές, (γέα, χαίρω) *fond of the earth*; of plants, *creeping*, Lat. *humilis*, Julian.

ΓΗ, γῆς, ἡ, contr. for γέα, *earth, land*: the only form in Att., and found even in Hom. for γαῖα, q. v.: γῆν πρὸ γῆς, forth of one land to another, Aesch. Pr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν and διδόναι, as token of submission, freq. in Hdt.: κατὰ γῆν, *on land, by land*: κατὰ γῆς στέλλεσθαι, *to come to land*: also of husbandry, τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι or θεραπεύειν, *to till the ground*. The plur. γαῖ, γεῶν, contr. γῶν, etc., is very rare in good authors, Valck. Hdt. 4, 198, cf. however Schaf. Mel. p. 15.

†Γηγάσιος, ου, ὁ, *Gegasius*, a son of Jupiter, Plut.

Γηγενέτης, ου, ὁ,=sq. Eur. Phoen. 128.

Γηγενής, ές, (γῆ, *γένω) *earthborn, earthsprung*, e. g. βολβός, Xenarch. Butal. 1.—2. *indigenous*, elsewh. αὐτόχθων, Hdt. 8, 55.—II. *born of Gaea* or *Tellus*, of the Titans and Giants, Aesch. Pr. 351, 677.

Γήδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γῆ, esp. *a small estate*, Ar. Fr. 344.

†Γηθαλέος, α, ον, (γηθέω) *joyous*, Andr. ap. Gal.

Γῆθεν, adv. *out of* or *from the earth*, Aesch. Eum. 904.

Γηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, perf. γέγηθα, (γαίω, *γάω, q. v.) *to be delighted, to rejoice*, Hom.: who however uses not the pres., but perf. in pres. signf.; the subject of joy is in acc., Il. 8, 378; 9, 77; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1339: the subject causing the joy is also put in dat. with or without ἐπί, μυθῷ γηθ., Hes. Sc. H. 116; ἐπί εὐτυχήμασιν γηθ., Dem. 332, 8, etc.; c. part. also in Hom. Mid. γήθομαι in Q. Sm. from obs. γήθω, q. v.

Γῆθος, εος, τό,=sq., Luc.

Γηθοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (γηθέω) *joy, delight, cheerfulness*, Il.: rare in plur., H. Hom. Cer. 437.

Γηθόσυνος, η, ον, *joyful, cheerful, delighted. in a thing*, τινί, Hom. Adv. -νως. Hipp.

Γηθυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from γήθυον. Epich. p. 72.

Γήθυον, ου, τό, Lat. *gethyum, a kind of leek*, Ar. Fr. 122, v. Schneid. The ophr. 3, 574.

*Γήθω, obsol. pres., from which γέγηθα, the perf. of γηθέω, is formed: the part. γηθόμενος occurs first in Q. Sm.

Γήϊνος, ον, and γήϊος, ον, *earthy, of earth* or *clay*, πλίνθοι, Xen. An. 7, 8, 14; σῶμα, περίβλημα, etc., Plat.: —on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 97.

Γήϊτης, ου, ὁ, *a husbandman*, contr. γητης, Soph. Tr. 32.

†Γῆλαι, ῶν, οἱ, also Γηλοί in Dion. P., *the Gelae*, a people of northern Media, on the Caspian, Strab.

Γηλεχής, ές, (γῆ, λέχος) *sleeping on the earth*,=χαμαιεύνης, Call.

Γήλοφος, ου, ὁ.=γέλοφος II., *a mound of earth, a hill*, Xen. Anab. 1 5, 8.

Γῆμαι, γήμας, γήμασθαι, γημάμενος, inf. and part. aor. 1 act. and mid. of γαμέω.

Γημόρος, ου, ὁ,=γεωμόρος, q. v.

†Γήναβον, ου, τό, *Genabum*, now *Orleans*, a city of Gaul, Strab.

Γηουχέω, *to possess land*: from

Γηοῦχος, ον, (γῆ, ἔχω) *landholding*: epith. of the tutelary deity of a country; esp. of Neptune, cf. γαιήοχος.

Γηοχέω, Ion. for γηουχέω, Hdt. 7, 190.

Γηόχος, ον, Ion. for γηοῦχος.

Γηπάτταλος, ου. ὁ, *a radish*, or some such *fusiform root*, comic word in Luc. Lexiph.

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Γήπεδον, ου, τό,=γεώπεδον, *a plot of ground*, esp. within a town, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

Γηπετής, ές, (γῆ, πίπτω) *falling* or *fallen to earth*, Eur. Phoen. 668.

Γηπονέω, γηπονία, γηπονικός, γηπόνος,=γεωπ., qq. v.

Γήποτος, ον, (γῆ, πίνω) *to be drunk up by Earth*, in Dor. form γάποτος χύσις, Aesch. Cho. 97.

Γηραιός, ά, όν, (γῆρας) *old, aged*, Hes. Op. 376, and Att., cf. γεραιός.

Γηραλέος, α, ον,=foreg., Aesch. Pers. 171.

Γηράλιος,=γηραιός.

Γήραμα, ατος, τό,=γήρειον.

Γηρᾶναι, inf. aor. 1. of γηράω, γηράσκω.

Γήρανσις, εως, ἡ, *a growing old*, Arist. Metaph.

†Γηράντεσσι, dat. pl. for γήρασι, of γηράς.

Γηραός, όν,=γηραιός.

Γηράς, part. aor. 2 of γηράω, γηράσκω, Il. 17, 197.

ΓΗΡΑΣ, τό, Hom. gen. γήραος, Att. contr. γήρως, (and very late γήρατος) dat. γήραϊ, Att. contr. γήρᾳ, Soph. Aj. 507, *hoary eld, advanced age*, in Hom. usu. with λυγρόν, στυγερόν, χαλεπόν.—II. *the old cast skin of a serpent*, Arist. H. A. (The Sanscr. root is *jri*, senescere, conteri: cf. sub γέρων.) Hence

Γηράω and γηράσκω, fut. -άσω, [ᾱ Simon. 100, 9; fut. act. also in Plat.], and -άσομαι [ᾱ Eur. Incert. 31, Ar. Eq. 1308]: aor. ἐγήρασα, Aesch. Supp. 894, though ἐγήρανα is preferred by the Atticists, Moer. p. 115, Th. M. p. 192: inf. γηρᾶσαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 8; part. γηράσας, Hdt. 7, 114; perf. γεγήρᾰκα, Soph. O. C. 727. The pres. γηράω is rare, and only in late wr., though Hom. has a 3 impf. ἐγήρα (Il. 7, 148, Od. 14, 67), unless this be taken as the aor. 2 of which we have the part. γηράς (Il. 17, 197) like ἁράς, ἔδραν, aor. 2 of διδράσκω. *To grow aged, become old and infirm.*—II. trans. *to bring to old age*, ἐγήρασάν με τροφῇ, Aesch. Supp. 894.

Γήρειον, ου, τό, *the down on some seeds*, Lat. *pappus*, Arat.

Γηροβοσκέω, ῶ, *to nourish* or *take care of an old man, to cherish the old and infirm*, Eur. Alc. 663. Pass. *to be cherished when old*, Ar. Ach. 678: and

Γηροβοσκία, ας, ἡ, *care of an old person*, Plut.: from

Γηροβοσκός, όν, (γῆρας, βόσκω) *nourishing in old age, taking care of the aged and infirm*, Soph. Aj. 570, and Eur.

Γηροκομέω, = γεροβοσκέω, *to take care of the old*, Call. Ep. 53.

Γηροκομία, ας, ἡ, = γηροβοσκία, *care of old people*, Plut.: hence

Γηροκομικός, ή, όν, *belonging to γηροκομία*. Gal.

Γηροκόμος, ον, (γῆρας, κομέω)= γηροβοσκός, *tending, cherishing the old*, Hes. Th. 605.

Γῆρος, εος, τό,=γῆρας, LXX.

†Γηρόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Gerostratus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 13, 7.

Γηροτροφέω, ῶ, *to tend, to feed old people*, Lys. 133, fin.; and

Γηροτροφία, ας, ἡ, *support of old people*, Plut.: from

Γηροτρόφος, ον, (γῆρας, τρέφω) *feeding the old*, ἔλπις, Pind. Fr. 233.

Γηροφορέω, ῶ, *to carry an old person*, Plut.

Γηρυγόνος, ον, (γῆρυς, *γένω) *producing sound*, epith. of Echo, Theocr. Syr. 6.

Γῆρυμα, ατος, τό, (γηρύω) *a voice, sound, tone*, Aesch. Eum. 569.

Γηρύομαι, dep. mid. v. γηρύω.

†Γηρυόνειος, ον, also α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Geryon*.

†Γηρυονεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ,=Γηρυόνης: acc. Γηρυονῆ and -ῆα, Hes. Th. 287.

†Γηρυονηΐς, ίδος, ἡ,=Γηρυονίς.

†Γηρυόνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Geryones*, or *Geryon*, son of Chrysaor and Kallirrhoe, a three-bodied giant who dwelt in the island Erythea, slain by Hercules, Pind. I. 1, 13, Hdt. 4, 8, etc.

†Γηρυονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the Geryonid*, a poem of Stesichorus, describing the fate of Geryon, Paus. 8, 2, 2; Ath. 499 E.

Γῆρυς, υος, ὁ, *a voice*, Il. 4, 437: *a sound, song*, Eur Rhes. 550.

ΓΗΡΥΩ, f. -ύσω, Dor. γαρύω:—*to utter, send forth a voice, speak, sing, cry*, also in mid., H. Hom. Merc. 426: often c. acc. of thing spoken or sung of, γηρύετ' ἀνθρώπων ἀδικον νόον, Hes. Op. 259:—in mid. also absol. *to sing*, and γαρ. τινί, to sing *against* one for a prize, Theocr. 1, 135; 8, 77. (The Sanscr. root is *gri*, sonare, our *cry*: cf. also Lat. *garrire*, and our to *jar*:—all prob. onomatop.) [ῡ in pres.: but ῡ in late Dor., as Theocr., and so even in Aesch. Pr. 78: ῠ always in fut. and aor.]

†Γηρῦών, όνος, ὁ, *Geryon*, v. Γηρυόνης, Aesch. Ag. 870.

Γηρωβοσκέω, ῶ, = γηροβοσκέω; and

Γηρωκομέω, = γηροκομέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 692.

Γῆρως, contr. gen. from γῆρας, for γήρως.

Γήτειον, ου, τό, and γήτιον, Att. for γήθυον, Ar. Eq. 677.

Γήτης, ου, ὁ, contr. for γητίτης, *a husbandman*, q. v.

Γητομέω, ῶ, *to cleave, trench the ground*, Ap. Rh.: from

Γητόμος, ον, (γῆ, τέμνω) *cleaving, ploughing, trenching the earth*, Dor. γατ., Aesch. Fr. 184.

Γηφάγος, ον, (γῆ, φᾰγεῖν)=γαιηφάγος, Call. Fr. 58.

Γι, v. γε, fin.

Γίγαντειος, αία, αῖον, also Γιγαντεῖος, εία, εῖον, *of a giant, gigantic*, Luc.

Γιγαντιάω, ῶ, *to behave like a giant*, cf. γεροντιάω, τυραννιάω, etc.

Γιγαντολετήρ, ῆρος, Γιγαντολέτης, ου, and Γιγαντολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (γίγας, ὄλλυμι) *a giant-killer*. Fem. Γιγαντολέτειρα, and Γιγαντολέτις, ίδος.

Γιγαντομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (γίγας, μάχη) *the battle of the giants*, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

Γιγαντόραιστος, ον, ὁ, (γίγας, ῥαίω) *giant-quelling*, Lyc. 63.

Γιγαντοφόνος, ον, (γίγας, φονεύω) *giant-killing*, Eur. H. F. 1191.

Γιγαντώδης, ες, (γίγας, εἶδος) *gigantic*, Philo.

Γίγαρτον, ου, τό, *a grape-stone*, Simon. 205. [ῐ]

†Γίγαρτον, ου, τό, *Gigartum*, a city at the foot of Mount Libanus, Strab.

Γιγαρτώδης, ες, (γίγαρτον, εἶδος) *full of γίγαρτα, like grape stones*.

Γίγας, αντος, ὁ, usu. in plur. *the giants*, a huge, savage, godless race, at last destroyed by the gods, Od. In Hes. Th. 185, *the sons of Gaea*, whence the name=γηγενῆς. From Aesch. downwds. *any giant*, esp. *a reckless warrior*, that cared neither for gods nor men. [ῐ]

†Γίγγις, ίδος, ἡ, *Gingis*, fem. pr. n., attendant of Parysatis, Plut. Artax 19.

Γιγγλυμοειδής, ές, (γίγγλυμος, εἶδος) *like a γίγγλυμος*, Hipp.

Γίγγλυμος, ου, ὁ, also γιγλυμός, *any hinge-like joint*, Lat. *ginglymus*; and so *the joint of the elbow*, etc., Hipp.: *a joint of a coat of mail*, Xen. Eq. 12, 6: *the hinge of a door*. (Perh. reduplt. from γλύφω.) Hence

Γιγγλυμόομαι, as pass. *to be jointed by a γίγγλυμος*, Hipp.

Γιγγλυμωτός, όν, *jointed, fitted by a γίγγλυμος*, Math. Vett.

Γιγγραντός, ή, όν, *belonging to the γίγγρας, μέλη*, Axionic. ap. Ath. 175 B (not in Meineke).

Γίγγρας, ου, ὁ, γίγγρος, ου, ὁ, and γίγγρα, ας, ἡ, *a small Phoenician flute* or *fife*, of a shrill, querulous tone: also *its music*, Ath. ubi sup. (*Gingrire, gingritus*, cf. Sanscr. *gri*, sonare, v. sub γηρύω.) Hence

Γιγγρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a playing on the γίγγρας, its tone*.

Γίγνομαι, also Ion. and late γίνομαι [ῐ], a redupl. form from the root *ΓΕΝΩ, as if γιγένομαι, γίγνομαι, cf. γιγνώσκω, μίμνω, μιμνήσκω. From this root are formed the pf. γεγένημαι: aor. ἐγενόμην: perf. γεγένημαι and γέγονα: but a root *ΓΑΩ is usu. assumed for the Ep. pf. γέγᾱα, part. γεγαώς, Hom. inf. γεγάμεν, Dor. mf. γεγάκειν, Pind. Dep. mid., v. sub *γάω. The pass. forms ἐγενήθην and γενηθήσομαι only occur in Dor and the common dialect.

Radic. signf.: *to become, to happen*, Lat. *fieri*; next, *to be born*; in aor. usu. *to be*; in perf. γέγονα, *to be by birth*, or *to have become so*. Hom. uses pres., aor., perf. γέγονα and γέγαα, the last quite as pres., *to be, to live at a place*, ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάασι, ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ γεγαῶτας, etc.; but νέος γεγαώς, new-born, Od. 19, 400. Pres. and aor.,—1. of men and things. *to be born, to have arisen*.—2. of events. *to occur, arrive, happen*, esp. in phrases ἄχος γένετο αὐτῷ, grief *was* his *portion*, ἀγορή, λαχὴ γένετο αὐτῶν, a crowd *collected*, cry *arose*: περὶ ἄλλων γενέσθαι, to *be* beyond, excel others: later γίγνεσθαι τῶν γερεστέρων, *to become of* the number of the elders, *be raised to* their rank. Xen. In a pregnant sense, γίγνεταί μοι, *it comes* to my share, it *is* mine: τὰ ἱερὰ γίγνεται, the sacrifices *are perfect, favourable*, Lat. *litatum est*, Xen.—II. Post-Hom. it is used in many more phrases:—1. with prepp. or advs. of motion, *to arrive at, come to*, ἐγένετο ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, Hdt. 5, 39; and even sine prep., ἐμὲ χρεὼ γίγνεται, Od. 4, 634. Hom. uses γενέσθαι ἔκ τινος, where Att. have γενέσθαι τινος or ἀπό τινος, *to spring* from one: but ὑπό τινι γίγνεσθαι, *to come* under one's jurisdiction, Thuc. 6, 86.—2. πάντα, παντοίος, παντοδαπὸς γίγνομαι, to take all shapes, turn every way, from passion, e. g. fear, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 124, which may be traced to Od. 4, 417; opp. to ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι, *to be master of* one's self, be collected, Soph. O. C. 660; ἐντὸς ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι, *to recover* one's self, Hdt. 1, 119; also ἐν ἑαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 5, 17, πρὸς αὑτῷ γίγνεσθαι, Lat. *apud se esse*, Plut.: γίγνεσθαι περί τινα, *to behave* to a person; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ δρυός, to reach it, Xen.: ἐπί τινι τῶν κοσκύλων, to have the charge of, Dem.: μετά τινος, to be on one's side, Xen.: ἀπό τινος γ., to come from, to leave, e. g.

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ἀπὸ δείπνου γ., to have done supping, Hdt. — 3. τί γένωμαι; more rarely τίς γένωμαι; what will become of me? Schaf. Mel. p. 98.—4. γίγνεσθαι δι' ἔριδος, διὰ λόγων, periphras. for ἐρίζειν, λέγειν, etc., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 208.—5. c. gen. pretii, *to cost, be at* such a price, e. g. ὀβολοῦ, Ar. Eq. 662.—III. part. τὸ γιγνόμενον,—1. *that which takes place* or *is, the truth*: also *an accident*.—2. *that which results*, e. g. *an income*, Dem.; more fully, οἱ γ. δασμοί, Xen., v. Herm. Vig. n. 228 b. But τὰ γεγενημένα, *early reminiscences*, Xen. (Akin to γείνομαι, γεννάω, *geno, gigno*: Sanscr. *jan*, to be born; and γυνή:—also *nascor, gnatus*, cf. γιγνώσκω, *nosco, co-gnosco*.)

Γιγνώσκω, redupl. from the root *ΓΝΟΕΩ, ΓΝΩΝΑΙ, Lat. *NOSCO*, only later γινώσκω, fut. γνώσομαι: aor. ἔγνων, part. γνούς, inf. γνῶναι, opt. γνοίην, imperat. γνῶθι: perf. ἔγνωκα, perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι: aor. pass. ἐγνώσθην.

To know, perceive, gain knowledge of, observe, mark, of persons and things, c. acc., Hom.: of facts and circumstances, *to be aware of, see into, understand*, c. acc., e. g., γιγνώσκω, φρονέω, τάγε δὴ νοέοντι κελεύεις, Hom.: in bad sense, εὖ νύ τις αὐτὸν γνώσεται, he will *know* him to his cost, Il. 18, 270, cf. 125, Soph. Ant. 960, Theocr. 3, 15, like Lat. *sentire* and *scire*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21, Virg. Ecl. 8, 43: sometimes c. gen. instead of acc., *to know of...*, γνῶ χωομένου, Il. 4, 357, cf. Od. 21, 36; 23, 109 (as we sometimes find with εὖ εἰδώς), and so even in prose, Xen. Oec. 16, 3, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 528: it also has clauses added with ὅτι, also ὡς..., Od. 21, 209, and εἰ..., Il. 21, 266: rarely also c. part. ἔγνων ἡττημένος, *I felt that I was* beaten, Ar. Eq. 658: but c. inf., ἵνα γνῶ τρέφειν, *that he may learn* or *resolve to* keep, Soph. Ant. 1089; so too c. acc. et inf., *to give judgment* that..., Hdt. 6, 85, Isocr. 361 D; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, Anm. 2: c. dupl. acc., *to know* or *judge* another to be..., οἵους γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, Xen. An. 1, 7, 4.—II. in Att. prose *to investigate* with a view of learning, and discriminating truth and falsehood: hence *to form and give an opinion, to determine, approve*, αὐτὸς γνώσει, see thou to that, Plat. Gorg. 505 C: χάριν γνῶναι, to feel grateful, more usu. χ. εἰδέναι.—III. *to know carnally*, Call. Ep. 58, 3, and freq. in LXX.—IV. *to condemn*, Aesch. Supp. 8.

(*ΓΝΟΕΩ, the root of γιγνώσκω, which appears in ἀγνοέω, and in νοῦς, νοέω, etc., recurs in most of the kindred languages, Lat. *nosco, novi*, Engl. *know* or *ken*, Germ. *kennen*, French *con-noitre*, etc.: in most of these it is opp. to another verb of like signf., Greek *Οἶδα*, Engl. *to wit* or *wot*, Germ. *wissen* (which are all one root), to Lat. *scire*, French *savoir*, etc. The strict distinction seems to be, that the former class, γιγνώσκω, *novi*, etc., mean *to know a person* or *thing, circumstance*, etc., *directly*; the latter, οἶδα, *scire*, etc., *to know something of a person*, etc. Hence the former class is most usu. found construed with an acc., the latter followed by a relative, an infin., or (in Greek) by a participle, v. supr. I. fin. The distinction is less strictly observed in Greek, and in English has been quite lost.)

†Γιγωνος, ου, ἡ, *Gigōnus*, a city of Macedonia, on the Thermaïcus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Γίλγαμος, ου, ὁ, *Gilgamus*, a king of Babylonia, Ael. N. A. 12, 21.

†Γιλιγάμμαι, ὧν, οἱ, *the Giligammae*, an African tribe on the coast of Marmarica, Hdt. 4, 169.

†Γίλλος, ου, ὁ, *Gillus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 138.

†Γινδᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Gindānes*, a people of Africa in the interior of the Syrtica regio, Hdt. 4, 176.

†Γίνδαρα, ων, τά, and Γίνδαρος, ου, ἡ, *Gindara*, a village of Syria, near Antiochia, Strab.

ΓΙ'ΝΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *HINNUS*, *a mule*, the produce of a horse and she-ass: also the supposed young of a mule and a mare, Arist. H. A.—II. *a dwarfed, deformed horse*, Strab. (Variously written γίννος, γῖνος, γιννός, ἶννος, ἰννός, ἰννός, ἶννος, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 1: νάννος, Lat. *nannus*, are akin.)

Γίνομαι, v. γίγνομαι. [ῐ]

Γινώσκω, v. γιγνώσκω.

†Γίττα, ης, ἡ, Gitta, a city of Palestine, Polyb. 16, 41, 4.

Γλαγάω, ῶ, (γλάγος) *to be milky, juicy*, Anth.

Γλαγερός, ά, όν,=sq., *full of milk*, Nic.

Γλαγόεις, εσσα, εν, (γλάγος) *milky, abounding in milk, milk-white*, Opp.

Γλαγοπήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (γλάγος, πήγνυμι) *curdling milk*, γλαγ. γαυλοί, *bowls for curdling milk*, Anth.

ΓΑΑ'ΤΟΣ, εος, τό, poet. for γάλα, *milk*, Il. 2, 471, and late Ep.

Γλαγότροφος, ον, (γλάγος, τρέφω) *milk-fed*, Lyc.: but—II. parox. γλαγοτρόφος, ον, act. *feeding with milk?*

ΓΑΑ'ΖΩ, softer form for κλάζω, *to cry aloud*, Pind. Fr. 64.

Γλακτοφάγος, ον, (γάλα, φαγεῖν) Syncop. for γαλακτοφάγος, *living on milk*, Il. 13, 6: hence the Γλακτοφάγοι, Glactŏphăgi, a Scythian shepherd people, Hes. Fr. 16, cf. γαλακτοπότης. [ᾰ]

Γλακτοφόρος, ον, (γάλα, φέρω) *having milk*.

Γλᾰμάω, ῶ, f.-ήσω, Lat. *lippio, to have watery, bleared eyes*, in the corners of which collects humour, γλάμη, λήμη, Lat. *gramia, glama*: acc. to Moer. Att. for λημάω.

ΓΛΑ'ΜΗ, ης, ἡ,=λήμη, *humour in the eyes*, Lat. *gramia*.

Γλαμυξιάω,=γλαμάω: from

Γλάμυξος, ον,=sq.

Γλαμυρός, ά, όν, (γλάμη) *blear-eyed*, Lat. *gramiosus*, Hipp.

Γλαμώδης, ες, (γλάμη, εἶδος)= foreg.

Γλάμων, ον, gen. ονος,=γλαμυρός, Ar. Ran. 588, Eccl. 254.

Γλάνις, ιος and ίδος, ὁ, a kind of *shad*, Lat. *silurus*, Archipp. Ichth. 10.

†Γλάνις, ίδος, ὁ, *Glanis*, a comic name in Ar. Eq. 1004.—II. *the Clanis*, now *la Chiana*, a river of Etruria, in Strab. Κλάνις.—2. *the Clanius*, now *Lagno*, a river of Campania, Lyc. 718.

Γλάνος, ου, ὁ, *the hyena*, Lat. *hyaena*, Arist. H. A.; written in Hesych. γάνος.

Γλάξ, ή, a *milky* plant, prob. l. Diosc. (supposed radic. form of γάλα, *lac, lactis*, v. sub γάλα.)

ΓΛΑΡΙ'Σ, ίδος, ἡ, *a chisel*, whether for wood or stone-work, Lat. *caelum, scalprum*, Soph. Fr. 477.

†Γλάρος, ου, ὁ,=λάρος, Arist. H. A.

†Γλαυγανίκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Glaugan-icae*, a people of India, Arr. An. 5, 20.

†Γλαῦκα, ἡ,=γλαύξ, Theophr. Char. 16, v. Lob. Paral. 145.

†Γλαυκέτης, ου, ὁ, *Glaucētes*, masc. pr. n. in Ar. Pac. 1008, Dem., etc.

†Γλαύκη, ης, ἡ, *Glauce*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 30.—2. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. daughter of Creon king of Corinth, married to Jason after his desertion of Medea; she is also called Creüsa, Apollod. 1, 9, 28; cf. Eur. Med.—4. a female player of Lesbos, Theocr. 4, 31.—II. a port of Mycale, Thuc. 8, 79.

Γλαυκηπόρος, ον, (γλαυκός, πορεύομαι) *blue-rolling*, κλύδων, Emped.

†Γλαυκίας, ου, ὁ, *Glaucias*, a statuary of Aegina, Paus. freq., another of Rhegium, Id.—2. a king of the Taulantii, Arr. An. 1, 5. 1; others in Arr. 3, 11, 8, Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc.

Γλαυκιάω, ῶ, (γλαυκός) in Hom. only found in Ep. part., γλαυκιόων, *glaring* with the eyes, of fighting lions, Il. 20, 172; so more fully, γλαυκιόων δσσοις δεινόν, Hes. Sc. 430: and later γλαυκιώσι κόραι, 2. Sm.

†Γλαυκίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Glaucus*; as masc. pr. n., *Glaucides*, Polyb. 16, 33, 4.

Γλαυκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γλαῦκος. *a sea-fish*. [κῐ]

Γλαυκίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be bluish*, Strab.

Γλαυκινίδιον, ου, τό,=γλαυκίδιον, Amphis Philet. 1. [νῐ]: from

Γλαυκῖνος, ου, ὁ,=γλαῦκος, cf. κεστρῖνος.

Γλαύκινος, η, ον, *bluish-gray*, Plut.

Γλαύκιον or γλαυκίον, ου, τό, *a kind of poppy, glaucium*, Diosc.—II. *a water-bird with gray* or *blue eyes*, Ath.

†Γλαυκίππη, ης, ἡ, *Glaucippe*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5: fem. from

†Γλαύκιππος, ου, ὁ, (γλαυκός, ἵππος) *Glaucippus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 92, 3, Diod. S. 12, 43.—2. father and son of Hyperides, Ath. 590 C.—Others in Andoc., et'c.

†Γλαυκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Glaucis*,=Γλαυκοθέα.

Γλαυκίσκος, ου, ὁ, *a fish*, so called *from its colour*, Damox. ap. Ath. 102 B.

†Γλαυκίων, ωνος, ὁ, v. l. for Γλαυκίας, Plut. Pyrrh.

†Γλαυκοθέα, ας, ἡ, (γλαυκός, θεά) *Glaucothĕa*, mother of the orator Aeschines, Dem. 320, 15.

Γλαυκοειδής, ές, (γλαυκός, εἶδος) *bluish-looking*.

Γλαυκόμματος, ον, (γλαυκός, ὄμμα) *bluish-gray eyed*, Plat. Pheadr. 253 E.

†Γλαυκονόμη, ης, ἡ, (γλαυκός, νέμω) *Glauconŏme*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 256.

ΓΛΑΥΚΟ'Σ, ή, όν, Aeol. γλαῦκος: at first prob. without any notion of colour, (cf. infr.) *bright, gleaming, glancing, silvery*, in Hom. only once, of the sea, γλαυκὴ θάλασσα, Il. 16, 34, (whence Hes. Th. 440, calls the sea simply γλαυκή); though he has the derivs. γλαυκῶπις, γλαυκιάω: so too γλ. σελήνη, Emped. 176, γλ. ὠάς, Theocr. 16, 5; and freq. in late Ep.: also γλ. δράκων, Pind. O. 8, 48, where the Schol. takes it=γλαύκωψ, γλαυκῶπις.—II. later certainly with notion of colour, prob. taken from its application to the sea, hence *a pale green, blue-green, gray*, Lat. *glaucus*, of the olive, Pind. O. 3, 23, and Trag.; of the willow and sedge, Virg. G. 4, 182, Aen. 6, 416; in Soph. Tr. 703, also of the vine: of some precious stones, as the beryl and topaz, Dion. P. 1119. sq.; the σμάραγδος, Nonn., and Plin.—2. esp. of the eye, *blue-gray, light gray*, Lat. *caesius*, the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks, who distinguished μέλας as the darkest, then χάροπος, and then

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γλαυκός, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, Philostr. Heroic. 4, p. 702, cf Foes. Oecon. Hipp., v. γλαυκόμματος: so Hdt. 4, 108, speaks of a people being γλαυκὸν ἰσχυρῶς καὶ πυρρόν, blue-eyed and red-haired, cf. Arist. Probl. 10, 11. (That γλαυκός even when applied to eyes orig. meant *flashing, glaring*, as in the Hom. γλαυκῶπις. γλαυκιάω, with collat. notion of *fierce*, appears from the analogy of χάροπος, which also, as we see, took a notion of *colour*: and this order of signifs. agrees with the fact that its root is λάω *to see*, γλαύσσω, λεύσσω, λευκός, Lat. *luceo, lux*, γ being dropped, as in γάλα, γά-λακ-τος, *lac*: further, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 53, sq.)

Γλαῦκος, ου, ὁ, an eatable fish *of gray colour*, Arist. H. A.

†Γλαῦκος, ου, ὁ, *Glaucus*, ὁ Ἀνθηδόνιος or Πόντιος, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea god, Eur. Or. 364.—2. son of Sisyphus, father of Bellerophantes, Il. 6, 154. —3. son of Hippolochus, grandson of Bellerophontes, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 876, etc.—4. a son of Priam, Apollod.—5. son of Minos and Pasiphaë, Id.—6. a statuary of Chios, Hdt. 1, 25.—Others in Polyb., Arr., etc.—II. a river of Colchis, Strab.—2. a river of Caria, emptying into the Sinus *Glaucus*, now *Gulf of Macri*, Strab.

Γλαυκότης, ητος, ἡ, (γλαυκός) *bluish-gray colour*, Arist. Gen. An.

Γλαυκόφθαλμος, ον, (γλαυκός, ὀφθαλμός) = γλαυκόμματος, *gray-eyed*, Diosc.

Γλαυκοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (γλαυκός, χαίτη) *with grayish hair* or *mane*.

Γλαυκόχροος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. γλαυκόχροα, (γλαυκός, χρώς) *gray-coloured, gray*, of the olive, Pind. O. 3, 23, cf. γλαυκός, and Dissen ad. l.

Γλαυκόω, ῶ, *to make grayish*.—II. in pass. *to have a* γλαύκωμα. Hipp.

Γλαυκώδης, ες, (γλαυξ, εἶδος) *like an owl, of the genus owl*, Arist. H. A.

Γλαύκωμα, ατος, τό, (γλαυκόω) *opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract* in the eye, Arist. Gen. An., and Medic., cf. ὑπόχυσις, and Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: v. also λεύκωμα.

†Γλαύκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Glaucon*, father of Leager, Hdt. 9, 75. Others in Plat., Dem., etc.

†Γλαυκωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Glauconides*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 2, 30.

Γλαυκῶπιον, ου, τό, *the temple of Athena Glaucopis*, Alcae. ap. Strab. p. 600.

Γλαυκῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, acc. ιδα, but also ιν, Od. 1, 156, (γλαυκός, ὤψ) in Hom. as epith. of Athena (Minerva), not so much of the *colour* as of the *expression* of her eyes, *piercing-eyed, fierce-eyed*, v. esp. Il. 1, 206, Nitzsch Od. 1, 44; and Hesych. in v.: so too in Anacreont 85, opp. to the *softness*, τὸ ὑγρόν, of Venus's eyes: Minerva's eyes in works of art were represented by *light gleaming gems*, Paus. 1, 14, 6, cf. Winckelm. T. 5, p. 138, with Fea's note—II. = γλαυκός, *shining, silvery*, of the olive, Euphor. Fr. 140.

Γλαυκωπός, όν, = foreg.

Γλαύκωσις, εως, ἡ, (γλαυκόομαι) *blindness from* γλαύκωμα, Hipp.

Γλαυκῶψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, = γλαυκῶπις, Pind. O. 6, 76.

Γλαύξ, Att. γλαῦξ, κός, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. p. 76: *the owl*, Lat. *noctua*, so called from its *glaring* eyes (v. γλαυκός): hence Minerva's owl (*strix passerina*) as an emblem of her (cf. γλαυκῶπις), Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 371, 9. Proverb. γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναζε, γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, like our "carry coals to Newcastle," Ar. Av. 301. Athenian coins were called γλαῦκες Λαυριωτικαί, from the stamp on them, Ib. 1106.

Γλαύσσω, *to shine, glitter*. (γλαυκός, γλήνη, γλῆνος, λάω, λεύσσω, λευκός.)

Γλάφῡ, τό, (γλάφω) *a hollow, hole, cavern*, Hes. Op. 531. [ᾰ]

†Γλαφυραί, ῶν, αἱ, *Glaphyrae*, a city of Thessaly, deriving its name prob. from being situated in a valley (γλαφυρός), Il. 2, 712.

Γλαφῡρία, ας, ἡ, *smoothness, polish*, Plut.: metaph. *smoothness* of manner, Id.

Γλαφῡρός, ά, όν, (γλάφω) *hollow, hollowed*, Hom., usu. epith. of ships; γλ. πέτρη, σπέος, a cavern, Hom.: γλ. φόρμιγξ, made so for the sake of sound, *hollow*, Od. 17, 262; γλ. ἅρμα, Pind. N. 9, 28: also γλ. λιμήν, *a deep harbour* or *cove*, Od. 12, 305, cf. κοίλος. In this signf. only in Ep., and Pind. —II. *smoothed, polished, finished*, hence —1. of persons, *smooth, subtle, critical, exact*, ὦ σοφώτατ', ὦ γλαφυρώτατε, Ar. Av 1272: so Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 11, and freq. in Plut.: hence *skilful, neat*, χείρ, Theocr. Ep. 7, 5.—2. of things, *neat, pretty, delicate*, πόδες, Arist. H. A.; κρήϊον, Ib.—3. of dishes, *delicate, nice*, ἐμβαμμάτια, Anthipp. ap. Ath. 404 C. Adv. -ρῶς, *neatly, prettily*, Alex. Κραt. 1, 20: also neut. γλαφυρόν as adv., γλ. μειδιᾶν, μελωδεῖν, Luc. The word in this signf. common from Arist. downwds. Hence

Γλαφυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = γλαφυρία, Luc.

ΓΑΑ'ΦΩ, f. -ψω, *to hew, carve, dig*, ποσσὶ γλάφει, *tears the ground* with his feet, of a lion, Hes. Sc. 431. (Cf. *glaber*, γλύφω. κολάπτω, *scalpo, sculpo*, κέλυφος, *glubo, lepo, liber*; *scale, shell*: also v. sub γράφω, and cf. Pott Forsch. 1, 140.) [ᾰ]

Γλευκᾰγωγός, όν, (γλεῦκος, ἄγω) *for carrying new wine*, βύρσα, Pherecr. Agr. 10.

Γλεύκινος, η, ον, (γλεῦκος) *of new wine*, Gal.

Γλευκοπότης, ου, ὁ, (γλεῦκος, πίνω) *a drinker of new wine*, Anth.

Γλεῦκος, εος, τό, Lat. *mustum, must*, i. e. *sweet new wine*, Nic.: metaph. *youthful freshness*, Clem. Al. (Cf. γλυκύς, ἀγλευκής, δεῦκος.)

Γλεῦξις, εως, v. l. for γλυξις.

Γλέφαρον, ου, τό, Dor. for βλέφαρον, Pind.

Γλήμη, ης, ἡ, = γλάμη, cf. γλαμάω.

Γλήμιον, ου, τό, dim. from γλῆμη, Hipp.

Γλήν, ἡ, apocop. form for γλήνη, Hermesian. 1.

Γλήνη, ης, ἡ, (λάω, cf. γλαυκός) *the pupil, eye-ball*, Il. 14, 494, Od. 9, 390: and because figures are reflected small in the pupil,—II. *a puppet, doll*, esp. *a little girl*, cf. κόρη, Lat. *pupilla, pupula*: a taunt in Hom., ἔβρε κακὴ γλήνη, away, *slight girl!* Il. 8, 164.—III. *a ball and socket-joint*, almost = κοτυλη, but rather more shallow, Gal.—IV. *a honey-comb*.

†Γλῆνις, ιος, ὁ, *Glenis*, masc. pr. n., Anth —2. Γλῆνις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. pr. n., daughter of Lycomedes, Anth.

Γληνοειδής, ές, (γλήνη III., εἶδος) *like a hinge-joint*, Hipp.

Γλῆνος, εος, τό, (λάω. cf. γλαυκός) *a thing to stare at, a show, a wonder*, Il. 21, 192: γλήνεα, in Arist. 318, is translated by Cic. *stellae*.—II. = γλήνη I., Nic.

†Γληνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Glenus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8, in Diod. S. Γληνεύς.

ΓΑΗ'ΧΩΝ, ωνος, ἡ, H. Hom. Cer. 209: γληχών, όνος, ἡ, and γληχώ, οῦς, ἡ, *penny-royal*, Ion. for βλήχων, βληχώ, v. Koen Greg. p. 40: but the form γληχώ or γλήχω only appears as acc., Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 874. Hence

Γληχωνίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine prepared with* γλήχων, Geop.

ΓΑΙ'Α, ας, ἡ, *glue*, al. γλοιά, v. γλοιός.

Γλῖνος or γλεῖνος, ου, ὁ, a kind *of maple*, Theophr.

†Γλίσας, or Γλίσσας, αντος, ἡ, *Glissas*, a city of Boeotia, near Thebes, Il. 2, 504, Hdt. 9, 43.

Γλισχραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (γλίσχρος) *to make gluey, sticky*. Pass. *to be so*, Hipp.

Γλισχραντιλογεξεπίτριτος, ον, comic word in Ar. Nub. 997, *a greedy pettifogging knave*. (γλίσχρος, ὠστιλογία, ἐξεπίτριτος.)

Γλίσχρασμα, ατος, τό, (γλισχραίνω) *stickiness*, Hipp.

Γλισχρεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be close, stingy*, M. Anton.

Γλισχρία, ας, ἡ, = γλισχρότης.—II. *closeness, greediness*.

Γλισχρολογέομαι, (γλίσχρος. λέγω) dep. mid. *to split straws, squabble about trifles*, like λεπτολογεω, Philo. Hence

Γλισχρολογία, ας, ἡ, *straw-splitting*, Philo.

Γλίσχρος, α, ον, *gluey, sticky, clammy*, Hipp., etc.: hence *slippery*.—II. metaph.—1. *sticking close to another, importunate, officious*, γλίσχρος, πραγματῶν, λιπαρῶν τε, Ar. Ach. 452.—2. *sticking close to his money, close, greedy, stingy*, οἰκοδόμημα γλ., a *mean, shabby building*, Dem. 689, 25; so δεῖπνον, Plut.; γλ. τέχναι, a *poor* way of living, Luc.—3. esp. of disputations, *quibbling, petty, miserable*, Lat. *putidus*, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 31 E. Adv. -χρως, *greedily, importunately*, Plat. Crito 53 E: *scantily*, Id. Rep. 553 C: also *pettily*, Lat. *putide*, Heind. Plat. Crat. 434 C. (Prob. akin to γλίχομαι, γλοιός.) Hence

Γλισχρότης, ητος, ἡ, *stickiness, clamminess*, Arist. H. A.—II. metaph. *closeness, stinginess*, Arist. Pol.: of disputations, *quibbling, pettiness*, Plut., cf. foreg.

Γλισχρόχολος, (γλίσχρος, χολή) *viscous from bile*, Hipp.

Γλισχρώδης, ες, (γλίσχρος, εἶδος) *of a sticky, clammy nature*, Hipp.

Γλίσχων, ονος, ὁ, a *niggard*, Ar. Pac. 193.

ΓΑΙ'ΧΟΜΑΙ, only used in present and imperfect, *to strive after* a thing, *struggle for* it, c. gen., Hdt. 3, 72; 4, 152: also c. acc., Hipp. and Plat. Hipparch. 226 D: foll. by ὡς and fut. indic., Hdt. 7, 161.—2. γλιχ. περί τινος, *to be eager about or for* a thing, περὶ ἐξανδρήσεως, Hdt. 2, 102, though in 8, 143, he has γλ. ἐξανδρήσεως: also *to be in doubt about it*, Arist. de Sens. (Akin to γλάσσομαι, and perh. λίγνος, λισσομαι.) [γλί, but we also have γλίχων. Schol. Heph. p. 2 Gaisf., and so perh. should be read, Ar. Pac. 193, for γλίσχων.]

ΓΑΟΙ'Α, ας, or γλοιά, ᾶς, ἡ, = γλία, *glue*.

Γλοιάω, f. -άσω, (prob. from γλοιόω) *to wink* or *twinkle with the eyes*, Gal. Hence

Γλοιής, ῆτος, ὁ, fem. γλοιάς, άδος, ἡ, *vicious*, of horses, Soph. Fr. 863.

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Γλοιοποιέω, (γλοιός, ποιέω) *to make sticky*, Diosc.

Γλοιοπότης, ου, ὁ, fem. γλοιοπότις, ιδος, ἡ, (γλοῖος, πίνω) *sucking up grease*, χλαμύς. Anth.

ΓΛΟΙΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, strictly *any sticky, clammy stuff*, as *mud*, Simon. 202, *gum*, Hdt. 3, 112: but usu. *oil-lees, the oil and dirt* scraped off the wrestler's skin with the στλεγγίς. Lat. *strigmentum*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448: in genl. *oil*, Teles ap. Stob. 97, 31: hence— II. as adj. γλοιός, ά, όν, *slippery, trickish, knavish*, Ar. Nub. l. c., cf. γλίσχρος. Hence

Γλοιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make clammy and slippery*, Diosc.

Γλοιώδης, ες, (γλοιός, εἶδος) *of a sticky, slippery* nature, Hipp.

†Γλοῦς, οῦ. acc. Γλοῦν, ὁ, also Γλώς, *Glus*, an officer in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 4, 16, etc.

Γλούτια, ων, τά, *the buttocks*, Lat. *nates*.—II. *two lobes of the brain*, Lat. also *nates*, Gal.: from

ΓΛΟΥΤΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *the rump, bottom*, Il., and Hdt.: later πυγή.

Γλυκάζω, fut. -άσω, (γλυκύς) *to sweeten, give a relish to*, Sext. Emp. Pass. *to be* or *become sweet*, Ath.: in which sense we have the act. in LXX.

†Γλυκαίνω, f. -ανῶ, aor. pass. ἐγλυκάνθην, (γλυκύς) *to render sweet* or *pleasing*, met., Dion. H.—In pass. *to be made sweet, to become sweet*, i. e. ripe, of grapes, Xen. Oec. 19, 19. Hence

Γλύκανσις, εως, ἡ, *a sweetening*, Theophr.

Γλυκαντικός, ἡ, όν, *sweetening*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Γλύκασμα, ατος, τό, *sweetness*, LXX.

Γλυκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a sweetening, sweetness*, LXX.

†Γλυκέρα, ας, ἡ, *Glycera*, daughter of Thalassis, Ath. 584, etc. Others in Anth., etc.

†Γλυκέριον, ου, ἡ, *Glycerium*, an Athenian courtesan, Ath. 582.

Γλυκερός, ά, όν,=γλυκύς, Hom.

Γλυκεροστάφῡλος, ον, (γλυκερός, σταφυλή) *with sweet grapes*, Opp. [ᾰ]

Γλυκερόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, *with sweet, fair skin*, Mel. 120.

†Γλύκη, ης, ἡ, *Glycē*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 43.

Γλύκιος, α, ον,=γλυκύς, v. l. in Soph. Phil. 1461, etc.

Γλυκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *sweetness*, Ath.

Γλυκόεις, εσσα, εν,=γλυκύς, Nic.

Γλυκύδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (γλυκύς, δάκρυ) *shedding* or *causing tears of joy*, Mel. 45.

Γλυκυδερκής, ές, (γλυκύς, δέρκω) *sweet-looking*, Or. Sib.

Γλυκύδωρος, ον, (γλυκύς, δῶρον) *with sweet gifts*, Νίκη, Bacchyl. 8.

Γλυκυηχής, ές, (γλυκύς, ἠχέω) *sweet-sounding*, Anth.

Γλυκυθῡμέω, ῶ, (γλυκύθυμος) *to be pleasant*, Hierocl.

Γλυκυθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *pleasure, delight*, γλ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς, devotion to sensual pleasure, Plat. Legg. 635 D, opp. to ἐγκράτεια.—II. *kind disposition, benevolence*, Plut.: from

Γλυκύθῡμος, ον, (γλυκύς, θυμός) *sweet-minded*, Il. 20, 467.—II. act. *charming the mind, delightful*, ἔρως, ὕπνος, Ar. Lys. 551, Nub. 705.

Γλυκυκαρπέω, ω, *to bear sweet fruit*, Theophr.: from

Γλυκύκαρπος, ον, (γλυκύς, καρπός) *with sweet fruit*.

Γλυκύκρεως, ων, gen. ω, (γλυκύς, κρέας) *of sweet flesh*, Sophr. ap. Ath.

Γλυκύμᾶλον, Aeol. and Dor. for γλυκύμηλον.

Γλυκυμαρίδες, αἱ, a kind of *oyster*, Xenocr.

Γλυκυμείλῐχος, ον, (γλυκύς, μείλιχος) *sweetly winning*, H. Hom. 5, 19.

Γλυκύμηλον, ου, τό, (γλυκύς, μῆλον) *a sweet-apple*, Sapph. 35, in Aeol. form -μαλον: hence as a term of endearment, Theocr. 11, 39.

Γλυκύμορφος, ον, (γλυκύς, μορφή) *of sweet form*.

Γλυκυμῡθέω, ῶ, *to speak sweetly*, Mel. 23: from

Γλυκύμῡθος, (γλυκύς, μῦθος) *sweet-speaking*, Mel. 89.

Γλυκύνους, ουν, gen. ου, (γλυκύς, νοῦς)=γλυκύθυμος.

Γλυκύπαις, αιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (γλυκύς, παῖς) *having a fair offspring*, Mel. 7.

Γλυκυπάρθενος, ου, ἡ, (γλυκύς, πάρθενος) *a sweet maid*, Mel. 54.

Γλυκύπικρος, ον, (γλυκύς, πικρός) *sweetly bitter*, ἔρος, Sapph. 37.

Γλυκύρριζα, ης, ἡ, and γλυκύρριζον, ου, τό, (γλυκύς, ῥίζα) a plant *with a sweet root*, from which *liquorice* (i. e. *glycyrrhize*) is made, Gal.

ΓΛΥΚΥ΄Σ, εῖα, ύ, *sweet to the taste, sweet, νέκταρ*, Il. 1, 598: but even in Hom., more usu. metaph., *sweet, delightful*, ἲμερος, ὕπνος, also γλ. αἰών, Od. 5, 152, πόλεμος, Il. 2, 453, πατρὶς καὶ τοκῆες, Od. 9, 34, and so freq. in Pind., and Att.: later of men, *dear, kind*, Soph. O. C. 106; ὦ γλυκύτατε, *my dear fellow*, Ar. Ach. 462: sometimes in bad sense, *simple, silly*, like ἡδύς, εὐήθης, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 B.—II. as subst. ὁ γλυκύς, sc. οἶνος, Hipp., and τὸ γλυκύ, Diosc., Lat. *passum vinum*: also ἡ γλυκεῖα=γλυκύῤῥιζα, Theophr. Comp. and superl. γλυκίων, Hom., γλύκιστος: also γλυκύτερος, -τατος, Pind., and Ar.: also γλύσσων, Xenophan. ap. E. Gud.: and γλυκιότερος, A. P., Append. 153. Adv. -κέως. [γλῦκῠς]

Γλῦκῠσίδη, ης, ἡ, *the peony*, Theophr. [σῐ-, Nic. Th. 940.]

†Γλυκὺς λιμήν, ὁ, *Glycys Portus*, (*the sweet harbour*), now *Glyki*, a harbour of Epirus, receiving its name from the sweetness of its waters, Strab. 324.

Γλύκυσμα, ατος, τό, *sweetness*.

Γλυκύστρυφνος, ον, (γλυκύς, στρυφνός) *sweet with an astringent taste*, Theophr.

Γλυκύτης, ητος, ἡ, (γλυκύς) *sweetness* of taste, Hdt. 4, 177: also γλ. λέξεως, Dion. H.

Γλυκυτράχηλος, ον, (γλυκύς, τράχηλος) *with a sweet neck*. [ᾰ]

Γλυκύφθογγος, ον, (γλυκύς, φθογγή) *sweet speaking*.

Γλυκυφωνέω, ῶ, *to speak sweetly*, Theocr. 15, 146; and

Γλυκυφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a sweet voice* or *speech*, Diod.: from

Γλυκύφωνος, ον, (γλυκύς, φωνή) *sweet-voiced*.

Γλυκύχῡλος, ον, (γλυκύς, χυλός) *with sweet juices*, Hipp.

Γλυκύχυμος, ον, (γλυκύς, χυμός)= foreg., Gal.

Γλύκων, ὦ γλύκων, like ὦ γλυκύτατε, *my sweet fellow*, a coaxing term, but insinuating that your friend is silly, Ar. Eccl. 985. [ῠ]

†Γλύκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Glycon*, an epigrammatic poet, Anth.—2. a lyric poet. Hence

Γλῠκώνειος, εία, ειον, *Glyconic*, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor Glycon, Hephaest. 10, p. 56, Gaisf.

Γλύμμα, ατος, τό, (γλύφω) *an engraved figure*, Eupol. Incert. 113.

†Γλυμπεῖς, ῶν, οἱ, *Glympes*, a fortress on the confines of Argolis and Laconia, Polyb. 5, 20, 4.

Γλῦξις, εως, ἡ, *sweet insipid wine*, Phryn.

Γλυπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a chisel*, Anth.

Γλύπτης, ου, ὁ, (γλύφω) *a carver, sculptor*, Anth. Plan. 142.

†Γλυπτικός, ή, όν, (γλύφω) *relating to carving* or *sculpture*; ἡ γλυπτικὴ τέχνη, *the art of carving, sculpture*, Euseb.

Γλυπτός, ή, όν, (γλύφω) *fit for carving*, of wood, Theophr.—II. *carved*, LXX.

Γλύσσων, irreg. comp. of γλυκύς.

Γλῠφάνιον, ου, τό, (γλύφω) *a knife, chisel*, or other *instrument for carving*, H. Hom. Merc. 41, Theocr. 1, 28: γλ. καλάμου, *a penknife*, Anth.

Γλῠφεῖον, ου, τό,=γλύφανον, Luc.

Γλῠφεύς, έως, ὁ,=γλυπτήρ, Joseph.

Γλῦφή, ῆς, ἡ, *carving*: *a carving, carved work*, Diod.—II. *the notch* of an arrow, Aesop.—III. *a hole cut*, ap. Suid. v. καινοπρεπές.

Γλῦφίς, ίδος, ἡ, in good authors always in plur., γλυφίδες, *the notch* of the arrow, which fits on the string, Il. 4, 122, Od. 21, 419: later, *the arrow* itself, Eur. Or. 274.—II.=γλύφανον, *a knife, penknife*, Anth.—III. in architecture, = τρίγλυφος, *the triglyph*, Ap. Rh. 2, 218.

ΓΛΥ΄ΦΩ, f. -ψω, *to hollow out*, ναῦς, Ar. Nub. 879: esp. *to engrave* or *carve*, in brass, stone, or wood, γλ. σφρηγῖδας, Hdt. 7, 69: also in mid., Plut.—II. *to scratch down, to write*, which was done by scraping in the wax, Anth., of a usurer marking down interest, whence τοκογλύφος, etc. (Akin to γλάφω, q. v., which is said to denote ruder, coarser work than γλύφω.) [ῠ]

ΓΛΩ΄Ξ, ωχός, ἡ, *the beard of corn*, only in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Heinr. (Akin to γλωχίν.)

ΓΛΩ΄ΣΣΑ, ης, ἡ, Att. γλῶττα, *the tongue*, Hom.: γλώσσας τάμνειν and ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν, *to cut out* and *burn the tongues of victims* at the end of a meal, Od. 3, 332, sq., in honour of Mercury, yet v. Nitzsch ad l. ▸ γλώσσης χάριν, *through love of talking*, Hes. Op. 707, Aesch. Cho. 266: ἀπὸ γλώσσης, by *word of mouth*, Hdt. 1, 123, Thuc. 7, 10: but οὐκ ἀπὸ γλώσσης, *not from another's tongue, hearsay*, but *of one's own knowledge*, Aesch. Ag. 813: ὅ τι κεν ἔλθῃ ἐπὶ γλῶσσαν λέγειν, *to say whatever comes uppermost*, Lat. *quicquid in buccam venerit*, Valck. Diatr. p. 288 C: πᾶσαν γλῶτταν βασάνιζε, *try every art of tongue*, Ar. Vesp. 547: πᾶσαν ἰέναι γλῶσσαν, *to let loose one's whole tongue*, speak without fear and restraint, Soph. El. 596.—2. of persons, *one who is all tongue, a speaker*, of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 4, Ar. Fr. 719.—II. *a tongue, language*, Il. 2, 804, Od. 19, 175: γλῶσσαν ἰέναι or νομίζειν, *to speak, use a language* or *dialect*, Hdt., etc.: and so met. in N. T. for *a nation, a people*; in pl. *nations speaking different languages*, Id. Apoc. 5, 9; 7, 9.—III. *the mouth-piece* of a flute, Aeschin. 86, 29.—IV. *a tongue of leather, thong*, Lat. *lingula*, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 4.—V. *an obsolete* or *foreign word*, which needs explanation, γλῶσσημα, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 2, Poet. 21, 6.—VI. *a tongue* of land, *a projecting point*, late. (Prob. of same family as γλώξ, γλωχίν.)

Γλωσσαλγέω, ῶ, Att. γλωσσαργέω, ῶ, *to talk till one's tongue aches, chatter without end*; and

Γλωσσαλγία, ας, ἡ, Att. γλωσσαρ-

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γία, ας, *endless talking, wordiness*, Eur. Med. 525, Andr. 690: from

Γλώσαλγος, ον, Att. γλώσσαργος, (γλῶσσα, ἄλγος) *talking till one's tongue aches, very talkative*, Philo.

Γλώσσαργος, etc., v. γλώσσαλγος, etc.: cf. στόμαργος.

Γλωσσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from γλῶσσα, Gal.

Γλώσσημα, ατος, τό, *the gloss*, by which a γλῶσσα or strange word is explained: also=γλῶσσα, M. Anton. —II. *the head of a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 143. Hence

Γλωσσηματικός, ή, όν, *of the nature of a* γλῶσσα, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς.

Γλωσσίς,=γλωττίς, q. v., Luc.

Γλωσσογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (γλῶσσα, γαστήρ) *living by one's tongue*.

Γλωσσογράφος, ον, (γλῶσσα, γράφω) *interpreting* γλῶσσαι, Ath. [ᾰ]

Γλωσσοειδής, ές, or γλωττ.. (γλῶσσα, εἶδος) *tongue-shaped*, Arist. H. A.

Γλωσσοκάτοχος, ον, (γλῶσσα, κατέχω) *keeping the tongue still*, ὄργανον, Medic.

Γλωσσοκομεῖον, ου, τό, (γλῶσσα, κομέω) *a case to keep mouthpieces*, Lysipp. Bacch. 4: hence in genl. *a box, case*, Gal.—II. *pudendum muliebre*, Eubul. Incert. 27.

Γλωσσόκομον, τό,=foreg., *a case* or *bag* for money, N. T.: *a receptacle, a sepulchre, tomb*: in Ep. ad. 488, 4, prob. *a coffin*, v. Jac. ad l.

Γλωσσοτμητος, ον, (γλῶσσα, τέμνω) *with the tongue cut out*, LXX.

Γλωσσοτομέω, (γλῶσσα, τέμνω) *to cut out the tongue*, LXX.

†Γλωσσοτράπεζος, ου, ὁ, (γλῶσσα, τράπεζα) *Glossotrapezus*, a comic name for a parasite, Alciphr.

Γλωσσοχαριτέω,=χαριτογλωσσέω, *to flatter*, LXX.

Γλωσσώδης, ες, = γλωσσοειδής.—II. *chattering*, LXX.

Γλῶττα, ης, ἡ, Att. for γλῶσσα.

Γλωττίζω, *to kiss lasciviously*, Anth.

Γλωττικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the tongue*, Arist. Part. An.

Γλωττίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the glottis, mouth of the windpipe*, Gal.—II. *the mouthpiece of a flute*, etc.—III. *a shoe-string*, Lob. Phryn. 229.—IV. a kind of *bird*, Arist. H. A.

Γλώττισμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Γλωττισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γλωττίζω) *a lascivious kiss*, Anth., v. καταγλωττίζω.

Γλωττοδεψέω, obscene word, Lat. *fellare*.

Γλωττόκομον, τό,=γλωσσόκομον, Longin.

Γλωττοποιέω,=γλωττοδεψέω, Ar.

Γλωττοστροφέω, (γλῶττα, στρέφω) *to twist the tongue, to wrangle, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 792.

ΓΑΩΧΙ'Ν, or rather γλωχίς, gen. ῖνος, ἡ, *any projecting point*, hence—1. once in Hom., *the end of the strap* or *thong* of the yoke, Il. 24, 274.—2. *the point* of an arrow, etc., Soph. Tr. 681. —3. among the Pythagor. *an angle*, Hero Math.—4. *the world's end*, Dion. P. (Cf. γλώξ, and γλῶσσα.)

†Γνάθαινα, ης, ἡ, *Gnathaena*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 558 B.

†Γναθαίνιον, ου, ἡ, *Gnathaenium*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 581; Plut.

Γναθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the jaw*, poet. form of sq., q. v., Hom.: also in plur., Od. 18, 29. and Eur.: for ἀλλοτρίοις γναθμοῖς γνάθαν, v. sub ἀλλότριος.

ΓΝΑ'ΘΟΣ, ου, ἡ,=foreg., *the jaw, mouth*, the usu. prose form, but also in poets, first in Ep. Hom. 14, 13, cf. infr. II.: strictly *the lower jaw*, Hdt. 9, 83· ἔπαγε γνάθον, *take your teeth to it!* Ar. Vesp. 370: γνάθου δοῦλος, *a greedy fellow*, Eur. Autol. 1, 5, cf. Antiph. Incert. 24, and v. γνάθων.—II. like γένυς, *the point, edge*, esp. of a deadly weapon, σφηνός, Aesch. Pr. 64; metaph. πυρός, Ib. 368; and perh. Σαλμυδησία γν., *a destructive, tempestuous* strand, Ib. 726, cf. Xen. An. 7, 12. (Cf. γένυς, Sanscr. *ganda*, Lat. *gena*: akin also to κνάω, our *gnaw*. [ᾰ] Hence

Γναθόω, ῶ, *to hit on the jaw* or *cheek*, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 9.

Γναθων, ωνος, ὁ, (γνάθος) *puff-cheek, full-mouth*. [ᾰ] Hence

Γνάθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gnathon*, in the later Com. as prop. n. of a parasite, as in Plaut. and Terent.: cf. γνάθος. [ᾰ]

Γναθώνειος, ον, *like a* γνάθων, *parasitical*, Plut.

†Γναθωνίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Gnathon*, com. appell. in Luc. *Gnathonides*.

†Γναῖος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Cneius*, Polyb.

Γναμπτός, ή, όν, *curved, bent*, ἀγκιστρον, Od. 4, 369, γέννες, Il. 11, 416, ὄνυχες, Hes. Op. 203; usu. in Hom. *supple, pliant*, of the limbs of living men, opp. to the *stark* and *stiff* ones of the dead: metaph. γναμπτὸν νόημα, *a bending, exorable* mind, Il. 24, 41: from

Γνάμπτω, f. -ψω, *to crook, bend*, Il. 23, 731. (Akin to γαμψός, γαμφηλαί, κάμπτω, καμπύλος.)

Γναπτός, ή, όν, (γνάπτω) *carded, fulled, teased*.

ΓΝΑ'ΠΤΩ, γνάπτωρ: γνάφαλον, -φεῖον, -φεύς, -φευτικός, -φεύω, -φικός: ΓΝΑ'ΦΟΣ, -φις, v. sub κνάπτω, etc.

Γναφάλιον, ου, τό, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, Lat. *gnaphalium, cudweed* (?).

Γνήσιος, α, ον, (prob. from γένος, γενέσιος, as Lat. *genuinus* from *genus*) *belonging to the race*, i. e. *lawfully begotten, born in wedlock*, in Hom. always with υἱός, *a true, own* son, opp. to νόθος, Il. 11, 102, and in Att., cf. Ar. Av. 1665, Dem. 1095: hence in genl. *real, genuine, true, legitimate*, as γν. γυναῖκες, *lawful wives*, opp. to παλλακίδες, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1; ἀδελφός, Ar. Av. 1659; πολῖται, Arist. Pol.; γν. Ἕλληνες, *true Greeks*, Dem. 118, 24; γν. ἀρεταί, *real, unfeigned virtues*, Pind. O. 2, 21: φρονεῖν γνήσια, *to have a noble mind* (though of base birth), Eur. Hipp. 309: and so of writings, *genuine*, Gal. Adv. -ίως, *lawfully, really, truly*, Eur., and Dem. Hence

Γνησιότης, ητος, ἡ, *true birth, genuineness*, Arist. Rhet.

†Γνήσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Gnesippus*, a comic poet. Ath. 638 D.—2. an Athenian, Xen. An. 7, 3, 28.

Γνίφων, ωνος, ὁ, *a niggard, curmudgeon*, Arist. Eth. N. (Akin to κνιπός.) [ῐ prob.]

†Γνιφωνίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Gniphon*: *Gniphonides*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.

Γνοίην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 act. ἔγνων of γιγνώσκω.

†Γνοῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Gnurus*, father of Anacharsis, Hdt. 4, 76.

Γνοφερός, = ὀνοφερός, *dark*. — 2. *stormy*.

ΓΝΟ'ΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *darkness*.—2. *a kind of storm, a whirlwind*, Arist. Mund.: =ὀνόφος, Koen Greg. p. 373, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 9. Hence

Γνοφόω, ῶ, *to make dark*.

Γνοφώδης, ες, (γνόφος, εἶδος)= γνοφερός, Eur. Tro. 79.

ΓΝΥ'ΘΟΣ, εος, τό, *a cave, pit, hollow*, Lyc.

Γνόξ, adv. (γόνυ) *with bent knee*. II., always in phrase γνὸξ ἑρπεῖν, *to fall on the knee*.

Γνυπετός, όν, (γόνυ, πίπτω) *falling on the knee, weak in the leg*, whence, acc. to Hesych., γνυπτέω, γνυποῦμαι, γνυπόομαι, *to be sad* or *weak*.

Γνῶ, Ion. for ἔγνω, 3 sing. indic. aor. 2 act. from γιγνώσκω, Horn.: also 1 sing. subj.: but γνῷ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act., Il.: γνῶθι, imperat.

Γνῶμα, ατος, τό, (γνῶναι) *a mark, sign, symptom*, like γνώμων, γνωρισμα, Hdt. 7, 52, Soph. Tr. 593.—II. *judgment*,=γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1352. —III.=Lat. *groma*.

Γνωμάτευμα, ατος, τό, *judgment, a maxim*: from

Γνωματεύω, (γνῶμα) *to give an opinion, utter maxims*.—2. esp. σκιᾶς γν., *to measure the gnomon* of the sundial, v. γνώμων, Ruhnk. Tim.

Γνώμεναι, Ep. for γνῶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, Hom.

Γνώμη, ης, ἡ, (γνῶναι) *a means of knowing*, and so like γνῶμα, γνώμων, *a mark, token, sign*. Theogn. 60, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 12.—II. *that by which one knows, judges*, etc., *the mind*, and so the various ways in which it exerts itself:—1. *the judgment, understanding*, opp. to σῶμα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; opp. to ἰσχύς, Thuc. 3, 11: γνώμην ἔχειν, *to understand*, Soph. El. 214: ἀπὸ γνώμης, *from one's judgment*, with good conscience, Aesch. Eum. 674: γνώμῃ, *with good reason*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 9: γνώμῃ τῇ ἀρίστῃ, *to the best of one's judgment*, Arist. Rhet.—2. *the will, disposition of the mind*, ἐν γνώμῃ εἶναι or γενέσθαι τινί, *to be according to one's mind*, in favour with him, Hdt. 6, 37: ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης, *of his own accord*, Thuc. 4, 68; ἐκ μιᾶς γνώμης, *of one accord, with one consent*, Dem. 147, 1: also μιᾷ γνώμῃ, Thuc. 6, 17: κατὰ γνώμην, *as one wishes*, opp. to παρὰ γνώμην, freq. in Att.—III. *the result of such exertions of the mind*, and so—1. *a judgment, opinion*, γνώμην ἔχειν, *to be of opinion*, περί τινος, Xen., etc.. c. inf., Thuc., etc.; πρός or ἐπί τι, Thuc. 5, 13; 7, 15; οὕτως γνώμην ἔχειν, ὡς, *to be of such an opinion* as this, *to entertain this opinion* that..., Thuc. 7, 15, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6. 11; also *to be right*, Ar. Nub. 157: γνώμης τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχεσθαι, εἶναι, *to hold by, be of the same opinion*, Thuc. 1, 140: πλεῖστος εἶναι τῇ γνώμῃ, *to incline mostly to the opinion* that..., Hdt. 7, 220, cf. 5, 126: γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι, θέσθαι, *to deliver an opinion*, Eur. Supp. 338, Soph. Phil. 1448, etc.: γνώμην ἐμην, *in my judgment* or *opinion*, Ar. Pac. 232, Vesp. 983: hence also *a mistaken judgment, fancy*, Soph. Aj. 51, Ant. 399: *intention, purpose*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 10: γνῶμαι, *the opinions* of wise men, *maxims*, often in metrical collections, Lat. *sententiae*, v. γνωμικός, and cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 21.—2. *a resolve, counsel, advice*, γνώμην ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., *to resolve to* do, Thuc. 1, 128: esp. *a public resolution, vote, decree*, Lat. *rogatio, consultum*, γνώμην ἐξφέρειν, Hdt. 3, 80; λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, προτιθέναι, Thuc., etc.

†Γνώμη, ης, ἡ, *Gnomi*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 345 D; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Γνωμηδόν, adv., *vote by vote*, Dion. H. (γνώμη III., 2.)

Γνωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γνώμη, Ar. Nub. 321.

Γνωμιδιώκτης, ου, ὁ, (γνώμη, διώκω) *a hunter after* γνῶμαι or *sententious sayings*, Cratin. Incert. 145

Γνωμικός, ή, όν, (γνώμη III., fin.

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dealing in maxims, sententious. ποιηταὶ γν., *Poetae Gnomici*, didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Γνωμολογέω, ῶ, *to speak in maxims, be sententious*, Arist. Rhet.

Γνωμολογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking in maxims*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C: *a collection of maxims*, Plut.; and

Γνωμολογικός, ή, όν, *sententious*, Dem. Phal. Adv. -κῶς. From

Γνωμολόγος, ον, (γνῶμαι, λέγω)= foreg.

Γνωμονικός, ή, όν, (γνώμων) *fit to give judgment*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 10: *experienced* or *skilled in* a thing, τινός, Plat. Rep. 467 C.—II. *belonging to the gnomon* of the sun-dial: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of making sun-dials*, Vitruv. Adv. -κῶς.

Γνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (γνώμων) *prudence, judgment*, Solon 8, 1.

Γνωμοτυπέω, ῶ, *to coin maxims*, Ar. Thesm. 55; and

Γνωμοτυπικός, ή, όν, *clever at coining maxims*, Ar. Eq. 1379: from

Γνωμοτύπος, ον, (γνῶμαι, τύπτω) *maxim-coining, sententious*, Ar. Ran. 877, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 21.

Γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, (γνῶναι) *one that knows* or *examines, a judge, interpreter*, θεσφάτων, Aesch. Ag. 1130, τῶν παραχρῆμα, Thuc. 1, 138: in Lys. 110, 28, γνώμονες are *the guardians* of the sacred olives at Athens, v. Bremi.—II. *the gnomon* or *index* of the sun-dial, Hdt. 2, 109: also=κλεψύδρα, Ath.—III. *οἱ γνώμονες, the teeth that mark* a horse's age, Xen. Eq. 3, 1.—IV. *a rule* or *guide* of life, Theogn. 543: esp. a carpenter's *rule* or *square*, Lat. *norma*, Arist. Categ.—V. γνώμονες, with the Pythagoreans, are the *five odd numbers*, v. Böckh Philolaos p. 143.

Γνῶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, and from this most derivs. are formed.

Γνώμεν, Ep. for γνῶμεν, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, Od. 16, 304.

Γνωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, *to make known, point out, declare*, Aesch. Pr. 487.—2. *to gain knowledge of, discover, detect*, Thuc. 5, 103; *to examine, recognise, acknowledge*, Soph. O. T. 538, Eur. Alc. 564, Dem. 924, 28.—3. *to make one's friend*, Plat. Lach. 181 C, Rep. 402 A: from

Γνώριμος, ον, rarely η, ον, (Plat. Rep. 614 E) *well-known*: as subst. *an acquaintance*, Od. 16, 9: less than φίλος, Dem. 320, 16: but also in genl. *a friend*, Lat. *familiaris*, τινί, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 1, also τινός.—II. *that may be known*: hence *known to all, distinguished, οἱ γνώριμοι, the notables*, Lat. *optimates*, opp. to δῆμος, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4. Adv. -μως, *so as to be known, familiarly*, πᾶσι γν. γράφειν, Dem. 722, 15: γν. ἔχειν τινί, *to be on friendly terms with* one, Id. 1247, 14. (γνῶσις, γνωτός, *notus, gnarus*.) Hence

Γνωριμότης, ητος, ἡ, *acquaintance*, Stob.

Γνώρισις, εως, ἡ, (γνωρίζω) *acquaintance*, τινός, with another, Plat. Polit. init.—2. *knowledge*, Id. Legg. 763 B.

Γνώρισμα, ατος, τό, (γνωρίζω) *that by which a thing is made known, a mark, token*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1. 27: esp. γνωρίσματα, *tokens by which* a lost child *is recognised*, Plut., and Paus.

Γνωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γνωρίζω) *a making known*, Arist. An. Post.

Γνωριστέον, verb. adj., from γνωρίζω, *one must know*, Arist. Eth. N.

Γνωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (γνωρίζω) *one that takes cognisance of*, δίκης, Antipho 140, 27.

Γνωριστικός, ή, όν, (γνωρίζω) *capable of knowing*, δυναμις, Plut.—II. *serving as a mark* or *token*.

Γνῷς, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, Od.

Γνῶσι, 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, Il.

†Γνωσίας, ου, ὁ, *Gnosias*, masc. pr. n. of a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

†Γνωσίδημος, ου, ὁ, *Gnosidēmus*, a tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, Aeschin.

Γνωσιμαχέω, (γνῶσις, μάχομαι) *to contest one's own opinion*, i. e. *to confess one's self in the wrong, change one's mind* or *purpose, repent of*, Hdt. 3, 25, Eur. Herac. 706 ubi Elmsl., Ar. Av. 555: γν. μὴ εἶναι ὅμοιον, *to confess that one is not equal*, Hdt. 8, 29.—2. πρός τινα, *to differ with* another *in opinion*, Dion. H. Freq in late prose. Hence

Γνωσιμαχία, ας, ἡ, *a differing* (with another) *in opinion*, Philo.

†Γνώσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Gnosippus*, masc. pr. n. of a Spartan, Ath. 168 D.

Γνῶσις, εως, ἡ, (γνῶναι) *inquiry*, esp. of a judicial kind, Lat. *cognitio*, Dem. 544, 2.—II. *a knowing, knowledge*, Arist. Eth. N.; esp. of a higher kind, *deeper wisdom*, N. T., and Eccl. —2. *acquaintance with* a person, πρός τινα, ap. Aeschin. 8, 4.—3. *a knowing, recognising*, Thuc. 7, 44.—III. *fame, credit*, Luc.

Γνώσομαι, fut. of γιγνώσκω.

†Γνωστέον, verb. adj. of γιγνώσκω, *one must know*, Plat. Rep. 396 A.

Γνωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (γνῶναι) *one that knows* or *inquires: one that warrants the truth of a thing*, Lat. *cognitor, notor*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 39, cf. Piers. Moer. 116.

Γνώστης, ου, ὁ, commoner form of foreg., Plut., etc.

Γνωστικός, ή, όν, (γιγνώσκω) *good at knowing, quick, sagacious*, Diog. L.: οἱ γνωστικοί, men *that claimed to have a deeper wisdom, Gnostics*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.

Γνωστός, ή, όν, collat. form of γνωτός, *known*: as subst. *a friend*, τινί, Aesch. Cho. 702.—II. *to be known*, Soph. O. T. 361, Plat. Theaet. 205 B. Adv. -τῶς.

Γνῶτε, imperat. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω: γνῶτον, γνώτην, 2 and 3 dual. ind. aor. 2 act.

Γνωτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, (γνῶναι) *known, well known*, Il. 7, 401; γνωτὰ κοὐκ ἀγνωτά μοι, Soph. O. T. 58: but in Hom. esp. freq. as subst. *a friend, kinsman, brother*: also γνωτοί τε γνῶταί τε, *brothers* and *sisters*, Il. 15. 350.

Γνωτοφόνος, ον, (γνωτός, φονεύω) Nonn.; and

Γνωτοφόντις, ιδος, ἡ, *fratricidal*, Lyc.

Γνώω, γνώωσι, Ep. for γνῶ, γνῶσι, subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω.

†Γόαισος, ου, ὁ, *Goaesus*, a king of the Amani, Luc.

†Γόαξις, ιος, ὁ, *Goaxis*, masc. pr. n., an Edonian, Thuc. 4, 107.

ΓΟΑ'Ω, Ep. inf. γοήμεναι, Il. 14, 502, part. γοόων, όωσα, Il.: 2 aor. ἔγοον, Il. 6, 500, γοάασκον, Od. 8, 92: fut. γοήσω (γόος.) *To wail, groan, weep*, Hom.—II. c. acc. *to bewail, mourn, weep for*, Hom.: also in mid. γοάομαι, Il. 21. 124, and so in Trag.

†Γογαρηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Gogarēne*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

Γογγροειδής, ές, (γόγγρος, εἶδος) *like a γόγγρος*, Arist. H. A.

Γογγροκτόνος, ον, (γόγγρος, κτείνω) *conger-killing*, Plut.

ΓΟΓΓΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a conger-eel*, Lat. *conger*, Arist. H. A.—II. *a swelling* or *excrescence on trees*, Theophr. Hence

Γογγρώδης, ες, (γόγγρος, εἶδος)= γογγροειδής.

Γογγρώνη, ης, ἡ, *a scrofulous excrescence on the neck*, Hipp.—2.=γόγγρος II.

Γογγύζω, *to mutter, murmur*, N. T.

Γογγυλεύω and γογγυλίζω, (γογγύλος)=γογγύλλω.

Γογγυλη, ης, ἡ, worse form of γογγυλίς, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

Γογγυλίδιον, ου, τό, v. γογγύλιον.

Γογγυλίζω, v. γογγύλλω.

Γογγύλιον and γογγυλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γογγύλη.—2. in plur. γογγύλια and γογγυλίδια, *pills*, Medic.

Γογγύλιος, ία, ιον,=γογγύλος, q. v.

Γογγυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a turnip*, Ar. Fr. 476, cf. Ath. 369.

Γογγύλλω, *to round, round off*, should be read, Ar. Thesm. 56.

†Γογγύλος, ου, ὁ, *Gongylus*, masc. pr. n., an Eretrian, Thuc. 1, 128, cf. Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6, (accented also Γόγγυλος, but v. Arcad. 56, 25).—2. a Corinthian, Thuc. 7, 2.

ΓΟΓΓΥ'ΛΟΣ, η, ον, also γογγύλιος, α, ον,=στρογγύλος, *round, spherical*, Aesch. Fr. 182. [ῠ] Hence

Γογγυλώδης, ες, (γογγύλος, εἶδος) *roundish*.

Γόγγυσις, εως, ἡ,=sq., LXX.

Γογγυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γογγύζω) *a murmuring, muttering*, LXX.

Γογγυστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a murmurer, mutterer*, N. T.

Γογγυστικός, ή, όν, *inclined to murmur*, Eccl.

Γοεδνός, ή, όν, (cf. μακεδνός)=sq., Aesch. Pers. 1057, Supp. 72.

Γοερός, ά, όν, (γοάω) of things, *mournful, distressful*, πάθη, Aesch. Ag. 1176; δάκρυα, μέλος, etc., Eur.: of the nightingale, *sad*, Call. Adv. -ρῶς.

Γοέω, Ion. for γοάω.

ΓΟ'Η, ης, ἡ,=γόος, only in Hdt. 7, 191, κατείδοντες γόησι τῷ ἀνέμῳ, *charming the wind with howls*, where however Schäf. and Schweigh. prefer γόῃσι, from γόης.

Γοήμεναι, Ep. for γοᾶν, inf. pres. from γοάω, Il. 14, 502.

Γοήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=γοερός, Anth.

Γοηρός, ά, όν, poet. for γοερός, Lyc.

Γόης, ητος, ὁ, *howling, wailing*, Aesch. Cho. 822.—II. *a wizard, sorcerer, enchanter*, Hdt. 4, 105, etc., cf. γόη: *a juggler, cheat*, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Sturz Emped. p. 36. (From γοάω, because such people chanted their spells in a sort of *howl*, γόος, Seneca's *ululatus barbaricus*, cf. Soph. Aj. 582.)

Γοητεία, ας, ἡ, (γοητεύω) *sorcery, witchcraft, juggling*, Plat. Symp. 203 A, and freq. in late prose.

Γοήτευμα, ατος, τό, *a magic spell* or *trick, juggle*, Plat. Phil. 44 C.

Γοητευτικός, ή, όν,=γοητικός, ή, όν. Adv. -κῶς.

Γοητεύτρια, ας, ἡ, *a witch*.

Γοητεύω, (γόης) *to spell-bind, bewitch*, Plat., etc., cf. γόης.

Γοητικός, ή, όν, (γόης) *belonging to* or *good at witchcraft, juggling*, Diog. L. Adv. -κῶς.

Γοῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. as from a masc. γοήτης, *a witch*, Anth.

ΓΟΙ', ΓΟΙ', an imitation of the *grunting* of swine, Jac. Del. Epigr. 6, 47. 2. cf. κοί.

†Γολγοθᾶ, indecl. (from Chaldee *golgotha*, a scull) *Golgotha.=the place of a skull*, a knoll near Jerusalem,

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where malefactors were executed, N. T. Matth. 27, 33.

†Γολγοί, ῶν, οἱ, *Golgi*, a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, Theocr. 15, 100.

†Γολόσσης, ου, ὁ, *Gulussa*, son of the Numidian king Massinissa, Polyb. 39, 1.

†Γόμορρα, ας, ἡ, and ων, τά, *Gomorrha*, a city of Judaea, the site of which was covered by the Dead Sea, LXX., N. T.

Γόμος, ου, ὁ, (γέμω) *a ship's cargo, freight, load*, πεντακισχιλίων ταλάντων γόμον ἔχειν, *to be of* 5000 *talents burden*, Hdt. 1, 194.

Γομόω, ῶ, (γόμος) *to lade, freight.*

Γομφάριον, ου, τό, dim. from γόμφος.

Γομφιάζω, *to have pain in the back teeth* (γομφίοι), LXX. Hence

Γομφίασις, εως, ἡ, and

Γομφιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a pain in the back teeth*, LXX.

Γομφιόδουπος, ον, (γομφίος, δοῦπος) *rattling on the teeth*, χαλινός, Anth.

Γομφίος, (not γόμφιος) ὁ, sub. ὀδούς, *a grinder-tooth*, Lat. *molaris*, Epich. p. 9, Hdt. 9, 83, opp. to προσθίος: *the tooth of a key*, Ar. Thesm. 423. (From γόμφος, because of their *rounded upper surface.*)

Γομφόδετος, ον, (γόμφος, δέω) *nail-bound*, Aesch. Supp. 846.

†Γόμφοι, ων, οἱ, *Gomphi*, now *Kalabaki*, a city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Strab.

Γομφοπᾰγής, ές, (γόμφος, πήγνυμι) *nail-faste ned, strong-compacted, ῥήματα*, the long and harsh compounds of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 824.

ΓΟΜΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a nail, peg* or *pin*, for ship-building, Od. 5, 248, and other uses, Hes. Op. 429, Aesch. Theb. 512; in pl. *any bond* or *fastening*, as in Hdt. 2, 96, γόμφοι are the *cross ribs* of the Aegypt canoes: in Arist. Part. An., *the articulation* of joints that turned on an ἀστράγαλος. The Gramm. distinguish γόμφος from ἧλος, by making the former of wood, the latter of metal; but Polyb. 13, 7. 9, has γόμφοι σιδηροῖ: they seem rather to differ in size and shape, γόμφος, being *a large, wedge-shaped nail*, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 463.

Γομφότομος, ον, (γόμφος, τέμνω) *pierced with nails*, Nonn.

Γομφόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω. (γόμφος) *to fasten with nails, pegs*, or *pins*, esp. of ships; γεγόμφωται σκάφος, the ship's hull *is ready built*, Aesch. Supp. 440: metaph. γάλα γομφοῦν, like πηγνύναι, *to make* milk *thick* or *curdled*, Emped. 193. Hence

Γόμφωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is fastened by nails, pegs*, or *joinings*, Lat. *compages*, Plut.

Γομφωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one that fastens with nails* or *pegs*, esp. *a ship-builder*, Anth.

Γομφωτήριος, α, ον, *of, belonging to fastening with nails.*

Γομφωτικός, ή, όν, = foreg.: -κή, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *carpentry*, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

Γομφωτός, ή, όν, (γομφόω) *fastened with nails* or *pegs*: πλοῖα γ., ships *put together with pins*, so that they could be taken to pieces, Strab.

†Γονατᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Gonatas*, appellation of king Antigonus of Macedonia, Polyb. 2, 41, 10.

Γονατίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -τῶ, (γόνυ) *to thrust with the knee*, A. B.—2. *to make to kneel.*—3. intr. *to kneel.*

Γονάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from γόνυ, Luc.

Γονατόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (γόνυ, δεσμός) *a knee-band.*

Γονατόομαι, pass., (γόνυ) *to get, have a knee* or *joint*, of grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr.

Γονατώδης, ες, (γόνυ, εἶδος) *with joints*, like reeds, etc., Id.

Γονεία, ας, ἡ, (γονεύω) *generation.*

Γονεύς, έως, ὁ, *a begetter, father, sire*, Hdt. 1, 91: more freq. in plur., *the parents*, H. Hom. Cer. 241, Hes. Op. 233, and so in Hdt, and Att.

Γονεύω, *to beget, generate, produce*, Theophr.: from

Γονή, ῆς, ἡ, (* γένω) *that which is begotten, offspring, race*, Hom., etc.: *the young* of animals, Aesch. Fr. 180: *the fruits* of the earth, Plat. Ax. 371 C.—II. *that which begets, the seed*, Hdt. 3, 101, 109: *the parts of generation*, also *the womb*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. — III. *generation, child-birth*, Eur. Phoen. 1597.—IV. *birth, descent*, γονῇ γενναῖος, Soph. O. T. 1469.—V. *a generation*, Aesch. Pers. 818.

Γονίας, ὁ, χείμων, like Καικίας, ὀρνιθίας, etc., a storm *blowing, arising from the family*, v. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 1054.

Γονικός, ή, όν, (γονή) *belonging to generation* or *the seed*, Arist. Probl.—2. *ancestral*, late.

Γόνιμος, ον, also η, ον, (γονή) *productive, fruitful*, opp. to ἄτεκνος, Hipp.: also metaph. ποιήτης γ., a poet *of creative powers, of true genius*, Ar. Ran. 96: hence *genuine, true*, Plat. Rep. 367 D. 673 C.—II. *with full powers, full grown*, Lat. *vitalis*, Arist. H. A.—III. with ἡμέρα, μήν, ἔτος, *odd*, because on odd days, etc., illnesses came to their crisis, hence *critical, decisive*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. Hence

Γονιμώδης, ες, (γόνιμος, εἶδος) *fruitful*, Orph.

†Γόννος, ου, ἡ, Hdt. 7, 128; Γόννοι, ων, οἱ, Polyb. 18, 10, 2; *Gonnus*, or *Gonni*, a city of the Perrhaebi in Thessaly, on the Peneus.

Γονοειδής, ές, (γονή, εἶδος) *like seed*, Hipp.

Γονόεις, εσσα, εν, (γόνος) *fruitful*, Nic.

†Γονόεσσα, ης, ἡ, *Gonoessa*, a promontory near Pallene, in Achaia, Il. 2, 573.

Γονοκτονέω, (γόνος, κτείνω) *to murder one's children*, Plut.

†Γονομᾶνοι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cenomani*, a Gallic tribe, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.

Γονοποιέω, ῶ, (γονή, ποιέω) *to impregnate*, Geop. Hence

Γονοποιία, ας, ἡ, *impregnation.*

Γονόῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (γονή, ῥέω) *gonorrhoea*, Gal.

Γονορροϊκός, ή, όν, Paul. Aeg.; and

Γονόῤῥοιος, ον, *subject to gonorrhoea*, Joseph.

Γονορρύεω, ῶ, *to be subject to gonorrhoea*, LXX.

Γονορρύης, ές = γονόῤῥοιος, LXX.

Γόνος, ου, ὁ, like γονή, also ἡ γόνος, Eur. I. A. 794, (* γένω) *that which is begotten, a child, grandchild, offspring, race*, oft. in Hom.; later also of *the young* of animals, *the young shoots* of plants, as γόνος ἀμπέλου, Anacreont.: γόνος πλουτόχθων, *a generation* rich in the fruits of the earth, Aesch. Eum. 946 —II. like γένος, *race, birth, descent*, Od. 1, 216, Hdt. 6, 135.—III. *a begetting*, Aesch. Supp. 172.—IV. *the seed*, Hipp., and Hdt.

Γονός, ὁ, v. γοννός.

ΓΟΝΥ, τό, gen. γόνατος, dat. pl. γόνασι: Ion. γούνατος, γούνασι, rarely γούασσι, Il.: poet. also γουνός, γουνί, pl. γοῦνα, γούνων, like δόρυ: Aeol. plur. γόνα, gen. γόνων, Neue Sapph. Fr. 25; but γοῖνα is never used: *the knee*, freq. in Hom., esp. in phrase ἅψασθαι γούνων, *to clasp the knees* as a suppliant, so λαβεῖν γούνων and γούνατα: also γόνι ἀμφιπίτνειν, ἀμπίτνειν, προπίτνειν, γόνασι or πρὸς γόνυ πίπτειν, very freq. in Eur.; ἀντεσθαι, λισσεσθαί τινα πρὸς γονάτων, Eur., etc.: γόνυ κάμπτειν, *to bend the knee*, i. e. sit down, take rest, Il., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 32: γούνατά τινος λύειν, *to make his knees slack*, i. e. *weaken*, lame, kill him, Il., cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 267: θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται, *it lies on the knees of the gods*, i. e. *depends on their will and pleasure*, Hom. Metaph. from warriors stricken down, ἐς γόνυ βάλλειν, κλίνειν, ῥέπτειν, πίπτειν, of fallen cities and peoples, *to bring down, cast down, overthrow*, Valck. Hdt. 6, 27, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 927.—II. *the knee* or *joint* of the grasses, such as the cane, Lat. *geniculum*, Hdt. 3, 98, cf. γώνος. (Sanscr. *jánu*, Lat. *genu*, our *knee*, *knuckle*, cf. γνύξ, γνυπετός.)

Γουναγκών, ῶνος, ὁ, (γόνυ, ἀγκών) *the angle formed by the bent knee.*

†Γουναλγής, ές, (γόνυ, ἄλγος) *suffering from pain in the knees*, Hipp.

Γουνκαμψεπίκυρτος, ον, (γόνυ, κάμπτω, ἐπίκυρτος) *twisting the knee awry*: and

Γουνκλασάγρυπνα, ης, ἡ, (γόνυ, κλάω, ἀγρυπνος) *keeping the knee without sleep*: epithets of the gout in Luc.

Γουνκλίνέω, *to bend the knee*: from

Γουνκλίνής, ές, (γόνυ, κλίνω) *with bent knee*, Euseb. Hence

Γουνκλῖσία, ας, ἡ, *a bending of the knee*, Eccl.

Γούκροτος, ον, (γόνυ, κρατέω) *knocking the knees together*, of weak cowardly persons, Anacr. 114, Arist. Physiogn.

Γουπετέω, ῶ, *to fall on the knee*, Polyb.: *fall down before*, τινί and τινά, N. T.: from

Γουπετής, ές, (γόνυ, πίπτω, πεσεῖν) *falling on the knee*, ἕδρα γουπετής, a *kneeling* posture, Eur. Phoen. 293.

Γονώδης, ες, = γονοειδής, Hipp.

Γύον, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 ιτ. of γυάω for ἔγυον, Il. 6, 500.

ΓΟΟΣ, ον, ὁ, *any sign of grief, weeping, wailing, groaning, howling, mourning, woe*: in Hom. as well of weeping, e. g. σχέθε δ' ὅσσε γόοιο, Od. 4, 758, as of louder signs of grief; in Trag. almost wholly in latter sense. (also γόη: hence γοάω)

Γοόω, Ep. for γοάω, Hom.

†Γορδιεῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Gordeus*, in Phrygia, Strab.

†Γοργάς, άδος, ἡ, = ὠλενή, Soph. Fr. 174.—2. appellation of Juno or Minerva, Lyc. 1349.

†Γόργασος, ου, ὁ, (Γοργώ) *Gorgasus*, Ar. Ach. 1131, calls Lamachus son of Gorgasus in allusion to his *Gorgon* crest and shield, cf. Ib. 567.

Γοργείος, Att. Γόργειος, α, ον, (Γοργώ) *of, belonging to the Gorgon*, Γοργείη κεφαλή, Il. 5, 741, Od. 11, 634: τὸ Γόργειον, sc. πρόσωπον, *Medusa's head*, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

†Γόργη, ης, ἡ, *Gorgē*, daughter of Oeneus, Lyc. 1013.—2. one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Γοργιάζω, *to speak like the sophist Gorgias, to use his style and arts*, Philostr.: from

†Γοργίας, ου, ὁ, *Gorgias*, the celebrated sophist and orator of Leontini in Sicily, Plat., etc.—2. an Athenian

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archon, Plut.—3. a commander of Eumenes, Plut. Eum. 7. Others in Luc., etc.

†Γοργίδας, α, ὁ, *Gorgidas*, masc. pr. n., a Theban, Plut. Pel. 12.

Γοργίειος, ον, (Γοργίας) *of Gorgias, Gorgias-like*, Xen. Symp. 2, 26.

†Γοργίππεια, ας, ἡ, *Gorgippia*, a city of Sindice on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab.

†Γοργίππος, ου, ὁ, *Gorgippus*, masc. pr. n., Dinarch.

†Γοργίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gorgion*, an Eretrian, brother of Gongylus, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6.

†Γοργολέων, οντος, ὁ, *Gorgoleon*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Pel. 17.

Γοργολόφας, ου, ὁ, (Γοργώ λόφος) *he of the Gorgon-crest*, Ar. Ach. 567: fem. Γοργολόφα, ης, ἡ, Ar. Eq. 1181.

Γοργόνειος, ον,=Γοργείος, Aesch. Pr. 793.

Γοργόνη, ης, ἡ, rare collat. form of Γοργώ, Herm. Eur. Alc. 1123.

Γοργονώδης, ες, (Γοργώ, εἶδος) *Gorgon-like*.

Γοργόνωτος, ον, (Γοργώ, νῶτον) *ἀσπὶς Γ.*, a shield *with the Gorgon on its back*, Ar. Ach. 1124.

Γοργόομαι, as pass. *to be spirited, hot* or *wild*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 4: from

ΓΟΡΓΟΣ, ή, όν, *fearful, fierce*, esp. of the eye and look, δμμα, Aesch. Theb. 537, γοργ. ἀναβλέπειν, *to look fiercely up*, Eur. Supp. 322: also γ. εἰς ιδεῖν, ἰδεῖν, ὁρᾶσθαι, *fearful to behold*, Eur., and Xen., cf. Valck. Phoen. 149: esp. also of horses, *hot, spirited*, Xen. Eq. 10, 17. (the earliest *form* of the word is the subst. Γοργώ, q. v.,

†Γόργος, ου, ὁ, *Gorgus*, king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. son of Cypselus, founder of Ambracia, Strab. Others in Polyb., Paus., etc.

Γοργότης, ητος, ἡ, *fierceness of eye, eagerness, quickness*, Hermog.

Γοργόφθαλμος, ον,=γοργωπός.

Γοργοφόνος, ον, (Γοργώ, φονεύω) *Gorgon-killing*, Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 747 D: as pr. n., *Gorgophonus*, son of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4, 5: also fem. Γοργοφόνη, as a name of Minerva, Eur. Ion 1478: also a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5; of Perseus, Id. 1, 9, 5.

†Γοργυθίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gorgythion*, a son of Priam, Il. 8, 302.

†Γόργυθος, ου, ὁ, *Gorgythus*, name of a comedy of Antiphanes, Ath. 340 C.

†Γοργύλος, ου, ὁ, *the Gorgylus*, a tributary of the Eurotas, Polyb. 2, 66.

†Γοργύρα, ας, ἡ, *Gorgyra*, wife of Acheron, Apollod.: from

Γοργύρη, ης, ἡ, Hdt. 3, 145, *an underground dungeon*, Lacon. γεργύρα: acc. to Hesych. also *an aqueduct*. (prob. akin to κάρκαρον, Lat. *carcer*.) [ῦ prob.]

Γοργώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *the Gorgon*, a monster *of fearful aspect* (cf. γοργός), Il. 8, 349; 11, 36; she dwelt, acc. to Od. 11, 635, in the lower world, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 224: but Hes. just after, v. 230, speaks of several Gorgons, while in Theog. 276, he names three (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto,) Eurayle, Stheino and Medusa, the last the most fearful; her snaky head was fixed on the aegis of Minerva, and all who looked on it became stone; she was *the Gorgon*. From Hes. Sc. 230 downwards, the form Γοργών, όνος occurs, but the Att. preferred the usu. Homeric form, though in plur. Γοργόνες is more freq., Valck. Phoen. 458. (from γοργός, akin to ὀργή, and Lat. *torvus*.)

Γοργών, όνος, ἡ, v. foreg.

†Γωργώπας, ὁ, *Gorgopas*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 5.

Γοργῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., as if from a masc. γοργώπης, epith. of Minerva, Soph. Aj. 450.—2. λίμνη, *Lake Gorgopis*, near Corinth, Aesch. Ag. 302.

Γοργωπός, όν, (γοργός, ὤψ) *fierce-eyed, fearful*, Aesch., and Eur.

Γοργώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Eur.

†Γορδίας, ου, ὁ, *Gordias*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol.

†Γορδίειον, ου, τό, also Γόρδιον, *Gordiaeum*, a city of Greater Phrygia on the Sangarius, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 1.

†Γόρδιος, ου Ion. εω (as if from ας) ὁ, *Gordius*, an early king of Phrygia, founder of Gordium, Arr. An. 2, 3, 1. —2. another king of Phrygia, Hdt. 1, 14.

†Γορδυαία, ας, ἡ, *Gordyaea*, a region of Armenia, between the Euphrates and Tigris; οἱ Γορδυαῖοι, Καρδοῦχοι, the modern *Kurds*, Strab.: Γορδυαῖα ὄρη, *the Gordyaean mountains*, between Armenia and Mesopotamia, Strab.

†Γορδυηνός, ή, όν; in pl. οἱ Γορ.= Γορδυαῖοι, v. foreg. Plut.

†Γόρδυς, υος, ὁ, *Gordys*, son of Triptolemus, settled in Armenia, Strab.

†Γορπιαῖος, ου, ὁ, μήν, a Macedonian month,=Lat. *September*, Plut. Thes. 20.

†Γόρτυν, ῦνος, ἡ, *Gortyn*, a city of Crete, Il. 2, 646, etc.: in Polyb. and Strab. Γόρτυνα, ης, ἡ, and in Paus. Γορτύνη. Hence

†Γορτυναῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Gortyn, Gortynian*, late.

†Γορτυνῖκός, ή, όν,=foreg., Plat., etc.

†Γορτύνιος, α, ον, = Γορτυναῖος, Strab., ἡ Γορτυνιά, *the territory of Gortyn*, Id.

†Γορτυνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj.=foreg., Callim. Dian. 189.

Γοῦν, Ion. γῶν, (γε οὖν) restrictive particle with—I. an illative force, *at least then, at least*, esp. in quoting an example, freq. in Att., e. g. Thuc. 1, 2.—II. without such force very much like γε II., *certainly, at any rate*, Hdt. 1, 31: *of a truth, in sooth*, freq. in answers, e. g. Eur. Phoen. 618. Only twice in Hom., Il. 5, 258; 16, 30, both times with γε added. Freq. in good authors *in tmesis*, as πάνυ γ' ἂν οὖν, Ar. Eccl. 806, but γε οὖν, not till late.

Γοῦνα, γούνων, (not γουνῶν) Hom., plur. of γόνυ, sometimes also in Trag., Pors. Phoen. 866.

Γουνάζομαι, f. -σομαι, dep. mid. (γόνυ) *to fall down and clasp* another's *knees, to entreat, supplicate*, τινά, Hom.: ὑπέρ τινος and τινός, *in behalf of* another, Il. 15, 665: but also τινός and πρός τινος, to entreat *by* such and such things, Od. 11, 66, γούνων γουνάζεσθαι, Il. 22, 345.

Γούνασμα, ατος, τό, (γουνάζομαι) *supplication*, Lyc.

Γούνατα, γούνασι, Ion. and Hom., plur. of γόνυ, though in Il. only dat. plur. γούνασσι occurs, for which others γούνεσσι, and gen. sing. γούνατος, Il. 21, 591.

†Γουνεύς, έως Epic. ῆος, ὁ, *Gouneus*, a leader of the Acarnanians before Troy, Il. 2, 748.

Γουνόομαι, dep. mid.=γουνάζομαι, Hom.

Γουνοπᾰχής, ές, (γόνυ, παχύς) *thick-kneed*, Hes. Sc. 266: but better γουνοπαγής, *compact of knee*, or *of limb*, cf. γυιοπαγής, Herm. Opusc. 6, 1, p. 202.

Γουνός, οῦ, ὁ, (γόνος, γονή) *corn-land, a sown field*, Hom., usu. in phrase γουνὸν ἀλωῆς, also γουνὸς Ἀθηνάων, Od. 11, 323; so too in plur. γουνοὶ Ἐλευθῆρος, Νεμείης, Hes. Th. 54, 329, Ἀθανῶν, Pind. I. 4, 42; also γουνὸς Σουνιακός, Hdt. 4, 99, where Valck. proposes γῶνος: cf. οὐθαρ. (γουνός is lengthd. Ion. form of γονός, which however does not appear in use.)

†Γουραῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Guraei*, an Indian nation on the Guraeus, Arr. An. 4, 23, 1.

†Γουράνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Guranii*, a people of Armenia, Strab.

Γοώδης, ες, (γόος, εἶδος) *mournful, plaintive*, Plat. Legg. 800 D.

†Γρααῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Graaei*, a Paeonian tribe on the Strymon, Thuc. 2, 96.

Γράβδην, adv. (γράφω) *grazing, scraping*.

Γράδιο, for sq., barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1194.

Γράδιον, ου, τό, contr. for γραΐδιον.

Γραῖα, ας, ἡ, (γραῖος) *an old woman*, for γεραιά, Od. 1, 438: also with subst., γραῖαι παῖδες, δαίμονες, of the Eumenides, Aesch., and freq. in Eur., cf. γραῖος.—2. Γραῖαι, αἱ, *the Graeae*, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, with fair faces, but hair gray from their birth, Hes. Th. 270, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 1. p. 168.

†Γραῖα, ας, ἡ, *Graea*, a city of Boeotia, according to some the later Tanagra, others Oropus, Il. 2, 498, Strab. p. 404, 410.

Γραΐδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γραῖς, γραῦς. *an old hag*, contr. γράδιον, Ar. Plut. 674.

Γραικίζω, f. -ίσω, (Γραικός) *to speak Greek*, late.

Γραικίτης, ου, ὁ,=Γραικός, *a Greek*, Lyc. 605.

Γραϊκός, ή, όν, (γραῖς) *old-womanish*, Clem. Al.

Γραικός, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *Graecus*, old name of the *Greeks*, earlier than Ἕλλην, Tzetz. Lyc. 532. The word fell into disuse, but was revived by Sophocles, Eust. Il. p. 890, 14, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 854: Steph. Byz. in v.

Γραίνω,=γράω, *to gnaw*, hence γάγγραινα.

Γραιόομαι, pass., *to become an old woman, grow old*, Anth.: from

Γραῖος, γραία, γραῖον, (syncop. from γεραιός) *old, aged; gray*, of things, ἐρείκη, Aesch. Ag. 295: ἄκανθα, Soph. Fr. 748, cf. Valck. Phoen. 103, 1688, Adon. p. 316 C: γραῖη σταφυλή, Lat. *uva passa, raisins*, Anth. When joined with names of persons, it should be referred to γραῖα, like γέρων, γραῦς, so too (as the accent shows) γραῖαν ὠλένην, Eur. Ion 1213, and so therefore γραῖᾳ χερί, Hec. 877.

Γραῖς, ίδος, ἡ,=γραῦς, Chariton.

Γράμμα, ατος, τό, (γράφω) *that which is graven* or *written, a written character, letter*, Lat. *litera*, and so in plural, *letters, the alphabet*, frequent from Hdt. downwds.; γράμματα διδάσκειν and μανθάνειν, Plat., etc.—2. *a note* in music, Anth.—3. *a drawing, picture*, Valck. Theocr. 15, 81, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 580.—4. a mathematical *diagram*, Diog. L.—5. *the letter* in the lots which the δικασταί drew, Ar. Plut. 277, etc.—II. *that which consists of written characters*, but usu. in plur. like Lat. *literae, a letter*, Hdt., etc.; *an inscription, writing*, Hdt.

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1, 187, etc. : *papers*, esp. *state papers, accounts*, Lat. *tabulae*, Plat., etc. ; *a table of laws, written law*, Ar. Eccl. 1050 : a man's *writings*, i. e. *a book, treatise*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 1 : in sing. *a passage* or *part of a book* or *letter*, etc., Thuc. 5, 29 : *a written contract*, or *agreement, a bond*, N. T. Luke 16, 6.—III. *that which is in written books, rudiments* : also *letters, learning, the sciences*, etc., Plat. Apol. 26 D, though *μαθήματα* is more usu.—IV. Lat. *scrupulum*,= ℈ of the ounce, the smallest denomination of weight among the Romans, Geop.

†Γραμμᾰδῐδασκαλίδης, ου, ὁ, acc. to Lob. ad Phryn. p. 669, *γραμμοδ.* ;= *γραμματοδιδάσκαλος*, Ath. 588 B, where analogy would rather require *γραμματοδιδασκαλίδης*.

Γραμμάριον, ου, τό, a weight of three obols.

Γραμματεία, ας, ἡ, *writing, the office of the γραμματεύς*, Plut.—II. *learning*, LXX.

Γραμματείδιον, ου, τό, v. l. for *γραμματίδιον*, Antipho 135, 32, Dem. 1268, 14.

Γραμματεῖον, ου, τό, *that on which one writes, tablets*, Ar. Fr. 206 : hence *a writing, letter, account-book, bond, contract, will*, freq. in Oratt.—2. *γρ. ληξιαρχικόν, the list in which* all Athenian citizens were *enrolled*, by which means only they could get possession of their patrimony (*τῆς λήξεως ἀρχειν*), Schömann de Com. Athen. p. 379.—3. *the place where γράμματα were taught, a school*, Ath. 210 F.

Γραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, (*γράμματα*) *a scribe, secretary* : the name of many officers at Athens of various ranks, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 249, those of lower grade being much looked down on : also *a clerk*, for the *γραμματεύς* had to read out state papers, etc., Thuc. 7, 10 : *ἡ γραμμ.* in joke, Ar. Thesm. 432 : hence

Γραμματεύω, *to be γραμματεύς* or *secretary, hold his office*, freq. in public documents, e. g. Thuc. 4, 118.

Γραμματηφόρος, ὁ, (*γράμμα, φέρω*) *a letter-carrier*.

Γραμματίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *γραμμάτιον, a little writing, letter, tablet*, v. *γραμματείδιον*.

†Γραμματιδιοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (*γραμματίδιον, ποιέω*) *one who makes γραμματίδια*, Ath. 280 D.

Γραμματίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to teach γράμματα*.—II. *to be a γραμματεύς*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 756.

Γραμματικεύομαι, dep. mid. *to teach γράμματα, be a grammarian*, Anth.

Γραμματικός, ή, όν, *knowing one's letters, well grounded in the rudiments*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 20.—2. *busied with explaining books, teaching youth their γράμματα, a grammarian*, Plut.—3. *grammatical, like a grammarian, by the rules of grammar* : *ἡ -κή*, with or without *τέχνη, grammar*, Plat., and Arist. —4. *relating to the letters* of the alphabet, *marked with letters, ποτήριον*, Ath. 466 E ; Luc. Lexiph. 6 ; hence *ἡ, -κή, the alphabet*, Wolf Prol. lxiv. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Γραμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *γράμμα, a little letter, ticket, billet*, v. l. Antipho 135, 39.

Γραμματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*γραμματίζω*) *one who teaches γράμματα, a schoolmaster*, Plat., Xen., etc. : but Hdt. 2, 28 ; 3, 123, etc.,=*γραμματεύς*, cf. Poll. 4, 19. Hence

Γραμματιστική ῆς, ἡ, sub. *τέχνη, grammar*, Sext. Emp.

Γραμματοδῐδασκαλεῖον, ου, τό,= *γραμματεῖον* 2. Plut.

Γραμματοδῐδασκαλίδης, ου, ὁ,=sq. Timon ap. Ath. 588 B.

Γραμματοδῐδάσκαλος, ὁ,=*γραμματιστής, a schoolmaster*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 15.

Γραμματόκος, ου, (*γράμματα, τίκτω*) *mother of letters*, epith. of ink, Anth. where Lob. Phryn. 669, reads *γραμματότοκος*.

Γραμματοκύφων, ωνος, (*γράμματα, κύπτω*) nickname of a *γραμματεύς, a grubber in musty records*, Dem 297, 22. [κῠ]

Γραμματολικριφίς, ίδος, ὁ, (*γράμματα, λικριφίς*) *a puzzle-headed grammarian*, Anth.

Γραμματοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry or deliver letters*, Strab. : from

Γραμματοφόρος, ον, (*γράμματα, φέρω*) *letter-carrying*, Polyb.

†Γραμματοφυλακεῖον, ου, τό,=sq.

Γραμματοφύλάκιον, ου, τό, *a letter-box, charter-chest*, Plut. : =*δημόσιοι χάρται*, Euseb. [λᾰ] : from

Γραμματοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*γράμματα, φυλάσσω*) *a keeper of records, registrar*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 603.

Γραμμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*γράφω*) *a stroke in writing, a line*, Plat. : *ἡ μακρά, the long line* of condemnation, Ar. Vesp. 106 : *an outline* in drawing, v. Salmas. Plin. Exerc. p. 5 A.—II.=*βαλβίς, the line across the course*, to mark the starting or winning place, v. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 483 : hence like Horace's *ultima linea rerum, the end*, *ποτὶ γραμμάν*, Pind. P. 9, 208, ubi v. Schol., and cf. Eur. El. 956, Antig. 13.—III. *the middle line on a board* like our draught board, also called *ἡ ἱερά*, hence proverb., *τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς* or *ἀφ' ἱερᾶς κινεῖν λίθον*, to move one's man from this line, i. e. to try one's last chance, Alcae. 47, cf. Eust. Il. p. 633, 58, Od. p. 1397, 31 : *αἱ γραμμαί, the board* itself, Poll., cf. *πεσσός* : but *διὰ γραμμῆς παίζειν* was a game played by two parties pulling against one another, *across a line*, elsewh. *διελκυστίνδα*, v. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 181 A. Hence

Γραμμικός, ή, όν, *consisting of lines, linear*, esp. *γρ. ἀπόδειξις, θεωρία, geometrical* proof, Plut. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Γραμμοδιδασκαλίδης, ου, ὁ, v. *γραμματοδιδασκαλίδης*.

Γραμμοειδής, ές, (*γραμμή, εἶδος*) *in lines*. Adv. *-δῶς*, Arist. Mund.

Γραμμοποίκῐλος, ον, (*γραμμή, ποικίλος*) *striped*, Ath.

Γραμμοτόκος, ον, v. *γραμματόκος*.

Γραμμώδης, ες,=*γραμμοειδής*, Theophr.

†Γράνῐκος, ου, ὁ, *the Granicus*, now the *Dimotiko* or *Ustwola*, a river of Mysia, flowing from Mount Ida, Il. ; Strab.

†Γράνις, ίδος, ὁ, *the Granis*, a river of Persia, Arr. Ind. 39, 3.

Γραολογία, ας, ἡ, (*γραῦς, λέγω*) *old wife's talk, gossip*, Sext. Emp.

Γραοπρεπής, ές, (*γραῦς, πρέπω*) *old-womanish*, Julian.

Γραοσόῐης, ου, ὁ, (*γραῦς, σοῐέω*) *scaring old women*, Ar. Pac. 812.

†Γραὸς *στῆθος*, τό, prob. =*Γραΐα* (in Il. 2, 498) ; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 50.

Γραοσυλλέκτρια, ας, ἡ, (*γραῦς, συλλέγω*) *an old gossip-monger*, epith. of Timaeus in Suid.

†Γραουίσκιον, ου, τό, and *-ίσκοι, ων, οἱ, Graviscae*, now *Torre di Corneto*, a city of Etruria, Strab.

Γραόφῐλος, ον, (*γραῦς, φίλος*) *a lover of old women*.

Γραπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the cast slough* of serpents, insects, etc., Lat. *exuviae*.

Γραπτέος, έα, έον, verb. Adj. from *γράφω, to be written* or *described*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1 : *to be painted*, Luc.

Γραπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a writer*, Anth.

Γραπτος, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *γράφω, scratched : engraved, written*, Eur. Hyps. 2.

Γραπτύς, ύος, ἡ, *a scratching, tearing*, Od. 24, 229.

†Γρᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Gras*, son of Archelaus, and great-grandson of Orestes, Strab.

Γρᾶσος, ου, ὁ, *the smell of a goat*, also of men, Lat. *hircus*, Eupol. Pol. 34, Arist. Probl. : cf. *γράσων*.

†Γράσος, ου, ὁ, *Grasus*, a plain near Troy, Nic.

Γράσσος, ου, ὁ, *a shout*, Plut. (Prob. a Macedonian word, Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 6, p. 219.)

Γραστίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to feed at grass, ἵππους*, Geop. : from

Γράστις, εως, ἡ, *grass, green fodder*, also *κράστις* or *κράτις*, v. Moer. p. 211, et Interpp.

Γράσων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*γρᾶσος*) *smelling like a goat*, Lat. *hircum olens*, in genl.=*μιαρός*, Ath. also=*γράσος*, M. Anton. [ᾰ]

†Γρατίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gration*, a giant, Apollod.

Γραυΐς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for *γρηΐς*, *γραῦς*, Call.

†Γραυκένιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Graucenii*, a people dwelling on the Ister, Ap. Rh. 4, 321.

ΓΡΑΥΣ, gen. *γρᾱός*, ἡ, Ion. *γρηΰς, γρηός* : voc. *γρηῦ* : poet. also *γρηΰς*, voc. *γρηΰ*, barbarous vocat. *γρᾶ*, in Ar. Thesm. 1222 :—*a gray woman, old woman*, Hom. especial. in Od., strengthd. *γρ. παλαιή*, Od. 19, 346 : also with a subst., *γραῦς γυνή*, Eur. Tro. 490, Dem. 432, 12 : in Ar. Thesm. 1214, *ὁ γραῦς*, an old man dressed as a woman.—II. *scum*, as of boiled milk, which we call *mother*, Ar. Plut. 1206.—III. *a sea-crab*, Schneid. Opp. Hal. 1, 285. (From same root as *γέρων, γεραιός*, etc.)

Γρᾰφείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Γρᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, (*γράφω*) *a thing to write with, pencil*, Lat. *stilus*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C.—II. *τὰ γραφεῖα* =*ἀγιόγραφα*, Eccl.

Γρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, *a painter*, Eur. Hec. 807, Plat. Rep. 377 D.—II.=*γραμματεύς*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39.—III. *a writer*, Diod.

Γρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*γράφω*) *a marking with lines, drawing, painting*, esp. in phrases, *ὅσον γραφῇ, ὥςπερ ἐν γραφῇ, ὡς ἐν γραφαῖς*, Hdt. 2, 73, Aesch., etc., Valck. Phoen. 131 : *κατὰ γραφήν*, perh. *in profile*. Plat. Symp. 193 A.—2. *writing*, Soph. Tr. 683.—3. *a way of writing, form*, Gramm.—II. *that which is drawn*, etc., *a painting*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B : also *embroidery*, Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 226.—2. *a writing, letter*, etc., Thuc. 1, 129 : also in plur. like *γράμματα*, Eur.—3. *a description*, Diod.—B. (*γράφομαι*) as Att. law term, *an indictment for a public offence, public prosecution* or *accusation*, opp. to *δίκη, a private action*, *γρ. τινος, indictment for* a thing, freq. in Oratt : cf. Dict. Antiqq., and v. sub *γράφομαι, εἰσαγγελία, ἔγκλημα, προβολή*. Hence

Γρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to drawing* or *painting, skilled therein*, Luc. : *ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη, the art of painting*, Plat. : of things, *as if painted, like painting*, Plut.—2. *belonging to writing, of* or *in writing : suited for writing*, *γραφικὴ λέξις*, opp. to *ἀγωνιστική*,

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Arist. Rhet. 3, 12: but of style also, *graphic, lively*, Dion H. Adv. -κῶς.

Γράφιον, ου, τό, = γραφεῖον.

Γράφις, ίδος, ἡ, = γραφεῖον, esp. *a style* for writing on waxen tablets, *a needle*, Hipp.—II. = γραφή, *drawing in outline*, Vitruv.: also in plural, Anth.

Γράφος, εος, τό, = γράμμα, Böckh Inscr. I. p. 26.

ΓΡΑ΄ΦΩ, f. -ψω: perf. γέγραφα, later γεγράφηκα, Lob. Phryn. 764: 2 aor. pass. ἐγράφην: in Hom. only in signf. *to GRAVE, scratch, scrape*, αἰχμῇ γράψεν οἱ ὀστέον ἀχρις, Il. 17, 599: σήματα γράψας ἐν πίνακι, *having drawn* marks or figures on tablets, Il. 6, 169, cf. Wolf. Prol. p. lxxxi. sq., Heyne ad l.: nowhere else in Hom., but cf. γραπτύς, ἐπιγράβδην, ἐπιγράφω.—II. *to draw lines with a pencil*, etc.; *to sketch out, draw, paint*, Aesch. Eum. 50, εἰκὼν γεγραμμένη, Ar. Ran. 537: also in mid., ζῷα γράφεσθαι = ζωγραφεῖν, Hdt. 4, 88.—III. *to write*, τι, Hdt., etc.; γρ. τινά, *to write* a person's *name*, Xen.: γρ. τι ἔν τινι, to write *on*.., Xen., etc., but also εἰς διφθέρας, Hdt. 5, 58: hence proverb. γρ. εἰς οἶνον, of women's oaths, cf. Xenarch. Pent. 3.—2. *to inscribe*, like ἐπιγράφειν, γρ. εἰς σκῦλα, εἰς στήλην, Eur. Phoen. 574, Dem. 121, 21. Pass. γράφεσθαί τι, *to be inscribed with a* thing, Br. Soph. Tr. 157.—3. *to write down*, γρ. τινὰ αἴτιον, *to set one down* as the cause, Hdt. 7, 214, cf. Pind. O. 3, 54: *to register, enrol*, γρ. τινὰ τῶν ἱππευόντων, *among the cavalry*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21.—4. γρ. εἰς or πρός τινα, *to write a letter to* one, Luc. —5. γρ. περί τινος, *to write on* a subject, Xen. Cyn. 13, 2: hence absol. *to write*, as an author does, *describe*, Polyb.—6. *to write down* a law hereafter to be proposed, hence *to propose, move*, γνώνην, νόμον, ψήφισμα, etc., Xen.; γρ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., Dem., but also c. inf. γρ. πολεμεῖν, Dinarch 99, 8: γρ. παράνομα, *to propose an illegal measure*, freq. in Dem.: cf. infr. in mid.—B. Mid. *to write for one's self* or *for one's own use, note down*, Hdt. 2, 82; γραφεσθαί τι φρενῶν ἔσω, Soph. Phil. 1325, cf. ἐγγράφομαι.—2. esp. as Att. law-term, γράφεσθαί τινα, *to indict* one, τινός, *for* some public offence, e. g. τῆς αἰσχροκερδείας, Plat. Legg. 754, fin.; in full δίκην or γραφὴν γράψασθαί τινα, Ar. Nub. 1482 (but in pass., εἰ σοι γράφοιτο δίκη, Ib. 758); also c. inf., γρ. τινὰ ἀδικεῖν, Ar. Vesp. 894, cf. Pac. 107; absol., οἱ γραψάμενοι, *the prosecutors*, Ar. Vesp. 881; cf. γραφή B: but γράφεσθαί τι, ψήφισμα, δωρεάν, etc., *to denounce* it as unlawful, (where παρανόμων may be supplied,) ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίου δωρεάν, Dem. 501, 28: very rarely in act. in this signf., as Ar. Av. 1052; but in pass., *to be indicted*, not seldom in Dem., and Aeschin.: τὰ γεγραμμένα, *the disputed property*, Dem. 244, 10; but he also has γέγραμμαι, in signf. of mid., 557, 10. (Our *grave, en-grave*, Germ. *graben, gruben*, cf. Lat. *scrobs*, also *scrofa, scurf, scarify*; akin to χράω, χραύω, χραίω: χρίω, χρίμπτω: χαράσσω, *scratch*: also to γλάφω, γλύφω, as Lat. *scalpo, sculpo* to *scribo*.) [ᾰ]

Γραψαῖος, ου, ὁ, *a crab*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 D.

ΓΡΑ΄Ω, fut. -σω, = γραίνω, *to gnaw, eat*, Call. Fr. 200. (the Sanscr. root is *gras*, to devour, hence γραίνω, γάγγραινα, also Lat. *gramen*, γράστις, our *grass*, Pott Forsch, 1, 278.) [ᾰ]

Γραώδης, ες, (γραῦς, εἶδος) = γραϊκός, Strab.

Γρηγορέω, = ἐγείρω, from the perf. ἐγρήγορα, LXX. Hence

Γρηγόρησις εως, ἡ, later form for ἐγρήγορησις, LXX.

Γρηγορικός, ή, όν, later form for ἐγρηγορικός.

Γρήγορσις, εως, ἡ, later form for ἐγρήγορσις, Philo.

Γρήϊος, ον, (γρῆυς) *gray, old.*

†Γρήνικος, ου, ὁ, Epic for Γράνικος, q. v., Il. 12, 21.

†Γρηστωνία, ας, ἡ, *Grestonia*, a region of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 99; also wr. Γραιστωνία, Ath. 77 D.

Γρηῦς, ἡ, Ion. for γραῦς, poet. also γρηΰς, both in Hom.

Γρῖνος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, Aeol. for ῥινός.

†Γρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Grinus*, a king of Thera, Hdt. 4, 150.

†Γρίον, ου, τό, *Grium*, a mountain of Caria, Strab.

Γριπεύς, έως, ὁ, *a fisherman*, Theocrit. 1, 39: pecul. femin. γριπηίς, ίδος, ἡ.

Γριπεύω, *to fish*, also γριπίζω.

Γριπηὶς τέχνη, ἡ, the art *of fishing*, Anth.

Γρίπισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is caught, gain.* [γρῐ]

ΓΡΙ΄ΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a fishing-net*, Anth.: cf. γρῖφος.—II. *right of fishery*, Diog. L. 1, 32.

Γρίπων, ὁ, = γριπεύς, Anth. [ῐ]

Γριφεύω, (γρῖφος) *to speak riddles*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 451 B.

ΓΡΙ΄ΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, also γρίφος, like γρῖπος, *a fishing-net*, strictly *of rushes*, Opp: hence—2. *any thing interwoven* or *intricate, a dark saying, riddle*, Ar. Vesp. 20, cf. Müll. Dor. 4, 8, § 4, sq. (from same root as ῥίψ, ῥιπός, Lat. *scirp-us*, Germ. *schlf*, Pott Etymol. Forsch 1, 140.)

Γριφώδης, ες, (γρῖφος, εἶδος) *riddling*, Luc.

ΓΡΟΜΦΑ΄Σ, άδος, ἡ, or γρομφίς, ίδος, ἡ, the Lat. *scrofa, an old sow*, Hippon. 48. (perh. onomatop. like the Scottish *grumphie*.)

ΓΡΟ΄ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, = κόνδυλος, Lat. *pugnus, the fist*.—II. *any projection sufficient to stand on*.—III. = χελώνειον III.—IV. *a measure of length*, = παλαιστή. Hence

Γρύνθων, ὁ, *the first part of the art of flute-playing: fingering the flute.*

Γροσφομάχος, ον, (γρόσφος, μάχομαι) *fighting with the* γρόσφος, of the Roman *Velites*, Polyb., cf. γροσφοφόρος.

ΓΡΟ΄ΣΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a kind of javelin*, Polyb.

Γροσφοφόρος, ον, (γρόσφος, φέρω) *bearing the* γρόσφος, like γροσφομάχος, Polyb.

†Γρουμέντον, ου, τό, *Grumentum*, a city of Lucania, Strab.

Γρουνός, οῦ, ὁ, v. γρυνός.

ΓΡΥ΄, or better Γρῦ, *a grunt*, like that of swine; hence οὐδὲ γρῦ ἀποκρίνασθαι, for οὐδ' ἔγρυξε, *not even to give a grunt*, Ar. Plut. 17; and so οὐδὲ γρῦ, *not a syllable, not a bit*, Dem. 353, 10, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1, 13.

Γρύζω, f. -ξω, Ar. Eq. 294, also -ξομαι, Alcae. (Com.) Palaestr. 1, *to say* γρῦ, *grunt*, Lat. *grunnio*, strictly of swine: hence *to grumble, mumble, mutter*, esp. of the inarticulate sounds uttered by children and sulky people, freq. in Ar., esp. c. negat. οὐδὲ γρ. *not even to wag the tongue*, v. foreg.

Γρυκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from γρύζω *to be muttered*, ἆρα γρυκτόν ἐστιν ὑμῖν; *dare you wag your tongue?* Ar. Lys. 656.

Γρυλλίζω, (γρύλλος) *to grunt*, of swine, Ar. Ach. 746, Plut. 307: others γρυλίζω, cf. γρύλλος. Hence

Γρυλλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *grunting*, Arist. H. A.

Γρυλλίων, ονος, ὁ, dim. from γρύλλος, *a little pig.*

†Γρυλλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gryllion*, appel. of a parasite in Ath. 244, etc.: pr. n. in Diog. L.

Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ, *a pig, porker*: also a kind of *fish*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 356 A:—acc. to the Atticists we should write γρῦλος, γρῦλίζω, etc.—II. an Aegyptian *dance*, A. B. (onomatop. from γρῦ.)

†Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ, *Gryllus*, name of father and son of Xenophon, Diog. L.

Γρῦμαία, ας, ἡ, *a purse, wallet*, Lat. *crumena*, Themist., v. κρύπτω.—II. *rubbish, frippery.*

†Γρῦμαία, ας, ἡ, *Grymaea*, an Athenian courtesan, Ath. 383 E.

Γρυμαιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (γρυμαία, πωλέω) = γρυτοπώλης, Luc.

Γρῦμεα, ας, ἡ, = γρυμαία II., *little fish*, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1, 3.

†Γρύνεια, ας, ἡ, Hdt. 1, 149; Γρύνειον, ου, τό, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6; in Strab. Γρύνιον, *Grynēa, Grynēum*, or *Grynium*, a city of Aeolis in Asia Minor, famed for the worship of Apollo. Hence

†Γρυνεῖος, α, ον, *of Grynēa, Grynēan*, Strab.

ΓΡΥ΄ΝΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a fagot, firebrand, dry wood*, Lyc: also γρουνός.

Γρῦπάετος, ου, ὁ, (γρυψ. ἀετός) *a kind of griffin* or *wyvern*, Ar. Ran. 929.

Γρυπαίνω, (γρυπος) *to crook.*

Γρῦπαλώπηξ. εκος, ἡ, (γρυπός, ἀλώπηξ, V) *a man with his back bent* by disease, Hipp.

Γρῦπάνιος, ον, *bowed by age*, Antiphon ap. Harp.

ΓΡΥ΄ΠΟΣ, ή, ον, *curved*, esp. in the nose, *hooked-nosed, with a raised* or *aquiline nose*, opp. to σιμός, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21, Plat. Rep. 474 E: also γρυπὴ γαστήρ, Xen. l. c., ὄνυχες, Aretae.—II. = γρύψ. Hence

Γρῦπότης, ητος, ἡ, *curvedness* of the nose, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21.

Γρῦπόω, (γρυπος) like γρυπαίνω, *to curve* or *bend.* Pass. *to become bent*, Hipp.

Γρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γρύζω) *a grunting*, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

Γρῦτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from γρύτη, Zenob.

ΓΡΥ΄ΤΗ, ης, ἡ, (Lat. *scruta*, also *gruta*, Schol. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.) *Trash, frippery, small ware.*—II. *a woman's dressing-case*, Sapph. 102.—III. *a little fish*, Geop. [ῡ]

Γρῦτοδόκη, ης, ἡ, *a place for lumber*, Anth.

Γρῦτοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a frippery-shop*: from

Γρῦτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (γρύτη, πωλέω) *a seller of small wares.*

†Γρύττος, ου, ὁ, *Gryttus*, Ath. masc. pr. n. Ar. Eq. 877.

ΓΡΥ΄Ψ, gen. γρῦπός, ὁ, *a griffin, hippogriff*, a fabulous creature variously described, first mentioned by Aristeas about 560 B.C., v. Hdt. 3, 116, cf. Aesch. Pr. 395. [ῡ in obliq. cases, Virg. Ecl. 8, 27, which is confirmed by the connexion with γρῦπός, etc.: hence, in Hdt. 4, 13, 27 should be written γρῦπας not γρυπας.]

Γρῶνος, η, ον, (γράω) *eaten out, deep*, Lyc.: ἡ γρώνη, *a cavern, grot*, Nic.—II. *a kneading trough*, Anth.

ΓΥ΄Α, ας, ἡ, poet. and Ion. γυίη, *ploughed, tilled land*, esp. *a piece of*

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land, field, Eur. Hel. 89: in other places of Trag., Dind. follows Elmsl. (Heracl. 839) and Herm. in substituting ὁ γύης.—2. metaph. *the womb*, Soph. Ant. 569, in plur., though here also it may be from γύης, (Akin to γύης, γυῖον, γύαλον: but never γυία, Pors. Poen. 655.) [γῡ̆ā, Jac. A. P. p. 517.]

Γύαια, ων, τά,=πρυμνήσια, sterncables *fastened to the land*, Leon. Tar. 57.

Γυάλης, ου, ὁ, or γυάλη, ης, ἡ, strictly *a hollow*, cf. sq.: hence Megar. name for *a cup*, Philet. 41.

Γύᾰλον, ου, τό, (perh. akin to κοῖλος) *a hollow*, always in Il. θώρηκος γ., *the hollow body-armour*, it being composed of a back-piece and breast-piece, called γύαλα, ἡμιθωράκια, wh. were joined by straps and buckles (πόρπαι, περόναι) under the arms: hence called γυαλοθώραξ, Paus. 10, 26, 2: Il. 15, 530, we have θώρηκα γυάλοισιν ἀρηρότα, a coat formed of these two pieces, cf. κραταιογύαλος: so too κρατήρων γ., Eur. I. A. 1052; πέτρας γ., *a cave, grot*, Soph. Phil. 1081; but, after Hom., it was mostly used, esp. in plur., of *hollow ground, vales, dales, dells*, γύαλα Παρνησσοῖο, Hes. Th. 499: H. Hom. Ap. 396; Νύσης, 25, 5: hence much like γύης, γύα, Λύδια γύαλα, *plains* of Lydia, Aesch. Supp. 550, γύαλα χώρας, Ar. Thesm. 110: also *alθέρια γύαλα, the vault* of heaven, Opp. (Hence ἐγγυαλίζω.) [ῠ̄]

Γυαλός, όν, *hollow*, Eust. Il. 526, 42.

†Γύαρος, ου, ἡ, *Gyarus*, now *Ghioura*, one of the Cyclades, a small and barren island, Strab., Luc.

†Γῡγαία, ὁ, (masc. adj. from Γύγης) *Gygæan*; the offering *of Gyges*, Hdt. 1, 14.

†Γῡγαίη λίμνη, ἡ, *the Gygæan lake*, now *Lake Gheul*, near Sardis in Lydia, afterwards called Κολόη, Il. 20, 391; Hdt. 1, 93.—II. the nymph of this lake, mother of Mesthles and Antiphus, Il. 2, 865.—2. *Gygæa*, daughter of Amyntas, Hdt. 5, 21.

†Γύγαϛ, ὁ, *Gygas*, a promontory of Troas, Strab.

†Γυγης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Gyges*, son of Dascylus, favourite of Candaules, and his successor in the kingdom of Lydia; famed for his wealth, Hdt. 1, 8: proverbially of a very rich man, *a Gyges*, Anth.—Others in Hdt. 3, 122; etc. [ῡ]

†Γυγης, ό, more correctly Γύης, q. v. Hes. Th. 149, etc. [ῡ]

†Γύζαντες, ων, οἱ, *the Gyzantes*, a people of western Africa, Hdt. 4, 194.

ΓΥΗΣ, ου, ὁ, *the curved piece of wood* in a plough, to which the share was fitted, *the share-beam*, Lat. *dentale*, or acc. to others, *buris*, under which the *dentale* was fixed, Hes. Op. 425, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 169.—II. *tilled land*, Trag. form of γύα, q. v., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 58, Eur. Bacch. 13, Heracl. 839.

†Γυης, ου, ὁ, *Gyes*, son of Uranus and Gaea, one of the Hundred-handed, Hes. Th. 1, 149, etc.

†Γύθειον, ου, τό, and Γύθιον, *Gythium*, or *Githium*, now *Kolokythia*, a city and port on the east coast of the Laconicus Sinus, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 11: hence Γυθεάτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Gythium*, Paus.

Γυιαλθής, ές, (γυῖον, ἄλθος) *strengthening the limbs*, Nic.

Γυιαλκής, ές, (γυῖον, ἀλκή) *strong of limb*, Opp.

Γυιαρκής, ές, (γυῖον, ἀρκέω)=γυιαλθής, Pind. P. 3, 12.

Γυιοβαρής, ές, (γυῖον, βαρέω) *weighing down the limbs*, Aesch. Ag. 63.

Γυιοβόρος, ον, (γυῖον, βορά) *gnawing the limbs, eating*, μελεδώναι, Hes. Op. 66, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 80.

Γυιοδάμας, ου, ὁ, (γυῖον, δαμάω) *taming limbs*, i. e. *conquering*, χεῖρες, Pind. I. 5, 75 (4, 60), where others take it *training limbs*, as if applied to wrestling-master.

Γυιόκολλος, ον, (γυῖον, κολλάω) *gluing, binding the limbs*, Lyc.

ΓΥΙΟΝ, ου, τό, *a limb*, freq. in Hom., but always in plur., *the limbs*, esp. *the lower limbs, feet, knees*, in phrases γυῖα λέλυντο, τρόμος or κάματος λάβε γυῖα, etc.: in full γυῖα ποδῶν, Il. 13, 512: γυῖον in sing., *the hand*, Theocr. 22, 121: but γυῖον in Pind. N. 7, 108, and Hipp. (who first use the sing.) *the whole body*, v. Foes. Oecon.: γυῖα, in plur., seems to be *the womb* in H. Hom. Merc. 20.

Γυιοπᾱγής, ές, (γυῖον, πήγνυμι) *stiffening the limbs*, νιφάς, Anth.

Γυιοπέδη, ης, ἡ, (γυῖον, πέδη) *a fetter*, Pind. P. 2, 41, Aesch. Pr. 168, in plur.

Γυιός, ή, όν, *lame*, Call. Dian. 177.

Γυιοτᾱκής, ές, (γυῖον, τήκω, τακεῖν) *melting the limbs*, i. e. *wasting, consuming* them, Anth.—II. pass. *with pining limbs*, Ib.

Γυιοτόρος, ον, (γυῖον, τορέω) *piercing the limbs*, Anth.

Γυιοῦχος, ον, (γυῖον, ἔχω) *holding, fettering the limbs*, Lyc.

Γυιοφάγος, ον, (γυῖον, φαγεῖν) *eating, consuming the limbs*. [ᾰ]

Γυιόχαλκος, ον, (γυῖον, χαλκός) *of brasen limb*, Anth.

Γυιόω, ῶ, (γυιός) *to lame*, Il. 8, 402: in genl. *to weaken, unman, make useless*, Hipp. Pass. *to be* or *become lame*, Hes. Th. 858: of the leg, *to be too short*, Hipp.

Γυλιαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *long-necked*, Ar. Pac. 789: from

Γυλιος, ου, ὁ, *a long-shaped wallet* or *knapsack* for soldiers' provisions, Ar. Ach. 1097, Pac. 527, ubi v. Schol. (Akin to γαῦλος.) [ῠ̄]

†Γύλιππος, ου, ὁ, *Gylippus*, a Spartan officer sent to assist the Syracusans against the Athenians, Thuc. 6, 93.

†Γῦλις, ὁ, *Gylis*, a Spartan polemarch, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 21: in Xen. Ages. 2, 15, Γῦλος.

†Γύλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Gylon*, the maternal grandfather of Demosthenes, Dem. 836, 18.

Γυμνάδδομαι, Dor. for γυμνάζομαι, Ar. Lys. 82.

Γυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (γυμνός) *to train naked in gymnastic exercises, to train, exercise*, τὸ σῶμα, Isocr., ἑαυτόν, Xen.: also γ. πόλεμον, Plut.: c. inf. γ. τοὺς παῖδας ποιεῖν, *to train* or *accustom* them *to* do a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 32; also γ. τινά τινι, to *accustom* one *to* a thing, Ib. 1, 2, 10. Pass. *to practise gymnastic exercises*, Hdt. 7, 208, etc.: hence in genl. *to practise, exercise one's self*, of ships Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 16, of an orator, Arist. Org., etc.: γ. πρός τι, *to be trained* or *practised for* a thing, Plat. Legg. 626 B: περί τι, *in* a thing, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 23, also ἐν τινι, Plat., τινός, Philostr., and N. T.—II. metaph. *to distress, harass*, Aesch. Pr. 585, Ag. 540.

Γυμνάς, άδος, strictly fem. of γυμνός, *naked*, but oft. as masc.=γυμνός, as γ. στόλος ἀνδρῶν, Eur. Alop. 6, cf. Lob. Paral. 263.—II. *trained* or *exercised*, ἵπποι, Eur. Hipp. 1134: hence=παλαιστής, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 534.—III. as subst. ἡ,=γύμνασις, γυμνάσιον, Jac. Anth. 3, 2, p. 309.

Γυμνασία, ας, ἡ, *exercise, practice*, Arist. Org.: *exertion*, Polyb.

†Γυμνασία, ας, ἡ,=Γυμνίας, Diod. S. 14, 29.

Γυμνασιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be gymnasiarch*, e. g. for the torch-race, Isae. 67, 10, also in mid., γυμνασιαρχῆσθαι ἐν ταῖς λαμπάσι, Xen. Vect. 4, 52: pass. *to be supplied with gymnasiarchs*, γυμνασιαρχοῦσιν οἱ πλουσιοι..., ὁ δὲ δῆμος γυμνασιαρχεῖται, Id. Rep. Ath. 1, 13: from

Γυμνασιάρχης and γυμνασίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (γυμνάσιον, ἄρχω) *a gymnasiarch*, performer of one of the liturgies at Athens, who superintended the palaestrae, and paid the training-masters, Xen., Dem., etc.: he was elected by his φυλή for a definite time, Böckh P. E. 2, 216, Wolf Lept. p. xcii.: also *a training-master*, esp. at Sparta, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 611.

Γυμνασιαρχία, ας, ἡ, *office of the gymnasiarch*, Xen., etc.

Γυμνασιαρχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the gymnasiarch*, Plut.

Γυμνασίαρχος, ου, ὁ,=γυμνασιάρχης.

Γυμνάσιον, ου, τό, in earlier authors only in plur., *bodily exercises*, Pind. Fr. 95, 4, Hdt. 9, 33, and so in Plat., Xen., etc.—II. in sing., *the public place where athletic exercises were practised, the gymnastic-school*, like παλαίστρα, held sacred to the gods, Eur. Phoen. 368, Plat., etc.: hence ἐκ τῆς μετέρου γυμνασίου, *from our school*, Ar. Vesp. 526: in genl. *any public exercising* or *play ground*, even *a bath*, Plut. 1, 69 B.

Γύμνασις, εως, ἡ, (γυμνάζω) *exercise*.

Γυμνασιώδης, ες, (γυμνάσιον, εἶδος) *fit for a γυμνάσιον*, Cic. Att. 1, 6.

Γύμνασμα, ατος, τό, (γυμνάζω) *exercise, practice*, Dion. H.

Γυμναστέον, verb. adj. from γυμνάζω) *one must practise*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

Γυμναστήριον, ου, τό,=γυμνάσιον, Aristaen.

Γυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (γυμνάζω) *the trainer of the professional Athletes*. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20: opp. to the παιδοτρίβης, who taught free youths gymnastics as an accomplishment, cf. Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 7.

Γυμναστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, trained in*, or *fond of athletic exercises*, Plat.: ἡ -κή, with or without τέχνη, *gymnastics*, Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1212.

Γυμνής, ῆτος, ὁ,=γυμνός: esp. *a light-armed foot-soldier*, Hdt. 9, 63, and freq. in Xen.—II.=γυμνήσιος.

Γυμνήσιαι and Γυμνήτιδες νῆσοι, *αἱ, the Balearic islands*, from the skill of the inhabitants *in the use of missiles*.

Γυμνήσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the inhabitants of the Balearic isles*, App. Pun. 40.

Γυμνήσιος, ου, ὁ, *an Argive serf*, like the Spartan helots, Thessalian penests, etc.; v. Müller Dor. 3, 4, § 2, and cf. 3, 3, § 2.

Γυμνητεία, ας, ἡ, (γυμνής) *nakedness*, late.

Γυμνητεύω, *to be naked* or *slightly clad*, N. T. 1 Cor. 4, 11: of soldiers, *to be light armed*, Plut.

Γυμνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. γυμνῆτις, ίδος, ἡ,=γυμνής, with which it is often interchanged, Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 1, 6.

Γυμνητία, ας, ἡ, *the body of γυμνῆτες, the light armed troops*, Thuc. 7, 37.

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†Γυμνήτιδες, ων, αἱ, νῆσοι, v. Γυμνήσιαι.

Γυμνητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a γυμνής, ὅπλα.* Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4.

Γυμνῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of *γυμνήτης, σοφία γ., of the Indian gymnosophists,* Plut.

†Γυμνίας, ή, *Gymnias,* a city of the Scythini, whose site is involved in doubt, Xen. An. 4, 7, 19.

Γυμνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to gymnastic exercises,* or *exercise* in genl.: esp. *γυμνικὸς ἀγών,* a *gymnastic* contest, Hdt. 2, 91; opp. to *ἱππικός, μουσικὸς ἀ.,* Thuc., Plat., etc.

Γυμνοδερκέομαι, (γυμνός, δέρκομαι) as pass., *to let one's self be seen naked,* Luc.

Γυμνόκαρπος, ον, (γυμνός, καρπός) *with the fruit bare,* i. e. *without a shell* or *husk,* Theophr., cf. *γυμνοσπέρματος.*

Γυμνοπαιδία, ας, ή, (γυμνός, παῖς) usu. in plur., a yearly festival in honour of those who fell at Thyrea, *at which naked boys danced and went through gymnastic exercises,* Hdt. 6, 67, Thuc., and Xen., cf. Ruhnk Tim.

Γυμνοπαιδική, ῆς, ἡ, *a kind of dance,* Ath.

Γυμνοποδέω, ῶ, *to go bare-foot:* from Γυμνοπόδης, ου, ὁ,=γυμνόπους.

Γυμνοπόδιον, ου, τό, *a kind of sandal* or *slipper.*

Γυμνόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (γυμνός, πούς) *barefooted,* Joseph.

Γυμνορρυπάρος, ον, (γυμνός, ῥυπαρός) *naked and dirty,* epith. of Zeno, Diog L. [ῠ]

ΓΥΜΝΟΣ, ή, όν, *naked, stripped, unclad,* Od. 6, 136; esp. *unprotected by armour, unarmed, defenceless,* Hom.; also sometimes of things, *γυμνὸν τόξον. an uncovered bow,* i. e. taken out of the *γωρυτός* or case, Od. 11, 607, so *διστός,* 21, 417, *φάσγανον,* Pind. N. 1, 80: from Pind. downwds. c. gen., *stripped of* a thing, *γ. δένδρων,* Pind. O. 3, 43: and so in prose, *ὅπλων,* Hdt. 2, 141, cf. Plat. Gorg. 523 E: *γυμνὴ τοῦ σώματος, stripped of,* i. e. *free from, destitute of,* Plat., and N. T. —In common language *γυμνός* meant *lightly clad, in the under garment only* (*χιτών*), without the *ἱμάτιον,* Hes. Op. 389, cf. Xen. An. 1, 10, 3, Virg. G. 1, 299; of horses, *without harness,* Arr.: *τὰ γυμνά, the exposed parts* of an army, *the flank,* Thuc., and Xen.: of style, *naked, bald,* Diod.: *bare, mere, γ. κόκκος,* N. T.: *youthful,* Lat. *impubis,* Ap. Rh. 2, 707. Proverb. of impossibilities, *γυμνῷ φυλακὴν ἐπιτάττεις,* Pherecr. Tyr. 4, Philem. p. 361: also *γυμνὸς ὡς ἐκ μητρός, naked as he was born,* etc. Adv. *-νῶς.*

Γυμνοσοφισταί, ῶν, οἱ, (γυμνός, σοφιστής) *the naked philosophers* of India, Luc.

Γυμνοσπέρματος and *-σπερμος,* ον, (γυμνός, σπέρμα) *having the seed bare, uncovered by a shell* or *husk,* Theophr., cf. *γυμνόκαρπος.*

Γυμνότης, ητος, ἡ, (γυμνός) *nakedness, want,* LXX., and N. T.

Γυμνόχρους, χροος, ὁ, ἡ, (γυμνός χρώς) *having the body naked,* Nonn.

Γυμνόω, ῶ, (γυμνός) *to strip naked* or *bare, strip, τὰ ὀστέα τῶν κρεῶν,* the bones of their flesh, Hdt. 4, 61. Hom. uses only pass., mostly of warriors, *to be unarmed, defenceless,* Il. 12, 428, Od. 10, 341; so too *τεῖχος ἐγυμνώθη,* the wall *was left bare,* i. e. *defenceless,* Il. 12, 399: but also *to strip one's self naked, be naked,* Od. 6, 222; also *γυμνωθὲν ξίφος,* Hdt. 3, 64: c. gen. *ἐγυμνώθη ῥακέων, he stript himself* of his rags, Od. 22, 1: also *to be stript, deprived of* a thing, Plat. Rep. 601 B. Hence

Γύμνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a stripping, robbing,* Plut.—II. *nakedness,* LXX.

Γυμνωτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from *γυμνόω, to be stript* or *robbed, τινός,* Plat. Rep. 361 C.

Γυναικαδελφός, οῦ, ὁ, (γυνή, ἀδελφός) *a wife's brother,* fem. *γυναικαδελφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἀδελφή) a wife's sister,* cf. Lob. Phryn. 304.

Γυναικάνηρ, ανδρος, ὁ, (γυνή, ἀνήρ) *a woman-man,* dub. except in dat. plur. *γυναικάνδρεσσι,* in Epich. p. 116, cf. Lob. Phryn. 687.

Γυναικάριον, ου, τό, *a little woman,* Diocl., dim. from *γυνή.*

Γυναικεῖον, ου, τό, v. sq.

Γυναικεῖος, εία, εῖον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Cho. 878, Eur. I. A. 233, Ion. *γυναικήϊος, ηίη, ήϊον,* (γυνή) *of, belonging to women, like women, befitting them, feminine,* Lat. *muliebris, γυναικεῖαι βουλαί, a woman's designs,* Od. 11, 437, *λουτρόν,* Hes. Op. 751.—2. as subst., *ἡ γυναικηίη=γυναικών, the women's part of the house, the harem,* Hdt. 5, 20: also *τὸ γυναικεῖον,* LXX.—3. *τὰ γυναικεῖα, the menses of women,* Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—4. *ἡ γ. θεός, the Bona Dea* of the Romans, Plut.—II. *womanish, effeminate, δράματα,* Ar. Thesm. 151. Adv. *-ως.*

Γυναικεραστέω, ῶ, *to love women:* from

Γυναικεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (γυνή, ἐράω) *a woman-lover.*

Γυναικήϊος, ίη, ϊον, Ion. for *γυναικεῖος,* Hdt.

Γυναικηρός, ά, όν, = γυναικεῖος, Diocl. Melitt. 6.

Γυναικίας, ου, ὁ,=γύννις, *a weakling,* Luc.

Γυναικίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ,* (γυνή) *to be womanish, play the woman, dress* or *speak like one,* Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 268: later usu. in mid., etc.—II. *muliebria pati,* Luc.

Γυναικικός, ή, όν, (γυνή) *womanish, weakly,* Arist. H. A.

Γυναίκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *γυνή, a little woman,* Longus.

Γυναίκισις, εως, ἡ, (γυναικίζω) *a playing the woman, womanish behaviour,* Ar. Thesm. 863.

Γυναικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (γυναικίζω) *womanish weakness,* Polyb.

Γυναικιστί, adv., *like a woman,* Ath.

Γυναικόβουλος, ον, (γυνή, βουλή) *devised by a woman, μήτιδες,* Aesch. Cho. 626.

Γυναικοειδής, ές, (γυνή, εἶδος)= γυναικώδης.

Γυναικογήρῦτος, ον, (γυνή, γηρύω) v. l. for *γυναικοκήρυκτος.*

Γυναικοθοίνας, ό, (*γυνή, θοινή*) *feasted by the women,* epith. of Mars at Tegea, Paus.

Γυναικόθῡμος, ον, (γυνή, θυμός) *of womanish mind.* Adv. *-μως,* Polyb.

Γυναικοκήρυκτος, ον, (γυνή, κηρύσσω) *proclaimed by women, κλέος,* Aesch. Ag. 487.

Γυναικόκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, (γυνή, κλέπτω) *a stealer of women, adulterer,* Lyc.; cf. *γαμοκλόπος.*

Γυναικόκοσμοι, ων, οἱ, (γυνή, κοσμέω)=Γυναικονόμοι.

Γυναικοκρασία, ας, ἡ, *womanish temper,* Strab., and Plut., but no doubt we should read *γυναικοκρατία.*

Γυναικοκρᾰτέομαι, as pass., (*γυνή, κρατέω*) *to be ruled by women,* Arist. Pol.

Γυναικοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *the dominion of women,* Arist. Pol.

Γυναικομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be mad for women,* Ar. Thesm. 576: from

Γυναικομᾰνής, ές, (γυνή, μαίνομαι) *mad for women,* Luc. Hence

Γυναικομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *madness for women,* Chrys. ap. Ath. 464 D.

Γυναικόμαστος, ον, (γυνή, μαστός) *having breasts like a woman,* Gal.

Γυναικόμῑμος, ον, (γυνή, μιμέομαι) *aping women,* Aesch. Pr. 1005: *female, ἔσθημα,* Soph. Fr. 706.

Γυναικόμορφος, ον, (γυνή, μορφή) *of womanish shape* or *gait,* Eur. Bacch. 855.

Γυναικονομέω, ῶ, *to be a* Γυναικονόμος, Artemid.

Γυναικονομία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* Γυναικονόμος, Arist. Pol.

Γυναικονόμοι, ων, οἱ, (γυνή, νέμω) magistrates at Athens and other cities *to maintain good manners among the women,* and in genl. to enforce sumptuary laws at feasts, Menand. p. 94; cf. Παιδονόμοι.

Γυναικοπαθέω, ῶ, (γυνή, παθεῖν) *to have a woman's passions, to be effeminate,* Ath.

Γυναικοπίπης, ου, ὁ, (γυνή, ὀπιπτεύω) *one who looks lustfully on women,* cf. *παρθενοπίπης.* [ῐ]

Γυναικοπληθής, ές, (γυνή, πλῆθος) *full of, crowded with women, ὄμιλος,* Aesch. Pers. 122, *σύλλογος,* Eur. Alc. 955.

Γυναικόποινος, ον, (γυνή, ποινή) *woman-avenging, πόλεμοι,* Aesch. Ag. 225.

†Γυναικόπολις, and Γυναικῶν πόλις, ἡ, *Gynaecopolis* (prop. *women's city*), a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.: hence

†Γυναικοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *of Gynaecopolis, νομός,* Strab.

Γυναικοπρεπής, ές, (γυνή, πρέπω) *befitting women and their sex: womanish,* Plut. Adv. *-πῶς.*

Γυναικοπρόσωπος, ον, (γυνή, πρόσωπον) *with a woman's face.*

Γυναικοφίλης, ου, ὁ, (γυνή, φιλέω) *woman-loving,* Polyzel. Mus. 4, and Theocr.; but *φιλογύνης* is the approved word. [ῐ]

Γυναικόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (γυνή, φρήν) *of womanish mind,* Eur. Erechth. 20, 34.

Γυναικοφῡής, ές, (γυνή, φυή) *female by nature,* Emped. 217.

Γυναικόφωνος, ον, (γυνή, φωνή) "*speaking small like a woman,*" Ar. Thesm. 192.

Γυναικόψῡχος, ον, (γυνή, ψυχή) *of womanish soul.*

Γυναικόω, ῶ, in pass. *to become, be turned into a woman,* Hipp.

Γυναικώδης, ες, (γυνή, εἶδος) *woman-like, womanish,* Polyb.

Γυναικών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the women's part of the house,* opp. to *ἀνδρών,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 2.

Γυναικωνίτης, ου, ὁ, sub. *θάλαμος,* and fem. *γυναικωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ,=γυναικών,* Lys. 92, 28: *the harem* of an eastern prince, i. e. *the women,* Plut.—II. as adj., *γ. αὐλή,* Diod.

†Γυναιμανέων, v. sub sq.

Γυναιμᾰνής, ές, = γυναικομανής, *mad for women,* Il. 3, 39. In late Ep. *γυναιμανέων,* as if from *γυναιμανέω.*

Γύναιον, ου, τό, dim. from *γυνή, a little woman,* Dem.: *τὸ γυν., one's little woman,* as a term of endearment for a wife, Ar. Thesm. 792.—II. *a low, bad woman,* Luc.

Γύναιος, α, ον, = γυναικεῖος, *γύναια δῶρα,* presents *made to a woman,* Od. 11, 521.

†Γυνάνδης, ου, ὁ, *Gynandes,* masc. pr. n., a Scythian, Luc.

Γύνανδρος, ον, (γυνή, ἀνήρ) *of doubtful sex, effeminate,* Soph. Fr. 865.

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†Γύνδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Gyndes*, now *Zeindeh ôr Diala*, a river of Assyria, Hdt. 1, 189.

ΓΥ̓ΝἨ, ἡ, gen. γυναικός, acc. γυναῖκα, voc. γύναι, pl. γυναῖκες, γυναικῶν, etc. (as if from γύναιξ): we also find a comic acc. γυνήν, and plur. nom. and acc. γύναι, γυνάς, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 in voc. *A woman*, Lat. *femina*, opp. to man, Il. 15, 683: without regard to age or station, both married and single, freq. in Od.; *a maid, female servant*; in vocat. often *a mistress, lady, dame*: Hom. also very oft. joins it, like ἀνήρ, with a second subst., γυνὴ ταμίη, *housekeeper*, δέσποινα, γρηῢς, ἀλετρις, δμωαὶ γυναῖκες, etc., also γυνὴ Περσίς.—II. *a wife, spouse*, opp. to παρθένος, Il. 6, 160, Od. 8, 523; but also *a concubine*, Il. 24, 497.—III. *a mortal woman*, opp. to a goddess, Il. 14, 315, Od. 10, 228.—IV. *the female, mate* of animals, first in Arist. H. A.—V. in Il. 24, 58, γυναῖκα θησατο μαζόν, it has been taken as adj.; but μαζόν merely stands in the Homeric schema καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 564. (Akin to γόννις, γεννός, and many words in kindred tongues, Pott Forsch. 1, 253. γύναικ- is said to be from γυνή, εἶκω, as ἀνθρωπος from ἀνήρ, ὤψ, Id. 2, 45, 440.)

Γυννις, ιδος, ὁ, *a weakling*, Ar. Thesm. 136. (The form γύνις is wrong: cf. γεννός, ὕννος.)

Γῠπάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., *a nest, cranny*, Ar. Eq. 793.

Γύπη, ης. ἡ, (γύψ) *a vulture's nest*: in genl. *a hole, cranny*; cf. κύπη.

Γῠπιὰς πέτρα, ἡ, *a vulture-haunted* crag, Aesch. Supp. 796.

Γῠπινος, η, ον, (γύψ) *of a vulture*, πτέρυξ, Luc. [ῠ]

Γῠπώδης, ες, (γύψ, εἶδος) *vulture-like*, Arist. Physiogn.

†Γυραί, ῶν, Poet. έων, αἱ, (γυρός) πέτραι, *the Gyrae*, rocks so called in the Icarian sea, on which Ajax was shipwrecked, Od. 4, 500: acc. to Q. Sm. 14, 570, near the promontory of Caphareus in Euboea. Hence

†Γυραίη πέτρη, ἡ, *the Gyrean rock*, Od. 4, 507.

Γῠραλέος, α, ον,=γυρός, *rounded, curved*, Opp.

Γυργάθος, ου, ὁ, *a wicker-basket*, Ar. Fr. 19, esp. for catching fish, *a net*, Arist. H. A.: proverb, γυργαθον φυσᾶν, *to labour in vain*, Aristaen.

Γῠρεύω, (γῦρος) *to run round about* to catch, Strab.

Γῠρητόμος, ον, (γῦρος, τέμνω) *tracing a circle, circular*, αὐλαξ, Anth.

†Γυρίδας, α, ὁ, *Gyrdas*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Polyb. 4, 35, 5.

†Γῠρίνη, ης, ἡ, (γῦρος) *a kind of* cake, prob. so called from its circular form, Luc. Tragop. 158.

†Γυρινναι, ης, ἡ, *Gyrinna*, or Γυρινώ, οῦς, ἡ, a friend of the poetess Sappho, Sapph.

Γῠρῖνος, ου, ὁ, also γύρινος, *a tadpole, porwigle*, so called from their *round* shape, βάτραχος γυρινος, Plat. Theaet. 161 D: also γερυνος or γέρῦν, Nic.

Γῠρῑνώδης, ες, (γυρῖνος, εἶδος) *like a tadpole*, Arist. H. A.

Γυριος, α, ον, (γυρός) *circular, round*. [ῠ]

Γῦρις, εως, ἡ, *the finest meal*, Lat. *pollen*, Ath. Hence

Γῦρίτης, ου, ὁ, *bread of the finest meal*, Geop.

Γῠροδρόμος, ον, (γῦρος, δραμεῖν) *running round in a circle*, Anth.

Γυροειδής, ές, (γῦρος, εἶδος) *like a circle, round*, Diosc.

Γῦρόθεν, adv. from γῦρος, *in a circle*, Liban.

Γῦρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, prob. better γῦρίμαντις, (γῦρις, μάντις)=ἀλευρόμαντις, Artem.

ΓΥ̓ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a round ring, circle*, Polyb.: *a round hole* to plant a tree in, Theophr.

Γῦρόω, ῶ, (γυρός) *to round, bend, twist*, Opp.—II. *to surround*, LXX.—III. *to plant in a γυρός*, Arat.: *to dig round*, Geop.

†Γυρτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Gyrtius*, i. e. Hyrtius, Il. 14, 512.

†Γυρτιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Gyrtias*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

†Γυρτών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Gyrton*, a city of Thessaly on the Peneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 57: Γυρτώνιος, α, ον, *of Gyrton*; οἱ Γυρτώνιοι, *the Gyrtonians*, Thuc. 2, 22.

†Γυρτώνη, ης, ἡ, *Gyrtone*,=foreg., Il. 2, 738.

Γύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (γυρόω) *a whirling round*: *a digging round*, Geop.

Γυψ, γῦπός, ὁ, *a vulture*, Hom.

Γύψος, ου, ἡ, *chalk*, Hdt. 7, 69.—2. *gypsum*, from Theophr. downwards. Hence

Γυψόω, ῶ, *to rub with chalk, chalk over*, Hdt. 3, 24: *to plaster with gypsum*, Geop.

†Γωβρύας, Ion. -ης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Gobryas*, a Persian nobleman, Hdt. 3, 70: others in Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 1, An. 1, 7, 12, etc.

†Γώγανα, ων, τά, *Gogăna*, a region of Persia, Arr. Ind. 38, 7.

†Γωγαρηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Gogarēne*, a region of Greater Armenia, Strab.

ΓΩΔΕὈΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a hole, lair* of a wild beast, Arist. H. A: heterog. plur. γωλεά, Nic. Th. 125, γωλειά, Lyc. 376. (akin to γαῦλος, κοῖλος, cf. φωλεός.)

Γών, Ion. for γοῦν, as ὢν for οὖν, Hdt.

ΓΩΝἸΑ, ας, ἡ, *a corner, angle*, our *coign*, Hdt. 1, 51, etc.—II. *a joiner's square*, Plat. Phil. 51 C.—III. *the buttress* of a bridge, *made angular* to divide the stream, Diod. Hence

Γωνιαῖος, α, ον, *angular*, Dion. H.

Γωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cornering off, squaring the angles*: ἐπῶν γ., nicely-fitted, *well-finished verses*, Ar. Ran. 956.

Γωνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γωνία, Luc.

Γωνιοβόμβυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, (γωνία, βόμβυξ) *one that buzzes in a corner*, nickname of Grammarians, Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A.

Γωνιοειδής, ές, (γωνία, εἶδος) *angular*, Theophr. Adv. -δῶς.

Γωνιοποιέω, (γωνία, ποιέω) *to make into an angle*, Gal.

Γωνιόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, *crook-footed*, Diog. L.

Γωνιοσύλλος, ον, (γωνία, φύλλον) *with pointed leaves*, Theophr.

Γωνιόω, ῶ, (γωνία) *to make angular*: in pass. *to be* or *become angular*, Dion.

Γωνιώδης, ες,=γωνιοειδής, Thuc. 8, 104.

†Γωρυδάλη, ης, ἡ, *Gorydale*, a city of India, Strab.

Γωρῦτός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bow-case, quiver*, Od. 21, 54, Lyc. 548: also ἡ γωρυτος in A. P. 6, 34. (akin to χωρέω, κωρυκος, Lat. *corytos*.)

Δ.

Δ, δ, δέλτα, indecl., fourth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral, δ'=τέσσαρες and τέταρτος, but δ=4000.

Changes of δ in the dialects.—I. Aeol. into β, as σάνδαλον into σάμβαλον, and used for β, as ὀδελός for ὀβελός.—II. Dor. into γ, as ἀμερδω, δᾶ, ὄνυφος, for ἀμέργω, γᾶ, γνοφος, —III. Ion. into ζ, as Ζεύς, ζορξ, ζω-, into Δεύς, δορξ, δα-: while Dor. ζ changes into σδ, as in μελισδω, φρίσδομαι, for μελίζω, φρυζομαι, and sometimes into δδ, as γυμνώδδομαι for γυμνάζομαι.—IV. into θ, as we have both ἥδομαι, ψεῦδος, Dss, and γηθέω, ψύθος, θεά.—V. into κ, as δαίω and καιω, δνόφος and κνεφας: cf. II.—VI. into λ, as δάκρυ *lacryma*, δασύς λάσιος.—VII. into σ, as ὀδμή, ὀσμή, also with an additional consonant, βάδος and βασμός, ἔδω and ἐσθιω.—VIII. into τ, as γδουπος and κτυπος, δειμός and τιμαι, δαίδες and *taedae*.—IX. sometimes δ is inserted to give a softer or fuller sound, ἀνήρ, ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός, and so, &c. to Buttm. Lexil. ἐχθοδοπῆσαι 4, in some compounds, as Lat. *prodesse, prodire*.—X. at the beginning of some words δ is now added, now omitted, as in δείλη and εἴλη, δή and ἤ, δώκω and ἴακω, δαίω and αὔω. Buttm. Lexil. δειλη, q. v.

Δᾰ-, intensive prefix, =ζε- (v. δ, III.), as in δάσκιος, δαφοινος, *thick*-shaded, *deep*-red.

Δᾱ, Dor. for γᾶ, γῆ, usu. in voc., yet Theocr. has the acc. δᾶν.

†Δάαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dahae*, in Hdt. 1, 125, Δάοι, a Scythian tribe, dwelling on the eastern shore of the Caspian, corresponding nearly to modern *Dehistan*, Strab.

†Δαβίδ, Δανίδ, indecl., and Δαυΐδης, ου, ὁ, Jos., *David*, N. T.: in Hebr. 4, 7, ἐν Δαβίδ, *in the book of David*, i. e. the Psalms.

Δαγκανω, late form of δάκνω.

Δάγμα, τό, for ὀδαγμα, Nic.

Δᾱγυς, ῦδος, ἡ, *a wax-doll*, used in magic rites, *a puppet*, Theocr. 2, 110, ubi al. δατύς. (prob. a Thessal. word, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 8, 73.) [ῠ]

†Δᾱδάκης, ου, ὁ, *Dadăces*, a Persian officer, Aesch. Pers. 304. [ᾰ̄]

†Δαδικαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dadicae*, a Persian tribe on the borders of Sogdiana, Hdt. 3, 91.

†Δάδινος, η, ον, (δάς) *of pine* or *fir*, Gal.

Δάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δαίς, δάς, *a little torch*, Hipp.

Δαδοκοπέω, (δάς, κόπτω) *to cut into torches, τὴν πεύκην*, Theophr.; cf. δᾳδουργέω.

Δᾰδόομαι, pass. (δάς) *to become resinous*, Theophr.

Δᾰδουργέω, ῶ, *to cut* or *split into torches*, hence πεύκη δᾳδουργουμενη, Theophr.: from

Δᾰδουργός, όν, (δάς, *ἔργω) *a torch-maker*, Theophr.

Δᾰδουχέω, ῶ, *to be a* δᾳδοῦχος, *to hold torches*, esp. in pageants, Eur. Tro. 343. Pass. *to be illuminated*, Ath.

Δᾰδουχία, ας, ἡ, *a holding of torches, illumination*, Plut. From

Δᾰδοῦχος, ον, (δάς, ἔχω) *holding torches*: as subst. *a torch-bearer*, esp. at the festival of the Eleusinian Demeter (Ceres), representing her search for her daughter: this office was hereditary in the family of Cal-

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has, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 3, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10: hence metaph. δαδοῦχοι σοφίας, Plut.

Δαδοφορέω, ῶ, *to hold torches*, Luc. —II. *to bear resin*, Theophr.: from

Δαδοφόρος, ον, (δᾳς, φέρω) *holding torches*, Nύξ, Bacchyl. 40, ubi v. Neue.

Δᾳδώδης, ες, (δᾴς, εἶδος) *resinous*, Theophr.

Δᾴδωσις, εως, ἡ, (δᾳδόομαι) *a becoming resinous*, Theophr.

Δάειρα, ας, ἡ, contr. Δαῖρα, (δαῆναι) *the knowing one*, epith. of Persephone (Proserpina) at Athens, Lyc. [δά] Hence

Δᾱειρίτης, ου, ὁ, *priest of Daïra*.

Δᾱείω, Ep. subj. aor. 2 pass. of *δάω, for δαῶ, Hom.

Δαελός, Syracusan word for δαλός, Sophr.

*Δάζομαι, assumed as pres. to form some tenses of δαίω, *to divide*.

Δαήμεναι, Ep. for δαῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *δάω, δαίω.

Δᾱημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *skill, knowledge, wisdom*, Ap. Rh.: from

Δᾱήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δαῆναι) *knowing, experienced in* a thing, c. gen., ἄβλων, Od. 8, 159; also ἐν παλάμῃσι, ἐν πάντεσσ' ἔργοισι, Il. 15, 411; 23, 671. Superl. δαημονέστατος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12.

Δᾱῆναι, inf. from ἐδάην, of *δάω.

ΔΑΗΡ, έρος, ὁ, voc. δᾶερ, *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, Il., answering to the fem. γάλως. (Strictly digammated δαϝήρ, the Sanscr. *dêvri*, Lat. *levir*: cf. δάκρυ, *lacryma*.) [gen. pl. δαέρων, as dissyll. in Il. 24, 769.]

†Δάης, ου, ὁ, *Daës*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Δάηται, 3 sing. subj. aor. mid. from δαίω, Il.

Δαητός, όν, (δαῆναι) *wise*, v. l. Orph. for δαϊκτός.

Δαί, used only after interrogatives, very common in colloquial language, and so in Plat., and Comic wr., expressing wonder or curiosity, e. g. τί δαί; what *then?* πῶς δαί; how *so?* said to be Att. for δή. Not found in Hom. (v. Spitzn. Il. 10, 408), nor, acc. to Pors. Med. 1008, Ellendt Lex. Soph., in Trag., but Herm. Vig. n. 346, leaves it in a few places of Eur.

Δᾶϊ, Ep. dat. from δαίς, for δαΐδι, Il. [ῐ]

†Δαίδαλα, ων, τά, *Daedala*, the extreme point of Peraea Rhodiorum in Caria, Strab.—2. a mountain of Caria on the confines of Lycia, Id.

†Δαίδαλα, ων, τά, *the Daedala*, a festival in Boeotia in honour of Juno, Paus.; v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

†Δαιδάλειος, α, ον, (Δαίδαλος) *of* or *belonging to Daedalus, Daedalēan*, Eur. Eurysth. Fr. 8.

Δαιδᾱλόδομος, ον, (δαιδάλεος, ὀδμή) *smelling artificially*, Emped. 309.

Δαιδάλεος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (δαιδάλλω) *cunningly* or *curiously wrought, richly dight*: Hom. and Hes. use it chiefly of metal or wood; sometimes of weaving, Hes. Th. 575, καλύπτρην δαιδ.; cf. δαίδαλα, Il. 14, 179; though Wolf maintains (Anal. 4, p. 505) that Hom. never uses it of weaving; v. Nitzsch ad Od. 1, 131: cf. δαίδαλος and πολυδαίδαλος.—2. *variegated, curiously marked*, ἔλαφος, Nonn.—II. *cunning, skilful*, χείρ, Anth.

Δαιδαλεύτρια, ας, ἡ, *a skilful workwoman*, Lyc. From

Δαιδαλεύω, = sq., Philo.

Δαιδάλλω, f. -ᾰλῶ, *to work cunningly, deck* or *inlay with curious art*, esp. of gold, silver, etc., Il. 18, 479, Od. 23, 200: in genl. *to trick out, embellish*, μῦθοι ψεύδεσι δεδαιδαλμένοι, Pind. O. 1, 46: also δαιδαλόω. (Prob. a redupl. form of the root δα-, *δάω, δαῆναι, etc., cf. Pott. Forsch. 1, 59, as our *cunning*, from *to ken*: cf. αἰόλος, ποικίλος.) Hence

Δαίδαλμα, ατος, τό, *a work of art*, Theocr. 1, 32.

Δαιδαλόεις, εσσα, εν, = δαιδάλεος, Anth.

Δαιδαλοεργός, όν, (δαίδαλος, *ἔργω) *curiously working*, Anth.

Δαίδαλον, τό, v. sq.

Δαίδᾰλος, η, ον, as adj., = δαιδάλεος, *cunningly* or *curiously wrought*, δαίδαλα πολλά, *much curious work*, Il. 14, 179; also in sing., δαίδαλον, *curious work*, Od. 19, 227: ὁ. μάχαιρα, Pind. N. 4, 95, πέπλος, Aesch. Eum. 635.—II. as prop. n., Δαίδαλος, ου, ὁ, *Daedalus*, i. e. *the cunning worker, the Artist*, of Cnosus in Crete, contemporary with Minos, the first sculptor who gave the appearance of motion to his statues by separating their feet, v. Stallb. Plat. Meno 97 D. Homer mentions him, Il. 18, 592, as the maker of a χορός (q. v.) for Ariadne, (v. δαιδάλλω.) Other artists of this name are mentioned by Pausanias, Athen., etc.

Δαιδᾰλόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαίδαλος, χείρ) *cunning of hand*, Anth.

Δαιδαλόω, = δαιδάλλω, Pind. O. 1, 170.

Δαΐζω, f. -ΐξω: part. pf. pass. δεδαϊγμένος, also δεδαϊσμένος: part. aor. 1 pass. δαϊχθείς, also δαϊσθείς, (δαίω) *To sever, cleave, slay, sacrifice*, Od. 14, 434, Il. 2, 416; 18, 27: but Hom. usu. in pass. in phrase χαλκῷ δεδαϊγμένος: but ἐδαΐζετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν, his soul *was divided* within him, i. e. was in doubt, Il. 9, 8, cf. 14, 20; so too δαΐζόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν διχθάδια, *divided, doubting*, between two opinions: but φρεσὶν ἔχων δεδαϊγμένον ἦτορ, a heart *torn and tortured* by misery, Od. 13, 320; again Il. 17, 535, δεδαϊγμένος ἦτορ, *pierced through* the heart, as if χαλκῷ had been supplied: δαΐζειν πόλιν, *to destroy* a city *utterly*, Aesch. Supp. 680. [δᾰ]

†Δάϊθος, ου, ὁ, *Daïthus*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.

†Δαϊκλῆς, έους, ὁ, (δαΐς, κλέος) *Daïcles*, a Messenian, conqueror in the Olympic games, Dion. H.

Δαϊκτάμενος, η, ον, (δαΐς, κτείνω) better read in two words δαΐ κτάμενος, *slain in battle*, Il. 21, 146, 301.

Δαϊκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (δαΐζω) γόος, *heart-rending* wail, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Δαϊκτής, οῦ, ὁ, (δαΐζω) = foreg.: φθόνος, Anacreont.

Δαϊκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from δαΐζω, *slain*, to be slain, Orph.

Δαΐκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δαϊκτήρ, Aesch. Supp. 798.

†Δαΐλοχος, ου, ὁ, (δαΐς, λέγω) *Daïlŏchus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hier. 1, 31.

†Δαΐμαχος, ου, ὁ, (δαΐς, μάχομαι) *Daïmăchus*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 20, Ath., etc.

†Δαϊμένης, ους, ὁ, (δαΐς, μένω) *Daïmenes*, son of Tisamenus, Paus.

Δαιμονάω, ῶ, (δαίμων) *to be overruled by destiny*, etc., δαιμονᾷ δόμος κακοῖς, the house is *plunged in heavensent* woes, Aesch. Cho. 566: so ὁ. ἐν ἀτα, Theb. 1001.—2. c. acc., ὁ. ἄχη, *to have* griefs *decreed one*, Ar. Thesm. 1054: hence—II. absol. *to be possessed by an evil spirit, be driven to madness, to be mad*, Eur. Phoen. 888, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9.

Δαιμονιάω, = δαιμονάω, Joseph.

Δαιμονίζομαι, as mid., = δαιμονάω, ἄλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαιμονίζεται τύχην, each one hath his own *fate appointed*, Philem. p. 426.—II. as pass. *to be deified*, Soph. Fr. 180.—2. *to be possessed with a devil*, N. T.

Δαιμονικός, ή, όν, (δαίμων) of per sons *possessed by a demon*, Plut.; of things, *sent, inflicted by a demon*, φθόνος, Ib.

Δαιμονιόληπτος, ον, (δαιμόνιον λαβεῖν) *possessed by a devil*, Eccl.

Δαιμόνιον, ου, τό, *the Deity* or *divine Essence*, Lat. *numen*, Hdt. 5, 87, Eur., Plat., etc.: acc. to Arist. θεὸς ἢ θεοῦ ἔργον.—II. esp. *an inferior race of divine beings, demons*, opp. to θεοί, καινὰ δαιμόνια εἰςφέρειν, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 24 B.—2. the name by which Socrates called his *genius*, or the *spirit* he supposed to dwell within him, v. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2: Kühner, prolegg. ad Xen. Mem. § 5. —3. in N. T. esp. *an evil spirit, a devil*, Matth. 12, 24, etc. (not dim. from δαίμων, but neut. from δαιμόνιος.)

Δαιμονιόπληκτος, ον, (δαιμόνιον, πλήσσω) = δαιμονιόληπτος. Hence

Δαιμονιοπληξία, ας, ἡ, *a being* δαιμονιόπληκτος.

Δαιμόνιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (Aesch. Theb. 891), *of, belonging to a* δαίμων.—I. in Hom. only in vocat. δαιμόνιε, in addresses, expressing something *astonishing* or *strange*, in good sense, *noble, excellent*, Od. 14, 443, but more freq. as a reproach, *strange, unhappy man, misguided wretch*, as Il. 2, 200: in Att. usu. ironical, *my fine fellow!* like ὦ βέλτιστε, but also in wheedling, *my good fellow! good sir!* Ar. Ran. 44, 175.—II. from Hdt. and Pind. downwds. *anything depending on, proceeding from the Deity* or *Fate*: so δαιμονίη ὁρμή, Hdt. 7, 18, ἀραί, Aesch., ἄχη, Soph.; εἰ μή τι δαιμόνιον εἴη, were it not *a divine intervention*, Xen.; τὰ δαιμόνια, *visitations of Heaven*, Thuc., etc.: of persons, *divine, godlike*, Plat.: and so in genl. *of godlike* or *superhuman nature*, and so *preeminent in* anything, σοφίαν, Luc. Adv. -ως, opp. to ἀνθρωπίνως, Aeschin. 72, 33: and so *marvellously, strangely, extraordinarily*, Ar. Nub. 76: so too in neut. pl. δαιμόνια, Ar. Pac. 585, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 3; and in fem. dat. δαιμονίᾳ formed like κοινῇ, θεσπεσίῃ, etc., Pind. O. 9, 118, with v. l. δαιμονίως.

Δαιμονιώδης, ες, (δαιμόνιον, εἶδος) *like a demon*.—II. *devilish*, N. T. James 3, 15.

Δαιμονοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, (δαίμων, βλάβη) *a heaven-sent visitation*, Polyb.

Δαιμονοφόρητος, ον, (δαίμων, φορέω) *possessed by a demon*.

Δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *a god, goddess*, used like θεός and θεά of individual gods, Il. 1, 222; 3, 420.—II. *the Deity, divine essence*, Lat. *numen*, to which are attributed events beyond man's power, yet not to be assigned to any special god. This is in Hom. the usu. signf., στυγερὸς δ., *an evil deity*, Od. 5, 396, κακὸς δ., Od. 10, 64, or periphr., δαίμονος αἶσα κακή, Od. 11, 61: hence *fate, destiny, fortune*, good or bad, δαίμονα δώσω, *I will give thee an ill destiny*, i. e. death, Il. 8, 166; πρὸς δαίμονα, *against fate*, Il. 17, 98: but σὺν δαίμονι, *with the favour of the gods*, Il. 11, 792: so freq. in Trag. for special interventions, *fate, death*, Lat. *sors*, v. Valck. Hipp. 809: κατὰ δαίμονα, *by chance*, Hdt. 1, 111.—III. *the souls of men of the golden age*, hover-

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ing between heaven and earth, and acting as tutelary deities, Lat. *lares, lemures, genii*, were *δαίμονες*, cf. Hes. Op. 121: they formed the connecting link between gods and men, and so Aesch., Pers. 620, calls the deified Darius *δαίμων*: hence when *δαίμονες* and *θεοί* are joined, the *δαίμονες* are gods of lower rank; and here note, that *θεός* is never used for *δ.*, though *δ.* is for *θ.*, v. signf. I. In later authors, as Luc., in genl. *departed souls*, Lat. *manes, lemures*.—IV. in N. T. *an evil spirit, devil*, Matth. 8, 31, etc.

B. = *δαήμων, knowing, skilled in, μάχης*, Archil. 4, 4. (Some held this last to be the first meaning of the word; but it prob. comes from *δαίω, to divide* or *distribute destinies*: cf. Alcm. 48.)

Δαίνῦ', 2 sing. imperf. mid. from *δαίνυμι*, for *ἐδαίνυσο, ἐδαίνυο*; Il. 24, 63.

Δαινύῃ, 2 sing. subj. pres. from *δαινύω*, Od. 8, 243.

Δαίνυμι, also *δαινύω*, fut. *δαίσω*, (*δαίω*) *to distribute, assign as a share*, esp. at meals *δαίνυ δαῖτα γέροντι, give the old men a banquet*, Il. 9, 70; so *τύφον, γάμον, to give a funeral* or *wedding feast*, Od. 3, 309, Il. 19, 299; *δ. τινά τινι, to feast* one *on* a thing, Hdt. 1, 162.—2. pass. *δαίνυμαι*, fut. *δαίσομαι, to be entertained, to feast*, in Hom. much more freq. than Act.: also c. acc. *δαῖτα, ἑκατόμβας, κρέα δαίνυσθαι, to feast on, consume, eat*, so Hdt. 3, 18: met. *to devour*, of Hades, Soph. El. 543: *to eat, burn*, like poison, Id. Tr. 765.

†*Δαινῦτο*, 3 sing. pres. opt. for *δαίνυτο*, Il. 24, 665, and *δαινύατο*, 3ᵈ pl. for *δαίνυντο*, Od. 18, 248, from *δαίνυμι*.

Δαινύω,=*δαίνυμι*, Call. Cer. 84.

Δάϊος, α, ον, in Trag. also *ος, ον*, Ion. and Hom. *δήϊος, η, ον*, Att. contr. *δᾶος*, (*δαίω, δαΐς*) *hostile, destructive, dreadful*, Hom., but only in Il., esp. as epith. of *πῦρ, burning, consuming* fire; in this signf. the Att. poets also use the Ion. form: *δάϊοι, the enemy*, *λάφυρα δάων*, Aesch. Theb. 271, *φόβημα δαΐων*, Soph. O. C. 699.—2. *unhappy, wretched*, Trag., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 771; always in Dor. form.—II. (*δαῆναι*) *knowing, cunning, τεχνίτης*, Anth. [*δᾰΐος*: but in Hom., where the last syll. is long, the word is dissyl.: so in Att. *δᾶος*, Aesch. Pers. 271.]

Δαΐφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δάϊος, φρήν*) *unhappy, miserable*, prob. l. for *δαίφρων*, Aesch. Theb. 919.

†*Δαΐππος, ου, ὁ, Daippus*, a statuary, Paus.

†*Δαίρα, ἡ*, contd. from *Δάειρα*.

Δαίρω, inf. aor. *δῆραι*,=*δέρω, to flay, cudgel*, Ar. Nub. 442, and later: Gramm. are divided between this form and *δείρω*.

Δαίς (A), gen. *δαΐδος, ἡ*, Att. contr. *δᾷς, δᾳδός* (*δαίω to kindle*) *a fire-brand, pine-torch*, Lat. *taeda*, Hom., only in Od., and always in plur.: but in sing., Ar. Nub. 1491: metaph. *ἐπὶ τὴν δᾷδα προελθεῖν*, to come to the *funeral-torch*, i. e. end of life, Plut. 2, 789 A, as Propert. 4, 12, 46, *virimus insignes inter utramque facem*.—2. as collective noun, *pine-wood*, such as torches were made of, Thuc. 7, 53, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23.—3. *a disease in trees*, like Lat. *taeda*, Theophr., cf. *ἐνδᾳδοῦσθαι*.

Δαΐς, ἡ (B), mostly in apoc. dat., *δαΐ*, as always in Hom., and so Hes. Th. 650, Aesch. Theb. 926; acc. *ἐς δαΐν*, Call. Fr. 243, (perhaps akin to *δαίω*) *war, battle*.

Δαΐς, (C), gen., *δαιτός, ἡ*, (*δαίω, to divide*) *a meal, feast, banquet*, oft. in Hom., who calls the usu. meal *δαὶς ἐΐση, equally-divided*, because each guest got his share: *δαὶς πίειρα*, Lat. *coena opipare apparata, a sumptuous* banquet, Il. 19, 179: *a sacrificial feast*, Il. 24, 69: also in plur., Od. 20, 182: used even of beasts of prey, Il. 24, 43.—2. of the *meat* or *food* itself, Eur. Cycl. 245.

†*Δαίσιος, ου, ὁ*, a Macedonian month, corresponding to the Attic Thargelion, Plut. Alex. 16.

†*Δαισιτιᾶται, ῶν, οἱ*, the *Daesitiātae*, a Pannonian tribe, Strab.

Δαίσφαλτος, ον, (*δαΐς, σφάλλω*) *of uncertain issue, πάλη*, Lyc.

†*Δαιταλάομαι*, (*δαίτη*) *to consume, to feast on*, Lyc. 654.

Δαιταλεύς, έως, ὁ, (*δαίνυμι*) *a guest, banquetter, ἄκλητος δ., an unbidden guest*, of the eagle eating Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1024.

Δαιταλουργία, ας, ἡ, (*δαίτη, *ἔργω*) *cookery*, Lyc.

Δαίτη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *δαΐς, a feast, banquet*, Hom.: of beasts, Nic. Hence

Δαίτηθεν, adv., *from a feast*, Od. 10, 216.

†*Δαίτης, ου, ὁ, Daetes*, a Trojan hero, Mimn. ap. Ath. 174 A.

Δαῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (*δαίω*) *a torch*: and from some fancied resemblance, *a head of garlic*, dub. in Hipp. ap. Gal.

Δαιτρεία, ας, ἡ, a place where meat is cut up: from

Δαιτρεύω, (*δαιτρός*) *to divide, distribute, ἐς δῆμον*, Il. 11, 705: esp. *to cut up, carve, portion out*, Od. 14, 433; 15, 323: *to slay, to destroy*, Ap. Rh.: later of feeding of wild beasts, Opp.

Δαιτρόν, οῦ, τό, (*δαίω*) *that which is assigned one, a portion, δαιτρὸν πίνειν*, to drink *one's share*, Il. 4, 262.

Δαιτρός, οῦ, ὁ, (*δαίω*) *one that carves and portions out*, esp. meat at table, Od. 1. 141, etc. Hence

Δαιτροσύνη, ης, ἡ, the art of carving meat and portioning it out, a helping at table, Od. 16, 253.

†*Δαιτυμονεύς, έως* Ep. *ῆος, ὁ*,=sq., Nonn.

Δαιτῦμών, όνος, ὁ, (*δαΐς*) *one that is entertained, an invited guest*, Od., in plur.: in genl. *an eater*, Eur. Cycl. 610: later also *δαιτυμονεύς*.—2. *one that prepares a meal, a cook*, but so only in Od. 4, 620, cf. Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 9; Wolf Proleg. cxxxi., suspects the passage, but not so Nitzsch.

Δαιτύς, ύος, ἡ, Ep. for *δαΐς, a meal*, Il. 22, 496.

†*Δαίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Daetor*, a Trojan slain by Teucer, Il. 8, 275.

†*Δαΐφαντος, ον, ὁ*, (*δαΐς, φαίνομαι*) *Daïphantus*, masc. pr. n., Plut., Ael., etc.

†*Δαϊφάρνης, ὁ, Daïpharnes*, a Persian masc. pr. n., Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21.

Δαΐφρων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*δάϊς, φρήν*) *of warlike mind, eager for the fray, bold*, oft. joined with *ἱππόδαμος*, Il.—II. (*δαῆναι, φρήν*) *of knowing mind, prudent, thoughtful*, oft. with *ποικιλομήτης*, Od.—Later poets use the word in both senses; but in Hom. the first sense belongs to Il., the second to Od.: Il. 24, 325, is the only place of Il. where we must assume the sense of *prudent*: and even the ancients thought this book later than the rest of the Il.; H. Hom. Cer. follows Od.; v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Nitzsch Od. 1, 48, takes *δαῆναι* for the common root of both signfs., and só of warriors, *tried, proved*; of other men, *prudent, experienced*.

†*Δαίφρων, ονος, ὁ, Daïphron*, son of Aegyptus. Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†*Δαιχθείς*, 1 aor. part. pass. from *δαΐζω*, Eur. Iph. T. 872.

ΔΑΙΩ (A),=*καίω*, only in pres. and impf., *to light up, kindle, πῦρ, φλόγα*, Hom.: never intrans., *ἰὼν* in Il. 5, 4, *δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθος πῦρ*, Minerva is the subject—*she lit up* a fire on his helm: but in pass. *δαίομαι, to burn, blaze*, Hom., who besides pres. and imperf. has in Il. *δάηται* [ᾶ], subj. of 2 aor. *ἐδαόμην*: *δαίεται ὅσσε*, the eyes *sparkle*, Od. 6, 132: to this also belongs perf. and plqpf. *δέδηα, ἐδεδήειν*, poet. *δεδήειν*, always in metaph. sense *πόλεμος, ἔρις, μαχη, ἐνοπὴ δέδηε*, war, etc., *blazed forth*, Il. (except *πυρὶ ὅσσα δεδήει*, Il. 12, 466); so *ὅσσα δεδήει*, the report *spread like wild-fire*, Il. 2, 93, like Lat. *flagrat bellum, flagrat rumor*. A perf. pass. *δέδαυμαι*, like *κούω*, etc., from *καΰω*, occurs Simon. 212. (The Sanscr. root is *dah*, to burn: hence *δαΐς δαΐδος, δαλός δάος*.)

ΔΑΙΩ (B), *to divide, part, distribute*; in act. sense *δαΐζω* is used for *δάω*, but we find in pass. *δαίεται ἦτορ, my heart is divided, distracted*, Od. 1, 48, and perf. *δέδασμαι*, Il. 1, 125, Hdt. 2, 84, 3 plur. *δεδάαται*, Od. 1, 23. More usu. the mid. *δαίομαι* is found in act. sense, fut. *δάσομαι*, aor. 1 *ἐδασάμην*, (cf. *δατέομαι*) *to distribute, portion out, μοίρας, κτήματα*, Hom., *κρέα, to distribute portions of meat*, Od. 15, 140; but *Ἕκτορα κυσὶ δῶκε δάσασθαι*, he gave the dogs Hector *to tear in pieces*, Il. 23, 21, cf. Od. 18, 87. The aor. *ἔδαισα* used in the sense *of to feast*, from Hdt. downwds., though formed from *δαίω*, belongs by strict analogy to *δαίνυμι*, q. v., cf. Buttm. Catal. in voc. (The Sanscr. root is *dā*, to cut off, hence *δαΐζω, δαὶς δαιτός. δαίνυμι, δαιτρός, δατέομαι*: and perh. also akin *δάπτω, dapes*.)

Δᾰκέθῡμος, ον, (*δακεῖν, θυμός*) *biting the heart, heart-stinging, heart-eating, ἰδρώς*, Simon 15, 5, cf. *ἐγκέφαλος*, and *θυμοδακής*.

Δάκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of *δάκνω*.

Δάκετον, ου, τό, (*δακεῖν*)=*δακος, a stinging, poisonous animal*, Ar. Av. 1069. (Better prob. *δακετόν*, Jac. A. P. p. 451.)

†*Δᾰκία, ας, ἡ, Dacia*, a large country of Europe, lying along the Danube. Hence

Δᾰκῐκός, ἡ, όν, Dacian.

Δακνάζομαι, dep.,=*δάκνομαι*, poet. occurs only once, in metaph. sense *to be afflicted, mournful*, Aesch. Pers. 571.

ΔΑΚΝΩ, f. *δήξομαι*: perf. *δέδηγα*. aor. *ἔδακον*, inf. *δακεῖν*: (Hom. only uses aor., and that only in Il.) *To bite, sting*, esp. of dogs and gnats, Il.—*στόμιον δ., to champ* the bit, Aesch. Pr. 1009: *δάκνειν ἑαυτόν, to bite one's lips* for fear of laughing, Ar. Ran. 43; and hence prob. *δακεῖν θυμόν*, Id. Nub. 1369, *δ. χόλον*, Ap. Rh.—II. metaph. of pungent smoke and dust, *to sting, prick*, Ar. Ach. 18, Plut. 823.—III. of the mind, *to sting, vex, distress, μῦθος δάκε φρένας*, Il. 5, 403, cf. Hes. Th. 567; and so of love, Valck. Hipp. 1303. Pass. *to be vexed, annoyed, provoked, disgusted*, oft. in Eur.; *καρδίαν δάκνομαι*, Ar. Ach. 1; *λύπῃ καρδίαν δ.*, Eur. Rhes. 586; *ἐπί τινι, at* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 3, or c. part., e. g. *ἐδήχθη ἀκούσας*, Ib. 1, 4, 13. (The Sanscr. root is *dańć*

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or *δαϝ*, to bite: hence prob. *dantis*, tooth, Lat. *dens*, *ὁ-δούς ὁ-δόντ-ος*, Germ. *Zahn*.) [—]

Δᾰκνώδης, ες, (*δάκνω, εἶδος*) *biting, pungent*, Hipp.

†*Δᾶκοι, ων, οἱ, Daci, the Dacians, inhabitants of* Δακία, Strab.: also written *Δακοί*, and *Δᾶκες*, Dio Cass.

Δάκος, εος, τό, (*δακεῖν*) *an animal of which the bite or sting is dangerous, a snake, any noxious animal*, esp. *a beast of prey*: also *δάκετον*, Pind., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 646.—2. *a bite, sting*, Opp.

ΔΑ΄ΚΡΥ, *υος, τό*, poet. for *δάκρυον, a tear*, Lat. *lacryma*, Hom.: also like *δάκρυον*, any *drop*, as of *gum*, etc., *λιβάνου δ.*, Pind. Fr. 87, 2, *ὁ. πευκίνων*, Eur. Med. 1200.—Not apocop. for *δάκρυον*, as is shown by dat. plur. *δάκρυσι*. (The Lat. *lacrŭ-ma*, Sansc. *açru*.)

Δακρῠδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δάκρυ*.

Δάκρῦμα, ατος, τό, (*δακρύω*) *that which is wept for, a subject for tears*, Hdt. 7, 169.—II. *that which is wept, a tear*, Aesch. Pers. 134, Eur. Andr. 92, in plur.

Δακρυογόνος, ον, (*δάκρυ, *γένω*) *author of tears*, *Ἄρης, Aesch. Supp. 681.

Δακρῦόεις, εσσα, εν, (*δάκρυον*) *tearful*, Hom., whether of persons, *much weeping*, as Il. 21, 506; or of things, *calling forth tears, tear-causing, πόλεμος*, etc., Il. 5, 737, *γόος*, Od. 24, 323: *δακρυόεν γελάσαι*, as adv., *to smile through one's tears*, Il. 6, 484.

ΔΑ΄ΚΡΥΟΝ, *ου, τό*, poet. also *δάκρυ, δάκρῦμα, a tear*, Hom., who usu. joins it with *χέειν, λείβειν, εἴβειν, ἀπὸ βλεφάρων βάλλειν*: Ep. gen. *δακρυόφι*, Il. 17, 696, Od. 5, 152: *ἐς δάκρυα πίπτειν*, Hdt. 6, 21.—Later, *any thing that drops like tears, gum, sap, τῆς ἀκάνθης*, Hdt. 2, 96, *κρομμύου*, Hipp., Anth.: also=*δάκρυμα* I., Anth., cf. *δάκρυ*.

Δακρυοπετής, ές, (*δάκρυον, πίπτω*) *making tears fall* or *flow*, Aesch. Supp. 112.

Δακρυότῑμος, ον, (*δάκρυον, τιμή*) *honoured with tears*, Orph.

†*Δακρυόφι*, Ep. gen. pl. for *δακρύων*, Il. 17, 696, Od. 5, 152.

Δακρυπλώω, (*δάκρυ, πλέω*) *to swim* or *run over with tears*, of drunken men, *to be maudlin*, Od. 19, 122.

Δακρυῤῥοέω, ὠ, (*δάκρυ, ῥέω*) *to melt into tears*, Soph. Tr. 326; of the eyes, *to run with tears*. Hipp.: also of plants, *to drop gum*, Theophr.

Δακρυῤῥοος, ον, (*δάκρυ, ῥέω*) *melting into tears*, Eur. Supp. 773.

Δακρυσίστακτος, ον, (*δάκρυ, στάζω*) *dropping with tears, ῥεος*, a flood *of tears*, Aesch. Pr. 399.

Δακρῦτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *δακρύω, wept over, tearful, ἐλπίς*, Aesch. Cho. 236.

Δακρυχᾰρής, ές, (*δάκρυ, χαίρω*) *joying in tears*, Anth.

Δακρυχέων, ουσα, ον, (*δάκρυ, χέω*) *shedding tears, weeping*, freq. in Hom., and later Ep., but only in part.; and so too Aesch. Theb. 917: Nonn. has an impf. *δακρυχέεσκε*.

Δακρύω, fut. *-ύσω*, (*δάκρυ*) intr., *to weep, shed tears*, Hom., etc.: perf. pass. *δεδάκρῡμαι, to be tearful, be all in tears*, Il. 16, 7: *παρειαὶ δεδάκρυνται*, the cheeks *are wet with tears*, Il. 22, 491: hence *δεδακρυμένος, all tears*, like *κεκλαυμένος*, Plat. Ax: c. acc. cognato, *δακρύειν γόους, to utter tearful groans*, Soph. Aj. 579: of trees, *ὁ. κομμί, to weep* gum, Arr.—II. transit. *to weep for* a thing, *lament*, Aesch. Ag. 1490, Ar. Ach. 1027; and so pass. *to be wept for*, Id. Theb., 814.—III. *ὁ. βλέφαρα, to beweep* one's eyes, *flood* them *with tears*, Eur. Hel. 948. [ῡ, except in very late poets.]

Δακρυώδης, ες, (*δάκρυ, εἶδος*) *like tears*, Theophr.: *tearful*, Luc.: *ἕλκος*, a wound *distilling tear-like matter, running*, Hipp.

Δακτῠλήθρα, ή, (*δάκτυλος*) *a finger-sheath, a finger-tip*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17.—2. *an instrument of torture, thumb-screw*, LXX.

Δακτῠλιαῖος, α, ον, of a finger's length, breadth, etc., Hipp.

Δακτῠλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δάκτυλος, a toe*, Ar. Lys. 417. [λῐ]

Δακτυλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, = *δακτυλοδεικτέω*.

Δακτῠλικός, ή, όν, of or *for the finger*, Lat. *digitalis*: *αὐλός ὁ.*, a flute *played with the fingers*, Ath. 176 F: *ὁ. ψῆφος*, a stone *set in a ring*, Anth.—II. *dactylic, ῥυθμός*, Longin.

Δακτυλιογλυφία, ας, ή, the art of cutting seal-rings or *gems*, Plat. Alc. 1, 128 C: from

Δακτῠλιογλύφος, ου, ὁ, (*δακτύλιος, γλύφω*) *an engraver of gems*, Critias 56.

Δακτῠλιοθήκη, ης, ή, (*δακτύλιος, θήκη*) *a collection of gems*, Plin.: *a case* or *box where rings were kept*, Martial 11, 59.

†*Δακτύλιον, ου, τό*, Lat. *Scammonia; scammony*, Diosc.

Δακτύλιος, ου, ὁ, a ring, a seal-ring, Hdt. 2, 38, Plat., etc.: often worn as a charm, Ar. Plut. 884, Eupol. Dem. 22: hence—II. in genl. *any thing ring-shaped*, as—1. *the felloe* of a wheel, Hipp.—2. *the anus*, Diosc., cf. Lat. *anus, annulus*. [ῠ]

Δακτῠλιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (*δακτύλιος, *ἔργω*) *a ring-maker*, Pherecr. Incert. 77.

Δακτῠλίς, ίδος, ή, fem. of *δακτυλιαῖος*, name of a *kind of grape*, Plin.

Δακτῠλίτης. ον, ὁ, fem. *δακτυλῖτις, ιδος, ή*, (*δάκτυλος*) *finger-shaped*: as subst., *a kind of plant*, perh. *aristolochia*, Diosc.

†*Δακτυλοδεικτί*, adv. *by pointing with the finger*, Hdn.

Δακτυλοδεικτέω. ῶ. to point at with the finger, in scorn, Dem. 790, 20: from

Δακτῠλοδεικτός, όν, (*δάκτυλος, δείκνυμι*) *pointed at with the finger*, and so *notable, illustrious*, cf. Horace's *digito monstrari*, Aesch. Ag. 1332, cf. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 12.

Δακτῠλοδάχμη, ης, ή, (*δάκτυλος, δοχμή*) *four fingers' breadth, a palm*, elsewh. *παλαιστή*.

Δακτῠλοειδής, ές, (*δάκτυλος, εἶδος*) *like a finger*, Anth.

Δακτῠλοκαμψόδῦνος, ον, (*δάκτυλος, κάμπτω, ὀδύνη*) *wearying the fingers by keeping them bent*, Anth.

Δάκτῠλος, ου, ὁ: (from Theocr. downwds. we have a poet. plur. *δάκτυλα*, and in Nonn. a sing. *τὸ δάκτυλον*) *a finger, ἐπὶ δακτύλων συμβάλλεσθαι, to reckon on the fingers*, Hdt. 6, 63, cf. *χείρ*; *ὁ μέγας ὁ., the thumb*, Id. 3, 8: *ὁ. τοῦ ποδός, a toe*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 12: also without *ποδός*, Ar. Eq. 874, like Lat. *digitus*: also=*πόσθη*.—2. the shortest Greek measure of length, *a finger's breadth*, =about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. Hdt. 1, 60, etc.: hence a very short time, *πίνωμεν, δάκτυλος ἀμέρα*, Alcae. 31.—3. *a date*, fruit of the *φοίνιξ*. Aristot.—4. a metrical foot, *dactyl*, – ⏑ ⏑, Plat. Rep. 400 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 651.—5. as pr. n., *Δ. Ἰδαῖοι, the Dactyli Idaei*, mythical personages in Crete, priests of Cybele, and so prob. the same as the Corybantes, Strab.: called by Cicero, *Digiti Idaei*, de N. D. 3, 16. (Prob. like *digitas*, from the Sanscr. root *dic*, Lat. *in-dic-are*, Gr. *δεἰκ-νυμι*.)

Δακτῠλότριπτος, ον, (*δάκτυλος, τρίβω*) *worn by the fingers*, *ἄτρακτος*, Anth.

Δακτῠλωτός, ή, όν, (*δάκτυλος*) *with finger-like handles, ἔκπωμα*, Ion ap Ath. 468 C.

Δᾰλέομαι, Dor. for *δηλέομαι*.

Δᾰλερός, ά, όν, (*δαλός*) *burning, blazing, hot*, Emped.

Δᾰλίον, ου, τό, dim. from *δαλός*, Ar. Pac. 959.

†*Δάλιος, α, ον*, Dor. for *Δήλιος*, Soph. Aj. 704.

†*Δαλίς, ίδος, ή, Dalis*, a city of the island Panchaea, Diod. S.—II. a play of Apollophanes, Ath. 467 F.

†*Δαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, Dalion*, a river of Elis, falling into the Alpheus, Strab.

†*Δαλμανουθά, ή, Dalmanutha*, a small town or village near Magdala, N. T. Marc. 8, 10.

†*Δαλματεῖς*, and, *Δαλμάται, ῶν, οἱ, the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia*, Polyb., Strab. Hence

†*Δαλματία, ας, ή, Dalmatia*, a part of Illyricum, Strab.

†*Δαλματικός, ή, όν, of Dalmatia, Dalmatian*; fem. also *ἡ Δαλματίς*.

Δαλματική. ῆς, ή, a state-robe, esp. worn by officiating priests, *dalmatic*, Eccl.

†*Δάλμιον, ου, τό, Dalmium*, the chief city of Dalmatia, Strab.

Δᾰλός. οῦ, ὁ, (*δαίω*) *a fire-brand, piece of blazing wood*, Hom.; also in Aesch. Cho. 607: a kind of *meteor*, Arist. Meteor.—II. *a burnt out torch*, and so of an old man, Mel. 49, cf. Hor. *dilapsam in cineres facem*.—III. *a fagot, beacon light*, Anth.

†*Δᾱμᾱγητος, ου, ὁ*, (*δῆμος, ἄγω*) *leader of the people*, pr. n., *Damagetus*, a king of Ialyssus in Rhodes, Pind. Ol. 7, 32.—Others in Thuc. 5, 19; Dem.; etc.

†*Δᾱμαγόρας, α, ὁ*, Dor. for *Δημαγόρας, Damagoras*, masc. pr. n., App.

†*Δᾱμᾱγων, ὁ*, (*δῆμος, ἄγω*) *Damagon*, i. e. *people-leading*, a Spartan, Thuc. 3, 92.

Δαμάζω, post-Hom. form of *δαμάω*, at least the pres. is not found before Eur., though we have the aor. pass. *ἐδαμάσθην* in Il., cf. *δαμάω*.

Δᾰμαῖος, ου, ὁ, πατήρ, epithet of Neptune in Pind. O. 13, 98: prob. from *δαμάω. the Tamer*.

Δαμαλείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δαμάλης, δάμαλις*.

Δαμάλη, ης, ἡ, = *δάμαλις*, Eur. Bacch. 739, and Theocr.

Δαμαλήβοτος, ον, (*δαμάλη, βόσκω*) *fed on by young cattle. ἀκρη*, Anth.

Δαμάλης, ου, ὁ, (*δαμάω*) *one that tames, subdues, overpowers*, *Ἔρως, Anacr. 2, 1.—II. *a young steer*, Arist H. A.; cf. fem. *δάμαλις*.

Δαμαλῃφάγος, ον, (*δαμάλη, φαγεῖν*) *beef-eating*, *Ἡρακλῆς, Anth. [ᾰ]

Δαμᾰλίζω, f. *-ίσω*. poet. lengthd. collat. form of *δαμάω, δαμάζω, to tame, subdue, overpower*, Pind. P. 5. 163.

Δάμαλις, εως, ἡ, (*δαμάω*) *a young cow, heifer, calf*, Lat. *juvenca*, Aesch. Suppl. 350, cf. *δαμάλη* and *δαμάλης*.—II. like *μόσχος* and *πῶλος, a girl*, Anth. cf. Hor. Carm. 2, 5.

Δαμαλοπόδια, ων, τά, (*δάμαλος πούς*) *calves' feet*, Alex. Trall.

Δάμαλος, ου, ὁ, a calf, Lat. *vitulus*.

Δαμαντῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, a tamer, Alcm. 3, acc. to Schol. Ven. Od. 14, 216.

Δάμαρ, αρτος, ἡ, (*δαμάω*) *a wife, spouse*, Hom. Strictly *one that is*

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tamed or *yoked*, like *conjux*, whereas *an unwedded maiden* was ἀδάμαστος, ἀδμής.

†Δᾱμᾰρέτη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for Δημαρέτη, *Damarĕte*, wife of Gelon of Syracuse, Diod. S. Hence

†Δαμαρέτειος, α, ον, *of Damarete*, νόμισμα, Diod. S.

†Δάμαρις, ιδος, ἡ, *Damaris*, an Athenian female converted by St. Paul, Act. 17, 34.

†Δάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Damas*, a hero from Aulis, Qu. Sm. 8, 303.—2. the father of the poet Alcman, Welck. fr. Alc. p. 7.

†Δαμασάνδρα, ας, ἡ, (δαμάω, ἀνήρ) *Damasandra*, mother of the younger Lais, Ath. 574 E.

Δαμάσδω, Dor. for δαμάζω, Theocr. 4, 55.

†Δαμασήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δαμάω, ἀνήρ) *man-subduing*, pr. n., *Damasenor*, tyrant of Miletus, Plut.

†Δαμασία, ας, ἡ, *Damasia*, a stronghold of the Vindelicii, Strab.

†Δαμασίας, ου, ὁ, *Damasias*, son of Penthilus, Paus.—2. an Athenian archon, Dion. H. 3, 35.—3. an athlete, Luc.

†Δαμασίθῡμος, ου, ὁ, (δαμάω, θυμός) *Damasithymus*, son of Candaules, king of Calydnae, Hdt. 7, 98.

Δαμασίμβροτος, ον, (δαμάω, βροτός) *taming mortals, man-slaying*, Σπάρτη, Simon. 164; αἰχμή, Pind. O. 9, 119.

Δαμάσιππος, ον, (δαμάω, ἵππος) *horse-taming*, epith. of Minerva, v. Stesich. 97, Kleine.

†Δαμάσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Damasippus*, son of Icarus, Apollod. 3, 10, 6.—2. father of Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 34. —3. a Macedonian, Polyb. 31, 25.

Δάμασις, εως, ἡ, (δαμάω) *a taming, subduing*.

†Δαμασίστρατος, ου, ὁ, (δαμάω, στρατος) *host-subduing*, pr. n., *Damasistratus*, king of the Plataeans, Apollod. 3, 5, 8.—2. father of the historian Theopompus, Paus.

Δαμσίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (δαμάω, φρήν) *heart-compelling, heart-winning*, χρυσός, Pind. O. 13, 111.

Δαμασίφως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαμάω, φώς)=δαμασίμβροτος, ὕπνος, Simon. 190.

†Δαμασίχθων, ονος, ὁ, (δαμάω, χθών) *earth-taming*, pr. n., *Damasichthon*, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. son of Codrus, founder of Colophon, Paus.—3. a king of Thebes, Paus.

†Δαμασκηνός, ἡ, όν, *of Damascus, Damascene*, Strab.; ἡ Δαμασκηνή, *the territory of Damascus*: τὸ δαμασκηνον, sub. μῆλον, *a damascene, damson*, Ath. 49 D. From

†Δαμασκός, οῦ, ἡ, *Damascus*, the chief city of Coele-Syria, on the river Chrysorrhoas, Strab. 755 sq.

†Δάμασος, ου, ὁ, *Damasus*, an illustrious Trojan, Il. 12, 183.—2. son of Amyris of Siris, Hdt. 6, 127.—Others in Paus., Strab., etc.

†Δαμασπία, ας, ἡ, *Damaspia*, queen of Artaxerxes, Ctes.

Δαμαστήριος, ον, *good for taming* or *subduing*, τὸ δαμ., *an instrument of torture to compel confession*, Eccl.

Δαμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, = δαμάλης, as epith. of Cupid, Epich. p. 106. Hence

†Δαμάστης, ου, ὁ, *Damastes*.=Προκοννήσιος, Plut. Thes. 11.—2. ὁ Σιγειεύς, an historian, contemporary with Herodotus, Strab., Plut.

†Δαμάστιον, ου, τό, *Damastium*, a place in Epirus, containing a silver mine, Strab.

†Δαμαστοράδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Damastor*, i. e. Tlepolemus, Il. 16, 416, and Agelaus, Od. 22, 293.—pr. n., *Damastorides*, Qu. Sm. 13, 211.

Δαμασώνιον, ου, τό, a plant, *Alisma*, Diosc., cf. Plin. 25, 10.

†Δαμάτας, α, ὁ, *Damatas*, leader of the Cadusians, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

†Δαμάτειρα, ας, ἡ, as if from δαματήρ, *she that tames, subdues*, Anth.

Δάμᾰτερ, ὦ Δάμ., Dor. vocat. from Δημήτηρ, an exclamation of surprise. [Δᾰ]

†Δᾱμᾰτρία, ἡ, Dor. for Δημητρία, Spartan fem. pr. n., Plut.

†Δαμάτριος, ὁ, Dor. for Δημήτριος, Paus.—2. *Damatrius*, name of a Boeotian month, answering to the Attic Pyanepsion, Plut.

†Δάμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Damachus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. 12.

ΔΑ΄ΜΑ Ω, 3 sing. δαμᾷ, or lengthd. δαμάᾳ, Il. 22, 271; fut. δαμάσω [μᾰ], poet. δαμάσσω: aor. 1 ἐδάμᾱσα, -ασσα: aor. 2 ἔδᾰμον: perf. δέδμηκα, pass. δέδμημαι: aor. pass. ἐδμήθην and ἐδάμην, part. δμηθείς and δᾰμείς, inf. δᾰμῆναι, Il. 20, 312, but we also have δᾰμασθείς, as if from δαμάζω (q. v.), Il. 16, 816, and this is the usu. form of aor. pass. in Pind., and Trag. *To overpower*: the orig. signf. is assumed as *to tame, break in, to bring under the yoke*, as oxen; yet this signf. occurs only twice in Hom., Il. 23, 655, of a mule, and Od. 4, 637, of wild horses: hence—II. of maidens, *to yoke in marriage, give to wife*, cf. δάμαρ, only once in Hom., ἀνδρὶ δάμασσεν, Il. 18, 432; also simply, *to for to violate, lie with*, Lat. *subigere*: and pass. *to be forced* or *seduced*, Il. 3, 301, Od. 3, 269:—indeed it had at first prob. no connection with marriage.—III. in genl. *to subdue, conquer*, esp. in war, the most usu. signf. in Hom.: hence, since in the heroic age subjection followed defeat, *to rule over*; and pass. *to be subject, to obey*, Il. 3, 183, Od. 3, 304; later also *to make a slave of*, whence δμως, etc.—2. also *to strike dead, kill*, esp. in fight, Hom.: δαμάσαι τινὰ ὑπό τινι, Od. 21, 213. —3. in genl. *to overcome, overpower*, and in pass. *to be overcome*, as the senses by sleep, exhaustion, Od. 14, 318, Il. 10, 2, by wine, Od. 9, 151, 516, where the mid., δαμασσάμενος ὁρέια οἴνῳ and ἐπεί μ' ἐδαμάσσατο οἴνῳ, is used: οἱ δμαθέντες, *the dead*, Eur. Alc. 127. In Hom. the construct. is δαμῆναί τινι or ὑπό τινι. (Of like signf. are the forms δαμνάω, δάμνημι, δαμόω, δαμάζω, cf. Sanscr. *dam*, to be tame, Lat. *dom-are*, our *tame*, Germ. *zahm*: hence perh. also *damnare, damnum, ζημια*.)

Δαμεῖω, ῃς, ῃ. Ep. for δαμῶ, subj. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω.

Δάμεν, Ep. for ἐδάμησαν, 3 plur. indic. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω.

Δαμήμεναι, Ep. for δαμῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω, Il.

†Δαμία, ας, ἡ, *Damia*, a divinity of the Epidaurians and Aeginetans, prob. Ceres, Hdt. 5, 82; Paus. 2, 30, 4.

†Δάμιππος, ου, ὁ, *Damippus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 7, 5, 3.

†Δᾶμις, (=Δήμις, Δήμιος) ιδος, ὁ, *Damis*, masc. pr. n., Paus., Anth.

Δαμνᾶ, 2 sing. pres. pass. from δάμνημι, for δάμνασαι, Il.

†Δαμναμενεύς, έως poet. ῆος, ὁ, *Damnameneus*, one of the Dactyli Idaei, Strab. 473; Nonn.

Δαμνάω, =δαμάω, Hom., only in pres. and impf.

Δάμνημι, =δαμάω, Hom., who also has the pass. form δάμναμαι, Od. 14, 488, in act. signf.: in Il. it is always pass.

Δαμνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. δαμνῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, =δαμαστήρ.

Δάμνιππος, ον, (δαμνάω, ἵππος) *horse-taming*, Orph.

†Δάμνιππος, ου, ὁ, *Damnippus*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

†Δᾶμοίτας, α, ὁ, *Damoetas*, a herdsman, Theocr. 6, 1.—2. a fisherman, Anth.

†Δᾱμοκλείδας, α, ὁ, *Damoclidas*, a Theban, Plut. Pelop. 8.

†Δᾱμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Damocles*, a Spartan, Polyb. 13, 5, 7.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Iamb.

†Δᾱμοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Damocrates*, masc. pr. n., a Rhodian, Ath. 500 B. —Others in Plut. Aristid. 11; etc.

†Δαμοκρίτα, ἡ, *Damocrita*, a Spartan female, Plut.

†Δᾱμόκρῑτος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damocritus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 10, 9; etc.

†Δᾱμόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Damoxenus*, a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 15 A.—Others in Polyb. 18, 25, 6; Ath.; etc.

Δᾱμόσιος, ία, ον, Dor. for δημόσιος, only in the connection οἱ περὶ δαμόσιαν, (sc. σκηνήν) *the tent-companions* in war of the Spartan kings, cf. δημόσιος IV., Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 8.

†Δαμοστρατία, ας, ἡ, *Damostratia*, fem. pr. n., Dio Cass.

†Δαμόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Damostratus*, Dor. for Δημ., of Melite, Dem. 1310, 6.—2. grandson of preceding, Dem. 1310, 11.—3. a poet of the Anthology, Jacobs Anth.

†Δαμοτέλης, ους, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damotĕles*, a Spartan, Plut. Cleom. 28.—Others in Polyb. 22, 8, 9; etc.

†Δαμότῑμος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damotimus*, a Sicyonian, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 934, 28.

†Δαμούρας, α, ὁ, Polyb. 5, 6, 9,= Ταμύρας, *the Tamyras*, Strab.

†Δαμόφαντος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damophantus*, an Elean, Plut. Philop. 7.

†Δαμόφῑλος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damophilus*, a poet of Cyrene, Pind. P. 4, 500.—2. a Boeotarch, Paus.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

†Δαμοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Damophon*, a Messenian, Paus. 4, 31, 6.—2. son of Thoas, king of Corinth, Id. 2, 4, 3.—3. son of Pantaleon, king of Pisa, Id. 6, 22, 3.

†Δαμόχαρις, ιδος, ὁ, Dor. for Δημ., *Damocharis*, a poet of the Anthology

Δαμῶσιν, Epic lengthd. form for δαμῶσιν from δαμάω, Il. 6, 368.

†Δαμυρίαι, α, ὁ, *Damyrias*, a river of Sicily, Plut. Tim. 31.

†Δᾱμώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Damo*, daughter of Pythagoras, Diog. L.

Δᾱμώματα, τά.=τὰ δημόσια ἀδόμενα, Ar. Pac. 797, from Stesich. (Fr. 39, Kleine.)

†Δάμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Damon*, a celebrated sophist and musician, teacher of Pericles, Plat. freq.—2. a Thurian, victor in the Olympic games, Paus.—Others in Andoc.; Paus., etc.

†Δᾱμωνίδας, α, ὁ, *Damonidas*, Spartan pr. n., Plut.

Δᾶν, Dor. for δῆν=δῆτ, οὐ δᾶν, a strong negation, *No, by earth!* Theocr. 4, 17.

†Δάνα, ης, ἡ, *Dana*, a large and wealthy city of Cappadocia, probably same as Tyana, now *Kizik-hasser*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 20.

†Δανάη, ης, ἡ, *Danaë*, (Dor. Δαναία and Δαρᾶ, Hdn.) daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus, Il. 14,

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319.—2. title of a comedy of Sannyrion, and of Apollophanes, Meineke 1, p. 264, 267.

†Δᾱναΐδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Danaë*, i. e. Perseus, Hes. Scut. H. 229: also *son of Danaus*, usu. in pl. v. sub Δαναός, [in latter Δᾱν-]

†Δαναΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *daughter of Danaus*, usu. in pl. *αἱ Δαναΐδες, the Danaïdes, daughters of Danaus*, fifty in number, who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to the endless task of drawing water in perforated vessels, Apollod. 2, 1, 5; cf. Pind. N. 10. Hence proverb. of any fruitless task, *ἐς τὸν τῶν Δαναΐδων πίθον ὑδροφορεῖν*, Luc.—2. *the Danaïdes*, name of a play of Aeschylus.

Δανάκη, ης, ἡ, *a small Persian coin*, worth something more than an obol. —II. *the coin buried with a corpse* as Charon's fee.

Δᾱνᾱός, οῦ, ὁ, *Danaus*, son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, founder of Argos, about 1500 B.C., Hdt. 2, 91, Eur. Or. 873; in pl. *Δαναοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Danaans*, subjects of Danaus, hence='Αργεῖοι, Hom., and so in Il., for *the Greeks* in genl.: *Δαναΐδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the sons* or *descendants of Danaus*, freq. in Eur.; *the Argives*, Eur. Or. 876, etc.: Ar. Fr. 259 b, uses a com. superl. *Δαναώτατος*.

Δανδαλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=δενδαλίς.

†Δάνδαμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Dandamis*, a Brahmin, Arr. An. 7, 2, 3.

†Δανδάριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Dandarii*, a Caucasian community, Strab.

†Δάνδης, ου, ὁ, *Dandes*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Δᾱνείζω, f. -είσω, (for the forms *δανειῶ*, -οῦμαι are barbarous, Suid. in v. *θεριῶ*, cf. Bast Greg. p. 174.) *To put out money at usury, to lend*, Ar. Thesm. 842: also, without interest, N. T.: more fully, *ὁ. ἐπὶ τόκῳ*, Plat. Legg. 742 C: in pass. aor. *ἐδανείσθην, to be lent*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 28. Mid. *δανείζομαι*, pf. *δεδάνεισμαι*, aor. *ἐδανεισάμην, to have lent to one, to borrow*, Ar. Nub. 756, 1306: *ἀπό τινος*, Plat. Tim. 42 E; *ἐπὶ μεγάλοις τόκοις*, Dem. 13, 19: in LXX. *to beg*, Prov. 20, 4.

Δάνειον, ου, τό, (δάνος) *money lent* or *borrowed on usury, a loan*, *ὁ. ἀπαιτεῖν*, Dem. 911, 3, *ἀποδιδόναι*, Arist. Eth. N., cf. sq.: strictly neut. from *δάνειος*, sub. *ἀργύριον*. [ᾱ]

Δάνεισμα, ατος, τό, (δανείζω)= foreg., *ὁ. ποιεῖσθαι* = *δανείζεσθαι*, Thuc. 1, 121.

Δᾱνεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *money-lending*, Plat. Legg. 291 C: metaph., *αἷμα αἱματος δαν.*, Eur. El. 858.

Δᾱνειστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a money-lender, usurer*, Dem. 885, 18.

Δᾱνειστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to lend, money-lending*, Plut. Ag. 13: *ὁ δαν.*= *δανειστής*, Luc.

†Δανθαλῆται, ῶν, οἱ, and Δανθηλῆται, *the Danthéletae*, a Thracian tribe on the Haemus, Strab.

Δανίζω, f. -ίσω, worse form for *δανείζω*, Anth.

Δάνος, εος, τό, *a gift, present*, Euphor. Fr. 89; but usu. *money lent out at interest, loan, debt*, Anth. (Cf. old Lat. *dano=dono, do.*) [ᾱ]

Δᾱνός, ή, όν, (δαίω) *burnt, dry, parched*, *ξύλα δανά, firewood*, Od. 15, 322: superl. *δανότατος*, Ar. Pac. 1134. Hence

Δανοτής, ῆτος, ἡ, *misery*, Soph. Fr. 338.

†Δανούβιος, ου, ὁ. *Danubius, the Danube*, the upper part of the Ister as far as Ariopolis in Moesia, Strab. 304.

Δάξ, adv. (*δάκνω*)= *ὀδάξ, with* or *by the teeth*, Lat. *mordicus*, like *γνύξ, πύξ, λάξ*, Opp. H. 4, 60, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 235.

Δαξασμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ὀδαγμός, *ὀδαξησμός, the itch*, Tim. Locr.

†Δαξιμωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ. *Daximōnītis*, a plain in Pontus, Strab.

†Δαόριζοι, ων, οἱ, *the Daorizi*, a people of Dalmatia, Strab.

Δάος, εος, τό, (δαίω, akin to *φάος*) =*δαΐς, δαλός, light, a firebrand, torch*, Hom., esp. in Od., also written *δαός*, ὁ. [ᾱ]

Δᾶος, ὁ, as the name of a slave, Lat. *Davus*, Menand., probably as the name of a barbarous people, the *Dai*, Hdt. 1, 125, like the earlier *Καρίων, Φρύξ*, etc., v. Niebuhr Kleine Schriften, 1, 377: in Strab. p. 301, *Δᾶοι*, an earlier name of the *Δᾶκοι*.

†Δαοῦχος, ου, ὁ, *Daūchus*, a Persian, chief of the artificers in the army of Cyrus the elder, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 29.

†Δάοχος, ου, ὁ, *Daochus*, a Thessalian, Dem. 324, 8.

Δᾱπᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to spend*, Thuc., etc.: *ὁ. εἴς τι, to spend upon* a thing, Thuc. 8, 45, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 11, and so in Pass., Hdt. 2, 125: in mid. *to spend of one's own*, and so much like act., Hdt. 2, 37, and Att.: c. acc. cognato, *δαπανᾶσθαι δαπάνας*, Lys. 161, 41; so too in perf. pass. *ὅσα δεδαπάνησθε εἰς τὸν πόλεμον*, Dem. 17, 3, and aor. pass. *δαπανηθείς*, Isae. 55, 22.—II. rarely c. acc. objecti as, *ὁ. τὴν πόλιν, to put* the state *to expense, exhaust* it, Thuc. 4, 3. From

ΔΑ΄ΠΑ΄ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *outgoing, expense*, Hes. Op. 721: *expenditure, ὁ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου, χρημάτων*, Thuc. 1, 129, 3, 13: also in plur., Thuc. 6, 15, and metaph. *δαπάναι ἐλπίδων*, Pind. I. 5, 73 (4, 57).—II. *money spent*, as *ὁ. ἵππων*, on horses, Pind. I. 3, 49: also *money for spending, δαπάνην παρέχειν*, Hdt. 1, 41, *ξυμφέρειν*, Thuc. 1, 99.—III. *expensiveness, extravagance, ἡ ἐν τῇ φύσει δαπάνη, natural extravagance*, Aeschin. 85, 8. (Perh. from same root as *δάπτω*.) [πᾰ]

Δᾱπάνημα, ατος, τό,=foreg., Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 3, in plur.: *δαπανημάτων ἔνδεια, want of necessaries*, Polyb.

Δᾱπᾰνηρός, ά, όν, of men, *lavish, extravagant*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 2.—II. of things, *expensive, πόλεμος*, Dem. 58, 6, *λειτουργία*, Arist. Pol., just like Lat. *sumptuosus*. Adv., -ρῶς, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 4.

†Δαπάνησις, εως, ἡ, (δαπανάω) *a spending, consuming*, Arist. ap. Euseb. Praep. Ev. 372 C.

Δᾱπᾰνητικός, ή, όν, *consuming*: hence *eating, φάρμακον*, Aet. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Δάπανος, ον,=δαπανηρός, *extravagant, ἐλπίς*, Thuc. 5, 103.

Δάπεδον, ου, τό, *land, soil*, Od. 11, 577, usu. *the floor of a chamber*, or *pavement*, often splendidly wrought in the heroic age, Hom., esp. Od., elsewh. *ἔδαφος*, cf. *ταπεινός*: in genl. *a country*, esp. *a plain*, Aesch. Pr. 829, Eur. (Usu. taken as Dor. for *γήπεδον, γάπεδον*, like *Δη-μητήρ*: but Doderl. and Pott take it to be for *ζά-πεδον*, and the quantity seems in favour of this.) [δᾰ- Ep.: *δᾰ* sometimes in Trag., though this is very dub., and Pors. Or. 324, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 7, 121 always read *γάπεδον*, where the *ᾰ* is needed.]

Δαπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Hipparch. ap. Ath. 477 F.

ΔΑ΄ΠΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, *a carpet, rug*, Ar. Plut. 528, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16 in plur.

(merely another form of *τάπης*.) [ᾰ]

Δάπτης, ου, ὁ, (*δάπτω*) *an eater, consumer, gnawer*: hence *δάπται, blood-sucking insects*, Lyc. 1403.

Δάπτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Anth.

Δάπτω, f. -ψω, *to tear, rend, devour, feed on*, as wild beasts, Il. 16, 159, etc.: hence also of fire, Il. 23, 183, of a spear, Il. 13, 831: hence *to tear* or *torture in mind*, Soph. O. T. 682, and so in Pass., *συννοίᾳ δάπτομαι κέαρ*, Aesch. Pr. 437. (Akin to *δαπ-άνη*, Lat. *dap-es*, prob. from *δαίω* to divide; strengthd. by redupl. *δαρδάπτω*.)

†Δαραβά or Δαραβά, *Daraba*, a city of Arabia, Strab.

†Δαράδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *the Daradax*, a river of Syria, falling into the Euphrates, Xen. An. 1, 4, 10.

Δάρατος, ὁ, a Thessalian sort of *unleavened bread*, Ath. 110 D.

†Δάραψα, ων, τά, *Darapsa*, a city of Bactria, Strab.

†Δάρδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dardae*, an Indian people, Nonn.

†Δαρδάνειον, ου, τό, *Dardanēum*, a promontory near Dardanus in Troas, Diod. S.

†Δαρδάνειος, α, ον,=Δαρδάνιος.

†Δαρδανεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Dardanus, a Dardanian*; fem. Δαρδανίς, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 10: in pl. *οἱ Δαρδανεῖς, the Dardanians*, a people of Asia on the Gyndus, Hdt. 1, 189, v. Baehr ad loc.—2. in Polyb. 2, 6, 4, a Thracian tribe, elsewhere Δάρδανοι and Δαρδάνιοι.

†Δαρδανία, ας, ἡ, *Dardania*, a city of Troas founded by Dardanus, Il. 20, 216; in genl.=*Troy*.—2. a district of the Troad, also called Δαρδανική, (sc. *χώρα*) Strab.—3. a portion of Illyria, wherein dwelt the Δάρδανοι, Strab.; Δαρδανική, Polyb. 5, 97.—4. earlier name of Samothrace, Paus.

†Δαρδανιᾶται, ῶν, οἱ, an Illyrian people=Δαρδάνιοι 2, Strab.

†Δαρδανίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Dardanus*, i. e. Priam, Il. 3, 303: Anchises, H. Hom. Ven. 178: in pl. *οἱ Δαρδανίδαι, the Trojans*, Eur. Rhes. 230.

†Δαρδάνιος, α Ep. η, ον, *of Dardanus, Dardanian*, poet. *Trojan; αἱ Δαρ. πύλαι=αἱ Σκαιαὶ π.* Il. 5, 789.

†Δαρδάνιος, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Dardania* in Troas, in pl. *οἱ Δαρ., the Dardanians*,=Δάρδανοι, Il. 2, 819.—2. an Illyrian people, Strab.

†Δαρδανίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. *a Trojan female*, Il. 18, 122.—II. *Δαρ. ἄκρα*=Δαρδάνειον, Strab.: cf. also Δαρδανεύς.

†Δαρδανίων, ωνος, ὁ, *son* or *descendant* of *Dardanus*, in pl. *οἱ Δαρ. the Dardanians*,=Δάρδανοι, Il. 7, 414.

†Δάρδανος, ου, ὁ, (A) *Dardanus*, son of Jupiter and Electra, founder of Dardania in Troas, Il. 20, 215; Apollod. 3, 12, 1.—2. a Trojan, son of Bias, slain by Achilles, Il. 20, 460.—Others in Paus., etc.—II. As adj. *Δάρδανος ἀνήρ, a Trojan*, Il. 16, 807, but more usu. in plur. *Δάρδανοι*, prop. *the Dardanians*, subjects of Æneas, different from the Trojans, hence Agam. addresses them as *Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι*, Il. 3, 456. (B) *ἡ, Dardanus*, a city of Troas, 110 stadia south of the ancient Dardania, Hdt. 7, 43: Thuc. 8, 104; Strab. 587, sqq.

Δαρδάπτω, lengthd. form of *δάπτω*, of wild beasts, Il. 11, 479, etc.: metaph. *χρήματα, to devour* one's patrimony, Od. 14, 92. This form seems strictly Ep.

†Δαρειάν= Δαρεῖος, Aesch. Pers. 664.

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Δαρεικός, οῦ, ὁ. or in Hdt. and Thuc. δαρ. στατήρ joined, a Persian gold coin. = 20 Attic drachmae, or about $3.50, so that 5=a mina, 300=a talent: v. Hussey, W. and M., p. 102 sq. (Said to have been first coined by *Darius*, but prob. derived from Pers. *darâ, a king*, like the English *sovereign*.)

†Δαρειογενής, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, (Δαρεῖος, *γένω) *born of* or *descended from Darius*, Aesch. Pers. 6.

Δᾱρεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Darius*, Persian name, acc. to Hdt. = Gr. ἐρξείης, q. v.: in fact a Greek form of Persian *darâ, a king*, v. Bähr. Hdt. 6, 98: name of several Persian kings.—1. Hystaspis, i. e. son of Hystaspes, Hdt. 1, 183. —2. ὁ Νόθος, or Ochus, illegitimate son of Artaxerxes, Thuc. 8, 5.—3. Codomannus, son of Arsames, last king of Persia, Arr. An.

†Δαρεῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dartiae*, a people on the Caspian sea, Hdt. 3, 92.

†Δάρης, ητος, ὁ, *Dares*, a Trojan, Il. 5, 29.—2. a poet of Phrygia, Ael. V. H. 11, 2.

Δᾱρήσομαι, fut. 2 pass. from δέρω.

ΔΑΡΘΑΝΩ, fut. δαρθήσομαι: perf. δεδάρθηκα: aor. 2. ἔδαρθον, poet. ἐδράθον, cf. δέρκω, ἔδρακον, etc. *To sleep, fall asleep*, in aor. *to be asleep*, Od. 20, 143, cf. καταδαρθάνω. (The Sanscr. root is *drâ*, Lat. *dor-mire*, our *dream*, cf. Pott Forsch. 1, p. 230, sq.)

†Δαριήκης, ου, ὁ, = Δαρεῖος, Strab.

Δᾱρσῖος, ον, = δηρσῖος, Dor. Aesch.

Δᾱρός, ά, όν, Dor. for δηρός, also in Att. Monk. Hipp. 1093.

Δάρσις, εως, ἡ, (δέρω), *a skinning, flaying*, Gal.

Δαρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from δέρω, *flayed, skinned, to be skinned*, δαρτὰ πρόσωπα ἵππων, *the skin taken off horses' heads*, Choeril. 4.—II. τὰ δαρτά *a kind of fish, skinned before dressing*, Ath.

Δᾶς, gen. δᾶδός, ἡ, Att. contr. for δαΐς.

†Δάσαντο, for ἐδάσαντο, v. sub. δαίω (B.)

Δάσασθαι, inf. aor. mid. with act. signf. of δαίω, *to divide*, Hom., who has from it the Ep. 3. indic. δασάσκετο, Il. and 1 plur. opt. δασαίμεθα, Od.: δασεῖται, is fut. Dor.

†Δασάσκετο for ἐδάσατο, v. foreg.

†Δασεῖται, v. sub δάσασθαι.

Δασέως, adv. from δασύς.

Δάσκιος, ον, *thick-shaded, dark*, ὕλη, Hom.: met. of a bushy beard, Aesch. Pers. 316. (from intens. prefix δα–, σκιά: not for δασύσκιος.)

†Δασκυλής, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Dascyles*, father of Gyges, Hdt. 1, 8.

†Δασκύλιον, (Δασκυλεῖον, Hdt. 3, 120), ου, τό, *Dascylium*, now *Diaskilo*, a city of Bithynia, Hdt. 1. c., Strab., etc.; hence

†Δασκυλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Δασκυλῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *of Dascylium, Dascylian*; οἱ Δασκ., *the inhab. of Dascylium*, Thuc. 1, 129; Strab.; etc.; ἡ Δασκυλῖτις λίμνη, *Palus Dascylitis, the Dascylian lake*, Strab. 575.

†Δάσκυλος, ου, ὁ, *Dascylus*, father of Lycus, king of Mysia, Ap. Rh. 2, 776.—2. son of Lycus, Ap. Rh. 2, 803.

†Δάσκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Discon*, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina, Thuc. 6, 5.—2. a fortress near Syracuse, on a gulf of the same name, Thuc. 6, 66; Diod. S. 13, 13.

Δάσμα, ατος, τό, (δάσασθαι, δαίω) *a share, portion*.

†Δασμένδα, *Dasmenda*, a mountain-castle in Cappadocia, Strab.

Δάσμευσις, εως, ἡ, *a dividing, distributing*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 37.

Δασμολογέω, ῶ. (δασμολόγος) *to collect, exact as tribute*, τι παρά τινος, Dem. 1355, 8: but c. acc. pers., δασμολογεῖν τινα, *to subject* one *to tribute, exact it from* him, Isocr. 68 A, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 375: and

Δασμολογία, ας, ἡ, *collection, exaction of tribute*, Plut.: from

Δασμολόγος, ον, (δασμός, λέγω) *exacting tribute*, Strab.: ὁ δ. *a tax-gatherer*, cf. ἀργυρολόγος.

Δασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δαίω, δάσασθαι) *a division, sharing of spoil*, Il. 1, 166: *distribution*, H. Hom. Cer. 86.—II. in Att., *an impost, tribute*, Soph., etc.; δασμὸν τίνειν, Soph. O. C. 635, ἀποφέρειν, ἀποδιδόναι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 9; 2, 4, 14: in plur., Id. An. 1, 1, 8.

Δασμοφορέω, ῶ, *to pay, be subject to tribute*, Aesch. Pers. 586. Pass. -φορεῖται τινι, *tribute is paid* one, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 4: from

Δασμοφόρος, ον, (δασμός, φέρω) *paying tribute, subject to it, taxed*, Hdt. 3, 97, etc.

Δάσομαι, fut. c. act. signf. of δαίω, *to divide*, Hom.

Δάσος, εος, τό, (δασύς) *a thicket*, Strab.—II. *a being rough, bristly*, Aliciphr. [ᾰ]

Δάσοφρυς, υ, gen. υος, (δασύς, ὀφρύς) *with shaggy brows*.

Δαςπλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Χάρυβδις, Simon. 3: v. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 52.

Δαςπλῆτις, ή, *horrid, frightful*, epith. of the Erinyes, Od. 15, 234, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 155; of Hecate, Theocr. 2, 14; later also of any monsters. (prob. from intens. prefix δα–, and πλήσσω, *very striking*, or δα–(ζα–) πελάζω, *very daring*: there is no ground for taking it as if for δυςπλῆτις. = δυςπέλαστος.)

†Δασσαρῖται, ῶν, οἱ, in Strab. Δασσαρήτιοι, *the Dassarîtae*, an Illyrian people; ἡ Δασσαρῆτις, ίδος, *the territory of the Dass.*, Polyb. 5, 108, 2.

Δάσσασθαι, poet. inf. aor. 1 mid. from δάζομαι, of δαίω, Hom.

†Δάσταρκον, ου, τό, *Dastarcum*, a mountain fortress of Cataonia, Strab.

†Δάστειρα, ας, ἡ, *Dastîra*, a city of Armenia, Strab.

Δασυγένειος, ον, (δασύς, γένειον) *with thick beard*.

Δασύθριξ, -τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (δασύς, θρίξ) *thick-haired, hairy*, μῆλα, Bacchyl. 12.

Δασύκερκος, ον, (δασύς, κέρκος) *bushy-tailed*, ἀλώπηξ, Theocr. 5, 112.

Δασυκνήμις, ίδος, (δασύς, κνήμη) = sq., Nonn.

Δασύκνημος, ον, (δασύς, κνήμη) *shaggy-legged*, epith. of Pan, Anth.

Δασυκνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., Anth.

Δασύλλιος, ον, epith. of Bacchus, from the thick foliage of the vine, Paus. (not from δασύς, ὕλη: -ύλλιος, or, as perh. it should be, -ύλιος, being a mere termination.)

Δασύμαλλος, ον, (δασύς, μαλλός) *thick-fleeced, woolly*, Od. 9, 425.

Δασυμέτωπος, ον, (δασύς, μέτωπον) *with hairy forehead*, κριός, Geop.

Δασυντέον, verb. adj. from δασύνω, *one must aspirate*, Ath.

Δασυντής, οῦ, ὁ, *fond of the rough breathing*, epith. of the Attics, Piers. Moer. p. 179, 245. (from δασύνω III.)

Δασύνω, f. -ινῶ, (δασύς) *to make rough, hairy*, Diosc.: pass. *to become* or *be hairy*, Ar. Eccl. 66, and Hipp.—II. *to thicken, overcast*, οὐρανὸν νέφεσι, Theophr.—III. *to aspirate*, Gramm.

Δασυπόδειος, ον, *of a hare*, Arist. H. A.: from

Δασύπους, ποδος, ὁ, (δασύς, πούς) *rough-foot*, and so *a hare*, Antiph. Cycl. 2, and freq. in Arist. H. A.: but in Plin., a particular kind of hare.

Δασύπρωκτος, ον, (δασύς, πρωκτός) *rough-bottomed*, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 1.

Δασύπυγος, ον, (δασύς, πυγή) = foreg.

Δασυπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (δασύς, πώγων) *shaggy-bearded*, Ar. Thesm. 33.

ΔΑΣΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, fem. Ion. δασέη, Hdt., *thick, thickly covered* or *grown with hair*, etc., *hairy, rough*, Od. 14, 51, Simon. 8: *downy*, opp. to ψιλός, of young hares, Hdt. 3, 108: γέρρα δασέα βοῶν, and γέρρα βοῶν δασειῶν ὠμοβοίνα, shields of skin *with the hair on*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 22; 5, 4, 12: hence of places, *thickly grown with bushes, wood*, etc., Hdt., either absol. as 4, 191, or c. dat. modi, ὁ. ὕλῃ παντοίῃ, Id. 4, 21, ἴδῃσι, 4, 109, πίτυσι, δένδρεσι, etc., Xen.: ὁ. θρίδαξ, a lettuce *with the leaves on*, opp. to περιτετιλμένη, Hdt. 3, 32.—II. like Lat. *densus, thick, crowded*, Od. 14, 49.—III. *aspirated*, Dion. H., and Gramm. esp. in adv. -έως: ἡ δασεῖα, sub. προσῳδία, *the rough breathing*, Ath. Adv. -έως, ὁ. ἔχειν, Arist. Physiogn. (Akin to τρᾱ́χυς, and to Lat. *densus*, as βάθος to βένθος.)

Δασυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δασύνω) *a making rough* or *hoarse*, Diosc.

Δασύστερνος, ον, (δασύς, στέρνον) *shaggy-breasted*, Hes. Op. 512.

Δασύστομος, ον, (δασύς, στόμα) *with rough voice*, Gal.

Δασυτης, ητος, ἡ, (δασύς) *roughness, hairiness*, Arist. Physiogn.—II. *the use of the aspirate*, Polyb.

Δασύτρωγλος, ον, (δασύς, τρώγλη) = δασυπρωκτος, Anth.

Δασύφλοιος, ον, (δασύς, φλοιός,) *with rough rind*, Nic.

Δασυχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (δασύς, χαίτη) *hairy, with thick mane* or *wool*, Anth.

†Δατάμας, α, ὁ, *Datamas*, commander of the elder Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 17: Δατάμης, ου, ὁ, *Datames*, Arr. An. 2, 2, etc.

†Δαταφέρνης, ου, ὁ, *Dataphernes*, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 29, 12, etc.

Δᾰτέομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and imperf., the other tenses from δαίω, fut. δάσομαι, aor. ἐδασάμην, *to divide, distribute, portion out*, λείαν, κρέα πολλά, Il. 9, 138, Od. 1, 112; so too in χθόνα δατέοντο Ζεύς τε καὶ ἀθάνατοι, Pind. O. 7, 102; *to assign as a portion*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 216; but *to cut up, cut in two*, ἔπισσύτροις, Il. 20, 394, ἡμίονοι χθόνα ποσσὶ δατεῦντο, *measured* the ground with their feet, Il. 23, 121, cf. Lat. *certare viam pedibus*: μένος Ἄρηος δατέονται, *the shared, were equally inspired by* the fury of Mars, Il. 18, 264. Poet. word, not used in Att., except in compd. ἐνδατέομαι. (Prob. akin to δαίω, *to divide*.)

†Δατεῦντο, Doric for δατοῦντο, 3 pl. impf. from δατέομαι.

Δᾰτήμιος, ία, ον, *dividing, distributing*, c. gen. Aesch. Theb. 711.

Δατητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a distributer*, Aesch. Theb. 915.

†Δᾶτις, ίδος, ὁ, *Datis*, a Mede, commander of the army of Darius at the battle of Marathon, Hdt. 6, 94: hence

Δᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a speaking like Da-*

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tis, i. e. *speaking broken Greek*; called by Ar. Pac. 289, *Δάτιδος μέλος*.

†*Δάτον*, *ου*, *τό*, or *Δάτος*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Datum or Datus*, a city of Thrace on the Strymonian Gulf, Hdt. 9, 75.

Δαυκίειον, *ου*, *τό*,=*δαῦκος*, Nic.

Δαῦκον, *ου*, *τό*, Theophr., also *δαῦκος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, a kind of *parsnip* or *carrot*, growing in Crete, used in medicine.

Δαυλιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, fem. adj., *of Daulis*, esp. as epith. of Philomela, who was changed into the nightingale, or swallow, Thuc. 2, 29.

†*Δαυλιεύς*, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Daulian*, *of Daulis*, Aesch. Cho. 674.

†*Δαύλιον*, *ου*, *το*,=*Δαυλίς*, Polyb. 4, 25, 2.

†*Δαύλιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Daulius*, the founder of Metapontum, Strab.

†*Δαύλιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Daulian*, *of Daulis*, *ὁ Δ. a Daulian*, Hdt. 8, 35: fem. also *Δαυλίς*, of the swallow, Plut. 2, 727 D: cf. *Δαυλιάς*.

†*Δαυλίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *Daulis*, a city and district of Phocis near Delphi, Il. 2, 520; afterwards *Δαυλία*, *Daulia*, which name it retains at the present day, Thuc. 2, 29, Strab. 423.

ΔΑΥΛΟΣ, *όν*, also *δαῦλος*, *thick*, *shaggy*, *ὑπήνη*, Aesch. Fr. 27: metaph. *δαυλοὶ πραπίδων δάσκιοί τε πόροι*, dark devices, like *πυκιναὶ φρένες*, Aesch. Supp. 97. (perh. from *δασύς*, by the omission of *σ*.)

†*Δαυνία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Daunia*, the earlier name of Apulia, Strab. 283; prop. the northern part of Iapygia or Apulia, Polyb. 5, 88, 3.

†*Δαύνιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Daunian*, *Apulian*; *οἱ Δαύνιοι*, *the Daunians*, *the Apulians*, Polyb. 3, 88, 4; Strab.

†*Δαυνίτης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, in pl. *οἱ Δαυνῖται*, =*Δαύνιοι*, Lyc. 1063.

†*Δαυρίσης*, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Daurises*, son in-law of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 5, 116.

Δαύω, = *ἰαύω*, *to sleep*, only in Sapph. 86.—II.=*δαίω*, *καίω*, *to set on fire*, Jac. A. P. p. 205.

†*Δαφναγόρας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Daphnagoras*, a Mysian, Xen. An. 7, 8, 9.

Δαφναῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*,=*δαφνικός*, *of* or *belonging to a bay*, Anth.: epith. of Apollo, Nonn.: *-αία*, epith. of Diana, Paus. as masc. pr. n., *Daphnaeus*, Arist.; Plut.

Δαφνέλαιον. *ου*, *τό*, (*δάφνη*, *ἔλαιον*) *oil of bay*, Diosc.

Δάφνη. *ης*, *ἡ*, Lat. *Laurus*, our *bay-tree* (not the laurel, which was hardly known in Europe till the latter end of 16th century, Martyn ad Virg. Georg. 1, 306), Od. 9, 183, Hes. Th. 30, sacred to Apollo, because of the metamorphosis of Daphne; hence supposed to have inspiring properties.

†*Δάφνη*. *ης*, *ἡ*, *Daphne*, daughter of the river-god of the Ladon in Arcadia, changed into a bay-tree, Paus. 8, 20, 1, etc.—2. a daughter of Tiresias, Diod. S.—II. a city of Syria, near Antiochia, Strab.—2. a city of Lower Aegypt, in Hdt. *Δάφναι αἱ Ηελούσιαι*, 2, 30.

Δαφνήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*,=*δαφνικός*, *of* or *like a bay*, Nonn.

Δαφνηρυφής, *ές*, (*δάφνη*, *ἐρέφω*) *bay-shaded*, Incert. ap. Euseb.

Δαφνηφάγος, *ον*, (*δάφνη*. *φαγεῖν*) *bay-eating*, hence *inspired by chewing the bay*, epith. of prophets, Lyc. [*ᾰ*]

Δαφνηφορεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *the temple of Apollo δαφνηφόρος*, Theophr.

Δαφνηφορέω, *ῶ*, *to bear bay-boughs* or *crowns*, Plut.: and

Δαφνηφορικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to a δαφνηφόρος*: esp. *τὰ -κά* songs *in honour of Apollo δαφνηφόρος*: from

Δαφνηφόρος, *ον*, (*δάφνη*, *φέρω*) *growing*, *planted with bays*, or *fitted for them*, *ἄλσος*, Hdn.—II. *bearing bay-boughs*, *laureate*, *τιμάς*, Aesch. Supp. 706, *κλῶνες*, Eur. Ion 422.

Δαφνιακός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to a bay*: *δαφνιακά*, *τά*, a poem of Agathias.

Δάφνινος, *η*, *ον*, *made from bay*, *ἔλαιον*, Hipp.: *of bay-wood*, *ὄρπηξ*, Call. H. Ap. 1.

Δαφνίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *a bay-berry*, Hipp.

†*Δάφνις*, *ίδος*, *ὁ*, *Daphnis*, a tyrant of Abydos, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a Sicilian herdsman, Theocr. 1, 66.—3. *ἡ*, a nymph, Paus.

Δαφνίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *bay-crowned*, *laureate*, epith. of Apollo at Syracuse.—II. *of*, *belonging to bay*, *οἶνος*, Geop.

Δαφνοχθής, *ές*, (*δάφνη*, *γηθέω*) *delighting in the bay*, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

Δαφνοειδής, *ές*, (*δάφνη*, *εἶδος*) *like bay*: *τὸ δ. a bay-like shrub*, Hipp., and Theophr.

Δαφνοκόμης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=sq. Opp.

Δαφνόκομος, *ον*, (*δάφνη*, *κόμη*) *bay-crowned*, *laureate*, Anth.

†*Δάφνος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Daphnus*, a physician of Ephesus, Ath. 1 D.—II. a river of Locris, Plut.

Δαφνόσκιος, *ον*, (*δάφνη*, *σκιά*) *shaded with bay*, *ἄλσος*, Diogen. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636, A.

†*Δαφνοῦς*, *οῦντος*, *ὁ*, *Daphnus*, a city and harbour of Locris, first belonging to Phocis, Thuc. 8, 24; Strab. 416 sqq.

Δαφνοφορέω and *δαφνοφόρος*, *ον*, worse forms for *δαφνηφ*.

Δαφνώδης, *ες*,=*δαφνοειδής*, *bay-like*, *bay-clad*, *γύαλα*, Eur. Ion 76.

Δαφνωτός, *ή*, *όν*, *like a bay*, Geop.

Δᾰφοινεύς, *ύν*, (*δα-*, *φοινός*)=*δαφοινός*, *εἷμα δαφοινεὸν αἵματι*, a garment *red* with blood, Il. 18, 538, Hes. Sc. 159.

Δᾰφοινήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, later form of sq., Nonn., cf. *φοινήεις*.

Δᾰφοινός, *ύν*, late also *ή*, *όν*, (*δα-*, *φοινός*) in Il. mostly of wild beasts, acc. to some *blood-reeking*, *bloody*, *murderous*, but better of their colour, *blood-red*, *dark-red*, *blood-spotted*: it must be so taken in *δαφοινὸν δέρμα λεόντος*, Il. 10, 23, *δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δ.* Il. 2, 308, *λαῖφος ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφοινὸν λυγκός*, H. Pan. 23, cf. Hes. Sc. 167; and so prob. *θῶες δ.*, Il. 11, 474: perh. better in the former signf. of the Κῆρες, Hes. Sc. 250, and of Prometheus' eagle, Aesch. Pr. 1022, and so metaph. *δ. πῆμα*, H. Hom. Ap. 304. Cf. *δαφοινεός*.

Δαψίλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *abundance*, *plenty*, Polyb.: and

Δαψιλεύομαι, (*δαψιλής*) Dep. mid., *to abound*, *be wealthy and liberal*, *τινί*, in or with a thing.

†*Δαψιλέως*, adv. from

Δαψιλής, *ές*, (*δάπτω*) *abundant*, *plentiful*, esp. of feasts (*dapes*), hence Lat. *dapsilis*: *large*, *ample*, *ποτόν*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, *δωρεά*, 3, 130.—II. of persons, *liberal*, *profuse*, Epich. p. 86.—III. Emped. 180 has *δαψιλός* in signf., *ample*, *wide*, *αἰθήρ*, and so *δαψιλὴς* in Lyc.—Adv. *-έως*, Theocr. 7, 145, *-ῶς*, Diod. *abundantly*, *plentifully*, etc. *δαψιλῆν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6; Supl. *δαψιλέστατα*, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 17.

**ΔΑΩ*, an old root, with signf. of *teaching* and *learning*, as appears in the derivs. *διδάσκω* and *δαίω*, *δαῆναι*: the principal Homer. forms are as follows:

I. *to teach*: only used in redupl. aor. 2. act. (*δέδᾰον*) hence *δέδαε*, *he taught*, like Lat. *doceo*, c. dupl. acc., *τινά τι* Od. 6, 233, 8, 448; but also c. inf., as *ἐργάζεσθαι*, Od. 20, 72: Ap. Rh. is the first who has the regul. *ἔδαον*.

II. *to learn*: to this sense belong the fut. *δαήσομαι* absol. Od. 3, 187; c. gen., *ἐμεῦ δαήσεαι*, *thou wilt learn from* me, Od. 19, 325: perf. forms *δεδάηκα*, *δεδαηκώς* (Od. 8, 134, 2, 61), *δεδαώς* (Od. 17, 519), *δεδαημένος* (H. Hom. Merc. 483): aor. pass. *ἐδάην*, subj. *δαῶ*, *δαείω*, inf. *δαῆναι*, *δαῆμεναι*, part. *δαείς*, also absol. or c. acc., except in Il. 21, 487, where we have *πολέμοιο δαῆμεναι*: from *δέδαα* again is formed an inf. pres. *δεδάασθαι*, *to search out*, c. acc., Od. 16, 316.—The pres. and impf. are supplied by *διδάσκω*, *διδάσκομαι*. (Akin to *δήω*, *δι-δάσκω*, to Lat. *discere*, *docere*, and perh. to *dic-ere*, *δείκ-νυμι*; on the root v. Pott Forsch. 1, p. 185.)

Δαῶμεν, subj. aor. pass. *ἐδάην* of **δάω*, Il.

ΔΕ, *but*: conjunct. particle, used to call attention to the fact that the word or clause with which it stands *is to be distinguished* from something preceding; and usu. having an *opposing* or *adversative* force. It usu. answers to *μέν*, esp. in prose, when it may be rendered by *while*, *on the other hand*, v. *μέν*: but as the opposition often suggests itself after the sentence is begun, *δέ* marks this even without *μέν*, so early as Hom.; v. *μέν*.—2. however it freq. serves merely to pass from one thing to another, when it may be rendered, *and*, *further*, and so, by an easy transition, to denote something like the *connection of cause and effect*, when it nearly=*γάρ*, Il. 6, 160, Od. 1, 433, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 344.—3. *in Questions*, *Addresses*, etc., *δέ* retains more or less its adversat. force, though often it cannot be expressed in English, Il. 1, 540: in Trag. it follows the pers. pron. in turning from one person to another, esp. after a vocat., Pors. Or. 614; and sometimes it begins a speech, as if referring to something omitted, Soph. Ant. 1181 Herm.—4. it serves also *to mark the apodosis*, after *ὅτε*, *ἐπεί*, *εἰ* etc. in the protasis, and so esp. in Ep., *οἱ δέ*.., *τοὺς δέ*.., etc., should often be written for *οἵδε*, *τούσδε*, v. Buttm. Exc. 12 ad Mid., Herm. Soph. Phil. 86; so in Latin *si.. at*, Catull. 30, 11. —5. and in Att. Greek, *δέ* is often used *to resume the discourse* after a long parenthesis, like Lat. *igitur*, when it may be rendered by *now*, *I say*, Ar. Ach. 509, v. Herm. Vig. n. 345.—II. *δέ* properly stands second, but it is also found third or fourth, when the preceding words are closely connected, Soph. Aj. 169: and in Ep., v. Herm. Orph. p. 820: even sixth in Epigen. Pont. 1, v. Meineke Menand. p. 7.

B. in connection with other particles:—1. *καὶ δέ*, in Ep., *καὶ..δέ*, Att., *and too*, *and also*, Herm. Vig. n. 345 b. —2. *δ' ἀλλά*, *but at least*, *then*, Elmsl. Heracl. 565.—3. *δέ γε* or *δέ..γε*, *but at least*.—4. *δὲ δή*, *but then*, v. *δή*.—5. *δ' οὖν*, much like *δὲ δή*...—6. *δέ..τε*, *and also*, Hom., but never in Trag., v. Herm. Vig. § 316.

-δε, an enclitic preposition, or rather a *Post*-position; joined—I. to names of places in the acc., to denote *motion towards* that place, and so merely an enclitic preposit., *οἰκόνδε* (Att. *οἰκαδε*), *ἅλαδε*, home-*wards*, sea-*wards*, *Οὐλυμπόνδε*, to Olympus, *θύραζε* for *θύρασδε*, *to* the door, Hom.; more rarely repeated with the possess.

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pron. *δνδε δόμονδε*, and sometimes even after *εἰς*, as Od. 10, 351; in *Ἀιδόσδε* it follows the gen., just as *εἰς Ἄιδου*, sub. *οἶκον*: in Att. usu. joined to the names of cities, *Ἀθήναζε, Θήβαζε*: sometimes it denotes *purpose* only, *μήτι φόβονδ' ἀγορευε*, Il. 5, 252. —II. to the demonstr. pron., to give it greater force, *ὅδε, τοιόσδε, τοσόσδε*, etc., such a man *as this*, Att. *-δί* [*ῐ*].

Δεά, ᾶς, ἡ, Dor. for *θεά*, Lat. *Dea*.

Δέατος=*δέους*, genit., as from **δέαρ* or * *δέας*=*δέος*, Soph. Fr. 305.

Δέᾶτο, the only form remaining from an old verb *δέαμαι*=*δοκέω, to seem*, found only in Od. 6, 242, *ἀεικέλιος δέατ' εἶναι, he seemed, methought* he was..; where before Wolf was read *δύατ' εἶναι*, v. *δοάζομαι*. (Buttm. Lexil. voc. *δέαται* 5, derives it from **δάω, δέδαα, a* being changed Ion. into *ε*, and connects *δοάσσατο* with it.)

†**Δέβαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Debae***, a nation of Arabia, Diod. S.

Δέγμενος, Ep. part. aor. syncop. from *δέχομαι*, Hom.

Δεδάασθαι, inf. pres. pass. of **δάω*, Od. 16, 316.

Δέδαε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of **δάω*, Od. 8, 448.

Δεδαήκα, ας, ε, perf. of **δάω*, Hom., part. *δεδαηκώς*, Od.

Δεδαημένος, part. perf. pass. of **δάω*, H. Hom.

Δεδαίαται, Ion. for *δέδαινται*, 3 pl. perf. pass. from *δαίω*, Od.

Δεδαϊγμένος, part. perf. pass. from *δαΐζω*, Hom.

†**Δέδαρκα**, perf. act. from *δέρω*.

Δέδασται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of *δαίω*, Hom.

†**Δεδαυμένος**, perf. part. pass. from *δαύω* Il., of *δαίω*.

Δεδαώς, part. perf. of **δάω*, Od.

Δεδέαται, 3 pl. perf. pass. from *δέω*, for *δέδενται*, Hdt.

Δεδεγμένος, part. perf. of *δέχομαι*, Il.. hence imperat. *δέδεξο*, Il. 5, 228, and fut. *δεδέξομαι*, Il. 5, 238, all c. act. signf.

Δεδειπνάναι, irreg. inf. perf. of *δειπνέω*, q. v.

†**Δέδεκα**, perf. act. from *δέω*.

†**Δέδεμαι**, perf. pass. from *δέω*.

†**Δεδέξομαι**, poet. fut. mid. from *δέχομαι*, Il.

Δεδέχαται, Ion. 3 plur. pf. of *δέχομαι*, Hdt.

†**Δέδηγμαι**, perf. pass. of *δάκνω*.

Δέδηε, δεδήει, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. of *δαίω*.

†**Δεδήσομαι**, fut. perf. used for non-Attic fut. 1 pass. *δεθήσομαι* of *δέω*.

Δέδια, poet. *δειδια*, q. v., perf. of an old root *δίω, δειω*, for the later *δείδω, I fear*, plur. without vowel of union, *δέδιμεν*, 3 pl. *δεδίασι*, Il. 24, 663. Imperat. *δέδιθι*.

†**Δέδιμεν**, v. foreg.

†**Δεδιξάμενος**, aor. part. mid. from *δεδίσσομαι*, Dem.

Δεδιότως, adv. from part. perf. *δεδιώς, fearfully, in fear*, Dion. H.

Δεδίσκομαι, =*δειδίσκομαι*, Od. 15, 150, poet.—II. =*δειδίσσομαι*, Ar. Lys. 594.

Δεδίσσομαι, =*δειδίσσομαι*, Att. *δεδίττομαι*; aor. part. *δεδιξάμενος*, Dem. 434, 24:—I. as dep. *to frighten*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, Dem. 434, 24; 1451, 7. —II. as pass. *to fear*, Hipp.

Δεδμήατο, Ion. for *ἐδεδμητο*, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from *δαμάω*.

†**Δέδμηκα**, perf. act. of *δέμω*.

Δεδμημένος, part. perf. pass. of *δαμάω*, and of *δέμω*, and *δεδμήμην, ητο, ηατο*, plqpf. of *δαμάω*, Hom.

Δέδοικα, part. *δεδοικώς*, perf. of *δείδω*, c. pres. signf., *I fear*.

†**Δεδοικότως**, adv. from *δέδοικα*,= *δεδιότως*, Philost.

Δεδοίκω, Dor. pres.=*δείδω, δέδια*, Theocr. 15, 58.

Δεδοκημένος, irreg. part. perf. of *δέχομαι* or *δοκεύω*, c. act. signf., *waiting for, lying in wait*, Il. 15, 730, Hes. Sc. 214: not to be confounded with Att. *δεδόκηται* from *δοκέω*.

†**Δέδομα**, 2 perf. act. from *δέμω*.

†**Δεδόξωσθε**, 2 pl. perf. pass. from *δοξόομαι*, Hdt. 7, 135.

†**Δέδορα**, 2 perf. act. from *δέρω*.

Δέδορκα, part. *δεδορκώς*, perf. of *δέρκομαι*, Hom.

†**Δεδούλωντο**, 3 pl. plpf. pass. for *ἐδεδούλωντο*, from *δουλόω*, Hdt.

Δεδουπώς, Ep. part. perf. act. of *δουπέω*, Il.

Δεδραγμένος, part. perf. pass. of *δράσσω*, Il.

†**Δέδρᾰκα**, perf. act. common to both *διδράσκω* and *δράω*, Ar., Eur.

†**Δέδρᾱμαι** and *δέδρασμαι*, perf. pass. from *δράω*, Ar. Pac. 1039, Thuc. 3, 54.

†**Δεδράμηκα**, perf. act. of *τρέχω*.

†**Δέδραξαι**, 2 sing. perf. pass. of *δράσσω*, Eur. Tro. 745.

†**Δέδρασμαι**, v. *δέδραμαι*.

†**Δέδρομα**, 2 perf. act. of *τρέχω*, (in comp.) Od. 5, 412.

†**Δεδώκει**, 3 sing. plpf. for *ἐδεδώκει*, from *δίδωμι*.

Δέελος, η, ον, resolved form of *δῆλος*, Il. 10, 466.

†**Δέῃ**, subj. 3 sing. of *δεῖ*.

Δέημα, ατος, τό, (*δέομαι*) *a want, prayer, entreaty*, *δέημα δεῖσθαι*, Ar. Ach. 1059.

Δέησις, εως, ἡ, (*δέομαι*) *a wanting, entreating, asking*, Isocr. 186 D, Plat., etc.: *supplication, entreaty*, for one's self, or another; *prayer*, N. T.

Δεητικός, ή, όν, (*δέομαι*) *praying, asking, given to ask*, Arist. Eth. N.

†**Δεθήσομαι**, I fut. pass. of *δέω*, non-Attic, but in Dem. 740, 8, etc.

ΔΕΙ, subj. *δέῃ*, contr. *δῇ* (as is written by Dind. Ar. Ran. 266, but very rare), opt. *δέοι*, inf. *δεῖν*, part. *δέον*, Att. *δεῖν*: imperf. *ἔδει*: fut. *δεήσει*: aor. 1 *ἐδέησε*, impers. from *δέω*.—I. c. acc. et. inf., *δεῖ τινα ποιῆσαι, it is binding on one, it behoves one* to do, *one must, one ought*, Lat. *oportet, decet*: in Hom., who elsewh. uses *χρή*, only once, *τί δεῖ πολεμίζεμεν Ἀργείοισιν, why should the Argives fight?* Il. 9, 337, but in Att. very common; so c. *ὅπως* et indic., *δεῖ τινα ὅπως ποιήσει*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 553, Phil. 54: very rare c. dat., *δεῖ τινι ποιῆσαι*, Eur. Hipp. 942, and Xen.—II. c. gen., *there is need of, there is wanting*, Lat. *opus est re*, freq. in Hdt., and Att.: most freq. in phrases *πολλοῦ δεῖ, there wants much, far from it, ὀλίγου δεῖ, there wants little, all but*, and so stronger *πολλοῦ γε δεῖ, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ*. Dem. 326, 1: *πλείνος δεῖ, it is still farther from it*, Hdt. 4, 43: *τοῦ παντὸς δεῖ*, Luc.: also *πολλοῦ, ὀλίγου δεῖν* absol., in same sense, and sometimes *ὀλίγου*, etc., with *δεῖν* omitted; very rare *ὀλίγου δεῖν*; cf. *δέω*:—with the person added, *δεῖ μοί τινος*, Lat. *opus est mihi re*, Aesch. Ag. 848, Thuc. 1, 71, etc.; more rarely *δεῖ με τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 86, cf. Pors. Or. 659; and sometimes *δεῖ μοί τι*, as Eur. Supp. 594. (In signf. I., *δεῖ* seems to come from *δέω, to bind*, in II., from *δέω, to want*, q. v.)

Δεῖγμα, ατος, τό, (*δείκνυμι*) *a sample, pattern, proof, specimen*, Lat. *documentum, καρπῶν*, Isocr. 321 A, *τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων*, Eur. Supp. 354, *τοῦ βίου*, Ar. Ach. 988.—2. prob. l. in Aesch. Ag. 976, *an image, vision*.—3. a place in the Peiræus, where merchants set out their wares for sale, like an Eastern *bazaar*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 21, hence *ὁ. δικῶν*, Ar. Eq. 979: so Theophr. Ch. 23, v.l. for *διαζεύγμα*. Hence

Δειγματίζω, -ίσω, *to make a show of*, N. T.

Δείδεκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of *δείκνυμι*, in sense *to welcome*, Il.; and *δειδέχαται*, 3 plur. perf. mid., Od.; *δειδέχατο*, 3 pl. plqpf., Il. *to pledge*, etc.—Others wrongly from *δέχομαι*.

†**Δειδέχατο**, v. foreg.

Δειδήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*δείδω, fearful, cowardly*, Il. 3, 56.

Δείδια, ας, ε, like *δέδια*, perf. of *δείδω*, c. pres. signf., plur. *δείδιμεν, δείδιτε*, imperat. *δείδιθι* [though Nic. Al. 443, has *δείδιτθι*], inf. *δειδιμεν*, Hom.; part. *δειδιώς*, hence *δειδιωτις*, Hes.: *δείδισαν*, 3 plur. plqpf., Il. 15, 652.

Δειδίσκομαι, dep. mid., (*δείκνυμι*) *to meet with outstretched hand, to greet, welcome, δεξιτερῇ χειρί*, Od. 20, 197; *δέπαϊ*, to hail with the cup, Od. 18, 121; also *δεδίσκομαι*, only used in pres. and impf.; cf. *δεικανάομαι*.—2. =*δείκνυμι, to shew*, Ap. Rh. Only Ep., *δεξιόομαι* being the form in prose and Att. (Cf. *δεικνυμι* sub fin.)

Δειδίσσομαι, fut. *-ίξομαι*, dep. mid., (*δείδω*) *to frighten, alarm, τινά*, Il. 13, 810, etc.; *ὁ. τινὰ ἀπὸ νεκροῦ*, to scare one *away from* the corpse, Il. 18, 164. —2. intr. *to be afraid, to tremble*, Il. 2, 190: Ep. word, in Att. sometimes *δεδιττομαι*, q. v.

Δείδοικα, Ep. for *δέδοικα*, Hom.

ΔΕΙΎΔΩ, the pres. only used in the first pers., *I fear*, Hom.: fut. *δείσομαι*, Il.: aor. 1 *ἔδεισα*, but Hom. always in Ep. form *ἐδδεισα, ας, ε*, (so too in compos., *ὑποδδείσας*): perf. c. pres. signf. *δεδοικα*, also *δεδία*, Il. (which last is rare in Att. prose), with syncop. forms *δέδιμεν, δεδιτε*, imperat. *δέδιθι*, part. *δεδιώς*: plqpf. *ἐδεδισαν*, for which in Ep. more freq. *δεδοικα, δεδια*, etc.; v. sub *δίω*. The irreg. form *δεδιειη*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, should (acc. to Buttm.) be *δεδοιμι*, if the opt. is right at all.—I. intr. *to be afraid, to fear*. Construct. either absol., or with a clause subjoined, usu. with *μή*..., like Lat. *vereor ne..., I fear it is...*, and mostly c. subj., as Il. 1, 555, etc.; but c. indicat., Od. 5, 300; but *ὁ. μὴ οὐ..., vereor ne non... vereor ut..., I fear it is not...*; c. conjunct., Hdt. 7, 163, Thuc. 3, 57; so too *ὁ. ὅπως..., ὅπως μή..., ὡς...*, are used=*ὁ. μή*.... usu. c. indic., as Soph. O. T. 1074, El. 1309, Ar. Eq. 112, Dem. 130, 13; also *ὁ. ὡς οὐ...*, =*ὁ. μὴ οὐ...*, c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 30. —2. c. inf., *to fear to do, δείσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι*, Il. 7, 93, cf. Thuc. 1, 136. —3. *ὁ. περί τινι, to be alarmed, anxious* about..., Il. 17, 242, and freq. in Att., also *περί* or *ὑπέρ τινος*, Thuc., etc.; *ἀμοί τινι*, Aesch. Pr. 182.—4. c. acc. *to be afraid of, to fear, stand in awe of, θεούς*, Od. 14, 389, *σημάντορας*, Il. 4, 431, etc.: in Thuc. 4, 117, exactly= *φοβοῦμαι*.—5. part. perf. *τὸ δεδιός, one's fearing*, and so much like *φόβος*, Thuc. 1, 36.

Δειελιάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*δείελος*) *to spend the afternoon, to wait till evening*: only in *σὺ δ' ἔρχεο δειελιήσας*, Od. 17, 599: acc. to Buttm. Lex. v. *δειλη* 12, *having taken an afternoon meal*, a sort of *luncheon*, cf. sq.

Δειελίη, ης, ἡ, *an afternoon luncheon*,

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an intermediate meal, v. l. Call. Fr. 190, v *δείελος*, and cf. Buttm. Lex. *δείλη* 12.

Δειελινός, ή, όν, =sq., *at evening*, Theocr. 13, 33 : from

Δείελος, ον, belonging to δείλη, δείελον ἦμαρ, the evening part of day, *eventide*, Od. 17, 606, so *δ. ὥρη*, Ap. Rh., *δ. φάος*, Opp. : hence—II. as subst. =*δείλη, ἑσπερος*, the late, sinking *evening*, Il. 21, 232 ; *ὑπὸ δείελον, at even*, Ap. Rh.—2. =*δειελίη*, Call. Fr. 190.

Δεικανάω,=*δείκνυμι, to point out, shew*, in Ep. impf. *δεικανάασκεν*, Theocr. 24, 56, Ep. 3 pl. pres. *δεικανόωσι*, Arat. 208 : but Hom. uses it only in —II. mid.=*δείκνυμαι, δέχομαι, to salute by offering the right hand*, in genl. *to welcome, greet*, *ἕπεσσι, δέπασσι*, Od. 18, 111 ; Il. 15, 86. (cf. *δείκνυμι*, fin.)

Δεικελίκτης and *δεικηλίκτης, ὁ*, Dor. for

Δεικελιστής and *δεικηλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who represents* ; esp. Lacon. = *ὑποκριτής*, Lat. *mimus, an actor who played low, burlesque parts*, Plut. Of all these words there was yet another form *δικηλος*, etc. (v. *δείκελον*.)

Δείκελος and *δείκηλος, ον*, (*δείκνυμι*) *exhibiting*. Hence

Δείκελον and *δείκηλον, ου, τό, a representation, exhibition*, Hdt. 2, 171, ubi v. Creuzer ap. Bähr.

†*Δεικηλιστής, οῦ, ὁ*, v. *δεικελιστής*.

Δείκνυ, shortened for *δείκνυσι*, Hes.

ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΙ and *δεικνύω*, (Hes. Op. 449, 500, Hdt. 4, 150, and freq. later), 3 sing. *δείκνυ* (Hes. Op. 524) : fut. *δείξω* : aor. 1 *ἔδειξα* : perf. *δέδειγμαι* (the perf. *δέδειχα* first in Dem. 805, 12, in compd. *ἐπιδ.*, but freq. in later prose, as Polyb., and Plut.) : these become in Hdt. *δέξω, ἔδεξα, δέδεγμαι* : on the perf. forms *δειδέχαται, δείδεκτο* v. infr. *To shew, point out*, absol., or c. acc., Hom., etc. : seemingly impers. *δείξει, time will shew*, Ar. Ran. 1261 : *δ. εἰς τινα, to point towards*, Hdt. 4, 150, and so in mid., H. Hom. Merc. 367.—2. *to bring to light, display, θεὸς ἡμῖν δεῖξε τέρας, shewed* us a marvel, Od. 3, 174, cf. Il. 13, 244 : hence of artists, *to portray, represent to the life*, by statuary, etc., Strab., v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 8.—Mid. *δείκνυμαι, to display, set before one*, Il. 23, 701 ; cf. *ἐνδείκνυμι*.—3. *to point out, make known*, esp. by words, *to tell, explain, teach*, like *ἀναφαίνω*, Lat. *indicare*, Hom., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 533 : *to shew, prove*, usu. c. part., *ποῦ γὰρ ὢν δείξω φίλος*, Eur. Or. 792, ubi v. Pors., so *ἔδειξαν ἕτοιμοι ὄντες*, Thuc. 4, 73, etc. : also followed by *ὡς..., ὅτι..., εἰ...*, and other relatives, Aesch. Theb. 176, Thuc. 1, 76, 143, etc. : absol. *δέδεικται, it is clear* or *proven*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 D.—4. of accusers, *to inform against, τινά*, Ar. Eq. 278.—II. in Od. 4, 59, Il. 9, 196, we have *δεικνύμενος*=*δεχόμενος, δεξιούμενος, welcoming, greeting* : whence also Buttm. Catal. in voc., refers to *δείκνυμι* the 3 plur. pf. *δειδέχαται*, 3 pl. plqpf. *δειδέχατο*, which are usu. placed under *δέχομαι, τοὺς μὲν κυπέλλοις δειδέχατο*, they *pledged them, drank* to them, Il. 9, 671, cf. 4, 4 ; *δειδέχαται μύθοισι*, Od. 7, 72 : in *δειδίσκομαι* and *δεικανάω, -ώομαι*, we have a like variety of signf., though Hom. uses each of these in one signf. only. (Buttm. further traces both to a common root *δεκ-*, with the common notion of *stretching out the right hand* (*δεξιά*), either *to point*, as in *δείκνυμι*, or *to welcome*, as in *δέχομαι* : the usu. signf. of *δείκνυμι* is that of Sanscr. *dic*, Lat. *dicere, doc-ere, in-dic-are*, whence perh. also *dig-itus, δάκ-τυλος*.)

Δεικνύω,=*δείκνυμι*, q. v. [ῠ]

Δεικτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be shewn* or *proved*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8.

Δεικτηριάς, άδος, ἡ, Lat. *mima*, Polyb., cf. *δεικελιστής* : from

Δεικτήριος, ον, (*δείκνυμι*) *fit for shewing* : *τὸ δ.*, a place at Samos, where Minerva *shewed* Perseus *a representation of the Gorgon*.

Δείκτης, ου, ὁ, a shewer, exhibiter, Orph.

Δεικτικός, ή, όν,(*δείκνυμι*) *inclined, able to shew* : *pointing with the finger*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

**ΔΕΙ΄ΚΩ*, assumed as pres., whence to form some tenses of *δείκνυμι*, q. v. sub fin.

Δειλαίνω, (*δειλός*) *to be a coward*, or *cowardly*, Arist. Eth. N. : so also as dep. mid., Luc.

Δείλαιος, α, ον. lengthd. form of *δειλός*, q. v., *fearful* : and so *wretched, sorry, paltry, miserable*, freq. of persons, Trag. : also *δ. χάρις*, a *sorry* kindness, Aesch. Cho. 517, *δ. σποδός, paltry* dust, Soph. El. 758, *δ. ἀλγηδών, ὀδύνα*, Soph., *γῆρας*, Eur. An Att., and mostly poet. word, but used also by Lys. 170, 22, Aeschin. 24, 32. [*αῐ* in Ar. Eq. 139, Vesp. 165, etc.] Hence

Δειλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, misery.

Δειλακρίων, ωνος, ὁ, a coward, but usu. in addresses, with a patronising and coaxing signf., *poor fellow !* Ar. Pac. 193, Av. 143 : from

Δείλακρος, α. ον, (*δειλός, ἄκρος*) *very pitiable*, Ar. Plut. 973.

Δειλανδρέω, ῶ, to be cowardly, LXX, and Joseph. : from

Δείλανδρος, ον, (*δειλός, ἀνήρ*) *cowardly*.

Δεῖλαρ, ατος, τό,=*δέλεαρ*, Call. Fr. 458.

Δείλετο, v. *δείλομαι*.

ΔΕΙ΄ΛΗ, ης, ἡ, sub. *ὥρα*, (akin to *εἰλη*) strictly, *the time when the day is hottest*, i. e. *just after noon* ; then in genl. the whole time from noon till evening, *ἔσσεται ἢ ὠὼς ἢ δείλη ἢ μέσον ἦμαρ*, Il. 21, 111, where the three parts are mentioned, which make up the whole day, evening excepted : this was further divided into *δείλη πρωΐα* and *δείλη ὀψία early* and *late* afternoon, Hdt. 7, 167 ; 8, 6, 9 : later, esp. in Att., it came to mean usu. *the later part of the afternoon, just before evening*, Ruhnk. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 133 : and so *evening itself*, until night set in, hence *δείλης*, as adv. *in the evening*, Ep. Plat. 348 E, *περὶ δείλην*, Thuc. 4, 69 : Xen. however has it in the older signf., Hell. 1, 1, 5. In late prose, *any time of the day*, e. g. *δείλη ἑώα, morning*, Synes. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

Δειλία, ας, ἡ, (*δειλός*) *timidity, cowardice*, Hdt. 1, 37, Soph., etc. : *δειλίην ὀφλεῖν, to be charged with cowardice*, Hdt. 8, 26.

Δειλιαίνω, to make afraid, LXX.

Δειλιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, fright, faintheartedness, Plut. : from

Δειλιάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω, to be afraid*, Diod., more usu. in compd. *ἀποδειλιάω*. [ᾶσω]

Δειλινός, ή, όν, (*δείλη*) contr. for *δειελινός, in the afternoon, at even*, Luc. : *τὸ δειλινόν, an afternoon* or *evening meal*, Ath. : *δειλινόν*, as adv., *at even*, Luc.

Δείλομαι, (*δείλη*) *to decline towards evening, to begin to sink, δείλετό τ' ἠέλιος*, as Aristarch. read in Od. 7, 289, for *δύσετο*, approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. *δείλη* 11, and Nitzsch ad l.

Δειλόομαι, pass. *to be cowardly, afraid*, LXX.

Δειλοποιός, όν, (*δειλός, ποιέω*) *making cowardly*.

Δειλός, ή, όν, (*δέος, δείδω*) *cowardly, faint-hearted*, opp. to *ἄλκιμος*, Il. 13, 278, hence, in the heroic age, in genl. *good for nothing, vile, worthless*, Il. 1, 293 : *δειλαὶ δειλῶν ἐγγύαι, worthless are the pledges of the worthless*, Od. 8, 351 : hence opp. to *ἐσθλός*, much like *κακός*, Hes. Fr. 55, cf. Welcker Praef. ad Theogn. p. 30 : sometimes c. inf. Jac. A. P. p. 180 : much more however as—II. *miserable, luckless, wretched*, Hom., with compassionate signf. like Lat. *miser*, our *poor !* hence *δειλοὶ βροτοί, poor mortals !* freq. in Hom., in address *ὦ δειλέ, ὦ δειλοί, poor wretches !* The Att. used *δειλός* chiefly in former signf., *δείλαιος* in latter. Adv. *-λῶς*. Cf. *δεινός*.

Δειλότης, ητος, ἡ,=*δειλία, cowardice*.

Δειλόψῡχος, ον, (*δειλός, ψυχή*) *faint-hearted*, LXX.

Δεῖμα, ατος, τό, (*δείδω*) *fear, affright*, Il. 5, 682, Hdt., etc. : *δείμα λαμβάνει τινά*, Hdt. 6, 74, *ἐς δ. πεσεῖν, ἐν δείματι κατεστάναι*, Id.—II. *an object of fear, a cause of fear, a terror, horror*, Trag. : *δειμάτων ἄχη fearful plagues* or *monsters*, Aesch. Cho. 586, so *δείματα θηρῶν*, Eur. H. F. 700 : cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 261. Hence

Δειμαίνω, f. *-ἀνῶ, to be afraid, in a fright*, H. Hom. Ap. 404 : Hdt., etc. Construct. as in *δείδω, δ. μή...*, Hdt. 1, 165, etc.—2. *δ. περί τινι, ὑπέρ τινος*, Hdt. 3, 35 ; 8, 140.—3. c. acc. *to fear* a thing, Hdt. 1, 159, etc.—II. in Aesch. Pers. 600, Eum. 519, it is taken in act. signf.,=*φοβέω, to frighten* : but the latter place is corrupt : so Passow takes it in Plat. Legg. 865 E, but needlessly ; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, 83.

Δειμαλέος, α, ον, timid, Mosch. 2, 20. —II. *horrible, fearful*, Batr. 289. Adv. *-λέως* Or. Sib.

Δειμάτιος ου, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, *the Scaler*, Dion. H.

Δείματο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of *δέμω*, Od. 14, 8.

Δειματόεις, εσσα, εν, frightened, scared, Anth.

†*Δειματοσταγής, ές*, (*δεῖμα, στάζω*) *dropping with terror*, Aesch. Cho. 842, for wh. *αἱματοσταγής* is now read.

Δειματόω, ῶ, (*δεῖμα*) *to put in a fright*, Hdt. 6, 3. Pass. *to be frightened*, Aesch. Cho. 845.

Δειματώδης, ες, (*δεῖμα, εἶδος*) *frightful*.

Δείμομεν, Ep. for *δείμωμεν*, shortened 1 plur. subj. aor. 1 act. of *δέμω*, Il. 7, 337.

Δειμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*δέος*) *fear, terror*, Lat. *timor*. In Il. always personified as accompanying *Phobos, Eris*, etc., as Il. 4, 440, cf. 11, 37 ; 15, 119, and so for distinction's sake, written properisp., *Δεῖμος* : acc. to Hes. Th. 934, son of Mars.

Δεῖν, inf. of *δέω*, H. Hom., etc.—II. Att. for *δέον*, part. from *δεῖ*, cf. *πλεῖν* for *πλέον*.

ΔΕΙ΄ΝΑ, ὁ, ἡ, τό, gen. *δεῖνος*, acc. *δεῖνα*, plur. *δεῖνες*, etc. (not used in dat.) *such an one. a certain one*, whom one cannot or will not name, hence in Ar. *τὸ δεῖνα*, a common expression when one forgets, *what's his*

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name, thingumbob, Brunck Ar. Lys. 921, Av. 648, Pac. 268, cf. *οὐδείς*:—sometimes indecl. Ar. Thesm. 622.—2. *τὸ δ.*, euphem. for *πέος*, Ar. Ach. 1149.

†Δείναρχος, ου, ὁ, *Dinarchus*, the famous Attic orator, Plut. Phoc. 33, son of Sostratus. Dion. H. Others of this name in Dion. H.

†Δεινιάδας, α. ὁ, *Diniadas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 22; Dor. form of *Δεινιάδης*, *Diniades*, Ath. 605 B.

†Δεινίας, ου, ὁ, *Dinias*, a common Athenian name.—1. father of the general Cleïppides, Thuc. 3, 3.—2. son of Phormides, Dem. 1387 4.—3. son of Theomnestus, Id. 949, 21, etc. Others in Dem., Plut., etc.

†Δείνιος, ου, ὁ, *Dinius*, masc. pr. n., Hipp.

†Δεῖνις, ιος or ιδος, ὁ, *Dinis*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 8, 26.

†Δεινίχα, ἡ, *Dinicha*, wife of king Archidamus, Paus.

Δεινοβίης, ου, ὁ, (*δεινός, βία*) *terribly strong*, Orph., ubi Heyne *αἰνοβ.*

Δεινοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (*δεινός, τίθημι*) *a knave*, Mosch. 7, 7.

Δεινοκάθεκτος, ον, (*δεινός, κατέχω*) *hard to be repressed*, Orph.

†Δεινοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Dinocrates*, a Messenian, Polyb. 6, 24, 5. Others in Polyb., Paus., etc.

Δεινολεχής, ές, (*δεινός, λέχος*) *dreadfully married*, Orph., ubi L. Dind. *αἰνολ.*

Δεινολογέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (*δεινός, λέγω*) *to complain loudly, δ. ὅτι...*, Hdt. 1, 44, absol. Id. 4, 68. Hence

Δεινολογία, ας, ἡ, *exaggerated description*, Polyb.

†Δεινόλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Dinolochus*, son of Pyrrhus, Paus.—2. a comic poet of Syracuse, Ael. N. A. 6, 51.

†Δεινομάχη, ης, ἡ, *Dinomache*, daughter of Megacles, and mother of Alcibiades, Plut. Alc. 1: fem. from

†Δεινόμαχος, ον, ὁ, (*δεινός, μάχομαι*) *Dinomachus*, a stoic philosopher, Luc.

†Δεινομένειος, ου, ὁ, (*παῖς*) son *of Dinomanes*, Pind. P. 2, 34: from

†Δεινομένης, ους, ὁ, *Dinomanes*, of Aetna in Sicily, father of Hiero and Gelon, Hdt. 7, 145, Pind. P. 1.—2. a statuary, Paus.

Δεινοπᾰθέω, ῶ, (*δεινὰ παθεῖν*) *to suffer dreadfully: to complain loudly of one's sufferings*, Dem. 1023, fin., Polyb., etc.

Δεινοποιέω, ῶ, (*δεινός, ποιέω*) *to make dreadful, to exaggerate*, Dion. H.

Δεινόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (*δεινός, πούς*) *with terrible foot*, hence *Ἀρὰ δ.*, as if she was a hound upon the track, Soph. O. T. 418.

Δεινοπροσωπέω, ῶ. (*δεινός, πρόσωπον*) *to have a terrible face.*

Δεινός, ή, όν, (from *δέος*, and so strictly *δεεινός*, like *ἐλεεινός* from *ἔλεος*) of anything *strange and unusual*:—I. *terrible, horrible, fearful, astounding*; the chief signf. in Hom., who uses it esp. of battle cries and the like, *δεινὸν ἀὐτεῖν, βροντᾶν, to shout, thunder terribly*, Il.; *δεινὸν δέρκεσθαι, παπταίνειν*, to look *terrible*, Hom. Also in milder sense, *awful, an object of awe, δεινή τε καὶ αἰδοίη θεός*, Il. 18, 394, cf. 3, 172. From Hdt. downwds. *τὸ δεινόν, danger, sufferings*; so also *τὰ δ.*, freq. in Thuc.: *δεινὸν γίγνεται, μή..., there is danger* that..., Hdt. 7, 157; *οὐδὲν δεινοί, μὴ ἀποστέωσιν, no fear* of their revolting, Id. 1, 155, etc.: *δεινὸν* or *δεινὰ ποιεῖν*, or more freq. *ποιεῖσθαι, to take ill, complain of, be indignant at* a thing, Lat. *aegre ferre*, oft. in Hdt., etc., absol. or c. inf., as 1, 127; 5, 41, etc.; also *δεινόν τι ἔσχε αὐτόν*, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 61: *δεινὰ παθεῖν*, more rarely sing. *δεινὸν π.*, to suffer *dreadful, illegal, arbitrary* treatment, very freq. Att., Elmsl. Ach. 323, cf. *δεινολογέομαι, δεινοπαθέω*. So also adv. *δεινῶς φέρειν*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: *δ. ἔχειν*, to be *in straits*, to be *greatly moved*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 23.—II. to this sense is added a notion of force or power,—1. *marvellously strong, mighty, powerful*, for good or ill; hence oft. in Hom. of the gods without any notion of terrible; so, *δεινὸν σάκος, the mighty* shield, Il. 7, 245.—2. *wondrous, marvellous, strange*, *τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινόν, ἦ θ' ὁμιλία*, kin and social ties *have strange power*, Aesch. Pr. 39, cf. Valck. Phoen. 358: esp. freq. in the phrase *δεινὸν ἂν εἴη*, oft. followed by *εἰ...*, it were *strange* that..., as Eur. Hec. 592: hence adv. *-νῶς, marvellously, exceedingly*, like *αἰνῶς* in Hom., *δ. μέλας, ἀνυόρος*, Hdt. 2, 76, 149, *δ. ἐν φυλακῇσι εἶναι*, 3, 152, and so in Att.—III. the sense of *powerful, wondrous*, passed into that of *able, clever, skilful*, first in Hdt. 5, 23, *ἀνὴρ δεινός τε καὶ σοφός*, but this first became common in Plato's time, v. Protag. 341 B: oft. c. inf. *δεινὸς λέγειν* (*εἰπεῖν* is rare, Wolf Lept. 502, 28), *δεινὸς λαλεῖν, διδύσκειν, φαγεῖν, clever at* talking, etc.: also c. acc. *δεινὸς τὴν τέχνην*, Xen.: in Arist. Eth. N. 6, 13, *δεινός* is a man *naturally quick and clever*, who may become *φρόνιμος* by good training, *πανοῦργος* by bad.—IV. *δεινὴ ἀγορή*, Il. 7, 346, is explained by Eustath., *the timid* assembly, which gives a good sense; but as it is without parallel, it is safer to take it *fearful-looking, ill-boding*, or perh. *mighty, crowded.* (Related to *δείλός*, as act. to pass., *frightful* to *fearful*, but oft. confounded with it, Pors. Or. 767: oft. also with the Ep. *αἰνός*.)

Δεῖνος, ὁ,=*δῖνος*, a name for *different round vessels*: also *a round floor for dancing* or *threshing*, Dionys. (Com.) Soz. 1, v. Ath. 467 D.

Δεινότης, ητος, ἡ, (*δεινός*) *terribleness*, Thuc. 4, 10: *harshness, sternness, severity, νόμων*, Id. 3, 46, cf. 59.—2. *power, natural ability, cleverness*, Dem. 318, 8, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 13; esp. of powerful, expressive eloquence in an orator, Thuc. 3, 37, in full *ἡ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις δ.*, Isocr. 1 D.

Δεινόω, ῶ, (*δεινός*) *to make dreadful, terrible: to exaggerate, enhance, ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον δ.*, Thuc. 8, 74.

†Δεινώ, οῦς, ἡ. *Dino*, daughter of Phorcys, Apollod. 2, 4, 2; one of the Graiae, Zenob.

†Δείνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Dinon*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 33.—2. an historian in the time of Philip, Ath. 633 C.—3. brother of the Athenian Nicostratus, 1248, 9. Others in Polyb. 27, 6, etc.

Δεινωπός, όν,=*δεινώψ*, Hes. Sc. 250.

Δείνωσις, εως, ἡ, (*δεινόω*) *a making dreadful, exaggerating, enhancing*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

Δεινώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δεινός, ὤψ*) *terrible to behold*, of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 84.

Δεῖξις, εως, ἡ, (*δείκνυμι*) *a showing, manifesting, exhibiting*: hence *a public display, declamation, exhibition*, like *ἐπίδειξις*, Macho ap. Ath. 245 E.—2. *a proof, argument, example.*

Δείξω, f. of *δείκνυμι*, aor. 1 *ἔδειξα.*

Δεῖος, τό, Ep. for *δέος, fear*, *χλωροὶ ὑπαὶ δείους*, Il. 15, 4, like *κλείος* for *κλέος.*

Δειπνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *δεῖπνον*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 156 F.

Δειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, perf. *δεδείπνηκα*, Plat. there was an Att. perf. 2. *δέδειπνα*, inf. *δεδειπνάναι*, Ar. Fr. 78, cf. Ath. 422 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, Anm. 10, (*δεῖπνον.*) *To make a meal, dine*, Hom., v. sub *δεῖπνον*: in Att. always *to take the chief meal, to dine*, Ar. Av. 464, etc. Construct. c. acc., *δ. ἄρτον, to make a meal on* bread, Hes. Op. 440, cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 11; also *δ. ἀπό τινος*, Ar. Plut. 890; cf. *φαγεῖν.*

Δείπνηστος, ου, ὁ, *meal-time*, esp. *the time of the chief meal: the dinner* itself, Od. 17, 170: some write *δειπνητός* or *-τύς, ύος, ἡ*: later *δείπνητος* and *δειπνιστός*, like *δορπιστός*, occur. (Acc. to some Gramm. *δειπνητός* is *the meal-time*, *δείπνηστος the meal.*)

Δειπνητήριον, ου, τό, *a dining-room*, Joseph.

Δειπνήτης, ου, ὁ, *a diner, a guest*, Polyb.

Δειπνητικός, ή, όν, (*δειπνέω*) *belonging to dinner, fond of it*, Ath. Adv. *-κῶς, like a clever cook*, Ar. Ach. 1016.

Δείπνητος, ὁ, v. sub *δείπνηστος.*

Δειπνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to entertain at dinner*, Od. 4, 535, Hdt. 7, 118: also c. acc. cognato, *δ. τινὰ δεῖπνον, to give one a dinner*, Matro ap. Ath. 134 D.

Δεῖπνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *δεῖπνον*, Ar. Fr. 407.

Δειπνιστός, οῦ, ὁ, v. sub *δείπνηστος.*

Δειπνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *δειπνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ*,=*δειπνητικός*, Dio C.

Δειπνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (*δεῖπνον, θηράω*)=*δειπνολόχος*, Philo.

Δειπνοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*δεῖπνον, καλέω*) *one who invites to dinner.*—II. =*ἑλέπτορος*, Artemid. ap. Ath. 171 B.

Δειπνολογία, ας, ἡ, *a poem on eating*, by Archestratus, Ath.

Δειπνολόγος, ου, (*δεῖπνον, λέγω*) epith. of Archestratus in Ath., *the dinner-bard.*

Δειπνολόχος, η, ον, (*δεῖπνον, λοχάω*) *laying traps, fishing for invitations to dinner, parasitic*, Hes. Op. 702, cf. *βωμολόχος.*

Δειπνομᾰνής, ές, (*δεῖπνον, μαίνομαι*) *mad after a dinner, devoted to the pleasures of the table*, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F.

Δεῖπνον, ου, τό, *a meal* or *meal-time*, used by Hom. quite generally, sometimes =*ἄριστον*, as Il. 10, 578, sometimes =*δορπον*, as Od. 17, 176: v. Buttm. Lex. v. *δεῖλη* 12, Nitzsch, Od. 1, 124, who holds it to be *the principal meal*, whenever taken: in Att. certainly, *the chief meal*, answering to our *dinner*, Lat. *coena*, begun towards evening, and often prolonged till night: often in plur., like Lat. *epulae*, Eur.: *ἀπὸ δείπνου, straightway after the meal*, *ἀπὸ δ' αἰτοῦ βρῆσσοντο*, Il. 8, 54, cf. *ἀπό* II., *ἐκ* II. 2.—2. in genl. *food*, as *provender* for horses, *ἵπποισιν δεῖπνον ὅατε*, Il. 2, 383; and so, *ὄρνισι δεῖπνον*, Aesch. Supp. 801.

Δειπνοποιέω, ῶ, *to prepare a meal, to give a dinner*, Alciphr. Mid. *to dine*, Thuc. 4, 103, and Xen.: and

Δειπνοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a preparing of dinner: eating of it*, Diod.: from

Δειπνοποιός, όν, (*δεῖπνον, ποιέω*) *preparing dinner.*

Δεῖπνος, ου, ὁ,=*δεῖπνον*, very late

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form, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. App. p. 22, 61, Greg. p. 22, 772.

Δειπνοσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dinner-sage, one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen: Athenaeus called his work *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, as consisting of *discussions on dinners, cakes*, etc.

Δειπνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, comic for *δεῖπνον*, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F.

Δειπνοφορία, ας, ἡ, a solemn procession with meat-offerings to Herse, Pandrosos, and Aglauros, Isae. ap. Poll. 6, 102: from

Δειπνοφόρος, ον, (*δεῖπνον, φέρω*) *carrying food,* Arist. H. A.—II. *carrying meat-offerings,* Lys. ap. Poll. 6, 102, cf. foreg.

Δειραχής, ές, (*δειρή, ἄγχω*) *throttling,* prob. l. for *δειραχθής*.

†*Δειράδες, ων, αἱ, Dirades,* an Attic demus of the tribe Leontis, probably so called from its position (cf. *δειράς*.)

Δειράδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δειράς*.

†*Δειραδιώτης, ου, ὁ,* (*Δειράδες*) *of Dirades,* Plut. Alc. 25.—2. *of Diras, worshipped on Diras,* epith. of Apollo, who had a temple on Diras, a place in Corinth, Paus. 2, 24, 1.

Δειραῖος, α, ον, belonging to the neck; hilly, Lyc.: from

Δειράς, άδος, ἡ, the ridge of a chain of hills, like *αὐχήν* and *λόφος*, q.v., H. Hom. Ap. 281: esp. of the isthmus of Corinth, Pind. O. 8, 68, I. 1, 11.—II. = *δειρή, the neck,* Soph. Ant. 832, in plur. (cf. *collis* and *collum*, and *jugum*.)

Δείρας, part. aor. 1 of *δέρω*, Od.

Δειραχθής, ές, (*δειρή, ἄχθος*) *heavy on the neck,* Anth. v. *δειραχής*.

Δειρή, ῆς, ἡ, Att. *δέρη, the neck, throat,* Hom.—II. = *δειράς, the ridge of a hill. δεῖραι Ἀρκαδίας, Μαινάλιαι,* Pind. O. 3, 48; 9, 89, only poet. (prob. from *δέρω*, cf. *λόφος*.)

†*Δείρη, ης, ἡ, Dirē,* a city and promontory of Aethiopia, Strab.

Δειροκύπελλον, ου, τό, (*δειρή, κύπελλον*) *a long-necked cup,* Luc.

Δειρόπαις, αιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δειρή, παῖς*) *producing young by the neck,* as weasels were supposed to do, Lyc.

Δειροπέδη, ης, ἡ, (*δειρή, πέδη*) *a necklace* or *collar.*

Δειροτομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω,* (*δειρή, τέμνω*) *to cut the throat, behead, τινά,* Il. 21, 89, 555, Od. 22, 349.

ΔΕΙ'ΡΩ, Ion. for *δέρω*, Hdt. 2, 39.

Δείς, δέν, v. *οὐδείς* sub fin.

†*Δεισάλεος, α, ον,* (*δεῖσα, filth*) *filthy, foul,* Clem. Al.

Δεισήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δείδω, ἀνήρ*) *without fear* or *regard of one's husband,* or in genl. *of mankind,* Aesch. Ag. 154 Hence

†*Δεισήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Diseēnor,* a Trojan, Il. 17, 217.

Δεισιδαιμονέω, ῶ, to be δεισιδαίμων, to have superstitious fears, Polyb. Hence

Δεισιδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, fear of the gods, religion, Diod.—2. more freq. in bad sense, *superstition,* Polyb., v. esp. Plut. *περὶ Δεισιδαιμονίας*.

Δεισιδαίμων, ον, gen. *ονος,* (*δείδω, δαίμων*) *fearing the gods* or *demons.*—1. in good sense, *fearing the gods, pious, religious,* Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58, Ages. 11, 8; but—2. more freq. in bad sense, *superstitious, bigoted,* Theophr. Char. 25, (16), cf. *δεισιδαιμονία*. Adv. *-όνως*, Luc.

Δεισίθεος, ον, (*δείδω, θεός*)=foreg.

* **ΔΕΙ'Ω**, assumed as pres., whence to form *δείδω*, and its irreg. tenses.

ΔΕ'ΚΑ, *οἱ, αἱ, τά,* indecl., Lat. *DECEM*, Sanscr. *DAÇAN*, our *TEN*, Germ. *ZEHN*, Hom.: *οἱ δέκα, the Ten,* esp. the ten oligarchs who succeeded the thirty tyrants in Athens, Lat. *Decemviri*, Isocr. 372 B: *οἱ δέκα (ἔτη) ἀφ' ἥβης, those who are ten years past* 20, the age of military service, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 23, the compds. commencing with *δέκα*, as *δεκαδύο*, etc., are only used in late Greek, except *δεκατρεῖς*, q.v. which occurs in MSS. of Dem.

Δεκάβαθμος, ον, (*δέκα, βαθμός*) *with ten steps,* Philo.

Δεκάβοιος, ον, (*δέκα, βοῦς*) *worth ten oxen,* Plut.

Δεκαγονία, ας, ἡ, (*δέκα, γονή*) *the tenth generation,* Luc.

Δεκαγράμματος, ον, (*δέκα, γράμμα*) *of ten lines* or *letters,* Ath.

Δεκαδάκτῡλος, ον, (*δέκα, δάκτυλος*) *ten fingers long* or *broad,* Βάλανος, Hipp.—2. *ten-fingered,* Dio C.

Δεκαδάρχης, ου, ὁ, later form for *δεκάδαρχος*.

Δεκαδαρχία, ας, ἡ, the government of the ten, Isocr. 63 D: the Rom. *decemvirate,* Dion. H.—2. *a decurionate,* Arr.: from

Δεκάδαρχος, ου, ὁ, (*δέκα, ἄρχω*)= *δεκάρχης, a commander of ten men,* Lat. *decurio*, freq. in Xen.—II. the Rom. *decemvir,* Dion. H.

Δεκαδεύς, έως, ὁ, one of a decury, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 30.

Δεκαδικός, ή, όν, Lat. *denarius, ἀριθμός δ.,* the number *ten.*

Δεκαδοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (*δεκάδα, ἔχων*) *one of the ten,* Lys. ap. Harp.

†*Δεκαδύο, οἱ, αἱ, τά,* (*δέκα, δύο*)= *δώδεκα, twelve,* N. T. Act. 19, 7.

Δεκάδωρος, ον, (*δέκα, δῶρον* II.) *ten palms long* or *broad,* Hes. Op. 424.

Δεκαετηρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq., *δ. πανήγυρις,* Dio C.

Δεκαέτηρος, ον, (*δέκα, ἔτος*) *ten-yearly: χρόνος δ., a space of ten years,* Plat. Legg. 772 B.

Δεκαετής, ές=foreg., *δ. πόλεμος,* Thuc. 5, 25, 26.

Δεκαετία, ας, ἡ, a space of ten years, Strab., and Dion. H.

Δεκάζω, f. *-άσω, to bribe, corrupt,* esp. judges, Lat. *decuriare*, Isocr. 169 D, Arist. Pass. *to be bribed,* Lys. (not from *δέχομαι*, but from *δέκα*, as the Rom. *decuriare* meant to bribe the tribes at elections; cf. *δεκάς*.)

†*Δεκαίνεος, ου, ὁ, Decaeneus,* a soothsayer among the Getae, Strab.

Δεκάκις, adv., *ten-times,* II.—II. *tenfold,* Anth.

Δεκάκλινος, ον, (*δέκα, κλίνη*) *holding ten dinner-couches,* (*κλῖναι*) *στέγη δ.,* Xen. Oec. 8, 13.—II. *ten κλῖναι long,* Arist. Mir.

Δεκακότῡλος, ον, (*δέκα, κοτύλη*) *holding ten κοτύλαι.*

Δεκακῡμία, ας, ἡ, (*δέκα, κῦμα*) *a tenfold wave,* Lat. *fluctus decumanus,* Luc. cf. *τρικυμία*.

Δεκάκωλος, ον, (*δέκα, κῶλον*) *having ten members.*

Δεκάλιτρον, ου, τό, (*δέκα, λίτρα*) *a sum of ten λίτραι,* Epich. p. 4.

Δεκάλογος, ου, ὁ, (*δέκα, λόγος*) *the Decalogue,* Eccl.

Δεκάμετρος, ον, (*δέκα, μέτρον*) *of ten metres.*

Δεκαμηνιαῖος, α, ον,=sq., Plut.

Δεκάμηνος, ον, (*δέκα, μήν*) *ten months old, σκύλαξ,* Xen. Cyn. 7, 6.—2. *in the tenth month, ἡ αἵρεσις ἦν δ.,* Hdt. 9, 3: *κυεῖν δ.,* Menand. p. 145.

Δεκαμναῖος, α, ον,=sq., Polyb.

†*Δεκάμνιχος, ου, ὁ, Decamnichus,* masc. pr. n., a Macedonian, Arist.

Δεκάμνους, ουν, (*δέκα, μνᾶ*) *weighing* or *worth ten minae,* Ar. Pac. 1224, 1235.

Δεκάμφορος, ον, (*δέκα, ἀμφορεύς*) *holding ten ἀμφορεῖς,* i. e. about ninety gallons, *κρατήρ,* Eur. Cycl. 388.

Δεκανᾶῖα, ας, ἡ, (*δέκα, ναῦς*) *a squadron of ten ships,* Polyb.

Δεκανία, ας, ἡ,=*δεκάς, a decury,* Arr.

Δεκάπαλαι, adv., *a very long time ago.* Comic form of *πάλαι*, like *δωδεκάπαλαι*, Ar. Eq. 1154.

†*Δεκαπέντε, οἱ, αἱ, τά,* (*δέκα, πέντε*) *fifteen,* N. T. John 11, 18.

Δεκαπηχυαῖος, α, ον,=sq., Geop.

Δεκάπηχυς, υ, (*δέκα, πῆχυς*) *ten cubits long,* Hdt. 9, 81.

Δεκαπλασιάζω, f. *-άσω, to multiply by ten:* from

Δεκαπλάσιος, ον, tenfold, Lat. *decuplus,* Plat. Rep. 615 B: c. gen. *ten times greater than,* Polyb.: *ἡ -σία* (sub. *τιμή*) hence *τὴν δεκαπλασίαν ἀφαιρεῖν, καταδικάζειν,* to mulct in *ten times the amount,* Dem. 726, 23, cf. 733, 5. Adv. *-ως*, Hipp.

Δεκάπλεθρος, ον, (*δέκα, πλέθρον*) *enclosing ten πλέθρα,* Thuc. 6, 102.

Δεκάπλοκος, ον, (*δέκα, πλέκω*) *folded ten times.*

Δεκαπλόος, ον, contr. *-πλοῦς, οῦν,* =*δεκαπλάσιος,* Dem. 726, fin.

Δεκάπολις, εως, ἡ, (*δέκα, πόλις*) *with ten cities:* as subst. *a union of ten cities:* hence *Decapolis,* a district of Judaea so called, N. T. Matth. 4, 25.

Δεκάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. *ποδος,* (*δέκα, πούς*) *ten feet long,* Ar. Eccl. 652.

Δεκάπρωτοι, ων, οἱ, Lat. *decemprimi, the ten chief councillors,* Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 217.

Δεκάρχης, ου, ὁ,=*δεκαδάρχης, a decurion,* Hdt. 7, 81.—II. a Rom. *decemvir,* Dion. H. Hence

Δεκαρχία, ας, ἡ,=*δεκαδαρχία* I., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2.

Δεκάς, άδος, ἡ, (*δέκα*) *a decad: a body of ten men,* Lat. *decuria,* Hom., Hdt., etc.: *Λύκου δεκάς,* an obscure name given to bribed Dicasts at Athens, v. Att. Process, p. 150.

Δεκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*δεκάζω*) *bribery,* Dion. H.

Δεκάσπορος, ον, (*δέκα, σπείρω*) *χρόνος δ.,* a lapse *of ten seed-times,* i. e. ten years, Eur. Tro. 20, cf. El. 1154.

Δεκαστάτηρος, ον, (*δέκα, στατήρ*) *with ten staters,* Art.

Δεκάστεγος, ον, (*δέκα, στέγη*) *ten stories high, πύργος,* Strab.

Δεκάστῡλος, ον, (*δέκα, στῦλος*) of temples *with ten columns in front, decastyle,* Vitruv.

†*Δεκάσχημος, ον,* (*δέκα, σχῆμα*) *of ten-fold form,* Plut.

Δεκαταῖος, α, ον, (*δέκατος*) *on the tenth day,* Plat. Rep. 614 B: *ten-days old,* Luc.

Δεκαταλαντία, ας, ἡ, a sum of ten talents; from

Δεκατάλαντος, ον, (*δέκα, τάλαντον*) *weighing* or *worth ten talents, λίθος,* Ar. Fr. 264: *δίκη δ.,* an action *in which the damages were laid at ten talents,* Aeschin. 41, 13.

Δεκατεία, ας, ἡ,=*δεκάτευσις,* Plut.

†*Δεκατέσσαρες, οἱ, αἱ, -σαρα, τά,* (*δέκα, τέσσαρες*) *fourteen,* N. T. Matth. 1, 17.

Δεκάτευμα, ατος, τό, (*δεκατεύω*) *a tenth, tithe,* Call. Ep. 41.

Δεκάτευσις, εως, ἡ, (*δεκατεύω* II. 2), *decimation,* Dion. H.

Δεκατευτήριον, ου, τό,=*δεκατηλόγιον, the tenths-office, custom-house,* Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 22, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 39, 41.

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Δεκατευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a farmer of tenths*, Lat. *decumanus*: from

Δεκατεύω, (δεκάτη) *to exact the tenths, to tithe*, esp. *to take the tenth* of booty, etc., *as an offering to the gods*, τινά, from a man, Valck. Hdt. 7, 132: in pass. ἀναγκαίως ἔχει τὰ χρήματα δεκατευθῆναι τῷ Διΐ, Hdt. 1, 89: hence proverb., ἐλπὶς ἦν δεκατευθῆναι τὰς Θήβας, i. e. *taken and tithed*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 20; 6, 5, 35.—2. *to exact the tenths as a tax on all imports*, c. acc. πόλεις, ap. Lycurg. 158, 6.—3. absol. *to be a* δεκατευτής, Ar. Fr. 392.—II. *to devote* or *dedicate the tenth* man, *send one in ten out of the country*, cf. Creuzer Xanth. p. 178.—2. in war, *to take out the tenth man for execution*, Lat. *decimare*.

Δεκάτη, ης, ἡ, v. sub δέκατος.

Δεκατηλογέω,=δεκατεύω. Hence Δεκατηλογία, ας, ἡ,=δεκάτευσις.

Δεκατηλόγιον, ου, τό,=δεκατευτήριον, q. v.

Δεκατηλόγος, ου, ὁ, (δέκατος, λέγω) =δεκατευτής, Dem. 679, 27.

Δεκατημόριον, ου, τό, (δέκατος, μέρος) *the tenth part*, Plat. Legg. 924 A.

Δεκατηφόρος, ον, (δεκάτη, φέρω) *tithe-paying*, ἀπαρχαί, Call. Del. 278.

Δέκατος, η, ον, (δέκα) *tenth*, Hom., who also uses it as a round number, Od. 16, 18.—2. δεκάτη, ης, ἡ, sub. μερίς, *the tenth part, tithe*, Hdt., etc.—3. δεκάτη, ης, ἡ, sub. ἡμέρα, *the tenth day*, Hom.: at Athens, *the festival on the tenth day after birth*, when the child has a name given it, τὴν δ. θύειν, *to give a naming-day feast*, Ar. Av. 922, cf. 494, and Eur. El. 654; so τὴν δ. ἑστιᾶσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ υἱοῦ, Dem. 1016, fin.

Δεκατόσπορος, ον, (δέκατος, σπείρω) *in the tenth generation*, Epigr. ap. Strab. p. 464.

Δεκατόω, ῶ, *to take tithe of* a person, τινά, N. T.

Δεκατρεῖς, δεκατρία, *thirteen*, prob. a late form, though found in MSS. of Dem., v. L. Dind. Steph. Thes. in v.

Δεκατώνης, ου, ὁ, (δεκάτη, ὠνέομαι) *a farmer of tenths*, Anaxil. Glauc. 1. Hence

Δεκατώνιον, ου, τό, *the office of the* δεκατῶναι, Antiph. Ἀλι. 2.

Δεκάφυιος, ον, (δέκα, φυή) *tenfold*, Call. Fr. 162, ubi v. Bentl.

Δεκάφυλος, ον, (δέκα, φυλή) *consisting of ten tribes* (φυλαί), Hdt. 5, 66.

Δεκάχαλκον, ου, τό, the Rom. *denarius*,=*ten* χαλκοῖ, Plut.

Δεκαχῇ, adv., *in ten parts*, Dio C.

Δεκάχιλοι, αι, α, (δέκα, χίλιοι) *ten thousand*, Hom., cf. ἐννεάχιλοι.

Δεκάχορδος, ον, (δέκα, χορδή) *ten-stringed*, LXX.

†Δεκέβαλος, ου, ὁ, *Decebalus*, a king of the Dacians, Dio C.

†Δεκελεῆθεν, adv. *from Decelea*, Hdt.

†Δεκέλεια, ας, ἡ, *Decelēa*, a town and demus of Attica, on the border of Boeotia, Hdt., Thuc., etc. Hence

†Δεκελειάζω, adv. *to Decelēa*.

†Δεκελειάσι, adv. *in Decelēa*, Isocr.

†Δεκελεικός, ή, όν, *of Decelēa, Decelean*, Dem.; v. l. in Strab. Δεκελικός, p. 396.

†Δεκελειόθεν, adv. *from Decelēa*, Lys.

†Δεκελεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Decelean*, Hdt. 9, 73.

†Δεκελῆθεν, adv., *from Decelea*; contd. from Δεκελεήθεν.

†Δέκελος, ου, ὁ, *Decelus*, a hero, from whom Decelea was named, Hdt. 9, 73.

Δεκέμβολος, ον, (δέκα, ἔμβολον) *with ten beaks* (ἔμβολα), ναῦς, Aesch. Fr. 129.

†Δεκέμβριος, ου, ὁ, *December*, Plut.

Δεκετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a space of ten years*, Dio C.

Δεκέτηρος, ον,=sq. Anth.

Δεκέτης, ου, ὁ, (δέκα, ἔτος) *lasting ten years, χρόνος*, Soph. Phil. 715, Plat. Legg. 682 D.—II. *ten years old*, Eur. Andr. 307.

Δεκέτις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Ar. Lys. 644.

Δεκήρης, ες, (δέκα, ἐρέσσω or ἄρω) *with ten banks of oars*, ναῦς δ., *deceris*, Polyb. 16, 3, 3; cf. τριήρης.

†Δεκίητον, ου, τό, *Deciētum*, a city of Italy; hence οἱ Δεκιῆται, *the Deciētae*, acc. to Strabo a race of the Ligyans, p. 202.

†Δέκιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Decius*, Polyb.

Δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι.

Δεκόργυιος, ον, (δέκα, ὀργυιά) *ten fathoms long*, δίκτυα Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

†Δεκριανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Decrianus*, a sophist of Patrae, Luc.

Δεκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from δέχομαι, Strab.

Δεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Δέκτης, ου, ὁ, (δέχομαι) strictly *a receiver*: hence *a beggar*, Od. 4, 248.

Δεκτικός, ή, όν, (δέχομαι) *fit for receiving, able to receive*, Lat. *capax*, c. gen. δ. ἐπιστήμης, Def. Plat. 415 A, τροφῆς, Arist. Pol.

Δέκτο, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. from δέχομαι, II.

Δεκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from δέχομαι, *received*: to be received, *acceptable*, Lat. *acceptus*, N. T.

Δέκτρια, ας, ἡ, poet. fem. of δεκτήρ, δέκτης, Archil. 44, 2.

Δέκτωρ, ορος, poet. for δέκτης, δεκτήρ, *one who takes upon himself*, δ. αἵματος νέου, *taking* new spilt blood *on one's self, on one's own head*, Aesch. Eum. 204.

Δελαστρεύς, έως, ὁ, poet. for δελεαστρεύς, Nic.

Δελεάζω, f. -άσω, (δέλεαρ) *to entice* or *catch by a bait*, Isocr. 166 A, in Pass.: hence in genl. *to allure, entice, deceive, catch*, γαστρὶ δελεάζεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 4, σχολῇ, Dem. 241, 2. Mid. *to entice to one's self*, Aesop.—II. c. acc. cognato νῶτον ὑὸς περὶ ἀγκίστρου δ., *to put* it on the hook *as a bait*, Hdt. 2, 70, but δ. ἄγκιστρον ἰσχάδι, *to bait* the hook with a fig, Luc.

Δελέαμα, ατος, τό, *a bait*.

ΔΕΛΕΑΡ, ατος, τό, *a bait*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 4: hence *a bait, enticement, deception*, δ. τινός, *bait for* a person, Eur. Andr. 264; so ἡδονὴ κακοῦ δ. Plat. Tim. 69 D, Cicero's *esca malorum*: poet. also δείλαρ, Call. Fr. 478; and in dat. sometimes contr. δέλητι. (From the root δελ- comes δόλος, *dolus*: the only verb is δελεάζω, and δέλος is found in a late writer.)

Δελεάπραξ, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, (δέλεαρ, ἀρπάζω) *greedy of the bait, biting freely*, πέρκης, Anth.

Δελέασμα, ατος, τό,=δέλεαμα, δέλεαρ, Ar. Eq. 789.

Δελεασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

Δελεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δελεάζω) *catching with a bait*, late.

Δελεάστρα, ας, ἡ, *a baited trap* or *noose*, Cratin. Seriph. 12.

Δελέαστρον, ου, τό,=foreg., Nicoph. Aphrod. 4.

Δέλετρον, ου, τό,=δέλεαρ, Opp.—2. *a lantern*, perh. because it was used *to catch fish by night*, ap. Ath. 699 E.

Δελήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλεαρ, Sophr., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Δελλίδιον, ου, τό, *the nest of the* δέλλις. [λῐ]

Δέλλις, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *wasp*.

ΔΕΛΟΣ, εος, το,=δέλεαρ, Geop.

ΔΕΛΤΑ, το, indecl., v. sub Δ.—II. *the Delta*, a name for *the islands formed by the mouths of large rivers*, so called from their shape, l. esp. of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 13, Strab. etc.—2. an island formed in the mouth of the Ganges, Strab.—3. a region of Thrace, now *Dercon*, near Byzantium, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33.—III.=γυναικεῖον αἰδοῖον, Ar. Lys. 151.

Δελτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλτος, Polyb.

Δελτίον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλτος, Hdt. 7, 239.

Δελτογράφος, ον, (δέλτος, γράφω) *writing on a* δέλτος *or tablet, registering, recording*, φρήν, Aesch. Eum. 275. [ᾰ]

Δελτοειδής, ές, (δέλτα, εἶδος) *delta-shaped, triangular*. Adv. -δῶς.

Δέλτος, ου, ἡ, *a writing-tablet*, from Δ, the old shape of tablets, Lat. *pugillares*, Soph. Tr. 683; esp. in plur., Eur. I. A. 798, also πινάκων δέλτοι, Ar. Thesm. 778: metaph. δέλτοι φρενῶν, *the tablets* of the heart, Aesch. Pr. 789, ubi v. Blomf. (814.)—II. *any writing, a will*, Luc. Hence

Δελτόω, ῶ, *to put into a* δέλτος, *to note down on tablets, record*: hence in mid. δελτοῦσθαι ἔπη, *to note down* words *for one's self*, Aesch. Supp. 179. Hence

Δελτωτός, ή, όν, *in the shape of a* Δ: τὸ δελτωτόν, *a triangle*; esp. *a triangular-shaped constellation*, Arat.

Δελφάκειος, ον, *of, belonging to a* δέλφαξ: πλευρὰ δ., ribs *of pork*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 16.

Δελφάκιν, ης, ἡ,=δέλφαξ, Epich. p. 67, *a sucking-pig*, dim. from

Δελφάκιον, ου, τό,=δέλφαξ, Ar. Thesm. 237, Lys. 1061.—2.=γυναικεῖον αἰδοῖον, cf. χοῖρος.

Δελφᾰκόομαι, contr. δελφᾰκοῦμαι, as pass. *to grow up to pig-hood*, Ar. Ach. 786.

ΔΕΛΦΑΞ, ᾶκος, ὁ, Epich. p. 58, ἡ, Hdt. 2, 70, *a pig*, cf. Comicos ap. Ath. 374 D, sq.: from Arist. downwds., *a young pig*.

†Δελφεῖος, α, ον, *of Delphi, Delphic*, v. l. H. Hom. Ap. 496.

†Δελφικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Delphi, Delphic*, Δελ. ἀθλα, *the Pythian games* celebrated near Delphi, Soph. El. 682.

Δελφίν, ῖνος, ὁ, late form of δελφίς.

Δελφινηρύς, prob. l. in Aesch. Fr. 142, δ. πεδίον πόντου, *where the dolphins gambol*, v. Herm. Opusc. 5, 151.

†Δελφίνης, ου, ὁ, and Δελφίνη, ης, ἡ, the serpent *Python*, slain by Apollo, Ap. Rh. 2, 706; less correctly Δελφώνης, -ώνη, [ῐ]

Δελφίνιζω, f. -ίσω, (δελφίς) *to play the dolphin*, κύρα δ., *to duck* or *dive like one*, Luc.

Δελφίνιον, ου, τό, *a temple of the Delphian Apollo*, at Athens, Plut.: τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφινίῳ δικαστήριον, *the law-court there*.—2. as geogr. name *Delphinium*, a city in the island of Chios, Thuc. 8, 38.—3. a city and harbour in Boeotia (ὁ Ἱερὸς λιμήν). Strab.—II. a plant, perh. *larkspur*, Dioscr. [δῐ] Strictly neut., from

Δελφίνιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, because worshipped at Delphi: acc. to some from the serpent Δελφίνης, which he slew, H. Hom. Ap. 495, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

Δελφίνιτος, ου, ὁ, dim. from δελφίς, *a little dolphin*, Arist. H. A.

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Δελφῑνοειδής, ές, (δελφίς, εἶδος) *like a dolphin*, Diosc.

Δελφινόσημος, ον, (δελφίς, σῆμα) *bearing a dolphin as a device*, Lyc.

Δελφινοφόρος, ον, (δελφίς, φέρω) *bearing dolphins*, Aesch. Fr. 142 Dind., but cf. δελφινηρός: κεραῖαι δ., beams *with pulleys, to lower the* δελφίς (v. signf. II), Thuc. 7, 41.

ΔΕΛΦΙ΄Σ, ῖνος, ὁ, *the dolphin*, a small species of whale, which played or tumbled before storms as if to warn seamen, and so was counted the friend of men; hence the story of Arion, Hdt. 1, 24, cf. esp. Opp. Hal. 1, 648; 5, 416, 449. Some of the accounts bring it near to our *porpoise*: Hom. names without describing it.—II. *a mass of iron* or *lead*, probl. *shaped like a dolphin*, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly let down on the enemy's ships, Ar. Eq. 762, Thuc. 7, 41: hence *any weight* or *mass of metal*, Opp.—III. *a constellation*, Arat.

†Δέλφις, ιδος, ὁ, *Delphis*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 2.

†Δελφίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Delphion*, masc. pr. n., a Phliasian, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 22.

Δελφοί, ῶν, αἱ, *Delphi*, a famous oracle of Apollo in Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, once called Pytho, as in Il. 9, 405: the later name first in H. Hom. 27, 14: Δελφοῖς, *at Delphi*, Thuc. 1, 143.—II. *oi, the Delphians*, Hdt.: Δελφός, οῦ, ὁ, *a Delphian*, Hdt., Thuc., etc.; as adj. *Delphian*, ἀνήρ, Eur. And. 1075; λαός, Callim. H. Ap. 98, fem. Δελφίς, Soph. etc.

†Δελφύνης, and Δελφυνη, v. Δελφίνης.

ΔΕΛΦΥ΄Σ, ύος, ἡ, *the matrix*, Hipp.: also δέλφυα, ἡ. (Hence ἀδελφός.)

Δέμα, ατος, τό, (δέω) *a band*, Polyb.: *a bundle*.

ΔΕ΄ΜΑΣ, τό, *the body, frame*, or *stature*, esp. *of man*, freq. in Hom.; strictly *the living body*, σῶμα being the corpse, Soph. Ant. 205, but also of *a corpse*, v. Schol. Bekk. Il. 1, 115: Hom. oft. joins it with εἶδος and φυή, *shape, figure*: he only uses it in acc. sing., esp. absol., μικρὸς δέμας, small *in stature*, ἄριστος δέμας, δέμας ἀνδρεσσιν ἐίκτην, δέμας ἀθανάτοισιν ἐοικε etc.: and in later writers it remains indeclin. In Trag. freq. as a periphrasis, like κάρα, e. g. κτανεῖν μητρῷον δ., Aesch. Eum. 84, cf. Soph. Tr. 904, Valck. Phoen. 455: in Com. = ποσθη, Valck. Ad. p. 222 A.—II. as adv. c. gen., δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο, *in form* or *fashion like* burning fire, Lat. *instar ignis*, Il. 11, 596. (The root is the same as δέμω, cf. δομή.)

Δεμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέμα, Hippiatr.

Δέμνιον, ου, τό, (δέμω) *a couch, bed*, freq. in Od., in Il. only 24, 644: used both of *the whole bed with its furniture*, and of *the wooden bedstead* separately.

Δεμνιοτήρης, ες, (δέμνιον, τηρέω) *keeping one to one's bed*, hence μοῖρα δ., *a lingering* fate, Aesch. Ag. 1450; πόνος ὀρταλίχων δ., Ib. 53, cf. πόνος.

ΔΕ΄ΜΩ, also mid. *δέμομαι*: aor. act. ἔδεμα, mid. ἐδεμάμην: perf. 1 δέδμηκα: pf. 2 δέδομα: perf. pass. δέδμημαι: Hom. uses impf. and aor. act., aor. mid. = aor. act., perf. and plqpf. pass., but pres. act. only H. Merc. 188. *To build*, πόλιν, πύργους, τεῖχος, etc., Hom., etc.; in mid. ἐδείματο οἴκους, *he built him houses*, Od. 6, 9: in genl. *to construct, prepare, make*, e. g. δ. ἁλοήν, H. Hom. Merc. 87, ἕρκος ἀλωῆς, Ib. 188, ὁδόν, ἀμαξιτόν, Hdt. 2, 124; 7, 100, ubi v. Wessel.: esp. of carpentry. (Akin to δέω, δαμάω, root of δόμος, δομή, δομέω, Lat. *domus*.)

Δενδαλίς, ίδος, ὁ, = δανδαλίς, Eratosth.

Δενδίλλω, *to turn the eyes about, give a glance at, make a sign to*, εἴς τινα, Il. 9, 180; also ὀξέα δ., Ap. Rh. 3, 281. Rare Ep. word. (Akin to ἰλλαίνω, and perh. to δινέω.)

Δενδρᾶς, άδος, ἡ, (δένδρον) *woody*, Nonn.

Δενδρεόθρεπτος, ον, (δένδρεον, τρέφω) *nourishing trees*, Emped. 405.

Δένδρεον, ου, τό, Ion. for δένδρον, *a tree*, Hom., who has not the usu. δένδρον: Hdt. has both, but more freq. δένδρεον: poet. also δένδρειον, τό, Arat.

Δενδρήεις, εσσα, εν, (δένδρον) *woody*, H. Hom.—II. = δενδρικός, *of* or *for a tree*, πόθος, Opp.

Δενδριακός, ή, όν, = δενδρικός, Anth.

Δενδρικός, ή, όν, (δένδρον) *of a tree*, καρπὸς δ.: *of the tree kind*, both in Theophr.

Δένδριον, ου, τό, dim. from δένδρον, Ath.

Δενδρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. δενδρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (δένδρον) *of, belonging to, like a tree*: γῆ δενδρῖτις, soil *suited for planting*, Dion. H.: ἄμπελος δενδρῖτις, *the tree*-vine, elsewh. ἀναδενδράς, Strab.: but νύμφη δενδρῖτις, *a wood*-nymph, Anth.

Δενδροβάτέω, ῶ, (δένδρον, βαίνω) *to climb trees*, Anth.

Δενδροειδής, ές, (δένδρον, εἶδος) *tree-like*.

Δενδροκόμης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Anth.

Δενδροκομος, ον, (δένδρον, κόμη) *shaggy with wood*, Eur. Hel. 1107, Ar. Nub. 280.

Δενδροκοπέω, ῶ, (δένδρον, κόπτω) *to cut, fell trees*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 13: δ. χώραν, *to waste* a country, Dem. 256, 1, cf. δενδροτομέω.

Δενδρολάχανα, ων, τά, (δένδρον, λάχανον) *tall-growing potherbs*, etc., Theophr.

Δενδρολίβανος, ου, ἡ, (δένδρον, λίβανος) *the tree which bears the λιβανωτός*, Geop.

Δενδρομαλάχη, ης, ἡ, (δένδρον, μαλάχη) *tree-mallow*, perh. an *Althaea*, Geop.

ΔΕ΄ΝΔΡΟΝ, ου, τό, *a tree*; first in Pind., for Hom. always uses δένδρεον, and so oft. Hdt.: the Ion. also and sometimes the Att. poets have δένδρος, εος, τό, which is rare in nom., but very freq. in dat. sing. δένδρει, nom. and acc. plur. δένδρεα, gen. δενδρέων, dat. δένδρεσι, which is more usu. than δένδροις, even in Att. prose, e. g. Thuc. 2, 75. v. Schäf. Greg. p. 61, 62, 265:—δένδρον ἐλάας, *an olive-tree*, Ar. Av. 617: and so in genl. δένδρα, for *fruit-trees*, opp. to ὕλη, *timber*, Hdt. 1, 193, Arnold Thuc. 1. c., 4, 69. hence δ. ἥμερα καὶ ἄγρια, Hdt. 8, 115: αὐον δ., *a stick*, Call. Fr. 49. (δένδρον is prob. a redupl. form of the root δρ-, which appears in our *tree*, Sanscr. *dru*, also Gr. δρῦς.)

Δενδροπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δένδρον, πῆμα) *blasting the groves*, Aesch. Eum. 938.

Δένδρος, εος, τό, Ion. for δένδρον, q.v.

Δενδροτομέω, ῶ, = δενδροκοπέω, *to cut down the fruit-trees*, and so *lay waste a country*, Thuc. 1, 108: metaph. δ. τὰ νῶτα, Ar. Pac. 747.

Δενδροφορέω, ῶ, *to carry branches*, and so = θυρσοφορέω, Artemid.: and

Δενδροφορία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing of branches*, v. θυρσοφορία, Strab.—II. later, *a bearing of trees, fertility*, Geop.: from

Δενδροφόρος, ον, (δένδρον, φέρω) *bearing trees, rich in wood*, ἡ ὁ., sub. γῆ, Philo.—II. = θυρσοφόρος.

Δενδρόφῠτος, ον, (δένδρον, φύω) χώρα, *planted*, Plut.—II. πέτρα δ., *a stone with tree-like marks*, perh. *the moss-agate*, Orph.

Δενδρόω, (δένδρον) only as pass. *to grow to a tree*, Theophr.

Δενδρυάζω, (δένδρον) *to lurk in the wood*, late word.

Δενδρύφιον, ου, τό, dim. from δένδρον, *a bush*, Theophr.

Δενδρώδης, ες, = δενδροειδής, *tree-like*, Diosc.: δενδρ. Νύμφαι, *wood-nymphs*, Mel. 111.

Δενδρώεις, εσσα, εν, = δενδρήεις, Nonn.

Δενδρών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a thicket*, LXX.

Δένδρωσις, εως, ἡ, (δενδρόομαι) *growth so as to become a tree*, Theophr.

Δενδρώτης, ου, ὁ, = δενδρίτης: fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, Aesch. Fr. 38.

Δεννάζω, f. -άσω, (δέννος) *to abuse, treat despitefully*, τινά, Br. Soph. Ant. 759; also c. acc. cognato, κακὰ ῥήματα δεννάζειν, Soph. Aj. 243. Hence

Δεννᾱστός, ή, όν, *reproached*: *to be reproached*.

Δέννος, ου, ὁ, *a reproach, disgrace*, Hdt. 9, 107. (Prob. formed Ion. from δεινός.)

Δεξαμενή, ῆς, ἡ, (orig. fem. part. aor. 1 from δέχομαι) *a receptacle*, esp. of water, *a reservoir, tank, cistern*, Hdt. 3, 9; 6, 119.—II. philosoph., *matter*, as being *that which receives form*, Plat. Tim. 53 A.

†Δεξαμένη, ης, ἡ, *Dexămĕne*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 44.

†Δεξαμενός, οῦ, ὁ, *Dexămĕnus*, a centaur, Callim. Del. 102.—2. a king of Olenus, father of Deïanira, Apollod. 2, 5, 5.

†Δέξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Dexandrus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Δεξιά, ᾶς, ἡ, sub. χείρ, (orig. fem. from δεξιός) *the right hand*, Il. 10, 542; ἐκ δεξιᾶς, *on the right hand*, Ar. Eq. 639; also ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχειν or λαβεῖν, Thuc. 2, 98; 7, 1; cf. δεξιός: freq. as token of saluting or addressing, hence δεξιὰν διδόναι, Ar. Nub. 81, so δ. προτείνειν, ἐμβάλλειν, etc.: also esp. as a sign of assurance, a pledge or treaty, δεξιαὶ ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν, Il. 2, 341; δεξιὰν διδόναι τινὶ καὶ λαβεῖν παρά τινος, *to give one and receive from him the pledge of the right hand*, to exchange assurances, to make a treaty, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11, and even δεξιὰς παρά τινος φέρειν μή..., to bring *pledges* that he would not..., Ib. 2, 4, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 21.

†Δεξιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Dexius*, patr. appell. of Iphinous, Il. 7, 15.

Δεξιάζω, *to use the right hand*, LXX.

Δεξίδωρος, ον, (δέχομαι, δῶρον) = δωροδόκος.

†Δεξιθέα, ας, ἡ, *Dexithea*, a nymph, Apollod. 3, 1, 2; another in Plut. Rom. 2.

†Δεξίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Dexitheus*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 98, 4, Diod. S.—2. an Athenian poet, Ar. Ach. 14.

†Δεξικρέων, οντος, ὁ, *Dexicreon*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Δεξίμηλος, ον, (δέχομαι, μῆλον) *receiving sheep*, esp. *rich in sacrifices*, δόμος, ἑσχάρα, Eur. Andr. 129, 1138.

†Δεξίνικος, ου, ὁ, *Dexinīcus*, an Athenian parasite, Ar. Plut. 800.

Δεξιόγυιος, ον, (δεξιός III., γυῖον) *ready of limb, nimble*, Pind. O. 9, 164.

Δεξιολάβος, ου, ὁ, (δεξιά, λαμβάνω) *a spearman, guard*, N. T.

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Δεξιόομαι, f. -ώσομαι: aor. ἐδεξιωσάμην, dep. mid., (δεξιός) *to offer the right hand, greet with the right hand*, c. acc. pers., Ar. Plut. 753, and Xen.. out also c. dat., δεξιοῦσθαι θεοῖς *to pay greeting* or *honour to* the gods, Aesch. Ag. 852: also c. dat. modi, ὁ. χερσί, H. Hom. 5, 16, ἐπαίνοις, Soph. El. 976: but c. acc. rei, πυκνὴν ἀμυστιν δεξιούμενοι, *handing one* or *pledging one in* many a bumper, Rhes. 419. Cf. δείκνυμι, fin. Plat. Rep. 468 B, has aor. δεξιωθῆναι, in pass. signf.

ΔΕΞΙΟ'Σ, ά, όν, Lat. *DEXTER, DEXTIMUS*, Sanscr. *DAKSHA*. —I. *on the right hand* or *side*, Hom., ἐπὶ δεξιά and ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν, *to the right*, Il.; later also χειρὸς εἰς τὰ δεξιά, Soph. Fr. 527 (indeed ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρός is in Hom.), and ἐπὶ ὁ. χειρός, Theocr. 25, 18; but ἐνδέξια and ἐπὶ δεξιά,=ἐν δεξιᾷ, *on the right*: for which Hdt. has πρὸς δεξιά, 1, 51; 7, 69, v. also δεξιά.—II. *fortunate*, boding good, esp. of the flight of birds and other omens; so δεξιὸς ὄρνις,= αἶσιος, freq. in Hom.: Heyne indeed, Il. 7, 184, remarks that he always uses it in signf. I.: but the fact is that Greek augurs looked to the north, so that the *lucky* omens from the east were *on their right*, the *unlucky* ones, from the west, *on their left*: to the Romans, on the contrary, who looked south, *the good omens* were *laeva* or *sinistra*; though their poets often use the Greek form. From the Greek preference of the right hand, it was considered lucky to hand wine from left to right, Il. 1, 597; and in the same way to do all things which went round a circle, as handing round lots, begging round a table, cf. Il. 7, 184, Od. 17, 365; 21, 141, Theogn. 938, and ἐνδέξιος, ἐπιδέξιος.—III. metaph. *dexterous, ready, nimble*, opp. to *left-handed* (French *gauche*). and of mind, *sharp, shrewd, clever*, first in Pind. I. 5, 77 (4, 61), who has also superl. in this sense, N. 3, 12, and then freq. in Ar., both of persons and things. as Nub. 428, 834. Adv. -ιῶς, superl. δεξιώτατα, Ar. Nub. 148. (Cf. δείκνυμι, fin.)

†Δεξιός, οῦ, ὁ, *Dexius*, a Colophonian, father of Xenophanes, Diog. L. (wr. also Δέξιος); in Luc. Δεξίνους.

Δεξιόσειρος, ον, ὁ, (δεξιός, σειρά) ἵππος, the horse *which was not yoked to the chariot, but ran in traces*, usu. *on the right side*: and as it thus had more liberty for prancing, etc., than the others, the finest horse was prob. put there for display: hence *spirited, impetuous*, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 712, and σειραφόρος: so metaph. in Soph. Ant. 140, as epith. of Mars.

Δεξιοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (δεξιός, ἵσταμαι) *one who stands in the right file of* the chorus, Müll. Eum. § 12. [ᾰ]

Δεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, (δεξιός) *dexterity, activity*, esp. of mind, *sharpness, cleverness*, σοφίη καὶ ὁ., Hdt. 8, 124, and so freq. in Ar.—II.=δεξίωσις, Paus.

Δεξιοτοιχος, ον, (δεξιός, τοῖχος) *on the starboard side of a ship*.

Δεξιοφανής, ές, (δεξιός, φαίνομαι) *appearing on the right*, Plut.

Δεξιόφιν, adv., but also ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν, *to the right, towards the right*, Il. 13, 308, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 262.

†Δεξιππος, ου, ὁ, *Dexippus*, a Laconian in the Greek force of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 5, 1, 15.

Δεξιπύρος, ον, (δέχομαι, πῦρ) *receiving fire* or *burnt-sacrifices*, θυμέλη, Eur. Supp. 65.

Δέξις, εως, ἡ, (δέχομαι) *reception*, Eur. I. A. 1182, cf. δοχή.

Δεξιτερός, ά, όν, poet. lengthd. form for δεξιός, *right, the right*, Hom., and Pind., ὁ. κατὰ μαζόν, Il. 5, 393; ὁ. χειρί, Od. 20, 197, also δεξιτερά, like δεξιά, sub. χείρ, *the right hand*, Hom.

†Δεξιτερῆφιν, Ep. for δεξιτερᾷ, Il. 24, 284.

†Δεξιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Dexiphanes*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Δεξίωμα, ατος, τό, (δεξιόομαι) *that which is well received, an acceptable thing*, Eur. Bell. 15.—II.=δεξίωσις, *a pledge of friendship*, Soph. O. C. 619.

Δεξιώνυμος, ον, (δεξιός, ὄνομα) *right*, or *lucky in name*: also simply= δεξιός, χεροί δεξιωνύμοις, Aesch. Supp. 607, cf. εὐώνυμος.

Δεξίωσις, εως, ἡ, (δεξιόομαι) *the offer of the right hand, a greeting, welcome*, Plut.: also *canvassing*, Lat. *ambitus*, Id.

Δέξο, imperat. of a sync. aor. from δέχομαι, Il. 19, 10.

†Δεξόος, ου, ὁ, *Dexoüs*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pyrrh. 17.

Δέομαι, f. δεήσομαι, and Epich. p. 67, δεοῦμαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to need, want: to beg, ask*: v. sub δέω (B).

Δέομαι, dep., *to be afraid*, c. inf., Aesch. Pers. 700, from δέος, but dub. (not occurring elsewh.), and Dind. reads δίομαι.

Δέον, οντος, τό, and Att. δεῖν, Lys., part. neut. from the impers. δεῖ, *that which is binding, needful, right, proper*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8; also τὰ δέοντα, Thuc. 1, 22, etc.: ἐν δέοντι, sub. καιρῷ, *in good time, seasonably*, Lat. *opportune*, Eur. Med. 1277, also ἐν τῷ δέοντι, Hdt. 2, 159: so too εἰς δέον, Hdt. 1, 119, Soph. O. T. 1416, also ἐς τὸ δέον, Hdt. 2, 173: but εἰς τὸ ὁ. also, *for needful purposes, needful*, hence, at Athens, the phrase for *secret service*, εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπώλεσα, Ar. Nub. 859, ubi v. Interpp.: εἰς οὐδὲν δέον, *to no useful purpose, unnecessarily*, Dem.: πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος, *before there is any necessity*.—II. like ἐξόν, ἐνόν, παρόν, etc., δέον is used instead of the gen. absol, δέοντος, esp. in Thuc., and Oratt., *it being needful* or *fitting*, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 989: this is rather the acc. than the nom., v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 670: so, οὐδὲν δέον, *there being* no *need*.

Δέον, Ion. for ἔδεον, imperf. from δέω. *to bind*, Od.

Δεόντων, 3 pl. imperat. from δέω, *let them bind*, Od.

Δεόντως, adv. from δέον, *as it ought; fittingly*, Plat. Legg. 837 C.

Δεόνδσος, ὁ, v. Δεύνυσος.

ΔΕ'ΟΣ, gen. δέους, τό: the plur. only in Aesch.: poet. δεῖος. (δείδω)= δεῖμα, *fear, alarm, affright*, Hom., who uses both forms, and oft. joins χλωρὸν δέος, *pale fear*: distinguished by Ammon. from φόβος, as being more lasting, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 D; we have them joined in Hdt. 4, 115. Construct. ὁ. τινός, *fear of* a person or thing, Ar. Ach. 591, Thuc., etc.: δέος (ἐστί or γίγνεται) c. inf., Il. 12, 246, more usu. foll. by μή, c. subj., Ar. Eccl. 650, Thuc. 3, 33, etc.; also δέος ἔχειν μή..., Soph. O. C. 223.—II. *awe, reverence*, Aesch. Pers. 702: ἀδὲς δέος δεδιέναι, to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.—III. *a terror, means of inspiring fear*, ὁ. δεινοτερον, Thuc. 3, 45.

ΔΕ'ΠΑΣ, αος, τό, plur. nom. δέπᾱ, Od., poet. dat. δεπάεσσι, Il. 4, 3, and δέπασσι, Il. 15, 86, *a beaker, goblet, chalice* for libations, Hom., with whom it is always of gold, sometimes richly wrought, Il. 11, 632: later also of earthenware, Anth.: cf. ἀμφικύπελλος.—II. *the golden bowl* or *boat* in which the sun floated back from west to east during the night, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 103, Kleine Stesich. 7, fin., cf. Mimnerm 9. Hence.

Δεπαστραῖο α, ον, *in* or *of a cup*, Lyc.

Δέπαστρον, ου, τό,=δέπας, Antim. 9.

Δεράγχη, ης, ἡ, (δέρη, ἄγχω) *a collar*, Anth.

Δεραγχής, ές,=δειραγχής, Anth.

Δέραιον, ου, τό, *a necklace*, Eur. Ion 1431, in plur.: *a collar*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1: strictly neut. from δέραιος, *of the neck*. Hence

Δεραιοπέδη, ης, ἡ, = δειροπέδη, Anth.

Δέρας, ατος, τό, like δέρος, poet. for δέρμα, *skin, hide*.

Δεράς, άδος, ἡ,=δειράς, Soph. Phil. 491, Eur. I. T. 1240, e conj. Hermann.

†Δέρας, τό, *Deras*, a fortress of Scyonia, v. l. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 22, cf. Γέρας.

†Δερβαῖος, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Derbe, a Derbæan*, N. T. Act. 20, 4: from

†Δέρβη, ης, ἡ, *Derbe*, a city of Lycaonia, Strab. Hence

Δερβήτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Strab.

†Δέρβικες, ων. οἱ, *the Derbices*, a people of Morgiana, on the Oxus, bordering on the Hyrcanians, Strab.

Δέργμα, ατος, τό, (δέρκομαι) *a look, glance*, κυανοῦν λεύσσων δέργμα δράκοντος, *looking the look of*, i. e. *looking like*..., Aesch. Pers. 83, cf. Eur. Med. 187.

†Δέρδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Derdae*, a mountain-tribe in eastern India, Strab.

†Δέρδας, α and ου, ὁ. *Derdas*, a Macedonian, son of Arrhidaeus, Thuc. 1, 57.

Δέρη, ης, ἡ, Att. for δειρή, *the neck, the throat*, Trag.

* ΔΕ'ΡΘΩ, assumed as present, whence to form some tenses of δαρθάνω.

†Δέρθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Derthona*, now *Tortona*, a city of Italy, Strab.

Δέρις, τος, ἡ,=δέρη.—II.=δέῤῥις.

†Δερκεταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Dercetaeus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Anton. 79.

†Δερκέτης, and Δέρκετος, ου, ὁ, *Dercetes*, or *Dercetus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 1028.

†Δερκετώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Dercëto*, a Syrian goddess, mother of Semiramis, Ibid. S. 2. 4: Luc. de dea Syr. 14.

Δερκεύνης, ές, (δέρκομαι, εὐνή) *sleeping with the eyes open*, Nic.

Δερκιάομαι, dep., poet. for δέρκομαι, Hes. Th. 911.

ΔΕ'ΡΚΟΜΑΙ, dep. pass. (for the act. present δέρκω only occurs in Gramm.): perf. with pres. signf. δέδορκα: aor. ἐδράκον, also in pass. form ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην, all in act. signf.: Hom. uses only part. δερκομένοιο, impf. δερκέσκετο, with aor. ἔδρακον, and perf. *To look, see*, Hom.; and as life is necessary to sight, *to behold the light of the sun, to live*, like βλέπω, Il. 1, 88, Od. 16, 439: δεινὸν, συμβαλέειν ὁ., *to look* terrible, Hom. and so in Att., φόνια ὁ., Ar. Ran. 1336: also c. acc. cognato, πῦρ ὀφθαλμοῖσι δεδορκώς, *flashing fire from his eyes*, Od. 19, 446, and so ὁ. Ἄρη, Aesch. Theb. 53: also—2. c. acc. objecti, *to look on* or *at*, esp. in pres., and aor., Hom.: also ὁ. κατά τι, Aesch. Pr. 679: hence in gen! *to perceive, be aware of*, κτύπον δέδορκα,

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Aesch. Theb. 103.—II. of light, *to flash, gleam*, like the eye, φάος, φέγγος δέδορκε, Pind. N. 3, fin., 9, 98: hence δεδορκὸς βλέπειν, *to be keen-eyed*, Chrysipp. ap. Gell.—It seems strictly to be used not merely of *sight*, but of *sharp sight*, cf. Aesch. Supp. 409, Soph. Aj. 85, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 15. Only poet. (The Sanscr. root is *dṛiç*: hence prob. δορκάς, δράκων.)

†Δερκυλίδας, and -υλλίδας, *a* and *ου*, ὁ, *Dercylidas*, a Spartan general, Thuc. 8, 61.

†Δερκυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Dercyllis*, fem. pr. n., also Δερκυλίς, Anth.

†Δέρκυλος, ου, ὁ, *Dercylus*, an Athenian player, Ar. Vesp. 78.—2. also -υλλος, *Dercyllus*, one of the ten envoys sent by the Athenians to Philip of Macedon, Dem., etc.

†Δέρκυνος, ου, ὁ, *Dercynus*, a son of Neptune, Apollod. 2, 5, 10.

Δέρμα, ατος, τό, (δέρω) *the skin, hide* of beasts, Lat. *pellis*, Hom., δέρμα λέοντος, a lion's skin for a cloak, Il.: also *skins prepared for bags, bottles*, etc., Od. 2, 291. Once in Hom. of a *man's* skin stript off, Il. 16, 341, cf. Hdt. 4, 64; 5, 25.—2. later in genl. one's *skin*, Lat. *cutis*, περὶ τῷ δέρματι δέδοικα, Ar. Eq. 27, cf. Pac. 746.—3. *the bark* of trees, Theophr.: also *the skin* or *slough* of fruit, Id. Cf. δορά, δέρας, δέρος, δέρρις. Hence

Δερματικόν, οῦ, τό, sub. ἀργύριον, *the revenue arising from the sale of the hides*, etc., of victims, Lycurg. ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 50: strictly neut. from

Δερματικός, ή, όν, (δέρμα) *of* or *like skin*, Arist. H. A.

Δερμάτινος, η, ον, *of skin, leathern*, Od. 4, 782, ἀσπίς, Hdt. 7, 79.

Δερμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέρμα, Arist. Physiogn.

Δερματίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from δέρμα.

Δερματουργία, ας, ἡ, (δέρμα, *ἔργω) *the preparing of leather, tanning.*

Δερματουργικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a tanner* or *tanning*, Plat. Polit. 280 C. From

†Δερματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (δέρμα, *ἔργω) *a tanner.*

Δερματοφάγέω, ῶ, (δέρμα, φαγεῖν) *to eat the skin and all*, Strab.

Δερματοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear a skin* or *hide*: from

Δερματοφόρος, ον, (δέρμα, φέρω) *clothed in skins*, Strab.

Δερματώδης, ες, (δέρμα, εἶδος) *like skin*, Arist. H. A.

Δερμηστής, or δερμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (δέρμα, ἐσθίω) *a worm which eats skin* or *leather*, Soph. Fr. 397, v. Ellendt.

Δερμόπτερος, ον, (δέρμα, πτερόν) *leather-winged*, as a bat, Arist. H. A.

†Δέρνης, ου, ὁ, *Dernes*, a satrap of Arabia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Δέρξις, εως, ἡ, (δέρκομαι) *the sense of sight*, Orac. ap. Plut.

Δέρον, imperf. for ἔδερον from δέρω, Hom.

Δέρος, εος, τό, like δέρας, poet. for δέρμα, *skin, hide*, Soph. Fr. 16.

†Δερρῖάτις, ίδος, ἡ, *of Derrium, Derrian*, epith. of Diana, from sq., Paus.

†Δέρριον, ου, τό, *Derrium*, a place in Laconia, with a temple of Diana, Paus.

Δέρριον and δερρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Δέρρις, εως, ἡ, also δέρις, (δέρος, δέρμα) *a leathern covering* or *coat*, Eupol. Incert. 39.—II. in plur. *screens of skin*, etc., hung before fortifications to deaden the enemy's missiles, like the Roman *cilicia*, Thuc. 2, 75; where δέρρεις differ from διφθέραι, prob. as *undressed skins* from *dressed*.

†Δέρρις, εως, ἡ, *Derris*, a promontory of Macedonia, Strab.

†Δερσαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Dersaei*, a Thracian people on the Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 100.

Δέρτρον, ου, τό, (δέρω) *the caul* or *membrane which contains the bowels*, Lat. *omentum*, Antim. 107, and Hipp.: in Od. 11, 579, the vultures of Tityus are represented δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες, where Aristarch. took it for *the skin* of Tityus; others still worse for the vulture's *beak* (for δύνοντες is neut., not act.); rather δέρτρον ἔσω is put for εἰς δέρτρον, *even to the bowels*, as in Hipp. 1149 E.

†Δερτῶσσα, ης, ἡ, *Dertōsa*, now *Tortosa*, a city of Spain, on the Iberus, Strab.

ΔΕΡΩ, Ion. δείρω, fut. δερῶ: aor. act. ἔδειρα: aor. pass. ἐδάρην, but we also have a part. δαρθείς in Nicoch. Cent. 1: fut. 2 pass. δαρήσομαι: perf. δέδαρκα and δέδορα: of which Hom. has impf., and aor. act. *To skin, flay*, of animals, ὁ. βοῦς, μῆλα, Hom.: ἀσκὸν δέρειν τινά, *to flay one alive*, Plut. Sol. 15, v. δαίρω: also δερῶ σε θύλακον, *I will flay you into a* purse, Ar. Eq. 370.—II. also (like our vulgar words *to tan* or *hide*) *to cudgel, thrash*, Ar. Vesp. 485, Ran. 619: hence proverb., ὁ μὴ δαρεὶς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται. = παθήματα μαθήματα, Menand. Monost. 422. (δαίρω and δείρω, both post-Hom., yet come nearer the Sanscr. *dṛi*, *to cut asunder*, and this brings δέρω into connexion with δρέπω, = δρύφω.)

Δέσις, εως, ἡ, (δέω) *a binding, tying together.*—II. like πλοκή, *the complication* or *involution of a dramatic plot*, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poet. 18.

Δέσμα, ατος, τό, (δέω) poet. for δεσμός, *a bond, fetter*, Od. 1, 204.—II. *a head-band*, Il. 22, 468, in plur., like ἀνάδημα, διάδημα.

Δεσμευτικός, ή, όν, *fit, good for binding*, Plat. Legg. 847 D: from

Δεσμεύω, (δεσμός) *to fetter, put in chains*, H. Hom. 6, 17, Eur. Bacch. 616; *to tie together*, as corn in the sheaf, Hes. Op. 479.

Δεσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (δεσμός) = δεσμεύω, N. T.

Δέσμη, ης, ἡ, (δέω) *a bundle*, Alex., Κυβερν. 2, and ap. Dem. 934, 26.

Δέσμιον, ου, τό, = δεσμός, Anth.: strictly neut. from

Δέσμιος, ον, also α, ον, Soph. Fr. 217, (δεσμός) *binding*: hence *binding as a spell, bewitching*, c. gen., ὕμνος ὁ. φρενῶν, Aesch. Eum. 332.—II. pass. *bound, captive*, Soph. Aj. 299, and Eur.

Δεσμίς, ίδος, ἡ, = δέσμη, Hipp.

Δεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, plur. τὰ δεσμά, H. Hom. Merc. 157, Hdt. 6, 91, and so usu. Att. but δεσμοί, Eur. Bacch. 518, 634. (δέω) *a band, bond, fetter*: Hom. in genl. any thing *like a band for tying and fastening*, as *a halter*, Il. 6, 507; *a mooring cable*, Od. 13, 100, etc.—2. in genl., *bonds, imprisonment*, δεσμὸς ἀχλυόεις, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77, οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ, Hdt. 3, 145: so too in plur., Thuc. 7, 82.—II. = δέσμη, *a bundle*, late. [ῦ]

Δεσμοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (δεσμός, φύλαξ) *a prison-keeper, jailer*, N. T. [ῦ]

Δεσμόω, = δεσμεύω, *to bind, fetter.* Hence

Δέσμωμα, ατος, τό, *a fetter*, Aesch. Pers. 745, in plur.

Δεσμωτήριον, ου, τό, *a prison*, Thuc. 6, 60, ὁ. ἀνδρῶν, Hdt. 3, 23.

Δεσμώτης, ου, ὁ, *a prisoner, captive*, Hdt. 3, 143, and Att.—II. as adj. *in chains, fettered*, Aesch. Pr. 119: so too fem. δεσμῶτις, ίδος, ὁ. πόλμη, Soph. Aj. 234.

Δεσπόζω, f. -όσω, (δεσπότης) *to rule with absolute sway, be lord of*, c. gen. H. Hom. Cer. 366, Hdt. 3, 142, etc.; later also c. acc., ὁ. πόλιν, Eur. H. F. 28: absol. *to gain the mastery*, Aesch. Pr. 208.—II. *to make one's self master of* a thing; and so, *to comprehend, catch the meaning of*, λόγου, Aesch. Ag. 543. Pass. *to be under the control of* one, Diod.

Δέσποινα, ης, ἡ, pecul. fem. of δεσπότης, *the mistress, lady of the house*, Lat. *hera*, Od.; where ἄλοχος δέσποινα and γυνὴ δέσποινα are joined; with reference to her entire authority over the domestics. From Pindar's time, *a princess, queen*, P. 4, 19, Fr. 87, 11: in Att. oft. joined with the names of goddesses, ὁ. Ἑκάτη, Aesch. Fr. 374, Ἄρτεμις, Soph. El. 626, etc.: but at Athens esp. as a name of Proserpina, Paus. 8, 37, 1–10.

Δεσποσιονᾶυται, ῶν, οἱ, (δεσπόσιος, ναύτης) Helots at Sparta *who were freed on condition of serving at sea*, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F, cf. Müll. Dor. 3, 3, § 2.

Δεσπόσιος, ον, = δεσπόσυνος, Aesch. Supp. 845.

Δεσποστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from δεσπόζω, *to be governed with absolute sway*, Arist. Pol.

Δεσποσύνη, ης, ἡ, *absolute sway, despotism*, Hdt. 7, 102.

Δεσπόσυνος, ον, (the fem. δεσποσύνη only as subst.) *of* or *belonging to the master* or *lord*, λέχος δεσπ., *the master's bed*, H. Hom. Cer. 144: τὰ δεσπόσυνα χρήματα, *the master's property*, Xen. Oec. 9, 16; ὁ. ἀνάγκαι, *arbitrary rule*, Aesch. Pers. 587: ὁ δεσπ., as subst. = δεσπότης, Tyrt. ap. Paus. 4, 14, 5: also *the young master, the heir*, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 33: in Plut. Lyc. 28, ἡ δεσπ., *the master's daughter, the young mistress*, v. l.

Δεσποτεία, ας, ἡ, (δεσποτεύω) *absolute sway, despotism*, esp. of the Orientals, Plat. Legg. 698 A, Isocr. 113 D.

Δεσπότειος, α, ον, = δεσπόσυνος, Lyc.

Δεσπότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of δεσπότης, *a mistress*, Soph. Fr. 868.

Δεσποτεύω, = δεσπόζω, LXX.

Δεσποτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = δεσπόζω c. gen., Plat. Tim. 44 E. Pass. *to be despotically* ruled, πρὸς ἄλλης χερός, Aesch. Cho. 104, σῇ χερί, Eur. Heracl. 884.

Δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, voc. δέσποτᾰ, acc. δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας, Hdt. 1, 11, 111: *a master, lord*: strictly in respect of slaves, so that the address of a slave to his master was ὦ δέσποτ' ἄναξ, Ar. Pac. 90: otherwise it was used chiefly—2. of oriental rulers: hence *a despot, absolute ruler*, whose subjects are slaves, Lat. *dominus*, Hdt. 3, 89, Thuc. 6, 77.—3. also of the gods, cf. Eur. Hipp. 88, Xen. An. 3, 2, 13.—II. in genl. *an owner, master, lord*, κώμου, ναῶν, Pind. O. 6, 30, P. 4, 369, μαντευμάτων, Aesch. Theb. 27, τοῦ ὄρνυος, Xen. An. 7, 4, 10, cf. ἄναξ. Post-Hom., though he uses δέσποινα in Od. (The deriv. is uncertain.)

Δεσποτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δεσπότης, Aristaen.

Δεσποτικός, ή, όν, (δεσπότης) *of, belonging to, concerning a master* or *his authority*: δεσποτικαὶ συμφοραί, misfortunes *that befall one's master*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 64.—2. *fit to be a master*, c. gen. ὁ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Id. Oec. 13, 5.—II. *inclined to tyranny, despotic*, Plat.

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Rep. 344 C: τὸ δεσποτικόν = δεσποτεία, Id. Legg. 697 C: so too ἡ -κή, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr.

Δεσπότις, ιδος, ἡ, = δέσποινα, Soph., Eur., and Plat.

Δεσποτίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from δεσπότης, Eur. Cycl. 267.

Δετη, ῆς, ἡ, (strictly fem. from δετός, sub. λαμπάς) *sticks bound up, a fagot*, καιόμεναι δεταί, Il. 11, 554; 17, 663: Polyb. has δεσμεύειν λαμπάδας.

Δετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from δέω, *bound*.

†Δεύεσαν, v. sub δεύω, Qu. Sm.

Δευήσεσθαι, poet. inf. fut. mid. of δεύω, *to miss, want*, Hom.

†Δευκαλίδης, ου, ὁ, for Δευκαλιωνιάδης, *son of Deucalion*, i. e. Idomeneus, Il. 12, 117: in pl. οἱ Δευκαλίδαι, *the descendants of* (the Thessalian) *Deucalion, the Greeks*, Ap. Rh. 4, 266.

†Δευκαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Deucalion* in Hom., son of Minos and Pasiphaë, father of Idomeneus, Il. 13, 451.—2. son of Prometheus, husband of Pyrrha, reigned in Thessaly; in his time occurred the famous deluge, which overflowed Greece; first in Hes. frg. 11, 3; Pind. Ol. 9; etc.—3. a Trojan, Il. 20, 478.—II. ἡ, an island near the promontory Pyrrha in Thessaly, Strab. Hence

†Δευκαλίωνες, ων, οἱ, *the descendants of Deucalion* (2), Theocr. 15, 141.

†Δευκαλιώνεια, ας, ἡ, *Deucalionea*, a work of Hellanicus, so called, Ath. 416 B.

Δεῦκος, εος, τό, = γλεῦκος.

Δεῦμα, ατος, τό, (δεύω) *that which is wet, soaked*: δεύματα κρεῶν, *boiled flesh*, so Böckh and Dissen Pind. O. 1, 80, from MSS., for the old reading δεύτατα.

Δεύνῦσος, ου, ὁ, Ion. for Δεόνυσος, Διόνυσος, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 2. (Acc. to E. M. δεῦνος is Indian for βασιλεύς: on this v. Pott Forsch. 1, 102.)

Δευοίατο, poet. for δεύοιντο, from δεύω, *to miss*, Il.

Δευομαι, poet. for δέομαι, Hom., v. δεύω.

Δευρί, cf. δεῦρο sub fin.

†Δευριόπος, ου. ἡ, *Deuriopus*, a region of Macedonia, Strab.

ΔΕΥ΄ΡΟ, adv. of place, *hither, here*, with all verbs of motion: in Hom. freq. used in cheering up, or calling to one, *Here! this way! On! Come on!* ἄγε δεῦρο, δεῦρ' ἄγε, δεῦρ' ἴθι, and δεῦρ' ἴτω, always with a verb sing., δεῦτε being used with plur.: δεῦρο stands alone for the imperat., Od. 8, 292: δεῦρο τόδ' ἱκάνω occurs Il. 14, 309, Od. 17, 444: δεῦρο, sc. ἴθι, *here, you!* Ar. Pac. 815:—c. gen., δ. τοῦ λογου, *up to this point* of the argument, Plat. Symp. 217 E.—2. also with verbs like παραστῆναι, παρεῖναι, in pregnant constr., *to have come hither* and *be here*, and so it may be translated simply *here*, first in Il. 3, 405; but most freq. in Att.—II. of time, *until now, up to this time, hitherto*, only in Att., esp. Trag.: also δεῦρ' ἀεί, Valck. Phoen. 1215, Pors. Or. 1679: freq. μέχρι δεῦρο, sometimes with art., μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο, Thuc. Ar. has the stronger Att. form δευρί [ῑ], Nub. 323: δευρω is quoted by Hdn. from Il. 3, 210, v. Spitzner.

Δεύς, Ar. Ach. 911, Aeol. for Ζεύς, Koen Greg. p. 599.

Δευσοποιέω, ῶ, *to dye, stain*, Alciphr.; and

Δευσοποιία, ας, ἡ, *dyeing*: from

Δευσοποιος, όν, (δεύω, ποιέω) *deeply-dyed*, so as to keep its colour, Plat. Rep. 429 E: ὁ. χρόα, βαφή, *a fast* colour: hence—II. metaph., *deeply imbued with* a thing, *lasting, indelible*; δόξα, Plat. Rep. 430 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Δευτάτιος, α, ον, poet. for δεύτατος, Jac. A. P. p. 74.

Δευτατος, η, ον, *the last*, superl. from δεύτερος, q. v., Hom., = ὕστατος: for Pind. O. 1, 80, cf. δεῦμα.

Δεῦτε, adv. as plur. of δεῦρο, *hither! Come on! Come here!* just like δεῦρο, but always with plur., and only as exclam.: esp. δεῦτε φίλοι, δεῦτ' ἄγετε, Hom., also δεῦτ' ἄγε, Φαιήκων ἡγήτορες, Od. 8, 11: sometimes merely used in exhorting, *come, then!* Il. 7, 350. (Acc. to Buttm. contr. from δεῦρ' ἴτε.)

Δευτεραγωνιστέω, ῶ, *to be* δευτεραγωνιστής, *to play the second part* in a drama: from

Δευτερᾱγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (δεύτερος, ἀγωνίζομαι) *the actor who takes the second class of parts*, Lat. *secundarius*, cf. πρωταγωνιστής, ὑστεραγωνιστής. Hence metaph., *the second advocate in a court of law*, like our *junior counsel*, Dem. 344, 8.

Δευτεραῖος, α, ον, *on the second day*, usu. agreeing with the subject of the verb, as δευτεραῖος ἦν ἐν Σπάρτῃ, Hdt. 6, 106; but also τῇ δευτεραίῃ, sub. ἡμέρᾳ, Id. 4, 113.

Δευτερεῖα, ων, τά, sub. ἆθλα, *the second prize* in a contest, hence in genl. *the second place* or *rank*, ὁ. τινὶ νέμειν, Hdt. 1, 32, δευτερείοισι ὑπερβάλλειν, Id. 8, 123: and so in sing., Diog. L.

Δευτερέσχατος, ον, (δεύτερος, ἔσχατος) *the last but one*.

Δευτερεύω, (δεύτερος) *to be second in rank, value*, or *esteem*, Diosc.: δευτερεύειν τινός, *to be inferior to*: τινί, *to play second to*, Plut., like Cicero's *secundarius fuit Crassi*.

Δευτεριάζω, f. -άσω, (δεύτερος) *to play the second part, to come after* another, Ar. Eccl. 634.

Δευτερίας, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος) a kind of poor wine made by pouring water over the grapes and pressing them *a second time*, Lat. *lora*.

Δευτέριος, α, ον, (δεύτερος) *of inferior quality*. οἶνος, Nicoph. Χειρ. 6: ὁ. ἅρμα, *an attendant* chariot, LXX: τὸ δευτέριον or τὰ δευτερια, *the afterbirth*, Lat. *secundinae*, also τὰ δεύτερα, Paul. Aeg.

Δευτεροβόλος, ον, (δεύτερος, βάλλω II, fin.) *casting the teeth again*, Hierocl.

Δευτερογᾰμέω, ῶ, *to marry a second time*; and

Δευτερογᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *second marriage*; from

Δευτερογάμος, ον, (δεύτερος, γαμέω) *marrying again*, all in Eccl. [ᾰ]

Δευτεροκοιτέω, ῶ, (δεύτερος, κοίτη) *to have a bedfellow*, Ath.

Δευτερολογέω, ῶ, *to be* δευτερολόγος, *to speak* or *act as the second*.—II. *to speak a second time*, LXX.

Δευτερολογία, ας, ἡ, *the second place in acting* or *speaking*: from

Δευτερολόγος, ον, (δεύτερος, λέγω) = δευτεραγωνιστής, *the second actor*, in rank between the πρωτολόγος and the ὑστερολόγος, Teles ap. Stob. p. 68, 50.

Δευτερονόμιον, ου, τό, (δεύτερος, νόμος) *the second* or *repeated Law*, the last book of the Pentateuch.

Δευτερόποτμος, ον, = ὑστερόποτμος.

†Δευτερόπρωτος, ον, (δεύτερος, πρῶτος) σάββατον, *the first* sabbath *after the second day of unleavened bread*, on which the wave sheaf was to be offered, and from which the fifty days were reckoned to the pentecost, Luc. 6, 1.

Δεύτερος, α, ον, *the second*, being in fact a sort of comp. of δύο, as δεύτατος is the superl., Buttm. Aust. Gr. § 41, n. (cf. γλεῦκος from γλυκύς.)—I. in point of Time, δευτερος ἦλθε, he came *the second*, i. e. *latter of the two*, Hom.: as an actual compar., ἐμεῖο δεύτεροι, *after my time*, Il. 23, 248: δεύτερον ἄλγος, *a second*, i. e. *another* grief, Il. 23, 46: δευτέρῳ χρόνῳ, *in after* time, Pind. O. 1, 69: esp. freq. in neut. as adv., δευτερον αὖ, δεύτερον αὖτις, *secondly, next, afterwards, again, a second time*, opp. to πρῶτον, Hom.: in prose usu. δεύτερα, which Hom. has once, Il. 23, 538: τὸ δεύτερον, Hdt. 1, 79, etc., and τὰ δεύτερα, Thuc.: later, ἐκ δευτέρου, *for the second time*, Lat. *denuo*, Diod., and N. T.—II. in point of Place, Order, Rank, *second*, i. e. *inferior*, Hom. only in Il., of one who is beaten in a contest: σοὶ δεύτερον ἔσται, it will be given you *as a second choice*, i. e. it will be allowed, Hes. Op. 34: later freq. c. gen., as δεύτερος οὐδενός, *second* to none, Hdt. 1, 23, ὁ. παιδὸς σῆς, Eur. Tro. 614, cf. Dem. 348, 22: also ὁ. μετά τι, Thuc. 2, 97: ἡγεῖσθαι δεύτερον, etc., *to think little of it in comparison*, Soph. O. C. 351, so ὁ. ἄγειν, ποιεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι, Plut., and Luc.: τὰ δευτερα. = δευτερεῖα and δευτέριον, *the second prize* or *place*, Il. 23, 538, Hdt. 8, 104.—III. *the second of two*, δευτερη αὐτὴ herself *with another*, Hdt. 4, 113: εἰς-, δεύτερος, *unus...alter, the one... the other*, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 174. Superl. δεύτατος, usu. of time. Hom. Adv. -ρως, Plat. Legg. 955 E.

Δευτεροστάτης, ου, ὁ, (δεύτερος, ἵσταμαι) *one who stands in the second file of the Chorus*, v. Müller Eum. § 12.

Δευτεροτόκος, ον, (δεύτερος, τίκτω) *bearing, producing a second time*, Arist. H. A.: but—II. proparox. δευτεροτοκος, ον, pass. *the second-born*.

Δευτερουργής, ές, χλαῖνα ἡ., a cloak *cleaned and fulled*, also ἐπιγνάφος.

Δευτερουργός, όν (δεύτερος, *ἔργω) *working in an inferior class, second-rate*, Plat. Legg. 897 A.—II. ὁ δευτ., *a fuller, clothes-cleaner*.

Δευτεροῦχος, ον, = τὰ δευτερεῖα ἔχων, *of second rank*, Lyc.

Δευτερόφωνος, ον, (δεύτερος, φωνή) *speaking after one*, epith. of Echo, Nonn.

Δευτερόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to do a second time*, LXX; ὁ. τινά or τινί, *to give* one *a second blow*, Ib.: τὸν ἀγρὸν ὁ., Lat. *iterare agrum*, cf. τριτόω. Hence

Δεύτερωμα, ατος, τό, *a repetition*.

Δευτερωσις, εως, ἡ, *the second rank* or *course*, LXX.—II. the Jewish traditions were so called. Eccl. Hence

Δευτερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *an expounder of the traditions, a rabbi*, Eccl.

Δευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (δεύω) *an utensil for cooking* or *baking*.

ΔΕΥ΄Ω, f. δεύσω, Hom. uses only pres. and impf. act. and pass.: 3 plur. impf. δεύσαν, as if from δεύνυμι, occurs in Q. Sm. *To wet, soak, steep*, πυκινὰ πτερὰ δεύεται ἄλμῃ, Od. 5, 53: δάκρυσι δεύσκον εἵματα, 7, 260: later the gen. was used for the dat., as αἵματος ἔδευσε γαῖαν, Eur. Phoen. 674, like καταδεύω in Hom. this meaning also in Il. 2, 471, γλάγος

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ἄγγεα δεύει, though usu. rendered *to fill with liquid, fill up.*—II. *to mix with liquid, to knead*, Ar. Fr. 267.—III. *to make to flow, shed*, αἵμ' ἔδευσα, Soph. Aj. 376. (Akin to διαίνω: cf. δέφω. our *dew, bedew.*

ΔΕΥ΄Ω, f. δευήσω, Aeol. and Ep. form for δέω, *to miss, want:* Hom. uses only the aor. act. ἐδεύησεν δ' οἰήϊον ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι, *he missed, failed* in reaching it, Od. 9, 483, 540. More freq. δεύομαι, f. δευήσομαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to feel the want* or *loss of, to be at a loss for, be without*, τινός, Hom., as θυμὸν δευόμενος, *reft of* life, Il. 3, 294: hence also *to be wanting, deficient in*, μάχης ἐδεύετο πολλόν, Il. 17, 142: ἄλλα πάντα δεύεαι Ἀργείων, *thou art inferior to* them in all else, Il. 23, 484.

ΔΕ΄ΦΩ, f. -ψω, *to moisten, soften by moisture, make supple*, esp. *to work skins, to curry, tan.* Mid. sensu obscoeno,=Lat. *masturbari*, Ar. Eq. 24. (Hence δεψέω, Lat. *depso*, also διάφθερα: perh. akin to δεύω, but v. Pott Forsch. 1, 210.)

Δεχάμματος, ον, (δέκα, ἅμμα) *with ten knots* or *meshes*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Δέχαται, 3 plur. perf. from δέχομαι, without redupl., Il. 12, 147.

Δεχήμερος, ον, (δέκα, ἡμέρα) *for ten days, lasting ten days:* ἐκεχειρία δεχ., a truce, *from ten days to ten days*, i. e. terminable at any time on giving ten days' notice, Thuc. 5, 26: τὸ δεχ., *a space of ten days*, Polyb.

Δέχθαι, Ep. inf. aor. syncop. from δέχομαι, Il. 1, 23, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9.

Δέχνυμαι, poet. for δέχομαι, Orph. Arg. 566.

ΔΕ΄ΧΟΜΑΙ, Ion. δέκομαι, but not so in Hom.: fut. δέξομαι, and δεδέξομαι, Il.: perf. δέδεγμαι: plqpf. ἐδεδέγμην: aor. pass. ἐδέχθην: the forms of the Ep. syncop. aor., viz. 3 sing. δέκτο, 2 sing. imperat. δέξο, inf. δέχθαι, part. δέγμενος, are esp. to be noticed, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9: on the forms δειδέχαται, δειδέχατο, v. δείκνυμι sub fin.: dep. mid.—I. of things, etc., *to take, accept, receive* what is offered, Lat. *accipere*, Hom., in various phrases: μῦθον δ., *to take well, receive kindly*, Od. 20, 271; with which is connected the post-Hom., τὸν οἰωνὸν δ., *to accept, hail* the omen, Hdt. 9, 91: also δ. τὸν ὄρκον, Ar. Ran. 589: διδύναι καὶ δέχεσθαι τὰ δίκαια, Thuc. 1, 37, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 312: also hence *to listen to, give ear to, approve*, λόγους, ξυμμαχίην, Hdt., cf. Valck Phoen. 462: *to accept, bow to, submit to*, Κῆρα, Il. 18, 155: *to receive, accept graciously*, of the gods, δ. ἱρά, Il. 2, 420; also with πρόφρων, Il. 23, 647. Construct., δ. τί τινι, *to receive* something *at the hand of* another, Hom., and Att., as Il. 2, 186, Pors. Hec. 533; also τι ἐκ or παρά τινος, Ib., sometimes too τί τινος, Il. 1, 596; 24, 305: but also δ. τί τινος, *to receive* one thing *for* another, as χρυσὸν ἀνδρὸς ἐδέξατο, Od. 11, 327, for τι ἀντί τινος, as in Plat. Gorg. 475 D: c. inf., *to take rather, to choose*, Thuc. 1, 143, Plat. Apol. 41 A; in full, μᾶλλον δ., as Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 14, Symp. 4, 12. —II. of persons, *to receive hospitably, entertain*, Lat. *excipere*, Hom., in full ἐν μεγάροισι δ., Il. 18, 331; also στέγῃ. πυρὶ δ. τινά, Valck. Hipp. 82. —2. *to receive as an enemy, to await the attack of*, *watch for*, Lat. *excipere*, ἐπιόντα δ., Il. 5, 238: so too εἰς χεῖρας δ., Xen., τοὺς πολεμίους δ., freq. in Att.; τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον, Thuc. 4, 126; and so absol. *to await the onset*, Id. 4, 43.—3. in genl. *to expect, wait for*, c. acc. et inf. fut., Od. 9, 513; 12, 230: δ. ὁπότε...λήξειεν, Il. 9, 191, δ. εἰσοκεν ἔλθῃς, Il. 10, 62: these two signifs. belong only to f. δεδέξομαι, perf. δέδεγμαι, and part. δέγμενος, which indeed is used in this sense only, except in H. Hom. Cer. 29, Merc. 477.—B. apparently intr. *to succeed, come next*, Lat. *excipere*, ὥς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεί, Il. 19, 296, so ἄλλος δ' ἐξ ἄλλου δέχεται χαλεπώτατος ἀθλος, Hes. Th. 800: and ἐκ τοῦ στεινοῦ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον δέκεται, Hdt. 7, 176. (On its possible connexion with δείκνυμι, v. δείκνυμι, fin.)

Δεψέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, depso,=δέφω, *to soften, make supple, knead, work* wax *till it is soft*, Od. 12, 48.

Δέψω,=foreg., Hdt. 4, 64.

ΔΕΊΩ (A), f. δήσω, aor. act. ἔδησα, pass. ἐδέθην: perf. act. δέδεκα, Dem. 764, 18, but rare; pass. δέδεμαι, and 3 sing. plqpf., δέδετο, Il. 5, 387: fut. pass. δεθήσομαι, rarely δεθήσομαι, as in Dem. 759, 23. *To bind, tie, fasten, fetter*, Hom., etc.; also δεσμῷ and ἐν δεσμῷ δῆσαι, Hom.: also δ. ἔκ τινος, as ἐξ ἐπιδιφριάδος ἱμᾶσι δέδεντο, Il. 10, 475, cf. Hdt. 4, 72: δῆσαί τινα ξύλῳ. or πεντεσύριγγι ξύλῳ, *to put him in the pillory*, Ar.; δ. κύνα κλοιῷ, *to tie a clog to a dog*, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 24: also δ. πρός τινι, Aesch. Pr. 15, πρός τι, Soph. Aj. 108: absol. *to put in bonds, imprison*, Aesch. Eum. 641, Thuc. 1, 30, etc.—2. *to bind* or *keep to* a thing, as metaph., πῶς ἂν ἐγώ σε δέοιμι; how shall I *bind* you to your pledge? Od. 8, 352, where however Nitzsch, perh. better, takes it literally, as if Ἡφαίστος pointed to the nets in which he had caught Ἄρης.—3. *to bind, enchain, make still*, γλῶσσα δέδεται, Theogn. 178; δέδεται κέρδει, Pind. P. 3, 96, λόγῳ, Eur. Hipp. 160: later *to bind by spells enchant*, Jac. A. P. 11, 138.—4. c. gen. *to let, hinder from* a thing.=κωλύω, ἔδησε κελεύθου, Od. 4, 380, 469, like βλάπτω. —II. Hom. also freq. uses the mid. *to bind, tie, put on one's self*, e. g. ποσσὶ δ' ὑπαὶ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα, *tied, bound* them on *his* feet, Il. 2, 44, etc.: but in pass. περὶ κνήμῃσι κνημῖδας δέδετο, *he had* greaves *bound* round his legs, Od. 24, 228. Cf. also δίδημι.

ΔΕ΄Ω (B), fut. δεήσω: aor. ἐδέησα, yet Hom. once has ὄφρ' ἐδέησεν for ἐδέησεν, Il. 18, 100, *to lack, miss, stand in need of*, c. gen.: (elsewh. Hom. always uses the poet. form δεύω); so παραδείγματος τὸ παράδειγμα αὐτὸ δεδέηκε, Plat. Polit. 277 D; but in Att. usu. c. gen., ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ δέω, *I want* much, i. e. am far from, usu. c. inf. pres., e. g. πολλοῦ δέω ἀπολογεῖσθαι, *I am* far *from* defending myself, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so too ὀλίγου δέω c. inf., *I want* but little of doing, am all but doing, e. g. ὀλίγου δέω δακρῦσαι, Ib.: so τοσούτου δέω, παρὰ μικρὸν δέω, c. inf., Isocr. 222 B; in prose also freq. with numbers, as ὀνοὶν δέοντα τεσσεράκοντα, forty *lacking* two, *save* two, like Lat. *duodeviginti*, Hdt. 1, 14, so too freq. in Att.—II. on δεῖ impers., v. δεῖ: so too on δέον.—B. as dep. δέομαι: fut. δεήσομαι: aor. ἐδεήθην, always personal, and only used by Hom. in form δεύομαι, q. v., *to stand in need of, want*, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 84, etc.: hence, *to long* or *strive after, wish, beg for.* Construct., usu. c. gen. rei, as Hdt. 1, 36, etc.: also c. dupl. gen., *to beg a thing* from a person, Id. 1, 8: but this more freq. δεῖσθαί τί τινος, as Ar. Ach. 1059, also δέησιν δεῖσθαί τινος, Aeschin. 33, 41: hence c. gen. pers. et inf., *to beg* a person *to do*, Hdt. 1, 59, and so freq. in Att.: very rarely c. acc. pers., as Thuc. 5, 36, ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδῶσι.—II. absol. *to be in want* or *need*, usu. in part., as κάρτα δεόμενος, Hdt. 8, 59.

ΔΗ΄, particle, prob. shortd. from ἤδη; and, as the weaker form, always put after one or more words in a sentence, except in Ep. ὅτε δή τοτε, ὅτε δή γάρ: hence also it does not, like an adv. proper, refer to the whole sentence, but usu. serves to strengthen or limit the word to which it is attached: and this in various ways: —I. strictly of Time, to fix the attention on the present moment; *now, just now, already*, ἤκτὶ δὴ πρόεηκα... ὀϊστούς, *already* have I shot..., Il. 8, 297; δείδω μὴ δὴ τελέσῃ, I fear he will *now* accomplish, Il. 14, 44; ἕκτον δὲ δὴ τόδ' ἦμαρ, this is *now* the sixth day, Eur., cf. Il. 24, 107: oft. after advs. and conjunct. of Time, πολλάκι δή, *jam saepe*, Il. 19, 85; ἔς τε δή, till *at last*, Aesch.; νεωστὶ δή, νῦν δή, ὀψὲ δή, etc.: with imperat. and fut., *now, forthwith, directly*, χωρῶμεν δὴ πάντες, Soph.; νῦν δὴ σὺ δηλώσεις, Xen.: οὐ δή, *now no more*, σοὶ δ' ἐστιν..., ἐμοὶ δ' οὐκ ἔστι δή, Eur. Or. 1069.—II. marking sequence without distinct reference to time, though arising from it, *then*; εἰ χρὴ μαθεῖν σε. πάντα δὴ φωνεῖν χρεών, Soph.; and so in summing up numbers, γίγνονται δὴ οὗτοι χίλιοι, these *then* make up a thousand, Xen.; hence to resume what has gone before, like Lat. *igitur*, our *so*, Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἠετίωνος..., τοῦπερ δὴ θυγάτηρ, Il. 6, 395; Σόλων μὲν δὴ ἐνεμε, Hdt. 1, 32; and oft. in phrase τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. *haec hactenus*: καὶ δή is used to subjoin the thing meant to be chiefly emphatic, εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀπίκετο... καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρδις, and *what's more*, to Sardis, Hdt. 1, 30, and more fully ἄλλος τε... καὶ δὴ καί: but καὶ δή often in Trag. to put a supposed case strongly forward, e. g. καὶ δὴ θέλεγμαι, and *now* (*suppose*) I have accepted..., Aesch. Eum. 894, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 331: δή is added to interrogs., when the question refers pointedly to something gone before, e. g. τί δή; why *then?* Eur. Med. 1012; so πῶς δή; ποῦ δή; and τί οὖν δή; πῶς οὖν δή; but in τί δὴ οὖν; δή strengthens the question.—III. used simply to limit, define, or strengthen the word which it follows, and here it comes nearer ὅῆτα than ἤδη in sense. —1. with verbs, esp. in imperat., ἄγε δή, φέρε δή, σκόπει δή, *do but* come, *only* come, freq. in Plat.; so μὴ δή μοι φύξιν γε ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ, (think of what you like but) *only* don't think of flying, Il. 10, 447: in repeating another's words, ἐρώτα..., ἐρωτῶ δή..., *well*, I do ask, Xen.—2. with substantives, usu. Att. in ironical sense, Lat. *scilicet, videlicet*, e. g. εἰσήγαγε τὰς ἑταιρίδας δή, he brought in the *pretended* courtesans, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 6, cf. Thuc. 6, 80.—3. with adjectives, usu. to strengthen their force, μόνη δή, *all* alone, Soph.: hence freq. with μέγας, πολὺς δή, and esp. with superl. e. g. κράτιστοι δή, *confessedly*

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the best.—4. with pronouns, to mark the person or thing strongly, *ἔμε δή ὧδε διαθεῖναι*, thus to use a man *like me*, Hdt.; and so oft. in questions, *σὺ δή...ἐτόλμησας;* you *of all persons?* Id.: *τοιοῖσδε δή...ἐπ' αἰτιάμασιν* with *so strong* charges, Aesch.; *τοῦτο δή*, this *and this only*, Thuc.: so with relatives, *οἷος δὴ σύ*, *just* such as thou, Il. 24, 376: so with indef. pronouns, *δή* increases the indefiniteness, *ὅτις δή*, etc., some one or other, Lat. *nescio quis*; *ἄλλοι δή*, others *be they who they may*, Il. 1, 295. —5. with other particles, *δή* adds explicitness: esp. after relat. words, as *ὃς δή...*, *ἔνθα δή*, also *ὡς δή*, *ἵνα δή*, that (it may be) *exactly* so; *just* so; also *ὡς δή*, *ἅτε δή*, *οἷα δή*, *in that*, *inasmuch as*, though this *ὡς δή* is usu. ironical, e. g. Soph. O. C. 809: very freq. with particles of protestation, *ἦ δή*, *ἦ μάλα δή*, *οὐ δή* or *δήπου*, e. g. *οὐ δήπου καὶ σὺ εἰ...*, why *surely* you are not..., Xen.: for *ἀλλὰ δή*, etc., v. sub *ἀλλά*, etc. For fuller details v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 691 sq., Hartung Partikeln-Lehre, 1, p. 245 sqq.

Δηάλωτος, ον, contr. for *δηϊάλωτος*, q. v.

†*Δηάνειρα*, contr. for *Δηϊάνειρα*, Soph. Tr. 49.

Δῆγμα, ατος, τό, (*δάκνω*) *a bite*, *sting*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 12: metaph. *λύπης*, Aesch. Ag. 791, *ἔρωτος*, Soph. Fr. 721, cf. Valck. Phoen. 386.

Δηγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bite*, *sting*, Diod.: *gnawing pain*, Hipp.

Δηθά.=*δήν*, adv., *long*, *for a long time*, Hom.: *οὐ μετὰ δηθά*, *not long after*, Ap. Rh. (orig. neut. of an old word *δηθός*=*δηρός*.)

Δηθάκι and *δηθάκις*, adv.=foreg., Nic.

Δῆθε and *δῆθεν*, adv. (*δή*) *perhaps*, *I suppose*, like *δηλαδή*: mostly iron., like Lat. *scilicet*, *videlicet*, *to wit*, *forsooth*, esp. with *ὡς*, of misconceptions and mistakes, *as if forsooth*, *φέροντες ὡς ἀγρην δῆθεν*, Hdt. 1, 73, *ὡς κατασκόπους δ. ἐόντας*, Hdt. 3, 136, cf. 6, 39; 8, 5; so too Eur. H. F. 949, etc.

Δηθύνω, f. *-ὕνῶ*, (*δηθά*) *to tarry*, *be long*, *delay*, Hom.

Δηϊάσκον, Ep. impf. of *δηϊόω*.

Δηϊάλωτος, ον, (*δηΐος*, *ἁλίσκομαι*, *ἁλῶναι*) *taken by the enemy*, *captive*, Eur. Andr. 105: contr. *δηάλωτος*, Aesch. Theb. 72.

†*Δηϊάνειρα, ας, ἡ*, and *Δηάνειρα*, Soph. Tr. 49. *Dejanira*, daughter of Oeneus, and wife of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 104, etc.—2. daughter of Nereus and Doris, Apollod. 1, 2.

†*Δηϊάρης, ους, ὁ*, *Deïares*, an Athenian, Aeschin.

†*Δηϊδάμεια, ας, ἡ*, *Deidamia*, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, Apollod. 3, 12, 8.—2. wife of Pirithous, elsewhere Hippodamia, Plut. Th. 30.—3. sister of Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrrh. 1.—4. daughter of foreg., Paus.

†*Δηϊκόων, ωντος, ὁ*, *Deicoon*, son of Hercules and Megara, Paus. 2, 7, 9. —2. a Trojan, Il. 5, 534.

†*Δηϊλέων, οντος, ὁ*, *Deïleon*, son of Deïmachus, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 2, 958. Others in Q. Sm., etc.

†*Δηϊμαχος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïmachus*, father-in-law of Aeolus, Apollod. 1, 7, 5.—2. son of Neleus, Id. 1, 9, 9.—3. father of Autolycus, Ap. Rh. 2, 955.

†*Δηϊόκης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ*, *Deïoces*, king of the Medes, Hdt. 1, 16.

†*Δηϊονεύς, έως, ὁ*, *Deïoneus*, son of Eurytus of Oechalia, Plut. Thes. 8. —2. father-in-law of Ixion, Pind. cf. *Δηίων*.

†*Δηϊονίδης, ου, ὁ*, *son of Deïon*, i. e. Cephalus, Callim. Dian. 209.

†*Δηϊοπίτης, ου, ὁ*, *Deïopites*, a Trojan, son of Priam, Il. 11, 420, Apollod. 3, 12, 15, *Δηϊόπτης*.

Δηΐος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for *δάϊος*, *hostile*, Il.; contr. *δῆος*, Aesch. Cho. 628. [*ῑ̆* in Anyte Ep. 1, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 152.]

†*Δηϊόταρος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïotarus*, king of Gallatia, Plut. Anton. 63.

Δηϊοτής, ῆτος, ἡ, (*δῄος*) *the press* or *din of battle*, *the fight*, *battle*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.): *mortal struggle*, *death*, Od. 12, 257.

†*Δηΐοχος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïochus*, a Greek, Il. 15, 341.—2. a historian of Proconnesus, Dion. H.

Δηϊόω, contr. *δηόω*, (*δῄος*) *to treat as an enemy*, Hom., esp. in Il., *to cut down*, *slay*, oft. c. dat. instrum. *δ. χαλκῷ*, *ἔγχει*. Hom.: also *δ. ὑσπίδας*, *to cleave* shields *in the fight*: more rare of beasts, e. g. of a horse *striking with his hoof*, Il. 11, 153, of wolves *rending* a stag, Il. 16, 158: *δ. περί τινος*, *to struggle for...*, Il. 18, 195. Later, *to ravage* a country, *δ. χώραν*, Ar. Lys. 1146. *ἅστυ πυρί*, Soph. O. C. 1319. [When the third syll. is long, Hom. uses the contr. forms *δηώσειν*, *δήουν*, *δηωθέντων*, etc.]

†*Δηϊπύλη, ης, ἡ*, *Deipyle*, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Tydeus, Apollod. 1, 8, 5.

†*Δηΐπυλος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïpylus*, a Greek, Il. 5, 325.

†*Δηΐπυρος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïpyrus*, a Greek before Troy, Il. 9, 83, etc.—2. an Athenian, Aeschin.

†*Δηΐφοβος, ου, ὁ*, *Deïphobus*, son of Hippolytus, Apollod. 2, 6, 2.—2. son of Priam, Il. 12, 94.

†*Δηΐφονος, ον, ὁ*, *Deïphonus*, a seer of Apollonia, Hdt. 9, 92.

†*Δηϊφόντης, ου, ὁ*, *Deïphontes*, son of Antimachus, Apollod. 2, 8, 5.

Δηΐω,=*δηϊόω*, *ἐδήϊον*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1374.

†*Δηΐων, ωνος, ὁ*, *Deïon*, son of Aeolus, father of Cephaleus, Apollod. 1, 7, 3: called also *Δηϊονεύς*, Id., Strab.

Δηκτήριος, ον, (*δάκνω*) *biting*, *stinging*, *torturing*, *καρδίας*, Eur. Hec. 235.

Δῆκτης, ου, ὁ, (*δάκνω*) *a biter*, *δ. λόγος*, *stinging*, Plut. Hence

Δηκτικός, ή, όν, *biting*, *stinging*, Arist. H. A.: metaph. *pungent*, *severe*, *ἀστεῖον καὶ δ.*, Luc. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Δηλαδή, adv. (*δῆλος*, *δή*) *clearly*, *plainly*, *of course*, Soph. O. T. 1501, Eur. I. A. 1366: iron., *προφάσιος τῆσδε δ....* on this pretext *as if forsooth...*, Hdt. 4, 135: also in answers, *οὐ πόλλ' ἐνεστι δεινὰ τῷ γήρᾳ κακά;* ...*δηλαδή*. *yes plainly*, Ar. Vesp. 441.

Δηλαινω, collat. form of sq.

Δηλεομαι, fut. *-ήσομαι*. dep. mid., (*δαιω*, Lat. *deleo*.) *To destroy*, *slay*, *Ἀχαιούς*, Il. 4, 66: *to do a mischief to*, *wound*, *χαλκῷ*, Od. 22, 278: also absol., *to do mischief*, *be hurtful*, Il. 14, 102, Od. 10, 459: of things, *καρπὸν δηλήσασθαι*, *to lay waste*, *spoil*, Il. 1, 156: *ὅρκια δ.*, *to make nothing of*, *break*, *violate*, oaths, truces, Il. 3, 107: of loss by theft, *to plunder*, *rob*, Od. 8, 444; 13, 124. Later, *to injure*, of mischief done by magic, Theocr. 9, 36, by wine, etc. Perf. in pass. signf. *δεδηλῆσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 198.

Δηλεῖες, εσσα, εν, = *δηλήμων*, Orph.

Δήλημα, ατος, τό, *mischief*, *ruin*: usu. act., *νηῶν δ.*, *the curse* of ships, Od. 12, 286; *δ. ὁδοιπόρων*, *a pest* to wayfarers, Aesch. Fr. 114, cf. Soph. O. T. 1495.

Δηλήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*δηλέομαι*) *bringing mischief*, *destructive*, Il. 24, 33: as subst. *βροτῶν δηλήμονι*, *destroyer*, Od. 18, 85, 116: so *ὄφιες ἀνθρώπων οὐ δηλήμονες*, *doing* men *no hurt*, Hdt. 2, 74.

Δήλησις, εως, ἡ, (*δηλέομαι*) *ruin*, *mischief*, Hdt. 1, 41; 4, 112.

Δηλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*δηλέομαι*) *a destroyer*, Ep. Hom. 14, 8. Hence

Δηλητήριος, ον, *mischievous*, *destructive*, *τὸ δηλητήριον*, sub. *φάρμακον*, *poison*, Plut.

Δηλητηριώδης, ες, (*δηλητήριον, εἶδος*) *hurtful*, *poisonous*, Theophr.

Δήλια, τά, v. sub *Δήλιος*.

†*Δηλία, ας, ἡ*, *the Delian* goddess, epith. of Diana, as born in Delos.—2. *Delia*, fem. pr. n., Ath.

†*Δηλιάδης, ου, ὁ*, *Deliades*, son of Glaucus, brother of Bellerophon, Apollod. 2, 3, 1.

†*Δηλιᾶκός, ή, όν*, *of* or *belonging to Delos*, *Delian*, Thuc., etc.

Δηλιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to *Δήλιος*, *Delian*, *κοῦραι Δηλ.*, *Delian nymphs*, H. Hom. Ap. 157: also *a Delian woman*, Ath.—II. *the Delian ship*, which bore Theseus to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In memory of this, it was sent every fourth year, with a solemn deputation to the Delian Apollo: v. *θεωρίς*, *θεωρός*, and cf. Plat. Phaed. 58, Bockh P. E. 1, 286, sq. Also *ἡ Δηλιὰς*, sc. *ναῦς*, Xen.

Δηλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one of the Athenian deputation to Delos*, Ath., v. foreg.

†*Δήλιον, ου, τό*, (*ἱερόν*) *temple of the Delian Apollo*; hence as pr. n., *Delium*.—1. a city on the coast of Boeotia, where the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians, Hdt. 6, 118, Thuc. 4, 76, etc.—2. a place in Laconia on the Argolicus Sinus, Strab.

Δήλιος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, Eur. Tro. 89, *of* or *belonging to Delos*, *Delian*, Pind. P. 9, 17: *ὁ Δήλιος*, *the Delian* god, epith. of Apollo, and *ἡ Δηλία*, *the Delian* goddess, of Diana, as born in Delos, Thuc., etc.: *ἡ Δηλία*, also=*Δηλιάς* II., Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 2: in pl. *οἱ Δήλιοι*, *the inhab. of Delos*, *the Delians*, Hdt. etc.: *τὰ Δήλια*, (*ἱερά*) *the festival of Apollo at Delos*, v. *Δηλιάς* II.

Δήλομαι, Dor. for *βούλομαι*, also *δηλέομαι*, *-ήσομαι*, Valck. Ad. p. 256 C.

Δηλονότι, adv. for *δῆλον ὅτι*,=*δηλαδή*, *it is plain that*, *clearly*, *of course*, Plat. Crito 53 A.—II. Gramm., *namely*, *that is*, Lat. *videlicet*, Bast. Greg. p. 804.

Δηλοποιέω, ῶ, (*δῆλος, ποιέω*) *to make clear*, Plut.

Δῆλος, ου, ἡ, *Delos*, one of the Cyclades, birthplace of and sacred to Apollo and Diana, Od., etc.: called also *Ὀρτυγία*, now *Delo* or *Sdille*.—2. the chief city of the island was also called *Delos*. (Prob. from sq., acc. to the story of its becoming *visible* on a sudden.)

Δῆλος, η, ον, also *ος, ον*, Eur. Med. 1197; also *δεῖλος*, Il. 10, 466, *visible*, *clear*: *manifest*, *evident*, *certain*, Od. 20, 333, (not found elsewh. in Hom.: in Att. often constr. with part., *δῆλά εἰσι μὴ ἐπιτρέποντες*, *they are clearly* not *going* to permit, i. e. it is clear that they will not, Thuc. 1, 71: also with *ὡς*, *δῆλός ἐστιν ὡς τι πρᾶσσει κακόν*, Soph. Aj. 326, cf. Xen. An. 1, 5, 9: but also *δῆλός* or *δῆλον ἐστι* with a verb, as Thuc. 1, 38, 93, cf. Xen. An. 1, 3, 9, whence *δῆλον ὅτι*, q. v., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 771, 3

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δῆλος itself is oft. used like δηλονότι, as αὐτὸς πρὸς αὑτοῦ· δῆλον..., all by himself; *yes plainly*, Soph. Aj. 906, cf. Ar. Av. 1407, Lys. 919: Eur. also has δῆλος ὁρᾶσθαι...ὤν (where the inf. is pleon.) Or. 350: δῆλον ποιεῖν, =δηλοῦν, *to make plain* or *known*, Thuc. 6, 34; also *to explain*, Dem. Adv. -λως. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to ἰδεῖν, through ἰδήλος, ἀρίδηλος, ἀρίζηλος.)

Δηλόω, ὠ, f. -ώσω, (δῆλος) *to show, make visible* or *clear*, Hdt., etc.—2. *to point out, make known, reveal*, Aesch., and Soph.—3. *to prove*, Soph. O. C. 146, Thuc. 1, 3.—4. *to declare*, Thuc. 4, 68: *to explain, set forth*, 2, 62: also *to indicate, signify*, Id. 1, 10, etc.—5. *to point out, order*, Soph. O. T. 77.—Construct.: δ. τινί τι, also δ. τι πρός or εἴς τινα, Soph. Tr. 369, Thuc. 1, 90, and δ. τινὶ περί τινος, Lys.: δηλοῖ ὅτι..., Hdt. 2, 149, etc.; but this is oft. expressed by a part., which if it refers to the nom. of the verb, is itself in nom. as δηλώσω πατρὶ, μὴ ἀσπλαγχνος γεγώς, *I will show my father that I am no weakling*, Soph. Aj. 472: δηλοῖς ὡς σημανῶν τι, *thou lookst as though thou hast somewhat to tell*, Soph. Ant. 242, cf. foreg., and Kühner Gr. Gr. 658. The usu. fut. pass. is δηλώσομαι, but we have δηλωθήσομαι, Thuc. 1, 144.—II. intrans.=δῆλός εἰμι, *to be clear* or *plain*, δηλοῖ ὅτι οὐκ Ὁμήρου τὰ Κύπρια ἔπεά ἐστι, Hdt. 2, 117, and so prob. 9, 68, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 434 C: for Soph. Aj. 878, v. Herm. ad l.: so too, ἐδήλωσε, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 32. Hence

Δήλωμα, ατος, τό, *a means of pointing out, a proof*, Plat.

Δήλωσις, εως, ἡ, (δηλόω) *a pointing out, manifestation, explaining*, Thuc., Plat., etc.: δ. ποιεῖσθαι=δηλοῦν, Id. 4, 40.—2. *a direction, command*, Plat.—3. *a proclamation, manifesto*, Hdn.

Δηλωτέον, verb. adj. from δηλόω, *one must set forth, explain*, Plat. Tim. 48 E.

Δηλωτικός, ή, όν, (δηλόω) *expressive, indicative*, τινός, Hipp.

†Δημαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Demagŏras*, a poet or historian, Dion. H.—2. a Rhodian, Plut. Luc. 3.

Δημᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to be a* δημαγωγός, *to lead the people*, καλῶς δ., Isocr. 18 A: but almost always in bad sense, Ar. Ran. 419, etc., cf. δημαγωγός: c. acc. pers., δ. ἄνδρας, *to curry favour with*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 4; c. acc. rei, *to introduce* measures *so as to win popularity*, Dion. H.—2. *to render popular*, App.

Δημᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *the conduct, tricks, character of a* δημαγωγός, Ar. Eq. 191, cf. δημαγωγός.

Δημᾰγωγικός, ή, όν, *fit for, belonging to a demagogue*, Ar. Eq. 217. Adv. -κῶς: from

Δημᾰγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (δῆμος, ἄγω) *a popular leader*: orig. without any bad sense, and so of Pericles in Isocr. 184 D: but by that time in genl. *the head of a mob, an unprincipled, factious orator, demagogue*, like Cleon, etc., Ar. passim, cf. esp. Arist. Pol. 4, 4; 5, 6, and Herm. Pol. Ant. § 69.

†Δημάδης, ου, ὁ, *Demades*, the celebrated Athenian orator, an opponent of Demosthenes, Dem. 320, 27: hence adj. Δημάδειος, α, ον, *of Demades, Demadean*, Dem. Phal.

†Δημαινέτη, ης, ἡ, *Demaenĕte*, fem. pr. n., Hipp.

†Δημαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Demaenetus*, an Athenian commander, Xen Hell. 5, 1 10.

Δημαίτητος, ον, (δῆμος, αἰτέω) *demanded by the people.*

Δημᾰκίδιον, ου, τό, a comic dim. from δῆμος, used by way of coaxing, Ar. Eq. 823. [κῐ]

Δημάρᾱτος, ον, (δῆμος, ἀράομαι) *prayed for by the people*: hence

†Δημάρᾱτος Ion. -ρητος, Dor. Δᾱμάρᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *Demarātus*, a king of Sparta, with Cleomenes; being expelled by him, he went to the Persian court, Hdt. 6, 63, etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Thuc. 6, 105.—3. a Corinthian partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 14, Plut. Alex. 9.—4. a Rhodian, Plut. Phoc. 18.—5. father of Tarquinius Priscus, Polyb. 6, 2, 10.—6. an historian, Apollod.

†Δημαρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Demarĕte*, a poetess, Ath. 685 B.

†Δημάρετος, ου, ὁ, *Demārētus*, tutor of the children of Aristaechmus, Dem. 987, 18, seqq.—2. an Olympian victor, Paus.—3. father of Theopompus, Id.

†Δημαρίστη, ης, ἡ, *Demariste*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Timol. 3.

†Δημάρμενος, ου, ὁ, *Demarmēnus*, a Lacedaemonian, father of Prinetidas and Chilon, Hdt. 5, 41; 6, 65.

Δημαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a* δήμαρχος at Athens, Isae. ap. Dion. H., or *tribune* at Rome, Plut.

Δημαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of* δήμαρχος, Dem. 1318, 18; *the tribunate*, Plut.

Δημαρχικός, ή, όν, *of a* δήμαρχος, or *tribune*, Dio C.

Δήμαρχος, ου, ὁ, (δῆμος, ἄρχω) *governor of the people*, and so—1. at Athens, *the president of a* δῆμος, or *township*, who managed its affairs, kept the registers, etc., and had to enforce the collection of certain taxes, Ar. Nub. 37, and oft. in Inscrr.: in earlier times the corresponding officer was called ναύκραρος, Böckh P. E. 2, 281, sq.—2. at Rome, *a tribune of the people*, Plut.

†Δήμαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Demarchus*, a Syracusan commander, Thuc. 8, 85.

†Δημέας, ου, ὁ, *Demēas*, an Athenian, father of Philocrates, Thuc. 5, 116. Others in Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6, Ath., etc.

Δημεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (δῆμος, ἐράω) *friend of the people*, Plut.

Δήμευσις, εως, ἡ, *confiscation of one's property*, Lat. *publicatio bonorum*, Plat. Prot. 325 C, Dem. 215, 24: from

Δημεύω, (δῆμος) orig. *to declare* a thing *public property*, esp. of a citizen's goods, *to seize, confiscate them*, Lat. *publicare*, Thuc. 5, 60, Xen., etc.—2. in genl. *to make public*, δεδήμευται κράτος, the power *is in the hands of the people*, Eur. Cycl. 119.

Δημεχθής, ές, (δῆμος, ἔχθος) *hated by the people*, Call. ap. Choerob.

Δημηγορέω, ῶ, (δημηγόρος) *to be a public orator*, Ar.; *to harangue the people*, Dem. 29, 17: also c. acc. cognato, δ. λόγον, Id. 345, 29: *to make long speeches, to be long-winded*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 482 C, or perh. *to use tricks and fallacies*, such as go down in popular harangues, Heind. ibid., v. sq., and cf. δημόομαι, ῥητορεύω.

Δημηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a deliberative speech*, opp. to judicial speaking: *a speech in the public assembly*, Aeschin. 36, 31.—II. *a long copious speech*, Plat., or perh. *an excursive style*, or *of a plausible, fallacious kind*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 162 D, cf. foreg.

Δημηγορικός, ή, όν, (δημηγόρος) *of, belonging to public speaking*, σοφία, Plat. Rep. 365 D, λόγος, Arist. Eth. N.: *qualified for it*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48. Adv. -κῶς.

Δημηγόρος, ον, (δῆμος, ἀγορεύω) *haranguing the people, addressing the assembly*, ὁ δ., *a public speaker*, Plat., and Xen.: τιμαὶ δ., *a speaker's honours*, Eur. Hec. 254: στροφαὶ δημηγόροι, *rhetorical tricks*, Aesch. Supp. 623.

Δημηλασία, ας, ἡ, *exile*, Aesch. Supp.: from

Δημήλᾶτος, ον, (δῆμος, ἐλαύνω) *publicly exiled*, Aesch. Supp. 614.

Δημήτηρ, τερος and τρος, ἡ: an acc. Δήμητραν also occurs, as if from a nom. Δήμητρα, Plat. Crat. 404 B, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1, 37, 2: *Demeter*, Lat. *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture and rural life, mother of Persephone (Proserpina), seldom mentioned in Il. (never in Od.): the chief authority for her legends is H. Hom. Cer. Met. *the gifts of Ceres, corn, bread*, Opp. (Prob. =γῆ μήτηρ, mother earth, cf. δᾶ.) Hence

Δημητρεῖος, ον, =Δημήτριος, Plut.

†Δημητρία, ας, ἡ, *Demetria*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 684.

†Δημητριακός ή, όν, =Δημήτριος.

†Δημητριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Demetrias*, a city of Thessaly on the Pagasaean gulf, founded by Demetrius, Strab.—2. a city of Assyria, not far from Arbela, Strab.—3. an Attic tribe, so called in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Plut. Demetr. 10.—4. the last day of the month, so called by Athenians in honour of the same, Ib. 12.

†Δημητριεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Demetrias* 1, Polyb. 3, 6, 4.

†Δημήτριον, τό, v. sq. II.

Δημήτριος, ιον, *of* or *belonging to Demeter*, or *Ceres*, καρπὸς Δ., *corn*, Theophr.—II. τὸ Δημήτριον, *the temple of D.*, Strab.—III. τὰ Δημήτρια, *her festival*, Plut.

†Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, *Demetrius*, common masc. pr. n.—1. ὁ Πολιορκητής, son of king Antigonus, conquered Macedon, but seven years after was driven out by Pyrrhus, Polyb., etc.—2. a king of Syria, surnamed Σωτήρ, 161-150 B. C., Diod.—3. a king of Syria, B. C. 145-126, surnamed Νικάτωρ, Diod.—4. son of king Philip of Macedon, brother of Perseus, Diod.—5. ὁ Φαληρεύς, a celebrated orator, pupil of Theophrastus, governor of Athens under Cassander, Diod., Plut., etc.—6. ὁ Φάριος, governor of Corcyra, under the Illyrian queen Teuta, Polyb., Strab.—7. ὁ Σκέψιος, a grammarian in Strab., who mentions many others of this name, as Polyb. also, etc.

†Δημητριών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Demetrion*, the Athenians so named the month Munychion, in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Plut. Dem. 12.

Δημίδιον, ου, τό, comic dim. from δῆμος, Ar. Eq. 726, 1199, like δημακίδιον. [ῐδ]

Δημίζω, f. -ίσω, (δῆμος) *to affect the popular side, cheat the people*, Ar. Vesp. 699.

Δημιοεργός, όν, poet. for δημιουργός, q. v.

Δημιοπληθής, ές, (δῆμος, πλῆθος) κτῆνη δ., cattle *which are the people's wealth*, Aesch. Ag. 128.

Δημιόπρᾰτα, ων, τά, (δήμιος, πιπράσκω) *goods seized by public authority*, and *put up for sale*; included among the heads of revenue by Ar. Vesp. 659, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 265; 2, 127, sqq.

Δήμιος, ον, Att. also sometimes α, ον, (δῆμος) *belonging to the people*, οἶκος, Od. 20, 264; αἰσυμνῆται, judges

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elected by the people, Od. 8, 259: *πρῆξις, a public* matter, opp. to *ἰδία*, Od. 3, 82: *δήμιον*, Od. 2, 32; 4, 314: as adv., *δήμια πίνειν, at the public cost*, Il. 17, 250: *τὸ δήμιον*,=*τὸ κοινόν, the commonweal*, Aesch. Supp. 370: *δημόσιος* is more usu.—II. *ὁ δήμιος*, (*δρῦλος*) *the public executioner*, Aeschin. 44, fin.; also *ὁ κοινὸς δήμιος*, Plat. Legg. 872 B. In Rep. 439 E, we have *νεκροὺς παρὰ τῷ δημίῳ κειμένους*, where it would seem to be *the place of execution* rather than *the man*: but this is dub.

Δημιουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a work-place*, App.: from

Δημιουργέω, ῶ, *to be a δημιουργός, practise a trade, do work*, Plat. Soph. 219 C, etc.—2. c. acc., *to work at, make*, Id. Polit. 288 E; hence in pass., oft. in Plat.—II. *to be one of the magistrates* called *δημιουργοί*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 739. Hence

Δημιούργημα, ατος, τό, *a work of art*: in genl. *work, workmanship*, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 279, 20.

Δημιουργία, ας, ἡ, *workmanship, art and skill*, Plat., etc.: in genl. *work, operation*, Arist. Rhet.—II. *the office of the magistrate, δημιουργός*, Arist. Pol.—III. *Creation*, Eccl.

Δημιουργικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a δημιουργός*, whether—1. *a handicraftsman*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; *δ. τεχνήματα, base mechanical* works, Id. Legg. 846 D: or—2. *a magistrate*, hence *τὸ δ., the board of magistrates* so called, Arist. Pol. Adv. *-κῶς, workmanlike*, Ar. Pac. 429.

Δημιουργός, όν. poet. *δημιοεργός*, Od. (*δῆμος*, * *ἔργω*) *working for the people, a workman, handicraftsman*: among them in early times we have soothsayers, surgeons, heralds, along with carpenters, etc., Od. 17, 383, sq., 19, 135, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D; of confectioners in Hdt. 7, 31, esp., *a maker of bride-cakes*, Meineke Menand. p. 45: in genl. *a maker, νόμων*, Arist. Pol.; *λόγων*, Aeschin. 84, 36; *δ. κακῶν, author* of ill, Eur. Incert. 32: metaph. *ὀρθρος δημιοεργός*, morn *that calls man to work*, H. Hom. Merc. 98.—2. esp. *the Maker of the world*, Plat., and Xen., and so esp. in the Neo-Plat. philosophy, as the name of God, *the Creator*—II. name of *a magistrate*, esp. in the Dorian states, of which few particulars are known, Thuc. 5, 47, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 8, § 5, cf. *ἐπιδημ.*

Δημιωστί, adv. *publicly*, formed like *ἱερωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

Δημοβόρος, ον, (*δῆμος, βορά*) *devourer of the people, δ. βασιλεύς*, a prince *that robs his people of their possessions*, Il. 1, 231.

†Δημογένης, ους, ὁ, *Demogenes*, an Athenian archon Ol. 115, 4, Diod. S.

Δημογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (*δῆμος, γέρων*) *an elder of the people*, one who ranks high among them from age; in genl. *an elder, chief*, Il. 11, 372: and in plur., *the nobles, chiefs*, like Lat. *senatores*, Il. 3, 149, cf. Arist. Eth. 2, 9, 6: *δημογ. θεός*,=Lat. *deus minorum gentium*, Anth.

†Δημοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Demodamas*, a poet of Halicarnassus or Miletus, Ath. 692 E.

Δημοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, (*δῆμος, διδάσκαλος*) *a public teacher, preacher*, Eccl.

†Δημοδόκη, ης, ἡ, *Demodŏce*, daughter of Agenor, Hes. Fr. 73.

†Δημόδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Demodŏcus*, a blind singer among the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 43. *ὁ Κερκυραῖος*, Plut. Music. 3.—2. an Athenian commander, Thuc. 4, 75.—3. an Athenian, father of Theages, a friend of Socrates. Plat. Theag. 125 A.—4. an Achaean, Polyb. 5, 95, 7. (*δῆμος, δέχομαι*, prop. *well received by the people.*)

Δημόθεν, adv., *at the public cost*, Od. 19, 197; opp. to *οἰκόθεν, from among the people*, Ap. Rh.—II. *δημόθεν Εὐπυρίδης*, an Eupyrian *by deme*, i. e. *by birth*, Anth.

Δημοθοινία, ας, ἡ, (*δῆμος, θοίνη*) *a public feast*, Luc.

Δημόθροος, οον, contr. *-θρους, -θρουν*, (*δῆμος, θροῦς*) *uttered by the people, φήμη, ἀρὰ δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 938, 1409, 1413: hence *δ. ἀναρχία*, lawlessness and sedition, lawless clamour, Ib. 883.

Δημοκατάρᾶτος, ον, (*δῆμος, καταράομαι*) *cursed publicly.*

Δημοκηδής, ές, ὁ, (*δῆμος, κήδομαι*) *friend of the people*, Lat. *popularis*, Strab. Hence

†Δημοκήδης, ους, ὁ, *Democēdes*, a celebrated physician of Crotona, Hdt. 3, 125.

†Δημοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Democlides*, an Athenian orator, Archon Ol. 116, 1, Diod. S.—2. a writer, Ath. 174 F.

†Δημόκλειτος, ου, ὁ, *Democlītus*, inventor of the method of communicating signals by torches, Polyb. 10, 45, 6.

†Δημοκλῆς, έους, poet. uncont. *-κλέης*, ὁ, voc. *-κλεις*, Theog. 919, *Democles*, common masc. pr. n.,—1. an Athenian archon, Paus.—2. an historian of Phigalea, Strab.—Others in Dem., Isae., etc.

Δημόκοινος, ου, ὁ, (*δῆμος, κοινός*) sub. *δοῦλος*,=*δήμιος*, esp. *the executioner*, Soph. Fr. 869, Isocr. 361 D, cf. *δήμιος* II.—II. as adj., *δημόκοινος, ον, vile, common*, of coarse food, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

Δημοκόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (*δῆμος, κόλαξ*) *a mob-flatterer*, Dion. H.

Δημοκοπέω, ῶ, *to be a δημοκόπος, to curry mob-favour*, Plut.; and

Δημοκόπημα, ατος, τό, *an attempt to gain mob-favour*, App.: and

Δημοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *love of mob-popularity*, Dion. H.; and

Δημοκοπικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a δημοκόπος, βίος δ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: from

Δημοκόπος, ον, (*δῆμος, κόπτω*) *a mob-courtier, popularity-hunter*, Philo: cf. *δοξοκόπος*.

†Δημοκόων, ωντος, ὁ, *Democoön*, son of Priam, Il. 4, 499.

Δημόκραντος, ον, (*δῆμος, κραίνω*) *confirmed, ratified by the people, ἀρὰ δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 457.

Δημοκράτέομαι, as pass. (*δῆμος, κρατέω*) *to have a democratical constitution, live in a democracy*, Ar. Ach. 642, and freq. in Thuc.: in very late authors also in act.: cf. *ὀλιγαρχέομαι*.

Δημοκράτεια and *-τία, ας, ἡ, democracy, popular government*: on its nature, v. Thuc. 6, 89, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 12; 6, 1, sq.

†Δημοκρίτης, ους, ὁ, (*δῆμος, κρατέω*) *Democrates*, a common masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 4, 15; Dem., etc.

†Δημοκρατίδης, ου, ὁ, *Democratides*, an Athenian. Dem. 929, 26.

Δημοκρᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω, to be on the democratical side*, App.

Δημοκρᾰτικός, ή, όν, (*δημοκρατία*) *belonging, suited to a democracy, νόμοι*, Plat. Rep. 339 E: *δημοκρατικὸν τι δρᾶν*, to do a *popular* act, Ar. Ran. 952: of persons, *a democrat, favourer of democracy*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*, Diod.

†Δημόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Democritus*, an illustrious Naxian, Hdt. 8, 46.—2. an Athenian, son of Demophon, of Aphidnae, Dem. 250, 15.—3. of Abdera, the celebrated philosopher, contemporary with Socrates, styled *ὁ Γελασῖνος, the laughing* philosopher, Arist., Diog. L., etc. Hence

†Δημοκρίτειος, α, ον, *of Democritus, Democritean*; *οἱ Δημοκρίτειοι, the followers of Democritus*, Ael. V. H. 12, 25.

Δημόλεναστος, ον, (*δῆμος, λεύω*) *publicly stoned, δ. φόνος by public stoning*, Soph. Ant. 36.

†Δημολέων, οντος, ὁ, (*δῆμος, λέων*) *Demoleon*, son of Antenor, Il. 20, 395,—Others in Plut., Q. Sm., etc.

Δημολογέω, = *δημόομαι*, Anth.; and

Δημολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to public speaking*: *ὁ δ., a mob-orator*, Plat. Soph. 268 B. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Δημολογοκλέων, οντος, ὁ, (*δημολόγος, Κλέων*) a nickname given to Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. by the Chorus.

Δημολόγος, ον, (*δῆμος, λέγω*) *a harangner.*

†Δημομέλης, ους, ὁ, *Demomĕles*, an Athenian, son of Demon, a relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 302, 25.

Δημόνησος, ου, ἡ, *Demonēsus*, an island in the Propontis near Chalcedon, Arist.; acc. to Hesych. two islands, Chalcitis and Pityusa.

†Δημονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Demonĭce*, daughter of Agenor, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.

Δημονίκος, ου, ὁ, *Demonĭcus*, name of two Athenians in Dem. 265, 5; 272, 6.—2. a comic poet. Ath. 410 D.—3. son of Hipponicus, to whom Isocrates addressed an oration.

†Δημόνους, ου, ὁ, *Demonous*, a Paphian, Hdt. 7, 195.

Δημόομαι, dep., (*δῆμος*) *to talk or act popularly*, Lat. *popularĭter loqui, agere*: esp. *to play the buffoon*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Δημοπίθηκος, ου, ὁ, (*δῆμος, πίθηκος*) *a mob-monkey, charlatan*, Ar. Ran. 1085.

Δημοποίητος, ον, (*δῆμος, ποιέω*) *enrolled, made a citizen*, but not a citizen by birth, Ruhnk. Tim., cf. Dem. 1376, 15.

†Δημόπολις, ιδος, ὁ, *Demŏpŏlis*, son of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

Δημόπρᾰτος, ον, (*δῆμος, πράσσω*) *done by the people*, Aesch. Supp. 942.

†Δημοπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ *Demoptolĕmus*, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 242.

Δημορρῐφής, ές, (*δῆμος, ῥίπτω*) *hurled, cast, flung by the people, ἀρὰ δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 1616.

Δῆμος, ου, ὁ, prob. first *a country-district, tract of enclosed* or *cultivated land*. Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πίονα δῆμον ἔχοντες, Il. 5, 710: hence opp. to *πολις*, as *δῆμός τε πόλις τε*, so too *ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης, δήμῳ ἐνὶ Τροίης. Ἀκαιῶν ἐν πίονι δήμῳ. λαοὶ αὐὰ δῆμον, in the land* or *territory of Ithaca*, etc., Od.; where it is purely local (cf. *δῆμος ὀνείρων*, Od. 24, 12): hence for its inhabitants, *πόληΐ τε παντί τε δήμῳ*, to town and *country*, Il. 3, 50. Hence as in early times the common people were scattered through the country, while the chiefs held the city.—II. *the commons, common people*, Lat. *plebs, δήμου ἀνήρ*, opp. to *βασιλεύς, ἄναξ ἀνήρ*, etc., Il. 2, 188, etc.; and as adj., *δῆμος ἐών*, being a *commoner*, Il. 12, 213: as collect. with plur. verb, H. Hom. Cer. 271. But—III. in democratical states, esp. at Athens, *the commons, the people, the privileged order of citizens*, Lat. *populus*, opp. to *plebs*, oft. in Ar. Eq., etc.; hence—2. *a pop-*

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ular constitution, democracy, opp. to *οἱ ὀλίγοι, καταπαύειν, καταλύειν τὸν δ., to put down the democracy*, Thuc. 1, 107; 3, 81.—IV. *οἱ δῆμοι* (from signf. I.), in Attica, *townships, hundreds*, Lat. *pagi*, = Dor. *κῶμαι*, subdivisions of the *φῦλαι*, in the time of Hdt., 100 in number, 10 in each *φυλή*; afterwds., 170: their origin is usu. referred to Theseus, but they must have been greatly altered under Cleisthenes, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, 73, Arnold Thuc. vol. i., app. 3. (Acc. to some from *δέμω, to build, settle*: better perh. from *δέω, to bind, connect*, v. Arnold l. c.)

Δημός, οῦ, ὁ, *fat, tallow*, of beasts, Hom., but also of men, Il. 8, 380: strictly *the fat of the paunch, the caul*, Lat. *omentum*. (Perh. from *δέω*, to bind.)

†Δῆμος, ου, ὁ, *Demus*, an Athenian, son of Pyrilampes, a trierarch, Lys. 628, 6.

†Δημοσάδης, ου, ὁ, *Demosădes*, v. l. for Μηδοσάδης, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.

†Δημοσάτυρος, ου, ὁ, (δῆμος, σάτυρος) *a mob-satyr; οἱ Δημοσάτυροι*, title of a comedy of Timocles, Ath. 165 F.

†Δημοσθένειος, α, ον, *of Demosthenes, Demosthenēan*, Longin.: from

†Δημοσθένης, ους, acc. *ην* and *η*, ὁ, (δῆμος, σθένος) *Demosthenes*, the famous Athenian orator and statesman, Aeschin., etc.—2. an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 91.

Δημοσθενίζω, *to imitate Demosthenes*. Plut. Cic. 24.

Δημοσίᾳ, adv., v. δημόσιος.

Δημοσίευσις, εως, ἡ, *a public proclamation, announcement*: also = δήμευσις: from

Δημοσιεύω, f. -εύσω, *to make public* or *common, make public property, τὰ δεδημοσιευμένα, common proverbial sayings*, as *γνῶθι σεαυτόν*, Arist. Rhet. —2. = δημεύω, *to confiscate*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 10.—II. intr. *to lead a public life*, opp. to *ἰδιωτεύειν*, Plat. Gorg. 515 A; *to belong to the state, be public*: *διδάσκαλοι δημοσιεύοντες, public* teachers *paid by the state*, Plat. Apol. 32 A: esp. of physicians, *to practise with a public salary*, Ar. Ach. 1030, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 514 D: metaph. *φροντίσι δημοσιεύειν, to devote one's thoughts to the common good*, Plut.: from

Δημόσιος, α, ον, (δῆμος) *belonging to the people* or *state*, Lat. *publicus*, opp. to ἴδιος, *ἀγρὸς δ.* Lat. *ager publicus*, Hdt. 5, 29, *δ. πλοῦτος*, Thuc. 1, 80, etc. *δόλιχμα*, Aeschin. etc.—II. *ὁ δ.*, with *οἰκέτης, δοῦλος*, etc., *a public officer* or *servant*, as—1. *the public crier*, Hdt. 6, 121.—2. *the public executioner*, Oratt. cf. *δήμιος*.—3. *a policeman*, Ar. Lys. 436, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 277.—4. *a public notary*, = *γραμματεύς*, Dem. 381. 2.—5. also *a public victim*, = *φάρμακος* II., accord. to Schol. Ar. Eq. 1136.—III. as neut. *τὸ δημόσιον, the state*, Lat. *respublica*, Hdt. 1, 14; *πρὸς τὸ δ. προσιέναι, to enter public life*, Dem.—2. *any public building*, as *the public hall*, Hdt. 6, 52, 57: *the state-chest, treasury*, Dinarch. 105, 11, elsewhere *τὸ κοινόν*: *the public prison*, Thuc. 5, 18.—3. *τὰ δ. public property*, Ar. Vesp. 554.—IV. as fem. *ἡ δαμοσία*, q. v. sub. *σκηνή, the tent of the Spartan kings*. Lat. *praetorium*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 8.—V. as adv.,—1. dat. *δημοσίᾳ, in public, at the public expense*, Hdt. 1, 30, etc.: but *τελευτᾶν δ.*, to *die by the hands of the executioner*, Wolf Lept. 499, 28.—2. *ἐκ δημοσίου, by public authority*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 3, 3. Hence

Δημοσιόω, ῶ, *to make public property, to confiscate*, like *δημεύω*, Thuc. 3, 68.—II. *to publish, make commonly known*. Pass. *to be commonly known*, Plat. Soph. 232 D.

Δημοσιώνης, ου, ὁ, (δημόσιος, *ὠνέομαι*) *a farmer of the revenue*, Lat. *publicanus*, Diod. Hence

Δημοσιωνία, ας, ἡ, *a leasing of the revenues*.

Δημοσιώνιον, ου, τό, *the office of revenue-leases*, Diod.

Δημοσσόος, ον, (δῆμος, σώζω) *saving the people*: but—II. proparox., δημόσσοος, (σεύω) *driven away by the people*.

†Δημόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Demostrātus*, son of Aristophon, a public haranguer in Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war, Ar. Lysist. 391, Thuc. 8, 1; etc. Others in Dem., Diod. S., etc.

Δημοτελής, ές, (δῆμος, τὰ τέλη) *at the public cost, public, national*, θυσία, Hdt. 6, 57, ἑορτή, Thuc. 2, 15, cf. δημοτικός. Adv. -λῶς.

†Δημοτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Demotĕles*, a leader of the Locri, Thuc. 4, 25.—2. a herald of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32. Others in Dem., Ath., etc.

Δημότερος, α, ον, poet. for δημοτικός, Ap. Rh., and Arat.

Δημοτερπής, ές, (δῆμος, τέρπω) *popular, attractive*, Plat. Minos 321 A.

Δημοτεύομαι, as pass., *to be member of a deme*, Dem. 1314, 9.

Δημότης, ου, ὁ, *of, belonging to the people*: hence *a commoner, plebeian*, opp. to a man of rank, Hdt. 2, 172; 5, 11; so *δ. ἀνήρ*, Soph. Aj. 1071. *δ. λεώς*, Ar. Pac. 921.—II. *a member of a δῆμος, brother-freeman, fellow-citizen*, Pind. N. 7, 96, Soph. O. C. 78, Susario 1; and so fem. *δημότις, ιδος, ἡ*, Ar. Lys. 333, Theocr. 28, 22: hence

Δημοτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the people, common, δ. γράμματα*, in Ægypt., opp. to the *ἱρά*, or hieroglyphics, Hdt. 2, 36: in genl. *public*, = δημόσιος, Dion. H.—II. *of the populace, one of them*, Lat. *plebeius*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 6, Dem. 581, 24:—III. *on the democratic side*, Lat. *popularis*, Ar. Nub. 205, Av. 1584, Thuc., etc.: *οὐδὲν δ. πράττειν*, to do nothing *for the people*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 39: in genl. *popular*, *δ. καὶ φιλάνθρωπος*, Id. Mem. 1, 2, 60; and so freq. in adv. -κῶς, *affably, kindly*, as *καλῶς καὶ δ.*, Dem. 719, 8; *δ. χρῆσθαί τινι*, Arist. Pol.—IV. *of* or *belonging to a deme*, opp. to δημόσιος, ap. Dem. 1074, 20. Adv. -κῶς., v. sup. II.

†Δημότιμος, ου, ὁ, *Demotimus*, an Athenian, pupil of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

†Δημοτίων, ονος, ὁ, (δῆμος, τίω) *Demotion*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. Others in Xen., Ath.

Δημοῦχος, ον, (δῆμος, ἔχω) *protecting, dwelling among the people* as epith. of guardian deities, Soph. O. C. 458; also subst., *δημοῦχοι γᾶς, χθονός*, Ib. 1086, 1348.

†Δημοῦχος, ου, ὁ, *Demūchus*, a Trojan. Il. 20. 457.

Δημοφάγος, ον, (δῆμος, φαγεῖν) = δημοβόρος, *τύραννος*, Theogn. [ᾰ]

†Δημοφάνης, ους, ὁ, (δῆμος, φαίνω) *Demophănes*, an Athenian. Lys.—2. a Megalopolitan, Polyb. 10, 25; etc.

†Δημόφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Demophantus*, an Athenian pr. n., Oratt.

Δημοφθόρος, ον, (δῆμος, φθείρω) *mischievous, ruinous*, Callistr.

†Δημόφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Demophĭlus*, a leader of the Thespians at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 222.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 99, 4, Diod. S.—3. an Athenian banker, Dem. 1031, 9.—4. son of Ephorus, an historian, Ath. 696 A.

†Δημοφῶν, ωντος, ὁ, contd. Δημοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Demophoön*, or *Demophon*, son of Celeus and Metanira, H. Hom. Cer. 234.—2. son of Theseus and Phaedra, Eur. Heracl. 213.—3. son of Demon, a friend and relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 840, 10. Others in Dem.; Ath.; Arr.; etc.

†Δημοφωντίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *sons of Demophon*, Synop. 2, 10.

Δημοχαρής, ές, (χαίρω) *pleasing the people, popular*.

†Δημοχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Demochares*, an Athenian, who married the sister of Demosthenes's mother, Dem. 818, 3. Others in Dem.; Polyb.; etc.

†Δημόχαρις, ιδος, ὁ, *Democharis*, a poet of the Anthology.

Δημοχαριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (δῆμος, χαρίζομαι) *a mob-courtier*, Eur. Hec. 134.

Δημοχαριστικός, ή, όν, *like a δημοχαριστής*. Adv. -κῶς.

Δημόω, ῶ, (δῆμος) f. -ώσω, *to appropriate to the public use, confiscate*, Dio C.: v. δημεύω, and δημόομαι.

†Δημύλος, ου, ὁ, *Demulus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.; Ath.

†Δημώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Demo*, daughter of Celeus and Metanira, H. Hom. Cer. 109.—2. the Cumaean Sibyl, Paus.

Δημώδης, ες, (δῆμος, εἶδος) *of the people, popular*, Plat. Phaed. 61 A, Legg. 710 A.—II. *well-known*, Plut.

Δήμωμα, ατος, τό, (δημόομαι) *a popular pastime, χαρίτων δ.*, odes for public performance, Stesich. (39) ap. Ar. Pac. 798.

†Δήμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Demon*, an Athenian of the δῆμος Paeania, a relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 840, 10; etc.—2. a writer *περὶ παροιμιῶν*. Ath. 96 D.

†Δημῶναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Demonax*, a Mantinean, who regulated the affairs of the Cyrenians, Hdt. 4, 161.—2. a cynic philosopher in the time of Hadrian, Luc. vit. Dem.

†Δημώνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Demonassa*, fem. pr. n., Paus., Luc.

Δημωφελής, ές, (δῆμος, ὠφελέω) *of public usefulness, λόγοι*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 E. Adv. -λῶς.

Δήν, Dor. δάν, adv., Lat. *diu, long, for a long while, this long time, δὴν ἦν*, he was (i. e. lived) *long*, Il. 6, 131; *long ago, δὴν οἰχεσθαι*, Od. 18, 313. Only Ep., for in Aesch. Pers. 584 it is more than dub. (Akin to δή, ἤδη: hence δηναιός, δηθά, δηθάκις, δηθύνω, δηρός. Hence

Δηναιός, ά, όν, *long-lived*, Il. 5, 407: also *δ. κλέος*, Theocr. 16, 54.—II. *old, aged*, Aesch. Pr. 794: *ancient*, Ib. 912, Call. Fr. 105.—III. *late*, Lat. *serus*, Ap. Rh.: hence *θέωσα* and *δηναιή, overspeed* and *loitering*, Emped. 13.

Δηνάριον, ου, τό, a Roman coin, *a denarius*, nearly, but not quite, = Gr. δραχμή, being about 15.5 cts., Plut.

Δήνεα, ων, τά, *counsels, plans, arts*, whether good or bad, Hom.: only in plur.: the sing. nom. was assumed by Hesych. to be *τὸ δῆνος*, by Suid. *τὸ δήνεον*. (Akin to δῆω.)

Δής, gen. δηκός, ὁ or ἡ, *a worm in wood*, Schol. Hes. Op. 418.

Δηξιθῦμος, ον, (δάκνω, θυμός) = δακέθυμος, *heart-consuming, wasting*, of love, Aesch. Ag. 744.

Δῆξις, εως, ἡ, (δάκνω) *a bite, biting*, Arist. H. A.

Δηόω, usu. contr. form of δηιόω, q. v., Hom.: *to lay waste a country*, Hdt. 5, 89, etc., *δ. ἄστυ πυρί*, Soph. O. C. 1319.

Δήποθεν, indef. adv., now usu. written *δή ποθεν, from any quarter*, Lat.

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undecunque, Aesch. Cho. 632: *ὁπόθεν δήποθεν, from some quarter or other*, Dem.

Δήποκα, Dor. for sq.

Δήποτε, indef. adv., now usu. written *δή ποτε, at some time, once, once on a time*. Aesch. Ag. 577, etc.: *εἰ δήποτε*, Lat. *si quando*, Il. 1, 40: as interrog. *τί δήποτε; what in the world? what, why now?* and with *οὖν*, **δηποτοῦν**,=Lat. *cunque*, Dem. 1010, 15, cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

Δήπου, indef. adv., now usu. written *δῆ που, perhaps, it may be, ὦ δήπου ἀδελφεόν ἔκτανε*, Il. 24, 736: in Att. usu. with a sense of *doubtless, I suppose, I ween*, Lat. *scilicet, nimirum, οὐ δήπου τλητόν*. Aesch. Pr. 1064; cf. Ar. Plut. 491, 582, Thuc. 1, 121, etc.: oft. in phrases, *ἴστε γὰρ δήπου, μέμνησθε γὰρ δήπου*, Plat., and Dem. —II. as interrog. implying an affirm. answer, *τὴν αἰχμάλωτον κάτοισθα δήπου*; i. e. *I presume* you know, Soph. Tr. 417: hence *οὐ δήπου*, implying a negat. answer, as Ar. Ran. 526, Plut. 261.

Δήπουθεν, indef. adv.,=foreg.: esp. before a vowel, Ar. Plut. 140, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†**Δήραινος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 440.

†**Δηριάδης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Deriades*, an ancient king of India, Nonn.

Δηριάομαι, Ep. 3 dual *δηριάασθον* Il., 3 pl. *δηριόωντο* Od., inf. *δηριάασθαι* Od., dep. (*δῆρις*) *to contend, fight, περί τινος*, Il. 17, 734, and absol., Od. 8, 78; *ὁ. τινί, to contend with* one, Ap. Rh.: *to contend with* words, *to quarrel, wrangle*, Il. 8, 78. The act. *δηριάω, to contest a prize*, occurs in Pind. N. 11, 31.

†**Δηριμάχεια**, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δῆρις, μάχομαι*) *Derimachia*, an Amazon, Q. Sm.

Δηρίομαι, dep., c. fut. *δηρισομαι*, 3 pl. aor. mid., Od. 8, 76, 3 dual aor. pass. *δηρινθῆτην*, as if from *δηρίνομαι*, Il. 16, 756,=foreg.: in the same signf. Pind. has pres., O. 13, 63. The act. occurs in Theocr. 25, 82, *οὐκ ἂν τις ἐδήρισεν περὶ τιμῆς*. [*ῐ* in pres.: in fut. and aor. *ῑ*.]

†**Δηριόνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Derione*, an Amazon, Q Sm. 1, 42.

ΔΗ῎ΡΙΣ, *ιος* and *εως*, *ἡ*, *fight, battle, contest*, Hom.: only poet. (Akin to *δαΐς, δαίω*.)

Δηριφάτος, *ον*, (*δῆρις, φάω*)=*ἀρείφατος, slain in fight*, Anth.

Δηρόβιος, *ον*, Dor. *δαρ.* (*δηρός, βίος*) *long-lived*, Aesch. Theb. 524.

Δηρός, *ά*, *όν*, (*δήν*) *long, too long, long beyond one's wish*, always like *βραδύς* in bad sense, Il. 2, 298, etc.: Hom. usu. has the neut. *δηρόν*, as adv., *all too long*, also as adj., *ἐπὶ δηρόν*, Il. 9, 415: so *δηρὸν χρόνον*, Il. 14, 206, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 282: c. negat. it marks the shortest possible time, e. g. *οὐδέ σέ φημι δηρὸν ἀλύξειν, σχήσειν*, etc., Hom., conf. Soph. Aj. 414, Eur. I. T. 1339.

†**Δηρουσιαῖοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Derusiaei*, a Persian tribe, Hdt. 1, 126.

†**Δηρώ**, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *Dero*, a Nereid, Apollod. 1, 2, 7.

Δησάσκετο, Ep. for **ἐδήσατο**, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. from *δέω*, Il.

Δῆσε, poet. for **ἔδησε**, from *δέω, to bind*: also for **ἐδέησε**, from *δέω, to want*, Il. 18, 100.

Δῆτα, adv., emphat. for *δή* III., *certainly, to be sure, of course*, freq. in answers *yes certainly*: and so *σὺ δῆτα, certainly not*, Trag.: *λέγεις κοινωνήματα; κοινωνήματα δῆτα, yes to be sure*, Plat.: ironical, *τῷ σῷ δικαίῳ δῆτα*, your principle *forsooth*, Soph. El. 1037. In questions, *τί δῆτα;* what *then?* with *ἐπειδάν*, Ar. Pac. 844, Elmsl. Ach. 1024, etc.: in answers, e. g. *ἰω. ἰω δῆτα*, yes I say so *too*, Aesch. Pers. 1071, Soph. O. C. 536; *ἀπώλεσας..., ἀπώλεσας δῆτα*, Soph. El. 1164; *μὴ δῆτα.., nay* do not, do not now, Soph., Ar., etc.

Δῆὐτε, contr. for *δὴ αὖτε*, Bergk Anacr. 15.

Δήω, *to find, meet with*, Hom. always in pres. c. fut. signf. (Prob. akin to **δάω*, *δαῆναι*.)

Δηώ, *όος* contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*,=**Δημήτηρ**, *Demeter*, Lat. *Ceres*, first in H. Hom. Cer. 47, 211, 492, so Soph., Eur., etc.

†**Δηωΐνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *daughter of* **Δηώ**, i. e. Proserpina, Callim. fr. 48.

†**Δηῶος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* **Δηώ**, *daughter of* **Δηώ**, i. e. Proserpina, Nonn.

Δί, poet. dat. from **Ζεύς**, contr. for **Διΐ**, Pind. N. 1, 111.

ΔΙΑ΄, poet. *διαί*, prep. c. gen. et acc. —Radic. signf., *right through*: never anastroph. for fear of confusion with **Δία**: v. however Herm. on Elm. Med. 1143.

A. WITH GEN.—I. of place or space, usu. *through*, strictly with signf. of *passing right through and going out of*, as the gen. properly denotes that *from* which a thing proceeds: *διὰ ὤμου ἦλθεν ἔγχος through* it *and out at the other side*. so *διὰ κυνέης, δι' ἀσπίδος* etc.; *διὰ Σκαιῶν through, out at* the Scaean gate; this sense appears most clearly in Il. 14, 288, *δι' ἠέρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν quite through* the lower air even to the ether; so of crowds, *διὰ Τρώων πέτετο straight through* them, etc.; *διὰ νηὸς ἰών, from end to end* (thus *διαίνειν, ἐρχεσθαι, ἰέναι, μολεῖν, πορεύεσθαι, χωρεῖν διά τινος*, Valck. Phoen. 482, 1554): *διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων σκελέων*: this radic. sense is strengthened by other prepositions, e. g. *ἐκ, δι' ἐκ μεγάροιο, δι' ἐκ προθύροιο* (Wolf however writes *διέκ conjunctim*): and *διὰ πρό, through and straight on*, Il. 14, 494; but usu. as adv. without case.—2. the notion of preeminence in *ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων*, Il. 12, 104, is obtained from his *standing out from among them*, and thus being distinguished. These are all Homer. usages.—3. also of intervals of space, *διὰ πολλοῦ, at a great distance*, Thuc. 3, 94; so *διὰ πλείστου, δι' ἐλάσσονος*, Id.; *διὰ πέντε σταδίων, at a distance of...*, Hdt. 7, 30.—4. but also *διὰ δέκα ἐπάλξεων, at intervals* of ten battlements, i. e. *at every* tenth battlement, Thuc. 3, 21, cf. infr. II. 2.—II. of time, implying an extension, *through, throughout, during*, and, of the past, *since, διὰ χρόνου, after* some, *after* a length of time, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 28: also *διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου*, Ar. Plut. 1045; *διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου*, Plat., etc., sometimes without *χρόνου, δι' ὀλίγου, in a short time*, Thuc. 1, 77: *διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τοῦ αἰῶνος, throughout all time*, and simply *διὰ παντός*, freq. in Att.: *δι' ἡμέρης, for a whole* day, Hdt.: *διὰ βίου, throughout life*: hence—2. of several successive intervals, *διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρης, every third day*, Hdt. 2, 37; so *δι' ἔτους πέμπτου*, Ar. Plut. 584; also with plur., *διὰ πέντε ἐτῶν, every five years*, Luc.; but *δι' ἐνδεκάτου ἔτεος, in the eleventh year*, Hdt. 1, 62.—III. Causal.—*coming through and out of, arising from*; and—1. of the agent or instrument, *through, by means of, by*, Lat. *per*, *διὰ χειρῶν=χερσί*, Soph. O. C. 470, *δι' ἀγγέλου λέγειν*, etc., Hdt. 6, 4. cf. 1, 113: *πεισόντ' ἀλλοτριας διαί γυναικός, by* her *doing*, Aesch. Ag. 449; *αἱ διὰ σώματος ἡδοναί*, pleasures enjoyed *through* the senses, Xen.; *διὰ βασιλέων περυκέναι*, to owe one's birth *to* kings, Id.—2. of the manner, way, in which a thing is done, *διὰ σπουδῆς, with* earnestness, Eur.: hence such phrases as *δι' οἴκτου λαβεῖν, to pity*, Eur., *δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν, to be angry with*, Thuc., *δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, to be troublesome*, Id.: (with verbs of motion, as *δι' ὀργῆς ἰέναι*, etc., these strictly belong to signf. I.) This signf. passes into the adv., as *διὰ ταχέων, τέλους, ἀκριβείας*, for *ταχέως, τελέως, ἀκριβῶς*, etc.: so *διὰ πένθους διάγειν, to live in sorrow*.—3. of the Material out of which a thing is made, for which *ἐκ* is sometimes used, *δι' ἐλέφαντος, διὰ λίθων*, made *of* ivory, *of* stone, Schaf. Dion. Comp. 167, Jac. A. P. 194.

B. WITH ACC.—I. poetical usage, almost=signf. A.—1. of place, *through, throughout, βῆ διὰ δῶμα*, Hom., *διὰ κῦμ' ἅλιον*, Aesch., v. A. I.—2. of time, *during*, by, e. g. *διὰ νύκτα, by night*, Hom., v. A. II.—3. of the means or instrument, *διὰ δμωάς*, Od., *δι' ἐμὴν ἰοτητα*, Hom.; *νικῆσαι δι' Ἀθήνην, by* her *aid*, Od., *διὰ στόμα*, quite=*διὰ στόματος, through* or *in* the mouth, Aesch. v. A. III.—II. strictly acc. to the signf. of the accus. case, *through and towards, aiming at: with a view to, an account, for the sake, by reason of*, e. g. *διὰ τί; for what? why?* *διὰ πολλά, for* many *reasons*, *δι' ἀτασθαλίας ἔταθον*, they suffered *for* their follies, Od.; often c. inf., *διὰ τὸ ἐρᾶν*, Xen.

C. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., *through-out*, Hom., who strengthens it by using *διὰ πρό*.

D. IN COMPOS.—I. *all through, across*, of Space, as in *διαβαίνω, διαπερῶ*.—2. *to the end*, of time, as in *διατρίβω*, also of an action, as in *διαμάχομαι, διαπράττω*, cf. Lat. *de-certare*: hence simply to add strength, *thoroughly, out and out*, as in *διαγαλήνιζω*, etc., cf. *ζω*.—II. *between, partly*, esp. in adj., as *διάλευκος, διάχρυσος, διάχλωρος*, etc.—III. *one with another, mutually*, as *διάδηλον, διαφιλοτιμέομαι*, v. Valck. Hdt. 5, 18; 6, 15; Kiessl. Theocr. 5, 22.—IV. *one from another, asunder*, Lat. *dis-* (a cognate word), as in *διαλύω, διαγιγνώσκω* [*διᾶ*: only in Il., *ῐ* four times in arsis: *ᾰ* in arsis more freq. in Hom.: later, if ult. was wanted long, *διαί* was used: *διά* is said to be a monosyll., Ar. Eccl. 1156, Nub. 916, Av. 1752, but Dind., Thes. Gr. L. v. *διά*, fin., proposes *ζᾰ*.]

Διᾶ, acc. of **Ζεύς**, no nom. **Δίς** being in use. [*ῐ*]

Δία, *ἡ*, *the godlike one*, fem. from **δῖος**, Hom.: usu. *δία θεάων, γυναικῶν*, a goddess among goddesses, among women, etc. Hence

†**Δία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Dia*, appell. of Hebe in Sicyon and Phlius, Strab.

†**Δία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Dia*, the ancient name of Naxos, Od. 11, 324.—2 an island near Crete, Strab.—3. an island in the Arabian gulf, Id.

Δία, *τά*, (*ἱερά*)=**Διάσια**, Inscr.

Διαβάδιζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*διά, βαδίζω*) *to go through, go across*, Thuc. 6, 101.

Διαβάθρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a ship's ladder*: in genl., *a ladder*, Luc.

Διάβαθρον, *ον*, *τό*, *a slipper*, Lat. *diabathra*, Alex. Isost. 1, 8.

Διαβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (*διά, βαίνω*) —I. intr. *to make a stride, walk*, or *stand with the legs apart*, Lat. *divaricare*, *ἐν διαβάδι*, Il. 12, 458, of a warrior *standing firm* to throw his spear or wrestle, cf. Tyrt. 2, 21, Ar. Eq. 547

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Xen. Eq. 1, 14.—II. c. acc., *to step, spring across* or *over, τάφρον*, Il. 12, 50, *ὕδωρ*, Hdt. 7, 35: also with acc. *θάλασσαν* or *ποταμόν* omitted, *to cross over*, like Lat. *trajicere, εἰς Ἥλιδα*, Od. 4, 635: and so more freq. in Att., as Thuc. 1, 114: metaph., *τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδεα, he passed over to, turned to* him, Hdt. 8, 62.

Διαβάλλω, f. *-βᾰλῶ*: pf. *-βέβληκα*, (*διά*, *βάλλω*) *to throw over* or *across, to set over, carry over* or *across, νέας*, Hdt. 5, 33: hence seemingly intr., like Lat. *trajicere, to pass over, cross, pass, ἐκ.. ἐς..* Hdt. 9, 114; *πρός..*, Eur. Supp. 931; also *ὁ. τὸ πέλαγος εἰς τόπον*, Demetr. Sic. 1: so later in Pass., Arr.—II. like Lat. *traducere, to attack* a man's character, *slander, libel, τινὰ πρός τινα, differre aliquem sermonibus, to accuse* a man to another, Hdt. 5, 96: oft. *ὁ. τινὰ ὡς..*, as *διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὡς οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσι*, Thuc. 5, 45, *ὁ. τινὰ εἴς τινα*, 3, 109, cf. Hdt. 8, 90; so too c. inf., Plut.: also *ὁ. τινὰ ἐπί τινι, πρός τι*, Luc., etc.: also in mid. Pass., *διαβάλλεσθαί τινι* and *πρός τινα, to be filled with suspicion and hatred* against another, Thuc. 8, 81, 83, Plat. Phaed. 67 E.—III. *to deceive by false accounts, mislead, impose upon*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 50, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 255 B. So also in mid., Hdt. 9, 116, Ar. Av. 1648.

Διαβαπτίζομαι, dep. mid., (*διά*, *βαπτίζω*) *to dive for a match, πρός τινα*, Polyaen.: metaph. *to contend in abuse and foul language*, Dem. 782, 26, cf. *πλύνω*.

Διαβασᾰνίζω, (*διά*, *βασανίζω*) *to try, prove thoroughly*, Plat. Legg. 736 C.

Διαβᾰσείω=*διαβησείω*, Dio C.

Διάβασις, εως, ἡ, (*διαβαίνω*) *a crossing* or *passing over, ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 1, 186, etc.—2. *a means* or *place of crossing*, Ib. 205: *ὁ. ποταμοῦ*, a ford, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12, etc.: *the passage along a ship's deck*, Hipp., and Plut.—II. *a passing* or *lapse* of time, Ael.—III. in Gramm. *a passing from one point to another.*—IV. in prosody, *of the pauses* in pronunciation caused by long syllables and the like, Dion. H.

Διαβάσκω=*διαβαίνω, to strut about*, Ar. Av. 486.

Διαβαστάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to carry over*, Luc.—II. *to weigh in the hand, estimate*, Plut.

Διαβᾱτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *διβαίνω, that must be crossed, ποταμός*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 6.

Διαβατήρια, ων, τά, v. sq.

Διαβᾱτήριος, ον, *belonging, with a view to a fortunate passage*; as epith. of Jupiter, *giving it*: hence *διαβατήρια*, ων, τά, (*ἱερά*)—1. *offerings for a happy passage*, made either before or after it, *τὰ ὁ. ἐγένετο*, they were favourable, Lat. *addicebant*, Thuc. 5, 55. —2. = *πάσχα*, Philo.

Διαβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*διαβαίνω*) *one who ferries over* or *crosses.* [ᾰ]

Διαβᾱτικός, ή, όν, *able to pass over.* —II. in Gramm. *transitive.*

Διαβᾱτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *διαβαίνω*, to be crossed or *passed, fordable*, Hdt. 1, 75, Thuc., etc.: *νῆσον ὁ. ἐξ ἠπείρου, easily got at* from the main land, Hdt. 4, 195.

Διαβεβαιόομαι, dep. mid., *to affirm, maintain*, Dem. 220, 4. Hence

Διαβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *an assertion, affirmation.*

Διάβημα, ατος, τό, (*διαβαίνω*) *a step through* or *across*; in genl. *a step*, LXX.

Διαβησείω, desiderat. from fut. of *διαβαίνω, to wish* or *be about to cross over*, Dion. H.

Διαβήτης, ου, ὁ, (*διαβαίνω*) *the compass*, so called from its outstretched legs, Ar. Nub. 178, Av. 1003: in Plat. Phileb. 56 B, it is usu. taken for *a carpenter's level*, Lat. *libella.*—II. *the siphon*, Lat. *diabetes*, Columell.: hence —III. as medic. term, the disease *diabetes*, Aretae.

Διαβιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, strengthd. for *βιάζομαι*, Eur. I. T. 1365.

Διαβῑβάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά*, *βιβάζω*) *to carry through, over*, or *across, to transport, lead over, ὁ. τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ γεφύρας*, Hdt. 1, 75: later also c. acc. loci, as *ὁ. τινὰ ποταμόν, to take* one *across* a river, Plut.—2. *to pass time, go on*, Lat. *transigere.* Hence

†**Διαβιαστικός**, ή, όν, *transitive*, Apoll. de Synt.

Διαβιβρώσκω, f. *-βρώσω*: pf. pass. *-βέβρωμαι*, (*διά*, *βιβρώσκω*) *to eat through, eat up, consume*, Hipp.

Διαβιόω, f. *-ώσομαι*, perf. *-βεβίωκα*: aor. 2 *-εβίων*, inf. *-βιῶναι*, (*διά*, *βιόω*) *to live through, pass, χρόνον*, Plat. Legg. 730 C: *βίον*, Isocr. 203 B.—2. intr. *to spend one's whole life in doing something*, c. part., *μελετῶν διαβεβιωκέναι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 4; Apol. 3. Hence

Διαβιωτέον, verb. ndj., *one must live on*, Plat. Legg. 803 E.

Διαβλαστάνω, f. *-στήσω*, (*διά*, *βλαστάνω*) *to shoot out, bud*, Theophr. Hence

Διαβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a shooting out, budding*, Id.

Διαβλέπω, f. *-ψομαι*, (*διά*, *βλέπω*) *to look through*: absol. *to look straight before one*, Arist. Somn.: *to look earnestly*, Plat. Phaed. 86 D.—2. *to see clearly*, c. inf., N. T. Matth. 7, 5.—3. *to look at, εἰς* or *πρός τινα*, Plut.

†**Διαβλητέον**, verb. adj. from *διαβάλλω, one must calumniate*, Clem. Al.

Διαβλητικός, ή, όν, =*διαβολικός.*

†**Διαβλήτωρ**, ορος, ὁ, (*διαβάλλω*) *a calumniator, a reviler*, Maneth.

Διαβοάω, ῶ. f. *-ήσω* Dor. *-άσω*, Aesch. Pers. 638, but Att. *-ήσομαι*, (*διά βοάω*) *to shout out, proclaim, publish*, Aesch. l. c. Pass. *to be in every one's mouth, be the common talk*, Ep. Plat. 312 B: *to cry out, ὁ. ὅτι..*, *ὡς..*, Thuc. 8, 53, 78. Mid. *to contend in shouting*, Dem. 806, 2. Hence

Διαβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a crying out* or *aloud*; Plut.

Διαβόητος, ον, (*διαβοάω*) *cried out: in every one's mouth, notorious*, Plut., cf. *περιβόητος.*

Διαβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*διαβάλλω*) *false accusation, slander*, Lat. *calumnia*, Hdt. 3, 66, 73, etc.: *ὁ. λόγου*, Thuc. 8, 91: *διαβολὰς ἐνδέχεσθαι, προςίεσθαι*, Id. 3, 80; 6, 123: *ἐν διαβολῇ τινος εἶναι, to be slandered on account of* something, Plut.: *ἐμὴ ὁ. the slanders against me*, Plat. Apol. 19 B.—II. *enmity, πρός τινα*, Plut.

Διαβολία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Theogn. 324; and in plur., Pind. P. 2, 140. [Pind. has *δῖᾶ* in arsis.] Hence

Διαβολικός, ή, όν, (*διαβάλλω*) *slanderous, devilish*, Eccl.

Διάβολος, ον, (*διαβάλλω*) *slanderous, libellous, injurious*, Ar. Eq. 45, in superl.: as subst. *a slanderer*, Pind. Fr. 270: esp. *The slanderer, the devil*, Eccl. Adv. *-λως, injuriously, invidiously*, Thuc. 6, 15.

Διαβομβέω, ῶ, (*διά*, *βομβέω*) *to buzz through.*

Διαβορβορύζω, strengthd. for *βορβορύζω*, Hipp.

Διαβόρειος, ον, (*διά*, *Βορέας*) *stretching northwards*, Strab.

Διάβορος, ον, (*διά*, *βιβρώσκω*) *eating through, piercing*, Soph. Tr. 1084: c. acc., *νόσος ὁ. πόδα*, a sore *that eats through* his foot, Id. Phil. 7, though others refer *πόδα* to *κατατάζοντα*, comparing Aj. 10.—II. proparox. *διάβορος, ον*, pass., *eaten through, eaten up, consumed*, Id. Tr. 676.

Διαβοστρῡχόω, ῶ, (*διά βοστρυχόω*) hence *διαβεβοστρυχωμένος, all curled*, Archil. 117.

Διαβουκολέω, ῶ, (*διά*, *βουκολέω*) *to feed with false hopes, cheat*, Luc. Mid. *διαβουκολεῖσθαί τινι, to beguile one's self with* a thing, Themist.

Διαβουλεύομαι, (*διά*, *βουλεύω*) dep. *to deliberate, debate*, Thuc. 2, 5. Hence

Διαβουλία, ας, ἡ, =sq. LXX.

Διαβούλιον, ου, τό, *a resolve, plan, counsel, advice*, Polyb.

Διαβραβεύω, (*διά*, *βραβεύω*) *to assign as umpire*, Aesop.

Διαβρεχής, ές, *wet through, soaked*, Luc.: from

Διαβρέχω, -ξω, (*διά*, *βρέχω*) *to wet through, soak*, Aesch. Fr. 306. Pass. *to be drunk*, Heliod.

†**Διαβρῑμάομαι**, strengthd. for *βριμάομαι*, Themist.

Διαβροχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a catching in a noose, entangling*, Gal.

Διάβροχος, ον, (*διαβρέχω*) *very wet, wet, moist, ὄμμα*, Eur. El. 503; *ἄγκος ὕδασι*, ὁ. Id. Bacch. 1051.—2. *wet through, soaked, steeped, ναῦς ὁ.*, ships *soaked*, and so *rotten* or *letting wet through, leaky*, Thuc. 7, 12: metaph. *ἔρωτι ὁ.*, Luc.

Διάβρωμα, ατος, τό, (*διαβιβρώσκω*) *that which is eaten through: worm-eaten wood, parchment*, etc., Strab.

Διάβρωσις, εως, ἡ, (*διαβιβρώσκω*) *an eating through: ulceration*, Aretae.

Διαβρωτικός, ή, όν, (*διαβιβρώσκω*) *able to eat through, corrosive.*

Διαβῡνέω, (*διά*, *βυνέω*) dep., *to put through.* Mid. *to pass through*, Hdt. 4, 71.

Διαβύνω=foreg., Hdt. 2, 96, in Pass. [*ῠ*]

Διαβύω, (*διά*, *βύω*) *to pass through: to put* or *thrust into*, Hipp.

Διαγᾰληνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*διά*, *γαληνίζω*) *to make quite calm, τὰ πρόςωπα*, Ar. Eq. 646.

Διᾰγᾰνακτέω, ῶ, (*διά*, *ἀγανακτέω*) *to be very indignant, exasperated*, Plut. Hence

Διᾰγᾰνάκτησις, εως, ἡ, *great indignation*, Plut.

Διαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a giving notice, declaration*, Joseph.

Διαγγέλλω, f. *-ελῶ*: aor. *διήγγειλα*, not *διήγγειλον* in good Greek, (*διά*, *ἀγγέλλω*) *to give notice by a messenger, to send as a message*, Xen. etc.: in genl. *to give notice, proclaim, make known, ὁ. ὅτι...*, Pind. N. 5, 6; also c. acc. rei, Eur. Hel. 436; c. dat., Thuc. 7, 73; *πρός τινα*, Dem. 163, 7; also c. inf., *to order* to do, Id. l. A. 353. Mid. *to pass* the word of command *from man to man, inform one another*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 36. Hence

Διάγγελμα, ατος, τό, *a message, notice*, LXX.

Διάγγελος, ου, ὁ, *a messenger, negotiator*, Lat. *internuncius*, esp. *a secret informant, go-between, spy*, Thuc. 7, 73; later, a special officer in the Greek army, *an adjutant* or *aid-de-camp*, Plut., cf. Wess. Hdt. 6, 4.

Διαγελάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω* [ᾰ], (*διά*, *γελάω*) *to laugh at, mock, τινά*, Eur. Bacch. 272, and in late prose, as Plut.—2. intr. *to laugh, smile, look cheering*, of the air, Theophr.

Διαγεύομαι, (*διά*, *γεύομαι*) *to taste* Plut. Hence

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Διάγευσις, εως, ἡ, *a tasting*, Geop.

†Διαγῆβρεις, οι, *the Diagebres*, inhabitants of Sardinia, Strab.

Διαγίγνομαι, f. -γενήσομαι: later διαγίνομαι, (διά, γίγνομαι) dep. mid. *To go through, pass, ἕτη*, Plat. Apol. 32 E, *τὴν νυκτα*, Xen. An. 1, 10, 19: absol. *to go through life, live*, Ar. Av. 45; *survive*, Hipp.: very freq. c. part, *ὡς διαγίγνεσθαι ἄρχων, to continue in the government*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 1; *οὐδὲν ἄλλο διαγεγένηται ὢν ἢ δυσκοπῶν, he was never any thing but a theorist*, Id. Mem. 4, 5, 4, cf. *διατελέω*.—2. *to be between, intervene, elapse, χρόνων διαγενομένων, after some time*, Isae. 84, 14, so *ἔτη ὀκτὼ τῇ κρίσει ἐκείνῃ διαγεγονότα*, ap. Dem. 541, 10.

Διαγιγνώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι: later and Ion. διαγινώσκω, (διά, γιγνώσκω) *To know one from the other, distinguish, separate*, Lat. *dignoscere*, in Hom. *εὖ δ.*, Il. 7, 424; 23, 240: *δ. εἰ ὁμοῖοί εἰσι, to distinguish* whether they are equals or no, Hdt. 1, 134, *δ. λίνος ἢ κάνναβις ἐστι*, Id. 4, 74: also c. acc. et part., Ar. Eq. 517.—II. *to resolve, determine, vote to do* so and so, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 138; so *διέγνωστο αὐτοῖς τὰς σπονδὰς λελῦσθαι*, Thuc. 1, 118,—2. as Athen. law term, *to give judgment, decide, δίκην*, Aesch. Eum. 709, or absol., ap. Dem. 629, 25.—III.=διαναγιγν., *to read through*, Polyb.

Διαγκῡλέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, = sq., Luc., in part. pf. pass.

Διαγκῡλίζομαι f. -ίσομαι, (διά, ἀγκυλίζομαι) dep., *to hold the javelin by its poise ready to throw*, v. ἀγκύλη II.: hence part. pf. pass., *διηγκυλισμένος, ready to throw* or *shoot*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 28.

Διαγκῡλόομαι,=foreg., Anth.: and so *διηγκυλωμένος*, like *διηγκυλισμένος*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 12.

Διαγκωνίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, ἀγκωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to lean on one's elbow*: hence

Διαγκωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a leaning on the elbow*, Plut.

Διαγλαύσσω, (διά, γλαύσσω) *to shine brightly on, ἀτυρπόν*, Ap. Rh.

Διαγλύφω, f. -ψω, (διά, γλάφω) *to carve* or *hollow out, εὐνὰς ἐν ψαμάθοισι*, Od. 4, 438. [ᾰ]

Διάγλυμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγλύφω) *scrapings*.

Διάγλυπτος, ον, *carved, engraved*, Anth.: from

Διαγλύφω, f. -ὑψω, (διά, γλύφω) *to carve all over, engrave, tool, make rough*, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 C. [ῡ]

Διαγνώμη, ης, ἡ, (διαγινώσκω) =διάγνωσις, *a decree, resolution, vote*, Thuc. 1, 87; *δ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Id. 3, 67.

Διαγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (διαγιγνώσκω) *distinguishing*, and so *rewarding*, Antipho 122, 39.

Διαγνωρίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, γνωρίζω) *to make close distinctions, inquire accurately, περί τινος*, N. T.

Διάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαγιγνώσκω) *a distinguishing, distinction, καλῶν ἢ μὴ τοιουτων τῆς δ.*; Dem. 269, 27: esp. as medic. term, *diagnosis*, Galen.—II. *a resolving, deciding, resolution*, Eur. Hipp. 696: *δ. ποιεῖσθαι, to decide, determine* a matter, Thuc. 1, 50: *δ. τῆς ὠφίας ποιεῖσθαι, to fix the value*, Plat. Legg. 865 C.

†Διαγνωστέον, verb. adj. from διαγιγνώσκω, *one must determine, decide*, Luc. Hermot. 16.

Διαγνώστης, ου, ὁ, (διαγιγνώσκω) *one who examines and decides*.

Διαγνωστικός, ή, όν, (διαγιγνώσκω) *fit, able to judge* or *decide on, τινός*, Luc.

Διαγογγύζω, f. -σω, (διά, γογγύζω,) *to mutter, murmur*, N. T.

†Διαγόρας, ου and α, ὁ, *Diagoras*, son of Damagetus, king of Ialysus in Rhodes, a renowned Olympian conqueror, Pind. Ol. 7.—2. ὁ Ἄθεος, a philosopher of Melos, driven from Athens for impiety, Ar. Av. 1072.—3. a Dithyrambic poet, Ar. Ran. 320. Others in Thuc. 8, 35; etc.

Διαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a declaration*.

†Διαγορίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the descendants of Diagoras*, in Rhodes, Paus. 4, 24, 3.

Διᾱγορεύω, f. -εύσω, (διά, ἀγορεύω) *to speak plainly, to speak out, declare*, Hdt. 7, 38, and oft. in later prose.—II. *to speak of, κακῶς δ. τινά*, Luc.

Διάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγράφω) *that which is marked out by lines, a figure, form, plan*, Plat. Rep. 529 E: esp. *a geometrical figure, diagram*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 3, and Plat.: in music, prob. *the gamut*, Phanias ap. Ath. 352 D.—II. *a writing, edict, decree*, Plut.—III. *a list, register*, Lat. *scriptura*. Hence

Διαγραμμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to divide by line*: hence *to play at draughts*, Philem. p. 429, cf. sq. Hence

Διαγραμμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dividing by lines*: esp. *a kind of game like draughts*, cf. Ern. Clav. Cic. v. *scriptorum duodecim ludus*.

Διάγραπτος, ον, (διαγράφω IV.) *crossed out*, e. g. *δίκη*.

Διαγράφεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who makes a διάγραμμα*; esp. at Athens, *one who drew up financial tables*.

Διαγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a marking off by lines*: *a geometr. figure*, Plut.—II. *a dividing, classification, catalogue, register*, Arist. Eth. N.: hence later, as= Lat. *scriptura*.—III. *a decree, ordinance*, Dion. H.—IV. *a crossing out, cancelling*, esp. of a debt, Polyb., v. *διαγράφω* IV.—V. *payment by note of hand*, Lat. *perscriptio*, v. *διαγράφω* V.

Διαγράφω, f. -ψω, (διά, γράφω), *to mark out by lines, draw out*, Lat. *delineare, τὴν πόλιν*, Plat. Rep. 500 E.—2. *to divide by lines, partition, part out*, Plut.—II. *to draw out, lay down*, Lat. *praescribere*, Dion. H.—III. *to write in a list, enroll, levy, στρατιώτας*, Lat. *conscribere milites*, Polyb.—IV. *to cross out, strike off the list*, Lat. *circumscribere*, Ar. Lys. 676, Plat. Rep. 387 B, and so prob. Eur. El. 1073: esp. *δ. δίκην, to strike* a cause *out of the list, cancel, quash* it, Ar. Nub. 774, in pass., cf. Dem. 1324, 12, and Att. Process p. 27: in mid. *διαγράψασθαι δίκην, to give up* a cause, *withdraw* it, Lys. ap. Harp., Dem. 501, 20, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Hemst. Thom. M. p. 211, Bremi Lys. *περὶ δημ. ἀδικ.* 5.—V. *to pay by note of hand*, Lat. *perscribere*, Dion. H. [ᾰ]

Διαγρηγορέω, = διεγρηγορέω, *to keep awake*, Hdn.

Διαγραίνω, strengthd. for *ἀγραίνω*, Plut.

Διαγρυπνέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀγρυπνέω) *to lie awake, keep awake, ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ νυκτὸς δ.* Ar. Ran. 931. Hence

Διαγρυπνητης, οῦ, ὁ, *one who keeps awake*.

Διαγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, γυμνάζω) *to keep in hard exercise, train*, Polyaen. Mid. *to take hard exercise*, Gal.

Διάγχω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for *ἄγχω*, Luc.

Διάγω, f. -άξω, (διά, ἄγω,) *to carry through, over* or *across, take across*, Od. 20, 187; so *δ. τὴν στρατιάν*, etc., Thuc. 4, 78, Xen., etc.—II. of time, *to pass, spend, go through, αἰῶνα*, H. Hom. 19, 7, *βίον*, Ar. Nub. 463. *χρόνον, γῆρας, ἡμέραν*, Xen.; also *δ. τρόπον εὐσεβῆ, to conduct* one's self piously, Ar. Ran. 457: hence—2. but oft. without *βίον*, etc., *to live, pass life*, like Lat. *degere, transigere*, Hdt. 1, 94: but also *to delay, put off time*, Thuc. 1, 90; *to pass time, amuse one's self*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 213: also in genl. *to continue, δ. σιωπῇ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 14, *ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ*, Dem. 794, 19: oft. c. part., *to continue, go on doing* so and so, e. g. *μανθανων, ἐσ θίων δ.*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 6; 7, 5, 85.—III. *to make to continue, keep, support, πόλεις ἐν ὁμονοίᾳ*, Isocr. 35 B, cf. Dem. 255, 12.—IV. *to entertain, amuse* a person, Xen. An. 1, 2, 11, and Luc., cf. *διαγωγή* III.—V. *to keep, celebrate, ἑορτήν*, Ath., cf. *ἄγω* IV.—VI. *to manage, conduct business*, Dio. C.—VII. *to separate, part*, LXX.

Διᾱγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διά) ω) *a carrying through* or *across*.—II. *a passing of life, a way, plan*, or *course of life*, c. gen. *βίου*, Plat. Rep. 344 E, absol., Arist. Pol.—2. *a way of passing time, amusement, pastime*, Arist. Eth. N., and freq. in late prose, v. Wytt. Plut. 126 B, 158 D.—IV. *management, τῶν πραγμάτων δ. dispatch of business*, Dio. C.—V. *a station, moorage* for ships, Hdn.

Διαγωγικος, ή, όν, *belonging to a passage*: *τέλος δ.*=sq., Strab.

Διᾱγώγιον, ου, τό, *a payment for passing, bridge* or *harbour-toll*, Lat. *portorium*, Polyb.

†Διάγων, ὁ, *Diagon*, a river on the border of the Pisaean territory, Paus.

Διᾱγωνιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (διά, ἀγωνιάω) *to be in great fear, in an agony*, Polyb.: c. acc., *to stand in dread of, τινά*, Id. [ᾰσω]

Διᾱγωνίζομαι, (διά ἀγωνίζομαι) dep., *to contend, struggle*, or *fight against, τινί* and *πρός τινα*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 2, Cyr. 1, 6, 26.—II. *to contend* or *struggle earnestly*, of the Chorus, Id. Hell. 6, 4, 16: *to fight to the end, decide the contest, περί τινος*, Aeschin. 72, 27.

Διαγώνιος, ον, (διά, γωνία,) *from angle to angle, diagonal*, Vitruv.

Διᾱγωνοθετέω, ῶ, *to propose for the prize of contest*, Polyb.

Διαδαῶ, fut. -δασομαι: aor. -εδασάμην, which is most in use, (διά, δαίω,) *to divide, distribute*, in timess, *διὰ παῦρα δασώσκετο*, Il. 9, 333. *διαδασασθαι ἐς φυλάς*, Hdt. 4, 145.

Διαδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (διά, δάκνω,) *to bite through*: metaph. *to attack*, Polyb. Mid. *to bite one another, τινί*.

Διαδακρύω, (διά, δακρύω,) *to weep, shed tears*, Dion. H. [ῡ]

Διαδάπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, δάπτω,) *to tear, rend, διὰ χροα καλὸν ἑδ.*, Il. 21, 398.

Διαδατέομαι, (διά, δατέομαι.)=διαδαίω, dep., *to divide, dismember, διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο*, Il 5, 158.

Διαδεικνυμι, f. -δείξω, (διά, δείκνυμι.) *to shew through*, like *διαφαίνω*, hence like *δηλόω, to make clear, shew, let a thing be seen*, oft. in Hdt., who usu. joins it with *ὅτι*: also c. part., *διαδεξάτω τις βασιλῆος κήδεμονος*, Hdt. 8, 118. Pass. *to be shewn, to appear, διαδεικνύσθω ἐὼν πῶλεμιος, let him be declared* the king's enemy, Hdt. 3, 72; sometimes intrans. in forms *διέδειξε* and *ὡς διέδεξε, it was clear, manifest*, Hdt. 3, 82.

†Διαδεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (διαδέχομαι,) *a receiver, a transmitter*, Aen. Tact.

Διαδεκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (διαδέχομαι,) *an inheritor*.—II. pass. as adj., *πλοῦτος δ. inherited* wealth, Eur. Ion 673.

Διαδέξιος, ον, (διά, δεξιός,) *of very good omen*, Hdt. 7, 180.

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Διάδεξις, εως, ἡ, =διαδοχή, Hipp.

Διαδέρκομαι, aor. -έδρακον, (διά, δέρκομαι,) dep. *To see a thing through another*, οὐδ' ἂν νάϊ διαδρᾶκοι, *would not see* us *through* it, sc. the cloud, Il. 14, 344.

Διάδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (διαδέω,) *a connecting band*, Hipp.

Διαδεσμόω, ῶ, (διά, δεσμόω,) *to bind fast*, Gal.

Διάδετος, ον, (διαδέω,) *bound fast: χαλινοὶ δ. γενύων ἵππειων, firm-bound through* the horse's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 122.

Διαδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (διά, δέχομαι,) dep. mid.:—*to receive one from another*, Lat. *excipere*, δ. λόγον, *to take up* the word, i. e. to speak next, also without λόγον, Hdt. 8, 142: δ. τὴν ἀρχην, *to succeed to* the government, Polyb., etc., for which Hdt. uses ἐκδέκομαι, cf. vv. ll. ad l, 26: hence also c. acc. pers., *to succeed* one, *take his place*, Strab., and absol., οἱ διαδεξάμενοι, *successors*, Polyb.; but also c. dat. pers., *to succeed to, relieve* on guard, etc., Plat. Legg. 758 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 18: hence in pass. part., διαδεδεγμένος, *in turns, by turns*, Lat. *vicissim*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; so too νὺξ εἰςάγει καὶ νὺξ ἀπωθεῖ διαδεδεγμένη, Soph. Tr. 30: *to take up, come next upon*, τινί, Polyb.—II. mid. later, *to give one a successor, to supersede*, Diod., etc.

Διαδέω, f. -δήσω, (διά, δέω,) *to bind round, bind fast*, Hdt. 2, 129: in genl. *to bind on, tie up, fasten*, διαδεδέσθαι μίτρᾳ τὴν κεφαλήν, Diod.; ὁ διαδούμενος, a famous statue of Polycletus, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120, 3.

Διαδηλέομαι, (διά, δηλέομαι,) dep. *to do great harm to, tear to pieces*, ὀλίγου σε κύνες διεδηλήσαντο, Od. 14, 37.

Διάδηλος, ον, (διά, δῆλος) *showing through: plainly seen: easily known, distinguished among others*, Thuc. 4, 68, Plat., etc.

Διαδηλόω, ῶ, (διά, δηλόω) *to make manifest, prove clearly*, Diog. L. 4, 46.

Διάδημα, ατος, τό, (διαδέω,) *a band* or *fillet*: esp. the blue band worked with white which went round the turban (τιάρα) of the Persian king. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13: hence the *diadem, crown*, put for *kingly power*, LXX.

Διαδημᾰτοφόρος, ον, (διάδημα, φέρω) *bearing a diadem*, Plut.

Διαδιδράσκω, f. -δράσομαι, Ion. -διδρήσκω, -δρήσομαι: aor. 2. -έδραν: pf. -δέδρακα, (διά, διδράσκω) *to run off, escape, get away*, oft. in Hdt. [for quantity v. διδράσκω.]

Διαδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (διά, δίδωμι) *to give from hand to hand, to pass on, give* or *hand over*, Lat. *tradere*, λαμπάδια ἀλλήλοις, Plat. Rep. 328 A.—2. *to transfuse, digest*, of the stomach, Hipp.—3. *to distribute, assign*, τινί τι, Xen. An. 1, 10, 18, Dem. 1188, 21.—4. *to spread about, scatter, disperse, publish*. ὠμην, Polyb.; δ. κόρις, *to cast* one's eyes *around*, Eur. Or. 1267, Dind., cf. Phoen. 1371.—II. intr. *to spread about, spread*, Arist. Mirab.—2. =ἐνδίδωμι, *to remit*, Hipp.

Διαδικάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, δικάζω,) *to give judgment in a case*, Plat. Rep. 614 C: c. acc. rei, *to decide, rule*, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3, 4. Mid. *to go to law*, πρός τινα, Dem., τινί, Dinarch.: *to plead one's cause*, Plat. Phaed. 107 D. The aor. pass. διαδικασθῆναι=διαδικάσασθαι occurs in Diog. L., and Dio C.

Διαδικαιόω, ῶ, *to hold* a thing *to be right*, Thuc. 4, 106: *to defend as matter of right*, τί and ὑπέρ τινος, Dio C.

Διαδῐκᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (διαδικάζομαι) *an action at law, law-suit to settle disputed claims* as to guardianship of a child, claims on the treasury, etc., Plat. Legg. 916 C, and Oratt., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 121, 7.

Διαδίκασμα, ατος, τό, (διαδικάζω) *the object of* litigation in a διαδικασία, Lys. 149, 7, cf. Att. Process p. 368.

Διαδικασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διαδικάζω) *a law-suit: contention*.

Διαδῐκέω, ῶ, (διά, δίκη) *to contend at law: οἱ δ. the contending parties*, Plut.—2. strengthened for ἀδικέω, Dio C.

Διάδῐκος, ον, ὁ, *one party in a suit*.

Διάδιπλος, ον, (διά, διπλόος) *doubled*, Diosc.

Διαδιφρεύω, (διά, δίφρος) *to run a chariot-race: Πέλοψ πελάγεσι διεδίφρευσε Μυρτίλου φόνον* (by a forced construction in Eur. Or. 990), *killed M. by hurling him from the chariot* into the sea.

Διαδοιδῦκίζω, (διά, δοῖδυξ) *to rub as with a pestle*.

Διαδοκῑμάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, δοκιμάζω) *to test closely*, Xen. Oec. 19, 16. Hence

Διαδοκῑμαστικός, ή, όν, *fit* or *able to test*.

Διαδοκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (διά, δοκός) *a cross-beam*.

Διαδονέω, (διά, δονέω) *to shake in pieces, overthrow*.

Διαδοξάζω, strengthd. for δοξάζω, Plat. Phileb. 38 B.

Διαδορατίζομαι, (διά, δορατίζομαι) dep., *to fight with the spear*, Lat. *velitari*. Polyb., cf. διαξιφίζομαι. Hence

Διαδορατισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a fighting with the spear*, M. Anton.

Διαδόσιμος, ον, *transmitted*, Synes.: from

Διάδοσις, εως, ἡ, (διαδίδωμι) *a giving* or *handing over: a distribution, largess*, Dem. 1091, 24, Polyb., etc.

†Διαδουμηνιάνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Diadumenianus*, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

†Διαδούμενος, ου, ὁ, *Diadūmenus*, a Platonic philosopher, Plut.—2. =Διαδουμενιανός, Hdn.

Διαδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) *a succession*, διαδοχαῖς, *in succession*, Aesch. Ag. 313, Eur. Supp. 406; also ἐκ διαδοχῆς, *in turn*, Lat. *vicissim*, Dem. 46, 1: *a relief on guard*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17: hence διαδοχαὶ Ἐρινύων, Eur. I. T. 79.

Διάδοχος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) *taking another's place, succeeding, a successor*, usu. c. dat. pers et gen. rei, δ. Μεγαβάζῳ τῆς στρατηγίης, *M.'s successor in the command*, Hdt. 5, 26, cf. 1, 162, etc., and so Att., as Aesch. Pr. 464, Isocr. 393 A, cf. Eur. Hec. 588: but also δ. τῆς Ἀστύοχον ναναρχίας, Thuc. 8, 85: oft. c. gen. pers. only, as ὑπνου φέγγος δ., *Sleep's successor, Light*, Soph. Phil. 867: absol., διάδοχοι ἐφοίτων, they went to work *by turns, in reliefs*, Hdt. 7, 22: ἔργα διάδοχα, works *done by turns, successive* works, Eur. Andr. 743.

Διαδρᾰμᾰτίζω, (διά, δραματίζω) *to finish acting a play*, M. Anton.

Διαδρᾰμεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of διατρέχω.

Διαδρᾶναι, Ion. -δρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of διαδιδράσκω.

Διαδρᾱσιπολῖται, ῶν, οἱ, (διάδρασις, πολίτης) *citizens who shirk all state burdens*, Ar. Ran. 1014.

Διάδρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (διαδιδράσκω) *an escape*. Joseph.

Διαδράσομαι, Ion. -δρήσομαι, fut. of διαδιδράσκω. [ᾰσ]

Διαδράττομαι, f. -ξομαι, (διά, δράττω) dep. mid., *to seize hold of*, τινός, Polyb.

Διαδρήσομαι, Ion. for διαδράσομαι

Διαδρήστευω, lengthd. Ion. form for διαδιδράσκω, Hdt. 4, 79; acc. to Schneider's conj. for διαπρηστεύω.

Διαδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαδραμεῖν) *a running through* or *about, an incursion, a foray*, Aesch. Theb. 351.—2. *a place for running through, passage through*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8.

†Διαδρόμης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Diadromes*, a Thespian, father of Demophilus, Hdt. 7, 222.

Διάδρομος, ον, ὁ, (διαδραμεῖν) *a running through*, Luc.

Διάδρομος, ον, (διαδραμεῖν) *running through* or *about, wandering, φυγαί*, Aesch. Theb. 191: λέχος δ., *stray, lawless* love, Eur. El. 1156, like Lat. *conjugium devultorium*: ἐμβολα κίοσι δ., the vestibule *shaken* with its pillars, Id. Bacch. 592.

Διαδύνω, Hipp., and διαδύω, Hdt. 2, 66: more usu. as dep. mid. διαδύομαι, c. fut. -δύσομαι, aor. 2 διέδυν (διά, δύνω, δύω). *To pass through, slip through*: absol. *to slip away, get off, escape*, Ar. Vesp. 212, 281, Plat., etc. [On quantity, v. δύω.] Hence

Διάδῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a passing through, passage*, Theophr.—II. in plur. *passages, galleries*, in mines, etc., Diod.: metaph., *means of escape, evasions* from a thing, τινός, Dem. 744, 5.

Διαδῡτικός, ή, όν, *penetrating*, Theophr.

Διαδύω, v. διαδύνω.

Διᾴδω, f. -ᾴσω and -ᾴσομαι, (διά, ᾄδω) *to sing for a prize, contend in singing*, v. διαείδω; or *to sing between the acts*, Arist. Poet.—II. *to produce a discord*, Heracl. ap. Arist. Mund.

Διαδωρέομαι, (διά, δωρέομαι) dep., *to distribute in presents*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 6: in genl. *to distribute, assign*, Joseph.

Διαείδω, f. -είσομαι, (διά, εἶδω) *to let appear, show forth, prove*, ἣν ἀρετὴν διαείσεται, Il. 8, 535: but in Il. 13, 277, as pass., ἀρετὴ διαείδεται, courage *is proved*, cf. διείδον.

Διαείδω, f. -αείσω and -αείσομαι, poet. for διᾴδω, *to sing for a prize*, τινί, *with* one, Theocr. 5, 22.

Διαειμένος, part. perf. pass. from διΐημι.

Διαειπεῖν, poet. διαειπέμεν, Ep. for διειπεῖν, *to speak one with another*, Od., v. διείπον.

Διᾱέριος, ον, (διά ἀήρ) *through the air: in air, sublime*, Luc.

Διαζάω, inf. διαζῆν, fut. -ήσω, (διά, ζάω) *to live through, pass, τὸν βίον*, Eur. I. A. 923, τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν, Plat. Rep. 561 C: absol. like Lat. *degere*, Ar. Plut. 906, Xen., etc.: c. part. like διαβιόω, *to live doing* so and so, as δ. ποιηφαγέοντες, Hdt. 3, 25, in Ion. form διαζώω: δ. ἀπό τινος, *to live off* or *by* a thing, Ar. Av. 1434.

Διαζευγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=διάζευξις, Polyb.

Διαζεύγνῡμι, also διαζευγνύω, fut. -ζεύξω, (διά, ζεύγνυμι) *to disjoin, part*: usu. in pass., *to be parted, τινος. from* one, Aeschin. 52, 13: *to be divorced*, Plat. Legg. 784 B: cf. also διάζευξις. Hence

Διαζευκτικός, ή, όν, *disjunctive*, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

Διάζευξις, εως, ἡ, (διαζεύγνυμι) *a disjoining, separating, parting*, Plat. Phaed. 88 B: δ. ποιεῖσθαι=διαζευγνύναι, Plat. Legg. 930 B: as musical term, opp. to συναφή, *the interposing of a tone between two tetrachords*, Plut., cf. τετράχορδον.

Διαζηλεύομαι, (διά, ζηλεύω) dep. mid., *to rival*, dub. l., Hipp.

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Διαζηλοτυπέομαι, (διά, ζηλοτυπέω) dep. mid., *to rival, emulate*, τινί, Ath.

Διάζησις, εως, ἡ, (διαζάω) *a way of living.*

Διαζητέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ζητέω) *to search through, examine*, Plat. Polit. 258 B.—II. *to seek out, invent*, λόγους, Ar. Thesm. 439.

Διάζομαι, dep., *to set the threads in the loom, to fix the warp*, and so *begin the web*, Nicoph. Pandor. 1: opp. to προφορεῖσθαι τὸν στημόνα, Schol. Ar. Av. 4; cf. διάσμα.

Διαζῠγία, ας, ἡ, = διάζευξις, Anth.

Διαζωγρᾰφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ζωγραφέω) *to paint completely*, Plat. Tim. 55 C.

Διάζωμα and διάζωσμα, ατος, τό, (διαζώννυμι) *that which is girt, the part above the hips, the waist:* hence *the narrow part of an island*, Plut.—II. *that which girds* or *binds*, hence—1. *a girdle, drawers*, Lat. *subligaculum*, Thuc. 1, 6: hence—2. φρενῶν δ. = διάφραγμα, Arist. Part. An.—3. *the cornice* or *frieze* in architecture, Lat. *corona*, Theophr.—4. *the narrow gallery that ran between the rows of seats* in a theatre, Lat. *praecinctio*, Vitruv., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 289, 6.

Διαζωμεύω, (διά, ζωμεύω) *to make into soup, τὰ κρέα*, Hipp.

Διαζωννῦμι, also διαζωνιύω, fut. -ζώσω, (διά, ζώννυμι) *to gird round, surround*; and so *to separate, part off, cut off*, Polyb., τὸν αὐχένα ἑρύμασι, Plut. Mid. *to gird one's self, gird up one's loins*, and so *to be ready*, τι, *with a thing*, ἀκινάκην, ἐσθῆτα, τριβώνιον, Luc. Hence

Διάζωσμα, ατος, τό, = (διάζωμα, Plut.

Διαζωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *the twelfth vertebre in the back.*

Διαζώστρα, ας, ἡ, = διάζωμα, Persae. ap. Ath. 607 C.

Διαζώω, Ion. for διαζάω, Hdt.

Διαΐημι, (διά, ἀημι) *to blow* or *breathe through* a thing, τινός, or τι διά τινος, Hes. Op. 512, 515, 517.

Διαθᾰλασσεύω, (διά, θαλασσεύω) *to part by the sea*, Alciphr.

Διαθάλπω, (διά, θάλπω) *to warm through*, Plut.

Διαθαῤῥέω, (διά, θαῤῥέω) *to take heart*, Ael.

Διαθεύομαι, f. -ύσομαι [ῠ], Ion. -ήσομαι, (διά, θεύομαι) dep. mid., *to look through, look closely into, examine*, Plat. Crat. 424 D, and Xen. Hence

Διαθεατέον, verb. adj., *one must examine*, Plat. Rep. 611 C.

Διαθειόω, (διά, θειόω) *to fumigate*, Od. 22, 494.

Διαθέλγω, (διά, θέλγω) *to soothe thoroughly*, Incert. ap. Suid.

Διάθεμα, ατος, τό, (διατίθημι) *disposition, arrangement*, Sext. Emp.

Διαθερίζω, (διά, θέρος) *to pass the summer*, J. Laur.—2. (διά, θερίζω) *to cut asunder*, Hesych.

Διαθερμαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (διά, θερμαίνω) *to warm through, heat*, Plat. Tim. 65 E: of wine, τὴν ψυχήν, Aristaen. Pass. *to grow hot*, Dem. 402, 23. Hence

Διαθερμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a warming through, heating*, Plut.

Διάθερμος, ον, (διά, θερμός) *thoroughly warmed, very hot*, Hipp.

Διάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (διατίθημι) *a placing in order*, Lat. *dispositio*, defined by Arist. Metaph. 4, 19; *an arranging, regulating, disposing*, e. g. by will, and so—2. *a will and testament*, = διαθήκη, Lys. Fr. 44: *a covenant*, LXX.—3. *the composition*, e. g. of a picture, and so *the subject of a picture*, Callix. ap. Ath. 210 B; and in genl. *the subject of any thing*, as μυθικαὶ δ., Plut.—4. *a drawing, plan, design*, the result of εὕρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.—5. *the dress*, etc., of an actor, Ath.—6. *rhetorical art*, Polyb.—II. *a disposing of, selling, sale*, Isocr. 224 B, and Plut., cf. Gronov. Harpocr. in v.—III. (from pass.) *a disposition, state, condition, situation:* esp. *the state, temper of mind consequent on πάθος*, Arist. Org.

Διαθεσμοθετέω, ὦ, (διά, θεσμοθετέω) *to arrange and set in order*, Plat. Tim. 42 D.

Διαθετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Plat. Legg. 765 A.

Διαθέτης, ου, ὁ, (διατίθημι) *one who arranges and sets in order, a regulator, governor*, like διοικητής: δ. χρησμῶν, like διασκευαστής, *a collector and arranger* of oracles, Hdt. 7, 6, ubi v. Bähr, and cf. διατίθημι III.

Διαθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (διά, θέω) *to run about*, Thuc. 8, 92; also of reports, *to spread*, Xen. Oec. 20, 3: ἀστέρες δ., *falling* stars, Arist. Meteor.—II. *to run a race*, Plat. Theaet. 148 C: πρός τινα, Plut.: c. acc. cognato, as δ. τὴν λαμπάδα, *to run the torch-race*, Plut., v. λαμπαδηδρομία.

Διαθήκη, ης, ἡ, (διατίθημι) *a disposition*, esp. of property by will; *a will and testament*, Ar. Vesp. 584, 589, and freq. in Oratt.: also in plur., Isae. 36, 32.—II. *al* ἀπόῤῥητοι δ., mystic *deposits* on which the commonweal depended, probably oracles, Dinarch. 91, 17, cf. διαθέτης, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 965.—III. *a convention, arrangement between* two parties, *covenant*, διαθέσθαι διαθήκην ἐμοί, Ar. Av. 439, so LXX., N. T., and Eccl.; *dispensation*, N. T.: ἡ Καινὴ Διαθήκη, *the New Testament*; ἡ παλαία διαθήκη, *the old dispensation*, i. e. the Old Testament, applied to the covenant in the books of Moses, N. T.

Διαθηλύνω, f. -ῡνῶ, strengthd. for θηλύνω, Theophr.

Διαθηράω, (διά, θηράω) and

Διαθηρεύω, (διά, θηρεύω) *to hunt after; pursue*, v. l. Plat. Phileb. 32 D.

Διαθηριόω, ὦ, strengthd. for θηριόω, Plut.

Διαθιγγάνω, strengthd. for θιγγάνω, Arist. H. A.

Διαθλάω, f. -άσω, (διά, θλάω) *to break in pieces, crush, pound*, Ael. [λᾶ]

Διαθλέω, ὦ, (διά, ἆθλέω) *to fight through: struggle with*, πρός τινα, Ael. Hence

Διαθλητέον, verb. adj., *one must fight it out*, Philo.

Διαθλίβω, f. -ψω, (διά, θλίβω) *to crush in pieces*, Call. Fr. 67. [ῐ]

Διαθολόω, ὦ, (διά, θολόω) *to make quite dark* or *muddy*, Plut.

Διαθορῠβέω, ὦ, (διά, θορυβέω) *to confound* or *perplex utterly*, Thuc. 5, 29.

Διάθραυστος, ον, *easily broken*, Theophr.: from

Διαθραύω, (διά, θραύω) *to break in small pieces, pound*, Plat. Tim. 57 A.

Διαθρέω, ὦ, (διά, ἀθρέω) *to look through, look closely into, examine closely*, Ar. Eq. 543, Nub. 700, Thesm. 658.

Διαθρίζω, shortd. from διαθερίζω, Q. Sm.

Διαθροέω, ὦ, (διά, θροέω) *to spread a report, give out*, Thuc. 6, 46.

Διαθροίζω, (διά, ἀθροίζω) *to collect*, Gal.

Διαθρυλλέω, ὦ, or better διαθρῡλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, usu. in perf. pass., (διά, θρυλλέω) *to be the common talk, be commonly reported*, διετεθρύλητο ὡς..., Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2: διατεθρύλημαι, *I am quite deafened*, c. part. ἀκούων, Plat. Lys. 205 B; διατεθρυλημένος τὰ ὦτα, *one who has been talked deaf*, Plat. Rep. 358 C.

Διαθρυπτός, ή, όν, = θρύμματις, Antiph. Δυσπρατ 2.

Διαθρύπτω, f. -ψω: aor. pass. διετρύφην [ῡ] (διά, θρύπτω). *To break in sunder, break in pieces, shiver:* in Hom. only once ξίφος... τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφέν, Il. 3, 363, so ἀσπίδες διατετρυμέναι, Xen. Ages. 2, 14.—II. metaph. like Lat. *frangere, to break down, weaken*, esp. by profligate living; *to enervate, make weak and womanish*, Plat. Lys. 210 E, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 1. Pass. like Lat. *frangi, dissolvi, to be broken down* or *weakened*, esp. *to be enervated, corrupted*, ὑπό τινος, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 24 and 25; διά τι, Ib. 4, 2, 35: *to live riotously*, πλουτῶ δ., *to revel* in riches, Aesch. Pr. 891: *to lose one's force of mind, be a weakling*, hence διατεθρυμμένος, Lat. *animo fractus, enervated, enfeebled in mind*, adv. -μένως, Plat. Legg. 922 B. Mid. *to bear one's self proudly, to be affected*, esp. of women, *to be prudish, behave insolently*, τινί, Theocr. 6, 15; but in 15, 99, of a singer, διαθρύπτεται ἤδη, *she is beginning her airs and attitudes.* Hence

Διάθρυψις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking asunder: enervating.*

Διαθρώσκω, (διά, θρώσκω) *to spring asunder*, Opp.

Διάθῦρα, ων, τά, (διά, θύρα) a sort of *rail* or *wicket set in the doorway*, Lat. *prothyra*, Vitruv.

Διαΐ, poet. for διά, esp. in Trag., Seidl. Dochm. p. 94.

Διᾰΐγδην, adv. (διαΐσσω) *bursting through*, Opp.

Διαιθριάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, αἰθριάζω) *to be quite clear and fine:* ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν, it seemed likely *to be fine*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 10.

Δίαιθρος, ον, (διά, αἰθρα) *quite clear and fine*, Plut.

Διαιθύσσω, (διά, αἰθύσσω) *to rush away, sweep by*, Pind. O. 7, 175.

Δίαιμος, ον, (διά, αἷμα) *mixed with blood: blood-stained*, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 656.

Διαΐνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, aor. ἐδίηνα, *to wet, moisten*, Il. 22, 495. Mid. διαίνεσθαι δάσσε, to *wet one's* eyes, Aesch. Pers. 1064: hence absol. *to weep*, Blomf. Ib. 263: and so in act. *to weep for, bewail*, διαινε πᾶμα, Ib. 1038. (Akin to ἰαίνω, δεύω, διερός.)

†Διαΐξις, ιος, ὁ, *Diaeris*, pr. n. of a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 996.

†Δίαιος, ου, ὁ, *Diaeus*, a praetor of the Achaeans, Polyb. 40, 2, 8.—2. father of Diophanes, Paus.

Διαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (διαιρέω) *a dividing, division*, Hdt. 7, 144: ἐν διαιρέσει (ψήφων) *in the separate, distinct reckoning* of the votes on either side, Aesch. Eum. 749: esp. in logic, *division* of a class into its constituent parts, Arist. Org.: ἐκ διαιρέσεως, *disjunctively: diversity, difference*, Diod. S.; N. T.—II. *division* of spoil, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 55.

Διαιρετέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from διαιρέω, *to be divided*, Plat. Rep. 412 B.—II. διαιρετέον, *one must divide*, Id. Legg. 874 E.

Διαιρέτης, ου, ὁ, (διαιρέω) *a divider, distributer.*

Διαιρετικός, ή, όν, (διαιρέω) *fit to divide* or *be divided, divisible*, Plat. Soph. 226 C. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Διαίρετος, η, ον, *divided, separated*, opp. to συνθετος, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20: *divisible*, opp. to συνεχής, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *divided, distributed*, Soph. Tr. 163.—III. *distinguishable*, hence οἱ δ. λόγοι,

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not to be distinguished or determined by word, Thuc. 1, 84. Adv. -τως: from

Διαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: aor. διεῖλον: aor. pass. διῃρέθην: (διά, αἱρέω) to take one from another, to divide, part, cleave in twain, διὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔλε κύκλους ἀσπίδος, Il. 20, 280; to cut open, λαγόν, Hdt. 1, 123, cf. 119: to cut away, tear away, pull down, τὴν ὀροφήν, Thuc. 4, 48, and Xen.—II. to divide, distribute, Hdt. 9, 85: δ. δύο μοίρας Ανδῶν, to divide the Lydians into two parts, Hdt. 1, 94, so δ. τριχῇ, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; for δ. εἰς..., as it is in Dem. 144, 27: διὰ θαλαμίης διελών, Hdt. 5, 33, v. θαλάμιος. Mid. to divide among themselves, each to take a part, Hes. Th. 112, Thuc. 7, 19, Dem. 1113, 10.—III. to distinguish, determine, Lat. decidere, διαιρεῖν διαφοράς, to put an end to controversies, Hdt 4, 23; δίκην, Aesch. Eum. 472. —2. to say distinctly and expressly, to define, interpret, Hdt. 3, 103; 7, 16, and so in mid., Id. 7, 47, and oft. in Plat.

Διαίρω, f. -ἄρῶ, (διά, αἴρω) to raise up, lift up, διᾶραι τὸ στομα, to open one's mouth and lift up one's voice, Dem. 375, 14: λόγον, to exalt one's style, Lat. elate dicere, Schäf. Mel. p. 10: hence διῃρμένος, lofty, Lat. sublimis, Dion. H. Mid. to lift up what is one's own or for one's self, as δ. βακτηρίαν. Plut.—II. intr. sub. ἑαυτόν, etc., to lift one's self over, cross, pass, τὸν πόρον, Polyb., εἰς Σικελίαν, Id., cf. αἴρω.

Διαισθάνομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (διά, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., to perceive clearly and distinctly, distinguish perfectly, τι, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.

Διαΐσσω, f. διαΐξω, Att. διάσσω, -άττω, fut. -ᾄξω (διά, ἀΐσσω). To rush through or across, Hdt. 4, 134: of sound, to dart or shoot through the air, διῆξεν ἠχώ, Aesch. Pr. 133, cf. Eur. I. A. 426: also c. acc., ὄρη δ., Soph. O. T. 208; and c. gen., of pain, δ. πλευρῶν, Id. Tr. 1083. [On quantity, v. ἀΐσσω.]

Διαϊστόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (διά, ἀϊστόω) to make an end of, Soph. Tr. 881.

Διαισχύνομαι, strengthened for αἰσχυνομαι, Luc.

Διαιτα, ης, ἡ, life, way of living, mode of life: with esp. reference to food, dress, etc., maintenance, board and lodging, Lat. cultus victusque, in full, δ. ζωῆς, Hdt. 1, 157: δ. ἔχειν, Id. 1, 35, μεταβάλλειν, Ib. 157: πτωχὸς δ., Soph. O. C. 751, σκληρὰ δ., Eur. Meleag. 8, and so freq. in Att. prose: δ. ποιεῖσθαι, to pass one's life, live, Hdt. 2, 68; but δίαιταν π. τινός, to make another live, Ib. 3: the relations of life, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 3.—2. a place for living, a dwelling, abode. Plut.: hence a room. Lat. diaeta, Id. Popl. 13.—II. as medic. term, a prescribed manner of life, diet, Hipp.—III. at Athens, arbitration, Soph. El. 1073; ἐμμένειν τῇ δ., Ar. Vesp. 524; ἐπιτρέψαι τινὶ δίαιταν, Lys. 893, 10: ὀφλειν τὴν δ., to have a cause given against one, Dem. 862, 2.—2. the office of arbitrator, Luc. Cf. διαιτητής. Hence

Διαιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: aor. 1 either ἐδιαίτησα, or διήτησα, or even ἐδιήτησα: so pf. δεδιήτημαι, Thuc. 7, 77. To maintain, support: to diet. Pass. to lead a certain course of life, to live, Hdt. 1, 120, 123, Soph. O. C. 769, Thuc., etc.; δ. πάντα νόμιμα, to live in the observance of all the law, Thuc. 7, 77.—II. to be arbiter or umpire (διαιτητής), and so to settle, decide, τι, Strab., and Dion. H.—2. in genl. to regulate, govern, πόλιν, Pind. O. 9, 100, cf. Dem. 1142, 26. Hence

Διαίτημα, ατος, τό, usu. in plur., rules of life, a mode or course of life, esp. in regard of diet, Hipp.; but also in genl. ἐς τι, Thuc. 1, 6, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 8.

Διαίτησιμος, ον, belonging to an arbiter or umpire (διαιτητής), Isae. ap. Poll. 8, 64.

Διαιτητέον, verb. adj. from διαιτάω, one must live, Hipp.

Διαιτητήριον, ου, τό, (δίαιτα III.) in plur., the dwelling rooms of a house, Xen. Oec. 9, 4.

Διαίτητής, οῦ, ὁ, an arbitrator, umpire, Lat. arbiter, Hdt. 5, 95. At Athens the διαιτηταί were a kind of jury, which did not sit in any of the large courts, and were paid not by the state but by the parties: most petty causes came before them, an appeal lying to the higher courts, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 145, 11, or for a full account Hudtwalcker über die Diätéten in Athen.

Διαιτητικός, ή, όν, (διαιτάω) belonging to living or diet: ἡ δ., sub. τέχνη, wholesome eating, drinking, etc., dietetics, Hipp.—2. belonging to the διαιτητής, λόγος δ., an arbitration, Strab.

Διαιωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, αἰωνίζω) to perpetuate, Philo.—II. intr. to be eternal, Id.

Διαιώνιος, α, ον, strengthd. for αἰώνιος, lasting through time, everlasting, Plat. Tim. 39 D. Adv. -ως.

Διαιωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, αἰωρέω) to make float through. Pass. to float or pass through, Plat. Tim. 78 E.

Διακᾱής, ές, (διακαίω) burnt through, very hot, Theophr.

Διακᾰθαίρω, f. -ᾰρῶ, (διά, καθαίρω) to cleanse, purge thoroughly, Ar. Eccl. 847, and Plat.—II. to clear of wood, γῆν, Theophr.

Διακαθαρίζω, fut. -ιῶ, (διά, καθαρίζω)=foreg., N. T.

Διακάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, (διακαθαίρω) a thorough cleansing or purging, Plat. Legg. 735 D.—II. a clearing of ground, Theophr.

Διακαθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, (διά, καθέζομαι) dep. mid., to sit apart, take one's seat, Plut.

Διακάθημαι,=foreg., Id.

Διακαθίζω, fut. -ιζήσω and -ῐῶ, (διά, καθίζω) to make to sit apart, set apart, Xen. Oec. 6, 6.—II. intr.=foreg., LXX.

Διακαίω, f. -καύσω, (διά, καίω) to burn through or up, set on fire, heat to excess, Hdt. 2, 26: hence to inflame, excite, Plut.

Διακᾰλοκἀγᾰθίζομαι, dep., to vie with another in virtue, etc. (διά, καλοκαγαθία) τινί, Diog. ap. Stob. p. 59, 8.

Διακαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, καλύπτω) to reveal to view, Dem. 155, 26.

Διακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κάμπτω) to bend, turn about, LXX. Hence

Διάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending, turning.

Διακανάσσω, (διά, κανάσσω) cf. κανάσσω, only found in Eur. Cycl. 157, in aor. 1, μῶν τὸν λάρυγγα διεκάναξέ σου; has aught run gurgling through thy throat?

Διακαρᾰδοκέω, (διά, καραδοκέω) to expect anxiously, prob. l. Philem. p. 363.

Διακάρδιος, ον, (διά, καρδία) heart-piercing, ὀδύνη, Joseph.

Διακαρτερέω, (διά, καρτερέω) to endure to the end, last out, Hdt. 3, 52, ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον, 7, 107: hence to abstain from food, Dion. H.: εἰς τὴν πατρίδα δ., to stand by one's country, Lycurg. 158, 33: δ. μὴ λέγειν, to be obstinate in refusing to speak, Arist. Rhet. *

Διακατελέγχω, (διά, κατελέγχω) to confute utterly, τινί, N. T., in mid.

Διακατέχω, f. -καθέξω, (διά, κατέχω) to hold back, delay, check, Polyb., to hold, possess, Id. Hence

Διακατοχή, ῆς, ἡ, a holding, possessing; and

Διακάτοχος, ον, holding, possessing.

Διακαυλεω, ῶ, (διά, καυλός) to grow, run to stalk, Lat. decaulescere, Theophr.

Διάκαυμα, ατος, τό, (διακαίω) burning heat, Anth.

Διακαυνιάζω, (διά, καυνιάζω) to determine by lot, draw lots. Ar. Pac, 1081.

Διάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (διακαίω)=διάκαυμα, Plut.

Διακεάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, κεάζω) to cleave asunder, in tmesis, διὰ ξύλα δανὰ κεάσσαι, Od. 15, 322.

Διάκειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι, fut. -κεῖσομαι, (διά, κεῖμαι) dep. mid. To be in a certain state, of mind, body, or circumstances: to be disposed or affected so and so, Hdt. 2, 83, etc.: very freq. c. adv., ὡς διάκειμαι, what a state I am in, Eur. Tro. 113, ὑπὸ νόσου, Thuc. 7, 77, etc.: κακῶς, ταλαιπώρως, μοχθηρῶς, φαύλως, δ., to be in a sad state, sorry plight, ill health, Ar. Fr. 250. Plat. Gorg. 504 E, etc., opp. to εὖ δ., Xen. An. 7, 3, 17: also c. dat. pers., εὖ or κακῶς δ. τινί, Isae. 48, 18; πρός τινα, Isocr. 28 D, cf. Isae. 25, 23: so φιλικῶς δ τινί, to be on a friendly footing, on intimate terms with one, Xen. An. 2, 5, 27; οἰκείως δ.-τινί, Id. 7, 5, 16; ἐρωτικῶς δ. τῶν καλῶν, to be in love with .., Plat. Symp. 216 D; ὑπόπτως τινὶ δ., to be suspected by him, Thuc. 8, 68: λύμῃ δ.=λυμαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 162.—II. of things, to be settled, fixed, or ordered, ὡς οἱ διέκειτο, so was it ordered him, Hes. Sc. 20: τὰ διακείμενα, certain conditions, settled terms. ἐπὶ διακειμένοισι μουνομαχῆσαι, Hdt. 9, 26: of a gift, ἀμεινον διακείσεται, it will be better disposed of, more serviceable, Xen. An. 7, 3, 17.

Διακείρω, fut. -κερῶ and -κέρσω, pf. -κέκαρκα, (διά, κείρω) strictly to cut in pieces; hence ἔπος δ., to make it null and void, frustrate, Lat. rescindere jussum, or to cut it through, and so to break through, transgress, Il. 8, 8: cf. ἐπικείρω, ἐπικόπτω. In Ar. Vesp. 1313, σκευάρια διακεκαρμένος, stript of his trappings.

Διακεκρῐμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διακρίνω, separately, differently, Arist. H. A.

Διακέλευμα, ατος, τό, an exhortation, command, Plat. Legg. 805 C, Bekk.: from

Διακελεύομαι, (διά, κελεύω) dep. mid., to exhort, give orders, direct, τινὶ εἰναι, ποιεῖν, etc., Hdt. 1, 36, Plat. Euthyphr. 26 D.—2. to encourage one another. Hdt. 1, 1: oft. with ἀλλήλοις added, to cheer one another on, Xen. An. 4, 8, 3: hence even δ ἑαυτῷ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13.—3. to admonish, inform, τινὶ περί τινος, Isocr 206 E. The act. only in Philostr.

Διακέλευσμα, ατος, τό,=διακέλευμα, for which it is v. l.

Διακελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, an exhortation, cheering on. Thuc. 7, 71.

Διακελευστέον, verb. adj., one must direct, advise, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

Διακενῆς, adv. for διὰ κενῆς πράξεως, and now usu. written divisim, in vain, idly, to no purpose, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 753: δ. ἄλλως, Ar. Vesp 929, μάτην δ., Plat. (Com.) Phaon, 2, 21.

Διάκενος, ον, (διά, κενός) quite empty, hollow, τὸ δ., a gap, Thuc. 4, 135: τὰ δ., hollows, Plat. Tim. 58 B: ὁ

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δεδορκέναι, to have *a lean and hungry look*, Luc. Adv. -νως, Joseph.

Διακενόω, ῶ, (διά, κενόω) *to empty outright*, Hipp.

Διακεντεω,ῶ,(διά,κεντέω) *to pierce through, make a puncture*, Hipp. Hence

Διακέντησις, εως, ἡ, *a piercing through, puncturing*, Hipp.

Διακενωσις, εως, ἡ, (διακενόω) *an emptying out.*

Διακέομαι, Ion. for διάκειμαι.

Διακεράννυμι, also διακεραννύω, f. -κεράσω, (διά, κεράννυμι) *to mix up*, mid. *to mix themselves up with*, τινός, Philostr.

Διακερματίζω, (διά, κερματίζω) *to change into small coin, to change*, δραχμήν, Ar. Vesp. 789.

Διακερτομέω, strengthd. for κερτομέω, *to mock at*, τι, Dio C.

Διακεχῠμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχέω, *poured out*; hence *excessively*, like Lat. *effuse*, δ. γελᾶν, ap. Suid.

Διακεχωρισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχωρίζω.

Διακηρῠκεύομαι, (διά, κηρυκεύω) dep. mid. *to negotiate by herald*, πρός τινα, Thuc. 4, 38. Very late in act., *to proclaim by herald.*

Διακηρύσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, κηρύσσω) *to proclaim by herald*, Diod., in mid. ἐν διακεκηρυγμένοις, *in declared war*, Plut.

Διακιγκλίζω, strengthd. for κιγκλίζω, *to shake* or *move constantly*, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 94.

Διακινδῡνευτέον, verb. adj., *one must risk all*, δ. φάναι, one must speak *at all risks*, Plat. Tim. 72 D: from

Διακινδῡνεύω, (διά, κινδυνευω) *to run all risks, make a desperate attempt, adventure*, ἐς τι, Thuc. 7, 47, πρός τινα, 1, 142: also c. inf., Id. 7, 1; and absol., 8, 27. Pass. of the attempt, *to be risked, hazarded*, Dem. 866, 27: διακεκινδ. φάρμακα, *desperate* remedies, Isocr. 225 D.

Διακῑνέω, (διά, κινέω) *to move throughout, confound, confuse*, Thuc. 5, 25.—II. *to stir about*, and so *scrutinise, pry into*, Lat. *excutere*, Ar. Nub. 477. B. pass. *to be put in motion, move*, Hdt. 3, 108, and Hipp.: and so late writers in act. Hence

Διακίνημα, ατος, τό, *a moving of a bone from its place, a sprain, dislocation*, Hipp.

Διακιρνάω,=διακεράννυμι. Hipp.

Διάκλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a breakage*: from

Διακλάω, f. -άσω: poet. aor. διέκλασσα, (διά, κλάω) *to break in twain, break up, shiver*, Il. 5, 216.—II.=διαθρύπτω, *to weaken, enervate*: hence in Pass., διακλᾶσθαι Ἰωνικῶς, *to practice effeminate Ionic melodies and dances, motus Ionici*, Ar. Thesm. 163. [ᾰσω]

Διάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, *a blocking up*, Joseph.; from

Διακλείω, f. -είσω, (διά, κλείω) *to separate by shutting up, to shut out, cut off*, Lat. *discludere*, τί τινι and ἀπό τινος, Polyb.

Διακλέπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κλέπτω) *to carry off by stealth, plunder*, Dem. 817, 7.—II. *to save, keep alive by stealth*, τινά, Hdt. 1, 38. Mid., ĕ. aor. pass. διεκλάπην, *to steal away, get safe off*, Thuc. 7, 85.=III. *to keep back by stealth, evade*, κατηγορίαν, Lys. 175, 19.

Διακληρονομέω, ῶ, (διά, κληρονομέω) *to disperse*, Longin.

Διακληρόω, ῶ, (διά, κληρόω) *to assign by lot, allot, decree as one's lot*, Aesch. Supp. 978.—2. *to choose by lot*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 36. Mid. *to cast lots*, Thuc. 8, 30, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34. Hence

Διακλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *an allotment.*—II. (from mid.) *a casting of lots*, App.

Διακλιμακίζω, strengthd. for κλιμακίζω, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

Διακλίνω, (διά, κλίνω) *to turn away from, retreat*, τινός and ἀπό τινος, Polyb.: *to decline, shun*, τι, Id. [ῐνω] Hence

Διάκλισις, εως, ἡ, *a retreat*, Plut.

Διακλονέω,ῶ,(διά,κλονέω) *to shake violently.*

Διακλύζω, f. -ύσω, (διά, κλύζω) *to wash throughout, wash out, wash*, Eur. I. T. 107. Pass. *to be purged*, Medic. [ῡσω] Hence

Διάκλυσμα, ατος, τό, *a washing, lotion*, Diosc.

Διακλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a lotion*, etc. Diosc.

Διακλώθω, strengthd. for κλώθω, Anth.

Διακλωπάω, poet. for διακλέπτω.

Διακναίω, f. -αίσω, (διά, κναίω) *to scrape, grate to nothing, βμμα δ., to grind out* his eye, Eur. Cycl. 487: *to crush in pieces, annihilate*, Id. Med. 164: *to wear out, wear away*, Id. I. A. 27, and so in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: τὸ χρῶμα διακεκναισμένος, *having lost all one's* colour, Ar. Nub. 120.

Διακνίζω, (διά, κνίζω) *to scratch, tear to pieces, tear* or *pull off*, Arist. H. A.

Διάκοιλος, ον, (διά, κοῖλος) *quite hollow*, Diod.

Διακοιρᾰνέω,ῶ, (διά,κοιρανέω) *to hold rule through* or *over*, πολέας, Il. 4, 230; where however Wolf πολέας διὰ κ.

Διακολᾰκεύομαι, (διά, κολακεύω) dep. mid.: *to vie with each other in flattery*, πρός τινα, Isocr. 266 B: so later in act.

Διακολλάω,ῶ. f. -ήσω.(διά,κολλάω) *to glue together*, λίθῳ διακεκολλημένος, *inlaid with stone*, Luc. Hence

Διακολουθέω, ῶ. strengthd. for ἀκολουθέω. Sext. Emp.

Διακολυμβάω, ῶ, (διά, κολυμβάω) *to swim through* or *across*, Polyb.—II. *to dip under.*

Διακομῐδή, ῆς. ἡ, *a carrying over* or *across, transporting*, τινὸς εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 76: from

Διακομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (διά, κομίζω) *to carry over* or *across*, Thuc. 3, 75: *to carry to the end*, Hdt. 1, 31. Mid. *to carry over what is one's own*, δ. τοὺς παῖδας, Id. 1, 89. Pass. *to be carried over*, Thuc. 1, 136: *to pass, cross*, Id. 3, 23, and Plat. Hence

Διακομιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a letter-carrier*, Synes.

Διάκομμα, ατος, τό, (διακόπτω) *a cut, gash*, Hipp.

Διακομπέω, strengthd. for κομπέω, *to brag*, Pind. Fr. 128.

Διᾰκονάω, strengthd. for ἀκονάω.

Διᾰκονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, with both augm. ἐδιακόνουν and διηκόνουν, ἐδιακόνησα and διηκόνησα, and even δεδιηκόνηκα.(διάκονος). *To wait on, serve, do service*, absol., Eur. Ion 397, Ar. Av. 1323; c. dat. pers., Dem. 362, ult., etc.: also c. acc. rei, *to serve up, supply*, Lat. *ministrare*, τί τινι, Hdt. 4, 154: hence in pass., *to be supplied*, Dem. 1206. 18. Mid. *to serve one's self.* Soph. Phil. 287: also αὑτῷ διακονεῖσθαι, Ar. Ach. 1017.—II. *to act*, or *serve as* (διάκονος) *deacon* in the church, N. T. 1 Tim. 3, 10. Hence

Διᾰκόνημα, ατος, τό, *service*, Plat.: *servants' business*, Arist. Pol.—2. *instruments of service*, as jugs, etc., Ath.

Διακόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a serving, doing service*, Plat.

Διᾰκονία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a* διάκονος, *service, business*, Thuc. 1, 133, *a ministering, ministration*, N. T.—2 *attendance on a duty, ministry*, N. T. either generally as Rom. 12, 5, etc., or of some particular *office*, 2 Cor. 3, 7, etc.: *deaconship*, Eccl.—II. *a body of servants* or *attendants*, Polyb.—III. *instruments of service*, like διακόνημα, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

Διᾰκονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ,=διακονέω.

Διᾰκονικός, ή, όν, *good at service, serviceable*, Ar. Plut. 1170. Plat., etc.: δ. ἔργα, etc., *servants'* business, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς, *in a business-like way*, Menand. p. 45.

Διακόνιον, ου, τό, *a sort of cake*, Pherecr. Incert. 6.

Διᾰκονίω, (διά, κονίω) *to cover with dust.* Mid. *to roll in the dust*, Hipp.; and so *to prepare for combat*, Plut. [ῐ]

Διάκονος, ου, Ep. and Ion. διήκτωρ, ὁ, ἡ, *a servant, waiting-man* or *woman*, Lat. *minister*, Hdt., 4, 71, 72, Soph., etc.: *a messenger*, Aesch. Pr. 942.—2. *a minister of the church*, esp. a *deacon*, N. T.: so in fem. *a deaconess*, Id. Rom. 16, 1.—II. as adj. *serving, serviceable*; with irreg. Compar., διᾰκονέστερος, Epich. p. 120. (Usu. deriv. from διά, κόνις, *one who is dusty from running*, cf. ἐγκονέω; or *one who sleeps in the dust and ashes*, v. Od. 11, 190; or in genl. *one who has to do with dust and dirt*, cf. κονιόπους. Buttm. however, Lexil. v. διάκτορος, 3 makes it very prob. on prosod. grounds that an old verb διάκω, διήκω, *to run, hasten* (whence also διώκω), is the root; διάκτορος being a collat. word from the same).

Διᾰκοντίζω. f. -ίσω, (διά,ἀκοντίζω) *to throw a javelin at*, τινά. Mid. *to contend with another at throwing the javelin*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4, πρός τινα, Theophr. Char. 27.

Διακόντωσις, εως, ἡ,=κόντωσις, Ael.

Διακοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (διακόπτω) *a cutting in two: a deep wound*, Hipp.

†Διακοπηνή, ῆς. ἡ. *Diacopene*, a district near Amasea, Strab.

Διάκοπρος, ον, (διά, κοπρός) *well-manured*, Theophr.

Διακόπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κόπτω) *to cut in two, cut through*, Thuc. 2, 4, Xen., etc.: *to break through*. τὴν χιόνα, Polyb. Pass., *to receive a deep cut*, Hipp.—2. *to break up, knock o. pull down.*—3. *to cut off, cut short*, Polyb.: metaph. *to break off, interrupt, stop short*, Arist. Rhet.—4. *to stamp falsely*, of coin, like παρακόπτω, ap. Suid.—II. intr. *to break through, burst through*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 23.

Διακόρευσις, εως, ἡ,=διακόρησις.

Διακορεύω. f. -εύσω,=sq., Luc.

Διακορέω, ῶ, (διά, κόρη) *to deflower, ravish*, Ar. Thesm. 480.

Διακορής, ές, = διάκορος, Plat. Legg. 629 B, v. Rnhnk. Tim.

Διακόρησις, εως, ἡ, (διακορέω) *rape, ravishment*, Joseph.

Διακορίζω,=διακορέω.—II. *to gaze intently at.*

Διακορκορῠγέω,ῶ, *to rumble through*, τὴν γαστέρα. Ar. Nub. 387.

Διάκορος, ον, (διά, κορέννυμι) *satiated, glutted*, τινός, *with* a thing, Hdt. 3, 117, Xen. Lac. 1, 5. Adv. -ρως.

†Διακός, ή, όν, (Δῖος) *of* or *belonging to the Dii*, Thuc. 7, 27.

Διᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, Ion. and Hom. διηκ., *two hundred*: in sing. with n. of multitude, Ἱππος δ., *two hundred horse*, Thuc. 1, 62.

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Διᾱκοσιοντύχους, or better διᾱκοσιάχους, ουν, (διακόσιοι, χόος, χέω) *two-hundred-fold*, Strab.

Διᾱκοσιοστός, ή, όν, (διακόσιοι) *the two hundredth*, Dion. H.

Διᾱκοσιοτεσσαρακοντάχους, ουν, (διακόσιοι, τεσσαράκοντα, χόος) *two-hundred-and-forty-fold*, Strab.

Διακοσμεω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, κοσμέω) *to divide, arrange*, Lat. *dividere, ἐς δεκάδας*, Il. 2, 126: *to draw up in rank and file, to marshal*, Il. 2, 476; also *ὁ. τὴν πομπήν*, Thuc. 1, 20: hence in genl. *to arrange, regulate, set in order*, Hdt. 1, 100, Thuc. 2, 100, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 40: *διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες*, Il. 2, 655, v. sub *τρίχα*, cf. *διάτριχα*. Mid. *to set all in order*, Od. 22, 457.

Διακοσμηθεῖμεν, Hom. and Att. opt. aor. 1 pass. for *διακοσμηθείημεν*, from foreg.

Διακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, (διακοσμέω) *a setting in order, arranging, regulating, governing*, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Legg. 853 A.

Διάκοσμος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.—II. *the Catalogue of ships* in Il. β, Strab.

Διακουφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (διά, κουφίζω) *to relieve*. —II. intrans. *to become lighter, remit*, Hipp.

Διᾱκούω, f. -ούσομαι, (διά, ἀκούω) *to hear through, hear out* or *to the end*, Xen. Oec. 11, 1; *to hear, learn* from another, *τί τινος*, Plat. Polit. 264 B, *παρά τινος*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 595 A; esp. *to be a hearer* or *disciple of. τινός*, Plut.

Διάκοψις, εως, ἡ,=διακοπή, Theophr.

Διακρᾰδαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (διά, κραδαίνω) *to shake violently*.

Διακράζω, (διά, κράζω) *to cry aloud, scream*, Ar. Av. 307: *to match another at screaming*, τινί, Eq. 1403.

Διακρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, κρατέω) *to hold fast, occupy: hold together*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 693 F.—II. intr. *to hold up*, Plut. Hence

Διακράτησις, εως, ἡ, *a holding fast: an occupying*, Diosc.

Διακρᾰτητικός, ή, όν, *able to hold fast*, Sext. Emp.

Διακρέκω, f. -ξω, *to strike, play on, χέλυν*, Leon. Tar. 38.

Διακρημνίζω, strengthd. for κρημνίζω, Joseph.

Διακρηνόω, Dor. -κρᾱνόω, ῶ, (διά, κρήνη) *to make to flow, pour forth*, κῦμα, Theocr. 7, 154.

†Διακρία, ας, ἡ, *Diacria*, a mountainous district of Attica: *its inhab. οἱ Διακριεῖς*: also *οἱ Διάκριοι, the Diacrii*, one of the three divisions of the Athenian people in the time of Solon, Ar. Vesp. 1223, Plut. Sol. 13, 29.

Διακριβολογέομαι, dep., *to inquire too closely, too minutely*, Plat. Soph. 245 E.

Διακριβόω, ῶ, (διά ἀκριβής) *to make or portray exactly*, Anth.: *to inquire closely into, have an accurate knowledge of, τι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 27. Arist. Probl.; so too in mid., *περί τινος*. Isocr. 44 C. Pass., *οἱ διηκριβωμένοι, accomplished* persons, Plat. Legg. 965 A.

Διακριδά, adv.=sq., Opp.

Διακρῐδόν, adv., (διακρίνω) *separately*: and so, *eminently, above all*, Lat. *eximie*, *διακριδὸν ἄριστος*, like *ἐξοχα*, Il. 12, 103, Hdt. 4, 53.—2. *distinctly*, Nic.

Διακρινθήμεναι, Ep. for διακρινθῆναι, aor. 1 pass. of sq.

Διακρίνω, f. -ῐνῶ, (διά, κρίνω) *to separate one from another, to divide, part*, as shepherds do their flocks, Hom., etc.: esp. in Il., *to part* combatants. Pass. *to be parted* or *dissolved*, opp. to *συμμίσγεσθαι*, freq. in Anacr., *to be severed*, Epich. p. 95: *to break up, disperse*, Hdt. 8, 18: also, *διακριθῆναι ἀπ' ἀλλήλων*, Thuc. 1, 105; *ὁ. πρός..*, *to part and go to different* places or persons, Hdt. 1, 15.—2. *to distinguish, tell one from another*, Lat. *discernere*, Il. 2, 475, Od. 8, 195: *ὁ. εἰ..*, Hdt. 7, 54: also *to interpret* dreams, etc. ap. Stob. p. 598, 43. Mid. *to get a* dispute *decided*, *νεῖκος*, Hes. Op. 35. Pass. of persons, *to come to a decision*, hence aor. 1 pass. *διακρινθῆναι, to contend, to fight it out*, Il. 20, 212; also *ὁ. μάχῃ*, Hdt. 9, 58, *ὅπλοις*, Dem. 163, 15: but also in strict pass. signf. of things, *to be decided*, Hdt. 7, 206.—II. *to differ, be at odds with* another, *πρός τινα*, Dem. 890, 1.—III. *to make a distinction, ἡ νοῦσος ὁ. ἐν οὐδενί*, Hipp. 486, 32.—IV. in mid. *to doubt, hesitate*, N. T. Hence

Διάκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a separating, parting, dissolution*, opp. to *σύγκρισις*, Plat. Soph. 243 B, Legg. 894 B: and so *a discerning, distinguishing*, N. T. —2. *a deciding, interpreting, judgment*, Plat. Legg. 765 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27: *interpretation* as of dreams, Paus.—3. *doubt, hesitation*, N. T. Rom. 14, 1; others, *disjudication*.—II. *a dispute*, Polyb.—III. in Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, *the space between the eyes* in dogs.

Διακριτέον, or -έα, verb. adj. from *διακρίνω, one must decide*, Thuc. 1, 86.

Διακρῐτικός, ή, όν, (διακρίνω) *fit, able to separate* or *distinguish*; *ἡ ὁ.* sub. *τέχνη*, Plat. Polit. 282 B. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Διάκρῐτος, ον, (διακρίνω) *separated*: and so, *excellent*, Theocr. 22, 163.

†Διάκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Diacritus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 2, 12.—2. an Athenian, Andoc.

Διακροβολίζομαι, (διά, ἀκροβολίζομαι) *to skirmish with others*, Joseph. Hence

Διακροβολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a skirmishing, mock-fight*, Strab.

Διακροτέω, (διά, κροτέω) *to strike through, break through*, sensu obsceno, Eur. Cycl. 180, like Lat. *pertundere*.—II. *to strike asunder, resolve into component parts*, as words into their elements, opp. to *συγκροτέω*, Plat. Crat. 421 C.

Διάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (διακρούω) *a driving away, putting off*, esp. of a cause, Dem. 1265, 14: *an escape*, Plut.

Διακρουστικός, ή, όν, *fit, able to knock away* or *solve*: from

Διακρούω, *to knock* or *drive through*, σφῆνα, Theophr.: esp. *to try* or *prove by knocking*, as an earthen vessel, Luc.: in genl. *to prove*, Plat. Theaet. 179 D.—II. like *διακόπτω, to interrupt, hinder*, Plut.—B. mid. *to drive from one's self, put off, get rid of, elude, τοὺς Ἕλληνας*, Hdt. 7, 168, cf. Dem. 523, 14: esp. of time, *to put off, prolong, spin out*, Dem. 988, 7: *to escape, frustrate*, Dion. H.: *πρύμναν ὁ.*, like *ἀνακρ., to back water*.

Διακρύπτω, strengthd. for *κρύπτω*.

Διακτενίζω, (διά, κτενίζω) *to comb through, comb well*, Philostr.

Διακτορία, ας, ἡ, *office of a διάκτορος, service*, Musae. 6.

†Διακτορίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, (prop. *son of Diactor*) *Diactorides*, of Cranon in Thessaly, a suitor of Agariste, Hdt. 6, 127.—2. a Spartan, Id. 6, 71.

Διάκτορος, ου, ὁ, freq. epith. of Hermes (Mercury) in Hom. Its signf. is disputed. The usu. deriv. is from *διάγω*, acc. to which it would signify *the conductor, guide*, which would suit Il. 5, 390, where he releases Mars, Il. 24, 339, where he conducts Priam to Achilles; hence it came to be his usu. epithet, oft. joined with *Ἀργειφόντης*. But it is commonly interpreted *the messenger*, as if *ὁ διάγων τὰς ἀγγελίας*, which is unsupported by any place in Il., and is not necessary in Od. 1, 84, ubi v. Nitzsch. Later writers certainly used it in this sense, e. g. as Call. Fr. 164, of the owl, as Minerva's attendant; but the still later use,=*ψυχόπομπος*, would favour the former interpret. Adj. in late poets as Nonn. *ἔγχεα διάκτορα δηϊοτῆτος*: also=*τρανος, ἀοιδὸν ὁ.*, Orac. ap. Luc. Buttm., Lexil. in voc., brings it from *διάκω* [ᾰ], as a collat. form of *διώκω*, and makes it simply equiv. to *διάκονος*.

Διάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=foreg., Anth.

Διακῠβερνάω, ῶ, (διά, κυβερνάω) *to steer through: to direct, govern*, Plat. Tim. 42 E, Legg. 709 B.

Διακῠβεύω, (διά, κυβεύω) *to play at dice with another, πρός τινα*, Plut.: hence *to make a hazard* or *stake*, Id.

Διακῠκάω, ῶ, (διά, κυκάω) *to mix one with another, jumble*, Dem. 263, 19.

Διακῠλινδέω, ῶ, (διά, κυλινδέω) *to roll about*, Arist. H. A.

Διακῦμαίνω, (διά, κυμαίνω) *to raise into waves, make to swell, τὸ πέλαγος*, Luc.

Διακύπτω, f. -ψω, (δια, κύπτω) *to stoop and creep through a narrow place, to creep out*, Hdt. 3, 145, Ar. Eccl. 930: *to peep through, pry into, πρός τι*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 66.

Διακῠρίττομαι, (διά, κυρίττομαι) *to butt against. τινί*, Synes.

†Διακωδωνίζω, (διά, κωδωνίζω) *to try thoroughly, to test*, Dem. 393, 17; in aor. pass. *διακωδωνισθέντες, tested, put to the proof*, Lys. ap. E. M.—2. *to noise abroad, to make known everywhere*, Strab.

Διακώλῡμα, ατος, τό, (διακωλύω) *a hindrance, obstacle*, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

Διακωλῡτέον, verb. adj. from *διακωλύω, one must hinder*, Plat. Rep. 401 B.

Διακωλῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, (διακωλύω) *a hinderer, obstructer*, Hdt. 6, 56.

Διακωλῡτικός, ή, όν, *preventive*, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

Διακωλύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, κωλύω) *to hinder, check, μὴ ποιεῖν*, Hdt. 8, 144; absol., Soph. O. C. 1771, Thuc., etc.: *to prevent*, c. inf., Eur. Hec. 150, Plat. Apol. 31 E; *ὁ. τινά τι*, Ep. Plat. 315 D; *τινά τινος*, Diod. [ῡ]

Διακωμῳδέω, ῶ, (διά, κωμῳδέω) *to satirise in a comedy*: in genl. *to satirise, libel*, Plat. Gorg. 462 E.

Διακωχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cessation*, Thuc. 3, 87; esp. *an armistice*, Dio C: on the form v. *ἀνακωχή*.

Διαλᾱβή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) *a seizing by the middle*, Dion. H.

†Διαλαβών, aor. part. act. of *διαλαμβανω*, q. v. IV.

Διαλαχχάνω, f. -λήξομαι, (διά, λαγχάνω) *to divide, part by lot*, Hdt. 4. 68, Aesch. Theb. 816, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: metaph. *to tear in pieces*, Eur. Bacch. 1292.

Διαλαιμοτομέω, ῶ, (διά, λαιμοτομέω) *to cut the throat, make an end of*, Mnesim. Ἱππότρ. v. 16, in pass.

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Διαλᾰκέω, (διά, λακέω) *to crack asunder, burst*, Ar. Nub. 410.

Διαλακτίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for λακτίζω, Theocr. 24, 25.

Διαλᾰλέω, ῶ, (διά, λαλέω) *to talk with*, τινί and πρός τινα, Polyb.: δ. τινί τι, *to talk over* a thing *with* another, Eur. Cycl. 175. In pass. *to be talked of everywhere*, N. T. Luc. 1, 65. Hence

Διαλάλησις, εως, ἡ, *talking, discourse.*

Διαλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι: aor. διέλᾰβον: perf. διείληφα, pass. διείλημμαι: Ion. διαλέλαμμαι, (διά, λαμβάνω) *To take* or *receive separately, to take each his share* of a thing, τὰς οἰκίας, Lys. 120, 41.—II. *to grasp with both hands, to take hold of, embrace, seize*, Lat. *complecti*, Hdt. 1, 114; 4, 94: as Gymnast. term, *to clasp round the waist, take by the middle*, Ar. Eq. 262: hence metaph.—2. *to grasp with the mind, to imagine, conceive*, Lat. *inducere in animum*, πίστιν δ. περί τινος, Arist. Pol.: *to believe, think, suppose*, Polyb.: *to weigh, debate*, and so *to determine, resolve*, c. inf., Id.; but δ. τοῖς διανοήμασιν, *to form a different judgment*, Plat. Legg. 777 A.—III. *to separate, part, divide*, Lat. *dirimere, distinguere*, Hdt. 1, 202; τί τινος, Plat. Symp. 222 E.: metaph. *to interpret*, τοὺς νόμους, Lys. 139, fin.—2. *to mark separately*, στήλαις τοὺς δρους, ap. Dem. 278, 23.—3. *to cut off, intercept*, τὰ στενόπορα, Thuc. 7, 73.—4. *to distribute*, e. g. θώρακες διειλημμένοι τὸ βάρος ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ σώματος μερῶν, armour *which had its* weight *distributed and borne by the several limbs*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 13: hence metaph.—5. *to set out* or *state clearly and distinctly*, Lat. *disserere, exponere*, also in mid., Schäf. Greg. p. 7, 931. Adv. part. perf. pass. διειλημμένως, *separately, specially.*—IV. *to interrupt*, Arist. Probl.: hence part., διαλαβών, *at intervals*, Hipp.

†Διαλαμπρύνω, (διά, λαμπρύνω) *to render brilliant*, Plut. 2, 734 F.

Διαλάμπω, f. -ψω. (διά, λάμπω) *to shine through, flash through: to dawn*, Ar. Plut. 744: *to shine* or *be conspicuous* in a composition, Isocr. 233 B: above others, Arist.: c. acc. cognato, δ. φῶς, Hipp. Hence

Διάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a lighting up*, Arist. Meteor.

Διαλανθάνω, f. -λήσω: aor. διέλαθον, (διά, λανθάνω) *to escape notice*, Isocr. 29, ult.: διαλαθών, *without being noticed*, Thuc. 3, 25: c. acc. pers., *to escape the notice of*, θεούς, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 19. σὲ τοῦτο διαλέληθε, *this has escaped you*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 A.

Διαλγέω, strengthd. for ἀλγέω, Polyb.

Διαλγής, ές, (διά, ἄλγος) *giving great pain, grievous*, ἄτα, Aesch. Cho. 68.—II. *suffering great pain*, Plut.

Διαλέγω, f. -ξω. (διά, λέγω) *to pick out one from another, to pick out, choose*, Hdt. 8, 107, 113, Xen., etc.—II. in Ar. Lys. 720, δ. τὴν ὀπήν, *picking at, widening* the hole, to escape.—B. more usu. as dep. mid. διαλέγομαι, c. aor. mid. διελεξάμην, pass. διελέχθην: fut. διαλέξομαι, rarely διαλεχθήσομαι. *To lay* a thing *out in thought, to consider, think over*, ταῦτά μοι οὐδὲς διελέξατο θυμός, Il. (which sense belongs esp. to this mid. form of aor., though later it was used just as διαλεχθῆναι.)—II. in prose usu., *to converse, reason, talk with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 50, 51, Ar. Nub. 425, etc.: also πρός τινα, Plat. Polit. 272 D: δ. τί τινι or πρός τινα, *to discuss* a question with another, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1; 2, 10, 1; also τινὶ [illegible]ρὶ τινος, Thuc. 8, 93; δ. τινὶ [illegible]ρίειν, *to argue with one against* doing, Id. 5, 59.—2. absol. *to use a dialect* or *language*, Hdt. 1, 142: so also *to speak in public*, Isocr. 104 C.—3. *to discourse, argue*, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 12, esp. applied to the *dialectic* method of the Socratics, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 84 C: hence *to profess dialectics.*—4. Att. euphem. for συνουσιάζειν, Ar. Eccl. 890.

Διάλειμμα, ατος, τό, (διαλείπω) *an interval, gap*, Plat. Tim. 59 B: *an interval of time*, Polyb.

Διᾰλειπτόν, οῦ, τό, (διαλείφω) *a liniment*, Hipp.

Διαλείπω, f. -ψω: aor. διέλιπον, (διά, λείπω) *to leave an interval*, and so—1. of Place, *to leave a gap*, hence in pass., διελέλειπτο, *a gap had been left*, Hdt. 7, 40, 41.—2. intrans., τὸ διαλεῖπον, *a gap* or *space*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 13: δ. δύο πλέθρα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, *to be placed at intervals* of two plethra, Thuc. 7, 38.—II. of time, always intrans., *to leave off, cease, wait*, the time being oft. added in acc., as ὐκαιρῆ διαλιπών, *having waited an instant*, Ar. Nub. 496; ἐνιαυτὸν διαλιπών, Dem. 459, 13; later also in gen., δ. μιᾶς ἡμέρας, Hdn.; so too διαλιπών, absol., *after a time*, Thuc. 5, 10: c. part., δ. ζητῶν, *to leave off inquiring*, Xen. Apol. 16, οὐδένα διαλέλοιπα χρόνον διαβαλλόμενος, *I have* never *ceased* to be slandered, Isocr. 233 D: also—2. of the time itself, *to intervene, elapse, pass*, Thuc. 1, 112; 3, 74.—III. δ. πυρετός, *an intermittent* fever, Hipp.

Διᾰλείφω, f. -ψω: aor. 1 διήλειψα, (διά, ἀλείφω) *to smear over: to wipe off, strike off the list*, Plut.

Διαλείχω, f. -ξω, (διά, λείχω) *to lick clean*, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 904.

Διάλειψις, εως, ἡ, (διαλείπω) *an intermission.*

Διαλεκτέον, verb. adj. from διαλέγω, *one must discourse* or *discuss*, Arist. Org.

Διαλεκτικεύομαι, dep., *to be skilled in logic*, M. Anton.: from

Διαλεκτικός, ή, όν, *skilled in discourse, discussion* or *argument*, Plat. Crat. 390 C.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of arguing, dialectic, the art, practice of logic*, Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Plat.: from

Διάλεκτος, ου, ἡ, (διαλέγω) *discourse, conversation, πρός τινα*, Plat. Symp. 203 A: *discussion, arguing*, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Rep. 454 A.—2. *common discourse*, Arist. Poet.—3. *style*, Dion. H., and Plut.—II. *speech, language, way of talking*, Ar. Fr. 552.—2. *the language of a country*, esp. *the dialect* of a special district, as the Ionic, Attic, etc. were dialects of Greek, Plut.—III. *a way of speaking, enunciation*, Dem. 982. 19.

Διαλελυμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαλύω, in Gramm., *without contraction.*

Διάλεξις, εως, ἡ.=διάλεκτος, *discourse, discussion, argument*, Ar. Nub. 317, Plat., etc.

Διαλεπτολογέομαι, (διά, λεπτολογέομαι) dep., *to discourse subtlely, chop logic*, τινί, Ar. Nub. 1196.

Διάλεπτος, ον, (διά, λεπτός) *very small* or *narrow*, Ar. Nub. 161, ubi al. divisim. Hence

Διαλεπτύνω, (διά, λεπτύνω) *to make small* or *thin*, Hipp.

Διαλευκαίνω, (διά, λευκαίνω) *to whiten*, Philostr.—2. *to illustrate*, Dosc.

Διάλευκος, ον, (διά, λευκός) *marked with white*, βοῦς, Strab.

Διαλήγω, (διά, λήγω) *to cease, end*, Or. Sib.

Διάληξις, εως, ἡ, (διαλαγχάνω) *a division by lot.*

Διαληπτέον, verb. adj. of διαλαμβάνω, *one must take in hand, treat of*, Plat. Polit. 258 B, etc.

Διαληπτικός, ή, όν, *treating of, arguing*, M. Anton.

†Διαληπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of διαλαμβάνω, *different*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διάληψις, εως, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) *a holding fast, grasping with both hands*: ἐκ δ. opp. to ἐκ καταφορᾶς, Polyb. 2, 33, 6, is explained *punctim et caesim, thrusting* and cutting, v. Schweigh.—II. *a grasping with the mind, opinion, resolution*, Polyb.—III. *the power of holding, capacity*, Diod.

Διάλιθος, ον, (διά, λίθος) *set with precious stones, jewelled*, Menand. p. 175.

Διαλιμπάνω,=διαλείπω, *to intermit*, Gal.

Διαλίνάω, ῶ, (διά, λινάω) *to escape through a net.*

Διάλιος ἱερεύς, ὁ, the Roman *flamen Dialis*, Dio C.

Διαλιχμάζω and διαλιχμάομαι= διαλείχω.

†Διάλκης, ους, ὁ, *Dialces*, masc. pr. n., a Mantinean, Paus.

Διαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαλλάσσω) *an interchange, exchange*, Dion. H.: *a change*, esp. from enmity, *a reconciliation, treaty of peace*, Hdt. 1, 22; but also in plur., as Eur. Phoen. 375, Ar. Vesp. 472.

Διάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (διαλλάσσω) *that which is put in the place of* another, *a changeling*, Eur. Hel. 586.—II. *a difference*, Dion. H.

Διαλλακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (διαλλάσσω) *a mediator*, Hdt. 4, 161, Aesch. Theb. 908. Hence

Διαλλακτήριος, ον, *reconciling, conciliatory*, Dion. H.

Διαλλακτής, οῦ, ὁ,=διαλλακτήρ, Eur. Phoen. 468, Thuc. 4, 60.

Διαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (διά, ἀλλάσσω) *to change, alter*, Emped. 148.—II. *to exchange*, whether—1. *to give in exchange*, τί τινι, Eur. Alc. 14; or—2. *to take in exchange*, τί τινος or ἀντί τινος: hence c. acc. only, δ. ἀετοῦ βίον, *to take* an eagle's life *for* one's own, *choose* it, Plat. Rep. 620 B; δ. τὴν χώραν, *to change* one land *for* another, i. e. *to pass through* a land, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 3: hence mid., like act., *to interchange, exchange*, Hdt. 9, 47.—III. esp. *to change enmity for friendship, to reconcile* one to another, τινά τινι, Thuc. 6, 47. τινὰ πρός τινα, Ar. Lys. 628, Isocr. 104 E; but most freq. c. acc. plur. only, as Eur. Phoen 436, etc. Pass c. fut. mid. διαλλάξομαι (though pass διαλλαγήσομαι occurs Plat. Rep. 471 A): aor. pass. διηλλάχθην: *to be reconciled, become friends*, Aesch. Theb. 685, etc.; τινί, Isocr. 201 D, πρός τινα or τινί τινος, Id. 33 D. τοῖς ἔθνεσι ἐς οἶκον, Eur. Med. 896.—IV. intr. διαλλάττειν τί τινι, also τί τινι, *to differ from* one *in* a thing, Lat. *differre, discrepare ab aliquo* and *alicui*, Hdt. 7, 70. τὸ διαλλάσσον τῆς γνώμης, Thuc. 3, 10: so too in pass., esp. in aor. διαλλαγῆναι, *to be different*, Lat. *distare*: διαλλαγμένα τοῖς εἴδεσι, Thuc. 3, 82.

Διάλληλος τρόπος, ὁ, (διά, ἀλλήλων) *arguing in a circle*, Sext. Emp.

Διάλλοιος, strengthd. for ἄλλοιος, Theophr.

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Διάλλομαι, fut. *-αλοῦμαι*, (*διά*, *ἅλλομαι*) dep. mid., *to leap over* or *across*, *τάφρον*, Xen. Eq. 8, 8.

†*Διάλλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Diallus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Δίαλμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*διάλλομαι*) *a leap*: as Gymnastic term=*ἅλμα*.

Διαλοάω, strengthd. for *ἀλοάω*, Ael.

Διαλογή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*διαλέγω*) *a selecting*, *counting out*, Arist. Pol.—2.=*διάλο)ος* or *διάλεξις*, Vita Hom. 36.

Διαλογίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, (*διά*, *λογίζομαι*) dep. mid., *to balance*, *settle accounts*, *πρός τινα*, Dem. 1236, 17: hence *to take account of*, *consider*, *think over*, *πρὸς ἑαυτόν*, Isae. 68, 14, Isocr. 134 D.—II. *to converse*, *discourse*, *argue*, *περί τινος*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 1.

Διαλογικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to discourse* or *dialogue*.

Διαλόγισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*διαλογίζομαι*)=sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διαλογισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a balancing of accounts*, Dem. 951, 20: hence—II. *consideration*, *thought*, *reasoning*, Plat. Ax.—III. *conversation*, *discussion*, Plut.—2. *doubt*, N. T.

Διαλογιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διαλογίζομαι*) *belonging to discourse* or *reasoning*: *ἡ -κή*, *the reasoning faculty*, Plut.

Διάλογος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*διαλέγομαι*) *a conversation*, *discourse*, *dialogue*, Plat. Prot. 335 D, Soph. 263 E.

Διαλοιδορέομαι, (*διά*, *λοιδορέω*) dep. c. aor. pass. *διελοιδορήθην* (Dem. 542, 10). *To abuse*, *rail at*, *τινί*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: the act. only in late authors, as Liban. Hence

Διαλοιδόρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a reviling*, LXX.

Διαλοξεύω, *to turn aside*, Liban.: from

Διάλοξος, *ον*, strengthd. for *λοξός*, Id.

Διαλῡγίζω, (*διά*, *λυγίζω*) *to twist* or *bend about*. Hence

Διαλύγισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a great bend*.

Διαλῡμαίνομαι, (*διά*, *λυμαίνομαι*) *to maltreat shamefully*, Hdt. 9, 112: *to cheat shamefully*, Ar. Plut. 436: *to falsify*, *τὸ νόμισμα*, Id. Thesm. 348: Hdt. has also pf. *διαλελῡμασμαι* in pass. signf. 9, 112. [*ῡ*]

Διάλῡσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διαλύω*) *a loosing one from anything*, *separating*, *parting*, Plat. Gorg. 524 B: *dissolution*, *τοῦ σώματος*, Id. Phaed. 88 B: *a breaking up*, *τῆς χεφύρας*, Thuc. 1, 137: *ὁ ἀγορᾶς*, *the time of* its *breaking up*, Hdt. 3, 104.—2. *χρεῶν ὁ.*, *liquidation* of debts. Plat. Legg. 654 D.—II. *an ending of hostilities*, *peace*, *ὁ. γίγνεται πρός τινα*, Dem. 553, 20.

Διαλῡσιφίλος, *ον*, (*διαλύω*, *φίλος*) *love dissolving*, Anth.

Διαλῡτέον, verb. adj. from *διαλύω*, *one must break up*, Arist. Eth. N.

Διαλῡτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*διαλύω*) *a dissolver*, *breaker up*, *τῆς ἑταιρίας*, Thuc. 3, 82.

Διαλῡτικος, *ή*, *όν*, (*διαλύω*) *able to dissolve* or *relax*, *relaxing*, Hipp.

Διάλῡτος, *ον*, (*διαλύω*) *dissolved*, *relaxed*, Plut., but—II. oxyt. *διαλῡτός*, *ή*, *όν*, *capable of dissolution*, Plat. Phaed. 80 B.

Διαλῡτρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διά*, *λυτρόω*) *mutual redemption*, Polyb.

Διαλύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*διά*, *λύω*) *to loose one from another*, *to part asunder*, *τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους*, Hdt. 8, 11: *to break up*, *dismiss*, *σύλλογον*, Hdt. 7, 10, 4; *ναυτικόν*, Thuc.; *στρατιάν*, *πανήγυριν*, Xen.; and in mid. *to break up*, *disperse*, Hdt. 1, 128, etc.; *ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου*, Id. 3, 73: esp.—2. *to break off*, *put an end to* friendship or enmity, *ἔχθραν*, Isocr., *φιλίαν*, Arist. Eth. N. So too in mid., *διαλύσασθαι ξεινίην*, Hdt. 4, 154: but *διαλύεσθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, *to settle* mutual claims, Isocr. 48 D: hence *ἐν φίλοις ὁ. περί τινος*, *to come to a* friendly *understanding* about a thing, Id. Pass., c. gen. rei, *διαλύεσθαι νείκους*, *to be parted* from quarrel, i. e. *be reconciled*, Eur. Or. 1679, so too *τῆς διαφορᾶς*, Diod.: also absol. *to be reconciled*, *πρός τινα*, Polyb.—3. *διαλύειν διαβολήν*, *to do away with* false accusations or false impressions, Thuc. 1, 131; so too *διαλύσασθαι ἐγκλήματα*, Id. 1, 140.—4. *ὁ. τιμάς*, *χρήματα*, *to pay off*, *liquidate* a debt, Dem. 846, fin., 460, 19: *διαλύσας πάντα*, *having settled all demands*, Id. 945, 4: *to pay*, *discharge*, *τὴν δαμάνην*, Hdt. 5, 30, cf. Lat. *dilno*, Cic. Off. 1, 33.—II. *to dissolve*, *relax*, *τὸ σῶμα*, Hipp.: *to make supple and pliant*, Lat. *relaxare*, Ar. Pac. 85. [*ῡ* usu.; yet oft. *ῠ* in pres. and impf., and always so in perf., plqpf., and aor. pass.]

Διαλφῑτόω, *ῶ*, (*διά*, *ἀλφιτον*) *to fill full of barley-meal*, Ar. Nub. 669.

Διαλωβάω, strengthd. for *λωβάω*, so also in mid., Polyb.

Διαμᾰγεύω, (*διά*, *μαγεύω*) *to bewitch*, *charm with magic arts*, Luc.

Διαμαθύνω, strengthd. for *ἀμαθύνω*, *to grind to powder*, *utterly destroy*, Aesch. Ag. 824.

†*Διαμάλαξις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a softening*, *soothing*, Gal.: from

Διαμαλάττω, f. *-ξω*, strengthd. for *μαλάττω*.

Διαμανθάνω, (*διά*, *μανθάνω*) *to learn by inquiry*, Philostr.

Διαμαντεύομαι, (*διά*, *μαντεύομαι*) dep., *to make divinations*, Dion. H.; *to consult an oracle*, *περί τινος*, Id.

Διαμαρτάνω, f. *-ήσομαι* Dem. 388, 15: (*διά*. *ἁμαρτάνω*) *to miss entirely*, *go quite astray from*, *τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Thuc. 1, 106; *τοῦ πράγματος*, Dem. 1228, 10, *τοῦ παντός*, Plut.—2. *to fail utterly of*, *fail of obtaining*, *τινός*, Thuc. 2, 78, Plat., etc.: also *ὁ. τινί*, *to fail utterly in* a thing, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Διαμάρτημα, *ατος*, *τό*,=*ἁμάρτημα*, Arist. Poet.

Διαμαρτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*διά*, *ἁμαρτία*) *a total mistake*, Plut.: *ὁ. τῶν ἡμερῶν*, *an entirely wrong reckoning* of the days, Thuc. 4, 89.

Διαμαρτῡρέω, *ῶ*, (*διά*, *μαρτυρέω*) as Att. law term, *to use a διαμαρτυρία* (q. v.), *to call evidence for* or *against* an objection, Dinarch. ap. Harp., and Dem. 1088, ult.: also *to give such evidence*, Isae. 38, 11. Mid. c. aor. pass. *διεμαρτυρήθην*, (Isae. 38, 22), *to have this evidence given for one*, Oratt.

Διαμαρτῡρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a calling to witness*: as Att. law-term *a calling evidence to support or refute an objection* raised by the defendant, Oratt., v. Att. Process, p. 639.

Διαμαρτύρομαι, dep. mid., *to call God and man to witness*, *to protest solemnly*, esp. in case of falsehood or wrong, Dem. 275, 17, etc.—II. *to beg earnestly of* one, *to conjure* him, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 9. [*ῡ*]

Διαμασάομαι, (*διά*, *μασάομαι*) also *διαμασσ.*, *to gnaw in pieces*, *chew up*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διαμάσημα, *ατος*, *τό*, also *διαμάσσ.*, *that which is chewed*, Diosc.

Διαμαστός, *ή*, *όν*, also *διαμασσ.*, *fit for chewing*, Hipp.

Διαμάσσω, Att. *-μάττω*, fut. *-μάξω*, (*διά*, *μάσσω*) *to knead thoroughly*, *knead well up*, Ar. Eq. 1105, Av. 463.

Διαμαστίγόω, (*διά*, *μαστιγόω*) *to scourge severely*, Plat. Gorg. 524 E. Hence

Διαμαστίγωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a severe scourging*, esp. of the Spartan boys, Plut. [*ῑ*]

Διαμαστροπεύω, (*διά*, *μαστροπευω*) *to pander*: *ὁ. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν γάμοις*, *to bargain away* the empire by a marriage, Plut.

Διαμαχαλίζω, (*διά*, *μασχαλίζω*) *to stick under one's arm*, *τι*, Ar. Fr. 249.

Διαμάχη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*διαμάχομαι*) *a fighting* or *striving against*, *πρός τι*, Plat. Legg. 633 D.

Διαμαχέω,= *διαμάχομαι*, Joseph. Hence

Διαμαχητέον, verb. adj., *one must deny absolutely*, Plat. Soph. 241 D (with v. l. *διαμαχετέον*,) Rep. 380 B.

Διαμάχομαι, fut. *-μαχέσομαι*, or *-μαχοῦμαι*, poet. also *-μαχήσομαι*, (*διά*, *μάχομαι*) dep. mid.: *to fight* or *strive with*, *struggle against*, *τινί*, Hdt. 4, 11, *πρός τι*, Dem. 217, 2: also c. *μή* et inf., *to fight off*, Thuc. 3, 40, *ὁ. τὸ μὴ θανεῖν*, Eur. Alc. 694.—2. *to fight through*, *fight it out*, Lat. *depugnare*, Eur. Supp. 678, Ar. Eq. 339, Thuc., etc.

Διαμάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά*, *ἀμάω*) *to mow through*, *cut through*, *χιτῶνα*, Il. 3, 359: *to scrape* or *clear away*, *δακτύλοις ὁ. χθόνα*, Eur. Bacch. 709, ubi v. Elmsl.; and so in mid., Thuc. 4, 26.

Διαμεθίημι, (*διά*, *μεθίημι*) *to let go*, *leave off*, *μοχθον*, Eur. Bacch. 627: *to give up*, *τινί τι*, Id. El. 978. [On quantity v. *ἵημι*.]

Διᾰμείβω, f. *-ψω*, (*διά*, *ἀμείβω*) *to change*, *exchange*, *τι πρός τι*, Plat. Polit. 289 E, and so in mid.: *τί τινος* or *ἀντί τινος*, Solon 13, 2, Plat. Legg. 915 E:—2. *ὁ. ὁδόν*, *to make a journey*, Aesch. Theb. 334, and so in mid., Id. Pr. 285.—II. mid. strictly, *to change one's self from one place to another*, *ὁ. Ἀσίαν Εὐρώπης*, *to pass from* Europe *into* Asia, Eur. I. T. 398: *to pass by*, Aesch. Supp. 543.—2. absol. *to change*, Hdt. 9, 108.—3. *ἀγορὰς διαπουντίους ὁ.*, *to trade in* foreign markets, Dion. H.—4. *to requite*, Dio C.

Διαμειδιάω, *ῶ*, f. *-άσω*, (*διά*, *μειδιάω*) *to laugh*, *smile*, Plat. Tim. 21 C.

Διάμειπτος, *ον*, (*διαμείβω*) *changeable*. [*ᾰ*]

Διαμειρᾰκιεύομαι, dep. mid., *to bear one's self like a youth*, *strive hotly and eagerly*, *τινί*, Plut.

Διάμειψις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διαμείβω*) *an exchange*, of prisoners, Plut.

Διαμελαίνω, f. *-ᾶνῶ*, (*διά*, *μελαίνω*) *to make quite black* or *dark*, Plut.—II. intr. *to be so*, Id.

Διᾰμελεϊστί, (*διά*, *μελεϊστί*) adv., *limb by limb*, *joint by joint*, *limb-meal*, *διαμελεϊστὶ ταμών*,=*διαμελίζων*, Od. 9, 291; 18. 339.

Διαμελετάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά*, *μελετάω*) *to practise diligently*, Plat. Parm. 126 C.

Διαμελίζω, (*διά*, *μελίζω* I.) *to cut up piece-meal*, *tear in pieces*, *dismember*, Diod.: but—II. (*μελίζω* II.) mid. *διαμελίζομαι*, *to rival in singing*, Plut. Hence

Διαμελισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a cutting in pieces*, *dismembering*, Plut.

Διαμέλλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διαμέλλω*) *a being on the point* to do, *a pretence*, *φυλακῆς*, Thuc. 5, 99.

Διαμελλητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *one who delays*: from

Διαμέλλω, f. *-μελλήσω*, (*διά*, *μέλλω*) *to be always going* to do a thing, *to make a show* or *pretence*, of doing: hence *to delay*, *put off*, Thuc. 1, 71, 142.

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Διαμέμφομαι, strengthd. for μέμφομαι, *to blame exceedingly*, τι, Thuc. 8, 89, τινά τινος, one *for* a thing, Isocr. 26 A.

Διαμένω, f. -μενῶ, perf. -μεμένηκα, (διά, μένω) *to remain by, continue with, stick by*, τινί, Hipp., and Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 7.—2. *to be constant, persevere, continue*, ἐπί τινι, Xen. Apol. 30.—3. *to continue*, c. part., ὁ. λέγων, Dem. 107, 21: absol., *to last, remain, live on*, Epich. p. 90: *to endure, be firm, strong*, Isocr. 169 D.

Διαμερίζω, (διά, μερίζω) *to divide, distribute*, Plat. Phil. 15 E: so in mid. LXX. Hence

Διαμερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a division*, Diod.; *a dissension*, N. T.

Διάμεσος, ον, (διά, μέσος) *midway between*: τὸ δ., *the part between*, Dio C.

Διάμεστος, ον, (διά, μεστός) *brim full*, Antiph. Incert. 14. Hence

Διαμεστόω, ῶ, *to fill full*, Arist. Probl.

Διαμετρέω, ῶ, (διά, μετρέω) *to measure through, measure out* or *off*; χῶρον δ., *to measure out* lists for combat, Il. 3, 315: ἡμέρα διαμεμετρημένη, *measured by the clepsydra*, cf. Aeschin. 82, 12.—2. *to measure out in certain portions, distribute*, τινί τι, Call.: esp. *to give out rations*, τοῖς στρατιώταις, Xen. An. 7, 1, 40, cf. 41. Mid. *to measure out and take one's share*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66, and Xen.: *to sell*, Dem. 918, 8.—II. intr., (διάμετρος)=ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι, *to be directly opposed*, τινί, Manetho. Hence

Διαμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring out, measuring*, LXX.

Διαμετρητός, ή, όν, *measured out*, ὁ. ἐνὶ χώρῳ, Il. 3, 344.

Διάμετρον, ον, τό, *that which is measured out*, Lat. *dimensum*, esp. *soldiers' rations*, Plut.

Διάμετρος, ον, ἡ, *a diameter*, i. e. *any line passing through a centre*, Plat. Meno 85 B; esp. *the earth's axis*, Procl.: hence κατὰ δ. ξυντίθεσθαι, to be placed *opposite one another*, Plat. Tim. 54 E: ἐκ δ. ἀντικεῖσθαι, *to be diametrically opposed*, Luc.—2. *the rule for drawing the diameter*, Ar. Ran. 801.—3. *a crossing*, κατὰ δ. κινεῖσθαι, of animals *which cross their hind and fore feet in running*, Arist. Inc. An. 1, and so prob. in Plat. Polit. 266 B.

Διαμεύω, poet. for διαμείβω.

Διαμήδομαι,=μήδομαι, Ep. Hom. 4, 12.

Διαμηκίζω, (διά, μῆκος) = διαμετρέω II. Mathem.

Διαμηνύω, (διά, μηνύω) *to point out*, Strab.

Διαμηρίζω, (διά, μηρός) *femora diduco, ineo*, Ar. Av. 669, etc. Hence

Διαμηρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *coitio*, Plut.

Διαμηρύω, (διά, μηρύω) *to roll up into a ball*. [ῡ]

Διαμηχᾰνάομαι, strengthd. for μηχανάομαι, dep. mid., *to bring about, contrive*, Ar. Eq. 917, and Plat. Hence

Διαμηχανητέον, verb. adj., *one must contrive*, Plat.

Διαμίγνυμι, also διαμίσγω, f. -μίξω, (διά, μίγνυμι) *to mix up, mingle*, Plut.

Διαμικρολογέομαι, dep., strengthd. for μικρολογέομαι, Plut.

Διᾱμιλλάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (διά, ἁμιλλάομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., and usu. aor. pass., *to strive, contend one with another*, δέκα πρὸς δέκα, Plat. Legg. 833 E, τινί Rep. 516 E. περί τινος Id. Ib. 517 E, ἐν τινι Ib. 563 A; though he also has gen. rei, as δ. λειοτέρας ὁδοῦ, Legg. 833 B. Hence

Διαμίλλητεον, verb. adj., *one must strive*, Plut.

Διαμιμνήσκω, (διά, μιμνήσκω) only found in pf. pass. διαμέμνημαι, *to keep in memory*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13.

Διαμινύρομαι, dep., *to sing plaintively*, Ar. Thesm. 100. [ῡ]

Διαμίσγω,=διαμίγνυμι, Hipp.

Διαμισέω, ῶ, (διά, μισέω) *to hate bitterly*, Arist. Pol.

Διαμισθόω, ῶ, (διά, μισθόω) *to farm out*, App.

Διαμιστύλλω, f. -ῦλῶ: aor. 1 -ῦλα, (διά, μιστύλλω) *to cut up piece-meal*, Hdt. 1, 132.

Διάμιτρος, ον, (διά, μίτρα) *veiled with a μίτρα*.

Δίαμμος, ον, (διά, ἄμμος) *very sandy*, Polyb.

*Διαμνάομαι, pres. whence is formed διαμέμνημαι, perf. of διαμιμνήσκω.

Διαμνημονεύω, (διά, μνημονεύω) *to call to mind, recall, remember*, absol., Hdt. 3, 3, περί τινος, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 1, τι, Plut.: *to record, mention*, Lat. *commemorare*, Thuc. 1, 22: διαμνημονεύεται ἔχων, *he is said* to have had, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 2.—2. *to recall to another's mind*, τινί τι, Plat. Epin. 976 C.

†Διαμοιβή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαμείβω) *exchange*, Joseph.: *remuneration*, Id.

Διαμοιράω, ῶ, (διά, μοιράω) *to divide, tear, rend asunder*, Eur. Hec. 1076, Hipp. 1376.—2. as dep. mid., *to portion out, distribute*, ἕπταχα πάντα διεμοιρᾶτο, Od. 14, 434. Hence

Διᾱμοιρηδά, adv., *in equal portions*, Ap. Rh., ubi al. διαμμ.

Διαμολύνω, (διά, μολύνω) *to defile, pollute*.

Διαμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαμένω) *a remaining, lasting, duration*, Theophr.

Διαμονομᾰχέω, (διά, μονομαχέω) *to fight a single combat*, πρός τινα, Plut.

Διάμορφος, ον, (διά, μορφή) *endued with form*, Emped. 74.

Διαμορφοσκοπέομαι, (διά, μορφή, σκοπέω) *to vie with* another *in beauty*, τινί, Ath.

Διαμορφόω, ῶ, (διά, μορφόω) *to give form to, form, shape*, Plut. Hence

Διαμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, *a forming, shaping*, Id.

Διαμοτόω, ῶ, (διά, μότος) *to keep a wound open by putting in lint* (μότος), *to put lint in* or *on*, Medic.

Διαμπάξ, adv. *right through, through and through*, c. gen., Aesch. Pr. 65; also ὁ. διά τινος, Supp. 548.

Διαμπείρω, poet. for διαναπ., *to pierce through, spit*, Q. Sm.

Διαμπερές, adv.—1. of place, *through and through, right through, clean through*, Od. 14, 11; also c. gen., Il. 20, 362, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 380: *wholly, altogether*.—2. of time, *throughout, for ever*, Od. 10, 88, and Hes.: pleon. ἤματα πάντα ὁ., Il. 16, 499, διαμπερὲς αἰεί, *for ever and aye*, Il. 15, 70. In prose also διαμπερέως.—II. διαμπερής, as adj., in Hipp. 645, 22. (The simple ἀμπερές found only in tmesis, διὰ ὁ. ἀμπερές, Il. 11, 377; 17, 309; which proves that it is not from διαπερᾶω, but for διαναπ., cf. διάνδιχα: perh. akin to διαπαξ.)

†Διαμπερές, ός, τό, *Diamperes*, a gate in Argos, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

†Διαμπερέως, adv. v. sub διαμπερές, Hipp.

Διαμπερής, ές, v. διαπερές II.

Διανδᾰλέος, α, ον, (διά, μυδαλέος) *drenching, dakrysi*, Aesch. Pers. 538.

Διαμῠδάω, (διά, μυδάω) *to decay, rot from wet* or *mould*, Hipp.

Διαμυθησις, εως, ἡ, (διαμῦθος) *deception, a talking over*.

Διαμυθολογέω, ῶ, (διά, μυθολογέω) *to communicate by word of mouth, to speak*, γλώσσῃ τι, Aesch. Pr. 889: πρὸς ἕλληνος, *to converse*, Plat. Apol. 39 E; περί τινος, Id. Phaed. 70 B.

Διαμυκτηρίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for μυκτηρίζω, Diog. L.

Διαμυλλαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (διά, μυλλαίνω) *to curl* or *shoot out the lip in scorn, to make mouths*, Ar. Vesp. 1315.

Διαμφίδιος, ον, *utterly different*, Aesch. Pr. 555: from

Διαμφίς, adv. (διά, ἀμφί) *separately*, Dion. P.

Διαμφισβητέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀμφισβητέω) *to dispute* or *disagree*, πρός ἄλληλους περί τινος, Dem. 1097, 23: διαμφισβητεῖται οὐκ ὀλίγα, not a few *questions are raised*, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Διαμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a dispute* or *doubt*, ἔχει ὁ., it admits of doubt, Arist. Pol.

Διαμφοδέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀμφοδος) *to miss the right ἄμφοδος*.

Διαμωκάομαι, dep. mid., *to mock, laugh at*, Dio C Hence

Διαμώκησις, εως, ἡ, *mocking, raillery*, τινός, Ath.

Διαναβάλλω, (διά, ἀναβάλλω) *to put off continually*: *to seek delays*, late.

Διαναγιγνώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (διά, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *to read through*, Isocr. 275 A, and Polyb.

Διᾱναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, ἀναγκάζω) *to coerce, compel*, Plat. Legg. 836 A.—2. *to set a joint*, Hipp.—3. ὁ. πόρους, *to open* the pores *violently*, Id. Hence

Διανάγκασις, εως, ἡ, *the setting of a joint*, Hipp.; and

Διᾱναγκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *violence, compulsion*.—II. *the setting of a limb*: *an instrument for doing it*, Hipp.

Διανάγω, (διά, ἀνάγω) *to bring back into its place*, Galen.

Διανακαθίζω, f. -ίσω,=ἀνακαθίζω, Hipp.

Διανακλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (διά, ἀνακλάω) *to break, bend: to refract*, as light.

Διανακύπτω, (διά, ἀνακύπτω) *to raise the head: look carefully into*, Philo.

Διαναλίσκω, (διά, ἀναλίσκω) *to consume*, Dio C.

Διανάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a resting at intervals*, Arist. Spir.: from

Διαναπαύω, (διά, ἀναπαύω) *to let rest awhile*, τὴν δύναμιν, Polyb.: *to interrupt, stop one's talking*, v. l. for διαπαύω, Plat. Symp. 191 C. Mid. *to rest awhile*, Plat. Legg. 625 B.

†Διαναπηδάω, ῶ, (διά, ἀναπηδάω) *to vie with* one *in leaping*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4, Popp.

†Διαναπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, =ἀναπνοή, Gal.

Διαναρκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ναρκάω) *to remain torpid, to sleep through the winter*, Arist. Mirab.

†Διάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Dianassa*, mother of Lycurgus, Plut. Lyc. 2.

Διανάσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, νάσσω) *to fill up, stop chinks*: *to caulk ships*, Strab.

Διανάστασις, εως, ἡ, (διαναστῆναι) *a rising*, Hipp.

Διαναυμαχέω, ῶ, (διά, ναυμαχέω) *to maintain a sea-fight with* one, τινι, Hdt., etc.

Διανάω, (διά, ναω) *to flow through, percolate*, prob. l. Theophr.

Διάνδιχα, adv., (διά, ἀνά, δίχα like ἄνδιχα. *two ways*, διὰ δίχα μεμηρίζειν, *to be of two minds, to halt between two opinions, to doubt*, Il. 1, 189: σοὶ διάνδιχα δῶκε, gave you the choice of two, Il. 9 37: also διὰ δ. ἀνδιχα, Hes. Op. 13.

Διάνεκής, ές, Dor. and Att. collat form of διηνεκής, q. v.

Διανεμησις, εως, ἡ, (διανέμω) *a distribution*, Arist. Mund.

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Διανεμητικός, ή, όν, (διανέμω) *distributive*, Arist. Eth. N.

Διᾰνεμόω, ῶ, (διά, ἀνεμόω) *to air, expose to the wind.* Pass. *to flutter in the wind*, Luc.

Διανέμω, f. -νεμῶ: pf. -νενεμήκα, (διά, νέμω) *to distribute, portion out*, Ar. Plut. 510, Plat., etc.: τι ἐπί τι, Plat. Theaet. 194 D: δ. μέρη, *to divide into* portions, Id. Legg. 756 B, cf. Tim. 35 C, and διακρίνω: δ. ἄστυ, *to manage, rule* a city, Pind. P. 4, 465, cf. 8, 90. Mid., διενέμοντο τὰς ψήφους, *gave their several* votes: also in mid., *to divide among themselves*, Hdt. 8, 123, Dem. 1317, 6. Pass. δ. εἰς τὸν λαόν, *to spread abroad*, N. T.—II. *to set in order, govern.*

Διανέομαι, as pass., *to go through*, ἔργα, Anth.

Διανεύω, (διά, νεύω) *to nod, beckon*, τινί, Diod.: τινί τι, Alciphr.—II. *to bend away from, shun*, τι, Polyb., like διακλίνω.

Διανέω, f. -νεύσομαι, (διά, νέω) *to swim across*, Hdt. 8, 89.—II. c. acc., *to swim through*, i. e. *get safe through*, δ. πλῆθος λόγων, Plat. Parm. 137 A, cf. Rep. 441 C: so too ἐξ ὑπτίας ἀνάπαλιν δ. λόγον, Id. Phaedr. 264 A, cf. Rudd. Tim.

Διανήθω, f. -σω, (διά, νήθω) *to spin out.* Hence

Διάνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is spun, a thread*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

Διάνηξις, εως, ἡ, (διανήχομαι) *a swimming through* or *out*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 944.

Διανηστεύω, *to remain fasting*, Hipp.

Διανηστισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *breakfast*, Ath.

Διανήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, = διανέω, *to swim across, escape*, Plut.—II. *to swim a race*, Ael.

Διάνηψις, εως, ἡ, (διά, νήφω) *a clearing off*, τῶν χυμῶν, Aretae.

Διανθής, ές, (διά, ἀνθέω) *double-flowering*, Nic., and so some take ἀνθῆ διανθῆ, Theophr. H. P. 1, 13, 2; but better either with Passow, *hermaphrodite*, or with Schneid., *variegated.*

Διανθίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ἀνθίζω) *to adorn, strew, paint with flowers*: in genl. *to variegate, make florid*, Plut.

Διανιάω, strengthd. for ἀνιάω, Ael., in mid. [ᾰ]

Διανίζω, f. -νίψω, (διά, νίζω) *to wash out, rinse*, Crates Ther. 1, 7, Eubul. Dol. 2.

Διανίπτω, rarer form of foreg.

Διανίσσομαι, dep., *to go through*, τινός, Pind. P. 12, 43.

Διανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (διά, ἀνίστημι) *to set up, make to stand.*—2. *to stir up, excite*, Dion. H.—B. perf., aor. 2, and mid., *to stand up, start up*, Polyb.—II. *to stand aloof from, depart from*, τινός, Thuc. 4, 128.

Διάνιψις, εως, ἡ, (διανίζω) *a washing off* or *out*, Hipp.

Διανοέομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. and aor. pass. διενοήθην; though the part. aor. also occurs in pass. signf. in Plat. Legg. 654 C. (διά, νοέω) *To think over, intend, purpose*, like μέλλω, c. inf. pres. vel. aor., Hdt. 2, 121, 4, and 126, Ar. Lys. 724, etc.: also c. inf. fut., Hdt. 7, 206, Thuc. 7, 56, etc.—II. *to think over* or *of*, Lat. *meditari*, τι, Hdt. 6, 86, 4; so too δ. περί τινος or τι, Plat. Legg. 644 D, 686 D.—III. c. adv., *to be disposed* or *affected* so and so, οὕτω δ. πρός τινα, περί τινος, Id. Rep. 343 B, Prot. 352 B: καλῶς, κακῶς δ., Id. Apol. 39 E, Isocr. 9 D: also c. ὡς et part., διανοοῦνται ὡς πεπτώμενοι, they are affected as if, i. e. fancy they are, flying, Plat. Theaet. 158 B. Hence

Διανόημα, ατος, τό, *a thought, imagination, notion*, Plat., and Xen.: esp. *a whim, sick fancy*, Hipp.

Διανόησις, εως, ἡ, *a thinking, thought*, Plat.—II. *an intention*, Id. Legg. 888 C.

Διανοητέον, verb. adj. from διανοέομαι, *one must so think of one*, Plat.

Διανοητικός, ή, όν, (διανοέομαι) *inclined to thought, thinking, intellectual*, Plat. Tim. 89 A; opp. to ἠθικός, in Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Διάνοιᾰ, ας, ἡ, poet. also διανοίᾱ (cf. ἄνοια, ἄγνοια): *a thinking over, thought, intention, purpose*, Hdt. 1, 46, 90, etc.: διάνοιαν ἔχειν = διανοεῖσθαι, c. inf., Thuc. 5, 9, ἐπί τινι, Isocr. 85 B.—II. *thought, the faculty of thought, intellect*, opp. to σῶμα, Plat., and Arist.: in genl. *mind*, μαινόλις δ., Aesch. Supp. 109.—III. *a notion, belief*, Hdt. 2, 169: *the thought*, or *sense of* a word or passage, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D, Ion 530 B, cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 A.—IV. in Arist. Poet. 6, one of the constituents of poetry, *the cast of thought, sentiment* of the piece.

Διανοίγνυμι and διανοίγω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἀνοίγνυμι) *to open*, esp. *to dissect*, Arist. H. A. in pass.: τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς, τὰ ὦτα διαν., *to open the eyes, ears*, i. e. to restore sight, hearing, N. T.: met. τὸν νοῦν, τὴν καρδίαν, Id.—2. *to unfold, to explain*, τὰς γραφάς, Id. Luc. 24, 32.

Διανοικίζω, (διά, ἀνοικίζω) *to build up, restore*, Philostr.

Διάνοιξις, εως, ἡ, (διανοίγω) *an opening.*

Διανομεύς, έως, ὁ, (διανέμω) *a divider, distributer*, Plut.

Διανομή, ῆς, ἡ, *division, distribution*, Plat. Legg. 714 A, etc.

Διανομοθετέω, = νομοθετέω, *to get* a motion *carried and made law*, Lat. *legem perferre*, νόμους, Plat. Legg. 628 A.—2. *to regulate by law*, Dio C.

Διανοσέω, strengthd. for νοσέω, *to be very ill* or *long ill*, Hipp.

Διανοσφίζω, (διά, νοσφίζω) *to separate, part asunder*, Dion. P. Mid. *to put aside for one's self, peculate*, Diod.

Διανταῖος, αία, αῖον, (διά, ἀνταῖος) *right over against, right opposite.*—2. *going right through*, ἡ διανταία, sub. πληγή, Aesch. Theb. 894, Cho. 640, *a home-thrust*: metaph., μοῖρα δ., *unchanging, remorseless* destiny, Id. Eum. 334.

Διαντικός, ή, όν, (διαίνω) *fit for wetting, humid*, Arist. Meteor.

Διαντλέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀντλέω) *to drain out, exhaust*: usu. metaph. *to drink even to the dregs, drain, see to an end, last out*, νοῦσον, Pind. P. 4, 522, πόνους, Eur. Andr. 1217, πόλεμον, Plat. Menex. 241 E, like Lat. *exhaurire, exantlare labores.*

Διαντλίζομαι, (διά, ἄντλος) as pass., *to exhaust one's self, to be worried* or *troubled*, περὶ μισθαρίων, Hipp.

Διαννυκτερεύω, (διά, νυκτερεύω) *to pass the night, νύκτα*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3, and freq. in Plut., cf. διημερεύω.

Διάνυσις, εως, ἡ, (διανύω) *an accomplishing: a journey*, Ptolem.

Διάνυσμα, ατος, τό, (διανύω) *a thing accomplished, a journey*, Polyb.

Διανύττω, strengthd. for νύττω, Aristaen.

Διανύω, later also διανύτω, f. -ύσω, (διά, ἀνύω) *to bring quite to an end, accomplish, finish*, c. acc., esp., κέλευθον δ., *to finish* a journey, H. Hom. Ap. 108, Cer. 381; so δ. δίαυλον, Eur. El. 825: hence also c. acc. loci, ὁδόν being omitted, as πόντον δ., *to finish one's course over, to cross* the sea, Hes. Op. 633: also absol., δ. εἰς τόπον, *to arrive at* a place, Polyb., cf. ἀνύω I. 3: c. part. *to finish doing* a thing, as κακότητα διήνυσεν ἀγορεύων, Od. 17, 517; but πόνοις σε διδοῦσα διήνυσεν, *has continued* giving, *has been continually* giving, Eur. Or. 1663. [ῠ]

Διαξαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (διά, ξαίνω) *to card thoroughly, ἐρίον*, Gal.: *to nap* or *vamp up, ἐσθῆτας*, Strab. p. 529: *to tear in pieces*, Ar. Lys. 578: metaph., δ. θάλασσαν, Opp. H. 5, 306; καρδίην, Babr. 106, 23.

Διαξέω, f. -έσω, (διά, ξέω) *to smooth, polish off.*

Διαξηραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, strengthd. for ξηραίνω, *to dry up*, Diod.

Διάξηρος, ον, (διά, ξηρός) *very dry, parched up*, Geop.

Διαξιφίζομαι, dep. mid., (διά, ξίφος) *to fight with the sword: to fight to the death*, τινί περί τινος, Ar. Eq. 781. Hence

Διαξιφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a fighting with swords*, Plut.

Διάξῠλον, ου, τό, (διά, ξύλον) *a cross bar* or *beam.*

Διαξῠράομαι, (διά, ξυράω) as mid., *to shave one's self*, Epict.

Διάξυσμα, ατος, τό, *filings*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut.—II. *the flute* of a column, Diod.: from

Διαξύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, ξύω) *to make an incision, form a flute* or *hollow: to cut, lacerate*, Arist. Physiogn. [ῠ]

Διαπαγκρᾰτιάζω, f. -άσω, *to contend in the παγκράτιον*, Plut.

Διαπαιδᾰγωγέω, ῶ, (διά, παιδαγωγέω) *to guide, attend* children: in genl. *to guide, lead*, Plat. Tim. 89 D: metaph. *to entertain, ἡδοναῖς τὴν πόλιν*, Plut.; δ. τὸν καιρόν, *to beguile* time, Lat. *fallere tempus*, Id.

Διαπαιδεύω, (διά, παιδεύω) *to instruct thoroughly.* Pass. *to go through a course of education*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15.

Διαπαίζω, f. -ξομαι, (διά, παίζω) *to keep on playing, παιδιὰ διαπεπαισμένη*, a sport *well kept up*, Plat. Legg. 769 A.—II. *to mock, laugh at*, c. acc., Plut.

Διαπᾰλαίω, (διά, παλαίω) *to continue wrestling, go on wrestling*, Ar. Eq. 573.—II. *to struggle with*, τινί, Joseph.

Διαπάλη, ης, ἡ, *a hard struggle*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Διαπάλλω, (διά, πάλλω) *to shake, brandish*, Aesch. Fr. 291.—2. *to distribute by lot*, χθόνα, Aesch. Theb. 731, v. πάλος.

Διαπᾰλύνω, (διά, παλύνω) *to shiver, shatter*, Eur. Phoen. 1159.

Διαπαννῠχίζω, strengthd. for παννυχίζω, Plut. Hence

Διαπαννῠχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a watching the night through*, Dion. H.

Διαπαντός, adv., now usu. written διὰ παντός, *throughout, always*; also pleon., δ. ἀεί, Xen. An. 7, 8, 11.

Διαπαπταίνω, (διά, παπταίνω) *to look timidly round*, Plut.

Διαπαρατριβή, ῆς, ἡ, *an useless study* or *pursuit*, v. l. N. T. for παρατριβή, q. v.

†**Διαπαρασιωπάω**, ῶ, (διά, παρασιωπάω) *to pass over in entire silence*, Joseph. Byz.

Διαπαρθένευσις, εως, ἡ, *a deflowering of maidens*: from

Διαπαρθενεύω, (διά, παρθενεύω) *to deflower maidens*, like διακορεύω. Pass. *to be deflowered*, Hdt. 4, 168.

Διαπαρθένια, ων, τά, (διά, παρθένιος) δῶρα, *presents made to the bride on the morning after the wedding.*

Διαπαροξύνω, strengthd. for παροξύνω, dub. in Joseph.

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Διάπαρσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπείρω) *a piercing through*, Aretae.

Διάπασμα, ατος, τό, (διαπάσσω) *scented powder to sprinkle over the person*, usu. in plur., like Lat. *pastilli*, Theophr.

Διαπασσᾰλεύω, Att. διαπαττᾰλεύω, (διά, πασσαλεύω) *to stretch out by nailing the extremities*, as in crucifixion, Valck. Hdt. 7, 33: of a hide *stretched for tanning*, Ar. Eq. 371.

Διαπάσσω, f. -άσω, Att. διαπάττω, (διά, πάσσω) *to sprinkle*, τινὸς ἐς τι, Hdt. 6, 125: τί τινι, Eubul. Incert. 15 b.

Διαπᾶσῶν, ἡ, strictly ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, *the concord of the first and last notes, the octave*: so ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων, *the fourth*, ἡ διὰ πέντε or δι' ὀξειῶν, *the fifth*: cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 644.

Διᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀπατάω, Plat. Legg. 738 E.

Διαπᾰτέω, ῶ, (διά, πατέω) *to tread through, break through*, τὴν χιόνα, Polyb.

Διάπαυμα, ατος, τό, (διαπαύω) *a pause, rest*, πόνων, *from* toil, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

Διάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a pausing, resting*: from

Διαπαύω, (διά, παύω) *to make to pause*. Mid. *to rest between times, pause*, Plat. Symp. 191 C.

Διάπεζος, ον, (διά, πέζα) of women's robes, either *reaching to the feet*, elsewh. ποδήρης, or *having a border*, (πέζα, πεζίς), Callix. Rh. ap. Ath. 198 C.

Διαπειλέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten one another*: in genl. *to threaten*, Hdt. 7, 15; also δ. ὡς μηνύσει, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; so too later in mid., Diod.: but in mid. also strengthd. for ἀπειλέω, *to threaten severely*, τινί, Aeschin. 7, 1.

Διαπεινάω, ῶ, inf. -πεινῆν, (διά, πεινάω) *to hunger one against the other*, with a play on διαπίνω, Ar. Ach. 751.

Διάπειρα, ας, ἡ, *an experiment, trial*, εἰς διάπειράν τινος ἐναι, ἀφικέσθαι, to make proof of a thing, Hdt. 2, 28, 77. Hence

†Διαπειράζω, (διά, πειράζω)=διαπειράω, Joseph.

†Διαπειραίνω, (διά, πειραίνω)=διαπείρω, Maneth.

Διαπειράομαι, dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass. διεπειράθην, (Plut.), pf. -πεπείραμαι (Thuc.): (διά, πειράω) *to make trial* (or *proof of* a thing or person: Περσέων, Hdt. 5, 109, Plat. Apol. 27 A.: *to prove*, a man, and so *tamper with, try to bribe* him, Plat. Legg. 921 B: δ. τινός, *to have experience* of a thing, Thuc. 6, 91. The act. occurs in Plut. Pomp. 51.

Διαπείρω, (διά, πείρω) *to transfix, drive through*, τι διά τινος, Eur. Phoen. 26, cf. Il. 16, 405.

Διαπέμπω, f. -ψω, (διά, πέμπω) *to send about, send off in different directions, send round*, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.—II. *to send over* or *across*, τινὰ πρός τινα. Ar. Plut. 398, τινά τινι, Thuc. 4, 123: *to transmit*, ἐπιστολήν, Thuc. 1, 129: so too in mid., Id. 3, 75: but in mid. like μεταπέμπομαι, also *to send for*, Dion. H.

Διαπενθέω, ῶ, (διά, πενθέω) *to mourn through*, ἐνιαυτόν, Plut.

Διάπεντε, ἡ, *a fifth* in music, v. διαπασῶν.

Διαπεπονημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαπονέω, *elaborately*, Isocr. 419 B.

Διαπεραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (διά, περαίνω) *bring to an end, make an end of*, λόγον, Eur. Andr. 333, so διαπέραινέ μοι, *tell me all*, Ib. 1056; δ. ὁδόν, Plat. Legg. 625 B; also in mid., διαπεραίνεσθαι κρίσιν, Eur. Hel. 26, δ. λόγους oft. in Plat.

Διαπεραιόω, ῶ, (διά, περαιόω) *to take across, ferry over*, Plut. Pass. *to be carried over, go across*, Hdt. 2, 124; 5, 23, and Thuc.: διεπεραιώθη ξίφη κολεῶν, *were drawn from out the sheath*, Soph. Aj. 730. Hence

Διαπεραίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a carrying over*.—II. *a crossing over*.

Διαπέρᾱμα, ατος, τό, (διαπεράω) *a strait of the sea, a ferry*.

Διαπεραντέον, verb. adj. from διαπεραίνω, *one must conclude, finish*, Plat. Legg. 715 E.

Διαπεράσιμος, ον, (διαπεράω) *penetrating*. [ρᾰ]

Διαπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (διά, περάω) *to go over* or *across, to pass*, ῥοάς, Eur. Tro. 1151, also ἐπ' οἶδμα, Id. I. T. 395: but δ. πόλιν, *to pass through* it, Ar. Av. 1264: κνήμην δ., *to pass through, to pierce*, Eur. Phoen. 1394: δ. εἰς..., Plut.: also of time, δ. βίον, *to pass through* life, Xen. Oec. 11, 7.—II. act. *to convey across*, c. acc. Luc. Dial. Mort. 20, 1. [ᾰσω]

Διαπέρθω, f. -πέρσω: aor. 2 διέπρᾰθον, Il. 1, 367, Ep. inf. -έειν, Il. 7, 32: aor. mid. διεπράθετο in pass. signf., Od. 15, 384: (διά, πέρθω) *to destroy utterly, to sack, waste*, Hom., always of cities.

Διαπεριπᾰτέω, ῶ, (διά, περιπατέω) *to keep walking about*, Ath.

Διαπερονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, περονάω) *to pierce and fasten with a needle* (περόνη), Diod.

Διαπέρχομαι, (διά, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. mid., *to slip away one by one*, of soldiers deserting, Dem. 1188. 23.

Διαπεσεῖν, inf. aor., and διαπεσεῖσθαι, inf. fut. of διαπίπτω.

Διαπεσσεύω and διαπέσσω, v. διαπέττ.

Διαπέταμαι, aor. διεπτάμην, (διά, πέταμαι) dep. mid., *to fly through*, of an arrow, Il. 5, 99: *to wing its way between* or *through*, met. of a ship, c. acc., Eur. Med. 1: also διαπετάομαι. —2. *to fly different ways*, Soph. O. T. 1310: not used in prose, cf. διαπέτομαι, διίπταμαι.

Διαπετάννυμι, also διαπετανύω, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (διά, πετάννυμι) *to spread out separately, to open, unfold*, Ar. Lys. 732, 733.

Διαπετάομαι, =διαπέταμαι, poet.

Διαπετής, ές, *spread out, unfolded, open*, Hipp.

Διαπέτομαι, fut. -πετήσομαι and -πτήσομαι (διά, πέτομαι) dep. mid., =διαπέταμαι, Ar. Av. 1217, cf. διίπταμαι.

Διαπεττεύω, (διά, πεττεύω) Att. for διαπεσσ., *to play with another at dice*; δ. τὴν ἐλπίδα πρός τινα, *to try* one's luck *at dice against* him, Luc.

Διαπέττω, (διά, πέττω) *to digest, τροφήν*, Arist. Gen. An.

Διαπεύθομαι, poet. for διαπυνθάνομαι.

Διάπεψις, εως, ἡ, (διαπέσσω) *digestion*, Hipp.

Διάπηγμα, ατος, τό, (διαπήγνυμι) *a cross-beam*.

Διαπηγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Διαπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, mid. aor. 1 διεπηξάμην, (διά, πηγνυμι) *to fasten together*, σχεδίας, Luc.—II. *to freeze hard*, Theophr.

Διαπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, πηδάω) *to leap through* or *across, to jump, leap*, τάφρον, Ar. Ach. 1178, Xen. Eq. 3, 7. —II. intr. *to make a leap*, of a horse, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8. Hence

Διαπήδησις, εως, ἡ, *a leaping through* or *across*: δ. αἵματος, *a sweating* of blood, Hipp., ubi Schneid. διαπήδυσις.

Διαπηνικίζω, strengthd. for πηνικίζω, Cratin. Incert. 24.

Διάπηξ, ηγος, ὁ, =διάπηγμα, Philo.

Διάπηξις, εως, ἡ, (διαπήγνυμι) *a fastening together, structure*, Lat. *compages*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1094.

Διαπῑαίνω, (διά, πιαίνω) *to make very fat*, Theocr. 16, 91.

Διαπίδυσις, εως, ἡ, *an oozing through*, cf. sub διαπήδησις: from

Διαπίδύω, (διά, πίδύω) *to ooze, spirt* or *burst through*, Arist. Gen. An. [ῐ]

Διαπῑέζω, f. -έσω, (διά, πιέζω) *to press together*, Luc.

Διαπιθανεύομαι, (διά, πιθανεύομαι) as mid., *to oppose one another by probable arguments*, Sext. Emp.

Διαπιθηκίζω, strengthd. for πιθηκίζω.

Διαπικραίνω, strengthd. for πικραίνω, *to embitter*, Plut.

Διάπικρος, ον, (διά, πικρός) *very bitter*, Diod.

Διαπίμπλημι, f. διαπλήσω, (διά, πίμπλημι) *to fill full of*. Pass. *to be quite full of*, τινός, Thuc. 7, 85.

Διαπίμπρημι, f. διαπρήσω, (διά, πίμπρημι) *to burn all of* a thing, Polyb.: *to burn up, heat violently*, Nic.

Διαπίνω, (διά, πίνω) *to drink against one another, challenge at drinking*, Valck. Hdt. 5, 18; 9, 16: so also διαπίνομαι, as dep. mid., Hedyl. ap. Ath. 486 C. [ῐ]

Διαπιπράσκω, Ion. -ήσκω, (διά, πιπράσκω) *to sell off*, Lat. *divendere*, Plut.

Διαπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (διά, πίπτω) *to fall through, fall off* or *away, slip away, escape*, ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4, πρός τινα, Ib. 4, 3, 18: also *to fall through by force, burst through*, Polyb.: of reports and rumours, *to get out, spread abroad*, εἰς τὸ στράτευμα, Plut.—II. *to fall asunder, vanish, perish*, Plat. Phaed. 99 C: hence of authors' works, *to be lost*, Gramm. — III. *to fall away from a thing*, i. e. *lose it*, c. gen., Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 219: and absol., *to fail utterly, go quite wrong*, Ar. Eq. 695: of a thing, *to turn out ill, be useless*, τὸ συκοφάντημα διέπιπτεν αὐτῷ, Aeschin. 33, 19.

Διαπιστεύω, (διά, πιστεύω) *to entrust to* one *in confidence*, Aeschin. 54, 39: pass. *to have* a thing *entrusted to* one, Dem. 145, 3.—II. *to put trust in, believe*, τι, Arist. Part. An.

Διαπιστέω, (διά, ἀπιστέω) v. l. Dem. 870, 26: τὸ δ. ἀλλήλοις, mutual *mistrust*, Polyb. Mid. *to mistrust one's self*, Id.

†Διαπλακείς, εῖσα, έν, 2 aor. pass. part. from διαπλέκω, Plut.

Διαπλᾰνάω, ῶ, (διά, πλανάω) *to lead entirely astray, mislead*, Plut. Pass. *to go astray, wander*, Diod.

Διάπλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπλάσσω) *formation, conformation*.—2. *the setting of a broken limb*, Gal.

Διάπλασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is formed* or *moulded*: also=foreg.

Διαπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = διάπλασις, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 877 D.

Διαπλάσσω, Att. -άττω, f. -άσω, (διά, πλάσσω) *to form, fashion, mould*, Ael.—II. *to plaster over*, πληγάς, Theophr.—III. as medic. term, *to set a limb*, Galen Hence

Διαπλαστικός, ή, όν, *good at forming* or *moulding*.

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Διαπλᾰτύνω, strengthd. for πλατύνω, *to make wide* or *broad, extend*, Chrysipp. (Tyan.) ap. Ath. 648 A.

Διάπλεγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is interwoven, the woof*: from

Διαπλέκω, f. -ξω, (διά, πλέκω) *to interweave, to weave together, plait*, διέπλεκε θαυματὰ ἔργα, *he wrought* wondrous *plaited*-work, H. Hom. Merc. 80: metaph., θρῆνον δ., Pind. P. 12, 14; ἄγαν, πάγχυ δ., *to try* every *twist, wind* all ways, Ib. 2, 152.—II. *to weave asunder*, i. e. *unweave, separate*, like διασπάω, στρατὸν δ., *to disband*, Plut.: metaph. δ. τὸν βίον—1. like καταπλέκειν, Lat. *pertexere vitam, to make an end of, finish one's life*, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, ubi olim διαπλεύσαντος: but—2. *to blend one's life with that of others*: hence in genl. *to pass life, live*, Plat. Legg. 806 A.; and without βίον, δ. μετ' ὀρνίθων, Ar. Av. 754.

Διάπλεος, ον, Att. -πλεως, ων, (διά, πλέος) *brim full*, Cratin. Incert. 11.

Διαπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι. (διά, πλέω) *to sail through* or *across*, Thuc. 4, 25: τὸ πέλαγος, *to cross the sea*, Plut.: metaph. δ. βίον, *to make* life's *voyage*, Plat. Phaed. 85 D, cf. διαπλέκω.

Διαπλήθω, = διαπίμπλημι.

Διαπληκτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, πληκτίζομαι) dep. mid., *to spar, skirmish* with, τινί and πρός τινα, Plut.: also τοῖς σκώμμασι, Id.

Διαπληκτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a contending with blows, sparring, skirmishing*, πρός τινα, Plut.

Διαπληρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for πληρόω.

Διαπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, πλήσσω) *to break in pieces, split, cleave*, ὄρος, Il. 23, 120, ubi v. Spitzn. Pass. διαπλήττεσθαι πρός τι, like Lat. *stupere ad, to be astonished at...*, Epict. 33, 13.

Διαπλίσσω, f. -ίξω, (διά, πλίσσω) *to unfold, part asunder*. Mid. c. perf. pass. διαπέπλιγμαι, *to unfold one's self, take large strides, stalk along*, Archil. 9.

Διαπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαπλέκω) *an intermixture*, Hipp.: *complexity*.

Διαπλόκινος, ον, = sq., Strab.

Διάπλοκος, ον, (διαπλέκω) *interwoven, plaited*, Heliod.

Διάπλοος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, (διαπλέω)—I. as adj., *sailing across, passing over*, ὁ. καθίσασαν λεών, they passed the people over, Aesch. Pers. 362.—II. as subst. ὁ δ., *a voyage across, passage*, πρὸς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 93, cf. 6, 31.—2. *a sailing through, passage*, δυοῖν νεοῖν, for two ships abreast, Id. 4, 8.—3. *a cross-channel, sluice*, Plat. Crit. 118 E.

Διαπλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (διά, ἁπλόω) *to unfold*, v. l. Xen. Symp. 2, 2.

Διαπλύνω, strengthd. for πλύνω, Ar. Fr. 546.

Διαπλωΐζομαι, dep., later collat. form for διαπλέω. Hence

Διαπλῶσις, εως, ἡ, = διάπλοος.

Διαπλώω, f. -ώσω, Ion. for διαπλέω.

Διαπνείω, poet. for διαπνέω.

Διάπνευμα, ατος, τό, (διαπνέω) *a blast, wind*, Hipp.

Διάπνευσις, εως, ἡ, = διαπνοή, *an exhaling*, Galen.

Διαπνευστικός, ή, όν, (διαπνέω) *promoting exhalation*, Aretae.

Διαπνέω, Ep. -πνείω, f. -πνεύσω, (διά, πνέω) *to blow through, refresh, revive*, Xen. Symp. 2, 25, in pass.—II. *to breathe between times, get breath, recover*, like ἀναπνέω, Plut., ἐκ τινος, Polyb.—III. pass. *to disperse in vapour, evaporate*, Plat. Phaed. 80 C: esp. of plants, *to exhale*, Theophr.: so sometimes, intr. in Act., Arist. Resp. 17. Hence

Διαπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a blowing through: a passage for the wind, outlet*, Arist. Meteor.—II. *exhalation, evaporation*, Galen.

Διάπνοια, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

†**Διάπνοος**, contd. -πνους, ου, ὁ, (διαπνέω) *perspiration*, Hipp.

Διαποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ποδίζω) *to measure with the foot*. Hence

Διαποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a jumping about*: a kind of *dance*.

Διαποθνήσκω, (διά, ἀποθνήσκω) *to keep dying*, Polyb.

Διαποιέω, ῶ, (διά, ποιέω) *to do thoroughly, effect*, Dion. H.

Διαποικίλλω, (διά, ποικίλλω) *to cover with bright spots*, Arist. H. A.: *to trick out, adorn*, Lat. *variare*, ποίησιν, Isocr. 196 E.

Διαποίκιλος, ον, (διά, ποικίλος) *variegated, spotted here and there*, Hipp.

Διαποιπνύω, (διά, ποιπνύω) *to be active in celebrating*, ὄργια δ., dub. l. Hermesian. 5, 19.

Διαπολεμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, πολεμέω) *to carry the war through, end the war, fight it out*, Lat. *debellare*, Hdt. 7, 158; δ. τινί, Polyb., πρός τινα. Diod. Pass. διαπεπολεμῆσεται πόλεμος, the war *will be at an end, done with*, Thuc. 7, 14.—II. *to carry on the war, continue it*, Id. 6, 37.—III. *to wage war with, to engage in war with*, c. dat., Xen. An. 3, 3, 3.—IV. *to spend some time at war*, Plut. Hence

Διαπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, *a finishing of the war, making an end of it*, Thuc. 7, 42.

Διαπολιορκέω, ῶ, (διά, πολιορκέω) *to besiege continually, to blockade*, Thuc. 3, 17.

Διαπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, *party-strife, party-spirit*, Plut.

Διαπολιτεύομαι, (διά, πολιτεύομαι) dep. mid., *to be the political opponent of* another, Aeschin. 81, fin., cf. ἀντιπολιτεύομαι: hence

Διαπολιτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a political opponent*, App.

Διαπόλλῡμι, f. -ολέσω, pf. -ολώλεκα, (διά, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy utterly*, Theophr.

Διαπομπεύω, (διά, πομπεύω) *to carry the procession to an end*, Luc.—II. *to carry all round*, ὕδωρ, Crit. 7, 7: from

Διαπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαπέμπω) *a sending round*, or *back and forward*, interchange of messages, *negotiation*, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, Thuc. 6, 41.

Διαπόμπησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

Διαπόμπιμος, ον, (διαπέμπω) *carried through* or *across, transmitted, exported*, Diod.—2. *fit for transmission* or *exportation*.

Διαπονέω, ῶ, (διά, πονέω) *to work out with labour, toil at*, Isocr. 99 C: *to labour to make complete, to practise, exercise, cultivate*, like ἐκπονέω, Lat. *elaborare*, γράμματα, Plat. Legg. 810 B: *to train*, σῶμα, Plat. Rep. 535 C: but more usu. διαπονέομαι, as dep. mid., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28; δ. ἐπιτηδεύματα καὶ τέχνας, Plat. Legg. 846 D, cf. Phaedr. 273 E. Pass. *to be cultivated, administered*, Aesch. Ag. 19: also *to be troubled, vexed*, N. T.—II. intr. *to work hard, toil, strive*, δ. τῇ διανοίᾳ, τῷ σώματι, Arist. Pol.; δ. εἴς τι, Ep. Plat. 326 D, περί τι, Arist. Eth. N., ἔν τινι, Plut.: also c. inf., δ. πᾶν ἰσόῤῥοπον ποιεῖν, Xen. Symp. 2, 17: so too as dep. mid., Plat. Legg. 966 C: *οἱ διαπονούμενοι, the hard-working, hardy*, opp. to ἄπονοι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 5, 8. Hence

Διαπόνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is worked out*.—II. *hard labour, toil, exercise*, Plat. Criti. 114 E.

Διαπονηρεύομαι, (διά, πονηρεύομαι) dep. mid., *to act maliciously: to fight unfairly*, πρός τινα, Dion. H.

Διαπόνησις, εως, ἡ, (διαπονέω) *a working out, preparing*, Plut.: *an exercising*.

Διαπονητέον, verb. adj. from διαπονέω, *one must work hard*, Clem. Al.

Διάπονος, ον, (διά, πόνος) of persons, *hard-working, diligent: practised, exercised, hardy*, ὁ. τὰ σώματα, Plut.—II. of things, *toilsome, wearisome*. Adv. -νως, *with labour* or *toil*.

Διαπόντιος, ον, (διά, πόντος) *across the sea, beyond seas, foreign*, Lat. *transmarinus*, γῆ, Aesch. Cho. 352; πόλεμος, Thuc. 1, 141.—II. *crossing the sea, going beyond seas*, Alex. Συναρ. 2.

Διαπορεία, ας, ἡ, *a crossing, passage*, esp. *the course of the stars*, Plat. Epin. 984 E: metaph. λόγου δ., Id. Criti. 106 A; and

Διαπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.: from

Διαπορεύω, (διά, πορεύω) *to carry over, set across*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 18. More freq. as pass., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. διεπορεύθην, *to go through, pass along*, Hdt. 4, 33, Plat., etc.: *to migrate*, as birds, Plat.: metaph. = ἐξηγέομαι, *to go through, detail*, Polyb.: c. acc. cogn., δ. τὰς ὁδούς, Plat. Legg. 845 A.

Διαπορέω, ῶ, with mid. διαπορέομαι, aor. διηπορήθην, (διά, ἀπορέω) *to be quite at a loss, to be in doubt* or *difficulty*, τί χρὴ ὁρᾶν, Plat. Legg. 777 C: *to be in want* or *need*, Arist. Oec.: so too in Mid., Plat. Soph. 217 A. But as pass., of things, *to be matter of doubt* or *question*, Plat. Soph. 250 E, Legg. 799 E. Hence

Διαπόρημα, ατος, τό, *a doubt*, Arist. Metaph *restlessness*, Hipp.

Διαπορησις, εως, ἡ, (διαπορέω) *a doubting, perplexity*, Polyb.

Διαπορητικός, ή, όν, (διαπορέω) *at a loss, hesitating*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Διαπορθέω, = διαπέρθω, Il. 2, 691.

Διαπορθμευτικός, ή, όν, *fit for carrying over*. Adv. -κῶς: from

Διαπορθμεύω, (διά, πορθμεύω) *to carry over* or *across*, esp. *over* a river or strait, Hdt. 4, 141, etc.: *to carry a message*, Id. 9, 4: metaph. *to translate* from one tongue into another, *to interpret*, Plat. Symp. 202 E, like ἑρμηνεύω.—II. δ. ποταμόν, of ferry-boats, *to ply across* a river, Hdt. 1, 205; 5, 52.

Διαπορία, ας, ἡ, = διαπόρησις, Diog. L.

Διαπορπᾰκίζω, v. πορπακίζω.

Διαπόρφῡρος, ον, (διά, πορφύρα) *shot with purple*, Diosc.

Διαποστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (διά, ἀποστέλλω) *to send about, dispatch*, Polyb. Hence

Διαποστολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a dispatching, exchange of messengers*, Polyb.

Διαποσώζω, (διά, ἀποσώζω) *to carry safe through*, Art.

Διαπραγματεύομαι, (διά, πραγματεύομαι) dep. mid., *to treat of thoroughly, investigate*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 77 D.—2. *to undertake*, Dion. H.

Διαπρᾰβέειν, Ep. for διαπραθεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of διαπέρθω, Il.

Διάπρᾱξις, εως, ἡ, (διαπράσσω) *an accomplishing, finishing: business*, Plat. Symp. 184 B.

Διαπρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπιπράσκω) *a selling, sale*, Dion. H.

Διαπράσσω, f. -ξω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω, (διά, πράσσω) *to accomplish*,

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go through, come to the end of, κέλευθον ἕ., Lat. conficere iter, Od. 2, 213, 429: also διέπρησσον πεδίοιο, sub. κέλευθον, they got to the end of, traversed the plain, Il. 2, 785; 3.14: c. part., ἥματα διέπρησσον πολεμίζων. I went through days in fighting, Il. 9, 326; εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἅπαντα οὐτι διαπρήξαιμι λέγων, Od. 14, 197.—2. to bring about, effect, settle, Hdt. 9, 94: ὁ. τινί τι, to get a thing done for a man, obtain it for him, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 61, Aesch. Eum. 953: and so freq. in mid., as Ar. Lys. 518, etc.: but also strictly in mid. signf., to effect for one's self, settle one's business, gain one's point, Hdt. 9, 41, παρά τινι, Xen.: also c. inf., to manage that a thing may be, Plat. Rep. 360 A; and with ὡστε, c. inf., Lys. 147. 11; or with ὅπως..., ἵνα..., ὡστε..., Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A: also to gain, seek to obtain, τι πρός or παρά τινα, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 2, 40 B.—3. to make an end of, slay, Lat. conficere, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 265: pass. to be killed, Id. Cho. 1008.

Διαπρᾰΰνω, (διά, πραΰνω) to soothe completely, Philostr.

Διαπρεπής, ές, eminent, distinguished, illustrious, Pind. I. 5, 56. Thuc. 2, 34; ὁ. τινί or τι, eminent in a thing, Eur. Supp. 841, I. A. 1588: τὸ ὁ., magnificence, Thuc. 6, 16. Adv. -πῶς, superl. -πέστατα, Dem. 1208, 19: from

Διαπρέπω, (διά, πρέπω) to appear prominent, to strike the eye, H. Hom. Merc. 351: ὁ. τινί, to distinguish one's self by a thing, τινός, above a person or thing: hence ὁ. πάντων ὐψυχίᾳ, Eur. Alc. 642.—II. c. acc. rei, to adorn, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 485 E.

Διαπρεσβεία, ας, ἡ, a reciprocal embassage, Polyb.: from

Διαπρεσβεύομαι, (διά, πρεσβεύομαι) dep. mid., to send embassies to different places, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 24; or from one to another, Polyb.

Διαπρήσσω, Ion. for διαπρύσσω, Hom.

Διαπρηστεύω, a doubtful word in Hdt. 4, 79, where Schneider conj. διεδρηστευε, al. διεπίστευσε, v. Interpp.

Διάπριστος, ον, sawn through: from

Διαπρίω, (διά, πρίω) to saw through or in two, Hipp., and Ar. Eq. 768: ὁ. τοὺς ὀδόντας, to gnash the teeth, Luc.—II. mid. to gnash with the teeth, esp. in Eccl. [πρῐ] Hence

Διαπριστός, ή, όν, = διάπριστος, sawn in two, Hipp.

Διαπρό, (also written διὰ πρό) through and through, thoroughly, Il., v. διά, A. I., 1.

Διάπροθι, adv.=foreg., Nic.

Διαπροστατεύω, strengthened for προστατεύω, c. acc., Polyb.

Διαπρύσιον, adv., far penetrating, piercing, ἤυσεν ὁ., he shouted piercingly, thrillingly, elsewh. μακρὸν ἤυσε, Il. 8, 227, etc.: and so ὁ. κιθαρίζων, H. Hom. Ven. 80 but πρὸν πεδίοιο ὁ. τετυχηκώς, a hill piercing, i. e. running far into the plain, Il. 17, 748, v. sq. [ῠ] Prop. neut. from

Διαπρύσιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, going through, piercing, esp. of the voice, thrilling, shrill, Soph. O. C. 1479: metaph. far heard of, far-famed, H. Hom. Ven. 19, Merc. 336; also in Pind. N. 4, 83. Adv. -ίως; but in Hom. -ιον, q. v. (Prob. formed Aeol. from διά, περάω, perh. akin to διαμπερές. [ῠ]

Διαπταίω, strengthd. for πταίω, to hit against a thing, stumble: to stutter, stammer, Luc.

Διαπτερνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, = πτερνιστής, Eccl.

Διαπτερόω, ῶ, (διά, πτερόω) to spread the wings, in genl. to spread, open, Hipp.—II. to clean out with a feather.

Διαπτερύσσομαι, dep. mid., to flutter about, Plut.

Διαπτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπτερόω) a spreading of the wings.—II. a cleaning out with a feather, Erot.

Διαπτοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. -πτοιέω, (διά, πτοέω) to scare away, startle and scatter, ἐπέεσσι διεπτοίησε γυναῖκας, Od. 18, 340: in genl. to strike with panic, Eur. Bacch. 304; and in pass., to be panic-stricken, Plat. Rep. 336 B. Hence

Διαπτόησις, εως, ἡ, poet. -πτοίησις, violent agitation, esp. by fear, but also by desire, as ὁ. ἀφροδισίων, Plat. Legg. 783 C.

Διάπτυξις, εως, ἡ, an unfolding, Galen.: from

Διαπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, πτύσσω) to open and spread out, to unfold, disclose, Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hipp. 985.—II. to fold one with another, to fold up, Arist. Gen. An.

Διάπτυστος, ον, (διαπτύω) spat upon, abominable.

Διαπτυχή, ῆς, ἡ, = πτυχή, Eur. I. T. 727.

Διαπτύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, πτύω) to spit upon, τινός, Ael.: metaph., to contemn, τινά, Dem. 313, 8: ὁ. χαλινόν, to champ the bit, Philostr. [ῠ in pres., ῡ in fut., and aor.]

†Διάπτω, (διά, ἅπτω II.) to enkindle, Phal., in pass.

Διάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (διαπίπτω) a stumble, slip, Philem. p. 374: loss, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 121.

Διάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπίπτω) a falling away, wandering, Longin.: agitation, grief, LXX.

Διαπύέω, ῶ, (διά, πυέω) to suppurate, Hipp. Hence

Διαπυημα, ατος, τό, a suppuration, Hipp. [ῠ]

Διαπυησις, εως, ἡ, (διαπυέω) suppuration, Id. [ῠ]

Διαπῠητικός, ή, όν, (διαπυέω) promoting suppuration, Galen.

Διαπυθω, -ύσω, (διά, πύθω) to putrefy. [ῠ]

Διαπῠΐσκω, (διάπυος) to cause suppuration, Aretae.

Διαπυκτεύω, (διά, πυκτεύω) to box, spar, fight with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53.

Διαπύλιος, ον, (διά, πύλη) through the gate; paid for passing through, δραχμή, Arist. Pol.: hence τὸ διαπύλιον, a gate-toll paid at Athens, v. Bockh P. E. 2, 37, n. [ῠ]

Διαπυνθάνομαι, f. -πεύσομαι, pf. -πέπυσμαι, aor. -επυθόμην, (διά, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., to question, cross-question, learn by hearsay, τι, Plat. Symp. 172 A; τί τινος, a thing from one, Id. Rep. 469 A.

Διάπῠος, ον, (διά, πῦον) suppurating, Hipp.

Διαπυριάω, ῶ, (διά, πυριάω) to warm, cherish, Hipp.

Διαπῠρίζω, to heat thoroughly. Pass. to glow: from

Διάπῠρος, ον, (διά, πῦρ) red-hot, Anaxag. ap. Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 7, Eur. Cycl. 631: metaph. hot, fiery, passionate, Plat. Rep. 615 E, Legg. 783 A; also ὁ. πρὸς ὀργήν, Plut. Adv. -ρως, Hence

Διαπῠρόω, ῶ, to set on fire: also in mid., Eur. Cycl. 694.

Διαπυρπαλημάω, to contrive artfully, Ilgen ad H. Hom. Merc. 357, but Herm. reads διὰ πυρπ. separately, v. πυρπαλαμάω.

Διαπυρσαίνω, (διά, πυρσαίνω) to throw a light over, τινός, Philostr.

Διαπυρσεύω, (διά, πυρσεύω) to give light or signals by beacons, Polyb.

Διάπυστος, ον, (διαπυνθάνομαι) heard of, well-known, Hdn.

Διαπῡτίζω, (διά, πυτίζω) to spit or spirt out, Arched. ap. Ath. 294 C.

Διαπωλέω, ῶ, (διά, πωλέω) to sell publicly, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 6.

Διαραίνω, poet. for διαῤῥαίνω.

Διαραίρηται, Ion. for διῄρηται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from διαιρέω.

Διᾱρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἀρύσσω) to break through, strike through, Hes. Sc. 364, in tmesis.

Διάργεμος, ον, (διά, ἄργεμος) flecked with white, Babrius 85, 15.

Διάρδω, f. -ύρσω, (διά, ἄρδω) to water, to flood, Joseph.

Διαρετίζομαι, dep. (διά, ἀρετή) to be emulous in virtue.

Διαρθρόω, ῶ, (διά, ἄρθρόω) to joint, i. e.,—I. to divide by joints: metaph., to distinguish clearly between things, describe distinctly and clearly, Plat. Legg. 645 C: to speak in distinct syllables, to articulate, opp. to συγχέω, Arist. Metaph.: also in mid., διαρθρώσατο φωνήν, Plat. Prot. 322 A.—II. to fit together by joints, set as a limb, Vulg. Oec. Hipp.: in genl. to form into shape, mould in detail, Plat. Symp. 191 A, Phaedr. 253 D. Hence

Διάρθρωσις, εως, ἡ, a jointing: articulation, φωνῆς, Arist. H. A.—II. a compacting by joints, Hipp.

Διαρθρωτικός, ή, όν, (διαρθρόω) fit for, belonging to disjointing, distinguishing, or explaining, Epict.

Διᾱριθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (διά, ἀριθμέω) to reckon, count up one by one, Eur. I. T. 966; but more freq. in mid., as Plat. Crat. 437 D; also to distinguish, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E.—II. to divide, separate, Aeschin. 83, 32, in pass. Hence

Διᾱρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, a reckoning by single items, Plut.

Διαρίπτω, f. -ψω, = διαῤῥίπτω, Ar.

Διᾱριστόομαι, (διά, ἀριστόω) dep., to eat at breakfast for a wager, βοὸν αὖτῳ ὁ., to eat an ox against another, Ath.

Διᾱριστεύομαι, (διά, ἀριστεύω) dep. mid., to strive for the preeminence, πρός τινα, Longin.

Διάρκεια, ας, ἡ, (διαρκής) sufficiency, Theophr.—II. duration.

Διαρκέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (διά, ἀρκέω) to suffice, Pind. N. 7, 71: to have strength, to endure, hold out, prevail, Isocr. 18 D: ὁ. πρός..., to be a match for a person or thing, Luc.—2. to supply nourishment to, τινί. Plut.—II. to endure, last, Aesch. Theb. 842.

Διαρκής, ές, sufficient, χύρα, Thuc. 1, 15, εἴς τι, Theophr.: lasting, Luc. Adv. -κῶς, superl. -έστατα, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6.

Διάρμα, ατος, τό, (διαίρω) a passage by sea, Polyb.: a ferry, Strab.—II. elevation, e. g. of style, Lat. elatio orationis, Longin.

Διαρμόζω or -ττω, f. -σω, (διά, ἁρμόζω) to separate, distribute in various places, Eur. Or. 1450: hence, to arrange, dispose, Polyb.

Διαρπᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, plunder, Hdt. 9, 42: peculation, Polyb.: from

Διαρπάζω, fut. Att. -άσω later -άξω, (διά, ἁρπάζω) to tear in pieces, Il. 16, 355: to spoil, plunder, Lat. diripere, πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 88, etc.: to carry off as plunder, χρήματα, Ib.

Διαῤῥᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαῤῥήγνυμι) a tearing asunder, breaking, Hipp.

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Διαῤῥᾴγῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass of διαῤῥήγνυμι.

Διαῤῥαίνω, (διά, ῥαίνω) *to besprinkle, water*, LXX. Pass. *to flow all ways*, Soph. Tr. 14.

Διαῤῥαίω, (διά, ῥαίω) *to destroy utterly*, Hom.: in mid., Il. 24, 355.

Διάῤῥαμμα, ατος, τό, (διαῤῥάπτω) *a seam*, Plut.

Διαῤῥαντίζω, (διά, ῥαντίζω) *to besprinkle*

Διαῤῥαπίζω, (διά, ῥαπίζω) *to cuff soundly*, Heliod.

Διαῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, ῥάπτω) *to sew through or together*, Plut.

Διαῤῥαχίζω, (διά, ῥαχίζω) *to split, sever, carve*, Eubul., Αὐγ. 1.

Διαῤῥέπω, (διά, ῥέπω) *to oscillate as a balance: to halt as with one short leg*, Hipp.

Διαῤῥέω, f. -ῥεύσομαι, (διά, ῥέω) *to flow through, διὰ μέσου*, Hdt. 7, 108: c. acc., *ὁ. χώραν*, Isocr. 224 B: *διαῤῥεῖν τῷ βίῳ*, Lat. *diffluere luxuria*, Ael.; so *ὁ. ὑπὸ μαλακίας*, Plut.: *to slip through, τῶν χειρῶν*, Luc.: absol. of a vessel, *to leak*, Id.: *χείλη διεῤῥηκότα, gaping* lips, Ar. Nub. 873.—II. *to fall away like water, die* or *waste away, χάρις διαῤῥεῖ*, Id. Aj. 1267; of one diseased, Ar. Vesp. 1156; of money, Dem. 982, 10; of the moon, *to wane*, Soph. Fr. 713.

Διαῤῥήγνῡμι, f. -ῥήξω, (διά, ῥήγνυμι) *to break, rend through, cleave*, Il. 12, 208. Soph. Aj. 834: *to break a hole in, τι*, Hdt. 3, 12. Pass. *to burst*, in various ways, as with eating, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 21, with passion, Ar. Eq. 340, Dem. 254, 19: *διαῤῥαγείης*, as a curse, "split you!" Ar. Av. 2, etc.

Διαῤῥήδην, adv. (*διερεῖν, διαῤῥῆδην*) *expressly, distinctly*, H. Hom. Merc. 313, and Att., as Plat. Legg. 876 C, etc.

Διάῤῥηξις, εως, ἡ, = διαῤῥαγή, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διαῤῥήσις, εως, ἡ, (*διερεῖν, διαῤῥῆδην*) *a clear explanation, definition*, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

Διαῤῥικνόομαι, (*διά, ῥικνόομαι*) dep., *to draw up, twist the body*, of an unseemly kind of dance, Cratin. Troph. 4.

Διάῤῥιμμα, ατος, τό, (διαῤῥίπτω) *a casting about, questing*, of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.

Διαῤῥινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ῥινέω) *to file through, make thin*, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

Διαῤῥιπίζω, f. -ισω, (διά, ῥιπίζω) *to ventilate, blow about* or *away*, Heliod.

Διαῤῥιπτέω, ῶ, only used in pres. and impf., = sq., Ar. Vesp. 59.—II. intr., *to throw one's self, plunge*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 8.

Διαῤῥίπτω, poet. sometimes διαῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, ῥίπτω) *to fling, hurl, dart about*, διαῤῥίπτασκεν ὀϊστόν, Od. 19, 575: so, *δίμμα διαῤῥίπτειν, to fling* glances *round*, Ar. Thesm. 665. Pass. *to differ*, Plat. Legg. 860 B.—II. *to throw to* or *among τινί τι*, Plut.—III. *to squander, make away with, βίον*, Liban. Hence

Διαῤῥιφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a scattering*, Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 F, Dind.

Διάῤῥιψις, εως, ἡ, (διαῤῥίπτω) *a scattering*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 7.

Διάῤῥοδος, ον, (διά, ῥόδον) *compounded of roses*, κολοκύριον, Gal.

Διαῤῥοή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαῤῥέω) *a flowing through* or *away, a channel* or *pipe, πνεύματος διαῤῥοαί, the* windpipe, Eur. Hec. 567: *ἡ ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ διαῤῥοή*, ebb and flow, Dio C.

Διαῤῥοθέω, ῶ, (διά, ῥοθέω) *to roar* or *rustle through*.—II. trans., *ὁ. κάκην τινί, to inspire* fear *by clamour*, Aesch. Theb. 192.

Διάῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, = διαῤῥοή, *a flowing through*: esp. as medical term, *diarrhoea*, Ar. Fr. 198, 13, Thuc. 2, 49.

Διαῤῥοιζέω, ῶ, (διά, ῥοιζέω) *to whiz through, διεῤῥοίζησε στέρνων* (sc. *ἰός*) Soph. Tr. 568; where others supply *ἰόν* in acc., so that the verb is trans., *made it whiz through*: cf. *διαῤῥοθέω*.

Διαῤῥοΐζομαι, dep., (*διάῤῥοια*) *to give a diarrhoea*, Medic.

Διάῤῥους, ου, ὁ, (διαῤῥέω) *a passage, channel*, Diod.

Διαῤῥυδᾶν, *melting away, vanishing*, Aesch. Cho. 65: usu. taken as contr. from διαῤῥυδάεν, Dor. neut. of a supposed adj., *διαῤῥυδήεις*: but prob. a mere adv., *διαῤῥύδαν*, Dor. for -ρύδην (ῥύδην), cf. ἀμβολάδαν in Pind.

Διαῤῥῦναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of διαῤῥέω, fut. διαῤῥυήσομαι, perf. διεῤῥύηκα.

Διαῤῥύπτω, strengthd. for ῥύπτω, Gal.

Διάῤῥῡσις, εως, ἡ, (διαῤῥέω) = διάῤῥους.

Διάῤῥῡτος, ον, (διά, ῥῦτός) *well watered, intersected by streams*, Strab.

Διαῤῥύω, (διά, ῥύομαι, ἐρύω) *to drag across*, c. dupl. acc., *ὁ. τὰς νέας τὸν Ἰσθμόν*, Hdt. 7, 24.

†Διαῤῥωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διά, ῥωγή) *a cleft, an intervening space*, esp. between bandages, Hipp.

Διαῤῥώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαῤῥήγνυμι) *rent asunder, ἀγμὸς ὁ. κυμάτων, a cleft made by the waves*, Eur. I. T. 262.—II. as subst., *a portion rent off*, Opp.

Διάρσις, εως, ἡ, (διαίρω) *a raising up*, ἱστίων, Diod.: *ἐκ ὁ. μάχεσθαι*, Lat. *caesim pugnare*, to fight *as with broadswords*, Polyb.

Διαρτάω, f. -άσω, Aesch. Fr. 322, and διαρταμέω, strengthd. for ἀρταμέω, *to cut limb-meal*, Aesch. Pr. 1023, Anaxandr. Αἰσχρ. 1.

Διαρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἀρτάω) *to suspend, break off, ὀδόν*, Plut.: hence *to separate, divide*, Strab.—II. metaph., *to mislead, deceive*, Menand. p. 285. Hence

Διάρτησις, εως, ἡ, *separation, disagreement*, Sext. Emp.

Διαρτία, ας, ἡ, *a forming, putting in shape, form*, late: from

Διαρτίζω, (διά, ἀρτίζω) *to mould, form*, LXX.

Διαρυθμίζω, (διά, ῥυθμίζω) *to form, arrange in order*.

Διαρύτω, strengthd. for ἀρύτω, ἀρύω.

Διαρόω, v. διαῤῥόω.

Δίαρχοι, ων, οἱ, (δίς, ἀρχός) *the two Hellanodicae*.

Διάρχω, (διά, ἄρχω) *to hold office to the end*, Lys. ap. Harp.

†Δίας, αντος, ὁ, *Dias*, an early hero.—2. Διάς, άδος, ἡ, an ancient Attic tribe, Poll.

Διασαίνω, strengthd. for σαίνω, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.

Διασαίρω, strengthd. for σαίρω, hence part pf. *διασεσηρώς, grinning like a dog, sneering*, Plut.

Διασᾰλᾰκωνίζω, strengthd. for σαλακωνίζω, q. v.

Διασᾰλεύω, (διά, σαλεύω) *to agitate greatly, reduce to anarchy* or *ruin*, Luc.: *to confound, make inarticulate*, ἦχον, Dion. H.

Διασάττω, (διά, σάττω) *to stuff with* a thing, τινί, Galen.; also c. gen., *διασεσαγμένος ἀφύης, gorged* with anchovy, Macho ap. Ath. 244 C.

†Διασαυλόομαι, οῦμαι, (διά, σαυλόομαι) *to walk with mincing gait*, Ar. fr. 522.

Διασῡφέω, ῶ, (διά, σαφής) *to make clear* or *evident*, Eur. Phoen. 398, Plat., etc.: *to give accurate information, to announce fully*, Polyb.

Διασῡφηνίζω, (διά, σαφηνίζω) *to make clear*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11, Apol. 1.

Διασάφησις, εως, ἡ, (διασαφέω) *an explanation, interpretation*, LXX. [σᾰ]

Διασῡφητικός, ή, όν, (διασαφέω) *explanatory, declaratory*, Gramm.

Διασεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διασείω) *a shaking*—II. *abuse of power, extortion*, Lat. *concussio*, late

Διάσεισος, ον, *shaken*, or *to be shaken thoroughly*, Aeschin. 9, 9: from

Διασείω, (διά, σείω) *to shake well* or *violently, κεφαλήν, ταρσούς*, Plut.: but intr., *ὁ. τῇ οὐρᾷ, to keep wagging with* the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.—2. *to confound, τὸ φρονήμα*, Hdt. 6, 109.—II. *to harass, oppress*, Lat. *concutere*, N. T.

†Διασεσαγμένος, perf. part. pass. from *διασάττω*.

†Διασέσηπα, perf. act. from *διασήπω*.

†Διασεσηρώς, υῖα, ός, perf. part. act. from διασαίρω.

Διασεύομαι, (διά, σεύομαι) as pass., *to shoot, dart, rush through*: hence in Hom., 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. *διέσσυτο*, c. acc. λαόν, Il. 2, 450, more usu. c. gen., *τάφροιο, στέρνοιο*, Il. 10, 194: 15, 542; also *ὁ. ἐκ*.. Od. 4, 37.

Διασήθω, (διά, σήθω) *to sift* or *filter*, Diosc.

Διασηκόω, ῶ, (διά, σηκόω) *to weigh*.

Διασημαίνω, f. -ἀνῶ, (διά, σημαίνω) *to mark, point out*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 23: *to make known, explain*, Hdt. 5, 86. Mid. *to observe by marks, remark, notice*, Arist. H. A.—2. intr. *to shew one's self, appear*, Hipp.—II. *to give a signal, χειρί*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 10.

Διάσημος, ον, (διά, σῆμα) *clear, distinct, ὁ. θρηνεῖν*, Soph. Phil. 209.—II. *well-known, distinguished*, Plut.

Διασήπω, f. -ψω, (διά, σήπω) *to make to putrefy*. Pass. *to rot, decay*, Theophr., and so perf. *διασέσηπα*, Geop.

Διάσια, ων, τά, *the festival of Ζεὺς μειλίχιος*, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 408. [Δῐᾱσῐᾶ, l. c., cf. Schol. Ib. 862.]

Διασίζω, (διά, σίζω) *to hiss off*, Lat. *explodere*, Arist. Rhet.

Διασιλλαίνω, (διά, σιλλαίνω) *to mock, jeer at*, c. acc., Luc.

Διασιλλόω, = foreg., Dio C.

Διασιτία, ας, ἡ, (διά, σῖτος) *a dining at the public table*, Hipp.

Διασιωπάω, ῶ, (διά, σιωπάω) *to remain silent*, Eur. Hel. 1551.—II. trans. *to pass over in silence*, Id. Ion 1566. Poet. *διασωπάω*, q. v.

Διασκαίρω, (διά, σκαίρω) *to bound through, dart along*, Ap. Rh.

Διασκᾰλεύω, = sq.

Διασκάλλω, (διά, σκάλλω) *to dig* or *pick out*, Plut.

Διασκανδικίζω, (διά, σκάνδιξ) strictly, *to eat nothing but herbs*, Telecl. Incert. 7. Hence in Ar. Eq. 19, *to dose with Euripides*, whose mother was said to be an *herbwoman*.

Διασκάπτω, (διά, σκάπτω) *to dig through, make a breach in*, Lys. 131, 5.

Διασκᾰριφάω, (διά, σκαριφάω) usu. as dep. mid. *διασκαριφάομαι, to scratch up, scratch about*, like hens: hence metaph. *to scratch up, ruin, destroy*, Isocr. 142 B.

Διασκᾰτώμενος, η, ον, (διά, σκώρ, σκατός) *befouled, filthy*, *ἀνανδρος καὶ ὁ. τρυφῇ*, attributed to the Epicureans by Diog. ap. Clem. Al.

Διασκεδάννῡμι, f. -σκεδάσω Att. -σκεδῶ (Soph. Ant. 287, Ar. Vesp. 229), (διά, σκεδάννυμι) *to scatter abroad*, Od.

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5, 369, and Att.: metaph. *δ. ἀγλαΐας τινί, to scatter*, i. e. *drive away* his pride, Od. 17, 244, *στρατόν, στρατιήν, to disband* an army, Hdt. 1, 77; 8, 57: later, *δ. φήμην, to spread* a report, Lat. *spargere voces*, Hdn. Pass. *to be scattered*, esp. in pf. and aor. 1, Hdt. 1, 63; 5, 15, etc.

Διασκελίζω, (*διά, σκέλος*) *to part the legs.*

Διασκεπάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά, σκεπάζω*) *to cover, conceal.*

Διασκεπτέον, verb. adj. from *διασκέπτομαι*) *one must examine*, Plat. Legg. 859 B.

Διασκεπτικός, ή, όν, cautious, considerate: from

**Διασκέπτομαι*, a pres. which supplies the fut. and aor., etc. of *διασκοπέω*, q. v.

Διασκευάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά, σκευάζω*) *to set in order, get ready*, τι, Polyb.: more usu. in pass. and mid. *to arm, equip* or *prepare one's self*, εἴς τι, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19, πρός τι, Dinarch. 99, 14; *δ. τἆλλα ὡς εἰς πλοῦν*, Thuc. 4, 38: metaph., *διασκευάσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς δικαστάς, to prepare all one's tricks* for a trial, Xen. Ath. 3, 7: but, *διασκ. τὴν οὐσίαν, to have disposed, got rid of one's* property, Dem. 845, 13. —II. *to revise* a work *for publication*, Lat. *recensere*, Diod. Hence

Διασκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*διασκευάζω*) *the reviser* of a literary work, cf. Wolf. Proleg. Hom. p. cli.

Διασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, like *σκευή, equipment, armour, dress*, Polyb.—II. *a revision* of an author's works, Gramm.

Διασκευωρέω, strengthd. for *σκευωρέω*, Ep. Plat. 316 A.

Διάσκεψις, εως, ἡ, (*διασκέπτομαι*) *examination, inquiry, consideration*, Plat. Legg. 697 C.

Διασκέω, ῶ, (*διά ἰσκέω*) *to deck out*, Ath.

Διασκηνάω or *διασκηνέω*, ῶ, (*διά, σκηνέω*) *to separate, and retire each to his tent* or *quarters* (*σκηναί*), *to take up one's quarters*, εἰς or κατὰ τόπον, Xen. An. 4, 4, 8, and 5, 29, cf. sq. Hence

Διασκηνητέον, verb. adj., *one must take up his quarters*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 14.

Διασκηνίπτω, v. *σκηνίπτω*.

Διασκηνόω, ῶ, (*διά σκηνόω*) *to pitch tents at intervals*, Ael.—II. intr.=*διασκηνάω*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 10.

Διασκηρίπτω, (*διά, σκηρίπτω*) *to prop on each side*; in genl. *to support*, Anth.

Διασκίδνημι, poet. for *-σκεδάννυμι*, Il. 5, 526, also Hdt. 2, 25.

Διασκιρτάω, ῶ, (*διά, σκιρτάω*) *to leap about* or *away*, Plut.

Διασκοπέω, ῶ, in pres. and impf.: fut. *διασκέψομαι*, (*διά, σκοπέω*) *to look through, look about, examine, consider*, Lat. *dispicere*, Hdt. 3, 38, Eur., etc.: also in mid., *διασκοπεῖσθαι πρός τι*, Thuc. 1, 59: in Ar. Thesm. 687, we have pf. pass. *διεσκέφθαι*, in pass. signf., *to be examined.*—II. *to look round one, keep watching*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3.

Διασκοπιάομαι, (*διά, σκοπιά*) dep., *to look out from a height* or *watch-tower, to spy out, bring tidings of*, τι, Il. 10, 388; 17, 252, both times in inf. *διασκοπιᾶσθαι.*

Διασκορπίζω, (*διά, σκορπίζω*) *to scatter abroad*, Polyb. Hence

Διασκορπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a scattering, dispersion*, LXX.

Διασκώπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*διά, σκώπτω*) *to jeer, jest upon*, τινά, Plut. Mid. *to jest one with another, pass jokes to and fro*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 23.

Διάσμα, ατος, τό, (*διάζομαι*) *the warp* or *thread stretched lengthways* in the loom, Call. Fr. 244.

Διασμάω, ῶ, Ion. *-σμέω*, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά, σμάω*) *to wipe out, to rinse, clean, purify*, Hdt. 2, 37.

Διασμήχω, f. *-ξω*, (*διά, σμήχω*) *to cleanse by rubbing*, etc., Ar. Nub. 1237.

Διασμίλεύω, (*διά, σμιλεύω*) *to smooth with the chisel, to polish, διεσμιλευμέναι φροντίδες, refined, subtle* theories, Alex. Tar. 1, 8.

Διασμύχω, f. *-ξω*, (*διά, σμύχω*) *to smoke* a thing: pass. *διασμυχόμενον πῦρ, a smouldering fire*, Philo. [ῡ]

Διασοβέω, ῶ, (*διά, σοβέω*) *to scare, drive away*, Plut.—II. *to agitate*, Id.

Διασοφίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, (*διά, σοφίζομαι*) dep. mid. *to act* or *speak like a sophist, to evade* or *quibble*, Ar. Av. 1619.

Διασπάβάω, ῶ, (*διά, σπαβάω*) *to squander, bring to nothing*, Plut., cf. *σπαθάω*

Διασπάρακτός, ή, όν, torn to pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1220: from

Διασπάράσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (*διά, σπαράσσω*) *to rend in sunder* or *in pieces*, Aesch. Pers. 195; and in pass., Eubul. Ἀγ. 1.

Διασπάσιμος, ον, (*διασπάω*) *separated, separable.* [σπᾶ]

Διάσπασις, εως, ἡ, (*διασπάω*) *a tearing asunder*, Theophr.

Διάσπασμα, ατος, τό, a thing torn off, severed: *a gap*, Plut.; and

Διασπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *διάσπασις*, Plut.: from

Διασπάω, ῶ, f. *-άσομαι*, Ar. Ran. 477, Eccl. 1076: aor. *-έσπασα*, but also *-εσπασάμην*, Eur. Bacch. 339, (*διά, σπάω*) *to tear asunder, part*, Lat. *divellere*, Hdt. 7, 236, Eur. Supp. 830, Ar. ll. cc., etc.: esp. in military sense, *to separate* part of an army from the rest, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 19; hence, *στράτευμα διεσπασμένον*, an army *scattered* and *in disorder*, Thuc. 6, 98, cf. 7, 44; 8, 104: *δ. τὸ σταύρωμα, to pull down, tear up* the palisade, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 10; so *δ. τὸ ἔδαφος*, Plut.: *διασπ. νόμους, to break* the laws, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 25: *δ. τὴν πόλιν, to distract* the city or state, Plat. Rep. 462 A; hence *διασπώμενος, distracted*, Lat. *negotiis distractus*, Luc.: in pass. of soldiers, *to be distributed in quarters*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9. [ᾰ]

Διασπείρω, f. *-ερῶ*, (*διά, σπείρω*) *to sow, scatter* or *spread abroad*, Hdt. 3, 13; *δ. λόγον*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 25; *τοὔνομα εἰς..*, Isocr. 103 B: *to squander*, Soph. El. 1291. Pass. *to be scattered, and wander about*, Ib. 748, Thuc. 1, 11, etc.: *to be distributed*, Id. Rep. 455 D.—II. *to separate*, Hdt. 3, 68.

Διασπεύδω, (*διά, σπεύδω*) *to work zealously*, Polyb.: in mid., Isae. ap. Harp.

†*Διάσπιλος, ον*, (*διά, σπίλος*) *very rocky*, Arr.

Διασπλεκόω, strengthd. for *σπλεκόω*, Ar. Plut. 1062.

Διασποδέω, sensu obsceno, Lat. *subagitare*, Ar. Eccl. 939.

Διασπορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*διασπείρω*) *a scattering, dispersion*: also collectively, *persons scattered* or *dispersed*, LXX, N. T.

†*Διασπορώδην*, adv. from *διασπείρω, in a scattered manner*, Clem. Al.

Διασπουδάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά, σπουδάζω*) *to be very zealous, do zealously*, Dion. H.: also in mid., Arr. Pass. *to be anxiously done* or *looked to*, Dem. 505, 8; though he also uses *διεσπουδασται* in act. signf., 681, 21.

Διασσάω, only in Att. form *διαττάω*, q. v.

Διάσσω, f. *-άξω*, Att. *διάττω* and *διάσσω, διάττω*, poet. *διαΐσσω* (q. v.), but never *διαΐττω.*

Διασσᾰδόν, adv. (*διαστῆναι*) *apart, asunder.*—II. *opposite to*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.

Διαστάζω, f. *-άξω*, (*διά, στάζω*) *to drop through*: *to leak*, Geop.

Διασταθμόομαι, (*διά, σταθμόομαι*) dep., *to measure off, settle*, Eur. Supp. 201.

†*Διασταλάσσω*, (*διά, σταλάσσω*) *to cause to trickle down, δάκρυον*, Liban.

†*Διάσταλμα, ατος, τό*, (*διαστέλλω*) *separation, division*, Clem. Al.

Διάστᾰλσις, εως, ἡ, (*διαστέλλω*) *an ordering, arranging*: *a compact treaty*, LXX.

Διαστᾰλτικός, ή, όν, (*διαστέλλω*) *fit for, skilled in distinguishing*, Gramm. Adv. *-κῶς, for a distinction.*

Διαστασιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά, στασιάζω*) *to excite to faction* (= *sedition*, Arist. Pol. —II. *to be at variance*, πρός τινα, Polyb.

Διάστασις, εως, ἡ, (*διαστῆναι*) *a standing apart, separation, division*, Hipp.: *distance, an interval, space*, Plat. Tim. 36 A.—2. *difference*, Plat. Rep. 360 E.—3. esp. *difference of opinion, feelings*, etc., *disagreement*, Lat. *dissidium*, τινὶ πρός τινα, Thuc. 6, 18.—II. *distention*, as of bodies by air, etc., Foes, Oec. Hipp.: in genl. *extension in length and breadth*, Arist. Metaph.—III. *a degenerating* in plants, Theophr.

Διαστάτικός, ή, όν, separating, causing discord, Plut. Adv. *-κῶς, separately*, Lat. *divisim*: from

Διαστατός, ή, όν, =sq.

Διάστατος, ον, (*διαστῆναι*) *severed, dismissed, disturbed*, Menand. p. 178. —II. *extended in space*, Plut.

Διασταυρόω, ῶ, (*διά, σταυρός*) *to fortify with stakes* or a *palisade*, Dio C.: and so Thuc. 6, 97, in mid. *τοὺς ἰσθμούς*: cf. *διαταφρεύω.*

Διαστείβω, (*διά, στείβω*) *to go through, cross, ναὶ θοᾷ*, Pind. Fr. 242. 4.

Διαστείχω, (*διά, στείχω*) *to go right on, straight forward*, Pind. I. 3, 27: c. acc., *to go through* or *across, πόλιν, γύαλα*, Eur. Andr. 1090, 1092: c. inf., *διέστιχε* (aor. 2) *μᾶλα νομεύειν*, Theocr. 27, 68.

Διαστέλλω, f. *-ελῶ*, (*διά, στέλλω*) *to put asunder, sever, open*, Plut.—II. metaph., *to distinguish, explain*, Plut. Euthyd. 295 D, Polit. 265 E. Mid. *to give a decision, determine*, like *διαιρέομαι*, Id. Rep. 535 B, and Polyb.—III. *to command, give orders*, τινί, Diod.: so too in mid., LXX, and N. T.

†*Διάστενος, ον*, (*διά, στενός*) *very narrow, small*, Gal.

Διάστερος, ον, (*διά, ἀστήρ*) *starred, δ. λίβυες*, Luc.

Διάστημα, ατος, τό, (*διαστῆναι*) *a distance, interval*, Hipp. Plat., etc.: esp. in music, Aristox. Hence

Διαστηματίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to make an interval*, Joseph.

Διαστηματικός, ή, όν, with intervals, opp. to *συνεχής*, in music, Aristox.

Διαστηρίζω, strengthd. for *στηρίζω*: pass. *to hold out to the end*, Hipp.

Διαστίζω, f. *-ίξω*, (*διά, στίζω*) *to distinguish by a mark, punctuate*, Arist. Rhet.: *to spot, mottle*, Nonn.

Διαστικός, ή, όν, (*διάζομαι*) *ἡ δι. sc. τέχνη, weaving.*

Διαστίλβω, (*διά, στίλβω*) *to glimmer* or *appear through*, Ar. Pac. 567.

Διάστιξις, εως, ἡ, (*διαστίζω*) *punctuation*, Gramm.

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Διαστοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, στοιβάζω) *to stuff in between*, Hdt. 1, 179.

Διαστοιχίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, στοιχίζομαι) dep. mid., *to distribute* or *apportion regularly*, Aesch. Pr. 230.

Διαστολεύς, έως, ὁ, (διαστέλλω) a surgeon's *instrument for opening sores*, etc.

Διαστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) *a drawing asunder, drawing out, prolonging*: hence *the lengthening* of a syllable, opp. to συστολή, Gramm.: in music, *a pause*.—II. *a separation, distinction*, Plut.: *an accurate account*, Polyb.

Διαστομόω, ῶ, *to open, make to gape*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διαστόμωσις, εως, ἡ, *the opening of anything closed*.

Διαστομωτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, sub. μήλη, =διαστολεύς, Galen.

Διαστρᾰτεύομαι, (διά, στρατεύομαι) dep. mid., *to serve through one's campaigns*: hence διαστρατευσάμενος, *a veteran*, Dio C.

Διαστρᾰτηγέω, ῶ, (διά, στρατηγέω) *to serve* as *general*, or (at Rome) as *praetor*, Plut.—2. *to come to the end of one's Praetorship*, Dio C.—II. trans., δ. τινύ, *to out-general* one, Polyb.: δ. πόλεμον, *to conduct* a war, Id.

Διαστρεβλόω, strengthd. for στρεβλόω, Aeschin. 85, 38.

Διάστρεμμα, ατος, τό, *a distortion, deformity*, Hipp.: from

Διαστρέφω, f. -ψω, (διά, στρέφω) *to distort, twist*: *to turn aside* or *change*, Aesch. Supp. 1017, *to pervert*, τρόπον, Eur. Pirith. 7: δ. τἀληθές, *to misrepresent* it, Dem. 1453, 13. Pass. διαστρέφεσθαι, *to be distorted* or *twisted*, of the eyes, limbs, etc., Hipp., and Plat.: but also of persons, absol. *to have one's eyes distorted, to squint*, or *to have one's neck twisted*, Ar. Eq. 175, cf. Av. 177: also, διεστραμμένος τὰ μέλη, *with one's* limbs *dislocated*, Plat. Gorg. 524 C; τοὺς πόδας, *with the feet* twisted, but in what way is dub., v. ap. Siebel. Paus. 5, 18, 1.

Διαστροβέω, ῶ, *to rush, whirl through*, ap. Plut.

Διαστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαστρέφω) *distortion*, ῥάχιος, ὀμμάτων, etc., Hipp.: in genl. *perversity, corruption*, Plut. Hence

Διάστροφος, ον, *distorted, twisted*, κόραι, Eur. Bacch. 1122: *perverted, deranged*, φρένες, Soph. Aj. 447: hence μορφὴ καὶ φρένες διάστροφοι, Aesch. Pr. 673, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 74. Adv. -φως, Sext. Emp.

Διαστρώννῡμι and διαστρωννύω, f. -στρώσω, (διά, στρώννυμι) *to spread, cover* a couch or table, Ath. 142 C.

Διαστύλιον, ου, τό, in architecture, *the space between the columns*, Lat. *intercolumnium*. [ῡ]: from

Διάστῡλος, ον, *having a space of three diameters between the columns, di-style*, Vitruv. Hence

Διαστῡλόω, ῶ, *to support with diastyle columns*, Polyb.

Διασυγχέω, strengthd. for συγχέω, Plat.

Διασυνίστημι, (διά, συνίστημι) *to set forth clearly, establish*, Diog. L.

Διασῠρίζω, f. -ίξω, (διά, συρίζω) *to blow through with a hissing noise*, LXX.

Διασυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διασύρω) *a tearing in pieces*; in rhet. *a figure of speech* expressing *mockery* and *contempt*, Longin.

Διασυρτέον, verb. adj. (from διασύρω) *one must attack with ridicule*, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Διασυρτικός, ή, όν, *fit for, given to abuse*, late: from

Διασύρω, perf. -σεσύρηκα, (διά, σύρω) *to tear in pieces, pull to pieces*, χωρία, Dem. 234, 12; hence metaph. *to worry with abuse*, Lat. *probris lacerare*, τινά, Dem. 289, 17, cf. 169, 22. [ῡ in pres., ῠ in perf.]

Διασφᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a chasm, cleft*, LXX, v. διασφάξ: and

Διάσφαγμα, ατος, τό, =διασφάξ II, Hippon. 45: from

Διασφάζω, Att. -σφάττω, f. -ξω, (διά, σφάζω) *to cut in two*: *slaughter*.

Διασφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, σφαιρίζω) *to throw about, like a ball, to toss about*, Eur. Bacch. 1136.

Διασφακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a slayer*: as adj., *slaughtering*, Anth.

Διασφᾰλίζω, strengthd. for ἀσφαλίζω, Polyb., in mid.

Διασφάλλω, strengthd. for σφάλλω. Pass. *to fail of, be disappointed of*, τινός, Aeschin. 66, 34.

Διασφάξ, άγος, ἡ, (διασφάττω) *any opening made by violence, a rent, cleft*, esp. *a rocky gorge*, through which a river runs, both in sing. and plur., Hdt. 2, 158; 3, 117, etc: strictly an adj., sub. πέτρα, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 538.—II. =αἰδοῖον γυναικεῖον, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 26, Ruhnk. Tim.

Διασφάττω, Att. for διασφάζω.

Διασφενδονάω, ῶ, (διά, σφενδονάω) *to scatter as by a sling*, Diod. Pass. *to fly in pieces*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3.

Διασφενδονίζω, (διά, σφενδονίζω) =foreg. Plut.

Διασφετερίζομαι, future -ίσομαι, strengthd. for σφετερίζομαι, Philo.

Διασφηκόω, ῶ, (διά, σφηκόω) *to lace up the waist tight, like a wasp*: hence in Pass. διεσφηκωμένος, Ar. Vesp. 1072.—2. *to compress tight around the middle, to bind tightly*, c. acc. Nonn.

Διασφηνόω, (διά, σφηνόω) *to separate* or *open by wedges*.

Διασφίγγω, f. -ίγξω, (διά, σφίγγω) *to bind tight round*, Aretae. Hence

Διάσφιγξις, εως, ἡ, *a binding tight*, Ib.

Διάσφυξις, εως, ἡ (διά, σφύζω) φλεβῶν, *the pulse*, Hipp.

Διασχημᾰτίζω, (διά, σχηματίζω,) *to form accurately, copy a model*, Plat. Tim. 50 B, and Luc. Hence

Διασχημάτισις, εως, ἡ, *a forming, moulding*.

†Διασχῐδής, ές, *cleft asunder, parted*, Ath. 488 D. From

Διασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, σχίζω) *to cleave asunder, sever*, Il. 16, 316, Od. 9, 71. Pass. *to be parted*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 13. Hence

Διασχίς, ίδος, ἡ, = διάσχισμα I., Hipp.

Διάσχῐσις, εως, ἡ, (διασχίζω) *division, splitting*, Ath.

Διάσχισμα, ατος, τό, (διασχίζω) *any thing cut off* or *through*, A. B.—II. in music, *half the* διέσις.

Διασχολέω, strengthd. for ἀσχολέω.

Διασώζω, f. -σώσω, (διά, σώζω) *to preserve through*, e. g. an illness, a battle, *bring one well through, keep safe*, Hdt. 2, 156; 7, 49, etc.: also *to keep in memory*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 22: mid. *to preserve to one's self, retain*, Id. Cyr. 4, 2, 28, etc. Pass. *to come safe through, recover*, as from illness, Id. Mem. 2, 10, 2, διασώζεσθαι εἰς.. or πρός.., *to be brought back in safety to, to come safe to* a place, Thuc. 4, 113, Xen. An. 5, 4, 5, etc. Hence

Διασωστέον, verb. adj., *one must keep safe*, Ep. Plat. 360 B.

Διασωπάομαι, f. -άσομαι, [ᾰ] dep. mid., poet. for διασιωπάω, Bockh Pind. O. 13, 130.

Διασωστής, οῦ, ὁ, (διασώζω) *one who brings one into safety, a preserver*.

Διασωστικός, ή, όν, (διασώζω) *belonging to, fitted for saving*, Max. Tyr.

Διασώχω, (διά, σώχω) *to rub to pieces*, Nic.

Διατᾰγεύω, (διά, ταγεύω) *to arrange*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 33.

Διατᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διατάσσω)=διάταξις, N. T.

Διάταγμα, ατος, τό, *an ordinance, edict*, Diod.

Διατάκτης, ου, ὁ, (διατάσσω) *a leader*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Διατάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =foreg.

Διατᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, (διά, ταλαιπωρέω) *to bear up against misery*.

Διατᾰλαντόω, ῶ, (διά, ταλαντόω) *to make to oscillate, toss about*.

Διατᾰμιεύω, (διά, ταμιεύω) *to manage, dispense*, Plat. Legg. 805 E; and in mid., Id. Criti. 111 D.

Διατάμνω, f. -ᾰμῶ, Ion. for διατέμνω, Hdt. 2, 139.

Διάταξις, εως, ἡ, (διατάσσω) *disposition, arrangement*, Plat. Tim. 53 B: esp. *the drawing up of troops, order of battle*, Hdt. 9, 26—II. *an order, a will*, Polyb.

Διατᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ταράσσω) *to throw into great confusion, confound*, Lat. *perturbare*, Plat., Xen. Hence

Διατᾰρᾰχή, ῆς, ἡ, *disturbance*, Plut.

Διάτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (διατείνω) *tension, distension*, Plat. Rep. 407 C.—2. *a stretching, straining*, as of the limbs, voice, Arist. Pol.

Διατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, τάσσω) *to arrange, ordain, establish*, c. acc. νόμον, Hes. Op. 274, Th. 74: *to set in order, draw up* an army, Hdt. 6, 112, 107: also *to draw up separately*, Id. 1, 103.—2. c. acc. et inf. *to appoint* one *to do* or *be*.., as, δ. τοὺς μὲν οἰκίας οἰκοδομέειν τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους εἶναι, Id. 1, 114. B. mid., aor. part., διαταξάμενοι, *posted in battle-order*, Ar. Vesp. 360, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 20; so too in pass. pf. διατετάχθαι, *to be in battle order, to be put at different posts*, Hdt. 7, 124, 178: c. inf. *to be ordered, appointed to do*..Id. 1, 110.—II. in mid. *to make a decree* or *will*, Plut. and Anth.

Διατᾰτικός, ή, όν, (διατείνω) *on the stretch, urgent*, Polyb.

Διαταφρεύω, (διά, ταφρεύω) *to divide, cut off* or *fortify by a ditch*, Polyb.

Διατάχους and διαταχέων, adv. for διὰ τάχους, διὰ ταχέων, as now usu. written, v. τάχος.

Διατέγγω, strengthd. for τέγγω.

Διατεθρυμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαθρύπτω, *effeminately*, Plat. Legg. 922 C.

Διατείνω, fut. -τενῶ, pf. -τέτᾰκα, perf. pass. -τέταμαι, (διατείνω) *to stretch out, stretch*, τόξον, Hdt. 3, 35, so too in mid., Id. 4, 9; τὰς χεῖρας, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4. — 2. intr. *to extend, ἐπὶ πολύ*, Arist. Eth. N.; καθ' ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα, Id. H. A.—II. δ. ὁδόν, *to accomplish* a journey, Diod: hence seemingly intrans., *to reach, arrive at*, Lat. *contendere*, εἰς or πρός.., Polyb. B. mid. *to strain one's self*, or *what is one's own*, διατείνεσθαι τὰ βέλεα, *to have their* lances *poised* and ready to throw, Hdt. 9, 18, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23, Theocr. 22, 67: hence absol., *to exert one's self, labour with might and main*, esp. in part. aor. 1, διατεινάμενος φεύγειν, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 23; and in pass., θεῖν διατεταμένους, Plat. Rep. 474 A, cf. 501 C: διατείνεσθαι πρός τι, to exert one's self for a purpose, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 9; c. inf., δ. πράττειν, Arist. Eth. N.: followed by ὡς..., ὅτι..., *to maintain stoutly* that... Plut., and Luc.—C. pass. also in medic. sense, *to be distended*.

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διατειχίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ττῶ, (διά, τειχίζω) *to cut off and fortify by a wall*, Ar. Eq. 818; in genl. *to divide as by a wall, ἡ βὶς δ. τὰ ὄμματα*, Xen. Symp. 5, 6. Hence

διατείχισιν, ον, τό, = sq., Diod.

διατείχισμα, ατος, τό, (διατειχίζω) *a wall, fence between two places*, Polyb. —2. *a place walled off*, or *fortified*, Thuc. 3, 34; 7, 36.

διατεκμαίρομαι, (διά, τεκμαίρω) dep. mid., *to mark out, appoint*, Lat. *designare*, ἔργα, Hes. Op. 396.

διατελεστέον, verb. adj. from διατελέω, *one must continue*, Clem. Al.

διατελευτάω, (διά, τελευτάω) *to bring to fulfilment*, Il. 19, 90, in tmesis.

διατελέω, f. -έσω, (διά, τελέω) *to accomplish, bring quite to an end, pass*, δ. τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζόης, Hdt. 6, 117, cf. Plat. Apol. 31 A; also δ. διὰ βίου, Id. Symp. 192 C: of actions, *to fulfil*, δ. χάριν, Eur. Heracl. 434: c. part., vel. adj., *to continue, remain* so and so, as δ. ἐόντες ἐλεύθεροι, Hdt. 7, 111, cf. 1, 32, etc.; δ. πρόθυμος, *to continue* zealous, Thuc. 6, 89; δ. ἀχίτων, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2: it may oft. best be rendered by an adv., etc., as δ. φεύγων, he runs *straight on*, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 200. Hence

διατελής, ές, *incessant, βρονταί*, Soph. O. C. 1514: *permanent, τυραννίδες*, Plat. Rep. 618 A: διὰ τέλεος or τέλους stands for the adv., Hipp.

διατέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (διά, τέμνω) *to cut through, cut in twain*, Il. 17, 522, 618, and Hdt.: *to sever, part*, Aesch. Supp. 545: *to cut up*, Hdt. 2, 41; hence in pass., διατμηθῆναι λέπαδνα, *to be cut into strips*, Ar. Eq. 768.

διατενής, ές, (διατείνω) *stretching, tending, πρός τι*, Theophr.

διατερσαίνω, strengthd. for τερσαίνω.

διατεσσάρων or διὰ τεσσάρων, ἡ, (sub. χορδῶν συμφωνία) *the fourth*, as an interval in the musical scale, cf. διαπασῶν.

†διατέταγμαι, perf. pass. from διατάσσω.

†διατέτᾰκα and -τέταμαι, perf. act. and pass. from διατείνω.

διατετᾰμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διατείνω, *with might and main, earnestly*, Arist. Eth. N.

†διατέταχθαι, perf. inf. pass. from διατάσσω, Hdt., etc.

διατετραίνω, f. Ion. -ανέω, Att. -τρᾶνῶ, or -τρήσω; aor. -έτρηνα, or -έτρησα (διά, τετραίνω) *to bore through, make a hole in, τι*, Hdt. 2, 11; 3, 12, Ar. Thesm. 18: Theophr. has διατιτραίνω, and in late prose we have διατιτρώω, with part. διατίτρας.

διατήκω, f. -ξω, (διά, τήκω) *to melt, soften by heat*, Ar. Nub. 149. Pass. *to waste away*, Plut.

διατηρέω, ῶ, (διά, τηρέω) *to watch closely*, Arist. H. A.; δ. μή..., Dem. 115, 26: δ. τάξιν, *to keep* a post *faithfully*, ap. eund. 238, 9.—II. sub. ἑαυτόν, *to keep, abstain from*, N. T. Hence

διατήρησις, εως, ἡ, *a watching, guarding, preservation*, Diod.

διατηρητικός, ή, όν, (διατηρέω) *disposed for keeping*, etc., M. Anton.

†διατί, adv. for διὰ τί, *wherefore, why*, N. T., v. διά.

διατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (διά, τίθημι) *to place separately, set, arrange, put* things *in their places*, Lat. *disponere*, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.: hence—II. *to direct, guide, manage*, Thuc. 6, 15: esp. c. adv., διατιθέναι τινὰ εὖ, κακῶς, etc., *to treat, manage* well, ill, etc., Hdt. 3, 155, Dem. 369, 13: in genl. οὕτω διατιθέναι τινά, *to dispose* one so or so, give him such or such a character, taste, etc., Isocr., cf. Wolf. Lept. 463, 17; δ. τινὰς ἀπίστως, *to make* them *not trusty*, Dem. 463, 19:—so too in pass., διατίθεμαι, *to be disposed* in a certain manner, πρός τινα, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Isocr. 161 E: *to be disposed of, treated, οὐ ῥᾳδίως διετέθη, he was not handled* gently, Thuc. 6, 57. —III. *to set forth*, of speakers, minstrels, etc., *to recite*, Plat. Charm. 162 D, Legg. 658 D: so too in mid., cf. B. 5.—B. mid., *to set forth, arrange as one likes*, esp. of merchandise, *to set out for sale, dispose of* it, Hdt. 1, 1, 194; *to dispose of one's* property *by will*, Plat. Legg. 922 C, sq., and Oratt., cf. διαθήκη.—2. in genl. *to dispose of as one likes*, τὰ σώματα, Isocr. 261 E, τὴν σχολήν, Luc.: always c. art., Schäf. Mel. p. 24, 87.—3. *to arrange, settle mutually*, δ. διαθήκην τινί, *to make a covenant with* one, Ar. Av. 439: ἔριν δ. τινί, *to settle* a quarrel *with* one, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 23: absol. *to make an agreement with, promise*, N. T. —4. *to compose, make, νόμους*, Plat. Legg. 834 A.—5. *to set forth, recite, λόγους*. Polyb.: cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 29, Heind. Plat. Charm. 162 D.—6. διατίθεσθαι ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, *to direct, let loose* one's anger against one.

διατιλάω, (διά, τιλάω) *to pass excrements*, Hipp.

διατίλλω, (διά, τίλλω) *to pluck bare*, Soph. Fr. 587. Hence

διατίλμα, ατος, τό, *a portion plucked off*, Anth.

διατιμάω, ῶ, (διά, τιμάω) *to honour highly*, Aesch. Theb. 1047: in mid., *to rate* or *estimate*, τὸ ἀδίκημα ταλάντων πεντακοσίων, Diod. S. 16, 29. Hence

διατίμησις, εως, ἡ, = τίμησις, Ath. [ῑ]

διατιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, = τιμητής, *an appraiser, valuer*.

διατινάσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, τινάσσω) *to shake asunder, shake to pieces*, Od. 5, 363, Eur. Bacch. 588, 606: in genl. *to shake violently*, κάρα δ. ἄνω κάτω, Id. I. T. 282.

διατινθαλέος, α, ον, = τινθαλέος, Ar. Vesp. 329.

διατιτραίνω and διατιτράω, f. -τρήσω, v. sub διατετραίνω.

διατιτρώσκω, (διά, τιτρώσκω) *to pierce through, wound*, Hipp.

διατλῆναι, *to endure, suffer*, v. τλῆναι.

διατμέω, (διά, ἀτμός) *to evaporate*, Hipp.

διατμήγω, aor. 1 διέτμηξα: aor. 2 διέτμᾰγον, pass. -μάγην, (διά, τμήγω) Ep. for διατέμνω, *to cut in twain, divide, sever*, Il. 21, 3: νηχόμενος διέτμαγον λαῖτμα, swimming *I cleft* the wave, Od. 7, 276, cf. 5, 409: διέτμαγεν, 3 plur. pass. for -μάγησαν, δ. ἐν φιλότητι, *they parted* friends. Il. 7, 302; but absol. in Il. 16, 354, *they were scattered abroad*.

†διατμηθῆναι and -τμηθείς, 1 aor. inf. and part. pass. of διατέμνω.

διατμίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ἀτμίζω) *to evaporate*, Arist. Meteor.

διατοιχέω, ὠ, (διά, τοῖχος) = ἀνατοιχέω, q. v., Eubul., Κατακ. 5.

διατομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cutting in two, parting*, Ael.: from

διάτομος, ον, (διατέμνω) *cut in two, equally divided*.

διατονθορύζω, strengthd. for τονθορύζω.

διατονικός, ή, όν, = sq. II.

διάτονος, ον, (διατείνω) *stretched out, on the stretch, vehement*, Theophr., *stretched across, extending through from side to side*, Vitruv.—II. in music, γένος or μέλος διάτονον, and διατονικόν, a melody *of the diatonic kind*, the simplest of the three, cf. ἐναρμονιστός and χρωματικός, and Dict. Antiqq. p. 645.

διατοξεύσιμος, ον, *that can be shot across*, δ. χώρα, a place *within bow-range* or *arrow-shot*, Plut.: from

διατοξεύω, (διά, τοξεύω) *to shoot through* or *across*.—II. in mid., *to contend in archery with...*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

διατόρευμα, ατος, τό, *graven work*, LXX.: from

διατορεύω, = sq., Philo.

διατορέω, aor. διέτορον, (διά, τορέω) *to strike through, pierce*.

διατορία, ας, ἡ, *a piercing voice*.

†διατορνεύω, strengthd. for τορνεύω, Plut., but Wytt. in ind. διατορεύειν.

διατόρος, ον, (διατορέω) *piercing*, Aesch. Pr. 76: metaph. of sound, *piercing, thrilling*, Id. Eum. 567.—II. proparox. διάτορος, ον, pass., *pierced, bored through*, Soph. O. T. 1034.

διατραγεῖν, inf. aor. of διατρώγω.

διατρᾰγῳδέω, ῶ, (διά, τραγῳδέω) *to talk in tragic style*, v. l. Dem. 232, 22.

διάτρᾰμις, ὁ, ἡ, = λισπόπτυγος, Strattis Incert. 15.

διατρᾰνόω, ῶ, strengthd. for τρανόω, *to state clearly*, Iambl.

†διατραπῆναι and -τραπείς, 2 aor. inf. and part. pass. from διατρέπω.

διατρᾰχηλίζω, (διά, τραχηλίζω) *to throw neck over crop*, Plut.; cf. διατραχ.

†διατρᾰχύνω, (διά, τραχύνω) *to roughen greatly*, in pass., Plut.

†διατρεμέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀτρεμέω) *to be quite calm*, of the sea, Arr.

διατρεπτικός, ή, όν, *fit, suited for dissuading*, Plut.: from

διατρέπω, f. -ψω, (διά, τρέπω) *to turn*, esp. of persons, *to turn* one *away* or *dissuade from* a thing, *make* him *ashamed of* it, Polyb. Pass. c. fut. mid., aor. mid., διετραπόμην, and also aor. pass. διετρά πην :—*To turn from* a thing, *be ashamed*, Hipp., and Dem. 798, 20: *to be perplexed*, Polyb.

διατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (διά, τρέφω) *to breed up, support*, Arstot. Ἀθην. 1; *to sustain continually*, in pass., Thuc. 4, 39: τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6.

διατρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι: aor. διέδρᾰμον, also διέθρεξα, Call. Lav. Pall. 23: pf. -δεδράμηκα, (διά, τρέχω) *To run through* or *over*, ἰχθύοντα κέλεσθα, ὑδωρ, Od. 3, 177; 5, 100: also freq. metaph., δ. τὰ φίλτατα, *to run through, exhaust* them, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31; δ. λόγον, *to get to the end of* it, Plat. Phaedr. 237 A.—II. intr. *to run about*, Lat. *discurrere*, Ar. Pac. 536; διατρέχοντες ἀστέρες, Ib. 838.—III. δ. εἰς..., *to come quite* to..., Hipp.

διατρέω, f. -έσω, (διά, τρέω) *to run trembling about, flee all ways*, διετρεσαν ἀλλήνδις ἄλλοι, Il. 11, 481, cf. 486.

διατρήματα, ων, τά, Aegyptian *canal-boats for carrying grain*.

διάτρησις, εως, ἡ, (διατιτράω) *a boring through: a pore*, Hipp.

διάτρητος, ον, (διατιτράω) *bored through, pierced*.

διατρῑβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a wearing away*, esp. of time, *a spending, way* or *manner of spending*, χρόνου, Soph. Fr. 380, συμποσίου, Alex. Polycl. 1: hence—2. *a pastime* (pass-time), *amusement*, Ar. Plut. 923.—3. *serious employment, labour, study*, διατριβὴν ποιεῖσθαι περί τι, Isae. 87, 36; πρός τι, Aeschin. 33, 15; ἐπί τινι, Ar. Ran. 1496:

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esp. *a discussion, argument*, Plat. Apol. 37 D: *a rhetorical essay*, Arist. Rhet. —4. *a way of life, living*, *ὁ ἐν ἀγορᾷ*, Ar. Nub. 1058: *stay, residence.*—II. in bad sense, *a waste of time, loss of time, delay*, with or without *χρόνου*, Thuc. 3, 38; 5, 82: hence *διατριβὴν πότῳ ποιεῖν*, to prolong it, Alex. Τιτθ. 1.

Διατριβικός, ή, όν, (διατριβή) *good at διατριβαί, scholastic*, Polyb. Exc. Mai. p. 395.

Διατρίβω, f. -ψω, (διά, τρίβω) *to rub between* or *against, rub away, consume*, Il. 11, 847: usu. *πρός τι: to waste, destroy*, Od. 2, 265, Theogn. 917; hence in pass., *κάκιστα διατριβῆναι, to perish utterly*, Wess. Hdt. 7, 120.—II. metaph. *ὁ. χρόνον*, Lat. *conterere tempus, to spend time*, Hdt. 1, 189, *παρά τινι*, Id. 1, 24, etc.; so too *ὁ. βίον*, Lat. *terere vitam*, both in good and bad sense.—2. but more freq. sine *χρόνου*, as if absol., *to spend, pass time, live, ἐν γυμνασίοις*, Ar. Nub. 1002, *μετ' ἀλλήλων*, Plat., etc.: hence —3. *to busy, employ one's self, ἐν ζητήσει*, Plat. Apol. 29 C, etc.; *ἐπί τινι*, Dem. 22, 25; *περί τι*, Isocr. 1 C, etc.—4. *to lose time, delay*, Il. 19, 150, Ar. Eq. 515, etc.: c. part., *λέγων ὁ., to waste time in speaking*, Isocr. 34 A; *μέλλων διατέτριφα δεῦρο, I have been always dilatory till now*, Plat. Theaet. 143 A.—5. *to maintain a discussion*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 D.—III. with another acc., *to put off, delay, thwart, hinder, χόλον, γάμον*, Il. 4, 42, Od. 20, 341: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *διατρίβειν Ἀχαιοὺς γάμον, to detain* the Greeks by a wedding, Od. 2, 204: also c. gen. rei, *μὴ διατρίβωμεν ὁδοῖο, let us* not *lose time* on the way, Od. 2, 404. [*ι*, except in *διετρίβην*.] Hence

Διάτριμμα, ατος, τό, *μηρῶν, a raw* or *sore from the skin being rubbed off*, in riding, etc., Lat. *intertrigo.*

Διατριπτικός, ή, όν, (διατρίβω) *fit for rubbing, dilatory*, Ar. Lys. 943.

Διάτριτος, ον, (διά, τρίτος) *returning every third day, tertian*, Galen.

Διάτριχα, adv.=*τρίχα, in three divisions, three ways*, Hom., though Wolf writes *διὰ τρίχα*, except. H. Hom. Cer. 86.

Διατροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (διατρέπω) *a turning away, change of sentiment:* hence *confusion of mind, agitation*, Polyb.

Διάτροπος, ον, (διά, τρόπος) *various in dispositions, τρόποις*, Eur. I. A. 560.

Διατροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (διατρέφω) *sustenance, support*, Xen. Vect. 4, 49.

Διατροχάζω, f. -άσω, of a horse, *to trot*, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.

Διατρύγιος, ον, (διά, τρύγη) *ὄρχοι*, Od. 24, 342, acc. to some, rows of vines *with corn between them*, others, better, vineyards *planted with vines ripening in succession, one after the other*, cf. Od. 7, 124, sq. [ῠ]

Διατρῠπάω, ῶ, (διά, τρυπάω) *to bore through, pierce*, Arist. H. A.

Διατρῠφάω, ῶ, strengthd. for *τρυφάω*, Plat. Legg. 695 C.

Διατρῠφέν, neut. part. aor. 2 pass. from *διαθρύπτω*, Il.

Διατρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, aor. *διέτρᾰγον*, (διά, τρώγω) *to nibble, gnaw through*, Ar. Vesp. 164, 368, etc.

Διαττάω, ῶ, Att. for *διασσάω, to sift through*, Plat. Soph. 226 B, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Διάττησις, εως, ἡ, *a sifting through*, Plut.

Δίαττος, ον, ὁ, *a sieve*, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

Διάττω or διάττω, fut. *διάξω*, Att. for *διάσσω, διαΐσσω*, q. v.

Διατῡπόω, ῶ, (διά, τυπόω) *to form, mould, fashion*, Diod.: in late authors, *to form a plan, meditate* a thing, c. aut sine *λογισμῷ*. Hence

Διατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, *a shaping, formation, shape*, Arist. H. A.—II. *a statute, canon*, etc., Eccl. [ῠ]

Διατυπωτέον, verb. adj. from *διατυπόω, one must form*, Dion. H.

Διατωθάζω, strengthd. for *τωθάζω, to sneer at*, Alciphr.

Διαυγάζω, (διά, αὐγάζω) *to glance, shine through, τινί*, Plut.: esp. *διαυγάζει*, sub. *ἥλιος* or *ἡμέρα*, day *dawns, ἅμα τῷ διαυγάζειν*, Polyb. Hence

Διαυγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *splendour bursting forth*, Plut.

Διαύγεια, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Themist.—II. *a hole to admit light*, Diod.

Διαυγέω,=διαυγάζω, Plut.

Διαύγής, ές, (διά, αὐγή) *translucent, transparent, radiant*, Call. Lav. Pall. 21, Anth., and freq. in late prose. Hence

Διαυγία, ας, ἡ,=*διαύγεια.*

Διαύγιον, ου, τό, dim. from *διαύγεια* II.

Διαυθαίρετος, ον, (δι' αὐτοῦ, αἱρέομαι) *chosen for its self.*

Διαυθεντέω, (διά, αὐθέντης) *to be certainly informed*, Sext. Emp.

Διαύλειον or *διαύλιον, ου, τό*, (διά, αὐλός) *an air on the flute in the interval of the choral song.*

Διαυλοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run the δίαυλος; return to the starting-point*, Arist. Gen. An.: and

Διαυλοδρόμης, ου, ὁ, *a runner in the δίαυλος*, Pind. P. 10, 14: and

Διαυλοδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running forwards and backwards:* from

Διαυλοδρόμος, ον, (*δίαυλος, δραμεῖν*) *running the δίαυλος*, Artemid.

Δίαυλος, ου, ὁ, (δίς, αὐλός) *a double pipe* or *channel:* hence in the race, *a double course*, where the runner (*διαυλοδρόμος*) ran to the farthest point of the *στάδιον*, turned the post there (*καμπτήρ*), and then ran back again, Soph. El. 691, Eur. El. 825: hence metaph., *διαύλου θάτερον κῶλον κάμπτειν* to run the backward course, retrace one's steps, Aesch. Ag. 344, ubi v. Blomf.: *δίαυλοι κυμάτων, ebb and flow*, rise and fall of the waves, Lat. *fluctus reciproci*, Eur. Hec. 29.—II. *a strait*, Eur. Tro. 435.—III. *a breathing hole*, Opp., cf. *αὐλών.*

Διαυλωνία, ας, ἡ, (διά, αὐλών) *a strait:* hence

Διαυλωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to pass through a strait*, Arist. Meteor.

Διαυχενίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, αὐχενίζω) dep. mid., *to hold the neck erect.*

Διαυχένιος, ον, (διά, αὐχήν) *running throughout the neck, μυελός*, Plat. Tim. 73 E.

Διαφᾰγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of *διεσθίω, to eat, bite, gnaw through*, Hdt. 3, 109.

Διαφάδην, and *διαφάνδην*, adv., *openly:* from

†Διαφαίνω, f. -φᾶνῶ, (διά, φαίνω) *to show through, make to shine through.* Pass. *διαφαίνομαι, to be seen, appear*, or *shown through*, Il. 8, 491, Hdt. 3, 24: *to glow, to be red-hot, μοχλὸς διεφαίνετο αἰνῶς*, Od. 9, 379: metaph. *to be proved, show itself*, Pind. N. 3, 123, cf. Thuc. 2, 51: *to be conspicuous among others*, Thuc. 1. 18.—II. seemingly intr., *to show light, dawn, ἡμέρα, ἠὼς διέφαινε*, Hdt. 7, 219; 8, 83: so too metaph., Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5.—2. *to be transparent*, Pind. P. 3, 78.

Διαφαιρέω, ῶ, (διά, ἀφαιρέω) *to take quite away*, LXX.

Διαφάνεια, ας, ἡ,=*διάφασις, transparency*, Plat. Phaed. 110 D.

Διαφᾰνής, ές, (διαφαίνω) *seen through, transparent, ὑάλος*, Ar. Nub. 767; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *glowing, red-hot*, Hdt. 4, 73, 75.—II. metaph., *well-known, manifest*, Soph. O. T. 754.—2. *famous, illustrious*, Plat. Rep. 600 B. Adv. -νῶς, Thuc. 2, 65.

Διαφανία, ας, ἡ, and *διάφανσις*, εως, ἡ,=*διάφασις.*

†Διαφανῶς, adv. from *διαφανής.*

Διαφαρμᾰκεύω, (διά, φαρμακεύω) *to give medicine to, τινά*, Plut.

Διάφᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (διαφαίνω) *transparency*, as, *giving a view through*, opp. to *ἔμφασις*, Theophr.

Διαφαυλίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, φαυλίζω) *to represent as thoroughly worthless*, Plat. Legg. 804 B.

Διαφαύσκω, Ion. -φώσκω, (διά, φαύσκω) *to show light through, be clear, dawn, ἅμ' ἡμέρῃ διαφωσκούσῃ*, as soon as day *began to dawn*, Hdt. 3, 86; 9, 45, cf. *διαυγάζω.*

Διαφεγγής, ές, (διά, φέγγος) *transparent, brilliant*, Luc.

Διαφερόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from *διαφέρω, differently from, otherwise than, at odds with, τινί* foll. by *ἤ*, Plat. Rep. 538 B, etc.: esp.—2. *differently from others, especially, extremely*, Thuc. 1, 38: c. gen., *διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων, above* all others, Plat. Crito 52 B.

Διαφέρω, fut. *διοίσω* and *διοίσομαι*, H. Hom. Merc. 255: aor. 1, *διήνεγκα*, Ion. *διήνεικα:* aor. 2, *διήνεγκον*, (διά, *φέρω*) *to bear through, carry over* or *across, carry from one to another*, convey, e. g. *κηρύγματα*, Eur. Supp. 382: *γλῶσσαν ὁ., to put* the tongue *in motion*, to articulate, Soph. Tr. 323, where however Herm. takes it otherwise.—2. *to carry different ways, to carry about*, Lat. *differre:* hence *to tear asunder, tear in pieces*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 10, 8: Aesch. Cho. 68: also *διαφέρειν τὴν ψῆφον, to give* their votes a *different way*, i. e. against one, Hdt. 4, 138: but also *to vote one way* or *the other, to determine by vote*, Eur. Or. 49: metaph. *to disperse, spread*, esp. reports, *διαφ. τινά, to spread* a man's fame *abroad*, Pind. P. 11, 91: hence in pass. *to be carried* or *tost different ways, hither and thither, to be driven up and down*, Lat. *huc illuc jactari*, of persons and things, Strab., Plut.: so Herm. interprets mid. in Soph. Aj. 511, v. inf. 3.—3. *to carry through, bring to an end, bring to perfection*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5: *ὁ. βίον, αἰῶνα*, Lat. *peragere vitam, to go through life*, Hdt. 3, 40, Eur. Hel. 10: and very freq. without *βίον*, as if intrans. *to live, last*, Hipp., *to continue through life*, so too in mid. *to live*, Soph. Aj. 511, but v. Herm.: hence—4. *to bear through, endure, support, sustain*, Lat. *perferre*, oft. with an adv. *βᾶστα* or *χαλεπῶς*, Lat. *facillime, graviter ferre*, Soph. O. T. 321: *to bear, endure throughout, to the end, πόλεμον*, Hdt. 1, 25.—5. *ἐράνους διαφέρειν,=διαλύσασθαι, to pay* them *up*, Lycurg. 150, 38, cf. *ἔρανος.*—II. intr. *to differ, to be different from*, c. gen., Eur. Or. 251, etc.: *to make a difference*, Lat. *differre, ἀρ' οἱ τεκόντες διαφέρουσιν ἢ τροφαί;* is it one's parents or nurture *that make the difference?* Eur. Hec. 599.—2. mostly impers. *διαφέρει, it makes a difference: πλεῖστον ὁ.*, Lat. *multum interest*, Hipp.: *οὐδὲν διαφέρει, οὐ διαφέρει, it makes* no *odds*, Lat. *nihil refert*, Plat., etc.: c. dat. pers. *διαφέρει μοι, it makes a difference* to me; *αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ τι ὁ., he has some private interest at stake*, Thuc. 3, 42: c. inf., *ἀποθανεῖ-*

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ειν, Hdt. 1, 85.—3. τὰ διαφέροντα, *points of difference*, Thuc.: but esp.: *the odds, the difference*, Lys. 187, 13, Isae. 47, 35.—4. *to be different from* a man, *to surpass, excel* him, τινός, c. inf., Thuc. 3, 39, τινὸς εἰς ἀρετήν, Plat. Apol. 35 B, τινός τινι, Thuc. 2, 39, τινὸς ἔν τινι, Isocr. 34 E: absol. *to excel, surpass*, ἐπί τινι, Isocr. 210 C: hence *to prevail, become common*, Thuc. 3, 83. B. in pass. διαφέρεσθαι, much like the intrans. usage, *to differ from, differ in opinion, be at variance with, quarrel*, in fut. mid. διοίσομαι, H. Hom. Merc. 255, *to be at variance with one another, dispute*: περί τινος, Hdt. 1, 173, τινός, τινί, and πρός τινα, Plat.: also διαφέρεσθαι γνώμῃ, Hdt. 7, 220: οἱ διαφερόμενοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, *those who are at variance with*, i. e. *contradict themselves*, Antipho: foll. by ὡς, *to differ from* another in asserting, that, and so, *to maintain* that, Dem. 1296, 24: οὐ διαφ., *I care not, it is a matter of indifference to me*, Id. 112, fin.: cf. supra II. 2. The word is not in Il. or Od.

Διαφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (διά, φεύγω) *to flee through, get away, escape*, absol., or c. acc., Hdt. 1, 10, 204, etc., and Att.: also δ. ἐκ πόνων εἰς ἀγαθά, Plat. Legg. 815 E: διαπέφευγέ με, *it slipped* me, *escaped my memory*, Lat. *fugit me*, Isocr. 80 B, cf. Plat. Meno 96 E.

Διαφευκτικός, ή, όν, (διαφεύγω) *able to escape*, Luc.

Διάφευξις, εως, ἡ, *an escaping, means of escape*, Thuc. 3, 23.

Διαφημίζω, f. -ίσω, poet. -ίξω, (διά, φημίζω) *to make known, make famous*, Arat.: also in mid. Dion. P.

†Διαφθαρέομαι, Ion. fut. mid. of διαφθείρω, Hdt. 8, 108.

Διαφθαρτικός, ή, όν, *destructive*: from

Διαφθείρω, f. -φθερῶ and Ep. -φθέρσω, Il. 13, 625; 2 perf. intr. διέφθορα, Il. 15, 128, perf. pass. διέφθαρμαι, 2 aor. pass. διεφθάρην, Hdt. (διά, φθείρω) *To destroy utterly, bring to nothing, to blot out*, Il., Hdt., and Att.: *to make away with, kill*, Hdt. 9, 88, etc.: in genl. *to spoil, harm, make worse* in any way, δ. χέρα, *to weaken, slacken* one's hand, Eur. Med. 1055: δ. βίον, *to waste* one's substance, etc.—2. in moral sense, *to lead astray, corrupt, ruin*, γνώμην τινός, Aesch. Ag. 932; δ. τοὺς νέους, Plat. Apol. 25 A, 30 B, etc.; esp. *to corrupt by bribes*, Lat. *corrumpere*, Hdt. 5, 51: δ. γυναῖκα, *to seduce* a woman, Lys. 93, 16, etc.: δ. γραμματεῖον, νόμους, *to falsify, counterfeit* them, oft. in Isocr.—3. οὐδὲν διαφθείρας τοῦ χρώματος, *to lose* nothing of one's colour, Plat. Phaed. 117 B. B. pass., c. fut. pass. διαφθαρήσομαι, and mid. διαφθαροῦμαι, Ion. διαφθαρέομαι, Hdt. 8, 108: 9, 42, v. Baehr ad loc.: (on the supposed aor. 2 mid. διαφθαρέατο, in Hdt. 8, 90, v. Buttm. Catal. voc. φθείρω.) *To be destroyed, go to ruin, perish*: esp. *to be crippled, disabled, infirm*, Hdt. 1, 34, 166, etc.: τὴν ἀκοὴν διεφθαρμένος, *deaf*, Hdt. 1, 38: τὰ σκέλεα δ. *with their* legs *broken*, Id. 8, 28: in moral sense, *to be corrupt*, N. T.: διεφθαρμένος, *rotten, corrupt*, Plat. Rep. 614 B: τὸ φρενῶν διαφθαρέν=φρενοβλάβεια, Eur. Or. 297.—II. The perf. διέφθορα, is intr., *to be deranged, mad*, Il. 15, 128; also *to be dead*, διεφθορὸς αἷμα, *putrid* blood, Hipp.: but in Att. poets also transit., as Soph. El. 306, Ar. Fr. 418, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1014, Plat. Phaed. 117 B.

†Διαφθέρσει, 3 sing. fut. ind. of διαφθείρω, Il.

Διαφθονέω, ῶ, (διά, φθονέω) *to envy*, τινί, LXX.

Διαφθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (διαφθείρω) *corruption, ruin, destruction, death*, ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ διέστειλε, Hdt. 4, 164; δ. μορφῆς, Aesch. Pr. 643, πόλεως, Thuc. 8, 86; δ. φρενῶν, *madness*.—2. in moral sense, *corruption, seduction*, τῶν νέων, Xen. Apol. 19; κριτῶν, *bribery*, Arist. Rhet.—3. *abortion*. Hipp.—4. ἰχθύσιν διαφθ. *a prey* for fishes, of a corpse, like ἁρπαγή, Soph. Aj. 1297. Hence

Διαφθορεύς, έως, ὁ, *a corrupter, seducer*, Valck. Hipp. 682.

Διαφίημι, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἀφίημι) *to dismiss, disband*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 24, etc. [On quantity, v. ἀφίημι.]

Διαφῐλονεικέω, ῶ, (διά, φιλονεικέω) *to dispute earnestly*, Arist. Org.

Διαφῐλοτῑμέομαι, (διά, φιλοτιμέομαι) dep., *to strive emulously*, Theophr.: *to rival* one, τινί, Plut.

Διαφλέγω, f. -ξω, (διά, φλέγω) *to burn through, consume*, LXX.

Διαφοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, φοιβάζω) or

Διαφοιβάω, ῶ, *to drive mad*. Pass. *to rave*, Soph. Aj. 332.

Διαφοινίσσω, strengthd. for φοινίσσω, Hipp.

Διαφοιτάω, ῶ, Ion. -τέω, f. -ήσω, (διά, φοιτάω) *to wander abroad, run about*, Hdt. 1, 60, 186; also διὰ τῆς χώρας δ., Ar. Av. 557: also *to get abroad*, as a report, Plut.

Διαφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (διαφέρω) *difference, distinction*, Thuc. 3, 10, etc.—2. *difference, variance, disagreement*, Hdt. 1, 1: also in plur., τὰς διαφορὰς διαιρέειν, καταλαμβάνειν, *to settle differences*, Hdt. 4, 23; 7, 9, 2, and so Thuc.—II. *distinction, superiority, excellence*, Plat. Tim. 23 A: hence—III. *advantage, interest, profit*, and so—2. *money*, v. διαφέρω II., διάφορος III.

Διαφορέω,=διαφέρω, *to drag about, spread*, Od. 19, 333: *to drag* or *tear away, carry off, plunder*, Hdt. 1, 88, *to ravage*, Dem. 442, 25, in pass.: also *to tear asunder, rend in pieces, destroy*, Hdt. 7, 10, 8, Eur. Bacch. 739, Ar. Av. 338, etc.: *to disperse* tumours, etc., Gal.—II. = διαφέρω I. 1, *to carry through* or *across, from one place to another*, in Pass., πρόσοδος ἀπὸ ξυμμάχων δ., Thuc. 6, 91.—III. a sense peculiar to this form is *to throw off by perspiration*, derived from the *passage* of food *through* the body, Gal.: hence διαφορητικός. Hence

Διαφόρημα, ατος, τό, *a thing divided, torn to pieces, scattered*, LXX.

Διαφόρησις, εως, ἡ, (διαφορέω) *a division, plundering*, Plut.—II. *perspiration*, Gal.—III. *perplexity*, Plut.

Διαφορητικός, ή, όν, (διαφορέω) *promoting perspiration, diaphoretic*, Gal.

Διαφορία, ας, ἡ,=διαφορά. Dion. H.

Διάφορος, ον, (διαφέρω) *different, separate, unlike*, Hdt. 2, 83; 4, 81.—2. *differing* or *disagreeing* with another, τινί, Eur. Med. 579: esp. in hostile sense, *at variance with*, Hdt. 5, 75, etc.: hence c. gen., δ. τινός, one's *adversary*, Dem. 849, 10.—II. *distinguished, superior, excellent*, Antiph. Ὁμοπατρ. 1.: hence—2. *making a difference to one, advantageous, profitable, important*, δ. ἑτέρου μᾶλλον, Thuc. 4, 3.—II. as subst., τὸ διάφορον, has every signf. of διαφορά—1. *difference*, Hdt. 2, 7: *disagreement*, Thuc. 2, 37, in plur.—2. *interest, advantage*, Hipp.—3. *expense*, Theophr. Char. 10.—4. *profit, money*, Polyb.—IV. adv. -ρως, *with a difference, variously*, Thuc. 6, 18.—2. *excellently*, Dem. 761, 26. Hence

Διαφορότης, ητος, ἡ, *difference, variety*, freq. in Plat.

Διάφραγμα, ατος, τό, *a partition wall*, Thuc. 1, 133.—II. *the muscle which divides the thorax from the stomach, the midriff*, Gal., called in older Greek φρένες, Plat. Tim. 70 A: from

Διαφράγνυμι, f. -φράξω, (διά, φράγνυμι) *to divide by a hedge* or *partition, fortify, bar*, Plut.

Διαφρᾰδής, ές, *distinct*, of sound. Adv. -έως, Hipp.: from

Διαφράζω, (διά, φράζω) *to tell, point out distinctly*, τινί τι, Il. 18, 9, Od. 6, 47, and later Ep., always in Ep. aor. διεπέφραδον.

Διαφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,=διαφράγνυμι, Hdn.

Διαφρέω, f. -φρήσω, Ar. Av. 194, Thuc. 7, 32, (διά, φρέω) *to let through, let out*. (The root is only found in compos. with διά, εἰς, ἐκ.)

Διαφρίσσω, strengthd. for φρίσσω.

Διαφροντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (διά φροντίζω) *to meditate on, attend to*, τί, Hipp.; *to think out, to devise, invent*, τὸ δρᾶμα, Ael.: absol., Epicr. Incert. 1, 22: *to take care of*, τινός, Arist. Pol.

Διάφρος, ον, (διά, ἀφρός) *all foamy*, Galen.

Διαφρουρέω, ῶ, (διά, φρουρέω) *to keep one's post*: metaph., διαπεφρουρηται βίος, Aesch. Fr. 247.

Διαφυάς, άδος, ἡ,=διαφυή, v. l. Diod.

Διαφυγγάνω,=διαφεύγω, Thuc. 7, 44.

Διαφῠγή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαφεύγω,) *a refuge, means of escape*, τινός, from a thing, Plat. Prot. 321 A.

Διαφῠή, ῆς, ἡ, (διαφύω) *any natural partition* or *break*, as *the knees* or *joints* in grasses, *the joints* in bodies, Plat. Phaed. 98 C: *a cleft, division*, as in nuts, Xen. An. 5, 4, 29.—II. *a layer* of something *running through* another, *a stratum* or *vein* of earth, stone, metal, Theophr.

Διαφῠλακτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from διαφυλάσσω, *to be watched, preserved*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43.

Διαφῠλακτικός, ή, όν, *fit for watching, preserving*, Def. Plat. 412 A: from

Διαφῠλάσσω, -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά φυλάσσω) *to watch carefully, preserve, defend*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, etc. and Att.

Διάφυξις, εως, ἡ,=διάφευξις, Plut.

Διαφῠράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (διά, φυράω,) *to knead together*. [ᾱσω]

Διαφῡσάω, ῶ, (διά, φυσάω) *to blow* or *breathe through*, Luc.—II. *to blow away*. Pass. *to be scattered to the winds, vanish away*, Plat. Phaed. 77 D, 80 D. Hence

Διαφύσησις, εως, ἡ, *a blowing through* or *away*: *evaporation* from the body, Arist. Probl. [ῡ]

†Διαφῠσῐκεύομαι, (διά, φυσικεύομαι) *to enquire into the nature of things*, Jul. ap. Gal.

Διάφῠσις, εως, ἡ, (διαφύω) *a growing through, bursting of the bud*.—II. = διαφυή, Hipp.

Διαφύσσω, f. -ξω, aor. διήφυσα, Od., (διά, ἀφύσσω) *to draw out, draw off*, as liquids, Od. 16, 110, with collat. notion of waste: but, πολλὸν, (σῦς) διήφυσε σαρκὸς ὀδόντι, he *tore asunder, ripped up* much flesh with his tusk, Od. 19, 450, cf. Il. 13, 508, and v. ἀφύσσω.

Διαφῠτεύω, (διά, φυτεύω) *to set out at regular intervals, to plant in order*, Ar. Fr. 162.

Διαφύω, the pres used only in pass διαφύομαι, (διά, φύω) *to grow through*,

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between, or *across*, Theophr.—2. *to be scattered, disperse*, Emped. 38.—B. in same signf. we have intr. aor. *διέφῦν*, *χρονος διέφυ*, Lat. *tempus intercessit*, Hdt. 1. 61, and the perf. *διαπέφῦκα*, Theophr.: but in late prose, *διαπέφυκα*, *to be grown through with, closely connected with*, *τινός*, Plut. [*ῡ*, except in pres. and impf.]

Διαφωνέω, *ῶ*, (*διά*, *φωνέω*) *to sound apart, to be dissonant, differ in tone, voice*, opp. to *συμφωνέω*, Plat. Gorg. 482 B: in genl., *to disagree*, Id. Phaed. 101 D: *διαφωνεῖ τι τῶν χρημάτων*, the accounts *disagree, are not balanced*, Polyb.: *δ. τινί*, *to disagree with* one: *to be incongruous, opposed to, ἀλλήλοις*, Arist. Pol. Pass. *διαφωνεῖται, it is disputed*, Dion. H.—II. *to breathe one's last, die*, LXX.: *to perish, be lost*, Diod. Hence

Διαφώνησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, =*διαφωνία*.

Διαφωνητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διά φωνέω*) *inclined, leading to disagreement*.

Διαφωνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *difference in sound* or *voice, discord*: hence *difference, opposition*, Plat. Legg. 689 A: opp. to *ὁμοφωνία*.

Διάφωνος, *ον*, (*διά*, *φωνή*) *discordant, different*, Diod. Adv. *-νως*.

Διαφώσκω, Ion. for *διαφαύσκω*, which is v. l. in Hdt. 3, 86.

Διαφωτίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, (*διά*, *φωτίζω*) *to enlighten*, Plut.: *βίᾳ διαφωτίσαι τόπον*, *to clear* a place, *make room* by force, Id.

Διαχάζω, (*διά*, *χάζω*) act. only in Xen. An. 4, 8, 18, Schn. in intr. sign. *to draw back, to recoil*: usu. as dep. mid. *διαχάζομαι*, f. *-άσομαι*, *to draw back, separate one's self*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31: cf. *ἀναχάζω*.

Διαχαίνω, f. *-χᾶνῶ*, (*διά*, *χαίνω*) *to gape wide, yawn*, Plut.

Διαχάλασις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a disruption, disunion* of the bones in the skull, etc., Hipp.; and

Διαχάλασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a gap, hiatus*, Dion. H.: from

Διαχᾰλάω, *ῶ*, f. *-άσω*, (*διά*, *χαλάω*) *to loosen, relax*, *τὸ σῶμα*, Epicr. Antil. 2, 19: *δ. μέλαθρα*, *to open, unbar*, Eur. I. A. 1340.—II. *to make supple by exercise*, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.—III. intr. *to be loosed, relaxed*, Hipp.

†*Διαχανεῖν*, 2 aor. inf. act. from *διαχαίνω*.

Διαχᾰράσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*διά*) *χαράσσω*) *to cut in pieces, divide*, Dion. H.: *to hew out, carve, engrave*, Plut.

Διαχᾰρίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι* Att. *-ἰοῦμαι*, (*διά*, *χαρίζομαι*) dep. mid., *to distribute as presents*, Diod.

Διαχάσκω, =*διαχαίνω*, Ar. Eq. 533.

Διαχειμάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*διά*, *χειμάζω*) *to winter, pass the winter*, Thuc. 7, 42.

Διαχειρίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, (*διά*, *χειρίζω*) *to have in hand, conduct, manage*, Plat. Gorg. 526 B, and Xen.: so too Mid. in Hipp., Polyb., etc.—II. in Mid. also, *to lay hands on, to slay*, Polyb. and N. T. Hence

Διαχείρισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *management, administration*, Thuc. 1, 97.

Διαχειρισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =foreg., Hipp.

Διαχειροτονέω *ῶ*, (*διά*, *χειροτονέω*) *to decide, choose between two* persons or things *by show of hands*, or *in genl. by open vote*, Dem. 1152, 9, and so in Mid., Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 34. Pass. *to be so elected*, Plat. Legg. 755 D: cf. *διαψηφίζομαι*.—II. later, in genl. *to choose, elect*, Joseph. Hence

Διαχειροτονία, *ας*. *ἡ*. *a decision, choice between two* persons or things, *δ. ποιεῖν*=foreg., Dem. 707, 25: *δ. διδόναι*, to put the question for decision, Aesch. 59, 13.

Διαχέω, f. *-χεύσω*, Ep. *διαχεύω*, (*διά*, *χέω*,) *to pour, scatter different ways*, Hom., only in 3 plur. aor. Ep. *διέχευαν*, of the *cutting up, dismembering* a victim, Il. 7, 316, Od. 3, 456, etc.—2. *to pour out, dissolve*: and of metals, *to soften, melt*: also *to disperse*, Hdt. 2, 150.—3. metaph., *to confound*, *τὰ βεβουλευμένα*, Hdt. 8, 57. B. Pass. *to flow through* or *out*, Hdt. 6, 119: *to be melted*, Xen.—2. *to melt away, perish, fall to pieces*, of a corpse, Hdt. 3, 16: *to be dispersed*, of humours, Hipp.—3. metaph. *to be melted with delight, much pleased*, Plat. Symp. 206 D, and Plut.: also *διακεχυμένος τρυφῇ*, Lat. *diffluens mollitie*.

Διαχλαινόω, *ῶ*, strengthd. for *χλαινόω*, Nonn.

Διαχλευάζω, strengthd. for *χλευάζω*, Dem. 1221, 26.

Διαχλιαίνω, f. *-ανῶ*, strengthd. for *χλιαίνω*, Hipp.

Διαχλιδάω, *ῶ*, strengthd. for *χλιδάω*, part. perf. *διακεχλιδώς*=*διακεχυμένος τρυφῇ*, Archipp. Incert. 3.

Διάχλωρος, *ον*, (*διά χλωρός*) *with a shade of livid green*, Philo.

Διαχόω, old regul. form for *διαχώννυμι*, only found in Hdt. 8, 97, in inf., *διαχοῦν τὸ χῶμα*, *to complete* the mound: the other tenses belong to *διαχώννυμι*.

Διαχράομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, with Dor. 3 sing. *διαχρησεῖται*, Theocr. 15, 54, dep. mid.:—I. c. dat. rei, *to use constantly* or *habitually*, *δ. ὀνόματι*, *γλώσσῃ*, *τρόπῳ ζωῆς*, etc., Hdt.: also, like Lat. *uti*, of passive states, *to meet with, suffer under, συμφορῇ μεγάλῃ*, *μόρῳ*, *ὀλέθρῳ*, Lat. *affici* morte, Hdt.—II. c. acc. pers., *to use up, destroy, slay*, Hdt. 1, 24, 100, etc., Thuc. 3, 36.

Διαχρέομαι and *διαχρέωμαι*, Ion. for *διαχράομαι*.

†*Διαχρησεῖται*, Dor. 3 sing. fut. mid. from *διαχράομαι*.

†*Διάχρηστος*, *ον*, strengthd. for *χρηστός*, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 D.

Διάχρισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an unguent* or *anointing*, Medic.; and

Διάχριστος, *ον*, *anointed*, Diosc.: from

Διαχρίω, f. *-ίσω*, (*διά*, *χρίω*) *to anoint, besmear all over*, Hipp. [*ῐ*]

Διάχρῡσος, *ον*, (*διά*, *χρυσός*) *inlaid* or *interwoven with gold*, *ἐσθῆτες*, Polyb.

Διαχρώννυμι, f. *-χρώσω*, (*διά*, *χρώννυμι*) *to paint, daub over*.

Διάχῡλος, *ον*, (*διά*, *χυλός*) *very juicy, succulent*, Arist. H. A.

Διάχῡσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διαχέω*) *a pouring forth*, Plut.: *a spreading abroad, wasting*, Theophr.: metaph. *relaxation, enjoyment*, Plat. Crat. 419 C. Hence

Διαχῡτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *able to dissolve, scatter*, Plat. Tim. 60 B: hence, *prodigal*.

Διαχώννυμι, f. *-χώσω*, = *διαχόω*, q. v.—II. *to separate by a mound*, Strab.

Διαχωρέω. *ῶ*, (*διά*, *χωρέω*) *to go asunder*, Arr.—II. *to go through*, *ὀ' ὕδατος καὶ γῆς*, Plat. Tim. 78 A: c. gen., Philostr.; *to pass through*, as excrement, Hipp.; hence impers., *κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς*, they laboured under *diarrhoea*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 20, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 268 B.—2. of coins, *to pass, be current*, Luc.—II. c. acc., *to pass, eject*, Arist. Part. An. Hence

Διαχώρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *excrement*, Strab.

Διαχώρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=foreg., Hipp.

Διαχωρητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διαχωρέω*) *easy of digestion, promoting it*, Hipp.

Διαχωρίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, perf. pass. *διακεχώρισμαι*, (*διά*, *χωρίζω*) *to separate*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7: in mid. *to separate one's self, to withdraw*, Plat. Tim 59 C. Hence

Διαχώρισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a separation*.

Διαχώρισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a cleft, interval, division*, Bast. Greg. p. 543.

Διαχωρισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*διαχώρισις*, Joseph.

Διαχωριστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διαχωρίζω*) *apt to divide* or *separate*.

Διάχωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διαχώννυμι*) *the making of a mound*, Diod.

Διαψαίρω, (*διά*, *ψαίρω*) *to wipe thoroughly*, Valck. Phoen. 1399.—II. *to blow asunder, blow away*, *πλεκτάνη καπνοῦ*, Ar. Av. 1717.

Διαψάλλω, strengthd. for *ψάλλω*, Eupol. Bapt. 1.

Διάψαλμα, used by the LXX. in the Psalms for the Hebr. *Selah*: for its various interpretations, v. Suicer in voc.

Διαψαύω, strengthened for *ψαύω*, Plut.

Διαψάω, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά*, *ψάω*) *to scratch through*.

Διαψέγω, f. *-ξω*, strengthd. for *ψέγω*, Plat. Legg. 639 A.

Διαψεύδω, (*διά*, *ψεύδω*) *to deceive utterly*, Dem. 1482, 26: so too in mid., Andoc. 6, 38. But *διαψεύδομαι* also as pass.; pf. *διέψευσμαι*: aor. *διεψεύσθην*: *to be deceived, mistaken*, Isocr. 82 A.: *τινός*, *in* a person or thing, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 27, Dem. 626, 24. Hence

Διάψευσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *deceit*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 220.

Διαψηλᾰφάω, *ῶ*, (*διά*, *ψηλαφάω*) *to handle* a thing, Lat. *pertrectare*, LXX.

Διαψηφίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι* Att. *-ιοῦμαι*, (*διά*, *ψηφίζομαι*) dep. mid.: *to vote in order with ballots* (*ψῆφοι*, *calculi*), *to give one's vote*, *περί τινος*, Plat. Legg. 937 A.—II. *to vote, decide by vote*, Lys. 175, 10. Hence

Διαψήφισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a putting to the vote, collection of the votes*, Plat. Legg. 958 A.—2. *a decision by ballot*, *δ. ποιεῖν* =foreg., Lys. 123, 18.

Διαψηφισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=foreg., Ath.

Διαψηφιστός, *ή*, *όν*, *elected by vote*, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Διαψῑθῡρίζω, *to whistle* or *hiss through*.—II. intr. *to whisper among themselves*, Polyb.

Διαψυκτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *a cooling, refreshing*, Hipp.; and

Διάψυξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a cooling*, Plut.: from

Διαψύχω, f. *-ξω*, (*διά*, *ψύχω*) *to cool, refresh*, Hipp.: *to air, to ventilate, dry and clean*, *ναῦς*, Thuc. 7, 12; so of misers bringing out their hoards, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 21, Theophr., etc.—2. *to dry up, to destroy*, Plut. Lys. 23. [*ῡ*]

Διάω,=*διάημι*, *to blow through*, Od. 5, 478; 19, 440. [*ᾰ*]

Δίβᾰμος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *βῆμα*, *βαίνω*) *two-legged*, Eur. Rhes. 215.

Δίβᾰφος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *βάπτω*) *twice-dipped, double-dyed*, esp. of purple cloth, Horace's *lanae bis murice tinctae*: *ἡ δ.*, sub. *ἐσθής*, *a robe of the rarest purple*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; cf. *δευτερουργός*.

Διβολία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δίς*, *βάλλω*)=*δίβολος χλαῖνα*, Plut.—II. *a double-edged lance, halbert*, Ar. Fr. 401.

Διβόλιον, *ου*, *τό*, = foreg. II., in Plut. Mar. 25, of a German weapon perh.=the *frames* of Tacit. Germ. 6.

Δίβολος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *βάλλω*) *twice-thrown*: *δ. χλαῖνα*, a garment *doubled*, and so *twice thrown over the body*, Lat. *duplex paenula*.—II. *two-pointed* or *edged*, Eur. Rhes. 374.

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Δίβραχυς, εια, υ, (δίς, βραχύς) *of two short syllables*, Gramm.

Δίβροχος, ον, (δίς, βρέχω) *twice soaked* or *moistened*, Diosc.: ὁ. ἔλαιον, oil *made by twice pressing*.

Διγαμέω, ῶ, (δίγαμος) *to marry a second time*, Eccl. Hence

Διγαμία, ας, ἡ, *a second marriage*, Eccl.

Δίγαμμα, τό, *the Digamma*, v. sub Γ.

†Δίγαμμον, τό, = foreg.

Δίγαμος, ον, (δίς, γαμέω) *married to two people, adulterous*, Stesich. 74. —II. *married a second time*, Eccl.

Διγενής, ές, (δίς, γένος) *of double descent*.—II. *of doubtful sex*.

†Δίγηροι, ων, οἱ, *the Digēri*, a Thracian nation, Polyb. 13, 10, 8.

Δίγληνος, ον, (δίς, γλήνη) *with two eye-balls*, Theocr. Ep. 6.

Δίγλῡφος, ον, (δίς, γλύφω) *with two-fold carving, doubly indented*.

Δίγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (δίς, γλῶσσα) *speaking two languages*, Lat. *bilinguis*, Thuc. 8, 85, cf. 4, 109: hence —2. as subst., ὁ δίγλ., *an interpreter*, Plut. — II. *double-tongued, deceitful*, LXX.

Δίγνωμος, ον, (δίς, γνώμη) *doubtful, undecided*.

Διγονία, ας, ἡ, *a twin birth* or *a second birth*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Δίγονος, ον, (δίς, *γένω) *twice-born*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.—II. *twin*; and so in genl. *double, μάσθλης δ.*, Soph. Fr. 137: δ. σώματα, *two bodies*, Eur. El. 1178: but—III. parox. δίγονος, ον, act. *bearing twice* or *twins*.

Δίγῦος, ον, poet., also δίγυιος, (δίς, γύα) *of two hides of land*.

Δίδαγμα, ατος, τό, (διδάσκω) *that which is taught, instruction*, Ar. Nub. 668.—II. *a thing which teaches, means of instruction*, Eur. Bell. 13.

Διδακτέον, verb. adj. from διδάσκω, *one must teach*, Plat. Rep. 452 A.

Διδακτήριος, ον, = sq.: τὸ διδακτήριον, *a proof*, Hipp.

Διδακτικός, ή, όν, (διδάσκω) *apt to teach, skilled in teaching*, N. T.

Διδακτός, ή, όν, also ος, ον, Plat. Eryx. 398 D (διδάσκω):—I. of things, *taught, learnt: that can be taught* or *learnt*, Pind. N. 3, 71, Plat., etc.—2. *that ought to be taught*, Soph. Tr. 64. —II. of persons, *taught, instructed*, LXX. Adv. -τῶς.

Δίδακτρον, ου, τό, in plur. *the teacher's fee*, Lat. *Minerval*.

Διδακτυλίαιος, αία, αῖον, *two fingers long* or *broad*, Gal.: from

Διδάκτῡλος, ον, (δίς, δάκτυλος) *two-fingered, two-toed*.—II. = foreg., Theophr.

Δίδαξις, εως, ἡ, (διδάσκω) *teaching, instruction*, Eur. Hec. 600: *doctrine*, Eccl.

†Δίδας, ὁ, *Didas*, an Aegyptian of Arsinoe, conqueror at the Olympic games, Paus.

Διδασκᾶλεῖον, ου, τό, *a teaching-place, school*, Soph. Fr. 779, Thuc. 7, 29.—II. in plur. = δίδακτρα, Vit. Hom. 26: from

Διδασκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (διδάσκω) *teaching, instruction*, Even. 1: *education, training*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 24: δ. ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν, to be a lesson to one, Thuc. 2, 42, 87: but in good Att. more usu. διδαχή or δίδαξις.—2. *an admonition, warning: announcement by words*, Arist. Poet. 19, 6.—II. *the preparation, rehearsing* of a chorus etc., ὁ. τῶν χορῶν, Plat. Gorg. 501 E, Plut.: also *the drama so produced, the Tetralogy acted together*, v. διδάσκω II.: hence—III. διδασκαλίαι or περὶ διδασκαλιῶν, *Catalogues of the Dramas*, their writers, dates, and success, Arist. Ap. Diog. L. Hence

Διδασκᾰλικός, ή, όν, *fit for teaching, instructive*, Plat. Crat. 388 B, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 21. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. l. c.

Διδασκάλιον, ου, τό, = δίδαγμα, *a thing taught, science, art*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 58.—II. in plur., = δίδακτρα, Plut.

Διδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, (διδάσκω) *a teacher, master*, H. Hom. Merc. 556: εἰς διδασκάλου (sc. οἶκον) φοιτᾶν, *to go to school*, oft. in Plut., Schäf. Greg. p. 45: *a dithyrambic* or *dramatic poet* was called χοροῦ διδάσκαλος, or simply διδάσκαλος, Ar. Av. 912, Ach. 628, because he himself *superintended the rehearsals and taught the actors*, (χορός): cf. χοροδιδάσκαλος and διδάσκω II.

†Διδασκαλώνδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Didascalondas*, masc. pr. n., a Cretan, Polyb. 16, 37, 3.

Διδασκῆσαι, poet. for διδάξαι, inf. aor. of sq., Hes.

Δῐδάσκω, redupl. form from root ΔΑ-, δάημι: fut. διδάξω, poet. διδασκήσω, Voss. H. Hom. Cer. 144, Hes. Op. 64, Pind. P. 4, 386: perf. δεδίδαχα. *To teach*, τινά, a person, τι, a thing, Hom., etc.: hence c. dupl. acc., ἱππόσυνας σε ἐδίδαξαν, *they taught thee riding*, Il. 23, 307, cf. Od. 8, 481: so too in Att., as Eur. Hipp. 252, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 10: also δ. τινὰ περί τινος, Ar. Nub. 382: c. acc. pers. et inf., θεοί σε διδάσκουσι ὑψαγόρην ἔμεναι, teach thee to be..., Od. 1, 384: and c. inf. alone. Ἄρτεμις δίδαξε βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, she *taught how* to shoot, Il. 5, 51: also with inf. omitted, διδάσκειν τινὰ ἵππέα (sc. εἶναι) *to teach* one *to be..., train* one *as* a horseman, Plat. Meno 94 B; so δ. τινὰ σοφόν, κακόν, Elmsl. Heracl. 575, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 C.—B. but in mid., *to have* one *taught* = διδάσκειν δι' ἑτέρου, so διδάσκεσθαί τινα ἱππέα, Plat. Meno 93 D, cf. Pors. and Herm. Med. 297, Ruhnk. Tim.: the act. is sometimes so used, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 4, and conversely the mid. simply = Act., Pind. O. 8, 77, Ar. Nub. 783.—2. in mid. like pass., *to teach one's self, learn*, Soph. Ant. 356.—C. pass. *to be taught, to learn*, c. gen., διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, *trained, skilled in war*, Il. 16, 811, cf. *δάω: also c. acc., φάρμακα πρός τινος δεδιδάχθαι, *to learn* medicine from one, Il. 11, 831, and so Hdt. 3, 81; c. inf., Hdt. 2, 69, etc.—II. διδάσκειν, like *docere fabulam*, is pecul. used of the dithyrambic and scenic poets, *who taught the actors* their parts, and superintended the whole *getting up and bringing out* of their pieces, δ. διθύραμβον, δρᾶμα, Hdt. 1, 23; 6, 21; also διδάξασθαι χορόν, Simon. 54, cf. Böttiger, *quid sit docere fabulam*, 1795 (Opusc. p. 284.)

Διδαχή, ῆς, ἡ, = δίδαξις, *teaching*, Hdt. 3, 134, Thuc., etc.: Ps.-Phoc. 83.

Δίδημι, Ep. collat. form from δέω, *to bind, fetter*, as τίθημι from *θέω: hence 3 sing. imperf. δίδη, for ἐδίδη, Il. 11, 105: Pors. would also read διδέντων, 3 plur. imperat. pres. for δεόντων, Od. 12, 54; and 3 pl. indic. διδέᾶσι occurs as v. l. for δεσμεύουσι in Xen. An 5, 8, 24. [δῐ]

†Δίδοι, pres. imper. Dor. for δίδοθι, Pind. Ol. 1, 136.

Διδοῖ, Ion. for δίδωσι, 3 sing. pres. from δίδωμι, Hom.

†Διδοῖς, Ion. for δίδως, 2 sing. pres. from δίδωμι, Hom.

†Δίδοισθα, = foreg., Il.

Διδοῦναι, Ep. for διδόναι, inf. pres. from δίδωμι, only Il. 24, 425.

Διδρήσκω, *to run away, escape*, only used in compos., e. g. ἀποδιδράσκω, διαδιδράσκω, f. -δράσομαι [ᾰ]: perf. -δέδρᾶκα: aor. 2 -ἔδρᾶν, inf. -δρᾶναι, part. -δρᾰ́ς, imperat. -δρᾶθι, subj. -δρῶ, opt. -δραίην: Ion. διδρήσκω, f. δρήσομαι, ἔδρην, etc. (N. B. not to be confounded with the regul. δράω, *to do*.)

Διδραχμιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Critias 49

Δίδραχμος, ον, (δίς, δραχμή) *of two drachms, worth two drachms, at the price of two drachms*, Arist. Oec.: ὁ. ὁπλῖται, soldiers *with pay of two drachms a day*, Thuc. 3, 17.—II. τὸ δίδραχμον, *a double drachm*; esp. in plur. *the half-shekel*, paid to the temple treasury at Jerusalem, N. T. Matth. 17, 24, cf. Exod. 38, 26.

†Διδρήσκω, Ion. for διδράσκω.

†Δίδυμα, ων, τά, and οἱ Δίδυμοι, *Didyma* or *Didymi*, a place in the vicinity of Miletus, containing a temple of Jupiter and temple and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 6, 19, Strab., etc.

†Διδυμαῖον, ου, τό, *temple of Apollo at Didymi*, Plut. Pomp. 24: from

†Διδυμαῖος, α, ον, *of Didymi, Didymēan*, Ζεύς, Nic. ap. Ath. 477 B: Ἀπόλλων, Strab.

Δῐδῡμάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (δίδυμος, ἀνήρ) *touching two* or *both the men, cattle*, Aesch. Theb. 849. [ᾰ]

Διδυμᾰτόκος, ον, Dor. for διδυματόκος, διδυμοτόκος.

Διδυμάχρους, ον, poet. for δεδυμόχροος.

Δῐδῡμάων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίδυμος) *a twin-brother*, Il.: in genl. poet for δίδυμος, usu. in dual or plur. [ᾰ]

†Διδύμεια, ων, τά, *the festival of the Didymēan Apollo*.

†Διδυμεύς, έως, ὁ, = Διδυμαῖος; Ἀπόλλων, Orph.

Διδυμεύω, (δίδυμοι) *to bear twins*, LXX.

†Διδύμη, ης, ἡ, *Didyme*, one of the Lipari islands, Thuc. 3, 88, Strab.—2. fem. pr. n., Anth., Ath.

Διδυμητόκος, ον, Ion for διδυματόκος.

†Διδυμίας, ου, ὁ, *Didymias*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 658 D.

Δίδυμνος, poet. for δίδυμος, like ὑπάλαμνος and νύννυμνος, Bockh. Pind. O. 3, 37 (63).

Διδυμογενής, ές, (δίδυμος, *γένω) *twin-born*, Eur. Hel. 206.

Διδυμόζῠγος, ον, and διδυμόζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίδυμος, ζυγόν) *with a pair of horses: twofold*, Nonn.

Διδυμόθροος, ον, (δίδυμος, θρόος) *double-voiced*, epith. of Echo, Nonn.

†Δίδυμοι, ων, οἱ, = Δίδυμα: also a spot in Argolis with a temple of Apollo, Paus.

Διδυμόκτῠπος, ον, (δίδυμος, κτύπος) *double-sounding, echoing*, Nonn.

†Δίδυμον τεῖχος, τό, (prop. *the double wall*), *Didymon Tichon*, a town of Caria, Steph. Byz. in pl. Δίδυμα τείχη, *Didyma Tiche*, a fortress of Mysia, near Cyzicus, Polyb. 5, 77, 8.

Δίδῡμος, η, ον, (and perh. ος, ον, Pind. P. 4, 371, but v. Böckh Not. Crit. p. 130), *double, twofold*, Od 19, 227, Il. 23, 641, and freq. in Att.: δ. κασίγνητος, *a twin*-brother, Pind N. 1, 56: hence δίδυμοι, *twins*, for which δίδυμα was also used, Hdt. 5, 41; 6, 52.—II. οἱ Δίδ., *Gemini, the Twins*, the constellation, Arat.—2. οἱ δ., *the testicles*, Anth. (From δύο, δίς.) [ῐ]

†Διδύμος, ου, ὁ, *Didymus*, a celebrated grammarian of Alexandria, Ath. 56 D.

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Διδυμότης, ητος, ἡ, (δίδυμος) *doubling, duality*, Plat. Phileb. 57 D.

Διδυμοτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear twins*, Hipp.: and

Διδυμοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing of twins*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Διδυμοτόκος, ον, (δίδυμοι, τίκτω) *bearing twins*, Arist. H. A.

Διδυμόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (δίδυμος, χρόα) *two coloured*, Musae.

†Διδώ, όος contd. οῦς, ἡ, *Dido*, daughter of Belus, wife of Sichaeus, and founder of Carthage acc. to Strab. p. 832.

Δίδωθι, Ep. for δίδοθι, imperat. pres. from δίδωμι, Od. 3, 380.

Δίδωμι, redupl. from the root ΔΟ–, which appears in the deriv. forms, as Lat. *do*, cf. *dedo, dido*: fut. δώσω: aor. 1 ἔδωκα: perf. δέδωκα: aor. 2 ἔδων: pf. pass. δέδομαι: aor. mid. ἐδόμην. Hom. has also 2 and 3 sing. pres. διδοῖς, διδοῖ, as if from διδόω, as have Hdt. and Hipp.: he has also in Il. 19, 270, 2 sing. δίδοισθα, as if from δίδοιμι, or acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 107, Anm. 8, n., διδοῖσθα. The following are also exclus. Homer., imperat. pres. δίδωθι, Od. 3, 380, inf. pres. διδοῦναι, Il. 24, 425, and fut. διδώσω, διδώσομεν, Od. 13, 358; 24, 314. Aor. 2 δόσκον for ἔδων is Ion.: but the imper. pres. δίδοι, as if from δίδοιμι, Pind. Ol. 1, 136, and the infin. pres. διδῶν, Theocr. 29, 9, are Dor. Hdt. also has 3 imperf. ἐδίδον 5, 94.

Orig. signf. *to give, present* (with implied notion of *giving freely, unforced*, opp. to ἀποδίδωμι), τινί τι, from Hom. downwds. the most usu. construct.: also — 2. *to be ready to give, to offer*, Il. 9, 519.—3. of the gods, *to grant, assign*, κῦδος, Hom.; but more usu. of evils, δ. ἄλγεα, ἀτας, κήδεα, etc., Hom.: later εὖ διδόναι, to give good fortune, Soph. O. T. 1081, and Eur.: so too of the laws, *to permit* or *sanction* as a *privilege*, δεδωκότων αὐτῷ τῶν νόμων, Isae. 63, 8.—4. *to devote, offer to the gods*, ἱερά, ἑκατόμβας, Hom.—5. c. acc. pers. *to give up, surrender*, ἀχέεσσί με δώσεις, Od. 19, 167, ὀδυνῆσί μιν ἔδωκεν, Il. 5, 397, Ἕκτορα κυσίν, Il. 23, 21, πυρί τινα, Ib. 183: c. inf. added, ξεῖνος γάρ οἱ ἔδωκεν...ἐς πόλεμον φορέειν, gave it him to *wear in* war, Il. 15, 532, ἔδωκε πιεῖν, *gave him* to drink, Hdt. 4, 172; also c. inf. pass., δῶκε τεύχεα θεράποντι φορῆναι, Il. 7, 149, where φέρειν would be equally good, v. Taylor Ind. in Lys. v. Infinit.: this differs from the use of the infin., infr. II.—6. esp. of parents, *to give* their daughter *to wife*, θυγατέρα ἀνδρί, Il. 6, 192, Od. 4, 7; and so of Telemachus, ἀνέρι μητέρα δώσω, Od. 2, 223; Σάμηνδε ἔδοσαν αὐτήν, *settled* her *in marriage* at Same, Od. 15, 367, cf. 17, 442; more fully, δώσω σοι χαρίτων μίαν ὀπυίειν, Il. 14, 268: in prose more usu. ἐκδίδωμι, Wess. Hdt. 5, 92.—7. but in Att. διδόναι τινά τινι, *to grant* another to one's entreaties, *pardon* him at one's request, Xen. An. 6, 4, 31, like *Romulum Marti redonare*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 33.—8. διδόναι τινί τι, *to forgive* one a thing, *remit* its punishment, Lat. *condonare alicui aliquid*, Interpp. ad Eur. Cycl. 296, Dem. 274, 1: τινί τι εἰς τὴν ψυχήν, *to put* it in one's head.—9. διδόναι ἑαυτόν τινι, *to put* one's self in his hands or power, Thuc. 2, 68, τινὶ εἰς χεῖρας, Soph. El. 1348.—10. δ. ὅρκον, opp. to λαμβάνειν, *to tender* an oath, Isae. 77, 16, v. Arist. Rhet. 1, 15.—11. δ. ψῆφον, γνώμην, *to give a vote, an opinion*, Oratt.: but for δ. διαχειροτονίαν, cf. sub voce.—12. δ. λόγον ἑαυτῷ, *to deliberate*, Hdt. 1, 97, etc.—13. δ. δίκην, v. sub δίκη.—II. in vows and prayers, c. acc. pers. et inf., *to grant, allow, bring about that...*, esp. in prayers, freq. in Hom. δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω, *grant that* he may go..., Il. 3, 322; δός με τίσασθαι, *give me to...*, Aesch. Cho. 18; but also c. dat. pers., as Soph. O. C. 1101, Phil. 316. But in this form δός is oft. omitted.—III. seemingly intr., *to give one's self up, devote one's self*, τινί, esp. ἡδονῇ, only in Att., Valck. Phoen. 21, Diatr. p. 233. —IV. the pass. occurs but once in Hom., οὐ τοι δέδοται πολεμήϊα ἔργα, deeds of war *belong* not to you, Il. 5, 428: but in Att. it is very freq.

†Διδῶν, Dor. for διδόναι, pres. inf. act. from δίδωμι, Theocr.

Δίδωρος, ον, (δίς, δῶρον) *of two hands' breadth*, dub. in Plin.

†Διδώσω, Homer. fut. for δώσω from δίδωμι, Od.

Δῖε, vocat. from δῖος, *godlike*, Hom.

Δίε, poet. for ἔδιε, imperf. from δίω, *to frighten*, Hom. [ῐ]

Διεγγύα, ας, ἡ, (διά, ἐγγύη) *surety, bail*.

Διεγγυάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐγγυάω) *to bail, to set free by giving bail*. Pass. τινά τινι, *to be bailed* by any one, *set free on* his *security*, ὀκτακοσίων ταλάντων τοῖς προξένοις δ., bailed by their Proxeni for eight hundred talents, Thuc. 3, 70; ὑπό τινος, Dem. 1358, 28.—II. *to give in pledge* or *security*, c gen. pretii, σώματα χρημάτων, Dion. H.—III. διεγγυῶντος Μενεξένου τὸν παῖδα, Πασιὼν αὐτὸν ἑπτὰ ταλάντων διεγγυήσατο, Isocr. 361 C, is explained, (in act.) *demanding security* for the boy's being produced. (in mid.) *he became security* for him in the sum, v. Interpp., and Att. Process, p. 520, sq. Hence

Διεγγυησις, εως, ἡ, *bail, security: a giving of bail*, Dem. 724, 6, v. Att. Process, p. 521.

Διεγείρω, strengthd. for ἐγείρω, *to arouse*, Hipp. Hence

Διέγερσις, εως, ἡ, *an arousing*.

Διεγερτικός, ή, όν, (διεγείρω) *exciting, stimulant*, Sext. Emp.

Διεγρόμενος, η, ον, part. aor. pass. syncop. from διεγείρω.

Διέδεξε, Ion. aor. 1 for διέδειξε from διαδείκνυμι, Hdt.

Διέδην, adv. (διΐημι) *throughout, to the end*.

Διέδρᾰμον, aor. 2 of διατρέχω, Od.

Διεδρία, ας, ἡ, (δίεδρος) *a sitting apart, disagreement*, Lat. *dissidium, dissidentia*, Arist. H. A.

Διέδριον and δίεδρον, ου, τό, (δίς, ἕδρα) *a seat for two persons*.

Δίεδρος, ον, (διά, ἕδρα) *sitting apart*, hence *unfriendly, hostile*, Lat. *dissidens*, opp. to σύνεδρος, Arist. H. A.

Διέεργον, poet. imperf. from διέργω, διείργω, Il.

Διεζευγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαζεύγνυμι, *separately, severally*.

†Διεζωσμένος, η, ον, perf. part. pass. διαζώννυμι, for wh. Suid. has διεζωμένος, Thuc. 1, 6.

Διειδής, ές, (διείδον) *transparent, clear*, Theophr.

Διεῖδον, aor. 2. inf. διῖδεῖν, διορᾶν, supplying the pres., etc.:—*to look through, discern*, τι, Ar. Nub. 168: †met., *to see through, comprehend*, (λόγος) οὐ ῥᾴδιος διῖδεῖν†, Plat. Phaed. 62 B. Pass. διειδομένη πεδίοιο, *seen through* or *across* the plain, Ap. Rh.: but the poet. fut. διεῖσομαι in Nic., is better assigned to *διειμι, to go through*. On the Homer. usage v. διαείδομαι. Cf. also δίοιδα.

†Διειλεγμαι, perf. of dep. mid. διαλέγομαι.

Διειλέω, ῶ, (διά, εἰλέω) *to unroll, open*, Plut.

Διειλημμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of διαλαμβάνω, q. v. III. 5, *distinctly, precisely*, Xen. Oec. 11, 25, ubi al. διειλημμένος.

Διειλύσσω, = διειλύω.

Διειλύω, (διά, εἰλύω) *to roll apart* or *away*. Mid. *to roll one's self out of, slip away through*, δόμοιο, Ap. Rh. 4, 35. [ῠ]

Δίειμι, fut. διεἰσομαι, (διά, εἶμι) *to go about, roam about*, Ar. Ach. 845 ; *to spread abroad*, λόγος διήει, Plut. Ant. 56: in genl. *to go away*, Theophr.—II. c. acc. *to pass through* or *throughout*, τὸν ἀέρα, Ar. Av. 1392.—2. hence, *to go through a subject* in speaking or writing, *to narrate, describe, discuss*, Plat. Crito 47 C: also δ. τῷ λόγῳ, Id. Gorg. 506 A, cf. διέξειμι.

Δίειμι, f. διέσομαι, (διά, εἰμί) *to be always*: very dub. in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24, where Dind. would read διοἰσει.

Διεῖπον, inf. διειπεῖν, poet. διαειπεῖν, fut. in use διερῶ, perf. διειρηκα, (διά, εἶπον) *to say through, tell at length, detail*, c. acc. Il. 10, 425: in genl. *to explain, declare*, Soph. O. T. 394: *to say expressly, explicitly*, Wolf. Lept. 465, 21.—II. *to speak one with another, converse*, διαειπέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν, Od. 4, 215.—III. in mid. *to fix upon*, Arist. Oec.: v. διερῶ.

Διείργω, f. -ξω, Ep. and Ion. διέργω, Ep. also διεέργω, (διά, εἴργω) *to keep asunder*, τους διέργον ἐπάλξεις, Il. 12, 424, Arist. H. A.: *to separate, part*, Hdt. 1, 180: δ. τί τινος and τι ἀπό τινος, *to separate* one from another.—2. *to keep off, ward off*, Plat Legg. 880 B.—II. seemingly intr., *to lie between*, prop. *to cut off from re turn*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 2.

†Διείρεαι, 2 sing. pres. ind. from δι είρομαι, Od. 4, 492.

†Διείρεο, 2 sing. pres. imper. from διείρομαι, Il. 1, 550.

Διείρηκα, perf. of διερῶ, διειπεῖν, *to say clearly and distinctly*, v. sub διεῖπον.

Διείρομαι, poet. for διέρομαι, *to question thoroughly, closely, strictly*, τινά and τινά τι, Hom. *inquire narrowly into*, τι, Il. 1, 550, only in pres.

Διειρω, Ion. for διερνω, *to draw through, draw across*, τὰς νεας τὸν ἰσθμόν, Valck. Hdt. 7, 24, and τί τινος, Ap. Rh., cf. διισθμιζω. [ῐ]

Διείρω, rare perf. διεἶρκα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 10, (διά, εἴρω) *to insert*, pass or draw a thing *through*, χεῖρας διὰ τῶν κανόνων, Xen. l. c.—II. *to string* or *knit together in order*. Diosc.: λόγος διειρομενος = εἰρόμενος, q. v.

Διειρωνοξενος, ον, (διά, εἴρων, ξένος) *dissembling with one's guests, treacherous under the mask of hospitality*, Ar. Pac. 623; cf. κατειρωνευομαι.

Διεισδύνω and διεισδυω, f. -δυσω, (διά, εἰσδύνω) *to penetrate, go into and through*, [ῠνω, ῡσω.]

Διέκ, before a vowel διέξ, (διά, ἐκ) *right through, through and through*, Il.: v. διά A. I. 1, cf. παρέκ.

Διεκβαίνω, (διά, ἐκβαίνω) *to go out* or *pass through*, of a river, τὰ ὄρη, Strab.

Διεκβάλλω, (διά, ἐκβάλλω) *to throw out* a thing, διά τινος, Gal., *to carry through* or *across*.—II. intr., sub. στρα-

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ὸν, *to cross, march through, χώραν*, Polyb. Hence

Διεκβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a throwing through: a passing* or *bursting through, a pass*, Polyb.: *a passage out, egress*, Dlod. S.

Διεκβόλιον, ου, τό, (διεκβάλλω) *a medicine to produce abortion*, Hipp.

Διεκδίδωμι,=διαδίδωμι, Hipp.

Διεκδικέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἐκδικέω, late.

Διεκδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (διεκδραμεῖν) *a breaking* or *passing through*.

Διέκδῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a means of escape, refuge*, Ath.: *evasion, trick*, Plut.: from

Διεκδύω, aor. διεξέδυν, (διά, ἐκδύω) *to slip through, get out, escape*, Hipp.

Διεκθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (διά, ἐκθέω) *to run, escape through*, Arist. Mund.

Διεκθορεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of sq., Opp.

Διεκθρώσκω, (διά, ἐκθρώσκω) *to leap, spring through*, τινός, Clem. Al.

Διεκκύπτω, (διά, ἐκκύπτω) *to peep out*, LXX.

Διεκλάμπω, (διά, ἐκλάμπω) *to shine through*, Heliod.

†**Διεκλανθάνομαι**, (διά, ἐκ, λανθάνομαι) *to forget utterly*, in tmesis, Qu. Sm. 13, 380, v. Sptzn. Il. Exc. 18, p. LXXXI.

Διεκλύω, (διά, ἐκλύω) *to dissolve, relax*, Gal.

Διεκμηρύομαι, dep., *to unwind*, Philo.

Διεκμυζάω, ῶ, (δία ἐκμυζάω) *to suck out*, Geop.

Διεκπαίω, (διά, ἐκπαίω) *to force one's way through, to break* or *burst through*, τινός, Philostr., τι, Dioxipp. ap. Ath. 100 E.: later, usu. in mid., Kuster Ar. Plut. 805.

Διεκπεραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (διά, ἐκπεραίνω) *to go through with, complete, bring to an end*, Soph. Fr. 572.

Διεκπεραιόω, strengthd. for περαιόω, Strab.

Διεκπεράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω and -άσω, (διά, ἐκπεράω) *to pass out through* or *between*, στήλας Ἡρακλέας, Hdt. 4, 152: *to cross, pass over*, ποταμόν, Hdt. 5, 52, cf. 3, 4; δ. ἐς χθόνα, Aesch. Pers. 485.—II. *to pass by, overlook*, Ar. Plut. 283, v. Schol.—III. *to pass through*, Plat. Tim. 63 A: also δ. τὸν βίον, Eur. Supp. 954.

Διεκπηδάω, ῶ, (διά, ἐκπηδάω) *to leap out, bound, beat, καρδία*, Aristaen.

Διεκπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, (διά, ἐκπίπτω) *to fall out, get out through*, τινός, Plut., τι, Heliod.: εἰς τόπον, Diod.

Διεκπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, aor. -έπλωσα, (διά, ἐκπλέω) *to sail out through*, τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Hdt. 7, 147; also διά τινος, Id. 4, 42: *to sail out*, Id. 4, 43.—II. in naval tactics, *to break the enemy's line by sailing through it*, so as to be able to charge their ships in flank or rear, Hdt. 6, 15, Thuc. 7, 36, cf. sq. Hence

Διέκπλοος, ον, ὁ, contr. διέκπλους, ου, *a sailing across* or *through, passage across* or *through*, Hdt. 7, 36: δ. τῶν βραχέων, through the shallows, Id. 4, 179.—2. esp. *a breaking the enemy's line* in a sea fight, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 1, 49, ubi v. Arnold, cf. foreg.

Διεκπλώω, Ion. for διεκπλέω, Hdt.

Διεκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (διά, ἐκπνέω) *to blow out*, Arist. Mund. Hence

Διεκπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a breathing out, exhalation*, Theophr.

Διεκπορεύομαι, strengthd. for ἐκπορεύομαι, Dion. H.

Διεκπτύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, ἐκπτύω) *to spit all round*, Philostr. [ῦσω]

Διέκπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (διεκπίπτω) *a falling* or *running through, escape*, Gal.

†**Διεκρέω**, (διά, ἐκρέω) *to flow out through*.

†**Διέκριθεν** for διεκρίθησαν, 3 pl. aor. ind. pass. of διακρίνω.

Διέκροος, ου, ὁ, (διεκρέω) *a channel, means of escape*, Hdt. 7, 129.

Διέκτᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a stretching out*, Clem. Al.: from

Διεκτείνω, (διά, ἐκτείνω) *to stretch out, extend*, Hipp.

Διεκτέλλω, (διά, ἐκτέλλω) *to arise, grow from*, Nic.

Διεκτέμνω, strengthd. for ἐκτέμνω, Joseph.

†**Διεκτρέχω**, (διά, ἐκτρέχω) *to run through, to traverse*, Philo.

Διεκφαίνομαι, strengthd. for ἐκφαίνομαι.

Διεκφέρω, strengthd. for ἐκφέρω.

Διεκφεύγω, strengthd. for ἐκφεύγω, Ap. Rh., in tmesis.

Διεκχέω, strengthd. for ἐκχέω, Aretae.

Διέλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (διελαύνω) *a driving through*, ἦλον, Plut.—II. *a charge* or *exercise of cavalry*, like διΐππασία, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 4: from

Διελαύνω, fut. διελάσω, Att. διελῶ, aor. 1 διήλᾶσα, (διά, ἐλαύνω) *to drive through* or *across*, ἵππους τάφροιο, Il. 10, 564; *to thrust through*, ἔγχος λαπάρης, Il. 16, 318, cf. Hdt. 4, 72.—II. intr. *to drive, ride through, charge as cavalry*, sub. ἵππον, ὄχον, etc., Xen. Hipparch. 3, 6 and 11.—2. ἡμέρα διήλασε, *day broke*, Eur. Heracl. 788.

†**Διελέγην** 2 aor. pass. of dep. διαλέγομαι, Arist.

Διελέγχω, strengthd. for ἐλέγχω, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, etc.

†**Διελέχθην** 1 aor. pass. of dep. mid. διαλέγομαι.

Διελθεῖν, inf. aor. of διέρχομαι; Ep. διελθέμεν, Hom.

†**Διελθέμεν** v. foreg.

Διελίνύω, strengthd. for ἑλινύω, Hipp.

Διελίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἑλίσσω) *to unfold, expose*, Plut.

Διελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διελκύω) *a dragging about*, Dion. H.

Διελκυστίνδα, adv., with παίζειν or παιδιά, a game *at pulling and tearing*, like our boys' game of *French and English*, Poll. 9, 112: also, διὰ γραμμῆς παίζειν, Plat. Theaet. 181 A: from

Διέλκύω,=sq., Ar. Plut. 1036, Plat. Rep. 440 A. [ῠ]

Διέλκω, (διά, ἕλκω) *to tear asunder, pull away* or *through*: of time, *to protract*, Polyb.: with βίον, Plut.=διάγω, and so perh. without it, Ar. Pac. 1131, though there it may mean *to quaff, drink off*, v. Interpp. ad l.

†**Διέλοντο** 3 pl. 2 aor. mid. of διαιρέω, Hes.

†**Διελών** 2 aor. part. act. of διαιρέω.

Δι' ΕΜΑΙ, *to speed, press on*, ἵπποι πεδίοιο δίενται, *speed* over the plain, Il. 23, 475, cf. 12, 304. (From an obsol. δίημι, still found in ἐνδίημι, akin to δίω and διώκω.) [ῑ]

Διεμβάλλω, (διά, ἐμβάλλω) *to put through*, LXX.

Διεμμένω, f. -μενῶ, (διά, ἐμμένω) *to last throughout*, Theophr.

Διέμπιλος, ον, (διά, ἐν, πῖλος) *well capped* or *hatted*, Luc.

Διεμπίμπλημι, (διά, ἐμπίμπλημι) *to fill completely*, LXX.

Διεμπίπτω, strengthd. for ἐμπίπτω, Polyb.

Διεμπολάω, ῶ, (διά, ἐμπολάω) *to make merchandise of, sell, dispose of*, Lat. *divendere*, Eur. Bacch. 512; ἐμπορικὰ πράγματα δ., *to deal in* merchandise, Ar. Ach. 973.—II. *to betray*, Soph. Phil. 579.

†**Διέμπορος**, ον, ὁ, *Diemporus*, a Boeotarch, Thuc. 2, 2.

Διεμφαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (διά, ἐμφαίνω) *to show through*, Luc.

Διενέγκαι, Ion. -ενεῖκαι, inf. aor. 1 of διαφέρω: διενεγχθῆναι, pass. of same

Διενειλέω, (διά, ἐνειλέω) *to involve, make intricate*, λόγος διενειλημένος, Luc.

Διενεργέω, strengthd. for ἐνεργέω.

Διενθυμέομαι, (διά, ἐνθυμέομαι) *to consider, reflect*, Eccl.

Διενιαυτίζω, (διά, ἐνιαυτίζω) *to live out the year*, Hdt. 4, 7.

Διενίσταμαι, f. -στήσομαι, (διά, ἐνίσταμαι) *to maintain, assert*, Lob. Phryn. 154.

Δίενος, ον, (διά, ἔνος) *two-year-old*, Lat. *biennis*, Theophr.

Διενοχλέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἐνοχλέω, c. dat. Philo.

Δίενται, 3 pl. from δίεμαι, Il. [ῑ]

Διεντέρευμα, ατος, τό, (διά, ἔντερον) *a looking through entrails*, com. word for *sharp-sightedness*, coined by Ar. Nub. 166.

Διέξ, v. διέκ.

Διεξάγω, (διά, ἐξάγω) *to bring to an end*, Polyb.: *to manage, conduct*, Id.—II. *to pass time, live*, Id. [ᾰ] Hence

Διεξαγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *the transaction of business*, Polyb.—II. *a way of living*, Sext. Emp.

Διεξαιρέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἐξαιρέω, Dem. Phal.

Διεξᾶΐσσω, contr. διεξᾴσσω, Att. διεξάττω, f. -ᾰξω, *to rush* or *spring forth*, Theocr. 13, 23.

Διεξανθίζω, (διά, ἐξανθίζω) *to variegate with flowers*, Eubul. Steph. 4.

Διεξατμίζω, strengthd. for ἐξατμίζω, Hipp.

Διέξειμι, (διά, ἔξειμι) *to go out*, Il. 6, 393.—II. *to go through, pass through*, a country, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 39: also δι' Εὐρώπης, Id. 2, 36, etc.: also c. gen., 12, 25.—2. *to go through* in counting or telling, Hdt. 7, 77, 238, and Plat., cf. δίειμι and διέρχομαι.

Διεξέλᾶσις, εως, ἡ,=διέλασις, Plut.: from

Διεξελαύνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, (διά, ἐξελαύνω) *to drive, ride, march through* or *across* (sub. ἵππον, στρατόν, etc.), c. acc. loci, e. g. τὴν χώρην, τὰς πύλας, Hdt. 3, 11; 5, 52, etc.: also κατά τι, 3, 86, παρά τι, 7, 100.

Διεξελέγχω, strengthd. for ἐξελέγχω, Luc.

Διεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (διεξέρχομαι) =διέξοδος.

Διεξελίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἐξελίσσω) *to unroll, untie*, Hdt. 4, 67.

Διεξεργάζομαι, (διά, ἐξεργάζομαι) dep., *to complete*, Plat. Legg. 798 D.—II. *to make away with*, Dion H.

Διεξερέομαι, (διά, ἐξερέομαι) *to question closely*, τινά τι, Il. 10, 432.

Διεξερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐξερευνάω) *to search out, examine, survey closely*, Bockh Pind. N. 3, 24 (41), and Plat.

Διεξερπύζω.=sq., Arist. Mund.

Διεξέρπω, (διά, ἐξέρπω) *to creep* or *peep out*, Arist. Mund. 6, 20.

Διεξέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (διά, ἐξέρχομαι)=διέξειμι, *to go through, pass through*, τὴν χωρην, Hdt. 5, 29, etc.—2. *to go through, get to the end of*, τὴν ὁδόν, Plat. Legg. 822 A, τὴν δίκην, Ib. 856 A: so δ. πόνους, Lat. *exhaurire labores*, Soph. Phil. 1419:

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also c. part., *ὁ. πωλέων, to be done* selling, Hdt. 1, 196.—3. *to go through in order, διὰ τῶν δέκα*, Hdt. 5, 92, 3. —4. *to go through in words, set forth*, Hdt. 7, 18, Plat. Legg. 893 A: also *περί τινος*, Philo.—II. intr. *to be past, gone by*, of time, Hdt. 2, 52, cf. Buttm. Ind. in Dem. Mid., Bremi Dem. Olynth. 2, 5.

Διεξετάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω.

Διεξηγέομαι, strengthd. for ἐξηγέομαι, dub. in Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 12.

Διείημι, (*διά, ἐίημι*) *to send forth through, to let go through*, c. acc. or *διά τινος*, Hdt. 1, 207; 5, 29.—II. intr., sub. *αὐτόν*, of a river, *to empty itself, ἐς θάλασσαν*, Thuc. 2, 102, cf. *ἐξίημι*.

Διεξικνέομαι, (*διά, ἐξικνέομαι*) dep., *to arrive at*, Polyb.

†Διεξιππάζομαι, (*διά, ἐξιππάζομαι*) *to ride forth through*, Polyaen.

†Διεξιστορέω, ῶ, (*διά, ἐξιστορέω*) *to narrate at length, fully*, Joseph.

†Διεξιτέον, verb. adj. of *διέξειμι, one must go through*, Plat. Tim. 44 D.

†Διεξιών, pres. part. of *διέξειμι*.

Διεξοδεύω, (*διά, ἐξοδεύω*) *to have a way out, escape*, Hipp.—II. c. acc., *to go through, λόγον*, Sext. Emp.

Διεξοδικός, ή, όν, *fit for going through; ἱστορία, copious* narrative, Plut.: *τὸ διεξοδικόν, the vent*, Arist. H. A. Adv. *-ῶς*. From

Διέξοδος, ου, ἡ, *a way through* or *out, passage*, Hdt. 1, 199, etc.: *the sun's orbit*, Id. 2, 24.—2. *a way out*, and so *issue, event, βουλευμάτων*, Id. 3, 156: *an end*, Polyb.—II. *a detailed narrative, story*, Plat. Prot. 326 A: *κατὰ διέξοδον*, in *detail*, Gal.—III. *a military evolution, ὁ. τακτικαί*, Plat. Legg. 813 E.

†Διεξοίγνυμι, (*διά, ἐξοίγνυμι*) *to open entirely, to lay wide open*, c. acc. Qu. Sm. 13, 41.

Διεξοιδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά, ἐξοιδέω*) *to swell out*, Philostr.

Διεξουρέω, strengthd. for ἐξουρέω, Hipp.

Διεξϋφαίνω, (*διά, ἐξυφαίνω*) *to weave to the end, finish the web*, Plut.

Διεορτάζω, (*διά, ἑορτάζω*) *to keep the feast throughout, end it*, Thuc. 8, 9.

Διεπέφριδε, Ep. aor. 2. of *διαφρίζω*, Hom.

Διεπιφώσκω, strengthd. for ἐπιφώσκω, Dion. H.

Διέπρᾰθον, διεπρᾰθόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of *διαπέρθω*, Hom.

Διέπρατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of *διαπέταμαι*, Hom.

Διέπω, f. *-ψω*, (*διά, ἔπω*) *to manage* an affair, *sway, order, arrange, τὸ πλεῖον πολέμοιο*, Il. 1, 165, *στρατόν*, Il. 2, 207, *ἀνέρας σκηπανίῳ, to drive* the men *about* with his staff, *drive* them *aside*, Il. 24, 247; also in Hdt., but rare in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 931.

Διέρᾶμα, ατος, τό, *a funnel* or *strainer*, Plut.: from

Διερύω, (*διά, ἐρύω*) *to pour through, strain through*, Plut.

Διεργάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (*διά, ἐργάζομαι*) dep. mid., *to work at, γῆν ὁ., to cultivate* it, Theophr.—II. *to do for, destroy, ruin, kill*, Lat. *conficere*, Hdt. 1, 213, etc.: also perf. in pass. signf., *διέργαστο τὰ πράγματα, actum erat de rebus*, Hdt. 7, 10, 3: and so in aor., Eur. Heracl. 174.

Διέργω, Ep. and Ion. for *διείργω*, Il.

Διερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, Polyb. Hence

Διερέθισμα, ατος, τό, *vehement excitement*, App.

Διερείδω, f. *-σω*, (*διά, ἐρείδω*) *to prop up*, Plut.—B. mid. *to lean upon, τινί*, Eur. Hec. 66: though Ar. Eccl. 150 has it also c. acc., *σχῆμα βακτηρίᾳ ὁ.*: but—2. *διερείδεσθαι περί τινος, to push against one another*, i. e. *struggle for a thing*, Polyb.

Διερέσσω, f. *διερέσω*, aor. *διήρεσα*, poet. *διήρεσσα*, (*διά, ἐρέσσω*) *to row about, χερσὶ ὁ.*, to swim, Od. 14, 351: in genl. *to swing about, τὰς χέρας*, Eur. Tro. 1258.

Διερευνάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά, ἐρευνάω*) *to search through, examine closely, investigate*, Plat. Theaet. 168 E, in pass.; Phaed. 78 A, in mid. Hence

Διερευνητέον, verb. adj., *one must trace out*, Plat. Soph. 260 E.

Διερευνητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a scout* or *vidette*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2.

Διερίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*διά, ἐρίζω*) *to strive with one another*, Epigr. ap. Gell. mid. *to contend with*, τινί, Plut.

Διερμήνευσις, εως, ἡ, (*διερμηνεύω*) *an interpretation*, Plat. Tim. 19 C.

Διερμηνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *an interpreter*, Byzant.: from

Διερμηνεύω, (*διά, ἑρμηνεύω*) *to interpret, expound*, LXX.

†Διέρομαι, (*διά, ἕρομαι*) in pres. occurs only in Ep. form *διείρομαι*, q. v.; besides this only aor. (*διηρόμην*), inf. *διερέσθαι*, Plat. Phil. 42 E. cf. *ἔρομαι* and Buttm. Catal. s. v. *ἔρομαι*.

ΔΙΕΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *moist, wet, fresh, juicy*: strictly of plants: and so metaph. of men, *fresh, quick, strong, active, διερῷ ποδί*, Lat. *liquido pede*, Od. 9, 43: *διερὸς βροτός*, not *living*, merely, but also *lifelike*, Od. 6, 201, where however others *δυερός*.—II. after Hom. the notion of *wet, liquid*, prevailed: *αἷμα*, Aesch. Eum. 263; *τὸ ὁ.*, opp. to *ξηρόν*, Anaxag. 6; of the air, opp. to *λαμπρός*. Hipp. 290, 16: of birds, which *float* through the air, Ar. Nub. 337, cf. *ἀερονηχὴς: ὁ. μέλεα*, of the nightingale's notes, Lat. *liquidae voces*, Id. Av. 213. (Akin to *διαίνω*.)

Διερπύζω, = sq., Opp.

Διέρπω, f. *-ψω*, (*διά, ἕρπω*) *to creep* or *pass through, πῦρ*, Soph. Ant. 265.

Διερριμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *διαῤῥίπτω, in a scattered*, i. e. *careless way*, Polyb.

Διέῤῥωγα, perf. of *διαῤῥήγνυμι*.

†Διέρσας, aor. part. from *διείρω*, Hipp.

Διέρυθρος, ον, (*διά, ἐρυθρός*) *shot with red*, like *διάλευκος*, etc., Diosc.

Διερύκω, f. *-ξω*, (*διά, ἐρύκω*) *to keep off*, Arat.: *to keep apart, pacify*, Plut. [*ῠ*]

Διέρχομαι, fut. *διελεύσομαι*, aor. *διῆλθον*, (*διά, ἔρχομαι*) dep. mid.: *to go through* or *across, traverse, pass through*, c. gen., Il. 20, 263; more freq. c. acc., as *ὁ. πῶϋ, ἄστυ*, Il. 3, 198; 6, 392, and so Hdt., etc.: *ὁ. βίον*, Plat., etc.—2. *to come to the end, arrive at, βίου τέλος*, Pind. I. 4, 7 (3, 23.)—II. intr. *to pass*, as time, *διελθόντος χρόνου*, Hdt. 1, 8: *to go abroad, prevail, λόγος*, Thuc. 6, 46.—III. *to go through, tell all through, λόγον*, Pind. N. 4, 117, *χρησμόν*, Aesch. Pr. 874, and Plat., cf. *διέξειμι*.

Διερῶ, fut., and *διείρηκα*, perf. of *διεῖπον*, hence *διείρηκεν ὁ νόμος*, the law *says expressly*, Wolf. Lept. p. 303.

Διερωτάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά, ἐρωτάω*) *to cross-question*, Plat. Apol. 22 B, etc.

Δίες, οἱ, rare plur. of Ζεύς, Plut.

Διέσθαι, inf. pass. from *δίεμαι*, Il.: more usu. in act. signf. as mid. of *δίω*, Hom. [*ῐ*]

Διεσθίω, f. *διέδομαι*, (*διά, ἐσθίω*) *to eat through, τι*, Hdt. 3, 109: *to consume, corrode*, Plut.

Διεσιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*δίεσις* III.) *consisting of demi-semitones*.

Δίεσις, εως, ἡ, (*διΐημι*) *a passing through one, discharge*, esp. of a liquid, Hipp.—II. *a moistening, soaking*, Diosc.—III. an interval in music, *a quartertone*; taken by Arist. Org. *for the least subdivision, the unit* in musical tones, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 644.

Διεσκεμμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of *-σκέπτομαι, prudently*, Xen. Oec. 7, 18.

Διεσπασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of *διασπάω, intermittedly*, Hipp.

Διεσπουδασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of *διασπουδάζω, diligently* Dion. H.

†Διεσπούδασται, v. *διασπουδάζω*.

Διέσσῡτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of *διασεύω*, Hom.

Διεστραμμένως, adv. from perf. pass. part. of *διαστρέφω, perversely*, LXX.

Διεσφαλμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of *διασφάλλω, ill, wrongly*, Epict.

†Διεσφηκωμένος, perf. pass. part. from *διασφηκόω*, Ar. Vesp. 1072.

Διετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*διετής*) *a space of two years*, LXX.

Διέτηρος, ον, = sq., Welcker Syll. Ep. 183, 21.

Διετής, ές, or *διέτης*, for the Gramm. differ, (*διά, ἔτος*) *of* or *for two years, χρόνος*, Hdt. 2, 2: *two years old*: *διετές, τό*, Lat. *biennium*, hence *ἐπὶ ὁ. up to two years*, ap. Dem. 1135, 4.—II. (*διετίζω*) *lasting through the year*, Lat. *perennis*.

Διετήσιος, ον, = foreg. II., *θυσίαι*, Thuc. 2, 38.

Διετία, ας, ἡ, = *διετηρίς*, N. T.

Διετίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*διά ἔτος*) *to continue quite through* or *over the year*, of wasps, Arist. H. A.: of plants, *to live through the winter*, Lat. *perennare*, Theophr.

Διέτμαγεν, Ep. for *διετμάγησαν*, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from *διατμήγω, διατέμνω*, Il.: *διέτμαγον*, 1 sing. aor. act., Od.

Διευεργετέω, ῶ, (*διά, εὐεργετέω*) *to be a firm friend to, τινά*.

Διευθετέω, ῶ, strengthd. for *εὐθετέω*. Hence

Διευθέτησις, εως, ἡ, *good order*.

Διευθυμέω, strengthd. for *εὐθυμέω*.

Διευθυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*διευθύνω*) *a pilot, governor*.

Διευθύνω, f. *-ῦνῶ*, (*διά, εὐθύνω*) *to direct, set right, amend*, Luc.

Διευκρῐνέω, ῶ, (*διά, εὐκρινέω*) *to separate accurately, arrange carefully in order*, Xen. Oec. 8, 6, in Pass.—II. *to examine subtly, analyse, explain*, Polyb.: but in earlier writers this signf. only in mid., as Plat. Parm. 135 B, Dem. 818, 13. Hence

Διευκρίνησις, εως, ἡ, *separation, discussion*. [*ῐ*]

Διευλᾰβέομαι, (*διά, εὐλαβέομαι*) dep. *to take good heed, beware of, be shy of*, c. acc., Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Legg. 797 A; c. gen., Legg. 843 E. Hence

Διευλαβητέον, verb. adj. *one must take heed of, ταῦτα*, Plat. Rep. 536 A.

Διευνάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*, (*διά, εὐνάω*) *to lay asleep, βίοτον*, Eur. Hipp. 1377.

Διευπραγέω, ῶ, (*διά, εὐπραγέω*) *to continue fortunate*, Joseph.

Διευριπίζω, (*διά, εὐριπος*) *to be constantly changing like the tide of the Euripus*, Arist. Probl. 25, 22, but rejected by Dind.

Διευρύνω, f. *-ῦνῶ*, (*διά, εὐρύνω*) *to dilate, widen*, Hipp.

Διευστοχέω, ῶ, strengthd. for *εὐστοχέω*, dub. l. Dion. H.

Διευσχημονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*διά, εὐσχημονέω*) *to preserve decorum*, Plut.

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Διευτελίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, εὐτελίζω) *to hold very cheap*, Ael.

Διευτονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, εὐτονέω) *to retain one's energies*, Theophr.

Διευτυχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, εὐτυχέω) *to continue prosperous*, Dem. 1040, 5; περί τι, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 531 D

†Διευτυχίδας, ου, ὁ, *Dieutychidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 2.

†Διεύχης, ους, ὁ, *Dieuches*, a physician, Gal.

†Διευχίδας, α and ου, ὁ, *Dieuchidas*, an historian of Megara, Ath. 262 E.

†Διεφθάρατο, 3 pl. plpf. pass. of διαφθείρω, in Hdt. 8, 90, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 256 n. and διέφθαρτο, 3 sing. plpf. pass. of διαφθείρω, Hdt. 1, 24.

†Διέφθορα, 2 perf. act. of διαφθείρω, Hom.

Διεφθος, ον, (διέψω) *well boiled*: in genl. *boiled*, opp. to ὀπτός, Hipp.

Διεχής, ές, (διέχω) *separate*, opp. to συνεχής, Plat.

Διεγθρεύω, strengthd. for ἐχθρεύω, τινί, Dion. H.

Διέχω, f. διέξω, (διά, ἔχω) *to go quite through, διὰ τοῦ ἀντικρὺ διέσχε*, the arrow *held on* right through, Il. 5, 100; so too δι' ὤμου ἔγχος ἔσχεν, Il. 13, 520: *to stretch across, reach, ἐς.*, Hdt. 4, 42; 7, 122: hence may be traced—the prose signf. *to divide, keep apart*, Lat. *distinere*, ὁ ποταμὸς δ. τὰ ὄρεθρα, Hdt. 9, 51.—2. *to hold fast*.—II. intrans., *to stand apart, be separated, distant*, Theogn. 970, Xen. etc: hence δ. πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thuc. 2, 81; ἀλλήλων, Xen. An. 1, 10, 4; διέχοντες ἦσαν, they marched *with spaces between man and man*, Thuc. 3, 22.

Διεψυσμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαψεύδομαι, *falsely*, Strab.

Διέψω, f. διεψήσω, (διά, ἕψω) *to boil through, burn*, Hipp.

Δι'ΖΗΜΑΙ, dep. mid. *to seek out, look for* among many, Hom. and Hdt.: *to seek after, try for* a thing: ἄλλους δ. *to seek* friends for aid, Od. 16, 239, ἕκαστος μνώσθω ἑέδνοισιν διζήμενος, each *rival* strive with wedding gifts, Od. 16, 391; νόστον ἑταίροισιν διζήμενος ἠδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ, *devising means* for a return, Od. 23, 253.—II. *to seek out, seek the meaning of*, τὸ μαντήϊον, Hdt. 7, 142.—III. c. inf., *to demand, require that*.., Hdt. 7, 103. Cf. δίζω. δι-φάω.—The word is Ep. and Ion., once occurring in Trag., Aesch. Supp. 821; and is one of the few in μι, which retain η in the pass. Hence

Διζήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *seeking out*, Nonn.

Δίζησις, εως, ἡ, *inquiry*, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 237 A.

†Δίζομαι, =δίζημαι, Lob. ad Soph. Aj. p. 180, v. δίζω.

Διζυγία, ας, ἡ, *a double yoke of draught-cattle*, Geop.: from

Δίζυγος, ον, (δίς, ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν) *doubly-yoked, double*, Anth.

Δίζυξ, ζυγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Il.

Δι'ΖΩ, *to be in doubt, at a loss*, δίζε, ἠὲ μάχοιτο, ἢ ὁμοκλήσειε, Il. 16, 713, so δίζω ἢ σε θεὸν μαντεύσομαι, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 65: akin to δίζημαι. as we say *to be to seek* in a thing: later, the mid. δίζομαι is actually used for δίζημαι, e. g. Ep. Adesp. 305, 2.

Δίζωος, ον, (δίς, ζωή) *amphibious*.—II. φὼρ δίζωος, epith. of Sisyphus, who returned from Hades, Dosiad. in Anth., cf. Theogn. 702, sqq.

Διηβολία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for διαβολία.

Διήγαγον, aor. 2. of διάγω, Od.

Διηγέομαι, (διά, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid. *to set out in detail, describe, narrate*, Ar. Av. 198, Thuc. etc: the perf. pass. διηγῆσθαι, in pass. signf., Luc. Hence

Διήγημα, ατος, τό, *a narrative*, δ. ἀνωφελές, an idle *tale*, Polyb.

Διηγηματικός, ή, όν, (διηγέομαι) *belonging to narrative, μίμησις δ.*, imitation *by means of description*, Arist. Poet. Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L.

Διηγημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from διήγημα, Strab.

Διήγησις, εως, ἡ (διηγέομαι) *narration*, Plat. etc.: in rhet., *the statement of the case*, Arist. Rhet.

Διηγητικός, ή, όν, (διηγέομαι) *inclined to narrative, anecdotes*, or in genl. *to talking*, Arist. Eth. N.

†Διήγυλις, ιος, ὁ, *Diegulis*, a king of Thrace, Strab.

Διηέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. for διαέριος.

Διηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to strain through, filter, sift*, Lat. *percolare*, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 45 C: hence—2. *to wash out, cleanse*, οἶνῳ. θυμιήμασι, Hdt. 2, 86.—II. intrans., of the liquid, *to filter through, percolate*, Hdt. 2, 93. Hence

Διήθησις, εως, ἡ, *a straining, filtering*, etc., Theophr.

Διηκονέω, διήκονος, Ion. for διακ., Hdt.

Διηκόσιοι, αι, α, Ion. for διακόσιοι, *two hundred*, Il.

Διηκριβωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διακριβόω, *exactly, carefully*, v. l. Plat. Legg. 965 A.

Διήκω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἥκω) *to go through, extend from one place to another*, ἐκ.. εἰς.., Hdt. 2, 106, μέχρι.., 4, 185.—II. c. acc., *to pervade, fill*, πόλιν δ. στόνος, βάξις, Aesch. Theb. 900, Ag. 476: more rarely c. gen., Valck. Phoen. 1099.

Διήλᾶσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of διελαύνω, Il.

Διῆλθε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of διέρχομαι, Hom.

Διηλιόω, ῶ, (διά, ἥλιος) *to burn up by the sun's heat*, Theophr.

Διηλῐφής, ές, (διά, ἀλείφω) *smeared all over*, Soph. Fr. 148.

†Διηλλαγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαλλάσσω, *differently*, Diod. S.

Διηλόω, (διά, ἥλόω) *to drive a nail through, nail fast*, LXX.

Διῆλυσις, εως, ἡ, (διέρχομαι) *a passing, crossing*, Ap. Rh.

Διημερεύω, (διά, ἡμέρα) *to stay through the day*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53.

Διημερόω, ῶ, (διά, ἡμερόω) *to tame thoroughly, cultivate, γῆν*, Theophr.

*Δι'ΗΜΙ, supposed root of the mid. δίεμαι, q. v.

Διηνεκής, ές, (ἠνεκής, διήνεγκα, διαφέρω) *stretching with an even, unbroken surface*: and so *unbroken, uninterrupted*, Lat. *continuus, perpetuus*, δ. ἀταρπιτός, Od. 13, 195; νῶτα δ., *the whole length* of the chine, Il. 7, 321; ῥῖζαι δ., Il. 12, 134: so of time, Ap. Rh. The adv. διηνεκέως occurs in Od., but only with ἀγορεύειν, to tell *from beginning to end*, Lat. *uno tenore*, e. g. 7, 241; 12, 56; but in 4, 836, *clearly, distinctly*; so δ. καταλέξαι, Hes. Th. 627. The Dor. form is διανεκής, used also in Att., as Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301 B, E, Bekk. Comm. Crit. in Plat. 1, p. 469, Meineke Anaxandr., Αἰσχρ. 1; but we have νόμοι δ., *perpetual* laws, Plat. Legg. 839 A. Adv. -κῶς, Aesch. Ag. 319.

†Διηνέκης, εος contd. ους, ὁ, *Dieneces*, a Spartan, Hdt. 7, 226.

Διήνεμος, ον, (διά, ἄνεμος) *blown through, wind-swept*, πάτρα, Soph. Tr. 327.

Διῆξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from διαΐσσω for διήξεν, but διῆξε from διήκω.

Διηπειρόω, ῶ, (διά ἤπειρος) *to make dry land of*, θαλασσαν, Anth.

Διήρεσα, aor. 1 from διερέσσω, Od.

Διηρημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαιρέω, *apart*.

Διήρης, ες, *doubly fitted* or *fixed together*, διῆρες μελάθρων, τό, *the second fitting* of the floors, *an upper story, upper chamber*, Eur. Phoen. 90, elsewh. ὑπερῷον.—II. esp. of ships, *fitted, equipt with two banks of oars*, cf. τριήρης. (Prob. from δίς, and *ἄρω, not ἐρέσσω.)

Δίηται, subj. mid. from δίω, Il. [ῐ]

Διηχέω, *to resound with, to transmit the sound of*, τι, Plut.

Διηχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a conductor of sound*.

Διηχής, ές, *sounding, conducting sound*, Plut.

Διθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (δίς. θάλασσα) *divided into two seas*, Strab.—II. *washed by two seas, between two seas*, Lat. *bimaris*, N. T. [θᾰ]

Δίθηκτος, ον, (δίς. θήγω) *two edged*. ξίφος, Aesch. Pr. 863.

Δίθρονος, ον, (δίς, θρόνος) κράτος δίθρονον Ἑλλάδος, *the two-throned* royalty of Hellas, i. e. the brother-kings, Aesch. Ag. 109.

Δίθροος, ον, (δίς, θρόος) of sound, *redoubled*, Nonn.

Δίθῡμος, ον, (δίς, θυμός) *at variance*, Lat. *discors*, LXX.

Διθῠραμβέω, ῶ, (διθύραμβος) *to sing a dithyramb*, Ath.

Διθῠραμβικός, ή, όν, (διθύραμβος *dithyrambic*, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς. Dem. Phal.

Διθῠραμβογενής, οῦς, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth., v. διθύραμβος II.

Διθῠραμβοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *the dithyrambic poet who taught his chorus*. Ar. Pac. 828, v. διδάσκω II.

Διθυραμβοποιητική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of writing dithyrambic poetry*, Arist. Poet.

Διθυραμβοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (διθύραμβος ποιέω) *a dithyrambic poet*, Arist. Rhet

Διθύραμβος, ον, ὁ, *the dithyramb* first in Epich. p. 72, Hdt. 1, 23, and Pind.: a kind of poetry, chiefly cultivated in Athens, of a lofty but usually inflated style, v. Ar. Av. 1388: orig. in honour of Bacchus, afterwds. also of other gods: it was always set in the Phrygian mode, and was at first antistrophic, but later usu. monostrophic Hdt. l. c. calls Arion (fl. B. C. 624) the inventor of it.—Metaph. *any bombastic language*. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 C.—II epith. of Bacchus, said to have given the name to the strain from his own *double* birth. Eur. Bacch. 526; but the ῐ makes this very dub., Pors. Or. 5: in fact the origin of the word is unknown, Müller Literat. of Greece. 1, p. 133.

†Διθύραμβος, ου, ὁ, *Dithyrambus*, a Thespian, Hdt. 7, 227.

Διθυραμβοχύνα, ἡ, (διθύραμβος. χύνη) *the funnel of dithyrambs!* Μοῦσα. Anth.

Διθυραμβώδης, ες, (διθύραμβος. εἶδος) *dithyrambic, high-flown, bombastic*, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

Δίθῠρος, ον, (δίς, θύρα) *with two doors* or *folding doors*, Plut.: *bivalve*, of shell-fish, Arist. H. A.; τὸ δ., in Polyb. 27, 1, 6, seems to be *a seat of honour*, Livy's *tribunal*, v. Schweigh. ad l. [ῐ]

Δίθῠρσος, ον, (δίς. θύρσος) *with two thyrsi*: τὸ δ., *a double thyrsus*, Anth.

Δῐί [῀], dat. of Ζεύς, Hom., also contr. Δῑ [῀], Böckh Pind. O. 13, 102 (149).

Δίἰαμβος, ον, ὁ, *a syzygy of two iambic feet*, Hephaest.

Διϊδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of διοράω, v. sub διείδον.

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Διΐδρος, ον, (διά, ἱδρώς) *perspiring*, Gal.

Διϊδρόω, *to perspire*, Hipp.

Διϊημι, (διά, ἵημι) *to send through* or *across, let go through*, c. gen., *διϊέναι τι στόματος, to give utterance to*, Soph. O. C. 963.—2. *to drive, thrust through*, ξίφος λαιμῶν δ., Eur. Phoen. 1092; also c. dupl. acc., στέρνα λόγχην δ., Ib. 1398.—II. *to send apart, to dismiss, disband*, στρατευμα, oft. in Xen. Hell.—2. *to dissolve, melt*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 27 in aor. part. διείς; and so in mid., διέμενος ὄξει, *being melted* in vinegar, Ar. Plut. 720, cf. Lob. Phryn. 27.

Διϊθυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = διευθυντήρ: from

Διϊθύνω, like διευθύνω: *to steer straight*, Leon. Tar.

Διϊκμάζω, *to moisten*, Theophr.

Διϊκνέομαι, fut. διίξομαι, aor. διϊκόμην, (διά, ἱκνέομαι) dep. mid.:—*to go through, penetrate, pervade*, Theophr. —2. in speaking, *to go through, tell of*, like διέρχομαι, πάντα δ., Il. 9, 61; 19, 186.—3. *to come to an end of*, Ap. Rh.—II. *to reach*, with missiles, Thuc. 7, 79.

Δῖος, ον, (Διός) *of Jupiter*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E. [Δῑ̄-]

Διϊπετής, ές, (Ζεύς, Διός, *πέτω, πίπτω) *fallen from Jupiter*, i. e. *from heaven*, in Hom. always epithet of streams *fed* or *swollen by rain*, as Il. 16, 174; 17, 263: in later auth. usu. *heaven-sent*, cf. διοπετής: but ἀὴρ Δ., = δῖος, ἱερός, *divine, holy, pure*, Eur. Bacch. 1268, cf. Rhes. 43. In Hipp. 599, 51, it seems to mean *continual*, as if from διά, *πέτω, v. Foës. Oecon. [δῑ̄ῐ]

Διϊπέτης, ες, (Διός, πέτομαι) *floating, hovering in air*, οἰωνοί, H. Hom. Ven. 4; cf. ἀεροπέτης. [Δῑ̄ῐ-]

Διϊπόλεια, τά, = sq.

Διΐπολια, contr. Διπόλια, τά, v. sub Διπόλεια. Hence

Διϊπολιώδης, ες, v. l. for Διπολιώδης. q. v.

Διϊππεύω, (διά, ἱππεύω) *to ride through*, Diod.

Διΐπταμαι, fut. διαπτήσομαι, aor. διεπτάμην, dep. mid. = διαπέτομαι, *to fly through* or *across*, Il. 5, 99: c. acc., Eur. Med. 1, Ar. Vesp. 1086.

Διϊσθμεύω, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἰσθμός) *to draw ships across an isthmus*, esp. *the* isthmus of Corinth, Polyb.; cf. διεκρύω and δίολκος.

Διϊστάνω, = διΐστημι, Diod.

Διϊστέον, verb. adj. of διειδέναι, *one must inquire, examine*, Eur. Hipp. 491.

Διΐστημι, f. διαστήσω, (διά, ἵστημι) *to set apart, divide*, Hdt. 9, 2, Plat. Phil. 23 D.—2. *to distract, create schism in, τὸν δῆμον*, Ar. Vesp. 41.—B. mostly used (and so alone by Hom.) intrans. in mid., with aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. act., *to stand apart, to be divided*, Il., usu. in aor. 2, once in impf. mid., θάλασσα διΐστατο, the sea *made way, opened*, Il. 13, 29; so γῆς βάθρον δ., yawned, Soph. O. C. 1662; τὰ διεστεῶτα, *chasms*, Hdt. 7, 129: ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἑκατέρων δ., took different sides, Thuc. 1, 15: πρὸς ἄλληλα, to differ one with another, Arist. Pol.: hence—2. *to differ, be at variance, quarrel*, διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε, Il. 1, 6, cf. Thuc. 1, 18: but—3. also *to part* after fighting, Hdt. 1, 76; 8, 16, 18.—4. *to stand at certain distances* or *intervals*, as trees in a row, post-stations, etc., Hdt. 3, 72; 8, 98.—C. the aor. mid. is used trans., ἀράχνια δ' εἰς ὄπλ' ὑφαίνειν ἀραχναι λεπτὰ διεστήσαντο, *spread their webs over* the arms, Theocr. 16, 96.

Διϊστορέω, (διά, ἱστορέω) *to relate*, Anth.

Διϊσχάνω, poet. for διέχω.

Διϊσχαίνω, strengthd. for ἰσχναίνω, *to make very lean*, Hipp.

Διϊσχῡρειία, = sq., Hipp.

Διϊσχῡρίζομαι, dep. mid., *to lean upon, rely on, τινί*, Aeschin. 25, 9.—II. *to affirm confidently, τι*, Plat. Phaed. 63 C, ὅτι..., Ib., and Oratt. Hence

Διϊσχῡριστέον, verb. adj., *one must affirm*, Strab.

†Διϊτρέφης, ους, ὁ, *Diitrephes*, an Athenian, Thuc. 7, 29.

Διϊχνεύω, *to track, trace out, hunt about*, Opp.

Διϊχνέω, rare form for διϊχνεύω.

Δικάζω, fut. δικάσω, Ion. and Att. δικῶ, (δίκη) *to judge, adjudge*. Construct.:—1. c. acc., *give equal justice to both parties*, cf. Il. 8, 431: *to decide, determine* a point at issue, and so usu. in prose and Att., as Aesch. Eum. 471; more fully, δ. δίκην, Hdt. 6, 139; δ. δίκην ἀδικον, to give an unjust judgment, Hdt. 5, 25; more rarely, γραφὴν δ., Lycurg.: rarely c. gen., as δ. τοῦ ἐγκλήματος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7.—2. c. dat. pers., *to decide for* a person, *judge* his *cause*, Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικαζέτω ὡς ἐπιεικές, Il. 8, 431; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροισι δικάσσατε, Il. 23, 574, cf. Hdt. 1, 97: later to *pass sentence* on, *condemn*, Dio C.: but δ. φυγήν τινι, *to decree* banishment as his sentence, Aesch. Ag. 1412.—3. absol. *to be judge*, Od. 11, 545, Hdt. 1, 14; *to judge, give judgment*, δ. ὡς..., Hdt. 1, 84; in genl. *to come to a decision, form a judgment*, Il. 1, 542.—II. Hom. once uses act. in signf., *to plead one's cause*, ἀμοιβηδὶς δὲ δίκαζον, Il. 18, 506: and so φόνον δ., *to plead the cause of, defend* the murder, Eur. Or. 580. But the mid. was usu. in this sense, *to plead, speak before the judges*, Od. 11, 545; 12, 440: in genl. *to bring a case before the judge, have one's case tried*, Hdt. 1, 96: δίκην δ. τινί, *to be at issue with, go to law with* one, Lys. 120, 27, etc.: and absol., *to go to law*, Thuc. 1, 77: πρός τινα, Id. 3, 44. Pass. *to be brought before the judge, to be accused*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7: impers., δικάζεται, *it is judged* or *ruled that...*, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 28.

Δικαία, ας, ἡ, poet. for δίκη, like Σεληναίη for Σελήνη, etc., Pind.

†Δίκαια, ας, ἡ, *Dicaea*, a city of the Bistones in Thrace, Hdt. 7, 109.

†Δικαιάρχεια, ας, ἡ, and Δικαιαρχία, *Dicaearchia* or *-chia*, a city of Campania, the later *Puteoli*, Strab.: *inhab.*, Δικαιαρχεύς.

†Δικαίαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Dicaearchus*, a pupil of Aristotle, author of a geographical work on Greece, Strab., etc. Others in Polyb., etc.

Δικαιεῦν, Ion. for δικαιοῦν, inf. of δικαιόω, Hdt.

†Δικαιογένης, ους, ὁ, *Dicaeogenes*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Δικαιοδοσία, ας, ἡ, (δικαιοδότης) *the jurisdiction, office of a judge*, Polyb. —II. *an international compact for trying in his own country* any one accused by foreigners, = ἡ ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνία, v. σύμβολον II.

Δικαιοδοτέω, ῶ, *to administer justice*, Diod.

Δικαιοδότης, ου, ὁ, (δικαία, δίδωμι) *a judge*, Strab.

†Δικαιοκλῆς, οῦς, ὁ, *Dicaeocles*, a grammarian of Cnidus, Ath. 308 F.

Δικαιοκρισία, ας, ἡ, (δικαία, κρίνω) *righteous judgment*, N. T.

Δικαιολογέομαι, dep. (δικαιολόγος) *to plead one's cause before the judge, come to issue with a person*, usu. περί τινος, Lys. Fr. 18, πρός τινα, Polyb. The act. in Luc. in same signf. Hence

Δικαιολογία, ας, ἡ, *a plea, defence*, Demad. 179, 19, and Polyb.

Δικαιολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to pleading, judicial*.

Δικαιονομέω, ῶ, (δίκαιος, νέμω) = δικαιοδοτέω, Philo.

Δικαιονομία, ας, ἡ, = δικαιοδοσία, Id.: from

Δικαιονόμος, ον, (δίκαιος, νέμω) = δικαιοδότης.

Δικαιόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (δικαῖος, πόλις) *strict in public faith*, of a country, Pind. P. 8, 31.

†Δικαιόπολις, ιδος, ὁ, *Dicaeopolis*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. freq.

Δικαιοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (δίκαιος, πράσσω) *to act honestly*, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Δικαιοπρᾱγημα, ατος, τό, *honest dealing*, Ib. [ᾱ]

Δικαιοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *honesty, fair dealing*, Ib.

Δικαιοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg., Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 9, 14.

Δίκαιος, α, ον, in Att. poets also ος, ον, Eur. Heracl. 901, I. T. 1202, cf. Seidl. Tro. 972, (δίκη) *observant of custom* or *rule*, esp. *of social rule, well-ordered*, Lat. *humanus*, opp. to wild, unmannered tribes, like the Cyclopes, Od. 8, 575, and so Chiron is called δικαιότατος Κενταύρων, as opp. to his rude brethren, Il. 11, 832, cf. Theogn. 314, 795, and Nitzsch Od. 9, 172: so δικαίως μνᾶσθαι, to woo *in due form, decently*, Od. 14, 90: hence—II. (δίκη II.) *observant of the rules of right, upright*, in all duties both to gods and men, *righteous and just*, freq. in Hom.; later this was δ. καὶ ὅσιος, v. Plat. Gorg. 507 B. In N. T. also, *perfectly just* or *righteous*, without deficiency or failure, of God.—III. Solon uses it in quite a physical sense, of the sea, *calm, smooth*, Fr. 18, 4.—B. in prose we may adopt Aristotle's division, Eth. N. 5, 2 (where he derives it from δίκα):—1. like ἴσος, *equal, even, proportional*; hence ἅρμα δίκαιον, *an even going* chariot, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26: cf. ἄδικοι ἵπποι, *ill-matched* horses, Ib. 2, 2, 26.—II. *strict, exact*, τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ τῶν λόγων, to speak quite exactly, Hdt. 7, 108: *sternly just*, Thuc. 3, 44: of numbers, *just, exactly, precisely*, αἱ ἑκατὸν ὀργυιαὶ δίκαιαι, Hdt. 2, 149.—III. *right, lawful, just, fair*, esp. τὸ δίκαιον, *right*, opp. to τὸ ἄδικον, Hdt. 1, 96, etc.; τὰ δ. κἀδικα, Ar. Nub. 99: τούμὸν δ., *my own right*, Eur. I. A. 810: hence τὸ δ. ἑκάστῳ, Lat. *suum cuique*: τὰ δ., *rights, dues, claims, pleas*, Thuc. 3, 54; τὰ δ. στρατιώταις ποιεῖν, Xen.; τὰ δ. ποιεῖν τινι, to do *what is just and right* by a man; τὰ δ. τάττειν, προστάττειν τινί, Lat. *jura reddere*, to order, command; τὰ δ. πράττεσθαί τινα, to give a man *his deserts*, punish him, Ar.; but also in genl., like Lat. *justus*, all *that is as it should be*, e. g. ἵππον δ. ποιεῖσθαί τινι, to make a horse *fit for* another's *use*, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 5, cf. Cyn. 7, 4; δικαίως ἐμόν, *really and truly* mine, Soph. Aj. 547. —2. *fair, moderate*, = μέτριος, Thuc. 1, 76: δικαίως, *with reason*, 6, 34.—C. we must esp. notice the phrase δίκαιός εἰμι, c. infin., δίκαιοί ἐστε λέναι, you *are bound* to come, Wess. Hdt. 9, 60, cf. 8, 137: δίκ. εἰμι κολάζειν, I *have a right* to punish, Ar. Nub. 1434: δίκαιοί εἰσι ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι, they *have most reason* to distrust, Thuc. 4, 17: δίκαιός ἐστ' ἀπολωλέναι, he *deserves* to perish, Lat. *dignus est qui pe-*

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reat, Dem. 74, 26: more rarely in superl., as Plat. Symp. 172 B: our way of speaking is rather *δίκαιόν ἐστι*, which is good Greek, as in Hdt. 1. 39, as also *δικαίως ἄν* c. opt.; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 650. An irr. comp. *δικαιέστερος* is mentioned by Gramm.

†Δίκαιος, ου, ὁ, *Dicaeus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 65.

Δικαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (*δίκαιος*) *justice*, Theogn. 147: *the character of the δίκαιος, uprightness, righteous dealing*, Hdt. 1, 96; 6, 86, 1, etc.; *righteousness, piety*, N. T.: also used of particular virtues.—2. *Justice* personified, a goddess, Anth.

Δικαιόσυνος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter as *Guardian of justice*.

†Δικαιοτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Dicaeotēles*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Δικαιότης, ητος, ἡ, = δικαιοσύνη, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 13, An. 2, 6, 26.

Δικαιόω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω, or rather -ώσομαι, Thuc. 3, 40, (*δίκαιος*) strictly, *to make right*: hence—I. *to hold as right* or *fair, think right* or *fit*, usu. c. inf. like *ἀξιόω*, Hdt. 1, 89, 133, etc.: c. adv., *οὕτω δ.*, Id. 9, 42: *to consent*, Id. 2, 172, and *οὐ δ., to refuse*, 3, 42: also *to claim as one's right* or *due*, *τι γενέσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 93: c. acc. pers. et inf., *to desire* one to do, Id. 3, 118.—II. *to do a man right* or *justice, to judge*; hence—1. *to condemn*, Thuc. 3, 40: *to chastise, punish* (as the Scots use "justify" for "execute"), Hdt. 1, 100, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Pass. *to have right done one*, opp. to *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *to make just, hold guiltless, justify*, N. T.

Δίκαιρον, ου, τό, an Indian bird, v. Bähr Ctes. p. 313.

Δικαίωμα, ατος, τό, (*δικαιόω*) *an act of justice, the making good, amendment of a wrong*, opp. to *ἀδίκημα*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 7, Rhet. 1, 13, 1: hence *judgment, punishment*, Plat. Legg. 864 E: but—2. *an acquittal, sentence, act of justification*, N. T.—II. *a legal right, justification, plea of right, claim*, Thuc. 1, 41, Isocr. 121 A.—III. *a legal requirement, ordinance*, LXX.

†Δικαίως, adv. v. sub *δίκαιος*.

Δικαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (*δικαιόω*) *a setting right, doing justice to*: hence—1. *conviction, punishment*, Thuc. 8, 66.—2. *judicial defence, plea*, Plut.—II. *a claim, demand of right* or *as of right*, Thuc. 1, 141.—III. *judgment of what is right*, hence in genl. *judgment, opinion, ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαιώσει*, altered it *at their will and pleasure*, Thuc. 3, 82.—IV. *a being esteemed just, justification*, N. T.

Δικαιωτήριον, ου, τό, like *κολαστήριον*, *a house of correction*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.

Δικαιωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a judge*, Plut.

Δικᾶν, Ion. and Att. for *δικάσειν*, inf. fut. from *δικάζω*, Hdt.

Δικᾶνικός, ή, όν, *skilled in law, versed in pleading*, Plat.—II. *belonging to trials, judicial, λόγοι*, Isocr.; *ῥητόριον δ.*, a law term, Ar. Pac. 534: hence *accurate, circumstantial*, usu. in bad sense, *wordy, wearisome*, like *στωμύλος*, of the long law speeches, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 32 A, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17. (The Gramm. assume *δικανός, a pleader*, as the root.)

Δικάρδιος, ον, (*δίς, καρδία*) *with two hearts*, Ael.

Δικάρηνος, ον, (*δίς, κάρηνον*) *two-headed*, Batr. 300.

Δικαρπέω, ῶ, *to bear two crops*, Theophr.: from

Δίκαρπος, ον, (*δίς, καρπός*) *bearing two crops*, Lat. *bifcrus*, Strab.

Δικάσιμος, ον, (*δικάζω*) *judicial*, e. g. *δικ. ἡμέρα*, Lat. *dies fastus*, a day when the courts are open, Plat. Legg. 958 B. [ᾰ]

Δικασπολέω, ῶ, (*δικασπόλος*) *to adjudge*, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 330, 10, in pass.

Δικασπολία, ας, ἡ, *a trial, cause, sentence*, Orph.: from

Δικασπόλος, ου, ὁ, (*δίκη, πολέω*) *one who gives law, a judge*, Il. 1, 238, Od. 11, 186.

Δικαστεία, ἡ, = *δικαστήριον*, Inscr.

Δικαστηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δικαστήριον, a little court of justice*, Ar. Vesp. 803. [ῐδ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Δικαστήριον, ου, τό, *a court of justice, ὑπὸ δ. ἄγειν, ὑπάγειν τινά*, Hdt. 6, 72, 104; *δ. συνάγειν*, Id. 6, 85: hence *the court*, i. e. *the judges*, Ar. Vesp. 624.

Δικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*δικάζω*) *a judge*, or rather *a juror*; at least the Athen. dicasts, like the Roman *judices*, came nearer the latter than the former, the *presiding judge* being *ὁ κριτής*, first in Aesch., and Ar., v. esp. Xen. Symp. 5, 10, and cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134. Hence

Δικαστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to law* or *trials, practised in them*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 38: *ἡ δικ.*, sub. *τέχνη, the law* as a profession, Plat. Gorg. 464 B: *τὸ δικαστικόν, the juror's fee, daily pay* of an Athenian dicast: it was first *one* obol (never *two*), then *three* obols, Ar. Nub. 863, Ran. 140, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 312, sqq. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

Δικάστρια, ας, ἡ, *a she-judge*, pecul. fem. of *δικαστής*, Luc.

ΔΙΚΕΙΝ, inf. of *ἔδικον, to throw, hurl*, an aor. used by Pind. and Trag., of which no other tenses are found except aor. 1, *δίξε*, Simmias: also of she-animals, *to cast* their young. (Prob. the same as Lat. *jac-ere*: hence *δίσκος*, as *λέσχη* from *λέγω*, and perh. *δίκτυον*.)

Δίκελλα, ης, ἡ, (*δι-, κέλλω*) *a mattock* or *pick-axe with two teeth*, Lat. *bidens*, Aesch. Fr. 184, cf. *μάκελλα*. [ῐ] Hence

Δικελλίτης, ου, ὁ, *one that uses the δίκελλα, a digger*, Luc.

Δικέντρος, ον, (*δίς, κέντρον*) *with two stings*, Ael.

Δικέραιος, ον, (*δίς, κεραία*) *two-horned* or *pointed*, Anth.

Δικέρως, and *δίκερος*, ον, (*δίς, κέρας*) = foreg.

Δίκερας, ατος, τό, (*δίς, κέρας*) *a double horn*, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B.

Δίκερος, ον, = sq.

Δίκερως, gen. ωτος or ω, ὁ, ἡ, ων, τό, = *δικέραιος*, H. Hom. 18, 2.

Δικέφαλος, ον, (*δίς, κεφαλή*) *two-headed*, Arist. H. A.

ΔΙΚΗ, ης, ἡ, *right*: but as in early times *right* was thought to rest upon usage, the orig. signf. of *δίκη* was *custom, usage, manner* or *fashion*, *αὕτη δίκη ἐστὶ βροτῶν*, this is the *way* of mortals, Od. 11, 218: so *δίκη θεῶν, βασιλήων, δμώων, μνηστήρων, γερόντων*, their *custom, way of acting, law of being*, Od. 4, 691; 14, 59, etc.: also *ἡ γὰρ δίκη, ὁπότε...*, this is always *the way*, when..., Od. 19, 168. Hence the adverbial use of the acc. *δίκην, in the way of, after the manner of*, c. gen., in Pind. P. 1, 97, Aesch. Theb. 85, etc., and oft. in Plat. (v. Ruhnk. Tim.), mostly in prose: so that it is = Homer's *ἡ γὰρ δίκη ἐστὶ γερόντων*, Od. 24, 255: also like *χάριν, for the sake of*, Schneidewin Simon. p. 74. Hence—II. *good custom, order, law, right*: Hom. uses the smg. of *propriety* in genl., *μήτι δίκης ἐπιδευές, nothing less than becomes you*, Il. 19, 180; *δίκην ἰθύντατα εἰπεῖν*, to give the most upright *judgment*, Il. 18, 508, cf. *ἰθύς*: abstract *right*, opp. to *βία, might*, Il. 16, 388, Od. 14, 84: personified as a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hes. Th. 902: in Pind. *truth*.—III. Hom. has it in plur. for *the rule of justice, judgments*, in the hands of monarchs, e. g. *Ἀνταίην εἱρυτο δίκησί τε καὶ σθένεϊ ᾧ*, Il. 16, 542, cf. Od. 3, 244, etc.: hence in genl. *a judgment, sentence, δίκαι σκολιαί*, opp. to *ἰθεῖαι*, Hes. Op. 217, 248, cf. 260. Hence—IV. post-Hom., *legal justice, the right* which is presumed to be the object of law, and so—1. *the suit instituted to get at it*: either in genl. *any law-suit*, Dem. 298, 2; or, strictly, *a private suit* or *action*, opp. to *γραφή*, a public suit or indictment, Att. Process, book 2, 2, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 135: so *ἐγκαλεῖν τινι δ., to bring an action against one*, Dem., *δ. ἐπεξελθεῖν*, Plat.—2. hence, *the actual trial* of the case, *πρὸ δίκης*, Thuc. 1, 141; and, *the court* by which it was tried, *ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστι καὶ τῇ δίκῃ*, Antiphon 142, 5.—3. *the object* or *consequence of the action, atonement, satisfaction, penalty*, = *καταδίκη, δίκην τίνειν, ἐκτίνειν*, Hdt. 9, 94, Soph. Aj. 113: and very freq. *δίκην* or *δίκας διδόναι, to suffer punishment*, Lat. *poenas, poenam dare*, Hdt., and Att.; *διδόναι δ. τινι, to pay* it to one, Hdt. 1, 2, *τινός, for* a thing, Hdt. 5, 106, etc.; also *δίκην διδόναι ὑπό τινος, to be punished by...*, Plat. Gorg. 525 B; but *δίκας δοῦναι ἤθελον, they consented to submit to trial*, Thuc. 1, 38: *δίκας λαμβάνειν* is sometimes = *δ. διδόναι*, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 852, but more usu. opp. to it, = Lat. *sumere poenam, to inflict punishment, take vengeance*, Lys., etc.: so too *δίκην ἔχειν, to have one's punishment*, Plat. Rep. 529 C (but also *to have satisfaction, παρά τινος*, Hdt. 1, 45): so too *δίκας ὑπέχειν, to stand trial*, Hdt. 2, 118, etc.; *πρὸς τινι*, Eur. Hipp. 50; *δίκης τυγχάνειν*, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 11: *δίκην φεύγειν, to try to escape it, be the defendant in the trial*, Dem., opp. to *δ. διώκειν, to prosecute*: *δίκας αἰτεῖν, to demand satisfaction, τινός, for* a thing, Hdt. 8, 114. *δ. ἐπιτίθεσθαι τινί*, Id. 1, 120:—last v., *δίκας δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, to have their causes tried*, of subject-states who were obliged to submit to trial in the ruling state's courts, as the Aezanitans at Epidaurus, and the allies at Athens, v. Valck. Hdt. 5, 83: *δ. δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι, to submit differences to a peaceful settlement*, Thuc. 5, 59.—The various Athenian *δίκαι*, with their appropriate phrases, will be found in their respective places. [ῐ]

†Δίκη, ἡ, *Dike*, one of the Hours, Hes., v. *δίκη* II., fin.

Δικηλίκτης, δικηλοτ, collat. form of *δεικηλ.*

Δίκην, adv., v. *δίκη* I.

Δίκησις, εως, ἡ, (*δίκη*) *vengeance*, = *ἐκδίκησις*, LXX.

Δικηφόρος, ον, (*δίκη, φέρω*) *bringing justice, avenging*, *δ. Ζεύς*, Aesch. Ag. 525; *δ. ἡμέρα*, the day of *vengeance*, Ib. 1577: as subst. *ὁ δ.*, *an avenger*, opp. to *δικαστής*, Id. Cho. 130.

Δικίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δικη*, *a little trial*, Ar. Eq. 346, Vesp. 508. [ῐ, ῐ]

Δικλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*δίς, κλίνω*) *folding two ways*, only as epith. of doors

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gates, etc., *double-folding*, in sing., Theocr. 14, 42, usu. in plur. *θυραι, πυλαι, σανιδες*, Od. 2, 345; 17, 268, Il. 12, 455: later, *δικλίδες* alone, *folding doors*, Mel. 125. The form *δίκλεις, ειδος*, as if from *κλείς*, *double-fastened*, is dub.

Δικογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, the compilation or *drawing up of pleadings*, Isocr. 310 B: from

Δικογράφος, ὁ, (δίκη, γράφω) a composer of law-speeches, Diog. L. [ᾰ]

Δικοδίφης, ου, ὁ, (δίκη, δίφω) one who grubs for law-suits, Luc.

Δίκοκκος, ον, (δίς, κόκκος) with double kernel.

Δικολέκτης, ου, ὁ, = δικολόγος, Anth.

†*Δικόλλυβον, ου, τό, (δίς, κόλλυβον) a two-κόλλυβον piece*, Ar. Aeolis 3.

Δικολογέω, ῶ, to plead a cause, speak in court of justice, Arist. Rhet.; and

Δικολογία, ας, ἡ, forensic oratory, Arist. Rhet.: from

Δικολόγος, ου, ὁ, (δίκη, λέγω) a pleader, advocate, Plut.

Δίκολπος, ον, (δίς, κολπός) with two hollows, Gal.

Δικόνδῡλος, ον, (δίς, κόνδυλος) double knuckled, Arist. H. A.

Δικορρᾰπτης, ου, ὁ, = δικορράφος.

Δικορρᾰπτέω, ῶ, to get up a law-suit, Ar. Nub. 1483; and

Δικορρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, the getting up of a law-suit: from

Δικορράφος, ου, ὁ, (δίκη, ῥάπτω) a pettifogger, Aristaen. [ᾰ]

Δίκορσος, ον, (δίς, κόρση) two-headed.

Δικόρυμβος, ον, (δίς, κόρυμβος) two-pointed or *topped*, Luc.

Δικόρυφος, ον, (δίς, κορυφή) = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 307, Phoen. 227, and Arist. H. A.

Δικότῡλος, ον, (δίς, κοτύλη) holding two κοτυλαι.—II. *with two rows of tentacula*, like the polypus, Arist. H. A.

Δίκραιος, ον, (δίς, κεραία) forked, cleft, Hipp. Hence

Δικραιότης, ητος, ἡ, division, Id.

Δικραιόω, ῶ, to divide. Pass. *to branch out*, prob. l. Hipp.

Δίκραιρος, ον, (δίς, κραῖρα) two-pointed or *horned*, Anth.: *forked, ἡ δ., the forked tail* of Triton, Ap. Rh.

Δικρᾱνος, ον, (δίς, κρᾶνον) two-headed, two pointed, hence as subst., *τὸ δίκρανον, a pitchfork, δικράνοις ἐξωθεῖν*, like Lat. *furca expellere*, Luc. Hence

Δικρᾱνόω, ῶ, to make forked.

Δικρᾱτής, ές, (δίς, κράτος) co-mate in power, Ἀτρεΐδαι, Soph. Aj. 252:—*δ. λόγχαι*, spears *mastering two, double-slaying* spears, of Eteocles and Polynices, Id. Ant. 146.

Δίκροος, ον, contr. *δίκρους, ουν*, and *δικρόος, ον*, contr. *δικροῦς, οῦν*, = *δίκραιος, δίκραιρος, δίκρανος, forked, cleft*, Hipp., etc.: *τὸ δίκροον*, Plat. Tim. 48 B, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 82, Herm. Opusc. 5, p. 153. Also shortened *δίκρος, η, ον*, Br. Ap. Rh. 4, 1613, Lob. Phryn. p. 233: Paral. p. 42, n.

Δίκροσσος, ον, (δίς, κροσσός) double bordered or *fringed.*

Δίκροτος, ον, (δίς, κροτέω) double-beating, κῶπαι, Eur. I. T. 408: hence *double-oared, with two banks of oars on a side*, elsewh. *διήρης*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 29, Opp., etc.—II. pass. *doubly-beaten, with double track, ἁμαξιτός*, Eur. El. 775.

Δίκρουνος, ον, (δίς, κρουνός) with two springs or *mouths, ῥυτὸν δ., a double vase*, from which two kinds of wine could be poured, Damox. ap. Ath. 469 A.

†*Δικταῖος, α, ον, (Δίκτη) of Dicte, Dictaean*, Callim. Dian. 199: *τὸ Δικταῖον, the temple of Dictaean Jupiter*, Strab.—2. *ὁ*, epith. of Jupiter, Callim. Jov. 5.

Δίκταμνον, ου, τό, δίκταμνος, ου, ἡ, and *δίκταμον, ου, τό, dittany*, a plant which only grew in perfection on mounts Dicte and Ida, Euphor. 79, v. Höcks Kreta, 1, p. 34.

†*Δικτάτωρ, ορος*, Polyb. *ωρος*, Dion. H., *ὁ*, the Roman *dictator*, Polyb., Plut., etc. [ᾰ] Hence

†*Δικτατωρεύω, to be dictator*, Dio C; and

†*Δικτατωρία, ας, ἡ*, Plut., and *δικτατωρεία, ἡ*, Dion. H., *the dictatorship.*

†*Δίκτη, ης, ἡ, Dicte*, a mountain of Crete, sacred to Jupiter, Strab.

†*Δίκτον, ου, τό, = Δίκτη*, Arat.

†*Δικτιδιῆς, οἱ, the Dictidians*, f. l. in Thuc. 5, 35, for which *Διῆς, the inhabitants of Dium*, is read by some; Poppo conj. *Χαλκιδῆς*, approved by Thirlwall and Arnold.

Δικτυᾰγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (δίκτυον, ἀγω) a drawer of nets.

Δικτυάλωτος, ον, (δίκτυον, ἁλίσκομαι) taken in the toils.

Δικτυβολέω, ῶ, to cast the net, Anth.: from

Δικτυβόλος, ον, (δίκτυον, βάλλω) casting nets; ὁ δ., a fisherman, Anth.

Δικτύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δίκτυον.*

Δίκτυες, οἱ, unknown animals of Libya, in Hdt. 4, 192.

Δικτυεύς, έως, ὁ, (δίκτυον) one who fishes with nets, Strab.

Δίκτῡνα or *Δίκτυννα, ης, ἡ*, epith. of Diana, *the goddess of the chace*, Hdt. 3, 59, Eur., etc. Hence

†*Δικτύννιαος, α, ον, of* or *belonging to Dictynna; τὸ Δικτύννιαον, the temple of Diana Dictynna*, Strab.

Δικτυοβόλος, ον, = δικτυβόλος.

Δικτυοειδής, ές, (δίκτυον, εἶδος) net-like, Gal.

Δικτυόκλωστος, ον. (δίκτυον, κλώθω) woven in meshes, σπεῖραι δικτυόκλωστοι, the net's meshy folds, Soph. Ant. 347.

Δίκτῡον, ου, τό, any net-work, a fishing-net, Od. 22, 386: *a hunting net*, Hdt. 1, 123, Ar. Av. 1083, etc.: metaph., *δ. ἀτης, Ἄιδου*, Aesch. Pr. 1078, Ag. 1115.—II. *the bottom of a sieve.* (Perh. from *δικεῖν.*)

Δικτυοπλόκος, ον, (δίκτυον, πλέκω) weaving nets.

Δικτυουλκός, όν, (δίκτυον, ἕλκω) drawing nets: οἱ Δ., a play of Aeschylus.

Δικτυόω, ῶ, (δίκτυον) to weave like a net, Lat. *reticulare.*

Δίκτῡπος, ον, (δίς, κτυπέω) resounding, Nonn.

†*Δίκτυς, υος, ὁ, Dictys*, son of Magnes, Apollod.

Δικτυώδης, ες, = δικτυοειδής.

Δικτυωτός, ή, όν, (δικτυόω) made in net fashion, grated, trellised, Lat. *reticulatus, θύραι δικτ.*, Polyb.: *θυρὶς δικτυωτή, a lattice-window*, LXX.

Δίκυκλος, ον, (δίς, κύκλος) two-circled, two-wheeled. τὸ δίκυκλον, (ἅρμα) a two-wheeled chariot.

Δίκυρτος, ον, (δίς, κυρτός) two-humped, of a camel, Geop.

**ΔΙΚΩ*, supposed pres.: but v. *δικεῖν.*

Δίκωλος, ον, (δίς, κῶλον) with two limbs or *legs*, Lyc.—II. *with two clauses, περίοδος.*

†*Δίκων, ωνος, ὁ, Dicon*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Δικωπέω, ῶ, to ply a pair of sculls: hence in genl. *to work double-handed*, Ar. Eccl. 1091; and

Δικωπία, ας, ἡ, a pair of sculls, Luc., cf. Schol. Thuc. 4, 67: from

Δίκωπος, ον, (δίς, κώπη) two-oared, σκάφος δίκ., a skiff, Eur. Alc. 252, cf. 444.

Διλήκῡθον, ου, τό, (δίς, λήκυθος) a pair of λήκυθοι, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.

Δίλημμα, ατος, τό, (δίς, λαμβάνω) a double proposition, Lat. *dilemma*: in logic, *an argument*, in which the adversary is pinned *between (διαλαμβάνεται) two difficulties*, Cicero's *complexio.* Hence

Διλήμματος, ον, with two handles.—II. *consisting of a dilemma, τὸ διλ. = δίλημμα*, Gramm.

Διλογέω, ῶ, to say again, repeat, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 2.—II. *to speak ambiguously*; and

Διλογία, ας, ἡ, repetition, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 2.—II. *ambiguity*: from

Διλόγος, ον, (δίς, λέγω) repeating.—II. *double-tongued, deceitful, doubtful*, N. T.

Δίλογχος, ον, (δίς, λόγχη) with two spears: hence *double-pointed, two-fold, ἀτη*, Aesch. Ag. 643.

Δίλοφος, ον, (δίς, λόφος) with two plumes or *crests: two-topped*, Soph. Ant. 1126.

Διλοχία, ας, ἡ, a double λόχος, Polyb.

†*Διλοχίτης, ρυ, ὁ, leader of a διλοχία*, Arr. Tact. 13.

Δίμακρος, ον, (δίς, μακρός) of two long syllables, Gramm.

†*Δίμαλος, ου, ἡ, Dimalus*, a city of Illyria; also *Διμάλη, -άλλη*, Polyb. 3, 18, 1.

Διμάχαιρος, ον, (δίς, μάχαιρα) with two swords, Artemid.

Διμάχης, ου, ὁ, (δίς, μάχομαι) one who fights either on foot or *horseback, a dragoon.* [ᾰ]

Διμέδιμνον, ου, τό, (δίς, μέδιμνος) a measure holding two μεδίμνοι.

Διμερής, ές, (δίς, μέρος) of two parts, Arist. H. A. Adv. *-ρῶς.*

Διμέτρητος, ον, (δίς, μετρητής) holding two μετρηταί, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

Δίμετρος, ον, (δίς, μέτρον) of two measures: of a verse *having two metres*, v. *διποδία.*

Διμέτωπος, ον, (δίς, μέτωπον) two-fronted, two-fold, App.

†*Διμηνιαῖος, α, ον, = sq.*, Hipp.

Δίμηνος, ον, (δίς, μήν) for two months, Diod.: as subst. *τὸ δίμηνον*, and in Polyb. *ἡ δίμηνος* 6. 34, 3, *a period of two months*, Theophr.: *διμήνου, for the space of two months*, Diod. S.

Διμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίς, μήτηρ) twice born, Alex. Incert. 16, Ovid's *Bacchus bimatris.*

Δίμιτος, ον, (δίς, μίτος) of double thread, woven double.—II. as subst. *ὁ δ., dimity.*

Δίμιτρος, ον, (δίς, μίτρα) with double mitre, dub. in Plut.

Διμναῖος, αία, αῖον, (δίς, μνᾶ) with two minae, of that price, Arist. Oec. 2, 6: *διμνέως ἀποτιμήσασθαι, to value at two minae*, Hdt. 5, 77, cf. Hemst. Poll. 9, 56: *διμναίους* is now read in Hdt., to which *διμνέως* is related as *λεώς* to *λαός*, etc.: it cannot be a subst. in this place, but agrees with *σφέας* going before.

†*Διμνεως* Ion. for *διμναῖος*; v. sub foreg.

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†Δίμνος, ου, ὁ, *Dimnus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Διμοιρία, ας, ἡ, (δίς, μοῖρα) *a double share, double pay*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4, Lac. 15, 4.—2. *two thirds*, Dion. H. —II. = ἡμιλοχία, *two morae, half a λόχος*, Ael.: containing two ἐνωμοτίαι acc. to Arr. Tact. p. 21, Blanc.

Διμοιρίτης, ου, ὁ, *one who has a double share, double pay*, Arr.—II. *the leader of a* διμοιρία, Luc.

Δίμοιρος, ον, (δίς, μοῖρα) *divided between two*, Aesch. Theb. 850, Supp. 1071.—II. τὸ δ., *half a drachma*, Plat. Ax. 366 C: as a weight, *half a λίτρα*, or *pound*, Plut. C. Grac. 17.

Δίμορφος, ον, (δίς, μορφή) *two-formed*, Lyc.: *androgynous*, Diod.

Δίμυξος, ον, (δίς, μύξα) *with two wicks*, Plat. (Com.) Νύξ 2.

Δινάζω,=δινέω, rare, Artemid.

†Δινδύμη, ης, ἡ, *Dindyme*, mother of Cybele, Diod. S.

†Δινδυμηνός, ή, όν, v. sub sq.

†Δίνδυμον, ου, τό, *Mt. Dindymus*, in Mysia near Cyzicus, with a temple of Cybele, Strab.—2. a mountain of Phrygia near Pessinus, Ap. Rh. 1, 985, Strab., etc. Both sacred to Cybele, who is hence called ἡ Δινδυμηνὴ μήτηρ, Hdt. 1, 80; also Δινδυμίη, Ap. Rh. 1, 1125; Δινδυμὶς Ῥεία, Nonn.

Δίνευμα, ατος, τό, *anything whirled round: a whirling, twisting, dancing*, Ar. Thesm. 122, Xen. Eq. 3, 11. [ῑ]: from

Δινεύω and δινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (δίνη) *to whirl* or *twirl, to spin round*, both in Hom.: σόλον δινήσας, *after whirling* the quoit (before pitching), Il. 23, 840: ζεύγεα δινεύειν, *to drive* them *round a circle*, Il. 18, 543: μοχλὸν δινεῖν, *to turn* the stake *round and round* in the Cyclops' eye, Od. 9, 388: also in Pind., and Trag.—II. intr. *to whirl about*, esp. in the dance, Il. 18, 494, 606: of a bird, *to whirl in air*, Il. 23, 875: in genl. *to wander, roam about*, Il. 24, 12, Od. 19, 67: ὁ. βλεφάροις, *to look wildly about*, Eur. Or. 835: as also in pass., like Lat. *versari*, Od. 9, 153, Il. 17, 680, and in mid.—III. *to thresh on the* δίνος, cf. δίνω. Poet. word.

ΔΙΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *a whirling*, esp.—1. *a whirlpool, eddy*, Lat. *vortex*, Il. 21, 213, and Att.—II. *a whirlwind*, Eur., etc.: metaph., δίναις ἀνάγκης, Aesch. Pr. 1052, δίναις κυκλουμενον κέαρ, Id. Ag. 997. [ῑ] Hence

Δινήεις, εσσα, εν, *whirling, eddying*, epith. of a stream, Hom., and Eur.—II. *rounded*, Mosch. 2, 55.

Δίνησις, εως, ἡ, (δινέω) *a whirling, eddying motion*, Eccl.

Δίνητος, ή, όν, (δινέω) *whirled round*, Anth.

ΔΙΝΟΣ, ὁ, like δίνη, *a whirl, eddy*, Lat. *vortex*. Ar. Nub. 380, etc.: esp. of a dance like the *waltz*.—II. *a dizziness, vertigo*, Hipp.—III. *the round area*, where oxen trod out the corn, *threshing floor*, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 179.—IV. *a large round goblet*, also written δεῖνος, Ar. Vesp. 618, cf. Ath. 467 D. Hence

Δινόω, ῶ, like δινεύω and δινέω, *to spin round*, esp. *to turn with a lathe, to round*.

Δίνω,=δινεύω and δινέω, esp. *to thresh out on the* δίνος (III.), Hes. Op. 596. [ῑ]

Δινώδης, ες, (δίνη, εἶδος) *eddying*.

Δινωτός, ή, όν, (διτνόω) *turned, rounded*, Il. 3, 391, Od. 19, 56: ἀσπὶς ῥινοῖσι βοῶν καὶ χαλκῷ δινωτή, *covered all round* or *worked round* with hides and brasen plates, Il. 13, 407.

Διξᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *a Sicilian copper coin*,=two χαλκοῖ, Hemst. Poll. 9, 81, cf. τριξᾶς.

Δίξους, ουν, (δίς, ξέω) *cleft, forked*, Theophr.

Δισσός, ή, όν, Ion. for δισσός, *double*, Hdt. 2, 44, etc., 7, 57, Koen Greg. p. 435: like τριζός for τρισσός.

Δισ-, is found at the beginning of many compd. nouns, both proper and common, meaning not only *sprung from Zeus* (Jupiter) or *the gods*, but in genl. *excellent, godlike*, like θεο- in compos.

Διό, conjunct. contr. for δι' ὅ, *wherefore, on which account: therefore, thence*: with enclit. διόπερ, Lat. *propter quod, propterea*, Thuc. 8, 92, etc.

Διοβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, and

Διόβλητος, ον, Ael.,=sq.

Διόβολος, ον, (Ζεύς, βάλλω) *hurled by Jupiter*, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Alc. 125.

Διόβολον, ου, τό, (ὀβολός) v. διώβολον.

†Διογείτων, ονος, ὁ, *Diogiton*, an Athenian against whom Lysias delivered an oration, Lys., Dem.

†Διογένεια, ας, ἡ, *Diogenia*, daughter of the Cephisus, Apollod. 3, 15.

Διογενετωρ. ορος, ὁ, (Διός, γενέτωρ) hence ἔναυλοι Διογενέτορες, *natal* cave *of Jupiter*, Eur. Bacch. 122.

Διογενής, ές, (Διός, *γένω) *sprung from Jupiter, of his race*, always masc. in Hom., with whom it is a freq. epith. of kings and princes, as ordained and upheld by Jupiter, (ἐκ Διὸς βασιλῆες, Hes. Th. 96): not as if *actually his offspring*: Aesch. calls the gods themselves θεοὶ Διογενεῖς, Theb. 301, Supp. 631.—II. parox., Διογένης, ους, ὁ, acc. η and ην, prop. n., *Diogenes*, a celebrated cynic philosopher of Sinope, ὁ Κύων, Diog. L.—2. a Stoic philosopher of Seleucia, a pupil of Chrysippus, surnamed ὁ Βαβυλώνιος, Id.; others in Diog. L.—3. a celebrated actor at Athens in the time of Socrates, Ael. V. H. 3, 30. Others in Andoc., Polyb., etc. [ῑ in Hom. and Eur. And. 1195 in arsis; elsewhere short.] Hence

†Διογενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a living like Diogenes, imitation of Diogenes*.

†Διογενισταί, ῶν, οἱ, *followers of Diogenes*, Ath. 186 A.

Διογκόω, ῶ, (διά, ὀγκόω) *to make to swell*. Pass. *to swell out*. Hence

Διόγκωσις εως, ἡ, *a swelling, distention, tumor*, Gal.

Διόγνητος, ον, contr. for Διογένητος,=Διογενής, Hes. Sc. 340.—II. as prop. n. *Diognetus*, the seventh life-archon in Athens, Dion. H.; of Thoricus, Dem. 541, 6. Others in Andoc., Polyb., etc.

Διόγονος, ον, = Διογενής, Eur. Hipp. 560.

Διοδεία, ας, ἡ, (διοδεύω) *a passage through*, Arist. Eth. Eud.

Διοδεύσιμος, ον, (διοδεύω) *passable*.

Διόδευσις, εως, ἡ,=διοδεία, Hipp.: from

Διοδεύω, (διά, ὁδεύω) *to travel through*, Polyb.

Διοδέω, f. -ήσω, (δίοδος) *to go through again, repeat*, cf. τριοδέω.

Διοδοιπορέω, = διοδεύω, Hdt. 8, 129.

Διοδοποιέω,=foreg., dub. in Theophr.: from

Δίοδος, ου, ἡ, *a way through, passage, thoroughfare*, Hdt. 7, 201: ὁ. ὕδατος, Thuc. 2, 102: *an orbit*, ἄστρων, Aesch. Pr. 1049: ὁ. ἔχειν, to command *the road*, Thuc. 7, 32: *right* or *permission to pass*, Ar Av. 189.

†Διόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Diodōtus*, son of Eucrates, an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 41. —2. brother of Diogiton, Lys.—3. a peripatetic philosopher, Strab.

Διοδύρομαι, (διά, ὀδύρομαι) dep., *to bewail sorely*, c. acc., Dem. 1248, 19. [ῡ]

†Διόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Diodōrus*, an Athenian who delivered the speech of Demosthenes agst. Androtion, Dem. —2. a celebrated historian in the time of J. Caesar, surnamed ὁ Σικελός. Freq. masc. pr. n., in Xen., etc.

Δίοζος, ου, (διά, ὄζος) *with two branches*, Theophr.

Διοζόομαι, (διά, ὀζόω) as pass., *to be divided, to branch*, Hipp.

Διοθεν, adv. *from, sent from Jupiter, according to his will*, Il. 15, 489; 24, 194: in genl. *from heaven*, Lat. *diutus*.

†Δῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Dii*, a Thracian tribe on Mt. Rhodope, Thuc. 2, 91, hence adj. Διακος, ή, όν, *of the Dii, Dian*, Id. 7, 27.

Διοίγνυμι, f. -ξω, (διά, οἴγνυμι) *to open*, Ar. Eccl. 852: also διοιγω, Soph. Aj. 346, O. T. 1287.

Δίοιδα, inf. διειδέναι, perf. without any pres. in use, *to know the difference, distinguish*, Eur. Med. 518, and Plat.: cf. διεῖδον.

Διοιδαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ,=sq., Hdn.

Διοιδέω, ῶ, f. -ησω, strengthd. for οἰδέω, Strab. Hence

Διοιδής, ές, *swollen, turgid*, Nic.

Διοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (διά, οἰκέω) strictly, *to manage all the house*: hence in genl. *to manage, direct*: esp. *to govern, conduct* the affairs of a state, πόλιν, Thuc. 8, 21, Plat., etc.: but also ὁ. τὸν βίον, *to regulate* one's life, Isocr. 2 E, etc.—2. *to treat* a person *well* or *ill*, Dem. 763, 6.—3. as medic. term. *to distribute nourishment* through the body, *to digest*, Diog. L.—B. pass. *to be provided with, to be supported by* a thing, ὑπό τινος, Strab., τινι, Ath. —2. in rhetor. διοικεῖσθαι was used of *the distribution and arrangement of a discourse*, etc., Dion. H.—II. *to inhabit distinct places*, Plat. Tim. 19 E. Mid. *to live apart*, κατὰ κώμας, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5. But—2. διοικεῖσθαι τινος τινα, *to place one's self* over against one, *match one's self* with him, Dinarch. Hence

Διοίκημα, ατος, τό, *management, government*.

Διοίκησις, εως, ἡ, (διοικέω) *direction, government, civil administration*, Plat. Rep. 606 E, etc.: esp. in the financial department, *expenditure*, Lys. 185, 21.—II. *one of the lesser Roman provinces*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 67: and hence, as an eccles. division, *a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese*, Eccl.

Διοικητής, οῦ, ὁ, (διοικέω) *a manager, director, governor, comptroller*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 22. Hence

Διοικητικος, ή, όν, *regulating*, δύναμις, Plut.

Διοικήτρια, ας, ἡ, *a housekeeper*.

Διοικίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (διά, οἰκίζω) *to cause to live apart, to place in separate dwellings, to disperse*, Arist. Pol.: ὁ. τὰς πόλεις, *to break up, scatter* their *population*, Isocr. 91 A, the same as ὁ. κατὰ κώμας, Polyb. Pass. *to be scattered abroad*, Plat. Symp. 193 A. Mid. *to change one's abode*, εἰς—, Lys. 902, 1. Hence

Διοίκισις, εως, ἡ, *a dispersion: a removal*, Lys. 901, fin.

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Διοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Dion. H.

Διοικοδομέω, ῶ, (διά, οἰκοδομέω) *to build across, wall off*, Thuc. 8, 90: *to separate, τί τινος*, Plat. Tim. 69 E. —II. *to barricade*, ὁδόν, Diod.

Διοικονομέω, ῶ, strengthd. for οἰκονομέω.

Διοινοχοέω, ῶ, (διά, οἰνοχόος) *to mix, prepare wine for drinking*, Ath.

Διοινόω, ῶ, strengthd. for οἰνόω, Plat. Legg. 775 C.

Δίοιξις, εως, ἡ, (διοίγνυμι) *an opening*, Theophr.

†Διοίσομαι, fut. mid. of διαφέρω, H. Hom. Merc. 255.

Διοιστέον, verb. adj. of διαφέρω, *one must carry, move round*, ὄμμα, Eur. Phoen. 265.

Διοιστεύω, (διά, ὀϊστεύω) *to shoot an arrow through*, τινός, Od. 19, 578: absol. καί κεν διοϊστεύσειας, thou mightest *reach it with an arrow*, i. e. art a bow-shot from it, Od. 12, 102.

Διοιστρέω, ῶ, strengthd. for οἰστρέω, Diod.

Διοίσω and διοίσομαι, fut. of διαφέρω.

Δίοιτο, opt. mid. from δίω, Od. 17, 317.

Διοιχνέω, ῶ, (διά, οἰχνέω) *to go through*, αἶνα, Aesch. Eum. 315.—II. absol. *to wander about*, ἐν πέτραις, H. Hom. 18, 10.

Διοίχομαι, f. -χήσομαι, (διά, οἴχομαι) dep. mid.: *to be quite gone by*, of time, Hdt. 4, 136: of persons, *to be clean gone, to have perished*, Lat. *perisse*, Soph. Aj. 973, Eur., etc.—II. *to be gone through, ended*, ὁ λόγος δ., Soph. O. C. 574, ubi al. διέρχεται. Poet. word.

†Διοκλείδας, α, ὁ, *Dioclīdas*, masc. pr. n., a Syracusan, Theocr. 15, 147. Dor. for

†Διοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Dioclīdes*, masc. pr. n., Andoc., Plut., etc.

†Διοκλῆς, έους poet. ῆος, ὁ, *Diocles*, a king of Pherae in Messenia, Il. 5, 542, Od.—2. a chief of Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 474; but in v. 153, Δίοκλος.—3. a hero honoured by the Megarians, Ar. Ach. 774, for whom the Διόκλεια were celebrated, Schol. Ar. and Theocr. 12, 29.—4. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen., etc. Others in Dem., Diod., etc.

†Δίοκλος, ου, ὁ, v. foreg. 2.

†Διοκορυστής, ου, ὁ, *Diocorystes*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Διοκωχή, ῆς, ἡ, = διακωχή.

Διολισθαίνω, and -θύνω, f. -ήσω, (διά, ὀλισθαίνω) *to slip through*, Hipp. —II. c. acc., *to give* one *the slip*, Ar. Nub. 434, Plat. Lys. 216 C.

Διολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (διέλκω) *distraction*, Sext. Emp.

Δίολκος, ου, ὁ, (διέλκω) *a crossing, dragging across*.—II. the spot in the isthmus of Corinth, *where ships were drawn across*, Strab.

Διόλλυμι, fut. -ολέσω Att. -ολῶ, (διά, ὄλλυμι) *to destroy utterly, bring to naught*, Soph. Tr. 1028, etc.: *to blot out, put out of mind*: hence to forget, opp. to σώζω, Br. Soph. O. T. 318. Mid. *to perish utterly, come to naught*, Trag., and Plat.; ἔκ τινος, by some one's hand, Soph. O. T. 225.

†Διόλου, adv. for δι' ὅλου.

Διολοφύρομαι, strengthd. for ὀλοφύρομαι, Polyb. [ῡ]

Δίομαι, v. sub δίω.

Διομᾰλίζω, (διά, ὁμαλίζω) *to keep smooth* or *even*.—II. intr. *to be always calm and evenminded*, Plut. Hence

Διομᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *evenness, steadiness*, Sext. Emp.

Διομᾰλύνω, = διομαλίζω, in transit signf., Plut.

Δίομβρος, ον, (διά, ὄμβρος) *wet through*, Arist. Probl.

†Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Diomēdon*, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 19.

†Διόμεια, ων, τά, *Diomīa*, an Attic demus of the tribe Aegeïs, with a temple of Hercules, Ar. Ran. 651.

Διομεταλαζών, όνος, ὁ, (Διόμεια, ἀλαζών) *the braggart of the deme Diomia*, Ar. Ach. 605.

†Διομεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabit. of Diomia*, Ath. 260 A.

†Διομένης, ους, ὁ, *Diomēnes*, an Athenian, son of Archelaus, Dem.

†Διομήδεια, ας, ἡ, *Diomedēa*, the largest of the five islands in the Adriatic, called by Strabo αἱ Διομήδειοι νῆσοι, p. 215: prop. fem. from

†Διομήδειος, ον, also α, ον, (Schneid. Plat. Rep. 2, p. 175), *of Diomedes, Diomedēan*; proverb. Διομ. ἀνάγκη, *Diomedean compulsion*, Plat. Rep. 493 D, Ar. Eccl. 1029, from Diomede's having bound the hands of Ulysses, on their return from Troy to the Grecian camp with the Palladium, and having driven him before him, with blows on the back with the blade of his sword, because Ulysses being behind D. endeavoured to destroy him, and thus obtain the sole honour for himself. Another expl. in allusion to the Thracian D. is given in Schol. ad Ar.

†Διομήδη, ης, ἡ, *Diomēdē*, daughter of Phorbas, Il. 9, 665.—2. daughter of Xuthus, Apollod. 1, 9. 4.—3. daughter of Lapithes and wife of Amycles, Id. 3, 10, 3.

Διομήδης, εος, acc. -δη and -δεα, ὁ, (Διός, μήδομαι, strictly, *the divinely-counselling*) *Diomed*, a king of the Thracian Bistones, son of Mars, Eur. Alc. 483, Apollod. 2, 5, 8.—2. son of Tydeus and Deïpyle, king of Argos, one of the Epigoni, engaged in the second Theban war, and one of the bravest Grecian chiefs before Troy, Il. 2, 567, etc.

Διομηνία, ας, ἡ, (Διός, μῆνις) *wrath of Jupiter*, Orph. [νῐ]

†Διόμιλος, ου, ὁ, *Diomilus*, an Andrian, Thuc. 6, 96.

†Διόμνηστος, ου, ὁ, *Diomnestus*, masc. pr. n., Ath., Plut.

Διόμνῡμι, f. -ομοῦμαι. (διά, ὄμνυμι) dep. mid., *to swear, ὅρκον, ἢ μήν...*, c. inf., Soph. Tr. 255; *to declare on oath*, esp. in courts of justice, c. inf., Lycurg. 165, 43: also in mid., διόμνυμαι, Soph. Aj. 1233; and so almost always in prose, as ταῦτα διωμόσω, Plat. Apol. 27 C, δ. τινί, Lys. 96, 35.

Διομολογέω, ῶ, (διά, ὁμολογέω) *to make an agreement, settle, undertake*, Xen. Ages. 3, 5: hence also in pass., *to be agreed on*, Polyb.—II. more usu. as dep. mid., *to agree mutually to* or *upon* a thing, c. acc. rei, τοὺς τόκους, Dem. 1284, 14: esp. *to agree upon as granted*, Plat. Legg. 953 E: also δ. τινὶ περί τινος, Isae. 41, 43; and c. inf. fut., Id. 41, 29. Hence

Διομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual compact, convention*, Polyb.

Διομολογητέον, verb. adj. from διομολογέω, Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.

Δῖον, acc. from δῖος.

Δίον, imperf. from δίω.

†Δῖον, ου, τό, *Dium*, a city of Euboea, Il. 2, 538, near Histiaea, acc. to Strab.—2. a city of Chalcidice on the Strymonian gulf, Hdt. 7, 22.—3. a city of Macedonia on the Sinus Thermaïcus, so called from a celebrated temple of Jupiter, now prob. *Standia*, Thuc. 4, 78. Hence οἱ Διῆς, *the Dians*, Thuc. 5, 35, for Δικτιδῆς, q. v.

†Διόνῐκος, ου, ὁ, *Dionīcus*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Διονομάζω, (διά, ὀνομάζω) *to name far and wide, make known* or *famous*. Pass. *to be widely known*, Isocr. 398 D, and in late prose.

Διονῦς, ὁ, shortened for Διόνυσος, Lob. Phryn. 436.

Διονύσειον, ου, τό, = Διονύσιον, Schäf. Greg. p. 651. [ῡ]

Διονύσια, ων, τά, sub. ἱερά, *the feast of Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, esp. at Athens: these were formerly supposed to be *three*, 1. the Δ. κατ' ἀγρούς, 2. the Ἀνθεστήρια, 3. the Δ. ἐν ἄστει, or μεγάλα: the Λήναια being supposed by some to be the same with the first, by others, with the second. But Böckh (Abhandl. Berl. Akad. 1816, 17, pp. 47–124), seems to prove that they were *four distinct feasts* in four consecutive months: viz.—1. τὰ κατ' ἀγρούς, ἐν ἀγροῖς, or μικρά, in Poseideon (December) when the *vintage* is just over: at these prob. *old* tragedies and comedies were represented.—II. τὰ ἐν Λίμναις or Λήναια (in the suburb Λίμναι, where the Λήναιον stood), in Gamelion (January) when the *wine was just made*, and the *presses* (ληνοί) cleaned up: from this feast the month was once called Ληναιών, which name was retained by the Ionians of Asia: cf. Ἀνθεστηριών, Σκιροφοριών, etc. At these new Tragedies and Comedies were performed, and a prize of the rich must of the new vintage was given.—III. τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια in Anthesterion (February), of which the first day was called πιθοιγία, when the casks of the by-gone vintage were first tapped, the second χόες, and perhaps the third χύτραι, from the public picnic with which they were celebrated. It is doubtful what dramatic performances accompanied them.—IV. τὰ μεγάλα, τὰ ἀστικὰ Δ., τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, ἐν ἄστει, or, simply, τὰ Διονύσια, in Elaphebolion (March), when Athens was full of strangers from all Greece, and all the most splendid exhibitions took place. For these most of the new Dramas were reserved. (Cf. also Buttm. Dem. Mid., Exc. 1.) [ῡ] Hence

Διονῡσιάζω, *to keep the Dionysia*, hence *to live, dress festively* or *extravagantly*, Luc.

Διονῡσιακός, ή, όν, *belonging to the Dionysia*, or *to Dionysos*, Δ. θέατρον, Thuc. 8, 93, ἀγών, Arist. Rhet., etc.: Διονυσιακά were *poems on the legend of Bacchus*, as those of Nonnus. Adv. -κῶς.

Διονῡσιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Διονυσιακός, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, Eur., etc.—2. as subst. *a Bacchante*, Paus.—II. a kind of plant, Diosc., elsewh., ἀνδρόςαιμον.—III. a fountain near Pylos, Paus.—2. αἱ Διονυσιάδες (νῆσοι) *the Dionysiades*, two islands near Crete, Diod. S.—3. early name of the island Naxus, Id.

†Διονυσίδης, ου, ὁ, *Dionysīdes*, a tragic poet, Strab.

†Διονυσιοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Dionysiocles*, a physician, Ath. 96 D.

Διονύσιον, ου, τό, sub. ἱερόν, *the temple of Dionysos* (*Bacchus*) Ar. Fr 187. [ῡ]

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Διονύσιος, α, ον, *of Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, Bacchyl. 26. [ῡ]

†Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ, *Dionysius*, common pr. n.—1. a commander of the Phocaeans in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6. 11.—2. ὁ Μιλήσιος, one of the earliest of the Logographi, before Herodotus, Diod. S., etc.—3. ὁ πρότερος, the elder, tyrant of Syracuse, 405–367 B. C., Diod., Plut., etc.—4. ὁ νέος, the younger, son and successor of the former, 367–343 B. C., several times expelled, Xen., Diod. S., etc.—5. Ἁλικαρνασσεύς, a rhetorician and historian in the time of J. Caesar and Augustus, resided in Rome.—6. ὁ Περιηγητής, composer of a geographical poem, lived in the time of Augustus. Many others of this name in Xen., Dem., etc.

Διονῦσισκός, οῦ, ὁ, dim. from Διόνυσος.

†Διονυσσόδοτος, ου, ὁ, (Διόνυσος, δίδωμι) *Dionysodotus*, prop. *given by Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, appell. of Apollo at Philius, Paus.—2. masc. pr. n., Ath.

†Διονυσσώρος, ου, ὁ, (Διόνυσος, δῶρον) *Dionysodōrus*, a sophist of Chios, brother of Euthydemus, Xen. Mem. 3. 1.—2. an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke, Dem. Others in Lys., Polyb., etc.

†Διονυσοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Dionysŏcles*, an orator in Tralles, Strab.

Διονυσοκόλακες, οἱ, (Διόνυσος, κόλαξ) nickname of the τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί, *artifices scenici*, like Μυυσοκόλακες, v. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F: hence—II. applied to *the flatterers of Dionysius* the tyrant; and to the school of Plato, Diog. L. 10, 8, ubi al. Διονυσιοκόλακες.

Διονῡσομᾰνέω, ῶ, (Διόννσος, μαίνομαι) *to be full of Bacchic frenzy*, Philostr.

†Διονυσόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Dionysopolis*, a city of Pontus, Arr.: cf. Κρουνοί.

Διόνῡσος, ου, ὁ, and poet. Διώνῡσος, (Hom., Hes., etc.) and Δεύννσος, q. v., *Dionysos*, *Bacchus*, god of wine, vineyards, and of high enthusiasm, son of Jupiter and Semele: not often mentioned in Hom. On the later development of his legend, v. Creuzer's Dionysos, and cf. Βάκχος.

†Διονυσοφάνης, ους, ὁ. *Dionysophānes*, an Ephesian, Hdt. 9, 84.

Διοξεῶν, ἡ, i. e. ἡ δι' ὀξειῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, *the fifth* in the musical scale, v. διαπασῶν.

Διόπαι, αἱ, a kind of *earrings*, Ar. Fr. 309, v. *δίοπος*.

Διόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, (Διός, παῖς) *son of Jupiter*, Anth.

†Διοπείθης, ους, ὁ, *Diopīthes*, a Spartan soothsayer, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.—2. an Athenian demagogue in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Eq. 1085, etc.—3. an Athenian commander, Dem., Plut.

Διόπεμπτος, ον, (Διός, πέμπω) *sent from Jupiter*.

Διόπερ, conjunct. for δι' ὅπερ, v. sub *διό*.

Διοπετής, ές, (Διός, πίπτω) = Διῖπετής, ἄγαλμα, Eur. I. T. 997.

†Διοπίθυσα, ης, ἡ, *Diopithūsa*, parent source of the Ganges, Plut.

* Διοπομπέομαι and Διοπόμπησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀποδιοπ.

†Διόπομπος, ου, ὁ, *Diopompus*, masc. pr. n., Plat. Legg. 840 A.

Δίοπος, ου, ὁ, (*διέπω*) *a director, overseer, ruler*, Aesch. Pers. 44. Eur. Rhes. 741: *an officer on board a ship*, Hipp., = the later ἐπιπλους.

Δίοπος, ον, (διά, ὀπή) *with two holes*: hence διόπαι, ὦν, αἱ.

Διοπτεύω, (διά, ὀπτεύω) *to watch accurately, spy about*, Il. 10, 451; in genl. *to behold*, Soph. Aj. 307.—II. later, c. acc. *to look after, take charge of* a thing, δ. τὴν ναῦν, ap. Dem. 929, 20.

Διοπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (διά, ὀπτήρ) *a spy, scout*, στρατοῦ, Il. 10, 562.—II. διάγγελοι καὶ διοπτῆρες in Plut., the *optiones* and *tesserarii* of the Romans: also the *speculatores*, *light troops for reconnoitring*. — III. = *δίοπτρα*.

Διόπτης, ου, ὁ, (διά, ὄψομαι) strictly, *a looker through*, ὡ Ζεῦ διόπτα, says Dicaearchus in Ar. Ach. 435, holding up a ragged garment to the light.—II. = foreg. Eur. Rhes. 234.

Δίοπτρα, ας, ἡ, and δίοπτρον, ου, τό, (διά, ὄψομαι) *any thing through which one sees clearly, a spying-tube*, Polyb.: Alcae. calls wine δίοπτρον ἀνθρώποις, because *aperit praecordia Bacchus*.—II. an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc., *a Jacob's staff*.—III. = διαστολεύς, Gal. —IV. *a plate of talc*, Lat. *lapis specularis*, for glazing windows, Strab. Hence

Διοπτρικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the use of the δίοπτρα* (II): ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of measuring heights*, etc.: ὄργανον δ. = δίοπτρα II., Strab.

Διοπτρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an opening with the διοπτρα* (III.), Paul. Aeg.

Δίοπτρον, ου, τό, v. δίοπτρα.

Διορᾱτικός, ή, όν, *able to look through, clear-sighted*, Lat. *perspicax*, Luc.: from

Διοράω, ῶ, (διά, ὁράω) *to see through, look through, understand, discern*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 30, Plat., etc.: cf. διεῖδον, δίοιδα.

Διοργᾰνόω, ῶ, (διά, ὀργανόω) *to provide with organs, to mould*, late. Hence

Διοργάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *formation, fashioning*. [ᾰ]

Διοργίζω, strengthd. for ὀργίζω, Polyb.

Διόργυιος, ον, (διά, ὀργυιά) *two fathoms long, high*, etc., Hdt. 4, 195.

Διορθεύω, = sq., Eur. Supp. 417.

Διορθόω, ῶ, (διά, ὀρθόω) *to make straight*, Hipp.: and so *to set right, restore to order*, Isocr. 198 C: δ. ἔριν, *to make up* a quarrel, Eur. Hel. 1159: δ. ἀδικήματα, *to amend* them, Polyb.: δ. πίστιν πρός τι, *to make good, redeem it*, Id.: δ. τὰ προοφειλόμενα, *to pay* them, *clear off*, Ib. Mid. like act., Polyb.: but also, διορθοῦσθαι περί or ὑπέρ τινος, *to make amends* for..., Dem. 112, 15; 895, 24.—II. *to go* or *tell straight through*, λόγον, Pind. O. 7, 38. Hence

Διόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *a making straight, setting right*, Hipp.: *correction*, Arist. Pol.: *an amendment*, Plut.

Διόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, (διορθόω) *a making straight*, as in the setting of a limb, Hipp.—2. *a correcting, amending of a fault*, Arist. Pol.—3. *right arrangement*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 642 A.—4. *a fortunate event*, Polyb.—II. *a revision, revised edition of a* work, v. Wolf. Prol. p. clxxiv.

Διορθωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 22.

Διορθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (διορθόω) *a corrector, regulator*, Plut.

Διορθωτικός, ή, όν, (διορθόω) *fit for correcting* or *amending, corrective*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Διορίζω, Ion. διουρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (διά, ὁρίζω) *to draw a boundary through, divide by limits, separate*, Hdt. 4, 42.—2. *to distinguish, determine, define*, τὰ οὐνόματα, Hdt. 4, 45. -ώ γέρεα, Aesch. Pr. 440, and so Plat.: in mid., *to pronounce clearly*, τὰ γράμματα, Alex. Incert. 21: hence—3. *to determine, lay down, ordain, declare*, τι, Soph. O. T. 723; also c. inf., *to determine* one *to be* so and so, Dem. 505, 19; and so with the inf. omitted, Soph. O. T. 1083: δ. ὅπως..., Dem. 1286, 11. in mid.—4. *to explain*, τι, Plat. Gorg. 488 D.—5. absol., *to draw distinctions, lay down definitions*, usu. in mid., περί τινος, Isocr. 27 C, etc.—II. διορίζειν πόλεμον, *to remove* the seat of war *across the frontier*, Isocr. 77 B: in genl. *to move from the country, carry abroad*, στράτευμα, Eur. Hel. 394: δ. πόδα, to depart, Ib. 828: *to banish*, Lat. *exterminare*, Plat. Legg. 873 E. —III. intr. *to pass the boundaries*, ὑπέρ τι, Eur. Ion 46. Hence

†Διόρισις, εως, ἡ, *distinction*, Plat. Legg. 777 B; and

Διορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a prescribing of bounds, limiting: definition*, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5, 43.

Διοριστέον, verb. adj. from *διορίζω*, *one must distinguish*, Plat. Legg. 874 D.

†Διοριστικός, ή, όν, (διορίζω) *suitable for distinguishing*, Sext. Emp.

Διορκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an assurance on oath*, Polyb.

Διορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, strengthened for ὁρμίζω, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 450, 37, in pass.

Διόρνυμι, f. διόρσω, (διά, ὄρνυμι) *to drive through*. Mid. *to hurry through*, Aesch. Supp. 552.

Δίορος, ον, (διά, ὄρος) *a divider: a stone used in the game* ἐφεδρισμός.

Διόροφος, ον, v. διώροφος.

Διορρόω, ῶ, (διά, ῥόος) *to make serous*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διόρρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming* or *making serous*, Hipp.

Διορῡχή, ῆς, ἡ, (διορύσσω) v. διωρυχή.

Διόρυγμα, ατος, τό, *a canal, ditch*, Thuc. 4, 109.—II. *a digging through*, LXX.: from

Διορύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ὀρύσσω) *to dig through*, τοῖχον, Hdt. 9, 37, Ar. Plut. 565: δ. τάφρον, *to dig* a trench, Od. 21, 120: metaph. like τοιχωρυχεῖν, *to undermine*, τινα, Dem. 118, 11.—II. *to bury*, Diod.—III. *to worm one's way, pry into*. Hence

Διορῡχή, ῆς, ἡ, v. διωρυχή.

Διορχέομαι, (διά, ὀρχέομαι) dep., *to dance across* or *along*, Opp.—II. *to dance a match with* one, τινί, Ar. Vesp. 1481.

Δῖος, δῖα, δῖον, more rarely ος, ον, (contr. for the less comm. δῖϊος, from Ζεύς, Διός) *from, sprung from, belonging to, sacred to Jupiter*, are certainly the etymolog. signfs.: but the certain examples of these do not occur before the Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 619, etc.; the nearest approach to them in Hom. is Il. 9, 538, δῖον γένος, *loftiest*, which however seems to be *Heaven-*, not *Jove-descended*. Usu. in general signf. *godlike, excellent, mighty, vast, unearthly*: in Hom.—1. *epithet of the goddesses*, δῖα θεά, Il. 10, 290, etc., usu. in phrase δῖα θεάων, with superl. force, like πιστὰ πιστῶν, ἄῤῥητα ἀῤῥήτων, etc., in Trag.; so too δῖα γυναικῶν: Hes. uses it so in masc., Th. 991. δῖος δαίμων.—2. of illustrious men or women, *noble, princely, high-born*, but also *high-minded, honest, trusty*, as of Eumaeus the swineherd δῖος ὑφορβός, Od. 21, 240.—3 also of a *noble* horse, Il. 23, 346.—4. of things

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esp. of the powers of nature, *αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, εἰς ἅλα δῖαν, δῖα χθών*, Hom.: so *δία Χάρυβδις*, Od. 12, 104, with the sense of *vast, boundless, awful*, but not without a collat. notion of *divine, holy*.

Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, from obs. Δίς. [ῐ]

†Δῖος, ου, ὁ, *Dius*, a son of Priam, Il. 24, 251.—2. father of Hesiod, Hes. Op. 297.—3. son of Amphimachus, Paus.

Διόςδοτος, ον, (Διός, δίδωμι) *given by Jupiter, heaven-sent*, Pind. P. 8, 137, and Aesch.

Διοσημεία, ας, ἡ, poet. Διοσημία, ας, ἡ, Ar. Ach. 171, *a sign from Jupiter, an omen from the sky*, in genl. *a prodigy, portent*, Lat. *ostentum*, esp. of thunder, lightning, rain, Ar. l. c., and Plut.

†Διὸς ἱερόν, ου, τό, (prop. *the temple of Jupiter*) *Dioshieron*, a small town of Ionia, Thuc. 8, 19.

Διοσκέω, *to look earnestly at*, τινά, acc. to Bergk. Anacr. 81, sq.

†Διοσκόρειον, ου, τό, v. sub Διοσκούρειον.

†Διοσκορίδης, ου, ὁ, *Dioscorides*, a celebrated physician and naturalist of Anazarba in Cilicia.

Διόσκοροι, ων, οἱ, Att. and poet. for Διόσκουροι, as Hdt. writes it, 2, 43, (Διός, κόρος, κοῦρος) *sons of Jupiter*: esp. *the twins of Leda*, Castor and Polydeuces (the Roman Pollux), H. Hom. 16, 33. This appell. also applied to Amphion and Zethus, v. Herm. ad Eur. Phoen. 606, Klotz Id. 609.—II. the constellation named from them *the Twins*, Lat. *Gemini*, supposed to bring safety from a storm, if it appeared over the ship—the modern *fires of St. Elmo*: hence the Dioscuri were tutelar deities of sailors, Hor. Carm. 1, 3, 2, Hemst. Luc. Dial. D. 26. The sing. Διόσκορος, *one of the Dioscuri*, only in Gramm., and Varro L. L. 5, 20. Hence

Διοσκούρειον, ου, τό, *the temple of the Dioscuri*, Thuc. 4, 110, etc.: †also -κόρειον, which W. Dind. regards as the more correct form in early Att.; the other only in Plut. and other late wr.; Lob. Phryn, p. 368, Διοσκόριον. In pl. τὰ Διοσκούρεια, *the festival of the Dioscuri*, Böckh Inscr.

†Διοσκουριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Dioscurias*, a city of Colchis, a colony of Miletus, Strab.

†Διοσκουρίδης, ου, ὁ, *Dioscurides*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H., etc.

Δίοσμος, ου, ὁ, (διά, ὀζω) *the power of transmitting smells: the internal organ of smell*, Themist.

†Διόσπολις, εως, ἡ, (prop. *Jove's city*) *Diospolis*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.—2. ἡ μεγάλη, later name of the Aegyptian Thebes, Strab. Two others in Aegypt in Strab., who mentions also a city of Palestine, and another in Lydia of this name.

†Διόσπυρον, ου, τό, *a cherry-like fruit*, Theophr.

Διόστεος, ον, (διά, ὀστέον) *double-boned*, Arist. H. A.

Διοσφραίνω, (διά, ὀσφραίνω) *to give a smell to, perfume*.

Διότι, conjunct. for διὰ τοῦ-το ὅτι..., *because that, for the reason that, since*, Lat. *quare, quamobrem*, Hdt. 1, 44.—2. indirect, *wherefore, for what reason*, φράσω διότι..., Hdt. 2, 24; μανθάνειν διότι..., 9, 7.—3. interrogat. *wherefore?* Arist.—II. = ὅτι, *that*, mostly late, but found Hdt. 2, 50, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284, 1.

†Διοτίμα, ἡ, *Diotima*, a Mantinean female in Plat. Symp. 201 D.

†Διότιμος, ου, ὁ, *Diotimus*, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 1, 45.—2. an Athenian cavalry officer, Dem. 265. Others in Lys., Diod. S., etc.

Διοτρεφής, ές, (Διός, τρέφω) *trained, cherished by Jupiter. Jove-nurtured*, in Hom. freq. epith. of kings and nobles, cf. Διογενής: of the Scamander, Il. 21, 223, it is perh. = διιπετής, q. v.

†Διοτρέφης, ους, ὁ, *Diotrephes*, pr. n., an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Διουρέω, (διά, οὐρέω) *to pass in urine*.

Διουρίζω, Ion. for διορίζω, Hdt.

†Διοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Diophanes*, an Athenian, from Alopece, Dem.—2. a rhetorician of Mytilene, Plut. T. Grac. 8.

†Διοφάντης, ου, ὁ, *Diophantes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 6, 3.

†Διόφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Diophantus*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 96, 2, Diod. S.—2. an Athenian orator and statesman, Dem. Others in Theocr., etc.

†Διοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, *Diochites*, a Pythagorean philosopher, Diog. L.

†Διοχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Diochares*, masc. pr. n., Διοχάρους πύλαι, *the gate of Diochares*, in Athens, Strab.

Διοχετεία, ας, ἡ, *an aqueduct*, Strab.: from

Διοχετεύω, (διά, ὀχετεύω) *to conduct by a canal through* or *throughout* a place, Diod.: metaph. τροφὴν τῷ σώματι, Plat. Tim. 77 C.

Διοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (διέχω) *distance*, Philo.

Διοχλέω, strengthd. for ὀχλέω, *to be very troublesome to*, τινά, Lys. 103, 38, and Dem.; later, τινί, Long.: also διενοχλέω.

Διοχλίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ὀχλίζω) *to move asunder, to open*, Nic.

Διοχῠρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὀχυρόω, Polyb.

Δίοψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, = δίοπος, ον, dub.

Δίοψις, εως, ἡ, *a view through, perspective, accurate view of*, Plat. Tim. 40 D: from

Διόψομαι, irr. fut. of διοράω.

†Δίπαια, ας, ἡ, *Dipaea*, a small town of Arcadia, Paus. Hence

†Διπαιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Dipaea, a Dipaean*, Hdt. 9, 35.

Δίπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίς, παῖς) *with two children*, Aesch. Supp. 318: δ. θρῆνος, a dirge *chanted by one's two children*, Id. Cho. 335.

Διπάλαιστος, ον, (δίς, πᾰλαιστή) *two palms broad*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Δίπαλτος, ον, (δίς, πάλλω) *twice, doubly brandished*, esp. *brandished with both hands*: στρατὸς δ., in Soph. Aj. 402, is explained by Herm. from the Homer. δύο δοῦρε ἔχων, *well-armed*: Passow takes it, *forced on by its two leaders* (Agamemnon and Menelaus): δ. ξίφη, *two-handed* swords, Eur. I. T. 312: δ. πῦρ, lightning *hurled* by Jupiter *with both hands*, i. e. with all his might, Eur. Tro. 1104.

Δίπηχυς, υ, (δίς, πῆχυς) *two cubits long, broad*, etc., Hdt. 2, 78, etc.

Διπλάδιος, ον, (διπλοῦς) *double*, poet. for διπλάσιος. [ᾰ]

Διπλάζω, = διπλασιάζω, *to double*, v. l. Andoc. 30, 27.—Pass. *to be doubled, double* or *twofold*, Eur. Supp. 781: and so—II. intr., τὸ διπλάζον κακόν, the *twofold* evil, Soph. Aj. 258. Hence

Δίπλαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ, as subst., *a double-folded mantle* or *cloak*, like διπλῆ, διπλοΐς, Lat. *duplex laena*, Il. 3, 126, Od. 19, 241; or, acc. to others, *variegated, woven with threads of various dye*, or in genl. *with double woof*, like δίμιτος.—2. in Aesch. Pers. 277, δίπλακες are perh. *ship-planks* (*which double one over the other*, cf. διπλόη), and so *ships*, like δόρυ, *trabs*.—II. as adj., *lying* or *folded double*, Il. 23, 243, cf. δίπτυχος.

Διπλᾰσιάζω, f. -άσω, (διπλάσιος) *to double*, Plat. Legg. 920 A. Hence

Διπλᾰσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a doubling*: in Gramm. esp. *the Ionic doubling of consonants*, as in τόσσος.

Διπλᾰσιολογία, ας, ἡ, (διπλάσιος. λόγος) *double-speaking: repetition, accumulation of words*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

Διπλάσιος, α, ον, Ion. διπλήσιος, *double, twice as much, as many, as long*, etc., Hdt. 4, 68, and Att.: freq. as compar. foll. by ἤ..., Id. 6, 57. Thuc. 1, 10, etc.; or c. gen., Hdt. 6, 133: also δ. ὑσον..., Hdt. 7, 23: τὸ διπλάσιον, *as much again*, Id. 7, 23. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 8, 1. [ᾰ, Schäf. Greg. p. 527.] Hence

Διπλᾰσιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to double*. Pass. *to be doubled, become twofold*, Thuc. 1, 69.

†Διπλᾰσίων, ον, later form for διπλάσιος, Plut., v. Lob. Phryn, p. 411, n.

Διπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διπλάζω) = διπλασιασμός.

Δίπλεθρος, ον, (δίς, πλέθρον) *two πλέθρα long* or *broad*, i. e. 202 ft. 6 in., *deep*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 10: τὸ δίπλ., *a space of two πλέθρα*, Polyb.

Διπλῆ, ῆς, ἡ, (strictly fem. from διπλοῦς) = διπλοΐς, i. e. χλαῖνα διπλῆ, Hom.—II. a marginal mark used by Gramm., like an Υ or V lying on its side (⊢ ⊃, ⊲ ⊳), to indicate vv. ll., rejected verses, etc.; and, in dramatic poetry, a new speaker.

Διπλῆ, as adv., *twice, twice over*, Soph. Ant. 725.—II. *twice as much*, followed by ἤ, Plat. Rep. 330 C.

Διπληγίς, ίδος, ἡ, = διπλοΐς.

Διπλήθης, ες, (δίς, πλήθω) *twice filled*, Nic., acc. to others διπλήρης.

Διπλήσιος, η, ον, Ion. for διπλάσιος, q. v.

Διπλοείματος, ον, (διπλοῦς, εἷμα) *with double cloak*, Cercid. ap. Diog. L.

Διπλόη, ης, ἡ, *a fold, doubling*, esp. *the overlapping* of the bones in the scull, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. *a joining*, as of two plates of iron welded together, Plat. Soph. 267 E: hence *an imperfection, flaw*, Plut., v. Ruhnk. Tim.—2. metaph. *duplicity*, Eccl.—III. *the sting* of the scorpion, *with its sheath*, Ael.

Διπλοΐζω, Aesch. Ag. 835, Eum. 1014; and

Διπλοΐω, = διπλασιάζω, *to double*.

Διπλοΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *a double cloak*, like διπλῆ, δίπλαξ, Anth.; usu. costume of the Cynics, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.

Διπλόος, όη, όον, contr. διπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, *twofold, double*, Hom. (but the contr. form only in phrase χλαῖνα διπλῆ), and Att.: cf. ἡ διπλῆ.—2. *doubled, bent*, διπλῆ ᾰκανθα, spine *bent double* by age, Eur. El. 492, ubi v. Seidl. (487), cf. Virgil's *duplicato poplite*.—3. διπλῆ χερὶ θανεῖν, by *mutual* slaughter, Soph. Ant. 14.—4. διπλᾶ ὀνόματα, *compound* words, Arist. Rhet.—II. sometimes used as a compar., like διπλάσιος, *twice as much*, etc., followed by ἤ..., (v. sub διπλῆ): also διπλοῦν ὅσον..., ap. Dem. 629, 22.—III. in plur., = ἀμφω or δύο, Aesch. Pr. 950, Soph. Ant. 51.—IV. metaph. *double-minded, treacherous*, Lat. *duplex* opp. to ἁπλοῦς, Plat. Rep. 397 D. 554 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Cf. ἄπλοος.)

Διπλός, ή, όν, poet. for διπλόος, like ἁπλός.

Διπλοσήμαντος, ον, (διπλοῦς, σημαίνω) *with a double meaning*.

Διπλόω, ῶ, (διπλόος) *to double, fold*

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back, Plut.—II. *to repay twofold*, N. T. Hence

Δίπλωμα, ατος, τό, twice as much of a thing, Arist. Meteor. — II. *any thing folded double*, esp. *a license, diploma*, like our letters patent, Inscr.— III. *a double pot*, like our glue-pot, for boiling unguents, etc., Gal.

Διπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (διπλόω) a compounding of words, Arist. Rhet.

Δίπνοος, ον, (δίς, πνοή) with two breathing apertures, Gal.

Διπόδης, ες, (δίς, πούς) two feet long, broad, etc., Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

Διποδία, ας, ἡ, (δίπους) the having two feet, being two-footed, Arist.—II. a Laced. dance, Cratin. Plut. 5.—III. a metre, *συzygy* or *pair of feet*, Gramm.

Διποδιάζω, f. *-άξω, to dance the Laced. διποδία*, Ar. Lys. 1243.

Διποδιαῖος, α, ον,=διπόδης, dub. l. Xen. Oec. 19, 4.

Διπόλεια, ων, τά, contr. from *Διίπ.*, an ancient *festival of Jupiter* at Athens, Ar. Pac. 420; and so, or *Διπόλια*, Antipho 120, 10.

Δίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, containing or *divided into two cities*, Strab.

Διπολιώδης, ες, (Διπόλεια, εἶδος) like the feast of the Dipoleia, i. e. *obsolete, out of date*, Ar. Nub. 984.

Δίπολος, ον, (δίς, πολέω) twice turned or *ploughed, γῆ*, Hes.—II.=*διπλόος, διπλοῦς*, Aesch. Fr. 163.

Δίπορος, ον, (δίς, πόρος) with two roads or *openings*, Eur. Tro. 1097.

Διπόταμος, ον, (δις, ποταμός) lying between or *on two rivers, πόλις*, Eur. Supp. 621, like *διθάλασσος*.

Δίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίς, πούς) two-footed, Lat. *bipes*, Aesch. Ag. 1258.—II. *ὁ δ.*, a Libyan kind of mouse, *the jerboa*, Hdt. 4, 192.

Διπρόσωπος, ον, (δίς, πρόσωπον) two-faced: ambiguous, Luc.

Δίπρυμνος, ον, (δις, πρύμνα) v. sq.

Δίπρωρος, ον, (δις, πρῴρα) ναῦς ὁ. καὶ διπρυμνος, a ship *double-prowed* and *double-sterned*, i. e. with both ends alike, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 E: also *ἀμφίπρωρος*, cf. Tac. Ann. 2, 6.

Δίπτερος, ον, (δίς, πτερόν) with two wings, Arist. H. A.—II. *ὁ δ.*, with or without *ναός*, a temple *with double peristyle*, Vitruv. 3, 1. 21.

Διπτέρυγος, ον, (δίς, πτέρυξ)=δίπτερος, Böckh Inscr. 1. 246.

Δίπτυχής, ές, = δίπτυχος, Arist. H. A.

Δίπτυχος, ον, (δίς, πτύσσω) folded, laid together, doubled, λώπη, Od. 13, 224; *δ. δελτίον, a pair of tablets*, Hdt. 7, 239 (in late Greek, *τὰ δίπτυχα*); *δίπτυχα ποιεῖν* (sc. *τὴν κνίσην*) *to wrap the flesh of the sacrifice in a coat of fat*, that it may burn the better, freq. in Hom.—II.=*δισσός, twofold, two*, like Lat. *geminus*, Pind. N. 6, 90, and Trag., esp. Eur.

Δίπυλος, ον, (δίς, πύλη) double gated, with two entrances, Soph. Phil. 295. At Athens the *Θριάσιαι πύλαι* were also called *τὸ δίπυλον*, at Rome the temple of Janus, Polyb., Plut. Pericl. 30.

Δίπύρηνος, ον, (δίς, πυρήν) with two kernels or *two knobs*, Gal. [ῠ]

Διπύρίτης, ου, ὁ, sub. *ἄρτος, (δίς, πῦρ) twice-baked bread*, like our *biscuit*, Hipp.

Δίπῦρος, ον, (δίς, πῦρ) twice put in the fire, hence *ὁ. ἄρτος*=foreg., Eubul. Gan. 2.—II. *ὁ. λαμπάδες*, lamps *with double lights*, Ar. Ran. 1361.

†*Δίρκαῖος, α, ον, of* or *belonging to Dirce, Dircean*, Δ. *ὕδωρ*,=*Δίρκη* (II.), Aesch. Theb. 308.

†*Δίρκη, ης, ἡ, Dirce*, daughter of Helius, wife of Lycus in Thebes, Apollod. 3, 5, 5.—II. a fountain and stream in the vicinity of Thebes, Pind. I. 8, 43; Trag.

Δίῤῥαβδος, ον, (δίς, ῥάβδος) with two stripes, Arist. H. A.

Δίῤῥυθμος, ον,=δίμετρος.

Δίῤῥῦμια, ας, ἡ, a double pole, Aesch. Fr. 334: from

Δίῤῥῦμος, ον, (δίς, ῥυμός) with two poles, i. e. three horses, Aesch. Pers. 47.

†*Δίρφυς, υος, ἡ, Dirphys*, a mountain of Euboea, Eur. H. F. 185. Hence

†*Διρφωσσός, ή, όν, of Dirphys*. Lyc.

Δίς, adv., *twice, double, δὶς τόσσον, twice* as much, Od. 9, 491, Hdt. 8, 104, and Att.—In compos., before a conson., except before *σ, θ, τ, μ, π*, and *χ, ς* is dropped. (From *δύο* for obsol. *δυίς*, Buttm. Lexil. v. *κελαινός* 4: hence *δισσός, διπλόος, δίχα.*) *-δις*, inseparable suffix, signifying motion to a place, = *-δε*, but only used in a few words, as *ἄλλυδις, οἰκαδις, χαμάδις*.

* ΔΙΣ, an old nom., for *Ζεύς*, which appears in the oblique cases *διός, Διί, Δία*, and the Lat. *Dis, Diespiter, Diovis*. The Cretans used *Θιός*, the Lacedaem. *Σιός*, so that *Ζεύς, Σδεύς, θεός, deus*, seem to be only dialectic variations. The contr. dat. *Δί* is in Pind. N. 1, 111, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 35.

Δισάρπᾰγος, ον, (δίς, ἁρπάζω) twice ravished, Lyc.

Δισέγγονος, ὁ, ἡ, also *ος, η, (δίς, ἔγγονος) great grand-child*.

Δίσεκτος, ον, the 24th of February, *reckoned twice over in leap-year*, Lat. *bis sextus (dies ante Kal. Mart.)*, Mathem.

Δίσευνος, ον, (δίς, εὐνή) with two wives, Anth.

Δισφθος, ον, (δίς, ἕψω) twice-boiled.

Δισήβιος, ον, (δις, ἦβη) twice young, Anth.

Δισθάνής, ές, (δίς, θανεῖν) twice dead, Od. 12, 22.

Δίσκευμα, ατος, τό, (δισκεύω) the cast of a quoit.

Δισκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who pitches quoits: from

Δισκεύω,=sq., Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1, 59: in pass., Eur. Ion 1268.

Δισκέω, ῶ, to pitch the quoit (δίσκος); ἐδίσκεον ἀλλήλοισιν, they played at quoits with each other, Od. 8, 188: in genl. *to cast, toss*, Pind. I. 2, 51. Hence

Δίσκημα, ατος, τό, a thing thrown, Eur. Tro. 1121.—II. *the pitching of a quoit*, Soph. Fr. 69.

Δίσκηπτρος, ον, (δίς, σκῆπτρον) two-sceptered, of the Atreidae, like *δίθρονος*, Aesch. Ag.43.

Δισκοβολέω, ῶ, to pitch the quoit, Inscr.: from

Δισκοβόλος, ον, (δίσκος, βάλλω) pitching the quoit: ὁ δ., a famous statue by Myron, Luc., v. Müller. Archäol. d. Kunst § 122, 3.

Δισκοειδής, ές, (δίσκος, εἶδος) quoit-shaped, Diog. L. 8, 77.

Δίσκος, ου, ὁ, (δικεῖν) a round plate, a quoit, orig. of stone, Od. 8, 190, Pind. I. 1, 31; later of brass, iron, lead, or wood: it had a hole in the middle for a wooden helve, or leather strap to swing it by, whereas the *σόλος* was a solid piece of metal, Ammon. p. 40. Pitching the *δισκος* was a very ancient Grecian game, esp. at Sparta: like the old English and Scotch *puttin' at the stane*. In Hom. there is no mark to aim at, the trial being simply who can pitch farthest; v. Nitzsch Od. 8, 192, et ibi Herm. Plur. *οἱ δίσκοι, the quoit-ground*.—II. *any thing quoit-shaped, trencher*, Anth.: the sun's *disc*, Plut.

Δίσκουρα, ων, τά, (δισκος, οὖρον) a quoit's cast, as we say, *a stone's throw*, only *ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο*, Il. 23, 523; resolved into *δίσκου οἶρα*, Il. 23, 431, cf. *ἔπίουρα*.

†*Δισκοφόρος, ον, (δισκος, φέρω) holding the discus*, Luc.

†*Δισκόω, ῶ, (δίσκος) to make like a discus*, i. e. *circular*, Lyd.

†*Δισμυριάνδρος, ον, (δισμύριοι, ἀνήρ) containing* 20,000 *men* or *inhabitants, πόλις*, Strab.

Δισμύριοι, αι, α, (δίς, μύριοι) twenty thousand, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: sing. *δις μύριος, α, ον*, with collective nouns, as *ἵππος δισμυρία*, as in Eng. *twenty thousand horse*, Luc. [ῠ]

Δίσπαππος, (δίς, παππος) ὁ, a great grandfather, Lat. *atavus*.

Δισπίθαμαῖος, αία, αῖον,=sq.

Δισπίθαμος, ον, (δίς, σπιθαμή) of two spans' length, Diosc.

Δισπόνδειος, ον, (δίς, σπονδεῖος) a double spondee, Hephaest.

Δισπορέω, ῶ, (δίς, σπόρος) to sow twice, Strab.

Δισσάκις, and poet. *-άκι*, adv. (*δισσός*) *twice, twice over*, Arat.

Δισσάρχης, ον, ὁ, (δισσός, ἄρχω) partners in sway, joint-ruling, δισσαρχαι βασιλεῖς, Soph. Aj. 390.

Δισσαχῇ, adv. (*δισσός*) *in two places*, Arist. de Anima.

Δισσαχοῦ, adv.,=foreg., Theophr.

Δισσογλωττία, ας, ἡ, the use of two languages: from

Δισσόγλωττος, ον, (δισσός, γλῶσσα) speaking two languages.

Δισσογονέω, ῶ, (δισσός, °γένω) to bear twins, or *twice*, Arist. Gen. An.

Δισσογράφειται, (*δισσός, γράφω*) *it is written two ways, there is a various reading*, Gramm.: hence *τὸ δισσογραφούμενον, a various reading*, Gram.

†*Δισσόκερας, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δισσος, κέρας) two-horned*, Porph. ap. Euseb.

Δισσολογέω, ῶ, (δισσολόγος) to say twice: to double words.

Δισσολογία, ας, ἡ, repetition of words: from

†*Δισσολόγος, ον, (δισσός, λέγω) speaking two languages*, Maneth.

Δισσός, ή, όν, Att. *διττός, ή, όν*, Ion. *διζός, (δίς) two-fold, double*, Pind., Hdt., etc.: in plur. also=*ἄμφω* or *δύο*, esp. in Trag.; so *separate, distinct*, Eur. Hec. 126: *λήμασι δισσούς, divided, disagreeing*, Aesch. Ag. 122: *δ. ὄνειροι, doubtful* dreams, Soph. El. 645: also *τὸ διττόν, ambiguity*, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 3. Adv. *-σως, the second time*, Eur. Phoen. 1337.

Δισσοτόκος, ον, (δισσός, τίκτω) bearing twice or *twins*: but—II. proparox. *δισσοτοκος, ον*, pass., *twice born*: both in Nonn.

†*Δισσοφυής, ές, (δισσός, φυή) of two-fold nature, of double form*, Nonn.

†*Δισσυμφωνέω, ῶ, to consist of two consonants*, Gramm.: from

Δισσύμφωνος, ον, (δίς, σύμφωνος) of two consonants. Gramm.

Δισταγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δισταζω) doubt, uncertainty, Plut.

Δισταδιος, ον, (δίς, στάδιον) two stadia long, i. e. 1215 ft. 6 in., the length of the *διαυλον*, App

Δισταζω, f. *-άσω*, (*δίς*) *to doubt, puzzle one's self, be at a loss, ὅτι... τί*, Plat. Ion 534 E. Leg. 897 B, *πῶς*, Arist. Eth. N.; *διστάζόμενος, doubtful, uncertain*, Diod. S. cf. *δοιάζω*. Hence

Δισταικός, ἡ, όν, doubtful, expressive of doubt, Gramm.

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Διστάσιος, ον, (δίς, στάσις,) *of twice the weight* or *value*, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.

Διστασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = δισταγμός, Theophr.

Διστεγία, ας, ἡ, *a house of two stories*: from

Δίστεγος, ον, (δίς, στέγη) *of two stories*, Strab.

Διστιχία, ας, ἡ, *a double row*: medic., *the growth of a second row of eyelashes*: from

Δίστιχος, ον, (δίς, στίχος) *of two rows, lines* or *verses*; τὸ δ., *an elegiac couplet*.

Δισστοιχία, ας, ἡ, *a double row, two rows*, Theophr.: from

Δίστοιχος, ον, (δίς, στοῖχος) *in* or *of two rows*, ὀδόντες, Arist. H. A.

Δίστολος, ον, (δίς, στέλλω) *in pairs, two together*, ἀδελφαί, Soph. O. C. 1055 cf. μονόστολος.

Δίστομος, ον, (δίς, στόμα) *double mouthed, with two entrances* or *openings*, πέτρα, Soph. Phil. 16; also δ. ὁδοί, two roads, Id. O. C. 900: of rivers, Polyb. 34, 10, 5.—II. of a weapon, *two-edged*, ξίφος, Eur. Hel. 983.

Δισυλλαβέω, ῶ, *to be of two syllables*, and

Δισυλλαβία, ας, ἡ, *a pair of syllables*, Gramm.: from

Δισύλλαβος, ον, (δίς, συλλαβή) *of two syllables*, Dion. H.

†Δισύναπτος, ον, (δίς, σύναπτος) *doubly woven* or *wreathed*, Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.

†Δισύπατος, ου, ὁ, (δίς, ὕπατος) *twice consul, a second time consul*, Plut. 2, 777 B.

Δισχίδής, ές, (δίς, σχίζω) *cloven*, Arist. H. A.

Δισχιδόν, adv. of foreg., dub.

Δισχίλιοι, αι, α, (δίς, χίλιοι) *two thousand*: also in sing., δισχίλιος, α, ον, with collective nouns, e. g. ἵππος, Hdt. 7, 158. [χί]

Δίσχοινος, ον, (δίς, σχοῖνος) *two σχοῖνοι*, i. e. 60 *stadia long*, Strab.

Δίσωμος, ον, (δίς, σῶμα) *double-bodied*, Diod. 4, 12.

Δισωτήριον, ου, τό, contr. for Διΐσωτήριον, *the temple of* Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, on the Acropolis at Athens, Coray Lycurg. p. 48. (Formed like Διπόλια.)

Διτάλαντος, ον, (δίς, τάλαντον) *worth* or *weighing two τάλαντα*, Hdt. 1. 50; 2, 96.

†Διτοκεύω, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C, and

Διτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear twins* or *twice*, Arist. H. A.: from

Δίτοκος, ον, (δίς, τίκτω) *twin* or *twice bearing*, Anacr. 115.

Δίτονος, ον, (δίς, τόνος) *of two tones*, Plut.

Διτριχιάω, ῶ, (δίς, θρίξ) *to have double rows of hair*, cf. δισττιχία, Gal.

Διτρόχαιος, ον, ὁ, (δίς, τροχαῖος) *a double trochee*, Gramm.

†Διτράκις and -κι,=δισσάκις, Qu. Sm. 2, 56.

Διττός, etc. v. sub δισσ-.

†Δίτυλας, ου, ὁ, *Ditylas*, pr. n. of a slave in Ar. Ran. 608.

Δίτυλος, ον, (δίς, τύλος) *with two knops* or *bunches*, κάμηλοι, Diod.

†Διυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ὑβρίζω, Joseph.

Διυγιαίνω, (διά, ὑγιαίνω) *to be healthy throughout*, Plut.

Διυγραίνω, strengthd. for ὑγραίνω, *to soak thoroughly*, Hipp.

Δίυγρος, ον, (διά, ὑγρός) *moistened, soaked*, Hipp.: δμμα δ., a *melting* eye, Anth., cf. ὑγρός: metaph. δίυγρα πημάτων, Aesch. Theb. 985.

Δίυδρος, ον, (διά, ὕδωρ)=foreg., Hipp.

Διϋλάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, ὕλη) only found in Plat. Tim. 69 A, τὰ τῶν αἰτίων γένη διυλασμένα, the first principles *prepared like matter* to work on, v. Stallb.

Διϋλίζω, (διά, ὑλίζω) *to strain* or *filter thoroughly, refine*, Diosc.: metaph., διυλισμένα ἀρετά, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 40.—II. *to strain off*, τι, N. T. Hence

Διϋλίσις, εως, ἡ, and διυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a filtering, refining*, Eccl. [ῠ]

Διύλισμα, ατος, τό, (διυλίζω) *that which is strained, clarified liquor*, Gal.

†Διυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (διυλίζω) *a filtering, refining*, Clem. Al.

Διϋλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (διυλίζω) *a filter, strainer*.

†Δίυλλος, ον, ὁ, *Diyllus*, an Athenian historian, Diod. S.

Διυπνίζω, (διά, ὕπνος) *to awake from sleep*, I. trans. Ael.—II. intr., Luc.: also in pass. Anth.

Διυφαίνω, f. -ὑνῶ, (διά, ὑφαίνω) *to interweave*, Gal.: *to fill up by weaving*, Luc.

Διϊφαλαγγαρχία, ας, ἡ, (διφαλαγγία, ἄρχω) *the command of a double phalanx*, Ael.

Διφάλαγγία, ας, ἡ, (δίς, φάλαγξ) *a double phalanx*, Polyb.

Διφάσιος, α, ον, *two-fold, double*, Lat. *bifarius*, for διπλάσιος: in Ion. often used also for δύο, Hdt. 1, 18; 2, 17, etc.

ΔΙΨΑΩ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to dive and seek after*, Il. 16, 747: in genl. *to seek after, hunt for*, Hes. Op. 372: δ. λαγώον, Call. Ep. 33: δ. τὰ καλύμματα, *to search* them well, Theophr. Char. (Akin to δίω, δίζημαι, διψάω.)

Διφέω,=foreg., Anth.

Διφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (διφάω) *a searcher*, Opp.: τινός, after a thing, Anth.

Διφθέρα, ας, ἡ, (δέφω) *a prepared hide, leather*, Hdt. 1, 193, etc.: and so expressly opp. to δέρρεις, mere *hides*, Thuc. 2, 75: διφθέραι were used for writing on in the East, like vellum or parchment, Hdt. 5, 58, ubi v. Valck., Id. Diatr. p. 185; and so Ctesias calls the Persian records δ. βασιλικαί.—2. *anything made of leather*, as—1. *a leathern garment* such as peasants wore, Ar. Nub. 72, cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim, c. 38.—2. *a wallet, bag*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 12.—3. *a tent*, Plut., like Lat. *pelles*.

Διφθεράλοιφος, ὁ, (διφθέρα, ἀλείφω) a Cyprian word for *a schoolmaster*.

Διφθερίας, ου, ὁ,=διφθερίτης, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Dind.

Διφθέρινος, η, ον, *of tanned leather*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28.

Διφθερίς, ίδος, ἡ,=διφθέρα, Anth.

Διφθερίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, (διφθέρα) *clad in a leather frock*: the dress of old men in tragedy, of boors in comedy.

Διφθεροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (διφθέρα, πωλέω) *a leather-seller*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.

Διφθερόω, ῶ, (διφθέρα) *to cover with leather*, Strab.

Δίφθογγος, ον, (δίς, φθέγγομαι) *with two sounds*: ἡ, δ. and τὸ δίφθ., *a diphthong*: hence

Διφθογγίζω, *to spell with a diphthong*, Gramm.

Διφθογγογραφέω, ῶ, (δίφθογγος, γράφω) *to write with a diphthong*, Gramm.

†Δίφιλος, ου, ὁ, (contd. from Διΐφιλος from Διός, φίλος) *Diphilus*, an Athenian naval commander in Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 7, 34—2. a poet of the new comedy, of Sinope, Meineke, 1, p. 446.—Others in Diod. S., etc. [ῐ]

Διφορέω, ῶ, (διφόρος) *to bear double*, esp. of fruit, Theophr.—II. Gramm. *to write* or *pronounce in two ways*.

Διφόρος, ον, (δίς, φέρω) *bearing fruit twice in the year*, Lat. *biferus*, Ar. Eccl. 708, Antiph. Σκληρ. 1.—II. *carrying two*.

Δίφραξ, ακος, ἡ, poet. for δίφρος, *a seat, chair*, Ep. Hom. 15, 8, Theocr. 14, 41. The form διφράς, άδος, ἡ, is dub. in Vit. Hom. 33.

Διφρεία, ας, ἡ, (διφρεύω) *chariot-driving*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16.

Διφρελάτειρα, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of διφρηλάτης, Anth. Plan. 359.

Διφρευσις, εως, ἡ,=διφρεία: and

Διφρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a charioteer*, Soph. Aj. 857: from

Διφρεύω, (δίφρος) *to drive*, absol. or c. acc., Eur. Andr. 108, Supp. 991, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 B.—2. *to drive over, to traverse*, πέλαγος, Eur. Andr. 1011.

Διφρηλᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (δίφρος, ἐλαύνω) *chariot-driving*, Pind. O. 3, 67.

Διφρηλᾰτέω, *to drive a chariot*, or *as a chariot*, Soph. Aj. 845: from

Διφρηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (δίφρος, ἐλαύνω) *a charioteer*, Pind. P. 9, 143, Aesch., etc. Only poet. [ᾰ]

Διφρήλᾰτος, ον, (δίφρος, ἐλαύνω) *car-borne*, ap. Argum. Eur. Rhes.

Διφρήφορος, ον, poet. for διφρόφορος.

†Διφρίδας, α, ὁ, *Diphridas*, a Lacedaemonian commander, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21.—2. an Ephor, Plut. Ages. 17.

Διφρίον, ου, τό, dim. from δίφρος.

Δίφριος, α, ον, (δίφρος) hence δίφρια συρόμενον, dragged *at the chariot wheels*, Anth.

Διφρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from δίφρος, Ar. Nub. 31.

Δίφροντις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίς, φροντίς) *distraught in mind*, Aesch. Cho. 196.

Διφροποιγία, ας, ἡ, (δίφρος, πήγνυμι) *coach-building*, Theophr.

Δίφρος, ου, ὁ, and later ἡ, (syncop. for διφόρος II.) in Call. Dian. 135, with metaph. plur. τὰ δίφρα: *the chariot-board*, on which *two* could stand, the driver (ἡνίοχος) and the combatant (παραιβάτης) v. Il. 5, 160; 11, 748; but in Il. oft. the *war-chariot* itself, as 10, 305: in Od. 3, 324, *a travelling-chariot*; later, a sort of *litter*, Dio C.—II. in genl. *a seat, couch, stool*, Il. 3, 424, and so usu. in Od.: in Polyb., Plut., etc., the Roman *sella curulis*.

Διφρουλκέω, ῶ, (δίφρος, ἕλκω) *to draw a chariot*, Anth.

Διφρουργία, ας, ἡ, (δίφρος, *ἔργω)=διφροπηγία, Theophr.

Διφροϋχος, ον, (δίφρος, ἔχω) *with a seat*, ἅρμα, Menalipp. ap. Ath. 651 F.

Διφροφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a chair* or *litter*. Pass. *to travel in one*, hence οἱ διφροφορούμενοι, of the Persian princes, Hdt. 3, 146.—II. *to carry a camp-stool*, as the female μέτοικοι had to do for the Athenian women in processions, Ar. Av. 1552: from

Διφροφόρος, ον, (δίφρος, φέρω) *carrying a chair, litter*, or *stool*, ἡ δίφ. in Athens the maiden who had to carry a chair or stool behind the basket-carrier (κανηφόρος) in the sacred processions, Ar. Eccl. 734, Strattis Atal. 4.—II. *carrying* another *upon one*, Plut. Anton. 11.

Διφρῦγής, ές, (δίς, φρύγω) *twice parched* or *roasted*: τὰ δ., Lat. *lapis calaminaris*, Gal.

Διφυής, ές, (δίς, φυή) *of double, mixed, doubtful nature* or *form*, Hdt. 4, 9,

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like the Centaurs, Sphinx, etc., Soph. Tr. 1095, Valck. Phoen. 1030: so δ. Ἔρως, *sexual intercourse*, Orph.: hence in genl. *two-fold, double*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διφυΐα, ας, ἡ, *double nature*.—II. *a division, branching out*, Arist. Part. An.

Δίφυιος, ον, (δίς, φυή) *of two natures* or *families*, Aesch. Ag. 1468. [ῑ]

Δίφυλλος, ον, (δίς, φύλλον) *two-leaved*.

Δίφωνος, ον, (δίς, φωνή) *speaking two languages*, Diod.

Δίχᾰ, adv. (δίς) *in two, asunder, apart*, δίχα πάντας ἡρίθμεον, Od. 10. 203, δίχα πάντα δέδασται, Od. 15, 412.—2. metaph. *at two*, hence, *at variance* or *in two ways*, and so *in doubt* which to choose, freq. in Hom.: δίχα δέ σφισι ἡνώανε βουλή, δίχα θυμὸν ἔχειν, δίχα δέ σφισι θυμὸς ἄητο, Il.: δίχα θυμὸς ἐν φρεσὶ μερμήριξε, δίχα θυμὸς ὀρώρεται, δίχα βάζειν, Od.: so too in Att. poets: δόξα ἐχώρει δίχα, i. e. *a divided opinion* or *two different opinions* began to spread, Eur. Hec. 119. In prose, δίχα γίγνεσθαι, to be *divided* or *different*, Hdt. 6, 109: δίχα ποιεῖν, *to separate, sever*: also δ. λαβεῖν, Thuc. 6, 10: hence *differently, oppositely*, Aesch. Pr. 927 cf. χωρίς.—II. as prep. c. gen., *apart from, without*, Aesch. Theb. 25, δ. φῦναί τινος, Thuc. 4, 61: *differently from, unlike*, ἄλλων, Aesch. Ag. 757: like ἄνευ, *against the will of*, Soph. Aj. 768: also of place, *away from, far away*, Soph. Phil. 195; δ. ἔκ τινος, Ant. 164.—2. *except*, like χωρίς, δ. Διός, Aesch. Pr. 162.—3. sometimes also c. dat., Schaf. Theogn. 91. [ῐ] Hence

Διχάζω, f. -άσω, poet. διχάω, *to cleave asunder, disunite*.

†Διχαίω, -ομαι, poet. for διχάζω, Arat 495.

Δίχαλκος, ον, ὁ, and δίχαλκον, ου, τό, (δίς, χαλκός) *a double chalcos*, a copper coin.=½ of an obol, Diosc.

Δίχᾶλος, Dor. for δίχηλος, q. v.

Διχάς, άδος, ἡ, (δίχα) *the half, middle*, Arat.

Διχᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (διχάζω) *division, half*, Id.

Διχαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (διχάζω) *the incisor* or *cutting tooth*.

Διχάω, poet. for διχάζω, Arat. 512.

Διχῇ, adv.=δίχα, *in two*, Aesch. Supp. 544, Plat., etc.

Διχηλεύω, and -λέω, ὁπλήν, *to divide* the hoof, LXX.: from

Δίχηλος, ον, (δίς, χηλή) *cloven-hoofed*, Hdt. 2, 71, Eur. Bacch. 740: *two-clawed*, hence τὸ δ., *a forceps*, Gal. Usu. in Dor. form δίχαλος, even in Att. writers, Lob. Phryn. 639.

Διχήρης, ες, (δίχα, ἀρω) *divided*, Eur. Ion 1156.

Διχθᾶ, adv., poet. for δίχα, like τριχθᾶ for τρίχα, δ. δεδαίαται, they are parted in *twain*, Od. 1, 23, δ. δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε, *my heart is divided*, Il. 16, 435. Hence

Διχθάδιος, α, ον, *twofold, double, divided*, Il. 9, 411; 14, 21.

Διχθάς, άδος, ἡ, adj. pecul. fem. of foreg., Musae. 298.

Δίχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίς, χιτών) *with two tunics*. [ῐ]

Διχόβουλος, ον, (δίχα, βουλή) *adverse*, Νέμεσις, Pind. O. 8, 114.

Διχογνωμονέω, ῶ, (διχογνώμων) *to differ in opinion*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21.

Διχογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *discord*: from

Διχογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δίχα, γνώμη) *between two opinions*. Plut.

Διχόθεν, adv. from δίχα, *on* or *from both sides*, Aesch. Pers. 76, and so Ar. Pac. 477, Thuc. 2, 44.

Διχόθῡμος, ον, (δίχα, θυμός) *wavering, hesitating*, Pittac. ap. Diog. L.

Διχοίνῐκος, ον, (δίς, χοῖνιξ) *holding 2 χοίνικες*, i. e. *near 3 pints*, Ar. Nub. 640.

Δίχολος, ον, (δίς, χολή) *with double gall*, Ael.

Διχόλωτος, ον, (δίς, χολόομαι) *doubly furious*, Anth.

Διχόμην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, =διχόμηνος, Arat.

Διχομηνία, ας, ἡ, (διχόμηνος) *the full moon*, which divided the Greek month, LXX.

Διχομηνιαῖος, α, ον, =διχόμηνος, *in the middle of the month*: ἡ δ., Lat. *Idus*.

Διχόμηνις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Pind. O. 3, 35.

Διχόμηνος, ον, (δίχα, μήν) *in the middle of the month, at* or *of the full moon*, H. Hom. 32, 11, and Plut.; cf. διχομηνία.

Διχόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (δίχα, μῆτις) *uncertain*.

Διχόμῦθος, ον, (δίχα, μῦθος) *double-speaking*, γλῶσσα, Solon 31, 5, λέγειν διχόμυθα, to speak *ambiguously*, Eur. Or. 890.

Διχονοέω, =διχογνωμονέω.

Διχόνοια, ας, ἡ, (δίχα, νοῦς) *difference of opinion*, Plut., and App.

Δίχορδος, ον, (δίς, χορδή) *two-stringed*, πηκτίς, Ath.

Διχορία, ας, ἡ, (δίς, χορός) *a division of a chorus into two parts*.

Διχορρᾰγής, ές, (δίχα, ῥήγνυμι) *broken in twain*, Eur. H. F. 1009.

Διχόρροπος, ον, (δίχα, ῥέπω) *oscillating, wavering*. Adv. -πως, *wavering-ingly, doubtfully*, in Aesch. c. negat., Ag. 349, 815, etc.

Διχοστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a standing apart, quarrel, dispute*, Solon 15, 37, Hdt. 5, 75.—II. *doubt*, Theogn. 78: from

Διχοστατέω, ῶ, (δίχα, στῆναι) *to stand apart, disagree*, Aesch. Ag. 323; πρός τινα, Eur. Med. 15, Plat. Rep. 465 B.—II. *to be at a loss, to doubt*.

Διχόστομος, ον, (δίχα, στόμα) =δίστομος, Soph. Fr. 164.

Διχοτομέω, ῶ, (διχοτόμος) *to cut in two, cut up, sever*, Plat. Polit. 302 E, and Polyb.: *to punish with the utmost severity*, acc. to comm. in N. T. Matth. 24, 51. Hence

Διχοτόμημα, ατος, τό, *the half of a thing cut in two*: in genl. *any portion of a thing cut up*, LXX.

Διχοτόμησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Sext. Emp.

Διχοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting in two, division into two equal parts*, Arist. Part. An.: from

Διχοτόμος, ον, (δίχα, τέμνω) *cutting in two, separating*: but—II. proparox. διχότομος, ον, pass., *cut in half, divided equally*, Arist. H. A.: σελήνη δ., *the half-moon*, Ib.

Δίχοϊ, adv.=δίχα, Hdt. 4, 120.

Δίχους, ουν, gen. οῦ, (δίς, χοῦς) *holding two χοες*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 495 A, v. sub χοῦς.

Διχοφρονέω, ῶ, *to hold different opinions*, Plut.: and

Διχοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *discord, faction*, Plut.: from

Διχόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (δίχα, φρήν) *at variance, at two*, Lat. *dissors*, ποτμος δ., a destiny *full of discord*, Aesch. Theb. 899.

Διχοφυΐα, ας, ἡ, =διφυΐα, Gal.

Διχοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *discord*, Iambl.: from

Διχόφωνος, ον, (δίχα, φωνή) *discordant, dissonant*.

†Διχόωντι, διχόωνται, poet. for διχῶντι, διχῶνται, from διχάω, Arat.

Δίχροια, ας, ἡ, (δίχροος) *double colour*, Arist. Gen. An.

Διχρονοκατάληκτος, ον, (δίχρονος, καταλήγω) *ending in a common syllable*, Gramm.

Δίχρονος, ον, (δίς, χρόνος) in metre, *of two quantities, long* or *short common*, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.

Δίχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (δίς, χρόα) *two-coloured*, Arist. H. A.

Δίχρωμος, ον, (δίς, χρῶμα)=foreg., Luc.

Διχῶς, adv. like δίχα, *doubly, in two ways*, Aesch. Cho. 915.

Δῐ'ΨΑ, ης, ἡ, in late Ep. perh. also δίψη, but v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 176 *thirst*, Il., etc.; δίψα τε καὶ λιμός, Il. 19, 166; so πεῖνα καὶ δ., Plat. ἀνὴ ξυνέχεσθαι, Thuc. 2. 49: cf. δίψος.

Δίψᾰκος, ου, ὁ, *a disease of the kidneys, attended with violent thirst*, Gal., elsewh. διαβήτης.—II. *the teazle*, a plant used by wool-carders, *dipsacus fullonum*, Diosc.

†Δῐψακός, οῦ, ὁ, *Dipsacus*, son of Phyllis, Apollod.

Δῐψαλέος, α, ον, =δίψιος, *thirsty*, Batr. 9: *dry, parched*, ἀήρ, Call., and Ap. Rh.

Δῐψάς, άδος, ἡ, adj., fem. of δίψιος, *thirsty, parched*, Ap. Rh.—II. as subst. *a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst*, Nic.—2. *a plant*, Theophr.

Δῐψάω, inf. διψῆν, (never διψᾶν) fut. διψήσω, (δίψα) *to thirst*, Od. 11, 584, etc.: and of the ground, *to be dry, parched*, Hdt. 2, 24: δ. τινός, *to thirst after, long earnestly for* a thing, like Lat. *sitire*, Pind. N. 3, 10, Plat. Rep. 562 C; later also δ. τι, Teles ap. Stob. p. 69, 24, and N. T.; and c. inf., διψῶ χαρίζεσθαι ὑμῖν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, fin. (Perh. akin to διφάω.)

Δῐψήρης, ες, Nic., and διψηρός, ά, όν, Arist. H. A.=διψιος.

Δίψησις, εως, ἡ, (διψάω) *thirst, longing*, Ath.

Δῐψητικός, ή, όν, (διψάω) *causing thirst*, Arist. Part. An.: *thirsty*, Eccl.

Δίψιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Nonn., (δίψα) *thirsty, athirst*, and of things, *thirsty, dry, parched, κόνις, χθών*, Aesch. Ag. 495, Eur. Alc. 563: cf. πολυδίψιος.

Δῐψοποιός, όν, (δίψα, ποιέω) *provoking thirst*.

Δίψος, εος, τό, =δίψα, Thuc. 4, 35, and Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 36, and very oft. as v. l. for δίψα; it seems to be the later Att. form, W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

Δῐψῡγέω, ῶ, *to be perplexed, hesitate*, Eccl.; and

Δῐψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *uncertainty, indecision*: from

Δῐψῡχος, ον, (δίς, ψυχή) =διθυμος, *double-minded, wavering*, N. T.

Δῐψώδης, ες, (δίψα, εἶδος) *thirsty, exciting thirst*, Hipp.

ΔΙ'Ω, an Epic verb. (used also by Aesch. in lyric passages, v. sub fin.), akin to supposed root *δεω, *to flee*.—I. in act. δίω, always intr.—1. *to run away, take to flight, flee*, like διέμαι, περὶ ἄστυ, Il. 22, 251.—2. *to be afraid*, δὶς νήεσιν, he feared for the ships, Il. 9, 433; 11, 557; ποιμὴν λαῶν μητε πάθῃ, Il. 5, 566.—II. in mid., of which Hom. has subj. δίωμαι, διήεται, διώνται, opt. δίοιτο, Od. 17, 317, but most usu. inf. διέσθαι, cf. Buttm. Catal. v. δίεσαι: mostly trans. *to frighten away, chase, put to flight*, Il. 12, 276; μηλείη ἀπὸ μεγάροιο, *to scare* her from the house, Od. 20, 363, in genl. *to make* one *move against one's will*, esp. in Od.; *to drive* horses, Il.

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15, 681; *to hunt* deer with hounds, Il. 22, 189; *μάχην ναῦφιν, to drive* battle *away* from the ships, Il. 16, 246.—III. the pass. sense, *to be driven away*, occurs only once, *ἀπὸ σταθμοῖο δίεσθαι*, Il. 12, 304, (for *ἵπποι πεδίοιο δίενται*, Il. 23, 475, belongs to *δίεμαι*): whereas Aesch. has *δίομαι*,=*δίω*, *I fear me*, Pers. 700; but also *δίεσθαι ἐπί τινα, to hunt* after one, Eum. 357, *μετά τινα*, Supp. 819. Cf. *δίεμαι* and *διώκω*. [ῐ]

Διωβελία or **διωβολία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δίς*, *ὀβολός*) at Athens, *the daily allowance of two obols* from the treasury to each citizen during the festivals, to pay for their seats in the theatre, cf. *θεωρικός*, Böckh P. E. 1, 296.

†**Διωβολιαῖος**, *α*, *ον*, *weighing two obols*, Gal.: from

Διώβολιον, *ου*, *τό*, Arist. Pol., and **Διώβολον**, *ου*, *τό*, (*δίς*, *ὀβολός*) Ar. Fr. 111, *a double obol.*

Δίωγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*διώκω*) *a pursuit, pursuing, chase*, Aesch. Eum. 139, Eur., and Plat.: *δ. ξιφοκτόνον*, the mortal *stab*, Eur. Hel. 354.—II. *that which is chased*, as in old Engl. the deer was called "the chase," Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.—III. a secret rite in the Thesmophoria, *from which men were driven away.*

Δίωγμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*διώκω*) *the chase*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21, etc.—II. *persecution, harassing*, Aesch. Supp. 1046, etc.

Διώδῦνος, *ον*, (*διά*, *ὀδύνη*) *with thrilling anguish*, Soph. Tr. 777.

Διωθέω, *ῶ*, f. *διωθήσω* and *διώσω*, (*διά*, *ὠθέω*) *to push, tear, drag away*, *πτελέη ἐκ ῥιζῶν ἐριποῦσα κρημνὸν διώσει*, the uprooted elm *tore* the bank *away* in its fall, Il. 21, 244: hence *to thrust* or *push away*, Hdt. 4, 103.—II. mid. *to push from one's self, push away*, Id. 9, 102.—2. *to repulse, drive back*, *στρατόν*, Id. 4, 102.—3. *to reject*, Lat. *respuere*, *τὴν εὐνοίην*, Id. 7, 104: and so absol., *to refuse*, 6, 86, 2.—4. *to avert danger from one's self*, Id. 9, 88.—5. *to refute*, Dem.

Διωθίζω, fut. *-ίσω*,=foreg., App. Hence

Διωθισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a pushing about, a scuffle*, Plut.

Διώκαθεῖν, inf. aor. from *ἐδιώκαθον*, without any pres. *διωκάθω*, (v. Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. *εἰκαθεῖν*)= *διώκειν*, Eur. Erechth. 20, 25, Ar. Nub. 1482, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

Δίωκτέος, *ἑα*, *ἑον*, verb. adj. from *διωκω*, *to be pursued, aimed at*, Hdt. 9, 58, Ar. Ach. 221.—II. *διωκτέον*, *one must pursue*, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, etc.

Διώκτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*διώκω*) *a pursuer*, Babrius Fr. 1, 14 Lewis.

Διώκτης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=foreg., Eccl.

Διωκτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διώκω*) *to be pursued*, Soph. Fr 870: *to be aimed at*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D, and Arist. Eth. N.

Διώκτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *διωκτήρ*, late.

Διωκτύς, *ύος*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *δίωξις*, *persecution*, Call. Dian. 194.

Διώκτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*,=*διωκτήρ*, Anth.

Δίωκω, f. *-ξω*, Pind., better Att. *-ξομαι*, Elmsl. Ach. 278, etc., yet also *-ξω*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, An. 1, 4, 8, Dem. 989, 11, (*δίω*). *To make run, set in quick motion*:—1. *to pursue, chase, hunt* in war or hunting, c. acc., Il., etc., opp. to *φεύγω*, Il. 22, 199: hence *to hunt* or *seek after*, *ἀκίχητα διώκειν*, Il. 17, 75: freq. in prose, *ἡδονήν, τὰ καλά*. Plat. Phaedr.: so of persons, *to attack one's self to, be a follower of*, Lat. *sequi, sectari*, *τινά*, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6.—2. *to drive on, drive away, hunt* or *chase away*, *διώκω οὖτιν' ἔγωγε*, I don't *force* any one *away*, Od. 18, 409: *to expel, ἐκ γῆς*, Hdt. 9, 77, and so absol. *to banish*, Id. 5, 92, 5: of the wind or oars *to urge on* a ship, *speed* her, Od. 5, 332; and pass., *νηῦς ῥιμφα διωκομένη*, Od. 13, 162: also *δ. ἅρμα, to drive, speed* the chariot, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140; so *δ. πόδα*, Aesch. Eum. 403, cf. Blomf. Gloss. Pers. 86: hence seemingly intr., *to drive*, Il. 23, 344, 424: *to gallop, speed, run*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 91; and so in mid. *διώκεσθαί τινα δόμοιο, πεδίοιο, to hunt, chase* one through the house, over the plain, Od. 18, 8, Il. 21, 602: but also, like act., intrans. *to speed, hasten*, hence *διώκομαι μολεῖν*, like *ἔβη δ' ἴμεν*, Lat. *contendo ire*, Soph. El. 871 (?)—3. as law-term, *to prosecute, bring an action against* a man, *ὁ διώκων, the prosecutor*, opp. to *ὁ φεύγων*, the plaintiff, Hdt. 6, 82, Aesch., etc.: *γραφὴν δ. (τινά)*, *to indict* one, Antiopho 115, 24, and Dem.: *δ. τινά*, c. gen. rei, *to prosecute for...*, as *τυραννίδος*, Hdt. 6, 104, *δειλίας*, Ar. Eq. 368: also *ἕνεκά τινος*, Hdt. 6, 136: so too *δ. τινὰ φόνου*, but *φόνον τινός δ., to avenge* another's murder, Eur. Or. 1534: *δίκην δ., to pursue* one's rights at law, v. *δίκη* fin.—4. *to pursue* in way of narrative, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34 (ubi al. *διώκει*), Heind. Plat. Soph. 251 A.—5. late like *ἕπομαι*, *to attend* another, esp. on a journey, Thom. M. p. 244.

Διωλένιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Anth. (*διά*, *ὠλένη*) *with stretched-out arms*, Arat.

Διωλύγιος, *ον*, *far-extending, widespread*, of voice, *far-sounding, heard afar*, Plat. Theaet. 161 D, etc., and freq. in Neo-Plat., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Perh. akin to *λύζω* or *ὀλολύζω*.)

Διωμοσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*διόμνυμι*) *an oath taken at the ἀνάκρισις, before a trial*, strictly *by both parties*, the plaintiff's being *προωμοσία*, the defendant's *ἀντωμ.*: often however *διωμ.* is used for one or other of these terms, v. Att. Process, p. 624, sqq.

Διώμοτος, *ον*, (*διόμνυμι*) *one who is upon oath*. Lat. *juratus*; hence *bound by oath, pledged*, Soph. Phil. 593.

†**Δίων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Dion*, masc. pr. n., Xen., Dem., etc., esp. a noble Syracusan, friend of Plato, Plat.

†**Διωναῖη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, v. sub **Διώνη**.

†**Διώνδας**, *α*, *ὁ*, *Diondas*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 302, 15.

†**Διώνειος**, *α*, *ον*, (**Δίων**) *of* or *relating to Dion*, Plat. Ep. 334 C.

Διώνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (**Διός**) *Dione*, mother of Venus by Jupiter, Il., and Hes.: acc. to Hes. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Th. 353, but acc. to Apollod., of Uranus and Gaea.—2. a Nereid, Apollod.—3. among the Epirots= Ἥρα, Strab.—II. later, as a Metronymic, *daughter of Dione*, Venus, Theocr. 7, 116, Bion 1, 93, for **Διωναίη**, as Theocr. 15, 106, has it. (Formed from **Διός**, as **Ἀτρυτώνη** from **ἄτρυτος**. [ῐ]

Διωνομασμένος, *η*, *όν*, part. pf. pass. from *διονομάζω*, *well-known, far-famed.*

Διωνῦμία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a pair of names*, Gramm.: from

Διώνῦμος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*) *with two names*: or, *of two persons named together*, Eur. Phoen. 683.—II. (*διά*, *ὄνομα*) *far-famed*, Plut., and Ael.

Διώνῦσος, *ὁ*, Ep. for **Διόνυσος**, Hom.

Δἴωξικέλευθος, *ον*, (*διώκω*, *κέλευθος*) *urging along the way*, *κέντρα*, Anth. P. 6, 246.

†**Διωξίππη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Dioxippe*, a Danaid, Apollod.: prop. fem. from

Δἴώξιππος, *ον*, (*διώκω*, *ἵππος*) *horse-driving*, *Κυράνα*, Pind. P. 9, 4.

†**Διώξιππος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Dioxippus*, an Athenian athlete, Ael.—2. a comic poet of Athens, Meineke 1, p. 485.—3. a physician, Plut.

Δίωξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*διώκω*) *chase, pursuit*, freq. in Thuc.—2. *a pursuit, desire*, Plat., and Arist.—3. *the following up, continuation of* a discourse, Plut.—4. as law-term, *prosecution*, Id.

†**Διώρης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Diores*, son of Amarynceus, leader of the Epei before Troy, Il. 2, 622.—2. father of Automedon the charioteer of Achilles, Il. 17, 429. [ῐ]

Διωρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δίς*, *ὥρα*) *a couple of hours.*—II. (*δίς*, *ὅρος*) *a fixed space* or *interval, an appointed time*, Joseph.

Διωρισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *διορίζω*, *definitely, separately*, Arist. H. A.

Διώροφος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *ὀροφος*) *with two roofs* or *stories*, LXX.

Διωρῦγή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*διορύσσω*)=*διορυγή*.

Διωρυκτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*διορύσσω*) *a digger.*

Διῶρυξ, *υχος*, and, very rarely, *υγος*, Lob. Phryn. 230, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*διορύσσω*) *dug* or *cut through*: *ἡ δ.* (*γῆ*) *a trench, canal*, Hdt. 1, 75, etc.: *κρυπτὴ δ., an underground passage*, Id. 3, 146.

Διωρῦχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*,=*διωρυγή*, *διορυγή*.

Δίωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=sq.

Διωσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*διωθέω*) *a pushing off* or *through*, Aretae. Hence

Διωστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *a surgical instrument to extract* things from wounds, Paul. Aeg.—II. *a staff* or *pole running through rings*, for carrying, e. g. the ark, LXX.

†**Διωτογένης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Diotogĕnes*, a Pythagorean philosopher, fragments of whose writings are preserved in Stob. Flor.

Δίωτος, *ον*, (*δίς*, *οὖς*, *ὠτός*) *two-eared*; of vessels, *with two handles*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 D, and Ath.: hence Horace's *diota*.

Διωχής, *ές*, (*δίς*, *ἔχω*) *a chariot that will hold two*, Paus., with v. l. *διοχής*.

Δμηθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of *δαμάω*: *δμηθήτω*, 3 imperat., *may he be prevailed upon*, Il. 9, 158.

Δμῆσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*δαμάω*) *a taming, breaking*, *ἵππων*, Il. 17, 476.

Δμήτειρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a tamer, subduer*, Il. 14, 259; fem. from

Δμητήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*δαμάω*) *a tamer, breaker*, *ἵππων*, H. Hom. 21, 5.

Δμητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*δαμάω*) *tamed.*

†**Δμήτωρ**, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *Dmetor*, son of Iasus, king of Cyprus, an assumed name of Ulysses, Od. 17, 443.

Δμωή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*δαμάω*) strictly *she that is tamed* or *enslaved*, and so *a female slave taken in war*, Il. 18, 28: hence in genl. *a female slave, attendant*, Lat. *ancilla*, freq. in Hom., who only has plur. and that usu. joined with *γυναῖκες*; so too in Trag.: very rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6. Cf. *δμώς*.

†**Δμωΐάς**, *άδος*, *ἡ*, v. sub sq.

Δμωΐς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 334, Eur. Bacch. 514: more rarely, *δμωιάς*, *άδος*, *ἡ*, Q. Sm.

Δμῶϊος. *ον*, *in a servile condition*, *βρέφος*, Anth.

Δμώς, *ωός*, *ὁ*, (*δαμάω*) strictly *one that is tamed* or *enslaved*, and so *a slave taken in war*, Od. 1, 398, and in

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genl. *a slave, attendant.* Hom. has it mostly in plur., joined with *ἀνδρες*, freq. in Od., but only once in Il., viz. 19, 333: also in Soph., and Eur., but very rare in Prose. Cf. *δωμή.*

Δνοπᾰλίζω, f. *-ξω, to swing, fling about, ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα*, Il. 4, 472; *τὰ σὰ ῥάκεα δνοπαλίξεις*, "*wrap* thine old cloak *about thee*," Od. 14, 512. Pass., *γνῖα δνοπαλίζεται*, of the polypus, its tendrils *wave about*, Opp. (Akin to *δονέω*, as a sort of frequentat.)

Δνοφερός, *ά, όν*, (*δνόφος*) *dark, dusky, murky, νύξ*, Od. 13, 269, *ὕδωρ*, Il. 9, 15; also in Theogn. 243, and Trag. Poet. word.

†Δνοφόεις, *εσσα, εν*, = foreg., Emped.: from

ΔΝΟΦΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, darkness, gloom*, Simon. 7, 9; and in plur., Aesch. Cho. 52. Poet. word, though its collat. form *γνόφος* sometimes occurs in later prose. (Akin to *νέφος, κνέφος, κνέφας*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. *κελαινός* 9.)

†Δνοφώδης, *ες*, (*δνόφος, εἶδος*) *dark, black*, Hipp.

†Δοάν, Dor. for *δήν*, Alcm.

Δοάσσατο, Homeric aor. form with impers. signf. = Att. *ἔδοξε, it seemed*, always in phrase *ὣδε δέ* (or *ὡς ἄρα*) *οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι*, so *it seemed* to him to be best, Il. 13, 458, Od. 5, 474, etc.; except in Il. 23, 339, where we find a 3 sing. fut., *ὡς ἂν σοι πλήμνη γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι*, till the nave *appears* even to graze: the supposed impf. *ἀεικέλιος δόατ' εἶναι*, Od. 6, 242, has been altered since Wolf into *δέατ'*, v. *δέατο.* (Its relation to *δοκεῖν*, not to *δοιή*, is almost certain, v. Buttm. Lexil. voc. *δέαται.*)—II. In Ap. Rh. we find not only aor. mid. *δοάσσατο*, but also inf. aor. 1 act. *δοάσσαι*, in signf. *to doubt*, hence *to suppose, believe*, and so to be taken as a poet. form from *δοιάζω*, q. v.

†Δόβηρες, *ων, οἱ, the Dobères*, a people in the western part of Thrace on the Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 113.

†Δόβηρος, *ου, ἡ, Dobērus*, a city of Paeonia, Thuc. 2, 98.

Δόγμα, *ατος, τό*, (*δοκέω*) *that which seems true* to one, *an opinion*, esp. of philosophic dogmas, Lat. *placita*, freq. in Plat.—2. *a public resolution, decree*, Plat. Legg. 644 D, etc. Hence

Δογματίας, *ου, ὁ, a writer who abounds in apophthegms* and the like, Philostr.

Δογματίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*δόγμα*) *to lay down an opinion, a maxim*, Diog. L.—2. *to decree*, Diod. Pass. *to submit to ordinances*, N. T.

Δογματικός, *ή, όν*, (*δόγμα*) *belonging to opinions* or *maxims, maintaining them*: hence *ὁ. ἰατροί*, physicians *who go by general principles*, opp. to *ἐμπειρικοί*, Gal.

Δογματισής, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*δόγμα*) *one who maintains δόγματα*, Eccl.

Δογματολογία, *ας, ἡ*, (*δόγμα, λέγω*) *the expounding of a δόγμα*, Sext. Emp.

Δογματοποιέω, *ῶ*. (*δόγμα. ποιέω*) *to make a decree*, Polyb. Hence

Δογματοποιία, *ας, ἡ, a making* or *advocating of δόγματα*, Aristob. ap. Clem. Al.

Δοθιήν, *ῆνος, ὁ, a small abscess, boil*, Lat. *furunculus*, Hipp.

†Δοθιήνικον, *ου, τό*, (*δοθιήν, νικάω*) *a remedy for* or *against boils*, Medic.

Δοθιών, *ονος, ὁ*, = *δοθιήν.*

Δοιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*δοιοί*) *to make double*, *βουλάς*, i. e. *hesitate between*, Ap. Rh. 3, 819: cf. *δοάσσατο* II. Pass. *to be divided, perplexed, to scruple*, Id. 4, 576: a sense which occurs in many derivs. (From *δύο, δισσός, δίχα, duo*, and so *to be at two*, either with one's self, i. e. *to doubt*, or with others, i. e. *to dispute.*)

†Δοίαντος πεδίον, *τό*, also Δοιάντιον πεδίον, *plain of Doeas*, a plain in Pontus, abode of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 373: in Nonn. Δ. *δάπεδον*; acc. to Steph. Byz. from Δοίας, brother of Acmon.

†Δοιδαλσός, *οῦ, ὁ, Doedalsus*, a king of Bithynia, Strab.

†Δοιδῦκοποιός, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*δοῖδυξ, ποιέω*) *a maker of pestles*, Plut. Phoc. 4.

†Δοιδῦκοφόβα, *ἡ*, (*δοῖδυξ, φοβέομαι*) *fearing the pestle*, epith. of the gout in Luc. Tragopod.

Δοῖδυξ, *υκος, ὁ, a pestle*, Ar. Eq. 984, etc.

Δοιή, *ῆς, ἡ, doubt, perplexity, ἐν δοιῇ*, Il. 9, 230, and Call.

Δοιοί, *αί, ά.* = *δύο, two, both*, Hom.: neut. *δοιά* as adv., *in two ways, in two points*, Od. 2, 46. The sing. *δοιός* like *δισσός, two-fold, double*, in Call. Ep. word.

Δοιοτόκος, *ον*, (*δοιοί, τίκτω*) *bearing twins*, Anth.

Δοιώ, = *δοιοί*, of which it is strictly the dual, *two, both*, indecl. in Hom., who usu. has it masc., but in Il. 24, 648, neut.

Δοκάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*δοκέω*) *to wait for*, Sophr. ap. Dem. Phal. 51.

Δοκάνη, *ης, ἡ*, (*δόκη, δέχομαι*) *a place, receptacle* for a thing, = *θήκη.*—Il. = *στάλιξ, the forked pole* on which hunting nets are fixed.—III. *τὰ δόκανα*, (*δοκός*) at Sparta *a hieroglyphic of the Dioscuri*, being *two upright beams* joined at the end by two transverse ones, cf. the astronom. figure of the constellation *Gemini*: v. Welcker's Trilogie, note 389, Müll. Dor. 2, 10, § 8.

Δοκάω, v. sq., sub fin.

Δοκεύω, (*δέχομαι*) *to pursue, try to catch*, Il. 8, 340: hence *to lie in wait for, lay snares for, τινά*, Il.: in genl. *to fix one's eyes on, watch*, Il. 18, 488, Od. 5, 274, and so Eur. Bacch. 982: in late auth. *to observe, see*, Nonn.: also, *to think*, Herm. Orph. p. 823. The part. perf. *δεδοκημένος* belongs not to this, but to *δέχομαι.*

ΔΟΚΕΩ, *ῶ*, f. *δοξω*: aor. 1 *ἔδοξα*: perf. pass. *δέδογμαι*: the regul. fut. *δοκήσω* is only poet.: aor. *ἐδόκησα*, Od. 10, 415, Pind., and Trag., pass. *ἐδοκήθην*, Eur.: pf. *δεδόκηκα*, Aesch. Eum. 309, pass. *δεδόκημαι*, Ar. Vesp. 726. Besides the aor., Hom. only has pres. and impf.; for *δεδοκημένος* belongs to *δέχομαι.*—I. act. *to think, expect, fancy*, c. acc. et inf. *δοκέω νικησέμεν Ἕκτορα*, Il. 7, 192, and so Hdt., and Att.: *to expect, imagine, τουτους τι δοκεῖτε* (sub. *εἶναι*) Xen.; but in Att. this double acc. is seldom expressed, v. Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28: very freq. in parenthet. phrase *πῶς δοκεῖς*; to express something remarkable or excessive, *τοῦτον (πῶς δοκεῖς;) καθῆμεν*, Eur. Hipp. 446, cf. Hec. 1160: so *πόσον δοκεῖς*; Ar. Eccl. 399.—II. intr. *to seem, appear*, (strictly opp. to *εἶναι*, as Aesch. Theb. 592, Plat. Gorg. 527 B). Hom. Construct., c. dat. pers. et inf., *δοκεῖς μοι οὐκ ἀπινήσειν*, you seem *to me* to be not without sense; *ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀριστα*, so *seems it best*; *δόκησε σφισι θυμὸς ὡς ἐμεν ὤκεα*..., their heart *seemed* just as if..., *felt* as though..., Od. 10, 415; more rarely c. inf. fut., *δοκεῖ δέ μοι ὧδε ἑκὼν ἐσεσθαι*: c. inf. aor. never in Hom., but so in Att., v. infr. This usage was in Att. much more various:—1. *δοκῶ μοι, I seem to myself, methinks*, Lat. *videor mihi*, used esp. by persons relating a vision or dream. *ἔδοξ' ἰδεῖν, methought* I saw. Eur. Or. 408; also *ἐδοξάτην μοι μολεῖν δύο γαμέτα.* Aesch. Pers. 181.—2. *δοκῶ μοι, to think fit, to resolve*, Lat. *videtur mihi*, c. inf., *ἐγώ μοι δοκέω καταγνόειν τοῦτο*, Hdt. 2, 93, and so Ar. Vesp. 177, Plut. 1186, Xen., etc.; rarely without *μοι*, and prob. only poet., as Aesch. Theb. 650: hence *δέδοκται*, Lat. *visum est*, c. inf., *τινι ποιεῖν*, Hdt. 4, 68, Trag., etc.: freq. as Att. law-term, *ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ. τῷ δήμῳ*, etc., *it was decreed* or *enacted*, Hdt. 1, 3, etc., Ar. Thesm. 372, Thuc. 4, 118, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 116, Wolf Dem. 494, 12; and so *τὸ δόξαν* or *δεδογμένον*, = *δόγμα, the decree*, Hdt. 3, 76, and Att.; but *οἱ δεδογμένοι ἀνδροφόνοι, those who have been found guilty*, Dem. 629, 17: *τὸ δοκοῦν μοι*, my *opinion*, Plat., etc.—3. like *προποιεῖσθαι, to put on the appearance*, and so *to pretend that* a thing is, Lat. *simulare*, Hdt. 1, 10, Ar. Eq. 1146, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 6; always c. inf., Valck. Hipp. 462.—4. *to appear to be something in the eyes of others, to be of repute, οἱ δοκοῦντες*, Eur. Hec. 296, and in full *οἱ δοκοῦντες εἶναί τι, men who are held* to be something, of some account. Plat. Gorg. 472 A: *οἱ δ. σοφοί, βλβιοι, men who are reputed* wise, happy: hence *ἀρετὴ δοκοῦσα*, = *δόξα ἀρετῆς*, Thuc. 3, 10.—5. impers. *δοκεῖ* or *δοκεῖ μοι, it seems to me, seems me good, likes me*, nearly equiv. to *δοκῶ μοι*, q. v.: also *ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν* and *ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν*, as *it seems* to me, as *I think*, Valck. Hdt. 1, 172; 9. 113, and freq. in Att., but *ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ* is also good Greek, Wess. Hdt. 6, 95. —6. accus. absol. *δόξαν, when this was resolved* or *determined* (as we say), *this done...*, Hdt. 2, 148, and Att.: also *δόξαν ταῦτα*, Plat. Prot. 314 C.

Δόκη, *ης, ἡ*, = *δοχή*: also—II. *a vision, fancy*, Aesch. Ag. 421, acc. to Herm.

Δόκημα, *ατος, τό*, (*δοκέω*) *a vision, fancy, ὁ. ὀνείρων*, Eur. H. F. 111: *τὰ δοκήματα* = *οἱ δοκοῦντες*, Poët. ap. Stob. p. 451, 52; *οἱ δοκήμασιν σοφοί*, the wise *in appearance*, Eur. Tro. 411.—2. *opinion, expectation, δοκημάτων ἐκτός*, Id. H. F. 771.

Δοκησιδέξιος, *ον*, (*δοκέω, δεξιός* III.) *clever in one's own conceit*, Pherecr. Pseud. 1.

Δοκησίνους, *ουν*, gen. *ου*, (*δοκέω, νοῦς*) *shrewd in one's own conceit.*

Δόκησις, *εως, ἡ*, (*δοκέω*) *an opinion, belief*, Hdt. 7, 185, Soph. etc.: *a conceit, fancy, κενὴ ὁ.*, Eur. Hec. 36: *ὁ. ἄγνως λόγων ἦλθε*, a vague *suspicion* was thrown out, Soph. O. T. 681.—II. *good report, credit*, like *δοξα*, Lat. *aestimatio*, Thuc. 4, 18.

Δοκησισοφία, *ας, ἡ, conceit of wisdom*, Plat. Ap. Poll. 4, 9: from

Δοκησισοφος, *ον*, (*δόκησις. σοφός*, *wise in one's own conceit*, Ar. Pac. 44.

Δοκιας, *ου, ὁ, ν. δοκος* II.

Δοκίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *δοκός.*

Δοκιμάζω, f. *-άσω* (*δόκιμος*) *to try, search, prove, test*, esp. metals, to see if they be pure, Isocr. 240 D: hence in genl. *to prove, to examine*, Hdt. 2, 38, Plat., etc.—2. esp. *to examine youths*, who claim to be admitted to the rights of manhood, Ar. Vesp. 578, v. infr.—II. as a consequence of such trial, *to approve, sanction*, Thuc. 2, 39, in pass.; *to hold as good, genuine*

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useful, after trial, Lat. *probare, comprobare*, Plat. Rep. 407 C, etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.—III. *to consider as fit* for a place; and pass. *to be approved and chosen*, Plat. Legg. 765 B, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 148: also *to admit* a youth *after trial*, εἰς ἐφήβους or εἰς ἄνδρας: hence, *δοκιμασθείς, approved and admitted to the rights of manhood*, Isocr. 352 C, Herm. § 123, 12.

Δοκιμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a proving, trial, test, examination*, esp. of a youth before admission among men, or a citizen on being appointed an officer, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Xen., and Oratt., cf. *δοκιμάζω* III.—II. *a review of soldiers*, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

Δοκιμαστέον, verb. adj. from *δοκιμάζω*, *one must prove, examine*, Plut.

Δοκιμαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =*δοκιμαστής*, Polyb. Hence

Δοκιμαστήριον, ου, τό, *a test, proof, means of trial*, Artemid.

Δοκιμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*δοκιμάζω*) *an examiner, prover, judge*, Plat. Legg. 802 B, Dem., etc.—II. *an approver, panegyrist*, Dem. 566, 17.

Δοκιμαστικός, ή, όν, (*δοκιμάζω*) *belonging to examination*. Adv. -κῶς.

Δοκιμαστός, ή, όν, (*δοκιμάζω*) *approved*, Diog. L.

Δοκιμεῖον, ου, τό, =*δοκίμιον*, for which it is v. l. in Plat.—II. *a specimen of metal to be tested*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 752.

Δοκιμή, ῆς, ἡ, *a proof, test, trial*, Diosc.—2. *a being put to the test, excellence* from such test, N. T.

†**Δοκιμία**, ας, ἡ, *Docimia*, a town near Synnada in Phrygia, famed for its marble, Strab.

Δοκίμιον, ου, τό, *a test, way* or *means of proving*. Plat. Tim. 65 C, with v. l. *δοκιμεῖον*.

†**Δοκιμίτης**, ου, ὁ, *λίθος*, the marble *of Docimia*, Strab.

Δόκιμος, ον, (*δέχομαι*) *tried, assayed, approved, genuine*; as of coin, etc.; hence in genl.—1. of persons, *approved, esteemed, notable*, Hdt. 1, 65, 158, etc.: *δ. παρά τινι, in high esteem with* one, Id. 7, 117: *proved, able*, Aesch. Pers. 87.—2. of things, *worthy, excellent, δυνος*, Pind. N. 3, 18, *τὸ ἔαρ*, Hdt. 7, 162: also *considerable, great, ποταμός*, Hdt. 7, 129. Adv. -μως, *well, rightly*, Aesch. Pers. 547, Xen., etc.

†**Δόκιμος**, ου, ὁ, *Docimus*, a Macedonian commander, Diod. S.

Δοκιμότης, ητος, ἡ, (*δόκιμος*) *excellence*.

Δοκιμόω, ῶ, =*δοκιμάζω*, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L.

Δοκίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *δοκός*, Hipp.: *a stick, rod*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 15.

Δοκίτης, ου, ὁ, v. *δοκός* II.

Δοκός, οῦ, ἡ, later also ὁ, (*δέχομαι*) Jac. A. P. 327, *a beam, rafter of a roof*, Hom.: *any wooden beam* or *bar*, Ar. Vesp. 201: *a shaft, spear*, Archil. 14, 3, though others refer this to sq. II. Proverb., *ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων*, of a *stiff*, ungraceful speaker, Ar. Rhet. 3, 12, 3.—II. a kind of *meteor*, also *δοκίας* and *δοκίτης*, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 1088. [ΔΟΚ- *ος*, cf. Lat. *tec*-tum, Germ. *dach*.)

Δόκος, ὁ, =*δόκησις, opinion, fancy*, Xenophan. ap. Sext.—II. *an ambush, snare*, as some interpr. Archil. 14, 3, v. foreg.

Δοκώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, =foreg. I., only in Eur. El. 747.

†**Δόκωσις**, εως, ἡ, (*δοκός*) *a roofing, the roof*, LXX.

Δολερός, ά, όν, (*δόλος*) *tricky, deceitful, deceptive, treacherous*, Hdt. 2, 151, Soph., etc. Adv. -ρῶς.

Δολιεύομαι, dep. mid., (*δόλιος*) *to act treacherously*, *λόγος δεδολιευμένος*, Sext. Emp.

Δολίζω, f. -ίσω, *to adulterate*, Diosc.

Δολιόμητις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δόλιος, μῆτις*) *crafty, treacherous-minded*, prob. l. Aesch. Supp. 750.

†**Δολίονες**, ων, οἱ, *the Dolionēs*, a Thracian people in Mysia, between the Asopus and Rhyndacus, Ap. Rh. 1, 951. Hence

†**Δολιόνιος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to the Dolionēs*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1029.

†**Δολιονίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. (sub. *γῆ*) *the territory of the Doliones, Dolionia*, Strab.

Δολιόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (*δόλιος, πούς*) *of stealthy foot*, Soph. El. 1392.

Δόλιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 33, Tro. 530: *crafty, deceitful, treacherous*, Od.; always of things, e. g. *ἔπεα, τέχνη*, etc., never of men: *κύκλος ὁ*, the snare or net disposed round the game, Od. 4, 792. Later, freq. epith. of Mercury, Soph., etc., cf. Spanh. Ar. Pl. 1158. Adv. -ίως.

†**Δολίος**, ου, ὁ, *Dolius*, a slave of Laertes in Ithaca, Od. 4, 735.

Δολιότης, ητος, ἡ, (*δόλιος*) *deceit, subtlety*, LXX.

Δολιόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ονος, (*δόλιος, φρήν*) *crafty-minded, wily*, Aesch. Cho. 947, Eur. I. A. 1301.

Δολιόω, ῶ, (*δόλιος*) *to deceive, deal treacherously with*, τινά, LXX.

Δολιχαίων, ὁ, ἡ, (*δολιχός, αἰών*) *long-lived, immortal*, Emped. 79.

†**Δολιχάορος**, ον, (*δολιχός, ἀορ*) *having, armed with a long sword*, Philet. ap. Schol. Il.

Δολίχαυλος, ον, (*δολιχός, αὐλός*) *with a long tube, δ. αἰγανέα*, a spear *with a long iron socket* for fixing the shaft in the head, v. *αὐλός* II.: in genl. *long-shafted, tall*, Od. 9, 156.

Δολιχαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δολιχός, αὐχήν*) *long-necked, κύκνος*, Eur. I. A. 794.

Δολιχεγχής, ές, (*δολίχος, ἔγχος*) *with tall spear, Παίονες*, Il. 21, 155.

Δολιχεύω, =*δολιχοδρομέω*, Anth.: in genl. *δρόμον δ., to go through a long course*, Philo.

†**Δολίχη**, ης, ἡ, *Doliche*, one of the Sporades islands, later Icarus. Call. Dian. 187.—2. a city of Perrhaebia, Polyb. 28, 11, 1.

Δολιχήπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (*δολιχός, πούς*) *with long feet*, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

Δολιχήρετμος, ον, (*δολιχός, ἐρετμός*) *long-oared*, epith. of a ship, Od. 4, 499, etc.; also of sea-faring people, e. g. the Phaeacians, as using *long oars*, Od. 8, 191: so *δ. Αἰγινα*, Pind. O. 8, 27.

Δολιχήρης, ες, =*δολιχός, long*, Nic.

Δολιχογρᾰφία, ή, (*δολιχός, γράφω*) *prolix writing*, Leon. Al.

Δολιχόδειρος, ον, (*δολιχός, δειρή*) poet. *δουλ., long-necked*, Il. 2, 460.

Δολιχοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run the δόλιχος*, Aeschin. 66, 32: from

Δολιχοδρόμος, ον, (*δόλιχος, δραμεῖν*) *running the δόλιχος*, like *σταδιοδρόμος*, Plat. Prot. 335 E, etc.

Δολιχόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *δολιχός*, Leon. Tar. 25.

Δολιχόουρος, ον, (*δολιχός, οὐρά*) *long-tailed*, metaph. of verses with a syll. redundant, as Od 5, 231, Gramm.; cf. *μείουρος*.

Δολιχόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, =*δολιχήπους*.

ΔΟΛΙΓΧΟΣ ἡ, όν, *long, ἔγχεα, δόρυ*, Hom.: also of time, *long, wearisome, νόσος, νύξ*, Od.: also *δολιχόν*, as adv., Il. 10, 52, Plat. Prot. 329 A: but *δολιχὸς πλόος, δολιχὴ ὁδός*, Od. uniting both signfs.—II. as subst. —1. *δόλιχος, ου, ὁ, the long course*, in racing, opp. to *στάδιον*, esp. freq. in Inscrr.; *τὸν δ. ἁμιλλᾶσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 833 B: *θεῖν*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 27. Acc. to some it was=20 (not 24) stadia, run both ways 12 times, and so =near 30 Engl. miles; others make it only=7 stadia, run 7 times, =about 5½ Engl. miles. Hence metaph. *δολ. τῶν ἐπῶν νικᾶν*, Luc.: *ὁ τοῦ πολέμου δ., the long continuance* of the war, Plut.: so *πολεμεῖν στάδιον, δόλιχον*, of a short, and a protracted war, Id.—2. a kind of *pulse*, Theophr., v. *λοβός* III.

†**Δόλιχος**, ου, ὁ, *Dolichus*, an Eleusinian chief, H. Hom. Cer. 153.

Δολιχόσκιος, ον, (*δολιχός, σκιά*) *casting a long shadow, long, tall*, Hom., always as epith. of *ἔγχος*. (Others however from *δσχος, long-shafted*, as if for *δολιχόσχιος*, not improb.)

Δολιχούατος, ον, (*δολιχός, οὖας*) *long-eared*, Opp.

Δολιχόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (*δολιχός, φρήν*) *deep-thinking, far-sighted, μερίμναι*, Emped. 109.

†**Δολόασπις**, ὁ, *Doloaspis*, a prefect of Alexander in Aegypt, Arr. An. 3, 5, 3.

†**Δόλογκοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Dolonci*, a Thracian tribe, dwelling in the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 6, 34.

Δολόεις, εσσα, εν, (*δόλος*) *subtle, wily*, Od.—II. of things, *craftily contrived, artificial, artful*, like *τεχνήεις, δέσματα δολ.*, Od. 8, 281, only poet.

Δολοκτᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (*δόλος, κτείνω*) *murder by treachery*, Ap. Rh.

Δολομήδης, ες, gen. εος, (*δόλος, μῆδος*) *wily, crafty*, Simon. 116.

†**Δολομηνή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Dolomēne*, a region of Assyria, Strab.

Δολομήτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Il. 1, 540.

Δολόμητις, ι, gen. ιος, (*δόλος, μῆτις*) *crafty-minded, wily*, Od. 1, 300, etc.

Δολομήχᾰνος, ον, (*δόλος, μηχανή*) *contriving wiles, wily*, Simon. 116.

Δολόμῦθος, ον, (*δόλος, μῦθος*) *subtle-speaking, treacherous*, Soph. Tr. 840.

†**Δόλοπες**, ων, οἱ, *the Dolopes, Dolopians*, a Thessalian tribe, dwelling on the Enipeus, Il. 9, 484, later around Pindus in Epirus, Hdt. 7, 132, etc. Hence

†**Δολοπήϊος**, α, ον, *of the Dolopes, Dolŏpian*, Ap. Rh.—2. *of Dolops*, Id.

†**Δολοπηίς**, ίδος, ἡ, (sub. *γῆ*) *Dolopia, the territory of the Dolopes*, Ap. Rh. 1, 68.

†**Δολοπία**, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Hdt. 3, 14, etc.

†**Δολοπικός**, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Dolopes, Dolopian*, Strab.

†**Δολοπίων**, ονος, ὁ, *Dolopion*, a Trojan, priest of Scamander, Il. 5, 77. [ῐ]

Δολοπλανής, ές, (*δόλος, πλάνη*) *treacherous*, Nonn.

Δολοπλοκία, ας, ἡ, *subtlety, craft*, Theogn. 226: from

Δολοπλόκος, ον, (*δόλος, πλέκω*) *weaving wiles, wily*, epith. of Venus, Sapph. 1, 2.

Δολοποιός, όν, (*δόλος, ποιέω*) *treacherous, ensnaring*, Soph. Tr. 832.

Δολορρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to lay snares*, Lat. *suere dolos*, Ctes. ap. Phot.: from

Δολορρᾰφής, ές, (*δόλος, ῥάπτω*) *contriving snares*; or *subtly, treacherously contrived*; of nets, Opp. Hence

Δολορρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a contriving of tricks, treachery, art*, Anth.

Δολορράφος, ον, (*δόλος, ῥάπτω*) *treacherous*. [ᾰ]

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Δόλος, ου, ὁ, (*δέλω, δέλος, δέλεαρ) strictly *a bait*, for fish, Od. 12, 252: hence any *snare, cunning contrivance for deceiving* or *catching*, as the robe of Penelope, Od. 19, 137, the net in which Vulcan catches Mars, Od. 8, 276: in genl. *any trick* or *crafty attempt*, δόλῳ, opp. to βίηφι, Od. 9, 406: and so in the abstract, *wile, craft, cunning, treachery*, Lat. *dolus*, Hom., and so usu. Att. and in prose; ἐκ δόλου, ἐν δόλῳ, σὺν δόλῳ, Soph., μετὰ δόλου, Isocr.; cf. ἀπάτη.

Δολοφονέω, ῶ, *to murder by treachery*, Dem. 401, 26, and Polyb.; and

Δολοφόνησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., App.; and

Δολοφονία, ας, ἡ, *death by treachery*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Δολοφόνος, ον, (δόλος, *φένω, φονεύω) *slaying by treachery*: in genl. *murderous, fatal*, λέβης δ., Aesch. Ag. 1129.

Δολοφρᾰδής, ές, (δόλος, φράζω) *wily-minded, crafty, subtle*, H. Hom. Merc. 28, Pind. N. 8, 56.

Δολοφρονέων, ουσα, ον, (δολόφρων) *planning craft, wily-minded*, Hom.; only found in part. Hence

Δολοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *craft, subtlety, wiliness*, Il. 19, 97, 112: from

Δολόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (δόλος, φρήν) = δολοφραδής, Anth.

Δόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *a lurker in ambush*, Gramm.

†Δόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Dolops*, a son of Mercury, Ap. Rh. 1, 582.—2. grandson of Laomedon, a Trojan, Il. 15, 525.—3. a Greek, Il. 11, 302.

Δολόω, ῶ, (δόλος) *to beguile, ensnare, take by craft*, Hes. Th. 491, Hdt. 1, 212, Soph., etc.—II. *to make deceitful, counterfeit, adulterate*, e. g. gold, wine, etc., Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 125: *to stain, dye*, δ. μορφήν, *to disguise* one's self, Soph. Phil. 129. Hence

Δόλωμα, ατος, τό, *a trick, deceit*, Aesch. Cho. 1003.

Δόλων, ωνος, ὁ, *a small topsail*, only used in very favourable winds, like our *studding-sails*, Polyb.—II. *a secret weapon, poniard, stiletto*, Plut.—In Hom. only as prop. n.

†Δόλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Dolon*, son of Eumedes, a Trojan, who, going as a spy to the camp of the Greeks, was taken and slain by Diomed and Ulysses, Il. 10, 314, Eur. Rhes.

†Δολώνεια, ας, ἡ, *the Dolonēa*, the adventures and death of Dolon, a name given by Gramm. to the tenth book of the Iliad, Ael. V. H.: also Δολωνία.

Δολῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (δόλος, ὤψ) *artful looking, treacherous*, Soph. Tr. 1050.

Δόλωσις, εως, ἡ, (δολόω) *a tricking, catching by snares*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28.

Δόμα, ατος, τό, (διδωμι) *a gift*, Plut.

Δομαῖος, αία, αῖον, (δόμη) *of, belonging to building, οἱ δομαῖοι*, sub. λίθοι, *foundation-stones*, Ap. Rh.

†Δομανῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Domanītis*, a region of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Δόμεναι, δόμεν, Ep. for δοῦναι, inf. aor. 2 from διδωμι, Hom.

†Δομετιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Roman *Domitianus*, Plut.

Δομή, ῆς, ἡ, (δέμω) *building: a building*, Lyc. — II. = δέμας, *figure, body*, Ap. Rh.

Δόμησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Joseph.

†Δομῖτις, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Domitius*, Strab.

Δομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δέμω) *a builder*.

†Δομνέλειος, ου, ὁ, *Domnellius*, a Galatian tetrarch, Strab.

Δόμονδε, adv., *home, homeward*, like οἰκόνδε and οἴκαδε, Hom.: also ὁμόνδε *to his own house*, Od. 1, 83: from

Δόμος, ου, ὁ, (δέμω) Lat. *domus, a building*.—I. *a house, dwelling*, Hom., who uses it (like Lat. *aedes*) in sing. of gods, in plur. of men. Sometimes the house and all that belongs to it: whence δόμος Ἀΐδος or Ἀΐδαο, of the whole realm of Hades, freq. in Hom., πυκινὸς δόμος Ἐρεχθῆος, Minerva's temple, *and* her city, Od. 7, 81: hence in Trag., *the family of the house, household*, Eur. Or. 70, Med. 114: also of beasts, *a sheepfold*, Il. 12, 301; *a wasps' or bees' nest*, Il. 12, 169.—II. *a part of the house, chamber, room*, esp. *the banquet-hall*, Hom.—III. *all that is built, built up, fitted* or *put together*, διὰ τριήκοντα δόμων πλίνθου, at every thirtieth *layer* or *row* of bricks in the building, Hdt. 1, 179.—2. *a chest, receptacle, wooden holder* of any kind.

Δομοσφᾰλής, ές, (δόμος, σφάλλω) *shaking, ruining the house*, Aesch.

†Δονάβειες, Dor. for δονηθείς, from δονέω.

Δονακεύομαι, dep. mid., (δόναξ) *to fowl with reed and birdlime*, Anth. Hence

Δονᾰκεύς, έως, ὁ, *a thicket of reeds*, Il. 18, 576.—II. *a fowler*, Opp.

Δονᾰκίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. δονακῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of reed*, Anth. [ῐ]

Δονᾰκογλύφος, ον, (δόναξ, γλύφω) *reed-cutting, pen-making*, Anth. [ῠ]

Δονᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, *abounding in reeds*, Eur. Hel. 208: δόλος δ., a trap *made of them*, Anth.

Δονᾰκοτρεφής, ές, (δόναξ, τρέφω) *grown with reeds*, Nonn.

Δονᾰκοτρόφος, ον, (δόναξ, τρέφω) *producing reeds*, Theogn. 783, Eur. I. A. 179.

Δονᾰκοφοίτης, ου, ὁ, poet. δουνακ., (δόναξ, φοιτάω) *walking with* δόνακες, epith. of a fowler, A. P. 10, 22, 3.

Δονᾰκοχλοος, ον, contr. -χλους, ουν, (δόναξ, χλοα) *green with reeds*, Eur. I. T. 400.

Δονᾰκώδης, ες, (δόναξ, εἶδος) *reedy*, Νεῖλος δ., Bacchyl. 39.

Δονᾰκών, ῶνος, ὁ, (δόναξ) *a thicket of reeds*.

†Δονακών, ῶνος, ἑ *Donacon*, a strip of land near Thespiae, Paus. 9, 31, 7.

Δόναξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, Dor. δῶν. Ion δοῦν. *a reed*, Hom.: δόνακες καλάμοιο, reed-stalks, Il. Hom. Merc. 47.—II. *any thing made of reed*, esp.—1. *a dart, arrow*, Il. 11, 584.—2. later, *a flute, shepherd's pipe*, Pind. P. 12, 44, Aesch. Pr. 574.—3. *a fishing-rod*, Anth.—4. *a lime-twig*.—5. *a writing-reed, pen*, Lat. *arundo, calamus*, Anth., cf. κάλαμος.—III. *a kind of fish*, Xenocr. (From δονέω, "shaken by the wind," N. T.)

Δονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to shake, shake to and fro*, esp. of winds, shaking trees, Il. 17, 55; scattering clouds, Il. 12, 157, etc.; in genl. *to move about, stir*, γάλα, Hdt. 4, 2: *to excite*, θροον ὑμνων, Pind. N. 7, 119, cf. P. 10, 60: hence of the mind, *to rouse, agitate, disturb*, θυμόν, Pind. N. 6, 96, cf. P. 6, 36. Pass., ἡ Ἀσιη ἐδονέετο, Asia *was in commotion*, Hdt. 7, 1. (Akin to θυέω.) Hence

Δόνημα, ατος, τό, *agitation, waving*, δένδρων, Luc.

Δονητός, ή, όν, *shaken*, Anth.

Δόξᾱ, ης, ἡ, (δοκέω) *a notion, opinion*, which one has of a thing, true or false: and so—1. *expectation*, ἀπὸ δόξης, *otherwise than one expects*, Il. 10, 324, Od. 11, 343; in prose usu. παρὰ δόξαν or παρὰ δόξαν ἡ..., Hdt. 1, 79, etc.: opp. to κατὰ δόξαν, Plat., etc.: δοξαν παρέχειν τινί, to make one expect that..., c. inf. or ὡς..., Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 21, Plat. Soph. 216 D.—2. *an opinion*, = δόγμα, *a sentiment, judgment*, whether well-grounded or not, Pind. O. 6, 140: esp. *a philosophic opinion*, Lat. *placitum*: so κύριαι δόξαι, the peculiar *tenets* of a philosopher, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 7.—3. next, with collat. signf., of *mere opinion*, δόξῃ ἐπίστασθαι, to fancy, think ..., but wrongly, Hdt. 8, 132, cf. Thuc. 5, 105: hence δόξα, *opinion*, as opp. to ἐπιστήμη, *knowledge*, as *doubtful* to *certain*, *subjective* to *objective*, Plat., etc., cf. Wyttenb. Ep. Crit. p. 240.—4. hence *a fancy, vision*, Aesch. Cho. 1053; of a dream, Eur. Rhes. 780.—II. *an opinion of one's self* or *others' character, reputation*, Lat. *existimatio*, first in Solon 5, 4, ἀνθρώπων δόξαν ἔχειν ἀγαθήν, cf. Ib. 31, and then freq. in Pind., Trag., etc.: used either of *good* or *bad report*, but absol. almost always of *good report, credit, honour, glory*, δόξαν φέρεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 11, τινός, *for* a thing, Eur. H. F. 157. Hence

Δοξάζω, f. -άσω, *to think, believe, judge*, c. inf., δ. τι εἶναι, ἔχειν, etc., Aesch. Ag. 673: sine inf., Aesch. Cho. 844: c. acc. cognato, δόξαι δ., *to entertain* an opinion, Plat. Crit. 46 D: so too absol., Soph. Phil. 545, Plat., etc.—II. *to magnify, extol*, Thuc. 3, 45: *to render glorious, to raise to glory*, N. T. Pass. *to be distinguished, held in honour*, esp. δεδοξασμένος, *esteemed*, etc., ἐπ' ἀρετῇ, Polyb.

†Δόξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Doxandrus*, masc. pr. n., Arist.

Δοξάριον, ου, τό, dim. from δόξα, Lat. *gloriola*, Isocr. Ep. 10.

Δοξᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (δοξάζω) *an opinion*, Dio C.

Δόξασμα, ατος, τό, *an opinion, notion*, Thuc. 1, 141, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, etc.—2. *a fancy*, Eur. El. 383

Δοξαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a judge, decider*, Antipho 140, 38, and Plat.

Δοξαστικός, ή, όν, (δοξάζω) *able to form a judgment, reasoning from opinion*, Arist. Eth. N.: in Plat. opp. to ὁ τεχνικός, Theaet. 207 C; and ἡ -κή, opp. to ἀλήθεια, Soph. 233 C.

Δοξαστός, ή, όν, (δοξάζω) *judged, to be judged of by opinion, matter of opinion*, Plat., and Arist.—II. *renowned*, LXX.

Δόξις, εως, ἡ, = δόξα, Democrit.

Δοξοκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, καλός) *apparent beauty*; or, *self-conceit of beauty*, Plat. Phileb. 49 B.

Δοξοκοπέω, ῶ, *to seek popularity*, esp. *mob-popularity* and *notoriety*, Polyb.: others δοξοκομπέω: but cf. δημοκοπέω: and

Δοξοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *thirst for popularity* or *notoriety*, Plut.: others δοξοκομπία: from

Δοξοκόπος, ον, (δόξα, κόπτω) *thirsting for notoriety*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523, 31.

Δοξολογέω, ῶ, *to praise, give glory to*, θεόν, Eccl.; and

Δοξολογία, ας, ἡ, *a praising*, esp. liturgical, *the Doxology*, Eccl.: from

Δοξολόγος, ον, (δόξα, λέγω) *praising, giving glory*, Eccl.

Δοξομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be mad after fame*, Philo: from

Δοξομᾰνής, ές, (δόξα, μαίνομαι) *mad after fame*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 164 D.

Δοξομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a mad thirst for fame*, Plut.

Δοξομᾰτασόσοφος, ον, (δόξα, ματαιος, σοφός) *a would-be philosopher*, Epict. ap. Ath. 162 A.

Δοξομιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (δόξα, μιμέο-

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unit) *one who follows his own fancies*, or *pretends to imitate*, Plat. Soph. 267 E. Hence

Δοξομιμητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a* δοξομιμητής, Ib.

Δοξόομαι, f. -ωσομαι, perf. δεδόξωμαι, Hdt., (δόξα) as pass., *to have the character* or *credit* of being, c. inf., ἐδοξώθη εἶναι σοφώτατος, Hdt. 8, 124, cf. 7, 135; 9, 48.

Δοξοπαιδευτικός, ή, όν, (δόξα, παιδεύω) *teaching mere opinions* (δόξαι), as opp. to ἐπιστῆμαι, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Δοξοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, ποιέω) *the adoption of an opinion*, Clem. Al.

Δοξοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *conceit of wisdom, unreal wisdom*, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Phileb. 49 A: from

Δοξόσοφος, ον, (δόξα, σοφός) *wise in one's own conceit*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, cf. δοκησίσοφος.

Δοξοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, φαγεῖν) *hunger after fame*, Polyb.

Δορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (δέρω) *a skin, hide*, of beasts, δ. αἰγῶν, Theogn. 55, ubi v. Brunck, θηρῶν, Eur. Cycl. 330; of birds, Hdt. 4, 175; of men, Plut.

Δόρατα, nom. pl., δόρατι, dat. sing. of δόρυ.

Δορατιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (δόρυ) *of a spear's length*.

Δορατίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (δόρυ) dep. mid., *to fight with spears*.

Δορᾰτίον, ου, τό, dim. from δόρυ, Hdt. 1, 34.

Δορατισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δορατίζομαι) *a fighting with spears*, Plut.

Δορατόγλυφος, ον, (δόρυ, γλύφω) *cut, carved from wood*, Lyc., in Ion. form δουρατόγλ. [ῠ]

Δορατοθήκη, ης, ἡ, = δουροθήκη, δορολόκη, δουροδόκη, *a spear-case*.

Δορατομᾰχέω, (δόρυ, μάχομαι) *to fight with spears*.

Δορατοξόος, ον, = δορυξόος, Nic.

Δορατοπᾰχής, ές, (δόρυ, παχύς) *of a spear-shaft's thickness*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

Δόρατος, gen. of δόρυ.

Δορατοφόρος, ον, = δορυφόρος, Dion. H.

Δόρει, rare dat. sing. of δόρυ, esp. Trag.

Δόρη, τά, rare nom. and acc. plur. of δόρυ, Eur. Rhes. 274.

Δορήϊος, α, ον, (δόρυ) *wooden*, Anth.

†**Δοριαλωσία**, ας, ἡ, *a being captured in war*, App.: from

Δοριάλωτος, ον, or **δορυάλωτος**, (δόρυ, ἁλίσκομαι) *captive of the spear, taken in war*, like αἰχμάλωτος, Hdt. 8, 74; 9, 4.

Δορίγαμβρος, ον, (δόρυ, γαμέω) *bride of battles, causing war by marriage* or *wooed by battle*, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686.

Δοριθήρᾱτος, ον, (δόρυ, θηράω) *chased, taken by the spear*, in genl. *captured*, λόγχης αἰχμῇ δ., Eur. Hec. 105; Tro. 574.

Δορικᾱνής, ές, (δόρυ, καίνω) *slain by the spear*, δ. μόρος, Aesch. Supp. 987.

Δορικλῡτός, ή, όν, only in Ion. form δουρικλυτός, q. v.

Δορικμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δόρυ, κάμνω) *subdued, slain by the spear*, Aesch. Cho. 365.

Δορικρᾱνος, ον, (δόρυ, κρᾶνον) *spear-headed*, λόγχη, Aesch. Pers. 148, with v. l. δορυκρ.

Δορίκτητος, ον, also η, ον, Il. Ion. δουρ., Il. 9, 343, and Eur., (δόρυ, κτάομαι) *gained by the spear, taken in war*.

Δορίκτῡπος, ον, (δόρυ, κτυπέω) *spear-clashing*, Pind. N. 3, 103.

Δορίληπτος, ον, (δόρυ, λαμβάνω) *won by the spear*, Soph. Aj. 146, 894, and Eur.

Δορίλῡαντος, ον, (δόρυ, λυμαίνομαι) *destroyed by the spear*, Aesch. Fr. 122. [ῠ]

Δορίμᾰνής, ές, (δόρυ, μαίνομαι) *raging with the spear*, Eur. Supp. 485.

Δορίμαργος, ον, (δόρυ, μάργος) *raging with the spear*, Aesch. Theb. 687.

Δορίμαχος, ον, Ion. δουρ., *fighting with the spear*, Poet. ap. Schol. Il. 2, 543.

†**Δορίμαχος**, ου, ὁ, *Dorimachus*, masc. pr. n. an Aetolian, Polyb. 4, 3, 5.

Δορῐμήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δόρυ, μήστωρ) *master of the spear*, Eur. Andr. 1016.

†**Δόριος**, ου, ὁ, = Δούριος, App.

Δορίπαλτος, ον, (δόρυ, πάλλω) *wielding the spear*, χεὶρ δ., the right hand, Aesch. Ag. 117, ubi al. δορυπ.

Δοριπετής, ές, (δόρυ, πίπτω) *fallen by the spear*, πεσήματα, ἀγωνία δ., death by the spear, Eur. Andr. 653, Tro. 1003.

Δορίπληκτος, ον, Ion. δουρίπλ., *stricken by the spear*, Aesch. Theb. 278, ubi Pors. δουρίπληκτος.

Δοριπόνος, ον, (δόρυ, πονέω) *toiling with the spear, warlike*, ἀνδρες, Eur. El. 479.—2. Pass. δοριπονος, ον, *pressed with the spear, oppressed by war, bearing the brunt of war*, Aesch. Theb. 169, and Eur.: δορ. κακά, *the evils of siege*, Aesch. Theb. 628.

Δοριπτοίητος, ον, (δόρυ, πτοιέω) *scattered* or *slain in war*, Anth.

Δορίς, ίδος, ἡ, (δέρω) *a sacrificial knife*, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C.

Δορισθενής, ές, (δόρυ, σθένος) v. sub δορυσθ.

†**Δορίσκος**, ου, ἡ, *Doriscus*, a city of Thrace.—2. ὁ, a plain of the same name at the mouth of the Hebrus, Hdt. 7, 25.

Δοριστέφᾰνος, ον, (δόρυ, στέφανος) *crowned for bravery in war*, Anth.

Δοριτίνακτος, ον, (δόρυ, τινάσσω) *shaken by battle*, αἰθήρ, Aesch. Theb. 155, al. δορυτ.

Δορίτμητος, ον, (δόρυ, τέμνω) *pierced by the spear*, Aesch. Ch6. 347.

Δορίτολμος, ον, (δόρυ, τόλμα) *bold in war*, Anth.

Δορκάδειος, α, ον, (δορκάς) *of an antelope*, Polyb.

Δορκαδίζω, f. -ίσω, (δορκάς) *to bound like an antelope*, Gal., cf. δαμαλίζω.

Δορκάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δορκάς, LXX.

Δορκαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = δορκάς, Call. Ep. 33, 2: metaph. of a maiden, Anth. —II. παίγνια δορκαλίδων, dice *made of the ἀστράγαλοι of an antelope*, Anth. —III. *a deerskin whip*, Eccl.

Δόρκανα, as adv., prob. from δέρκομαι, *quick-sightedly, accurately*, Cret. word ap. Hesych.

Δορκάς, άδος, ἡ, (δέρκομαι, δέδορκα) *an animal of the deer kind*, so called from its large bright eyes, *an antelope, gazelle*, Hdt. 7, 69, Eur., etc.: the forms δόρξ, δόρκη, δόρκος, δόρκων, ζόρξ, ζορκάς, ἴορκος, occur, perh. of varieties of the species. Hence

†**Δορκάς**, άδος, ἡ, *Dorcas*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Δόρκη, ης, ἡ, v. δορκάς, Eur.

†**Δορκία**, ας, ἡ, *Dorcia*, fem. pr. n., Ath.

†**Δόρκις**, ιος, ὁ, *Dorcis*, a Spartan commander, Thuc. 1, 95.

Δόρκος, ου, ὁ, v. δορκάς, Dioscor.

†**Δόρκων**, ωνος, ὁ, v. δορκάς and Ath. 397 A.—2. *Dorcon*, masc. pr. n., Ath., Long.

Δόρξ, δορκός, ἡ, v. δορκάς, Opp.

Δοροδοκη, ης, ἡ, (δόρυ, δέχομαι) v sub ion. δουροδοκη.

Δοροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (δόρυ, τίθημι) = δοροδόκη.

Δορός, οῦ, ὁ, (δέρω) *a leathern bag* or *wallet*, Od. 2, 354. 380.

Δόρπεια, ας, ἡ, v. Δορπία.

Δορπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to eat the evening meal*, Il. 23, 11, Od. 8, 539.

Δόρπηστος, ον, or **δορπηστός**, οῦ, ὁ, *supper-time, evening*, Ar. Vesp. 103: Xen. An. 1, 10, 17: written also δόρπιστος and δορπιστός, cf. δείπνηστος.

Δορπία, ας, ἡ, and less correctly **Δόρπεια**, ἡ, *the first day of the feast Aparuria*, celebrated by public supper in each phratria, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 110, 10: but Hdt. 2, 48, τῆς ὀρτῆς τῇ δορπίᾳ, on the *eve* of the feast, cf. Schweigh. ad. Ath. 171 D.

Δόρπιστος or **δορπιστός**, ὁ, v. δόρπηστος.

Δόρπον, ου, τό, in Hom. *the afternoon* or *evening meal*, whether called dinner or supper, Lat. *coena, the chief meal* of the day, v. esp. Od. 12, 439; in Aesch. Fr. 168 it is distinguished as the last of the three meals, ἄριστα, δεῖπνα, δόρπα θ' αἱρεῖσθαι τρίτα: in later wr. *a meal*, in genl., *food, nourishment*, Ap. Rh., 3, 301; Opp. C. 1, 132, and this also in H. Hom. Ap. 511; but the name disappeared from Att. Greek, prob. because at Athens it was customary to take only two regular meals, ἄριστον, and δεῖπνον, which last took the place of δόρπον. The form δόρπος is dub. (Prob. by metathes. from δρέπω.)

ΔΟΡΥ, τό, gen. δόρατος, Ion. δούρατος, and contr. δουρός, in Att. poets also δορός, dat. δορατι, δούρατι, δουρί, δορί, (the phrase δορὶ ἐλεῖν even in Thuc. 1, 128, and App., but said to be only in lyric passages of Com., Dind. Ar. Pac. 357); Trag. also δόρει, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1109. Ion. dual δοῦρε. Plur. nom. δόρατα, dat. δόρασι, Ion. δούρατα, dat. δούρασι, contr. δοῦρα, gen. δουρων, dat. δούρεσσι, in Eur. Rhes. 274 nom. pl. δόρη: cf. γόνυ. Except the sing. δόρυ (never δοῦρυ) Hom. only has the Ion. forms.—I. *wood, a stem, a tree*, Od. 6, 167: but usu. only *when cut down, a beam*, esp. *timber* for ships or houses, Il. 3, 61, Od. 5, 162, 371; more fully, δούρατα πυργων, Il. 12, 36; δόρυ νήϊον, δοῦρα νεῶν, a ship's *timber*, Hom.: hence *a ship*, δόρυ νάϊον, ἀμφῆρες. ἐνάλιον, Trag.; but also δόρυ alone, like Lat. *trabs*, Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hel. 1611.—II. *the wood, shaft of a spear*, δόρυ μείλινον, the ashen *shaft*, Il.; hence in genl. *the spear itself*, Dryden's "beamy spear:" *a spear, lance*, whether used as a pike or a missile, freq. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: *a hunting spear*, Il. 12, 303: ἐπὶ δόρυ, *to the right hand*, in which the spear was held. opp. to ἐπ' ἀσπίδα. also παρὰ δόρυ, Lob. Aj. 407, cf. δορίπαλτος: so δουρὶ κτεατίζειν, to win wealth *by the spear*, in war, Il. 16, 57, δουρὶ πόλιν πέρθαι, Il. 16, 708: for δορὶ ἐλεῖν, cf. supr.

Δορυάλωτος, ον, (δόρυ, ἁλίσκομαι) v. δοριάλωτος.

Δορυβόλος, ον, (δόρυ, βάλλω) *hurling spears*, μηχάνημα, Joseph.

Δορύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δόρυ.

Δορυδρέπᾰνον, ου, τό, a kind of *halbert*, Plat. Lach. 183 D; esp. used in sea-fights, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

Δορυθαρσής, ές, (δόρυ, θαρσέω) = δορίτολμος, Anth., also **δορυθρασής** ές, Nonn., *daring in war*.

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†Δορυκλείδας, *a*, *ὁ*, *Doryclīdas*, a Lacedaemonian statuary. Paus.

†Δορύκλειοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Doryclēi*, certain banished persons among the Megarians, Paus.

†Δόρυκλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Doryclus*. a son of Priam. Il. 11, 489.—2. conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 82.

Δορυκνιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a poisonous plant*, perh. a kind of *solanum*, Diosc.

Δορυκράνος, *ον*,=*δορίκρανος*.

Δορύκτητος, *ον*,=*δορίκ.*, Plut.

†Δορύλαιον, *ου*, *τό*, *Dorylaeum*, a city of Phrygia, Strab.

†Δορύλᾱος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Dorylāus*, a commander of Mithradates, App.

Δορύλημτος, *ον*,=*δορίλ.*

Δορυμάχος, *ον*, (*δόρυ*, *μάχομαι*)= *δορίμ.*, Plut.

†Δορυμένης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Dorymēnes*, masc. pr. n., an Aetolian, Polyb. 5, 61, 9.

Δορυξενος, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*δόρυ*, *ξένος*) strictly *a spear-friend*, i. e. *an ally offensive and defensive*, Aesch. Cho. 562, Soph., etc.: acc. to others, *a reconciled enemy*, *a friend made in war*, Valck. Ammon. p. 198.

Δορυξόος, *ον*, contr. -ξοῦς, οῦν, also *δορυξός*, Ar. Pac. 447, 1213, 1260, (*δόρυ*, *ξέω*) *spear-polishing*: *a maker of spears*.

Δορυπᾰγής, *ές*, (*δόρυ*, *πήγνυμι*) *compact of beams*, *νῆας*, Aesch. Supp. 743, cf. *δρυοπαγής*: Ion. *δουροπ.*, Opp.

Δορύπαλτος, -πετής, -πληκτος, -πτοιητος, v. *δορίπ.*

Δορυσθενής, *ές*, or *δορισθ.*, (*δόρυ*, *σθένος*) *mighty with the spear*, H. Hom. Mart. 3, Aesch. Cho. 158.

Δορυσόος, *ον*, for sq., Aesch. Theb. 125.

Δορυσσόος, *ον*, (*δόρυ*, *σεύω*) *brandishing the lance*, Hes. Sc. 54.

†Δορυσσος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Dorysus*, son of Leobotes, Hdt. 7, 204.

Δορυσσω, f. -ξω, (*δόρυ*) *to fight with the spear*, *to war*, *δορυσσόντων μόχθων*, evils of war, Soph. Aj. 1188.

Δορυστέφᾰνος, *ον*, -τινακτος, v. *δορι-*.

Δορυφορέω, ῶ, *to be a δορυφόρος*, *attend as a body-guard*, *τινά*, Hdt. 2, 168; 3, 127, Thuc. etc.; c. dat. Polyb. in genl. *to keep in guard*, *preserve*, *τι*, Dem. 661, 8, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 84, Isocr. 215 C: so in pass. *to be kept in guard*, Plat. Rep. 573 A. Hence

Δορυφόρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a guard*, *escort*, *suite*, Plut.: esp. *a mute on the stage*, such as attended kings, etc., Luc.: metaph. of kings governed by their ministers, *rois faineans*, Plut.

Δορυφόρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*δορυφορέω*) *an escort* or *body-guard*, M. Anton.

Δορυφορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δορυφόρος*) *a keeping in guard*, *guard kept over*, *τινός*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10.—II. =*δορυφόρημα*.

Δορυφορικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of*, *belonging to the guard*, Plat. Tim. 70 B: *τὸ δ.*, *the guard*. Dio C. From

Δορυφόρος, *ον*, (*δόρυ*, *φέρω*) *spear-bearing*, Lat. *hastatus*: esp. *οἱ δορυφόροι*, *the body-guard* of kings and tyrants, of which this was the characteristic armour, v. Hdt. 1, 59, 98, etc., also *αἰχμοφόροι*; at Rome, *the praetorian bands*, Hdn.—2. *δ. πρόσωπον*, *a mute on the stage*, cf. *δορυφόρημα*.

Δός and *δόθι*, imperat. aor. 2. from *δίδωμι*: c. inf. *grant that..!* Hom., etc.

Δοσίδικος *ον*, v. l. for *δωσίδικος*, Hdt. 6, 42, and Polyb. 4, 4, 3.

Δόσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*δίδωμι*) *a gift*, *present*, Hom., esp. in Od., as, *δόσις ὀλίγη τε φίλη τε*, Od. 6, 208, Hdt., etc.: *δόσις κακῶν κακοῖς*, Aesch. Pers. 1041, also *εἰς τινα*, Plat. Phil. 16 C: *a bequest*, *legacy*, hence *κατὰ δόσιν*= *κατὰ διάθεσιν*, *by will*, opp. to *κατὰ γένος*, *as heir at law*, Lat. *ab intestato*, Isae. 47, 25, cf. Isocr. 393 C.—2. in medic., *a dose*, Gal.—II. *a giving*, *μίσθοῦ*, Thuc. 1, 143; opp. to *αἴτησις*, Plat., and Arist.

†Δόσκοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Dosci*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab.

Δόσκον, Ep. aor. 2. from *δίδωμι*, for *ἔδων*, Hom.

†Δοτάμας, *ὁ*, *Dotamas*, Persian pr. n., Aesch. Pers. 959.

Δότειρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *δοτήρ*, Hes. Op. 354.

Δοτέος, *έα*, *έον*, verb. adj. of *δίδωμι*, *to be given*, Hdt. 8, 111.—II. *δοτέον*, *one must give*, Hdt. 8, 88.

Δοτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *a giver*, *dispenser*, Il. 19, 44; esp. of the gods, cf. *δωτήρ*: *δίστοὶ θανάτοιο δ.*, Hes. Sc. 131; *δ. πυρὸς βροτοῖς*, Aesch. Pr. 312. Poet. form of sq., but also in Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 9.

Δότης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=foreg., N. T.

Δοτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*διδωμι*) *good at*, *inclined to giving*, *generous*, Arist. Eth. N.: *ἡ -κή*, sub. *πτῶσις*, *the dative*, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς.

Δοτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*δίδωμι*) *granted*: *τὸ δ.*, *a gift*, Inscr.

Δοῦ, imperat. aor. 2. mid. from *δίδωμι*.

†Δοῦβις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *the Dubis* now *Doubs*, a tributary of the Arar, Strab.

†Δουίλιος, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Roman *Duilius*, Polyb.

Δουλᾱγωγέω, ῶ, (*δοῦλος*, *ἄγω*) *to bring into slavery*, *treat slavishly*, Diod.: hence, *δ. τὸ σῶμα*, *to mortify* the body, N. T.

Δουλᾱπᾰτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δοῦλος*, *ἀπάτη*) *enticement of slaves from their master*, Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. *δολοπ.*

Δουλάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *δοῦλος* or *δουλή*, Ar. Thesm. 537, Metag. Incert. 3.

Δουλεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. *δουλητη*, poet. also *δουλία*, q. v., (*δουλεύω*) *servitude*, *slavery*, *bondage*, Hdt. 6, 12, Trag., etc.; *τινός*, under one, Thuc. 1, 8: applied to the condition of the subject allies of Athens, Thuc., cf. Bockh P. E. 2, 148.—II. *the body of slaves*, *the bondsmen*, *servile class*, cf. *Εἵλωτεία*, *Πενεστεία*, Thuc. 5, 23, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 22.

Δουλειος, *α*, *ον*, Ion. *δουλήϊος*, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Eur. Tro. 1330 (*δοῦλος*): *slavish*, *servile*, Od. 24, 252, *ἐσθῆς*, Hdt. 3, 14; *δούλειον ἦμαρ*, like *δουλιον ἡ.*, Eur. Hec. 56.

Δούλευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*δουλεύω*) *a service*, Eur. Or. 221.—II. *a slave*, Lat. *mancipium*, Soph. Ant. 756, cf. Eur. Ion 748.

Δουλευσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *slavery*, late: from

Δουλεύω, (*δοῦλος*) *to be a slave* or *subject*, opp. to *ἀρχω*, Hdt. 2, 56, etc., Aesch. Pr. 927, etc.; *to serve*, *obey*, *τοῖς νομοις*, Plat., also *γαστρὶ ὑπνῳ*, *λαγνειᾳ*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 8, Plat., etc.: *τῇ γῇ δ.*, to make one's self a slave to one's land, i. e. give up liberty to keep it, Thuc. 1, 81: *δ. τῷ καιρῷ*, *to accommodate one's self to* the occasion, Lat. *servire*, *inservire*, Anth.

Δουλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, fem. from *δοῦλος*, Hom.

Δουληϊη, *ης*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *δουλεία*, Hdt.

Δουλήϊος, *ηίη*, *ηίον*, Ion. for *δούλειος*. Hdt.

Δουλία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*δουλεία*, only poet., Pind. P. 1, 147.

Δουλικός, *ή*, *όν*,=sq., q. v., Plat. Xen., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Xen.

Δούλιος, *α*, *ον*, (*δοῦλος*) *slavish*, *servile*: in Hom. only. *δούλιον ἦμαρ*, the day *of slavery*, on which one is enslaved: also in Trag., and in Hdt. 7, 8, 3. though the foreg. is the Att. prose form.

Δουλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=*δούλη*. Anth.

†Δουλιχιεύς, *έως* Ep. *ῆος*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Dulichium*, Od. 18. 423; from

†Δουλίχιον, *ου*, *τό*, *Dulichium*, an island in the Ionian sea, southeast of Ithaca, Il. 2, 625; acc. to Strab. =Δολίχη, but entirely uncertain. Hence

†Δουλιχιόνδε, adv. *to Dulichium*, Il. 2, 629.

Δουλιχόδειρος, *ον*, Ion. for *δολιχοδ.* Il.

Δουλιχόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, Ion. for *δολιχόεις*.

Δουλόβοτος, *ον*, (*δοῦλος*, *βόσκω*) *eaten up by slaves*, *οὐσια δ.*, Philostr.

Δουλογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*δοῦλος*, *γνώμη*) *of slavish mind*.

Δουλογρᾰφεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, also -*ιον*, *a contract of voluntary slavery*: from

Δουλογρᾰφέω, (*δοῦλος*, *γράφω*) *to write one down a slave*, late.

Δουλοδιδάσκαλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the slave-teacher*, a comedy of Pherecr.

Δουλοκρᾰτέομαι, pass. (*δοῦλος*, *κρατέω*) *to be ruled by slaves*, Dio C., or, *like slaves*, Liban. Hence

Δουλοκρᾰτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a slave government*, Joseph.

Δουλομᾰχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δοῦλος*, *μάχη*) *a servile war*.

Δουλοπόνηρος, *ον*, (*δοῦλος*, *πονηρός*) *bad like a slave's*, *σκόλυθροι*, Telecl. Amphict. 5.

Δουλοπρέπεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a slavish spirit*, opp. to *μεγαλοψυχία*, Plat. Alc 1, 135 C, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 33: from

Δουλοπρεπής, *ές*, (*δοῦλος*, *πρέπω*) *of*, *befitting a slave*, *πόνος*, Hdt. 1, 126, *low-minded*, *mean*, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, etc.: opp. to *ἐλευθέριος*, as Lat. *servilis* to *liberalis*. Adv. -πῶς.

Δοῦλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a slave*, *bondman*, strictly *one born so*, opp. to *ἀνδράποδον*, q. v., cf. esp. Thuc. 8, 28: Hom. has only the fem. *δούλη*, *ἡ*, *a bondwoman*: opp. to *δεσπότης*: also freq. of national subjection to despotic government, e. g. the Persians were deemed *δοῦλοι*: metaph. *χρημάτων δ.* Eur. Hec. 865.—II. as adj., *δοῦλος*, *η*, *ον*, like Lat. *servus*, *slavish*, *enslaved*, *subject*, esp. in Trag., as *δουλη πόλις*, Soph., *δ. βίος*, *θάνατος*, *ζυγόν*, Eur.: *τὸ δ.*, *slavery*, Eur. Ion 556: Hdt. 7, 7, has *δουλότερος*, *more of a slave*. (Prob. from *δέω*, *to bind*; as the Pers. for slave is *bendeh*, and ours *bond*-man.) Hence

Δουλοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *slavery*, *slavish work*, Od. 22, 423.

Δουλόσυνος, *ον*,=*δοῦλος*, as adj., *enslaved*, *τινί*, Eur. Hec. 452.

Δουλοφᾰνής, *ές*, (*δοῦλος*, *φαίνομαι*) *slave-like*, *slavish to look on*, Joseph.

Δουλόφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*δοῦλος*, *φρήν*) *slavish-minded*.

Δουλόψῡχος, *ον*, (*δοῦλος*, *ψυχή*)= foreg.

Δουλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (*δοῦλος*) *to make a slave of*, *enslave*, Hdt. 1, 27, and Att. Pass. *to be enslaved*, *ἐξ-* *τινος* or *τινι*, Hdt. 1, 94, 174: *δουλοῦσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ*, Thuc. 4, 34, cf. 2, 61. Mid. *to subject to one's self*, Thuc. 1, 18, etc. Conf. *ἀνδραποδίζομαι*. Hence

Δουλωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *an enslaving*, *subjugation*, Thuc. 3, 10, etc.

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†Δοῦν, dat. δοῦντι, contd. part. pres. from δέω, Plat. Crat.

Δουνᾰκοφοίτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for δονακ., q. v.

Δοῦναξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, and δουνακόεις, Ion. for δονακ.

†Δοῦναξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *Dūnax*, a mountain of Thrace, Strab.

Δουπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, perf. δέδουπα, Il. 23, 679, (δοῦπος) *to sound heavy* or *dead*; in Hom. usu., δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, of *the heavy fall of a corpse*, opp. to *the clang* or *ringing of the arms*, ἁρμβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ: without πεσών, *to fall in fight*, Il. 13, 426; δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο, Il. 23, 679: and so very freq. in later Ep., *to fall*, Herm. Orph. p. 819: later, of women *beating their breasts*, Eur. Alc. 104; of soldiers, *to cause to ring*, *to strike with a ringing sound*, ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπησαν, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18: in Il. 11, 45, the aor. ἐγδούπησε from γδουπέω occurs, related to δουπέω as κτυπέω to τύπτω. Pass. ἐδουπήθησαν, they were laid prostrate, Crinag. 28. Hence

Δούπημα, ατος, τό, βροντῆς, *a peal* of thunder, Or. Sib.

Δουπήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δουπέω) *a clatterer*, χαλκός, Anth.

ΔΟΥΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *any dead, heavy sound*, esp. of bodies falling or knocking against each other: Hom. freq. has δούπος ἀκόντων, *the hurtling* of spears: also of *the measured tread* of infantry, Od. 16, 10; *the hum* of a multitude, Od. 10, 556; *the roar* of the sea, Od. 5, 401; of a torrent, Il. 4, 455; and oft. of *the din* of war. (Akin to κτύπος.)

†Δοῦρα, ων, τά, *Dūra*, a city of Mesopotamia, Polyb. 5, 48, 16.

†Δοῦρας, a late nom. formed reversely from poet. forms of δόρυ, Anth. 6, 97.

Δούρατα, contr. δοῦρα, τά, Ion. and poet. plur. for δόρατα, of δόρυ, *wood*, and *anything made therefrom*, esp. *spears*, *beams*, *ship's timbers*, Hom., v. sub δόρυ. Later a nom. sing. δοῦρας, ατος, τό, was formed for it, Anth. Hence

Δουράτεος, α, ον, *of planks* or *beams*, ἵππος δ., the Trojan (wooden) horse, Od. 8, 493, 512. The Att. word is δόρειος.

Δουράτιον, τό, Ion. for δοράτιον.

Δουρατύγλῦφος, ον, Ion. for δορατόγλυφος, Lyc.

Δούρειος, α, ον, = Ep. δουράτεος, Eur. Tro. 14, and Plat.: also δούριος, ία, ιον, Ar. Av. 1128.

†Δοῦρεσσι, poet. dat. pl. from δόρυ.

Δουρηνεκής, ές, (δόρυ, ἐνεγκεῖν) *a spear's throw off* or *distant*, Hom., but only in neut. as adv., Il. 10, 357, cf. διηνεκής.

Δουριάλωτος, ον, Ion. for δοριάλ.

†Δουριας, ου, ὁ, *Durias*, a tributary of the Padus, Strab.—2. = Δούριος, Id.

Δουρικλειτός, ὁν, (δόρυ, κλειτός) = sq., Od. 15, 52.

Δουρικλῦτός, ἡ, όν, (δόρυ, κλυτός) *famed for the spear*, Hom., freq. epith. of heroes, cf. Buttm. Lex. v. τηλεκλειτός.

Δουριμητής, ή, όν, -ληπτος, -μαχής, Ion. for δορ-.

Δουρίμαχος, v. δορίμ-.

Δούριος, α, ον, = δουρειος, q. v.

†Δουριος, ου, ὁ, *Durius*, now *Duero*, a river of Hispania, Strab.

Δουρίπληκτος, ον, Ion. for δορ.

†Δοῦρις, ιος, ὁ, *Duris*, an historian, Strab.

Δουριτύπής, ές, (δόρυ, τύπτω) *wood-cutting*, σφύρα, Anth.

Δουρίφᾰτος, ον, (δόρυ, φάω) *slain by the spear*, like Ἀρείφατος, Opp.

Δουροδόκη, ἡ, (δόρυ, δέχομαι) *a case* or *stand for spears*, Od. 1, 128.

Δουροδόκος, ου, ὁ, (δόρυ, δοκός) *the beam above the architrave*, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

Δουροθήκη, ης, ἡ, = δουροδόκη.

Δουρομᾰνής, ές, Ion. for δορυμανής.

Δουροπᾰγής, ές, Ion. for δορυπαγής.

Δουροτόμος, Ion. for δορυτόμος, Opp.

Δοχαῖος, α, ον, (δοχή) *receiving*, *holding*, Lat. *capax*, Nic.

Δοχεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. δοχήϊον, *a holder*, *receptacle*, LXX.

Δοχεύς, έως, ὁ, *a receiver*, Eccl.

Δοχή, ης, ἡ, (δέχομαι) *a receiving*, *entertainment*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.—II. = δοχεῖον, *a receptacle*, Eur. El. 829, and Plat.

Δοχήϊον, τό, Ion. for δοχεῖον.

Δοχμή, ῆς, ἡ, (δέχομαι) a measure of length, like σπιθαμή, *a span*, Cratin. Incert. 87: others explain it by παλαιστή. Aristarch. wrote δόχμη, deriving it from δόχμιος.

Δοχμιακός, ή, όν, *dochmiac*, v. sq. II.

Δόχμιος, α, ον, *cross*, *across*, *athwart*, *sideways*, *aslant*, Lat. *obliquus*, δόχμια ἠλθον, came *sideways* on, Il. 23, 116; like πλάγιος: in genl. opp. to any thing in a straight line, ὁ. κέλευθος, Eur. Alc. 1000.—II. in prosody, *the Dochmiac measure*, of which the type is ⏑ – ⏑ –, but admitting nearly 30 variations, v. Seidler de Vers. Dochm.

Δοχμολόφης, ου, ὁ, and

Δοχμόλοφος, ον, (δοχμός, λόφος) *wearing one's plume aslant* or *cross-ways*: *with bent*, *nodding plume*, Aesch. Theb. 115.

Δοχμός, ή, όν, = δόχμιος, δοχμὼ ἀΐσσοντε, *rushing on slantwise*, Il. 12, 148. Hence

Δοχμόω, ῶ, *to bend*, *turn sideways* or *aslant*: δοχμωθείς, said of a boar twisting himself *sideways*, to whet his tusks or rip up his enemy, Hes. Sc. 389: so of Hermes twisting himself up and darting through the key-hole, H. Hom. Merc. 146, cf. κυρτόω.

Δοχός, ή, όν, (δέχομαι) *containing*, *able to hold*, c. gen., Theophr.—2. ὁ δοχός, *a receptacle*.

Δράβη, ης, ἡ, a plant, *draba*, *cochlearia*, Diosc.

†Δράβησκος, ου, ἡ, *Drabescus*, a city of Macedonia on the Strymon, Thuc. 1, 100: also Δράβισκος, Strab.

†Δράβος, ου, ὁ, *Drabus*, a tributary of the Noarus in Pannonia, Strab.

†Δράγγαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Drangae*, a Persian people between Gedrosia and Arachosia, Strab. Hence

†Δραγγή, ῆς, ἡ, *the territory of the Drangae*, Strab.: and

†Δραγγιᾶνή, ῆς, ἡ, = foreg., Strab.

Δράγδην, adv. (δράσσω) *in the grasp*, Q. Sm.

Δράγμα, ατος, τό, (δράσσω) *as much as one can grasp*, *a handful*, Lat. *manipulus*: esp. as many stalks of corn as the reaper can grasp in his left hand, or the gleaner bind up together, *a sheaf*, *a truss*, Il. 11, 69; 18, 552.—II. later, *uncut corn*, Anth.

Δραγματεύω, = δραγμεύω.

Δραγματολόγος, ον, (δράγμα, λέγω) *gleaning*.

Δραγματοφόρος, ον, (δράγμα, φέρω) *carrying sheaves*, Aesop.

Δραγμεύω, (δράγμα) *to collect the corn into sheaves*, Il. 18, 555.

Δραγμή, ῆς, ἡ, = δράγμα, *a handful*.—II. = δραχμή, q. v.

Δραγμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small handful*, i. e. *a pinch*, Hipp.

Δραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δράσσω) *a taking hold of*, *handling*, Eur. Cycl. 170.

Δραθεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of δαρθάνω.

Δραίνω, f. δρᾶνῶ, (δράω) = δρασείω, *to be going to do something*, a sort of desiderative, Il. 10, 96.—II. = δράω.

Δράκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of δράκων, cf. Λάκαινα, *a she-dragon*, H. Hom. Ap. 300: of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 128.

Δρακαινίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg.—II. a kind of *fish*, Ephipp. Cyd. 1.

Δρακείς, v. δρακών and sq.

Δράκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἔδρακον, aor. of δέρκομαι, Hes. Sc. 262; from which Pind. P. 2, 38, also has a part. aor. 2 pass. δρακείς, εῖσα, έν, as from ἐδράκην.

Δρακονθρόμιλος, ον, *of dragon brood*, prob. l. for δράκοντ' ὄμιλον, in Aesch. Supp. 267.

†Δράκᾰνον, ου, τό, *Drăcānum*, a city and promontory in the island Icaria, H. Hom. 34, 1: also ἡ Δράκανος, Anth.

†Δράκης, ὁ, *Draces*, masc. pr. n., in Ar. Lys. 254.

†Δράκιος, ου, ὁ, *Dracius*, leader of the Epei before Troy, Il. 13, 692.

Δρακόντειος, α, ον, (δράκων) *of a dragon*, Eur. Phoen. 1325.—II. *of Draco*, *νόμοι* Δρακ., Ath. 569.

Δρακόντεον, ου, τό, *dragon's blood*, a drug.

†Δρακοντιάδης, ου, ὁ, (patr. from δράκων) *offspring of the dragon*, Matro ap. Ath. 136 B.

Δρακοντίας, ου, ὁ, = δρακόντειος, Theophr.: but—II. δρακοντιάς, άδος, ἡ, πελειάς, a kind of *pigeon*, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C.

†Δρακοντίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. *son of Draco*) *Dracontides*, one of the thirty tyrants, Ar. Vesp. 157.—2. (*son of the dragon*) comic appellation of Cecrops, as having the lower part of his body like that of a dragon, Ar. Vesp. 438.

Δρακόντιον, ου, τό, dim. from δράκων.—II. a sort of *tape-worm*, Plut.—III. a plant of the *arum* kind.—IV. a kind of *fig*, Ath.—V. ἡ, *Dracontium*, a comedy of Timocles, Ath. 237 B.

†Δρακόντιος, ου, ὁ, *Dracontius*, Spartan pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 8, 25.

Δρακοντίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *bird*.

Δρακοντοβότος, ον, (δράκων, βόσκω) *feeding dragons*, Nonn.

Δρακοντογενής, ές, (δράκων, γένος) *dragon-gendered*, epith. of Thebans.

Δρακοντοέθειρα, ας, ἡ, (δράκων, ἔθειρα) *with snaky locks*, Γοργών, Orph.

Δρακοντοειδής, ές, (δράκων, εἶδος) *snaky*, Lyc.: *of* or *full of snakes*. Adv. -δῶς, *in meanders*, Strab.

Δρακοντόκομος, ον, (δράκων, κόμη) *with snaky locks*, Nonn.

Δρακοντολέτης, ου, ὁ, (δράκων, ὄλλυμι) *serpent-slayer*, Anth.

Δρακοντόμαλλος, ον, (δράκων, μαλλός) *with snaky locks*, Aesch. Pr. 799.

Δρακοντόμιμος, ον, (δράκων, μιμέομαι) *like a serpent*, *serpentine*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E.

Δρακοντόμορφος, ον, (δράκων, μορφή) *snaky*, *of serpent-form*, Luc.

Δρακοντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (δράκων, πούς) *snake-footed*, *with serpents for feet*.

Δρακοντοφόνος, ον, (δράκων, *φένω, φονεύω) *serpent-slaying*, Orph.

Δρακοντόφρουρος, ον, (δράκων, φρουρέω) *watched by a dragon*, Lyc.

Δρακοντώδης, ες, = δρακοντοειδής, Eur. Or. 249.

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Δράκος, εος, τό, (δέρκομαι) the eye, Nic.

†*Δράκυλλος, ου, ὁ, Dracyllus,* masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 612.

Δρακών, δρακείς, δρακόμενος, part. aor., act. pass. and mid. of *δέρκομαι,* by metath., as *ἔδραθον* from *δαρθάνω,* and *ἔπραθον* from *πέρθω.*

Δράκων, οντος, ὁ, (prob. from *δέρκομαι, δρακεῖν*) *a dragon,* Hom., who describes it as a creature of huge size, coiled like a snake, of blood-red colour, or shot with many changing tints (*δαφοινός, κνάνεοι, ἰρισσιν ἐοικότες*); indeed, in Il. 11, 40, he describes a three-headed one: later, however, for *a serpent,* Trag.—II. *a sea-fish,* Epich. p. 33.—III. *a twisted bracelet* or *necklace:* fem. *δράκαινα* and *δρακαινίς.* [ᾰ]

†*Δράκων, οντος, ὁ, Draco,* the well-known lawgiver of Athens. Arist. Pol.—2. a commander of Pellene, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 11.—3. an historian of Corcyra, Ath. 692 D.

Δρᾶμα, ατος, τό, (δράω) a deed, act, Aesch. Ag. 533: *an action, office* or *duty* which one fulfils, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 150 A, Rep. 451 C.—II. esp. *a whole action, drama,* worked up by rules of art, and brought upon the stage, esp. *a tragedy,* Ar. Ran. 920, etc.; hence *δρᾶμα διδάσκειν,* to bring out a play, v. *διδάσκω* II.: metaph. *stage-effect* of any kind, Plat. Apol. 35 B. Hence

Δρᾰματίζω, f. *-ίσω, to dramatize* a subject.

Δρᾰματικός, ή, όν, (δρᾶμα) dramatic, Arist. Poet.: *of* or *like a drama,* Dion. H. Adv. *-κῶς.*

Δρᾰμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δρᾶμα,* Plut.

Δρᾰματοποιέω, ῶ, to write dramatically, τι, Arist. Poet.; and

Δρᾰματοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, dramatic composition, the drama, Philo: from

Δρᾰματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (δρᾶμα, ποιέω) a dramatic poet, Luc.

Δρᾰματουργέω, ῶ, = *δραματοποιέω,* Ath.: and

Δρᾰματούργημα, ατος, τό, a dramatic composition; and

Δρᾰματουργία, ας, ἡ, = *δραματοποιΐα:* metaph. of life, Sopat. ap. Stob. p. 311, 39: from

*Δρᾰματουργός, όν, (δρᾶμα, *ἔργω) =δραματοποιός,* Joseph.

Δράμεῖν, inf. aor. of *τρέχω, to run.*

Δράμημα, ατος, τό, (δραμεῖν) a course, a race, Hdt. 8, 98, Aesch. Pers. 247, Soph. O. T. 193, Ion. ap. Ath. 468 C: Blomf. would read *δρόμημα* everywh., but v. Lob. Phryn. 618, sq. [ᾰ]

Δραμητέον, verb. adj. from *δραμεῖν, one must run,* Sext. Emp.

Δράμοῦμαι, fut. of *τρέχω.*

Δράνος, εος, τό, (δράω) a doing, a deed, a work, dub.

Δράξ, ᾰκός, ὁ, (δράσσω) a handful, LXX., cf. *δράγμα.*—II. a measure, *one fourth of a ξέστης.*—III. *the hand.*

Δρᾰπετᾱγωγός, όν, (δραπέτης, ἄγω) recovering a runaway slave: ὁ ὁ., a comedy of Antiphanes.

Δρᾰπέτευμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Diocl. Mel. 7.

Δρᾰπέτευσις, εως, ἡ, a flight, escaping: from

Δρᾰπετεύω, to run away, flee, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 16; *τινά,* from one, Plat. Symp. 216 B; also *παρά τινος,* Luc.: from

Δρᾰπέτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. *δρη-,* (from *διδράσκω, δρᾶναι*) *a runaway,* βασιλέος from the king, Hdt. 3, 137; esp. *a runaway slave,* Soph. Fr. 60.—II. also as adj., *βίος ὁρ., life that slips away, glides away insensibly: ὁ. κλῆρος* (of a mouldering clod) *which fell in pieces so as never* to be drawn out of the urn, prob. also with allusion to *cowardice,* Soph. Aj. 1285. Fem. *δρᾰπέτις.*

Δρᾰπετίδης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Mosch. 1, 3: patronym. only in form, Lob. Aj. 879.

Δρᾰπετικός, ή, όν, of, connected with a δραπέτης, ὁρ. θρίαμβος, a triumph over a runaway slave, Plut.

Δρᾰπετίνδα, adv., *παίζειν* or *παιδιά, ἡ δραπ.,* a game *where one chased the rest,* a sort of *blind-man's buff,* E. M.

Δρᾰπέτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of *δραπέτης,* in plur. name of a comedy of Cratinus.

Δρᾰπετίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. of *δραπέτης,* Luc.

Δρᾰπετοποιός, όν, (δραπέτης, ποιέω) causing to run away.

Δρᾱσείω, desiderat. from *δράω, to have a mind to do, to be going to do,* Soph. Aj. 326, 585, Eur., and Ar.

Δρᾱσίμος, ον,=*δραστήριος, active: τὸ δ., action,* as opp. to words, Aesch. Theb. 554. [ᾱ]

†*Δρασιππίδης, ου, ὁ, Drasippides,* (prop. *son of runaway horse*) comic appell. in Ar. Vesp. 185; acc. to others *Ἀποδρασιππίδης.*

Δρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (δράω) strength, efficacy, Luc.

Δρασκάζω, (διδράσκω) to attempt an escape, ap. Lys. 117, 36.

Δρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. *δρησμός, (διδράσκω) a running away, flight,* Aesch. Pers. 370, and oft. in Eur.: *δρασμῷ χρῆσθαι,* Aeschin. 56, 38.

Δράσσομαι, Att. *δράττομαι,* c. perf. pass. *δέδραγμαι* (the only tense used by Hom.): aor. *ἐδραξάμην,* Plat., etc., *to grasp, take hold of, seize,* esp. with the hand, c. gen. rei, *κύνις δεδραγμένος αἱματοέσσης, clutching a handful* of gory dust, Il. 13, 393; 16, 486; so metaph., *ἐλπίδος δεδραγμένος,* Soph. Ant. 235, ubi al. *πεφραγμένος:* so too *δράξασθαι τῶν ἀλῶν, to take a handful* of salt, Plat. Lys. 209 E, etc.: hence *to obtain, win, τινός,* Anth.: but also c. acc. rei, *to take by handsful,* Hdt. 3, 13.

Δραστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from *δράω, to be done,* Soph. Tr. 1204.—II. *δραστέον, one must do,* Soph., and Eur.

Δραστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. *δράστειρα, ἡ,* Ion. and Hom. *δρηστ., (δράω) a doer,* hence *a worker, labourer,* Od. 16, 248, cf. *δράστης.*—II. as adj., *doing, active,* Nonn. Hence

Δραστήριος, ον, vigorous, active, efficacious, μηχανή, Aesch. Theb. 1041, *φάρμακον,* Eur. Ion 1185; *εἴς τι,* Thuc. 4, 81: *τὸ δρ., activity, energy,* Id. 2, 63: *ὁ ῥῆμα, an active* verb, Dion. H. Hence

Δραστηριότης, ητος, ἡ, activity, energy, late.

Δράστης, ου, ὁ, (δράω)=δραστήρ, distinguished from *θεράπων,* as less honourable, by Pind. P. 4, 511, ubi v. Dissen (287), though others refer it to sq.

Δράστης, ου, ὁ, fem. *δράστις, ἡ,* Ion. *δρήστ.,* (*διδράσκω*)=*δραπέτης, a runaway,* Call. Ep. 43, 5, cf. foreg.

Δραστικός, ή, όν, = *δραστήριος,* Plat. Legg. 815 A: as medic. term, *drastic,* Diosc.

Δραστοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. *δρησ., activity, vigour,* Od. 15, 320.

Δρᾰτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *δέρω, δείρω,* metath. for *δαρτός, skinned, flead, δρατὰ σώματα,* Il. 23, 169.

Δραχμαῖος, αία, αῖον,=*δραχμιαῖος:* from

Δραχμή, ῆς, ἡ, (δράσσω) a drachma, a coin worth six obols, i. e. 17. 6 cts., nearly=Roman *denarius,* Hdt. 7, 144, etc.—II. an Attic weight,=about 66 gr. avdp. (orig. *as much as one can hold in the hand, δράγμα, δράξ.*) [Penult. sometimes long in com., though in these cases Dind. ad Ar. Vesp. 691, would read *δαρχμή.*]

Δραχμήιος, α, ον, Ion. for *δραχμαῖος,* Nic.

Δραχμιαῖος, α, ον, (δραχμή) worth a drachma, Ar. Fr. 370, Plat. Crat. 384 B.—2. *weighing a drachma,* Nic., v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

Δραχμίον, ου, τό, dim. from *δραχμή.*

†*Δράψακα, ων, τά, Drapsaca,* a city of Bactria, Arr. An. 3, 29.

ΔΡΑ΄Ω, f. *δράσω:* aor. 1 *ἔδρᾱσα:* perf. *δέδρᾱκα,* pass. *δέδρᾱμαι,* though Bekker reads *δεδρασμένων,* in Thuc. 3, 54: *to do, be doing, accomplish, fulfil,* Lat. *agere,* freq. in Att. prose and poetry, esp. *to do some great thing,* good or bad, Wunderlich Obs. Crit. p. 36, cf. Lat. *facinus:* acc. to Arist. Poet. 3, the Dor. word for the Att. *πράττειν:* only once in Hom., Od. 15, 317; *αἰψά κεν εὖ δρῴσμι μετὰ σφίσι,* where it is explained intr. *to serve, wait as a servant,* but the usu. signf. must be kept, as *ὅ τι θέλωσιν* follows: c. dupl. acc., *εὖ, κακῶς δρᾶν τινα, to do* one a good or ill turn, Theogn. 108, Soph. Aj. 1154; also *δρᾶν τι εἰς τινα,* Soph. O. C. 976: *πάντα δρᾶν,* to try every way, Valck. Hipp. 284: *τὸ δρᾶν, the doing,* Soph. O. C. 1604, cf. Herm. Trach. 195: very oft. opp. to *πάσχω, εὖ δρᾶσαν, εὖ πάσχουσαν, ἄξια δράσας, ἄξια πάσχων,* etc.: hence proverb., *δράσαντι παθεῖν,* Aesch. Cho. 313: *τὸ πονθότα...μᾶλλον ἢ δεδρακότα, things of suffering rather than doing,* Soph. O. C. 267, best explained by Shakspere's "man more sinned against than sinning." In Att. poets we often find the interrog. form *οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον:* this softens the imper. *δρᾶσον,* and Bentley, Emend. Menand. p. 107, rightly explains it to be the same as *δρᾶσον· οἶσθ' ὅ; do—know'st thou what?* i. e. make haste and do: cf. **εἶδω* sub fin. [ᾰ in pres. and impf., except in very late poets.]

†*Δρέκανον, ου, τό, Drecanum,* a promontory of the island Cos, Strab.

†*Δρέπανα, ων, τά, Drepana,* (less correctly *Δρέπανον*), a city on the west coast of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 41.

Δρεπάνη, ης, ἡ, (δρέπω) a sickle, reaping-hook, Il. 18, 551, and Hes.: in genl. *a curved sword, scimetar,* cf. *δρέπανον.* [ᾰ]

†*Δρεπάνη, ης, ἡ, Drepane,* name of the island of the Phaeacians (Corcyra) from its form, Ap. Rh. 4, 983.

Δρεπανηίς, ίδος, ἡ, poet. for *δρεπάνη,* Nic.

Δρεπᾰνηφόρος, ον, (δρεπάνη, φέρω) bearing a scythe or *hook, ἅρμα δ., a scythe-bearing, scythed-car,* Lat. *currus falcatus,* Xen. An. 1, 7, 10.

Δρεπάνιον, ον, τό, dim. from *δρέπανον,* Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 E.

Δρεπάνις, ίδος, ἡ, (δρεπάνη) the sand-martin, from the shape of its large wings, Arist. H. A.

Δρεπανοειδής, ές, (δρεπάνη, εἶδος) scythe or *sickle-shaped,* Thuc. 6, 4: from

Δρέπᾰνον, ου, τό, (δρέπω)=δρεπάνη, a sickle, Od. 18, 368: *a curved sword, scimetar,* Hdt. 5, 112; 7, 93.

†*Δρέπανοι, ων, τό,*=*Δρεπάνη.*—2.

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a promontory of Achaea, = Ῥίον, Strab.

Δρεπᾰνουργός, όν, (δρέπανον, *ἔργω) *making scythes*, etc.: ὁ δρ., *a smith, armourer*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 2.

Δρεπᾰνώδης, ες, = δρεπανοειδής.

Δρεπτός, ή, όν, (δρέπω) *plucked* or *to be plucked*.

Δρέπτω, poet. for δρέπω, *to pluck, cull*, Mosch. 2, 69: more freq. in mid., Luc., Opp., etc.

ΔΡΕΠΩ, f. -ψω, *to break off, pluck*, H. Hom. Cer. 425, Hdt. 2, 92, Eur., etc.: freq. in mid., δρέπομαι, *to pluck for one's self, cull, gather*, φύλλα, Od. 12, 357, H. Hom. Cer. 429, usu. of flowers or fruit: hence metaph. like Lat. *decerpere, to gain possession* or *enjoyment of*, δ. τιμήν, ἡβην, Pind. P. 1, 95; 6, 48, etc., and more fully εὐζωῆς ἄωτον, Ib. 4, 234; so too ἀρετήν, σοφίαν δ., etc.: by a bold metaph., Aesch. says αἷμα δρέψασθαι, *to shed* it, Theb. 718, cf. Bion 1, 22. Also δρέπτω, q. v. (The Sanscr. root is *dri*, to break, akin to δείρω, δρύφω: hence δρεπάνη, δρέπανον, as reaping instruments, and δρεπτής.)

†Δρεσία, ας, ἡ, *Dresia*, a city of Phrygia, Nonn.

*Δρῆμι, assumed pres. whence to form some tenses of διδράσκω, esp. aor. 2 ἔδραν, inf. δρᾶναι, Ion. ἔδρην. Δρηπέτης, ὁ, Ion. for δραπέτης.

†Δρησαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Dresaeus*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm.

Δρησμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for δρασμός.

Δρησμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = δρηστοσύνη, *service*, Lat. *cultus*, δ. ἱερῶν, care of the holy rites, H. Hom. Cer. 476.—II. = δρασμός, late.

†Δρῆσος, ου, ὁ, *Dresus*, a Trojan, Il. 6, 20.

Δρηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, δρῆστειρα, ἡ, Ion. for δράστ.

Δρήστης, ου, ὁ, δρῆστις, ιδος, ἡ, Ion. for δρασ., etc.

Δρηστοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for δρασ., *service*, Od. 15, 321.

†Δρῖλαι, ῶν, οἱ (Arr. Δριλλαι) *the Drilae*, a people of Pontus on the borders of Colchis, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1.

Δρῖλος, ὁ, = πόσθη, hence = Lat. *fellator*, Jac. Lucill. 8.

†Δρίλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Drilon*, a river of Illyria, Strab.

Δριμύλος, ον, dim. from δριμύς, ὄμμα δρ., *a sharp, piercing little* eye, Mosch. 1, 8.

Δριμύωορος, ον, = ὀξύμωρος, Galen.

ΔΡΙΜΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, *piercing, cutting*, to the sense, δριμὺ βέλος, Il. 11, 270: of smoke, *pungent* to the eyes, Ar. Vesp. 146; of certain herbs, as radish, *biting, pungent*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 5: hence—II. metaph., like Lat. *acer, sharp, keen, bitter*, δριμεῖα μάχη, Il. 15, 696, Hes. Sc. 261: δριμὺς χόλος, Il. 18, 322, θυμός, Aesch. Cho. 392, ἄχος, Hes. Sc. 457: and of persons, Ar. Eq. 808, etc.: also *shrewd, keen*, Eur. Cycl. 104, and freq. in Plat.: δριμὺ βλέπειν, to look *bitter*, Ar. Ran. 562; but also to look *sharply, keenly*, Plat. Rep. 519 B. Adv. -έως. Hence

Δριμύσσω, *to make pungent*; metaph. *to embitter*, late: and

Δριμύτης, ητος, ἡ, *sharpness, pungency* of taste, etc., Theophr.: δ. πυρετοῦ, *violence*, Gal.—II. metaph. *keenness, shrewdness*, δρ. πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα, Lat. *acre ad discendas artes ingenium*, Plat. Rep. 535 B: *keenness* of wit or satire, Luc.

Δριμυφαγέω, ῶ, *to live on acrid food*; and

Δριμυφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an acrid diet*, Dioscr.: from

Δριμυφάγος, ον, (δριμύς, φαγεῖν) *living on acrid food*. [ᾰ]

†Δρίον, ου, τό, *Drium*, a mountain of Daunia, Strab.

†Δρῖος, εος, τό, *Drius*, a mountain of Achaea, Diod. S.

ΔΡΙΟΣ, ὁ, also τό, in plur. τὰ δρία, (Hes. Op. 528, Soph., and Eur.): *a copse, wood, thicket*, δρίος ὕλης, the tangled wood, Od. 14, 353: only found in nom. sing., nom. and acc. plur.; some read δρύος from δρῦς, to which it is akin, Jac. A. P. p. 259, 263. [ῐ]

Δριφος, metath. for δίφρος, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 337.

†Δρόγγιλον, ου, τό, *Drongilum*, a spot in Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

ΔΡΟΙΤΗ, ης, ἡ, *a wooden bathing-tub, a bath*, Aesch. Ag. 1540: also explained *a bier, coffin*: also δρύτη.

Δρομάασκε, the only relic of an old verb δρομάω = τρέχω, Hes. Fr. 2, for which the Ven. Schol. Il. 20, 227, reads φοίτασκε, and Lob. Phryn. 583 would either restore this, or read δρώμασκε from δρωμάω.

Δρομάδην, adv. (δρόμος) *in running*.

Δρομαῖος, αία, αῖον, Ar. Pac. 160, but ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 244, Hel. 543, (δρόμος) *running at full speed, swift, fleet*. Adv. -ως.

Δρομάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δρόμος) *running*, δρ. προςέβην, Eur. Supp. 1000: ἄμπυξ δρ., the *whirling* wheel, Soph. Phil. 680: also c. neut., κώλῳ, Eur. Hel. 1301.—II. of fish, *migratory*, Arist. H. A.—III. *a street-walker*, δρόμαξ, Lat. *currax*, Geop. 16, 22.

Δρομάω, v. δρομάσκε.

†Δρομεάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Dromeades*, masc. pr. n., prop. patr. from Δρομέας.

†Δρομέας, ου, ὁ, *Dromeas*, masc. pr. n., Ath.

Δρομεύς, έως, ὁ, *a runner*.

Δρόμημα, ατος, τό, = δράμημα, q. v.

Δρομίας, ου, ὁ, = δρομεύς, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

Δρομικός, ή, όν, (δρόμος) *good at running, nimble*, Plat. Theaet. 148 C, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Legg. 706 C.

†Δρομιχαίτης, ου, ὁ, *Dromichaetes*, a king of the Odrysae in Thrace, Polyaen.

Δρομοκῆρυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, (δρόμος, κῆρυξ) *a runner, postman*, Aeschin. 45, 20.

†Δρομοκλείδης, ου. ὁ, *Dromoclīdes*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a Sphettian, Plut.

Δρόμος, ου, ὁ, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν, δέδρομα) *a course, race, running*, in Il. usu. of horses, but in 23, 758, of the race run by heroes: and hence in genl. δρόμῳ ἀγωνίζεσθαι, to run a race: *any quick movement*, e. g. *flight*, Aesch. Pers. 205: *a fleeing, escape*; also of time, e. g. a day's *running*, i. e. the distance one can go in a day, ἡμέρης δρ., Hdt. 2, 5, cf. 8, 98: δρόμῳ, *hurriedly*: δρόμῳ ἄγειν, Hdt. 9, 59; ἰέναι, 3, 77; χρῆσθαι, 6, 112; χωρεῖν, Thuc., and Xen. Proverb. περὶ τοῦ παντὸς δρόμον θεῖν, to run for one's all, risk one's all, Hdt. 8, 74.—2. *the length of the stadium, a course* or *heat* in a race, Soph. El. 726.—II. *a place for running, race-course*, Od. 4, 605, Hdt. 6, 126: *a public walk*, Lat. *ambulatio*, Eur. Andr. 599, Eupol. Ἀστραπ. 3, and Plat., κατάστεγος δρ., Lat. *ambulatio tecta*, Id. Euthyd. 273 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Proverb. ἐκτὸς δρόμου, ἔξω δρόμου φέρεσθαι, Lat. *extra oleas vagari*, to get off the course, i. e. wander from the point, Aesch. Pr. 883, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 B.

Δρόμων, ωνος, ὁ, *a light vessel*.—II. *a kind of crab*, Plin.

†Δρόμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Dromon*, a comic poet, Ath. 240 D.—Esp. as a name of slaves, Luc., Ath., etc,

†Δροπῖκοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dropici*, a nomadic people in Persia, Hdt. 1, 125.

Δροσαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a kind of vine*, Geop.

Δροσερός, ά όν, (δρόσος) *dewy, watery*, αἰθήρ, πηγαί, Eur. Bacch. 865, Hel. 1335, νεφέλαι, Ar. Nub. 338.

†Δροσή, ῆς, ἡ, *Drosē*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Δροσίζω, f. -ίσω, (δρόσος) *to bedew, moisten, besprinkle*, Ar. Ran. 1312.

Δρόσιμος, ον, = sq., Plut.

Δροσινός, ή, όν, = δροσερός, Anth.

†Δροσίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Drosis*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1386, 8.

Δροσοβολέω, ῶ, *to shed dew*, ὁ ἀὴρ δρ., Plut.: from

Δροσοβόλος, ον, (δρόσος, βάλλω) *dewy, productive of dew*, Theophr.

Δροσοείμων, ον, gen. ονος. (δρόσος, εἶμα) *dew-clad*, νεφέλαι, Orph.

Δροσόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for δροσερός, Eur. Tro. 833.

Δροσόμελι, ιτος, τό, (δρόσος, μέλι) *honey-dew*, Gal.

Δροσοπᾰγής, ές, (δρόσος, πήγνυμι) *dew-nourished* or *fed*.

Δροσοπάχνη, ης, ἡ, (δρόσος, πάχνη) *hoar-frost, rime*, Arist. Mund.

ΔΡΟΣΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *dew*, Lat. *ros*, Aesch., etc.: also *the time of dew, dew-fall*, Hdt. 2, 68.—2. poet. in genl. *spring-water, any pure genial moisture*, Valck. Hipp. 121: *tears*, Soph. Aj. 1208.—3. metaph. *any thing delicate and tender*, e. g. *the young of animals*, Aesch. Ag. 141, cf. ἔρση. Hence

Δροσόω, ῶ, *to bedew*: δεδροσωμένη, = sq., Anacreont.

Δροσώδης, ες, (δρόσος, εἶδος) *dewy, moist*, Pherecr. Metall. 2.

†Δρουεντίας, ου, ὁ, *Druentia*, now *Durance*, a river of Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab.

†Δρουΐδαι, v. Δρυΐδαι.

†Δροῦσος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Drusus*, Strab.

Δρύακες, ων, αἱ, (δρῦς) = δρυόχοι, Gramm.

†Δρύαλος, ου, ὁ, *Dryalus*, a Centaur, Hes. Sc. Herc. 187.

Δρυάριον, ου, τό, dim. from δρῦς.

Δρυάς, άδος, ἡ, *a Dryad*, nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, Plut. cf. Ἁμαδρυάς.

†Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, *Dryas*, one of the Lapithae, Il. 1, 263; Hes. Sc. Herc. 179.—2. father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, Il. 6, 130: also the son of the same, Apollod.—3. son of Mars, engaged in the Calydonian hunt, Id. 1, 8, 2.

Δρυηκόπος, ον, (δρῦς, κόπτω) *wood-cutting*, Lyc.

†Δρυΐδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Druids*, the priests of the Gauls, Strab.

†Δρυΐνας, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *a kind of serpent*, that makes its abode in hollow oaks, etc., Nic. Th. 471.

Δρύϊνος, η, ον, (δρῦς) *oaken*, οὐδός, Od. 21, 43; δρ. πῦρ, a fire *of oak wood*, Theocr. 9, 19; μέλι, honey *from the hollow of an oak*, Anth.

Δρυΐτης, ου, ὁ, (δρῦς) in Theophr C. Pl. 1, 2, 2, said to be *a kind of cy press*.—2. λίθος, *a kind of stone*, Plin.

Δρύκαρπον, ου, τό, (δρῦς, καρπός) *an acorn*, or like fruit, Lyc.

Δρυκολάπτης, ου, ὁ, = δρυοκολάπτης, Ar. Av. 480.

Δρυμάζω and δρυμάσσω, rare collat. forms of δρύπτω.

†Δρῦμαία, ας, ἡ, = Δρύμος 1.

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†Δρύμας, ὁ, acc. to Tzetz. = Δρομαῖς, appell. of Apollo among the Milesians, Lyc. 522.

Δρῡμόνιος, α, ον, (δρυμών) *haunting the woods*, dub. in Orph.

Δρῡμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an oak-coppice*, in genl. *a coppice, thicket, wood*, Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. has only the heterog. plur. δρῦμά, Il. 11, 118, Od. 10, 150, etc.: but we have acc. plur. δρυμούς in Aesch. Fr. 291, 10. [In masc. ῡ, in neut. plur. ῡ in Hom., etc., but also ῠ in later Ep., v. Herm. Orph. Arg. 681.]

†Δρύμος, ον, ἡ, (acc. to Arcad. and Harpocr. Δρυμός) *Drymus*, a city of Phocis, Hdt. 8, 33; also called Δρυμαία in Paus.—2. a city on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, Dem. 446, 2.

†Δρυμοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Drymussa*, an island on the coast of Ionia, near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31: in Polyb. Δρύμ. or Δρύμ., 22, 27, 5.

Δρῡμοχᾰρής, ές, (δρυμός, χαίρω) *delighting in the woods*, Orph.

Δρῡμώδης, ες, (δρυμός, εἶδος) *woody*, Diod.

Δρῡμών, ῶνος, ἡ, = δρυμός, Joseph.

†Δρυνέμετος, ου, ὁ, *Drynemētus*, a spot in Gallatia, Strab.

Δρυοβάλανος, ου, ἡ, (δρῦς, βάλανος) *an acorn*, Strab.

Δρυογόνος, ον, (δρῦς, *γένω) *producing oaks, oak-grown*, ὄρη, Ar. Thesm. 114.

Δρυόεις, εσσα, εν, (δρῦς) *full of oaks, woody*, ap. Strab. p. 626.

Δρυοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (δρῦς, κοίτη) *a dweller on the oak*, epith. of the τέττιξ, Anth.

Δρυοκολάπτης, ου, ὁ, (δρῦς, κολάπτω) *the woodpecker*, Arist. H. A., in Ar. Av. 483 δρυοκολάπτης.

Δρυοκόπος, ον, (δρῦς, κόπτω) *hewing* or *pecking trees*, ὄρνις ὄρ. *a woodpecker*, Arist. H. A.

†Δρυοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Dryopis, the territory of the Dryopes*, a region around Mt. Oeta, Hdt. 1, 56.

Δρυοπᾱγής, ές, (δρῦς, πήγνυμι) *built, made of oak*: ὁ. στόλος, said to be = πάσσαλος, perh. act., *pinning oak together, binding timber*, Soph. Fr. 629.

†Δρύοπες, ων, οἱ, *the Dryŏpes*, a Pelasgic race around Mt. Oeta; they dwelt at a later period in the Peloponnesus, Il. 2, 560, Hdt. 8, 31, etc.

Δρύος, v. ὄρος.

†Δρυὸς Κεφαλαί, αἱ, *Dryocephălae*, (prop. *heads of oak*) a narrow pass of Cithaeron, between Athens and Platææ, Hdt. 9, 39, Thuc. 3, 24.

Δρυοτομία, ας, ἡ, (δρυοτόμος) *a pruning* or *felling of trees*: hence, *the prunings, fire-wood*, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

Δρυοτομική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of pruning* or *felling trees*, Plat. Polit. 288 D: from

Δρυοτόμος, ον, (δρῦς, τέμνω) *cutting* or *felling timber*, Aesop.

Δρύοχον, ου, τό, v. sq., Il.

Δρύοχοι, ων, οἱ, (δρῦς, ἔχω) *the oaken ribs* or *cross-timbers of a ship*, which hold the whole together, Od. 19, 574, where the pole-axes ranged in a row are compared to the rows of ribs as they stand fixed in the keel (τροπις): in same signf. ἐγκοίλιον, ἐπιστατηρ. and γομεύς were used. In Polyb. ἐκ δυνόχων ναυπηγεῖσθαι, to build a ship *all new*, as we say, *from the keel*: so, δρυόχους τιθέναι δράματος, to lay *the keel* of a new play, Ar. Thesm. 52; and Proverb., οἷον ἐκ δρυόχων, Plat. Tim. 81 B.—II. = δρυμός, *an oak wood*, Anth., Eur. El. 1163, in heterog. pl. τὰ δρύοχα: the sing. τὸ δρύοχον in signf. I, Poll. 1, 85.

Δρύοψ, οπος, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304, different from the δρυοκολάπτης.

†Δρύοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Dryops*, son of Apollo, H. Hom. Pan. 34: from him were descended acc. to mythol. the *Dryopes*, v. Δρύοπες.—2. a son of Priam, Il. 20, 454.

Δρῡπεπής, ές, (δρῦς, πέπτω) *ripened on the tree*, hence *quite ripe*, ἐλάα, Chionid. Ptoch. 4, αἱ δρυπεπεῖς (sc. ἰσχάδες), Ar. Lys. 564, and μάζα ὀρ. Cratin. Plut. 2: esp. *over-ripe, decayed*, cf. δρύππα, hence ὀρ. ἑταῖραι, Ar. Fr. 190: but this word seldom occurs without δρυπετής for a v. l., and Dind. prefers the latter, Steph. Thes. in voc.

Δρῡ̃ πετής, ές, (δρῦς, πίπτω) *falling from the tree, ready to fall*, v. foreg.

†Δρυπῆτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Drypētis*, daughter of Darius, Diod. S.: in Arr. Δρύπετις.

Δρυπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (δρύπτω) *a kind of thorn*, Theophr.

Δρύππᾱ, ἡ, Lat. *druppa, an over-ripe, mouldy olive*, Anth.

ΔΡΥΠΤΩ, f. -ψω: perf. δέδρῦφα, perf. pass. δέδρυμμαι. *To tear, scratch, wound*; in mid., δρυψαμένω ὀνύχεσσι παρειάς, *tearing each other's* cheeks, Od. 2, 153: δρύπτεσθαι παρειάν, *to tear one's* cheek, Lat. *genas lacerare*, Eur. Hec. 655; and so without παρειάν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13. (For root v. sub δρέπω: collat. forms are δρύφω, though not in use, δρυμάζω, δρυμάσσω, δρυφάζω, in Gramm.)

ΔΡΥΣ, ή, also, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 401, ὁ, gen. δρυός, acc. δρῦν, δρύα only in Q. Sm.: *the oak*, Hom., etc.: sacred to Jupiter, who gave his oracles from the oaks of Dodona, Od. 14, 328: hence αἱ προσήγοροι δρύες, Aesch. Pr. 832. Proverb. οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης ὀαρίζειν, said to be of *conversing securely and at ease* like shepherds, Il. 22, 126: but οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυός ἐσσι, οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, thou art *not from the oak or rock*, i. e. thou hast parents and a country, art not a foundling from the woods, Od. 19, 163, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 D.—II. *any timber tree*, like Lat. *quercus*, Theophr.: πίτεια δρῦς, the resinous *pine*, Soph. Tr. 763.—III. metaph., *a worn-out old man*, like γεράνδρυον, Anth., cf. Horace's *aridae quercus*, Od. 4, 13, 9. [ῡ except in acc. sing. δρῦν, nom. and acc. plur. δρῦς: once in gen. δρῡ́ος, Hes. Op. 434, at the beginning of a verse.]

†Δρῦς, υός, ἡ, *Drys*, a city of Thrace, near Messembria, Dem.

Δρύτη, ης, ἡ, (δρῦς) another form of δροίτη.

Δρυτόμος, ον, poet. for δρυοτόμος, Il. 11, 86.

Δρυόω, = δρύπτω.

Δρυοφάκτον, ου, τό, and δρύφακτος, ου, ὁ, *a fence, boundary, paling*: usu. in plur. like Lat. *cancelli*, esp. at Athens, *the bar of the courts of law* or *the council-chamber*, Ar. Vesp. 552, etc.: also *a hedge*, Piers. Moer. 127. (From δρῦς: others write δρυοφακτος, as if from δρῦς, φράσσω, wrongly.) Hence

Δρυοφακτόω, ῶ, *to fence, fortify*, Polyb. Hence

Δρυοφάκτωμα, ατος, τό, *an inclosure*, Strab.

Δρυφάσσω, f. -ξω, (δρυοφακτον) *to fence round, guard by a fence*, Lyc.

Δρυφή, ῆς, ἡ, (δρύπτω) *a tearing, scratching*.

Δρύψελον, ου, τό, *that which is scraped off, dust*.

Δρύψιον, ου, τό, = foreg., Anth.

Δρυψογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (δρύπτω, γέρων) *a worn-out old man*.

Δρυψόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, (δρύπτω, παῖς) *a worn-out, sickly boy*.

Δρυώδης, ες, (δρῦς, εἶδος) *like oaks, oaken*.

†Δρῶοι, ων, οἱ, *the Drōi*, a people of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 101.

Δρώομι, Ep. lengthd. form of opt. pres. act. from δράω, for δρῷμι, Od.

Δρωπᾰκίζω, (δρῶπαξ) *to get rid of hair by means of pitch-plasters*, Pseudo-Luc. Hence

Δρωπᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a getting rid of hair thus*, Diosc.

Δρῶπαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (δρέπω) *a pitch-ointment* or *plaster*, Gal. (ᾰ, Martial. 3, 74; 10, 65.)

†Δρωπίδης, ου, ὁ, *Dropides*, a brother of Solon, Plut. Tim. 20 E.—2. an Athenian archon, Arr. An. 4, 8.

Δρώπτω, = διακόπτω ἢ διασκοπέω, Aesch. Fragm. 259.

Δρώω, poet. for δράω.

Δῦ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of δύω, for ἔδυ, Il.

Δυαδικός, ή, όν, (δύω) *of, belonging to the number two*, Plut.: ἀριθμός, *the dual number*, Gramm.

Δυάζω, (δύω) *to unite*, Gramm.: *to express in the dual number*, Ib.

Δυάκις, (δύω) adv. *twice*, = δίς, so τρίς and τριάκις, Ar. Fr. 607.

Δυάς, άδος, ἡ, (δύω) *the number two: duality*: both in Plat.

Δυασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δυάζομαι) *pairing, union*.

Δυάω, ῶ, (δύη) *to plunge in misery, to ruin*, ἀνθρώπους, Od. 20, 195; where δυώσει is not subj., but indic. pres. poet. and Ion. for δύωσι.

Δυγός, Dor. for ζυγός, E. M. p. 356, 16.

Δυεῖν, Att. for δυοῖν, gen. and dat. dual from δύο.

Δυερός, ά, όν, (δύη) *miserable*, Bockh. Inscr. 1, 537.

ΔΥΗ, ης, ἡ, *ill-luck, misery, anguish*, Od.: πῆμα δύης, the weight of woe, Od. 14, 338: *grievous labour, toil, pain*, Soph. Aj. 938: *hard usage, violence*, Aesch. Pr. 179. (The Sanscr. root is *du*, to suffer pain, hence prob. also δυς-, and ὀδύνη.)

Δῡπάθεια, ας, ἡ, and Anth. ὀιζυπαθία, ας, ἡ, *misery, suffering*: from

Δῡπᾰθής, ές, (δύη, παθεῖν,) *miserable, much-enduring*, Opp.

Δῡπαθία, ας, ἡ, v. δυηπάθεια.

Δυηπάθιος, ον, = δυηπαθής, H. Hom. Merc. 486.

Διθμή, ῆς, ἡ, Dor. for δυσμή, δύσις.

Δυϊκός, ή, όν, (δύο) *of, belonging to two*, ὁ ὁ. sub. ἀριθμος, *the dual*, like δυαδικός.

Δυιος, α, ον, = δυερός, Aesch. Supp. 842.

†Δυμᾶνᾶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Dymanātae*, Hdt. 5, 68; and Δυμᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Dymānes*, one of the three stems of the Doric race; acc. to Steph. Byz. from Δυμᾶν, ᾶνος, or Δυμας, αντος, ὁ, a son of the Doric king Aegimius, Paus., etc. Hence

†Δυμάντειος, α, ον, *of Dymas*, Lyc. 1388.

†Δύμας, αντος, ὁ, *Dymas*, father of Asius and Hecuba, Il. 16, 719.—2. a Phaeacian, Od. 6, 22.—3. v. sub Δυμαῖᾶται.

Δῦναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of δύω, Ep. for δῦναι, Il. [ῡ]

†Δύνη, ης, ἡ, *Dyne*, a city of Achaia, earlier Σύπατος, H. Hom. Apoll. 425: οἱ Δυναῖοι, *the Dymaeans*,

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Polyb. : ἡ Δυμαία, *the territory of Dyme.* Strab.

*Δῦμι, assumed as pres. whence to form some tenses of δύω, δύνω.

ΔΎΝΑΜΑΙ, *I can*, in pres. and imperf. like ἵσταμαι, 2 pres. rather δύνασαι than δύνῃ, which in good authors is only subjunct., though even in Eur. Hec. 253, we find δύνᾳ as Att. and Dor., cf. Schäf. Soph. Phil. 798 : subj. δύνωμαι, 2 Ion. δύνηαι, Il. : Dep. c. fut. mid. δυνήσομαι, and aor. pass. ἠδυνήθην, and (always in Hom., and usu. in Hdt.) ἐδυνάσθην : aor. mid. ἐδυνησάμην, Hom. : perf. δεδύνημαι : verb. adj. δυνατός. The Att. prefer the double augment ἠδυνάμην, ἠδυνήθην, which is found as early as Hdt. 1, 10 ; yet in Thuc., and Xen. the single augm. is more usu.—I. *to be able, capable, strong enough*, c. inf., Hom. : also absol., though strictly an inf. must be supplied from the context : *εἰ δύνασαί γε*, if at least thou *canst*, Il. ; *ὅσσον δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσίν τε*, as far as *I can do* it..., Il. ; *Ζεὺς δύναται ἅπαντα*, Zeus *can do* all, Od. ; *μέγα δυνάμενος*, very powerful, mighty, Od. ; hence *οἱ δυνάμενοι, men of power, rank, and influence*, Eur. Or. 889.—2. of moral possibility, *to be able, to dare*, Soph. Ant. 455. The inf. aor. is most freq. with *δύναμαι*, the inf. fut. most rare and only post-Hom., e. g. Soph. Phil. 1394, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, p. 281.—II. *to pass for*, and that—1. of money, *to be worth*, c. acc., *σίγλος δύναται ἑπτὰ ὀβολούς*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 6 : metaph. *λόγοι ἔργα δυνάμενοι*, words that are as good as deeds, Thuc. 6, 40.—2. of words, *to signify*, *ἴσον δύνασθαι*, to have the same meaning, be equivalent to, Hdt. 6, 86, 3, like Lat. *valere* for *significare*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 88, *ἴσον δύναται*, Lat. *idem valet*, Hdt. 6, 86, 3 ; so *τοὔνομα δύνανται αἱ ἀγγελίαι*, they mean this much, Thuc. 6, 36, so *δύν. δουλείαν*, Ib. 1, 141.—3. as Mathem. term, *δύναμαι* expresses *the power* of a number to produce its square, e. g. *ὀκτὼ δύναται τέτταρα*, two *is the square root of* four, *δίπους δύναται τετράπουν*, etc., Plat. Theaet. 147 E, 148 B, cf. *δύναμις* 9.—III. *οὐ δύναται*, c. inf. aor., *it cannot be*, i. e. it is against destiny, Valck. Hdt. 7, 134, 9, 45 ; so *οὐκ ἐθέλει*, in Xen. (Perh. connected with *δύω, δύνω, to undertake*, to have the power of doing, etc.) [ῡ, except in *δῡναμένοιο*, Od. 1, 276. 11, 414, Ep. Hom. 15, 1, and pr. nom. *δῦναμένη*, metri grat.] Hence

†*Δῦναμένη, ης, ἡ, Dynamene*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 43. [ῡ]

Δυναμικός, ή, όν, able, powerful, efficacious, Theophr.

Δύνᾰμις, ἡ, gen. *εως*, Ion. dat. *δύναμι*, (*δύναμαι*) *power, might, strength :* in Hom. esp. of bodily strength ; *παρὰ δύναμιν, beyond one's strength*, Il. 13, 787, so in prose *παρὰ δ.* Plat. *ὑπερ δ.* Dem., opp. to *κατὰ δ. as far as lies in one*, Lat. *pro virili*, Hdt. 3, 142, etc., also to *εἰς* or *πρὸς δ.* Thuc., and Plat. : in genl. *power, force, ability :* esp.—1. *force of mind, power, ability, skill*, *δ. τῆς ποιήσεως*, Plat. : and *δύν.* alone, esp. *force of eloquence*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 410.—2. *outward power, might, influence, authority*, Lat. *potentia, opes*, Hdt. 1, 90.—3. *a force for war, forces*, *δ. πεζικὴ*, etc., Hdt. 5, 100, Xen., etc.—4. in genl. *a power, quantity*, like Lat. *vis, χρημάτων*, Hdt. 7, 9.—5. *the force of a word*, etc., *meaning*, Lat. *vis*, Plat. Crat, 394 B.—6. *δυνάμει*, as adv. *virtually, potentially* ; opp. to *ἐνεργείᾳ, actually*, Arist. Metaph.—7. *a faculty, power, capacity*, Arist. Eth. N. : hence *a faculty, art*, as logic and rhetoric, Arist. Org. : also *a medicine*, Hipp., cf. Bast. Greg. p. 907.—8. *worth, value*, as of money, Plut.—9. Mathem. term, *potentia*, either in geom., *the side of a square*, or in arithm., *the square root* ; each of which being multiplied into itself produces the complete square, Plat. Theaet. 147 D, sq., ubi v. Stallb. [ῡ]

†*Δύναμις, εως, ἡ, Dynāmis*, fem. pr. n., Dio C.

Δυναμόω, ῶ, to strengthen, confirm, LXX.

Δύνασις, εως, ἡ, poet. for *δύναμις*, Pind. P. 4, 424, Soph. and Eur. [*δῡ-νᾶσῐς*, Ellendt v. in voc.]

Δυναστεία, ας, ἡ, (δυναστεύω) power, lordship, rule, Soph. O. T. 593 : *δ. ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν*, Thuc. 3, 62 ; hence *δυναστεία*, simply for *an oligarchy*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 46 ; in Thessaly, Thuc. 4, 78 : *government by force, despotism*, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 14.

Δυναστευτικός, ή, όν, suited to power, arbitrary, absolute, opp. to *πολιτικός*, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 13 : from

Δυναστεύω, to be a δυνάστης, hold power or *lordship, be powerful* or *influential*, Hdt. 9, 2, Thuc. 6, 89 : *to be high in rank*, Isocr. 249 C : in genl. *to prevail, be prevalent*, Hipp.—II. on the mathem. sense of the word, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 546 B.

†*Δυνάστη, ης, ἡ, Dynaste*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Δυνάστης, ου, ὁ, (δύναμαι) a lord, master, ruler, Soph. Ant. 608 : *οἱ δ. the chief men*, Lat. *optimates*, Hdt. 2, 32.

Δυναστικός, ή, όν, belonging to a δυνάστης or *δυναστεία, absolute, arbitrary*, Arist. Pol.

Δυνάστις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from *δυνάστης*, Dem. Phal.

Δυνάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δυνάστης. Eur. I. A. 280.

Δυνατέω, ῶ, (δυνατός) to be powerful, mighty, N. T.

Δυνάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for *δυνάστης*, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 675.

Δυνατός, ή, όν, strong, mighty, esp. in body, *τὸ δυνατώτατον, the ablest-bodied men*, Hdt. 9, 31.—2. *powerful, able*, absol. or c. inf., as *δ. λῦσαι, mighty to* loose, Pind. O. 10, 11, and so oft. c. inf., cf. *δεινός* : c. dat., *χρήμασι*, Thuc. 1, 13 : *οἱ δ., the chief men, men of chief rank and influence*, Id. 2, 65 : *τὸ δ., one's strength* or *power* ; hence *εἰς, κατὰ τὸ δ., as far as in one lies*, Lat. *pro virili*, Plat.—2. of things, *possible*, Lat. *quod fieri possit*, Hdt., etc. : *τὰ δ.* things *which, being possible, are subjects of deliberation*, Thuc. 5, 89, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 4.—3. Adv. *-τῶς, strongly, powerfully*, Lat. *valide, valde, elmεῖν δ.*, Aeschin. 34, 22 : *δ. ἔχει*, it is possible, Hdt. 7, 11.

Δυνηρός, ή, όν, = δυνατός, late word.

Δύνω, v. sub *δύω*.

ΔΎΟ, gen. and dat. *δυοῖν*, Att. also *δυεῖν*, esp. in fem. gen., though *δυεῖν* is now excluded from the best edd. of good Att. writers, as Eur. El. 536, Thuc. 1, 20, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *δύο* fin. : strictly the dual form is *δύω*, Hom. : but never so in Trag. Pors. Or. 1550 : gen. plur. *δυῶν*, dat. *δυσί*, Thuc. 8, 101, Ion. also *δυοῖσι*, Hdt. 7, 106 : cf. *δοιώ* and *δοιοί*, sometimes like *ἄμφω* used indecl., e. g. *τῶν δύο μοιράων*, Il., and so Att., e. g. Thuc. 3, 89. Lat. *duo*, Sanscr. *dwi*, our *two*, old Germ. *zwo*, and so through all the kindred languages. Hom. oft. joins it with plural nouns and verbs, as *δύο δ' ἄνδρες*, etc. ; so also in Att. : *δύο* sometimes for *one or two*, Lat. *vel duo vel nemo*, a few, Theocr. 14, 45 : *σὺν δύο, by twos*, Il. 10, 224 ; *εἰς δύο, two and two*, Xen. ; *δύο ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν, to split the state into two, divide* it, Arist. On the gramm. forms of this word, v. Lob. Phryn. 210 sq., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70, 2.

Δυογόν, οῦ, τό, supposed old form of *ζυγον*, Plat. Cratyl. 418 D.

Δυοειδής, ές, (δύο, εἶδος) of two forms, Porph.

Δυοῖσι, Ion. for *δυσί*, dat. of *δύο*, Hdt.

Δυοκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ τά, twelve, Il. : also *δυώδεκα, δώδεκα.*

Δυοκαιδεκάμηνος, ον, Soph. Tr 648, *δυοκαιδεκάς, άδος, ἡ*, and Hipp *δυοκαιδέκατος, =δωδεκ.*

Δυοκαίδεκος, sub. *ἀριθμός, the number twelve*, Alcae. 99.

Δυοκαιπεντηκοστός, ή, όν, the fifty second, Archimed.

Δυοποιός, όν, (δύο, ποιέω) making two, Arist. Metaph.

Δυοστός, ή, όν, the second.

Δυοτοκέω, ῶ, (δύο, τίκτω) to produce two, Arist. Gen. An.

Δύπτης, ου, ὁ, a diver, Lat. *mergus*, Call. Fr. 167. From

Δύπτω, (δύω) to duck, dive, Lyc. : trans., *δ. κεφαλάς*, Ap. Rh.

†*Δύρας, ου, ὁ, the Dyras*, a river of Trachinia, in Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 198.

Δύρομαι, poet. for *δδύρομαι*, Trag., v. Pors. Hec. 728. [ῡ]

†*Δυρράχιον, ου, τό, Dyrrhachium*, a city of Epirus, earlier Epidamnus, Plut. Hence

†*Δυρραχίς, ίδος, ἡ*, fem. adj. *Dyrrhachian*, Anth.

†*Δύρτα, ων, τά, Dyrta*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 30, 5.

Δῦς-, insepar. prefix, opp. to *εὖ*, and like our *un-* or *mis-* in *un-rest, mis-chance*, always with notion of *hard, bad, ill, unlucky, dangerous*, etc., whether in excess or defect, as *δυσήλιος, δύσαγνος* : destroying a word's good, or increasing its bad signf. ; and so joined even to words of negat. signf., as *δυσάσχετος.* The poets are fond of it in strong contrasts, as *Πάρις Δύσπαρις, γάμος δύσγαμος* : and in genl. it is nearly=*a* priv. These compds. are very numerous being always admissible with verbal adjects. : before *στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ, ς* was omitted, v. *δυστ-*. (In Sanscr., *dus-*, or more freq. *dur-* ; which may be akin to *δύρ-ομαι, δ-δύρ-ομαι* : others connect it with *δύο*, as if orig. of *severance*, or simple *privation*, like *a.*)

Δύς, δῦσα, δύν, part. aor. 2 of *δύω.*

Δυσάγγελος, ον, (δυς, ἄγγελος) a messenger of ill, Nonn.

Δυσαγής, ές, (δυς, ἄγος) guilty, impious, opp. to *εὐαγής.*

Δυσαγκόμιστος, δυσάγκριτος, poet. for *δύσανακ.*

Δύσαγνος, ον, (δυς, ἁγνός) unchaste, impure, Aesch. Supp. 751.

Δυσαγρέω, ῶ, to have bad sport in fishing, Plut. : from

Δυσαγρής, ές, (δυς, ἄγρα) hard to catch : ill-caught, Opp. Hence

Δυσαγρία, ας, ἡ, bad sport.

Δυσᾰγωγός, όν, (δυς, ἄγω) hard to guide, restive, Dion. H.

Δυσάγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἀγών) full of hard contests ; having seen hard service, Plut. [ᾰ]

Δυσᾰγώνιστος, ον, (δυς, ἀγωνίζομαι) impregnable.

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Δυσάδελφος, ον, (δυς, ἀδελφός) *unhappy in one's brothers*, Aesch. Theb. 870. [ᾰ]

Δυσαερία, ας, ἡ, *badness of air, mistiness*, Strab.: from

Δυσάερος, ον, (δυς, ἀήρ) *having bad air*, Id. [ᾰ]

Δυσᾱής, ές, (δυς, ἀημι) *blowing ill*, i. e. *adverse* or *stormy, mischief-laden*, Hom.: poet. gen. pl., δυσαήων for δυσαέων, Od. 13, 99.—II. *ill-smelling*, Opp.

Δυσάθλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (δυς, ἄθλιος) *most miserable*, Soph. O. C. 328.

Δυσαίακτος, ον, (δυς, αἰάζω) *most mournful, miserable*, LXX.

Δυσαϊάνης, ές, strengthd. form of αἰανής, Aesch. Pers. 281.

Δυσαίθριος, ον, (δυς, αἴθριος) *not clear, cloudy, misty*, Eur. Heracl. 857.

Δυσαινητός, όν, (δυς, αἰνέω) *hard to praise*, or *of ill fame*, Orph.

Δυσαίνιγμα, ατος, τό, (δυς, αἴνιγμα) *a riddle of woe*.

Δυσαίρετος, ον, (δυς, αἱρέω) *hard to take, impregnable*.

Δυσαισθησία, ας, ἡ, *insensibility*, Tim. Locr.; and

Δυσαισθητέω, *to be unfeeling*: from

Δυσαίσθητος, ον, (δυς, αἰσθάνομαι) *unfeeling, insensible*: τὸ δυσαίσθητον =δυσαισθησία, Gal.—II. *hard to perceive* or *trace*.

Δυσαίων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, αἰών) *living a hard life, most miserable*, Trag.: αἰὼν δυσαίων, a life *that is no life*, Eur. Hel. 214, cf. ἀβίωτος.

Δυσαλγής, ές, Plut.; and

Δυσάλγητος, ον, (δυς, ἄλγος, ἀλγέω) *hard to be borne, most painful*, or, acc. to Meineke, *hard to hurt*, Eupol. Incert. 106.—II. *unfeeling, hard-hearted*, Soph. O. T. 12.

Δυσαλθής, ές, =sq., Hipp., *deadly, fatal*, ἀκόνιτον, Nic., γάλα, Anth.

Δυσάλθητος, ον, (δυσ, ἄλθω, ἀλθέω) *hard to cure, inveterate*, Nonn.

Δυσάλιος, ον, Dor. for δυσήλιος, Eur. Rhes. 247, where others δυσάνιος for δυσήνιος. [ᾰ]

Δυσαλλοίωτος, ον, (δυς, ἀλλοιόω) *hard to alter*: *hard to digest*, Hipp.

Δυσάλυκτος, ον, (δυς, ἁλύσκω) *hard to escape*, Nic.

Δυσάλωτος, ον, (δυς, ἁλῶναι) *hard to catch, take, conquer*, Aesch. Pr. 166: δ. κακῶν, *out of the reach of ills*, Soph. O. C. 1723: *hard to comprehend*, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

Δυσάμβᾰτος, ον, poet. for δυσανάβατος.

Δυσάμμορος, ον, strengthd. for ἄμμορος, *most miserable, ill-starred*, Il. 22, 428.

Δυσανάβᾰτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναβαίνω) *hard to mount*, Simon. 15, in form δυσάμβ.

Δυσαναβίβαστος, ον, (δυς, ἀναβιβάζω) *hard to bring back*.

Δυσανάγωγος, ον, (δυς, ἀνάγω) *hard to throw up* or *off*, Diosc.—II. *hard to guide* or *steer*.

Δυσανάδοτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναδίδωμι) *hard to digest*, Ath.

Δυσαναθυμίᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναθυμιάω) *hard to evaporate*, Artem.

Δυσανάκλητος, ον, (δυς, ἀνακαλέω) *hard to call back*, Plut., or *restore*.

Δυσανακώμιστος, ον, (δυς, ἀνακομίζω) *hard to bring back, to recall, restore, recover*, Aesch. Eum. 262, in form δυσαγκ.

Δυσανάκρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνακεράννυμι) *hard to mix* or *temper*, Plut.

Δυσανάκρῑτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνακρίνω) *hard to distinguish* or *examine*, Aesch. Supp. 126, in form δυσάγκρ.

Δυσανάληπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναλαμβάνω) *hard to recover*, Alcidam.

Δυσανάλῡτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναλύω) *hard to undo*.

Δυσαναπείστος, ον, (δυς, ἀναπείθω) *hard to dissuade* or *convince*, Plat. Parm. 135 A.

Δυσανάπλους, συν, (δυς, ἀναπλέω) *hard to sail up*, ὁ Ῥοδανός, Strab.

Δυσανάπλωτος, ον, =foreg., Strab.

Δυσανάπνευστος, ον, (δυς, ἀναπνέω) *breathing hard*, Arist. Sens.

Δυσαναπόρευτος, ον, (δυς, ἀναπορεύομαι) *hard to pass*, Philo.

Δυσανασκεύαστος, ον, (δυς, ἀνασκευάζω) *hard to restore*.

Δυσανάσφαλτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνασφάλλομαι) *hardly recovering from a fall* or *illness*, Hipp.

Δυσανασχετέω, ῶ, *to bear ill, to be unable to bear*, τι, Thuc. 7, 71: *to be greatly distressed* or *vexed*, ἐπί τινι or πρός τι, Plut.: from

Δυσανάσχετος, ον, (δυς, ἀνέχομαι) *hard to bear, intolerable*, Ap. Rh.—II. act. *hardly bearing*, τινός. Adv. -τως.

Δυσανάτρεπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνατρέπω) *hard to overthrow*, Plut.

Δυσανδρία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, ἀνήρ) *want of men*, App.

Δυσάνεκτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνέχω) =δυσανάσχετος I., Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 8.

Δυσάνεμος, ον, Dor. for δυσήν. [ᾰ]

Δυσανθής, ές, (δυς, ἄνθος) *shy of flowering*.

Δυσανίας, ου, =sq., Critias Fr. 37.

Δυσάνιος, ον, (δυς, ἀνία) *soon distressed* or *vexed, ill to please, impatient*, Antipho ap. Harp.

Δυσανῐών, ῶσα, ῶν, (δυς, ἀνιάω) *much distressing, vexing*, Plut.

Δυσάνοδος, ον, (δυς, ἄνοδος) *hard to get at*, Cebes.

Δυσάνολβος, ον, strengthd. for ἄνολβος, Emped. 352.

†Δυσάνσχετος, ον, = δυσανάσχετος, ὀδμή, Ap. Rh. 2, 272, acc. to Ernesti in place of δυσάσχετος.

Δυσαντῑγώνιστος, ον, (δυς, ἀνταγωνίζομαι) *hard to struggle against*, Diog. L.

Δυσάντης or δυσαντής, ές, =sq., Opp.

Δυσάντητος, ον, (δυς, ἀντάω) *hard to withstand, disagreeable to meet, hateful, boding of ill*, opp. to εὐάντητος, Luc. Tim. 5.

Δυσαντίβλεπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀντιβλέπω) *hard to look in the face, terrible*, Plut.: *hard to vie with*, Philostr. Icon.

Δυσαντίλεκτος, ον, (δυς, ἀντιλέγω) *hard to gainsay*, Dion. H., *hard to oppose* or *restrain*, ἐπιθυμία, Joseph.

Δυσαντίρρητος, ον, (δυς, ἀντερεῖν) =foreg. Adv. τως, Polyb.

Δυσαντοφθάλμητος, ον, = δυσαντίβλεπτος, Id.

Δυσάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἀνήρ) γάμος δ., marriage *with a bad husband*, an *ill-assorted* marriage, Aesch. Supp. 1064. [ᾰ]

Δυσαξίωτος, ον, (δυς, ἀξιόω) *inexorable*.

Δυσαπάλειπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀπαλείφω) *hard to wipe out*.

Δυσαπαλλακτία, ας, ἡ, =δυσαπαλλαξία, Plat. Phileb. 46 C, Bekk., doubted by Lob. Phryn. 509.

Δυσαπάλλακτος, ον, (δυς, ἀπαλλάσσω) *hard to get rid of, to escape from*, ὀδύναι, Soph. Trach. 959: δ. τῶν ἐμβρίων, having difficulty in bringing forth, Arist. H. A. Adv. -τως. Hence

Δυσαπαλλαξία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of getting rid of a thing*, prob. l. for δυσαπαλλακτία, q. v.

Δυσαπάντητος, ον, (δυς, ἀπαντάω) =δυσάντητος.

Δυσαπάτητος, ον, (δυς, ἀπατάω) *hard to deceive*. [ᾰ]

Δυσάπιστος, ον, strengthd. for ἄπιστος, *very unruly*, Anth.

Δυσαποβίβαστος, ον, (δυς, ἀποβιβάζω) *hard to remove*, Gal.

Δυσαπόδεικτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποδείκνυμι) *hard to demonstrate* or *prove*, Plat. Rep. 487 E.

Δυσαποδίδακτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποδιδάσκομαι) *hard to unlearn*, Joseph.

Δυσαπόδοτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποδίδωμι) *hard to give back*.—2. *hard to define*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσαποκατάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *difficulty of recovering; a mortal sickness*, Erotian.: from

Δυσαποκατάστᾰτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποκαθίστημι) *hard to restore*, Gal.

Δυσαποκίνητος, ον, (δυς, ἀποκινέω) *hard to remove*.

Δυσαπόκρῑτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποκρίνομαι) *hard to answer*, Luc.—II. act. *hardly answering*, Paul. Aeg. Adv. -τως.

Δυσαπολόγητος, ον, (δυς, ἀπολογέομαι) *hard to defend*, Polyb.

Δυσαπόλῡτος, ον, (δυς, ἀπολύω) *hard to unloose*. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυσαπόνιπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀπονίζω) *hard to wash off*.

Δυσαπόπαυστος, ον, (δυς, ἀποπαύω) *hard to stop*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσαπόπλῡτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποπλύνω) *hard to wash off*.

Δυσαπόπτωτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποπίπτω) *hardly falling off, close clinging*, Theophr.

Δυσαπόσπαστος, ον, (δυς, ἀποσπάω) *hard to tear away* or *separate*, Philo. Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax. 365 B.

Δυσαπόσχετος, ον, (δυς, ἀπέχομαι) *hard to abstain from*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσαποτέλεστος, ον, (δυς, ἀποτελέω) *hard to accomplish*.

Δυσαπότρεπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποτρέπω) *hard to turn away* or *aside, refractory*, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 4.

Δυσαπότριπτος, ον, (δυς, ἀποτρίβομαι) *hard to rub off, to shake off, get rid of*, Plut.

Δυσάπουλος, ον, and

Δυσαπούλωτος, ον, (δυς, ἀπουλόω) *hardly forming a scar*, Medic.

Δυσάρεσκος, ον, (δυς, ἀρέσκω) *unaccommodating, peevish*.

Δυσᾱρεστέω, ῶ, (δυσάρεστος) *to be displeased, vexed, annoyed*, Arist. H. A.; τινί, Polyb.: also oft. as dep. mid., Polyb.—II. *to cause displeasure to, vex*, τινί, Diod. Hence

Δυσαρέστημα, ατος, τό, *an unpleasant event, annoyance*, Gal.

Δυσαρέστησις, εως, ἡ, (δυσαρεστέω) *displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent*, Plat. Ax. 366 D.

Δυσαρεστία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Hierocl.

Δυσάρεστος, ον, (δυς, ἀρέσκω) *easily displeased, soon angered*, Aesch. Eum. 928: *peevish, morose*, Eur. Or. 232. Adv. -τως.

Δυσᾱριθμητος, ον, (δυς, ἀριθμέω) *hard to count up*, App.

Δυσᾱριστοτόκεια, ας, ἡ, (δυς, ἄριστος, τίκτω) *unhappy mother of the noblest son*, as Thetis calls herself, Il. 18, 54.

Δύσαρκτος, ον, (δυς, ἀρχω) *hard to govern*, Aesch. Cho. 1024.

Δυσαρμοστία, ας, ἡ, *disagreement*, Plut.

Δυσάρμοστος, ον, (δυς, ἁρμόζω) *ill united, discordant*, Plut.

Δυσαρχία, ας, ἡ, (δύσαρκτος) *ill government, ill discipline*, App.

Δυσαυής, ές, (δυς, αὐγή) *ill lighted, dark*, Arist. de Vir. Herb.

†Δυσαυλής, ου, ὁ, *Dysaules*, one of

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the earliest inhabitants of Eleusis; acc. to some, father of Triptolemus, Paus.; etc.

Δυσαυλία, ας, ἡ, *ill* or *hard lodging*, Aesch. Ag. 555: from

Δύσαυλος, ον, (δυς, αὐλή) *bad for lodging* or *encamping*: δυσαύλων πάγων βέλη, *the nipping frosts of night*, Soph. Ant. 357.

Δύσαυλος, ον, (δυς, αὐλός) ἔρις ὁ., *an unhappy* contest *with the flute*, Anth.

Δυσαυξής, ές, (δυς, αὐξάνω) *hardly* or *slowly growing*, Theophr.

Δυσαύσητος, ον, = foreg., Id.

Δυσαφχής, ές, (δυς, ἀχέω) *idly boasting, vain-glorious*, Ap. Rh.

Δυσαφαίρετος, ον, (δυς, ἀφαιρέω) *hard to take away*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 5, 4.

Δυσᾰχής, ές, (δυς, ἠχέω) Dor. for δυσηχής, Anacr. Ep. 8.

Δυσᾰχής, ές, (δυς, ἄχος) *most painful, most miserable*, πάθος, Aesch. Eum. 140, cf. βαρυαχής.

Δυσαχθής, ές, (δυς, ἄχθος) *very heavy* or *grievous*, v. l. for foreg.

Δυσβασάνιστος, ον, (δυς, βασανίζω) *hard to put to the test*, Or. Sib.

Δυσβάστακτος, ον, (δυς, βαστάζω) *grievous to be borne*, N. T.

Δύσβᾰτος, ον, (δυς, βαίνω) *hard to get at, inaccessible, impassable*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 27, Polyb., etc.

Δυσβάϋκτος, ον, (δυς, βαύζω) *full of wailing*, Aesch. Pers. 574.

Δύσβιος, ον, and

Δυσβίοτος, ον, (δυς, βίος) *making life wretched, penia*, Leon. Tar., cf. ἄβιος, ἀβίοτος.

Δυσβλαστέω, ῶ, *to be slow of budding* or *growth*: from

Δυσβλαστής, ές, (δυς, βλαστάνω, βλαστεῖν) *slowly budding*.

Δυσβοήθητος, ον, (δυς, βοηθέω) *hard to help, heal* or *cure*, Diod. S.

Δυσβολος, ον, (δυς, βολή) *throwing badly*, esp. with dice.

Δυσβουλία, ας, ἡ, *ill counsel, folly*, Aesch. Ag. 1609: from

Δύσβουλος, ον, (δυς, βουλή) *ill-advised*.

Δύσβρωτος, ον, (δυς, βιβρώσκω) *hard to eat*, Plut.

Δύσβωλος, ον, (δυς, βῶλος) *of ill soil, unfruitful*, χθών, Ep. Hom. 7.

Δυσγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, γάμος) *an ill marriage*: from

Δυσγᾰμος, ον, (δυς, γάμος) *ill wedded*, γάμος ὁ., Eur. Phoen. 1047, cf. ἄγαμος.

Δυσγάργαλις, ι, (δυς, γαργαλίζω) *very ticklish, skittish, vicious*, ἵππος, Xen. Eq. 3, 10, cf. Ar. Fr. 136.

Δυσγαργάλιστος, ον, = foreg.

Δυσγένεια, ας, ἡ, *low, mean birth*, Soph. O. T. 1079: *lowness of mind*, Philo: from

Δυσγενής, ές, (δυς, γένος) *low-born*, Eur. Ion 1477: *low-minded, low, mean*, Epich. p. 87.

Δυσγεφύρωτος, ον, (δυς, γεφῦρόω) *hard to make a bridge over*, Strab.

Δυσγεώργητος, ον, (δυς, γεωργέω) *hard to till* or *cultivate*, Id.

Δύσγνοια, ας, ἡ, (δυς, γνῶναι) *ignorance, doubt*, Eur. H. F. 1107.

Δυσγνώριστος, ον, (δυς, γνωρίζω) *hard to recognise*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσγνωσία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of knowing*: ὃ. εἶχον προζώπου, I did not know thy face, Eur. El. 767: from

Δύσγνωστος, ον, (δυς, γνῶναι) *hard to understand*, Plat. Alc. 2, 147 C.

Δυσγοήτευτος, ον, (δυς, γοητεύω) *hard to charm, bewitch, fascinate*, Plat. Rep. 413 E.

Δυσγράμματος, ον, (δυς, γράμμα III.) *hard to write*, Aristid.—II. *unlearned*, Philostr

Δυσγρίπιστος, ον, (δυς, γρῖπίζω) *very grasping*, Liban.

Δυσδαμονέω, ῶ, *to be wretched*, Longin.; and

Δυσδαμονία, ας, ἡ, *misery*, Eur. I. T. 1120: from

Δυσδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δυς, δαίμων) *wretched, unhappy*, Trag., esp. Eur.

Δυσδάκρῦτος, ον, (δυς, δακρύω) *much wept*, Aesch. Ag. 442: δάκρυα ὁ., tears *of anguish*, Mel. 109.—II. act. *much weeping*, Id. 12.

Δύσδᾰμαρ, αρτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, δάμαρ) *unhappy in one's wife, ill wedded*, Aesch. Ag. 1319.

Δύσδεικτος, ον, (δυς, δείκνυμι) *hard to prove*.

Δυσδέρκετος, ον, = sq., Opp.

Δυσδερκής, ές, (δυς, δέρκομαι) *hardly seeing, purblind*, Id.

Δύσδηρις, ι, gen. ιος, (δυς, δῆρις) *hard to fight with*, Nic.

Δυσδιάβᾰτος, ον, (δυς, διαβαίνω) *hard to get through* or *over*, Polyb.

Δυσδιάγνωστος, ον, (δυς, διαγιγνώσκω) *hard to distinguish* or *mark out*, Dion. H.

Δυσδιάγωγος, ον, (δυς, διάγω) *unpleasant to live in*, Strab.

Δυσδιάθετος, ον, (δυς, διατίθημι) *hard to dispose of*, Menand. p. 14: *hard to manage* or *settle*, Plut.

Δυσδιαίρετος, ον, (δυς, διαιρέω) *hard to divide*, Theophr.

Δυσδιαίτητος, ον, (δυς, διαιτάω) *hard to decide* or *settle*, Plut.

Δυσδιακόμιστος, ον, (δυς, διακομίζω) *hard to carry through*.

Δυσδιακόντιστος, ον, (δυς, διακοντίζω) *hard to pierce* or *transfix*, Ael.

Δυσδιακρῑτος, ον, (δυς, διακρίνω) *hard to distinguish*, Strab.

Δυσδιάλλακτος, ον, (δυς, διαλλάσσω) *hard to reconcile*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσδιάλῡτος, ον, (δυς, διαλύω) *hard to dissolve*, Gal.—II. *hard to reconcile*, Arist. Eth. N.

Δυσδιανόητος, ον, (δυς, διανοέομαι) *hard to understand*.

Δυσδιάπνευστος, ον, (δυς, διαπνέω) *hard to disperse in fumes, hard to evaporate*, Theophr.

Δυσδιαπόρευτος, ον, (δυς, διαπορεύω) *hard to pass through*.

Δυσδιάσπαστος, ον, (δυς, διασπάω) *hard to tear asunder, hard to break, τάξις*, Polyb.

Δυσδιάτηκτος, ον, (δυς, διατήκω) *hard to melt*, Theophr.

Δυσδιατύπωτος, ον, (δυς, διατυπόω) *hard to form* or *fashion*.

Δυσδιάφευκτος, and -φυκτος, ον, (δυς, διαφεύγω) *hard to escape*.

Δυσδιαφορησία, ας, ἡ, *a difficulty of evaporating*: from

Δυσδιαφόρητος, ον, (δυς, διαφορέω) *hard to pass off in perspiration, hard to evaporate*, Gal.—II. act. *hardly evaporating*, Id.

Δυσδιαφύλακτος, ον, (δυς, διαφύλάσσω) *hard to keep* or *guard*.

Δυσδιαχώρητος, ον, (δυς, διαχωρέω) *indigestible*.—II. act. *costive*.

Δυσδίδακτος, ον, (δυς, διδάσκω) *hard to instruct*, Hipp.

Δυσδιέγερτος, ον, (δυς, διεγείρω) *hard to wake* or *rouse*, Gal.

Δυσδιέξακτος, ον, (δυς, διεξάγω) *hard to pass, βίος*, Porph.

Δυσδιεξίτητος, ον, (δυς, διέξειμι) *hard to get through*.

Δυσδιεξόδευτος, ον, and

Δυσδιέξοδος, ον, (δυς, διέξοδος) *hard to get through, hard to pass*, Diod.

Δυσδιερεύνητος, ον, (δυς, διερευνάω) *hard to search* or *see through*, Plat. Rep. 432 C.

Δυσδιήγητος, ον, (δυς, διηγέομαι) *hard to narrate*.

Δυσδιόδευτος, ον, = sq.

Δυσδίοδος, ον, (δυς, δίοδος) *hard to pass, πορεία ὁ.*, a difficult march, Polyb.

Δυσδιοίκητος, ον, (δυς, διοικέω) *hard to manage* or *digest*, Xenocr.

Δυσδιόρθωτος, ον, (δυς, διορθόω) *hard to set right*.

Δυσδιόριστος, ον, (δυς, διορίζω) *hard to define*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσδοκίμαστος, ον, (δυς, δοκιμάζω) *hard to prove*.

Δύσδωρος, ον, (δυς, δῶρον) = ἄδωρος, Opp.

Δυσέγερτος, ον, (δυς, ἐγείρω) *hard to wake*, Medic.

Δυσεγκαρτέρητος, ον, (δυς, ἐγκαρτερέω) *hard to sustain*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσεγχείρητος, ον, (δυς, ἐγχειρέω) *hard to take in hand*, Joseph.

Δυσέγχωστος, ον, (δυς, ἐγχώννυμι) *hard to earth* or *block up*, prob. l. Strab.

Δύσεδρος, ον, (δυς, ἕδρα) *having an ill-fated seat, bringing ill luck to one's abode*, Aesch. Ag. 746.—2. *fitting ill, awry*, Dion. H.

Δυσείδεια, ας, ἡ, *unshapeliness, ugliness*, Diog. L.

Δυσειδής, ές, (δυς, εἶδος) *unshapely, ugly, deformed*, Hdt. 6, 61.

Δυσείκαστος, ον, (δυς, εἰκάζω) *hard to make out*, of Thucydides' style, Dion. H.—II. *ill formed*.

Δυσειματέω, ῶ, *to wear mean clothes*, Plut.; from

Δυσείματος, ον, (δυς, εἶμα) *meanly clad*, Eur. El. 1107.

Δυσειμονία, ας, ἡ, *mean clothing*: from

Δυσείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δυς, εἶμα) *ill-clad*, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 A.

Δυσείσβολος, ον, (δυς, εἰσβάλλω) *hard to enter* or *invade*, Eur. Cresph. 1: superl., -ώτατος, ον, *least accessible*, Thuc. 3, 101.

Δυσείσπλους, ουν, gen. ου, (δυς, εἰσπλέω) *hard to sail into*, Strab.

Δυσείσπλωτος, ον, Ion. = foreg.

Δυσέκβᾰτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκβαίνω) *hard to get out of*, Dio C.

Δυσεκβίαστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκβιάζομαι) *hard to overpower*, Plut.

Δυσεκβίβαστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκβιβάζω) *hard to bring out*.

Δυσέκδεκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκδέχομαι) *intolerable*, Gal.

Δυσέκδοτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκδίδωμι) *hard to dispose of in marriage*.

Δυσέκδρομος, ον, (δυς, ἐκδραμεῖν) *hard to escape*, Nic.

Δυσεκθέρμαντος, ον, (δυς, ἐκθερμαίνω) *hard to warm*, Gal.

Δυσέκθῡτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκθύω) *hard to avert by sacrifice*: σημεῖα ὁ., *tristia exta*, Plut.

Δυσεκκάθαρτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκκᾰθαίρω) *hard to wash away*, Dion. H.

Δυσεκκόμιστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκκομίζω) *hard to carry out*.

Δυσέκκρῑτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκκρίνω) *hard to secrete*: *hard to digest and pass*, Xenocr.

Δυσεκκρουστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκκρούω) *hard to drive away*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσεκλάλητος, ον, (δυς, ἐκλᾰλέω) *hard to express*, Dion. H.

Δυσέκλειπτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκλείπω) *hardly, not easily stopped*, Plut.

Δυσέκλῃπτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκλαμβάνω) *hardly recovering*. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυσεκλόγιστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκλογίζομαι) *hard to calculate*.

Δυσέκλῡτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκλύω) *hard to undo, inexplicable*. Adv. -τως, *indissolubly*, Aesch. Pr. 60.

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Δυςέκνευστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκνέω) *hard to swim out of*, Max. Tyr.

Δυςέκνιπτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκνίπτω) *hard to wash out*, Plat. Rep. 378 D. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυςεκπέρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπεράω) *hard to pass out from, hard to escape*, Eur. Hipp. 678, where old MSS. δυςεκπέραντ.

Δυςέκπληκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπλήσσω) *hard to terrify*, Arist. de Virt.

Δυςέκπλους, ουν, gen. ου, (δυς, ἐκπλέω) *hard to sail out of*, Polyb.

Δυςέκπλυντος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπλύνω) *hard to wash* or *cleanse*, Philo.

Δυςέκπλῦτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπλύνω) *hard to wash out*, Plut.

Δυςέκπνευστος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπνέω) *hard to breathe out*.

Δυςεκπόρευτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπορεύομαι) *hard to get out of*, Philo.

Δυςεκπύητος, ον, (δυς, ἐκπῦέω) *hard to bring to suppuration*, Gal.

Δυςέκτηκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκτήκω) *hard to melt*, dub. in Hipp.

Δυςέκφευκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐκφεύγω) *hard to escape from*, Theodect. ap. Stob. p. 126, 52.

Δυςέκφορος, ον, (δυς, ἐκφέρω) *hard to bring out* or *to pronounce*, Dion. H. Adv. -ρως, Strab.

Δυςέκφυκτος, ον, = δυςέκφευκτος. Adv. -τως, Anth.

Δυςεκφώνητος, ον, (δυς, ἐκφωνέω) *hard to pronounce*.

Δυςέλεγκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐλέγχω) *hard to refute*, Strab.

Δυςελένα, ἡ, (δυς, Ἑλένη) *ill-starred Helen*, Eur. Or. 1388, cf. Δύςπαρις.

Δυςέλικτος, ον, (δυς, ἑλίσσω) *hard to unroll, much involved*.

Δυςελκής, ές, (δυς, ἕλκος) *sorely ulcerated*, Hipp. Hence

Δυςελκία, ας, ἡ, *a bad ulceration*, Hipp.

Δύςελπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἐλπίς) *hardly hoping, with scarce a hope, despairing*, Aesch. Cho. 412.

Δυςελπιστέω, ῶ, *to have scarce a hope, to despond*, τινί, ἐπί τινι, περί τινος, Polyb.: and

Δυςελπιστία, ας, ἡ, *despondency, despair*, Polyb.: from

Δυςέλπιστος, ον, = δύςελπις.—II. *unhoped for*, ἐκ δυςελπίστων, like Livy's *ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

Δυςεμβᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἐμβαίνω) *hard to walk on* or *to enter upon*, χωρίον, Thuc. 4, 10.

Δυςέμβλητος, ον, (δυς, ἐμβάλλω) *hard to set, bestea*, Hipp.

Δυςέμβολος, ον, (δυς, ἐμβάλλω) = foreg., Id.—II. *hard to enter* or *invade*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

Δυςεμετέω, = δυςεμέω.

Δυςέμετος, ον, = δυςεμής, Synes.

Δυςεμέω, ῶ, *to vomit with difficulty*, v. l. Hipp.: from

Δυςεμής, ές, (δυς, ἐμέω) *hardly vomiting*, Gal.

†Δυςέμπτωτος, ον, (δυς, ἐμπίπτω) *not readily falling into, not subject to*, fevers, Gal.

Δυςεμφᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἐμφαίνω) *ill-boding*, cf. κακέμφατος.

Δυςένδοτος, ον, (δυς, ἐνδίδωμι) *hardly giving in*.

Δυςενέδρευτος, ον, (δυς, ἐνεδρεύω) *hard to way-lay*, App.

Δυςεντερία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, ἔντερον) *a bowel complaint, dysentery*, Lat. *tormina intestinorum*, Hdt. 8, 115, cf. λειεντερία. Hence

†Δυςεντεριάω, ῶ, *to suffer under δυςεντερία*, Alex. Tral.: and

Δυςεντερικός, ή, όν, Plut.: from

Δυςέντερος, ον, Nic., *suffering from bowel-complaint, dysenteric*.

Δυςεντέριον, ου, τό, late form of δυςεντερία.

Δυςεντεριώδης, ες, (δυςεντερία, εἶδος) *ill with dysentery*, Hipp.

Δυςέντευκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐντυγχάνω) *hard to meet and speak with, unsocial, repulsive*, Polyb. Hence.

Δυςεντευξία, ας, ἡ, *a repulsive, haughty demeanour*, Diod.

Δυςένωτος, ον, (δυς, ἑνόω) *hard to unite*, M. Anton.

Δυςεξάγωγος, ον, (δυς, ἐξάγω) *hard to bring out* or *take away*, Hipp.

Δυςεξάλειπτος, ον, (δυς, ἐξαλείφω) *hard to wipe out*, Polyb.

Δυςεξάλυκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐξαλύσκω) *hard to avoid*.

Δυςεξανάλωτος, ον, = δυςανάλ., Hipp. [ᾰ]

Δυςεξαπάτητος, ον, (δυς, ἐξαπατάομαι) *hard to deceive*, Plat. Rep. 413 C.

Δυςέξαπτος, ον, (δυς, ἐξάπτω) *hard to unbind*: ψυχὴ δ., *hard to loose* from the bonds of the body, Plut.—II. *hard to kindle*.

Δυςεξᾰρίθμητος, ον, (δυς, ἐξαριθμέω) *hard to count*, Polyb.

Δυςεξάτμιστος, ον, (δυς, ἐξατμίζω) *hard to evaporate*.

Δυςεξέλεγκτος, ον, = δυςέλ., *hard to refute* or *to make out*, Plat. Phaed. 85 C.

Δυςεξέλικτος, ον, (δυς, ἐξελίσσω) *hard to unfold* or *explain*, Dion. H.

Δυςεξέργαστος, ον, (δυς, ἐξεργάζομαι) *hard to work out*.

Δυςεξερεύνητος, ον, (δυς, ἐξερευνάω) = δύςερ., *hard to investigate*, Arist. Pol. 7, 11.

Δυςεξεύρετος, ον, (δυς, ἐξευρίσκω) *hard to find out*, Arist. H. A.

Δυςεξήγητος, ον, (δυς, ἐξηγέομαι) *hard to explain*, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9, 13.

Δυςεξημέρωτος, ον, (δυς, ἐξημερόω) *hard to tame*, Plut.

Δυςεξήνυστος, ον, (δυς, ἐξανύτω) *hard to bring to an end: indissoluble, desmos*, Eur. Hipp. 1237.

Δυςεξίλαστος, ον, (δυς, ἐξ, ἱλάσκομαι) *hard to appease*, Plut. [ἰ]

Δυςεξίτηλος, ον, (δυς, ἐξίτηλος) *hard to destroy: not easily perishing*, Strab.

Δυςεξίτητος, ον, and

Δυςέξιτος, ον, (δυς, ἔξειμι) *hard to get out of*, Diod.

Δυςέξοδος, ον, (δυς, ἔξοδος) *hard to get out of, without remedy*, Hipp.

Δυςέξοιστος, ον, (δυς, ἐξοίσομαι) = δυςέκφορος.

Δυςεπανόρθωτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπανορθόω) = δυςδιόρθωτος, *hard to correct, set right*.

Δυςεπέκτᾰτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπεκτείνω) *hard to extend* or *distend*.

Δυςεπήβολος, ον, (δυς, ἐπήβολος) *hard to master*.

Δυςεπιβᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιβαίνω) *hard to get at*, Diod.

Δυςεπιβούλευτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιβουλεύομαι) *hard to attack secretly*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 11.

Δυςεπίγνωστος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *hard to know* or *find out*.

Δυςεπίθετος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιτίθεμαι) *hard to attack*.

Δυςεπικούρητος, ον, (δυς, ἐπικουρέω) *hard to help* or *relieve*.

Δυςεπίκριτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπικρίνω) *hard to decide*, Apoll. Tyan.

Δυςεπίμικτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιμίγνυμαι) *hard to mix* or *unite with*: *with little social intercourse*, Strab.

Δυςεπινόητος, ον, (δυς, ἐπινοέω) *hard to understand*, M. Anton.

Δυςεπίστροφος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιστρέφω) *hard to turn* or *guide*, App.

Δυςεπίσχετος, ον, (δυς, ἐπέχω) *hard to stop*, Gal. Adv. -τως.

Δυςεπίτευκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιτυγχάνω) *hard to reach* or *compass*, Diod.

Δυςεπιτήδευτος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιτηδεύω) *hard to effect*.

Δυςεπιχείρητος, ον, (δυς, ἐπιχειρέω) *hard to attempt*, Arist. Org.

Δυςέραστος, ον, (δυς, ἐράω) *unhappy in love*, Max. Tyr.: *unfavorable, to love*, Mel. 81.

Δυςεργασία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of performing*, Artem.: and

Δυςέργαστος, ον, (δυς, ἐργάζομαι) *hardly working, idle*.

Δυςέργημα, ατος, τό, *a difficulty, hindrance*, Diosc.: from

Δυςεργής, ές, = δύςεργος, App.

Δυςεργία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty in acting, performing*, etc.—II. *inactivity*, App.: from

Δύςεργος, ον, (δυς, * ἔργω) *hard to work out, hard to effect, very difficult*, Plut.; *brittle, sidēros*, Id. Lyc. 9.—II. act., *hardly working, idle*; χεῖμα δ., *hiems ignava*, Orion. Adv. -γως.

Δυςερεύνητος, ον, (δυς, ἐρευνάω) *hard to find out*, Joseph.

Δυςέρημος, ον, (δυς, ἔρημος) *very lonely, desolate*, Anth.

Δύςερις, ι, gen. ιδος, (δυς, ἔρις) *hard to strive with*, Plat. Legg. 864 B: *very quarrelsome, peevish, snappish*, Isocr. 8 D.—II. act. *producing unhappy strife*, Plut. Pelop. 4; and

Δύςεριστος, ον, ὁ, αἷμα, blood *of unholy strife*, Soph. El. 1385.

Δυςερμήνευτος, ον, (δυς, ἑρμηνεύω) *hard to explain*. Adv. -τως.

Δυςερμία, ας, ἡ, *ill luck*: from

Δύςερμος, ον, (δυς, Ἑρμῆς) *not favoured by Hermes* (*Mercury*), *unlucky*, cf. εὔερμος.

Δυςερνής, ές, (δυς, ἔρνος) *hardly shooting* or *sprouting*.

Δύςερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἔρως) *passionately loving*, "*sick in love with*," Lat. *perdite, misere amans*, τινός, Eur. Hipp. 194, Thuc. 6, 13, and Xen.—II. *hardly loving, proof against love, stony-hearted*, Theocr. 6, 7. Adv. -τως. Hence

Δυςερωτιάω, ῶ, *to be passionately in love, sick for*, τινός, Plut.

Δυςερωτικός, ή, όν, *like one that is* δύςερως.

Δυςετηρία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, ἔτος) *a bad season*.

Δύσετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. mid. of δύω, Hom.

Δυςετῡμολόγητος, ον, (δυς, ἐτυμολογέω) *with hard etymology*.

Δυςευνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δυς, εὐνή) *an ill bed-fellow*, Aesch. Theb. 293.

Δυςεύνητος, ον, (δυς, εὐνάζω) *ill bedded*.

Δυςεύρετος, ον, (δυς, εὑρίσκω) *hard to find out*, Aesch. Pr. 816: *hard to find one's way through, impenetrable*. ὕλη, Eur. Bacch. 1221.

Δυςεφίκτος, ον, (δυς, ἐφικνέομαι) *hard to come at, difficult*, Polyb.

Δυςέφοδος, ον, (δυς, ἔφοδος) *hard to get at, inaccessible*, Diod.

Δυςέψανος, ον, and

Δυςεψήτος, ον, (δυς, ἕψω) *hard to digest*, A. B.

Δυςζηλία, ας, ἡ, *jealousy*, Ath.: from

Δύςζηλος, ον, (δυς, ζῆλος) *over-jealous, jealous, suspicious*, Od. 7, 307.—II. *emulous in ill* or *hardship*. ἴσος ἀθύρτησι δ., a life that vies with that of sea-birds, Ep. Hom. 8. Adv. -λως, Plut.

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Δυζήτητος, ον, (δυς, ζητέω) *hard to seek* or *track*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1.

Δυζώια, ας, ἡ, *an ill life*: from

Δύζωος, ον, (δυς, ζωή) *wretched, miserable*, Anth.

Δυσήκεστος, ον, (δυς, ἀκέομαι) *hard to heal* or *cure*, Hipp.

Δυσηκής, ές, = δυσήκεστος.

Δυσηκοέω, ῶ, (δυσήκοος) *to be hard of hearing*: hence *to be disobedient*, Paul. Aeg.

Δυσηκοΐα, ας, ἡ, *hardness of hearing*, Plut.: hence *disobedience*, Id.: from

Δυσήκοος, ον, (δυς, ἀκή) *hard of hearing*, Anth.: hence *disobedient*.—II. *hardly to be heard*, Philostr.

Δυσηλάκατος, ον, (δυς, ἠλακάτη) *a spinner of ill*, Nonn.

Δυσήλᾶτος, ον, (δυς, ἐλαύνω) *hard to drive through* or *over*.

Δυσηλεγής, ές, (δυς, λέγω, to lay asleep) *laying in a hard bed*: in Hom. epith. of death and war, *that sends one to an ill bed, that stretches one on a hard, cold bed*, Od. 22, 325, Il. 20, 154, cf. τανηλεγής. Hence came the usu. signf., *hard, painful, uneasy*, e. g. πηγάδες, Hes. Op. 504; δεσμός, Hes. Th. 652: also of men, *hard-hearted, unfeeling*, πολῖται, Theogn. 793. (This last place esp. has led some to derive it from ἀλέγω, others from ἀλγέω: both needlessly: v. however ἀπηλεγέως.) Ep. word.

Δυσήλιος, ον, (δυς, ἥλιος) *ill-sunned, sunless, without the light of day*, κνέφας, Aesch. Eum. 396.—II. *too much sunned, parched*.

Δυσημερέω, ῶ, (δυς, ἡμέρα) *to have an unlucky day, to be unlucky*, Pherecr. Crap. 20; opp. to εὐημερέω. Hence

Δυσημέρημα, ατος, τό, *ill-luck*.

Δυσημερία, ας, ἡ, *an unlucky day, ill-luck, mischance*, Aesch. Fr. 220, acc. to Dind. Steph. Thes. in v.

Δυσημέριος, α, ον, *ill-fated, ominous, dreadful*, usu. l. for foreg.

Δυσήνεμος, ον, (δυς, ἄνεμος) *with ill winds, stormy*, Soph. Antig. 591.

Δυσηνίαστος, ον, (δυς, ἡνιάζω) *hard to bridle*. Adv. -τως, Synes.

Δυσήνιος, ον, (δυς, ἡνία) = foreg., *refractory*, Gal.—2. (ἀνία) = δυσχάνιος, *ill at ease, uneasy*. Adv. -ίως.

Δυσηνιόχητος, ον, (δυς, ἡνιοχέω) *hard to hold in, ungovernable*, Luc.

Δυσήνυστος, ον, and -ὕτος, ον, (δυς, ἀνύω) *hard to accomplish*.

Δυσήρης, ες, (δυς, ἀρόω) *difficult*, opp. to εὐήρης.

Δυσηρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἔρις) *very quarrelsome contentious*, Pind.: old form of δύσερις retained in Att., v. Moer. p. 126, Bockh Pind. O. 6, 19 (33.)

†Δύσηρις, ιδος, ἡ, *Dysēris*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Δυσήριστος, ον, and -ριτος, ον, = foreg., Gramm.

Δυσήροτος, ον, (δυς, ἀρόω) *hard to plough*, Call.

Δυσήττητος, ον, (δυς, ἡττάω) *hard to conquer*.

Δυσήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἦτορ) *heavy in heart*.

Δυσηχής, ές, (δυς, ἠχέω) *ill-sounding, hard, harsh* or *heavy-sounding*: Hom. has it only in Il., usu. in its proper sense, as epith. of war; but also of death, *having an ill sound, hateful to hear of*, much like δυσώνυμος: hence in genl. *ungrateful, ill-pleasing*, not however without some notion of sound, H. Hom. Ap. 64.

Δυσθᾶλής, ές, (δυς, θάλλω) *hardly growing*, Cratin. Incert. 59.

Δυσθαλία, ας, ἡ, *a misfortune*, Sophr. 77.

Δυσθαλπής, ές, (δυς, θάλπω) *hard to warm: chilly*, χειμών, Il. 17, 549.—II. *over warm, burning hot*, Q. Sm.

Δυσθανατάω, = sq., Plut.

Δυσθᾰνᾰτέω, ῶ, *to die hard, die a lingering death*, Hdt. 9, 72: from

Δυσθάνᾰτος, ον, (δυς, θάνατος) *dying hard, struggling with death*.—II. act. *bringing a hard, painful death*, κρατῆρες, Eur. Ion 1051. [ᾰ]

Δυσθᾰνής, ές, (δυς, θανεῖν) *that has died a hard, painful death*, Anth.

Δυσθέᾱτος, ον, (δυς, θεάομαι) *ill to look on*, Aesch. Pr. 69.

Δυσθενέω, (δυς, σθένος) *to be weak and powerless*, Hipp.

Δύσθεος, ον, like ἄθεος, *godless, ungodly*, Aesch. Ag. 1590: ὁ, μίσημα, a thing *hateful to the gods*, Soph. El. 289.

Δυσθεράπευτος, ον, (δυς, θεράπεύω) *hard to heal* or *cure, hard to restore* or *recover*, Soph. Aj. 609.

Δυσθερής, ές, (δυς, θέρω) *hard to warm*.

Δυσθέρμαντος, ον, (δυς, θερμαίνω) *hardly warming*, Gal.

Δύσθερος, ον, (δυς, θέρος) *over hot, parched*.

Δυσθεσία, ας, ἡ, *an ill state, bad condition*, prob. l. Hipp.: *ill disposition, peevishness*, Erotian.: from

Δυσθετέω, ῶ, *to be in bad case, ill disposed, in a bad temper, dissatisfied, discontented*, Diod.: but usu. as dep. mid., c. dat. rei, Polyb.: in Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5, δυσθετεῖσθαι absol., *to take a thing ill, be disgusted*, Lat. *aegre ferre*: from

Δύσθετος, ον, (δυς, τίθημι) *in bad case*; τὸ δ., *badness, bad condition*, Joseph.—II. *hard to set right, hard to restore*, Hipp.

Δυσθεώρητος, ον, (δυς, θεωρέω) *hard to see into, to know thoroughly, to understand*, Arist. H. A.

Δυσθήρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, θηράω) *hard to catch*, Plat. Soph. 218 D, with v. l. δυσθήρευτ.

Δυσθηρία, ας, ἡ, *bad hunting*: from

Δύσθηρος, ον, (δυς, θήρα) *having bad sport*, Opp.

Δυσθησαύριστος, ον, (δυς, θησαυρίζω) *hard to store up, hard to keep in store*, καρπός, Plat. Criti. 115 B.

Δυσθνήσκω, = δυσθανατέω, but only in part., Eur. El. 843, αἷμα δυσθνῆσκον, Eur. Rhes. 791. On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 616.

Δύσθραυστος, ον, (δυς, θραύω) *hard to break*, Diosc.

Δυσθρήνητος, ον, (δυς, θρηνέω) *loud wailing, most mournful*, Soph. Ant. 1211: θρῆνος δ., Eur. I. T. 143.

Δύσθροος, ον, (δυς, θρόος) *ill-sounding, harsh, grating*, φωνά, Pind. P. 4, 111.

Δυσθῡμαίνω, (δυς, θυμαίνω) *to be dispirited, to despond*, H. Hom. Cer. 363.

Δυσθῡμέω, (δύσθυμος) = foreg., Hdt. 8, 100: also in mid., *to be melancholy, angry*, Eur. Med. 91.

Δυσθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *despondency, despair, distress*, Hipp.: and

Δυσθῡμικός, ή, όν, *apt to despond, melancholy*, Arist. Physiogn.: from

Δύσθῡμος, ον, (δυς, θυμός) *desponding, anxious, melancholy, repentant*, τινί, Soph. El. 550. Adv. -μως, Polyb.

Δυσίατος, οἰν, (δυς, ἰάομαι) *hard to heal* or *cure*, κακὸν δ., an ill that none can cure, Aesch. Ag. 1103. [ῐ]

Δυσίδρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, ἵδρως) *hardly perspiring*, Theophr.

Δυσιερέω, ῶ, (δυς, ἱερεύω) *to be unlucky in an offering, to have bad omens therein*, Lat. *non litare*, Plut.; opp. to καλλιερέω.

Δῡσιθάλασσος, ον, (δύω, θάλασσα) *dipped in the sea*, Anth.

Δύσικμος, ον, (δυς, ἰκμάς) *hard to wet* or *moisten*, Hipp.

Δυσίμερος, ον, (δυς, ἵμερος) *unlovely, hateful*, Ap. Rh.—II. *causing unhappy love*, Nonn. [ῐ]

Δύσιππος, ον, (δυς, ἵππος) *hard to ride in*: τὰ δ., *parts unfit for cavalry-service*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 12.

Δύσις, εως, ἡ, (δύω) *a sinking, dipping under*, esp. *setting of the sun* or *stars*, Aesch. Pr. 458: ὁ, ἡλίου, *the west*, Thuc. 2, 96: hence without ἡλίου, Polyb., but so most usu. in plur., Id.—II. *a place of refuge, a retreat*, Opp. [ῠ]

Δυσίχνευτος, ον, (δυς, ἰχνεύω) *hard to track*.

Δυσκᾰής, ές, (δυς, καίω) *hard to burn, burning badly*, Plut.

Δυσκαθαίρετος, ον, (δυς, καθαιρέω) *hard to take down, to throw down*, or *overthrow*, Philo.

Δυσκάθαρτος, ον, (δυς, κᾰθαίρω) *hard to cleanse* or *purify*: *hard to appease by offerings, inexorable*, Lat. *inexpiabilis*, ὁ Ἅιδου λιμήν, Soph. Ant. 1284.

Δυσκάθεκτος, ον, (δυς, κατέχω) *hard to hold back* or *in*, ἵπποι, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 3.

Δυσκάθοδος, ον, (δυς, κάθοδος) *hard to descend*.

Δυσκαμπής, ές, (δυς, κάμπτω) *hard to bend, unbending, firm*, Plut.

Δύσκαμπτος, ον, = foreg.

Δύσκαπνος, ον, (δυς, καπνός) *very smoky*, ὁ. δώματα, like Milton's "smoky rafters," Aesch. Ag. 774.

Δυσκαρτέρητος, ον, (δυς, καρτερέω) *hard to endure*, Plut.

Δυσκατᾱγώνιστος, ον, (δυς, κατᾱγωνίζομαι) *hard to struggle with, hard to overcome, beat* or *take*, Polyb.

Δυσκατάκλαστος, ον, (δυς, κατακλάω) *hard to break*.

Δυσκάτακτος, ον, (δυς, κατάγνυμι) = foreg., Theophr.

Δυσκατάληπτος, ον, (δυς, καταλαμβάνω) *hard to grasp*: *hard to understand*, M. Anton.

Δυσκατάλλακτος, ον, (δυς, καταλλάσσω) *hard to reconcile*, Ath.

Δυσκατάλῡτος, ον, (δυς, καταλύω) *hard to undo, put down, bring to an end*, Strab. p. 643.

Δυσκαταμάθητος, ον, (δυς, καταμανθάνω) *hard to learn, to understand*, Plat. Polit. 303 D. Adv. -τως, Isocr. 21 C.

Δυσκαταμάχητος, ον, (δυς, καταμάχομαι) *hard to overcome*, Diod.

Δυσκατανόητος, ον, (δυς, κατανοέω) *hard to make out*, Plut.

Δυσκατάπαυστος, ον, (δυς, καταπαύω) *hard to make an end of, scarcely to be checked*, ἄλγος, Aesch. Cho. 470, *restless*, ψυχή, Eur. Med. 109.

Δυσκατάπληκτος, ον, (δυς, καταπλήσσω) *hard to frighten* or *keep in awe*, Polyb.

Δυσκαταπολέμητος, ον, (δυς, καταπολεμέω) *hard to conquer*, Diod.

Δυσκατάπονητος, ον, (δυς, καταπονέω) *hard to work out, hard to bring about by labour*, Arr.

Δυσκατάποτος, ον, (δυς, καταπίνω) *hard to swallow down*, Arist. Sens.

Δυσκατάπρακτος, ον, (δυς, καταπράσσω) *hard to bring about, hard to effect*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 12.

Δυσκατάσβεστος, ον, (δυς, κατασβέννυμι) *hard to extinguish*, Diod.

Δυσκατασκεύαστος, ον, (δυς, κατασκευάζω) *hard to get ready*.

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Δυσκατάστᾰτος, ον, (δυς, καθίστημι) *hard to restore* or *rally*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43.

Δυσκαταφρόνητος, ον, (δυς, καταφρονέω) *not to be despised*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 42.

Δυσκατέργαστος, ον, (δυς, κατεργάζομαι) *hard to work*, λίθος, Strab.: *hard to overcome, hard of digestion*, Dioscor.—2. *difficult of accomplishment*, in compar. Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 7.

Δυσκάτοπτος, ον, (δυς, κάτοπτος) *hard to see into* or *understand*.

Δυσκατόρθωτος, ον, (δυς, κατορθόω) *hard to set right* or *correct: hard to attain*, Gal.

Δυσκατούλωτος, ον, (δυς, κατουλόω) *hardly forming a scar*, Diosc.

Δύσκε, Ion. for ἔδυ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from δύω, Il.

Δυσκέλᾰδος, ον, (δυς, κέλαδος) *ill-sounding, harsh, grating: φόβος δ.*, flight, *with its wild cries and alarms*, Il. 16, 357: ζῆλος δ., envy, *with its tongue of malice*, Hes. Op. 194.

†Δυσκέλαδος, ου, ἡ, *Dysceladus*, an island in the Adriatic, Ap. Rh. 4, 565.

Δυσκένωτος, ον, (δυς, κενόω) *hard to secrete*, Gal.

Δυσκέραστος, ον, (δυς, κεράννυμι) *hard to temper* or *regulate*, Plut.

Δυσκερδής, ές, (δυς, κέρδος) *with ill gains*, Opp.

Δυσκηδής, ές, (δυς, κῆδος) *full of care, painful*, νυξ, Od. 5, 466.

Δυσκηλος, ον, (δυς, κηλέω) *past remedy*, Aesch. Eum. 825.

Δυσκινησία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of moving*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Δυσκίνητος, ον, (δυς, κινέω) *hard to move, torpid, sluggish*, Plat. Rep. 503 D: also *firm, steadfast*, Plut. Adv. -τως, Plat. l. c.

†Δυσκίνητος, ου, ὁ, Paus. 4, 27, 3; more correctly Δυσνίκητος, q. v. [ι]

Δυσκλεής, ές, (δυς, κλέος) *inglorious*, Il. 9, 22, where is found poet. acc. δυσκλέᾱ for δυσκλεᾶ: *infamous, shameful*, Trag. Adv. -εῶς, Soph. El. 1006. Hence

Δυσκλεια, ας, ἡ, *ingloriousness, obscurity*, Dem. 1396, 18: *ill fame, shame*, Soph. Aj. 143; *an ill name*, Eur. Med. 218.

Δυσκληδόνιστος, ον, (δυς, κληδών) *of ill name, boding ill*, Luc.

Δυσκληρέω, *to be δύσκληρος, be unlucky in drawing lots*, esp. *in standing for a public office, to lose one's lot* or *chance*, Plat. Legg. 690 C: hence in genl., *to be unlucky, fail*. Hence

Δυσκλήρημα, ατος, τό, *a piece of ill luck*, Polyb.

Δυσκληρία, ας, ἡ, *ill luck*: from

Δύσκληρος, ον, (δυς, κλῆρος) *unlucky*.

Δύσκλητος, ον, (δυς, καλέω) *of ill-fame, infamous*, Diocl. ap. Ath. 120 D.

Δυσκοίλιος, ον, (δυς, κοιλία) *with hard bowels, costive*.—II. act. *making so, binding*, Plut.

Δυσκοινώνητος, ον, (δυς, κοινωνέω) *hard to live with, unsocial*, Plut.

Δυσκοιτέω, (δύσκοιτος) *to sleep ill, to have bad nights*, Hipp.

Δυσκοιτία, ας, ἡ, *a sleeping ill*: from

Δύσκοιτος, ον, (δυς, κοίτη) *sleeping ill*.—II. act. *causing bad nights*, Aristaen.

Δυσκολαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (δύσκολος) *to be peevish, discontented, annoyed, disgusted*, Ar. Nub. 36, Plat., etc.; τινί, at a thing, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 8.

Δυσκολία, ας, ἡ, (δύσκολος) *discontent, peevishness*, Ar. Vesp. 106.—II. of things, *difficulty*, Arist. Pol. 5, 7.

Δυσκόλλητος, ον, (δυς, κολλάω) *hard to glue* or *stick together*, Gal.: *ill-glued* or *fastened, loose*, Luc. de Conscr. Hist. 11.

Δυσκολοκαμπτος, ον, (δύσκολος, κάμπτω) *hard to bend*: ὁ. καμπή, an intricate flourish in singing, Ar. Nub. 971.

Δυσκολόκοιτος, ον, (δύσκολος, κοίτη) *making one's bed uneasy, μέριμνα*, Ar. Nub. 420.

Δύσκολος, ον, (δυς, κόλον) strictly, *hard to satisfy with food*: hence in genl., *hard to please, never satisfied, fretful, peevish, cross*, Eur. Bacch. 1251, Ar. Vesp. 942, Plat., etc.—II. of things, diseases, etc., *harassing, wearing*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: in genl., *unpleasant*, Dem. 291, 21. Adv. -λως, Plat. Phaed. 84 E.

Δύσκολπος, ον, (δυς, κόλπος) *with an ill-formed womb*, Anth.

Δυσκόμιστος, ον, (δυς, κομίζω) *hard to bear, scarce to be endured, πότμος*, Soph. Ant. 1346.

Δύσκοπος, ον, (δυς, κόπτω) *hard to bruise*, Damocrat. ap. Gal.

Δυσκρᾱής, ές, =δύσκρατος, Opp.

Δυσκρᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (δύσκρᾱτος) *bad temperament*, of the air, Plut.

Δυσκράτητος, ον, (δυς, κρατέω) *hard to overcome* or *master*, Diod. [ᾰ]

Δύσκρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, κέρανυμι) *of bad temperament, ἀήρ*, Strab.

Δυσκρῑνής, ές, (δυς, κρίνω) *hard to distinguish*, Plut.

Δυσκρίσιμος, ον, =sq., Hipp.

Δύσκριτος, ον, (δυς, κρίνω) *hard to discern, read* or *interpret*, Aesch. Pr. 458: *hard to determine, doubtful, νοῦσος*, Hipp. Adv. -τως, *doubtfully, darkly*, Aesch. Pr. 662.

Δύσκτητος, ον, (δυς, κτάομαι) *hard to reach* or *gain*, Polyb.

Δυσκῠβέω, (δυς, κυβεύω) *to be unlucky at dice*, Ath.

Δυσκύμαντος, ον, (δυς, κυμαίνω) in Aesch. Ag. 653, ὁ. κακά, evils *from the stormy sea*.

Δυσκωφέω, ῶ, *to be stone-deaf*, Leon. Tar.: from

Δύσκωφος, ον, (δυς, κωφός) *stone-deaf*, Hipp.

Δυσλέαντος, Dor. (δυς, λεαίνω) *hard to pound* or *levigate*, Archig.

Δύσλεκτος, ον, (δυς, λέγω) *hard to tell* or *to report*, Lat. *infandus*, Aesch. Pers. 702.

Δύσλεκτρος, ον, (δυς, λέκτρον) *ill-wedded*.

Δυσλεπής, ές, (δυς, λέπος) *hard to shell*, Nic.

Δύσληπτος, ον, (δυς, λαμβάνω) *hard to take* or *catch*, Luc.: *hard to comprehend*, Plut.

Δυσλόγιστος, ον, (δυς, λογίζομαι) *hard to reckon* or *compute*, Gal.—II. act. *misdirected, mad*, χείρ, Soph. Aj. 40.

Δύσλοφος, ον, (δυς, λόφος) *hard for the neck, hard to bear*, ζεῦγλη, ζυγόν, Theogn. 846, 1018; πόνοι, Aesch. Pr. 931.—II. adv. -φως, act., *impatiently*, φέρειν, Eur. Tro. 303.

Δύσλῡτος, ον, (δυς, λύω) *hard to loose* or *undo, indissoluble*, Aesch. Pr. 19. Adv. -τως, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

Δυσμᾰθέω, ῶ, *to be slow at learning* or *knowing*, Aesch. Cho. 225: from

Δυσμᾰθής, ές, (δυς, μανθάνω, μαθεῖν) *hard to learn, difficult*, Aesch. Ag. 1255: ὁ. ἰδεῖν, hard to know at sight, Eur. Med. 1196: τὸ ὁ., *difficulty of knowing*, Id. I. T. 478.—II. act. *hardly learning, slow at learning, dull*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, etc. Adv. -θῶς, Ib. 503 D

Δυσμᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *slowness at learning*, Plat. Rep. 618 D, etc.

Δυσμανής, ές, (δυς, μανός) *thick, sluggish, ὕδατα*, Theophr.

Δυσμάσσητος, ον, (δυς, μασσάομαι) *hard to chew*, Gal.

Δυσμᾰχέω, ῶ, (δύσμαχος) *to fight in vain, struggle*, or *to fight an unholy fight with*, τινί, Soph. Trach. 492, Herm. the latter.—II. *to fight desperately*, Plut. Hence

Δυσμᾰχητέον, verb. adj., *one must struggle hard, obstinately with*, τινί, Soph. Ant. 1106.

Δυσμᾰχητος, ον, =sq.

Δύσμᾰχος, ον, (δυς, μάχομαι) *hard to fight with, unconquerable, irresistible*, Aesch. Pr. 921: in genl., *hard, difficult*, Id. Ag. 1561.

Δυσμείλικτος, ον, (δυς, μειλίσσω) *hard to appear, implacable*, Plut.

Δυσμενάινω, (δυσμενής) *to be ill-affected, hostile, to bear ill-will*, τινί, against another, Eur. Med. 974: strictly a poet. word, but also in Dem. 300, 26, v. Schäf. Appar. 2, 297.

Δυσμένεια, ας, ἡ, *ill-will, enmity*, Soph. El. 619: from

Δυσμενέων, ουσα, ον, (δυς, μένος) *ill-affected, bearing ill-will, hostile*, Od. 2, 72; 20, 314; only found in masc.

†Δυσμενέως, adv.=δυσμενῶς, v. sub δυσμενής.

Δυσμενής, ές, (δυς, μένος)=δυσμενέων: δυσμενέες, *enemies*, Il. 16, 521, ἄνδρες ὁ., Il. 5, 488; also in Hdt. and Trag., esp. Eur.; c. gen., ὁ. χθονός, Soph. Ant. 187. Adv. -νῶς, Plat. Theaet. 168 B: ὁ. ἔχειν τινί, or τινος τινα, *to be ill-affected towards* one, *to bear* one *ill-will*, Xen., Isocr.: in Noun. -μενέως, 21, 85.

Δυσμενίδης, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Ael.

Δυσμενικός, ἡ, όν, (δυσμενής) *like an enemy, hostile*, Polyb. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

Δυσμετάβλητος, ον, (δυς, μεταβάλλω) *hard to alter*, Hipp.

Δυσμετάδοτος, ον, (δυς, μεταδίδωμι) *not imparting freely*, Strab.

Δυσμετάθετος, ον, (δυς, μετατίθημι) *hard to alter* or *change*, Plut.

Δυσμετακίνητος, ον, (δυς, μετακινέω) *hard to shift*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσμετάκλαστος, ον, (δυς, μετακλάω) *hard to move*.

Δυσμετάκλητος, ον, (δυς, μετακαλέω) *hard to change*, Geop.

Δυσμετάπειστος, ον, (δυς, μεταπείθω) *hard to convince*.

Δυσμεταχείριστος, ον, (δυς, μεταχειρίζω) *hard to handle* or *manage*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6: *hard to attack* or *conquer*, Hdt. 7, 236. Adv. -τως.

Δυσμέτρητος, ον, (δυς, μετρέω) *hard to measure*, Antipho ap. Poll. 4, 167.

Δυσμή, ῆς, ἡ, (δύω)=δύσις, *a sinking, setting*, δυσμαὶ ἡλίου, Hdt. 7, 115, also without ἡλίου, Id. 2, 33; δυσμαὶ βίου, Emped. ap. Arist. Poet. 21, 13, and so usu. in plur., opp. to ἀνατολαί, Blomf. Pers. 237. Dor. δυθμά.

Δύσμηνις, ι, gen. ιος, in Anth. (δυς, μῆνις) λόβος ὁ., *vehement* wrath.

Δυσμήνιτος, ον, (δυς, μηνίω) *visited by heavy wrath*, Anth.

Δυσμήτηρ, ερος, ἡ, (δυς, μήτηρ) in Od. 23, 97, μῆτερ ἐμὴ δύσμητερ, *my mother yet no mother*.

Δυσμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, μήτηρ) in Aesch. Supp. 68, κότος ὁ., *an ill mother's* wrath.

Δυσμηχᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be at loss, not to know how*, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1360: from

Δυσμήχᾰνος, ον, (δυς, μηχανή) *hard to effect, hard, difficult*, Epimen. ap. Diog. L.—II. act. *at a loss*, Theocrit.

Δυσμικός, ἡ, όν, (δυσμή)=δυτικός, *western*, Strab.

Δυσμικτος, ον, (δυς, μίγνυμι) *hard to mix: refusing to mix, without affin-*

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ty, Plat. Tim. 35 A: of men, *unsociable*. Adv. -τως, Plut.

Δυσμίμητος, ον, (δυς, μιμέομαι) *hard to imitate*, Diod. [ῑ]

Δυσμίσητος, ον, (δυς, μισέω) *much hated*, Lyc. [ῑ]

Δυσμνημόνευτος, ον, (δυς, μνημονεύω) *hard to remember*, Arist. Rhet. —II. act. *remembering ill, unmindful*, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

Δυσμόθεν, adv. (δυσμή) *from the west*.

Δύσμοιρος, ον, (δυς, μοῖρα) *ill-fated, most unhappy*, Soph. O. C. 327, v. δύσμορος.

Δυσμορία, ας, ἡ, *a hard fate*, Anth.: from

Δύσμορος, ον, = δύσμοιρος, one *who has a hard fate, ill-fated, ill-starred*, Hom.: and oft. in Soph. Adv. -ρως, Aesch. Theb. 837.

Δυσμορφία, ας, ἡ, *badness of form, ugliness*, Hdt. 6, 61: from

Δύσμορφος, ον, (δυς, μορφή) *misshapen, ugly, ill-favoured*, ἐσθής, Eur. Hel. 1204.

Δύσμουσος, ον, (δυς, Μοῦσα) like ἄμουσος, *not favoured by the Muses, unmusical*, αὐλός, Anth.

Δυσνίκητος, ον, (δυς, νικάω) *hard to conquer*, Plut.

†Δυσνίκητος, ου, ὁ, *Dysnicētus*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1132. 25; less correctly in Paus., and Diod. S., Δυσκίνητος.

Δύσνιπτος, ον, (δυς, νίπτω) *hard to wash, to wash out* or *off*, ὁ. ἐκ δέλτου γραφή, Soph. Tr. 683.

Δυσνῐφος, ον, (δυς, νίψ) *snowed upon*, Nonn.

Δυσνοέω, ῶ, (δύσνοος) *to be ill affected*, τινί, Plut. Hence

Δυσνόητος, ον, *hard to be understood*, Darius ap. Diog. L.

Δύσνοια, ας, ἡ, (δύσνοος) *dislike, disinclination*, Soph. El. 654.

Δυσνομία, ας, ἡ, *lawlessness: a bad constitution, bad code of laws*, Sol. 15, 31: personified, Hes. Theog. 230: cf. εὐνομία: from

Δύσνομος, ον, (δυς, νόμος) *lawless, unrighteous*, Anth.

Δύσνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (δυς, νόος) *ill-disposed, ill-affected, disaffected*, τινί, Soph. Ant. 212. Adv. Att. δύσνως.

Δύσνοστος, ον, (δυς, νόστος) in Eur. Tro. 75, νόστος ὁ., a return *that is no return*.

Δυσνύμφευτος, ον, (δυς, νυμφεύω) *disagreeable to marry*, Anth.

Δύσνυμφος, ον, (δυς, νύμφη) *ill-wedded*, Eur. I. T. 216.

Δύσξενος, ον, (δυς, ξένος) *inhospitable*.

Δυσξήραντος, ον, (δυς, ξηραίνω) *hard to dry*. Theophr.

Δυσξύμβλητος, ον, (δυς, συμβάλλω) *hard to put together, hard to make out*, Dio C.

Δυσξύμβολος, ον, (δυς, συμβάλλω) *hard to deal with, driving a hard bargain*, Plat. Rep. 486 B.—II. = foreg.

Δυσξύνετος, ον, (δυς, ξυνίημι) *hard to understand, obscure, dealing in dark sayings*, Σφίγξ, Eur. Phoen. 1506.—II. act. *not understanding*.

Δυσξύνθετος, ον, (δυς, συντίθημι) *hard to put together*, dub. l. Plut.

Δύσογκος, ον, (δυς, ὄγκος) *over heavy, burdensome*, πλοῦτος, Plut.

Δυσόδευτος, ον, (δυς, ὁδεύω) *hardly passable*, App.

Δυσοδέω, ῶ, (δύσοδος) *to make bad way, get on with difficulty, be in bad use*, Plut. Hence

Δυσοδία, ας, ἡ, *a bad road: impassable country*, Plut.

Δυσοδμία, ας, ἡ, = δυσοσμία, esp. in Ion.

Δύσοδμος, ον, Ion., and sometimes Att. for δύσοσμος, *ill-smelling, stinking, rank*, Hdt. 3, 112.

Δυσοδοπαίπᾰλος, ον, (δύσοδος, παίπαλος) *hard, rough and steep*, Aesch. Eum. 387.

Δύσοδος, ον, (δυς, ὁδός) *hard to pass, scarce passable*, Thuc. 1, 107.

Δυσοίζω, *to be distressed, sad, anxious*; δυσοίζειν φόβῳ, in Aesch. Ag. 1316, is used c. acc., θάμνον, much like φοβεῖσθαι, *to be afraid of, tremble at*: and in Eur. Rhes. 805, the mid. δυσοίζου = φοβοῦ. (Prob. from δυς and οἰ, as οἰμώζω from οἰμοι.)

Δυσοίκητος, ον, (δυς, οἰκέω) *bad to dwell in, scarce habitable*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 21.

Δυσοικονόμητος, ον, (δυς, οἰκονομέω) *hard to dispense*: esp. *hard to digest*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 70 A.

Δύσοικος, ον, = δυσοίκητος.

Δύσοιμος, ον, = δύσοδος: τύχη ὁ., Aesch. Cho. 945.

Δύσοινος, ον, (δυς, οἶνος) *yielding bad wine*.

Δύσοιστος, ον, (δυς, οἴσω, φέρω) *hard to bear, insufferable*, Aesch. Pr. 691. Adv. -τως.

Δυσοιωνέω, ῶ, (δυς, οἰωνός) *to augur ill of a thing*.

Δυσοιωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (δυς, οἰωνίζομαι) *an ill omen*.

Δυσοιωνιστικός, ή, όν, = sq.

Δυσοιωνιστός, όν, (δυς, οἰωνίζομαι) *ill-omened*, Lat. *inauspicatus*, Luc.

Δύσοκνος, ον, (δυς, ὄκνος) *very lazy, slothful*. Adv. -κνως, M. Anton.

Δύσομαι, fut. mid. from δύω: though the part. δυσόμενος has a pres. signf., Od. 1, 24, Hes. Op. 382: so also the Ep. have ἐδύσετο, imperat. δύσεο, collat. forms of aor. mid. ἐδυσάμην, as ἐβήσετο of ἐβησάμην. [ῡ]

Δύσομβρος, ον, (δυς, ὄμβρος) *very rainy*, βέλη ὁ., Soph. Ant. 359.

Δυσομίλητος, ον, = sq., Hierocl.

Δυσόμιλος, ον, (δυς, ὁμιλέω) *hard to live with, rude*, or *bringing evil in one's train*, Ἐρινύς, Aesch. Ag. 746. [ῐ]

Δυσόμματος, ον, (δυς, ὄμμα) *scarce seeing*, Aesch. Eum. 388.

Δυσόμοιος, ον, (δυς, ὅμοιος) *unlike*, Stratt. Incert. 13.

Δυσόνειρος, ον, (δυς, ὄνειρος) *full of ill dreams*, ὕπνος, Plut.—II. act. *bringing ill dreams*, Diosc.

Δύσοπτος, ον, (δυς, ὄψομαι) *hard to see* or *know*, Hipp.: τὸ ὁ., *gloom, darkness*, Polyb.

Δυσόρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, ὁράω) *hard to see*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40.

Δυσοργησία, ας, ἡ, = δυσοργία, Hipp.

Δυσόργητος, ον, = δύσοργος. Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

Δυσοργία, ας, ἡ, *passionateness*, Hipp.

Δύσοργος, ον, (δυς, ὀργή) *quick to anger*, Soph. Aj. 1017, etc.

Δυσόριστος, ον, (δυς, ὁρίζω) *hard to define, indefinite*, Dion. H.

Δυσορκέω, ῶ, (δυς, ὅρκος) *to swear falsely*.

Δυσόρμιστος, ον, (δυς, ὁρμίζω) = sq.

Δύσορμος, ον, (δυς, ὅρμος) *with bad anchorage*, ὁ. ναυσί, Aesch. Pers. 448: but τὰ ὁ., *rough* ground, *where one can scarce get footing*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.—II. act. πνοαὶ ὁ., gales *that keep ships at anchor*, Aesch. Ag. 194.

Δύσορνις, ῐθος, ὁ. ἡ, (δυς, ὄρνις) = δυσοιώνιστος, *ill-omened, boding ill*, Aesch. Theb. 838: ὁ. οἰωνός, Eur. Hipp. 760.

Δυσόρφναιος, αία, αιον, (δυς, ὄρφνη) *dusky*, τρύχη, Eur. Phoen. 325.

Δυσοσμία, ας, ἡ, *an ill smell, ill savour*, Soph. Phil. 876: from

Δύσοσμος, ον, (δυς, ὀσμή) *ill-smelling*, v. δύσοδ.—II. *hard to smell, bad for scent*, in hunting, οἱ ὄμβροι τὴν γῆν ποιοῦσι δύσοσμον, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3.—II. act. *hardly smelling, having a bad nose*, Arist. Insomn.

Δυσούλωτος, ον, (δυς, οὐλόω) *hard to heal*.

Δυσουρέω, (δυς, οὖρον) *to have a retention of urine*, Aretae.: hence

Δυσουρία, ας, ἡ, *retention of urine*, Hipp.

Δυσουρίασις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.: from

Δυσουριάω, ῶ, = δυσουρέω, Diosc.

Δυσουρικός, ή, όν, πάθος ὁ. = δυσουρία, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

Δυσούριστος, ον, (δυς. οὐρίζω) *driven on by too favourable wind*, Herm. O. T. 1315.

Δυσόφθαλμος, ον, (δυς, ὀφθαλμός) = δυσόμματος, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F.

Δυσπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a hard fate, deep affliction*, Plut.—II. *hardness in feeling, steadfastness, firmness*, Id.; and

Δυσπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to suffer a hard fate, be in affliction*, Mosch.—II. *to bear with impatience*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Polyb. in Exc. Vat. p. 428.—III. *to be hard of feeling*: from

Δυσπᾰθής, ές, (δυς, παθεῖν, πάθος) *feeling to excess, too easily moved*, opp. to ἀπαθής, Plut.—II. *hardly feeling, not easily affected, impenetrable*, much like ἀπαθής, Id., and Luc.

Δυσπαίπᾰλος, ον, (δυς, παίπαλος) *hard, rough and steep*, Nic.

Δυσπάλαιστος, ον, (δυς, πᾰλαίω) *hard to wrestle* or *struggle with, hard to conquer*, Epich. p. 82, ὑρά, πρᾶγμα, Aesch. Cho. 692, Supp. 468.

Δυσπάλᾰμος, ον, (δυς, πᾰλάμη) *using bad arts, treacherous, wily*, or *hard to struggle with*, like ἀπάλαμος, δόλος ὁ., Aesch. Eum. 846.—II. *unable to help one's self, helpless*; so adv. -μως, ὁ. ὀλέσθαι, to perish *helplessly*, Aesch. Supp. 867.

Δυσπᾰλής, ές, (δυς, πάλη) *hard to wrestle with*, δίνη, Aesch. Eum. 559: in genl. *hard, difficult*, Pind. P. 4, 488; c. inf., Id. O. 8, 33: *dangerous, noxious*, ῥίζαι, Ap. Rh.

Δυσπαράβλητος, ον, (δυς, παραβάλλω) *incomparable*, Plut.

Δυσπαραβοήθητος, ον, (δυς, παραβοηθέω) *hard to assist*, Polyb.

Δυσπαράβουλος, ον, (δυς, παρά, βουλή) *hard to persuade, stubborn*, φρένες, Aesch. Supp. 109.

Δυσπαράγγελτος, ον, (δυς, παραγγέλλω) *hardly admitting advice*, Polyb. in Exc. Vat. p. 395.

Δυσπαράγρᾰφος, ον, (δυς, παρα, γράφω) *hard to limit*, Polyb.

Δυσπαράγωγος, ον, (δυς, παράγω) *hard to mislead*.

Δυσπαράδεκτος, ον, (δυς, παραδέχομαι) *hard to take in, admit, believe*, Clem. Al.—II. act. *hardly believing*. Adv. -τως; ὁ. ἔχειν, to doubt, Polyb.

Δυσπαράθελκτος, ον, (δυς, παραθέλγω) *hard to assuage* or *soothe*, Aesch. Supp. 386.

Δυσπαραίτητος, ον, (δυς, παραιτέομαι) *hard to move by prayer, inexorable*, Aesch. Pr. 34.

Δυσπαράκλητος, ον, (δυς, παρακαλέω) *inexorable*.

Δυσπαρᾰκολούθητος, ον, (δυς, παρακολουθέω) *hard to follow*, i. e. *hard to understand*, Menand. p. 171.—II. act. *hardly understanding, dull*, M. Anton.

Δυσπαρακόμιστος, ον, (δυς, παρακομίζω) *hard to carry along*, Plut.: πλοῦς ὁ., *a difficult* voyage, Polyb.

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Δυσπαραμύθητος, ον, (δυς, παραμυθέομαι) *hard to console* or *appease*, Plat. Tim. 69 D. [ῠ]

Δυσπαράπειστος, ον, (δυς, παραπείθω) *hard to dissuade*, v. l. Arist. Physiogn.

Δυσπαράπλευστος, ον, (δυς, παραπλέω) *hard to sail along*, Strab.

Δυσπαράπλους, ουν,=foreg., Diod.

Δυσπαραποίητος, ον, (δυς, παραποιέω) *hard to copy* or *forge*.

Δυσπαρατήρητος, ον, (δυς, παρατηρέω) *hard to observe*.

Δυσπαράτρεπτος, ον, (δυς, παρατρέπω) *hard to seduce* or *bribe*.

Δυσπάρευνος, ον, (δυς, πάρευνος) *ill-mated*: λέκτρον δ., ill-assorted, luckless marriage, Soph. Tr. 791.

Δυσπαρηγόρητος, ον,=sq., Plut. Adv. -τως.

Δυσπαρηγορος, ον, (δυς, παρηγορέω) *hard to soothe* or *appease*, Aesch. Eum. 384.

Δυσπάρθενος, ον, (δυς, παρθένος) *an unhappy maiden*, Anth.

Δύσπαρις, ιδος, ὁ, (δυς, Πάρις) *unhappy, ill-fated Paris, that bird of ill-omen Paris*, Il. 3, 39; 13, 769, cf. Ἀλεξάνδρου Πάρις.

Δυσπάριτος, ον, (δυς, πάρειμι) *hard to pass*, Xen. ap. Suid.

Δυσπάροδος, ον, (δυς, πάροδος) *hard to reach* or *enter*, Apoll. ap. Ath. 682 D.

Δυσπάτητος, ον, (δυς, πατέω) *hard to the feet, odds*, Luc. [ᾰ]

Δυσπαυστος, ον, (δυς, παύω) *hard to stop* or *appease*, Gal. Adv. -τως.

Δύσπᾶχυς, Dor. and Aeol. for δύσπηχυς, q. v.

Δυσπειθεια, ας, ἡ, *ill discipline, disobedience*, App.: from

Δυσπειθής, ές, (δυς, πείθομαι) *hard to persuade, not easily talked over*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D.: *self-willed, stubborn, disobedient*, Id. Legg. 880 A: *ill-trained, ill-broken*, κύνες, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 3. Adv. -θῶς, Plut.

Δυσπειρία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, πεῖρα) *difficulty of learning by experiment*, Hipp.

Δύσπειστος, ον, (δυς, πείθω) *hard to persuade* or *convince, stubborn*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν, *to be incredulous*, Isocr. 44 C

Δυσπέλαστος, ον, (δυς, πελάζω) *dangerous to come near*, Soph. Fr. 663.

Δύσπεμπτος, ον, (δυς, πέμπω) *hard to send away*, Aesch. Ag. 1190.

Δυσπέμφελος, ον, in Il. 16, 748 Cebriones is likened to a diver, who will jump into the sea, *εἰ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη*, even if it be *rough and stormy*: so in Hes. Th. 440, as a general epith. of the sea, γλαυκὴ δ.: also ναυτιλίη δ, *a stormy, dangerous* passage, Hes. Op. 616: metaph. like δύσκολος, *rough, rude, uncourteous*, Ib. 720. (The signf. of the word is clear: though how this is connected with the usu. deriv. from πέμπω is not equally so: perh. it may rather be akin to πέμφιξ.)

Δυσπενθέω, ῶ, *to be sore afflicted*, Plut.: from

Δυσπενθής, ές, (δυς, πένθος) *bringing sore affliction, most grievous*, κάματος, Pind. P. 12, 18.—II. Pass. *much lamented*. δόλος, Ib. 11, 28.

Δυσπέπαντος, ον, (δυς, πεπαίνω) *hard to soften*.

Δυσπεπτέω, ῶ, *to digest with difficulty*, Diosc., in pass.

Δύσπεπτος, ον, (δυς, πέπτω) *hard to digest*: *hard to ripen* or *bring to suppuration*, Plut. Tim. 83 A.

Δυσπεραίωτος, ον, (δυς, περαιόω) =sq.

Δυσπέρᾱτος, ον, (δυς, περάω) *hard to pass* or *get through*, χώρα, Strab.: metaph. αἰὼν δ., Eur. Med. 645.

Δυσπεριάγωγος, ον, (δυς, περιάγω) *hard to wheel about*, Arr.

Δυσπεριγένητος, ον, (δυς, περιγίγνομαι) *hard to overcome*, Philo.

Δυσπερικάθαρτος, ον, (δυς, περικαθαίρω) *hard to clean*, Theophr.

Δυσπερίληπτος, ον, (δυς, περιλαμβάνω) *hard to surround* or *encompass*, Arist. Pol.: *hard to comprehend*, Diod.

Δυσπερινόητος, ον, (δυς, περινοέω) *hard to conceive*, Philo.

Δυσπερίτρεπτος, ον, (δυς, περιτρέπω) *hard to overturn*, Gal.

Δυσπερίψυκτος, ον, (δυς, περιψύχω) *hard to cool, warm*, Diosc.

Δυσπετέω, ῶ, *to fall out ill*.—II. act. *to bear impatiently*: hence

Δυσπέτημα, ατος, τό, *a misfortune*, LXX.

Δυσπετής, ές, (δυς, πίπτω, πεσεῖν) *falling out ill, grievous*: μαθεῖν δ., hard to know, Soph. Aj. 1046. Adv. -τῶς, Ion. -τέως, *hardly, with difficulty*, Hdt. 3, 107.

Δυσπεψία, ας, ἡ, (δύσπεπτος) *indigestion*, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B.

Δυσπήμαντος, ον, (δυς, πημαίνω) *full of grievous evil*, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 481.

Δύσπηχυς, υ, Dor. -πᾶχυς, *unmeasurable*, πόλος, Sapph. Fr. 9.

Δυσπίνής, ές, (δυς, πίνος) *squalid, sorry*, στολαί, Soph. O. C. 1597.

Δυσπιστέω, ῶ, (δύσπιστος) *to mistrust, distrust*, τινί, Plut.

Δυσπιστία, ας, ἡ, *incredulity, mistrust*, Clem. Al.: from

Δύσπιστος, ον, (δυς, πιστός) *hard of belief, distrustful*.—II. pass. *hard to be believed*. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν πρός τι, *to be incredulous about* a thing, Plat. Eryx. 405 B.

Δύσπλᾰνος, ον, (δυς, πλάνη) *wandering in misery*, Aesch. Pr. 608.

Δύσπληκτος, ον, (δυς, πλήσσω) *hard to frighten*.

Δυσπλήρωτος, ον, (δυς, πληρόω) *hard to fill* or *fulfil*.

Δυσπλοΐα, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of sailing*, Anth.: from

Δύσπλοος, ον, (δυς, πλέω) *dangerous for ships*, Ib.

Δύσπλῦτος, ον, (δυς, πλύνω) *hard to wash clean*.

Δύσπλωτος, ον, (δυς, πλώω)=δύσπλοος, Anth.

Δυσπνοέω, ῶ, Ion. *δυσπνοιέω, to breathe with difficulty*, Hipp.—II. *to smell ill*, Anth.

Δύσπνοια, ας, ἡ, (δύσπνοος) *difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 20.—II. *contrary winds*.

Δυσπνοϊκός, ή, όν, *short of breath*, Hippiatr.

Δύσπνοος, ον, contr. πνους, ουν, (δυς, πνέω) *short of breath, breathless*, Soph. Ant. 224.—II. *hard* or *unfit to breathe*, ἀήρ, Theophr.—II. πνοαὶ δ., *contrary* winds, Soph. Ant. 588.

Δυσπολέμητος, ον, (δυς, πολεμέω) *hard to fight with, unconquerable*, Aesch. Supp. 649.

Δυσπόλεμος, ον, (δυς, πόλεμος) *unlucky in war*, Aesch. Pers. 1013.

Δυσπολιόρκητος, ον, (δυς, πολιορκέω) *hard to take by siege*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 5.

Δυσπολίτευτος, ον, (δυς, πολιτεύομαι) *unfit for governing* or *public business*, Plut. [ῐ]

Δυσπονής, ές, (δυς, πονέω) *toilsome, troublesome, wearisome*, κάματος, Od. 5, 493. Adv. -νέως.

Δυσπόνητος, ον, (δυς, πονέω) *hard-earned, toilsome*, τροφή, Soph. O. C. 1614.—II. *bringing toil and trouble*, δαίμων, Aesch. Pers. 515.

Δυσπονία, ας, ἡ, *toil and trouble*: from

Δύσπονος, ον, (δυς, πόνος) *toilsome, wearisome, grievous*, Soph. Ant. 1276.

†Δυσπόντιον, ου, τό, *Dyspontium*, a city of Pisatis in Elis, so called from Δυσπόντιος, a son of Pelops, Strab. Hence

†Δυσπόντιος, α, ον, *of Dyspontium, Dyspontian*; οἱ Δυσπόντιοι, *the Dyspontians*, Paus.

Δυσπόρευτος, ον, (δυς, πορεύομαι) *hard to pass, impassable*, τινι, Xen. An. 1, 5, 7.

Δυσπορέω, ῶ, (δύσπορος) *to have a toilsome march*, Joseph.

Δυσπορία, ας, ἡ, (δύσπορος) *difficulty of passing*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 7.

Δυσπόριστος, ον, (δυς, πορίζω) *hard to get, gotten with much labor*, Dion. H.

Δύσπορος, ον, (δύς, πόρος) *hard to pass* or *get through, scarce passable*, Plat. Crat. 420 E, Xen. An. 6, 5, 12: in genl.=ἄπορος.

Δυσποτμέω, ῶ, (δύσποτμος) *to be unlucky*, Polyb.

Δυσποτμία, ας, ἡ, *ill luck, ill success*, Dion. H.: from

Δύσποτμος, ον, (δυς, πότμος) *unlucky, ill-starred, unhappy, wretched*; of persons and things, Trag. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Pers. 272.

Δύσποτος, ον, (δυς, πίνω) *hard to drink, unpalatable*, πῶμα, Aesch. Eum. 266.

Δυσπρᾱγέω, ῶ, *to be unsuccessful, to be unlucky* or *in misery*, Aesch. Ag. 790: and

Δυσπράγημα, ατος, τό, *a failure, mischance*. [ᾰ] From

Δυσπρᾱγής, ές, (δυς, πρᾶγος) *unsuccessful, unlucky, miserable*, Dion. H. Hence

Δυσπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ,=δυσπραξία, Antiphon 20, 12.

Δυσπραγμάτευτος, ον, (δυς, πραγματεύομαι) *hard to manage, intractable*, Plut.

Δύσπρακτος, ον, (δυς, πράσσω) *hard to do*. Hence

Δυσπραξία, ας, ἡ, older form of δυσπραγία, *ill success, ill luck, misery*, Trag.: also in plur., Aesch. Eum. 769, Soph. Aj. 759.

Δύσπρᾶτος, ον, (δυς, πιπράσκω) *hard to sell*; name of a play of Antiphanes.

Δυσπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *indecency*, Joseph.: from

Δυσπρεπής, ές, (δυς, πρέπω) *base, undignified*, Eur. Hel. 300.

Δύσπριστος, ον, (δυς, πρίω) *hard to saw through*, Theophr.

Δυσπρόπτωτος, ον, (δυς, προπίπτω) *not easily running out*, Gal.

Δυσπρόσβᾱτος, ον, (δυς, προσβαίνω) *hard to approach, scarce accessible*, Thuc. 4, 129.

Δυσπρόσβλητος, ον, (δυς, προσβάλλω) *hard to approach*.

Δυσπρόσδεκτος, ον, (δυς, προσδέχομαι) *hardly admitted, disagreeable*, Plut.—II. act. *hardly admitting*, M. Anton.

Δυσπροσήγορος, ον, (δυς, προσήγορος) *hard to speak with, repulsive*, Duo C.

Δυσπρόσῑτος, ον, (δυς, πρόσειμι) *hard to get at*, Id.

Δυσπρόσμαχος, ον, (δυς, προσμάχομαι) *hard to fight with: hard to attack*, Plut.

Δυσπρόσοικτος, ον, (δυς, προσοίγνυμι) *hard to get into*, λιμήν.

Δυσπρόσοδος, ον, (δυς, πρόσοδος) *hard to get at*, Thuc. 5, 65.

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Δυσπρόσοιστος, ον, (δυς, προσφέρομαι) *hard to deal with, morose*, Soph. O. C. 1277.

Δυσπρόσοπτος, ον, (δυς, προσοράω, προσοψομαι) *hard to look on: of ill aspect, boding*, Soph. El. 460.

Δυσπρόσορμιστος, ον, (δυς, προσορμίζω) *hard to land on, having few ports*, Polyb.

Δυσπροσπέλαστος, ον, (δυς, προσπελάζω) *hard to get at*, Plut.

Δυσπροσπόριστος, ον, (δυς, προσπορίζω) *bad for foraging in*, χώρα, Aen. Tact.

Δυσπρόσρητος, ον, (δυς, προσειπεῖν, προσρηθῆναι) *hard to speak with.*

Δυσπρόσωπος, ον, (δυς, πρόσωπον) *of ill aspect, unshapely*, Soph. O. C. 286, where the best MSS. δυσπρόσοπτον.

Δυσπύητος, ον, (δυς, πῦέω) *hard to bring to suppuration*, Gal.

Δυσρᾴγής, ές, (δυς, ῥήγνυμι) *hard to break*, Luc.

Δύσρευστος, ον, (δυς, ῥέω) *hardly*, i. e. *slow flowing*, Sext. Emp.

Δύσρηκτος, ον, (δυς, ῥήγνυμι) *hard to break* or *break through*, Dio C.

Δύσρητος, ον, (δυς, ῥηθῆναι) *hard to speak: that should not be spoken*, Dem. Phal.

Δυσρῑγής, ές, and

Δύσρῑγος, ον, (δυς, ῥῖγος) *impatient of cold, chilly*, ζῶα, Hdt. 5, 10.

Δυσροέω, (δυς, ῥέω) *to flow ill*, i. e. *to go on ill, to be unlucky*, Epict. Hence

Δυσροητικός, ή, όν, *leading to ill-luck*, Epict.

Δύσροια, ας, ἡ, *ill-luck, misfortune*, Epict.

Δυσσέβεια, ας, ἡ, (δυσσεβής) *impiety, ungodliness*, Trag.: *a charge of impiety*, Soph. Ant. 924. Also δυσσεβία, Aesch. Eum. 534.

Δυσσεβέω, ῶ, *to be δυσσεβής, to think* or *act ungodly*, Soph. Tr. 1245: οἱ δυσσεβοῦντες, Aesch. Eum. 910, and Eur. Hence

Δυσσέβημα, ατος, τό, *an impious, ungodly act*, Dion. H.

Δυσσεβής, ές, (δυς, σέβομαι) *ungodly, impious, profane*, of persons and their acts, Trag.: also, δ. μέλαθρα, Eur. I. T. 694. Adv. -βῶς. Eur. Phrix. 11. (This family of words is freq. in Trag., but not found in Ep. poets.)

Δυσεβία, ας, ἡ, poet. for δυσσέβεια, q. v.

Δύσσηπτος, ον, (δυς, σήπομαι) *not easily rotting*, κρέα, Gal.

Δύσσοος, ον, (δυς, σώζω) *hard to save, lost, wretched*, Theocr. 3, 24; 4, 45.

Δυσστ-: in compos. with a word beginning with στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ, the oldest MSS. omit the final ς of δυς-, to avoid the concourse of consonants; nor can this cause any ambiguity (for δύστομος should be pronounced diff. from δύςτομος, and in writing may be perfectly distinguished from it), and the analogy of δίς, τρίς, etc., is for it, though this cannot be extended to εἰς and πρός. Some modern critics however keep to the strict form δύςστηνος, δύςστομος, etc., as Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 91.

Δυσσύμβᾱτος, ον, (δυς, συμβαίνω) *hard to agree with, unsocial*, Plut.

Δυσσύμβλητος, ον, and δυσσύμβολος, ον, v. δυςξ.

Δυσσύνακτος, ον, (δυς, συνάγω) *hard to bring together*, Joseph.

Δυσσυνείδητος, ον, (δυς, συνειδέναι) *with an ill conscience*, Eccl.

Δυσσύνοπτος, ον, (δυς, συνιδεῖν, συνόψομαι) *hard to get a view of, hard to see*, Polyb.

*Δυσταίνω, found in Gramm. as root of δύστηνος, deriv. from στένω, like ἀσταίνω, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 138.

Δύστακτος, ον, (δυς, τάσσω) *hard to arrange, irregular*, Plat. Legg. 781 A.

Δυστάλᾶς, αινα, ᾶν, gen. ᾶνος, αίνης, ανος, (δυς, τάλας) *very wretched, most miserable*, Soph., Eur.

Δυσταμίευτος, ον, (δυς, ταμιεύω) *hard to manage*, Arist. Aud.

Δυστάραχος, ον, (δυς, ταραχή) *very stormy.* [ᾰ]

Δυστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be hardly able to stand, to be unstable*, Plut.: from

†Δύστατος, ον, (δυς, ἵστημι, στῆναι) *unsteady, hardly able to stand.*

Δυστέκμαρτος, ον, (δυς, τεκμαίρομαι) *hard to make out from the given signs, hard to trace*, ἴχνος, Soph. O. T. 109: *dark, riddling*, τέχνη, Aesch. Pr. 497; ποικίλον τι καὶ δ., Eur. Hel. 712. Adv. -τως.

Δυστεκνία, ας, ἡ, *want of children*, late: from

Δύστεκνος, ον, (δυς, τέκνον) *unfortunate in one's children*, δ. παιδουργία, Soph. O. T. 1248.

Δυστερπής, ές, (δυς, τέρπω) *ill-pleasing*, i. e. *very grievous*, Aesch. Cho. 277. Adv. -πῶς.

Δύστηκτος, ον, (δυς, τήκω) *hard to melt*, Hipp.

Δυστηνία, ας, ἡ, *misery*: from

Δύστηνος, ον, *wretched, unhappy, unfortunate*; oft. in Hom. of men: but Pind. P. 4, 478, has μόχθος δ., Soph. El. 511. αἰκίαι δ.: δυστήνων παίδες, sons of the unhappy, i. e. born to misery, Il. 6, 127.—II. post-Hom. like Lat. *miser*, in moral sense, *wretched, profligate, abominable*, e. g. Soph. El. 121, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 139. The poets seem also to have used ἀστηνος. (v. δυσταίνω: and on the way of writing v. δυςστ-.)

Δυστήρητος, ον, (δυς, τηρέω) *hard to keep* or *preserve*, (Phocyl.) 205, or Plut.

Δυστίβευτος, ον, (δυς, στῑβεύω) *hard to trace*, Plut.

Δυστῑθάσσευτος, ον, (δυς, τιθασσεύω) *hard to tame*, Strab.

Δυστλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δυς, τλήμων) *suffering hard things, wretched*, H. Hom. Ap. 532.

Δύστλητος, ον, (δυς, τλῆναι) *hard to bear* or *endure*, Aesch. Ag. 1571.

Δυστόκεια, ας, ἡ, *one who has borne a child to misery*, cf. δυσχαριστοτόκεια: from

Δυστοκεύς, έως, ὁ, (δυς, τοκεύς) *an unhappy parent*: δ. τοκέες, Anth.

Δυστοκέω, ῶ, *to bring forth with difficulty, have a hard birth, travail hard*, Plat. Theaet. 149 D; metaph. Ar. Ran. 1423: and

Δυστοκία, ας, ἡ, *a painful delivery, hard birth*, Arist. H. A.: from

Δύστοκος, ον, (δυς, τίκτω) *bringing forth with difficulty*. Eur. Incert. 118.

Δυστομέω, ῶ, like βλασφημέω and δυσφημέω, *to speak evil of another*, τινά τι, Soph. O. C. 986: from

Δύστομος, ον, (δυς, στόμα) *hard* or *ill-mouthed*; of a horse, Anth.

Δύστομος, ον, (δυς, τέμνω) *hard to cut asunder.*

Δύστονος, ον, (δυς, στένω) *lamentable, grievous*, Aesch. Theb. 984.

Δυστόπαστος, ον, (δυς, τοπάζω) *hard to guess* or *make out*, Eur. Tro. 885.

Δυστόχαστος, ον, (δυς, στοχάζομαι) *hard to hit* or *to hit upon*, Diosc.

Δυστράπεζος, ον, (δυς, τράπεζα) *fed on horrid food*, Eur. H. F. 385. [ᾰ]

Δυστρᾰπέλεια, ας, ἡ, and

Δυστρᾰπελία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of turning* or *managing, impracticability*, Diod.: *obstinacy*: from

Δυστράπελος, ον, (δυς, τρέπω) *hard to turn, move: hard to deal with*, hence *stubborn, unmanageable, implacable*, Soph. Aj. 914: cf. the opp. εὐτράπελος, and the equiv. δύστροπος. Adv. -λως, *awkwardly, clumsily*, Xen. Oec. 8, 16. [ᾰ]

Δύστριπτος, ον, (δυς, τρίβω) *hard to bruise* or *grind*, Artem.

Δυστροπία, ας, ἡ, *stubbornness*; and

Δυστροπικός, ή, όν, *of stubborn mind*: from

Δύστροπος, ον, (δυς, τρέπω) *hard to turn* or *move*: hence *stubborn, perverse, unmanageable*, δ. γυναικῶν ἀρμονία, *woman's wayward nature*, Eur. Hipp. 161. Adv. -πως.

Δύστρος, ου, ὁ, *Macedon. name for March*, δ. μήν, Anth.

Δύστροφος, ον, (δυς, τρέφω) *hard to rear*, Theophr.

Δυστρύπητος, ον, (δυς, τρῡπάω) *hard to bore through*, Id.

Δυστῡχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, 1 aor. ἐδυστύχησα, pf. δεδυστύχηκα, Lyc. ap. Stob. 119, 13, (δυστυχής) *to be unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate*, Hdt. 8, 105, and Trag.: in a thing, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 424, εἴς τι, Plat. Lach. 183 C; περί τινος, Eur. Andr. 713; ἐν τινι, Ar. Ran. 1449; c. acc., πάντα δ., Eur. Hec. 429: so also in pass., Plat. Legg. 877 E: of things, *to fail, turn out ill*, Plut. Hence

Δυστύχημα, ατος, τό, *a piece of ill-luck, a failure, misfortune*, Plat. Crat. 395 D. [ῠ]

Δυστῡχής, ές, (δυς, τύχη) *unlucky, unfortunate, fallen*, Trag., Plat., etc.; εἰς τι, Eur. Phoen. 1643. Adv. -χῶς, Aesch. Ag. 1660. Hence

Δυστῡχία, ας, ἡ, *ill-luck, ill-fortune, failure*, Eur. Bacch. 387, Thuc., etc.

Δύσυδρος, ον, (δυς, ὕδωρ) *scant of water*, Joseph.

Δυσυπνέω, ῶ, *to sleep ill*, Plat. Legg. 790 D: from

Δύσυπνος, ον, (δυς, ὕπνος) *sleeping ill.*

Δυσύποιστος, ον, (δυς, ὑποφέρω) *hard to endure*, Mel. 108.

Δυσυπομένητος, ον, (δυς, ὑπομένω) =sq., Sext. Emp.

Δυσυπομόνητος, ον, *hard to abide*, Philo.

†Δυσυπονόητος, ον, (δυς, ὑπονοέω) *very suspicious*, Philo.

Δυσυπόστᾰτος, ον, (δυς, ὑφίσταμαι) *hard to withstand*, Diod.

†Δυσφαής, ές, in Plut. for δυςφανής, (Wyttenb.) 2, 431 F.

Δύσσαλτος, ον, (δυς, σφάλλομαι) *very tottering.*

Δυσφᾰνής, ές, (δυς, φαίνομαι) *scarce visible, dark*, Plut. Luc. 9.

Δυσφάνταστος, ον, (δυς, φαντάζομαι) *hard to imagine*, Plut.

Δύσφᾰτος, ον, (δυς, φημί) *hard to tell, unspeakable, horrible*, Aesch. Ag. 1152.—II. *hard to explain*, Lyc.

Δυσφεγγής, ές, (δυς, φέγγος) *shining ill.*

Δυσφημέω, ῶ, *to be δύσφημος, to use vile, abominable words*: esp. *words of ill omen*, Soph. El. 905.—II. trans. *to speak ill of, blaspheme, slander*, τὸν θεόν, Aesch. Ag. 1078, cf. Soph. El. 1182. Hence

Δυσφήμημα, ατος, τό, *a word of ill omen*, Plut.

Δυσφημία, ας, ἡ, (δύσφημος) *vile, abominable language*: esp. *words of ill-*

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omen, lamentations, Soph. Phil. 10: *blasphemy, slander,* Plut.—II. *ill fame, obloquy,* Soph. Fr. 185.

Δυςφήμιστος, ον, (δυς, φημίζω)=sq.

Δύςφημος, ον, (δυς, φήμη) *of ill omen, boding,* Hes. Op. 733; opp. to εὔφημος, Eur. Andr. 1144.—II. *slanderous, shameful,* κλέος, Pind. N. 8, 62. Adv. -μως.

Δύςφθαρτος, ον, (δυς, φθείρω) *hard to spoil: not easily spoilt,* Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C.

Δυςφθογγος, ον, (δυς, φθέγγομαι) *harsh-sounding.*

Δυςφιλής, ές, (δυς, φιλέω) *hateful, horrid,* Aesch. Ag. 1232, etc.

Δυςφορέω, ῶ, (δύςφορος) *to bear a thing with pain and difficulty:* hence *to bear ill, to be grieved* or *oppressed,* Lat. *aegre ferre;* hence *to be disgusted, angry, discontented, distressed,* Hdt. 5, 19; at a thing, τινί, Trag., ἐπί τινι, Aesch. Theb. 780, περί τι, Hipp.; τι, Isocr.: also in mid., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5. Hence

Δυςφόρητος, ον, *hard to bear,* Eur. Cycl. 344.

Δυςφορία, ας, ἡ, *pain hard to be borne, excessive pain,* Hipp.

Δυςφορικός, ή, όν, (δύςφορος) *of, belonging to disgust, anger.*

Δυςφόρμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, φόρμιγξ) *unlike the lyre, mournful, melancholy,* Eur. I. T. 225.

Δύςφορος, ον, (δυς, φέρω) *hard to bear, insufferable, grievous, overpowering,* Pind. N. 1, 85, and Trag.: also =παράφορος, Herm. Soph. Aj. 51.—II. act. *making heavy, oppressive,* δύςφορόν ἐστι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17. Adv. -ρως, hence ὁ. ἄγειν, ἔχειν, Soph. O. T. 770, 783.

Δύςφραστος, ον, (δυς, φράζομαι) *hard to speak,* or *tell, hard to explain, mysterious,* Plat. Tim. 50 C.—II. act. *speaking with difficulty.* Adv. -τως, Lyc.

Δυςφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *anxiety, care,* Hes. Th. 528, in plur.: from

Δύςφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (δυς, φρήν) *sad, sorrowful,* ἄτη, λῦπαι, Soph. O. C. 202, Eur. Andr. 1013: τὸ δύςφρον, *melancholy,* Aesch. Ag. 547: τὰ δύςφρονα, *sorrows,* Pind. O. 2, 95.—II. *ill-disposed, hostile,* Aesch. Ag. 608, 834 and Eur.—III.=ἄφρων, *senseless, insensate,* Aesch. Theb. 874. Adv. -όνως, *foolishly, rashly,* Aesch. Pers. 552.

Δυςφυής, ές, (δυς, φύομαι) *growing* or *coming up slowly,* Theophr. Hence

Δυςφυΐα, ας, ἡ, *slow, difficult growth,* opp. to ταχυβλαστία, Id.

Δυςφύλακτέω, ῶ.= δυςωρέομαι, *to have a hard watch:* from

Δυςφύλακτος, ον, (δυς, φυλάσσω) *hard to watch, keep* or *guard,* Eur. Dan. 13.—II. *hard to keep off, prevent,* Eur. Phoen. 924. [ῠ]

Δυςφωνία, ας, ἡ, *roughness of sound:* from

Δύςφωνος, ον, (δυς, φωνή) *ill-sounding, harsh,* Dem. Phal. Adv. -νως.

Δυςφωράτος, ον, (δυς, φωράω) *hard to catch, detect, convict,* Plut. with irreg. comp. and superl. δυςφωρότερος, ότατος, cf. δύςχειρος.

Δυςχάλινωτος, ον, (δυς, χαλινόω) *hard to rein, unbridled,* Gal. [ῐ]

Δυςχάριστος, ον, (δυς, χάριζομαι) *thankless,* Aesch. Fr. 128.

Δυςχείμερος, ον, (δυς, χεῖμα) *having a long, severe winter; wintry, frosty, stormy,* Hom., only in Il. as epith. of Dodona: ὁ. πέλαγος, δύης, Aesch. Pr. 716.

Δύςχειμος, a corrupt form of δύςχιμος, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 15.

Δυςχείμων, ον, gen. ονος,=δυςχείμερος, Ap. Rh.

Δυςχειρος, ον,=δυςχείρωτος, only found in superl. δυςχειρότατος, Diod., cf. Schäf. ap. Näke Choeril. 274.

Δυςχείρωμα, ατος, τό, (δυς, χειρόω) *a thing hard to be subdued, a hard conquest,* Soph. Ant. 126; cf. χείρωμα.

Δυςχείρωτος, ον, (δυς, χειρόω) *hard to subdue* or *conquer,* Hdt. 7, 9, 2.

Δυςχεραινόντως, adv. part. pres. from sq., *with disgust,* Arist. Rhet.

Δυςχεραίνω, fut. -ᾰνῶ, (δυςχερής) *to be unable to suffer, endure* or *put up with,* Lat. *aegre ferre,* c. acc., Isocr. 305 C: *to feel dislike, disgust* or *annoyance, to be discontented displeased, distressed, perplexed,* περί τι, Plat. Rep. 475 C, ἐπί τινι, Isocr. 7 C, or τινί, Dem. 1274, 24. Pass., *to be hateful,* ὄνομα δυςχεραινόμενον, Plut.—II. *to make a thing hard* or *difficult,* ὁ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, *to make difficulties, to be unfair in argument,* Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 450 E; and so c. acc., ὁ. τὴν ὁδόν, App.: ῥήματα δυςχεράναντα, *annoying, vexatious* words, Soph. O. C. 1281. Hence

Δυςχεραντέον, verb. adj. *one must be annoyed,* etc., Plat. Legg. 828 D, etc.

Δυςχεραντικός, ή, όν, (δυς, χεραίνω) *difficult, perplexing,* M. Anton.

Δυςχέρασμα, ατος, τό, (δυς, χεραίνω) *peevishness, ill-temper,* Plat. Phil. 44 D.

Δυςχέρεια, ας, ἡ, *difficulty,* Plat. Rep. 502 D: *a difficulty,* Isocr. 84 D.—II. *annoyance, inconvenience, trouble,* Soph. Phil. 473.—2. of persons, *peevishness, ill-temper, enmity,* cf. Theophr. Char. 19, and the opp. εὐχέρεια: from

Δυςχερής, ές, (δυς, χείρ) *hard to take in hand, difficult, hard to make out,* Soph. Ant. 254· *annoying, distressing, unpleasant, troublesome, discomfortable,* Trag.: δυςχερὲς ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *aegre ferre,* Thuc. 4, 85: ὁ. λόγοι, *contradictory* expressions, Wolf Dem. 491, 17, so τὰ δυςχερῆ, *difficulties, logical subtleties,* Arist. Metaph.—2. of persons, *peevish, ill-tempered, unfriendly, hateful,* Valck. Phoen. 393, cf. εὐχερής. Adv. -ρῶς, ὁ. φέρειν, Lat. *aegre ferre,* Hipp.: ὁ. ἔχειν, *to be annoyed, vexed,* πρός τι, Plat. Prot. 332 A.

Δυςχημάτιστος, ον, (δυς, σχηματίζω) *hard to shape* or *form.*

Δύςχιμος, ον, *troublesome, dangerous, fearful,* Lat. *horridus, dirus,* Aesch. Theb. 503; also πλημμυρίς, Aesch. Cho. 186, κέλευθοι, Pers. 567. (Prob. formed at once from δυς-, as μελάγχιμος, from μέλας: the usu. deriv. from χεῖμα, *wintry,* was favoured by the reading δύςχειμος, which is now every where corrected, Elmsl. Bacch. 15: yet Blomf. Pers. 573 maintains the latter, comparing χίος, χιών, χίμετλον.)

Δύσχιστος, ον, (δυς, σχίζω) *hard to split,* Theophr.

Δυςχλαινία, ας, ἡ, *bad, shabby clothing,* Eur. Hec. 240: from

Δύςχλαινος, ον, (δυς, χλαῖνα) *ill clad.*

Δυςχορήγητος, ον, (δυς, χορηγέω) *difficult from the expense,* Plut.

Δύςχορτος, ον, (δυς, χόρτος) *with little grass* or *food,* ὁ. οἶκος, *an inhospitable* dwelling, Eur. I. T. 219.

Δυςχρηστέω, ῶ, *to be* δύςχρηστος, *to cause difficulties,* Polyb.—II. more freq. intrans., *to fall into hardships* or *difficulties, to be distressed* or *perplexed,* πράγμασι, λόγοις, also ἐν or ἐπί τινι, περί τι, Polyb.: so also in pass., Id.: of things, *to be useless,* Id. Hence

Δυςχρήστημα, ατος, τό, *incommodiousness,* Lat. *incommodum,* Cic. Fin. 3, 21.

Δυςχρηστία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty, perplexity, trouble, distress,* Polyb.: from

Δύςχρηστος, ον, (δυς, χράομαι) *hard to use* or *manage, nearly useless,* opp. to εὔχρηστος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28: *intractable,* κύων, Id. Cyn. 3, 11. Adv. -τως ὁ. διακεῖσθαι, to be *in difficulties,* Polyb.

Δύςχροια, ας, ἡ, *a bad colour,* Hipp.: from

Δύςχροος, ον, contr. ους, ουν, (δυς, χρόα) Ath., and

Δύςχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυς, χρώς) Hipp., *of a bad colour, discoloured.*

Δυςχύλος, ον, (δυς, χυλός) *with bad juices, ill tasting,* Xenocr. 12.

Δυςχυμία, ας, ἡ, *an ill taste,* Theophr.: from

Δύςχυμος, ον, (δυς, χυμός)=δύςχυλος, Id.

Δύςχωλος, ον, (δυς, χωλός) *very lame,* Lat. *male claudus.*

†Δυςχώρητος, ον, v. δυςχώριστος.

Δυςχωρία, ας, ἡ, (δυς, χῶρος) *difficult,* i. e. *rough, rugged ground,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35.

Δυςχώριστος, ον, (δυς, χωρίζω) *hard to separate, inextricable,* prob. l. Polyb. for δυςχώρητος.

Δυςώδης, ες, (δυς, ὄζω) *ill smelling, stinking,* καπνός, Hdt. 2, 94, πνεῦμα, Thuc. 2, 49.

†Δυςώδης, ὁ, *Dysodes,* masc. pr. n., Hipp.

Δυςωδία, ας, ἡ, (δυςώδης) *an ill smell, stink,* Arist. H. A.

Δυςώδινος, ον, (δυς, ὠδίν) *causing grievous pangs,* Anth.

Δυςώλεθρος, ον, (δυς, ὄλεθρος) *hardly dying, tenacious of life,* Theophr.

Δυςώμοτος, ον, (δυς, ὄμνυμι) *hardly, reluctantly swearing.*

Δυςωνέω, ῶ, (δυς, ὠνέομαι) *to beat down the price, cheapen,* Anth.: also in mid., Ath. Hence

Δυςώνης, ου, ὁ, *beating down the price, a hard customer,* Lynceus ap. Ath. 228 C.

Δυςώνυμος, ον, (δυς, ὄνομα) *bearing an ill name, hateful to hear named, unhappy, abominable,* Il. 6, 255: esp. *bearing a name of ill omen,* such as Αἴας, Soph. Aj. 914.

Δυςωπέω, ῶ, (δυς, ὤψ) *to make a man change countenance, put him out of countenance, put to shame, make ashamed,* Plut.: ὁ. τὴν ὄψιν, *to dazzle,* Id.: also *to put to shame by importunity, to get by begging,* Eccl.—Better authors used only pass. δυςωποῦμαι, *to be cast down, ashamed, fearful, shy,* πρός or ἐπί τινα, Plat. Legg. 933 A, v. Ruhnk. Tim., Lob. Phryn. 190. Hence

Δυςώπημα, ατος, τό, *a discouragement from, shaming of,* τῶν ἡμαρτημένων, Joseph.

Δυςώπησις, εως, ἡ, (δυςωπέω) *a feeling of shame, reverence: begging off, entreating,* Eccl.

Δυςωπητικός, ή, όν, (δυςωπέω) *fit to make ashamed: fit for entreaty,* Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.

Δυςωπία, ας, ἡ, *shame, shamefacedness, shyness,* Plut.

Δυςωπικῶς, adv.=δυςωπητικῶς.

Δυςωρέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to keep a troublesome, painful watch,* περὶ μῆλα, Il. 10, 183: where Spitzner reads ἐυςωρησωσι in act., (from ἐυς and ὦρος, οὖρος, a watcher, ὠρέω.)

†Δύςωρον, ου, τό, *Mt. Dysorus,* a mountain on the confines of Macedonia, containing gold mines, Hdt. 5, 17.

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Δύςωρος, ον, (δυς, ὥρα) *unseasonable.*
†Δύτευτος, ου, ὁ, *Dyteutus*, son of Adiatorix, priest at Comana, Strab.
Δύτης, ου, ὁ, (δύω) *a diver*, Hdt. [ῡ] Hence
Δῡτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to diving, fond of diving.*—II. (δύσις) *towards the west, western*, Strab.
Δύω, Ion. for δύο, *two*, Hom.: in Att. very rare: a Dor. form δύων like ἐγών is mentioned, Koen. Greg. p. 248.
ΔΎΩ, fut. δύσω: aor. act. ἔδυσα, pass. ἐδύθην. Mid. δύομαι: impf. ἐδυόμην: fut. δύσομαι: aor. ἐδυσάμην, with collat. forms ἐδύσεο, ἐδύσετο, imperat. δύσεο, Hom., who also uses part. fut. δυσόμενος as part. pres. Besides these tenses we also have in intrans. signf. the active forms, perf. δέδῡκα: aor. 2 ἔδῡν, imperat. δῦθι, δῦτε, subj. δύω, part. δύς, inf. δῦναι. The other pres. ΔΎΝΩ, used also by Hom., is always transit.—A. trans., Lat. *duo, induo*, but more fully rendered in all senses by *subeo*; we have no equivalent word; perhaps *to get into* comes nearest: and so—I. of clothes, etc., *to put on*, ἕντεα, τεύχεα δύνειν and δῦναι, also esp. θώρηκα, κυνέην, *to put on one's armour, helmet*, etc., or *to put them on another*, Hom., who also uses aor. mid. for act., *to arm one's self*, though he usu. adds χροΐ, περὶ χροΐ or ἀμφ' ὠμοισι: also χιτῶνα δύνειν and δύσασθαι, Il. 18, 416; also χιτῶνα περὶ χροΐ δύνειν, Od. 15, 61: metaph. εἰ μή σύγε δύσεαι ἀλκήν, if thou dost not *arm thyself* in strength, *put on* strength, Il. 9, 231, cf. ἐπιειμένος ἀλκήν.—II. of places or countries, *to enter, make one's way into*, in Hom. the most freq. use, e. g. πύλας καὶ τείχεα δῦναι: also oft. in mid. πόλιν, τείχεα δύσασθαι: so νέρεα δῦναι, of a star *going into* a cloud, Il. 11, 63: δῦναι κόλπον θαλάσσης, *to sink into* the lap of ocean, Il. 18, 140; χθόνα or γαῖαν δῦναι, also δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω δῦναι and εἰς Ἀΐδαο δύσασθαι, *to go into* the earth, *enter* the house of Hades, i. e. to die: *to enter*, i. e. *take part in* divers conditions or actions of men, πόλεμον, ἀγῶνα, οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν δῦναι and δύσασθαι, *to go into* the fight, *mix with* a crowd of men, so μνηστῆρας δύσασθαι, Od. 17, 276: more rarely c. prep. δέρτρον ἔσω δύνειν, καθ' ὅμιλον, ἐς πόντον and ὑπὸ πόντον δύσασθαι: in Il. 8, 271, a very uncommon usage, δύσκεν εἰς Αἴαντα, *he got himself into* Ajax, i. e. *got behind* his shield. Absol. *to go in, run in*, εἶσω ἔδυ ξίφος, Il. 16, 340, cf. 8, 85.—III. of other things happening to men:—1. *to enter, steal into, come over* or *upon*, κάματος γνῖα δέδυκε, Il. 5, 811: so of states of mind, ἄχος ἔδυ κραδίην, ἄχος ἔδυνεν ἦτορ, ὀδύναι δῦνον μένος, Hom.: κρατερὴ ἑ λύσσα δέδυκε, madness *came over him*, Il. 9, 239: δῦ μιν Ἄρης, Mars, i. e. the spirit of war *filled* him, Il. 17, 210, cf. 19, 16.—B. intransit.—I. *to sink in*, δύνει ἀλοιφή, the fat *sinks* or *soaks in*, where however βοείην may be supplied, Il. 17, 392, cf. A. II. fin.—II. *to dive*, Hom., who adds εἰς πόντον, etc.; but later it stood alone: hence δύπτω.—III. *to set*, of the sun and stars: in full ἀστὴρ ἔδυ νέρεα, Il. 11, 63; but usu. absol., though πόντον, etc. might easily be supplied: very freq. in Hom., ἠέλιος δ' ἀρ' ἔδυ, ἔδυ φάος ἠελίοιο, δύσετο δ' ἠέλιος: so too Βοώτης ὀψὲ δύων, late-*setting* Boötes, δυσόμενος Ὑπερίων (to mark the west) Od. 1, 24: metaph., βίου δύντος αὐγαί, the light of sinking life, Aesch. Ag. 1123. As in all these cases an acc. may be supplied, some call the intrans. usage merely elliptic. [ῡ in pres. and impf. act. and mid., Hom.; but Ap. Rh. has δῦομαι, ἐδῦετο, etc., and so esp. in part. δῡόμενος: aor. pass. ἐδῡθην always; in the other tenses always ῠ: hence δῦω, when it is subj. aor. 2, as Il. 6, 340; 22, 99: δῦνω always.]
Δυώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά. poet. for δώδεκα, δύο καὶ δέκα, *twelve*, Hom. This double form is found in all the following compounds; poets preferred the full form δυώδ., prose writers the shorter δώδ.
Δυωδεκάβοιος, poet. for δωδεκάβοιος, Il.
†Δυωδεκάδρομος, ον, poet. for δωδεκάδρομος, Pind.
†Δυωδεκάμηνος, ον, = δωδεκάμηνος, Hes.
†Δυωδεκάμοιρος, ον, = δωδεκάμοιρος, Anth.
†Δυωδεκάπολις, ι, = δωδεκάπολις, v. l. Hdt.
†Δυωδεκάριθμος, ον, = δωδεκάριθμος, Nonn.
†Δυωδεκάς, = δωδεκάς, ἡ, Anth.
†Δυωδεκαταῖος, α, ον, = δωδεκαταῖος, Hes.
†Δυωδέκατος, η, ον, = δωδέκατος, η, ον, Hom.
Δυωκαιεικοσίμετρος, ον, (δύω, καί, εἴκοσι, μέτρον) *holding two-and-twenty measures*, ὁ. τρίπους, Il. 23, 264.
Δυωκαιεικοσίπηχυς, υ, (δύω, καί, εἴκοσι, πῆχυς) *twenty-two cubits long*, Il. 15, 678.
Δῶ, τό, shortd. Ep. form for δῶμα, *a house, dwelling*, Hom.: only in nom. and acc. As plur. for δώματα, only Hes. Th. 933.
Δῶ, 1 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι: but δῷ, 3 subj.
Δώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (δύο, δέκα) *twelve*, Hom.
Δωδεκάβοιος, ον, (δώδεκα, βοῦς) *worth twelve beeves*, poet. δυωδεκάβ., Il. 23, 703.
†Δωδεκάβωμος, ον, (δώδεκα, βωμός) *with twelve altars*, ναός, Lyd.
Δωδεκάγναμπτος, ον, (δώδεκα, γνάμπτω) *bent twelve times*: δωδεκ. τέρμα, *the* post (in the race-course) *that has been doubled twelve times*, Pind. O. 3, 59.
Δωδεκαδάκτῠλος, ον, (δώδεκα, δάκτυλος) *twelve-fingered*, Gal.
Δωδεκαδάρχης, ου, ὁ, = sq., cf. δωδεκάρχης.
Δωδεκάδαρχος, ὁ, (δώδεκα, ἄρχω) *a leader of twelve*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11.
Δωδεκάδελτος, ον, (δώδεκα, δέλτος) *νόμος*, laws *of twelve tables*.
Δωδεκάδραχμος, ον, (δώδεκα, δραχμή) *sold at twelve drachmae*, οἶνος, Dem. 1045, 5.
Δωδεκάδρομος, ον, (δώδεκα, δρόμος) *running the course twelve times*, δυωδ. τέθριππα, Pind. O. 2, 92.
Δωδεκάδωρος, ον, (δώδεκα, δῶρον) *twelve palms long*, Anth.
Δωδεκάεδρος, ον, (δώδεκα, ἕδρα) *with twelve surfaces*: τὸ ὁ., *a dodecahedron*, v. Wyttenb. Plat. Phaed. 110 B.
Δωδεκάεθλος, ον, (δώδεκα, ἄεθλος) *conqueror in twelve contests*, Anth.
Δωδεκαετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a cycle of twelve years*: from
Δωδεκαετής, ές, (δώδεκα, ἔτος) *of twelve years*, πόλεμος, Ath.: also -ης, ου, ὁ, fem. τις, τιδος, ἡ, *twelve years old*, Anth.: hence
Δωδεκαετία, ας, ἡ, *a space of twelve years*, Diog. L.
Δωδεκαήμερος, ον, (δώδεκα, ἡμέρα) *of twelve days*: τὸ ὁ., the time between the Nativity and Epiphany, Eccl.
Δωδεκάθεος, ου, ὁ, (δώδεκα, θεός) *a plant*, v. Plin. 25, 4: τὸ δωδεκάθεον, a medicine (called after the twelve greater gods) composed of twelve ingredients, Paul. Aeg.
Δωδεκαΐς, ίδος, (δώδεκα) *consisting of twelve*: θυσίαι ὁ., at which twelve animals were offered.
Δωδεκάκις, (δώδεκα) adv., *twelve times*, Ar. Plut. 852.
Δωδεκάκλινος, ον, (δώδεκα, κλίνη: *holding twelve couches*, Anaxandr. Prot 1, 11.
Δωδεκάκρουνος, ον, (δώδεκα. κρουνός) *with twelve springs*, Cratin. Pyt. 7
Δωδεκάκωλος, ον, (δώδεκα, κῶλον) *of twelve clauses* (κῶλα).
Δωδεκάλῑνος, ον, (δώδεκα, λίνον) *of twelve threads*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.
Δωδεκάμηνος, ον, (δώδεκα, μήν) *of twelve months*, τέλος, Pind. N. 11, 11: poet. δυωδεκάμ., *twelve months old*, Hes. Op. 750.
Δωδεκαμήχανος, ον, (δώδεκα, μηχανή) *knowing twelve arts: appearing under twelve* aspects, ἄστρον (v. l. ἄντρον) of the sun moving through the twelve signs, dub. in Eur. Hyps. 10: hence τὸ ὁ., *the twelve devices*, Ar. Ran. 1327.
Δωδεκαμναῖος, αία, αῖον, (δώδεκα, μνᾶ) *worth twelve minae*, = $211.20.
Δωδεκάμοιρος, ον, (δώδεκα, μοῖρα) *divided into twelve parts*, Anth.
Δωδεκάπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δώδεκα, παῖς) *with twelve children*, Anth.
Δωδεκάπᾶλαι, (δώδεκα, πάλαι) adv., *twelve times πάλαι, ever so long ago*, Ar. Eq. 1154, cf. δεκάπαλαι, μυριόπαλαι.
Δωδεκάπηχυς, υ, (δώδεκα, πῆχυς) *twelve cubits long*, Hdt. 2, 153.
†Δωδεκαπλάσιος, α, ον, *twelve-fold*, Plut. 2, 1028 C.
Δωδεκάπολις, ι, gen. ιος, (δώδεκα, πόλις) *formed of twelve united states*, δυωδ. Ἴωνες, Hdt. 7, 95.
Δωδεκάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (δώδεκα, πούς) *twelve feet long*, v. Meineke Menand. p. 129.
Δωδεκάριθμος, ον, (δώδεκα, ἀριθμός) *the twelfth*, Nonn. [ᾰ]
Δωδεκάρχης, ου, ὁ, = δωδεκάδαρχος.
Δωδεκάς, άδος, ἡ, (δώδεκα) *the number twelve*, Anth.—II. *a number of twelve*, Plat. Legg. 756 B.
Δωδεκάσημος, ον, (δώδεκα, σῆμα) *with twelve signs*, as the zodiac.
Δωδεκάσκαλμος, ον, (δώδεκα, σκαλμός) *twelve-oared*, Plut.
Δωδεκάσκηπτρον, τό, = δωδεκάφυλον, of the *twelve tribes* of Israel, Eccl.
Δωδεκάσκῡτος, ον, (δώδεκα, σκῦτος) σφαῖρα ὁ., a ball *of twelve different-coloured pieces of leather*, Plat. Phaed. 110 B.
Δωδεκαστάδιος, ον, (δώδεκα, στάδιον) *twelve stades broad*, Strab.
Δωδεκαστάσιος, ον, (δώδεκα, ἵστημι) *weighing twelve times as much*, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D. [ᾰ]
Δωδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, *on the twelfth day*, Plat. Rep. 614 B: poet. δυωδ., *twelve days old*, Hes. Op. 749.
Δωδεκατημόριον, ον, τό, (δωδέκατος, μέρος) *a twelfth part*, Plat. Legg. 848 C.
Δωδέκατος, η, ον, (δώδεκα) *the twelfth*, Hom.
Δωδεκαφόρος, ον, (δώδεκα, φέρω) *bearing twelve times in the year*, Luc.
Δωδεκάφυλλος, ον, (δώδεκα, φύλλον) *with twelve petals*, ῥόδα ὁ., Theophr.
Δωδεκάφῡλος, ον, (δώδεκα, φυλή) *of twelve tribes*, Or. Sib.: τὸ ὁ., *the twelve tribes* of Israel, N. T.

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Δωδεκάωρος, ον, (δώδεκα, ὥρα) *of twelve hours*, Sext. Emp.

Δωδεκέτης, ες, v. δωδεκαέτης.

Δωδεκεύς, έως, ὁ,=χοεύς, because *it held twelve cotylae*.

Δωδεκήρης, ες, (δώδεκα, ἄρω) *with twelve banks of oars*, Ath. 203 D.

†Δωδών, ῶνος, ἡ,=sq., but only in gen., dat., acc., Soph. Tr. 172: also Δώδω, in Simm. Rh. ap. Strab.

†Δωδωναῖος, α, ον, *of Dodona, Dodonean*, Ζεύς, Il. 16, 233: fem. Δωδωνίς, ίδος, Hdt. 2, 53, etc. From

†Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ, *Dodona*, a town in Thesprotia, afterwards assigned to Epirus, the seat of a very early and celebrated oracle of Jupiter, the oldest in Greece, Hom.: hence Δωδώνηθεν (in Pind. Dor. -ᾶθεν), *from Dodona*, Call. Del. 284.

Δώῃ and δώῃσι, Ep. for δῷ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι, Hom.

Δῶμα, ατος, τό, (δέμω) *a house, dwelling*, both of gods and men, Hom., Pind., etc.; also in plur.: δῶμ' Ἄϊδαο, *the abode of Hades, the nether world*, Hom.—II. *a part of the house, a chamber, room*, esp. *the chief room, the great hall* in which was the ἑστία or hearth, oft. in Od., cf. δῶ and δόμος.—III. *a house, household*, Aesch. Ag. 1468, Soph. O. T. 1226, etc.

Δωμάτιον, τό, dim. from δῶμα, Ar. Ran. 100.

Δωματίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (δῶμα) *of, belonging to the house*, ὁ ἑστία, Aesch. Ag. 968.

Δωματοφθορέω, ῶ, (δῶμα, φθείρω) *to ruin house and home*, as Schütz for σωματοφθ., Aesch. Ag. 948.

Δωματόω, ῶ, hence perf. pass. in Aesch. Supp. 958, δεδωμάτωμαι οὐ σμικρᾷ χερί, *I am housed* in no scanty way.

Δωμάω, ῶ, (δέμω) usu. as dep. mid.,=δομέω, Ap. Rh., and Lyc. Hence

Δώμησις, εως, ἡ,=δόμησις.

Δωμήτυς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for foreg.

Δωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=δομήτωρ.

Δωμός, Dor. for ζωμός, Epilyc. Cor. 2.

Δῶναξ, ὁ, Dor. for δόναξ, δοῦναξ.

†Δῶοι, ων, οἱ, *the Doei*, a nation of Arabia, *inhab. of* Δῶα, Diod. S.

Δώωμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 from δίδωμι, Ep. for δῶμεν, Il.

Δωρεά, ᾶς, Ion. δωρεή, ῆς, ἡ, *a gift, present*, Hdt. 3, 130: esp. *an honorary gift*, Isocr. 122 A, Dem., etc. Acc. δωρεάν, like δωτίνην, πρῶτα, used as adv., *as a free gift, freely*, Lat. *gratis*, Hdt. 5, 23; so ἐν δωρεᾷ, Polyb.: hence *in vain*, LXX.

Δωρέω, ῶ, *to give, present*, δῶρον, Hes. Op. 82; *to present* one with, τινά τινι, Pind. O. 6, 131: but more usu. as dep. mid., δωρέομαι, Il. 10, 557; τί τινι and τινά τινι, like Lat. *donare aliquid alicui* or *aliquem aliquo*, Hdt. 1, 54; 2, 126; 3, 130, and Att. The aor. pass. ἐδωρήθη, c. pass. signf. in Hdt. 8, 85, and Att. Hence

Δώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is given, a gift, present*, Hdt. 7, 38, and Trag.; c. dat. pers., Soph. Tr. 668.

Δωρηματικός, ή, όν,=δωρητικός, Dion. H.

Δωρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (δωρέω) *a giver*, Leon. Tar. 14.

Δωρητικός, ή, όν, (δωρέω) *inclined to give, open-handed, liberal*, Plat. Soph. 223 C.

Δωρητός, ή, όν, (δωρέω) *open to gifts* or *presents, to be appeased thereby*, Il. 9, 526.—II. *presented, freely given*, Soph. O. T. 384.

Δωριάζω, f. -άσω,=Δωριζω.

†Δωριακός, ή, όν, *Doric*, Orac. ap. Thuc. 2, 54.

†Δωριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Dorias*, a female slave, Antiph. ap. Ath. 338 E.

†Δωριεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Dorian, descendant of* Δῶρος: in plur. *οἱ Δωριεῖς*, Att. Δωριῆς, *the Dorians*, Od. 19, 177: also *οἱ Δωριῆς*, as name of the metropolis of the Dorians in Lacedaemonia, Thuc. 1, 107: as adj. *Dorian*, λαός, κῶμος, Pind. O. 8, 39; P. 8, 29.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Dorieus*, son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta, Hdt. 5, 41.—2. a Rhodian naval commander, Thuc. 3, 8.—3. a poet, Ath.

Δωρίζω, Dor. Δωρίσδω, f. -ίσω, *to imitate the Dorians in life, manners, dialect*, or *music*; *to speak Doric Greek*, Theocr. 15, 93: *to dress like a Dorian girl*, i. e. in a single garment open at the side; in this signf. Δωριάζω is most usu., cf. Anacr. 58.

†Δωρικός, ή, όν, *Dorian, Doric*, Hdt. 8, 43, etc. Adv. -ῶς, *in the Doric dialect*, etc., Gramm.

†Δώριον, ου, ἡ, *Dorium*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—II. τό, a city in western Messenia or Elis, in the dominion of Nestor, Il. 2, 594.—2. a mountain of Elis, Paus.

Δώριος, α, ον, *Dorian*: esp. in poets with names of musical instruments, etc., v. Δωριστί.

Δωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, strictly fem. adj., *Dorian*, ἑσθής, Hdt. 5, 88: hence esp.—1. Δωρὶς γῆ, νῆσος, etc., *the Dorian land*, i. e. *Peloponnesus*, Soph. O. C. 695; also νῦσος Δ., in Pind. N. 3, 6, of Aegina; ἡ Δωρὶς sub. γῆ, *Doris*, a prov. of Greece, south of Thessaly, the early abode of the Dorians, Hdt. 8, 31; also a tract of country in Asia Minor, Hdt.—2. sub. κοπίς, *a Dorian knife* used at sacrifices, Seidl. Eur. El. 814: cf δορίς.—3. sub. γυνή, *a Dorian female*.—II. as fem. pr. n., *Doris*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, Hes. Th. 241; also—2. a daughter of Nereus, Il. 18, 45.—3. mother of Dionysius of Syracuse, Ath., etc.; others in Ath., Anth., etc.

Δωρίσδω, Dor. for Δωρίζω.

Δωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a speaking in the Doric dialect*, Dorism.

Δωριστί, adv. from Δωρίζω, *in Dorian fashion*: ἡ Δ. ἁρμονία, the Dorian mode or measure in music, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, v. Müller Dor. 4, 6, and cf. Φρυγιστί, Λυδιστί: in Ar. Eq. 989, with a play on δῶρον. [ῐ]

Δωρίτης, ὁ, (δῶρον) ἀγών, a game *in which the conqueror received a present*, Plut., cf. ἀργυρίτης, στεφανίτης.

Δωρίτχος, ου, ὁ, *Dorichus*, a Syracusan, Diod. S.

Δωροδορος, ον, (δῶρον, βιβρώσκω, βορά)=δωροφάγος.

Δωροδεκτης, ου, ὁ, (δῶρον, δέχομαι) *one that takes bribes*, LXX.

Δωροδοκέω, ῶ, *to be a δωροδόκος, to accept as a present*, esp. *take as a bribe*, c. acc., ἀργύριον πολύ, Hdt. 6, 72: also absol., *to take bribes*, Hdt. 6, 82, Dem. 378, 12.—II. c. acc. pers., like δικάζω, *to corrupt by bribes*, Diod., cf. δωροφορέω. Pass., *to have a bribe given one*, Cratin. Nom. 3; hence c. acc., *to receive as a bribe*, Dem.: τὸ δεδωροκημένον χρυσίον, *the bribe*, Dinarch. 98, 34. Hence

Δωροδόκημα, ατος, τό, *a present taken as a bribe, a bribe*, Dem. 236, 2.

Δωροδοκηστί, adv. (δωροδοκέω) *in bribe fashion*, in Ar. Eq. 996, with a play on Δωριστί, whence some read δωροδοκιστί.

Δωροδοκία, ας, ἡ, *a taking of bribes, openness to bribery*, Dinarch, 96, 7: *a bribe*, Aeschin. 62, 4: δωροδοκίας γραφή, an indictment *for bribery*, more technically δώρων γρ., Att. Process p. 351.

Δωροδόκος, ον, (δῶρον, δέχομαι) *taking presents* or *bribes, corrupt*, πράγματα δ., Ar. Eq. 403, and Plat.—II. act. *bribing*, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Δωροδότης, ου, ὁ, (δῶρον, δίδωμι) *a giver of presents*, Mel.

†Δωρόθεος, ου, ὁ, *Dorotheus*, masc. pr. n., Xen., Dem., etc.

Δωροκοπέω,=δωροδοκέω, LXX.

Δωροληπτέω, ῶ, *to take presents*: from

Δωρολήπτης, ου, ὁ, (δῶρον, λαμβάνω) *one that takes presents, greedy of gain*, LXX. Hence

Δωροληψία, ας, ἡ, *a taking of presents*, Dio C.

Δῶρον, ου, τό, (δίδωμι) *a gift, present, honorary gift*, Hom.: *a votive gift* or *offering* to a god, Il. 6, 293: but δῶρά τινος, *the gifts of* another, i. e. *given by* him, esp. δῶρα θεῶν, Il. 20, 265, Od. 18, 142: ὁ Ἀφροδίτης, *the gifts of Venus*, i. e. personal beauty, etc. Il. 3, 54, 64: ὕπνου δ., *the blessing* of sleep, Il. 7, 482: δῶρα, *presents given as tribute*, Il. 17, 225. From Hom. downwards, the usu. phrases are δῶρα διδόναι, φέρειν, πορεῖν.—II. *the breadth of the hand, the palm*, used like παλαιστή, q. v., as a measure of length, which must have been known to Homer, v. ἑκαιδεκάδωρος.

Δωροξενίας γραφή, ἡ, *the indictment of a ξένος, for bribing the judges to declare him an Athenian*, Lys. ap. Hesych., cf. Att. Process, p. 348, sq.

†Δῶρος, ου, ὁ, *Dōrus*, son of Hellen, mythic progenitor of the Dorian race, Hdt. 1, 56, etc.: acc. to Eur. Ion 1590, son of Xuthus.—2. a Thessalian, Thuc. 4, 78.

Δωροτελέω, ῶ, *to bring presents*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072, 26.

Δωροφάγος, ον, (δῶρον, φαγεῖν) *devouring gifts, greedy of presents*, Hes. Op. 219, 262. [ᾰ]

Δωροφορέω, ῶ, *to bring presents*, τινί, Plat.: *to give as presents* or *bribes*, τί τινι, Ar. Vesp. 675, Dind., ubi vul. δωροδοκοῦσι: and

Δωροφορία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing of presents*, Alciphr.: and

Δωροφορικός, ή, όν, *bringing presents*, Plat. Soph. 222 D: also *brought as a present*: from

Δωροφορος, ον, (δῶρον, φέρω) *bringing presents*, Pind. P. 5, 116: *tributary*, as the Mariandyni were called in reference to the Haracleots, Euphor. Fr. 73.

Δωρύττομαι, Dor. for δωρέομαι, Theocr. 7, 43.

†Δωρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Doro*, com. appell., a goddess of gifts and bribery, Ar. Eq. 529.

Δώς, ἡ, Lat. *dos*,=δόσις, only found in nom., Hes. Op. 354.

Δωσείω, desid. from δίδωμι, *to wish to give, be ready to give*.

Δωσέμεναι, δωσέμεν, Ep. inf. fut. from δίδωμι for δώσειν, Hom.

†Δωσιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Dosiades*, an historian, Ath. 143 A.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Δωσίδικος, ον, (δίδωμι, δίκη) *giving one's self up to justice, abiding by a sentence*, Hdt. 6, 42, Polyb. 4, 4, 3, though Schweigh. writes δοσιδίκος in both places.

Δωσίπυος, ον, (δίδωμι, πυγή)= κιναιδος.

Δώσων, οντος, ὁ, part. fut. from δίδωμι, *always going to give, always*

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promising, hence as a name of Angonus Il., Plut.

†Δωτάδας, α, ὁ, *Dotadas*, son of Isthmius, king of the Messenians, Paus.

Δωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (δίδωμι) *a giver, δωτῆρες ἐάων, givers of good*, i. e. the gods, Od. 8, 325: fem. δώτειρα, Arat. Cf. δοτήρ.

Δώτης, ου, ὁ, rare form for foreg., Hes. Op. 353.

Δωτινύζω, f. -άσω, *to receive* or *collect presents*, Hdt. 2, 180: from

Δωτίνη, ης, ἡ, *a gift, present*, δῶρον, Hom., and Hdt.: the acc. δωτίνην, adv., *as a free gift, freely, for nothing*, like δωρεάν, Hdt. 1, 69. [ῑ]

†Δώτιον, ου, τό, πέδιον, *the Dotian plain*, in the vicinity of Ossa, and the Lacus Boebeïs, H. Hom. 15, 5.—2. *Dotium*, a city of Thessaly in this plain; hence ὁ Δωτιεύς, *a Dotian*; fem. Δωτιάς, άδος, Soph. Fr. 439, and Δωτηΐς, ίδος, Rhian. ap. Steph. Byz.

†Δῶτος, ου, ὁ, *Dōtus*, a leader of the Paphlagonians, Hdt. 7, 72.

Δωτώ, ους, ἡ, Ion. for δωτίνη.

†Δωτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Doto*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 43.

Δώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =δωτήρ: δῶτορ ἐάων is addressed to Mercury Od. 8, 335, H. Hom. 17, 12; 29, 8.

Δώωσι, 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι, Ep. for δῶσι, Il.

Ε.

Ε, ε, ἒ ψιλόν, the fifth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral ε΄ = πέντε and πέμπτος, but ,ε = 5000. The ancients called this vowel εἰ, Plat. Crat. 426 C, 437 B, Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 12, as also they called ο, οὐ; in order that these, like all the monosyll. names of letters μῦ, πῖ, ῥῶ, etc., might be long. When in the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403) the Athenians adopted the η from the Samian alphabet, the Gramm. introduced the name of ἒ ψιλόν, i. e. *ε without the aspirate*, because in the early Gr. character, Ε was one way of writing the spirit asper; and so the vowel ε retained this name.

As the sound ει belonged prob. only to the long ε, it passed from ἒ ψιλόν to ἦτα: hence the various forms of the same word, ἑανός εἰανόν, ἔαρ ἦρ εἶαρ, and (since εἰ easily passed into ι) εἴλω ἴλλω, εἴλη ἴλη, εὐθύς ἰθύς, are found in use together.

Not only was ε used as the syllabic augm. of the historic tenses, but also as a prefix in many old forms, e. g. in Hom. ἐείκοσι, ἑεδνα, ἐέλδωρ, ἐέλδεται, ἐέλπεται, ἐέρση, and it then always has the spir. lenis, even if the word without the prefix have the spir. asper, as ἑδνα ἐεδνα, except in one case, ἑε for ἒ. It seems often to be inserted between two consonants, as ἄλγος ἀλέγω, ἀλκή ἀλέξω, Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀφενος 2.

Ε, usu. doubled, ἒ ἔ, also repeated three or four times, an exclamation of pain or grief: *woe! woe!* more rarely ἒ or ἒ ἒ: most freq. in Trag., and Ar.

Ε, *him- her-* or *it-self*, etc., Lat. *se*, acc. sing. and plur. reflex. pron. of 3d pers. without nominat. and always enclitic: freq. in Hom., but rare in Att., as there the compd. ἑαυτόν is usu. taken as the reflex. pron.: this appears in ἒ αὐτόν, ἒ αὐτήν, *se ipsum, him self*, Od. 8, 396, Il. 14, 162. The Att. usage is confined to such places as require no emphasis on the pron.; though it is used in oppos., when in a speech quoted in oratione obliqua the speaker himself is meant: the plur. is more freq. than sing. in Att. A rarer Ep. form is ἓε, Il. 20, 171: it is never enclitic.—II. without reflex. sense, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, *him, her it*, freq. in Hom., but never in Att. This usage is more rare in neut., as Il. 1, 236; as plur., only H. Hom. Ven. 268.

Ἐᾶ, exclam. of wonder or displeasure: sometimes doubled ἐα, ἐα, Lat. *vah! vah!* also εἶα. Prob. imperat. from ἐάω for ἔαε, *let be!* Also used like ἄγε,φέρε, ἔα δή, *come then!* [oft. by synizesis as monosyll., Erf. Soph. Ant. 95, Br. Ar. Nub. 932, Ran. 1243.]

Ἔᾱ, for ἔαε, 3 sing. impf. from ἐάω.

Ἔᾱ, 1 sing. imperf. from εἰμί, *I was*, Ion. for ἦν: hence came the other Ion. form ἦα, and old Att. ἦ, Il. 4, 321. In Ion. prose also 2 sing. ἔᾱς and 2 plur. ἔατε.

Ἐᾷ, and lengthd. Ep. ἐάᾳ, 3 sing. pres. from ἐάω, Il.: inf. ἐᾶν, Ep. ἐάαν, Od.

Ἔᾱγα, perf. 2 of ἄγνυμι, c. pass. signf., Hes. Op. 532.

Ἐάγην, aor. 2 pass. of ἄγνυμι, Hom. [ᾰ in Hom. except Il. 11, 558.]

Ἔᾰδα, perf. 2 of ἀνδάνω, part. ἐᾱδώς: Hom. uses only acc. part. ἐᾱδότα.

Ἐάλη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of εἴλω, Il.: some write ἑάλη. [ᾰ]

Ἑάλωκα, perf., ἑάλων, aor. of ἁλίσκομαι. [ᾰ]

Ἐαλώκειν, Lac. for -κέναι, inf. perf. of ἁλίσκομαι, Plut. Lys. 14.

Ἐάν, conj. (strictly εἰ ἄν), *if, if so be that, in case that*, followed by subjunctive: c. optat. only in orat. obliqua, when the sentiments of another are quoted, but this is a rare case, Herm. Vig. n. 312: c. indicat. fut., only in very late writers. It is distinguished from εἰ, in that εἰ expresses *a mere supposition*, ἐάν relates to *a real contingency*, and so usually implies something future, Herm. Vig. n. 312. Hom. instead of this conjunction uses εἴ κε or αἴ κε: the Att. contract it into ἤν (though this is also in Hom.), and ἄν.—II. with verbs of seeing and inquiring, it answers to Lat. *an*, our *if, whether*, σκόπει ἐὰν ἱκανὰν ᾖ, see *if* it be enough: but without any verb expressed, *to try whether*, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 12.—III. ἐὰν καί, *even if, granting that*, often separated, e. g. ἐάν τις καί, etc.: ἐὰν μή, *if not, except, unless*, and ἐὰν ἄρα μή, *if perhaps not*: ἐάν περ..., *if at all events*: ἐάν τε..., ἐάν τε..., in positive clauses, *be it that...*, or *that...*, like εἴτε, εἴτε, *sive..., sive...*, for which is also found ἐάν τε καί, Soph. Ant. 327; but in indirect questions, *whether..., or...*: ἐάν τε..., ἐαν τε μή..., *be it that..., or not...*.—IV. after relat. pronouns and particles ἐάν stands for ἄν, e. g. ὃς ἐάν, *whosoever*, ὅπου ἐάν, *wheresoever*, but this only in N. T., and very late writers.

Ἐᾰνηφόρος, ον, (ἑανόν, φέρω) *wearing a thin light robe*, epith. of Ἠώς, Antim. 85.

Ἑανόν, οῦ, τό, v. sq.

Ἑανός, ή, όν, an old Homer. adj., known as such only from Il., used of all things *fit for putting on* or *wearing*, from their beauty, lightness, or convenience, *fit for wear*, hence the deriv. from ἕννυμι is prob. right; ἑανῷ λιτί, with linen *good for wearing*, i. e. *fine and white*, Il. 18, 352; 23, 254; so πέπλος ἑανός, *a fine* or *light* veil, Il. 5, 734; 8, 385; and ἑανὸς κασσίτερος, tin *beat out thin* and so made *fit for wear*, Il. 18, 612.—B. hence neut. as subst. τὸ ἑανόν, sub. εἷμα or ἱμάτιον, *a rich state-robe, fit* for goddesses, ladies of rank, etc., *to wear*, Il. 3, 385, 419; 14, 178, H. Ven. 63, also εἰανόν, Il. 16, 9; the masc. ἑανός, sub. πέπλος, is found Il. 21, 507. [ῐ in Il. ᾰ in adj., ᾰ in subst. Clarke Il. 3, 385, Herm. Orph. Arg. 880: later authors use ᾱ or ᾰ, as suits the metre.]—(Buttm. Lexil. in voc. is led by this difference of quantity to assume a twofold root:—1. ἕννυμι for the subst.:—2. ἑάω for the adj., which would then have as its orig. sense *yielding, giving way*, and so *flexible, pliant, clasping*. Nor is this very improb., as the subst., like ἕννυμι, has the digamma, Il. 14, 178; 21, 507; whereas, the adj. has not, v. Il. 18, 352, 612; 23, 254.)

Ἔαξα, aor. 1 act. of ἄγνυμι for ἤξα, Hom.

Ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, Hom., and Hdt.: in later poets, as Theocr., εἶαρ, εἴαρος: contr. ἦρ, ἦρος, rare in nom., Alcm. 24, but in genit. and dat. the only forms used in Att. prose, cf. ἦρι: *spring*, Hom., etc.: ἔαρ νέον ἱστάμενον, early spring, Od. 19, 519: ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι, at the beginning of spring, Hdt. 5, 31. Later poets use it of *anything early, young* or *fresh, the prime, γενύων ἔαρ, the first down* on the chin, ὑμνων, χαρίτων ἔαρ, Anth. cf. Hdt. 7, 162.—II. *the sap*, which rises in spring; ἔαρ ἐλαίης, *oil*, Nic., and so ἔαρ alone, Call. Fr. 201: hence of men, *blood*, Opp. (Strictly Fέαρ, Lat. *ver*, cf. Pers. *behâr*.)

Ἐαρίδρεπτος, ον, (ἔαρ, δρέπω) *plucked in spring*, Pind. Fr. 45, 7.

Ἐαρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἔαρ) *to pass the spring*, Lat. *vernare*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 15, like χειμάζω, *hiemare*.—II. *to enjoy spring, to be green*, etc., *as in spring*, Philo: also in mid. λειμῶνες ἀνθεσιν ἐαριζόμενοι, Plat. Ax. 371 C.

Ἐαρινός, ή, όν, rarely ός, όν, Matth. Eur. Hipp. 76, (ἔαρ) Lat. *vernus, of spring*, ὥρη ἐ., *spring-time*, Polyb.; θάλπος ἐ., *the heat of spring*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 22. In Hom.: εἶαρ.: Att. ἠρινός. [ῐ]

†Ἐάρινος, ου, ὁ, *Earīnus*, masc. pr. n., Dio C.

Ἐαροτρεφής, ές, (ἔαρ, τρέφω) *nourished, flourishing in spring*, Mosch. 2, 67.

Ἐαρόχροος, ον, (ἔαρ, χρόα) *spring-coloured, fresh green*, Orph.

Ἐάρτερος, α, ον, poet. for ἐαρινός, Nic.

Ἔᾶσι, 3 plur. pres. from εἰμί, Ep. for εἰσί, Hom.

Ἔασσα, Dor. part. fem. from εἰμί, for οὖσα.

Ἔᾶται, 3 plur. pres. from ἦμαι, Ion. for ἧνται, Il.: so ἔατο, imperf. for ἧντο, Il.

Ἐᾰτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐάω, *to be suffered*, Eur. Phoen, 1210; *to be let alone, ἐατ. εἶναι φεύγειν*, Hdt. 8, 109.—II. ἐατέον, *one must suffer*, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

Ἑαυτότης, ητος, ἡ, *identity*, Proclus: from

Ἑαυτοῦ, ῆς, οῦ, plur. ἑαυτῶν, etc., Ion. ἑωυτοῦ, etc., Att. contr. αὐτοῦ, etc., *of himself*, etc.; pron. reflex. of 3d. pers.; but not seldom in Att. for 1st and 2d, ἐμαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ, in cases easily determined from the con-

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text; though in all these Elms. Heracl. 144, 814, would write *αὐτοῦ*, etc. The usage of the plur. *ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτοῖς*, etc., for *ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλοις, of one another*, is more rare, Erf. Soph. Ant. 154, Heind. Plat. Lys. 215 B, Parm. 133 B: this use was at first prob. confined to the dual, Alb. Hesych. 1, 1059. Both *ἑαυτοῦ* and *αὐτοῦ* are post-Hom.: in Hom. always divisim. *ἑο αὐτοῦ, οἱ αὐτῷ, ἑ αὐτόν*, etc.. Lat. *sui ipsius*, etc., Wolf Hes. Th. 470.—In many cases it is indifferent whether the pers. pron. *αὐτοῦ*, or the reflex. *αὑτοῦ* be used, and so it is often hard to decide, v. esp. Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 140.

'Εάφθη, Hom. form, only found Il. 13, 543, and 14, 419, *ἐπὶ δ' ἀσπὶς ἐάφθη καὶ κόρυς, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἀσπὶς ἐάφθη*. Most follow Tyrannio ap. Schol. Ven. in drawing it from *ἅπτω*, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. for *ἥφθη*, in which case it is upon him *were fastened*, i. e. to him *clung* his shield and helmet,—i. e. they fell all together, whereas in other cases the arms flew off as a man fell. Aristarch. brings it from *ἕπομαι*, shield and helmet *followed after*, which would be quite irreg. in point of form. In both cases the syllabic augm. before a verb not having the digamma is objectionable. For a full discussion of the word v. Spitzn. Exc. xxiv ad Il.

'ΕΑ΄Ω, fut. *ἐάσω*: imperf. *εἶων*: aor. *εἴασα*, poet. *ἔασα*: poet. pres. *εἰάω, εἰῶ*, Hom. *To let*, i. e. *to let happen, suffer, allow, permit*, Lat. *sinere*; and so often absol., *οὐκ ἐᾷ Κρονίδης*, oft. c. acc. pers. et inf., *τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἐᾷ Παλλάς*, Hom.: also with collat. notion of carelessness, *τούσδε ἔα φθινύθειν, leave* them *alone to perish*, Il.: *οὐκ ἐᾶν*, not to suffer, Il. 4, 55, i. e. *to forbid, hinder, prevent*, Od. 19, 25, and freq. in Hdt.: also, *to advise, persuade not* to do..., Thuc. 1, 133: *οὐκ ἐᾶν..., ἀλλά...*, where *κελεύειν* must be supplied with the latter clause, Valck. Hdt. 7, 104; c. dupl. acc., *οὐκ ἐάσει σε τοῦτο*, will not allow thee this, Soph. Ant. 538.—II. *to let go, let alone, let be*, Lat. *omittere*, c. acc., *ἔα χόλον*, Il. 9, 260; *μνηστῆρων ἔα βουλήν*, heed not the suitors' plan, Od. 2, 281: *ἐᾶν τινα, to let* one *alone, let* him *go about his business*, Il. 24, 557, Od. 8, 509; *ἐᾶν τινά τινος, to let* a man *of* a thing, i. e. *keep* or *hinder* him *from* it, Plat. Legg. 969 C.—2. in same signf., c. inf., *κλέψαι ἐάσομεν*, we will *have done with* stealing, *let it alone*, Il. 24, 71; also absol. *ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ ἔασον, have done, let be*, Il. 21, 221; *θεὸς τὸ μὲν ὤρσει, τὸ δ' ἐάσει*, he will give one thing, the other he will *let alone* (i. e. not give), Od. 14, 444: *ἐᾶν χαίρειν*, i. e. to let alone, Hdt. 6, 23.—III. mid. *ἐᾶσθαί τινί τι, to give up* a thing to another, Soph. O. C. 368.—Fut. mid. *ἐάσομαι* in pass. signf. Thuc. 1, 142. [ᾰ in pres. and imperf., ᾱ in fut. and aor. in all good poets. From Hom. downwards 3 sing. pres. *ἐᾷ*, and imperat. pres. *ἔα*, oft. as monosyll., Heyne Il. 5, 256: so Att., Erf. Ant. 95, γ. sub *ἔα*.]

'Εάων, Ep. gen. plur. of *ἑός* for *ἑήων*, Hom. [ᾰ]

'Εβᾶν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of *βαίνω*, Acol. and Ep. for *ἔβησαν*, Hom.

'Εβδεμήκοντα, Dor. for *ἑβδομήκοντα*.

'Εβδομᾱγενής, ές, (*ἑβδόμη*, *γένω*) *born on the seventh day*; Plut., as epith. of Apollo; cf. also sq., which indeed is preferred by Valckn. Aristob. p. 115.

'Εβδομᾱγέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἑβδόμη, ἄγω*) epith. of Apollo, to whom the Spartans offered sacrifices *on the seventh of every month*, Aesch. Sept. 800: cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 251, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie. p. 65, n.

'Εβδομαδικός, ή, όν, (*ἑβδομάς*) *belonging to seven: weekly*, Gal.

'Εβδομαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*ἑβδομος*) *on the seventh day*, Hipp., Thuc. 2, 49.

'Εβδομάκις, adv., *seven times*, Call.: from

'Εβδομάς, άδος, ἡ, (*ἑβδομος*) *the number seven.*—II. *a time of seven days, a week*, Arist. Pol.: also *of seven years, septenary*, Plut.

'Εβδόματος, ον,=*ἑβδομος, the seventh*, Hom.

'Εβδομεύομαι, (*ἑβδόμη*) as pass., *to be born on the seventh of the month and called thereafter*, Lys. ap. Harp.

'Εβδομήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *seventy*, Hdt. 1, 32, etc. Hence

'Εβδομηκοντάκις, adv., *seventy times*, LXX.

'Εβδομηκοντούτης, ου, ὁ, -ούτις, ιδος, ἡ, (*ἑβδομήκοντα, ἔτος*) *seventy years old.*

'Εβδομηκοστός, ή, όν, *the seventieth*, Hipp.

'Εβδομος, η, ον, (*ἑπτά*) *the seventh.*—II. ἡ *ἑβδόμη*, (*ἡμέρα*) *the seventh day* of the lunar month, Hdt. 6, 57: the Rom. *Nonae*: also in plur. in same sign., *ἑβδόμαις πύλαις*, not=*ἑπτὰ π.*, but *at the seventh gate*, Aesch. Theb. 125, cf. 631, and Valck. ap. Dind. ad v. 125.

'Εβένινος, η, ον, *of ebony*: from

'Εβενος, ου, ἡ, *the ebony-tree, ebony*, Hdt. 3, 97: also *ἐβένη*, Theophr. There were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (*ποικίλη*).

†'Εβεσσός, ου, ἡ,='Εβουσος, Dio C.

'Εβην, ης, η, aor. 2 of *βαίνω*. Aor. mid. *ἐβησάμην*, with Ep. collat. form *ἐβήσετο*, Hom.

'Εβίσκος, ου, ἡ,=*ἰβίσκος*.

'Εβλᾱβεν, Aeol. and Ep. for *ἐβλάβησαν*, 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. from *βλάπτω*.

'Εβλητο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. syncop. of *βάλλω*, c. pass. signf., Il.

†'Εβουρα, ας, ἡ, *Ebura*, a city of Hispania on the Baetis, Strab.

†'Εβούρωνες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Eburones*, a Celtic people, Strab.

†'Εβουσος, ου, ἡ, *Ebusus*, now *Ivica*, one of the Pityusae or Pine islands, containing a city of the same name, Strab.

'Εβραΐζω, f. -ίσω, *to speak Hebrew*, Joseph.: also='Ιουδαΐζω, Eccl.

†'Εβραϊκός, ή, όν,=sq.. N. T.

†'Εβραῖος, α, ον, *Hebrew*, N. T.

†'Εβραῖς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. *Hebrew*, N. T.

'Εβραϊστί, adv., *in the Hebrew tongue*, N. T.

†'Εβρόδουνον, ου, τό, *Ebrodunum*, a town of Gaul, Strab.

†'Εβρος, ου, ὁ, *the Hebrus*, a river of Thrace, which empties into the Aegean sea, Hdt. 4, 90.

'Εγγαῖος, αία, αῖον, also *ἔγγειος, ον*, (*ἐν, γῆ*) *in* or *of the land, native*, Aesch. Pers. 922.—II. usu. of property, *in land, consisting of land*, *ἔγγ. κτήματα*, landed property, Xen. Symp. 4, 31; *κτήσεις ἔγγ. καὶ οἰκίαι*, Bockh Inscr. 1, 862: *συμβόλαιον ἔγγ.*, opp. to *ναυτικόν*, Dem. 893. 15: *τόκος ἔγγ., rent*, opp. to common interest, Dem.

'Εγγαλήνιζω, f. -ίσω, *to be calm, to live quietly*, Diog. L.

'Εγγάλως, ον, (*ἐν, γάλα*) *giving milk, in milk*

'Εγγᾰμέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, γαμέω*) *to marry into a family.*

'Εγγαμίζω, f. -ίσω, (*ἐν, γαμίζω*) *to give in marriage.*

'Εγγάμιος, ον, (*ἐν, γάμος*) *married.* [ᾰ]

'Εγγαστρίμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐν, γαστήρ, μάντις*) *one that prophesies from the belly*, cf. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*.

'Εγγαστριμάχαιρα, ας, ἡ, comic word in Hippon. Fr. 56, *one who makes havoc with his belly.*

'Εγγαστρίμῡθος, ον, (*ἐν, γαστήρ, μῦθος*) *a ventriloquist, one that prophesies from the belly*, LXX.

'Εγγάστριος, ον, (*ἐν, γαστήρ*) *in the womb.*

'Εγγέγᾰα, (*ἐν, γέγαα*) poet. esp. Ep. perf. of *ἐγγίγνομαι* (v. *γάω*), *to be born in: to live in*, 'Ιλιάς, Hom., only in 3 plur. *ἐγγεγάασι*.

'Εγγείνωνται, 3 plur. subj. aor. 1 from *ἐγγίνομαι* in trans. signf., *to engender* or *breed in, εὐλὰς ἔγγ.*, Il. 19, 26. (No pres. *ἐγγείνομαι* is found.)

'Εγγειος, ον, (*ἐν, γέα, γῆ*)=*ἔγγαιος*, Dem. 914, 9, etc.; esp.—II. of plants, *sprung from the earth*, Plat. Tim. 90 A, opp. to *ζῶα*.

'Εγγειότοκος, ον, or better *ἐγγιότ-*, (*ἔγγειος, τίκτω*) *born in the land, indigenous*, Theophr.

'Εγγειόφυλλος, ον, (*ἔγγειος, φύλλον*) *having creeping foliage*, Id.

'Εγγελαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a mocker, scorner*, Eur. Hipp. 1000: from

'Εγγελάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (*ἐν, γελάω*) *to laugh one in the face, laugh at, mock, jeer* at one, c. dat., like Lat. *irridere*, Eur. Med. 1355, etc.; also *κατά τινος*, Soph. O. C. 1339: absol. *to mock, jeer*, Soph. El. 807, and Eur.—II. *to laugh in* or *among*, *ἀφρὰ κύμασιν ἐγγελῶσα*, gently rippling, Soucr. ap. Ath. 474 A: cf. *γελάω*. [ᾰσω]

'Εγγενέτης, ου, ὁ, *in-born, native*, Ap. Rh.: from

'Εγγενής, ές, (*ἐν, γένος*) *in-born, native*, Hdt. 2, 47: *natural*, Pind. N. 10, 95: *ἔγγ. θεοί*, gods *of the race or country*, Erf. Soph. Ant. 199.—II. *born of the same race, kindred*, Soph. O. T. 1168. Adv. *-νῶς*,=*γνησίως*, *as kinsmen*, Soph. O. T. 1225.

'Εγγενύω, ῶ, (*ἐν, γενύς*) *to generate or produce in*, τινί, Plut.

'Εγγεύομαι, (*ἐν, γεύω*) *to taste, taste of*, τινός, Polyb.

'Εγγήρᾱμα, ατος, τό, *the joy or delight of old age*, Plut.: from

'Εγγηράσκω, c. fut. -άσω, [ᾰ], (*ἐν, γηράσκω*) *to grow old in*, *ταῖς βασιλείαις*, Polyb.: mid. fut. *-άσεσθαι, to grow old, wear out*, Thuc. 6, 18.

'Εγγηροτροφέω, ῶ,=*γηροτροφέω*.

'Εγγίγνομαι, and later *ἐγγίνομαι* [ῐ], fut. *ἐγγενήσομαι*, (*ἐν, γίγνομαι*) dep. mid., *to be produced in, to grow in, to take place, happen, arise in*, or *among*, c. dat., Hdt. 5, 3.—II. *to come in, intervene*, pass. of conversation, Hdt. 2, 121, 4; but most usu. of time: *χρόνου ἐγγινομένου, ἐγγενομένου*, Hdt. 1, 190, Thuc. 1, 113, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 339 E.—III. *ἐγγίγνεται*, *it is allowed*, like *ἔξεστι*, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 132; 6, 39.—IV. for aor. *ἐγγένεσθαι*, v. *ἐγγείνωνται*.

'Εγγιγνώσκω, and later *ἐγγινώσκω*, *to acknowledge, avow*, Aretae.

'Εγγίζω, f. -ίσω, (*ἐγγύς*) *to bring near, bring up to*, τινί τι, Polyb.—II. usu. intrans., *to be near, come near, approach*, τινί, and like *ἐγγὺς τινος*, Polyb.; also with *εἰς* and *πρός*, LXX: and absol. *to draw nigh, be at hand*, Pla.

'Εγγίνομαι, *ἐγγινώσκω*, v. *ἐγγιγν-* [ῐ]

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Ἔγγλωι, ον, Hipp., and Arist. H. A., comparat.; and ἔγγιστος, η, ον, most. freq. neut. pl. as adv. ἔγγιστα, Hipp., superl., from ἐγγύς.

Ἐγγλαυκος, ον, (ἐν, γλαυκός) *blueish, blue*, Diod.

Ἐγγλισχρος, ον, (ἐν, γλίσχρος) *somewhat sticky.*

Ἐγγλῠκαίνω, (ἐν, γλυκαίνω) *to sweeten, soften*, Euseb.

Ἐγγλῡκος, ον, (ἐν, γλυκύς) *sweetish*, Diosc.

Ἔγγλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγγλύφω) *carved work*, Themist.

Ἐγγλύσσω, (ἔγγλυκος) *to have a sweet taste*, Hdt. 2, 92.

Ἐγγλύφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, γλύφω) *to cut in, carve*, esp. *in stone*, Hdt. 2, 4. [ῠ]

Ἐγγλωττογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = γλωσσογάστωρ, Ar. Av. 1695.

Ἐγγλωττοτῡπέω, ῶ, (ἐν, γλῶσσα, τύπτω) *to coin with the tongue, to be always talking of*, Ar. Eq. 782.

Ἐγγοητεύω, (ἐν, γοητεύω) *to bring on by charms*, τινί τι, Philostr.

Ἐγγομφόω, ῶ, (ἐν, γομφόω) *to nail on*, Gal. Hence

Ἐγγόμφωσις, εως, ἡ, *a nailing* or *fixing in, fastening*, Gal.

Ἔγγονος, ον, ὁ, usu. distinguished from ἔκγονος, as meaning *a grandson*: but ἔγγονος = ἔκγονος is read, Plat. Rep. 364 E, ubi v. Stallb.: ἡ ἐγγόνη, *a granddaughter*, Artem.: also ἡ ἔγγονος, Plut.: τὰ ἔγγονα, *the fruit of the womb*, Arist. Pol. Later ἔγγονος was used just like the older ἔκγονος.

Ἔγγράμματος, ον, (ἐν, γράμμα) *marked by letters, written*, opp. to spoken. Epict.

Ἔγγραπτος, ον, = ἔγγραφος, Polyb.

Ἐγγραυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small fish, a sprat*, Ael., also ἐγκρασίχολος.

Ἐγγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐγγράφω) *a registering, registration*, Dem. 996, etc.: *an inscription.*

Ἔγγρᾰφος, ον, *written in, written*, Polyb.: esp. of the *written* word, Eccl. Adv. -φως: from

Ἐγγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, γράφω) *to mark in* or *on, to paint on*, ζῶα ἐς τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐγγ., Hdt. 1, 203: *to write in* or *on*, γράμματα στήλῃ or ἐν στήλῃ, Hdt. 4, 91; 2, 102: and so mid., Aesch. Pr. 789: pass., ἐγγεγραμμένος τι, *having it written on*, Soph. Tr. 157.—II. *to enter in the public register* or *accounts, to set down*, Ar. Pac. 1180: esp. in case of a youth when come to manhood, εἰς ἄνδρας ἐγγρ., Dem. 412, 25: also *to enter in the judge's list, to indict*, λειποταξίου, Aeschin. 48, 1: ἐγγεγραμμένος ἐν ἀκροπόλει, *registered* among the state-debtors, Dem. 771, 6. [ᾰ]

Ἐγγῡᾶλίζω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, γύαλον) strictly, *to put into the palm of the hand*: hence *to put into one's hands, grant in full, impart*: Hom. has it metaph. τιμήν, κῦδος, κράτος, but also ἑδνα, ἵππους; and Od. 16, 66. *to give over* a man *to the care of* another. Ep. word, also used by Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D.

Ἐγγυάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: when augmented, usu. ἠγγύων, ἠγγύησα, but in perf. commonly ἐγγεγύηκα, on which and other irregularities of augm. v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 8, Anm. 5, n. *To give* or *hand over*, esp. *as a pledge, to plight*, Lat. *spondeo*: hence *to betroth*, θυγατέρα ἐγγυᾶν τινι, Hdt. 6. 57. opp. to ἐγγυᾶσθαι, *to accept an offer* (cf. infra): *to engage, promise*, c. acc. et inf., Ar. Plut. 1202.—B. mid., *to pledge* or *plight one's self, to give a pledge*; in full ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαι, Plat. Legg. 953 E: δειλαὶ δειλῶν ἐγγύαι ἐγγυάσθαι, a rogue's word is poor surety, Od. 8, 351; hence proverb. ἐγγύα, πάρα δ' ἀτα, cf. also Epich. p. 91.—2. *to promise under a pledge*: oft. joined with inf. aor. or fut., ἐγγυησάμενοι παρέξειν, Lys. 132, 2: sometimes c. acc. et inf., Pind. O. 11, 16: also c. acc. rei, *to answer for*, τι, ap. Dem. 713, 3; more rarely c. acc. pers., ἐγγυᾶσθαί τινά τινι, *to give surety for* one to another, Dem. 901, 14; and in same sense ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαί τινα πρός τινα, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 115 D. But—C. pass., ἐγγυᾶσθαι τὴν θυγατέρα παρά τινος, *to accept an offer of marriage*, Hdt. 6, 130, cf. Dem. 1311, 20: from

Ἐγγύη, ης, ἡ, (ἐν, γυῖον) *surety given by putting a pledge in one's hand*: in genl. *surety, security, bail*, whether received or given, Od. 8, 351, v. ἐγγυάω B; ἐγγύην τιθέναι, Aesch. Eum. 898. — II. *a betrothing*, Plat. Legg. 774 E. [ῠ, later also ῡ, Anth.]

Ἐγγύησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγγυάω) *a giving bail* or *security*, v. l. Dem. 724, 6.

Ἐγγυητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγγυάω) *one who stands bail, gives security, a surety*, ἐγγ. καθιστάναι, Hdt. 1, 196, and ap. Dem. 712, 22; παρέχειν, Plat. Legg. 871 E. Hence

Ἐγγυητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to bail* or *surety.*

Ἐγγυητός, ή, όν, (ἐγγυάω) *pledged, plighted: betrothed, legally married*, Dem. 1365, 18.

Ἐγγύθεν, adv. (ἐγγύς) *from nigh at hand, hard by, near*, oft. in Hom., and Att.: sometimes c. dat., ἐγγύθεν τινί, *hard by* him, Il. 17, 554, Il. 18, 133, also c. gen., Aesch. Cho. 852.—II. of time, *nigh at hand*, Il. 18, 133; 19, 409. [ῠ]

Ἐγγυθήκη, ης, ἡ, and in Luc. ἐγγυοθ., *a chest* or *case to keep things in*, Luc.—II. *a stand for vessels, tripods*, etc., Ath., Lat. *incilega*, Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 299, 9. Scaliger's reading, ἀγγοθήκη, is not required: for ἄγγος, ἄγκι, ἐγγύς are near akin.

Ἔγγυθι, adv., *hard by, near*, in Hom. usu. c. gen., seldom, as Il. 22, 300, c. dat., sometimes absol., as Il. 7, 341, and Hes.—II. of time, *nigh at hand, soon*, Il. 10, 251. [ῠ]

Ἐγγυιόω, also ἐγγυόω, ῶ, (ἐν, γυῖον) *to put into the hands.*—II. *to stretch the limbs upon*, τινί, LXX.

Ἐγγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, γυμνάζω) *to exercise in.* Mid. *to exercise* or *practise one's self*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.

†Ἔγγυον, ου. τό, or Ἐγγύϊον, *Engyum*, a city of Sicily, Diod. S.: hence Ἐγγυῖνος, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Engyum*, Plut. Marcell. 20.

Ἔγγυος, ον, (ἐγγύη) *giving surety* or *bail*: hence *secured, under good security*, Lys. 902, 3.—II. as subst. = ἐγγυητής, ὁ ἔγγυος, *a surety*, Xen. Vect. 4. 20, Arist. Oec.

Ἐγγύς, adv., of place, *near, nigh, at hand*; very. freq. in Hom., who uses it either absol. or c. gen., *hard by, near to*; later also c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 37, for which construct. Il. 11, 340, is sometimes quoted, cf. ἐγγύθεν, ἐγγύθι.—II. of time, *nigh at hand, soon*, Il. 22, 453, Od. 10, 86.—III. of numbers, etc., *nearly*, ἔτεσι ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι, Thuc. 6, 5, ἐγγὺς ἐνιαυτοῦ, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 28, οὐδ' ἐγγύς, *not nearly*, i. e. not by a great deal, like πολλοῦ γε δεῖ, Plat. Symp. 198 B, cf. Wolf 463, 7: c. inf., ἐγγὺς τοῦ οἰεσθαι, *all but* expecting, Plat., also without τοῦ.—IV. *coming near*, i. e. *like, akin to*, οἱ Ζηνὸς ἐγγύς, Aesch. Fr. 146: esp. in construct. ἐγγύς τι τινός, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 65 A: but also c. dat.—Post-Hom. in comparat. ἐγγίων, ον, and ἐγγύτερος, α, ον, adv. ἐγγυτέρω, *nearer*, superl. ἔγγιστος and ἐγγύτατος, adv. ἐγγύτατα, *as near as possible*, τοῦ νῦν τρόπου, Thuc. 1, 13; also ἐγγυτάτω. Comp. and superl. very freq. in last signf., *nearer, more like: coming very near, most like.* (Akin to ἄγχι, q. v.) [ῠ] Hence

Ἐγγύτης, ητος, ἡ, *nearness, neighbourhood*, late. [ῠ]

Ἐγγώνιος, ον, (ἐν, γωνος) *angular, forming an angle*, esp. *a right angle*, Hipp.: λίθοι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγ., cut *square*, Thuc. 1, 93.

Ἐγγωνοειδής, ές, = foreg., Theophr.

Ἐγδούπησαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 from γδουπέω, Ep. for δουπ., Il. 11, 45.

Ἐγειρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐγείρω, φρήν) *rousing the mind.*

Ἐγείρω, fut. ἐγερῶ: aor. ἤγειρα: perf. ἐγήγερκα. Pass. perf. ἐγήγερμαι: syncop. aor. ἠγρόμην, inf. ἐγρέσθαι: besides these, perf. ἐγρήγορα, Hom. ἐγρήγορθα, with signf. of pres. pass.; plqpf. as imperf. ἐγρηγόρειν, with signf. of impf. pass. (From ἐγρήγορα came the Hom. part. pres. ἐγρηγορών, the later pres. ἐγρηγορέω, and the N. T. form γρηγορέω, all intrans.) Of the act. Hom. uses the pres. imperf. and aor., the pres. and aor. of pass.—I. act. *to awaken, wake up, rouse, stir*, ἐξ ὕπνου or ὑπνώοντας, Hom.; c. gen., εὐνῆς ἐγ., Eur. H. F. 1050: but post-Hom. often without any addition.—2. metaph. *to rouse, stir up*, Il. 5, 208: ἐπεὶ μιν ἔγειρε Διὸς νόος, Il. 15. 242: also ἐγείρειν Ἄρηα, *to stir* the fight; so μάχην, φύλοπιν, etc., Hom.: ἐγ. τινα ἐπὶ ἔργον, Hes. Op. 20: πῦρ ἐγ., *to wake up* the flame, Aesch. Ag. 299; λαμπάδα ἐγ., Ar. Ran 340: and freq. metaph., *to wake up* the muse, the song, etc., ἐγ. λύραν, μέλος, θρῆνον, Pind. N. 10, 39, Cratin. Troph. 10, Soph. O. C. 1779.—3. *to raise* from a sick bed or from the dead, N. T.—4. *to raise, erect* a building, Anth.—B. pass. *to wake, get up from bed, rise*, Od. 20, 100, Hdt. 4, 9, etc.: aor. also *to keep watch*, ἀμφὶ πυρήν, Il. 7, 434: *to rouse, stir one's self, be excited* by passion, etc., Hes. Sc. 196, Dem. 439, 1. Cf. ἔγρομαι.—II. the act. in intrans. signf. is rare and only poet., except in perf. ἐγρήγορα, v. sub init. (Hence ἄγρυπνος: prob. akin to ἀγείρω)

†Ἐγέλαστα, ης, ἡ, *Egelasta*, now *Yniesta*, a city of Hispania, Strab.

Ἔγερτο, Dor. shortd. for ἐγένετο, Hes. Th. 705, and Pind.

Ἐγερσιβόητος, ον, (ἐγείρω, βοάω) *waking one by crowing*, Anth.

Ἐγερσίγελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐγείρω, γέλως) *laughter-stirring*, Anth.

Ἐγερσιθέατρος, ον, (ἐγείρω, θέατρον) *exciting the theatre*, i. e. *the audience*, Anth.

Ἐγερσιμάχας, ου, ὁ, = sq., Anth.

Ἐγερσίμαχος, fem. -μάχη, Anth. Pal. 6, 122, (ἐγείρω, μάχη) *battle-stirring*, Anth.

Ἐγερσίμοθος, ον, = foreg., Opp.

Ἐγέρσιμος, ον, (ἐγείρω) *waking, easily waked*: ἐγ. ὕπνος, sleep *from which one wakes*, opp. to the sleep of death, Theocr. 24, 7.

Ἐγερσίνοος, ον, contr. νους, ουν, (ἐγείρω, νοῦς) *soul-stirring*, Nonn.

Ἔγερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγείρω) *a waking*, Hipp.: *a rousing, stirring up, excitement*, Plat. Tim. 70 C: *a raising, a building up*, Joseph.

Ἐγερσιφᾰής, ές, (ἐγείρω, φάος) *light-stirring*: ἐ. λίθος, the fire-stone, flint, Anth.

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'Εγερσίχορος, ον, (ἐγείρω, χορός) *stirring* or *leading the dance*, Opp.

'Εγερτέον, verb. adj. from ἐγείρω, *one must raise*, Eur. Rhes. 690.

'Εγερτήριον, ου, τό, (ἐγείρω) *an excitement*, Ael.

'Εγερτί, adv. (ἐγείρω) *stirring, eagerly, busily*, Soph. Ant. 413: *wakefully*, Eur. Rhes. 524. [ῐ]

'Εγερτικός, ή, όν,=ἐγέρσιμος, *waking, stirring, rousing*, τινός, Plat. Rep. 523 D: in the gramm. enclitics are called ἐγερτικά, because they change the softened acute of the words that precede them into the acute.

†'Εγέρτιος, ου, ὁ, *Egertius*, founder of the city Chios, Strab.

'Εγερτός, ή, όν, (ἐγείρω)=ἐγέρσιμος, Arist. Somn. 1, 12.

†'Εγεστα, ης, ἡ, *Egesta*, Lat. *Segesta*, a city of Sicily near Mt. Eryx; its ruins are near the modern *Alcamo*, Thuc. 6, 2; cf. Αἴγεστα. Hence

†'Εγεσταῖος, α, ον, *of Egesta, Egestean*; οἱ 'Εγεσταῖοι, *the Egestians*, Hdt. 5, 46.

'Εγηγέρατο, Ion. for ἐγηγερμένοι ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from ἐγείρω.

'Έγημι, aor. 1 act. of γαμέω.

'Εγκαθαρμόζω, f. -όσω, (ἐν, καθαρμόζω) *to fit in*, Ar. Lys. 682.

'Εγκαθέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (ἐν, καθέζομαι) dep. mid., *to sit in, settle one's self*, Ar. Eccl. 23, *to encamp*, Thuc. 4, 2: εἰς θᾶκον, Ar. Ran. 1523.

'Εγκαθείργω, also -γνύω and -γνῦμι, f. -ξω, (ἐν, καθείργω) *to shut up, enclose, confine*, Plut.

†'Εγκαθειρκτέον, verb. adj. from foreg., *one must shut up, confine*, etc., Clem. Al.

'Εγκάθετος, ον, (ἐγκαθίημι) *put in, adopted*, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: esp. *put in secretly, suborned*, Plat. Ax. 368 E. Adv. -τως. Diod.

'Εγκαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (ἐν, καθεύδω) *to sleep in*, Arist. H. A. Met. *to sleep, to be inactive*, Ar. Lys. 614.

'Εγκαθέψω, f. -ψησω, (ἐν, καθέψω) *to boil in anything*, Hipp.

'Εγκαθηδύω, ῶ, f. -ησω, (ἐν, κατά, ἡβάω) *to pass one's youth in*: in genl. *to live agreeably in*, Eur. Hipp. 1096.

'Εγκάθημαι, (ἐν, κάθημαι) dep., *to sit in* or *on, lie in ambush*, Ar. Ach. 343.

'Εγκαθιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, καθιδρύω) *to place in, erect* or *set up in*, χθονί τι, Eur. I. T. 978. Pass., in Philox. Symp., v. Com. Gr. 3, 636. [ῠ]

'Εγκαθίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐν, καθίζω) *to seat in* or *upon*, Plat. Rep. 553 C.—II. intr. *to sit in* or *upon*, τινί, Pind. P. 4, 272: mid. ἐγκαθίζεσθαι εἰς θρόνον, *to take one's seat*, Hdt. 5, 26.

'Εγκαθίημι, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, καθίημι) *to let down*, Ar. Lys. 308, *to transmit, commit*, Aesch. Fr. 79, *to suborn*, Plut. Pyrrh. 11.

'Εγκάθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκαθίζω) *a sitting in a thing*, esp. in a vapor bath, Diosc.—II. *a hesitation in pronouncing difficult consonants*, Dion. H.—III. late, *a watching, lying in wait*, Lat. *insidiae*.

'Εγκαθισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.

'Εγκαθιστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἐν, καθίστημι) *to place, put* or *appoint in*, τόπῳ, Eur. I. T. 982, cf. Thuc. 1, 4: *to put, place* or *set between*. Mid. c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., *to stand* or *be placed in* or *among others*, Thuc. 1, 122.

'Εγκαθοράω, ῶ, (ἐν, καθοράω) *to view in: to direct one's eye to, watch*, Plat. Epin. 990 E: *to perceive* or *remark* something in one, τινί τι, Plut.

'Εγκαθορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐν, καθορμίζω) *to bring into harbour*; usu. in mid. *to run into harbour, come to anchor*, Thuc. 4, 1. Hence

'Εγκαθόρμισις, εως, ἡ, *a putting into harbour, τῶν νεῶν*, Arr.

'Εγκαθυβρίζω, (ἐν, καθυβρίζω) *to riot, revel in* a thing, τρυφαῖς, Eur. Tro. 957.

'Εγκαίνια, ων, τά, (ἐν, καινός) *a feast of dedication*, LXX. Hence

'Εγκαινίζω, *to renew, dedicate, consecrate*, LXX, and N. T.

'Εγκαίνισις, εως, ἡ, LXX. and

'Εγκαινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγκαινίζω) *a consecration, inauguration*, LXX.: *spiritual renewal*, Eccl.

'Εγκαιρία, ας, ἡ, *a convenient, favourable time*; in genl. *that which is fit, suitable* or *proper*, Plat. Polit. 305 D: opp. to ἀκαιρία: from

'Εγκαιρος, ον, (ἐν, καιρός) *at a convenient time, seasonable, prover*, Plat. Legg. 928 A. Adv. -ρως, Aret.

'Εγκαίω, f. -καύσω, (ἐν, καίω) *to burn in* or *at the end*, ὀβελοὶ ἐγκεκαυμένοι, Eur. Cycl. 393.—2. *to paint in encaustic*, i. e. with *colours* mixed with wax and *burnt in*. Lat. *encaustа pingere*, LXX., cf. Plin. 35, 11.—II. *to make a fire in*. prob. only in pass. οἶκοι ἐγκαιόμενοι, *heated* chambers. Luc.

'Εγκᾰκέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κακός) *to behave badly* or *cowardly therein*.—II. c. acc. ἐνεκάκησαν τὸ πέμπειν, *they omitted through cowardice* to send, Polyb.

'Εγκᾰλέω, ῶ, fut. ἐγκαλέσω: perf. ἐγκέκληκα, (ἐν, καλέω) *to call upon*, esp. in the way of accusation. Construct.: c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to bring* an accusation *against* one, *charge* something *upon* one, φόνον τινί, Soph. El. 778, ἀδικίαν τινί, etc.; also ἐγκ. τινὶ ὡς.. or ὅτι.., Xen. An. 7, 7, 44, etc.: c. dat. et inf., Thuc. 4, 123: oft. also c. dat. pers. only, *to accuse*, Plat., etc.: and in genl. of actions, etc., *to upbraid, blame, censure*: c. acc. rei only, *to bring as a charge*, Thuc. 5, 46: hence χόλον, νεῖκος ἐγκ., *to throw the blame* of anger, of quarrel on another, Soph. Phil. 328, O. T. 702. Cf. ἔγκλημα.—2. as law term, *to prosecute*, Dem. 907, 6, ἐγκ. δίκην τινί, 1014, 8. —3. of creditors, *to call for, claim* a debt, χρέος, Isocr. 402 C, cf. Xen. An. 7, 7, 33.—B. in mid. like act. *to accuse*, τινί, Arist. Eth. N.: *to bring a charge*, πρός τινα, Eur. Melanipp. 9.

'Εγκᾰλινδέω, ῶ, (ἐν, καλινδέω) *to roll* a thing *in*. Pass. *to roll about in, wallow in*, τῇ ψάμμῳ, Aretae.: hence metaph., *to be buried among*; ταῖς λιχνείαις, Ath.

'Εγκαλλωπίζομαι, (ἐν, καλλωπίζομαι) as mid., *to make a show with* a thing, *pride one's self in* it, τινί, Plut. Hence

'Εγκαλλώπισμα, ατος, τό, *that of which one makes a show* or *is proud: an ornament, decoration*, Thuc. 2, 62.

'Εγκαλυμμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγκαλύπτω) *a covering, wrapping up*,=συγκαλυμμός, Ar. Av. 1496.

'Εγκαλυπτήρια, ων, τά, comic. word opp. to ἀνακαλυπτήρια, *the veiling-feast*, Philostr. Soph. 2, 25, 4: from

'Εγκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καλύπτω) *to veil in, hide closely*, Aesch. Fr. 269: *to wrap up*. Ar. Ran. 911. Mid. *to hide one's self*, esp. *one's face*, etc., Ar. Plut. 707, esp. as a mark of shame, hence *to be ashamed*, Plat. Phaed. 117 C, (Dem.) 1465, 9: and so in pass., Ar. Plut. 714. Hence

'Εγκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *a veiling: a being ashamed*, Strab. [ᾰ]

'Εγκάμνω, f. -καμοῦμαι, (ἐν, κάμνω) *to toil, grow weary from toil*, Joseph.

'Εγκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κάμπτω) *to bend in, bend*, Xen. Eq. 1, 8.

†'Εγκᾰνάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν κανίσσω) *to pour in*, aor. imp. ἐγκάναξον, Ar. Eq. 105.

'Εγκᾰνῡχάομαι, (ἐν, κανυχή) dep. mid., *to make a sound on* a thing, κόχλῳ, *to blow on* a shell, Theocr. 9, 27.

'Εγκανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐν, κανθός) *a hard tumour in the inner corner of the eye*, Gal.

'Εγκάπτω, f. -ψω, pf. ἐγκέκῠφα, (ἐν, κάπτω) *to gulp in greedily, swallow, up, snap up*, Ar. Pac. 7, Stratt. Lemn. 2: esp. jokingly of the Athen. dicasts, who put the small coin in which their fee was paid into their mouth, Ar. Vesp. 791, Eccl. 815: ἐγκ. ἀϊθέρα γναθοῖς, *to hold one's breath*, Eur. Cycl. 629: hence ἔγκαψος, q. v.

'Εγκάρδιος, ον, (ἐν, καρδία) *in the heart, going to the heart*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 310, 40, Diod., etc.: τὸ ἔγκ., *the heart, pith* or *core of wood*, Theophr.

'Εγκάρα, ον, ὁ, *the brain*, like ἐγκέφαλος: (from ἐν and κάρ, κάρα) Lyc. 1104.

'Εγκαρπίζω, (ἐν, καρπίζω) *to put one in enjoyment of, fill one full of*, τινός, late

'Εγκάρπιος, ον, (ἐν, καρπός) *of* fruit, *containing seed within it*, Hipp.

'Εγκαρπος, ον, (ἐν, καρπός) *containing fruit*, κάλυξ, Soph. O. T. 25: *fruitful, σπέρματα*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B.—2. *fruitful, useful*, Plut.—II. τὰ ἔγκ., *festoons of fruit* on the capital of a column, Lat. *encarpa*, Vitruv.

'Εγκάρσιος, ία, ιον, also later ος, ον, *cross*, (ἐν, κάρσιος) *transverse, oblique, slanting*, Thuc. 2, 76: metaph., ἔγκ. ἀπόδειξις, Plut. Adv. -ως.

'Εγκαρτερέω, ῶ, (ἐν, καρτερέω) *to persevere, persist in* a thing, ἔγκ. ἃ ἔγνωτε, Thuc. 2, 61; τινί, Arist. Rhet., πρός τι, Plut.—II. *to endure*, τι, Eur. H. F. 1351.—III. absol. *to hold out, remain firm under sufferings*, Plut.

'Εγκάς, adv., *deep, down below*, Hipp.: from

'Εγκᾶτα, ων, τά, (ἐν) *the inwards, entrails, bowels*, also ἔντερα, Lat. *intestina*, Hom. always in acc., except in Il. 11, 438, where is the dat. ἔγκασι, so that the nom. sing. was prob. ἔγκας, not ἔγκατος.

'Εγκαταβαίνω, (ἐν, καταβαίνω) *to go down into, put one's self in*. c. acc. κροκωτὸν σπάργανον, Pind. N. 1, 59: c. dat. Diod. S.

'Εγκαταβάλλω, (ἐν, καταβάλλω) *to throw down into*, δίνῃ, Ap. Rh.

'Εγκαταβιόω, ῶ, (ἐν, καταβιόω) *to pass one's life in*, Plut.

'Εγκαταβρέχω, (ἐν, καταβρέχω) *to wet* or *sonk with*, Geop.

'Εγκαταβυσσόομαι, (ἐν, κατά, βυσσός) *to go deep into, to penetrate*, Lat. *insinuare*, Plut.

'Εγκαταγέλαστος, ον, v. l. for, and =κατακ., Aeschin. 64, 31.

'Εγκαταγηράσκω, f. -άσομαι,=ἐγγηράσκω, *to grow old* or *inveterate in*, Dinarch. 105, 20. [ᾰσ]

'Εγκαταγράφω, (ἐν, καταγράφω) *to write down among*, Ael. [γρᾰ]

'Εγκατάγω, (ἐν, κατάγω) *to lead down into*. Mid. *to put up in* or *at*. [ᾰ]

'Εγκαταδαμάω, ῶ, (ἐν, καταδαμάω) *to tame, overpower*, ὑπό τινος, Hipp.

'Εγκαταθαρθάνω, (ἐν, καταθαρθάνω) *to sleep in*, Plut.

'Εγκαταδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐν, καταδέω) *to bind fast in, involve in*, τινί, Plat. Phaed. 84 A.

'Εγκαταδύνω and -δύω, (ἐν, κατα-

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θέω) *to go down into, dive into*, Hipp. [ῐ̆]

Ἐγκαταζεύγνυμι, f. -ζεύξω, (ἐν, καταζευγνυμι) *to join with, tie* or *bind to, associate with, τινί τι*, Soph. Aj. 736.

Ἐγκαταθνήσκω, f. -θᾰνοῦμαι, (ἐν, καταθνήσκω) *to die in*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐγκατακαίω, f. -καύσω, (ἐν, κατακαίω) *to burn in*, Luc.

Ἐγκατάκειμαι, (ἐν, κατάκειμαι) *to lie in*, c. dat., Theogn. 1191: *to lie down, παρά τινι*, Ar. Plut. 742.

Ἐγκατακεράννυμι, f. -κεράσω, (ἐν, κατακεράννυμι) *to mix in* or *among*. [ᾰ̈σω]

†Ἐγκατακλειστέον, verb. adj. from ἐγκατακλείω, *one must shut up in, confine*, Geop.

Ἐγκατάκλειστος, ον, *shut up*: from

Ἐγκατακλείω, (ἐν, κατακλείω) *to shut up in*.

Ἐγκατακλίνω, (ἐν, κατακλίνω) *to lay down, put to bed in* a place, Ar. Plut. 621. Pass. *to lie down in, τινί*, Ar. Av. 122. [ῐ]

Ἐγκατακοιμάομαι, (ἐν, κατακοιμάομαι) pass. o. fut. mid., *to lie down and sleep in*, Hdt. 8, 134.

Ἐγκατακρούω, (ἐν, κατακρούω) *to beat* or *stamp in*: ἐγκ. χορείαν τοῖς ὠσταις, *to tread a measure, dance among them*, Ar. Ran. 330.

Ἐγκατακρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κατακρύπτω) *to hide in*, Lyc.

Ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (ἐν, καταλαμβάνω) *to lay hold of, hold fast*, Aeschin. 62, 17: *to bind* or *trammel, ὅρκοις*, Thuc. 4, 19. Pass. *to be caught in*, Thuc. 3, 33.

Ἐγκαταλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, καταλέγω) *to gather in, heap up among*, Thuc. 1, 93, in pass.: *to count* or *reckon among*, Luc.: *to enlist soldiers*, Anth. Mid. ἐγκαταλέξασθαι, *to lie in* or *on*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐγκατάλειμμα, ατος, τό, *a remainder*, LXX.: from

Ἐγκαταλείπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταλείπω) *to leave behind, φρουρὰν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ*, Thuc. 3, 51; *to leave behind one, παῖδα*, Hes. Op. 376: *to pass by*, Hdt. 3, 119: *to forsake, leave in the lurch*, Lat. *derelinquere*, Lycurg. 148, 7, etc. Pass. *to be left behind*, e. g. in a race, Hdt. 8, 59.

Ἐγκατᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταλείφω) *to anoint with, mix in an ointment, λίπος*, Hipp.

Ἐγκατάλειψις, εως, ἡ, subst. of ἐγκαταλείπω, *a forsaking, leaving behind*, Eccl.

Ἐγκατάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκαταλαμβάνω) *a catching, holding fast, seizing in a place: a checking, suppression*, Hipp.: in genl. *a catching; a being caught in* a place, *cut off from retreat*, Thuc. 5, 72.—II. *the contents, purport* of a thing; *a notion, dogma*.

Ἐγκαταλιμπάνω, = ἐγκαταλείπω, Hipp.

Ἐγκαταλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., *to reckon in, among*, Isae. 88, 36.

Ἐγκαταμεμιγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐγκαταμίγνυμι, *mixed up together*.

Ἐγκαταμένω, (ἐν, καταμένω) *to remain in*, Theophr.

Ἐγκαταμίγνυμι, f. -μίξω, (ἐν, καταμίγνυμι) *to mix in, mix up with*, Hipp.: *to join to*, Dion. H. 6, 2.

†Ἐγκαταμικτέον, verb. adj. from foreg. *one must mingle in*, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκαταναίω, aor. 1 -ένασσα, (ἐν, κατανάω) *to make to dwell, settle in, σφρανῷ τινα*, Ap. Rh.

†Ἐγκαταπαίζω, (ἐν, καταπαίζω) *to sport with, to mock*, Eccl.

Ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἐν, καταπήγνυμι) *to thrust firmly into, ξίφος κουλεῷ*, Od. 11, 98: in genl. *to put, place, stick in, σκόλοπας*, Il. 9, 350.

†Ἐγκαταπίμπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ἐν, καταπίμπρημι) *to burn up* or *consume in*, Phal.

Ἐγκαταπίνομαι, (ἐν, καταπίνω) as mid., *to drink among*, Philo.

Ἐγκαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐν, καταπίπτω) *to fall down into, throw one's self upon, λέκτροις*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐγκαταπλέκω, f. -πλέξω, (ἐν, καταπλέκω) *to interweave, entwine*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12.

Ἐγκαταριθμέω, ῶ, (ἐν, καταριθμέω) *to number in with*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 147.

Ἐγκαταῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταῤῥάπτω) *to sew in*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.

Ἐγκατασβέννυμι and -σβεννύω, f. -σβέσω, (ἐν, κατασβέννυμι) *to quench in* a thing, Plut., in pass.

Ἐγκατασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, κατασκευάζω) *to make, prepare in, τι ἔν τινι*, Diod.

Ἐγκατάσκευος, ον, (ἐν, κατασκευή) *prepared, wrought artificially*: of style, *flowery, rhetorical*, opp. to ἁπλοῦς, Dion. H. Adv. -ως.

Ἐγκατασκήπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κατασκήπτω) *to fall upon, burst into*, of epidemics, *to break out, rage among*, Thuc. 2, 47.—II. trans. *to throw, fling* or *hurl in* or *upon, βέλος*, Soph. Tr. 1087, *κακά τινι*, Aesch. Pers. 514. Hence

Ἐγκατάσκηψις, εως, ἡ, *an assault, bursting upon one*, Diosc.

Ἐγκατασκληρόω, ῶ, (ἐν, κατασκληρόω) *to make hard*: pass. *to grow hard, be engrained in*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 575, 1.

Ἐγκατασπείρω, (ἐν, κατασπείρω) *to sow, plant, scatter in* or *among*. Plut.

†Ἐγκατασπορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a sowing, spreading among*, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκαταστηρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, καταστηρίζω) *to fix in*.

Ἐγκαταστοιχειόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, κατά, στοιχεῖον) *to implant as a principle in one*, cf. ἐμφυσιόω, Plut.

Ἐγκαταστρέφομαι, (ἐν, καταστρέφω) as mid., *to give back, run back*, Antiph. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἐγκατασφάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, κατασφάζω) *to slaughter in, κόλπῳ τινός*, Plut.

†Ἐγκατασχάζω, (ἐν, κατασχάζω) *to cut in, to lay open*, Diosc.

†Ἐγκαταταράσσω, (ἐν, καταταράσσω) as pass. *to be completely disordered in*, Plut. 2, 592 B.

Ἐγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν, κατατάσσω) *to arrange, place in*, Clem. Al.: *to approve, sanction*, Id.

Ἐγκατατέμνω, (ἐν, κατατέμνω) *to cut up among*, in pass., Plat. Rep. 565 D.

Ἐγκατατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐν, κατατίθημι) *to lay* or *put in, hide in, κόλπῳ*, Il. 14, 219; c. acc. *he caused to descend into, ἐὴν ἐγκάτθετο νηδύν*, i. e. *he devoured, swallowed*, Hes. Th. 487: metaph. of a girdle round the bosom, Od. 23, 223; but in aor. mid. *τελαμῶνα ἓῇ ἐγκάτθετο τέχνῃ, he wrought* the sword-belt by his art, strictly *included it in, made it a specimen* of his art, Od. 11, 614: but *σύ ταῦτα ἐνικάτθεο θυμῷ, do thou store, treasure up* these things in, Hes. Op. 27; *στέρνοις ἐγκατέθεντο, stored in their* breast, Simon. 100, 5, so *φρεσὶν ἐγκ. βουλήν*, Theocr. 17, 14.

†Ἐγκατατομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐν, κατατέμνω) *a cutting up* of the foetus *in* the womb, Hipp.

Ἐγκατατρέβομαι, aor. 2. -ετρίβην, (ἐν, κατατρίβω) *to be practised in*. [ῐ in pres. ῑ in aor.]

Ἐγκαταφλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, καταφλέγω) *to burn in, τόπῳ*, Geop.

Ἐγκαταφῠτεύω, (ἐν, καταφυτεύω) *to sow, plant in*.

Ἐγκατωχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐν, κατωχέω) *to pour down on, shed*, Epigr. ap. Plut.

Ἐγκαταχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (ἐν, καταχώννυμι) *to heap over, overwhelm, τινά τινι*, Dion. H.

Ἐγκαταχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, καταχωρίζω) *to place in*.

Ἐγκατείδον, aor. 2 of ἐγκαθοράω.

Ἐγκατειλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κατειλέω) *to wrap, involve in*, Arist. Mund.

Ἐγκατεφάλλομαι, f. -αλοῦμαι, (ἐν, κατά, ἐφάλλομαι) dep. mid. *to leap into*, Opp.

Ἐγκατέχω, f. -καθέξω, (ἐν, κατέχω) *to hold fast, contain within it*, Böckh Inscr. 2, 184.

Ἐγκάτθεο, Ep. for ἐγκατάθου, 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 mid. from ἐγκατατίθημι, Il. 14, 219.

Ἐγκάτθετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ἐγκατατίθημι, shortd. for ἐγκατέθετο, Hom.

Ἐγκατίλλω, = ἐγκατειλέω, Hipp.

Ἐγκατιλλώπτω, f. -ώψω, (ἐν, κατιλλώπτω) *to mock, scoff at, τινί*, Aesch. Eum. 113.

Ἐγκάτοιες, εσσα, εν, (ἔγκατα) *like the intestines: containing* or *enclosing intestines, κεκρύφαλος*, Nic. Ther. 580.

Ἐγκατοικέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κατοικέω) *to dwell in*, Hdt. 4, 204, *δόμοις*, Eur. Ant. 27.

Ἐγκατοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, κατοικίζω) *to fix, make to dwell in a place*, Luc. Asin. 25.

Ἐγκατοικοδομέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κατοικοδομέω) *to build on a spot*, Thuc. 3, 18.—2. *to build in, immure, shut up*, Aeschin. 26, 7.

Ἐγκάτοικος, ον, (ἐν, κάτοικος) *dwelling therein, indwelling*.

Ἐγκατοπτρίζομαι, (ἐν, κατοπτρίζω) *to look at one's self in, λεκάνῃ*, Artemid. 3, 30.

Ἐγκατορύσσω, Att. -ττω. fut. -ξω, (ἐν, κατορύσσω) *to bury in*, Dion. H.

Ἐγκαττύω, (ἐν, καττύω) *to sew, stitch into the shoe-sole*, Alex. Isost. 1, 8.

Ἐγκαυλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, καυλός) *to grow to a stalk, put forth a stalk*, Theophr.

Ἔγκαυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκαίω) *a mark burnt in, brand*, Plat. Tim. 26 C: *a sore from burning*, Luc.—II. *an encaustic picture*, Dicaearch., and Luc.

Ἔγκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκαίω) *a burning in*, esp. *of encaustic pictures*, Böckh Inscr. 2, 242: *a heating through, inflammation*, Diosc.

Ἐγκαυστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγκαίω) *one who burns in, practises encaustic painting*, Plut.

Ἐγκαυστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to burning in*; ἡ ἐγκ., sub. τέχνη, *the art of encaustic painting*, Plin.: from

Ἔγκαυστος, ον, (ἐγκαίω) *burnt in, encaustic*, Plin.: τὸ ἔγκ., *purple-red ink*, with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Lat. *encaustum*; also *encaustic painting*, Plin.

Ἐγκαυχάομαι, (ἐν, καυχάομαι) dep. mid., *to pride one's self in, be proud, boast of, ἔν τινι*, LXX.

Ἔγκᾰφος, ὁ, (ἐγκάπτω) *a mouthful, morsel*, Eupol. Incert. 53.

Ἐγκαψικίδαλος, ον, (ἐγκάπτω, κίδαλον) *onion-eating*, dub. in Luc.

Ἔγκειμαι, f. -κείσομαι, (ἐν, κεῖμαι) dep. mid., *to lie in* or *on, be wrapped in* a thing, *εἵμασι*, of a corpse, Il. 22, 513:

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in genl. *to sit in, be in*, Hes. Th. 145: hence *to be in, involved in*, Lat. *versari in...*, *βλάβαις*, Soph. Phil. 1318, *μόχθοις*, Eur. Ion 181: also *ὅλος ἐγκειμαί τινι, to be* wholly *devoted* to one, *desperately in love with...*, Theocr. 3, 33.—II. *to press upon, urge by entreaty, importune, attack, πολὺς ἐγκειμαί τινι, to be forward* or *vehement* in attacking, Hdt. 7, 158: absol., *to be urgent*, Thuc. 4, 22; so also in hostile sense. *to be vehement against one*, Ar. Ach. 309: and so without *πολύς, to press one hard, pursue*, Lat. *instare, urgere*, *ἰσχυρῶς*, Thuc. 1, 69; esp. of an army *pressing on* a retreating enemy, Thuc. 1, 144, etc.

Ἐγκείρω, (*ἐν, κείρω*) only in part. perf. pass. *ἐγκεκαρμένῳ κάρᾳ, with shorn head*, Eur. El. 108, v. Schäf. Mel. p. 78.

Ἐγκέλᾰδος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κέλαδος*) *sounding, rumbling, buzzing*, esp. = *βομβύλιος*. Hence

†**Ἐγκέλαδος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Enceladus*, one of the giants who warred against the gods; he was placed under Mount Aetna, Eur. Ion 209.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Ἐγκέλευμα or **ἐγκέλευσμα**, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐγκελεύω*) *an encouragement, cheer*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 24.

Ἐγκέλευσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = foreg.

Ἐγκέλευσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, v. *ἐγκέλευμα*.

Ἐγκελευσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = foreg., Arr.

Ἐγκελευστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *belonging to ἐγκέλευσις, cheering*.

Ἐγκέλευστος, *ον*, *bidden, commanded*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 13: from

Ἐγκελεύω, (*ἐν, κελεύω*) *to command, urge, impel*, Aesch. Pr. 72: *to call to, cheer on*, *κυσί*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 7: also as dep. mid., Dion. H.: *τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐγκ.*, *to sound a charge*, Plut.

Ἐγκέλλω, (*ἐν, κέλλω*) *to move into* or *in, drive into*.—II. intr. *to move into, lean on, fit into*, Hipp.

Ἐγκέντρια, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἐν, κέντρον*) *spurs*.

Ἐγκεντρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐν, κεντρίζω*) *to goad, spur on*, LXX.—II. of plants, *to stick into a cleft, inoculate, ingraft*, Theophr.

Ἐγκεντρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*ἐν, κέντρον*) *a sting*, Ar. Vesp. 427.—2. *a spur*, Pherecr., Δουλοδ. 10.—3. *a pointed stile* for writing.—4. *a spike worn on the leg* for climbing trees.

Ἐγκέντρισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, and **ἐγκεντρισμός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἐγκεντρίζω*) *the inoculation* or *grafting of trees*, Geop.

Ἔγκεντρος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κέντρον*) *furnished with a point* or *sting*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἐγκεντρόω, *ῶ*, *to thrust in a sting: to fix firmly in*.

Ἐγκερᾰννῡμι, fut. *-ράσω*, (*ἐν, κεράννυμι*) *to mix in, mix*, esp. wine, *οἶνον*, Il. 8, 189; *κρατῆρα*, Pind.: *ἐγκ. τι εἴς τι*, Plat. Crat. 427 C: also metaph. *to concoct, contrive, plot*, Hdt. 5, 124. [*ᾰσω*] Hence

Ἐγκέρᾱστος, *ον*, *mixed, blended*, Plut.

Ἐγκερτομέω, *ῶ*, (*ἐν, κερτομέω*) *to abuse, mock at*, *τινί*, Eur. I. A. 1006.

Ἐγκέρχνω, (*ἐν, κέρχνω*) *to make hoarse*, Hipp.

Ἐγκεφαλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *the cerebellum*, dub. l. Gal.. cf. *παρεγκεφαλίς*.

†**Ἐγκεφαλίτης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *belonging to the head*, or *brain*, Gal.: from

Ἐγκέφᾰλος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κεφαλή*) *within the head*; hence *ὁ ἐγκ.*, *the brain*, where *μυελός* is usu. supplied, *headmarrow*, Hom., Hdt., etc., for which Gal. *μυελὸς ἐγκεφαλίτης*: cf. *ἔγκαρος*.—II. *the edible pith* of young palm-shoots, Xen. An. 2, 3, 16.

Ἐγκέχοδα, perf. of *ἐγχέζω*.

Ἐγκεχρημένος, v. sub *ἐγχράω*.

†**Ἐγκηδεύω**, f. *-εύσω*, (*ἐν, κηδεύω*) *to bury in*, Joseph.

Ἐγκηρόω, *ῶ*, (*ἐν, κηρόω*) *to wax over, rub with wax*, Lat. *incerare*, Hipp.

Ἐγκῐθᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐν, κιθαρίζω*) *to play the harp among*. *τισί*, H. Hom. Ap. 201, *μέσῳ ἥματι*, H. Hom. Merc. 17.

Ἐγκικράω, Dor. for *ἐγκεράννυμι*.

Ἐγκῐλικεύομαι, dep. mid. = sq.

Ἐγκῐλικίζω, (*ἐν, Κίλιξ*) *to play the Cilician* to one, *τινί*, i. e. *to act treacherously, infamously*.

Ἐγκινέομαι, (*ἐν, κινέω*) dep. mid., *to disturb, trouble, τινί*, Ar. Fr. 56.

Ἐγκῑνῦμαι, Ep. pass. of foreg.

Ἐγκίρνημι, Ep. and poet. for *ἐγκεράννυμι, to mix in, pour in*.

Ἐγκισσάω, *ῶ*, (*ἐν, κισσάω*) *to long as a woman with child*.—2. *to conceive*, LXX.

Ἐγκισσεύομαι, pass. (*ἐν, κισσός*) *to twine round like ivy, τινί*, Hipp.

Ἐγκίσσησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐγκισσάω*) *impregnation*.

Ἐγκλαστρίδια, *ων*, *τά*, *ear-rings*.

Ἐγκλάω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐν, κλάω*) *to break, break to pieces, hinder*, Lat. *infringere*, cf. *ἐνικλάω*. [*ᾰσω*]

Ἐγκλεισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἐγκλείω*) *a shutting up, keeping close*.

†**Ἐγκλειστέον**, verb. adj. from sq., *one must shut up in*, Geop.

Ἐγκλείω, Ion. *ἐγκληίω*, old Att. *ἐγκλῄω*, Ep. *ἐνικλείω*, (*ἐν, κλείω*) *to shut in, shut up in, confine within, τινὰ ἑρκέων*, for *ἐντὸς ἑρκέων*, Soph. Aj. 1274. Mid. *to shut up in* one's self, *keep secret*.

Ἐγκληίω, Ion. for *ἐγκλείω*.

Ἔγκλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐγκαλέω*) *an accusation, charge, complaint*, Thuc. 3, 53, *an objection, reproach*, Xen. Oec. 11, 3.—II. *a bill of indictment*, Lat. *libellus accusatorius*, freq. in Oratt.; also *ἔγκλημα δίκης*, Dem. 787, 9. Hence

Ἐγκληματικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *given to accusation* or *complaint, litigious*, Arist. Pol.: *belonging thereto*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἐγκληματόομαι, (*ἐν, κλῆμα*) as pass. = *ἐκκλ.*, *to shoot into twigs, κλήματα*, Theophr.

Ἐγκλήμων, *ον*, *blaming, accusing*, dub. ap. Leon. Tar. 52.

Ἔγκληρος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κλῆρος*) *having a lot* or *share of* a thing *with* another, c. gen. rei, Soph Ant. 814, c. dat. pers., Ib. 837: esp. *having a share of an inheritance, an heir, heiress*. = *ἐπίκληρος*, Eur. I. T. 682: *ἐγκ. εὐνή*, a marriage *which brings wealth*, Id. Hipp. 1011; *ἔγκ. πεδία*, land *possessed as an inheritance*, Id. H. F. 468.

Ἐγκλήσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐγκαλέω*) *an accusing, blame*, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκλητέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *ἐγκαλέω*, *to be blamed*, Plut.

Ἔγκλητος, *ον*, (*ἐγκαλέω*) *blamed, to be blamed*, Plut.

Ἐγκλῐδόν, adv. (*ἐγκλίνω*) *bent down, leaning*, H. Hom. 22: hence *sideways, aslant*, *ἐγκλιδὸν βαλεῖν*, Ap. Rh., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 110.

Ἔγκλῐμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is bent* or *inclined, a slope*, Polyb.: *the turning, rout of an army*, Id.

Ἐγκλίνω, f. *-ινῶ*, (*ἐν, κλίνω*) *to bend, incline to* or *towards, τι εἴς τι*, Plat. Rep. 436 E.—Pass. *to lean over* or *on, lean, rest* or *weigh upon* one, Xen. Symp. 3, 13; and so metaph., *πόνος ὕπνῳ ἐγκέκλιται*, Il. 6. 78: *ἐγκλ. νῶτόν τινι, to turn* one's back towards, Eur. Hec. 739.—2. *to turn* or *put to flight*, Lat. *inclinare in fugam*, Polyb.—II. intr. *to bend, incline, εἰς δεξιάν*, Plat. Rep. 436 E: *to incline towards, πρός τι*, Arist. Pol.—2 absol. *to give way, flee*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 14, etc.—3. in Gramm. *to throw back the accent* upon the word before, Lat. *inclinare*. [*ῑ*, except in fut. and perf.] Hence

Ἔγκλῐσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a bending, inclining, slope*, Arist. Pol.—II. *the declension, mood of a verb*, Gramm.—2. *the throwing back* of the accent, Lat. *inclinatio*, Ib.

Ἐγκλῑτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐγκλίνω*) *inclined, inclining*: in Gramm. of a word *which leans* or *throws back* (*ἐγκλίνει*) its accent upon the one before, *enclitic*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 14.

Ἐγκλῠδάζομαι, pass., *to be in flood, swell in waves*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐγκλῠδαστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *inwardly swelling* and *rolling like waves*. Hipp.

Ἐγκλύζω, f. *-σω*, (*ἐν, κλύζω*) *to wash, rinse a thing*, Diosc.: *to treat by clysters, τινά τινι*, Diod. [*ῡσω*] Hence

Ἔγκλυσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an injection, clyster*, Diosc.

Ἐγκλώθω, (*ἐν, κλώθω*) *to spin* or *tie to*.

Ἐγκνήθω, f. *-σω*, (*ἐν, κνήθω*) *to scrape* or *grate in*, Nic.

Ἐγκνώσσω, poet. *ἐνιεκνώσσω*, (*ἐν, κνώσσω*) *to sleep in*, Mosch.

Ἐγκοιλαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, (*ἐν, κοιλαίνω*) *to hollow, scoop out*, Hdt. 2, 73.

Ἐγκοίλιος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κοιλία*) *in the belly*: hence as subst. *τὰ ἐγκ.*—1. *the bowels, intestines*, Diosc.—2. esp. *the ribs of a ship, belly-timbers*, Lat. *costae, interamenta navium*, Theophr.

Ἔγκοιλος, *ον*, (*ἐν, κοῖλος*) *hollowed out, hollow, ὀφθαλμοί*, Hipp.; *τὰ τῆς γῆς*, caverns, Plat. Phaed. 111 C.

Ἐγκοιμάομαι, (*ἐν, κοιμάομαι*) as pass., c. fut. mid., *to sleep in* or *upon, τινί, incubare*: esp. of those *who slept in a temple*, to seek prophetic dreams, Valck. Hdt. 8, 134: esp. for the cure of a disease, cf. Ar. Plut. 659, sq. Hence

Ἐγκοίμησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a sleeping in* or *upon*: esp. *sleep in a temple*, Lat. *incubatio*, v. foreg., Diod.

Ἐγκοιμητήριος, *ία*, *ιον*, (*ἐγκοιμάομαι*) *for sleeping on*.

Ἐγκοίμητρον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἐγκοιμάομαι*) *a counterpane*.

Ἐγκοιμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐν, κοιμίζω*) *to lull to sleep*, Anth.

Ἐγκοισῠρόω, *ῶ*, (*ἐν, Κοισύρα*) hence part. perf. pass., *ἐγκεκοισυρωμένη, as luxurious as Corsyra* (a female name in the Alcmaeonid family), Ar. Nub. 48.

Ἐγκοιτάζομαι, = *ἐγκοιτέω*.

Ἐγκοιτάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *serving for a couch* or *bed*, Anth.: from

Ἐγκοιτέω, *to sleep* or *lie upon* or *in*, *τινί*, Dio C.

Ἔγκοιλαμμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐγκολάπτω*) *any thing engraven*, v. l. in LXX.

Ἐγκολαπτός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *engraven, sculptured*, LXX.: from

Ἐγκολάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, κολάπτω*) *to engrave, carve, sculpture upon*, Plut.

Ἐγκολῠβάζω, in Ar. Eq. 264, prob. *to gulp down like a κόλλαβος, swallow up*, though others think it a pugilistic term, like *κολετράω, to tread upon, kick one in the belly*. Moreover, the reading varies between *ἐγκολαβίω, ἀνακολαβέω, ἐγκολλαβίζω*.

Ἐγκολλάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐν, κολλάω*) *to glue on* or *to, join to*, LXX.

†**Ἔγκολλος**, *ον*, (*ἐν, κόλλα*) *glued on*. Philo.

Ἐγκολπίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *ἄνεμος*, a local wind *blowing from a bay*, Arist. Mund.

Ἐγκολπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐν, κόλπος*) *to sink into, press upon the bosom*: so

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form a bay, ἡϊὼν ἐγκολπίζουσα, Strab. Mid. *to take in one's bosom* or *lap, embrace*, Philo; *ἐγκ. τῇ σαγήνῃ, to catch in* (the bosom of) *one's net*, Alciphr.: *to form a bay* or *swell, widen*. Pass. *περίοδος ἐγκολπιζομένη, a turgid, swollen* sentence, opp. to the Lat. *oratio adstricta*, Dion. H.

'Εγκόλπιος, ον, (ἐν, κόλπος) *in* or *on the bosom, lap: τὸ ἐγκ., a jewel*, etc., *worn in the bosom*, late.

'Εγκολπόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, κολπόω) *to make full and round, like the folds of a robe on the bosom*, Orph.: pass. pf. *ἐγκεκολπῶσθαι, to be curved in the form of a bay*, Lat. *sinuari*, Arist. Mund.

'Εγκομβόομαι, (ἐν, κόμβος) as mid., *to bind* a thing *on one's self, wear* it *constantly*, Apoll. Caryst. ap. Suid; also in pass., Epich. p. 3; = *δεθῆναι, ἐνειλεῖσθαι*, Hesych. Hence

'Εγκόμβωμα, ατος, τό, *a sort of smock-frock*, worn esp. by slaves, to keep the *ἐξωμίς* clean; *an apron*.

'Εγκομμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκόπτω) *an incision*: metaph. *a hindrance*.

'Εγκονέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κονέω) *to hasten, be quick and active*, esp. *in service*: Hom. uses only the part. pres., with another verb, *στόρεσαν λέχος ἐγκονέουσαι*, they made the bed *in haste*, Od. 7, 340: 23, 291, Il. 24, 648.—II. trans. *to hasten, expedite*, c. acc., like *ἀπεύδω*, esp. in Aesch.: more rarely c. inf., Opp. Hence

'Εγκονητί, adv., *in haste, hastily, with pains*, by vigorous exertion, Pind. N. 3, 61.

'Εγκονιάω, Lac. for *ἐγκονέω*.

'Εγκονίζομαι, mid., (ἐν, κονίζω) v. l. in Luc. for sq.

'Εγκονίομαι, as mid., (ἐν, κονίω) *to roll in the dust* or *sand, combat therein, contend in the arena, sprinkle sand over* one's self, after anointing, and before wrestling, Xen. Symp. 3, 8. [*ῐ*]

'Εγκονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a maid-servant*, cf. *διάκονος*.

'Εγκοπεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐγκόπτω) *a tool for cutting stone, a chisel*.

'Εγκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐγκόπτω) *an incision, cleft*: metaph. *a hindrance*, N. T.: *an interruption*, Dion. H.

'Εγκοπος, ον, (ἐν, κόπος) *wearied, harassed*, Anth. P. 6, 33.

'Εγκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κόπτω) *to hew* or *cut in, make incisions; to fasten in, πάτταλον*, Theophr.: metaph. *to hinder, weary*, τινά, N. T.: *to throw obstacles in the way of*, τινί, Polyb.

'Εγκορδυλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κορδυλέω) *to wrap up in coverlets*, Ar. Nub. 10.

'Εγκορδυλίζω, = foreg.

'Εγκορύπτω, (ἐν, κορύπτω) *to strike or butt at, aim a blow*, τινὶ πληγήν, Lyc.

'Εγκοσμέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κοσμέω) *to dispose, arrange* in a place, *τεύχεα νηΐ*, Od. 15, 218.

'Εγκόσμιος, ον, (ἐν, κόσμος) *in order*.—II. *in the world* or *universe*. Adv. -ως.

'Εγκοτέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἔγκοτος) *to be indignant at one*, τινί, Aesch. Cho. 41. Hence

'Εγκότημα, ατος, τό, = sq.

'Εγκότησις, εως, ἡ, *anger at one, hatred*: late words.

'Εγκοτος, ον, (ἐν, κότος) *angry, having a grudge, spiteful, vengeful, στύγος*, Aesch. Cho. 392, 924.—II. Hdt. uses *ἔγκοτος*, like *κότος*, as subst., *a grudge, hatred*, in phrase *ἔγκοτον ἔχειν τινί*, Hdt. 6, 73, etc., to bear *a grudge* against one, for a thing, τινός, 8, 29.

'Εγκοτύλη, ης, ἡ, (ἐν, κοτύλη) *an Athenian game*, the victor in which was carried about kneeling *on the palms of the other players' hands*, κοτύλαι, Paus.

'Εγκουρᾶς, άδος, ἡ, *a painting on the ceiling*, Aesch. Fr. 132, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 320, 4.

'Εγκράζω, f. -ξομαι, aor. *ἐνέκραγον*, (ἐν, κράζω) *to cry aloud at one*, esp. *in anger*, τινί, Ar. Plut. 428.

'Εγκραιπᾰλάω, ῶ, (ἐν, κραιπαλάω) *to be drunk with a thing, act* like *a drunken man*, Hdn.

'Εγκρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) *a mixing in, mixture*.

'Εγκρᾰσίχολος, ον, (ἐγκερράννυμι, χόλος) *with an infusion of bile*.—II. as subst. ὁ, ἡ, *a small fish, like an anchovy*, Arist. H. A.

'Εγκράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐγκρατής) *moderation in sensual pleasures, self-control*, Lat. *continentia*, Xen., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4: *abstinence from* or *in a thing*, τινός and πρός τι, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1. [*ᾰ*]

'Εγκράτευμα, ατος, τό, *an act* or *instance of continence* (*ἐγκράτεια*), Iambl. [*ᾰ*] From

'Εγκρᾰτεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be ἐγκρατής, to exercise self-control*, N. T.

'Εγκρᾰτέω, ῶ, *to fasten in, hold in*.—II. = *κρατέω*, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 7, 38: from

'Εγκρᾰτής, ές, (ἐν, κράτος) *holding fast, stout, strong, σθένος*, Aesch. Pr. 55: *χεὶρ ἐγκρατεστάτη, having the firmest hold*, Xen. Eq. 7, 8.—II. *having the upper hand*, c. gen. rei, *master of* a thing, *having possession of* it, Hdt. 8, 49, Soph. Phil. 75, etc.: oft. also *having control* or *mastery over* one's appetites, *ἐγκ. ἑαυτοῦ, ἐγκ. γαστρός, ὕπνου, οἴνου*, etc., Xen.: hence—III. absol. *master of one's self, moderate, self-disciplined*, Lat. *continens*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. also in bad signf. *unyielding, harsh, stubborn*, Soph. Ant. 715.—B. Adv. -τῶς, *firmly, powerfully*, Arist. Pol.—2. *with a strong hand, strictly*, Thuc. 1, 76. —3. *temperately*, Plat. Legg. 710 A.

'Εγκράτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρατέω) *a holding, retaining*, e. g. *holding in the breath*, Diog. L.

'Εγκρεμάννῡμι, rarely *ἐγκρεμάω*, f. -άσω, (*ἐν. κρεμάννυμι*) *to hang in* or *upon*, LXX. [*ᾰσω*]

'Εγκρῐδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*ἐγκρίς, πωλέω*) *a dealer in ἐγκρίδες*, Ar. Fr. 252.

'Εγκρῐκόω, ῶ, (ἐν, κρικόω) *to enclose as in a ring, bind as with a hoop*, Hipp.

'Εγκρίνω, (ἐν, κρίνω) *to reckon in* or *among*, hence *to choose, prefer, approve*, opp. to *ἀποκρίνω*, Plat. Legg. 936 A.: *to regard as genuine, admit, sanction*, e. g. an author as classical, Gramm.: hence—II. *to reckon as, ἄριστον ἀνδρα*, Eur. H. F. 183.—B. pass. *to be reckoned among, to be among*, c. dat., Ap. Rh. [*ῐ*]

'Εγκρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a cake made with oil and honey*, also *ταγηνίας*, Stesich. 2, and Att. Com.

'Εγκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρίνω) *approval, admission, acceptance*, esp. *admission* to a contest for a prize, Böckh Inscr. 1, 862.

'Εγκρῐτέον, verb. adj. from *ἐγκρίνω, one must reckon in* or *among, εἰς ἀριθμόν τινα ἐγκρ., one must number* under a class, make some account of, Plat. Rep. 537 A, opp. to *ἀποκρ.*

†'Εγκριτήριος, α, ον, (ἐγκρίνω) *for approval; ἐγκριτήριοι οἶκοι*, chambers in which athletes were examined for admission to the games, Böckh Inscr. 1, 573.

'Εγκρῐτος, ον, (ἐγκρίνω) *approved*, Plat. Legg. 966 D: *admitted*, esp. to a contest.

'Εγκροτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, κροτέω) *to strike into, strike against* or *on, θύραις, to knock at* the door, Anth.: esp. of a dance, *εἰς ἓν μέλος ἐγκροτέουσι ποσσίν, to beat time* with the feet to one tune, Lat. *plaudere pedibus*, Theocr. 18, 7. As pass., *πυγμαὶ ἐγκροτούμεναι, adverse* fists, Lat. *manus consertae*, Eur. I. T. 1368.

'Εγκρούω, (ἐν, κρουω) *to strike, hammer in*, Ar. Vesp. 130: *to strike on* or *against*, Mel.—II. *to dance*, like *ἐγκροτέω* and *ἐγκατακρούω*, Ar. Ran. 374.

†'Εγκρύβω, worse collat. form of *ἐγκρύπτω*, Diod. S.

'Εγκρυμμα, ατος, τό, *any thing concealed, an ambuscade*: from

'Εγκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κρύπτω) *to hide, conceal a thing in, ὀαλὸν σποδιῇ*, Od. 5, 488, *πῦρ ἐγκρύπτειν*, to keep fire concealed, Ar. Av. 841.

'Εγκρῠφιάζω, f. -άσω, intr. *to keep one's self hidden, to act underhand, unfairly*, Ar. Eq. 822.—II. transit., = foreg.

'Εγκρῠφίας, ου, ὁ, *ἄρτος, a loaf baked in the ashes*, Hipp.

'Εγκρύφιος, ον, = sq., Anth.

'Εγκρῠφος, ον, (ἐν, κρύπτω) *hidden, concealed in*, Nonn.

'Εγκτάομαι, (ἐν, κτάομαι) dep. mid., *to acquire possessions in a country*, esp. *in a foreign one*, Hdt. 5, 23.

'Εγκτερεΐζω, (ἐν, κτερεΐζω) *to perform funeral rites upon, τύμβῳ, to complete the obsequies*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1060.

'Εγκτημα, ατος, τό, (*ἐγκτάομαι*) *property held in a foreign country*, Dem. 87. 7, cf. Valck. Hdt. 5, 23.

'Εγκτησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐγκτάομαι*) *the right of holding property in a foreign land*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 652: *the possession of such property*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 19, cf. also *ἐπεργασία*.

'Εγκτητικόν, οῦ, τό, (*ἐγκτάομαι*) *the price paid for the right of holding property*, Böckh ...scr. 1, p. 139.

†'Εγκτητος, ον, (*ἐγκτάομαι*) *acquired in, possessed*, LXX.

'Εγκτίζω, f. -σω, (ἐν, κτίζω) *to found, build, in* or *upon*, Plut.

'Εγκυβερνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, *κυβερνάω*) *to steer, guide in*, Diog. L.

'Εγκύησις, εως, ἡ, = *ἐγκυσις*, Theophr.

'Εγκῠκάω, ῶ, (ἐν, κυκάω) *to mix* or *stir up in*, Ar. Ach. 939, in mid.

'Εγκυκλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, κυκλέω) *to roll, turn* or *wind in* or *on*, Hipp., v. *ἐκκυκλέω*. Hence

'Εγκύκληθρον, ου, τό, and

'Εγκύκλημα, ατος, τό, v. *ἐκκύκλημα*.

'Εγκύκλιος, ον, (ἐν, κύκλος) *circular, rounded, round, χοροί*, Eur. I. T. 429.—II. *revolving in a cycle, returning in a certain period, going round in succession*; esp. at Athens, *λειτουργίαι ἐγκ.*, public services *required of each citizen in turn*, Dem. 463, 13, v. Wolf Prol. Lept. p. 86, sq.: so *ἐγκ. δίκαια*, rights *common to all citizens*, Dem. 792, 16: hence—III. *general, common*, Lat. *quotidianus*, Arist. Pol. 1, 7, 2; 2, 9, 9.—IV. later, as in Plut., *ἐγκ. παιδεία*, very freq. *the circle of those arts and sciences*, which every free-born youth in Greece was obliged to go through before applying to any professional studies, *school-learning*, as opp. to the business of life, v. Vitruv. 1, 6, Quinctil. Inst. 1, 10, 1, Ath. 184 B, cf. *γράμμα* III.: hence *ἐγκ. ἀγωγή*, instruction *in general knowledge*, Strab.; *ἐγκ. μαθήματα*, the subjects *of general knowledge*, Luc.: called also by philosophers *τὰ κοινὰ* and *τὰ ἔξω*.

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Ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, ας, ἡ, *the circle of general education*, ſ. l. for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Spald. Quinct. Inst. 1, 10, 1: hence the modern word *Encyclopedia*, which is a sheer barbarism.

Ἔγκυκλος, ον, (ἐν, κύκλος) *circular, round.*—II. τὸ ἔγκυκλον, *a woman's upper garment*, Ar. Thesm. 261, Lys. 113, etc. Hence

Ἐγκυκλόω, ῶ, also in Mid., Plut. *to surround with a circle, encompass, encircle: to move about* or *round in a circle*, ὀφθαλμόν, Eur. I. T. 76. Pass. *to be round about, go round about*: hence also in trans. signf. *to come around, surround*, αἰθὴρ χθόνα, Eur. Bacch. 292, φωνή μέ τις ἐγκεκύκλωται, a voice *has echoed around* me, Ar. Vesp. 395. Hence

Ἐγκύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a surrounding, encompassing*, Strab.

Ἐγκῠλινδέω, ῶ, *to roll in*, just like ἐγκαλινδέω. Hence

Ἐγκῠλίνδησις, εως, ἡ, *a rolling, wallowing among*, Plut.

Ἐγκυλίω, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, κυλίω)=ἐγκυλινδέω, *to wrap in, involve*, ἐμαυτὸν πράγμασι, Pherecr. Cheir. 7. Mid. *to roll wallow in*, Theophr. [ῐ]

Ἐγκῠμονέω, ῶ, (ἐγκύμων) *to become pregnant*, Geop., τενά, of a child, Apollod. Hence

Ἐγκυμόνησις, εως, ἡ, *impregnation*, Arist. Plant.: from

Ἔγκυμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐν, κύω, κῦμα) *pregnant, with young*, Arist. H. A.: *filled* with a thing, ἵππον τευχέων, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 11: also metaph. of the mind, Plat. Theaet. 148 E. [ῠ]

Ἔγκῦος, ον, (ἐν, κύω)=foreg., Hdt. 1, 5; 6, 131.

Ἐγκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κύπτω) *to stoop down* or *under* a thing, Ar. Thesm. 236: *to peep down into, peep at*, τινί, but also εἴς τι, Hdt. 7, 152; and absol., Ar. Nub. 191, Thuc. 4, 4.

Ἐγκῦρέω and ἐγκύρω, imperf. ἐνέκῦρον: fut. ἐγκύρσω: aor. ἐνέκυρσα: pres. pass. ἐγκύρομαι: the regul. forms ἐγκυρήσω, etc., are more rare, (ἐν, κυρέω) *to fall into* or *upon, light upon, meet with*; usu. c. dat., Lat. *incidere in*, ἐνέκυρσε φάλαγξι, *he fell in with* the ranks of battle, Il. 13, 145, ἐγκύρσας ἀτηισιν, having *fallen* into misfortune, Hes. Op. 214: so too Hdt., yet also c. gen., ἀλογίης ἐνέκυρσε, Hdt. 7, 208, where others propose ἀλογίῃσι or ἐκύρησε, but v. ἐντυγχάνω: in Att. only in Soph. El. 863, Cratin. Del. 12. Hence

Ἐγκύρησις, εως, ἡ, *a falling upon* or *in with, meeting with*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐγκύρτιον, ου, τό, (ἐν, κύρτος) *a part of a bow-net*, v. Stallb. Plat. Tim. 78 B.

Ἔγκῦτα, τά, Lacon. for ἔγκατα.

Ἐγκῦτί, adv. (ἐν, κύτος) shaven, shorn *to the skin, to the quick, quite bare*, ἐγκυτὶ κεκαρμένος, like ἐν χρῷ, Archil. 97. (Cf. *cutis*, σκύτος.) [ῐ]

Ἐγκύω, (ἐν, κύω) *to be pregnant, be with young.* [ῠ]

Ἐγκωμιάζω, f. -άσω, Isocr., usu. -άσομαι, Plat. Symp. 198 C, D, (ἐγκώμιον) *to praise, laud, extol*, τινά τι, one *for* a thing, Plat. Rep. 363 D; also τινὰ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 B. Pass. *to be praised*, Hdt. 5, 5. Hence

Ἐγκωμιαστέος, ἑα, έον, verb. adj. *to be praised.*

Ἐγκωμιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγκωμιάζω) a *praiser, panegyrist.*

Ἐγκωμιαστικός, ἡ, όν, (ἐγκωμιάζω) *of, belonging to encomium, panegyrical*, Polyb.

Ἐγκωμιαστός, ἡ, όν, (ἐγκωμιάζω) *to be praised*, Philo.

Ἐγκωμιόγραφος, ου, ὁ, (ἐγκώμιον, γράφω) *a writer of encomiums*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 767.

Ἐγκώμιον, ου, τό, v. sq. sub fin.

Ἐγκώμιος, ον, (ἐν, κώμη) *at home, of the same village*, like ἐγχώριος, Hes. Op. 342, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84.—II. (ἐν, κῶμος) *belonging to a Bacchic festival* or *revel*, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing and merriment. Pind. uses ἐγκώμιος and ἐπικώμιος of every thing *belonging to the praise* or *reward of a conqueror*, ἐγκ. μέλη, ὕμνοι, etc., O. 2, 85, P. 10, 82.—II. esp. τὸ ἐγκ., sub. ἔπος, was *a laudatory ode to a conqueror*, as were many of Pindar's: hence—III. in genl., *praise, encomium, eulogy, panegyric* of a living person, Ar. Nub. 1205, distinguished from ἔπαινος by Arist. Eth. N. 1, 12.

Ἔγκωπον, ου, τό, (ἐν, κώπη) *the space between the oars*, Ath. 204 B.

Ἐγνᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *Egnatia*, a city of Apulia; its ruins are near the modern *Torre d'Agnazzo*, Strab.—2. Ἐγ. ὁδός, *the Egnatian way*, leading from Apollonia into Macedonia. Id.

Ἔγνων, ως, ω, aor 2 of γιγνώσκω, hence Pind. has ἔγνον, Ep. 3 pl. for ἔγνωσαν, cf. ἔδον.

Ἐγξέω, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ξέω) *to scratch* or *scrape*, Eur. Beller. 11.

Ἐγξηραίνω, (ἐν, ξηραίνω) *to dry in*, Hipp.

Ἐγξύω,=ἐγξέω, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ἐγρεκύδοιμος, ον, (ἐγείρω, κόδοιμος) *rousing the din of war, strife-stirring*, Hes. Th. 925, epith. of Pallas. [ῠ]

Ἐγρεμάχης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Soph. O. C. 1054.

Ἐγρέμᾰχος, η, ον, (ἐγείρω, μάχη) *exciting, rousing the fight*, epith. of Pallas, H. Hom. Cer. 424.

Ἐγρέμοθος, ον, (ἐγείρω, μόθος) *stirring strife*, Nonn.

Ἐγρεσίκωμος, ον, (ἐγείρω, κῶμος) *stirring up to revelry.*

Ἐγρήγορα, *to be awake, wake, watch*, perf. 2 of ἐγείρω, whence part ἐγρηγορώς, Aesch. Ag. 346, Eum. 706; plqpf. ἐγρηγόρη, Ar. Eccl. 32, 3 sing. ἐγρηγόρει, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 20. For these Homer uses the Ep. form ἐγρήγορθα in 3 pl. ἐγρηγόρθασι, Il. 10, 419, 2 pl. imperat. ἐγρήγορθε, Il. 7, 371, inf. perf. pass. ἐγρηγόρθαι (which however Wolf writes ἐγρήγορθαι as aor.), Il. 10, 67. From this perf. a new pres. was formed later ἐγρηγορέω: but the Ep. ἐγρηγορόων supposes a lengthd. root ἐγρηγορώω: v. Buttm. Catal. p. 79.

Ἐγρηγορώω, only in Ep. part. -ρόων, v. foreg.

Ἐγρηγορέω, *to be awake, watch*, later prose pres. form from the perf. ἐγρήγορα. Hence

Ἐγρηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, *wakefulness, watchfulness.* Eccl.

Ἐγρήγορθα, v. ἐγρήγορα.

Ἐγρηγορικός, ή, όν, (ἐγρήγορα) *watchful, awake, ἐγρ. πράξεις*, one's *waking* habits, Arist. Somn.: the form ἐγρήγορος, ον, is dub., and prob. arose by mistake from the part. ἐγρηγορώς, ῦῖα, ός.

Ἐγρηγορότως, adv. part. of ἐγρήγορα, *wakefully, awake*, Plut.

Ἐγρηγορόων, Ep. part., as if from a lengthd. pres. ἐγρηγορώω, *watching, awake*, Od. 20, 6: cf. ἐγρήγορα.

Ἐγρηγόρσιος, ον, *watchful, keeping awake*, Pherecr. Incert. 9; rare word: from

Ἐγρήγορσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγρήγορα) *a being awake, watchfulness*, Hipp.

Ἐγρηγορτί, adv., *awake, watching*, Il. 10, 182. [ῐ]

Ἐγρήσσω, Hom., pres. from ἐγρήγορα, *to watch, be awake* or *watchful.*

Ἔγρομαι, shortd. pres. pass. from ἐγείρω, *to awake, rise from sleep, arise*, Od. 13, 124, with the frequent. impf. ἠγρόμην: in Hom. without augm. ἔγρεο, ἔγρετο. Some, and not improb., wholly deny the pres., writing in Od. 13, 124, ἐγρέσθαι for ἐγρεσθαι, so that a syncop. aor. of ἐγείρω is everywhere to be assumed, Buttm. Catal. p. 75: in late Ep. however, as Opp., Q. Sm., the pres. ἔγρομαι is certainly found: ἔγρεο is trans. in Nic.

Ἐγχαίνω, f. -ἀνῶ, (ἐν, χαίνω) *to laugh outright in one's face, grin at* one, τινί, Ar. Ach. 1197, Eq. 1383, in mid.: ἐγχ. ἐκφυγών, *taunt* us *with* his having escaped us, Ar. Ach. 221.—II. *to gape upon, hanker after*, Alciphr. Also ἐγχάσκω.

Ἐγχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐν, χαλάω) *to relax*, Plut. [ᾰσω]

Ἐγχᾰλινόω, ῶ, (ἐν, χαλινόω) *to bridle, put the bit in the mouth* Pass. pf. ἐγκεχαλινῶσθαι τὸ στόμα, to have the bit in the mouth, Hdt. 3, 14.—II. *to keep in check, rein in*, Plut.

Ἐγχαλκεύω, (ἐν, χαλκεύω) *to beat in, impress* or *design on brass*, late.

Ἔγχαλκος, ον, (ἐν, χαλκός) *of copper, brazen, mixed with copper* or *brass.*—II. *moneyed, rich*, Anth., (χαλκός, like *aes*, being used for *coin.*)

Ἐγχανδής, ές, (ἐγχαίνω) *wide, capacious*, Nic.

Ἐγχᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν, χαράσσω) *to cut in, engrave, carve, impress*, Plut. Medic. *to cup, scarify.*

Ἐγχᾰρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid. =χαρίζομαι, Anth.

Ἐγχάσκω, collat. form of ἐγχαίνω I., Ar. Vesp. 721.

Ἐγχέζω, f. -έσω, also -εσσῶ, perf. ἐγκέχοδα, (ἐν, χέζω) Lat. *incaco*, Ar. Ran. 479: hence c. acc., *to be in a horrid fright at* one, Ar. Vesp. 627.

Ἐγχειβρόμος, ον, (ἔγχος, βρόμος) κόρα ἔγχ., maid *of the thundering spear*, Pind. O. 7, 78.

Ἔγχειη, ης, ἡ, = ἔγχος, *a spear, lance*, Hom., esp. in Il.: hence *skill in the use of the spear*, ἐγχείῃ ἐπίκασσε, Il. 2, 530.

Ἐγχείῃ, 3 sing. subj. pres. act. from ἐγχέω, Ep. for ἐγχέῃ, Od. 9, 10.

Ἐγχειεκέραυνος, ον, (ἔγχος, κεραυνός) *wielding the thunderbolt as a lance*, Pind. P. 4, 345.

Ἐγχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, χειμάζω) *to winter, pass the winter in*, late word.

Ἐγχείμαργος, ον,=ἐγχεσίμαργος.

Ἐγχειρέω, ῶ, (ἐν, χείρ) *to put one's hand to a thing, take it in hand, undertake, attempt, begin*, usu. c. dat. rei, Eur. Med. 377, Thuc., etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 12, etc.: absol. *to make an attempt* or *beginning*, Soph. El. 1026, Thuc., etc.—2. *to handle* or *manage*, in hostile sense, *to attack, assail*, τινί, Polyb.—3. *to treat*, as a physician, Hipp.—4. *to handle in argument, discuss*, Plut., in pass. Ἐπιχειρέω is more usu.: cf. ἐγχράω, sub fin. Hence

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Ἐγχείρημα, ατος, τό, *an undertaking, beginning, attempt*, Soph. O. T. 540, Isocr., etc.—2. esp. *an argument to maintain a proposition*, Arist.

Ἐγχείρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχειρέω) *a taking in hand, undertaking*, Thuc. 6, 83: *a mode of treatment*, Gal.

Ἐγχειρητέον, verb. adj. from ἐγχειρέω, *one must put one's hand to* or *attempt*, Xen. Ages. 1, 1.

Ἐγχειρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐγχειρέω) *one who takes in hand, begins* a thing, Ar. Av. 257.

Ἐγχειρητικός, ή, όν, (ἐγχειρέω) *enterprising, able*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 22.

Ἐγχειρία, ας, ἡ, =ἐγχείρησις, Hipp.

Ἐγχειρίδιος, ον, (ἐν, χειρ) *in the hand*, Aesch. Supp. 22: hence τὸ ἐγχ., *a handle, haft, hilt*, Theophr.: *a hand-knife, dagger*, Hdt. 1, 12, 214, etc.: later also *a manual, hand-book*, Epict. [ῑ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Ἐγχειρίδοτος, ον, (ἐν, χείρ, δίδωμι) v. l. for ἐγχειρίθετος.

Ἐγχειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐν, χείρ) *to put into one's hands*, τινά τινι, Thuc. 2. 67: *to hand over, deliver up, entrust* τινί τι, Hdt. 5, 72. 92, 8, etc. Mid. *to take in hand, take on one's self, encounter, κινδυνους*, Thuc. 5, 108.

Ἐγχειρίθετος, ον, (ἐν, χείρ, τίθημι) *put* or *delivered into one's hands*, ἐγχ. τινὰ παραδιδόναι, Hdt. 5, 106.

Ἐγχείριον, ου, τό, *a towel*, late.

Ἐγχειρογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, =γαστρόχειρ, *living from hand to mouth*, Ath.

Ἐγχειροτονέω, ῶ, (ἐν, χειροτονέω) *to choose among others*, Dio C.

Ἐγχειρουργέω, ῶ, (ἐν, χειρουργέω) *to produce as by manual labour*, Eccl.

Ἐγχείω, Ep. for ἐγχέω, Hom.

Ἐγχελᾶνες, ων, οἱ, Polyb. 5, 108, 8; **Ἐγχελέαι**, οἱ, Steph. Byz., =Ἐγχελεῖς.

Ἐγχέλειον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔγχελυς, *a little eel*, Ar. Ach. 1043, unless ἐγχ. there be an adj. sub. κρέα.

Ἐγχέλειος, ον, (ἔγχελυς) *of an eel.*

Ἐγχελεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Encheleæ*, an Illyrian nation, Hdt. 5, 61.

Ἐγχελεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ἔγχελυς) *an eel-basket, eel-trunk*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐγχέλιοι, ων, οἱ, =Ἐγχελεῖς, Strab.

Ἐγχέλιον, ἐγχέλυνον, and ἐγχελύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔγχελυς, *a little eel, ἐγχελύδιον*, Amphis Philet. 1. [ῠ in 1. c.]

Ἐγχελυοτρόφος, ον, (ἔγχελυς, τρέφω) *feeding, keeping eels*, Arist. H. A.

ἜΓΧΕΛΥΣ, υος, ἡ, later also ὁ, Att. plur. ἐγχέλεις, εων, *an eel*, Il. 21, 203, 353, where we have the old regul. plur. ἐγχέλυες: this is almost solely poet.: v. however Luc. Anach. 1. Proverb. ἐγχέλεις θηρῶσθαι, to be fond of fishing in troubled waters, Ar. Eq. 864, cf. Nub. 559. (Akin to ἔγις, Sanscr. *ahi*, Lat. *anguis, anguilla*, whence, through French *aiguille*, our *eel*.)

Ἐγχελυωπός, ὁν, (ἔγχελυς, ὤψ) *eel-faced*, Luc.

Ἐγχεσίμαργος, ον, (ἔγχος, μάργος) *raging with the spear*, cf. sq.; name of an Amazon, Tzetz.

Ἐγχεσίμωρος, ον, *wielding the spear*, Hom., epith. of the heavy-armed, who fought man to man. (Some have derived the termin. from μωρός, as if *raging, furious with the spear*, like ἐγχεσίμαργος: others from μῶλος or from μόρος, *whose portion is the spear*, who has chosen it for his weapon, and is practised in the use of it: cf. ὁμώρους, ὑλακόμωρος, συνάμωρος.)

Ἐγχέσπαλος, ον, (ἔγχος, πάλλω) *brandishing, wielding the spear* or *lance*, Il.

Ἐγχεσίχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔγχος, χείρ) *wielding the spear; living by war*, like γαστρόχειρ.

Ἐγχεσφόρος, ον, (ἔγχος, φέρω) *spear-bearing*, Pind. N. 3, 107.

Ἐγχέω, f. -χεύσω: aor. ἐνέχεα, Ep. ἐνέχευα: Ep. subj. ἐγχείῃ for ἐγχέῃ, Od. 9, 10: 3 pl. aor. ἐνέχεαν, Od. 8, 436. *To pour in*, οἶνον, Od. 3, 40; 6, 77: μέθυ, Od. 9, 10: and so absol. *to fill the cup*, Eur. Cycl. 569, Ar., etc.: also of dry things, *to pour in, shoot in*, ἄλφιτα, Od. 2, 354; Hom. mostly in tmesis: also ἐγχ. ἐς κύλικα, Hdt. 4, 70. Mid. *to pour* or *flow in, be poured in*, ὕδωρ ἐνεχεύατο, Od. 19, 387, ἐγχεῖσθαι εἰς τὴν χεῖρα to pour into the hands, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9.

Ἔγχθόνιος, ον, (ἐν, χθών) *inland.*—2. *earthy, earthen*, κύλιξ, Anth.

Ἐγχλαινόω, (ἐν, χλαινόω) *to clothe, cover with a* χλαῖνα, Lyc.

Ἐγχλίω, (ἐν, χλίω) *to dissolve in luxury, riot in* a thing or *among* persons, like ἐντρυφάω, ἐγχλ. Ἕλλησιν, Aesch. Supp. 914. [ῐ]

Ἐγχλοάω, ῶ, *to be of a greenish hue*, Nic.: from

Ἔγχλοος, ον, (ἐν. χλόα)=sq., Nic.

Ἐγχλωρος, ον, (ἐν, χλωρός) *of a yellowish sickly green*, Theophr.

Ἔγχνοος, ον, contr. ους, ουν, *downy*, Nic.

Ἐγχονδρος, ον, (ἐν, χόνδρος) *in small crumbs* or *lumps*, Lat. *grumosus, libanos*, Diosc.

Ἔγχορδος, ον, (ἐν, χορδή) *stringed, with strings.*

Ἐγχορεύω, (ἐν, χορεύω) *to dance in* or *upon*, Plut.

ἜΓΧΟΣ, εος contd. ους, τό, *a spear, lance*, very oft. in Hom., consisting of two parts, αἰχμή and δόρυ, *head* and *shaft*, Il. 6, 319, where its length is eleven cubits: the shaft is usu. ashen, hence freq. in Il. μείλινον ἔγχος. It served both for throwing and thrusting, but from its weight was only used by the stoutest men, and when near the enemy: hence the most honourable weapon.—II. *a sword*, oft. in Soph., as Aj. 287, 658, etc.: in genl. *a weapon*, and so even *an arrow*, Eur. H. F. 1098: metaph. φροντίδος ἔγχος, Soph. O. T. 170.

Ἔγχουσα, ἡ, =ἄγχουσα, Xen. Oec. 10, 2, Ameips. Apoc. 4.

Ἐγχουσίζω, = ἀγχουσίζω, *to dye with* ἄγχουσα.

Ἐγχόω, ῶ, *to heap* or *dam up, fill up by a mound*: late, and in prose, ἐγχώννυμι.

Ἐγχραίνω, =sq.

Ἐγχράω and ἐγχραύω, (ἐν, χράω) like ἐγχρίμπτω, *to bring* one thing *violently against* another, *thrust* or *dash against*, Lat. *impellere, impingere*, ἐνέχραυεν ἐς τὸ πρόσωπον τὸ σκῆπτρον, *he dashed* his staff in his face, Valck. Hdt. 6, 75. The pass. from ἐγχράω occurs Hdt. 7, 145, ἔσαν δὲ πρός τινας καὶ ἄλλους ἐγκεχρημένοι (sc. πόλεμοι) *there were* violent wars *on foot* also against some others; but many think this form to be syncop. for ἐγκεχειρημένοι from ἐγχειρέω.

Ἐγχρεμετίζω, fut -ίσω, *to neigh in.*

Ἐγχρεμμα, ατος, τό, *a spitting at a thing*, Plut.: from

Ἐγχρέμπτομαι, (ἐν. χρέμπτομαι) *to spit, expectorate*, Luc.

Ἐγχρῆζω, (ἐν, χρῆζω) *to want, have need, εἴς τι*: hence τὰ ἐγχρήζοντα, *necessaries*, Luc.

Ἔγχρεμμα, ατος, τό, *a stumbling, stumbling-block*: from

Ἐγχρίμπτω, (ἐν, χρίμπτω) *to bring near to, make approach*, usu. with collat. notion of force and speed, *to strike, dash, push against*, τινί τι, ἵππους τέρματι, *to drive* the horses *close to, sharp round* the post, Il. 23, 334: so too ἐγχρ. τὴν βᾶριν τῇ γῇ, to bring the boat to land, Hdt. 2, 60: then with the acc. omitted, ἐγχρ. τῷ αἰγιαλῷ, to come to land, Id. 9, 98; and so in genl., *to approach*, τινί, Soph. El. 898: but this is more usu. expressed by pass., as ἐγχριμφθείς, *having come near to assault one*, Il. 15, 146; αἰχμὴ ὀστέῳ ἐγχριμφθεῖσα, the point *driven to* the very bone, Il. 5, 662; ἀσπίδι ἐνιχριμφθείς, *struck and falling on* his shield, Il. 7, 272, νωλεμὲς ἐγχρίμπτοντο, *they pressed* unceasing *on*, Il. 17, 413, (never in Od.): so too later, *to keep close to, approach*, Hdt. 2, 93, and Att.: ἐγχρ. γυναικί, like πλησιάζειν, of sexual intercourse, Valck. Hdt. 4, 113: also in act., ἐγχρ. τὸν ἵππον τῇ θηλῇ, 3, 85.—II. later freq. intr. both in act. and in pass., like ἐνσκήπτω, *to fall upon, attack, pursue*, τινί, Eur. Hipp., Ap. Rh., Nic., etc., Ruhnk. Tim. The word belongs chiefly to Ep. poetry and Ion. prose.

Ἐγχρίπτω, collat. form of foreg., Wessel. Hdt. 2, 60.

Ἔγχρισις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχρίω) *an anointing, rubbing in*, Hipp.—II. *a slight wound, scratch, bite*, Ael.

Ἔγχρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγχρίω) *that which is rubbed in, an ointment*, Hipp.

Ἔγχριστος, ον, *rubbed in, applied as an unguent*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Ἐγχρίω, (ἐν, χρίω) *to rub in*, Anth.: *to anoint*, Id.: *to stick in*, τὸ κέντρον, Ael.: hence like ἐγχρίμπτω, *to attack, assail*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, v. Ruhnk. Tim. [ῐ]

Ἐγχρονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐν, χρονίζω) *to be long about a thing, to delay*, Thuc. 3, 27; πρός τι, at a thing, Arist. Rhet.; τινί, in a thing, Polyb.: part. aor. pass. ἐγχρονισθείς, *become inveterate, lasting*, νόσημα, Plat. Gorg. 480 A. Hence

Ἐγχρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a long continuance: a delay in a thing.*

Ἔγχρονος, ον, (ἐν, χρόνος) *temporary.*—2. *still lasting for a time*, App. Adv. -νως, Eccl.

Ἐγχρόω, ω, collat. form of ἐγχρώννυμι.

Ἔγχρῡσος, ον, (ἐν, χρυσός) *containing gold*, Diod.

Ἐγχρώζω, collat. form of sq.

Ἐγχρώννῡμι, fut. -χρώσω, (ἐν, χρώννυμι) *to rub in, stain*: metaph. *to imbue the mind with*, Arist. Eth. N., in pass.

Ἐγχυλίζω, (ἐν, χυλίζω) *to convert into juice: to press, and so extract the juice*, Theophr.

Ἔγχυλος, ον, (ἐν, χυλός) *juicy, succulent*, Theophr.—II. *savoury*, Alex. Leb. 5, 12. Hence

Ἔγχυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγχέω) *that which is poured in, an infusion*, Gal. Hence

Ἐγχυματίζω, f. -ίσω, *to pour in*, τί, Diosc.: *to treat by infusions*, τινά τινι, Id. Hence

Ἐγχυματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an infusion*, Medic.

Ἐγχυματιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐγχυματίζω, *one must pour in*, Geop.

Ἐγχυματιστός, ή, όν, (ἐγχυματίζω) *poured in, infused*, Diosc.

Ἔγχυμος, ον, (ἐν, χυμός) *juicy, succulent*, Plat. Tim. 74 D. Hence

Ἐγχύμωμα, ατος, τό, and

Ἐγχύμωσις, εως, ἡ, *a pouring and distribution of juices through the whole body*, Hipp., v. ἐκχύμ. [ῠ]

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†Ἐγχύνω, later and inferior form for ἐγχέω, Luc.

Ἔγχῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχέω) *a pouring in*, Plut.

†Ἐγχυτέον, verb. adj. from ἐγχέω, *one must pour in*, Geop.

Ἔγχῦτος, ον, (ἐγχέω) *poured in, infused*, Hipp.: ὁ ἔγχ., sub. πλακοῦς, *a cake poured* or *cast into a mould*, Lat. *enchytus*, Hippon. Fr. 21, Menand. p. 179, cf. Ath. 644 C, sq.—II. τὸ ἔγχ., sub. φάρμακον=ἔγχυμα, Hipp.

Ἐγχυτρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to put into a pot*: esp. *to catch the blood of expiatory victims in a pot*.—II. *to expose children in an earthenware vessel*, v. Piers. Moer. p. 138: hence in genl. *to kill, ruin, dish*, Ar. Vesp. 289. Hence

Ἐγχυτρίστρια, ας, ἡ, *a woman who offers a victim at the tomb of a murdered person, and collects the blood in a pot*, to cleanse the polluted with, Plat. Min. 315 D, where Böckh. (p. 57) takes it of women *who gathered the bones* from a funeral pile *into an urn*, who managed the *ossilegium*: Solon suppressed them.

Ἔγχύω, collat. form whence some tenses of ἐγχέω are derived.

Ἔγχωμα, ατος, τό, *a dam, mound of earth*, etc., Polyb.: from

Ἐγχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (ἐν, χώννυμι) later and prose form for ἐγχόω, *to heap, dam up, fill up by a mound*, Polyb.

Ἐγχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, χωρέω) *to take in, give room* or *time* to do, c. inf., Xen. Eq. 12, 13, Lys. 175, 33.—2. *to make way for, yield*, τινί, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 16: hence—3. *to concede, allow, admit, permit*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 135, Xen., etc.: hence impers. ἐγχωρεῖ, *it is possible* or *permitted*, c. dat. pers., Plat. Xen., etc., ἔτι ἐγχωρεῖ, *there is yet time*, Plat. Phaed. 116 E.

Ἐγχώριος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (ἐν χώρα) *domestic, native, of* or *belonging to the country*, Hdt. 6, 35. Adv. -ως: ὁ ἔγχ., any one in the country, Eur. Ion 1167: acc. to A. B. not necessarily *indigenous*, which is ἐπιχώριος.

Ἔγχωρος, ον, (ἐν, χώρα)=foreg., Soph. Phil. 692.

Ἔγχωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγχώννυμι) *a heaping up, damming* or *filling up*, e. g. of a channel, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐγχωστήριος, ον, (ἐγχώννυμι) *useful for damming* or *filling up*, Ap.

Ἐ'ΓΩ', Lat. *EGO*, Sanscr. *AHAM*, Germ. *ICH*, our *I*, etc.: pers. pron. of the first person, Ep. ἐγών before vowels: strengthd. by compos. with enclit. γε, ἔγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἐμοιγε, ἐμεγε, Lat. *equidem, I at least, for my part, indeed, for myself*, these forms are much more freq. in Att. than in Hom., (where note that the gen. formed from ἐμέογε does not change its accent): Dor. ἐγώγα and ἐγώνγα, Ar. Ach. 736; Boeot. ἰώνγα and ἰώγα, Ib. 898; ἐγώνη, Tarent. A different root ΜΕ appears in the oblique cases, viz. gen. Ἐ'ΜΟΥ', enclit. ΜΟΥ, Lat. *MEI*, Sanscr. *ME*, Ion. and Ep. ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μευ, also ἐμέθεν, Il. 1, 525, and μέθεν, Sophron; Dor. ἐμέος, ἐμεῦς; Boeot. ἐμοῦς; dat. ἐμοί, enclit. μοί; Dor. ἐμίν, Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr. 4, 30; Tarent. ἐμιν: acc. ἐμέ, enclit. με. Dual., nom. and acc., ΝΩΙ', rarely νῶε, also νώ, Lat. *NOS*, Ital. *NOI*: gen. and dat. νῶιν, Att. νῶν; plur. nom. ἡμεῖς, Ion. ἠμεῖς, Dor. ἄμες, Aeol. ἄμμες (also in Od. 9, 303, and Pind.): to this too belongs the dual form ἄμμε or ἀμέ, Ar. Lys. 95, etc.: gen. ἡμῶν, Ion. ἠμέων, Dor. ἀμῶν and ἀμέων, Aeol. ἀμμέων. Dat. ἡμῖν (in Att. poets also ἦμιν or ἠμίν [ῑ], v. Dind. Ar. Av. 386): Dor. ἀμίν or ἀμίν, Aeol. ἄμμιν or ἄμμι (also in Od. 1, 384, Pind., and Aesch.): acc. ἡμᾶς, Ion. ἠμέας, Dor. ἀμᾶς, Aeol. ἄμμας. On all these dialectic varieties, v. Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. pp. 324–387.

Usage: oft. in answer, as an affirmative, esp. in form ἔγωγε, Soph. Tr. 1248, Plat. etc.: τί τοῦτο σοί; Lat. *quid tua hoc refert?* Ar. Eccl. 521, Thesm. 518: οὗτος ἐγώ, Lat. *ille ego*, ἐγὼ ὅδε, *here am I*, Pind. O. 4, 37, and Att.

†Ἔγωγε, (ἐγώ, γε) v. ἐγώ, at beginning.

Ἐγᾦδα, Att. contr. by crasis from ἐγὼ οἶδα, Soph., etc.

Ἐγῷμαι, Att. contr. by crasis for ἐγὼ οἶμαι, Ar., etc.

Ἐγών, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώνη, collat. dialectic forms of ἐγώ, q. v.

Ἐδάην, ης, η, aor. 2 of ΔΑΩ, *I have learnt, I know*, Hom.

Ἔδακον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of δάκνω, Hes.

Ἐδάμην, ης, η, aor. 2 pass. of δαμάω, Il.

Ἐδᾱνός, ή, όν, (ἔδω) *eatable*: τὸ ἐδ., *food*, Aesch. Ag. 1407, cf sq.

Ἐδᾱνός, ή, όν, as epith. of oil, Il. 14, 172, H. Hom. Ven. 63, where the best Gramm. derive it from ἡδύς, ἁδύς, ἥδομαι, ἀνδάνω, *pleasant, grateful, agreeable, precious*, v. Heyne, T. 6, p. 557: Buttmann however, Lexil. v. ἑανός, makes an intensive form of ἐύς, *excellent*: others write ἐδ., *eatable*, hence *drinkable*, in genl. *savoury*.

†Ἐδαόμην, 2 aor. mid. of δαίω, *to burn*, whence subj. δάηται, Hom.

*ΕΔΑΡ, ατος, τό, (ἔδω) orig. form of ἐλδαρ, but not in use.

†Ἐδάρην, 2 aor. pass. from δέρω.

Ἔδαρθον, aor. 2 of δαρθάνω.

Ἔδαρκον, transp. for ἔδρακον, aor. 2 from δέρκω.

†Ἐδασάμην, 1 aor. mid. of δαίω, *to divide*.

Ἐδᾰφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἔδαφος) *to dash to earth, level with the earth*, N. T.: *to beat level and firm like a threshing-floor* or *pavement*, Theophr.: ἐδαφιζομένη γῆ, land *becomes hard*, Theophr.

Ἐδάφιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔδαφος. [ᾰ]

Ἔδᾰφος, εος, τό, *a seat, bottom, foundation, base*, on which a thing rests, Thuc. 1, 10: esp. ἔδαφος νηός, *the bottom, hold* of a ship, Od. 5, 249: later, esp. of the *ground-floor, pavement*, οἶκον ἑδ., Hdt. 8, 137, cf. Thuc. 3, 68: metaph. *the original text, original*, Gal. (Usu. referred to ἕδος, ἕζομαι, but rather from same root as δάπ-εδον, τάπ-ης.)

Ἐδδεισα, ας, ε, aor. 1 from δείδω, Ep. for ἔδεισα, Hom.

Ἐδέατρος, ου, ὁ, in Persian, *one who tasted first, and named the order of dishes*; hence in genl.=θαλιαρχος, *the seneschal* of a prince's table, or *the carver*, Ath.: cf. δαιτρός.

Ἐδέγμην, Ep. syncop. aor. from δέχομαι, Od.

Ἐδεδέατο, Ion. for ἐδέδεντο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. from δέω, Hdt.

†Ἐδέδιμεν, -ιτε, -ισαν, plur. plqpf. of δείδω, pf. δέδια.

Ἐδεδμήατο, Ion. for -μηντο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of δέμω, Hdt.

Ἐδέδυητο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of δέμω, Il.

†Ἐδέθην, 1 aor. pass. from δέω.

Ἐδέθλιον, ου, τό, Nonn., and

Ἐδεθλον, ου, τό, (ἕδος)=ἔδαφος, Antum. Fr. 87 and Ap. Rh.

Ἐδείδιμεν, ἐδείδισαν, 1 and 3 plur. plqpf. 2 from δείδω, δείδια, Ep.

†Ἔδειμα, 1 aor. act. from δέμω.

†Ἔδειρα, 1 aor. act. from δέρω.

Ἔδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. from δέχομαι, Od., cf. ἐδέγμην.

†Ἐδεκών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Edecon*, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

Ἔδεμεν, Ep. inf. from ἔδω.

†Ἔδεξα, Ion. for ἔδειξα, 1 aor. from δείκνυμι.

†Ἐδέρχθην, 1 aor. from δέρκομαι.

Ἔδεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἔδω) *food, meat, a dish*, Batr. 31.

Ἐδεσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ἐδεσματοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἔδεσμα, θήκη) *a larder, pantry*.

†Ἔδεσσα, ης, ἡ, *Edessa*, a city of Mesopotamia, Strab.—2. a city of Macedonia, once the residence and place of interment of the kings, Strab.

Ἐδεστέον, verb. adj. from ἔδω, *one must eat*, Plat. Crito 47 B.

Ἐδεστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἔδω) *an eater, devourer*, Hdt. 3, 99.

Ἐδεστός, ή, όν, (ἔδω) *to be eaten, eatable*, Eur. Cret. 2, 20.—II. *eaten*, Soph. Ant. 206: in genl. *consumed*, Soph. Tr. 677.

†Ἐδέσω, unu. fut. (from ἔδω) of ἐσθίω.

†Ἐδήδεσμαι, perf. pass. of ἔδω, ἐσθίω.

Ἐδηδα and ἐδήδοκα, pf. act. of ἔδω, ἐσθίω.

Ἐδήδοται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἔδω, ἐσθίω, Od. 22, 56.

Ἐδηδών, όνος, ἡ, = φαγέδαινα, Gramm.: from

Ἐδηδώς, part. pf. of ἔδω, ἐσθίω, Il. 17, 542.

Ἐδητύς, ύος, ἡ, *meat, food*, Ion.: in Hom. always opp. to πόσις, *drink*, except in Od. 6, 250, where it is *meat and drink, nourishment* in genl. [ῠ]

†Ἐδίκον, v. δικεῖν.

†Ἐδιώκαθον, aor. without a pres., lengthnd. form of διώκω.

Ἐδμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. from ἔδω, for ἐδέμεναι, Hom.

†Ἐδμήθην, 1 aor. pass. of δέμω.

Ἐδναομαι,=ἐδνόω, Eur. Hel. 933.

Ἔδνιος, α, ον, (ἔδνον) *bridal, nuptial*, χιτών, a bridal dress.

Ἔ'ΔΝΑ, τά, Ep. also ἑέδνα (which form prevails in Od.), *nuptial gifts*, whether—1. from *the suitor to the girl*, to win her for his bride, in Hom. the most freq. use, and so Aesch. Pr. 560; or—2. *from the suitor to the girl's father*, to purchase (as it were) his daughter, Od. 8, 318: or—3. *a portion* or *dowry*, given to the bride by her parents, elsewh. usu. φέρνη or προίξ, Od. 1, 277; 2, 196: or—4. *wedding presents* to the wedded pair from their guests, Pind. P. 3, 167. The sing. ἔδνον is found late, as in Call. Fr. 193, and Anth. (Prob. akin to ἑδανός, ἡδύς, ἀνδάνω, cf. μείλια from μέλι)

Ἐδνοφορέω, (ἔδνα, φέρω) *to bring wedding-presents*.

Ἐδνόω, ῶ, (ἔδνον) *to promise, betroth for presents*: Hom. uses the mid. of a father who portions off his daughter, ὡς κ' αὐτὸς ἐεδνώσαιτο θυγατρα, Od. 2, 53. Later, also in mid., *to marry*. Leon. Tar. Hence

Ἐδνωτή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bride betrothed*, for ἔδνα.

Ἐδνωτής, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. ἑεδνωτής, *a betrother, father who portions a bride*, Il. 13, 382.

Ἔδομαι, fut. from ἔδω, ἐσθίω, Hom.

Ἔδον, 3 plur. aor. 2 act. from δύω.

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μι, for ἔδοσαν, like ἔσταν for ἔστησαν, ἔγνον for ἔγνωσαν, Ep. and Dor., Hes. Th. 30.

ἜΔΟΣ, εος, τό, (ἕζομαι) *a thing sat on, a seat, stool*, Il. 1, 534, 581; 9, 194. —2. *a seat, abode, dwelling-place*, esp. of the gods, ἐς Ὄλυμπον, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἕδος ἐστί, and Οὐλυμπόνδε, θεῶν ἕδος, Hom.: periphr. ἕδος Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 24, 144: also of earthly dwellings, ἕδος Θήβης, Ἰθάκης, Hom., and ἕδος Μάκαρος, the abode of Macar, Il. 24, 544. Later, *the abode of a god, a temple*, Ruhnk. Tim.—3. in genl. *whatever a thing rests upon, a bottom, foundation, base*, Hes.: esp. *the pedestal of the statue of a god*; also *the statue of a god* itself, cf. Dion. H. 1, 47, Plut. Pericl. 13, Paus. 8, 46, 2, Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *the act of sitting, time* or *reason for it, οὐκ ἕδος ἐστί, 'tis no time now to sit idle*, Il. 11, 648; 23, 205: hence *a loitering, tarrying, delay*, more usu. ἕδρα. The word is rare in prose, and there in genl. only used *of temples, ἕδη θεῶν*: ἕδρα is usu. prose form.

ἙΔΟΥ̃ΜΑΙ, fut. of ἕζομαι.

ἙΔΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἕδρη, ης, (ἕδος) *any seat, a chair, stool, bench*, Il. 19, 77, Od. 3, 7: τίειν τινὰ ἕδρᾳ, *to give one the seat of honour*, Il. 8, 162; 12, 311, and so freq. in Xen.—2. *a seat, habitation*, Pind., and Trag.: esp. of the gods, *a temple, altar*, etc., Aesch. Ag. 596, etc., cf. ἕδος.—3. *that on which any thing rests, a bottom, foundation, base*, Orph.: ἐξ ἕδρας, out of its *right place*, Eur. Bacch. 928: ἕδραν στρέφειν τινί, to trip one up, Theophr. Char. 27, v. ἑδροστρόφος.—II. *a sitting still, being idle* or *inactive, delay*, like ἕδος, Hdt. 9, 41, ubi v. Valck., Thuc. 5, 7: οὐκ ἕδρας ἀκμή, Soph. Aj. 811, cf. Bacchyl. 21, Eur. Or. 1291, and ἕδος II: γονυπετεῖς ἕδραι, kneeling, Eur.: also *the place where a weapon is forced in*, Hipp. v. Foes. Oecon.—2. *a sitting, session*, ἕδραν ποιεῖν, to hold a sitting: also ἕδρας θούζειν, cf. sub θούζω: in genl. of ἱκέται, who seek protection at an altar, or in a house.—III. *the seat, breech, fundament*, Hdt. 2, 87, and Hipp.

ἑδράζω, fut. -άσω, (ἕδρα) *to make to sit*, in prose ἱδρύω and καθίζω. Mid. ἑδράζομαι, *to sit as suppliant at an altar*.

ἔδραθον, ες, ε, poet. aor. 2 of δαρθάνω for ἔδαρθον, Od.

ἕδραῖος, αία, αῖον, also ος, ον, (ἕδρα) *sitting, sedentary*, Hipp.—II. *sitting fast, immovable, ὕπνος*, Hipp. Adv. -ως. Hence

ἑδραιότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, fixedness*, Clem. Al.

ἑδραιόω, ῶ, = ἑδρόω, Luc.

ἑδραίωμα, ατος, τό, *a foundation, base, ground*, N. T.

ἔδρακον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of δέρκομαι for ἔδαρκον, Od.

ἔδραμον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of τρέχω, Il.

ἔδρᾶν, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 from διδράσκω for ἔδρασαν.

ἕδρᾰνον, ου, τό, *a seat, abode, dwelling*, Hes. Fr. 18: esp. in plur., Aesch. Pers. 4, Soph. Aj. 194, and Eur.—2. *a stay, support*, said of an anchor, Anth.

ἕδρασμα, ατος, τό, (ἑδράζω) = ἕδρα, ἑδρανον, Eur. Bell. 2.

ἑδρη, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἕδρα, Hom., and Hdt.

ἑδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἑδραῖος.

†**ἔεδρην** Ion. for ἔδραν, 2 aor. of διδράσκω.

ἕδρησα, Ion. for ἕδρᾶσα, aor. 1 from δράω.

ἑδριάω, ῶ, (ἕδρα) *to seat, set, place*. Mid. *to seat one's self, sit*, Hom., but only in Ep. forms ἑδριάασθαι, ἑδριόωντο: the act. occurs, but in intrans. signf., in Theocr. 17, 19.

ἑδρικός, ή, όν, (ἕδρα) *belonging to the seat* or *the bowels*, Medic

ἕδριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἕδρα.

ἑδρίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἕδρα) *a stranger* or *suppliant sitting* on the hearth, cf. ἱκέτης.

ἑδροστρόφος, ὁ, (ἕδρα, στρέφω) *a wrestler who throws his adversary*, Argive fashion, *by a cross-buttock*, Theocr. 24, 109, v. ἕδρα III.

ἔδυν, 1 sing. aor 2 of δύω, but ἔδῦν, 3 plur. aor. 2 Ep. and Dor. for ἔδυσαν, Il. 4, 222.

ἙΔΩ, fut. ἕδομαι. Od. 2, 123, and ἐδοῦμαι, more rarely ἐδέσω: perf. ἐδήδοκα, perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι: aor. pass. ἠδέσθην, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 29: ἔφαγον is used as aor. act., cf. also ἐσθίω: Hom. uses pres. (in inf. always in Ep. forms ἔδμεναι,) Ep. Impf. ἔδεσκον, part. ἐδηδώς, from an old perf. act. ἔδηδα, Il. 17, 542, and 3 sing. ἐδήδοται, of a perf. pass. ἐδήδουαι, Od. 22, 56. The pres. ἔδω is only Ep., ἐσθίω being used instead in Att.; but the fut. ἐδομαι, remained in use.—I. *To eat*, as opp. to πίνω, Hom.: also of beasts, *to eat, devour*, Hom., esp. in Il.: of worms, *to gnaw*, Il. 22, 509, Od. 21, 395: hence—II. *to eat up, consume, waste*. esp. in phrases, ἑδ. βίοτον, οἶκον, κτήματα, χρήματα ἔδουσι, *they eat up* house and having. Od.; so too ἡμέτερον κῦμα τον ἔδουσι, Od. 14, 417.—III. metaph. καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ἔδοντες, eating one's heart, i. e. wasting away with trouble and sorrow, Od. 9, 75, cf. 10, 379, Il. 24, 129. (The root is met with in all the cognate languages, Sanscr. *ad*, Lat. *ed-o, esse*, our *eat*, Germ. *ess-en*, etc., cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 242). Hence

ἐδωδή, ῆς, ἡ, *food, meat, victuals*, Hom., etc.—2. esp. *forage, fodder* for cattle, Il. 8, 504.—3. *a bait*, Theocr. 21, 43. Hence

ἐδώδιμος, ον, *eatable*, Hdt. 2, 92: τὰ ἐδ., *eatables, provisions*, Thuc. 7, 39.

ἐδωδός, όν, (ἔδω) *hungry*, Hipp.

ἐδωλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to place on a seat, rowing-bench*, etc., Lycurg. ap. Harp.: from

ἐδώλιον, ον. τό, (ἕδος) *a seat, dwelling, abode*, esp. in plur., like ἕδρανα, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. El. 1393.—II. esp. in a ship, *the seat of the rowers, rowing-bench*, Lat. *transtrum*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 24: also *the seat* or *socket of the mast*, Lat. *calx mali*, Arist. Probl. —III. in a theatre, *a semi-circle of benches*, Lat. *fori*.

ἐδώλιος, ου, ὁ, *a bird* in Gramm., but perh. only v. l. for αἰγώλιος, or ἐρωδιός.

†**ἐδώλον**, ου, τό, = ἐδώλιον, Lyc.

†**ἔδων**, 2 aor. act. from δίδωμι.

ἔε, poet. for ἑ, *him*, acc. from οὗ, Il. 20, 171.

ἑεδνα, τά, Ep. plur. for ἕδνα, Od., v. ἑδνον.

ἑεδνόω, -ωτής, Ep. for ἑδν., Od.

ἑεδνωτής, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. for ἑδνωτής, Il.

†**ἐειδόμενος**, poet. for εἰδόμενος, Pind.

ἑεικοσάβοιος, ον, ἑείκοσι, -κόσορος, -κοστός, Ep. for εἰκοσάβοιος, etc., Hom.

ἑείλευν, Ep. for εἴλεον, from εἰλέω, Il.

ἑεῖο, Ep. = εἶο, Ap. Rh. 1, 1032.

ἔειπα, ας, ε, ἔειπον, ες, ε, Ep. for εἶπα, etc., Hom.

ἑεῖς, Ep. for εἷς, Hes. Th. 145.

ἐεισάμην, ao, ατο, part. ἐεισάμενος, Ep. aor. for εἰσ., of εἰδον, εἰδόμαι, Hom.

ἐεισάσθην, for εἰσ., 3 dual aor. 1 mid. Ep. from εἶμι, *to go*, Il. 15, 544.

ἐείσω, Ep. for εἰσαο, Il. 5, 645, v. ἐεισάμην.

ἐέλδομαι, ἐέλδωρ, Ep. for ἐλδ., Hom.

ἐέλμεθα, ἐελμένος, perf. pass. of εἴλω, εἰλέω, Il.; hence ἐέλσαι, inf. aor. 1, Il., v. Buttm. Cat. v. εἴλω.

ἐέλπομαι, Ep. for ἔλπομαι, Hom.

†**ἐέλσαι**, inf. aor. 1 of εἴλω, Il.

ἐεργάθω, ἔεργε, ἐεργμένος, ἐέργνυμι, ἐέργω, Ep. for. εἴργ., Il.

ἐέρμένος, part. perf. pass. of εἴρω, Od.

ἐέρση, ἐερσήεις, Ep. for ἕρση, etc., Hom.

ἔερτο, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of εἴρω, Od.

ἐέρχατο, Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of εἴργω, Od.

ἐέσσατο, v. ἐφεῖσα.

ἐέσσατο, 3 sing. aor. mid. Ep. of ἕννυμι, Hom.

ἔεστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. of ἕννυμι, Il.

†**Ἐζεκίας**, ου, ὁ, *Ezekias* or *Hezekiah*, son and successor of Ahaz king of Judah, N. T.

†**ἔζην**, collat. form of impf. of ζάω, for ἔζων, Eur.

ἜZOMAI, fut. ἑδοῦμαι, *to seat one's self, sit*, Hom., who however has only pres and impf.: usu. with ἐν, also ἐπί τινος, τινί, τί and πρός τι: c. acc. only, Aesch. Eum. 3, Soph. Aj. 249: ἐπὶ χθονὶ ἑζέσθην, *they sank* to the earth, of a pair of scales, Il. 8, 74, more rarely ἑζ. εἰς τόπον, Mimn. 9. In prose καθέζομαι is more common. There is no such act. as ἕζω, *to set, place*, in Greek: though, as if from it, we have the trans. tenses εἶσα, mid. εἰσάμην, fut. mid. εἰσομαι, perf. pass. εἶμαι: v. εἶσα and the supplemental verbs ἵζω and ἱδρύω.

ἔῃ, Ion. for ᾖ 3 sing. subj. pres. from εἰμί Hom.

ἑῆ, fem. of ἑός, *his*, etc.

ἑῆκε, Ep. for ἧκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἵημι, Il. 1, 48.

ἔῆν, 3 sing. imperf. from εἰμί. Ep. for ἦν, Hom.: it occurs as first pers. only once, Il. 11, 762, in a dub. passage, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 16.

ἐῆνδανε, Ep. for ἤνδανε, 3 sing. impf. act. from ἀνδάνω, Hom.

ἑῆος, gen. masc. of ἑός, *good, excellent, noble*, five times in Il., twice in Od. In four of these passages ἑῆος was formerly written, and taken for an irreg. gen. for the possessive: but Damm, Wolf, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc., with the best Gramm., have every where restored ἑῆος, as the general epith.; παιδὸς ἑῆος is as easily explained as παιδὸς φίλου.

ἑῆς, gen. Ep. for ἧς, from pron. relat. fem. ἥ, only Il. 16, 208; but ἑῆς gen. from ἑή, Hom.

ἔῃσθα, Ep. for ᾖς, 2 sing. impf. from εἰμί, Hom.

ἔῃσι, Ep. for ᾖ, 3 sing. subj. pres. from εἰμί, Hom.

ἐθάνον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of θνήσκω, Hom.

ἐθάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔθος) *accustomed*, Hipp., ἐθ. γενέσθαι τινός, Thuc. 2, 44: hence—II. *tame*, Themist.

†**ἐθάφθην**, 1 aor. pass. from θάπτω, Hdt.

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'Εθειρα, ας, ἡ, *hair*, in Hom. only in Il., and always in plur., either of *a horse's mane*, e. g. Il. 8, 42, or of the *horsehair crest* on helmets, Il. 16, 795: in sing. of *the hair of the head*, Pind. I. 5, 11, Aesch., etc.: then of a lion's *mane*, Theocr. 25, 244; a boar's *bristles*, Opp., etc.—II. *any thing tufted, the tuft-like flower*, κρόκου, Mosch. 2, 68: only poet. Hence

'Εθειράζω, f. -άσω, *to wear long hair*, Theocr.

'Εθειράς, άδος, ἡ,=ἔθειρα, once read in Od. 16, 176, for *the beard*: but as early as Arist. ἐθειράδες was altered into γενειάδες, v. schol. Theocr. 1, 34.

'Εθείρω, once in Hom., Il. 21, 347, χαίρει δέ μιν (ἀλωήν) ὅστις ἐθείρῃ whoso *tends, takes care of, tills* the corn-field: acc. to some from ἔθω *to rear*, and as it were *to tame*: others, better from θέρω, θεραπεύω, *to cherish, take care of*, cf. the opp. ἀθερίζω: perh. akin to ἔθειρα, esp. as the Greeks thought so much of their hair as even in Homer's time to be called καρηκομόωντες and εὐπλοκαμῖδες, cf. the connexion in κόμη, κομάω, κομίζω: in Orph. Arg. 932, we have the pass. χρυσέαις φολίδεσσιν ἐθείρεται, *he is decked* with golden scales.

'Εθελάστειος, ον, (ἐθέλω, ἀστεῖος) *aiming at fashion, conceited*, Heliod.

'Εθέλεχθρος, ον, (ἐθέλω, ἐχθρός,) *bearing one a grudge*, Cratin. Incert. 103. Adv. -ως ἔχειν πρός τινα, Dem. 1005, 15.

'Εθελημός, όν, (ἐθέλω) *willing*, *voluntary*, Hes. Op. 118.

'Εθελήμων, ονη gen. ονος,=foreg. Plat. Crat. 406 A.

'Εθελητός, ή, όν, (ἐθέλω) *willed*, *voluntary*, Hermn. Soph. O. C. 527.

'Εθελο- from ἐθέλω, in compos., signifies *doing a thing*,—I. *as a volunteer*,—II. *gladly*.

'Εθελοδουλεία, ας, ἡ, *willing slavery*, Plat. Symp. 184 C; and

'Εθελοδουλέω, *to be* or *become a slave willingly*, Dio C; and

'Εθελοδουλία, ας, ἡ,=ἐθελοδουλεία: from

'Εθελόδουλος, ον, (ἐθέλω, δοῦλος) *a willing slave, serving voluntarily*, Plat. Rep. 562 D. Adv. -λως, ἐθ. ἔχειν, *to endure slavery willingly*, Plut.

'Εθελοθρησκεία, ας, ἡ, *will-worship, superstitious observance*, N. T.: from

'Εθελοθρησκεύω, (ἐθέλω, θρησκεύω) *to choose a mode of worship for one's self*, Eccl.

'Εθελοκακέω, ῶ, *to be ἐθελόκακος*: esp. of soldiers, who let themselves be beaten, *to be slack in duty, play the coward purposely*, Hdt. 5, 78; 9, 67. Hence

'Εθελοκάκησις, εως, ἡ=sq., Polyb.

'Εθελοκακία, ας, ἡ, *wilful neglect of duty*, esp. of soldiers: from

'Εθελόκακος, ον, (ἐθέλω, κακός) *wilfully bad, neglectful of one's duty*, esp. in war, *cowardly, treacherous*, App. Adv. -κως.

'Εθελοκινδῦνος, ον, (ἐθέλω, κίνδυνος) *courting danger, fool-hardy*. Adv. -νως, App.

'Εθελοκωφέω, ῶ, *to affect deafness*, Clem. Al.: from

'Εθελοκωφος, ον, (ἐθέλω, κωφός) *pretending deafness, unwilling to hear*.

'Εθελοντηδόν, (ἐθέλω) adv. *of free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously*, Thuc. 8, 98.

'Εθελοντήν, (ἐθέλω) adv. *voluntarily*, Hdt. 1, 5.

'Εθελοντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐθέλω) *a volunteer*, Od. 2, 292, in prose, esp. Att, ἐθελοντής, Lob. Phryn. 4, sq.—H. as adj. *voluntary*.

'Εθελοντής, οῦ, ὁ,= foreg., Hdt. 5, 110.

'Εθελοντί, adv. = ἐθελοντηδόν, Thuc. 8, 2.

'Εθελοπονία, ας, ἡ, *love of work, laboriousness*, prob. in Xen. Oec. 21, 6: from

'Εθελόπονος, ον, (ἐθέλω, πόνος) *willing to work, zealous*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

'Εθελόπορνος, ον, (ἐθέλω, πόρνος) *a voluntary, unseduced prostitute*, Anacr. 19.

'Εθελοπρόξενος, ον, (ἐθέλω, πρόξενος) *one who unsolicited charges himself with the office of* πρόξενος (q. v.) to a foreigner or foreign state, and looks after their interests, a sort of *honorary consul*, Thuc. 3, 70.

'Εθελόσυχνος, ον, (ἐθέλω, συχνός) *fond of frequenting a place* or *of doing one thing*, Crates Incert. 8.

'Εθελότρεπτος, ον, (ἐθέλω, τρέπω) *given to change*, Eccl.

'Εθελουργέω, ῶ, *to work freely, indefatigably*, AeL.: and

'Εθελουργία, ας, ἡ, *willingness to work*, Eccl.: from

'Εθελουργός, όν, (ἐθέλω, *ἔργω) *willing to work, indefatigable*, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

'Εθελούσιος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 10, (ἐθέλω) *voluntary*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 11, Symp. 8, 13.—II. of things, *optional*, e. g. τὸ ἐρᾶν ἐθελούσιόν ἐστι love is a *matter of free choice*, Id. Cyr. 5, 1, 10. Adv. -ίως.

'Εθελοφιλόσοφος, ον, ὁ, (ἐθέλω, φιλόσοφος) *a would-be, pretended philosopher*, late.

'ΕΘΕΛΩ, fut. ἐθελήσω: aor. ἠθέλησα, perf. ἠθέληκα (v. fin.) *To will, be willing*, distinguished from βούλομαι, acc. to Buttm., as expressing *will combined with choice* and *purpose*; while βούλομαι (q. v.) denotes mere *inclinations*.

Radic. signf.: *To will, be willing, wish, desire*, Hom., etc. Construct.: usu. c. inf. pres. or aor.; also freq. c. acc. et inf.; c. acc. only it does not occur: for in places like εὐκηλος τὰ φράζεαι, ὥσσ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1, 554, φράζεσθαι is to be repeated from the context, cf. Il. 9, 397, 7, 192, Od. 14, 172; so too, Ζεύς τοι δοίη ὅττι μάλιστα ἐθέλεις (sc. δοθῆναί τοι) Od. 18, 113: often also absol., esp. in part., where the notion of *wish* or *choice* is prominent: so in Att.: Hom. has freq. θυμῷ ἐθέλειν, more rarely ἐθέλει μοι θυμός, Il. 17, 702, Od. 11, 566.—2. oft., esp. c. negat., almost=δύναμαι, *to be able, have the power*, as Il. 13, 106, μίμνειν οὐκ ἐθέλεσκον ἐναντίον *they cared not* to make a stand, i. e. *they were unable*: and, by poet. figure of things, as of a stream, οὐδ' ἐθέλε προρέειν ἀλλ' ἴσχετο, it *would not* flow, i. e. it *could* not, Il. 21, 366, cf. Od. 8, 223, 316, H. Hom. Cer. 45, and φιλέω: also Hdt., and Att. Prose, Schaf. Greg. p. 135: there is a slight irony in this signf.—3. of ἐθέλω in signf. *to prefer* (so freq. in βούλομαι) no instance occurs except Od. 3, 334. 4. After Hom. ἐθέλω is found, like μέλλω, c. inf., so as merely to give it a fut. signf., like our *will* or *shall* as a sign of the fut. tense, εἰ θελήσει ἀναβῆναι ἡ τυραννίς, εἰ (ὁ ποταμὸς) ἐθέλησει ἐκτρέψαι τὸ ῥεθρον, Hdt. 1, 109, 2. 11, v. Wessel. ad 7. 49, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 370 B: sometimes of things, though more rarely, of persons, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 375 A, though this is denied wholly by others: hence —5. *to be wont or accustomed, to do a thing readily*, συμβύσιες ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μένειν, μεγάλα πρήγματα μεγάλοισι κινδύνοισι ἐθέλουσι καταρρέεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 74; 7, 50, 2, and so Thuc. 2, 89, etc.—6. in Hdt., and Att. prose, oft. in phrases, τί ἐθέλει τὸ τέρας, τὸ ἔπος; Lat. *quid sibi vult?* what *means* it..? Hdt. 1, 78; 6, 37: in full τί ἐθέλει λέγειν; Hdt. 2, 13, cf. 4, 131.

The synon. shorter form θέλω never occurs in Hom. or Ep., v. Interpp. ad Il. 1, 277: and reversely ἐθέλω is never used in Trag. dialogue, except indeed in impf. ἤθελον: in Ar. Pac. 852, we have the fut. ἐθελήσεις: Pind. follows the Homer. usage, Böckh v. l. P. 1, 62; 10, 5: the other Lyr. have both forms, both of which occur also in the Trag. anapaestics, Lob. Aj. 24. In Att. prose the form ἐθέλω prevails, except in such a combination as ἂν θελῇ Lob. Phryn. p. 7: hence in Att. prose the only impf. and aor. are ἤθελον, ἠθέλησα, and perf. ἠθέληκα, regul. formed from ἐθέλω, while τεθέλημα occurs only in very late writers, Lob. Phryn., p. 322.

'Εθεν, Ep. and Att. poet. gen. for ἕο, οὗ, masc. and fem., *his, her, of him, of her*, Hom., usu. in Il.: Aeol. (from Fέθεν) γέθεν.

'Εθεῖτο, ἐθείμεθα, ἐθεῖντο, Ion. for ἐθεῶτο, ἐθεώμεθα, ἐθεῶντο, from θεάομαι.

'Εθηεύμεσθα, Poet. and Ion. for ἐθεώμ., Od.

'Εθηήσαντο, Ion. for ἐθεάσ., 3 pl. aor. 1 mid. from θεάομαι, Od.

'Εθημολογέω, ῶ, (ἐθήμων, λέγω) *to gather customarily*, Anth.

'Εθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *custom*: from

'Εθήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἔθος) *accustomed*: *well-known*, Musae.

'Εθην, aor. 1 pass. from ἵημι: but ἔθην, aor. 2 act. from τίθημι.

'Εθίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 53, perf. pass. εἴθισμαι, aor. εἰθίσθην, (ἔθος) *to accustom*, use *to*, τινά τι, Xen., seldom ἐθ. τινὰ πρός τι, Luc. Pass. *to be* or *become accustomed* or *used to*, τι, Plat. Legg. 681 B; c. inf., Thuc. 1, 77, and Xen.; also absol., *to become accustomed*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 33: in this signf. the later Stoics use the act.

'Εθικός, ή, όν, (ἔθος) *of, arising from use, custom, habit*, Plut.

'Εθιμος, ον, (ἔθος) *accustomed*, usual: τὰ ἔθιμα, *customs*, Diod. Adv. -μως, *customarily*, Gramm.

'Εθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐθίζω) *custom; a habit*, Plat. Legg. 793 D.

'Εθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐθίζω) *an accustoming; custom, habit, use*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Εθιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐθίζω, *one must accustom*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

'Εθιστός, ή, όν, (ἐθίζω) *accustomed: acquired by habit*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Εθνάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἔθνος, ἄρχω) *an ethnarch*, Luc. In LXX. and N. T. *a viceroy*, a deputy governor. Hence

'Εθναρχία, ας, ἡ, *rule over a nation*, Byzant.

'Εθνηδόν, (ἔθνος) adv. *by nations, as a whole nation*, late word.

'Εθνικός, ή, όν, (ἔθνος) *belonging, peculiar to a nation, national*, Polyb.—II. almost=βάρβαρος, *foreign*.—III. *heathen, gentile*, N. T. and Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, *after the manner of the heathen* or *gentiles*, N. T.

'Εθνίστης, ου, ὁ, and ἐθνίτης, ου, ὁ, *of the same nation*: from

'ΕΘΝΟΣ, εος, τό, *a number of people*

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living together, a company, body of men: Hom. esp. in Il., has usu. *ἔθνος ἑταίρων, a band of comrades*; also in plur. *ἔθνεα πεζῶν* and *νεκρῶν*, and of particular tribes, *ἔθνος Ἀχαιῶν, Αυκίων*, also *ἔθνος λαῶν, a host of warriors*, Il. 13, 495: hence of animals, *ἔθνεα μυιάων, μελισσάων, ὀρνίθων, swarms, flocks*, etc., Hom.—2. Pind. has also *ἔθνος μερόπων, ἀνέρων, γυναικῶν, a race, family, tribe.*—3. in genl. *a nation, people*, *τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος*, Hdt. 1, 101, and freq. in Att.: but in N. T. and Eccl. *τὰ ἔθνη, the nations, Gentiles*, i. e. all except Jews and Christians; cf. *βάρβαρος.*—4. *a particular class* of men, *a caste*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 351 C.—5. *sex*, *τὸ θῆλυ ἔ.* Xen. Oec. 7, 26.—6. *a part, number*, Hipp., cf. *ὁμοεθνία* II. (Acc. to some from *ἕθος*: acc. to others akin to *ἑσμός.*)

†Ἐθοδαΐα, ας, ἡ, *Ethodaïa*, a daughter of Niobe, Apollod.

Ἔθορον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *θρώσκω*, Hom.

ΕΘΟΣ, εος, τό, *custom, usage, manners, habit*, Plat., etc.: hence *ἔθος πρός* or *πρόσθε τοκήων, temper, disposition*, inherited from its sires, Aesch. Ag. 728, yet not precisely = *ἦθος*, since the signf. of *usage, habit*, prevails even here.

†Ἔθρηξα, v. *θρύσσω.*

†Ἔθρεξα, unu. 1 aor. act. from *τρέχω.*

Ἐθρέφθην, aor. 1 pass. from *τρεφω*, Hes.

Ἔθρεψα, aor. 1 act. from *τρέφω*, Hom.

Ἔθρῐσεν, poet. for *ἐθέρισεν*, aor. 1 from *θερίζω*, Eur.

ΕΘΩ, *to be accustomed, to be wont*: the pres. is only found in Il. 9, 536, *κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρδεσκεν ἔθων, much ill he wrought habitually*, i. e. *was wont to* do so; and so Il. 16, 260, *οὓς παῖδες ἐριδμαινωσιν ἔθοντες*: the construct. is like that of *λαθών* and *τυχών* with finite verb. The Att. use as pres. the perf. *εἴωθα* Ion. *ἐωθα* (both also in Hom.) *I am wont* or *accustomed, I am in the habit, I usually*..., usu. c. inf., as Il. 5, 766, Thuc. 1, 99, etc.: but the part. *εἰωθώς* stands absol., *accustomed, customary, usual*, Il. 5, 231, and Att.: hence *τὸ εἰωθός, one's custom*, Thuc. 4, 17; *τὰ εἰωθότα*, ordinary things, Ar. Ran. 1. Perf. Dor. *ἔθωκα.*

†Ἔθυφα 1 aor. act. from *τυφω.*

†Ἔθωκα Dor. for *εἴωθα*, perf. of *ἔθω.*

Εἰ, a conditional particle, in Hom. and Dor. also *αἰ.*—A. *if*, distinguished from *ἐάν*, as betokening a pure mental supposition, without reference to any real contingency, Herm. Vig. n. 313: most freq. c. optat. but also c. indic. or subj.

I. WITH OPTAT., *it states a thing as supposed, but without giving any opinion on the likelihood* of its existence. 1. with optat., followed by optat. with *ἄν*, *expressing simple uncertainty*, *Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο. εἰ τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο*, if they *should* hear it, they *would* rejoice, Il. 1, 256.—2. with optat., followed by indic., when the conclusion is peremptory though the case is only supposed: with indic. pres., Il. 9, 389, Wolf Lept. p. 233, fut., Il. 10, 232; also with past. Att., v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 524, 3.—3. with optat., followed by subj. with *ἄν*, Il. 11, 386; in Att. this use is dub.—4. the first clause with *ἄν* is left out, when it can be easily supplied from the context, Il. 3, 52; 9, 245, etc.: or its place is supplied by a part., Il. 10, 246.—5. with optat., without apodosis, *to express a wish, If only.., O that.., would that..*, Il. 24, 74, Herm. Vig. n. 190; but *εἴθε, εἰ γάρ* and *αἲ γάρ* are more freq. v. *εἰ γάρ.*—6. with Optat., as a sort of particle of time, of repeated actions, *as often as, whenever*, Thuc. 7, 79, usu. with impf. or plqpf., sometimes with aor.—II. WITH INDIC., *where possibility is asserted, without expressing any uncertainty* or question; *if, since.*—1. with indic. pres., *εἰ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν, ἀλλους μὲν κάθισον*, Il. 3, 67, where no doubt is thrown on the supposition.—2. with indic. past, esp. in oaths and prayers, *εἰ ποτέ τοι ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα, τόδε μοι κρήηνον ἐέλδωρ* Il. 1, 39, etc., v. *εἰποτε.*—3. with indic. fut., *γνώσεαι, εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίην πόλιν οὐκ ἁλαπάξεις*, Il. 2, 367, 379, where the fut. is looked on as certain: Att. the optat. with *ἄν* freq. follows, to soften the positiveness of the phrase, Soph. El. 244. So the indic. often follows, even after the opt. expressing a simple supposed case. e. g. *πεζοὶ μενοίνεον, εἰ τελέουσιν*, Il. 12, 59, they tried *whether* they could; where they are represented as it were saying, *We will try whether we can...*, so as to add vivacity to the sentence: esp. oft. in Att. prose. The indic. pres. or fut. is also put after *εἰ* in protasis, when not a mere probability, but a necessary result *on a condition* is intended. Il. 5, 350; 15, 213. In Att., *εἰ* with indic. is used not only of probable, but of actual events, to qualify the positive assertion, and so much like *ὅτι*: most freq. after *θαυμάζω*, also after other verbs, esp. expressing strong feeling, e. g. *ἀγανακτέω, δεινὸν ποιοῦμαι, δῆλοί*, etc., Hdt. 1, 155, Thuc. 6, 60, Plat. Lach. 194 A.—4. In Att. where *εἰ* with impf. is followed by *ἄν* with impf., the first implies that a condition has not been fulfilled, the second that a result has therefore not taken place; e. g. *εἴ τι εἶχεν. ἐδίδου ἄν, if he had it, he wou'd give it...* (but he has it not)—5. with indic. aor., followed by indic. aor. with *ἄν*, it expresses the same thing in reference to a past time, for which in Lat. both verbs would have been in subj. plqpf., *εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν had he had it, he would have given it*, cf. Il. 21, 211, 544. In this case *the impf. with ἄν may follow*, *εἰ ἐπείσθην, οὐκ ἂν ἠρρώστουν, had* I obeyed, *I should not have been* ill, Buttm. Gramm. § 139, 9, 4, and 10: sometimes, but not oft., this *ἄν* is left out with the impf. *ἦν*, Thuc. 1, 37. More rarely the opt. with *ἄν* follows *εἰ μή* and the indic. aor., Il. 5, 388; 17, 70.—III. WITH SUBJUNCT., *εἰ is scarcely to be distinguished from ἐάν*, though an attempt has been made to explain *εἰ* as expressing greater probability in the condition, *suppose that*, Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 818, Anm. 1, Herm. Soph. Ant. 706; much more rare than the former, but most freq. in Hom., Il. 1, 340, Od. 5. 221, etc.: *εἰ κεν* with subjunct. being the more freq. For the Att. it was formerly laid down that only *ἐάν* or *ἤν*, never *εἰ* was used with subjunct.: but many exceptions are found in Trag., as Soph. O. T. 198, 874, O. C. 1443, Ant. 710, 1032, cf. Herm. Aj. 491: also in comic wr., as Ar. Eq. 698, 700, Pac. 450: nay it has been admitted even in prose, as Thuc. 6, 21, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 12, Plat. Phaedr. 234, Rep. 579 E: in later authors *εἰ* with subjunct. is very common, Herm. Vig. n. 304: cf. also *εἰ κε.*—IV. WITH PARTICIP. instead of indic., where *ἐστί* is usu. supplied, but rare, Soph. Aj. 886, and Herm. ib. 179, Bornem. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 25.—V. WITH INFIN., sometimes in Hdt. e. g. 3, 105, 108, in orat. obliqua.—*Εἰ* from the first clause must sometimes be supplied with each of several following clauses, even when these are in different moods, Schäf. Mel. p. 111.

B. *whether*, in indirect questions and after verbs containing a question, doubt, uncertainty, *σάφα οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός ἐστιν*, I know not *whether* he be a god, Il. 5, 183; in Hom. also freq. in ellipt. clauses, where *πειρώμενος, σκοπῶν*, etc. must be supplied, e. g. *κηρύκεσσι κέλευσαν. ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, (πειρησάμενοι) εἰ πεπίθοιεν Πηλείδην*, trying *whether* they could move Achilles, Il. 23, 40; where the optat. without *ἄν* is used, because the action is past, cf. Il. 10, 206; 20, 461; if present or future, it would require *εἴ κε* or *ἐάν* with subj., Il. 5, 279, though Att. *εἰ* with subj. is used even in this signf.—C. Regularly *εἰ* begins the sentence, and so is followed by the particles: hence all compds., as *εἰ κε, εἴπερ, εἰ μή, εἰ καί, εἴ τις*, etc., may, be best referred to their own special heads. It is preceded by one or two conjunctions:—1. *καὶ εἰ and if, even though*, implying that the case is not so, Il. 20, 371; *καὶ εἴ που*, Od. 7, 320; also *καὶ εἰ κε*, which follows the same rules as *εἴ κε*, Att. *κεἰ, κἂν, κἂν εἰ*: in Att. also *ὅμως* is oft. added *in apodosis* (*even though.., yet still*), though this word is sometimes attached to the end of the conditional clause, to which it adds force, Aesch. Pers. 295, Cho. 115: care must be taken not to confound *καὶ εἰ* with *εἰ καί*, Herm. Vig. n. 307.—II. *οὐδ' εἰ, nay not if, not even if*, Il. 5. 645; 20. 102, Od. 4, 293.—III. *ὡς εἰ* and *ὡς εἴ τε* or (as Wolf writes it) *ὡσεί, ὥσεί τε, as if, as though*, in comparisons, Od. 7, 36, Il. 13, 492, 19, 366, Od. 19, 39: the Att. also inserts *ἂν* or *περ, ὥσπερ εἰ, ὡς ἂν εἰ, ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ* or *ὥσπερανεί*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

Εἰ. Dor. for *ἡ* and *οὐ*, cf. *πεῖ.*

Εἴᾶ. also properisp. *εἶα*, and poet. trisyll. *ἔϊα*. Lat. *eia*, a cheering or stimulating exclamation, *on! up! away!* Trag., etc.: also *come on then!* Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Plat.; *εἶα νυν, well now!* Ar. Pac. 450, stronger than *ἄγε νυν*: also *εἶα δή*: *ἔα* and *ἐνα* are akin to it. [ᾰ always, whence Gramm. wrote *εἶα*, v. Reisig de Constr. Antistr. p. 19.]

Εἴᾱ, 3 sing. imperf. act. from *ἐάω*, Hom.

Εἰάζω, f. *-άσω, to cry εἶα*, like *αἰάζω* from *αἰ*, and *εὐάζω* from *εὐα*, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 20.

Εἰᾰμενή, ῆς, ἡ, *a low, moist pasture, water-meadow. ἐν εἰαμενῆ ἕλεος*, Il. 4, 483, in Ap. Rh. *a flooded meadow.* (Usu deriv. from *εἶαται, ἧνται, ἧμαι, ἥμενος*, whence some Gramm. wrote *εἰαμενή*, cf. *κάθημαι*: Buttm. however, v. *ἡίσεις*, connects it with *ἠιών.*)

Εἰ ἄν, Ep. and Ion. *εἴ κε*, q. v., is contr. into *ἐάν* and *ἤν*. But *εἰ...ἄν* seems permissible both in Hom., and Att., where some words come between, Il. 2, 597, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 303.

Εἰανός, ή, όν, Ep. for *ἑανός*, Il. 16, 9.

Εἰαρ, εἰᾱρῐνός, εἰαρόεις, poet. for *ἔαρ*, etc.

Εἰαρόμασθος, ον, (*εἰαρ, μασθός*) *with youthful, swelling breasts*, Anth.

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Εἰαροτερπής, ές, (εἶαρ, τέρπομαι) *joying in spring*, Orph.

Εἴᾱς, 2 sing. imperf., **εἴᾶσα**, ᾱς, ε, aor. 1 act. from **ἐάω**.

Εἶασκον, Ep. for **εἶων**, impf. from **ἐάω**, Hom.

Εἶαται, **εἶατο**, 3 pl. pres. and impf., poet. for Ion. **ἧαται**, **ἧατο**, and this for **ἧνται**, **ἧντο**, from **ἧμαι**, Hom.

Εἶατο, 3 plur. imperf. mid. from **εἶμί**, for **ἧντο**, i. e. **ἦσαν**, occurs only Od. 20, 106, where Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 14, n., would read **εἵατο**.

Εἵατο, 3 sing. plqpf. mid. from **ἕννυμι** for **εἵντο**, *they had on*.

Εἰβιμος, ον, *trickling*: from

ΕΙΓΒΩ, Ep. form of **λείβω**, *to drop, let fall in drops*, Hom., who regul. uses it in phrase **δάκρυον εἰβειν** and **κατὰ δάκρυον εἴβειν**, *to shed tears*. Mid. *to trickle* or *run down, drip*, Hes. Th. 910: but also as in act., **δάκρυα εἰβομένη**, Soph. Ant. 527.

Εἰ γάρ, *for if...*, Il. 20, 26: but usu. —II. expressing a wish, *O if..., O that..., would that...*, Lat. *utinam!* c. optat., **εἰ γὰρ Ἀθήνη δοίη κάρτος ἐμοί**, Il. 17, 561, so **εἰ γάρ τοι**, Od. 17, 513, and **εἰ γάρ πως**, Od. 16, 148. But Hom. more freq. has **αἴ γάρ**, **αἰ γὰρ δή**, **αἴ γὰρ δή ποτε**, **αἴ γάρ πως**. The following use c. inf. is rare, **αἴ γάρ, τοῖος ἐών,...ἐμὸς γαμβρὸς καλέεσθαι**, Od. 7, 313. **Εἰ γάρ**, like **εἰ** A. I., 5, is used where the result of the wish is more clearly indicated than with **εἴθε**, which expresses the wish without alluding to its result, Nitzsch Od. 1, 265.

Εἴγε, *if however*, adding a condition which makes the thing dependent upon it unlikely or impossible e. g., **οἰκόνδε ἐθέλεις ἰέναι· εἴγε μὲν εἰδείης, ὅσσα τοι αἶσα κήδε' ἀναπλῆσαι, ἐνθάδε κ' αὖθι μένων τόδε δῶμα φυλάσσοις**, thou wishest to go home: *yet if* thou didst know..., etc., Od. 5, 206.—II. *if then, since*, Lat. *siquidem*, of things which are taken for granted, Il. 1, 393, Od. 16, 300, Herm. Vig. n. 310. Cf. **εἴπερ**.

Εἰ γοῦν, *even if*, implying that the thing will not be so, only once Hom., viz. Il. 5, 258, ubi al. **εἰ γ' οὖν**.

Εἰ δ', **ἄγε**, used in cheering, etc., *on then, come on!* oft. in Hom., who also has plur., **εἰ δ', ἄγετε**. Il. 22, 381. He usu. joins **εἰ δ', ἄγε νῦν, εἰ δ', ἄγε δή, εἰ δ', ἄγε μήν**, or **εἰ δ', ἄγε μοι**, followed by imperat., also **εἰ δ', ἄγε τοι**, Od. 9, 37. For the imperat. **δεῦρο** is found, Il. 17, 685, and in speaking to one's self the subj. aor., Od. 9, 37, or indic. fut., Il. 1. 524; 9, 167. The phrase is elliptic, and would be in full **εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις** or **εἰ δὲ βουλει, ἄγε, but if thou wishest, come**, and so serves to qualify the imperat., like Lat. *sis vide, fac sis, agite sultis*, Nitzsch Od. 1, 270.

Εἰδαινομαι, poet. lengthd. form of **εἴδομαι**, *to be like*, **τινί**, Nic.

Εἰδάλιμος, η, ον, (εἶδος) *formed*; hence *shapely, comely*, Od. 24, 279.—II. *like, looking like*, Anth.

Εἰδάλλομαι, = **εἰδαίνομαι**, **ἐνδάλλομαι**.

Εἶδαρ, ατος, τό, (**ἔδω**, as if lengthd. poet. from **ἔδαρ**) *food, meat, victuals*. Hom.—2. of cattle, *fodder, forage*, Il. 5, 369.—3. also *a bait* for fish, Od. 12. 252.—4. **μελισσης ἀνθεμιον εἶδαρ**, of honey-cakes, Theocr. 15, 115. Ep. word.

Εἰ δέ, with no apodosis, is elliptic, as Il. 9, 46, **εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοί, φεύγοντων**, but if they (will), let them flee, where **ἐθέλουσι** is to be supplied, as in **εἰ δ', ἄγε**: so too 9, 262, **εἰ δέ, (ἐθέλεις). σὺ μέν μευ ἄκουσον**. In Il. 21, 487, and Od. 2, 115, the apodosis is implied in the protasis.—II. in complete sentences, *but if, even if*, oft. in Hom. It may be followed by any particle which follows **εἰ**, v. esp. **εἰ μέν**: on **εἰ δ' οὐ** and **εἰ δ' οὖν** v. **εἰ μή**. We have the notion of **εἰ δέ** strengthd. in **εἰ δ' αὖ, if on the other hand**, Od. 16, 105.

Εἰδέα, ας, ἡ, for **ἰδέα**, dub. in Ar. Thesm. 438.

Εἰδείην, opt., and **εἰδέναι**, inf. of **οἶδα**, q. v.

Εἰ δὲ μή, v. sub **εἰ μή**.

Εἰδέχθεια, ας, ἡ, *an odious, ugly look*, LXX.: from

Εἰδεχθής, ές, (εἶδος, **ἔχθος**) *of hateful look*, in genl. *ugly*, Polyb.: *putrid, fetid*, Hipp.

Εἰδέω, for **εἰδῶ**, subj. from **οἶδα**.

Εἰ δή, expressing a supposition which cannot be contradicted, *if now, seeing that*, Il. 1, 61, esp. after **ἤ**, Il. 1, 294, 574: also in indirect questions, *whether now*, Od. 1, 207: always c. indicat.

Εἴδημα, ατος, τό, (**εἰδέναι**) *knowledge*.

Εἰδημονικῶς, adv., *with knowledge, skilfully*.

Εἰδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (**εἰδέναι**) *knowing, experienced, skilled, expert*, **τινός**, Clem. Al. Adv. **-μόνως**.

Εἰδησέμεν, Ep. inf. fut. for **εἰδήσειν**, of ***εἴδω** Il., Od.

Εἴδησις, εως, ἡ, (**εἰδέναι**) *a knowing, science, knowledge, intelligence*, Sext. Emp.

Εἰδήσω, fut. of ***εἴδω**.

Εἰδικός, ἡ, όν, (εἶδος) *formal, altius*, Plut.: *specific*, opp. to **γενικός**, Gal. Adv. **-κῶς**, *specially*, Bockh Inscr. 2. p. 205.

†**Εἰδοθέα**, ας, Ep. **-θέη**, ης, ἡ, **Εἰδοθέη**, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus, Od. 4, 366.

†**Εἰδοθέεια**, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Dion. P.

Εἰδοί, ῶν, αἱ, the Roman *Idus*, Dion H.

Εἴδομαι, v. sub ***εἴδω**.

†**Εἰδομενή**, ῆς, ἡ, **Εἰδομένε**, daughter of Pheres, wife of Amythaon, Apollod. 1, 9, 11.—2. a city of Emathia in Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 100.

Εἶδον, aor. 2 of ***εἴδω**, q. v.

Εἰδοποιέω, ῶ, (εἰδοποιός) *to make an image of a thing, figure, model, mould* a thing after another, Plut. Hence

Εἰδοποίημα, ατος, τό, and **εἰδοποίησις**, εως, ἡ, = sq.

Εἰδοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the specific nature of* a thing, Strab.: from

Εἰδοποιός, όν, (εἶδος, ποιέω) *specific, characteristic of a species*.

Εἶδος, εος, τό, (***εἴδω**) *that which is seen, the form, shape, figure*, Lat. *species*: freq. of *human* form in Hom., who usu. has the acc. **εἶδος ἄριστος, ἀγητός, κακός, ἀλίγκιος, ὁμοῖος**, etc.; sometimes opp. to *the understanding*, sometimes to *bodily strength*, v. Od. 17, 454, Il. 21, 316: also of the *appearance, look*, as of a dog, Od. 17, 308, cf. **δίμας**. Esp. *beautiful form*, like Lat. *forma*, Hdt. 1, 199; 8, 105, etc. In Trag. periphr. for *the person*, Soph. El. 1177.—II. in genl. *a form, figure, fashion, sort, particular kind*, **εἴδεα τῶν κυβων**, Hdt. 1, 94, **εἶδος νοσου**, Thuc. 2, 50, etc.: esp. *species*, opp. to **γενος**, *genus*, hence also = **ἰδέα**, Plat., and Arist., cf. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 2, 265, sqq.—III. in later authors **τὰ εἴδη** are *spices, fine and costly wares*.

Εἰδότως, adv. part. from **εἰδώς** or **οἰδα**, perf. of ***εἴδω**.

Εἰ δ' οὖν, v. sub **εἰ μή**.

Εἰδοφορέω, ῶ, (εἶδος, **φέρω**) *to represent, express*, Dion. H.

†**Εἰδυία**, ας, ἡ, *Eudyia*, wife of Aeacus, Lyc. 1024.

Εἰδύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from **εἶδος**, strictly *a little form* or *image*: usu. *a short, highly wrought, descriptive poem*, mostly, but by no means only, *on pastoral subjects, an idyll*, cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

Εἰδύλλομαι, = **εἰδύλλομαι, εἰδαίνομαι**, Pemp. ap. Stob. p. 461, 9.

Εἴδυλος, ον, = **εἰδήμων**, also fem. **εἰδύλις, ίδος, ἡ**, Call.

***ΕΙΔΩ**, ***ΙΔΩ**, Lat. *VIDEO, to see*, a root wholly obsol. in pres. act., which is supplied by **ὁράω**: its tenses form two families, one exclus. in signf. *to see*, the other, *to know*.

A. *to see, behold, look at*, mostly in aor. **εἶδον**, in Hom. and Ep. oft. without augm. **ἴδον**, inf. **ἰδεῖν**, in Ion. and Ep. also **ἰδέειν**, subj. **ἴδω**, in Hom. and Ep. also **ἴδωμι**, part. **ἰδών**, in Hom. freq. with an adv., **ὑπόδρα, ἄντα, ἀχρεῖον ἰδών, eyeing with a stern glance**, etc.: he also freq. has more fully **ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδ.** The same act. signf. belongs to the aor. mid. **εἰδόμην**, in Hom. more freq. Ep. **ἰδόμην**, inf. **ἰδέσθαι**, subj. **ἴδωμαι**, imperat. **ἰδοῦ**: with which Hom. has also **ὀφθαλμοῖσιν**, or more freq. **ἐν ὀφθ.**, *to see be fore the eyes*: this tense alone is joined with **πειράομαι**, in phrase **ἀγε, πειρήσομαι ἠδὲ ἴδωμαι**, well, I will make trial and *see*, Od. 6, 126, cf. 21, 159: also without **πειράομαι**; just our *to look and see*, Od. 4, 22; 10. 44. But Hom. also uses both aorists of *mental sight, to see, perceive*, as must be the case in Il. 21, 61, **ὄφρα ἴδωμαι ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἠδὲ δαείω**, cf. Il. 4, 249, Od. 21, 112. This definiteness belongs only to the oldest Greek: in later poets *to perceive* by any of the senses, Jac. A. P. p. 169. In construction, **ἰδεῖν** and **ἰδέσθαι** are either absol., or used c. acc. followed by a relative clause, where the relative is to be resolved by **ὅτι**, so that the acc. is not strictly the object, but belongs to the verb in the relat. clause, e. g. Od. 10, 195, **εἶδον...νῆσον, τὴν κεῖρε πόντος ἐστεφάνωται**, i. e. **εἶδον ὅτι περὶ νῆσον ποντος ἐστεφάνωται**; though in the remarkable passage, **ἀλόχου...οὐτι χάριν ἴδε, he saw**, i. e. *enjoyed* not the favour of his spouse, Il. 11, 243, **χάριν** is the object; (this phrase must not be confounded with **χάριν εἰδέναι**, v. infr.): freq also **ἰδεῖν ἔς τι**, more rare **ἐπί τι**, Il. 23, 143, and **πρός τι**, Od. 12. 244, to look *at* or *towards* a thing. The imperat. mid. **ἰδοῦ**, *see*, occurring first in Att., is mostly used as an exclamation, *lo! behold!* Lat. *ecce*: but it is then written **ἰδού**, or sometimes **ἰδοα**: where it is a true imperat. it remains **ἰδοῦ**, e. g. **ἰδοῦ με**, Eur. Hec. 808. **Ὁράω** is used as pres., **ἑώρακα** as perf., **ὄψομαι** as fut. (for **εἰδήσω** belongs to signf. B, *to know*.) But to the signf. *to see*, belong—II. the Ep. and Ion. pass. and mid. **εἴδομαι**: aor. **εἰσάμην**, in Hom. also **ἐεισάμην**, -ατο, -ατο, in pass. signf., *to be seen, appear, seem*, **εἴδεται ἠμαρ, ἄστρα**, the day, the stars *are visible, appear*, Il. 8, 555, cf. 24, 319, Od. 5, 283; metaph., **τὸ δέ τοι κὴρ εἴδεται εἶναι**, for that *seems unto* thee to be very death, that is very death in thine eyes, Il. 1, 228, cf. Od. 9, 11, etc.; and freq., **αὐτῷ**

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τόγε κέρδιον εἶσατο θυμῷ: hence—2. *to have the appearance* or *look of* a thing, *take the appearance, make a show of* a thing, εἶσατ' ἰμεν ἐς Λῆμνον, he *made a show of* going to Lemnos, Od. 8, 283; εἴσατο, ὡς ὅτε δινόν, *it had the look as of* a shield, Od. 5, 281; and c. dat., *to make one's self like, be like*, ἐείσατο φθογγὴν Πολίτῃ, she made herself like Polites in voice, Il. 2, 791, cf. 20, 81. Most usu. in part. pres. and aor., εἰδόμενος, εἰσάμενος, ἐεισάμενος, besides which Hom. uses only 3 sing. pres. and aor.; and once 2 sing. and 3 plur. aor. An impf. εἴδετο, *he was seen*, occurs first in Ap. Rh.

B. *to know:* which signf. comes from the perf., for what one *has seen* or *observed*, that *one knows:* hence the word is mostly used of *mediate* knowledge, whilst for such as is *immediate*, σύνοιδα is most usu., Wolf Dem. 461, 2. The tenses which belong to this signf. are these: perf. used as pres., οἶδα (in Alcae. 94 e, p. 72, ὄϊδα) *I know*, c. part. εἰδώς, inf. εἰδέναι, Ep. ἰδμεναι and ἴδμεν, imperat. ἴσθι, subj. εἰδῶ, Ep. also ἰδέω, opt. εἰδείην: plqpf. as imperf. ᾔδειν and ᾔδεα, Att. ᾔδη, *I knew:* fut. εἴσομαι, more rarely and mostly Ep. εἰδήσω (also in Hdt. 7, 234): aor. and perf. are supplied from γιγνώσκω: though in later Greek we have an aor. εἰδῆσαι, Arist. Magn. Mor. 1, 1, 3, etc. The forms are so irreg. in pres. and impf., that they can only be fully treated of in grammars. In Hom., Ion., and Dor., οἶδας is 2 sing. perf. for οἶσθα, e. g. Od. 1, 337, (in Att. also sometimes οἶσθας. Cratin. Malth. 10, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 122): ἴδμεν 1 pl. for ἴσμεν: besides ἰδμεναι and ἰδμεν, inf. for εἰδέναι: ἰδέω subj. for εἰδῶ, Il. 14, 235. εἰδετε 2 pl. subj. for εἰδῆτε, Od. 9, 17, εἰδόμεν for εἰδῶμεν, Il. 1, 363, and ἰδυῖα fem. part. for εἰδυῖα, but only in phrase ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσι: plqpf. 2 and 3 sing. ᾔεισθης, ᾔειδη for ᾔδησθ', ᾔδη. Il. 22, 280, Od. 9, 206, 3 pl. ἴσαν for ἦσαν, Il. 18, 405, Od. 4, 772; ἦσαν, Eur. Cycl. 231. Lastly Hom. uses both futures, yet εἰδήσω only in Il. 1, 546, Ep. int. εἰδήσεμεν, Od. 6, 257, where it almost passes into signf. A, *to see*, and so in the hymns. For the rest v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 109, 111, and Catal. in voc. [ἴσασι has usu. ῐ, as Od. 2, 211, but sometimes also ῑ, in arsis, as Od. 2, 283.]

In Hom. it must be rendered sometimes by *to know, understand, have knowledge of*, sometimes by *to know, discern, perceive;* later *to come to know, learn;* though it may be so taken however in Od. 2, 16: very freq. strengthd. by εὖ or σάφα, esp. εὖ οἶδα, *I know* well, and part. εὖ εἰδώς, also εὖ ἴσθι, *know well, be assured.* It is oft. followed by a clause with ὡς, ὅπως or ὅτι, and, in case of doubt, with εἰ, *whether*, rarely with the relat. pron. Also followed by acc., or infin. Hom. has the peculiar usage, νοήματα, μήδεα οἶδε, he *is knowing, skilled in* wise counsels; and so still more freq. with adjs., πεπνυμένα, κεχαρισμένα, φίλα, ἄρτια, ἤπια, κεδνά, ἀθεμίστια εἰδέναι, but usu. in part. εἰδώς. In this signf. *to be skilled in*, the word also takes a gen. in Hom., mostly indeed c. part., e. g. τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, *cunning with* the bow, οἰωνῶν, τεκτοσυνάων, μάχης. etc.; but also in pres. indic., Il. 15, 412. The imperat. is freq. in protestations, like ἴστω Ζεύς, ἴστω νῦν Ζεύς, let Jove know it, be witness, Hom.; Dor. ἴττω Ζ.: χάριν εἰδέναι τινί, *to acknowledge a debt to another, thank him*, first in Il. 14, 235, Hdt. 3, 21, but most freq. in Att., and prose. Post-Hom., usages:—1. *to be in a condition, be able, have the power*, c. inf., Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 308.—2. οἶδ' ὅτι, οἶσθ' ὅτι, used absol. parenthetically as a particle of affirmation, *I know, you know it well*, Wolf Dem. 508, 17, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 486 B.—3. οἶσθ' οὖν; freq. interrog. form, usu. answered by οὐκ οἶδα, Valck. Hipp. 598. —4. οἶσθ' ὅτι, also οἶσθ' ὃ and οἶσθ' ὡς, followed by imperat., gives a command without specifying what, as if this was known before, esp. οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον, for δρᾶσον, οἶσθ' ὅ, v. sub δράω.

(The word always has the digamma in Hom., Fῐδον, Fειδώς, etc., which remains in Lat. *videre*, Sanscr. *vid* scire, Germ. *wissen*, our *to wit* or *wot*. On the difference of εἰδέναι from γιγνώσκειν, v. γιγνώσκω, fin.)

Εἰδωλεῖον, ου, τό, (εἰδωλον) *an idol's temple*, N. T.

Εἰδωλόθῡτος, ον, (εἰδωλον, θύω) *sacrificed to idols;* as subst. τὸ εἰδ., N. T.

Εἰδωλολατρεία, ας, ἡ, *worship of idols, idolatry*, N. T.: and

Εἰδωλολατρέω, ῶ, *to worship idols*, Eccl.: from

Εἰδωλολάτρης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰδωλον, λάτρις) *an idol-worshipper, idolater.*

Εἰδωλόμορφος, ον, (εἰδωλον, μορφή) *formed after a likeness, like an image*, Geop.

Εἴδωλον, ου, τό, (εἶδος) *a shape, figure, image:* in Hom. of *disembodied spirits*, esp. βροτῶν εἴδωλα καμόντων: *any unsubstantial form*, esp. *a vision, phantom*, Hom., etc.: hence *a phantom of the mind, a fancy*, Plat. Phaed. 66 C. —II. *an image in the mind, idea*, Xen. Symp. 4, 21: esp. with the Stoics, Cic. Fam. 15, 16.—I. I. *an image, statue*, γυναικός, Hdt. 1, 51, 6. 58.—2. esp. *of a god;* hence *an idol, false god*, LXX.—IV. εἴδωλα οὐράνια, *the constellations*, Lat. *signa*, Ap. Rh.

Εἰδωλοπλαστέω, ῶ, *to form, model*, Heracl.: from

Εἰδωλόπλαστος, ον, (εἰδωλον, πλάσσω) *modelled:* hence *ideal*, Lyc.

Εἰδωλοποιέω, ῶ, (εἰδωλοποιός) *to make an image*, εἰδωλον εἰδ., Plat. Rep. 605 C: *to represent by an image* or *figure*, τινά, Diod.—2. τὸ *body, image forth, depict by words*, Longin. Hence

Εἰδωλοποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a figuring: representation*, Sext. Emp.

Εἰδωλοποιία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Tim. 46 A.

Εἰδωλοποιϊκός, ή, όν, (εἰδωλοποιός) *of, belonging to figuring* or *representing*, τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 235 A.

Εἰδωλοποιός, όν, (εἰδωλον, ποιέω) *figuring, forming, making figures* or *pictures;* as subst. ὁ εἰδ., Plat. Soph. 239 D.

Εἰδωλουργικός, ή, όν, (εἰδωλον, *ἔργω)=εἰδωλοποιϊκός, Plat. Soph. 266 D.

Εἰδωλοφᾰνής, ές, (εἰδωλον, φαίνομαι) *like an image*, Plut.

Εἰδωλοχᾰρής, ές, (εἰδωλον, χαίρω) *delighting in idols*, Synes.

Εἶεν, Att. 3 plur. opt. from εἰμί, for εἴησαν, *be it so, well, good, proceed*, or *to proceed*, Lat. *esto:* a very common particle, esp. in Att. dialogue, in passing to the next point, Herm. Eur. Supp. 795: the phrases ἀλλ' εἶεν, εἶέν γε, εἶεν δή are more rare: also to express impatience, Ar. Nub. 176. [εἶεν in Att. poets is sometimes used as a spondee, Aesch. Cho. 657, Ar. Pac. 663.]

Εἴην, opt. aor. 2 act. from ἵημι: but εἶην, opt. pres. from εἰμί.

Εἴθαρ, adv., (εὐθύς) *at once, forthwith, instantly*, Il., and Ion.

Εἴθε, interj. *I wish! O that! would that!* Lat. *utinam!* Od. 2, 33: the Dor. αἴθε is more freq. in Hom.: on αἴθ' ὄφελλον and ὤφελον, ες, ε, v. ὀφείλω: c. opt., of things possible, but not likely; with the past tenses of indic. of things impossible: later also the inf. follows εἴθε, Herm. Vig. n. 190, a, cf. sub εἰ γάρ.

Εἰθίζω, f. -ίσω, poet. for ἐθίζω.

†**Εἴθισμαι,** perf. pass. from ἐθίζω.

Εἰθισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐθίζω, *in the accustomed manner*, Diog. L.

Εἰκα, Att. for ἔοικα, q. v.

Εἶκα, perf. from ἵημι.

Εἰκᾰδάρχης, ου, ὁ, (εἰκάς, ἄρχω) *a leader, commander of twenty.*

Εἰκᾰδιστaί, ῶν, οἱ, (εἰκάς) epith. of the Epicureans, because they commemorated their founder's death *on the twentieth* of Gamelion, Ath. 298 D.

Εἰκάζω, f. -άσω, Att. perf. pass. ἤκασμαι, Dind. Ar. Eq. 230, Piers. Moer. p. 182, and on the augm. in genl. v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 84, Anm. 3, (εἰκός). *To make like to, represent by an image* or *likeness, portray*, Xen. Oec. 10, 1: hence in pass., εἰκὼν γραφῇ εἰκασμένη, a figure *coloured to the life*, Hdt. 2, 182; αἰετὸς εἰκασμ., a figure like an eagle, Id. 3, 28: hence—II. *to liken, compare*, τί τινι, Aesch. Cho. 633; εἰκ. τι καί τι, Hdt. 9, 34, etc.: hence *to compare and infer* something, *to conjecture, guess*, Lat. *conjicere*, esp. in phrase ὡς εἰκάσαι, Hdt. 2, 104, etc.: and c. dupl. acc. *to guess to be*, Hdt. 4, 31, Aesch. Supp. 288, Soph. Ant. 1244. Pass. *to be like, resemble*, τινί Eur. Bacch. 942, 1253; also πρός τινα, Ar. Ach. 783.

Εἰκαθεῖν, inf. of a lengthd. aor. εἴκαθον, from εἴκω, *to yield*, Soph. etc.; for there is no such pres. as εἰκάθω, Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.

Εἰ καί, *even though, although*, c. indic., Hom.; c. opt. Il.: distinguished from καὶ εἰ by expressing *that the thing is really so*, Herm. Vig. n. 307: cf. εἰ C.

Εἰκαιοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *rashness*, Eccl.: from

Εἰκαιόβουλος, ον, (εἰκαῖος, βουλή) *rash, ill-advised*, Eccl.

Εἰκαιολόγος, ον, (εἰκαῖος, λέγω) *talking at random*, Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 2, 10.

Εἰκαιομῡθέω, ῶ, *to speak inconsiderately;* and

Εἰκαιομῡθία, ας, ἡ, *thoughtless talking, useless babble:* from

Εἰκαιόμῡθος, ον, (εἰκαῖος, μῦθος) *talking at random* or *to no purpose*, Eccl.

Εἰκαιορρημονέω, ῶ,=εἰκαιομυθέω.

Εἰκαιορρημοσύνη, ης ἡ,=εἰκαιομυθία: from

Εἰκαιορρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εἰκαῖος, ῥῆμα)=εἰκαιόμυθος.

Εἰκαῖος, αία, αῖον, *without plan, purpose: random, rash, hasty*, nearly = Lat. *temerarius*, Soph. Fr. 288.—II.=τυχών, *casual*, hence *common, worthless*, Luc. Adv. -ως, Joseph. Hence

Εἰκαιοσύνη ης, ἡ, *thoughtlessness*, Timon ap. Diog. L, 5, 11.

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Εἰκαιότης, ητος, ἡ,=foreg., Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 2, 9.

Εἰκάς, άδος, ἡ, (εἰκοσι) the number twenty, for *εἰκοσάς.*—II. *the twentieth day of the month,* sub. *ἡμέρα,* Hes. Op. 790, 818: also pl. *εἰκάδες,* Ar. Nub. 17. One of the days of the Eleusinian mysteries was also so called, Eur. Ion 1076.

†*Εἰκάσαι* 1 aor. inf. act. from *εἰκάζω.*

Εἰκάσδω, Aeol. and Dor. for *εἰκάζω,* Sapph. 34.

Εἰκασία, ας, ἡ, (εἰκάζω) a likeness, image, representation, Xen.—II. *a comparison,* Plut.: *a conjecture, a guessing,* Plat. Rep. 534 A.

Εἴκασμα, ατος, τό, (εἰκάζω) a likeness, image, Aesch. Theb. 523.

Εἰκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a conjecturing, guessing, Plut.

Εἰκαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (εἰκάζω) one who conjectures, a guesser, diviner, τῶν μελλόντων, Thuc. 1, 138.

Εἰκαστικός, ή, όν, (εἰκάζω) of, belonging, suited to representing, guessing or *interpreting: ἡ εἰκ.,* sub. *τέχνη,* the art of *copying* or *portraying,* Plat. Soph. 235 D, etc.: *τὰ εἰκ.,* sub. *ἐπιῤῥήματα, adverbs of doubting.* Adv. *-κῶς, by conjecture, by guessing.*

Εἰκαστός, ή, όν, (εἰκάζω) to be compared, like, Soph. Tr. 699: *copied, represented.*

Εἰκᾶτι, Dor. for *εἰκοσι.*

Εἰ κε, εἰ κεν, and *εἰ...ἄν, if,* very freq. in Hom., and Ep., the same as *εἰάν,* q. v., usu. c. subj., but. c. opt. Od. 7, 315: Att. c. opt., never c. subj., Plat. Legg. 807 C, Xen. Ages. 1, 1, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 525, 7, *a.* On its difference from *αἰ κε* v. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 327, cf. § 329, 330.

†*Εἰκειν* plqpf. act. of *ἴημι.*

Εἰκελόνειρος, ον, (εἰκελος, ὄνειρος) dream-like, Ar. Av. 687.

Εἰκελος, η, ον, (εἰκός) like, after the form or *fashion of, τινί* Hom.: also *ἐικελος.*

Εἰκελόφωνος, ον, (εἰκελος, φωνή) of like voice, Anth.

Εἰκέναι, Att. inf. for *ἐοικέναι.*

Εἰκῆ, Adv. of *εἰκαῖος. without plan* or *purpose, heedlessly, rashly, at random, at a venture,* Lat. *temere,* Hipp., Tragg., Plat., etc.—2. *in vain, to no purpose,* N. T. Rom. 13, 4.

Εἰκοβολέω. ὦ (εἰκῆ, βολή, βάλλω) to aim or *act at random, at a venture,* Ar. Fr. 549.

Εἰκονίζω, f. *-ίσω, (εἰκών) to mould, fashion,* Plut.: *to copy.*

Εἰκονικός, ή, όν, (εἰκών) representing a figure, copied from it, ἀγαλμά τινος, a portrait statue, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.—II. *counterfeited, forged, pretended,* Anth. Adv. *-κῶς.*

Εἰκόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *εἰκών, a little image* or *figure,* Polem. ap. Ath. 574 C.

Εἰκόνισμα, ατος, τό, (εἰκονίζω) a copy, image, Anth.

Εἰκονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εἰκονίζω) a delineation, esp. by words, Lat. *effictio,* Plut.

Εἰκονογῠφέω, ῶ, to delineate, describe, Philo; and

Εἰκονογῠφία, ας, ἡ, a sketch, description, Strab.: from

Εἰκονογράφος, ον, (εἰκών, γράφω) painting figures; as subst., *a painter,* Arist. Poet. [ᾰ]

Εἰκονολογια, ας, ἡ, (εἰκών, λόγος) figurative speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

Εἰκονομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, a war against idols or *images,* Eccl.: from

Εἰκονομάχος, ον, (εἰκών, μάχομαι) warring against images, assaulting images, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Εἰκονοποιός, όν, (εἰκών, ποιέω) making figures or *images;* as subst., Arist. Poet.

Εἰκός, Ion. *οἰκός, ότος, τό, that which is like,* esp. *like truth, likely, probable, reasonable, a likelihood.* Eur., etc.; in Hdt. usu. *τὰ οἰκότα, likelihoods,* 1, 155, etc., *τὸ οὐκ εἰκός,* Thuc. 2. 89: *κατὰ τὸ εἰκός, in all likelihood,* Thuc. 1, 121; also *τῷ εἰκότι,* Thuc. 6, 18: *παντὶ τῷ οἰκότι,* Hdt. 3, 103: *εἰκός,* sub. *ἐστί, it is likely,* c. inf., Eur., Thuc., etc.—2. *εἰκότα, propositions generally true, likelihoods,* Arist. Org. —II. *reasonable, fair, equitable,* Thuc. 2, 74, etc.; *παρὰ τὸ εἰκός, unreasonably,* Id. 2, 62: cf. *ἐπιεικής.* Neut. part. from *εἶκα, ἔοικα.* Compar. *εἰκότερον.*

Εἰκοσάβοιος, ον, poet. *ἐειπ. (εἴκοσι, βοῦς) worth twenty oxen,* Od.

Εἰκοσάεδρος, ον, (εἴκοσι, ἕδρα) of twenty sides or *surfaces,* Plut.

Εἰκοσαετής, ές, (εἰκοσι, ἔτος) of twenty years, Hdt. 1, 136. Hence

Εἰκοσαετία, ας, ἡ, a period of twenty years, Phil.

Εἰκοσαετίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *εἰκοσαετής, a woman twenty years old,* Plat. Rep. 360 E.

Εἰκοσάκις, poet. *ἐειπ. (εἴκοσι) twenty times,* Il.

Εἰκοσάκλινος, ον,=*εἰκοσίκλινος.*

Εἰκοσάκωλος, ον, (εἰκοσι, κῶλον) of twenty clauses.

Εἰκοσάκωπος, ον, (εἰκοσι, κώπη) with twenty oars.

Εἰκοσάμηνος, ον, (εἰκοσι, μήν) of twenty months, or *so old,* Anth.

Εἰκοσάπηχυς, υ.=*εἰκοσίπ., κίονες,* Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.

Εἰκοσαπλάσιος, α, ον, and

Εἰκοσαπλᾶσίων, ον, Plut. (*εἰκοσι*) *twenty-fold.*

Εἰκοσάς, άδος, ἡ,=*εἰκάς,* rare form, Sext. Emp.

Εἰκοσαστάδιος, ον, (εἰκοσι, στάδιον) of twenty stadia, Strab.

†*Εἰκόσατος, ον, ὁ, the twentieth,* Tzetz.

Εἰκοσάφυλλος, ον, (εἰκοσι, φύλλον) with twenty leaves, ῥόδον, Theophr.

†*Εἰκοσετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (εἰκοσι, ἔτος) a period of twenty years,* Dio C.

Εἰκοσέτης, ό, fem. *-έτις, ιδος, ἡ,*= *εἰκοσαετής,* Anth.

Εἰκοσήρης, ες, (εἰκοσι, ἄρω) with twenty banks of oars, Ath., like *τριήρης.*

Εἴ'ΚΟΣΙ, poet. *ἐείκοσι,* and before a vowel *ἐεικοσιν. οἱ, αἱ, τά,* indecl. *twenty,* Hom.: Dor. *εἰκατι,* Sanscr. *vinçati,* Lat. *viginti.*

Εἰκοσίβοιος, ον,=*εἰκοσάβοιος.*

Εἰκοσιδύω, or *-δύο, (εἰκοσι, δύω) two and twenty.*

Εἰκοσιέδρος, ον,=*εἰκοσάεδρος; εἰκοσιεννέα, nine and twenty,* Ath.; *εἰκοσιές, six and twenty;* and *εἰκοσιέπτα, seven and twenty,* Hipp., are all suspected by Dind., who prefers *εἰκοσιεννέα,* etc.

Εἰκοσιετής, ές, fem. *-ετίς, ίδος, ἡ,* =*εἰκοσαετής,* Dio C.

Εἰκοσικαιτέτρατος, η, ον, (εἴκοσι, καί, τέτρατος) the twenty-fourth, Anth.

Εἰκοσίκλινος, ον, (εἴκοσι, κλίνη) with twenty couches or *seats at table,* Diod.

Εἰκόσιμνος, ον, (εἴκοσι, μνᾶ) (or rather *-μνεως,* Lob. Phryn. 554) *of twenty minae,* Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 57.

Εἰκοσινήριτος, ον, only Il. 22, 349, *εἰκ. ἄποινα, a twenty-fold* ransom. (From *εἴκοσι* and *νήριτος. νήριστος. twenty-fold without dispute;* others from *εἴκοσι ἐρίζοντα,* i. e. *ἐξισούμενα.*)

†*Εἰκόσιοι, οἱ,* late form for *εἴκοσι,* Anth. append. 262.

Εἰκοσιοκτώ, (εἰκοσι, ὀκτώ) twenty-eight, Died.

Εἰκοσιπενταετίς, ίδος, ἡ, (εἰκοσιπέντε, ἔτος) five and twenty years old, Anth.

Εἰκοσιπέντε, (εἰκοσι, πέντε) twenty-five, ap. Dem. 926; 4.

Εἰκοσίπηχυς, υ, (εἴκοσι, πῆχυς) of twenty cubits, Hdt. 3, 60.

Εἰκοσιτέσσαρες, neut. *α, (εἴκοσι, τέσσαρες) twenty-four,* Diod.

†*Εἰκοσιτρεῖς,* neut. *-τρία, (εἴκοσι, τρεῖς) twenty-three,* Ath. 565 B.

Εἰκοσόργυιος, ον, (εἴκοσι, ὀργυιά) of twenty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Εἰκόσορος, ον, poet. *ἐειπ., with twenty oars,* Od. 9, 322, cf. *πεντηκόντορος.*

Εἰκοσταῖος, αία, αῖον, (εἰκοστός) on the twentieth day, Hipp.

Εἰκοστή, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub *εἰκοστός* II.

†*Εἰκοστοεβδομος, ον, (εἰκοστός. βδομος) the twenty-seventh,* Plut. 2, 1027 E.

Εἰκοστολόγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰκοστή, λέγω) one who collects the twentieth, a tax or *toll collector,* Ar. Ran. 363.

Εἰκοστός, ή, όν, poet. *ἐεικοστός, the twentieth,* Hom.—II. *ἡ εἰκοστή, a tax* of *a twentieth,* Lat. *vicesima,* esp. one levied by the Athenians on the imports and exports of the subject allies in lieu of tribute, *εἰκ. τῶν γιγνομένων, τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν,* Thuc. 6, 54; 7, 28, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 38, sq.

†*Εἰκοστοτέταρτος, η, ον, (εἰκοστός, τέταρτος) the twenty-fourth,* Plut.

Εἰκοστώνης, ου, ὁ, (εἰκοστή, ὠνέομαι) a farmer of the εἰκοστή, like *εἰκοστολόγος,* Art.

Εἰκοτολογέω, ῶ, (εἰκός, λέγω) to infer from probabilities, guess, Strab. Hence

Εἰκοτολογία, ας, ἡ, a probability, or *an inference from one,* Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 724.

Εἰκότως, Att. adv. part. perf. from *ἔοικα, εἶκα, in all likelihood, probably, as may be expected, naturally: fairly, reasonably,* Aesch. Supp. 403, and freq. in Thuc.: *εἰκότως ἔχει,* 'tis *reasonable,* Eur. I. T. 911, cf. Or 737: oft. followed by *γάρ,* Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 252.

Εἰκτέον, verb. adv. from *εἶκω, one must yield,* Philo.

†*Εἵκτην,* v. sq.

Εἶκτον, 3 dual perf., *εἵκτην,* 3 dual plqpf., *ἔικτο,* 3 sing. plqpf. c. pass. signf. from **εἴκω, ἐοικα,* Hom.

Εἰκτικός, ή, όν, (εἶκω) readily yielding, pliable, Themist.

**Εἴ'ΚΩ,* a pres. which appears in 3 imperf. *εἶκε, it appeared, seemed good,* only in Il. 18, 520: for its deriv. tenses v. sub *ἔοικα.*

Εἴ'ΚΩ, f. *-ξω, to yield, give way, draw back, retire,* Hom., more strongly *ὀπίσσω εἰκειν,* Il. 5, 606: c. dat. pers. et gen. loci, *μηδ' εἶκετε χαλκοῦ Ἄρηος ἴσοις, shrink* not *from* the fight for them, Il. 4, 509, cf. 5, 348; *εἶκε προθύρου, retire from* the door, Od. 18, 10, so *εἶκ. τινί τῆς ὁδοῦ,* Hdt. 2, 80: c. dat. pers. et inf., Od. 5, 332: also absol., esp. of *retreating, making way, rising from one's seat* out of respect, Il. 24, 100, Od. 2, 14: later also with *ἐκ*: hence metaph. c. gen., *εἶκειν θυμοῦ, to withdraw from* passion, give it up, Soph. Ant. 714, although Herm. reads *θυμῷ,* with Ald., in next signf.—II. *to submit to, obey, follow,* very freq. in Hom. c. dat., c. g. *θυμῷ, ὀκνῳ, ἀφραδίαις, αἰδοῖ εἶκειν, to give way to, yield* to passion, folly, sloth,

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sense of shame, and freq. in Trag.: hence also of any impulse, ᾧ θυμῷ εἶξας, *following his own bent*, Il. 9, 593: so τῇ ἡλικίᾳ εἶκ. Hdt. 7, 18: also βίῃ καὶ κάρτει εἴκειν. *to give one's self up to* one's might and strength, trust therein, Od. 13, 143, πενίῃ εἴκων, *harassed, impelled by* poverty, Od. 14, 157. As this implies a state of subjection, hence—III. *to be under, be weaker* or *inferior*, τινί τι, *to* another *in a* thing, Il. 22, 459, Od. 11, 515: also c. dat. rei, εἴκειν πόδεσσι, *to be less swift* of foot, Od. 14, 221: hence in genl. *to be conquered, excelled* by, τινί.—IV. transit. *to yield up, abandon, resign*, τινί τι, Il. 23, 337: in genl. *to give, grant, allow*, Lat. *concedere*, πλοῦν τινι, Soph. Phil. 465; so too Id. O. C. 172, Plat. Legg. 781 A. (Εἴκω oft. has the digamma in Hom., so that it is well compared to Germ. *weichen*, Anglo-Sax. *vican*, and prob. to our *weak*.)

Εἰκών, ή, gen. όνος, acc. όνα, etc.; also poet. and Ion. gen. εἰκοῦς, acc. εἰκώ, acc. pl. εἰκούς, but with no nom. εἰκώ in use, Valck. Phoen. 457, (ἔοικα) *a figure, image, likeness*, of a *picture* or *statue*, Hdt. 2, 130, 143, etc.: of needlework, Eur. I. T. 223.—II. *anything like, a similitude, semblance, phantom*, Eur. H. F. 1002.—2. *a simile*, Ar. Nub. 559, and Plat., cf Arist. Rhet. 3, 4.—III. εἰκόνα, as adv. *after the manner of, like*, Lat. *instar*, δεσμωτηρίου εἰκόνα, Plat. Crat. 400 C.

Εἰκώς, part. of ἔοικα, q. v.

†**Εἴλα**, εἰλάμην, late 1 aor. act. and mid. of αἱρέω formed from 2 aor., v. Buttm. Catal. p. 9.

Εἰλαδόν, adv. (εἴλη)=ἰληδόν, Hdt. 1, 172.

†**Εἰλαῖος**, ου, also wr. Ἰλαῖος, name of a month among the Delphians, Inscr.

Εἰλαπινάζω, f. -άσω, (εἰλαπίνη) *to feast, revel*, esp. *in a large company, to be a guest*, Od. 2, 57; 17, 536, and Pind. Hence

Εἰλαπιναστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a feaster, guest, boon-companion*, Il. 17, 577.

Εἰλαπίνη, ης, ἡ, *a feast, given by a single host*, Hom., who distinguishes it from γάμος and ἔρανος, but comprehends all three in δαίς, Od. 1, 226. (Usu. deriv. from πίνειν κατ' εἶλας: acc. to others from λάπτω.) [ῑ]

Εἶλαρ, αρος, τό, (εἴλω) orig. *a covering, wrapping round*: hence *a protection, defence, screen* τε καὶ αὐτῶν, a shelter *for* ship and crew, Il. 7, 338, etc.: also a *fence, defence against* a thing, κύματος, Od. 5, 257, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 9.

Εἰλαρχέω, ῶ, *to command a squadron of horse*, Theb. word in Inscr., v. Müller Orchom. 470, sq.: from

Εἰλάρχης, ου, ὁ, (εἴλη, ἄρχω) *a leader, commander of a troop* or *squadron of horse*, esp. at Thebes; cf. Ἰλ.

†**Εἰλατίδης**, = Ἐλατίδης, Pind.

Εἰλάτινος, η, ον, poet. for ἐλάτινος, *of fir* or *pine*, Hom.

Εἴλεγμαι for λέλεγμαι, perf. pass. from λέγω.

Εἰλείθυια, ας, ἡ, *Ilithyia*, the goddess of child-birth, *who comes to aid* those who are bringing forth: Hom. mentions more than one, and calls them daughters of Hera (Juno) in Il. 11, 270; 19, 119: Hes. Th. 922 speaks of one, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera (Juno); in Pind. also Ἐλείθυια and Ἐλευθώ, in Anth. Εἰλήθυια, Argiv. Εἰλιονία; = the Roman *Lucina*; later made identical with Diana, v. Böttigers Ilithyia, Weim. 1799.

(A quasi-participial form, cf. ἄγυια, ἄρπυια, from ἐλεύσεσθαι, ἐληλυθέναι.) Hence

†**Εἰλειθυίας πόλις**, ἡ, *Ilithyiopolis*, a city of Aegypt, Diod. S., Strab.

Εἰλείθυιον, ου, τό, (Εἰλείθυια) *a temple of Ilithyia*.

Εἰλεός, οῦ, ὁ, (ελέω) *a grievous disease of the intestines*, Lat. *ileus volvulus*, Hipp., and Aretae.—II. *a lurking-place, den of animals*, v. εἰλυός.—III. *a table* or *block* used in slaughtering, *a dresser*, v. ἐλεός.

†**Εἰλέσιον**, ου, τό, *Ilesium*, a city of Boeotia, Il. 2, 499.

Εἴλεω, Att. εἰλέω, lengthd. form from εἴλω, q. v.

Εἴλεω, (εἴλη) *to sun*.

Εἰλεώδης, ες, (εἰλεός, εἶδος) *ill of the εἰλεός*, Aretae.

Εἴλη, ης, ἡ, = ἴλη.

Εἴλη, ης, ἡ, *the sun's warmth*, Ar. Vesp. 772; *warmth* in genl.; v. ἔλη, ἀλέα.

Εἰληδόν and **εἰληδά**, adv. (εἴλη)= ἰληδόν.—II. (εἰλέω) *by rolling along*, Anth.

Εἰληθερέω, ῶ, = εἰλέω, *to sun, bask in the sun*, Hipp.: from

Εἰληθερής, ές, (εἴλη, θέρω) *warmed by the sun, warm*, Hipp.

Εἰλήλουθα and **εἰληλούθειν**, Hom. Ep. perf. and plqpf. for ἐλήλυθα, ἐληλύθειν, of ἔρχομαι: hence εἰλήλουθμεν, 1 plur. perf. Ep. for ἐληλύθαμεν, Hom.

Εἴλημα, ατος, τό, (εἰλέω) *a veil, covering, wrapper*, Lat. *involucrum*, ap. Stob. p. 197, 55. II. = εἰλεός I, Hipp.—III. late, *a vault*. Hence

Εἰληματικός, ή, όν, *vaulted, groined, arched*.

Εἴλημμαι, for λέλημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνω.

Εἴλησις, εως, ἡ, Att. εἴλ., (εἰλέω) *a winding, rolling, whirling: a whirlwind*.

Εἴλησις, εως, ἡ (εἰλέω) *a warming, sunning*, Lat. *apricatio*: in genl. *warmth, heat*, Plat. Rep. 380 E.

Εἰλητικός, ή, όν, Att. εἰλ, *rolling one's self* or *others*, ζῷα, *wriggling animals*, Arist. H. A.: from

Εἰλητός, ή, όν, Att. εἰλ. (εἰλέω) *wound, twisted, twined*.—II. *vaulted, arched*; late.

Εἴληφα, for λέληφα, perf. act. of λαμβάνω.

Εἴληχα, for λέληχα, perf. act. of λαγχάνω.

Εἰλιγγιάω and **εἰλιγγος**, ὁ, later forms of ἰλιγγ.

Εἴλιγμα, ατος, τό, -μός, οῦ, ὁ, adj. -ματώδης, ες, etc., poet. and Ion. for ἕλιγ.

†**Εἴλιγμαι**, perf. pass. from ἑλίσσω.

Εἰλικόειε, εσσα, εν, and **εἰλικοειδής**, ές, = ἕλικ.

Εἰλικόμορφος, ον, (ἕλιξ, μορφή) *twisted, spiral*, Opp.

Εἰλικρίνεια, ας, ἡ, *clearness, pureness, genuineness*, Theophr.; and

Εἰλικρινέω, ῶ, *to purify; cleanse*, Arist. Mund., in Pass.—II. *to separate, distinguish*, Buther. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 16: from

Εἰλικρῑνής, ές, (εἴλη, κρίνω) *examined by the sun's light, tested, found genuine*: hence—1. *unmixed*, Plat. Symp. 211 E; *distinct, separate*, φῦλα Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 14.—2. *pure, clear, uncorrupted*, Hipp., Plat. etc.—3. *perfect, entire*, Plat. Ax. 370 C.—4. *distinct, palpable, sheer*, ἀδικία, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 3. Adv. -νῶς, *of itself, absolutely*. Plat. Rep. 477 A. The form εἰλικρινής, εἰλικρινέω, etc., is more rare, though etymology is for it, and the best MSS. of Plato usu. have it. [cf. εὐκρινής.]

Εἰλικτός, ή, όν, (εἰλίσσω)=ἑλικτός, poet. and Ion.

Εἰλινδέομαι, = ἀλινδέομαι, Buttm. Lexil. v. κυλίνδειν.

Εἰλιξ, ικος, ἡ, poet. for ἕλιξ.

Εἰλιονία, ας, ἡ, Arg. for Εἰλείθυια.

Εἰλιπόδης, ου, ὁ, later form for sq.

Εἰλίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (εἰλω, πούς) *trailing-footed*, esp. *trailing the hinder feet heavily along in walking*, in Hom. (only in dat. and acc. plur.) always epith. of oxen, which trail along and plait their hind-legs as they go, v. Hipp. 785 C: absol. of *oxen, kine*, Theocr. 25, 131; Eupol., Col. 5, also uses it of women.

Εἰλισκότωσις, εως, ἡ, (εἴλη, σκοτόω) *a blind-dizziness*, Lat. *vertigo*, elsewh. σκοτοδινία.

†**Εἰλισσός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Ilissus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 228.

Εἰλίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἑλίσσω, Il. 12, 49.

Εἰλιτενής, ές, epith. of the plant ἄγρωστις, Theocr. 13, 42, acc. to some from ἕλος and τείνω, *stretching* or *spreading through marshes*; others from εἴλω and τείνω, *spreading by twists and tendrils*, like ivy; the first more prob. as ἀγρωστις is a kind of *couch-grass*.

Εἰλίχατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from ἑλίσσω, for εἰλιγμένοι ἦσαν.

†**Εἵλκυσα**, 1 aor. act. of ἕλκω from a theme *ἑλκύω.

†**Εἱλκύσθην**, 1 aor. pass. and **εἵλκυσμαι**, perf. pass. of ἕλκω, v. foreg.

Εἴλλω, **εἰλλάς**, ἡ, = ἴλλω, ἰλλάς, dub.

†**Εἶλξα**, less usu. 1 aor. act. from ἕλκω than εἵλκυσα.

Εἷλον and **εἰλόμην**, aor. 2 act. and mid. of αἱρέω, Hom.

Εἰλόπεδον, ου, τό, rarer form for θειλόπεδον.

Εἴλοχα, Att. perf. from λέγω.

Εἰλυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εἰλύω) *a lurking-place, den*, Nic.

Εἴλῡμα, ατος, τό, (εἰλύω) *a cover, wrapper, dress, clothing*, Od. 6, 179, and Ap. Rh.

†**Εἴλυμαι**, perf. pass. from εἰλύω.

Εἰλύς, οῦ, ὁ, = εἰλυθμός, *a lurking-place, den*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16.

Εἰλύς, ύος, ἡ, = ἰλύς, *mire, a morass*. [ῡ Valck. Ad. p. 248.]

†**Εἰλυσθείς**, 1 aor. pass. part. from εἰλύω.

Εἴλυσις, εως, ἡ, Att. εἰλ., (εἰλύω) = εἴλησις: also *a creeping*.

Εἰλυσπάομαι, = ἑλυσπ., for which it is almost always a v. l., *to wriggle along, crawl like a worm*. Hence

Εἰλύσπωμα, ατος, τό, *a worm-like, wriggling motion*.

Εἴλυσσω, = εἰλύω.

Εἰλῡφάζω, = εἰλύω, *to roll along, wind, whirl*, Il. 20, 492.—II. intr. *to roll one's self forth* or *along, to whirl about*, of blazing torch-light, Hes. Sc. 275.

Εἰλῡφάω, ῶ, = foreg., Il. 11, 156.

ΕΙ'ΑΥ'Ω, Att. εἰλύω, f. -ύσω: perf. pass. εἰλῦμαι: aor. pass. part. εἰλυσθείς. *To wind* or *wrap* a person or thing *round, enfold, enwrap, cover*, very rare in act., as only once in Hom., viz. Il. 21, 319, κάδδε μιν αὐτὸν εἰλύσω ψαμάθοισι (and this might be referred to κατειλύω). Pass. *to wrap one's self round* or *about, be concealed* or *covered*, Hom. esp. in part. perf. εἰλυμένος as εἰλ. ψαμάθῳ, *buried*; also εἰλ. σάκεσι, χαλκῷ, *covered* with shields, brass; εἰλ. νυκτί, νεφέλῃ, *veiled, shrouded* in night, cloud; also

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αἵματι καὶ κονίαις εἰλῦτο, Il. 16, 640, cf. Od. 5, 403.—II. also pass. *to wind, wriggle, creep* or *crawl along*, Soph. Phil. 289, 701, Metagen. Thur. 1, 4. (Akin to εἴλω, εἰλέω, etc.: Buttm. Lexil. in voc., assumes that εἰλύω had orig. only the signf. of *wrapping, enfolding*, ἑλύω, that of *twisting together* or *winding*, which agrees with Homer's use: but later they were confused: v. εἴλω, fin.) [ῡ in Hom., except in 3 pl. perf. pass. εἰλύαται: in pres., which is not found in Hom., ῡ˘, ῡ in Soph.: ῡ in Metag. l. c., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 588.]

ΕΙ'ΛΩ, also εἴλλω, and sometimes ἴλλω (q. v.). more freq. εἰλέω, Att. εἰλέω, esp. in act., and in Theocr.: fut. εἰλήσω: aor. 1, 3 plur. ἔλσαν, inf. ἔλσαι, Ep. ἐέλσαι, part. ἔλσας, Hom.: perf. pass. ἔελμαι, Il.: aor. pass. ἐάλην, Il., inf. ἀλῆναι, ἀλήμεναι, Il., part. ἀλείς, εῖσα, έν, Hom.; in prose, also aor. 1 εἰλήθην, but prob. only in compos., cf. κατειλέω: plqpf. 3 sing. ἐόλητο, Ap. Rh.: an aor. 1 mid. ἠλσάμην, and a still more strange aor. 2 ἠλσόμην, are quoted only from Simon. and Ibyc., v. sub vocc.

Radic. signf. of act. *to roll* or *twist tight up*, hence *to press hard* or *close*, e.g. of a warrior who presses the enemy close, Il. 8, 215; λαὸν κατὰ τείχεα ἔλσαι, *to force* the host *back to* the walls, Il. 21, 295, cf. 225; so κατὰ πρύμνας or ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσιν, Il. 1, 409, etc.: *to force together*: hence *to coop, block up, shut up in* a thing, *crowd together*, ἐνὶ σπῆϊ, ἐν στείνει, Od. 12, 210; 22, 460; c. dat. only, Il. 18, 294: metaph. of a storm, which *drives* a ship *along* or *about*, Il. 2, 294, Od. 19, 200: νῆα κεραυνῷ ἔλσας, *striking* the ship with a thunderbolt, Od. 5, 132; 7, 250. In act. Hom. has only εἰλέω, never εἴλω.—II. pass. and mid. *to crowd, be rolled all up together, to throng together*, Il. 5, 782: *to be shut, cooped up* or *in*, of the besieged, Il. 5, 203, ἐπὶ νηυσί, Il. 12, 38, ἐς ποταμὸν εἰλεῦντο, *they were pushed* into the river, Il. 21, 8: metaph., Διὸς βουλῇσιν ἐελμένος, *straitened, held in check* by the counsels of Jupiter, Il. 13, 524: *to throng together, assemble, crowd thickly together*, ἀμφὶ Διομήδεα εἰλόμενοι, Il. 5, 782: this signf. is very freq. in Hom. in aor. pass. ἐάλην, esp. of a routed army; which however does not justify us in inferring a signf. *to retreat, recoil*, as some have done in Il. 5, 823, etc.: ἀλὲν ὕδωρ, water *collected, ponded*, Il. 23, 420: also *to draw one's self together, crouch, cower*, ὑπ' ἀσπίδι, Il. 13, 508; 20, 278; also Ἀχιλῆα ἀλεὶς μένεν, *collecting himself* he waited the attack of Achilles, Il. 21, 571; so of a lion which *gathers itself* for a bound, Il. 20, 168, cf. 22, 308; so too οἴμησεν ἀλείς, *collecting all his powers*, he rushed, Od. 24, 538: *to wind* or *curl around*, ἕλιξ ἑλεῖται, Theocr. 1, 31: περὶ δ' αὐτὸν εἰλ. φλόξ, Mosch. 4, 104.—III. post-Hom., *to go to and fro, go about*, Lat. *versari*, ἐν ποσὶ εἰλεῖσθαι, *to be common* or *familiar*, Hdt. 2, 76: *to be driven up and down*, φύλλα ὑπὸ ἀνέμου εἰλ., Geop.

B. a signf. commonly attributed to the verb is *to turn, whirl round, revolve*, like εἱλίσσω, and so is commonly interpreted ἰλλομένων (or εἰλλομένων) ἀρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος, Soph. Ant. 340; though the simple signf. of *versari* will suit here very well (there is also a v. l. παλλομένων): so too is interpreted γῆ εἰλλομένη (or ἰλλομένη) the earth *turning on its axis*, Plat. Tim. 40 B, cf. Arist. Coel. 2, 13: and οἱ ἀστέρες ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ εἰλ., *the stars revolve*, Luc. Buttm. indeed maintains εἰλέω, etc. to be utterly distinct from εἱλίσσω, etc.; but if we consider that εἰλέω, etc., εἱλίσσω, and εἰλύω, are all digammated in Hom., and then compare Lat. *volvo*, Germ. *walzen*, we can hardly doubt that they belong to one root, v. Philol. Museum, 1, 405, sqq. (Akin prob. also to ἴλλος, ἰλλαίνω: ἴλιγγος, ἰλιγγιάω: ἑλλάς, ἑλλεδανός: also οὖλος, ἴουλος, οὐλαμός; and perh. to εἴλη or ἴλη.)

Εἵλως, ωτος, ὁ, and Εἱλώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἱς, ίδος, *a Helot, bondsman, serf*, of the Spartans, Hdt., etc., usu. employed in agriculture and other unwarlike labours, but sometimes enrolled as soldiers, v. Thuc. 4, 80, etc., and not without the capacity of attaining civil rights under certain restrictions, v. Müller Dor. 3, 3. (Acc. to Passow, from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, Il. 2, 584, whose inhabitants were enslaved: but more prob. a verbal, from the pass. of *ἕλω, v. Müller l. c.) Hence

Εἱλωτεία, ας, ἡ, *the condition of a Helot, slavery*.—2. *the body of Helots* at Sparta, Plat. Legg. 776 C: and

Εἱλωτεύω, *to be a Helot*, or in genl. *a serf*, Isocr. 67 E.

Εἱλωτικός, ή, όν, (Εἵλως) *of Helots*, πόλεμος, Plut.: τὸ Εἱλωτικὸν πλῆθος, Plut., and simply τὸ Εἱλ., *the Helots* collectively, Paus.

Εἷμα, ατος, τό, (ἕννυμι) *a dress, garment, cloak*, oft. in Hom., who uses it either in genl. for *clothing*, or embraces under it φᾶρος, χλαῖνα and χιτών, as Od. 6, 214; 10, 542: in Hdt., usu. *an over-garment*, like ἱμάτιον, 1, 155; 2, 81.—II. later also *a cover, rug, carpet*, Aesch. Ag. 921, like φᾶρος.

Εἷμαι, perf. pass. of ἕννυμι, Od.—II. perf. pass. of ἵημι.—III. pf. pass. of ἕζω, rarer form for ἧμαι.

Εἵμαρμαι, for μέμαρμαι, perf. pass., whence εἵμαρται impers., *it is ordained, fated*: part. εἱμαρμένος, esp. ἡ -νη and τὸ -νον, *fate, destiny*, Trag.: εἵμαρτο, plqpf. Hom., v. sub μείρομαι.

Εἱμᾰτῡνωπερίβαλλος, ου, ὁ, (εἷμα, ὕνω, περιβάλλω) *one who wraps his cloak over him*, comic word in Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

Εἰ μέν, followed by εἰ δέ, expresses alternative conditions, *sin*—, *sin vero*, Hom.; but sometimes one is not expressed, e.g. Il. 1, 135: Hom. oft. joins εἰ μὲν γάρ and εἰ μὲν δή.

Εἰμέν, Ep. and Ion. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. pres. from εἰμί, Hom.: but εἶμεν, 1. Dor. for εἶναι.—2. contd. for εἴημεν, Att.

†Εἶμεν, 1 pl. 2 aor. opt. for εἴημεν of ἵημι.

Εἱμένος, part. perf. pass. of ἕννυμι, Hom.

Εἰμές, Dor. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. from εἰμί: but εἶμες, Dor. for εἶναι.

Εἰ μή, *if not, when not, unless*, Lat. *nisi*, Hom.: when the negat. applies to the whole sentence: whereas in εἰ...οὐ, οὐ exclus. belongs to a part of it, e.g. εἰ δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐπιπείσεται, if thou *obey not*, i.e. *disobey*, Il. 15, 178, cf. 3, 288, Herm. Vig. n. 309: Hom. has it c. ind., and opt.; also without verb, *except*, Od. 12, 326, in which case εἰ μὴ εἰ is sometimes found, as Lat. *nisi si*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 480 B: esp. εἰ μὴ ὅσον and εἰ μὴ ὅσα, *except so far..., save only...*, Hdt. 1, 45; so εἰ μὴ μοῦνον, Hdt. 1, 200: also εἰ μὴ ὅσον μοῦνον, Hdt. 2, 20, strengthd. εἰ μὴ ἄρα, Il. 5, 680, εἰ μή πέρ γε, *unless perhaps*, Att.; τί δ' ἄλλο γ' εἰ μή..., Ar. Eq. 615: Att. also freq. εἰ δὲ μή, *but if not so, but if otherwise*, absol., in opp. to an *affirmative* clause, Herm. Vig. n. 308, for which Soph. Ant. 722, has εἰ δ' οὖν. But εἰ δὲ μή is not rarely used loosely in opp. even to a preceding *negative* clause, and conseq. in *affirmative* signf., Hdt. 6, 56, Heind. Plat. Hipp. 285 E. Εἰ δέ is more rare after εἰ μέν for εἰ δὲ μή, Wolf Plat. Symp. 29, 8: μὰ τὼ θεώ, εἰ μὴ Κρίτυλλά γ', nay, faith, but I am Critylla, Ar. Thesm. 898, as in vulgar English "*nay! if it is not so and so!*"

†Εἵμην, 2 aor. opt. mid. of ἵημι.

Εἰμί, from root *ἘΩ, *to be*, inf. εἶναι: impf. ἦν: fut. ἔσομαι, poet. ἔσσομαι: which, with the verb. adj. ἐστέον, are the forms in genl. use: from mid. we have 2 sing. imperat. ἔσο, Ep. and also Dor. ἔσσο, and 1 sing. imperf. ἤμην, of which the other persons also are found, but only in bad authors, and usu. with ἄν, Piers. Moer. p. 172: εἴατο for ἦντο, *they were*, is only in Od. 20, 106, ubi al. εἵατο. For the usu. formation of this very irreg. verb, v. the grammars. The foll. forms are esp. Homeric: εἶς 2 sing. pres. for εἶ also Hdt., and ἐσσί also Dor.: εἰμέν in genl. Ion. 1 plur. pres. for ἐσμέν: ἔασι 3 pl. pres. for εἰσί. Subj. ἔω for ὦ, besides which Hom. had another and rarer Ep. subj. εἴω, εἴῃς, εἴῃ, freq. confounded with optat., v. Il. 9, 245, Od. 15, 448, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 107, Anm. 33 n. Thiersch § 224, fin.: opt. ἔοιμι for εἴην, etc.; but εἶτε 2 pl. for εἴητε only once, Od. 21, 195: infin. ἔμμεναι, sometimes ἔμμεν, ἔμεναι and ἔμεν: part. ἐών, ἐοῦσα, etc.: imperf. ἔον 1 sing. for ἦν, only Il. 23, 643, without the other persons, also ἔσκον, ες, ε, etc., very freq., but in Hdt. always with frequent. notion: lastly the strict Ion. ἔα, ἔας, 2 pl. ἔατε, lengthd. ἦα, 3 sing. ἦεν, always with ν ἐφελκ. But ἔην as 1 sing. only in Il. 11, 762, ubi al. ἔον: but very freq. ἔην as 3 sing. also sometimes ἤην, and ἔησθα 2 sing. for ἦσθα, and very freq. also ἔσαν 3 pl. for ἦσαν, both Ion. and Dor. In Hes. Th. 321, 825, ἦν seems to be plur. for ἦσαν, but is rather a peculiarity of syntax, v. IV. Fut. ἔσσομαι for ἔσομαι, etc., also ἐσσεῖται from Dor. ἐσσοῦμαι, Il. 2, 393; 13, 317. The whole of the pres. indic. may be enclitic, except the 2 sing. εἶ, and perh. εἶς, though Wolf Od. 4, 611, makes this enclit. The other persons are enclit., when εἰμί is merely the logical copula; when it is a verb substantive, they retain their accent. But ἐστί is also written ἔστι in certain cases of emphasis, e.g. ἔστι μοι, *I have*, ἔστιν ὅτε, etc., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 18, 19.

To be, usu. followed by a subst. or adj., but sometimes by an adv., Κουρήτεσσι κακῶς ἦν, *it went ill* with them, Il. 9, 551; so too with ἀκέων, ἀκήν, ἄψ, etc., Hom., and so in Att., though ἔχω is more freq. in this signf. in prose. In this case the word seems always to keep the full accent.—1. εἶναί τι, *to be something, be of some consequence*, οἱ δοκοῦντες εἶναί τι, those who seem, pretend to be something, v. sub δοκέω II. 4: but also *to be*, in signf. of *to*

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signify, amount to, import, ὁπολόν τί ἐστι τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄναρ: so *τὰ δὶς πέντε δέκα ἐστίν*, twice five *are* or *make* ten.—2. of facts, events, *to be*, in the signf. of *to take place, happen*, e. g. *ἦσαν κελεύσματα, ἦσαν πληγαί*, L Dind. Eur. Heracl. 838.—3. as verb substant., *to be, to exist, be in existence*, opp. to *οὐκ ἔστι*, also *μὴ* or *μηδὲν εἶναι*, e. g. *μηδ' ἐν' ἐόντος*, Od. 1, 287, *οὐκέτ' ἔστι, he is no more*, is dead, Valck. Hipp. 1162. And so in Hom. esp. *to live*, e. g. in the phrase, *οὐκ ἔσθ' οὗτος ἀνὴρ, οὐδ' ἔσσεται, there lives not, no nor will*, Od. 16, 437; *ἔτι εἰσί*, they *are* still *alive*, Od. 15, 432, and reversely *οὐ δὴν ἦν*, he was not long-*lived*, Il. 6, 131. So the gods are *αἰὲν ἐόντες:* and *ἐσσόμενοι* are, *those who are yet to live*, Lat. *posteri*, Hom.: but *ἀμφὶ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη εἶναι, to be about forty years old.* On *εἶπον' ἔγε γε* v. under *εἶπατε* III. —II. *ἔστι* c. inf., *it is possible, lawful, one can*, *ἔστιν ἀμφοτέροισιν ὀνεῖδεα βυθήσασθαι*, Il. 20, 246: *εἴ τί που ἔστιν*, if it *be possible*, Od. 4, 193: this, however, is usu. c. negat., e. g. *οὐκ ἔστι*, Il. 13, 786, *οὔπως ἔστι*, Il. 19, 225, *οὐδέ πη ἔστιν*, Il. 6, 267, where it is just=*ἔξεστι*, as *est*=*licet*. This is c. dat. pers.: also c. acc. et inf. in Att., and even Od. 2, 310.—III. *εἰμί* c. gen., *expresses descent* or *extraction*, *πατρὸς δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖο*, Il. 21, 109: *αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖο*, Od. 4, 611: also freq. in Att.; it need not be taken as an ellipse, although a subst. is often added, e. g. *τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμί*, Od. 9, 519, etc.: cf. *εἶναι ἐκ τινος* and *ἀπό τινος*.—2. the gen. of *dependence, obedience, ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, to be one's own master*, εἶναι τινος, *to be at one's mercy*, in his power, *ἔστι τοῦ λέγοντος*, Soph. O. T. 917: hence too with signf. of *property*.—3. the gen. but partitively, e. g. *δήμου ἐστί, he belongs to* the people, *is one of* them, *νομίζειν τινὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν εἶναι*, to reckon one among one's enemies.—4. the gen. as in Lat., of *the duty* or *property* of a thing, *ἀνδρός ἐστι, it is the part of* a man, befits, becomes him, *σωφροσύνης ἐστί, it is a mark of* temperance, etc.—IV. c. dat. *ἔστι μοι*, Lat. *est mihi, there is* to me, i. e. *I have, possess*, from Hom. downwards very freq.: *τί ἔσται ἡμῖν;* what *will become of* us? near akin to signf. II. 2. We have even in Hom. the pecul. phrase, *ἐμοὶ δέ κεν ἀσμένῳ εἴη*, Il. 14, 208, just the Lat. *est mihi volenti*, more freq. in Att., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 13, esp. with the part. *θέλων, βουλόμενος, ἡδόμενος, ἀχθόμενος*. More rarely, *τί τοὔτ' ἔσται τῇ πόλει;* of what use *will it be* to the state? so that it is really a dat. commodi, Dem. In these cases *ἔστι* and *ἦν* sometimes stand with a plur., Hes. Th. 321, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 303.—5. Hesiod uses also the gen. for this dat.—V. Hom. once paraphrases the perf. by the perf. part. and *εἰμί*, *τετληότες εἰμέν*, for *τετλήκαμεν*, Il. 5, 873: in Att. this is more freq.: even *εἰμὶ ὤν* occurs, Boisson. Philostr. Her. p. 522, 660. —VI. the neut. part. c. artic. denotes *the real nature* or *truth* of a thing, hence *τὰ ὄντα, existing things, the universe:* also perh.=*οὐσία, property, fortune:* *τὰ ὄντα εἰρηκέναι*, to speak *what is*, i. e. *the truth*, Xen.; *τῷ ὄντι, indeed, in truth, really*, so adv., *ὄντως*, opp. to *τὸ δοκοῦν:* but *κατὰ τὸ ὄν, in very truth*.—2. *τῷ ὄντι* and *ὄντως* in applying some remark to a particular case, as *τῷ ὄντι κλαυσιγέλως ἔσχε*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 9 (from Il. 6, 484), cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 66 D.—VII. with a relat. *ἔστιν ὅς, εἰσὶν οἵ*, Lat. *est* or *sunt qui, some one, some, many:* *ἔστιν* or *ἔσθ' ὅτε*, Lat. *est quum, at times, sometimes:* *ἔσθ' ὅπη* or *ὅπου*, Lat. *est ubi, somewhere, somehow:* *ἔστιν ὅπως, in some way:* *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ..., it cannot be but that..., it cannot but be*, i. e. necessarily, Ar. Pac. 188. Also *ἔστιν οἵ* or *οἵτινες* occurs through all its cases and genders in the middle, as well as at the beginning of a sentence, e. g. Thuc. 2, 67, *εἰσὶν οἵπερ εἰσίν*, etc., Ar. Eq. 333: v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 66.—VIII. freq. c. praepos., esp. *ἐν*, denoting a state, esp. a passive state, *ἐν νόσῳ, ἐν ἡδονῇ εἶναι:* so *ἐν στόματι, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι*, Lat. *in ore hominum esse, to be famous, ἐν τέχνῃ, ἐν Μούσαις εἶναι, to be occupied with, given to* a thing, also with sundry other prepositions, *to be on one's side* or *of his party, assist, support* or *favour* one, etc.: *εἶναι εἰς τόπον*, cf *εἰς*.—IX. freq. left out, esp. in 3 pers. sing. or plur. pres., e. g. Il. 3, 391, 3 subj., 14, 376, 3 imperat., Il. 13, 95.—X. *εἶναι* oft. seems redundant, e. g. *τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὸ σήμερον, τὸ σύμπαν εἶναι*, Hdt. 7, 143, *ἐκὼν εἶναι*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 164, esp. in negat. sentences, e. g. Plat. Phaed. 61 C.—2. esp. after *λέγω, ὀνομάζω*, etc., as, *ὀνομάζουσι Ὑπερόχην εἶναι*, Hdt. 4, 33, cf. *ὀνομάζω*. The impf. *ἦν* with *ἄρα* often has a pres. signf., Valck. Hipp. 360, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 B. This appears esp. c. negat.: also simply *τοιῦτ' τί ἦν;* for *ἐστί*, Ar. Ach. 157, Plat. Crat. 387 C, cf. Matth. Gramm. § 405, 3. (*εἰμί* is in Dor. *ἐμμί*, of which we have a part. *εἰς, ἐντος*. In the kindred languages this verb is strictly alike; Greek *εἰμί, εἰς* or *ἐσσι, ἐστί*, Dor. 3 pl. *ἐντί;* Lat. *s-um, es, est..., s-unt:* Sanscr. *asmi, asi, asti...santi*, and so forth, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 273.)

Εἶμι, from root **ΙΩ. to go*, subj. *ἴω*, opt. *ἰοιμι* and *ἰοίην*, Xen., imperat. *ἴθι, ἴτω*, etc., also *εἶ*, but only in compos. *ἔξει*, etc., inf. *ἰέναι*, part. *ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν:* besides the pres. it has only imperf. *ἤειν*, Ep. and Ion. *ἤϊα*, Att. *ἦα*, and from mid. a pres. *ἴεμαι*, imperf. *ἰέμην*, together with the verb. adjs. *ἰτός, ἰτέος*, and *ἰτητός, ἰτητέος:* for the formation, v. the grammars. The forms of mid. are indeed rejected by some critics, as Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 1242, and L. Dind. Eur. Suppl. 699, who write *ἰεμαι, ἰενται*, etc.; but cf. Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 326. Irreg. Homer. forms: *εἰσθα* 2 sing. pres. for *εἶς*, Il. 10, 450, Od. 19, 69, inf. *ἴμεν*, more rarely *ἰμεναι*, for *ἰέναι*, for which Hes. Op. 351 perh. had *εἶναι*, though Buttm. l. c. Anm. 28, disputes this; 3 sing. opt. *εἴη* for *ἴοι*, Il. 24, 139, Od. 14, 496. Imperf. from Ion. *ἧϊα* 3 sing. *ἤϊεν, ἤϊε*, contr. *ἦε*, Il.; 1 plur. *ἦομεν*, Od.; 3 plur. *ἦϊον*, Od.; besides 3 sing. *ἴεν, ἴε*, 3 dual *ἴτην*, 3 plur. *ἦισαν*, which impf. forms have also an aor. signf. Lastly Hom. has an Ep. fut. *εἶσομαι*, in signf. *to hasten*, and from an aor. mid. *εἰσάμην*, the 3 sing. *εἴσατο, ἐείσατο*, 3 dual *ἐεισάσθην*, Il. 15, 544. The 3 plur. pres. *ἴασι* or *εἶσι*, for *ἴασι*, is only in Theogn. 716.

To go, to come, also modified acc. to context, as for *ἀπειμι, to go away*, *πάλιν εἶμι, to go back*, and in case of greater distances, *to wander* or *travel*, freq. in Hom., and Att.: oft. with collat. notion of *hostility, to fall upon any one*, usu. with *ἄντα, πρός, ἐπί*, Hom.; also *ἰέναι τινὶ εἰς* or *πρὸς ἀγῶνα*, Valck. Ad. p. 300 C; so *ἰέναι τινὶ διὰ φιλίας, δι' ἔχθρας, διὰ πολέμου*, etc., *to live in friendship* or *enmity with* any one: followed by acc. only in such phrases as *ὁδὸν ἰέναι, to go a road*, Od. 10, 103: by gen. in such as *ἰὼν πεδίοιο*, going *across* the plain, Il. 5, 597; *χροὸς εἶσατο*, it went *through* the skin, Il. 13, 191: c. inf. fut. *ἐεισάσθην συλήσειν, they went to plunder*, Il. 15, 544; so c. inf. aor., Od. 14, 496, and Att. c. part., *ἤϊε αἰνέων, he began* to praise, Hdt. 1, 122 (where nothing is to be altered); *ἤϊα λέξων, I was going* to tell, Hdt. 4, 82; and so, *ἴτω θύσων*, Plat. Legg. 909 D; like French *aller* with infin. On the Homer. *βῆ δ' ἴμεν*, etc., v. sub *βαίνω*. It was used not only of walking or running, but also—1. of *going in a ship*, esp. *ἐπὶ νηὸς ἰέναι*, oft. in Od. —2. of *the flight of birds*, Od. 22, 304; of flies, Il. 2, 87.—3. of *the motion of things*, e. g. *πέλεκυς εἶσι διὰ δουρός*, the axe *goes, cuts* through the beam, Il. 3, 61; of clouds or vapour, Il. 4, 278; of the stars, Il. 22, 317; and even of abstract notions, *ἔτος εἶσι*, the year will *pass* or *close*, Od. 2, 89, cf. 106, sq.; *φάτις εἶσι*, the report *goes*, 23, 362. In Att. freq. in abstract signf., *ἰέναι εἰς ταὐτόν, to come together*, agree: *ἰέναι εἰς λόγους, to come to conference:* also *ἰέναι ἐπί τι*, or *εἴς τι:* imp. *ἴθι δή, go* then: usu. *well* then! *good!* On the pres. *εἶμι* it must be remarked, that Hom. often has it as a real pres., though even he uses it also as fut.: but that in Ion. prose and in Att. it is almost always a true fut., *I shall go, shall come*, and only in later writers, as Pausan. and Plut., returns to a pres. signf.; though strictly this only holds of the indic. with the inf., and part.: the Att. use it more freq. than *ἐλεύσομαι* and *πορεύσομαι*, Valck. Hipp. 1065. For single examples of *εἶμι* as a real pres. in the best Att., v. Herm. Opusc. 2, 326. (The orig. verb was **ἔω, *ἴω*, cf. Lat. *eo, ire*, Sanscr. *i* to go, etc., Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, 202) [*ῑ*, but sometimes *ι* in Hom., in Ep. subj. *ἰομεν* for *ἴωμεν*, when it begins a verse, and always in part. pres. mid. *ἰέμενος* metri grat.; but Wolf always writes *ἰέμενος* from *ἵημι*.]

Εἰν, poet. esp. Ep. for *ἐν, in*, Hom. In Trag. usu. admitted only in Lyr. passages, Erf. Soph. Aj. 608: but *εἰν Ἀΐδου* seems genuine in Iambics, Ant. 1241, perh. from the Homer. *εἰν Ἀΐδαο: εἰν-* is also found in compds., e. g. *εἰνάλιος, εἰνόδιος:* more rarely *εἰνί*. Cf. *ἐς, εἰς*.

Εἰνᾱέτης, ές, (ἐννέα, ἔτος) of nine years, nine years old: in Hom. only in neut. *εἰνάετες* as adv. *nine years long*. Hence

Εἰνᾱετίζομαι, poet. for *ἐννᾱετίζομαι*.

Εἶναι, inf. from *εἰμί, to be*.—II. for *ἰέναι*, inf. from *εἶμι, to go*, Hes. Op. 351, but this dub.

Εἶναι, inf. aor. 2. act. from *ἵημι, to send*.

Εἰνάκις, adv. poet. for *ἐννάκις, nine times*, Od. 14, 230.

Εἰνᾱκισχίλιοι, αι, (εἰνάκις, χίλιοι) nine thousand, Hdt. 3, 95, etc.

Εἰνακόσιοι, αι, α, poet. and Ion. for *ἐννακ.*, Hdt. 2, 13.

Εἰνᾰλίδινος, η, ον, roaming in the sea, Arat. for *ἐν ἁλὶ δινεύων*.

Εἰνάλιος, η, ον, poet. for *ἐνάλιος*, Od.

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Εἰνᾰλίφοιτος, ον, (ἐν ἁλὶ φοιτῶν) *wandering, moving in the sea*, of nets, Anth.

Εἰνάνῡχες, as adv., (ἐννέα, νύξ) *nine nights long*, Il. 9, 470, like εἰνάετες. [ᾰ]

Εἰνάπηχυς, ν, poet. for ἐννεάπηχυς.

Εἰνάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. for ἐννεάς, Hes. Op. 808.

Εἰνατέρες, αἱ, *brothers' wives*, or *wives of brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law*, Il. 6, 378, etc. (never in Od.): hence Lat. *janitrix*, Scalig. Catull. 67, 3: no sing. εἰνατερίη is found. The corresponding masc. is ἀέλιοι; but in an Epitaph. ap. Orell. Inscr. Lat. 2, p. 421, ἠνατέρ, ὁ, is the husband of the deceased's sister.

†Εἰνατία, ας, Ep. ίη, ης, ἡ, ep. of Ilithyia, from Εἰνατος, a city of Crete, Call. Fr. 168.

Εἰνατος, η, ον, poet. for ἔννατος, *the ninth*, Il., and Hdt.

Εἰναφώσων, ον, gen. ωνος, (ἐννέα, φώσων) *with nine sails*, Lyc.

Εἵνεκα, poet. esp. Ep. for ἕνεκα, *on account, because of*, first in Hom.: Dawes rejected εἵνεκα in Att. Poets, always substituting οὕνεκα (q. v.), but Ahlwardt (Beytr. Il. zu Schneiders Wörterb. 1813) has vindicated it; and εἵνεκα is sometimes used, even in Att. prose, as in Bekker's Plat., cf. Wolf Dem. 499, 22 But εἵνεκεν only occurs in poets (first in Pind.), and in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 1, 2.

†Εἰνέτης, ες, = εἰναετής, dub. l. Call. Dian. 14, 43.

Εἰνί, Ep. for ἐν, *in*, Hom.

Εἰνοδίος, α Ep. η, ον, poet. for ἐνόδιος, Il. 16, 260, Aesch. Pr. 487.

Εἰνοσίφυλλος, ον, (ἔνοσις, φύλλον) *shaking foliage, quivering with leaves*: hence *woody*, Hom. epith. of mountains, Il. 2, 632, 757, etc.

Εἴνυμι, Il. 23, 135, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. ϕ 108, Anm. 12, v. sub καταείνυμι.

Εἶξαι, 3 plur. Boeot. and Att. for ἔοικασι, v. ἔοικα.

Εἶξασκε, Ion. lengthd. aor. from εἶκω, Hom.

Εἶξις, εως, ἡ, (εἶκω) *a yielding, giving way*, Plut.

Εἷο, Ep. gen. for ἑο, οὗ, *of him, of her*, Il.: ἀπὸ εἷο from *himself*, Od. 22, 19.

Εἰοικυῖαι, nom. pl. part. fem. Ep. of ἔοικα for ἐοικ., Il. 18, 418.

Εἷος, old Ep. adv. for ἕως, Hom., v. Herm. Elem. Metr. 1, 10, 19. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. ϕ 116, Anm. 16, thinks that εἷος was the proper form, whence Ion. and Att. ἕως, also εἰως.

Εἰ οὐ, v. sub εἰ μή.

Εἶπα, aor. 1 for the usu. εἶπον, *I said*, freq. in Hom., and Ion., mostly used in 2 imperat. εἰπόν or εἶπον, 3 imperat. εἰπάτω, part. εἶπας, v. εἶπον.

Εἰπέμεν, Ep. for εἰπεῖν, Hom.

Εἶπερ, *if at all events, if indeed*, v. Herm. Vig. n. 310: freq. in Hom. c. ind., oft. with a word between: he also has εἶπερ τε, εἴπεο γάρ τε, εἴπερ γάρ γε, εἴπερ γάρ τέ γε, εἴπερ τις, c. subj., much more rarely c. optat. Εἶπερ is also used like καὶ εἰ, *even if*. Od. 1, 167: so too, εἴπερ καί Od., 9, 35, εἴπερ τε, Il. 10, 225. In Att. εἴπερ and εἴπερ ἄρα instead of a full clause, *if so then*, Heind. Plat. Parmen. 150 B.

†Εἴπεσκον lengthd. poet. aor. for εἶπον.

Εἴ ποθεν, *if from any place*, Hom.: also written εἴποθεν, as Od. 1, 115.

Εἴ ποθι, *if, whether any where*, Od. 12, 96; 17, 195.

Εἶπον, *I spoke, I said*, an aor. from root *ΕΠΩ (which appears in ἐπ-ος), for which φημί is used as pres.: imperat. εἰπέ, part. εἰπών, inf. εἰπεῖν. Besides we have an aor. 1 εἶπα, imperat. εἰπόν, Böckh Pind. O. 6, 92 (156), yet the accent εἶπον seems better, Stallb. Plat. Meno 71 D, Meineke Theocr. 14, 11. This form of the aor. is esp. Homer. and Ion., but also freq. in Att., esp. in the forms εἶπατε and εἰπάτω: εἰπέ, like ἄγε, occurs also for εἶπετε before a plur., esp. freq. in Ar., v. Ach. 328, and so in Dem. 43, 7. In compos. also a mid. form appears, as ὑπείπασθαι in Hdt. The fut. and perf. are supplied by ἐρεω ἐρῶ, εἰρηκα. Cf. also ἐνέπω, ἔννεπω. The aor. is sometimes used absol., sometimes c. acc., e. g. ἔπος εἰπεῖν, μῦθον, θεοπρόπιον, ὄνομα εἰπεῖν, etc., Hom.: ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *so to speak*, for instance, Att.: c. acc., εἰπεῖν τινα, *to declare, tell* or *proclaim of* one, Pind. O. 14. 32.

†Εἴπον, imperf. of ἔπω in compos. Hom.

†Εἶπος, ὁ, = ἶπος, *a mouse-trap*, Call.

Εἰποτε, *if ever, if at all*, Il. 1, 39, strengthd. εἴποτε δή, Il. 1, 503: esp. used in asking a favour of any one, to call something to his mind.—II. Indirect, *if* or *whether ever*, c. optat., Il. 2, 97.—III pecul. Homer. phrase, εἴποτ' ἔην γε, to express painful recollection of what *was*, but *is* no more, e. g. Il. 3, 180, δαὴρ αὖτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴποτ' ἔην γε. Even the ancients differed in the meaning of this phrase: Wolf takes it as a wish, *would he were yet so!* Herm. Vig. Append. XI. explains it, *if he ever was, which he is now no more*: cf. Il. 11, 762; 24, 426, Od. 15, 268; 10, 315; 24, 289.

Εἴ που, *if any where, if at all*, oft. in Hom.: also εἴ τε που, εἴ που γε, εἰ μή που τι, εἰ δή που. Ellipt. εἰ τί που ἐστίν, *if it is any way possible*, Od. 4, 193.

†Εἰπωμι Ep. for εἴπω, subj. from εἶπον, Od. 22, 392.

Εἴ πως, *if at all, if by any means*, Hom.

†Εἶρα, ας, ἡ, *Ira*, a mountain and city of Messenia. Paus.

Εἰραφιώτης, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus. H. Hom. Bacch., cf. Welcker Nachtr. z. Trilogie. p. 187, 195.

Εἰργαθεῖν. aor. form from εἴργω, ἕργω. Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. εἰκαθεῖν.

†Εἰργασμαι, perf. from ἐργάζομαι.

Εἰργμος, Att. εἰργμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εἴργω) *a shutting up* or *in*, Plut.—II. *a cage, prison*, Plat. Rep. 495 D: *a fetter, band*, Iambl.

Εἰργμοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰργμός, φύλαξ) *a jailer*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8. [ῡ]

Εἴργνῡμι and εἰργνύω, more rarely c. spir. lenis, = εἴργω, *to shut in* or *up*, the former in Od. 10, 238, in Ep. form ἔεργνυ, the latter in Andoc. 32, 36.

ΕΙΡΓΩ or εἴργω, Att. for the earlier form ἕργω. q. v.

Εἰρέαται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from ἐρέω, for εἰρηνται.

Εἰρερος, ου, ὁ, *bondage, slavery*, only in Od. 8, 529, prob. from εἴρω to tie together, bind; as perh. *servus* from *sero*, from the same root.

Εἰρεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐρέσσω) *a rowing*, Od.: εἰρεσίην ποιεῖσθαι, *to row*, Ap. Rh. —2. hence in genl. *any violent motion*, e. g. γλώσσης, Dionys. ap. Ath. 660 A: esp. of intermitting motion, *throbbing*, μαστῶν Eur. Tro. 570.—II. later also *a complement, crew of rowers*. Lat. *remigium*, as perh. in the phrase ξυνάγειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν, to keep them together, make them keep time, Thuc 7, 14: *rowing-benches*, in pl., Polyb. 1, 21, 2.—2. *a boat song, to which the rowers keep time*, Plut.—III. Philo seems to use it for *an oar*.

†Εἰρεσίαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Iresiae*, a city of Thessaly Hestiaeotis, H. Hom. Apoll. 32.

Εἰρεσιώνη, ης, ἡ, (εἶρος) *a harvest-wreath* of olive or bay *wound round with wool* and adorned with fruits, borne about by singing boys at the Πυανέψια and Θαργήλια, while offerings were made to Helios and the Hours: it was afterwards hung up at the house-door. The song was likewise called Eiresione, which became the general name for all begging songs, such as Epigr. Hom. 15, v. Ilgen Opusc. Philol. 1, p. 129, sq., Plut. Thes. 21, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1055.—II. *the staff of Athenian heralds wound round with wool*, elsewh. κηρύκειον.—III. *a crown* hung up in honor of the dead, Alciphr. 3, 37.

†Εἰρέτρια, ἡ, = Ἐρέτρια, Il. 2, 537, v. sq.

Εἰρέω, Ion. for ἐρέω, *to say*, only found in part. fem. pres. Ep. εἰρεύσα, Hes. Th. 38, and fut. mid. εἰρήσεται in pass. signf., Soph. Phil. 1276. cf. ἐρέω.

Εἰρη, ης, ἡ, *a place of assembly, assembly*, = the usu. ἀγορά, gen. plur. εἰρέων Il. 18. 531, and dat. εἰρῃς, Hes. Th. 104, probab. from εἴρω *to say*: but the word is dub., ἰρμὸν being a v. l. in Hom., and εἰρέας in Hes.

†Εἴρηκα v. sub ἐρέω.

Εἴρην, ενος, ὁ, a Laced. youth from his 20th year, when he was entitled to speak in the assembly, (so prob. from εἴρω, ἐρέω, *to say*), and to *lead* an army, like Att. ἔφηβος; from the 18th to 20th year they were called μελλείρενες, v. μελλειρην: Hdt. 9, 85 calls them ἰρένες, though the reading is dub., cf. Müll. Dor. 4, 5, ϕ 2. n.

Εἰρηναῖος, αία, αῖον, (εἰρήνη) *peaceful, εἰρηναῖον εἶναί τινι, to live peaceably with* any one, Hdt. 2, 68, Thuc. 1, 29: τὰ εἰρηναῖα, the fruits of peace, Hdt. 6, 56. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3, 145.

†Εἰρηναῖος, ου, ὁ, *Irenaeus*, an epigrammatic poet of the Anthology.

Εἰρηνάρχης, ου, ὁ, (εἰρήνη, ἄρχω) *a justice of the peace*. Hence

Εἰρηναρχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an εἰρηνάρχης*.

Εἰρηνεῖον, ου, τό, *a temple of peace*.

Εἰρηνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a making of peace*, Iambl.: from

Εἰρηνεύω, (εἰρήνη) *to bring to peace, reconcile*. Dio C.—II. intrans. *to keep peace, live peaceably*, Plat. Theaetet. 180 B: πρός τινα, Diod.; μετά τινος, N. T.: also as mid. in this signf., Polyb.

Εἰρηνεύω, ῶ, = εἰρηνεύω I., Diog. L.

Εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ, *peace, time of peace*, Hom.. εἰρ. γίγνεται, *peace is made*, Hdt. 1, 74: opp. to εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 38, 12, κατεργάζεσθαι or πράττειν, Andoc. 24, 26; 25, 30, διαπράττεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4, *to make, conclude, negotiate peace*: εἰρήνης δεῖσθαι, *to sue for peace*, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 13; δέχεσθαι *to accept it*, oft. in Xen.: εἰρήνην ποιεῖν τινι καὶ τινι, *to make peace between* two, Id. Cyr. 3, 2, 12, εἰρήνην ἄγειν, *to keep peace, be at peace with* one, τινί Ar. Av. 396, πρός τινα, Plat. Rep. 465 B; but εἰρ. ἔχειν *to enjoy peace*, v. Xen. An. 2, 6, 6: πολλὴ εἰρήνη, *profound peace*: metaph. *rest, repose*, also *calmness* of mind. As a wish of happiness, used in salutations, N. T. Luc. 10, 5, etc.—II. *Irene, the goddess of peace*, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hes. Th. 902;

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worshipped at Athens from 449, B. C., Plut. Cim. 13.—2. also a fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 E. (Prob. from *εἴρω, to bind, join*; though the notion of *speech, peaceful converse*, is not inadmissible.) Hence

Εἰρηνικός, ή, όν, belonging to, concerning peace, λόγος, Isocr.: *peaceful, peaceable*, Plat., Xen., etc. Adv. -κῶς.

†*Εἰρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, Irenis*, a fem. pr. n., Lycurg.

Εἰρηνοδίκαι, ῶν, οἱ, (εἰρήνη, δίκη) the Roman *Fetiales*, Dion. H [ῐ]

Εἰρηνοποιέω, ῶ, to make peace, LXX., hence

Εἰρηνοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a peace-making, Clem. Al.

Εἰρηνοποιός, όν, (εἰρήνη, ποιέω) making peace: ὁ εἰρ. *a peace-maker*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4.—II.=εἰρηνικός.

Εἰρηνοφυλακέω, ῶ, to be a guardian of peace, Philo: from

Εἰρηνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰρήνη, φύλαξ) a guardian of peace, Xen. Vect. 5, 1.—II.=the Roman *fetialis*, Plut., cf. εἰρηνοδίκαι. [ῠ]

Εἰρίνεος, ον, Ion. for ἐρεοῦς, *woollen, of wool*, Hdt.: from

Εἴριον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἔριον, εἴρος, *wool*, Hom., usu. in plur.; so too Hdt. 3, 106.

Εἶρις, ίδος, ἡ, worse form for ἶρις.

Εἰρκτέον, verb. adj. from εἴργω, *one must prevent*, Soph. Aj. 1250.

Εἰρκτή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. ἐρκτή, (εἴργω) *a shut place, inclosure, prison*, Hdt. 4, 146, 148, Thuc. 1, 131. Hence

†*Εἰρκτή, ῆς, ἡ, Hircte*, (*a fastness*) a fortified place in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 56. —2. in pl. *Εἰρκταί, αἱ, (the fastnesses)* a spot near Argos, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7.

Εἰρκτοφύλᾰκέω, ῶ, to be a jailer, Philo: from

Εἰρκτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰρκτή, φύλαξ) a jailer, turnkey, Philo. [ῠ]

Εἰρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εἴρω) a train, series, Plut.: like *series* from *sero*.

Εἰροκόμος, ον, (εἶρος, κομέω) dressing wool, spinning: ἡ εἰρ., *a wool-dresser*, Il. 3, 387.

Εἴρομαι, Ion. for ἔρομαι, *to ask*, Hom., and Hdt., cf. εἴρω to say.

Εἰροπόκος, ον, (εἶρος, πόκος) woolfleeced, woolly, ὄις, Hom.: and

Εἰροπόνος, ον, (εἶρος, πονέω) working in wool.

Εἶρος, τό, wool, Od.: cf. ἔρος, ἔριον, ἄριον, ἐρέα.

†*Εἶρος, ου, ὁ, Irus*, a mountain in India, Arr. Ind. 21, 9.

Εἰροχῶρής, ές, (εἶρος, χαίρω) delighting in wool, Anth.

Εἴρυνται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from ἐρύομαι for εἴρυνται, Hom.

Εἴρύμενα [ῠ], poet. inf. pres. for ἐρύειν: but εἰρῦμένα nom. plur. fem. part. perf. from εἰρύω.

Εἰρύομαι, v. εἰρύω.

Εἰρύσιμον, τό, poet. esp. Ep. for ἐρύσιμον.

Εἰρύω, εἰρύομαι, poet. for ἐρύω, ἐρύομαι, q. v., Hom.

ΕΙΡΩ, aor. εἶρα and ἔρσα: perf. act. in comp. only εἶρκα (e. g. διεῖρκα): pass. perf. part. ἐρμένος, Ep. ἐερμένος, Lat. *SERO, to tie, join, fasten together in rows, string*, στεφάνους εἴρ., Lat. *coronas nectere*, Pind. N. 7, 113, but rare in Act.; cf. however, διείρω, ἐξείρω. Hom. has only part. perf. pass. Ep. ἠλέκτροισιν ἐερμένος, *bound, set* with pieces of electron, of a golden necklace, Od. 18, 296, and in same phrase 3 sing. plqpf. pass. μετὰ δ' ἠλέκτροισιν ἔερτο, Od. 15, 460, ubi al. ἔρκτο from εἴργω. In Pass. also, εἰρομένη λέξις, *a continuous, running* style, Ar. Rhet. 3, 9.

ΕΙΡΩ, to say, speak, talk, tell: the pres. used only in first pers., in Od. 2, 162, 13, 7, and in some imitators. Of mid. in act. signf. is found the impf. εἴρετο and εἴροντο, Il. 1, 513, Od. 11, 542. In Ion. the mid. has the signf. *to cause to be told to one*, i. e. *to ask*: cf. ἐπείρομαι. (Some hold this εἴρω to be the same word with foreg. Plato Crat. 398 D. says, τὸ εἰρειν λέγειν ἐστί, cf. Lat. *sero, sermo, sermonem nectere*: but this rare form must, with Schneider, be referred to Att. ἐρῶ (ἐρέω), which indeed is strictly a fut. from it: and under this word see the remaining tenses, as fut. pass. εἰρήσομαι, pf. εἴρημαι, etc.)

ΕΙΡΩΝ, ωνος, ὁ, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks, opp. to ἀληθής by Arist. Eth. N., to αὐθέκαστος by Philem. p. 392, who calls the fox εἴρων. Hence

Εἰρωνεία, ας, ἡ, dissimulation, esp. *an ignorance purposely affected* to provoke or confound an antagonist, *irony*, used esp. by Socrates against the Sophists, Plat. Rep. 337 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7: in rhet. the figure of speech called *irony*.—II. *any assumed appearance*, esp. *a pretext*, when a person at first appears willing, but then draws back, Dem. 42, 7.

†*Εἰρώνευμα, ατος, τό, an ironical expression, ironical language*, Max. Tyr. From

Εἰρωνεύομαι, dep. *to dissemble*, esp. *to feign ignorance*, so as to tease or confound, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Hence

Εἰρωνευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=εἴρων, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

Εἰρωνευτικός, ή, όν,=εἰρωνικός.

Εἰρωνίζω,=εἰρωνεύομαι, Philostr.

Εἰρωνικός, ή, όν, (εἴρων) dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance, Plat. Soph. 268 A: τὸ εἰρ.=εἰρωνεία, Id. Legg. 908 E. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Symp. 218 D, etc.

Εἰρωτάω, also *εἰρωτέω*, Ep. and Ion. for ἐρωτάω, Od.

ΕΙ'Σ, PREP. c. ACC. ONLY, also *ἐς*: the former is the usu. form in prose, ἐς being used regul. only when the verse requires a short syll., so that it is to εἰς, inversely as ἐν to ἔν: however ἐς is found in the best prose, and so usu. in Ion., and old Att. Radic. signf.: *direction towards, motion to, on* or *into*:—I. OF PLACE, the oldest and most freq. usage, though not only of lands, cities, etc., but also of persons, εἰς ἡμᾶς, εἰς Ἀχιλῆα, εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα, etc., v. Spitzn. Exc. XXXV. ad Il.: from Hom. downwds. *with all verbs implying motion* or *direction*, Schaf. Greg. p. 46, and so *with verbs of looking*, as oft. in Hom., εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι, *to look in the face*, so εἰς ὀφθαλμούς, Il. 24, 204; εἰς ὦπα ἔοικεν, *he is like in face*, where ἰδόντι may be supplied: but εἰς ὀφθαλμούς ἐλθεῖν τινι, to come before another's eyes: more rare after a subst. as ὁδὸς ἐς λαύρην, Od. 22, 128, for which the genit. is more usu., Kühner Gr. Gr. § 522, Anm. 4. In Hom. εἰς never got the notion of *hostile direction*, Lat. *contra, adversus,=πρός*, which it prob. has in Att., Valck. Phoen. 79.—2. in pregnant usage, *joined with verbs which express rest in a place*, when a previous *motion to* or *into it* is implied, e. g. ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκε, he put it *in* the house, i. e. he brought it to the house, and put it there, Od. 20, 96; ἐς θρόνους ἔζοντο, *they sat down upon the seats*, Od. 4, 51: ἐφάνη λὶς εἰς ὁδόν, *the lion appeared in the path*, Il. 15, 376, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 80: so too in Att. and prose phrases, εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 21; 5, 38; also πάρειναι εἰς τόπον, ἀφικνεῖσθαι εἰς πόλιν, στῆναι εἰς τὸ μέσον, etc. For the reverse usage of ἐν with verbs of motion, cf. ἐν I. 10.—3. *with verbs of saying* or *speaking*, εἰς relates to the persons *to, before*, or *among* whom one speaks, λόγους ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, to speak *to* or *before* the people. —4. *ellipt. c. gen.*, in such phrases as εἰς Ἀΐδαο (δόμον), Att. εἰς Ἄιδου (in full in Hom. εἰς Ἀΐδαο δόμονς), ἐς Ἀθηναίης (ἱερόν) *to the temple of Minerva*, ἐς Πριάμοιο (οἶκον) etc.; so freq. in prose, εἰς Δήμητρος, εἰς Διονύσου, εἰς φιλοσόφου, εἰς διδασκάλων φοιτᾶν, *to go to the philosopher's, to the teacher's*, Lat. *ad Apollinis, Castoris, Opis*, sub. *aedem*.—II. OF TIME, only in particular phrases,—1. *until*, ἐς ἠώ, ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα, Hom. ἐς ὅτε, till the time when..., *till*, Od. 2, 99; so τοῦ εἰς πότε; *until when? how long?* Soph. Aj. 1185; ἐς τῆμος, *till then, meanwhile*, Od. 7, 318; ἐς τί; like εἰς πότε; Il. 5, 465; ἐς ὅ, *until*, also ἐς οὗ, Hdt. 1, 67; 3, 31, etc.: ἐς ἐμέ, *up to my time*, Id. 1, 92: cf. ἔς τε.—2. to determine a period, *for*, esp. εἰς ἐνιαυτόν, *for a* year, i. e. a whole year, Il. 19, 32, Od. 4, 495, *within* the year, Od. 4, 86; also εἰς ὥρας, Od. 9, 133, ἐς θέρος, ἐς ὀπώρην, Od. 14, 384, *for* the summer, etc., i. e. *throughout* it: but also *till* summer: ἐς αὖριον, Od. 7, 317; ἔς περ ὀπίσσω, *for* the future, Od. 20, 199: εἰς ἀεί, for ever: εἰς ἡμᾶς, *up to* our time: εἰς τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, *about* this time: εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν, *to* the third day, i. e. in three days or *on* the third day.—III. OF AN END OR PURPOSE, εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν, to speak *for* good, i. e. with a good object, Il. 9, 102; also πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθόν, he will obey *for* his good, Il. 11, 789; εἰς ἀγαθὰ μυθεῖσθαι, Il. 23, 305, so too ἐς πόλεμον θωρήξομαι, I will arm me *for* war, Il. 8, 376; ἐς φόβον, to cause fear, Il. 15, 310. It is also used in N. T. to express the point arrived at, the consequence of any thing, without notion of purpose, εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἀναπολογήτους, Rom. 1, 20, etc.—IV. WITH NUMERALS: ἐς μίαν βουλεύειν, *to resolve one way*, or *in unison, to come to the same determination*, Il. 2, 379, so also Att., εἰς ἓν ἔρχεσθαι, *to agree together*, εἰς μίαν, εἰς ταὐτὸν ἔρχεσθαι or ἥκειν Valck. Hipp. 273, Wolf Dem. 460, 15: also with plurals, ἐς δυοῖν, εἰς μυρίους, *as many as* ten thousand: εἰς ἀριθμόν also is added pleon., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 283, App. p. 50: also distributively, εἰς ἑκατόν, *the* hundred, *each* hundred: εἰς δύο, two deep.—2. also of round numbers, *about, at most*, and so rather less than more, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 345, Xen. An. 1, 1, 10.—V. in genl. to express REFERENCE OR RELATION, ἐς ὅ, in regard to which, i. e. *wherefore*, Hdt. 1, 115; εἰς μὲν ταῦτα, as to this, Lat. *quod attinet*..., Heind. Plat. Lys. 210 B, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 170; εἰς καλόν, like ἐν καλῷ, *fitly, seasonably*, Lat. *opportune*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 76 E: but εἰς κάλλος ζῆν, to live *for* show or form, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 83; εἰς τί; *for* what? why? εἰς πάντα, in every respect: hence periphr. for adv., ἐς τάχος for ταχέως, Ar. Ach. 686, εἰς εὐτέλειαν, Ar. Av. 805, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 578, d.

B. POSITION. Εἰς is sometimes parted from its acc. by several words, εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἅρματα βῆτην, Il. 8, 115; the most remarkable

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instance is Solon Fr. 18 : seldom (only in Ep.) put after its case, Il. 15, 59, Od. 3, 137 : the notion is redoubled in εἰς ἅλαδε Od. 10, 351. If εἰς is expressed in the first clause, it may be either repeated or omitted in the second, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 749.—II. εἰς is strictly opp. to ἐκ : hence such phrases as ἐκ νεότητος ἐς γῆρας Il. 14, 86, ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης *from head to foot*, top to toe, Il. 22, 397, 23, 169 ; ἐκ πάτου ἐς σκοπιήν Il. 20, 137, ἐς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ Od. 7, 87, εἰς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτεος, *from year to year*, Theocr. 18, 15.—Midway between them stands ἐν, whence prob. comes ἐνς, εἰς. Cf. ὡς as prep.

C. In Hom. ἐς is used as adv., *therein, therefor*, Il. 1, 142, though acc. αὐτήν sc. νῆα may be supplied from context.

D. In compos. εἰς retains its chief signf. *into*, Od. 6, 91, and is usu. construed with accus.

El'Σ, μία, ἕν, gen. ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἑνός, (the root being 'EN-, which appears in Lat. *UNUS*, Engl. *ONE*, etc.: the fem. μία points to a second root, which appears in Hom. also without the init. μ, in the Ep. masc. ἷος, fem. ἶα, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 223 : they are perh. united by *olos, olvη, μόνος*.) Hom. strengthens it by εἷς οἷος, μία οἵη or οἴη, *a single one, one alone*, Hom. ; so too μία μούνη, Od. 23, 227 ; εἷς μόνος, is also freq. in prose, Schäf. Mel. p. 19, 20 : c. superl., εἷς ἄριστος, Il. 12, 243, Soph. Aj. 1340 : in oppos. it is made emphatic by the art., ὁ εἷς, ἡ μία, Il. 20, 272, Od. 20, 110 : εἷς τις, *some one*, Lat. *unus aliquis* : εἷς ἕκαστος, *each one, each by himself*, Lat. *unusquisque* : καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον, each *singly*, piece by piece. Εἷς is used, as in modern Greek, for the indef. article, like τις, *a, one, some one*, Lat. *quidam*, first in Ar. Av. 1292 : εἷς μέν.., εἷς δέ, *the one, the other* : also εἷς. δεύτερος, Lat. *unus, alter*, Valck. Amm. p. 49 : εἷς καὶ ὁ αὐτός, *one and the same*, Lat. *unus et idem*, Schäf. Mel. p. 54, in this case oft. c. dat. : εἷς ἀνήρ, Lat. *unus omnium*, Elmsl. Heracl. 8 : καθ' ἓν, by itself alone : on εἷς μίαν, εἷς ἕν, cf. εἷς IV. Proverb., εἷς ἀνήρ, οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ, one or none, more commonly ἢ τις, ἢ οὐδείς, Valck. Hdt. 3, 140, in Lat. *vel duo vel nemo*, Persius, 1, 3 : ἓν ἑνί, *one by one, singly, each by itself*, through all genders, C. F. Herm., Luc de Conscr. Hist. 2, p. 13 : also ἓν πρὸς ἕν, H[illegible] 4, 50, Plat. Legg. 647 B.—2, μιᾷ βάλλειν, sub. βολῇ, to have *one* throw.—II. μία =πρώτη, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 878. [μῐᾰ, though in later Ion. prose μίη also is found.]

Εἷς, 2 sing. pres. from εἰμί to be. —II. 2 sing. pres. from εἶμι to go.

Εἶς, part. aor. 2 of ἵημι.

Εἶσα, *I put, placed, laid*, εἷσεν ἐν κλισμοῖς, κατὰ κλισμούς, ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἐς δίφρον, ἐς ἀσάμινθον, *seated* them, *made* them *sit down* upon.., Hom. ; εἶσόν μ' ἐπὶ βουσί, *placed* me with the oxen, Od. 20, 210 ; σκοπὸν εἶσε, *placed a spy*, Il. 23, 359 ; λόχον εἶσαν, *they laid an ambush*, Il. 4, 392 ; δῆμον εἶσιν ἐν Σχερίῃ, *settled* them *in Scheria*, Od. 6, 8, cf. Il. 2, 549 : imperat. εἶσον, Od. 7, 163, part. ἔσας, Od. 10, 361. Post-Hom. εἶσας, inf. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι, only in compds., e. g. ἔφεσσαι. Other tenses are not used by Hom., for on ἐπὶ νηὸς ἑέσσατο, Od. 14, 295, v. ἐφεῖσα. The Att. however have only the aor. mid. εἰσάμην, *to found, erect*, in the strict mid. sense *for one's self*, like ἱδρύω, of building temples or setting up statues of deities ; this occurs as early as Theogn. 12, Hdt. 1, 66. Ion. also are fut. ἕσομαι, Ep. ἐσσομαι, and perf. pass. εἶμαι. The other tenses are supplied from ἱδρύω. This defective is usu. referred to the intr. ἕζομαι or ἧμαι.

†Εἰσάγᾶν, adv. strengthd. for ἄγαν, Procop.

Εἰσαγγελεύς, έως, ὁ, (εἰσαγγέλλω) *one who announces* ; esp. *a sort of lord-in-waiting* at the Persian court, Hdt. 3, 84, v. Philol. Mus. 1, 373, sq.—II. *an accuser*.

Εἰσαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *an announcement, news*, Polyb.—II. *an accusation preferred in the Athen. council for some public offence* ; esp. in cases not provided for by law, *an information, denunciation*, Isocr. 185 C, Dem. 310, 4, cf. Att. Process p. 260, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 133, 6.

Εἰσαγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (εἰς, ἀγγέλλω) *to give in notice, go in and announce* ; the business of a πυλωρός, Hdt. 3, 118, cf. εἰσαγγελεύς : in genl. *to announce, report, bring news*, τὰ ἐσαγγελλόμενα, Thuc. 6, 41 : ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι.., *information having been given that*.., Thuc. 1, 116.—II. *to accuse one of a state offence, denounce*, περί τινος εἰς τὴν βουλήν, Antipho 145, 27, v. εἰσαγγελία : τινά, c. inf., Lys. 116, 17. Pass. *to be reported of*, esp. *to be accused*, Thuc. 1, 131 : hence

Εἰσαγγελσις, εως, ἡ, = εἰσαγγελία, Def. Plat. 414 C.

Εἰσαγγελτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an* εἰσαγγελία, ap. Dem. 720, 18.

Εἰσἀγείρω, (εἰς, ἀγείρω) *to gather* or *collect in, assemble in*, e. g. ἐρέτας ἐς νῆα, Hom. regarding it as separ. by tmesis, but v. εἰς C. Mid., *to assemble in*, Od. 14, 248 ; and c. acc. νέον ἐσαγείρετο θυμον, he summoned fresh courage, recovered himself, Il. 15, 240 ; 21, 417.

Εἰσάγω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, ἄγω) *to lead in* or *into*, esp. *to lead into one's dwelling* in Hom. usu. c. dupl. acc., e. g. Κρήτην εἰσήγαγ' ἑταίρους, *he led* his comrades *to* Crete, Od. 3, 191, αὐτοὺς εἰσῆγον θεῖον δίμον, 4, 43 ; also ἐς. τινὰ ἑς.., Hdt., etc. : also c. dat., ψυχαῖς χάριν, Eur. Hipp. 526.—2. esp. ἐσάγειν or ἐσάγεσθαι γυναῖκα, *to lead* a wife *into one's house*, Hdt., 5, 39, 40 ; 6, 63.—3. *to import* foreign wares, Hdt. 3, 6, and εἰσάγειν σῖτον, Thuc. ; hence εἰσάγεσθαι κ. ἐξάγεσθαι, Xen. Ath. 2, 3.—4. in mid. *to admit* forces into a city, Thuc. 8, 16 : also *to take in with one, to introduce into* a league or association, Hdt. 3, 70 ; *to introduce new* customs, Id. 2, 49 : but, ἰατρὸν εἰσάγεσθαι, *to call in* a physician, Arist. Pol.—II. *to bring in, bring forward*, esp. on the stage, Plat. Rep. 381 D.—2. as political term, εἰσαγ. τι ἐς βουλήν, etc., *to bring before* the Council, Xen., etc.—3. as law-term, εἰς. δίκην or γραφήν, *to open the proceedings, state the case*, Aesch. Eum. 582, etc. : *to prosecute*, c. acc. (sub.) and gen. Plat. Apol. 26 A.—III. in Eccl., οἱ εἰσαγόμενοι, are *the catechumens*. [ᾰ] Hence

Εἰσἀγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who leads* or *brings in*, Plat. Legg. 765 A : at Athens, *magistrates who received informations and brought the case into court* ; varying acc. to the nature of the case, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 138, 4.

Εἰσἀγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσάγω) *a leading* or *bringing in, introduction, importation*, Plat. Legg. 847 D.—II. as law-term, *an opening of the pleadings*, Ib. 855 D: cf. εἰσάγω, II. 3.—III. in Rhet., *an elementary treatise, principles of art*, Dion. H. Hence

Εἰσἀγωγικός, ή, όν, *belonging to bringing in* or *introduction, elementary*, Eccl.

Εἰσἀγώγιμος, ον, (εἰσάγω) *that can* or *may be imported*, opp. to ἐξαγώγιμος, Arist. Rhet. : hence—2. *alien*, opp. to *home* or *native*, Plat. Legg. 847 D : hence metaph., σωτηρία εἰσαγ. Eur. Incert.— ; εἰσαγ. πολεις, of colonies, Id. Erechth. 17, 10.—II. εἰσαγ. δίκη, a suit which is determined by the archon *to be within the jurisdiction of the court*, Dem. 939, 12.

†Εἰσαδικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Isadici*, a people of northern Caucasus, Strab.

Εἰσαεί, for εἰς ἀεί, *forever*.

Εἰσαείρω, = εἰσαίρω, *to take to one's self*, Theogn. 970 (954), like προσφέρομαι.

Εἰσαθρέω, ῶ, (εἰς, ἀθρέω) *to lay eyes upon, to see, perceive, behold, mark*, c. acc., Il. 3, 450, in poet. form ἐσαθρέω. —II. *to look at, consider*.

Εἰσαίρω, (εἰς, αἴρω) *to lift in* or *into, bring* or *carry in*, Ar. Ran. 518.

Εἰσἄλσσω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, ἅλσσω) poet. for εἰσάσσω, *to dart, spring in* or *into*, Ar. Nub. 543.

Εἰσαιτο, opt. aor. mid. of *εἶδω, Il. 2, 215.

Εἰσαΐω, poet. for εἰσακούω, *to listen* or *hearken to*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. ; c. acc., Anth.

Εἰσακοή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσακούω) *a listening, hearkening*, Philo.

Εἰσἀκοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (εἰς, ἀκοντίζω) *to throw* or *hurl javelins at*, τινά, Hdt. 1, 43 : εἰς τὰ γυμνά, Thuc. 3, 23 : absol., *to dart* or *spout*, of blood, Eur. Hel. 1588.

Εἰσἀκούω, f. -σομαι, (εἰς, ἀκούω) *to listen, hearken* or *give ear to*, c. acc., Il. 8, 97, H. Cer. 285 : also c. gen. ; hence *to understand* : and often simply *to hear*, τινός, Soph. Aj. 789, etc. —II. *to obey, comply, give heed to*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 214, etc. ; also c. neut. adj., ἔφατ. τινί τι, *to comply with one in a* thing, Id. 9, 60.

Εἰσακτέον, verb. adj. from εἰσάγω, *one must bring in*, Ar. Vesp. 840, v. εἰσάγω II. 3.

Εἰσἄλείφω, (εἰς, ἀλείφω) *to smear* or *rub in*, Hipp.

Εἰσάλλομαι, f. εἰσαλοῦμαι, (εἰς, ἄλλομαι) dep. mid. *to leap, spring* or *rush at*, hence in Hom. always c. acc., πύργον, πύλας, τεῖχος εἰσάλλεσθαι, *to take* them *by a sudden assault*, by storm : later, ἐσαλλ. ἐς τὸ πῆγ, *to leap into* it. Hdt. 2, 66 ; also *to leap upon*, εἴς τι, Eubul. Damal. 1.

Εἰσἀμείβω, (εἰς, ἀμείβω) *to go into* Aesch. Theb. 558.

Εἰσάμην, Ep. aor. mid. of εἶμι, Il. 4, 138, χροὸς εἴσατο, *it passed through* the skin, Il. 13, 191.—II. Ep. aor. mid. of *εἴδω, εἰδόμαι, *I appeared, seemed*, Hom.

Εἰσάμην, aor. mid. of εἴσω, Att.

Εἰσαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (εἰς ἀναβαίνω) *to go up to* or *into* : in Hom. always c. acc., *to mount up to, ascend*, Ἴλιον, ὑπερώϊον, ἄκτην, λέχος, except Od. 19, 602, εἰς ὑπερῷα.

Εἰσἀναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (εἰς, ἀναγκάζω) *to force into, constrain*, Aesch. Pr. 290.

Εἰσανάγω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, ἀνάγω) *to lead into*, c. acc. εἰρεσιον, *to bring into* slavery, Od. 8, 529. [ᾰ]

Εἰσανᾰλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (εἰς, ἀναλίσκω) *to expend upon*, Antiph. Strat. 1, 10.

Εἰσανδρόω, ῶ, (εἰς, ἀνήρ) *to put*

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men into: to fill with men, to people, Ἄῆμνον παισί, Ap. Rh. 1,874: poet. ἐς.

Εἰσανεῖδον, (εἰς, ἀνά, *εἶδω, Irr.) *to look up to* or *at*, c. acc., οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδών, Il. 16, 232.

Εἰσάνειμι, (εἰς, ἀνά, εἶμι) *to go aloft to, ascend to*, c. acc., ἦλιος οὐρανὸν εἰσανιών, the sun *mounting high* in heaven, Il. 7, 423.

Εἰσανέχω, f. -ἕξω, (εἰς, ἀνέχω) *to raise* or *lift up to*: usu. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to rise up, tower*, Ap. Rh.

Εἰσανορούω, (εἰς, ἀνορούω) *to rush up to*, c. acc., οὐρανόν, Q. Sm.

Εἰσαντα, adv., *right opposite, over against*: Hom. joins εἰς. ἰδεῖν, *to look full at*, look in the face, and εἰς. ἰδέσθαι, to be seen right opposite.

Εἰσαντλέω, ῶ, (εἰς, ἀντλέω) *to draw into, fill in*, Ath.

Εἰσάπαν, adv. for εἰς ἅπαν, *altogether, entirely, generally*.

Εἰσάπαξ, adv. for εἰς ἅπαξ, *at once*, Hdt. 6, 125.—II. *already*.

Εἰσαροβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (εἰς, ἀποβαίνω) *to go forth into*, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

Εἰσαποκλείω, (εἰς, ἀποκλείω) *to shut up in*.

Εἰσαποστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (εἰς, ἀποστέλλω) *to send in* or *into*, M. Anton.

Εἰσἀράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (εἰς, ἀράσσω) *to throw into* or *upon*, τὴν ἵππον εἰσαρ., *to drive* the enemy's horse upon his foot, Hdt. 4, 128, cf. 5, 116.

Εἰσαρπάζω, (εἰς, ἁρπάζω) *to tear* or *hurry into*, Lys. 94, 16.

Εἰσαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (εἰς, ἀρτίζω) *to join* or *fit into*, εἴς τι, Hipp.

Εἰσαρύομαι, dep. mid., (εἰς, ἀρύω) *to draw*, Hipp.

†Εἴσας, part. from εἶσα, q. v.

Εἴσατο, εἵσατο, v. εἰσάμην, εἰσάμην.

Εἰσάττω, Att. for εἰσαΐσσω, q. v.

Εἰσαυγάζω, (εἰς, αὐγάζω) *to look at, view*, Anth.

Εἰσαῦθις, adv. for εἰς αὖθις, *hereafter, afterwards*.

Εἰσαύριον, adv. for εἰς αὔριον, *on the morrow*, Ar. Eq. 661.

Εἰσαυτίκα, adv. strengthd. form of αὐτίκα, Arat.

Εἰσαῦτις, adv. Dor. and Ion. for εἰσαῦθις.

†Εἰσάφασμα, ατος, τό, *violent handling, seizure*, Aesch. Fr. 185; from

Εἰσάφάω, also εἰσἀφάσσω, (εἰς, ἁφάσσω) *to feel in* or *within*: εἰσαφ. τὸν δάκτυλον, to feel by putting in the finger, Hipp.

Εἰσἄφίημι, f. -αφήσω, (εἰς, ἀφίημι) *to send, throw in* or *into*: *to let in, admit*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 14.

Εἰσαφῖκάνω, = sq., Hom. [ᾰν]

Εἰσαφικνέομαι, f. -αφίξομαι, (εἰς, ἀφικνέομαι) dep. mid., *to come into* or *to, reach* or *arrive at*, usu. c. acc., e. g. Ἴλιον εἰσαφικέσθαι, Hom.; yet also c. dat., Hdt. 1, 1; 9, 100.

Εἰσἄφύσσω, (εἰς, ἀφύσσω) *to draw into*, Ap. Rh., in mid.

Εἰσβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (εἰς, βαίνω) *to go into, enter* a ship, usu. absol., *to go on board ship, embark*, Od. 9, 103, etc.; but also ἐσβ. ἐς ναῦν, Hdt. 3, 41; and c. acc., εἰσβ. σκάφος, Eur. Tro. 681 (cf. ἐμβαίνω): also εἰσβ. δόμους, etc.: εἰσβαίνει μοι, it comes into my head, Soph. Tr. 298.—II. aor. 1 εἰσέβησα, trans., *to make to go into, to bring* or *take into*, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην βῆσε θεῶ, Il. 1, 310, but ἐς may here govern αὐτήν, understood or used as adv. v. εἰς C: cf. Eur. Alc. 1055.

Εἰσβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (εἰς, βάλλω) *to throw into*, e. g. στρατιὰν ἐς Μίλητον, *throw* an army *into* the Milesian territory, Hdt. 1, 14; so ἐσβ. ὕας ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας, Id. 2, 14: also c. dupl. acc., βοῦς πόντον εἰσβ. *to drive* them to the sea, Eur. I. T. 261.—In mid. esp. *to put on board one's ship*, ἐς τὴν ναῦν, Hdt. 1, 1; 6, 95; or absol., Thuc. 8, 31.—II. as if intrans. sub. ἑαυτόν, στρατιάν, etc. (which is expressed in Hdt. 1, 17), *to throw one's self into, fall into, make an inroad into*, εἰς χώραν, Hdt. 1, 15, 16, etc.: more rare c. acc., Eur. Hipp. 1198, Bacch. 1045: esp. *to land*, Lat. *appellere*.—2. in genl. *to go into, enter*: of rivers, *to empty themselves into, fall into*, Hdt. 1, 75; 4, 48, etc. (though sometimes, τὸ ῥέεθρον, τὸ ὕδωρ is expressed, Id. 1, 179, and Eur.), cf. εἰσδίδωμι ἐκδίδωμι.—3. also *to come to, fall into accidentally*, Lat. *incidere in aliquid*, πόλιν, Eur. Cycl. 99.—4. also absol. *to begin*, late, as Gal. Hence

Εἰσβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *an entrance*, Eur. I. T. 101: *embarkation*, Thuc. 7, 30.

Εἰσβᾰτός, ή, όν, (εἰσβαίνω) *accessible*, τῇ τόλμῃ, Thuc. 2, 41.

Εἰσβδάλλω, (εἰς, βδάλλω) *to suck in*, Gal.

Εἰσβιάζομαι, f. -άσυμαι, dep. mid., (εἰς, βιάζω) *to enter by force, force one's way, burst into*, Ar. Av. 32.

Εἰσβῑβάζω, f. -άσω, (εἰς, βιβάζω) *to bring, carry, put* or *place in* or *into*, εἰς ἅρμα, Hdt. 1, 60; εἰσβ. ἐς τὰς νέας, *to put on board*, Ib. 6, 95.

Εἰσβλέπω, (εἰς, βλέπω) *to look at, look upon one*, c. acc., Eur. Or. 105; but also εἰς.., Hdt. 7, 147, 8, 77.

Εἰσβοηθέω, (εἰς, βοηθέω) *to go into* or *in, in order to help*.

Εἰσβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσβάλλω) *a throwing in* or *into*.—II. *a falling in* or *into, an inroad, invasion, attack, assault*, Hdt. 6, 92: ἐσβ. ἐς χώραν, Id. 7, 1.—2. *a place for falling in*, etc., *an entrance, pass, gorge*, ἐσβ. ἐξ οὐρέων στεινῶν ἐς τὸ πεδίον, Hdt. 2, 75, cf. 7, 173, and v. Arnold Thuc. 3, 112; so too in plur., Hdt. 1, 185: in plur. also *the mouth of a river*, 7, 182. Cf. ἐκβολή.—3. *an entering into a thing, beginning*, λόγων ἐσβολαί, Eur. Supp. 92; so too of a play, Antiph. Ποίησ. 1, 20.

Εἰσγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a writing in* or *among*, Dio C. From

Εἰσγράφω, f. -ψω, (εἰς, γράφω) *to write in, inscribe*. Mid. ἐς τὰς σπονδάς, *to have one's self written* or *received into* the league, Poppo Thuc. 1, 31: *to write down for one's self*, Soph. Tr. 1167. [ᾰ]

Εἰσδᾰνείζω, (εἰς, δανείζω) *to gain by lending upon interest*, Plat. Rep. 555 C.

†Εἰσδεξις, εως, ἡ, = εἰσδοχή, Eccl.

Εἰσδέρκομαι, (εἰς, δέρκομαι) dep. c. aor. act. εἰσέδρᾰκον, in Orph. εἰσέδρακα, perf. εἰσδέδορκα, *to look at* or *upon, behold, observe*, c. acc., Od. 9, 146, and Eur.

Εἰσδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, Ion. ἐσδέκομαι, (εἰς, δέχομαι) dep. mid., *to take into* or *in, receive, admit*, usu. εἰς.., as Hdt. 1, 144, cf. 206; also c. dat., Eur. Cycl. 35: very rarely c. gen., as εἰσδέχεσθαί τινα τειχέων to admit within the walls, Valck. Phoen. 454: c. dupl. acc., *to admit one* as.., Pind. Fr. 185. Pass. aor. εἰσδεχθῆναι, Luc. Toxar. 30.

Εἰσδίδωμι, only used intr. = εἰσβάλλω, II. 2, of rivers, *to flow into, εἰς..*, Hdt. 4, 50, in Ion. form ἐσδιδ.

†Εἰσδοχεῖον, ου, τό, (εἰσδέχομαι) *a place of reception*, Arr.

Εἰσδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a taking into, receiving*. εἰσδοχαὶ δόμων, a hospitable house, Eur. El. 396.

Εἰσδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰστρέχω) *an inroad, onslaught, assault*: in Thuc. 2, 25, of one who throws himself into a besieged place.

Εἰσδύσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσδύνω) *an entrance*. Arist. ap. Plut.

Εἰσδύνω, (εἰς, δύνω,) *to enter into*, hence δεινόν τι ἐσέδυνε σφίσι, great fear *came upon* them, Lat. *subiit animo*, Hdt. 6, 138, also c. acc., cf. Soph. O. T. 1317. Usu. in mid. εἰσδύομαι, c. aor. εἰσέδυν, *to go into, enter into, slip into, penetrate, plunge into*, εἰς.., Hdt. 2, 121, 123, Att.: in Hom., c. acc. ἀκοντιστὴν ἐσδύσεαι, *thou wilt enter into, engage in* a contest of archery, Il. 23, 622. [ῦνω, ῦσω.]

Εἶσε, v. εἶσα.

Εἴσεαι, εἴσομαι, fut. of *εἶδω, Hom.

Εἰσεάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (εἰς, ἐάω) *to let in*, Geop. [ᾶσω]

Εἰσεγγίζω, f. -ίσω, (εἰς, ἐγγίζω,) *to approach*, dub. l. Polyb.

†Εἰσέθορον, 2. aor. act. of εἰσθρώσκω.

Εἰσεῖδον, (εἰς, εἶδον) *to look on* or *at* aor. 2 with no pres. in use, its place being supplied by εἰσοράω, Ep. εἰσιδον and εἰσιδόμην, Hom.

Εἰσείλκυσα, aor. of εἰσέλκω, Hdt. 2, 175, Ar. Ach. 379.

Εἴσειμι, (εἰς, εἶμι) *to go into* or *in, enter in*, οὐκ Ἀχιλῆος ὀφθαλμοὺς εἶσειμι, I will not come before Achilles' eyes, Il. 24, 463, and so oft. c. acc., ἀρχήν εἰς. *to enter on* an office, Dem.: and so absol., Hdt. 6, 59: freq. also with a prep., μετ' ἀνέρας, among or to the men, Od. 18, 184; παρὰ βασιλέα, Hdt. 1, 99; but most freq. with εἰς, as Hdt. 1, 65, Thuc., etc.: absol. *to go in, enter*, and so esp. of actors coming on the stage, Dem. 418, 13.—II. as law-term εἰσιέναι is, *to come before the court*, and that not only of the parties, but also of the charges or actions, αἱ δίκαι, αἱ γραφαὶ εἰσίασιν, also τὴν δίκην or γραφὴν εἰσιέναι, *to commence an action*, Att. Process, p. 30, 706.—III. metaph. *to come into one's mind, ἀνάγνωσις ἐσῆει αὐτόν*, Hdt. 1, 116; also c. dat., ἄλγος εἰσῆει φρενί, Eur. I. A. 1580, cf. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, and εἰσέρχομαι III.

Εἰσέλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσελαύνω) *a driving into* or *in*, Plut. Hence

Εἰσελαστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a marching in* or *entry*, Lat. *ludi iselastici*, games on triumphant entry, Plin. Ep. 10, 119.

Εἰσελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾰ], Att. -ελῶ, poet. εἰσελάω, (εἰς, ἐλαύνω). *To drive in*, Od. 10, 83; *to drive in* or *over*, ἵππους, Il. 15, 385; *to drive to*, esp. a ship to land, *to land*, Lat. *appellere*, Od. 13, 113.—II. in prose seemingly intrans., *to go, ride, drive, sail, march into* or *in*, where πόδας, ἵππον, ἅρμα, ναῦν, στρατόν, must be supplied, Xen. An. 1, 2, 26, etc.: also c. acc. εἰσελ. λιμένα, *to advance, sail into* the harbour, Ap. Rh. 2, 672: esp. of triumphal entries, διὰ θριάμβου, and θρίαμβον εἰσελ. *to make a triumphal entry*, Plut. Mar. 12, Cat. Min. 31.

Εἰσέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσέρχομαι) *a going in* or *into, an entrance*.

Εἰσέλκω, (εἰς, ἕλκω) *to draw, haul, drag in* or *into*, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 13.

Εἰσεμβαίνω, (εἰς, ἐμβαίνω) *to go on board*, Anth.

Εἰσεμπορέυομαι, (εἰς, ἐν, πορεύω) as Pass., *to travel to as a merchant*.

Εἰσέπειτα, adv. for εἰς ἔπειτα, *for hereafter*, i. e. *henceforward*.

Εἰσεπιδημέω, ῶ, (εἰς, ἐπιδημέω) *to come* or *go to as a stranger*, Plat. Legg 952 D.

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Εἰσέμγνῦμι, εἰσεργνύω, (εἰς, ἔργνυμι) *to shut up in, enclose in*, Hdt. 2, 86.

Εἰσερπύζω, f. -ύσω,=sq., Plut.

Εἰσέρπω, (εἰς, ἕρπω) *to creep into, in* or *on*.

Εἰσέρρω, (εἰς, ἐρρω) *to go in, get in*: in imperat. *in with thee!* perf. εἰσῆρρηκα occurs Ar. Thesm. 1075, and aor. εἰσῆρρησεν, Ar. Eq. 4.

Εἴσερσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰς, ἕρω to tie) *a fastening, binding*.

Εἰσερύω, (εἰς, ἐρύω) *to draw into, νῆα σπέος, to draw up* a ship into a cave or cove, Lat. *subducere*, Od. 12, 317.

Εἰσέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, (εἰς, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid.: *to go in* or *into, enter, come into, go to*: in Hom. usu. c. acc. only, Φρυγίην, δόμους, κλισίην εἰσελθεῖν, etc., more rarely with εἰς, which in prose is the usual construct.: εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὰς σπονδάς, *to come into* the treaty, Thuc. 5, 36; so, εἰς τον πόλεμον, Xen. An. 7, 1, 27: εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους, *to enter, come to* the age of the Ephebi, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1: εἰς. πρός τινα, *to enter* one's house, visit him, Ib. 3, 3, 13: εἰς. ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, Id. An. 7, 3, 21: absol. of money, etc., *to come in*, πρόσοδοι εἰσῆλθον, Id. Vect. 5, 12.—II. as Att. law-term, of the accuser, *to come into court, bring on the charge*: also c. acc., εἰσέρχ. τὴν γραφήν, *to enter upon* the charge, Dem. 261, 8: of the accused, *to come before the court*, Id. 260, 19. Cf. Att. Process, p. 30 n.—III. metaph. μένος ἀνδρας ἐσέρχεται, courage *enters into* the men, Il. 17, 157: where Att. the dat. also is used, Plat. Rep. 330 D; πείνη δῆμον ἐσέρχεται, famine *comes upon* the people, Od. 15, 407: so too Κροίσον γέλως εἰσῆλθε, Hdt. 6, 125, cf. Valck. ad 7, 46: also αὐτὸν ἐσῆλθε, c. inf., *it came into his mind* to.., Id. 7, 46; ὡς εἰῆ τέρας, 8, 137: also c. dat., Κροίσῳ ἐσῆλθε τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος, 1, 86, cf. 3, 14. Cf. εἰσειμι III.

†Εἴσεται ap. Ath. 142, as fut. mid. *he will seat himself*, not found elsewhere, v. Buttm. Cat. p. 118.

†Εἰσέτι, adv., for εἰς ἔτι, *still further, moreover*, Theocr. 27, 18.

Εἰσευπορέω, ῶ, (εἰς, εὐπορέω) *to get* or *procure in plenty, χρήματα τῇ πόλει*, Diod.

Εἰσεφίημι, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, ἐφίημι) *to send, let in*.

Εἰσέχω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, ἔχω) *to hold in*.—II. intr. *to reach, stretch into* or *in*, κόλπος ἐκ τῆς βορηίης θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίης, *stretching* from the north sea into Æthiopia, Wess. Hdt. 2, 11; with εἰς, as ἡ διῶρυξ ἐσέχει ἐς ποταμόν, Hdt. 1, 193; ἦν θάλαμος ἐσέχων ἐς τὸν ἀνδρεῶνα, 3, 78; ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος, the sun *shining in*, 8, 137.

†Εἴση, fem. of ἴσος, the only form used in Homer.

Εἰσηγέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (εἰς, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to bring into* or *in, introduce, advise, propose, propound, bring forward*, usu. c. acc. rei, τὴν θυσίην, Hdt. 2, 49, τὴν πεῖραν, Thuc. 3, 20: also εἰσηγ. περί τινος, *to make a proposition* on a subject, Isocr. 76 C: more rarely c. inf., *to propose* to do, Plat. Crito 48 A: freq. in such forms as εἰσηγουμένου τινός, *at* one's *proposal*, *on* his *motion*, Thuc. 4, 76.—II. εἰσηγεῖσθαί τινι, *to inform, instruct* any one, Thuc. 7, 73. Hence

Εἰσήγημα, ατος, τό, *that which is brought in, a proposition, motion*, Aeschin. 12, 3.

Εἰσήγησις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσηγέομαι) *a bringing in, introduction, proposing, bringing forward*, Thuc. 5, 30.—II. *a motion*, Lat. *rogatio*, Plut.

Εἰσηγητέον, verb. adj. from εἰσηγέομαι, *one must bring in, move*, Thuc. 6, 90.

Εἰσηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, (εἰσηγέομαι) *one who brings in, a leader, mover, author, κακῶν τινι*, Thuc 8, 48.

Εἰσηγητικός, (εἰσηγέομαι) *of, fit for bringing in*, τινός, Clem. Al.

Εἰσηγορέομαι, (εἰς, ἀγορεύω) dep. *to address*, LXX.

Εἰσηθέω, (εἰς, ἠθέω) *to strain into*: also *to inject by a syringe*, Hdt. 2, 87.

Εἰσήκω, aor. εἰσῆξα, (εἰς, ἥκω) *to be come in*, Ar. Vesp. 606: *to come in*, Aesch. Ag. 1181.

†Εἰσηλῦσίη, ης, ἡ,=εἰσέλευσις, Anth.

Εἰσθα, Aeol. and Ep. for εἰς, 2 sing. pres. from εἰμι, Il. 10, 450, Od. 19, 69.

Εἰσθαι, inf. perf. pass. from ἵημι.

Εἰσθεώμαι, (εἰς, θεώμαι) Dep., *to look into, contemplate*, Trag. ap. Euseb.

Εἰσθεσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰςτίθημι) *an introduction, an interposition*.

Εἰσθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (εἰς, θέω) *to run into* or *in, run up to*, Ar. Av. 1169.

Εἰσθλίβω, (εἰς, θλίβω) *to squeeze into*. [ῐ]

Εἰσθρώσκω, aor. -έθορον, (εἰς, θρώσκω) *to spring, leap into* or *in*, Il. 12, 462; 21, 18: but εἰσθορέω, is a *vox nihili*, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 133, Buttm. Catal. v. θρώσκω.

Εἰσί, εἰσίν, 3 plur. pres. from εἰμί.

Εἰσι, εἰσιν, 3 sing. pres. from εἰμι.

Εἰσῖδεῖν, Ep. εἰσιδέειν, inf. aor. of εἰσεῖδον, Hom.

Εἰσιδρύω, (εἰς, ἱδρύω) *to found* or *build in*; hence perf. pass. ἐσίδρυται σφι Ἄρηος ἱρόν, Hdt. 4, 62.

Εἰσίζομαι, (εἰς, ἵζω) *to place one's self, lie down in, λόχον*, to place one's self in ambush, Il. 13, 285.

Εἰσίημι, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, ἵημι) *to send, put, let into* or *in, τι εἰς τι*, Hdt. 2, 87; 3, 158: of a river, εἰσίεναι τὸ ὕδωρ, Id. 7, 109. Mid. *to betake one's self into, αὐλιν ἐσίεμεναι*, Od. 22, 470 (not to be derived from εἶσειμι): more rarely in act. signf., *to admit, let in, introduce*, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 19. [On quantity, v. ἵημι.]

Εἰσίθμη, ης, ἡ, (εἶσειμι) *an entrance*, Od. 6, 264.

Εἰσικνέομαι, fut. -ίξομαι, (εἰς, ἱκνέομαι) dep. mid. *to go into*, Hdt. 3, 108. In Aesch. Supp. 557, as pass., εἰσικνουμένη βέλει, *pierced through* by an arrow: but the reading is dub., and this signf. unlikely.

Εἰσιππεύω, (εἰς, ἱππεύω) *to ride into*, Diod.

Εἰσίπταμαι, aor. εἰσεπτάμην, (εἰς, ἵπταμαι) dep. mid.,= εἰσπέτομαι, *to fly into*, c. acc., Il. 21, 494; εἰς.. Ar. Av. 1173: also of reports, Hdt. 9, 100: in all these places in aor. mid. but Plut. has also an aor. act. εἰσέπτην.

Εἰσιτήριος, α, ον, (εἰσειμι) *belonging to entrance*: τὰ εἰσιτήρια (ἱερά) *a festal sacrifice at the beginning* of a year, or an office, Dem. 400, 24: εἰς. λόγος, *an inaugural* speech, opp. to ἐξιτήριος.

Εἰσιτητέον, verb. adj. from εἶσειμι, *one must go in*.

Εἰσιτητός, ή, όν, (εἰσειμι) *accessible*.

†Εἰσκαθορόω, ῶ, Ion. -καταράω, (εἰς, καθορόω) *to gaze upon* or *at*, Anacr. fr. 1, 5, acc. to Bergk.

Εἰσκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω (εἰς, καλέω) *to call in*, τοὺς μάρτυρας, Ar. Vesp. 936: *to invite*. Mid. *to have one called in*, Polyb.

Εἰσκαταβαίνω, (εἰς, καταβαίνω) *to go down into*, c. acc., ὄρχατον, Od. 24, 222.

Εἰσκαταδύνω,=foreg., Timon ap. Diog L.

Εἰσκατατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (εἰς, κατατίθημι) *to bring in, put down into a thing, νηδύν*, into the belly, Hes. Th. 890.

Εἰσκειμαι, (εἰς, κειμαι) *to be put in, lie in*, Hdt. 2, 73: *to be put on board ship*, Thuc. 6, 32: cf. εἰς I. 2.

Εἰσκέλλω, f. -κέλσω, (εἰς, κέλλω) *to push in* or *into*: usu. as if intr., sub. ναῦν, *to put in, to land*, hence εἰσκελλειν σκάφει, Ar. Thesm. 877.

Εἰσκηρύττω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, κηρύττω) *to call in, summon by a herald* or *crier*, Ar. Ach. 135: esp. *to call into the lists for combat*, Soph. El. 690.

Εἰσκλύζω, (εἰς, κλύζω) *to wash in* or *into*, Strab.

Εἰσκλύω, poet. for εἰσακούω, Opp.

Εἰσκολυμβάω, ῶ, (εἰς, κολυμβάω) *to swim into*.

Εἰσκομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing into* or *in, importation*, esp. of supplies, Thuc. 7, 24: from

Εἰσκομίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ (εἰς, κομίζω) *to bring into* or *in, carry in*, Hes. Op. 604: *to import*: also in mid., Thuc. 1, 117. Pass. εἰσκομίζεσθαι εἰς τόπον, *to flee into* a place, Thuc. 2, 100.

Εἰσκρίνω, (εἰς, κρίνω) *to choose in* or *into*, opp. to ἐκκρίνω.—II. *to bring into*: pass. *to enter into*, Philo. [ῐ] Hence

Εἰσκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a selection*.—II. *an entering in*, Plut.

Εἰσκρούω, (εἰς, κρούω) *to strike, beat in*, Pherecr. Δηρ. 7.

Εἰσκτάομαι, (εἰς, κτάομαι) dep. *to acquire*, Eur. Archel. 10.

Εἰσκυκλέω, ῶ, (εἰς, κυκλέω) *to turn in*, esp. in a theatre, *turn a thing towards*, and so *withdraw it from the eyes of the spectators, by machinery*. v. ἐκκυκλέω and sq., Ar. Thesm. 265. Metaph., δαίμων πράγματα εἰσκεκύκληκεν εἰς την οἰκίαν, some spirit *has brought* ill luck into the house, Ar. Vesp 1475. Hence

Εἰσκύκλημα, ατος, τό, *a revolving scene* in a theatre, opp. to ἐκκύκλημα, q. v.

Εἰσκῠλίω, (εἰς, κυλίω) *to roll into, entangle, involve, ἑμαυτὸν εἰς πράγματα*, Ar. Thesm. 651. [ῐ]

Εἰσκύπτω, f. -ψω, (εἰς, κύπτω) *to peep into, look into*.

Εἴσκω, *to make, like, αὐτὸν ἴσκει δέκτῃ, he took the likeness of a beggar*, Od. 4. 247, cf. 13, 313: *to think, deem like, liken, τάδε νυκτὶ ἐΐσκει*, Od. 20, 362, cf. Il. 5, 181: and metaph. *to compare*, Ἀρτέμιδί σε ἐΐσκω, *I deem thee like, liken, compare* thee to Diana, Od. 6, 152. cf. Il. 3, 197: hence, οὐ σε δαμονι φωτὶ ἐΐσκω, *I do* not *deem* thee *like*, i. e. *take* thee *for* a wise man, Od. 8, 159: also c. acc. et inf., οὐ σε ἐΐσκομεν ἠπεροπῆα ἔμεν, Od. 11, 363, cf. Il. 13, 446; 21, 332; and so too to *guess, conjecture*, c. acc. et inf., Theocr. 25, 199: absol., ὡς σὺ ἐΐσκεις, *as thou deemest*, Od. 4, 148: cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.—Ep. word. (From ἴσος, ἶσος, hence also ἴσκω, q. v.: acc. to others from ἐοικα, like εἰκάζω.)

Εἰσκωμάζω, f. -άσω, (εἰς, κωμάζω) *to enter like a κῶμος*, i. e. like young people, who after a feast dance and sing through the streets: hence in genl. *to burst in upon, τινι*. Luc. metaph. *to pour in*, ὁ ὠργυρος. Ath.

Εἰσλάμπω, (εἰς, λάμπω) *to shine in* Theophr.

Εἰσλεύσσω, (εἰς, λεύσσω) *to look in, to*, Soph. Aj. 260.

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*Εἰσμάομαι, cf. sub voc. ἐσεμασσάμην.

Εἰσμάσσομαι, fut. -άξομαι, (εἰς, μάσσω) *to feel into, to put into to feel, to impress, imprint, τι. εἴς τι* Theocr. 17, 37. Cf. also sub ἐσεμασσάμην.

Εἰσματτεύομαι, also εἰματεύομαι, (εἰς, ματεύω) dep. *to feel, handle, δακτύλῳ*, Hipp.

Εἰσμίγνυμι, fut. -μίξω, (εἰς, μίγνυμι) *to mix in.*

Εἰσνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, (εἰς, νέω) *to swim into*, Thuc. 4, 26.

Εἰσνήχομαι, (εἰς, νήχομαι)=foreg., Ael.

Εἰσνοέω, ῶ, (εἰς, νοέω) *to perceive remark, recognise*, Hom., only poet.

Εἰσοδιάζομαι, as pass., (εἰσοδος) *to come in*, of money, Lat. *redire*, Casaub. Pers. 6, 79. Act. only in Eccl. *to gather in, to collect.*

Εἰσόδιος, ον, *belonging to going in* or *entry.*—II. *going in, coming in, τὰ εἰσόδια, income, revenue*, LXX.: from

Εἴσοδος, ου, ἡ, (εἰς, ὁδός) *an entrance*, i. e. *place of entrance, entry*, Od. 10, 90, Hdt., etc.—II. *a coming in, entrance*, esp. of persons into the lists to contend in the games, Pind. P. 5, 156: so too *εἰσοδοι ἵππιαι*, Ib. 6, 50, ubi v. Schol.: also of the chorus into the orchestra, Ar. Nub. 326, ubi v. Schol. —2. *a right of entrance, access*, Hdt. 3, 118.—III. *an area in front, fore-court.* —IV. *income, revenue*, Polyb. 6, 13, 1.

†Εἰσοιδαίνω, (εἰς, οἰδαίνω) *to swell to, to swell up*, Aret.

Εἰσοικειόω, ῶ, (εἰς, οἰκεῖος) *to bring in as a friend*: Pass. *to become friend to any one, gain his confidence*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 25.

Εἰσοικέω, ῶ, (εἰς, οἰκέω,) *to dwell in, settle in*, Anth. Hence

Εἰσοίκησις, εως, ἡ, *settlement: a dwelling, ἀοικος εἰς.* Soph. Phil. 534.

Εἰσοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (εἰς, οἰκίζω) *to bring in as a dweller* or *settler, τινὰ εἰς τόπον*, Hdt. 2, 30; 7, 171; *to settle, establish*, of colonies, etc. Pass.=εἰσοικέω. But in mid. *to establish one's self in, settle in*, Plat. Rep. 424 D. Hence

Εἰσοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bringing in as settler*, Heliod.

Εἰσοικοδομέω, ῶ, (εἰς, οἰκοδομέω) *to build into, πλίνθους εἰς τεῖχος*, Thuc. 2, 75.

†Εἰσοιστέος, α, ον, *to be brought in, introduced, νόμος*, Dem. 707, 25.

Εἰσοιχνέω, ῶ, (εἰς, οἰχνέω) *to go in to, enter*, c. acc., Od. 6, 157; 9, 120.

†Εἰσόκα, Dor. for sq., Bion.

Εἰσόκε, εἰσόκεν, (εἰς ὅ κε) *until*, in Hom., usu. c. subj., or ind. fut., Herm. Vig. n. 381; yet also c. opt., Il. 15, 70: and ind. aor., Ap. Rh. 1, 620.—II. *so long as*, c. subj., Il. 9, 609.

Εἴσομαι, fut. of οἶδα, v. sub *εἴδω. —II. Ep. fut. of εἶμι, Il.

Εἰσομόργνῦμι, (εἰς, ὁμόργνυμι) *to impress upon*: so also in mid., Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Εἴσον, imperat. from εἶσα, Od. 7, 163.

Εἰσόπιν, (εἰς, ὅπις) adv. *back*: c. gen. *εἰσόπιν χρόνου, hereafter, in after time*, Aesch. Supp. 617.

Εἰσοπίσω, (εἰς, ὀπίσω) adv. *in time to come, hereafter*, Hom. Ven. 104. [ῐ]

Εἰσοπτος, ον, (εἰσιδεῖν, fut. εἰσόψομαι) *looked upon: to be seen, visible*, Hdt. 2, 138.

Εἰσοπτρίζω, f. -ίσω, (εἴσοπτρον) *to reflect like a glass*, Plut. Mid. *to see one's self in a glass*, Id.

Εἰσοπτρικός, ή, όν, (εἴσοπτρον) *of* or *belonging to a mirror*, Plut.

Εἰσοπτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = εἴσοπτρον, Anth

Εἰσοπτρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εἰσοπτρίζω) *a reflexion in a mirror*, Plut.

Εἰσοπτροειδής, ές, (εἰσοπτρον, εἶδος) *like a mirror* or *a reflexion*, Plut.

Εἴσοπτρον, ου, τό, (εἰς, ὄψομαι) *a looking-glass, mirror*, Pind. N. 7, 20

Εἰσορόω, Ep. inf. εἰσοράασθαι, part. εἰσορόων: fut. εἰσόψομαι: aor. εἰσεῖδον. *To look at* or *upon, view, behold*, Hom., who also uses mid. esp. in inf., e. g. *μείζονες εἰσοράασθαι*, Od.; in act. with collat. notion of *admiration* or *esteem*, Lat. *suspicere*, hence *to look up to, revere*, Od. 20, 166; also with addition of *θεὸν ὣς* or *ἴσα θεῷ εἰσορᾶν*, to revere one as a god, Il. 12, 312, Od. 7, 71; hence *to pay regard to, respect*, Eur. El. 1097: *εἰσορ. πρός τι, to look at, eye eagerly* or *longingly*, Soph. Ant. 30: in genl. *to look at, gaze upon steadily and without wincing*, Aesch. Pers. 109: but also of angry gods, *to visit, punish*, Soph. O. C. 1370; *εἰς. μή.. to take care* lest.., Soph. El. 584.

Εἰσορμάω, ῶ, (εἰς, ὁρμάω) *to haste, press on, rush into*: so also in mid., Soph. Tr. 913—II. later also trans., *to bring hastily into*, Anth.

Εἰσορμίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (εἰς, ὁρμίζω) *to bring into port.* Pass. and Mid. *to run* or *put into port*, of ships in pass., Xen. Vect. 3, 1; of persons in mid., Plut.

Ἔισος, ἐίση, ἔϊσον, [ῐ] poet. lengthd. form from ἴσος, *alike, equal*, Hom., though he uses only fem., and only in these phrases:—1. *δαὶς ἐίση, the equal banquet*, i. e. *equally distributed* or *shared*, of which each partakes alike, used esp. of sacrificial feasts and meals given to a stranger, for on other occasions the greatest men had the best portions: in Hom. this is far the most freq. usage.—2. *νῆες ἔϊσαι, the equal* ships, *built alike on both sides*, and so *lying even* in the water, also oft. in Hom.: cf. *ἀμφιέλισσα.*—3. *ἀσπὶς πάντοσ' ἐίση*, the all-*even* shield *on every side equal*, i. e. having its rim every where *equidistant from the centre*, and so *quite round*, freq. in Il.—4. *φρένες ἔνδον ἔϊσαι*, an *even* mind, i. e. *well-balanced, calm*, Lat. *mens aequa*, only in Od. 14, 178.

Εἰσότε, for *εἰς ὅτε, until*, v. εἰς II.

Εἰσοχετεύω, (εἰς, ὀχετεύω) *to conduct into*, Heliod.

Εἰσοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσέχω) *a hollow, recess*, opp. to ἔξοχή, Strab.

Εἰσοψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking upon*: also *a spectacle*, joined with *παράδειγμα*, Eur. El. 1085: from

Εἰσόψομαι, fut. of εἰσοράω, εἰσεῖδον. Il. 5, 212; 24, 206.

Εἰσπαίω, f. -παίσω, Att. more usu. -παιήσω, aor. reg. -έπαισα, (εἰς, παίω) *to burst, rush, dash in*, Soph. O. T. 1252.

Εἰσπαραδύω, f. -δύσω, (εἰς, παραδύω) *to slide gently into*, Philo.

†Εἰσπέλλον, ου, τό, more correctly *Ἰσπελλον, q. v. Strab.

Εἰσπέμπω, f. -ψω, (εἰς, πέμπω) *to send in, bring in, let in*, Soph. O. T. 705 and Thuc.

Εἰσπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, (εἰς, περάω) *to enter by passing over, εἰσπ. Χαλκίδα*, to pass over to Chalcis, Hes. Op. 653. [ᾰσω]

Εἰσπέτομαι, (εἰς, πέτομαι) *to fly into*, Dio C.: cf. εἰσίπταμαι.

Εἰσπηδάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (εἰς, πηδάω) *to leap in, εἴς τι*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8.

Εἰσπίμπλημι, = ἐμπίμπλημι, dub.

Εἰσπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (εἰς, πίπτω) *to fall, rush in* or *into, ἐς πόλιν, ἐς ναῦν*, Hdt. 5. 15, etc.; *ἐσπ. εἰς εἰρκτήν, to be thrown* into prison, Thuc. 1, 131: *ἐσέπεσέ τινι ποιεῖν, it came into* his head to do it, Id. 4, 4.—II. *to fall upon, attack*, Hdt. 1, 63, Soph. Aj 55.

Εἰσπίτνω, = foreg. Eur. Tro. 746.

Εἰσπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (εἰς, πλέω) *to sail into, enter*, Hdt. 6, 35; *εἰς τι*, Thuc. 2, 89: usu. c. acc., as Soph. O. T. 423.

Εἰσπληρόω, ῶ, (εἰς, πληρόω) *to fill, fill full*, Diog. L.

Εἴσπλοος, ου, ὁ, contr. εἴσπλους, ου, (εἰσπλέω) *a sailing in* of ships, *entering*, Thuc. 7, 22.—II. *the entrance of a harbour*, Id. 4, 8.

Εἰσπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (εἰς, πνέω) *to breathe in, inhale, draw breath*, opp. to ἐκπνέω, Arist. Probl.—II. *to blow, breathe in* or *upon, τινά*, Ar. Ran. 314. —III. Lacon., esp. *to inspire with love*, hence the lover was called by them *εἰσπνηλος* or *εἰσπνήλας*, the beloved, *ἀίτης*, but this was only of boys, v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 169.

Εἰσπνήλας, α, ὁ, and

Εἰσπνηλος, ου, ὁ, v. sub εἰσπνέω III.

Εἰσπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσπνέω) *a breathing in, drawing breath*, Plut.

Εἰσπνοος, ον, (εἰσπνέω) *inflated*, Hipp.

Εἰσποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, ποιέω) *to put in, give up, resign, hand over, assign*, esp. a son to be adopted by another, *υἱόν τινι*, Plat. Legg. 878 A; so *εἰσ. τινὰ εἰς τὸν οἶκόν τινος, to cause* one *to be adopted into the family of* some one, Dem. 1054, 20: *Ἄμμωνι σαυτὸν εἰσπ., to declare thyself the son of Ammon*, Plut. Alex. 50: hence in mid. *to make one's own*, esp. *to adopt* as a son: in pass. *εἰσποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα, to be received* by adoption *into the family of* one, Dem. 1088, 28: *εἰσποιεῖν ἑαυτόν τινι, to intrude, thrust* one's self upon another, Dem. 462, 20, cf. Dinarch. 94, 23: *εἰσπ. τὸ ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν, to interweave encomium into*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 9. Hence

Εἰσποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a making one's own, adoption*, esp. of a child, Plut.: and

Εἰσποίητος, η, ον, *adopted*, Lys. Fr. 33.

Εἰσπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (εἰσπέμπω) *a sending into* or *in, introduction.*

Εἰσπορεύω, (εἰς, πορεύω) *to lead into*, Eur. El. 1285. Pass. c. fut. mid., *to go into, enter*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 21.

Εἰσπράκτης, ου, ὁ, (εἰσπράσσω) *one who exacts, a collector*, LXX.

Εἰσπραξις, εως, ἡ, *an exacting*, Thuc. 5, 53.—II. *receipts*: from

Εἰσπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, πράσσω) *to get in, exact, collect debts and taxes*, esp. for the public treasury, *τινά τι*, Isocr. 111 E: also *τι παρά τινος*, Liban. Mid., *to collect, exact for one's self, τι*, Eur. I. T. 559. But the distinction of act. and mid. is not uniform.

Εἰσπτύω, f. -πτύσω, (εἰς, πτύω) *to spit into.* [ῦσω]

Εἰσρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, aor. -ἐρρύην, (εἰς, ῥέω) *to stream in* or *into*, Eur. I. T. 260. Hence

Εἰσροή, ῆς, ἡ, =sq., Ael.

Εἴσροος, ου, ὁ, contr. -ρους, ον, a *flowing in*, εἰσρ. ποιεῖν=εἰσρεῖν, Arist. Mund.

Εἰσρῦσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Εἰσπώω, f. -ύσω, (εἰς, σπάω) *to draw into* or *to*, LXX. [ῡσω.]

Εἰστελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω. (εἰς, τελέω) *to receive into* a class. Pass. *to be received into it, εἰς γένος*, Plat. Polit. 290 E.

†Εἰστῆκειν, plqpf. ind. act. of ἵστημι, Eur.

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Εἰστίθημι, f. εἰςθήσω, (εἰς, τίθημι) *to place, put into* or *in*, τινὰ or τι εἰς χεῖράς τινι, Hdt. 1, 208, etc.: ἐστιθέναι τινὰ ἐς ἄμαξαν, Id. 9, 25: also with or without ἐς ναῦν, *to put on board* ship, Lat. *navi imponere*, Hdt. 4, 179: also in mid., τέκνα ἐςθέσθαι, *to put their* children *on board*, Id. 1, 164.

Εἰστιμάομαι, (εἰς, τιμάω) dep. *to enter in the census*, Dion. H.

Εἰστιτρώσκω, v. ἐστιτρώσκω.

Εἰστοξεύω, (εἰς, τοξεύω) *to shoot* or *throw into*, Dio C.

Εἰστρέπω, (εἰς, τρέπω) *to turn to* or *towards*: so also in mid., Arist. H. A.

Εἰστρέχω, fut. εἰςδράμοῦμαι: aor. 2 εἰςέδραμον, (εἰς, τρέχω) *to run in* or *on*, Thuc. 4, 67.

Εἰστρῦπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, τρυπάω) *to bore into*.—II. intr., *to glide into*.

Εἰσφαίνω, f. -φᾶνῶ, (εἰς, φαίνω) *to inform*, Philomn. ap. Ath. 75 A.

Εἰσφέρω, f. εἰςοίσω: aor. 1 εἰςήνεγκα, (εἰς, φέρω) *to carry into* or *to*, Od. 7, 6: εἰςφ. ἀγγελίας, Hdt. 1, 114: *to bring in* or *upon*, πένθος, πόλεμόν τινι, Eur. Bacch. 367, Hel. 38.—II. *to bring in, contribute*, τινί τι, esp. of ἔρανοι, Plat. Symp. 177 C, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 12, opp. to διαφέρειν, q. v.: esp. at Athens, *to pay an extraordinary tax on property*, v. εἰςφορά II., Thuc. 3, 19, Plat., etc.; εἰςφ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, Dem. 565, 15.—III. *to introduce, bring forward, propose*, γνώμην, Hdt. 3, 80, and Thuc.; εἰςφ. νόμον, Lat. *legem rogare*, Dem. 705, 26: also εἰςφ. εἰς τινα, like Lat. *referre ad senatum*, Plat. Legg. 961 B.—B. mid. *to carry with one, sweep along*, Il. 11, 495: also like act., ἐςφ. τι ἐς ποίησιν, *to introduce* into poetry, Hdt. 2, 23: *to apply, employ*, Dion. H.—II. *to bring in with one, import*, Hdt. 5, 34.—C. pass. *to rush in*, like εἰςπίπτειν, Thuc. 3, 98.—II. *to be imported*, Hdt. 9, 37.

Εἰςφθείρομαι, as mid. (εἰς, φθείρω) *to plunge into ruin*.

†**Εἰσφλάω**, (εἰς, φλάω) *to crush* or *press in*, Hipp.

Εἰσφοιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, φοιτάω) *to go into, visit*, Eur. Andr. 945.

Εἰσφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (εἰςφέρω) *a carrying* or *gathering in*.—II. *a bringing in, contribution*, esp. at Athens, *an extraordinary property-tax*, raised to meet the exigencies of war: in full εἰςφορὰν εἰςφέρειν, Thuc. 3, 19, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 227, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 162. 8.—III. *a proposal, moving, νόμου*, Dio C.

Εἰσφορέω=εἰςφέρω, Od. 6, 91; 19, 32.

Εἰσφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, φράσσω) *to fence in*.

†**Εἰσφρες**, imper. of sq.

Εἰσφρέω, (for the pres., cf. ἐπειςφρέω) impf. εἰςέφρουν, Dem. 473, 6; f. -φρήσω, Ar. Vesp. 892, and -φρήσομαι, Dem. 93, 17; *to let in, admit*, Lat. *admittere*, Ar. l. c.—2. *to devour*, Arist. Mirab.—II. intr. *to betake one's self into, enter* v. l. Ar. Eq. 4, and Polyb.—B. mid. *to bring in with one*, Eur. Tro. 647. The imperat. is εἰςφρες, cf. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω. (The root φρέω, akin prob. to φέρω, φορέω, is found only in compos. with δια-, εἰς-, ἐπεις-, ἐκ-.)

Εἰσφύρω, (εἰς, φύρω) *to mix in*, Max. Tyr. [ῦ]

Εἰσχειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ=ἐγχειρίζω, *to put into one's hands, hand over, entrust*, τινί τι, Soph. O. T. 384.

Εἰσχέω, f. -χεύσω, (εἰς, χέω) *to pour in* or *into*, Eur. Cycl. 389. Mid. c. sync. aor. ἐςχύμην, *to pour themselves into, to stream* or *rush in*, ἐς πόλιν, Il. 21, 610.

Εἴσω, more rarely ἔσω, adv., (εἰς, ἐς) *into, in, within*, in Hom. freq. c. acc., e. g. δῦναι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω, *into* the mansion of Hades, ἡγήσατο Ἴλιον εἴσω, *unto* Ilion, etc.; but this acc. is to be explained by the motion *towards*: εἴσω usu. follows this acc., put before it only Il. 21, 125: ἔσω is more freq. put first. In Od. 8, 290, εἶσω δώματος ἦει, he went *into* and out of the house, i. e. *through* it, where the gen. does not really depend on εἶσω: but really c. gen., ἔσω βλεφάρων, Eur. Cycl. 485.—II. *therein, within, inside*, Od. 7, 13, also only a seeming deviation, to be explained in same way as εἰς, when it seems to stand for ἐν, v. εἰς I.—2. of time, *within, in*.

†**Εἰσωθεν**, only in Hipp., rare form for ἔςωθεν.

Εἰσωθέω, ῶ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (εἰς, ὠθέω) *to thrust in* or *into*, Aretae. Mid. *to force one's self into, press in*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 18.

Εἰσωπός, όν, (εἰς, ὠψ) *in sight of, before the eyes, set over against*, gen. εἰςωποὶ δ' ἐγένοντο νεῶν, they came *in front of* the ships, faced them, having before had them astern, Il. 15, 653. Later also c. dat., Arat.; absol., Ap. Rh.

Εἶτα, adv. Ion. ἐλτεν,—I. of succession of time, *then, afterwards, after, thereupon*, Lat. *deinde, soon, hereafter*, Soph. O. T. 452.—II. like Lat. *ita* and *itaque* (which are akin to it), of succession of thought, *and so, then, therefore, accordingly*; esp. in indignant questions, εἶτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε; Dem. 16, 11; also in ironical questions, expressing disbelief, etc., Lat. *itane? itane vero? is it so? aye really? indeed?* Valck. Phoen. 549, Hipp. 1415: εἶτα τί τοῦτο; what *next?* what *then?* εἶτ' ἀνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τι χρὴ προϊέναι; should one then yet lose of one's own property? Ar. Nub. 1214; also εἶτα τότε, Ar. Eq. 1036; κἄτα=κἄπειτα, cf. ἔπειτα V.—III. εἶτα often stands pleon. with the finite verb after a part., where it may be rendered *straightway*, or the part. may be resolved into a finite verb, and εἶτα rendered *and then, and thereupon*, as Soph. Aj. 468, Eur. El. 1058, Ar. Ach. 24, 1197, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 145: εἶτα is much more rare before the part., Herm. Ar. Nub. 857, Schäf. Mel. p. 124: cf. ἔπειτα.

Εἶται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Od. 11, 191.

Εἴτε..., εἴτε..., Lat. *sive..., sive..., either..., or...*; *whether..., or...*, so that several cases are always put as equally possible or as equivalent: in Hom. the first εἴτε is sometimes answered by ἠ καί, Il. 2, 349. The Trag. sometimes leave out the first εἴτε, or put εἰ instead, Herm. Vig. n. 311; indeed εἰ..., εἴτε..., *utrum..., an...*, occurs Hdt. 3, 35, and εἴτε in second clause only, Plat. Soph. 224 E, ubi v. Heind.: ἤ..., εἴτε..., Soph. Aj. 178.

Εἶτε, for εἴητε, 2 pl. opt. pres. from εἰμί, Od. 21, 195.

Εἶτεν, Ion. for εἶτα, like ἔπειτεν for ἔπειτα.

†**Εἴτην**, 2 dual contd. for εἰήτην pres. opt. from εἰμί.

Εἴ τις, εἴ τι, Lat. *si quis, si quid, if any one, if any thing*, hence *any one who..., any thing which...*, Hom.—II. *whether any one, whether any thing*, Hom.

†**Εἶτο**, 3 sing. 2 aor. ind. (also opt.) mid. of ἵημι, in comp., Xen. Hier. 7, 11.

Εἰῶ, Ep. for ἐάω, Il. 4, 55.

Εἴω, Ep. for ἔω, ὦ, subj. pres. from εἰμί.—II. Dor. for ἰω, subj. pres. from εἶμι, Sophr. ap. E. M.

Εἴωθα, perf. 2 in pres. signf. of the exclus. Ep. ἔθω, *to be wont* or *accustomed*, c. inf.; usu. of men, Hom., who also uses the Ion. ἐωθα: absol., ὡςπερ εἰωθε, (sub. γενέσθαι) as it was wont to be, Plut. Part. εἰωθώς, θυῖα, θός, *wonted, usual*: hence adv. -θότως, *in the usual way*, Soph. El. 1456.

Εἶων, imperf. from ἐάω, Hom.

Εἴως, Ep. for ἕως, q. v., εἴως αἰέν, *constantly*, cf. εἶος.

'ΕΚ, before a vowel ἐξ, Lat. *e, ex*, (in Inscrr. ap. Böckh before β and δ, and also before λ and μ, sometimes written ἐγ instead of ἐκ, before ῥ and σ sometimes ἐξ), PREP. c. GEN. Radic. signf., *from out of, away from a thing*, directly opp. to εἰς.

I. OF PLACE, the most freq. usage, but variously modified:—1. of motion, *out of, forth, from forth* or *out*, ἐκ μάχης, δυσμενέων, ὀχέων, ἑδρης, χειρῶν, etc., Hom.: with all verbs of motion, or such as express *taking away, separating*, e. g. ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα, chief *from among* all, *of* all: also ἐκ πάντων, by itself, *out of, above* all, with signf. of *distinction*, Il. 4, 96, Soph. Ant. 1137, etc., like ἔξοχε: ἐκ πολέων πίσυρες, four *from among* many, Il. 15, 680, ἐκ νηῶν, *beginning from* the ships, Il. 8, 213; ἐκ νυκτῶν, *arising from* or *by night*, Od. 12, 286; esp. in antithet., as ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας, v. εἰς IX., μεταστρέψαι ἦτορ ἐκ χόλου, to turn his heart *away from* wrath, Il. 10, 107.—2. of position, like ἔξω, *outside of, beyond*, only in early writers in Hom. esp. ἐκ βελέων, *out of* shot: also ἐκ καπνοῦ, *out of* the smoke, Od. 19, 7, cf. esp. Valck. Hdt. 2, 142. In this case some Gramm. give it the accent, e. g. ἄστεος ἑκ σοεῖτερου, Il. 18. 210, cf. Herm. Opusc. 2, 55, cf. ἀπο.—3. with verbs implying rest, e. g. ἐκ πασσαλόφι κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα, he hung his lyre *from*, i. e. *on* the peg, Od. 8, 67; ἀνάπτεσθαι ἐκ τινος, to fasten *from*, i. e. *upon* a thing, Od. 12, 51, etc.; hence καθῆσθαι ἐκ πάγων, perh., to sit *on* the heights, and look *from* them, Soph. Ant. 411; so too Hdt. 3, 83, cf. στὰς ἐξ Ολύμποιο, Il. 14, 154. We find even in prose φέρειν ἐκ τῶν ζωστήρων, to wear *at*, i. e. *hanging at* the girdle, ἐκ χειρός, ἐξ οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι, to take *by* the hand, the tail, etc., by a pregnant construction: cf. a similar usage of εἰς I. 2, and the verbs δέω, πειραίνω, πέλω, πρίω. Similar are such phrases as ἁρπάζεσθαι τὰ ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν, to carry off the furniture *from*, or *of* the houses, οἱ ἐκ Πύλου ληφθέντες, taken *at*, and brought *from* Pylos, Thuc., etc., v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 596, c.

II. OF TIME, esp. ellipt. c. prom. relat. and demonstr.. ἐξοὗ, *since*, and in sped. ἐκτοῦ or ἐκτοῦδε, Il. 8, 295: freq. in Od. ἐξ οὗ alone, Lat. *ex quo*, Il. 1, 6: ἐκ τοῦδε alone, Il. 15, 69: ἐκ τοῖο, *from* that time, Il. 1, 493, where χρόνου must be supplied, if any thing: very freq. ἐκ τοὐτου.—2. of particular points of time, ἐξ ἀρχῆς, *from* the beginning, at first, Hom., ἐκ νεότητος ἐς γῆρας, Il., ἐξ αὐθέρος, *after* clear weather, Il. 16, 365: so ἐκ θυσίης γενέσθαι, to have *just finished* sacrifice, etc., Hdt. 1, 50, cf. ἀπὸ II.: ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, to go to war *after*, or *out* of peace, Thuc.; ἐκ δαιτὸς

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γελᾶν, to turn *at once* to smiles from tears, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 82: esp. c. part., to mark the point of time, e. g. συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιόντων, the army arranged itself *at*, i. e. from the beginning of, their approach, Xen. An. 1, 8, 14.—III. OF ORIGIN,—1. of physical origin, birth, descent, in Hom., esp. in phrases ἐκ τινος εἶναι, γενέσθαι, usu. of the immediate relation of son to father, ἀπό being used of more remote descent: more fully ἐξ ἐμοῦ γένος ἐσσί, thou comest *of* me by blood, γένος being the acc. absol., Il. 5, 896: ἐξ αἱματός τινος εἶναι, Il.—2. of the materials of which a thing consists, e. g. πῶμα ἐκ ξύλου, a cup *of* wood, cf. ἀπό C. V.—3 of cause, motive, impulse, ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλεῖν, *from* the heart, Il. 9, 486; so ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ νοῦ, Plat.; ἐξ ἔριδος μάχεσθαι, to fight *out of*, *for* hate, Il. 7, 111; cf. Od. 4, 343, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 91.—4. of occasion, inducement, means, ἐκ θεόφιν πολεμίζειν, *at* the gods' *instance*, Il. 17, 101: ἐξ ἐμέθεν, as far as I can, Il. 1, 525; sometimes it may be translated *arising from*, *through*; μήνιος ἐξ ὄλοῆς, Od. 3, 135, and ἐξ ἀρέων κεχολωμένος, Il. 9, 566: also with verbs of hearing, learning, etc., as *ex* in Lat., e. g. κλύειν ἐκ τινος, Od. 19, 93, Hdt. 8, 80. More rarely of things, ἐξ ἰωῆς ἀνέμου=ἰωῇ, Il. 11, 308: ἐκ καύματος, *arising from*, *through* the heat, Il. 5, 865: ἐκ βίας ἄγειν=βίᾳ ἄγειν, Soph. Phil. 563, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 27. In prose it esp. expresses any result, ἐκ τῶν νόμων, *in pursuance* of law, *according* to it; ἐκ τῶν λογίων, *according to* the oracles, Hdt. 1, 64: ἐκ τοῦ; wherefore? on what ground? Seidl. Eur. El. 244. Connected with this is—5. ἐκ, like ὑπό and παρά, with a pass. verb, ἐφίλησθεν ἐκ Διός, beloved *of* or *by* Jupiter, Il. 2, 669, etc.: esp. freq. in Hdt., v. Valck. 7, 175, cf. Wess. 2, 148; but this use is *almost* solely Ion.—6. ἐκ, c. neut. adj., as periphr. for adv., in Hom. only once, ἐξ ἀγχιμόλου for ἀγχίμολον, Il. 24, 352; from Hdt. downwds. very freq. with or without the art., as ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανοῦς and ἐξ ἐμφανοῦς for ἐμφανῶς, etc., also with plur. ἐκ τῶν δικαίων, προσηκόντων, etc.: more rarely c. adj. fem., as ἐκ τῆς ἰθείης, ἐκ νέης, Hdt. 3, 127; 5, 116; ἐξ ὑστέρης, 6, 85, v. Fisch. Well. 3, 2, p. 124: so Lat. *ex facili*, *composito*, *improviso*, *sano*, etc.—IV. WITH NUMERALS, σύμψηφος ἡμῖν εἰ καὶ σὺ ἐκ τρίτων, you give your vote *as a third* with ours, Plat. Gorg. 500 A, cf. Symp. 213 B; so ἐκ τρίτου, Eur. Or. 1178.—B. ἐκ is oft. separated from its case by one or more words, e. g. Il. 11, 109: it is put after its case in Ep., esp. Hom. It takes an accent if it is pecul. emphatic, as Il. 5, 865, or if it ends a verse, as Il. 14, 472, Od. 17, 518. In Ep. only there is a redupl., ἐξ οὐρανόθεν, ἐξ ἀλόθεν, ἐξ Αἰσύμηθεν, *even from* heaven, etc., Il., ἐκ Διόθεν, Hes. Op. 763. Ἐκ is joined with other preps. to make a signf. more definite, e. g. ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ, *out from under*, Od. 12, 107: cf. διέκ, παρέκ.—C. In compos. the signf. of *removal* prevails; *out*, *away*, *off*; indeed in Hom. it oft. stands in this signf. without a case, either as simple adv., or, less naturally, as divided from a verb by tmesis: it then expresses a *carrying out*, *fully accomplishing*, like our *utterly*, cf. ἐκπέρθω, ἐξαλαπάζω, ἐκβαρβαρόω, ἐκδιψάω, ἐκδωριόω, ἐξευρίσκω, ἐξοπλίζω, ἐξομματόω, ἐκλευκος, ἐκπικρος.

†Ἑκάβη, ης, ἡ, *Hecuba*, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, Il. 16, 718; acc. to Eur. daughter of Cisseus, Hec. 3.—2. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.

Ἑκαδημία, ας, ἡ, old form for Ἀκαδημία, from an old hero Hecademus, Diog. L. 3, 7, 8.

†Ἑκαέργη, ης, ἡ, Dor. -γα, epith. of Diana, v. seq.—2. *Hecaërge*, a daughter of Boreas, Call. Del. 292: from

Ἑκάεργος, ον, ὁ, (ἑκάς, *ἔργω) *the far-working*, in Hom. sometimes as subst., sometimes as adj., but always epith. of Apollo, *the far-shooting*, *far-darting*, and so=ἑκηβόλος, ἑκατος: so, fem. Ἑκαέργη of Diana, v. Spanh. ad Call. Del. 292. [ᾰ]

Ἑκάην, aor. 2 pass. of καίω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Ἑκᾶθεν, adv., (ἑκάς) *from afar*, *from far away*, Hom.—II. also =ἑκάς, *far off*, *far away*, Od. 17, 25.

Ἑκαθέσθη, 3 sing. aor. from καθέζομαι: late form.

†Ἑκαθήμην, impf. from κάθημαι.

Ἑκάθιζον, for καθίζον, imperf. from καθίζω, Od. 16, 408, dub. l.

Ἑκάλειος Ζεύς, from Ἑκάλη or Ἑκαλήνη, an old lady who entertained Theseus, and for this received the yearly honour of the Ἐκαλήσιον ἱερόν: hence the epith. was given to Jupiter as worshipped on the same day, v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40. [ᾰ]

†Ἑκάλη, or Ἑκαλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Hecale*, v. sub foreg.—2. an Attic borough of the tribe Leontis; hence Ἑκάλῆσθεν, adv. *from* the borough *Hecale*; Ἑκαλῆσι, *in Hecale*; Ἑκαλήνδε, *to Hecale*.

†Ἑκαλήσιον, ἱερόν, τό, v. sub Ἑκάλειος.

†Ἑκαλίνη, ης, ἡ, Coray reads in Plut. Thes. 14, for Ἑκαλήνη.

†Ἑκαμήδη, ης, ἡ, *Hecamēdē*, daughter of Arsinous, slave of Nestor, Il. 11, 624.

Ἑκάς, adv., Att. ἑκας, (ἑκ) *far*, *afar*, *far off*, Hom.: he also freq. has it as prep. c. gen. *far from*, *far away from*, but always of space.—II. of time, οὐκ ἐκὰς χρόνου, *in a short time*, Hdt. 8, 144. [ᾰ; only ᾱ in Call. Ap. 2, in arsis]

Ἑκαστάκις, adv. (ἑκαστος) *every time*; οἱ ἑκαστ.=οἱ ἀεί, Inscr.

Ἑκαστάτω, adv. superl. from ἑκάς, *farthest off*, *farthest away*, Il. 10, 113: c. gen., Hdt.

Ἑκασταχῆ, (ἑκαστος) adv. *every where*.

Ἑκασταχόθεν, (ἑκαστὸς) adv. *from every side*, *from all sides*, Thuc. 7, 20.

Ἑκασταχόθι, (ἑκαστος) adv.=ἑκαστόθι, *on every side*, *every where*, Plut.

Ἑκασταχοῖ, (ἑκαστος) adv. *to every side*, *every way*, Plut. A. B. p. 1397.

Ἑκασταχόσε, (ἑκαστος) adv. *to every side*, *every way*, Thuc. 8, 55.

Ἑκασταχοῦ, (ἑκαστος) adv. *every where*, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἑκαστέρω, adv. compar. from ἑκάς, *farther*, *farther off*, Od. 7, 321; c. gen., Hdt.: also ἑκαστοτέρω, Theocr. 15, 7. Superl. ἑκαστάτω.

Ἑκάστοθεν, adv.,=ἑκασταχόθεν, Diog. L.

Ἑκάστοθι, adv. *for each* or *every one*, Od. 3, 8, though Schol. Harl. read ἑκάστοθεν: *every where*: from

Ἕκαστος, η, ον, *every*, *every one*, esp. *each*, *each one*, opp. to a number or a body, Hom. both in sing. and plur.: the sing. from its collective signf. is freq. joined with a plur. verb, Il. 1, 606; 5, 878; also Att., v. Br Ar. Plut. 785. Hom. usu. puts the subst. pron. or adj. plur., which expresses the whole body, and so should be in genit., in same case with ἑκαστος; as Τρῶας ἕκαστον ὑπήλυθε τρόμος, for Τρώων ἕκαστον, Il. 7, 215, cf. Il. 15, 109; 18, 496, where ἑκαστος is to be taken as in appos., fear seized them every one, etc.: so in Att. ἑκαστος takes the plur. verb, ἕκαστος ἐπίστασθε, Xen. Symp. 3, 3 without a subst. plur. having gone before; cf. Hdt. 3, 158, Ar. Plut. 785, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 503 E: sometimes, but rarely, the chief word takes the art., as Il. 18, 496, Thuc. 5, 49, ἑκαστος never: ὅστις ἑκαστος, *every one who*, ἑκαστος, ὅστις..., Hes Th. 459. This notion of individuality is still more definitely given in prose by εἷς ἑκαστος, Lat. *unusquisque*; ἑκαστός τις, αὐτὸς ἑκαστος, πᾶς ἑκαστος, *each and every one*, *all and every one*, πάντες ἑκαστος, Od. 6, 265; οἱ καθ' ἕκαστον, *each one singly*, one after the other, Lat. *singuli*, τὰ καθ' ἕκαστον, *each singly*, point by point, Lat. *singula quaque*, καθ' ἕκαστον, *singly*, *by itself*, *alone*, Lat. *singulatim*: καθ' ἑκάστην (ἡμέραν) *every day*, *daily*, so also with μήν, ἐνιαυτός, etc., every month, i. e. *per* month, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 132, 4: ὡς ἕκαστοι, *each by himself*, freq. in Thuc. (ἑκάτερος and ἑκαστος seem to be a kind of compar. and superl., like Sanscr. *ékataras*, *ékatamas*, from *éka*, one; cf. πρότερος, πρῶτος: perh. ἑκάς is akin, in signf. *apart*, *by itself*.)

Ἑκάστοτε, (ἑκαστος) adv. *each time*, *always*, Hdt. 1, 128, etc.: ἵνα ἑκάστοτε, *wheresoever*, Hdt. 8, 115.

Ἑκαστοτέρω, adv. like ἑκαστέρω, compar. of ἑκάς, yet only in Theocr. 15, 7, and there susp.

Ἑκάτειον or Ἑκάτειον, ου, τό, *a statue* or *chapel of Hecate*, Ar. Lys. 64: on τὰ Ἑκάταια and Ἑκάταια κατεσθίειν v. Ἑκάτη.

†Ἑκαταῖος, α, ον, (Ἑκάτη) *of* or *belonging to Hecate*, Soph. Fr. 651; where, however, Ellendt takes Ἑκαταίας to be gen. of Ἑκαταία, a lengthd. form of Ἑκάτη.

†Ἑκαταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Hecataeus*, of Miletus, son of Hegesander, an historian, Hdt. 2, 143.—2. of Abdera, a philosopher.—3. a tyrant of Cardia, Plut.

†Ἑκάτειον, v. sub Ἑκάταιον.

Ἑκατερά̆κις, adv. (ἑκάτερος) *at each time*, *both times*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6. 4.

Ἑκατερέω, ῶ, in dancing *to kick the rump with one heel after another*: hence ἑκατερίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a dance of this kind*.

Ἑκάτερβε, before a vowel ἑκάτερθεν, adv. for ἑκατέρωθεν, *from each side*, *from both sides*, *on both sides*, Lat. *utrimque*, Hom., who also has it c. gen. often of two opposed armies.

Ἑκατερίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sub ἑκατερέω.

Ἑκατερομάσχαλος, ον, (ἑκάτερος, μασχάλη) *with sleeves hanging from both shoulders*.

Ἑκάτερος, α, ον, *each of two*, *each by himself*, *each singly*, first in Pind. I. 8, (7), 63, sometimes c. art., v. Poppo Obs. Cr. ad Thuc. p. 28: the signf. *one of two*, is very dub. (On etymol., v. sub ἑκαστος.) Hence

Ἑκατέρωθεν, adv. *from both sides*, *on both sides*. Hdt. 3, 102, Thuc. 2, 75, who also has it c. gen., 3, 6.—III. *from one of two sides*, dub.: and

Ἑκατέρωθι, adv. *on both sides*, Pind. O. 2, 124, Hdt. 2, 19.—II. *on one of two sides*, dub.: and

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Ἑκάτερως, adv. *in both ways*, Plat. —II. *in one of two ways*, dub.: and

Ἑκατέρωσε, adv. *to both sides, both ways*, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.—II. *to either side*, dub.

Ἑκάτη, ης, ἡ, (prob. from ἑκατος) *Hecătē*, daughter of Perses or Persaeus and Asteria, granddaughter of Coeus and Phoebe, who had power from Jupiter, in heaven, earth, and sea: she presided over purifying and atoning rites; was giver of riches, honour, victory, and fair voyages; protectress of new-born babes, Hes. Th. 411 sq. H. Hom. Cer. 25, 52, where she is represented with a torch. Later she was held to be the same as Diana, as goddess of the nether world, mistress of spells and magic, v. J. H. Voss in Nov. Act. Soc. Lat. Jen. p. 363 sq. Ἑκάτης δεῖπνον, also τὰ Ἑκάταια, the things used to purify the house on the 30th of each month, eggs, onions, young dogs, etc.: they were deposited for Hecate at three cross-roads, and there eaten by paupers or beggars, and also by Cynics: this was called Ἑκάταια κατεσθίειν, Dem. 1269, 10; and he who partook of this repast was held in abomination. [ᾰ]

Ἑκατηβελέτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ,=sq., Il. 1, 75.

Ἑκατηβόλος, ον, (ἑκάς, βάλλω) *far-throwing, far-shooting*, in Hom. always as epith. of Apollo, cf. ἑκατος, ἑκάεργος, ἑκηβόλος: as subst. ὁ ἑκατ. Il. 15, 231.

Ἑκατήσιον, ου, τό,=Ἑκάταιον, *a statue of Hecate*, Plut.

†Ἑκάτης νῆσος, ἡ, *island of Hecate*, a small island near Delos, Ath. 645 B.

Ἑκάτι, Dor. for ἑκατι, *on account of*: but also in Att. poets, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337; and Pors. Or. 26, considers it strictly Att.

Ἑκατόγγυιος, ον, (ἑκατόν, γυῖον) *with a hundred limbs* or *bodies*, κορᾶν ἑκ. ἀγέλα, a band of a hundred maidens, Pind. Fr. 87, 12.

Ἑκατογκάρανος, ον, (ἑκατόν, κάρηνον) prob. l. Aesch. Pr. 353; and

Ἑκατογκεφάλας, ου, ὁ, Pind. O. 4, 11, -λος, ον, (ἑκατόν, κεφαλή),=sq. Eur. H. F. 882, Ar. Ran. 473.

Ἑκατόγκρᾱνος, ον, (ἑκατόν, κρᾶνον) *hundred-headed*, Pind. P. 8, 20.

Ἑκατογκρήπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἑκατόν, κρηπίς) *with a hundred-fold base*, Junian.

Ἑκατόγχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, Plut.; and

Ἑκατόγχειρος, ον, Il. 1, 402, (ἑκατόν, χείρ,) *hundred-handed*.

†Ἑκατόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Hecatodōrus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 78, 5; in 4, 47, 4, wr. Ἑκατοντόδωρος.

Ἑκατόζυγος, ον, (ἑκατόν, ζυγόν) *with a hundred benches for rowers*, Il. 20, 247. (On form, cf. συζυγία, etc.)

†Ἑκατόμβαιον, ου, τό, *Hecatombaeum*, a spot in the territory of Dyme, Polyb. 2, 51, 3.

Ἑκατομβαῖος, α, ον, (Ἑκατόμβη) *Hecatombaean*, epith. of several gods, *to whom hecatombs were offered*: τὰ ἑκατόμβαια (ἱερά) a festival wherein hecatombs were offered, Inscr. Hence

Ἑκατομβαιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the month Hecatombaeon*, the first in the Att. year, answering to the last half of our July and the first of August, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 2; in it the ἑκατόμβαια were held: called at Sparta ἑκατομβεύς.

Ἑκατόμβη, ης, ἡ, (ἑκατόν, βοῦς) *a hecatomb*, strictly *an offering of a hundred oxen*; but even in Hom. the word has lost its strict etymol. signif.: Il. 6, 93, 115, we find a hecatomb of *twelve* oxen; Od. 3, 59, of *eighty-one*: nor does Hom. confine it to oxen; for hecatombs of oxen and rams often occur, Il. 1, 315, Od. 1, 25: nay we find hecatombs *without any oxen*, e. g. of fifty rams, Il. 23, 146, ἀρνῶν 864, cf. Valck. Phoen. 28: therefore in genl. *a large sacrifice offered publicly*: Hdt. 4, 179, reckons even the votive gifts under the hecatomb; but 6, 129, shows that Homer's τελήεσσαι ἑκατόμβαι were really offered.

Ἑκατόμβοιος, ον, (ἑκατόν, βοῦς) *of* or *worth a hundred oxen*, Il.

†Ἑκάτομνος, ου, ὁ, *Hecatomnus*, a king of Caria, Diod. S.

Ἑκατόμπεδος, ον, (ἑκατόν, πούς) *a hundred feet long*, πυρὴ ἑκ. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, *a hundred feet all ways*, Il. 23, 164, where some prefer ἑκατόμποδος, q. v.: but the Parthenon at Athens is always τὸ ἑκατόμπεδον, v. Παρθενών.

†Ἑκατόμπεδος, ου, ὁ, *Hecatompĕdus*, a spot in Syracuse, Plut.

Ἑκατομπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *a hundred-fold*.

Ἑκατόμποδος, ον,=-πεδος, v. l. Il. 23, 164, received by Spitzn., and by Bekk. in Thuc. 3, 68: acc. to Koen. Greg. p. 270, and Lob. Phryn. 546, -πεδος is Dor. (as Pind. I. 6, 32) and -ποδος Att.

Ἑκατομπολίεθρος, ον,=sq., Eur. Cret. 2, 4.

Ἑκατόμπολις, ι, gen. εως, (ἑκατόν, πόλις) *with a hundred cities*, Κρήτη, Il. 2, 649.

Ἑκατόμπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἑκατόν, πους) *hundred-footed*, ἑκ. Νηρηίδες, Soph. O. C. 718, acc. to Elmsl. *the hundred Nereids*, (cf. ἑκατόγγυιος), acc. to Herm. only *many, countless*.

Ἑκατόμπῡλος, ον, (ἑκατόν, πύλη) *hundred-gated*, Θῆβαι, Il. 9, 383.

†Ἑκατόμπυλος, ου, ἡ, *Hecatompylus*, a region and city of Parthia, Strab.

Ἑκατομφόνια, τά, (ἑκατόν, φόνος) *a sacrifice for a hundred enemies slain*, sub. ἱερά, Plut.

ΕΚΑΤΟΝ, οι, αι, τά, indecl. *a hundred*, Il.: in compos. often loosely for *very many*. (Sanscr. çatam, which is a link between ἑκατόν and *centum*.)

†Ἑκατόννησοι, ων, αι (ἑκατόν, νῆσοι, prop. *the hundred isles*) *Hecatonnesi*, a cluster of islands between Lesbos and the coast of Aeolis, twenty in number, or acc. to others forty, Strab., who derives it from Ἑκατος, an appell. of Apollo, and νῆσος, and so *Apollo's islands*, but Hdt. 1, 151, writes the name separately; the modern name is *Musconisi*.

Ἑκατοντάδραχμος, ον, (ἑκατόν, δραχμή) *worth* or *for a hundred drachms*, Gal.

Ἑκατονταετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a period of one hundred years, century*, Plat. Rep. 615 A: from

Ἑκατονταέτηρος, ον, (ἑκατόν, ἔτος) *of a hundred years*, Orph.

Ἑκατονταετής, ές, (ἑκατόν, ἔτος) *of a hundred years, centenarian*, Pind. P. 4, 502: also -έτης, ον, ὁ. Hence

Ἑκατονταετία, ας, ἡ, *a period of a hundred years*, Schweigh. App. 3, p. 613.

Ἑκατοντακάρηνος, ον, Dor. -ᾶνος, (ἑκατόν, κάρηνον) *hundred-headed*, Pind. P. 1, 31, cf. ἑκατογκάρ.

Ἑκατοντακέφᾰλος, ον,=ἑκατογκ., Julian.

Ἑκατοντάκις, (ἑκατόν) adv. *a hundred times*.

Ἑκατοντάκλινος, ον, (ἑκατόν, κλίνη) *with one hundred couches*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 C.

Ἑκατονταλαντία, ας, ἡ, *the sum of one hundred talents*: from

Ἑκατοντάλαντος, ον, ἑκατόν. τάλαντον) *worth one hundred talents*. ζημία ἑκ. an action *for damages laid at that sum*, Ar. Eq. 442. [ᾰ]

Ἑκατοντάμαχος, ον, (ἑκατόν. μάχομαι) *able to fight one hundred men*, Joseph.

Ἑκατοντάπηχυς, υ, (ἑκατόν, πῆχυς) *of a hundred cubits*, Joseph.

Ἑκατονταπλάσιος, α, ον, adv. -ίως, LXX.; and

Ἑκατονταπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *a hundred-fold, one hundred times as much* or *many*, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 2, 3.

Ἑκατοντάπῡλος, ον, (ἑκατόν, πυλη)=ἑκατόμπυλος, Anth.

†Ἑκατοντάπυλος, ου, ἡ, *Hecatontapylus*, a city of Parthia, Diod. S.—2. a city of Libya, Polyb.

Ἑκατονταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a centurion*, Dio C.: from

Ἑκατοντάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἑκατόν, ἀρχω) *a leader of a hundred*, Lat. *centurio*, Hdt. 7, 81, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

Ἑκατονταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the post of a centurion*, Dio C.

Ἑκατόνταρχος, ου, ὁ,=ἑκατοντάρχης, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Ἑκατοντάς, άδος, ἡ, the number *a hundred*, Hdt. 7, 184, 185.—II. *a company of a hundred*, Lat. *centuria*.

Ἑκατοντάφυλλος, ον, (ἑκατον, φύλλον) *with one hundred leaves* or *petals*, ῥόδα, Theophr.

Ἑκατοντάχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἑκατόγχειρ, Plut.

Ἑκατοντάχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ουν, (ἑκατόν, χόος) *of one hundred measures*: esp. *yielding fruit a hundred-fold*, Theophr.

Ἑκατοντόπῡλος, ον,=ἑκατοντάπυλος.

Ἑκατοντόργυιος, ον, (ἑκατόν. ὀργυιά) *of one hundred fathoms*, Pmd. Fr. 110.

Ἑκατοντορόργυιος, ον,=foreg., Ar. Av. 1131. acc. to Dind.

Ἑκατόντορος, ον, (ἑκατόν, ἐρέσσω) *hundred-oared*.

Ἑκατοντούτης, ου, ὁ (ἑκατόν, ἔτος) Luc., fem. -οῦτις, ιδος, ἡ, Ath., contr. for ἑκατονταέτης.

Ἑκᾶτος, ου, ὁ, (ἑκάς) *far-shooting*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 7, 83; 20, 295, cf. ἑκάεργος, ἑκατηβόλος: fem. Ἑκάτη, epith. of Diana, Aesch.: cf. Ἑκατη.

Ἑκατοστιαῖος, αία, αῖον,=ἑκατοστός, Inscr.

Ἑκατόστομος, ον, (ἑκατόν, στόμα) *hundred-mouthed*, Eur. Bacch. 404.

Ἑκατοστός, ή, όν, (ἑκατόν) *the hundredth*, Hdt. 1, 47; ἐφ' ἑκατοστῳ, *a hundred-fold*, Id. 4, 198.—II. ἡ ἑκατοστή, *the hundredth part*, a tax or duty at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 658.

Ἑκατοστύς, ύος, ἡ,=ἑκατοντάς, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34.

†Ἑκάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hecaton*, a stoic philosopher, Diog. L.

†Ἑκατώνυμος, ον, ὁ, *Hecatonymus*, masc. pr. n. an inhab. of Sinope, Xen. An. 5, 5, 7.

Ἐκβάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, βάζω) *to speak out, declare*, Aesch. Ag. 498.

Ἐκβαθρεύω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, βάθρον) *to overthrow from the foundations*.

Ἐκβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐκ, βαίνω) intr. *to go* or *come out of*, πέτρας, the cavities of a rock, c. gen. Il. 4, 107; *to step out of*, esp. out of a ship, *to disembark, land*, Il. 3, 113, Hdt. 4, 196, etc.—2. *to go, come*, or *step off from*, ἀπήνης, Aesch. Ag. 906.—3. *to go out over, pass over, overstep, depart from*,

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Lat. *egredi*, c. gen., as *ἐκβ. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἰδέας*, Plat. Rep. 380 D, sometimes also c. acc., *ἐκβ. τὴν ἡλικίαν*, Ib. 461 B, cf. Stallb. Ib. 338 E.—II. metaph.—1. *to come to pass, turn out*; like *ἀποβαίνω*, Hdt. 7, 209, 221, Thuc., etc.:—*to be fulfilled*, esp. of prophecies, dreams, etc., Dem., etc.: also *to turn out* so and so, as *κάκιστος ἐκβ. to prove* a villain, Eur. Med. 229: freq. *τὸ ἐκβάν, τὰ ἐκβαίνοντα, the issue, event*, Dem. 12, 6, etc.—2. in speaking or writing, *to digress*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 1.—3. *to cease*, App.—III. transit. in fut. and aor. 1, both act. and mid., *to lead out* or *down from, land from* a ship, *wash up*, Od. 24, 301.—2. *ἐκβαίνειν πόδα*, to *put out* the foot, Eur. Heracl. 802, cf. *βαίνω*, II. 4.

Ἐκβακχεύω, (*ἐκ*, *βακχεύω*) *to excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic*, Eur. Tro. 408, and Plat. Pass. and Mid. intr. *to be transported, be frantic, rage*, Eur. Supp. 1001, Bacch. 1296. So too intr. in act., Alex. Μανόραγ. 1, 13.

Ἐκβακχέω,=*ἐκβακχεύω*.

Ἐκβάλλω, f. *-βἄλῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *βάλλω*) *to throw* or *cast out*, e. g. out of a ship, Od. 15, 481, Hdt. 1, 24; out of the sea on land, Od. 19, 278; *to disembark, wash up, land*, and so in mid., Hdt. 6, 101: but also *to carry out to sea*, Hdt. 2, 113.—2. *to cast out, throw down from*, in Hom. *τί τινος*, also *ἐκ τινος*.—3. *πόλεως ἐκβ. to banish* from the country: and so absol. *to drive* or *chase away, thrust out, banish*, Hdt. 1, 103, etc.: *ἐκβ. τέκνα, to expose children*, Eur. Ion 964: but v. signf. V.—4. *ἐκβ. ναῦν, to put* a ship *out of her course*, Eur. Cycl. 20.—II. *to make* something *fall out, strike out*, Lat. *excutere, χειρὸς ἔγχος*, Il. 14, 419, Od. 2, 396; *δοῦρα ἐκβ.* to fell trees, strictly to cut them *out of* the forest, Od 5, 244.—III. metaph. *ἔπος ἐκβ., to let fall* a word, *throw* it *out* thoughtlessly, Il. 18, 324, Od. 4, 503, and so Hdt. 6, 69, and Trag., cf. *ἀποῤῥίπτω*: so too *ἐκβ. δάκρυα, to let drop, shed* tears, Od. 19, 362: *ἐκβ. ὀδόντας, to cast, shed* one's teeth, Solon 14, 2, Eur. Cycl. 644, etc.—2. Att. also *to reject*, Ar. Nub. 1477, Plat. etc.: esp. of actors, *to hiss off*, Lat. *explodere*, Dem. 449, 19; and so in Pass., Ar. Eq. 525, cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.—IV. *to send out, get rid of, lose*, Soph. Aj. 965, Ar. Eq. 404.—V. *to put forth, produce*, of plants or women, Hipp.: esp. in case of a miscarriage, Id. p. 686, 27.—VI. *to put out, dislocate* a limb, Id.—VII. *to put off*, like Lat. *rejicere*, Polyb.—VIII. seemingly intr. sub. *ἑαυτόν, to go out, depart, ἵν' ἐκβάλω ποδὶ ἄλλην ἐπ' αἶαν*, Eur. El. 96.—2. esp. of a river, *to empty, discharge itself*, Plat. Phaed. 113 A, cf. *ἐκδίδωμι, ἐξίημι*.

Ἐκβαρβᾰρόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *βαρβαρόω*) *to make quite into a barbarian, to make quite wild* or *savage*, Isocr. 192 E. Hence

Ἐκβαρβάρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a growing quite savage*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Ἐκβᾰσᾰνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βασανίζω*) *to try, search*, esp. *by the question* or *torture*; hence *to put to the question, torture*, Joseph.

Ἐκβάσιος, ον, *belonging to alighting* or *landing*, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. [ᾰ]: from

Ἔκβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκβαίνω*) *a going out, alighting*: esp. from a ship, *landing*, Aesch. Supp. 771.—II. *a way out, egress, ἐκ 3. ἁλός, a landing-place*, Od. 5, 410, and Xen.—2.=*ἀποβάθρα, the steps* or *ladder at a ship's side*, Polyb.—III. *the issue* or *event* of a matter.

†**Ἐκβάτανα**, ων, τά, *Ecbatana*, the chief city of Media, the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, Ar. Ach. 64; Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 22: also wr. **Ἀγβάτανα**, now *Hamedan*.

Ἐκβᾰτήριος, α, ον, (*ἐκβαίνω*) *belonging to alighting*, esp. from a ship, *usual thereupon*, *τά ἐκβατήρια*, with or without *ἱερά*, a sacrifice offered *on landing*; hence, *ἐκβ. νόσου, for recovery* from an illness, Philostr.

Ἐκβάω, Dor. for *ἐκβαίνω*, in a Doric treaty, Thuc. 5, 77.

Ἐκβεβαιόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *βεβαιόω*) *to confirm, establish, νίκην*, etc., Plut.; like *ἐμβεβαιόω*. Hence

Ἐκβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a confirmation*, Plut.

Ἐκβήσσω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ*, *βήσσω*) *to cough out* or *up*, Hipp.

Ἐκβῐάζω, (*ἐκ*, *βιάζω*) *to force out, thrust* or *drive away from*, Plut.—II. *to wrest from, τόξον χειρῶν ἐκβεβιασμένον*, Soph. Phil. 1129.—III. *to express in a forced, elaborate way*, of works of art, Plut., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 135.—B. often as dep. mid. *to compel, force*, Polyb.: the form *ἐκβιάομαι* in Hipp.

Ἐκβῐβάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βιβάζω*) *to make to go* or *step out, make to leave, τινὰ ἔκ τινος*, Ar. Av 662: *ἐκβ. τινὰ δικαίων λόγων, to stop* one *from* discussing the question of justice, Thuc. 5, 98: esp. *to land* from a ship, *disembark*, Id. 7, 39: *ἐκβ. ποταμὸν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος, to turn* the course of a river, Hdt. 7, 130. Hence

Ἐκβῐβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a landing, bringing out*.

Ἐκβῐβαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐκβιβάζω*) *one who lands, brings out*.

Ἐκβῐβαστικός, ή, όν, (*ἐκβιβάζω*) *belonging to landing* or *bringing out*.

Ἐκβιβρώσκω, fut. *-βρώσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βιβρώσκω*) *to devour*, Soph. Tr. 1053, in tmesis.

Ἔκβῐος, ον, (*ἐκ*, *βίος*) *deprived of life*, Artem.

Ἐκβλαστάνω, f. *-στήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βλαστάνω*) *to shoot out* or *forth, bud, sprout out*. Plat. Rep. 565 D. Hence

Ἔκβλάστημα, ατος, τό, *a new shoot, bud, sprout*, Philo.

Ἐκβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a shooting* or *budding forth*, Diosc.

Ἐκβλέπω, (*ἐκ*, *βλέπω*) *to look out, look*, Philostr.—II. *to get the power of sight*, Ael.

Ἐκβλητέον, verb. adj. from *ἐκβάλλω*, *one must cast out*, Plat. Rep. 377 C.

Ἐκβλητικός, ή, όν, (*ἐκβάλλω*) *able, fit to cast out, get rid of, shake off, τινός*, Arist. H. A.

Ἔκβλητος, ον, (*ἐκβάλλω*) *thrown out, thrown away*, Eur. Hec. 700: *rejected, despised, despicable*, Emped. 354.

Ἐκβλύζω, (*ἐκ*, *βλύζω*) *to bubble* or *gush forth*, Orph.—II. trans. *to pour out* or *forth*.

Ἐκβλύω, f. *-ύσω*=foreg. [ῡ in Ap. Rh., but ῦσω.]

Ἐκβοάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσομαι*. (*ἐκ*, *βοάω*) *to call* or *cry out*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10.

Ἐκβοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *a going, marching out to aid, a sally* of the besieged, Thuc. 3, 18: from

Ἐκβοηθέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βοηθέω*) *to march out to aid, πανδημεί*, Hdt. 6, 16; *ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν*, Id. 9, 26: *to make a sally*, Thuc. 1, 105.

Ἐκβόησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκβοάω*) *a crying out* or *aloud*, Philo.

Ἐκβολάς, άδος, ἡ, (*ἐκβάλλω*) *thrown away, any thing thrown out* or *away*; esp.—1.=*σκωρία, dross*, Strab.—2. *ἐκβ. μήτρα*, Lat. *vulva ejectitia*, a Roman dish, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 101 A.

Ἐκβολβίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βολβός*) *to peel*, as an onion of its outer coats, *ἐκβ. τινὰ τῶν κωδίων, to peel, strip* one *of* his stolen skins, Ar. Pac. 1123.

Ἐκβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐκβάλλω*) *a throwing out*, e. g. *throwing the cargo overboard* in a storm, Aesch. Theb. 769, Plat., etc.—II. *a thrusting out, driving out* or *away*, etc.—III. *a letting fall* or *drop, δακρύων*, Eur. H. F. 743: so *ἐκβ. ὀδόντων, a casting* or *shedding* of teeth, Hipp.: *ἐκβ. σίτου, the time* when the corn *shoots* or *comes into ear*, Thuc. 4, 1.—IV. *the bringing forth* of a child, Hipp.—V. *the putting out* of a joint, Id.—B. (from mid.) *a going out, outlet*, Lat. *exitus, ἐκβ. ποταμοῦ, the discharge, mouth* of a river, Hdt. 7, 128, but usu. in plur., *ἐκβολαί*, Thuc. 2, 102: so, *ἐκβολαὶ ὄρους, a defile leading out* of a chain of mountains, a mountain pass, gorge, Hdt. 9, 38, and *ἐκβολαὶ εἰς χώραν*, a pass into a country, Plut.—2. *ἐκβολὴ λόγου, a digression*, Thuc. 1, 97.—C. from pass *that which is cast out, ἐκβ. δικέλλης, earth cast out* or *scraped up* by a hoe or mattock, Soph. Ant. 250: *οὐρεία ἐκβολή, children cast* or *exposed* on the mountains, Eur. Hec. 1078. Hence

Ἐκβολιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, and

Ἐκβόλιμος, ον, *thrown out* or *away, rejected*: of the fruit of the womb, *abortive*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκβόλιον, ου, τό, sub. *φάρμακον, a drug for procuring abortion*, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

Ἐκβόλιος, ον,=*ἐκβόλιμος*, *οἶνος*, wine *for procuring abortion*.

Ἐκβολος, ον, (*ἐκβάλλω*) *thrown out* or *away, οἶκων, exposed*, of a child, Eur. Phoen. 104: *abortive*, Id. Bacch. 92.—II. as subst. *ὁ ἐκβ. a cape, promontory*, Eur. I. T. 1024.—2. *τὸ ἔκβολον, that which is cast out, thrown up, ναὸς ἐκβόλα*, Eur. Hel. 422.

Ἐκβόμβησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκ*, *βομβέω*) *a shouting, murmuring in token of approbation*, Themist.

Ἐκβόσκω, f. *-βοσκήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βόσκω*) *to make to be eaten off*. Mid. *to eat off, feed on*, Lat. *depasci*, c. acc., Nic.

Ἐκβράζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βράζω*) *to throw off* or *out by boiling, fermenting*, etc.: *to throw up* or *to the surface, to throw off* humours, Hipp.: *to cast up*, of the sea, Lyc. Hence

Ἐκβρᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a throwing up, boiling, foaming*.

Ἐκβρασμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐκβράζω*) *that which is thrown out* or *up by boiling* or *fermenting, scum: scurf, a cutaneous eruption*, Gal.

Ἐκβρασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*ἐκβρασις*.

Ἐκβρίσσω. Ion. *ἐκβρήσσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βρίσσω*) like *ἐκβράζω*, *to throw out* or *up*, esp. of things, *boiling, frothing*, etc.; hence pass., *to be cast up, thrown on shore*, of ships, Hdt. 7, 188. Hipp. also has mid. in act. signf

Ἐκβροντάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *βροντάω*) *to thunder out* or *away, strike out by lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 362, in pass.

Ἐκβρῠχάομαι, (*ἐκ*, *βρυχάομαι*) dep. mid., *to bellow out* or *aloud*, Eur. I. T. 1390.

Ἐκβρωμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐκβιβρώσκω*) *that which is eaten* or *sawn out, ἐκβ. πρίονος, saw-dust*, Soph. Tr. 700.

Ἐκβυθίζω, (*ἐκ*, *βυθίζω*) *to fetch out of the deep*, Callistr., in pass.

Ἐκβύρσόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *βύρσα*) *to make to project from the skin*.—II. *to flay* Hence

Ἐκβύρσωμα, ατος, τό, Gal., and

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'Εκβύρσωσις, εως, ἡ, *a projecting of the bones out of the skin.*

†'Εκβώντας. pres. part. from ἐκβάω, Dor. for ἐκβαίνω, ap. Thuc. 5, 77.

'Εκγᾰλακτόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, γαλακτόομαι) *to turn into milk.* Pass., *to become milk*, of the seeds of plants: both in Theophr.: hence

'Εκγαλάκτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a turning into milk*, Id.

'Εκγᾰμέομαι, v. sq.

'Εκγᾰμίζω, (ἐκ, γαμίζω) *to give away in marriage*, of parents who give away a daughter. Pass., *to be given in marriage, marry*, N. T.: so also ἐκγαμίσκομαι, N. T., and ἐκγαμέομαι.

'Εκγᾰμίσκομαι, v. foreg.

'Εκγαυρόομαι, (ἐκ, γαυρόομαι) as pass., *to be very haughty.*—II. dep., *to be proud of, exult in, magnify, exalt*, τι, Eur. I. A. 101.

'Εκγέγᾰα, poet. perf. of ἐκγίγνομαι for ἐκγέγονα, from *γάω, *to be born of*, i. e. *sprung* or *descended from*, τινός, Hom., whether father or mother. Hom. has the forms ἐκγεγάτην 3 dual, Od.; inf. ἐκγεγάμεν, Il. [ᾰ]; part. ἐκγεγαώς, ἐκγεγανῖα, 'Αθηναίη, 'Ελένη Διὸς ἐκγεγανία, Hom. In Ep. 16, 3, ἐκγεγάᾱτε, 2 pl. for wh. Herm. from Suid. edits ἐκγεγάασθε, cf. Batr. 143; former like the irreg. ἐκγεγάονται in H. Hom. Ven. 198, as if from a pass. ἐκγεγάομαι; but Buttm. regards the latter as fut. formed without σ as ἐρέουσι, etc., Catal. p. 51.

†'Εκγεγάονται, v. foreg.

'Εκγείνασθαι, inf. aor. mid. from a pres. not in use, *to bring forth*, Luc.

'Εκγελάω, ῶ, f. -άσομαι, more rarely -άσω, (ἐκ, γελάω) *to laugh out, laugh loud, burst out laughing*, Od. 16, 354; 18, 35: metaph. of a liquid that rushes out with a laughter-like sound, *to burst out*, Eur. Tro. 1176. Hence

'Εκγελως, ωτος, ὁ, *loud laughter.*

'Εκγενέτης, ου, ὁ, =ἔκγονος, Eur.

Εκγενής, ές, (ἐκ, γένος) *put out from one's family, without kith* or *kin*, Soph. O. T. 1506, acc. to W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

'Εκγεννάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, γεννάω) *to beget:* also *to bring forth*, Eupol. Dem. 10.

'Εκγιγαρτίζω, (ἐκ, γίγαρτον) *to take out the kernel*, of a fruit, τὴν σταφίδα, Diosc.

'Εκγίγνομαι, later ἐκγίν. [ῐ], fut. -γενήσομαι. (ἐκ, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.: *to grow out of, spring from: to be descended from, born of, begotten by* any one: in Il. always in last signf. c. gen., only once c. dat., *to be born to...*, Il. 14, 115, and so Hdt. 1, 30.—II. (intrans.) absol. in aor., *to be gone away, to have gone by*, χρόνου ἐκγεγονότος, time *having gone by, passed*, Hdt. 2, 175: ἐκγενέσθαι τοῦ ζῆν, *to have departed* this life, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 23.—2. freq. impers., ἐκγίγνεται, like ἔξεστι, *it is allowed, it is granted*, c. dat. et inf., and usu. with a negat., οὐκ ἐξεγένετό μοι ποιεῖν, *it was* not *granted* me to do, so freq. in Hdt.. as 1, 78; 3, 142; also c. acc. et inf., Ar. Pac. 346.

'Εκγλευκίζομαι, (ἐκ, γλεῦκος) *to cease fermenting*, Hipp.

†'Εκγλισχραίνω, (ἐκ, γλισχραίνω) *to render viscous*, Aretae.

†'Εκγλυφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a hatching*, Ael.: from

'Εκγλύφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, γλύφω) *to scoop, carve, hollow out.*—2. *to breed, to hatch*, τὰ νεοττια, Ael.; and so in mid., τὰ ὠὰ ἐξεγλύψαντο, Plut. Tib. Grac. 17. Instead of the regul. perf. ἐκγέγλυμμαι we find the irreg. ἐξέγλυμμαι, Plat. Rep. 616 D, cf. κατεγλώττισμαι. [ῠ]

'Εκγονητεύω, strengthd. for γονητεύω, Joseph.

'Εκγονος, ον, (ἐκγίγνομαι) *sprung, descended from* any one, τινός, Hom.: *any descendant, son* or *daughter, grandson grand-daughter*, and so on, hence οἱ ἔκγονοι, Hdt. 7, 106, etc., and Trag.: in Ath. law, *lineal descendants* as opposed to συγγενεῖς, collateral relatives: τὰ ἔκγονα, *children, offspring, young, posterity*, Trag., and Plat.: metaph., ἐλιᾶς ἔκγ. ἡ ἀργία, Plat. Legg. 901 E: ἔκγ. κλυτὰς χθονός, *the productions* of the earth, Soph. O. T. 173: cf. ἔγγονος.

'Εκγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, γράφω) *to write out, copy:* mid. *to write out* or *copy for one's self, for one's own use*, χρησμὸν παρὰ τὰ πόλλωνος ἐκγράψασθαι, Ar. Av. 982; Μορσίμου ῥῆσιν ἐκγράψασθαι, Ran. 151.—II. *to strike out, expunge from* a list, ap. Andoc. 10, 37. [ᾰ]

'Εκγρῦτεύω, (ἐκ, γρύτη) *to search out from old lumber.*

'Εκδᾰδόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, δάς) *to make resinous:* pass., *to become so*, Theophr.

'Εκδαῆναι, strengthd. form of δαῆναι, Ap. Rh.

'Εκδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (ἐκ, δάκνω) *to bite out, bite away*, Anth.

'Εκδακρύω, (ἐκ, δακρύω) *to burst into tears*, Soph. Phil. 278.—II. metaph. of trees, *to exude* drops of gum, Plut. [ῠ in pres. and fut.]

'Εκδᾰνείζω, (ἐκ, δανείζω) *to lend out at interest, χρήματά τινι*, Arist. Oec. Hence

'Εκδάνεισις, εως, ἡ, *a lending on interest.* Inscr.

'Εκδᾰνειστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκδανείζω) *one who lends on interest*, Inscr.

'Εκδᾰπᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. form of δαπανάω, Polyb.

'Εκδεδαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from ἐκδέρω.

'Εκδεής, ές, (ἐκ, δέω to be wanting) *defective, imperfect:* hence

'Εκδεια, ας, ἡ, *a falling short, being in arrear, φόρων καὶ νεῶν*, in tribute and ships, Thuc. 1, 99.

'Εκδείκνῦμι, (ἐκ, δείκνυμι) *to show forth, display, manifest*, Soph. El. 348, etc.

'Εκδειμαίνω, strengthd. for δειμαίνω, Hesiod.: and

'Εκδειματόω, ῶ, strengthd. for δειματόω, Plat. Rep. 381 E.

'Εκδεινόω, ῶ, strengthd. for δεινόω, *to exaggerate*, Joseph.

'Εκδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, δειπνέω) *to finish a meal.*

'Εκδεκᾰτεύω, (ἐκ, δεκατεύω) *to pay tithe, τινί*, Diod.

'Εκδέκομαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχομαι, Hdt.

†'Εκδεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἐκδέχομαι, *one must receive*, Ath. 189 D.

'Εκδεκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκδέχομαι) *belonging to taking, taking up* or *receiving, to relieving* or *succession.*

'Εκδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκδέχομαι) *one who takes from another, ἐκδ. πόνων*, like διάδοχος, *one who relieves* another's toil, Aesch. Fr. 180; though Plut. 2, 964 F, has ἀνδέκτωρ.

'Εκδεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκδέχομαι) *a taking from, taking up, reception*; esp. *succession, τῆς βασιλήης*, Hdt. 7, 3.

'Εκδέρκομαι, *to look out from*, Il. 23, 477, ubi nunc ἐκ δέρκεται separately.

'Εκδερματίζω, (ἐκ, δέρμα) *to flay, skin.*

'Εκδέρω, Ion. -δείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἐκ, δέρω) *to skin, flay, strip off the skin*, Hdt. 2, 42; 7, 26, in full βύρσαν ἐκδ., Eur. El. 824: hence—II. *to cudgel soundly, hide*, Ar. Vesp. 450.

'Εκδεσμεύω, (ἐκ, δεσμεύω) *to bind fasten to* or *upon*, Polyb.

'Εκδεσμέω, =foreg.

'Εκδετος, ον, (ἐκδέω) *fastened to* or *upon*, ἐξ ἵππων, Anth.

'Εκδέχομαι, Ion. ἐκδέκ., f. -ξομαι, (ἐκ, δέχομαι) dep. mid.: *to take* or *receive from* another, τινί τι, Il. 13, 710: in genl. *to take from, take up, catch up*. 2. esp., ἐκδ. τὴν ἀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν παρά τινος, Hdt. 1, 7, 26, etc.: hence absol., *to follow, succeed*, of kings, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.; but also of events, *to follow*, ἐξεδέξατο οὐκ ἐλάσσων πόνος, Hdt. 4, 1, cf. 7, 211: also of contiguous lands, *to come next*, 4, 39, 99.—3. *to wait for, expect*, Lat. *excipere*, Soph. Phil. 123.—II. like Lat. *accipere*, ἐκδ. λόγους, etc., *to take, understand in a certain sense*, Polyb.

'Εκδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐκ, δέω) *to bind so as to hang from, to bind, fasten to* or *on*, c. gen. δρῦς ἐκδέον ἡμιόνων, *they bound* the oaks *to* the mules, i. e. *they yoked* the mules *to* them, Il. 23, 121; also, ἐκδ. τι ἐκ τινος, cf. ἐκ I. 3: σανίδας ἐκδῆσαι, *to fasten* the door with the ἰμάς, shut it fast, Od. 22, 174. Mid. *to bind a thing to one's self, hang it round one*, ἐκδήσασθαι ἀγάλματα, Hdt. 4, 76.

'Εκδηθύνω, strengthd. for ἐκθύνω, Aretae.

†'Εκδηλος, ου. ὁ, *Ecdēlus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Arat. 5.

'Εκδηλος, ον, strengthd. for δῆλος, *very clear, quite plain, known to all; distinguished*, Il. 5, 2. Adv. -λως. Hence

'Εκδηλόω, ῶ, *to make plain* or *most fest, shew plainly*, Theophr.

'Εκδημᾰγωγέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, δημαγωγέω) *to win by the arts of a demagogue*, Dion. H.

'Εκδημέω, ῶ, (ἐκδημος) *to go out of one's country, go abroad, travel: to be abroad* or *on one's travels*, Hdt. 1, 30. Hence

'Εκδημία, ας, ἡ, *a going out of one's country, a going* or *being abroad, a journey, travel*, Eur. Hyps. 15: metaph. also *departure from life*, Anth.

'Εκδημοκοπέομαι, strengthd. for δημοκοπέω. Chio.

'Εκδημος, ον, (ἐκ, δῆμος) *from home, abroad, gone on a journey* or *travels*, c. gen., ἐκδ. τῆσδε χθονος, Eur. Hipp. 281: ἐκδ. στρατεῖαι, *service in foreign lands*, Thuc. 1, 1.

†'Εκδημος, ου. ὁ, *Ecdēmus*, masc. pr. n., a Magalopolitan, Polyb. 10, 25, 2.

'Εκδημοσιεύω, strengthd. for δημοσιεύω. Dio C

'Εκδιαβαίνω, (ἐκ, διά, βαίνω) *to go through and out of, pass over*, c. acc., τάφρον, Il. 10, 198.

'Εκδιαζωμεύω, strengthd. for διαζωμεύω.

'Εκδιαιτάομαι, as pass. (ἐκ, διαιτάω) *to depart from one's accustomed mode of life, change one's habits*, Hipp.; also in pass., ἐκδ. ἐκ τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων, Thuc. 1, 132: later also c. acc., Philo, esp. *to indulge to excess, degenerate.* Hence

'Εκδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a departure from one's accustomed mode of life, change of habits.* Plut.

'Εκδιαπρίζω, strengthd. for διαπρίζω, *to saw off*, App.

'Εκδίδαγμα, ατος, τό, *a pretence-work, a sampler*, Eur. Ion 1419 [ῐ] from

'Εκδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, [pass. -δαχθεν Pind. P. 4, 366, (ἐκ, διδάσκω) To

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teach thoroughly, teach, Lat. *edocere*, Trag.; τινά τι, Soph. El. 621: *to teach* one *to be* so and so, *εἶναι κακήν*, Ib. 395; also with inf. omitted, *γενναῖόν τινα ἐκδ.*, Ar. Ran. 1019: c. inf. only, Ib. 1026: *ἐκδ. ὡς...*, Hdt. 4, 118, Soph. O. T. 1370. Mid. *to have another taught*, Hdt. 2, 154. Cf. *διδάσκω*.

'Εκδιδράσκω, Ion. *-δρήσκω*, f. *-δράσομαι*, aor. *ἐξέδραν*, (*ἐκ, διδράσκω*) *To run out from, run away, escape*, usu. *ἐκ τόπου*, Hdt. 3, 4, etc., and Thuc. [*ἀσομαι.*]

'Εκδιδύσκω, = *ἐκδύω*, *to pull off, strip, despoil*, Joseph.

'Εκδίδωμι, f. *-δώσω*, (*ἐκ, δίδωμι*) *to give out, give* or *deliver up*, esp. something seized and detained unlawfully, Lat. *reddere*, Ἑλένην, *to give back the stolen* Helen, Il. 3, 459.—1. also *to give up, surrender*, without the notion of unlawful possession, Lat. *dedere*, Hdt. 1, 74. etc.: so too *ἐκδόσθαι*, aor. 2 mid., seems to be used, Pind. P. 4. 525.—2. *to give out* or *away from one's self*. *ἐκδ. θυγατέρα, to give* one's daughter *in marriage*, Lat. *nuptui dare, τινί*, Hdt. 1, 196. etc., *εἴς τινα*, Plat. Rep. 362 B: freq. also in mid., Hdt. 2, 47, and Dem.: *συνοικίζειν καὶ ἐκδ.*, to settle in marriage, Plat. Soph. 242 D.—3. *to give out for money, farm out, let out for hire*, Lat. *locare*, Hdt. 1, 66: *ἐκδ. υἱὸν ἐπὶ τέχνην, to apprentice* one's son, Xen. Eq. 2, 2.—4. *to put out money to interest, lend out*, ap. Dem. 941, 8, etc.—5. *to put out, publish*, of books, etc., Lat. *edere*, Isocr. 84 D.—6. of land, *to return, yield, produce*, Strab., and Luc.—II. intr. *to break* or *issue forth from a place, break out*, of waters, *to pour out, empty themselves*, *ἐκδ. ἐς θάλατταν, ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον*, Hdt. 1, 80; 7, 26. etc.; cf. *ἐκβάλλω, ἐξιημι*.

'Εκδιηγέομαι, (*ἐκ, διηγέομαι*) *to tell out* or *to the end, tell in detail*, LXX.

'Εκδιθυραμβόομαι, (*ἐκ, διθύραμβος*) as pass. *to sink into dithyrambic bombast*.

'Εκδιίστημι, = *διΐστημι*, dub.

'Εκδικάζω, f. *-σω*, (*ἐκ, δικάζω*) *δίκην, to see a lawsuit out, end, decide* it, of a judge, Ar. Eq. 50; and so in pass., *to be settled*, Plat. Legg. 958 A. Mid. *to prosecute one's right against another*, Isae. ap. Harp.—II. *to avenge*, Eur. Supp. 154. Hence

'Εκδίκαξις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for *ἐκδίκησις*, Inscr.

'Εκδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐκδικάζω*) *one who obtains right: an avenger*, Eur. Supp. 1153.

'Εκδικέω, ῶ, (*ἐκδικος*) *to revenge, avenge, punish*, τι, Diod.: *τινὰ ἀπό τινος, to avenge* one on another, N. T. Hence

'Εκδίκημα, ατος, τό, *vengeance taken*.

'Εκδίκησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκδικέω*) *a revenging, vengeance, ἐκδ. ποιεῖσθαι, to give satisfaction*, Polyb., but *ἐκδ. ποιεῖν τινι, to avenge* one on another, N. T.

'Εκδίκητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐκδικέω*) *an avenger, protector*, Joseph.

'Εκδικητικός, ή, όν, (*ἐκδικέω*) *revengeful*.

'Εκδίκια, ας, ἡ, = *ἐκδίκησις*.—II. *a remission in rent*, Dio C.

'Εκδικος, ον, (*ἐκ, δίκη*) *without law, lawless, unlawful, unjust*, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. fin.—II. *carrying out* or *maintaining right and justice, avenging*: hence ὁ *ἐκδ., an avenger*, esp.—2. = *συνδικος*, Lat. *cognitor civitatis, a public advocate, state counsel* or *syndic*, Cic. Fam. 13. 56. Adv. *-κως*.

† 'Εκδικος, ου, ὁ, *Ecdicus*, masc. pr. n., a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 20.

'Εκδισκεύω, (*ἐκ, δισκεύω*) *to whirl* or *toss out*.

'Εκδιφρεύω, (*ἐκ, διφρεύω*) *to knock off the chariot seat, throw from the chariot*, Luc.

'Εκδιψάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be very thirsty*, Theophr.: from

'Εκδίψος, ον, (*ἐκ, δίψα*) *very thirsty*, Diod.

'Εκδιωκτέον, verb. adj., *one must chase away*, Plut.: from

'Εκδιώκω, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ, διώκω*) *to chase, drive out* or *away, banish*, Thuc. 1, 24. Hence

'Εκδίωξις, εως, ἡ, *a chasing, driving away*. [*ί*]

'Εκδονέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, δονέω*) *to shake* or *throw out, confound*, Anth.

'Εκδορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*ἐκδέρω*) *a stripping off the skin*, and so *eradicating*, Diosc. Hence

'Εκδόριος, ον, *belonging to flaying*: *τὰ ἐκδ.*, sub. *φάρμακα*, medicaments which take off the skin, blisters, etc., Diosc..

'Εκδόσιμος, ον, *to be given out, let out*: from

'Εκδοσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκδίδωμι*) *a giving out* or *up, surrendering*, Hdt. 1, 159.—2. *a giving in marriage, portioning out, ἐκδ. ποιεῖσθαι τῆς θυγατέρος* = *ἐκδιδόναι* 2, Plat. Legg. 924 C.—3. *a letting, hiring* or *farming out*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 747.—4. *a lending money on ships* or *exported goods, bottomry*, Böckh P. E. 1, 176.—5. *the edition* or *recension of a book*.

'Εκδοτέον, verb. adj. of *ἐκδίδωμι*, *one must give up: one must give in marriage*, Ar. Av. 1635.

'Εκδοτος, ον, (*ἐκδίδωμι*) *given out* or *up, delivered over*, esp. *betrayed*, *ἔκδοτον ποιῆσαι*, Hdt. 3, 1, and *ἐκδ. διδόναι*, Dem. 618, 25, just like *ἐκδιδόναι*.—2. *given in marriage*, Luc.—3. *let* or *hired out*.

'Εκδοχεῖον, ου, τό, (*ἐκδέχομαι*) *a receiver, reservoir, tank*, Joseph.

'Εκδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐκδέχομαι*) *a receiving from* or *at the hands of another, succession, alternation*, Aesch. Ag. 299.—II. *a receiving, holding, ὕδατος*, Joseph.—III. *expectation*.—IV. *a taking* or *understanding in a certain sense, interpretation, ἐκδ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Polyb.

'Εκδράκοντόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, δράκων*) *to change into a serpent*: pass. *to be changed into a serpent, become a very serpent*, Aesch. Cho. 549.

'Εκδραμεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of *ἐκτρέχω*.

'Εκδραχμος, ον, (*ἐξ, δραχμή*) *of six drachms*.

'Εκδρέπω, (*ἐκ, δρέπω*) *to pluck, break out*, Aristaen. in mid.

'Εκδρομάς, άδος, ὁ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) *one who has run out from* the age of youth, Lat. *ex ephebis egressus*, Eustath.

'Εκδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) *a running out, sally, charge*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4.—2. *a band, party of skirmishers*, = *ἔκδρομοι*, Thuc. 4, 127.—II. *a shooting* or *sprouting out*, of trees, Theophr.—III. *a digression in speaking*, Aristid.

'Εκδρομος, ον, ὁ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) *one that runs out* or *before*, esp. *οἱ ἔκδρ.. troops who sallied out* from the ranks to make a sudden charge, Thuc. 4, 125, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 16.

'Εκδύμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐκδύω*) *that which is stripped off, a skin, garment*, etc.: also *ἐκδῦμα*, Hedyl. Ep. 1, 5.

† 'Εκδῦμεν, for *ἐκδύημεν* 2 aor. opt. 1 plur. of *ἐκδύω*, Buttm. Catal. p. 73, and Lexil. p. 425.

'Εκδύνω, = *ἐκδύω*, Od. [ῡ]

'Εκδύσιος, ον, *belonging to a putting off*: from

'Εκδυσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐκδύω*) *a putting off*.—II. (from *ἐξέδυν*) intr., *a getting out* or *away, escape, way out*, opp. to *ἔσοδος*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: *τὴν ἐκδ. ποιεῖσθαι, to creep out*, Hdt. 3, 109.

'Εκδυσωπέω, ῶ, *to move, affect through shame, intreat earnestly, τινά*, Eccl. Hence

'Εκδυσώπησις, εως, ἡ, *earnest intreaty*.

'Εκδύω, also *ἐκδύνω*, f. *-δσω*, (*ἐκ, δύω, δύνω*) *to strip off, pull off, χιτῶνα, χλαῖναν*, Od. 1, 437; 14, 460; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *ἐκ μέν με χλαῖναν ἔδυσαν*, Od. 14, 341; and so in Att. Mid. *to strip* or *put off from one's self, τεύχεα ἐξεδύοντο, they put off their* armour, Il. 3, 114, *κιθῶνα*, Hdt. 5, 106; also absol. *to strip, put off one's clothes*. Ar. Lys. 688. The act. is used like mid. in Hdt. 1, 9, *ἐκδ. τὰ ἱμάτια*, cf. Arist. H. A. 5, 15 (17), fin.—II. intrans. in aor. 2 *ἐξέδυν*, pf. *ἐκδέδυκα*, and in mid. *ἐκδύομαι, to come, go out of* a thing, c. gen., *μεγάρου*, Od. 22, 334.—2. metaph. *to get away from, escape*, c. acc., *ἐκδῦμεν ὄλεθρον*, Il. 16, 99. (On the form *ἐκδῦμεν* v. Buttm. Lexil. v. *νωΐ* 8 sqq., p. 425 and n., Spitzn. ad l.) [ῦω, ῡσω]

'Εκδωριόομαι, as pass., (*ἐκ, Δώριος*) *to become a thorough Dorian*, Hdt. 8, 73.

'ΕΚΕΙ, adv., *there, at* or *in that place*, freq. in Att., opp. to *ἐνθάδε: τἀκεῖ, what is* or *happens there, events there*, Thuc.; in Trag. sometimes as euphem. for *ἐν Ἅιδου*. Aesch. Supp. 230, Eur. Med. 1073. Aeol. *κήνω*: Dor. *τηνεί*, Theocr.—II. with verbs of motion, for *ἐκεῖσε*, as we say *there* for thither, Hdt. 9, 108, Soph. O. C. 1019.—III. also, but rarely, of time = *τότε, then*, A. B. 188, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 531.

'Εκεῖθεν, adv., *from that place, thence*, freq. in Att., opp. to *ἐκεῖσε*: c. gen. *τοὐκεῖθεν ἅλσους*, on *yon* side of the grove, Soph. O. C. 505. In Att. poets also *κεῖθεν*: Aeol. *κηνόθεν*. Alcae.: Dor. *τηνῶθεν*, Ar. Ach. 754, and Theocr.

'Εκεῖθι, Adv., *at that place*, Od. 17, 10: *there*: Dor. *τηνόθι*, Theocr.—II. = *ἐκεῖσε*, Aesch. Theb. 810.

'Εκείνη, v. under *ἐκεῖνος* IX.

'Εκεινινος, η, ον, (*ἐκεῖνος*) *of that kind, of the same sort as that, like that*, Arist. Metaph.

'Εκεῖνος, *ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο*, Ion. *κεῖνος*, which is the usu. form both in Hom. and Att. poets; Aeol. *κῆνος*: Dor. *τῆνος*· Att. also strengthd. *ἐκεινοσί*, demonstr. pron., (*ἐκεῖ*). *The person there, that person* or *thing*, Lat. *ille*, Hom.: strictly it refers to what has gone immediately before, Wolf Dem. 475, 13; but when *οὗτος* and *ἐκεῖνος* refer to two things before mentioned, *ἐκεῖνος*, like Lat. *ille*, regul. belongs to the more remote, i. e. *the former*, cf. *οὗτος* I.—II. used esp. like *ille*, to denote well-known persons, etc., *κεῖνος μέγας θεός*, Il. 24, 90, *ἐκ. Θουκυδίδης*, Ar. Ach. 708: and so strengthd., *οὗτος ἐκεῖνος, δδ' ἐκεῖνος, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο*, freq. in Trag.—III. like *δεῖνα*, for things, of which one cannot remember or must not mention the name. Ar. Nub. 195, cf. *αὐτός* I.—IV. with simple demonstr. force, *Ἶρος ἐκεῖνος ἦσται*, Irus sits *there*, Od. 18, 239.—V. in orat. obliq. where regul. the reflex. person. pron. would stand,

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Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 14.—VI. after a relat. in the apodosis almost pleonast., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19.—VII. when in Att. the subst. has the article, ἐκεῖνος precedes the art. or follows the subst., acc. as it is emphatic or not, ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνήρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος.—VIII. adv. ἐκείνως, *in that way, in that case*, Thuc. 3, 46, Plat., etc. : Ion. κείνως, Hdt. 1, 120, and in Att.—IX. the dat. fem. ἐκείνῃ, is used as adv.—1. of place, sub. ὁδῷ, *there, at that place, on that road*, κείνῃ Od. 13, 111.—2. of manner, *in that manner*.

†Ἐκεινοσί, strengthd. form of ἐκεῖνος, v. foreg.

†Ἐκείνως, v. ἐκεῖνος VIII.

Ἐκεῖσε, and in Att. poets κεῖσε, adv. *thither, to that place*, opp. to ἐκεῖθεν.—II. = ἐκεῖ but late, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

Ἐκέκαστο, 3 plqpf. from κέκασμαι, perf. of καίνυμαι, Hom.

Ἐκέκλετο, 3 sing. aor. redupl. and sync. of κέλομαι, Hom.

Ἐκέκλῐτο, 3 plqpf. pass. from κλίνω, Il.

Ἐκεκοσμέατο, Ion. for ἐκεκόσμηντο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from κοσμέω.

†Ἐκέκραγμεν, 1 pl. plqpf. ind. from κράζω.

†Ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, 1 aor. act. and mid. of κεράννυμι.

Ἐκεχειρία, ας, ἡ, (ἔχω, χείρ) strictly *a holding of hands*, and so *a cessation of hostilities, armistice, truce*, ἐκ. ποιεῖσθαι, ἄγειν, Thuc., ἐκ. ἀπειπεῖν, to declare a truce ended, Id. 5, 32 : hence—2. in genl., *the cessation of any thing : vacation, rest*, Joseph.

Ἔκζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκζέω) *any thing thrown off* or *out by heat*, esp. *a cutaneous eruption, pustule*, Medic.

Ἔκζεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκζέω) *a boiling out* or *over* ; hence metaph. *licentiousness*, Cicm. Al.

Ἔκζεσμα, ατος, τό, = ἔκζεμα.

Ἔκζεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἔκζεσμα.

Ἐκζεστός, ὁν, *boiled out* or *down, boiled*, τευτλίον, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A : from

Ἐκζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ἐκ, ζέω) *to boil out* or *over* : metaph. c. gen., ζώσα εὐλέων ἐξέζεσε, *ran over* with worms, i. e. bred worms and was eaten by them, Hdt. 4, 205 : so c. dat., φθειρσί, Diog. L., c. acc., σκώληκας, LXX.—II. trans. = ἐκβράσσω, *to throw out by heat*. Pass. *to be heated*. Aretae.

Ἐκζητέω, (ἐκ, ζητέω) *to seek, search out, demand, require*, LXX. : N. T. Hence

Ἐκζήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a seeking out*.

Ἐκζητητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκζητέω) *a searcher out*, LXX.

Ἐκζοφόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ζοφόω) *to make quite dark*.

Ἐκζωόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ζωόω) *to make into an animal*. Pass. *to become full of animals* or *worms*, Theophr.

Ἐκζωπῠρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ζωπυρέω) *to light up again, to light* or *stir up* a smouldering fire, *rekindle*, hence ἐκζ. πόλεμον, Ar. Pac. 310. Hence

Ἐκζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, *a lighting up again, rekindling*, Plut. [ῠ]

Ἔκηα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἔκαυσα, aor. 1 act. from καίω, Hom.

Ἐκηβελέτης, ου, ὁ, = ἑκηβόλος, Orph.

Ἐκηβολία, ας, ἡ, *skill in darting* or *shooting from afar*, in plur., Il. 5, 54 : from

Ἐκηβόλος, ον, (ἑκάς, βάλλω) *far-darting, far-shooting, far-hitting*, like ἑκατηβόλος, ἑκάεργος, epith of Apollo, both as adj., and subst., Hom., but only in Il., and Hymn. Adv. -λως.

Ἐκηλία, ας, ἡ, = εὐκηλία, *rest, peace* : from

Ἔκηλος, ον, poet. collat. form of εὔκηλος, *at rest, at one's ease, in peace and comfort, free from care, danger, hindrance*, etc., Lat. *securus* : in Hom. esp. of persons feasting and enjoying themselves *in peace and comfort* : yet also, ἔκηλοι συλήσετε, ye shall plunder *undisturbed*, Il. 6, 70 : and ἔκηλος ἐρρέτω, let him be off *in peace*, Il. 9, 376 ; so that he plainly uses it of any action pursued without hindrance or disturbance ; so also Hes., and Pind. : of mere inaction, *still, quiet*, only once in Hom., ἔκηλοι κάτθετε, Od. 21, 259, cf. 309 : ἔκ. εὕδειν, Soph. Phil. 769 : neut. as adv., ἔκηλα ἡμερεύειν, Id. El. 786.—II. metaph. of things, as of a field *lying at rest* or *fallow*, H. Hom. Cer. 451 ; more freq. in Ap. Rh. Adv. -λως. (Prob. from the same root as ἑκών, and ἑκητι, ηλος, being merely a termin. ; and κηλέω, is to be derived from ἔκηλος, not v. versa, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 6.)

Ἑκητι, Att. ἑκᾶτι, q. v. prep. c. gen., *by means of, by virtue of, by the power of* : Hom. only in Od., and always of gods, Διός, Ἀπόλλωνος, Ἑρμείαο ἑκητι, *by the grace, help* or *aid of* Jupiter, etc., *according to* his *will*, etc., Od. 15, 319; 19, 86; 20, 42 : so in Hes. In Il. we find ἰότητι, instead. Pind. sometimes puts ἕκατι, before the gen., and uses it also of things, as = ἕνεκα, *on account of, for the sake of*, as oft. in Trag. : in Trag. also *as to, for* Lat. *quod attinet ad*, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337, Eur. Cycl. 655. (Prob. an old dat., from same root with ἑκών and ἔκηλος, and connected with ἧκα, as ἰότης with ἵημι.)

Ἐκθαλαττόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θαλαττόω) *to make into a sea*. Pass. *to become all sea*, Strab.

Ἐκθάλπω, (ἐκ, θάλπω) *to warm thoroughly, warm*, Anth.

Ἐκθαμβέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θαμβέομαι) *to be quite stunned* or *amazed*, Orph.—II. trans. *to amaze, astonish*, LXX : and in Pass., N. T.

Ἔκθαμβος, ον, (ἐκ, θάμβος) *quite stunned, amazed, astounded*, Polyb.

Ἐκθαμνίζω, (ἐκ, θάμνος) *to root out, extirpate*, Aesch. Theb. 72.

Ἐκθαμνόομαι, as Pass., (ἐκ, θάμνος) *to grow bushy*, Theophr.

Ἔκθᾰνον, Ep. for ἐξέθ., aor. 2 of ἐκθνήσκω, Od. 18, 100.

†Ἐκθάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, θάπτω) *to disinter, to untomb*, Bockh. Inscr. 2, p. 537.

Ἐκθαῤῥέω, Ion. ἐκθαρσέω, strengthened for θαῤῥέω, *to have much confidence, much courage*. Hence

Ἐκθάῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, *confidence*, Porphyr.

Ἔκθάρσημα, ατος, τό, *a ground for confidence, defence*, Plut.

Ἐκθαυμάζω, strengthd. for θαυμάζω, *to admire much*, Dion. H.

Ἐκθεάομαι, f. -άσομαι, Ion. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, θεάομαι) Dep. mid., *to see out, see to the end*, Soph. [ᾱσομαι]

Ἐκθεατρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐκ, θεατρίζω) *to bring out on the stage*, in genl., *to make a public show of, disgrace utterly, gibbet*, Polyb.

Ἐκθειάζω, (ἐκ, θειάζω) *to make a god of, treat as such, deify, worship*, lit. and metaph. Luc. Tox. 8 ; Plut., etc. —II. of things, *to make matter of religion*, Lat. *in religionem vertere*, Plut. Hence

Ἐκθειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *adoration*.—II. (from pass.) *inspiration*.

†Ἐκθεῖναι, 2 aor. inf. act. of ἐκτίθημι.

Ἐκθειόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θειόω) *to make a god of, worship as such*. Pass. *to be deified*, Dion. H.

Ἔκθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτίθημι) *that which is put out, a public notice* or *order, edict*, Polyb.

Ἐκθέμενος, or ἐκθέμεν, Ep. for ἐκθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 from ἐκτίθημι.

Ἐκθεόω, ῶ, = ἐκθειόω, Oenom. ap. Eus.—II. of temples or places, *to consecrate*, βωμόν, App.

Ἐκθεράπεύω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω, *to wait upon wholly*, hence—1. *to cure perfectly*, Polyb. : mid. *to get one's self quite cured*, Hipp.—2. *to court and gain by marked attention, gain over entirely*, Aeschin. 24, 15.

Ἐκθερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ (ἐκ, θερίζω) *to reap, mow, cut completely*, of a crop, θέρος ἐκθ. Dem. 1253, 15 : hence —2. metaph. *to cut off root and branch*, Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 104 B, in mid.

Ἐκθερμαίνω, f. -ῡνῶ, (ἐκ, θερμαίνω) *to warm thoroughly, heat* : in Pass. *to become hot with wine*, Timae. ap. Ath. 37 B.—II. *to make to evaporate by heat*, Arist. Probl.

Ἔκθερμος, ον, (ἐκ, θερμός) *very hot*, Gal.

Ἔκθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτίθημι) *a putting out, casting out, exposing*, Hdt. 1, 116.—II. *a setting forth, exposition, interpretation*, Arist. Metaph.—III. *the stake at play*, Philostr.—IV. in late authors, *a public notice, proclamation*. V. in Gramm., *the conclusion of a play* or *metrical system*, freq. in Scholl.

Ἔκθεσμος, ον, (ἐκ, θεσμός) *out of law, lawless, unlawful*, Lat. *exlex*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 37, cf. ἐκδίκως.—II. Adv. -μως.

†Ἐκθεσπίζω, (ἐκ, θεσπίζω) *to issue an order*, in pass. Joseph. Gen.

Ἐκθετικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, adapted for putting out*, etc. From

Ἔκθετος, ον, (ἐκτίθημι) *put out, exposed*, γόνος, Eur. Andr. 70.

Ἐκθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἐκ, θέω) *to run* or *dart out, make a sally*, Ar. Lys. 456 : *to dash or rush forth*, τῶν βελῶν ἐκθ., Plut. Marc. 16.

Ἐκθέωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθεόω) *a deification, consecration*, Philo.

Ἐκθεωτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκθεόω) *deifying*.

Ἐκθηλάζω, (ἐκ, θηλάζω) *to suck out*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκθήλυνσις, εως, ἡ, *a softening, relaxing, making quite soft and flabby*, σαρκῶν, Hipp. from

Ἐκθηλύνω, (ἐκ, θηλύνω) *to make quite soft, flabby, tender* or *delicate*, Hipp. : hence metaph. *to enervate, make weak, effeminate, timid*, Polyb.

Ἐκθηράομαι, (ἐκ, θηράω) Dep. *to hunt out*, i. e. *catch*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25.

Ἐκθηρεύω, = foreg. Hdt. 6, 31.

Ἐκθηριόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θηριόω) *to turn quite into a beast, make wild* or *savage*, Lat. *efferare* : Pass. *to become so*, Eur. Bacch. 1332.

Ἐκθησαυρίζω, (ἐκ, θησαυρίζω) *to exhaust a treasure*, Phalar.

Ἐκθλίβω, (ἐκ, θλίβω) *to press, squeeze out, squeeze away, destroy*, Arist. H. A. : hence—2. metaph. *to oppress, distress much*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19. [ῐ] Hence

Ἔκθλιμμα, ατος, τό, *a pressure, squeeze, crush, bruise*, Hipp.

Ἔκθλιψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθλίβω) *a pressing, squeezing out*, Arist. Meteor.—II. *affliction, distress*, LXX.—III. in Gramm. the figure *ecthlipsis*, whereby a letter is thrown out, as σκᾶπτρον, σκᾶπτον.

Ἐκθνήσκω, fut. -θᾰνοῦμαι : aor. ἐξέθᾰνον, (ἐκ, θνήσκω) *to be dying, be*

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at one's last gasp, Soph. Tr. 568 ἐγέλω (in prose, γέλωτι, and ὑπὸ γέλωτος) *ἐκθυνεῖν, to be nigh dead* with laughter, Od. 18, 100: also of fear, terror, etc., like Lat. *exanimari, emori*, Valck. Phoen. 1691.—II. *to lie for dead, lie in a swoon*, opp. to ὄντως τεθνηκέναι, Plat. Legg. 959 A.—III. In late wr. *to die*, Dio. C.; etc.

'Εκβοινόομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, θοινάω) Dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to eat up, feast on*, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 1025.

'Εκβορε, poet. aor. of ἐκβρώσκω, Il. 16, 427.

'Εκβόρνυμι, later collat. form for ἐκβρώσκω, M. Anton.

'Εκβορῠβέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θορυβέω) *to disturb, disquiet*, Aretae.

'Εθκρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρέφω) *a bringing up, rearing*, Ael.

'Εκβρηνέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θρηνέω) *to mourn, lament aloud*, Luc.

'Εκβροέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, θροέω) *to speak out, declare.*

'Εκβρομβόω, strengthd. for θρομβόω, *to make clotted.* Hence

'Εκβρόμβωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making clotted.*—II. (from Pass.) *a curdling, clotting*, Diosc.

'Εκβρυλλέω, or ἐκβρῠλέω, (ἐκ, θρυλλέω, θρυλέω) *to chatter out.*

'Εκβρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. -έθορον, (ἐκ, θρώσκω) *to leap, spring out* or *forth from*, c. gen., δίφρου, Il. 16, 427; also, κραδίη ἔξω στηθέων, of the violent beating of the heart, Il. 10, 95: freq. absol., *to leap out* or *forth*, Il. 7, 182, etc.; *to start up* from sleep, Luc.: also with the acc. δίκτυον, Anth. Later also ἐκθόρνυμι, but there is no such pres as ἐκθορέω.

'Εκθῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκθύω) *a pustule, pimple*, Hipp.

'Εκθῡμαίνω, strengthd. for θυμαίνω.

'Εκθῡμία, ας, ἡ, (ἔκθυμος) *spirit, ardour, eagerness*, Polyb.

'Εκθῡμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, θυμιάω) *to kindle, burn as incense*, Eur. Ion 1174. Pass. *to pass off in vapour*, Diosc. [ᾰ̄σω]

'Εκθῡμος, ον, (ἐκ, θυμός) *very spirited, ardent, eager, violent*, Plut.: also *frantic, senseless*, like Lat. *amens*, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 378, cf. Hom. ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν: though L. Dind. in Steph. Thes. retains the usu. sense. Adv. -μως, *violently*, etc.: hence *exceedingly, beyond measure*, Lat. *improbe*, Polyb.

'Εκθῡσία, ας, ἡ, = ἐκθυσις.

'Εκθῡσιάζω, (ἐκ, θυσιάζω) *to sacrifice*, Or. Sib.

'Εκθῡσιμος, ον, *belonging to atonement, that must be atoned for*, Lat. *piacularis*, Plut. [ῠ]: from

'Εκθῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω)—I. *atonement, expiatory rites*, Lat. *expiatio*, Plut.—II. ἔκθῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω II) *a breaking out, eruption*, Hipp.

'Εκθύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, θύω) *to offer up, sacrifice, slay*, Soph. El. 572: *to destroy utterly*, Eur. Or. 191.—2. mid. ἐκθύομαι, *to atone for, expiate by offerings*, etc., Lat. *lustrare, expiare, ἁγος*, Hdt. 6, 91, also ὑπέρ τινος, Theophr.: but of a god, *to propitiate, appease*, τινὰ μακάρων, Eur Incert. 103, 12. [ῠ usu. in pres., ῡ in fut., and aor., ῠ̄ in aor. pass.]—II. *to break out as heat or humours, break out in pustules*, etc, Hipp.

'Εκθωπεύω, Dio C: and

'Εκθώπτω, f. -ψω, Soph. Fr. 736, (ἐκ, θώπτω) *to gain by flattery, wheedle over.*

†'Εκιξα, and ἐκιξάμην, Dor. 1 aor. act. as mid. from root *ΚΙΚΩ, q. v.

'Εκιχον, 2 aor. of κιχάνω.

'Εκκαγχάζω, (ἐκ, καγχάζω) *to burst out into loud laughter*, Xen. Symp. 1, 16, Arist. Eth. N.

'Εκκᾰθαίρω, (ἐκ, καθαίρω) *to cleanse out, clear out*, Il. 2, 153, Hdt. 2, 86, etc.: *to clear away, get rid of*, τινά, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 A: but χθόνα ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάλων, *he clears* this land of monsters, Aesch. Supp. 264: metaph. *to clear* a thing for discussion, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 361 D: ἐκκ. λογισμόν, *to clear off* an account, Plut. Pass. *to be thoroughly cleansed, to be purified*, Plat., and Xen.

'Εκκαθαρίζω, = foreg., LXX.

'Εκκαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (ἐκ, καθεύδω) *to sleep out, sleep away from one's quarters, to keep night-watch*, Lat. *excubare*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 24.

'Εκκαίδεκα, οἱ αἱ, τά, indecl. (ἓξ, καί, δέκα) *sixteen*, Hdt. 2, 13, etc.

'Εκκαιδεκαδάκτυλος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, δάκτυλος) *sixteen fingers* long, Ath.

'Εκκαιδεκάδωρος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, δῶρον) *sixteen palms long*, Il. 4, 109.

'Εκκαιδεκαετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) *a period of sixteen years.*

'Εκκαιδεκαέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) *of sixteen years, χρόνος*, Plut.

'Εκκαιδεκάλῑνος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, λίνον) *consisting of sixteen threads, δίκτυον*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

'Εκκαιδεκάπηχυς, υ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, πῆχυς) 16 *cubits long* or *high*, ap. Dem. 256, 11.

'Εκκαιδεκαστάδιος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, στάδιον) *sixteen stades long*, Strab.

†'Εκκαιδεκασύλλαβος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, συλλαβή) *of sixteen syllables*, Hephaest.

'Εκκαιδεκατάλαντος, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα, τάλαντον) *worth sixteen talents*, Menand. p. 143.

'Εκκαιδέκατος, η, ον, (ἐκκαίδεκα) *the sixteenth*, Hdt. 2, 143.

'Εκκαιδεκέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) *sixteen years old*, Plut.: fem. -τίς, ίδος, ἡ, Anth.

'Εκκαιδεκήρης, ους, ἡ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἄρω) a ship *of sixteen banks*, Polyb.

†'Εκκαιεβδομηκονταετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἑξ, καί, ἑβδομήκοντα, ἔτος) *the sixty-and-seventieth cycle* of Callippus, v. Ideler's Chronol. 1, p. 344.

'Εκκαιρος, ον, (ἐκ, καιρός) *out of season, untimely; antiquated*, Anth.

'Εκκαίω, Att. ἐκκάω, fut. -καύσω, (ἐκ, καίω) *to burn out*, τὸ φῶς Κύκλωπος, Eur. Cycl. 633, cf. 657: hence pass., ἐκκάεσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *to have one's* eyes *burnt out*, Plat. Gorg. 473 C.—II. *to light up, set on fire, kindle*, τὰ πυρά, Hdt. 4, 134, τὰ ξύλα, Ar. Pac. 1133, and metaph., ἐκκ. πόλεμον, ἐλπίδα, Polyb. Pass. *to be set on fire, be kindled, burn, blaze up*, Lat. *flagrare*, Plat. Rep. 556 A.—2. *to scorch up, burn*, Theophr.

'Εκκᾰκέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κακός) *to lose spirits, be slow* or *sluggish*, Polyb.

'Εκκᾰλᾰμάομαι, (ἐκ, καλαμάομαι) dep., *to pull out with a καλάμη, fish out*, Ar. Vesp. 609.

'Εκκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, καλέω) *to call out* or *forth, summon forth*, Hom., Hdt., etc.: τινὰ δόμων, Eur. Bacch. 170. Mid. *to call out to one's self*, Od. 24, 1, Hdt. 8, 79: hence metaph., *to call forth, elicit, excite*, δάκρυον ἐκκαλεῖσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 270, ὀργήν, Aeschin. 28, 11.

'Εκκαλύνω, (ἐκ, καλλύνω) *to make quite clean and nice.*

'Εκκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκκαλύπτω) *that which is revealed: a token*, Plut.

†'Εκκαλυπτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκκαλύπτω) *adapted to disclosing, indicative of*, c. gen., Sext. Emp. Adv. -ῶς, Id.

'Εκκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, καλύπτω) *to uncover, strip, reveal*, Hdt. 1, 112, and Trag. Mid. *to unveil, discover one's self*, Ar. Av. 1503: *to uncover one's face*, Plut. Dem. 29. Hence

'Εκκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *a revelation*, Clem. Al.

'Εκκάμνω, f. -κᾱμοῦμαι, (ἐκ, κάμνω) *to be tired out*: c. acc. *to grow weary of* a thing, τὰς ὁλοφύρσεις, Thuc. 2, 51.

'Εκκᾰνάσσω, (ἐκ, κανάσσω) *to drink out* or *off*, Eupol. Phil. 8, and also in Eur. Cycl. 152, e conj. Piers., ἐγκάναξον.

'Εκκᾰπηλεύω, (ἐκ, καπηλεύω) *to sell out by retail: to adulterate as higglers do.*

'Εκκαρδιόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, καρδία) *to deprive of heart* or *sense.*

'Εκκαρπέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, καρπός) *to grow to seed*, Hipp.

'Εκκαρπίζω, (ἐκ, καρπίζω) *to gather fruit from.* Mid. *to yield as produce*, Aesch. Theb. 601.—II. *to deprive of fruit, to exhaust, drain*, Theophr.

'Εκκαρποομαι, as mid., (ἐκ, καρπόω) *to gather* or *enjoy the fruit of*, γυναικὸς παῖδας ἐκκ., to have children by a wife, Eur. Ion 815: metaph. *to derive advantage from*, τινά, Thuc. 5, 28, cf. Dem. 700, 19. Hence

'Εκκάρπωσις, εως, ἡ, *an enjoyment, use.*

'Εκκατανύω, strengthd for κατανύω, Soph. O. C. 1562, e conj. Hermanni.

'Εκκατεῖδον, (ἐκ, κατεῖδον) *to look down from*, Περγάμου ἐκκ., Il. 4, 508, ubi nunc ἐκ κατιδών.

'Εκκατηγορία, ας, ἡ, strengthd. for κατηγορία, the title of three speeches of Antipho.

'Εκκαυλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, καυλέω) *to put forth a stalk, run to stalk*, Arist. Probl. Hence

'Εκκαύλημα, ατος, τό, *a stalk put forth*, Gal.

'Εκκαύλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκαυλέω) *a shooting into a stalk*, Theophr.

'Εκκαυλίζω, (ἐκ, καυλός) *to pull out the stalk*: metaph. καυλοὺς τῶν εὐθυνῶν ἐκκ., to do away with them root and branch, Ar. Eq. 824.

'Εκκαυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκκαίω) *that which is lighted* or *kindled*: hence *wood for lighting fires, fagots*, Soph. Fr. 218.—II = sq., *a kindling, lighting up*, Eur. Incert. 7.

'Εκκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκαίω) *a kindling, setting on fire, burning*, Arist. Meteor. Hence

'Εκκαυστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for lighting, kindling*, etc.; *inflammatory*, Ael.

'Εκκαυχάομαι, strengthd. for καυχάομαι, Eur. Bacch. 31.

'Εκκάω, Att. for ἐκκαίω, Plat. Gorg. 473 C.

†'Εκκέαντες, nom. pl. 1 aor. part. of ἐκκαίω, Eur. Rhes. 97.

'Εκκειμαι, (ἐκ, κεῖμαι) as pass., *to lie out, be cast out* or *exposed*, παῖς ἐκκείμενος, Hdt. 1, 110—2. *to lie open* or *in public, to be set before one's eyes, to be offered to view*, Arist. Pol.: hence later, of public notices, decrees, etc., *to be put out, set up in public.*—3. *to be set forth, supplied*, Strab.—II. c. gen., *to lie out of, fall from out of*, Soph. Ant. 1011. Hence

†'Εκκειμένως, adv., *lying exposed to public view, openly*, Philostr.

†'Εκκεινόω, ῶ, poet. for ἐκκενόω, Aesch. Pers. 761.

'Εκκείρω, (ἐκ, κείρω) *to shear com-*

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pletely; hence, Σκυθιστὶ ἐκκεκαρμένος, shaven, cropt Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420, cf. σκυθίζω.

'Εκκέλευθος, ον, (ἐκ, κέλευθος) out of the road: τὰ ἐκκ., lonely by-paths, Lyc. 1162, ubi Dind. κακκέλευθα, i. e. κατὰ κέλευθα.

'Εκκενόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κενόω) to empty out, empty, leave desolate, Aesch. Theb. 330, in pass.: ἐκκενοῦν θυμὸν ἐς σχεδίαν 'Αχέροντος, to pour out one's spirit into Charon's boat, i. e. give up the ghost, Theocr. 16, 40.

'Εκκεντέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κεντέω) to prick out, put out, ὄμματα, Arist. H. A.—II. to prick, pierce or stab, Polyb. Hence

†'Εκκέντησις, εως, ἡ, a pricking out, Euseb.

'Εκκεντρος, ον, (ἐκ, κέντρον) out of the centre, eccentric, Math.: opp. to σύγκεντρος. Hence

'Εκκεντρότης, ητος, ἡ, eccentricity, Iambl.

'Εκκένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκενόω) an emptying out.

'Εκκεραΐζω, (ἐκ, κεραΐζω) to plunder, pillage, sack, Call. Dem. 50: to cut off root and branch, Anth.

'Εκκερἀννῡμι, (ἐκ, κεράννυμι) to pour out and mix, Ath,

'Εκκεχῡμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκχέω, profusely, extravagantly, ἐκκεχ. ζῆν, like Lat. effuse vivere, Isocr. Antid. § 222; ἐκκεχ. λέγειν, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D.

'Εκκηραίνω, (ἐκ, κηραίνω) to enfeeble, exhaust, Aesch. Eum. 128.

'Εκκηρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, banishment by public proclamation, and

'Εκκήρυκτος, ον, banished by public proclamation: excommunicated, Eccl.: from

'Εκκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, κηρύσσω) to proclaim by voice of herald, have proclaimed, declare publicly, c. acc. et inf., Soph. Ant. 27.—II. esp. to banish by public proclamation; in genl. to banish, Hdt. 3, 148.—2. to excommunicate, Eccl.

'Εκκιναιδίζομαι, strengthd. for κιναιδίζομαι, Dio C.

'Εκκινέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κινέω) to move out: stir, rouse, ἔλαφον, Soph. El. 567; metaph., τὴν νόσον, Soph. Tr. 979.

'Εκκλάζω, (ἐκ, κλάζω) to cry, scream aloud, Eur. Ion 1204, in tmesis.

'Εκκλάω, f. -ἄσω, (ἐκ, κλάω) to break off, Plat. Rep. 611 D.—II. to break in pieces, crush, destroy, Lat. infringere, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Εκκλείω, Ion. ἐκκληΐω: Att. fut. ἐκκλήσω, Eur. Or. 1127, cf. Buttm. Catal. v. κλείω, (ἐκ, κλείω) to shut out, Eur. H. F. 330, c. gen., τῆς μετοχῆς, Hdt. 1, 144, τῆς πόλεως, Polyb.: metaph. to shut out, exclude, hinder from, c. inf., Dem. 349, 5. Pass. ἐκκλῃόμενοι τῇ ὥρῃ, being hindered by (want of) time, Hdt. 1, 31.

'Εκκλέπτω, (ἐκ, κλέπτω) to steal and bring off, remove cunningly or secretly, purloin, 'Ερμῆς ἐξέκλεψεν "Αρηα, he stole away, rescued Mars from his chains, Il. 5, 390; so Hdt. 2, 115, Thuc., etc.

'Εκκλῄω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω, Hdt.

'Εκκλιματόομαι, (ἐκ, κλιματόω) as pass., to put forth κλήματα, run to wood, Theophr.

'Εκκλησία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκκλητος) an assembly of the citizens summoned by the crier, the legislative assembly: at Athens the ordinary assemblies were called κύριαι ἐκκλ., four in each πρυτανεία: the extraordinary σύγκλητοι, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 128, sqq.: ἐκκλ. συναγείρειν, συλλέγειν, συγκαλεῖν, ἀθροίζειν, to call an assembly, Hdt. 3, 142, Thuc., etc.; also, ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν (as we say) to make a house, Thuc. 1, 139: ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν τινι, Ar. Ach. 169; opp. to ἐκκλ. διαλύειν, Thuc. 8, 69: ἐκκλ. ἐγένετο, an assembly was held, Thuc. 6, 8; ἐκκλ. περί τινος, Ar. Av. 1030, etc.—II. in Eccl., the Church, 1. the body, 2. the place, (whence French église.) Hence

'Εκκλησιάζω, to hold an ἐκκλησία, debate therein, Ar. Thesm. 84, ὑπέρ τινος, Isocr. 161 C: also absol., to debate, talk, Thuc. 8, 77.—II. to sit in assembly, Ar. Av. 1027, etc.—III. later also trans., to summon to the assembly, convene, call together, LXX. The augm. is sometimes used, ἐξεκλησίαζον, etc., perh. also ἠκκλ., sometimes omitted, ἐκκλ.: Buttm. Dem. Mid. 577, 4, thinks ἐξεκκλ. also a real, though, late and mistaken form: L. Dind. (Steph. Thes. in v.) rejects it altogether. Hence

'Εκκλησιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the holding an ἐκκλησία, a debate there, Polyb.

'Εκκλησιαστήριον, ου, τό, (ἐκκλησιάζω) a place for the ἐκκλησία, Dion. H.—II. a church, Eccl.

'Εκκλησιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκκλησιάζω) one who sits or speaks in the ἐκκλησία, a member thereof, ecclesiast, Plat. Gorg. 452 E.

'Εκκλησιαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐκκλησιάζω) belonging to the ἐκκλησία, Dem. 1091, 6: τὸ ἐκκλ. (ἀργύριον) the public pay received by each Athen. citizen who sat in the ἐκκλησία, as compensation for loss of time: orig. one obol, afterwds. three, Bockh P. E. 1, 304 sqq.: cf. μισθός: ἐκκλ. ψῆφοι, the votes of the comitia, Plut. Cor. 14.—II. of or belonging to the Church, οἱ ἐκκλ., the clergy, Eccl.

'Εκκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκαλέω) a calling out, challenging, Polyb.: a calling up, evocation by magic arts, Plut.

'Εκκλητεύω, = κλητεύω, Aeschin. 37, 3, cf. Att. Process, p. 672.

'Εκκλητικός, ή, όν, belonging to calling out: provoking, alluring, exciting, ὀρέξεως, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς. From

'Εκκλητος, ον, (ἐκκαλέω) called out or forth, summoned, Lat. evocatus, esp. selected to judge or arbitrate on a point, ἐκκλ. πόλις, an umpire city, Aeschin. 12, 39.—II. ἡ ἐκκλητος, in Sparta and other aristocracies, a committee of citizens chosen to report on certain questions, called by Eur. Or. 612, ἐκκλ. 'Αργείων ὄχλος: οἱ ἐκκλητοι, the members of such committee, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 38: also ἐςκλητος.

'Εκκλιμα, ατος, τό, = ἔκκλισις.

'Εκκλινής, ές, inclined outwards, Arist. Physiogn.: from

'Εκκλίνω, f. -ἰνῶ, (ἐκ, κλίνω) to bend out or from, turn aside or out of the way: to inflect as a word, Plat. Crat. 401 D.—II. to turn away from, shun, avoid, decline, τι, Plat. Legg. 746 C.—III. intr. to turn away or aside, draw back, ἀπό τινος, Thuc. 5, 73: also absol. to give ground, retire, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23.—2. to bend away towards something, to bend down, of stakes, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10: ἐκκλ. εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν, to incline towards an oligarchy, Arist. Pol. Hence

'Εκκλῖσις, εως, ἡ, a bending out or aside, turning aside, dislocation, Hipp.: a declining, turning away from, avoiding, Plut.

†'Εκκλιτέον, verb. adj. from ἐκκλίνω, one must avoid, Ath. 120 D.

'Εκκλιτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκκλίνω) of, belonging to shunning or avoiding: opp. to ὁρεκτικός, Epict.

'Εκκλῖτος, ον, (ἐκκλίνω) avoided, to be avoided.

'Εκκλύζω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, κλύζω) to rinse, wash out, wash away, Plat. Rep. 520 A.—II. intr. to stream out. [ῠσ]

'Εκκλυσμα, ατος, τό, that which is washed away, filth, Plut.

'Εκκλώζω, (ἐκ, κλώζω) to hiss or hoot at.

'Εκκναίω, (ἐκ, κναίω) to wear out, destroy: metaph. of troublesome loquacity, like Lat. enecare, Theocr. 15, 88, in Dor. 3 pl. ἐκκναισεῦντι.

'Εκκνώω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κνάω) to rub, scratch, cut severely, Hdt. 7, 239, ubi Suid. ἐκκνίζω.

'Εκκοβᾰλικεύομαι, (ἐκ, κοβαλικεύομαι) dep., to cajole, trick, cheat by juggling tricks, flattery, etc., Ar. Eq. 271.

'Εκκοιλαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, κοιλαίνω) to hollow out, Polyb.

'Εκκοιλίζω, (ἐκ, κοιλία) to disembowel, Mithaec. ap. Ath. 325 F, ubi Koen. Greg. p. 328 ἐκκοιλιάσας.

'Εκκοιμάομαι, as pass., (ἐκ. κοιμάω) to have done sleeping, awake, Plat. Legg. 648 A.

'Εκκοιτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κοιτέω) = ἐκκαθεύδω, to sleep out, keep night-watch, Joseph.

'Εκκοιτία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, κοίτη) a night-watch, Philo.

'Εκκοκκίζω, f. -ίσω and -ιῶ. (ἐκ, κοκκίζω) to take out the seeds or kernel: hence metaph., ἐξεκόκκισα οὐσίαν, I have taken the kernel out of my fortune, Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A: and in genl. to pull or put anything out of its place, ἐκκ. σφυρόν, to put out one's ancle, Ar. Ach. 1179; ἐκκ. τρίχας, to pluck out the hair, Ar. Lys. 448; ἐκκ. τὸ γῆρας, to drive away old age, Ib. 364: ἐκκ. τὰς πόλεις, to sack, gut the cities, Ar. Pac. 63. Cf. ἐκγυμνόω, ἐκτίζω.

'Εκκολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, κολάπτω) to scratch, scrape out, erase, obliterate, Thuc. 1, 132: to pick, pack out, and so of eggs, to hatch, Arist. H. A., like ἐγκλύφω, ἐκλεπίζω. Hence

'Εκκόλαψις, εως, ἡ, a cutting out; a hatching, Arist. H. A.

'Εκκολυμβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ. κολυμβάω) to swim out of, escape from by swimming, c. gen., ναός, Eur. Hel. 1609.

'Εκκομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, a carrying out or away, carrying off, Hdt. 8, 44: esp. of a corpse, burial, Lat. elatio, Dion. H.: from

'Εκκομίζω, f. -ίσω Att -ιῶ, (ἐκ, κομίζω) to bear, carry or take out, Hdt. 1, 34; 3, 24, etc.: esp. to carry out to a place of safety, Id. 3, 122: and so in mid., Id. 8, 20, 32; ἐκκομίζειν τινὰ ἐκ πρήγματος, to keep out of trouble, Hdt. 3, 43.—2. esp. to carry out a corpse, bury, Lat. efferre, Polyb.—3. ἐκκ. σῖτον, of a horse, to throw the provender out of the manger, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.—II. to endure, Eur. Andr. 1269. Hence

'Εκκομισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐκκομιδή, Strab.

'Εκκομπάζω, strengthd. for κομπάζω, Soph. El. 569.

'Εκκομψεύομαι, (ἐκ. κομψεύομαι) as dep. pass., to set forth in fair, plausible terms, Eur. I. A. 332.

'Εκκονιω, (ἐκ, κονιω) to reduce to powder, Hipp.

'Εκκοπεύς, έως, ἡ, (ἐκκοπτω) a knife for cutting out, Gal.

'Εκκοπεύσις, εως, ἡ, a cutting out, Paul. Aeg., where however L. Dind. reads ἐκκοπεύσι (instead of ἐκκο-τεύσει) from ἐκκοπεύς, Steph. Thes. s. v.

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Ἔκκοπή, ῆς, ἡ. (ἐκκόπτω) *a cutting out, destruction, a cutting down, felling, δένδρων*, Polyb.—II. *an incision.*

Ἔκκοπος, ον, (ἐκ, κόπος) *much tired*, v. l. for ἔγκοπος, Suid.

Ἐκκοπρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κοπρέω) *to cleanse of dung, empty*, Hipp.

Ἐκκοπρίζω, Hipp.; and

Ἐκκοπρόω, ῶ, Aretae., *to have a stool.*—II. = ἐκκοπρέω. Hence

Ἐκκόπρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleansing from dung*; ἐκκόπρ. τῆς κοιλίας, *an emptying* of the stomach, *purging*, Hipp.

Ἐκκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, κόπτω) *to cut out* or *off, slay*, Hdt. 4, 110: pass. ἐξεκόπη τὼφθαλμώ, he had his eyes knocked out, Ar. Av. 342: τὴν φωνήν, Luc. -2. *to cut, hew down, fell, δένδρεα*, Hdt. 6, 37; 9, 97: hence *to destroy root and branch*, Lat. *excidere, exscindere*, ἡ θρασύτης ἐξεκέκοπτο, Plut.—3. *to beat off from* a place, *drive away*, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 15. —4. οἰκίαν ἐκκ., *to break open* a house, Polyb.—5. *to stamp money*, Diod.

Ἐκκορᾰκίζω, (ἐκ, κόραξ) *to send to the crows, bid go hang.*—2. *to pick out the eyes*, as crows do.

Ἐκκορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κορέω) *to sweep, brush, clean out*: metaph. *to sweep clean, empty*, μὴ ἐκκόρει τὴν Ἑλλάδα, Ar. Pac. 59; and with a quibble on κόρη, τίς ἐξεκόρησέ, σε, who *has robbed* you *of your daughter?* Ar. Thesm. 760: in genl. *to sweep away, destroy*, ἐκκορηθείης σύ γε, *may* you *be swept clean away*, i. e. away with you! Menand. p. 279. Proverb., κόρε ἐκκόρει κορώνην, *boy, drive away the crow!*—the opening of a wedding song, because the crow was a prognostic of widowhood; but the matter is obscure, cf. Herm. Opusc. II, 327, sq. and against him Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 3. 16, Welcker Trilogie, p. 397 sq.

Ἐκκορίζω, (ἐκ, κόρις) *to clear of bugs*, Anth.: also sensu obscoeno, Eupol. Pol. 5.

Ἐκκορῡφόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κορυφόω) λόγον, *to tell* a tale *briefly, in substance, summarily, state the main points*, Hes. Op. 106, like ἀνακεφαλαιόω.

Ἐκκοσμέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κοσμέω) *to deck out*, Aristid. Hence

Ἐκκόσμησις, εως, ἡ, *decoration*, Diosc.

Ἐκκουφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἐκ, κουφίζω) *to lift* or *raise up, exalt*, Plut. —II. *to relieve*, Id.—III. *to weigh anchor, sail*, Ael. ap Suid.

Ἐκκραγγάνω, and

Ἐκκράζω, f. -κράξω: aor. ἐξέκραγον, (ἐκ, κράζω) *to cry, shout out*, Plut.

Ἐκκραυγάζω, = ἐκκράζω, Id.

Ἐκκρέμαμαι, (ἐκ, κρέμαμαι) *to hang from, hang down, be suspended*, Hipp.: also *to hang from* or *upon, hang on by*, c. gen., Plat.

Ἐκκρεμάννῡμι, f. -κρεμάσω, (ἐκ, κρεμάννυμι) *to let hang down, hang from* or *upon*, τι ἔκ τινος, Ar. Eq. 1363. Mid. like ἐκκρέμαμαι, *to hang from* or *upon, hang on by, keep close to*, τινός, Eur. El. 950. Hence

Ἐκκρέμασις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging from, depending*, Hipp.

Ἐκκρεμής, ές, *hanging from, down* or *upon*, Anth.

Ἐκκρήμαμαι, = ἐκκρέμαμαι, c. gen., Eur. H. F. 520: also in act., Iamb.

Ἐκκρᾰδόν, adv., *apart, alone*, prob. l. Tryphiod. 224, Schäf.: and

Ἔκκρεμα, ατος, τό, *that which is secreted*; *a secretion*, Theophr.: from

Ἐκκρῑ́νω, f. -ῖνῶ, (ἐκ, κρίνω) *to choose* or *pick out, single out for honour*, ἐκκριθείς, singled out as best, bravest, Soph. Phil. 1425, cf. Thuc. 6, 31.—2. *to single out for disgrace, expel, reject*, like Lat. *tribu movere*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 14.—3. *to separate, secrete*, of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Anaxag. 5: and so ὅταν ὁ νοῦς ἐκκριθῇ, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20: opp. to εἰσκρίνω. Hence

Ἔκκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a picking out: secretion*, esp. of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Arist. Meteor.—II. = ἔκκριμα, *excrement*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκκρῑτέον, verb. adj. from ἐκκρίνω, *one must pick out*, Plat. Polit. 303 B.

Ἐκκρῑτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκκρίνω) *fit for, capable of picking out*, etc., Theophr.

Ἔκκρῑτος, ον, (ἐκκρίνω) *chosen* or *picked out, set apart*, Trag., and Plat., e. g. ἔκκρ. δεκάς, a *chosen* ten, Aesch. Pers. 340: ἔκκριτον, as adv., *above all, eminently*, Eur. Tro. 1241.

†**Ἔκκριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Eccritus*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 7, 19.

Ἐκκροτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κροτέω) *to beat* or *knock out*, τί τινος, Joseph.—II. *to hammer out, form, educate*, A. B.

Ἔκκροτος, ον, (ἐκ, κρότος) of sound, *very harsh* or *rough.*

Ἔκκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκρούω) *a beating out, thrusting* or *driving out, driving away*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 12.

†**Ἐκκρουστικός**, ή, όν, (ἐκκρούω) *fitted to drive out, excluding*, Arist. Rhet.

Ἔκκρουστος, ον, (ἐκκρούω) *beaten* or *hammered out*: of embossed work, *worked in relief*, Aesch. Theb. 542: from

Ἐκκρούω, (ἐκ, κρούω) *to beat, knock* or *dash out*, Ar. Fr. 372: τι ἔκ τινος, Xen., but also ἐλπίδος τινί, to dash one from one's hope, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.—2. *to drive out, drive back, repulse*, Thuc. 4, 131, ἀπὸ τόπου, Ib. 128.—3. *to put off, adjourn*, εἰς ὑστεραίαν, Dem. 385, 26: hence also *to defeat by putting off, elude*, τοὺς λόγους, Plat. Prot. 336 C: χρόνον, *to waste* time, Plut.—4. *to throw* or *shoot out*, βέλη, Dio C.—II. intr. *to break forth, break out.*

Ἐκκτείνω, f. l. Eur. Med. 585, ubi Pors.; cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 81.

Ἐκκτῡπέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κτυπέω) *to burst forth with noise.*

Ἐκκῡβεύω, (ἐκ, κυβεύω) *to play out at dice*: metaph. ἐκκ. τοῖς ὅλοις, ὑπὲρ τῶν ὅλων, *to stake one's all*, Polyb.—II. pass. *to lose at play, be gambled out of*, χιλίους ἐκκυβευθεῖσα Δαρεικούς, Plut.

Ἐκκῡβιστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κυβιστάω) *to fling one's self head foremost*, ἐς κρᾶτα πρὸς γῆν, Eur. Supp. 692: ἐκκ. ὑπέρ τινος, *to throw a summerset* over a thing, Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

†**Ἐκκυέω**, ῶ, (ἐκ, κυέω) *to bring forth*, Anth. P. 7, 385.

Ἐκκυκλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κυκλέω) *to turn, wheel out*, esp. by means of the ἐκκύκλημα, q. v.: hence in pass., c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, *to be brought to sight* by this means, ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητι, come, *wheel yourself out!* i. e. show yourself, Ar. Ach. 408: opp. to εἰσκυκλέω, cf. ἐγκυκλέω. Hence

Ἐκκύκλημα, ατος, τό, *a theatrical machine* which served the purpose of drawing back the scenes, and disclosing the interior of the house, etc., to the spectators; it was most freq. used to exhibit murders *after* perpetration; as in Aesch. Ag. 1372, Clytaemnestra is discovered standing over the bodies of her husband and Cassandra; so too in Soph. El. 1466, Ant. 1294; and by this means Aristoph. exhibits Euripides in his study, Ach. 408. The mode adopted is uncertain: some think it was the same with the ἐξώστρα, a sort of platform on wheels, which was pushed through the great doors in the back-scene; others that it was a contrivance to roll off or draw aside the back-scene itself: v. Müller Eumen. § 28, and against him Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, p. 165; both appealing to Pollux 4, 128.

†**Ἐκκύκλησις**, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκυκλέω) *a wheeling out, a making public*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκκυλίνδω, = ἐκκυλίω, Soph. O. T. 812.

Ἐκκῡλιστός, όν, (ἐκ, κυλιστός) στέφανος, *a garland closely wreathed* or *rolled together*, Archipp. Rhin. 1, cf. κυλιστός.

Ἐκκῡλίω [ῑ], (ἐκ, κυλίω) *to roll out* or *off*, Pind. Fr. 2: usu. in pass., *to be rolled, thrown, hurled out*, Hom., but only aor. 1, ἐξεκυλίσθη ἐκ δίφρου, he *rolled headlong from* the chariot, Il. 6, 42; 23, 394: *to wind, twist one's self out*, ἐκ δικτύων, Xen. Cyn. 8, 8: in genl. *to get out of* any how, *escape from*, τινός, Aesch. Pr. 87: metaph., ἐκκυλισθῆναι εἰς ἐρωτας, *to plunge headlong into* love-intrigues, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 22.

Ἐκκῡμαίνω, (ἐκ, κυμαίνω) *to go beyond, overflow in waves*, and so in marching, *to make the line wavy* or *uneven*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18.—II. trans. *to cast out by the waves*, Dion. H.

Ἐκκῡματίζω, = foreg. II., Strab.

Ἐκκῡνέω, ῶ. (ἔκκυνος) a technical word for hounds *which do not keep on one scent, but keep questing about*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10.

Ἐκκῡνηγετέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κυνηγετέω) *to pursue in the chase, hunt down*, τινά, Eur. Ion 1422, and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 231.

Ἔκκῡνος, ον, (ἐκ, κύων) of a hound, *questing* or *beating about, not keeping on one scent*, Xen. Cyn. 7, 11.

Ἐκκύπτω, (ἐκ, κύπτω) *to peep out* or *forth*, prob. l. Ar. Thesm. 790, for ἔγκ.: in genl. *to come* or *get out*, Ar. Eccl. 1052.—II. transit. *to put forth*, Ael.

Ἐκκυρτόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κυρτόω) *to make quite curved*, Philostr. jun.

Ἐκκωδωνίζω, (ἐκ, κωδωνίζω) *to proclaim by a bell, bruit* or *blazon forth*, Ath.

Ἐκκωμάζω, opp. to εἰσκωμ., (ἐκ, κῶμος) *to go out, come forth in the κῶμος* or *other festive procession: to go out* or *forth with rejoicing and revelry, rush madly out*, Eur. Andr. 603.

Ἐκκωφέω, = sq., Ar. Eq. 312. Pass. *to be deafened, stunned*, of the mind, αἱ δέ μεν φρένες ἐκκεκωφέαται, Anacr. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1, p. 288, 4. Cf. sq.

Ἐκκωφόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κωφόω) *to deafen, stun*, Plat. Lys. 204 C: metaph., *to blunt, dull*, in pass., ἐς τὸ κάλλος ἐκκεκώφωται ξίφη, their swords *grew blunt* at her beauty, Eur. Or. 1288. The form ἐκκωφέω wrongly suspected, v. Pors. l. c. (1279), Dind. Ar. Eq. 312.

†**Ἔκλαγον**, 2 aor. act. from κλάζω, Theocr. 17, 71.

Ἐκλαγχάνω, f. -λήξομαι, (ἐκ, λαγχάνω) *to obtain by lot* or *fate*, Soph. El. 760.

Ἐκλακτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἐκ, λακτίζω) *to kick, fling out behind*, σκέλος, Ar. Vesp. 1525: metaph. *to spurn at, scorn*, τινί, Menand. p. 15; πρός τι, *to stand upon one's guard against* a thing. Hence

Ἐκλάκτισμα, ατος, τό, *a dance*, in

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which the legs are thrown up behind, *a fling*.

'Εκλακτισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.

'Εκλᾰλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λαλέω) *to speak out, blab, tell, divulge*, Hipp.: τὸ ἐκλαλοῦν, *talkativeness*, Eur. Antiop. 40. Hence

'Εκλᾰ́λησις, εως, ἡ, *a speaking out, uttering*. [ᾰ]

'Εκλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἐκ, λαμβάνω) *to take, choose out*, Soph. Phil. 1429: *to seize and carry off*, Isocr. 273 E: *to get, have the use* or *enjoyment* of a thing, Id. 420 D.—II. *to receive, hear, prove*, λόγους, Eur. Ion 1335.—III. *to receive from another, accept*, νόμους, Polyb.—IV. *to contract to do work, to take it*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 95, opp. to ἐκδίδωμι, to let or farm out.—V. in gramm. *to take* or *understand in a certain sense*, Lat. *accipere*, like ἐκδέχομαι II.—VI. mid. ἐκλαμβάνομαι,= ὑπολογίζομαι, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

'Εκλαμπρος, ον, (ἐκ, λαμπρος) *very bright*, Arat.: ἐκλαμπρον γελᾶν, Ath.

'Εκλαμπρύνω, (ἐκ, λαμπρυνω) *to make to shine, make splendid*, Joseph. Pass. *to shine forth*, Dion. H.

'Εκλάμπω, (ἐκ, λάμπω) *to shine, flash, beam forth*, Aesch. Pr. 1083.—2. metaph., *to shine forth in all brightness, appear in full splendour*, Hdt. 6, 82, Soph. Fr. 11: in genl., *to show one's self plainly; to appear fully*, of a fever, Hipp.—II. transit. *to make to shine, light up, kindle*, Eur. Dan. 4. Hence

'Εκλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a shining forth, exceeding brightness*, LXX.

'Εκλανθάνω, fut. -λησω, Ep. aor. ἐκλέλαθον, (ἐκ, λανθάνω) *to make quite forgetful* of a thing, *to make forget*, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei. Μοῦσαι αὐτὸν ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστυν, *they made* him *forget* his harping, Il. 2, 600. Mid., *to forget*, c. gen., Hom.; also c. inf., Od. 10, 557.

'Εκλαξευω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, λαξεύω) *to hew out*, LXX.

'Εκλᾰπάζω, f. -ξω, = ἐξαλαπάζω: but c. gen., *to cast out*, ἐδωλίων τινά, Aesch. Theb. 456.

†'Εκλάπην, 2 aor. pass. of κλέπτω.

'Εκλαπτω, (ἐκ, λάπτω) *to lap up: to swallow down, to drink off*, Ar. Ach. 1229; also in mid., Ar. Pac. 885.

'Εκλᾰτομέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λατομεω) *to hew out in stone, hew, dig*, LXX.

'Εκλᾰχαίνω, (ἐκ, λαχαινω) *to dig, hollow out*, Ap. Rh.

'Εκλᾰχᾰνίζομαι, (ἐκ, λαχανίζομαι) dep. mid., *to cut vegetables*, Theophr.

'Εκλεαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, λεαίνω) *to smooth out* or *away*, ῥυτίδας, Plat. Symp. 191 A: *to wear away, bring to nothing*, Hipp.—2. *to smooth, polish*, and so metaph., *to smooth down, soften*, Plut.

'Εκλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, λέγω) *to pick, single out*, Thuc. 4, 59, etc.; esp. as soldiers, rowers, etc., Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19: also in mid., *to pick out for one's self, choose out*, Hdt. 1, 199; 3, 38, etc.: esp. *to pick, pull out, remove*, e. g. πολιὰς τρίχας, Ar. Eq. 908, Fr. 360.—II. *to collect, exact taxes* or *tribute*, χρήματα παρά τινος, Thuc. 8, 44. ἐκ τινων, Dem. 1199, 5: also in mid., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 22.

'Εκλειγμα, ατος, or ἐκλεικτόν, οῦ, τό, (ἐκλείχω) *medicine that is licked away*, i. e. *melts in the mouth*, Lat. *ecligma, electuarium*. Diosc.

†'Εκλεικτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκλείχω) *suited to be licked up, to be melted in the mouth*, Hipp.

'Εκλειοτριβέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, λείος, τρίβω) *to rub smooth, powder very fine*. Diosc.

'Εκλειόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λειόω) *to rub away* or *to pieces*.

'Εκλειπτέον, verb. adj. from ἐκλείπω, *one must leave out*, Aristid.

'Εκλειπτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκλειψις) *belonging to, producing an eclipse*, Plut.

'Εκλείπω, (ἐκ, λείπω) *to leave out, pass by* or *over, omit*, ὄχλον λόγων, Aesch. Pr. 827; also c. part., ἐκλ. λέγων, Id. Pers. 513; and so Xen., etc.—2. *to forsake, abandon, quit*, τὴν πατρίδα, ξυμμαχίην, etc., Hdt. 1, 169; 6, 13, etc.: freq. in elliptic phrases, as, ἐκλείπειν πολιν εἰς ἄλλην, *to quit* one city (and go) to another, *forsake* one for the other, Valck. Hdt. 6, 100, Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 2, 24: also absol. ἐκλείπειν εἰς..., (as we say) *to leave for* a place, Hdt. 8, 50: and even without εἰς, *to emigrate, quit*, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 161.—3. εἰ τις ἐξέλιπε τὸν ἀριθμόν (of the Persian immortals) if any one *left* the number *incomplete*, Hdt. 7, 83.—II. seemingly intrans. of the sun, etc., *to suffer an eclipse, be eclipsed*, Thuc. 2, 28: in full, ἐκλ. τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἕδρην, Hdt. 7, 37, τὰς ὁδους, Ar. Nub. 584, cf. ἐκλειψις.—2. *to die*, like Lat. *decedere, ol ἐκλελ., the deceased*, Plat. Legg. 856 E: but in full, ἐκλ. βίον, Soph. El. 1131, ἐκλ. φαος, Eur., τὸ ζῆν, Polyb.—3. *to faint*, Hipp.—III. really intr. *to leave off, cease, stop*, Hdt. 7, 239: sometimes also c. part., *to leave off* doing, Plat. Menex. 234 B: *to fail, be wanting*, Dion. H.: so in pass., ὑπειδος ἐκλελειπεται, the reproach *disappears*, Aesch. Eum. 97. Part. τὸ ἐκλεῖπον, *that which is wanting*.

'Εκλειτουργεω, ῶ, strengthd. for λειτουργεω, Isae. 67, 29.

'Εκλείχω, (ἐκ, λείχω) *to lick up*, LXX.—II. *to take as an* ἔκλειγμα, Diosc.

'Εκλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) *a forsaking, abandonment*. τῶν νεῶν, Hdt. 6, 25.—:I. usu. (from intr.) *a ceasing, disappearance*, esp. of sun or moon, *an eclipse*, ἐκλ. ἡλίου, Thuc. 1, 23, σελήνης, Arist. Meteor.; hence metaph., ἔ. πολίων, Hdt. 7, 37.

'Εκλεκτεος, έα, εον, verb. adj. from ἐκλέγω, *to be chosen out*, Plat. Rep. 456 B.—II. ἐκλεκτεον, *one must choose out*, Id. Rep. 412 D.

'Εκλεκτικος, ή, ον, (ἐκλέγω) *choosing, picking out, selecting*, Dion. H.: οἱ ἐκλ., *the Eclectics*, philosophers *who selected such doctrines as pleased them* in every school, Diog. L.

'Εκλεκτος, ή, όν, (ἐκλέγω) *picked, chosen* or *culled out, selected*, Ibyc. 32: οἱ ἐκλ., *the elect*. N. T.

†'Εκλεκτος, ου, ὁ, *Eclectus*, masc. pr. n., Hdn., etc.

'Εκλελᾰθεῖν, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of ἐκλανθάνω, *to make quite forgetful of*, Il.: ἐκλελαθέσθαι, Ep. aor. 2 mid., *to forget quite*. Hom.

'Εκλελῠμένως adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκλύω, *loosely, carelessly*, Isocr. 419 B: *freely, licentiously*, Ath. 519 F.

'Εκλεμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκλέπω) *what is peeled off, rind*, Hipp.

'Εκλεξις, εως ἡ, (ἐκλέγω) *a choosing out*, Plat. Phaedr. 231 D.

'Εκλεο, Ep. for ἐκλέο, 2 sing. imperf. from κλέω. II. 24, 202.

'Εκλεπίζω, = ἐκλέπω, *to free from shell* or *rind, peel*: esp. of birds, *to bring* their young *out of the shell, hatch*, Hipp. cf. ἐκκολάπτω. Hence

'Εκλέπισις, εως, ἡ, *a taking off the shell: hatching*.

'Εκλεπτος, ον, (ἐκ, λεπτός) *very thin* or *fine*, Hipp.

'Εκλεπτύνω, (ἐκ, λεπτύνω) *to make very thin* or *lean*.

'Εκλεπυρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λεπυρόω) *to strip off the bark*: metaph. *to strip, rob*, Lat. *emungere*, Sophron. (?) ap. A. B., cf. Bast. Greg. p. 313, sq.

'Εκλέπω, = ἐκλεπίζω, Hdt. 2, 68, Ar. Av. 1106.

'Εκλευκαίνω, (ἐκ, λευκαίνω) *to make quite white*. Pass. *to grow so*, Theophr.

'Εκλευκος, ον, *quite white, white, pale*, Hipp., cf. ἔκπικρος.

'Εκλεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέπω)= ἐκλέπισις.

'Εκλήγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, λήγω) *to leave off, cease entirely*, Soph. El. 1312.

'Εκληθάνω, Od. 7, 220, in tmesis. and

'Εκλήθω, poet. collat. forms for ἐκλανθάνω.

'Εκλήθην, aor. 1 pass. from καλέω.

'Εκλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) *one who undertakes* or *contracts for works*, Lat. *exceptor, conductor*.

'Εκληρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ληρέω) *to be very foolish*.—II. trans. *to make a fool of*, Polyb.

†'Εκλησα, 1 aor. from κλήω, q. v.

'Εκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλανθάνομαι) *forgetfulness; forgetting and forgiving*, Od. 24, 485.

'Εκληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) *a taking out: collecting*, Diosc.

'Εκλιθολογέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λιθολογέω) *to clear by picking up the stones*, Theophr.

'Εκλικμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, λικμάω) *to winnow, sift, empty*, Lat. *exanmare*, LXX.

†'Εκλικτον, ου, and -τόν, οῦ, τό,= ἔκλειγμα, Hipp., cf. Lob. Paral. p. 492.

'Εκλιμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, λιμός) *exceeding hunger*, LXX.

'Εκλιμνάζω, rarer form for sq., App.

'Εκλιμνόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λιμνόω) *to turn completely into a pool* or *marsh*, Dion. H. 1, 61, n pass.

'Εκλιμος, ον, (ἐκ, λιμός) *starved out, famished*, Theophr.

'Εκλιπάνω, = ἐκλείπω trans., Eur. Med. 800: intr., Id. El. 909.

'Εκλίνύω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λινύω) *to escape out of the net*.

'Εκλιπαίνω, (ἐκ, λιπαίνω) *to make fat, fatten*: metaph. *to smooth, make smooth* or *calm*, πέλαγος, Possidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

'Εκλιπαρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λιπαρέω) *to obtain by supplication* or *prayer*, Plut.: *to move by entreaty*, Strab. Hence

'Εκλιπάρησις, εως, ἡ, *earnest entreaty*, Joseph.

'Εκλῐπής, ές, (ἐκλείπω) *failing, deficient*, ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο= ἔκλειψις, Thuc. 4, 52.—II. *omitted, overlooked*, Id. 1, 97.

'Εκλογίομαι, (ἐκ, λόγος) dep. mid. like ἐκλογιζομαι, *to excuse one's self, defend one's self on the score of* any thing, ὑπέρ or περί τινος: also *to plead in excuse*, usu. c. acc. rei, but also c. acc. et inf., App.

'Εκλογεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐκλέγω) *a collector, receiver of taxes, rents*, etc., Böckh P. E. 1, 210, 238.

'Εκλογή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκλέγω) *a picking out, choice, election*, Plat. Rep. 536 C.—2. *a collecting, levying of troops, levy*, Polyb.—3. also *of tribute, taxes*, etc., Lex Attica ap. Ath. 235 C.—II. *that which is chosen out, a choice collection*, esp. of passages in authors, etc., such as the Eclogae or *Elegant Extracts* of Stobaeus.

'Εκλογησις, εως, ἡ, *an inquiry*. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 144.

'Εκλογία, ας, ἡ,=ἐκλογή, dub. in Dion. H.

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Ἐκλογίζομαι, (ἐκ, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to compute, reckon, calculate: to consider, reflect on,* τι, Hdt. 3, 1, Thuc., etc., περί τινος, Thuc. 2, 40: ἐκλ. ὅτι..., Dem. 555, 8.—II. =ἐκλογέομαι, *to excuse* one's self, *plead in excuse,* App. Hence

Ἐκλόγῐσις, εως, ἡ, and **ἐκλογισμός,** οῦ, ὁ, *a computation, reckoning up,* Dion. H.: *a calculation, inquiry.*

Ἐκλογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκλογίζομαι) *an accountant,* LXX: *a tax-collector,* Philo.

Ἐκλογιστία, ας, ἡ, *a reckoning: accounts,* LXX.

†**Ἐκλογιστικός,** ή, όν, (ἐκλογίζομαι) *skilled in calculating,* Muson. ap. Stob.

Ἔκλογος, ον, ὁ, =διήγησις, Aesch. Fr. 201.

Ἔκλογος, ον, (ἐκ, λόγος) *picked out, choice,* Philo.—II. *foolish.*

Ἐκλουτήριον, ου, τό, =sq., Inscr. Aegin.

Ἔκλουτρον, ου, τό, *a washing vessel:* from

Ἐκλούω, (ἐκ, λούω) *to wash out, wash,* Aesch. Fr. 25.

Ἐκλοφίζω, (ἐκ, λόφος) *to form into a hill.*

Ἐκλοχεύω, (ἐκ, λοχεύω) *to bring forth,* Orph.: so in mid., Eur. Hel. 258. Pass. *to be born,* Eur. Ion 1458.

Ἐκλοχίζω, (ἐκ, λόχος) *to pick out of a cohort;* and in genl. *to choose out,* LXX.

Ἐκλοχμόομαι, strengthd. for λοχμόομαι, *to become a copse* or *thicket,* Theophr.

Ἐκλῠγίζω, (ἐκ, λυγίζω) *to twist exceedingly,* Porphyr.

Ἐκλυμαίνομαι, strengthd. for λυμαίνομαι, Liban.

Ἔκλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλύω) *a loosing, release, deliverance from* a thing, τινός, Trag.—II. *a relaxing, unnerving: weakness, faintness,* Hipp.—III. in music, *a lowering of the voice through three-quarter-tones* (διέσεις).

Ἐκλυσσάω, ῶ, strengthd. for λυσσάω, Joseph.

Ἐκλῡτήριος, ον, *of* or *belonging to release:* τὸ ἐκλ. *a means of delivering, release,* Soph. O. T. 392: *an expiatory offering,* Eur. Phoen. 969. From

Ἐκλῡτός, ον, (ἐκλύω) *let loose, let go, let fly,* of missiles, Eur. Andr. 1133.—2. *loose, unrestrained,* Lat. *dissolutus,* ἱμεροι, Tim. Locr.—II. *relaxed, unnerved,* Eupol. Col. 11. Adv. -τως.

Ἐκλυτρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, λυτρόω) *to release on ransom.* Hence

Ἐκλύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a means of release, atonement,* LXX.

Ἐκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, λύω) *to loose, release, set free, deliver,* τινά τινος, one from a thing, Aesch. Pr. 326, so Hom. has the fut. mid. κακῶν σε ἐκλύσομαι, Od. 10, 286; also c. dat. τινὰ φόβοισι, Soph. Aj. 531: also in mid., Aesch. Pr. 235, etc.: but ἐκλύειν στόμα, *to give a loose to* his tongue, Soph. Aj. 1225.—II. *to unloose, undo,* ἐκλ. τόξα, *to unstring* it, Hdt. 2, 173: hence *to take away, put down, break up, put an end to,* Soph. O. T. 35: so ἐκλ. μόχθον, Eur. Phoen. 695.—2. *to dissolve, relax, enfeeble:* pass. *to be faint, fail, give way,* Isocr. 322 A; πρός τι, Id. 72 A.—3. medic., ἐκλ. κοιλίαν, *to relax* the bowels, Diosc.—III. intr. *to break up, depart,* LXX. [ῡ usu. in pres.: ῠ in fut. and aor.: ῠ in perf. pass.]

Ἐκλωβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for λωβάω: pass., *to sustain grievous injuries,* ἐκλω|βηθῆναί τι, Soph. Phil. 330.

Ἐκλωπίζω, (ἐκ, λῶπος) *to unveil, lay bare, strip,* Soph. Tr. 925.

Ἐκμᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, (ἐκμάσσω) like χειρόμακτρον, *that with which one wipes one's hands,* etc., *a towel, napkin,* Plat. Tim. 72 C.—II. *that in which an impression is made,* as wax, gypsum, plaster, Ib. 50 C: also—2. *the impression* itself, *an impress, cast, image,* Id. Legg. 800 B, sq.: *a seal,* Arist. Metaph.: metaph., ἐκμαγεῖον πέτρης, *the impress* of the cliffs, of a fisherman who is always wandering over them, Anth.

Ἔκμαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκμάσσω) *that which is impressed, a lump of wax, plaster,* etc.: also *an impression in wax, plaster,* etc.: cf. αὐτέκμαγμα, ἐκμακτρον.

Ἐκμαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, μαίνω) *to drive mad* with anger, fear, love, etc., πόθον ἐκμῆναι, *to kindle passionate desire,* Soph. Tr. 1142; ἐκμῆναί τινα δωμάτων, *to drive one raving* from the house, Eur. Bacch. 36. Pass. c. perf. 2 act., *to go mad with anger, love,* etc., *to rave, rage, be frantic,* τοιαῦτα ἐκμαίνεσθαι εἰς τινα, to rage so against one, Hdt. 3, 33, 37: also c. acc., ἐκμανῆναί τινα, *to be madly in love with...,* Anacreont.

Ἐκμᾰκᾰρίζω, strengthd. for μακαρίζω, *to esteem very happy.*

Ἔκμακτος, ον, (ἐκμάσσω) *impressed, express,* Emped. 133.

Ἔκμακτρον, ου, τό, *an impress,* Eur. El. 535.

Ἐκμᾰλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, μαλάσσω) *to soften, enervate, corrupt,* Plut.

Ἐκμαλθᾰκόω, ῶ, =foreg.

†**Ἐκμανῆναι** 2 aor. inf. pass. of ἐκμαίνω.

Ἐκμᾰνής, ές, (ἐκμαίνομαι) *raving much,* Ath. Adv. -νῶς.

Ἐκμανθάνω, f. -μαθήσομαι, (ἐκ, μανθάνω) *to learn thoroughly,* τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν, Hdt. 2, 154, and so Plat., etc.: in past tenses, *to have learnt thoroughly, to know full well, perceive thoroughly,* Hdt. and Trag.: ἐκμ. ὅτι..., Hdt. 3, 134.—II. *to examine closely, search out,* Hdt. 7, 28, Eur. I. T. 667.—III. *to learn by heart,* Plat. Legg. 811 A.

Ἐκμαντεύομαι, strengthd. for μαντεύομαι, Joseph.

Ἔκμαξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκμάσσω) *a wiping* or *clearing out,* Arist. Insomn.

***Ἐκμάομαι,** supposed pres. from root μάω, μάομαι, whence the Ep. aor., ἐκμάσσατο τέχνην, *he devised, invented* another art, H. Hom. Merc. 511: cf. εἰςμάομαι, ἐπιμάομαι.

Ἐκμᾰραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, μαραίνω) *to parch up, dry up: to make to fade, wither* or *faint away,* Theophr.

Ἐκμαργόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μαργόω) *to drive raving mad:* pass. *to become so,* Eur. Tro. 992.

Ἐκμαρτῠρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μαρτυρέω) *to testify, declare as a witness, bear witness to* a thing, c. acc., φόνον, Aesch. Eum. 461, cf. Ag. 1196, εἰς πολλούς, before many persons, Aeschin. 15, 19.—II. *to make depositions when absent from court,* Isae. 40, 8, Dem. 929, 24. Hence

Ἐκμᾰρτῠρία, ας, ἡ, *the deposition of one absent,* Isae. 40, 5, Dem. 1130, fin.; cf. Att. Process, p. 670, sq.

Ἐκμαρτύριον, ου, τό, *evidence,* late word.

†**Ἐκμασάομαι,** (ἐκ, μασάομαι) *to chew thoroughly,* in aor. pass., Philo.

Ἐκμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, μάσσω) *to wipe out, off, away, cleanse off,* τινί, with a thing, Soph. El. 446, Eur. H. F. 1400.—II. *to press* or *squeeze 'out, squeeze,* Hipp.: hence—III. of an artist, *to mould, model* in wax, plaster, etc., *represent,* Lat. *exprimere,* αὐτὸς ἐκμεμαγμένος, his very image, Cratin. Hor. 5: metaph. of a writer, *to represent* or *express* in words, αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναι εἰς τοὺς τύπους, *to mould* and adapt one's self to certain forms, Plat. Rep. 396 D: so of bees preparing wax, of making pills, etc., Hipp.—2. *to impress* an image, *imprint,* Theocr. 17, 122: and so in pass., Plat. Theaet. 191 D. Cf. ἀπομάττω.

Ἐκμαστεύω, (ἐκ, μαστεύω) *to search* or *seek out, track,* νέβρον πρὸς αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 247.

Ἐκμάω, obsol. for ἐκμάομαι.

Ἐκμεθύσκω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, μεθύσκω) *to make quite drunk:* in genl. *to overcharge with* any thing, τινός, Theophr.

Ἐκμειλίσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, μειλίσσω) usu. in mid., *to appease entirely,* Dio C.

Ἐκμείρομαι, (ἐκ, μείρομαι) *to have a chief share in* a thing, c. gen., Od. 5, 335, ἐξέμμορε τιμῆς, Ep. perf. used only in 3 pers.

Ἐκμελαίνω, (ἐκ, μελαίνω) *to make quite black,* Clem. Al.

Ἐκμέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐκμελής) *a failure of tune, a false note,* Dion. H.—II. *carelessness:* opp. to ἐμμέλεια.

Ἐκμελετάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, μελετάω) *to practise, train, teach carefully,* τινά, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 A: also of things, *to practise,* Antipho 121, 41: *to learn perfectly,* Lat. *meditari,* Plut.

Ἐκμελής, ές, (ἐκ, μέλος) *out of tune, dissonant,* Plut.: *irregular, unbridled,* Id. Cf. πλημμελής, opp. to ἐμμελής. Adv. -λῶς.

Ἐκμελίζω, (ἐκ, μελίζω) *to dismember,* LXX.

Ἐκμεστόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μεστόω) *to fill up.*

Ἐκμεταλλεύω, (ἐκ, μεταλλεύω) *to empty of ore* or *metal,* Strab.

Ἐκμετρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μετρέω) *to measure out, measure,* χρόνον, Eur. I. A. 816: usu. in mid., *to measure for one's self, measure out,* χθόνα, of measuring distances, Soph. O. T. 795: *to take measure of,* τὰ ἐκείνου ὅπλα, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2. Hence

Ἐκμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring out, measurement,* Polyb.

Ἔκμετρος, ον, (ἐκ, μέτρον) *out of measure, measureless, boundless,* ὄλβος, Soph. Fr. 324: opp. to ἔμμετρος. Adv. -τρως.

Ἐκμηκύνω, strengthd. for μηκύνω, Dion. H.

†**Ἐκμῆναι,** 1 aor. inf. act. of ἐκμαίνω.

Ἔκμηνος, ον, (ἑξ, μήν) *of six months, half yearly,* χρόνοι ἔκμ., Soph. O. T. 1137: as subst., ἡ ἔκμ., *a six-month,* Plat. Legg. 916 B.

Ἐκμηνύω, (ἐκ, μηνύω) *to inform of, betray,* Plut. [ῡ usu. in pres., always in fut.]

Ἐκμηρύομαι, (ἐκ, μηρύω) dep., *to wind out* or *off, like a ball of thread: to unfold* an army, *make it defile out, to lead through* or *across,* ἐκ δύσχωριῶν, Polyb.—II. intrans. *to defile,* Xen. An. 6, 5, 22. [ῡ]

†**Ἐκμηχανάομαι,** (ἐκ, μηχανάομαι) *to contrive skilfully,* Joseph. Gen.

Ἐκμιαίνω, (ἐκ, μιαίνω) *to pollute thoroughly, defile,* Opp. Pass., *effluxu seminis pollui,* Ar. Ran. 753.

Ἐκμιμέομαι, (ἐκ, μιμέομαι) dep. mid., *to imitate faithfully, copy, represent exactly,* Eur. H. F. 1298.

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'Εκμισέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μισέω) *to hate much*, Plut.

'Εκμισθος, ον, (ἐκ, μισθός)=ἀπόμισθος.

'Εκμισθόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μισθόω) *to let, put out for hire*, τινί τι, Xen. Vect. 3, 14: also ἐκμ. τινά, c. inf., Aeschin. 2, 41. Mid., *to hire*. Hence

'Εκμίσθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a letting out for hire*.

'Εκμολεῖν, inf. of aor. 2 ἐξέμολον, Ep. 3 sing. ἐκμολε, *to go out, go forth*, Il. 11, 604: no pres. ἐκμόλω occurs, βλώσκω, q. v., being used instead.

'Εκμορφόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μορφόω) *to form out, express in form, mould*, Plut.

'Εκμουσόω, strengthd. for μουσόω, *to teach fully*, τινά τι, Eur. Bacch. 825.

'Εκμοχθέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μοχθέω) *to work out with toil, achieve*, Lat. *elaborare*, τι, Aesch. Pr. 825, πόνους, Eur. I. T. 1455: but also, *to win hardly, gain by great exertion*, Eur. Tro. 873.

'Εκμοχλεύω, (ἐκ, μοχλεύω) *to lift out with a lever*, Hipp.: *to heave with the lever, force one's way*, Ar. Lys. 430: hence in genl., *to force, compel*, Plut.

'Εκμυελίζω, (ἐκ, μυελός) *to deprive of marrow*, LXX.

'Εκμυζάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐκμυζέω, (ἐκ, μυζάω) *to suck out*, Il. 4, 218. Hence

'Εκμυζηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, Gal.; and

'Εκμύζησις, εως, ἡ, Diosc. *a sucking out*.

†'Εκμύζω, (ἐκ, μύζω)=ἐκμυζάω, late.

'Εκμυθόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, μῦθος) *to make into a μῦθος* or *fable*, Philostr.

'Εκμυκάομαι, (ἐκ, μυκάομαι) *to bellow aloud*, Phalar.

'Εκμυκτηρίζω, strengthd. for μυκτηρίζω, LXX.

†'Εκμυσάττομαι, strengthd. for μυσάττομαι.

'Εκμύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, μύσσω,) *to wipe out*, in mid. Diosc.

'Εκναρκάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ναρκάω) *to become quite torpid or sluggish*, Plut.

'Εκνανλόω, ῶ, and ἐκνανσθλόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ναυλόω, and ναυσθλόω) *to carry out by sea, export*.—II. *to cast out* or *up, wash on shore*, Lyc. 726.

'Εκνεύζω, (ἐκ, νεύζω) *to renew entirely*.—II. intr. *to grow young* or *fresh*, Luc. Hence

'Εκνεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a renewal*.

'Εκνέμω, more freq. in mid. ἐκνέμομαι, (ἐκ, νέμω) *to feed off, eat down*, Lat. *depasci*, Theophr.; met. *to feed on, consume, λύπης τὴν διάνοιαν ἐκν.*, Luc.—2. *to take out to feed*, and in genl., *to lead out* or *forth*, ἐκνέμεσθαι πόδα, to depart, Soph. Aj. 369.

'Εκνεοττεύω, (ἐκ, νεοττεύω) *to hatch*, Arist. Mirab.

'Εκνευρίζω, (ἐκ, νεῦρον) *to cut the sinews*: metaph., *to relax, unnerve*, Dem. 37, 3.

'Εκνευρόκαυλος, ον, strengthd. for νευρόκαυλος, Theophr.

'Εκνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a turning the head aside, bending down to shun a blow*, Plat. Legg. 815 A: in genl., *a turning off* or *away*: from

'Εκνεύω, (ἐκ, νεύω) *to turn the head aside, turn away*, to shun blows, etc., of a horse, ἐκν. ἀνω, to toss the head, Xen. Eq. 5, 4: also c. acc., *to turn off, away* or *aside*, Orph.—II. *to nod, fall downwards, ἐς οὐδας*, Eur. Phoen. 1151: *to turn aside, εἰς θάνατον*, Ib. 1268.—III. *to give a nod, sign to do a thing*, c. inf., Id. I. T. 1330.

'Εκνέφελος, ον, (ἐκ, νεφέλη) *bursting forth from clouds*, Theophr.

'Εκνεφίας, ου, ὁ, (ἐκ, νέφος) *sub. ἄνεμος, a hurricane, caused by clouds meeting and bursting*, Alex. Dem. 1: ἐκνεφίας ὄμβρος, *rain with sunshine*, Hipp.

'Εκνεφόομαι, as pass., (ἐκ, νεφόω) *to become a cloud*, Theophr.

'Εκνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, aor. 1, ἐξένευσα, (ἐκ, νέω) *to swim out* or *away, escape by swimming*, Thuc. 2, 90: hence in genl., *to escape, run off*, Pind. O. 13, 163, cf. Valck. Hipp. 469.

'Εκνηπιόομαι, as pass., (ἐκ, νήπιος) *to become a child*, Philostr.

'Εκνηστεύω, (ἐκ, νηστεύω) *to continue fasting*, Hipp.

'Εκνήφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, νήφω) *to sleep off a drunken fit, become sober again*, Lync. ap. Ath. 130 B: hence *to recover from mental intoxication, be sobered*, Plut.

'Εκνήχομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἐκ, νήχομαι) dep. mid.,=ἐκνέω, *to swim out* or *away, εἰς τόπον*, Arist. Mund.

'Εκνηψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνήφω) *a becoming sober* or *calm*, LXX.

'Εκνίζω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, νίζω) *to wash out*, Lat. *eluere, diluere, φόνον φόνῳ*, Eur. I. T. 1224; also in mid., ἐκνίψασθαι τὰ πεπραγμένα, *to get clear of*.., like Lat. *diluere crimen*, Dem. 274, 23.—II. *to cleanse thoroughly*, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, in pass.

'Εκνικάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νικάω) *to conquer completely*: *to achieve a point, to win, gain, carry by force*, Lat. *evincere*, Eur. Ion 629: *to prevail, carry one's point*, c. inf. Dion. H.—2. *to give cogent proof*, like Lat *evincit ratio*.—3. intr. *to gain the upper hand, prevail, become the custom* or *fashion, come into vogue* or *use, ἅπασι*, among all, Thuc. 1, 3; ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνενικηκέναι, *to win its way to* the fabulous, Thuc. 1, 21, like *evalescere in suspicionem, in crimen, in tumultum*, Tac. Hist. 1, 80. Hence

'Εκνίκημα, ατος, τό, *that which is conquered, won, achieved*. [ῐ]

'Εκνίκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνικάω) *a conquering, achieving*. [ῐ]

'Εκνίπτω, later form of ἐκνίζω, q. v.

'Εκνιτρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, νίτρον) *to wash out, cleanse with νίτρον*, Alex. Agon. 2.

'Εκνιψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνίπτω) *a washing out*.

'Εκνοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νοέω) *to think out, contrive*, Dio C.

'Εκνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἔκνοος) *madness*, Lat. *amentia*, Arist. Somn.

'Εκνομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκνέμομαι) *a grazing, pasture*, Dion. H.

'Εκνόμιος, ον,=sq., *unusual, unwonted*, Pind. N. 1, 86: *immense, prodigious*. Adv. -ίως, Ar. Plut. 981. Superl. ἐκνομώτατα, Ib. 992.

'Εκνομος, ον, (ἐκ, νόμος) *unusual, unwonted: unlawful, abominable*, Lat. *nefastus*, Diod.: opp. to ἔννομος. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Ag. 1473, where it prob. means, *out of tune, discordantly*.

†'Εκνομος, ου, ὁ, (λόφος) and 'Εκνομον, ου, τό, *Mt. Econmus*, a hill near Gela in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 25, 8; Plut. Dion 26.

'Εκνοος, ον, contr. ους, ουν, (ἐκ, νόος, νοῦς) *unwise, senseless, silly*, Lat. *amens*, Plut.

'Εκνοσέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νοσέω) *to be all diseased*, Arist. Gen. An.

'Εκνοσηλεύω, (ἐκ, νοσηλεύω) *to cure completely*, Philo.

'Εκνοσφίζομαι, dep., (ἐκ, νοσφίζω) *to steal from, take for one's own*, Anth.

'Εκξύλόω, strengthd. for ξυλόω, *to make all into wood*, pass., *to become all wood*, Theophr.

'Εκοντηδόν, adv.=ἑκοντί.

'Εκοντής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑκών) *a volunteer*, rejected by Gramm., who allow only ἐθελοντής, Osann Philem. p. 49.

'Εκοντί, adv. (ἑκών) *freely, willingly, of one's own accord*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 14.

'Εκουσιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., (ἑκούσιος) *to do a thing of one's self, offer freely*, LXX. Hence

'Εκουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a free-will offering*, LXX.

'Εκούσιος, α, ον, (ἑκών) also ος, ον, Thuc. 6, 44, and Plat.: *of free-will, by one's own choice, voluntarily*, βλώσῃ, Soph. Phil. 1318, φυγῇ, Eur. Supp. 151: as adv. ἑκουσίῳ sub. γνώμῃ, also ἐξ ἑκουσίας, and κατ' ἑκουσίαν, =regul. adv. ἑκουσίως, v. Lob. Phryn. 4.

'Εκπαγλέομαι, as pass., *to be astonished* or *amazed*, Hdt., usu. absol. in part. pres. with another verb, *with great admiration*, 7, 181; 8, 92: ἐκπαγλέόμενος ὡς.., 9, 48.—II. *to wonder at, admire exceedingly*, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 217, Eur. Or. 890: from

ἔκπαγλος, ον, (ἐκπλήσσω) *frightful, terrible, terrific, fearful*, in Hom. usu. of warriors, but sometimes of things, as χειμὼν ἔκπ., a fearful storm, Od. 14, 522; esp. ἔκπαγλα ἔπεα, and ἔκπαγλος ἐνιπή: also in superl., μάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν, Il. 1, 146. As adv. Hom., besides ἐκπάγλως, has also ἔκπαγλον, and ἔκπαγλα, *terribly, fearfully*, though these freq. pass into the general notion *greatly, exceedingly*: hence he says not only ἐκπάγλως ὠδύσατο, ἤχθηρε, μαίνεται, δύναται, but also ἔκπαγλα φιλεῖν, to love *beyond all measure*, Il. 3, 415; 5, 422. And generally in Hom. the word implies neither praise nor blame, but merely the notion of something monstrous, vast, tremendous, etc. Later it signifies merely *astonishing, wonderful*: not freq. in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 862, Soph. O. C. 716, and very rare in prose, as Xen. Hier. 11, 3.

'Εκπάθαίνομαι, (ἐκ, παθαίνομαι) as pass., *to be affected with violent passion*, περί τι, Clem. Al.

'Εκπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *violent passion*, Longin. [ᾰ]: from

'Εκπαθής, ές, (ἐκ, πάθος) *very passionate, beside one's self* or *transported with passion*, ἐκπ. πρός τι, *passionately eager* for a thing, Polyb.—II. *out of harm, unhurt*. Adv. -θῶς.

'Εκπαίδευμα, ατος, τό, *that which is brought up* or *reared, a child*, Eur. Cycl. 601: from

'Εκπαιδεύω, (ἐκ, παιδεύω) *to bring up, rear*, and so *claim as one's child*, Eur. Cycl. 276: *to educate*, Plat. Crit. 45 D.—II. *to teach*, τινά τι, Dio C.: but—III. *to impress* something on another *by education*, Lat. *ingenerare*, τινί τι, Eur. Alex. 16.

'Εκπαίζω, f. -ξομαι and -ξοῦμαι, (ἐκ, παίζω) *to make sport of, banter*, τινί.

'Εκπαιφάσσω, (ἐκ, παιφάσσω) *to run furiously out, rush madly to the fray*, Il. 5, 803.

'Εκπαίω, f. -παίσω, aor. ἐξέπαισα, (ἐκ, παίω) like ἐκβάλλω, *to throw* or *cast out of* a thing, δοξῆς μ' ἐξέπαισαν ἐλπίδες, *they have dashed* me *from* my expectations, Eur. H. F. 460, cf. 786, where it must not be referred to ἐκπαίζω.—II. intr. *to burst, dash out, escape*, Anaxil. Neott. 1, 17, ubi v. Meineke: cf. ἐμπαίω.

'Εκπάλαι, adv. for ἐκ πάλαι, *for a long time*, Plut.

'Εκπαλαίω, (ἐκ παλαίω) *to transgress the laws of wrestling*, Philostr.

'Εκπαλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, παλέω) *to wrench out, dislocate a joint*: also of the joints, *to start out of the socket*, Hipp. Hence

'Εκπαλής, ές, *out of joint*.

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Ἐκπάληξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπαλέω) a *dislocation*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ἐκπάλλω, (ἐκ, πάλλω) *to shake out.* Pass., *to spring, spirt out*, μυελὸς σφονδυλίων ἐκπαλτο, (syncop. aor. mid. c. signf. pass.) Il. 20, 483.

Ἐκπᾰνουργέω, strengthd. for πανουργέω.

Ἐκπαντός, adv. for ἐκ παντός, *in the whole, entirely, altogether.*

Ἐκπαπποόμαι, (ἐκ, πάππος) as pass., *to have a tuft* or *top* (πάππος), as the pine-apple, Theophr.

Ἐκπαρθενεύω, (ἐκ, παρθένος) *to deflower*, Luc.

Ἐκπᾰτάγέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πατάγέω) *to deafen with noise*, Themist.

Ἐκπᾰτάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, πατάσσω) *to strike, afflict*, τινὰ κακοῖσι, Eur. H. F. 888: also metaph. like ἐκπλήσσω, φρένας ἐκπεπαταγμένος, stricken in mind, Od. 18, 327.

Ἐκπᾰτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πατέω) *to retire from* the road, *to go apart, withdraw*, Dieg. L.

Ἐκπάτιος, α, ον, (ἐκ, πάτος) *out of the common path* or *course, excessive*, ἄλγεα, Aesch. Ag. 50, ubi alii aliter. [ᾰ]

Ἔκπαυμα, ατος, τό, *total rest*: from

Ἐκπαύω, (ἐκ, παύω) *to set quite at rest, put an end to*, μόχθους, Eur. Ion 144: mid., *to take one's rest*, Thuc. 5, 75.

Ἐκπαφλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκ, παφλάζω) *a bubbling, boiling out* or *over*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπᾰχύνω, strengthd. for παχύνω, Theophr.

Ἐκπείθω, strengthd. for πείθω, *to persuade, over persuade*, Soph. O. T. 1024, Tr. 1141.

Ἐκπειράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, πειράζω) *to tempt*, c. acc., N. T. [ᾰσω]

Ἐκπειράομαι, (ἐκ, πειράω) dep. mid., c. aor. pass., *to make trial of, prove, tempt*, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3, 135: ἐκπειρᾷ λέγειν; *art thou making proof* of me in speech? Soph. O. T. 360.—2. *to inquire, ask of another*, τί τινος, Ar. Eq. 1234. [ᾰ in fut.]

Ἐκπελεθρίζω, = ἐκπλεθρίζω, q. v.

Ἐκπελεκάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, πελεκάω) *to cut out* or *away with an axe*, Theophr.

Ἐκπέλω, of which is used the impers. ἐκπέλει, = ἔξεστι, *'tis permitted* or *allowed*, Soph. Ant. 478.

Ἐκπέμπω, fut. -ψω, (ἐκ, πέμπω) *to send out* or *forth, lead* or *convey out, bring out*, Hom. c. gen. loci, ἐκπ. τινὰ δώματος, πολέμου, Od. 18, 336, Il. 21, 508: of things, *to send off, export*, Il. 24, 381: so also in mid., δόμου ἐκπέμψασθε θύραζε, Od. 20, 361.—2. *to bring out by calling, call* or *fetch out, send for*, Soph. Ant. 19: so also in mid., O. T. 951.—II. *to send out* or *away*, i. e. *dismiss*, Il. 24, 681: *to cast out, drive away*, usu. with collut. notion of disgrace, ἐκπ. τινὰ ἀτιμον, Soph. O. T. 789, Aesch. Cho. 98, and freq. in prose: hence esp. *to divorce*, ἐκπ. γυναῖκα, Hdt. 1, 59, Dem. 1364, 3.—Hence

Ἔκπεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a sending out* or *forth*, τινός, Thuc. 4, 85.

Ἐκπεπαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, πεπαίνω) *to make quite ripe* or *mellow*, Theophr.

Ἐκπεπέτασται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐκπετάννυμι, Hdt.

Ἐκπέποται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐκπίνω, Od. 22, 56.

Ἐκπεπταμένος, ένη, ένον, part. perf. pass. of ἐκπετάννυμι, *expanded, open*. Adv. -νως, *extravagantly*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 7.

Ἐκπέπτω, later collat. form of ἐκπέσσω, Arist. Color.

Ἐκπεραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, περαίνω) *to bring to an end, finish off*, Aesch. Fr. 70. Pass. of oracles, *to be fulfilled*, Eur. Cycl. 696.

Ἐκπέρᾱμα, ατος, τό, *a going* or *coming out*, δωμάτων, Aesch. Cho. 658: from

Ἐκπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, [ᾰ], Ion -ήσω, (ἐκ, περάω) *to go through and out again, go* or *pass over*, μέγα λαῖτμα, to pass the ocean wave, Od.: also sine casu, of an arrow, *to pass through, pierce*, Hom., where the thing pierced must be supplied in acc.: metaph., *to go through, fulfil, accomplish*, ἐκπ. βίον, Eur. H. F. 428.—2. simply *to pass, go* or *come out of*, c. gen., ἐκπ. μελάθρων, Eur. Cycl. 512.—II. f. -άσω [ᾰ], *to bring* or *carry out, fetch*, LXX.

Ἐκπερδικίζω, (ἐκ, πέρδιξ) *to escape like a partridge*, Ar. Av. 768.

Ἐκπέρθω, fut. -πέρσω, (ἐκ, πέρθω) *to destroy utterly, lay waste, sack, plunder*, of cities, oft. in Il., never in Od.

Ἐκπεριάγω, (ἐκ, περιάγω) *to lead out round*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Ἐκπερείειμι, (ἐκ, περίειμι) *to go out and around, go all round, make a circuit* or *compass*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, etc.

Ἐκπεριέρχομαι, = foreg., Polyb.

Ἐκπεριλαμβάνω, (ἐκ, περιλαμβάνω) *to encompass on all sides.*

Ἐκπεριοδεύω, (ἐκ, περιοδεύω) *to go quite round, encompass*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐκπεριπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐκ, περιπλέω) *to sail round out of a place*, Polyb.

†**Ἐκπεριπλώω**, f. -πλώσω, Ion. from foreg.

Ἐκπεριπορεύομαι, (ἐκ, περιπορεύομαι) as pass. c. fut. mid., *to go all round, encompass*, Joseph.

Ἐκπερισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκ, περισπάω) an evolution in military tactics, consisting of *a right-about-face* (περισπασμός), *followed by a right face*, Polyb.

Ἐκπεριτρέχω, (ἐκ, περιτρέχω) *to run all about.*

Ἐκπερονάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, περονάω,) *to put out with the tongue of a buckle.*

Ἔκπεσε, Ep. for ἐξέπεσε, aor. of ἐκπίπτω, Hom. ἐκπεσέειν, inf. for ἐκπεσεῖν, Il.

Ἐκπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πέψω, (ἐκ, πέσσω) *to cook thoroughly*: hence—1. of animals, *to digest thoroughly*, Hipp.—2. of plants, *to mature, ripen*, Theophr.

†**Ἐκπετάζω**, = ἐκπετάννυμι, LXX.

Ἐκπέτᾰλος, ον, (ἐκπετάννυμι) *spread out, spreading.*

Ἐκπέταμαι, f. -πτήσομαι, (ἐκ, πέταμαι) *to fly out, forth or away*, Hes. Op. 98: fut. in Ar. Vesp. 208.

Ἐκπετάννῡμι, f. -πετάσω, (ἐκ, πετάννυμι) *to spread out, unfurl, spread*, of a net, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62, in pass.: of the body, *to stretch out*, ἐπὶ κῶμον ἐκπετασθείς, Eur. Cycl. 497.

Ἐκπέτᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπετάννυμι) *a spreading out, opening*, Plut.

Ἐκπέτασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is spread out* or *unfolded*: the title of a work of Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 48.

Ἐκπετήσιμος, ον, (ἐκπέταμαι) *ready to fly out, fledged*, Ar. Av. 1355: metaph. of a *marriageable* girl, Ar. Fr. 500.

Ἐκπέτομαι, = ἐκπέταμαι, ἐξίπταμαι, Ar. Av. 788, in aor. 2. ἐξεπτόμην.

Ἐκπεύθομαι, Ep. for ἐκπυνθάνομαι, Il.

Ἐκπεφύνῖαι, part. perf. from ἐκφύω, Il.

Ἔκπεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπέπτω) *a cooking thoroughly*: of plants, *a ripening*, Arist. Color.

Ἐκπήγνῡμι, f. -πήξω, (ἐκ, πήγνυμι) *to make firm, stiff*, or *torpid*, esp. of frost, *to congeal, freeze*, Theophr. Pass., *to become firm, hard*, etc.: *to be frozen, frost-bitten*, Id.

Ἐκπηδάω, ῶ, Ion. -δέω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, πηδάω) *to spring, leap, jump out* or *forth*, Hdt. 1, 24; 8, 118: esp. *to make sallies.* Lat. *excurrere*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16.—2. *to leap up, start*, Soph. Tr. 175.—II. *to burst out, escape*, Polyb. Hence

Ἐκπήδημα, ατος, τό, *a leap out* or *forth*, ὕψος κρεῖσσον ἐκπηδήματος, too high to leap out of, Aesch. Ag. 1376.

Ἐκπήδησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπηδάω) *a springing forth* or *up*, Plat. Legg. 815 A.

Ἐκπηκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκπήγνυμι) *belonging to, capable of freezing*, Theophr.

Ἐκπηνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, πήνιον) *to unravel, reel off, wind out*: Ar. Ran. 578 uses also fut. mid., ἐκπηνίεῖσθαί τί τινος, *to wind* or *twist* something *out of* a man.

Ἐκπηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπήγνυμι) *a stiffening, freezing*, Theophr. like πάγετός.

Ἔκπηχυς, υ, *six cubits long*, better ἑξπηχυς.

Ἐκπιάζω, ἐκπίασμα, τό, = ἐκπιέζω, ἐκπίεσμα.

Ἐκπιδύομαι, dep.., (ἐκ, πιδύω) *to gush, spout, well forth*, prob. l. Aesch. Pers. 815. [ῠ]

Ἐκπῐ́ζω, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, πιέζω) *to squeeze, press out*, Hipp.: *to thrust, push out*, Polyb.: ἕλκος ἐκπεπιεσμένον, a sore *that protrudes out of the skin*, Hipp. Hence

Ἔκπῐεσις, εως, ἡ, *a squeezing* or *pressing out, a violent squeezing*, Arist. Part. An. [ῐ]

Ἔκπῐεσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is squeezed out, juice*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Ἐκπῐ́εσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐκπίεσις, Arist. Mund.

Ἐκπῐεστήριον, ου, τό, sub. ὄργανον, *an implement for pressing out, press*, Poll. 10, 135.

Ἐκπῐεστός, ή, όν, (ἐκπιέζω) *pressed out*: ἐκπ. ξύλα, logs cleft by the wedge and mallet, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπικράζω, Hipp., = ἐκπικρόω.

†**Ἐκπικραίνω**, (ἐκ, πικραίνω) = ἐκπικρόω, in pass. Dion. H.

Ἐκπικρος, ον, (ἐκ, πικρός) *very bitter*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπικρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πικρόω) *to make very bitter*; metaph., *to embitter, provoke.* Pass. *to become very bitter*, Hipp.

Ἐκπίμπλημι, f. ἐκπλήσω. (ἐκ, πίμπλημι) *to fill up, fill, fill full.*—2. *to satiate, φιλονεικίαν*, Thuc. 3, 82 Bekk., al. ἐμπ.—II. *to fulfil, cause to be fulfilled*, e. g. a dream, Hdt. 1, 43.—III. *to finish, complete, accomplish*, Valck. Phoen. 174.

Ἐκπίμπρημι, (ἐκ, πίμπρημι) *to set on fire, burn up.*

Ἐκπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (ἐκ, πίνω) *to drink out* or *off, quaff, drain*, Od., though only in 3 aor. 2 act., and perf. pass. ἐκπῖνον, ἐκπῖον, ἐκπέποται, the last also in Hdt. 4, 199.—II. metaph., *to empty out, drain, χρήματα*, Valck. Hipp. 626. [τινα]

Ἐκπιπράσκω, (ἐκ, πιπράσκω) *to sell out, sell off*, Dem. 121, 6.

Ἐκπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. ἐξέπεσον: perf. ἐκπέπτωκα, (ἐκ, πίπτω) *to fall out of* or *down from*, χειρός, δίφρου, ἵππων, Hom.; also c. dat. pers. *to fall* or *drop from* one, e. g. δάκρυ οἱ

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ἐκπεσε, Il. 2, 266; *to fall down*, of trees. Later, in various relations:—I. *to fall from* a thing, i. e. *lose, be deprived of* it, Lat. *excidere, ἐκ τῶν ἑόντων*, Hdt. 3, 14; *τυραννίδος, ἀρχῆς*, Aesch. Pr. 757, sq., *ἀπ' ἐπιδῶν*, Thuc. 8, 81: esp. *to be banished from* one's country, Lat. *excidere patria*, Hdt. 1, 150, etc., by a person, *ὑπό τινος*, Hdt. 8, 141, *πρός τινος*, Aesch.: of sea-faring men, *to be cast up, thrown ashore*, Eur. Hel. 409: of one's limbs, *to fall from the socket, be dislocated*, Hipp.: metaph., *ἐκπ. ἑαυτοῦ, to lose one's wits*; and absol. *ἐκπεσεῖν*, to forget, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *ἐκπ. ναυσί, to be wrecked*, Hdt. 3, 138; cf. 8, 13: *to come out, get out of, escape*, Thuc. 6, 95.—3. *to come, go out* or *forth*, *ἐκ τῆς τάξιος*, Hdt. 9, 74.—4. *to go forth, be made known*, Polyb.: esp. of oracles, issuing from the sanctuary, *χρησμὸς ἐκπίπτει μοι, an oracle is imparted to* me, Ael.: hence *to spread, come into vogue, prevail*, *παροιμία ἐκπίπτει ἀπό τινος*, hence arises the proverb, Strab.—5. *to fall out, issue, come to, pass into, result in* a thing, Lat. *evadere in, στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει*, Thuc. 7, 50.—6. of dramatic pieces, etc., *to be hissed off the stage*, Lat. *explodi*, Dem. 315, 10, Arist. Poet. 24, 7; cf. *ἐκβάλλω* III. 2.

Ἐκπίτνω, poet. for foreg., Aesch. Pr. 912.

Ἐκπιτύζω, better *ἐκπυτίζω*, q. v.

Ἐκπλάγης, ές, (ἐκπλήσσω) *panic-stricken*, Polyb.

Ἐκπλεθρίζω, (ἐκ, πλεθρίζω) *to run round and round, in a course which narrows every time*, Gal.

Ἔκπλεθρος, ον, (ἕξ, πλέθρον) *six plethra long*, *ἐκπλ. ἀγών*, = *στάδιον*, Eur. El. 883.

Ἐκπλεονάζω, strengthd. form of *πλεονάζω, to be superfluous*, Lat. *redundare*, Arist. Probl.

Ἔκπλεος, α, ον, Att. *ἔκπλεως, ων*, poet. *ἔκπλειος*, (ἐκ, πλέος) *filled up, quite full* of a thing, c. gen., Eur. Cycl. 247, 416: hence *complete, entire*, of a number of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 7: *abundant, copious*, lb. 1, 6, 7. Adv. *ἐκπλέως*.

Ἔκπλευρος, ον, (ἕξ, πλευρά) *six-sided*.

Ἐκπλέω, f. *-πλεύσομαι* and *-πλευσοῦμαι*, Ion. *-πλώω*, f. *-ώσω*, (ἐκ, πλέω) *to sail out, go out of port, weigh anchor*, Hdt. 6, 5, etc.: *ἐκπλ. εἰς..*, Hdt. 6, 22, etc., *κατά τι, in search of..*, Id. 2, 44, 152: c. acc. cognat., *ἐκπλ. τὸν ὕστερον ἔκπλουν*, Dem. 1186, 11: metaph., *ἐκπλεῖν τοῦ νοῦ, τῶν φρενῶν, to go out of* one's mind, lose one's senses, Hdt. 3, 155.—II. c. acc., *ἐκπλ. τὰς ναῦς εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, to outsail* the ships into the open sea-room, i. e. to pass them and get there first, Thuc. 8, 102. Cf. *ἐξορμάω, ἐκποτάομαι*.

Ἔκπλεως, ων, Att. for *ἔκπλεος*.

Ἐκπλήγδην, adv. (ἐκπλήσσω) *terribly*.

Ἐκπλήγνῡμι, = *ἐκπλήσσω*, Thuc. 4, 125.

***Ἐκπλήθω**, assumed as pres., from which to form *ἐκπλήσω*, and other tenses of *ἐκπίμπλημι*.

Ἐκπληκτικός, ή, όν, *striking with terror, astounding, θόρυβος*, Thuc. 8, 92. Adv. *-κῶς*: from

Ἔκπληκτος, ον, (ἐκπλήσσω) *terror-struck, astounded*, Lat. *percussus*.—II. *astounding, strange*. Adv. *-τως*.

Ἐκπλημμῡρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πλημμυρέω) *to gush out and overflow*, Philostr.

Ἐκπληξία, ας, ἡ, = sq.

Ἔκπληξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπλήσσω) *a striking with any sudden shock*, hence *panic fear, consternation*, Thuc. 2, 94: *ἐκπλ. κακῶν, terror caused by* misfortunes, Aesch. Pers. 606.—II. *any vehement passion, lust*, Polyb.

Ἐκπληρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πληρόω) = *ἐκπίμπλημι, to fill quite up, complete, make up*, to a certain number, Hdt. 8, 82.—2. *to man completely, ναῦς*, Id. 7, 186.—3. *to fulfil, ὑπόσχεσιν, χάριν ἐκπλ.*, Id. 5, 35; 8, 144.—II. *ἐκπλ. λιμένα πλάτῃ, to make one's way over*, Lat. *emetiri*, Eur. Or. 54.

Ἐκπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is filled up: a filling up*, Hipp.

Ἐκπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπληρόω) *a filling up, completion*, Diosc.; N. T.

Ἐκπληρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκπληρόω) *one who fills up*, Dio C.

Ἐκπλήσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (ἐκ, πλήσσω) *to strike out of, bring out of by a blow. τινά τινος*, Aesch Pr. 360: hence—II. *to drive out of one's senses by a sudden shock, to scare, frighten out of one's wits, astound*: hence pass., usu. in aor. 2 *ἐξεπλάγην*, in Hom. 3 sing. and plur. *ἐκπλάγη, ἐκπλαγεν*, Il. 16, 403; 18, 225: but also aor. 1 *ἐξεπλήχθην*, Eur. Tro. 183, *to be panic-struck, amazed, ἐκ γὰρ πλήγη φρένας*, Il. 15, 403; and freq. in Att.: *ἐκπλαγῆναί τινι, to be astonished with* a thing, Hdt. 1, 116, etc., also *τι*, Id. 3, 148. Soph., etc.; *ὑπό τινος*, Id. 3, 64; *ἐπί τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27:—but, *ἐκπλαγῆναί τινα, to be struck dumb before* another, *fear* him *much*, Soph. Phil. 226.—2. in genl., of any sudden, overpowering passion, as, *ἐρωτι ἐκπλήττεσθαι*, Valck. Hipp. 38.—III. *εἴς τι ἐκπλήττειν, to bring* one *to* a thing *by a sudden shock*, Polyb.—IV. Proverb., *φόβος μνήμην ἐκπλήττει*, fear *thrusts out* memory, Thuc. 2, 87.

Ἐκπλινθεύω, (ἐκ, πλινθεύω) *to take out bricks or tiles*, Isae. ap. Suid.

Ἐκπλίσσω, (ἐκ, πλίσσω) *to unfold*: pass., *to open, gape*, Hipp.

†**Ἐκπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ**, (ἐκ, πλέκω) *an unravelling, disentangling*.

Ἔκπλοος, ὁ, contr. *ἔκπλους, ου*, (ἐκπλέω) *a sailing out, leaving port, ποιεῖσθαι ἐκπλ.* = *ἐκπλεῖν*, Thuc. 1, 65, etc., cf. *ἐκπλέω* I.: *εἰςπλους καὶ ἐκπλ.*, the right of using a port, Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 463 etc.

Ἐκπλύνω, (ἐκ, πλύνω) *to wash out*, Hdt. 1, 203. [ῠ] Hence

Ἐκπλῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a washing out*.

Ἔκπλῦτος, ον, (ἐκπλύνω) *to be washed out, μίασμα*, Aesch. Eum. 281.

Ἐκπλώω, Ion. for *ἐκπλέω*, q. v. Hdt.

Ἐκπνείω, Ep. for *ἐκπνέω*.

Ἐκπνευματόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πνευματόω) *to blow out, puff out*, Arist. Probl.: *to agitate, disturb by blowing*.—II. *to turn into air*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐκπνευμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a breathing out*. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 114.

Ἔκπνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a breathing out*, opp. to *ἀνάπν.*, Arist. H. A.; from

Ἐκπνέω, f. *-πνεύσω*, Ep. *-πνείω*, (ἐκ, πνέω) *to breathe out* or *forth*, *πνεῦμα*, opp. to *ἀναπν.*, Plat. Phaed. 112 B: *to breathe out, make an end of, cool, θυμόν*, Eur. Bacch. 620.—2. *βίον ἐκπν., to breathe one's last*, expire, Aesch. Ag. 1493; and so *ἐκπνέω*, alone, *to die, ὑπό τινος*, Soph. Aj. 1026.—II. intr., *to blow out* or *outwards*, of a wind, Hdt. 7, 36, Thuc. 6, 104: *to burst out*, Soph. Aj. 1148. Hence

Ἐκπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a breathing out, expiring*, Eur. Hipp. 1438: *an exhalation*, Arist. Mund.

Ἔκπνοια, ας, ἡ, = *ἐκπνοή*, Arist. Somn.

Ἔκπνοος, ον, contr. *ους, ουν*, (ἐκ, πνοή) *breathless, lifeless*, Strab.—II. (ἐκπνέω) *breathing out, exhaling*. Hipp.

Ἐκποδών, adv. (ἐκ, ποδών) *away from the feet, out of the way*, and in genl., *away, far away*: *ἐκποδὼν ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι, to depart and get away*, Hdt. 8, 76; *ἐκπ. χωρεῖν, ἱστασθαι*, to stand *aside*, Trag.: so with *εἶναι*, Hdt. 6, 35, *ἐκπ. γίγνεσθαι, ἀπεῖναι, οἰχεσθαι*, etc., freq. in Att.: also c. dat., *ἐκπ. χωρεῖν τινι*, to get *out of* his *way*, Eur. Hec. 52, etc.: but, *ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαί τινα* or *τι*, to put *out of the way*, make an end of.., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 3, Isocr., etc.: *ἐκποδὼν εἶναί τινος, to be free from* a thing, Eur. Phoen. 978: *ἐκποδὼν λέγειν*, to declare away or removed, Aesch. Eum. 453. Opp. to *ἐμποδών*.

Ἔκποθεν, adv. *from some place or other*, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

Ἐκποιέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ἐκ, ποιέω) *to make out of, make free from, τινά τινος: to make away with, part with, transfer*, Dio C: hence—2. in mod., *to give away* a child *to be adopted by another*, cf. *ἐκποίητος*.—II. also in mod., *to produce, bring forth*, Ar. Ach. 255.—III. *to make completely, finish off*, like *ἀπεργάζομαι*, Hdt. 2, 125, 175: *Πορίου λίθου τὰ ἔμπροσθε ἐξεποίησαν, they made all* the front of Parian marble, Hdt. 5, 62.—IV. intrans., *to be sufficient, to suit*, Theophr.—V. impers. *ἐκποιεῖ, it is time, it is fit*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a making free*, Lat. *emancipatio: an alienating, parting with*, e. g. *emissio seminis*, Hdt. 3, 109.

Ἐκποίητος, ον, (ἐκποιέω) *παῖς*, a child *given to be adopted by another*, *ἐκπ. εἰς οἶκον*, Isae. 65, 41: the child was so called in relation to its natural, *εἰςποίητος*, in relation to its adopted father.

†**Ἐκποικῐ́λλω**, aor. pass. *ἐξεποικιλθην*, (ἐκ, ποικίλλω) *to diversify greatly*, in pass., Max. Tyr.

Ἐκποκιζω, fut. Att. *-ιῶ*, (ἐκ, ποκίζω) *to pull out wool* or *hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567.

Ἐκπολεμέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πολεμέω) like sq., *to excite to, make ready for war*, Thuc. 6, 91: *to make hostile, τινά πρός τινα*, Schneid. Xen. Hell 5, 4, 20.—II. *to go to war with, ἀλλήλους*, Polyb.

Ἐκπολεμόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πολεμόω) *to make an enemy, to make hostile, to involve in war, τινά τινι*, Hdt. 3, 66, and *πρός τινα*, Thuc. 6, 77. Pass., *to become an enemy to, be set at feud with, τινί*, Hdt. 3, 66: *πρός τινα*, 5, 73. Hence

Ἐκπολέμωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making hostile*, Plut.

Ἐκπολίζω, strengthd. for *πολίζω, to join to the city*, Aristid.

Ἐκπολιορκέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πολιορκέω) *to force a besieged town to surrender, to take by siege*, Thuc. 1, 94, Xen., etc. Pass., *to be taken, to surrender*, Thuc. 1, 117.

Ἐκπολῑτεύω, (ἐκ, πολῑτεύω) *to change the constitution of a state, to make it fall away and degenerate*, LXX.

Ἐκπομπεύω, (ἐκ, πομπεύω) *to walk in state, to strut*, Luc.—II. trans., *to make a show of, divulge, publish*, Eccl.

Ἔκπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκπέμπω) *a sending out* or *forth*, Thuc. 3, 51: esp. *a divorce*, Antipho ap. Stob. p 422. 2.

Ἐκπονέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πονέω) *to work out, accomplish, finish*, Lat. *elaborare*, Sapph. 38: also *to make accomplished, form by instruction*, as Chiron did

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Achilles, Eur. I. A. 209. Pass. *to be wrought out, brought to perfection,* τὸ ναυτικὸν μεγάλωις ἀπαναις ἐκπονηθέν, Thuc. 6, 31: hence ἐκπεπον. σίιος, ὅπλα, corn, arms *prepared for use,* Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5, Hell. 4, 2, 7: *practised, disciplined,* Id. Hell. 6, 4, 28. In pass. of persons, ἐκπεπονῆσθαι τὰ σώματα, to be in good training, practice, etc. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 57.—2. *to work through, get through by great toil and pains,* ἐκπ. βίοτον, ἀθλον, Valck. Phoen. 1612: hence in genl. *to endure, go through,* ἐπιτακτὸν μέτρον, Pind. P. 4, 421.—II. *to earn by labour, gain by toil and pains,* Eur. I. A. 367: also c. acc. pers., *to prevail on,* τοὺς θεούς, Eur. Ion 375.—III. *to work out by searching, to search out,* Ib. 1355.—IV. *to work up, wear out, tire out,* Strab.: of food, *to digest by labour,* Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.—V. *to labour to shield off,* τί τινος, Eur. H. F. 581.

Ἐκπονηρεύω, (ἐκ, πονηρός) *to corrupt, vitiate,* Synes.

†**Ἐκπόρευμα,** ατος, τό,=sq., Eccl.

Ἐκπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a going out from, procession, out-going,* Eccl.: from

Ἐκπορεύω, (ἐκ, πορεύω) *to make to go out, fetch out,* Eur. Phoen. 1068. Usu. in mid., ἐκπορεύομαι, c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to go out* or *forth, to go away, march out,* Xen. An. 5, 1, 8, etc.: c. acc., *to go out of..,* Polyb.

Ἐκπορθέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πορθέω)=ἐκπέρθω) *to sack, pillage, waste,* Eur. Tro. 95: metaph., *to undo,* Soph. Tr. 1104. —II. *to plunder and carry off,* τὰ ἐνόντα, Thuc. 4, 57. Hence

Ἐκπόρθησις, εως, ἡ, *a sacking, wasting,* Strab.

Ἐκπορθητωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκπορθέω) *a waster, destroyer,* Eur. Supp. 1223.

Ἐκπορθμεύω, (ἐκ, πορθμεύω) *to carry away by sea:* hence Eur. has pf. pass., ἐκπεπόρθμευται χθονός, in pass. signf., Hel. 1179; but in act., ἐκπεπ. τινὰ χθονός, Ib. 1517.

Ἐκπορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, πορίζω) *to invent, discover, bring forward, contrive,* ἀδικα, Eur. Bacch. 1042; ἐκπ. ὅπως.., Ar. Lys. 421.—II. esp. *to find means, money,* etc., *to provide, furnish, supply,* Soph. Phil. 299, Plat. etc.—III. *to gain, acquire, procure,* βίον, Ar. Vesp. 1113: also in mid., Thuc. 1, 82, 125, etc.

Ἐκπορνεύω, (ἐκ, πορνεύω) *to be given to fornication,* N. T.

Ἐκποτάομαι,=sq.

Ἐκποτέομαι, Ion. for ἐκπέτομαι, -ταμαι, *to fly out* or *forth,* e. g. of snowflakes, Διὸς ἐκποτέονται, Il. 19, 357; perf. pass. ἐκπεπότᾱμαι, Sapph. 19: metaph. θυμὸν ἐκπεπότασαι ἐπί τινι, *I fly aloft,* i. e. *am lifted up, proud* in mind, Eur. El. 177; so too, πᾶ τὰς φρένας ἐκπεπότᾱσαι; whither *hast thou flown* in thought? Theocr. 11, 72.

†**Ἔκπους,** οδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, πούς) *six feet long,* Inscr.

Ἔκπραξις, εως, ἡ, *an exacting, demanding,* Diod.: from

Ἐκπράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, πράσσω) *to do completely, finish, complete, accomplish,* freq. in Trag.: c. dupl. acc., μάντιν ἐκπράσσειν τινά, *to make one a* prophet, Aesch. Ag. 1275: hence—II. *to make an end of, kill.* Lat. *conficere,* like διεργάζομαι, Soph. O. C. 1659.—III. *to exact, levy,* ζημίαν ἐκπρ., Plat. Legg. 774 E, and Xen.; also c. dupl. acc., χρήματα ἐκπρ. τινά, Thuc. 8, 108.—2. *to exact punishment for* a thing, *to avenge,* Soph. O. T. 377, and Eur.: so also in mid., φόνον, Hdt. 7, 158; also. ἐκπρ. φόνον πρός τινος, *to require* it at his hands, Ib.

Ἐκπρᾰΰνω, strengthd. for πραΰνω, Anth. [ῡ]

Ἐκπρεμνίζω. (ἐκ, πρέμνον) *to tear up by the roots, root up,* Lat. *excodicare,* Dem. 1073, 27.

Ἐκπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *excellence,* Iambl.: from

Ἐκπρεπής, ές, (ἐκπρέπω) *distinguished, eminent, excellent, before all,* ἐν πολλοῖσι, Il. 2, 483. In bad sense, Thuc. 3, 55, *beyond what is fit and right* (πρέπον), *unseemly, monstrous.* Adv. -πῶς, *without reasonable grounds,* Thuc. 1, 38.

†**Ἐκπρέπης,** ους, ὁ, *Ecprĕpes,* masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Agis 10.

Ἐκπρεπόντως, adv. = ἐκπρεπῶς, Dio C.: from

Ἐκπρέπω, (ἐκ, πρέπω) *to be remarkable,* esp. *distinguished, excellent,* in a thing, τινί, Eur. Heracl. 597.

Ἔκπρησις, εως, ἡ, *a setting on fire, inflaming,* Plut.

Ἐκτρησμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the seething of water.*

Ἐκπρήσσω, Ion. for ἐκπράσσω.

Ἐκπρίασθαι, (ἐκ, πριασθαι) *to buy off, get rid of,* Antipho 136, 36: only used in aor.: ὠνέομαι supplies the pres., etc.

Ἐκπρίζω=ἐκπρίω, Geop.: hence

Ἔκπρισις, εως, ἡ, *a sawing out,* Medic.

Ἔκπρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπρίζω) *that which is sawn out,* Arist. Gen. et Corr.

Ἐκπρίω, (ἐκ, πρίω) *to saw out,* Thuc. 7, 25. [ῐ]

Ἐκπροθεσμέω, ῶ, *to be later than the appointed day:* from

Ἐκπρόθεσμος, ον, (ἐκ, προθέσμιος) *not keeping the set time, beyond the appointed day,* and so *coming too late:* ἐκπρ. τῶν ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν, seven days too late, Luc.: ἐκπρ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος, *past the time of,* i. e. *too old for* the games, Id. Adv. -μως.

Ἐκπροθρωσκω, f. -θοροῦμαι, aor. 2 -ἔθορον, (ἐκ, προθρώσκω) *to spring out* or *forth,* Orph.

Ἐκπροθυμέομαι, strengthd. for προθυμέομαι. Eur. Phoen. 1678.

Ἐκπροΐημι, (ἐκ. προΐημι) *to let break forth, pour forth,* Eur. Ion 119. [ῑ Ep., ῐ Att.]

Ἐκπροικίζω, (ἐκ, προικίζω) *to portion,* Phalar.

Ἐκπροκᾰλέω. ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, προκαλέω) *to call forth.* Mid. *to call forth to one's self,* ἐκπροκαλεσσαμένη μεγάρων, Od. 2, 400.

Ἐκπροκρίνω, (ἐκ, προκρίνω) *to choose out, select,* Eur. Phoen. 214. [ῐ]

Ἐκπρολείπω, (ἐκ, προλείπω) *to leave and desert, forsake,* λόχον, Od. 8, 515, Theogn. 1132.

Ἐκπρομολεῖν, *to go forth from,* λίμνης, Ap. Rh. Poet. word used only in aor.: βλώσκω supplies the pres.

Ἐκπροπίπτω. f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐκ, προπίπτω) *to fall out of, fall down,* Orph.

Ἐκπρορέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (ἐκ, προρέω) *to flow* or *stream forth,* Orph.

Ἐκπροτιμάω. ῶ, (ἐκ, προτιμάω) *to honour above all,* Soph. Ant. 913.

Ἐκπροφαίνω, (ἐκ, προφαίνω) *to show forth, show,* Orph., in aor. 2 part. ἐκπροφανσῶσα.

Ἐκπροφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἐκ, προφέρω) *to bring forth.*

Ἐκπροφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ἐκ, προφεύγω) *to flee away from, escape,* Orph.

Ἐκπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐκ, προχέω) *to pour forth, shed,* Orph.

Ἐκπτερόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πτερόω) *to make winged* or *airy,* Hipp.

Ἐκπτερύσσομαι, (ἐκ, πτερύσσομαι) *to move the expanded wings,* Luc.

Ἐκπτήσσω, f. -ξω, *to scare away from,* τινὰ οἴκων, Eur. Hec. 180.

Ἐκπτοέω, ῶ.=foreg.: pass. *to be scared; to be struck with admiration,* Eur. Cycl. 185.

†**Ἔκπτυξις,** εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, πτύσσω) *a spreading open, parting,* τῶν σκελῶν, Aët.

†**Ἐκπτῦσις,** εως, ἡ, Alex. Tral.: and

†**Ἔκπτυσμα,** ατος, τό, *a spitting out,* v. l. Or. Sib.; from

Ἐκπτύω, f. -ὑσω, (ἐκ, πτύω) *to spit out,* στόματος ἅλμην, Od. 5, 322: hence *to show disgust, be disgusted.* [ῠ̄ω. ῠ̄σω.]

Ἔκπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπίπτω) *that which is fallen out: a dislocation,* Hipp.

Ἔκπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπίπτω) *a falling out of, missing: a mischance,* esp. *banishment,* Polyb.—II. *the dislocation of a joint,* Hipp.

Ἐκπῡέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, πυέω) *to bring to suppuration,* Hipp. Hence

Ἐκπύημα, ατος, τό, *a sore that has suppurated, a boil,* Id. [ῠ̄]

Ἐκπύησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπυέω) *suppuration,* Id. [ῠ̄] Hence

Ἐκπῡητικός, ή, όν, *bringing to suppuration,* Id.

Ἐκπῠ́σκω,=ἐκπυέω, Id.

Ἐκπυνθάνομαι, f. -πεύσομαι, (ἐκ, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to search out, to learn, hear, find out,* τι, Soph. Aj. 215; τί τινος, *to learn from..,* Eur. H. F. 529; c. part., ἐκπ. τινὰ ἀφιγμένον, Eur. Hel. 817: in Il. 20, 129, Wolf has written θεῶν ἐκ πεύσεται ὁμῆς.

Ἐκπῡόω,=ἐκπυέω, Diosc.

Ἐκπῡρηνίζω, (ἐκ, πυρήν) *to squeeze out the kernel:* hence *to squeeze like a kernel, to force* or *drive out,* Arist. Phys. Ausc. Hence

Ἐκπῡρήνισις, εως, ἡ, *the squeezing out of a kernel.*

Ἐκπῡρήνισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπυρηνίζω) *a bursting out like a kernel.*

Ἐκπῡριάω, ῶ, *to heat,* Hipp.: from

Ἔκπῡρος. ον. (ἐκ, πῦρ) *heated, burning hot,* Theophr. Hence

Ἐκπῡρόω, ῶ, *to burn to ashes, consume utterly,* Eur. I. A. 1070: *to set on fire,* Arist. Meteor.

Ἐκπυρσεύω, (ἐκ, πυρσεύω) *to set on fire, inflame,* Sext. Emp.—II. *to light a beacon fire, give signals thereby,* τινί, Joseph.

Ἐκπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπυρόω) *a burning utterly, conflagration,* Arist. Meteor. [ῠ̄]

Ἔκπυστος, ον, (ἐκ, πυνθάνομαι) *heard of, reported, discovered,* Thuc. 4, 70, etc.

Ἐκπῡτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, πυτίζω) *to spit out,* Alex. Mandrag. 1, 12.

Ἔκπωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπίνω) *a drinking-cup, beaker,* Hdt. 9, 41, 80, Soph. Phil. 35.

Ἐκπωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Strab.

Ἐκπωματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἔκπωμα, ποιέω) *a cup-maker,* a play of Alexis.

Ἐκπωτώομαι, poet. for ἐκποτέομαι, ἐκπέτομαι. Babrius 12, 1.

Ἐκράανθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐκράνθησαν, aor. 1 pass. from κραίνω. [κρᾰ̄]

Ἐκραβδίζω, (ἐκ, ῥαβδίζω) *to flog out, drive out with a rod,* Ar. Lys. 576.

Ἐκράγή, ῆς, ἡ,=ἔκρηξις.

Ἐκράγνα for ἐκρήγνα, aor. 1 from κραιαίνω, q. v.

Ἐκράθην, aor. 1 pass. from κεράννυμι. [ᾰ]

Ἐκραίνω, f. -ἄνῶ, (ἐκ, ῥαίνω) *to scatter out of* or *forth,* κόμης μνελὸν ἐκρ., Soph. Tr. 781.

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†'Εκρᾶνα, 1 aor. ind. act. from κραίνω, Aesch. Ag. 369.

†'Εκράνθην, 1 aor. ind. pass. from κραίνω, Pind. P. 4, 311.

'Εκρέμω, 2 sing. impf. from κρέμαμαι, Il. 15, 18.

'Εκρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι: pf. ἐξερρύηκα, (ἐκ, ῥέω) to flow out or forth, in tmesis freq. in Hom., usu. of blood: of rivers, ἐκρ. ἐς θάλασσαν, Hdt. 2, 20.—2. of feathers, to moult, fall off, Ar. Av. 104: hence—3. to melt or fall away, disappear, Lat. effluere, Plat. Theag. 130 E: he uses aor. 2 pass. ἐξερρύη in same sense, Rep. 452 D. —II. trans. to shed, let fall, Anth.

'Εκρηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is broken off, a piece, fragment, Hipp.: the broken bed of a torrent, a ravine, Polyb.—II. a breaking forth of a stream, Theophr.: an eruption, Hipp. From

'Εκρήγνῡμι, also ἐκρήσσω, f. -ρήξω, (ἐκ, ῥηγνυμι) to break out or off, snap asunder, Il. 15, 469: c. gen., ὕδωρ ἐξέρρηξεν ὁδοῖο, the water has broken off a piece of the road, Il. 23, 421. Pass. to break or snap asunder, of a bow, Hdt. 2, 173; of clothes, to be rent asunder, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.—II. in pass. also, to break or burst out, to break forth, of an ulcer, Hdt. 3, 133; ἐκραγήσονται ποταμοί, Aesch. Pr. 367: of a quarrel, ἐς μέσον ἐξεβράγη, it broke out in public, Hdt. 6, 74: of persons, to break out into passionate words, ἐκραγῆναι εἴς τινα, Id. 6, 129.—III. sometimes also intr. in act., ἐκρήξει μάχη, Soph. Aj. 775; ἐκρήξας ἄνεμος, Arist. Meteor.

†'Εκρηνα, Ep. 1 aor. from κραίνω, Od.

'Εκρηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκρήγνυμι) a breaking or bursting out, violent discharge, Hipp.

'Εκριζόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ῥίζα) to root out, uproot, N. T.—II. to produce from the root. Hence

'Εκρίζωσις, εως, ἡ, a rooting out or up.

'Εκριζωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκριζόω) a rooter out or up, a destroyer, LXX.

'Εκριμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκρίπτω) that which is thrown out, rubbish.

'Εκρῑν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, ῥίν) with a high prominent nose, Aretae.

'Εκρῑνέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ῥινέω) to file away, consume, Alciphr.

'Εκρῑνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἐκ, ῥίν) to smell or snuff out, Luc.

'Εκριπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ῥιπίζω) to blow up a flame, light up, set on fire, Arist. Meteor.: metaph., to stir up, rouse, Plut. Hence

'Εκριπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a lighting up, blowing up, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 101.

'Εκρίπτω, f. -ψω, also ἐκριπτέω, Plut. (ἐκ, ῥίπτω) to throw out or away, cast forth, Soph. O. T. 1412: ἔπη ἐκρ., Aesch. Pr. 932. Hence

'Εκριψις, εως, ἡ, a throwing out or away.

'Εκροή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκρέω)=ἔκροος, Hipp.

'Εκροιβδέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ῥοιβδέω) to empty by gulping down, κρατῆρα, Mnesim. Hipp. 1, 17.

'Εκροος, ου, ὁ, contr. ἔκρους, ουν, (ἐκρέω) a flowing out or forth; the channel or mouth of a river, Hdt. 7, 129: a passage, escape, Hipp.

'Εκροφέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ῥοφέω) to drink out, gulp down, Ar. Vesp. 1116.

'Εκρυθμος, ον, (ἐκ, ῥυθμός) out of tune, Sext. Emp.

'Εκρύομαι, f. -ύσομαι, (ἐκ, ῥύομαι) to rescue, deliver, Eur. Bacch. 258.

'Εκρύπτω, (ἐκ, ῥύπτω) to wash or rinse out, Philo.

'Εκρῦσις, εως, ἡ,=ἔκροος, Polyb. —II. a miscarriage, Hipp.—III. a shedding, loss of the hair, Theophr.

'Εκσᾰγηνεύω, (ἐκ, σαγηνεύω) to let out of the net, to extricate from the toils, Plut.

'Εκσᾰλάσσω, (ἐκ, σαλάσσω) to shake violently, Anth. P. 5, 235.

†'Εκσαλεύω, (ἐκ, σαλεύω) v. l. Ar. Lys. 1028, where now is read ἐκσκαλεύω.

'Εκσᾰόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, Ep. form for ἐκσώζω, to rescue, Il. 4, 12: θαλάσσης ἐξεσάωσε, out of the sea, Od. 4, 501.

'Εκσαρκίζω, (ἐκ, σαρκίζω) to strip off the flesh, LXX.

'Εκσαρκόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, σαρκόω) to make grow to flesh: pass., to grow to flesh, Theophr.—II. intr., = Pass., Diosc. Hence

'Εκσάρκωμα, ατος, τό, a fleshy excrescence, Diosc.

'Εκσᾰρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, σαρόω) to sweep out.

'Εκσείω, (ἐκ, σείω) to shake out, τι, Hdt. 4, 64: to shake well, drive out or forth, Lat. excutere, Plut.

'Εκσεύω, perf. pass. ἐξέσσυμαι: plqpf. ἐξεσσύμην, though this form is sometimes found as syncop. aor., for in Od. 12, 366, it must be aor., as in Od. 9, 373, it must be plqpf., or in signf. impf. (ἐκ, σεύω). To drive forth. Pass. to rush out, burst forth from a place, πυλῶν, νόμον, Hom.: βλεφάρων ἐξέσσυτο ὕπνος, sleep fled away from his eye lids, Od. 12, 366: absol., αἰχμὴ ἐξεσύθη, the point burst out, Il. 5, 293.

'Εκσημαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (ἐκ, σημαίνω) to signify, disclose, express, Soph. El. 1191.

'Εκσήπω, (ἐκ, σήπω) to make rotten: pass., to rot, Theophr.

'Εκσῑγάω, ῶ, strengthd. for σιγάω, Mel. 125, in tmesis.

'Εκσιφωνίζω, (ἐκ, σιφωνίζω) to empty by the siphon, drain, LXX.

'Εκσῑωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, σιωπάω) to be silent, Arr.: also as pass., to be put to silence, Polyb.

'Εκσκᾰλεύω, (ἐκ, σκαλεύω) to rake out, pull away, Ar. Lys. 1028.

†'Εκσκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, σκάπτω) to dig out, to excavate, Gal.

'Εκσκεδάννῡμι, f. -δάσω, (ἐκ, σκεδάννυμι) to drive out and disperse, scatter abroad, Ar. Eq. 795.

'Εκσκευάζω, f. -άσω, and -άσομαι, (ἐκ, σκευάζω) to disfurnish, strip of tools and implements, Dem. 872, 11, in pass.: in mid., Strab.

'Εκσκευος, ον, (ἐκ, σκευή) without equipment: τὰ ἔκσκ., the attendants on the stage; opp. to ἔνσκευος.

'Εκσκηνος, ον, (ἐκ, σκηνή) off the stage, Sext. Emp.

'Εκσκορπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκ, σκορπίζω) a scattering abroad, Plut.

'Εκσμάω, ῶ, f. -ησω, (ἐκ, σμάω) to wipe out, clean out, Hdt. 3, 148.

'Εκσοβέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, σοβέω) to scare away, Menand. p. 62.

'Εκσπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, σπάω) to draw out, pluck out, Il. 6, 65; also mid. ἔγχεα ἐκσπασσαμένω, Il. 7, 255. [ᾰ]

'Εκσπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (ἐκ, σπένδω) to pour out as a libation, Eur. Ion 1193.

'Εκσπερματίζω=σπερματίζω, LXX.

'Εκσπερματόομαι, pass. (ἐκ, σπερματόω) to run to seed, Theophr.

'Εκσπεύδω, (ἐκ, σπεύδω) to hasten out or forth, Ar. Thesm. 277.

'Εκσπογγίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ἐκ, σπογγίζω) to wipe off with a sponge, Eubul. Pamph. 4.

'Εκσπονδος, ον, (ἐκ, σπονδή) out of the treaty or alliance, not a party thereto, excluded from it, Thuc. 3, 68: c. gen. συνθηκῶν, Polyb.: in genl. with whom no treaty can be formed, implacable, N. T.—II. contrary to a treaty, violating it, Dion. H.

'Εκσπονδυλίζω, (ἐκ, σπόνδυλος) to break the vertebrae, LXX.

'Εκστάδιος, ον, (ἐξ, στάδιον) six stades long, Luc.

'Εκστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξίστημι) any displacement or removal from the proper place, Arist. Gen. An.: esp. of the mind, distraction, esp. from terror or astonishment, Hipp.; in full ἔκστ. φρενῶν, etc.: in good sense, entrancement, astonishment, N. T.: also a trance, N. T. Hence

'Εκστᾰτικός, ή, όν, inclined to move or depart, λογισμοῦ, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. from one's senses, mad, distraught, raving, Arist. Probl.: entranced, astonished: in a trance.—II. act., able to displace or remove, τινός, Plut.: esp. the mind, maddening, distracting, Theophr. Adv. -κῶς.

'Εκστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἐκ, στέλλω) to send out: to fit, deck out, Soph. O. T. 1269.

'Εκστέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, στέφω) to take off the crown: to empty a full cup, opp. to ἐπιστέφω, q. v.—II. to crown, deck with garlands, in pass., Soph. O. T. 3.—III. ἐξέστεψε θάλασσαν, he poured it all round like a garland, Opp.

'Εκστηθίζω, =ἀποστηθίζω.

'Εκστίλβος, ον, (ἐκ, στιλβός) very bright, Heliod.

'Εκστίλβω, (ἐκ, στίλβω) to shine forth, Heliod.

'Εκστραγγίζω, (ἐκ, στραγγίζω) to squeeze, strain out, Diosc.

'Εκστρᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκστρατεύω) a going out on service, Luc.

'Εκστράτευμα, ατος, τό, an army, Memn. ap. Phot.; and

'Εκστράτευσις, εως, ἡ, =ἐκστρατεία: from

'Εκστρᾰτεύω, (ἐκ, στρατεύω) to march out, ἐς Λεῦκτρα, Thuc. 5, 54: to take the field, and so as dep. mid., Hdt. 1, 190; 4, 159, etc.: so pert. pass. to be in the field, Thuc. 2, 12: but also, to have ended the campaign, Thuc. 5, 55.

'Εκστρᾰτοπεδεύομαι, (ἐκ, στρατοπεδεύω) dep. c. pf. pass., to encamp outside, Thuc. 4, 129: later as act.

'Εκστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, στρέφω) to turn or twist aside, overturn, δενδρον βόθρου, to root up a tree from the trench it stands in, Il. 17, 58.—II. to turn inside out, τὰ βλέφαρα, Ar. Plut. 721: metaph., to change, alter entirely, τρόπους, Ar. Nub. 88.—III. to pervert, corrupt, N. T. Hence

'Εκστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, an overturning, twisting to one side, Plut.

'Εκσῠριγγόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, συριγγόω) to open a passage, like a pipe: in pass., of an abscess, to discharge itself by a fistulous opening, Hipp.

'Εκσῠρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, συρίζω) to whistle or hiss out, off the stage, Lat. explodere, τινά, Dem. 448, 19, and in pass., Antiph. Poës. 1, 21.

'Εκσύρω, (ἐκ, σύρω) to drag out, Anth. [ῠ]

'Εκσφενδονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, σφενδονάω) to throw as from a sling, hurl, cast.

'Εκσφρᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, σφραγίζω) to seal up. Mid., to take an impression. Lat. exsignare. Pass. to be shut out

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from, δόμων, Eur. H. F. 53, in tmesis. Hence

'Εκσφράγισμα, ατος, τό, *an impression, copy.* [ρᾰ]

'Εκσχίζω, (ἐκ, σχίζω) *to cleave, part*, Arist. Mund.

†'Εκσωζοίατο for ἐκσώζοιντο from sq.

'Εκσώζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, σώζω) *to preserve from danger, keep safe, guard*, Hdt. 9, 107, Soph., etc.: τινά τινος, *to save* one *from* another, Eur. El. 28. So in mid., Aesch. Pers. 369: but also *to save one's self*, Hdt. 2, 107: νῆσον ἐκσωζοίατο, *they sought for safety in* the island, Aesch. Pers. 451. Ep. ἐκσαόω, Il.

'Εκσωρεύω, (ἐκ, σωρεύω) *to heap* or *pile up*, Eur. Phoen. 1195.

'Εκτᾱ, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κτείνω, Od. 11, 410.

'Εκτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) *an order, regulation.*

'Εκτάδην, adv. (ἐκτείνω) *outstretched*, ἐκτ. κεῖσθαι, to lie *outstretched*, i. e. dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691. [ᾰ]

'Εκτάδιος, ίη, ιον, Att., also ος, ον, (ἐκτείνω) *outstretched, outspread*, χλαῖνα ἐκτ., a wide, ample cloak, Il. 10, 134. [ᾰ]

'Εκτᾰδόν, adv.=ἐκτάδην.

'Εκτᾰθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐκτάθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω, Hom.

†'Εκτάθην, 1 aor. pass. of κτείνω.

'Εκτᾰθήσομαι, fut. 1 pass. of ἐκτείνω.

'Εκταῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἑξ) *on the sixth day.* Diod.—II. ἄρτος, μᾶζα ἑκτ., a loaf *of six choenices* or *cotulae.*

†'Εκτακα, late pf. of κτείνω, for wh. in good writers ἔκτονα was used, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 157, and n.

'Εκτᾰλαντόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τάλαντον) *to strip of money*, ταλάντοις ἐκταλαντωθείς, Sopater ap. Ath. 230 E.

'Εκτᾰμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτείνω) *that which is stretched out: length.*

'Εκτᾰμε, Ep. for ἐξέτεμε, 3 sing. aor. of ἐκτέμνω, Il.

'Εκταμεν, Ep. for ἐκτάνομεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Od.

†'Εκτάμην, aor. mid. of κτείνω.

'Εκτάμνω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐκτέμνω, Il.

'Εκτᾶν, poet. 3 pl. aor. 2 of κτείνω, Hom.

'Εκτᾶνε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Hom.

†'Εκτάνθην, 1 aor. pass. of κτείνω, Ep. and late prose.

'Εκτᾰνύω, f. -ύσω,=ἐκτείνω: Hom. has this form only, and always in signf. *to stretch out*, i. e. on the ground, *lay low*, Il. 17, 58, etc., Pind. P. 4, 439. In pass., *to lie outstretched*, Il. 7, 271: but H. Bacch. 38, *to stretch, spread out*: for Soph. O. C. 1562, v. ἐκκαταινύω. [ῡ usu., but ῠ Anacreont. 8.]

'Εκταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) *a drawing out in order, array of battle*, Polyb.

'Εκτᾰπεινόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ταπεινόω. Plut.

'Εκτᾰρακτικός, ή, όν, *calculated to trouble* or *disturb*, Hipp.: and

'Εκτάραξις, εως, ἡ, *a troubling, agitation*, Hipp. [ᾰ]: from

'Εκτᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ταράσσω) *to throw into great trouble* or *confusion, agitate*, Plut. Cor. 19:—in pass., *to be troubled* or *confounded*, Isocr. 311 B.

'Εκταρβέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ταρβέω.

'Εκτᾰριχεύω, strengthd. for ταριχεύω.

'Εκταρσόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ταρσόω, prob. l. Hipp.

'Εκτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτείνω) *a stretching* or *spreading out, extension*, Hipp.: *extension in space.*—II. *the lengthening of a short syllable*, Gramm.

'Εκτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, τάσσω) *to draw out in order*, esp. *to draw out an army, put it in array*, Xen. Mid., *to post one's self, be posted*, Id.

†'Εκτατέον, verb. adj. from ἐκτείνω, *one must draw out, lengthen*, Clem. Al.

'Εκτᾰτός, ή, όν, (ἐκτείνω) *capable of extension*, Plat. Tim. 44 E.

'Εκταφρεύω, (ἐκ, ταφρεύω) *to dig trenches*, Joseph.

'Εκτέατο, Ion. for ἐκτηντο, κέκτηντο, 3 pl. plqpf. from κτάομαι.

'Εκτεινω, f. -τενῶ: pf. -τέτᾰκα, pass. -τέτᾰμαι, (ἐκ, τείνω) *to stretch out*, πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον, Aesch. Pr. 323: *to stretch along*, τινὰ ἐπὶ πυρήν, Hdt. 2, 107: *to lay low*, Eur. Med. 585. Pass., *to lie outstretched, lie along*, esp. of sleepers, Soph. Phil. 858; also of the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691: also metaph. *to be on the stretch, on the rack*, ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα, Id. O. T. 153.—II. *to stretch out, spin out, prolong*, πλεῦνα λόγον, Hdt. 7, 51; and so, ἐκτ. φουίμιον, λόγον, etc., Trag.: of time, πολὺς ἐκτέταται χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 1402.—III. *to stretch, strain to the uttermost*, πᾶσαν προθυμίαν ἐκτ., *to put forth* all one's zeal, Hdt. 7, 10: ἐκτ. ἵππον, *to put* a horse *to full gallop*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 5.—IV. *to lengthen* a short syllable, Gramm. Cf. ἐκτανύω.

'Εκτειχίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, τειχίζω) *to fortify completely*, Thuc. 7, 26: τεῖχος ἐκ., *to build it from the ground*, Ar. Av. 1165. Hence

'Εκτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *fortification*, Arr.

†'Εκτεκμαίρομαι, strengthened for τεκμαίρομαι, Or. ap. Euseb.

'Εκτεκνόομαι, (ἐκ, τεκνόω) dep. mid., *to beget children, generate*, παῖδας ἐκτ., prob. l. Eur. Ion 438.

'Εκτελέθω, (ἐκ, τελέθω) *to spring from*, τινός, Emped. 42.

'Εκτελειόω, ῶ, strengthd. for τελειόω, Theophr., in mid. Hence

'Εκτελείωσις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for τελείωσις, *a bringing to perfection*, Id.

'Εκτελευτάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τελευτάω) *to bring quite to an end, accomplish*, Pind. P. 12, 55: also c. inf., ἐκτ. γενέσθαι, to bring it at last to be, Id. P. 4, 23.

'Εκτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, τελέω) *to bring to an end* or *consummation, carry out, bring about*, Hom., etc.: esp. *to accomplish* a wish, vow, etc.; ἐέλδωρ, ἔπος, νοήματα, ὑπόσχεσιν, ἀπειλάς, Hom., ἐκιθυμίην, Hdt. 1, 32: also of time, Hdt. 6, 69. Hom. has also the Ep. impf., ἐξετέλειον.

'Εκτελής, ές, (ἐκ, τέλος) *brought to an end, perfect*, Aesch. Pers. 218: and so *ripe*, ὀκτὴ Δημήτερος, Hes. Op. 464; also of persons, ἄνδρες ἐκτ., Aesch. Ag. 105, ἐκτ. νεανίας, Eur. Ion 780.

'Εκτέμνω, Ep. and Ion. ἐκτάμνω, f. -τεμῶ: a rare fut. 3 ἐκτετμήσεσθον, Plat. Rep. 564 C, (ἐκ, τέμνω). *To cut out*, μηρούς, to cut the bones out of the thighs before offering them, Hom.: δίστὸν ἐκτάμνειν μηροῦ, to cut an arrow from the thigh, Il. 11, 829: besides this Hom. only uses it of trees, planks, etc., *to hew out, hew, shape*: in pres. he has always the form ἐκτάμνω.—II. *to castrate*, Hdt. 6, 32; 8, 105; in full, ὄρχεις ἐκτ., Soph. Fr. 549.—III. *to cut out, divide*, γῆν ἐκτ., to divide the earth by zones, Arist. Meteor.—IV. ἐκτέμνεσθαι φιλανθρωπίᾳ, *to be disarmed and deceived* by kindness, Polyb. 31, 6, 8, ubi v. Schweigh.

†'Εκτεμῶ, fut. from foreg.

'Εκτένεια, ας, ἡ, *eagerness, extension*: usu. metaph., *attention, assiduousness*, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1: *zeal in prayer, earnestness*, Eccl.: also *exuberance, abundance*, Hdn.: from

'Εκτενής, ές, (ἐκτείνω) *stretched out, strained*: hence *excessive, earnest, stedfast*, Aesch Supp. 983: also *assiduous, attentive, officious*, Polyb.: *earnest in prayer, unceasing, fervent*, so εὐχὴ ἐκτ., N. T. Adv. -νῶς, *excessively*, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E: *magnificently*, Agatharch. ap. Ath. 527 C.

'Εκτεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτίκτω) *childbirth*, Arist. Mirab.

'Εκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἔχω, *to be held*, Ar. Ach. 259.

'Εκτεταγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκτάσσω, *in set order.*

'Εκτετᾰμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκτείνω, *outstretched: lengthened*, of a short syllable, Gramm.

†'Εκτέτηκα, pf. act. from ἐκτήκω.

†'Εκτετμήσεσθον, fut. 3 of ἐκτέμνω, Plat. Rep. 564 C.

'Εκτεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἕκτος) *the sixth part* (*sextarius*) *of the μέδιμνος*, Ar. Eccl. 547.

'Εκτεύχω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, τεύχω) *to work out, produce*, Hipp.

'Εκτεφρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τεφρόω) *to burn to ashes, calcine*, Strab. Hence

'Εκτέφρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a burning to ashes*, Id.

'Εκτεχνάομαι, (ἐκ, τεχνάομαι) *to contrive, devise*, τι, to play a trick, Thuc. 6, 46.

'Εκτήκω, f. -ξω, aor. ἐξέτᾰκον, (ἐκ, τήκω) *to melt out, melt away*, τι, Ar. Nub. 772.—II. *to let melt away, let pine, peak* or *waste away, καρδίαν, ὀφθαλμόν, δμμα δακρύοις, γόοις*, etc., Eur. Freq. in pass., cf. pf. ἐκτέτηκα, *to melt, pine* or *waste away*, γόοις, Eur. Or. 860, etc.—III. in pass. also *to slip from the mind*, opp. to ἐμμένειν, Aesch. Pr. 525.

'Εκτημόριος, ον, (ἕκτος. μόριον) *of a sixth part*: hence οἱ ἑκτ.=τὸ ἕκτον τῶν γιγνομένων τελοῦντες, those *who paid a sixth of the produce* as rent, Plut. Sol. 13: also ἑκτημόροι: τὸ ἑκτ., *a sixth part*: also *a liquid measure*, Poll. 4, 165.

'Εκτημορύτης, ὁ,=ἑκτημόριον, Gal.

†'Εκτηνες, ων, οἱ, *the Ectènes*, ancient inhabitants of Boeotia, in the time of Ogygus, Paus., Lyc.

'Εκτηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτήκω) *a making to melt away: a wasting illness*, Hipp.

'Εκτῐθασσεύω, strengthened for τιθασσεύω, to *make quite tame.*

'Εκτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐκ, τίθημι) *to set out, place outside*, Od. 23, 179: *to put out, expose*, Soph. Phil. 5, esp. of a new-born child, Hdt. 1, 112, Ar. Nub. 530; in full, ἐκτ. δωμάτων, Eur. Ion 344.—II. *to set up, propose for a prize*, Soph. Fr. 68: *to expose to public view, exhibit*, ap. Dem. 707, 13, etc.: also *to set out for sale.*—III. *to set forth, declare*, Lat. *exponere*, γνώμην, Polyb.

'Εκτῐθηνέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τιθηνέω) *to rear up, foster*, Plut. in mid.

'Εκτικός, ή, όν, (ἕξις) *habitual*, Epict.—II. *hectic, consumptive*, Gal. Adv. -κῶς, *habitually*, Plut.

'Εκτίκτω. f. -τέξω and -τέξομαι, (ἐκ, τίκτω) *to bring forth, give birth to*, Plat. Theaet. 210 B.

'Εκτιλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, τιλάω) *to ease one's self*, Lat. *cacare.*

'Εκτίλλω, f. -τῐλῶ, (ἐκ, τίλλω) *to pluck* or *pull out*, Hippon. Fr. 60: in pass. κόμην ἐκτετιλμένος, Anacr. 19.

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Ἐκτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, τιμάω) *to honour, reverence very highly*, Soph. El. 64. Hence

Ἐκτίμησις, εως, ἡ, *high esteem: estimation*, Strab. [τῐ]

Ἔκτιμος, ον, (ἐκ, τιμή) *without honour: ἰσχειν ἐκτίμους γόους*, to restrain the lament *from showing honour due*, Soph. El. 242, ubi v. Herm.

Ἐκτίναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shaking out, violent shaking*, LXX.: and

Ἐκτίναξις, εως, ἡ,=foreg.: from

Ἐκτινάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, τινάσσω) *to shake out, shake violently, knock out*, Lat. *excutere*, Plut.: Hom. has it in tmesis, Il. 16, 348.—II. intr., *to be greatly moved*, Hipp. 1170 E.

Ἐκτίνῡμι or ἐκτίννυμι.=ἐκτίνω, Diod.: cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 112, Anm. 19. [τῐ, Ep., τῑ, Att.]

Ἐκτίνω, fut. -σω, (ἐκ, τίνω) *to pay off, pay in full*, ἐκτ. *χίλια τάλαντα*, Hdt. 6, 92: ἐκτ. *εὐεργεσίαν*, Id. 3, 47, *χάριν*, Eur. Or. 453, and Plat.; *τροφὴν ἐκτ.*, *to make a return for* bringing one up, Aesch. Theb. 548: *δίκην ἐκτ.*, *to suffer full* punishment, Eur. El. 260: *ἐκτ. δίκην, ἄποινα, τίσιν τινι*, like *dare poenas alicui*, Hdt.; *τινός*, for a thing, Id. 9, 94. Mid., *to exact full payment for* a thing, *avenge*, like *ἀποτίσασθαι ὕβριν*, Soph. Aj. 304; *to take vengeance on, τινά*, Eur. Med. 267. Cf. *ἐκτίω*. [ῐ, Ep.; ῑ, Att.] Hence

Ἐκτῖσις, εως, ἡ, *a paying off, payment*, Plat. Legg. 855 A.

Ἔκτισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτίνω) *that which is paid*, esp. as *a penalty, a fine*, Plat. Legg. 868 B.

Ἐκτιτθεύω,=ἐκτιθηνέω, *to suckle*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτιτράω, ῶ, f. -τρήσω, (ἐκ, τιτράω) *to bore through*: also ἐκτετραίνω.

Ἐκτιτρώσκω, f. -τρώσω, (ἐκ, τιτρώσκω) *to cause a miscarriage, βρέφη ἐκτ.*, Dioscr.—II. intr. *to miscarry*, Hdt. 3, 32.

Ἐκτίω,=ἐκτίνω, in pres. and impf. only Ep., but supplies the other tenses to ἐκτίνω. [ῐ, Ep.; ῑ, Att.]

Ἔκτμημα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτέμνω) *that which is cut out, a segment*, ἐκτ. *γῆς*, the zones, Arist. Meteor.

Ἔκτμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτέμνω) *a cutting out*.

Ἔκτοθεν, adv. (ἐκτός) also ἐκτοσθεν, Ep. for ἔξωθεν, *from without*, c. gen., Od. 1, 132; but Od. 9, 239, ἐκτοθεν αὐλῆς, is not *outside the court*, but *outside in the court*, so that ἐκτοθεν is a simple adv., αὐλῆς being a gen. loci.

Ἐκτοθί, adv. (ἐκτός) *out of, outside, far from*, like ἔξω, c. gen., Il. 15, 391; 22, 439. Only Ep.

Ἐκτοιχωρῡχέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τοιχωρυχέω) *to break into a house and rob it*: hence in genl., *to pillage, plunder*, Polyb.

Ἔκτοκος, ον, (ἐκτίκτω)=ἔκγονος, Ael.

Ἐκτολμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, fol. for foll.: in Joseph. *to make to dare*.

Ἐκτολῠπεύω, (ἐκ, τολυπεύω) strictly *to wind quite off*, hence *to get quite through, bring to an end, πόνον*, Hes. Sc. 44.

Ἔκτομίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a door cut in a gate, a wicket*, Ael.

Ἔκτομεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐκτέμνω) *one that cuts out*.

Ἐκτομέω, ῶ, *to cut out*, Joseph.: from

Ἐκτομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκτέμνω) *a cutting out; castration*, Hdt. 3, 48, 49.—II. *a place cut out, a hole*, Plut. Hence

Ἐκτομίας, ου, ὁ, *one that is castrated, a eunuch*, Hdt. 3, 92: ἐκτ. *ποιεῖν τινα*, Id. 6, 9.

Ἐκτομίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐκτομύς, *that which cuts out* or *off*, *δρεπάνη καυλῶν*, Anth.

Ἔκτομον, ου, τό, *a plant, black hellebore*, Gal.

Ἔκτομος, ον, (ἐκτέμνω) *cut out: castrated*.

†Ἔκτονα, pf. act. of *κτείνω*, cf. ἔκτακα.

†Ἐκτόνηκα, late pf. act. of *κτείνω*, from a form *κτονέω*.

Ἔκτονος, ον, (ἐκ, τόνος) *out of tune*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκτοξεύω, (ἐκ, τοξεύω) *to shoot out, shoot away*, τὰ *βέλη ἐξετετόξευτο*, Hdt. 1, 214: hence *to waste, throw away*, ἐκτ. *βίον*, Ar. Plut. 34.—2. *to shoot from*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 14.—II. intr., *to fall from, vanish away from, φρενός*, Eur. Andr. 365.

Ἐκτοπίζω, (ἔκτοπος) *to move from a place, take off, ἑαυτούς*, Arist. Mirab.—II. intr., *to take one's self from a place, change one's dwelling, migrate*, Arist. Pol.

Ἐκτόπιος, α, ον, also ος, ον,=ἔκτοπος, *ἀνύτειν ἐκτ. φλόγα, to quench and put away* the fire, Soph. O. T. 166.

Ἐκτοπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐκτοπίζω) *a going away, migration*, Arist. H. A.—II. *a being away, distance*, Strab.

Ἐκτοπιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐκτοπίζω, *one must send away*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκτοπιστικός, ή, όν, (ἐκτοπίζω) *disposed to go away, migratory*, Arist. H. A.

Ἔκτοπος, ον, (ἐκ, τόπος) *away from a place, distant, out of the way*, c. gen., *ἐδράνων*, Soph. O. C. 233: hence in genl., *foreign, strange*, Soph. Tr. 1132: and metaph., *out of the way, extraordinary*, Theophr., cf. ἄτοπος. Adv. -πως.

†Ἐκτόρειος, α, ον,=sq.

†Ἐκτόρεος, α, ον, *of Hector, Hectorean*, Il. 2, 416.

Ἐκτορέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τορέω) *to bore through, to kill by piercing*, H. Hom. Merc. 42.

†Ἐκτορίδης, ου, ὁ, patron. from Ἕκτωρ, *son of Hector*, i. e. Astyanax, Il. 6, 401.

Ἐκτορμέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τόρμη) *to turn from the way*, Paus.

Ἕκτος, η, ον, (ἕξ) *the sixth*, Hom.

Ἐκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἔχω, *to be had in possession, that one can possess*, Diog. L. 3, 105.

Ἐκτός, adv., (ἐκ) *without, outside*, Hom. Hom. uses it mostly as prep. c. gen., which may either go before or follow; in genl., *out of, far from*, *καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἐκτός*, Od. 12, 219. Proverb., *ἐκτὸς πηλοῦ πόδα ἔχειν*, etc.—2. *ἐκτὸς τινος, out of* a thing, *free from* it, *αἰτίης*, Hdt. 4, 133, and so Aesch. Pr. 330, Plat., etc.: also *exempt from, στρατείας*, Plat. Rep. 498 B.—3. *ἐκτὸς ἑαυτοῦ, beside* himself, *out of* his wits, Hipp.—4. *out of, beyond*, Hdt. 3, 80: *ἐλπίδος*, etc., Soph. Ant. 330, and Eur.—5. *except*, *ἐκτὸς ὀλίγων*, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 3, and Plat.: also, *ἐκτὸς εἰ..., unless*, Luc.—6. *οἱ ἐκτός, strangers*, Polyb.: also *the vulgar, the common herd*, and Eccl., *the Gentiles*.—II. of time, *beyond, over*, *ἐκτὸς πεντὲ ἡμερέων*, Hdt. 3, 80. Opp. to ἐντός.

Ἔκτοσε, adv., *outwards*; in Hom. only once, c. gen. *ἔκτοσε χειρός*, Od. 14, 277: like ἔξω. Only Ep.

Ἔκτοσθε, ἔκτοσθεν, poet. also ἔκτοθεν, adv., *from without, without, outside*, in Hom., like ἐκτός, as prep. c. gen.: *far from, apart from*, Od. 1, 122: *ἔκτ. γενέσθαι*, to be *beside* one's self, Hipp., but hardly to be found in Att. Opp. to ἔντοσθεν.

Ἔκτοτε, adv. for *ἐκ τότε, from that time, thereafter, since*, Ath.

Ἐκτραγῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τραγῳδέω) *to deck out in tragic*, i. e. *high-flown, sounding words, to work up, exaggerate*, Polyb.: *to talk big*, Theophr.

Ἐκτράπεζος, ον, (ἐκ, τράπεζα) *banished from the table*, Luc. [ᾰ]

Ἐκτραπελογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκτράπελος, γαστήρ) *with an enormous paunch*, Epich. p. 36.

Ἔκτραπελος, ον, (ἐκτρέπω) *turning from the common course, twisting, devious, strange*, Meineke ad Pherecr. Chir. 1, 23: *monstrous*, of huge children, Plin. 7, 16. Adv. -λως. [ᾰ]

Ἐκτραχηλίζω, (ἐκ, τραχηλίζω) *to throw the rider over its head*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8: hence in genl., *to throw off* or *down, knock down*, Ar. Lys. 705: pass. *to break one's neck*, Ar. Nub. 1501, Plut. 70; metaph. *to plunge headlong into destruction*, Dem. 124, 7.—II. *to talk in a big, break-jaw style*, Hermog.

Ἐκτραχύνω, (ἐκ, τραχύνω) *to make rough*, Lat. *exasperare*, Luc. [ῠ]

Ἐκτρέπω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, τρέπω) *to turn out, off* or *aside*, *τὸν ποταμόν*, Hdt. 1, 186; *κακὸν εἰς τινα*, Aesch. Theb. 628; *to turn* one *off the road, order out of the way*, Soph. O. T. 806, cf. infr.: but, *ἀσπίδας θύρσους ἐκτρέπειν*, to turn the shield and fly before the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 759: metaph., *to turn aside, dissuade*, Soph. El. 350. Pass. and mid., *to turn off, turn aside*, *ἐκτραπέσθαι ὁδόν*, Hdt. 1, 104: c. gen., *to turn aside from, degenerate*, also with ἐκ..., Hdt. 1, 75: but *ἐκτρέπεσθαί τινα, to get out of* one's *way, avoid* him, Dem. 411, 12; and absol., Ar. Plut. 837: so *ἐκτ. τι, to avoid, detest* a thing, Polyb.

Ἐκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἐκ, τρέφω) *to bring up from childhood, rear up*, Hdt. 1, 122, and Trag.: also of plants, Hdt. 1, 193. Mid. *to rear up for one's self, τινά*, H. Hom. Cer. 166, 221; usu. of the *τροφός*, but also of the teacher, Soph. El. 13.

Ἐκτρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι, usu. -δραμοῦμαι, (ἐκ, τρέχω) *to run out* or *forth*, Il. 18, 30, in tmesis: *to make a sally*, *ἐκ πόλεως*, Thuc. 4, 25, and Xen.—2. *to run off* or *away*, Ar. Av. 991.—3. of plants, *to run* or *shoot up*, Theophr.: metaph. of anger, *to burst forth*, Soph. O. C. 438.

Ἔκτρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτιτράω) *a hole*, Hipp.

Ἐκτριαίνω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τριαίνω) *to shake with the trident*, Ἑλλάδα, Theopomp. ap. Luc. Pseudolog. 29.

Ἔκτρῐσις, ἡ, ῆς, ἡ,=ἔκτριψις: from

Ἐκτρῑ́βω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, τρῑ́βω) *to rub out, produce by rubbing*, e. g. πῖρ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—II. *to rub much* or *long*, *ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον*, Soph. Phil. 296: *to rub completely, polish*, Theophr.—III. *to destroy by rubbing, rub to nothing, destroy root and branch*, *πίτνος τρόπιν* or *δίκην*, like a pine that never shoots again from the root, Hdt. 6, 37, cf. 86, and πίτυς, Valck. Hipp. 683; *ποίην ἐκ τῆς γῆς*, Hdt. 4, 120; *ἐκ τραπεζοῦ Κύκλωπος ὀφθαλμόν*, Eur. Cycl. 475: *βίον ἐκτρῑβεῖν, to bring* life *to a wretched end*, Lat. *contrivere vitam*, Soph. O. T. 248. [ῑ] Hence

Ἔκτριμμα, ατος, τό, *a sore caused by rubbing, gall*, Hipp.—II. *a waxed cloth, rubber*, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

Ἐκτριχόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τριχόω) *to disprove of hair*.

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Ἔκτριψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρίβω) *a rubbing out, violent friction*, Diog. L.

Ἔκτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκτρέπω) *a turning off* or *aside*, ἔκτρ. ὑδατος, *a turning of water from its* channel, Thuc. 5, 65. —II. (from mid.) *a turning one's self off* or *aside, an escape*, μόχθων, Aesch. Pr. 913, ἔκτρ. λόγου, *a digression from* the subject, Plat. Polit. 267 A: ἔκτρ. ὁδοῦ, *the turn-off* of a road, but in Ar. Ran. 113, *the place to which one turns from* the road, *a resting-place*, Lat. *deverticulum*.—2. metaph., *aberration of mind*.

Ἐκτροπίας, ου, ὁ, (ἐκτρέπω) οἶνος, *sour, turned* wine, Alciphr.

Ἐκτρόπιμος, ον,=ἔκτροπος, dub. l. for ἔκτροπος.

Ἐκτρόπιον, ου, τό, *a disease of the eye-lid, when it cannot shut*, Cels.

Ἔκτροπος, ον, (ἐκτρέπω) *turning off* or *aside, out of the way*, Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.—2. *digressing*.—II. *immoral*.

Ἐκτροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐκτρέφω) *a bringing up, rearing*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτροχάζω,=ἐκτρέχω.—II. *to run over, treat of briefly*, Diosc.

Ἐκτρῠγάω, ῶ, *to gather in all the vintage, gather completely*, LXX.

Ἐκτρῡπάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τρυπάω) f. -ήσω, *to bore, hollow out*.—II. intr., *to escape* or *slip out through a hole*, Ar. Eccl. 337. Hence

Ἔκτρύπημα, ατος, τό, *the dust*, etc., *made by boring*, Theophr. [ῡ]

Ἐκτρύπησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρυπάω) *a boring through*, Hipp. [ῡ]

Ἐκτρῡφάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τρυφάω) *to be over-luxurious*, Ath.

Ἐκτρῡχόω, ῶ, (ἐκ. τρυχόω) *to wear out, grind down, exhaust*, Thuc. 3, 93; 7, 48: ῥάκη ἐκτετρυχωμένα, *worn out rags*, Luc.

Ἐκτρύχω,=foreg., Dio C. [ῡ]

Ἐκτρυω, (ἐκ, τρύω) *to wear out, destroy*, App.

Ἐκτρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, (ἐκ, τρώγω) *to eat up, devour*, Ar. Vesp. 155.

Ἔκτρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) *a child untimely born, an abortion*, Arist. Gen. An.—II. =ἔκτρωσις. Hence

Ἐκτρωματαῖος, αία, αῖον, *abortive*, Hipp.

Ἔκτρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) *miscarriage*. Hipp.

Ἐκτρωσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτρωτικός, ή, όν, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) *of, belonging to abortion*, Plut.

Ἐκτῡλίσσω, (ἐκ, τυλίσσω) *to unfold, develop*, Tim. Locr.

Ἔκτυμπάνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, τύμπανον) *a swelling out* or *up, like a drum* (τύμπανον), Strab.

Ἔκτῡπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κτυπέω, Hom.

Ἔκτῡπος, ον, (ἐκ, τύπτω) *expressed in form*, esp. *worked in relief*, Ion ap. Ath. 185 A: ὁ ἔκτ., *gemma ectypa, a cameo*, Senec., cf. τύπος.—II. *formed in outline, just moulded*, τὸ ἔκτυπον, a rough sketch, Marcellin. Adv. -πως.

Ἐκτῡπόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τυπόω) *to express in form, model, mould, work in relief*, freq. in Plat., in pass.: also in mid.: Id. Theaet. 206 D. Hence

Ἔκτύπωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is modelled, a relief*, Plat. Tim. 50 C: ἐκτυπωμάτων πρόςωπα, faces *in relief*, Menand. p. 12. [ῡ]

Ἐκτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτυπόω) *a modelling*, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 850.—II. *a mould, image*, Joseph.—III. *an allegory*, Philo. [ῡ]

Ἐκτυφλόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τυφλόω) *to make quite blind*, Hdt. 4, 2. Hence

Ἐκτύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making blind*, Hdt. 9, 94.

Ἔκτῠφος, ον, (ἐκ, τῦφος) *puffed up, empty*, Oenom. ap. Eus.

Ἐκτυφόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, τυφόω) *to turn into smoke*. Pass., *to vanish into smoke*, Diosc.: metaph., *to be all smoke*, i. e. *to be vain-glorious, full of empty boasting*, Polyb.

Ἐκτύφω, f. -θύψω, (ἐκ, τύφω) *to burn in a slow, smoky fire*: hence metaph. in mid., ἔρωτα ἐκτύφεσθαι, *to light a slow fire of* love, Philostr.—II. *to make smoky* or *like smoke*, ἐξετύφην κλαίουσα, *I* (my face) *swelled up* with weeping, Menand. p. 66. [ῠ, except in aor. 2 pass.]

Ἕκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔχω, ἕξω) *holding fast*, epith. of Jupiter, Sapph. 107; also of a net, Leon. Tar.: cf. ἑστωρ: also *keeping off*, c. gen., Lyc.: in Hom. only as prop. n., v. sq.

†Ἕκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Hector*, son of Priam and Hecuba, commander of the Trojan forces, and their main support against the Greeks; slain in single combat by Achilles, Il. passim.

†Ἐκῦθον, 2 aor. act. from κεύθω, Od. without augm. κύθε.

Ἑκῡρά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a step-mother*, in prose usu. πενθερά, Il. 22, 451: and

Ἑκῡρός, οῦ, ὁ. *a step-father*, elsewh. πενθερός, Il. 3, 172; 24, 770. (Sanscr. çvaçrú, Lat. *socer*. [In one late writer A. P 14, 9. ῠ.]

Ἐκφᾰγεῖν, to *eat up, devour*, Ar. Eq. 698: only used in aor.; ἐξεσθίω, supplying a pres.

Ἐκφαιδρύνω, strengthd. for φαιδρύνω, to *make quite bright, clear away*, τι, Eur. Bacch. 768.

Ἐκφαίνω, f. -φᾰνῶ, (ἐκ, φαίνω) *to show forth, bring to light, reveal*, φώσζδε ἐκφ., of the goddess of birth, Il. 19, 104: *to betray, make known*, Hdt. 3, 36, also ἐκφ. λόγον, γνώμην, αἰτίην, etc.: *to set forth, declare*, Hdt.: c. part., ἐκφ. σεαυτὸν ἐοντα, Hdt. 3, 71: ἐκφαίνειν τὸν πόλεμον πρός τινα, *to declare* war against one, Xen. An. 3, 1, 16. More usu. pass., *to shine out* or *forth*, Il. 19, 17: *to show one's self, appear, come to light, stand forth, become plain* or *visible*, Hom. (only in 2 aor. ἐξεφάνη and Ep. ἐξεφαάνθη), and freq. in Att.: c. gen., Χαρύβδιος ἐξεφαάνθη, *he came up from out* Charybdis, Od. 12, 441.

Ἐκφᾰλαγγέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, φάλαγξ) *to leave the phalanx*, Dem. Phal.

Ἐκφάνδην, adv.=ἐκφανῶς, *openly*, Philostr.

Ἐκφᾰνής, ές, (ἐκφαίνομαι) *shining forth*, and so—1. *plain, manifest*, Aesch. Eum. 244, and Plat.—II. τὰ ἐκφανῆ, *figures in alto relievo*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A. Adv. -νῶς, Polyb.

Ἐκφᾰνίζω,=ἐκφαίνω, Hesych.

Ἐκφανσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφαίνω) *a making clear, known, plain*, Synes.

Ἐκφαντάζομαι, (ἐκ, φαντάζομαι) *to form in imagination*, Alciphr.

†Ἐκφαντίδης, ου, ὁ, *Ecphantides*, a poet of the old comedy, Arist. Pol.

Ἐκφαντικός, ή, όν, (ἐκφαίνω) *showing forth, demonstrative*, Iambl. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Ἐκφαντορία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκφάντωρ) *a revealing of secret things*, Gal. Hence

Ἐκφαντορικός, ή, όν, *revealing*. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐκφαντος, ον, (ἐκφαίνομαι) *shown forth, revealed*. Hence

†Ἔκφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Ecphantus*, a Thasian, who restored Thasus to the Athenians, Dem. 474, 26.

Ἐκφάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκφαίνω) *a shower forth, revealer*.

Ἐκφάσθαι, inf. pres. mid. from ἐκφημι, Od.

Ἔκφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφημι) *a speaking out, declaring*: *a declaration*, Hdt. 6, 129.

Ἐκφατνίζω, (ἐκ, φατνίζω) *to throw out of the manger*: hence in genl., *to throw away*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C. Hence

Ἐκφάτνισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is cleaned out of the manger*; usu. in plur., *scraps*, Ath.—II. *a board of the manger taken out in cleaning it*.

Ἐκφάτνωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκ, φάτνωμα)=φάτνωμα, Aesch. ap. Poll. 7, 122, but v. Dind. fr. 70.

Ἐκφάτως, adv. (ἔκφημι) either *expressly, plainly*: or *beyond power of speech*, i. e. *impiously*, Aesch. Ag. 705. [ᾰ]

Ἐκφαυλίζω, (ἐκ, φαυλίζω) *to make of small account, slight*, Luc. Hence

Ἐκφαυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *contempt*, Joseph.

Ἔκφαυλος, ον, strengthd. for φαῦλος, Heliod. Adv. -λως.

Ἐκφερεμῦθέω, for μῦθον ἐκφέρω, *to utter, promulgate a thing*.

Ἐκφέρω, f. ἐξοίσω: aor. 2 ἐξήνεγκον, (ἐκ, φέρω) *to bring out, carry out*, τινά τινος and ἐκ τινος, Hom., who usu. omits the prep.: esp. *to carry out* a corpse for burial, Lat. *efferre*, Il. 24, 786, Hdt. 7, 117: so also of things, ἅτραπος ἐκφέρει, the path *leads out*, Plat. Phaed. 66 B, cf. infr. IV.: also *to carry away, take away*, Od. 15, 470: more rarely *to carry off* as prize or reward, ἄεθλον, Il. 23, 785: but freq. in mid., Hdt. 6, 103, Dem. 178, 7, etc. —2. *to put out*, esp. out of a ship, *to land*, τινὰ ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 1, 24, etc. II. *to bring forth*, in various senses: —1. of women, *to bear children*, Hipp., etc.: of the ground, *to bear fruit*, also in Lat. *efferre*, Hdt. 1, 193: in genl., *to produce*.—2. *to bring out, accomplish, fulfil*, τὸ μόρσιμον, Pind. N. 4, 100.—3. *to bring to light, bring about*, τέλος, Il. 21, 451; *to make known*, esp. in public affairs, *to publish, proclaim*, Hdt. 9, 5: προβούλευμα εἰς τὸν δῆμον, *to bring* a project of law before the people, Dem. 1346, 16; so in mid. Aeschin. 71, 21: also ἐκφ. χρηστήριον, *to deliver* an oracle, Hdt. 5, 79: hence in genl., *to report, tell abroad*: and in bad sense *to betray*, Hdt. 8. 132: also in mid., ἐκφέρεσθαι γνώμην, *to declare, express one's* opinion, Hdt. 5, 36; also *to pronounce words* so and so, Ath.—4. *to put forth, exert*, δύναμιν, Eur. Ion 1012; and in mid., ἐκφέρεσθαι σθένος, Soph. Tr. 497.—5. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, Lat. *inferre bellum*, *to begin* war, Dem. 15, 10, ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 6, 56, πρός τινα, Xen. Hell. 3, 5. 1, etc. —6. *to bear visibly upon* one, *bear the marks* of, *show*, like Lat. *referre*, ὄνειδος, Eur. Andr. 621.—III. *to carry out beyond bounds*, usu. in pass., *to be carried away by passion*. ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς, Thuc. 3, 84: ἐκφ. πρὸς ὀργήν, *to give way to passion*, Soph. El. 628.—IV. *to lead, conduct*, esp. in phrases, ἅτραπος, βάσις εὐ μ' ἐκφέρει, ἐς ὀρθὸν ἐκφέρει, Soph. Aj. 7, O. C. 1424: in which signf. the pass. also is freq. —V. intr. (sub ἑαυτόν) *to rush forth, to run out of* the course, of race-horses, Il. 23, 376, and of men, 24, 759: also *to run away*, Xen. Eq. 3, 4.—2. in Soph. Tr. 824, *to come to an end*.

Ἐκφεύγω, f. -ξομαι and -ξοῦμαι, (ἐκ, φεύγω) *to flee out, flee away, escape*: Hom. joins it,—1. c. gen., to express merely *quick flight from a place*, Od. 23, 236, esp. of a dart, which *flies from* the hand, βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός, Il.—2. c. acc., to express *escape*

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from near danger, θάνατον, Il., *κῆρα, κακότητα*, Od.: and so in Hdt., and Att., esp. of persons *acquitted*: *φεύγων ἐκφεύγει*, Hdt. 5, 95: in Att. very freq., followed by *τὸ μή.*, *τὸ μὴ εἶναι*, etc., as Plat. Parmen. 147 A, Soph. 235 B, cf. Buttm. Dem. Mid. Exc. 11; sometimes also, c. gen., e. g. *μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τοῦ μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι*, *narrowly escaped being stoned to death*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 2: denied by Buttm. ad Mid. l. c., but v. Krüg. ad. Xen. l. c. Hence

Ἔκφευξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *an escaping, escape.*

Ἐκφημι, (*ἐκ*, *φημί*) *to say out, speak out, speak*: Hom. uses only inf. pres. mid. *ἐκφάσθαι*, just like *ἐκφάναι*, from *ἔκφασμαι*, but this only in Od.

Ἐκφθείρω, (*ἐκ*, *φθείρω*) *to destroy utterly*, Scymn. Usu. as pass. *ἐκφθείρομαι*, *to be in sorry plight, undone, ruined*, Eur. Hec. 669: but *ἐκφθείρου*, *begone!* Lat. *abi in malam rem!* Ar. Pac. 72.

Ἐκφθίνω, f. *-ἰσω*, (*ἐκ*, *φθίνω*) in Hom. only in 3 plqpf. pass. *ἐξέφθιτο οἶνος νηῶν*, the wine *had* all *been consumed out of* the ships, *had vanished from* the ships, Od. 9, 163, cf. 12, 329: so too *ἐξέφθινται*, *they have utterly perished*, Aesch. Pers. 679, 927. [for quantity v. *φθίω*.]

Ἐκφθορος, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *φθείρω*) v. *ἐκφορος* IV.

Ἐκφίλεω, strengthd. for *φιλέω*, Anth.

Ἐκφλαυρίζω, Att. for *ἐκφαυλίζω*, Plut.

Ἐκφλεγμᾰτόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φλέγμα*) *to change, turn into phlegm*, Hipp.

Ἐκφλέγω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ*, *φλέγω*) *to set on fire*: metaph., *to inflame, stir up, τὴν πολιν*, Ar. Pac. 608.

Ἐκφλίβω, Ion. for *ἐκθλίβω*, Hipp. [*ῐ*]

Ἐκφλογίζω, = *ἐκφλέγω*.

Ἐκφλογόω. = *ἐκφλέγω*: pass., *to blaze up*, Arist. Mir. Hence

Ἐκφλόγωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a setting on fire, conflagration*, Diod.

Ἐκφλῦάρέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φλυαρέω*) *to treat as nonsense, jeer, hiss off.*

Ἐκφλῦᾰρίζω, = foreg., Plut.

Ἐκφλύζω, *ἐκφλυνδάνω*, = *ἐκφλύω*.

Ἐκφλυσσω, transit. *to spirt, shoot, squeeze out*: metaph., *ἐκφλ. γόον*, to give vent to a groan, Ap. Rh.

Ἐκφλύω, (*ἐκ*, *φλύω*) *to burst, rush, stream forth*, [*ῠ*]

Ἐκφοβέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φοβέω*) *to frighten out or away, affright*, Aesch. Pers. 606: *τινά τι*, to fright one with a thing, Thuc. 6, 11. Pass., *to be afraid, to fear*, c. acc., Soph. El. 276, also with *ὡς*... Ib. 1426.

Ἐκφόβηθρον, *ου*, *τό*, *a bugbear.*

Ἐκφόβησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφοβέω*) *a frightening: alarm.*

Ἔκφοβος, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *φόβος*) *affrighted, full of alarm*, Arist. Physiogn.: N. T.

Ἐκφοινίσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, strengthd. for *φοινίσσω*, *to make red* or *bloody*, Eur. Phoen. 42.

Ἐκφοιτάω, ῶ, Ion. *-έω*, fut. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *φοιτάω*) *to go out* or *forth*, Hdt. 3, 68, and Eur.: *ἐπί τι*, Hdt. 4, 116.—II. *to come out, get known.* Hence

Ἐκφοίτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a becoming known* or *public*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκφορά, ᾶς, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφέρω*) *a carrying out*, esp. of a corpse to burial, Trag., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 294.—II. *a bringing out*, as of meats at a sacrifice, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 8, et Meineke ad ejusd. Καπηλ. 4.—2. *a blabbing, betrayal, ἐκφ. λόγου*, Ar. Thesm. 471.—III. (from pass.) of horses, *a running away*, Xen. Eq. 3, 5.—IV. *a projection in a building*, Vitruv.—V. *an expression of the thoughts in words: an expression.*

Ἐκφορέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φορέω*) = *ἐκφέρω*, *to carry out*, as a corpse for burial, Od. 22, 451. Mid. *to take out with one*, Eur. Cycl. 234. Pass. *to move forth*, Il. 19, 360.—II. in prose, *to carry quite out, leave none behind*, of earth dug from a trench, Hdt. 2, 150; 7, 23.—III. in pass., *to be cast on shore*, Hdt. 8, 12. Hence

Ἐκφόρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is brought out* or *forth.*

Ἐκφόρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφορέω*) *a bringing out*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκφορικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐκφορά*) *belonging to pronunciation*, *τὸ ἐκφ.*, the power of expressing one's self in words, Plut., v. *ἐκφορά*, V. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἐκφόρισον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ἐκφέρω*) *that which is brought forth, fruit, produce*, v. *ἐκφέρω* II. 1: also *rent, tithe*, *ἐκφόρια τοῦ καρποῦ*, Hdt. 4, 198, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 6.

Ἔκφορος, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *φέρω*) *brought, carried out: to be carried out, exportable*, Ar. Plut. 1138.—II. *made known: to be made known, told, divulged*, *πρός τινα*, Eur. Hipp. 295.—III. *carried away by passion, violent*; *ἵππος ἔκφ.*, a *runaway* horse, Gal.—IV. *ἐκφορώτερος*, in Aesch. Eum. 910, is yet to be explained: acc. to Schütz, *rather weeding them out* (cf. *φιτυποιμήν* in next line); acc. to Müller, *rather carrying them out to burial.*—V. as subst., *οἱ ἔκφοροι*, *reefing-ropes*, elsewh. *θρῖοι*; q. v.

Ἐκφορτίζομαι, (*ἐκ*, *φορτίζομαι*) as mid. = *ἀποφορτ.*—II. as pass., in Soph. Ant. 1036, *to be sold, betrayed*; metaph. from exported wares.

Ἐκφράζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐκ*, *φράζω*) *to say out, speak out, declare, tell over*, Aesch. Pr. 950.—II. *to describe.*

Ἐκφρακτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐκφράσσω*) *fit for clearing obstructions*: *τὰ ἐκφρ.* opening medicines.

Ἐκφράσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφράζω*) *an explaining, recounting: description*, Dion. H.

Ἐκφράσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ*, *φράσσω*) *to remove obstacles, open*, Diosc.

Ἐκφραστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐκφράζω*) *able to explain, describe*: *τὸ ἐκφρ.*, the faculty of describing, Diog. L.

Ἐκφρέω, poet. *ἐκφρείω*, Ar. Vesp. 125, f. *-ήσομαι*, also *-ήσω*, Ib. 156, but cf. *εἰςφρέω*: (*ἐκ*, *φρέω*) *to let out, bring out*: pass., *to go out.* (The simple *φρέω* not used.)

Ἐκφρονέω, ῶ, *to be ἔκφρων, act like one, act foolishly, proudly*, etc., Dio C.

Ἐκφροντίζω, fut. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *φροντίζω*) *to think out, invent*, Lat. *excogitare*, Ar. Nub. 695.

Ἐκφροσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ἔκφρων*) *madness.*

Ἐκφρύττω, (*ἐκ*, *φρύττω*) *to roast thoroughly.*

Ἔκφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἐκ*, *φρήν*) *out of one's mind, beside one's self, mad*, Hipp.: *senseless, stupid*, Dem. 426, 23: also *frenzied, enthusiastic*, of poets, Plat. Ion. 534 B. Adv. *-όνως*.

Ἐκφῦάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφύω*, *ἐκφῦναι*) *an outgrowth, excrescence*, like *ἀποφυάς*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκφυγγάνω. = *ἐκφεύγω*, Aesch.

Ἐκφύγε, Ep. for *ἔφυγε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *ἐκφεύγω*, Hom.

Ἐκφυγή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *an escape.*

Ἐκφυής, *ές*, (*ἐκ*, *φυή*) *unnatural.* Adv. *-ῶς*.

Ἐκφυλάσσω, (*ἐκ*, *φυλάσσω*) *to watch with care, guard securely*, Soph. O. C. 285.

Ἐκφυλλίζω, = *ἐκφυλλίζω*.

Ἐκφυλλοφορέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φύλλον*, *φέρω*) *to expel or condemn by leaves*, used of the Athen. *βουλή*, which gave their votes written on olive-leaves, Aeschin. 15, 43. Hence

Ἐκφυλλοφορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a sentence passed by means of leaves*, cf. *πετταλισμός.*

Ἔκφῦλος, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *φυλή*) *out of the tribe*, hence—II. *not of the nation, foreign*, Strab. (so it might also be derived from *φῦλον*.)—III. metaph., *strange, unnatural*, Plut.; opp. to *ἔμφυλος*.

Ἔκφῦμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐκφύω*, *ἐκφῦναι*) *an outgrowth, eruption of pimples*, Hipp.

Ἐκφῦναι, inf. aor. 2 of *ἐκφύω*.

Ἔκφυξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = *ἔκφευξις*.

Ἐκφύρω, strengthd. for *φύρω*, LXX. [*ῠ*]

Ἐκφῦσάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *φυσάω*) *to blow, puff, shoot out*, *μένος*, Aesch. Pr. 721: and so in Polyb., of elephants *spouting* water through their trunks: metaph. *ἐκφ. πόλεμον*, *to blow up* a war from a spark, Ar. Pac. 618.—II. *to breathe out*, *ἰσαμὲν ὕπνον ἐκφ.*, i. e. to snore loudly, Theocr. 24, 47.—III. intr. *to snort*, Lyc.: *to burst forth*, Arist. Mund. Hence

Ἐκφύσημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is blown out* or *up, a pustule*: also = eq. [*ῡ*]

Ἐκφύσησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφυσάω*) *a blowing out* or *up, a breathing out, emission of the breath*, Gal. [*ῡ*]

Ἐκφῦσιάω, poet. for *ἐκφυσάω*.

Ἐκφῦσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκφύω*, *ἐκφῦναι*) *a growing out* or *forth*; *growth, increase*, Arist. Part. An.—II. *that which has grown out, a shoot, sucker*, Polyb.; also like *ἐκφυές*, *an excrescence, ulcer*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκφῦτεύω, (*ἐκ*, *φυτεύω*) *to plant out*: *to graft, εἰς συκῆν*, Arist. Probl.: *to plant land*, Philostr.

Ἐκφύω, f. *-ύσω*. (*ἐκ*, *φύω*) *to generate from something, to beget*, of the male, Soph. O. T. 437; more rarely of the female *to bear*, Pors. Phoen. 34; *to produce, put forth*, *ἡ γῆ ἐκφ. πάντα*, Arist.—II. intr. in perf. *ἐκπέφῡκα*, Ep. *ἐκπέφῦα*, and aor. 2 act. and in mid. *ἐκφυόμαι*, *to be produced, to spring up, arise, be born from*, c. gen., *πατρός, μητρὸς ἐκφῦναι*, Soph.; also in Ep. part. perf., *κεφαλαὶ τρεῖς ἑνὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυνῖαι*, Il. 11, 40: absol., *λῖλημα ἐκπεφυκός*, *a born* tattler, Soph. Ant. 320. [*ῡ* in pres.; *ῠ* in fut., aor. 1 and perf., v. *φύω*.]

Ἐκφωνέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *φωνέω*) *to cry out, call by names, pronounce*, Philo. Hence

Ἐκφώνημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a thing called out*: *a sermon*, Eccl.; and

Ἐκφώνησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a crying out, pronouncing*: *an exclamation.*—II. *the ending of the sermon*, Eccl.

Ἐκφωτίζω, strengthd. for *φωτίζω*, Clem. Al.

Ἐκχᾰλάω, ῶ, fut. *-άσω*, (*ἐκ*, *χαλάω*) *to slack out, let go.*—II. intr., *to become loose*, or *slack*, Hipp.

Ἐκχαλῑνόω, ῶ, f. *-ωσω*, (*ἐκ*, *χαλινόω*) *to unbridle*, Plut. Pelop. 33

Ἐκχαλκεύω, (*ἐκ*, *χαλκεύω*) *to work from brass*, Joseph.

Ἐκχαραδρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for *χαραδρόω*, *to scoop out a channel, form a ravine*, Polyb.

Ἐκχαρῑδίζω, strengthd. for *χαριδίζω*, Pherecrat. Crap 17.

Ἐκχαυνόω ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *χαυνόω*) *to puff out* or *up, make vain and arrogant*, *ἐκχ. τὸν πολίτην ὄχλον*, *to win the gaping* crowd, Eur. Supp. 412.

Ἐκχεύω, poet. collat. form of *ἐκχέω*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

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Ἐκχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐκ, χέω) *to pour out*, οἶνον ἐπάσσοι, Il. 3, 296 : *to shed*, αἷμα, N. T.—2. *to empty out*, hence *to lavish, squander, throw away*, ὄλβον, etc., Trag., cf. Plut. 2, 544 C, Valck. Hipp. 626; and so in pass., ἐκκέχυται φιλότης, Theogn. 110.—3. esp. *to let fall from the memory, forget*, Valck. Hipp. 1062.—4. *to pour forth, spread abroad*, γλῶσσαν, Soph. Fr. 668. Ep. aor. mid. 3 sing. ἐκχεύατο, in act. signf., Od. 22, 3.—II. pass., used by Hom. mostly in plqpf. ἐξεκέχυντο, as also in aor. syncop. ἐξέχῡτο or ἐκχῡτο, part. ἐκχύμενος : *to be poured out, to stream out* or *forth*, strictly of water, as Il. 21, 309, Od. 19, 504 : metaph., of men or animals, Il. 16, 259, Od. 8, 515; and in genl., *to spread out, spread abroad*, Od. 8, 279 : cf. ἐκχύννυμι.—2. later, *to give one's self up to any passion*, like Lat. *effundi in*..., to be overjoyed, Ar. Vesp. 1409 : ἐκχ. εἴς τινα, εἴς τι, *to be given up, devoted to* a person or thing, Polyb. : ἐκχ. γέλωτι, *to burst out* laughing : hence *to be unnerved, languid*, Anth.

Ἐκχιλόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, χιλός) *to cover all over with grass* : γῆ ἐκκεχ., land that bears nothing but χιλός, Paus.

Ἐκχλευάζω, strengthd. for χλευάζω.

Ἐκχλοιόομαι, as pass. (ἐκ, χλοιόω) *to be, become of a greenish-yellow colour, to grow pale* or *sallow*, Hipp.

Ἐκχολάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, χολή) *to make bilious* ; *to enrage*, LXX.

Ἐκχολόομαι, as pass., (ἐκ, χολόω) *to become bilious, to be changed into bile* or *gall*, Gal. : *to be wrathful*.

Ἐκχονδρίζω, (ἐκ, χόνδρος) *to make into cartilage*, Gal.

Ἐκχορεύω, (ἐκ, χορεύω) *to break out of the chorus* or *dance* : in genl. *to break* or *burst out*, εἴς τι, Opp.—II. as dep. mid., *to drive out of the chorus*, Eur. Hel. 381.

Ἐκχράω, (ἐκ, χράω) Ion. -χρέω, like ἀποχράω, *to suffice, be enough for, please*, τινί : mostly impers. ἐκχρήσει, Hdt. 3, 137, ἐξέχρησε, 8, 70.

Ἐκχράω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, χράω) *to declare as an oracle, tell out*, Soph. O. C. 87.

Ἐκχρέμπτομαι, (ἐκ, χρέμπτομαι) dep., *to cough up, bring up*, Hipp.

Ἐκχρηματίζομαι, dep., (ἐκ, χρηματίζω) *to squeeze money from, levy contributions on*, τινά, Thuc. 8, 87.

Ἐκχρώννῡμι, f. -χρώσω, (ἐκ, χρώννυμι) *to discolour*, Theodect. ap. Strab.

Ἐκχῡλίζω, (ἐκ, χυλίζω) *to squeeze out the juice* or *liquor*, Hipp. : *to suck out*, τι, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκχῡλόομαι, pass. (ἐκ, χυλόω) *to be squeezed* or *sucked out*, Galen.

Ἔκχῡμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκχέω) *that which is poured out* : αἵματος ἔκχ., blood-shed, Or. Sib.

Ἐκχύμενος, part. of syncop. aor. pass. of ἐκχέω, Od. [ῡ]

Ἐκχῡμίζω, = ἐκχυλίζω, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκχῡμόομαι, (ἐκ, χυμόω) as pass. *to shed juice* or *liquor* : esp. of the small arteries, *to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκχύμωμα, ατος, τό, and **ἐκχύμωσις**, εως, ἡ, *a bursting of a small blood-vessel, extravasation of blood*, Hipp. [ῡ]

Ἐκχύνω, collat. form of ἐκχέω, LXX.

Ἔκχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκχέω) *a pouring out, shedding, spilling*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐκχῡτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐκχέω) *one who pours out, a spendthrift*, Luc. [ῡ]

Ἐκχῡτο, 3 sing. aor. sync. pass. of ἐκχίω for ἐξέχυτο, Od.

Ἐκχῦτος, ον, (ἐκχέω) *poured out* or *forth, shed*, Anth. : hence *immoderate, unrestrained*, Lat. *effusus*, e. g. γέλως.—II. τὸ ἔκχυτον, *a sort of liquid food*, Anth. ubi al. ἔγχυτον.

Ἐκχωνεύω, (ἐκ, χωνεύω) *to melt down, coin anew*, Dio C.

Ἐκχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (ἐκ, χώννυμι) *to raise by heaping up soil*, Hdt. 2, 137, 138 : *to earth up, silt up*, of a river, Hdt. 2, 11.

Ἐκχωρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, χωρέω) *to go out and away, depart*, ἐκ τόπου, Hdt., etc. : *to emigrate*, Id. 1, 56 : in genl., *to leave a country*, Hecatae. p. 54.—2. *to slip out of*, ὀστράγαλος ἐξ. ἐξ ἄρθρων, Hdt. 3, 129 ; hence *to be dislocated*.—3. *to give* way, Dem. 1029, 17 : c. dat., *to give place, yield to*, Soph. Aj. 676 : ἐκχ. τινί τινος, *to give up* a thing to another, Hipp., later also τινί τι, Diog. L. Hence

Ἐκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a departing*.

Ἔκχψηγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκ, ψήχω) *that which is rubbed off*, a particle, Clem. Al.

Ἐκψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ψύχω) *to give up the ghost, expire*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ἑκω, barbarism for ἔχω, in Ar. Thesm. 1197.

ΕΚΩΝ, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκόν, *willing, willingly, of free will, with good will*, Hom., etc.—II. *knowingly and purposely, of design, actively*, Od.—III in Hdt., and Att., the pleonast. phrase ἑκὼν εἶναι, is freq., *as far as depends on my will, as far as concerns me*, usu. c. negat., as Hdt. 7, 104, etc., v. Herm. Vig. App. III. ; but also affirm., as Hdt. 7, 164, and Xen. (Akin to ἑκητι.)

Ἐλάα, ας, ἡ, Att., and **ἐλάη**, ης, Ion. for ἐλαία. [λᾱ Att., λᾰ Ion., cf. Ar. Ach. 550, Pac. 582, Av. 617, etc., Dobree Ar. Plut. 586. with ref. to Eur. Erechth. 46, Meineke Alex. Incert. 1.]

Ἐλάαν, Ep. inf. from ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, for ἐλᾶν, Hom.

Ἐλάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐλάα, *a young olive-tree*, Alciphr.—II. dim. from ἔλαιον, *a little oil*, Arched. ap. Ath. 292 F. [ᾰ]

ΕΛΑΙ'Α, ας, ἡ, Att. ἐλάα. *the olive-tree*, Hom., esp. in Od. : sacred to Minerva, who is said to have planted the first at Colonus, Soph. O. C. 701, sq., cf. μορία ; or (acc. to others) in the Acropolis of Athens, cf. μόριος ; and we have it called ἱερὴ ἐλαίη as early as Od. 13, 372. Its epithets are χρυσέα and ξανθή, Pind. O. 11, 13, Aesch. Pers. 617 (Virgil's *flava oliva*), but most freq. γλαυκή, v. γλαυκός. Cf. κότινος. Proverb., φέρεσθαι ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαῶν, *to run beyond the olives*, which stood at the end of the Athen. race-course, i. e. to go too far, Ar. Ran. 995, ubi v. Schol.—II. *the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive*, Ar. Ach. 550.—Acc. to Gramm. ἐλάα was the proper form in this sense, ἐλαία in the first.—III. as pr. n. τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν, *the Mount of Olives*, an eminence a short distance east of Jerusalem, N. T.

Ἐλαία, ας, ἡ, *Elaea*, a city of Aeolis not far from Caïcus. Strab., Polyb. —2. a city and harbour of Bithynia, Paus.

Ἐλαιαγάβαλος, ου, ὁ, and **Ἐλιογάβαλος**, *Heliogabalus*, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

Ἐλαίαγνος or **ἐλέαγνος**, ου, ὁ, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perh. the *vitex agnus castus*, Theophr.

Ἐλαιάεις, εσσα, εν, (ἐλαία) *of the olive-tree*.—II. *of the olive, oily*, Soph. Fr. 405. [ᾰ]

Ἐλαιᾰκόνη, ης, ἡ, (ἔλαιον, ἀκόνη) *a whetstone used with oil*, Lat. *cos olearia*, opp. to *cos aquaria*.

Ἐλαιαλογέω, = ἐλαιολογέω, LXX.

Ἐλαιᾰ́ς, άδος, ἡ, = ἐλαία II.

Ἐλαιᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Elaeatis*, a region of Thesprotia, Thuc. 1, 46.

Ἐλαΐζω, (ἐλαία) *to cultivate olives*, Ar. Fr. 167.—II. intr. *to be olive-green*

Ἐλαιήεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. for ἐλαιάεις.

Ἐλαιηρός, ά, όν, (ἔλαιον) *oily, oiled*, Hipp : *glutinous*, epith. of bees, Pind. Fr. 88.

Ἐλαῖκός, ή, όν, (ἐλαία) *of an olive, like an olive*. Adv. -κῶς, Epict.

Ἐλαΐνεος, α, ον, = sq., Od. 9, 320, 394.

Ἐλαΐνος, ή, όν, (ἐλαια) *of the olive-tree, of olive-wood*, Hom., esp. Od.

Ἐλαιοβαφής, ές, (ἔλαιον, βάπτω) *dipped in oil*.

Ἐλαιοβρᾰχής, ές, Paul. Aeg. : and -βρεχής, ές, Gal., = sq.

Ἐλαιόβροχος, ον, (ἔλαιον, βρέχω) Ath., *wet with oil, soaked in oil*.

Ἐλαιόδυτος, ον, (ἔλαιον, δεύω) = foreg.

Ἐλαιοδόκος, ον, also ἐλαιοδόχος, ον, (ἔλαιον, δέχομαι) *holding oil*.

Ἐλαιοειδής, ές, = ἐλαιώδης. Aretae.

Ἐλαιοθέσιον, ου, τό, (ἔλαιον, θέσις) *the oiling-room* at the baths, Vitruv.

Ἐλαιόθηλος, ον, (ἐλαία, τέθηλα) *feeding olives*, Epigr. ap. Welcker Syll. 49, 6.

Ἐλαιόθρεπτος, ον, (ἔλαιον, τρέφω) *oil-fed*.

Ἐλαιοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ἔλαιον, κάπηλος) *an oil-man*, Liban. [ᾰ]

Ἐλαιοκομέω, ῶ, *to rear* or *cultivate olives*, and

Ἐλαιοκομία, ας, ἡ, *the cultivation of olives*. and

Ἐλαιοκομικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἐλαιοκομία*, from

Ἐλαιοκόμος, ον, (ἐλαία, κομέω) *rearing olives* : *an olive cultivator*.

Ἐλαιοκονία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαία, κονία) *a powder made from olives*, Lat. *malta*.

Ἐλαιολογέω, ῶ, *to pick olives*, LXX. : from

Ἐλαιολόγος, ον, (ἐλαία, λέγω) *an olive gatherer*, Ar. Vesp. 712.

Ἐλαιόμελι, ιτος, τό, (ἐλαία, μέλι) *a sweet gum that oozes from the olive-tree*, Diosc.

Ἐλαιομετρέω, ῶ, (ἔλαιον, μετρέω) *to measure out oil*, τινά, to another, Inscr.

Ἔλαιον, ου, τό, (ἐλαία) *olive-oil, tree-oil, oil* : in Hom. mostly *anointing oil*, used after the bath, (and usu. scented, hence εὐῶδες, Od. 2, 339, ῥοδοεν, Il. 23, 186), or before and after gymnastic exercises, esp. wrestling, hence ἔλαιον ὄζειν, prov. of those who exercise much.—II. *any oily substance* ; ἔλ. ὑός, hog's lard, Hipp. : ἔλ. ἀπὸ γάλακτος, *butter*, Hecat. p. 62.—III. at Athens, *the oil-market*. cf. μύρον, ἰχθύς.

Ἐλαίων, ου, τό, *Mount Elaïus*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus.

Ἐλαιοπῑνής, ές, (ἔλαιον, πίνος) *stained with*, and so *soaked in oil*, Hipp.

Ἐλαιοποιία, ας, ἡ, (ἔλαιον, ποιέω) *the making of oil*.

Ἐλαιόπρωρος, ον, (ἐλαία, πρώρα) *having the upper part like an olive*, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

Ἐλαιοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, (ἔλαιον, πωλέω) *an oil-shop*.

Ἐλαιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἔλαιον, πωλέω) *an oil-man, oil-merchant*, Dem. 784, 18.

Ἐλαιοπώλιον, ου, τό = ἐλαιοπωλεῖον.

Ἔλαιος, ου, ὁ, = κότινος, *the wild-*

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olive. Lat. *oleaster*. Soph. Tr. 1197.—II. ἐλαιός, ὁ, a Rhod. word=φαρμακευς.

†Ἐλαιος, ον, ὁ, *Elaeus*, a place in Aetolia, near Calydon, Polyb. 4, 65, 6.—2. oxyt. Ἐλαιός, a place in Messenia, Rhian. ap. Paus. 4, 1, 6.

Ἐλαιόσπονδα, ων, τά, (ἔλαιον, σπένδω) sub. ἱερά, *drink-offerings of oil*, cf. οἰνόσπονδα, ὑδρόσπονδα.

Ἐλαιοτριβεῖον, ου, τό, (ἔλαιον, τρίβω) *an olive-press, oil-mill*.

Ἐλαιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, (ἔλαιον, τρέπω)=foreg., Geop.

Ἐλαιοτρύγητός, ον, ὁ, (ἔλαιον, τρυγάω) *the olive-gathering*.

Ἐλαιότρῡγον, ου, τό, (ἔλαιον, τρύξ) *the lees of oil*, elsewh. ἀμόργη, *amurca*.

Ἐλαιουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for making oil, oil-press, oil-mill*, Diog. L.: from

Ἐλαιουργία, ας, ἡ, (ἔλαιον, *ἔργω) *the making of oil*.

Ἐλαιούργιον, ου, τό,=ἐλαιουργεῖον, Arist. Pol.

†Ἐλαιοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Elaeus*, a city in the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 6, 140, etc.: later wr. Ἐλεοῦς, Qu. Sm. —2. a city of Epirus.

†Ἐλαιοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Elaeussa*, a city of Cilicia, Strab.—2. an island near Rhodes, Strab —3. an island near Corytus.—In Opp. also wr. Ἐλεοῦσα.

†Ἐλαιοφιλοφάγος, ον, (ἐλαία, φίλος, φαγεῖν) *fond of eating olives*, Epich. ap. Ath. 64 F. [φᾰ]

Ἐλαιοφόρος, ον, (ἔλαια, φέρω) *olive-bearing*, Eur. H. F. 1178: χώρα ἐλ., land fit for olives, Theophr.

Ἐλαιοφῡής, ές, (ἔλαια, φύω) *olive-planted, πάγος*. Eur. Ion 1480.

Ἐλαιοφυλλοφάγος, ον, (ἐλαία, φύλλον, φαγεῖν) *eating olive-leaves*, of birds, prob. l. in Epich. p. 102.

Ἐλαιοφῡτεία, ας, ἡ, *a planting of olives*: from

Ἐλαιόφῡτος, ον, (ἐλαία, φύω) *olive-planted*, Aesch. Pers. 884: ἐλ. δένδρεσι, set with olive-trees, Strab.: τὸ ἐλ. *an olive-yard*, Lat. *olivetum*, Plut.

Ἐλαιοχριστίλα, ας, ἡ, (ἔλαιον, χρίω) *an anointing with oil*. Bud. in Diog. L. 5, 71, where the MSS. ἐλαιοχρηστία, *the use of oil*.

Ἐλαιόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ἐλαία, χρώς) *olive-colored*.

Ἐλαιοχῡτέω, ῶ, (ἔλαιον, χέω) *to anoint with oil*.

Ἐλαιόω, ῶ, (ἔλαιον) *to anoint with oil, to oil*, Soph. Fr. 556.—II. (ἐλαία) *to gather olives*.

Ἐλαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *an olive-tree*: Att. plur. ἐλᾶδες, Ar. Ach. 998.

†Ἐλαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Elaïs*, a city of Phoenicia, Dion. P.

Ἐλαϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐλαΐζω) *an olive-gatherer*.

†Ἐλαΐτης, ου, ὁ, and Ἐλαϊτικός, ή, όν, of or *belonging to Elaea*. Elaïtic, Strab.: ol Ἐλ., *the inhab. of Elaea*.

†Ἐλαῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, *the Elaïtic territory*, Strab.

Ἐλαιώδης, ες, (ἔλαια, εἶδος) *like an olive*: *oily, slippery*, Arist. H. A.: *olive-green*, Diosc.

Ἐλαιών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ἔλαια) *an olive-yard*, Lat. *olivetum*, LXX.

Ἐλαιωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐλαιόω,=ἐλαστής.

Ἐλαιωτός, ή, όν, (ἐλαιόω) *oiled*.

†Ἐλαμῖται, ων, and Ἐλαμῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Elamaei* or *Elamitae*, inhab. of Elamaïs, a province of southern Media, between Mt. Orontes and the Eulaeus, Joseph., N. T.

Ἐλανδρος, ον, (ἐλεῖν, ἀνήρ) *man-slaying, destroyer of men*, epith. of Hel-

en, ἐλένας, ἔλανδρος, ἐλέπτολις, Aesch. Ag. 689.

Ἐλάνη, ης, ἡ, also ἐλένη, *a torch*, Ath., v. ἔλη.

Ἐλαπρός, όν, barbarism for ἐλαφρός. Ar. Thesm. 1180.

†Ἐλάρα, ας, ἡ, *Elara*, the mother of Tityus, Ap. Rh. 1, 762.

†Ἐλάριον, ου, τό, *Elarium*, a cave in Euboea, Strab.

Ἔλᾶσα, ας, ε, etc., poet. for ἤλασα, aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.: ἐλάσασκε, poet. for ἤλασε, Il. 2, 199; ἐλασαίατο, for ἐλάσαιντο, 3 plur. opt. aor. 1 mid., Il. 10, 537.

Ἐλασσῖς, ῖδος, ἡ, *an unknown bird*, Ar. Av. 886.

Ἐλᾶσείω, Desiderat. from ἐλαύνω, *to wish to drive, ride, march*, etc., Luc.

Ἐλᾶσία, ας, ἡ,=ἔλασις: *riding*, Xen.: *a march*, Joseph.

Ἐλᾶσίβροντος, ον, (ἐλαύνω, βροντή) *thunder-hurling*, Pind. Fr. 108.—II. *hurled like thunder*, ἔπη ἐλ., Ar. Eq. 626.

Ἐλάσιος, α, ον, (ἐλαύνω) *driving away*: οἱ ἐλ., *those who avert* the epilepsy, Plut. [ᾰ]

Ἐλάσιππος, ον, (ἐλαύνω, ἵππος) *horse-driving* or *riding*, Pind.: elsewh. ἱππελάτης. [ᾰ] Hence

†Ἐλάσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Elasippus*, a mythic King of Atlantis, Plat. Criti. 114 C.

Ἐλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐλαύνω) *a driving*.—1. *a driving away, banishing*, Thuc. 1, 139.—2. sub. στρατοῦ, ἵππου, νεώς, etc., *a march, expedition*, Hdt. 4, 1, etc.; ἔλασιν ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 7, 37; *riding*, Xen. Eq. 9, 6; *rowing*, etc.

Ἔλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλαύνω) *metal beaten out with a hammer, a metal plate*, Diosc.—II.=foreg.

Ἐλασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Diosc.

Ἐλασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἔλασμα I, Diosc.—II.=ἔλασις.

†Ἔλασος, ου, ὁ, *Elasus*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 696.

Ἔλασσα, poet. for ἔλασα, ἤλασα, aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.

†Ἐλασσόνως, adv. v. sub ἐλάσσων.

Ἐλασσόω, ῶ, Att. -ττόω, ῶ, (ἐλάσσων) *to make less, smaller, worse*: *to lessen, diminish, damage*, τι, Isocr. 162 C: *to detract from*, τινός, Thuc. 3, 42. Pass. *to become smaller, diminish*, Thuc. 2, 62, etc.: *to come short, have too little, to suffer loss, be behindhand* in a thing, τι, Thuc. 4, 59: *to be less than, inferior to*, c. gen. pers., Dem. 226, 13; inf. mid. *to prove inferior*, Hdt. 6, 11. Cf. ἐσσόω.

Ἐλάσσωμα, ατος, τό. Att. -ττωμα, *a being made less, loss, defeat*, Polyb.: *a defect, fault*, Dion. H.

Ἐλάσσων, neut. ἔλασσον, gen. ονος. Att. ττων, ον, *smaller, less, fewer, worse*, Il.; esp. in war; hence ἔλασσον ἔχειν, *to have the worse*, Hdt. 9, 102: c. gen. pers., *worse, inferior*, Thuc., etc.: ἔλ. πλήθος, the smaller number, Thuc. 1, 49: περὶ ἐλάσσονος ποιεῖσθαι, to consider of less account, Hdt. 6, 6: οἱ ἔλ. *the meaner* sort, Isocr. 17 C. Adv. -ονως, for which ἔλασσον, is very freq. It was from its signf. used as Compar. of μικρός. Superl. ἐλάχιστος: the orig. Posit. ἐλαχύς, is found only in old Ep.

Ἐλαστής, οῦ, ὁ,=ἐλατήρ.

Ἔλαστος, worse form for ἐλατός, q. v.

Ἐλαστρέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐλαύνω, ζεύγεα ἐλάστρεον, they drove the teams, Il. 18, 543; ἀμαξάτων, Theogn. 599: *to drive* or *row* a ship, Hdt. 2, 158.

Ἐλάσω, fut. of ἐλαύνω. [ᾰ]

†Ἐλάτεια, ας, ἡ, *Elatīa*, a city of Phocis on the Cephissus; its ruins are at *Elephta*, Hdt. 8, 33.—2. a city of Epirus, on the Cocytus, now prob. *Luro*, Dem. 84, 23, also wr. Ἔλατια, and Ἐλάτρεια.

Ἐλάτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἐλατήρ, *a driver*, ἵππων ἐλ., epith. of Diana, Pind. Fr. 59.

Ἐλατέον, verb. adj. of ἐλαύνω, intransit. *one must ride*, Xen. Hipparch. 2, 7.

Ἐλάτη, ης, ἡ, *the pine*, Hom.: afterwds. distinguished as ἐ. ἀρρήν, *the pine*, Lat. *pinus abies*: ἐ. θήλεια, *the fir*, Lat. *pinus picea*, Linn.—II. *an oar*, as being usu. *made of pine wood*, Od. 12, 172, Il. 7, 5; later also *the whole ship*, Eur. Phoen. 208.—III. *the young bud of the palm*, elsewh. σπάθη, Diosc. [ᾰ] (Perh. from ἐλαύνω, from its high straight growth.)

Ἐλάτηίς, ίδος, ἡ, *like the pine*, Nic.

Ἐλάτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *a driver*, esp. of horses, *a charioteer*, Il. 4, 145, etc.; also with ἵππων, etc., Aesch. Pers. 32: ἐλ. βροντῆς, *the hurler* of thunder, Pind. O. 4, 1; ἐλ. λύρας, *the striker* of the lyre, Anth.—II. *one that drives away, expels*, Call. Jov. 3. Also ἐλάτης.—III. *a sort of broad, flat cake*, Ar. Eq. 1193, v. Suid. in voc. Hence

Ἐλᾰτήριος, α, ον, *driving, driving away*, c. gen. καθαρμοὶ ἀτᾶν ἐλ., Aesch. Cho. 968: τὸ ἐλατήριον, with or without φάρμακον, an opening medicine, Hipp.

Ἐλάτης, ου, ὁ,=ἐλατήρ, Eur. Phil-eth. [ᾰ]

†Ἐλατίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Elatus*, Ap. Rh. 1, 41, in Pind. Εἰλατιδής, P. 3, 55.

Ἐλᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἐλαύνω) *of or belonging to driving*.

Ἐλάτινος, η, ον, (ἐλάτη) *of the pine or fir*, Eur. Bacch. 1070: *of pine or fir wood*, πλάτη, Anaxil. Neott. 1, 17. Hom. uses εἰλ.—II. *of the palm-bud*, e. g. ἔλαιον Diosc., cf. ἐλάτη III. [ᾰ]

†Ἐλατονίδης, ου Ep. ao., ὁ, *son of Elatus*, i. e. Ischys, H. Hom. Ap. 210, (prop. patr. from Ἐλατίων, *son of Elatus*, and so *grandson of El.*, but formed acc. to analogy of Ὑπεριονίδης, q. v.)

Ἐλᾰτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἐλαύνω, *driven* or *beaten out*, esp. like metal *hammered, beaten, forged*, Arist. Meteor.: on the ἐλ. χαλκός, v. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst, § 308, 4.

†Ἔλατος, ου, ὁ, *Elātus*, a centaur. Apollod.—2. son of Arcas, founder of the Phocian Elatea, Apollod. 3, 9, 1, Paus.—3. an ally of the Trojans from Pedasus, Il. 6, 33.—4. one of the suitors of Penelope.—5. Spartan pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 7.

†Ἐλάτρεια, v. Ἐλάτεια.

Ἐλατρεύς, έως, ὁ, *thrice-forged iron*, v. ἐλαύνω III. 1.

†Ἐλατρεύς, έως poet. ῆος, ὁ, *Elatreus*, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.

Ἔλαττον, Att. neut. for ἔλασσον, usu. as adv., *less*.

Ἐλαττονάκις, adv. (ἐλάττων) *fewer times, less often*, Plat. Theaet. 149 A; opp. to μειζονάκις, πλειονάκις.

Ἐλαττονέω,=Ἐλασσόω, LXX.

Ἐλαττονότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being smaller or less*, Iambl.; opp. to μειζονότης: from

Ἐλάττων, ον, Att. for ἐλάσσων; so also ἐλαττόω, ἐλάττωμα

Ἐλαττωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐλαττόω) *a making smaller or less, lessening*, Def. Plat. 412 B: *loss, defeat*, Polyb.: *a fault, defect*, Plut. Hence

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Ἐλαττωτικός, ή, όν, *inclined to lessen*, or *to give way, not insisting on his full rights*, Arist. Eth. N.

ΕΛΑΎΝΩ, fut. ἐλάσω: Ep. ἐλάσσω: aor. 1 act. ἤλασα, poet. ἔλασα, ἔλασσα, pass. ἠλάθην, less good ἠλάσθην: perf. ἐλήλακα, pass. ἐλήλαμαι. The pres. ἐλάω is very rare, as in Eur. Phaeth. 5: but ἐλῶ, inf. ἐλᾶν, is the fut. in Att. prose: this Att. fut. is found resolved ἐλόω, as early as Od. 7, 319. [ᾰ always.]

Radic. signf.: *To drive, drive on, set in motion*, more in bodily than in mental relations, esp. of driving flocks, Hom., who also uses aor. mid. ἠλασάμην, in act. signf. Il. 10, 537; 11, 682. —1. very freq. of horses, chariots, ships, ἵππους, ἅρμα, νῆα, or ναῦν ἐλαύνειν, Il. 23, 334, Od. 12, 47, 109, etc.: so also, ἐλαύνειν δρόμον, *to run a course*, Ar. Nub. 28. This usage became so common that—2. the acc. was omitted, as with ἄγω, etc., and the verb took the seeming intrans. signf., *to ride, drive, sail, row*: very freq. from Hom. downwds., e. g. μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, (sub. ἵππους) he whipped them *to go on*, Il. 5, 366, etc.: βῆ δ' ἐλάαν ἐπὶ κύματα, he went on *to drive* over the waves, Il. 13, 27: διὰ νύκτα ἐλᾶν, *to travel* the night through, Od. 15, 50: often with the direction or aim of the journey added with εἰς.., or πρός... So also of seavoyages, μάλα σφοδρῶς ἐλάαν, (ναῦν) *to sail* very quickly, Od. 12, 124; παρὲξ τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνειν, to pass the island, Od. 12, 176: hence ἐλαύνοντες, *the rowers*, Od. 13, 22: these usages are freq. also in Att. In this signf. it sometimes took a new acc., γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν, *to sail on* a calm sea, Od. 7, 319: so too in Eur. El. 731, πόντον ἐλάταις ἐλαύνειν, *to urge* the main with oars, Lat. *pontum remis impellere*, Il. 7, 6.—3. *to drive away, carry off*, like ἀπελαύνω, Lat. *abigere*, in Hom. always of stolen cattle, βοῦς, Od. 12, 353, ἵππους, Il. 5, 236: also in mid., c. act. signf. Od. 4, 637: in Att. μύσος, μίασμα, ἄγος ἐλαύνειν, = ἀγηλατεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 967, Eum. 283, Thuc. 1, 126, etc.: ἐλ. λῃστάς, Ar. Ach. 1188, etc.—4. *to drive into narrow compass, press in battle, press*, Il. 13, 315, Od. 5, 290: hence freq. in Att., *to hunt down, harass, vex, trouble*, πόλιν, etc., Soph. O. T. 28, etc.: *to attack, affront, insult*, esp. in Dem.—5. = βινεῖν, like Lat. *agitare, subagitare*, Ar. Eccl. 39. —6. in pass., ἐλαύνεσθαι τὴν ψυχήν, τὴν γνώμην, *to be driven*, i. e. *to be mad, beside one's self*.—7. really intrans., in expressions like ἐς τοσοῦτον ἦλασαν, *they drove it* so far, Hdt. 5, 50; where πρᾶγμα, must be supplied; εἰς κόρον τινὸς ἐλαύνειν, to push it till disgust ensued, Tyrt. 2, 10, cf. 2: hence *to push on, go on*, ἐγγὺς μανίας, Eur.; πρόσω ἐλ. τινός, to go far in a thing, Xen. But in Od. 5, 290, ἔτι μὲν φημι ἀδὴν ἐλάαν κακότητος, I mean yet *to hunt* him about even till his misery satiates me, belongs to the trans. signf. v. supr. 4, cf. Herm. Opusc. 3, 298.—II. *to strike* (as the best way of driving), *to cut, push, wound by cut* or *thrust*, Il. 2, 199; 5, 584, etc.: c. dupl. acc. τινὰ ὤμον ἐλάσσειν, *to hit, wound* him on the shoulder, Il. 5, 80: οὐλὴν μὲ σὺς ἤλασε, a boar *gave* me this scar, Od. 21, 219: hence of *the beating* of the waves, Od.; χθόνα ἤλασε μετώπῳ, *he struck* earth with his forehead, of a falling man, Od. 22, 94.—2. *to cut off*, Il. 13, 614, but this rare.—3. *to thrust, drive through*, διαπρὸ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε, Od.; δόρυ διὰ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε, Il. 5, 57, cf. 20, 269; and in pass., *to go through*, Il. 4. 135, etc. Hom. uses only plqpf. pass. ἠλήλατο, ἐλήλατο.—III. in various metaph. signfs.:—1. *to beat out* metal, because it is (so to say) driven out on all sides, hence ἀσπίδα ἐλαύνειν, to make a shield of beaten metal, Il. 12, 296; so too πτύχας, to beat out plates of metal, Il. 20, 270: later also χαλκὸν ἐλ. to beat out metal.—2. *to draw out, set in a certain direction, in line*, τάφρον, ἕρκος, σταυρούς, *to draw* a breastwork, trench, etc., Il. 7, 450; 18, 564, Od. 14, 11, and so freq. in Hdt., e. g. τεῖχος ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τοὺς ἀγκῶνας, the wall *has its* angles *carried down* to the river, Hdt. 1, 180: so too, ὄγμον ἐλ. *to work one's way* down a ridge or swathe in reaping or mowing, Il. 11, 68, αὔλακα, Hes. Op. 441; ὄρχον ἀμπελίδος, *to draw* a line of vines, i. e. plant them in line, Ar. Ach. 995: hence in genl. *to plant, produce*, and so metaph. ἓξ τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς αἰών, Pmd. N. 3, 129.—3. κολωὸν ἐλαύνειν, *to prolong, keep up* the brawl, Il. 1, 575.

Ἐλάφειος, ον, (ἔλαφος) *of, belonging to deer*, ἐλ. κρέα, *venison*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2.—2. *deer-like*, and so *cowardly*.

Ἐλᾰφηβολία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαφηβόλος) *a shooting* or *hunting of deer*, Soph. Aj. 178.

Ἐλᾰφηβόλια, ων, τά, (ἐλαφηβόλος) sub. ἱερά, *a festival of Diana*, Plut. Hence

Ἐλᾰφηβολιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the ninth month of the Attic year, in which *the Elaphebolia* were held (at Elis ἐλάφιος), answering to the last half of March and first of April.

Ἐλᾰφηβόλος, ον, (ἔλαφος, βάλλω) *hitting* or *shooting deer, a deer-hunter*, in genl., *a hunter*, Il. 18, 319.

Ἐλᾰφίνης, ου, ὁ, *a young deer, fawn*.

†Ἐλᾰφιον, ου, ἡ, (prob. dim. from ἔλαφος, my *little deer*) *Elaphium*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 1172.

Ἐλάφιος, ον, = ἐλάφειος, v. also ἐλαφηβολιών.

Ἐλᾰφοβόσκον, ου, τό, (ἔλαφος, βόσκω) *a plant, eaten by deer*, as an antidote against the bite of snakes, Lat. *sium sisarum*, Diosc.

Ἐλᾰφογενής, ές, (ἔλαφος, *γένω) *born from a deer*.

Ἐλᾰφοειδής, ές, (ἔλαφος, εἶδος) *deer-like*, Strab.

Ἐλᾰφόκρᾰνος, ον, (ἔλαφος, κρᾶνον) *deer-headed*, Id.

Ἐλᾰφοκτόνος, ον (ἔλαφος, κτείνω) *deer-killing*, Eur. I. T. 1113.

ΕΛΆΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, *a deer*, whether male, *a hart* or *stag*, or female, *a hind*, Hom.: κραδίην ἐλάφοιο ἔχων, having a deer's, i. e. a coward's heart, Il. 1, 225. As gener. term, the Att. always use it in fem., as Eur. Hipp. 218, and oft. in Xen. (Akin to ἐλαφρός, and to Lat. *lepus lepŏris*, Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, 233: prob. also to Germ. *laufen*, our *leap*.)

†Ἔλαφος, ου, ὁ, *Elaphus*, a river of Arcadia, Paus.

Ἐλᾰφοσσοίη, ης, ἡ, (ἔλαφος, σεύω) *deer-hunting*, Anth.: only poet.

Ἐλαφρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαφρός) *lightness*: and so *thoughtlessness*, Lat. *levitas*.—II. *a lightening, alleviation*, Aretae.—III. *littleness*.

Ἐλαφρίζω, (ἐλαφρός) *to lighten, make light*, Plut.: *to alleviate*, Synes. —II. intr. *to be light and nimble*, Eur. Meleag. 4.

Ἐλαφρόγειος, ον, (ἐλαφρός, γέα, γῆ) *of light soil*, Geop.

Ἐλαφρόνοος, ον, (ἐλαφρός, νοῦς) *light-minded, thoughtless*, Pseudo-Phoc.

Ἐλαφρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἐλαφρός, πούς) *light-footed*, Poet. ap. Dion. Comp.

ΕΛΑΦΡΌΣ, ά, όν, and in Pind. N. 5, 38 ός, όν, *light in weight*, Il. 12, 450, and Att.; hence *light, not burdensome* or *troublous, trifling*, ἐλαφρότερος γίγνεται πόλεμος Τρώεσσι Il. 22, 287: οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαί τι, not to make light of a thing, to be distressed by it, take it ill, Lat. *graviter ferre*, Hdt. 1, 118. Adv. -ρῶς, *lightly, easily*, Od. 5, 240.—II. *light in moving, nimble, quick, swift, ready, active*, Hom., etc., esp. with the hands and feet, *handy*, Lat. *facilis, agilis*: ἐλαφρὰ ἡλικία, the age of *active* youth, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 27: but οἱ ἐλ. light troops, Lat. *levis armatura*, Id. An. 4, 2, 27.—III. metaph. *light-minded, unsteady, thoughtless*, Polyb.: λύσσα ἐλ., *light-headed* madness, Eur. Bacch. 851. Adv. -φρῶς. (ἐ-λαφ-ρός is the Lat. *lev-is* with *e* euphon., cf. ἐλαχύς: akin to ἔλαφος.) Hence

Ἐλαφρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐλαφρία, *lightness*, Plat. Legg. 795 E.

Ἐλαφρύνω, (ἐλαφρός) *to make light, lighten*.

Ἐλᾰφώδης, ες, = ἐλαφοειδής.

Ἐλάχιστος, η, ον, superl. from ἐλάσσων, *the fewest, smallest, least, worst*, H. Hom. Adv. ἐλάχιστα. Hence comes a new comp. ἐλαχιστότερος, *yet smaller*, superl. ἐλαχιστότατος, *less than the least*: v. ἐλαχύς. [ᾰ]

Ἔλᾰχον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of λαγχάνω, poet. also ἔλλαχον, Hom.

Ἐλᾰχυπτέρυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐλαχύς, πτέρυξ) *short-winged, short-finned*, epith. of the dolphin, Pind. P. 4, 29.

ΕΛΆΧΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, *small, short, low, mean, little*: old Ep. positive, whence ἐλάσσων, and ἐλάχιστος, are formed: it remains only in H. Hom. Ap. 197, and as v. l. Od. 9, 116; 10, 509, and there only as fem., and proparoxyt. (ἐ-λαχ-ύς, is the Sanscr. *lagh-u*, our *light*, with *e* euphon.; cf. ἐλαφρός.)

Ἐλάω, Ion. ἐλόω, rare poet. pres., v. sub ἐλαύνω.

Ἐλᾰών, ῶνος, ὁ, = ἐλαιών.

†Ἔλβω, όος contd. οῦς, ἡ, *Elbo*, an island on the coast of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 140.

ΕΛΔΟΜΑΙ, ἐέλδομαι, defect. dep., *to wish, long*, c. inf., Il. 13, 638, Od. 4, 162: *to wish for, long for, strive after covet, desire*, τινός, Il. 23, 122, Od. 5, 210; τι, Il. 5, 481, Od. 1, 409. As pass. only once, Il. 16, 494. Hom. most freq. uses the lengthd. form ἐέλδομαι, but only in pres. and impf. Ep. word. also in Pind. O. 1, 6. (ἐλδομαι was prob. digammated, and so = *velle, βούλομαι*, cf. *will, would*.) Hence

Ἔλδωρ, ἐέλδωρ, τό, and Ibyc. 44 ἡ, *a wish, longing, desire*, Hom. only in resolved form. Poet. word.

Ἔλε, poet. for εἵλε, 3 aor. 2 of αἱρέω, Hom.

†Ἐλέα, ας, ἡ, (ἔλος) a kind of *bird*, inhabiting marshes, Arist. H. A. 9, 16.

†Ἐλέα, ας, ἡ, the city *Velia* in Lucania, also wr. Ὑέλη and Οὐελία, a colony of the Phocaeans, now *Castelamare della Brucca*, Strab.

Ἐλεάγνος, ἡ, v. ἐλαίαγνος.

†Ἐλεάζαρ, indeclin. and Ἐλεάζαρος, ου, ὁ, *Eleazar*, a Jewish pr. n., N. T.

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†Ἐλεᾶται, ῶν, οἱ,=Εἰλῶτες, Ath. 272 A.

Ἐλεαίρω, poet. for ἐλεέω, *to take pity, have compassion on*, τινά, Hom.

Ἐλεᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *a kind of owl*, Ar. Av. 304, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3.

†Ἐλεάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Ἐλεᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of Velia, Velian*, Polyb., Strab.; οἱ Ἐλ. *the inhab. of Velia.*

†Ἐλεατικός, ή, όν, (Ἐλέα) *of Velia, Velian*, Plat. Phaed. 261 D.

Ἐλέατρος, ου, ὁ, (ἑλεός) *a manager of the table, sewer, taster*, Ath.

†Ἐλεβία, or Εἰλεβία, ας, ἡ, *Elebia*, daughter of Aegialus, Parthen.

Ἐλεγαίνω, *to be wrathful, wanton, violent*, E. M.

Ἐλεγεία, ας, ἡ, (ἔλεγος) *an elegy*, i. e. *any poem written in distichs* (ἐλεγεῖα), v. ἐλεγεῖον.

†Ἐλέγεια, ας, ἡ, *Elegēa*, a spot on the farther side of the Euphrates, Dio C.

Ἐλεγείνω,=ἐλεγαίνω, Suid.

Ἐλεγειογράφος, ου, ὁ, (ἐλεγεῖον, γράφω) *a writer of elegies.* [ᾰ]

Ἐλεγεῖον, ου, τό, *a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, the metre of the elegy*, Critias 3, 3, Thuc. 1, 132.—II. in plur., *many distichs forming a whole*: hence=ἐλεγεία, *an elegiac poem*, but *merely in reference to the metre, not to the subject*, v. Müller Literat. of Greece, 10, 2.—III. *a single line in an elegiac inscription*, Dem. 1378, 13: later, *a distich of two hexameters*, if on a mournful subject. Strictly neut. from ἐλεγεῖος, and in signf. I. μέτρον, in signf. II. ἔπος, may be supplied, Francke Callin, p. 53, 58.

Ἐλεγειοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, and

Ἐλεγειοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐλεγεῖον, ποιέω) *an elegiac poet*, Arist. Poet.

Ἐλεγεῖος, εία, εῖον, (ἐλεγεῖον) *of the elegy, elegiac*, e. g. μέτρον, Μοῦσα.

†Ἐλέγη, ης, ἡ, *Elegē*, daughter of Proetus, Ael.

Ἐλεγῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐλεγκτέον, verb. adj. from ἐλέγχω, *one must refute*, Plat. Legg. 905 D.—2. also ἐλεγκτέος, ον, *to be refuted*, Strab.

Ἐλεγκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐλέγχω) *able, ready to refute, fond of arguing*, Plat. Soph. 216 B: *fond of reproving*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς, Xen.

Ἐλεγκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἐλέγχω, *fit to be refuted.*

Ἐλεγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἔλεγξις, LXX.

Ἐλεγξίγαμος, ον, (ἐλέγχω γάμος) *trying, proving a wife's fidelity*, Anth.

Ἐλεγξῖνος, ου, ὁ, *the wrangler*, pun on the name of the philosopher *Alexinus*, in Diog. L. 2, 109.

Ἔλεγξις, εως, ἡ,=ὁ ἔλεγχος, *a refuting, reproving*, LXX.

Ἔλεγος, ου, ὁ, *a song of mourning, a lament*: at first without reference to metrical form, so that ἔλεγοι were ascribed to the nightingale and halcyon, Eur. Hel. 185, I. T. 1091: orig. accompanied by the flute. Since *the distich* was mostly used in these songs, it got the name of *the elegiac metre* (though it was constantly used for poems of far different subjects), and so in later times ἔλεγος was usu. taken to mean *a song of mourning in distichs*, Francke Callin. p. 41, 50, 58; acc. to whom the word arose at Athens in Simonides' time. The whole treatise may be referred to.—II. as adj., ἔλεγος, *mournful*, rejected by Seidler Eur. I. T. 1061. (Usu. deriv. from ἒ ἒ λέγειν, *to cry woe! woe!* cf. Eur. I. T. 146: acc. to Riemer akin to ἄλγος: Passow refers its origin to a simple cry such as ἐλελεῦ.)

Ἐλεγχείη, ης, ἡ, (ἐλέγχω) *a reproach, affront, disgrace*, Hom.

Ἐλεγχής, ές, (ἔλεγχος) *visited with reproach* or *reproof, shameful*, esp. *cowardly*, Il., always of men. Irr. superl. ἐλέγχιστος, Hom. Only poet. On ἐλέγχεα v. ἔλεγχος.

Ἐλεγχίγαμος, ον,=ἐλεγξίγαμος.

Ἐλέγχιστος, Irr. superl. of ἐλεγχής.

Ἐλεγχοειδής, ές, (ἔλεγχος, ὁ, εἶδος) *like, in the form of a refutation*, Arist. Org.

Ἔλεγχος, εος, τό, *a reproach, insult, disgrace, dishonour, shame*, in Hom. esp. *shameful cowardice*, in the heroic age the bitterest reproof: hence in plur., κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, base *cowards, reproaches* to your name, Il. 2, 235.

Ἔλεγχος, ου, ὁ, *a proof, trial*, Lat. *argumentum*, ἐλ. διδόναι τινός, to give *proof* of a thing, Pind. N. 8, 35; λαμβάνειν, to make *trial* of it, Antipho 112, 40; ἐλ. χειρός, *the ordeal* of single combat, Soph. O. C. 1297.—II. esp. *of proofs used to refute* or *put to shame, refutation*, ἔλεγχον οὐκ ἔχει, it does not admit of refutation, Hdt. 2, 23, cf. Thuc. 3, 53: esp. *a form of logical argument, the reductio ad absurdum*, Arist. Org.—III. *a proof, account, as well demanded as given*, ἐλ. διδόναι τοῦ βίου, to give *an account* of one's life, Plat. Apol. 39 C, cf. Dem. 44, 15; εἰς ἐλ. καταστῆναι, Isocr. 264 A: *a question, inquiry, accusation.*

Ἐλέγχω, f. -ξω, perf. pass. ἐλήλεγμαι, *to disgrace, put to shame, dishonour*, μῦθον ἐλ., *to treat* a speech *with contempt*, so that the speaker speaks in vain, Il. 9, 522: ἐλ. τινά, *to put* one *to shame*, Od. 21, 424. This usage only Homer.—II. *to convince, refute, confute*, and so *put to shame*, of persons, Hdt. 2, 22, 115; ἔλεγχ', ἐλέγχου, Ar. Ran. 857, and freq. in Nub.: τινὰ περί τινος, Ar. Plut. 574: also of arguments, *to disprove, confute*, Dem. 805, 28, etc.: and so, *to reject*, Luc.: hence also *to accuse, reprove, reproach*, Aesch. Cho. 919, Soph. Ant. 260.—2. *to inquire into, examine, question*, ἐλ. τινὰ εἰ.., Aesch. Cho. 851, Soph., Xen., etc.: in genl. *to prove, make clear, attest*, Lat. *arguere*, Thuc. 6, 86; hence *to betray.*—III. in genl. *to overpower, conquer*, Pind. P. 11, 74. (Prob. from λέγω.)

Ἐλεδεμνάς, άδος, (εἶλον, δέμνιον) *storming the couch*, Aesch. Theb. 83: for which Herm. reads ἑλέδεμας, (δέμας) *body-destroying, murderous*, Dind. proposes ἕλε δ' ἐμὰς φρένας, etc.

Ἐλεδώνη or ἐλεδώνη, ης, ἡ, *a kind of polypus*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐλεειν, Ep. resolved form of ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἱρέω, Hom.

Ἐλεεινολογέω, ῶ, (ἐλεεινός, λέγω) *to speak piteously.* Hence

Ἐλεεινολογία, ας, Att. ἐλειν., ἡ, *a speaking piteously, complaining*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

Ἐλεεινός, ή, όν, Att. ἐλεινός, q. v., (ἔλεος) *pitiable, piteous*, Hom.: *pitied*, Il. 24, 309: in genl. *wretched, miserable*, esp. in neut. sing. and pl., which Hom. uses as adv. Adv. -νῶς.

Ἐλεέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἔλεος) like ἐλεαίρω, *to have pity on, take compassion, shew mercy upon*, τινά, oft. in Hom.: also *to pity*, τινά τινος, one *for* a thing, Xen. Ephes. Pass. *to have pity* or *mercy shown one*, Plat. Rep. 337 A. (Akin to ἴλαος, ἵλεως.)

†Ἐλεημονέστερος, -έστατος, comp. and superl. of ἐλεήμων.

Ἐλεημονικός, ή, όν, (ἐλεήμων) *merciful, compassionate.*

Ἐλεημοσυνη, ης, ἡ, *pity, mercy* Call. Del. 152: esp. *a deed of mercy, a charity, alms* (which is a corruption of the word), N. T.: from

Ἐλεήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐλεέω) *pitiful, merciful, compassionate*, Od. 5, 191; c. gen., Ar. Pac. 425. Adv. -μόνως.

†Ἐλέης, ητος, ὁ, *Eleës*, now *Alneto*, a river of Lucania, flowing near Velia, Strab.

Ἐλεητικής, ή, όν,=ἐλεημονικός, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐλεητύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ἔλεος, *pity, mercy*, Od. 17, 451.

Ἕλειαι, ῶν, αἱ, (ἕλος) *meadow-nymphs*, like Λειμωνιάδες, Λειμακίδες. H. Hom. Cer. 23, acc. to Ilgen's prob. conjecture.

Ἐλείθυια, ας, ἡ,=Εἰλείθυια, Pind., and Call.

†Ἐλειμιῶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Elimiōtae*, a people of Macedonia, east of Stymphalia, Thuc. 2, 99, v. Ἐλίμεια.

Ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἱρέω, Hom.

Ἐλεινός, ή, όν, Att. for ἐλεεινός, Pors. Praef. Hec. p. viii. (4 ed. Scholef.); also H. Hom. Cer. 285. Adv. -νῶς, Ar. Theam. 1063.

Ἐλειοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἕλος, βαίνω) *walking the marsh, dwelling in the marsh*, Aesch. Pers. 39. [ᾰ]

Ἐλειογενής, ές, (ἕλος, • γένω) *marsh-born*: τὸ ἐλ.=ὀρυζα.

Ἕλειοι, ων, οἱ, *the Helēi*, a people of Arabia, Strab.

Ἐλειονομός, όν, (ἕλος, νέμομαι) *dwelling in the marsh, marsh-frequenting*, Orph.

Ἕλειος, ον, and in Ar. Av. 244, α, ον, (ἕλος) *marshy, dwelling* or *growing in the marsh*, Aesch. Pers. 494: in genl. *of the meadow, meadowy*, Ar. Ran. 351, cf. Ἕλειαι.

Ἐλειός or ἑλειός, οῦ, ὁ, *a kind of mouse*, perh. *the dormouse*, Lat. *glis*, Arist. H. A.: acc. to others, *the squirrel.*—II. *a kind of falcon.* (The readings vary: prob. from εἴλεος, *a noose.*)

†Ἔλειος, ου, ὁ, *Heleus*, son of Perseus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Ἐλειοσέλινον, ου, τό, (ἕλειος, σέλινον) *marsh-parsley*, Theophr.

Ἐλειότροφος, ον, (ἕλος, τρέφω) *bred* or *growing in the marsh*, Ath.

Ἐλειοχρυσος, = ἑλίχρυσος, Theophr.

†Ἔλειπτο, plqpf. without reduplᵈ. for ἐλέλειπτο, Ap. Rh. 1, 45, 824; v. Buttm. Catal. p. 51, 165.

†Ἔλειψα, 1 aor. from λείβω; also from λείπω, less usu. in good writers.

Ἔλεκτο, Ep. syncop. form of aor. pass. from λέγω, *to lie down*, Od. 19, 50.

Ἐλελεῦ or ἐλελελεῦ, like ἀλαλά, *a war-cry*, raised by the general in the attack and taken up by the soldiers, Ar. Av. 364: in genl. *any loud cry*, e. g. *of pain*, Aesch. Pr. 877.

†Ἐλελήθει, Ion. 3 sing. plqpf. of λανθάνω for ἐλελήθει.

Ἐλελίζω, f. -ξω, (Ἁ), lengthd. and strengthd., but only poet., form of ἑλίσσω, *to whirl, spin* or *twirl round*, Od. 5, 314, and 12, 416, in pass.—II. *to turn once round, turn about*: in Il. always of an army, *to wheel round* or *about*; in act., 17, 278, in pass., 6, 105.—III. in genl. *to make to tremble* or *quake, to shake from the roots*, Ὄλυμπον ἐλ., of Jupiter, Il. 1, 530, φόρμιγγα ἐλ., *to make* its strings *quiver*, Pind. O. 9, 21, and so in pass., φόρ-

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αιγξ ἐλελιζομένη, P. 1, 7. Pass. *to quake, tremble, quiver, γυῖα ἐλελίχθη*, Il. 22, 448: so of the quivering of a brandished sword, Il. 13, 558; *ἐλελίζετο πέπλος*, the robe *fluttered*, H. Hom. Cer. 183: hence also in mid. of the nightingale *trilling* her song, Valck. Phoen. 1517; transit. *ἐλελίζεσθαι Ἶτυν*, Ar. Av. 213.—IV. pass. *to wind* or *twist one's self along*, of a serpent, Il. 2, 316; 11, 39. The pres. is rare, H. Hom. 28, 9, and Pind. ll. cc.: *ἐλέλικτο*, syncop. aor., Il. 13, 558.

Ἐλελίζω, f. -ξω, (B), strictly *to cry ἐλελεῦ*, and so, like *ἀλαλάζω*, *to raise the battle-cry*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18, *τινί, to* a god, Ib.: in genl. *to raise a loud cry, of pain*, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1514; also in mid., so that here it comes very near the other *ἐλελίζω* III., fin.

†Ἐλέλικτο, syncop. aor. of *ἐλελίζω* A., II.

Ἐλελισφάκιτης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος) *wine flavoured with sage*, Diosc. [*ι*] From

Ἐλελίσφακον, ου, τό, Diosc.; and

Ἐλελίσφακος, ου, ὁ, Theophr., *a kind of sage* (*σφάκος*).

Ἐλελίχθημα, ατος, τό, (ἐλελίζω A) *a violent shaking*.

Ἐλελίχθων, ον, ονος, (ἐλελίζω A, χθών) *earth-shaking, τετραορία*, Pind. P. 2, 8: in Soph. Ant. 153, Bacchus is called *ὁ Θήβας ἐλελίχθων*, because *the ground shook* at the approach of his dancing bands, cf. Call. Apoll. 1, ubi v. Spanh.

Ἐλελόγχειν. plqpf. 2 of *λαγχάνω*.

Ἐλένη, ης, ἡ, *Helen*, daughter of Jupiter and Leda the wife of Tyndareus (from whom she is called Τυνδαρίς, q. v.), and wife of Menelaus; her abduction from Sparta by Paris, and the refusal of the Trojans to restore her, were the causes of the Trojan war, Hom.; honoured subsequently as a divinity in Sparta, Hdt. 6. 61, Paus. Also a freq. fem. pr. n., Ath., etc.—II. *Helena*, an island on the coast of Attica, off Sunium, now *Macronisi*=*Long-Island*, Eur. Hel. 1674, Strab.

Ἑλένη, ης, ἡ,=ἑλάνη. *a torch* or *firebrand*.—II. (perh. from *ἑλεῖν*) *a wicker basket*, to carry the sacred utensils at the feast of the Brauronian Artemis (Diana.)

Ἐλενηφορέω, ῶ. (*ἑλένη, φέρω*) *to carry the basket* at this feast: *οἱ Ἐλ.*, name of a play of Diphilus, v. Casaub. Ath. 223 A. Hence

Ἐλενηφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying of the basket* at this feast.

Ἐλενηφόρια, ων, τά, *the feast of the Brauronian Artemis* (*Diana.*)

Ἐλένια, ων, τά, sub. *ἱερά, a feast in honour of Helen*.

Ἔλενιον, ου, τό, *a plant*, perh. *elecampane*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

†Ἔλενος, ου, ὁ, *Helenus*, son of Priam, a celebrated prophet of the Trojans, Il.—2. son of Oenops, a Grecian chieftain, Il. 5, 707.—3. son of Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Ἐλεόθρεπτος, ον, (ἔλος, τρέφω) like *ἑλεότροφος*, *marsh-bred, growing in the marsh*, σέλινον, Il. 2, 776: yet Wolf writes *ἐλεόθρ.*

Ἔλεόν, adv. like *ἐλεεινόν, piteously*, only in Hes. Op. 207.

Ἔλεόν, οῦ, τό,=sq., Ar. Eq. 152: also proparox. *ἔλεον*.

Ἐλεός, οῦ, ὁ, *a kitchen-table, a board on which meat was cut up, a dresser*, Il. 9, 215, Od. 14, 432.

Ἔλεος, ου, ὁ, *pity, mercy, compassion*, Il. 24, 44, more freq. Att.; also in plur. in Plat. Rep. 606 C: *ἔλ. τινος, pity for...*, Eur. I. A. 491: in LXX., and N. T. also *τὸ ἔλεος*.—II. *an object of compassion, a piteous thing*, Eur. Or. 832. At Athens Ἔλεος, *Eleus, god of mercy*, was worshipped, Schol. Soph. O. C. 261: Apollod. 2, 8, 1. (Akin to *ἴλαος, ἵλεως*.)

†Ἐλεός, οῦ, ἡ, v. l. Thuc. 8, 26, for Λέρος, an island near Miletus.

Ἐλεοσέλινον, ου, τό,=ἑλειοσέλινον.

†Ἐλεοῦς, οῦντος, v. Ἐλαιοῦς.

†Ἐλεοῦσα, ης, ἡ, *Eleusa*, a small island near Attica, Strab.—2. an island on the coast of Cilicia, v. Ἐλαιοῦσσα.

Ἐλέπολις, ι, poet. *ἑλέπτολις, ιδος* and *εως*, (*ἑλεῖν, πόλις*) *city-destroying*, in Aesch. Ag. 689, epith. of Helen, cf. *ἑλανδρος*.—II. ἡ, *an engine for sieges*, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Diod.

Ἑλέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of *αἱρέω*, Hom.

Ἑλεσπίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἕλος, *a marshy country, marsh lands, a meadow*, Ap. Rh.

Ἑλετός, ή, όν, (*ἑλεῖν*) *that can be taken, seized, caught*, Il. 9, 409.

†Ἐλευθεραί, ῶν, αἱ, *Eleutherae*, a town of Attica, on the borders of Boeotia, once belonging to Boeotia; its ruins are on the site *Gypto Castro*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14, Strab. Hence

†Ἐλευθερεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Eleutherae*.—2. an appell. of Bacchus, Paus.

Ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλεύθερος) *freedom, liberty*, Pind. P. 1, 119, Hdt. 1, 62, etc.: esp. *the condition of a free man*, Aesch., etc.: *freedom from* a thing, *ἀπό τινος*, Plat. Legg. 698 A, *τινός*, Rep. 329 C.—2. *licence*, Id. Gorg. 492 C.—3. later=*ἐλευθεριότης*.

Ἐλευθέρια, ων, τά, sub. *ἱερά, the feast of Liberty*, †1. the national festival celebrated by the Greek states, in honour of *Ζεὺς Ἐλευθέριος*, after the battle of Plataea, for their deliverance from the Persians, Diod. S. 11, 29, Plut. Arist. 19, 21, Strab.; cf. Thuc. 3, 58.—2. a festival in Syracuse, in commemoration of their liberation from the tyranny of Thrasybulus, Diod. S. 11, 72.—3. a festival in Samos, in honour of Ἔρως, Ath. 562 A, v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 397.

Ἐλευθεριάζω, (*ἐλευθέριος*) *to speak* or *act freely, to speak, act, live like a freeman, to be free*, Plat. Legg. 701 E. Hence

Ἐλευθεριαστικός, ή, όν, *free of speech*, etc.

Ἐλευθέριος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Conv. 8, 16, (*ἐλεύθερος*) *speaking* or *acting like a free man, free-spirited, frank*, Lat. *liberalis*, Plat. Gorg. 485 B: esp. *freely-giving, bountiful, liberal*, Arist. Eth. N.; of appearance, *of manly bearing, open, noble, lady-like*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 11, 3; 12, 5, Id. Mem. 2, 1, 22: also of the horse, Id. Eq. 10, 17, of the lion, Arist.; also of dress, etc., *in good taste*. It bears the same relation to *ἐλεύθερος* as *liberalis* to *liber*.—II. as epith. of Jupiter, *the Releaser, Deliverer*, Pind. O. 12, 1, Hdt. 3, 142, etc. Adv. *-ως*, Xen., etc. Hence

Ἐλευθεριότης, ητος, ἡ, *the character of an ἐλεύθερος, freeness of mind and spirit*; esp. *freeness in giving, liberality*, Plat. Rep. 402 C, and Arist. Eth. N.

†Ἐλευθερίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Ἐλευθεραί, *of Eleutherae*, ἡ Ἐλ. *πέτρα, the rock Eleutheris*, a part of Mount Cithaeron near Eleutherae, Eur. Suppl. 759.

†Ἐλευθέρνα, ης, ἡ, *Eleutherna*, a city of Crete, Dio C.: hence ὁ Ἐλευθερναῖος, *an inhab. of Eleutherna*, Ath. 638 B.

†Ἐλευθεροκίλικες, ων, οἱ, (*ἐλεύθερος, Κίλιξ*) *the Eleuthero-Cilices*, inhab. of a part of Cilicia, called Ἐλευθέρα Κιλικία, Diod. S.

†Ἐλευθερολάκωνες, ων, οἱ, (*ἐλεύθερος, Λάκων*) *the Eleuthero-Lacones*, or *free inhab. of Laconia* in the time of the Romans, Paus., Strab.

Ἐλευθερόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐλεύθερος, παῖς*) *having free children*, and so *a free man*, Anth.

Ἐλευθεροποιός, όν, (*ἐλεύθερος, ποιέω*) *making free*, Epict.

Ἐλευθεροπραξία, ας, ἡ, (*ἐλεύθερος, πράσσω*) *freeness in acting, licence*, Or. Sib.

Ἐλευθεροπρᾶσίου δίκη, ἡ. (*ἐλεύθερος, πιπράσκω*) *a prosecution for selling a freeman as a slave*, Att. Process, p. 229.

Ἐλευθεροπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *the disposition of a freeman*, dub.: from

Ἐλευθεροπρεπής, ές, (*ἐλεύθερος, πρέπω*) *worthy of a freeman*, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 C. Adv. *-πῶς*.

Ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, and Att. ος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 328, Eur. El. 868, *free*, Lat. *liber*: hence *free-spirited, gentle*. Hom. has the word only in Il. in two phrases, *ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ*, the day *of freedom*, i. e. *freedom*; and *κρητὴρ ἐλεύθερος*, the cup (drunk) *to freedom*, Il. 6, 528: of persons, Hdt. 1. 6, etc.: *τὸ ἐλ., freedom*, Hdt. 7, 103, etc.—2. *free, freed from a thing, φόνου, κακῶν, φόβου*. Trag.; also *ἀπό τινος*, Plat. Legg. 832 D.—II. like *ἐλευθέριος, fit for a freeman, free*, Lat. *liberalis, ὑπόκρισις*, Hdt. 1, 116: *βάσανοι ἐλ.*, tortures *such as might be used to a freeman*, Plat. Legg. 946 C.: and so more freq. in adv. *-ρως*, esp. *ἐλ. εἰπεῖν*, Hdt. 5, 93, etc. (*ἐ-λευθερ-ός* is prob. the same as Lat. *liber*, with *ε* euphon., cf. *ἑλωφρός*.)

†Ἐλεύθερος, ου, ὁ, *Eleutherus*, a river of Phoenicia, Strab.

Ἐλευθεροστομέω, ῶ, *to be free of speech*, Aesch. Pr. 180: and

Ἐλευθεροστομία, ας, ἡ, *freedom of speech*, Dion. H.: from

Ἐλευθερόστομος, ον, (*ἐλεύθερος, στόμα*) *free-spoken*, Aesch. Supp. 948.

Ἐλευθερουργός, όν, (*ἐλεύθερος, *ἔργω*) *bearing himself freely, nobly*, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

Ἐλευθερόω, ῶ, (*ἐλεύθερος*) *to free* Hdt. 5, 62, *πατρίδα*, Aesch Pers 403: *to set free, release* from debt, Hdt. 6, 59, *χρεῶν*, Plat. Rep. 566 E: *to set free from blame, acquit*, Soph. O. T. 706, ubi v. Herm. Pass. *to be set free*, Hdt. 1, 95, etc.: *to be acquitted*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 24: *to indulge in licence*, Plat. Rep. 575 A. Hence

Ἐλευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a freeing, setting free*, Hdt. 9, 45, *ἀπό τινος*, Thuc. 3, 10.—II. *licence*, Plat. Rep. 561 A.

Ἐλευθερωτέον, verb. adj. from *ἐλευθερόω, one must set free*, Polyb.

Ἐλευθερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐλευθερόω*) *a liberator*, Dio C.

†Ἐλευθήρ, ῆρος, ἡ,=Ἐλευθεραί, in Bocotia, Hes. Th. 54.—2. ὁ, *Eleuther*, a son of Apollo, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

*ΕΛΕΥΘΌΩ, assumed as pres., whence to form *ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλυθον, ἐλήλυθα*, the fut., aor., and perf. of *ἔρχομαι*.

Ἐλευθώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ,=Εἰλειθυια, Pind.

Ἐλευσίν or Ἐλευσίς, ῖνος, ἡ, *El-*

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eusis, an old city of Attica, sacred to Demeter (Ceres) and Cora (Proserpina); it contained a famous temple of Ceres, and in it were celebrated the Eleusinian mysteries; first in H. Hom. Cer., then in Pind., Hdt., etc.: hence Ἐλευσῖνάδε, *to Eleusis*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 24: Ἐλευσῖνι, *in Eleusis*, Andoc.: Ἐλευσινοθεν, *from Eleusis*, Id. Hence

†Ἐλευσινιᾶκός, ή, όν, *Eleusinian*, Strab.

†Ἐλευσινίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Eleusis*, H. Hom. Cer. 105.

†Ἐλευσίνιος, α, ον, *of Eleusis, Eleusinian*, H. Hom. Cer. 266, Thuc., etc., esp. Ἐλ...ία, epith. of Ceres, and Proserpina, who were esp. honoured in Eleusis, Hdt. 9, 57, Strab., Paus., Soph. Ant. 1120. As subst. τὸ Ἐλευσίνιον, *the temple of the Eleusinian Ceres*, Thuc., Xen. — II. in pl. τὰ Ἐλευσίνια, *festival in honour of the Eleusinian Ceres* in Athens; — 1. *the greater Eleusinia*, celebrated in Athens and Eleusis in the month Boedromion (September) for 9 days. — 2. *the lesser Eleusinia*, celebrated at Agra on the Hissus in Antheserion (February), v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. [*iv*- except in H. Hom. Cer. 266, and Soph. Ant. 1120.]

Ἔλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐλεύσομαι) *a coming*, esp. *of our LORD, the Advent*, N. T.

†Ἐλευσίς, ῖνος, ὁ, *Eleusis*, father of Celeus and Triptolemus, Apollod. acc. to Paus., son of Mercury, founder of Eleusis. — II. v. Ἐλευσίν.

Ἐλεύσομαι, fut. of ἔρχομαι, Hom.

Ἐλευστέον, verb. adj. of ἔρχομαι, *one must come*, LXX.

Ἐλεφαίρομαι, dep., (ἐλπωρή, ἔλπω) old Ep. word, *to cheat with empty hopes*, opp. to ἔτυμα κραίνειν, said of the dreams that come through the ivory gate, διὰ πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος, Od. 19, 565, (there is a play of words between ἐλέφας and ἐλεφαίρομαι, but no etymol. alliance): hence in genl. *to trick, overreach*, Il. 23, 388: and in Hes. Th. 330, of the Nemean lion, ἐλεφαίρετο φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων, *used to destroy, devour* them.

Ἐλεφαντᾱγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐλέφας, ἄγω) *an elephant driver*.

Ἐλεφαντάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἐλέφας, ἄρχω) *the commander of a squadron of elephants with the men upon them*, Plut. Hence

Ἐλεφανταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of the ἐλεφαντάρχης*.

Ἐλεφάντειος, ον, (ἔλεφας) *of, belonging to an elephant*, Diosc.

Ἐλεφαντίασις, εως, ἡ, Aretae., also ἐλεφαντιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cutaneous disease*, esp. in Aegypt, so called from its likeness to elephant's hide: from

Ἐλεφαντιάω, ῶ, *to suffer from elephantiasis*, Diosc.

Ἐλεφαντίνεος, α, ον, = ἐλεφάντινος, Anth.

†Ἐλεφαντίνη, ης, ἡ, *Elephantinē*, an island in the Nile, on the southern borders of Aegypt, containing a city of the same name, Hdt. 2, 17, Arr.

Ἐλεφάντινος, η, ον, (ἔλεφας) Alcae. 67, *of ivory, ivory*: ἐλεφάντινον τύριγξ, Crates Sam. 1.

†Ἐλεφαντίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐλέφας, Ael. N. A. 8, 27.

Ἐλεφαντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an elephant-driver*, Arist. H. A. — II. in App., *a shield of elephant-hide*.

Ἐλεφαντόδετος, ον, (ἐλέφας, δέω) *bound, inlaid with ivory*, Eur. I. A. 583, Ar. Av. 218.

Ἐλεφαντοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (ἐλέφας, θηράω) *an elephant-hunter*, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

Ἐλεφαντοκόλλητος, ον, (ἐλέφας, κολλάω) *inlaid with ivory*, Clem. Al.

Ἐλεφαντόκωπος, ον, (ἐλέφας, κώπη) *ivory-handled*, ξιφομάχαιρα, Theopomp. (Com.) Καπηλ. 2.

Ἐλεφαντομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a battle of elephants*, Plut.: from

Ἐλεφαντομάχος, ον, (ἐλέφας, μάχομαι) *fighting with elephants*, Strab. [ᾰ]

Ἐλεφαντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἐλέφας, πούς) *ivory-footed*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 8.

Ἐλεφαντοτόμος, ου, (ἐλέφας, τέμνω) *an ivory-cutter*, Opp.

Ἐλεφαντουργική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of working in ivory*: from

Ἐλεφαντουργός, όν, (ἐλέφας, * ἐργω) *working in ivory*, Philostr.

Ἐλεφαντοφάγος, ον, (ἐλέφας, φᾰγεῖν) *an elephant-eater*, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

Ἐλεφαντώδης, ες, (ἐλέφας, εἶδος) *like an elephant*, Aretae.

Ἔλε᾽φας, αντος, ὁ *the elephant*, first in Hdt. — II. *the elephant's tusk, ivory*: Hom., Hes., and Pind. have it is this signf. only. for ivory was an article of traffic, long before the animal was known to Greek travellers: Hom. brings false dreams through an ivory gate, v. ἐλεφαιρομαι. — III. = ἐλεφαντίασις, Gal. — IV. *a precious stone*, Theophr. (*Eleph* in Hebr. is *an ox*: *bos Lucas* was the old Lat. name of the elephant, Lucret. 5, 1301: and Paus. 9, 21, 2, calls a rhinoceros ταῦρον Αἰθιοπικόν: v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, lxxxi.)

†Ἐλέφας, αντος, ὁ, *Elephas*, a mountain of Arabia, Strab. — 2. another in Mauritania, Id. — II. epith. of the Maced. Nicanor, Polyb. 18, 7, 2.

†Ἐλεφήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Elephēnor*, a chief of the Abantes in Euboea, Il. 2, 540.

†Ἐλεών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Eleon*, a city of Boeotia near Tanagra, Il. 2, 500; in Strab. Ἔλεων. — 2. a city of Thessaly, Il. 10, 266; v. Ἠλωνη.

Ἔλη, ἡ, = εἴλη, αλέα, *the heat* or *light of the sun*. (Root of ἥλιος, σέλας, σελήνη, ἑλένη, ἐλάνη: cf. Germ. *Helle*, brightness.)

Ἔλη, 3 subj. aor. 2 of αἱρέω, Il.

Ἕλῃαι Ion. for ἕλῃ, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 mid. of αἱρέω.

Ἐληθερής, ές, (ἔλη, θέρω) *warmed by the sun*, also εἰληθερής.

Ἐλήλᾰκα, perf. act., and ἐλήλᾰμαι perf. pass., of ἐλαύνω.

Ἐλήλᾰται, ἐλήλᾰτο, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of ἐλαύνω, Hom.

†Ἐλήλεατο, v. l. Od. 7, 86 in some MSS. for ἐληλέδατο, approved by Buttm. Catal. p. 93.

Ἐλήλεγμαι, perf. pass. of ἐλέγχω.

Ἐληλέδατο, 3 plur. plqpf. of ἐλαύνω for ἐλήλατο, v. l. Od. 7, 86, ubi Wolf ἐρηρέδαι', Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 98, Anm. 13. n., ἐληλέαται.

Ἐλήλυθα, perf. of ἔρχομαι: Hom. has only part. ἐληλουθώς, and this has somewhat of the Aeol. εἰλήλουθα, Il. 15, 81.

†Ἐλησάμην, 1 aor. mid. of λανθάνω, Mosch.

†Ἐλήσθην, 1 aor. pass. of λανθάνω, Theocr.

Ἐλθεῖν, Ep. ἐλθέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἔρχομαι, Hom.

Ἑλίγδην, adv., (ἑλίσσω) *whirling, spinning*, Aesch. Pr. 882.

Ἕλιγμα, ατος, τό, (ἑλίσσω) *that which is rolled, twisted*, etc.; hence — I. *the fold of a garment, wrapping*, Ephipp. Navay. 1, 9. — II. *a curl, ringlet*, Leon. Tar. — III. *a bending of the bone without fracture*, Medic.

Ἑλιγματώδης, ες, = ἑλικοειδής, *twisted*.

Ἕλιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rolling, winding, twisting, turning*, esp. of a winding road or passage, Hdt. 2, 148.

†Ἑλιεύς, έως, ὁ, *Eleus*, son of the Cephisus, Plut.

Ἑλικάμπυξ, υκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἕλιξ, ἄμπυξ) *with a circlet round the hair*, Pind. Fr. 45, 18.

Ἑλικαυγής, ές, (ἕλιξ, αὐγή) *with circling rays*, ἥλιος, Orph.

†Ἑλικάων, ονος, ὁ, *Helicaon*, son of Antenor, married Laodice the daughter of Priam, Il. 3, 123.

Ἑλίκη, ης, ἡ, (ἕλιξ) *a winding, twisting*, etc.: hence — 1. *the constellation of the Great Bear*, from its form or from its turning close round the pole, Arat. 37. — II. *part of a shell-fish*, Arist. H. A. — II. in Arcadia, *the willow*, from its pliant nature, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 13, fin., cf. Lat. *salix*.

†Ἑλίκη, ης, ἡ, *Helice*, daughter of Selinus and wife of Ion, after whom the city Helice in Achaia was named, acc. to Steph. Byz. — 2. daughter of Danaus. — II. a city of Achaia, founded by Ion, containing a temple of Neptune, Il. 2, 575, Hdt. etc., hence Ἑλικαεῖς, οἱ, *the inhab. of Helice*, Paus., and Ἑλίκενες, έων, ὁ, Strab. — 2. a city of Thessaly, Hes. Scut. H. 381, 475.

Ἑλικηδόν, adv. = ἑλίκῃ ἄγε, *twisting, spirally*, Theophr.

†Ἑλικηθεν, adv. (from Ἑλίκη II. 1) *from Helice*, Theocr. 25, 180, but = gen. with ἐξ expressed.

Ἑλικιας, ου, ὁ, *forked lightning*, Arist. Mund.

Ἑλικοβλέφαρος, ον, (ἕλιξ, βλέφαρον) *with ever-moving eyelids*, and so *quick-glancing, quick-eyed*, epith. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 19, Hes. Th. 16: cf. ἑλικωψ.

Ἑλικοθρίξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἕλιξ, θρίξ) *with curling hair*, Ar. Fr. 314.

Ἑλικογράφω, ῶ, (ἕλιξ, γράφω) *to describe a winding line, to wind, twist*, Agathem. 2. 10.

Ἑλικόδρομος, ον, (ἕλιξ, δραμεῖν) *running in curves, twisting*, prob. l. Eur. Bacch. 1067.

Ἑλικοειδής, ές, (ἕλιξ, εἶδος) poet. εἰλικ., *of winding, twisted form, curved, twisting*, Aretae. Adv. -δῶς.

Ἑλικοῤῥόος, ον, (ἕλιξ, ῥέω) *with winding stream*, Orac. ap. Paus.

Ἑλικος, ή, όν, = ἑλικτος, of water, *eddying*, Call. Fr. 290.

†Ἑλικράνον, ου, τό, *Helicrānum*, a fortress of Epirus, now prob. *Crana*, Polyb. 2, 6, 2.

Ἑλικτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἑλίσσω) *anything twisted* or *winding*: *an armlet, earring*, Ar. Fr. 309.

Ἑλικτός, ή, όν, (ἑλίσσω) *rolled, twisted, wreathed*, δοὺς κεφαλὴν ἑλικτὴ, H. Hom. Merc 192; ἑλ. στέφανος, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F: *curling, twisting, winding*, and so metaph. *tortuous, not straight-forward*, Eur. Andr. 448.

Ἑλικώδης, ες, = ἑλικοειδής, Nonn.

Ἕλικων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἑλίσσω) *the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle* — II. ἑλίκων, ῶνος, ὁ, *a nine-stringed instrument*, Aristid. Quint. 3, p. 187, Meib.

Ἕλικων, ῶνος, ὁ, *Helicon*, now *Palaeovouni* or *Zagora*, a hill in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, famed as the chief seat of the Muses as early as Hes. Op. 637, Th. 2, 23: sacred also to Neptune, acc. to H. Hom. 21, 3; Epig. 6, cf. Ilgen ad 23 (21), 2.

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—II. pr. n. also of men and of several rivers, Plut., Ath., Paus., etc. Hence

Ἑλικωνιάδες, ων, *al*, with or without παρθένοι, *the dwellers on Helicon, the Muses*, Hes. Op. 656, Th. 1; Pind., etc.

Ἑλικώνιος, α, ον, *Heliconian, of Helicon; αἱ Ἑλικώνιαι παρθένοι, the maids of Helicon*, i. e. the Muses, Pind. I. 8, 127.—II. epith. of Neptune, Il. 20, 404, acc. to old Interpp., from Helice in Achaia, where he was especially honoured, Il. 8, 203, but v. H. Hom. 21, 3; and Ἑλικών I. at end.

†**Ἑλικωνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of Helicon*, ἡ, Ἑλ. κρήνη, *the fountain of Helicon*, i. e. Aganippe or Hippocrene; αἱ Ἑλικωνίδες νύμφαι, *the maids of Hel.*, i. e. the Muses, Soph. O. R. 1108.—II. *Heliconis*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ἑλικῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of ἑλίκωψ, Il. 1, 98.

Ἑλικωπός, όν,=sq., Orph.

Ἑλίκωψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἑλίσσω, ὤψ) *with rolling* or *quickly-moving eyes, quick-glancing, quick-eyed*, as a mark of youth and spirits, hence ἑλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί, Il. 1, 389, etc.; and as pecul. fem. ἑλικῶπις κουρή, Il. 1, 98: neither form occurs in Od.: in Hes. and later esp. as epith. of the Muses, Venus, and young girls.

†**Ἑλίμεια**, ας, ἡ, *Elimēa*, a district of Macedonia on the borders of Epirus, at an earlier period belonging to Illyria, Strab.; in Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 38 Ἑλιμία: οἱ Ἑλιμιῶται, *the inhab. of El.*, Strab.

†**Ἑλιμιῶτις**, ιδος, ἡ,=foreg. Arr. An. 1, 7, 6.

Ἑλῖνός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑλίσσω) *a tendril*, Philet. 43: *the vine itself*, Opp.

Ἑλινύες, αἱ, also written ἑλίννυες, *days of rest, holidays*: in Polyb. for the Roman *supplicatio*. (v. ἑλινύω.)

Ἑλινύω, or **ἑλιν.**, f. -ύσω, *to rest, keep holiday, keep peace, enjoy leisure*, esp. Ion., Wess. Hdt. 1, 67: 7, 56; also in Pind.; hence *to take rest, sleep*.—II. *to slack from work; be slack, lazy*, Aesch. Pr. 53. [ῡ usu. in pres., always in fut. and aor., Böckh Pind. N. 5, 1: later we find ἑλιννύω, though ι by nature, Schäf. Greg. p. 502.]

Ἕλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, adj. *twisted, bent, curved, crooked, winding, spiral*: in Hom. also epith. of oxen, acc. to some from their *crooked legs*, others better from their *twisted, crumpled horns*, (cf. ἑλικτός), the Lat. *camurus*, Voss Virg. G. 3, 55.

Ἕλιξ, ικος, ἡ, poet. εἰλιξ, as subst., (ἑλίσσω, εἰλέω) *anything twisted, winding* or *spiral*: in Hom. only once, Il. 18, 401, *an armlet* or *earring*, like ἑλικτήρ, cf. H. Hom. Ven. 87. Afterwds. in various relations,—I. *a twist, whirl, eddy, whirlwind*, Lat. *vortex*, ἑλ. στεροπῆς, flashes of forked lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1083: ἕλικες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, *the orbits* of the heavenly bodies, Arist. Metaph.—II. *the tendril of the vine*, Theophr.: βότρυος ἕλ., the grape, Ar. Ran. 1321.—2. *the tendrils* of ivy, Ar. Thesm. 1000: also, a kind of ivy, *hedera helix*, Theophr.—3. *a curl* or *lock of hair*, Anth.—4. *the volute* of the Ionic capital, Vitruv.—III. *the bowels*, from their twisting form, Arist. Part. An.: also part of a shell-fish, cf. ἑλίκη.—IV. *the outer ear*, Arist. de Anim.—V. in Math., *a spiral line*.—VI. *an engine* invented by Archimedes: *a screw, windlass*, elsewh. κοχλίας, Ath.—VII. later, *a vault, arch*, like εἴλημα.

†**Ἕλιξ**, ικος, ὁ, *Helix*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Ἕλιξις, εως, ἡ, (ἑλίσσω) *a twisting, winding*, of the bowels, Hipp.

Ἑλιξόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ων, (ἑλίσσω, κέρας) *with crumpled horns*, κριός, Anth.

Ἑλιξόπορος, ον, (ἑλίσσω, πόρος) *going round and round*, Procul. H. Sol. 48.

†**Ἕλιξος**, ου, ὁ, *Helixus*, a river in Ceos, Strab.—II. masc. pr. n., Thuc. 8, 80, Xen., etc.

†**Ἑλισσοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Elisūs*, a river of Elis, Theocr. 25, 9.

†**Ἑλισσαῖος**, ου, ὁ, *Elisha*, masc. pr. n., LXX.

†**Ἑλισσοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Elissus*, a small town of Arcadia, Diod. S.

Ἑλίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, Ep. and Ion. εἰλίσσω, (ἕλιξ, εἰλέω) *to turn round* or *about*: the act. in Hom. always of turning a chariot round the doubling-post, e. g. Il. 23, 309: late, in genl., *to turn, roll, wind, wrap, bend, twist, twine: to whirl, spin, move quickly*, ἑλ. τι περί τι, Hdt. 2, 38; 4, 34; πλάταν, *to ply* the oar *quickly*. Soph. Aj. 358: χεῖρας ἀμφὶ γόνυ, to clasp the arms around, Eur. Phoen. 1622; λίνον, *to spin threads*, Id. Or. 1432.—2. metaph. *to turn in one's mind, revolve*, Soph. Ant. 231: ἑλ. λόγους, *to speak wily* words, Eur. Or. 892.—II. intrans. in Eur. Or. 1292. B. pass. and mid. *to turn one's self round* or *about, turn quick round, move from one side to another, run to and fro*, oft. in Il.; ἑλιχθείς, *one who has turned* to face the foe, Il. 12, 74; with ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, Od. 20, 24: *to wind one's way*, διὰ βήσσας, Il. 17, 283: *to move 'in circling spires,'* of a serpent, Il. 22, 95: *to spin round*, ἑλισσομένη καλαῦροψ, the shepherd's staff *that is thrown so as to spin* through the air, Il. 23, 846: and pass., ἑλισσόμενοι περὶ δίνας, *whirled round* in the eddies, Il. 21, 11: but mid. in act. signf. κεφαλὴν σφαιρηδὸν ἑλίξασθαι, *to whirl* the head *round* like a sling, Il. 13, 204, so also in Pind.: ὧραι ἑλισσόμεναι, *the circling* hours, Pind. O. 4, 5.—2. εἰλίχθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν μίτρῃ, *to have* one's head *rolled round* with a turban, Hdt. 7, 90. (Cf. εἴλω, sub fin.. hence prob. our *wily*, for ἑλίσσω is digammated.)

†**Ἑλισσών**, όντος, ὁ, *Helisson*, a river of Arcadia, flowing into the Peneus, Paus.; also='Ελισσοῦς.—2. a river of Elis, Strab.

†**Ἑλίσυκοι**, ων, οἱ, the *Helisyci*, a people of Liguria, Hdt. 7, 165.

Ἑλίτροχος, ον, (ἑλίσσω, τροχός) *whirling the wheel round*, σύριγγες ἑλ., Aesch. Theb. 205.

Ἐλιφθεν, Aeol. for ἐλείφθησαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from λείπω.

Ἑλίχρυσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἕλιξ, χρυσός) *a creeping plant with yellow flower* or *fruit*, Alcm. 29, Ibyc. 7.

Ἑλκαίνω, (ἕλκος) *to be sore from a wound*, Aesch. Cho. 843.

Ἕλκᾶνον, ου, τό,=ἕλκος, *a wound*.

Ἑλκᾶνόω,=ἑλκαίνω.

Ἑλκεσίπεπλος, ον, (ἕλκω, πέπλος) *trailing the robe, with a long train*, epith. of Trojan ladies in Il.: only poet.

Ἑλκεσίχειρος, ον, (ἕλκω, χείρ) *drawing the hand after it*, τρύπανα, Anth.: only poet.

Ἑλκετρίβων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἕλκω, τρίβων) *cloak-trailer*, nick-name of a Laconian, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2. [ῐ]

Ἑλκεχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἕλκω, χιτών) *trailing the tunic, with a long tunic*, epith. of the Ionians, Il. 13, 685: cf. ποδήρης.

Ἑλκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἕλκω, *to drag, pull about, tear asunder*, in impf. Il. 17, 395, in fut. 17, 558 (where however others ἑλκύσωσιν). 22, 336.—II. *to carry off captive*, Il. 22, 62: hence in genl., *to treat roughly, misuse*, esp. *to abuse* a woman, Λητὼ ἤλκησε, *he attempted violence to* Latona, Od. 11, 580. Very rare in pres. and impf., cf. ἕλκητον: and in genl. only in early poets, the later form is ἑλκύω. Hence

Ἑλκηδόν, adv., (ἕλκω) *by dragging, pulling*, πύξ τε καὶ ἑλκηδόν, with both boxing and *wrestling*, for ἐν πάλῃ, Hes. Sc. 302, Heinr., cf. Il. 23, 715.

Ἑλκηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἕλκω) *a dragging* or *pulling roughly*: pass. *a being carried off, misused*, Il. 6, 465.

Ἕλκηθρον, ου, τό, *part of the plough*, prob.=ἔλυμα, Theophr.

Ἕλκημα, ατος, τό, (ἕλκω) *that which is carried off, prey*, κυνῶν ἕλκ., Eur. H. F. 568.

Ἑλκητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἕλκω) *one that drags*: only in Anth., κτένες ἑλκητῆρες, the harrow.

Ἕλκητον, 3 dual impf. act. from ἕλκω, and so for εἱλκέτην, Od. 13, 32. But as this lengthening of ε is against all analogy, it seems better to write ἑλκῆτον from ἑλκέω.

Ἑλκοποιέω, ῶ, *to make wounds* or *sores*: metaph. *to rip up old sores*, Lat. *vulnus refricare*, Aeschin. 83, 37: from

Ἑλκοποιός, όν, (ἕλκος, ποιέω) *making wounds, having power to wound*, Aesch. Theb. 398.

ἙΛΚΟΣ, εος, τό, *a wound*, oft. in Il., never in Od.: ἕλκος ὀδόντος, *the festering bite* of a serpent, Il. 2, 723: hence later, *a sore, ulcer*, Thuc. 2, 49, Xen., etc.: esp. *a concealed sore, abscess*, Lat. *ULCUS*, Medic. Hence

Ἑλκόω, ῶ, *to wound sorely*, Eur. Hec. 405: *to make sore, bring to suppuration*, Diosc.

Ἑλκτέον, verb. adj. of ἕλκω, *one must draw, drag*, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

Ἑλκτικός, ή, όν, (ἕλκω) *drawing, attractive*, Plat. Rep. 523 A.

Ἑλκτός, ή, όν, (ἕλκω) *drawn: that can be drawn*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἑλκύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἕλκος, *a slight sore*, Ar. Eq. 907.

Ἑλκυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, later form for ἑλκηθμός.

Ἕλκῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑλκύω) *a drawing, pulling, attraction*, Aretae.

Ἕλκυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἑλκύω) *that which is drawn*, e. g. *spun wool*.—II.=σκωρία, *the dross of silver*, because *drawn off with a hook*, Diosc.

Ἑλκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἑλκηθμός, Philo.

Ἑλκυστάζω, f. -άσω, frequentat. from ἕλκω, *to drag, trail*, Il. 23, 187: cf. ῥυστάζω.

Ἑλκυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἑλκύω) *an instrument for drawing: the midwife's forceps*, Gal.—II. as adj., *drawing*, Opp.

Ἑλκυστικός, ή, όν, (ἑλκύω) *drawing, attractive*, Diosc.

Ἑλκυστίνδα, adv.=διελκυστίνδα.

Ἑλκυστός, ή, όν, (ἑλκύω) *drawn, to be drawn*: ἑλκ. ἔλαιον, *refined* oil, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 486: from

Ἑλκύω, f. -ύσω,=ἕλκω, q. v., and also ἑλκέω. [ῡ in pres.: in fut. and aor. usu. ῠ, both in Att., and Pind. N. 7, 152, cf. Herm. Ar. Nub. 536 (540).]

ἙΛΚΩ, f. -ξω: aor. εἵλξα, but only late, the deriv. tenses being mostly formed from ἑλκύω, viz. fut. ἑλκύσω; aor. εἵλκυσα, pass. εἱλκύσθην; pf. pass. εἵλκυσμαι; whereas the pres. ἑλκύω is only used by late writers: in early Ep. ἑλκέω, q. v., and frequent. ἑλκυστάζω: Hom. and the Ion. never use the augm., but always ἕλκον, ἕλκετο, etc. *To draw, trail*,

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drag, pull, both animals and things, usu. with collat. notion of force or exertion, *to drag along, pull away* : ἕλκειν τινὰ ποδός, ποδῶν, *to drag* him *by* the feet, etc., Il., 13, 383, Od. 16, 276 : but, ἄροτρον νειοῖο ἕλκειν, *to draw* the plough *through* the field, Il. 10, 353, cf. 23, 518 :—very freq. in Hom. *to draw* ships *down* into the sea, *to draw* carriages, *to drag* along a dead body, *to carry away* captive, Il, 22, 65 : of wrestling, Il. 23, 715, cf. ἑλκηδόν : *to draw after one, make to follow*, Il. 8, 486, c. dat. instrumenti, Br. Ar. Eq. 366 : also *to tear in pieces*, cf. ἑλκέω : hence pass., ἑλκυσθῆναι ὑπὸ κυνῶν, Hdt. 1, 140.—2. *to draw* or *bend* a bow, Il. 4, 122, Od. 21, 419.—3. ἑ. ἱστία, *to stretch, bend* sails, Od. 2, 426 —4. *to draw* or *hold up* scales, *to weigh* with, Il. 8, 72 ; 22, 212, cf. infr.—II. Post-Hom. in many ways :—1. *to pull* an oar, Hdt. 1, 194.—2. ἕλκειν χλαίνδα, *to let* one's robe *trail behind*, Ephipp. Pelt. 1, cf. Homer. ἑλκεσίπεπλος, ἑλκεχίτων.—3. ἕλκειν μέθυ, etc., *to drink in long draughts, quaff*, Eur. Ion 1200 : also absol., *to draw* the air, *breathe*, Philyll. Incert. 1 : ἕλκ., sub. ταῖς ῥισί, *to draw up* with the nose, *smell*, Theophr.—4. ἕλκειν γυναῖκα, cf. ἑλκέω, ῥυστάζω.—5. ἕλκ. βίοτον, ζόην, *to drag out* a weary life, Eur. Or. 207, Phoen. 1535 : προφάσιας ἕλκ., *to keep making* excuses, Hdt. 6, 86.—6. ἕλ. κόρδακα, σχῆμα ἑλκύσαι, *to dance* in *long, measured* steps, Lat. *pedem trahere*, Ar. Nub. 540, Pac. 328.—7. in genl. *to draw to one's self, attract*, Hdt. 2, 25 : esp. of the magnet, Eur. Oen. 5.—8. esp. ἕλκ. σταθμον, *to draw down* the balance, i. e. *to weigh so much*, Hdt. 1, 50 ; or absol., Id. 2, 65 ; ἕλκει πλεῖον, it weighs more, Plat. Min. 316 A : cf. supr. I.—9. ἑλκύσαι πλίνθους, *to mould* bricks, Hdt. 1, 179.—10. *to turn in a wheel*, ἕλκ. ἴυγα, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 18.—III. intr. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο λέγεται ἑλκύσαι τὴν σύστασιν..., that the conflict *dragged on, lasted*, Hdt. 7, 167, though it may be taken trans,.. *that they prolonged* the conflict. B. Mid. ξίφος ἕλκεσθαι, *to draw one's* sword, Il. 1, 194 ; ἕλ. χαίτας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, *to tear one's* hair, Il. 10, 15 : ἑ. δίφρον πυρὸς ἀσσοτέρω, *to draw one's* chair nearer to the fire, Od. 19, 506 : *to draw to one's self, scrape up, amass*, τιμάς, ἄφενος ἕλκεσθαι, Theogn. 30. C. pass. in Theophr., *to be drawn aside* or *twisted*, of certain phenomena, in the pith of trees.—2. *to be drawn* or *to flow to a place*, of streams, Lyc. 702.

Ἑλκώδης, ες, (ἕλκος, εἶδος) *like a wound* or *sore, ulcerous*, χροός, Eur. Hipp. 1359.

Ἕλκωμα, ατος, τό, (ἑλκόω) *that which is wounded* or *sore* : *a sore, ulcer*, Hipp. Hence

Ἑλκωματικός, ή, όν, *causing sores, ulcerating*, Diosc.

Ἕλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑλκόω) *a causing of wounds* or *sores* : *ulceration*, Hipp., and Thuc. 2, 49.

Ἑλκωτικός, ή, όν,=ἑλκωματικός, Diosc.

†**Ἕλλα**, ης, ἡ, *Hella*, a commercial city of Asia, Polyb. ap. Steph. Byz.

Ἐλλᾶδε, poet. for ἔλασε, aor. 2 of λαμβάνω, Hom.

Ἑλλαδάρχης, ου, ὁ, (Ἕλλας, ἄρχω) *a certain Greek officer*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 580.

†**Ἑλλαδικός**, ή, όν, (Ἕλλας) *Grecian*, Xenoph. ap. Ath. 368 F., Strab.

†**Ἑλλάδιος**, ως, ὁ, *Helladius*, freq. masc. pr. n., in late writers.

†**Ἐλλαθι**, Aeol. for ἴλαθι, Simon. v. Schneidewin p. 103, sq.

Ἑλλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἐν, λαμβάνω) *to seize hold of* : so in mid., c. gen., Diosc.

†**Ἑλλαμενή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Hellamene*, mother of Phobius, Parthen.

Ἑλλαμπρύνομαι, as pass., (ἐν, λαμπρύνω) *to be splendid* or *magnificent, boast one's self*, Dio C.

Ἑλλαμπτικός, ή, όν, *serving to enlighten* : from

Ἐλλάμπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, λάμπω) *to shine upon*, Archil. 42 : *to shine* or *be reflected in*, τινί, Plut. : *to enlighten, illumine*. Mid. *to be distinguished, gain glory in* a thing, τινί, Hdt. 1, 80 ; 8, 74. Hence

Ἔλλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a shining in* or *on, illumining*, Plut.

†**Ἑλλᾶνικός**, ά, όν, Dor. for Ἑλληνικός, ή, όν.

†**Ἑλλάνικος**, οῦ, ὁ, *Hellanicus*, an early historian of Mytilene in Lesbos, before the time of Herodotus, Thuc. 1, 92, cf. Sturz's Hellan. [ι acc. to Cram. Anecd. 2, p. 60 ; cf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1369 in ind. Only late wr. employed ῐ, as Avien. Or. Marit. 43 ⏑⏑–. cf. Lob. Phryn. 670 and Paral. 59.]—2. other masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

†**Ἑλλάνιος**, Dor. for Ἑλλήνιος.

†**Ἑλλανίς**, Dor. for Ἑλληνίς, Pind., etc.—II. as fem. pr. n., *Hellanis*, Anth.

Ἑλλᾶνοδίκαι, ῶν, οἱ, (Ἕλλην, δίκη) *the nine chief judges at the Olympic games*, Pind. O. 3, 21 (in sing.), freq. in Paus.—II. at Sparta, *a kind of court-martial to try causes arising among the allied troops*, Xen. Lac. 13, 11. [ῐ] Hence

Ἑλλᾶνοδῐκέω, ῶ, *to be a judge at the games*, Paus.

†**Ἑλλανοκράτης**, ους, ὁ, *Hellanocrates*, masc. pr. n., Arist.

Ἑλλάς, άδος, ἡ, *Hellas, a city of Thessaly*, said to have been founded *by Hellen*, Il. 2, 683.—II. next, *all that part of Thessaly in which the Myrmidons dwelt*, also called Phthiotis, Hom. : and so *all Thessaly* was also designated, Hdt. 1, 56, Thuc. 1, 3.—III. lastly, *the mainland of Greece beyond Peloponnesus to Thesprotia, with the exception of Thessaly*, Hes. Op. 651, Hdt. 8, 44, 47 : v. Ἕλλην. But ἡ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς, *Magna Graecia*, the southern part of Italy, Strab., and in opposition to this ἡ ἀρχαία Ἑλλάς, *Old Greece*, Plut. Timol. 37.

Ἑλλάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Ἑλλήνικός. Hdt. 6, 98, and freq. in Trag. : with and without γυνή, *a Grecian woman*.—II. as fem. pr. n., *Hellas*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 8.

Ἑλλάς, άδος, ἡ, also εἰλάς, (ἕλλω, εἰλέω)=δεσμός : (hence ἑλλεδανός)

Ἔλλᾶχε, Ep. for ἔλαχε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from λαγχάνω.

Ἑλλεβοριάω, ῶ, (ἑλλέβορος) *to need hellebore*, i. e. *to be mad*, Hipp., and Callias Incert. 10.

Ἑλλεβορίζω, (ἑλλέβορος) *to cure one by hellebore*, i. e. *to bring him to his senses*, Hipp. Hence

Ἑλλεβορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a curing by hellebore*, Id.

†**Ἑλλεβορίτης**, ου, ὁ, (ἑλλέβορος) οἶνος, wine *prepared with hellebore*, Diosc.

Ἑλλεβοροποσία, ας, ἡ, (ἑλλέβορος, πίνω) *a drinking of hellebore*, Hipp.

Ἑλλέβορος, ου, ὁ, more rarely ἕλλ., *hellebore*, Lat. *veratrum*, a plant used by the ancients as a specific for many illnesses, esp. for madness, Hipp. : πλέ' ἑλλέβορον, you are mad, Ar. Vesp. 1489 : the best grew at Anticyra, in the Aegaean, cf. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 83, and 166.

Ἑλλεδάνος, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑλλάς, εἴλω, εἰλέω) *the band for binding corn sheaves*, Il. 18, 553 : *a straw-rope* : always in plur. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλεΐν 21.

Ἔλλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλλείπω) *that which is wanting, defect, deficiency*, Hipp.

Ἐλλειπασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.

Ἐλλειπής, ές, worse form of ἐλλιπής.

Ἐλλειπόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἐλλείπω, *incompletely*, Plotin.

Ἐλλειπτικός, ή, όν, *wanting, deficient* : in Gramm. *elliptic*, v. ἔλλειψις. Adv. -κῶς : from

Ἐλλείπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, λείπω) *to leave in, leave behind*, τι, Eur. El. 609 : τί τινι, Ap. Rh.—II. *to leave out, pass by, omit*, τι, Plat., Xen., etc. : c. partic., οὐκ ἐλλείπει εὐχαριστῶν, *he does not forget* to be thankful, ap. Dem. 257, 2 : whence, ἐλλ. τὰς εἰσφοράς, (sc. ἀποδίδους) to omit paying in the taxes, Id.—3. ἐλλείπει μέ τι, something *fails* me, Polyb.—III. most usu. intrans., *to lack, stand in need of, be in want of*, like δέω, c. gen., προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἐλλείπεις, Aesch. Pr. 341, cf. Plat. Rep. 571 D, etc. : also impers., ἐλλείπει πωμάτων, *there is lack of* drink, Plat. Legg. 844 B : also *to come short of*, τῆς δόξης, Thuc. 2, 61 : πολλοῦ γε καὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω, like πολλοῦ δεῖ, Aesch. Pr. 961 : ἐλλ. τινί τινος, *to be inferior to* a person in a thing, Plat. Rep, 484 D : ἐλλ. μὴ or τὸ μή.., c. inf., *to fail of* doing, Aesch. P. 1056, Soph. Tr. 90.—2. of things, *to be wanting, lacking to*.., c. dat., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 8, Dem. 326, 20.—3. absol. *to come short, fail*, H. Hom. Ap. 213 ; opp. to περιγενέσθαι, Plat. Legg. 740 D ; ἐν τινι, in a thing, Thuc. 1, 120 : *to want energy, fail in duty*, Xen. Eq. 8, 5, Hell. 7, 5, 8 : τὸ ἐλλεῖπον, *a deficiency*, Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 39, etc. B. also in mid., *to fail of*.., τινός, Xen. Eq. 3, 8, in.., τι, Plat. Rep. 484 D : *to be inferior to*.., τινός, Plat. Amat. 126 A. Hence

Ἔλλειψις, εως, ἡ, *a leaving behind* : *a leaving out, ellipse* of a word acc. to the rules of grammar, v. Bos Ellipses Graec. ed. Schaf., Herm. Vig. Append.—II. (from intrans.) *a failing short, want, defect*, Plat. Prot. 356 A, etc.—III. *the conic section ellipse*, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone an angle less than that of the parabola.

Ἔλλερος said to be a dialetic word =κακός, Eust. Il. 6, 181.

Ἔλλεσχος, ον, (ἐν, λέσχη) *in every body's mouth, the common talk*, Hdt. 1, 153.

†**Ἔλλη**, ης, ἡ, *Helle*, daughter of Athamas, and sister of Phrixus, Apollod. 1, 9, 1 ; from her the Hellespont is said to have received its name ; called by Aesch. Ἕλλης πορθμός, Pers. 69, 70 ; Ἕλλης πόρος, Id. 875 : her grave was at Pactya on the Hellespont, Hdt. 7, 58.

Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ, *Hellen*, son of Deucalion, Hes. Fr. 28 : his descendants Ἕλληνες, at first, *dwellers in the Thessalian Hellas*, Il. 2, 684 : later, the common name for all the Greeks, v. Thuc. 1, 3, and cf. βαρβαρος.—II. as adj. = Ἑλληνικός, Thuc. 2, 36 : also with a fem. subst., Ἕλληνες στολήν, etc., Lob. Aj. p. 272, though Elmsl. Heracl. 131, attempts to alter all the passages.—III. in N. T. in genl. for *one not of the Jewish religion*,

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a Gentile, a pagan, Joh. 7, 35, ἡ διασπορὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, for *οἱ διασπαρέντες ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησι*; Act. 14, 1, etc.—2. a Gentile having embraced the religion of the Jews, *a proselyte*, Joh. 12, 20; Act. 17, 4. Cf. Ἑλλάς. Hence

Ἑλληνίζω, *to imitate the Greeks, play the Greek: to speak Greek*, Plat. Charm. 159 A; in full Ἑλλ. τῇ φωνῇ, Aeschin. 78, 25: esp. *to speak* or *write pure Greek*, Arist. Rhet.—2. *to favour the Greeks*.—II. Ἑλληνίζειν τι, *to make Greek*; and pass., Ἑλληνισθῆναι τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπό τινος, *to be made Greeks* in language by another, Thuc. 2, 68.

Ἑλληνικός, ή, όν, *Hellenic, Greek*, τὸ Ἑλλ.=οἱ Ἕλληνες, Hdt. 7, 139, etc.: pecul. fem. Ἑλληνίς, ίδος. Adv. -κῶς, *in Greek fashion*, Hdt. 4, 108.

Ἑλλήνιος, α, ον.=foreg.: Ζεὺς Ἑ. Hdt. 9, 7, 1: τὸ Ἑλλ., *the temple of the Greeks* in Aegypt, Id. 2, 178: also a spot in Sparta, *the Hellenium*, Paus.

†Ἑλληνίς, v. Ἑλληνικός.—II. in N. T. *Gentile, pagan*, Marc. 7, 26.

Ἑλληνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Ἑλληνίζω) *an imitating of the Greeks, a playing the Greek*, LXX.: esp. *the use of a pure Greek style and idioms*, Gramm.

Ἑλληνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (Ἑλληνίζω) *a follower of the Greeks in language*, etc.: esp. in N. T. *an Hellenist, a Greek-Jew*.

Ἑλληνιστί, adv. (Ἑλληνίζω) *in Greek fashion*, Luc.: Ἑλλ. ξυνιέναι, *to understand Greek*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 8.

†Ἑλληνογαλάται, ῶν, οἱ, (Ἕλληνες, Γαλάται) *the Gallograeci*, inhab. of Galatia, in Asia Minor, Diod. S.

Ἑλληνοδίκαι, ῶν, οἱ, less used Ion. form of Ἑλλανοδ.

Ἑλληνοκοπέω, ῶ, (Ἕλλην, κόπτω) *to affect Greek fashions, play the Greek*, Polyb., cf. δημοκοπέω.

Ἑλληνοτᾰμία, ας, ή, v. sq.

Ἑλληνοτᾰμίαι, ῶν, οἱ, (Ἕλληνες, ταμίας) *the trustees of Greece*, i. e. *officers appointed by Athens to levy the contributions paid by the Greek states towards the Persian war*; their treasury was first at Delos, but moved by Pericles to Athens; their office was called Ἑλληνοταμία, ή, Xen. Vect. 5, 5: and was first instituted Ol. 76, 2, Thuc. 1, 96: v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 156.

†Ἑλλησποντιακός, ή, όν,=Ἑλλησπόντιος, Xen An. 1, 1, 9, with v. l. Ἑλλησποντικαί.

†Ἑλλησποντίας, Ion. -τίης, ου, ὁ, (ἄνεμος) a wind *blowing from the Hellespont*, Hdt. 7, 188: Arist. Probl.

Ἑλλησποντιάς, άδος, ή, pecul. fem. from Ἑλλήσποντιος, ἡ θάλασσα Ἑλλ., *the Hellespont*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 278 D.

†Ἑλλησπόντιος, α, ον, *of the Hellespont, Hellespontic*, πόλεις, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 31; οἱ Ἑλλησπόντιοι, *the inhab. of Hellespont* (2), *the Hellespontians*, Hdt. 7, 95, Xen., etc.: ή, Ἑλλησποντία (sc. χώρα) *the region around the Hellespont*, Strab.

†Ἑλλησποντίς, ίδος, ή, pecul. fem. to foreg., Soph. Fr. 446.

Ἑλλήσποντος, ου, ὁ, (Ἕλλη, πόντος) *the Hellespont* or *sea of Helle*, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned therein; now *the Dardanelles*: Hom. esp. in Il.—2. also the region around the Hellespont, Thuc. 2, 9; Xen., etc.

Ἑλλιμενίζω, (ἐν, λιμενίζω) *to come into port*, Synes.—2. *to exact the harbour-dues*, Ar. Fr. 392. Hence

Ἑλλῐμενικός, ή, όν, and τὸ ἑλλ.=sq., Plat. Rep. 425 D.

Ἑλλῐμένιος, ία, ιον, (ἐν, λιμήν) *of* or *in the harbour*: τὸ ἑλλ. sub. τέλος, *harbour-dues*, Lat. *portorium*, Böckh P. E. 2, 31.

Ἑλλῐμένισις, εως, ή, (ἑλλιμενίζω) *a being in port*.

Ἑλλῐμενιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑλλιμενίζω) *the collector of harbour-dues*, Dem. 917, 10.

Ἑλλιμενιτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who is in, protects a harbour*, prob. l. Leon. Tar. 57.

Ἑλλιμνάζω, (ἐν, λιμνάζω) *to form a marsh* or *pool*.

Ἐλλῐπής, ές, (ἐλλείπω) *behind-hand, wanting, defective*, in a thing, τινός, Thuc. 7, 8; ἐλ. τῆς δοκήσεως, so much lost which they reckoned upon, Id. 4, 55; also τινί, 6, 69, ἔν τινι, Polyb.: τὸ ἐλλ., *a defect*, Polyb. Adv. -πῶς.

Ἐλλίσάμην, poet. for ἐλισάμην, aor. from λισσομαι, Od.

Ἐλλῐτάνευε, poet. for ἐλιτ., impf. from λιτανεύω, Hom.

Ἑλλοβίζω, (ἐν, λοβός) *to form pods*.

Ἑλλόβιον, ου, τό, (ἐν, λοβός) *that which is in the lobe of the ear, an ear-ring*, Lat. *inauris*, Luc.

Ἔλλοβος, ον, (ἐν, λοβός) *in a pod*: καρπὸς ἑλλ., Theophr.

Ἑλλοβοσπέρματος, ον, (ἔλλοβος, σπέρμα) *with its seed in a pod*, Id.

Ἑλλοβώδης, ες, (ἔλλοβος, εἶδος) *like pulse*, Id.

Ἐλλογέω, ῶ, (ἐν, λόγος) *to reckon in*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 850: *to reckon, impute*, τί τινι, N. T.

Ἐλλογίζω,=foreg., Clem. Al.

Ἐλλόγῐμος, ον, (ἐν, λόγος) *whatever comes into account* or *regard*, (ἐν λόγῳ ἐστί), *worth reckoning, notable, famous*, like ἄξιος λόγου, Hdt. 2, 176, Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc.—II. *eloquent: learned*, Philo. Adv. -μως.

Ἔλλογος, ον, (ἐν, λόγος) *reasonable, endowed with reason*, opp. to ἄλογος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -γως.

†Ἔλλοί=Σελλοί, Pind.

†Ἑλλόμενον, ου, τό, *Ellomēnum*, a harbour in the island Leucadia, Thuc. 3, 94.

Ἐλλοπίδαι, ῶν, or better ἐλλόποδες, *the young of birds* or *serpents*, Cratin. Incert. 60

†Ἐλλοπία, ας, ή, (Hdt. 8, 23, μοῖρη) *Ellopia*, a district in the northern part of Eubœa, so called from Ellops, Strab.: also appell. of the whole island, Id.—2. a region of Epirus near Dodona, Hes. fr. 39. Hence

†Ἐλλοπιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an Ellopian*, inhab. *of Ellopia* in Euboea; poet. for *Euboean*, Call. Del. 20.

Ἐλλοπιεύω, (ἔλλοψ) *to fish*, Theocr. 1, 42.

†Ἐλλόπιος, ου, ὁ, more correctly Ἐλλοπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ellopius* or *Ellopion*, a Socratic philosopher of Peparethus, Plut.

Ἔλλοπος, ὁ, v. sub ἔλλοψ II.

Ἔλλο Ὸς, οῦ, ὁ, also written ἐλ., *a young deer, fawn*, ποικίλος, Od. 19, 228.

Ἔλλο Ὸς, ή, όν, *mute*: or *quick*, only as epith. of fish, Soph. Aj. 1297, (v. sub ἔλλοψ.)

†Ἔλλος, ου, ὁ, *Ellus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm.

Ἐλλοφόνος, ον, (ἔλλός, *φένω) *fawn-slaying*, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 190.

Ἐλλοχάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. (ἐν, λόχος), *to lie in an ambush* Plat. Theaet. 165 D.—II. *to lie in wait for*, τινά, Id. Symp. 213 B. Hence

Ἐλλόχησις, εως, ή, *a lying in ambush*, Auct. ap. Suid. voc. δεξιός.

Ἐλλοχιζω, (ἐν, λόχος) *to lie in ambush*, Eur. Bacch. 723.—II. *to lie in wait for.., τινά*, Plut.

Ἔλλοψ, οπος, Hes. Sc. 212, ἔλλοπας ἰχθῦς, v. Heinr. p. 167, also ἔλλοπος, ὁ, Emped. 363: by some explained *mute*; by others, *quick, gliding*, and so perh. better, from its apparent alliance to ἕλω, ἕλλω, ἑλάω, ἐλαύνω.—II. as subst. *a fish*, Nic.—III. *a particular sea-fish*, perh. *the sword-fish*, acc. to others *the sturgeon*, Arist. H. A., also ἔλοψ, Epich. p. 39.

†Ἔλλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Ellops*, a son of Ion, after whom Ellopia was named, Strab.

Ἐλλῦπος, ον, (ἐν, λύπη) *in grief, mournful*, Plut.

Ἐλλυχνιάζομαι, as pass., *to have a wick*. Dioscor.: from

Ἔλλυχνιον, ου, τό, (ἐν, λύχνος) *a lamp-wick*, Hdt. 2, 62. Hence

Ἐλλυχνιωτός, ή, όν, *made of wick-cotton*, μύτος.

*Ἔλλω, v. ἕλω.

Ἐλλωβάομαι, (ἐν, λωβάομαι) *to commit an outrage*, εἴς τινα, M. Anton.

Ἐλλωτία, ας, or Ἐλλωτίς, ίδος, ή, *epith. of Minerva*, hence τὰ Ἐλλώτια, *her festival* at Corinth, Pind. O. 13, 57.

Ἐλμινθιάω, ῶ, (ἕλμινς) *to suffer from worms*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐλμίνθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἕλμινς, *a little worm*, Hipp.

Ἑλμινθώδης, ες, (ἕλμινς, εἶδος) *like a worm*, Arist. H. A.

Ἕλμινς, ινθος, ή, dat. plur. ἑλμισι, *a worm*, esp. *a tape-worm* or *maw-worm*, Hipp. We also find *al* ἑλμιγγες. (From εἴλω, εἰλέω, ἑλίσσω, from their wriggling motion, v. εἰλύω, εἰλυσπάομαι.)

Ἑλξίνη, ης, ή, (ἕλκω) *a plant with woolly capsules*, perh. *parietaria* or *urceolaris*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Ἕλξις, εως, ή, (ἕλκω) *a drawing, dragging, trailing*, Plat. Rep. 391 B: *attraction*, Plat. Tim. 80 C.—II. *a draught*, Anth.

*Ἑλοιμι, ἑλοίμην, opt. aor. 2 act. and mid. of αἱρέω, Hom.

*Ἕλον, ἑλόμην, poet. for εἷλον, εἱλόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of αἱρέω, Hom.

*ΕΛΟΣ. εος contd. ους, τό, *wet, low ground, a marsh, meadow*, Il. 20, 221, Od. 14, 474, with collat. notion of richness and fitness for pasturage: nowhere else in Hom.—II. *standing water, a pool, lake*, like λίμνη, Wess. Hdt. 1, 191. Hence

†Ἕλος, εος contd. ους, τό, *Helos*, a small town of Laconia on the Sinus Laconicus near the mouth of the Eurotas, Il. 2, 584; Thuc. 4, 54, etc.: οἱ Ἕλειοι, and Εἵλωτες, q. v., *the inhab. of Helos, Helots*.—2. a town or district of Elis on the Alpheus, Il. 2, 594.—3. a city of Argolis, Apollod.

†Ἑλουήττιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Helvetii*, Strab.

†Ἕλουοί, more correctly, Ἑλουοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Helvii*, on the Rhone in Gaul, Strab.

Ἑλοῦσα, fem. part. aor. 2 act. of αἱρέω, Hom.

*Ἔλοψ, ό, v. ἔλλοψ III. Epich. p. 39.—II. also *a harmless kind of snake*.

Ἑλόωσι, Ep. 3 pl. pres. from ἑλάω, ἐλαύνω, for ἐλῶσι, Hom.

†Ἐλπήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Elpēnor*, a companion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 552.

†Ἐλπίας, ου, ὁ, *Elpias*, masc. pr. n., a teacher at Athens, Dem. 270, 7.

Ἐλπιδοδώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐλπίς, δίδωμι) *giver of hope*, Anth.

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Ἐλπῐδοκοπέω, ῶ, (ἐλπίς, κόπτω) *to lead by false hopes*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐλπῐδοποιέω, ῶ, (ἐλπίς, ποιέω) *to raise hopes*.

Ἐλπίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῐῶ, (ἔλπω) mostly in intrans. signf. of ἔλπομαι, (q. v.) *to hope, look for, expect: to think, imagine*: also *to fear*, Soph. Aj. 799. Construct.: c. inf., *to hope to.., hope that..*, of things present, c. pres., as Hdt. 1, 30; of things fut., c. fut. vel. aor. c. ἄν, as Hdt. 3, 143, 151, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 67 B: also ἐλπ. μή.., like δέδοικα, c. aor. subj., Hdt. 1, 77; ὅπως, ὡς.., c. fut., Eur. Heracl. 1051, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 385, El. 963: c. acc., *to hope, hope for, expect*, Aesch. Theb. 589; τι παρά τινος, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 17; hence also in pass., Soph., etc.: c. dat., *to hope in..*, τῇ τύχῃ, Thuc. 3, 39. The word is not found in Hom., Hes., or Pind., but is the prevailing Att. form, v. ἔλπω.

†**Ἐλπίνης**, ου, ὁ, *Elpines*, an Athenian Archon Ol. 106, 1, Diod. S.

†**Ἐλπινίκη**, ης, ἡ, *Elpinice*, sister of Cimon, Plut. Per. 10, Cim. 4. [νῐ]

ΕΛΠΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, *hope*, Od. 19, 84, *Hope*, personified, a goddess, Hes. Op. 96; τινός, of a thing, Att.: ἐλπίδ' ἔχειν=ἐλπίζειν, and like it, c. inf., etc., Hdt. 6, 11: also, ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι, Thuc. 7, 46, etc.; ἐλπίδα λαμβάνειν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 7; also ἐλπίδα ἐμποιεῖν, παρέχειν, ὑποτιθέναι, etc., *to raise, give, suggest hope*, freq. in Att.: ἐλπίδα καταλύειν, ἀποκόπτειν, etc., to destroy it: also in plur., Pind., and Att.—II. *the object of hope, that from which one hopes something, a hope*, Trag.: so Lat. *spes*, Casaub. Pers. 2, 35.—III. later, *any thought on the future, expectation, hoping*; also *fear*, Dissen Pind. N. 1, 32 (48), Plat. Legg. 644 C.

Ἔλπισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλπίζω) *the thing hoped for*, Epicur.

Ἐλπιστικός, ή, όν, (ἐλπίζω) *of* or *belonging to hope*, Arist. de Mem.—II. οἱ ἐλπιστικοί, a sect *who made hope the only stay of life*, Heumann. de Elpist.

Ἐλπιστός, ή, όν, (ἐλπίζω) *hoped: to be hoped for*, Plat. Legg. 853 E.

ΕΛΠΩ, in act. *to make to hope, πάντας μέν ῥ' ἔλπει, she feeds* all *with hope*, Od. 2, 91; 13, 380. But usu. in mid. ἔλπομαι, Ep. ἐέλπομαι, with perf. ἔολπα, plqpf. ἐώλπειν, in pres. and impf. signf. *To hope, indulge hope*, Hom.. Hes., Pind., and Hdt., though the latter as often uses the Att. form ἐλπίζω, q. v.: in genl., *to have any thoughts about the future, to look for, expect, suspect, think, believe*, Od. 6, 297, Il. 7, 199; and in bad sense *to fear*, Il. 13, 8. Construct., like ἐλπίζω: but usu. in Hom. c. acc. et inf., or c. inf only of all tenses: sometimes also c. acc. rei., Il. 13, 609. 15, 539; absol. *to hope*, Il. 18, 194. H. Hom. Cer. 227. Hom. is fond of the Pleon. phrases, θυμῷ ἔλπεσθαι, ὃν κατὰ θυμὸν ἔλπεσθαι, Il. 13, 8; ἔλπεσθαι ἐν στήθεσσιν, also θυμὸς ἔλπεται: he uses impf. without augment ἔλπετο, except in Od. 9, 419, where at least Wolf and Dind. leave ἤλπ.

Ἐλπωρή, ῆς, ἡ, =ἐλπίς, Od., c. inf. aor. and fut.: only poet.

ἕλσαι, inf. ἕλσας, part. aor. 1 of εἴλω, q. v. Hom.

Ἔλυμα, ατος, τό, (ἑλύω) *the tree* or *stock of the plough*, on which the share was fixed, Lat. *dentale*, Hes. Op. 428, 434, Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλύω, 3.—II. =ἕλυμος I., *a cover, case*.

†**Ἐλυμαία**, ας, ἡ, *Elymaea* and **Ἐλυμαΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Elymais*, a district of Susiana on the Persian Gulf, in the modern *Iran*, Polyb. 31, 11, 1: also the capital city of the province. From

†**Ἐλυμαῖοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Elymaei, inhab. of Elymaïs*, Polyb. 5, 44, 9, etc.; sing. as adj. Ἐλυμαῖος, αία, αῖον, *Elymaean*, Ἀφροδίτη Ἐλ., App

†**Ἐλύμας**, α, ὁ, *Elymas*, from an Arab. word signf. *wise, learned*, appell. of Bariesus, N. T. Act. 13, 8.

†**Ἐλυμία**, ας, ἡ, *Elymia*, a town of Arcadia between Orchomenus and Mantinea, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 13.

†**Ἐλύμνιον**, ου, τό, *Elymnium*, a spot in Euboea, or acc. to others an island near Euboea, Ar. Pac. 1126.

†**Ἔλῡμοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Elymi*, a people of Sicily, deriving their origin from the Trojans, acc. to Thuc. 6, 2, Paus.

Ἔλυμος, ου, ὁ, (ἑλύω) *a cover, case, sheath, quiver*.—II. *a kind of flute* of box-wood, Soph. Fr. 398: also ἔλυμοι αὐλοί, Callias Ped. 7.—III. *a kind of grain*, elsewh. μελίνη, *millet*, Ar. Fr. 351. [Drac. p. 68, 15.]

†**Ἔλυμος**, ου, ὁ, *Elymus*, son of Antenor (or Priam) from whom the Elymi derived their name, Dion. H., Strab., etc.

Ἔλυτρον, ου, τό, (ἑλύω) *a cover, covering*; as—1. *the case* of a spear, Ar. Ach. 1120.—2. *the sheath, shard* of a beetle's wing, Arist. H. A.—3. *the capsule* of seeds, Diosc.—4. *the body*, as being *the shell of the soul*, Plat. Rep. 588 E.—5. *a place for holding water, a reservoir*, Hdt. 1, 185; 4, 173. Hence

Ἐλυτρόω, ῶ, *to cover, case*, Hipp.

Ἑλύω, Att. ἑλύω, aor. pass. ἐλύσθην, *to roll about, wrap up, cover*, cf. εἱλύω. Pass. *to be rolled about, to wind, twist one's self*, etc. Hom. has only aor. 1 pass., ῥυμὸς ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἑλύσθη, the pole *rolled, fell* to the ground, Il. 23, 393: προπάροιθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλῆος ἑλυσθείς, *rolling* before Achilles' feet, Il. 24, 510: λασίην ὑπὸ γαστέρ' ἑλυσθείς, *twisting himself up, crouched, hidden*, Od. 9, 433: cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλύω. [ῦω]

Ἕλω, subj. aor. 2 of αἱρέω.

Ἑλώδης, ες, (ἕλος, εἶδος) *marshy, fenny*, Arist. H. A.

†**Ἐλωΐ** (from Hebr.) *Oh my God!* N. T. Marc. 15, 34.

Ἕλων, imperf. from ἑλάω, Hom.: but ἕλών, part. from εἷλον, aor. 2 of αἱρέω.

Ἕλωρ, ωρος, τό, (ἑλεῖν) *booty, spoil, prey*, esp. of wild beasts, in Hom. usu. in sing.. of *unburied corpses*, which are left to the enemy or given up to dogs and birds: often joined with κύρια: of things which may be stolen, Od. 13, 208.—II. ἕλωρα, τά, Πατροκλοῖο ἕλωρα ἀποτίνειν, to pay for leaving Patroclus *a prey to all dishonour*, Il. 18, 93, where it is needless to suppose a pecul. nom. τὸ ἕλωρον. Ep. word, also used by Aesch. Supp. 800 (in plur.), Soph. Aj. 830 (in sing.)

†**Ἑλωρινός**, ή, όν, (from ἕλωρος) in fem. ἡ Ἑλωρινὴ ὁδός, *the Helorine Causeway*, at the mouth of the Helorus, Thuc. 6, 66, 70; 7, 80.

Ἑλώριον, ου, το, =ἕλωρ, Il. 1, 4, in plur.

Ἑλώριος, ου, ὁ, *a water-bird*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

†**Ἑλωρις**, ὁ, *Helōris*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Ἕλωρον, ου, τό, v. ἕλωρ II.

†**Ἕλωρος**, ου, and **Ἕλωρος**, ου, ὁ, *Helōrus*, a river of Sicily in the southern part, now *Abiso*, Pind. N. 9, 96, Hdt. 7, 154.—2. ἡ, a city on this river, now *Muri-Ucci*.

Ἐμᾶθον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of μανθάνω.

Ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῇς, Ion. ἐμεωυτοῦ or ἐμωυτοῦ, ῆς, reflective pronoun of first person. *of me, of myself*: only used in gen., dat., and acc. sing., both masc. and fem.: in plur. separated. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.: cf. σεαυτοῦ and ἑαυτοῦ.

Ἔμβᾶ, shortd. Att. imperat. aor. 2 of ἐμβαίνω for ἐμβηθι.

Ἐμβᾰβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, βαβάζω) *to interrupt, ἀλλήλοις*, prob. l. Hippon. 38, for ἐμβιβᾷ.

Ἐμβαδᾶς, ὁ, (ἐμβάς) *a cobbler*, name given to Anytus, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 5. [ᾰδ̄]

Ἐμβᾰδεύω, *to pace, measure by stepping*.

Ἐμβᾰδίζω, (ἐν, βαδίζω) *to walk on, pace*, Dio C.: *to enter*, Ael.

Ἐμβάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐμβάς. [ᾰ]

Ἐμβαδομετρικός, ή, όν, (ἐμβαδόν, μετρέω) *belonging to the measuring of surfaces*.

Ἐμβᾰδόν, adv. (ἐμβαίνω) *on foot* or *by land*, Il. 15, 505, like πεζῇ.

Ἐμβάδος, οῦ, ὁ, *a surface, area*, mathem. term.

Ἐμβαθμος, ον, (ἐν, βαθμός) *on the judgment-seat*: ἐμβ. δικαστής, the regular judge.

Ἐμβαθρα, ων, τά, a kind of *shoes*, cf. ἐμβάς.

Ἐμβᾰθύνω, (ἐν, βαθύνω) *to make deep, hollow out*, Alciphr.: *to make to sink deep in, to ingrain, τί τινι*, Plut.—II. intr. *to go deep into, τινί*, Eccl., esp. of allegorizing.

Ἐμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι: perf. -βέβηκα, Homeric part., ἐμβεβαώς: aor. 2 ἐνέβην, (ἐν, βαίνω). *To go in, come in, step in*, Il. 16, 94, with notion of interfering: *to go on, go quickly, speed*, of horses, Il. 23, 403.—2. more freq. *to step into, to go* or *get into, enter*, esp. a ship, *to embark*, νηί and ἐν νηί, Hom.; and without any addition, Eur. Tro. 455: *to mount*, esp. in perf. *to be mounted on*, ἐμβεβαὼς ἵπποισι καὶ ἅρμασι, Il. 5, 199: *to be fixed* or *fastened*, κατά τι, Il. 24, 81.—3. *to tread upon, τινί*. Od. 10, 164, and so Plat. Phaedr. 252 E: but in prose and Att. usu. ἐμβ. εἴς τι, as ἐς πλοῖον, Hdt. 2, 29: more rarely ἐμβ. τινος, *to be upon*, Soph. O. C. 400, cf. ἐμβατεύω: ἐμβ. τι, *to mount*, Eur. Hec. 922, Cycl. 92, Plat. Rep. 443 C.—II. in aor. 1 ἐνέβησα transit., *to make to enter, bring in* or *into, εἰς ἁρματιάν*, Hdt. 1, 46.—2. ἐμβ. πόδα ὄχοις, *to enter* a chariot on foot, Soph. Fr. 599, Eur. Heracl. 168, cf. βαίνω II. 4.

Ἐμβακχεύω, (ἐν, βακχεύω) *to rage against, τινί*, Heliod.

Ἐμβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ: perf. -βέβληκα: aor. 2 ἐνέβᾰλον, (ἐν, βάλλω) *to throw, lay, put in*. Construct.—1. usu., ἐμβ. τί τινι, Hom.; also τι ἐν τινι, Od. 19, 10; χερσίν, *to put into* another's hands, Il. 14, 218; but ἐν βαλέ μιν χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος, *she let* him *fall into* Achilles' hands, Il. 21, 47; κώπῃς ἐμβαλέειν (sub. χεῖρας) *to lay* one's self *to the oar*, Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 10, 129, also without κώπαις, *to lay to, pull hard*, Ar. Eq. 602, Ran. 206: esp. freq. of mental operations, ἐμβαλεῖν τινι τι θυμῷ, ὁρισιν, *to put into* a man's mind or heart, Hom.: and so in mid., ἐμβάλλεσθαί τι θυμῷ, ἐν θυμῷ, *to lay a thing to heart*, Il. 10, 447: ἐμβ. τὴν χεῖρά τινι, *to slide* one's hand into

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mother's, Ar. Vesp. 554; and so ἐμβ. δεξιάν, Dem. 553, 14: ἐμβ. φόβον τινί, *to inspire* with fear, Hdt. 7, 10, 5: ἐ. πληγάς τινι, *to inflict* stripes, Plut.—2. in Att. also, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τι, e. g. τινὰ ἐς βάραθρον, Ar. Ran. 574; ἐς γραφάς, *to throw* one into a suit, Ar. Ach. 686, etc., and so Hdt. 4, 72.—3. c. acc. only, *to put in*, λόγον ἐμβ. like Lat. *injicere sermonem*, Plat. Rep. 344 D, and Xen.: *to graft* a tree, Dem. 1251, 22, in pass.—4. ἐμβ. τινί, sub. ἄκοντα, *to throw at* another, Il. 12, 383.—II. intr. *to break, burst, rush in*, sub. αὐτόν, hence ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν, *to betake one's self to* the agora, go boldly into it, Lycurg. 148, 24: *to enter in a hostile way*, sub. στρατόν, εἰς τὴν Ἰσθμόν, Hdt. 9, 13, and Xen.: *to fall on, encounter, run against*, Lat. *illidi*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 28, Plat. Rep. 563 C.—2. esp. of a ship *that falls on another with its* ἔμβολος, Hdt. 8, 84; ἐμβεβληκέναι καὶ ἐμβεβλῆσθαι, Thuc. 7, 70: in mid. also c. gen., ἐμβάλεσθε τῶν λαγώων, *fall upon* the hare's flesh, Ar. Pac. 1312: of a river, *to empty itself*, εἰς τι, Plat. Phaed. 113 D. Cf. εἰσβάλλω.

Ἔμβαμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβάπτω) *sauce, soup*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4.

Ἐμβαμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Anthipp. ap. Ath. 404 C.

Ἐμβαπτίζω, = sq., Nic.

Ἐμβάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, βάπτω) *to dip in*, τί τινι, Hippon. 26, τι εἰς τι, Ar. Nub. 150: as dep. mid., Ar. Fr. 205.

Ἐμβαρύθω, (ἐν, βαρύθω) *to be heavy*, τινί, Nic.

Ἔμβας, άδος, ἡ, (ἐμβαίνω) *a kind of felt shoe*, Lat. *solea, soccus*; used esp. by the Boeotians, Hdt. 1, 195; and by old men, Ar. Plut. 759, etc.: also = κόθορνος, Jac. A. P. p. 230: ἐμβὰς Σικυωνία, a woman's shoe of white felt, Luc.

†Ἔμβας, ὁ, *Embas*, a leader of the Armenians, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

Ἐμβασικοίτας, ου, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνω, κοίτη) name of *a cup*, Ath.

Ἐμβασίλευω, (ἐν, βασιλεύω) *to be king in* or *over*, c. dat., of lands or men, Hom.

Ἐμβάσιος, ον, *propitious to embarkation*, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. [ᾰ]: from

Ἔμβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμβαίνω) *a going* or *coming in*, esp. *a going on shipboard, embarking*, Polyb.: *a place of embarking*, Id.—II. *that on which one goes* or *steps*, ἐμβ. ποδός, *a shoe*, like ἐμβάς, Aesch. Ag. 945.—2. *the sole, foot, hoof*, Eur. Bacch. 740.—III. *a bathing-tub, bath*, Diosc.

Ἐμβασίχυτρος, ου, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνω, χύτρα) *pot-visiter*, name of a mouse in Batr.

Ἐμβαστάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, βαστάζω) *to bear in* or *on*, *carry*, Luc.

Ἐμβατεύω, (ἐν, βατεύω) *to step in* or *on*, *stand on*, hence *to dwell in* or *on*, *frequent, haunt*, usu. c. acc., esp. of gods, like the Homer. ἀμφιβαίνω, *to protect, watch*, Trag., and Cratin. Incert. 22, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 455, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 428: but c. gen. in simple sense, *to stand* or *be upon*, Soph. O. T. 625, cf. O. C. 400, and Kühner Gr. Gr. § 523, 3.—II. ἐμβατ. εἴς τι, *to come into possession of*, εἰς τὴν οὐσίαν, as we say "*to come in to* the property," Dem. 1086, 19: εἰς τὸ χωρίον, Isae. 74, 42.—III. later, simply, *to go into, enter*, LXX.

Ἐμβατέω, = foreg., Leon. Tar. 98, 3: in mid., Lyc. 642.

†Ἐμβατή, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub ἐμβατός.

Ἐμβατήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐμβαίνω) *belonging* or *suited to entering, marching in*, etc.: hence—1. τὸ ἐμβ., sub. μέλος, *the air to which the soldiers marched, a march*, Polyb., cf. Thuc. 5, 70; the anapaestic songs of Tyrtaeus were so called, Francke Callin. p. 131: ἐμβ. ῥυθμός, *the time of march*, Plut.—2. τὰ ἐμβ., sub. ἱερά, *offerings made on embarking, before weighing anchor*, also ἐμβατήριος θυσία, Piers. Moer. p. 223.

Ἐμβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνω) *he that goes in* or *on*, *a ship's passenger*.—II. *a kind of half-boot of felt*, Xen. Eq. 12, 10: also *the tragic cothurnus*, Luc.—III. *the modulus* or *unit of measurement* in Greek architecture, Vitruv. [ᾰ]

†Ἔμβατον, ου, τό, *Embatum*, a strait between Erythrae and Chios, Thuc. 3, 29; also τὰ Ἔμβατα, Polyaen. From

Ἐμβᾰτός, όν, also ή, όν, *to be gone in* or *into, passable*, Dion. H.: ἡ ἐμβατή, *a bath*, like ἔμβασις III.

Ἐμβάφιος, ον, (ἐμβάπτω) *for dipping in* or *into*: τὸ ἔμβ., *a flat vessel for sauces*, Lat. *acetabulum*, like ὀξυβάφιον, Hippon. 93, Hdt. 2, 62. [ᾰ]

Ἐμβέβᾰα, Ep. perf. of ἐμβαίνω, Il., but only found in part. ἐμβεβαώς, ἐμβεβανῖα: but ἐμβέβᾰσαν, Il. 2, 720, 3 pl. plqpf. act., syncop. for ἐμβεβήκεσαν.

Ἐβεβαιόω, ῶ, *to set fast and firm*, dub.

Ἐμβεβηλέω and ἐμβεβηλόω, ῶ, *to desecrate*.

Ἐμβελής, ές, (ἐν, βέλος) *within a dart's throw, within shot*, Polyb.

Ἔμβη, Ep. for ἐνέβη, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐμβαίνω, Od.; ἔμβητον, dual for ἐνέβητον, Il.; and ἐμβήη, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 for ἐμβῇ, Il. 16, 94.

Ἐμβῐβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, βιβάζω) *to set in* or *on*, esp. *to put on board ship, embark*, τινὰ εἰς πλοῖον, Thuc. 1, 53, etc.: *to lead, guide to a thing*, e. g. εἰς τὸ λῷστον, Eur. H. F. 856: cf. ἐμβαβάζω.

†Ἐμβιβαστέον, verb. adj. from ἐμβιβάζω, *one must set in*, Geop.

Ἔμβιος, ον, (ἐν, βίος) *in life, tenacious of life, lively*: of trees, etc., which will bear transplanting, Theophr.; hence τὸ ἔμβ. *a taking root and growing*, Ael.—II. *lasting one's whole life*, ἔμβιος τιμωρία, punishment *for life*, Dio C.

Ἐμβῐοτεύω, = sq., Aretae.

Ἐμβιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι, (ἐν, βιόω) *to live in* or *on*: of trees, etc., *to live and grow after transplantation*, Theophr.

†Ἐμβίσαρος, ον, ὁ, *Embisarus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S. dub.

Ἐμβίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμβιόω) *a living and growing*, Plut.

Ἐμβῐωτήριον, ου, τό, (ἐμβιόω) *a place to live in, dwelling*, Diod.

Ἐμβλᾰβής, ές, (ἐν, βλάβος) *hurtful*.

Ἐμβλαστάνω, (ἐν, βλαστάνω) *to grow in* or *on as a graft*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐμβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a growing in* or *on as a graft*, Id.

Ἔμβλεμμα, ατος, τό, *a looking at, looking straight at*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4: from

Ἐμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, βλέπω) *to look in* or *on, look in the face, look at*, τινί, Plat. Charm. 155 C, etc.; also εἰς..., Plat. Alc. 1, 132 E, etc.; rarely τινά, Anth.: also like βλέπω simply, *to look*, Soph. El. 995. Hence

Ἔμβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking at, look*, Hipp.

Ἔμβλημα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) *that which is put in* or *on*, ἐμβλ. ξύλου, the shaft fitting into the spear-head, Plut.: *jewels and ornaments in raised work, that could be taken from their setting*, Dio C.: perh. also *a tesselated pavement: a sole put into the shoe in winter*, etc., Philo.

Ἔμβλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω) *a throwing in*.—II. intr. *a breaking in*, Hipp.

Ἐμβλητέον, verb. adj. from ἐμβάλλω, *one must throw in*, Plat. Phileb. 62 B.

Ἐμβοάω, ῶ. (ἐν, βοάω) *to call upon, shout to*, τινί, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17: absol. *to shout aloud*, Thuc. 4, 34. Hence

Ἐμβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a shouting*, Aretae.

Ἐμβοθρεύω, (ἐν, βοθρεύω) *to make a pit in, make holes*, Philostr.

Ἔμβοθρος, ον, (ἐν, βόθρος) *like a pit* or *hole, hollow*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐμβοθρόω, ῶ, *to dig into a pit*, Hipp.

Ἔμβολάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἔμβολος 4) *a graft*; συκαῖ ἐμβολάδες, *grafted* figtrees, Plut.

Ἐμβολεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐμβάλλω) *any thing put in: a peg, stopper: the sucker of a squirt: a dibble, a stick for setting plants*, Anth.

Ἐμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω) *a throwing in: a putting in, insertion*, Hipp.—II. intrans. *a breaking* or *bursting in, inroad into an enemy's country, foray*, Xen. An. 4, 1, 4, etc.—2. *a falling on, assault, attack, the charge made by one ship upon another*, Aesch. Pers. 279, 336, etc., where strictly ἐμβ. was the *charge on the side* of the other ship, προςβολή, the *charge prow to prow*, Thuc. 7, 70, cf. 36: ἐμβ. ἔχειν, *to receive* such a charge, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 10; δοῦναι, *to make* it, Polyb.—3. *an entrance: place of entrance, pass*, L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 48: *the mouth of a river*, Dion. H.; cf. εἰς- and ἐκβολή.—III. *the head of a battering-ram*, Thuc. 2, 76: but Aesch. Pers. 415, ἐμβ. χαλκόστομοι are *the shocks* of brazen beaks.

†Ἐμβόλιμα, ων, τά, *Embolima*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 28, 7.

Ἐλβολμαῖος, αία, αῖον, and

Ἐμβόλιμος, ον, (ἐμβολή) *thrown in, inserted*, esp. *intercalated*, μὴν ἔμβ., an *intercalary* month, Hdt. 1, 32: τὰ ἔμ., *interpolated* verses, Arist. Poet.; also ἐμβ. παῖδες, *suppositious* sons, Eupol. Dem. 38.

Ἐμβόλιον, ου, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) *something thrown in, a javelin*, Diod.—II. *an interlude* in a play, *an episode* in a writing, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7.

Ἐμβόλισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is put in, a piece* or *patch*.

Ἐμβολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a putting in, intercalation*.

Ἔμβολον, ου, τό. = sq., τῆς χώρης, a tongue of land, Hdt. 4, 53: cf. Pind. O. 7, 35.—2. *a bolt, bar*, Eur. Phoen. 114.—3. *a beam, the architrave* or *the entablature*, Id. Bacch. 591.

Ἔμβολος, ου, ὁ, (ἐμβάλλω) like ἐμβολεύς, *anything running to a point and so put* or *thrust in, a wedge, peg, stopper*, etc.: esp. *the brazen beak of ships of war*, which was *driven into* the hostile ship, Lat. *rostrum navis*, Hdt. 1, 166: hence ἐμβάλλειν ναυσί.—2. hence οἱ ἔμβολοι, the *rostra* or *tribune* of the Roman forum, Polyb.—3. *the wedge-shaped order of battle*, *cuneus* or *acies cuneata* of the Romans, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 22.—4. *a graft*.—5. = πέος, Ar. Fr. 301.—6. in late Greek, *a portico*. Cf. foreg.

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'Εμβομβέω, ῶ, (ἐν, βομβέω) *to buzz in*, ταῖς ἀκοαῖς, Synes.

'Εμβόσκω, (ἐν, βοσκω) *to feed in*, Philo.

'Εμβραδύνω, (ἐν, βραδύνω) *to stop in* or *upon*, *dwell on*, Lat. *immoror*, τινί, Luc.

'Εμβραμένα, ἡ, Lacon. for εἱμαρμένη, Sophron ap. E. M.

'Εμβρᾰχυ or ἐμκρᾰχύ, adv. (ἐν, βραχύς) *in brief*, *shortly*, *in general*, Ar. Vesp. 1120.—II. *in the least*, esp. after οὐδέν.

'Εμβρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβρέχω) *that in which a thing is wetted: a lotion*, *fomentation*, like ἐμβροχή, Aretae.

'Εμβρέμομαι, mid., (ἐν, βρέμω) *to roar*, *bluster in*, ἀήτης ἱστίῳ ἐμβρ., Il. 15, 627.

'Εμβρεφος, ον, (ἐν, βρέφος) *boy-like*, Anth.

'Εμβρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, βρέχω) *to wet* or *soak in*, *to foment*, Plut.: *to water*, Nic.

'Εμβρίθεια, ας, ἡ, *weight*, *dignity*, Lat. *gravitas*. [ῐ] From

'Εμβριθής, ές, (ἐν, βρίθω) like βαρύς, *heavy*, *weighty*, Hdt. 7, 36: hence—II. metaph. *weighty*, *grave*, *stately*, *dignified*, Plat. Crat. 407 A; and ironic., Plut.: *important*, Plat. Ep. 328 B.—2. of meats, *strong*, *nourishing*.—3. in bad sense, *heavy*, *weighing down*, *grievous*, Aesch. Pers. 693: of persons, *violent*, *savage*, *fierce*, Hipp. Exactly the Lat. *gravis*. Adv. -θῶς, *firmly*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.

'Εμβρίθω, f. -σω, (ἐν, βρίθω) *to be heavy*, *fall heavily*, Anth. [ῐ]

'Εμβριμάομαι, (ἐν, βριμάομαι) dep. c. aor. mid., *to be moved with strong indignation*, *to be wroth at*, *threaten*, τινί, N. T.: in genl. *to be vehemently moved* or *troubled*, Ib. Hence

'Εμβρίμημα, ατος, τό, *that which is spoken in wrath*, *threatening*. [ῐ]

'Εμβρονταῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἐν, βροντή) *struck by lightning*: τὸ ἐμβ., a place so stricken, which no one might enter, the Lat. *bidental*, Diod.: from

'Εβροντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, βροντάω) *to strike with lightning*, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7: hence *to strike dumb*, esp. in pass. *to be thunder-struck*, *astonied*, Dem. 413, 10. Hence

'Εμβροντησία, ας, ἡ, *a being thunder-struck*: hence *stupidity*, Plut.

'Εμβρόντητος, ον, (ἐμβροντάω) *thunderstruck*, and so like Lat. *attonitus*, ὠμβρόντητε σύ, thou *thunder-stricken wretch*, thou *gaping fool*, Ar. Eccl. 793.

'Εμβροχάς, άδος, ἡ, *a layer of the vine*, Lat. *mergus*, from ἐμβρέχω, Geop.

'Εμβροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμβρέχω)=ἐμβρεγμα, Plut.—II. (ἐν, βρόχος) *a noose*, *halter*, Luc.

'Εμβροχίζω, (ἐν, βρόχος) *to catch in a noose*.

'Εμβροχος, ον, (ἐμβρέχω) *wetted*, *soaked*.—II. (ἐν, βρόχος) *caught in a noose*.

'Εμβρύειον, ου, τό, (ἔμβρυον) *the flesh of embryos*, Ar. Fr. 476.

'Εμβρύκω, (ἐν, βρύκω) *to bite at*, *bite*, Nic. [ῠ]

'Εμβρυοδόχος, ον, (ἔμβρυον, δέχομαι) *receiving the foetus*, Luc.

'Εμβρυοθλάστης, ου, ὁ, (ἔμβρυον, θλάω) *an instrument for extracting a dead foetus*, Gal.

'Εμβρύοικος, ον, (ἐν, βρύον, οἰκέω) *dwelling in sea-weed*, ἀγκυρα, Anth. [ῠ]

'Εμβρυοκτόνος, ον, (ἔμβρυον, κτείνω) *killing the foetus in the womb*.

'Εμβρυον, ου, τό, v. sq. I.

'Εμβρῦος, ον, *all that grows in another body* (τὸ ἐντὸς βρυον): hence as subst. ἔμβρυον, *the fruit of the womb before birth*, *the embryo*, Lat. *foetus*, Aesch. Eum. 945: but in Od. 9, 245, 309, 342, *a new-born lamb*, *lambkin* or *kid*.—II. act. *genial*, *productive*, ὑγρότης, Theophr.—III. acc. to some in Nonn. *moss-covered*, *mossy*, (ἐν, βρύον) Dion. 41, 29.

'Εμβρῠοτομέω, ῶ, (ἔμβρυον, τέμνω) *to cut the foetus from the womb*. Hence

'Εμβρῠοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting out the foetus*, Gal.

'Εμβρυουλκία, ας, ἡ, *the extraction of the foetus*, Gal.: from

'Εμβρῠουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἔμβρυον, ἕλκω) *a midwife's forceps*, Gal.

'Εμβρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐν, βιβρώσκω) *that which is bitten in*, ἐμβ. ὀδόντων, a hollow in the teeth, Diosc.—II. *a bite*, *breakfast*, Ath.

'Εμβῠθίζω, (ἐν, βυθίζω) *to throw* or *sink to the bottom*, Plut.

'Εμβύθιος, α, ον, also, ος, ον, (ἐν, βυθός) *at the bottom*, Orph. [ῠ]

'Εμβῡκᾰνάω, ῶ, (ἐν, βυκανάω) *to blow with the trumpet*, κέρασι ἐμβ., Dion. H.

'Εμβυρσόω, ῶ, (ἐν, βυρσόω) *to sew up in skins*, Plut.

'Εμβύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, βύω) *to stuff in*, *stop*, τί τινι, Ar. Vesp. 128. [ῠ]

'Εμβώμιος, ον, (ἐν, βωμός) *on the altar*, Jul.

'Εμέ, acc. of ἐγώ, enclit. με, Hom.

'Εμέθεν, poet. gen. for ἐμοῦ, in Hom., and Att.: never enclit.

'Εμεί, Dor. for ἐμέ, as τεί for τέ, σέ.

†'Εμεινα, 1 aor. act. from μένω.

'Εμεῖο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῦ, in Hom.: never enclit., v. ἐμέο.

'Εμέμηκον, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of μηκάομαι, Od. 9, 439.

'Εμεν, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, Hom. cf. ἔμμεν.

'Εμέν, for ἐσμέν, Call.: but in Soph. El. 21, very dub.

'Εμεν and ἐμεναι, poet. for εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 from ἵημι.

'Εμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, Hom., cf. ἐμμεναι.

'Εμενος, η, ον, part. aor. 2 mid. of ἵημι.

'Εμέο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῦ. Il. 10, 124: never enclit.: Ep. strengthd. form ἐμεῖο.

†'Εμεσα, ης, ἡ, *Emesa*, now *Hems*, a city of Syria on the eastern bank of the Orontes, Hdn., also wr. 'Εμισα, and τὰ 'Εμεσα. Hence

†'Εμεσηνός, ἡ, όν, *of Emesa*; οἱ 'Εμεσηνοί, *the inhab. of Emesa*, Strab.

'Εμεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐμέω) *a disposition to vomit*, Hipp.

'Εμεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμέω) *a vomiting*, *being sick*, Id.

'Εμεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμέω) *that which is thrown up*.—II. =foreg., Id.

'Εμετηρίζω, *to give an emetic*, Id.

'Εμετήριος, ον,=ἐμετικός, hence ἐμ. φάρμακα, *emetics*, Hipp., or without φάρμ., Diosc.

'Εμετιάω, ῶ, *to feel sick*, Arist. Probl.

'Εμετικός, ή, όν, (ἐμέω) *provoking sickness*, ἐμ. φάρμακον, *an emetic*, Arist. Probl.—II. *inclined to vomit*, *going to be sick*, Hipp.: *one who uses emetics*, like the Roman gourmands, Cic.

'Εμετοποιέομαι, *to make one's self sick*, Hipp.: from

'Εμετοποιός, όν, (ἔμετος, ποιέω) *causing sickness*.

'Εμετος, ον, ὁ,=ἔμεσις, *sickness*, Lat. *vomitus*, Hdt. 2, 77.

'Εμετός, ή, όν, (ἐμέω) *vomited*, *thrown up*.

'Εμετώδης, ες, (ἔμετος, εἶδος) *like sickness*, Hipp. Adv. Ion. -δέως, Id.

'Εμεῦ, Ep. and Ion. for ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, Hom.: enclit. μεῦ, Aeol. and Dor. ἐμεῦς.

'ΕΜΕΩ, f. -έσω, mid. ἐμέσομαι, Hipp., Att. ἐμοῦμαι, Aesch. Eum. 730, perf. ἐμήμεκα, aor. ἤμεσα, Ar. Ach. 6, ἤμησα, Hes. Th. 497 (both in comp.), *to vomit*, *throw up*, *cast up*, αἷμα, Il. 15, 11: absol., *to be sick*, Hdt. 1, 133, Aesch. l. c., Xen. An. 4, 8, 20: ἐμεῖν πτίλῳ, *to make one's self sick* with a feather, Ar. Ach. 587: metaph. *to throw up a flood of bad words*, Eunap. (Akin to Lat. *vomo*, Sanscr. *vam*. Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, 262.)

'Εμεωντοῦ, Ion. gen. for ἐμαυτοῦ, Hdt.

†'Εμήμεκα, perf. act. from ἐμέω.

†'Εμηνα, 1 aor. act. of μαινομαι, dub. v. sub μαίνομαι.

'Εμί, old form for ἐμμί, εἰμί, Inscr. Sigei.

'Εμικτο, Ep. sync. aor. of μίγνυμι c. pass. signf., Od.

'Εμίν, Dor. poet. for ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ. [ῐ, but when enclit., ῑ.]

'Εμίνγα, Dor. for ἐμοιγε.

'Εμίνη, Tarentine for ἐμοιγε.

'Εμμᾰθε, Ep. for ἐμαθε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of μανθάνω, Od.

'Εμμαίνομαι, (ἐν, μαίνομαι) *to be mad at*, τινί, N. T.

'Εμμαλλος, ον, (ἐν, μαλλός) *woolly*, *fleecy*, Luc.

'Εμμᾰνής, ές, (ἐν μανίᾳ ὤν) *in madness*, *frantic*, *raving*, Hdt. 3, 25, and Trag.: θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμ., Eur. Bacch. 1094, Bockh Plat. Min. 145. Adv. -νῶς. The form ἐκμανής is rare, if not dub.

†'Εμμανουήλ, ὁ, indecl. (from Hebr.) *Immanuel*, i. e. God with us, N. T. Math. 1, 23.

†'Εμμαούς, ἡ, *Emmaus*, a village between seven and eight miles distant from Jerusalem, N. T. Luc. 24, 13.

'Εμμᾰπέω, only found in part. ἐμμαπέουσα, Nic. Alex. 137, where the Schol. explains it by ἐνεργοῦσα, *doing quickly*. If not f. l. for ἐμματέουσα, it is fancifully formed from sq.

'Εμμᾰπέως, adv. *forthwith*, *quick as thought*, *hastily*: only poet.: in Hom. with ἀπορουσε, Il. 5, 836, and with ὑπάκουσε, Od. 14, 485: in Hes. with ὑπέδεκτε, Sc. 442. (Acc. to some from ἅμα τῷ ἔπει, *no sooner said than done*; others better from μαπτειν, μάρπτειν, *clutching at*, and so *hastily*, Lat. *prompte*.)

'Εμμάρτῡρος, ον, (ἐν, μάρτυρ) *with evidence*, *with testimony*. Adv. -ρως.

'Εμμάσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, μασσω) *to press in* or *on*, *inflict*, ὠμότητα τινι, Call. Dian. 124, and Anth.

'Εμμᾰτάζω, ἐμμᾰταιάζω or ἐμματαίζω, *to talk idly*, *make a fool of one's self*.

'Εμμᾰτέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ματέω, ματεύω) *to feel with the finger*, *put the finger down the throat to cause sickness*, cf. ἐμπέω.

'Εμμάχομαι, fut. -έσομαι, (ἐν, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight a battle in*, πεδίον ἐπιτήδειον ἐμμ., Hdt. 9, 7. [ᾰ]

'Εμμάω, supposed pres. of ἐμμαώς, q. v.

'Εμμέθοδος, ον, (ἐν, μέθοδος) *according to rule* or *system*: τὸ ἐμμ., systematic arrangement, Philo Adv. -δως.

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Ἐμμεθύσκομαι, (ἐν, μεθύσκω) as pass., *to be drunk in* or *among*, c. dat., Joseph.

Ἐμμειδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ἐν, μειδιάω) *to smile at* or *upon*, τινί, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.

Ἐμμέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐμμελής) *pure and perfect harmony in music*, hence *the fit modulation of the voice in speaking*, Dion. Comp. 408, 6: in genl. *all harmony and fitness, gracefulness*, Lat. *concinnitas*, Plut.: *wittiness*, Longin. —II. *a kind of tragic and satyric dance accompanied by music*, Plat. Legg. 816 B: hence *the tune of this dance*, Hdt. 6, 129, ubi Schweigh., cf. Dind. Ar. Ran. 807: Ar. Vesp. 1503 jokingly speaks of ἐμμ. κονδύλου, *the knuckle dance*.

Ἐμμελετάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, μελετάω) *to exercise, practise in*, τινά τινι, Plut.: absol. *to teach*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.

Ἐμμελής, ές, (ἐν, μέλος) *sounding in unison, in tune, well-timed, harmonious, melodious*, Theocr. Ep. 19; in genl. *fitting, regular, agreeable*, Ar. Eccl. 807: but usu. in Att., *in good taste, elegant, graceful, well-bred, witty*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 174 A. Adv. -λῶς, Ion. -λέως, Simon. 139, compar. -λεστέρως, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D, -ρον, Id. Rep. 471 A.—II. (ἐν, μέλομαι) *diligent, pains-taking*, Polyb.

Ἐμμελέτημα, ατος, τό, (ἐμμελετάω) *that in which one is exercised, a practice*, Anth.

Ἐμμελετητέον, verb. adj. from ἐμμελετάω, *one must exercise one's self in*, τινί, Plut.

Ἐμμεμαώς, υῖα, ός, (ἐν, μεμαώς) *pressing eagerly on, eager, hasty, hot*, of persons, Hom., esp. in Il.: of things, as ἠχή, Hes. Sc. 439; and later c. dat. ἐμμεμαὼς Βέβρυξι, Ap. Rh. Only Ep.

Ἐμμέμονα, (ἐν, μέμονα) ἐμμ. φρήν, the soul *is lost in passion*, Soph. Tr. 982.

Ἔμμεν, rarer Ep. form for ἔμεν, εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, Hom.

Ἔμμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἰμι, oft. in Hom.

Ἐμμενετέον, verb. adj. from ἐμμένω, *one must abide by*, τι, Diog. L.

Ἐμμενετικός, ή, όν, (ἐμμένω) *abiding by*, τινί, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐμμενετός, ή, όν, (ἐμμένω) *to be stood by, endurable*, Stob.

Ἐμμενής, ές, (ἐν, μένω) *abiding in*, τινί: τὸ ἐμμενές, *stedfastness*, Plut.: Hom. has only the neut. ἐμμενές, as adv., and always in phrase, ἐμμενὲς αἰεί, *unceasing ever*, Il. 10, 361, etc.: without αἰεί, Arat. 83: ἐμμ. ἡματα πάντα, Id. 339. Adv. -νῶς, Ep. and Ion. -νέως. Hes. Th. 712.

Ἐμμενητικός, ή, όν, later form for -νετικός, Diog. L. Adv. -κῶς.

†Ἐμμενίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Emmenidae*, a noble family of Agrigentum in Sicily, Pind. Ol. 3, 68.

Ἐμμένω, f. -μενῶ, (ἐν, μένω) to *abide* in a place, Eur. Erechth. 20, 12: *to abide by, stand by, cleave to, be true to*, c. dat., ὁρκίοις, Hdt. 9, 106, κηρύγματι, Soph. O. T. 351; συνθήκαις, Lat. *manere in inducis*, Thuc. 5, 18, v. Wolf Lept. p. 250: also ἐν σπονδαῖς, Thuc. 4, 118: hence, ἐμμεμένηκεν, *it continued as a custom*, Thuc. 1, 5.—2. *to acquiesce in*, τοῖς δικαίοις, Dem. 972, 19.

Ἐμμεσιτεύω, (ἐν, μεσιτεύω) *to conciliate by mediation*, Clem. Al.

Ἔμμεσος, ον, (ἐν, μέσος) *in the middle*.

Ἔμμεστος, ον, (ἐν, μεστός) *filled full*, τινός, Ep. Plat. 338 D.

Ἐμμετεωρίζω, (ἐν, μετεωρίζω) *to carry up into*, τῷ αἰθέρι, Philostr.

Ἐμμετρέω, ῶ, (ἐν, μετρέω) *to measure by* or *according to*, τινί, Anth.

Ἐμμετρία, ας, ἡ, *measure, proportion*, Plat. Rep. 486 D: from

Ἔμμετρος, ον, (ἐν, μέτρον) *in* or *according to measure, measured, proportional*, Plat. Phil. 26 A: hence—II. *moderate, fitting, meek*, Id. Legg. 823 D.—III. *in metre, metrical*, Id. Symp. 197 C. Adv. -τρως. Hence

Ἐμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, *proportion, fitness*, Aristaen.

Ἐμμήνιος, ον, (ἐν, μήν) *monthly*: τὰ ἐμμ. *the menses* of women, Hipp.

Ἔμμηνις, ι, gen. ιος, (ἐν, μῆνις) *in wrath, an avenger*, Inscr.

Ἔμμηνος, ον, (ἐν, μήν) *in a month, a month long, lasting a month*, Plat. Legg. 956 A:—II.=ἐμμήνιος, *monthly*, ἱερά, Soph. El. 281: on the ἐμμ. δίκαι, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 70.

Ἐμμήρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐνομήρης, Demetr. Sic. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἐμμήτρος, ον, (ἐν, μήτρα) *in the womb*: but—II. ζύλα ἐμμ., wood *with pith in it*, Antiph. Philomet. 1, and Theophr.

Ἐμμί, Aeol. for εἰμί.

Ἐμμίγνυμι, also ἐμμιγνύω, f. -μίξω, (ἐν, μίγνυμι) *to mix* or *mingle in*, Plut., in pass.: ἐμμίξω, intrans. *I will meet*, Soph. O. C. 1057.

Ἔμμιλτος, ον, (ἐν, μίλτος) *painted red, red*, Diosc.

Ἐμμίμνω, poet. for ἐμμένω, Emped.

Ἔμμισθος, ον, (ἐν, μισθός) *in pay, for hire, hired*, Thuc. 6, 22. Adv. -θως.

Ἐμμοιρος, ον, (ἐν, μοῖρα) *partaking in*, Aesch. Eum. 890, e conj. Herm., sed alii aliter.

Ἐμμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμμένω) *an abiding in, standing by, cleaving to*, τινός, Plat. Gorg. 479 D.

Ἔμμονος, ον, (ἐμμένω) *abiding in* or *by, stedfast, steady*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52: ἐμμ. τινί, *abiding by* a thing, Ib. 55. Adv. -νως.

Ἐμμορα, ας, ε, perf. 2 of μείρομαι, Hom., but only in 3 pers.

Ἔμμορος, ον, (ἐν, μείρομαι) *partaking in*, τινός, Od. 8, 480, cf. ἐμμοιρος.—II. (ἐν, μόρος) *destined*, esp. *fortunate*, Anth.

Ἔμμορφος, ον, (ἐν, μορφή) *in form, corporeal*, Plut.

Ἔμμοτος, ον, (ἐν, μότος) *stopped with lint*, and so in genl., *suppurating, festering, having an open sore*, Hipp.: metaph., ἄλγος δώμασιν ἔμμοτον, *an open, unhealing* sore for the house: or (as others) one *that clings like lint* to the house, Aesch. Cho. 471.—II. τὸ ἔμμοτον, with or without φάρμακον, salve *spread on lint and so put on a sore*, Gal.

Ἔμμουσος, ον, (ἐν, Μοῦσα)=μουσικός.

Ἐμμοχθος, ον, (ἐν, μόχθος) *in labour, toilsome, painful*, Eur. Supp. 1004.

†Ἐμμυέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, μυέω) *to initiate into*, μὼν ἐνεμνήθης τὰ μεγάλα; were you initiated in the great mysteries? Ar. Plut. 845.

†Ἔμνησα, 1 aor. act. of μιμνήσκω.

Ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ, enclit. μοί, Hom.

†Ἔμολον, inf. μολεῖν, part. μολών, aor. of βλώσκω, q. v. and cf. μολεῖν.

Ἐμός, ή, όν, possess. adj. of first pers. from ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, *mine*, Lat. *meus*, Hom., contr. c. art. οὐμός, τοὐμόν, Il. 8, 360. Sometimes joined c. gen., to strengthen the *possessive* notion, ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ, mine own, Od. 2, 45, cf. Il. 3, 180: used objectively, ἐμὴ ἀγγελίη, a message *about me*, Il. 19, 336, cf. Od. 2, 97: αἱ ἐμαὶ διαβολαί, slanders *against me*, Thuc. 6, 90, etc. In Att. sometimes for dat. ἐμοί, Wolf Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 33, esp. with words like ἐχθρός, φίλος, Seidl. Eur. El. 668, so we say *my* well-wishers, for *those who* wish *me* well: οἱ ἐμοί, Lat. *mei, my friends*, Plat., Xen., etc.: τὸ ἐμόν, *mine, my part, my interest*, etc., Hdt. 4, 127, and Trag.: also simply for ἐγώ, Soph. El. 1302, etc., cf. Il. 9, 386; in full, τοὐμὸν μέρος, Soph. Tr. 1217: freq. also in plur., τὰ ἐμά, τἀμά: τό γε ἐμόν, τὸ μὲν ἐμόν, *for my part, as far as concerns me*, Hdt. 1, 108, Plat. Gorg. 452 C, Soph. 237 B.

Ἐμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἐγώ, Brunck Ar. Ach. 911.

Ἐμπᾶ, adv., v. ἐμπᾶς.

Ἐμπάζομαι, poet., esp. Ep., defective dep., *to busy one's self about, take heed of, care for*, c. gen., μύθων, etc., Hom.; once c. acc. pers., Od. 16, 422. (Prob. akin to ἔμπαιος A, q. v.)

Ἐμπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *passion, affection*, [ᾰ] from

Ἐμπαθής, ές, (ἐν, πάθος) *in a state of violent emotion, in a passion, passionate*, Plut. Adv. -θῶς, *passionately*, Polyb.

Ἔμπαιγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπαίζω) *a jest, game, trick*, LXX.

†Ἐμπαιγμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμπαίζω)=sq., in many MSS and admitted by Griesb. and others into the text of N. T. 2. Pet. 3, 3.

Ἐμπαιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐμπαίζω) *a jesting, mocking, scoffing*, LXX.

Ἐμπαιδεύω,=παιδεύω ἐν, *to educate* or *bring up in*, τινί, Philostr.

Ἐμπαιδοτριβέομαι, (ἐν, πειδοτριβέω) as pass., *to be brought up in*, τινί, Dio C.

Ἐμπαιδοτροφέομαι, as mid., (ἐν, παιδοτροφέω) *to bring up one's* children *on* or *by means of*, τινί, Dem. 1087, 22.

Ἐμπαίζω, f. -ξομαι and -ξοῦμαι, (ἐν, παίζω) *to mock*, Lat. *illudere*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 134: hence *to trick, deceive*, Soph. Ant. 799.—II. *to play, sport in* or *on*, λείμακος ἡδαναῖς, Eur. Bacch. 867: ἐμπ. χοροῖς, *to sport in* the dance, Ar. Thesm. 975. Hence

Ἐμπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, *a mocker, deceiver*, N. T.

Ἔμπαιος, ον, (Α)=ἔμπειρος, *knowing, practised in*, c. gen. ἔργων, κακῶν, Od. 20, 379; 21, 400. An old poet. word, not to be confounded with sq. (Perh. akin to πάομαι, cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, 189: cf. ἐμπάζομαι.) [αΐ in 2d passage.]

Ἔμπαιος, ον, (Β) (ἐν, παίω) *bursting in, sudden, τύχαι, κακά*, Aesch. Ag. 187, 347: only poet.

Ἔμπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, παῖς) *with child*.

Ἔμπαισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπαίω) *that which is struck in*: esp. *embossed work*.

Ἐμπαιστική, ῆς, ἡ, τέχνη, *the art of embossing*, Ath.: from

Ἐμπαιστός, όν, (ἐμπαίω) *struck in embossed*.

Ἐμπαίω, f. -παίσω, but usu. -παιήσω, (ἐν, παίω) *to strike in, stamp, emboss*.—II. strengthd. for ἐμπίπτω, intr. ἐμπαίει μοι ψυχῇ, *burst in upon* my soul, Soph. El. 902.

Ἐμπακτόω, ῶ, (ἐν, πακτόω) *to close, stuff, caulk*, τὰς ἁρμονίας βύβλῳ, Hdt. 2, 96.

Ἐμπάλαγμα, ατος, τό,=ἐμπλοκή, from

Ἐμπαλάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, παλάσσω)

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like ἐμπλέκω, *to entangle in*, ἔν τινι, Hdt. 7, 85 : absol. *to entangle together*, Thuc. 7, 84.

Ἐμπάλιν, poet. also ἐμπάλι, (ἐν, πάλιν) adv., *backwards, back*, H. Hom. Merc. 78, Hes. Sc. 145.—II. *contrary to*, c. gen., τέρψιος, Pind. O. 12, 15, cf. Hdt. 7, 58 ; also foll. by ἤ.., Hdt. 1, 207, cf. Valck. Hipp. 388.—III. *in return*, Soph. O. C. 637.—IV. c. artic., τὸ ἐμπαλιν, or τὰ ἐμπαλιν, contr. τοὐμπαλιν, τἄμπαλιν, *the contrary, the reverse*, Trag. : but also euphem. for τὸ κακόν, τὰ κακά, Aesch. Pers. 223. So also εἰς τοὐμπαλιν, Xen. An. 3, 5, 13, etc., ἐκ. τ., Thuc. 3, 22, *to* or *from the opposite side*.

Ἐμπάλλομαι, (ἐν, πάλλω) *to shake, quiver in*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐμπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐν, πέπαμαι) *in possession, the heir*, [ᾰ]

†**Ἐμπᾶν**, adv., v. ἔμπας, at end,

Ἐμπανηγῠρίζω, (ἐν, πανηγυρίζω) *to hold festal assemblies*, Plut.

Ἐμπαραβάλλομαι, f. -βληθήσομαι, as pass., (ἐν, παραβάλλω) *to throw one's self into*, ἐμπ. τιμωρίαις, into punishment, Phalar. : but ἐμπ. τῇ ψυχῇ, *to make a venture* at risk of life, Id.

Ἐμπαραγίνομαι, (ἐν, παραγίγνομαι) *to come upon*, τινί, LXX.

Ἐμπαράθετος, ον, (ἐμπαρατίθημι) *laid in* or *on*.

Ἐμπαρασκευάζω, (ἐν, παρασκευάζω) *to prepare*, τί τινι, Clin. ap. Stob. p. 8, 19.

Ἐμπαράσκευος, ον, (ἐν, παρασκευή) *prepared*.

Ἐμπαρατίθημι, (ἐν, παρατίθημι) *to lay down* or *deposit in*, τί τινι.

Ἐμπαρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, παρέχω) *to give into another's hands, give up*, Thuc. 7, 56 : c. inf., *to put in another's power* or *allow him to do* something, Id. 6, 12 : ἐμπ. ἑαυτόν τινι, *to give* one's self up as his tool, Plut.—II. *to afford, grant*, τινί τι, Id.

Ἐμπᾰρίημι, (ἐν, παρίημι) *to remit, relax in*. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.]

Ἐμπαρίστημι, (ἐν, παρίστημι) *to set in* or *near* : in aor. 2, *to stand near*, Heliod.

Ἐμπαροινέω, ῶ, (ἐν, παροινέω) *to behave like one drunken, do absurd, mad, offensive things*, τινί, to another, Luc. Hence

Ἐμπαροίνημα, ατος, τό, *an object of drunken, offensive treatment*, Long.

Ἐμπαρρησιάζομαι, (ἐν, παρρησιάζομαι) dep., *to speak boldly and freely against*, τινί, Polyb.

Ἐμπᾶς, Ion. and Hom. ἔμπης, adv., (strictly ἐν πᾶσι) *wholly, altogether, utterly, at all events, at any rate*, like πάντως, Il. 12, 326, Od. 18, 354, etc. —II. *on the whole*, i. e. *nevertheless, still, yet*, like ὅμως, freq. in Hom., though he usu. puts δέ, or ἀλλά, before it, as in Il. 1, 562, Od. 16, 147, but also ἔμπης δέ, Il. 5, 191 ; and strengthd. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης, Il. 2, 297, or καὶ ἔμπης, Od. 5, 205 : Pind. N. 4, 58 has καί περ. Soph. Aj. 563 κεἰ after it.—III. when joined with the enclit. περ, it gains in force, *however much, ever so much*, Νέστορα οὐκ ἔλαθεν πινοντά περ ἔμπης, it escaped not Nestor, *busy though he was* with drinking, Il. 14, 1, cf. 98, Od. 15, 361, etc. : always with partic.—IV. = ὁμῶς, ὁμοίως, ἐπίσης, *in like manner*, Il. 14, 174, Od. 19, 37, acc. to Gramm., but in both places it can be taken in its orig. sense, = πάντως, or ὅλως, *altogether*, cf. also Soph. Ant. 845. The adv. ἔμπας, never occurs in Att. prose, but is found in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 48, 187, Soph. Ant. 845. Besides ἔμπᾶς, Pind. has the exactly equivalent forms ἔμπᾶν, and ἐμπᾶ, Bockh Pind. P. 5, 55, Jac. A. P. p. 355, the latter also Soph. Aj. 563, Call. Ep. 13.

Ἔμπασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐν, πέπαμαι) = ἔγκτησις.

Ἐμπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άσω, (ἐν, πάσσω) *to sprinkle in* or *on*, Plat. Lys. 210 A : in Hom. only metaph. *to weave in*, of cloths with rich patterns on them, Il. 3, 126; 22, 441. [ᾰ always.]

Ἐμπᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, (ἐν, παταγέω) *to make a noise in*, c. dat., Themist.

Ἐμπᾰτέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐν, πατέω) *to tread in, walk into, enter*, c. acc. like Lat. *ingredi*, μέλαθρον, Aesch. Ag. 1434.—II. transit. *to tread* or *trample on*. c. acc., Joseph.

Ἔμπεδα, adv., v. ἐμπεδος.

Ἐμπεδάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, f. -ήσω, = ἐμποδίζω, *to put in fetters*, v. l. Hdt. 4, 69 ; and perh. Soph. Aj. 675, in tmesis.

Ἐμπεδής, ές, = ἔμπεδος, only in Hesych., but adv. ἐμπεδέως, ἐμπεδῶς, Simon. Amorg.

†**Ἐμπεδίας**, ου, ὁ, *Empedias*, masc. pr. n., a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 19.

†**Ἐμπεδίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Empedion*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Ἐμπεδόκαρπος, ον, (ἔμπεδος 2, καρπός) like ἀείκαρπος, *ever fruiting*, Emped. 287.

†**Ἐμπεδόκλειος**, ον, *of Empedocles, Empedoclean*, Gal. : from

†**Ἐμπεδοκλῆς**, έους, ὁ, *Empedocles*, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher of Agrigentum, about middle of the 5th century before Christ.

Ἐμπεδόκυκλος, ον, (ἔμπεδος 2, κύκλος) *ever-circling*, e. g. χρόνος, Nonn.

Ἐμπεδολώβης, ου, ὁ, (ἔμπεδος 2, λώβη) *ever hurting*.

Ἐμπεδόμητις, ι, gen. ιος, (ἔμπεδος 1, μῆτις) *stedfast of purpose, ἀνάγκη*, Nonn.

Ἐμπεδόμοχθος, ον, (ἔμπεδος 2, μόχθος) *ever painful*, βίος, Pind. O. 1, 96.

Ἐμπεδόμῦθος, ον, (ἔμπεδος 1, μῦθος) *stedfast to one's word*, ὅρκιον, Nonn.

Ἐμπεδορκέω, ῶ, (ἔμπεδος, ὅρκος) *to abide by one's oath*, Hdt. 4, 201.

Ἔμπεδος, ον, (ἐν, πέδον) *on the ground, firm in* or *on the ground, fast in its place*, in genl. *fast, stedfast, immoveable, unshaken*, Hom. ; esp., ἰς, βίη ἔμπ., strength *unshaken*.—2. of Time, *lasting, continual, unbroken*, Il. 8, 521, Od. 8, 453.—3. metaph. *stedfast, firm, undaunted, unwavering*, νοῦς, ἦτορ, φρένες, Hom. : so Priam is always called ἔμπεδος, οὐδ' ἀεσίφρων, as Il. 20, 183. Also in Pind., and Trag.—In Hom. the advs. ἔμπεδον, and ἔμπεδα, are very freq. : esp., μένειν ἔμπεδον, to stand *fast*, stand one's ground, Il. ; θέειν ἔμπεδον, to run *on and on*, run *unceasing*, Il. : strengthd. ἔμπεδον αἰεί or ἀσφαλέως, also ἔμπεδον, ἀσφαλὲς αἰεί, Il. 15, 683. Later also ἐμπέδως, *fast, sure, truly, certainly, absolutely*, Aesch. Ag. 854, Soph. Tr. 847, cf. ἐμπεδής.—II. (ἐν, πέδη) *in fetters, fettered*, Luc.

Ἐμπεδοσθενής, ές, (ἔμπεδος, σθένος) *with force unshaken, βίοτος, a settled, unruffled* life, Pind. N. 7. 98.

Ἐμπεδόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἔμπεδος, φρήν) *stedfast of mind*, Phalar.

Ἐμπεδόφυλλος, ον, (ἔμπεδος, φύλλον) *ever-green*, Emped. 287.

Ἐμπεδόω, ῶ, (ἔμπεδος) *to fix in the earth*, or *on the ground* : in genl. *to make firm and fast, stablish, ratify, observe*, esp. ὅρκον, Eur. I. T. 790 σπονδάς, etc., Plat., and Xen. : ὅρκους καὶ δεξιάς τινι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 22. The impf. is sometimes ἠμπέδουν, sometimes ἐνεπέδουν. Mid. = act., Luc.

†**Ἐμπέδων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Empedon*, masc. pr. n., Aeschin.

†**Ἐμπέδως**, adv., from ἔμπεδος, q. v. at end : also wr. ἐμπεδῶς, poet. ἐμπεδέως, from ἐμπεδής.

†**Ἐμπέδωσις**, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπεδόω) *a ratifying, observance*, ὅρκων, Dion H.

Ἐμπειράζω, (ἐν, πειράζω) *to make trial of*, c. gen. rei, Polyb.

Ἐμπειράμων, ον, poet. for ἔμπειρος. ἐμπειρος, τινός, Anth.

Ἐμπειρέω, ῶ, (ἔμπειρος) *to be experienced in, have knowledge of*, c. gen. rei, χώρας, Polyb.

Ἐμπειρία, ας, ἡ, (ἔμπειρος) *experience*, Eur. Phoen. 529, Plat., etc. *knowledge, skill*, as the result of experience, c. gen. rei, *experience, acquaintance with* it, Thuc. 3, 95, τῶν πραγμάτων, Antiphon 129, 26 ; also περί τι Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 4 ; κατὰ πόλεμον, Thuc. 2, 3.—2. *mere experience*, without knowledge of principles, esp. in medicine, ἰατρὸς τῶν ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις ἄνευ λόγου τὴν ἰατρικὴν μετεχειριζομένων, Plat. Legg. 857 C, cf. sq. Hence

Ἐμπειρικός, ή, όν, *experienced, skilful*, Arist. H. A.—2. esp. οἱ ἐμπ., *a sect of physicians, who contended that experience was the one thing needful* in their art, which they called ἡ ἐμπειρική, *empirics*, v. Plin. H. N. 29, 1. Adv. -κῶς, Alex. ap. A. B.

Ἐμπειροπόλεμος, ον, (ἔμπειρος, πόλεμος) *experienced in war, veteran*, Dion. H.

Ἔμπειρος, ον, (ἐν, πεῖρα) *experienced, proved, practised in* a thing, and so *acquainted with it, skilful at it*, usu. c. gen., Hdt. 8, 97, etc., Trag., Plat., etc. : so also as adv. -ρως, τινος ἔχειν, to know a thing *by experience, by its issue*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 1.

Ἐμπειρότοκος, ον, (ἔμπειρος, τίκτω) *having experienced child-birth, having borne one child*, Hipp.

Ἐμπείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἐν, πείρω) *to fix on*, in Il. 2, 426 before Wolf : but dub.

Ἐμπελᾰγίζω, (ἐν, πέλαγος) *to be in* or *on the sea*, Achill. Tat.

Ἐμπελάδην, adv., = sq., Nic.

Ἐμπελᾰδόν, adv., *near, hard by*, c. dat., Hes. Op. 732 : from

Ἐμπελάζω, f. -σω, (ἐν, πελάζω) *to bring near* or *close to, διφρους, to bring up* the war-chariots, Hes. Sc. 101. Pass. *to be brought, come near, approach* τινί, but also τῆς κοίτης, Soph. Tr. 17.—II. the act. also is usu. in this signf., c. dat., H. Hom. Merc. 523, ἀνδρί, Soph. Tr. 748. Hence

Ἐμπέλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *an approaching*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐμπελαστικῶς, adv. = ἐμπελάδον.

Ἐμπελάτειρα, ας, ἡ, = πελάτις, πλάτις, Call. Fr. 170. [ᾰ]

Ἐμπελάω, = ἐμπελάζω, Nic.

Ἐμπέλιος, ον, (ἐν, πέλιος) *black within*, or *blackish*, Nic.

Ἐμπέμπω, (ἐν, πέμπω) *to send in, make go in*, like Lat. *immittere*, LXX.

Ἐμπέρᾱμος, ον, = ἔμπειρος, ἐμπειρος, *knowing*, c. gen., Anth.

Ἐμπερής, ές, poet. for ἔμπειρος, Soph. Fr. 412.

Ἐμπερι-άω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, περιάω) *to bring round*, Joseph. : *to traverse*. [ᾰ]

Ἐμπεριβάλλω, (ἐν, περιβάλλω) *to embrace, comprehend*, Aristid

Ἐμπερίβολος, ον, (ἐν, περιβαλεῖν)

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hung round with ornament: of style, *ornate.*

'Εμπεριγράφω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, περιγράφω) *to embrace in writing,* Sext. Emp. [ᾰ]

'Εμπεριεκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐμπεριέχω) *able to compass, embracing,* c. gen., Clem. Al.

'Εμπεριέρχομαι, (ἐν, περιέρχομαι) dep., *to go round and about, to visit,* Luc.

'Εμπεριέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, περιέχω) *to compass in* itself, *comprehend,* Arist. Mund.

'Εμπερικλείω, (ἐν, περικλείω) *to enclose on all sides.*

'Εμπεριλαμβάνω, (ἐν, περιλαμβάνω) *to take in, compass, embrace,* both in act. and mid., Arist. Meteor. Hence

'Εμπεριληπτικός, ή, όν, *embracing* or *comprehending in itself;* and

'Εμπερίληψις, εως, ή, *a compassing, confining,* Arist. Meteor.

'Εμπερινοέω, ῶ, (ἐν, περινοέω) *to comprehend in the mind.* Epicur.

'Εμπερίοδος, ον, (ἐν, περίοδος) *in periods, periodic,* of style, Dion. H.

'Εμπεριοχή, ῆς, ή, (ἐμπεριέχω) *an inclosing, compassing,* Cleomed.

'Εμπεριπᾰθέω, ῶ, (ἐν, περιπαθέω) *to be greatly affected at* a thing.

'Εμπεριπᾰτέω, ῶ, (ἐν, περιπατέω) *to walk about in, ἐμβάταις,* Luc.: *to tarry among, ἐν τισι,* LXX; and so metaph. *to dwell on, discuss.*—II. *to trample on, spurn,* Lat. *insultare, τινί,* Plut.

'Εμπεριπείρω, (ἐν, περιπείρω) *to fix all round, to spit,* Strab.

'Εμπεριπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐν, περιπίπτω) *to fall upon, τινί,* Hipp.

'Εμπεριπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐν, περιπλέω) *to sail in* or *on,* dub. in Joseph.

'Εμπεριῤῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥήξω, (ἐν, περιῤῥήγνυμι) *to break all round,* v. l. Arist. H. A.

'Εμπερισπούδαστος, ον, *zealously frequented,* of temples, Joseph.

'Εμπερονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, περονάω) *to fasten with a clasp, buckle on;* Hermipp. Moer. 2, in mid. Hence

'Εμπερόνημα, Dor. ᾶμα, ατος, τό, *that which is clasped, a garment fastened with a clasp* on the shoulder, Theocr. 15, 34.

'Εμπερπερεύομαι,= περπερεύομαι, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.

'Εμπεσον, ες, *e,* poet. aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω, for ἐνέπεσον, Hom.

'Εμπεταλίς, ίδος, ή, *a dish consisting of cheese wrapped in a leaf,* (ἐν, πέταλον), Hesych.

'Εμπετάννῡμι, also -νύω, f. -πετάσω, (ἐν, πετάννυμι) *to unfold and spread in* or *on,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40. Pass. *to be spread* or *hung, ὕφεσι,* with cloths, Socr. Rhod. ap. Ath. 147 F. Hence

'Εμπέτασμα, ατος, τό, *a curtain,* Joseph.

'Εμπετρος, ον, (ἐν, πέτρα) *growing on rocks: τὸ ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant,* as *saxifrage,* Diosc.

'Εμπευκής, ές, (ἐν, πεύκη) *bitterish, ὄπος,* Nic.

'Εμπῃ, Dor. for πῇ, A. P. but v. Jac. p. 786.

'Εμπήγνῡμι, also -νύω, fut. -πήξω, (ἐν, πήγνυμι) *to fix, plant* or *graft in* or *into,* c. dat. Pass. with perf. and plqpf. act., *to be fixed* or *stick in.*—II. *to make congealed, curdled* or *frozen.*

'Εμπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, πηδάω) *to leap* or *jump in, τινί,* Hdt. 3, 32; but usu. *εἴς τι,* as in Polyb. Hence

'Εμπήδησις, εως, ή, *a leaping in* or *upon,* Hipp.

†'Εμπηκτέον, verb. adj. from ἐμπήγνυμι, *one must fix in* or *on,* Geop.

'Εμπήκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐμπήγνυμι) *the person who stuck up the public notices,* etc., of the magistrates, Hesych.

'Εμπηλος, ον, (ἐν, πηλός) *rather muddy,* Geop.

'Εμπηξις, εως, ή, (ἐμπήγνυμι) *a fixing* or *setting in,* Gal.

'Εμπηρος, ον, (ἐν, πηρός) *crippled, disabled, deformed,* Hdt. 1, 167, 196.

'Εμπης, adv., Ion. and Hom. for ἔμπας, q. v.

'Εμπήσσομαι, late form for ἐμπήγνυμαι.

'Εμπιέζω, (ἐν, πιέζω) *to press in, confine,* Hipp. Hence

'Ερπίεσμα, ατος, τό, *a squeezing, making an impression* or *dint.* [ῐ]

'Εμπικραίνω, f. -ὑνῶ, (ἐν, πικραίνω) *to embitter.* Pass. *to be bitter against, deal cruelly with, τινί,* Hdt. 5, 62.

'Εμπικρος, ον, (ἐν, πικρός) *embittered, harsh,* Diosc.

'Εμπίλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, πιλέω) *to press close together,* Plat. Tim. 74 E.

'Εμπίμελος, ον, (ἐν, πιμελή) *of a fatty substance,* Xenocr. [ῐ]

'Εμπίμπλημι, v. ἐμπίπλημι, sub fin.

'Εμπίμπρημι, v. ἐμπίπρημι, sub fin.

'Εμπῐνής, ές, (ἐν, πίνος) *soiled, dirty,* Antig. Car. ap. Diog. L. 5, 67.

'Εμπίνω, fut. ἐμπίομαι, (ἐν, πίνω) *to drink in, drink up,* c. acc., Epich. p. 15, Eur., etc.: ἐμπ. τοῦ αἵματος, *to drink of* the blood, Hdt. 4, 64: absol., *to drink one's fill,* prob. l. Theogn. 1125. [ῐνω, ῐομαι]

'Εμπῑπίσκω, fut. ἐμπίσω [ῐ]: aor. ἐνεπίσα, pass. ἐνεπίσθην, (ἐν, πιπίσκω) *to moisten, steep,* Pind. Fr. 77.

†'Εμπιπλέει, as if from ἐμπιπλέω, v. at end of ἐμπίπλημι.

†'Εμπιπλάω, ῶ, later and less correct form for ἐμπίπλημι, Dio C.

†'Εμπίπληθι, pres. imper. from sq., for -πλαθι, Il.

'Εμπίπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ἐν, πίμπλημι) *to fill, fill quite full of* a thing. τινά τινος, e. g. θυμὸν μένεος, ὀδυνάων, Hom. B. more usu. in pass. and mid. *to fill one's self with, be full of, have one's fill of* a thing, τινός, Hom., etc.: but in mid. also trans., *to fill, satisfy, μένεος ἐμπλήσατο θυμόν,* Il. 22, 312, cf. Hdt. 5, 12: metaph. *to have enough of, enjoy, τινός,* e. g. *νέος ἐνιπλησθῆναι ὀφθαλμοῖς,* to look my fill on my son, to sate myself with looking on him, Od. 11, 452: so θαλέων ἐμπλησάμενος κῆρ, Il. 22, 504: and absol., Od. 7, 221: post-Hom. also ἐμπίπλασθαί τινι, *to be filled with..,* Hdt. 1, 212: in Att. also c. part., μισῶν οὔποτ' ἐμπλησθήσομαι, Eur. Hipp. 664, cf. Ion 925. Ar. Ach. 236. In other points the prose and Att. construction agrees with Homer's. (The pres. ἐμπίμπλημι is never used, because of the double μ, Lob. Phryn. 95, but the augm. tenses, ἐνεπίμπλην, etc., are admissible: in Hdt. 7, 39, we have a 3 sing. ἐμπιπλέει.)

'Εμπιπράσκω,= πιπράσκω

'Εμπίπρημι, aor. ἐνέπρησα, (ἐν, πίμπρημι) *to kindle, set on fire, ἄστυ, νῆας,* oft. in Il., mostly with πυρί added, also c. gen., πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο νῆας ἐνιπρῆσαι, to burn them by force of fire, Il. 16, 82: the Att. pres. is ἐμπίπρημι, (not ἐμπίμπ., v. foreg. sub fin.), Ar. Nub. 399, Lys. 311, 322. Hom. has an impf. ἐνέπρηθον once, Il. 9, 589, elsewh. only aor. ἐνέπρησα.

'Εμπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, aor. ἐνέπεσον, Ep. ἔμπεσον, (ἐν, πίπτω) *to fall on* or *in, to sink in, be thrown into,* in Hom. always c. dat., κακὸν ἔμπεσεν οἴκῳ, evil *fell upon, burst into* the house, πῦρ ἔμπεσε νηυσίν, ὕλῃ, etc.: αὐχένι ἔμπεσεν ὀϊστός, the shaft *lighted on, struck* his neck: esp. of frames of mind, δέος, χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ, fear, anger, *came upon, seized* the soul, Hom.: so too later, but in prose, freq. ἐμπ. εἰς.., Thuc. 2, 48, etc.: later also variously used,—1. *to light, chance upon* a thing, *to fall in with, to meet with* anything unexpected, τινί, Hdt. 1 34, etc.: also ἐπί τι, Id. 7, 88; Lat. *incidere in..,* εἰς τι, Plat., etc.: esp. ἐμπ. εἰς λόγους, Dem. 244, 28; but also λόγος ἐνέπεσε, a report, a conversation *came in, arose,* Ar. Lys. 858, etc.—2. *to fall into* a crime, an illness, and the like, ἀνομίᾳ ἐμπ., Plat. Ep. 336 B; πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν σπαραγμόν, before the spasm *seizes* him, Soph. Tr. 1253.—3. *to throw one's self upon,* ἀκοντίῳ, Lat. *incumbere jaculo,* Hipp. —4. *to break in, burst in,* Aesch. Ag. 1350; εἰς τὴν θύραν, Ar. Lys. 309: hence absol. the part. ἐμπεσών, *violently, rashly,* Hdt. 3, 81.—5. of circumstances, *to happen, occur,* τὰ ἐμπίπτοντα, *whatever occurs, circumstances.* Att. freq. with εἰς, also with ἐπί, Hdt. 7, 88. [ῐ by nature.]

'Εμπίς, ίδος, ή, *a mosquito, gnat,* Ar. Nub. 157: rather larger than the κώνωψ.

'Εμπίσαι, ἐμπισθῆναι, inf. aor. act. and pass. of ἐμπιπίσκω.

'Εμπιστεύω, (ἐν, πιστεύω) *to believe, trust in, τινί.*—II. *to entrust, τινί τι:* Pass. *to have entrusted to one:* all in LXX.

'Εμπιστος, ον, (ἐν, πιστός) *faithful, believing.*

'Εμπίτνω, poet. for ἐμπίπτω, *to fall upon, τινί,* Aesch. Ag. 1468, etc. Cf. πίτνω.

'Εμπλάζω, f. -πλάγξω, (ἐν, πλάζω) transit. *to drive* or *chase about in, τινά τινι.* Pass. *to wander about in, be at a loss about.* Emped.—2. intr. *to wander in,* c. dat., Nic.

'Εμπλάζω, f. -άσω, poet. for ἐμπελάζω.

'Εμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, πλάσσω) *to plaster up, daub over, τινί,* with a thing, Hdt. 2, 73.—II. *to stamp, make an impression on,* Hipp.—2. *to stuff up, plaster up, τι,* Arist. Probl. Hence

'Εμπλαστικός, ή, όν, *stopping the pores, clogging,* Diosc.

'Εμπλαστον, ου, τό, v. sq.

'Εμπλαστός, ή, όν, (ἐμπλάσσω) *daubed on* or *over:* hence ἔμπλαστον, τό, sub. φάρμακον, *a plaster* or *salve,* Hipp. Galen writes ἔμπλαστρον, τό, and Diosc. ἔμπλαστρος, ή.

'Εμπλαστρον, ου, τό, and ἔμπλαστρος, ου, ή, v. foreg. Hence

'Εμπλαστρόω, ῶ, *to put on as a plaster* or *salve,* Diosc.

'Εμπλαστρώδης, ες, (ἔμπλαστρος, εἶδος) *like an* ἔμπλαστρος.

'Εμπλᾰτύνω, (ἐν, πλατύνω) *to spread, widen, extend in,* LXX. Pass. *λόγοις ἐμπλατύνεσθαι περί τι, to expatiate, dwell on a subject,* Strab.

'Εμπλέγδην, adv., (ἐμπλέκω) *in the manner of plaiting in.*

'Εμπλειος, η, ον, Ep. for ἔμπλεος, Od.

'Εμπλέκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐμπλέκω) *one who curls* or *plaits hair,* fem. ἐμπλέκτρια, ή.

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Ἐμπλεκτος, ον, (ἐμπλέκω) *interwoven, plaited: τὸ ἐμπ., a kind of masonry, in which* two thin walls are run up, and *the interval filled up with rubbish*, Vitruv.

Ἐμπλέκτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἐμπλέκτης, q. v.

Ἐμπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, πλέκω) *to plait* or *weave in, inweave, interweave*, Lat. *implicare, τι εἴς τι*, Arist. Eth. N.: *χεῖρα ἐμπλ., to fold* one's hands *in* another's clothes, so as to hold him, Eur. Or. 262. Pass. *to be interwoven* or *entangled in* a thing, *τινί*, Soph. O. T. 1264, Eur. Hipp. 1236, also *εἴς τι*, Aesch. Pr. 1079: *to be wholly engrossed, occupied, εἴς τι*, Polyb.—2. metaph., like *dolos nectere, to weave by subtle art*, ἐμπλ. *αἰνίγματα*, Aesch. Pr. 610; *ἐμπλ. πλοκάς*, Eur. I. A. 936.—3. *to mix up, confound*, Plat. Legg. 669 B. Hence

Ἐμπλεξις, εως, ἡ, *a twisting in, inweaving*, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Ἐμπλεονάζω, (ἐν, πλεονάζω) *αἵματι, to have* or *shed blood in profusion*, Heraclit.

Ἔμπλεος, α, ον, Att. -πλεως, ων, Ion. -πλειος, εἶη, ειον, also ἐνίπλειος, (ἐν, πλέος) *quite full of* a thing, *τινός*, Od., but only in the Ion. forms. Adv. *-έως*.

Ἐμπλευρος, ον, (ἐν, πλευρά) *with large sides*, Philo, ubi al. *εὔπ.*

Ἐμπλευρόω, ῶ, *to strike one in the side*, Soph. Fr. 50.

Ἐμπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοῦμαι, (ἐν, πλέω) *to sail in, πλοίῳ*, v. l. Hdt. 7, 184: absol., Thuc., etc. —2. *to float in* or *upon*. Nic.: hence *to remain undigested*, Horace's *innatare stomacho*, Aretae.

Ἐμπλήδην, adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) *madly, rashly*, Lat. *temere*, opp. to *πιυτός*, Od. 20, 132: cf. *ἐμπλήκτος*.

Ἐμπλησής, ές = ἐμπλήκτος, Nic.

Ἐμπλήδην, adv. (ἐμπίπλημι) *fully, as a whole*, Nic.

Ἐμπλήθης, ες = ἔμπλεος, Nic.

Ἐμπληκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐμπλήσσω) *scaring, maddening, stupifying*. — II. pass. *easily scared, amazed, stupid*, Plut.

Ἐμπληκτος, ον, (ἐμπλήσσω) *stunned, amazed, stupified*, as by a blow, Lat. *attonitus*: hence, like *ἐμβρόντητος, stupid, senseless*, Plut.: Att. esp. *unsettled, fickle, unsteady, rash*, Soph., and Eur., cf. Lob. Aj. 1358, and *ἐμπλήδην*. Adv. *-τως, madly, wildly*, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἐμπλήμενος, *filled*, a rare part. of the syncop. aor. pass. of *ἐμπίπλημι*, Ar. Vesp. 984.

†Ἐμπλήμην, opt. of sync. aor. pass. of *ἐμπίπλημι*, Ar. Ach. 236.

Ἐμπλημμῠρέω, ῶ, (ἐν, πλημμυρέω) *to welter in, αἵματι*, Philostr.

Ἔμπλην, adv., *near, next, close by*, like *πλησίον*, c. gen., *Βοιωτῶν ἔμπλην*, Il. 2, 526: before its case, Lyc. 1029; without case, Hes. Sc. 372. (Prob. from *ἐμπελάζω*; quite distinct from sq.)

Ἔμπλην, adv. strengthd. for *πλήν* or *χωρίς, besides, except*, c. gen., Archil. 57, Call. Del. 73.

Ἐμπληξία, ας, ἡ, (ἐμπλήσσω) the state of an *ἐμπλήκτος, amazement*, Lat. *stupor*: hence—2. *infatuation, silliness*, Aeschin. 84, 30, *τινός*, in a thing, Id. 50, 10.

Ἔμπληξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Ael.

Ἐμπληρόω, ῶ, (ἐν, πληροω) *to fill full*. Hence

Ἐμπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling, fulfilling*, Eccl.

Ἐμπλησας, -σάμενος, part. aor. 1 act. and mid. of *ἐμπίπλημι*, Hom.

Ἐμπλησατο, Ep. for *ἐνεπλήσατο*, *ἐμπλητο* for *ἐνέπλητο*, aor. pass. Il. 21, 607.

Ἐμπλησις, εως, ἡ, = ἐμπλήρωσις, Epict. ap. Stob. p. 72, 27.

Ἐμπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, in Hom. ἐνιπλ., f. -ξω, (ἐν, πλήσσω) *to strike against, stumble upon, fall upon* or *into*, like *ἐμπίπτω*, c. dat., ἐμπλ. ἕρκει, of birds in a snare, Od. 22, 469; *τάρῳ, to fall, tumble into*, Il. 12, 72.—II. trans. *to stun, amaze, stupify*, v. *ἔμπληκτος*. (In first signf., which is only poet., some needlessly refer it to *πελάζω*.)

Ἐμπληστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of *ἐμπίπλημι, to be filled with, τινός*, Plat. Rep. 373 B.

†Ἔμπλητο, v. sub *ἐμπλήσας*.

Ἔμπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμπλέκω) *an inweaving, knotting*, Strab. Hence

Ἐμπλόκιον, ου, τό, *a fashion of plaiting women's hair*, Macho ap. Ath. 579 D.

†Ἐμπλύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (ἐν, πλύνω) *to wash in*, Clem. Al.

Ἐμπλώω, Ion. for *ἐμπλέω*, Nic., poet. *ἐνιπλέω*, Opp.

Ἐμπνείω, poet. for *ἐμπνέω*, Il.

Ἐμπνευμᾰτόω, ῶ, (ἐν, πνευματόω) *to blow up, inflate*, Theophr.: in pass. *to be wafted along*, as a ship, Luc. Hence

Ἐμπνευμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a blowing up, inflation*: as medic. term, *flatulency*, Hipp. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐμπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) *a breathing, breath*, LXX.: *inspiration*, Eccl.

Ἐμπνευστός, ή, όν, *breathed, blown into*: *ἐμπν. ὄργανα, wind-instruments*, Ath. From

Ἐμπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, poet. ἐμπνείω, (ἐν, πνέω) *to blow, breathe on* or *in*, c. dat., *πυντῳ*, Hes. Op. 506, and Att.; *ἐμπνείοντε μεταφρενῳ*, of horses so close behind that their hot breath could be felt, Il. 17, 502: c. acc., *ἰστίον ἐμπν., to swell* the sail, H. Hom. Bacch. 331: later *αὐλοὺς ἐμπνεῖν, to breathe into, play* the flute, also *μέλος, μοῦσαν αὐλοῖς ἐμπνεῖν, to play* an air on it, Anth.: but absol. *to breathe, live, be alive*, like *πνεῖν = ζῆν*, Aesch. Ag. 671, Soph., etc.—II. *to breathe into, infuse*, esp. into the soul, *τινί τι*, in Hom., esp. *μένος* or *θάρσος τινί*, also *τινὶ ὄρεσιν*: also c. inf. pro acc., *ἐνεπνευσε μοι ὀρεσιν φάρος ὑφαινειν, breathed, put into* my mind to.., Od. 19, 138: hence in pass. *to be inspired*, Plut., cf. *εἰςπνέω*.

Ἐμπνίγω, f. -ξοῦμαι, (ἐν, πνίγω) *to suffocate in, τινί*, Eccl.

Ἐμπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) *a breathing, breeze*, Strab.

Ἔμπνοια, ας, ἡ, *a breathing in, inspiration*, Luc.: and

†Ἐμπνοησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Ecphant. ap. Stob. 47, 22; from

Ἔμπνοος, ον, contr. ους, ουν, (ἐν, πνοή) *breathing*, and so *alive, living*, Hdt. 7, 181, Eur., Thuc., etc.

Ἔμπνυτο, read by Aristarch. Il. 22. 475, where we now have *ἀμπνυτο*, v. sub *ἀναπνέω*, cf. Il. 5, 697.

Ἐμποδιζόμενος, adv. part. pres. pass., *slowly, as if fettered*, Plat. Crat. 415 C. From

Ἐμποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, πούς) *to fetter, entangle the feet*, Hdt.—II. in genl. *to hinder, stop, check, τινά*, Ar. Av. 965, Xen., etc.: also *τινί*, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, etc.: *ἐμπ. τινά τινι*, by a thing, Aesch. Pr. 550, also *πρός τι*, in a thing, Isocr. 415 E: c. gen., *to hinder from.., τοῦ ἴέναι*, Plat. Crat. 419 C. —III. *ἐμπ. ἰσχάδας, to tie* figs *by their stalks on a string*, Ar. Eq. 755.

Ἐμπόδιος, ον, (ἐν, πους) *in the way, an obstacle*, τινί, to one, Hdt. 1, 153; 2, 158: *τὸ ἐμπ.* = sq.

Ἐμπόδισμα, ατος, τό, *an obstacle, hindrance*, Plat. Polit. 295 B, etc.

Ἐμποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a hindering, thwarting*, Arist. Rhet.—II. = foreg., Arr.

Ἐμποδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐμποδίζω) *a hinderer*, Joseph.

Ἐμποδιστικός, ή, όν, (ἐμποδίζω) *hindering, trammeling*, Arist. Eth. N.

†Ἔμποδος, ον, ὁ, *Empodius*, a writes mentioned in Ath. 370 C.

Ἐμποδοστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be in the way*, LXX.: from

Ἐμποδοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐμποδών, στῆναι) *in the way*. [ᾰ]

Ἐμποδών, adv. formed acc. to anal. of *ἐκποδών* for *ἐν ποσὶν ὤν, before the feet, in the way*, in this simple signf., Arist. Eth. N.: *ἐμποδὼν εἶναι*, to be *in the way*, be an obstacle, *ἐμποδὼν γίγνεσθαι*, to put one's self *in the way*, interfere, Trag., etc. Construct. c. dat., *ἐμπ. τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 1016, and freq. in Eur.: also foll. by *μή*, c. inf., as *ἐμπ. γενέσθαί τινι μή.., to prevent a person's doing*, Ar. Pac. 315, Thuc. 6, 28: also, *τι ἐμπ. μοι μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν; what prevents my doing?* Xen. Eq. 11, 13, cf. An. 3, 1, 13. With the art., *οἱ* or *τὰ ἐμποδών, persons, things, circumstances, which are in one's way*, i. e.—1. *what meets one, is at hand*, Hdt. 1, 80, like *ὁ τυχών*.—2. *what meets, opposes, hinders one*, Hdt. 7, 183, Ar. Lys. 1161.—3. *what lies before one, is immediately present*, Eur. Phoen. 706: *τὸ μὴ ἐμπ.*, Thuc. 2, 45.—II. also, *open, manifest, plain*, Andoc. 30, 16: *openly*, Ar. Vesp. 247.

Ἐμποιέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ποιέω) *to make* or *put in, πύλας ἐν πύργοις*, Il. 7, 438; also without prep. *χορους Ἑλικῶνι*, Hes. Th. 7: also *εἰς τι, to put into, insert, foist in, χρησμόν*, Hdt. 7, 6.—2. *to produce* or *create in, ἐπιθυμίαν τινί*, Thuc. 4, 81, *ἐλπίδα, ἐπιστημην τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 19, Mem. 2, 1, 20: also c. inf. pro acc., *ἐμπ. τινὶ ἀκολουθητὸν εἶναι, to produce in one's mind the persuasion* that.., Xen. Oec. 21, 7: and so foll. by *ὡς..*, Id. An. 2, 6, 8.—3. *to introduce*, and so *to produce, cause, στάσιν, ὄθμον, ὀργήν*, etc., freq. in Thuc.: *ἐμπ. χρονους τινι, to cause* one delay, Dem. 651, 26, cf. Thuc. 3, 38. Hence

†Ἐμποιησις, εως, ἡ, *practice, custom*, Dio C.: and

Ἐμποιητικός, ή, όν, *implanting, producing, τινός*, Clem. Al.

Ἐμποικίλλω, f. -ίλῶ, (ἐν, ποικίλλω) *to embroider upon* a thing, Plut.

Ἐμποινιμος, ον, (ἐν, ποινή) *liable to punishment, ὅρκος οὐκ ἐμπ.. that may not be violated with impunity*, Incert. ap. Stob.

Ἐμποιντος, ον, = foreg.

Ἐμπολαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἐμπολή) *of, concerned in traffic*, esp. epith. of Mercury as god of commerce, etc., Ar. Plut. 1155.

Ἐμπολάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to gain by traffic*, Isae. 88, 26, ubi Bekk. *ἐπ-ωλ-*; and so in genl. *to earn, gain*, Soph. Tr. 93: and so in Hom. only once, in mid., *βίοτον πολὺν ἐμπολόωντο, they had amassed* much substance, Od. 15, 456.—II. absol. *to be a merchant, deal, traffic*, Ar. Pac. 448: hence metaph., *ἠμπολήκεις τὰ πλεῖστ' ἀμείνονα, having dealt in* most things with success, Aesch. Eum. 631: and then in genl. *to fare well, prosper*, Hipp.—III. *to purchase, buy*, Soph. O. T. 1025, Ar. Pac. 367.—IV. *to sell*, v. Ar. ap. Phryn. Moer. p. 156. (Akin to *πωλέω* : *ὠνέ-*

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ομαι was synon., but was thought less Att.)

'Εμπολεμέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, πολεμέω*) *to wage war in*, Andoc. 26, 41.

'Εμπολέμιος, ον, (*ἐν, πόλεμος*) *in, of, belonging to war, hostile*, Hdt. 6, 56.

'Εμπόλεμος, ον,=foreg.

'Εμπολεύς, έως, ὁ, *a merchant, trafficker*, Anth.: from

'Εμπολέω, Ion. for *ἐμπολάω*.

'Εμπολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐν, πολέω, πωλέομαι*) *any wares* or *merchandise*, Pind. P. 2, 125, Ar. Ach. 930: also in plur., Soph. Fr. 499.—II. *gain made by traffic, profit, money*, Piers. Moer. p. 155: esp. *a harlot's hire*, Artemid.—III. *a purchasing*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 39.

'Εμπόλημα, ατος, τό, (*ἐμπολάω*) *that which is bought* or *made by traffic*, λωβητὸν *ἔμπ.*, a ruinous *bargain*, Soph. Tr. 538: in plur. *wares, merchandise*, Eur. Cycl. 137.

'Εμπόλησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐμπολάω*) *a buying, trafficking*.

'Εμπολητός, ή, όν, (*ἐμπολάω*) *dealt in, bought and sold*, Soph. Phil. 417.

'Εμπολίζω, (*ἐν, πόλις*) *to take into, inclose within the city*, λόφον, Dion. H. —II. (*ἐν, πόλος*) *to fit with* or *to the pole*, Ptolem., like *ἐναξονίζω*.

†'Εμπολιορκέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, πολιορκέω*) *to besiege in*, Strab.

'Εμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐν, πόλις*) *in the city* or *state*: ὁ *ἔμπ.* τινί, one's *fellow-citizen*, Soph. O. C. 1156.

'Εμπολιτεύω, (*ἐν, πολιτεύω*) *to be one of a state, to be a citizen, hold civil rights*, Thuc. 4, 103: but so more usu. in pass., as Isocr. 83 B.—2. *ἐμπολιτεύεσθαί τινι, to talk politics with* one, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7.—II. transit. *to introduce into a state, elς.*, Heracl.

'Εμπολόωντο, Ep. 3 plur. impf. pass. from *ἐμπολάω*, Od.

'Εμπομπεύω, (*ἐν, πομπεύω*) *to lead out in procession, in triumph*: hence, *to display one's self, shew off in* or *with* a thing, τινί, Luc.

'Εμπονέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, πονέω*) *to work in* a thing, Alciphr.

'Έμπονος, ον, (*ἐν, πόνος*) *patient of labour*, Incert. ap. Schol. Hephaest. p. 172. Adv. -νως, Eccl.

'Εμπορεία, ας, ἡ, (*ἐμπορεύομαι*)= *ἐμπορία*, Eccl.

†'Εμπορεῖα, ων, τά, and 'Εμπόρια, *Emporia*, (prop. *the mart*) a district in Africa along the smaller Syrtis, Polyb. 1, 82, 6; 32, 2, 1: also wr. 'Εμπορεῖον, App.

'Εμπορεῖον, ου, τό, dub. l. in Polyb. for *ἐμπόριον*.

'Εμπόρευμα, ατος, τό, *ware, an article of commerce*, Xen. Vect. 3, 4, Hier. 9, 11: from

'Εμπορεύομαι, (*ἐν, πορεύομαι*) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to go* or *travel in* or *to, be on a journey*, Soph. El. 405, O. T. 456, Epich. p. 26, etc.—II. as dep. mid., (*ἔμπορος*) *to travel for traffic* or *business*, metaph. *εἰς ἰατρικήν, to invade* the art of healing, Hipp.: hence —2. *to be a merchant, trade, traffic*, Thuc. 7, 13, Xen., Dem., etc.—3. c. acc. rei *to deal in*, Dion. H., Luc., etc.: esp. *to import*, Ep. Plat. 313 E: and so freq. in late prose.—4. c. acc. pers. *to make gain of, to overreach, cheat*, Polyb. 38, 4, 3, in act., which Valck. would alter, v. ad N. T. p. 408.

'Εμπορευτέον, or *ἐα*, verb. adj. from foreg. *one*, or *we must go*, Ar. Ach. 480.

'Εμπορευτικός, ή, όν, (*ἐμπορεύομαι*) *belonging to commerce, skilled in it, mercantile*, Plat. Polit. 290 A.

'Εμπορία, ας, ἡ, (*ἔμπορος*) *commerce by sea*, Hes. Op. 644, hence in genl. *traffic, trade, commerce*, Theogn. 1168, Hdt., etc.: *ἐμποριαν ποιεῖσθαι*, Isocr. 15 A.—II. *goods trafficked in, merchandise*, Xen. Vect. 3, 2. More rarely ἡ *ἐμπορεία*.

'Εμπορίζομαι, dep.,=*ἐμπορεύομαι* II. 2, Menand. p. 243.

'Εμπορικός, ή, όν,=*ἐμπορευτικός, mercantile, χρήματα ἔμπ., foreign, imported* goods, Ar. Ach. 974: *διήγημα ἔμπ., a merchant's* or *traveller's tale*, i. e. *a lie*, Polyb. Adv. -κῶς, Strab.

'Εμπόριον, ου, τό, v. *ἐμπόριος*.

†'Εμπόριον and 'Εμπορεῖον, ου, τό, *Emporium*, in Liv., *Emporiae*, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Indigetes, settled by a colony from Phocaea; it is now *Ampurias*, Polyb. 3, 37, 7; Strab.: hence 'Εμπορίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Emporium*, Strab. The name of many other commercial towns or marts in Spain, Italy, Sicily, etc., Strab., etc.

'Εμπόριος, α, ον, (*ἔμπορος*) *belonging to commerce* or *merchants*: esp. as subst.—I. τὸ *ἐμπόριον*, Lat. *emporium, a trading-place, factory, entrepot* of merchandise, such as were made esp. by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in Sicily, Spain, etc., Hdt. 1, 165; 2, 179, etc.—II. τὰ *ἐμπόρια, merchandise*, Xen. Vect. 1, 7.

†'Εμπορίτης, ου, ὁ, v. sub 'Εμπόριον.

'Έμπορος, ον, (*ἐν, πόρος*) *one who goes on shipboard as a passenger*, Lat. *vector*, Od. 2, 319; 24, 300, later *ἐπιβάτης*, opp. to the owner, *ναύκληρος*. —II. *any one on a journey by land* or *sea, a traveller, wanderer*,=ὁ *ἐν πόρῳ ὤν*, Soph. O. T. 456, O. C. 25, 203: hence—III. *a merchant, wholesale dealer*, Lat. *mercator, institor*, Simon. 134, Hdt. 2, 39; distinguished from *the retail dealer*, κάπηλος, Lat. *caupo*, by his making trading journeys and voyages and importing goods which the other buys of him for his shop, Plat. Rep. 371 D, cf. Valck. Opusc. 2, 321: hence—2. as adj.=*ἐμπορικός, ἐμπορευτικός*, Diod.—IV. metaph., *ἔμπορος κακῶν, freighted, laden* with ills, Aesch. Pers. 597, cf. *συνέμπορος*, Valck. Call. p. 207, though many MSS. have *ἔμπειρος*.

'Εμπορπάω, ῶ, Ion. -πέω, (*ἐν, πορπάω*) *to fix on with a buckle* or *pin*. Pass., *εἵματα ἐνεπορπέατο* (Ion. for -ηντο), they wore garments *buckled over the shoulder*, Hdt. 7, 77: cf. Lycurg. 153, 5. Hence

'Εμπόρπημα, ατος, τό, *a garment secured by a buckle on the shoulder*.

'Εμπορπόω,=*ἐμπορπάω*, in mid., LXX.

'Εμπόρφυρος, ον, (*ἐν, πορφύρα*) *clad in purple*, Lat. *purpuratus*.—II. *inclining to purple*, Diosc.

'Έμποτος, ον, (*ἐμπίνω*) *drinkable*, Aret.

'Εμπουσα, ης, ἡ, *Empusa, a hobgoblin* assuming various shapes, said to be sent by Hecate, also 'Ονοσκελίς, 'Ονοκώλη, *the donkey-footed*, Ar. Ran. 293, Eccl. 1056. Acc. to others *Hecate* herself, v. Λαμία.

'Εμπρακτικός, ή, όν, *efficacious, operative*, Diosc.: from

'Εμπρακτος, ον, (*ἐμπράσσω*) *efficient, practicable*, μηχανή, Pind. P. 3, 110: of persons, *active, περί τι*, Diod.: τὸ *ἔμπρ., energy, effect*, Longin.—II. *under bond* to pay, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 741.

'Εμπρεπής, ές, *distinguished among* or *above* others, θύννος...πᾶσιν ἰχθύεσσιν *ἐμπρ. ἐν μυττωτῷ*, Anan. 1, 8. —II. *distinguished in, conspicuous for*, c. dat., *ἐσθήμασι*, Soph. Fr. 706: metaph., *ἐμπρ. γόοις*, Aesch. Supp. 116, cf. sq. From

'Εμπρέπω, (*ἐν, πρέπω*) *to stand forth, be distinguished among, τισί*, Ar. Nub. 605.—2. *to be distinguished in, conspicuous for, ἄλγεσι*, Soph. El. 1187: also *ἔμπ. ἔχων τι*, Hdt. 7, 67, 83: absol. *to be distinguished, excellent*, Eur. Heracl. 407.—II. *to become, sit well upon, τινί*, usu. impers., Pind. P. 8, 39.

'Εμπρήθω, f. -σω, (*ἐν, πρήθω*) *to blow up, inflate*, of the wind, in tmesis, *ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἱστίον*, Il. 1, 481, v. *πρήθω*. Pass., *ἐμπεπρησμένης ὑός, of a bloated* sow, Ar. Vesp. 36.—II. for *ἐμπρήθω, to burn*, v. sub *ἐμπίπρημι*. Hence

'Εμπρησις, εως, ἡ, *a setting fire to, kindling; a conflagration*, Hdt. 8, 55.

'Εμπρησμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Plut.

'Εμπρηστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an incendiary*.

'Εμπρίω, f. -ίσω, (*ἐν, πρίω*) *to saw into, ὀστέον*, Hipp.: hence *to bite* or *crunch, τοῖς ὀδοῦσί τι*, Diod.; hence *ἐμπρ. γέννυ χαλινοῖς*, to champ upon the bits, Opp.—II. *to gnash together, ὀδόντας ἐμπρ., to keep* the teeth *fixed* in a bite, Diod.—III. intr. *to bite, be pungent*, of mustard, etc., Nic. Rare in prose. [*ῐ*]

'Εμπροθεν, adv., poet. for *ἐμπροσθεν*, as *ἔκτοθεν, πρόθεν, ὄπιθεν*, Theocr. 9, 6.

'Εμπρόθεσμος, ον, (*ἐν, πρόθεσμος*) *doing a thing*, etc., *within* or *in less than the stated time*, opp. to *ἐκπρόθ.*, Plut. Adv. -μως.

'Εμπροίκιον, ου, τό, (*ἐν, προίξ*) *a dower, portion*, App.

'Εμπρομελετάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*ἐν, προμελετάω*) *to train one's self in beforehand, τινί*, Philo.

'Εμπροσθα, adv. Dor. for sq.

'Εμπροσθεν, and poet. -θε, adv.—I. of place, *before, in front of, in the way*, like *ἐμποδών*: c. art., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ *ἔμπ., the foremost*, τὸ and τὰ *ἐμπροσθεν, the front, the fore-side*, Hdt. 5, 62, etc.: *εἰς τὸ ἔμπ., forwards*, Hdt. 4, 61; 8, 89, opp to *ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπρ., in front, opposite, στῆναι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 6.—2. in Gramm. *nearer the end of the book, below*, Lob. Phryn. 11.—II. of time, *before, earlier, of old*, Plat., Xen., etc., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ *ἔμπ.*, the *former, earlier*. B. also used in both signfs. as prep. c. gen., *before*, just=Lat. *ante*, as first in Hdt. 2, 110, etc.: *ἐμπρ. εἶναι τῶν πραγμάτων*, to be *beforehand with* events, Dem. 51, 15; but, *ἔμπ. τοῦ δικαίου, preferred before* justice, Id. 1297, 26. Hence

'Εμπρόσθιος, ον, *the former, fore*, esp. like *πρόσθιος*, of the feet of a quadruped, opp. to *ὀπίσθιοι, ἐμπρ. πόδες*, Hdt. 4, 60, *σκέλη*, Xen. Eq. 11, 2.

'Εμπροσθόκεντρος, ον, (*ἐμπροσθεν, κέντρον*) *with a sting in front*, of insects, Arist. H. A.

'Εμπροσθοτονία, ας, ἡ, *a drawing of the head forward*, esp. by cramp or spasm: and

'Εμπροσθοτονικός, ή, όν, *suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία*: from

'Εμπροσθότονος, ον, (*ἐμπροσθεν, τείνω*) *bent, contracted forwards by cramp*, etc., Hipp.; ὁ *ἔμπρ.*, sub. *σπασμός, a fit of cramp*, etc., *which draws the head forward upon the chest*, Aretae.: opp. to *ὀπισθότονος*.

'Εμπροσθουρητικός, ή, όν, (*ἐμπροσθεν, οὐρέω*) *making water forwards*, opp. to *ὀπισθουρητικός*.

†'Εμπροσθοφᾰνής, ές, (*ἐμπροσθεν, φαίνω*) *appearing in front*, Gal.

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†Ἐμπρόςωπος, ον, (ἐν, πρόςωπον) *before the eyes, in sight*, τινί, Phalar.

Ἐμπρωρος, ον, (ἐν, πρώρα) proposed reading in Polyb. 16, 4, 12, *depressed towards the prow*.

Ἐμπτῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a spitting*, Aret. and

Ἔμπτυσμα, ατος, τό, *spittle, spitting*, LXX.: from

Ἐμπτύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, πτύω) *to spit upon*, εἴς τινα, Plut., τινί, N. T. [ῡ usu. in pres., ῠ always in fut. and aor.]

Ἔμπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπίπτω) *a falling* or *pressure upon*, Dion. H.

Ἔμπτωτος, ον, (ἐμπίπτω) *falling into, inclined*, εἴς τι, M. Anton.

Ἐμπῦελίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Ἐμπῦελίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐν, πύελος) *a socket in which a pivot*, etc., *works*.

Ἐμπῦέω, (ἐν, πυέω) *to have abscesses*, esp. in the lungs, Hipp., etc.

Ἐμπῦή, ῆς, ἡ, *suppuration, an abscess*, Aretae.

Ἐμπύημα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπυέω) *a gathering, suppuration*, Hipp.: *an abscess*, esp. *an internal one*, Gal. [ῡ]

Ἐμπῦηματικός, ή, όν, (ἐμπυέω) *suppurating*.

Ἐμπύησις, εως, ἡ,=ἐμπῦή, Hipp.

Ἐμπῦητικός, ή, όν, (ἐμπυέω) *causing suppuration*, Hipp.

Ἐμπῦϊκός, ή, όν,=ἐμπυηματικός, Aretae.

Ἐμπῦΐσκω, *to cause an abscess*: pass. *to labour under one*, Hipp.

Ἐμπῡκάζω, f. -σω, (ἐν, πυκάζω) *to wrap up, conceal in*: pass., *νόος οἱ ἐμπεπύκασται*, his mind *is shrouded, hard to make out*, Mosch. 1, 15, cf. Homer's *πυκνὰ μήδεα*.

Ἐμπύλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐν, πύλη) *at the gate*, epith. of Diana Hecate, Oph. [ῠ]

†Ἔμπυλος, ου, ὁ, *Empylus*, a Greek rhetorician, an intimate friend of M. Brutus, Plut. Brut. 2.

Ἐμπυνδάκωτος, ον, (ἐν, πύνδαξ) *with a bottom to it*. [ᾰ]

Ἔμπῦος, ον, (ἐν, πῦον) *suffering from an abscess*, esp. of the lungs, medic.: in genl. *discharging pus*, Soph. Phil. 1378.

†Ἐμπύομαι = ἐμπυΐσκω in pass., Hipp.

Ἐμπῦρεία. ας, ἡ, (ἐμπυρεύω) *a prophesying from sacrificial fire*.—II. *an oath by this fire*.

†Ἐμπύρετος, ον, (ἐν, πυρετός) *in fever heat, feverish*, Alex. Trall.

Ἐμπύρευμα, ατος, τό, *a kindling, heating, cooking*.—II. *a burnt flavour* in meat or drink.—III. *a gathering coal, coal to preserve a smouldering fire*, elsewh. *ἔναυσμα*: hence in genl. *the last relic, remains*: late word. [ῠ]: from

Ἐμπῡρεύω, (ἐν, πυρεύω) *to set on fire*, Ar. Pac. 1137, Lys. 372: *to inflame, excite*, Arist. Resp. B. mid. *to catch fire, burn*, Theophr.

Ἐμπῡριβήτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐν, πῦρ, βαίνω) *standing on* or *above the fire*, epith. of a *τρίπους*, Il. 23, 702, opp. to *ἄπυρος*.

Ἐμπῡρίζω, = ἐμπυρεύω, Diod. Hence

Ἐμπύριος, ον,=ἔμπυρος, Iamblich. [ῠ]

Ἐμπῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἐμπρησμός, but less Att., acc. to Phryn. p. 335, who censures it in Hyperid.

Ἔμπῡρος, ον, (ἐν, πῦρ) *in, on* or *by the fire*, *σκεῦη ἔμπ.*, implements *used at the fire*, Plat. Legg. 679 A: *ἐμπ. τέχνη*, the trade *of the forge*, Id. Prot. 321 E, (but in Eur. Phoen. 954, the soothsaying trade, v. III): *prepared by fire*, whether *molten* or *cooked*, Anth.—II. *exposed to fire* or *sun, hot, torrid*, Theophr.: *scorched, burnt, fire-scathed*, νεκρός, Eur. Phoen. 1186.—2. *feverish*, Hipp.—III. as subst., *τὰ ἔμπυρα* (*ἱερά*) *burnt sacrifices*, opp. to *ἄπυρα*, Pind. O. 8, 4, and Trag.: *εἰς ἔμπυρα ἑλθεῖν, to make trial of* them, Eur. I. T. 16: hence also *τὰ ἔμπυρα* (*σήματα*) *the tokens* or *omens in them by which the soothsayer* (*θυοσκόπος, πυρκόος*) *divined*, described by Soph. Ant. 1005, Eur. Phoen. 1255: *κατάρας π. ἐπὶ ἐμπύρων*, to swear *upon the sacrifice*, Polyb.: cf. Liv. 21, 1, Virg. Aen. 12, 201.

Ἐμπῡροσκόπος, ον, (ἔμπυρα, σκοπέω) *one who divines by ἔμπυρα*.

Ἐμπῡρόω,=ἐμπυρεύω.

Ἐμπυρρός, ον, (ἐν, πυρρός) *ruddy*, Theophr.

Ἐμπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπυρόω)= ἐμπύρευμα, Arist. Resp. [ῡ]

Ἐμπυτιάζω, (ἐν, πυτιάζω) *to curdle with rennet*, *γάλα*, Diosc.

Ἐμπωλάω, ῶ, more correctly *ἐμπολάω*, q. v.

†Ἔμῡκον, Ep. aor. of *μυκάομαι*, q. v.

Ἔμῦς, ύος, ἡ, *the water tortoise*, Arist. H. A.: also written *ἐμύς*.

Ἐμφἄγεῖν, (ἐν, φαγεῖν) aor. 2, indic. *ἐνέφαγον*, the pres. in use being *ἐσθίω*: *to eat in, take in* or *take some food*, absol. or c. acc., Xen. An. 4, 2, 1; 5, 8.

Ἐμφαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐν, φαίνω) *to show, let be seen in*, e. g. in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 71 B. Pass., c. fut. mid., *to be seen* in a mirror, water, etc., Id. Rep. 402 B, etc.: *τὰ ἐμφαινομενα, images therein*, Plat.: hence simply *to appear, show one's self, become visible* to one, Arist. Physiogn., Polyb., etc.—II. in genl., *to present an appearance* of a thing, Eur. Dan. 15, 2.—III. *to point out, show*, Diod.—IV. impers. *ἐμφαίνει*, like *ἐμφαίνεται, it is manifest*, with or without *εἶναι*, Cebes.

Ἐμφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *an appearing, manifestation*, εἰς ἐμφ. *ἄγειν*, to bring to light, Theophr. [ᾰ]: from

Ἐμφανής, ές, (ἐμφαίνω) *showing itself, appearing in* or *on* a thing, *visible, open, clear, plain, manifest, distinct*, Hdt. 1, 111, Trag., etc.; esp. of the gods appearing among men, Ar. Vesp. 733, Plat., etc.: also, *ἐμφ. ὁρᾶν, ἰδεῖν, μαθεῖν*, etc., Soph. Aj. 538, El. 1454, Ar. Thesm. 682: *τὰ ἐμφανῆ, res notae*, Hdt. 2, 33; *παρασχεῖν τι ἐμφανές=ἐμφανίζειν*, Dem. 1294, 15: *ἐμφανῆ καταστῆσαι, to produce in court*, either the property or the vouchers, etc., Dem. 1239, 5, and subst. *ἐμφανῶν κατάστασις*, Lat. *editio*, Isae. 59, 22.—2. *open, in public*, Lat. *in propatulo*, Hdt. 1, 203: *εἰς τοὐμφανὲς ἐλθεῖν*, to come into light, come forward, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13.—3. *palpable, real, actual*, *ἐμφ. κτήματα*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 10.—II. of bodies with polished surfaces, *in which*, as in a mirror, *one can see things*, Plat. Tim. 46 A. Adv. -νῶς, Ion. -νέως, *openly, manifestly*, Lat. *palam*, Hdt. 1, 140, Trag., etc.: also *ἐξ ἐμφανέος* or *ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφ.*, as adv., Hdt. 3, 150: 4, 120. Hence

Ἐμφανίζω, *to show forth, manifest, ἑαυτον*, Eur. Philoct. 10: *τινί τι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 4: *to make clear* or *plain*,=*ἐμφανὲς ποιεῖν*, like *ἐμφαίνω*, Plat., Xen., etc.; also *ἐμφ. ὅτι...*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 26: *to declare, explain, indicate*, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 30, 4. Hence

Ἐμφάνισις, εως, ἡ, *a showing* or *demonstration*, Arist. Org. [ᾰ]

†Ἐμφανίσκω=ἐμφανίζω, Iambl.

Ἐμφᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐμφανίζω) *a declaration, indication*, Def. Plat. 413 D.

Ἐμφανιστέον, verb. adj. from *ἐμφανίζω, one must explain*, Plat. Tim. 65 C.

Ἐμφᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an informer*, Eccl.

Ἐμφᾰνιστικός, ή, όν, (ἐμφανίζω) *making known, indicating*, Def. Plat. 414 E: *expressive*, Longin.

Ἐμφαντάζομαι, as pass., *to appear as phantoms*, M. Anton.—II. as mid., *to fancy*, τι.

Ἐμφαντικός, ή, όν,=ἐμφατικός, Polyb. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

†Ἐμφαρμάσσω, (ἐν, φαρμάσσω) *to dye in, to rub in* or *on*, Gal.

Ἔμφασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμφαίνομαι) *appearance, seeming, outward look*, Polyb.—II. *a setting forth, proof*, Plut.—III. *anything appearing* on *the surface of a body, a reflexion, image*, Arist. Mund., of the rainbow.—IV. in rhetor., *significance, emphasis*, esp. *the force* of an expression, which means more than meets the ear. Hence

Ἐμφᾰτικός, ή, όν, *significant, expressive*. Adv. -κῶς.

†Ἐμφέρβομαι, (ἐν, φέρβω) post. *ἐνιφέρβομαι*, as pass., *to be fed* or *nurtured in, σταθμοῖς*, Mosch. 2, 80.

Ἐμφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *likeness*, Diosc.: from

Ἐμφερής, ές, *answering to, like, τινί*, freq. in Hdt., as 2, 76, 92, etc.; also in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 412, but rare in Att. prose. Adv. -ρῶς, *similarly, just as*, Diog. L. 6, 103: from

Ἐμφέρω, f. ἐνοίσω, (ἐν, φέρω) *to bear, bring in*: pass. *to be borne* or *carried in, ἐν τινι*, Hipp.: *to be held* or *to live in, ποντῳ*, Opp. Mid. *to carry in* or *with one's self, τι*, Arat.—II. *to bring up against* one, *cast in one's teeth, τινί τι*, like *προφέρω*, Soph. O. C. 989.

†Ἐμφεύγω, (ἐν, φεύγω) *to flee away in; to betake one's self to, to take refuge in, εἰς τὸν ἄκρατον*, Luc.

Ἐμφθέγγομαι, dep., = *φθέγγομαι ἐν, to speak* or *converse there* or *there*, Luc.

Ἐμφθορής, ές, (ἐν, φθορά) *lost, destroyed in...*, Nic.

†Ἐμφιλήδεω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλήδεω) *to take pleasure in, τινί*, M. Anton.

Ἐμφιληδονέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλήδονος) *to delight in, love*.

Ἐμφιλοκᾰλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλοκαλέω) *to pursue honourable studies*, Plut.: also, *ἐμφ. τινί, to be engaged in* such a pursuit, Id.

Ἐμφιλονείκως,=φιλονείκως.

Ἐμφιλοσοφέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλοσοφέω) *to philosophise, study philosophy in..., Σικελίᾳ*, Philostr. Hence

Ἐνφιλοσόφημα, ατος, τό, *that in which one studies, an intellectual pursuit*, Eccl.

Ἐμφιλόσοφος, ον, (ἐν, φιλόσοφος) *philosophical, befitting a philosopher*, Diog. L. Adv. -ως.

Ἐμφιλοτεχνέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλοτεχνέω) *to bestow pains on..., τινί*.

Ἐμφιλοχωρέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φιλοχωρέω) *to be fond of dwelling in, τινι*, Ath.

Ἐμφλύω, f. -ύσω, Ion. fut *ἐνθλύσω*, q. v.

Ἐμφλεβοτομέω,=φλεβοτομέω *ἐν*, Hipp.

Ἐμφλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, φλέγω) *to kindle in..., τινί*, Anth.

Ἐμφλοιος, ον, (ἐν, φλοιός) *with a bark*, Theophr.

†Ἐμφλοιοσπέρματος, ον, (ἐμφλοιος σπέρμα) *having seed covered with*

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bark, or *having seed in a pod*, Theophr.

'Εμφλοξ, ογος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, φλόξ) *with fire in it*, πέτρος, Anth.

'Εμφοβος, ον, (ἐν, φόβος) *fearful, terrible*, Lat. *formidolosus*, Soph. O. C. 39.—II. later, pass., *frightened, timid*, LXX.

'Εμφονεύω, (ἐν, φονεύω) *to kill in...*, τι ἔν τινι, Geop.

'Εμφόρβιος, ον, (ἐν, φορβή, φέρβω) *eating away, consuming*, τινός, Nic.

'Εμφορβιόω, ῶ, (ἐν, φορβιά) *to put on the flute-player's mouth-piece*, (φορβειά) Ar. Av. 861.

'Εμφορέω, = ἐμφέρω, *to bear* or *bring in*: *to pour in*, Diod. Pass. *to be borne about in* or *on*, dat., κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο, Od. 12, 419. Mid. *to fill, satiate one's self with* a thing, *make much use of, indulge in the use of*, τινός, Hdt. 1, 55: *to be full of*, ἀνοίας, Isocr. Ep. 10: and so freq. in late prose, as ἐμφ. ἐξουσίας, ὕβρεως, τιμωρίας, Plut. Cic. 19. Sertor. 5, etc.: also c. acc. rei, Diod.—2. *to put upon, inflict on*, Lat. *inculere*, πληγάς τινι, Diod. Hence

'Εμφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *eating and drinking to satiety*, late.

'Εμφορτος, ον, (ἐν, φόρτος) *laden with, full of*, τινός, Opp. Hence

†'Εμφορτόω, ῶ, *to load*; in mid., *to load with one's wares*, Aesop. 164 De F.

'Εμφραγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμφράσσω) *a barrier*, Isocr. 148 A.—II. = ἐμφραξις, *a stopping, stoppage*, Hipp.

'Εμφραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐμφραξις, LXX.

'Εμφρακτικός, ή, όν, (ἐμφράσσω) *likely to obstruct, stop*, Hipp.

'Εμφραξις, εως, ἡ, *a stopping, stoppage*, Arist. Probl.—II. = ἐμφραγμα, as *a weir, dam*, Strab.: from

'Εμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν, φράσσω) *to bar a passage, stop up, block up*, Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐμφρ. τὸ στόμα, Dem. 406, 5: ἐμφρ. ὁδοὺς ἀδικημάτων, Lycurg. 165, 24.—2. *to bar the passage of, bar, stop*, τι, Diod., and Plut.

'Εμφρονέω, ῶ, (ἔμφρων) *to be in* or *come to one's senses*, Hipp.

†'Εμφροντις, ι, gen. ιδος, (ἐν, φροντίς) *in concern, solicitous*, Themist.

'Εμφρονώδης, ες, (ἔμφρων, εἶδος) *seeming sensible* or *intelligent*, Hipp.

'Εμφρουρέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φρουρέω) *to keep guard in...*, Thuc. 4, 110: c. acc., Dio C.

'Εμφρουρος, ον, (ἐν, φρουρά) *guarding, on guard at a post*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 13: in genl. *liable to serve*, opp. to ἄφρουρος, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 5, 7.—II. pass. *guarded, watched, garrisoned*, πόλεις, ap. Dem. 289, 10.—III. *shut up in*, τινί, Phalar.

'Εμφρύγω, = φρύγω ἐν, Ael. [ῡ]

'Εμφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐν, φρήν) *in one's right mind*, ἔμφρονά τινα τιθέναι, Aesch. Pr. 848; and ἔμφρων γίγνομαι or καθίσταμαι, I came to myself, Hipp., and Soph. Aj. 306.—2. *possessed of reason, endued with intelligence*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4.—3. *sensible, shrewd, prudent*, Theogn. 1122, Thuc. 1, 84, Plat., etc.: ἐμφρ. περί τι, *wise* about or in a thing, Plat. Legg. 809 D. Adv. -όνως, Plat. Rep. 396 C.

'Εμφῦής, ές, (ἐμφύω) *implanted by nature, innate*, ἦθος, Pind. O. 10, 20, cf. ἔμφυτος.

'Εμφύλιος, ον, = ἔμφυλος, q. v.

†'Εμφυλλίζω, (ἐν, φύλλον) *to graft between the wood and bark*, Geop. Hence

†'Εμφυλλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a grafting between wood and bark*, Arist., Geop.

'Εμφυλλος, ον, (ἐν, φύλλον) *leafy*, Geop.

'Εμφῦλος, ον, and ἐμφύλιος, ον, (ἐν, φῦλον) *in the tribe*, i. e. *of the same tribe* or *race*, ἀνὴρ ἔμφυλος, Od. 15, 273: ἐμφύλιον αἷμα, kindred blood, Pind. P. 2, 57, Soph., etc.; but τοὔμφυλον αἷμα, also *a kinsman's blood*, i. e. murder, Soph. O. C. 407.—II. *in* or *among one's people* or *family*; esp. ἔμφ. στάσις, etc., *intestine, civil* or *family* discord, Solon 15, 19, Hdt. 8, 3; so too ἐμφύλιος Ἄρης, Aesch. Eum. 863, μάχη, Theocr. 22, 200. Both forms occur both in verse and prose.

'Εμφύρω, (ἐν, φύρω) *to mix up, confuse*, Aesch. Fr. 29. [ῡ]

'Εμφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, φυσάω) *to puff up, inflate, swell*, Hipp. Hence

'Εμφύσημα, τό, *an inflation*, whether of the stomach, peritoneum, or cellular tissue, Hipp.; usu. of stomach. [ῡ]

'Εμφύσησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμφυσάω) *inflation*, Plut. 2, 1077 B. [ῡ]

'Εμφῡσιόω, = ἐμφυσάω: metaph. *to cheer*, LXX.: *to elate*.

†'Εμφῡσιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, φύσις) *to implant in, to instil in*, τὸ αἰδεῖσθαί τινι ἐμφ., Xen. Rep. Lac. 3, 4, v. Haase in ind. s. v.† Pass. *to be natural in*, Hipp.

'Εμφῦσις, εως ἡ, (ἐμφύω) *a growing in*, Lat. *ingeneratio*.

'Εμφύτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐμφυτεύω) *a planting in, grafting*, Arist. Invent.

'Εμφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.—2. on signf. as law term, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Emphyteusis: from

'Εμφῡτεύω, (ἐν, φυτεύω) *to plant in, to graft one* plant *on* another, τί τινι, Diod.: metaph. of the soul, Plat. Tim. 70 C.

'Εμφῦτος, ον, *inborn, innate*, Hdt. 9, 94, τινί, in one, Plat. Symp. 191 C. *engrafted, implanted*, N. T. Jac. 1, 21. From

'Εμφύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐν, φύω) *to implant, create in, inspire*, τινί τι, e. g. θεός μοι ἐν φρεσὶν οἵμας παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν, *has planted* them *in* my soul, Od. 22, 348; so too Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 7: but more freq., —II. intr., in mid., with perf. ἐμπέφῡκα, Ep. ἐμπέφῦα in 3d pl. and part., and aor. 2 ἐνέφῡν,—1. *to grow, be, on* or *in*, τινί, e. g. τρίχες κρανίῳ ἐμπεφύᾶσι, (Ep. perf. for ἐμπεφύκασι, with ῡ,) Il. 8, 84: φθόνος ἀρχῆθεν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ, Hdt. 3, 80; and so freq. in Att.: also ἐμφύεσθαι ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 156: hence—2. *to be rooted in, cling closely*, ἔχετο ἐμπεφῦνία (Ep. part. perf. for ἐμπεφῦκνία) she hung on *clinging, she continued clinging closely* to them, Il. 1, 513: so too ἐμφύς, Hdt. 3, 109; and c. dat., *to cling to*, Id. 6, 91, Soph. O. C. 1113, etc.; cf. also ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρί or χερσί, *she clung fast* to his hand, *clasped* his hand *tight*, as a warm greeting, Il. 6, 253, etc.; and, ἐν χείρεσσι φύοντο, Od. 24, 410: also, ὀδὰξ ἐν χείλεσι φύντες, sticking close to their lips with their teeth, i. e. biting them hard, in suppressed anger, Od. 1, 381; 18, 410. [ῦω, ῡσω]

'Εμφωλεύω, (ἐν, φωλεύω) *to have a den, to lurk*, Plut.: τινί, in a place, Aret.

'Εμφωνέω, ῶ, (ἐν, φωνέω) *to call out to*, τινί, Clem. Al.

'Εμφωνος, ον, (ἐν, φωνή) *with a voice, vocal*, Ael.: *loud of voice*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20.

'Εμφωτίζω, (ἐν, φωτίζω) *to enlighten*, Clem. Al.

'Εμψάω, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ψάω) *to wipe in* or *upon*, Call. Fr. 121, in mid.

'Εμψοφέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ψοφέω) *to sound, make a noise in*, Hipp.

'Εμψοφος, ον, (ἐν, ψόφος) *sounding* Anth.

'Εμψυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμψύχω) *cooling, refreshing*, Aretae.

'Εμψῡχία, ας, ἡ, (ἔμψυχος) *the having life, animation*, Plut.—II. (ψυχος) *cold*, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 454.

'Εμψῡχος, ον, (ἐν, ψυχή) *in life, having life, living*, Lat. *animatus, animosus*, Hdt. 1, 140, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.; v. esp. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E.—2. of a speech, *vivid, animated*, Luc.: τὸ ἔμψυχον, *animation*, Id. Adv. -ως, Plut.—II. (ἐν, ψῦχος) *cold*, The ophr.

'Εμψῡχόω, ῶ, (ἔμψυχος I.) *to animate*, Anth.

'Εμψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ψύχω) *to cool, refresh*, Gal. [ῡ]

'EN, and poet. ἐνί, scarcely except in Ep. εἰν, q. v., cf. εἰς and ἐς, only Ep. εἰνί, Il. 8, 199, etc.: Prep. c. dat., Sanscr. *INA*, our *IN*, etc. Radic. signf., *a being* or *remaining within*, and so half-way between εἰς and ἐκ.

I. Of place, of all situated within a given space, *in, on, at*.—1. strictly, *within*, ἐν νήσῳ, δώμασι, προθύροις, νηυσί, Hom., and so in geographical phrases, ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι, ἐν Τροίῃ, Il., whereas in Att. the prep. is omitted, and the Ion. dat. used as adv., e. g. Ἀθήνησι, Θήβῃσι, also Ὀλυμπίασι, Μουνυχίασι, etc., Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 363, Anm. 5: so Ἰσθμοῖ and Πυθοῖ only have the prep. in late poets, Jac. A. P. p. 788: ἐν χερσί, *in one's hands*, Il.; hence ἐν θυμῷ, Il.—2. *on, upon*, ἐν οὔρεσι, ἐν κορυφῇσι, ἐν ἵπποις, ἐν θρόνοις, *on* the mountains, etc., Hom. —3. *enclosed within, surrounded by*, οὐρανὸς ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ αἰθέρι, Il. 15, 192; very freq. post-Hom. of clothing, ἐν ἐσθῆτι, νεβρίδι, πορφυροῖς, στεφάνοις, Lat. *coronis impeditus*, Schäf. Long. 342: hence ἐν ὅπλοις, *in* or *under* arms; also of particular kinds of arms, ἐν τόξοις, ἀκοντίοις, etc., *equipped with* them, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 2.—4. *on, at* or *by*, ἐν ποταμῷ, by the river, Il. 18, 521, Od. 5, 466, and so ἐν ξίφει, ἐν ῥυμῷ, ἐν καυλῷ, etc., Hom., ἐν οἴνῳ, *at* the wine, Lat. *inter pocula*, Valck. Call. p. 15, 262:—ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, to be with one's self, one's own master, collected; ἐν ἑαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι, to come to one's self, one's senses, Herm. Vig. n. 389; more rarely ἐν ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, cf. signf. VI. —5. *in the number of, amongst*, very freq. in Hom., ἐν ἀθανάτοις, Δαναοῖς, προμάχοις, μέσοις, νεκύεσσι, etc., also οἳ ἐν ἀθανάτοις, Il. 1, 398: and with verbs of ruling, ἄρχειν, ἀνάσσειν ἐν πολλοῖς, to be first or lord *among* many, i. e. over them, Il. 13, 689, Od. 19, 110. In the form ἐν τοῖς, c. superl., Hdt. 7, 137; the superl. is rather modified than strengthened, e. g. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι, not *first of all*, but *among some of the very first*, Thuc. 1, 6: it is doubtful whether ἐν τοῖς here stands for ἐν τούτοις, or πρῶτοι should be understood, and the phrase taken as having lost its definite emphasis so as to become a simple adv.: at any rate we find, from Thuc. 3, 17, 81, ἐν τοῖς πλεῖσται νῆες ἐγένοντο, ἐν τοῖς πρώτη.., 1st, that ἐν τοῖς does not agree in gender with the same subst. as the superl., but is neut.; and 2dly, that it means *among, about the most*, for he goes on to say, ἔτι πλείους ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου, cf. omnino Arnold I. c.: of the double superl. expressed we have no sure instance; for in ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις μέ-

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γιστον, Plat. Crat. 427 E, it is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb. So with positives, ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐνάντιος, Thuc. 8, 90: later also with μάλα, μάλιστα, σφόδρα, πάνυ, Lat. *ut qui maxime.*—6. *within one's reach* or *power, in one's hands*, Lat. *penes, νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι* depend on them, Il. 7, 102; *δύναμις γὰρ ἐν ὑμῖν*, Od. 10, 69; more freq. in Hdt., and Att., Valck. Hdt. 3, 85; *ἐν τινι εἶναι*, to lean, depend wholly *on* him, Valck. Phoen. 1256; so *ἐν τινι κεῖσθαι, ἐν ἐμοί ἐστι*, it is *in* my *power*, rests with me, *ἐν γ' ἐμοί, ἐν σοίγε*, or without *γε*, so far as rests *with* me, thee, Lat. *quantum in me*, Hdt. 6, 109, etc.; but also, in my, thy judgment, Valck. Hipp. 324.—7. *in presence of*, and strictly with plur. *among, ἐν πᾶσι, among, before* all, Lat. *coram*, Od. 2, 194; 16, 378, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 249: but in genl., *in presence of, before*, even with sing., *ἐν τισι λέγειν* or *λόγους ποιεῖσθαι*, to speak *before* them: to this some refer the phrases *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰδεῖν, ὁρᾶν*, as if *before one's eyes*, but v. signf. IV.—8. *in respect of, ἐν γήρᾳ τινὶ σύμμετρος, in point of* age.., Soph. O. T. 1112.—9. *ἐν τούτῳ λόγω, in accordance, unison with* it, Pind. P. 4, 105, *ἐν τοῖς νόμοις κρίσεις ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 1, 77, cf. Eur. Alc. 732.—10. Some hold that *ἐν* is put for *εἰς* with verbs of motion: but in such cases the *construction is pregnant*, since both the *motion* to and the consequent *position in* the place is implied, e. g., very freq. in Hom., *πίπτειν* and *βάλλειν ἐν κονίῃσι*, to throw, fall to the ground (and lie there in the dust): so the Homer. phrases *ἐν χερσὶ τιθέναι, βαλεῖν, λαβεῖν, μένος ἐν στήθεσσι βαλεῖν, ἐν Τρωσὶν ὄρουσαν*, Il. 16, 258, *λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορών*. Il. 5, 161, *ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν ἀφυσσων*, Od. 2, 349, *ἐν τεύχεσι δύνειν*, Il. 23, 131: but also *ἐς τεύχεα δύνειν*, Od. 24, 498. For the reverse usage of *εἰς* with verbs of rest, v. *εἰς* I. 2.—But *ἐν* is really put for *ἐς* in the Dor. and Aeol. dialect, when of course it has the acc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 305, Böckh Pind. P. 2, 11, 86; 5, 38, N. 7, 31.

II. Of the state, condition, position in which one is: in this signf. the prep. and subst. jointly=an adj. or part.—1. of *outward circumstances*, *ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἀγῶνι, ἐν δαιτί, ἐν αἴσῃ, ἐν μοίρῃ*, Hom.: hence of occupations, pursuits in genl. *ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι*, to study philosophy or oratory, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, *οἱ ἐν ποιήσει γενόμενοι*, poets, Hdt. 2, 82, *οἱ ἐν νόσῳ*, the sick, *ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ*, in the practice of it, Soph. O. T. 562.—2. *of inward states*, of feeling, etc., *ἐν φιλότητι, ἐν δοιῇ*, Il. 7, 302; 9, 230: these phrases are esp. freq. in Att., e. g. *ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι, to be in fear*, afraid, *ἐν αἰσχύνῃ, ἐν σιωπῇ*, etc.; also *ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν τινά, to make one the object of one's anger, ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά, to blame one, ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι, to have the blame, ἐν τινι εἶναι, to be connected with*, belong to: still more freq. c. adj. neut. *ἐν καλῷ, ἐν ἴσῳ, ἐν ὁμοίῳ, ἐν ἐλαφρῷ, ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, ἐν εὐμαρεῖ*, for the advs. *καλῶς, ἴσως, ὁμοίως*, etc., usu. with *ἔχειν* or *ποιεῖσθαι*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 154, Phoen. 1282: more rare in plur., *ἐν ἀργοῖς* for *ἀργῶς*, Soph. O. T. 287.

III. Of the instrument or means, esp. with a verb, e. g. *ἐν πυρὶ πρήθειν*, Il. 7, 429, cf. 2, 340; 17, 739, *ἐν δεσμῷ δῆσαι*, Il. 5, 386, Od. 12, 54, etc., and most freq. *ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν*, strictly, to grasp it, so that it is *in* the hands: and so in almost all cases the orig. signf. is traced, to put *in the fire and burn, in fetters and bind*, etc.: thus *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρᾶν*, to see with eyes, i. e. take the object in with the eye, Trag.: metaph. *ἐν λιταῖς, ἐν δόλῳ*, Soph. Phil. 60, 102: in Att. esp. with verbs of shewing, etc., *δῆλόν ἐστιν ἐν ἱεροῖς*, it is revealed in, i. e. by the sacrifices, so *σημαίνειν ἐν οἰωνοῖς*, very freq. in Xen.

IV. Of time, post-Hom.: usu. *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ*, strictly, within this space or period; so *ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ*: freq. ellipt. *ἐν ᾧ*, sub. *χρόνῳ*, while, during the time that, Hdt. 6, 89, so *ἐν βραχεῖ, ἐν τούτῳ*, in this time, etc.

V. Ellipt. c. genit., in such phrases as *ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρός*, Il. 6, 47, *ἐν Ἀλκινόοιο*, Od. 7, 132, etc., esp. *εἰν Ἀΐδαο*, Il. 22, 389, Att. *ἐν Ἀιδου*, etc., where *οἴκῳ, μεγάρῳ, δόμοις* is understood: sometimes expressed, Il. 22, 52, Od. 4, 834; 11, 62: this ellipse is also freq. post-Hom., Valck. Hdt. 1, 35; 7, 8, and in all Att.

VI. Without case, as adverb, very freq. in all its signfs. as prep., *therein, thereat, thereby, thereamong*; and hence *moreover*, and *especially*, very freq. in Hom., where it is often explained by *tmesis*, but cf. *ἐν δ' ὑπέρας τε κάλους τε πόδας τ' ἐνέδησεν ἐν αὐτῇ*, Od. 5, 260, cf. Hdt. 2, 176: we usu. find *ἐν δέ* joined in signf., *moreover, especially*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 18, Elmsl. O. T. 27: also *ἐν δὲ δή*.. Hdt. 3, 39; *ἐν δὲ καί*.. Hdt. 2, 43.

VII. Position, *ἐν* sometimes Ep. follows its dative, e. g. Il. 18, 218, Od. 12, 103, but most freq. in the form *ἐνί*, then written by anastrophe *ἔνι*, Il. 7, 221, Od. 5, 57: nor is this rare in Lyr., cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6, 53. Several independent words sometimes come between the prep. and its dat., e. g. Od. 11, 115, and so in prose.

VIII. The omission of *ἐν* occurs as early as Hom., esp. with names of places, v. Schäf. Bos. in voc.

IX. for *ἔνεστι* only *ἐνί* (written *ἔνι*) is used.

X. In compos. with verbs and prep. usu. retains its signf. of being *near, at* or *in* a place, etc., c. dat., e. g. *ἐνορᾶν τινί τι*, in translating we resolve the compd., *to remark* a thing *in* one. In compos. with adjs. it expresses either a modified degree, e. g. *ἐμπικρος, ἐνλευκος, ἐνσιμος, rather* harsh, whitish, etc., or else the possession of a quality, e. g. *ἔναιμος, ἐνάκανθος, with* blood *in it*, thorny, etc.—2. In compos. *ἐν* becomes *ἐμ-* before *β, μ, π, ὁ, ψ*: *ἐγ-* before *γ, κ, ξ, χ*: *ἐλ-* before *λ*: and in a few words *ἐρ-* before *ρ*.

Ἔν, neut., and *ἕνα*, acc. masc. from *εἷς*, Hom.

Ἐναβρύνομαι, (*ἐν, ἁβρύνω*) as pass., *to be conceited* or *vain of* or *in*, *ἐσθῆτι*, Luc.

†Ἐνάγαμαι, (*ἐν, ἄγαμαι*) *to admire in*, Philo.

Ἐναγγειοσπέρματος, *ον*,=*ἀγγειοσπ.*, q. v., Theophr.

Ἐνᾰγείρω, (*ἐν, ἀγείρω*) *to collect, gather together in* or *with*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνᾰγελάζομαι, dep., (*ἐν, ἀγελάζω*) *to assemble as a flock in, οἰκίᾳ τινάς*, Epict. ap. Stob. p. 74, 20.

Ἐνᾰγής, *ές*, (*ἐν, ἀγος*)=*ἐν ἄγει ὤν, under a curse* or *pollution*, esp. *blood-guilty*, and hence *cursed of the gods and an outcast among men, excommunicate*: in genl. *abominable, accursed*, Hdt. 1, 61, etc.: *ἐναγὴς τῆς θεοῦ*, *an offender against* her and *under* her *curse*, Thuc. 1, 126, cf. Aeschin. 69, 13.—II. in Soph. O. T. 656, *ἐναγῆ φίλον*, acc. to Erf. *who has pledged himself under a curse* in case of treachery, Lat. *sacer*, cf. Aesch. Suppl. 123: but acc. to Herm., *quem criminis suspectum habes.*

Ἐνᾰγίζω, (*ἐν, ἁγίζω*) *to offer sacrifice*, esp. *to the dead*, Lat. *parentare, τινί*, Hdt. 1, 167; v. esp. 2, 44, where it is *ἔναγ. ἥρωϊ*, opp. to *θύειν θεῷ*.

Ἐνᾰγικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an ἐναγής, χρήματα*, Plut.

Ἐνάγισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐνᾰγίζω*) *an offering to the dead*, Luc.

Ἐνᾰγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐναγίζω*) *an offering to the dead*, Lat. *parentatio*. Plut.

Ἐναγκᾰλίζομαι, (*ἐν, ἀγκαλίζομαι*) as mid. *to take in one's arms*, Mel. 109. Hence

Ἐναγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, *that which one embraces, a consort*, Lyc. [κᾰ]

Ἐναγκᾰλάω, ῶ, (*ἐν, ἀγκάλη* II.) Xen., *to fit rests* or *poises* (*ἀγκτλαι*) *to* javelins, for the purpose of throwing them by, c. dat. *ἀκοντίοις*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28, cf. *ἐναγκυλίζω*.

Ἐναγκᾰλέω,=sq., Diod.

Ἐναγκῠλίζω, (*ἐν, ἀγκυλίζω*) *to fit with a poise*, c. acc. *βέλος*, Polyb. 27, 9, 5, by some transl. *to fit with a thong* =Lat. *amentare jaculum*, but v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.: cf. *ἐναγκαλάω*, and *ἀγκύλη* II.

Ἐναγκῠλόω,=foreg., Plut.

Ἐναγκωνίζω (*ἐν, ἀγκωνίζω*) *to lean on the elbow.*

Ἐναγκλαΐζω, (*ἐν, ἀγκλαΐζω*) *to bedeck.* More usu. in mid.=*ἐναβρύνομαι*, late.

Ἐναγρόμενος, *ένη, ενον*, Ep. part. of syncop. aor. pass. from *ἐναείρω*, *assembled there.*

Ἐναγχος, adv. (*ἐν, ἀγχι*) *just now, even now, lately*, Ar. Nub. 639, Eccl. 823, yet more freq. in Att. prose, *ἀρτίως, νεωστί, προῳφάτος* being more poet., Valck. Phoen. 204, Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἐνάγω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, ἄγω*) *to lead in* or *into*, esp. *to lead into a proceeding, lead on, urge, persuade*, Lat. *inducere, τινά*, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 1; 4, 79; also *ἐνάγ. τινά*, Od. 5, 90, etc.: hence—2. c. acc. rei, *to propose, suggest, urge on, πόλεμον, ἔξοδον*, etc., Thuc. 1, 67; 2, 21. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐνάγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing into court, accusation*, late.

Ἐνᾰγωνίζομαι, (*ἐν, ἀγωνίζομαι*) dep., *to contend, fight among, τισί*, Hdt. 2, 160, etc.: *γῆν εἰρητῆ Ἕλλησιν ἐναγωνίζεσθαι*, favourable *for* them *to fight in*, Thuc. 2, 74.

Ἐνᾰγώνιος, *ον*, (*ἐν, ἀγων*) *of, connected with a contest, fight* or *game, παῖς*, Pind. N. 6, 23; and so freq. in late prose, *πανήγυρις*, Polyb., *τραπ.* Luc., *κοσμος*, Plut., etc.—2. *ἐναγώνιοι θεοί*, the gods *who presided over the games*, esp. Mercury, Pind. P. 2, 1°. Aesch. Fr. 375.—II. in rhetoric, *contentious, debating, vehement: struggling, energetic*, hence as epith. of the limb, compared with the Odyssey, Argument. Od. Adv. *-ίως*, Plut.

Ἐνᾰδημονέω, ῶ, *to brood over, afflict one's self about, τινί*, Joseph.

Ἐνᾰδολεσχέω, ῶ, *to prate about* a thing, Philo: also *τινί.*

Ἐνᾰειρω,=*ἐναίρω*, dub. l. in Ap. Rh.

Ἐνάετος, *ον*, (*εἰς, ἔτ, ἔτος*) *of a year old*, Theophr., cf. *δίετος, τρίετος*

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'Ενᾰέζω, = ἐναυξάνω, *to make to grow, nourish in*, τινί, Nic.

'Ενᾱερίζω, (ἐν, ἀερίζω) *to lift in air.*

'Ενᾱέριος, ον, (ἐν, ἀήρ) *in the air, aerial*, ζῷα, Tim. Locr. 101 C.

'Ενάερος, ον, (ἐν, ἀήρ) *tinted like the air*, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Εναθλέω, = ἀθλέω ἐν, Diod.: also in mid., Anth.

'Εναθρέω, = ἀθρέω ἐν, *to look searchingly on* or *in.*

'Εναιθέριος, ον, (ἐν, αἰθήρ) *in upper air*, M. Anton.

†'Εναίθομαι, (ἐν, αἴθομαι) *to burn in*, τινί, Qu. Sm.

'Εναίθριος, ον, (ἐν, αἴθρα) *in open air*, Theophr.

'Εναιμάτόω, ῶ, (ἐν, αἱματόω) *to tinge with blood, make bloody*, Hipp.

'Εναιμέεις, εσσα, εν, = sq., Anth.

'Εναιμος, ον, (ἐν, αἷμα) *with, possessed of blood*, Hdt. 3, 29: *bloody*, Hipp., *bleeding*, τραύματα, Dioscr.—II. *in* or *of blood*, Plat. Tim. 81 A.—III. ἔναιμον φάρμακον, a medicament *for stanching blood*, Hipp. Hence

'Εναιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *the having blood in one*, Hipp.

'Εναιμώδης, ες, (ἔναιμος, εἶδος) *bloody, like blood*, Antipho ap. Poll.

'Εναίμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἔναιμος, Hipp.

'Εναίρω, also ἐνναίρω, Batr. 275: fut. -ᾰρῶ: aor. 2 ἤναρον, Eur. Andr. 1182, also ἔναρον, Supp. 821: aor. 1 mid. ἐνηράμην, hence 3 sing. ἐνήρατο, Hom. *To slay, kill*, freq. in Il., always of slaughter in battle: also in mid., just = act., Il. 5, 43, etc.: ῥηΐτεροι ἐναιρέμεν, easier *to kill*, Sat. *leviores tolli*, Il. 24, 244: in genl. *to make away with, destroy*, even of things, μηκέτι νῦν χρόα καλὸν ἐναίρευ, *waste, disfigure* it not, Od. 19, 263; ἐναίρειν πόλιν, Soph. O. C. 842. Only poet., and used by Trag. mostly in lyric passages. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 10, no compd. with αἴρω, but deriv. from ἔνεροι, akin to ἔναρα, ἐναρίζω, and so strictly *to send to the nether world.*)

'Εναίσιμος, ον, (ἐν, αἶσα) *fated, sent by destiny, fateful*, Lat. *fatalis*, Il. 2, 353, Od. 2, 159, 182: esp. in good signf., *seasonable*, Lat. *opportunus*, Il. 6, 519: in genl. *lucky, favourable, boding good*, Lat. *faustus*, Ap. Rh.—II. *in harmony with fate* or *law, right, seemly, just*, ἐν. ἀνήρ, νόος, φρένες, Hom.: opp. to ἀθέμιστος, Od. 17, 363, cf. Aesch. Ag. 775. Adv. -ως, *fitly, becomingly*, Aesch. Ag. 916. Poet. and mostly Ep.

'Εναίσιος, ον, = foreg., Soph. O. C. 1482.

'Εναισχύνομαι, = αἰσχύνομαι ἐν, *to be ashamed of* a thing, Dio C.

'Εναιχμάζω, (ἐν, αἰχμάζω) *to fight in*, Lyc.

'Εναιωρέομαι, as pass., (ἐν, ἀωρέω) *to float, be tost, drift about in, θαλάσσῃ*, Eur. Cycl. 700: hence—2. *to be agitated, always in motion, ὀφθαλμοί*, Hipp. Hence

'Εναίωρημα, ατος, τό, *that which floats in* or *on a liquid, scum*, Hipp.

'Ενάκανθος, ον, (ἐν, ἄκανθα) *thorny, prickly, rough*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

†'Ενάκις, another form of ἐννάκις, q. v.

'Εναμάζω, = ἀναμάζω ἐν, *to bloom in* or *among*, τὰ ἐναμάζοντα ἄνθη, *the flowers which bloom at each season*, Ael.

'Εναμος, ον, = ἐν ἀκμῇ, *in full bloom* or *strength.*

'Ενακολασταίνω, fut. -στήσω, (ἐν, ἀκολασταίνω) *to indulge one's lust in, τινί*, Ath.

'Ενᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, *nine hundred*, better form than ἐννακόσιοι, Poppo Thuc. 1, 46. Hence

'Ενᾰκοσιοστός, ή, όν, *nine hundredth*, better than ἔννακ.

'Ενᾰκούω, f. -σομαι, (ἐν, ἀκούω) *to hear in* a place, c. gen. rei, Herm. Soph. El. 81.—II. in genl. *to hear, take in as with the ears*, Hipp.: *to listen, attend to* a thing, Hipp.

'Ενᾰλαζονεύομαι, (ἐν, ἀλαζονεύομαι) dep., *to boast, vaunt in* a thing, Gramm.

'Εναλδαίνω, (ἐν, ἀλδαίνω) *to feed up, rear in* a thing or place, Nic. Pass. c. aor. mid. ἐνηλδόμην, *to grow in*, τινί, Id.

†'Ενάλδομαι, (ἐν, * ἄλδω) dep., *to grow in*, Nic.

'Ενάλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναλείφω) *any ointment* or *smearing*, Arist. Probl. [ᾰ]

'Ενάλειπτος, ον, *anointed with*, Hipp. [ᾰ]: from

'Ενᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀλείφω) *to smear, anoint with, τί τινι*, Hipp.

'Ενᾰλήθης, ες, (ἐν, ἀληθής) *true, accordant with truth*, Longin. Adv. -θως, *truly: like truth, probably*, Luc.

'Ενᾰλίγκιος, ον, and in Ap. Rh. η, ον, (ἐν, ἀλίγκιος) *like*, τινί, freq. in Hom.; in a thing, τι, e. g. θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιος αὐδήν. Ep. word also in Pind. I. 8, 82.

'Ενᾰλινδέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀλινδέω) *to roll in.* Pass. *to be involved in*, συμφοραῖς, Hipp.

'Ενάλιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Eur. Andr. 855, Hel. 526: Ep. and Lyr. also εἰνάλιος: (ἐν, ἅλς) *in, on, of the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, Od., Pind., and Trag.: *lying along the sea*, Eur. Phoen. 6: sometimes also in later prose, as Arist. [ᾰ]

'Ενᾰλιταίνω, fut. -ήσω, aor. ἐνήλιτον, = ἁλιταίνω ἐν, Q. Sm.

'Εναλλάγδην, adv. = ἐναλλάξ, late.

'Εναλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐναλλάσσω) *an exchange; κατ' ἐναλλαγήν, interchangeably*, Tim. Locr. 99 B.

'Ενάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναλλάσσω) *any thing given in exchange*: hence *the price, value of* a thing, LXX.

†'Εναλλακτικός, ή, όν, (ἐναλλάσσω) *liable to change, changeable*, Stob.

'Εναλλάξ, adv. (ἐναλλάσσω) *crosswise*, Ar. Nub. 983.—2. *alternately*, Lat. *vicissim*, Pind. N. 10, 103; πράσσειν ἐν., to have alternations of fortune, Hdt. 3, 40, c. dat., ἐν. προσπίπτειν τι, to befall *alternately with...*, Ib.: also c. gen., Diod.: but ἐν ἐμπίπτειν, of two things that fit into each other, Arist. Part. An.

'Ενάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐναλλαγή, Arist. Part. An.: from

'Εναλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀλλάσσω) *to exchange, barter, receive in exchange, τί τινι*, one thing for another, Eur. Andr. 1028; μεταβολὴν ἐν., to undergo a change, Polyb.: c. inf., ὕβριν πρὸς μῆλα πεσεῖν, *to turn aside* his fury so as to fall upon the cattle, Soph. Aj. 1060. B. pass. *to be changed, to differ from*, τινός, Ib. 208: part. perf. ἐνηλλαγμένος, Lat. *inversus*; but ἄρθρα ἐνηλλαγμένα, *alternating* joints, Hipp.—2. *to have traffic, be in commercial relations with, ἐναλλαγῆναί τινι*, Thuc. 1, 120.

†'Εναλλοιόω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀλλοιόω) *to change*, Philo.

'Ενάλλομαι, f. -ἅλοῦμαι, (ἐν, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap in* or *on, to rush at*, πύλαις, Soph. O. T. 1261, cf. Ar. Ran. 39; also ἐς τι, Soph. O. T. 263; absol., Ar. Vesp. 1305: hence like Lat. *insultare, to trample upon, tread under foot*, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 516.

'Εναλλος, ον, (ἐν, ἄλλος) *changed, contrary*, Theocr. Adv. -λως, Plut.

'Ενᾰλος, ον, (ἐν, ἅλς) = ἐνάλιος, H. Hom. Ap. 180.

†'Εναλος, ου, ὁ, *Enalus*, one of the leaders of the colony to Lesbos, Ath. 466 C.

'Εναλύω, = ἁλύω ἐν. [ῡ, v. sub ἁλύω.]

'Ενᾰμάρτητος, ον, (ἐν, ἁμαρτάνω) *subject to sin, peccable*, Eccl.

'Εναμβλύνω, = ἀμβλύνω ἐν, *to blunt* or *dull in* a thing, Plut.

'Ενᾰμείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀμείβω) *to change, alternate*, Hipp.

'Ενᾰμέλγω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀμέλγω) *to milk into, γαυλοῖς*, Od. 9, 223.

'Ενᾰμιλλάομαι, = ἀμιλλάομαι ἐν, Themist.: from

'Ενάμιλλος, ον, (ἐν, ἅμιλλα) *in a contest, rivalling*: hence *a match for* one, *like*, τινί and πρός τι, Plat. Prot. 316 C, Criti. 110 E: more rarely τινός, Schäf. Plut. 5, 150. Adv. -λως τινί, *equally with*, Isocr. 234 B. [ᾰ]

'Εναμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνάπτω) *a thing bound* or *tied on*, ἐν. ἀγκύλης, the Lat. *amentum*, Plut.: hence—2. *a garment, covering, ἐν. νεβρίδος*, a deerskin cloak, Diod.

'Ενᾰμοιβᾰδίς, adv. = ἀμοιβαδίς, *alternately*, Ap. Rh.

'Εναμπέχω, (ἐν, ἀμπέχω) *to clothe* one *in.* Pass. *to be clad in, τι*, Philo.

'Εναναπαύομαι, (ἐν, ἀναπαύομαι) as pass., *to lie, rest in* or *on, to submit to, acquiesce in, τινί.*

'Εναπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀνάπτω) *to tie in* or *on*, Gal.

'Εναναστρέφομαι, (ἐν, ἀναστρέφω) *to be conversant in* or *with, τινί*, Arist. ap. Stob. p. 243, 47.

†'Εναπειλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀνειλέω) *to turn* or *roll back*, Gal.

'Ενανθρωπέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἄνθρωπος) *to put on man's nature*, Eccl. Hence

'Ενανθρώπησις, εως, ἡ, *The Incarnation*, Eccl.

'Ενανθρωπίζω, = ἐνανθρωπέω, Eccl.

'Ενανθρωπότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐνανθρώπησις, Eccl.

'Εναντα, (ἐν, ἄντα) adv., *opposite, over against*, and so *in the presence of*, c. gen., ἐν. τινος ἱστασθαι, Il. 20, 67; and so absol., Pind. N. 10, 123; ἐν. προσβλέπειν τινά, Soph. Ant. 1299.—II. *on the other hand, on the contrary*, later.

'Εναντι, (ἐν, ἀντί) adv., = foreg., LXX. Hence

'Εναντιαίος, αία, αῖον, *of contrary nature*, Hipp.

'Εναντίβιος, ον, (ἐν, ἀντί, βία) = ἀντίβιος, *opposing force with force, struggling against*, Hom., but only in neut. as adv., ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι, στῆναι, μεῖναι, to fight, stand *against*; also c. gen., ἐν. πολεμίζειν τινός, Il. 20, 85. Only Ep.

'Εναντιόβουλος, ον, (ἐναντίος, βουλή) *of contrary* or *wavering will.*

'Εναντιογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to be of contrary opinion*: from

'Εναντιογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐναντίος, γνώμη) *of contrary opinion.*

'Εναντιοδρομέω, ῶ, (ἐναντίος, δραμεῖν) *to run different ways*, and so *to meet* or *cross, ἀλλήλοις*, Strab. Hence

†'Εναντιοδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running in opposite directions, opposite course, meeting*, Stob.

'Εναντιοδύνᾰμος, ον, (ἐναντίος, δύναμις) *of opposite force* or *meaning*, Gramm. [ῡ]

'Εναντιολογέω, ῶ, *to contradict, τινί*, Plat. Soph. 268 B: and

'Εναντιολογία, ας, ἡ, *contradiction*, Plat. Soph. 236 E: and

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'Εναντιολογικός, ή, όν, *able, given to contradict*, Gal.: from

'Εναντιολόγος, ον, (ἐναντίος, λέγω) *contradicting*.

'Εναντίον, adv. and prep., v. sub ἐναντίος.

'Εναντιόομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., (ἐναντίος) *to set one's self against, oppose, withstand*, with arms, argument, or in any way, τινί, Hdt. 7, 49, etc.; περί τινος, *about* or *in* a thing, Lys. 131, 16; or simply τινός τινι, Thuc. 1, 136, Xen. An. 7, 6, 5: foll. by μὴ οὐ c. inf., *to oppose* one's *doing*, Aesch. Pr. 786.—2. *to contradict, deny*, Eur. Alc. 152; foll. by μὴ οὐ c. inf., Plat. Symp. 197 A: also ἐν. πρός τί, Id. Crat. 390 E.—3. of the wind, or of circumstances, *to be adverse to*, τινί, Soph. Phil. 643, Thuc. 8, 23.

'Εναντιοπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to have contrary properties* or *affections*: from

'Εναντιοπᾰθής, ές, (ἐναντίος, πάθος) *of contrary properties*, etc. Adv. -θῶς.

'Εναντιοποιολογικός, ή, όν, (ἐναντίος, ποῖος, λέγω) *making the adversary contradict himself*, in argument, Plat. Soph. 268 C, ubi al. ἐναντιολογικός.

'Εναντιοπρᾰγέω, ῶ, (ἐναντίος, πρᾶγος) *to hold with the opposite party*, Diod.

'Εναντίος, α, ον, (ἐν, ἀντίος) *over against, opposite*, Lat. *adversus*, ἐν. ἐλθεῖν, to come to meet, Il. 6, 251, etc.: hence *face to face, fronting, in sight* or *presence of*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 6, 329: in Hom. always c. dat.: τἀναντία τινί, *things open* to one's sight, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.—2. in hostile signf., *against, opposing*, esp. in fight, Il. 5, 497, etc., usu. c. gen.: ὁ ἐναντίος, *an adversary, opponent*, οἱ ἐναντίοι, *the enemy*, Thuc., etc.—II. in prose and Att., usu. *opposite, contrary, reverse*, τὸ ἐναντίον and τὰ ἐναντία, *the contrary, the reverse*: usu. c. gen., as τὰ ἐν. τούτων, *the very reverse* of these things, Hdt. 1, 82, Plat., etc.; but also τἀναντία τούτοις, Plat. Prot. 323 D: also foll. by ἤ..., τοὐναντίον ὁρᾶν, ἢ προσήκει, Ar. Plut. 14, and so Plat., etc., cf. infr. III.: oft. strengthd., πᾶν, πολὺ τοὐναντίον, quite, much the contrary, Plat., etc.—III. very freq. in various adv. usages:—1. from Hom. downwards, the neut. ἐναντίον, very freq. as adv., like ἐναντίβιον, ἀντίβιον, *against* or *in presence of*, ἐναντίον μαχέσασθαι, μίμνειν, ἐλθεῖν, etc., c. dat., when the *local* signf. prevails; c. gen., when that of hostility; later however it is used much like a prep. c. gen., ἐν. τινὸς λέγειν, *coram aliquo loqui*, Thuc. 6, 25, etc.: ἐναντίον ὥδε, here *to my face*, Od. 17, 544: so εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι ἐναντίον, to look one *in the face*, Od. 23, 107: so too in prose, ἐν. βλέπειν, προσβλέπειν τινά, Eur. etc., cf. ἐναντα: in Att. also c. art. τοὐναντίον, *on the other hand*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 9, ἐναντίον ἤ..., Hdt. 1, 22, Plat. Rep. 567 D, etc.: also ἐναντία, as adv., Hdt. 6, 32.—2. in prose freq. also ἐξ ἐναντίου, *over against, opposite*, Lat. *ex adverso, e regione*, Xen., etc.: also ἐξ ἐναντίας, Hdt. 7, 225, etc.—3. the regul. adv. -ίως, *contrariwise*, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 642; c. gen., Plat.; ἐν. ἤ..., Plat. Theaet. 175 D: ἐν. ἔχειν, *to be exactly opposed*, Plat. Hence

'Εναντιότης, ητος, ή, *contrariety: opposition, contradiction*, Plat. Phaed. 105 A, etc.

'Εναντιοτροπή, ῆς, ή, dub. for sq.

'Εναντιοτροπία, ας, ή, (ἐναντίος, τρέπω) *an opposite tendency* or *disposition, inclination*, prob. l. Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9, 7.

'Εναντιόφωνος, ον, (ἐναντιος, φωνή) *sounding against* or *in answer*.

'Εναντιόω, ῶ, v. ἐναντιόομαι. Hence

'Εναντίωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing opposite* or *in the way, an obstacle, hindrance*, Thuc. 4, 69.—2. *a contradiction, disagreement, discrepancy*, Plat. Rep. 524 E, etc. Hence

'Εναντιωματικός, ή, όν, *opposite, opposed, quarrelsome*.

'Εναντίωσις, εως, ή, (ἐναντιόομαι) *a contradiction*, Plat. Rep. 454 A.—2. *a disagreement, discrepancy*, Isocr. 275 C, in plur.

†'Εναντιωτικός, ή, όν, (ἐναντιόομαι) *opposed*, c. dat., Stob.

†'Εναντλέω, ῶ, = ἀντλέω ἐν, Philo.

'Εναξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from νάσσω, Od. 21, 122.

'Εναξονίζω, (ἐν, ἄξων) *to fit with an axle*, prob. l. Plut., cf. ἐμπολίζω II.

'Εναολλής, ές, = ἀολλής, dub. l. Nic., cf. ἐνομηρής.

'Εναπαωρέομαι, (ἐν, ἀπαωρέομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., *to hang in* a place.

†'Εναπάρχομαι, (ἐν, ἀπάρχομαι) *to begin in, to begin*, Aesop. Fab. 175 De F.

'Εναπειλέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten in* or *for* a thing, Dion. H.

'Εναπενιαντίζω, (ἐν, ἀπενιαντίζω) *to dwell a year in a strange* place, Parmenisc. ap. Schol. Med. 277.

'Εναπεργάζομαι, = ἀπεργάζομαι ἐν, *to create, produce, contrive in*. τινί τι, Plat. Polit. 273 C.

'Εναπερείδω, f. -είσω, (ἐν, ἀπερείδω) *to press against, make to lean* or *push against*: so in mid. ἐναπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, Polyb.—2. also in mid., *to struggle with, resist*, τινί, Plut. Hence

'Εναπέρεισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is leaned upon: an impression, impulse*, Clem. Al.

'Εναπερεύγω, (ἐν, ἀπερεύγω) *to vomit forth, disgorge*, Philo.

'Εναπεσφραγισμένως, adv. perf. pass. part. from ἐναποσφραγίζω, *expressly, distinctly*, Sext. Emp.

'Εναπῆπτε, Ion. for ἐναφῆπτε, 3 impf. from ἐναφάπτω.

'Εναπῆκε, Ion. for ἐναφῆκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἐναφίημι, Hdt.

'Ενάπλωσις, εως, ή, (ἐν, ἁπλόω) *the resolution of* a thing *into its elements*.

'Εναποβάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀποβάπτω) *to dip quite in*, τί τινι, Hipp.

'Εναποβλύζω, (ἐν, ἀποβλύζω) *to sputter, spit out into*, τινί, Clem. Al.

'Εναποβρέχω, (ἐν, ἀποβρέχω) *to steep, soak in*, τινί, Hipp.

'Εναπογεννάω, ῶ. (ἐν, ἀπογεννάω) *to beget in*, σώματι, Plut.

'Εναπόγρᾰφος, ον, *inscribed, registered*: from

'Εναπογράφω, (ἐν, ἀπογράφω) *to write down, inscribe*, εἴς τι, Plut. Pass. *to be inscribed*, ἔν τινι, Clem. Al. [ᾰ]

'Εναποδείκνῡμι, (ἐν, ἀποδείκνυμι) *to display, manifest* in a thing, oft. almost = δείκνυμι, so in mid., Polyb. Pass. *to be distinguished, become illustrious*, ἐν τισι, Hdt. 9, 58, and Polyb. Hence

†'Εναπόδεικτος, ον, *manifest; explicit*, Arist.

'Εναποδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐν, ἀποδέω) *to bind, fasten up in* a thing, Hipp.

'Εναποδύομαι, mid. c. perf. act., (ἐν, ἀποδύω) *to strip in* a place, τόπῳ: metaph. *to exercise one's self there*, v. ἀποδύω.

'Εναποζέννῡμι, also -νύω, (ἐν, ἀποζέννυμι) *to boil in* a thing, Gal.

'Εναποζέω, f. -έσω, = foreg.

'Εναπόθεσις, εως, ή, (ἐναποτίθημι) *a deposit*, Sext. Emp.

'Εναποθησαυρίζω, (ἐν, ἀποθησαυρίζω) *to lay up, store up in* a place, Philo.

'Εναποθλίβω, (ἐν, ἀποθλίβω) *to squeeze, press into*. [ῐ]

'Εναποθνήσκω, fut. -θᾰνοῦμαι, (ἐν, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die in* a place, ἐν τῳσῳ, Thuc. 3, 104; absol., Hdt. 9, 65: *to die in the midst of*, βασάνοις, Ath.

'Εναποθραύω, (ἐν, ἀποθραύω) *to break* a thing *in, οἰστὸν τραύματι*, Plut.

'Εναποικοδομέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀποικοδομέω) *to build in, enclose by a wall*, τινά.

'Εναποκάμνω, f. -κᾰμοῦμαι, (ἐν, ἀποκάμνω) *to be exhausted in*, ψυχῇ, Joseph.

'Εναπόκειμαι, (ἐν, ἀπόκειμαι) as pass., *to lie, be stored up in*, τόπῳ, Plut.

'Εναποκινδῡνεύω, (ἐν, ἀποκινδυνεύω) *to run a hazard in* or *with*, παιδί, Joseph.

'Εναποκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, ἀποκλάω) *to break off* or *short in* a thing, e. g. in a shield, Thuc. 4, 34. [ᾰ]

'Εναποκλείω, (ἐν, ἀποκλείω) *to enclose in*, τινί.

'Εναποκλίνω, (ἐν, ἀποκλίνω) *to lay down in, ἑαυτὸν στιβάδι*, Philostr. Imag.

'Εναποκλύζω, (ἐν, ἀποκλύζω) *to dip into, wash in*, τί τινι, Clem. Al.

'Εναποκρύπτω, (ἐν, ἀποκρύπτω) *to hide, conceal in*, Strab.

'Εναποκῡβεύω, = ἐναποκινδυνεύω, ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Diod.

'Εναπολαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἐν, ἀπολαμβάνω) *to cut off and include*, εἰς τὸ μέσον, Plat. Tim. 84 D, ἐν τινι, Arist. H. A.

'Εναπολαύω, (ἐν, ἀπολαύω) *to enjoy in* a place, etc., Plut.

'Εναπολείπω, (ἐν, ἀπολείπω) *to leave in*, ἔν τινι, Xenocr. 56. Hence

'Εναπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, *a being left in, remaining behind*, used in a rather dub. signf. by Theophr. Sens. 62, Plut. 2, 134 C.

'Εναπόληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐναπολαμβάνω) *an intercepting, catching, detention*, Theophr.

'Εναπόλλῡμι and -λύω, f. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ, (ἐν, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy, kill in* or *among*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 4.

'Εναπολογέομαι, (ἐν, ἀπολογέομαι) dep. mid. *to defend one's self in*, Aeschin. 17, 18.

'Εναπολούω, (ἐν, ἀπολούω) *to wash in* a thing, Ath.

'Ενοπόιαμα, ατος, τό, *a cast, image*: from

'Εναποπάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀποπάσσω) *to make an impression in* or *on*, Plut.: pass. *to be stamped on*, ἐρῷ, Plut.

'Εναπομένω, (ἐν. ἀποπένω) *to remain permanently in*, τινί, Clem. Al.

'Εναπομόργνῡμι, (ἐν, ἀπομόργνυμι) *to rub, wipe upon*, and so *to impart* c. g. colour *to* one, τί τινι: also in Ar. Ach. 843, ubi al. ἐξομόργ. Hence

'Εναπόμορσις, εως, ἡ, *an imbuing, tinge*, Theophr.

'Εναποπνέω, or -μύτω, (ἐν, ἀποπνέω) *to blow the nose upon*, τινι, Plut., in mid.

'Εναπόναμαι, (ἐν, ἀποτίνημι) *to have enjoyment in* a thing.

'Εναποπλύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (ἐν, ἀποπλύνω) *to wash clean in* a thing, τινί, Polyæn. Dem. 4: hence mid. ἐναποπλύνεσθαι τοὺς πόδας ἐν τῷ ποδανιπτῆρι, *to*

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wash one's feet in it, Hdt. 2, 172; cf. 1, 138. Hence

'Εναπόνιψις, εως, ἡ, *a washing in* a thing.

'Εναποξύω, (ἐν, ἀποξύω) *to scrape into*, Clem. Al. [ῠ]

'Εναποπατέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀποπατέω) *ventrem exonerare in...*, Ar. Pac. 1228.

'Εναποπλύνω, (ἐν, ἀποπλύνω) *to wash away in, ἐν ὑγρῷ*, Arist. Sens.

'Εναποπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (ἐν, ἀποπνέω) *to expire, die in*, Diod.

'Εναποπνίγω, f. -ξοῦμαι, (ἐν, ἀποπνίγω) *to suffocate, choke in*, Ath. [ῐ]

'Εναπορέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀπορέω) *to be in doubt*, dub. ap. Polyb.

'Εναποῤῥίπτω, (ἐν, ἀποῤῥίπτω) *to throw aside*, Diosc.—2. *to throw in*, as if by chance, of phrases.

'Εναποσβέννῡμι, fut. -σβέσω, (ἐν, ἀποσβέννυμι) *to quench in* a thing, Arist. Meteor.

†'Εναποσβεστέον, verb. adj. from foreg. *one must quench in*, Clem. Al.

'Εναποσημαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐν, ἀποσημαίνω) *to indicate, point out in*, ἱστορίᾳ, Plut. Mid. *to impress, stamp on* a thing, Clem. Al.

'Εναποστηρίζομαι, (ἐν, ἀποστηρίζω) *to lean, fix one's self in* or *on*, εἴς τι, Hipp.

'Εναποσφάττω, f. -ᾰξω, (ἐν, ἀποσφάττω) *to slaughter in* or *among*, παισί, Joseph.

'Εναποσφρᾱγίζω, fut. Att. -ῖῶ, (ἐν, ἀποσφραγίζω) *to stamp, impress in* or *on*, τι εἰς τι, Joseph. Hence

'Εναποσφράγισμα, ατος, τό, *an impression*, as of a seal, Clem. Al. [ρᾰ]

'Εναποτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἀποτελέω) *to accomplish in*.

'Εναποτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐν, ἀποτίθημι) *to place, deposit in*, εἰς τι, Diod.

'Εναποτιμάω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀποτιμάω) *to pay* (in goods) *according to valuation*, τί τινι, Dem. 1253, 9.

'Εναποτίνω, (ἐν, ἀποτίνω) *to pay as a penalty, spend in litigation*, in a place, πόλις κοινὴ ἐναπ. χρήματα, Ar. Av. 38. [ῐ in fut.]

'Εναποτῡπόω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀποτυπόω) *to stamp, impress upon*, Plut. Hence

'Εναποτυπωτέον, verb. adj., *one must stamp upon*, Clem. Al.

'Εναποχρώομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐν, ἀπό, χρώω) *to abuse*, τινί, Dem. 218, 4.

'Εναποψύω, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ἀπό, ψάω) *to wipe in* or *on*.

'Εναποψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀποψύχω) *to ease one's self in*, euphem. for ἐναποκατέω, Hes. Op. 757.—II. *to give up the ghost, expire*, Anth. [ῠ]

'Εναπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἅπτω) *to bind or tie in, on* or *to*, τινί, Eur. Ion 1491, εἰς..., Xen. Cyn. 6, 8. In pass. c. acc. *to be fitted with, clad in*, etc., λοντέας ἐναμμένοι (Ion. for ἐνημμ.) Hdt. 7, 69, διφθέραν ἐνημμ., Ar. Nub. 72, etc.: also in mid., ὁ χορὸς... ἐναφάμενος ἁπαλδας, Ar. Fr. 249.—II. *to kindle, set on fire*, Ar. Pac. 1225, in pass.—III. mid. *to touch, reach*, like ἅπτομαι, Arist. Metaph.

'ΕΝΑΡΑ, ων, τά, only in plur., *the arms*, etc. *of a slain foe, spoils*, Lat. *spolia*; or, in Il. in genl., *booty, spoil*, like λάφυρα, 6, 68; 9, 188. Ep. word, used also by Soph. Aj. 177. (Cf. ἐναίρω.)

'Ενᾰράσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀράσσω) *to strike, dash against*, εἰς τι, App.

'Ενάργει, impf. Dor. from ἐνεργέω for ἐνήργει, Theocr.

'Ενάργεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐναργής) *clearness, distinctness*, Plat. Polit. 277 C: esp. in Rhet., *clearness, perspicuity, vivid description*, Dem. Phal.—II. *a clear view*, Polyb.

'Ενάργημα, ατος, τό, *a thing seen clearly, phenomenon*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 93: from

'Εναργής, ές, *clear, distinct, visible*, in bodily shape, Hom., esp. of the gods appearing in their own actual forms, Il. 20, 131, Od. 7, 201; 16, 161, cf. ἐμφανής: of a *vivid* dream or vision, Od. 4, 841, Hdt. 5, 55, etc.—2. *bright, brilliant, splendid*, Pind. O. 7, 76.—3. of words, etc., *clear, distinct, plain, manifest*, of an omen or oracle, Aesch. Pr. 663: freq. in prose, ἐν. ἀπόδειξις, μαρτύριον, σημεῖον, *a clear, plain* proof, etc.—II. act. *clearly showing, setting forth, revealing*. Adv. -γῶς, Ar. Eq. 1173. (Acc. to some from ἀργός, ἀργής, *bright*, others from ἐν ἔργῳ, *real*.) Hence

'Εναργότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐνάργεια.

'Ενάρεες or 'Ενάριες, οἱ, also 'Εναρέες, *the Enarëës*, prob. a Scythian word, = ἀνδρόγυνοι: esp. a band who plundered the temple of Aphrodite (Venus) Urania at Ascalon, and were thus smitten by the goddess, Hdt. 1, 105, ubi cf. Bähr: they asserted that she had given them prophecy in compensation, Id. 4, 67, as in the story of Teiresias.

†'Εναρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Enarëte*, daughter of Deïmachus, and mother of Salmoneus, Apollod. 1, 7, 3: from

'Ενάρετος, ον, adv. ἐναρέτως, (ἐν ἀρετῇ) *excellent*, Hdn. [ᾰ]

'Ενᾰρηρώς, νῖα, ός, part. perf. 2 of *ἐνάρω, *fitted*, Od.

'Ενᾰρηφόρος, ον, (ἔναρα, φέρω) *wearing the spoils*, Anth.; in Hes. ἐναρφόρος. Hence

†'Εναρηφόρος, ου, ὁ, *Enarēphŏrus*, son of Hippocoön, Apolld. 3, 10, 5, Plut. Thes. 31 for 'Εναρσφ.

'Εναρθρος, ον, (ἐν, ἄρθρον) *limbed, jointed*, Aretae.: esp. of speech, *articulate*, opp. to mere sounds, Diod. Adv. -θρως.

'Ενᾰρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἔναρα) *to strip, spoil a slain foe*, Lat. *spoliare, tinā*, Il., c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐναρίζειν τινὰ ἔντεα, τεύχη, *to strip* one *of* his arms, Il. 17, 187; 22, 323: elsewh. σκυλεύω: in genl. *to slay in fight*, Hes. Sc. 194, and in genl. *to slay*, Aesch. Ag. 1644: hence in pass. νὺξ ἐναριζομένα, night *put to death*, i. e. brought to an end, Soph. Tr. 94.

'Ενᾰριθμέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀριθμέω) *to count, reckon, number in* or *among*; in genl., *to reckon, account*, οὐδέν, as nothing, Soph. O. T. 1188. Mid. = ἐν ἀριθμῷ ποιεῖσθαι, *to make account of, value*, Eur. Or. 623. Hence

'Ενᾰρίθμητος, ον, *reckoned among, counted*, v. l. in LXX.

'Ενᾰρίθμιος, ον, (ἐν, ἀριθμός) *reckoned in*, to make up a number, Od. 12, 65; also *counted among*, i. e. *among*, τισί, Theocr. 7, 86.—II. *taken into account, valued*, Lat. *in numero habitus*, ἐν. πολέμῳ ἐναρ., Il. 2, 202.

'Ενάριθμος, ον, = foreg. II., Plat. Soph. 258 C, Phil. 17 E: poet. also ἐνήριθμος, Call. Fr. 127.

'Ενᾰρίμβροτος, ον, (ἐναίρω, βροτός) *homicidal, warlike*, Pind.

'Ενᾰριστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ἀριστάω) *to make a breakfast*, Hipp.

'Εναρμόζω, and -ττω, f. -όσω, (ἐν, ἁρμόζω) *to fit, suit, adapt*, τινί τι, Pind. O. 3, 9; τι εἴς τι, Plat. Legg. 819 C: also *to fix* a weapon *in*, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 1413, H. F. 179.—II. intr. *to fit, suit, be convenient for*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1202, Plat. Legg. 894 C.

'Εναρμονικός, ή, όν, and

'Εναρμόνιος, ον, (ἐν, ἁρμονία) *fitting, in accord* or *harmony*, Plat. Legg. 654 A, etc. Adv. -ίως.—II. In Gr. music the technical name of a particular melody, γένος or μέλος ἐναρμόνιον, or ἐναρμονικόν, differing from the διάτονον, and χρωματικόν, in the intervals of the tones, Plut.: cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 645.

'Ενάρμοστος, ον, (ἐναρμόζω) *fitting, neat*, LXX.

'Εναρμόττω, v. sub ἐναρμόζω.

†'Εναροκτάντας, Dor. for ἐναροκτάντης, ὁ, (ἐναίρω, κτείνω) *destructive, deadly*, Aesch. Fr. 144.

'Εναρον, τό, sing. of ἔναρα, but not in use.

'Εναρφόρος, ον, syncop. for ἐναρηφόρος, Hes. Sc. 192, as epith. of Mars: for which others read ἐναροφόρος, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120, Anm. 11.

'Ενάρχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, ἄρχομαι) dep. mid.: *to begin with*, τινός, Polyb. —2. in sacrifices, ἐνάρχεσθαι τὰ κανᾶ, or κανοῦν, *to begin the offering*, by taking the barley (οὐλοχύται,) from the baskets, (κανᾶ, κανοῦν) Eur. I. A. 435, 1471; so ἐν. προχύτας χέρνιβάς τε, Ib. 955, cf. κατάρχομαι.—II. the act.—1. *to begin*, in LXX.—2. *to hold office*, Böckh. Inscr. 2, p. 280.

'Εναρχος, ον, (ἐν, ἀρχή) *in office, in authority*, App.—II. *in the beginning, first*, Eccl.

†'Ενᾰρῶ, fut. from ἐναίρω.

*'Ενάρω, *to fit in*: only used in part. perf. εὖ ἐναρηρώς, with pass. signf., *well fitted* or *secured*, Od. 5, 236, and 3 sing., ἐνάρηρεν, Arat. 453.

'Ενάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἕν) = μονάς, *an unit*, Plat. Phil. 15 A.

'Ενασελγαίνω, = ἀσελγαίνω ἐν, *to be wanton, insolent in* or *among*, Diod. S. Pass. *to be treated with insult* in a thing, prob. l. Ar. Vesp. 61.

'Ενασκέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀσκέω) *to train, practice in*, Philo, in pass.—II. *to stick* or *fix in*, Joseph.—III. intr. *to be trained, practised in*, Polyb.

†'Ενασμενίζω, (ἐν, ἀσμενίζω) *to be pleased with, to acquiesce in*, Philo.

†'Ενασπάζομαι, (ἐν, ἀσπάζομαι) *to embrace, to submit to*, Plut.

'Ενασπίδόομαι, as pass., (ἐν, ἀσπίς) *to fit one's self with a shield*, Ar. Ach. 368.

'Ενασσαν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 1 of ναίω, for ἔνασαν, H. Hom. Ap. 298.

'Εναστράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀστράπτω) *to flash in* or *on*, late.

'Εναστρος, ον, (ἐν, ἄστρον) *among the stars*, Achae. ap. Hesych.

'Ενασχημονέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀσχημονέω) *to behave one's self unseemly in*, τινί, Luc.

'Ενασχολέομαι, dep., = ἀσχολέω ἐν, *to be busy, engrossed with*.

'Εναταῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἔνατος) *on the ninth day*, Hipp.: *of nine days in duration*, Id.: cf. sub ἔνατος.

'Ενατενίζω, (ἐν, ἀτενίζομαι) *to look fixedly on, gaze on*, Heliod.

'Ενατμος, ον, (ἐν, ἀτμός) *steaming, full of vapour*, Diod.

'Ενατος, η, ον, (ἐννέα) *ninth*, Il. 2, 313: τὰ ἔνατα, v. sub ἔννατος: αἱ ἐναται Μοῦσαι, = ἐννέα, Christod.: in prose only late, Schäf. Mel. p. 32; yet others think ἔνατος, ἐναταῖος, etc., more Att. than ἔννατος, etc., Poppo Thuc. 1, 46, 117: poet. also εἴνατος, Il.

†'Ενατρεμέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἀτρεμέω) *to be* or *remain quiet in*, Themist.

'Εναττικίζω, = ἀττικίζω ἐν.., ἐναττικίζουσι τῷ χωρίῳ αἱ ἀηδόνες, *the nightingales sing in* this place *like those of Attica*, Philostr.

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'Ενανγάζω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, αὐγάζω) *to kindle, light up in*, Lyc.—II. intr. *to shine, be seen*, Ael. Hence

†'Εναύγασμα, ατος, τό, *a lighting up, illumination*, Philo.

'Εναυδής, ές, and ἔναυδος, ον, (ἐν, αὐδή) *speaking, living*.

'Εναυλἄκοφοῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἐν, αὐλαξ, φοιτάω) *wandering in the fields*, Anth.

'Εναυλίζω, f. -σω, (ἐν, αὐλίζομαι) intr. *to dwell, abide in*.., Soph. Phil. 33. But more freq. in mid., *to pass the night, rest*, esp. of soldiers, *to take up night-quarters*, Thuc. 3, 91, etc.: in full, νύκτα ἐναυλίζεσθαι ἐν.., Hdt. 9, 15.

'Εναύλιος, α, ον, (ἐν, αὐλή) *the inner, inmost*: ἡ ἐναυλία, *the inwards*, Hipp.

'Εναυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐν, αὐλός) *in* or *on the flute*, ἐν. γλωττίς, *a mouthpiece*.

'Εναύλισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναυλίζομαι) *a dwelling place, abode*, Artemid.

'Εναυλιστήριος, ον, (ἐναυλίζομαι) *to be dwelt in, habitable*, Anth.

'Εναυλον, ου, τό, (ἐν, αὐλή) *an abode*, Anth.

'Εναυλος, ον, ὁ, (A) as subst.:—I. (ἐν, αὐλός) *a hollow, conduit, a channel*, of brooks or torrents, *a water-course*, Il. 16, 71: also *a torrent, mountain-stream*, Il. 21, 283, 312.—2. said to be used for αὐλός in Anacreont.—II. (ἐν, αὐλή) *a dwelling, shelter*, but in Hes. Th. 129, and H. Hom. Ven. 74, 124, etc., only of *haunts of the gods*, in the country, hence σκιόεντες and ὑλήεντες ἔναυλοι: so Opp. calls the sea Ποσειδάωνος ἐναύλους, where both signfs. are conjoined. The plur. is more freq. than the sing., and the word chiefly Ep., though it is used in signf. II. by Eur. Bacch. 122, H. F. 371.

'Εναυλος, ον, (B) as adj.:—I. (ἐν, αὐλός) *on* or *to the flute*, esp. *accompanying* or *accompanied by* it: usu. metaph., λόγοι, φόβος ἔν., speech, voice *ringing in one's ears, still heard* or *remembered*, Plat. Menex., 235 B; so too, ἐν. φόβος, *fresh fear*, Id. Legg. 678 B: hence, ἔναυλον ἦν πᾶσιν, ὅτι.., all had it fresh in memory, that.., Aeschin. 81, 18: most freq. in late prose, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. (ἐν, αὐλή) = ἐναύλιος, *dwelling in dens, léontes*, Eur. Phoen. 1573: *in one's den, at home*, opp. to θυραῖος, abroad, Soph. Phil. 158.

'Εναυξάνω, f. -ξήσω, (ἐν, αὐξάνω) *to increase, enlarge*, Xen. Cyn. 12, 9. Pass. c. dat. *to grow in* a thing, Hdn.

'Εναυρος, ον, (ἐν, αὔρα) *airy, exposed to the air*, v. l. Theophr.

'Εναυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐναύω) *a kindling*, Plut.

'Εναυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναύω) *any means of lighting a fire, a match, spark*, etc., like ἐμπύρευμα. Hence metaph. *a stimulant, impulse*, Orph.

'Εναυχένιος, ον, (ἐν, αὐχήν) *in* or *on the neck*, βρόχος, Anth.

†'Εναυχέω, ῶ, (ἐν, αὐχέω) *to glory in*, Philo.

'Εναύω, (ἐν, αὔω) *to kindle*, ἐν. πῦρ τινι, *to light* one a fire, *give* one *a light*. Hdt. 7, 231, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 12: for the ἄτιμος, this was forbidden to be done, cf. Soph. O. T. Mid. πῦρ ἐναύεσθαι, *to light one's self* a fire, *get a light*, ἐκ τινος, from a place, Luc.: ἐν. τὸ θάρσος, *to kindle one's own* courage, Plat. Ax. 371 E.

'Εναφᾱνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, ἀφανίζω) *to make to vanish*, esp. in pass. *to vanish* or *be lost in*, τινί, Plut

'Εναφάπτω, (ἐν, ἀφάπτω) *to tie up* or *hang in* a thing, τι ἐς τι, Hdt. 1, 214.

†'Εναφέψημα, ατος, τό, *that which is boiled down in, a decoction*, Aret.: from

'Εναφέψω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐν, ἀπό, ἕψω) *to boil* or *boil away in* a thing, Hipp.

'Εναφίημι, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐναπ., (ἐν, ἀφίημι) *to let loose in, let drop into, put in*, Hdt. 1, 214.

'Εναφροδισιάζω, (ἐν, ἀφροδισιάζω) *venerem exerceo in.., κόρῃ*, Aristaen.

'Ενβάφιον, = ἐμβ., q. v., Epich. p. 37.

'Ενγεταυθί or ἔν γε ταυθί, in Ar. Thesm. 646, by tmesis for ἐντανθί γε, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, cf. ἐν μὲν τευθενί.

'Ενγόνασι, i. e. in full ὁ ἐν γόνασι καθήμενος ἀνήρ, *the kneeler*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, Arat., ubi Buttm., Bekk. ἐγγόνασι: Cicero keeps the Gr. name, Ovid translates it *geniculus*, Vitruv. *ingeniculatus*, and *geniculatus*, Manilius *ingenicius*, Firmicus *ingeniculus*.

'Ενδᾱδόομαι, as pass., of a pine, *to be choked by a stoppage of its resin*, Theophr., called by Pliny *taeda fieri*: from

'Ενδᾱδος, ον, (ἐν, δάς) *resinous*: ἐνδ. πεύκη, a pine *choked by the stoppage of its resin*, Theophr.

'Ενδαινύομαι, = δαινύμαι ἐν, *to feast on*, τι, Ath.

'Ενδαις, αιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, δαΐς) *with lighted torch*, Aesch. Eum. 1044.

'Εδαίω, (ἐν, δαίω) *to light, kindle in*; metaph., ἐνδ. πόθον τινί, Pind. P. 4, 328. Mid. *to burn, glow in*, Od. 6, 132, in tmesis.

'Ενδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (ἐν, δάκνω) *to bite into*, esp. ἐνδ. στόμια, of horses, *to take* the bit *between the teeth*, Eur. Hipp. 1223: metaph. of sharp things, *to fix themselves firm in*, τινί, Math. Vett.

'Ενδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἐν, δάκρυ) *in tears, weeping*, Luc.

'Ενδακρύω, (ἐν, δακρύω) *to weep in.., ἐνδ. ὄμμασι*, Aesch. Ag. 541. [on the quantity, v. sub δακρύω.]

'Ενδάπιος, ία, ιον, *native of the country*, Mosch. 2, 11. (Acc. to Buttm. from ἔνδον, and ἀπό, like French *de chez soi*: but prob. at once from ἔνδον, as ἀλλοδαπός, from ἄλλος.)

'Ενδᾶσυς, υ, (ἐν, δασύς) *somewhat rough, hairy*, Diosc.

'Ενδᾰτέομαι, (ἐν, δατέομαι) dep., *to divide, distribute*: esp. *to distribute one's words, ἐνδ. λόγους ἐνειδιστῆρας, to fling about* reproaches, Eur. H. F. 218: hence—II. c. acc. objecti, *to speak of*, either—1. in bad sense, *to upbraid, reproach, revile*, Aesch. Theb. 578, Soph. Tr. 791; cf. *differre verbis* in Plautus.—2. *to tell of*, Lat. *celebrare*, Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 205.—III. *to tear in pieces, devour*, Lyc. 155.—B. also as pass., in Nic.

'Ενδαψῐλεύομαι, (ἐν, δαψιλεύομαι) *to show one's self a* δαψιλής, *to be liberal in*, late

'Ενδεεστέρως, adv. comp. from sq.

'Ενδεής, ές, (ἐνδέω, -δεήσω) *wanting* or *lacking in, in need of*, a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδεᾶ πρᾶξαι, *not to act up to our powers*, Thuc. 1, 70: absol. *in want, in need*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 3: *lacking, deficient, poor, weak, inferior*, like ὑποδεής, Hdt. 7, 48, Thuc., etc.: so of things, οὐδὲν ἐνδεὲς ποιεῖσθαι, to leave nothing unsaid, Soph. Phil. 375, τὸ ἐνδεές, *lack, want, defect*, = ἔνδεια, Thuc. 1, 77. Adv. ἐνδεῶς, comp. ἐνδεέστερον, Plat., also -ρως, Thuc. 2, 35. Hence

'Ενδεια, ας, ἡ, *want, lack*, δυνάμεως, Thuc. 4, 18, χρημάτων, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 5: hence absol. *need*, Lat. *egestas*, Dem. 312, 24: in plur., *wants, needs*, αἱ σώματος ἐνδ. Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22; also *deficiencies*, opp. to ὑπερβολαί, Isocr. 177 B.

'Ενδειγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνδείκνυμι) *a proof*, Plat. Crit. 110 B, τύνοιας ἐνδ., *an instance, token of good will*, Dem. 423, 13.

'Ενδεής, ές, Ep. for ἐνδεής.

'Ενδείκνῡμι, f. -δείξω, (ἐν, δείκνυμι) *to mark, point out*, Lat. *indicare*, Pind. O. 7, 60, and Plat.: as Att. law-term, *to inform against, complain of, lay an ἔνδειξις against*, Plat. Apol. 32 B, and Dem.—B. mid. *to show forth one's self* or *what is one's own*, once in Hom., Πηλείδῃ ἐνδείξομαι, (where the Gramm. supply λόγον) *I will declare my mind* to Achilles, *lay myself open* to him, Il. 19, 83, cf. ἔνδειξις II.: so too ἐνδείκνυσθαι γνώμην, Hdt. 8, 141.—2. ἐνδείκνυσθαί τι, *to display, make a show of* a thing, Lat. *prae se ferre*, εὐνοιαν, ἀρετήν, etc., Ar. Plut. 785, Plat., etc.: hence—3. ἐνδείκνυσθαί τινι, Lat. *ostentare* or *venditare se alicui, to display one's self to one, make a set at* him, *court* him, Dem. 375, 21, Aeschin. 84, fin., etc.—4. also c. part. *to shew, give proof of* doing, Dem. Alc. 154, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10: also, ἐνδ. ὡς.., ὅτι.., *to shew* that.., Plat. Apol. 23 B. Hence

'Ενδείκτης, ου, ὁ, *an informer, complainant*, Philostr.: and

'Ενδεικτικός, ή, όν, *indicative*, τινός, Gal. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

'Ενδειξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδείκνυμι) *a pointing out, indicating*: esp. as Attic law-term, *a laying information against* one who undertook an office or business for which he was legally disqualified, Plat. Legg. 966 B; also *the writ of indictment* in such a case, Att. Process pp. 239–46.—II. *a demonstration, display of one's good will*, εἰς τινα, Aeschin. 85, 12.—III. *a proof of innocence, exculpation*, = ἀπολογία.

'Ενδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. (ἓν, δέκα) *eleven*, Hom.—II. οἱ ἕνδεκα, *the Eleven*, at Athens the board which had charge of the prisons, the police, and the punishment of criminals, Plat., etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 139.—In N. T. *the Eleven* apostles after the death of Judas, Matth. 28, 16, etc.

'Ενδεκαετής, ές, (ἕνδεκα, ἔτος) *eleven years old*, Böckh Inscr. 2, 258.

'Ενδεκάζω, (ἕνδεκα) *to keep the eleventh day* as a feast, (Dem.) 1335, 7, ubi al. συνδεκατεύω, or συνδεκατίζω.

'Ενδεκάκις, (ἕνδεκα) adv., *eleven times*, Arist. H. A.

'Ενδεκάκλινος, ον, (ἕνδεκα, κλίνη) *with eleven couches*: κεφαλὴ ἐνδ., *as long as eleven couches*, Telecl. Incert. 6.

'Ενδεκάμηνος, ον, (ἕνδεκα, μήν) *of eleven months*, Hipp.

'Ενδεκάπηχυς, υ, gen. εως, (ἕνδεκα, πῆχυς) *eleven cubits long*, Il. 6, 319; 8, 494.

'Ενδεκάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἕνδεκα, πούς) *eleven feet long* or *broad*.

'Ενδεκάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἕνδεκα) *the number Eleven*, Plat.

†'Ενδεκασύλλαβος, ον, (ἕνδεκα, συλλαβή) *composed of eleven syllables*.

'Ενδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἐνδέκατος, ον) or *for the eleventh day*, Hipp.

'Ενδέκατος, άτη, ατον, (ἕνδεκα) *the eleventh*, Hom.

'Ενδεκήρης, ες, *with eleven banks of oars*, Ath. (ἀρω?)

'Ενδέκομαι, Ion. for ἐνδέχ.

'Ενδεκτόν ἐστι, = ἐνδέχεται *it is possible, may be*.

'Ενδελέχεια, ας, ἡ, *continuance, con-*

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stancy, Lat. *continuatio, perennitas*, Choeril. p. 169, ubi v. Näke.—Oft. confounded with *ἐντελέχεια* (q. v.), though quite unconnected with it: and

'Ενδελεχέω, ῶ, *to hold out, last, go on*, Choeril. Näke p. 173.—II. c. acc., *to prolong, continue*, LXX.: from

'Ενδελεχής, ές, *continuous, continual, unceasing, constant, μνήμη*, Plat. Legg. 717 E, *λειτουργία*, Isocr. Antid. § 167; also in Plut.: *τὸ ἐνδελεχές, constancy, firmness*, Plut. Mar. 6. Adv. *-χῶς, continually, constantly*, Critias 15, 5, Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc., and freq. in late prose. Oft. confounded with *ἐντελεχής*, though quite a different word, v. sub *ἐνδελέχεια*, and cf. Donald. N. Crat. p. 223.

'Ενδελεχίζω, = *ἐνδελεχέω*, intr., LXX. Hence

'Ενδελεχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ἐνδελέχεια*, LXX.

'Ένδεμα, τό, (*ἐνδέω, -δήσω*) *a thing bound on* or *round, band*, etc.

'Ένδεμω, (*ἐν, δέμω*) *to wall up*, τι, Hdt. 3, 117.—II. *to build in* a place, *τί τινι*, Theocr. 17, 82.

'Ενδεξιόομαι, (*ἐν, δεξιόομαι*) dep., *to grasp with the right hand, clasp, embrace*, Eur. I. A. 1473.

'Ενδέξιος, ία, ιον, (*ἐν, δεξιός*) Hom. has only the neut. plur. *ἐνδέξια, towards the right hand, from left to right*, usu. as adv., *θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν ἰψοχέει*, i. e. he filled for all the gods *from left to right*, Il. 1, 597: so *δεῖξ' ἐνδεξια πᾶσιν*, Il. 7, 184, and *βὴ δ' ἴμεν αἰτήσων ἐνδέξια φῶτα ἕκαστον*, Od. 17, 365. The contrary procedure was avoided, as being *unlucky*; as indeed it still is by the Scots, who call it going *withershins*, (i. e. *widershin*, like Germ. *rechtshin*, etc.): cf. *δεξιός*: hence, *ἐνδέξια σήματα, right, good* omens, Il. 9, 236, cf. *ἐπιδέξιος*. After Hom. it was used without signf. of motion = *δεξιός*, Valck. Hipp. 1360. *Ἐν δεξιᾷ*, was written *separately*, where it was opp. to *ἐν ἀριστερᾷ*, as Thuc. 1, 24, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 1220.—II. as adj. *clever, expert*, H. Hom. Merc. 454, and later, but rare. Ep. word, also in Eur. Cycl. 6, but never in prose.

'Ενδέομαι, f. *-δεήσομαι*, v. *ἐνδέω*, f. *-δεήσω*.

†'Ενδεόντως, adv. (*ἐνδέω, -δεήσω*) *defectively, too little*, Gal.

†'Ενδέρα, ας, ἡ, *Endĕra*, a city of Æthiopia, Strab.

'Ένδεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐνδέω, -δήσω*) *a tying on, joining: a joint, point of junction*, Hipp.

'Ένδεσμα, ατος, τό, = *ἔνδεμα*.

'Ενδεσμεύω, (*ἐν, δεσμεύω*) *to bind to* or *upon*, τινί, or *ἔς τι*, Diod.

'Ενδεσμέω, ῶ, = foreg., Diosc.

'Ένδεσμος, ον, ὁ, (*ἐνδέω*) *a tie, bandage*, Diosc.: *a bundle, bag*, LXX.

'Ένδετος, ον, (*ἐνδέω, -δήσω*) *bound* or *tied to* a thing, *entangled in*, τινί, Anth.

'Ενδεύω, (*ἐν, δεύω*) *to dip, dye, soak in, βάμματι*, Nic., in mid.

'Ενδέχομαι, Ion. *-δέκομαι*, f. *-ξομαι*, (*ἐν, δέχομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to take upon one's self*, Lat. *suscipere, ταλαιπωρίας*, Hdt. 6, 11; *αἰτίαν*, v. l. Dem. 352, 26.—II. *to accept, admit, approve of, συμβολίην*, Hdt. 7, 51; *λόγους*, terms or conditions, Hdt. 1, 60, and so Att.; but also, *ἐνδ. λόγον, to believe*, Id. 4, 25, etc., *ἐνδ. λόγον ὅπως..*, to believe that.., Id. 5, 106; and absol. *ἐνδ. ὅπως..*, 7, 237.—III. of things, *to admit, allow of*, Lat. *recipere, λογισμὸν ἐνδεχόμενα*, Thuc. 4, 92; *καθ' ὅσον φύσις ἐνδέχεται*, as much as our nature *admits of*, Plat. Tim. 69 A, 90 C: and c. inf., *ἐνδ. ἄλλως ἔχειν, to admit of being otherwise*, Arist.: hence—2. *ἐνδέχεται*, impers. *it may be, it is possible*, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 124, Plat., Dem., etc.—3. *it frequently happens*, Thuc. 1, 140: part. *ἐνδεχόμενος, ένη, ενον, possible, feasible*, τὰ *ἐνδ., things possible, ἐκ τῶν ἐνδεχομένων, by every possible means*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 4; *αἱ ἐνδεχόμεναι τιμωρίαι, the appropriate* punishments, Lycurg. 164, 38: of events, *contingent*, Arist.

'Ενδεχομένως, adv. from foreg., *possibly*, ap. Dem. 283, 5.

'Ενδέω, f. *-δήσω*, (*ἐν, δέω*) *to bind in, on* or *to*, τι *ἔν* τινι, Od. 5, 260, *εἰς τι*, Plat. Tim. 43 A: more usu. *τί τινι*, Ar. Ach. 929, etc.; so too metaph. *Ζεὺς ἐνέδησέ με ἄτῃ, he has bound me to.., entangled* me *in* it, Il. 2, 111, cf. Soph. O. C. 526; *τὸν πόσιν ὅρκοις ἐνδεῖσθαι*, Eur. Med. 163; and so in pass., *ἐνδεδέσθαι ὁρκίοις*, Hdt. 3, 19: in mid. also absol., *to tie* or *pack up*, Ar. Ach. 905.

'Ενδέω, f. *-δεήσω*, (*ἐν, δέω*) *to be in want of, deficient in*, τινός, Eur. I. A. 41, Plat., and Xen.: so too in mid., Plat. Polit. 311 A, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26, etc.: also *to be wanting, to fail, be deficient*, τινί, and absol., Plut.: hence—II. impers. *ἐνδεῖ, there is need* or *want, there fails*, c. gen. rei, *πολλοῦ, πλέονος, ὀλίγου*, etc., Plat., cf. *δεῖ*: *ἄπαντος ἐνδεῖ τοῦ πόρου, there is* an utter *failure of* resources, Dem. 14, 23; c. dat. pers., *πολλῶν ἐνέδει αὐτῷ, he had need of, was wanting in* much, Xen. An. 7, 1, 41.—III. mid. *ἐνδέομαι, to want, be in need of*, τινός, freq. in Xen.

†'Ενδηΐς, Dor. 'Ενδαΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *Endēis*, daughter of Chiron and Chariclo, was married to Aeacus, to whom she bore Peleus, Pind. N. 5, 21.

'Ένδηλος, ον, (*ἐν, δῆλος*) = *δῆλος, manifest, clear*, Soph. Ant. 405, Thuc. 2, 64. Adv. *-λως*, superl. *-ότατα*, Thuc. 1, 139.

'Ενδημέω, ῶ, (*ἔνδημος*) *to live at* or *in* a place, Lys. 114, 36.

'Ενδημία, ας, ἡ, (*ἔνδημος*) *a dwelling, sojourning any where*, Böckh. Inscr. 1, 652.—II. in Eccl., *the Incarnation*.

'Ενδήμιος, ον, = *ἔνδημος*, Opp.

'Ενδημιουργέω, ῶ, = *δημιουργέω ἐν, to work, make* or *contrive in*, τινί, Plut.

'Ένδημος, ον, (*ἐν, δῆμος*) *among one's people, at home*, Aesch. Cho. 570: *a native, countryman*, opp. to *ξένος*, Hes. Op. 223, Theogn. 792, etc.: *attached to home*, Thuc. 1, 70: *βοὴ ἔνδ., intestine* war, Aesch. Supp. 682.—II. *of* or *belonging to* a state or people, *ἀρχαί*, Thuc. 5, 47.—2. *peculiar to a people, endemic, νοσήματα*, Hipp.

'Ενδιαβάλλω, (*ἐν, διαβάλλω*) *to calumniate in* a matter, Ctes.

'Ενδιάγω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, διάγω*) sub. *τὸν βίον, to pass one's* time, live, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ενδιᾱπεριᾱνερινήχετος, ον, (ἔνδιος, *ἀήρ, ἀνήρ, νήχω*) comic word, coined by Ar. Pac. 831, in ridicule of the Dithyrambic poets, *of men that float aloft in air*: but the reading is uncertain.

'Ενδιάζω, (ἔνδιος I.) *to pass the afternoon*, Plut. Rom. 4.

'Ενδιάθετος, ον, (*ἐν, διατίθημι*) *conceived and residing in the mind*: *ἐνδ. λόγος, a conception, thought*, opp. to *προφορικὸς λ., an expression, word*, Plut.: hence applied to the Divine Logos by Eccl. Adv. *-τως λέγειν*, to speak *from the heart*, to use no vain words, Rhet.—II. *βιβλίον, a canonical* book, prob. = *ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ*, Eccl.

'Ενδιαθρύπτομαι, as pass., (*ἐν, διά, θρύπτω*) *to play the coquet with, trifle with*, τινί, Theocr. 3, 36.

'Ενδιαιτάομαι, Ion. *-έομαι*, f. *-ήσομαι*, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., (*ἐν, διαιτάω*) *to live* or *dwell in* a place, *ἐν..*, Hdt. 8, 41, *παρά τινι*, Thuc. 2, 43. Hence

'Ενδιαίτημα, ατος, τό, *a dwelling-place*, Dion. H.

'Ενδιακειμένως, adv. (*ἐν, διάκειμαι*) = *ἐνδιαθέτως*, Rhet.

'Ενδιακοσμέω, ῶ, = *διακοσμέω ἐν, to dispose* or *arrange in*.

'Ενδιαλλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, διαλλάσσω*) *to change, alter*, Arist. Physiogn.

'Ενδιαμένω, (*ἐν, διαμένω*) *to remain in* a place, Dion. H.

'Ενδιαπρέπω, (*ἐν, διαπρέπω*) *to be noted, distinguished in*, τινί, Diod.

'Ενδιάσκευος, ον, (*ἐν, διασκευή*) *διήγησις*, in Rhet., *an elaborate highly wrought* statement. Adv. *-ως*.

'Ενδιασπείρω, f. *-ερῶ*, (*ἐν, διασπείρω*) *to sow* or *scatter through* or *among*, Plut.

†'Ενδιαστέλλομαι, (*ἐν, διαστέλλω*) *to explain*, Stob.

'Ενδιατάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, διατάσσω*) *to arrange in thorough order*, esp. *to draw up, στρατόν*, Hdt. 7, 59.

'Ενδιατρίβω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, διατρίβω*) *to spend, consume, χρόνον*, Ar. Ran. 714, Thuc. 2, 85: but usu., sub. *χρόνον* or *βίον, to spend time in* a place or *on* a thing, *to waste time, delay*, Thuc. 5, 12, Plat., etc.: *ἐὰν ἐντρίβειν τὴν ὄψιν ἔν τινι*, to let one's eyes *linger* on it, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16. [τρῐ] Hence

'Ενδιατριπτέον, verb. adj., *one must dwell upon*, τινί, Luc.

'Ενδιατριπτικός, ή, όν, (*ἐνδιατρίβω*) *dwelling on, constant to*, τινί, M. Anton.

'Ενδιαφθείρω, f. *-ερῶ*, (*ἐν, διαφθείρω*) *to destroy in*, as a child *in* the womb, Hipp.

'Ενδιαχειμάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐν, διαχειμάζω*) *to winter in* a place, Strab.

'Ενδιάω, ῶ, (*ἔνδιος*) *to take the air, repose in the open air*: in genl. *to linger in, haunt* a place, c. dat.; also in H. Hom. 32, 6, in mid.; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 79.—II. trans., *ποιμένες μῆλα ἐνδιάασκον*, shepherds *let* their sheep *out*, i. e. to feed, Theocr. 16, 38.

'Ενδιδάσκω, (*ἐν, διδάσκω*) *to teach*, dub.

'Ενδιδύσκω, = *ἐνδύω, to put on*, τινά τι, LXX. Pass. *to wear*, τί, N. T.

'Ενδίδωμι, f. *-δώσω*, (*ἐν, δίδωμι*) *to give in*, variously.—I. *to give into one's hands, give up to* one, *to surrender*, τινά or τί τινι, Eur. Cycl. 510, Plat.: etc.: *ἑαυτόν τινι, to give* one's self *up, surrender* one's self, Eur. Tro. 687, Ar. Plut. 781: *to surrender* a city, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 14: *to give up* as lost, *throw up*, Thuc. 7, 48, etc.—II. like *παρέχειν, to afford*, Lat. *praebere, ἀφορμήν*, Eur. Hec. 1239, *λαβήν*, Ar. Eq. 847: also *to admit, allow, grant*, Eur. Andr. 965, τινί τι, Isocr. 136 C: *to cause, λύγξ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα*, Thuc. 2, 49, *πρόφασιν*, Thuc. 2, 87, etc.—III. *to shew, exhibit, give proof of, πιστότητα καὶ δικαιοσύνην ἐνέδωκαν, ἄχαρι δ' οὐδέν*, Hdt. 7, 72, *μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδιδόναι, to shew* no *sign* of flagging, Hdt. 3, 51, 105, ubi v. Valck., Ar. Plut. 488, cf. Eur. Hel. 508: hence—IV. intr. *to give in, give up, give way*,

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surrender, freq. in Thuc., as 2, 81, cf. Hdt. 1, 91: *to flag, fail*, Arist. Gen. An.—2. of things, *to cease*, prob. l. Soph. O. C. 1075; and so freq. of fevers, etc., *to remit*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. of trees and the like, *to yield, be pliant, flexible*, Arist. Probl.—4. *to sink, fall in*, of a funeral pile, Theophr.—V. of a river, *to disembogue, empty itself*, Hdt. 3, 117: cf. ἐκδίδωμι. —VI. *to strike a note, prelude*, cf. ἐνδόσιμος.

†Ἐνδίεσαν for ἐνεδίεσαν, 3 pl. imperf. from ἐνδίημι, Il.

Ἐνδιήκω, (ἐν, διήκω) *to pervade*, as the common essence does a whole class of things, ἔν τινι, Sext. Emp.

Ἐνδίημι, (ἐν, δίημι, δίεμαι, δίω) *to chase, pursue*, like διώκω, δίω: only in 3 pl. impf. ἐνδίεσαν for ἐνεδίεσαν, Il. 18, 584, v. δίω. [δῐ]

Ἔνδῐκος, ον, (ἐν, δίκη)—I. of things, *according to right, fair, right, just*, Pind. P. 5, 138, and Trag.: *legal*, e. g. ἔνδικος ἡμέρα, a day *of trial, court* day, Lat. *dies fastus*.—2. *right, true*, τοὔνδικον = τὸ ἀληθές, Soph. O. T. 1158. —II. of persons, *righteous, just, upright*, = δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 699, Plat. Legg. 915 D: so too, ἔνδ. πόλις, *a well-governed* state, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 B.—2. *possessed of right*, τίς ἐνδικώτερος; *who has a better right*, or *more reason?* Aesch. Theb. 673.—III. Adv. -κως, *right, with justice, fairly*, Trag. Comp. ἐνδικωτέρως and -ώτερον, Eur.; superl. -ώτατα, Id.

Ἔνδῐνα, ων, τά, *the entrails*, Lat. *intestina*, only in Il. 23, 806, ψαύειν ἐνδίνων, where others interpr. it, *any part of the body which is covered*, as here by the mail. (From ἐν, ἔνδον, like ἔντερα.)

Ἐνδῑνεύω, and

Ἐνδῑνέω, ῶ, (ἐν, δινέω) *to roll, move about, δμωατα*, Hipp.—II. *to revolve, go about*, Theocr. 15, 82.

Ἐνδῐολκος, ον, (ἐν, διά, ἕλκω) *attractive*, Philo.

Ἔνδιον, ου, τό, *a place of sojourn in the open air*, ἔνδια πέτρης, of a grotto, Opp.; ἔνδιον εὐφροσύνης, *seat* of joyousness, epith. of a wine-cask, Anth. Only poet. [ῐ] Strictly neut. from

Ἔνδιος, ον, *at midday, at noon*, ἔνδιος ἦλθεν, Od. 4, 450; so too, ἔνδιοι ἱκόμεσθα, Il. 11, 725; and more freq. in later Ep.: ἔνδιον ἦμαρ, ἐς ἔνδιον, *noon*, Ap. Rh. 1, 603; ποτὶ τὼνδιον, Call. Cer. 39; hence ἐνδιάζω. [ῐ in Hom., and usu., but ῑ in Ap. Rh. 4, 1312, Call. l. c.]—II. *in the open air*, v. foreg. [ῐ usu.] (From Ζεύς, Διός, Lat. *sub divo* or *dio*, Hor. *sub Jove*, the lower region of the air being esp. his province.)

†Ἔνδιος, ου, ὁ, *Endius*, masc. pr. n., Thuc., Dem., etc.

Ἐνδῐφριος, ον, (ἐν, δίφρος) *sitting on the chariot-seat*, or in genl. *on a seat*; hence, *sitting at a table with* one, *a messmate*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 38.

Ἐνδογενής, ές, (ἔνδον, γενέσθαι) *born in the house*, like οἰκογενής, esp. = Lat. *verna*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 828.

Ἔνδοθεν, adv. (ἔνδον) *from within outwards*, Od., and Att.; esp. *from the interior of* the house, etc.: c. gen., ἔνδοθεν στέγης ἔξω παρήκειν, *from the interior of* the tent, Soph. Aj. 741: also —II. *within*, c. gen., αἰθέρος, Il. 6, 217; οἴκου, Hes. Op. 521; and so freq. absol. in Att.: οἱ ἔνδοθεν, *those within* the house, *the servants*, Ar. Plut. 228, 964: τὰ ἔνδοθεν, Thuc. 8, 71, τἀνδοθεν, Plat. Phaedr. 279 B, *within, at home*, etc.

Ἔνδοθι, adv., *within*, Hom. usu.

Ἐνδοθι θυμός: also, *at home*, Od. 5, 58: sometimes c. gen., ἔνδοθι πύργων, Il. 18, 287, νήσου, Hes. Fr. 37. Only Ep.

Ἔνδοι, Aeol. for ἔνδοθι: cf. οἶκοι. The Syracusans accented ἔνδοῐ v. Herodian ap. Dind. Gr. Gr. 1, p. 7, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 8 n, Goettl. Acc. § 36, 4.

Ἐνδοιάζω, (ἐν, δοιάζω) *to be in doubt, at a loss*, Thuc. 1, 36, *to waver*, Id. 6, 91: also in pass., of things, ἐνδοιασθῆναι, *to be matter of doubt*, Thuc. 1, 122; but the same tense also c. act. signf., Valck. Diatr. p. 109. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. δέαται 2, not a regul. compd., but a verb formed from the phrase ἐν δοιῇ.) Hence

Ἐνδοιάσιμος, ον, *doubtful*, Luc. Adv. -μως, ἐνδ. ἔχειν περί τινος, *to be in doubt about* a thing, Joseph.

Ἐνδοίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, and ἐνδοιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐνδοιάζω) *doubt, uncertainty*.

Ἐνδοιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐνδοιάζω) *a doubter*, Philo.

Ἐνδοιαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐνδοιάζω) *doubting, dubious*. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐνδοιαστός, ή, όν, (ἐνδοιάζω) *doubtful, ambiguous*, Hipp. Adv. -τῶς, Hdt. 7, 174, and Thuc.

†Ἔνδοιος, ου, ὁ, *Endoeus*, an artist of Athens, Paus.

Ἔνδομα, ατος, τό, (ἐνδίδωμι) *a diminution*, of fever, Gal.

Ἐνδομάχης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -χας, (ἔνδον, μάχομαι) *fighting, bold at home*, epith. of a dung-hill cock, Pind. O. 12, 20. [ᾰ]

Ἐνδομενία, ας, ἡ, also ἐνδυμενία, Macedon. word, *a stock of anything, plenishing*, Lat. *supellex*, Polyb. (From ἔνδον εἶναι, or from ἔνδον μένειν.)

Ἐνδομέω, ῶ, (ἐν, δομέω) *to build in*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐνδόμησις, εως, ἡ, *a thing built in*, esp. in the water, *a mole* or *breakwater*, Lat. *moles*, Joseph.: any *building* or *structure*, N. T.

Ἐνδομῠχέω, ῶ, *to lurk in the recesses* of a house; and

Ἐνδομῠχί, adv. *in secret*: from

Ἐνδόμυχος, ον, (ἔνδον, μυχός) *in the recesses, inmost part of a dwelling*, Soph. Phil. 1457, Call. Cer. 88: in genl. *secret, hidden*,

Ἔνδον, adv. (ἐν) *in, within*: esp. *at home, in the house*, Lat. *domi*, elsewh. ἐν δόμῳ, freq. in Hom.; who has also metaph. ὀρέων ἔνδον ἔῖσαι, κραδίη ἔνδον ὑλάκτει, etc.: in genl. *at one's home, in one's own country*, of one returned from abroad: c. gen., only in phrases, Διὸς ἔνδον, Ζεφύροιο ἔνδον, *in the house* of Jupiter, of Zephyrus, Il. 20, 13; 23, 200. Pind. uses it c. dat. as strengthd. for ἐν, N. 3, 93; 7, 65, also Eur. Antiop. 13: οἱ ἔνδον, *those of the house, the family*, esp. *the domestics*, Soph. Tr. 677, etc.; τὰ ἔνδον, *family matters, household affairs*, Ib. 334, etc.—II. compar., ἐνδότερος, etc., q. v. (Cf. the old Lat. *endo, indu*.)

Ἐνδοξάζω, = δοξάζω II., LXX.

Ἐνδοξολογέω, ῶ, (ἔνδοξος, λέγω) *to speak for fame*, Diog. L.: *to glorify in* a thing, Eccl.

Ἔνδοξος, ον, (ἐν, δόξα) *of high repute*, ποιητής, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 56: ἔνδ. εἴς τι, *famous* in a thing, Ib. 3, 5, 1: esp., οἱ ἔνδοξοι, *men of note, rank* or *distinction*, opp. to ἄδοξοι, Plat. Soph. 223 B: *held in honour, honoured*, παρά τινος, by one, Xen. Oec. 6, 10: also —2. of things, *notable*, πράγματα, Aeschin. 86, 42: *glorious*, ταφή, Plut. Adv. -ξως, hence superl. -ότατα βουλεύειν, Dem. 246, 25; and freq. in Inscr.—II. *by common opinion, probable*, opp. to παράδοξος, Arist. Org., Eth., etc. Hence

Ἐνδοξότης, ητος, ἡ, *distinction, glory*, late.

Ἐνδόσθια, ων, τά, (ἔνδον) = ἐντόσθια, LXX.

Ἐνδόσιμος, ον, (ἐνδίδωμι) *sounding a note, preluding*. hence τὸ ἐνδόσιμον, sub. μέλος or κροῦσμα, *a prelude*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1, Pol. 8, 5, 1: metaph. *an introduction, occasion*, ἐνδ. τινὶ παρέχειν, to give one the hint, Plut. 2, 73 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.—2. *yielding, giving way*, Lat. *facilis*, like ἐνδοτικός, Plut.—II. pass. *granted, given into the bargain*.

Ἔνδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδίδωμι) = τὸ ἐνδόσιμον.—II. *a giving in, alleviation, remission*, Hipp.

Ἐνδότερος, α, ον, compar. formed from ἔνδον, with superl. ἐνδότατος, η, ον, *the inner, inmost, the farthest, farthest in*, like Lat. *intus, interior, intimus*.—II. ἐνδοτέρω, *farther in*, or as we say, *farther on, lower down*, in a speech or writing, Diog. L., cf. Lob. Phryn. 11.

Ἐνδοτικός, ή, όν, (ἐνδίδωμι) *yielding, favourable, benign*, like ἐνδόσιμος II, Aristaen. Adv. -κῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Gal.

Ἐνδουπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, δουπέω) *to fall in with a hollow heavy sound*, μεσῳ ἐνδούπησα, Od. 12, 443, cf. 15, 479.

Ἐνδουχία, ας, ἡ, (ἔνδον, ἔχω) = ἐνδομενία, Polyb.

Ἐνδοχεῖον, ου, τό, = δοχεῖον, Hipp.

Ἐνδρομέω, ῶ, (ἐν, δραμεῖν) *to run in, fall into*, Anth.

Ἐνδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντρέχω) *a running in* or *upon, onset*.—II. *an air played during a wrestling-match*, Plut. 2, 1140 D.

Ἐνδρομίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐν, δρόμος) a sort of *strong high shoe*, esp. for hunting; worn by Diana in the chase, Spanh. Call. Dian. 16, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 363, 6.—II. *a thick wrapper* or *cloak, worn by runners* after exercise, for fear of cold, Juven. 3, 102; 6, 145, Martial. 4, 19.

Ἔνδροσος, ον, (ἐν, δρόσος) *bedewed, dewy, dank*, Aesch. Ag. 12.

Ἐνδρῦον, ου, τό, (ἐν, δρῦς) *the heart of oak*: hence *the strong oaken peg* or *pin* by which the yoke is fixed to the pole (ἰστοδοκεύς), being secured by a leathern strap (μέσαδον). Hes. Op. 467.

Ἐνδύἄζω, (ἐν, δυάζω) *to doubt, hesitate about* a thing, like ἐνδοιάζω. Hence

Ἐνδῡασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *doubt, uncertainty*, like ἐνδοιασμός, dub.

Ἐνδυαστός, ή, όν, = ἐνδοιαστός.

Ἐνδυκές, as adv., v. sq.

Ἐνδῡκέως, adv. *zealously, eagerly, heartily, earnestly*. freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), usu. with verbs expressing kind or friendly actions, e. g. πέμπειν, Od. 14, 337, ἀποπέμπειν, Od. 10, 65, ὁμαρτεῖν, Il. 24, 438, λοεῖν καὶ χρίειν, Od. 10, 450, παρέχειν βρῶσίν τε πόσιν τε, Od. 15, 491, τεύειν, Od. 15, 513, τρέφειν, Il. 23, 90, δέχεσθαι, Pind. P. 5, 114, etc.; but also, ἐνδυκέως ἐσθίειν, to eat *greedily*, Od. 14, 109, cf. Hes. Sc. 427. The adj. ἐνδυκής is not found. Only poet. (Prob. from ἐν and δύω, δέδῡκα, *pierce right in, in the depth of the heart*.)

Ἔνδυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνδύω) *anything put on, a garment*, LXX.: ἐν ἐνδύμασι προβάτων, *clothed in garments* made of sheep-skins, alluding to the dress of the early prophets, N. T. Matth. 7, 15.

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'Ενδυμενία, ας, ἡ, v. ἐνδομενία.

†'Ενδυμίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Endymion*, son of Aëthlius or of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selena; he received from Jupiter the boon of perpetual sleep, and reposed in a cavern of Mount Latmos in Caria, where Selena visited him, Apollod. 1, 7, 6; cf. Theocr. 3, 50.(ἐνδύω from Selena's *going down* each night to visit him, v. Keightley's Myth. p. 440.)

'Ενδυναμος, ον, (ἐν, δύναμις) *gifted with strength, mighty*, Themist. Hence

'Ενδυναμόω, ῶ, *to strengthen*, LXX. Pass. *to acquire strength*, in construct. praegn. *ἐνεδυν. ἀπὸ ἀσθενείας, were made strong from* previous *weakness*, N. T. Hebr. 11, 34.

'Ενδυναστεύω, (ἐν, δυναστεύω) *to reign, have power in* or *among*, τισί, Aesch. Pers. 691, Plat. Rep. 516 D. —II. *to prevail, procure by authority*, ὥστε, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 42.

†'Ενδυντες, 2 aor. part. nom. pl. of ἐνδύω, Hdt.

'Ενδύνω,=ἐνδύω, q. v., Il. [ῡ]

'Ενδῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδύω) *an entering in, entry*, Plat. Crat. 419 C.—II. *a putting on, dressing, dress*, Ath. 550 D.

'Ενδυστῡχέω, ῶ, (ἐν, δυστυχέω) *to be unlucky in* or *with*.., Eur. Bacch. 508, Phoen. 727.

†'Ενδυτή, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub ἐνδυτός.

'Ενδῦτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐνδύω) *clothing, to be put on*, πέπλος, Soph. Tr. 674.

'Ενδῦτήριος, ία, ιον, (ἐνδύω)= foreg., Soph. Fr. 473.

'Ενδῡτός, όν, and ἡ, όν, Eccl. (ἐν, δύω) *put on, thrown over, hung upon, ἔσθημα*, Aesch. Eum. 1028: hence *τὸ ἐνδ., that which is put on, a garment, dress*, Simon. 108; *ἐνδ. νεβρίδος, a dress of fawn-skin*, Eur. Bacch. 111, 138; *ἐνδ. σαρκός*, the skin, Ib. 746: *ἡ ἐνδυτή, ῆς, the covering of the altar*, Eccl.—II. *covered, clad with*, τινί, Eur. Ion 224: from

'Ενδύω and ἐνδύνω, (ἐν, δύω, δύνω) trans. *to bring in* or *on*, esp. like Lat. *induo, to put on*, χιτῶνα, Il.: *ἐνδ. τινά τι, to put on* one, *clothe* one *in*, Ar. Lys. 1021, Thesm. 1044.—II. intr., mostly in aor. 2, or in mid.,—1. *to put on one's self, put on, wear*, χιτῶνα, Il. 5, 736, and so freq. in Hdt., as, *ἐνδύντες τὰ ὅπλα*, 1, 172: and in mid., *ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο χαλκόν*, Il. 2, 578, *ἐνδύεσθαι, to dress, accoutre one's self in*, ὅπλα, Hdt. 7, 218, and freq. in Trag., etc.—2. metaph. *ἐνδύειν ἑαυτόν, to entangle one's self, of a hare in the* net, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40, as in Cic. *dum se expedire vult, induit se.*—3. *to go in, enter, press into*, c. acc. loci, *ἀκοντιστὸν ἐνδύσεαι, thou wilt enter* the contest, Il. 23, 622, though there Wolf has *ἐςδύσεαι*; but freq. also, *ἐνδ. εἰς..*, Ar. Vesp. 1024, *ὑπό τι*, Hdt. 2, 95.—4. metaph. *to undertake* a matter, *involve one's self in* it, *εἰς τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐνδῦναι*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 12: also c. dat., *ἐνδ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἀκουόντων, to insinuate one's self into* their minds, Ib. 2, 1, 13. [On quantity, v. δύω.]

'Ενεάζω, (ἐνεός) *to strike dumb, astonish*.

'Ενεᾱρίζω,=ἐαρίζω ἐν, *to pass the spring in* a place, c. dat., Plut.

'Ενεγγυάω, wrongly assumed for ἐγγυάω, v. Lob. Phryn. 155.

'Ένεγγυς, adv. (ἐν, ἐγγύς) *near*, Q. Sm.

'Ενέγκαι and ἐνεγκεῖν, inf. from ἤνεγκα ἠνεγκον, aor. 1 and 2 of φέρω: Ion. ἐνεῖκαι, Hom.

'Ενέδρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐν, ἕδρα) *a sitting* or *lying in* or *on, position*, Hipp.—II. *a lying in wait, ambush*, Lat. *insidiae*, Thuc., Xen., etc.: *ἐν. ποιεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 90: *εἰς ἐν. ἐμπίπτειν*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 14.—2. in genl. *treachery*, Plat. Legg. 908 D. Hence

'Ενεδράζω, *to put* or *place in* or *on*.

'Ενεδρεία, ας, ἡ,=ἐνέδρα, Epich. p. 60.

'Ενεδρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐνεδρεύω) *an ensnarer, plotter*. Hence

'Ενεδρευτικός, ή, όν, *given to lying in wait, treacherous*, Strab.

'Ενεδρεύω, (ἐνέδρα) *to lie in wait for, plot against*, Lat. *insidiari*, τινά, Dem. 1011, 3; hence in pass., *to be caught in an ambush*, and in genl. *to be ensnared*, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5: absol. *to lie in ambush in* a place, oft. in Xen.; also *ἐν. εἰς τόπον*, Thuc. 4, 67.—II. *to place in ambush*, Joseph.

'Ενεδρον, ου, τό,=ἐνέδρα, N. T.

'Ενεδρος, ον, (ἐν, ἕδρα) *an inmate, inhabitant*, Soph. Phil. 153.

†'Ενεείσατο, Ep. 1 aor. of sq.

'Ενέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, dep. mid., *to sit down in, have one's seat* or *abode in*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Pers. 140: cf. ἐνῆμαι.—2. Ep. aor. 1 ἐνερίσατο, *he seated* or *placed in*.., Ap. Rh. The act. ἐνέζω was not in use.

'Ενέηκε, Ep. for ἐνῆκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐνίημι, Hom.

'Ενέην, 3 sing. impf. from ἐνειμι, Ep. for ἐνῆν, Od.

'Ενεθίζω, (ἐν, ἐθίζω) *to accustom, use to* a thing.

'Ενείδον, (ἐν, εἶδον) aor. 2 with no pres. in use, its place being supplied by ἐνοράω, *to see* or *observe in*, ἐν τινι, Ep. Plat. 318 D, τινί, Xen. An. 7, 7, 45: absol. *to observe, remark*, Thuc. 7, 36.

'Ενειδοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, εἶδος, φέρω) *πέτρον ἐν.*, of a sculptor, *to produce form* or *shape in* a stone, *mould* it, Mel. 12, cf. Gräfe p. 56: Dind. however reads *πέτρῳ ἐν εἰδοφόρῳ*.

'Ενεῖκαι, inf. from ἤνεικα, Ion. for ἤνεγκα, aor. 1 of φέρω, Hom., who also uses ἐνεικας, ἐνεικε, ἐνεικαν for ἠνεικας, etc.

'Ενεικονίζω, (ἐν, εἰκονίζω) *to form* or *introduce a shape* or *image*, Stob. Ecl. 1, 334. Mid. *to have bodied forth* or *portrayed in* a thing, *τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ λόγους τοῖς ἑτέρων ἐνεικονίζεσθαι*, Plut.

'Ενειλέω,=ἐνείλλω, Plut. Hence

'Ενείλημα, ατος, τό, *a wrapper* or *cover*, Joseph.

†'Ενειλινδέομαι, (ἐν, εἰλινδέομαι) *to roll about in*, Joseph., Synes.

'Ενειλίσσω, f. -ξω, Ion. for ἐνελίσσω.

'Ενείλλω, *to wrap up in*, τι ἐν τινι, Thuc. 2, 76.

'Ενειμεν, Ep. for ἐνεσμεν, 1 pl. pres. from sq., Il. 5, 477: but ἐνειμε is reg. aor. 1 from νέμω.

'Ενειμι, f. ἐνέσομαι, (ἐν, εἰμί) *to be in* or *at* a place, *to be within*, esp. *to be at home*, Hom., usu. absol., but sometimes c. dat., *ὑμῖν οἶκοι ἔνεστι γόος*, Il. 24, 240, *ἀργυρος ἀσκῷ ἔνεστι*, Od. 10, 45; and so usu. later; also *ἐν. ἐν τινι, ἐν τισί, to be in* or *among*, Hdt. 7, 112, 184, etc.; rarely c. gen., Soph. Phil. 648: c. adv. loci, *ἐνεστιν αὐτόθι, is in* this very place, Ar. Eq. 119, *ἐνταῦθα*, Nub. 211, etc.—II. *to be possible, ἄρνησις οὐκ ἐν. ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς, there's no denying* it, Soph. O. T. 578: hence *ἔνεστι*, c. dat. pers. et inf., *it is in one's power, possible, allowed, one may* or *can*, Soph. Tr. 296, Ant. 213, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1326, cf. ἔξεστι, ἐγγίγνεται: *ἐνι* is oft. used alone in this signf., even in prose, as Dem. 19, 6.—2. part. absol. *ἐνόν, it being, seeing that it is, if it be* or *were possible*, Luc.—3. *τὰ ἐνόντα, things possible*, *τὰ ἐν. εἰπεῖν, matter for* speaking, Isocr. 104 D, 229 E: *ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων, as well as one can under the circumstances*, Dem. 312, 20.

'Ενείργω, also -γνύω and -γνῦμι, (ἐν, εἴργω) *to shut up, coop up in*.

'Ενείρω, (ἐν, εἴρω) *to knit to* or *on, entwine, interweave*, Hdt. 4, 190.

†'Ενείχθην, aor. 1 pass. Ion. of φέρω.

'Ενεκα, Ion. and Ep. ἕνεκεν, poet. also εἵνεκα, more rarely εἵνεκεν, all used by Hom. as his verse requires: prep. c. gen., in Hom. put both before and after its case; as also later, when they are sometimes separated by several words, as in Hdt. 1, 30, cf. Ar. Eccl. 105, 106.—I. *on account of, for sake of, for*, answering to the Lat. *gratia, causa*, orig. signifying *to please* or *gratify one, as a favour to one*, and next used *of the motive* or *object of* a thing, Il. 14, 89, etc.: *that which has brought on a consequence*, Il. 1, 214, *τῶν ἕνεκα, therefore, for this*, Hom., cf. *οὕνεκα: λόγου ἕνεκα*, Lat. *dicis causa*, merely as an excuse, to have something to say: so *ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα*, Thuc. 8, 92, v. *ἀπό* III. 3, and *τίνος χάριν ἕνεκα*, v. *χάρις* V. 1.—II. *with respect to, as far as regards, as for*,=*ὅσον εἰς*.., as *ἕνεκα ἐμοῦ, as far as depends on* me, etc., e. g. *τοῦ φυλάσσοντος εἵνεκεν*, Hdt. 1, 42: *εἵνεκεν γε χρημάτων, as for* money, Hdt. 3, 122, etc., v. Valck. ad 6, 63, Heind. Plat. Charmid. 158 E. cf. ἕκατι, οὕνεκα.—III. *by means of, τέχνης, εἵνεκα, by force of* art, Anth. —B. as conjunct., for *οὕνεκα, because*, H. Hom. Ven. 200. (The origin of the word is altogether dub.)

'Ενεκπλύνω,=ἐκπλύνω ἐν, *to wash off*, e. g. dirt, *in* a thing, Polyzel. Demot. 4.

'Ενέκυρσε, aor. 1 from ἐγκύρω, Il.

'Ενελαύνω, fut. -λάσω Att. -λῶ, (ἐν, ἐλαύνω) *to drive in* or *into*, c. dat., *χαλκόν πλευραῖς*, Pind. N. 10, 131; metaph., *καρδίᾳ κότον*, Pind. P. 8, 11.

'Ενελίσσω, Ion. *ἐνειλίσσω*, (ἐν, ἑλίσσω) *to roll* or *wrap up, ἔν τινι*, Hdt. 2, 95, in mid.: pass. *to be wrapped in, τινί*, Nic.: also, *ἐνειλιγμένος τοὺς πόδας εἰς τι*, having one's feet wrapt in.., Plat. Symp. 220 B.

'Ενεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνίημι) *that which is sent in*, esp. *a lavement, clyster*, Diosc. Hence

†'Ενεματίζω, *to administer a clyster*, Aët.

'Ενεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἐμέω) *to vomit in, εἴς τι*, Hdt. 2, 172, *τινί*, Anth.

'Ενενήκοντα, *οἱ, αἱ, τά*, indecl. *ninety*, Il. 2, 602. (The form ἐννεν. is dub., Bekk. and Poppo Thuc. 1, 46.)

'Ενενηκονταετής, ές, contr. form -τούτης, ου ὁ, fem. -τοῦτις, ιδος, (ἐνενήκοντα, ἔτος) *ninety years old*, Luc.

†'Ενενηκοντάπηχυς, υ, (ἐνενήκοντα πῆχυς) *of ninety cubits, ninety cubits long*, Ath. 201 E.

†'Ενένιπε, v. sub ἐνίπτω.

'Ενένιπτε, Ep. redupl. 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐνίπτω, Hom., but, accord. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀνήνοθεν*, 18, f. l. for ἐνένισπε.

'Ενένισπε, Ep. redupl. 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐνίσπω, Il. 23, 473: very dub.

'Ενένωτο, -νώκασι, Ion. for ἐνενόηντο, -νοήκασι, from ἐννοέω, Hdt.

'Ενεξεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἐξεμέω) *to vomit in, τινί*, Polyzel. Dem. 4.

'Ενεξουσιάζω, (ἐν, ἐξουσιάζω) *to use* or *abuse one's power, ἔν τινι*, Dion. H.

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'Ενεορτάζω,=ἑορτάζω ἐν, *to keep holiday, to feast in*, Strab.

'Ενεός, ά, όν, also written ἐννεός, *dumb, speechless*, in Plat. and Arist. usu. joined with κωφός, as Theaet. 206 D, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 16: also *deaf*, or rather *deaf-and-dumb*, in Xen. An. 4, 5, 33; acc. to Hesych., ὃς οὔτε ἀκούει οὔτε λαλεῖ.—2. like νήπιος, *senseless, stupid* (cf. Germ. *dumm*), Plat. Alc. 2, 140 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. —3. of things, *useless*, Hipp. (Prob. the same word, except in pronunc., with ἄνευς, from *ἄω, αὔω.)

'Ενεότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἐνεόω) *dumbness*, Arist. Probl.

'Ενεόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐνεός, φρήν) *stupid*, prob. l. in Panyas. ap. Stob. p. 164, 55.

'Ενεπάγω, (ἐν, ἐπάγω) *to lead on among*: in mid. *to make an irruption among*, Aesop.

'Ενεπηρεάζω,=ἐπηρεάζω ἐν.

'Ενεπιδείκνῡμι,=ἐπιδείκνυμι ἐν, *to exhibit, make a display in* or *among*, c. dat., Plut.

'Ενεπιδημέω, ῶ,=ἐπιδημέω ἐν, *to sojourn in* a place, Ael.

'Ενεπιορκέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἐπιορκέω) *to forswear one's self by* a god, etc. Aeschin. 75, 1.

†'Ενεπίπεδος, ον, (ἐν, ἐπίπεδος) *even, level*, Gal.

'Ενεπίσκημμα, ατος, τό, an Athen. law-process, v. sq. From

'Ενεπισκήπτομαι, (ἐν, ἐπισκήπτομαι) mid. *to lay claim to property as pledged* or *mortgaged*, ἀργυρίου ἐνοφειλόμενόν τινι, Dem. 1197, fin.; 1198, 5, 15.

'Ενέπω, and poet. lengthd. ἐννέπω, ooth in Hom.; in Att. poets the latter only: the pres. only of this form is in use, and in the indic. not before Pind.; the aor. being ἐνισπεῖν, fut. ἐνισπήσω or ἐνίψω, v. ἐνίσπω. *To tell, tell of, describe, relate, detail*, μῦθον, νημερτέα πάντα, Hom.: ἀνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, *tell of the man*, Od. 1, 1: so μνηστῆρων θάνατον, Od. 24, 214.—2. *to speak to, address*, τινὰ μύθοισι σκολιοῖς, Hes. Op. 192, cf. Soph. Aj. 764.—The signf. *to upbraid* lies not in the verb itself, but sometimes in the context, cf. Hes. Op. 192, Soph. O. T. 1033.—3. simply, *to speak, say*, absol. Il. 2, 761, Od. 23, 301, τινί and πρός τινα, Trag.; just like εἰπεῖν (whence Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 15, thinks it not a compd., but only a lengthd. form of *ἔπω.)—4. c. inf., *to bid*, Pind. P. 9, 171, Soph. O. C. 932.

'Ενεργάζομαι, fut. -σομαι, (ἐν, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to make, create in*, τί τινι, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6, Dem., etc.—2. *to labour, work for hire in*, absol. esp. of harlots, αἱ ἐνεργαζόμεναι, *quae corporis quaestum faciunt*, Hdt. 1, 93, ubi v. Valck., cf. ἐργάσιμος, ἐργαστήριον: ἐν. τῇ οὐσίᾳ, *to trade* with the property, Dem. 1087, 22.

'Ενέργεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐνεργής) *an action, operation, energy*, opp. to ἕξις, a habit, Arist. Eth. N.

'Ενεργέω, ῶ, (ἐνεργός) *to work, do, be active*, esp. of mental activity, Arist.: in N. T. esp. of things spiritual. Hence in pass. *to be possessed by an evil spirit*, οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι, demoniacs, Eccl.—II. euphem. for γίνειν, *in opere esse*, Theocr. 4, 61. Hence

'Ενέργημα, ατος, τό, *an effect, work, doing*, Diod.

'Ενεργής, ές,=ἐνεργός, but seemingly a later form, *at work, active, mighty*, Diod.

'Ενεργητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐνεργέω, *to be done*, Plut.

'Ενεργητικός, ή, όν, (ἐνεργέω) *doing, active*, Polyb.: in Gramm. of the *active* verb. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ενεργμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐνέργω) *a way of playing on the lyre.*

'Ενεργοβατέω, ῶ, (ἐνεργός, βατέω) *to step vehemently, to pass wonderfully* from one thing to another, εἴς τι, Pseudo-Luc.

'Ενεργολαβέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἐργολαβέω) *to make gain of, labour at*, Aeschin. 75, 1.

'Ενεργός, όν, (ἐν, ἔργον) *at work, working, active, busy*, Hdt. 8, 26: of soldiers, ships, etc., *on service, fit for service*, Thuc. 3, 17: γῆ, χώρα ἐνεργός, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 25, Hell. 4, 4, 1, land *in work, in tillage*, and so *productive*; opp. to ἀργός, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 19: so too, ἐνεργὰ χρήματα, *employed* capital, which brings in a return, Dem. 815, 15; hence, ἔνεργον ποιεῖν, *to put out* (money) *to interest*, Id. 1291, fin. Adv. -γῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 11.

'Ενερείδω, f. -σω, (ἐν, ἐρείδω) *to push, press in*, ἐν. μοχλὸν ὀφθαλμῷ, *to thrust* it *in* his eye, Od. 9, 383: metaph. *to fix upon, ὄψιν τινί*, Plut.—II. intr. *to lean, press, lie in* or *on*, Diosc.; and so Ap. Rh., in mid. Hence

'Ενέρεισις, εως, ἡ, *a pressing* or *pushing in, pressure*, Hipp.

'Ενερεύγω, (ἐν, ἐρεύγω) *to belch out on* one, ἐν. τυροῦ, Ar. Vesp. 913: also in mid., Nic.

'Ενερευθής, ές, (ἐν, ἔρευθος) *somewhat ruddy*, Polyb.

'Ενερθε, before a vowel ἔνερθεν, also νέρθε, νέρθεν, (ἔνεροι) *from beneath, up from below*, Hom.: also without signf. of motion, *beneath, below, under the earth*, οἱ ἔνερθε θεοί, the gods *below*, Lat. *dii inferi*, Il. 14, 274.—II. c. gen. *beneath, under*, ἔνερθ' Ἀΐδεος, Il. 8, 16, and so Hdt.; also following its genit. θώρηκος, ἀγκῶνος ἔνερθεν, Il. 11, 234, 252, γῆς ἔνερθε, Trag.: also ἐν. ὑπὸ γᾶν, Pind. P. 9, 142.—2. *below, in the power of*, Soph. Phil. 666.

'Ενερξις, εως, ἡ,=ἐνειρξις, ἐνεργμός.

'Ένεροι, ων, οἱ, Lat. *inferi, those below, those of the deep, beneath the earth*, used alike of the dead and the gods below, ἐνέροισιν ἀνάσσων, ἄναξ ἐνέρων, Il. 15, 188; 20, 61, etc. (The root is ἐν, whence the supposed *ἔνερ, *inner*, and from this ἔνερθε, ἐνέρτερος, ἐνέρτατος (shortened into νέρθε, νέρτερος) by analogy of ὑπέρ, ὑπερθε, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος: so from Lat. *in*, with digamma, *infra, infer, inferus, inferior, infernus*, just like *super, superus, superior, supernus*: cf. ἐνδότερος.)

'Ενερόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔνεροι, χρώς) *cadaverous*, Alciphr.

'Ενερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνείρω) *a fitting in, fastening*, Thuc. 1, 6.

'Ενέρτερος, α, ον, comp. of ἔνεροι, *deeper, lower*, Il. 5, 898.

'Ενέρυθρος, ον, (ἐν, ἐρυθρός)=ἐνερευθής, *reddish*, Aretae.

'Ενεσαν, Ep. for ἐνῆσαν, 3 plur. imperf. from ἐνειμι, Hom.

'Ενεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) *a suggestion, counsel*, only used in Ep. plur. dat. ἐνεσίῃσι, Il. 5, 894, Hes. Theog. 494.

'Ενεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) *a putting* or *letting in*, cf. ἔνεμα.

'Ενεστι, v. ἐνειμι II.

'Ενεστιάομαι, (ἐν, ἑστιάω) dep., *to feast, give an entertainment in*, Luc.

'Ενετή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐνίημι)=περόνη, *a pin, brooch*, Il. 14, 180: strictly fem. from ἐνετός.

†'Ενετήϊος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to the Eneti* or *Heneti, Henetian*, Ap. Rh.

'Ενετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐνίημι) *a clyster-syringe*, cf. ἔνεμα.—II. *an engine of war to hurl missiles*, late.

†'Ενετικός, ή, όν, *of the Heneti* or *Veneti, Venetian*, Strab.: ἡ 'Ενετική, *the country of the Eneti, Venetia*. and

†'Ενέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. 'Ενετίς, ίδος, *of the Heneti, Venetian*, πῶλοι, Eur. Hipp. 231: from

†'Ενετοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Eneti* or *Heneti*, a people of Paphlagonia, Hom., Hdt., Strab. writes 'Ενετοί; a colony of these subsequently settled on the Adriatic, and hence—2. *the Heneti* or *Veneti*, in Gallia Cisalpina around the head of the Adriatic, Hdt. 1, 196; Strab., in Polyb., Οὐενετοί.

'Ενετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἐνίημι, *sent in privately*, esp. *suborned*, App.

'Ενευδαιμονέω, ῶ, (ἐν, εὐδαιμονέω) *to be happy in*, Thuc. 2, 44.

'Ενευδιάω, ῶ, (ἐν, εὐδιάω) *to have, float in the clear sky*, in Ep. part., ἐνευδιόων πτερύγεσσι, Ap. Rh.

'Ενευδοκιμέω, ῶ, (ἐν, εὐδοκιμέω) *to gain glory in*, Dem. 294, 13; τινί, Plut.

'Ενεύδω, fut. -δήσω, (ἐν, εὕδω) *to sleep in* or *on*, τινί, Od. 3, 350; 20, 95.

'Ενευημερέω, ῶ, (ἐν, εὐημερέω) *to prosper, be lucky in*, τινί, Plut.

'Εφευθηνέομαι,=εὐθηνέομαι ἐν, as pass., *to abound in.*

'Ενευκαιρέω, ῶ,=εὐκαιρέω ἐν, Philo.

'Ενευλογέω, ῶ,=εὐλογέω ἐν, LXX.

†'Ενευνάζομαι, as pass.=ἐνυνάζομαι ἐν, *to sleep in*, Nic.

'Ενεύναιος, ον, (ἐν, εὐνή) *on which one lies* or *sleeps*, hence δέρμα ἐνεναιον, *a skin to sleep on*, Od. 14, 51: χήτει ἐνευναίων, for want *of bed-furniture*, Od. 16, 35, where others take it as masc. for want *of people to sleep there*: in genl.=ἐνεννος.

'Ενεύνακτοι, ων, οἱ,=ἐπεύνακτοι.

'Ενευνᾶται, ῶν, οἱ,=ἐπευνᾶται, ἐπεύνακτοι.

'Ενεννος, ον, (ἐν, εὐνή) *in bed: be longing to a bed.*

'Ενευπαθέω, ῶ,=εὐπαθέω ἐν, Laban.

'Ενευρίσκω, (ἐν, εὑρίσκω) *to find, discover in*, Joseph.

'Ενευστομέω, ῶ,=εὐστομέω ἐν, *to sing sweetly in*, ἄλσεσι, Philostr.

'Ενευσχημονέω, ῶ,=εὐσχημονέω ἐν, Hierocl.

'Ενευσχολέω, ῶ, (ἐν, εὐσχολέω) *to refresh, amuse one's self in*, τινί, Luc.

'Ενευτῡχέω, ῶ,=εὐτυχέω ἐν, *to be lucky, prosperous in*, Aristid.

'Ενευφραίνομαι, as pass.,=εὐφραίνομαι ἐν, *to rejoice in*, LXX.

'Ενεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, εὔχομαι) dep. mid., *to pray, insert a prayer*, Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 361.

'Ενευωχέομαι, pass. c. fut. mid.,= εὐωχέομαι ἐν, *to feast, revel in.*

'Ενεφάλλομαι, f. ἐνεφαλοῦμαι, (ἐν, ἐφάλλομαι) *to leap on* or *into*, Q. Sm.

'Ενεχθήσομαι, fut. pass. of φέρω, v. ἐνήνοχα.

'Ενέχθητι, ἐνεχθείην, ἐνεχθῶ, ἐνεχθῆναι, imperat., optat., subj., inf. aor. 1. pass. ἠνέχθην of φέρω.

'Ενεχῡράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐνέχυρον) *to take a pledge from* one, τινος, Lex ap. Dem. 518, 1: later τινί, LXX.—2. c. acc. rei, *to take in pledge*, Dem. 782, 4: hence in pass., ἐνεχυράζομαι τὰ χρήματα, *to have one's goods seized for debt*, Ar. Nub. 241:—in mid., *to have sureties given one*, τόκον, for interest, Ar. Nub. 35: but in Eccl. 567, *to seize as a pledge*, unless it be here, *to give in pledge.*

'Ενεχῡράσία, ας, ἡ, *a pledging*, Plat. Legg. 949 D, Dem. 1162, 12

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Ἐνεχόρασμα, ατος. τό, *a pledge, thing pawned*, LXX. [ῐ̆]

Ἐνεχῠρασμός, ό, = ἐνεχυρασία, Plut.

Ἐνεχῠραστός, ή, όν, *that may be seized for debt*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 365.

Ἐνεχῠριάζω, ἐνεχυρίασις, εως, ή, ἐνεχυριασμός, ό, bad forms for ἐνεχυράζω, ἐνεχυρασία, q. v.

†**Ἐνεχύριος**, ον, *pledged*, Ep. Socr., from

Ἐνέχῠρον, ου, τό, (ἐν, ἐχυρός) *a pledge, surety*, ἐν. ἀποδεικνύναι, ὑποτιθέναι, to offer one, Hdt. 2, 136: ἐν. λαμβάνειν, Xen. An. 7, 6, 23: ἐν. τιθέναι τι, *to make* a thing *a pledge, put it in pawn*, Ar. Plut. 451: ἐν. κεῖταί τι, it *lies in pawn*, Plat. Legg. 820 E. On the use of the sing. and plur. v. Interpp. ad Moer. p. 338.

Ἐνέχω, f. ἐνέξω or ἐνσχήσω, (ἐν, ἔχω) *to hold, keep fast within, χόλον ἐνέχειν τινί, to lay up, cherish inward* wrath at one, Hdt. 1, 118; 6, 119.—II. pass. *to be held, caught, fettered, entangled in*, like Lat. *teneri*, c. dat., πάγῃ, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; also ἐνέχεσθαι ἀπορίαις, 1, 190; φιλοτιμίᾳ, Eur. I. A. 527; freq. also ἐν τινι, as ἐν ἀπορίαις, ἀγεῖ, κακῷ, Hdt. 4, 131; 6, 56, ubi v. Valck., etc.; ἐν θαύματι ἐνέχ. *to be held* in wonder, Id.: *to be obnoxious to, subject to*, ὀργῇ, Plat. Legg. 881 D; ζημίᾳ, νόμῳ, Plut.: also in good sense, ἐνέχεσθαι ἀγγελίᾳ, *to meet with* a message, Pind. P. 8, 70.—III. intr. *to enter, pierce into*, εἴς τι, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7: *to press upon, urge*, τινί, N. T.

Ἐνέψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐνέψω) *a thing boiled* or *infused*, Aretae.

Ἐνεψητέον, verb. adj. from ἐνέψω *one must boil in, infuse*, Aretae.

Ἐνεψιημα, τό, (ἐν, ἐψιάομαι) *a play-thing*. [ῐ̆ metr. grat., Nic.]

Ἐνέψω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐν, ἕψω) *to boil in* or *among*, Nic. Al. 71.

Ἐνέωσα, aor. 1 of ἐνωθέω, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνζέομαι, f. -έσομαι, (ἐν, ζέω) *to be boiled in*, very dub. in Aretae.

Ἐνζεύγνῡμι, f. -ζεύξω, (ἐν, ζεύγνυμι) *to yoke in, bind, involve in*, πημοναῖς, Aesch. Pr. 578: *to bind, tie*, ἄρθρα, Soph. O. T. 718: poet. ἐνιζεύγνυμι, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνζωγρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ζωγραφέω) *to paint in* or *on*, Bekk. Plat. Phileb. 40 A.

Ἐνη or **ἐνῃ**, ης, ή, ἐνη καὶ νέα, ἐνή etc., v. sub ἔνος.

Ἐνή, a dub. word, given by the MSS. in Ar. Ach. 610, ἤδη πεπρέσβευκας σὺ πολιὸς ὢν ἐνη; where some explain it *last year, afore-time* (v. ἔνος I.); others, as Herm. Vig. n. 333, read ἔνῃ, *the day after to-morrow*, joining it with πόλιος ὤν.

Ἐνηβάω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἡβάω) *to spend one's youth in*: hence *to flourish in*, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A: *to be joyful in*, Valck. Hipp. 1095. Hence

Ἐνηβητήριον, ου, τό, *a place of amusement*, Valck. Hdt. 2, 133.

Ἔνηβος, ον, (ἐν, ἥβη) *youthful, in the prime of youth*, cf. ἔφηβος.

Ἐνηδομαι, (ἐν, ἡδομαι) as pass., *to rejoice, delight in*.

Ἐνηδονος, ον, (ἐν, ἡδονή) *in* or *of enjoyment*, late.

Ἐνηδύνω, (ἐν, ἡδύνω) *to cheer, gratify*.

Ἐνηδῠπᾰθέω, ῶ, = ἡδυπαθέω ἐν, Philo.

Ἐνηείη, ης, ή, (ἐνηής) *kindness, goodness*, Il. 17, 670.

Ἐνῆεν, 3 sing. impf. from ἐνεμι, Ep. for ἐνῆν, Il.

Ἐνηής, ές, *kind, friendly, good-hearted*, Il. 17, 204; 23, 252, Od. 8, 200, etc., always as epith. of dear friends: Hes. Th. 651, has also φιλότης ἐνηής, cf. προσηνής, opp. to ἀπηνής. Ep. word. (Not from ἐύς, ἐῆος, but for ἐνηνής, connected with ἀπηνής and προσηνής.)

Ἐνήλᾰτον, ου, τό, (ἐνελαύνω) *any thing driven in* or *fixed together*: hence ἐνήλατα, sub. ξύλα, *the four beams* which make the frame *of a bedstead*, Lat. *spondae*, Soph. Fr. 295, v. Lob. Phryn. 132.—II. *the upright poles* or *shafts of a ladder, in which the rounds are fixed*, κλίμακος, Phoen. 1179: but also *the rounds* of the ladder *fixed in* the uprights, Id. Supp. 729.—III. ἀξόνων ἐνήλατα, *the pins driven into the axle, linchpins*, Eur. Hipp. 1235.

Ἐνήλῐκος, ον, Plut.; and

Ἐνῆλις, ῐκος, ό, ή, (ἐν, ἥλιξ) *of age, in the prime of manhood*, like ἔνηβος.

Ἐνηλλαγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐναλλάσσω, *reversely*.

†**Ἐνηλόω**, ῶ, (ἐν, ἡλόω) *to nail in* or *on*, Cels.

Ἐνηλύσιος, ον, (ἐν, ἠλύσιον II.) *struck by lightning*: hence, τὸ ἐν. *a place set apart from worldly uses*, because a thunderbolt has fallen there, the Roman *bidental*, Aesch. Fr. 15.

Ἐνήλωσις, εως, ή, (ἐνηλόω) *a nailing on*.—II. *an ornamental nail* or *stud*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

Ἐνῆμαι, (ἐν, ἧμαι) *to sit in*, ἵν' ἐνήμεθα πάντες, Od. 4, 272; also ἐν. θάκῳ, Eur. Phil. 6. Cf. ἐνέζομαι.

Ἐνημερεύω, (ἐν, ἡμερεύω) *to spend the day in*, τινί, Diod.

Ἐνημμένος, ένη, ένον, part. perf. pass. from ἐνάπτω.

Ἐνήνοθε, only found in the compds. ἐπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε, παρενήνοθε, all of which have the notion of *being upon* or *close to*; in form it is perf. 2 c. Att. redupl., but in signf. a pres., or (sometimes) an impf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνοθεν, will not allow it to be a compd., assuming an old form *ἐνέθω, *ἔνθω as the root, akin to ἔθω: acc. to Voss H. Hom. Cer. 280, from ἀνθέω, like ἀνήνοθε, q. v.

Ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, perf. act. and pass. of φέρω, from a root *ἔγκω, ἐνέκω, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 23: fut. pass. ἐνεχθήσομαι.

Ἐνήρατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of ἐναίρω, Hom.

Ἐνηρεμέω, ῶ,=ἠρεμέω ἐν, Philo.

Ἐνήρης, ες, *with oars*, ναῦς, Plut., cf. διήρης. (*ἄρω?)

Ἐνήριθμος, ον, Ion. for ἐνάριθμος.—II. *intimate, friendly*, as if from ἀρθμός, Call. Fr. 127.

Ἔνησα, aor. 1 from νέω, *to spin*, Batr.

Ἐνησυχάζω, f. -άσω,=ἡσυχάζω ἐν, *to be quiet in*, Philo.

Ἐνήσω, εις, ει, fut. of ἐνίημι.

Ἐνηχέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἠχέω) *to sound in* or *echo to*, Plut.—2. *to teach by voice, word of mouth*, like κατηχέω, Eccl. Hence

Ἐνήχημα, ατος, τό, *a sound* or *noise in* a thing, Iambl.

Ἔνηχος, ον, (ἐν, ἦχος) *sounding*, as opp. to ἔγχορδα, Ath.

Ἔνθα, (ἐν), adv.—I. of place, *there, here*, Lat. *hic, ibi*, first in Hom.: also as relat. adv., for ὅθι, *where, on which spot*, Lat. *ubi*, Il. 1, 610: 9, 194: ἔνθα .. ἔνθα, as antec. and relative, *there .. where*, Lat. *ibi .. ubi*, Theocr. 8, 45; also ἔνθα τε, Il. 2, 594; 5, 305; and ἔνθα περ, Il. 13, 524, etc., but these mostly poet., though Hdt. has ἔνθαπερ, q. v.—2. rare with signf. of Motion, *thither, hither*, cf. ἐνθάδε, Il. 13, 23; 14, 340, Od. 3, 295; 6, 47; 12, 5. In all these signfs. Hom. has also redupl. ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, *here and there, hither and thither, thither and back*, Il. 2, 462, Od. 2, 213, etc., also ἢ ἐνθ' ἢ ἔνθα, Od. 10, 574; ἔνθα μέν .., ἔνθα δέ .., in one place .., in another .., Plat., and Xen.—II. of time, *then, just then, the whilst*, first in Hom.: he has also ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα, and *then*, even *then*, Od. 7, 196; 10, 516; ἔνθα δή, here *then, hereupon, and so*, Hdt. 1, 59. The reference to time often disappears, as in our *then*, and Lat. *ibi*, e. g. Od. 1, 11; 2, 82; (on derivation from ἐν, v. Kenrick, Append. to 3d vol. Arnold's Thuc.) Hence

Ἐνθάδε, adv., *thither: hither*, freq. in Hom.: but also just =ἔνθα, *there, here*, and of time, *then, thereupon*, not only poet., but also in Att. prose: ὁ ἐνθάδε, *one who is there*, or *here*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 42: esp. *here, in this world, alive*, opp. to ἐκεῖ, q. v., Pind. O. 2, 104, Plat. Rep. 330 D: c. gen., ἐνθάδε τοῦ πάθους *at this stage* of my suffering, Soph. Phil. 899: Att. also more emphat. written ἐνθαδί [ῐ], Ar. Plut. 54, etc. The adj. ἐνθάδιος, ον, occurs in Byzant.

Ἐνθαδί, adv. Att. strengthd. for foreg.

†**Ἐνθάδιος**, ον,=ὁ ἐνθάδε, late, v. sub ἐνθάδε.

Ἐνθᾰκέω, ῶ, (ἐν, θακέω) *to sit in* or *on*, θρόνοις, Soph. El. 267, cf. O. C. 1293. Hence

Ἐνθάκησις, εως, ή, *a sitting in* or *on; a place to sit*, ἐνθ. ἡλίου, *a seat of* the sun, i. e. a spot where the sun shines long, or (as others) *a seat in* the sun, a sunny seat, Soph. Phil. 18. [ᾰ]

Ἐνθᾰλασσεύω, Att. -ττεύω, (ἐν, θαλασσεύω) *to be* or *live at sea*, Ael.

Ἐνθᾰλάσσιος, ον, Att. -ττιος, ον, =sq., Soph. Fr. 379.

Ἐνθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἐν, θάλασσα) *in, of*, or *by the sea*, Diod. [θᾰ]

Ἐνθάλπω, (ἐν, θάλπω) *to warm in*, Diod. Pass. ἐνθάλπεσθαι ἔρωτι, *to glow with love*, Soph. Fr. 421, acc. to Valck. Hipp. 468.

Ἐνθανᾰτόω, ῶ, (ἐν, θανατόω) *to condemn to death*, Philoch. ap. Dion. H.

Ἐνθαπερ, adv. *there where, where*, stronger form of ἔνθα, Hdt. 1, 14, Trag., etc.

Ἐνθάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, θάπτω) *to bury in*, Plut.: aor. pass. ἐνετάφην.

Ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν.

Ἐνθεάζω, (ἐν, θεάζω) *to be inspired, rapt, frenzied*, Hdt. 1, 63: also in mid., Plut.: cf. ἐνθουσιάζω. Hence

Ἐνθεαστικός, ή, όν, *inspired, rapt, frenzied*, dub. ap. Plat. Legg. 682 A. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

Ἔνθεμα, τό, (ἐντίθημι) *a thing put in, a graft*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐνθεματίζω, *to graff in, engraft*, Geop.

Ἐνθεματισμός, οῦ, ό, *a graffing in, inserting*, Clem. Al.

Ἐνθέμιον, ου, τό, *the cabin*, etc., *in the poop of a ship*.

Ἔνθεν, (ἐν) adv., *thence, from thence: hence, from hence*, Lat. *inde*, of place, oft. in Hom.: also in tracing pedigrees, ἔνθεν ἐμοὶ γένος, ὅθεν σοι, Il. 4, 58; opp. to ἐτέρωθι, on the one side and the other, Od. 12, 235, cf. 59; ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, *on this side and on that*, Hdt. 4, 175, etc., ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, Thuc. 7, 81; ἔνθεν μέν...,

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ἔνθεν δέ..., on one side..., on the other..., Xen. An. 3, 5, 7, cf. Hdt. 1, 72.—2. relat., for ὅθεν, *whence, whereof*, Lat. *unde, oïvos, ἔνθεν ἔπινον*, Od. 4, 220: *δέπα, ἔνθεν ἔπινον*, Od. 19, 62: then oft. answering to the adv. ἔνθα, as, *ὁ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετο, ἔνθεν ἀνέστη Ἑρμείας, in the spot from which...*, Od. 5, 195.—II. more rarely of time, *thereupon, after that*, Il. 13, 741, *τὸ ἔνθεν*.—III. of cause, etc., post-Hom., as relat. *whence*, like Lat. *unde*, Aesch. Eum. 689, Eur. El. 38.

Ἐνθεναρίζω, v. *θεναρίζω*.

Ἐνθένδε, (*ἔνθεν*) *from hence, away*, Il. 8, 527, Od. 11, 69, and Att.: *τό, τά, οἱ ἐνθένδε*, freq. in Att.—II. in genl. *hence*, of all *results* whatever, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 91.

†**Ἐνθενδί**, adv. Att. strengthd. form for foreg., Ar. Lys. 429.

Ἔνθεος, ον, contr. *ἔνθους, ουν*, (*ἐν, θεός*) *full of the god, inspired, possessed*, Trag. etc.: *inspired by* some god, *τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 497, *ἐκ τινος*, Eur. Hipp. 141, *πρός τινος*, Plat. Symp. 179 A; c. gen. rei, *ἔνθεος τέχνης, gifted of heaven with* prophecy, Aesch. Eum. 17.—II. of the divine frenzy, *inspired by the god, τέχναι*, Aesch. Ag. 1209, *ποίησις*, Arist. Rhet.: *τὸ ἔνθεον, inspiration*, Plut. Adv. *-ως*, App.

Ἐνθερίζω, (*ἐν, θερίζω*) *to spend summer in* a place.

Ἐνθερμαίνω, (*ἐν, θερμαίνω*) *to warm*. Pass. *ἐνθερμαίνεσθαι πόθῳ, to glow with* passion, Soph. Tr. 368, cf. *ἐνθάλπω*.

Ἔνθερμος, ον, (*ἐν, θερμός*) *hot*, Hipp. Adv. *-ως*.

Ἐνθεσίδουλος, ου, ὁ, (*ἔνθεσις, δοῦλος*)=*ψωμόδουλος*, ap. Hesych.

Ἔνθεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐντίθημι*) *a putting in, insertion*, Plat. Crat. 426 C.—II. *that which is put in*, esp. into the mouth, *a slice, mouthful*, Antiph. Strat. 1, 12: in genl. *food*, Ar. Eq. 404.—2. *a graft*, Geop.

Ἔνθεσμος, ον, (*ἐν, θεσμός*) *lawful, allowed*, like *ἔννομος*, Plut. Adv. *-μως*.

Ἐνθετέον, verb. adj. from *ἐντίθημι, one must put in*, Plotin.

†**Ἐνθετικός, ή, όν**, (*ἐντίθημι*) *suitable to set in* or *implant*, Stob.

Ἔνθετος, ον, (*ἐντίθημι*) *put in, implanted*, Theogn. 435.

Ἐνθεττᾰλίζομαι, as pass. (*ἐν, Θετταλός*) *to become a Thessalian*, i. e. *wear the large Thessalian cloak* (*Θετταλικὰ πτερά*). Eupol. Maric. 24.

Ἐνθεῦτεν, adv. Ion. for *ἐντεῦθεν*.

Ἐνθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*ἐντίθημι*) *a store, capital*, later word for *ἀφορμή*.

Ἐνθηλῠπᾰθέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, θῆλυς, πάθος*) *to be effeminate*, Joseph.

Ἔνθηρος, ον, (*ἐν, θήρ*) *full of wild beasts, haunted, infested by* them, e. g. *δρυμός*, Eur. Rhes. 289.—II. metaph. *savage, wild, rough, θρίξ*, Aesch. Ag. 562: also *ἔνθ. ποῦς*, of the foot of Philoctetes, *torn by cruel pain*, or perh. *untended, undressed*, in Soph. Phil. 698, not for *θηρόδηκτος*, as the Schol. says; cf. Livy's *efferata corpora*, and *θήριωμα*.

Ἐνθησαυρίζω, (*ἐν, θησαυρίζω*) *to treasure up*.

Ἔνθλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a dint, pressure inwards*, Ael.; and

Ἔνθλασμα, ατος, τό,=foreg., Gal.: from

Ἐνθλάω, fut. *-άσω*, (*ἐν, θλάω*) *to press in, indent*, Hipp.: *to stamp, make an impression*, Ael. [ᾰ]

Ἐνθλίβω, fut. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, θλίβω*) *to make an impression on, squeeze*, Nic. [*ἰ*] Hence

Ἐνθλιπτικός, ή, όν, *pressing*. Adv. *-κῶς, by pressure*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐνθλιψις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐν, θλίβω*) *a pressing, squeezing*, Aret.

Ἐνθνήσκω, f. *-θᾰνοῦμαι*, (*ἐν, θνήσκω*) *to die in*, Soph. O. C. 790: simply, *to die*, Eur. Heracl. 560.—2. of the hand, *to grow rigid* or *torpid in, τινί*, Id. Hec. 246.

Ἔνθολος, ον, (*ἐν, θολός*) *muddy*.

Ἔνθορε, Ep. for *ἐνέθορε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἐνθρώσκω*, Hom.: inf. *ἐνθορεῖν*.

Ἔνθορος, ον, (*ἐνθορεῖν*) *impregnated*, of animals, Nic.

Ἔνθους, ουν, contr. for *ἔνθεος*. Hence

Ἐνθουσιάζω, *to be ἔνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired, possessed by the god*, Plat. Apol. 22 C, etc.; *ὑπὸ τῶν Νυμφῶν*, Id. Phaedr. 241 E: *to be rapt, in ecstasy, be enthusiastic, ὑφ' ἡδονῆς*, Id. Phil. 15 D: *be frantic, frenzied*, cf. *ἐνθουσιάω*. Hence

Ἐνθουσιασις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Plat. Phaedr. 249 E.

Ἐνθουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐνθουσιάζω*) *inspiration, enthusiasm*: in genl. *any wild passion*, Plat. Tim. 71 E.

Ἐνθουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐνθουσιάζω*) *a zealot, enthusiast*, late word. Hence

Ἐνθουσιαστικός, ή, όν, *inspired, excited*: *τὸ ἐνθ., excitement*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D.—II. act. *inspiring, exciting*, Arist. Pol. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut.

Ἐνθουσιάω, ῶ=*ἐνθουσιάζω*, Aesch. Fr. 120, Eur. Tro. 1284.

Ἐνθουσιώδης, ες, (*ἔνθους, εἶδος*) *possessed*, Plut. Adv. *-δῶς*, Hipp.

Ἐνθράσσω, Att. *-ττω*,=*ἐνταράσσω*. [ᾰ by nature.]

Ἐνθρέψασθαι, inf. aor. 1 mid. from *ἐντρέφω*, Hom.

Ἐνθρηνέω, ῶ,=*θρηνέω ἐν, to mourn in*, Aristid.

Ἐνθρίακτος, ον, (*ἐν, θριάζω*) *inspired, rapt*, Soph. Fr. 489. [*ἰ*]

Ἐνθρίπτω, ῶ, (*ἐν, θρῖον*) *to wrap in a fig-leaf*: in genl. *to wrap, muffle up*, Ar. Lys. 664.

Ἐνθρονίζω, (*ἐν, θρονίζω*) *to place on a throne*; in pass. *to sit there*, LXX.

Ἐνθρόνιος, ον,=*ἔνθρονος*.

Ἐνθρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐνθρονίζω*) *an enthroning, inauguration*, Eccl.

Ἐνθρονιστικός, ή, όν, (*ἐνθρονίζω*) *inaugural*, Eccl.

Ἔνθρονος, ον, (*ἐν, θρόνος*) *on a throne, belonging to* it.

Ἐνθρυλλέω, also written *ἐνθρῦλέω*, cf. *ἐντρυλλίζω*.

†**Ἐνθρυμμᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ**,=*τὸ ἐνθρυπτον*, v. sub sq. Anaxandr. ap. Ath. 131 D.

Ἔνθρυπτος, ον, *crumbled into some liquid*: *τὸ ἔνθρ., a sop, morsel of cake*, Dem. 314, 1: from

Ἐνθρύπτω, poet. *ἐνιθρύπτω*, (*ἐν, θρύπτω*) *to sop, crumble into liquid, τι ἐς τι* and *τινί*, Nic., *ἐν τινι*, Hipp.

Ἐνθρυσκον, τό, v. l. for *ἀνθρυσκον*.

Ἐνθρώσκω, f. *-θοροῦμαι*, aor. *ἐνέθορον*, Ep. *ἔνθορον*, (*ἐν, θρώσκω*) *to leap into, upon, among*, c. dat., *μέσῳ ποταμῷ*, Il. 21, 233; *ὁμίλῳ*, Il. 15, 623; *ἵπποισι*, Il. 5, 161, in tmesis: *λὰξ ἔνθορεν ἰσχίῳ, leapt at and kicked* his hip, Od. 17, 233: so *πὶξ ἐνθορών*, Synes.

Ἐνθῠμέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., f. *-ήσομαι*, aor. pass. *ἐνεθυμήθην*, Thuc. 2, 62 (*ἐν, θυμός*). *To lay to heart, consider well, ponder, τι*, Thuc. 2, 40, etc.; also *τινός, to think much* or *deeply of*, Thuc. 1, 42, Xen., etc., cf. Coray Isocr. 2, p. 15: *περί τινος*, Plat. Rep. 595 A: also freq. foll. by *ὅτι..., to consider that...*, Plat., etc.: by *εἰ...*, Isocr.; by *ὡς..., how...*, Ar. Ran. 40, etc.; more rarely by part., *οὐκ ἐνεθυμήθη ἐπαιρόμενος, was* not *conscious* that he was becoming excited, Thuc. 1, 120; but c. inf., *to think of* doing, Dem.: *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι μή*, c. subjunct., *to take heed, beware that...*, Lat. *caoere ne...*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 300 D.—2. esp. *to take to heart, be concerned, hurt* or *angry at, τι*, Aesch. Eum. 222, cf. Thuc. 7, 18.—3. *to think out a thing, form a plan, κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι*, Thuc. 8, 68.—II. *to desire, long for*, like *ἐπιθυμέω*, Heyne Epict. 21. The act. form *ἐνθυμέω* occurs in Aen. Tact.; and *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, as pass., *to be excited, to be desired*, in App. Hence

Ἐνθύμημα, ατος, τό, *a thought, sentiment*, Soph. O. C. 292, Isocr., etc.—II. *a device, stratagem*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 12, etc.—III. *an argument*, called by Arist. *the rhetorical syllogism*, i. e. a syllogism of which the conclusion is *only probable*, not absolute, Anal. Prior. 2, 27.—IV. *the thought, sense* of a passage, Dion. [ῠ] Hence

Ἐνθῠμημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, consisting of, skilled in the use of ἐνθυμήματα*, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐνθῠμημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἐνθύμημα*, v. l. ap. Gell. 6, 13, 4.

Ἐνθύμησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐνθυμέομαι*) *consideration, esteem*, Eur. Arch. 20. [ῠ]

Ἐνθυμητέον, verb. adj. from *ἐνθυμέομαι, one must consider, think*, Epict. p. 96, Dem. 40, 18.

Ἐνθύμια, ας, ἡ, *thought, consideration: suspicion*, Thuc. 5, 16.

Ἐνθῠμιάω, ῶ, *to fumigate*.

Ἐνθῠμίζομαι,=*ἐνθυμέομαι* L., v. l. Thuc. 5, 32: also in signf. II., App.: the act. *ἐνθυμίζω* is late.

Ἐνθύμιος, ον, (*ἐν, θυμός*) *taken at heart, thought much of, weighing upon the heart, μή σοι λίην ἐνθύμιος ἔστω*, let him not lie too *heavy on thy soul*, take not too much thought for him, Od. 13, 421; so *ἐνθύμιον, οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἱρόν*, he had great trouble of heart for having done it, Hdt. 8, 54; so too in Att., *ἐνθ. ἐστί μοι*, Lat. *religio est mihi*, Soph. O. T. 739, ubi v. Erf., and Eur.; *ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαί τι, to take to heart, to have a scruple about* a thing, Thuc. 7, 50; *ἐνθ. τιθέναι τί τινι, to make* one *have scruples about* it, Eur. Ion 1347, cf. 39: also *ἐνθ. εἶναί*, a marriage *that lies heavy on her soul, harassing, anxious*, Soph. Tr. 110. [ῐ]

Ἐνθῠμιστός, ή, όν, (*ἐνθυμίζομαι*) *ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαί τι*, to make *a scruple of* it, Valck. Hdt. 2, 175, cf. Foreg.

Ἔνθῠμος, ον, (*ἐν, θυμός*) *spirited*, Arist. Pol. Adv. *-μως*.

Ἐνθύσιάζω, (*ἐν, θυσιάζω*) *to sacrifice in*, LXX.

†**Ἔνθω, ἐνθοι, ἐνθων**, Dor. for *ἔλθω*, etc., subj., opt., part., from *ἦλθον*, 2 aor. of *ἔρχομαι*, Theocr.

Ἐνθωρᾱκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐν θωρακίζω*) *to arm, equip with armour*, hence part. pf. pass. *ἐντεθωρακισμένος, masked*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16.

Ἐνί, poet. for *ἐν*, poet. both Ep. and Att., also in Ion. prose: but—II. *ἐνί*, dat. from *εἰς*.

Ἔνι, for *ἔνεστι, it is in*.—II. *it is allowed, it is possible, can be*, esp. in Att., v. *ἔνειμι*.

Ἐνιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*ἐν*) *single*, Diog. L.

Ἐνιαυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐνιαύω*) *an abode*.

Ἐνιαυσιαῖος, αία, αῖον,=sq., Arist. Org.

Ἐνιαύσιος, ον, also *α, ον*, Hdt. 4,

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180: (ἐνιαυτός) *of a year, one year old*, σύς, Od. 16, 454.—II. *yearly, year by year*, Hes. Op. 447.—III. *for a year, lasting a year*, φυγή, a year's exile, Eur. Hipp. 37; ἐκεχειρία, σπονδαί, etc., Thuc., etc.; ὁδὸς ἐν., Xen.; ἐν. βεβώς, gone, absent *for a year*, Soph. Tr. 165.

'Ενιαυτίζομαι, dep., *to spend a year*, Plat. (Com.) Ποιήτ. 1: from

'Ενιαυτός, οῦ, ὁ, *a year*, Hom.; Διὸς ἐνιαυτοί, because Jupiter ordered the course of time, Il. 2, 134: κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, *yearly, every year*, Plat., etc.; δὶς ἐνιαυτοῦ, *twice in the year*, Id. The word, though common in all Greek, is most freq. in poets. It meant *any complete space, period of time*, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 16: hence, ἔτος ἦλθε περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν, *as times* rolled on the year came round, Od. 1, 16; and χρονίους ἐτῶν παλαιῶν ἐνιαυτούς, Ar. Ran. 347, acc. to the Rav. MS., cf. Hdt. 1, 32: and so *a period of eight years*, Apollod. 3, 4, 2; and μέγας ἐνιαυτός of the ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς of Meton, Diod. 2, 37, cf. 12, 36; Plut. 2, 421 C: of a period of 600 years, Joseph., cf. Ideler Chronol. 2, p. 588, sq.: *the completion of a woman's time* for being delivered, Hes. Th. 493, Sc. 87; and Thuc. 3, 68, speaks of ἐν. τῆς. Acc. to Herodotus ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 253, etc., an ἐνιαυτός contained three ἔτη. (From *ἔνος, q. v.: the deriv., ἐνὶ αὐτῷ, *self-contained*, or ἐν, ἑαυω, are mere subtleties.)

'Ενιαυτοφανής, ές, (ἐνιαυτός, φαίνομαι) *yearly seen*.

'Ενιαυτοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear fruit through the year* before it ripens, Theophr.: from

'Ενιαυτοφόρος, ον, (ἐνιαυτός, φέρω) *bearing its fruit throughout the year*.

'Ενιαύω, fut. -αύσω, (ἐν, ἑαύω) *to sleep in* or *among*, τισί, Od. 15, 557; with ἐνθα, Od. 9, 187.

'Ενιᾶχῆ, adv., (ἔνιοι) *in some places*, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 1, 199; 2, 19.—2. *sometimes*, Ath. 478 B, Plut.

'Ενιᾶχοῦ, adv., (ἔνιοι) *in some* or *many places*, Plut.—2. *on many occasions, now and then*, Plat. Phaed. 71 B.

'Ενιάχω.=ἰάχω ἐν, Nonn.

'Ενιβάλλω, ἐνιβλάπτω, poet. for ἐμβ.

'Ενίγνιος, ον, (ἔν, γνῖον) *joined in one body*, of the Molionidae, Ibyc. 27.

'Ενιδεῖν, inf. of aor. ἐνεῖδον, q. v., rare, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 841.

'Ενιδρόω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἱδρόω) *to sweat over, labour at*, c. dat., Lat. *insudare*, Xen. Symp. 2, 18.

'Ενιδρύνω, and ἐνιδρύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐν, ἱδρύω) *to put, place, fix* or *found in* a place, Plut. Also in mid., ἐνιδρύσασθαι πόλιας, βωμούς, Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 178. [ῦω, ὐνω, ὔσω, v. ἱδρύω.]

'Ενιζάνω, fut. -ζήσω, *to sit in* or *on*, like ἐνίζω II., v. l. Il. 20, 11.

'Ενιζεύγνῡμι, or -νύω, poet. for ἐνζ.

'Ενίζημα, ατος, τό, (ἐνιζάνω) *a seat*, Clem. Al.

'Ενίζησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνιζάνω) *a sitting in*, εἰς τι, Aretae.

'Ενίζω, f. -ζήσω, (ἐν, ἵζω) *to put, set in* or *on*.—II. intr. like ἐνιζάνω, *to place one's self, to sit in* or *on*, τι, Eur. Hel. 1108, τινί, Plat. Symp. 196 B: also in mid., Aretae.

'Ενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἔν) *to make one of, unite*, Plut.

'Ενίημι, fut. -ήσω, aor. -ῆκα, Ep. -έηκα, (ἐν, ἵημι) *to send in* or *into*, e. g. into the ranks of war, Il. 14, 131, among a number, Od. 12, 65: *to put in, implant, inspire*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., as ἐνῆκε δέ οἱ μένος ἠύ, Il. 20, 80; καί οἱ θάρσος ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐνῆκε, Il. 17, 570; and reversely c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, νῦν μιν μᾶλλον ἀγηνορίῃσιν ἐνῆκας, *plunged* him *in, inspired* him *with* pride of soul, Il. 9, 700: so ἦδε δ' ὁδὸς καὶ μᾶλλον ὁμοφροσύνῃσιν ἐνήσει, sc. ἡμᾶς, *shall bring* us yet more *to* harmony, Od. 15, 198: τὸν ἐνῆκε πόνοις, *plunged* him *into* toils, Il. 10, 89, just like ἐμβάλλω, and Lat. *immittere, conjicere*: in genl. *to throw, cast in* or *among*, τί τινι, e. g. νηυσὶν πῦρ, Il. 12, 441, φάρμακον οἴνῳ, Od. 4, 233: of ships, *to launch* them *into* the deep, in Hom. without acc., ἐνήσομεν εὐρεῖ πόντῳ (sc. νῆα), Od. 2, 295, cf. 12, 293: and metaph. *to urge on, incite to* do a thing, c. inf., Mosch. 2, 153.—II. later also, ἐν. τι εἰς τι, Hdt. 8, 32, and Att.—2. *to send in secretly*, =ὑφίημι, Hom. Il. 6, 29.—III. intr., like ἐνδίδωμι, *to give in, relax*, Plut. 2, 437 A. [usu. ἐνῑ-, Ep., ἐνι-, Trag.: yet Hom. has ῑ.]

†'Ενιῆνες, ων, οἱ,=Αἰνιᾶνες, q. v., Il. 2, 749.

†'Ενιθνήσκω, poet. for ἐνθνήσκω, Nic.

†'Ενιθρύπτω, poet. for ἐνθρύπτω, Nic.

†'Ενικάββᾶλε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταβάλλω, Ap. Rh.

†'Ενικάππεσε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταπίπτω, Ap. Rh.

†'Ενικάτθανε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταθνήσκω.

'Ενικατατίθημι, poet. for ἐγκ.: hence ἐνικάτθεο, Ep. imperat. aor. 2 mid for ἐγκατάθεσο, ἐγκατάθου, Hes. Op. 27.

†'Ενίκεύς, έως, ὁ, *Enicēus*, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 86.

'Ενικλάω, f. -άσω, poet. for ἐγκλάω, *to break, snap*, Lat. *infringere*: metaph. ἐωθεν ἑνικλᾶν, ὅττι νοήσω, is wont *to break off, frustrate* what I devise, Il. 8, 408, 422.

'Ενικλείω, poet. for ἐγκλείω.

'Ενικμος, ον, (ἐν, ἰκμάς) *moist, wet*, Theophr.

'Ενικνέομαι, f. -ἰξομαι, (ἐν, ἱκνέομαι) dep. mid., *to penetrate*, Theophr.

'Ενικνήθω, ἐνικνώσσω, poet. for ἐγκ.

†'Ενικονίαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Enicŏniae*, a city of Corsica, Strab.

†'Ενιπάλλω, poet. for ἐμπάλλω, Ap. Rh.

'Ενικός, ή, όν, (ἕν) *single*, ἀριθμὸς ἑν., *the singular number*, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ενικρίνω, poet. for ἐγκρίνω.

'Ενίλλω, ἐνιλλώπτω, -ωπέω, *to look askance at*, Clem. Al.

'Ενιναιετάασκον, Ep. impf. from ἐνιναιετάω,=ἐνναίω.

'Ενιοβολέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ἰοβολέω) *to poison*, τινί, Hipp.

'Ενιοι, αι, α, *some*, once in Hdt. 8, 56, (v. l. 7, 187) and once in Ar., viz. Plut. 867; else first in Plat., and Xen. (cf. however ἐνίοτε), and in genl. only in prose. (Not from εἰς, ἑνός, but from ἔστιν οἱ, ἐνι οἱ, as ἐνίοτε from ἔστιν ὅτε, ἐνι ὅτε, Böckh Pind. O. 10, 1.)

'Ενῑόκα, Dor. for sq.

'Ενίοτε, adv. for ἐνι ὅτε, ἔστιν ὅτε, *at times, sometimes*, Hipp., Ar. Plut. 1125, Plat., etc.: ἐν. μέν..., ἐν. δέ..., Plat. Gorg. 467 E: v. ἔνιοι. Not ἐνιότε, cf. ἄλλοτε, ἑκάστοτε, etc.

†'Ενιπεύς, έως, ὁ, *Enipeus*, a tributary of the Apidanus, in Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 129.—2. a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis, Strab.—3. a river of Macedonia, Polyb. 29, 3, 4.

'Ενιπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐνίπτω) *a speaking* to, *speech, address*, always in Hom. with signf. of *reproof*, Il. 4, 402: usu. with an adj., ἀργαλέη, ἐκπαγλος, κρατερή, Il. 5, 492, etc.; yet also absol. for *rebuke, chiding*, Od. 5, 446; *abuse*, Od. 20, 266; and so ψευδέων ἐνιπά, *the reproach* of lying, Pind. O. 10, 8: later of *all violent attacks*, as of the sun's rays, thirst, Opp. Ep. word.

'Ενίπλειος, ον, Ep. for ἔμπλεος, *full, filled*, c. gen., Od.

†'Ενίπλεος, poet. for ἔμπλεος.

'Ενιπλήσασθαι, -σθῆναι, -σωσι, Ep. for ἐμπλ., from ἐμπίπλημι, Od.

'Ενιπλήσσω, poet. for ἐμπλήσσω, Hom.

†'Ενιπλώω, poet. for ἐμπλώω, Opp.

'Ενιππάζομαι, (ἐν, ἱππάζομαι) = sq., Arr.

'Ενιππεύω, (ἐν, ἱππεύω) *to ride in*, Hdt. 6, 102.

'Ενιπρήθω, poet. for ἐμπρήθω, Il.

†'Ενιπρίω, poet. for ἐμπρίω Opp. [ῑ]

'Ενιπτάζω, poet. lengthd. form for ἐνίπτω, Ap. Rh.

'Ενιπτύω, poet. for ἐμπτύω.

'Ενίπτω, fut. ἐνίψω, also ἐνισπήσω, strictly, *to speak to, call upon, address*, c. acc. pers., but always with signf. of *reproof*, which is usu. strengthd. by a dat. modi, as ὀνείδεσιν, αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι, χαλεπῷ μύθῳ ἐνίπτειν τινά, *to attack, assail, upbraid* with abusive words, Il. 2, 245, etc.; and c. adv., αἰσχρῶς ἐνίπτειν τινά, Od. 18, 321, cf. Il. 23, 473; or simply, μύθῳ ἐνίπτειν τινά, to *attack* with words, Il. 3, 427, or in mildest signf., κραδίην ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ, *reproved* his soul with words, Od. 20, 17: μύθῳ, is not redundant, as the word is sometimes used of actions, v. ἐνίσσω: —used absol., εἴ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνίπτοι, were another *to attack* me, Il. 24, 768, cf. 15, 546, 552, and the verbal subst. ἐνιπή.—Hom. has two irreg. aor., ἐνένιπτε, and ἠνίπαπε [ῐπᾰ] but only in 3 sing.; for the former, Buttm., with Wern. Tryph. p. 355, proposes everywh. to follow several MSS. in reading ἐνένιπε, Lexil. v. ἀνήνυθεν 18: ἐνίσσω, is a synon. form.—II.=ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω, ἐνίσπω, *to announce, give out*, very rare, once in Pind., ἐλπίδας ἐνίπτων, *proclaiming hopeful tidings*, P. 4, 358, cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 150.—Ep. word, also in Aesch. Ag. 590, in signf. I. (Root, acc. to Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 40, ἴπτω, akin to ἴπος, ἰπόω; hence ῑ in ἐνίπτω and ἐνιπή: Buttm. Lexil. ubi. sup. supposes a root ΝΙΠ. The word's likeness to ἐνίσπω, is proved by its different usage and construction to be casual.)

†'Ενιπώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Enīpo*, a slave, mother of the poet Archilochus, Ael. V. H. 10, 13.

'Ενισκελλω, poet. for ἐνσκέλλω.

'Ενισκήπτω, poet. for ἐνσ., Il., but changed by Wolf into ἐνισκίμπτω, v. ἐνσκίμπτω.

'Ενισκίμπτω, poet. for ἐνσκίμπτω, Il.

'Ενισπεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐνίσπω, Od.

†'Ενισπείρω, poet. for ἐνσπείρω, Ap. Rh.

†'Ενίσπη, ης, ἡ, *Enispe*, a town of Arcadia, all vestige of which had disappeared even in the time of Strabo, Il. 2, 606.

'Ενισπήσω, fut of ἐνίσπω, Od.

†'Ενισπον, aor. 2 of seq.

'Ενίσπω, fut. ἐνίψω, and more rare-

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ly ἐνισπήσω: aor. 2 ἐνισπες, ἐνισπε, inf. ἐνισπεῖν: synon. collat. form of ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω:—*to tell, utter, announce*, usu. c. acc. rei et dat. pers., μῦθον, νημερτέα, μῆτιν, κληηδόνα, νόστον, ὀλεθρόν τινι, etc.; freq. in Hom. also absol., *to say, speak*, Od. 17, 529, H. Hom. Cer. 71: the pres. occurs first Hes. Th. 369, the other tenses in Hom. with ἐνέπω, as the pres.: once, Il. 23, 473, the redupl. aor., τὸν δ' αἰσχρῶς ἐνένισπεν, occurs c. acc. pers., quite=ἐνίπτω, where perh. Buttm. is right in reading from Od. 18, 321, ἐνένιπτε, or ἐνένιπε: Eustath. distinguishes the futures ἐνίψω, *I shall upbraid*, and ἐνισπήσω, simply, *I shall say*; but cf. Il. 7, 447, Od. 2, 137; 11, 148.—Ep. word: also in Eur. Supp. 435. (Akin to εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε, but not to ἐνίπτω: for ἐνοπή, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 16.)

Ἐνίσσω, collat. form of ἐνίπτω, *to attack, reproach*, ἐκπάγλοις, or αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι, ὀνειδείοις, Il. 15, 198, etc.: but also of ill usage in *deed*, ἔπεσίν τε κακοῖσιν ἐνίσσομεν ἠδὲ βολῇσιν, *maltreat* him with words and blows, Od. 24, 161, hence pass. ἐνισσόμενος, *misused*, Od. 24, 163.—Ep. word.

Ἐνίστημι, f. ἐνστήσω, perf. ἐνέστηκα, (ἐν, ἵστημι) *to put, set, place in*, εἰς χώραν, Hdt. 2, 102, and so Plat.—II. the mid. is used in act. signf., *to place in*, τινί τι, Ap. Rh.—2. *to begin*, τι, Ar. Lys. 268, Dem. 137, 2, and Polyb.—B. but usu. in mid., with aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., intrans. *to be set in, stand in* or *within*, τινί, Hdt., etc.—II. *to be appointed*, βασιλεύς, or εἰς ἀρχήν, Hdt. 3, 67: 6, 59.—III. *to be upon, be close upon*, Lat. *imminere*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 83: absol. *to be at hand, begin*, Ar. Nub. 779, etc.; esp. in part. pf. ἐνεστηκώς, ἐνεστώς, *impending, immediate, instant, present*, μείς, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 476, πόλεμος, Aeschin. 35, 27; χρόνος ἐν., *the present* tense, Gramm.:—also, τραύματα ἐν., wounds *inflicted*, Plat. Legg. 878 B: of circumstances also, *to arise, occur*, Xen.—IV. *to stand in the way of, oppose, resist*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 69, and Oratt.; also πρός τι, Plut.: hence as law-term, *to take exceptions*, cf. ἔνστασις: of the Roman tribunes, *to intercede*, Plut.—V. *to become solid*, of fluids, *to congeal, curdle*, Diosc.

Ἐνισχνος, ον, (ἐν, ἰσχνός) *somewhat thin, slight*, Nic.

Ἐνισχῠρίζομαι, (ἐν, ἰσχυρίζομαι) mid., *to rely upon*, τινί, Dem. 1082, 26.

Ἐνισχύω, (ἐν, ἰσχύω) *to strengthen*, Hipp.—II. more freq. intr. *to gain strength, be strong*, Arist. Eth. N. [ῦσ! ῦσω]

Ἐνισχω, =ἐνέχω, Hdt. 4, 43, in mid.

Ἐντῐτρόω, poet. for ἐντρόω, Il.

†**Ἐντῐτρ ἰω**, poet. for ἐντμιάω, Nic.

Ἐνῐφερβομαι, poet. for ἐμφερβομαι, *to graze, feed in* or *on*.

†**Ἐνῐούρω**, poet. for ἐμούρω, Opp.

†**Ἐνῐχραύω**, poet. for ἐγχραύω, Nic.

Ἐνῐχρίμπτω, poet. for ἐγχρίμπτω, Il.

Ἐνῐψάω, poet. for ἐμψάω, *to wipe on*.

†**Ἐνίγω**, fut. of ἐνίσσω.

Ἐνλακκεύω, for ἐλλ., (ἐν, λάκκος) *to shut up in a vault* or *cloister*, Byz., cf. ἐνηκάζω.

†**Ἐνλαξευω**, (ἐν, λαξεύω) *to cut on stone, to sculpture on* stone, Anth., in perf. pass.

Ἐν μὲν τενθενί, rare tmesis for ἐντεῦθεν μέν, Metagen. Thur. 1. 5.

†**Ἔννα**, ας, ἡ, *Enna*, a city in the interior of Sicily, now *Castrogivanne*, famed for a temple of Ceres, and as the place whence Proserpina was carried off by Pluto, Diod. S.

Ἐννᾰέτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.

Ἐννᾰετήρ, ῆρος, ἡ, (ἐνναΐω) *an inmate, inhabitant*, Anth.

Ἐννᾰετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐνναετής) *a period of nine years*, Plat., cf. τριετηρίς.

Ἐννᾰέτηρος, ον,= sq., *nine years old*, Hes. Op. 434.

Ἐννᾰετής, ές, (ἐννέα, ἔτος) *nine years old*: neut. ἐννάετες, as adv., *for nine years*, Hes. Th. 801: cf. εἰναετής.

Ἐννᾰέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐνναΐω)=ἐνναετήρ, Ap. Rh.

Ἐννᾰετίζω, (ἐνναετής) *to be nine years old*, Call. Dian. 179.

Ἐννᾰέτις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐναετής, *nine years old*, Anth.—II. also of ἐνναέτης, *an inhabitant*, Ap. Rh.

†**Ἐνναῖος**, α, ον, (Ἔννα) *of* or *belonging to Enna*, Polyb. 1, 24, 12; Diod. S.

Ἐνναίρειν, poet. for ἐναίρειν, Batr.

Ἔνναίω, (ἐν, ναίω) *to dwell in*, δόμοις, Eur. Hel. 488; ἐν κακοῖσι, Soph. Phil. 472; ἐκεῖ, Id. O. C. 788; also c. acc. loci, Mosch. 4, 36; to this belong the Ep. forms, fut. ἐννάσσομαι, Ap. Rh., aor. ἐνασσάμην, 3 pl. ἐννάσαντο, Id., Call. Del. 15; aor. pass. 3 sing. ἐννάσθη, Ap. Rh.

Ἐννάκις, adv., (ἐννέα) *nine times*, worse form for ἐννεάκις, or ἐνάκις, Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἐννᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, v. ἐνακόσιοι.

†**Ἐννάσθη**, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. from ἐνναΐω, Ap. Rh.

†**Ἐννάσσαντο**, Ep. for ἐνενάσαντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 mid. of ἐνναΐω.

†**Ἐννάσσω**, f. -νάξω, (ἐν, νάσσω) *to stuff in, to pile up in*, Geop.: perf. pass. ἐν δὲ νέναστα δέρματα, in tmesis, Theocr. 9, 9.

Ἐννᾰταῖος, αία, αῖον, v. ἐναταῖος.

Ἔννᾰτος, η, ον, *ninth*, Hdt. 1, 51: τὰ ἔνναται, sub. ἱερά, offerings to the dead *nine days after the funeral*, Lat. *sacra novemdialia*, cf. τρίτος: but the form ἔνατος, is the only good one, and so in the derivs., v. Bekker and Poppo Thuc. 1, 46.

Ἐννανᾰγέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ναναγέω) *to be shipwrecked in*.

Ἐνναυλοχέω, ῶ, =ναυλοχέω ἐν, Dio C.

Ἐνναυμᾰχέω, ῶ,=ναυμαχέω ἐν, *to have a sea-fight in*, Plut.

Ἐνναυπηγέω, ῶ, (ἐν, ναυπηγέω) *to build ships in*, Thuc. 1, 13, v. Poppo 1, p. 244.

Ἐνναύω, v. ναύω. ἐναύω.

ἘΝΝΈΑ, indecl., *nine*, Hom. apparently a sacred number, as being *thrice three*: hence oft. in Hom., *nine* victims, heralds, judges, etc., Il. 6, 174, Od. 3, 7, 8; 8, 258; *nine days* visit, Il. 6, 174, cf. ἐννήμαρ: *nine* Muses, Hes. Th. 917, cf. Od. 24, 60: later, *nine* Archons at Athens:—on this v. Hicks Kreta, 1, 246, sqq.: hence, seemingly, as a round number, for *many*, Il. 16, 785, Od. 11, 577. (It was orig. digammated, ἐν-νέϝα, cf. Lat. *novem*, Sanscr. *navam*, Germ. *neun*: these forms have a strange likeness to the various words for *new*, Gr. νεος, (νέϝος), Lat. *novus*, Sanscr. *nava*, Germ. *neu*.)

Ἐννεάβοιος, ον, (ἐννέα, βοῦς) *worth nine beeves*, Il. 6, 236.

Ἐννεαγήρως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐννέα, γῆρας) *nine ages old, very old*; also ἐννεαγήρα, ἡ, κορώνη, dub. l. Arat.

Ἐννεάδεσμος, ον, (ἐννέα, δεσμός) *with nine bands* or *joints, many-jointed*, Nic.

Ἐννεαδικός, ή, όν, (ἐννεάς) *of the number nine*, Lat. *nonarius*, Eccl.

Ἐννεάζω, (ἐν, νεάζω) *to spend one's youth in*, c. dat., ῥόδον ἥρι ἐννεάσαν, an *early blooming* rose, Philostr.

Ἐννεακαίδεκα, (ἐννέα, καί, δέκα) indecl., *nineteen*, Il.

Ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐννεακαίδεκα, ἔτος) *a period* or *cycle of nineteen years*, esp. the astronomical cycle of Meton, Diod.; v. Clinton F H. 2, p. 337.

Ἐννεακαιδεκαέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἔννεα καίδεκα, ἔτος) *of nineteen years*, χρόνος, Diod.: *nineteen years old*, Anth.

Ἐννεακαιδεκάμηνος, ον, (ἐννεακαίδεκα, μήν) *nineteen months old*, Anth.

Ἐννεακαιδεκαπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *nineteen times as large as*, c. gen., Plut.

Ἐννεακαιδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, *on the nineteenth day*: *nineteen days old*.

Ἐννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον, (ἐννεακαίδεκα) *nineteenth*, Hipp.

Ἐννεακαιδεκετής, ές,=ἐννεακαιδεκαέτης, *nineteen years old*, Anth.

Ἐννεακαιεικοσικαιεπτακοσιοπλασιάκις, adv., *seven-hundred-and-twenty-nine times*, Plat. Rep. 587 E.

Ἐννεάκεντρος, ον, (ἐννέα, κέντρον) *with nine points* or *stings*, Nic.

Ἐννεακέφᾰλος, ον, (ἐννέα, κεφαλή *nine-headed*, Alcae. 93.

Ἐννεάκις, adv., = ἐνάκις, *nine times*.

Ἐννεάκλινος, ον, (ἐννέα, κλίνη) *with nine dining-couches*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 5.

Ἐννεάκρουνος, ον, (ἐννέα, κρουνός) *with nine springs*, esp. a well at Athens, in earlier times (as at this day) called Καλλιρρόη, Thuc. 2, 15, Polyzel. Dem. 3.

Ἐννεάκυκλος, ον, (ἐννέα, κύκλος) *in nine circles*, Coluth.

Ἐννεάλῑνος, ον, (ἐννέα, λίνον) *of nine threads* or *strands*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Ἐννεαμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖον,= sq.

Ἐννεάμηνος, ον, (ἐννέα, μήν) *of nine months*, Hdt. 6, 69.

Ἐννεάμυκλος, ον, v. μύκλα.

Ἐννεάνειρα, (ἐννέα, ἀνήρ) κορώνη, *which lives nine times man's life*, Arat. 1021, v. Lob. Phryn. 538: al. ἐννεγγηρα.

†**Ἐννέα ὁδοί**, *al. the Nine Ways*, a spot doubtless so called from the number of roads that met here from different parts of Thrace and Macedon: near it subsequently Amphipolis was built, Hdt. 7, 114, Thuc. 1, 100.

Ἐννεάπηχυς, υ, (ἐννέα, πῆχυς) *nine cubits long*, Hom.

Ἐννεαπλάσιος, α, ον, *ninefold*, Byz.

Ἐννεάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἐννέα) *the number nine*: *a body of nine*, Theocr. 17, 84.—II. *the ninth day of the month*, Hes. Op. 808.

Ἐννεάστεγος, ον, (ἐννέα, στέγη) *of nine stories*, Diod.

Ἐννεασύλλᾰβος, ον, (ἐννέα, συλλαβή) *nine-syllabled*.

Ἐννεάσθογγος, ον, (ἐννέα, σθόγγος) *of nine tones* or *notes*, Incert. ap. Stob. p. 520, 41.

Ἐννεάσωνος, ον, (ἐννέα, σωνή)= foreg., Theocr. 8, 18.

Ἐννεάχῑλοι, αι, α, poet. for ἐννεάκις χίλιοι, *nine thousand*, Il. 5, 860. Nonnus has sing. κτύπος ἐννεαχίλιος, *noise as of* 9000.

Ἐννεάχορδος, ον, (ἐννέα, χορδή) *of nine strings*: as subst., τὸ ἐνν., sub. ὄργανον, Ath. 636, cf. Chion Ptoch. 1.

Ἐννεάψῡχος, ον, (ἐννέα, ψυχή)

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with nine lives, ἔνν. ὁ, κύων, was the *Greek* proverb: we take the *cat.*

†Ἔννεκα, Aeol. for *ἕνεκα.*

Ἐννεκρόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, νεκρόω*) *to kill in:* pass. *to die in, τινί,* Plut.

Ἐννεμέθω, poet. for sq.

Ἐννέμω, (*ἐν, νέμω*) *to feed cattle in,* Dio C. Mid. *to graze, feed in,* Opp.

Ἐννενήκοντα, worse, if not dub., form for *ἐνενήκοντα, ninety:* so *ἐννενηκοστός, -κονταέτης,* for *ἐνεν.*, E. M. p. 308, 52: cf. *ἔνατος.*

†Ἐννενόκασι, Ion. for *ἐννενοήκασι,* from *ἐννοέω.* Hdt.

Ἔννεον, Ep. impf. from *νέω, to swim,* for *ἔνεον,* Il. 21, 11.

Ἐννεόργυιος, ον, (*ἐννέα, ὀργυιά*) *nine fathom long,* Od. 11, 312. [*ῐεορ.* as one syll., cf. *ἐννέωρος.*]

Ἔννεός, ά, όν, dub. l. for *ἐνεός, dumb.*

Ἐννεοσσεύω, Att. *-ττεύω,* (*ἐν, νεοσσεύω*) *to make a nest,* or *hatch young* in, *ἐν τινι,* Ar. Av. 1108: c. acc., *to hatch,* Plat. Alc. 1, 135 E; and in pass., *to be hatched,* Id. Rep. 573 E.

Ἔννέπω, poet. lengthd. for *ἐνέπω,* q. v., both in Hom., and Trag.: in Trag. even c. inf., Jac. A. P. p. 72.

Ἐννεσία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *ἐνεσία,* q. v.

†Ἐννεύω, f. *-εύσω,* (*ἐν, νεύω*) *to nod to, to beckon, to make signs with the head, to ask by signs,* Luc., c. dat., N. T.: c. acc. et inf., Ar. Fr. 58.

†Ἐννέω, (*ἐν, νέω*) *to swim in,* Aristid.

Ἐννέωρος, ον, (*ἐννέα, ὥρα*) *nine years old,* or *long, ἐννέωρος βασίλευε,* Od. 19, 179. Some Gramm. took it in Il. 18, 351, for *of one year* (from *εἷς, ἑν*), and in Od. 10, 390, for *nine seasons,* or *quarters old;* so too Od. 11, 311, cf. Herm. Briefe über Hom. und Hes. p. 75, Höcks Kreta 1, 245. [In Hom. always trisyll.]

Ἐννήκοντα, Ep. for *ἐνενήκοντα,* Od. 19, 174.

Ἔννῆμαρ, (*ἐννέα, ἡμαρ*) adv., *for nine days,* Il. 1, 53, etc.: only Ep. On nine as a holy number, v. sub *ἐννέα.*

Ἐννήρης, ες, *of nine banks of oars,* with or without *ναῦς,* like *τριηρής,* Polyb. (**ἄρω?*)

Ἐννηύσκλος, ον, (*ἐννέα, ὄσκλος*) *with nine sandal-straps.*

Ἔννηφιν, Hes., v. sub *ἔνος* III.

Ἐννήχομαι, (*ἐν, νήχομαι*) *to swim in, τινί,* Philo.

Ἐννοέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω:* Ion. part. aor. *ἐννώσας,* pf. *ἐννένωκα,* (*ἐν, νοέω*) *To have in one's thoughts, think of, contrive by thinking,* Plat.: *to consider, ponder, τι,* Hdt. 1, 68, Soph. Ant. 61, etc.; *τι περί τινος,* Plat. Rep. 595 A: foll. by *ὅτι..,* Hdt. 1, 86, and Att.; by *εἰ..,* whether.., Plat. Phaed. 74 A: foll. by *μή..,* *to take thought, be anxious* lest.., Xen. An. 4, 2, 13. And so freq. in mid., c. aor. pass. *ἐννοήθην,* Eur. Med. 900, Plat., etc.: c. gen., *to have thought of,* Eur. Med. 47. II. *to understand,* Aesch. Ag. 1088, and Soph.—III. *to intend* to do, c. inf., Soph. O. T. 330; c. acc. rei, Id. Aj. 115.—IV. *to devise, plan, invent,* Lat. *excogitare,* Xen. An. 2, 2, 10, etc.—V. of words, *to mean, signify,* Plat. Euthyd. 287 C. Hence

Ἔννόημα, ατος, τό, *a thought, notion,* Dion. H.; and

Ἐννοηματικός, ή, όν, *in thought, intellectual.*

Ἔννόησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐννοέω*) *a thinking on, consideration,* Plat. Rep. 407 B.

Ἐννοητέον, verb. adj. from *ἐννοέω, one must consider,* Plat. Legg. 636 C.

Ἐννοητικός, ή, όν, (*ἐννοέω*) *thoughtful,* Arist. Physiogn.

Ἔννοια, ας, ἡ, (*ἐν, νοῦς*) *a thought, conception, notion,* Plat. Legg. 657 A, and Xen.: *an intent, design,* Eur. Hel. 1026: *ἔννοιαν λαβεῖν τινος,* to form a design of a thing, intend it, Id. Hipp. 1027, and Plat.; *ἔννοιαν ἐμποι εἶν,* to put a thought into one's head, Isocr. 112 D.—2. *the faculty of thought,* Aretae.—III. in rhetor., *a thought put into words, a sentence.*

Ἐννομολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔννομος, λέσχη*) *a prater about laws,* Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

Ἔννομος, ον, (*ἐν, νόμος*) *within the law, lawful, right,* Pind., Trag., etc., like *ἔνδικος:* usu. of things, words, etc.; but of persons, *just, upright,* Aesch. Supp. 404.—2. of persons also, *under the law,* N. T. Adv. *-μα,* Ps.-Phoc. 30.—II. (*ἐν, νέμομαι*) *feeding in,* i. e. *inhabiting, γᾶς,* Aesch. Supp. 565.

†Ἔννομος, ου, ὁ, *Ennomus,* an ally of the Trojans from Mysia, Il. 2, 858.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 422.

Ἔννοος, ον, contr. *-νους, ουν* (*ἐν, νοῦς*) *thoughtful, shrewd, sensible,* Aesch. Pr. 444. Compar. *-νούστερος,* sup. *-τατος,* cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

Ἔννος or ἔννος, ον, v. sub *ἔνος.*

Ἐννοσίγαιος, ου, ὁ, poet. for *ἐνοσίγ.* (*ἔνοσις, γῆ*) *the Earth-shaker,* epith. of Neptune in Hom.

Ἐννοσίδας, α, ὁ, Dor. for Ἐννοσίγαιος, Pind. p. 4, 58. (*ἔνοσις, δῶ,* Dor. for *γῆ:* or perh. formed as patronym. from *ἔνοσις,* like *Τεκτονίδης, Τερψιάδης,* etc., in Od.)

Ἔννοσις, εως, ἡ, poet. for *ἔνοσις.*

Ἐννοσίφυλλος, ον, = *ἐλνοσίφυλλος,* poet. for *ἐνοσίφυλλος, with quivering leaves,* epith. of wooded mountains, Simon. 117.

Ἐννοσσεύω, *ἐννοσσοποιέω,* v. *ἐννεοσσεύω,* etc.

Ἐννότιος, α, ον, =sq., dub. in Eur.

Ἔννοτος, ον, (*ἐν, νοτία*) *moist, damp.*

Ἐννυκτερεύω, = *νυκτερεύω ἐν,* like *ἐννυχεύω, to pass the night in,* Polyb.

Ἔννῡμι, also *ἐννύω,* lengthd. from root *ΕΩ: f. *ἕσω,* Ep. *ἑσσω:* aor. *ἔσσα,* inf. *ἔσαι:* fut. mid. *ἑσομαι,* aor. mid. *ἐσσάμην:* perf. pass. *εἷμαι, εἷσαι, εἷται,* etc.: hence 3 pl. plqpf. *εἷατο,* Il. 18, 596. Of the pass. *ἑσμαι, ἑσμην,* Hom. has 2 and 3 sing. *ἕσσο, ἕστο,* and 3 dual *ἕσθην.* The forms with syllabic augm. and aspirate, *ἑέσσατο,* and *ἕεστο,* are solely Ep. In Ion. it is lengthd., *εἵνυμι,* Il. 23, 135. The temporal augm. is not found except in perf.: indeed Hom. only uses the syllabic, because of the digamma.

Radic. signf.: *to put on* another, as clothes, *τινά τι,* e. g. *κεῖνός σε χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε ἑσσει, he will clothe* thee *in* cloak and frock, Od. 15, 338; 16, 79, Il. 5, 905. More freq. in mid. c. acc. rei only, *to clothe one's self in, put on,* Hom.: and so in pass., *to be clad in, to wear:* yet the acc. pers. is oft. omitted, and the act. is used in signf. of mid., *κακὰ εἵματα, εἵμαι, χλαίνας εὖ εἱμένοι,* Hom.: also of armour, *ἕσσαντο νώροπα χαλκόν,* Il. 14, 383, etc.; esp. freq. *ἀσπίδας ἑσσάμενοι,* of tall shields which covered the whole person, Il. 14, 372: also of any covering, *to wrap* or *shroud one's self in, νεφέλην ἕσσαντο,* Il. 14, 350, *ἠέρα ἑσσαμένω,* Il. 14, 282: and by a strong metaph., *λάϊνον ἕσσο χιτῶνα, thou hadst been clad* in coat of stone, i. e. buried, Il. 3, 57: so later, *ἕσσασθαι γῆν,* cf. Pind. N. 11, 21, Soph. O. C. 1701, and *ἐφέννυμι:* metaph. also, *φρεσὶν εἱμένοι ἀλκήν,* Il. 20, 381, cf. *ἐφέννυμι:* and Pind. P. 4, 363 has, *ἔσσαντο Ποσειδάωνος τέμενος, they entered* it. In Att. Poets mostly in compds., and so always in prose, v. esp. *ἀμφιέννυμι.*

Ἐννυστάζω, f. *-άξω,* (*ἐν, νυστάζω*) *to nod, fall asleep over, sleep on, τινί,* Eccl.

Ἐννῡχεύω, like *ἐννυκτερεύω, to sleep, lodge, dwell in, τινί,* Soph. Ant. 784, like *excubare in,* Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8.

Ἐννύχιος, α, ον, Hes. Th. 10, ος, ον, Soph. Aj. 180, (*ἐν, νύξ*) *nightly, in the night, by night,* Hom.; *νῆες ἐννύχιαι κατάγοντο,* Od. 3, 178.—II. *dwelling in the realms of Night,* of the dead, Soph. O. C. 1558, cf. sq. [ῠ]

Ἐννῦχος, ον, =foreg., Il. 11, 716.—II. =foreg. II., epith. of Hades, Soph. Tr. 501.

Ἐννῶσαι, *-νώσας,* Ion. for *-νοῆσαι, -νοήσας,* aor. from *ἐννοέω,* Hdt.

Ἐννωτιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*ἐν, νῶτον*) *on the back.*

†Ἐνοδίας, ου, ὁ, = Εὐοδεύς, Xen. An. 7, 4, 18.

Ἐνόδιος, ία, ιον, Ion. ίη, ιον, in Ep. εἰνόδιος, Hom., (*ἐν, ὁδός*) *in* or *on the way* or *road, σφῆκες ἐν.*, wasps that have their nests *by the way-side,* Il. 16, 260: later usu. as epith. of certain gods, who had their statues *by the way side,* or *at cross-roads,* Lat. *triviales,* as of Proserpina and Hecate, Soph. Ant. 1199, Fr. 480; but esp. of (Hermes) Mercury, (who had his statues by the way-side), Theocr. 25, 4, etc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 138, 167.—II. *of* or *belonging to a journey, ἐν. σύμβολοι,* omens of a (good or bad) journey, Aesch. Pr. 487, cf. Horat. Od. 3, 27.

Ἐνοδίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *ἐνοδῖτις, ιδος,* ἡ, =foreg., Orph.

Ἔνοδμος, ον, (*ἐν, ὀδμή*) *sweet-smelling, fresh,* Nic.

Ἐνοειδής, ές, (*ἐν, εἶδος*) *single, simple,* Eccl. Adv. *-δῶς.*

Ἐνοιδέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οἰδέω*) *to swell,* Hipp.

Ἐνοιδής, ές, (*ἐν, οἶδος*) *swollen,* Nic.

Ἐνοικάδιος, ον, = *ἐνοικίδιος,* Aretae.

Ἐνοικειόω, ῶ, = *εἰσοικειόω.*—II. intr. *to be an οἰκεῖος, relation,* Diod.

Ἐνοικέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οἰκέω*) *to dwell in,* c. dat. loci, Eur. H. F. 1282, *ἔν τινι,* Xen. An. 5, 6, 25, *ἐνταῦθα,* Ar. Nub. 95: mostly c. acc. loci, *to inhabit,* Hdt. 1, 4, etc.: freq. also absol., *οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες,* Thuc., etc. Hence

Ἐνοικήσιμος, ον, *habitable.*

Ἐνοίκησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐνοικέω*) *a dwelling, living in a place,* Thuc. 2, 17.

Ἐνοικητήριον, ου, τό, *an abode.*

Ἐνοικίδιος, ον, (*ἐν, οἰκία*) *of* or *in a house, domestic,* Clem. Al.

Ἐνοικίζω, fut. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ,* (*ἐν, οἰκίζω*) *to settle in* a place; *to take into* a house, LXX.: metaph. *to plant* or *fix in,* Aesch. Fr. 234. Pass. *to be settled in* a place, *take up one's abode* there, Hdt. 1, 68; and so in mid., Thuc. 6, 2.

Ἐνοικιολόγος, ον, (*ἐνοίκιον, λέγω*) *collecting house-rent,* Artemid.

Ἐνοίκιος, ον, (*ἐν, οἶκος*) *in the house, keeping at home, ὄρνις ἐν.*, a dunghill cock, Aesch. Eum. 866, cf. *ἐνδομάχας.*—II. as subst., —1. *τὸ ἐνοίκιον, house-rent,* Isae. 58, 23, and Dem.—2. *τὰ ἐνοίκια, a dwelling,* Dion. P.

Ἐνοικοδομέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οἰκοδομέω*) *to build in* a place, *τι,* Thuc. 3, 51, etc.—II. *to build up, block up,* Thuc. 6, 51, in pass.

Ἔνοικος, ον, (*ἐν, οἰκέω*) *dwelling*

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in ; an inhabitant, Trag., Thuc., etc.: usu. *τινός, of* a place, Aesch. Pr. 415; but also, *τινί, in* a place, Plat. Criti. 113 C.

'Ενοικουρέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οἰκουρέω*) *to keep house*, Dion. H.

'Ένοινος, ον, (*ἐν, οἶνος*) *full of wine*, Long.—II.=*ἔνσπονδος*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 409.

'Ενοινοφλύω, (*ἐν, οἶνος, φλύω*) *to prate in one's cups*, Luc. [ῠ]

'Ενοινοχοέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οἶνος, χέω*) *to pour in wine*, but usu. c. acc. cognato, *οἶνον, νέκταρ*, Od. 3, 472, Il. 4. 3.

'Ενοκλίζω, f. -άσω, (*ἐν, ὀκλάζω*) *to squat upon, τοῖς ὀπισθίοις*, one's haunches, of a dog, Philostr.

†'Ενολβος, ον, (*ἐν, ὄλβος*) *in prosperity, rich*, Maneth.

'Ενολισθαίνω, or -θάνω, f. -θήσω, (*ἐν, ὀλισθαίνω*) *to slip* or *fall in*, Plut. Pomp. 25; *to gape open, ἡ χώρα χάσμασιν ἐνώλισθε πολλοῖς*, Id. Cim. 16.

'Ενολμος, ον, or ιος, ιον, (*ἐν, ὅλμος*) *sitting on the tripod, prophesying*, Soph. Fr. 875.

'Ενομήρης, ες,=*ὁμήρης ἐν*, *joined*, Nic., cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2 p. 877.

'Ενομίλέω, ῶ,=*ὁμιλέω ἐν*, Plut.

'Ενομμάτόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, ὀμματόω*) *to furnish with eyes*, Philo.

'Ενομόργνῦμι, f. -μόρξω, (*ἐν, ὀμόργνυμι*) *to wipe off in* or *on*: mid., *to rub off from one's self on*, and so *to impress upon, make a stamp upon, τινί τι*, Plut.

'Ενόν, par. pres. neut. from *ἐνειμι*, freq. as nom. absol., *it being possible*, cf. sub *ἐνειμι*.

'Ενόπαι, ῶν, *αἱ, earrings*, Soph. Fr. 51: cf. *διόπαι*.

'Ενοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω*) *a call, cry*, as of birds, Il. 3, 2; esp. *a war-cry, battle-shout*: hence *μάχην ἐνοπήν τε*, Il. 16, 246: also of any cry, *a wail*, Il. 24, 160: hence, of persons, *a voice*, Od. 10, 147, and of things, *a sound, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπή*, Il. 10, 13; *ὀστέων ἐν., crashing* of bones, Pind. Fr. 150, 4: cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Ep. word, also in lyrical passages of Eur.

†'Ενόπη, ης, ἡ, *Enope*, a city of Messenia, acc. to Paus.=*Γερήνεια*, Il. 9, 140; Paus. 3, 26, 8.

'Ενοπλίζω, (*ἐν, ὁπλίζω*) *to arm*, Lyc.

'Ενόπλιος, ον, (*ἐν, ὅπλον*)=sq., Call. Dian. 241.=II. *ὁ ἐνόπλιος*, sub. *ῥυθμός*, Ath., music *for the war-dance*, the war-tune, Epich. p. 39, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11: also *ἐν. μέλη*, Ath.: hence, *ἐνόπλια παίζειν*, Pind. O. 13, 123: on the *ῥυθμὸς κατ' ἐνόπλιον*, v. Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 653.

'Ενοπλος, ον, (*ἐν, ὅπλον*) *in arms, armed*, Alcm. 127, Soph., etc.

'Ενοποιέω, ῶ, *to unite*, Arist. An.: from

'Ενοποιός, όν, (*ἐν, ποιέω*) *making one, uniting*.

'Ενοπτος, ον, (*ἐν, ὄψομαι*) *visible in* a thing, Arist. Probl.

'Ενοπτρίζω, fut. -ίσω, *to reflect* as in a mirror. Pass, *to look in a mirror*, Plut.: and

'Ενόπτρισις, εως, ἡ, *a reflecting, reflection in a mirror*: from

'Ενοπτρον, ου, τό, (*ἐν, ὄψομαι*) *a mirror*, Eur. Hec. 925, Or. 1112, in plur.: also *κάτοπτρον*, cf. Lat. *speculum* from *specio*.

'Ενόρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a looking in* or *at*, Clem. Al.: from

'Ενοράω, ῶ, Ion. -έω: f. -ἐνόψομαι: aor. *ἐνεῖδον*, (*ἐν, εἶδον*) *to see, remark, observe* something *in* a person or thing, *τί τινι*, Hdt. 3, 53, Thuc., etc.: also *ἐν τινι*, Hdt. 1, 89; c. acc. et part. fut., *ἐνεώρα τιμωρίην ἐσομένην, he saw* that vengeance would come, Id. 1, 123, cf. 1, 170, Ar. Ach. 1129: but in Hdt. 8, 140, *ἐνορέω ὑμῖν οὐκ οἷοισί τε ἐσομένοισι*, i. e. *ἐνορ. ὑμῖν τὸ οὐκ οἷονς τε ἔσεσθαι*. Cf. *ἐνεῖδον*.—II. *to look at* or *upon*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27.

'Ενόρειος, ον, (*ἐν, ὄρος*) *in the mountains*.

'Ενορέω, Ion. for *ἐνοράω*.

'Ενορθιάζω, f. -άσω, (*ἐν, ὀρθιάζω*) *to raise, lift up*, Philo.

'Ενόριος, ον, (*ἐν, ὅρος*) *within the bounds*: *ἡ ἐν.* sub. *γῆ, an empire*, late.

'Ενόρκιος, ον,=sq., Pind.

'Ένορκος, ον, (*ἐν, ὅρκος*) *having sworn, bound by oath, θέσθαι τινὰ ἔν.*, to bind one by oath, Soph. Phil. 811; c. dat. *ἐν. οὐδένι*, Lat. *nulli addictus*, Ib. 72: *ἐν. ὤν, bound by oath*, Thuc. 2, 72.—II. *that whereto one is pledged* or *sworn, δίκη*, Soph. Ant. 369: *λαμβάνειν τι ἔνορκον*, to receive *on security of oath*, Dem. 773, 5: *τὸ ἔνορκον*=*ὅρκος, ἔνορκον ποιεῖσθαι*, to swear *an oath*, Plat. Phaed. 89 C; *ἔνορκον εἰπεῖν τι*, to speak *on oath*, Plut. Adv. -κως. On the diff. of *ἔνορκος* and *εὔορκος*, v. Buttm. Dem. Mid. Ind. in voc.

'Ενορμάω, ῶ, (*ἐν, ὁρμάω*) *to rush in*, *εἴς τι*, Polyb.

'Ενορμέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, ὁρμέω*) *to be at anchor in* a place, Polyb.

'Ενορμίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ. (*ἐν, ὁρμίζω*) *to bring* (a ship) *to land*. Pass. c. aor. 2 mid., *to lie in* harbour, Dion. H. Hence.

'Ενόρμισμα, ατος, τό, *an anchorage, roadstead*, App.

'Ενορμίτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἐν, ὅρμος*) *in harbour*, Arth.

'Ενόρνῦμι, fut. *ἐνόρσω*: aor. *ἐνῶρσα*: 3 aor. 2 mid. *ἐνῶρτο*, c. pass. signf.; the only two tenses used by Hom. *To arouse, stir up in*, esp. in a man, c. dat. pers. et. acc. rei, *τῆσιν γόον ἐνῶρσεν*, Il. 6, 499; so too, *αὐτοῖς φύζαν ἐνῶρσας*, Il. 15, 62, cf. Spitzn. Il. 16, 656. Pass. *to be roused, to arise, ἐνῶρτο* (3 sing. aor. syncop. mid.) *γέλως θεοῖσιν*, Il. 1, 599.

'Ενορούω, f. -ούσω, (*ἐν, ὀρούω*) *to spring, leap, bound in* or *upon, assail*, Il., always of an assault, c. dat., *Τρωσί*, Il. 16, 783, *αἰγεσιν ἠ οἰεσσι*, Il. 10, 486.

†'Ενορύσσω, (*ἐν, ὀρύσσω*) *to dig in*, *τινί*, Philostr.

'Ενορχέομαι,=*ὀρχέομαι ἐν, to dance in*, Alciphr.

'Ενόρχης, ον, ὁ,=*ἔνορχος*, Ar. Eq. 1395.—II. (*ἐνορχέομαι*) an appell. of Bacchus, whose festival was celebrated with dancing, Lyc. 212.

'Ένόρχης, ου, ὁ, (*εἰς, ὄρχις*) *with one testicle*.

'Ένορχις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Hdt. 6, 32, etc.

'Ένορχος, ον, (*ἐν, ὄρχις*) *uncastrated, entire, ἔνορχα μῆλα*, Il. 23, 147, for wethers were excluded from the altar: in Att. and prose also *ἐνόρχης, ἔνορχις*.

'ΕΝΟΣ or *ἔνος*, ὁ, the Lat. *ANNUS, a year*, hence *ἐνιαυτός, δίενος, τρίενος*, like *biennis, triennis*, etc., cf. *ἄοενος*: but *ἔνος* as subst. (cf. sq.) seems only to occur in Gramm. Hence

'Ενος or *ἔνος, η, ον*, like *περύσινος, a year old, last year's, ἔναι ἀρχαί, the last year's* magistrates, Dem. 775, 25; *ἔνος καρπός, last year's fruit*, opp. to *νέος*, this year's, fresh, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 4, 6, etc.: cf. also sub *ἐνη*: in genl. *old, by-gone*, hence—II. *ἐνη καὶ νέα*, sub. *ἡμέρα, the old and new day*, i. e. *the last day of the month*, elsewh. *τριακάς*, Ar. Nub. 1134, sq., Lysias 167, 8, etc.—So called for this reason. The old Greek year was lunar: now, the moon's monthly orbit is 29½ days, so that if the first month began with the sun and moon together at sun-rise, at the month's end it would be sun-set, and the second month would begin at sun-set. To prevent this irregularity, the latter half-day was reckoned to belong to the first month, so that *this 30th day consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon*. This would be the case every other month; the other six months would only have 29 days apiece, and in them properly there would be no *ἐνη καὶ νέα*. Later however, when the lunar year was disused, the last day of the month in genl. was so called. It is a question whether the *ἐνη* of Hes. Op. 768, is *the last day*, or rather *the first day of a 30 days' month*; Scaliger and Herm. prefer the former, Gottl. the latter. On the subject v. Buttm. Exc. in Dem. Mid. (For deriv., v. foreg.) B. In oblique cases of fem., *ἐνης*, etc., =Lat. *perendie, the day after to-morrow*, as *αὔριον καὶ ἐννηφιν* (Ep. gen. for *ἐνη*), sub. *χρόνῳ*, Hes. Op. 408; so too, *ἐνης*, Ar. Eccl. 796, Dor. *ἔνας*, Theocr. 18, 14, *εἰς ἐνην*, Ar. Ach. 172; also *αὔριον τῇ ἐνῃ*, Antipho 143, 44. (In this signf. it seems to be an old fem. of *εἷς, ἑνός*, cf. Lat. *per-en-die*, i. e. *per unum diem*, and so should prob. be written *ἐνης*, etc., v. Herm. Ar. Nub. 1137.)

'Ενός, gen. from *εἷς* and *ἓν, one*.

†'Ενος, ου, ὁ, *Enus*, a river of Noricum, Arr. Ind. 4, 15.

'Ενοσίγαιος, supposed prose form of *ἐννοσίγαιος*, q. v.

'Ενοσις, εως, ἡ, *a shaking, quake*, Hes. Th. 681, 849. (Usu. derv. from a *supposed* verb *ἐνόθω, supposed* to be akin both to *ὠθέω*, and *ὄθομαι*, though these are quite unconnected. Buttm. Lexil. *ἀνήνοθεν* 5 assumes a root, **ΕΝΩ, * ἐνόω, to shake*.)

'Ενοσίχθων, ονος, ὁ, (*ἔνοσις, χθών*) *Earth-shaker*, epith. of Neptune, oft. in Hom., v. *Ἐννοσίγαιος*: later, in genl. *earth-stirring*, Euphor. 140.

'Ενότης, ητος, ἡ, (*εἷς*) *unity*, Arist. Part. An.: *unanimity*, Eccl.

†'Ενουδος, ου, ὁ, *Ἐνῶδους*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

'Ενουλα, ων, τά, (*ἐν, οὐλον*) *the gums within the teeth*.

'Ενουλίζω, (*ἐν, οὐλος*) *to curl* (hair). Pass. *to be curled* or *curly*, Alciphr. Hence

'Ενουλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a curling*, *κλωκάμων*, Clem. Al.

'Ενουλος, ον, (*ἐν, οὐλος*) *curled, curly*, Anth.

'Ενουράνιος, ον, (*ἐν, οὐρανός*) *in heaven, heavenly*, Anth.

'Ενουρέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, οὐρέω*) *to make water in, ἐς τι*, Hdt. 2, 172. Hence

'Ενουρηθρα, ας, ἡ, *a chamber-pot*, Soph. Fr. 430.

'Ένουρος, ον, (*ἐν, οὖρον*) *in urine*, Hipp.

'Ενούσιος, ον, (*ἐν, οὐσία*) *actual, substantial*, Eccl.

'Ενοφείλομαι, (*ἐν, ὀφείλω*) *to be pass., to be due upon a security, τινί*, to one, Dem. 1197, fin.; 1249, 23.

†'Ενοφθαλμίζομαι, (*ἐν, ὀφθαλμός*) *to be grafted, to admit of grafting*, Plut.

'Ενοφθαλμίω, ῶ, *to cast longing eyes upon*, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

'Ενοφθαλμίζω, (*ἐν, ὀφθαλμίζω*) *to inoculate, graft*, Theophr. Hence

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Ἐνοφθαλμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a grafting, budding*, Theophr.

Ἐνοχή, ἡ, (*ἐνέχομαι*) *a being bound, responsibility*, late.

Ἐνοχλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*: in augmd. tenses usu. with double augm., *ἠνώχλουν, ἠνωχλούμην*, Dem. 30, 6, Aeschin. 59, 39, but with vv. ll. *ἐνωχλ.* (*ἐν, ὀχλέω*). *To trouble, disquiet*, τινά, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 D, etc.: also c. dat., *to give trouble to*, Isocr. 42 C, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13: absol. *to be a trouble, a nuisance*, Ar. Ran. 708, etc. Pass. *ἐνοχλοῦμαι, to be troubled, teazed* or *annoyed*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 34: *ὑπό τινος*, Diod. S. Hence

Ἐνόχλησις, εως, ἡ, *a teazing, annoyance*, Diog. L.

Ἔνοχος, ον, (*ἐνέχομαι*)=*ἐνεχόμενος, held* or *bound by*, hence *liable, subject to*, τῷ *νόμῳ, ζημίᾳ, ὀνείδει, δίκαις*, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.: *ἐν. ἀνοίαις, liable to the imputation of* it, Isocr. 160 A: *ἔνοχος ψευδομαρτυρίοις, liable to action for...*, Plat. Theaet. 148 B: rarely *ἐν τινι*, as ap. Andoc. 11, 5; but sometimes *τινός*, sub. *ποινῇ*, etc., Plat. Legg. 914 E: *ἐν. εἰς γέενναν*, N. T. Matth. 5, 22.

Ἔνοψις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐν, ὄψομαι*)=*ἔποψις*, Themist.

Ἐνόω, v. *ἔνοσις*.

Ἑνόω, ῶ, fut. *-ώσω*. (*ἕν*) *to unite*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 802: *ἐν. τινὰ τῇ γῇ, to inter*, Philostr.

Ἐνράπτω, fut. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, ῥάπτω*) *to sew, stitch in*, *εἴς τι*, Hdt. 2, 146, in mid.; *ἐν τινι*, Eur. Bacch. 286, in pass.

Ἐνράσσω, (*ἐν, ῥάσσω*) *to dash against, τινί*, Joseph.

Ἐνρήγνυμι, f. *-ρήξω*, (*ἐν, ῥήγνυμι*) *to break into*: pass. *to burst, discharge itself into, εἴς τι*, Aretae.

Ἐνριγόω, ῶ,=*ῥιγόω ἐν, to shiver, freeze in*, Ar. Plut. 846.

Ἐνριζος, ον, (*ἐν, ῥίζα*) *with a root*, Geop.

Ἐνριζόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ἐν, ῥιζόω*) *to strike root, thrive*, Hipp.

Ἐνρίπτω, fut. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, ῥίπτω*) *to throw in* or *on*, Dio C. [*ῐ* by nature.]

Ἐνρυθμικός, ή, όν,=sq.

Ἔνρυθμος, ον, (*ἐν, ῥυθμός*) *in rhythm, measure, metre*; also of oratorical cadences: in genl. *accordant, in harmony*, Plut.: the form *ἐῤῥυθμος* is more freq., Schäf. Dion. Comp. 136.

†**Ἐνσακκεύω**, (*ἐν, σακκεύω*) *to put into a sack*, Nicet.

†**Ἐνσαλπίζω**, (*ἐν, σαλπίζω*) *to sound the trumpet in, τοῖς ὠσί*, Gal.

†**Ἔνσαρκος**, ον, (*ἐν, σάρξ*) *in the flesh, incarnate, carnal*, Eccl.

Ἐνσᾰρόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, σαρόω*) *to sweep about*: hence in pass., *πόντου μυχοῖς ἐνσαρούμενος*, Lyc. 753.

Ἐνσάττω, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, σάττω*) *to stuff*, Alciphr.

Ἐνσβέννῡμι, f. *-σβέσω*, (*ἐν, σβέννυμι*) *to quench in, ὕδατι*, Diosc.

Ἐνσείω, (*ἐν, σείω*) *to shake in* or *at*, Lat. *incutere, inpingere*, c. acc. rei, *ἐνσ. βέλος κεραυνοῦ, to dart* the thunderbolt, Soph. Tr. 1087; *ὀξὺν δι' ὤτων κέλαδον ἐνσ. πώλοις, to drive* a shrill sound into their ears, Id. El. 737: also reversely, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, *to plunge in, ἐνσ. τινὰ ἀγρίαις ὁδοῖς*, Id. Ant. 1274.—2. metaph. *to shake* or *sift thoroughly*, Lat. *excutere*. Mid. *to examine one's self*, Arr.—II. intr. *to rush upon, attack violently, τινί*, Diod., *εἴς τι*. Dion. H.

Ἐνσήθω, (*ἐν, σήθω*) *to sift in*, Aretae.

Ἐνσηκάζω, (*ἐν, σηκός*) *to shut up*, esp. in a cloister, Eccl.

Ἐνσημαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, (*ἐν, σημαίνω*) *to mean, imply, contain a signification*, Plat. Crat. 395 A: more freq. in mid. *to give notice of, intimate, τινί τι*, Isocr. 399 A; foll. by *ὅτι...*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 3.—II. also in mid., *to impress* or *stamp upon, σημεῖον, τύπον τῑνί*, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, Rep. 377 B.

Ἔνσιμος, ον, (*ἐν, σιμός*) *somewhat flat-nosed*, in genl. *somewhat flat* or *hollow*, Hipp.

Ἐνσῑνής, ές, (*ἐν, σίνος*) *injured*.

†**Ἐνσιτέομαι**,=*σιτέομαι ἐν*, LXX.

Ἐνσκέλλω, poet. *ἐνισκέλλω*, *to dry, wither up*, Nic. Pass. c. perf. act. *ἐνέσκληκα*, intr. *to be dry, withered, hard*, Hipp.

Ἐνσκευάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐν, σκευάζω*) *to get ready, prepare*, like *παρασκευάζω, δεῖπνον*, Ar. Ach. 1096. Pass. *to be equipped*, Hdt. 9, 22. Mid. *to dress one's self up*, Ar. Ach. 384, 436.

Ἔνσκευος, ον, (*ἐν, σκευή*) *equipt*, esp. *furnished with a mask*, opp. to *ἔκσκευος*.

†**Ἐνσκηνοβατέω**, ῶ, (*ἐν, σκηνοβατέω*) *to bring forward on the stage*; pass. *to come forward on the stage*, Alciphr.

Ἐνσκήπτω, fut. *-ψω*, poet. *ἐνισκ.*, (*ἐν, σκήπτω*) *to hurl, dart in* or *upon*, *ὁ θεὸς ἐνέσκηψε τὸ βέλος*, the god *darted* his lightning *on* it, Hdt. 4, 79: so *νόσον τινί*, Lat. *incutere, infligere morbum alicui*, Id. 1, 105, cf.—II. intrans. *to break loose upon, fall in* or *on*, *ἐνέσκηψαν οἱ λίθοι ἐς τὸ τέμενος*, Id. 8, 39; also *τινί*, esp. of diseases, Nic. Ther. 336. Cf. *ἐνσκίμπτω*.

Ἐνσκιᾰτροφέομαι, as pass. (*ἐν, σκιά, τρέφω*) *to live in the shade* or *out of the world* (Lat. *vita umbratica*), hence *ἐνσκ. ἐλπίσι, to feed* on *sickly* hopes, Plut.

Ἐνσκίμπτω, fut. *-ψω*, poet. *ἐνισκ.*, Ep. and Lyr. form of *ἐνσκήπτω*, (*ἐν, σκίμπτω*) *to dash in* or *upon, οὐδει ἐνισκίμψαντε καρήατα*, Il. 17, 437: *to fix, plant in*, Ap. Rh. Pass. *to stick in, ὄρυ οὐδει ἐνεσκίμφθη*, Il. 16, 612. —II. = *ἐνσκήπτω, κεραυνὸς ἐνέσκιμψε μόρον*, Pind. P. 3, 105, ubi olim *ἐνέσκηψε*.

Ἐνσκιῤῥόω, also *ἐνσκιρόω*, ῶ, (*ἐν, σκιῤῥόω*) *to harden*: pass. *to become callous, inveterate*, of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.

Ἐνσκλῆναι, inf. aor. 2 act. *ἐνέσκλην* of *ἐνσκέλλω*.

Ἐνσοβέω, ῶ, (*ἐν, σοβέω*) *to step proudly in* or *on, τινί*, Philostr.

Ἐνσοριάζω, *to lay in the tomb*, late: from

Ἐνσόριον, ου, τό, (*ἐν, σορός*) *a sarcophagus*, Inscr.

†**Ἐνσοφιστεύω**, (*ἐν, σοφιστεύω*) *to conduct one's self as a sophist, to act the sophist in*, Philo.

Ἔνσοφος, ον,=*σοφός*, Anth.

Ἐνσπαργᾰνόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, σπαργανόω*) *to wrap in swathing bands*, Longin.

Ἐνσπείρω, f. *-ερῶ*, (*ἐν, σπείρω*) *to sow among*. Pass. *to be sown* or *spread among* people, of reports, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 30.

Ἔνσπερματος, ον, (*ἐν, σπέρμα*)=sq., Phan. ap. Ath. 406 C.

Ἔνσπερμος, ον, (*ἐν, σπέρμα*) *with seed in it*, Diosc.

Ἔνσποδος, ον, (*ἐν, σποδός*) *ashen*, of colour, Diosc.

Ἔνσπονδος, ον, (*ἐν, σπονδή*) *included in a truce* or *treaty*, opp. to *ἔκσπονδος, ἐνσπ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 10: hence *in alliance with, τινί*. Eur. Bacch. 924; Thuc. 1, 40; also *τινός*, Thuc. 1, 31.—II. *under truce* or *safe-conduct*, Eur. Phoen. 171. Adv. *-δως*.

†**Ἐνσπουδάζω**, (*ἐν, σπουδάζω*) *to be busy* or *employed in*, Liban.: *to deliver lectures*, Philostr.

Ἐνστάζω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, στάζω*) *to let drop* or *trickle in, τινί τι*, Ar. Vesp. 702: pass., *ἐνέστακταί τοι μένος ἠῦ, is instilled, infused into* thee, Od. 2, 271; so *...οἱ δεινός τις ἐνέστακτο ἵμερος*, Hdt. 9, 3.

Ἐνστᾰλάζω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, σταλάζω*) =*ἐνστάζω*, Ar. Ach. 1034.

Ἐνστᾰσία, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Ἔνστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐνίσταμαι*) *a beginning, plan, management, τῶν πραγμάτων*, Aeschin. 18, 35; 30, 36; *τοῦ πολέμου*, Polyb.: *a way of life*, with or without *ζωῆς*, Epict. 23.—II. *a hindrance, obstacle, objection* to an argument, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Ἐνστάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἐνίσταμαι*) *one who stands in the way, an adversary*, Soph. Aj. 704. [*ᾰ*]

Ἐνστᾰτικός, ή, όν, (*ἐνίσταμαι*) Lat. *qui instat, setting one's self in the way, stubborn, savage*, of beasts, Arist. H. A.—II. *hindering, τινός*, M. Anton. —III. *finding objections, captious*, of the gramm., who were fond of starting difficulties in Homer: those who solved them were called *λυτικοί* or *ἐπιλυτικοί*, v. Wolf Proleg. p. 195. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἐνστείνω, (*ἐν, στείνω*) *to straiten, coop up in*, Q. Sm.

Ἐνστέλλω, (*ἐν, στέλλω*) *to dress in, put on*: pass. *ἱππάδα στολὴν ἐνεσταλμένος, clad in* a horseman's dress, Hdt. 1, 80.

†**Ἐνστερνίζω**, (*ἐν, στέρνον*) = *ἐνστηθίζω*, Eccl.

Ἐνστερνομαντία, ας, ἡ, *ventriloquism*, Soph. Fr. 52, cf. *στερνόμαντις*.

Ἐνστηθίζω, (*ἐν, στῆθος*) *to lay up in the breast* or *heart*, Eccl.

Ἐνστηλόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, στηλόω*) *to put up on a post, στάλᾳ ἐνστ.*, Inscr.

Ἔνστημα, ατος, τό, (*ἐνίσταμαι*) like *ἐνστασις* II., Sext. Emp.

Ἐνστηρίζω, fut. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, στηρίζω*) *to fix, fasten in*: hence in pass., *ἐγχείη γαίῃ ἐνεστήρικτο, it stuck fast in* earth, Il. 21, 168.

Ἐνστίζω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐν, στίζω*) *to stitch, embroider in*, Dio C.

Ἐνστόμιος, ον, (*ἐν, στόμα*) *in the mouth*, ἕλκος, Diosc.

Ἐνστόμισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐν, στόμα*) *a bit, curb*, Joseph.

Ἐνστρᾰτοπεδεύομαι, dep.=*στρατοπεδεύομαι ἐν, to encamp in, χῶρος ἐπιτηδειότερος ἐνστρατοπεδεύεσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 2, 85: later in act., Thuc. 2, 20.

Ἐνστρέφω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, στρέφω*) *to turn* a thing *in*: pass. *to turn* or *move in, μηρὸς ἰσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται*, Il. 5, 306.—2. intr. c. acc. loci, *σηκοὺς ἐνστρέφειν, to visit* them, Eur. Ion 300.

Ἐνστρογγῡλόω, ῶ, =*στρογγυλόω ἐν*.

Ἔνστροφαι, ῶν, αἱ, (*ἐνστρέφω*) *a place of resort, abode*, Lat. *diverticula*, Aristid.

Ἐνστρωφάομαι,=*ἐνστρέφομαι*, Q. Sm.

Ἐνστύφω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐν, στύφω*) *to be bitter, astringent*, Diosc. [*ῠ*]

Ἐνσύνθηκος, ον, (*ἐν, συνθήκη*)= *ἔνσπονδος*.

†**Ἐνσφαιρόω**, ῶ, (*ἐν, σφαιρόω*) *to round in, to spread around in*, Nonn.

Ἐνσφηνόω, ῶ, (*ἐν, σφηνόω*) *to wedge in, fill close*, Diosc.

†**Ἐνσφίγγω**, (*ἐν, σφίγγω*) *to bind* or *fasten on, τί τινι*, Joseph.

Ἐνσφᾰγίζω, fut. *-ίσω*, Ion. *ἐν*

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σφρηγ., (ἐν, σφραγίζω) *to impress on*, as with a seal, τινί, Luc., and met. βέλεσι κραδίης, Anth.

'Ενσχερῶ, adv. also ἐν σχερῷ, *continuously, in a row*, v. σχερός.

†'Ενσχιστός, όν, = σχιστός, Theophr.

'Ενσχολάζω, f. -άσω, = σχολάζω ἐν, *to spend time in* a place, Arist. Pol.: *to spend time upon*, τινί, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2.

'Ενσώμᾰτος, ον, (ἐν, σῶμα) *bodily, incarnate*, Eccl. Hence

'Ενσωμᾰτόω, ῶ, *to embody*, Clem. Al. Hence

'Ενσωμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *an embodying, incarnation*, Eccl.

†'Ενσωρεύω, (ἐν, σωρεύω) *to heap up in*, late.

†'Ενταλαιπωρέομαι = ταλαιπωρέω ἐν, late.

†'Ενταλμα, ατος, τό, (ἐντέλλω) = ἐντολή, N. T.

'Εντάμνω, Ion. for ἐντέμνω.

'Εντανύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, τανύω) poet. and Ion. for ἐντείνω, *to stretch, strain*, Hom. (who also uses ἐντείνω in Il.); esp. freq. in Od. of *bending* the bow, νευρήν, τόξον, βιὸν ἔντ.; so too in mid., Od. 21, 403: also *to stretch* a thing *on* or *over* another, Hdt. 5, 25; ἔντ. αὐλακας, Lat. *ducere sulcos*, Pind. P. 4, 405. [ῠ]

'Ενταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντάσσω) *a putting in, insertion*.

'Εντᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ταράσσω) *to make a disturbance in*, τί, Aristaen. Pass. *to be disturbed, scared by* a thing.

'Εντᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντείνω) *a stretching, distention*, Hipp.

'Εντάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν, τάσσω) *to insert, enroll, register in*, ἐν τινι, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 493. In pass. *to be posted in battle*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 18. —II. = ἀντίτασσω, τινί τι, Eur. Rhes. 492.

'Εντᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἐντείνω) *stretching, straining, stimulating*, Medic.: τὸ ἔντ., a plant, a kind of *satyrium*, Diosc.

'Εντᾰτός, ή, όν, (ἐντείνω) *stretched*: ἔντ. ὄργανα, *stringed* instruments, Plut.

'Ενταῦθα, Ion. ἐνθαῦτα, adv. (ἐν) = ἐνθα, but more freq. in prose.—I. of place, *here, there*, Lat. *hic*, Hdt. 1, 76, etc.: but freq. like ἐνταυθοῖ, with signf. of motion towards, *hither, thither*, Lat. *huc*, Il. 9, 601, and so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 450, Soph. Tr. 1193, etc.; oft. c. gen. like all advs. of place, ἔντ. γῆς, Lat. *hic terrarum*, cf. Aesch. Cho. 691; μέχρι ἔντ. τοῦ λόγου, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E.—II. of time, *at the very time*, whether past, *then*, or present, *now*, Trag., etc.: also c. gen. ἔντ. ἡλικίας, Lat. *ad hoc aetatis*, Plat. Rep. 329 B.—2. also = Lat. *deinde, thereupon, then*, Hdt. 1, 48, etc.—III. of conditions, *in this state of things*, Soph. Fr. 98. In Att. also strengthd. ἐνταυθοῖ [ῐ], Ar. Lys. 4.

'Εντανθοῖ, adv. (ἐν) *hither*, Il. 21, 122, Od. 18, 105; in Hom., only with κεῖσο and ἧσο, *come* and lie, *come* and *sit down*: also in Att., as Ar. Plut. 608, Plat., etc.—II. acc. to others = Att. ἐνταῦθα, *here*, but seemingly not Att., v. Elmsl. Iph. T. 1010, Dind. Steph. Thes.

'Εντᾰφιάζω, (ἐντάφιος) *to bury*: or rather *to prepare for the burial*, Plut.

'Εντᾰφιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *burial, preparation for burial*, N. T.

'Εντᾰφιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐνταφιάζω) *one who is charged with a burial, an undertaker*, of the Bactrian dogs, Strab. p. 517.

'Εντᾰφιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἐντάφια, πωλέω) *an undertaker*, Lat. *libitinarius*.

'Εντάφιος, ον, (ἐν, τάφος) *of, belonging to, used in burial*, Dion H.—II. as subst.—1. τὸ ἔντ., *a shroud, winding sheet*, hence καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἡ τυραννίς, Isocr. 125 A.—2. τὰ ἔντ., *obsequies*, also *their expenses*, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Εντεα, ων, τά, *instruments, gear, tools* of any kind, ἔντεα Ἀρήϊα, Hom., who mostly uses it, esp. in Il., simply for *fighting gear, arms, armour*: esp. *a coat of mail, corslet*, like θώραξ, Il. 10, 34: hence ἔντεα δῦναι, Il. 3, 339, etc.: but also like ὅπλα, ἔντεα δαιτός, *furniture, appliances* for a banquet, Od. 7, 232, ἔντεα νηός, *rigging, tackle*, Pind. N. 4, 115; also ἔντεα ἵππεια, βόεια, *trappings, gear, harness*, etc., Pind., who also uses ἔντεα alone for *chariots*, O. 4, 34; also ἔντη δίφρου, Aesch. Pers. 194: ἔντεα αὐλῶν periph. for αὐλοί, Pind. O. 7, 22; but also ἔντεα alone, *musical instruments*, Id. P. 12, 37. Ep. and Lyr. word. The sing. ἔντος only occurs in Archil. 3, 2. [Prob. from ἔννυμι: from ἔντεα, come ἐντύω, ἐντύνω.]

†'Εντεδίδη, ης, ἡ, *Entedide*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

'Εντείνω, fut. ἐντενῶ: perf. ἐντέτᾰκα, perf. pass. ἐντέτᾰμαι, (ἐν, τείνω) *to stretch, strain, tie tight* or *fast*, κυνέη ἐντοσθεν ἱμᾶσιν ἐντέταται, Il. 10, 263; also δίφρος ἱμᾶσιν ἐντέτατται, *is hung on* straps, Il. 5, 728: *to bend* and *string* a bow, Aesch. Fr. 78, also in mid., *to string one's* bow, Eur. I. A. 550; τόξα ἐντεταμένα, Hdt. 2, 173, cf. ἐντανύω: γέφυραι ἐντεταμέναι, a bridge of boats with the mooring cables all *taut* and steady, Id. 9, 106, cf. 8, 117: *to stretch* or *cover with a stretched skin*, Hdt. 5, 25: ἐντείνασθαι ἁρμονίαν, *to raise* it *to a higher pitch*, Ar. Nub. 962: ἔντ. ναῦν ποδί, *to keep* a ship's sail *tight* by the sheet, hence ναῦς ἐνταθεῖσα ποδὶ ἔβαψεν, Eur. Or. 706: ἔντ. ἵππον τῷ ἀγωγεῖ, *to lead* a horse *at full gallop* by the rein, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3. —II. *to stretch out at* or *against*, Lat. *intendere*: hence πληγὴν ἐντείνειν, Lat. *plagam intendere, to threaten* one *with* a blow, Xen. An. 2, 4, 11, also without πληγήν, Plat. Minos 321 A. —2. *to entangle in*, βρόχοις, Eur. Andr. 720.—III. *to constrain within, to confine, limit*, εἴς τι, Plat. Meno 87 A: esp. *to keep* or *put in metre*, εἰς ἔπος ἔντ. τι, Lat. *verbum includere, astringere*, Plut.; also ἐκτείνειν by itself, Heind. Phaed. 60 D.—IV. intrans. *to strain, be vehement*, Lat. *contendere*, Eur. Or. 698, Dict. 6: more freq. in pass. and mid., Xen., and Polyb.

'Εντείρω, = τείρω ἐν, v. l. Q. Sm.

'Εντειχίδιος, ον, = ἐντείχιος.

'Εντειχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐν, τειχίζω) *to wall in, fortify*, Diod.: but in mid., *to wall in*, i. e. *blockade*, Thuc. 6, 90.

'Εντείχιος, ον, (ἐν, τεῖχος) *enclosed by walls, walled in*, Dion. H.

'Εντεκμαίρομαι, dep. mid., (ἐν, τεκμαίρω) *to infer*, Hipp.

'Εντεκνος, ον, (ἐν, τέκνον) *having children*, opp. to ἄτεκνος, Luc.

'Εντεκνόομαι, dep., *to beget children in*, Plut.

†'Εντεκταίνομαι, 1 aor. ἐντετκτηνάμην, (ἐν, τεκταίνομαι) *to build* or *construct in*, Joseph.

'Εντελέθω, = τελέθω ἐν, Nic.

'Εντέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐντελής) *perfection*.

'Εντελευτάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐν, τελευτάω) *to end in* or *with*: intr. *to die in*, sub. τὸν βίον, Thuc. 2, 44.

'Εντελέχεια, ας, ἡ, *the absoluteness, actuality, actual being* of a thing, as opp. to simple capability or potentiality (δύναμις): a philosophic word formed by Arist., who calls the soul the ἐντελέχεια of the body, *that by which it actually is*, though it had a δύναμις or *capacity of existing* before, de Anima 2, 1, cf. also Metaph. 8, 3, and 6: so also later, κατ' ἐντελέχειαν, *actually*, opp. to δυνάμει virtually, potentially, Sext. Emp. It is quite distinct from ἐνδελέχεια: though Cicero (Tusc. 1, 10) confounded them, v. Choeril. Näke pp. 174–177, Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 418, sq. (Prob. deriv. from ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, *to be complete* or *absolute*, on the analogy of νοννέχεια, νοννεχής = νοῦν ἔχων: but the adj. ἐντελεχὴς nowhere occurs: for even the adv. ἐντελεχῶς in Plat. Legg. 905 E. should no doubt be read ἐνδελεχῶς.) Cf. ἐνδελέχεια, -χής.

'Εντελεχής, ές, adv. -χῶς, v. foreg.

'Εντελής, ές, (ἐν, τέλος) *complete, full*, ἔντ. μισθός, Ar. Eq. 1367, cf. Thuc. 6, 45, etc.: *full-grown*, like τέλειος, Aesch. Cho. 250, Soph. Tr. 760. Adv. -λῶς, -λέστατα. — II. οἱ ἐντελεῖς, = οἱ ἐν τέλει, *magistrates, persons of note*, Diod.; cf. ἐκτελής.

†'Εντελλα, ης, ἡ, *Entella*, a town of Sicily on the Crimisus; its ruins still bear the same name, Diod. S.

'Εντέλλω, only in Pind. O. 7, 73, Soph. Fr. 252: usu. in mid., ἐντέλλομαι, (ἐν, τέλλω) *to enjoin, command*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 47, etc.: c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1, 53, etc.: ἐντέλλεσθαι ἀπὸ γλώσσης, *to command by word of mouth*, Id. 1, 123. But in pass., τὰ ἐντεταλμένα, *commands*, Soph. Fr. 411, and Xen.

'Εντελούμισθος, ον, (ἐντελής, μισθός) *with full pay*, Dem. 1212, 12.

'Εντεμενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, τεμενίζω) *to place within the τέμενος*.

'Εντέμνω, Ion. ἐντάμνω, (ἐν, τέμνω) *to cut in, engrave upon*, esp. γράμματα ἐν λίθοις, Valck. Hdt. 8, 22.—II. *to cut up*: esp.—1. *to cut up the victim, sacrifice*, ἥρωϊ to a hero, Thuc. 5, 11, cf. ἔντομος, τόμιος.—2. *to cut to, shred in*, as herbs into a medical mixture, Aesch. Ag. 16, ubi v. Blomf. Gl.

'Εντενής, ές, (ἐντείνω) *on the stretch, intent*, Ap. Rh.

'Εντερεύω, (ἔντερον) *to gut fish*, Archipp. 1χθ. 1.

'Εντερίδια, ων, τά, dim. from ἔντερα, Alex. Eret. 1.

'Εντερικός, ή, όν, (ἔντερα) *in the intestines*, Arist. Part. An.

'Εντερώτη, ης, ἡ, *the inmost part of* a thing: esp. *the pith* of plants, Theophr.

'Εντεροειδής, ές, (ἔντερον, εἶδος) *like intestines*, Arist. H. A.

'Εντεροκήλη, ης, ἡ, (ἔντερον, κήλη) *a scrotal hernia, rupture*, Diosc.

'Εντερον, ου, τό, (ἐντός) *an intestine, gut, bowel*, Hom., always in Il. and in plur., except Od. 21, 408, ἕντερον οἰός, and so usu. in Att.; but τοὐντερον τῆς ἐλπίδος, Ar. Nub. 160 ἔντερα γῆς, *earthworms*, Arist.—II. *a paunch, bag*, Hipp., *the womb*, Archil. 26, fin. (Formed as a compar. from ἐντός, cf. ὑπέρτερον, and our *interior*.) Hence

'Εντερύνεια, ας, ἡ, = ἐντερώτη, esp. ἔντ. εἰς τρημικὸς, *timber for the ribs* of a ship, *belly-timber*, Ar. Eq. 1185, not without a pun. (Sometimes, wrongly, written παρὰ ἐντερονεία, Dind. Ar. l. c.)

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'Εντεροπονέω, ῶ, (ἔντερον, πονέω) *to have a bowel-complaint*, Hipp.

'Εντεροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἔντερον, πωλέω) *a tripe-seller*.

'Εντεσιεργός, όν, (ἔντεα II., *ἔργω) *working in harness, in traces, ἡμίονοι ἐντ., draught*-mules, Il. 24, 277, ubi al. male ἐντεσιουργός.

'Εντεσιμήστωρ or ἐντεομ., ορος, ὁ, *skilled in arms*, ap. Hesych.

'Εντέταμαι, ἐντεταμένος, perf. pass. from ἐντείνω: hence

'Εντεταμένως, adv., *vehemently, strongly*, Hdt. 4, 14, etc.

'Εντεῦθεν, adv., Ion. ἐνθεῦτεν, *hence* or *thence*, Lat. *hinc* and *illinc*, Od. ; ἐντ. καὶ ἐντ. or ἐντ. καὶ ἐκεῖθεν, on the one side and the other, LXX.—II. of time, *henceforth, thenceforth, afterwards, then*, also τὸ ἐντ., Hdt. 1, 9, 27, etc. : but also τὸ ἐντ. or τὰ ἐντ., *that which follows*, Trag.—III. causal, *therefore, in consequence*, Eur. Att. strengthd. ἐντευθενί [ῑ], Ar. Av. 10, etc.

'Εντευθενί, adv. v. foreg.

'Εντευκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐντυγχάνω) *affable*, Plut.

'Εντευξίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., *a small petition*, Arr.

'Εντευξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντυγχάνω) *a lighting upon, meeting*, c. dat. pers., Plat. Polit. 298 C.—2. *conversation*, τινός, *with a* person, Aeschin. 34, 19 : ἐντεύξιν ποιεῖσθαί τινι, to hold *converse with*.., Isocr. 6 B : also *sexual intercourse*, Plut.—3. ἐντ. ὀχλική, *a public speech*, Dion. H.—4. *a petition*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 539.—5. *reading, study*, Polyb.

'Εντευτενί, for ἐντευθενί, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1212.

'Εντευτλάνω, ῶ, (ἔν, τεῦτλον) *to dress, stew in beet*, of eels, Ar. Ach. 894, cf. Ath. 300 B.

'Εντεφρος, ον, (ἐν, τέφρα) *ash-coloured*, Diosc.

'Εντεχνία, ας, ἡ, *skill* : from

'Εντεχνος, ον, (ἐν, τέχνη) *according to rules of art, artificial, systematic, regular*, opp. to ἄτεχνος, πίστις, Arist. Rhet.—II. of persons, *skilled*, ἐντ. δημιουργός, a *cunning* workman, Plat. Legg. 903 C. Adv. -νως.

'Εντήκω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, τήκω) *to pour in while melted*, Diod. In pass. and in perf. ἐντέτηκα, usu. metaph. *to sink deep into* one, c. dat., μᾶσσ' ἐντέτηκέ μοι, Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D : but ἐντακῆναι τῷ φιλεῖν, *to melt away* with love, Soph. Tr. 463 ; and so ἐντακῆναι θρήνοις, Lyc.

'Εντι, Dor. for ἐστί and εἰσί, 3 sing. and pl. pres. from εἰμί. [ῐ]

'Εντίθημι, fut. ἐνθήσω, (ἐν, τίθημι) *to put, set in, bring in* or *into*, τινί τι, Hom., usu. of things, e. g. a ship's cargo, and so in Att. ; but also τινά or τι εἴς τι, Hdt. 2, 73, Ar. Ach. 920, Xen., etc. ; and then freq. c. acc. only : hence metaph., ἐντ. φρένας ἐσθλάς, Theogn. 430 ; ἐντιθέναι φόβον, *to inspire* fear, Xen. An. 7, 4, 1. Mid. *to put in for one's self*, hence, κότον, χόλον ἐνθετο θυμῷ, *he stored up* wrath *in his* heart, Il. 6, 326, Od. 11, 102 ; opp. to ἔλυσεν ἐνθεο θυμόν, Il. 9, 639 ; also μύθων ἐνθετο θυμῷ, *laid to his* heart, Od. 21, 355 ; ἐνθεμένη σε λεχέεσσι, *having put* thee in *her* bed, Il. 21, 124 ; also, μή μοι πατέρας.. ὁμοίη ἐνθεο τιμῇ, *put* not *our* fathers *in* like honour, Il. 4, 410 : absol. ἐνθοῦ, imperat. aor. 2 mid., *take it, eat it*, Ar. Eq. 51, cf. ἔνθεσις.

'Εντίκτω, f. -τέξω, usu. τέξομαι, (ἐν, τίκτω) *to bear, produce in*, δόμοις, Eur. Andr. 24 ; also ὰλ ἐντ. ἐς τὴν ἴλιν, Hdt. 2, 93.—2. *to create* or *cause in*, τινί τι, Ar. Lys. 553, ἐν τινι, Eur. Hipp. 642 ; ἐντ. φθόνον, ἀνελευθερίαν, etc., Plat.—II. intr. part. perf. ἐντετοκώς, *inborn, innate*, Ar. Vesp. 651.

'Εντίλλω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐν, τιλάω) Lat. *incacare, to squirt upon*, τινί τι, Ar. Ach. 351.

†'Εντιλτος, ου, ὁ, πλακοῦς, a kind of *cake*, prob. made with τιλτόν (τάρμος) q. v., Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.

'Εντῑμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, τιμάω) *to reckon at a price, value* goods, Dem. 1036, 12, in pass. Mid. *to take at a valuation*. Part. perf. pass., ἐντετιμημένος, *valued, valuable*, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.

'Εντῖμος, ον, (ἐν, τιμή) *in honour, honoured, prized*, opp. to ἔκτιμος, ἄτιμος, Plat., etc. ; τινί, by a person, Soph. El. 239, also c. dat. rei, *with* or *in* a thing, Eur. Or. fin. : οἱ ἔντιμοι, men *in office*, ἐν τιμῇ ὄντες, Lat. *honorati*, Plat. Rep. 564 D : τὰ θεῶν ἔντιμα, *what is honoured in* their sight, their *ordinances* or *attributes*, Soph. Ant. 77 : ἐντ. ποιεῖν, to hold *in honour*, Isocr. 74 A. Adv. -μως, Plat., and Xen. Hence

†'Εντῖμος, ου, ὁ, *Entimus*, a Cretan who led a colony to Gela, in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.—2. of Gortyn, a contemp. of Themistocles, Ath. 48 D.

'Εντῑμότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἔντιμος) *honour, rank*, Arist. Rhet.

'Εντῑμόω, ῶ, (ἐν, τιμή) *to honour*, LXX.

'Εντινάσσω, (ἐν, τινάσσω) *to shake in* or *into*, Diog. L.

'Εντμήγω, f. -ξω, Ep. for ἐντέμνω, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B.

'Εντμημα, ατος, τό, (ἐντέμνω) *a cut, notch*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.

'Εντμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντέμνω) = ἔντμημα.

'Εντο, 3 plur. aor. 2 mid. from ἵημι, in Hom. always in phrase ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο, v. sub ἐξίημι.

'Εντοίχιος, ον, (ἐν, τοῖχος) *on* or *at the walls*, Dion. H.

'Εντοκος, ον, (ἐν, τόκος) *with young*, Lyc.

'Εντολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντέλλω) *an injunction, command*, Pind. Fr. 167, Hdt., and Att., in sing. and plur. : ἐντολὰς δοῦναι, ap. Dem. 250, 14, ἐπιτελέειν, Hdt. 1, 157.

'Εντολμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = τολμάω ἐν.

'Εντομα, ων, τά, *insects*, cf. ἔντομος III.

'Εντομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντέμνω) *a cutting, incision*, Theophr. : *a nick* or *notch*, as in insects, Arist. H. A. : cf. ἔντομος II.—2. *a narrow pass, cleft*, Diod.—II. *a sacrifice*, v. ἔντομος II. Plut

'Εντομίας, ου, ὁ, (ἐντέμνω) *an eunuch*, late.

'Εντομίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a cutting, gash*, LXX.

'Εντομος, ον, (ἐντέμνω) *cut in, cut up*, esp. of victims, ἔντομα ποιεῖν, to offer as victims. Hdt. 2, 119 ; 7, 191 : hence τὰ ἔντομα, *victims*, Ap. Rh. : also *oaths* etc. *ratified by sacrifice*.—II. but τὰ ἔντομα, sub. σφάγια, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 198.—2. τὰ ἔντομα, sub. ζῷα, Lat. *insecta, insects*, from their being nearly *cut in two*, Arist. H. A.

'Εντονία, ας, ἡ, *tension, force* : from

'Εντονος, ον, (ἐντείνω) *strained*, hence of persons, *well-strung, sinewy*, Hipp. : hence—2. metaph. *in earnest, eager*, Ar. Ach. 665 ; *violent*, γνώμη, Hdt. 4, 11, χέρες, σπλάγχνον, Eur. : also adv. -νως, *violently*, χωρεῖν, Thuc. 5, 70, ἀπαιτεῖν, Xen. An. 7, 5, 7.—II. ὁ ἔντονος, as subst., dub. l. for τόνος, Plat. Legg. 945 C

'Εντόπιος, ον, (ἐν, τόπος) = sq., *θεοί*, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D.

'Εντοπος, ον, (ἐν, τόπος) *in* or *of a place*, Soph. Phil. 212, etc.

'Εντορεύω, (ἐν, τορεύω) *to work, carve in relief on*.., Plut.

'Εντορνεύω, (ἐν, τορνεύω) *to turn* or *carve in* a thing, Plut.

'Εντορνος, ον, (ἐν, τόρνος) *made by the lathe, turned*, Plat. Legg. 898 A : in genl. *rounded*, Arist. Coel.

'Εντος, τό, sing. of ἔντεα, τά, q. v., sub fin.

'Εντός, adv., (ἐν) Lat. *intus*,—I. of place, *in, within, inside, between*, Hom., who esp. joins ἐντὸς ἔχειν, and ἐντὸς ἔργειν, or εἴργειν : in Att. τὸ ἐντός, τὰ ἐντός, *the part* or *parts within* : also c. gen., which in Hom. it usu. follows : hence ἐντὸς ἐμαυτοῦ, *in* my *senses*, under my own control, Hdt. 7, 47 ; also ἐντὸς ἑαυτοῦ γίγνεσθαι, *to come to* himself, Hdt. 1, 119.—2. *on this side*, Lat. *citra*, Il. 2, 845 ; c. gen., ἐντὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Hdt. 1, 6.—II. of time, *within*, i. e. *in less time than*, c. gen. ἐντὸς εἴκοσι ἡμερῶν, ἐντὸς ἑσπέρας, *between this time and* evening, i. e. *before* evening, Xen. Cyn. 4, 11.—III. of degrees of relationship, *nearer, within*, ap. Dem. 1068, ult. Hence

'Εντοσθε, and before a vowel ἐντοσθεν, adv. *from within*, Od. 2, 424 : also = ἐντός, absol., Il. 22, 237, or c. gen., freq. in Hom.

'Εντοσθῖ, adv., = ἔντοσθε, ἐντός, Hes.

'Εντόσθια, ων, τά, (ἐντός) *the inwards, entrails*, Lat. *intestina*, like ἔγκατα, and ἔνδινα. The form ἐνδόσθια, also occurs.

'Εντοσθιδιος, ία, ιον, (ἔντοσθε) *inward* : τὰ ἐντ. = foreg., Hipp.

'Εντρᾱγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐντρώγω, q. v.

'Εντραγῳδέω, ῶ, = τραγῳδέω ἐν, *to make a display among*, τισί, Luc.

'Εντρᾱνος, ον, (ἐν, τρανής) *piercing, keen, clear*, of sight, Nic.

'Εντραπεζίτης, ου, ὁ, -ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a table-companion, parasite*.

'Εντραχύς, εῖα, ύ, (ἐν, τραχύς) *somewhat rough* or *hard*, Diosc. [ῠ]

'Εντρεπτικός, ή, όν, *fit for reproving* or *producing shame*, λόγοι, Ael. Adv. -κῶς : from

'Εντρέπω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, τρέπω) *to turn about*, τὰ νῶτα, *to turn* the back Hdt. 7, 211 : metaph. *to bring one to* his senses, *reprove, make ashamed*, Plut. Pass. *to be turned, turn*, twice in Hom. in phrase οὐδέ νύ σοί περ ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἦτορ, is not thy heart yet *turned* or *won*, Il. 15, 554, Od. 1, 60 : also *to turn about*, and so *to delay*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1538. Mid. ἐντρέπεσθαί τινος, *to turn towards* a person, *give heed to, listen to, reverence* him, esp. in Trag., c. inf., as Soph. Aj. 90, Plat. Crito 52 C, etc. : to take care, see that a thing happens, Theogn. 400 : later also *to dread*, c. acc., Plut.

'Εντρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, = τρέφω ἐν, *to bring up, train in*, Eur. Ion 1428 : also in mid., φυτὰ ἐνθρέψασθαι, Hes. Op. 779 : *to be raised in*, γυμνασίοις, Eur. Phoen. 368, νόμοις, Plat. Legg. 798 A ; also of habits, etc., *to grow up with, become natural to*, c. dat. pers., v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52 : in Il. 19, 326, Wolf reads divisim ἐνι τρέφεται.

'Εντρέχεια, ας, ἡ, *skill, industry*, Lat. *solertia*, Strab. : from

'Εντρεχής, ές, *skilful, ready*, ἐν πόνοις καὶ μαθήμασι καὶ φόβοις, Plat. Rep. 537 A ; also in late prose. Adv. -χῶς : from

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Ἐντρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι, usu. -δρᾰμοῦμαι, (ἐν, τρέχω) *to run in, be active in*, hence *to fit, suit*, once in Hom. *εἰ ἐντρέχοι ἀγλαὰ γυῖα*, if they suit the armour, Il. 19, 385.—2. *to be current among*, λόγος ἀνθρώποις, Arat.—II. *to run in, slip in, enter*, Diosc.—III. *to come in the way, intervene*, Strab.

Ἐντρῑβής, ές, strictly *rubbed in* or *on*: usu. by metaph. from the touch-stone, *versed* or *practised in*, c. dat., ἀρχαῖς καὶ νόμοις, Soph. Ant. 177: more rarely c. gen.: cf. παρατριβω: from

Ἐντρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, τρίβω) *to rub in*, esp. unguents or cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20. Pass. *to have them rubbed in, to be anointed, painted*, Ar. Lys. 149, Eccl. 732: c. acc., παιδέρωτ' ἐντρ., Alex. Isost. 1, 18: metaph., ἐντρ. κακόν τινι, *to bring* ill *upon* him, Luc.; so ἐντρ. κόνδυλόν τινι, to give him a drubbing, Plut., and Luc.—II. *to rub away, wear by rubbing*, Ar. Ran. 1070. [ῐ]

Ἔντριμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is rubbed in*, esp. *a cosmetic*, Plut.

Ἐντριτωνίζω, com. word in Ar. Eq. 1189, *to third, temper with a third*, alluding to ἡ Τριτογενής.

Ἔντριχος, ον, (ἐν, θρίξ) *hairy*, Anth.: τὸ ἔντρ., *a wig*.

Ἐντρίχωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐν, τριχόω) *the hair of the eye-lids, eyelashes*.—II. *a hair-sieve* or *strainer*, also ἠθμός, Plut. [ῐ]

Ἔντριψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντρίβω) *a rubbing in* or *on*, esp. of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2.

Ἔντρομος, ον, (ἐν, τρόμος) *trembling*, Mel. 77, 8; Plut. Fab. 3.

Ἐντροπᾰλίζομαι, frequent. from ἐντρέπω, as pass., only used in pres. and impf., *to keep turning round, keep looking back*, Il. 6, 496; esp. of men unwillingly retreating before an enemy, Il. 11, 547, etc.

Ἐντροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐντρέπομαι) *a turning towards*, hence ἐντρ. τινός, *respect, reverence for* one, like αἰδώς, Soph. O. C. 299.—II. absol. *a coming to one's self, shame*, N. T.

Ἐντροπία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp.: but in H. Hom. Merc. 245, δόλιαι ἐντροπίαι, are subtle *twists and tricks*, artful *dodges*.

Ἐντροπίας, ου, ὁ, οἰνος, = τροπίας.

Ἔντροφος, ον, (ἐντρέφω) *brought up, trained, living in* or *with*, τινί, Soph. O. C. 1362, Aj. 622: ἐντρ. τινός, a *nursling*, Eur. I. A. 289.

Ἐντρυλλίζω, also ἐντρῠλίζω, *to whisper in one's ear*, τινί τι, Ar. Thesm. 341.

Ἐντρῠφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, τρυφάω) *to delight, indulge, revel in*, τινι, Diod.: *to sport, play in, κόμαι ἀνέμοις ἐντρύφων*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E: absol. *to be luxurious*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.—II. *to make sport of, mock*, τινι, Eur. Cycl. 588. Hence

Ἐντρύφημα, ατος, τό, *a pride* or *pleasure*, Eccl. [ῠ]

Ἐντρῠφής, ές, *luxurious, wanton*, late.

Ἐντρυχόομαι, as pass.. (ἐν, τρύχω) *to waste one's self away*, Dio C. [ῠ]

Ἐντρώγω, f. -ξομαι, aor. 2 ἐνέτραγον, (ἐν, τρώγω). *To eat up greedily, to gobble up*, esp. sweetmeats, Ar. Eq. 51, Vesp. 612, cf. τράγημα.

Ἐντυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι: aor. 2 ἐνέτῠχον: perf. ἐντετυχηκα, (ἐν τυγχάνω). *To light upon, fall in with, meet with*, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 140, ubi v. Wess.; more usu. c. dat., Hdt. 1, 134: 2, 70, etc.—II. *to converse with, talk to, τινί*, Plat. Apol. 41 B, etc.: *to have dealings with*: esp. *to have sexual intercourse with, τινί*, Solon ap. Plut.—III. c. int., *to intreat* one *to* do, Plut. Pomp. 55.—IV. of books, *to meet with*, and so *to read, τινι*, Plut., etc.—V. = τυγχάνω ὢν ἐν, Soph. Aj. 433, Eur. Beller. 28.

Ἐντῠλίσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, τυλίσσω) *to roll, wrap up*, Ar. Plut. 692.

Ἐντῡλόω, ῶ, (ἐν, τυλόω) *to make hard* or *callous*.

Ἐντύνω and ἐντύω, fut. ἐντῦνῶ: aor. 1 ἔντῦνα. Of ἐντύω [ῠ], Hom. has only imperf. act.; of ἐντυνω [ῡ], pres. mid., impf. act. and mid., aor. act. and part. aor. mid. (ἔντεα). *To equip, deck out, get ready*, like ὁπλίζω: in Hom., ἐντ. ἵππους, *to harness* them, Il. 5, 720; εὐνήν, *to get* it *ready*, Od. 23, 289; δέπας τινί, *to prepare* the cup, i. e. to mix the wine, Il. 9, 203; ἀοιδήν, *to raise* the strain, Od. 12, 183; εὖ ἐντύνασαν ἓ αὐτην, *having decked* herself well *out*, Il. 14, 162: and for this in mid., ἐντύνεσθαι, *to get one's self ready*, Od. 6, 33. But Hom. more freq. has mid. c. acc., only however in the phrases ἐντύνεσθαι ἄριστον, δαῖτα, δεῖπνον, *to prepare one's self* a meal, Il. 24, 124, Od. 3, 33; 15, 500: ἄρμενον ἐντύνασθαι, *to provide* what is needful, Hes. Op. 630: ἐντύειν τινά, *to make* one *ready, urge* him *on*, Theogn. 196, Pind. O. 3, 51; also c. inf., *to urge to* do a thing, Pind. P. 9, 117, N. 9, 86. Ep. and Lyr. word also in Eur. Hipp. 1183, ἐντύναθ' ἵππους ἁρμασι.

Ἐντῡπᾶς, adv. (ἐν, τύπτω) only in Il. 24, 163, ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαινῃ κεκαλυμμένος, of Priam, lying in grief on the ground, and after him in Ap. Rh. 1, 264; 2, 861, Q. Sm. 5, 530; acc. to some, *struck down, cast on the earth*; acc. to others, wrapt up *so as to show but the outline of his form, his general form* (τύπος). [ᾰ]

Ἔντῡπος, ον, (ἐν, τύπτω) *impressed*. Hence

Ἐντῡπόω, ῶ, *to represent by stamping* or *moulding, to model, τι*, Anth.; and so in mid., Arist. Mund.: *to stamp upon* a thing, τι εἰς τι or τινί, Plut. Hence

Ἐντύπωμα, τό, *a piece of carving in intaglio*, Clem. Al. [ῠ]: and

Ἐντῡπωσις, εως, ἡ, *the socket of the shoulder-bone*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Ἐντῠραννεύομαι, as pass., (ἐν, τυραννέω) *to live under a tyranny* or *tyrant*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

Ἔντυφος, fut. -θυψω, (ἐν, τύφω) *to smoke*, as one does wasps, Ar. Vesp. 459. Pass. *to smoulder, be on fire*, Philo. [ῠ]

Ἐντῠχία, ας, (ἐντυγχάνω) = ἔντευξις, Plut.

Ἔντῡνω, = ἐντύνω, q. v., Hom. [ῡ]

Ἐνυάλιος, ου, ὁ, (Ἐνύω) *Enyalius, the Warlike*, epith. of Mars in Il., v. esp. Il. 20, 69; but later thought to be different from him, Ar. Pac. 456, ubi v. Schol., cf. Alcman Fr. 41. Battle began with cries to him, Ἐνυαλίῳ ἐλελίζειν, ἀλαλάζειν, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18; 5, 2, 14: whence late, as in Poll., ὁ Ἐνυάλιος, for *a war-song*, like παιαν. —2. among the Romans = (Mars) Quirinalis, Dion. H., Polyb.—II. as adj. (in Opp. ία, ιον), *warlike, furious*, Ἄρης δεινος, ἐνυάλιος, Il. 17, 211.—2. as adj. to I. 2, ὁ Ἐν. λοφος, *collis Quirinalis*, the *Quirinal hill* in Rome, Dion. H.—3. τὸ Ἐνυάλιον, *the temple of Enyalius*, in Megaris, Thuc. 4, 67; another built by Solon in Salamis, Plut. Sol. 9. Cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 146, sqq. [ᾰ: in Il. 17, 259, να as one long syll.]

Ἐνυβρίζω, fut. -σω, (ἐν, ὑβρίζω) *to insult, mock one in* a thing, τινα τινι, Soph. Phil. 342; τινά ἐν κακοῖς, Eur. El. 68: c. dat. pers., *to mock at, insult*, Polyb. Hence

Ἐνυβρισμα, ατος, τό, *a laughing-stock*, Lat. *ludibrium*, Plut.

Ἐνυγραίνω, (ἐν, υγραίνω) *to moisten*.

Ἐνυγροθηρευτης, ου, ὁ, (ἔνυγρος, θηρεύω) *one who seeks his prey in the water, a fisherman*, Plat. Legg. 824 C.

Ἐνυγροθηρικός, ή, όν, (ἔνυγρος, θήρα) *of, belonging to fishing*, Plut. Soph. 220 A, 221 B.

Ἔνυγρος, ον, (ἐν, ὑγρός) *in the water, aquatic*, Diosc.—II. *wet, damp*, Arist. H. A.; *watery*, καρπος, Diod.

Ἔνυδρα, ων, τά, *Enydra*, a city of Syria, Strab.

Ἐνυδρίας, ου, ὁ, (ἐν, ὑδωρ) sc. ἀνεμος, a wind *accompanied with rain*, or rather, blowing *from the water*, Callim. Fr. 35.

Ἔνυδρις, ιος, ἡ, or ἔνυδρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐν, ὑδωρ) *an otter*, Hdt. 2, 72; 4, 109. —II. *a water-snake*, Lat. *enhydris*, Plin. H. N. 32, 7.

Ἐνυδροβίως, ον, (ἐν, ὕδωρ, βιος) *living in the water*, χήν, Anth.

Ἔνυδρος, ον, (ἐν, ὑδωρ) *with water in it, holding water*, τεῦχος, Aesch. Ag. 1128.—II. *of water, watery*, ῥεύματα, νάματα, etc., Eur.—III. *living in* or *by water*, νυμφαι ἔν., *water-nymphs*, Soph. Phil. 1454; δόναξ, Ar. Ran. 234: esp. ἔν. ζῷα, *aquatic animals*, Plat., and Arist.

Ἐνυεῖον, ου, τό, (Ἐννώ) *the temple of Enyo*, Dio C.

Ἐνυεύς, εως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Enyeus*, a king of Scyros, slain by Achilles, Il. 9, 668.

Ἔνῡλος, ον, (ἐν, ὕλη) = ὑλικος, *material*, Arist. An. Adv. -λως.

Ἐνυλος, ον, ὁ, *Enylus*, a king of Byblus, Arr. An. 2, 20, 1.

Ἐνυμενόσπερμος, ον, (ἐν, ὑμήν, σπέρμα) *with seeds enclosed in a membrane*, Theophr.

Ἐνυπάρχω, fut. -ξω, = ὑπάρχω ἐν, *to be in*, τὸ ἐνυπάρχον, *the substance of* a thing, τὰ ἐνυπ., *the elements*, Arist. Metaph.

Ἐνῡπᾰτεύω, (ἐν, ὑπατεύω) *to act as consul in* or *with*, βουλεύμασι, Plut.

Ἐνυπνιάζω, (ἐνυπνιον) *to dream*, Arist. H. A.: in LXX. both as dep. pass., and mid., c. acc. cogn. Hence

Ἐνυπνιαστης, οῦ, ὁ, *a dreamer*, LXX.

Ἐνύπνιον, ου, τό, (ἐν, ὕπνος) *a thing seen in sleep*, in appos. with ὄνειρος, θεῖος μοι ἐνυπνιον ἦλθεν ὄνειρος, a dream from the gods came to me *in sleep*, Od. 14, 495, Il. 2, 56. Proverb., ἐνύπνιον ἑστιᾶσθαι, "to feast with the Barmecide," Ar. Vesp. 1218. Cf. sq.—2. later, *a dream*, ὐγιὲς ἐνύπνιον, *the vision, form of a dream*, Hdt. 8, 54: so ὄψις ἐνυπνίων, Aesch. Pers. 518: and so freq., *ἐν. ἰδεῖν*, Plat., etc. When distinguished, ἐνύπνιον was *a mere dream*, opp. to ὄνειρος, *a significant, prophetic one*: strictly neut. from

Ἔνυπνιος, ον, (ἐν, ὕπνος) *in sleep, in dreams appearing*, Aesch. Theb. 710: hence some expl. ἐνύπνιον in Hom. as adv., *in sleep*, v. foreg.

Ἐνυπνιώδης, ες, (ἐνύπνιον, εἶδος) *dream-like, dreamy, unreal*, Strab.

Ἔνυπνος, ον, = ἐνύπνιος, Trag. ap. Plut., v. Pors. Or. 401.

Ἐνυπνόω, ῶ, (ἐν, ὕπνος) *to sleep in, dwell in*, Nic.

Ἐνυπόκειμαι, (ἐν, ὑπόκειμαι) *to lie* or *be under*: *to be substance of*, Hierocl.

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'Ενυπόσαπρος, (ἐν, ὑπόσαπρος) *partly putrid*, Hipp.

'Ενυπόστᾰτος, ον, (ἐνυφίσταμαι) *substantial, real*, Eccl.

'Ενυπτιάζω, (ἐν, ὑπτιάζω) *to lean, throw back upon, ἑαυτὸν τῇ γῇ*, Philostr.

'Ενῦφαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐν, ὑφαίνω) *to weave in as a pattern, τινί τι*, Hdt. 1, 203; and in pass., *to be interwoven*, Id. 3, 47. Hence

'Ενυφαντός, όν, *inwoven*, Theocr. 15, 83. [ῡ]: and

'Ενυφασμα, ατος, τό, *a pattern* or *figure woven in*, Diod. [ῡ]

'Ενυφίστημι, fut. -ὑποστήσω, (ἐν, ὑφίστημι) *to put, place in*. Mid. with aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. act., intrans. *to stand, be in*, Joseph.

'Ενῦώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Enyo*, goddess of war, answering to the Roman *Bellona*, Il. 5, 333; daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, one of the Graiae, Hes. Th. 273.—2. met. *conflict, encounter*, Opp.; hence 'Ενῠάλιος.

'Ενῳδιον, ου, τό,=ἐνώτιον, *an earring*. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 232, 237.

'Ενωθέω, ῶ, f. -ώσω and -ωθήσω: aor. ἐνέωσα, (ἐν, ὠθέω) *to drive in* or *upon*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.

'Ενωμος, ον, (ἐν, ὠμός) *rather crude, unripe*, Diosc.: *hardish*, Hipp.

'Ενωμοτάρχης, ου, ὁ, *leader of an ἐνωμοτία* (q. v.), Thuc. 5, 66, and Xen.

'Ενωμότης, ου, ὁ, v. sq.

'Ενωμοτία, ας, ἡ, (ἐνώμοτος) strictly *any band of sworn soldiers*: esp. *a division of the Spartan army*, first mentioned Hdt. 1, 65, but without explanation: in Thuc. 5, 68, *a subdivision of the λόχος*, which he says contained 4 *πεντηκοστύες*, and each *πεντηκ.* 4 *ἐνωμοτίαι*, and an *ἐνωμοτία* (on the average) 32 men: others assign 25 men to it, so that 2 make a *πεντηκοστύς*, 16 a mora, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 12, and cf. *μόρα*. The leader was called *ἐνωμοτάρχης*. Cf. Dict. Antiqq. pp. 98, 100.

'Ενώμοτος, ον, (ἐν, ὄμνυμι) *sworn, bound by oath, ὅρκοις*, Soph. Aj. 1113. —II. *a conspirator*, Plut. Adv. -τως, *on oath*, Plut.

†'Ενῶπα, (acc. from a form *ἐνώψ) only in the phrase *κατ' ἐνῶπα, right opposite*, Il. 15, 320; usu. wr. *κατ-ένωπα*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 169.

'Ενωπαδίς, adv., v. sq.

'Ενωπᾰδίως, adv., (ἐνωπή) *in one's face, to one's face*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 23, 94, ubi al. *ἐνωπιδίως*: *ἐνωπαδίς* also occurs in Ap. Rh., and *ἐνωπαδόν* in Q. Sm.

'Ενωπαδόν, adv., v. foreg.

'Ενωπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐν, ὤψ) *the face, countenance*, Hom., only in dat. *ἐνωπῇ*, as adv., *before the face, openly*, Lat. *palam*, Il. 5, 374.

'Ενώπια, ων, τά, (ἐν, ὤψ) *the inner walls fronting those who enter* a building, opp. to the *προνώπια* which front the street, Hom.: chariots were set against it, Il. 8, 435, Od. 4, 42, also spoils taken in war, Il. 13, 261, cf. Od. 22, 121; in Hom. always *παμφανόωντα*, because they were plastered smooth: cf. Interpp. ad Xen. An. 7, 8, 1.—II. in Aesch. Supp. 145, *ἐνώπια σεμνά*, said to be=*ἐνωπή*, but perh. it may be understood of *the temple-walls*, i. e. *the temple*, of Minerva.

'Ενωπιδίως, adv. v. l. for *ἐνωπαδίως*, q. v.

'Ενώπιον, *in the presence of, before*, Lat. *coram*, c. gen., Plut.: strictly neut. from

'Ενώπιος, ον, (ἐν, ὤψ) *in one's presence, face to face*, Theocr. 22, 152.

'Ενωρᾰΐζομαι, dep., (ἐν, ὡραῖζω) *to indulge one's self, indulge in* a thing.—II. *to pay court to, τοῖς γυναίοις*, Luc.

'Ενωρος, ον, (ἐν, ὥρα) *well-timed: in the prime, blooming*, Irreg. comp. *ἐνωρίστερος, more seasonable*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 C.

'Ενῶρσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act., *ἐνῶρτο*, 3 sing. aor. syncop. mid., of *ἐνόρνυμι*, Hom.

'Ενώς, and 'Ενωσος, ου, ὁ Joseph. *Enos*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Ενῶσα, Ion. contr. for *ἐνόησα* from *νοέω*.

'Ενωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑνόω) *union*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 714.

'Ενωτίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἐν, οὖς) *to give ear, hearken to*, LXX. As dep. pass., Byzant.

'Ενωτικός, ή, όν, (ἑνόω) *causing union*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ενώτιον, ου, τό, (ἐν, οὖς) *an earring*, Aesch. Fr. 94.

'Ενωτοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐν, οὖς, κοίτη) *with ears large enough to sleep in*, Strab.

'Ενωτόκοιτος, ὁ=foreg., dub.

†'Ενώχ, ὁ, in Joseph. 'Ανωχος, ου, *Enoch*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Ενωχρος, ον, (ἐν, ὠχρος) *palish, rather pale*, Arist. Part. An.

'Εξ, Lat. *EX*, prep., put for ἐκ before a vowel, both in a sentence and in compos., sometimes even before the cons. σ, e. g. *ἐξ Σμύρνης*, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 232, 659, cf. *παρέκ*.

'Εξ, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., Lat. *SEX*, our *SIX*, Sanscr. *SHASH*, also Hebr. *SHESH*, etc.: Hom., etc. On its modifications in compos., e. g. *ἑκκαίδεκα, ἑξάμετρος*, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 412.

'Εξάβιβλος, ον, (ἕξ, βίβλος) *of* or *in six books*, Erot.

†'Εξαγανακτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀγανακτέω) *to be greatly enraged, πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Joseph.

'Εξαγγελεύς, έως, ὁ,=ἐξάγγελος.

'Εξαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *an announcement*: esp. *secret information sent out* to the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 23.

'Εξαγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἐκ, ἀγγέλλω) *to tell out, publish, make known, report*, oft. with. collat. signf. of betraying a secret, Il 5, 390, *τινί τι*, Plat., etc.; *τινὶ ὅτι...*, Hdt. 5, 33; *τινὶ οὕνεκα...*, Soph. O. C. 1393; and so of traitors, and deserters, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42, etc.: cf. sq. Hdt. uses the mid. *ἐξαγγέλλομαι*, just like act., *τινί τι*, 3, 122; 5, 92, etc.; and so Soph. O. T. 148; and c. inf., *to promise to* do, Eur. Heracl. 531.—II. *to narrate*, Themist. pass. *ἐξαγγέλλεται, it is reported* that..., c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 18; also c. part., *ἐξηγγέλθη βασιλεὺς ἀθροίζων*, the king *was reported to be* collecting, Id. Ages. 1, 6. Cf. *ἐξαγορεύω*.

'Εξάγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, ἄγγελος) *a messenger who brings news out* from those within: esp. *who betrays a secret, an informer*, Thuc. 8, 51.—II. on the Greek stage *ἀγγελοι* came to tell news from a distance but *ἐξάγγελοι*, told what was a-doing in the house, behind the scenes, esp. murders, etc., as in Soph. Ant. 1278: Aeschylus is said to have used the *ἐξάγγελος* first, Valck. Hipp. 776.

'Εξαγγελτικός, ή, όν, (ἐξαγγέλλω) *conveying information*, Arist. Probl.—2. *apt to tell tales, gossiping*, Id. Rhet.

'Εξάγγελτος, ον, (ἐξαγγέλλω) *told of, detected*, Thuc. 8, 13.

'Εξαγγίζω, (ἐκ, ἄγγος) *to pour out of a vessel*, Hipp.

'Εξᾰγίζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ἁγίζω) *to expel as a pollution from*, hence in pass., *ἐξαγισθέντες δόμων*, Aesch. Ag. 624.

'Εξᾰγινέω, Ion. for *ἐξάγω*, esp. of merchandise, Hdt. 6, 128.

'Εξᾰγιον, ου, τό, *a weight* used in late times, Lat. *hexagium*, Geop.: sometimes written *ϛάγιον*, i. e. ϛ' *ἅγιον*.

'Εξάγιστος, ον, (ἐξαγίζω) *abominable, accursed*, Dem. 798, 6, Aeschin. 69, 34.—II. of things, *devoted, mystical*, Soph. O. C. 1526.

'Εξαγκωνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, ἀγκωνίζω) *to nudge, jostle with the elbow*, Ar. Eccl. 259, cf. *προεξαγκωνίζω*.—II. *to bind any one's hands behind his back*, Diod.

'Εξάγνῡμι, f. -άξω, (ἐκ, ἄγνυμι) *to tear away, shatter*, hence in tmesis, *ἐξ αὐχέν' ἔαξε*, Il. 5, 161; 17, 63: Ap. Rh. 4, 1686 has irreg. aor. 2 pass. part. *ἐξεαγεῖσα*, v. Buttm. Catal. v. *ἀγνυμι*.

'Εξᾰγοράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, ἀγοράζω) *to buy from one, τί τινος*, Polyb.: *to release, redeem*, N. T. Mid. *to redeem for one's self, τὸν καιρόν*, N. T.

'Εξᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαγορεύω) *a telling out, betraying*, Dion. H.: in Eccl., *confession*.

'Εξᾰγορευτικός, ή, όν, *apt, fit to tell, explain*, Luc.: from

'Εξᾰγορεύω, (ἐκ, ἀγορεύω) *to speak out, make known, publish*, Od. 11, 234: esp. of betraying a secret or mystery, Hdt. 2, 170, *τι πρός τινα*, Id. 9, 89, cf. *ἐξαγγέλλω*.

'Εξαγριαίνω, (ἐκ, ἀγριαίνω) *to make savage, exasperate*, Plat. Lys. 206 B; and in pass., Id. Rep. 336 D.

'Εξαγριόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀγριόω)=foreg., *to make wild* or *waste*: in pass. *to be so*, Isocr. 202 C: hence like foreg., *to make savage, exasperate*, Hdt. 6, 123, and Plat.

'Εξάγω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἄγω) *to lead, bring, carry out* or *away*, Hom. (esp. in Il.) but in him only of persons, usu. c. gen. loci, *πόληος, μεγάροιο, ὁμίλου, μάχης*, etc., or with *ἐκ...*, as Od. 8, 106: so *ἐξ. ἐκ χώρης*, Hdt. 4, 148, etc.: of *Ελείθυια, to bring into the world*, Il. 16, 188; *to send for from* a place, Il. 13, 379: *ἐξ. Αυδοὺς ἐς μάχην*, Hdt. 1, 79; *to lead out* to execution. Id. 5, 38: *to draw off* water, Xen. Oec. 20, 12: c. dupl. acc., *ὁδὸν ἐξήγαγέ με*, Soph. O. C. 96.—2. of things, *to carry out, export*, esp. merchandise, Aesch. Fr. 242, Ar. Eq. 282, etc.: hence *τὰ ἐξαγόμενα, exports*, Xen. Vect. 3, 2, etc.—3. *to draw out from, free from, ἀχέων*, Pind. P. 3, 91. —4. *to drive out, expel*, Lys. 117, 7, Dem. etc.—II. *to bring forth, produce, καρπόν*, Soph. Fr. 717: *to call forth, excite, δάκρυ*, Eur. Supp. 770, *γέλωτα*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—2. and of persons, *to lead on, excite, rouse, τινὰ ἐπ' οἶκτον*, Eur. Ion 361; *ἐς κινδύνους*, Thuc. 3, 45; and in bad signf., *to lead on, tempt*, Theogn. 414; *ἐξ. ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα τὸν ὄχλον*, Thuc. 6, 89.—III. pass. *to be led on to* do a thing, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 572 B, etc.: *to be carried away* by indignation, etc., Dinarch. 92, 3. Mid. *to bring on, lead the way to, μικρὰ ἀθλα πολλοὺς πόνους ἐξάγεται*, Xen. Hier. 9, 11.—IV. *ἐξάγειν τοὔνομα πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διάλεκτον, to express* in Greek, Lat. *exigere ad...*, Plut.

B. seemingly intr., sub. *ἑαυτόν, στρατόν*, or the like, *to go, march out*, once in Hom., *τύμβον ἐχεύομεν ἐξαγαγόντες*, we made the mound *as we went out*, Il. 7, 336, as Eustath.;

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(others, as Heyne, take it trans., *drawing it out*, but Hom. never uses the word of things): and so verbal *ἐξακτέον, one must march out*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 18.—2. later *ἐξαγ.*, sc. *ἐκ τοῦ βίου, to depart from life*, Synes. [ᾰ] Hence

'Εξᾰγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐξάγω) *one who leads out*, of the queen-bee, Arist. H. A.

'Εξᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a carrying out, drawing out, means of doing so, exportation*, of merchandize, etc., Hdt. 5, 6, cf. 7, 156: Hdt. 4, 179: *the privilege of exporting*, Isocr. 370 B, and Plat.—II. intr. *a going out*, and then like Lat. *exitus, the end* of a thing, Polyb.: esp. of life, Plut.—III. as law-term, *an ejectment*, to try the right of property, Isae. 40, 12, Dem. 1090, 23.

'Εξᾰγώγιμος, ον, (ἐξάγω) act. *leading off, carrying off*, ἐξ. τῶν ὑκάτων τάφρους, Dion. H.—II. pass. *carried* or *that may be carried from* place to place, Lycurg. 151, 18: τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα, *exports*, Arist. Oecon.: hence—2. *unsettled, moving about*, of people, v. l., Eur. Erechth. 1710.

'Εξαγώγιον, ου, τό, (ἐξάγω) *a duty on exports*, Joseph.

'Εξᾰγωγίς ἰδος, ἡ, *a drain*, Math. Vett.

†'Εξαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξάγω) *an outlet* for water, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E.

'Εξᾰγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. -ιοῦμαι, dep. mid., *to fight, struggle hard*, τινί, Eur. H. F. 155.

'Εξᾰγωνίζω, *to be in sextile*, Astron.

'Εξαγώνιος, ον, (ἐκ, ἀγών) *out of the struggle: irrelevant*, Luc.

'Εξάγωνος, ον, (ἕξ, γωνία) *six-cornered, hexagonal*, Heliod.

'Εξαδάκτῡλος, ον, (ἕξ, δάκτυλος) *six-fingered*.—II. *six inches long*.

'Εξάδαρχος, ον, (ἑξάς, ἄρχω) *leader of a body of six*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11.

'Εξᾰδελφός, ὁ, ἡ, also ἐξαδελφή, ἡ, *a cousin-german*, late, Lob. Phryn. 306, cf. ἐξανεψιοί.

†'Εξαδιαφορέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀδιαφορέω, Philo. Hence

†'Εξαδιαφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *a being entirely indifferent about, despising*, Philo.

†'Εξάδιος, ου, ὁ, *Exadius*, one of the Lapithae, Il. 1, 264.

'Εξάδραχμος, ον, (ἕξ, δραχμή) *of six drachmae*, Arist. Oec.: also as subst. τὸ ἑξ., Id.

'Εξαδρόω, ῶ, Geop., ἐξαδρύνω, Hipp., strengthd. for ἁδρόω, ἁδρύνω.

'Εξᾰδῠνᾰτέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀδυνατέω, Arist. Gen. An.

'Εξᾴδω, fut. -ᾴσω, usu. -ᾴσομαι, (ἐκ, ᾴδω) *to sing away*, ἐξ. τὸν βίον, *to sing away* one's life, *end it in a song*, as the swan, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 85 A.—2. *to sing away a spell*, Luc.—II. *to sing of, laud*, Lat. *decantare*, Eur. Tro. 472.

'Εξαείρω, Ion. for ἐξαίρω.

'Εξαερόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀήρ) *to make into air, volatilise*, τι, Arist. Probl.: in pass., *to evaporate*, Hipp. Hence

'Εξαέρωσις, εως, ἡ, *evaporation*, late.

'Εξαετής, ές, gen. έος, (ἕξ, ἔτος) *six years old*, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 545: and so fem., ἑξαέτις, ίδος, Theocr. 14, 33.—II. parox. ἑξαέτης, ες, *of six years*, χρόνος, Plut.: hence adv., ἑξάετες, *for six years*, Od. 3, 115. Cf. ἑξέτης. Hence

'Εξαετία, ας, ἡ, *a space of six years*, Philo.

'Εξαήμερος, ον, (ἕξ, ἡμέρα) *of* or *in six days*, Eccl.

'Εξαθέλγω, (ἐκ, ἀθέλγω) = ἐξαμέλγω, *to milk, suck out*, Hipp.

'Εξαθλος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄθλος) *past service*, Luc.

'Εξαθροίζομαι, as mid., (ἐκ, ἀθροίζω) *to seek for and collect*, Eur. Phoen. 1169.

'Εξαθῡμέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀθῡμέω, Polyb.

'Εξαιάζω, strengthd. for αἰάζω, Eur. Tro. 198.

'Εξαιγειρόομαι, (ἐκ, αἴγειρος) as pass., of the λεύκη or white poplar, *to degenerate into a black poplar* (αἴγειρος) Theophr.

'Εξαιθερόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, αἰθήρ) *to change into ether* or *air*, Plut.

'Εξαιθριάζω, (ἐκ, αἰθριάζω) *to expose to the sun and air, dry, cool*, Hipp.

'Εξαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, αἱμάσσω) *to make quite bloody*, τὸν ἵππον τῷ κέντρῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 29.

'Εξαιμᾰτόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, αἷμα) *to make into blood*, Arist. Somn., in pass. Hence

'Εξαιμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making into blood*, Gal.: and

'Εξαιματωτικός, ή, όν, *making, producing blood*, Medic.

'Εξαιμος, ον, (ἐκ, αἷμα) *bloodless, drained of blood*, Hipp.

†'Εξαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Exaenētus*, an Olympian victor, Ael. V. H.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

'Εξαίνυμαι, (ἐκ, αἴνυμαι) dep., *to take out, take away, carry off*, δῶρα, Od. 15, 206. In Il. always with θυμόν, *to take away* life, Lat. *animam eripere*, 5, 155, etc.: cf. ἐξαιρέω. Ep. word.

'Εξαΐππος, ον, (ἕξ, ἵππος) *with six horses*.

'Εξαιρέσιμος, ον, (ἐξαιρέω) *that can be taken out*, ἡμέρα ἐξ., a day *taken out of the calendar* so that six months were only of 29 days each, to make the year come right, opp. to ἐμβόλιμος, Arist. Oec., v. Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

'Εξαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαιρέω) *a taking out* or *away*, esp. of the entrails of victims, Hdt. 2, 40: hence *the entrails* themselves, *the offal*, Ath.—2. *a way of taking out*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1.—3. in Rhetor., *an exception, questioning of an* adversary's *arguments*.—II. *a place where cargoes were landed, a wharf*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9, 34.—III. as law-term, ἐξαιρέσεως δίκη, an action *for setting* a man *free from* slavery.

'Εξαιρετέον, verb. adj. from ἐξαιρέω, *one must choose out*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 52.—II. *one must take out, reject*, Plat. Legg. 942 C.

'Εξαίρετος, ον, *taken out, picked, chosen*, Lat. *eximius*, Il. 2, 227, Od. 4, 613, c. gen., and so in Hdt. and Att.; ἐξ. τι ποιεῖσθαι, to set *apart*, like Lat. *exsors*, Thuc. 2, 24, cf. 3. 68; also, ἐξ. τι διδόναι, λαμβάνειν, Hdt. 3, 84, etc., cf. ἐξαιρέω II.: but—2. reversely, *to be taken out, rejected, expelled*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 23.—3. *exempt, free from*, χρόνον μηδένα ἐξαίρετον ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, Dion. H. Adv. -τως, *especially*, Plut.—II. oxyt. ἐξαιρετός, ή, όν, *that can be taken out*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1. From

'Εξαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, aor. ἐξεῖλον, Ep. ἔξελον, inf. ἐξελεῖν, (ἐκ, αἱρέω) *To take out, draw out of*, in Hom. oft. c. gen. loci, φαρέτρης δίστόν, Il. 8, 323, or with ἐκ.., and so in Hdt. and Att.: *to take away*, esp. by violence, as booty, Il. 2, 690, Hdt. 3, 137: also *to expel from* their seats, *remove*, = ἐξανιστάναι, Hdt. 1, 159, etc. In mid., ἐξελέσθαι, c. acc., *to take out for one's self*: esp. *to unlade, discharge one's cargo*, Hdt. 4, 196; and in pass., Id. 3. 6.—Hom. uses the mid. only in the phrases ψυχὴν, θυμὸν, φρένας ἐξελέσθαι, either c. acc. pers., *to bereave* a person *of* life, etc., as, μιν ἐξείλετο θυμόν, Il. 15, 460, cf. 17, 678, (which is also Att., Valck. Diatr. p. 203), or c. gen. pers., as, μεν ὁρίνας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς, Il. 19, 137, cf. 24, 754; or, rarely, c. dat. pers., Γλαύκῳ φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς, Il. 6, 234, cf. Od. 16, 218: in pass. also, *to be deprived of, get rid of*, either c. acc., as Thuc. 6, 24; or c. gen.—II. *to take from among* others, *to pick out, choose*, Lat. *exsortem ducere, sorti excipere*, Hom., etc.; in act. *for another*, τινί, Il. 16, 56; in mid. *for one's self*, Od. 14, 232. Pass. *to be picked and given*, τινί, to one, Thuc. 3, 114: but also *to be dedicated, devoted*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 148; 2, 168: cf. ἐξαίρετος: but—2. in mid. also, *to take out and reject, cast off*.—3. ἐξαιρεῖσθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem, to claim as a free-man*, Orell., cf. ἐξαίρεσις II.—III. *to make away with, ἐκ τῆς χώρας*, Hdt. 1, 36, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 19, etc.: *to destroy, raze, sack* a city, πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 103, cf. Dem. 235, 27: in genl. *to do away with, put out of the way*, Valck. Phoen. 519.—Oft. confounded with ἐξαίρω.

'Εξαιρόομαι, as pass. (ἐκ, αἰρα) *to become darnel*, Theophr.

'Εξαίρω, contr. from Ion. form ἐξαείρω, fut. ἐξᾶρῶ, (ἐκ, αἴρω) *to lift up, lift off the earth*, in tmesis ἐκ μὲν ἄμαξαν ἄειραν, Il. 24, 266, cf. Od. 13, 120 (elsewhere Hom. only uses mid., v. infr.); then in Hdt. 9, 107, etc. later seemingly intr., *to rise, take flight*, of a bird, Diod.; ἐξ. τῷ στρατεύματι, *to start*, Polyb.: cf. αἴρω.—II. *to raise, exalt, magnify*, Soph. Tr. 147: esp. by words and praise, ἐξ. τινὰ ὑψοῦ, Hdt. 9, 79.—III. *to raise, arouse, stir up*, θυμὸν εἴς τι, Theogn. 630; and c. inf., Eur. Hipp. 322.—IV. *to carry off, remove*, Hipp.—B. mid. (which Hom. uses only in 3 aor. ἐξήρατο), *to carry off for one's self, earn*, μισθούς, Od. 10, 84, Τροίης τι, from Troy, Od. 5, 39.—2. *to raise higher for one's self*, Hdt. 6, 133.—3. νόσον, *to take* a disease *on one's self, catch* it, Soph. Tr. 491.—C. pass. *to rise*, Eur. Med. 106.—2. *to excite one's self, be excited, agitated*, ἐλπίδι, Soph. El. 1461: hence ἐξαίρομαι, *to be excited to a belief*, c. acc. et inf., Eur. Rhes. 109. [On quantity, v. sub αἴρω.]

Ἐξαίσιος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 8, (ἐκ, αἶσα) *beyond what is ordained* or *fated*: hence—I. *ill-boding, ominous*, Il. 15, 598.—II. *outstripping right and plight, lawless*, Od. 4, 690; 17, 577.—III. of things, *monstrous, huge, extraordinary*, Hipp.: *violent*, of a wind, Hdt. 3, 26; and so, ἐξ. γέλως, Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐξ. φυγή, *headlong* flight, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 8.

'Εξαΐσσω, Att. -άσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀΐσσω) *to rush forth, start out*, Il. 12, 145, in tmesis; and so in pass., Il. 3, 368; also in Ar. Plut. 733.

'Εξαϊστόω, (ἐκ, ἀϊστόω) *to bring to nought, utterly destroy*, Aesch. Pr. 668.

'Εξαιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, αἰτέω) *to demand, ask for from* another, τι τινος, Soph. Tr. 10, more usu. τί τινα, Eur. Or. 1657, etc.: also, ἐξ. τινὰ ποιεῖν, Soph. O. T. 1255: esp. *to demand a criminal for punishment*, Hdt. 1, 74, or a slave for the torture, Antipho 144, 28, cf. ἐκδίδωμι; so too in mid., Hdt. 1, 159: but in mid. also, = παραιτοῦμαι, *to beg as a favour* to one's self, *beg off, gain a person's release*, Lat. *exorare*, Aesch. Ag. 932, acc. c. inf., Eur. Hec. 49, etc.; also, τινὰ παρά τινος, Schaf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 483, cf. ἐκλιπαρέω. Hence

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Ἐξαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a demanding one for punishment* or *torture*, Dem. 1200, 27.—2. *a begging off, intercession*, Id. 1385, 9.

† **Ἐξαιτιολογέω**, ῶ, (ἐκ, αἰτιολογέω) *to seek out and assign the reason*, Diog. L.

Ἐξαιτος, ον, (ἐξαιτέω) *chosen, choice, precious*, like ἐξαίρετος, Il. 12, 320, Od. 2, 307; or, acc. to others,= ἐξαιτητός, *sought for*,—perhaps better, cf. ἐπαίτης, μεταίτης.

Ἐξαίφνης, adv. (ἐκ, αἴφνης, ἄφνως) *on a sudden*, Il. 17, 738, Hdt., etc.: cf. ἐξαπίνης. Hence

Ἐξαιφνίδιος, ον, *coming unexpectedly*, Plat. Crat. 414 A.

Ἐξαιχμᾱλωτίζω, (ἐκ, αἰχμαλωτίζω) *to make captive*, Eccl.

Ἐξᾰκανθίζω, (ἐκ, ἀκανθίζω) *to pick out thorns*, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1.

Ἐξᾰκανθόω, ῶ, *to make prickly*. Pass. *to be so*, Theophr.

Ἐξάκεσις, εως, ἡ, *a thorough cure*, Ar. Run. 1033. [ᾰ]: and

Ἐξᾰκεστήριος, ον, *of* or *belonging to expiations*, Dion. H.; ἐξ. θυσία, *an expiation*, Id.

Ἑξάκῐς, adv., (ἕξ) *six times*, Lat. *sexies*, Pind. O. 7, 157, Plat., etc.: also ἑξάκι, Call. Fr. 120. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἑξακισμύριοι, (ἑξάκις, μύριοι) *sixty thousand*, Hdt. 4, 86.

Ἑξακισχίλιοι, (ἑξάκις, χίλιοι) *six thousand*, Hdt. 1, 192, etc.

Ἑξάκλινος, ον, (ἕξ, κλίνη) *with six couches* or *seats*: τὸ ἑξ. as subst., Martial. 9, 60.

Ἐξακμάζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ἀκμάζω) *to be past blooming*: in gen. *to be gone by*.

Ἐξάκνημος, ον, (ἕξ, κνήμη) *six-spoked*.

Ἐξᾰκολουθέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀκολουθέω) *to follow out, to follow up, pursue*, c. dat., Polyb., Plut. Hence

Ἐξᾰκολούθησις, εως, ἡ, *a following, pursuit*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξᾰκονάω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀκονάω, LXX.

Ἐξᾰκοντίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -τῶ, (ἐκ, ἀκοντίζω) *to dart* or *hurl forth, launch*, ἐξ. τὰ δόρατα or τοῖς δόρασι, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 40, An. 5, 4, 25: φάσγανον πρὸς ἦπαρ ἐξ., *to strike* it home, Eur. H. F. 1149.—2. metaph., oft. in Eur., as, ἐξ. κῶλον τῆς γῆς, *to dart* one's foot *out* of the country, i. e. run away, Eur. Bacch. 665; also, ἐξ. χεῖρας γενείων, *to stretch out* the hands to his chin (in supplication), I. T. 326: *to shoot forth from* one's mouth, *utter*, Tro. 444, Supp. 456, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 262. Hence

Ἐξᾰκόντισμα, ατος, τό, *a thing darted forth*.

Ἐξᾰκοντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a darting* or *shooting forth*, as of a meteor, Arist. Mund.

† **Ἐξακοσίαρχος**, ου, ὁ, (ἑξακόσιοι, ἀρχός) *commander of six hundred*, Polyaen.

Ἑξᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, *six hundred*, Hdt. 1, 51, etc. Hence

Ἑξᾰκοσιοστός, ή, όν, *six hundredth*.

Ἑξᾰκοτυλιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἕξ, κοτύλη) *holding six cotylae*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξάκουστος, ον, *heard, audible*, Dion. H. Adv. -τως. [ᾰ] from

Ἐξᾰκούω, f. -σομαι, (ἐκ, ἀκούω) *to hear* or *catch a sound*, esp. *from a distance*, c. acc. rei, Aesch. Eum. 397; c. gen. pers., Ar. Thesm. 293; and τι ὑπό τινος, Soph. El. 553: cf. ἀκούω: *to understand*, Nic.

Ἐξακρῐβάζω, later form of sq., Joseph.

Ἐξακρῐβόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀκριβόω) *to make accurately* or *carefully, finish off*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *to inquire accurately, ὑπέρ τινος*, Ib.—III. ἐξ. λόγον, *to speak positively, distinctly*, Soph. Tr. 426.

Ἐξακρίζω, (ἐκ, ἀκρίζω) *to reach the top of*, ἐξ. αἰθέρα, *to skim the upper* air, Eur. Or. 275.

Ἐξακτέον, v. sub ἐξάγω B.

Ἑξάκυκλος, ον, (ἕξ, κύκλος) *six-wheeled*, Hipp.

Ἑξάκωλος, ον, (ἕξ, κῶλον) *of six members*.

Ἐξᾰλᾰόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀλαόω, *to blind utterly*, τινά, Od. 11, 103: 13, 343; also, ὀφθαλμὸν ἐξαλαῶσαι, *to put it out*, Od. 9, 453, 504.

Ἐξᾰλῐπάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἁλαπάζω) *to sack, storm, πόλιν, πτολίεθρον*, oft. in Hom.: also *to empty* a city *of its inhabitants*, to receive new settlers, Od. 4, 176: in genl. *to ruin, destroy*, τεῖχος, νῆας, Il. 13, 813: 20, 30: *to exhaust*, of sickness, Theocr. 2, 85. Ep. word.

Ἐξᾰλέασθαι, Ep. for ἐξαλέσασθαι, inf. aor. 1 mid. of ἐξαλέομαι.

Ἐξᾰλεείνω,=ἐξαλέομαι, Opp.

† **Ἐξαλειπτέον**, verb. adj. from ἐξαλείφω, *one must blot out, annul, τοὺς νόμους*, Lys. 104, 4.

† **Ἐξαλειπτικός**, ή, όν, (ἐξαλείφω) *suited to blotting out, effacing*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξάλειπτρον, ου, τό, *a box for ointment*, Ar. Ach. 1063. [ᾰ]: from

Ἐξᾰλείφω, fut. -ψω, perf. pass. ἐξήλιμμαι, Att. ἐξαλήλιμμαι: subj. aor. 2 pass. ἐξαλιφῇ, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B, Bekk., (ἐκ, ἀλείφω) *to anoint, rub thoroughly, χύψῳ, μίλτῳ*, Hdt. 7, 69. —II. *to wipe out*, Lat. *obliterare*, Ar. Pac. 1181; opp. to ἀναγράφω, Thuc. 3, 57: metaph. *to destroy utterly, bring to nothing*, Lat. *delere*, Hdt. 7, 220, Trag., etc.: usu. of things: but, ἐξ. τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου, *to strike* one's name *off* the list, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 51. In mid., ἐξαλείψασθαι πάθος φρενός, *to blot* it *out from one's* mind, Eur. Hec. 590. Hence

Ἐξάλειψις, εως, ἡ, *a blotting out, destruction*, late. [ᾰ]

Ἐξᾰλέομαι, (ἐκ, ἀλέομαι) dep., *to beware of, avoid, escape*, in tmesis, ἐκ τ' ἀλέοντο, Il. 18, 586: usu. in inf. aor. 1 ἐξαλέασθαι, c. acc., Hes. Op. 105, 756, 800, Ar. Eq. 1080; also c. gen., Ap. Rh. Poet., and mostly Ep. word, cf. sq.

Ἐξᾰλεύομαι, f. -σομαι, (ἐκ, ἀλεύω) =foreg., c. acc., Soph. Aj. 656.

Ἐξᾰλίπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐξαλείφω) *an anointer*, Hipp.

Ἐξᾰλίστρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐξαλίνδω)=ἀλινδήθρα.

Ἐξάλιτρος, ον, (ἕξ, λίτρα) *of six pounds*.

* **Ἐξᾰλίνδω**, of which we find only part. aor. ἐξαλίσας [ῐ], perf. ἐξήλικα, *to roll out* or *thoroughly*, ἄπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξαλίσας οἴκαδε, take him away *when you have given* him *a roll on the ἀλινδήθρα*, Ar. Nub. 32, cf. Xen. Oec. 11, 18; hence ἐξαλίστρα. —II. by com. metaph., ἐξήλικάς με ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν, *you have rolled, tumbled* me *out of* house and home, Ar. Nub. 33. There is no pres. ἁλίζω or ἁλίω; the form here adopted is from the analogy of κυλινδέω, κυλίνδω, connected through καλινδέω.

Ἐξαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐξαλλάσσω) *a changing*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 A: εἰς ἕτερον γένος, a changing or degenerating, Theophr.: *a difference, variety, ὀνομάτων*, Arist. Poet.

Ἐξάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, *a recreation*, Anaxandr. Thes. 2, cf. ἐξαλλάσσω V.

Ἐξάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐξαλλαγή, Strab.: from

Ἐξαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀλλάσσω) *to change utterly* or *quite*, in genl. strengthd. for ἀλλάσσω, Pind. I. 3, 30; ἐξαλλ. ἑσθῆτα, Eur. Hel. 1297; βίος κακοὶς ἐξαλλάττεται, life *comes to a change* as to its miseries, i. e. changes them for good, Herm. Soph. Aj. 469: part. perf. pass. ἐξηλλαγμένος, ἐνη, ένον, *altered, strange, unusual*, Arist. Poet.—II. in genl. *to turn away, withdraw from*, τί τινος, Thuc. 5, 71: hence in pass., ἐξηλλαγμένος, *estranged from*, τινός, Isocr. 172 A: also intr., ἐξαλλ. ἀπὸ τῆς νεώς, *to withdraw from* it, Philostr.—III. *to turn another way, to move back and forward*, κερκίδα, Eur. Tro. 200: hence—IV. intrans. *to change one's place*, ποίαν ἐξ., which way *shall I go*, Eur. Hec. 1061: cf. ἐξαμείβω.—V.= τέρπω, to make *a change, variety*, and so *to amuse*, Menand. p. 254, cf. ἐξάλλαγμα.

Ἐξαλλοιόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀλλοιόω) *to change utterly*, Theophr.

Ἐξάλλομαι, fut. -ἅλοῦμαι, (ἐκ, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid.: *to leap, spring out, forth* or *away*: Hom. has only part. aor. ἐξάλμενος, c. gen., Τρώων, προμάχων, etc., *springing out from the midst of* them, Il. 15, 571; 17, 342, (not in Od.)—2. *to start from its socket, be dislocated*, of limbs, Hipp.—II. *to leap up*, of horses, *to rear*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 33, etc. Metaph. *to be in commotion*, Ernest. Call. Cer. 89.

Ἐξάλλος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄλλος) *different*, esp.—1. *distinguished*, Polyb., etc.—2. *strange*, LXX. Adv. -ως, Polyb.

Ἐξαλλοτριόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀλλοτριόω) *to sell out of the country, export*, Strab.—II. *to alienate*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξάλμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξάλλομαι) *a leap, bound in the air*, late.

Ἐξάλος, ον, (ἐκ, ἅλς) *out of the sea*, πληγὴ ἐξ., a blow on a ship's hull *above water*, Polyb., opp. to ὑφαλος: *at a distance from the sea*, Strab.

Ἐξαλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξάλλομαι) *a leaping out: a dislocation*, Hipp.

Ἐξᾰλύσκω, fut. -ύξω,=ἐξαλέομαι, c. acc., Eur. El. 219; c. gen., Opp.

Ἐξᾰλύω,=ἐξαλέομαι, H. Hom. 6, 51: only poet.

Ἐξᾰμαρτάνω, f. -τήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἁμαρτάνω) *to mistake utterly, err* or *sin greatly*, absol., Aesch., etc.: εἰς τινα, Hdt. 1, 108, and Att.; περί τι, Plat. Rep. 340 C, περί τινα, Isocr. 63 E, 193 D: c. acc. cognato, ἐξ. τι, Hdt. 3, 145, Soph., etc.: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 56.—II. in LXX. causal, *to make to sin*, τινά.—III. in pass. *to be mismanaged, wrongly treated*, ἐξημαρτήθη τὰ νοσήματα, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. Hence

Ἐξᾰμαρτία, ας, ἡ, *a mistake, error*, Soph. Ant. 558.

Ἐξᾰμαυρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀμαυρόω) *to obscure utterly*, Hipp. and Eur. Hence

Ἐξᾰμαύρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a blotting out, wearing out*, Plut.

Ἐξαμάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀμάω) *to mow off* or *down*, ἐξ. θέρος, to *finish* the harvest, Aesch. Pers. 822, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 33: τὰ ἔντερα ἐξ., *to tear* them *out*, Ar. Lys. 367: also in mid., Eur. Cycl. 236. In pass., γένους ἅπαντος ῥίζαν ἐξημημένος, (part.

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pf.) *having* all the race *cut off*, Soph. Aj. 1178. Only poet. [v. *ἀμάω*.]

'Εξαμβλίσκω, 2 aor. *ἐξῆμβλω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμβλίσκω*)=sq., Ael.

'Εξαμβλόω, ῶ, f. *-βλώσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμβλόω*) *to make miscarry*, Eur. Andr. 356.—II. *to make abortive*, Plat. Theaet. 150 E: metaph., *φροντίδ' ἐξήμβλωκας, you have made* my wit *miscarry*, Ar. Nub. 137. Pass. *to fail, be disappointed*, *ἐλπίς*, Ael.: v. Buttm. Catal. s. v. *ἀμβλίσκω*.

'Εξαμβλύνω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμβλύνω*) *to blunt, weaken*, Diosc.

'Εξάμβλωμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐξαμβλόω*) *an abortion*, late word.

'Εξάμβλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξαμβλόω*) *a miscarriage, abortion*, Hipp.

'Εξαμβλώσκω,=*ἐξαμβλόω*, q. v., Diosc.

'Εξαμβῡσαι, v. *ἐξαναβρύω*.

'Εξᾱμείβω, fut. *-ψω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμείβω*) *to exchange, alter*: hence, *σαρκὸς ἐξ. τρόμον, to put off, lay aside* fear, Eur. Bacch. 607. Mid. *to exchange places with*, i. e. *take the place of, follow close on, ἔργον ἔργον ἐξημείβετο*, one labour *came hard upon* another, Eur. Hel. 1533: and so intr. in act., *φόνος φόνῳ ἐξαμείβων*, Id. Or. 816.—II. of place, *to change one for another, pass by* or *over, leave*, c. acc., Aesch., Pers. 130; and so, *ἐξ. τι εἰς τι, to pass from* one country into another, Xen. Ages. 2, 2; in mid. simply *to pass out, διά τινος*, Eur. Phaeth. 2, 2, v. 45.—III. in mid., *to requite, repay, τινὰ ποιναῖς*, Aesch. Pr. 223. Cf. *ἀμείβω*. Hence

'Εξάμειψις, εως, ἡ, *a changing, exchange, alternation*, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Εξᾱμέλγω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμέλγω*) *to milk, suck out, γάλα*, Aesch. Cho. 898. —II. *to press as cheese*, Eur. Cycl. 209.

'Εξᾱμελέω, ῶ, strengthd. for *ἀμελέω, to be utterly careless of, τινός*, Hdt. 1, 97.

'Εξαμέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a division into six parts*, Stob. From

†'Εξαμερής, ές, (*ἑξ*, *μέρος*) *of six parts*, of the hexameter.

'Εξάμετρος, ον, (*ἑξ*, *μέτρον*) *of six metres*, Hdt.: ὁ *ἑξ.*, sub. *στίχος, the heroic verse*, Gramm. [ᾰ]

'Εξᾱμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖον,=sq., late word.

'Εξάμηνος, ον, (*ἑξ*, *μήν*) *of, lasting six months*, *ἀρχή*, Arist. Pol.: ὁ *ἑξάμ.*, sub. *χρόνος*, Xen. and Plat.; also ἡ *ἑξάμ.*, Hdt. 4, 25. [ᾰ]

'Εξαμηχᾰνόω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμηχανάω*) *to get out of a difficulty, find one's way out of, τί*, Eur. Heracl. 495.

'Εξαμιλλάομαι, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμιλλάομαι*) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: *to struggle vehemently*, c. acc. cognato, *ἀμίλλας ἐξαμιλληθείς*, having gone through desperate struggles, Eur. Hel. 387: in Eur. Hypsip. 11, we have an act. aor. in this signf., on which v. Valck. Diatr. p. 214.—II. *to drive out of, γῆς*, Eur. Or. 431: *to drive out of his wits, τινὰ φόβῳ*, Ib. 38.—III. also aor. 1 in pass. signf., *to be rooted out*, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 628.

'Εξαμμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐξάπτω*) *a thing fastened on to hold by, a handle*, Lat. *ansa*, Themist.—II. *ἔξαμμα πυρός, a kindling, burning*, Plut.

'Εξαμναῖος, αία, αῖον, and

'Εξάμνους, ουν, (*ἑξ*, *μνᾶ*) *worth* or *weighing six minae*.

'Εξᾱμοιβός, όν, v. *ἐξημοιβός*.

'Εξάμοιρος, ον, and

'Εξαμορος, ον, (*ἑξ*, *μοῖρα*) *making one-sixth of a thing*, Nic. [ᾰ]

†'Εξαμπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Exampaeus*, a bitter fountain, and the country adjacent to it, between the Borysthenes and Hypanis; a Scythian term=*Ἱραὶ ὁδοί*, acc. to Hdt., 4, 52; Böckh considers it=*ἐννέα ὁδοί*, Corp. Inscr. II. 1, 111.

'Εξαμπρεύω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμπρεύω*) *to draw, haul out*, Ar. Lys. 289.

†'Εξαμύας, ου, ὁ, *Examyas*, father of Thales, Diog. L.

'Εξᾱμύνομαι, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμύνω*) as mid., *to ward off from one's self, drive away, νόσους*, Aesch. Pr. 483, cf. Eur. Or. 269. [ῡ]

'Εξαμυστίζω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμυστίζω*) *to drink off at one draught*.

'Εξαμφοτερίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀμφοτερίζω*) *to make ambiguous, ἐξ. τὸν λόγον*, to put a question so that two opposite answers can be given to it, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, Ruhnk. Tim.

'Εξαναβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναβαίνω*) *to get to the top of*, Artem.

'Εξαναβρύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναβρύω*) *to shoot* or *gush forth*: hence poet. inf. aor. 1 *ἐξαμβρῦσαι* in trans. signf., *to make shoot* or *gush forth*, Aesch. Eum. 925, e conj. Herm. pro *ἐξαμβρόσαι*. [ῦω, ῡσω]

'Εξαναγιγνώσκω, f. *-γνώσομαι*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *to read through* or *aloud*, Plut.

'Εξᾱναγκάζω, f. *-άσω*, strengthd. for *ἀναγκάζω, to force, compel utterly*, Soph. El. 620, O. C. 603, Ar. Av. 377; and in pass., Hdt. 2, 3.—II. *to force out, drive away*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 16.

'Εξανάγω, f. *-ἄξω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνάγω*) *to bring out of, up from, τινά τινος*, Eur. Heracl. 218. Pass. and mid., *to put out to sea, set sail*, of persons, Hdt. 6, 98, etc., Soph. Phil. 571. [ᾰ]

'Εξαναδύνω and *-δύω*. (*ἐκ*, *ἀναδύνω*) *to rise out of, come from under*, as a diver from the water, c. gen., *ἐξ. ἁλός, κύματος*, Od. 4, 405; 5, 438: in genl. *to escape, get free from*, c. gen., Theogn. 1120. The mid. also in Plut.

'Εξαναζέω, fut. *-έσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναζέω*) *to make to boil up* or *over*: metaph., *ἐξαναζεῖν χόλον, to let* his raging fury *loose*, Aesch. Pr. 370.

'Εξαναιρέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναιρέω*) *to take out of, πυρός*, H. Hom. Cer. 235.

'Εξαναισθητέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναισθητέω*) *to be utterly without feeling*, Porphyr.

'Εξανακᾰλύπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνακαλύπτω*) *to uncover*.

'Εξανακρούω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνακρούω*) *to beat back*: mid. of ships, *to retreat out of* a place *by backing water*, Hdt. 6, 115, cf. *ἀνακρούω*.

'Εξανᾰλίσκω, fut. *-λώσω*, more rarely *ἐξανᾰλόω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναλίσκω*) *to consume* or *destroy utterly*, Aesch. Ag. 678. —II. *to exhaust in strength* or *wealth, ruin*, Dem. 174, 13, in pass.: cf. *δαπανάω*.

'Εξαναλύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναλύω*) *to set quite free, ἀνδρα θανάτοιο*, Il. 16, 442; 22, 180.—II. *to melt away*, Philo. [ῦω, ῡσω]

'Εξανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξαναλίσκω*) *an exhaustion*, Plut. [ᾰ]

'Εξαναπείθω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναπείθω*) *to win over, persuade*, Hermesian. 5, 8.

'Εξαναπληρόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναπληρόω*) *to supply, replace*, Theophr.

'Εξαναπνέω, f. *-πνευσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναπνέω*) *to breathe again, come to one's self*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C.

'Εξανάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνάπτω*) *to hang from* or *by, τί τινος*, Eur. I. T. 1351. Mid. *to hang, attach* a thing *to one's self, ὀΐγκλειαν*, Id. Or. 829.—II. *to rekindle*, Plut.

'Εξαναρπάζω, f. *-ξω* and *-σω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναρπάζω*) *to snatch away from*, Eur. I. A. 75.

'Εξανασπάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνασπάω*) *to tear away from, ἐκ βάθρων*, Hdt. 5, 85, also *βάθρων*, Eur. Phoen. 1132.

'Εξανάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξανίστημι*) *a removal, expulsion*, Polyb.—II. intr. *a rising from bed*, Hipp.—2. *the resurrection*, N. T.

'Εξαναστέφω, strengthd. for *ἀναστέφω*, *to crown, wrap round with wreaths*, Eur. Bacch. 1055.

'Εξαναστρέφω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναστρέφω*) *to turn over, turn upside down*: c. gen. loci, *to hurl headlong from.., ἑδρίματα δαιμόνων ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων*, Aesch. Pers. 812.

'Εξανατέλλω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνατέλλω*) *to raise, stir up, τι ἔκ τινος*, Telecl. Incert. 6: *to make spring up, ποιητ.* Ap. Rh.—2. intrans. *to spring from*, Moesch.

'Εξαναφανδόν, adv. strengthd. for *ἀναφανδόν, openly, expressly*, Od. 20, 48.

'Εξαναφέρω, f. *ἐξανοίσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναφέρω*) *to bring up to the surface*, Plut. —II. intr. *to recover one's self from an illness*, etc., *bear up against it, πρός τι*, or absol., Id.

'Εξαναχωρέω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀναχωρέω*) *to go out of the way, withdraw, retreat, ἐπί, πρὸς τόπον*, Hdt. 1, 207; 5, 101: *ἀπό..*, Id. 4, 196, etc.—II. c. acc., *ἐξανεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, shrank from, evaded* his words, Thuc. 4, 28.

'Εξανδρᾰποδίζω, Hdt. 6, 94. usu. in mid. *ἐξανδραποδίζομαι*, f. *-ίσομαι*, Att. *-ιοῦμαι*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνδραποδίζω*) *to sell for slaves, reduce to utter slavery*, Il. 1, 66, etc., cf. *ἀνδραποδίζω*: the Att. fut. *ἐξανδραποδιοῦμαι*, which is usu. trans., is pass. in Id. 6, 9. Hence

'Εξανδρᾰπόδισις, εως, ἡ, *a selling for slaves*, Hdt. 3, 140.

'Εξανδρᾰποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Polyb.

'Εξανδρόομαι, as pass., (*ἐκ*, *ἀνδρόω*) *to come to man's years*, Hdt. 2, 64, Eur. Phoen. 32: *ὀδόντων ἐξηνδρωμένων, having grown to men* from teeth. Eur. Supp. 725.

'Εξανεγείρω, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνεγείρω*) *to excite, stir up*, Eur. H. F. 1069.

'Εξάνειμι, (*ἐκ*, *ἄνειμι*) *to rise and go out*, Ap. Rh.: *ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, to go up* the sky, of stars, Theocr. 22, 8.—II. *to come back from*, *ἀγρῆς*, H. Hom. Pan. 15.

'Εξανεμόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνεμόω*) *to blow up with wind, inflate*, Hipp., in pass.—II. *to make light as air, bring to nothing*, Lat. *irritum facere*, Eur. Hel. 32.—III. in pass., of corn, *to be shaken by wind*, Theophr.: also of hair, *to float in the wind*, Apollod.—IV. in pass. also *to be puffed up, elated, μωρίᾳ*, Eur. Andr. 938.

'Εξανέρχομαι,=*ἐξάνειμι γῆς*, Eur. Tro. 748.

'Εξανευρίσκω, fut. *-ευρήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνευρίσκω*) *to find out*, *invent*, Soph. Phil. 991.

'Εξανέχω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνέχω*) *to hold up* or *out*; usu. intr., *to stand up, project*, Theocr. 22, 207, and Ap. Rh.—II. in mid., *to take on one's self, bear up against*, in which signf. the mid. and aor. have the double augm. *ἐξηνειχόμην, ἐξήνεσχον*, Soph. O. C. 1174, Eur. Heracl. 967.

'Εξανεψιοί, ῶν, οἱ, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνεψιοί*) *children of ἀνεψιοί, second cousins*, Polyb., cf. *ἐξαδελφος*.

'Εξανθέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ἀνθέω*) *to put out flowers*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 5: *to bloom with, be covered with*, c. gen., *ἄλος*, Eur. I. T. 300.—2. metaph. *to burst forth as flowers, flourish*, *ὄλβος*, Aesch. Pers. 821: *to grow up, φάλαγξ*, Arist. Metaph., *κακία*, Plut.—3. of

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ulcers, *to break out*, Hipp.: so σῶμα ἕλκεσιν ἐξηνθηκός, Thuc. 2, 49.—II. *to be past its bloom, fade away*, Plat. Polit. 273 D.—III. trans. *to make to flower* or *put forth*, φλόγα, Plut. Hence

'Εξάνθημα, ατος, τό, *a flower*: hence *a breaking out, ulcer*, Hipp.

'Εξάνθησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξανθέω) *a flowering: breaking out, eruption*, Hipp. —II. *a withering, fading*, Theophr.

'Εξανθίζω, (ἐκ, ἀνθίζω) *to deck as with flowers, variegate, paint*, Ar. Lys. 43.—II. *to gather flowers*: and so in mid., *for one's self*, Plut.—III.=ἐξανθέω. Hence

'Εξάνθισμα, ατος, τό,=ἔξάνθημα, Hipp., dub.

†'Εξανθιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐξανθίζω, *one must adorn as with flowers, with various colours*, Clem. Al.

'Εξανθρᾰκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἐκ, ἀνθρακόω) *to burn to ashes*, Ion ap. E. M. 392, 11.

'Εξανθρωπίζω, (ἐκ, ἀνθρωπίζω) *to humanize*: hence Socrates is said ὁ ἐξανθρωπίσας φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ θεῖα, *to have brought* philosophy and religion *down to men*, Plut. Pass., τὰ ἐξηνθρωπισμένα, *adapted for man's use*, Hipp.

'Εξάνθρωπος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄνθρωπος) *inhuman, degraded*.—II. act. *making furious, maddening*, Aretae.

'Εξανίημι, fut. ἐξανήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνίημι) *to send out* or *forth, let loose*, ἀϋτμήν, a stream of air, Il. 18, 471, Soph., etc.: *to send forth*, Soph. and Eur.: c. gen., *to send forth from*, Pind. P. 4, 176.—2. *to let go, dismiss*, Eur. I. A. 372.—3. *to slacken, undo*, Id. Andr. 718, in mid.—II. intr. *to slacken, relax*, Lat. *remittere*, Soph. Phil. 705; also, ἐξ. ὀργῆς, Eur. Hipp. 900.—2. *to burst forth from*, Ap. Rh. [νῑ, Ep., νῐ, Att.]

'Εξανίστημι, fut. ἐξαναστήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνίστημι) *to make rise from one's seat, bid rise*, Soph. and Eur.; also, ἐξ ἑδρας, Eur. Andr. 263.—2. *to remove from* one's dwelling, *make* a tribe *emigrate, expel*, ἐξ. τινὰς ἐκ νήσων, ἐξ ἠθέων, etc., Hdt. 1, 171; 5, 14, etc., cf. infr. II. 2.—3. *to upset, overthrow, destroy*, πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 155, etc.—II. pass. and mid. c. aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., *to stand up from one's seat*, Hdt. 3, 142, etc., esp. *in courtesy to one*, like Lat. *assurgere*, ἐξανίστασθαί τινι θάκων, Xen. Hiero 7, 7, cf. Symp. 4, 31: *to rise from ambush*, Thuc. 3, 107; *from bed*, Plat., etc.—2.c.gen. *to arise and depart from* a place, Pind. P. 4, 86: hence *to be driven out* from one's home, ἐξ ἠθέων ὑπό τινος, Hdt. 1, 15, etc.

'Εξανίσχω,=ἐξανέχω, *to rise*, esp. of the sun or stars.

'Εξανοίγω, (ἐκ, ἀνοίγω) *to lay open*, Ar. Ach. 391. Hence

'Εξάνοιξις, εως, ἡ, *an opening*, Strab.

'Εξανορθόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀνορθόω) *to set upright, restore*, Eur. Alc. 1138.

'Εξάντης, ες, (from ἄντα, ἄντην, like κατάντης, προςάντης) *not exposed*, hence *unharmed, sound, whole*, Hipp.; ἐξάντη ποιεῖν, Plat. Phaedr. 244 E: c. gen., *free from, νόσου, κακοῦ*, Ael., etc.

'Εξαντλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀντλέω) *to draw out*, as water, Plat. Legg. 736 B: hence—II. metaph.—1. *to spend, squander*, Valck. Hipp. 626.—2. *to endure to the end, see out*, Lat. *exantlare*, πόνον, Eur. Cycl. 10, δαίμονα, Ib. 110.

'Εξάνυτω, Att. for sq., Eur. Ion 1066, etc. [ῠ]

'Εξᾰνύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἀνύω) *to accomplish, make effectual*, Θέτιδος βουλάς, Il. 8, 370; θέσμια, Soph. Aj. 712.—2. *to finish*, or *dispatch*, i. e. *kill*, Lat. *conficere*, τινά, Il. 11, 365; 20, 452.—3. of time and distance, *to bring to an end, accomplish*, ἀμέραν τάνδε, Eur. Med. 649; ὁδόν, πόρον, δρόμον, etc., Id.: hence oft. absol., *to finish one's way to* a place, *arrive at* it, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 6, 139; 7, 183; and in mid., Eur. Bacch. 131.—4. c. inf. *to manage* to do, *accomplish* the doing, Lat. *efficere ut..*, ἐξ. κρατεῖν, Eur. Hipp. 400.—5. in mid., *to finish for one's self*, Eur. Andr. 536, Supp. 285.

'Εξαπαείρω, (ἐκ, ἀπαείρω) *to carry away*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.

'Εξαπάλαιστος, ον, (ἐξ, πᾰλαιστή) *of six hands-breadths*, Hdt. 1, 50.

'Εξαπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἐκ, ἀπαλλάσσω) *to free from, remove from*, τινὰ κακῶν, ζόης, Eur. I. A. 1004, Hec. 1108.—Mid. *to remove one's self from, get rid of*, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 4.

'Εξαπαντάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀπαντάω) *to meet*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 24.

'Εξᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἀπατάω, *to cheat, deceive, beguile thoroughly*, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἐξ. τινὰ φρένας, Ar. Pac. 1099: but also τινά τι, one in a thing: *to seduce* a woman, Hdt. 2, 114. Pass. *to be cheated*, Id. 9, 94, Thuc., etc.; τι of a thing, Ar. Vesp. 60.—Xen. has the fut. mid. in pass. signf., An. 7, 3, 3. [τᾰ]

'Εξᾰπάτη, ης, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπάτη, Hes. Th. 205. [πᾰ]

'Εξᾰπάτημα, ατος, τό, strengthd. for ἀπάτημα. [ᾰ]

'Εξᾰπᾰτητέον, verb. adj. from ἐξαπατάω, Plat. Crito 49 E.

'Εξᾰπᾰτητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐξαπατάω) *a deceiver*, Fr. Hom. 63.

'Εξᾰπᾰτητικός, ή, όν, (ἐξαπατάω) *tricky, calculated to deceive*, τῶν πολεμίων, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 12.

'Εξᾰπᾰτύλλω, comic. dim. from ἐξαπατάω, *to cheat a little, humbug*, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 1144.

'Εξᾰπᾰφίσκω, Ep. form of ἐξαπατάω, Hes. Th. 537: aor. ἐξῆπᾰφον, Hom., part. ἐξαπαφών, -οῦσα, H. Hom. Ap. 379, Ven. 38: Hom. also has 3 opt. aor. mid. ἐξαπάφοιτο, in act. signf., Il. 9, 376: but the aor. 1 ἐξαπάφησε, only in H. Ap. 376.

'Εξάπεδος, ον,=ἐξάποδος, *six feet long*, etc., Hdt.

'Εξάπεζος, ον, (ἐξ, πέζα) *six-footed*, Lyc.

'Εξαπεῖδον, inf. ἐξαπιδεῖν, aor. without any pres. ἐξαφοράω, to refer it to, *to observe from afar*, Soph. O. C. 1648.

'Εξαπέλεκυς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐξ, πέλεκυς) *with six axes*, i. e. *fasces*, hence ἐξ. ἀρχή, the office of Roman Praetor, Polyb.

'Εξάπηχυς, υ, (ἐξ, πῆχυς) *six cubits long*, Hdt. 2, 138.

'Εξάπινα, adv., later and rarer form of ἐξαπίνης, N. T.

'Εξαπίναιος or ἐξαπιναῖος, α, ον,= ἐξαιφνίδιος, Hipp. and Xen. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 3, 3: from

'Εξαπίνης, adv., softer form for ἐξαίφνης, not only in Hom. and Hdt., but freq. in Att. prose. [ῐ]

'Εξάπινον, adv. = ἐξαπίνης, only once in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 19.

'Εξᾰπλάσιος, α, ον, Ion. -πλήσιος, *sixfold*, Hdt. 4, 81. [λᾰ]

'Εξάπλεθρος, ον, (ἐξ, πλέθρον) *of six πλέθρα, six πλέθρα long*, Hdt. 2, 149.

'Εξάπλευρος, ον, (ἐξ, πλευρά) *with six sides*.

'Εξαπλῆ, adv. *six times*.

'Εξαπλήσιος, ίη, ίον, Ion. for ἐξαπλάσιος.

'Εξάπλόος, όη, όον, contr. ἐξαπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, *sixfold*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 398.

'Εξάπλόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἁπλόω) *to unfold, roll out*, Batr. 106, in pass.—2. *to unfold, explain*, Lat. *explicare*, Sext. Emp., etc. Hence

'Εξάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *an unrolling, unfolding*, Aretae.

'Εξαποβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀποβαίνω) *to step, walk, go out of*, νηός, Od. 12, 306.

'Εξαποδίομαι, dep., (ἐκ, ἀπό, δίω) *to chase away from*, Ἄρηα μάχης ἐξαποδίωμαι, Il. 5, 763, ubi Wolf μάχης ἐξ ἀποδ. [ᾰ Ep. in arsis.]

'Εξαποδύνω, (ἐκ, ἀποδύνω) *to put off*, εἵματα, Od. 5, 372.

'Εξαποθνήσκω, strengthd. for ἀποθνήσκω, Ar. Av. 1656.

'Εξάπολις, εως, ἡ, strictly *a league of six cities*, esp. of the Asiatic Dorians, viz., Lindus, Ialissus, Camirus, Cos, Cnidus, and Halicarnassus, Hdt. 1, 144.

'Εξαπόλλῡμι, fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ, (ἐκ, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy utterly* Tiag., as Aesch. Cho. 837. Mid. c. perf. 2 ἐξαπόλωλα, intr. *to perish utterly*, c. gen., Ἰλίου, Il. 6, 60, *to perish out of* Ilion: so, ἐξ. κειμήλια δόμων, Il. 18, 290, ἠέλιος οὐρανοῦ, Od. 20, 357.

'Εξαπολογία, ας, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπολογία, title of three speeches of Antipho: others, *a second defence* or *rejoinder*. cf. ἐκκατηγορία. But Bekk. reads ἐξ ἀπολογίας.

'Εξαπονέομαι, as pass., *to return out of*, Il. 16, 252; 20, 212, ubi Wolf divisim ἐξ ἀπον. [ᾰ in arsis, Ep.]

'Εξαπονίζω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀπονίζω) *to wash thoroughly*, πόδας τινί, Od. 19, 387.

'Εξαποξύνω, (ἐκ, ἀποξύνω) *to sharpen well*, Eur. Cycl. 456.

'Εξαποπᾰτέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀποπατέω, Hipp.

'Εξαπορέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀπορέω, Polyb.: also in mid., N. T., c. aor. pass., Plut. Alc. 5.

'Εξαποσπάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀποσπάω) fut. -άσω. *to draw out, away*. [ᾰω, ᾱσω]

'Εξαποστέλλω, (ἐκ, ἀποστέλλω) *to send out, away*, Polyb.: pass. *to be sent off* or *dispatched*, ap. Dem. 251, 5.—II. *to dismiss, divorce*, LXX. Hence

'Εξαποστολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sending forth* or *away*, Polyb.

'Εξαποτίνω, strengthd. for ἀποτίνω, *to atone fully*, Il. 21, 412. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.]

'Εξάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἐξ, πούς) *six-footed*, Arist. Part. An.

'Εξαποφαίνω, strengthd. for ἀποφαίνω, Luc.

'Εξαποφθείρω, strengthd. for ἀποφθείρω, Aesch. Pers. 464.

'Εξάπρῳμνος, ον, (ἐξ, πρύμνα) *with six poops*, i. e. *ships*, Lyc.

'Εξαπτέρῠγος, ον, (ἐξ, πτέρυξ) *six-winged*, Eccl.

'Εξάπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἅπτω) *to tie on, hang by*, Hom.; sometimes c. gen. loci, πεῖσμα κίονος ἐξάπτειν, *to make* the rope *hang from* a pillar, i. e. hang it thereon, c. gen., Od. 22, 466, cf. Il. 24, 51; so ἐκ τινος, Hdt. 1, 26; ἀπό τινος, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7: also c. dat., *to attach* or *put to*, Eur. I. A. 1216, κόσμον νεκρῷ, Id. Tro. 1208: metaph. ἐξ. στόματος λιτάς, *to let* prayers *fall from* one's mouth, Id. Or. 383. B. mid. *to hang by, cling to* a thing, πάντες ἐξάπτεσθε, all *hang on*, Il. 8, 20. —2. *to hang* a thing *to one's self, carry*

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ἰ· *suspended about* one, *wear*, τι, Eur. Hel. 1186.—3. later, *to keep close to, hang on*, τῶν πολεμίων, Polyb., cf. ἐνάπτω.—II. *to kindle, set fire to*, Tim. Locr.: metaph. *to inflame with passion*, Dion. H.: ἐξ. πόλεμον, *to kindle* a war, Strab.

'Εξάπτωτος, ον, (ἐξ, πτῶσις) *with six cases*, Priscian.

†'Εξάπῠλα, ων, τά, *Hexapyla*, one of the gates of Syracuse, Polyb. 8, 5, 6.

'Εξαπωθέω, ῶ, f. -ώσω and -ωθήσω, (ἐκ, ἀπωθέω) *to thrust away*, Eur. Rhes. 811.

'Εξάπωλος, ον, (ἐξ, πῶλος) *with six colts or horses*, ἅρμα, Hdn.

'Εξάραγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξαράσσω) *a fracture*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

'Εξᾰραιόω, ῶ, strengthened for ἀραιόω, Hipp.

'Εξαραιρημένος, Ion. part., ἐξαραίρηται, Ion. 3 sing. perf. pass. from ἐξαιρέω, Hdt.

'Εξαράομαι, f. -άσομαι, Ion. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀράομαι) dep. mid., *to dedicate with solemn prayers*, ναόν, v. l. Aeschin. 70, 5. [ᾰρ, Ep., ᾱρ, Att.: ἄσομαι.]

'Εξᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀράσσω) *to dash* or *knock out, shatter*, Od. 12, 422, in tmesis: ἐξ. αὐθαδίαν τινός, *to knock* his self-will *out of* him, Ar. Thesm. 704: *to smash, shatter, burst open*, τὴν κιγκλίδα, Ar. Eq. 641: metaph., ἐξ. τινὰ αἰσχροῖς, *to assail* with abuse, Ar. Nub. 1373.

'Εξαργέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀργέω) *to be quite torpid*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. in pass. *to be quite neglected*, Soph. Phil. 556.

'Εξάργματα, ων, τά, (ἐξάρχομαι) *the first offering made of the victim's flesh*, Ap. Rh.

'Εξαργῠρίζω, (ἐκ, ἀργυρίζω) collat. form of ἐξαργυρόω, Thuc. 8, 81, Bekk.—II. mid. ἐξαργυρίσασθαί τινα, *to turn into money*, οἶκον, Isae. 55, 21: ἐξ. τινά, *to plunder* him, Polyb.

'Εξαργῠρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀργυρόω) *to turn into money, sell*, Hdt. 6, 86, 1.

'Εξᾰρεσκεύομαι, (ἐκ, ἀρεσκεύω) *to indulge one's self*, Clem. Al.

'Εξᾰρέσκομαι, f. -έσομαι, dep. mid. (ἐκ, ἀρέσκω) *to make one's self acceptable to*, c. dat., ἐξ. τοῖς θεοῖς, Xen. Oec. 5, 3: also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ἐξαρέσκεσθαί τινα δώροις, *to win* him *over* by gifts, (Dem.) 1396, 26.

'Εξαρθρέω, ῶ, *to be ἔξαρθρος, be dislocated*, Hipp. Hence

'Εξάρθρημα, ατος, τό, *dislocation*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: and

'Εξάρθρησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp.

'Εξαρθρος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄρθρον) *dislocated*, LXX.—II. *with distorted, clumsy joints*, Hipp., cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.

'Εξαρθρόω, ῶ, *to dislocate*, Joseph.: *to distort*, Arist. Physiogn.

'Εξάρθρωμα, τό, -θρωσις, ἡ, =-θρημα, -θρησις, Hipp.

'Εξᾰριθμέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀριθμέω) *to count throughout, number*, Lat. *enumerare*, στρατόν, Hdt. 7, 59, 60, etc.—II. *to count out, pay in ready money*, χρήματα, Dem. 832, 4. Hence

'Εξᾰριθμησις, εως, ἡ, *a numbering, recounting*, Polyb.

'Εξάριθμος, ον, (ἐξ, ἀριθμός) *sixfold*. Or. Sib. [ᾰ]

'Εξαρκέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω, (ἐκ, ἀρκέω) *to reach to, suffice for, be enough for*, τινί, Soph. O. C. 1116, Plat., etc.: hence impers. ἐξαρκεῖ μοι, *it is enough for, satisfies* me, c. inf., Hdt. 7, 101, cf. Valck. Hipp. 700: also c. part., ταῦτα ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἐξ. αὐτοῖς, Dem. 1155, 7.—II. *to abound in, be content with*, κτεάτεσσι, Pind. O. 5, 55: c. part., *to be satisfied* with doing, Ar. Eq. 524, etc.; and so a part. must be supplied in Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7, (but Kühn. ad loc. considers it unnecessary, translating *to supply amply*.)—III. *to assist, succour*, τινί, Pind. N. 1, 47. Hence

'Εξαρκής, ές, *enough, satisfactory*, δόμοις, Aesch. Pers. 237, cf. Soph. Tr. 334.

'Εξαρκούντως, adv. part. pres. from ἐξαρκέω, *enough, sufficiently*, Ar. Ran. 376.

'Εξαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξαίρω) *a rising, swelling*, Hipp.: in genl. *a height*, Plut.—II. *the meridian height* of the heavenly bodies, Strab.

'Εξαρμόζω, f. -όσω, (ἐκ, ἁρμόζω) *to disarrange*, Philostr.

'Εξαρμόνιος, ον, (ἐκ, ἁρμονία) *discordant*, Pherecr. Χειρ. 1.

'Εξαρνέομαι, strengthd. for ἀρνέομαι, Hdt. 3, 74, Eur., etc. Hence

'Εξάρνησις, εως, ἡ, *a denying, denial*, Plat. Rep. 531 B. Hence

'Εξαρνητικός, ή, όν, *good at denying, disowning*, Ar. Nub. 1172.

'Εξαρνος, ον, (ἐκ, ἀρνέομαι) *denying, disowning*, esp., ἐξ. εἶναι=ἐξαρνεῖσθαι, absol., Ar. Nub. 1230; περί τινος, Dem. 679, 20; also c. acc., Plat. Charm. 158 C: but most usu. foll. by μή, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 66, Ar. Plut. 241, etc. Cf. ἄπαρνος.

'Εξαρπάζω, fut. -ξω and -σω, also -σομαι, Ar. Eq. 708: aor. 1 ἐξήρπαξα, as always in Hom., but in Att. ἐξήρπασα, (ἐκ, ἁρπάζω.) *To snatch away* or *carry off from*, sometimes c. gen. loci, Od. 12, 100: *to rescue from* danger, Il. 3, 380: and so in Att., ἐξ. τι παρά τινος, Hdt. 8, 135; also τί τινα, Plat. Tim. 60 D.

'Εξαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαίρω) *a lifting up*, Cleomed.—II. *a taking away, destruction*, LXX.

'Εξαρτάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀρτάω) *to hang upon*, ἔκ τινος, Polyb.: cf. ἐξάπτω: also in mid., Eur. Tro. 129. B. pass. *to be hung upon, hang upon*, χειρός, Eur. Hipp. 325, also περί τι, Id. I. A. 1226: *depend upon*, τινός, Id. Supp. 735.—2. *be attached to, border upon, be next to*, τινός, Plut. Anton. 46.—3. *be hung up* or *exposed to view*, Arnold Thuc. 6, 96, cf. Strab. p. 290 B, where however Casaub. ἐξῆρται. II. *to have hanging on one, be hung* or *equipt with*, esp. in part. pf. pass., c. dat., τόξοισιν ἐξηρτημένοι, Aesch. Pr. 711 (where Dind. would read ἐξηρτῡμένοι, cf. ἐξαρτύω); c. acc. πώγωνας ἐξ., Ar. Eccl. 494, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*. Hence

'Εξάρτημα, ατος, τό, *a thing suspended*: *an appendix*, late word.

'Εξάρτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαρτάω) *a hanging from, connexion of parts* of the body *with one another*, Arist. H. A.

'Εξαρτίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, ἀρτίζω) *to complete, make perfect*, Luc.: *finish*, N. T.—II. *to equip fully*, πλοῖα, Arr. Hence

'Εξάρτισις, εως, ἡ, and ἐξαρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an equipment*.

'Εξάρτῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a fitting out, equipment*: from

'Εξαρτύω, (ἐκ, ἀρτύω) *to get ready*, Eur. El. 422: *to fit out*, ἐπίπλουν, Thuc. 2, 17: more freq. in mid., *to get ready for one's self, fit out*, Thuc. 1, 13, etc.: *to prepare, set about*, τι, Eur. El. 647; c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 908. B. pass. *to be got ready*, Hdt. 1, 61.—2. *to be furnished* or *provided with*, esp. in perf. part. ἐξηρτυμένος, c. dat., κυσί, σιτίοισι, etc., Hdt. 1, 43; 2, 32: cf. ἐξαρτάω, at end. [On quantity, v. ἀρτύω.]

'Εξάρῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a draining*, Hipp.: from

'Εξᾰρύω, (ἐκ, ἀρύω) *to draw off*, or *squeeze out*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. [ῡ]

'Εξαρχῆς, adv. for ἐξ ἀρχῆς, *from the beginning*.

'Εξαρχος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄρχω) *beginning*: usu. as subst., *a leader, beginner*, Lat. *auctor*, c. gen., θρήνων ἔξαρχοι, Il. 24, 721.—2. *the first in rank*, Lat. *princeps*, esp. *the leader of the chorus*, Lat. *coryphaeus*, Spanh. Call. Del. 18, Elmsl. Bacch. 141.

†'Εξαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Exarchus*, a Spartan Ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

'Εξάρχω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἄρχω) *to begin, start with*, c. gen., γόοιο, μολπῆς, Il. 18, 51, Od. 4, 19, etc.: so too in mid., κακῆς ἐξήρχετο βουλῆς, Od. 12, 339: also c. acc., βουλὰς ἔξαρχων ἠδ' ἀοιδάς, Il. 2, 273. παιήονα, Archil. 50, ὕμνον, Eur. I. T. 743: more freq. in prose, ἐξάρχειν παιᾶνά τινι, *to begin a hymn to* one, *address it to* him, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58: and reversely, ἐξάρχειν τινὰ λόγοις, *to address one with words*, Soph. El. 557; but in Eur. Tro. 148. c. dupl. acc., ἐξ. μολπὴν θεούς, cf. Seidl. ad l.—2. *to be at the head of, to be a leader of*, τοῦ λῃστρικοῦ, Joseph.

'Εξᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, (ἐξ) the Lat. *sextans*, Epich. p. 4, Sicil. word, v. Bentl. Phal. § 14.

'Εξάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἐξ) *the number six*, Luc.

'Εξάσημος, ον, (ἐξ, σῆμα) *consisting of six times*, (=6 short syllables) in prosody, Hephaest.

'Εξασθενέω, strengthd. for ἀσθενέω, Hipp.

'Εξασκέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀσκέω) *to adorn, deck out*, Soph. O. C. 1603, and Eur., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187.—II. *to train, exercise, teach thoroughly*, τινά, Plat. Clitoph. 407 B; τινά τι, in late prose. Pass. *to be well trained* or *practised in*, τι, Xen. Hipparch. 2, 1.—2. *to practise, learn*, τι, Themist. Hence

'Εξασκητέον, verb. adj., Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 447, 29.

'Εξαστάδιος, ον, (ἐξ, στάδιον) *of six stades*, Strab. [ᾰ]

'Εξαστις, ιος, ἡ, *the rough edge left by tearing linen* or *cloth*, also ἐξιστις. (Prob. from a form *ἐξάζομαι, like διασμα from διάζομαι; rejected by Lob. Paral. p. 441, who prefers ἐξεστις and derives it from ἐξίημι.)

'Εξάστῐχος, ον, (ἐξ, στίχος) *of six lines, verses* or *rows*, Gramm.

'Εξαστράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀστράπτω) *to flash as with lightning*, Tryph.

'Εξάστῡλος, ον, (ἐξ, στῦλος) *with six columns in front*, of temples, Vitruv.

'Εξασύλλαβος, ον, (ἐξ, συλλαβή) *of six syllables*, Gramm.

'Εξασσᾰλίζομαι, strengthened for ἀσφαλίζομαι, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3.

'Εξατῑμάζω, strengthd. for ἀτῑμάζω, Soph.

'Εξατῑμάω.=sq., Hipp.

'Εξατμίζω, (ἐκ, ἀτμίζω) *to make into steam, to exhale, dry by evaporation*, Arist. Probl.—II. intr. *to evaporate*.

'Εξατονέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἀτονέω. Arist. H. A.

†'Εξάτονος, ον, (ἐξ, τόνος) *of six tones*, Plut.

†'Εξατράπης, ου, ὁ, v. sub σατράπης.

'Εξαττῐκίζω, *to strip of the Attic form?*—2. *to speak Attic Greek*, =ἀττικίζω, A. B.

'Εξάττω, Att. contr. for ἐξέσσω.

'Εξαυαίνω, aor. ἐξήυηνα, (ἐκ, αὐαίνω) *to dry up, wither up*, ὀλίγα δένδρεα, Hdt. 4, 151, 173, cf. ἐξέσσω.

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Ἐξανγής, ές, (ἐκ, αὐγή) *bright, white*, Eur. Rhes. 304.

Ἐξανδάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνδάω) *to speak out, utter aloud*, Il. 1, 363; 16, 19: opp. to νύῳ κεύθειν. Mid. in same signf., Aesch. Cho. 151.

Ἐξανθᾰδίζομαι, strengthd. for ἀνθαδίζομαι, Joseph.

Ἐξᾰῦθις, adv. Att. for ἐξαῦτις.

Ἐξαυλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, αὐλέω) *to pipe away, wear out by piping*: of the mouth-pieces of clarionets, ap. Poll., cf. Ar. Ach. 681.

Ἐξαυλίζομαι, (ἐκ, αὐλίζομαι) dep. pass., *to leave one's quarters*, of soldiers, Xen. An. 7, 8, 21.

Ἔξαυλος, ον, (ἐκ, αὐλός) *piped away, worn out*, of a flute.

Ἐξαυξάνω, and -αύξω, fut. -ξήσω, Theophr., (ἐκ, αὐξάνω) *to increase considerably*: in pass. *to grow too fast*, Id.

Ἐξαυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a fleshhook* or *fork, to take meat out of a boiler*, like κρεάγρα, Aesch. Fr. 355. (Said to come from a supposed ἐξαύω = ἐξαιρέω.)

Ἐξαυτῆς, adv. for ἐξ αὐτῆς, sub. τῆς ὥρας, *at the very point of time, at once*, Theogn. 231, Polyb., etc.

Ἐξαῦτις, adv. for ἐξαῦθις, *over again, once more, anew*, Hom.—II. of place, *back again, backwards*, Hom.

Ἐξαυτομολέω, ῶ, strengthd. for αὐτομολέω, Ar. Nub. 1104.

Ἐξαυχέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, αὐχέω) *to boast loudly*, c. part., ἐξηύχει λαβών, Aesch. Ag. 872; c. inf., Soph., and Eur.

Ἐξαυχμόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, αὐχμός) *to suffer from drought*, Theophr.—II. trans. *to dry*: in pass. *to be dry*, Diog. L.

Ἐξαύω, (ἐκ, αὔω) *to dry, burn, roast*, Plat. (Com.) Ἐόρτ. 9.

Ἐξαύω, fut. -ῡ̆σω, (ἐκ, αὔω) *to scream, cry out*, Soph. Tr. 565. [ῡ̆]

Ἐξαφαιρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀφαιρέω) *to take right away*. In mid., ψυχὴν τινος ἐξαφελέσθαι, *to take* his life *from* him, destroy him, Od. 22, 444, cf. Valck. Hipp. 322; εἰς ἐλευθερίαν ἐξαφελέσθαι τινά, *take* one *out of* slavery, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem*, Dem. 100, 8.

Ἐξαφᾰνίζω, strengthd. for ἀφανίζω, Plat. Polit. 270 E.

Ἐξαφιδρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἀπό, ἱδρόω) *to get rid of by perspiration*, Stob.

Ἐξαφίημι, f. -φήσω, (ἐκ, ἀφίημι) *to let go, send forth, discharge*, παλτόν, Xen. Eq. 12, 12: *to let loose, set free from*, τινός, Soph. Tr. 72. [φῑ́ Ep., φι Att.]

Ἐξαφίστημι, (ἐκ, ἀφίστημι) *to set, put away*. But prob. only used in mid. ἐξαφίσταμαι, with aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., intrans. *to depart, withdraw, shrink from*, τινός, Soph. O. C. 561. Eur. I. A. 479.

Ἐξάφοροι, ων, οἱ, (ἐξ, φέρω) *porters who carry litters*, etc. *six together*, Vitruv.

Ἐξάφορον, ου, τό, (ἐξ, φέρω) *a litter borne by six men*, Martial.

Ἐξαφρίζω, (ἐκ, ἀφρίζω) *to foam away*, Lat. *despumare*: hence in mid., μένος, *to foam* or *fret away one's* strength, Aesch. Ag. 1067.—II. *to make foamy*: pass. *to become so*, Diosc. Hence

†**Ἐξαφρισμός**, οῦ, ὁ, *a being made foamy, change into foam*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξαφρόω, ῶ, = ἐξαφρίζω II., *to turn into foam*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξαφύω, (ἐκ, ἀφύσσω) *to draw forth, οἶνον*, Od. 14, 95: poet. aor. ἐξῆφυσσεν, c. gen., Opp. [ῡ̆]

Ἑξάχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἑξ, χείρ) *six-handed*, Luc.

Ἑξαχῇ, adv., *in six parts*, Plat. Tim. 36 D.

Ἑξαχολνῖκος, ον, οῦ, *holding six χοίνικες*.

Ἑξάχοος, οον, contr. ἑξάχους, ουν, *of, holding six χόες*, Plut.

Ἑξᾰχῦρώω, ῶ, and ἑξᾰχῦρόω, ῶ, *to take away chaff* or *husks*.

Ἑξαχῶς, adv. = ἑξαχῇ, Arist. Org.

Ἑξάψις, εως, ἡ, (ἑξάπτω) *a tying, binding on*, Iambl.—II. *a kindling, firing*, Plut.

†**Ἐξεαγεῖσα**, nom. fem. 2 aor. pass. part. of ἐξάγνυμι, Ap. Rh. v. Buttm. Catal. p. 6.

Ἐξέβαν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐξέβησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of ἐκβαίνω.

†**Ἐξεβλάστησε**, 1 aor. act. of ἐκβλαστάνω, Hipp.

Ἐξεγγῠάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐγγυάω) *to free one by giving bail*, Dem. 724, 6. Pass. *to be set free on bail*, Lys. 167, 23, Andoc. 7, 1.

Ἐξεγγύη, ης, ἡ, rare form for sq., Isae. 50, 24.

Ἐξεγγύησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξεγγυάω) *giving of bail* or *surety*, esp. to take one out of prison, Dem. 725, 10.

Ἐξεγείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἐκ, ἐγείρω) *to awaken*, Soph. O. T. 65: *to raise from the dead*, Aesch. Cho. 495, and Eur.: in genl. *to arouse, stir up*, Soph. Tr. 978, Eur., etc.: *to kindle*, as fire, Ar. Lys. 315, πόλεμον, Diod. Pass. *to be aroused, to wake up, get up*, Hdt. 1, 34: so too in syncop. aor. ἐξηγρόμην, Ar. Ran. 51, inf. ἐξεγρέσθαι, Plat. Symp. 223 C. Cf. ἔγρομαι. Hence

Ἐξέγερσις, εως, ἡ, *an awakening*.—II. pass. *a being awakened, rising*.

Ἐξεδᾰφίζω, (ἐκ, ἐδαφίζω) *to raze to the ground, demolish*, Or. Sib.

Ἐξέδρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, ἕδρα) Lat. *exhedra, a covered walk* or *space in front of a house, an open chamber*, Eur. Or. 1449; cf. Vitruv. 5, 11: *a hall* or *building* for meetings, etc., esp. *the hall in Pompey's theatre at Rome*, where the senate met, Plut.

†**Ἐξεδράμον**, 2 aor. of ἐκτρέχω.

Ἐξέδριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐξέδρα, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

Ἔξεδρος, ον, (ἐκ, ἕδρα) *away from home, out of one's place*, Soph. Phil. 212: in genl. *strange, extraordinary*, Arist. Rhet.—2. c. gen. *out of, away from*, χθονός, Eur. I. T. 80: metaph. ἐξ. φρενῶν λόγοι, insensate, wild words, Id. Hipp. 935.—II. of birds of omen, *out of a good*, i. e. *in an unlucky quarter*, Ar. Av. 275, ubi v. Schol.

Ἐξέδω, (ἐκ, ἔδω) hence fut. ἐξέδομαι, Ar. Eq. 1032 and perf. ἐξεδήδοκα, Id. Vesp. 925, assigned to ἐξεσθίω.

Ἔξει, imperat. from ἔξειμι for ἔξιθι.

Ἐξέθορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐκθρώσκω, Il.

Ἐξεῖδον, inf. ἐξιδεῖν, (ἐκ, εἶδον) aor. without any pres. in use, and to be referred to ἐξοράω: *to look out, see far*, μέγ' ἐξιδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, *he saw far, saw well*, Il. 20, 342: also imperat. aor. mid., ἐξιδοῦ, *see well to it*, Soph. Phil. 851. Cf. ἐξοιδα.

Ἐξείης, adv. (ἔχω, ἑξῆς) poet. for ἐξῆς, *in order, in a row, one after another*, Hom.

Ἐξεικάζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, εἰκάζω) *to make like: to adapt, ἑαυτόν τινι*, Xen. Hier. 1, 38. Pass. esp. in part. pf. pass., ἐξηκασμένος *like*, τινί. Aesch. Theb. 445, cf. Eur. Phoen. 162: also *represented by a likeness*, Ar. Eq. 230. Hence

Ἐξείκασμα, ατος, τό, *a representation, copy*.

Ἐξεικονίζω, (ἐκ, εἰκονίζω) *to copy*.—II. *to portray*, Plut.

Ἐξείλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Lat. *evolvere, to unfold, search out*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15, = ἐξείλω or ἐξίλλω, q. v. Hence

Ἐξείλησις, εως, ἡ, *a disentangling*, Plat. Legg. 796 A.

Ἐξείλλω, v. sub ἐξίλλω.

Ἐξείλον, ἐξειλόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἐξαιρέω.

†**Ἐξείλοχα**, perf. act. of ἐκλέγω.

Ἐξειλύω, = ἐξειλέω, *to roll out*.

Ἐξείλω, v. sub ἐξίλλω.

Ἔξειμι, 2 sing. ἔξεισθα for ἔξει, Od. 20, 179: inf. ἐξιέναι, (ἐκ, εἶμι). *To go out, come out*, esp. out of the house, Hom. most freq. in Od.: also c. gen. loci, μεγάρων, Od. 1, 374; so ἐκ τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 1, 94: but ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων, to leave the knights, quit service as one, Id. 1, 67: ἐξιέναι εἰς ἔλεγχον, *to come forward* to the trial, Soph. Phil. 98: also c. acc. cognato, ἀγῶνας ἐξιών, Soph. Tr. 159, στρατείαν ἐξ., Thuc. 1, 15: esp. *to march out with an army*, Thuc., and Xen.: *to come forward* on the stage, Ar. Ran. 946.—II. of time, *to come to an end, expire*, Hdt. 2, 139; and so ὅταν τὸ κακὸν ἐξίῃ, when the pain *ceases*, Soph. Phil. 767.

Ἔξειμι, from εἰμί, only used in impers. ἔξεστι, q. v.

Ἐξειν, inf. fut. of ἔχω.

Ἐξεῖναι, inf. pres. of ἔξεστι.

Ἐξεῖπον, inf. ἐξειπεῖν, (ἐκ, εἶπον) *to speak out*, Il. 9, 61: *to utter, avow, proclaim*, Lat. *effari*, τινί τι, Il. 24, 654, Od. 15, 443; with collat. signf. of betraying secrets, like ἐξαγγέλλω, ἐξαγορεύω: ἐξ. τινά τι, *to tell* something of a person, Soph. El. 521: *to tell in full*, Thuc. 7, 87.

†**Ἐξείρας**, 1 aor. part. from ἐξείρω, Hdt.

Ἐξειργασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξεργάζομαι, *carefully, accurately, fully*, Plut.

Ἐξείργω, later form for ἐξέργω, q. v.

Ἐξείρομαι, Ion. for ἐξέρομαι.

Ἐξειρύω, Ion. and poet. for ἐξερύω, Hdt.

Ἐξείρω, (ἐκ, εἴρω) *to stretch, put out*, Lat. *exsero*, τὴν χεῖρα, Hdt. 3, 87, τὸ κέντρον, Ar. Vesp. 423.—II. *to pull out*, Ar. Eq. 378.

Ἐξειρωνεύομαι, (ἐκ, εἰρωνεύομαι) dep., *to mock, ridicule*, Joseph.—II. *to dissemble*, Id.

Ἔξεισθα, 2 sing. pres. from ἔξειμι for ἔξει, Od. 20, 179.

Ἐξεκκλησιάζω, fut. -άσω. = ἐκκλησιάζω, Arist. Oec. 2, 14. The MSS. oft. give the faulty aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα for the true one ἐξεκλησίασα, from ἐκκλησ., Buttm. Dem. Mid. 52, p. 102.

Ἐξελαιόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἐλαιόω) *to make oily* or *into oil*, Theophr. Pass. *to become oily*, Id.

Ἐξελᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξελαύνω) *a driving out* cattle, etc., Polyb.: *an expedition*, Vit. Hom.

Ἐξέλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a driving out, expulsion*, Hdt. 5, 76; 6, 88.—II. intr. *a marching out, expedition*, Id. 7, 183: and

†**Ἐξελᾰτέος**, α, ον, Julian., and ἐξελαστέος, Clem. Al., verb. adj., *to be driven out, to be repelled*: from

Ἐξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, perf. -ἐξελήλᾰκα, Hom. has also the poet. pres. ἐξελάω, inf. ἐξελάαν, (ἐκ, ἐλαύνω) *to drive out, chase, expel*, c. gen. alone or with ἐκ, Hom.; ἐξελ. γαίης, *to drive out of* the country, Od. 16, 381, ἐξελ. ὀδόντας γναθμῶν, *to knock* the teeth *out of* his jaws, Od. 18, 29: also in mid., Thuc. 4, 35.—2. *to beat, hammer out*, of metals, Hdt. 1, 50, 68.—3. metaph., like ἀπελαύνειν,

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to repel, slight, Julian. Caes. 1, 22.—II. *ἐξ. στρατόν, to lead out* an army, Hdt. 1, 76; 7, 38: yet more usu. absol., as if intrans., so Hom. (though in Il. 10, 499 he has *ἵππους ἐξήλαυνεν ὁμίλου*) has more freq. *ἐξελαύνειν* alone for *to march*, Il. 11, 360, etc., so too Hdt. 4, 80; 8, 113, etc.: *to ride out*, sub. *ἵππον*, Thuc. 7, 27, and Xen. [ᾰ in fut. and perf.]

'Εξελάω, poet. for foreg., Hom.

'Εξελεγκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from sq., *to be refuted*, Plat. Gorg. 508 A.

'Εξελέγχω, f. -ξω, strengthd. form of *ἐλέγχω, to search out, test, ἀλήθειαν*, Pind. O. 10, 65, Aesch., etc.: *to convict, expose*, Soph. O. T. 297, *τινά τι*, one *of* a thing, Plat. Apol. 23 A.: esp. c. part., *to convict* one *of* being.., *ἐξ. τινὰ ἀδύνατον ὄντα*, Id. Gorg. 522 D; and so in pass., Eur. Hipp. 944: *ἐξελ. τύχην, to try* one's luck, Polyb. Pass. of persons, *to commit one's self, be exposed*, Polyb.: of things, *to be proved against one*, Thuc. 3, 64.—2. *οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἐξελέγχομαι, I am* not *to blame* in this, Eur. El. 36.

'Εξελεῖν, ἐξελέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 act. and mid. of *ἐξαιρέω*.

'Εξελευθερικός, οῦ, ὁ, *of the class of freedmen* or *their offspring*, Lat. *libertinus*, Dion. H.—II. as adj., *νόμοι ἐξελ.*, laws *concerning freedmen*, Dem. ap. Poll. 3, 83: from

'Εξελεύθερος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐκ, ἐλεύθερος*) *set at liberty, a freedman*, Lat. *libertus, libertinus*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1.

'Εξελευθεροστομέω, ῶ, strengthd. for *ἐλευθ.*, Soph. Aj. 1258.

'Εξελευθερόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, ἐλευθερόω*) *to free, set at liberty, δοῦλον*, Dio C.

'Εξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι*) *a way out*, late word for *ἔξοδος*.

'Εξελεύσομαι, fut., *ἐξελθεῖν*, inf. aor., of *ἐξέρχομαι*.

'Εξελιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐξελίσσω*) *an unfolding*, esp. *a military evolution*, Arr.

'Εξελίκτρα, ας, ἡ, and *ἐξέλικτρον, ου, τό, a pulley* or *block*, Math. Vett.

'Εξέλιξις, εως, ἡ, = *ἐξελιγμός*.

'Εξελίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (*ἐκ, ἑλίσσω*) *to unroll, unfold, undo*, Eur. Hipp. 864: metaph. *to explain*, Lat. *explicare, θέσπισμα, λόγον*, Id. Supp. 141, Ion 397: *ἐξ. πόδα*, of a dancer, Id. Tro. 3: *ἐξ. τινὰ κύκλῳ*, to hunt one round and round, Id. H. F. 977.—II. milit. term = *ἀναπτύσσειν*, Lat. *explicare, to expand* the front by bringing up the rear men, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 15, Hell. 4, 3, 18, cf. Liv. 44, 37: also of ships, Polyb.

'Εξελκόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, ἑλκόω*) *to wound, tear, cause sores*, Diod. Pass. *to break out in sores, τὸ σῶμα ἐξελκοῦται*, Joseph.

'Εξελκτέον, verb. adj. from *ἐξέλκω, one must drag along, γόνυ πρός τι*, Eur. El. 491.

'Εξελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing, picking out*, Medic.; from

'Εξελκύω, = *ἐξέλκω*, Hdt. 2, 70, etc. [ῠ]

'Εξέλκω, (*ἐκ, ἕλκω*) *to draw, drag out*, Hom. c. gen., *θαλάμης*, from its hole, Od. 5, 432, *δουλείας ἐξ., to rescue from* slavery, Lat. *eripere*, Pind. P. 1, 146: c. gen., *to drag by* the hair, etc., Ar. Eq. 365, e conj. Pors.—II. *to drag out, prolong*, Ar. Pac. 511.

'Εξελκωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξελκόω*) *a wounding, tearing*, Diod.

'Εξελλεβορίζω, (*ἐκ, ἑλλεβορίζω*) *to purge by hellebore, τὸν νοῦν*, Arist.

'Εξελληνίζω, (*ἐκ, ἑλληνίζω*) *to make quite Greek, ὄνομα ἐξ., to trace* it *to a Greek origin*, Plut.

'Εξέμεν, Ep. for *ἐξεῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *ἐξίημι*, Il.

'Εξέμεν, Ep. for *ἔξειν*, inf. fut. of *ἔχω*, Il.

'Εξεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (*ἐκ, ἐμέω*) *to vomit forth, disgorge*, of Charybdis, Od. 12, 237, 437, cf. Hes. Th. 497, where the strange aor. *ἐξήμησε* should perh. be corrected *ἐξήμεσσε*; metaph. *to disgorge* ill-gotten gear, Ar. Ach. 6.—2. absol., *to be sick*, Ib. 586.

'Εξέμμορε, 3 sing. perf. 2 of *ἐκμείρομαι*, Od. 5, 335.

'Εξεμπεδόω, ῶ, strengthd, for *ἐμπεδόω, to keep fast* or *strictly observe, συνθήκας*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 21.

'Εξεμπολάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. -πολέω, strengthd. for *ἐμπολάω, κέρδος ἐξ., to drive* a gainful *trade*, Soph. Phil. 303: *ἐξημπόλημαι, I am bought and sold, betrayed*, Soph. Ant. 1036.—II. *to sell off, sell the whole stock*, Hdt. 1, 1.

'Εξεναίρω, strengthd. for *ἐναίρω*, inf. aor. *ἐξεναρεῖν*, Hes. Sc. 329.

'Εξενῠρίζω, f. -ίξω, strengthd. for *ἐνᾰρίζω, to strip* or *spoil* a foe, c. acc. pers., Hom.: also, *τεύχεα ἐξ., to strip off* his arms, Il.: also *to slay in fight*. In Hom. more freq. than the simple verb.

†'Εξενείχθην, 1 aor. pass. Ion. of *ἐκφέρω*, Hdt.

'Εξενέπω, (*ἐκ, ἐνέπω*) *to speak out, proclaim, τι*, Pind. N. 4, 53: *ἐξένεπεν Αἰγιναν πάτραν, declared* Aeg. (to be) his country, Id. O. 8, 26.

'Εξενεχῠριάζω, strengthd. for *ἐνεχυριάζω*, Diog. L.

'Εξέννῡμι, (*ἐκ, ἐννυμι*) *to take off*, as clothes.

'Εξεντερίζω, (*ἐκ, ἔντερον*) *to embowel, take out the inside*, i. e. of plants *the pith*, Diosc.

'Εξεπάδω, f. -σω, strengthd. for *ἐπάδω, to soften* or *appease by charms, charm away*, Plat. Phaed. 77 E. Pass., *ἐξεπᾴδεσθαι φύσιν, to be charmed out of* their nature, Soph. O. C. 1194.

'Εξεπαίρω, strengthd. for *ἐπαίρω, to stir up*, Ar. Lys. 623: *to puff up*, Plut.

'Εξεπερείδω, strengthd. for *ἐπερείδω*, Polyb. 16, 11, 5, nisi legend. *ἐξυπερείδω* or *ἐξερείδω*.

'Εξεπεύχομαι, strengthd. for *ἐπεύχομαι, to boast loudly that..*, c. inf., Soph. Phil. 668.

'Εξεπικαιδέκατος, η, ον, = *ἐκκαιδέκατος*, Anth.

'Εξεπίσταμαι, strengthd. for *ἐπίσταμαι, to understand, know thoroughly* or *well, τι*, Hdt. 2, 43; 5, 93, etc.; c. part.. *ἐξ. τινὰ ὄντα*, Id. 1, 190; c. inf., Soph. Ant. 480, cf. *ἐπίσταμαι*: oft. with *εὖ, καλῶς ἐξεπ.*, Hdt. 3, 146, Soph. O. C. 417, etc.—II. *to know by heart, λόγον*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C.

'Εξεπισοράγϊζομαι, (*ἐκ, ἐπισοραγίζω*) as pass., *to be stamped deep on*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

'Εξεπίτηδες, adv. = *ἐπίτηδες, on purpose, carefully*, Ar. Plut. 916.

†'Εξεπιτρέπω, strengthd. for *ἐπιτρέπω*, Dio C.

'Εξεπιτρέχω, strengthd. for *ἐπιτρέχω*, v. l. Arat.

†'Εξεπλάγην, 2 aor. pass. of *ἐκπλήσσω*.

'Εξεπομβρόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, ἐπομβρέω*) *to rain hard on*, Soph. Fr. 470.

'Εξέπτη, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἐκπέταμαι, ἐξιπταμαι*, Hes. Op. 98.

'Εξερίζω and *ἐξεραίνω*, v. *ἐξερύω*.

'Εξέρᾰμα, ατος, τό, *a vomit, thing vomited*, N. T., ubi al. *ἔξεραμα*.

'Εξεράω, also *ἐξερᾰ́ζω*, f. -άσω, (*ἐκ, ἐράω*) *to evacuate*, esp. *by purge* or *vomit*, Crates Θηρ., 1, Pherecr. Pers. 2, Hipp., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 64.—2. metaph. *to disgorge, get rid of, τοὺς λίθους*, Ar. Ach. 341; *ἐξ. τὰς ψήφους, to take* the ballots *from* the urn, to count them, Ar. Vesp. 993; *to pour out, τὸ ὕδωρ*, Dem. 963, 10.—The form *ἐξεραίνω* is dub. [ᾰσω, Ar.]

'Εξεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (*ἐκ, ἐργάζομαι*) dep. mid., *to work out and out, finish, make complete*, Hdt. 1, 93, etc.: *to bring to perfection, τὸ ναυτικόν*, Thuc. 1, 142.—2. *to accomplish, τέχνην*, Xen.: *to do, achieve*, Soph., etc.: *to make, work, cause, τάραχον*, Xen. Eq. 9, 4: also c. dupl. acc., *κακὸν ἐξ. τινά*, Hdt. 6, 3.—3. *to contrive, manage that..*, c. inf., Lat. *efficere ut..*, Polyb.—4. *to work at*, esp. *ἀγροὺς τὰ ἐξεργασμένοι*, well *cultivated* lands, Hdt. 5, 29, cf. 6, 137.—Both pres. *ἐξεργάζεσθαι* and esp. perf. *ἐξειργάσθαι* are used both in act. and pass. signf., Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4, 61.—II. *to earn*.—III. *to do away with, undo, destroy*, Lat. *conficere*, esp. of men, *to overwhelm, ruin*, Hdt. 4, 134; 5, 19, ubi v. Wessel. Pass. *ἐξειργάσμεθα, we are undone*, Lat. *actum est de nobis*, Eur. Hipp. 565: *τὰ ἐξειργασμένα*, Lat. *res confectae, desperate affairs*, Wess. Hdt. 4, 164; 8, 94; *ἐπ' ἐξειργασμένοις, when all is over*, Valck. Hdt. 9, 77, and Aesch. Hence

'Εξεργᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a working out, finish*, Polyb.—II. *labour at a thing, τῆς γῆς, tillage*, App. Hence

'Εξεργαστικός, ἡ, όν, *able to accomplish*, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 4.

'Εξέργω, later and Att. *ἐξείργω, to shut out, exclude from* a place, Hdt. 3, 51, etc.: *to hinder, forbid, τι*, Eur. Andr. 176; *to drive away, θύρᾱζε*, Ar. Ach. 825. Pass., *ἀναγκαίᾳ ἐξέργεσθαι, to be forced to* a thing, *εἰς τι*, or c. inf. Hdt. 7, 96, 139; so, *νόμῳ ἐξείργεσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 70.

'Εξερεείνω, (*ἐκ, ἐρεείνω*) *to search out, search, πόρους ἁλός*, Od. 12, 259: *to inquire into* or *after*, Hom.: metaph. of a harp, *to try* its tones, *tune it*, H. Hom. Merc. 483. Ep. word.

'Εξερεθίζω, strengthd. for *ἐρεθίζω*, Pind. P. 8, 16.

'Εξερέθω, strengthd. for *ἐρέθω*, Anth.

'Εξερείδω, strengthd. for *ἐρείδω, to prop up*, Polyb.

'Εξερείπω, (*ἐκ, ἐρείπω*) *to strike down, ὄζους δρυός*, Pind. P. 4, 469.—II. more usu. intr. in aor. 2 *ἐξέρρῠην*, inf. *ἐξερῐπεῖν*: and perf. *ἐξερήριπα, to fall to earth*, Il. 14, 414; *χαιτῆς ἐξερήριπεν ἀγλαὸς ἐξερινεῦσα, the mane streaming downwards from* the yoke, Il. 17, 440: *κάρηα αὐχένας ἐξεριπόντες, letting* their necks *fall on the ground*, Hes. Sc. 174; *to fall down*, Hes. Th. 704, in which line the pres. pass. of the simple is used in same signf. Mostly Ep.

'Εξέρεισις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξερείδω*) *a propping: a leaning upon*, Polyb.

'Εξέρεισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐξερείδω*) *a prop, support*, Longin.

'Εξερεομαι mid., v. *ἐξερέω*.

'Εξερεύγω, (*ἐκ, ἐρεύγω*) *to disgorge*. Pass. *to be disgorged, gush forth*, Hippn.: of rivers, *to empty themselves*, Hdt. 1, 202.

'Εξερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to search out, examine*, Soph. O. T. 258, El. 1100. Hence

'Εξερεύνησις, εως, ἡ, *an inquiry, investigation*: and

'Εξερευνητικός, ἡ, όν, *fit for spying out, good as a scout*, Strab.

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Ἐξέρευξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξερεύγω) *a belching*, Aretae.

Ἐξερέω, Att. contr. ἐξερῶ, fut. of ἐξειπεῖν, *I will speak out, utter aloud, proclaim*, Il. 8, 286, Od. 9, 365, etc.: Hom. has only sing. fut. ἐξερέω, always absol. Later we find pf. act. ἐξείρηκα, Soph. Tr. 350; pf. pass. ἐξείρητο, Id. O. T. 984; and fut. ἐξειρήσεται, in pass. signf., Id. Tr. 1186. Not to be confounded with sq.

Ἐξερέω, (ἐκ, ἐρέω, ἐρομαι) *to inquire, search out, ask*, only used in pres., just=ἐξέρομαι (of which it is the Ep. form) and ἐξερεείνω, Od. 4, 337; 14, 375: the act. only in Od., but mid. ἐξερέεσθαι, both in Il. also: ἐξερήσομαι φωτός, *I will ask* you *of* a man, Soph. Phil. 439. Not to be confounded with foreg.

Ἐξερημόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἐρημόω, δόμον, Eur. Andr. 597, οἶκον, Plat., etc.: *to destroy utterly, γένος*, Soph. El. 1010.

Ἔξέρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξεράω) *a purge, or vomit*, Hipp.

Ἐξερίζω, (ἐκ, ἐρίζω) *to be contumacious, resist*, Plut.

Ἐξεριθεύομαι, dep. (ἐκ, ἐριθεύω) ἐξ. τοὺς νέους, strictly, *to make* the young *one's comrades*, esp. *to attach* them *to one's self by corruption*, Polyb.

Ἐξερινύζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, ἐρινύζω) *to impregnate the cultivated fig by the wild one* (ἐρινός): metaph. *to ripen*, Soph. Fr. 190.

Ἐξεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξερίζω) *a stubborn disputant, τῶν λόγων*, Eur. Supp. 894.

Ἐξερμηνεύω, (ἐκ, ἑρμηνεύω) *to interpret, translate*, Dion. H.

Ἐξέρομαι, fut. -ερήσομαι, dep. mid., *to question, inquire of*, c. acc. pers.; *to search out, investigate*, c. acc. rei, both in Hom., always in impf. ἐξείρετο:—later c. gen. pers., Soph. Phil. 439. Ion. pres. ἐξείρομαι: in Hom. more freq. ἐξερέω and ἐξερέεσθαι: akin to ἐξερεείνω.

Ἐξερπύζω, f. -ύσω,=sq., Arist. H. A.

Ἐξέρπω, (ἐκ, ἕρπω) *to creep out of, ἔκ τινος*, Ar. Nub. 710: absol. *to creep out*, Soph. Phil. 294.—II. later transit. *to make to come forth, produce*, βατράχους, LXX.

Ἔξέρρε, only in imperat., ἔξερρε γαίας, *away out* of the land, Valck. Hipp. 973.

Ἐξερῦγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐξερεύγω.

Ἐξερυθριάω, *to be very red*, Hipp.: from

Ἐξέρυθρος, ον, (ἐκ, ἐρυθρός) *very red*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Ἐξερύκω, (ἐκ, ἐρύκω) *to ward off, repel*. Soph. Phil. 423. [ῡ]

Ἐξερύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἐρύω) *to draw out of*, e. g. βέλος ὠμου, δόρυ μηροῦ, etc., Il.: ἰχθύας θαλάσσης δικτύῳ, Od. 22, 386: also *to snatch out of*, τόξον χειρός, Il. 23, 870: but, ποδὸς τινα ἐξ., *to drag* one *away by* the foot, Il. 10, 490: absol., *to tear out, tear quite away*, Od. 18, 87: *to draw out*, τὴν γλῶσσαν, Hdt. 2, 38, in Ion. form ἐξειρυσας.

Ἔξερχομαι, dep. c. fut. -ελεύσομαι, aor. -ῆλυθον, usu. -ῆλθον, (ἐκ, ἔρχομαι) *to go out, come out of*, usu. c. gen. loci, Hom. (who however has only the syncop. aor.): *to go away, march off*, of military movements, Il. 9, 576: usu. c. gen. loci, Hom., etc.; also ἐκ.., Hdt.; very rarely c. acc., like Lat. *egredi*, ἐξῆλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν, Hdt. 7, 29: but c. acc. cognato, *to go out on*, ἐξ. ἔξοδον, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 17, στρατείαν, Aeschin. 50, 34; and so ἐξ. ἀεθλα, *to go through* them, Soph. Tr. 505: ἐξέρχεσθαι εἰς τι, *to go away to*, Xen., etc.; but ἐξέρχεσθαι εἰς τινας, *to come out of* one class *into* another, as εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους, opp. to ἐκ τῶν ἐφήβων, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12: εἰς ἔλεγχον, *to stand forth and come to* the trial, Eur. Alc. 640; ἐξ. ἐπί τινος, *to go in quest* of.., Soph. Phil. 43: but ἐξ. ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, to go the greatest lengths, Thuc. 1, 70.—II. of time, *to come to an end, pass, expire*, Hdt. 2, 139, and Att.—III. of prophecies, etc., *to be accomplished, come true*, Lat. *exire, evenire*, Hdt. 6, 108: in genl. *to reach* its end, ἐξῆλθε μῆνις, Id. 7, 137: hence of persons, ἐξελθεῖν σαφής, *to come out, turn out* correct, Soph. O. T. 1011: cf. ἐξήκω.—IV. *to be brought out*, of an army, *to be brought together and march*, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 17.

Ἐξερῶ, v. the first ἐξερέω.

Ἐξερωέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐρωέω) *to swerve from the course*, of shy horses, ἐξηρώησαν, Il. 23, 468: c. gen., κελεύθου, Theocr. 25, 189.

Ἐξερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐρωτάω) *to search out, γενεάν*, Pind. P. 9, 79: c. acc. pers., *to question*, Eur. Palam. 4.

Ἐξεσθίω, f. ἐξέδομαι, perf. ἐξεδήδοκα, (ἐκ, ἐσθίω) *to eat out, to eat up, τοὔψον*, Ar. Eq. 1032, ἐξ. τι ἔκ τινος, Id. Vesp. 925: *to eat away, consume*, Arist. H. A., cf. ἐξέδω.

Ἐξέσθω,=foreg., Aesch. Cho. 275.

Ἐξεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξίημι) *a sending out, mission, embassy*, Hom. only in phrase ἐξεσίην ἐλθεῖν, Lat. *legationem obire*, cf. ἀγγελίην ἐλθεῖν, Il. 24, 235, Od. 21, 20.

Ἔξεσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., esp. *a dismissal*: ἐξ. τῆς γυναικός, divorce, Hdt. 5, 40.

Ἔξεστι, ἐξέσται, ἐξῆν, impers., the only person in use of ἔξειμι (ἐκ, εἰμί): also optat. ἐξείη: sub. ἐξῇ: inf. ἐξεῖναι: *it is allowed, it is in one's power, is possible*, c. inf., Hdt., 1, 183, etc.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1, 138, etc.; but also c. acc. pers. et inf., Ar. Ach. 1079: part. ἐξόν, Ion. ἐξεόν, absol. nom., *it being possible, allowed*, etc., *since it is* or *was so*, Hdt. 4, 126.

Ἐξέσσυτο, sync. aor. mid. of ἐκσεύω, Hom.

Ἔξεστις, ιος, ἡ, v. ἔξαστις.

Ἐξεστραμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκστρέφω, *reversely, strangely, perversely*.

Ἐξετάζω, fut. -άσω, poet. -άσσω, Dor. -άζω, Att. -ετῶ, (ἐκ, ἐτάζω) *to examine well* or *closely*, of persons, Theogn. 1010, Hdt. 3, 62, etc.: hence *to question*, τινὰ περί τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D; esp. *by the torture*, Dem. 1124, 21; hence also, ἁμαρτήματα ἀκριβῶς ἐξ., *to examine and judge* strictly, Isocr. 152 D: of things, *to search out, inquire into*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 13: and absol. *to inquire*, Soph. Aj. 586; foll. by a relative, ἐξ. ὅστις ἐστι, Dem. 1126, 13.—2. of troops, esp. cavalry, *to inspect, review*, ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 2, 7, etc.—II. *to prove clearly, to test*, as gold; hence *to estimate*, τι πρός τι, one thing by another, Dem. 67, 16; hence *to compare*, Id. 1485, 17; esp., παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐξ., Isocr. 160 E.—2. *to allow, admit, prove on trial*; usu. in pass. *to be proved* or *shown*, τι πεποιηκώς, Dem.; *to stand the trial, to be proved worthy*, ἑξετάζεσθαι φίλος, Eur. Alc. 1011; *to be proved, exposed*, Dem. 795, 8; c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἑξετ., *to be examined*, and so *reckoned among* them, Id. 434, 23: hence *to belong to a party*, Dion. H.: also in genl.=Lat. *censeri*, Plut.: in genl. *to present one's self, appear* before the court, πρός τινα, Dem. 980, 5. Cf. the Lat. phrases *versari, censeri, numerari inter*.. The compds. more freq. in Att. than the simple verb. Hence

Ἐξέτασις, εως, ἡ, *a searching out, examination*, Plat. Theaet. 210 C: *a military inspection* or *review*, hence ἐξ. ὅπλων, ἵππων ποιεῖσθαι, to hold *a review of*.., Thuc. 4, 74; 6, 45; ποιεῖν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 14.

Ἐξετασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἐξέτασις, Dem. 230, 14.

Ἐξεταστέον, verb. adj. from ἐξετάζω, *one must search out*, etc., Plat. Rep. 599 A.

Ἐξεταστήριον, ου, τό, *a test, proof*, Eccl.

Ἐξεταστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξετάζω) *an examiner: an auditor of public accounts*, Arist. Pol.: esp. at Athens, *an officer who checked the amount paid to the ξένοι*, by the muster-roll, Aeschin. 16, 7, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 389.

Ἐξεταστικός, ή, όν, (ἐξετάζω) *able at examining into*, τινός, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7: absol. *inquiring*, Xen. Oec. 12, 19.—II. τὸ ἐξ., sub. ἀργύριον, *the salary of an ἐξεταστής*, Dem. 167, 17. Adv. -κῶς, Dem. 215, 9.

Ἐξέτεροι, αι, α, (ἐκ, ἕτερος) *others, some others*, Nic., usu. μετεξέτεροι.

Ἐξέτης, ες, or ἑξετής, ές, (ἕξ, ἔτος) *six years old*, Il. 23, 266, 655: also fem. ἑξέτις, ιδος, ἡ.

Ἐξέτι, prep. c. gen. *even until now*, Hom.: ἐξέτι τοῦ ὅτε.., *even from the time when*.., Il. 9, 106; ἐξέτι πατρῶν, *even from the* father's time, Od. 8, 245: in full it would be, ἔτι ἐξ ἐκείθεν, as ἐξέτι κεῖθεν is found in Call. Dian. 103.

Ἐξευγενίζω,=εὐγενίζω, Eccl.

Ἐξευθύνω, strengthd. for εὐθύνω, Plat. Legg. 945 D.

Ἐξευκρῑνέω, ῶ, strengthd. for εὐκρινέω, *to fit together*, e. g. *set bones*, Hipp.: ἐξ. τὰς διαφοράς, *to treat* them *systematically*, Polyb.

Ἐξευλᾰβέομαι, strengthd. for εὐλαβέομαι, *to beware, be very cautious of*, ἐξ. τοῦτο μή.., Eur. Andr. 645; with μή alone, Aesch. Fr. 181; and without it, Plat. Legg. 905 A.

Ἐξευμᾰρίζω, (ἐκ, εὐμαρίζω) *to make light* or *easy, lighten*, Eur. H. F. 18.—II. in mid. *to get ready, prepare*, Lat. *expedire*, Ib. 81.

Ἐξευμενίζω, strengthd. for εὐμενίζω, Plut.

Ἐξευνουχίζω, strengthd. for εὐνουχίζω, Plut.

Ἐξευπορέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, εὐπορέω) *to contrive, get ready*, τι, Plat. Legg. 918 C: absol. *to be ready*, Ib. 861 B: the form ἐξευπορίζω, is barbarous, v. Schäf. Mel. p. 7.

Ἐξεύρεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξευρίσκω)= ἐξεύρημα, v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

Ἐξεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξευρίσκω) *a searching out*, Hdt. 1, 67: *a finding out, invention*, Id. 1, 94.

Ἐξευρετέον, verb. adj. of ἐξευρίσκω, *one must find out*, Plat. Rep. 380 A.

Ἐξευρετικός, ή, όν, (ἐξευρίσκω) *inventive, ingenious*, M. Anton.

Ἐξεύρημα, ατος, τό, *a thing found out, an invention, contrivance*, Hdt. 1, 53, 94, etc. From

Ἐξευρίσκω, f. -ρήσω, aor. ἐξεῦρον, (ἐκ, εὑρίσκω) *to find out, discover*, Il. 18, 322: *to invent*, Hdt. 1, 8; 4, 61, etc.: c. inf., Hdt. 1, 196, Soph. O. T. 120.—2. *to seek out, search after*, Hdt. 7, 119.—3. *to find out, win, get, κράτος*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 8, ἄλγος, Soph. Tr. 25:

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also in mid., *ἐξευρέσθαι παλαίσματα*, Theocr. 24, 112.

'Εξευτελίζω, strengthd. for *εὐτελίζω*, Plut. Hence

'Εξευτελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, strengthd. for *εὐτελισμός*, Dion. H.

'Εξευτυνέω, ῶ, strengthd. for *εὐτονέω*, *to be able to hold out*, Arr.

'Εξευτρεπίζω, strengthd. for *εὐτρεπίζω*, Eur. El. 75.

'Εξεύχομαι, (ἐκ, *εὔχομαι*) dep., *to boast aloud, proclaim*, τι, Pind. O. 13, 85: ἐξ. τι (*εἶναι*) to boast that.., Aesch. Ag. 533; also, ἐξ. 'Αργεῖαι *γένος*, *we boast to* be Argives, Id. Supp. 275.—II. *to pray, long for*, Id. Cho. 215.

'Εξέφηβος, ου, ὁ, (ἐκ, *ἔφηβος*) *one who is beyond the age of an ἔφηβος*, Censorin.

†'Εξέφθινται, 3 plur. perf. pass. of *ἐκφθίνω*, Aesch.

†'Εξέφθιτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of *ἐκφθίνω*, Od.

'Εξεφίημι,=ἐφίημι, esp. in mid. *ἐξεφίεμαι*, *to enjoin, urge, bid*, c. inf., Soph. Aj. 795. [*φι* Att.]

'Εξεχέβρογχος, ον, (*ἐξεχής*, *βρόγχος*) *having the thyreoid cartilage* (Adam's apple), *prominent*, Hipp.

'Εξεχέγλουτος, ον, (*ἐξεχής*, *γλουτός*) *with prominent buttocks*, Hipp.

'Εξεχής, ές, (*ἐξέχω* II.) *standing out, prominent*, Aretae.

†'Εξέχρη, 3 sing. impf. from *ἐκχράω*, Soph. O. C. 87.

'Εξέχω, (ἐκ, *ἔχω*) *to stand out* or *project from*, τινός, Ar. Vesp. 1377: absol. *to stand out*, Plat., etc.: esp. of the sun, *to shine out, appear*, ἣν ἐξέχῃ εἶδη κατ' ὄρθρον, Ar. Vesp. 771, and so proverb., ἔξεχ' ὦ φίλ' ἥλιε, *shine out*, fair sun, Ar. Fr. 346; πρὶν ἐξ. ἥλιον, *from*, before *sunrise*, ap. Dem. 1071, 3: so later in pass., LXX.—2. metaph. *to be distinguished*.—II. mid. *to cling to*, τινός, LXX.

'Εξέψω, f. -εψήσω, (ἐκ, *ἕψω*) *to boil thoroughly*, Hdt. 4, 61. Pass. *to be boiled away*, Arist. Meteor.

'Εξηβος, ον, (ἐκ, ἥβη) *past one's youth*, (i. e. acc. to Hesych. 35 years old), also ἔξωρος, Aesch. Theb. 11.

'Εξηγέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, *ἡγέομαι*) dep. mid. *To lead, command, be leader of*, c. gen. pers., Il. 2, 806.—2. c. acc. pers., *to manage, govern*, freq. in Thuc., as 1, 76, 95, v. Poppo vol. 1, p. 130.—II. *to go first, lead the way*, H. Hom. Bacch. 10, Hdt. 1, 151, etc.: hence—2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to show* one *the way* in a thing, Hdt. 6, 135; and so c. dat. pers. only, *to go before, lead*, τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, Thuc. 3, 35, etc.; also *to teach*, Eur.; or c. acc. rei only, *to point out*, τι, Soph. O. C. 1284; *to command*, τι, Hdt. 5, 23. —3. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἐξ. τινὶ τῆς πράξεως, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 21.—4. ἐξ. εἰς τὴν 'Ελλάδα, *to lead an army* into Greece, Xen. An. 6, 6, 34.—III. esp. like Lat. *praeire verbis, to prescribe* or *dictate* a form of words, Hdt. 2, 3, Dem. 363, 18: ἐξηγοῦ θεούς, *dictate, name* them, Eur. Med. 745.—2. *to expound, interpret*, τὰ νόμιμα, Dem. 1160, 10; ἄγραφοι νόμοι καθ' οὓς Εὐμολπίδαι ἐξηγοῦνται, according to which *they expound* things, Lys. 104, 9: hence—3. absol. *to give the form* to be observed in religious ceremonies, Soph. O. C. 1284, etc.—4. c. inf., *to order* one *to do*, Aesch. Eum. 595: cf. ἐξηγητής.—IV. *to tell at length, narrate, describe*, τι, Hdt. 3, 4; also foll. by relat., ἐξ. ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, etc., Id. 3, 72, etc.: also. ἐξ. περί τινος, Plat., and Xen. Hence

'Εξήγημα, ατος, τό, *an exposition, declaration*, etc.: and

'Εξήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a statement, narrative*, Thuc. 1, 73: *an explaining, explanation*, περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 631 D: cf. sq.

'Εξηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἐξηγέομαι*) *one who leads on, a guide, counsellor*, πραγμάτων ἀγαθῶν, Hdt. 5, 31: in genl. *a deviser, plotter*, Dem. 928, 20.—II. *an expounder, explainer, interpreter*, Lat. *enarrator*, esp. of oracles or omens, Hdt. 1, 78; or in genl., as at Athens, of sacred laws, rites, or customs, e. g. of burial, Lat. *interpretes religionum*, Isae. 73, 24, cf. ἐξηγέομαι III., Ruhnk. Tim., and Müller Aesch. Eum. § 74 sq.—2. later the word was used of the περιηγηταί, or the *Ciceroni*. Hence

'Εξηγητικός, ή, όν, *interpreting, expository*, Gramm.

'Εξηγορία, ας, ἡ, (*ἐξαγορεύω*) *praise, triumph*, LXX.

'Εξηθέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, *ἠθέω*) *to sift, filter, purify*, Theophr.

†'Εξηκεστίδης, ου, ὁ, *Execestides*, father of Solon, Plut. Sol. 1.—2. a barbarian who passed himself off at Athens as an Athenian, Ar. Av. 11, 764. Prop. patron. from

†'Εξήκεστος, ου, ὁ, *Execestus*, a Syracusan, father of the commander Sicanus, Thuc. 6, 73.—2. an Athenian physician, Dem. 379, 16.—3. of Lampsacus, slew Philiscus tyrant of Lampsacus, Id. 666, fin.

'Εξήκοντα, *οἱ, αἱ, τά*, indecl. (ἕξ) *sixty*, Hom.

'Εξηκονταέτης, ες, (*ἑξήκοντα*, ἔτος) *sixty years old*, Solon 1, 4. Hence

'Εξηκονταετία, ας, ἡ, *a period of sixty years*, Plut. Cic. 25.

'Εξηκοντάκις, and poet. -άκι, adv., *sixty times*, Pind. O. 13, 141.

'Εξηκοντάκλινος, ον, (*ἑξήκοντα*, κλίνη) *with* 60 *couches* or *seats*, Diod.

'Εξηκοντάπηχυς, υ, (*ἑξήκοντα*, πῆχυς) *sixty cubits long*, Ath.

'Εξηκοντάς, άδος, ἡ, *the number sixty*.—2. *a sixtieth part*, Strab.

'Εξηκονταστάδιος, ον, (*ἑξήκοντα*, στάδιον) *of sixty stades*, Strab.

'Εξηκοντατάλαντία, ας, ἡ, (*ἑξήκοντα*, τάλαντον) *a sum of sixty talents* raised by a body of men (συμμορία) for the service of the state, Dem. 183, 8.

'Εξηκοντούτης, ες, =ἑξηκονταέτης, Plat. Legg. 755 A.

'Εξηκοσταῖος, αία, αῖον, *on the sixtieth day*, Hipp.

'Εξηκοστός, ή, όν, *sixtieth*, Hdt. 6, 126.

'Εξηκριβωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξακριβόω*, *strictly*.

'Εξήκω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, *ἥκω*) *to have gone out, to have come to* a point, where.., Soph. Tr. 1157; c. acc. cognato, *ἐξ. ὁδόν*, Id. El. 1318.—II. esp. of time, *to have run out, expired, to be over*, Hdt. 2, 111, Soph., etc.: so, μοῖρα βίου ἐξήκει, Soph. Ant. 896.—2. also of prophecies, dreams, etc. *to come to an accomplishment, turn out true*, Hdt. 1, 120; 6, 80, cf. *ἐξέρχομαι* III. The pres. always has perf. signf.

'Εξήλασα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of *ἐξελαύνω*, poet. *ἐξήλασσα*, Hom.

'Εξήλατος, ον, (*ἐξελαύνω*) *beaten out, hammered*, of metal, in Il. 12, 295, *ἀσπίδα ἐξήλατον*, explained by what follows, ἣν ἄρα χαλκεὺς ἤλασεν: the v. l. *ἐξήλ. of six plates*, is of no value.

'Εξήλθον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *ἐξέρχομαι*.

'Εξηλιάζω, (ἐκ, *ἡλιάζω*) *to set in the sun: to crucify* or *hang in the open air*, LXX., cf. Hdt. 3, 124, sq.

†'Εξήλικα, perf. act. of *ἐξαλίσκω*, Ar. Nub. 32.

'Εξηλιόω, ῶ, (*ἐκ, ἡλιόω*) *to make sunny*, pass. *to be sunny, light*, Plut.

'Εξηλλαγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξαλλάσσω*, *strangely, unusually*, Diod.

'Εξήλυσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐξέρχομαι*) *a going out: a way out*, Hdt. 7, 130.

'Εξῆμαρ, adv. (*ἑξ, ἡμαρ*) *for six days, six days long*, Od. 10, 80. Only poet.

'Εξημαρτημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξαμαρτάνω*, *wrongly, to no purpose*, Plut. Legg. 891 D.

†'Εξῆμβλωσα, 1 aor. and *ἐξήμβλω*, 3 sing. 2 aor. of *ἐξαμβλίσκω*.

'Εξημερόω, ῶ, strengthd. for *ἡμερόω*, *to tame* or *reclaim quite*, χῶρον, Hdt. 1, 126: *ἐξημ. γαῖαν*, to free from wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 20, 852: metaph. *to soften, civilise*, Polyb. Hence

'Εξημέρωσις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for *ἡμέρωσις*, Plut.

'Εξῆμησε, aor. of *ἐξαμέω*, q. v.

'Εξημοιῶσι, ὁν, (*ἐξαμείβω*) *quite changed*, *ἐξ. εἵματα*, changes of raiment, Od. 8, 249.

'Εξήνεγκα and *ἐξήνεγκον*, aor. 1 and 2 of *ἐκφέρω*.

'Εξήνιος, ον, (*ἐκ, ἡνία*,) *unbridled, uncontrollable*, Plut.

'Εξήπαρον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *ἐξαπαφίσκω*, Od.

'Εξηπειρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for *ἠπειρόω*, Strab.

'Εξηπεροπεύω, (*ἐκ, ἠπεροπεύω*) *to cheat utterly*, Ar. Lys. 840.

'Εξηπιαλέω, ῶ, *to have an ἠπιαλός*, Hipp.

'Εξηπιάλόω, ῶ, *to change into an ἠπίαλος*, Hipp., in pass.

'Εξήραμμαι, perf. pass. from *ξηραίνω*.

'Εξηράνθη, 3 aor. 1 pass. from *ξηραίνω*, Il.

'Εξήρᾶτο, 3 aor. mid. from *ἐξαίρω*, Od.

'Εξήρετμος, ον, (*ἑξ, ἐρετμός*) *of six oars*, Anth.

'Εξήρης, ες, *with six banks of oars*, hence, *ἐξηρικὸν πλοῖον*, Polyb., also *ἐξηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a six-banked galley*. (*ἄρω*?)

'Εξηρώησα, aor. 1 from *ἐξηρώω*, Il.

'Εξῆς, adv. (*ἔχω, ἑξω*) *one after another, in order, in a row*, Od. 4, 449 (though more freq., and always in I., in poet. form *ἐξείης*), and freq. in Att., as, *ἐξῆς ἐξεστι διέρχεσθαι λέγειν*, etc.: post-Hom. also of time, *thereafter, next*, Aesch. Fr. 269: ἡ *ἐξ. ἡμέρα*, Plat., etc.—II. c. gen., *next to*, τινός, Ar. Ran. 765, Plat. Rep. 390 A: and c. dat., *ἐξῆς τινι, συνάπτειν τα.*.., Ar. Lys. 633, Plat. Crat. 399 D, etc.—III. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ *ἑξῆς*, *the next in order*, Plat., etc.: τὸ *ἑξῆς*, *the grammatical order* of the words, Gramm.: but καὶ τὰ *ἑξῆς*, *and so forth*, Lat. *et cetera*.

'Εξητασμένως, adv. part perf. pass. from *ἐξετάζω*, *accurately*, M. Anton.

'Εξητριώζω, (*ἐκ, ἠτριον*) *to fatter*, Hipp.

'Εξηττάομαι, strengthd. for *ἡττάομαι*, Plut.

'Εξηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*ἐκ, ἠχέω*) *to sound forth, be heard*, LXX: c. acc. cognato, transit., τὸ κυκνειον *ἐξηχεῖν*, *to sound forth* the swan's song, i. e. give vent to dying prayers, Polyb. 20, 4, 7.

'Εξηχος, ον, (*ἐκ, ἠχος*) *rudely sounding*: metaph. *stupid*.

'Εξιάομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (*ἐκ, ἰάομαι*) dep. mid., *to cure thoroughly*, Hdt. 3, 132. Plat., etc.: *to make full amends for*, τὴν ὕβριν, Plat. Legg. 879 A. [for quantity, v. *ἰάομαι*.]

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'Εξίδειν, inf. of ἐξεῖδον, q. v.

'Εξιδιάζομαι, as mid., (ἐκ, ἰδιάζω) *to appropriate to one's self, make one's own*, Diphil. ap. A. B., and Polyb., cf. Lob. Phryn. 199.

'Εξιδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an appropriation, seizure*, Strab.

'Εξιδιόομαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Isocr. 241 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 8.

'Εξιδιοποιέομαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Diod.

'Εξιδόω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ἰδόω) *to exude*: in Ar. Av. 791, euphem. for τιλᾶν. [ὀδ]

'Εξιδρόω, ῶ, = foreg., Hipp.

'Εξιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἱδρύω) *to set down to rest*, Soph. O. C. 11.—Mid. *to establish one's self*, also, ἐξ. βίοτον, Eur. Incert. 134. [ῡ, ῠσω]

'Εξίδρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξιδρόω) *a sweat, perspiration*, Plut.

'Εξίημι, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἵημι) *to send out, dispatch*, Il. 11, 141 (in the unique Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. ἐξέμεν for ἐξεῖναι, cf. ἐπιπροέμεν); ἐξ. τινὰ ἐπί, Hdt. 3, 146: ἐξ. ἱστίον, *to let out* the sail, Pind. P. 1, 177; πάντα κάλων ἐξ. *to let out* all the cable, i. e. take every advantage, Eur. Med. 278, cf. H. F. 837: but, κάλως ἐξίησι στρᾶτευμα, the (loosed) cable *lets* the army *start*, Id. Tro. 94: *to throw out* or *forth*, ἀφρόν, Eur. Bacch. 1122: *to take out of*, τι ἔκ τινος, Hdt. 2, 87.—II. intr. *to run out*, of rivers, *to empty themselves*, Hdt. 1, 6, (in 3 sing. ἐξίει, v. Schweigh. ad l, 180.)—B. mid. *to put off from one's self, get rid of*, oft. in Hom. (in tmesis) in phrase, πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο; so too, ἐπὴν γόου ἐξ ἔρον εἵην, Il. 24, 227; ἐξ ἔρον ἑμένος, Theogn. 1060.—2. *to send from one's self, divorce*, γυναῖκα, Hdt. 5, 39. [ῑη Ep., ῑη Att.]

'Εξιθύνω, (ἐκ, ἰθύνω) *to make smooth, straight*, στάθμῃ ὄρυγμα νήϊον, Il. 15, 410. —II. *to direct*. [ῠ]

'Εξικετεύω, strengthd. for ἱκετεύω, Soph. O. T. 760.

'Εξικμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, ἰκμάζω) *to drive out the moisture of, dry thoroughly*, Plat. Tim. 33 C, and Arist.: Eur. Andr. 398 is corrupt. Hence

'Εξικμᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a drying*, late word.

'Εξικνέομαι, f. ἐξίξομαι: aor. ἐξικόμην, (ἐκ, ἱκνέομαι) dep. mid. *To reach, get at* a place, Hom. always in aor. and c. acc.: esp. *to arrive at last at*, Il. 9, 479.—2. of objects, *to arrive at, attain, come up to*, c. gen., Seidl. Eur. El. 607: *to be sufficient for*, πρὸς τὸν ἀεθλον, Hdt. 4, 10.—3. of things, *to reach*, of an arrow, ὅσον τόξευμα ἐξικν. Hdt. 4, 139; of sight, ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια ἐξ. Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 17.—4. ἔργῳ ἐξ. τι, *to execute, accomplish*, Thuc. 1, 70, cf. Plat. Prot. 311 D.

'Εξίκω, f. -ξω, poet. for ἐξήκω: *to turn out*, Orph., and v. l. in Soph. O. T. 1182. [ῑ]

'Εξιλᾰρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἱλαρόω) *to cheer*, Ath.

'Εξιλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *an appeasing, atonement*, LXX. [ῑλ]: from

'Εξιλάσκομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰ], dep. mid. (ἐκ, ἱλάσκομαι) *To appease, win over*, τινά, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141. Hence

'Εξίλασμα, ατος, τό, *an atonement, expiation*, LXX. [ῑ]

'Εξιλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐξίλασις, LXX. [ῑ]

'Εξιλαστήριος, ον, *propitiatory*, [ῑλ]

'Εξιλαστικός, ή, όν, = foreg. Adv. -κῶς, Cornut.

'Εξιλεόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἱλεόω) *to appease*, LXX. Also in mid., Strab. Hence

'Εξιλέωμα, -ωσις, -ωτικός, = -ασμα, -ασις, -αστικός.

'Εξίλλω, (ἐκ, ἱλλω) *to unravel, disentangle, seek out*, ἐξ. τὰ ἴχνη, of hounds at a check, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.—II. *to keep out from*, ἐάν τις ἐξελλῃ (or -ίλλῃ) τινὰ τῆς ἐργασίας, Dem. 976, fin., cf. ἐξούλης δίκη.

'Εξιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἱμάω) *to draw out by thongs* or *ropes*. [ῑ]

'Εξίμεναι, poet. inf. pres. from ἐξειμι, for ἐξιέναι, Od. [ῑ] Macho has ἐξίναι.

'Εξινιάζω, (ἐκ, ἶνες) *to take out the sinews* or *fibres*, Arr.

'Εξινόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἰνάω, ἰνέω) *to empty*, Lat. *exinanire*, and so *to destroy*, Lyc., cf. ὑπέρινος. [ῐ?]

'Εξιονθίζω, (ἐκ, ἰονθος) *τρίχα, to shoot out hair*, Soph. Fr. 653.

'Εξιόω, (ἐκ, ἰόω) *to clean from rust*, Epict.

'Εξιπόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἱπόω) *to press, squeeze out*, Diosc.—II. *to press heavily*, Ar. Lys. 291.

'Εξιππάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐκ, ἱππάζομαι) *to ride out* or *away*, Plut.

'Εξιππεύω, (ἐκ, ἱππεύω) = foreg., Plut.

'Εξιππος, ον, (ἑξ, ἵππος) *with six horses*, τὸ ἑξ., Polyb.

'Εξίπταμαι, f. ἐκπτήσομαι: aor. ἐξεπτάμην, (ἐκ, ἵπταμαι) *to fly out of*, οἴκων, Eur. El. 944: absol., *to fly away*. An act. aor. ἐξέπτην, in Hes. Op. 98, Batr. 215. Cf. πέτομαι.

'Εξιπωτικός, ή, όν, (ἐξιπόω) *pressing* or *drawing out*, φάρμακα, Gal.

'Εξις, εως, ἡ, (ἔχω, ἕξω) *a being in a certain state, a permanent condition*, esp. as produced by practice (πρᾶξις), *a habit*.—1. *a habit of body*, i. e. of bodily health, opp. to διάθεσις, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—2. *a habit of mind*, moral or intellectual, and so opp. to δυνάμεις, the natural dispositions or faculties, Plat., and Arist. passim, v. esp. Eth. N. 2, 5: opp. also to πρᾶξις, ἐνέργεια, Arist. ibid.—II. *skill as the result of experience, practice*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 7, cf. ἐκτικός.

'Εξῐσάζω, *to make equal*: mid. *to make one's self equal*, LXX.—II. intr. *to be equal*, Strab. [ῐ Att.] Hence

'Εξίσασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an equalling, equality*.

'Εξίσης, adv. for ἐξ ἴσης, sub. μοίρας, *equally*; also ἐξίσου, sub. μέτρου.

'Εξῐσόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἰσόω) *to make equal* or *even*, Lat. *exaequare*, ζυγόν, Soph. El. 738, τινί, to a thing, Id. O. T. 425, τινί τι, Thuc. 5, 71. Pass. *to be* or *become equal*, τινί, to a thing, Hdt. 2, 34, etc.: *to be a match for, to rival*, τινί, Thuc. 2, 97.—2. *to put on a level*, τοὺς πολίτας, Ar. Ran. 688.—II. intr. *to be equal* or *like*, μητρὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἐξισοῖ, Soph. El. 1194, and so Thuc. 6, 87, cf. σηλόω II. [ῐ Att.]

'Εξίστημι, f. ἐκστήσω, (ἐκ, ἵστημι) *to put out of its place; change, alter*, τὴν φύσιν, Arist. Eth. N.: metaph., ἐξιστάναι τινὰ φρενῶν, *to drive* one *out of* his senses, Eur. Bacch. 850; τοῦ φρονεῖν, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 12: hence simply, ἐξιστάναι τινά, *to drive mad, to derange*, Hipp., and Eur. Aug. 1: also, ἐξιστάναι ἀνθρώπους αὑτῶν, *to set* them *beside* themselves with rage, Dem. 537, fin.: also *to astonish*, Polyb.; *to bewitch*, N. T.—B. mid. with aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. act.—I. *to stand aside from*, ὁδοῦ, Hdt. 3, 76; and so absol., *to stand out of the way*, Eur. I. T. 1229: *to make way for* one, τινί, Soph. Phil. 1053, Ar. Ran. 354, etc.: also c. acc., *to flee, shrink from, shun*, Lob. and Herm. Soph. Aj. 82.—II. c. gen. rei, *to retire from, give up possession of*, τῆς ἀρχῆς, Thuc. 2, 63: esp., ἐκστῆναι τῶν ὄντων, Lat. *cedere bonis, to become bankrupt, fail*, Dem. 959, 28: hence in Ar. Vesp. 477, ἐκστῆναι πατρός, *to lose* one's father, give him up.—2. very freq., φρενῶν ἐξεστάναι, *to lose* one's senses, Eur. Or. 1021, etc.; τοῦ φρονεῖν, Isocr. 85 E: and then absol. *to be out of one's wits, be distraught*, Hipp., etc.; *be astonished*, N. T.: cf. ἔκστασις.—3. ἐκστῆναι τῆς αὑτοῦ ἰδέας, τῆς φύσεως, *to depart from* one's own nature, Plat. Rep. 380 D, etc.: hence absol. *to degenerate*, Theophr.; οἶνος ἐξεστηκώς, *changed, sour* wine, Dem. 933, 25.—4. in genl. *to give up one's* pursuits, *forget* them, τῶν σπουδασμάτων, τῶν μαθημάτων, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 54.—5. absol. *to change one's state*, Hipp.: *to change one's opinion*, Thuc. 2, 61.—III. *to stand out, project*, Arist. H. A.

'Εξιστορέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἱστορέω) *to search out, inquire of*, τινά τι, Hdt. 7, 195.

'Εξίσχιος, ον, (ἐκ, ἰσχίον) *with prominent hips*, Hipp., cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.

'Εξισχναίνω, strengthd. for ἰσχναίνω, Themist.

'Εξισχνόω, strengthd. for ἰσχνόω, Hipp.

'Εξισχύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἰσχύω) *to have strength, be quite able*, Strab.—II. in a rare usage, τὸ δαιμόνιον παίδων ἐξισχῦον, fate *prevailing over* the children, Ael. V. H. 6, 13. [ῡ]

'Εξίσχω, (ἐκ, ἴσχω) = ἐξέχω: once in Hom., ἐξίσχει κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέθρου, *puts forth, lifts* her heads from.., Od. 12, 94.—II. intr. *to stand out*, Paus.

'Εξίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξισόω) *an equalisation*, Plut. [ῐ Att.]

'Εξίσωτέον, verb. adj. from ἐξισόω, *one must make equal*, Soph. O. T. 408.

'Εξισωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξισόω) *an officer who apportions and equalises the taxes* among the payers, late.

'Εξιτηλος, ον, (ἐξιέναι) *going out, disappearing, fading away*, πορφυρίδος ἐξίτηλοι, Xen. Oec. 10, 3: ἐξ. γενέσθαι, of a family, to become *extinct*, Hdt. 5, 39; of acts, to be *lost, forgotten*, Id. 1, 1; and so in Att. [ῑ]

'Εξιτήριος, ον, (ἐξιέναι) *of, belonging to a departure*, ἐξ. λόγος, *a farewell discourse*, Eccl.

'Εξίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἑξ) *the six* or *size* on the dice, also κῶος. [ῑ]

'Εξιτητέον, verb. adj. of ἐξιέναι, *one must go* or *come forth*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 14.

†'Εξιτητός, ή, όν, = sq., Alciphr.

'Εξιτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἐξιέναι, *to be come out of*, τοῖς οὐκ ἐξιτόν ἐστι, where there is no coming out, Hes. Th. 732.

'Εξίχνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a tracing out*, Geop.: and

'Εξιχνευτέον, verb. adj., *one must trace out*, Luc.: from

'Εξιχνεύω, (ἐκ, ἰχνεύω) *to trace out*, Aesch. Ag. 368, Eur. Bacch. 352.

'Εξιχνιάζω, = ἐξιχνεύω. Hence

'Εξιχνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐξίχνευσις.

'Εξιχνοσκοπέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ἰχνοσκοπέω) *to seek by tracking*, Soph. Tr. 271: so too in mid., Aj. 997.

'Εξιχωρίζω, (ἐκ, ἰχώρ) *to cleanse from humours*.

'Εξκαίδεκα, ἑξκαιδέκατος, = ἕκκ.

'Εξκλιτος, ον, = ἐξάκλιτος.

'Εξμέδιμνος, ον, (ἑξ, μέδιμνος) *of, holding six medimni*, Ar. Pac. 631.

'Εξογκέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὄγκος) *to swell* or *rise above*, τινός, Hipp.

'Εξογκόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὀγκόω) *to make to swell*: μητέρα τάφῳ ἐξογκοῦν, *to*

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honour her *by raising* a tomb, Eur. Or. 402, cf. sq. Pass. *to be swelled out*, Hdt. 6, 125: esp. metaph. *to be puffed up, elated*, τινί, at a thing, Id. 6, 126, and Eur.; absol. *to swell, rise high*, Eur. Hipp. 938; τὰ ἐξωγκωμένα, *full-sailed* prosperity, Id. I. A. 921. Hence

'Εξόγκωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing raised or swollen*, ἐξ. λάϊνον, a mound, cairn, Eur. H. F. 1332: and

'Εξόγκωσις, εως, ἡ, *a raising, elevation*.

'Εξοδάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὁδάω) *to sell*, Eur. Cycl. 267, cf. ἐξοδιάζω.

'Εξοδεία, ας, ἡ, = ἐξοδία, LXX.: from

'Εξοδεύω, (ἐκ, ὁδεύω) *to march out*, Polyb.: *to walk in procession*, Inscr. Ros.

'Εξοδία, ας, ἡ, *a marching out, expedition*, Hdt. 6, 56.

'Εξοδιάζω, f. -άσω Dor. -άξω, (ἔξοδος) *to spend upon, pay to*, τί τινι, LXX., cf. ἔξοδος III. Hence

'Εξοδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐξοδία, Polyb. —II. late, *an outgoing, expense*.

'Εξοδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a departure*, Gramm. But adv. -κῶς, *from beginning to end, thoroughly*, Diog. L.

'Εξόδιος, ον, (ἔξοδος) *of, belonging to an exit*; esp., ἐξ. νόμοι, *the finale* of a play, Cratin. Incert. 170, ubi v. Meineke: hence—II. as subst., τὸ ἐξ., sub. μέλος, *the finale of a tragedy*, Plut.—2. hence by the same metaph. as our *catastrophe, the end, conclusion*, esp. *tragical conclusion* of an affair or a life, Plut.—3. at Rome, *exodia* were *burlesques* acted after other plays, like *farces*, or perh. *travesties* on the subject of the play itself, like some modern epilogues, Liv. 7, 2, Juven. 3, 175.

'Εξοδοιπορέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁδοιπορέω) *to go out of*, στέγης, Soph. El. 20.

'Έξοδος, ου, ἡ, *a going out*, ἐκ τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 1, 94.—2. *a marching out, military expedition*, ἐξ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 9, 19, 26, Xen., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 766: esp. *a sally*, Thuc. 5, 10.—3. *a solemn procession*, Hdt. 3, 14: esp. of women of rank with their suite, Ar. Lys. 16, Plat. Legg. 784 D, Theophr. Char. 22: *a bridal procession* to the bridegroom's house, Schäf. Mel. p. 53. —II. *a way out*, Lat. *exitus*, Hdt. 2, 148, and freq. in Trag.—III. also like Lat. *exitus, an end, close*, Thuc. 5, 14, Plat., etc.—2. esp. *the end of a tragedy*, i. e. all that follows the last choral ode, Arist. Poet. 12, 6: also—3. *a piece of music played at any one's exit*, Ar. Vesp. 582. — IV. *an outgoing, payment of money*, Polyb.: hence ἐξοδιάζω.

B. as adj., *promoting the passage* or *ejection*, τινός, Aretae. Hence

'Εξοδυνάω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὀδυνάω, Eur. Cycl. 661, in pass.

'Εξόζω, fut. -ζήσω, (ἐκ, ὄζω) intr. *to smell*, κακὸν ἐξόσδειν (Dor.) to stink, Theocr. 20, 10.—II. c. gen. *to smell of* a thing.

'Εξόθεν, adv. for ἐξ οὗ, sub. χρόνου, *since when*, Nic.

'Εξοῖ, not ἐξοῖ, Dor. for ἔξω, like ἔνδοι for ἔνδον: cf ἔνδοι.

'Εξοίγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, οἴγω) *to open, cut open*, Hipp.

'Εξοίδα, pf. without pres. in use, plqpf. ἐξῄδη (cf. *εἰδω), *to know thoroughly, know well*, τι, Soph. O. T. 37, etc.; c. part., ἐξ. ἔχουσα, Id. Tr. 5: absol., Id. El. 222, etc. Cf. ἐξείδον.

'Εξοιδαίνω, f. -δήσω, = sq.

'Εξοιδέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, οἰδέω) *to swell, be swollen*, πληγαῖς πρόσωπον, Eur. Cycl. 227.

'Εξοιδίσκω, (ἐκ, οἰδίσκω) *to make to swell*, Hipp.

'Εξοικειόομαι, (ἐκ, οἰκειόω) as mid., *to appropriate*, Strab.—II. as pass., ἐξοκειοῦσθαί τινι, *to be accustomed, adapt one's self to* one, Plut.

'Εξοικέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, οἰκέω) *to leave one's home, to emigrate*, Μεγάραδε, Dem. 845, 19.—II. *to inhabit throughout* or *thickly*. Pass. *to be so inhabited*, Thuc. 2, 17. Hence

'Εξοικήσιμος, ον, *habitable, inhabited*, Soph. O. C. 27; and

'Εξοίκησις, εως, ἡ, *emigration*, Plat. Legg. 850 B.

'Εξοικία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., dub.

'Εξοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, οἰκίζω) *to remove* one *from his home, eject*, Thuc. 1, 114; οἴκων, Eur. Hec. 949; εἰς Ῥώμην, Plut. Mid. and pass. *to go from home, remove*, Ar. Pac. 197.—II. *to dispeople, empty*, Λῆμνον ἀρσένων, Eur. Hec. 887: *to lay waste*, πόλεις, Dion. H.: also in mid., Plut. Hence.

'Εξοίκῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a removal, expulsion of inhabitants*, Plat. Legg. 704 C.

'Εξοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Philo.

'Εξοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξοικίζω) *one who expels from home, an avenger*, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 291, 30.

'Εξοικοδομέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, οἰκοδομέω) *to build up, build from the ground, finish a building*, Hdt. 2, 176; 5, 62: metaph., ἐξ. τέχνην, Pherecr. Κραπ. 8: also in mid., Polyb.—2. ἐξ. κρημνόν, *to make a road over* it, Polyb.—II. *to unbuild, open out*, τὰς πύλας, Diod. Hence

'Εξοικοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, *a building up*, Joseph.

'Εξοικος, ον, (ἐκ, οἶκος) *away from home, removed*, LXX.

'Εξοιμώζω, f. -ώξομαι, (ἐκ, οἰμώζω) *to wail aloud*, οἰμωγάς, Soph. Aj. 317, γόοισιν, Ant. 427.

'Εξοινέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, οἶνος) *to be tipsy*, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 477 E.—II. *to sleep off drunkenness*, late: and

'Εξοινία, ας, ἡ, *drunkenness*: from

'Εξοινος, ον, (ἐκ, οἶνος) *drunken, tipsy*, Alex. Εἰροικ. 3. Hence

'Εξοινόω, ῶ, *to make drunk*: Eur. Bacch. 814 in pass. part. *drunk*.

'Εξοιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of ἐκφέρω, from the fut. ἐξοίσω, *to be brought out*, Ar. Lys. 921.—II. ἐξοιστέον, *one must bring out*, Eur. Phoen. 712.

'Εξοιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of ἐκφέρω, *to be brought out, uttered*, Sext. Emp.

'Εξοιστράω, ῶ, Ion. -τρέω, (ἐκ, οἰστράω) *to make wild, madden*, Luc., and Ael.: al. ἐξοιστρόω.

'Εξοιστρηλᾰτέω, ῶ, strengthd. for οἰστρηλατέω, Plut.

'Εξοίσω, fut. of ἐκφέρω.

'Εξοιχνέω, ῶ, = sq., Il. 9, 384.

'Εξοίχομαι, (ἐκ, οἴχομαι) dep. *to go out* or *away*, Il. 6, 379, 384, and Soph.

'Εξοιωνίζομαι, (ἐκ, οἰωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to look on as an evil augury, to shrink from* doing, c. inf., also c. acc., Lat. *abominari*, both in Plut.

'Εξοκέλλω, (ἐκ, ὀκέλλω) *to drive out of the course*, esp. *to run* a ship *aground*: hence intr. of the ship, *to run aground, drive ashore*, Hdt. 7, 182, Aesch. Ag. 666.—II. metaph. *to run* a person *aground, into difficulties*, τινὰ εἰς ἄτην, Eur. Pass., δεῦρο ἐξοκέλλεται, the thing *comes to* this, we are brought to this pass, Aesch. Supp. 438.—2. also intr. *to run into a misfortune* or *difficulty*, εἰς τραχύτερα πράγματα, Isocr. 143 C: *to be ruined*, Polyb.: *to run into sin* or *excess*, εἰς κύβους, Plut.

'Εξολέσαι, inf. aor. 1 of ἐξόλλυμι.

†'Εξόλη, ης, ἡ, *Exôle*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

'Εξολισθαίνω, -θάνω, v. Pors. Phoen. 1398, fut. -σθήσω, (ἐκ, ὀλισθαίνω) *to slip off*, Hippon. 21; *to glide off*, as a sword from a hard substance, Eur. Phoen. 1383; τινός, off a thing, Arist. H. A.—II. c. acc., *to slip out of*, Lat. *eludere*, διαβολάς, Ar. Eq 491. Hence

†'Εξολίσθησις, εως, ἡ, *a slipping out*, Euseb.

'Εξόλλῡμι, and -λύω, f. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ: aor. 1 ἐξώλεσα, (ἐκ, ὄλλυμι) *to destroy utterly*, Od. 17, 597, and in Att.—II. mid. with perf. 2, ἐξόλωλα, *to perish utterly*, Soph. Tr. 84, etc.

'Εξολόθρευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξολοθρεύω) *utter destruction*, LXX.

'Εξολόθρευσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., LXX.

'Εξολοθρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a destroyer*, Eccl.: and

'Εξολοθρευτικός, ή, όν, *destructive*: from

'Εξολοθρεύω, (ἐκ, ὀλοθρεύω) *to destroy utterly*, LXX.

'Εξολολύζω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ὀλολύζω) *to howl aloud*, Lat. *exululo*, Batr. 101.

'Εξομᾰλίζω, strengthd. for ὁμαλίζω. *to smooth* or *assuage*, Hipp.

'Εξομβρέω, ῶ. (ἐκ, ὄμβρέω) *to pour out like rain*, LXX.

'Εξομβρίζω, = foreg., dub.

'Εξομηρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a demand* or *seizure of hostages*, Plut. From

'Εξομηρεύω, (ἐκ, ὁμηρεύω) *to take hostages from*, τινά: hence δούλους τεκνοποιίαις ἐξομ., *to bind* slaves to one's service *by the pledges* of wives and children, Arist. Oec. 1, 5, fin. Mid. *to take as hostages*, παῖδας, Plut.: *to procure by hostages*, φιλίαν, Strab.

'Εξομῐλέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁμιλέω) *to have intercourse, live with*, τινί, Xen. Ages. 11, 4: metaph. *to bear* one company, Eur. Cycl. 518.—II. c. acc., *to win over, to conciliate*, τινά, Polyb.—III. mid. *to be away from one's friends, be alone in the crowd*, Eur. I. A. 735.

'Εξόμῐλος, ον, (ἐκ, ὅμιλος) *out of one's society*: hence *foreign, strange*, Soph. Tr. 964.

'Εξομμᾰτος, ον, (ἐκ, ὄμμα) = ἐξόφθαλμος.—II. *without eyes*, late.

'Εξομμᾰτόω, ῶ, *to give sight to, open the eyes of*; pass. *to be restored to sight*, (Soph. ap.) Ar. Plut. 635.—2. metaph. *to make clear* or *plain*, Aesch. Pr. 488. —II. *to blind, bereave of eyes*, Eur. Oed. 2. On this double signf. v. Valck. Diatr. p. 197. Hence

'Εξομμᾰτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleansing, opening of the eyes*. [ᾰ]

'Εξομνύναι, f. -ομοῦμαι: aor. -ωμόσαμην, (ἐκ, ὄμνυμι) *to draw down upon oath*, τι, Dem. 1310, 2, or absol., freq. in Dem.: foll. by μὴ οὐ, c. inf., Id. 1317, 8; also ἐξ. τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι, Soph. Ant. 535.—II. *to decline* or *refuse* an office *by an oath* that one has not means or health to perform it, τὴν πρεσβείαν, Aeschin. 40, 30. cf. Dem. 378, 18, Arist. Pol 4, 13: this oath was called ἐξωμοσία or ἀπομοσία, v. Dict. Antiqq. in voc.

†'Εξομοιάζω, = sq., Callicrat. ap. Stob. 70, 11.

'Εξομοιόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁμοιόω) *to make quite like*, Hdt. 3, 24, Plat., etc. Pass. *to become* or *be like*, τινί τι, to one thing, Soph. Aj. 549, cf. Eur. Andr. 354. Hence

'Εξομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, *assimilation*, esp. of food, Theophr.: and

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†Ἐξομοιωτικός, ή, όν, *making like*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξομολογέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὁμολογέω, *to confess, admit*, esp. in mid., Plut.: *to agree, promise*, N. T. Hence

Ἐξομολόγησις, εως, ή, *a confession, profession*, Plut.: and

Ἐξομολογουμένως, adv. pres. part., *confessedly*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξομόργνῡμι, fut. ἐξομόρξω, (ἐκ, ὁμόργνυμι) *to wipe off from*, τί τινος, Eur. Or. 219. Mid. *to wipe off from one's self*: *to wipe up wipe away*, αἷμα πέπλοις, wipe blood *on* or *with* your garments, Eur. H. F. 1399, cf. El. 502: also *to purge away* a pollution, νασμοῖσιν, with water, Id. Hipp. 653. —II. metaph., ἐξομόρξασθαί τινι μωρίαν, *to wipe* one's folly *on* another, i. e. give him part of it, Eur. Bacch. 344, parodied by Ar. Ach. 843: also =ἀπομάττομαι, *to stamp* or *imprint upon*, τί τινι or εἴς τι, Plat. Gorg. 525 A, Legg. 775 D: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Ἐξόμορξις, εως, ή, *a wiping off*.—II. *an impression, mark*, Plat. Tim. 80 E.

Ἐξόμφᾰλος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀμφαλός) *with prominent navel*, Gal.—II. as subst. ὁ ἐξόμφ., *a rupture*, Diosc.

Ἔξόν, part. from the impers. ἔξεστι, q. v.

Ἐξονειδίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, strengthd. for ὀνειδίζω, *to reproach* one *with*, *cast in one's teeth*, κακά, ὀνειδος, Soph. El. 282, Eur. I. A. 305; hence in pass., κακὰ ἐξονειδισθῆναι, Soph. Phil. 382: absol. *to reproach*, Soph. O. C. 990; later c. acc. pers., Plut. Hence

Ἐξονειδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a reproach*, Joseph.: and

Ἐξονειδιστικός, ή, όν, *abusive*, M. Anton.

Ἐξονειρόω, =ἐξονειρώττω, Hipp.

Ἐξονειρωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ὀνειρωγμός, Arist. H. A. 10, 6, 5. Hence

Ἐξονειρωτικός, ή, όν, *subject to ὀνειρωγμοί*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐξονειρώττω, f. -ξω, =ὀνειρώττω, Hipp.

Ἐξονομάζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ὀνομάζω) *to utter aloud, announce*, H. Hom. Merc. 59, and (in tmesis) oft. in Hom. in the phrase ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν, spoke the word and *uttered* it *aloud*. cf. Eur. I. A. 1066.—II. *to call by name*, Plut. Cic. 40.

Ἐξονομαίνω, (ἐκ, ὀνομαίνω) *to name, speak of by name*, ἄνδρα, Il. 3, 166; αἴδετο γάμον ἐξονομῆναι, *to name, tell it*, Od. 6, 66.

Ἐξονομακλήδην, adv. (ἐξ, ὄνομα, καλέω) *by name, calling by name*, with ὀνομάζω, Il. 22, 415, with καλεῖν, Od. 12, 250.

Ἐξονῠχίζω, (ἐκ, ὀνυχίζω) *to pare the claws off*, and so metaph. *to deprive of power*, οἶνον, Ath.—II. *to spy* a thing's smoothness, *by drawing the nail over* it, hence *to scrutinise closely*, like Lat. *ad unguem exigere*, Id.

Ἐξοξόω, (ἐκ, ὀξύνω) *to make sour*: pass. *to turn to vinegar*, Theophr.

Ἐξοπίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὀπίζω) *to squeeze out the juice*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐξόπῐθεν, and ἐξόπῐθε, adv. poet. for ἐξόπισθεν, *backwards, behind*, Il.—II. as prep. c. gen. *behind, after*, Il.

Ἐξόπιν, adv. =foreg. I., Aesch. Ag. 115.

Ἐξόπισθεν, in Att. just =ὄπισθεν, as adv., Soph. Fr. 527, Ar., etc.—II. as prep. c. gen., Ar. Ach. 868.

Ἐξόπιστο, barbarism for foreg., Ar. Thesm. 1124.

Ἐξοπίσω, (ἐκ, ὀπίσω) adv.—I. of place (as always in Il.), *backwards, back again*, Il. 11, 461, etc.—2. prep. c. gen., *behind*, Il. 17, 357.—II. of time (as always in Od.), *henceforth, hereafter*, Od. 4, 35, etc.; so too Tyrtae. 3, 30. [ῐ]

Ἐξοπλίζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ὁπλίζω) *to arm, accoutre*, Hdt. 7, 100: poet. also ἐξ. Ἄρῃ, Aesch. Supp. 682, 702. Pass. and mid. *to arm one's self, rush to arms, go forth armed to battle*, Eur. I. T. 302, and freq. in Xen.—2. in genl. *to prepare*, Ar. Pac. 566.—II. *to disarm*, App. Hence

Ἐξοπλισία, ας, ή, *a being under arms*, ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, under arms, Lat. *in procinctu*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 10: and freq. in Polyb.

Ἐξόπλισις, εως, ή, (ἐξοπλίζω) *an arming, getting under arms*, πολλοῦ χρόνου δέονται εἰς ἐξόπλισιν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 9.

Ἐξοπλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., late.

Ἔξοπλος, ον, (ἐκ, ὅπλον) *disarmed, unarmed*, Polyb.

Ἐξοπτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὀπτάω) *to bake fiercely*, ἐν τῇ καμίνῳ, Hdt. 4, 164: also ἐξ. τὴν κάμινον, *to heat it violently*, Ib. 163.—II. metaph. esp. of love, Lat. *torrere, exurere*, Soph. Fr. 421. Hence

Ἔξοπτος, ον, *well baked*, Hipp.

Ἐξοράω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁράω) *to look out*.—II. *to see from afar*, Eur. Heracl. 675, in pass.—III. *to have the eyes prominent, ὡς ἀγχόμενος*, Hipp., cf. ἐξόμματος, ἐξόφθαλμος.

Ἐξοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω, Plut.

Ἐξοργιάζω, (ἐκ, ὀργιάζω) *to prepare for solemn mysteries*, ἐξοργ. τὴν ψυχήν, *to purge* the soul *from passion*, Arist. Pol.

Ἐξοργίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, ὀργίζω) *to enrage, πρός τινα*, against one, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 7. Pass. *to be furious*, Batr. 185.

Ἐξορθιάζω, (ἐκ, ὀρθιάζω) *to lift up*, esp. the voice, *to cry aloud*, Aesch. Cho. 271.—II. intr. *to be erect*, Plut.

Ἐξόρθιος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρθιος) *upright*.

Ἔξορθος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρθός) =foreg., Ath. Hence

Ἐξορθόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὀρθόω) *to set upright*, Plat. Legg. 862 C: in pass. *to stand upright*, Eur. Supp. 1083.—II. metaph. *to amend, restore*, Plat. Tim. 90 D: and so in mid., πότμον, Soph. Ant. 83.

Ἐξορία, ας, ή, v. ἐξόριος.

Ἐξορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, ὁρίζω) *to send beyond the frontier, banish*, Lat. *exterminare*, Eur. Heracl. 257, etc.: *to expose* a child, Id. Ion 504: *to throw away, get rid of*, Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.—II. c. acc. loci only ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἐξ. πόλιν, singularly, *to wander* from one to another, Eur. Heracl. 16.—III. in pass. *to be an exile*: also *to pass its bounds, come forth*, Eur. Hipp. 1381.

†Ἐξορίνω, strengthened for ὀρίνω, Aesch. Ag. 1631. [ῐ]

Ἐξόριος, ία, ον, (ἐκ, ὅρος) *out of the bounds of one's country*: hence ἐξορία, ή, *exile*; sub. γῆ, ζωή.

Ἐξορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξορίζω) *a banishing, expulsion*, Plut.

Ἐξοριστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐξορίζω, *to be expelled*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξοριστικός, ή, όν, (ἐξορίζω) *expulsory*, Diog. L.

Ἐξόριστος, ον, (ἐξορίζω) *expelled, banished*, Dem. 548, 27; *from* a place, γῆς, Polyb.

Ἐξορκίζω, (ἐκ, ὁρκίζω) *to swear* a person, *administer an oath to* him, Dem. 1265, 6.—II. *to exorcise*, i. e. *banish* an evil spirit, Eccl. Hence

Ἐξορκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a swearing, administering of an oath*, Polyb.—II. Eccl. *an exorcism*.

Ἐξορκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξορκίζω) *one who administers an oath*, Anth.—II. *an exorcist*, N. T.

Ἔξορκος, ον, (ἐκ, ὅρκος) *bound by oath*, Pind. O. 13, 140.

Ἐξορκόω, ῶ, =ἐξορκίζω (v. Lob. Phryn. 360, sq.), *to make one swear, bind by oath*, c. acc. pers., usu. followed by ἢ μήν (Ion. ἦ μέν) c. inf. fut., as Hdt. 3, 133; 4, 154: also c. acc. pers. et rei, *to make one swear by* τὸ Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, Id. 6, 74. Hence

Ἐξόρκωσις, εως, ή, *a binding by oath*, Hdt. 4, 154.

Ἐξορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὁρμάω) *to set out, start*, esp. in a hurry, of a ship, Od. 12, 221: so too in Att., c. gen., *to set out from*, χθονός, Eur. Tro. 1131, etc.: metaph. of pain, *to break out*, Soph. Tr. 1089.—II. trans. *to send forth, send to war*, Aesch. Pers. 46: ἐξ. τὴν ναῦν, *to start* the ship, Thuc. 7, 14; ἐξ. πόδα, Ar. Thesm. 659: in genl. *to excite, stir up*, Thuc. 6, 88, Xen., etc. The pass. is also oft. used in the intr. signf., *to set out, start*, Hdt. 9, 51, and Att.; also c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 182.

Ἐξορμενίζω, (ἐκ, ὁρμενος) *to shoot forth into a stalk*, Soph. Fr. 296.

Ἐξορμέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁρμέω) *to be out of harbour, run out to sea*, Lycurg. 149, 44: metaph. ἐξ. ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ, *to lose* one's senses, Paus., cf. ἐκπλέω.

Ἐξορμή, ῆς, ή, *a going out, expedition*, Plat. Theag. 129 D.

Ἐξόρμησις, εως, ή, (ἐξορμάω) *a vehement onset, attack*, Dio C.—2. *an urging forth, an incentive*, Arr. An. 3, 9, 14.

Ἐξορμίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐκ, ὁρμίζω) *to bring out of harbour, get under weigh*, ναῦν, Dem. 895, 8: metaph., ἐξ. πόδα, Eur. Phoen. 846: *to let down*, ἐς πόντον, Id. Hel. 1247.

Ἔξορμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὅρμος) *sailing from a harbour* or *coast*, c. gen., Κρήτης, Eur. Hipp. 156.

Ἐξόρνῡμι, f. -όρσω, in Ap. Rh. 1, 306, dub. l. for ὄρμων ἐξ ὤρτο.

Ἐξορυβύνω, strengthd. for ὀρυθύνω, Q. Sm.

Ἔξορος, ον, =ἐξόριος.

Ἐξορούω, (ἐκ, ὀρούω) *to spring, leap forth*, Il. 3, 325, in tmesis.

Ἐξόροφος, ον, dub. for ἐξώροφος, q. v.

Ἐξορρῐζόω, (ἐκ, ὀρρός) *to clear the curds from whey*.

Ἔξορρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρρός) *cleared of whey*, or in genl. *of moisture*, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 1, 11, 3. Hence

Ἐξορρόομαι, as pass., *to run into curds, curdle*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξορύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, ὀρύσσω) *to dig out, χοῦν*, the earth out of a trench, Hdt. 7, 23: τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to put out the eyes, Id. 8, 113, cf. Paroemiogr.—II. *to dig out of* the ground, *dig up*, τοὺς νεκρούς, Id. 1, 64, ἀγλιθας, Ar. Ach. 769.

Ἐξορχέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., *to dance out, dance away, hop off*, Dem. 614, 22.—II. c. acc. cognato, ἐξ. ῥυθμόν, *to dance out* a figure, *go through* it, Philostr., cf. Horace's *saltare Cyclopa*, Sat. 1, 5, 63, ubi v. Heind.—III. also c. acc., *to dance out, let out, betray*, τὰ ἀπόῤῥητα, prob. of some dance which burlesqued those ceremonies, Luc.: so too, ἱερωσύνην ἐξ., *to mimic, mock* holy rites, Hdn.: also, ἐξ. τινά, *to mock*,

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disgrace by one's conduct, Plut., for which App. has ἐξ. τινί,=Lat. *insultare*: and, ἐξ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν, *to scorn it*, Plut., cf. ἀπορχέομαι.—IV. *to leave off dancing*, πόλεμον ἐξ., *to give up the* war-dance, i. e. war, as Hom. calls a battle the dance of Mars.

'Εξοσδω, Dor. for ἐξόζω, Theocr.

'Εξοσιόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὁσιόω) like ἀφοσιόω, *to dedicate, devote*, Plut. Mid. *to avert by expiation*, Lat. *procurare*, Id.

'Εξοστεΐζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὀστέον) *to take the joints from their sockets*, Lat. *exossare*, Diosc.

'Εξοστρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὀστρακίζω) *to banish by ostracism*, Hdt. 8, 79, and so, with a pun on *broken pots*, (ὀστρακα) ἀμφορεὺς ἐξοστρακισθείς, Ar. ap. Plut. 2, 853 C: in genl. *to banish*, late. Hence

'Εξοστρᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *banishment by ostracism*, Diod.

'Εξόστωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, ὀστέον) *a diseased excrescence on the bone*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Εξότε, adv. (ἐξ, ὅτε)=ἐξ οὗ, Call. Apoll. 48, v. Lob. Phryn. 47.

'Εξότου, adv. (ἐξ ὅτου, sub. χρόνου) *since the time when*.

'Εξοτρύνω, (ἐκ, ὀτρύνω) *to stimulate, stir up*, Aesch. Theb. 692.

'Εξουδενέω, ῶ, LXX, and ἐξουδενίζω, f. -ίσω, Plut.,=ἐξουδενόω.

'Εξουδενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐξουδενίζω) *scorn, contempt*.

'Εξουδενόω, ῶ. (ἐκ, οὐδέν) *to set at nought, mock*, LXX., v. Lob. Phryn. 182. Hence

'Εξουδένωμα, ατος, τό, *contempt*, LXX.: and

'Εξουδένωσις, εως, ἡ, *a reducing to nothing, destruction*, LXX.

'Εξουθενέω, ῶ,=ἐξουδενόω, N. T. Hence

†'Εξουθένημα, ατος, τό,=ἐξουδένωμα, LXX.: and

'Εξουθενητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to set at naught*, c. gen., τοῦ θείου, Diog. L.

'Εξουλης δίκη, ἡ, Lat. *actio rei judicatae*, or *unde vi*, an action *against one who neglected the order of a court to pay a legal penalty*, or *to surrender possession of property*, or in genl. *for contempt of court*, Dem. 528, 12; 543, 27, cf Att. Process pp. 485, sq., 749, sq., Buttm. Mid. Ind. in voc. The nom. ἐξούλη does not occur.

'Εξουρέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, οὐρέω) *to pass with the water*, Arist. H. A.: *to make water*, Ael.

'Εξουρίας, adv. for ἐξ οὐρίας, v. οὔριος.

'Εξουρος, ον, (ἐκ, οὐρά) *ending in a tail or point*, Hipp., cf. μύουρος.

'Εξουσία, ας, ἡ, (ἔξεστι) *power, means, authority* to do a thing, ἐξ. πάρεστι=ἔξεστι, c. inf., Soph. Fr. 109: so too, ἐξ. διδόναι, παρέχειν, to give *authority, power, permission* to do.., opp. to ἐξ. λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν, etc., freq. in Att.: also c. gen., ἐξ. τινός, *power over, licence* in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 526 A, 461 E: περὶ τινος, Legg. 936 A.—II. absol. *power, authority, might*, as opp. to right, Eur. Phaeth. 10, Thuc. 1, 38, cf. 3, 45.—2. *an office, magistracy*, Lat. *potestas*, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 B: also *the body of the magistrates*, N. T., cf. τέλος.—III. like περιουσία, *abundance of means, resources*, ἐξουσίας ἐπίδειξις, Thuc. 6, 31. Hence

'Εξουσιάω, *to be in authority, have power*, Dion. H.—2. *to have authority over*, τινός, N. T. Hence

'Εξουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a mighty one*, LXX. Hence

'Εξουσιαστικός, ή, όν, *authoritative*. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb.

'Εξούσιος, ον, (ἐκ, οὐσία) *stript of property*, Philo.

'Εξοφέλλω, (ἐκ, ὀφέλλω) *to increase exceedingly*, ἐξ. ἔεδνα, *to offer higher and higher* dowry, Od. 15, 18.

'Εξόφθαλμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀφθαλμός) *with prominent eyes*, Xen. Eq. 1, 9, opp. to κοιλόφθαλμος.—II. *manifest, clear*, Polyb.

'Εξοχα, adv., v. ἔξοχος.

'Εξοχάδες, ων, αἱ, (ἔξοχος) *external piles* or *haemorrhoids*, the *internal* being called ἐσοχάδες, Medic.

'Εξοχετεία, ας, ἡ, *a drawing into channels* or *sluices*, Strab.: from

'Εξοχετεύω, (ἐκ, ὀχετεύω) *to draw off*, as *water by a sluice*, Hipp.

'Εξοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐξέχω) *any standing out, elevation, prominence*, opposed to εἰσοχή, a depression, Sext. Emp.: so of *protuberances* on the skin, *boils, warts*, etc., Medic.; *the edge* or *brim* of vessels, Ath.; *the projection* of a rock, Alciphr.; *a point*, Hdn.—II. metaph. *distinction, excellence*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: οἱ κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the chief men*, N. T.

'Εξοχος, ον, (ἐξέχω) *standing out, prominent, high*, in strict signf. very late: metaph. very freq. in Hom., *distinguished, excellent*, ἐξ. ἀνήρ, Il. 2, 188; ἐξ. βοῦς, αἰξ, Il. 2, 480, Od. 21, 266: of things, only ἐξ. τέμενος, Il. 6, 194; 20, 184: oft. c. gen., ἔξοχος Ἀργείων, *eminent among* or *above* them, Il. 3, 227, ἐξ. ἡρώων, Il. 18, 56; and very freq. ἄλλων, πάντων, just like a superl.: (in Pind. N. 2, 27, Aesch., and Eur. we have the real superl. ἐξοχώτατος, and in Pind. N. 3, 124 the compar.): the dat. is used for gen., Il. 2, 483, Od. 15, 227: also strengthd. μέγ' ἔξοχος, Il. 2, 480, etc. He has also very oft. the adv. neut. ἔξοχον and ἔξοχα, esp. c. gen., e. g. ἔξοχα πάντων, *far above all*,=Lat. *prae*: also absol. with verbs. *especially*, ἐξ. φιλεῖν, ἐχθαίρειν, Od. 15, 70: ἐμοὶ δόσαν ἔξοχα, gave me *as a high honour*, Od. 9, 551: with an adj., ἔξοχα λύγρ' εἰδυία, Od. 11, 432: with the superl., ἔξοχ' ἄριστοι, *beyond compare* the best, Il. 9, 638, etc.:—the regul. adv. -χως, Pind. O. 9, 104, and Eur.

'Εξοχῠρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὀχυρόω, Plut.

'Εξπηχυς,=ἑκπηχυς, Lob. Phryn. 412. Hence

'Εξπηχυστί, adv., *of six cubits*, Soph. Fr. 876.

'Εξυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὑβρίζω) *to break out into insolence, to run riot, wax wanton*, Hdt. 7, 5, cf. Thuc. 1, 84: ἐξ. ὑπὸ πλούτου, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 1: ἐξ. εἰς τόδε, *to come to this pitch of* insolence, Thuc. 3, 39: c. adj. neut., ἐξ. παντοῖα, *to commit* all kinds of *violence* or *extravagance*, Hdt. 3, 126: c. acc. pers., *to treat with insolence* or *violence*, M. Anton.—2. of the body, *to break out* from high feeding, Plut. Legg. 691 C: of plants, *to be over luxuriant*, Theophr.

'Εξῠγιάζω, (ἐκ, ὑγιάζω) *to heal thoroughly*, Hipp.

'Εξῠγιαίνω, *to recover health*, Hipp.—II. transit.=foreg., Id.

'Εξυγραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ. (ἐκ, ὑγραίνω) *to make quite wet*: hence in pass. *to be all water*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. *to make watery and weak*, Plut.: pass. *to be so*, of plants, Theophr.

'Εξῠγρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὑγρός) *watery, liquid*, Hipp.

'Εξῠδάρόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑδαρής) *to make watery*. Pass. *to become so*, Medic.

'Εξῠδᾰτόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑδωρ)=foreg., Theophr. Hence

'Εξῠδάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a changing into water*. [ᾰ]

'Εξυδρίας, ου, ὁ, ἄνεμος, *a rainy wind*, Arist. Mund.

'Εξυδρωπιάω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑδρωπιάω) *to become dropsical*, Arist. H. A.

'Εξῠλακτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑλακτέω) *to bark out*: hence *to burst out in a rage*, Plut.: c. acc., ἐξ. γόον, *to yell it out*, Lyc.

'Εξῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὑλίζω) *to filter out* or *through*, Gal.

'Εξῠμενίζω, (ἐκ, ὑμήν) *to strip of the skin* or *membrane*, Diosc. Hence

'Εξῠμενιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a knife for flaying*, or *dissecting knife*.

'Εξῠμνέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὑμνέω, Polyb.

'Εξυνῆκα, ἐσυνῆκα, aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. from συνίημι for ξυνῆκα, συνῆκα, Anacr. 116, and Alcae.

'Εξυπάλυξις, εως, ἡ, *an escape*, Orph. [ᾰ]: from

'Εξυπᾰλύσκω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ὑπαλύσκω) *to flee from, escape*, Orph.

'Εξυπανίστημι, (ἐκ, ὑπό, ἀνά, ἵστημι) only in Il. 2, 267, σμῶδιξ μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη, a weal *started up from under* the skin of the back.

'Εξυπειπεῖν,=ὑπειπεῖν.

'Εξυπερζέω, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, ὑπερζέω) *to boil over, effervesce*.

'Εξύπερθε, adv. = ὑπερθε, *from above*, Soph. Phil. 29. [ῠ]

'Εξυπηρετέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑπηρετέω) *to assist to the utmost*, Soph. Tr. 1156, τινί, Eur. Antiol. 1, 7.

'Εξυπνίζω, (ἐκ, ὕπνος) *to awaken, rouse from sleep*, LXX.: pass. *to wake up*, Plut., Lob. Phryn. 224. Hence

'Εξυπνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an awakener*.

'Εξυπνος, ον, (ἐκ, ὕπνος) *awakened out of sleep*, N. T.

'Εξυπτιάζω, strengthd. for ὑπτιάζω, Arist. H. A.: ἐξ. ὄνομα (sc. Polynicis), *to turn it over, take it to pieces*, Aesch. Theb. 577, cf. Ar. Eq. 21, sq.

†'Εξυρημένος, perf. part. pass. from ξυρέω, Ar.

'Εξύφαίνω, (ἐκ, ὑφαίνω) *to finish weaving*, Lat. *pertexere*, φᾶρος, Hdt. 2, 122.—II. metaph. ἐξ. μέλος, Pind. N. 4, 71, τὶν χάριτες ἐξυφαίνοντα, Pind. P. 4, 490: also like Lat. *nectere* (*dolos*), Polyb. Hence

'Εξύφαντέον, verb. adj., *one must finish weaving*, Clem. Al.

'Εξύφασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξυφαίνω) *a finished web, κερκίδος σῆς ἐξ.*, thy handywork, Eur. El. 539. [ῠ]

'Εξυφηγέομαι,=ὑφηγέομαι, Soph. O. C. 1025.

'Εξυψόω, ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑψόω) *to exalt*, LXX.

'Εξω, adv., (ἐξ, as εἴσω from εἰς) *without, on the outside, out of doors*, Lat. *foris*, Od. 10, 95: hence, τὰ ἔξω, *the outside*, Thuc., etc.; τὰ ἔξω, external things; in late writers also, *exoteric* knowledge, opp. to τὰ ἔσω, esoteric: ἡ ἔξω, sub. θάλασσα (in Hdt. 1, 202 with στηλῶν added), the main ocean, opp. to ἡ ἐντός, the Mediterranean.—II. of motion, *outwards, into the air*, or *away out of the country*, Lat. *foras*, Il. 17, 265, Od. 14, 526, etc., sometimes c. acc. loci quo.., e. g. ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλεῖν, *out to* the Hell., Hdt. 7, 58, cf. 5, 103; c. gen loci unde.., like ἐκ, *out of*, Il. 10, 94, etc.—III. like ἐκτός, c. gen., *outside of, out of, clear of*, esp. in Att., v. Lob. Phryn. 128: ἔξω βελῶν, *out of shot*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 69: ἔξω τινος εἶναι, to be *free from* a thing, to have nothing to do with it, Dem., etc.; ἔξω τῆς ὑποθέσεως, τοῦ πράγματος λέγειν, to speak *away from* the subject, Isocr. 247 E, Dem. 519, 21: ἔξω φρενῶν, *out of* one's senses, Pind. O. 7, 85 also, ἐ. αὐτοῦ, Hipp., etc. Proverb.

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ἔξω τοῦ πηλοῦ πόδα ἔχειν, to keep clear of difficulties, v. Aesch. Cho. 697.—2. also like ἐκτός, *without, but, except*, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 20: but also ἔξω ἦ.., *far. praeterquam*, Id. 7, 228.—IV. pleon. in such phrases as ἐκ τῆς τάφης ἐκφέρειν ἔξω, Hdt. 3, 16. Comp. ἐξώτερος, superl. ἐξώτατος.

'Ἔξω, fut. of ἔχω, Hom.

'Ἔξωθεν, adv. (ἔξω) *from without* or *abroad*, Trag.—2. also c. gen., ἐξ. δόμων, *from without* the house. Eur. Med. 1312.—II. freq. also=ἔξω, Hdt. 1, 70, Soph. El. 1449, Plat., etc.: hence, *οἱ ἔξωθεν*, those *who are without*, Hdt. 9, 5.—III. in Gramm., ἔξωθεν λαμβάνειν, *to supply* or *understand* a word, Lat. *subaudire*: *τὰ ἔξωθεν, foreign matters*, Trag.

'Ἐξωθέω, ὦ, f. -ώθήσω and -ώσω, aor. ἐξέωσα, (ἐκ, ὠθέω) *to push out, strike out*, Il. 14, 494, in tmesis: *to thrust out, drive away*, Lat. *ejicere*, Soph. Aj. 1248, etc.; c. gen. loci, Id. O. C. 1296, etc. Pass. *to be thrust out*, ἐκ τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 4, 13, etc.—II. esp. *to drive out of the sea, drive on shore*, πρὸς γῆν, Thuc. 2, 90: ἐς τὸ ξηρόν, Id. 8, 104: so too in pass., πνεύμασιν ἐξωσθέντες, Eur. Cycl. 279, cf. ἐξώστης: metaph., ἐξωσθῆναι τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, Thuc. 6, 34, *ubi v.* Arnold. Hence

'Ἐξώθησις, εως, ἡ, *a driving out*, *excretion*, Medic.

'Ἐξωκεᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὠκεανός) *to carry beyond the ocean*, Strab.

'Ἐξωκεᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a proceeding beyond* or *from the ocean*, Strab.

'Ἐξώκοιτος, ον, (ἔξω, κοίτη) *sleeping out*: ὁ ἐξ., a fish *which comes upon the beach to sleep*, also called ἀδωνις, Theophr.

'Ἐξώλεια, ας, ἡ, *utter destruction*, ἀπ' ἐξωλείας ὀμόσαι, to swear with a prayer that one may perish (if faithless), Dem. 553, 17; also, ἐπαρᾶσθαι ἐξώλειαν αὑτῷ, ap. Eund. 747, 14; ὄχημον ἐξωλείᾳ αὐτὸν ποιεῖν, Id. 1315. 11; κατ' ἐξ. ἐπιορκεῖν, to break an oath of the kind, Id. 1305, 13: from

'Ἐξώλης, ες, (ἐξόλλυμι) *utterly destroyed, ruined*, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: ἐξ. ἀπολέσθαι, Ar. Pac. 1072.—II. act. *most destructive, ruinous*, Ar. Plut. 443, (Dem.) 1342, 7.—III. metaph. of persons, *abandoned, abominable*, Lat. *perditus*, Aesch. Supp. 741, Antiph. Mισοπ. 1, 12.

'Ἐξωμίας, ου, ὁ, (ἔξωμος) one *with arms bare to the shoulder*, Luc.—II. *with high shoulders*, Id.

'Ἐξωμιδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the making of an ἐξωμίς*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: from

'Ἐξωμιδοποιός, όν, (ἐξωμίς, ποιέω) *making an ἐξωμίς*.

'Ἐξωμίζω, τὸν ἕτερον βραχίονα ἐξ., *to bare* one arm *up to the shoulder, wear it as in an ἐξωμίς*, Ar. Eccl. 267: from

'Ἐξωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a man's vest without sleeves*, leaving the shoulders bare, v. Gell. 7, 12; or acc. to others *with one sleeve*, leaving one shoulder bare: the usu. dress of slaves, poor men, cynics, and even of the rich when not on ceremony, Ar. Vesp. 444, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 5, etc.: cf. ἐπωμίς, χειρίδωτός. [ῐ] From

'Ἔξωμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὦμος) *with a shoulder bare: stript for work*.

'Ἐξωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξόμνυμι) *a swearing off, getting off* giving evidence or other obligations *by an oath*, Ar. Eccl. 1026, Dem. 1119, 26, cf. ἐξόμνυμι.

'Ἐξωνέομαι, (ἐκ, ὠνέομαι) dep., *to buy off, redeem*, Arist. Oec.: in genl. *to buy*, Hdt. 1, 196.—II. *to compensate*, Arist. Pol. Hence

'Ἐξώνησις, εως, ἡ, *redemption, purchase*.

'Ἐξώπιος, ον, (ἐκ. ὤψ) *out of sight of*, in genl. *away from*, a favourite word of Eurip., as, ἐξ. δόμων, Supp. 1038, ὀμμάτων, Alc. 546, cf. Ar. Thesm. 881.

'Ἐξώπυλος, ον, (ἔξω, πύλη) *out of doors*, late word.

'Ἐξωριάζω, (ἐκ, ὥρα) *to leave out of one's thoughts, neglect*, Aesch. Pr. 17, ubi Pors. εὐωρ.

'Ἔξωρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὥρα) *untimely, out of season, unfitting*, Soph. El. 618: *too early* or *too late*, but usu. the latter, as in Plut., etc.: also c. gen., ἔξωρος, *too old for...*, Luc. Adv. -ρως, Philostr.

'Ἐξώροφος, ον, (ἔξ, ὄροφος) *with* or *of six stories*, Diod.: others, not so well, ἐξόροφος, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 203.

'Ἐξῶρτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. of ἐξόρνυμι.

'Ἔξωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξωθέω) *a putting out, dislocation*, Hipp.

'Ἔξωσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξωθέω) *a driving out, banishment*, LXX.

'Ἐξωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

'Ἐξώστης, ου, ὁ, (ἐξωθέω) *one who drives out*: ἐξ. ἄνεμοι, violent winds which *drive* ships *out of* their course or *on* shore, Hdt. 2, 113, Aeschin. Ep. 659 fin., cf. ἐξωθέω II.

'Ἐξώστρα, ας, ἡ, *a stage-machine* somewhat of the same nature as the ἐκκύκλημα, v. Hermann. Opusc. 6, 2, 165, sq.

'Ἐξώτατος, η, ον, superl. from ἔξω, adv. ἐξωτάτω, *outermost*, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.

'Ἐξωτερικός, ή, όν, (ἔξω) *external, belonging to the outside*, ἀρχή, *foreign* power, ἐξ. πράξεις, *public* business, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 15; 7, 3, 8: opp. to ἐσωτερικός.—II. esp. of those disciples of Pythagoras and others *who were not yet initiated into their highest philosophy*; ἐξ. λόγοι, *popular* treatises, opp. to ἐσωτερικοί, the strictly philosophical, Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 5, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 5.

'Ἐξώτερος, α, ον, comp. from ἔξω, adv. ἐξωτέρω, Aesch. Cho. 1023.

'Ἐξωτικός, ή, όν, (ἔξω) *outward, strange, foreign*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 467. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ἐξώφορος, ον, (ἔξω, φέρω) *brought out, published*, lambl.

'Ἐξωχρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὠχρός) *deadly pale*, Arist. H. A.

'Εο, Ep. gen. of the pron. pers. 3 person for οὗ, *his, of him*, Hom., esp. in phrase ἀπὸ ἕο from, away from him: ἕο αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ, Il. 19, 384, Od. 8, 211.

'Εοῖ, Ep. dat. sing. of pron. pers. οὗ, for οἱ, *to him*, ἑοῖ αὐτῷ, Od. 4, 38: but Od. 4, 643, ἑοὶ αὐτοῦ, *his* own, nom. pl. from ἑός.

'Εοι, Ep. for εἴη, 3 sing. opt. pres. from εἰμί, Hom.

'Εοιγμεν, syncop. for ἐοίκαμεν, 1 plur. perf. 2 from ἔοικα, v. sq.

'Εοικα, ας, ε, etc., perf. 2 c. pres. signf., from root *ἔικω, *to be like*, of which Hom. has only 3 impf. εἶκε, *it seemed good*, Il. 18, 520; part. ἐοικώς, νῖα, ός, Hom., and once the Ep. lengthd. εἰοικυῖαι, Il. 18, 418: the Att. preferred the form εἰκώς, esp. in neut. εἰκός: and we find in Hom. once εἰκώς, Il. 21, 254, and freq. the fem. εἰκυῖα, inf. ἐοικέναι:—οικα, ας, ε, etc., is Ion., not Ep., subj. οἰκω, part. οἰκώς, Hdt.: plqpf. ἐώκειν, εις, ει, etc., Hom., and once 3 pl. ἐοίκεσαν, Il. 13, 102: fut. εἴξω, post-Hom., Ar. Nub. 1001. Ep. only are the forms ἔϊκτον, 3 dual perf., Od. 4, 27: ἤϊκτο 3 sing. plqpf. four times in Od., and without augm. ἴϊκτο, Il. 23, 107: ἴϊκτην, 3 dual. plqpf., Il. 1, 104, Od. 4, 662, etc. In Att. we find 3 pl. perf. εἴξασι for ἐοίκασι, even in prose; and 1 pl. perf. syncop. ἐοιγμεν for ἐοίκαμεν, Soph. Aj. 1239, and Eur. It is dub. whether the perf. εἶκα is good Att., but cf. προσέοικα, Piers. Moer. p. 148, Br. Ar. Nub. 185. (It occurs in 3 sing. in some MSS. Ar. Av. 1298.)—I. *to be* or *look like*, τινί, Hom.; and so in Hdt., and Att. Construct.: c. acc. rei, Μαχάονι πάντα ἐοικε, κεφαλήν τε καὶ ὄμματα καλὰ ἐοικε, etc.: μελαίνῃ Κηρὶ ἐοικεν, *is considered like*, i. e. *hated like* death, Od. 17, 500. Made more emphatic by the phrases ἅντα ἑώκει, ἄγχιστα ἐώκει, εἰς ὥπα ἐοικεν, Hom.—II. *to be fit, to be bound*, c. inf., ἔοικα δέ τοι παραείδειν, ὥστε θεῷ, *I am bound* to sing before thee, Od. 22, 348, cf. Soph. Phil. 317. Elsewh. Hom. has 3 pers. sing. as impers., *it is fitting, right, seemly, reasonable, probable*, usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲ ἔοικε, Il. 14, 212, Od. 8, 358. Construct.: usu. absol., also c. acc. et inf., and Il. 4, 286, c. inf. only: if the person is mentioned, it is put in dat., as Il. 10, 440; nor is Od. 22, 196 an exception, εὐνῇ ἐνι μαλακῇ καταλέγμενος, ὡς σε ἔοικεν, for here we must supply the inf., ὡς ἔοικέ σε (καταλέξασθαι).—2. Hom. has also the part. in signf. *fitting, right, deserved*, Od. 4, 239; ἐοικότι κεῖται ὀλέθρῳ, 1, 46: εἰκυῖα ἄκοιτις, *a suitable* wife, a help *meet for him*, Il. 9, 399.—III. in Att. *to seem likely, have the appearance of, seem*, oft. agreeing with its person (though often we cannot render it so), θέλξειν μ' ἔοικας, *you seem likely* to soothe me, it seems as if you will, Aesch. Eum. 900, χλιδῶν ἔοικας, methinks thou art delicate, Aesch. Pr. 971, cf. Eur. Cycl. 99, etc.: also c. part., ἐοίκατε ἡδόμενοι, you seem delighted, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 8, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, 2: but most freq., ἔοικε, and ὡς ἔοικε, absol., *as it seems, probably, as is fitting*, or c. dat. pers., ὡς ἔοικέ μοι, etc., Eur. Andr. 551, cf. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2, 15: also ὡς εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, (sub. ἐστί) Hdt. and Att.—On the neut. part. εἰκός, v. sub voc.

'Εοικότως, Att. εἰκότως, Ion. οἰκότως, adv. of part. ἐοικός, *similarly, like*, τινί, Aesch. Ag. 915: *reasonably, fairly, naturally, as was to be expected*, Hdt. 2, 25, Aesch. Supp. 403.

†'Εοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, Ep. and Ion. for εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, opt. of εἰμί, in 2 and 3 sing.

'Εοῖο, Ep. gen. from ἑός for ἑοῦ, Hom.

'Εοῖς, dat. pl. from ἑός, Hom.

'Εοις, Ep. 2 sing. opt. from εἰμί for εἴης, Il. 9, 284.

'Εοῖσα, Dor. part. fem. from εἰμί for ἐοῦσα, οὖσα.

'Εολέω, Dor. collat. form of αἰολέω, *to make to waver, trouble*, πῦρ δέ μιν οὐκ ἐόλει, as Böckh for αἰόλλει in Pind. P. 4, 414 (233): Böckh refers ἐόλητο also (v. sq.) to the same root; but Buttm., Catal. v. εἴλω and Lexil. v. αἰόλος 7, makes Pindar's ἐόλει the impf. from ὀλέω, a lengthd. form of εἴλω. Others write αἰόλει with αι short before the vowel.

'Εόλητο, *was pressed, weighed down*, Ep. plqpf. of pres. εἴλω in Ap. Rh., cf. Buttm. quoted in foreg.

'Εολπα, ας, ε, poet. perf. with

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pres. signf. from ἔλπω, Hom.: plqpr. ἐώλπειν.

†Εον, only in Il. 23, 643, for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. from εἰμί; but ἐόν, Ion. for ὄν, part. neut. from εἰμί.

Ἐόν, acc. or nom. neut. from ἑός, Hom.

†Ἐόντων Ion. and Dor. for ἔστωσαν 3 pl. imper. of εἰμί.

†Ἑόρακα for ἑώρᾱκα, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 191 n.

Ἔοργα, ας, ε, poet. perf. of ἔρδω, Hom.: 3 pl. ἔοργαν for ἐόργασιν, Batr.: part. ἐοργώς, Hom.

†Ἐορδαία, ας, ἡ, *Eordaea*, a district in the north-west of Macedonia, Polyb. 18, 6, 3. Hence

†Ἐορδαϊκός, ή, όν, *of Eordaea*, Arr.

†Ἐορδία, ας, ἡ, = Ἐορδαία, Thuc. 2, 99. From

†Ἔορδοι, ων, οἱ, *the Eordi*, dwelling in the north-west of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 185.

Ἑορτάζω, in Ion. prose ὁρτάζω, f. -σω: the augm. on the 2d syll., ἑόρταζον: (ἑορτή). *To keep festival* or *holiday*, Hdt. 2, 60, 122, Eur., etc.; c. acc. *to celebrate by a festival, νίκην*, Plut.

Ἑορταῖος, αία, αῖον, = ἑόρτιος, *festal*, Dion. H.

Ἑορτάσιμος, ον, *of* or *belonging to a festival, ἡμέρα*, Plut. From

Ἑόρτᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑορτάζω) *the celebration of a festival*, Plat. Legg. 657 D.

Ἑόρτασμα, ατος, τό, *a festival, holiday*. LXX.

Ἑορτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut.

Ἑορταστέον, verb. adj. from ἑορτάζω, *one must keep holiday*.

Ἑορταστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fellow-reveller*. Hence

Ἑορταστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a festival*, Plat. Legg. 829 B.

Ἑορτή, and in Ion. prose ὁρτή, ῆς, ἡ, *a feast* or *festival, holiday*, Od. 20, 156, and freq. in Att.; ἑ. θεοῖο, Od. 21, 258: ὁρτην ἄγειν, to keep *a feast*, Hdt. 1, 147, 150; ἀνάγειν, 2, 40, etc.; ἑορτὴν τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖν, Thuc. 2, 15: *amusement, play*, Aesch. Eum. 191, ἑ. ἡγεῖσθαί τι, to make it their *sport, enjoyment*, Thuc. 1, 70. Cf. ἑροτις. Hence

Ἑόρτιος, ον, (ἑορτή) *of, belonging to a festival, solemn*, Eccl.

Ἑορτις, ιος, ἡ, = ἑορτή, Schol. Ven. Il. 5, 299, cf. ἑροτις.

Ἑορτολόγιον, ου, τό, *a calendar of holidays*.

Ἑορτώδης, ες, (ἑορτή, εἶδος) *festal, solemn*.

Ἑός, ἑή, ἑόν, Ion. and Ep. for ὁς, ἥ, ὅν, (ἕ, ἑο, οὑ) possessive adj. 3 pers. sing. *his, her own*, Hom., also in Dor.: τὸν ἑόν τε Πόδαργον, that *his own* Podargus, Il. 23, 295: strengthd. ἑῷ αὐτοῦ θυμῷ, in *his own inmost* soul, Lat. *suo ipsius animo*, Il. 10, 204; ἑοὶ αὐτοῦ θῆτες, *his own* labourers, Od. 4, 643: whence the post-Hom. ἑαυτοῦ, αὑτοῦ, was formed. It is not merely reflex., but answers to the Lat. *ejus*, as well as *suus*. Hes. Op. 58, uses it for σφέτερος as adj. 3 pers. plur. *their*: and so freq. in Batr., and esp. in Ap. Rh., v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 178: he applied it also to the 1 pers., 2, 226, and the 2d, 3, 140. A like confusion of persons is found in ὁς, ἥ, ὅν, and σφεῖς, even in Hom.; in σφέτερος in Hes.; and in Att. in ἑαυτοῦ; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. ccxlvii. sq. (On the supposed adj. ἑός, ἑή, ἑόν, = ἑὸς, v. Wolf Prolegg. p. ccxlviii., Bockh Pind. N. 7, 25.)

Ἑοῦς. Boeot. gen. of pers. pron. 3 pers. for ἑο, οὑ.

Ἑοῦσα, Ion. and Ep. part. fem. pres. from εἰμί for οὖσα, Hom.

Ἐπᾱβέλτερόω, (ἐπί, ἀβέλτερος) *to make a yet greater ass of*, τινά, Menand. p. 140

Ἐπᾱγαίομαι, (ἐπί, ἀγαίομαι) as pass., *to exult in*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.: also *to feel a malignant joy in* a thing, Id.

Ἐπᾱγάλλομαι, (ἐπί, ἀγάλλομαι) as pass., *to glory, exult, delight in, pride one's self on*, c. dat., πολέμῳ καὶ ὀρῇστῃτι, Il. 16, 91, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 17.

Ἐπᾱγανακτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀγανακτέω) *to be indignant at* a thing, Plut.

Ἐπᾱγάομαι, = ἐπαγάομαι, Parthen. 21. [ᾰ]

Ἐπαγγελία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπαγγέλλω) *an announcement: a command, demand, summons*, Polyb. — 2. as Att. law-term, *a denunciation, information*, ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπειλεῖν, Aeschin. 9. 35, πρὸς θεσμοθέτας, Dem., v. Ruhnk. Tim. — II. (from mid.) *a promise*, Polyb.: *an assurance*, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Lycurg.: from

Ἐπαγγέλλω, fut. -ελῶ, aor. ἐπήγγειλα, (ἐπί, ἀγγέλλω) *to tell, proclaim, announce*, Lat. *denuntiare*, Od. 4, 775: esp. *to proclaim by authority, make known, do to wit*, ἐπ. τὰς σπονδάς, *make* them *known by proclamation*, Thuc. 5, 49; στρατιὰν ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους, Lat. *socios milites imperare*, Arnold Thuc. 7, 17; in genl. *to let a* thing *be known, profess* it. Ar. Lys. 1049: hence also — 2. *to give orders, command*, τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 77, etc.: also in mid. τινί τι, Hdt. 6. 9, and Soph. El. 1018: *to enjoin upon* one, *demand*, Hdt. 1, 70. — 3. *to offer*, δεῖπνόν τινι, Pind. P. 4, 55. — 4. *to denounce*, τινὰ πρὸς θεσμοθέτας, Dem. 600, 22: *to threaten legal proceedings*, τινί τι, Aeschin. 1, 9. B. mid. *to promise, offer*, τι or τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 135; 6, 35, etc. — 2. *to make a show of, profess to teach, profess, ἀρετήν*, etc., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 7; esp. of Sophists, as in Plat. Prot. 319 A, Gorg. 447 C; c. inf., ἐπ. οἷός τε εἶναι, Plat. Theag. 127 E; δεινὸς εἶναί τι, Dem. 938, 8: absol. *to make professions*, Plat. Rep. 518 B. — 3. *to solicit for* a thing, Dem. 401, 17: also in act., ἐπ. ὑπατείαν, Lat. *petere Consulatum*, App. Hence

Ἐπάγγελμα, ατος, τό, *an announcement, promise, profession*, Plat. Euthyd. 274 A, etc.: and

Ἐπαγγελτικός, ή, όν, *given to promising*, Plut.: *making bold* or *rash professions*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπᾱγείρω, (ἐπί, ἀγείρω) *to gather together, collect*, of things, Il. 1, 126. — II. of men, *to assemble*, Od. 11, 631, in tmesis. Hence

Ἐπᾱγερμός, οῦ, ὁ, = sq.: and

Ἐπᾱγερσις, εως, ἡ, *a gathering, assemblage*, στρατοῦ, Hdt. 7, 19.

Ἐπᾱγην, ης, η, aor. 2 pass. of πήγνυμι, Il. [ᾰ]

Ἐπᾱγινέω, Ion. and poet. for ἐπάγω, *to bring to, make to approach*, Hdt. 2, 2.

Ἐπαγκωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of *dance*, Ath.

Ἐπαγλαΐζομαι, (ἐπί, ἀγλαΐζω) as pass., *to be vain of, pride one's self on, exult in* a thing, οὐδέ ἑ φημὶ ὀηρὸν ἐπαγλαΐεῖσθαι (inf. fut.) Il. 18, 123: ἐπηγλαϊσμένη, *dressed out*, Cratin. Incert. 9. The very rare act. ἐπαγλαΐζω, *to add honour, ornament*, in genl. *to delight*, occurs in Ar. Eccl. 575. Only poet

Ἐπάγνυμι, (ἐπί, ἄγνυμι) *to break*, Hes. Op. 532, in tmesis.

Ἔπαγρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀγρός) *rustic*. — II. (ἄγρα) *given to the chase*, of birds of prey, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἐπαγροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *good luck in hunting, fishing*, etc., Theocr. ap. Ath. 284 A.

Ἐπαγρυπνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀγρυπνέω) *to watch* or *brood over, θησαυρούς*, Luc. hence *to watch for, labour for, ἀπωλείᾳ τινός*, Diod. Hence

Ἐπαγρύπνησις, εως, ἡ, *a watching for* a thing, Aristaen.

†Ἐπάγρυπνος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄγρυπνος) *sleepless*, Aristaen.

Ἐπαγχέω, poet. for ἐπαναχέω, Aesch.

Ἐπάγω, fut. -ξω: aor. ἐπήγαγον, (ἐπί, ἄγω) *to bring* or *lead to, bring upon*, τινί τι, Lat. *adducere*, Od. 16, 137 in tmesis, Hes. Op. 240. Theog. 176. — 2. *to set on, let loose*, as hunters do dogs, ἐπάγοντες ἐκύνων (sub. κύνας) Od. 19, 445: hence in genl. *to set on, impel*, Thuc., cf. ἐπακτήρ: *to lead on* an army *against the enemy*, Ἄρη τινί. Aesch Pers. 85, στρατιήν, Hdt. 1, 63, etc.: metaph. *to bring one to* a thing, *lend on, urge on*, Od. 14. 392, Thuc. 1, 107, Eur. I. A. 970, etc. — 3. *to bring in, call in and*, Hdt. 9, 1, cf. infr. B. — 4. *to lead, guide any whither*, Soph. Tr. 378, Ar. Thesm. 365. — 5. *to bring in over and above*, τι ἐπί τινι, one thing upon or after another, Aesch. Cho. 404: *to add, intercalate* days in the year, like ἐπεμβάλλειν, Hdt. 2, 4: and so ἐπαγόμενοι ἡμέραι, *intercalated* days, Diod.; τὸ ἐπαγόμενον, *that which follows*, Plut.: ὀκτὼ τονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν, *to add* brightness to the time, Xen. Symp. 2, 22. ἐπ. κέντρον, *to lay on the goad*, Lat. *impingere*, Eur. Hipp. 1194; so ἐπ αἰτίαν τινί, Dem. 275, 4: ἐπαγε γνάθον, *lay* your teeth *to* it, Ar. Vesp. 370: ἐπ. ψῆφόν τινι, to propose a thing to be voted on, Thuc. 1. 125, hence in pass., ψῆφος ἐπῆκτό τινι, the vote against a man has been proposed, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57: ἐπ. δικαστὰς, *to invoke* the gods, *appeal to* them, v. ἐπαγωγή. — II. also as intr. *to march on, approach*, Jac. A. P. 776. B. mid. *to bring to one's self, procure one's self*, ἐκ θαλάσσης ὧν δέονται ἐπαγόμεθα, Thuc. 1, 81: hence metaph. *to devise, contrive*, Ἄιδα φυγήν, a means of shunning death, Soph. Ant. 282, δουλοσύν τινος, Thuc. 3, 10: so ἐπ. θεραπαίνας, *to provide one's self with* them: *to bring to one's aid, call in* as allies, Thuc. 1, 3; 2, 69, etc., cf. ἐπακτός. — 2. *to tempt, seduce*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 33. — 3. *to bring on one's self, incur, φθόνον*, Xen. Apol. 32. — 4. in writing, *to adduce, quote*, ἐπ. τὸν Ἡσίοδον μάρτυρα, Plat. Lys. 215 C, μαρτύρια, Plat., and Xen. — 5. *to introduce, insert*, τὰς εἰκόνας, Xen. Oec. 17, 15. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐπᾱγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who brings on*, esp. a law-suit.

Ἐπᾱγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) *a bringing on, to* or *in*: *a march into* or *upon a place, an invasion, attack*, Ἀθηναίων, Thuc. 3, 109: ἐπί τινα, Polyb. — 2. *an addition, increase*. — II. also from mid. *an invitation, allurement*, esp. an evocation of the gods, esp. those below, v. Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 933 D, Ruhnk. Tim. — III. in logic, *the bringing a number of particular examples*, so as to lead to an universal conclusion, *the argument from induction*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 23 (25), called *inductio* by Cic. Top. 1. 10.

Ἐπᾱγωγικός, ή, όν, (ἐπάγω) *inductive*, τρόπος, Sext. Emp. — II. from mid. *alluring, attractive*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

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'Επᾱγώγιμος, ον, (ἐπάγω) *imported*, Plut.

'Επαγώγιον, ου, τό, (ἐπάγω) *the foreskin, prepuce*, Diosc. Hence 'Επαγωγῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, sc. νόσος, *an inflammation of the prepuce*.

'Επᾱγωγός, όν, = ἐπαγωγικός, *bringing on, productive of*, μανίας, Aesch. Fr. 54, ὕπνου, Plat. Tim. 45 D.—II. *tempting, alluring, seductive*, Hdt. 3, 53; opp. to ἀληθής, of ex parte statements, Thuc. 6, 8, cf. ἐφολκός: ἐπ. πρός τι, Xen. Oec. 13, 9: hence—2. *sweet, dainty, winning*, Antiph. Incert. 28.

'Επᾱγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. -ἰοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to contend with*, τινί, Philostr., for a thing, τινί, N. T.; absol., Sext. Emp.: τεκμηρίοις ἐπαγ., *to contend on the* strength of them, Plut.

'Επᾱγώνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀγών) *presiding over the games* or *contests*, Aesch. Ag. 512; where however one MSS. has καιπαγώνιος, whence καὶ παιώνιος has been ingeniously conjectured.

'Επᾴδω, Ion. and poet. ἐπᾴειδω, f. -ᾴσομαι, Ar. Eccl. 1153, very late -ᾴσω, (ἐπί, ᾴδω) *to sing to* or *over*, Hdt. 1, 132, τινί τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 11.—II. *to lead the song*, ᾠδὴν χορῷ, Eur. El. 864.—III. *to sing to*, so as to *charm*, τινι, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D: hence *to use charms* or *incantations*, Plat.; and in part. ἐπαείδων, *by means of charms*, Aesch. Ag. 1021.—2. *to harp upon, inculcate*, τινί τι, Plat. Phaed. 77 E, 114 D.

'Επᾱείρω, poet. for ἐπαίρω.

'Επᾱξάω, (ἐπί, ἀξάω) *to make to grow, prosper*, Od. 14, 63, in tmesis. Pass. *to increase, grow*, Simon. Amorg. 85; Nic.

'Επαθλον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, ἆθλον) *the prize of a contest, πολέμου*, Plut.

'Επᾶϊον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of πάσχω. Hom.

'Επαϊτρέω. = εἰςαϊτρέω, Ap. Rh. 4, 497, ubi v. Wellauer.

'Επαθροίζω, (ἐπί, ἀθροίζω) *to assemble besides*, Plut., in pass.

'Επαιάζω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, αἰάζω) *to cry* αἰαῖ *over, bewail*, τινί, Luc., τι, Nic.: *to join in the wail*, Bion.

'Επᾴλληθην, adv. (ἐπαίσσω) *with vehemence, impetuously*, Opp.

'Επαιγιαλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -λῖτις, ιδος, (ἐπί, αἰγιαλός) *on the beach*.

'Επαιγίζω, (ἐπί, αἰγίς 2) *to rush upon* or *over*, twice in Hom. of a stormy wind, ζέφυρος λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, Il. 2, 148, οὖρος λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων δ' αἰθέρος, Od. 15, 293: in Opp. also ἐπαιγίζει πεδίοισι, of a stream that has burst its banks; and πόντον ἐπαιγίζει, of the dolphin: cf. καταιγίζω.

'Επαιδέομαι, (ἐπί, αἰδέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. -έσομαι, et aor. pass.: *to be ashamed*, Soph. Ant. 510: c. acc., *to reverence*, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

'Επαιθύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, αἰθύσσω) *to wave, shake, move violently*, Opp.

'Επαίθω, (ἐπί, αἴθω) *to kindle, set on fire*, Anth.

'Επαικλα, and ἐπάϊκλα, ων, τά, *confects, sweetmeats after dinner*, Dor. for ἐπιδείπνια and ἐπιδόρπια, Ath., v. αἰκλον.

'Επαινεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαινέω) *praise*, Eur. Tro. 418.

'Επαινετέον, verb. adj. from ἐπαινέω, *one must praise*, Plat. Rep. 390 E.

'Επαινέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπαινέω) *a praiser*, Thuc. 2, 41, Plat., etc.; fem. ἐπαινέτις, ιδος, ἡ.—II. *a rhapsodist*, Plat. v. ἐπαινέω III.

'Επαινετικός, ή, όν, (ἐπαινέω) *of or given to praising*, Arist. Eth. N.: λόγος ἐπ., *a laudatory speech*, Luc. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επαινετός, ή, όν, (ἐπαινέω) *to be praised, praiseworthy*, Plat.: *the object of praise*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τῶς.

†'Επαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Epaenetus*, masc. pr. n., Dem., Polyb., etc.

'Επαινέω, ὠ, fut. -έσω, Xen. An. 5, 5, 8, but in good Att. more usu. -έσομαι, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 1, 273; but in Ep. from Hom. downwards f. -ήσω, aor. ἐπῄνησα, (ἐπί, αἰνέω) *To approve, sanction*, Hom., usu. absol., but also c. acc. rei, ἐπ. μῦθον, Il. 2, 335; c. dat. pers., *to agree with, side with*, Ἕκτορι, Il. 18, 312: *to praise, commend, show approval in any way*, Alcae. 5, Hdt. 3, 34, and so usu. in Att. (who seldom use the simple αἰνέω); τινά τι, one for a thing, Soph. Aj. 1381, and Plat.; also τινά τινι, Dinarch. 111, 9, and τινὰ πρός τι, Plat. Theaet. 145 A; but ἐπ. τινὰ πρός τινα, *to praise* one man to another, Id. Rep. 501 C: *to compliment publicly, panegyrize*, Thuc. 2, 25, Isocr., etc.—2. *to agree to, undertake, promise*, Seidl. Eur. El. 39.—3. also = παραινέω, *to exhort, advise, bid*, Trag.—II. as a civil form of declining an offer or invitation, *I thank you, I am much obliged*, Lat. *gratia est, benigne, κάλλιστ' ἐπαινῶ*, Ar. Ran. 508, cf. Valck. Phoen. 406; ἐπ. τὴν κλῆσιν, *to decline* it, Xen. Symp. 1, 70.—III. of rhapsodists, *to recite, declaim publicly*, Plat. Ion 536 D, 541 D.

'Επαινή, ἡ, v. ἐπαινός.

'Επαίνημι, Aeol. for ἐπαινέω, Simon. 139.

'Επαινίω, Lacon. for ἐπαινέω, Ar. Lys. 198.

'Επαινος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, αἶνος) *approval, praise, laud*, Simon. 16: ἐπ. ἔχειν πρός τινος, Hdt. 1, 96: and freq. in Att., also in plur., Xen., etc.—2. *a public encomium, panegyric*, Plat., etc.: ἐπ. τίθεσθαί τινος or περί τινος, Id.; also λόγος ἐπ. τινός, a speech *in praise of...*, Id. Symp. 177 D, also κατά τινος, εἰς τινα, Phaedr. 260 B, Legg. 947 B.

'Επαινός, ή, όν, in Hom. Il. 9, 457, 569, Od. 10, 491, 534; 11, 47, and Hes. Theog. 768, only in fem. ἐπαινή, and always as Ep. epith. of Περσεφόνη when mentioned in connexion with Ἀιδης: usu. taken as strengthd. for αἰνή, *exceeding awful, dread*; but this Buttm., Lexil. v. αἶνος 3, rejects as contrary to analogy, and reads divisim, ἐπ' αἰνὴ Περσεφόνεια, *dread* Proserpina *besides*. Others think that it is short. for ἐπαινετή, euphem., like ἀμύμων, etc. No masc. or neut. is found.

'Επαινουμένως, adv. part. pres. pass. of ἐπαινέω, *praiseworthily*.

'Επαιονύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀλονάω) *to bathe, soak, wet*, Nic., in mid.

'Επαίρω, fut. ἐπᾱρῶ, (ἐπί, αἴρω) poet. ἐπαείρω (as always in Hom.) *To lift up, raise*, κεφαλήν, Il. 10, 80, βλέφαρα, Soph. O. T. 1276, φωνήν, Dem. 323, 1: ἐπ. τινὰ ἁμαξῶν, κρατερτάων, *to lift* one *on* the wagon or stand, i. e. *lift up and set* him *on*, Il. 7, 426; 9, 214. Also in mid., ἐπαίρεσθαι ὅπλα, λόγχην τινί, Eur. Bacch. 789, I. T. 1484.—2. *to take up and bear away, carry off*, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E.—3. *to stir up, set on, rouse, excite*, τινά, Hdt. 1, 204, Soph., etc.; θυμόν τινι, Eur. I. A. 125: *to induce, persuade*, (rather, *to lead* or *cause* one *to aspire*) to do, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 42.—II. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, etc., *to rise up, lift up one's leg*, Hdt. 2, 162; also in pass., Ar. Lys. 937.—2. sub. στρατόν, etc., *to set out*, ἐπ. στρατεύεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 90. B. pass. *to be roused, led on, excited*, τινί, by a thing, Hdt. 1, 90, etc., ὑπό τινος, Ar. Av. 1448: *to be puffed up, elated*, τινί, at a thing, Hdt. 1, 212; 4, 130, etc.; also Ἑλλὰς τῇ ὁρμῇ ἐπῆρται, is on tiptoe, Thuc. 2, 11: so as a stoic word, *to be under the excitement of pleasure*. C. in mid. *to join with, help*.

'Επαισθάνομαι, f. -σθήσομαι, (ἐπί, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to have a perception* or *feeling of*, c. gen. rei, Soph. Aj. 553; also c. acc. rei, *to perceive, learn*, Aesch. Ag. 85, Soph. Aj. 996, etc.; c. part., Soph. O. C. 1629. Hence

'Επαίσθημα, ατος, τό, *a perception*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 32: and

'Επαίσθησις, εως, ἡ, *a perceiving* or *feeling, sense*, Diog. L. 10, 52.

'Επαίσσω, f. -ἴξω, Att. ἐπάσσω, or -ττω, f. -ᾰξω, (ἐπί, ἀΐσσω) *to burst, break, rush out* or *upon*, freq. in Hom., usu. absol., but also—1. c. gen., ἵππων ἐπαΐξαι, *to rush at* or *against* them, Il. 5, 263; νεῶν, Il. 13, 687, (never so in Od.)—2. c. dat. Κίρκῃ ἐπαΐξαι, *to rush upon* her, Od. 10, 295, 322, cf. Od. 14, 281: in Il. only c. dat. instrumenti, as Il. 5, 584, and so sometimes in Od., as 14, 281.—3. c. acc., *to assail, assault*, Ἕκτορα, Il. 23, 64, τεῖχος, Il. 12, 308, (never so in Od.): in mid. also, ἐπαΐξασθαι ἀεθλον, *to rush at*, i. e. *seize upon* the prize, Il. 23, 773.—4. in Att., ἐπ. ἐς δόμους, Soph. Aj. 305. We find also a pass.—II. later trans., ἐπ. πόδα, *to move* the foot *hastily*, rush with hasty steps, Eur. Hec. 1071, cf. βαίνω at end: ἐπ. ξίφος, *to swing, brandish* the sword *at*, Ap. Rh.: but even Hom. has pass., χεῖρες ἐπαΐσσονται, they *move violently*, Il. 23, 628. [ᾰ, Hom., ᾰ, Att.]

'Επάϊστος, ον, (ἐπαΐω) *heard of, detected*, ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι ἐργασάμενος, Hdt. 2, 119; and so absol., 3, 15. [ᾰ]

'Επαισχής, ές, (ἐπί, αἰσχος) *shameful*, Dio C.

'Επαισχύνομαι, fut. ἐπαισχυνθήσομαι, (ἐπί, αἰσχύνομαι) dep. mid.: —*to be ashamed of* or *at*, like ἐπαιδέομαι, τινί, Hdt. 1, 143, τινά, or τι Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 34, Plat. Soph. 247 C; c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1373; c. part., Hdt. 1, 90, and Soph.; absol., Plat. Rep. 573 B.

'Επαιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, αἰτέω) *to ask, beg besides* or *in addition*, Il. 23, 593: in genl. = αἰτέω, Soph. O. T. 1416; and so in mid., El. 1124: *to beg as a mendicant*, βίον O. C. 1364. Hence

'Επαίτης, ου, ὁ, *a beggar*, Dio C.: and

'Επαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *begging*, Dion. H.

'Επαιτιώμαι, f. -ιάσομαι [ᾰ], (ἐπί, αἰτιάομαι) dep. mid.: *to bring a charge against one, accuse*, τινά, Hdt. 2, 121, 2, and Att.; τινά τινος, one *of* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 974, Dem. 552, 1; also c. inf., ἐπ. τινὰ κλέψαι, Ar. Vesp. 1447, cf. Soph. Ant. 490: also c. acc. rei, μείζονα ἐπαιτιώμενος, *bringing* heavier *accusations*, Hdt. 1, 26.

'Επαιτίνδα, adv. (ἐπαιτέω) παίζειν, *to play at begging*, Theognost. ap. A. B., nisi legend. ἐφετίνδα.

'Επαίτιος, ον, (ἐπί, αἰτία) *blamed* or *in fault for* a thing, *blameable, blameworthy*,—1. of persons, οὔτι μοι ὑμμες ἐπαίτιοι, Il. 1, 335, τινός, *for* a thing, Aesch. Eum. 465 and Eur.—2. of things, Thuc. 5, 65.—II. τὰ ἐπαίτια, *legal punishments*, also προστιμήματα, Dem. 733, 5.

'Επαιχμάζω, (ἐπί, αἰχμάζω) *to leap upon, attack*, τινί, Opp.

'Επᾴω, also contr. ἐπᾷω, Eur. H. F. 772, (ἐπί, ἀΰω) *to give ear to*, and in genl. *to perceive, take notice of, feel*, τινός, Hdt. 3, 29; c. part., Ar. Vesp. 516.—2. *to take in, understand*, c. acc.,

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γλῶσσαν, Soph. Aj. 1263, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 A; c. gen., φωνῆς, Luc.; also, ἐπ. περί τινος, or τὶ περί τινος, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 289 E.

'Επαιωρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί ἀωρέω) *to make hang over, τί τινι*, Anth., *τί τινος*, Nonn. Pass. *to hang, float over* or *upon*, Diosc.—2. metaph. like Lat. *imminere, to overhang, threaten, τινί*, Plut.: absol., *to impend, be imminent*, Id.

'Επακανθίζω, (ἐπί, ἀκανθίζω) *to be prickly* or *thorny*, Theophr.

'Επακμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί ἀκμάζω) *to come to bloom*, or *to a height*, Luc.—II. *to flourish* or *live after, τινί*, Dion. H. Hence

'Επακμαστικός, ή, όν, *coming to a height*, of diseases, Medic.

'Επακμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀκμή) *in the bloom of age*, Dion. H.—II. *pointed, keen*, Diosc.

'Επακόησις, εως, ή, (ἐπακούω) *a hearing, understanding*.

'Επακολουθέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀκολουθέω) *to follow close upon, follow after, τινί*, Ar. Vesp. 1328, Plat., etc.; absol., Plat., etc.—2. *to pursue* as an enemy, Xen.—3. *to follow* mentally, i. e. *understand*, λόγῳ, Plat. Phaed. 107 B, etc.—4. *to follow*, i. e. *obey, τοῖς πάθεσι*, Dem. 805. 24.—5. *to follow a pursuit*, Plat. Rep. 370 C. Hence

'Επακολούθημα, ατος, τό, *that which follows, a consequence*, Plut.: and

'Επακολούθησις, εως, ή, *a following*, M. Anton.: *a consequence*, κατ' ἐπ., by way of *inference*, Plut.

'Επακολουθητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπακολουθέω, *one must follow*, Dem. 1402, 14.

'Επακολουθητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπακολουθέω) *that which usually follows*: τὸ ἐπακ., *a conclusion, inference*.—II. act. *following*, i. e. *understanding well* or *easily*.

'Επακόλουθος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀκόλουθος) *following, answering to*, Aristid. Adv. -θως.

'Επακοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἀκοντίζω) *to dart at* a thing: hence

'Επακοντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a darting at* a thing.

†'Επάκοος, ον, Dor. for ἐπήκοος, Pind. Ol. 14, 21. [ᾰ]

'Επακούς, όν, (ἐπακούω) *listening to, attentive*, c. gen., Hes. Op. 29, Call. Fr. 236, elsewh. ἐπήκοος.

'Επάκουστος, ον, *to be listened to*, Emped. 330. From

'Επακούω, f. -κούσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀκούω) *to listen, attend to*, in genl. *to hear*. Hom., usu. c. acc., but in Il. 2, 143 also c. gen., which is more usu. in Att. and prose, as Hdt. 2, 70, Soph. Phil. 1417, cf. sub ἀκούω:—of the sun, ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει, Od. 11, 109, Il. 3, 277. Proverb., ὁπποῖόν κ' εἴπῃσθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσαις, as thou speakest men will speak to thee, Il. 20, 250. Later in genl. *to listen to, take note of*, c. gen., Luc.—II. *to listen to, attend, obey, τινός*, Hes. Op. 273, also *τινί*, Hdt. 4, 141.

†'Επακρία, ας, ή, *Epacria*, one of the twelve settlements of Attica in time of Cecrops, afterwards united by Theseus into the city of Athens, Strab.: also, a region of Attica, prop. *the hilly country*, cf. ἐπάκριος.

'Επακριβόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀκριβόω) *to treat with care and accuracy*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 75; and so Diod. in mid.

'Επακριζω, (ἐπί, ἀκρίζω) *to reach the top of* a thing, *αἱμάτων ἐπήκρισε*, he *reached the farthest point* in deeds of blood, of Orestes, Aesch. Cho. 929.

'Επάκριος, ον, and ία, ιον, (ἐπί, ἄκρα) *on the heights*: esp. epith. of Ζεύς, Polyzel. Mus. 1.

'Επακροάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀκροάομαι) dep. mid., = ἐπακούω, τινός, Plat. (Com.) Gpup. 2. [ᾰσομαι]: hence

'Επακρόᾱσις, εως, ή, *a listening to, hearing*, LXX.

'Επακρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄκρα) *pointed at the end*, Hipp.

'Επακταῖος, αία, αῖον, = ἐπάκτιος, Opp.

†'Επακτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπάγω, *one must lead on*, Dion. H.: *one must apply, μέτρον τῷ πράγματι*, Luc.

'Επακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐπάγω) *a hunter, huntsman*, Od. 19, 435, *ἀνδρες ἐπ.*, Il. 17, 135; or *a fisherman*, Ap. Rh.; in full, *ὁ κύνας, δίκτυα ἐπάγων*, cf. Od. 19, 445. Ep. word.

'Επακτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπάγω) *leading on*: hence *inductive*, opp. to συλλογιστικός, v. ἐπαγωγή, Arist. Metaph.—II. (ἐπάγομαι) *alluring, tempting*, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Ausc. Phys.

'Επάκτιος, ον, Eur. Sthen. 4, and ία, ιον, Soph. Tr. 1151, (ἐπί ἀκτή) *on the strand, shore*, or *coast*. As epith. of Apollo, worshipped on the sea shore, Orph.

'Επακτός, όν, though Schweigh. Lex. Hdt. would write ἔπακτος, (ἐπάγω):—*brought on* or *in, added, imported*, opp. to σύντροφος, Hdt. 7, 102: σῖτος, Thuc. 6, 20: *ἡμέραι ἐπ.* = ἐμβολιμαῖ.—2. esp. *brought from abroad, foreign, strange*, Lat. *adscititius, στρατός*, oft. in Trag., as Soph. Tr. 250: *ἐπ. πομπήν*, a master *of alien blood*, Pind. O. 10, 107; *ἐπ. ἀνήρ*, for an adulterer, Soph. Aj. 1296; and *ἐπ. πατήρ*, a *false* father, Eur. Ion 592: *ὅρκος ἐπ.*, an oath *imposed* by the other party, Isocr. 6 C:—*ὄμβρος ἐπ. ἐλθών*, rain *driving on* one, Pind. P. 6, 10.

'Επακτρεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἐπακτήρ.

'Επακτρίς, ίδος, ή, (ἐπάγω) *a small row-boat, skiff*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 11.

'Επακτροκέλης, ητος, ὁ, (ἔπακτρον, κέλης) *a light piratical skiff*, Aeschin. 27, 9.

'Επακτρον, ου, τό, = ἐπακτρίς, Nic.

'Επᾰλαζονεύομαι, (ἐπί, ἀλαζονεύομαι) dep. mid., *to boast, triumph over, τινί*, Joseph.

'Επᾰλᾰλάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀλαλάζω) *to raise the war-cry*, 'Ενυαλίῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.

'Επᾰλαλκέμεν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαλέξω.

'Επᾰλάομαι, (ἐπί, ἀλάομαι) dep. c. aor. pass., *to wander about, through, over*, c. acc. loci, Od. 4, 81, 83, in part. aor. ἐπαληθείς: in subj. aor. ἐπαληθῇ, Od. 15, 401.

'Επᾰλαστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀλαστέω) *to be troubled at* a thing, Od. 1, 252.

'Επαλγέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀλγέω) *to grieve over, τινός*, Eur. Supp. 58.

'Επαλγής, ές, (ἐπί, ἄλγος) *painful, grievous*, Strab. Adv. -γῶς.

'Επαλγύνω, (ἐπί, ἀλγύνω) *to give pain, to hurt, afflict*, Q. Sm., and Nic.

'Επάλειμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is rubbed on, ointment*, etc. [ᾰ]: from

'Επᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀλείφω) *to smear over*, in tmesis ἐπ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἄλειψα, I smeared over all their ears, Od. 12, 47, 177, 200: *to white-wash, plaster*, Pausan.—2. metaphor. from anointing athletes, *to prepare for battle, stir up, irritate*, Polyb., cf. Foss. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

'Επᾰλείφισις, εως, ή, *a smearing, anointing*. [ᾰ]

'Επαλέξησις, εως, ή, *an aid, help*: from

'Επᾰλέξω, f. -ξήσω, (ἐπί, ἀλέξω) *to defend, aid, help, τινί*, Il. 8, 365, etc.—II. *to ward, keep off, τινί τι*, Il. 20, 315, in tmesis. Later Ep. have inf. aor. ἐπαλαλκέμεν. Poet. word.

'Επᾰλετρεύω, (ἐπί, ἀλετρεύω) *to grind at*, c. gen., *μύλης*, Ap. Rh.

'Επᾰλήθεις, part. aor. of ἐπαλάομαι, Od.

'Επᾰληθεύω, (ἐπί, ἀληθεύω) *to prove as true, substantiate, confirm, τὴν αἰτίαν, τὸν λόγον*, Thuc. 4, 85: 8, 52.

'Επαληθίζω, = foreg.

'Επαλής, ές, (ἐπί, ἀλέα?) *warm*, or act. *warming*, Hes. Op. 491. [ᾰ, against analogy.]

'Επαλθέω, ῶ, acc. to others -θαίνω, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, ἀλθέω) *to heal, cure*, Nic.: also in mid., Id.: hence

'Επαλθής, ές, *healing*, Nic.—II. pass. *healed, curable*, Id.

'Επαλινδέομαι, Ap. Rh., and ἐπαλίνδομαι, Nic., (ἐπί, ἀλινδέομαι) as pass., *to roll in* or *on*.

'Επαλκής, ές, (ἐπί, ἀλκή) *stout, strong*, dub. l. Aesch. Cho. 415.

'Επαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ή, (ἐπαλλάσσω) = ἐπάλλαξις, ἐπαλλαγὴν γάμων ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 74, like ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι, in 2, 147.

'Επαλλάξ, adv., = ἐναλλάξ, Xen. Eq. 1, 7.

'Επάλλαξις, εως, ή, *an interchange, exchange, alternation*, ἀκτῆλων. Lat. *alternicatio*, Arist. Insomn.—2. *an interweaving*, χάρακος, Polyb.: from

'Επαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀλλάσσω) *to change over, interchange*: Hom. has it only Il. 13. 358, πολέμοιο πείρατ' ἐπαλλάξαντες, *making* war's rope-end *go now this way, now that*, i. e. fighting with doubtful victory (the metaph. being taken from a common child's game); but others translate it by Lat. *consertates pugnam*, i. e. *plaiting* it, *twisting* it up like a rope, so that it cannot be loosed:—ἐπ. ἅλματα, *to interchange* leaps, i. e. one to jump as far as the other, Xen. Cyn. 5, 20; ἐπ. ὀδόντας, *to have teeth that fit in like two saws*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51, cf. infr. Pass. *to be closely joined, ποὺς ἐπαλλαχθεὶς ποδί*, like Lat. *consertus*, Eur. Heracl. 836: *μὴ τῷ λόγῳ ἐπαλλαχθῇ*, that it *be not entangled, perplexed*, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 1.—II. intr. *to be alternate*, ὀδόντες ἐπαλλάσσοντες, *zigzag* teeth (vide supr.), Arist. Part. An.: *to alternate, fit into one another* like rows of teeth, ἀλλήλοις, Arist. Gen. An.—2. *to pass from one into another, border closely upon*, γένει ἰχθύων, Id. H. A.: also, ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν, *to be close upon, pass easily into* monarchy, Id. Pol.: λόγοι ἐπαλλάττοντες, *ambiguous, doubtful*, like Lat. *alternus*.

'Επαλληλία, ας, ή, (ἐπάλληλος) *a sequence, unbroken series*.

'Επάλληλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀλλήλων) *one upon another: continuous*, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 57. Adv. -λως, *again and again*, Diosc.

'Επαλλόκαρπος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄλλος, καρπός) *bearing fruit*, as a creeper, *on another plant*, Theophr.

'Επαλλόκαυλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄλλος, καυλός) *clinging to another plant*, like a creeper, Theophr.

'Επάλμενος, for ἐφαλάμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. syncop. of ἐφάλλομαι, Hom., and Hes.

'Επαλξις, εως, ή, (ἐπαλέξω) *a means of defence*, and so *the battlement* of a wall, usu. in plur., *the battlements*, Il. 12, 263, Hdt. 9, 7, cf. κρώσσω. In sing. usu. *the line of battlements, parapet*, Il. 12, 381, etc. (never in Hdt.), Thuc., etc.—2. in genl. *a defence, pro-*

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fashion, Aesch. Ag. 381, Eur. Or. 1203, etc. Hence

'Επαλξίτης, ου, ὁ, *λίθος, a coping-stone.* [ῑ]

'Επάλπνος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄλπνιστος) *happy*, νόστος, Pind. P. 8, 120.

†'Επάλτης, ου, ὁ, *Epaltes*, a Lycian warrior, Il. 16, 415.

'Επᾶλτο, for ἐφάλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. syncop. of ἐφάλλομαι, Il. : (ἔπαλτο would be from πάλλομαι for ἐπάλλετο.)

'Επαλφίτιζω, f. -ίσω,=sq.

'Επαλφίτόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἄλφιτον) *τὸν οἶνον, to mix it with barley groats* or *meal* (Lat. *polenta*), in the Persian fashion: also, ἐπ' ἀλφίτοις πίνειν, Ath.

'Επᾰλώστης, ου, ὁ, or acc. to Lob. Phryn. 254, -λωστής, οῦ, (ἐπί, ἀλοάω) *one who drives the oxen in threshing, and lays the corn* for them, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.

'Επᾰμαξεύω, Ion. for ἐφαμ., *to traverse with cars*, etc., τροχοῖσι, Soph. Ant. 251.

'Επᾰμάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀμάω) dep. mid., *to sweep, scrape, heap together, εἰνήν*, leaves, etc., to form a bed, Od. 5, 482 ; ἐπ. γῆν, κόνιν, esp. of a grave or barrow, Valck. Hdt. 8, 24. The act. ἐπαμάω, first in Heliod., and Iamblich. [v. sub ἀμάω.]

'Επαμβᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπαναβάτης, (ἐπαναβαίνω) *one who steps*, or *sets himself on*, νόσοι σαρκῶν ἐπαμβατῆρες, *growing on* the flesh, of leprous eruptions, Aesch. Cho. 280.

'Επαμβλήδην, and ἐπαμβληδόν, adv., poet. for ἐπαναβ.

'Επαμβλύνω,=ἀμβλύνω.

'Επᾰμείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀμείβω) *to exchange, interchange, barter, τεύχεα ἀλλήλοις*, Il. 6, 230. Mid. *to change from one to another*, c. acc., νίκη ἐπαμείβεται ἀνδρας, Il. 6, 339 ; so ἐξαῦτις δ' ἑτέρους ἐπαμείψεται (sc. κήδεα) Archil. 1, 9.

†'Επαμείνων, ονος, ὁ,=sq. 2, Ath.

†'Επαμεινώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Epaminondas*, the celebrated Theban commander, Xen. Hell., Plut., etc.—2. an Athenian Archon, Diod. S.

'Επαμεριμνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀμέριμνος) *to be calm, acquiesce in*, τινί, Lob. Phryn. 629.

'Επάμερος, ον, Dor. for ἐφήμερος, Pind. [ᾰ]

†'Επαμινώνδας, later and worse form for 'Επαμεινώνδας.

'Επαμυένος, Ion. for ἐφημμένος, part. pf. pass. from ἐφάπτω.

'Επαμμένω, poet. for ἐπαναμένω.

'Επᾰμοιβαδίς, adv., (ἐπαμείβω) *interchangeably, ἀλλήλοισιν ἔφυν ἐπ.* grew with interwoven boughs, Od. 5, 481. [ῐ]

'Επᾰμοιβαδόν, adv.,=foreg.

'Επᾰμοίβιος, ον, = sq., ἐπ. ἔργα, *traffic, barter*, H. Hom. Merc. 516, ubi tamen Wolf ἐπαμοίβιμα.

'Επᾰμοιβός, όν, (ἐπαμείβω) *in turn, one upon another*, Ap. Rh. ; in Hom. ἐπημοιβός, q. v.

'Επαμπέχω, f. -φέξω, aor. 2 ἐπήμπισχον, inf. ἐπαμπισχεῖν, (ἐπί, ἀμπέχω) *to put on besides*, or *over all*, ἐπ. γῆν τινι, Eur. Tro. 1148 : *to overwrap, conceal*, Plut. (The pres. ἐπαμπίσχω is not Greek.)

'Επαμπήγνῡμι, poet. for ἐπαναπ.

'Επαμπισχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαμπέχω.

'Επᾰμύντωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a helper, defender*, Od. 16, 263 : from

'Επᾰμύνω, (ἐπί, ἀμύνω) *to come to aid, defend*, τινί, Il. 18, 99, etc., and freq. also absol., but never in Od. : so too in Hdt. 9, 61, and Att.—II. c. acc. *to ward off* or *punish*, τι, Anth.

'Επαμφέρω, for ἐπαναφ., *to throw upon* a person, *refer, ascribe to*, τινί τι, Solon 19, 2.

'Επαμφιάζω, (ἐπί, ἀμφιάζω) *to put on besides* or *over*, prob. l. Menand. p. 146.

'Επαμφιέννυμι,=foreg.

'Επαμφοτεριζόντως, adv., *taking both sides, ambiguously* : from

'Επαμφοτερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀμφοτερίζω) *to be inclined to both sides*, ἐπί, or πρός τι, Arist. Eth. : *to be between both*, ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ τετράποσι, of the ape, Arist. H. A.—II. *to be double*,—1. of words and actions, *to be doubtful, ambiguous*, Plat. Rep. 479 C. —2. of persons, *to play a double game*, or *stand neutral*, Thuc. 8, 85 : *to halt between two opinions*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B. Hence

'Επαμφοτερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *doubtfulness*, Philo : and

'Επαμφοτεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a double-dealer*, Id.

'Επαμφότερος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀμφότερος) *ambiguous*. Adv. -ρως, Philostr.

'Επάμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἕπομαι)=ὀπάων, *an attendant*, prob. l. Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C. [ᾰ]

'Επάν, conjunct. contr. from ἐπεὶ ἄν, Ion. and Hom. ἐπήν, in Hdt. usu. ἐπεάν, *whenever, so soon as, after that*, c. subj., freq. in Hom. ; c. opt. only—1. in orat. obliqua, freq. in prose.—2. in dependent clause after opt., Il. 24, 227 : 19, 208 : or in genl.—3. in indefinite expressions, Od. 2, 105, etc. (but this is rather in the mood itself, than in the particle), cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 810, not. [ᾰ apparently. Jac. A. P. 62.]

'Επαναβαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a step of a stair*, Plat. Symp. 211 C, ubi melius ἀναβασμός : from

'Επαναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναβαίνω) *to get up, mount*, ἐπί τι, Ar. Nub. 1487 : ἐπαναβεβηκότες, *mounted* (on horseback), Hdt. 3, 85.—2. of animals, *to cover after another*, Arist. H. A.—II. *to go up* inland, Thuc. 7, 29 : —of causes, *to mount up*, ἐπὶ τὰ ἀνωτέρω, Arist. Metaph.

'Επαναβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναβάλλω) *to throw on* or *over*, hence in mid., *to put on*, ἱμάτιον, Ar. Eccl. 276. —2. *to lift up*, ὀφθαλμούς, Clem. Al. —II. in Mid., *to put off, delay*, Hdt. 1, 91.

'Επανάβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναβαίνω)=ἀνάβασις.

'Επαναβῐβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀναβιβάζω) *to make to mount upon*, Thuc. 3, 23.

'Επαναβῐόω, ῶ, f. -βιώσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναβιόω) *to come to life again*.

'Επαναβληδόν, adv., (ἐπαναβάλλω) *thrown* or *worn over* another garment, Hdt. 2, 81.—II. poet. ἐπαμβληδόν and -δήν, (from mid.) *with delay*, ap. Hesych.

'Επαναβοάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναβοάω) *to cry out at* a thing, Ar. Plut. 292.

'Επαναγιγνώσκω, and later -γινώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *to read over, read out*, Lys. 117, 40.

'Επᾰναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀναγκάζω) *to compel by force*, Hdt. 8, 130 : hence

'Επᾰνάγκασμα, ατος, τό, *compulsion, necessity*.

'Επᾰνάγκης, (ἐπί, ἀνάγκη) only used in neut. ἐπάναγκες, and that—1. ἐπ. (ἐστι) *it is compulsory, necessary*, c. inf., freq. in Plat., etc., as, ἐπ. μηδὲν ἔστω, let there be no *compulsion*, Legg. 765 B.—2. as adv., usu. in neut., *on compulsion*, ἐπάναγκες κομῶντες, wearing long hair *by fixed custom*, Hdt. 1, 82 ; so too Dem. 909, 8, etc.

'Επανᾰγορεύω, (ἐπί, ἀναγορεύω) *to proclaim publicly*, Ar. Av. 1072.

'Επανάγω, f. -άξω, (ἐπί, ἀνάγω) *to bring up*, and so—1. *to stir up, excite*, (cf. Germ. *aufbringen*), τὸν θυμόν, Hdt. 7, 160.—2. *to exalt, elevate*, εἰς ἡρωικὴν τάξιν, Dem. 1391, 22.—II. *to bring up* or *back*, εἰς τὸ φῶς, Plat. Legg. 724 A.—2. *to lead, draw back*, τὸ στρατόπεδον, Thuc. 7, 3 : *to bring back*, λόγον ἐπὶ ὑπόθεσιν, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 13 : *to refer to* one's decision, εἰς or ἐπί τινα, Plat., and Arist.—III. intr. *to withdraw, retreat*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3. —IV. *to put out to sea*, ναῦς, Id. Hell. 6, 2, 28. Pass. *to put to sea against*, τινί, Hdt. 9, 98 : absol. *to put to sea*, Thuc., etc. : and so intr. in act., N. T. —V. in pass., *to be carried to* a place, Hdt. 4, 103, where however Schwgh. conj. ἀπενειχθέντας for ἐπαναχθέντας. [ᾰ] Hence

'Επανᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sailing out against, a naval attack*, Thuc. 7, 34.—II. *a recall, return*, Plat. Rep. 532 C. and

'Επανᾰγωγός, όν, *recalling*, Dio C.

'Επαναδέρω,=ἀναδέρω, Hipp.

'Επαναδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, ἀναδίδωμι) *to increase more and more*, Hipp. : and in mid., Id.

'Επαναδιπλάζω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, διπλάζω) *to redouble questions, re-question*, Aesch. Pr. 817.

'Επαναδιπλόω, ῶ, *to repeat*, Arist. Metaph. Hence

'Επαναδίπλωμα, ατος, τό, *a fold* or *doubling*, Arist. H. A. : and

'Επαναδίπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a folding* or *doubling, ἐντέρων*, Arist. H. A. : *repetition* or *recapitulation*, Id. An. Pr.

'Επαναζεύγνῡμι, and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, ζευγνυμι) *to yoke or harness for a return, to return*.

'Επαναζώννυμι, fut. -ζώσω, (ἐπί, ἀναζώννυμι) *to gird upon* one : mid. *to gird on one's self* or *one's own clothes*, Philo.

'Επαναθεάομαι, fut. -θεάσομαι [ᾰ], (ἐπί, ἀναθεάομαι) dep. mid., *to visit, see again*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 11.

'Επαναθερμαίνω, (ἐπί, ἀναθερμαίνω) *to warm again*. Pass. *to receive warmth again*, Hipp.

'Επαναθρώσκω, (ἐπί, ἀναθρώσκω) *to leap upon*, v. l. for ἐπενθ., Aesch. Pers. 359.

'Επαναιρέομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναιρέω) as mid., *to take upon one, enter into, φιλίαν*, Plat. Lys. 219 A : esp. into a profession, βίον, πόλεμον, λατρείαν, Luc. : *to enter upon* a war, Polyb.—II. *to draw back, withdraw* a bill, Plut. — III. = ἀναιρέομαι, *to make away with, destroy*, Polyb. ; and so App., freq., in act. Hence

'Επαναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *slaughter, destruction*, Polyb.

'Επαναιρετέον, verb. adj. from ἐπαναιρέω, *one must make away with*, Clem. Al.

†'Επαναιρέω, act. in Diod. S. and App., v. sub ἐπαναιρέομαι.

'Επαναίρω, (ἐπί, ἀναίρω) *to lift up, raise aloft*, Xen. : so in mid., Soph. O. C. 424 ; mid. intrans., *to raise one's self, to rise up*, Ar. Eq. 784.

'Επανακαινίζω, (ἐπί, ἀνακαινίζω) *to renew*, LXX.

'Επανακᾰλέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀνακαλέω) *to call back, recall*, Aretae.

'Επανακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀνα κάμπτω) *to bend back* ; but more usu.

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—II. intr. *to turn round, return* to the same spot, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 15, etc.

'Επανάκειμαι, (ἐπί, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., *to lie, be imposed upon*, as punishment, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52.

'Επανακεφᾰλαιόομαι, = ἀνακεφαλαιόω, *to sum up in conclusion*, Rhet.

'Επανακίρναμαι, (ἐπί, ἀνά, κίρνημι) as pass., *to be mixed up again*.

'Επανακλαγγάνω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, κλαγγάνω) *to give tongue again and again*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.

'Επανάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανακαλέω) *a recall, recovery*, Hipp.

'Επανακλίνω, (ἐπί, ἀνακλίνω) *to lay out, make to lie down*, Hipp. [ῐ] Hence

'Επανάκλῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a wheeling of troops round*.

'Επανακοινόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνακοινόω) *to communicate with*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 918 A.

'Επανακομίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνακομίζω) *to bring, carry back*: pass. *to return*, Dio C.

'Επανακράζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀνακράζω) *to call out, shout to* one.

'Επανακρεμάννῡμι, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀνακρεμάννυμι) *to hang upon* or *by*. Pass. *to hang from; to be dependent*, Arist. Pol.

'Επανακρίνω,=ἀνακρίνω. [ῐ]

'Επανάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, *a stoppage* or *backing: a return:* from

'Επανακρούω, (ἐπί, ἀνακρούω) *to drive back*. Mid. *to draw back*, Ar. Av. 648.

'Επανακτάομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνακτάομαι) dep. mid., *to regain, recover*.

'Επανακτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπανάγω, *one must recall*.

'Επανακυκλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνακυκλέω) *to bring round and round again, repeat*, Plat. Rep. 617 B, in mid. Hence

'Επανακύκλησις, εως, ἡ, *a revolution; repetition*.

'Επανακυκλόω, ἐπανακύκλωσις,= -κυκλέω, -κύκλησις.

'Επανακύπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀνακύπτω) *to look* or *point upwards, to have an upward direction*, Xen. Eq. 12, 13. —II. *to rise against, oppose*, τινί, Joseph.

'Επαναλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναλαμβάνω) *to take up again, repeat*, Plat., and Xen.; ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευε, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A.—II. *to revise, correct*, Id. Legg. 781 B.

'Επαναλέγομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνά, λέγω) *to repeat*, cf. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 1, 532.

'Επανάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναλαμβάνω) in rhetor., *the repetition* of a word, Dem. Phal.: in genl. = ἀνάληψις.

'Επανᾰλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (ἐπί, ἀναλίσκω) *to spend, consume besides*, Dem. 1219, 25.

'Επαναλογέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναλογέω) *to recount*, v. l. in Hdt. 1, 90, for παλιλλογέω.

'Επανᾰλόω, rare form of the pres. ἐπαναλίσκω.

'Επαναμένω, (ἐπί, ἀναμένω) *to wait, stay on*, Hdt. 8, 141.—II. *to wait for* one, τινά, Ar. Nub. 804; also τινὰ ἐλθεῖν, Id. Lys. 74; τί μ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν, what *is there in store* for me to suffer, Aesch. Pr. 605; cf. Pers. 807.

'Επαναμιμνήσκω, f. -μνήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναμιμνήσκω) *to remind* one *of, mention again to* one, τινά τι, Plat. Legg. 688 A. Hence

'Επανάμνησις, εως, ἡ, *a mentioning*, Dion. H.

'Επανανεόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνανεόω) *to renew, revive*, λόγον, Plat. Rep. 358 B, in mid. Hence

'Επανανέωσις, εως, ἡ, *a renewing, restoration*.

'Επαναπαύω, (ἐπί, ἀναπαύω) *to refresh, revive, rest*, ἑαυτόν, Ael. Mid. *to rest, lean, depend upon*, LXX.

'Επαναπέμπω, (ἐπί, ἀναπέμπω) *to send, drive up* or *backwards*, Hipp.

'Επαναπήγνῡμι, fut. -πήξω, (ἐπί, ἀναπήγνυμι) *to fix, fasten in* or *on*, Orph.

'Επαναπηδάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναπηδάω) *to leap upon, against*, Ar. Nub. 1375.

'Επαναπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἀναπίπτω) *to fall* or *lie down upon*, τινί, Ael.

'Επαναπλάσσω, fut. -άσω,=ἀναπλάσσω, Axionic. Chalc. 2.

'Επαναπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, Ion. ἐπαναπλώω, (ἐπί, ἀναπλέω) *to sail out against*, ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 8, 9, 16; *for* a thing, ἐπί τι, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 35.—II. ἐπαναπλώει ὑμὶν ἔπεα κακά, ill language *floats up, rises to* the tongue, Valck. Hdt. 1, 212, cf. δακρυπλώω.—III. *to sail back again*, Dem. 1292, 2.

'Επαναπληρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναπληρόω) *to fill up, supply*, Theophr., in pass.

'Επαναπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, ἀναπνέω) *to recover breath*, Hipp.

'Επαναποδίζω, (ἐπί, ἀναποδίζω) *to recur to an examination*. Hence

'Επαναποδιστέον, verb. adj. *one must examine again*, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

'Επαναπολέω, = ἀναπολέω, Plat. Phileb. 60 A.

'Επαναρρήγνῡμι, fut. -ρήξω, (ἐπί, ἀναρρήγνυμι) *to tear open again*, Plut. Pass. *to burst open afresh*, Hipp.

'Επαναρριπίζω,=ἀναρριπίζω, Joseph.

'Επαναρρίπτω, and -έω, (ἐπί, ἀναρρίπτω, -έω) *to throw up in the air*: hence sub. ἑαυτόν, *to spring high in the air*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4. [ῐ]

'Επανάσεισις, εως, ἡ, *a brandishing*, ὅπλων, Thuc. 4, 126: from

'Επανασείω, (ἐπί, ἀνασείω) *to lift up and shake*, Hipp.: *to brandish*, as weapons: metaph., ἐπ. δύναμιν, *to threaten* one *with* it, Dion. H.

'Επανασκοπέω, ῶ, fut. -σκέψομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνασκοπέω) *to weigh, consider again and again*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 D.

'Επανασπείρω, (ἐπί, ἀνασπείρω) *to sow again*: hence

'Επανασπορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a second sowing*.

'Επανάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, A. (ἐπανίστημι) *a causing to rise up, overthrow, destruction*, met., Soph. Antig. 533.—B. (ἐπανίσταμαι) *a rising up for* any purpose, Hipp.—2. *a rising, disturbance, revolt*, Hdt. 3, 44, 118; τινί, against one, Thuc. 8, 21.—II. *a rising spot, swelling*, Hipp.—III. metaph. ἐπ. λόγου, *elevation* of language, Lat. *oratio assurgens*, Dem. Phal.

'Επαναστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναστέλλω) *to draw back, check*, Arist. Mund.

'Επανάστημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπανίσταμαι) *a rising, swelling*.

'Επαναστρέφω, (ἐπί, ἀναστρέφω) *to turn back upon* one, *resist*, Ar. Ran. 1102: also in mid., *to wheel round, return to the charge*. Ar. Eq. 244.

'Επαναστροφή, ῆς, ἡ,=ἀναστροφή, *a return*.

'Επανασώζω,=ἀνασώζω.

'Επανάτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a stretching, holding out* or *up*, σκήπτρου, Arist. Pol.; metaph. *a threatening*, Philo: from

'Επανατείνω, (ἐπί, ἀνατείνω) *to hold up*, τὰς χεῖρας, as in prayer, Diod.; ἐπ. ἐλπίδας, *to hold out hopes*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23: but usu. in mid., ἐπανατείνεσθαι βάκτρον τινί, *to hold over* as a threat, Luc.

'Επανατέλλω, f. -τελῶ,=ἀνατέλλω, *to raise, lift up*, Eur.: but—II. usu. intr. *to rise up, rise*, of the sun, Hdt. 2, 142, etc.; εἰνᾶς, from bed, Aesch. Ag. 27: ἐπαντέλλων χρεὼν, the time *which is coming to light*, the future, Pind. O. 8, 37.

'Επανατέμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνατέμνω) *to cut into* or *open*, Hipp.

'Επανατίθημι, fut. -θήσω,=ἀναπτιθημι, *to lay upon*, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 148, and Plat.

'Επανατρίπω, (ἐπί, ἀνατρέπω) *to turn back again, return*, πρὸς τὸν λόγον, Cratin. Πυτίν. 1.

'Επανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἐπί, ἀνατρέφω) *to feed up, recruit, nourish*, Hipp.

'Επανατρέχω,=ἀνατρέχω, *to run back*, πρός τι, Luc.

'Επανατρῠγάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, τρυγάω) *to glean after the vintage*, LXX.

'Επαναφέρω, poet. ἐπαμφέρω, = ἀναφέρω, *to refer, throw back upon* another, τι εἴς τινα, Ar. Nub. 1060, and Plat., πρός..., Hipp., ἐπί..., Plat.—2. *to put into the account*, Lat. *referre in*, Dem. 1034, 8.—3. *to bring back a message*, τι, Andoc. 27, 37: and so in mid., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 21.—4. intrans. *to return to one's self, revive*, Hipp.—5. in genl. *to come back, return*, Plat. Lys. 219 C.—II. in pass., *to rise*, as an exhalation, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2; as the sun, Plut.

'Επαναφορά, ᾶς, ἡ,=ἀναφορά, *a bringing* or *being brought back, recurrence*: in Rhetor., *a repetition* of a word at the beginning of several following clauses, Plut. Hence

'Επαναφορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἐπαναφορά*.

'Επαναφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναφυσάω) *to play an air in accompaniment*, of the αὐλητής and σαλπιγκτής, Ar. Thesm. 1175.

'Επαναφύω, (ἐπί, ἀναφύω) *to make to grow again, put forth again*, Ael.

'Επαναφωνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναφωνέω) *to pronounce in addition* or *after*, Sext. Emp.

'Επαναχέω, fut. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, ἀναχέω) *to shed over* or *upon: to shed besides*.

'Επαναχρεμπτήριος, ον, *promoting expectoration*, Hipp.: from

'Επαναχρέμπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, ἐπί, ἀναχρέμπτομαι) dep. mid., *to expectorate*. Hipp. Hence

'Επανάχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, *expectoration*. Hipp.

'Επαναχωρέω, ῶ, = ἀναχωρέω, *to come* or *go back again, retreat, return*, Hdt. 9, 13, Thuc., etc. Hence

'Επαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a return, retreat*, κυμάτος, Thuc. 3, 89.

'Επανδρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀνήρ) *masculine, manly*, Diod. Adv. -ρως, Sext. Emp.

'Επανδρόω, ῶ, *to furnish with males*, Λῆμνον παισίν, v. l. for ἐξανδρ., Ap. Rh.

'Επανεγείρω,=ἀνεγείρω, Hipp.

'Επέρχομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνα, εἶμι) *to go back, return*, Thuc., Xen., etc: hence in writing, etc., *to go back*, ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον, Hdt. 7, 138: *to return to, repeat*, τι or περί τινος, Plat.—II. *to go up, trace* a thing upwards, κάτωθεν, Plat. Symp. 211 B.—III. *to arise, sound*, of music, Soph. Tr. 642. The pres. has a fut. signf.

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Ἐπανειπεῖν, (ἐπί, ἀνειπεῖν) *to proclaim, promise openly, τινί τι,* Thuc. 6, 60.

Ἐπανείρομαι, Ion. for ἐπανέρομαι, Hdt.

Ἐπανέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανέρχομαι) *a return.*

Ἐπανελκύω, (ἐπί, ἀνελκύω) *to draw up,* e. g. on shore, *ναῦν,* Arr.

Ἐπανεμέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀνεμέω) *to throw up, vomit repeatedly,* Hipp.

Ἐπάνεμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄνεμος) *windy,* Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ἐπανερεύγομαι, = ἀνερεύγομαι, Hipp.

Ἐπανέρομαι, Ion. -είρομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνέρομαι) *to question again and again:* in genl. *to question,* Hdt. 1, 91 ; 3, 32.

Ἐπανέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνέρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. et pf. act., *to go back, return,* ἐκ ποταμοῦ, Anacr. 21 : *to go over, pass over,* εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 109 : *to go to another subject,* ἐκεῖσε, Eur. I. T. 256 : in speaking, etc., *to return to* a point, ἐπί τι, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 31, etc. : also c. acc., *to repeat,* Plat. Tim. 17 B ; and absol., Id.—2. *to go up, ascend,* εἰς ὄρη, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 35.

Ἐπανερωτάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνερωτάω) *to question again, τινά,* Plat. Crat. 413 A : *to examine into, τι,* oft in Plat.

Ἐπάνεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανίημι) *a remission, abatement,* Aretae.

Ἐπανετός, όν, (ἐπανίημι) *remitting, intermittent, πυρετός,* Medic.

Ἐπανέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀνέχω) *to hold up, support : to maintain, keep, χώραν,* Diod. : esp. sub. *φρένα, to fix one's thoughts on* a thing, *τινί : to content one's self with, τινί,* Alciphr. Mid. *to take upon one's self, πόλεμον :* and so perh. in act., *τὰ οἰκεῖα πάθη τοῖς δημοσίοις ἐπανέχοντα,* Plut. Dem. 22.

Ἐπανήκω, (ἐπί, ἀνήκω) *to come back, return,* Dem. 1156, 3.—II. *to come up, arise,* Paus.

Ἐπανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνθέω) *to bloom, be in flower, sprout,* Theocr. 5, 131 : metaph. of a salt crust *forming upon a surface,* like Lat. *efflorescere, ἅλμη ἐπανθοῦσα τοῖς σύρεσι,* Hdt. 2, 12 ; of down on fruit, *τοῖς μήλοισιν ἐπήνθει χνοῦς,* Ar. Nub. 978 ; of hair on the chin, Ar. Eccl. 13 ; also of hair just turning grey, Ar. Vesp. 1065 : in genl. *to be upon the surface, τροχύτης ἐπήνθει,* Hipp. cf. *ἐπάνθισμα :* then *to be visible, appear plainly,* Ar. Nub. 1174, Plat. Legg. 710 A, cf. *ἐπενήνοθε.*—2. esp. *to flourish, abound, overflow with, τινί,* like Lat. *florere opibus :* and in bad signf., like *ἐπανθίζειν* in Aesch., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 269.—II. *to flower after* or *late.* Hence

Ἐπάνθημα, ατος, τό, = ἐπάνθισμα, Iambl. : and

Ἐπάνθησις, εως, ἡ, *a flowering, bloom.*

Ἐπανθιάω, poet. for ἐπανθέω, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπανθίζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, ἀνθίζω) in genl. *to cover with, make to abound in, δόμους πόνοις,* Aesch. Theb. 951 , so *παιδνα θανόντος κωκυτοῖς,* Cho. 150 : *to adorn* a composition, Philostr. : *ἐπ. τινὶ ἐρύθημα,* to give one a blushing tint, flush, Luc. Hence

Ἐπάνθισμα, ατος, τό, *any efflorescence which appears on the surface,* scum of liquids, etc., Hipp.

Ἐπανθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *efflorescence,* as of metals, Diosc.

Ἐπανθοπλοκέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἄνθος, πλέκω) *to plait of* or *with* flowers, Anth.

Ἐπανθρακίδες, ων, αἱ, (ἐπί, ἀνθρακίς) *small fish for frying, small fry,* Ar. Ach. 670 : from

Ἐπανθρακίζω, (ἐπί, ἄνθραξ) *to broil on the coals,* Meineke Cratin. Od. 5.

Ἐπᾰνιάομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνιάομαι) *to annoy one's self at, τινί.*

Ἐπανίημι, (ἐπί, ἀνίημι) *to let go back, relax, dismiss,* c. acc., *φόβον,* Dem. 287, 7.—II. intr. c. gen., *to relax from, πόνων,* Xen. Cyn. 7, 1 ; c. part., *ἐπ. τέμνων, to leave off* cutting, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A : absol. *to flag,* Xen. Cyn. 4, 5 : also *ἐπανῆκεν ὁ σῖτος,* like Lat. *annona laxaverat,* Dem. 889, 9. [ῐ Att.]

Ἐπανίσόω, ῶ, = ἀνισόω, *τινὰ πρός τινα,* Thuc. 8, 57 ; *τινάς,* Plat. : pass. *to be made equal, τινί,* Id.

Ἐπανίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνίστημι) *to make to stand up, set up, raise,* Plut. : *to rouse, excite.*—II. in mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to stand up before,* in Hom. as a mark of respect, but only in Il. 2, 85 : in genl. *to stand up rise,* Ar. Plut. 539, *ἐπί τινος,* Xen. Symp. 4, 2 : also of things, *to be high, elevated,* Ar. Av. 557.—2. usu. *to rise, stand up against* one, *τινί,* Hdt. 1, 89, 130, etc. : absol. *to rise, revolt,* Thuc. 3, 39, etc. : hence *to plot against, lay snares for,* e. g. *παρθένοις,* Ael.—3. Medic. *to rise on the skin, to swell,* Hipp.

Ἐπανίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανισόω) *a making even, equalising,* Philo.

Ἐπανῑτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπάνειμι, *one must return,* Plat. Rep. 532 D.

Ἐπάνοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἄνοδος) *a rising, ascent,* Plat. : *a return,* Plut.

Ἐπανοιδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνοιδέω) *to swell up,* or *on the surface,* Hipp.

Ἐπανοιδίσκω, *to make to swell up :* pass. = foreg., Hipp.

Ἐπανοίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπί, ἀνοίγνυμι) *one who bursts open.*

Ἐπανοιστέον, verb. adj. of ἐπαναφέρω, *one must refer,* Polyb.

Ἐπανορθόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνορθόω) *to set up* or *upright,* Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 656 : *to set up again, set right, δύναμιν πεπτωκυῖαν,* Thuc. 7, 77, and so Plat., etc. : *to correct, revise, νόμον,* Plat. Legg. 769 E, *διαθήκην,* Isae. : in genl. *to amend, improve, τινά,* Ar. Lys. 528, and so freq. in mid., Plat., Dem., etc. Hence

Ἐπανόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is corrected, a correction, amendment,* Plat., and Arist. : and

Ἐπανόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting right, correcting,* Arist. Eth. N. ; *a revisal, νόμων,* Dem. 707, 7 : *improvement, ψυχῆς,* Tim. Locr. 104 A : especially of one's circumstances, *profit,* Polyb.

Ἐπανορθωτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐπανορθόω, *to be amended, corrected,* Plat. Legg. 809 A.—II. ἐπανορθωτέον, *one must correct,* Plut.

Ἐπανορθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπανορθόω) *a corrector, restorer,* Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπανορθωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for setting right, amending, τὸ ἐπ.,* Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπαντέλλω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπανατέλλω, Hdt.

Ἔπάντης, ες, (ἐπί, ἄντα) *up-hill, steep :* opp. to κατάντης.

Ἐπαντιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀντιάζω) *to fall in with, meet,* H. Hom., Ap. 152.

Ἐπαντλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀντλέω) *to pour in* or *upon,* as water, *τι ἐπί τι,* Plat. Phaedr. 253 A ; *λόγους τινί,* Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 502 C : *to fill as with water, φροντίσι,* Plut. Pass. *to be filled,* Plat. Phaed. 112 D. Hence

Ἐπάντλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is poured on, a fomentation,* Diosc. : and

Ἐπάντλησις, εως, ἡ, *a pouring on* a thing, *fomentation,* Hipp.

Ἐπᾰνύω, fut. -ύσω (ἐπί, ἀνύω) *to complete, accomplish, οὐδέ ποτέ σφιν νίκη ἐπηνύσθη,* the victory remained undecided, Hes. Sc. 311, explained by the context, *ἀκριτον εἶχον ἄεθλον :* in mid., *to procure for, τί τινι,* Soph. Tr. 996, in tmesis. [ῠ]

Ἐπάνω, adv. (ἐπί, ἄνω) *above, atop, on the upper side* or *part,* Ar., Plat., etc. : with art., *ὁ ἐπάνω πύργος,* the upper tower, Hdt. 3, 54 : sometimes c. gen., Hdt. 1, 179 : divisim, *ἐπὶ τοῦ σήματος ἄνω,* Hdt. 1, 93.—2. *above,* in a book, etc., Lat. *supra,* Xen. An.—II. of time, *before,* cf. sq. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐπάνωθεν, adv., *from above, above,* Thuc. 2, 99 ; *κούφα σοι χθὼν ἐπ. πέσοι,* Eur. Alc. 463 : c. gen., Plat. Tim. 45 A : *οἱ ἐπ., men of former, olden time,* Theocr. 7, 5.

Ἐπάνωθι, adv. = ἐπάνω, *τινός,* Anth.

Ἐπαξιέραστος, ον, (ἐπάξιος, ἐράω) *amiable,* Philo.

Ἐπάξιος, ον, and in Anth. *α, ον,* (ἐπί, ἄξιος) *worthy, deserving of.., τινός.* Pind. N. 7, 131 : c. inf., Soph. O. C. 461 etc.—II. absol. *worthy, meet,* Pind. I. 4, 76 (3, 62), Soph. El. 971, etc. : of things, *κυρεῖν τῶν ἐπαξίων,* to meet *with one's deserts,* Aesch. Pr. 70.—2. *worth mentioning,* Hdt. 2, 79 ; 7, 96. Adv. -ως, Soph.

Ἐπαξιόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀξιόω) *to think worthy, think right,* c. inf., Lat. *dignor,* Soph. Phil. 803, etc. : and so—II. *to expect, believe,* Id. El. 658. Hence

Ἐπαξίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a valuing, estimation,* Dion. H.

Ἐπαξονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἄξων II) *to enroll in tablets, register,* LXX.

Ἐπαξόνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄξων) *upon an axle, δίφρος,* Theocr. 25, 249, with v. l. *ἐναξ.*

Ἐπάξω, Dor. for ἐπήξω, 2 sing. aor. 1 mid. from *πήγνυμι,* Theocr.

Ἐπᾰοιδή, ῆς, ἡ, (Dor. -ᾱδά, ᾶς) poet. and Ion. for ἐπῳδή, *a magic song, incantation,* Od. 19, 457, Pind. P. 4, 386.

Ἐπαοιδία, ας, ἡ, later collat. form of foreg., Luc.

Ἐπᾰοιδός, ὁ, poet. for ἐπῳδός.

Ἐπᾰπειλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀπειλέω) *to hold out a threat to* one, *threaten* one *with* a thing, *τινί τι,* Il. 1, 319, Od. 13, 127 ; *τινί, to threaten one,* Il. 13, 582 ; absol. *to add threats,* Il. 14, 45.

Ἐπαπερείδω, (ἐπί, ἀπερείδω) *to prop, support upon.* Pass. *to be propped by, lean upon, τινί,* Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 B.

Ἐπαπέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. c. aor. et pf. act., *to go away after.*

Ἐπαποδύτέον, verb. adj. from sq., *one must strip for, πόνῳ,* Clem. Al.

Ἐπαποδύω and -δύνω, (ἐπί. ἀποδύω) *to strip* one *for combat against* an other, *set* him *up as a rival to, τινά τινι.* Plut. Mid. *to strip and set to work at* a thing, *τινί,* Ar. Lys. 615 : *to set upon, attack,* Plut. [On quantity, v. δύω.]

Ἐπαποθνήσκω, f. -θᾰνοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die with* or *upon, τινί,* Plat. Symp. 208 D ; *ἐπ. λόγοις,* to die while yet speaking, Joseph.—2. *to die besides* or *in addition to* the first, Plut. Aem. P. 35.

Ἐπαποικίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐπί, ἀποικίζω) *to colonise anew, τόπον,* Dio C.

Ἐπαποκτείνω, (ἐπί, ἀποκτείνω) *to kill besides, ἐπί τινι,* Dio C.

Ἐπαπολαύω. = ἐναπολαύω, *to enjoy, revel in, τινί,* Diod.

Ἐπαπόλλῡμι, fut. -ολέσω Att.

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ὀλῶ, (ἐπί, ἀπόλλυμι) *to kill in addition*, Ael. Mid. c. pf. 2, *to die besides, with*, or *upon*, τινί, Dio C.

'Επαπολογέομαι, dep. mid.=ἀπολογέομαι, v. l. Plut.

†'Επαποπνίγω, aor. pass. ἐπαπεπνίγην, (ἐπί, ἀποπνίγω) *to choke, strangle*, in aor. subj. pass., Elms. and Dind. in Ar. Eq. 940.

'Επαπορέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀπορέω) *to doubt about* a thing, Theophr., in pass.: *to start a doubt* or *question*, Polyb. Hence

'Επαπόρημα, ατος, τό, esp. *a newly started difficulty*. Hence

'Επαπορηματικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to doubts*. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επαπόρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαπορέω)= ἐπαπόρημα.

'Επαπορητικός, ή, όν,=-ρηματικός. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επαποστέλλω, (ἐπί, ἀποστέλλω) *to send after* or *against* one, both in Polyb.

'Επάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω, Hdt.

'Επᾶπύω, Dor. for ἐπηπύω.

'Επαρά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. ἐπαρή, (ἐπί, ἀρά) *a solemn curse, imprecation*, Il. 9, 456: ἐπαρὰς ποιεῖσθαι, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 469. [ᾰ Ep., ᾰ Att.]

'Επαράομαι, f. -άσομαι, Ep. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀράομαι) dep. mid.:—*to imprecate curses upon*, τινὶ πολλά, Hdt. 3, 75; ἐξώλειάν τινι, Lys. 121, 4: c. dat. only, *to curse solemnly*, Plat. Legg. 931 B, etc.; ἐπ. λόγον, to utter an imprecation, prayer for evil, Soph. El. 388. Hence

'Επᾱράσιμος, ον, *to be accursed, abominable*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 16. [ρᾱ]

'Επᾱράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀράσσω) *to dash* or *clap to*, τὴν θύραν, Plat. Prot. 314 D.—II. intr. *to burst in* or *on*, late.

'Επᾱράτος, ον, (ἐπαράομαι) *accursed, laid under a curse*, ἐπ. μὴ οἰκεῖν, Thuc. 2, 17.

'Επάργεμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄργεμος) of the eye, *with a white speck* or *film over it* (v. λεύκωμα), *blind*, Arist. H. A.—II. metaph. *dim, dark*, Lat. *caecus*, σήματα, θέσφατα, λόγοι, Aesch. Pr. 499, Ag. 1113, Cho. 665.

'Επάργῡρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄργυρος) *silvered over, inlaid with silver*, Hdt. 1, 50. Hence

'Επαργῡρόω, ῶ, *to silver over* or *inlay with silver*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 260.—II. metaph. *to spend silver upon*, ἐπηργυρώμενος, costly, Mnesim. Δυσκολ. 1.

'Επάρδευσις, εως, ἡ, *watering*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

'Επαρδεύω,=ἐπάρδω, Nonn.

†'Επαρδον, 2 aor. of πέρδομαι, Ar.

†'Επαρδος, ον, ὁ, *the Epardus*, a river of Media, in the territory of the Mardi, Arr. An. 4, 6, 12.

'Επάρδω, (ἐπί, ἄρδω) *to water, irrigate*, Arr.: in pass., Tim. Locr.

'Επᾱρήγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀρήγω) *to come to aid, help*, τινί, Il. 23, 783, Od. 13, 391. Hence

'Επᾱρηγών, όνος, ὁ, ἡ, *a helper*, Ap. Rh.: and

'Επάρηξις, εως, ἡ, *help, aid*.

'Επάρην, aor. 2 pass. from πείρω. [ᾰ]

'Επᾱρήρει, 3 plqpf., Il., ἐπᾱρηρώς, part. perf. of ἐπάρω.

'Επᾱριθμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀριθμέω) *to count up* or *in addition*, Paus.

'Επάρίστερος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀριστερός) *on the left hand*, τὰ ἐπαριστερα, Hdt. 2, 93, but v. Schweigh.—II. *left-handed, awkward*, Theognet. ap. Ath. 671 B. cf. Ephipp. Phil. 3. Adv. -ρως, Menand. p. 112: cf. Lob. Phryn. 259. Hence

'Επᾱριστερότης, ητος, ἡ, *awkwardness, folly*, Arist. Virt. et Vitt.

'Επάριτοι, ων, οἱ, *the Epariti*, a name borne by the soldiers of the Arcadian League, (B.C. 371), which Diod. 15, 62, seems to explain by ἐπίλεκτοι, cf. Thirlw. H. of Gr. 5, p. 90.

'Επάρκεια, ας, ἡ, *aid, help*; esp. *a supply of money* or *provisions*, Polyb., cf. ἐπαρκέω.

'Επάρκεσις, εως, ἡ, *aid, help, succour*, Soph. O. C. 447: from

'Επαρκέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀρκέω) *to ward off, keep off*, τινί τι, something from one, Il. 2, 873, hence—1. c. acc. rei only, *to hinder, prevent*, Od. 17, 568: in Att. also, ἐπ. τὸ μὴ οὐ.., Lat. *prohibere quominus*.., Aesch. Pr. 918.—2. c. dat. pers. only, *to help, aid, protect*, Theogn. 869, Hdt. 1, 91, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν 4: rarely c. gen. pers., Herm. Soph. Aj. 353; as also c. acc. pers., Eur. Or, 803, ubi v. Schäf.—II. hence *to supply, furnish, impart*, τινί τι, Pind. N. 6, 103, Plat., etc., τι, Aesch. Ag. 1170: also ἐπ. τινί τινος, *to impart a share of*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 60; c. dat. rei, *to supply with* a thing, Eur. Cycl. 301.—III. absol. *to be sufficient, enough*, ὅσσον ἐπαρκεῖ. Solon 20, 1. Hence

'Επαρκής, ές, *assisting, liberal*.—II. *sufficient*, Dion. P. Adv. -κῶς, LXX.

'Επάρκιος, ον, *sufficient*, πλοῦτος, Anth.

'Επαρκούντως, adv. part. pres. from ἐπαρκέω, *sufficiently*, Soph.

'Επαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπαίρομαι) *that which is raised, a swelling*, Hipp. and Arist. H. A.: metaph. *elation, vanity*, ἐπ. τύχης, Sotad. ap. Stob. p. 189, 48 (not in Meineke).

'Επάρμενος, η, ον, v. ἐπάρω.

'Επάρουρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄρουρα) *on the soil, attached to the soil* as a serf or villain, Od. 11, 489. [ᾰ]

'Επαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαίρω) *a rising, swelling*, Hipp.—II. *elation of mind*, Stoical word.

'Επαρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀρτάω) *to hang on* or *over, attach to*, τινί τι, Orph., in mid.: metaph., ἐπ. φόβῳ τινί, to frighten, Aeschin. 25, 5. Mid. ἐπαρτᾶται κίνδυνος, danger *hangs over, impends*, Dem. 332, fin.

'Επαρτής, ές, (ἐπί, ἀρτέω) *ready, equipt*, ἑταῖροι, Od. 8, 151, etc.

'Επαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἀρτίζω) *to get ready, prepare*, τινί τι, Ap. Rh.

'Επαρτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπαίρω) *making to rise* or *swell*, Aretae.

'Επαρτύω and ἐπαρτύνω, (ἐπί, ἀρτύω) *to put, fit, fix on*, πῶμα, Od. 8, 447.—II. *to get ready, prepare*, hence mid., δεῖπνον ἐπηρτύνοντο, *they prepared them* a meal, H. Hom. Cer. 128: ὀλεθρον, Opp. [ῦω, ῡνω]

'Επᾱρυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and ἐπᾱρυστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a vessel for pouring liquids*, esp. oil into a lamp, LXX. From

'Επαρύτω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἀρύτω) *to pour in* or *upon, mix*: and in mid., τινί τι, Plut. [ῡ]

'Επαρχέω, ῶ, *to be an ἔπαρχος*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 74.

'Επαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the post* or *office of an ἔπαρχος*: *a prefecture, province*, esp. *a conquered one*, Diod.

†'Επαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Eparchides*, a writer mentioned by Ath. 30 C.

'Επαρχικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to an ἔπαρχος, ἐξουσία*, Dio C.—II. *belonging to an ἐπαρχία, provincial*, Plut.

'Επαρχιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (ἐπαρχία) *a native, inhabitant of a province*, late.

'Επαρχος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀρχή) *a commander*, νεῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1227: *governor of a country*, Polyb.: *a prefect, proconsul, propraetor*, etc., Diod. Hence

'Επαρχότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἐπαρχία.

'Επάρχω, f. -ξω, found earliest in the mid. ἐπάρχομαι, (ἐπί, ἄρχω) *to begin anew, afresh*, Hom., but only in phrase ἐπάρξασθαι δεπάεσσιν, *to begin with* the cups *again, hand* them *round again* from left to right in honour of the gods, Il. 1, 471, Od. 3, 340, etc., cf. ἐπικεράννυμι: later in genl. *to hand, supply, distribute*, νέκταρ τε καὶ ἀμβροσίην χερσὶν ἐπήρξατο, H. Hom. Ap. 125. Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἄρχομαι, ἄρχεσθαι is strictly *to make an offering first* or *of the first*, while ἐπί implies *the handing to the guests* by the cup-bearer; so ἐπάρξασθαι would be, *to hand the* goblets *after libation made*; cf. Nitzsch Od. 3, 340.—II. in act. *to be an ἔπαρχος, governor of a district* or *province*, χώρας, Xen.; esp. *to govern a conquered country*, Hdn.; c. dat., only in Ep. Ad. 142.—2. *to rule besides* or *in addition to* one's hereditary dominion, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 4.

*'Επάρω, like ἄρω, not used in pres., fut. ἐπάρσω, *to fit to* or *upon, fasten*: Hom. has aor. 1 act., θυρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσεν, on the poets, Il. 14, 167.—II. pf. ἐπᾱρᾰρα, Ion. ἐπᾱρᾰρα, intr. *to fit tight* or *exactly*, κληὶς ἐπᾱρᾰρει, a cross-bolt *was fitted therein*, Il. 12, 456: part. ἐπαρηρώς, υῖα, ός, *close fitting* or *lying, fixed, secure*, ποσσὶν ἐπαρηρώς, *firm on* his feet, Arat.: also ἐπάρμενος, η, ον, Ep. syncop. as part. aor. pass. *well fitted* or *prepared*, in genl. *ready*, Hes. Op. 599, 625. [ᾰ]

'Επᾱρωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπαρήγω) *help, aid*, Ap. Rh.

'Επᾱρωγής, ές,=sq., Nic.

'Επᾱρωγός, οῦ, ὁ, *a helper, aider*, Od. 11, 498: also ἡ, Ap. Rh.

†'Επασάμην, 1 aor. of πατέομαι.

'Επασθμαίνω, (ἐπί, ἀσθμαίνω) *to breathe hard, pant in working*, LXX.

'Επασκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀσκέω) *to labour, toil at, prepare* or *finish carefully*, αὐλὴ ἐπήσκηται τοίχῳ καὶ θριγκοῖσι, Od. 17, 266.—II. *to adorn*, τινὰ τιμαῖς, Pind. N. 9, 23, cf.—III. *to practise, practise one's self in, cultivate*, Lat. *exercere*, τὴν μνήμην, Hdt. 2, 77, τέχνην, Ib. 166, ἀρέτην, Id. 3, 82, σοφίαν, Ar. Nub. 517.—2. *to train* or *set on* one *against* another, τινά τινι, Dio C., cf. ἐπαλείφω.

'Επασκητέον, verb. adj. from foreg., *one must practise*, Att.

'Επασμα, ατος, τό, poet. ἐπάεσμα, (ἐπᾴδω) *an enchantment*.

'Επασπαίρω, (ἐπί, ὀσπαίρω) *to gasp, pant over* or *at*, μόχθῳ, Opp.

'Επασπίδόομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ὁπλίς) *to take as a shield, arm one's self with*, τι, v. l. Philo.

'Επασσύτερος, α, ον, (ἐπί, ἀσσον, ἀσσύτερος) *one upon* or *after another*, ἐπασσύτεραι κίνυντο φάλαγγες, Il. 4, 427; πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλεσε χθονί, Il. 8, 277; σκοποὶ ἦσαν αἰὲν ἐπασσύτεροι, spies sat *one after another*, i. e. at short distances, intervals, Od. 16, 366: and in sing., κῦμα ἐπ., wave on wave, Il. 4, 423.—II. of time, *frequent, repeated*, of a single thing, in Ap. Rh., and Nic. The word is a compar. only in form. [ᾰ]

'Επασσυτεροτρεπής, ές, (ἐπασσύτερος, τρέπω) ὀρέγματα χερὸς ἐπασσυτεροτρεπῆ, blows *following one on the other, fast and furious* blows of the hand outstretched, Aesch. Cho. 426.

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Ἐπαστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπάδω, *one must enchant*, Plat. Charm. 158 C.

Ἐπαστράπτω, (ἐπί, ἀστράπτω) *to lighten upon* or *to*, τινί, Plut.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. πῦρ, *to flash* fire, Anth.

Ἐπᾰτενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἀτενίζω *to gaze steadfastly at*, Theophr.

Ἐπατρεμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀτρεμέω) *to remain quiet*, Hipp.

Ἐπᾴττω, Att. for ἐπαΐσσω, q. v.

Ἐπαυγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, αὐγάζω) *to make light* or *bright*; metaph. *to look at by the light* or *carefully*, Lyc.—2. intr. *to shine, to be light*, v. l. Polyaen.

Ἐπαυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, αὐδάω) *to say besides*. Mid. *to call upon, invoke*, τινά, Soph. Phil. 395.

Ἐπαυθᾰδίζομαι, fut. -ιοῦμαι, (ἐπί, αὐθαδίζομαι) *to persist obstinately*, ἐπί τινι, Arr.

Ἐπαυλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, αὐλέω) *to play the flute to, accompany*, τινί, Luc. Pass. *to be played on the flute*, Eur. H. F. 895.

Ἐπαυλίζομαι, (ἐπί, αὐλίζομαι) as pass., *to lie, sleep, pass the night at* a place, Thuc. 4, 134: *to pitch a camp at* or *near*, πόλει, Plut.

Ἐπαύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Call. Fr. 131, 4.—II. τὰ ἐπαύλια, *the night before the bridal*, spent by the bridegroom at his father-in-law's house, Alciphr., cf. ἀπαύλια and προαύλια.

Ἔπαυλις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, αὐλις) *a place to pass the night*, esp. for cattle, Hdt. 1, 111, and Polyb.: hence *a farm-building, country-house*, Diod.—2. in military language, *quarters*, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to encamp, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 C, ἐπὶ τόπῳ, Polyb.

Ἐπαύλῐσις, εως, ἡ, and **ἐπαύλισμα**, ατος, τό,=sq.

Ἐπαυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπαυλίζομαι) *a passing the night*.

Ἔπαυλος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, αὐλή) usu. in plur., ἔπαυλοι, Od. 23, 358, ἔπαυλα, Soph. O. T. 1138, O. C. 669, *a fold for* cattle at night, Od. l. c., and Soph. O. T.: in genl. *a dwelling, home*, Aesch. Pers. 870, and Soph. O. C.

Ἐπαυξάνω, f. -ξήσω, also in pres., ἐπαύξω, (ἐπί, αὐξάνω) *to increase, enlarge, add to*, Thuc. 2, 36, Dem. 38, 1. Pass. *to grow, increase*, Xen. Oec. 7, 43, etc. Hence

Ἐπαύξη, ης, ἡ,=ἐπαύξησις, Plat. Legg. 815 E: and

Ἐπαυξής, ές, *increasing, growing*, νόσοι, Hipp.: and

Ἐπαύξησις, εως, ἡ, *increase, growth*, Plat. Legg. 957 D.

Ἐπαυξῶ, v. ἐπαυξάνω.

Ἐπαυρίω, v. ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

Ἔπαυρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαυρίσκομαι) *the fruit of* a thing to one, *good* or *bad result of* a thing, Hdt. 7, 158: *enjoyment, fruition*, Thuc. 2, 53.

Ἐπαυρέω, v. ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

Ἐπαύρησις, εως, ἡ, dub. l. for ἐπαύρεσις.

Ἐπαυρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, αὖρα) *to breathe, blow gently*, Joseph.

Ἐπαύριον, adv. for ἐπ' αὔριον, *on the morrow, to-morrow*.

Ἐπαυρίσκομαι, Il. 13, 733, dep. mid., (the act. ἐπαυρίσκω only in Theogn. 111): fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι, Il. 6, 283: aor. act. ἐπηῦρον, Dor. ἐπαῦρον, Pind., of which Hom. has 3 subj. ἐπαύρῃ, and inf., ἐπαυρεῖν, -έμεν: aor. mid. ἐπηυρόμην, of which Hom. has only 2 subj. ἐπαύρηαι, -ῃ, 3 pl. -ωνται, while Hipp. has in inf. both ἐπαυρέσθαι and collat. form ἐπαύρασθαι. No pres. ἐπαυρώ occurs; and ἐπαύρω can only be subj. aor., the inf. ἐπαύρεσθαι being also very dub.: but ἐπαυρεῖ, from ἐπαυρέω is found Hes. Op. 417. The act. forms only Ep. and Lyr.; the mid. also in Att. (Supposed root *αὖρω, cf. ἀπαυράω)

To gain, obtain, partake of, share, τινός, Il. 18, 302, absol., Od. 17, 81: more freq. of physical contact, *to reach, touch, strike*, esp. *to graze*, χρόα ἐπαυρεῖν or χρόα χαλκῷ ἐπαυρεῖν, to wound, τινί, Il. 11, 573; 13, 649; absol., Il. 11, 391; c. gen., λίθου ἐπαυρεῖν, *to strike upon* the stone, Il. 23, 340: but Hes. Op. 421, says that the dog-star πλεῖον νυκτὸς ἐπαυρεῖ, *has more share of* the night (than of the day): whereas, ἐπαῦρον γειτόνων is, *they lost by* them, Pind. P. 3, 65, v. infr.—B. in mid. very freq. *to reap the fruits* of a thing, whether good or bad, like ἀπολαύω, c. gen.:—I. in good signf., τοῦ πολλοὶ ἐπαυρίσκονται, Il. 13, 733; so, ἀγαθὸν ἐπ. τινός, Andoc. 20, 2: more freq. in bad, though not ironical, signf., ἵνα πάντες ἐπαυρῶνται βασιλῆος, that all *may enjoy their* king, i. e. feel what it is to have such a king, Il. 1, 410, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 180: also absol., δίω μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι, I doubt not *he will feel* the consequences, Il. 6, 353; cf. Eur. Hel. 469, I. T. 529, as also ἀπαυράω: ἐπ. τι ἀπό τινος, Hipp.—2. c. acc.,=act., *to obtain, bring upon one's self*, κακὸν καὶ μεῖζον, Od. 18, 107, and so in act. pres., Theogn. 111. Cf. ἀπαυράω.

Ἐπαύρω, v. foreg.

Ἐπαύσον, imperat. aor. 1 from ἐπαύω, [ᾰῦ]

Ἐπαυτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, αὐτέω) *to shout thereat*, Theocr. 22, 91, Call. Ap. 102: in genl. *to make a noise beside*, Hes. Sc. 309, in tmesis. [ῠ]

Ἐπαύτῐκα, adv. for ἐπ' αὐτίκα, *immediately*, Orph.

Ἐπαυτομολέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, αὐτομολέω) *to desert, pass over*, εἴς τι, Ael.

Ἐπαυτοφώρῳ, adv. for ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, Lat. *in ipso furto, in the very theft* or *very act*, N. T., sed. al. divisim ἐπ' αὐτ.

Ἐπαυχένιος, ον, (ἐπί, αὐχήν) *on* or *for the neck*, ζυγός, Pind. P. 2, 172.

Ἐπαυχέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, αὐχέω) *to boast of, exult in*, τινί, Soph. Ant. 483, Ar. Av. 628; c. inf., Soph. El. 65.

Ἐπαυχμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, αὐχμέω) *to be dry* or *dusty*.—2. Ζεὺς ἐπαυχμήσας, *sending drought*, Soph. Fr. 470.

Ἐπαύω, (ἐπί, αὔω) *to shout over*, like ἐπαϋτέω, ἔργῳ, Aesch. Cho. 828. [ῡ in fut.]

Ἐπαφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a second taking away, evacuation*, esp. *bleeding*, Aret.: from

Ἐπαφαιρέω, (ἐπί, ἀφαιρέω) *to take away again*, Aretae.

Ἐπαφᾰνίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀφανίζω) *to obliterate, make to disappear besides*, Lysis ap. Iambl.

Ἐπαφαυαίνομαι, as pass. (ἐπί, ἀφαυαίνω) *to be withered*, ἐπ. γελῶν, *I was exhausted, spent* with laughing, Ar. Ran. 1089.

Ἐπᾰφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀφάω) *to touch on the surface, stroke, caress*, Aesch. Pr. 849. More freq. in mid., Hipp., c. gen., Arat. Hence

Ἐπᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a touch, handling*, Aesch. Supp. 18, and freq. in Plat.: hence, *a severe handling, punishment*, Plut.: and

Ἐπάφημα, ατος, τό, *a touch*: and

Ἐπάφησις, εως, ἡ,=ἐπαφή, Clem. Al.

Ἐπαφίημι, f. -φήσω, (ἐπί, ἀφίημι) *to throw at* a thing, τὰ παλτά, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3: *to let loose upon, hound at*, τινί τινα, Philostr.—2. *to let in*, Theophr.—3. *to emit, shed*, Arist. H. A.; ἐπ. φωνήν, to utter, Arist. Mir. [ῐ Att., cf. ἵημι.]

Ἐπάφιος, ου, ὁ, an epith. of Bacchus, Orph. [ᾰ in arsis; but Herm. wr. ἐφάπτωρ.]

Ἔπαφος, ου, ὁ, *Epaphus*, son of Jupiter and Io, a king in Aegypt, and founder of Memphis, Pind. P. 4, 25, Hdt., etc.: cf. Aesch. Pr. 851, seq.

Ἐπαφριάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀφριάω) in Ep. part. -ριόωσα,=sq. Nonn.

Ἐπαφρίζω, (ἐπί, ἀφρίζω) *to foam up, over* or *on the surface*, Mosch. 5, 5.

Ἐπαφροδῐσία, ας, ἡ, *loveliness, elegance*, App.: from

Ἐπαφρόδῐτος, ον, (ἐπί, Ἀφροδίτη) *lovely, fascinating*, Lat. *venustus*, Hdt. 2, 135, Xen. Symp. 8, 15.—II. the equivalent word to Sulla's epithet *felix*, i. e. *favoured by Aphrodite*, prob. metaph. from dice, Plut.—III. as a prop. name it is sometimes contr. Ἐπαφρᾶς, ᾶ, v. Bentl. ad Mill. p. 82 (347). Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

Ἔπαφρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀφρός) *covered with foam* or *froth*, Hipp.

Ἐπαφύσσω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἀφύσσω) *to pour over, upon* or *in addition*, Od. 19, 388. [fut. ῠ]

Ἐπάχθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπαχθής) *annoyance, offence*.

Ἐπαχθέω, ῶ, *to load, burden with*, τινί, Tryph.: from

Ἐπαχθής, ές, (ἐπί, ἄχθος) *heavy, ponderous*, ῥήματα, Ar. Ran. 940: *burdensome, oppressive*, Thuc. 6, 54: in genl. *unpleasant, annoying*, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, etc. Adv. -θῶς, Dion. H.

Ἐπαχθίζω,=ἐπαχθέω, Philo.

Ἐπάχθομαι, (ἐπί, ἄχθομαι) as pass., *to be troubled, annoyed* at a thing, κακοῖς, Eur. Hipp. 1260.

Ἐπαχλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἀχλύω) *to be obscured, darkened, dim*, Aral.—II. trans. and in pass., late. [ῡ, v. Ap. Rh. 4, 1480.]

Ἐπαχνίδιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, ἄχνα) *lying like dust upon* a thing, Anth.

Ἐπάχνῡμαι, (ἐπί, ἄχνυμαι) *to grieve over*, τινί. Tryph.

Ἐπεάν, Ion. for ἐπάν, Hdt. v. Koen. Greg. p. 465.

Ἐπεγγελάω, ῶ, f. -άσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐγγελάω) *to laugh, mock* or *jeer at*, Soph. Aj. 989, Xen. An. 2, 4, 27; also, κατά τινος, Soph. Aj. 969.

Ἐπεγγνάω, ῶ,=ἐγγνάω, ap Lys. 117, 35.

Ἐπεγείρω, (ἐπί, ἐγείρω) *to awaken, rouse up*, τινά, Od. 22, 431, Soph. O. C. 510: *to stir up, excite*, στάσιν, Solon 15, 19, τινά, Hdt. 7, 139. Pass. *to be roused, rise*, Hom., only in forms ἐπέγρετο, ἐπεγρόμενος, (which are prob. from shortened aor. ἐπηγρόμην, but cf. ἔγρομαι), Il. 10, 124; 14, 256, Od. 20, 57: *to be excited*, μῆνις, Hdt. 7, 137: so too in pf. act. 2 ἐπεγρήγορα, part. ἐπεγρηγορώς, *awake*, but also=βραχύυπνος, Schäf. Plut. 6, p. 463. Hence

Ἐπέγερσις, εως, ἡ, *a being roused, awaking*, Hipp.

Ἐπεγερτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπεγείρω, *one must awaken, arouse*, Clem. Al.

Ἐπεγερτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπεγείρω) *waking, rousing*, ὁρμῆς, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπεγκαγχάζω, f. -σω Dor. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἐν, καγχάζω) *to laugh loudly at*.

Ἐπεγκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἔγκαλέω) *to bring a charge against*, τινί, Lys 112, 17.

Ἐπεγκᾰνάζω, or -άσσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκανάζω) *to pour in besides*.

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Ἐπεγκάπτω, (ἐπί, ἐγκάπτω) *to eat up, devour*, Ar. Eq. 493.

Ἐπεγκᾰχύζω, shortd. form of ἐπεγκαγχάζω, Lyc.

Ἐπεγκελεύω, (ἐπί, ἐγκελεύω) *to give an order* or *signal to* others, Eur. Cycl. 652.

Ἐπεγκερᾰννῦμι, f. -κερᾰ́σω, (ἐπί, ἐγκερᾰννυμι) *to mix in with*, Plat. Polit. 273 D, and Plut., in mid.

Ἐπεγκλᾰ́ω, ῶ, f. -ά́σω, (ἐπί, ἐγκλᾰ́ω) *to twist together, compress*, ἐπ. βλέφαρα, ὀφθαλμούς, to wink, make signs, εἴς τινα, Dio C. [ᾱ̆σω]

Ἐπεγκολᾰ́πτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐγκολᾰ́πτω) *to engrave upon* or *besides*, Lyc.

Ἐπεγκρεμάννῦμι, or **ἐπεγκρεμάω**, f. -κρεμάσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκρεμάννυμι) *to hang up in*, καπνῷ, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E, in mid.

Ἐπεγκυκλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἐγκυκλέω) *to roll round, bring back again*, Aristid.

Ἐπεγκῠλίω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκυλίω) *to roll about in*. Pass. *to roll one's self in, wallow*. [ῐ̆ω, ῐσω]

Ἐπεγρήγορα, perf. 2 of ἐπεγείρω, c. intr. pres. signf.

Ἐπεγρόμην, and **ἐπηγρόμην**, Ep. sync. aor. pass. from ἐπεγείρω : part. ἐπεγρόμενος, Hom.

Ἐπεγχαίνω, (ἐπί, ἐγχαίνω) *to gape upon, make mouths at, mock*, τινί, Ael.

Ἐπεγχῠλᾰ́ω, ῶ, f. -ά́σω, (ἐπί, ἐγχαλᾰ́ω) *to loose*, Nic. [ᾰ̆σω]

Ἐπεγχειρέω, ῶ, and **ἐπεγχείρησις**, εως, ἡ, = ἐγχ-.

Ἐπεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, ἐγχέω) *to pour in upon* or *in addition*, Hipp., ἄλλην (κύλικα) ἐπ' ἄλλῃ, Eur. Cycl. 423 : poet. ἐπεγχεύω. Hence

Ἐπέγχῠμα, τό, = ἔγχυμα. Hence

Ἐπεγχῠμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to pour in again* or *upon*, Diosc.

Ἐπεγχύνω, late form for -χέω, -χεύω.

Ἐπεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, *a cup-bearer*, so called by the Hellespontines, Dem. Sceps. ap. Ath. 425 C. [ῠ]

Ἐπέδρᾰμον, ες, ε, aor. 2 act of ἐπιτρέχω, Hom. ; inf. ἐπιδρᾰμεῖν.

Ἐπέδρη, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφέδρα, Hdt.

Ἐπέην, Ep. for ἐπήν, 3 sing. impf. from ἐπειμι, (εἰμί) Il. 20, 276.

Ἐπεί, and in Hom. also ἐπειή, (ἐπί) conjunct., *since*, temporal or causal : —I. OF TIME, *since, after that, when*, freq. from Hom. downwds. : less freq. *ever since, from the time when*, = ἐξ οὗ, Od. 1, 2 : most freq. in Ion. writers, who usu. have ἐπεί τε, Valck. Hdt. 7, 8, 1 ; but also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 40, Soph. Ant. 15, cf. Pors. Med. 138. In this signf. of course with past tenses : but rare examples occur of pres., as in Hdt. 3, 117, ἐπεί τε ἔχουσι τὸ κράτος, from the time they *gained and have since kept* the power ; and even of fut. The verb is usu. in indic., sometimes in subj., *so soon as, whenever*, where only a *supposed* case is spoken of, e. g. Soph. O. C. 1226, Ant. 1025, when it ought to be followed by ἄν, Ep. contr. ἐπήν, Ion. ἐπεάν, Att. ἐπάν, q. v. But we find ἐπεὶ ἄν, Il. 6. 412; 9, 304, and more oft. ἐπεί κε, Od. 11, 221 ; 17, 23, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. x. p. 929 (744): rarely c. optat. as Il. 9, 304. Ἐπεί stands regul. in first clause of sentence, yet not always, cf. Il. 2, 16 : δέ is freq. in apodosis after ἐπεί, Il. 1, 57, Od. 4, 212, cf. δέ. In orat. obliqua, ἐπεί may be also used c. infin., esp. in Hdt., cf. Wess. 2, 32 ; 4, 10 ; 7, 3, 150 ; 8, 111. Never used without apodosis for ἐπειτα.—II. CAUSAL, *since, seeing that, for that*, very freq. from Hom. downwds. ; always in apodosis, though it may stand at beginning of sentences as in Hom. after a vocative, where the real protasis, *I tell thee, I say*, is left out, Il. 3, 59 ; 13, 68, Od 3, 103, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 511, 5, γ : so too ἐπειδή, Od. 3, 211. There is a very rare accumulation of similar particles, ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν γάρ, H. Hom. Ap. 464. When it comes after a long protasis it may be translated *for*, e. g. Il. 4, 269 ; and in Att. it is found quite = γάρ, e. g. Plat. Euthyphr. 5 E. In Att. an interrog. sentence is oft. begun with ἐπεί, when it presumes a negative answer, as in Ar. Nub. 688 : also, elliptically, c. imperat., ἐπεὶ δίδαξον, *for, else*, teach me, i. e. if you know better, Soph. El. 352, like εἰ δὲ μή, *sin minus*. This signf. also has regul. a past tense, yet the pres. and fut. are not rare.—III. WITH OTHER PARTICLES :—1. ἐπεὶ ἄρ, ἐπεὶ ἄρα, *when then, since then*, in continuing a narration, Il. 6, 426 : also ἐπεὶ ἂρ δή, Od. 17, 185.—2. ἐπεὶ οὖν, *when then ; well then, when..*, in resuming an interrupted narrative, Il. 1, 57 ; 3, 4.—3. ἐπεί περ, *since really, since at all events*, Il. 13, 447, Od. 20, 181.—4. ἐπεί γε, *since at least*, Lat. *quandoquidem*.—5. ἐπεί τοι, *for of a truth*; and strengthd. ἐπεί τοι καί, Schäf. Gnom. p. 88, 361. Cf. ἐπάν. ἐπήν, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδάν, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδήπερ.

Ἐπειγεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Epeigeus*, son of Agacles, a Myrmidon, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war, Il. 16, 571.

Ἐπείγω, f. -ξω : impf. ἤπειγον, with augm. first in Pind. O. 8, 62. *To press upon, burden, weigh down*, ὀλίγον μιν ἄχθος ἐπείγει, the weight *presses* lightly *on* him, Il. 12, 452. Pass. *to be weighed down, oppressed*, βελέεσσιν, Il. 5, 622.—2. *to press hard, press upon*, Lat. *instare, urgere*, ἐπείγει ἀναγκαίη, Il. 6, 85, γῆρας, Il. 23, 623 ; and c. acc., ἐπ. κεμιδ' ἠὲ λαγώόν, Il. 10, 361.—II. *to drive on, urge forward*, as a fair wind, οὖρος ἐπείγει, or ἴς ἀνέμοιο, Od. 12, 167, Il. 15, 382 : hence, τὸν οἶκαδ' ἐπ. στόλον, to urge the homeward course, Soph. Phil. 499.—2. in genl. *to set forward, hasten*, e. g. the oars, Lat. *properare*, Od. 12, 205 ; and so in pass., 13, 115 : *to hurry on, hasten, ὦνον*, Od. 15, 445 : also in mid., *to urge on for one's self, γάμον*, Od. 2, 97 ; 19, 142. Pass. *to hurry one's self, haste to* do, c. inf., Il. 2, 354. Od. 5, 399 ; later also c. part., Hdt. 8, 68, 2, though just after, § 3, he has the inf. : and freq. absol., *to hasten, hurry, speed, make haste*, as Il. 6, 363, and freq. in Hdt., and Att. : in Hom. usu. in part. ἐπειγόμενος, as adj., *swift, impetuous, eager*, ἄνεμοι ἐπειγόμενοι, Il. 5, 501, esp. with other verbs, Il. 5, 902, etc. : but as part in Od. 13, 30, πρὸς ἠέλιον κεφαλὴν τρέπε, δύναι ἐπειγόμενος, *eager* for its *setting* : somewhat similar are ὁδοῖο ἐπειγόμενος, *longing for* the journey, Od. 1, 309, etc. ; Ἄρηος ἐπειγόμενος, *eager for* the fray, Il. 19, 142 ; and, ἐπ. περὶ νίκης, Il. 23, 437.—B. intrans. = pass., *to make haste*, Soph. El. 1435, Eur., etc. ; *to be at hand*, Plut.—2. impers., οὐδὲν ἐπείγει, *there's* no *hurry*, Toup Longin. 43, 6.—3. τὰ ἐπείγοντα, *necessaries*, Plut. Aeol. ἐποίγω. (Orig. uncertain.)

Ἐπειδάν, temporal partic., c. subjunct., (ἐπειδή ἄν) *whenever, so soon as, after that*, Il. 13. 285, rarely, and like ἐπάν, only in hypothetical clauses, also c. optat., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 18 : ἐπειδάν τάχιστα, Lat. *simulac, as soon as, the very moment that*, Xen. I, 9 : in same signf. less. usu. ἐπ. τόν, Plat. Prot. 325 D. [ᾰ̆]

Ἐπειδή, (ἐπεὶ δή) conj.—I. time, *since, after that*, Lat. *postquam*, Hom., usu. in the first part of tence, less freq. in second, as 471 : sometimes like ἐπεί, it an address, Od. 3, 211 ; 14, ἐπεί II. Usu. with past tense also c. pres., Il. 14, 65, c. fut., 478 : cf. ἐπεί I. In Hom. alw indic. : later used just like ἐπ hypothetical cases also c. optat causal, *seeing that, since it is that.., because*, Il. 14, 65 ; 16, 4 if written divisim ἐπεὶ δή.—2 *for as much as*, of any incident *quoniam*, Od. 3, 211 ; 14, 14 with other particles, ἐπειδή γε *at least*, Thuc. 6, 18 ; also ἐπε καί.., Plat. Rep. 348 C.—2. ἐπε *since really, since now*, Ar. Ach etc. [ἐπ- sometimes lengthd. i at the beginning of a verse, 379, Od. 4, 13 ; 8, 452, etc]

Ἐπείδον, inf. ἐπιδεῖν, aor. 2 out any pres. in use, being usu. red to ἐφοράω, *to look upon, behe* c. acc., Il. 22, 61.—2. like περ *to look carelessly at, overlook*.—3 *main seeing*, i. e. *to live to see*, να, Hdt. 6, 52, cf. Tacit. Agri *to experience, χαλεπά*, Xen. An 13.—4. *to cast an evil eye upo* ἐποφθαλμέω, τινί.

Ἐπειδήπερ, = ἐπειδή περ, ἐπείδη III. 2.

Ἐπειή, or **ἐπεὶ ἦ** (Spitzn 156, Thiersch Gr. Gr. 324, 2) Ep. for ἐπεί, freq. in Hom. causal signf. of ἐπεί, *since, becau that* ; always in apodosis, and always in phrases ἐπειὴ πολὺ ρος, -ον, -οι, ἐστί, or εἰσίν. [Hom.]

Ἐπείη, 3 opt. pres. from ἐπε

Ἐπείς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. fro εἰοί, *of* or *belonging to the Epei*, Strab. p. 341.

Ἐπεικάδες, ων, αἱ, (ἐπί, εἴκ *days between the* 20*th and the en* month.

Ἐπεικάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, εἰκ *make like to* a thing : hence, δ τήνδ' ἐπεικάζων κυρῶ ; am I *identifying* her *with* his wife conjecturing that she is so, So 663 : hence, ὡς ἐπεικάσαι πα ρεστι, as one may *judge by con* their fates, Aesch. Cho. 976.— genl. *to conjecture, infer, co* Aesch. Cho. 14 : ὡς or ὅσ' ἐπε so far as *one may guess*, Hdt Soph. O. C. 150.

Ἐπείκελος, ον, = ἐπιείκελος

Ἐπείκεν, ἐπείκε, or rathe κεν, ἐπεί κε, Ep. for ἐπεάν, temporal and causal partic., junct. et optat., v. ἐπεί I., and

Ἐπεικτέον, verb. adj. from *one must struggle, endeavour*, Plat 687 E.

Ἐπείκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπείγω) *urges*, esp. *a collector of money*, actor, late word.

***Ἐπείκω**, not used in pres., ἔοικε.

Ἐπεικώς, υῖα, ός, Att. p ἐπέοικα.

Ἐπειλεγμένος, perf. part. ἐπιλέγω.

Ἐπειλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, εἰλέω) to or *on*, Math. Vett. Hence

Ἐπείλησις, εως, ἡ, *a rolling on*.

Ἐπειλίσσω, = ἐπιλέω, *to ro*

Ἐπειμι, inf. ἐπεῖναι, fut. ἐπ

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(ἐπί, εἰμί) *to be on, upon, at*, of place, Il. 5, 127, Od. 2, 344, etc.; c. dat. loci, κάρῃ ὁμοίσιν ἐπείη, Il. 2, 257; expressed later by preps. ἐπί, ἐν, etc., as Hdt. 5, 52.—2. of time, *to be hereafter, remain*, Od. 4, 756: *to be coming on, to impend*, Hes. Op. 114, hence, ἐπεσσόμενοι ἄνθρωποι, generations *to come*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77.—II. *to be upon, be fixed* or *set upon*, of names, οὐκ ἐπῆν ἐπωνυμίη, Hdt. 6, 53; of numbers, Ταραντίνων οὐκ ἐπῆν ἀριθμός, Hdt. 7, 170, cf. 191: also of rewards and penalties, ποινά, κέρδος ἐπέσται, Aesch. Eum. 541, Ar. Av. 597; and so freq. in Att.—III. *to be set over*, Lat. *praeesse*, τισί, Hdt. 7, 96, etc. —IV. *to be added, be over and above*, ἐπί τινι, Hdt. 7, 184. On ἔπι for ἔπεστι, v. ἐπί G.

ἔπειμι, inf. ἐπιέναι, (ἐπί, εἰμι) Hom. has the Ep. forms 3 sing. impf. ἐπῄεν, Il., 3 pl. ἐπῄσαν, and ἐπῆσαν, Od., fut. ἐπείσομαι, Il., part. fem. aor. mid. ἐπειισαμένη, Il. 21, 424. *To go* or *come to* or *towards*, in fut. signf., though this is not so fixed in Hom. as in Att.—I. *to come upon, towards*, c. acc., πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισιν, sooner even old age *shall come upon* her, Il. 1, 29: c. dat., Il. 17, 741: also absol., *to come on* or *near, approach*, Hom., Hdt., etc.—2. esp. in hostile signf., *to come against, attack, assault*, c. acc., Il. 11, 367; 20, 454; c. dat., Il. 13, 482: and freq. absol., and so in Att.; also ἐπ. ἐπί, or πρός τινα, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence ὁ ἐπιών, *an assailant*, Il. 5, 238; οἱ ἐπιόντες, *the invaders*, Hdt. 4, 11.—3. of things, etc., metaph. *to come on, befal, happen*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 12.—4. *to come on the stage*, Ib. 6, 1, 11.—II. of time, *to come on* or *after, to follow*, hence ἐπιών, οὖσα, όν, *immediate, instant, next in order*, Soph.: ἡ ἐπιοῦσα ἡμέρα, the coming day, Hdt. 3, 85, and Att., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1651; ἐπ. βίοτος, χρόνος, ἐνιαυτός, etc., Plat., etc.; τοὐπιόν, contr. for τὸ ἐπιόν, *the future*, Eur. Incert. 43, 6. In Att. ὁ ἐπιών, is like ὁ τυχών, *the first comer*, whoever he may be, Soph. O. C. 752, O. T. 393: τὸ ἐπιόν, *what occurs* to one, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 4; and so ἐπεισί με, and μοι, c. inf., *it occurs, suggests itself to* me *to.*, Plat. Rep. 388 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1378.—III. *to traverse, go over* or *on*, c. acc., Od. 23, 359, Hdt. 5, 74, and Att.—IV. *to go over*, i. e. *count over*, Od. 4, 411.

ἐπείνυμι, Ion. for ἐφέννυμι, ἐπείνυσθαι, Ion. for ἐφέννυσθαι, *to put on*, as clothes, Hdt. 4, 64.

ἔπειξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπείγω) *an urging, hastening, hurry*, Plut.

†Ἔπειοί, ὧν, οἱ, *Epei*, an ancient people of Elis, dwelling in the north next to Achaia, Il. 2, 619, deriving their name acc. to Paus.: from

†Ἐπειός, οῦ, ὁ, *Epeus*, son of Endymion, one of the earliest sovereigns of Elis, Paus. 5, 1, 4.—2. son of Panopeus, constructor of the Trojan horse, Il. 23, 664.—3. founder of Lagaria, Strab.

ἔπειπερ, for ἐπεὶ περ, conj. *seeing that, since*, like ἐπειδήπερ, c. ind., Hom. always with a word between, ἐπεὶ σύ περ, Il. 13, 447, Od. 20, 181.

ἔπειπον, inf. ἐπειπεῖν, *to say besides*, Hdt. 1, 123: *to add to what has been said*: τινί τι, *to say* a thing *of* one, Aesch. Supp. 972.

†Ἐπειρεόμενος, Ion. for ἐπειρόμενος, Hdt. 3, 64.

Ἔπειρομαι, Ion. for ἔπερομαι, Hdt.

Ἐπειρόω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπερόω, Hdt. 4, 8.

Ἐπειρώατο, Ion. for ἐπειρῶντο, 3 plur. impf. from πειρώομαι, Hdt.

Ἐπειρωνεύομαι, (ἐπί, εἰρωνεύομαι) dep., *to speak ironically to* or *at, mock*, App.

Ἐπειρωτάω, ἐπειρωτέω, Ion. for ἐπερωτάω. Hence

Ἐπειρώτημα, and **-τησις, ἡ**, Ion. for ἐπερώτ., Hdt.

Ἔπεισα, aor. act. from πείθω, Hom.

Ἐπείσαγμα, ατος, τό, *any thing brought in, added*, from ἐπεισάγω, read by some in Soph. Phil. 755, for ἐπίσαγμα.

Ἐπεισάγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, εἰσάγω) *to bring in besides* or *over*, μητρυιὰν παισί, ap. Diod. In mid. *to introduce besides, become intimate with*, νέους ἑταίρους, Plat. Rep. 575 D.—2. *to bring on the stage besides*, χορείαν δευτέραν, Antiph. Ὁμοι. I. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐπεισᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing in, summoning besides*, Hipp.—II. *a means of bringing* or *letting in*, πολεμίων, Thuc. 8, 92.

Ἐπεισᾰγώγιμος, ον, (ἐπεισάγω) *brought in besides* or *in addition to a country's products*, τὰ ἐπ., *imported wares*, Plat. Rep. 370 E.

Ἐπείσακτος, ον, (ἐπεισάγω) *brought in from without*, Plat. Crat. 420 B; esp. *from abroad, alien*, opp. to αὐτόχθων, like ἐπακτός, Eur. Ion 590: *imported, foreign*, σῖτος, Dem. 466, 21. Adv. -τως.

Ἐπεισβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, εἰσβαίνω) *to go into, upon*, ἵππῳ εἰς θάλασσαν, *to go upon* a horse *into* the sea, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 6: in genl.=εἰσβαίνω, Thuc. 2, 90.

Ἐπεισβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἐπί, εἰσβάλλω) *to throw, pour into besides*, τινί τι, Eur. El. 498.—II. intr. *to rush in, invade again*, Thuc. 2, 3, 13.

Ἐπεισβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπεισβαίνω) *an additional passenger, supernumerary on board* of ship, Eur. Hel. 1550. [ᾰ]

Ἐπεισδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐπί, εἰσδέχομαι) dep. mid., *to take in, admit besides*, Plut.

Ἐπείσειμι, (ἐπί, εἰς εἰμι) *to come on besides*, esp. in battle, Hdt. 7, 210. *to come on the stage*, Aeschin. 75, 24. —2. *to come in after*, Hipp.—3. of things, *to come upon, befal*, τινί, Plat. Tim. 50 E.

Ἐπεισενεκτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπεισφέρω, *one must bring in besides*.

Ἐπεισέρβω, f. -ερβήσω, (ἐπί, εἰσερβω) *to rush in with ill luck to* one.

Ἐπεισέρχομαι, (ἐπί, εἰσέρχομαι) dep. c. aor. et pf. act., *to come in upon* or *over*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 35; esp. into a family as stepmother, Hdt. 4, 154.—2. *to come in after*, Id. 1, 37; and freq. in Att.—3. *to enter, come into*, c. acc., πόλιν, Eur. Ion 813; c. dat., δόμοις, Ib. 851: of things, *to be imported*, Thuc. 2, 38.

Ἐπεισηγέομαι, (ἐπί, εἰσηγέομαι) dep., *to introduce besides into*, τί τινι, Diod.

Ἐπείσθεσις, εως, ἡ, *an introduction, beginning*, Gramm.

Ἐπείσιον, ου, τό,=ἐπίσειον.

Ἐπεισκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, εἰσκαλέω) *to call in besides*, v. l. Luc.

Ἐπεισκρίνομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, εἰσκρίνω) *to glide in, enter*, Hipp.

Ἐπεισκυκλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, εἰσκυκλέω) *to roll in from without* or *in addition*, Luc.: *to roll one upon another, accumulate*, Id.

Ἐπεισκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, εἰσκύπτω) *to stoop, peep into*, δόμοις, Soph. Fr. 257.

Ἐπεισκωμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, εἰσκωμάζω) *to rush in like revellers*, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

Ἐπεισόδιον, ου, τό, v. sq.

Ἐπεισόδιος, ον, (ἐπί, εἰσοδος) *coming in upon*: esp. in a composition, *put in like a patch, episodic, adventitious*, Plut.: hence—II. in neut. as subst. *an episode*:—1. in Ep. poems, as e. g. the Catalogue in the Iliad, Arist. Poet. 23.—2. in tragedy, *the portion of dialogue* between choric songs, as being orig. mere interpolations, Arist. Poet. 12: then all *underplots* or *parenthetic narratives* in poetry, which might form a distinct whole, Ibid.—3. lastly, in comedy, *an interlude, intermezzo*, Cratin. Pyt. 13, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 756.—4. metaph. *any unnecessary addition* or *ornament*, Plut.: ἐπ. τῆς τύχης, *a sport* of fortune. Hence

Ἐπεισοδιόω, ῶ, *to interweave as with episodes*, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐπεισοδιώδης, ες, (ἐπεισόδιον. εἶδος) *episodic, incoherent*, Arist. Metaph. —II. *abounding in episodes, μῦθος*, Id. Poet.

Ἐπείσοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἐπί, εἴσοδος) *a coming in besides, entrance, approach*, Soph. O. C. 730, Fr. 259.

Ἐπεισπαίω, f. -παίσω. (ἐπί, εἰσπαίω) *to burst in*, εἰς οἰκίαν, Ar. Plut. 805.

Ἐπεισπέμπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, εἰσπέμπω) *to send in* or *to*, Dio C.

Ἐπεισπηδάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, εἰσπηδάω) *to rush, spring in upon*, εἴς τι, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 64; τινί, Philostr.: absol., Ar Eq. 363.

Ἐπεισπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, εἰσπίπτω) *to fall* or *burst upon*, βρονταί τινι ἐπεσπίπτουσι, Hdt. 7, 42: *to burst in* or *into*, Soph. O. C. 915, and Eur.; c. acc. τήνδε πόλιν, Eur H. F. 34: *to rush in upon, αὐτοῖς πί νουσι*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 27.

Ἐπεισπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι or -σοῦμαι, (ἐπί, εἰσπλέω) *to sail in after*, Thuc. 6, 2.—II. *to sail at, attack*, Id. 4, 13.

Ἐπεισπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, εἰς πνέω) *to breathe in again*, Galen.

Ἐπεισπράττω. fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, εἰσπράττω) *to exact besides*, Dio C.

Ἐπεισρέω, f. -ρεύσω, (ἐπί, εἰσρέω) *to flow in upon* one, or *besides*, Trag. ap. Arr.

Ἐπειστρέχω, f. -δρᾰμοῦμαι, (ἐπί, εἰστρέχω) *to run in upon* or *after*, τινί, Julian.

Ἐπεισφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἐπί, εἰσφέρω) *to bring in besides* or *after*, Aesch. Ag. 864: τὸ ἐπεσφερόμενον πρῆγμα, whatever *comes upon us, occurs*, Hdt. 7, 50, 1. Mid. *to bring forward besides for one's self*, μαρτύρια, Thuc. 3, 53.

Ἐπεισφοιτάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, εἰσφοιτάω) *to be in the habit of coming in, entering from without*, Philo.

Ἐπεισφορέω, fut. -ήσω and -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, εἰσφορέω) *to bring in, introduce besides*, τινὰ λέχει, Eur. Alc. 1056, cf. El. 1033; ἐπ. λόγον, Ar. Thesm. 1164: *to send against*, ὅφεις τινί, Eur. H. F. 1262: the aor. part. ἐπεισφορείς, from ἐπεισπίφρημι, occurs in Eur. Phaeth. 2, 50.

Ἐπεισχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, εἰσχέω) *to pour in, introduce besides*, Philo. Mid. *to pour themselves in, to pour in in crowds*, Joseph.

Ἔπειτα, adv., (ἐπί, εἶτα) marks the sequence of one thing from another, and strictly is to ἐπεί as relat. to anteced., just as εἶτα is to εἰ: *thereupon, thereafter, then*, and referring to something to come *in continuation, further*, freq. from Hom. downwds.:

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more rare without an antecedent, *just then, at the time*, Od. 1, 106: in these signfs. it may either come first, or after other words: in Hom. usu. it corresponds to *πρῶτον*, also freq. strengthens *αὐτίκα, αἶψα, ὦκα ἔπειτα*, and *ἔνθα ἔπειτα*: freq. *ἐπεί* or *εἰ* must be supplied before it. Like *εἶτα* not seldom put pleon. with a finite verb to express emphat. the *immediate* sequence from what goes before, esp. after a part., e. g. *μειδήσασα δ' ἔπειτα ἑῷ ἐγκύθετο κόλπῳ*, she smiled and *then* placed it in her bosom, Il. 14, 223, cf. 11, 730, etc., Aesch. Eum. 29, also in prose, Plat. Phaed. 82 C, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 802: more rarely *ἔπειτα* stands before the part., as H. Hom. Ven. 154. II. in apodosis it adds emphasis:—1. when a partic. of time goes before, *immediately afterwards, then, ἐπειδὴ σφαίρῃ πειρήσαντο, ὠρχείσθην δὴ ἔπειτα*, when they were done playing at ball, *then* they danced, Od. 8, 378; so after *ἐπεί*, Il. 16, 247, *ὁπότε*, Il. 13, 545, *ὡς*, Il. 10, 522, *ἦμος*, Il. 1, 478.—2. after a conditional partic., esp. *εἰ, then surely, εἰ δ' ἐτεὸν δὴ ἀγορεύεις, ἐξ ἄρα δή τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὄλεσαν*, if so, *then of a surety* have the gods infatuated thee, Il. 7, 360; 10, 453, etc.; so after *ἦν*, Il. 9, 394, and *ἐπήν*, Od. 11, 121. Further, Hom. has it anacoluth., where the sense is the same as if *εἰ* were expressed, e. g. *ὃν μέν κ', ἐπειικὲς ἀκούσομεν, οὔτις ἔπειτα τόνγ' εἴσεται*, for *εἰ μέν κ' ἐπεικές τινα ἀκουσόμεν*, Il. 1, 547; esp. c. part., *ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω μαινάζειν, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται*, for *εἰ δέ κ' ἐγώ τινα νοήσω*, Il. 2, 392. The apodosis becomes still more emphatic by *δὴ ἔπειτα, δὴ τότ' ἔπειτα, καὶ τότ' ἔπειτα*, but *ἔπειτα* itself cannot begin it.—III. interrog., when the question is founded on some supposition, after *πῶς*, e. g. *εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετέ μ' αὐτὸν ἑλέσθαι, πῶς ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος λαθοίμην*; how can I *in such a case?* etc., Il. 10, 243, cf. Od. 1, 65, where *ἔπειτα* refers to Minerva's words just before. But in Att. it begins the sentence with emphasis, usu. ironical, *And so? Indeed?* v. *εἶτα* III., implying a consequence overlooked, *So then, does it follow...? If so, how comes it that...?* Kühner Gr. Gr. § 835, 6.—IV. *then, therefore*, much like *οὖν*, Il. 15, 49, Od. 17, 185.—V. Att., like *ἦμος, and yet, nevertheless, still*, esp. in Ar., as Ach. 126, 498, Av. 29, in which signf. *κἄπειτα* and *κἀτα* are esp. freq., Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 411 B, Phaed. 90 B. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4, 2.—VI. *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἔπειτα, following, future*, *ὁ ἔπ. χρόνος, the future*, also *τὸ ἔπ.*, in Soph. Ant. 607 Herm., the *immediate* future, opp. to *τὸ μέλλον*, the more distant: so *οἱ ἔπειτα*, posterity, Aesch. Eum. 672: *ὁ ἔπ. βίος*, Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

Ἐπείτε, for *ἐπεί τε, since, for that, because*, Hdt.

Ἔπειτεν, Ion. for *ἔπειτα, thereafter*, Hdt. 1, 146, etc., v. Schweigh. Lex.: also Dor. Herm. Dial. Pind. p. xxi.: cf. *εἶτεν*.

Ἐπείτοι, i. e. *ἐπεί τοι, for in truth, since truly*, Pind., etc.—II. *but since*: also *ἐπεἰτοι γε*.

Ἐπεκβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (*ἐπί, ἐκβαίνω*) *to go out upon, disembark, εἰς γῆν*, Thuc. 8, 105: c. acc., *ἐπ. χέρσου, to touch land*, of waves, Anth.

Ἐπεκβοάω, ὦ, f. *-βοήσω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκβοάω*)=*ἐπικαλέω, to cry out against*, Dio C.

Ἐπεκβοηθέω, ῶ, (*ἐπί, ἐκβοηθέω*) *to rush out to aid*, Thuc. 8, 55.

Ἐπεκδιδάσκω, f. *-ξω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκδιδάσκω*) *to teach, explain in addition*, Plat. Prot. 328 E.

Ἐπεκδίδωμι, f. *-δώσω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκδίδωμι*) *to give out, publish again*, Gramm.

Ἐπεκδιηγέομαι, (*ἐπί, ἐκδιηγέομαι*) dep. mid., *to explain besides*, Plat. Phaed. 97 D. Hence

Ἐπεκδιήγησις, *εως, ἡ, a fuller* or *repeated narrative*.

Ἐπεκδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐπεκδραμεῖν*) *an excursion, expedition*, Thuc. 4, 25.

Ἐπέκεινα, adv. for *ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, on yonder side of, beyond*, Lat. *ultra*, c. gen., as *οἱ ἐπ. Εὐφράτου*, those *beyond* the Eu., Xen. An. 4, 5, 3: *τὸ ἐπέκεινα*, Att. *τοὐπ., the part beyond, the far side, τῆς γῆς*, etc., and so as adv., Eur. Hipp. 1199: *ἐπέκεινα, living* or *existing on the farther side, τὰ ἐπέκεινα, the far side of, parts beyond*, Hdt. 3, 115, cf. Aesch. Supp. 257; opp. to *ἐπίταδε*.—2. of time, *οἱ ἐπ. χρόνοι*, the times *beyond* or *before*, *earlier* times, Isocr. 124 B.

Ἐπεκέκλετο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of *ἐπικέλομαι*, Il.

Ἐπεκθέω, fut. *-θεύσομαι*, (*ἐπί, ἐκθέω*)=*ἐπεκτρέχω, to rush out upon* or *against*, Thuc. 4, 34, and Xen.

Ἐπεκθύομαι, (*ἐπί, ἐκθύω*) *to offer sacrifice upon* or *for*, Epict.

Ἐπεκκουφίζω, (*ἐπί, ἐκκουφίζω*) *to lighten, alleviate*, Joseph.

Ἐπεκπίνω, fut. *-πίομαι*, (*ἐπί, ἐκπίνω*) *to drink off after*, Eur. Cycl. 327. [ῐ. *πῐνω*.]

Ἐπέκπλοος, contr. *-πλους, ου, ὁ*, (*ἐπί, ἐκπλέω*) *a sailing out against one, attack by sea*, Thuc. 8, 20.

Ἐπεκπνέω, fut. *-πνεύσω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκπνέω*) *to breathe out repeatedly*, opp. to *ἐπεισπνέω*, Medic.

Ἐπέκρηξις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἐπί, ἐκρήγνυμαι*) *an outbreak, bursting*, Diog. L.

Ἐπεκροφέω, f. l. in Ar. Eq. 701, v. *ἐκρ.*

Ἐπέκρῡσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἐπί, ἐκρέω*) *an influx from without*, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9, 32.

Ἐπεκτᾶσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἐπεκτείνω*) *an extension, expansion: a lengthening*, e. g. of a word, Arist. Poet. Hence

Ἐπεκτᾰτικός, *ή, όν, lengthening*, Gramm. Adv. *-κῶς*: from

Ἐπεκτείνω, (*ἐπί, ἐκτείνω*) *to stretch out, lengthen, λόγους*, Plut.: *to increase, make more burdensome, προσόδους*, Strab.—2. intr. *to extend, reach, πρός τι*, late. Pass. *to stretch, extend beyond, τινός*, Theophr.; *to reach out towards, grasp at, τινί*, N. T.: *to be lengthened*, of words, e. g. *μοῦνος* for *μόνος, ἠέλιος* for *ἥλιος*, Arist. Poet.; opp. to *ἀφαιρεῖσθαι*.

Ἐπεκτετᾰμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐπεκτείνω, vehemently*, Gramm.

Ἐπεκτρέχω, fut. *-δρᾰμοῦμαι*, aor. *-ἔδρᾰμον*, (*ἐπί, ἐκτρέχω*) *to rush out upon* or *against* one, *τινί*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 17; absol., Ib. 6, 2, 17; also c. acc., Paus.

Ἐπεκφέρω, f. *-ἐξοίσω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκφέρω*) *to carry out far*, Plut.

Ἐπεκχέω, f. *-χεύσω*, (*ἐπί, ἐκχέω*) *to pour out upon*. Pass. *to rush upon, τινί*, LXX.: *to throw one's self upon, lie upon, τινί*, Q. Sm.

Ἐπεκχωρέω, ῶ, (*ἐπί, ἐκχωρέω*) *to advance next* or *after*, Aesch. Pers. 401.

†**Ἐπελᾶσία**, *ας, ἡ*,=sq., Diod. S.

Ἐπέλᾶσις, *εως, ἡ, an attack, assault*, Luc., and Plut.: from

Ἐπελαύνω, fut. *-ελάσω*, Att. (*ἐπί, ἐλαύνω*) *to drive* or *put* a plate of metal on a shield, 223, in tmesis; so too *πολὺς λατο χαλκός*, much brass *drawn over* it, Il. 13, 804: *ἅρμ λαύνειν τινί, to force* an oat one, Hdt. 1, 146: *to drive upon* a surface, as on ice, Io *to lead on* or *against*, hence— seemingly intr., sub. *στρατ to march against*, Id. 1, 17, an *to sail against*, 7, 183; *to charg*

Ἐπελαφρίζω, (*ἐπί, ἐλαφ make lighter, lift up*, Philo.

Ἐπελαφρύνω,=*ἐπελαφρίζ* v. *ἐπελαφύνω*.

Ἐπέλδομαι, v. *ἐπιέλδ*.

Ἐπελέγχω,=*ἐλέγχω*, Dio

Ἐπέλευσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἐπέρ coming to a person or place. attack*, Luc.—2. *an impulse of towards* a thing, Chrysipp. a 2, 1045 D.

Ἐπελεύσομαι, fut. of *ἐπ* Od.

Ἐπελευστικός, *ή, όν*, (*ἐπ coming to* or *towards, touch* thing.—2. *adventitious*, Stoic.

Ἐπελήλᾰτο, 3 sing. plqpf. *ἐπελαύνω*, Il.

Ἐπελήλῡθα, perf. 2 of *ἐπ* Od.

Ἐπέλησε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act *λανθάνω*, Od.

Ἐπελθεῖν, inf. aor. of *ἐπέρ*

Ἐπελίσσω, Ion. for *ἐφελίσ*

Ἐπέλκω, Ion. for *ἐφέλκω*.

Ἐπέλλῐβε, poet. for *ἐπέ* sing. aor. of *ἐπιλαμβάνω*.

Ἐπελπίζω, (*ἐπί, ἐλπίζω*) *to hope, buoy up with hopes, τινὰ ψεται*, Thuc. 8, 1; esp. *w hope*, Luc.—II. =*ἐλπίζω*, Eu 1011, Thuc. 8, 54 Bekk.

Ἐπέλπομαι, (*ἐπί, ἔλπω*) *hopes of, to hope*, Aesch. Ag. Hom., *ἐπιέλπομαι*, c. inf., Il c. acc., Od. 21, 126: in ge *pect*, T'elest. ap. Ath. 616 F word.

Ἐπεμβᾰδόν, adv. *by ascend above step*, Anth.: from

Ἐπεμβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, *βαίνω*) *to step, tread upon, to to stand on*, esp. in perf. c. ge *ἐπεμβεβαώς*, Il. 9, 582, *ἐπ* Hes. Sc. 324; and so absol., *βαώς, mounted* (on a chario N. 4, 47: also c. dat., *πῦρ*) *βάς*, Aesch. Theb. 634, a later: c. acc., *ἐπ. ὄχθον, ῥά* Bacch. 1061, Rhes. 783; *πάτραν*, Eur. I. T. 649.—I dat. also *to trample upon, sp insultare*, Lob. Soph. Aj. 9 *κατά τινος*, Soph. El. 836.— *τῷ καιρῷ τινος*, to seize a tunity against one, Dem. 579

Ἐπεμβάλλω, fut. *-βάλῶ*, *βάλλω*) *to throw, put, lay* Hes. Op. 98.—2. *to throw τινί*, Eur. I. T. 290.—3. *to p sides, insert*, Lat. *intercalare*, Plat. Crat. 399 A; *ἐπί τι*. Ih of fruit-trees, *to bud, graft* the in mid., *to put in between*, 277 A.—4. *to put forward*, Soph. O. C. 463.—5. *to th* Xen. Cyn. 10, 11.—II. intr *besides*, of rivers, Xen. Hell.

Ἐπεμβάσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἐπ an attack, incursion*, Dion. H.

Ἐπεμβάτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*ἐπεμβ mounted*, as—1. *a horseman*, Fr. 79.—2. *a warrior in a cha* Supp. 585. [ᾰ]

Ἐπεμβλητέον, verb. ad

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ἐπεμβάλλω, *one must put in, insert, add,* Plat. Tim. 51 D.

Ἐπεμβοάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἐμβοάω) *to shout against* or *at one, θρόον,* Nic.

Ἐπεμβολάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) of a fruit-tree, *budded* or *grafted,* Ath.

Ἐπεμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) *an insertion, parenthesis.*

Ἐπέμμηνος, ον, (ἐπί, ἔμμηνος) *menstruous,* dub., Joseph.

Ἐπεμπάσσω, ῶ, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἐμπάσσω) *to sprinkle, strew over,* Medic. [ᾶσω]

Ἐπεμπηδάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἐμπηδάω) *to spring upon, insult, ἐπ. κειμένῳ,* Ar. Nub. 550.

Ἐπεμπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἐμπίπτω) *to fall in* or *upon besides, to attack furiously: ἐπεμπίπτειν βάσιν τινί,* Soph. Aj. 42, like *βαίνειν πόδα,* cf. *βαίνω* sub fin.—2. *to fall to, set to work,* Lat. *incumbere,* Ar. Pac. 471. [ῐ]

Ἐπεμφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἐπί, ἐμφέρω) *to bring in besides, add, τί τινι,* Hippod. ap. Stob. p. 554, 55.

Ἐπεμφύρω, (ἐπί, ἐμφύρω) *to mix in, dip in, τί τινι,* Clem. Al. [ῠ]

Ἐπενᾰρίζω, f. -ξω,=ἐναρίζω, Soph. O. C. 1733. acc. to Elmsl. and Herm.

Ἐπενδιδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give over and above, ἐπ. τρίτην, I put in yet* a third blow, Aesch. Ag. 1386.

Ἐπένδῦμα, ατος, τό, *an upper garment,* Plut.

Ἐπενδύνω,=ἐπενδύω. Hence

Ἐπενδύτης, ου, ὁ, *a tunic worn over* another, Pseudo-Thesp. ap. Poll. 7, 45, Soph. Fr. 391; also *ἐπ. χιτών,* Nicoch. Heracl. 1. [ῠ]

Ἐπενδῠτοπάλλιον, ου, τό,=foreg., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 456. (From foreg. and Lat. *pallium.*)

Ἐπενδύω, or -δύνω, (ἐπί, ἐνδύω) *to put on over,* Hdt. 1, 195: also in mid., *τί τινι,* Plut. [On quantity v. δύω.]

Ἐπένεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω, ἐπενεγκεῖν) *an adding to.*

Ἐπενεῖκαι, Ion. for ἐπενέγκαι, inf. aor. 1 of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 19, 261.

Ἐπένειμε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπινέμω, Hom.

Ἐπενήνεον, imperf. from ἐπινηνέω, Il.

Ἐπενήνοθε, *is, lies upon, is close to:* only Ep., and in Hom. thrice; of Thersites' head, *ψεδνὴ ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη,* a thin coat of downy hair *grew thereon,* Il. 2, 219; of a cloak, *οὖλη ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη,* a thick warm pile *was on it,* Il. 10, 134 (both times absol.); and c. acc., of the ambrosial unguent, *οἷα θεοὺς ἐπενήνοθεν αἰὲν ἐόντας,* such as *is on and belongs to* the gods, Od. 8, 365: whence also in H. Hom. Ven. 62. Cf. *κατενήνοθε.* Used of time in Ap. Rh. 4, 276, *πουλὺς ἐπενήνοθεν αἰών,* a long space *was thereon,* i. e. had passed since. The *signf.* is something between pres. and impf.; the *form* is perf., v. *ἐνήνοθε.*

Ἐπένθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεντίθημι) *insertion as of a letter,* Gramm.

Ἐπενθρώσκω, aor. 2 -έθορον, inf. -θορεῖν, (ἐπί, ἐνθρώσκω) *to spring, leap upon, σέλμασι,* Aesch. Pers. 359; *ἐπί τινα,* as an enemy, Soph. O. C. 469; *ἐπ. ἄνω,* to leap up into, Id. Tr. 919.

Ἐπενθῡμέομαι, (ἐπί, ἐνθυμέομαι) dep., *to insert* or *add an enthymem.* Hence

Ἐπενθύμημα, ατος, τό, *an inserted, added enthymem.* [ῠ]

Ἐπεντᾰνύω, f. -ύσω, [ῠ] Ep. -ύσσω, =ἐπεντείνω, *to stretch to, fasten upon,* Od. 22, 467.

Ἐπεντείνω, (ἐπί, ἐντείνω) *to stretch, extend to, upon* or *over, ἐπενταθείς, stretched upon* his sword, Soph. Ant. 1235.—II. intr. *to press on, exert one's self,* Ar. Pac. 515: *to gain strength, increase,* of a report, Theophr. Char. 9, 2.

Ἐπεντέλλω, (ἐπί, ἐντέλλω) *to command besides,* Soph. Ant. 218.

Ἐπεντερώματα, τά, v. *ἐπεντρώματα.*

Ἐπεντίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, ἐντίθημι) *to insert,* Gramm., cf. *ἐπένθεσις.*

Ἐπεντρῑβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐντρίβω) *to rub in besides: to inflict.* [ῐ]

Ἐπεντρῡφάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἐντρυφάω) *to be wanton in* a thing.

Ἐπεντρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, inf. aor. -τρᾰγεῖν, (ἐπί, ἐντρώγω) *to eat besides,* esp. sweetmeats or stimulants after a solid dinner, Philo.

Ἐπεντρώματα, τά, acc. to Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E, *dainties, meats.* [Prob. for *ἐπεντερώματα* from *ἔντερα:* others from *τρώω,* v. Ern. Call. Dian. 133.]

Ἐπέντρωσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Philo.

Ἐπεντύω and -ύνω, (ἐπί, ἐντύω, -ύνω) *to set right, get ready, ἐπέντυε νῶϊν ἵπποις,* Il. 8, 374; *χεῖρα ἐπεντύνειν ἐπί τινι, to arm* it for the fight, Soph. Aj. 451. Mid. *to prepare, train one's self for* a thing, c. acc., *ἀεθλα,* Od. 24, 89: in Ap. Rh., c. inf. pro acc. [ῦω, ῦνω]

Ἐπεξάγω, (ἐπί, ἐξάγω) *to lead out,* as a general his army, Thuc. 2, 21, and so seemingly intr. *to march out* to a new position, Id. 5, 71.—2. *to extend, lengthen,* Plut.: esp. *to discuss at length,* Dio C. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐπεξᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a drawing out against, lengthening, τοῦ κέρως,* Thuc. 8, 105.

Ἐπεξᾰμαρτάνω, f. -τήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐξαμαρτάνω) *to sin, err yet more,* Dion. H.; against one, *εἴς τινα,* Joseph. Hence

Ἐπεξαμαρτητέον, verb. adj., *one must sin, err yet more,* Dem. 595. 10.

†**Ἐπεξανίσταμαι**, aor. *ἐπεξανέστην,* (ἐπί. ἐξανίστημι) *to rise besides,* Philo.

Ἐπεξᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ. (ἐπί, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive yet more,* Mnesim. Dysc. 1.

Ἐπέξειμι, (ἐπί, ἐξ, εἶμι) like *ἐπεξέρχομαι,* q. cf., *to go out, march out against* an enemy, Hdt. 7, 223; *τινί,* Thuc. 6, 97; *ἐπ. εἰς μάχην,* Id. 2, 13, etc.—II. *to proceed against, prosecute, τινί,* Dem. 583, 23; c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *ἐπ. τινὶ φόνου, to prosecute and convict* him of murder, Plat. Legg. 866 B; also *ὑπὲρ φόνου,* Id. Euthyphr. 4 B: but also c. acc. pers., Eur. Andr. 735, ap. Dem. 549, 25: c. dat. rei, *to avenge,* Plat. Legg. 866 B: also c. dat. modi, *ἐπ. δίκῃ, to attack by* action, Ib. 754 E; but in Aeschin. 40. 27, *ἐπ. γραφῇ, to follow up* an indictment, cf. Plat. Lys. 215 E.—III. *to go over, traverse, go through,* c. acc., Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C: hence in argument, *to go through all, σμικρὰ καὶ μεγάλα,* Hdt. 1, 5, *πάσας τὰς ἀμφισβητήσεις,* Plat. Rep. 437 A; and absol., Id. Lys. 215 E.—2. *ἐπ. τιμωρίας μείζους, to go through with, carry out* greater vengeance, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἐπεξελαύνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, (ἐπί, ἐξελαύνω) *to drive, ride* or *send on to the attack, τοὺς ἱππεῖς,* Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 6.—2. also intr., *τινί,* sub. *ἵππον, ἅρμα, στρατόν.*

Ἐπεξέλεγχος, ου, ὁ, *a further* or *additional ἔλεγχος,* Plat. Phaedr. p. 266 E, ubi al. *ἐπέλεγχος.*

Ἐπεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεξέρχομαι) *an attack, punishment.*

Ἐπεξελευστικός, ή, όν, *avenging.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπεξέλκω, *to draw on with* one, or *besides,* Hipp.

Ἐπεξεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, dep. mid., *to effect, do besides* or *in addition,* Dem. 274, 18: *to accomplish, consummate,* opp. to *ἀρχειν,* Ion ap. Sext. Emp. 294, 3: hence—2. *to slay over again, ὀλωλότα,* Soph. Ant. 1288. Hence

Ἐπεξεργασία, ας, ἡ, *a finishing, completion:* and

Ἐπεξεργαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who accomplishes: a plenipotentiary.*

Ἐπεξεργαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐπεξεργάζομαι) *of, fit for finishing.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπεξέρπω, (ἐπί, ἐξέρπω) *to creep out, advance to,* c. acc., Hipp.

Ἐπεξέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐξέρχομαι) *to go out against* an enemy, *make a sally,* Hdt. 3, 54; and in genl. *to attack, ἐπ. εἰς μάχην τινί,* Thuc. 5, 9; and absol., Id.: hence—2. *to proceed against, prosecute, τινί,* Thuc. 3, 38, Plat., etc.; also *ἐπ. δίκην τινί,* Plat. Legg. 866 B: also *ἐπ. φόνου,* Antipho 115, 9.—II. *to go through* or *over, χώρην,* Hdt. 4, 9; 7, 166.—2. *to carry out, accomplish, ἔργῳ τι,* Thuc. 1, 120.—3. *to discuss, relate, examine accurately* or *fully,* Lat. *oratione persequi, τι,* Aesch. Pr. 870, and Plat.: absol. Hdt. 8, 99.—III. *to proceed to an extremity, ὅσον ἐς ὕβριν ἐπεξῆλθε,* Hdt. 3, 80, *ὡδ' ἐπεξ. θρασύς, to reach* such a pitch of boldness, Soph. Ant. 752.

Ἐπεξέτᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἐξέτασις) *a repeated review, muster,* Thuc. 6. 24.

Ἐπεξευρίσκω, fut. -ευρήσω, (ἐπί, ἐξευρίσκω) *to invent besides,* Hdt. 2, 160.

Ἐπεξηγέομαι, (ἐπί, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to recount, explain in detail.* Plut. Hence

Ἐπεξήγημα, ατος, τό, *a detailed narrative.* Hence

Ἐπεξηγηματικός. ή. όν, *of, like, belonging to an ἐπεξήγημα.*

Ἐπεξήγησις, εως. ἡ. (ἐπεξηγέομαι) *a detailed account, narrative.*

Ἐπεξηγητέον. verb. adj. from ἐπεξηγέομαι, *one must detail,* Clem. Al.

Ἐπεξῆς, Ion. for ἐφεξῆς. Hdt.

Ἐπεξιαχάζω, (ἐπί, ἐκ, ἰαχάζω) *to shout in triumph over...,* Aesch. Theb. 635.

Ἐπεξόδιος, ον, *of, belonging to a march* or *expedition: τὰ ἐπεξόδια,* sub. *ἱερά,* sacrifices *before the march of an army,* v. l. Xen. An. 6, 5, 2: from

Ἐπέξοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἔξοδος) *a march out against* an enemy, *πρός τινα,* Thuc. 5, 8.—II. *revenge, punishment,* Philo.

Ἐπέοικε, (ἐπί, ἔοικε) *it is like. looks like, τινί,* Il. 4, 341.—II. *it is likely, reasonable, fitting, proper,* freq. in Hom., usu. absol. or c. dat. pers., but also c. acc. et inf., Il. 10, 146; c. dat. pers. et inf., Pind. N. 7, 140: in Od. 6. 193, *οὐ δεηθῆναι* must be supplied.—2. *it is agreeable, satisfactory,* Il. 9, 392.—3. *ἐπεικότα, seemly, fit, τινί,* Aesch. Cho. 669. (No pres. ἐπείκω.)

Ἐπέπιθμεν, 1 pl. plqpf. 2 from *πείθω* for *ἐπεποίθειμεν,* Il.

Ἐπέπλως, 2 sing. aor. 2 sync. Ep. of ἐπιπλώω, Od.

Ἐπεποίθει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from *πείθω,* Il.

Ἐπεπόνθει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 of *πάσχω,* Od.

Ἐπέπτᾰρε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from *ἐπιπταίρω,* Od.

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'Επέπτᾶτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐπιπέταμαι, ἐφίπταμαι, Hom.

'Επέπυστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of πυνθάνομαι, Il.

'Επέπω, Ion. for ἐφέπω.

'Επέρασπος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐράω) *lovely, amiable*, Luc., cf. ἐπήρατος.

'Επεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to work upon, till* land, Plat. Legg. 843 C; esp. *to encroach on* another's property, Arist. Pol.: in pf. also as pass., ἐπείργασται στήλη, *is wrought, sculptured on* a tablet, Paus. Hence

'Επεργᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *a working, tilling* of another's land, *an encroachment*, Thuc. 1, 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 C.—II. esp. *the right of mutual tillage* on each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 23, cf. ἐπιγαμία.

'Επεργος, ον, (ἐπί, *ἔργω) *active in* a thing, τινός.

'Επερεθίζω, (ἐπί, ἐρεθίζω) *to irritate, stimulate*, Plut.: ἐπ. πηκτίδα, *to touch* the lyre, Anth. Hence

'Επερεθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *irritation, excitement*, Plut.

'Επερείδω, fut. -είσω, (ἐπί. ἐρείδω) *to thrust on* or *into*, ἐπέρεισεν ἔγχος ἐς κενεῶνα, Il. 5, 856: ἐπέρεισεν ἑν' ἀπέλεθρον, *he put* vast strength *to* it, *put forth* force, Il. 7, 269, Od. 9, 538. Mid. *to support* or *stay upon* or *by*, τί τινι, Eur. Hec. 114: *to lean* or *push against* a thing, Ar. Ran. 1102. Hence

'Επέρεισις, εως, ἡ, *a thrusting against* a thing, ἐπ. ὀδόντων, gnashing of teeth, Diosc.

'Επερεισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 50.

'Επερεύγομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ἐρεύγω) *to be disgorged*: of water, *to be poured upon*, ἀκτάς, Ap. Rh.

'Επερέφω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐρέφω) *to put a roof upon*, in genl. *to build*, ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα, Il. 1, 39, cf. ἐρέφω.

'Επερηρεισμαι, perf. pass. from ἐπερείδω.

'Επέρομαι, f. -ερήσομαι, Ion. -ειρήσομαι: aor. ἐπηρόμην, inf. ἐπερέσθαι: the place of the pres. is supplied in Att. by ἐπερωτάω, but in Hdt. we have ἐπείρεσθαι, as if from a pres. ἐπείρομαι, cf. ἔρομαι. *To ask*, esp. for counsel, *to consult, question, τὸν θεόν*, Hdt. 1, 19; τινά τι, one about a thing, 7, 101; περί τινος, 1, 158; foll. by a relat., 3, 22; absol. 4, 161, etc.: rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 557, cf. Reisig.

'Επερρώσαντο, 3 pl. aor. 1 from ἐπιρρώομαι, Il. 1, 529.

'Επερυθριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐρυθριάω) *to blush for* or *at* a thing, τινί. [ᾶσω]

'Επερύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἐρύω) *to draw on, pull to, θύρην ἐπέρυσσε κορώνη*, Od. 1, 441: *to bring together* or *to* a place, ἐπὶ στήλην ἐρύσαντες, *setting up* a stone, Od. 12, 14. Mid. *to draw* or *put on one's* clothes, λεοντῆν, Hdt. 4, 8. [ῠ, cf. ἐρύω]

'Επέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, dep. mid., c. aor. act. -ῆλθον, -ήλυθον, pf. -εληλυθα, (ἐπί, ἔρχομαι.) *To come upon* or *over, pass over* a space, like Lat. *obire*, c. acc. Il. 18, 321, Od. 16, 27; ὁ Νεῖλος ἐπέρχεται τὸ Δέλτα, *overflows* it, Hdt. 2, 19: also *to traverse, travel over*, Hdt. 1, 30: *to walk upon*, as on ice, Thuc. 3, 23.—II. *to come upon* or *to, reach, arrive at* a place, freq. in Hom. usu. absol., but also c. acc., esp. in signf. of *to come upon suddenly, surprise*, Od. 19, 155; so ἐπήλυθέ μιν νήδυμος ὕπνος, Od. 4, 793, etc., cf. Hdt. 2, 141; also c. dat. pers., Od. 5, 472; 12, 311: the dat. is in genl. found in Hom. when the signf. is simply *to come to* or *near*, Il. 12, 200, 218: he also has it with εἰς, Od. 7, 280, cf. Thuc. 3, 47; with ἐνθάδε and ὁπόσε, Il. 24, 651, Od. 14, 139: later also with ἐπί, ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, τοὺς Ἐφόρους, *to come before* them to speak, Hdt. 5, 97; 9, 7, so ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, and freq. absol. in Thuc., cf. Göttl. Arist. Pol. p. 26, 2. The Att. prefer the dat., yet use the acc., as τὰς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπελθών, *having visited* the clubs, Thuc. 8, 54; so ἐπέρχεταί μοι, also με, *it happens, occurs to* me, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17, Valck. Phoen. 1378, either with a nom. before it, as ἱμερος ἐπῆλθέ μοι ἐπείρεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 30; or c. inf. only, as καὶ οἱ ἐπῆλθε πταρεῖν, Id. 6, 107, cf. Soph. Tr. 135: ὁ ἐπελθών, like ὁ ἐπιτυχών, ἐπιών, *the first comer, whoever comes up*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπελθόντος, *just as it occurs, on the spur of the moment*.—III. in hostile signf., *to rush upon, go against, attack*, Hom., usu. absol.: sometimes c. dat. pers., Il. 20, 91, and so Thuc. 6, 34, or c. acc., τμήδην αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε, Il. 7, 262. In prose also c. acc., as Thuc. 2, 39.—IV. *to come on*, in Hom. esp. *to come about, return*, ἐπήλυθον ὧραι, the season *came round again*, Od. 2, 107, etc., and so freq. later, *to come on, be at hand*, as in Theogn. 528, 728, etc.: of time in genl. *to come on*, Pind. O. 10, 9; τὸ ἐπερχόμενον, *that which is coming*, but has not come, i. e. *the future*, Aesch. Pr. 98.—2. *to come in after* or *over* another, of a second wife, Hdt. 5, 41.—V. *to pursue for vengeance*, hence in genl. *to visit, avenge, punish*, τινά, hence also φόνον ἐπέρχεσθαι, *to avenge* it.—VI. *to go through* or *over, treat of, discuss, recount*, like διέρχομαι, c. acc., Hes. Fr. 14, 4, Ar. Eq. 618.—2. *to go through, execute*, Thuc. 1, 97.

'Επερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐπειρ., (ἐπί, ἐρωτάω) *to consult, enquire of, question*, τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸν θεόν, etc., Hdt. 1, 53, etc.; τινὰ περί τινος, Id. 1, 32; ἐπ. τι, *to ask* a thing, Id. 1, 30, etc.; but also *to ask about* a thing, Id. 7, 100. So too in Att. Pass. *to be asked*, τι, a question, Plat. Soph. 250 A. Hence

'Επερώτημα, ατος, τό, Ion. ἐπειρ., *a question*, Hdt. 6, 67: and

'Επερώτησις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἐπειρ., *a questioning, consulting*, χρησμῶν, Hdt. 9, 44; Thuc. 4, 38.

'Επεσα, rare aor. 1 of πίπτω, in a lyric passage of Eur.

'Επεσαν, 3 pl. impf. from ἔπειμι, Ep. for ἐπῆσαν, Od.

'Επεσβαίνω, i. q. ἐπειςβαίνω.

'Επεσβολέω, ῶ, *to utter violent language*, Lyc.: and

'Επεσβολία, ας, ἡ, *a throwing about words, violent, unseemly, language*, in plur., ἐπ. ἀναφαίνειν, Od. 4, 159: later esp. *abuse*, Anth. P.: from

'Επεσβόλος, ον, (ἔπος, βάλλω) *throwing words about*, λωβητὴρ ἐπ., *an unbridled, foul-mouthed* fellow, Il. 2, 275: esp. *abusive*, νεῖκος, Ap. Rh. 4, 1727.

'Επεσθίω, f. ἐπέδομαι, (ἐπί, ἐσθίω) *to eat after* or *in addition to*, τί τινι, Eur. Incert. 98, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3.

'Επέσθω, poet. form of foreg., Epich. p. 22.

†'Επεσκέπησαν, 2 aor. pass. 3 pl. from ἐπισκέπτομαι or ἐπισκοπέω.

'Επεσον, ες, ε, aor. of πίπτω, Hom.

'Επεσπον, ες, ε, inf. ἐπισπεῖν, aor. of ἑφέπω, Od.

'Επέσσεται, Ep. for ἐπέ sing. fut. from ἔπειμι, Od.

'Επέσσευεν, -ον*το*, poet. impf. act. and 3 pl. impf. m ἐπισεύω, Hom.

'Επεσσυμένως, adv. part. ἐπισεύω, *violently*, Aretae.

'Επέσσυται, 3 sing. pf. ἐπισεύω, part. ἐπεσσυμένος.

'Επέσσυτο, poet. for ἐπ sing. aor. sync. from ἐπισευ

'Επεστεώς, Ion. part. perf τημι.

'Επέστη, 3 sing. aor. 2 fr τημι, Il.

'Επέστιος, Ion. for ἐφέστ τιος, dub.

'Επεσφέρω, Ion. for ἐπεισφ

'Επεσχάριος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐσ or *at the hearth*, Leon. Tar.

'Επέσχον, ες, ε, and -σχ 2 act. and mid. of ἐπέχω, E Hes.

†'Επετάσθην, 1 aor. pass. νυμι.

'Επετειόκαρπος, ον, (καρπός) *bearing yearly fruit*.

'Επετειόκαυλος, ον, (ἐπέτ λός) *with an annual stalk fro nial root*, Theophr.

'Επέτειος, ον, also η, ο 105, though elsewh. he has as 2, 92: also ἐπέτειος, ον, (ἐπί, ἔτος) *annual, yearly*, e θυσίαι, Hdt. 6, 105, καρπός, hence metaph., ἐπέτειοι τ *changeful* as the seasons, c others, like birds of passage 518: ἐπ. φόρος, *the yearly* Hdt. 5, 49, also τὰ ἐπέτει nual, *lasting for a year*, of pla 2, 92.

'Επετειοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear* year, Theophr.: from

'Επετειοφόρος, ον, (ἐπέτε *fruiting every year*, Theophr.

'Επετειόφυλλος, ον, (ἐπέτ λον) *losing the leaves yearly*,

'Επέτεος, Ion. for ἐπέτει

'Επέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἑπομαι) attendant, Pind. P. 5, 5: ἑσ ιδος, Ap. Rh.

'Επετήσιος, ον,=ἐπέτειο ἐπ., *from year to year, lasting* year, Od. 7, 118.—2. *occu year, annual*, τελεσφορίαι, C 77.

'Επέτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. fro

'Επετον, Dor. aor. of π ἔπεσον.

'Επέτοσσε, part. ἐπιτόσσ aor. form without any pres ἐπέτυχε, ἐπιτυχών, *fell in* o πρός τι, (for τινός is very du P. 4, 43; c. acc., P. 10, 52; elsewh. Cf. τόσσας.

'Επεν, Ion. imperat. fro for ἑπου, Hom.

'Επεύαδε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐ Musae.

'Επενύζω, (ἐπί, ενύζω) *to* τινί, Orph.

'Επενδοκέω, ῶ,=εὐδοκέω, *of, acquiesce in*, τινί.

'Επευθύμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, εὐ *rejoice at* a thing, LXX.

'Επευθύνω, (ἐπί, εὐθύν Xen. Cyn. 5, 32: *to direct, a* νομίσματα, Aesch. Pers. 86 νά, v. l. Aeschin. 76, 13.

'Επευκλείζω, (ἐπί, εὐκλεί *rify, make illustrious*, πατρίδ 71.

'Επευκτέος, α, ον,=sq., C

'Επευκτός, ή, όν, (ἐπευχ *ed for, to be longed for*, LXX

'Επευλαβέομαι, (ἐπι, εὐλ dep., *to beware of, be afraid*

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Ἐπεύνακτοι or -αστοι, ων, οἱ, and ἐνεύνακτοι, (ἐπί or ἐν, εὐνάζω) children begotten by slaves on their mistresses in the absence of their lords, Theopomp. (Histor.) ap. Ath. 271 C, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1, 353: such slaves were themselves called ἐπευνᾶται or ἐνεννῦται, ῶν, οἱ.

Ἐπευρίσκω, Ion. for ἐφευρίσκω, Hdt.

Ἐπευφημέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, εὐφημέω) *to shout assent, to testify by a shout one's assent*, to do, c. inf., Il. 1, 22; Ap. Rh. 4, 295:—II. c. acc., Ἥρην ἐπ., *to glorify, sing praises to* her, Musae.: c. acc. rei, ὕμνον νερτέρων ἐπ., *to accompany in singing* the strain, Aesch. Pers. 620: c. dupl. acc., ἐπ. παιᾶνα Ἄρτεμιν, *to sing* the paean *in praise of* her, Eur. I. A. 1468.

Ἐπευφημίζω, = foreg. — II. = ἐπιφημίζω, dub., Lob. Phryn. 597.

†Ἐπευφρᾰτίδιος, ον, ὁ, = ἐπὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου, *dwelling on* the banks of *the Euphrates*, Luc.

Ἐπευχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a prayer, vow*, Plat. Legg. 871 C. From

Ἐπεύχομαι, (ἐπί, εὔχομαι) dep. mid.: *to pray to, beseech, make a vow to* a deity, c. dat., θεοῖς, Διΐ, Hom., Hdt., etc., ἐπ. τινί, c. inf., *to pray to* one *that...*, Od. 14, 423, and Att.: later, ἐπ. τινί τι, *to pray for* a thing *to* one, esp. in bad signf., like Lat. *imprecari*, Aesch. Ag. 1600, etc.: in genl. *to wish, pray for*, μοῖραν, Ib. 1462; and c. inf., Ib. 1292, etc.—2. *to vow*, τινί, c. inf., Aesch. Theb. 276, Plat. Crit. 119 E.—II. *to exult, triumph, glory over*, τινί, Il. 11, 431; and c. inf., H. Hom. Ven. 287, and Att.; also ἐπ. Ἄργος πατρίδα (sc. εἶναι) Eur. I. T. 508: absol. Il. 5, 119, etc.

Ἐπευνωνίζω, (ἐπί, εὐωνίζω) *to make cheap, lower the price of* a thing, Dem. 687, 24, v. Hemst. Luc. Nigr. 23.

Ἐπευωχέομαι, (ἐπί, εὐωχέομαι) as mid., *to feast in* or *upon*, Dio C.

Ἐπέφαντο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from φαίνω, Hes. Sc. 166.

Ἔπεφνον, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of the old root *φένω, (not found in pres.), whence comes the usu. φονεύω, Hom.

†Ἐπεφόρβει, 3 sing. plqpf. act. of φέρβω, H. Hom. Merc. 105.

Ἐπέφραδον, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of φράζω, Hom.: unless it be rather from ἐπιφράζω.

Ἐπέφῡκον, Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. from φύω. for ἐπεφύκεσαν, only Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, 673, Sc. 76, as if from a pres. πεφύκω formed from the pf. πέφυκα, which however never occurs.

Ἐπέχθην, aor. 1 pass. from πέκω.

Ἐπέχω, fut. ἐφέξω: aor. ἐπέσχον, inf. ἐπισχεῖν, (ἐπί, ἔχω) *to have on, at*, θρήνυι πόδας ἐπεῖχε, *he had* his feet *on* the stool, Od. 17, 410, Il. 14, 241: so in tmesis, ἐπὶ κώπῃ σχέθε χεῖρα, Il. 1, 219, cf. Soph. Aj. 50: in genl. *to hold, lay upon, by*, etc., τινί τι. Pass. *to hold on by*, τινός, Ap. Rh.—II. *to hold out, present, offer*, οἶνον, Od. 16, 444, Il. 9, 489, μαζόν, Il. 22, 83: in genl. *to supply, furnish*, τινί τι, usu. παρέχω.—III. *to keep directing, driving at* or *on*, ἵππους τινὶ ἔπεχεν (v. l. for ἔφεπεν), Il. 16, 732, more freq. ἵππους ἔχειν ἐπί τινι, Il. 5, 240: this comes from the signf. of *keeping* a bow *pointed at*, in full τόξον σκοπῷ ἐπέχειν, Pind. O. 2, 160 (but Hom. has the mid. for *to aim*, ἐπισχόμενος βάλεν ἰῷ, Od. 22, 15); usu. simply σκοπῷ ἐπέχειν, and hence even in Hom., τί μοι ὧδ' ἐπέχεις; why thus *attack* me, *launch out against me?* Od. 19, 71; and in tmesis, ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔχωμεν, Od. 22, 75, where we may supply σαυτήν and ἡμᾶς, cf. Hdt. 6, 49: this use of the verb, as if intrans., became very freq. ἐπ. τινί, sub. ἑαυτόν, etc., *to aim at*, hence *to attack*; more rarely πρός τι: ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 9, 59, κατά τινα, 9, 31; but also c. acc., ἐπέχειν τοὺς Τεγεήτας, Κορινθίους, etc., *fronted them, were facing* them in the line of battle, Ibid.: also —2. ἐπέχειν (sc. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὸν νοῦν) *to turn one's eyes* or *mind to, to intend, purpose*, c. inf., ἐπεῖχε ἑλλάμψεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 80, ubi v. Wess., cf. 1, 153; 6, 96: *to attend to, be intent upon*, Lat. *animum advertere*, c. dat., τῇ βασιλείᾳ, etc., Polyb., cf. ἐπιβάλλω II. 3.—IV. *to keep in, hold back, check*, (cf. ἐπίσχω,) ῥέεθρα, Il. 21, 244: ἐπέχειν τινὰ ξύλῳ, *to keep* him *down* with the stick, (or better perhaps, *to lay on, beat* him), Ar. Pac. 1121: *to confine*, as the earth a corpse, Mel. 121, cf. κατέχω: ἐπέχειν τινά τινος, *to stop* him, *hinder* him *from* it, Eur. Andr. 160, Ar. Lys. 742: *to detain, delay, stay proceedings*, τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους, Thuc. 5, 46: and—2. again, sub. ἑαυτόν, very freq. as if intrans., *to stay, stop, wait, pause*, Od. 21, 186, Hdt. 1, 32, etc., Soph. El. 1369, etc.; also ἐπ. χρόνον or ὀλίγον χρόνον, Hdt.: hence *to command one's self, be patient, wait*, Plat. Charm. 165 C: and then in genl. *to leave off, cease to do*, like παύεσθαι, c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 10; and so in mid., Thuc. 7, 33: also c. part., *to cease doing*, Eur. Phoen. 449: also c. gen. rei, *to cease from*, ἐπίσχες τοῦ δρόμου, Ar. Av. 1200, τῆς πορείας, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 12; also περί τινος, Thuc. 5, 32.—2. hence as technical term of the sceptics, *to suspend one's judgment*, (cf. Hdt. 1, 32), *to doubt*, v. ἐποχή, ἐφεκτικός, and cf. Ritter Hist. Phil. 3, 391.—V. *to reach, extend over* a space, ἑπτὰ πέλεθρα, Il. 21, 407; ὁπόσσον ἔπεσχε πῦρ, so far as the fire *reached*, Il. 23, 238; 24, 792, cf. Thuc. 2, 77: in pass. *to be stretched, stretch one's self out, lie at length*, Hes. Th. 177: hence—VI. *to have power, predominate over, command, occupy* a district, Hdt. 1, 104, cf. 108; absol. *to prevail*, of a wind, ἦν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος ἐπέχῃ, Id. 2, 96: *to occupy, engross* one, ἡ ὀπώρη ἐπ. αὐτούς, Id. 4, 199.

Ἐπηβάω, Ion. for ἐφηβάω, Hdt. 6, 83.

Ἐπήβολος, ον, (ἐπί, βάλλω) *having reached, hit, attained* or *gained* a thing, c. gen., νηός, ἐρετάων, Od. 2, 319: esp. *having gained one's* end, Hdt. 9, 94, and freq. in Plat.: also φρενῶν ἐπήβολος, Lat. *mentis compos*, Aesch. Pr. 444, etc.: also in bad signf., νόσου ἐπήβολοι, *possessed by* it, Aesch. Ag. 542, cf. Hdt. 8, 111.—II. *fitting, belonging to, befitting*, τινί, Theocr. 28, 2; ἐπήβολος ἅρματι νύσσα, Ap. Rh. 3, 1272: *convenient, suitable*, Id. (Acc. to Wess. Diod. 1, 19, ἐπήβολος, is *he who has hit, reached* a thing, ἐπίβολος, *he who aims at* it: see further Ruhnk. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 453.) Hence

†Ἐπήβολος, ου, ὁ, *Epebōlus*, a Messenian seer, Paus.

Ἐπήγαγον, aor. 2 of ἐπάγω, Od.

Ἐπηγκενίδες, αἱ, Od. 5, 253, *the long planks nailed along the upright ribs* (ἴκρια) of the ship, and forming with the inside stays (σταμῖνες) the whole ship's side: v. ἴκρια, and Nitzsch l. c. (Prob. from ἐνεγκεῖν, ἠνεκής.) [ῐ]

†Ἐπηγόμην, 2 aor. mid. of πήγνυμι, Aesop. Fab.

Ἐπηγορεύω, or acc. to some better ἐπηγορέω, (ἐπί, ἀγορεύω) *to say against* one, *throw in* his *teeth*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 90: hence *to complain of* one, *accuse* him, like κατηγορέω.

Ἐπηγορέω, ῶ, v. foreg. Hence

Ἐπηγορία, ας, ἡ, *accusation, blame*, like κατηγορία, Dio C.

Ἐπήειν, impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι) *to go to.*

Ἐπῆεν, Ep. for ἐπῆν, 3 sing. impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι), Hom.

Ἐπηετανός, όν, and in Hes. ή, όν, (ἐπί, ἔτος) = ἐπέτειος, *for the whole year, from year to year*, Od. 4, 89; 7, 128, etc.: hence *sufficient for* the year, in genl. *abundant*, Od. 7, 99; 8, 233, etc. cf. ἀφενος: hence ἐπηεταναὶ τρίχες, *thick, full* fleeces, Hes. Op. 515. [ᾰ: in H. Hom. Merc. 113, and Hes. Op. 605, quadrisyll., as if ἐπηητ.]

Ἐπήϊεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι) *to come upon* Il. 17, 741: ἐπήϊσαν, 3 plur., Od. 11, 233.

†Ἐπήϊσα, 1 aor. act. from ἐπαΐω, Hdt. 9, 93.

Ἐπήκαν, Ion. for ἐφῆκαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 act. from ἐφίημι, Hdt.

Ἐπήκοος, ον, Dor. ἐπάκοος, (ἐπακούω) *that hears* or *can hear, within hearing*, of place, ἐς ἐπήκοον, within *hearing-distance*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 38.—2. *that hears, listens to, knows from hearing*, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 1420, etc.: *listening to prayer*, of gods, Pind. O. 14, 21; also, ἐπ. τινί, Plat. Legg. 931 B.—II. pass. *heard, audible, listened to*, Plat. Legg. 931. B.

†Ἐπηλα, 1 aor. act. from πάλλω.

Ἐπῆλθον, ες, ε, aor. of ἐπέρχομαι, Hom.

Ἔπηλις and ἐπηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφηλίς, *a cover, lid.*—II. *a mote* in the sun-beam, Soph. Fr. 877.

Ἐπηλλαγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπαλλάσσω, *changeably, uncertainly.*

Ἐπηλῠάζω, (ἐπί, ἠλύγη) *to overshadow, cover*, Ael.: hence in mid., φόβον ἐπηλυγάζεσθαι, *to throw a shade over*, i. e. *disguise one's own* fear, Thuc. 6, 36: in genl. *to conceal*, Hipp.—II. in mid. also, *to put over* one's self *as a covering*, τι, Arist. H. A.; hence also, ἐπ. τινά, *to put before* one *as a screen*, Plat. Lys. 207 B: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἐπηλῠαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἐπί, ἠλύγη) *shady, dark.*

Ἐπηλῠΐζω, v. l. for ἐπηλυγάζω, in Plat. l. c., etc.

Ἐπήλῡθον, ες, ε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐπέρχομαι for ἐπῆλθον, Hom.

Ἐπῆλυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἠλύγη) *overshadowing, τὴν πέτραν ἐπήλυγα λαβεῖν*, to take the rock *as a screen* or *shelter*, Eur. Cycl. 680, cf. ἐπηλυγάζω II.

Ἐπηλῦς, ῦδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπήλυθον) *one who comes to* a place, Soph. Phil. 1190; esp. *an incomer, a stranger, foreigner*, opp. to αὐτόχθων, Hdt. 1, 78; 4, 197, and Att.: also in neut. plur., ἐπήλυδα ἔθνεα, Id. 8, 73.

Ἐπηλῠσία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *a coming over one*, esp. by spells, *a bewitching, witchery*, H. Hom. Cer. 228, Merc. 37.

Ἐπήλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπῆλυς) *an approach, assault*, Anth.

Ἐπηλύτης, ου, ὁ, = ἐπηλυς, Thuc. 1, 9. [ῠ] Hence

Ἐπήλῡτος, ον, = ἐπηλυς, Dion. H.

Ἐπημάτιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, ἡμαρ) *by day: day by day*, Ap. Rh. [ᾰ]

Ἐπημοιβός, όν, late, as in Opp., ἡ, όν, (ἐπί, ἀμείβω) *in turn, alternate,*

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Lat. *alternus, mutuus*, ὀχῆες, rings *fitting into one another*, Il. 12. 456. χιτῶνες ἐπ., changes of raiment, Od. 14, 513.

'Επαμύω, (ἐπί, ἁμύω) *to bend* or *bow down*, Il. 2, 148 in tmesis, Nic., etc. [ῠ usu. in pres. and impf., but ῡ in Opp.; but in fut. and aor. ῡ, until late, cf. Wernicke Tryph. 15.]

'Επάν, Hom. and Hdt. for ἐπάν, q. v.

'Επανέμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄνεμος) *windy*. —2. metaph. *vain*.

'Επάνεσν, ἐπήνησα, Ep. impf. and aor. from ἐπαινέω, Hom.

'Επαξα, aor. 1 of πήγνυμι, Il.

'Επάνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἠών) *on the beach* or *shore*, Anth.

'Επάορος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀείρω, ἀωρέω) *floating* or *suspended on high, aloft*, Ap. Rh.

'Επαπύω, (ἐπί, ἠπύω) *to shout to, cheer by shouting*, τινί, Il. 18, 502. [ῠ]

'Επάρανος, dub. l. in Orph. for ἐπιήρανος.

'Επάρατος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐράω) *beloved, lovely, pleasant*, in Hom. of places and things, never of persons: Hes. has ἐπ. εἶδος, ὄσσα, Op. 63, Th. 67, of goddesses: ἐπ. νεανίδες, Aesch. Eum. 959; cf. ἐπιήρανος. Nitzsch Od. 4, 606, explains it *spiry, high-topped* (as if from αἴρω?), but there is no etymol. reason, and phrases like ἐπ. εἵματα, Od. 8, 366. ἐπ. εἶδος, ὄσσα are inconsistent with it. Hence

†Επάρατος, ου, ὁ, *Eperātus*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10. Others in Dem., Polyb., etc.

'Επαρείζω, (ἐπήρεια) *to threaten*, λέγειν ἐπηρεάζων, Hdt. 6, 9.—II. *to deal despitefully with, abuse* or *insult wantonly*, τινί, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 31, and freq. in Dem.; also τινά, N. T.: absol. *to be insolent*, Xen. Symp. 5, 6. Pass. *to be insulted*, Dem.: cf. ὑβρίζω. Hence

'Επαρεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *wanton abuse* or *insult*, defined by Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 3, sq.: and

'Επαρεαστικός, ή, όν, *given to* or *belonging to* ἐπήρεια.

'Επήρεια, ας, ἡ, *a threat: wanton abuse* or *insult*, Lat. *contumelia*, Dem. 522, fin.; κελεύειν κατ' ἐπ., to order *haughtily* or *by way of insult*, Thuc. 1, 26: ἐπ. δαίμονος, *the capricious dealing* of the god, Philostr. (Prob. from the Homeric ἀρειά: but acc. others from ἐρέω, ἐρείδω.)

'Επαρεμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἠρεμέω) *to rest from* or *after*, καμάτοις, Luc.

'Επάρετμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐρετμός) *at the oar, rowing*, ἑταῖροι, Od. 2, 403: elsewh. *of ἐπ' ἐρετμὰ ἑζόμενοι*, Od. 12, 171.—2. *with oars* or *sweeps, equipt with them*, νῆες, Od. 5, 16, etc.

'Επαρεφής, ές, (ἐπί, ἐρέφω) *covering, shading, sheltering*, πέτραι, *overhanging* rocks, Od. 10, 131; 12, 59; so too, ἐπ. κρημνοί, Il. 12, 54: also σπέος, Od. 13, 349, for κατηρεφές.—II. pass. *covered, sheltered*, σίμβλοι, Hes. Th. 598.

'Επάρης, ες, (ἐπί, ἄρω) *equipt, prepared*, Arr.: *furnished with*, τινί.

'Επάριστος, ον, and -ίτος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐρίζω) *contended for*.

†'Επάριτος, ου, ὁ, *Eperītus*, a name assumed by Ulysses, Od. 24, 306.

'Επάρσε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπάρω, Il.

'Επάσαν, Ep. for ἐπήισαν, ἐπήεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι), *to go to*, Od.

'Επασθείεν, Ion. for ἐφησθείησαν, 3 plur. opt. aor. 1 from ἐοῦμαι.

'Επατάνός, όν, poet. for ἐπηετανός, q. v.

'Επήτεια, ας, ἡ, =ἐπητύς, Ap. Rh.: from

'Επητής, οῦ, ὁ, acc. to some also ἐπήτης, (ἔπος) *able and willing to converse*, and so *rational*, or *kind, gentle*, Od. 13, 332; ἐπητῇ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικας, Od. 18, 128. Ap. Rh. has ἐπητής, έος. Cf. ἐπητύς.

'Επητικός, ή, όν, (ἕπομαι) *given to follow*, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 11, 22.

'Επήτριμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἤτριον) orig. *woven on* or *to, thick*; hence *close, thronged*, like πυκνός, πυρσοὶ ἐπήτριμοι, torch upon torch, Il. 18, 211, so ὁράγματα ἐ., Il. 18, 552; but, λίην πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπήτριμοι πίπτουσι, too many *one after another*, Il. 19, 226.

'Επητύς, ύος, ἡ, (ἐπητής) *kind, friendly address* or *conversation*: in genl. *courtesy, kindness*, Od. 21, 306. [ῠ]

†'Επηῦρον and -ρόμην, aor. act. and mid. of ἐπαυρίσκομαι, Hom., etc.

'Επηχέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἠχέω) *to resound, reecho*, Eur. Cycl. 426: *to accompany* one *in shouting*, Id. I. A. 1584.

'Επηῶος, ον, (ἐπί, ἠώς)=ὑπηῶος.

'Επί, prep. c. gen., dat., et acc. Radic. signf. *upon*.

A. WITH GEN.—I. of place, in all sorts of relations, but which may be chiefly classed under these two:—1. *a being* or *staying*, i. e. *rest at* a place, *on, upon, in, by, near* a place, from Hom. downwds. very freq. with verbs of resting, standing, etc.: also without verb, e. g. ἔγχεα ὀρθὰ ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος (sc. σταθέντα) Il. 10, 153: strictly Hom. uses it only of real tangible objects, as ἐπ' ἠπείροιο, ξένης, νηῶν, πύργων, ἵππων, ὤμων, etc.; more rarely of the names of places, in which case the Att. distinguished between the ἐν and ἐπί, as ἐν Θράκῃ, *in* Thrace, ἐπὶ Θράκης, *near* Thrace, on its borders, cf. Thuc. 5, 34. Also, esp. post-Hom., of many relations not strictly local:—*a.* with the person. pron., as ἐφ' ὑμείων, *by* yourselves, alone, Il. 7, 195, where σιγῇ is added: very freq. later, esp. with the third pers. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν, Valck. Hdt. 8, 32; 9, 17; τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, themselves alone, their own interest only, Thuc. 1, 17: also as mere periphr. for the gen., οὐδεὶς ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων, Soph. Ant. 789, cf. Pind. O. 7, 133.—*b.* with cardinal numbers, ἐπὶ τριῶν, τεττάρων, etc., *by* three or four, esp. in order of battle, three *deep* or *in file*, Thuc., and Xen.: also ἐφ' ἑνός, in single line, ἐπὶ κέρως, in single file, Ib.: cf. infr. C. I. 4.—*c. before, in the presence of*, Lat. *coram*, as ἐπὶ πολλῶν, μαρτύρων, cf. Valck. Hipp. 213.—*d. over*, of any one *set over* a special business, *oi ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων*, Dem.; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὀρύγματος, the executioner at Athens, who had to throw traitors into the βάραθρον, ap. Lycurg. 165, 4: so too ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, τῆς βασάνου, τῆς ὀρυμαγδοῦ, τῶν ἔργων, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 474; much more rarely c. dat., as in Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 25.—2. *motion towards* or (as we also say) *upon* a point, in Hom. esp. with ἱκέσθαι, χάζεσθαι, περᾶν, ἐρύειν, πέμπειν, ἄγειν, φυγεῖν, etc.: also, γεγωνεῖν ἐπ' Αἴαντος κλισίης, to shout *to* Ajax' tent, Il. 8, 224: πλεῖν ἐπὶ Χίον, etc., to sail *for* Chios, Hdt. 1, 164, etc.; ἀπελαύνειν ἐπ' οἶκον, to go homewards, go home, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: also in much the same sense c. acc., cf. Hdt. 9, 47, where one ἦγε ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, the other ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου, cf. C. I. 2.—II. of time:—1. like the simple gen. of time, to express the time *in* course of which something

ἐπ' εἰρήνης, *in time of* peac

esp., ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώ

637: ἐπὶ Μήδων ἀρχόντω

κροπος, Hdt. 1, 134; 8, 41

in my time, Id. 1, 5, etc.

is oft. taken, esp. in Att

foundation *on* which an ev

—III. of the occasion or gr

which a thing happens, w

be inclination, advice, assist

of another, or mere circums

Wolf Dem. 473, 8; 495, 6

τοῦ, of one's own accord, L

Schäf. Mel. p. 21: ἐπὶ μαρ

evidence, εἰπεῖν ἐπ' ὀρκου

11: also, καλεῖσθαι ἐπί τι

called *after* one, τὸ ὄνομα,

νυμίαν ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι

Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 57, etc., c

VIII.: ἐπ' ὅτευ, *on* wha

wherefore, Hdt. 4, 45: the

concerning, on a subject, with

speaking, Lat. *de*, is rare, λ

τινος, to speak *of, about* or

Plat. Charm. 155 D.—IV

periphr. for an adv. ἐπ' ἀ

ἐξουσίας, with full confide

er, etc., Schäf. Mel. p. 83.

B. WITH DAT.—I. of place

ing both the questions

whither, just as with gen.

signfs.: so that the poets u

the other, metri grat.: but

the dat. is more freq. Speci

from Hom. downwds.: ἐπ

work, Lat. *in opere*, Od. 16,

ἐπὶ πᾶσι, throughout, Il. 4,

φρεσὶ θεῖναι, to put *in* on

suggest, Il. 1, 55. The d

esp. used where hostility

whether *over against, oppo*

472, or *moving against, atta*

latter the more freq., Il. 1

22, 8, etc., and later: so ever

Hdt., Xen., and Dem.—II

in, on or *at* which a thing

ἐπὶ νυκτί, in the night, Il.

ἡματι τῷδε, *on* this very d

234; but, ἐπ' ἤματι, day by

day, Od. 2, 284; 14, 105;

λευτῇ τοῦ βίου, *at* the end

after, upon an event, ἐπ' ἐ

νοις, Lat. *re peracta*, Hdt. 4

—III. of an accumulation,

things, *one upon another*,

besides, Od. 24, 277; ταχὺς

ἐπὶ εἶδεϊ τῷδε, *over and abov*

ty he was fleet of foot, O

cf. Il. 9, 639, etc., Hes. Th.

with compar., as in, οὐ τ

ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλ

shameless, *above* or *more* th

ly, Od. 7, 216; ὄχνη ἐπ' ὄ

λον ἐπὶ μήλῳ, pear *on* pear

7, 120; so, νεκροὶ ἐπὶ νεκρ

IV. *for an object* or *purpose*,

παῖς ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι, for b

wealth, Il. 9, 482, cf. 5, 154

πῳ, *for* supper, Od. 18, 44

τροκλῳ, *for* Patroclus, as h

Il. 23, 776: also ἐπί τινι ἁθ

struggle *for* a prize, e. g.

μισθῷ, Il. 10, 304; 21, 445;

ἀνθρώπου, *for* mischief to

1, 68; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *to get* wis

Symp. 1, 5: ἐπὶ τινί; w

ἐπὶ τούτῳ, therefore.—2.

ence upon one, and consequ

ority, εἶναι ἐπί τινι, to be

depend *on* him, Lat. *esse pen*

ἐπ' ἐμὶν ἐστιν ἡδραπόδισ

'tis at our discretion to...

cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 460

the ground or occasion o

thing, e. g. γελᾶν ἐπί τιν

at one, Il. 2, 270, Od. 20, 3

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σοὶ μάλα πόλλ' ἔπαθον, I have borne much *for* thee, Il. 9, 492, etc.; *μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπί τινι*, to be proud *at* or *of* a thing, Plat. Prot. 342 D: *καλεῖν τι ἐπί τινι*, to give a name *after* another, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 470 B.—VI. of any condition *upon* which a thing happens, *ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἐφ' ὥτε* or *ὡςτε.*, conditionally, that.., Hdt. 3, 83: more briefly, *ἐφ' ᾧ* or *ἐφ' ὥτε*, Hdt. 1, 22, etc.; *ἐπ' οὐδενί, on no condition*, Id. 3, 38. So in various relations, as, *ζῆν ἐπὶ παισί*, to live *with*, i. e. have a family, *φεύγειν ἐπὶ τέκνοις*, to flee, *leaving* one's children, Herm. Vig. n. 397: *ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίοις, with* strict justice, Wolf Dem. 483, 27: *ἐπ' ἴσοις, on* reasonable terms; *φαγεῖν ἐπὶ βαλαντίῳ, παίειν ἐφ' ἁλὶ μᾶζαν*, to eat *with* something *for relish* or *sauce*, Ar. Ach. 835, Eq. 707, cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 226.—VII. sometimes seemingly only as periphr. for the simple dat., e. g. *σημαίνειν ἐπὶ ὀμωῦσι=σημαίνειν ὀμωῦσι*, Od. 22, 427.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. of place: 1. with signf. of extending, stretching *over*, *ἐπ' ἐννέα κεῖτο πέλεθρα*, *over* nine acres he lay stretched, Od. 11, 577: *ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἀλήθην, over* many lands I wandered, Od. 14, 120: so, *ὁρᾶν, λεύσσειν, περᾶν, πλεῖν ἐπὶ οἰνοπα πόντον*, Hom.; *κλέος πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους*, glory spread *among* all men, Il. 10, 213, cf. 24, 202, 535, Hes. Op. 11, Th. 95.—2. much like *ἐπί*, c. gen., I. 1. *b*, denoting *motion towards* or *to* a place, *πλεῖν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον*, etc., Hdt.; but c. acc. oft. in hostile sense, *upon, against*, like *πρός*, c. acc., Hom.; *στρατεύεσθαι ἐπί τινα*.., freq. in Hdt.: *ἐφ' ὅσον*, so far as, Il. 3, 12; also, so long as: *ἐπὶ τόσον, so far*, Od. 5, 251; *ὅσσον τ' ἐπὶ ἥμισυ πάσης, as far as* to half of the whole ship, Od. 13, 114; *ἐπὶ μακρόν*, Od. 6, 117. Metaph., *ἐπ' ἔργα, ἐπ' ἰθύν*, to labour, to an enterprise, Il. 3, 422, Od. 4, 434; *ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν*, to venture *on* all, try every way:—esp. like *μετά*, c. acc., denoting exertion *to gain* or *get* something, *for, after, in quest of*, *στέλλειν ἐπ' ἀγγελίην*, to send for tidings, Il. 4, 384; *ἐπὶ βοῦν ἴτω*, let him go *after* (i. e. to fetch) an ox, Od. 3, 421, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 193; more rarely of persons, *ἐπ' Οὐνσσῆα ἴῃς*, Od. 5, 149:—hence also to denote a *purpose, end*, or *motive*, *ἐπὶ τί*; for *what? wherefore?*—3. of rest *upon* or *in* a place, in answer to the question *where?* prob. only in such phrases as, *ἐπὶ δεξιά, ἐπ' ἀριστερά, on* the right or left, Il. 7, 238; 12, 240, etc.: on the difference of the forms *ἐπὶ δεξιά* and *ἐπιδέξια*, v. *ἐπιδέξιος*, fin.; and for *ἐπὶ τάδε*, v. sub *ἐπίταδε*.—4. with cardinal numbers, like *ἐπί*, c. gen., I. 1. *b*, esp. of men in battle order, as, *ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν*, five and twenty deep or in file, Thuc. 4, 93; so too, *ἐπὶ κέρας=κέρως*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 11, 9: but with numbers also, *up to* a certain number, i. e. *nearly, about*, Hdt. 4, 190.—II. of time,—1. *for* or *during* a certain time, *ἐπὶ χρόνον*, for a time, Il. 2, 299; *ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον*, Od. 12, 407; so too, *ἐπὶ δηρόν*, Il. 9, 415. —2. *up to* or *till* a certain time, *ἐπ' ἠῶ*, Od. 7, 288; *ἐπὶ γῆρας*, Od. 8, 226.—III. in general relations, of manner or agreement, as, *ἐπὶ στάθμην, by* the line or rule, Lat. *ad amussim*, Od. 5, 245; *τὸ ἐπ' ἐμέ, for* me, i. e. as far as concerns me, Lat. *quod me spectat*, Herm. Vig. n. 398.—IV. as periphr. for adverbs, *ἐπ' ἴσα* for *ἴσως*, Il. 12, 436: much more freq. in later Greek, *ἐπὶ πολύ, ἐπὶ πλέον, ἐπὶ μᾶλλον*, etc., Jac. A. P. p. 172, 306: also, *ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον*, Hdt. 3, 71.

D. POSITION. *Ἐπί* may always follow its case, but is then written anastroph. *ἐπι*.

E. *ἐπί* WITHOUT CASE as adv., in older Greek, esp. Ep., in the chief signfs. of the prep., Hom.: in many cases however it cannot be taken as an adv., and must be regarded as separated from the verb by tmesis, e. g. Il. 1, 462; 15, 467, Od. 1, 278; 2 316. As adv. it is not written with anastr.

F. *ἐπί* IN COMPOS. denotes most usu.—I. relations of place, whether of rest at a place, as in *ἐπειμι, ἐπιβατεύω*, or motion upon it, esp. in a hostile sense, *ἐπιχειρέω, ἐπιστρατεύω*.—II. sequence in time, as in *ἐπιβιῶναι, ἐπιβλαστάνειν*, to *over*live, sprout *after*.—III. increase, addition, as in *ἐπίκτητος*.—IV. accompaniment, as in *ἐπαυλέω*.—V. cause or motive, as in *ἐπιζήμιος, ἐπιθάνατος*.—VI. repetition or renewal, as in *ἐπάρχομαι* and *ἐπέρχομαι*.—VII. sometimes a reciprocal action, cf. *ἐπεργασία*.—VIII. with numerals, an integer and so much more, as *ἐπίτριτος*, ⅓,=one and a third, Lat. *sesquitertius*, Herm. Vig. n. 63.—IX. also, like *ἔτι*, to strengthen the compar., as in *ἐπιμᾶλλον, ἐπιπλέον*, etc. Oft. it is hard to render it at all, at least when it merely expresses a closer relation between the verb and its object. [˘]

G. *ἐπι*, i. e. anastroph. *ἐπί*, freq. for *ἔπεστι, it is there, ready, at hand, remaining*, usu. c. dat., Il. 1, 515, Od. 11, 367, etc., sometimes c. inf., as, *ἀρὴν ἀμῦναι*, Od. 2, 59: v. *ἐπί* D. [˘]

Ἐπιᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἐπί, ἄγνυμι*)=*ἐπικαμπή, a bend.*

Ἐπιάλλομαι, Ep. for *ἐφάλλομαι*, of which Hom. has part. aor. 2 syncop. *ἐπιάλμενος* for *ἐφαλόμενος*, Il. 7, 15, Od. 24, 320.

Ἐπιάλλω, f. *-ἄλῶ*, aor. *-ἤλα*, (*ἐπί, ἰάλλω*) *to send upon* or *at, stir up* one, Lat. *immittere*, Od. 22, 49. [In aor. *ἐπῆλα*.]

Ἐπιάλτης, ου, ὁ,=*ἐφιάλτης*, Aeol.

Ἐπιανδάνω, poet. for *ἐφανδ.*, *to please, gratify*, Hom. only in 3 pers., *ἐπιανδάνει ἐμοί*, Il. 7, 407; *ἐπιήνδανεν αὐτοῖς*, Od. 16, 406.

Ἐπιάπτω, v. *ἐφιάπτω*.

Ἐπῑαύω, (*ἐπί, ἰαύω*) *to sleep among*, c. dat., v. l. for *ἐνιαύω*, Od. 15, 557.

Ἐπιάχω, (*ἐπί, ἰάχω*) *to shout to* or *at, to applaud, cheer*, Il. 7, 403; 9, 50: also merely *to shout out, cry aloud.*= simpl., Il. 5, 860, etc. [*ῑᾰ*, except by augm. *ἰ.*]

Ἐπίβᾱ, imperat. aor. 2 of *ἐπιβαίνω*, for *ἐπίβηθι*, Theogn. 845.

Ἐπιβάθρα, ας, ἡ, (*ἐπί, βάθρα*) *a ladder* or *steps to ascend by: a scaling ladder*, Diod.: *a ship's ladder, gangway*, etc., Id., cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22: hence—2. metaph. *a step, stepping-stone towards* any thing, Polyb.; *τινός* or *κατά τινος*, Plut.: hence

Ἐπιβαθραίνω, to climb by an ἐπιβάθρα, Clem. Al.

Ἐπίβαθρον, ου, τό, the fare of an ἐπιβάτης, passenger's fare, Lat. *naulum*, Od. 15, 449, cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22: in Plut. in genl. *rent, payment for* any thing.—II. *τὰ ἐπίβαθρα*, sub. *ἱερά, sacrifices at embarkation*, Ap. Rh. —III. *a standing* or *resting-place*, *ἐπ. ὀρνίθων, a roost, perch*, Anth.

Ἐπιβαίνω, fut. *-βήσομαι*: pf. *-βέβηκα*: aor. *ἐπέβην*: aor. mid. *ἐπεβησάμην*, (for which however Hom. has always the Ion. form *ἐπεβήσετο*, imperat. *ἐπιβήσεο*) (*ἐπί, βαίνω*)—A. intrans. *to go upon*:—I. c. gen. *to set foot on, tread, γῆς, ἠπείρου*, Hom.: hence *to remain, lie upon*, e. g. *πυρῆς*, of a corpse, Il. 4, 99. More freq.—2. *to go up to* or *upon, mount, get upon, πύργων, νεῶν, ἵππων, δίφρου, εὐνῆς*, Hom., esp. in aor. mid.: *to arrive at, come to, reach* a place, c. gen., *πόληος*, Il. 16, 396, cf. Od. 4, 521, etc.—3. also in various metaph. signfs., *ἐπ' ἀναιδείης, εὐφροσύνης ἐπιβῆναι, to arrive at, reach unto..*, Od. 22, 424; 23, 52: so *ἐπ. τέχνης, ἀοιδῆς*, H. Hom. Merc. 465, Hes. Op. 657; *ἐπ. εὐσεβίας, to keep to, observe* it, Soph. O. C. 189; hence *to set to work upon, undertake* a thing, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 211.—II. c. dat. *to mount upon, get upon, νανσί*, Thuc.: also *ἐπὶ νεώς*, or *νέᾳ*, Hdt. 7, 118, 120:—hence metaph., *ἐπ. ἀνορέαις*, Pind. N. 3, 34.—2. c. dat. pers. *to set upon, attack, assault, τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 26, cf. inf. III. 2.—III. c. acc., only twice in Hom., viz., Il. 14, 226, Od. 5, 50, *Πιερίην ἐπιβάς, ἐπιβᾶσα*, either *towards, into*, Pieria, or *across, through* it, cf. Pind. N. 1, 27, Hdt. 7, 50, Soph. Aj. 144.—2. rarely c. acc., *to attack*, like *ἐπέρχομαι*, and only poet., as Soph. Aj. 137, El. 492; so too, *ἐπ. πρός τινα*, Phil. 194.—3. c. acc. cognato, *ἐπ. ἵππον*, to *mount* a horse, also *ἐπὶ ἵππον*, Hdt. 4, 22; and absol., *ἐπιβεβηκώς, mounted*, Hdt. 3, 84: but *ἐπ. ἵππον*, of the stallion, to *cover* a mare, and so, *ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸ θῆλυ*, Arist. H. A.—IV. absol., *to step forward* or *on*, Il. 5, 666, Od. 12, 434: hence—2. *to go still further, advance in one's demands*, Polyb.—B. transit. in fut. and aor. 1 act., *to set one upon, make him mount, τινὰ ἵππον*, Il. 8, 129: hence *to lay, place upon, πολλοὺς πυρῆς*, Il. 9, 546: *to bring* one *to, into, πάτρης*, Od. 7, 223, and metaph., as in I. 3, *εὐκλείης, σωφροσύνης, to bring* one *to, give* him fame, etc., Il. 8, 285, Od. 23, 13: *ἠὼς πολλοὺς ἐπέβησε κελεύθου*, dawn *set* them *on* their way, Hes. Op. 582.

Ἐπιβακχεύω, (*ἐπί, βακχεύω*) *to rush on like a bacchanal*, Nicostr. Antyll. 1.

Ἐπιβάλλω, fut. *-βᾰλῶ*, aor. *ἐπέβᾰλον*, (*ἐπί, βάλλω*)—I. trans., *to throw, cast upon* a thing, *τινί τι*, first in Il. 11, 846 (in tmesis); *to put on, τι*, Il. 23, 135: *ἐπ. σφραγῖδα, to affix* a seal, Hdt. 3, 128, *ἐπί τι*, Ar. Av. 559, *τινί*, Ib. 1215.—2. *to lay on, ἱμάσθλην τινί*, Od. 6, 320, so *πληγάς τινι*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 8; *χεῖρα*, Ar. Nub. 933: hence in prose, *to lay on* as a tax, tribute, *τινί τι*, Hdt. 1, 106; 2, 180; as a fine or penalty, *ζημίην, φυγὴν ἐπ. τινί*, Hdt. 6, 92; 7, 3; cf. *ἐπιβολή*: —and then in Trag., *θνητοῖς ἐπ., κακά, λύπην*, etc.—3. *to add, τι*, Pind. P. 11, 22.—4 *to add to, increase, τι*, Plat. Crat. 409 B.—5. *to bring against, τινί τι*, Polyb.—II. seemingly intrans., *ἐπιβάλλειν τινί*, sub. *ἑαυτόν, to throw one's self upon, go straight towards*, c. acc., *ἡ δὲ Θεὼς ἐπέβαλλε*, Od. 15, 297: later c. dat. loci, Polyb., *εἰς τόπον*, Id., like *ἐπέχω* III.—2. sub. *ἑαυτόν, to fall upon* or *against, τινί*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 A: esp. in hostile signf. *to set upon, attack*, Lat. *irruere*, Diod.— 3. sub. *νοῦν, to set upon* a thing, *follow* it up, *devote one's self to* it, c. dat., *τοῖς κοινοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπ.*, Lat. *capessere rempublicam*, Plut.: in genl. *to give*

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one's attention to, think on, Lat. *animum advertere*, N. T., cf. ἐπέχω III. 2.—4. *to fall, light upon, as by accident*: and of events, *to happen, occur*, Arist. Pol. 2, 6.—5. *to follow, come next*, Polyb.—6. impers., ἐπιβάλλει μοι, Polyb., and ἐπιβάλλει μοί τι, *it falls to* me, *comes to* my *share*, Hdt. 7, 23; hence, τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, (sc. μέρος) one's proper portion, Id. 4, 115: also, ἐπιβάλλει μοι, *it belongs to, concerns, befits* me, Arist. Pol.: sometimes also c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 2, 180, Theogn. 356, very rarely c. gen., Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 219: also absol., ἐπιβάλλει, *it is right, meet, fitting*.—B. mid.—I. *to throw one's self upon* a thing, *seize, grasp at, struggle for* it, c. gen., ἐνάρων, Il. 6, 68, hence in genl. *to grasp at, be eager for*, τινός.—2. metaph. *to give one's self wholly to* a thing, *devote one's self to* it, (as supr. II. 3), Sapph. 71, and Polyb; also c. acc., *to undertake*, Plat. Tim. 48 C; and c. inf., *to design, purpose* to do, ap. Dem. 282, 14 and 27.—II. *to throw, put upon one's self, put on*, of clothes, c. acc., Od. 14, 209, in tmesis: and hence metaph. *to take upon one's self, assume*, or *submit to*, e. g. αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν, Thuc. 6, 40.—C. in pass., *to lie upon, be put upon*, ἐπιβεβλημένοι τοξόται, archers *with their arrows on the string*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 28; 5, 2, 12.

Ἐπίβαλος, ον, ὁ, *the heel*, Hesych.

Ἐπιβαπτίζω, (ἐπί, βαπτίζω) *to dip, drench over again*, Joseph.

Ἐπίβαπτος, ον, *steeped in*, τινί, Theophr.; from

Ἐπιβάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, βάπτω) *to dip into*, τι εἰς τι, Hipp.

Ἐπιβαρέω, ὦ, (ἐπι, βαρέω) *to burden, to weigh down, to oppress*, Dion. H. 4, 9; 8, 73. Hence

Ἐπιβάρησις, εως, ἡ, *a burden*, Ib.

Ἐπιβαρύνω, (ἐπί, βαρύνω) *to lay a burden on*, LXX: pass. *to be burdensome*.

Ἐπίβαρυς, εια, υ, (ἐπί, βαρύς) *oppressive, ενδοία*, Theophr.

Ἐπιβάσια, ας, ἡ, = sq. 2, and so = δίκη, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2, 200.

Ἐπίβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιβαίνω) *a stepping upon* or *upwards, ascent, approach*, Polyb.—2. metaph. *a step* or *approach towards* a thing, Plat. Rep. 511 B: εἰς τινα ποιεῖσθαι ἐπ., to make *a handle against*, a *means of attacking* one, Hdt. 6, 61, cf. ἐπιβατεύω.—II. of the male, *a covering*, Lat. *coitus*, Plut.

Ἐπιβάσκω, poet. for ἐπιβαίνω, in trans. signf. c. gen., only in Il. 2, 234, κακὸν ἐπιβασκέμεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν, *to lead* them *into* misery, cf. ἐπιβαίνω II.

Ἐπιβαστάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπι, βαστάζω) *to bear, weigh in the hand*, Eur. Cycl. 379.

Ἐπιβατεύω, (ἐπί, βατεύω) intr. *to take one's stand upon, occupy*, c. gen., τοῦ Σμέρδιος οὐνόματος ἐπιβατεύων, *usurping* it, Hdt. 3, 63, 67; so too, ἐπ. Συρίας, *to occupy* Syria, Plut.—II. esp. *to be an* ἐπιβατης, *passenger* or *soldier on board ship*, ἐπ. ἐπι νεῶν, Hdt. 7, 96, 184: c. dat., Ar. Ran. 48 with an obscene allusion, cf. III. 2.—III. *to mount, get upon*, c. gen., Plut.—2. of male animals, *to cover*, Lat. *inire*: cf. ἐπιβαινο A. III. 3.

Ἐπιβάτηριος, ον, *fit for mounting, climbing*, μηχανή, Joseph.; or for *entering* a place, λόγος, Rhet.: τὰ ἐπιβατήρια, sub. ἱερά, *sacrifices on entrance*, or *embarkation*, cf. διαβατήρια. From

Ἐπιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιβαίνω) *one who mounts, embarks*, etc.—1. esp. οἱ ἐπιβάται, the *soldiers* on board a ship, *the fighting men*, as opp. to the rowers and seamen, (ναῦται), Lat. *classiarii milites*, and something like our *marines*, Hdt. 6, 12, etc.: on the number cf. Arnold Thuc. 3, 95.—2. *the fighting man* in a chariot, Plat. Criti. 119 B.—3. *a rider*, Arist. Eth. N.—4. *a stallion*. [ᾰ] Hence

Ἐπιβατικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to an* ἐπιβάτης: τὸ ἐπ., *the complement of* ἐπιβάται on board ship, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπιβατός, ή, όν, (ἐπιβαίνω) *that can be climbed, accessible*, Hdt. 4, 62: metaph., χρυσίῳ, *accessible* to a bribe, Plut.

Ἐπίβδᾱ, ας, ἡ, *the day after a festival*, esp. a *bridal*, Lat. *repotia*: at Athens esp. *the day after*, or rather *the fourth day of, the Apaturia*,—2. *new-year's-day*, Aristid., v. Ruhnk. Tim. Proverb., ἐρπειν πρὸς τραχεῖαν ἐπιβδαν, to come to a hard reckoning (on the day after the feast), Pind. P. 4, 249: cf. Cratin. Incert. 51. (In plur. also written ἐπιβάδαι, which establishes the deriv. from ἐπί, and βαίνω, not from δαίς.)

Ἐπιβδάλλω, (ἐπί, βδάλλω) *to milk afterwards*.

Ἐπιβεβαιόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, βεβαιόω) *to add proof*, Theophr.: *to ratify, νόμον*, Plut.

†Ἐπιβείομεν, Ep. 1 plur. 2 aor. subj. for ἐπιβῶμεν of ἐπιβαίνω, Od. 6, 262.

Ἐπιβήμεναι, Ep. for ἐπιβῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιβαίνω, Hom.

Ἐπιβήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπιβαίνω) *the who mounts*, ἐπ. ἵππων, a mounted horseman, Od. 18, 263: later esp., ἐπ. νεῶν, = ἐπιβάται, Anth.—II. of male animals, e. g. a boar, συῶν ἐπιβήτωρ, Od. 11, 131.—III. *one who has reached, is conversant with*, τινός, Maneth

Ἐπιβιβάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, βιβάζω) *to put one upon*, ἐπὶ ναῦν, Thuc. 4, 31.

Ἐπιβιβάσκω, = foreg., Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιβιβρωσκω, fut. -βρώσω, (ἐπί, βιβρώσκω) *to eat besides* or *with* a thing, Call. Jov. 49, in tmesis.

Ἐπιβιος, ον, (ἐπι, βιος) *surviving*, Isae. ap. Poll. 3, 108.

Ἐπιβιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι, (ἐπί, βιόω) *to survive*, Dem. 1033, 15: in Thuc. we have an irreg. 3 impf. ἐπεβίων, as if from ἐπι βιωμι, 2, 65; 5, 26.

Ἐπιβλαβής, ές, (ἐπί, βλάβη) *hurtful*, Clem. Al. Adv. -βῶς.

Ἐπιβλαστάνω, f. -στήσω, (ἐπί, βλαστανω) *to grow* or *sprout on*, τινί.—II. *to grow in addition*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐπιβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *an additional growth*, Theophr.

Ἐπιβλαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιβλαστάνω) *apt, able to shoot out* or *grow afresh*, Theophr. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπιβλαφημέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, βλαφημέω) *to heap reproaches upon*, Joseph.

Ἐπιβλεπτεον, verb. adj. from sq., *one must look at* a thing, Arist. Org.

Ἐπιβλέπω, fut. -ψομαι, later -ψω, (ἐπι, βλεπω) *to look upon*, εἰς.., Plat. Phaedr. 63 A; ἐπί.., Arist. Eth. N.; τι, Plat. Legg. 811 D; τινι, Luc.—2. esp. *to eye with envy*, Lat. *in-videre*, τύχαις, Soph. O. T. 1526, like ἐποφθαλμιάω.

Ἐπιβλεφαρίδιος, ον, *on* or *of the eyelashes*: from

Ἐπιβλεφαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, βλεφαρίς) *an eye-lash*.

Ἐπιβλέψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιβλέπω) *a looking at* or *on, examination*, Arist. Org.

Ἐπιβλήδην, adv., (ἐπιβάλλω) *by throwing* or *laying on, urge* Rh.

Ἐπίβλημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπ *that which is thrown on* or *ov ment, cloak*, Bockh. Inscr. 1 *a cover*, Nicostr. Κλιν. 1. *which is added, a superfluity*, esp. *tapestry, hangings*, Pl *piece, a patch*, to be sewed o

Ἐπιβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, (ἐπι *bolt* or *bar fixed in* or *on* a do 453.—II. as adj. = sq.

Ἐπιβλητος, ον, (ἐπιβάλ *set upon*: *added*.

Ἐπιβλύζω, (ἐπί, βλύζω) *gush forth*, Leon. Al.: hence

Ἐπιβλύς, adv., *abundantly*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 4.

Ἐπιβλύω, = ἐπιβλύζω, A

Ἐπιβοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐ *to call upon* or *to, cry out to, t* 5, 65; ἐπιβ. τινί, c. inf., *to c* to do.., Id. 4, 20.—2. *to utte aloud*, τινί τι, e. g. μέλος χέ βοᾶν, Ar. Av. 898.—3. *to u shriek out besides*, τὸ Μίσιο Pers. 1054.—4. *to cry out a* ἐπιβόητος.—B. mid., fut. - Ion. -βώσομαι (also in Ho *voke, call upon*, θεους, Il. 10. 1, 378, and so in Att.:—*to c* τινά, Hdt. 1, 87: also *to rais cry*, Id. 5, 1.

Ἐπιβοή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἐπιβόησ L.

Ἐπιβοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *a hel ing to aid, succour*, Thuc. Xen.: from

Ἐπιβοηθέω, ῶ, Ion. -βοη βοηθέω) *to come to aid, succ* Hdt. 3, 146; 7, 207.

Ἐπιβόημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπ *call, shout to* one, Thuc. 5, 6

Ἐπιβόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπ *calling, shouting to*, or *besides*

Ἐπιβόητος, ον, (ἐπιβοά *out against, ill spoken of*, π Thuc. 6, 16: ἐπ. ἀνθρωποις ap. Ath. 335 C, in Ion. co ἐπίβωτος, cf. Anacr. 59.

Ἐπιβόθριος, ον, (ἐπι, βόθ *at the trench*, Aristid.

Ἐπιβόλαιον, ον, τό, *a wrapper, garment*, LXX.

Ἐπιβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιβ *throwing* or *putting on*, esp. Thuc. 2, 49; χειρῶν σιδήρ 62:—ἐπιβολαὶ πλίνθων, *courses* of bricks, Thuc. 3, 2 *impression*, e. g. of a seal.—2 *tion, imposition, penalty*, Ar. ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιβάλλειν, Ly etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and tiqq.:—in genl. *an impost, den*, Plut., v. ἐπιβάλλω I. *setting upon* a thing, *attempt king, purpose*, v. l. Thuc. 3, Polyb.: esp. *a hostile attem assault*, Thuc. 1, 93.—2. *put on for defence*, like προβ ophr.—IV. *a fixing the atten* thing, *attention*; cf. ἐπιβάλ V. *an addition, accumulation words*.

Ἐπίβολος, ον, = ἐπ βολ Adv. -λως.

Ἐπιβομβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, β *roar in answer to* or *after*, τι

Ἐπιβοσκησις, εως, ἡ, *a fe* a thing, Theophr.; and

Ἐπιβοσκις, ιδος, ἡ, of προβοσκις, Arist. H. A.: fr

Ἐπιβόσκω, f. -βοσκήσω, σκω) *to feed cattle upon*: in eaten, Lat. *depasci*, Theophr. *graze*: in genl. *to feed upon*, Batr. 51: *to consume*, τι, Ca

Ἐπιβουκόλος, ον, ὁ, = βου

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cowherd, Od. 3, 422, etc., always in pleon. phrase, *βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ*.

'Επιβούλευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβουλεύω) *a plot, attempt, scheme*, Thuc. 3, 45, etc.

'Επιβούλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a plot, treachery*, Plat. Legg. 872 D.: and

'Επιβουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a plotter*, τινός, *against* one, Soph. Aj. 726: and

'Επιβουλευτός, ή, όν, *treacherous*, dub. in Luc.: from

'Επιβουλεύω, (ἐπί, βουλεύω) *to plan, contrive against* one, esp. *to contrive treacherously, plot against*, c. dat. pers., et acc. rei, e. g. *ἐπανάστασίν τινι*, Hdt. 3, 19, etc., also *τι εἰς τινα*, Wytt. ad Jul. 185; c. dat. pers. only, *to plot against* one, *lay snares for* him, Aesch.: c. acc. rei only, *to plan, plot*, Hdt. 3, 122, Thuc. etc.: also c. dat. rei, *ἐπιβουλεύειν πρήγμασι μεγάλοισι, to aim at* something great, Hdt. 3, 122: c. inf. praes. vel fut., *to form plans, design to..*, Hdt. 1, 24; 6, 137; c. inf. aor., Lys. 130, 38, etc.; also, *ἐπ. ὅπως..*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13. Pass. *ἐπιβουλεύομαι, to have snares laid for one*, Thuc., etc.

'Επιβουλή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπί, βουλή) *a plan against* another, *a plot*, Hdt. 1, 12, Thuc. 4, 76, 86; against one, *πρός τινα*, Xen. An. 1, 1, 8: *ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, by treachery, treacherously*, Thuc. 8, 92, etc., so *μετ' ἐπιβουλῆς*, Plat. Legg. 867 A.

'Επιβουλία, ας, ἡ, = ἐπιβουλή, Pind. N. 4, 60.

'Επίβουλος, ον, (ἐπιβουλεύω) *plotting, treacherous*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 27, and Plat.; τινί, against one, Plat. Symp. 203 E. Adv. -λως, Dion. H.

'Επιβράδύνω, (ἐπί, βραδύνω) *to tarry, loiter at* a place, Luc.

'Επιβρᾶχεῖν, inf. aor. 2. from supposed pres. *ἐπιβράχω, to echo, resound*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιβρᾰχύ, adv. for *ἐπὶ βραχύ, for a short while*.

'Επίβρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβρέχω) *a wet application, lotion*, etc., Ath.

'Επιβρέμω, (ἐπί, βρέμω) *to make to roar*, πῦρ ἐπιβρέμει ἰς ἄνεμοιο, Il. 17, 739. Mid. *to roar, χείλεσιν*, Ar. Ran. 680: but usu.—II. intr. *to roar* or *cry out with* or *to*, τι ἐπί τινι, Eur. Bacch. 151.

'Επιβρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, βρέχω) *to pour water on, to water*, Theophr.; *to bathe*, Diosc.

'Επιβριθής, ές, *falling heavy upon, awful*, Aesch. Eum. 965: from

'Επιβρίθω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, βρίθω) *to be heavy upon, weigh down*, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος, when the shower *comes heavily down*, Il. 5, 91; 12, 286: in good signf., ὁππότε δὴ Διὸς ὥραι ἐπιβρίσειαν ὑπερθεν, when the seasons *weigh down* (the vines), i. e. make the clusters heavy and ripe, Od. 24, 344; *of* sleep, Anth.—II. metaph. like Lat. *incumbere, to press heavily* or *with all one's weight*, Il. 12, 414. [βρῐ]

'Επιβριμάομαι, (ἐπί, βριμάομαι) as pass., *to be angry at*.

'Επιβρομέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, βρομέω) *to roar, make a noise upon* or *over*, of the sea and of birds, Ap. Rh.; of lions, Opp. Pass., *ἐπιβρομέονται ἀκοναί, to ring with the noise*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιβροντᾶω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, βροντάω) *to thunder thereupon*, Plut. Hence

'Επιβρόντητος, ον, = ἐμβρόντητος, *astonied*. Soph. Aj. 1386.

'Επιβροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιβρέχω) *a wetting, bathing*.

'Επιβρύκω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, βρύκω) *to snap at* another, Archipp. Plut. 2.:—*ἐπ. ὀδόντας, to gnash* the teeth, Anth. [ῡ]

'Επιβρῡχάομαι, = sq., Aristid.

'Επιβρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, βρύω) *to burst forth* or *over*, as water: of flowers, *to sprout, burst forth*, Theocr. 22, 43: *ἐπιβρ. σκώληξι*, Alciphr. [ῡ]

'Επιβρωμάομαι, (ἐπί, βρωμάομαι) dep., *to bray at: to be furious at*, τινί, Call. Del. 56.

'Επιβῠθίζω, (ἐπί, βυθίζω) *to dip in water*.

'Επιβύστρα, ας, ἡ, *any stopper, stoppage*, ὦτων, Luc.: from

'Επιβύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, βύω) *to stop up*, τὸ στόμα, Cratin. Pyt. 7, Ar. Plut. 379. [ῡ in aor.]

'Επιβωθέω, Ion. for *ἐπιβοηθέω*, Hdt.

'Επιβώμιος, ον, (ἐπί, βωμός) *on* or *at the altar*, Aesch. Fr. 19, Eur., etc.: as subst. *τὰ ἐπιβώμια*, like *ἱερά, sacrifices, victims*, Theocr. 16, 26.

'Επιβωμιοστᾰτέω, ῶ, as if from subst. *ἐπιβωμιοστάτης, to stand suppliant at the altar*, Eur. Heracl. 44.

'Επιβωμίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιβώμιος) *one who attends the altar*, Joseph. [ῐ]

'Επιβώσομαι, Ion. fut. from *ἐπιβοάω*, for *ἐπιβοήσομαι*, Hom.

'Επιβωστρέω, Ion. and Dor. for *ἐπιβοάω, to shout to, call upon*, τινά, Theocr. 12, 35.

'Επίβωτος, ον, Ion. for *ἐπιβότος*.

'Επιβώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = βώτωρ, βώτης, *a herd, shepherd*, μήλων, Od. 13, 222, cf. βουκόλος, ἐπιβουκόλος.

'Επίγαιος, ον, (ἐπί, γῆ, γαῖα) *upon the earth*, τὰ ἐπίγαια, *the parts on* or *near the ground*, Hdt. 2, 125. Hence

'Επιγαιόω, ῶ, *to make earth of, to make into land*, θάλασσαν.

'Επιγαμβρία, ας, ἡ, *affinity, connexion by marriage*: from

'Επιγαμβρεύω, (ἐπί, γαμβρεύω) *to make* one *a connexion by marriage*, *ἐπ. γυναῖκα*, to take to wife N. T.—II. intr. *to be connected, intermarry with*, λαοῖς, LXX.

'Επιγαμβρία, ας, ἡ, = ἐπιγαμβρεία.

'Επιγᾰμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, fut. att. -γᾰμῶ, (ἐπί, γαμέω) *to marry besides*, *ἐπ. πόσει πόσιν, to wed one* husband *after* another, Eur. Or. 589; *ἐπ. τὴν μητέρα τῇ θυγατερί*, to marry the mother after the daughter, Andoc. 16, 46; *ἐπ. τέκνοις μητρυιάν*, to marry and set a stepmother over one's children, Eur. Alc. 305. Hence

'Επιγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, γάμος) *an additional marriage*, Ath.: but usu.—II. *intermarriage*, hence esp. like Lat. *connubium = jus connubii, right of intermarriage*, between states, *ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 2, 147, Dem., etc., cf. *ἐπεργασία*, Wolf Dem. 475, 10: also, *a marrying out of one family* etc. *into another*.

'Επίγᾰμος, ον, (ἐπί, γάμος) *marriageable*, Hdt. 1, 196.

'Επιγανόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, γανόω) *to make shine, make handsome, varnish over, garnish*, Alex. Pon. 1.

'Επιγάνῡμι, = foreg.—II. mid. *ἐπιγάνῡμαι, to exult in*, τινί. [ᾰ]

'Επιγάστριος, ον, (ἐπί, γαστήρ) *of, belonging to the stomach: τὸ ἐπ., the region of the stomach*, from the breast to the navel, all below being the *ὑπογάστριον*, Aretae.—II. metaph. *devoted to the belly*, Lat. *ventri deditus*, βίος, Clem. Al.

'Επιγαυρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, γαυρόω) *to elate, make to rejoice*, Plut. Pass. *to be proud of, rejoice in*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 30.

'Επιγδουπέω, Ep. for *ἐπιδουπέω*, hence in tmesis, *ἐπὶ δ' ἐγδούπησαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη*, Il. 11, 45.

†'Επίγεια, ων, τά, = ἀπόγεια, v. sub ἀπόγειος.

'Επιγείζω, (ἐπίγειος) *to be on* or *of the earth*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1074.

'Επιγείνομαι, = ἐπιγίγνομαι, v. l. Il. 10, 71.

'Επιγειόκαυλος, ον, (ἐπίγειος, καυλός) *with a stalk creeping along the ground*, Theophr.

'Επίγειος, ον, (ἐπί, γέα, γῆ) *on* or *of the earth*, ζῷα, Plat. Rep. 546 A: *terrestrial, mortal*, Anth.; *τὸ ἐπίγειον, a stern-fast*, extending from the *πρύμνα to the land*, Ar. Fr. 51, 371, v. ἀπόγαιος.

'Επιγειόφυλλος, ον, (ἐπίγειος, φύλλον) *with its leaves on the ground, growing immediately from the root*; Theophr.

'Επιγελάω, ῶ, fut. -άσω [ᾰ], (ἐπί, γελάω) *to laugh at* a thing, Xen.: *to laugh to* or *with*, τινί, Theophr. Char. 2, 3: *to smile upon, be gracious to*, τινί, Ar. Thesm. 979: oft. absol. *to laugh*, Plat. and Xen.: metaph., *κῦμα ἐπιγελᾷ, breaks with a plashing sound*, Arist. Probl. 23, 24; and so *στόματα ἐπιγελῶντα*, of rivers, Strab.

'Επιγεμίζω, (ἐπί, γεμίζω) *to lay as a burden*, τι ἐπὶ ὄνους, LXX.

†'Επιγενεσιουργός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, γένεσις, * ἔργω) *creating in addition; producing, creative*, Clem. Al.

'Επιγένημα, ατος, τό, v. ἐπιγένν.

'Επιγενής, ές, (ἐπιγίγνομαι) *growing after* or *resulting*.

†'Επιγένης, ους, ὁ, *Epigĕnes*, son of Antipho, a friend of Socrates, Plat. Phaed. 59 B, Xen., etc.—2. a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 354.—3. a tragic poet, Ib.—4. son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, Diog. L. 2, 121. Others in Ar. Eccl. 932. etc.

'Επιγεννάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, γεννάω) *to make grow in*; pass. *to grow after*, Ath. 653 D.

'Επιγέννημα, ατος, τό, *that which grows upon* a thing, Hipp.—II. *that which is produced after* a thing, *a result, consequence*, Polyb.: esp. a philos. term of the Stoics, Diog. L. 7, 86. Sometimes wrongly written *ἐπιγένημα*. Hence

'Επιγεννηματικός, ή, όν, *of the nature of an ἐπιγέννημα, following, resulting*. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επιγεραίρω, (ἐπί, γεραίρω) *to give honour to*, τινά, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 11.

'Επιγεύομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, γεύω) *to taste of*, τινός, Plut.

'Επιγεωμόροι, ων, οἱ, *those after the γεωμόροι, the artisans*, A. B.

'Επιγηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: perf. ἐπιγέγηθα, (ἐπί, γηθέω) *to rejoice, triumph over*, τινί, Aesch. Pr. 157: *to exult in*, γάμῳ, Opp.

†'Επιγήθης, ους, ὁ, *Epigēthes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

'Επιγηράσκω, f. -ράσομαι [ᾰ] (ἐπί, γηράσκω) *to grow old one upon another*, Julian., cf. Od. 7, 120.

'Επιγίγνομαι, Ion. and later *ἐπιγίνομαι* [γῐ], fut. ἐπιγενήσομαι: aor. ἐπεγενόμην, (ἐπί, γίγνομαι.) *To become* or *be after* or *besides*, of time, *ἔαρος ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη*, spring *comes next*, Il. 6, 148: *to be born after*, Hdt. 7, 2; hence *οἱ ἐπιγιγνόμενοι, posterity*, Id. 9, 85: *οἱ ἐπιγιγνόμενοι τούτῳ, those who came after* him, Id. 2, 49: *τῇ ἐπιγενομένῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τοῦ ἐπ. θέρους, the following, the next...*, Thuc., etc.: but, *χρόνου ἐπιγινομένου*, after the lapse of some time, Hdt. 1, 28.—2. *to come upon, fall upon*, Lat. *supervenire*, of death, night,

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storms, etc., c. dat., Hdt. 8, 13; but also in good sense, *to follow*, τινί, Id. 7, 157: absol. *to come on*, Id. 3, 65, etc.: also *to fall upon, attack*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 93, etc.; and so of diseases, Hipp.—3. *to happen after*, ἐπί τινι, Hdt. 8, 37: in genl. *to come to pass*, Plat. Rep. 574 A: ἐπιγίγνεταί μοι, *it occurs to me, strikes me.*

'Επιγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later ἐπιγινώσκω, f. ἐπιγνώσομαι: aor. ἐπέγνων: perf. ἐπέγνωκα (ἐπί, γιγνώσκω) *to look upon* or *at, witness, behold*, τινά, Od. 18, 30, more rarely, τινός, Pind. P. 4, 497.—II. *to recognise, know again*, Od. 24, 217; hence *to find out, discover, detect*, Aesch. Ag. 1598, cf. Thuc. 1, 132: *to become conscious of, come to a sense of* one's deeds, c. part., ἐπέγνω ψαύων θεόν, Soph. Ant. 960.—III. *to come to a judgment, decide*, τι περί τινος, Thuc. 3, 57.—IV. *to esteem, honour*, τινά τινος, for a thing.

'Επιγλισχραίνω, (ἐπί, γλισχραίνω) *to make slippery* or *clammy*, Hipp.

'Επιγλίχομαι, (ἐπί, γλίχομαι) as pass., *to be eager for* a thing, Clem. Al. [γλῐ]

'Επιγλῠκαίνω, (ἐπί, γλυκαίνω) intr. *to be sweetish*, Theophr.—2. later act., *to sweeten.*

'Επιγλῠκυς, εια, υ, (ἐπί, γλυκύς) *somewhat sweet, sweetish*, Theophr.

'Επιγλύφω, (ἐπί, γλύφω) *to carve on the surface*, LXX. [ῡ]

'Επιγλωσσάομαι, Att., -ττάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, γλῶσσα) dep. mid. *to throw out ill language, utter abuse*, κακὰ ἐπ., Aesch. Cho. 1045: *to vent reproaches against* one, τί τινος, Aesch. Pr. 928, περί τινος, Ar. Lys. 37.

'Επιγλωσσίς, Att. -ττίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, γλῶσσα) *the epiglottis*, Arist. H. A.

'Επιγναμπτός, ή, όν, *curved, twisted*, H. Hom. Ven. 87: from

'Επιγνάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, γνάμπτω) *to curve, bend, crook*, δόρυ, Il. 21, 178, *to turn round.*—II. metaph. *to bow* or *bend* to one's purpose, Ἥρη λισσομένη ἐπέγναμψεν ἅπαντας, Il. 2, 14; so ἐπ. φίλον κῆρ, *to bend, curb* one's spirit, Il. 1, 569; ἐπ. νόον ἐσθλῶν, *to guide, win* the mind of the good, Il. 9, 514.

'Επιγνάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, γνάπτω) *to scour, full* a dirty garment: metaph. *to clean up*, Luc. Hence

'Επίγναφος, ον, *scoured, fulled*, of clothes, cf. δευτερουργός.

'Επίγνοια, ας, ἡ, Att. for ἐπίνοια.

'Επιγνοίη, 3 opt. aor. 2 of ἐπιγιγνώσκω, Od.

'Επιγνώμη, ης, ἡ, = ἐπίγνωσις.

†'Επιγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἐπίγνωσις, LXX.

'Επιγνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, γνώμη) *judging, deciding upon: an arbiter, umpire, judge*, c. gen. rei, Plat. Legg. 928 B, etc.; ἐπ. τιμῆς, an appraiser, Dem. 978, 11.—II. = συγγνώμων, *pardoning*, τινί, Mosch. 4, 70.—III. at Athens, *an overseer* of the sacred olives, chosen from the Areopagus.

'Επιγνωρίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, γνωρίζω) *to make known, announce, signify*, ὡς ἐγὼ ἐπιγνωρίζω ὑμῖν ἃ εἶναι τι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

'Επίγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *an examination, scrutiny*, Polyb.—2. *knowledge, acquaintance with*, μουσικῆς, Plut.—II. *an acknowledgment*, τινός, of a thing, Diod., and N. T.

'Επιγνωστος, ον, (ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *known*, LXX.

'Επιγνώσει, Ep. for -γνῶσι, 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἐπιγιγνώσκω, Od.

'Επιγογγῡ́ω, (ἐπί, γογγύζω) *to murmur at* a thing.

'Επιγονᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, γόνυ) *the knee-pan*, Galen.; also μύλη.—II. *a woman's garment, reaching to the knee.*

'Επιγόνειον, ου, τό, a musical instrument with 40 strings, in pairs, as in the μάγαδις; named from the inventor Epigonus, Ath. 183 C, cf. Poll. 4, 59.

'Επιγονή, ῆς, ἡ, *increase*, esp. of animals by breeding, Plut.—2. *offspring, breed*, ἵππων, Diod. Hence

'Επίγονος, ον, (ἐπιγίγνομαι) *grown, born besides*, of superfetation, Hipp.—2. *born, grown after*, esp. of a second marriage, Plat. Legg. 740 C: in genl. *offspring, posterity*, Aesch. Theb. 903: *a breed* (of bees), Xen. Oec. 7, 34.—II. οἱ Ἐπίγονοι, *the Afterborn*, sons of the chiefs who fell in the first war against Thebes, v. Hdt. 4, 32, Bentl. ad Mill. p. 62 sq.: also of the successors to Alexander's dominions, Diod. 1, 3, et. ibi Wess.

†'Επίγονος, ου, ὁ, *Epigonus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 167.

'Επιγουνᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιγονατίς, Hipp.

'Επιγουνίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, γόνυ, γοῦνυ) *on, set upon the knee*, βρέφος, Pind. P. 9, 107.

'Επιγουνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, γόνυ, γοῦνυ) *the region above the knee, the fleshy part of the thigh*, μεγάλην ἐπιγουνίδα θεῖτο, he would grow a stout thigh, Od. 17, 225; οἴην ἐπιγουνίδα φαίνει, Od. 18, 74.—II. = ἐπιγονατίς, *the knee-pan*, Hipp.

'Επιγράβδην, adv. (ἐπιγράφω) *scraping the surface, grazing*, Lat. *strictim*, Il. 21, 166.

'Επίγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιγράφω) *an inscription*, esp. of the name of the maker on a work of art, or the dedicator on an offering, Hdt. 5, 59: and as these were usu. in verse from an early time (cf. Hdt. 5, 59; 7, 228, Thuc. 6, 54, 59),—2. *an epigram*, a poem of a few lines, mostly in elegiacs, being a summary statement of some single event or thought. The Greek Anthology contains about 4500 by about 300 authors.—II. in genl. *the title* of a paper, *heading* of a legal document, Isae., and Dem. Hence

'Επιγραμματίζω, *to make an epigram on*, τινά, Diog. L.

'Επιγραμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐπίγραμμα, Plut.

'Επιγραμματογράφος, ον, (ἐπίγραμμα, γράφω) *writing inscriptions* or *epigrams.*

'Επιγραμματοποιός, όν, (ἐπίγραμμα, ποιέω) *making inscriptions* or *epigrams*, Diog. L.

'Επιγρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐπιγράφω) *an inscriber*: esp. at Athens, *a clerk who registered* property, taxes, etc., Poll. 8, 103, A. B. 254, 3.

'Επιγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *an inscription*, στηλῶν, on tablets, Thuc. 2, 43: *a title, official name, rank*, ἐπ. βασιλείας, Polyb.: *the title, name* of a work, Id.—2. esp. as opp. to the thing itself, *an appearance, outward show.*—II. at Athens, *a registration* of property, taxes, etc.: also *the burden* or *tax* consequent on such registration, Isocr. 367 A.

'Επιγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, γράφω) *to mark the surface, scrape, graze*, χροα φωτός, Il. 4, 139; and c. dupl. acc., ἐπιγρ. με ταρσόν, to graze me on the heel, Il. 11, 388, cf. Od. 20, 280: hence ἐπιγρ. κλῆρον, *to put a mark on* a lot, Il. 7, 187, but without any notion of *writing*; cf. γράφω. But later most freq.—II. *to write upon, inscribe, put a name* or *title on*, Hdt. 1, 51; τι ἐπί τι (Dem.) 1378, 1: hence in pass. inscription, *to be inscribed* u Hdt. 3, 88, etc.; but also ἐ σθαι ῥόπαλα, *to have an i put on* their clubs, Xen. H 20: and in part. ἐπιγεγραμ ον, *with an inscription, name* it, Polyb.; sometimes c. acc θαγόραν ἐπιγεγρ., *who bear h are called after* him, like Vi scripti nomina regum. — III. down, *enter in a register*, ἐπ. μοις τοὺς ἀμαρτάνοντας, fo ment, Diod.: in genl. *to* penalty, *name* it *in an indict* μημα δίκῃ, Ar. Plut. 460: Athens, *to register* the citiz perty, with a view to taxes, public burden upon one, τι Isocr. 367 A, cf. Arist. Oec ἐπ. τίμημα, *to enter, lay* the at so much, Ar. Plut. 280; pass., τιμήματα ἐπιγεγραμ damages *laid*, Isocr. 356 D, et *to have one's self enrolled*, one's self, ἐπ. σφᾶς ἐπιτρό guardians, Isae. 59, 42: but, τὴν ἐπιγράψασθαι, *to choose* and *enter his name as such* in lic register, as all μέτοικοι were obliged to do, Ar. Pac. Soph. O. T. 411; hence ἐπιγράφεσθαι, Ar. Ach. 1 πολίτας, *to enter* them *upon* ter, *admit* them, Thuc. 5, 4 ρας, *to give in a list of* one's w *enter* them *on the back of the b* 1266, 17. [ᾰ]

'Επίγρῡπος, ον, (ἐπί, γρυπός) *what hooked* or *curved*, of the the ibis, Hdt. 2, 76, of th Arist. Phys. 6, 21, who appl πός to the eagle: of men, *hook-nosed*, Plat. Phaedr. Euthyphr. 2 B.

'Επίγυια, ων, τά, (γύα) = ἐ

'Επιγυμνάζομαι, as pass. (γυμνάζω) *to take exercise in* or *at* σια, Hipp.

'Επίγῠον, τό, dub. form γειον, v. Elms. Soph. O. C.

'Επιδαίομαι, dep., (ἐπί, *to distribute: ὅρκον, to offer* H. Hom. Merc. 383, wher prefers ἐπιδώσομαι ὅρκον.

'Επιδαίσιος, ον, *assigned*, οἶκος, Call. Jov. 59.

'Επίδαιτρον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, *an additional dish, dainty*, Ath

'Επιδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (ἐ νω) *to gnaw, corrode*, Nic.: any thing pungent, καπνὸς τ Arist. ap. Stob. p. 174, 14.

'Επιδακνώδης, ες, (ἐπιδάκ *gnawing.*

'Επιδακρυτέος, α, ον, *to be wept for*: verb. adj. from

'Επιδακρύω, (ἐπί, δακρύω *wail, weep for...*, τινί, Plut. Ar. Vesp. 882. [ῡ̆ usu., ῡ̔σω

†'Επιδάμνιος, α, ον, *of* or *to Epidamnus, Epidamnian*, o *the Epidamnians*, Thuc. 1, 24

†'Επίδαμνος, ου, ἡ, *Epidam Durazzo*, a flourishing and city of Illyria, founded by the reans; by the Roman writer usually called Dyrrachium, 24, etc.

'Επιδᾶμος, ον, Dor. for ἐπ

'Επιδανείζω, f. -εισω, (ἐπί, *to lend money on property alrea gaged, ἐπὶ κτήμασι*, Arist. Oe *to borrow on a second mortg* τινι. Dem. 908, 26.

†'Επιδαύρια, ων, τά, the fe the eighth day of the Eleu Dict. Antiqq. p. 396.

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†'Επιδαύριος, α, ον, *of Epidaurus, Epidaurian*; οἱ 'Επιδ., *the Epidaurians*, Hdt. etc.: ἡ 'Επιδαυρία, *the territory of Epidaurus*, Thuc.

†'Επιδαυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. to foreg.

†'Επιδαυρόθεν, adv., *from Epidaurus*, Pind. N. 3, 147.

†'Επίδαυρος, ου, ἡ, *Epidaurus*, a city of Argolis on the Saronic gulf, said by Strab. to have been called at first 'Επίκαρος, famed for the temple of Aesculapius in its vicinity, Il. 2, 561. —2. ἡ Λιμηρά, *Epidaurus Limera*, now *Palaeo Emvasia*, a city of Laconia on the Argolicus Sinus, containing a harbour (whence Λιμηρά), and a temple of Aesculapius, Thuc. 4, 56.—II. a son of Argus, from whom Epidaurus in Argolis was said to be named, Apollod.

'Επιδαψῐλεύω, (ἐπί, δαψιλεύω) intr. *to abound, be abundant*, Ister. ap. Ath. 650 C: but more usu.—II. as dep. mid. ἐπιδαψιλεύομαι, *to lavish upon* a person, *give freely*, τινί τι, Hdt. 5, 20, also τινί τινος, *to give* him *freely of* it, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—2. intr. like act., ἔν τινι, Dion. H.

'Επιδέδρομε, poet. 3 sing. perf. 2 of ἐπιτρέχω, Od.

'Επιδεής, ές, (ἐπιδέομαι) *in want of*, τινός, Hdt. 4, 130, Xen., etc.: Att. neut. pl., ἐπιδεᾶ.—Adv. -έως, Plat. Legg. 899 D.

'Επίδειγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδείκνυμι) *a specimen*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6: *an example, lesson*, ἐπίδειγμα ἐπιδεικνύναι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 15.

'Επιδείελος, ον, (ἐπί, δείελος) *at even, about evening*; hence ἐπιδείελα, neut. as adv. *towards evening*, Hes. Op. 808, 819; sometimes written ἐπὶ δείελα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. δείλη 6.

'Επιδείκνῡμι and -νύω, f. -δείξω, (ἐπί, δείκνυμι) *to exhibit*, strictly as specimen of one's art: hence in genl. *to show forth, display, give a specimen of*, βίαν, Pind. N. 11, 19, cf. Plat. Lach. 179 E, Xen. Symp. 3, 3: esp. of elaborate compositions, *to display, show off*, ἐπ. ῥαψῳδίαν, etc., Plat. Legg. 658 B.—2. *to show, point out*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 30, etc., and Att., cf. foreg.—3. *to prove, demonstrate*, ὡς..., Ar. Av. 483: and so—4. as law-term, c. part., τινὰ ψευδόμενον, *to prove, convict him* of lying, Lys.: also, ἐπιδ. τινὰ, ὡς ἐμοίχευεν, Id. B. mid. *to display one's self, show one's self off*, like ἐπίδειξιν ποιεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ, or ἐπιδεικνύναι ἑαυτόν, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 447 A, cf. Phaedr. 235 A: freq. also c. acc. rei, yet in mid. signf.; μουσικὴν δρθὴν ἐπ., *to give a specimen of his* art..., Pind. Fr. 8, cf. Hdt. 7, 146, where ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὸν στρατόν = ἐπιδεικνύναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρ. (though in 1, 11, it seems to be just = act.): and so freq. in Plat., esp. of qualities or habits, ἀρετήν, σοφίαν, πονηρίαν, etc., where the act. is also used: ἐπιδείξασθαι λόγον, *to exhibit one's* speech, i. e. display *one's self in* an oration, Plat. Lach. ubi sup., and then absol. of speakers, *to make a speech for display*, cf. ἐπιδεικτικός. Hence

'Επιδεικτιάω, ῶ, desiderat., *to wish to display one's self*, Eccl.

'Επιδεικτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιδείκνυμι) *fit for displaying* or *showing off*, Plat. Soph. 224 B: esp. ἐπιδ. λόγοι, *speeches for display*, i. e. elaborate eulogiums, set orations such as were frequent among the Athen. rhetoricians, and of which Isocrates gives the best examples: cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 3. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr. 43 B.

'Επῐδεῖν, inf. aor. 2, ἐπεῖδον.

'Επίδειξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἐπίδεξις, (ἐπιδείκνυμι) *an exhibition, display*, δυνάμεως, Thuc. 6, 31; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐπ. τινί, to come to display one's self to one, Ar. Nub. 269: hence, ἐς ἐπ. τινὸς ἀπικέσθαι, to come within one's *view*, to his *knowledge*, Hdt. 2, 46: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make a display, show off one's powers, Thuc. 3, 16, cf. 42; but also *to make a declamation*, = λόγον ἐπιδ., Plat. Phaedr. 99 D: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαί τινος, to display an accomplishment, etc., Dem. 319, 9.—2. *an example*, Lat. *specimen*, ἐπίδειξις Ἑλλάδι, *an ensample* to Greece, Eur. Phoen. 871.

'Επιδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, δειπνέω) *to eat after* dinner, *to eat dainties*, Hipp.—II. *to feast upon, eat as a dainty*, Ar. Eq. 1140, Eccl. 1178.

'Επιδείπνιος, ον, (ἐπί, δεῖπνον) *for, at* or *after dinner*, Luc.

'Επιδειπνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = sq., Mart. 11, 32.

'Επίδειπνον, ου, τό, *a second course, dessert*, Philo.

'Επιδέκᾰτος, η, ον, (ἐπί, δέκατος) *containing an integer and one tenth*, $1+\frac{1}{10}=\frac{11}{10}$, cf. ἐπίτριτος.—II. *one in ten, tenth, tithe*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 10: τόκος ἐπ., *interest of* $\frac{1}{10}$, = 10 *per cent.*, Arist. Oec.

'Επιδεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιδέχομαι, *one must take*, Polyb.

'Επιδεκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιδέχομαι) *fit to hold, containing*, Strab.: *capable of*, Plut.

'Επιδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπιδέχομαι) *a receiver*.—II. as adj. *gifted with capacity for*, τινός, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 850.

'Επιδελεάζω, (ἐπί, δελεάζω) *to put on as a bait*, Diod.

'Επιδέμνιος, ον, (ἐπί, δέμνιον) *in* or *on the bed*, ἐπιδέμνιος εὐνή, *a bed made with cushions*, etc., Pors. Hec. 921, cf. Od. 7, 336.

'Επιδέμω, (ἐπί, δέμω) *to build on*: so in mid., Opp.

'Επιδένδριος, ον, (ἐπί, δένδρον) *on* or *in the tree*.

'Επιδεξιόομαι, as mid., *to entertain one another*, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2, 4.

'Επιδέξιος, ον, (ἐπί, δεξιός) Hom. has only the neut. plur. ἐπιδέξια as adv., *right about, from left to right, towards the right*, ὀρνυσθ' ἐξείης ἐπιδέξια, *in the order of your places, beginning with the left hand man*, as the wine is served, Od. 21, 141, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1360, Plat. Symp. 214 B, ubi v. Bast, Lob. Phryn. 259, and cf. δεξιός: hence *auspicious, lucky*, ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξια, explained by the next words, ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων, Il. 2, 353. Pind. P. 6, 19, has ἐπιδέξια χειρός: post-Hom. the signf. of motion *towards* died away (cf. however Ar. Pac. 957), and the word became = δεξιός, *on the right hand*, τὰ ἐπιδέξια, *the right side*, Ar. Av. 1493: when esp. opp. *the left*, usu. written divisim ἐπὶ δεξιά, as in Il. 7, 238, Hdt. 2, 93, etc., cf. ἐπαριστερά.—II. of persons, *handy, dexterous, skilful, elegant*, Arist. Eth. N.: opp. to ἐπαρίστερος: hence adv. -ίως, *dexterously*, Polyb. Cf. ἐνδέξιος. Hence

'Επιδεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, *handiness, cleverness*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Επίδεξις, ή, Ion. for ἐπίδειξις, Hdt.

†'Επιδέομαι, v. sub ἐπιδεύομαι.

'Επιδέρκομαι, (ἐπί, δέρκομαι) dep., *to look upon, behold*, τινά, Hes. Op. 266: in Hom. only as v. l. Od. 11, 16. Hence

'Επίδερκτος, ον, *to be seen, visible*, Emped. 330.

'Επιδερμᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, = sq.

'Επιδερμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, δέρμα) *the outer skin, epidermis*, Hipp.: *the web of water birds' feet*.

'Επιδερρίς, εως, ἡ, = κλειτορίς.

'Επίδεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδέω) *a binding up, wrapping round*, Hipp.

'Επίδεσμα, ατος, τό, v. ἐπίδεσμος.

'Επιδεσμεύω, (ἐπί, δεσμεύω) *to bind up*, Anth.

'Επιδεσμέω, ῶ, = foreg.

'Επιδέσμιον, ου, τό, ἐπιδεσμίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sq.

'Επίδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, δεσμός) *a band, bandage*, Hipp., and Ar. Vesp. 1440: with heterog. plur. ἐπίδεσμα, Medic., who use also the forms τὸ ἐπίδεσμον, τὸ ἐπίδεσμα, ἡ ἐπιδεσμίς, and dim. τὸ ἐπιδέσμιον, v. Lob. Phryn. 292, Intpp. ad Thom. M. 502.

'Επιδεσμοχῡρής, ές, (ἐπίδεσμος, χαίρω) *bandage-loving*, epith. of gout, Luc.

'Επιδεσπόζω, f. -όσω, (ἐπί, δεσπόζω) *to lord it over*, στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 241.

'Επιδευής, ές, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιδεής, *in need* or *want, lacking*, c. gen., ἑαυτὸς ἴσης, κρειῶν, etc., Hom.; λώβης καὶ αἴσχεος οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς, *lacking* not scathe nor scorn, Il. 13, 622; τῶν πάντων ἐπιδευέες, Hdt. 4, 130: absol., ὅς κ' ἐπιδευής, whoever is *in want*, Il. 5, 481.—II. *lacking, failing* in a thing, c. gen., ἵνα μήτι δίκης ἐπιδευὲς ἔχησθα, Il. 19, 180: so, βίης ἐπιδευέες, *failing* in strength, Od. 21, 185: and as compar., βίης ἐπιδευέες Ὀδυσῆος, *wanting in* his strength, i. e. *inferior to* him in strength, Od. 21, 253: and absol., πολλὸν δ' ἐπιδευέες ἦμεν, far *too weak* were we, Od. 24, 171: from

'Επιδεύομαι, f. -δευήσομαι, (ἐπί, δεύω) poet. for ἐπιδέομαι, *to be in want of, to lack*, c. gen. rei, Il. 2, 229, Od. 15, 371, cf. Hdt. 1, 32: *to need the help of*, c. gen. pers., Il. 18, 77.—II. *to be lacking in* a thing, *fail in* it, c. gen. rei, μάχης ἐπιδεύομαι, *to be inferior* in fight, Il. 23, 670; also c. gen. pers., ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν, *thou art no match* for them, Il. 5, 636; or both together, οὔ τι μάχης ἐπιδεύετ' Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 24, 385: later c. acc. rei, ἀλκήν, Ap. Rh. The act. ἐπιδεύω, occurs only in Sapph. 2, 15, and dub. ap. Pseudo-Phocyl. 130.

'Επιδεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἐπί, δεύω) *to moisten: to fill with liquor*, Orph.

'Επιδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐπί, δέχομαι) dep. mid., *to receive, admit besides* or *in addition*, Hdt. 8, 75: *to take on one's self, incur*, Lat. *admittere*, κατηγορίαν, Dem. 139, 1; πόλεμον, Polyb.: *to allow of, admit of*, Lat. *recipere*, πρόφασιν, Arist. Categ. 5, 28.

'Επιδέω, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, δέω) *to bind, fasten on*, τὸν λόφον, Ar. Ran. 1038; and so in mid., ἐπιδέεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ κράνεα τοὺς λόφους, *to fasten their* crests on.., Hdt. 1, 171.—II. *to bind up, bandage*: Pass., ἐπιδεδεμένος τὰ τραύματα, *with one's* wounds *bound up*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 32; also τὴν χεῖρα, Ib. 2, 3, 19. Some refer hither ἐπέδησε, Il. 22, 5, which is from πεδάω.

'Επιδέω, f. -δεήσω, (ἐπί, δέω) *to want, to lack of* a number, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 28: also impers. ἐπιδεῖ, *there is need of besides*.., c. gen., Plat. Legg. 709 D. Mid. = poet. ἐπιδεύομαι, *to be in want of*, τινός, Plat., and Xen.

'Επιδηκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιδάκνω) *biting*, Clem. Al.

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'Επίδηλος, ον, (ἐπί, δῆλος) *seen clearly, manifest*, Hdt. 2, 159: ποιεῖν τι ἔπ., Ar. Eq. 38: *open, known to all*, Theogn. 442: c. part., ἐπ. εἶναι κλέπτων, to be *detected* stealing, Ar. Eccl. 661.—2. *distinguished, remarkable*, Xen. Oec. 21, 10.—II. *like, resembling*, τινί, Ar. Plut. 368. Adv. -λως, Hipp.

'Επιδηλόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δηλόω) *to make known, indicate*, νεύματί τι, Philostr.

'Επιδημεύω, (ἐπί, δημεύω) *to live in the town, among the people*, Od. 16, 28: in genl. poet. for sq.

'Επιδημέω, ῶ, *to be ἐπίδημος, be at home, live at home*, opp. to ἀποδημέω, Thuc. 1, 136, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 69; *to sojourn*, ἐν τόπῳ, Plat. Crito 52 B: *to be present at*, τοῖς μυστηρίοις, Dem. 571, 23: in genl. *to live*, Inscr.—2. *to be among a people*, of diseases, etc., *to be prevalent, epidemic*, Hipp.—II. *to come home*, ἐξ ἀποδημίας, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 1; cf. Plat. Parm. 126 B; εἰς πόλιν, Aeschin. 84, 42.—III. *to be on one's travels, stay, sojourn as a foreigner*, εἰς τόπον, ἐν τόπῳ, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

'Επιδημηγορέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δημηγορέω) *to harangue the people over* or *about* one, App.

'Επιδήμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδημέω)= ἐπιδημία, Ep. Plat. 330 B.

'Επιδημητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιδημέω) *fond of staying at home, keeping to one spot* or *country*, ὀρνιθες, Arist. H. A.

'Επιδημία, ας, ἡ, *a staying at home, sojourning, stay* in a place, Plat. Parm. 127 A, (Dem.) 1357, 9; ἐπ. εἰς.., *arrival at*.., Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 389.—II. *prevalence of an epidemic*, Hipp. Hence

'Επιδήμιος, ον, (ἐπί, δῆμος) *among the people*, Il. 24, 262, *dwelling at home* or *among one's own people*, Od. 1, 194; τόπῳ, Call., Ap. Rh.: πόλεμος ἐπιδήμιος, *a civil* war, Il. 9, 64: *native*, ἐπ. ἔμποροι, Hdt. 2, 39: in genl. *common, common-place*, Plut.—II. *prevalent among a people*, e. g. of diseases, *epidemic*, Hipp.—III. *sojourning as a foreigner in a place*.

'Επιδημιουργέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δημιουργέω) *to complete, finish, make*, Hipp.

'Επιδημιουργοί, ῶν, οἱ, magistrates sent annually by Doric states to their colonies, Thuc. 1, 56.—II. later= simple δημιουργοί.

'Επίδημος, ον,=ἐπιδήμιος, ἐπ. φάτις, *popular, current* report, Soph. O. T. 495.

'Επιδήν and ἐπιδηρόν, adv. for ἐπὶ δήν, ἐπὶ δηρόν, Lat. *diu*.

'Επιδιαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, διαβαίνω) *to cross over besides, with* or *after* another, Hdt. 6, 70: τινί, *in pursuit of* one, Strab.: ἐπ. ἐπί τινα, *to cross a river* to attack an enemy, to force the passage, Polyb.

'Επιδιαγιγνώσκω, later form -γινώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, (ἐπί, διαγιγνώσκω) *to debate* or *consider afresh*, Hdt. 1, 133.

'Επιδιαθήκη, ης, ἡ, *an additional will, codicil*, Joseph.—II. *a pledge, security*, Lys. ap. Harp., cf. ἐπιδιατίθημι, Mid.

'Επιδιαιρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, διαιρέω) *to divide again, subdivide, distribute*, Polyb.; πολίτας φράτραις, Dion. H. Mid. of several, *to share, distribute among themselves*, Hdt. 1, 150.

'Επιδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, διαίτα) *a continued regimen* or *diet*.

'Επιδιάκειμαι, (ἐπί, διάκειμαι) *to lie, be set, staked, deposited on* a thing.

'Επιδιακινδῡνεύω, (ἐπί, διακινδῡνεύω) *to risk, hazard in addition*, τινά τινι, Joseph.

'Επιδιακρίνω, (ἐπί, διακρίνω) *to arbitrate, mediate between others*, Plat. Gorg. 524 A. [κρῐ]

'Επιδιαλάμπω, (ἐπί, διαλάμπω) *to shine out* or *through*, Theophr.

'Επιδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἐπί, διαλλάσσω) *to bring to a reconciliation*, τινά τινι, Joseph.

'Επιδιαμένω, (ἐπί, διαμένω) *to remain, persist at* or *in*. Hence

'Επιδιαμονή, ῆς, ἡ, *a remaining, continuance*, M. Anton.

'Επιδιανέμω, (ἐπί, διανέμω) *to distribute besides*, Philo.

'Επιδιανοέομαι, (ἐπί, διανοέομαι) dep. mid., *to think on, devise*, τι, Hipp.

'Επιδιαπέμπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, διαπέμπω) *to send over besides*, Dio C.

'Επιδιαπλέω, (ἐπί, διαπλέω) *to sail across besides*, v. l. Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15.

'Επιδιαπρίω, (ἐπί, διαπρίω) *to saw through besides*, App. [πρῐ]

'Επιδιαρρήγνῡμι, fut. -ρήξω, (ἐπί, διαρρήγνυμι) *to tear asunder after*. Pass. *to burst with* or *in consequence of* a thing, Ar. Eq. 701.

'Επιδιασᾰφέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, διασαφέω) *to declare further, make understood*. Pass. *to become clearly understood*, Polyb.

'Επιδιασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, διασκευάζω) *to revise over again*, esp. a book, Hipp.

'Επιδιασκεύᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a revision and correction, new and altered edition* of a book.

†'Επιδιασκοπέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, διασκοπέω) *to deliberate further*, Dio C.

'Επιδιασύρω, (ἐπί, διασύρω) *to drag out and expose again*. [ῡ]

'Επιδιατάσσομαι, (ἐπί, διατάσσω) *to ordain, command besides*, N. T.

'Επιδιατείνω, (ἐπί, διατείνω) intr. *to spread far*, Polyb.

'Επιδιατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, διατίθημι) *to arrange afterwards* or *besides*, Dio C. Mid. *to deposit as security* for one's doing a given act, ἀργύριον ἐπιδιατίθεσθαι, Dem. 896, 22: v. ἐπιδιαθήκη.

'Επιδιατρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, διατρίβω) *to spend time*, ἐπιδιατρίψας, *after an interval*, Arist. Meteor. [τρῐ]

'Επιδιαφέρομαι, (ἐπί, διαφέρω) as pass., *to go across after*, Thuc. 8, 8. Bekk.

'Επιδιαφθείρω, (ἐπί, διαφθείρω) *to destroy, ruin besides*, Philo.

'Επιδῐδάσκω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, διδάσκω) *to give, teach besides*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17.

'Επιδῐδῡμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, δίδυμος II) *the outer membrane of the testicle*, Galen.

'Επιδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, δίδωμι) *to give besides*, τινί τι, Il. 23, 559; ἐπ. θυγατρί, *to give along with* her, as dowry, Il. 9, 148; also in Hdt. 2, 121, 4, etc., and Att.: but in mid., *to assign as one's witness in* a thing, θεοὺς ἐπιδώμεθα, *let us take* the gods *to witness*, sub. μάρτυρας, Il. 22, 254, cf. περιδίδωμι, and Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 383, (unless ἐπιδώμεθα be from ἐπιδέσθαι, *let us raise our eyes in appeal* to the gods).—II. *to give freely*, for the purpose of supplying state necessities or relieving friends, Wolf. Dem. 469, 28: cf. Boeckh P. E. vol. 2, p. 352.—III. ἐπιδιδόναι ἑαυτόν, *to give one's self up, devote* one's self, τινι, Ar. Thesm. 213, εἴς τι, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 119: and sub. ἑαυτον, e. g. ἐπιδιδόναι ἡδοναῖς, εἰς τρυφήν, Lat. *effundi in delicias*.—IV. intr. *to increase, advance*, ἐς ὕψος, Hdt. 2, 13, cf. Thuc. 6, 60; ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον, Thuc. 8, 24; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν, Isocr. 33 B, and absol., Thuc. 7, 8: absol. a *prove, prosper*, Thuc. 8, 83, cf. ἐπίδοσις—2. *to give in, yield*, τινί, Plut.

†'Επιδιέξειμι, (ἐπί, διέξειμι) *through, examine carefully be*

'Επιδιεξέρχομαι, dep. m

'Επιδιέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσο διέρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. act., *to go over, explain, decla*

'Επιδιετής, ές, (ἐπί, διετή *than two years, above two ye* only in formula, οἱ ἐπεδιε τες, those who are more years above ἡ ἑξη, i. e. twe old and upwards, v. l. ap. D 2, cf. ἐπιτριετής.

'Επιδίζημαι, (ἐπί, δίζημαι mid., *to seek, ask besides, to quire*, Hdt. 1, 95: *to seek fo want besides*, Id. 5, 106.

'Επιδίζομαι, rare form Mosch. 2, 28.

'Επιδιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομ διηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to rec again, repeat*, Aristid. Hen

'Επιδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a repeated account*, Quintil.

'Επιδικάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, *adjudge litigated property to* ρόν τινι, Dem. 1174, 17; of Mid. of the claimant, *to sue* a thing *at law*, c. gen., esp. ρου, Dem. 1051, 6, for anot Isae. 80, 6: ἐπ. τῆς ἐπικ *claim the marriage of* an heir 1068, 16; and so in pass., κασθεῖσα, *an heiress claime* riage, Diod., cf. ἐπίδικος: tw *to obtain by such claim*, a *suit*, ρου, Isae. 85, 34: absol., 1055, 1.—II. also in act. *lay claim, make pretensions to* χώρας, Arist. Eth. N., and τῆς, etc. Hence

'Επιδικάσια, ας, ἡ, *an act inheritance*, Isae. 42, 8; etc.

'Επιδικάσιμος, (ἐπιδικάζ or *to be disputed at law*; in g *contended for*, Joseph.: *m for*, Luc. [ᾰ]

'Επιδικος, ον, (ἐπί, δίκη but esp. ἡ ἐπίδικος, *an heiress marriage her next of kin are at law*, Isae. 38, 12.—2. in *ject to a judicial decision*, δίδ τὸν ἐπίδικον τοῖς δημόταις, myself to the people's decis H.: ἐπ. νίκη, *a disputed* vict

†'Επίδικος, ου, ὁ, *Epidi* pr. n., Stob.

'Επιδίμοιρος, ον, (ἐπί, *containing one and two thi* Clem. Al.

'Επιδινεύω, later form ἐπ

'Επιδίνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπ *to whirl about*, esp. *to swing fore hurling* or *throwing*, Il. 3 9, 538. Mid. *to turn over mind, revolve*, Lat. *volvere a* τόδε θυμὸς πόλλ' ἐπιδινεῖτ 218. Pass. *to wheel about*, the air, Od. 2, 151.

'Επιδιορθόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, ὀρθόω) *to revise* or *correct af* Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 409: *to in order further*, N. T. Hen

'Επιδιόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *correcting an expression whic fore*. Hermog. Hence

'Επιδιορθωτικός, ή, όν, *amend, corrective*, Hermog.

'Επιδιπλόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δι *pass with the wrong bandag*

'Επιδιπλάσιάζω, f. -άσω, πλασιάζω) *to make double*, H *peat*.

'Επιδιπλοΐζω, fut. -ίσω,

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ζω, (ἐπί, διπλοΐζω) *to redouble*, Eum. 1014, ubi v. Herm.
διπλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω,=foreg., Hence
διπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a doubling*,
διστάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, διστάζω) *to hesitate about* a thing, The-
διφριάς, άδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, δίφρος) *round the top of the δίφρος*,= Il. 10, 475.
δίφριος, ον, (ἐπί, δίφρος) *sitting, in the car*, Od. 15, 51, 75.—II. *sits at his work, a shop-work-*ion. H.: τέχνη ἐπ., *a sedenta-*, Lat. *ars sellularia*, Artemid.
δίχᾳ, adv. for ἐπὶ δίχα.
δίψιος ον,=δίψιος.
δίωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a continued pur-*ιντίων, Polyb.: from
δίωκω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, διώκω,) *to after*, τινά, Hdt. 4, 1, 160: *to e again*, Isae. ap. Poll. 8, 67.
δίωξις, εως, ἡ,=ἐπιδιωγμός, [ῑ]
δοιάζω, (ἐπί, δοιάζω) *to make* hence metaph. *to turn over and ditate*, Ap. Rh., cf. δοιάζω.
δοκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, δοκέω) *besides*, dub. ap. Andoc. 32, 43.
δομα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδίδωμι) *an* . Ath.
δομέω, dub. l. for ἐπιδωμάω.
δονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δονέω) *to sound le atop*, τυρός, Antiph. Pa-
δοξάζω, (ἐπί, δοξάζω) *to think, besides*, Theophr.
δοξος, ον, (ἐπί, δόξα) *of which an opinion, likely, expected to do* usu. c. inf., ἐπ. γενέσθαι ἐπι-*kely to* prove so, Plat. Theaet. but in pass. signf., ἐπ. τι πει-*in danger of* meeting with a Hdt. 6, 12; so ἐπ. ὢν πάσχειν, 115, 22; ἐπ. ἦν τυχεῖν, he pected to gain.., Isocr. 117 E: s, *likely, probable*, c. inf. γενέσ-t. 1, 89, cf. Valck. ad 4, 11.—*known, famed, illustrious*, Pind. 0, and in late prose, cf. Lob. 132 sq. Adv. -ως in signf. II.,
δορᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, δόρυ) *the t of a lance, spear-head*, Polyb., ωτήρ.
δορπέω, ῶ, = ἐπιδορπίζομαι,
δορπίδιος, ον, = ἐπιδόρπιος,
δορπίζομαι, (ἐπί, δόρπον) dep. *eat in the second course* or *for*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 640 D.
δόρπιος, ον, (ἐπί, δόρπον) *for, g to the banquet*, ὕδωρ, Theocr. cf. προςδόρπιος: *for dessert*,
δορπίς, ίδος, ἡ,= sq., Ath.
δόρτισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδορπί-*second course of game, sweet-*tc., Philippid. ap. Ath. 640 C: *sert.*
δορτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, like foreg., Arist. ap. Ath. 641 E.
δόσιμος, ον, *given over and* lex. Εἰς τὸ φρ. 1: τὰ ἐπ., sub. a banquet *to which unexpected have been added*, Ath.: from
δοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) *a ner and above*, Polyb.—2. *a* Dem. 285, 19, etc.: esp. *a y contribution* to the state, v. μι II.—II. *a giving up, giving laxation*, Hipp.—III. *increase, advance, progress*, ἐπ. λαμβά-ειν, to increase, advance, Plat Symp. 175 E, Legg. 769 B, etc.: hence —2. *finish, perfection*, τινός, in a thing, Dion. H.
Ἐπιδοτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιδίδωμι) *ready to give*. Adv. -κῶς,
Ἐπιδοῦναι, inf. aor. 2 from ἐπιδίδωμι, Il.
Ἐπιδουπέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δουπέω) *to make a noise* or *clashing*, τινί, with a thing, Plut. Ep. also ἐπιγδουπέω, Il. 11, 45, in tmesis.
Ἐπιδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιδέχομαι) *the reception of something new*, Thuc. 6, 17: in genl. *reception*, Joseph.
Ἐπιδρᾱμεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐπιτρέχω: ἐπιδρᾱμέτην, 3 dual. Hence
Ἐπιδραμητέον, verb. adj., *one must run over*, Clem. Al.
Ἐπιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἐπί, δράσσω) dep. mid., *to lay hold of*, τινός, Plut., cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. 238.
Ἐπιδράω, (ἐπί, δράω) *to do, perform besides, in addition*, Philostr.
Ἐπιδρέπομαι, as mid. (ἐπί, δρέπω) *to cull*, and so *enjoy besides*, τιμήν, Clem. Al.
Ἐπιδρομάδην, adv. (ἐπιδραμεῖν)= ἐπιτροχάδην, Orph. [ᾰ]
Ἐπιδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιδραμεῖν, ἐπιτρέχω) *a running over* or *through*, κυμάτων, Arist. Mund.—II. *a sudden inroad, attack* or *sally*, Thuc. 4, 23, 56: ἐξ. ἐπιδρομῆς ἁρπαγή, plunder *got by a sudden inroad*, Hdt. 1, 6: hence ἐξ. ἐπ., *on the sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand*, ἐξ ἐπ. αἱρέσεις ποιεῖσθαι, Plat. Rep. 619 D.—II. *a place to which ships run in, a beach*, Eur. Hel. 404.—III. *an overrunning, flux*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
Ἐπιδρομία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., *an assault*, Ap. Rh.
Ἐπίδρομος, ον, (ἐπιδραμεῖν, ἐπιτρέχω) *that may be overrun, reached, attained*, τεῖχος ἐπ., *that may be scaled*, Il. 6, 434: but τεῖχος ἅρμασιν ἐπ., on which chariots can run, Anth.: ὁδὸς ἐπίδρ., *a frequented* road, Plut.—II. act. *running over*: metaph. *over-hasty, rash*, ὅρκος, γνώμη, Paus.—III. ὁ ἐπίδρομος, *the cord which runs along the upper edge of a net*, Poll. 5, 29, cf. Plin. N. H. 19, 1.—2. *the sail* (or, acc. to Poll. 1, 91, the *mast*) *in the after part* of a ship, v. Isid. Etym. 19, 3.
Ἐπιδυναστεύω, (ἐπί, δυναστεύω) *to reign next to, after*, τινί.
Ἐπιδυςφημέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δυσφημέω) *to give* one *an ill name*, τινά, Arist. Eth. N.
Ἐπιδύω, and -δύνω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, δύω) *to go down, set upon*, τινί, LXX., ἐπί τινι, N. T.: in genl. *to set*, in tmesis, Il. 2, 413, πρὶν ἐπ' ἠέλιον δῦναι. [On quantity v. δύω.]
Ἐπιδωμάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δωμάω) *to build upon* a place.
Ἐπιδώμεθα, v. sub ἐπιδίδωμι.
Ἐπιδώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) *the Bountiful*, epith. of gods, esp. Jupiter, in Paus., and Plut.
Ἐπιείκεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιεικής) *likelihood, plausibility, reasonableness*, Hipp. —II. *reasonableness, fairness*, Thuc. 3, 40: *mildness, clemency*, Ib. and 48: also *natural mildness, goodness*, Eur., Arist. Eth. N.—2 esp. *equity*, as opp. to strict law, cf. ἐπιεικής II. 2.
Ἐπιείκελος, ον,=εἴκελος, *like*, τινί, the masc. freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), but only in phrases ἐπ. ἀθανάτοισιν, and θεοῖς ἐπ.: so in Hes.
Ἐπιεικεύω, *to be* ἐπιεικής, so in mid., LXX: from
Ἐπιεικής, ές, (ἐπί, εἰκός, ἔοικα) *fitting, meet, suitable*, τύμβον οὐ μάλα πολλόν, ἀλλ' ἐπιεικέα τοῖον, not huge, but *meet in size*, Il. 23, 246, τίσουσι βοῶν ἐπιεικέ' ἀμοιβήν, *a fair* recompence, Od. 12, 382. Elsewh. Hom. has only the neut. ἐπιεικές, as adv., either parenthet., ὡς ἐπιεικές, as is *meet*, Il. 19, 147; 23, 537, Od. 8, 389; or c. inf., ὃν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούειν, whatever is *meet* for you to hear, Il. 1, 547, οἳ ἐπιεικὲς ἔργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων, such as is *meet* they should be, Il. 19, 21, cf. Il. 23, 50. Od. 2, 207, παῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐπιεικής, ἀφαυρὸς δέ, a *fine* boy, but dumb, Hdt. 1, 85.—II. hence in Att., *fair, reasonable*, πρόφασις ἐπ., *a fair* plea, Thuc. 3, 9, and in Hdt. 2, 22, *fair, plausible*, though wrong: of persons, *fair, kind, good, gentle*, ἐπ. τὴν ψυχήν, φύσει, τοῖς ἤθεσι, Plat.: τὸ ἐπιεικές, *goodness*, Soph. O. C. 1127.—2. esp. opp. to δίκαιος, *not insisting on strict justice, making allowance*, Arist. Eth. 5, 14 (10): hence, τὸ ἐπ., τὰ ἐπ.=ἐπιείκεια 2, Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 13: first in Hdt., τῶν δικαίων τὰ ἐπιεικέστερα προτιθέασι, 3, 53; τὸ ἐπ. καὶ ξύγγνωμον, Plat. Legg. 757 D: in genl.=μέτριος, Dem. 915, fin. —II. adv. -κῶς, Ion. -κέως, *fairly, tolerably, moderately*, Lat. *satis*, ἐπ. γλυκύς, Hdt. 2, 92: *mostly, usually, pretty much, pretty well*, and so nearly= Lat. *fere*, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 340, Wyttenb. Plut. 148 A: ἐπιεικῶς ἔχειν, to be *pretty well*, Hipp.—2. *probably, reasonably*, Plat. Rep. 431 E, etc.—3. *mildly, kindly*, Plut., etc.
Ἐπιεικία, ας, ἡ, *Epiēcia*, a town in the neighbourhood of Sicyon, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 14.
Ἐπιεικτός, ή, όν, (ἐπί, εἴκω) *yielding*: Ep. word, in Hom. always, οὐκ ἐπιεικτός, *that will never yield*, hence, μένος, σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν, *unyielding, dauntless* might, Il. 5, 892; 8, 32, Od. 19, 493; so too, πένθος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν, *unceasing*, Il. 16, 549: but, ἔργα γελαστὰ καὶ οὐκ ἐπιεικτά, *not giving way, ceaseless*, and so perh. *vexatious*, Od. 8, 307, ubi cf. Nitzsch.
Ἐπιειμένος, η, ον, Ion. part. perf. pass. of ἐπιέννυμι, ἐφέννυμι, for ἐφειμένος, Hom.
Ἐπιεισάμενος, η, ον, Ion. part. aor. 1 mid. of ἔπειμι, (εἶμι) Il.
Ἐπιείσομαι, Ion. fut. of ἔπειμι, (εἶμι) Hom.
Ἐπιέλδομαι, poet. for ἐπέλδομαι, *to desire, long*, c. inf., Ap. Rh.
Ἐπιελίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπί, ἑλίσσω) *one who rolls round*, late.
Ἐπιέλπομαι, poet. for ἐπέλπ., q. v., Hom. Hence
Ἐπιέλπτος, ον, *to be hoped* or *expected*, Archil. 16.
Ἐπιέννῡμι, Ion. for ἐφέννυμι, *to lay* or *put on besides* or *over*, χλαῖναν ἐπιέσσαμεν, *we threw, spread* a cloak *over* him, Od. 20, 143. Elsewh. Hom. has only the Ion. part. perf. pass. ἐπιειμένος, in metaph. signf. c. acc., ἀλκὴν, ἀναιδείην ἐπ., *clad in* strength, shamelessness, Il. 1, 149; 8, 262, etc.: χαλκὸν ἐπίεσται, *has* brass *upon it*, Hdt. 1, 47. Mid. *to put on one's self besides, put on* as an upper garment, χλαίνας, Hdt. 4, 64; in genl. *to cover, shroud one's self in*, in tmesis, ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλην ἔσσαντο, Il. 14, 350, γῆν ἐπιέσασθαι, or ἐπιέσσ., i. e. to be buried Pind. N. 11, 21, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1, 1352: so later, κῦμα, ἀχλύν, κόμας, etc.: but also c. dat. rei, ἐπ. νῶτα κρόκαις, *to wrap* one's shoulders *with* it, Pind. N. 10, 82. Cf. ἔννυμι.—The Att. form ἐφέννυμι, is rare, for even Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 6, uses ἐπιέσασθαι.
Ἐπιέπομαι, ἐπιέσπομαι, poet. for ἐφέπομαι, ἐφέσπομαι.

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'Επιέσσαμεν, 1 plur. aor. 1 of ἐπιέννυμι, Od.

'Επιετής, ές, (ἐπί, ἔτος) *of this year*, Polyb.

†'Επίζᾶλος, ον, Dor. for ἐπίζηλος, Bacchyl. 1, 2.

'Επιζᾰρεω, = ἐπιβαρέω, in Eur. Phoen. 45. ubi v. Valck. and Pors., and in Rhes. 441: cf. ζέρεθρον, and v. sub Z. (ζαρέω, does not seem to have existed any more than the pres. βαρύω.)

'Επιζήφελος, ον, *vehement, violent*, χόλος, Il. 9, 525: also adv. ἐπιζαφελῶς, (as if from ἐπιζαφελής, which never occurs) *vehemently, furiously*, ἐπ. χαλεπαίνειν, μενεαίνειν, Il. 9, 516, Od. 6, 330: and ἐπιζ. ἐρεείνειν, H. Hom. Merc. 487: also ἐπιζάφελον κοτέουσα, Ap. Rh. Only Ep. and always of passionate anger. (The simple ζάφελος, never occurs: it is plainly connected with the intens. prefix ζα-, acc. to some strengthd. by ὀφέλλω.) [ᾰ]

'Επιζάω, (ἐπί, ζάω) *to overlive, survive*, Hdt. 1, 120 (in Ion. form ἐπιζώω), Plat. Legg. 661 C.

'Επιζείω, poet. for ἐπιζέω.

'Επίζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιζέω) *a boiling* or *a boiled liquid*.

'Επιζεύγνῡμι, and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (ἐπί, ζεύγνυμι) *to put* or *fasten to* or *upon*, Lat. *adjungere*: in genl. *to tie, bind together*, Hdt. 7, 36; ἐπ. ὄχον πώλοις, Aesch. Eum. 405; χεῖρας ἰμᾶσι, Theocr. 22, 3: metaph. ἐπίζ. κοινὸν ὀνομά τινι καί τινι, Arist. H. A.—II. *to inclose*, Polyb.: hence in pass., ἐπιζευχθῆναι στόμα, *to have one's mouth closed up, shut*, Aesch. Cho. 1044, like ἐπιζυγόω. Hence

'Επιζευκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a band*; and

'Επίζευξις, εως, ἡ, *a fastening together, joining*, Theophr.

'Επιζεφύριος, ον, (ἐπί, Ζεφύριον) *on* (the promontory) *Zephyrium, Epizephyrian*, esp. epith. of Italian Locri, Pind. O. 10, 18, Hdt., etc.

'Επιζεφῦρος, ον, (ἐπί, ζέφυρος) *lying towards the west, western*, Euphor. 68.

'Επιζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ἐπί, ζέω) *to boil, seethe, be hot, boil up like water*. Freq. metaph. e. g. ἀκούσαντί μοι ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε, my youthful spirit *boiled, was hot* within me, Hdt. 7, 13: so of any passion, ἡ χολὴ ἐπιζεῖ, Ar. Thesm. 468, ἐπ. θυμάλωψι, Ar. Ach. 321: also κέντρ' ἐπιζέσαντα, of the poison working out, Soph. Tr. 840; πῆμ' ἐπέζεσε, Eur. Hec. 583.—II. act. *to make to boil, heat*, c. acc., ἐπιζεῖν λέβητα, Eur. Cycl. 392, doubted however by Lob. Aj. p. 226, ed. 1: and in Eur. I. T. 987, ὀργὴ ἐπέζεσε τὸ Ταντάλειον σπέρμα διὰ πόνων τ' ἄγει, the acc. σπέρμα, prob. belongs to ἄγει only.

'Επίζηλος, ον, (ἐπί, ζῆλος) *that which is the object of emulation* or *envy, envied*, Bacchyl. 1: hence in genl. *fortunate, prosperous*, Aesch. Ag. 939.—II. act. *envious*, late.

†'Επίζηλος, ου, ὁ, *Epizelus*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 117.

'Επίζημιος, ον, (ἐπί, ζημία) *bringing loss upon, hurtful*, Thuc. 1, 32, τινί, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9.—II. τὸ ἐπιζήμιον, = ζημία, *a punishment, penalty*, Plat. Legg. 784 E.—III. *liable to punishment*, Ib. 765 A, Aeschin. 7, 13. Adv. -ως. Hence

'Επιζημιόω, ῶ, *to punish*, στατῆρι κατὰ τὸν ἄνδρα, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 22. Hence

'Επιζημίωμα, ατος, τό, *a penalty, punishment*, Tab. Heracl.

'Επιζητέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ζητέω) *to seek for, seek after, ask for, wish for*, τινά, Hdt. 3, 36; 5, 24: *to hunt about, beat for game*, οἱ ἐπιζητοῦντες, the beaters, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 25. Hence

'Επιζήτημα, ατος, τό, *a question, thing sought for*, Clem. Al.

'Επιζητήσιμος, ον, *sought for* or *to be sought for, missed*: from

'Επιζήτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιζητέω) *a seeking, longing after*, Joseph.

'Επιζητητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιζητέω, *one must inquire*, Arist. Eth. N.

'Επιζυγέω, ῶ, = sq.; but in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, seemingly in pass. signf., *to be joined*.

'Επιζῠγόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ζυγόω) *to yoke to*: esp. of doors, *to close*, opp. to ἀναζυγόω.

'Επιζώννῡμι, f. -ζώσω, (ἐπί, ζώννυμι) *to gird, bind on*. Pass. ἐπεζωσμένοι, *with their clothes girt on* so as to leave the breast bare, Hdt. 2, 85.

'Επιζώστρα, ας, ἡ, = ζωστήρ, *a belt, girdle*.

'Επιζώω, Ion. for ἐπιζάω, Hdt. 1, 120.

'Επίηλε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπιάλλω, Od. [ῐ]

'Επίημι, Ion. for ἐφίημι, Hdt.

'Επήνδανε, Ep. for ἐφήνδανε, 3 sing. impf. from ἐφανδάνω, Od.

'Επίηρα, twice in Hom., Il. 1, 572, 578, ἐπίηρα φέρειν τινί, also Soph. O. T. 1095, just = ἤρα φέρειν τινί, or ἐπί τινι, to bring one *what is dear* or *pleasant, to be kind, favourable* to him, take his side, = the prose χαρίζεσθαι. Neut. plur. from ἐπίηρος, *agreeable, grateful*: the neut. sing. is found in Lesch. (Fr. Hom. 56), masc. in Emped. 208: v. ἤρα, and sq. (Buttm. Lexil., voc. ἤρα 8, rejects the word entirely, reading always ἐπὶ ἤρα: but his reasons are not satisfactory.)

'Επιήρᾰνος, ον, = foreg., *pleasing, soothing*, οὐδέ τί μοι ποδάνιπτρα ποδῶν ἐπιήρανα θυμῷ, Od. 19, 343. Post-Hom. the signf. varies between *agreeable, suitable*, and that of *ruling, possessing*, (in connexion with ἤρανος, κοίρανος,) e. g. ἔργων, Emped. 421, later *warding off, repelling*, ἀσπὶς ἀκόντων, Anth.: also act., νεύρων ἐπιήρανος, *strengthening, giving tension*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 19. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἤρα 12.

'Επιηρεφής, ές, Ion. for ἐπηρεφής.

'Επίηρος, ον, v. sub ἐπίηρα.

'Επιθᾰλάμιος, ον, (ἐπί, θάλαμος) *belonging to a bridal, nuptial*, Luc.: hence τὸ ἐπιθ., sub. μέλος, *the nuptial, bridal song*, usu. sung in chorus before the bridal chamber, v. Theocr. 18, Himer. Or. 1. [ᾰ] Hence

'Επιθᾰλᾰμίτης, ου, ὁ, epith. of Mercury. [ῐ]

'Επιθᾰλασσίδιος, ον, Att. -ττίδιος, = sq., Thuc. 4, 76.

'Επιθᾰλάσσιος, Att. -ττιος, ία, ιον, also ιος, ιον, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 28, (ἐπί, θάλασσα) *lying on the shore* or *coast*, Lat. *maritimus*, Hdt. 1, 154, Thuc., etc.: in genl. *marine*, Epich. p. 55.

'Επιθαλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, rarer form for foreg., App.

'Επιθαλπής, ές, *warm*: from

'Επιθάλπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, θάλπω) *to warm*, esp. *on the surface*, γαῖαν, Xenophan., and Plut.

'Επιθαμβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θαμβέω) *to marvel at, admire*, Nonn.

'Επιθᾰνάτιος, ον, (ἐπί, θάνατος) *condemned to death*: in genl. = sq. adv. -τίως ἔχειν = ἐπιθανάτος ἔχειν. [ᾰ]

'Επιθᾰνάτος, ον, (ἐπί, θάνατος) *sick to death, hard at death's door*, Dem. 1225, 1.—II. *deadly*, of poisons, Theophr. Adv. -τως ἔχειν, *to be sick unto death*, like ἐπιθανάτος εἶναι. [ᾰ]

'Επιθᾰνής, ές, (ἐπί, θανεῖ θάνατος.

'Επιθάπτω, f. -θάψω, (ἐπί *to bury again*, Philostr.

'Επιθαρσέω, ῶ, and, esp. A ῥέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θαρσέω) *to put c trust in* a person or thing, τι —II. *to take heart to resist*, θροῖς, App.

'Επιθαρσύνω and Att. -ρρύ θαρσύνω) *to cheer on, excite*, acc. pers., Il. 4, 183.

'Επιθαυμάζω, (ἐπί, θαυμάζ *honour to, compliment*, esp. by *honorarium* or *fee*, τὸν διδ Ar. Nub. 1147.

'Επιθεάζω, = ἐπιθειάζω, *the gods against*, τινί, Pherec 10, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 8

'Επιθεάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐ μαι) *to look upon, to view*.

'Επιθειάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί *to be under divine influence, be to foretel*, Dion. H.—II. *to ca the name of the gods, to adjure* Lat. *obtestari per deos*, τοσα θειάσας, Thuc. 2, 75: ἐπ. μ Id. 8, 53: cf. Buttm. Lexi σειν 6, and cf. ἐπιθεάζω.— *spire*, τινί, Plut.—IV. *to glor* Hence

'Επιθειᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *inspir citement*, Philo.—2. = sq.: an

'Επιθειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an the gods*, Thuc. 7, 75, in plur

'Επιθεῖτε, shortd. 2 plur. 2 from ἐπιτίθημι, for ἐπιθεῖτ

'Επιθέλγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, θ *soothe, assuage*, Plut.

'Επίθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτίθ *which is laid, put upon* a thin *external application*, Diosc.— *cover*, Philo.—3. *a gravestor ment*, Paus.

'Επιθεράπεύω, (ἐπί, θερα *be diligent about, work zealo* τὴν κάθοδον, Thuc. 8, 47, cf *to apply a second remedy*, Mec

†'Επιθέρσης, ους, ὁ, *E* masc. pr. n., Paus.

†'Επιθερσίδης, ου, ὁ, *Epi* prop. *son of Epithersus*, mas Diod. S.

'Επίθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτ *laying* or *putting on*, χειρῶν *application*, ἐπιχρίστων, Plu *application of epithets*, Arist. II. (from mid.) *a setting upo* Xen. An. 4, 4, 22: ἐπ. Περ Ἕλλησι, Plat. Legg. 698 E *tempt, plot*, ἐπί τινα, Arist. genl. *a setting to work at*, ἔργ

'Επιθεσπίζω, (ἐπί, θεσπίζ oracle or god, *to give sanct* Dion. H.: but—II. ἐπιθ. τῷ *to prophesy upon* the tripod, *oracle's answer* there, Hdt. Hence

'Επιθεσπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the of an oracle*, etc., Arr.

'Επιθετέον, verb. adj. fro θημι, *one must lay upon, impos* Plat. Gorg. 507 D.—II. *one one's hand to, set to work at*, τι Soph. 231 C.

'Επιθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιτίθ *plotter, impostor*, Luc.

'Επιθετικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιτίθ *ready to attack*, Xen. Mem. *stirring, active*, περί τι, Aris II. (ἐπιτίθημι) *added*, Lat. *a* esp. Gramm.; and so τὸ ἐπ *jective*. Adv. -κως.

'Επιθετος, ον, (ἐπιτίθημι *annexed, attached to*, τινί, Me 192: hence—2. *adventitious* Eth. N.: *far-fetched, foreign*, I C; *fictitious*, Theophr., cf.

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ητος.—II. as subst., τὸ ἐπ., *an* Arist. Rhet. Adv. *-τως*, Strab.
θέω, f. *-θεύσομαι*, (ἐπί, θέω) *to* on or *at*, Hdt. 9, 107: *to chase*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10.
θεωρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θεωρέω) *to* over again or *carefully*, τι, Hence
θεώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a gazing up-*temptation, M. Anton.
θεωρία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.
θήγω, fut. *-ξω*, (ἐπί, θήγω) *to* harpen, Ael.: metaph. *to stimu-*eite, Plut.
θήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) *an ad-*increase, Hes. Op. 378: *some-*iven in or over in a bargain, Ar. 1391.
θημα, ατος, τό,=ἐπίθεμα, φω- ἐπιθήματα, *lids* of chests, Il. : *a gravestone*, Isae. Hence
θηματικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging* ήματα.
θηματουργία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπίθημα,) *a making of lids, covers, roofs*, lat. Polit. 280 D.
θηματόω, ῶ, (ἐπίθημα) *to cover,* lid *upon*, τι, Anticl. ap. Ath.
θηραρχία, ας, ἡ, *office of an* αρχος, v. l. Ael.: from
θήραρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, θήραρ- *he chief commander of the ele-*
θησαυρίζω, (ἐπί, θησαυρίζω) *to* . Hence
θησαυριστέον, verb. adj., *one* tore up, Clem. Al.
θιγγάνω, aor. ἐπέθιγον, (ἐπί, ω) *to touch*, Theophr.
θλίβω, f. *-ψω*, (ἐπί, θλίβω) *to* pon, *rub the surface*, Diod.: me- *o annoy*, Plut. [θλ] Hence
θλιψις, εως, ἡ, *pressure on the* , Aretae.
θνήσκω, (ἐπί, θνήσκω) *to die* rds, Dion. H.
θοάζω, in Aesch. Cho. 856, led. 1409, usu. interpreted, *to* a suppliant *at an altar, to pray* s *for aid, pray passionately*, from pposed orig. notion of *sitting* nt *at an* altar (cf. θοάζω II.), much like ἐπιθεάζω, which would read; but cf. Buttm. voc. θαάσσειν 6.
θολόω, ῶ, *to make muddy*, ob- Luc.
θορεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐπιθρώσκω: es. ἐπιθορέω only very late.
θόρνυμαι, (ἐπί, θόρνυμαι) *to* of male animals, βουσί, Luc. 22.
θορόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θοούς) *to im-*e, Clem. Al.
θορυβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θορυβέω) *to* or *at*, esp. *in token of approval*, Hell. 1, 7, 13; 2, 3, 50.
θράσσω, Att. *-ττω*, contr. for άσσω. [ᾰ by nature.]
θραύω, (ἐπί, θραύω) *to break*, Anth.
θρέξας, ασα, αν, part. aor. 1 of χω, Il.
θρεπτος, ον, (ἐπί, τρέφω) *well-*rpulent, Hipp.
θρηνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί. θρηνέω) *to* over one, Plut. Hence
θρήνησις, εως, ἡ, *a lamentation*,
θρομβόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θρομβόω) *to* o *curdle*: pass. *to curdle*, Nic.
θρύπτω, (ἐπί, θρύπτω) *to break* etaph. *to enfeeble*, Philostr.
θρώσκω, f. *-θορεῖομαι*, aor. *-ἐθο-* πί, θρώσκω) *to spring, leap upon*, Il. 8, 515: also c. dat., τύμβῳ, t. *insultare*, with collat. notion of insult, Il. 4, 177: c. adj. neut., τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι, so far do they spring, Il. 5, 772, so too μακρὰ ἐπιθρ., Hes. Sc. 438.—2. *to spring up, arise, ascend*, ὁμίχλη, Musae. 113.

Ἐπιθῡμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, θυμός) *to set* one's *heart upon* a thing, *long for, aim at, desire*, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 2, 66, and Att.: c. gen. pers., *to love*, or rather *lust after*, Lys. 96, 40, and Xen.; and so c. acc. pers., Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 605 D: c. inf., Hdt. 1, 24, etc.: absol. *to lust, covet*, Thuc. 6, 92, and Plat.: τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν=ἐπιθυμία, Thuc. 6, 24. Hence

Ἐπιθῡμημα, ατος, τό, *the object of desire*, Xen. Hiero 4, 7: *yearning, desire*, Hipp., Plat., etc. [ῡ]: and

Ἐπιθῡμησις, εως, ἡ, *a desiring, longing, desire*, Isae. [ῡ]

Ἐπιθῡμήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Call. Dian. 237.

Ἐπιθῡμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιθυμέω) *one who longs for* or *desires, νεωτέρων ἔργων*, Hdt. 7, 6, and so in Plat.: *a lover, follower*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 60.

Ἐπιθῡμητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιθυμέω) *desiring, lusting, coveting*, τὸ ἐπιθ., that division of the soul *which is the seat of the desires and affections*, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 2.—II. act. *inspiring desire*, dub. Adv. *-κῶς ἔχειν*=ἐπιθυμεῖν, Plat. Phaed. 108 C.

Ἐπιθῡμητός, ή, όν, (ἐπιθυμέω) *desired, to be desired*: τὰ ἐπ., *objects of desire*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-τῶς*.

Ἐπιθῡμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμέω) *a desire, yearning, longing*, Hdt. 1, 32, and in Att. prose; ἐπ. τινός, *longing after* a thing, as ὕδατος, σίτου, etc., Thuc., and Xen.: ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχειν, c. inf., Xen.: usu. in bad sense, *desire, lust*, πρός τινα, towards one, Xen. Lac. 2, 14: opp. to πρόνοια, *desire, passion*, Thuc. 6, 13.—II.=ἐπιθύμημα, Pittac. ap. Stob. p. 46, 6.

Ἐπιθῡμίαμα, ατος, τό, *incense, an incense-offering*, Soph. O. T. 913: from

Ἐπιθῡμιάω, ῶ, fut. *-άσω*, (ἐπί, θυμιάω) *to offer incense*, Plut. [ᾰσω]

Ἐπιθῡμιος, ον,=ἐπιθυμητικός. [ῡ]

Ἐπιθῡμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a wreath of flowers* for the neck, Hesych., cf. ὑποθυμίς.—II. ἐπιθῡμὶς ἴδος, ἡ, *thyme*, Diosc.

Ἐπιθῡμόδειπνος, ον, (ἐπιθυμέω, δεῖπνον) *eager for dinner*, Plut.

Ἐπίθῡμον, ου, τό, a parasitical plant *on thyme*, θύμος: or *the flower of thyme*, Diosc.

Ἐπιθύνω,=ἐπευθύνω, Soph. Phil. 1059. [ῡ]

Ἐπιθῡσιάω, ῶ, *to offer incense*, Sophron.

Ἐπιθύω, fut. *-ύσω*, (ἐπί, θύω B) *to rush eagerly at*, ἐπιθύσας, by violence, Od. 16, 297.—2. c. inf., *to strive vehemently to* do a thing, Il. 18, 175: *to desire, long to* do, c. inf., H. Hom. Merc. 475. Cf. ἐπιτύφω. [Ep. ἐπιθῦω, whence some reject the common deriv. from ἐπί, θύω, and refer it to ἰθύνω: but then it should be written ἐπιθύνω, for ἰθύω has always ῡ: the sense does not demand this, v. sub θύω B, and ι is easily lengthd. in arsis, as ο in ἀπὸειπὼν, ἀπὸέρση, ἀπῡέρδειε, v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. 85, 86.]

Ἐπῑθύω, fut. *-ύσω*, (ἐπί, θύω A) *to offer sacrifice besides* or *after*, τέλεον νεαροῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1504.—2. in genl. *to offer sacrifice*, τι θεοῖς, Ar. Plut. 1116.—II. *to offer incense*, Wess. Diod. 12, 11, etc. [ῐ̄ usu. in pres., ῐ̆ always in fut.]

Ἐπιθωρᾰκίδιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, θώρᾰξ) *a tunic* or *tabard worn over the* θώραξ, Plut.

Ἐπιθωρᾰκίζομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, θωρακίζω) *to arm, put on harness*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 27.

Ἐπιθωρήσσω, f. *-ξω*, (ἐπί, θωρήσσω) *to arm, equip against* one. Mid. *to get ready for the fight*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιθωΰσσω, f. *-ξω*, (ἐπί, θωΰσσω) *to shout, call out*, τινί τι, Aesch. Pr. 277, τινί, Eur. I. T. 1127; and absol., Aesch. Pr. 73.—II. *to cheer on*, c. acc., Synes.

Ἐπῐΐδμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπί, ἴδμων)=ἐπίστωρ, τινός, Anth.

Ἐπῐΐζομαι, Ion. for ἐφέζομαι.

Ἐπίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἵστωρ) *skilled, practised in*, c. gen., μεγάλων ἔργων, Od. 21, 26, and in late Ep.—2. *conscious of, acquainted with*, ἐπ. τεῶν μύθων, *witnesses* of, Ap. Rh. 4, 89.

Ἐπικαγχάζω, (ἐπί, καγχάζω) *to laugh loud at*, τινί.

Ἐπικαγχᾰλάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, καγχαλάω) *to triumph, exult in*, τινί, Q. Sm.

Ἐπικαθαιρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, καθαιρέω) *to pull down, destroy besides*, Thuc. 8, 20.

Ἐπικᾰθαίρω, (ἐπί, καθαίρω) *to purge yet more*, Hipp.

Ἐπικαθέζομαι, fut. *-εδοῦμαι*, (ἐπί, καθέζομαι) as pass., *to sit down upon*, ἐπί τινι, Ar. Plut. 185.

Ἐπικαθεύδω, f. *-ευδήσω*, (ἐπί, καθεύδω) *to sleep upon*, τινί, Luc.; *to sit on eggs*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπικάθημαι, Ion. *-κάτημαι*, (ἐπί, κάθημαι) *to sit upon*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 72: *to press upon, be heavy on*, ἐπί τινι, Ar. Ran. 1046: also c. acc., App.: *to brood, sit upon eggs*, Arist. H. A.—2. ἐπ. ἐπί τινος, *sit at*, of a money-changer, Dem. 1189, 20.—II. *to sit down against* a place, *besiege* it, Thuc. 7, 27.

Ἐπικαθίζανω.=ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπί τι, Antiph. Strat. 2, 12.

Ἐπικαθίζω, (ἐπί, καθίζω) *to set, put upon*, τινὰ ἐπί τι, Hipp.—II. intr. *to set one's self, sit*, πειθώ τις ἐπεκάθιζεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χείλεσι, Eupol. Dem. 6.—2. *to sit down against, besiege*, πόλει, Polyb.

Ἐπικαθίημι, (ἐπί, καθίημι) *to let down, set upon*, τί τινι, Ephipp. Navay. 1: *to let down, shut*, πύλας, App. [On quantity v. ἵημι.]

Ἐπικάθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαθίζω) *a sitting, place to sit on*.

Ἐπικαθίστημι, f. *-καταστήσω*, (ἐπί, καθίστημι) *to place, set on* or *over*, τινὰ ἐπί τινι, Plat. Tim. 72 B.—II. *to place, appoint besides* or *after*, ἐπ. τινὰ στρατηγόν, *to appoint as successor* in command, Polyb.

Ἐπικαινίζω, (ἐπί, καινίζω) *to renew, restore*, LXX.

Ἐπικαινοτομέω, ῶ,=sq.

Ἐπικαινουργέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, καινουργέω) *to plot, contrive novelties*, Democr. ap. Stob. 4, 39.

Ἐπικαινόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, καινόω) *νόμους, to innovate upon, change rashly*, Aesch. Eum. 693.

Ἐπικαιρία, ας, ἡ, *an occasion, fit time* or *place*, Hipp.: from

Ἐπικαίριος, ον, (ἐπί, καιρός) *seasonable, suitable*, Lat. *opportunus*: *important, needful*, Xen. Oec. 5, 4; τόποι ἐπ., *vital* parts, Tim. Locr. 102 D, and so οἱ ἐπ., *the most important, chief persons* of the army, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 12, etc.: c. inf., οἱ θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπικαίριοι, those whose cure, health is all important, Ib. Cf. sq.—II. later, *lasting for a time, perishable*. Adv. *-ίως, conveniently*, Plut.

Ἐπίκαιρος, ον,=foreg., Pind. P

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4, 488, Thuc., etc.: *ἐπ. σήματα, important* symptoms, Hipp.: *ἐν τῷ ἐπικαιροτάτῳ*, in the most *vital* part, Xen. Eq. 12, 7: *τὰ ἐπ., advantageous* positions, Xen. Hier. 10, 5; so *ἐπ. τόποι*, Dem. 234, 14: c. gen., *fit, useful, proper for*, Soph. Aj. 1406: c. inf., *ἐπ. ἀποχήσθαι, most convenient* to use, Thuc. 1, 68.

'Επικαίω, Att. ἐπικάω, f. -καύσω, (ἐπί, καίω) *to light up, kindle on* a place, πῦρ, H. Hom. Ap. 491; *to burn on an altar*, Il. 22, 170, etc., in tmesis. —II. *to burn on the surface, scorch*, Hipp.: in genl. *to burn*, Arist. Meteor.

'Επικᾱλᾶμάομαι, (ἐπί, καλαμάομαι) *to glean*, Luc.

'Επικᾱλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, καλέω) *to call on, call to, appeal to, θεόν*, Hdt. 2, 39, etc.; *θεὸν τινί, to use* a god's name *in adjuring* one, Id. 1, 199, cf. 3, 65: so too in mid., Id. 1, 87.—II. *to call in addition, besides, give a surname* or *nickname to*: in pass. *to be called by surname*, Hdt. 8, 44; or *to be nicknamed*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 2, Hell. 2, 3, 30.—III. like *ἐγκαλέω, to bring an accusation against, τινί τι*, Thuc. 1, 139; also *ἐπ. τινί*, c. inf., Thuc. 2, 27: c. acc. rei, *to throw in one's teeth*, Ar. Pac. 663: hence in pass., *τὰ ἐπικαλούμενα χρήματα*, the money *that was imputed to* him, i. e. which he was charged with having, Hdt. 2, 118: *ἐπ. τινί, to quarrel, dispute with* one, Plat. Legg. 766 E. B. mid. *to call to one's self, call to aid, τινά* and *τινὰ σύμμαχον*, Hdt. 5, 63; 8, 64, etc.: in genl. *to invite*, Id. 1, 187, etc.—2. *to call on*, v. supr. I.—3. also *to challenge*, Lat. *provocare*.—4. *to summon before one*, Id. 5, 39.

'Επικαλλύνω, (ἐπί, καλλύνω) *to cover with ornament, deck out.*

'Επικάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαλύπτω) *a cover, covering: a veil, means of hiding, κακῶν*, Menand. p. 33.—II. *the tail of a crab*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ]

'Επικᾰλυπτήριον, ου, τό, = foreg. I., Arist. Part. An.: strictly neut. from

'Επικᾰλυπτήριος, α, ον, *covering, hiding*: from

'Επικᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, καλύπτω) *to cover up, shroud, darken*, Hes. Th. 798 in tmesis: *to cover up, hide*, as snow a track, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1: *to shut, close, βλέφαρα*, Arist. Sens.—II. *to put over, τί τινος*, Eur. H. F. 642. Hence

'Επικάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *a covering, concealment.* [ᾰ]

'Επικάμνω, f. -καμοῦμαι, (ἐπί, κάμνω) *to labour, grieve at* or *after, τινί*, Ael.

'Επικαμπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπικάμπτω) *a bend: the return* of a building, Hdt. 1, 180: *ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to wheel to* right or left, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 6, cf. *ἐπικάμπτω*.

'Επικαμπής, ές, *curved, curling, οὐρᾶνον*, Luc. Adv. -πῶς: and

'Επικάμπιος, ον, collat. form for foreg.: esp. *τάξις, a curved*, i. e. *convex* line of battle, Polyb.: from

'Επικάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, κάμπτω) *to bend, curve, crook*, Hipp.: in pass. of troops, *to wheel round the wings*, so as to take the enemy in flank (*εἰς κυκλωσιν*), Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 5, cf. Hell. 4, 3, 20.—II. *to turn round*; metaph. *to win over, persuade*: cf. *ἐπιγυάμπτω*.

'Επικαμπύλος, ον, (ἐπί, καμπύλος) *crooked, curved. ὦμοι* in the shoulders, H. Hom. Merc. 90. [ῠ]

'Επικαμψις, εως, ἡ, = *ἐπικαμπή*, Dio C.

'Επικανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *ἐγκανθίς*.

'Επικάρ, adv. *head-wards, headforemost*, Il. 16, 392, v. *κάρ*: opp. to *ὀπίσω*.

'Επικαρδιάω, ῶ, = *καρδιάω*, Nic.

†'Επίκαρος, ου, ἡ, *Epicarus*, acc. to Strab. an early name of the Argolic 'Επίδαυρος, p. 374.

'Επικαρπία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικάρπιος) *the usufruct of a property, income from* it, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3: in genl. *profits, ἐπικαρπίας λαμβάνειν*, Isocr. 184 C. Hence

'Επικαρπίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, καρπός) *in* or *on fruit, χυοῦς*, Anth.

'Επικαρπίζομαι, (ἐπί, καρπίζομαι) *to draw the nutriment from, exhaust, γῆν*, of crops, Theophr.

'Επικάρπιος, ον, (ἐπί, καρπός) *bringer* or *guardian of fruits*, epith. of Jupiter, etc., Arist. Mund.: *τὰ ἐπ., pedicles* or *fruit-stalks*.—II. (καρπός II.) *on* or *for the wrist, ἐπ. ὄφεις*, bracelets in the shape of snakes, Philostr.

'Επικαρπολογέομαι, dep. (ἐπί, καρπολογέω) *to glean, τὸν ἀμητόν*, Joseph.

'Επικάρσιος, α, ον, (ἐπίκαρ, κάρ) like *ἐγκάρσιος*, strictly *headwards*, i. e. *head downwards, νῆες ἐφέροντ' ἐπικάρσιαι*, of ships in a stormy sea, Od. 9, 70. In Hdt. always opp. to *ὀρθιος, cross wise, at an angle*, usu. *at a right angle*, as of the streets of Babylon, opp to *ἰθεῖαι*, 1, 180; so too *τὰ ἐπ.*, the country *measured at right angles* from the coast, opp. to *τὰ ὀρθία*, along the coast, 4, 101; and c. gen. *τριήρεις τοῦ Πόντου ἐπικάρσιαι*, forming an angle with the Pontus, 7, 36: so *ἐπ. σανίδες, cross* planks, Polyb., etc.

†'Επικάστη, ης, ἡ, *Epicaste*, mother of Oedipus, = 'Ιοκάστη, q. v., Od. 11, 271.—2. daughter of Calydon and wife of Augeas, Apollod.—3. daughter of foreg., mother of Thessalus, Id.

'Επικαταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, καταβαίνω) *to go down to* a place, *εἰς Πλαταιάς*, Hdt. 9, 25, *πρὸς πόλιν*, Thuc. 6, 97: *to go down, extend downwards, ἐς τι*, Hipp.—II. like *ἐπεξέρχομαι, to come down upon, punish* an act, Tab. Heracl.

'Επικαταβάλλω, fut. -βᾰλῶ, (ἐπί, καταβάλλω) *to throw down on* one, Dio C.: *to let fall down, droop at* a thing, *τὰ ὦτα*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.

'Επικαταγελάω, ῶ, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, καταγελάω) *to laugh at besides*, dub. in Sext. Emp. [ᾱσω]

'Επικατάγνῡμι, f. -άξω, (ἐπί, κατάγνυμι) *to break besides, in addition.*

'Επικατάγω, (ἐπί, κατάγω) *to bring down* or *to land besides.* Pass. and mid., *to come to land along with* or *afterwards*, Thuc. 3, 49. [ᾰ]

'Επικαταδαρθάνω, f. -δαρθήσομαι, (ἐπί, καταδαρθάνω) *to sleep, fall asleep at* or *upon*, Thuc. 4, 133, Plat. Rep. 534 D.

'Επικαταδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐπί, καταδέω) *to tie down, bind upon* a thing, Hipp.

'Επικαταδύομαι, (ἐπί, κατά, δύω) *to dive after.*—2. *to set.*

'Επικαταθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, κατά, θέω) *to run down upon, attack*, Dio C.

'Επικαταίρω, f. -ᾰρῶ, (ἐπί, καταίρω) intr. *to sink down upon, τινί*, Plut.

'Επικατακαιω, f. -καύσω, (ἐπί, κατακαίω) *to burn besides.*

'Επικατακλίνω, (ἐπί, κατακλίνω) *to make bend down upon, τι τινι.* [ῐ]

'Επικατακλύζω, (ἐπί, κατακλύζω) *to overflow, inundate*, Hdt. 1, 107.

'Επικατακοιμάομαι, dep. pass., (ἐπί, κατακοιμάω) *to sleep at* or *upon* a place, Hdt. 4, 172.

'Επικατακολουθέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κατακολουθέω) *to follow after, τινι.*

'Επικαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λ (ἐπί, καταλαμβάνω) *to fol catch up, overtake*, dub. in H but certain in Thuc. 2, 90, X Plat.

'Επικαταλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ταλλάσσω) *money paid for discount*, Theophr.

'Επικαταμένω, (ἐπί, κατα *stay, delay longer, περί τι*, X 1, 2, 11.

'Επικαταμωκάομαι, = κατ μαι.

'Επικαταμωμέομαι, = κατ μαι.

'Επικαταπηδάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, δάω) *to leap upon, into, εἰς τι*

'Επικαταπίπρημι, (ἐπί, ρημι) *to set fire to over* or *besi* App.

'Επικαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦ καταπίπτω) *to fall down upo one's self upon*, Luc.

'Επικαταπλάσσω, (ἐπί, κα σω) *to put on a plaster*, Hipp.

'Επικαταπλέω, f. -πλεύσο καταπλέω) *to come to land u* or *after*, Diod.

'Επικατᾱράομαι, (ἐπί, μαι) dep., *to imprecate curses* LXX.

'Επικατᾱράσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπ ράσσω) *to dash, smite upon* o Pass. *to fall with a crash.* Dio

'Επικατάρᾱτος, ον, like ἐπ *accursed*, N. T. [ᾰρ]

'Επικαταῤῥέω, f. -ῥεύσω, ταῤῥέω) *to run down*, Hipp *down upon, τινί*, Plut.

'Επικαταῤῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥή καταῤῥήγνυμι) *to break on τινί τι.* Pass. *to burst forth, upon, τινί*, Plut.

'Επικαταῤῥιπτέω, ῶ, and (ἐπί, καταῤῥιπτέω) *to throw sides* or *upon*, Xen. An. 4, 7,

'Επικατασείω, (ἐπί, κατα *shake, dash down on one*, Jose

'Επικατασκάπτω, f. -ψω, τασκάπτω) *to dig down, pul digging over* one, τινί τι, Dio

'Επικατασκευάζω, fut. -σ κατασκευάζω) *to build upon* a ἐπί τι, Dio C.

'Επικατασπάω, ῶ, f. -σπά καταπάω) *to draw down, to besides* or *after*, Hipp. [ᾱσω]

'Επικατασπένδω, f. -σπει καταπένδω) *to pour as a lib* Joseph.

'Επικαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐ στρέφω) *to turn down, upset o*

'Επικατασφάζω, and -σφά -ξω, (ἐπί, κατασφάζω) *to sla upon*, or *over, τινά τινι*, Hdt.

'Επικατατέμνω, (ἐπί, κα *to cut, mine beyond one's b* Dem. 977, 7.

'Επικατατρέχω, f. -δραμοῦ καταπρέχω) *to rush down u* Dion. H., *τινί*, Dio C.

'Επικαταφέρομαι, f. -κατε μαι, (ἐπί, καταφέρω) as pass *down upon, fall upon, τινί*, Hence

'Επικατάφορος, ον, *leaning* a thing, Ath.

'Επικαταψάω, (ἐπί, κατα *scratch on the surface, harrow* χώραν, Strab.

'Επικαταψεύδομαι, (ἐπί, δομαι) *to lie, tell lies besides, tion*, Hdt. 3, 63.

'Επικαταψήχω, (ἐπί, κα *to smooth down afterwards*, A

'Επικεῖδον, inf. -κατιδ κατιδεῖν) aor. without pres *to look down upon.*

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ἄτειμι, inf. -κατιέναι, (ἐπί, μι) *to go down upon* or *into*, Thuc. 2, 49.

κατεράω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κατεράω) *to liquid on* a thing, Medic.

κατέρχομαι=ἐπικάτειμι, Hipp.

κατέχω, f. -καθέξω, (ἐπί, κατέχω) *retain still*, Luc.

κατηγορέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κατηγορέω) *, denounce besides.*—II. *to pre-* of a thing, *τί τινος*, Sext. *attribute to...*, *τί τινι*, Plut.

κατηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, *an addi-edicate, epithet, name*, Dion. H.

κατηγορία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Sext.

κατοικέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κατοικέω) *, inhabit.*

κατονομάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, κα-ω) *to name* a thing *after, con-to*, Clem. Al.

κατορθόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κατορθόω) *ht again*, Hipp.

καττύω, (ἐπί, καττύω) *to patch* l, A. B.

καυλόφυλλος, ον, (ἐπί, καυλό- *with leaves on the stem, with aves*, Theophr.

καυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαίω) *g burnt on the surface:* esp.—*tule, pimple.*—2. *a spot on the* of the eye, Medic.

καυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαίω) *a inflammation of the surface.*—eg. 2, Diosc.

καυτος, ον, (ἐπικαίω) *burnt at* κόντια, Hdt. 7, 71, 74.

καυχάομαι, (ἐπί, καυχάομαι) *glory over* one or *in* a thing, lence

καύχησις, εως, ἡ, *a boasting, over* or *in* a thing.

καχλάζω, (ἐπί, καχλάζω) *to eak with a plash upon*, κῦμα , Ap. Rh.

κάω, Att. for ἐπικαίω. [ᾰ]

κειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι, (ἐπί, κεῖ- . mid., *to lie* or *be laid upon*, absol., Od. 6, 19, τινί, Theogn. ice metaph. θύραι γλώσσῃ ται, Theogn. 421, cf. ἐπικλίνω. genl. *to be placed, to be in* or *on*, φθαλμὸς μετώπῳ, Hes. Th. *lie over against*, νῆσοι ἐπὶ ἐπικείμεναι, *lying off* Lem-. 7, 6, also τῇ Θρηκῃ, Ib. 185, τῇ Λακωνικῇ, Ib. 235: hence ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι, the isl- the coast, Thuc. 2, 14, etc.: 3. *to hang over, impend*, Lat. , τινί, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.—*laid on, press heavy upon*, ἐπι- ἀνάγκη, Il. 6, 458: *to press urgent*, Hdt. 5, 104: *to press* an enemy, *continue assaulting*, t. 5, 81, etc.; and absol., Ar. 285, etc.—III. so of penalties, *on, imposed*, θάνατος ἡ ζημία αι, Hdt. 2, 38, cf. 6, 58: so πέκειτο στατήρ, Thuc. 3, 70. ass. *to have* (*lying on* one, *to wear*, esp. in part. ἐπικείμε- metimes c. acc., ἐπ. ἀπικας, ; κράνος, Luc.

κείρω, fut. -κερῶ Ep. -κέρσω, ρω) *to cut down, mow down*, ἐπέκερσε φάλαγγας, Il. 16, σῖτον, *to reap*, Lat. *attondere*, r.—II. metaph. *to cut short*, τὶ μῆδεα κείρειν, Lat. *praeci-* 15, 467; 16, 120, in tmesis, .

κεκυμμένως, adv. part. perf. ὸμ ἐπικρύπτω, *secretly, darkly*, ἀι.

κελαδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, κε- *to shout at, shout in applause, cheer*, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν, Il. 8, 542; 18, 310.

Ἐπικέλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a cheering on, exhortation*, Thuc. 4, 95: and

Ἐπικελευστικός, ἡ, όν, *cheering on, exciting:* from

Ἐπικελεύω, also in mid. ἐπικελεύομαι, (ἐπί, κελεύω) *to exhort, encourage, cheer on again, excite*, esp. *to add one's exhortations*, opp. to παρακελεύομαι, c. dat., Eur. El. 1224, Thuc. 4, 28, in mid.; but also ἐπικ. τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον, Thuc. 3, 82: absol., Eur. Bacch. 1088.

Ἐπικέλλω, f. -κέλσω, (ἐπί, κέλλω) *to run upon, dash upon*, of ships, νῆας ἐπικέλσαι, *to run* them *aground* or *bring* them *to shore*, Lat. *appellere naves*, Od. 9, 148, c. dat. loci, ἐπ. ἠπείρῳ, Od. 13, 114; later ἐπί or πρός τι. Freq. also absol., as if intr., *to come to land, come ashore*, Od. 9, 138, and even of the ship itself, Od. 13, 114; v. κέλλω.

Ἐπικέλομαι, (ἐπί, κέλομαι) dep., *to call to* or *upon, invoke*, Ἐρινῦς, Il. 9, 454, where the 3 sing. aor. ἐπικέκλετο occurs; and so ἐπικεκλόμεναι Δῖον πόρτιν, Aesch. Supp. 41: also c. dat. in late Epic.

Ἐπικεντρέω, ῶ, =sq.

Ἐπικεντρίζω, (ἐπί, κεντρίζω) *to apply the spur to, spur*, Anth.—II. *to bud, graft trees.*

Ἐπίκεντρος, ον, (ἐπί, κέντρον) *on the point*; esp. in astron. *on the centre-point*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐπικεράννῡμι, fut. -κεράσω, (ἐπί, κεράννυμι) *to mix in, pour in again, decant anew* into a vessel which has been emptied, once in Hom., Od. 7, 164, οἶνον ἐπικρῆσαι, inf. aor. for ἐπικεράσαι, cf. ἐπάρχω: pass in tmesis, χρυσῷ δ' ἐπὶ χείλεα κεκράανται, *have been covered, inlaid* with gold, Od. 4, 616; 15, 116.

Ἐπίκερας, τό, (ἐπί, κέρας) *a plant*, elsewh. τῆλις, Gal.

Ἐπικεραστικός, ἡ, όν, (ἐπικεράννυμι) *tempering the humours*, Medic.

Ἐπικερδαίνω, (ἐπί, κερδαίνω) *to make a gain by*, τινί, Plut.

Ἐπικέρδεια, ας, ἡ, and ἐπικέρδειον, ου, τό, =ἐπικερδία, q. v., dub. ll. ap. Philostr.

Ἐπικερδής, ές, (ἐπί, κέρδος) *gainful, advantageous.*

†Ἐπικέρδης, ους, ὁ, *Epicerdes*, a Corcyrean who gave large sums of money to the Athenians in their efforts against the thirty tyrants, Dem. 469, 16, sq.

Ἐπικέρδια, ων, τά, (ἐπί, κέρδος) *profit on traffic* or *business*, prob. l. Hdt. 4, 152. The later word was ἡ ἐπικέρδεια and τὸ ἐπικέρδειον.

Ἐπικερτομέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κερτομέω) *to make a mock of, insult*, τινά, Il. 16, 744, Od. 22, 194: in milder signf. *to laugh at, make jokes on*, Il. 24, 649, Hdt. 8, 92: *to teaze, plague*, Theocr. 20, 2. Hence

Ἐπικερτόμημα, ατος, τό, *a sneer, sarcasm*, Dem. Phal.: and

Ἐπικερτόμησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Ἐπικέρτομος, ον, (ἐπί, κέρτομος) *mocking, cheating*, Q. Sm.

Ἐπικεύθω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, κεύθω) *to conceal, hide*; in Hom. usu. absol. c. negat., in phrases like μυθήσομαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω, etc.; c. acc. rei, μῦθον δέ τοι οὐκ ἐπικεύσω, Od. 4, 744: and in Aesch. Ag. 800, c. acc. pers., οὐ γάρ σ' ἐπικεύσω, *I will* not *hide* it *from* thee.

Ἐπικεφάλαιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐπί, κεφαλή) *of, belonging to the head: τὸ ἐπικ., a poll-tax*, Arist. Oec.: also τὸ ἐπικεφάλιον. [ᾰ]

Ἐπικεφᾰλαιόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κεφαλαιόω) *to bring under particular heads, sum up, treat summarily*, Polyb., Dio C., in pass.

Ἐπικεφάλιον, ου, τό, v. ἐπικεφάλαιος.

Ἐπικεχοδώς, ό, part. perf. of ἐπιχέζω, used as a mock-name for a bird, Ar. Av. 68.

Ἐπικήδειος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆδος) *of* or *at a burial, funeral*, ᾠδὴ ἐπ., a dirge, Plat. Legg. 800 E; also τὸ ἐπ., *a dirge, elegy*, cf. Francke Callin. 125.

Ἐπικήπιος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆπος) *of, belonging to a garden*, Nonn.

Ἐπικηραίνω, (ἐπί, κηραίνω) *to be hostile to* one.

Ἐπικήριος, =sq., Heraclit. ap. Luc.

Ἐπίκηρος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆρ) *subject to fate* or *death, perishable*, opp. to ἀκήρατος, Arist. Mund.: *weak, infirm*, Plat. Ax. 367 B. Adv. -ρως, ἐπ. διακεῖσθαι, Isocr. 230 E.

Ἐπικηρόω, (ἐπί, κηρόω) *to wax over, rub with wax.*

Ἐπικηρῠκεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικηρυκεύομαι) *the sending a herald* or *embassy* to treat for peace: in genl. *a negotiation for peace*, πρός τινα, Dem. 61, 23.

Ἐπικηρύκευμα, ατος, τό, *a message* or *demand by herald*, Eur. Med. 738; [ῠ] from

Ἐπικηρῠκεύομαι, dep. mid., (ἐπί, κηρυκεύω) *to send a message by a herald*, τινί or πρός τινα, Hdt. 6, 97; 9, 87; ἐπ. τινί τι, Id. 4, 80; later ὑπέρ τινος; c. inf., Thuc. 8, 80: and ἐπ. τινὶ εἰ.., *to send a herald to* one *to ask, to ask by herald* whether.., Hdt. 1, 60: also, ἐπ. δι' ἀγγέλων, Id. 1, 69; esp. *to send a flag of truce, make proposals for a treaty*, Thuc. 4, 27; in genl. *to proclaim publicly*, τι, Ar. Thesm. 1163.—II. absol. *to go as herald* or *ambassador*, Polyb.

†Ἐπικήρυκτος, ον, verb. adj., *publicly proclaimed upon* or *against*, App.; and

Ἐπικήρυξις, εως, ἡ, *the offering a reward publicly*, Philo: esp. *the setting a price* on one's head: from

Ἐπικηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, κηρύσσω) *to announce, make known by proclamation*, Arist. Oec.: esp., ἐπ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 15, c. inf., ἐπ. δώσειν τινί τι, Lys. 104, fin.: also c. dat. pers., ἀργύριον, ἐπ. ἐπί τινι, *to set* a price on his head, Hdt. 7, 214, τινί, Ib. 213: but later, τῷ ζωγρήσαντι ἐπ. τι, *to offer* a reward to.., Dio C. Hence ὁ ἐπικηρυχθείς, *an outlaw, proscribed person*, Dio C.—II. =ἐπικηρυκεύομαι, *to announce, proclaim by a herald*, ἐπικηρυχθεὶς χθονί, Lat. *rex renunciatus*, Aesch. Theb. 634.—III. *to put up to public sale*, like ἀποκηρύσσω, Strab., and Plut.

Ἐπικίδνημι, (ἐπί, κίδνημι) poet. word, *to spread over, κακοῖς ἐπικίδνατε θυμόν, spread* your spirit *over* your ills, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140. Hom. has it (only in Il.) always in pass. *to be extended, spread over*, c. dat., ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναται αἰαν, *is spread over* the earth, Il. 2, 850: ὅσον ἐπικίδνατ' ἠώς, far as the morning light *is spread*, Il. 7, 451, 458.

Ἐπικῑναίδισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, κιναιδίζομαι) *a lewd deed* or *word*, Clem. Al.

Ἐπικινδῡνεύω, (ἐπί, κινδυνεύω) *to run a risk:* pass., ἐπικινδυνεύεται τῷ δανείσαντι τὰ χρήματα, the risk is with the lender, Dem. 915, 14.

Ἐπικίνδῡνος, ον, (ἐπί, κίνδυνος) *in danger, insecure*, Hdt. 6, 86, 1: ἐπ. μὴ

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λῃόθεία, Id. 7, 239: ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ, opp. to ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, Thuc. 1, 137. —II. *dangerous*, joined with δεινός, Plat. Legg. 736 C, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 10: τινί, Thuc. 3, 54. Adv. -νως, *in an insecure state*, ἐπ. ἔχειν, Soph. Phil. 502, Eur. Scyr. 1: *at one's risk*, Thuc. 3, 37.

'Επικινδῡνώδης, ες, (ἐπικίνδυνος, εἶδος)=foreg.

'Επικινέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κινέω) *to move towards*. Pass. *to gesticulate at* a thing, Epict.: *to be moved, zealous*, ἐπί τινι, LXX.

'Επικίνυμαι,=foreg., as pass., Q. Sm.

'Επικίρνημι and ἐπικιρνάω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπικεράννυμι.

'Επικιχλίδες, αἱ, a poem ascribed to Hom., so called from κίχλαι, *field-fares*, cf. Ath. 65 A, 639 A, Bentl. Ep. Mill. p. 63.

'Επικίχρημι, (ἐπί, κίχρημι) *to lend more money*, Plut.!

'Επικλάζω, f. -κλάγξω, (ἐπί, κλάζω) *to cry aloud, utter, send forth*, βροντὴν τινι, Pind. P. 4, 41, in tmesis.

'Επικλαίω, Att. -κλάω, f. -κλαύσω, (ἐπί, κλαίω) *to weep beside, after* or *responsively*, Ar. Thesm. 1063: τινί, *at* a thing, Nonn. Hence

'Επίκλαυτος, ον, *tearful*, νόμος, Ar. Ran. 684.

'Επικλάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, κλάω) *to bend round*, esp. metaph. *to bow* one's heart, *turn* it *to pity*, Plut. Pass. *to be bowed down, won to pity*, τῇ γνώμῃ, Thuc. 3, 59: but also *to be broken in spirit, lose courage*, Lat. *frangi animo*, Thuc. 4, 37, and without γνώμῃ, Plut.: τὸ ἐπικεκλασμένον τῶν μελῶν, *effeminate, unmanly* music, Luc. [ᾰ]

'Επικλάω, Att. for ἐπικλαίω. [ᾱ]

'Επικλεής, ές, (ἐπί, κλέος) *famed, famous*, Ap. Rh., τινί, *for* a thing, Opp., who has the shortd. acc. ἐπικλέᾰ, as if from ἐπίκλης.

†'Επικλείδας, α, ὁ, *Epiclīdas*, brother of Cleomenes III., king of Sparta, Paus.

'Επικλείω, f. -κλείσω, (ἐπί, κλείω A) *to shut up, close*, Ar. Pac. 101: Ep. aor. ἐπεκλήϊσε, Tryph.

'Επικλείω, (ἐπί, κλείω B) *to extol, praise the more*, Od. 1, 351.—2. *to tell of, sing of*, Ap. Rh.: *to call*, τινά τι, Arat.—3. *to call upon, invoke*, Κυθέρειαν, Ap. Rh.

'Επικλήδην, adv. (ἐπικαλέω)=ἐπίκλην, formed after ὀνομακλήδην, Opp.

'Επικληΐζω, Ion. for ἐπικλείω, contr. -κλῄζω, *to call*, App.

'Επίκλημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαλέω) *an accusation, charge*, like ἔγκλημα, Soph. O. T. 227, Eur. Or. 570, Xen. Oec. 11, 4.

'Επίκλην, adv. (ἐπικαλέω) *by surname*, or in genl. *by name*. Plat. Soph. 221 C: ἐπίκλην καλούμενος, Id. Tim. 58 D: also τινὸς ἐπ. λεγόμενος, called *after*.., Id. Phil. 48 C: strictly acc. from an obsol. nom. ἐπίκλη, and so we have ἐπίκλην ἔχειν, in Plat. Tim. 38 C, and Anth.: cf. ἐπίκλησις.

'Επικληρικός, ή, όν, *of, concerning an ἐπίκληρος*, λόγος, Dion. H.

'Επικληρῑτης, ου, ὁ, f. -ῖτις, ιδος, Isae. ap. Harp.,=sq.

'Επίκληρος, ον, (ἐπί, κλῆρος) *succeeding to a patrimony, an heir*: esp. as Att. law-term, ἡ ἐπ., *an only daughter and heiress*, who must by law marry her next of kin, freq. litigated by several claimants, Ar. Av. 1653, Vesp. 583, cf. esp. Isae. Pyrrhi et Cironis Hared., and cf. Dict. Antiqq., in voc.: in this sense called also ἐπίδικος, q. v.: c. dat. τῇ ἀρχῇ, *heiress to* the kingdom, Dion. H.

'Επικληρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κληρόω) *to assign, distribute by lot*, τί τινι, Dem. 519, 1: τινά, c. inf., *to appoint* one to do, Call. Dian. 23. Pass. *to be assigned by lot*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 760 B.—2. *to have assigned* one, τι, Dio C. Hence

'Επικλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *an assignment*, esp. *by lot*.

'Επικλής, v. ἐπικλείς.

†'Επικλῆς, έους Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Epicles*, an ally of the Trojans from Lycia, Il. 12, 379.—2. an Athenian, father of Proteas, Thuc. 2, 23.

'Επίκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαλέω) *a surname, to-name*, or *additional name*; Hom. has only acc. in phrases 'Αστυάναξ, ὃν Τρῶες ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσι, so called *by* or *as a surname* (his name being Scamandrius), Il. 22, 506: Ἄρκτος, ἣν καὶ ἅμαξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσι, which they *call also* the Wain, Il. 18, 487, Od. 5, 273, etc.: but, in Il. 16, 17, Μενέσθιον ἔτεκε Πολυδώρη Σπερχειῷ, αὐτὰρ ἐπίκλησιν Βώρῳ, she bare him to Spercheius, but *under the assumed, feigned name* of Borus: in Hes. Th. 207, Τιτῆνας ἐπίκλησιν καλέεσκεν τιταίνοντας ἀτασθαλίῃ μέγα ῥέξαι ἔργον, named them Titans, *after* their endeavouring.., ἐπὶ τῷ τιταίνειν.—2. in genl. *a name*, ἐπίκλησιν, by name, Hdt. 4, 181, and Xen. Cf. ἐπίκλην.—II. *a calling upon, invocation*, δαιμόνων.—III. *a reproach, imputation*, Thuc. 7, 68, cf. ἐπίκλημα.

'Επικλήσκω, Ep. for ἐπικαλέω.

'Επίκλητος, ον, (ἐπικαλέω) *called upon, called in* as allies, Hdt. 5, 75; 7, 203.—2. *summoned*, ἐπ. σύλλογος, *a special* assembly, Hdt. 7, 8: hence οἱ ἐπίκλητοι, *privy-councillors*, Id. 8, 101: 9, 42.—3. *an additional, supernumerary guest*, Lat. *umbra*, Ar. Pac. 1266.—II. *accused* or *to be accused, blameable*, Lat. *notandus*, Polyb.

'Επικλῐβάνιος, ον, (ἐπί, κλίβανος) *at* or *presiding over the oven*, Carnead. ap. Sext. Emp. 592. [ᾰ]

'Επικλῑνής, ές, (ἐπικλίνω) *sloping*, Thuc. 6, 96: *leaning downwards*, Theophr.: metaph., ἐπ. ἐκραδδίζειν, to thrust out *headlong, whip away*, Ar. Lys. 575. Adv. -νῶς, Philo. [κλῑνης in Ar. l. c.]

'Επικλίντης, ου, ὁ, *leaning sideways*, σεισμοὶ ἐπικλίνται, earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion, opp. to ὄρθιοι, vertical, Arist. Mund. 4, 30: and

'Επίκλιντρον, ου, τό, *a leaning-place*, esp. *the head of a couch* or *bed*; in genl. *a couch, arm-chair*, Ar. Eccl. 907, cf. Lob. Phryn. 132: from

'Επικλίνω, f. -κλῑνῶ, (ἐπί, κλίνω) *to lay upon* or *over: to close*: hence pass. *to be put upon* or *to, be fitted close*, like ἐπίκειμαι, ἐπικεκλῑμένοι σανίδες, *closed* doors, Il. 12, 121. (not elsewh. in Hom.)—II. *to bend towards*, τὰ ὦτα ἐπ., *to prick* the ears, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15: in pass. *to be inclined at an angle*, Thuc. 2, 76: hence part. perf. pass., ἐπικεκλιμένος, *sloping, oblique*.—2. intr. *to lean upon*, τινί, Plat. Amat. 132 B.—3. *to incline, turn towards*, πρός τι, Dem. 30, fin., ἐπί τι, Chrysipp. ap. Plut.—III. in pass. *to lie over against* or *near*, ὄχθοις, Eur. Tro. 797. [ῑ in pres., elsewh. ῐ.] Hence

'Επικλῑσις, εως, ἡ, *a sloping, leaning, inclination*, Plut.

'Επικλονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κλονέω) *to stir up, excite stormily* or *violently*. Ap. Rh. Pass. *to rush like a tide upon*, hence in Il. 18, 7, νηυσὶν ἐπικλονέονται, where however W. νηυσὶν ἐπι κλονέονται, a upon the ships.

'Επικλοπία, ας, ἡ, *tricke* from

'Επίκλοπος, ον, (ἐπί, κλοπή) *thievish, given to trickery, wily*, Od. 11, 364; Hes. Op. 67. Sometimes al ἐπίκλοπος μύθων, *cunning* Lat. *callidus, peritus*, Il. 22, so prob. ἐπίκλοπος τόξων, archery, Od. 21, 397, where others make it =ἐπιθυμητ -πως.

'Επικλύζω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, *overflow, flood*, Thuc. 3, 8 pass. Batr. 69: metaph. *to ruin*, Eur. Tro. 1328: also *over, wipe out* debt, Aeschi —II. intr. like Lat. *affluere, to abound, be plentiful*. Hen

'Επίκλυσις, εως, ἡ, *flood*, Thuc. 3, 89.

'Επικλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=fore

'Επίκλυστος, ον, *flooded*.

'Επικλῦτός, όν, (ἐπί, κλυτ δλβω, for wealth, Ap. Rh.

'Επικλύω, (ἐπί, κλύω)= *to hear, perceive, listen to*, 23, 652. also c. gen., Od. 5,

'Επικλώθω, f. -ώσω, (ἐπ *to spin to one*, in Hom. alway from the Fates who spun t of men's destiny, *to assig* τινί τι: not however only goddesses (the Κατακλῶθ selves, but of all powers fluence men's fortunes, e. τοιοῦτον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ δ 3, 208; 4, 208, etc.; and s θεοὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἐπικλώσου Od. 20, 196, cf. 8, 579: som inf. pro acc., θεοί οἱ ἐπε οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι, Od. 1, 17, 525 (the only place in Il. occurs), and so Aesch. E Poet. word, used in Plat. 139 C, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 1

'Επικνάπτω, Att. for ἐπι

'Επικνάω, (ἐπί, κνάω) *grate upon* a thing, Il. 1 tmesis, Ar. Av. 533, 1582.

'Επικνέομαι, Ion. for ἐφ

'Επικνήθω,=ἐπικνάω.

†'Επικνημίδιοι, ων, οἱ, (ἐπ Λόκροι, *the Locri Epicnemi* dwelling on Mt. Cnemis, S

'Επικνίζω, (ἐπί, κνίζω *scratch on the surface*, Theoph

'Επίκνῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a scraping*, Theophr.

'Επικοιλαίνω, fut. -ᾶνῶ, λαίνω) *to excavate*.

'Επικοιλίδες, ων, αἱ,=ἐ

'Επίκοιλος, ον, (ἐπί, κοίλ *at top, hollow*, Hipp.

'Επικοιμάομαι, (ἐπί, κ pass. c. fut. mid., *to fall a* thing, Lat. *indormiscere*, Pla 300 A, τινί, Luc.—II. me *lazy, negligent about* a thi Hence

'Επικοίμησις, εως, ἡ, *lying upon*, e. g. one ear, H

'Επικοιμίζω, (ἐπί, κοιμίζ *sleep, hush*.

'Επικοινῆς, adv. for ἐπὶ *common*.

'Επίκοινος, ον, (ἐπί, κο *mon, promiscuous*, ἐπ. γυναι Lat. *nuptiae promiscuae*, H *belonging equally to*, ἀμφοῖ Hdt. has the neut. ἐπίκοιν *in common*, ἐπ. χρᾶσθαί τ 6, 77: cf ἐπίξυνος.—II. *common*, epicene, of nouns *both genders*.

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κοινόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κοινόω) *to make common, communicate,* τινί τι, Lat. *aliquid alicui cum aliquo,* Dio C.; and *to consult,* τινὶ περί τινος, Hdt. 313 B.

κοινωνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κοινωνέω) *to be common with,* τινί, Plat., etc., τινι, Aeschin. 59, 37: *to share with* one, τινί τινος, Plat. 364 C. Pass. *to be shared with,* Legg. 631 D.

κοινωνία, ας, ἡ, *community,* Plat. Soph. 252 D: from κοινωνός, όν, = κοινωνός, Hipp.

κοίρανος, ὁ, = κοίρανος, like κόλος.

κοιτάζομαι, = sq., Arist. H. A.

κοιτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κοιτέω) *to watch at* or *on,* τινός, Polyb.

κοίτιος, ον, (ἐπί, κοίτη) *at bed* σμα ἐπ., an evening song or

κοκκύζω, *to mock,* Eustath. Od. 6. Hence

κοκκάστρια, ας, ἡ, *a mocker,* γων ἀντῳδὸς ἐπ., Ar. Thesm. bi al. ἐπικοκκύστρια, *a cuckoo-*: but v. foreg.

κολάπτω, (ἐπί, κολάπτω) *to ve as on stone,* ἐπί τινος, Böckh , p. 574.

κολλάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κολλάω) *to lder, fasten on.* Pass. *to cling,* t. Hence

κόλλημα, ατος, τό, *that which* or *soldered on,* Theophr.

κολπίδιος, ον, and

κόλπιος, ον, (ἐπί, κόλπος) *in e bosom,* Ael.

κόλωνος, ον, (ἐπί, κολώνη) *on, ill,* ὁδός, Diod.

κομάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κομάω) *to wear*

κόμβια, τά, (ἐπί, κόμβος) *money in little linen bags* and thrown the people on certain festivals Byzantine emperors, patri- etc.: sometimes written ἐπι-, v. Ducange.

κομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, *to bring, carry to* a person or Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 14, in Mid. *to bring with one,* Dio C.

κομμόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κομμόω) *to dorn with cosmetics.*

κομος, ον, (ἐπί, κόμη) *with, hair.*

κομπάζω, (ἐπί, κομπάζω) *to ides, add boastingly.* Eur. H. F. *boast, exult in* a thing, Call. 63.

κομπέω, ῶ, = foreg., Thuc. 8, *boast of,* τι, Id. 4, 126.

κομψεύω, (ἐπί, κομψεύω) *to , λόγον,* Joseph.

κομψέω, ῶ, = foreg.

κόπανον, ον, τό, (ἐπικόπτω) *a g-block,* = ἐπίξηνον, Menand.

κοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπικόπτω) *a cut- e, lopping,* Theophr.: in genl. *stroke,* Dio C.

κοπος, ον, (ἐπικόπτω) *cut short, , lopped, pollarded:* τὸ ἐπικο- πικόπανον, Luc.

κοπρίζω, (ἐπί, κοπρίζω) *to*

κόπτης, ου, ὁ, *a satirist, censor,* Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 18:

κόπτω, (ἐπί, κόπτω) *to strike e, from above, knock down,* βοῦν, 143: hence later, of trees, *to ard,* Theophr.: metaph. *to cut small, keep down,* Lat. *accidere,* φρονηματισμένους, Arist. Pol.: *to check, reprove,* Plut. Cic. 24, κώπτω.—2. ἐπ. χαρακτῆρα, *to stamp,* e. g. coin, Arist. Oec., Diog. L.—B. Mid. *to beat, smite one's breast,* and so *wail for,* Lat. *plangi, tinvá,* Eur. Tro. 623.

Ἐπικόρμιον, ον, τό, and ἐπίκορμος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, κορμός) = ἐπικόπανον.

Ἐπικοῤῥίζω, (ἐπί, κόῤῥη) *to strike* or *peck on the head,* Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 8. Hence

Ἐπικοῤῥιστός, ή, όν, *with one's ears boxed.*

Ἐπίκορσος, ον, (ἐπί, κόρση) *on the side of the head, on the temple.*

Ἐπικορύσσομαι, (ἐπί, κορύσσω) *to arm one's self against, contend with,* τινί, Plut.

Ἐπικός, ή, όν, (ἔπος) *Epic, of, belonging to Epic poetry,* οἱ ἐπικοί, *the Epic poets.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπικοσμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κοσμέω) *to deck out, adorn with,* τινί, Arist. Pol.; *to celebrate,* Ar. Ran. 383. Hence

Ἐπικόσμημα, ατος, τό, *an ornament.*

Ἐπικοτέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, = κοτέω, Nic., in tmesis.

Ἐπίκοτος, ον, (ἐπί, κότος) *angry, hostile, vengeful,* Pind. Fr. 228, Aesch. Pr. 602. Adv. -τως, Ib. 162.—II. pass. *hateful,* Soph. Fr. 386.

Ἐπικοττᾰβίζω, *to play the cottabus, throw at* or *to* a thing, v. κότταβος, κοτταβίζω.

†Ἐπικούρειος, α, ον, (Ἐπίκουρος) *of* or *belonging to Epicurus, Epicurēan,* Anth.: οἱ Ἐπικούρειοι, *the followers of Epicurus,* Luc.

Ἐπικουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be an ἐπίκουρος, come to aid, help in war,* in Hom. only Il. 5, 614, cf. Hdt. 4, 128: in genl. *to aid, help at need,* c. dat. rei, νόσοις ἐπικουρεῖν, *to remedy* them, *aid* one *against* them, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13: so ἐπ. λιμῷ, μανίᾳ, Id.: ἐπικουρεῖν τινί τι, *to keep off from* one, Xen. An. 5, 8, 25; but in Ar. Fr. 302, 8, *to afford, give,* κάραβον γναιξί, v. ἐπίκουρος (signf. II.). Hence

Ἐπικούρημα, ατος, τό, *help, protection,* χιόνος, against snow, Xen. An. 4, 5, 13: and

Ἐπικούρησις, εως, ἡ, *aid, protection,* κακῶν, against evils, Eur. Andr. 28; τῆς ἀπορίας, Plat. Legg. 919 B.

Ἐπικουρία, ας, ἡ, *aid, succour,* Hdt. 6, 108: *a defence, protection against,* τινός.—II. *an auxiliary* or *allied force;* esp. *mercenary troops,* Hdt. 5, 63; 6, 100, cf. συμμαχία II.

Ἐπικουρικός, ή, όν, *auxiliary, allied,* Thuc. 7, 48: τὸ ἐπ. = foreg. II., Id. 4, 52: and

Ἐπικούριος, ον, = foreg.: esp. epith. of deities, Paus.: from

Ἐπίκουρος, ον, *helping, aiding defending:* Hom. only in Il. and always as subst. *an ally,* esp. the barbarian allies of Troy, Τρῶες ἠδ' ἐπίκουροι, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἠδ' ἐπίκουροι: as fem. Il. 21, 431: the neut. first in Eur. Or. 211: construct., c. dat. pers., Il. l. c., Pind. O. 13, 137, and Att.; c. gen. pers., ἐπίκουρε βροτῶν, H. Hom. Mart. 9; but c. gen. rei, *defending against,* ψύχους, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 7; hence ἐπ. τινί τινος, *helping* one *against...,* Soph. O. T. 496, Eur. El. 138: δεσπότης ἐπίκουρος, *a patron, protector,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 61.—II. in Att. esp. οἱ ἐπίκουροι, *mercenary troops,* opp. to the national army, also called ξένοι, and literally μισθοφόροι, *hirelings,* a less honourable name than σύμμαχος, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 12: also = δορυφόροι, *the hired body-guards* of kings and tyrants, Hdt. 1, 64; 6, 39, cf. Thuc. 6, 58.

†Ἐπίκουρος, ου, ὁ, *Epicūrus,* masc. pr. n., in Thuc. 3, 18, Ar., etc., esp. —2. a distinguished philosopher of Gargettus, founder of the sect called after him Ἐπικούρειοι, Luc., Diog. L.

Ἐπικουφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, κουφίζω) *to lighten* a ship by throwing out part of cargo, Hdt. 8, 118, in pass.: hence metaph. ἐπ. πόνους, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 25, συμφοράς, Dem. 643, 11: also c. gen. rei, *to relieve of* a burden, μόχθου, Eur. El. 72.—II. *to lift up,* Soph. Aj. 1411, Xen. Oec. 17, 13.—2. metaph. *to lift up, encourage,* ἐλπίσι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 18: ἐπ. νόον ἀνδρός, *to puff up,* in bad sense, Theogn. 629.

Ἐπικουφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *relief,* Inscr.

Ἐπικραδαίνω, (ἐπί, κραδαίνω) *to wave, brandish on high.*

Ἐπικρᾰδάω, ῶ, = foreg., Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικράζω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, κράζω) *to shout to* or *at,* τινί, Luc.

Ἐπικραιαίνω, Ep. for sq.

Ἐπικραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ἐπί, κραίνω) *to bring to pass, accomplish, fulfil,* τινί τι: Hom. (only in Il.) uses of this form ἐπικραίνω only the opt. aor. ἀρὴν ἐπικρήνειε, *may he fulfil* it, Il. 15, 599, but of the Ep. lengthd. ἐπικραιαίνω the impf. οὐ σφιν ἐπεκραίαινε, *he fulfilled, granted* it not, Il. 3, 302, cf. 2, 419, and imperat. aor. 1, νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήηνον ἐέλδωρ, *grant* me this prayer, fulfil it, Il. 1, 455, etc.: in genl. *to achieve, effect,* Aesch., and Soph.—II. *to direct, govern, guide,* c. acc. only H. Hom. Merc. 531, where it is dub.

Ἐπικρᾱνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the membrane of the cerebellum,* also παρεγκεφαλίς, Plut.

Ἐπίκρᾱνον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, κρᾶνον) *that which is put on the head, a headdress, cap,* Eur. Hipp. 201: also *a scull-cap, helmet,* Strab.—II. *the capital of a column,* elsewh. κιονόκρανον, Pind. Fr. 58, 7, Eur. I. T. 51.

Ἐπίκρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικέραννυμι) *a tempering, sweetening the humours,* Diosc.

Ἐπικρᾱταιόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κραταιόω) *to add strength to, confirm,* LXX., in pass.

Ἐπικράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικρατής) *mastery, dominion,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 28: *victory, superiority,* Polyb.—II. esp. *the extent of one's power, dominion,* Xen. An. 7, 6, 42. [ᾰ]

Ἐπικρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, κρατέω) *to rule over, govern, command,* c. dat., νήεσσιν, Il. 10, 214, νήεσσιν, Od. 1, 245: also absol., *to have* or *hold power,* εὖτ' ἂν μηκέτ' ἐπικρατέωσιν ἄνακτες, Od. 17, 320.—2. *to prevail over,* τινί, Il. 14, 98; but more freq. c. gen., *to prevail over, get the mastery of* an enemy, usu. in battle, as Hdt. 7, 155, etc., but also at law, as Id. 4, 65: *to get the mastery over, possession of,* Lat. *potiri,* τῶν πραγμάτων, etc., Id. 4, 164, etc.: esp. ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης, Id. 1, 17, etc.—3. absol. *to prevail,* πλήθει, Id. 4, 187 (with v. l. ἀποκρ.), τῷ ναυτικῷ, Thuc. 2, 93; and c. inf., *they carried the point that...,* Id. 5, 46; 6, 74.—4. later also c. acc. esp. in signf., *to master, control,* ἁμαρτίας, Isocr. Hence

Ἐπικρᾰτής, ές, (ἐπί, κράτος) *master of* a thing: in compar. ἐπικρατέστερος, *superior,* τῇ μάχῃ, Thuc. 6, 88. Hom. has only the adv. -τέως, *with overwhelming might, impetuously,* Il. 16, 67, 81; 23, 863, never in Od.

†Ἐπικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Epicrātes,* masc. pr. n., esp.—1. an orator and statesman in the time of Thrasybulus, Dem. 430, 4.—2. a friend of Lysias, Plat. 227 B.—3. a poet of the middle com

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edy, Ath., Meineke 1, p. 414. Others in Dem., Ar., etc.

'Επικράτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικρατέω) *a mastering, conquest of*, τινός, Thuc. 1, 41: *supreme power*, τινὸς ἐν τόπῳ, Dio C.

'Επικρατητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπικρατέω, *one must get the better of*, τινός, Clem. Al.

'Επικρατητικός, ἡ, όν, *restraining, astringent*, Medic.

'Επικρατίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, (ἐπί, κράς, κρατός) a kind of *head-dress*, cf. ἐπίκρανον, or *a towel*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Επικρᾶτικός, ἡ, όν, (ἐπικεράννυμι)=ἐπικεραστικός, Medic.

'Επικραυγάζω, (ἐπί, κραυγάζω) *to cry out to* or *at*, Epict.

'Επικρεμάννυμι and -νύω, f. -κρεμάσω [ᾰ], Att. -κρεμῶ, (ἐπί, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang over*, ἀτην τινί, Theogn. 206, so κίνδυνον, Polyb. Pass. *to overhang*, of a rock, H. Hom. Ap. 284: *to float, hover over*, esp. metaph. *to hang over, threaten*, Lat. *imminere*, θάνατος, Simon. 14, 5, δόλιος αἰών, Pind. I. 8, 28. Hence

'Επικρεμής, ές, *overhanging, suspended*, Anth.: *in suspense*.

'Επικρήνον, imperat. aor. 1 from ἐπικραιαίνω, v. ἐπικραίνω, II.

'Επικρημνος, ον, (ἐπί, κρημνός) *precipitous, steep*, Pherecyd.

'Επικρήνειε, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 from ἐπικραίνω, II.

'Επικρῆσαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of -κεράννυμι for -κεράσαι, Od. 7, 164.

'Επικρῐδόν, adv. (ἐπικρίνω) *by choice*, Ap. Rh.

'Επίκριμα, ατος, τό, *a decision, decree*, Böckh. Inscr. 2, p. 493: from

'Επικρίνω, f. -κρῐνῶ, (ἐπί, κρίνω) *to decide, determine*, Plat.: *to adjudge, inflict*, θάνατον, LXX.—2. *to select, pick out*, Diod.: *to sanction, approve*, Hdn. [ῐ]

'Επίκριον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, ἴκριον) *the sailyard* upon a ship's mast, Od. 5, 254, 318.

'Επικρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικρίνω) *a judgment on*, τινός, Strab.: *sanction, approbation*.

'Επικρῐτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπικρίνω) *a decider, arbiter*, Polyb.

'Επικρῐτος, ον, (ἐπικρίνω) *approved, chosen*, Joseph.

'Επίκροκον, ου, τό, *a woman's garment*, either from its *saffron colour* (κρόκος) or its *thick pile* (κρόκη.)

'Επικροταλίζω,=sq., Nonn.

'Επικροτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κροτέω) *to rattle on* or *over*, ἅρματα ἐπικροτέοντα, *rattling over* the ground: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. τὼ χεῖρε, *to clap* the hands: and so absol., Menand. p. 274; hence ἐπ. τινί, *to applaud* one, Plut.: but ἐπ. τοῖς ὀδοῦσι, *to have* one's teeth *chattering*, Luc.; τοῖς δακτύλοις, *to snap* the fingers, Lat. *digitis crepare*, and so absol., Aristob. ap. Ath. 530 B. Hence

'Επίκροτος, ον, *beaten* or *trodden hard*, esp. of paths or roads, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 14 (with v. l. ἀποκ.): τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου, its sounding sublimity, Philostr.

'Επίκρουμα, ατος, τό, *a thing struck against*, Soph. Fr. 270: and

'Επικρουσις, εως, ἡ, *a striking* or *whipping*: from

'Επικρούω, (ἐπί, κρούω) *to hammer upon* or *in*, ἦλον, Ar. Thesm. 1004.—II. *to strike* or *smite upon*, χθόνα βάκτροις, with their sceptres on the earth, Aesch. Ag. 202, so τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος, Plut.—III. in genl.=ἐπικροτέω, LXX.

'Επικρυπτέον, verb. adj., *one must conceal*, Clem. Al.: and

'Επικρυπτικός, ἡ, όν, *hiding, concealing*: from

'Επικρύπτω, *to hide, conceal*, esp. *to throw a covering* or *cloak over*, χεῖρας φονίας, Aesch. Eum. 317: hence also in mid. *to disguise, cakú*, Soph. Fr. 109, and so Xen., etc.: ἐπ. τί τινι, *to conceal* a thing *from* one, Polyb. Pass. *to conceal* or *disguise one's self*, Thuc. 8, 92: ἐπ. τινά, *to elude his observation*, Lat. *fallere*, Plat. Theaet. 402 C. Hence

'Επικρῦφος, ον, *hidden, secret*, like ἀπόκρυφος, Pind. O. 8, 92: and

'Επίκρυψις, εως, ἡ, *hiding, secresy*, Plut.

'Επικρώζω, (ἐπί, κρώζω) *to caw* or *croak at* one, Ar. Eq. 1051.

'Επικτάομαι, (ἐπί, κτάομαι) *to gain, win besides*, Hdt. 2, 79: ἐπ. ἀρχήν, *to extend one's* empire, Thuc. 1, 144: c. dupl. acc., ἐπ. τινὰ σύμμαχον, Aesch. Eum. 671, τινὰ ξυμμάρτυρα, Soph. Ant. 846.

'Επικτείνω, (ἐπί, κτείνω) *to kill besides* or *again*, τὸν θανόντα, to slay the slain, Soph. Ant. 1030.

'Επικτένιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, κτείς) *the tow which remains in the heckle*, Hipp.—II. like Lat. *pecten, the hair of the pudenda*, Hipp.

'Επίκτημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικτάομαι) *an additional acquisition*.

'Επίκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικτάομαι) *a making further acquisitions, a gaining*, Soph. Phil. 1344; χρημάτων, Arist. H. A.

†'Επικτήτειος, α, ον, ('Επίκτητος) *of Epictetus, Epictetean*.

'Επίκτητος, ον, (ἐπικτάομαι) *gained besides* or *in addition*, ἐπ. γῆ, *acquired* land, which was formerly under water, as the Delta of Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 5: in Plat., *added to one's hereditary property*, Legg. 924 A, cf. Lycurg. 154, 1: ἐπ. γυνή, a *foreign* wife, like ἐπακτός, or *newly acquired*, Hdt. 3, 3.—II. ἐπ. φίλοι, *newly acquired friends*, opp. to ἀρχαῖοι, Xen. Ages. 1, 36: *artificially acquired by culture*, etc., Lat. *adscititius*, opp. to ἔμφυτος, Plat. Rep. 618 D: cf. ἔπακτος, ἐπίθετος. Adv. -τως. Hence

†'Επίκτητος, ου, ὁ, *Epictetus*, a native of Hierapolis in Phrygia, in early life a slave; afterwards a distinguished philosopher of the Stoic sect, Luc., etc.

'Επικτίζω, (ἐπί, κτίζω) *to build, found in addition* or *anew*, Strab.: *to build in* or *among*, πόλεις ἀγρίοις ἔθνεσι, Plut.

'Επικτῡπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, κτυπέω) *to make a noise upon* or *with*, ἐπικτ. τοῖν ποδοῖν, *to stamp* with the feet, Ar. Eccl. 483: *to resound with: re-echo, respond*, Ar. Av. 780.

'Επικῡδαίνομαι, (ἐπί, κυδαίνω) *to be proud of, exult in*, τινί, Dio C.

†'Επικῡδείδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *son of Epicydes*, Hdt. 6, 86: from

†'Επικῡδής, ους, ὁ, *Epicydes*, a Spartan, father of Glaucus, Hdt. 6, 86. Others in Polyb., Arr., etc. [ῡ]

'Επικῡδής, ές, (ἐπί, κῦδος) *glorious, distinguished*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36: *brilliant, πράγματα, ἔλπιδες*, etc., Polyb.

'Επικῡδιάω, ῶ, = ἐπικυδαίνομαι, v. l. Ap. Rh.

†'Επικῡδίδας, α, ὁ, *Epicydidas*, a Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 12: patronym. in form, v. Lob. Paral. p. 5.

'Επικῡέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κυέω) *to become doubly pregnant*, Lat. *superfoetare*, Hipp. Hence

'Επικύημα, ατος, τό, *that conceived besides, a superfetat* [ῡ]: and

'Επικύησις, εως, ἡ, *supe* Hipp.

'Επικῦσκω, (ἐπί, κυίσκω *impregnate again* or *besides*. Pas κυέω, Hdt. 3, 108.

'Επικυκλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κυκλ *to roll round, revolve, come u* in tmesis, ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χα κυκλοῦσι, Soph. Tr. 130: pass., Dion. H.

'Επικύκλιος, ον, (ἐπί, κύ *cular*: esp.—2. as subst., κοῦς, *a round Sicilian cake*, 13.

†'Επίκυκλος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, κύ *epicycle*, in astronomy, Plut.

'Επικῡλίδες, ίδων, αἱ, (ἐπ *the upper eye-lids*, v. κῦλα.

'Επικῡλίκειος, ον, (ἐπί, κυ or *done over one's cups* (cf. *pocula*), prob. l. Plut., cf. Diog

'Επικῡλινδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κ *to roll upon, down upon*, τι Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 20.—2. i *roll on, κύματα*, Luc.

'Επικῡλινδρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κυ *to flatten, bruise by rollers*, Th

'Επικῡλίνδω,=ἐπικυλινδ

'Επικύλιον, ου, το,=sq., *eye-lid*.

'Επικῡλίς, ίδος, v. ἐπικυλ

'Επικῡλίω, f. -ίσω,=ἐπικ Polyb. 3, 53, 4. [ῑ, ῐσω]

'Επικῡμαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (ἐπ *νω*) *to flow in waves over, r wave upon*, τινί, Plut.—2. *cause to rise in waves*, τὴν θ Joseph.

'Επικῡμᾰτίζω, (ἐπί, κυμ *float upon the waves, on th* Philo.

'Επικῡμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐ τόω) *a flowing in waves, fluct* Anton.

'Επικύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, *bend one's self forwards, bow*, Thesm. 239; ἐπί τι, ὑπερ..., 2, 3, 18: ἐπ. ἐς βιβλίον, *to* a book, Luc.: *to lean upon*, in part. pf., ἐπεκεκυφώς, *stooping*, Anaxandr. Pandar.

'Επικῦρέω, ῶ, inpf. ἐπέκ -κύρσω and -κυρήσω, (ἐπί, *fall, light upon, fall in with*, πυχάρω, Lat. *incidere*, in dat. ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας, Il. also ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰθομένοι σας, Hes. Op. 753: also c. g O. 6, 10: but c. gen. rei, *have a share* of, *partake*, Aes 853.

†'Επικυρίδας, α, ὁ, *Epic* Spartan prob.='Επικυδίδας and Xen., Paus.

'Επικῡρίσσω, (ἐπί, κυρίσσ *violently against, strike* tw storms, like ἐπαιγίζω. The

'Επικῡρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κυρό *firm, sanction, ratify*, Thuc. 3 *to determine*, Soph. El. 79 Eur. Or. 862.

'Επικυρτος, ον, (ἐπί, κυ *forward, gibbous, hump-back* Hence

'Επικυρτόω, ῶ, *to bend κάρηνα*, Hes. Sc. 234: *to ma* Pass. *to be arched*, Luc.

'Επικυρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπ *ratification, confirmation*. [ῡ]

'Επικῦφος, ον, (ἐπί, κυ *κυρτος, bent over, crooked*, L

'Επικυψέλιος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπ *guardian of beehives*, epith. o

'Επικυψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπ *bending* or *stooping over* a th

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ωθωνίζομαι, (ἐπί, κωθωνίζω) *more, go on drinking*, Critias

ικύω, (ἐπί, κωκύω) *to lament* Soph. El. 283, 805. [ῡ̆ω, ῡσω]

ώλῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a hindrance:*

ωλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, κωλύω) *to heck*, Thuc. 6, 17, τινά τι, thing, Soph. Phil. 1242.

ωμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, κωμάζω) *in κῶμος against*, in genl. *to riotous* or *furious assault*, ἐπί . Ach. 982, εἰς πόλιν, Plat. 0 A; absol., Call. Ep. 44.

ωμαστικῶς, adv. = ἐγκωμ.,

ώμιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, κῶμος) *of, ing to a κῶμος* or *festal pro-* hence = ἐγκώμιος, *panegyri- atory*, Pind. P. 10, 9, N. 8, 5: v. κῶμος.

ωμος, ον, later form of foreg.,

ωμος, ου, ὁ, *Epicōmus*, father ades, Diog. L.

ωμῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, κωμῳδέω) *to est of in comedy*, Plat. Apol.

ωπος, ον, (ἐπί, κώπη) *at the ower*, Soph.—2. of a boat, *with oars*, Moschio ap. Ath. 3. of a weapon, *up to the very igh and through*, Ar. Ach. 231. Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, v. Satyrogr. p. 62.

ᾱ́σῐ, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) *a ld, grasping*, πέπλων, Aesch. 32.—2. *a handle*, Hipp.

αγχάνω, fut. -λῆξομαι, (ἐπί,) *to draw lots* or *receive by vards* or *in addition*, Aeschin. II. intr. *to be assigned by an* hence *to fall to one, come af-* Soph. O. C. 1235.

ᾰδόν, adv. = ἴλαδόν, *by troops, rs*, Dion. Per.

άζυμαι, (ἐπί, λάζυμαι) *to lay hold tight, stop*, στόμα, Eur. 0. Only poet.

ᾱ́ς, ίδος, ἡ, v. l. for ὑπολαΐς, H. A.

ᾱ́ϊς, ίδος, ἡ, *Epilāïs*, a daugh- hespius, Apollod.

ακκος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, λάκκος) *the t of the throat.*

ᾱ́λέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, λαλέω) *to in- speaking.*—2. *to say of a vi.*

αμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, aor. (ἐπί, λαμβάνω) *to take, ac- ides*, Arist. Pol.—II. *to lay eize, attack*, as a disease, Hdt. Thuc. 2, 51: *to come upon, rrupt* by one's coming, νυκ- αβούσης τὸ ἔργον, Thuc. 4, 7: hence in genl. *to succeed*, t, Lat. *excipere*, Theophr.: *to come within reach of, reach*, . 6, 5, 6: and so ἔτη ὀκτω *e over* eight years, Thuc. 4, c. gen. partitivo, χειμῶνος *e over part of it*, Arist. H. A.: *stop*, esp. by pressure, τὴν . Plut. 703: ἐπ. τῆς ὀπίσω *stop from* getting back, Hdt. π. τὸ ὕδωρ, *to stop* the water- when an orator stopt speak- e witnesses were examined ments read, v. κλεψύδρα,) , 43, cf. Att. Process, p. 713, metaph. πολὺν χῶρον ἐπι- *to master*, i. e. *get over* much *traverse* it rapidly, Theocr. f. Virgil's *corripere campum*, B. mid. c. pf. pass. *to hold* on *by, lay hold of*, c. gen., ν, Hdt. 6, 113, etc.: hence ἐπ. προφάσιος, *to lay hold of* a pre- text, Id. 3, 36; so ἐπ. καιροῦ, Ar. Lys. 596: ἐπ. προστάτου, *to get, obtain* a chief, Hdt. 1, 127.—2. *to attack*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 22.—3. *to make a seizure of, arrest* a person, Lys. 98, 1, etc.: *to seize* goods *on distress*, Dem. 558, 18: *to lay claim to, seize as one's property, claim at law*, κτήματος, Plat. Legg. 954 C.—4. *to come up to, reach*, c. gen. loci, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 52: metaph., ἐπ. λογισμῷ, Lat. *ratione assequi*, Plat. Phaed. 79 A. C. ἐπιληφθεὶς τῆν αἴσθησιν, *seized, disabled*, Lat. *sensibus captus*, Plut., cf. ἐπίληπτος, -λῆψις, -λῆψία.

'Επίλαμπρος, ον, (ἐπί, λαμπρός) *brilliant, illustrious.*

'Επιλαμπρύνω, (ἐπί, λαμπρύνω) *to brighten, make splendid, adorn*, οἶκον, Plut.: ἐπιλ. τὸν ἦχον, *to make* the sound *clear* or *loud, raise* it, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 166.

'Επίλαμπτος, ον, Ion. for ἐπίληπτος, c. part. ἐπίλαμπτος ὐφάσσουσα, *caught in the act of* feeling, Hdt. 3, 69.

'Επιλάμπω, (ἐπί, λάμπω) *to shine after* or *upon*, ἠέλιος ἐπέλαμψε, *thereupon* the sun *shone forth*, Il. 17, 650. So the moon, H. Hom. Merc. 141: ἐπιλαμψώσης ἡμέρας, when day *had come on, broken*, Hdt. 7, 13, so ἔαρος ἐπιλάμψαντος 8, 130, cf. ὑπολάμπω: in genl. *to appear, become visible* or *manifest*, usu. of propitious deities, etc., c. dat., like Lat. *effulgere*.—II. transit. *to make shine upon*, τί τινι, Pind. Fr. 158, τι, Ap. Rh.

'Επιλανθάνω, f. -λήσω, aor. -έλησα, (ἐπί, λανθάνω) *to make to forget*, c. gen. ὕπνος ἐπέλησεν ἁπάντων, sleep *laps* one *in forgetfulness* of all, Od. 20, 85.—II. intr. *to be hidden, escape notice*, aor. 2 ἐπέλᾰθον.—III. mid. ἐπιλανθάνομαι, f. -λήσομαι, c. pf. 2 act. -λέληθα, Hdt. 3, 46, and Pind., and pf. pass. -λέλησμαι, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, *to let* a thing *escape* one, *to forget, lose thought of*, c. gen. 'Ιθάκης, Od. 1, 57; οὐκ ἐπελήθετο τέχνης, Od. 4, 455: also c. acc. Hdt. 3, 46, Eur. Hel. 265, etc.; c. inf. Ar. Vesp. 853, etc.: also c. part. ὀφείλων ἐπιλέλησθα, *forgot that* I owed, Pind. O. 10, 4, cf. Eur. Bacch. 188: also ἐπ. περί τινος, Andoc. 19, 16; also *to leave disregarded, to neglect*, πρόσταγμα, Cebes.—2. more rarely, *to suppress, say nothing about, wilfully forget*, μεμνημένος ἐπ. τινός, Hdt. 3, 147, so ἐκὼν ἐπ., Aeschin. 22, 39, cf. ἐπιλήθω.

†'Επίλᾱος, ου, ὁ, *Epilāus*, son of Neleus and Chloris, Apollod. 1, 9, 9.

'Επιλαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the command of a double ἴλη*, i. e. of 128 horse.

'Επίλᾱσις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for ἐπίλησις, Pind.

'Επιλεαίνω, (ἐπί, λεαίνω) *to smooth over*: ἐπιλεήνας τὴν Ξέρξεω γνώμην, *smoothing over* the opinion of Xerxes, i. e. *making* it plausible, flattering, Hdt. 7, 9, 3, cf. 8, 142, and λεαίνω. Hence

'Επιλέανσις, εως, ἡ, *a smoothing over*, Philo.

'Επιλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, λέγω) *to say moreover* or *in addition*, *to add* to what has been said, ἐπ. λόγον, Hdt. 2, 156, etc.; or absol., 2, 35, 64, etc.: ποιεῖν τι καὶ ἐπιλέγειν, to say while or after doing it, Id. 4, 65, cf. Ar. Eq. 418: *to call by name*, Hdt. 5, 70: ἐπ. τί τινι, *to say, assert* of one, Arist. Pol. 7, 1, 7.—2. *to choose, pick out, select*, Hdt. 3, 81. Mid. ἐπιλέγομαι, *to read, read through*, βιβλίον, only Ion., as Hdt. 1, 124, etc., copied by Paus. 1, 12, 3. —2. *to choose, pick out*, τῶν Βαβυλωνίων ἐπελέξατο, he chose certain of the B., Id. 3, 157.—3. *to think upon, think over*, Id. 5, 30, etc.: ἐπ. μή.., *to consider*, i. e. *doubt, fear* lest.., Hdt. 3, 65; cf. ἐπιλογίζομαι.

'Επιλείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, λείβω) *to pour out upon, make a drink-offering* or *libation over* a thing, Od. 3, 341, and so in tmesis, Il. 1, 463.

'Επιλειόω, ῶ, = ἐπιλεαίνω, *to smooth over*, Dio C.

'Επιλείπω, (ἐπί, λείπω) *to fail one*, like Lat. *deficere*, c. acc. pers., as ὕδωρ μιν ἐπέλιπε, the water *failed* him, Hdt. 7, 21, cf. 2, 25, 174, Ar. Av. 1102; ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος, time fails me, Lat. *dies me deficit*, Isocr. 4 A: freq. also of rivers, ἐπ. τὸ ῥέεθρον, *to fail* their stream, i. e. *leave* it *unfilled*, be dried up, Hdt. 7, 43, 58, etc.: and so without ῥέεθρον, *to fail*, Id. 7, 127: also absol. of other things, *to fail, lack, be wanting*, as of fruit, Id. 3, 108; σῖτος ἐπιλιπών, a deficiency of it, Thuc. 3, 20; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπ. Xen. An. 4, 7, 1.—II. *to leave behind*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18, in pass.: and so, in tmesis, Qd. 8, 475.—2. *to leave undone* or *unsaid*, οὐδὲν ἐπ. τῶν ἐμῶν, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E: c. part., μυρία ἐπ. λέγων, Id. Phil. 26 B.

'Επιλείχω, (ἐπί, λείχω) *to lick over, to lick.*

'Επίλειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλείπω) *failure, lack*, ὀρνίθων, Thuc. 2, 50.

'Επιλεκτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπίλεκτος, ἄρχω) *the commander of a picked company*, Plut.

'Επίλεκτος, ον, (ἐπιλέγω) *chosen, picked*, οἱ ἐπίλεκτοι, *picked* soldiers, Xen., and Polyb. Adv. -τως, *by choosing* or *picking.*

†'Επιλελογισμένως, adv. perf. part. pass. from ἐπιλογίζομαι, *with reflection, considerately*, Clem. Al.

'Επίλεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) *choice, selection*, App.

'Επιλεπτύνω, (ἐπί, λεπτύνω) *to cover, smear over with a thin coat* of something.

'Επιλέπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, λέπω) *to peel, strip of bark*, ὄζον, H. Hom. Merc. 109.

'Επιλευκαίνω, (ἐπί, λευκαίνω) *to be white on the surface*, Arist. Part. An. Bekk.

'Επιλευκία, ας, ἡ, = λεύκη, Plut.

'Επίλευκος, ον, (ἐπί, λευκός) *whitish, white on the surface*, Theophr.

'Επιλεύσσω, f. -λεύσω, (ἐπί, λεύσσω) *to look towards* or *at*, τόσσον τις ἐπιλεύσσει, one can only *see* so far *before* one, Il. 3, 12.

'Επιλήθης, ες, (ἐπιλανθάνω) *causing to forget.*

'Επίληθος, ον, (ἐπιλανθάνω) *causing to forget, bringing forgetfulness*, c. gen., κακῶν ἐπίληθον ἁπάντων, Od. 4, 221.

'Επιλήθομαι, a rarer mid. form for ἐπιλανθάνομαι, Hom. has only impf. mid., in signf., *to forget*, Od. 4, 455; 5, 324; in Hdt. 4, 43, ἐκὼν ἐπ. τι, *to suppress, say nothing about*, cf. ἐπιλανθάνω.

'Επιληΐς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, λεία) *obtained as booty* or *plunder, gained in war*, πόλεις, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23.

'Επιληκέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ληκέω) *to make a noise* or *sound at* a thing, esp. *to applaud*, and hence in Od. 8, 379, *to beat time, give the time* to dancers.

'Επιληκῠθίστρια, ας, ἡ, Μοῦσα, comic nickname of the tragic Muse, *the bombastical*, Anth., cf. λήκυθος, ληκυθίζω.

'Επίληπτος, ον, -ληπτικός, ή,

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ὁν. -λημψις ἡ, Ion. for -ληπτος, -λη-πτικός, -λήψις, Hipp.

'Επιληνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ληνός) *of, belonging to a wine-press* or *the vintage*, ᾄσμα, Ath.—2. ὁ, Ep. of Bacchus, as god of the wine-press, Orph.

'Επιληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπιλαμβάνω, *one must assume*, Arist. Color.

'Επιληπτεύομαι,=sq., LXX.

'Επιληπτίζω, (ἐπίληπτος) *to be epileptic*, Plut.

'Επιληπτικός, ή, όν,=ἐπίληπτος, *of, belonging to epilepsy*, Hipp.: *ill of epilepsy, epileptic*, Arist. Mirab. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επιλήπτομαι,=ἐπιληπτίζομαι, v. l. in LXX.

'Επίληπτος, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) *caught* or *detected in* any thing, Lat. *deprehensus*, Soph. Ant. 406, cf. ἐπίλαμπτος: *laid hold of, blamed, punished*: or *punishable, blameworthy*, Philo. —II. *suffering from a seizure*, i. e. *from epilepsy, epileptic*, Hipp., in Ion. form. Adv. -τως, *culpably*. Hence

'Επιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a rebuker, blamer, censor*, Timon ap. Plut.

'Επίληψις, εως, ἡ, Dor. ἐπίλᾶσις, (ἐπιλανθάνομαι) *a forgetting, forgetfulness*, καμάτων, Pind. P. 1, 46.

'Επιλήσμη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπιλανθάνω) *forgetfulness*, Alex. Incert. 68.

'Επιλησμονή, ῆς, ἡ,=foreg., LXX.

'Επιλησμοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ἐπιλήσμη, Cratin. Incert. 147, cf. Lob. Phryn. 383.

'Επιλήσμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπιλανθάνομαι) *forgetful, having a bad memory*, Ar. Nub. 129, Plat., etc.: c. gen. rei, Xen. Apol. 6, in comp. ἐπιλησμονέστερος, whereas Ar. Nub. 790 has the irreg. superl. ἐπιλησμότατος.—II. act. *causing forgetfulness* or *oblivion*, ἐπ. ἐπῳδή, an oblivious charm.

'Επιλήσομαι, fut. mid. of ἐπιλανθάνω, Hom.

'Επιλητικός, ή, όν, *making to forget*—II. *forgetting*; late.

'Επιληψία, ας, ἡ,= ἐπίληψις, *a seizure, stoppage*, Arist. Probl., esp.—II. *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, Hipp.

'Επιλήψιμος, ον, *that may be laid hold of, blameworthy*, Luc.: in genl.= ἐπίληπτος. Adv. -μως. From

'Επίληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) *a laying hold of, seizure*: hence in law, *a claiming* property *by seizing*, Lat. *manus injectio*, Plat. Legg. 954 E: hence *a point open to attack*: in genl. *an attack, finding fault, blaming*, Isocr. 171 C.—2. *a convulsive seizure, falling sickness, epilepsy*, Lat. *morbus comitialis*, Arist. Probl., cf. ἐπιληψία.

'Επιλίγδην, (ἐπί, λιγδην) adv. *grazing*, Lat. *strictim*, like ἐπιγράβδην, Il. 17, 599.

'Επιλίζω, (ἐπί, λίζω) *to graze lightly*.

'Επιλιμνάζω, (ἐπί, λιμνάζω) *to overflow*, Lat. *stagnare*: in pass.: πεδία ἐπιλελιμνασμένα, *flooded*, Plut.

'Επιλίνάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, λινάω) *to set* or *watch nets, to hunt, fish*.

'Επιλίνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who nets, a fisherman, hunter*, Anth., acc. to Jac. A. P. 144: from

'Επιλίνεύω, (ἐπί, λινεύω)=ἐπιλινάω.

'Επιλίπαίνω, (ἐπί, λιπαίνω) *to make fat* or *sleek*, Plut.

'Επιλίπής, ές, (ἐπιλείπω)=ἐλλιπής, Plut. Adv. -πῶς.

'Επίλίπής, ές, (ἐπι, λίπος)=ὑπολιπής.

'Επιλιχμάομαι, Philo, and ἐπιλιχμάσσω,=ἐπιλείχω.

'Επιλιχνεύω, = ἐπιλείχω, Philo: also in mid., Id.

†'Επιλλείβω, poet. for ἐπιλείβω, Ap. Rh. 1, 1133.

'Επιλλίζω, (ἐπί, ἱλλίζω) *to wink with the eyes, to make signs to* one *by winking*, τινί, Od. 18, 11: *to wink roguishly*, H. Hom. Merc. 387, and Ap. Rh.: in genl. *to contract* the eyes in looking hard at a thing, and so *to distort the eyes*, Nic.

'Επίλλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἱλλός) *leering, squinting*, Lat. *strabo, paetus*. Hence

'Επιλλόω, ῶ,=sq.

'Επιλλώπτω, (ἐπί, ἱλλώπτω) *to wink, leer, look askance at*, Plut.

'Επιλοβίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, λοβός) *a lobe of the liver*.

'Επιλογή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) *choice, selection*, Lysim. ap. Joseph.

'Επιλογίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (ἐπί, λογίζομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. and pf. pass., *to reckon over, think on, conclude, consider*, ὅτι.., Hdt. 7, 177, Dem. 1090, fin.: *to make account of*, τί τινος, Lat. *rationem habere alicujus*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 16.—II. *to ascribe*.

'Επιλογικός, ή, όν, (ἐπίλογος) *of, belonging to the epilogue, conclusion of a speech*, Gramm.—II. (ἐπιλογίζομαι) *belonging to reckoning*. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επιλόγισις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 1091 B.

'Επιλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιλογίζομαι) *a reckoning over, calculation*, Arist. Pol.: *a thinking upon, considering*, Plut. cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Επιλογιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιλογίζομαι, *one must reckon, consider*, Plut.

'Επιλογιστικός, ή, όν, *calculating, prudent*, Clem. Al.

'Επίλογος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιλέγω) *a conclusion, inference*, like ἐπιλογισμός, only Ion., e. g. Hdt. 1, 27, and Hipp.: usu.—II. *the concluding speech* of a play, *epilogue*, Arist. Poet.: *the peroration* of a speech, Lat. *epilogus, peroratio*, Arist. Rhet., opp. to πρόλογος. (Never used for ἐπῳδός, v. Seidl. Eur. El. 719, where however should be written ὡς ἐστὶ λόγος.

'Επίλογχος, ον, (ἐπί, λόγχη) *barbed*, βέλος, Eur Hipp. 221.

'Επιλοιβή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιλείβω) *a drink offering*, Lat. *libatio*, usu. λοιβή, Orph. Hence

'Επιλοίβιος, ον, *serving* or *used for libations*, φιάλη, Anth.

'Επιλοιδορέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, λοιδορέω) *to cast reproaches on*, Polyb.

'Επίλοιμια, ων, τά, (ἐπί, λοιμός) ἐπῳ, *incantations* or *hymns to drive away pestilence*.

'Επίλοιπος, ον, (ἐπί, λοιπός) *still left, remaining*, Hdt. usu. in plur. c. gen., τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου, αἱ ἐπ. τῶν πολίων, 4, 154; 6, 33; but also ἡ ἐπίλοιπος ὁδός, etc., Eur.: of time, *to come, future*, χρόνος, Hdt. 2, 13, ἡμέραι ἐπ., Pind. O. 1, 53.

'Επιλοίσθιος, ον,=λοίσθιος, Anth.

'Επίλουτρον, ου, τό, (ἐπι, λουτρόν) *the price of a bath*, Luc.

'Επιλῦγάζω, -λῦγαῖος, -λῦγίζω, rare, but not suspicious, forms for ἐπηλ.., Ruhnk. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 163, Schäf. Long. 349.

'Επιλύζω, (ἐπί, λύζω) *to have the hiccough by* or *besides*, Nic.

†'Επίλῦκος, ον, ὁ, *Epilycus*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Andoc., etc.

'Επιλυμαίνομαι, (ἐπί, λυμαίνομαι) *to infest, harass, destroy*. Plut.

'Επιλῦπέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, λυπέω) *to trouble, annoy, offend besides*, τινά, Hdt. 9, 50.

'Επιλῦπία, ας, ἡ, *trouble, grief*, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 100: from

'Επίλῦπος, ον, (ἐπί, λύπη) *troubled, sad, in low spirits*, Aretae. Plut.

'Επίλῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλ *ing, release from*, τινός, Aes 134.—2. *unloosing, unravelli* μάτων, Sext. Emp. *solution tation*, Heliod.

'Επιλῦτέον, verb. adj. fro *one must unloose, solve*, Cler

†'Επιλυτίδας, α, ὁ, *Ep* Spartan masc. pr. n., Xen. 39.

'Επιλῦτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιλ *ing to, fitted for solving diffic*

'Επίλυτρος, ον, (ἐπί, λυτ *liberty for ransom, ransomed*,

'Επίλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, λύ *untie*, δεσμά, Theocr. 30, *slip* dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 6: *free, release*, Plat. Crito 43 *solve, explain*, N. T.—B. pa mid. *to flag, give in*, Lys [On quantity v. sub λύω.]

'Επιλωβάομαι, (ἐπί, λω pass., *to be mocked, insulted*.

'Επιλωβεύω, (ἐπί, λωβεύ *scoff, banter, jest at* a thing.

'Επιλωβής, ές, (ἐπί, λώ *ous, mischievous*, Nic.

'Επιλώβητος, ον, (ἐπιλ *insulted, degraded*, Lyc.

'Επιμάζιος, ον, (ἐπί, μα μάστιος, Anth.

'Επιμάθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμα *learning after* or *too late*. [ᾰ]

†'Επιμάθεύς, έος, ὁ, Dor. μηθεύς, Pind. P. 5, 35.

'Επιμαιμάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μ *long earnestly after* or *desire*,

'Επιμαίνομαι, (ἐπί, μαι pass., but also c. aor. mid., *after*, c. inf., Il. 6, 160 (*where* belongs perh. to μεγήρεναι) c. dat., *to be passionately in mad after*, like Lat. *insan* Vesp. 744, 1469, Mosch. sometimes c. acc., Haschk. 30: c. dat. instrum. *to be mad* Ag. 1427.—II. *to fly at, fall* Ἐπιμαίομαι, poet. f. and aor. -μασσάμην, v. sub μαι. (ἐπί, μαίομαι) dep., *to seek, endeavor to obtain, aim* gen., σκοπέλου ἐπιμαίεσ *steer for* the rock, Od. 12, taph. ἐπ. νόστον, *strive after* Od. 5, 344: δώρων ἐπεμαί his mind *was set upon* prese 401.—II. c. acc., *to lay hold* ξίφεος ἐπ. κώπην, *he ch* sword-hilt, Od. 11, 531: strong, *to touch, feel*, c. acc νῶτα, Od. 9, 441; but ἐπὶ Hes. ap. Ath. 498 B: more στιγὶ θοῷς ἐπεμαίετ' ἀρ' ἵ *touched* sharply, *whipped* the 5, 748, etc.: metaph., ἐπεμ νην, Lat. *artem tractasse*, Merc. 108. Only Ep. an pres. and impf.: the fut. a taken from the cognate ἐ which again is not used impf.: cf. also ἐπιμήσατο.

'Επίμακρος, ον, (ἐπι, μ *long*, Hipp.

'Επιμάλλον, adv. for ἐπ *still more*.

'Επιμανδάλωτόν, οῦ, τό, δαλωτός) *a lascivious kiss*, the tongues touch each o καταγλώττισμα, Ar. Ach.

'Επιμανής, ές, (ἐπιμαί *after* a thing, ἐς or πρός τι *mad*, Polyb. Adv. -νέως.

'Επιμανθάνω, fut. -μᾰθήσ μανθάνω) *to learn besides* o Thuc. 1, 138: c. inf., Ho εἰ.., Id. 2, 160.

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μαντεύομαι, (ἐπί, μαντεύομαι) *to prophesy besides*, App.

ιμάομαι, =ἐπιμαίομαι, which he pres. and impf., while the t. and aor. ἐπιμάσσομαι, ἐπεμ-ην, are to be referred to this pres. rather than to ἐπιμάσσω, ιάω B: these two tenses are by Hom., = ἐπιμαίομαι II. *to handle, feel*, c. acc., ἕλκος ἰη-τιμάσσεται, Il. 4, 190; cf. Od. ; ῥάβδῳ μιν ἐπεμ.. Od. 13, 429; esol., Od. 16, 172; 19, 468: and thd., χείρ' (i. e. χειρί, v. Nitzsch) σάμενος, *having seized, grasped* he hand, Od. 9, 302; thus also) (where the gen. φάρυγος, be-τὸ λάβε): Ap. Rh. has both nd acc., τὴν ἐπεμάσσατο χει-e touched her by the hand: h. ἐπεμ. θυμὸν ἐμόν, he touch-heart, Ap. Rh.

μαργαίνω, (ἐπί, μαργαίνω) *to after*, τινί, Arat.

μαργος, ον, (ἐπί, μάργος) *mad* thing.

μάρτῠρ, v. -μάρτυρος.

μαρτυρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μαρτυρέω) *witness to* a thing, *to depose to*, ἐν τὰ ὀνόματα μὴ.., κεῖσθαι, Crat. 397 A; c. dat. rei, Plut.

μαρτύρησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Sext. [ῠ]

μαρτῠρία, ας, ἡ, *a witness, testi-* εἰς ἐπιμ., for a witness, Thuc.

μαρτύρομαι, (ἐπί, μαρτύρομαι) id., *to take to witness, to call on* ess, *appeal to*, c. acc., esp. ἐπ. ούς, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 25: absol. *witnesses, call evidence*, Ar. Nub. Vesp. 1437: hence—2. *to call estly, to conjure*, Lat. *obtestari*, , 92, fin.; ἐπιμ. μὴ ποιεῖν, to one not to do, Ib. 93, Thuc. 6, c. acc. rei, *to say* a thing *be-tnesses, to affirm, declare*, ὅτι.., 915, 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244

μάρτῠρος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, μάρτυρος) *s to any thing*, Il. 7, 76, Od. 1, Hom. and Hes. used only of ds.

μάρτυς, ὁ, (ἐπί, μάρτυς) = ἐπι-ος, Ar. Lys. 1287.

μᾶσάομαι, or -μασσάομαι, (ἐπί, ιαι) *to chew, eat in addition to* or rds; ἐπιμασσ., is the later

μάσσομαι, Ep. fut. of ἐπιμάο-τιμαίομαι, for ἐπιμάσομαι.

μάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί,) *to knead again, knead well.* id. forms, fut. ἐπιμάσσομαι, εμασσάμην, belong to *ἐπιμά-ν.

μαστίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, μαστός) *on e breast, not yet weaned*, Aesch. 349, Eur. I. T. 231.

μαστίζω, (ἐπί, μαστίζω) *to whip besides.*

μάστιος, ον, (ἐπί, μαστός) = τίδιος.

μαστίω, = ἐπιμαστίζω, Nic. [ῐ]

μαστος, ον, (ἐπίμαομαι) *seeking for*, hence ἐπίμαστος ἀλήτης, g vagrant, Od. 20, 377.

μάχέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μάχομαι) *to* , *help one in battle*, τῇ ἀλλή-τιμαχεῖν, to make a league for utual defence of their coun-Thuc. 5, 27. Hence

μαχία, ας, ἡ, *a defensive alli-*pp. to συμμαχία (an alliance ffensive and defensive), Thuc. 5, 48.

μαχος, ον, (ἐπί μάχομαι) *that may easily be attacked*, esp. of fortified places, *assailable*, like ἐπίβατος, and ἐπίδρομος, Hdt. 1, 84, Thuc., etc.; of a country in general, *open to attack*, Hdt. 9, 21.—II. Also said to be used later for σύμμαχος; and in Thom. M. it signifies, *ready* or *equipped for battle.* —III. in Heliod., *contended for, contested*, cf. Coray t. 2, 374, 381.

*Ἐπιμάω, obsol. pres., v. ἐπιμάομαι, ἐπιμαίομαι.

Ἐπιμειδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, μειδάω) *to smile at* or *upon*: in Hom. always in phrase τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη, he addressed him *with a smile*: also of a scornful, savage smile, Il. 10, 400.

Ἐπιμειδίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a smiling at one*, Plut.: from

Ἐπιμειδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, μειδιάω) *to smile at*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16. [ᾱσω]

Ἐπιμείζων, ον, gen. ονος, strengthd. for μείζων, *still larger* or *greater*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 66, 37.

Ἐπιμείλια, ων, τά, v. l. Il. 9, 147, 289, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω, for ἐπιδώσω μείλια, v. μείλια.

Ἐπιμελαίνω, (ἐπί, μελαίνω) *to blacken on the top.* Pass. *to become black atop*, Theophr.

Ἐπιμέλᾱς, -μέλαινα, μέλᾶν, (ἐπί, μέλας) *black on the top*, Theophr.

Ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμελής) *care, attention, diligence*, Thuc. 2, 94, Xen., etc.; in plur., like our *pains*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 4: ἐπ. τινός, *attention paid* to a thing, τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τῶν οἰκείων καὶ πολιτικῶν, Thuc. 2, 39, 40; τῶν κοινῶν, Isocr. 144 D, etc.; also περί τινος, Thuc. 7, 56, περί τι, Plat. Rep. 451 D; πρός τινα, Dem. 618, 8; esp. ἐπιμέλειάν τινος ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, etc., as ἑαυτοῦ, Hdt. 6, 105, Dem. 1414, 10: opp. to ἐπιμελείας τυγχάνειν, *to have attention paid* one, Isocr. 113 D, etc.: ἐπιμέλειᾳ, with diligence, also κατ' ἐπιμέλειαν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 47, Hell. 4, 4, 8.

Ἐπιμελέομαι, dep. c. fut. et aor. mid.; but also c. fut. pass. (in act. signf.) ἐπιμεληθήσομαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 8: aor. ἐπιμεληθῆναι, Ib. 1, 3, 11, (ἐπί, μέλομαι.) *To take care of, have charge of*: *to have the management of*, c. gen. rei, Ar. Vesp. 154, Thuc., etc.: *to pay attention to, study, cultivate*, ἀρετῆς, etc., Plat., and Xen.; also περί τινος, Ep. Plat. 311 E, περί τι, Legg. 932 B: also c. acc. et inf., *to take care that..*, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 10, and Plat.; foll. by ὅπως, c. indic. fut., Thuc. 4, 118, etc.: also c. neut. adj. in acc.., *to take care with respect to* a thing, Thuc. 6, 41, and Xen.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. ἐπιμέλειαν, Plat. Prot. 325 C. The shorter form ἐπιμέλομαι, is less freq. in Att., but the only form in Hdt. as c. gen. 1, 98, etc.; absol., 2, 2; also in Thuc. 7, 39.

Ἐπιμελετάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μελετάω) *to exercise over and above.* Hence

Ἐπιμελέτησις, εως, ἡ, *additional exercise.*

Ἐπιμέλημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιμελέομαι) *an object of care, a care, anxiety*, Xen. Oec. 7, 37.

Ἐπιμελής, ές, (ἐπί, μέλομαι) *caring for, anxious, careful about*, τινός, Plat., and Xen.: absol. *careful, attentive*, Ar. Nub. 501.—II. pass. *cared for, an object of care*: esp. in neut. ἐπιμελές, c. dat. pers., e. g. ἐπιμελὲς τῷ Κύρῳ ἐγένετο, *it was a care to* him, made him anxious, Hdt. 1, 89, cf. 3, 40, etc.; ἐπιμελές μοί ἐστι, *I have to care for* it, Id. 2, 150: c. inf., *it is my business to..*, Thuc. 1, 5; ἐπιμελὲς ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to make it *one's business* to.., Plat. Symp. 172 E: also ἐπ. ἐστω μή.., Lat. *caveatur ne..*, Plat. Legg. 932 D: also ἐστί μοι ἐπιμελὲς τούτου, Plat. Legg. 763 E: τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ ὁρωμένου, *the charge* of the execution of orders, Thuc. 5, 66. Adv. -λῶς, Plat., etc.; Ion. -λέως, Hipp.: Superl. ἐπιμελέστατα, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 D.

Ἐπιμελητέον, verb. adj., *one must take care of, pay attention to* a thing, τινός, Plat., and Xen.: ἐπ. ὅπως, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 70.

Ἐπιμελητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιμελέομαι) *one who has the charge of, a trustee, manager*, Ar. Plut. 907, Xen., etc.; ἐπ. τῆς οὐραγίας, Polyb.: esp. of officers appointed to the charge of anything, *an overseer, superintendent*, τῶν νεωρίων, Dem. 612, 21, λιμένος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 169, etc.

Ἐπιμελητικός, ή, όν, *fitted for care, management*, etc.

Ἐπιμελίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιμέλεια, Vit. Hom. 5, 7.

Ἐπιμέλλω, fut. -μελλήσω, (ἐπί, μέλλω) *to delay* or *tarry still longer.*

Ἐπιμέλομαι, dep. pass., = ἐπιμελέομαι, q. v. sub fin.

Ἐπιμέλπω, (ἐπί, μέλπω) *to sing to*, Ἀιδᾳ παιᾶνα, Aesch. Theb. 869.

Ἐπιμελῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μελῳδέω) *to sing to, accompany by singing*, Aristid. Hence

Ἐπιμελῴδημα, ατος, τό, *that which is sung* or *chanted over* a thing.

Ἐπιμέμβλεται, Ep. syncop. perf. pass., c. act. pres. signf., of ἐπιμελέομαι, for ἐπιμεμέληται, Q. Sm., v. μέμβλεται.

Ἐπιμέμονα, Ion. and poet. perf. 2 c. pres. signf., *to aim at, desire*, c. inf., Soph. Phil. 515: it belongs to the root μάω, μάομαι.

Ἐπίμεμπτος, ον, = sq., Gramm.

Ἐπιμεμφής, ές, *blamed, blameworthy*, Nic.: from

Ἐπιμέμφομαι, f. -ψομαι, (ἐπί, μέμφομαι) dep. mid., *to impute to* one *as matter of blame, cast in one's teeth*, τινί τι, Od. 16, 97, Hdt. 1, 75, etc.; c. dat. pers. only, *to blame*, Hdt. 4, 159: c. acc. rei only, Id. 2, 161: rarely, ἐπ. τινά τινος, *to blame* one *for* a thing, Soph. Tr. 122, on the analogy of *altiάομαι*: absol. *to find fault*, Hdt. 1, 116.—II. intr. *to blame one's self for* a thing, *to accuse one's self of*, c. gen. rei, Il. 1, 65; 2, 225; also ἕνεκά τινος, Il. 1, 94: absol. *to be sorry afterwards, to repent*, Hdt. 2, 129, cf. 7, 169; also ἐπ. ὅτι.., Hipp. Hence

Ἐπίμεμψις, εως, ἡ, *blame, complaint*, Dion. H.

†Ἐπιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Epimēnes*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 4, 13.

†Ἐπιμενίδειος, ον, *of Epimenides, Epimenidēan*, Theophr.: from

†Ἐπιμενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Epimēnīdes*, a seer and poet of Crete, who visited and purified Athens, to pave the way for Solon's legislation, Plat. Legg. 642 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1, 1, 6; Diog. L. 1, 109.

Ἐπιμένω, aor. ἐπέμεινα, (ἐπί, μένω) *to stay on, to tarry* or *abide still*, Hom. and Att.; ἐν μεγάροις, Od. 4, 587; ἐπιμεῖναι ἐς αὔριον, Od. 11, 351; c. subj., ἐπίμεινον, τευχέα δύω, *wait* let me, i. e. *wait till* I put on my armour, Il. 6, 340; also ἵνα.., H. Hom. Cer. 160. Post-Hom. ἐπ. τόπῳ or ἐν τόπῳ, also ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ, Xen. An. 7, 2, 1.—2. *to continue* in a pursuit, ἐπὶ τοὶς δοξαζομένοις, Plat. Rep. 490 A; ἐπὶ τοῦ κακουργήματος, Dem. 727, 27; also c. part., ἐπ. ἑστηκώς, Id. Meno 93 D.—3. *to abide by*, ταῖς σπον-

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δαῖς, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.—II. *to wait for, await*, Lat. *expectare*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1717 with v. l. ἐπαμμ.; c. inf., ἐπ. τι τελεσθῆναι, Thuc. 3, 2, cf. Soph. Tr. 1176. Cf. ἐπιμένω.

'Επιμερής, ές, v. ἐπιμόριος, Philo.

'Επιμερίζω, (ἐπί, μερίζω) *to reckon up part by part.*—II. *to impart*, Dion. H. Hence

'Επιμερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an adding* or *reckoning part by part*: ἐπιμερισμοί, in Gramm., are those syllables of a word which are of doubtful sound, cf. Boissonade Herodian praef. ix.

'Επίμεσος, ον, (ἐπί, μέσος) *in the middle, ῥῆμα ἐπ., a deponent* or *middle verb*, Gramm.

'Επίμεστος, ον, (ἐπί, μεστός) *filled up, full*, Call. Cer. 134.

'Επιμεταπέμπομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, μετά, πέμπω) *to send for back again to one's self*, Thuc. 6, 21.—2. *to send for besides, send for a reinforcement*, Id. 7, 7.

'Επιμετρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μετρέω) *to measure out to, assign to*, Hes. Op. 395, where it seems to be used of lending: in pass., ὁ ἐπιμετρούμενος σῖτος, Hdt. 3, 91. Mid. *to have measured out to one, to receive to one's portion.*—II. *to add to the measure, give over and above*: hence, *to add something to the truth, to exaggerate*, Polyb.; ἐπ. χρόνον στρατηγίας, *to prolong* one's magistracy, Plut.: in genl. *to do more than is usual* or *ought to be done.*—III. ἐπιμετρεῖν τὴν σκιάν, *to measure the shadow on the sun-dial*, to see what hour it is.—IV. intr. *to form a corollary* or *addition*, ἐπιμετρῶν λόγος, Polyb.

'Επίμετρον, ου, τό, *something added to make good measure; excess*, Theophr.: ἐν ἐπιμέτρῳ, *over and above, into the bargain*, Polyb.

†'Επιμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Epimēdes*, one of the Dactyli Idaei, Paus. 5, 7, 6.

'Επιμήδομαι, (ἐπί, μήδομαι) dep., *to imagine, devise* or *contrive* a thing *against* one, δόλον πατρί, Od. 4, 437.

'Επιμήθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμηθής) *afterthought*, with collat. notion of regret: opp. to προμήθεια.

'Επιμηθεύομαι, dep., *to think of afterwards* or *too late*: opp. to προμηθεύομαι: from

'Επιμηθεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐπί, μῆδος) *Epimetheus*, brother of *Prometheus*, Hes. Op. 85. Th. 511, *After-thought* and *Fore-thought*; which characterisies of the two brothers are recorded in various proverbs, e. g. μεταβουλεύσθαι 'Επιμηθέως ἔργον, οὐ Προμηθέως, Luc.; 'Επιμηθεῖ οὐκ ἔστι τὸ μέλλειν, ἀλλὰ τὸ μεταμέλειν, Synes.; etc.

'Επιμηθής, ές, (ἐπί, μῆδος) *late-thinking, improvident*: but—II. in Theocr. 25, 79, *thoughtful, careful*, like ἐπιμελής.

'Επιμηκης, ες, (ἐπί, μῆκος) *long, longish*, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp.; it has an irreg. superl. ἐπιμήκιστος, Philo.

'Επιμηκύνω, (ἐπί, μηκύνω) *to lengthen, prolong*, Polyaen.

'Επιμηλίδες, ίδων, αἱ, (ἐπί, μῆλα) Νύμφαι, *protectors of sheep*, or *flocks and herds* in genl., Valck. Theocr. 1, 22, Long. 2, 27, A. B. p. 17, 7: acc. to others, *nymphs of the fruit-trees*, v. Μηλίδες, Μηλιάδες.

†'Επιμηλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Epimēlides*, founder of Coronea in Messenia, Paus. 4, 34, 5.

†'Επιμήλιος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, μῆλα) *protector of sheep*, etc., cf. 'Επιμηλίδες; appell. of Apollo, Macrob.: of Mercury, Paus. 9, 34, 3.

'Επιμηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, μῆλον) *a kind of medlar*, Diosc.

'Επιμηνιεύω, *to present monthly offerings*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 364: from

'Επιμήνιος, ον, (ἐπί, μήν) *monthly*: hence, οἱ ἐπιμήνιοι, *they who hold office for a month*, Inscr.: τὰ ἐπιμήνια, —1. sub. ἱερά, *monthly offerings*, like ἔμμηνα, Hdt. 8, 41.—2. ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's stock*, Polyb., and Juvenal: and as this was the usual stock given out at once, in genl. *a supply of provisions, provisions.* —3. τὰ ἐπιμήνια, *the monthly courses of women*, Arist. H. A.

'Επιμηνίω, (ἐπί, μηνίω) *to be angry with*, τινί, Il. 13, 460: ἐπ. τινί τι, *to be angry with* one *for* a thing, App. [νῑ]

'Επιμηνῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, = μηνυτής, App.

'Επιμητιάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μητιάω) *to think on* any thing, Ap. Rh.

'Επιμηχᾰνάομαι, dep. mid., (ἐπί, μηχανάω) *to contrive, devise, use arts against* a person or thing, Od. 4, 822, in tmesis: *to devise preventions*, Hdt. 1. 94; 6, 91.—II. *to devise besides*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16. Hence

'Επιμηχάνημα, ατος, τό, *a means* or *device towards* a thing, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249, 3; [ᾰ] and

'Επιμηχάνησις, εως, ἡ, *a device, contrivance*: ἐξ ἐπ., on purpose, artificially, Chrysipp. ap Stob. Ecl. 1, 378.

'Επιμηχανητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιμηχανάομαι, *one must devise besides*, Gal.

'Επιμήχᾰνος, ον, (ἐπί, μηχανή) *craftily devising*; κακῶν ἐπιμηχανος ἔργων, *contriver of ill deeds*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 19.

†'Επιμιγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a mingling together, an intermixture*, Sext. Emp.: from

'Επιμίγνῡμι, and -νύω, fut. -μίξω, (ἐπί, μίγνυμι) *to add to by mixing, to mix in* or *with*, τινί τι, Pind. P. 2, 59; ἐπ. τινὶ χεῖρας, to fight with them, Id. N. 3, 107; also, ἐπ. τινὶ ἀγλαΐαις, Ib. 9, 74. Pass., ἐπιμίγνυμαι, *to mingle with*, esp. with other persons; hence *to have intercourse* or *dealings with* one, ἀλλήλοις, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 5, for which Thuc. 1, 2, has the act.; also, ἐπιμίγνυσθαι παρ' ἀλλήλους, Id. 2, 1; πρὸς ἐκείνους, Xen. An. 3, 5, 16. Poet. also of place, ἐπιμίγνυσθαι τόπῳ, *to haunt, frequent* a place, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 99. The earlier form was ἐπιμίσγω, q. v. Hence

'Επιμικτος, ον, *common to*, Ανδοῖς καὶ Καρσί, Strab.—2. *mixed*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 52.

'Επιμιμνήσκω, f. -μνήσω, (ἐπιεμιμνήσκω) *to put in mind of, to remind.* Usu. in pass., ἐπιμιμνήσκομαι, c. fut. mid. -μνήσομαι, more rarely ἐπιμνησθήσομαι: aor. usu. ἐπεμνήσθην, but also ἐπεμνησάμην. perf. ἐπιμέμνημαι, *to remind one's self of, to think of* a person or thing, *to remember, think of*, c. gen., Hom. (only however in aor. 1 mid. opt. ἐπιμνησαίμεθα, and aor. 1 pass. part. ἐπιμνησθείς: he has not the act. at all): ἐπιμνησαίμεθα χάρμης, *let us think of* battle, Il. 17, 103; so too later, *to make mention of*, Hdt. 1, 5, 85, etc.: c. neut. pron. in acc., Id. 1, 14, cf. 2, 3; but with both gen. and acc. in 6, 136, etc.: rarely περί τινος, Hdt. 2, 101, Plat. Tim. 18 C. Ion. there was a pres. ἐπιμνάομαι, ἐπιμνῶμαι.

'Επιμίμνω, poet. for ἐπιμένω, *to abide, tarry* any where, Od. 14, 66; 15, 372.

'Επιμίξ, adv., (ἐπιμίγνυμι) *mixedly, confusedly, pêle-mêle*, of horses and warriors mixed up together, Il. 11, 525; 21, 16: ἐπιμίξ μαίνεται Ἄρης, Mars rages *without respect o* Od. 11, 537: thus also, κ ἐπιμίξ, there were killed *without distinction*, Il. 14, 60.

'Επιμιξία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμ *mixing, union*: *intercourse*; between states, Lat. *commerc* τινας, Hdt. 1, 68, παρ' ἀ Thuc. 5, 78; also c. dat., Pl 949 E.

'Επίμιξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., 297.

'Επιμίσγω, (ἐπί, μίσγω) Ion. for ἐπιμίγνυμι: Hom. the mid., and that in meta *to have dealings with* one, τι 205, 241, and Hdt.; absol. *to together*, Hdt. 1, 185: in Il. hostile signf., αἰεὶ Τρώεσσι γομαι, I have always *to be de* the Trojans, am always *clas* them, Il. 10, 548; cf. 5, 505 of dat. Hes. Th. 802 uses place, c. prep. εἰς or ἐπί, ἐς βουλὴν ἐπιμίσγεται, οὐδ τα: later c. acc. solo, ἐπιμ τι, *to draw nigh to* a place, 13. Also in Att. prose, as 13; 4, 118.

'Επιμίσθιος, ον, (ἐπί, μισθ *ing* or *engaged for pay* or *hir* fem. ἐπιμισθίς, ίδος.

'Επιμισθοφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἐπί, ρά) *extraordinary pay*, Dio C

'Επιμισθόω, ῶ, *to let* a thi τινί τι, dub. l. in Ael.

'Επιμύομαι, -μῡῶμαι, Ion μιμνήσκομαι.

'Επιμνημονεύω, = μνημον

'Επιμνησαίμεθα, opt. aor. ἐπιμιμνήσκω, Hom.

'Επιμνησθείς, part. aor. ἐπιμιμνήσκομαι, Il.

†'Επιμνηστέον, verb. adj. c νήσκομαι, *one must mention*, P 90 E.

'Επιμοιράω, ῶ, (ἐπί, μοιρά or *assign by lot*, τινί τι. M ceive by lot as one's own sha *take in, share*, c. acc., as, κόπ enough for a grave, Moschio 2. p. 244, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl c. gen., Philo.

'Επιμοίριος, ον, (ἐπί, μ *pointed by fate, destined, fatal* Leon. Tar. 93.

'Επίμοιρος, ον, (ἐπί, μο *taking in*, like ἐπήβολος, c. ryphaen. ap. Stob. p. 555, 42

'Επιμοιχεύω, (ἐπι, μοιχεύ *mit adultery besides*, τινά, Luc.

'Επιμολεῖν, inf. aor. of ol βλώσκω, *to come upon, befa* Tr. 855. Hence

'Επίμολος, ον, *approachi ding*, Aesch. Theb. 629.

'Επιμομή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἐ Pind. O. 10, 12.

'Επίμομος, ον, = ἐπιμερ Rhes. 327.—II. *blameable*, omens, Aesch. Ag. 553.

'Επιμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιμένω *on, tarrying*: *delay*, Thuc. 2, also *steadfastness*, Plat. Cra In Rhet. *a dwelling on a poin it elaborately*: hence

'Επιμόνιμος, ον, = sq.

'Επίμονος, ον, (ἐπιμένω *on*, ἐπ. στρατηγός, *with* command, Polyb.: ἐπιμόν νους ποιεῖν, to delay their Polyb. Adv. -νως (Plut.) A

'Επιμόριος, ον, (ἐπί, μόρ *taining an integer and one p larger by one part*: hence ἐ the ratio *in which one number the other and a fraction of it*,

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: if instead of *one* part there
eral, the proportion is called
ῆς λόγος.
μορμύρω, (ἐπί, μορμύρω) *to*
at, c. dat., Dion. P., in tmesis.
μορτος, ον, (ἐπί, μορτή) γεωρ-
husbandman who tills a field for
n share of the produce, Hesych.:
τή, land cultivated on these
Solon ap. Poll. 7, 151.
μορφάζω, (ἐπί, μορφάζω) *to take*
e of, counterfeit, Lat. *simulare*,
av, etc., Philo.
μορφόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἐπί, μορ-
form, fashion.
μοχθέω, ῶ, *to work* or *toil at*,
ιπονέω: from
μοχθος, ον, (ἐπί, μόχθος) *toil-*
ke ἐπίπονος, LXX. Adv. -θως.
μύζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, μύζω) *to mut-*
rmur, groan at or *after*, Il. 4, 20;
cf. μύζω.
μυθέομαι, (ἐπί, μυθέομαι) dep.,
esides.—II. *to speak to, comfort*,
μυθεύω, also -θεύομαι, dep.
foreg., Arist. H. A.
μύθιος, ον, (ἐπί, μῦθος) *that be-*
s or *accords with narration* or
τὸ ἐπ., the moral of a fable,
ῦ]
μυκτηρίζω, (ἐπί, μυκτηρίζω) *to*
the nose, mock at, Menand. p.
μυκτος, ον, (ἐπιμύζω) *mocked,*
at, Theogn. 269 with v. l. ἐπι-
μύλιος, ον, (ἐπί, μύλη) *at* or *on*
, τὸ ἐπ., *the upper mill-stone*,
—II. *belonging to the mill*, sub.
song *sung while grinding*, Try-
Ath. 618 D. [ῠ]
μῦλις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, μύλη V.) *the*
n, Hipp.
μυξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζω) *a mut-*
t: cf. μυγμός.
μυρίζω, (ἐπί, μυρίζω) *to smear,*
ver, τινά τινι, Theophr.
μύρομαι, (ἐπί, μύρω) *to wail,*
oan at a thing: in Ap. Rh. 1,
the hollow sound of the sea.
μῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιμύω) *a closing*
eyes or *mouth*, Clem. Al.
μύσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἐπιμύζω,
μύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, μύω) *to close*
s or *mouth at* a thing; also c.
close, ὄμματα, Opp.: absol. *to*
rd, Polyb.: *to wink at*, in token
t, Ar. Vesp. 934. [ῡω, ῠσω]
μωκάομαι, (ἐπί, μωκάομαι) dep.
mock at.
μωμάομαι, Ion. -μωμέομαι, (ἐπί,
αι) dep. mid., *to find fault with*,
ion. Per. Hence
μωμητός, ή, όν, *blameworthy*,
le, ἔριες, Hes. Op. 13: ἔργον,
. 26, 38.
μωμος, ον, (ἐπί, μῶμος) *blamed,*
, *blameworthy*, Heliod.
μώομαι, = ἐπιμαίομαι.
νάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί,
to fill up with.
νάστιος, ον, (ἐπί, ναίω) *taken*
anger into a country, sojourning
ntry, like ἔποικος, Ap. Rh.
ναυμαχία, ας, ἡ, = ἡ ἐπὶ ναυσὶ
Ps.-Plut. Vit. Hom.
ναύσιος, ον, (ἐπί, ναυσία) *feel-*
ea, sickish, Polyb.
νάχομαι, Dor. for ἐπινήχ., The-
νεύζω, (ἐπί, νεάζω) *to take*
pleasures in a thing.
νεᾱνιεύομαι, (ἐπί, νεανιεύο-
ρ., *to do what one need not, from*

excess of youthful spirit: to show off, Plut.

Ἐπίνειον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, ναῦς, νεῶς) *the sea-port* where the navy of a country lies, *the state sea-port*, Hdt. 6, 116, Thuc. 1, 30; 2, 84.—2. in genl. *a sea-port*, Strab. (Smaller than λιμήν, Hesych.)

Ἐπινείσσομαι, fut. -νείσομαι, old form of ἐπινίσσομαι.

Ἐπινέμησις, εως, ἡ, *an assigning, distributing*, Hipp.—II. (from mid.) *a spreading*, πυρός, of a fire, Plut.: and †Ἐπινεμητέον, verb. adj., *one must parcel out* or *distribute among* a number, Plat. Legg. 737 C: from

Ἐπινέμω, fut. -νεμῶ and νεμήσω: aor. ἐπένειμα, (ἐπί, νέμω) *to allot, assign*, Il. 9, 216; 24, 625; also *to divide, distribute among* several, c. dat. pers., Od. 20, 254.—II. *to make to pasture* or *feed upon* a spot; esp. *to turn* one's cattle out *to graze on another's land*, Dem. 1274, 27, cf. ἐπινομία. B. mid. esp. of cattle, *to go on grazing, to feed over, to pass the bounds* in grazing: hence metaph. *to spread over*, πῦρ ἐπ. τὸ ἄστυ, the fire *spreads over* the town, Hdt. 5, 101: so of an infectious disease. ἡ νόσος ἐπενείματο τὰς Ἀθήνας, Thuc. 2, 54: so too absol., θῆλυς ὄρος πιθανὸς ἄγαν ἐπινέμεται, *goes on and on* to over credulity, Aesch. Ag. 485.—2. in genl. *to approach*, Pind. O. 9, 11.—3. *to feed after*, τινί, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπινένημαι, perf. pass. from ἐπινήθω.

Ἐπίνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a nodding to* or *at one; approval* so signified, Joseph.: from

Ἐπινεύω, (ἐπί, νεύω) *to nod to*, in token of command, approval, etc.; ἐμῷ δ' ἐπένευσα κάρητι, with my head I nodded, i. e. to ratify a promise, Il. 15, 75; so too in tmesis, ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε, Il.: *to wink, make a sign* to another to do a thing, c. inf., Il. 9, 620, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 169, 466; so too c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 12.—2. in genl. *to nod*, κόρυθι ἐπένευε φαεινῇ, he nodded with it, i. e. it nodded, Il. 22, 314.—II. *to incline to* or *towards*: in genl. *to give a sign by nodding, nod* or *wink*, Ar. Ach. 115.

Ἐπινέφελος, ον, (ἐπί, νεφέλη) *clouded, overcast*, ἐπινεφέλων ὄντων, the weather being cloudy, Wess. Hdt. 7, 37.

Ἐπινεφέω, ῶ, *to bring clouds over the sky*, Arist. Probl.—II. intr. *to be cloudy*, Theophr.: from

Ἐπινεφής, ές, (ἐπί, νέφος) *clouded, cloudy, dark*, Theophr.

Ἐπινεφρίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, νεφρός) *over, at, upon the kidneys*, Il. 21, 204.

Ἐπίνεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπινεφέω) *a clouding over*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐπινέω, (A), f. -νήσω, (ἐπί, νέω C) *to spin to*, esp. like ἐπικλώθω, of the Fates, τινί τι, Il. 20, 128; 24, 210; in both places γεινομένῳ ἐπέννησε λίνῳ, allotted him with the first thread of life.

Ἐπινέω (B), v. sub. ἐπινηνέω, fin.

Ἐπινέω (C), f. -νεύσομαι, (ἐπί, νέω B) *to swim, float on the top*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπινήθω, = ἐπινέω (A), *to spin to.*

Ἐπινήϊος, ον, (ἐπί, ναῦς, νηῦς) *on board ship, belonging to it*, Anth.

Ἐπινηνέω, also -νέω, -νήω and -νηέω, *to heap* or *pile upon*, c. gen. loci, νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον, Il. 7, 428, 431.—II. *to heap up, load with* a thing, c. gen. rei, ἅμαξαν φρυγάνων, Hdt. 4, 62, in form ἐπινέω: part. pf. pass., ἐπινενησμένος, *piled with*, τινός, Ar. Eccl. 838.

Ἐπίνητρον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, νήθω) prob. *a distaff*, Gramm.

Ἐπινήφω, (ἐπί, νήφω) *to be* or *remain sober at* or *for*, πράξει, Luc.

Ἐπινήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐπί, νήχομαι) dep. mid., *to swim upon*, Batr. 107: *to come to the top*, Theocr. 23, 61. —2. *to swim to* or *over to*, c. acc., Call. Del. 21.

Ἐπινήχῡτος, ον, = νήχυτος, Orph.

Ἐπινήω, = ἐπινηνέω, q. v.

†Ἐπινίζω, f. -νίψω, v. ἐπινίπτω.

Ἐπινίκιος, ον, (ἐπί, νίκη) *of, belonging to victory*, ἀοιδή, Pind. N. 4, 127. —II. as subst. τὸ ἐπ.—1. sub. ᾆσμα, or μέλος, *a song of victory, triumphal song* or *ode*, such as Pindar's, Aesch. Ag. 174, in pl.—2. τὰ ἐπινίκια, sub. ἱερά, *a thanksgiving sacrifice for a victory*, or *feast in honour of it*, Plat. Symp. 173 A, cf. Ar. Fr. 379. [νῑ]

Ἐπίνικος, ον, = foreg., Pind. O. 8, 99, Stratt. πυταν. 1, cf. Böckh. Schol. Pind. p. 460.

†Ἐπίνικος, ου, ὁ, *Epinicus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1491, fin., a comic poet, Meineke 1, p. 481.

Ἐπινιπτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, νίζω) κύλιξ, *a cup* handed round at table *after hands washed*, i. e. at the end of dinner, *the grace-cup.*

Ἐπινίπτω, (ἐπί, νίπτω) *to moisten on the surface*, Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 5, 9, 13.

Ἐπινίσσομαι, fut. -νίσομαι, (ἐπί, νίσσομαι) *to go, come to, upon* or *over*, c. gen., πεδίων, Soph. O. C. 689, also c. acc. in Ap. Rh. [ῐ by nature]

Ἐπινίφω, (ἐπί, νίφω) *to snow over* or *upon*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1.—II. trans. *to cover with snow*, Theophr. [νῑ]

Ἐπινοέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, νοέω) *to have in one's mind, to think on* or *of, contrive, τι*, Hdt. 1, 48: so too c. inf., πῶς ἐπενοήσας ἀπᾶσαι; Ar. Eq. 1202: but—2. c. inf., usu. *to purpose, intend*, Hdt. 3, 134; 5, 24, etc.—3. absol., *to form a plan*, Thuc. 1, 70.—B. Exactly = the Act. is also the mid. ἐπινοεῖσθαι, c. aor. pass. ἐπινοηθῆναι, Hdt. 3, 122; 6, 115. Hence

Ἐπινόημα, ατος, τό, *a thought, purpose, contrivance*, Hipp.

Ἐπινόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπινοέω) *a considering, contriving*, etc.

Ἐπινοητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπινοέω) *one who considers* a thing, M. Anton.

Ἐπινοητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπινοέω) *inventive*, of an orator, Longin.: ἐπ. τινός, *shrewd at plans for* a thing, Ath.

Ἐπίνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, νοῦς) *a thinking in* or *of* a thing, *thought of*, τινός, Thuc. 3, 46: *power of thought, inventiveness, invention*, Ar. Eq. 90.—2. *an invention, device*, Ib. 539, Vesp. 346, Xen., etc.—3. *a purpose, design, meaning*, Ar. Plut. 45, Vesp. 1073: also a *purpose, wish, desire*, Elmsl. Med. 744.—II. *after thought, reflection*, Soph. Ant. 389, cf. Ἐπιμηθεύς.—III. in genl. *intelligence*, κοινὴ ἐπ., Polyb.

Ἐπινομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) *a going over in grazing*: hence metaph. ἐπ. πυρός, *the spread* of fire, Plut.

Ἐπινομία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) *grazing, pasture on* another's lands: hence —2. esp. *a mutual right to it*, vested in the citizens of two neighbouring states, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 23, cf. Poll. 7, 184, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 653, and ἐπεργασία.

Ἐπίνομις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, νόμος) *an addition to a law*; name of a work ascribed to Plato: in genl. *an appendix, addition*; a new year's *present*, = the Lat. *strena*, Ath. 97 D.

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'Επινομοθετέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, νομοθετέω) *to make additional laws*, Plat. Legg. 779 D.

'Επίνομος, ον, (ἐπί, νέμω) *joined, associated with*, like σύννομος, Pind. P. 11, 13.—II. (ἐπί, νόμος) *lawful, formal*, like ἔννομος, App.

'Επινοσέω, ῶ, *to be still ill*, Hipp.

'Επίνοσος, ον, (ἐπί, νόσος) *subject to sickness, unhealthy*, σῶμα, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *unwholesome*. Adv. -σως, *like one who is sick*, Hipp.

'Επινοτίζω, (ἐπί, νοτίζω) *to wet, sprinkle on the surface*, Diosc.

'Επινυκτερεύω, (ἐπί, νυκτερεύω) *to pass the night at* or *in*, Plut.

'Επινύκτιος, ον, (ἐπί, νύξ) *by night, in the night, nightly*, Leon. Tar.

'Επινυκτίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of ἐπινύκτιος.—II. as Subst.—1. *a pustule which rises and is most painful at night*.—2. *a night-book*, opp. to ἐφημερίς, a day-book, journal.

'Επινυμφίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, νυμφίδιος) *of, belonging to a bride* or *to marriage, bridal, nuptial*, ὕμνος ἐπιν., a bridal-song, Soph. Ant. 814.

'Επινύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, νύσσω) *to prick on the surface*, Luc.

'Επινυστάζω, fut. -σω, and -ξω, (ἐπί, νυστάζω) *to nod, go to sleep at* or *over*, Plut.

'Επινωμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (ἐπί, νωμάω) *to guide, bring to, apply to*, παιῶνα κακῶν τινι, Soph. Phil. 168: esp., ἐπ. πόδα, *to turn* the foot; and then, without πόδα, *to traverse, pass over*, ὄμμασί τι, Eur. Phoen. 1564.—II. *to distribute, assign*, Aesch. Eum. 311, Theb. 729, Soph. Ant 139.

'Επινωτιδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a kind of shark*, Epaen. ap. Ath. 294 D, called by Arist. νωτιδανός.

'Επινωτίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, νῶτον) *on the back*, Anth.

'Επινωτίζω, (ἐπί, νωτίζω) *to put on the back of* a thing, *to cover with* a thing, κράτα τινι, Eur. H. F. 362.

'Επινώτιος, ον, (ἐπί, νῶτον) *on the back*, Batr. 80.

'Επιξαίνω, (ἐπί, ξαίνω) *to scratch on the surface, exasperate* a sore.

'Επιξανθίζω, (ἐπί, ξανθίζω) *to brown over by toasting*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 16.

'Επίξανθος, ον, (ἐπί, ξανθός) *yellow-brown, tawny*, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22.

'Επιξενόω, Ion. and poet. for ἐπιξενόω.

'Επιξενίζω,=ἐπιξενόω.

'Επίξενος, ον, (ἐπί, ξένος) *as a stranger, in a strange land*, Clem. Al.

'Επιξενόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ξενόω) *to entertain as a guest*: hence pass., *to be so entertained*, Arist. Pol.: hence *to dwell abroad*, Isocr. 418 A; πόλει, in a city, Luc.: but in Aesch. Ag. 1320, ἐπιξενοῦμαι ταῦτα, *I call you to witness this* for me, *as a stranger*, cf. Hesych. in v. Hence

'Επιξένωσις, εως, ἡ, *arrival* or *stay as a strange place*, Diod.

'Επιξέω, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ξέω) like ἐπιξαίνω, *to scrape, scratch on the top* or *surface*, Aretae.

'Επίξηνον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, ξηνός) *a chopping-block*, like ἐπικόπανον: also *the executioner's block*, Aesch. Ag. 1277, cf. Ar. Ach. 318.

'Επιξηραίνω, fut. -ᾶνῶ, (ἐπί, ξηραίνω) *to dry on the top*, Hipp. Hence

'Επιξηραντικός, ή, όν, *that dries on the surface*.

'Επιξηρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *dryness on the top*, Hipp.

'Επίξηρος, ον, (ἐπί, ξηρός) *dry on the top*, Hipp.

'Επίξυνος, ον, poet. for ἐπίκοινος, ἐπ. ἄρουρα, a common field, in which several persons have rights, Il. 12, 422. Hence

'Επιξυνόω, poet. for ἐπικοινόω, *to make common, communicate*, Nonn.: so also in mid., Ap. Rh.

'Επιξύριος, ον, (ἐπί, ξυρόν) *of, belonging to a razor*. [ῡ]

'Επιξύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ξύω) *to shave on the top: to skim the surface*, of a thing, Arat. [ῡ, but in late poets sometimes ŭ.]

'Επιόγδοος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄγδοος) *seven and a half*, Lat. *sexquioctavus*, v. ἐπίτριτος.

'Επιοίνιος, ον, also ι, ον, (ἐπί, οἶνος) *at, belonging to the wine*, Theogn. 965.

'Επιοινοχοεύω, (ἐπί, οἰνοχοεύω) poet., *to pour out wine for, hand wine to*, θεοῖς, H. Hom. Ven. 205.

†'Επιον, ον, τό,='Ηπειον, Hdt. 4, 148.

'Επιόπτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ἐπόπτης, Ep. Hom. 11.

'Επίοπτος, ον, poet. for ἔποπτος, *received, observed*.

'Επιορκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπίορκος) *to swear falsely, forswear one's self*, πρὸς δαίμονος, by a deity, Il. 19, 188: c. acc. of things sworn by; cf. τὰς βασιληΐας ἱστίας ἐπιορκεῖν, *to swear falsely by* the royal hearth, Hdt. 4, 68; so ἐπ. τοὺς θεούς, Ar. Av. 1609, Xen. An. 2, 4, 7: cf. ἐπόμνυμι: opp. to εὐορκέω.—II. just = ὀμνυμι, *to swear*, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 34, q. v. Hence

'Επιορκητικός, ή, όν, *given to perjury*.

'Επιορκία, ας, ἡ, *a false oath*, Lat. *perjuria*, πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, Xen. An. 2, 5, 21; ἐπ. προφέρεσθαι, Dem. 409, 21: from

'Επίορκος, ον, (ἐπί, ὅρκος) *swearing falsely, forsworn*, Lat. *perjurus*, Il. 19, 264, Hes. Op. 802: elsewh. Hom., and Hes. use only the neut as subs., in the phrase, ἐπίορκον ὀμνύναι, to take a false oath, swear falsely, Il. 3, 279, Hes. Op. 280, Th. 232: in full, ἐπ. ὅρκον ὤμοσε, Ar. Ran. 150, cf. ἐπόμνυμι: but in Il. 10, 332, ἐπ. ἐπώμοσε, he swore *a vain, bootless oath*, i. e. which he meant to fulfil, but the gods willed otherwise. Adv. -κως,

'Επιορκοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἐπιορκία, Anth.

'Επιόσσομαι, (ἐπί, ὄσσομαι) *to have before one's eyes, look upon*: metaph *to consider, foresee*, Il. 17, 381.

'Επίουρα, τά, formerly read in Il. 10, 351, where now ἐπὶ οὖρα, cf. sub οὖρον.

'Επίουρος, ου, ὁ,=οὖρος, *a watcher, guard*, perh. strictly *overseer*, =ἔφορος, sometimes c. dat., Κρήτῃ ἐπίουρος, *guardian, chief over* Crete, Il. 13, 450: more freq. c. gen., ὑῶν ἐπίουρος, chief swine-herd, Od. 13, 405; 15, 39, formed like ἐπιβουκόλος, ἐπιβώτωρ, ἐπεποιμήν.—II. *a wooden peg*, pin, Philostr.

'Επιοῦσα, ης, ἡ, part. pres. fem. from ἔπειμι, (εἶμι) sub. ἡμέρα, *the coming, following day*, the next day; v. sub ἔπειμι, (εἶμι). Hence

'Επιούσιος, ον, *on* or *for the coming day*: hence *sufficient for the day*, ἄρτος, *daily bread*, N. T.

'Επιόψομαι, poet. for ἐπόψομαι, Hom.

'Επίπαγος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιπήγνυμι) *a congealed crust on the top of* a thing, Diosc.: *a scum* or *skin*, also γραῖς.

'Επίπαγχυ, adv. strengthd. for πάγχυ, Theocr. 17, 104: in Il. 10, 99, Hes. Op. 262, ἐπί, does not belong to πάγχυ, but is separated by tmesis from the verb.

'Επιπαιάνίζω, (ἐπί, παιανίζω) *to sing a paean at* or *about* a thing. Hence

'Επιπαιανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a paean of victory sung ἐπὶ νίκῃ*, Strab. ἐπιπαίω-.

'Επιπαίζω, f. -ξομαι, (ἐπί, παίζω) *to mock, deride*; *to sport upon* (a lute), Philostr.

'Επίπαισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, παίω) *stumbling-block, cause of offence*, κομμα, also ἐπίπταισμα.

'Επιπαιστικός, ή, όν, (ἐπί, παίω) *joking, droll, merry*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 C.

'Επιπαίω, f. -παίσω, (ἐπί, παίω) *to knock against*, Lat. *impingere*, like προσκόπτω, also ἐπιπταίω.

'Επιπαιωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπιπαιανισμός, q. v.

'Επιπακτίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, also ἐλλεβορίνη, Dioscor.

'Επιπακτόω, ῶ, *to put to*, *add*.

'Επιπᾰλάμώομαι,=ἐπιμηχανάομαι, dub. in Luc.

'Επιπᾰλάσσω, *to smear with* a thing.

'Επιπάλλω, (ἐπί, πάλλω) *to brandish* at or *over against* one, Aesch. Cho. 161.

'Επίπᾰμα, ατος, τό, *an acquisition, acquisition*, Schol. Theocr. 114, where ἐπίπαμμα, is read.

'Επιπᾰματίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of ἐπιπάμων.

'Επιπαμφᾰλόμαι, (ἐπί, παμφαλάω) *to look, glance over*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπί, πᾶμαι) Dor. for ἐπίκληρος, fem. ἐπιπᾰμάτις, ίδος.

'Επίπᾱν, adv. *upon the whole, in general*, Hdt. 4, 86: ὡς ἐπίπαν, *generally*, usually, 2, 68; also ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν, 7, 50, 1. [ᾰ̄ Att., Meineke, p. 51.]

'Επιπάξ, adv., v. ἐπιτάξ.

'Επιπαππος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, πάππος) *a grandfather's grandfather*, proavus: or sometimes *a grandfather*, Lat. *proavus*: both in G.

'Επιπαραγίγνομαι, (ἐπί, παρά, γίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to come to succeed* one *in a command*, Pol.

'Επιπαράγω, (ἐπί, παράγω) *to bring in upon*, τι ἐπί τι, Hipp.

'Επιπαραθέω, f. l. in Xen. An. 4, 51, for ἐκ παρ.

'Επιπαρανέω, and ἐπιπαρανεύω, (ἐπί, παρανέω) *to heap up* stones *heap up*, Thuc. 2, 77.

'Επιπαρασκευάζω, (ἐπί, παρασκευάζω) *to prepare besides*. Mid. *provide one's self with besides*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 1.

'Επιπάρειμι, (ἐπί, παρά, εἶμι) *to come upon in flank* or *rear with*, c. dat., Thuc. 5, 10, c. 94; and absol., 4, 108, etc.

'Επιπάρειμι, (ἐπι, παρά, εἶμι) *to be present in the neighbourhood*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 23.—II. *to be present besides, in addition to*, Thuc. 1, 61: *to come to*.

'Επιπαρεμβάλλω, (ἐπί, παρεμβάλλω) *to throw, lay, push into besides, in addition*, συλαγίαν, to put out to ray again, Polyb. 11, 23, 4.—*to be arranged besides* or *with, to line with others*, Id.

'Επιπαρέρχομαι, (ἐπί, παρά, ἔρχομαι) *to pass away by degrees*, dub.

'Επιπαρέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, -ῆλθον, (ἐπί, παρέρχομαι) *to go past, on the way to a place*.

'Επιπάροδος, ον, ἡ, *a second passage*, q. v.

'Επικαροξύνω, (ἐπί, παροξύνω) *to stir up, incite still more*. Pass.

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fever, *to suffer from successive* of fever, Hipp. [ῡ]
παρορμάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, παρορμάω) *up still more, πρός τι*, Protag.
ιτ. 2, 118 F.
πάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -πάσω, άσσω) *to sprinkle upon* or *over*, 19, in tmesis: *τὶ ἐπί τι*, Hdt. [ᾰσσ] Hence
παστος, ον, *scattered, sprinkled ver.*: *τὸ ἐπ.*, a kind of cake with s or the like upon it, Ar. Eq. 89: also *a plaster*, Hipp., The- , 2.
πᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, *to make a noise at.*
πᾰτάσσω, fut. -ᾰξω, (ἐπί, πα- *to beat, strike upon.*
πάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπί, πατήρ) *father*, dub. [ᾰ]
παύομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, παύω) *, desist*, Q. Sm.
παφλάζω, (ἐπί, παφλάζω) *to* or *upon.*
πᾰχύνω, (ἐπί, παχύνω) *to make ker.* Pass. *to become still thicker.*
πεδος, ον, (ἐπί, πέδον) *on the* or *on a level with it*, hence *level*, at. Crit. 112 A: *ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ*, vel, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14.—II. in ry, *plane, superficial*, opp. to solid, Plat. Phileb. 51 C, 2 A; so *ἰσόπλευρος καὶ ἐπ.*, a square number as 4, 9, etc., 148 A; *ἐπ. γωνία*, a plane formed by two lines in one Tim. 54 E: *τὸ ἐπ.*, *the surface*, es, Rep. 528 D: *τὰ ἐπ.*, also plane figures. Irreg. Comp. τερος, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 13.
πείθεια, ας, ἡ, *confidence*, Lat. o, Simon. Amorg. 6: from
πειθής, ές, *obedient, compliant*, Arist. Eth. N.: from
πείθομαι, f. -σομαι as pass., είθω) *to be persuaded*, c. inf., 54; c. dat., *to trust, put faith* δεξεαὶ ᾗς ἐπέπιθμεν, (plqpf. 2 πίθειμεν) Il. 2, 341, and Aesch., ers take this from *πείθω*, by : absol. *to yield to persuasion*, 03.—2. *to give ear to, obey*, τινί, Hom.—The act. *ἐπιπείθειν*, ade, *convince*, is rare and late: p. expresses *the end gained by* asion.
πειράω, ῶ, *to attempt besides*,
πείρω,=ἐπιπεραίνω.
πελάζω, (ἐπί, πελάζω) *to bring* v. l. Eur. I. T. 881, in tmesis.
πέλομαι, (ἐπί, πέλω) *to come , approach*, c. dat., Od. 13, 60; in tmesis: also in Ep. syn- rt. aor. *ἐπιπλόμενος*, as in *ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὀγδοάτῳ μοι ἐπι- ὸν ἔτος ἠλθεν*, when the eighth ear was nigh, Od. 7, 261; 14, *ἐνιαυτός*:—Ap. Rh. uses it hostile signf., *attacking*, as- just like *ἐπερχόμενος*.—The *πέλω*, seems not to be used.
πεμπτος, ον, (ἐπί, πέμπτος) *ng an integer and* ½, *δίνεισμα* erest at the rate of ½ of the l, or 20 per cent., and so, *ν ἐπ.*, Xen. Vect. 3, 9, cf. P. E. 1, 164–186, cf. *ἐπίτριτος*.
πέμπτος, *τοὐπίπεμπτον*, *one* the votes in a trial, Ar. Fr. 17.
πέμπω, (ἐπί, πέμπω) *to send af- gain, ἀγγελίας, ἀγγέλους ἐπ.*, Hdt. 1, 160; 4, 83.—2. of the *send upon* or *to, ὄψιν*, Id. 7, 15; Pind. Fr. 45: but esp. by way bment, *to send upon* or *against*, upon, Lat. *immittere*, τινί, Eur. 811, cf. Lys. 105, 9.—II. *to* ides *ἄλλην στρατιάν*, Thuc. 7, 15.—2. *to send* by way of supply, Ar. Eccl. 235. Hence

'Επίπεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a sending to a place*, *τινὸς ἐπί τι*, Thuc. 2, 39.

'Επιπεραίνω,=*μοιχεύω*: pass. of the woman,=*μοιχεύεσθαι*, dub.

'Επίπερθεν, adv.=*ἐφύπερθε*, v. l. for *ἐπίπεδα*, Pind. ap. Plat. Theaet. 173 E.

'Επιπεριτρέπω, (*ἐπί*, *περιτρέπω*) *to convert to a purpose*, M. Anton.

'Επιπερκάζω, (*ἐπί*, *περκάζω*) *to turn dark*, strictly, of fruit ripening; metaph. *ἐπιπερκάζειν τριχί*, to begin to get a dark beard, Anth.

'Επίπερκος, ον, (*ἐπί*, *πέρκος*) *somewhat dark*, strictly of ripening fruit: hence of the colour of certain hares, in Xen. Cyn. 5, 22, cf. Poll. 5, 67: also written *ἐπίπερκνος*.

'Επιπέταμαι,=*ἐφίπταμαι*.

'Επιπετάννῡμι, f. -πετάσω, (*ἐπί*, *πετάννυμι*) *to spread over*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.

'Επιπέτομαι, (*ἐπί*, *πέτομαι*) only found in aor. *ἐπεπτόμην*, inf. *ἐπιπτέσθαι*,=*ἐφίπταμαι*, Il. 4, 126: c. acc. *to fly over*, *πεδία*, Eur. Hel. 1486; *γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν*, Ar. Av. 118; so too in Plat., and Xen.: metaph., *καινὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐπιπ.*, *to fly over, come to* the knowledge of by flying, Ib. 1471: cf. *ἐφίπταμαι*.

'Επίπετρον, ου, τό, (*ἐπί*, *πέτρα*) *a rock-plant*, Hipp.

'Επιπηγάζω, (*ἐπί*, *πηγάζω*) *to make to flow*, Clem. Al.

'Επίπηγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is fixed upon*: from

'Επιπήγνυμι, and -νύω, f. -πήξω, (*ἐπί*, *πήγνυμι*) *to fix upon*: *to make to freeze at top*, Xen. Ven. 5, 1. Pass. *to congeal, coagulate*, Theophr.

'Επιπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*ἐπί*, *πηδάω*) *to jump, spring upon, attack, assault*, *τινί*, Ar. Vesp. 705, Plat., etc. Hence

'Επιπήδησις, εως, ἡ, *a springing upon, attack, assault*, Plut.

'Επίπηξ, ηγος, ὁ, (*ἐπιπήγνυμι*)= *ἐπίπηγμα*, esp. *a graft*, Geop.

'Επιπήσσω,=*ἐπιπήγνυμι*.

'Επίπηχυς, υ, (*ἐπί*, *πῆχυς*) *above the elbow.*

'Επιπῐέζω, (*ἐπί*, *πιέζω*) *to press upon*, Od. 4, 287, in tmesis. Hence

'Επιπίεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a pressing.*

'Επιπικραίνω, (*ἐπί*, *πικραίνω*) *to make still more keen* or *bitter*, Hipp.

'Επίπικρος, ον, (*ἐπί*, *πικρός*) *somewhat harsh* or *bitter*, Joseph.

'Επιπικρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω,= *ἐπιπικραίνω*, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8, 76.

'Επιπίλναμαι, (*ἐπί*, *πίλναμαι*) dep. used only in pres. and impf., *to approach, come on, χιὼν ἐπ.*, Od. 6, 44.

'Επιπίμπλημι, (*ἐπί*, *πίμπλημι*) *to fill up with* a thing, *τί τινος*, Ar. Av. 975.

'Επιπίνω, f. -πίομαι, perf. -πέπωκα, aor. *ἐπέπιον*, (*ἐπί*, *πίνω*) *to drink afterwards, besides*, Od. 9, 297 (in tmesis), Ar. Plut. 1133: in Att. esp., *to drink from large cups after* the meal, *οἶνον*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28; *τοῦ οἴνου*, Plat. Rep. 372 B, cf. *ἐπινιπτρίς*. [On quantity v. *πίνω*.]

'Επιπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: perf. *πέπτωκα*: aor. -*έπεσον*, (*ἐπί*, *πίπτω*) *To fall upon*, as a wind, *βαρβάρισι βορῆς ἐπέπεσε*, Hdt. 7, 189: in hostile signf. *to fall upon, attack*, *τινί*, Id. 4, 105, and Thuc., Xen., etc.; also, *ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας*, Hdt. 7, 10: of accidents, etc., *to befal* one, *τινί*, Eur. Andr. 1042, Plat., etc. [*ῐ*]

'Επιπιστεύω, (*ἐπί*, *πιστεύω*) *to entrust* or *confide to*, Joseph.

'Επιπίστωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐπί*, *πιστόω*) *a ratification, confirmation; an additional πίστωσις* in rhetoric, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

'Επιπλα, τά, *implements, utensils, furniture, movable property*, as opp. to fixtures, Lat. *supellex*, Hdt. 1, 150; 7, 119, etc., cf. Isae. 72, 41, and esp. Xen. Oec. 9, 6. No doubt contr. from *ἐπίπλοα* (from *πλέω*), which is read in Hdt. 1, 94; acc. to some, *such things as can be taken on board ship*: others simply from *ἐπί*, as *διπλά*, *διπλόα*, from *δίς*. The sing. *ἐπίπλον* is not found.

'Επιπλάζω, f. -πλάγξω, (*ἐπί*, *πλάζω*) *to drive, hunt about, make to wander over.* More freq. in mid. and pass. *ἐπιπλάζομαι*, fut. -*πλάγξομαι*, aor. *ἐπεπλάγχθην*, *to wander about over*, c. acc., Hom., but only in part. aor., *πόντον ἐπιπλαγχθείς*, Od. 8, 14. Also act. in same signf., Nic. Al. 127.

'Επιπλᾰνάομαι, dep. = *ἐπιπλάζομαι*, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. Hence

'Επιπλᾰνήτης, ου, ὁ, *a wanderer*, Inscr.

'Επιπλάσας, part. aor. from *ἐπιπλάσσω*, Hdt.

'Επίπλασις, ἡ, *the application of a plaster*, Aretae.: and

'Επίπλασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is spread on, ointment, plaster*, Aretae.. from

'Επιπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άσω, (*ἐπί*, *πλάσσω*) *to spread a plaster on τι*, Hdt. 2, 38; *τι ἐπί τι*, Theophr.. *to plaster up, stop*, *ὠτα*, Arist. Probl. [ᾰσσ] Hence

'Επιπλαστέον, verb. adj., *one must plaster*: and

'Επίπλαστος, ον, *overspread, beplastered*: metaph. *feigned, false*, like *πλαστός*, Luc. Adv. -τως, M. Anton.

'Επιπλᾰτᾰγέω, (*ἐπί*, *πλαταγέω*) *to applaud by clapping*, *τινί*, Theocr.

'Επιπλᾰτύνω, (*ἐπί*, *πλατύνω*) *to make broad, expand*, Arist. Mund., in pass.

'Επίπλᾰτυς, υ, (*ἐπί*, *πλατύς*) *broad at top, flat*, Archimed., v. Lob. Phryn. 539.

'Επιπλεῖον, adv.=*ἐπιπλέον*.

'Επίπλειος, ον, Ep. for *ἐπίπλεος*.

'Επιπλείων, ον, gen. *ονος*, strengthened for *πλείων*, *still more*.

'Επιπλέκω, f. -ξω, (*ἐπί*, *πλέκω*) *to plait* or *braid in*, Mel.: *to unite, connect*, Polyb.: in pass. *to have sexual intercourse with*, *τινί*, Diod.

'Επιπλέον, adv. for *ἐπὶ πλέον*, *still more, more fully*, Hdt. 5, 51.

'Επίπλεος, *ἑα*, *εον*, (*ἐπί*, *πλέος*) *quite full of* a thing, *τινός*, Hdt. 1, 119, etc.: also Ep. *ἐπίπλειος*, and Att. *ἐπίπλεως*.

'Επίπλευρος, ον, (*ἐπί*, *πλευρά*) *at* or *upon the side.*

'Επίπλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a sailing against*, *ἐπ. ἔχειν*, to have the power of *attacking by sea*, opp. to *ἀνάκρουσις*, Thuc. 7, 36: from

'Επιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (*ἐπί*, *πλέω*) *to sail over to*, in Hom. always c. acc.; *to sail upon* or *over*, *πόντον*, *ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ*, *ὑγρὰ κέλευθα*, Il. 1, 312, Od. 9, 227, etc. He has also the Ion. form *ἐπιπλώω*.—2. in genl., *to float upon*, *ἐφ' ὕδατος*, Hdt. 3, 23.—II. *to sail right upon* or *against, to attack with a fleet*, *τινί*, Hdt. 5, 86, etc.; *ἐπί τινα*, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 11: absol., Hdt. 1, 70, etc.—III. *to sail with* or *in charge of...*, *τινί*, Thuc. 3, 76, *ταῖς ἐμπορείαις*, Dem. 1285, 9: in genl. *to be on board of ship*, Hdt. 5, 36; 7, 98, etc.

'Επίπλεως, ων, Att. for *ἐπίπλεος*.

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†'Επιπληθύνω, strengthd. for πληθύνω, LXX.

'Επιπλήκτειρα, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Anth.

'Επιπλήκτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

'Επιπλήκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) *a striker* or *corrector*. Hence

'Επιπληκτικός, ἡ, όν, (ἐπιπλήσσω) *given to striking, chastising, rebuking*, Clem. Al. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

'Επιπλημμύρω, (ἐπί, πλημμύρω) *to overflow*, τι, Opp. [ῡ]

'Επιπλῆξία, ας, ἡ,=ἐμπληξία.

'Επίπληξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) *chastisement, blame*, Hipp.

'Επιπληρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, πληρόω) *to fill up, to fill full*, κρατῆρα, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B: *to heap up in addition*, κακοῖς ἐπ. κακά, Sext. Emp.—Mid., ἐπ. ναῦν, *to man* it *afresh*, Thuc. 7, 14. Hence

'Επιπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *an overfilling*, Medic.

'Επιπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, πλήσσω) *to strike at*, Il. 10, 500.—II. *to punish, chastise*, esp. with words, *to rebuke, reprove*, τινά, Il. 23, 580, Plat. Prot. 327 A; but also ἐπ. τινί, *to cast a reproach upon*, Il. 12, 211; and so in Plat. Legg. 805 B, etc., as with ἐπιτιμάω: also ἐπ. τινί τι, *to cast* a thing *in* one's *teeth*, Hdt. 3, 142, Aesch. Pr. 80, Plat., etc.; and then c. acc. rei only, Soph. O. C. 1730; and also c. dat. rei only, Isocr. 8 E: also =ἐμπλήσσω.—III. intr., *to fall upon*, c. dat.

'Επίπλοα, τά, fuller form for ἐπίπλα, Hdt. 1, 94, cf. ἐπίπλα fin., and ἐπίπλοος.

'Επιπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέκω) *a plaiting together*; hence in genl. *union, intercourse, society*, Polyb.: *sexual intercourse*, Diod.

'Επιπλοκήλη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπίπλοον, κήλη) *a rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia*, Medic.: hence -κηλικός, ὁ, *one who suffers from* it.

'Επιπλόμενος, η, ον, Ep. syncop. part. aor. from ἐπιπέλομαι, for ἐπιπελόμενος, Od.

'Επιπλον, τό, v. ἐπιπλα.

'Επιπλον, imperf. of an obsol. *πίπλω for πίμπλημι, dub. l. in Hes. Sc. 291.

'Επίπλοον, ου, τό, (ἐπιπλέω) *the caul of the entrails*, Lat. *omentum*, Hipp.: also ὁ ἐπίπλοος, Hdt. 2, 47.

'Επίπλοος, ον, contr. ἐπίπλους, ουν, (ἐπιπλέω) strictly, *belonging to the equipment of ships*: hence τὰ ἐπίπλοα, *utensils* in genl., *household furniture*, Hdt. 1, 94, cf. ἐπιπλα.—II. ναῦς ἐπίπλοος, a ship *sailing right down upon the enemy*, Polyb. Hence

'Επίπλοος, ου, ὁ, contr. -πλους, *a sailing against the enemy, bearing down upon him, the attack, onset* of a ship, ποιεῖσθαι ἐπίπλουν, = ἐπιπλέειν, Thuc., and Xen.: and in genl. *a naval expedition against a place*, c. dat., ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τῇ Μιλήτῳ, Thuc. 8, 30; but ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον, Ib. 63: ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν ἐξαρτύειν to fit out one hundred ships for the expedition, Id. 2, 17.

'Επίπλοος, ὁ,=ἐπίπλοον, q. v.

'Επιπλώω, Ion. and Ep. for ἐπιπλέω, Hom., ἐπίπλως, 2 sing. aor. 2, Od. 3, 15, ἐπιπλώς part., Il. 6, 291: but also aor. 1 occurs, ἐπιπλώσας, Il. 3, 47: and freq. in Hdt.

'Επιπνεῖω, Ep. for ἐπιπνέω, Hom.

'Επιπνευματίζω, (ἐπί, πνεῦμα) *to furnish with the spiritus*, Gramm.

'Επίπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) *a breathing upon, inspiring, inspiration*, Lat. *afflatus*, Strab. Hence

'Επιπνευστικός, ἡ, όν, *breathing upon, inspiring*.

'Επιπνέω, Ep. ἐπιπνείω, as always in Hom.; fut. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, πνέω). *To breathe upon, to blow freshly upon*, so as to revive, Il. 5, 698: esp. of a fair breeze, Od. 4, 357; 9, 139: *to blow against*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 26: metaph., *to rage against*, Aesch. Theb. 343, Soph. Ant. 136, (for places like Il. 17, 447, Od. 18, 131, belong to πνείω, πνέω.)—II. metaph.—1. *to excite, inflame*, τινά τινι, one against another, Eur. Phoen. 794; τινὰ αἵματι, one to slaughter, Ib. 789.—2. *to suggest by inspiration*, τινί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D: *to further, forward, promote*, τινά, τῆς τύχης ἐπιπνεούσης, Lat. *adspirante fortuna*, metaph. from the wind, Ap. Rh.—III. *to blow after*, ἐπιπνεῖ βορέας νότος, Theophr.

'Επιπνίγω, (ἐπί, πνίγω) *to suffocate, choke, stifle*, N. T.

'Επίπνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) *a breathing upon*: metaph. *inspiration*, Aesch. Supp. 18, 576, and Plat.

'Επίπνοιος, ον, poet. for sq.

'Επίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (ἐπιπνέω) *breathed upon*: metaph. *inspired*, Plat. Symp. 181 C, etc.: ἐπ. μαντείας or μαντικῆς, *gifted with* prophecy.—II. act. *breathing upon, inspiring*.

'Επιπόδιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, πούς) *upon the feet, πέδαι ἐπ., fetters*, Soph. O. T. 1350: formed like ἐμπόδιος and περιπόδιος.

'Επιποθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ποθέω) *to wish in addition to, besides*, Hdt. 5, 93, Plat. Prot. 329 D.—II. *to long after, desire, miss*, Plat. Legg. 855 E. Hence

'Επιπόθησις, εως, ἡ, *a longing for, desire after*, N. T.: and

'Επιπόθητος, ον, *longed for, desired, loved*, N. T.

'Επιποθία, ας, ἡ,=ἐπιπόθησις, N.T.

'Επιποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ποιέω) *to make in addition to, add*, τινί τι, Philostr. Hence

'Επιποίησις, εως, ἡ, *an addition*: and

'Επιποίητος, ον, *made up, feigned*.

'Επιποιμήν, ένος, ὁ, ἡ,=ποιμήν, *a shepherd, shepherdess*, perhaps *the chief*, Od. 12, 131, in fem.: cf. ἐπιβουκολος.

'Επίποκος, ον, (ἐπί, πόκος) *covered with wool, woolly*, LXX.

'Επιπολάζω, (ἐπιπολή) *to be at the top, lie on the surface*, Xen. Oec. 16, 14: *to float at the top*, Arist. H. A.; on a thing, τινί, Id. Meteor.: of food, like Lat. *innatare stomacho, to remain crude* in the stomach, Medic.—II. *to rise to the top*, usu. metaph. *to be uppermost, to prevail*, Epich. p. 84; Φιλιππος ἐπιπολάζει, Philip *has the upper hand*, Dem. 117, 16, cf. Isocr. 181 B: hence *to be prevalent, popular*, Arist. Eth. N.; *to be frequent, common*, Arist. H. A., etc.: of habits, *to be fashionable*, Polyb.: of wine, *to get the upper hand, to intoxicate*: c. dat. pers., *to burst forth against, treat arrogantly*, Plut.

†'Επιπολαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Epipolae*, v. ἐπιπολή II.

'Επιπολαιόρριζος, ον, (ἐπιπόλαιος, ῥίζα) *with roots which run along the surface*, Theophr.

'Επιπολαιος, ον, (ἐπιπολή) *on the top* or *surface*, Diosc.: hence *prominent, projecting*, Hipp., so of eyes, *prominent*, Xen. Symp. 5, 5.—II. *striking, manifest, evident*, Arist. Rhet.—III. *superficial, slight*, Hipp.—2. *ordinary, common-place*, Lat. *quotidianus*, παιδεία, Isocr. Antid. § 303.—3. *thoughtless, superficial, frivolous*, opp. θυς. Adv. -ως, Hipp.

'Επιπόλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπι *a floating, being on the top*, Hi

'Επιπολασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a flo ing on the top*, Medic.: *a risi* digested food.—II. *arrogance insolence*, Dion. H., cf. ἐπεκο

'Επιπολαστικος, ἡ, όν, (ἐπι *floating* or *swimming on the top, the throat*, cf food, Hipp.—2. *arrogant*.—3. *common-place*. in signf. 2, Polyb.

'Επιπολεύω,=ἐπιπολαζω, *rise to the top*, Ael.

'Επιπολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπί, πέλ *face*: little used, except in g πολῆς, as adv., *at the top*, 2, 62, 69, and Xen.: in Hd c. gen. *on the top of, above*, cf. 96: also with other preps., ἐπιπολῆς τῶν ξύλων, Hdt. we find also ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς, ἐπιπολῆς, Ath.: also ἐν Strab.=the older ἐπιπολῆ art., τὸ ἐπιπολῆς, *the upper* Plat. Phil. 46 D, 47 C.—II. πολαί, *Epipolae*, a piece o near Syracuse, rising *with a face* from the sea, and on t sides precipitous, added to by Dionysius, Thuc. 6, 96.

'Επιπολιζω, (ἐπί, πολιζω *upon*.

'Επιπολιόομαι, as pass., (λιόω) *to begin to grow hoar* gray *hair*, τρίχες, Arist. Gen

'Επιπολιος, ον, (ἐπί, πολ *ing* hoary, *grizzled*, Dem. 125

'Επίπολος, ον,=πρόςπολ O. T. 1322.

'Επιπολύ, adv. for ἐπὶ πο *very much, for a long time*: πολυ, *for the most part, mos monly*.=ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολυ. D comparison, ἐπὶ πλέον, ἐπ τον, Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C

'Επιπομπεύω, (ἐπί, πομ *triumph over*, τινί, Plut.

'Επιπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιπ *visitation*: esp. *a spell, enchan*

'Επιπονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, πονέ *on, continue one's labour, persev* Cyr. 5, 4, 17, and Plat.: fro

'Επιπονος, ον, (ἐπί, πόνος *toilsome, ἀσκησις*, Thuc. 2, λεται, Xen.: *wearisome*, ἡμέρ Tr. 654: of persons, *laborious taking, patient of toil*, Ar. R and Plat.—2. of omens, *suffering*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23. *sitive to fatigue, easily exhaus* ophr. Adv. -νως, Lat. *aegr* 1, 22: superl. -νωτατα, Xen

'Επιπόντιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, *upon the sea*: epith. of V Hesych.

'Επιποντίς, ίδος, pecul. foreg.

'Επιπορεύομαι, dep. c. fu μαι, aor. ἐπεπορεύθην, (ἐπι *to go, travel, march to*, ἐπί τι, *march over*, c. acc., Id., c. da also of armies on their march: *to go, run through a country*.

'Επιπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a g* or *towards*.

†'Επιπορπίμα, ατος, τό,= πημα q. v., Plat. (Com.)

'Επιπορπίομαι, dep., c. p πόρπημαι, (ἐπί, πορπάω) *to one's self, buckle on*, παρηορίδα σάγους, Diod. Hence

'Επιπόρπημα, ατος, τό, Il ρόπημα, *any garment buckled shoulders*, esp. *a cloak, mantle* the dress of a musician, Plat αἱ ὑφ' ἱερ. 2, cf. πεφοναγμες.

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ορπίς, ίδος, ἡ, Call. Ap. 32, some = ἐπιπόρπημα, others , cf. Jac. A. P. p. 192.

ορσαίνω, (ἐπί, πορσαίνω) *to or one, offer, supply*, Nic.

ορσύνω, (ἐπί, πορσύνω) = . Sm.

ορφῠρίζω, *to have a tinge of* Theophr.: from

όρφῠρος, ον, (ἐπί, πορφύρα) *rple tinge*, Theophr.

οτάμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, ταμός) *on or by a river.* [ᾰ]

οτάομαι, (ἐπί, ποτάομαι) dep. ed for ἐπιπέτομαι, *to fly* or *er*, τινί, Aesch. Eum. 379; Pers. 669, in tmesis: *to float* pi, Diosc.

ράτομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, πράσ- *act over and above from*, τινά

ρᾱΰνω, = πραύνω.

ρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *any thing fit* or *, propriety, suitableness*, Polyb.:

ρεπής, ές, *fitting, becoming*: foreg., Luc.: from

ρέπω, (ἐπί, πρέπω) *to be con- strike the eyes, οὐδέ τί τοι* ν ἐπιπρέπει εἰςοράασθαι εἶ μέγεθος, nothing slavish he eye in thy form and sta- l. 24, 252: cf. Pind. P. 8, 63: o beseem, fit, suit, τινί, Xen. 5, 83.

ρεσβεύομαι, (ἐπί, πρεσβεύω) *go as ambassador any whither*, κηρυκεύομαι, Dion. H.: but *to send an embassy*, Plut.

ρηνής, ές, (ἐπί, πρηνής) *lean- rds, in front of*, Ap. Rh.

ρητήν, ῆνος, ὁ, ἡ, *of a full more, a year old.*

ρηΰνω, Ion. for ἐπιπραύνω, νω, Dion. P. 1052.

ρίω, (ἐπί, πρίω) *ὀδόντας, γέ- o gnash, grind the teeth at* nth. [πρῐ]

ρό, adv. (ἐπί, πρό) *right onwards*, Ap. Rh.

ροβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, ω) *to advance before, project*, .

ροβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (ἐπί, προ- *to throw forward upon*, τι ἐπί ut.

ροέηκα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐπι- aor. 1 of ἐπιπροΐημι, Hom.

ροέμεν, Ep. for -εἶναι, inf. ἐπιπροΐημι, Il. 4, 94.

ροέχω, (ἐπί, προέχω) *to hold* Mid. *to stand out, project over*, : and so sometimes in act.

ροθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, *to run on, proceed farther*, Ap.

ροϊάλλω, (ἐπί, προϊάλλω) *to place before one, σφῶϊν ἐπι- τράπεζαν*, Il. 11, 628: but in . Cer. 327, *θεοὺς ἐπιπροΐαλ- ent* them *out one after another.*

ροΐημι, (ἐπί, προΐημι) *to send wards* or *at, κεῖνον νηυσὶν ηκα* (Ep. aor. 1), Il. 17, 708, 0; *Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ἰόν*, aor. 2 act. for ἐπιπροεῖναι) an arrow *at* him, Il. 4, 94; π., Ap. Rh. — II. seemingly *σοισιν ἐπιπροέηκε*, he *steered*, *them* (sub. *ναῦν*, Od. 15, 299.) lt. ῐ̄ Ep., ῐ Att.]

ροικος, ον, (ἐπί, προῖξ) *belong- dowry*: *ἡ ἐπ., a woman with a co-heiress*, as opp. to ἐπί-

ρομολεῖν, inf. aor. of obsol. λωσκω, *to go forth towards*, .

'Επιπρονέομαι, = foreg., Ap. Rh.

'Επιπρονεύω, (ἐπί, προνεύω) *to nod, lean forward towards*, Nic.

'Επιπροπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, προπίπτω) *to fall forwards*, Nic. [ῐ]

'Επιπροσβάλλω, fut. -βᾰλῶ, (ἐπί, προσβάλλω) *to turn in, direct one's course towards*, intr. Ap. Rh.

'Επιπροσδέομαι, f. -δεήσομαι, (ἐπί, πρός, δέω) *to beg still more*, Parthen.

'Επίπροσθεν, -θε, (ἐπί, πρόσθεν) adv. of time and place, *before*, ἐπίπρ. τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαί τι, to put *before one* as a screen, Eur. Or. 468, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24: *ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι*, to be *in the way*, Plat. Gorg. 523 D. — II. c. gen., *ἐπ. ὀφθαλμῶν*, Plat., etc.: *θέσθαι τι ἐπ. τινός*, to prefer one *before* another, Eur. Supp. 514; *ἐπ. εἶναί τινος*, to be better than..., Id. Or. 641.

'Επιπρόσθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπροστίθημι) *an addition*, dub.

'Επιπροσθέτησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 92, etc., but susp.

'Επιπροσθέω (A) f. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, πρός, θέω) *to run at* or *to.*

'Επιπροσθέω, (B) fut. -ήσω, (ἐπίπροσθεν) *to be before, be in the way*, Theophr.; c. dat., Plut.: *ἐπ. τοῖς πύργοις, to be in a line with* them, so as to cover one with the other, Polyb. 1, 47, 2. Hence

'Επιπρόσθησις, εως, ἡ, *a standing, being before* or *in the way, a covering*, Arist. Meteor.

'Επιπροσπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐπί, προσπλέω) *to sail to* or *towards*, c. dat., Strab.

'Επιπροστίθημι, fut. -θήσω, (ἐπί, προστίθημι) *to add besides* or *moreover*, Hipp.

'Επιπρόσω, (ἐπί, πρόσω) *after, at the end*, Aretae.

'Επιπροτέρωσε, (ἐπί, προτέρωσε) adv. *farther*, of motion, Ap. Rh.

'Επιπροφαίνω, (ἐπί, προφαίνω) *to exhibit any where.* Pass. *to appear any where*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιπροφέρω, fut. -προοίσω, (ἐπί, προφέρω) *to move on forwards*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, προχέω) *to pour forth over*: in genl. *to pour forth, θρῆνον*, H. Hom. 18, 18.

'Επιπροωθέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, προωθέω) *to push further forward.*

'Επιπρωϊαίτερον, strengthened for πρωϊαίτερον, *yet earlier.*

'Επίπρωρος, ον, (ἐπί, πρώρα) *at the prow of a ship.*

'Επιπταίρω, (ἐπί, πταίρω) *to sneeze at, υἱός μοι ἐπέπταρε πᾶσιν ἔπεσσιν*, he *sneezed* as I spoke the words—a good omen, Od. 17, 545: hence metaph. of the gods, *to be kindly to, favour*, τινί, Theocr. 7, 96; 18, 16.

'Επίπταισμα, ατος, τό, = ἐπίπαισμα: from

'Επιπταίω, = ἐπιπαίω.

†'Επιπτάμενος, 1 aor. part. mid. of ἐπιπέτομαι.

'Επιπτάρνυμι, dep. mid., = ἐπιπταίρω, poet.

'Επιπτέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιπέτομαι, Il. 4, 126. Hence

'Επίπτησις, εως, ἡ, *a flying towards.*

'Επιπτησαω, = πτήσσω, Aristid.

'Επίπτυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπτύσσω) *an over-fold, a flap*: esp. *the tail of a crab*, Arist. H. A. cf. ἐπικάλυμμα.

'Επίπτυξις, εως, ἡ, *a folding over, covering*: from

'Επιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, πτύσσω) *to fold over, cover by folding over.* Pass. *to be folded over, to cover*, Hipp.

'Επίπτυστος, ον, (ἐπιπτύω) *to be spitten on, abominable.*

'Επιπτῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἐπίπτυξις, ἐπίπτυγμα, Plut.

'Επιπτύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, πτύω) *to spit into* or *upon, κόλποισι*, Call. Fr. 235. — II. metaph. *to abhor.* [ῦω, ῦσω]

'Επίπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπίπτω) *a falling out, κλήρων*, Plut.; *a chancing, chance*, Strab.

'Επιπύησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, πυέω) *an after-festering*, Hipp. [ῠ̄]

'Επιπυκνόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, πυκνόω) *to thicken.* Pass. *to become dense*, Arist. Color.

'Επιπυνθάνομαι, (ἐπί, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to inquire after, investigate.*

†'Επιπυργιδία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, πύργος) *protectress of towers*, epith. of Hecate in Athens, Paus. 2, 30, 2.

'Επιπῡρέσσω, (ἐπί, πυρέσσω) *to have a fever afterwards*, Hipp.

'Επιπῡρεταίνω, = foreg., Hipp.

'Επίπῡρον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, πῦρ) *the hearth of an altar.*

'Επίπυρρος, ον, (ἐπί, πυρρός) *rather red, ruddy*, Arist. Physiogn.

'Επιπυρσεία, ας, ἡ, *a repeated signal by fires*, Polyb.: from

'Επιπυρσεύω, (ἐπί, πυρσεύω) *to give a second signal by fire.*

'Επιπωλέομαι, (ἐπί, πωλέομαι) as pass., *to go about, visit*, Lat. *obire*, c. acc.: in Hom. only in Il., and in phrase, *ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν*, usu. of the general *inspecting* his troops: but in Il. 11, 264, 540, of an enemy, *to reconnoitre.* Hence

'Επιπώλησις, εως, ἡ, *a going round, visiting*: esp. name given by Gramm. to the latter half of Il. 4.

'Επιπωμάζω, (ἐπί, πωμάζω) *to cover with* or *as with, a lid*, Hipp.

'Επιπωμάννῡμι, -νύω, and in Theophr. ἐπιπωμᾶτίζω, = foreg.

'Επιπωματικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιπωμάζω) *serving to close up.*

'Επιπωρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, πωρόω) *to make callous on the surface.* Pass. *to become* or *be so*, Hipp. Hence

'Επιπώρωμα, ατος, τό, *a callus*, esp. where a broken bone is uniting, Hipp.: and

'Επιπώρωσις, εως, ἡ, *the formation of a callus*, Hipp.: in genl. = foreg., Aretae.

'Επιπωτάομαι, = ἐπιποτ., q.v., Anth.

'Επιραβδίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ῥαβδίζω) *to smite with a rod again*, Hesych.

'Επιραβδοφορέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ῥαβδοφορέω) a word in Xen. Eq. 7, 11, applied by some to the rider *to urge* a horse *by shaking the whip* (cf. ἐπισείω); by others to the horse, *to canter* or *gallop*, v. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 224.

'Επιρεμβής, ές, in adv. -ῶς, v. ἐπιβρεμβῶς.

'Επιρητορεύω, and ἐπιρῑγέω, v. ἐπιβρ.

'Επίρικνος, ον, (ἐπί, ῥικνός) *somewhat withered* or *shrivelled.*

'Επιῤῥαθῡμέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ῥαθυμέω) *to be careless about* a thing, Luc.

'Επιῤῥαίνω, (ἐπί, ῥαίνω) *to sprinkle, shed upon, τι ἐπί τι*, Arist. H. A., *τί τινι*, Theophr.: *to besprinkle*, c. acc., Arist. H. A.

'Επιῤῥακτος, or ἐπιῤῥακτός, όν, (ἐπιῤῥήσσω) *dashed on* or *down*: *θύρα ἐπιῤῥ., a trap-door*, Plut., cf. καταῤῥάκτης.

'Επιῤῥαμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιῤῥάπτω) *that which is sewed* or *stitched on.*

'Επιῤῥαντίζω, = ἐπιῤῥαίνω.

'Επιῤῥᾰπίζω, (ἐπί, ῥαπίζω) *to smite*: hence *to strike with any thing wet, besprinkle*, Dion. H.: metaph. *to rebuke.* Hence

'Επιῤῥάπῐσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. -πιξις, Ion ap. Ath. 604 B; and

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'Επιῤῥᾰπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a smiting*: metaph. *reproach, abuse*, Polyb.

'Επιῤῥάπτω, (ἐπί, ῥάπτω) *to sew, stitch on, τι ἐπί τινι*, N. T.

'Επιῤῥάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, Att. for ἐπιῤῥήσσω.

'Επιῤῥάφω, = ἐπιῤῥάπτω, Nonn. [ᾰ]

'Επιῤῥαψῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ῥαψῳδέω) *to recite to, at* or *against one, τί τινι*, Philostr.

'Επιῤῥέζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ῥέζω) *to do*, esp. *to offer sacrifices at a place*, Od. 17, 211, in Ep. impf. ἐπιῤῥέζεσκον.—2. also *to sacrifice afterwards* or *besides*, Ζηνὶ χοῖρον, Theocr. 24, 97.

†'Επιῤῥεμβῶς, (ἐπί, ῥεμβός) *rovingly, carelessly*, Stob.

'Επιῤῥέπεια, ας, ἡ, *a leaning towards*: from

'Επιῤῥεπής, ές, *leaning towards*, Lat. *proclivis, πρός τι*, Luc.: ἐλπὶς ἐπιῤῥεπεστέρα, *favourable*, Polyb. Adv. -πῶς: from

'Επιῤῥέπω, (ἐπί, ῥέπω) *to lean towards, ἡμῖν ὄλεθρος ἐπιῤῥέπει*, Il. 14, 99, metaph. from the balance, cf. Il. 8, 72: hence in genl. *to weigh upon, fall upon, τινὶ ποιεῖν*, Aesch. Ag. 707; absol., Ib. 1042.—II. trans., ἐπ. τἄλαντον, *to force down* one scale, Theogn. 157: hence *to weigh out to* one, *allot*, esp. of ill fortune, ἐπ. μῆνιν πόλει, Aesch. Eum. 888, cf. Ag. 250, and καταῤῥέπω.

'Επιῤῥέω, f. -ῥεύσομαι or -ῥυήσομαι: aor. ἐπεῤῥύην, (ἐπί, ῥέω). *To flow upon the surface, float atop*, of oil on water, Il. 2, 754.—2. *to flow to* or *into*, Ar. Nub. 1294, Plat., etc.: hence of large bodies of men, *to stream on* or *towards*, ἐπέῤῥεον ἔθνεα πεζῶν, Il. 11, 724, cf. Hdt. 9, 38: οὐπιῤῥέων χρόνος, *onward-streaming* time, i. e. the future, Aesch. Eum. 853.

'Επιῤῥήγνῡμι, = ἐπιῤῥήσσω, Att.

'Επιῤῥηδήν, adv. (ἐπί, ἐρέω, ῥηθῆναι) *by name* or *surname*, as ἐπίκλην and ἐπίκλησιν, usu. joined with καλεῖσθαι, Arat. — II. = διαῤῥήδην, *distinctly, positively, openly*, Ap. Rh.

'Επίῤῥημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, ῥῆμα) *that which is said besides* or *afterwards*: hence—I. in old comedy, a speech usu. of trochaic tetrams., spoken by the Coryphaeus after the Parabasis, Ar. Nub. 575, Eq. 565: in tragedy, a speech after the Antistrophe, answered by the ἀντεπίῤῥημα.—II. *the adverb*, Dion. H. Hence

'Επιῤῥηματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ἐπίῤῥημα, adverbial*.

'Επιῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, ῥῆσις) *rebuke, reproach*, Plut.—II. *a spell, charm*, Luc. Philops. 31.

'Επιῤῥήσσω, fut. -ῥήξω, Att. ἐπιῤῥάξω, (ἐπί, ῥήσσω) *to dash upon* or *to, κλιδία θυρώων*, Il. 24, 456, πύλας, Soph. O. T. 1244: *to drive along violently*, of wind, Opp.: *to tear*, Aesch. Pers. 1028.—II. intr. *to burst upon* or *forth*, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1503.

†'Επιῤῥητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπί, ἐρῶ, *one must say* or *add besides*, Plut.

'Επιῤῥητορεύω, (ἐπί, ῥητορεύω) *to speak as an orator to* or *over, τί τινι*, Luc.

'Επιῤῥητος, ον, (ἐπί, ῥητός) *exclaimed against, infamous*, like ἐπιβόητος, Xen. Oec. 4, 2.

'Επιῤῥῑγέω, ῶ, and ἐπιῤῥιγόω, ῶ, *to shiver afterwards*, both in Hipp.

*'Επιῤῥῑνος, ον, (ἐπί, ῥίς) *with a nose*, esp. *with a long one*, Luc.

'Επιῤῥιπίζω, (ἐπί, ῥιπίζω) *to fan, blow up with a fan*, etc.

'Επιῤῥιπτέω, ῶ, =sq., Xen. An. 5, 2, 23.

'Επιῤῥίπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ῥίπτω) *to throw, cast to, upon, over, δοῦρά μοι ἐπέῤῥιψαν, at* me, Od. 5, 310; ἐπ. πλάνην τινί, Aesch. Pr. 738.—II. intr. *to fling one's self upon, fall upon*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22.

'Επιῤῥοή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιῤῥέω) usu. in plur., *an influx*, Aesch. Eum. 694, opp. to ἀπορροή: *a flow, flood, αἱμάτων*, Id. Ag. 1510, etc.: *increase, κακῶν*, Eur. Andr. 349: *the flood tide*, opp. to ἀνάῤῥοια.

'Επιῤῥοθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ῥοθέω) *to roar at*, strictly of waves: hence *to sound, ring with, κτύπῳ*, Aesch. Cho. 427: *to shout applause at* or *after* a thing, Eur. Hec. 553, Or. 901, hence *to reecho, second a prayer*, Aesch. Cho. 459: but λόγοις ἐπιῤῥοθεῖν τινα, *to rage against, abuse* him, Soph. Tr. 264. Hence

'Επιῤῥόθητος, ον, *blamed*.

'Επίῤῥοθος, ον, *hasting to the rescue, aiding*: *a helper*, c. dat., Il. 4, 390; 23, 770: in Hom. always of succour in war, but usu. in poet. lengthd. form ἐπιτάῤῥοθος, q. v.: in genl. *helping in need*, Aesch. Theb. 368.—II. ἐπ. κακά, reproaches *bandied back and forwards*, abusive language, Soph. Ant. 413, cf. Valck. Hipp. 628: hence *blameworthy, mean*, Soph. Fr. 517, v. ἐπιῤῥοθέω.

'Επίῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἐπιῤῥοή.

'Επιῤῥοιβδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ῥοιβδέω) *to croak so as to forebode rain*, of a raven, Theophr.—II. trans., ἐπ. ἰὸν λαιμῷ, *to shoot a whizzing* arrow at..., Q. Sm.; cf. ἐπιῤῥοιζέω.

'Επιῤῥοιβδην, adv., like ῥόβδην, *with noisy fury*, Eur. H. F. 360.

'Επιῤῥοιζέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ῥοιζέω) *to croak to* or *at*, of a raven, Theophr.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. φυγάς τινι, *to shriek* flight at him, Aesch. Eum. 424.—II. *to fly whizzing at*, of arrows, Nonn.

'Επιῤῥομβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ῥομβέω) *to rush at with a whizzing noise*, dub. l. Sapph. 2, 11.

'Επίῤῥοος, ον, ὁ, contr. ῥους, (ἐπιῤῥέω) *an influx, redundance*, Hipp.

'Επιῤῥοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιῤῥέπω) *a leaning to one side*.

'Επιῤῥοφάω, and ἐπιῤῥοφάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, (ἐπί, ῥοφέω) *to gulp down, swallow besides*, both in Hipp. Hence

'Επιῤῥόφημα, ατος, τό, *that which is gulped down*.

'Επιῤῥυγχίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, ῥύγχος) *the hooked part of a bird's beak*.

'Επιῤῥύζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ῥύζω) *to set* a dog *on* one, ἐπί τινα, Ar. Vesp. 705.

'Επιῤῥυθμίζω, (ἐπί, ῥυθμίζω) *to bring into rhythm, polish*, τοιήματα, Plat.

'Επιῤῥύομαι (ἐπί, ῥύομαι) dep., *to save, preserve*, Aesch. Theb. 165.

'Επιῤῥύπαινω, (ἐπί, ῥυπαίνω) *to soil, make filthy*, Plut.

'Επιῤῥύσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιῤῥοή. Hence

'Επιῤῥύσμιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, ῥυσμός) strictly, *flowing towards*: but in Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. 7, 137, δόξις ἐπιῤῥύσμια, *an epidemic, popular* belief.

'Επίῤῥῡτος, ον, (ἐπιῤῥέω) *flowing in* or *to*, ὕδωρ, Theophr.: hence *coming from without, adventitious*, Plat. Rep. 508 B.—2. metaph. *abundant*, Aesch. Eum. 907.—II. *overflooed, moist*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 22. Adv. -τως.

'Επιῤῥωγολογέομαι, dep. (ἐπί, ῥώξ, ῥᾶξ, λέγω) *to glean grapes*, LXX., cf. ἐπικαρπολογέομαι.

'Επιῤῥώννῡμι and -νύω, f. -ρώσω, (ἐπί, ῥώννυμι) *to add strength to, strengthen, encourage, cheer* in a thing, Hdt. 8. 14, Thuc. 4, 36: *to stir up, excite, πρός τι*, Polyb. Pass. *to recover strength, good cheer*, Thuc. 7, 17, and X. *τι*, Thuc. 7, 7: κείνοις ἐπερρώ-γειν (impers.) they took co-speak, Soph. O. C. 661.

'Επιῤῥώομαι, as pass., c. -ρώσομαι, (ἐπί, ῥώομαι) *to downwards on a* thing, χαῖτ-ῥώσαντο ἄνακτος κρατὸς ὑπ-τοιο, his locks *flowed, waved* another from his head, Il. 1 Ap. Rh. 2, 677.—II. = ἐπιῤῥώ *to summon up all one's stren* thing, c. dat., μύλαις δώδεκ ἐπερρώοντο γυναῖκες, *wor might and main at* the mill, 107; so ἐπερρώοντ' ἐλάτῃσι, *incumbere remis*, Ap. Rh. 2, 6 but in Hes. Th. 8, πωσσὶν σαντο, *moved nimbly* with th danced gaily, where both sig united. In Anth. we find ἐπιῤῥώω, *to set in rapid m* ῥώομαι.

'Επίῤῥωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιῤῥώ *a strengthening, encouraging*, 'Επιρύομαι, v. ἐπιῤῥ.

'Επίσαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπισ *saddle-cloth*: *pack saddle*, LX taph. ἐπ. νοσήματος, *a burd* ease, Soph. Phil. 755.

'Επισαίρω, (ἐπί, σαίρω) *one's teeth at* a thing.

'Επισᾰλεύω, (ἐπί, σαλεύω *at anchor at* a place: metaph or *wave over*, κόμη μετώπῳ, H

'Επίσᾰλος, ον, (ἐπί, σάλος *tost in the sea*: hence *unstabl*

'Επισαλπίζω, (ἐπί, σαλπιζ *company on the trumpet*, τινι,

'Επισαξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισ *heaping on* or *up, making* Theophr.

'Επισαπρος, ον, (ἐπί, σαπ *ten at the ends, rotting*.

'Επισαρκάζω, (ἐπί, σαρκ *sneer, mock at* a thing.

'Επισάττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, σ *heap up, pile a load upon*, τι ἐπ καμήλους, Hdt. 1, 194; 3, 9 *up and make firm* or *solid*, γ ophr.—II. *to load*, c. dupl. a ἵππον ἐπ., simply, *to saddle* Cyr. 3, 3, 27.

'Επισᾰφηνίζω, (ἐπί, σαφ *make still more plain* or *clear*, C

†'Επισβέννῡμι, (ἐπί, σβέν pass., *to be extinguished up* Jup. Tr. 15.

'Επίσειον, ον, τό, *the pubes*, Hipp., also written ἐπείσιο and ἐπίσιον, Arist. H. A.

'Επισείστος, ον, *shaking over*: hence ὁ ἐπίσειστος, mask with hair hanging on head, and so ἐπ. κόμη, Luc. ler Archaol. d. Kunst, § 330.

'Επισείω, Ep. ἐπισσ., a ways in Hom. (ἐπί, σείω) *t* or *against, τί τινι*, esp. with of scaring. Ζεὺς ἐπισσείσ νὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσιν, Il. 4, 167 230, ὡς ὅτε ἐπισείειν τινα, *incutere timorem*, also πολεμο νον ἐπ., Joseph.: *to shake reins and so urge him on*. her *at* or *upon* one, in hostile s τινὶ τὰς ἀρακοντώδεις κορ Or. 255, cf. Soph. Fr. 159.

'Επισειων, ονος, ὁ, a *stre sign* of a ship: akin to παρε

'Επισέληνος, ον, (ἐπί, *moon-shaped*: esp. τὰ ἐπισέλη *of this shape*, Plat. (Com.) Pl

'Επισεμνυνομαι, (ἐπί, σεμ as pass., *to pride one's self on be puffed up with* it, Plut.— *still more proud*.

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σεσυρμένως, adv. part. perf. om ἐπισύρω, *lazily, carelessly,*

σεύω, Ep. ἐπισσ., as always n. (ἐπί, σεύω) *to put in motion* one, *set on*, τινί τι, Od. 5, 421; : metaph., κακά μοι ἐπέσσευε , *sent* evil *upon* me, Od. 18, 20, 87. More freq. in pass., , *hasten to* or *towards*, Il. 2, 86: . in hostile signf., *to fall upon, attack, assault*, c. dat., νηυσί, 347; also c. acc., νῆας, Od. 13, d εἰς τινα, Il. 13, 757: esp. in ass. ἐπέσσυμαι, c. pres. signf., e plqpf. as impf., ἐπεσσύμην last is also syncop. aor., e part. ἐπεσσύμενος), c. dat. Il. c. acc., τείχος ἐπεσσύμενοι, 43; c. gen., τείχεος, *upon, at* l, Il. 12, 388 (unless the gen. epends on βάλε, flung them e wall:) but ἐπεσσύμενος πεaging, *hurrying over* the plain, 147; 22, 26, cf. διαπράσσω: , Il. 18, 575: metaph. of the the elements, Il. 17, 737, Od. Without any hostile signf. ing merely rapid motion, c. l. 4, 841, c. acc., Od. 6, 20; c. έσσυτο διώκειν, *he hasted on* w, Il. 21, 601: absol., ἐπεσσύάβε γούνων, clasped his knees Od. 22, 310: metaph. *to be in nt* or *agitation*, freq. in Il. in θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, -συτο, Lat. *mus*. Chiefly Ep., but also in assages of Trag., as Aesch. 86, Eur. Phoen. 1065.

σήθω, (ἐπί, σήθω) *to dredge, upon*, τί τινι, Joseph.

σημα, ατος, τό, = σῆμα, Simon.

σημαίνω, (ἐπί, σημαίνω) *to set upon* a person, hence of dis*to leave their mark*, Thuc. 2, 49. *mark, distinguish*, Plat. Gorg. etc. Pass. *to be marked, bear* Eur. Ion 1593.—II. *to give a ve signs* or *symptoms*, as dis- Hipp., and Arist. H. A. cf. Oecon., and of the weather, r.: hence—2. intr. *to show ppear*, Paus.—III. esp. *to give a token of approval, to sign ap*τινί, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 2: e, τι, Polyb., more rarely in nf. *to disapprove*: esp. of the *mark their pleasure* or *anger by* τινί, Plut.: and in mid., *to 's approval to* a thing, τι, Dem. ; esp. of a speech, *to applaud*, 33 B: also ἐπισημαίνεσθαί ῥοις, *distinguish* one *by re*Polyb.—IV. in mid. *to form a n of* a thing, τι, Plat. Legg. Hence

ήμανσις, εως, ἡ, = sq., *a mark*nce ἐπισ. κεραυνῶν, *the touch*, f lightning, Arist. Probl.: and ημᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *a marking, dising, notice*, ἄξιος ἐπ., Polyb.— owing, *appearance*, e. g. *the rise* r, Polyb.—2. in genl. *a sign*, s of weather: *show of symp*d hence *access* of an illness, . Foës. Oec.

ημειόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σημειόω) *to ark upon, distinguish*, τι, Plut., : cf. ἐπισημαίνω. Hence

ημείωσις, εως, ἡ, *a remarking ing, a note* or *comment*, Diog. L.

ημον, ου, τό, v. sq. II.

ημος, ον, (ἐπί, σῆμα) *marked, an inscription*, ἀναθήματα, Hdt. cc. to others *remarkable*): esp. ey, *stamped, coined*, χρυσός, 41, Thuc., etc.: hence—2. *distinguished, noted, famous*, Lat. *insignis*, σοφίαν, for wisdom, Hdt. 2, 20; ἐπ. τάφος, Thuc. 2, 43: also *for evil*, ξυμφοραί, Eur. Or. 543. Adv. -μως. —II. τὸ ἐπίσημον, as subst., *any mark of distinction, a device*, Hdt. 1, 195; *a badge, bearing* on a shield, 9, 74; *the ensign* or *flag* of a ship, 8, 88.

Ἐπίσης, for ἐπ' ἴσης sc. μοίρας, v. sub ἴσος IV.

†Ἐπισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Episthenes*, leader of the peltastae from Amphipolis, Xen. An. 1, 10, 7, etc.—2. an Olynthian, Id. 7, 4, 7.

Ἐπισθένω, (ἐπί, σθένω) *to have strength, be able*, Q. Sm.

Ἐπίσθμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἰσθμός) *on the neck*: τὸ ἐπ., *a necklace, collar*.

Ἐπίσιγμα, ατος, τό, *a hounding* or *setting on of a dog*: from

Ἐπισίζω, (ἐπί, σίζω) *to hound on, set on*, as a dog, Ar. Vesp. 704.

Ἐπίσιμος, ον, (ἐπί, σιμός) *somewhat flat-nosed*, cf. ἐπίγρυπος.

Ἐπισιμόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σιμόω) *to turn aside, bend*, Ael.—2. seemingly intr. *to bend, turn aside one's course*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 50.

Ἐπισῖνής, ές, (ἐπί, σίνομαι) *liable to injury*, Theophr.—II. act. *injurious*, Id.

Ἐπισίνιος, ον, *mischievous*: from

Ἐπισίνομαι, (ἐπί, σίνομαι) dep. *to do hurt to*, Nic. [σῑ]

Ἐπίσιον, τό, v. ἐπίσειον.

Ἐπίσιος, ον, = ἔπισος, dub.

Ἐπίσιστος, ον, (ἐπισίζω) *set on, urged on*.

Ἐπισιτίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -τῶ, (ἐπί, σιτίζω) *to furnish provisions*: but usu. in mid. *to furnish one's self with food* or *provender*, Thuc. 8, 101: *to forage*, ἐπισιτίζεσθαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας, Hdt. 7, 176; ἐπ. τῇ στρατιᾷ, Thuc. 6, 94; ἐπισιτίζεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα, *to provision one's* army, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. ἄριστον, *to provide one's self with...*, Thuc. 8, 95.—II. = παρασιτέω, Pherecr. Γραῆς 1.

Ἐπισίτιος, ον, (ἐπί, σῖτος) *working for victuals alone*, Plat. Rep. 420 A: hence = παράσιτος: τὰ ἐπ., *provision-money*, Lys. ap. Harp. 11, Ar. Fr. 382, cf. Ath. 247 A.

Ἐπισίτῑτις, εως, ἡ, and ἐπισίτισμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

Ἐπισιτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπισιτίζω) *a furnishing one's self with provisions: a stock, store of provisions*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, and Dem.

Ἐπίσιτος, ον, = ἐπισίτιος, Crates Tolm. 1.

Ἐπισίττω, = ἐπισίζω.

Ἐπισκάζω, (ἐπί, σκάζω) *to limp, halt upon*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπισκαίρω, (ἐπί, σκαίρω) *to rise at*, as a fish, Ael.

Ἐπισκαλμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, σκαλμός) *the part of the rowlock on which the oar rests*.

Ἐπισκάπτω, (ἐπί, σκάπτω) *to dig superficially*, Anth.—II. *to dig over, harrow in*, as seed, Lat. *inoccare*, Geop. Hence

Ἐπισκαφεύς, έως, ὁ, *he who harrows in the seed sown*.

Ἐπισκεδάζω, f. -άσω, rare form of sq.

Ἐπισκεδάννυμι, fut. -δάσω, (ἐπι, σκεδάννυμι) *to scatter, sprinkle, spread upon*, τι ἐπι τι, Plat. Tim. 85 A, τινί, Plut.

Ἐπισκέλῐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, σκέλος) *the first spring, start*, in a horse's gallop, Xen., cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, 73.

†Ἐπισκέλλω, (ἐπί, σκέλλω) *to dry up in addition*; perf. intr. ἐπέσκληκα, in part., -ώς, *to become completely dried up*, Epich. ap. Ath. 60 F, where Naeke reads ἐξεσκληκότες.

Ἐπισκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκεπάζω) *to cover up, hide, conceal*, LXX.

Ἐπισκεπής, ές, (ἐπί, σκέπη) *covered over; shady*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπισκεπτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of ἐπισκέπτομαι, *to be considered, examined*, Thuc. 6, 18, Plat. Phaed. 107 B.—II. ἐπισκεπτέον, *one must consider*, Plat. Rep. 598 D.

Ἐπισκέπτης, ου, ὁ, = ἐπίσκοπος, App.: from

Ἐπισκέπτομαι, a pres. rarely used, which furnishes a fut., aor., etc. to ἐπισκοπέω.

Ἐπισκέπω, = ἐπισκεπάζω, *to cover up*, Anth.

Ἐπισκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκευάζω) *to get ready*, δεῖπνον, Ar. Eccl. 1147, in pass.: *to equip, fit out*, ναῦν, Thuc. 1, 29, etc., and in mid., Id. 7, 36: *to repair, restore*, τείχη, Thuc. 7, 24, ὁδούς, Dem. 30, 17: ἐπ. ἵππους, *to saddle, equip them*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 1. Hence

Ἐπισκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who repairs, rebuilds*, Dem. 618, 4, etc.

Ἐπισκευαστός, ή, όν, *repaired, restored*, Plat. Polit. 270 A.

Ἐπισκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *a repair, restoration*, ἱρῶν, Hdt. 2, 174: *materials for repairs, stores*, τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 1, 52; and so in plur., Dem. 819, 25.

Ἐπίσκεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκέπτομαι) *a looking at, inspection*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 849 A.—2. *consideration, thought, reflection*, Hipp.: *investigation, inquiry*, Plat., and Xen.

Ἐπισκήνιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, σκηνή) in a theatre, *that which is upon* or *above the stage, the scenery*, Vitruv. 5, 7.

Ἐπίσκηνος, ον, (ἐπί, σκηνή) *at, in, by a tent*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 576: οἱ ἐπ., Lat. *contubernales, the staff of a commander*, Plut.—II. on the stage: esp. ἡ ἐπ., as subst. = ἐπισκήνιον, Vitruv.—III. *external, adventitious*, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπισκηνόω, ῶ, *to lodge in a tent*; in genl. *to be quartered in*, Polyb.

Ἐπισκήπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, σκήπτω) *to make to lean upon*, ἐπ. τελευτὴν θεσφάτων εἰς τινα, *to bring* their *burden upon* him, Aesch. Pers. 740.—2. intr. *to fall, dart upon*, like lightning, Lat. *ingruere, invadere*, εἰς τι, v. l. Hdt. 7, 10, 5, for ἀποσκήπτει. Metaph., πρᾶγμα δεῦρ' ἐπέσκηψεν, it *has come to* this point, Aesch. Eum. 482.—3. in mid. ἐπισκήπτομαι, *to lean upon, rely upon*, c. dat., Dem. 1139, 7.—II. *to place upon one, enjoin solemnly upon*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 65, 73; *to impose upon*, χάριν τινί, Soph. Aj. 566: and c. dat. pers. et inf., *to command* one *to* do, Hdt. 7, 158, Aesch. Pr. 664: also c. acc. et inf., Eur. Alc. 365, cf. vv. ll. ad Hdt. 4, 33: also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τοσοῦτόν σ' ἐπισκήπτω, thus much *I command* thee, Soph. Tr. 1223; ἐπισκήπτω σε τάδε, *I beseech* thee this, Eur. I. T. 701; also ἐπ. (τινά) περί τινος, Ib. 1077.—IV. *to press hard upon* one, hence *to prosecute* or *indict*, esp. in cases of murder or false witness, c. dat. pers.: sometimes in act., as Plat. Theaet. 145 C, and hence in pass., ἐὰν ἐπισκηφθῇ τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρῆσαι, Id. Legg. 937 B, cf. Soph. Ant. 1313: but usu. in mid., ἐπισκήψασθαί τινι φόνου, *to prosecute* for murder, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 A, ψευδομαρτυριῶν, Aeschin. 18, 27; also ἐπ. εἰς τινα, Lys. 99, 38. Cf. Att. Process p. 385.

Ἐπισκηρίπτω, = ἐπισκήπτω, poet

Ἐπίσκηψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκήπτω) a

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leaning upon.—II. *an injunction,* Plut. —III. *a prosecution, indictment,* esp. in cases of murder or false witness, Plat. Legg. 937 B, and Dem., cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 11, and ἐπισκήπτω IV.

Ἐπισκιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκιάζω) *to throw a shade upon, overshadow,* Lat. *obumbrare,* c. acc., Hdt. 1, 209; c. dat., Theophr.: hence in pass., *λαβραῖον δμῳ' ἐπεσκιασμένη,* keeping a hidden watch, Soph. Tr. 914.—II. *to stand in one's light, obscure him,* τινί. Hence

Ἐπισκίασμα, ατος, τό, *a shadow thrown on a thing.* [ῐ]

Ἐπισκίασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shading, covering.*

Ἐπισκιάω,=ἐπισκιάζω, Arat.

Ἐπίσκιος, ον, (ἐπί, σκιά) *shaded, dark,* Plat. Rep. 432 C: metaph. *βίος ἐπ., a still, retired life,* Lat. *vita umbratilis* or *umbratica,* opp. to one occupied in public business, Plut.—II. act. *shading,* c. gen., *χεὶρ ὀμμάτων ἐπίσκιος,* Soph. O. C. 1650. Adv. -ίως.

Ἐπισκιρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, σκιρτάω) *to leap, bound towards* or *upon,* Plut.: metaph., *ἐπισκιρτῶσιν ἔθειραι, ἰουλοι,* Anth.

Ἐπίσκληρος, ον (ἐπί, σκληρός) *somewhat hard* or *hard at top,* Hipp.

Ἐπισκοπεῖον, ου, τό, (ἐπίσκοπος) *the residence of a bishop;* also *his jurisdiction,* Eccl.

Ἐπισκοπεύω, *to be an ἐπίσκοπος,* Eccl.—II.=sq., LXX.

Ἐπισκοπέω, ῶ, fut. ἐπισκέψομαι, (ἐπί, σκοπέω) *to look upon* or *at, inspect, examine,* Hdt. 2, 109: *to watch over,* c. acc., Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 296: followed by relat. particles, *ὅσον...,* l. c., *εἰ...,* Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22; *τι...,* Id. Symp. 1, 12; *ἐπ. μή...,* *to take care* lest..., N. T.—2. *to go to see, visit,* Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 25: in pass., *ὀνείροις οὐκ ἐπισκοπούμενον,* unvisited by dreams, i. e. sleepless, Aesch. Ag. 13.—3. *to consider, reflect,* περί τινος, Plat., and Xen.: hence mid. *to examine one's self, meditate,* Heind. Plat. Phaed. 91 D. Hence

Ἐπισκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *an overseeing, charge:* esp. *the office of an ἐπίσκοπος,* N. T.: also *his residence,* Byzant.

Ἐπισκόπησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκοπέω) *an inspection, examination.*

Ἐπισκοπία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπίσκοπος, ον) *skill in hitting the mark,* dub.

Ἐπισκοπικός, ή, όν, *episcopal,* Eccl.: from

Ἐπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπισκοπέω) *an overseer, watcher, guardian,* Il. 24, 729; c. gen., *ἐπ. ἁρμονιάων, watchers over* compacts, of the gods, Il. 22, 255; *ἐπ. ὀδαίων,* a supercargo, Od. 8, 163; so too Pind. O. 14, 5, and Trag.; *ἐπ. ὀϊστῶν,* an archer, Theocr. 24, 105, like *ἀναξ κώπης.*—2. the Athen. used to send public officers called *ἐπίσκοποι* to the subject states, Ar. Av. 1023, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 157, 8.—3. *an ecclesiastical superintendant,* in N. T. =πρεσβύτερος: in Eccl., *a bishop.*—II. *a scout, watch,* c. dat., *ἐπ. Τρώεσσι, νηεσσιν, ἡμετέρῃσιν, set to watch* them, Il. 10, 38, 342.

Ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (ἐπί, σκοπός) *hitting, reaching the mark, ἐπ. νίκης,* Aesch. Eum. 903, where however Herm. reads *νείκης:* so *ἐπ. ἄτης, reaching to, suitable to* the calamity, Soph. Aj. 976: *ἐπίσκοπα,* as adv., *successfully, with good aim, ἐπ. τοξεύειν,* Hdt 3, 35, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 160. cf. *εὔστοχος, εὔσκοπος.* (Acc. to Herm. Aj. 955, the signf. of the adj. and subst. is the same: which however is only true in the very general sense of *looking towards* or *at.*)

Ἐπισκοτάζω,=sq., Hipp.

Ἐπισκοτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σκότος) *to throw darkness* or *a shadow over,* τινί, Isocr. 2 C, Dem. 23, 27.—II. *to stand in one's light, οἰκίαν ᾠκοδόμησεν τοσαύτην ὥςτε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτεῖν,* Dem. 565, 25: *to stand in the way, hinder* one *from,* τινὶ θέας, Plat. Euthyd. 274 C. Pass. *to be hindered, thwarted,* Polyb. Hence

Ἐπισκότησις, εως, ἡ, *a darkening, making dark* or *blind,* Plut.

Ἐπισκοτίζω, (ἐπί, σκοτίζω)=ἐπισκοτέω, Polyb. Hence

Ἐπισκότισις, εως, ἡ,=ἐπισκότησις.

Ἐπίσκοτος, ον, (ἐπί, σκότος) *in the dark* or *shade, darkened,* Plut. Paul. Aem. 17, acc. to Reiske and Coray, susp. by Schäf.

Ἐπισκοτόω, f. -ώσω,=ἐπισκοτέω, Schäf. App. Demosth. 1, p. 260, and Dion. Comp. p. 148.

Ἐπισκύζομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. -ύσομαι, (ἐπί, σκύζομαι) *to be angry, indignant, brood over a grudge,* Il. 9, 370; *μὴ σοὶ θυμὸς ἐπισκύσσαιτο,* Od. 7, 306.

Ἐπισκυθίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, Σκυθίζω) *to ply with drink like a Scythian,* i. e. with unmixed wine, a Spartan phrase in Hdt. 6, 84.

Ἐπισκυθρωπάζω, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκυθρωπάζω) *to look savage,* Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.

Ἐπισκύνιον, ου, τό, *the skin of the brows* which is knitted by frowning, or raised in expressing contempt; hence *ἐπ. κάτω ἕλκεται,* of a lion, Il. 17, 136; and so *ἐπ. ξυνάγειν* of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 823: hence like ὀφρύς, Lat. *supercilium,* used for *superciliousness, arrogance, affectation,* Anth.: in Polyb. 26, 5, 6, simply *austerity, gravity of deportment.* [ῠ]

Ἐπίσκυρος, ου, ὁ, *a certain game at ball.*

Ἐπισκώπτης, ου, ὁ, *a sneerer, satirist,* dub. ap. Sext. Emp.: from

Ἐπισκώπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, σκώπτω) *to laugh at, quiz, make game of,* τινά, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 6, more rarely τι, Id. Symp. 1, 5; also εἴς τι, Plut.: absol. *to joke, sport, make fun,* Ar. Ran. 375. Hence

Ἐπίσκωψις, εως, ἡ, *mocking, raillery,* Plut.

Ἐπισμαραγέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σμαραγέω) *to sound, rattle, echo again,* Opp.

Ἐπισμάω, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, σμάω) *to rub, smear on,* like ἐπιτρίβω: metaph., *τί γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπισμῇ τῶν κακῶν;* what mischief is there that he does not *lay upon* us? Ar. Thesm. 389, cf. Cratin. Cleob. 9.

Ἐπισμήχω, (ἐπί, σμήχω) less Att. form for foreg., Opp.

Ἐπισμῠγερός, ά, όν, (ἐπί, συνγερός) *shameful, sad,* Hes. Sc. 264: Hom. has only the adv., *ἐπισμυγερῶς ἀπέτισεν, sadly* did he pay for it, Od. 3, 195; *ἐπισμυγερῶς ναυτίλλεται, at his peril, to his misfortune* doth he sail, Od. 4, 672.

Ἐπισμύχω,=σμύχω. [ῠ]

Ἐπισοβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σοβέω) *to send whizzing at,* κώθωνά τινι, Alex. Pann. 5.—II. intr. *to strut about,* cf. σοβαρός.

Ἐπίσογκος, ον, for ἐπ' ἴσον ὄγκον, *of equal measure* or *size,* dub. in Strab.

Ἔπισος, ον,=ἴσος, Polyb.

Ἐπισόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἰσόω) *to make even* or *alike,* dub. in Plut.

Ἐπισπάδην, adv., (ἐπισπάω) *at one draught, πίνειν.* Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ἐπισπαίρω, (ἐπι, σπαίρω) *to pant, be in alarm,* ἐπί τινι, Plut.

Ἐπισπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπι *drawing to, up* or *together,* Th

Ἐπισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=fore *drawing in the breath hurried*

Ἐπισπαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐ *the latch* or *handle by which drawn to,* Valck. Hdt. 6, 91 σπαστρον.

Ἐπισπαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐ *drawing to one's self, attracting* esp. of drugs, *calculated to* peccant humours. Adv. -κ Emp.

Ἐπίσπαστος, η, ον, (ἐ *drawn upon one's self,* ἐπ. κα 18, 73; 24, 462.—II. ἐπ. *stretched, tight-drawn* noose, E 783.

Ἐπίσπαστρον, ον, τό, *that one draws to one's self,* e. Diod.: esp. =ἐπισπαστήρ *fowler's snare.*—II. *that which over, a curtain, hanging,* LXX

Ἐπισπάω, fut. -σπάσω, [σπάω) *to draw, drag after* or 121, 4; *κόμης,* by the hair, 882: hence *to bring on, cause,* Aesch. Pers. 477: *to pull to ραν,* Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 36. *draw to one's self, win, κέρδο* 72; and so even in act., *κλέ* Aj. 769: in genl. *to get for ἐπισπᾶσθαι πώγωνα, to get on* Luc.: of liquids, *to drain draught,* Luc.: but in pass., *ἐπισπωμένη βιαιότερον,* Th acc. to Schol., *returning* after having retired.—II. *draw on, τὴν ψυχήν,* Plat. A: and so in mid., Plat. Leg in mid. also c. inf., *to lead on, oblige* to do, Thuc. 4, 9; Xe 5, 10. Pass. *to be drawn* or *ticed forward,* v. l. in Thuc *overturn,* hence proverb., *ἁμαξαν ἐπεσπάσω,* Lat. *plaustrum culisti.*—IV. *ἐπισπᾶσθαι,* and Joseph., *to draw the pr ward, become as if uncircumcis*

Ἐπισπεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. Hom.

Ἐπισπείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἐπί, *to sow with seed, τόπον,* Hd *to sow upon* or *among,* me *μομφὰν ἀλιτροῖς,* Pind. N. *sow after,* Theophr.

Ἐπίσπεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπ *a libation over* or *at a sacrific* 39.

Ἐπίσπεισμα, ατος, τό, th *poured upon* a thing, esp. *over* an offering: metaph. from

Ἐπισπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (ἐ ὁω) *to pour out, upon* or *over,* drink-offering, *ἐπ. οἶνον βωμοῦ, κατὰ τῆς κεφαλ ἰοῖσι,* Hdt. 2, 39; 4, 62; 7, sol. *to make a libation,* Id. 4, Fr. 147: also *ἐπ. δάκρυ,* T 38.—II. in mid., *to make a fr* Thuc. 5, 22.

Ἐπισπερχής, ές, *hasty, earnest,* Arist. Physiogn. A from

Ἐπισπέρχω, (ἐπί, σπέρχ *on, hasten,* Od. 22, 451: *ἐπ. κέντρῳ,* Il. 23, 430: *ναῦν* Ap. Rh.: *ἐπ. τὸ πρᾶγμα* Theb. 689; τινά, Thuc. intr. *to hurry on, ἀλλαι,* Od

Ἐπισπέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 *ἐφέπω,* Il. 14, 521.

Ἐπισπερχύω, (ἐπί, σπερχύ *on, help, further,* opp. to ἀ Hdt. 7, 18; *ἐπ. τὸ ὁρμῶν,* S 467: c. dat. pers., *οἷς μὴ φ σπεισεν,* whom nature hath

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Legg. 810 B.—II. intr. *to*
ward, Eur. Tro. 1275: εἴς τι,
lous for, *aim at* an object,
Xen. Symp. 7, 4.
ἐλαγχνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι,
λαγχνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to*
passion on one, LXX.
ήλησος, ον, (ἐπί, σπλήν) *dis-*
he spleen, *splenetic*, Hipp.
τόμενος, η, ον, part. aor. 2
φέπω, Hom., and Hdt.
πονδή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπισπένδομαι)
l or *renewable truce*, Thuc. 5,
ır.
τορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἐπισπείρω) *a*
pon or *in something else*, The-
n after-sowing.
πορία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Hes.
τορος, ον, (ἐπισπείρω) *sown*,
d afterwards, οἱ ἐπ., *posterity*,
Eum. 673; τὰ ἐπ., *vegetables*
a second crop, Theophr.
τουδάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σπου-
urge on, *further*, LXX.—II.
ste, *make haste in* a thing, Luc.
τω, ῃς, ῃ, and -σποιμι, οις,
and opt. aor. 2 act. of ἐφέπω,
τών, οὖσα, όν, part. aor. 2
φέπω.
σαι, αἱ,=ἐπιγιγνόμεναι, He-
76, cf. μέτασσαι.
τειω, Ep. for ἐπισείω, Il.
τεύω, Ep. for ἐπισεύω, Hom.
σύτος, ον, (ἐπισεύω, ἐπέσσυ-
rying on, *rushing*, of tears,
Ag. 887: *violent*, *vehement*,
χαι, Ib. 1150, Eum. 924: also
ushing upon, τὰς φρένας, Eur.
4.
σωτρον, ου, τό, Ep. for ἐπί-
ll.
τᾳ, 2 sing. pres. ἐπίσταμαι
ασαι, Pind., and Aesch.
ταγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιστάζω) *a*
; *a dropping* or *bleeding at the*
sc.
τᾶδόν, adv. (ἐφίσταμαι) *at-*
zealously, *earnestly*, Od. 12,
54; nor need δόρπον ἐπισ-
τλίζοντο, 16, 453, be explain-
wise.—II. =ἐφεξῆς, *one after*
n order, Ap. Rh.
τάζω, f. -στάξω, (ἐπί, στάζω)
make to drop upon a thing:
ἐπ. χάριν, *to shed* delight or
Pind. I. 4, 124. Pass. *to be*
n or *in*, τινί, Diosc.—II. in-
drip, *trickle*, Hipp.
ταθμάομαι, (ἐπί, σταθμάω)
eigh well, *ponder*, Aesch. Ag.
ταθμεία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for ἐπι-
Diod., etc.: from
ταθμεύω, (ἐπί, σταθμεύω) *to*
dge with one, *to be billeted* or
upon him, Plut.—II. *to as-*
t as quarters. Pass. *to have*
ssigned one, Polyb.—2. *to be*
ne as quarters, οἰκία, Plut.
ταθμία, ας, ἡ, *a lodging*, Diod.
ability to have persons quarter-
, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2.
ταθμος, ον, (ἐπί, σταθμός) *at*,
to a lodging, Anth.: ὁ ἐπίστ.
master, Isocr. 65 E: also=
ος 2, ἐπ. Καρίας Id. 74 D.—
ed on one, Polyaen.—II. τὸ
ation.
τᾶλάζω, fut. -άσω, Luc., and
on. Tar.,=ἐπιστάζω.
τάλμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιστέλλω)
h is appointed, *directed*: *a*
n: also *a present*. Hence
αλτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to*
s, *commissions* or *letters*. Adv.

Ἐπίσταμαι, 2 pers. -ασαι in Att., but sometimes ἐπίστᾳ, and ἐπίστῃ, Theogn. 1081: imperat. ἐπίστασο, Ion. ἐπίσταο, Hdt., Att. ἐπίστω: impers. ἠπιστάμην, in Hom. without augm. ἐπίστατο: dep. c. fut. mid. ἐπιστήσομαι, aor. pass. ἠπιστήθην. *To be versed*, *skilled in* a thing, and so *to be able*, *be in a condition to* do, c. inf., in Hom. the usu. signf., Il. 21, 320, Od. 13, 207: he has it both *of mental ability*, with ἠσι φρεσίν, Il. 14, 92, Od. 8, 240, or θυμῷ, Od. 4, 730; and *of bodily skill* or *power*, with χερσίν, Il. 5, 60.—II. *to fix one's attention* or *thoughts on* a thing, like Lat. *animum advertere*, and so *to understand*, *know*, *be acquainted with*, c. acc. ἔργα, Il. 23, 705, Od. 2, 117: but this much more freq. later: so in Hdt. usu. *to be assured of* a thing, *believe*, as 3, 140; 6, 139: but in Att. usu. *to know for certain*, *know well* (whence ἐπιστήμη): oft. strengthd., εὖ ἐπ., Hdt. 5, 42, σαφῶς ἐπ., Aesch. Pr. 840, etc.: construct. ἐπ. τινά or τι, *to know* a person or thing, Eur. Ion 51, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.; also ἐπ. περί τινος, Hdt. 2, 3, Thuc. 6, 60: foll. by relat. ἐπ. ὅτι..., ὡς..., freq. in Hdt.: c. part., *to know that* one is, has, etc., as ἐπ. ἔχων, Hdt. 5, 42, ὤν, Soph. Aj. 1399, cf. Thuc. 2, 44; but c. inf., *to know how to* do, Eur. Hipp. 996, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, Anm. 2. We must esp. notice the part. pres. ἐπιστάμενος, η, ον, used quite as an adj., *knowing*, *skilful*, *wise*, in Hom. usu. c. inf.; even of a dancer's feet, Il. 18, 599: also c. gen. ἐπιστάμενος πολέμοιο φόρμιγγος, ἀοιδῆς, *skilled*, *versed in* them, Il. 2, 611, Od. 21, 406; and c. dat., ἄκοντι, where βάλλειν perh. should be supplied, Il. 15, 282: more freq. absol. *knowing*, *wise*, Od. 14, 359, etc., like ἐπιστήμων: in Hdt. it remains as a mere part., with the construct. of the verb, 1, 122, 156: hence adv. ἐπιστᾰμένως, *skilfully*, *expertly*, *in a masterly way*, Hom.; strengthd. εὖ καὶ ἐπισταμένως, Il. 10, 265, Od. 21, 161: also in prose, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3. (Since the Att. use ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν, like ἐπίσταμαι, *to attend*, and *observe*, etc., some, as Passow, incline to consider ἐπίσταμαι as an old mid. form of ἐφίστημι. Buttm. however assumes a distinct root,=ἴσημι, οἶδα with π prefixed.)

†Ἐπισταμένως v. ἐπίσταμαι, at end.

Ἐπιστᾰσία, ας, ἡ,=ἐπίστασις, as ἐλασία for ἔλασις, (cf. Lob. Phryn. 528), *attention*, *care*, v. l. Arist. Physiogn.—II. *oversight*, *a command*, *office*, Plut.

Ἐπιστᾰσιάζω, (ἐπί, στασιάζω) *to be restless about* a thing, Sext. Emp.

Ἐπιστάσιος, ου, ὁ, Ζεὺς Ἐπ., the Roman *Jupiter Stator* in Plut.: from ἐφίστημι, *he that makes to stand firm*.

Ἐπίστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, A. (ἐφίστημι) *a stopping*, *bringing to a stop*, *checking*, κοιλίας, Hipp. B. (ἐφίσταμαι) *a resting*, *staying*, *stopping*, esp. *a halt* in a march, Xen. An. 2, 4, 26: hence—2. *attention*, *care*, *charge*, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 2: *diligence*, *thought*, Polyb.; *anxiety*, φροντίδων ἐπ., pressing, anxious thoughts, Soph. Ant. 225: *attention*, *respect*, ἀξίως ἐπ., Polyb.—3. *a beginning*, Id.—II. *the place* or *dignity of* ἐπιστάτης.—III. *a standing upon*; hence *scum*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἐπιστᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιστατεύω) =ἐπίστασις II., and III.

Ἐπιστᾰτέον, v. ἐπιστατητέον.

Ἐπιστᾰτεύω,=sq.

Ἐπιστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be an* ἐπιστάτης, *have charge* or *care of* a thing, *to be set over*, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1028.—II. *to be chief president in the assembly*, Ar. Thesm. 373, Thuc. 4, 118, cf. πρύτανις.—III. *to stand by*, *be present*, μάρτυς ἔργμασιν ἐπ., Pind. N. 7, 71, also c. acc., μόχθος με ἐπ., Soph. Fr. 163; and so *to help*, Aesch. Ag. 1248.

Ἐπιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐφίσταμαι) orig. *one who comes near*, *stands by*, and so, like ἱκέτης, *one who approaches as a suppliant*, σὸς ἐπ., Od. 17, 455.—2. in battle-order, *one's rear rank man*, *the man behind*, (as παραστάτης, *the right* or *left hand man*, προστάτης, *the front rank man*), Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59, etc.—II. *one who is set over*, *a chief*, *commander*, Aesch. Theb. 815: *a master*, *lord*, c. gen., ποιμνίων, ἁρμάτων, etc., like ἄναξ, Trag.: in prose, esp. *a manager*, *superintendant*, *overseer*, Plat., and Xen.; ἐπ. ἄθλων, *president*, *steward* of the games, Plat., and Xen.—2. in genl. *a chief magistrate*; esp. at Athens, *the chief President* of the ἐκκλησία, Xen., and Dem., cf. πρύτανις: *an overseer*, *commissioner* of any public works or offices, Oratt., v. Böckh P. E. 1, 272.—III.=ἱπνολέβης, *the caldron* for the hot bath (*which stands over* the fire), also χαλκεῖον, Ar. Av. 436 ubi v. Schol.; though others say it is a clay image of Vulcan placed there as tutelary god, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 9: acc. to Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 20,=ὑποστάτης, ὑπόστατον, the tripod *on which* a vessel for liquid *stood*. B. (ἐπίσταμαι)=ἐπιστήμων, dub. [ᾰ]

Ἐπιστᾰτητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιστατέω, *one must ordain*, *command*, Plat. Rep. 401 B, where some MSS read ἐπιστατέον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 766.

Ἐπιστᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιστάτης) *standing quiet*.—II. *of*, *belonging to government* or *management*; ἡ -κή, sub ἐπιστήμη, Plat. Polit. 292 B. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπιστάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from ἐπιστάτης. [ᾰ]

Ἐπίστᾰτον, ου, τό,=ἐπιστάτης III.

Ἐπιστᾰχύω, (ἐπί, στάχυς) *to shoot*, *sprout out*, strictly of corn; metaph. of the beard, Ap. Rh. [ῠ]

Ἐπιστέαται, Ion. for ἐπίστανται.

Ἐπιστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, στεγάζω) *to cover*, *roof over*, Ctes.

Ἐπιστείβω, (ἐπί, στείβω) *to tread upon*, *stand upon*, τόπον, Soph. O. C. 56.

Ἐπιστείριος, ον, (ἐπί, στεῖρα) *on* or *at the* στεῖρα.

Ἐπιστείχω, (ἐπί, στείχω) *to go to*, *along* or *over*.

Ἐπιστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (ἐπί, στέλλω) *to send to*, *tell by letter* or *message*, τι, Eur. I. T. 770, Thuc.; in genl. *to bid*, *enjoin*, *command*, τινί τι, Thuc. 5, 37; τινά τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 32; also c. inf., ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπίστασθαι, Hdt. 6, 3, Thuc., etc.: also, ἐπ. τινὶ ποιεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 1: in pass., ἐπέσταλτο οἱ.., c. inf., he *had received orders* to do, Hdt. 4, 131, cf. Aesch. Ag. 908: τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα, *orders given*, Id. Cho. 779, etc.—2. *to order by will*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 14, cf. Valck. Hipp. 858.—3. in genl. *to announce*, *give information*, περί τινος, Thuc. 8, 38; also ἐπ. ὅτι.., Ib. 99.—II. later, *to write letters*, τινὶ περί τινος, Plut., cf. ἐπιστολή.—III.=συστέλλω, *to draw in*, *tighten*, φᾶρος, Anth.

Ἐπιστενάζω, f. -άξω, (ἐπί, στενάζω) *to groan over*, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 727.

Ἐπιστενᾰχίζω, = ἐπιστένω, Hes. Th. 843.

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'Επιστενάχω,=sq.: and in mid. ἐπιστενάχομαι, Il. 4, 154. [ᾰ]

†'Επίστενος, ον, (ἐπί, στενός) *somewhat narrow, small*, Arist. H. A.

'Επιστένω, (ἐπί, στένω) *to groan, sigh over* or *at*, Hes. Th. 679.

'Επιστεφᾰνόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, στεφανόω) *to deck with a garland, to crown*, c. acc., Pind. O. 9, fin.

'Επιστεφής, ές, in Hom. only in phrase, κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο, goblets *crowned with wine*, i. e. *full to the brim, brimming over*, Il. 8, 232, Od. 2, 431, cf. ἐπιστέφω: Archil. Fr. 21, calls Thasos ὕλης ἐπιστεφής, *full, covered with* wood: from

'Επιστέφω, (ἐπί, στέφω) strictly, *to surround with* or *as with a chaplet*: in Hom. always in mid., κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο, *filled* them *brimming high* with wine, Il. 1, 470, Od. 1, 148, etc., cf. Ath. 13 D, 674 E, for it has nothing to do with the later practice of *crowning* the cup *with flowers*, as Virg. seems to take it, Aen. 3, 525: metaph., χοὰς ἐπ. τινί, *to offer* libations *as an honour* or *ornament to* the dead, Soph. El. 441.

'Επιστέωνται, Ion. 3 plur. subj. from ἐπίσταμαι, for ἐπίστωνται.

'Επίστῃ, 2 sing. pres. ἐπίσταμαι, for ἐπίστασαι.

'Επιστηθίζομαι, as pass. (ἐπί, στῆθος) *to lean one's breast on*, LXX.

'Επιστήθιος, ον, (ἐπί, στῆθος) *on* or *close to the breast*, of a bosom friend, Eccl.

'Επιστηλόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, στηλόω) *to erect as a column on* a place, Leon. Tar. 92.

'Επίστημα, ατος, τό, (ἐφίστημι) *any thing set up* or *erected*, e. g. a monument *over* a grave, Plat. Legg. 958 E.

'Επιστήμη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπίσταμαι) *acquaintance, positive knowledge*, Soph. O. T. 1115: *understanding, skill, experience*, e. g. in archery, Soph. Phil. 1057, in war, Thuc. 1, 121: in genl. *skill, knowledge, wisdom*, Soph. Ant. 721.—2. *scientific knowledge, science*, opp. to τέχνη, Plat., and Arist., v. esp. Eth. N. 6, 3: and in plur., *the sciences*, oft. in Plat.

'Επίστημι, Ion. for ἐφίστημι.

—'Επιστημοναρχέω, ῶ, *to be master of science*: from

'Επιστημονάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιστήμων, ἄρχω) *a master of science*.

'Επιστημονικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to, connected with knowledge: possessed of* or *busied with it*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επίστημος, ον,=ἐπιστήμων, *knowing, skilful*, c. gen. rei, Hipp.

'Επιστημοσυνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἐπιστήμη, and sometimes found even in prose, Diog. L. 4, 13: from

'Επιστήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπίσταμαι) *wise, prudent*, ἐπ. βουλῇ τε νόῳ τε, Od. 16, 374: *skilled in, acquainted with* a thing, c. gen., κακῶν, Soph. Fr. 514; τῆς θαλάσσης, Thuc. 1, 142; also περί τινος or περί τι, Plat., τι, Xen.: in genl. *learned, well instructed; able*, c. inf., Xen. Oec. 19, 16. Adv. -μόνως, Plat.

†'Επιστήριγμα, ατος, τό, *a support*; from

'Επιστηρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, στηρίζω) *to make to lean, prop on, τί τινι*, Opp.: usu. in pass. *to lean upon* a thing, Arist. Probl., ἐπί τι, LXX.

'Επιστητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπίσταμαι, *one must know*.

'Επιστητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπίσταμαι) *of, belonging to knowledge*, Clem. Al.

'Επιστητός, ή, όν, (ἐπίσταμαι) *that can be scientifically known*, Plat.: τὸ ἐπιστ., *that which is the subject of science*, opp. to δοξαστόν, Arist. Eth. N.

'Επιστιγμή, ῆς, ἡ, *a point* or *dot upon* a thing: from

'Επιστίζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, στίζω) *to mark with dots* or *spots on the surface, to speckle*: pass. *to be spotted* or *speckled*, Theophr.—II. *to put a point* or *stop in writing*.

'Επιστίλβω, (ἐπί, στίλβω) *to glisten on the surface*, Plut.

'Επίστιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἱστίη) Ion. for ἐφέστιος, q. v.: hence—2. ἡ ἐπ., sub. κύλιξ, *a kind of cup* or *drinking vessel*, Bergk Anacr. Fr. 90.—II. τὸ ἐπίστιον, as subst., in Hom., *a dock* or *shed where ships were laid up*, v. Nitzsch. Od. 6, 265,=νεώσοικος.

'Επιστοβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, στοβέω) *to mock, jeer, scoff at*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιστοιβάζω, (ἐπί, στοιβάζω) *to heap, pile up, pack together*, LXX.

'Επιστολάδην, adv., (ἐπιστέλλω III.) *girt up, neatly*, of dress, Hes. Sc. 287, usu. ἀνεσταλμένως. [ᾰ]

'Επιστολεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐπιστολή) *a letter writer, secretary*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.—II. *an admiral second in command, vice-admiral*, Ib. 2, 1, 7: he was prob. also *the secretary*, and had his power in virtue of this office, cf. ἐπιστολιαφόρος.

'Επιστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιστέλλω) *any thing sent by a messenger, a message, command, commission*, whether verbal or in writing, cf. Thuc. 7, 11, with 7, 8, and cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 4, p. 419: in genl. *a command, injunction, intimation*, Wess. Hdt. 4, 10: esp. *a dying injunction, last will*, v. Valck. Hipp. 858: ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς, by *command*, Hdt. 6, 50: but most usu.—2. *a letter*, Lat. *epistola*, Thuc., etc.; also in plur. of one letter, like τὰ γράμματα, Lat. *litterae*, Eur. I. A. 111, etc., cf. Schäf. Plut. 6, p. 466.

'Επιστολιᾰφόρος, ον, (ἐπιστόλιον, φέρω) *bringing letters*.—II. as subst.= ἐπιστολεύς II., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 25.

'Επιστολικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιστολή) *epistolary, of, belonging to letters*, Dem. Phal.

'Επιστολιμαῖος, ον, (ἐπιστολή) *in, by letter* or *writing*: δυνάμεις ἐπ., *paper*-armies, forces *that seem formidable on paper*, Dem. 45, 12.

'Επιστολιογράφος, ον,=ἐπιστολογράφος: from

'Επιστόλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐπιστολή.

'Επιστολογρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, used in writing letters*, Clem. Al., of Ægyptian writing, prob. *the demotic* of Hdt. 2, 36, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216, 4: from

'Επιστολογράφος, ον, (ἐπιστολή, γράφω) *writing letters*, ὁ ἐπιστ., *a secretary*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

'Επιστοματίζω,=sq., Philo.

'Επιστομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐπί, στόμα) *to bridle, and so manage a horse*: metaph. *to curb* or *muzzle, silence, check*, Ar. Eq. 845, and in pass., Plat. Gorg. 492 E.—II. of flute-players, ἑαυτον, *to put on the φορβειά* (q. v.).—III. *to trip, throw down on his face*, τινά, Luc.

'Επιστόμιον, ον, τό (στόμα, ἐπιστομίζω) *the bit of a bridle*.—II. *the cock of a water-pipe*, also ἐπιτόνιον, Vitruv.

'Επιστομις, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg.

'Επιστόμισμα, ατος, τό,=ἐπιστόμιον: in genl. *a muzzle, restraint*, Joseph.

†'Επιστομιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιστομίζω, *one must stop the mouth*, Clem. Al.

'Επιστονᾰγέω, ῶ, = ἐπιστένω, of the waves, Il. 24, 79

'Επιστονᾰχίζω,=foreg. -σπεναχίζω, Hes. Th. 843.

'Επιστορέννῡμι, shorter ννῦμι, also ἐπιστρώννῡμι, f (ἐπί, στορέννυμι) *to strew, upon* a thing, Od. 14, 50, in

'Επιστρᾰτάομαι, rare for στρατεύω, Nonn.

'Επιστρᾰτεία, ας, Ion. -η *march, expedition against* one

'Επιστράτευσις, εως, Hdt. 3, 4: from

'Επιστρᾰτεύω, (ἐπί, στ *march, make war upon*, τινί, E 784; absol., Aesch. Pers. Aj. 1056. But in prose us ἐπιστρατεύεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγυ 3, 107; but usu. c. dat., Eu etc.

'Επιστράτηγος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπ γός) *a chief commander*, Bö 2, p. 236.

'Επιστρᾰτηίη, ης, ἡ, Ion στρατεία, Hdt.

'Επιστρᾰτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, *ing over against an enemy against* him, Polyb.: from

'Επιστρᾰτοπεδεύω, (ἐπ πεδεύω) strictly, *to encamp an enemy*, Polyb.: in genl. upon, πόλει, Xen.

†'Επίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Epi* Acarnanian, commander Polyb.

'Επιστρᾰφής, ές,=ἐπιστ

'Επιστρεπτικός, ή, όν, (ἐ *that makes one turn and look*

'Επίστρεπτος, ον, (ἐπισ *be turned towards, looked at a* αίων, Aesch. Cho. 350; ὤπ τοῖς, Id. Supp. 997.—II. *turned round, versatile*, Math

'Επιστρέφεια, ας, ἡ, *the* an ἐπιστρεφής, *attention*, di *curacy*, Eccl.: from

'Επιστρεφής, ές, *fixing* a thing: hence *attentive, car shrewd*, Xen. Adv. -φῶς, *earnestly, sharply*, εἴρετο ἐπ., ἐπ. καὶ ῥητορικῶς φήσουσι 10, 30, cf. sq. IV, ἐπίστροφος *ed, twisted*: metaph. *crafty* —2. *turned, modulated, var* Arist. H. A.

'Επιστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐπ *to turn, draw, direct towards*, in Hom., Il. 3, 370: ἐπιστρ. τά τινα, *to turn* one's attent Theogn. 213.—2. *to turn* νώτον, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, Eur., etc.—3. *to turn, convert* an error, *to correct, make to* —4. *to curve, twist*, ὀδύνη σπλάγχν' ἐπιστρέφειν δοκε 1131: and so in pass. of h Arist. Probl.—II. mid. ἐπι c. aor. 2 pass., *to turn one's* Hipp.: *to turn and look a* Alc. 167: *to go back and fo* Hom. 27, 10, et c. acc., στρέφεται, *wanders over* the collat. signf. of *observing, a* Hes. Th. 753, Theogn. 64 ὀρέων κορυφάς, Anacr. 2, cf φάω.—2. *to turn one's self b one's self*, Hdt. 1, 88: also *retract* or *repent*, Dem. 66. τῆσδ' ἐπεστράφη, Soph. An *to turn back the head, look ba* 156: hence *to pay attention* Lat. *observare*, τινός, Th Soph. Phil. 599; ἐπί τινι. 24; c. acc., *to attend, attend* Eur. Andr. 1030.—4. *to turn* Lat. *deverti, εἰς χῶρον*, Xe 13.—III. intr. in act., *to turn one's self in any direction*, H and Att., and freq. in N.

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d metaph. signf.: where ἑαυ- su. supplied.—IV. part. perf. στραμμένος, ένη, ενον,=ἐπι- earnest, pressing, vehement, τ., Wess. Hdt. 7, 160; 8, 62, τροφή, ἐπιστρεφέως.

τρογγύλλω, (ἐπί, στρογγύλ- ake round, Nic., in pass.

τρόγγῡλος, ον, (ἐπί, στρογ- ounded, roundish, Arist. H. A.

τροφάδην, adv., (ἐπιστρέφω) his way and that way, all round, with κτείνειν and τύπτειν, blows on every side, Il. 10, 20, etc., or, acc. to others,= φῶς, zealously, furiously: but se, ἐπ. βαδίζειν, to wander ack and forwards, H. Hom. 10. [ᾰ]

τροφεύς, έως, ὁ, strictly the ivot: hence the first of the ver- the neck.

τροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιστρέφω) a towards, wheeling about, return ttack, esp. in military evolu- oph. O. C. 1045, cf. 537; also a tacking, putting about, Thuc. ο, ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς, Hipp.—II. έφομαι) a turning out, result, yb.—2. attention, care, notice, π., Soph. O. T. 134: μή τις φὴ γένηται, lest some notice , esp. by way of punishment, 91.—3. a moving about, up and a place, usu. in plur., δωμά- τροφαί, the occupation of them, Theb. 648; but of duties of ity, Eum. 548: οἵσιν οὐκ ἐπι- men who have no business r. Hel. 440: hence, βούνομοι ces where the cattle wander, meadows, Aesch. Fr. 233.— aining, intentness, vehemence, pp. to ἀβρότης, Philostr.

τρόφησις, εως, ἡ, a turning, i, vicissitude, Onat. ap. Stob. 4.

τροφία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Aphro- us Verticordia, Paus.

τροφίδες, ων, αἱ, curls, twisted

τροφος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) hav- ngs, conversant with, c. gen., ώπων, Od. 1, 177: and so v. ίσκοπος, Od. 8, 163: so, ἐπ. ncerned with or in it, Aesch. In genl.=ἐπιστρεφής, esp. Ap. Rh. Adv. -φως, diligent- pp. Geryon. 2, 10.

τροφος, ου, ὁ, Epistrŏphus, hitus, leader of the Phocians 'rojan war, Il. 2, 516.—2. an he Trojans from Alybe, Il. 2, son of Euenus, king of Lyr- ll. 2, 692.—4. an Epidamnian, 127.

τρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is t laid on a thing: from

τρώννῡμι, and νύω, f. -στρώ- in Luc. -στρωννυσω,=ἐπι- υμι, to spread, strew over, γῆ Luc.: to saddle, ὄνον, Jo-

τρωφάω, ῶ, poet. for ἐπιστρέ- Hom. only like mid. ἐπιστρέ- acc., to visit, frequent a place, τρωῳῶσι πόληας, haunt them, 486, H. Merc. 44. In mid. to out, occupy one's house, Aesch. also to come to, Eur. Med.

τῡγής, ές, (ἐπί, στυγέω) abom- dious, Clem. Al.

τυγνάζω, (ἐπί, στυγνάζω) to ful, annoyed at a thing.—II. annoy, vex.

τῦλιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, στῦλος) which joins the tops of pillars, the architrave, or the whole entablature, Plut. [ῡ]

Ἐπιστύφω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, στύφω) to draw up, contract, as some things do the mouth, χεῖλος, Nic.: metaph. to be harsh or austere. [ῡ]

Ἐπιστωμύλλομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, στωμύλλω) to rival in fun and nonsense, τινί.

†Ἐπίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, Epistor, a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 695.

Ἐπισυγκάμπτω, (ἐπί, συγκάμπτω) to bend together, curve at or in a place, Hipp.

Ἐπισυγκροτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, συγκροτέω) to collect again, to rally soldiers, Joseph.

†Ἐπισυγκρούω, fut. -σω, (ἐπί, συγκρούω) to strike together upon, to come in contact with, Dio C.

†Ἐπισυγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, συγχέω) to pour together, mingle, blend, besides, in pass., Philo.

†Ἐπισυζεύγνυμι,=συζεύγνυμι, Gal. Hence

†Ἐπισυζῠγής, ές, yoked together, united, τινί, lambl.

Ἐπισῠκοφαντέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, συκοφαντέω) to harass yet more with frivolous accusations, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 31.

Ἐπισυλλέγω, (ἐπί, συλλέγω) to draw together besides or to a place, Diosc.

Ἐπισύλληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, συλλαμβάνω) a second conception, Lat. superfoetatio, Medic.

Ἐπισυμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, συμβαίνω) to happen besides or after, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ἐπισυμμαχία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, συμμαχία) an alliance against a common enemy. Epist. Phil. ap. Dem. 160, 13.

Ἐπισυμμύω, (ἐπί, συμμύω) to close up, shut upon a thing, Theophr.

Ἐπισυμπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, συμπίπτω) to fall out, chance besides or in addition to, τινί, Joseph. [ῐ]

Ἐπισυνάγω, f. -άξω, (ἐπί, συνάγω) to gather together again, collect and bring to a place, Polyb. [ᾰ]: hence

Ἐπισυνᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, a gathering together to a place, N. T.

Ἐπισυναθροίζω, (ἐπί, συναθροίζω) to collect besides.

Ἐπισυναινέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, συναινέω) to give one's assent, adhesion to, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐπισυνάπτω, (ἐπί, συνάπτω) to join on, subjoin, τί τινι, Polyb.—2. = συνάπτειν, μάχην, Diod.

†Ἐπισυνάρχομαι, (ἐπί, συνάρχω) to begin along with, Hippod. ap. Stob.

Ἐπισύνδεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυνδέω) a joining, conjunction, Plut.

Ἐπισυνδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐπί, συνδέω) to bind, tie up the faster, τὴν ἀπορίαν μᾶλλον ἐπ., to increase the difficulty, Theophr.

Ἐπισυνδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, συνδίδωμι) to sprout, burst forth into one place, Plut.

Ἐπισύνειμι, (ἐπί, σύν, εἶμι) to come together again or to a place, Dion. H.

Ἐπισύνειμι, (ἐπί, σύν, εἰμί) to be together at a place.

Ἐπισυνεργέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, συνεργέω) to help to effect, contribute, πρός τι, Eurypham. ap. Stob. p. 556, 30.

Ἐπισυνέχω, (ἐπί, συνέχω) γυναῖκα, to take to one's self a wife, LXX.

Ἐπισύνθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυντίθημι) a putting together upon or besides, an addition.

†Ἐπισυνθετικός, ή, όν, adapted to putting together, uniting, Gal. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.: from

Ἐπισύνθετος, ον, (ἐπισυντίθημι) put together, compound, like σύνθετος, Clem. Al.

Ἐπισυνθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπί, συνθήκη) an additional article to a treaty, usu. in plur., like ἐπισπονδαί, Polyb.

Ἐπισυνίστημι, f. -συστήσω, (ἐπί, συνίστημι) to set together or against, τινά τινι.—II. mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to conspire and resist, Plut.—2. to come together, unite.—3. to grow together, come to a head, Diosc.

Ἐπισυννέω, and -νήω, (ἐπί, συννέω) to pile up, lay together, Dio C.

Ἐπισυνοικίζω, (ἐπί, συνοικίζω) to bring new colonists into a place, Strab.

†Ἐπισυντάσσω, (ἐπί, συντάσσω) to put together in order against, to form against, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐπισυντείνω, (ἐπί, συντείνω) to extend, distend exceedingly, Hipp., in pass.

Ἐπισυντίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, συντίθημι) to add besides, Clem. Al.

Ἐπισυντρέχω, (ἐπί, συντρέχω) to run together to a place, N. T.

Ἐπισυνωθέω, ῶ,=συνωθέω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 104.

Ἐπισῠρίζω,=sq. Ael.

Ἐπισῠρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, συρίζω) to hiss, whistle at a thing, to make a signal by screaming, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπίσυρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπισύρω) any thing trailed after one; a trail, train of a snake, Hipp.: the furrow or track made by dragging a thing, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18.—II. drawling, laziness.

Ἐπισυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπισύρω) a dragging, trailing.—II. laziness, negligence, Polyb.—III. mockery, satire.

Ἐπισυῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (ἐπί, συῤῥέω) to flow together, Strab.: hence

Ἐπισυῤῥοή, ῆς, ἡ, and ἐπισυῤῥοια, ας, a conflux, Ael.

Ἐπισύρω, (ἐπί, σύρω) to drag or trail after one, in a lazy, listless way, τὰ ὀπίσθια ἐπ., of a sick horse, Arist. H. A.: so too in mid., of young hares, τὰ ὄλα (sc. σώματα) ἐπισυρόμενοι, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13; χιτῶνα ἐπισύρεσθαι, Luc.: hence—II. to do any thing in a slovenly, careless way, hence to slur over, evade intentionally, Lys. 175, 18; and so absol., ἐπισύροντες ἐρῶσι, will speak confusedly, that they may not be understood, Dem. Lept. p. 496, 23, ubi v. Wolf: also intr., ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι, to be negligent, M. Anton.: in this signf. esp. in part. pf. pass., γράμματα ἐπισεσυρμένα, slovenly, hastily written, Luc.: but τὸ ἐπισεσ. τοῦ λόγου, a flowing, diffuse style, Lat. fusa et tracta oratio, Cic. Adv. ἐπισεσυρμένως, carelessly, Epict. [ῠ]

Ἐπισυστᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυνίσταμαι) a gathering, riotous meeting, N. T.: a faction, Joseph.

Ἐπισυστέλλω, (ἐπί, συστέλλω) to draw together to a head, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐπισυστρέφω, (ἐπί, συστρέφω) to gather, collect to one head, LXX.

Ἐπίσυχνος, ον, (ἐπί, συχνός) sufficiently often, Hipp.

Ἐπισφᾱγεύς, έως, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπισφαγεύς, Hipp.

Ἐπισφᾱγιάζομαι,=ἐπισφάζω, susp.

Ἐπισφᾱγιεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἐπί, σφαγή) the hollow in the neck where the butcher's knife is put in, also ἐπισφαγεύς, Hipp.

Ἐπισφάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, σφάζω) to slaughter, offer over or besides, esp. of sacrifices at a tomb, τινά τινι, Eur. H. F. 995; αἱμά τινος, Id. El. 281: to kill over again, νεκρούς ἐπ. Diog. L.

Ἐπίσφαιρα, ων, τά, (ἐπί, σφαῖρα) the leather cases of the weights used in the σφαιρομαχία, to deaden the blows, Plut. In Polyb., μίχαιραι μετ' ἐπισφαίρων, swords tipped with buttons, like foils.

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'Επισφακελίζω, (ἐπί, σφακελίζω) *to become gangrenous, mortify*, Hipp.: hence

'Επισφάκελισις, εως, ἡ, *gangrene, caries*, Hipp.

†'Επισφάλεια, ας, ἡ, *unsteadiness, uncertainty*, Polyb.: from

'Επισφάλής, ές, (ἐπί, σφάλλομαι) *prone to fall, unsteady*, Plat. Rep. 497 D, Dem., etc.—II. (σφάλλω) *making to fall, dangerous, νόσημα*, Hipp. Adv. -λῶς ἔχειν, to be in *danger*, Polyb.

'Επισφάλλω, (ἐπί, σφάλλω) *to trip up, make to fall*, Joseph.: *to deceive*.

'Επισφάττω, fut. -ξω, later form of ἐπισφάζω.

'Επισφηκόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σφηκόω) *to bind, wreathe on* or *to*, Nonn.

'Επίσφηνος, ον, (ἐπί, σφήν) *wedge-shaped*: τὸ ἔπ., *a sucker* or *sprout*, Clem. Al.

'Επισφίγγω, (ἐπί, σφίγγω) *to bind, tie tight, fasten*, Anth.—II. ἐπ. τὴν νήτην, *to screw* it *tighter, to tune* the instrument, Ael.

'Επισφοδρύνω, (ἐπί, σφοδρύνω) *to make strong* or *rigid*, Plut.

'Επισφράγίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, σφραγίζω) *to put a seal on, seal up*.—2. *to confirm, ratify*, τί τινι, Anth. But more usu. in mid. *to fix a name* or *definition*, τί τινι, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 75 D: also in pass. *to be so marked*, Id. Phil. 26 D.—2. in mid. also *to have ratified and sanctioned for one*, Polyb. Hence

'Επισφράγισμα, ατος, τό, *a sealing, signing*. [ρᾰ]

'Επισφραγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who seals* or *signs*, Luc.

'Επισφύριον, ου, τό, in Hom. always in plur., *bands, clasps* or *hooks*, which fastened the two plates of the greaves (κνημῖδες) *over the ancle*, Il. 3, 331; 11, 18, etc.; in Hom. always of silver: acc. to others, *a covering for the ancle*.—2. later *the Luna worn on the senators' shoes at Rome*: also *a woman's garter*, περισκελίς, Anth., where however others take it for *the leg above the ancle*, cf. Opp. Cyn. 4, 434. [ῡ] strictly neut. from

'Επισφύριος, ον, (ἐπί, σφυρόν) *on* or *above the ancle*, esp. *worn there*; of the senators' *Luna*, Philostr. [ῡ]

'Επίσφῦρος, ον, = foreg., Anth.

'Επισχεδιάζω, (ἐπί, σχεδιάζω) *to say* or *do* a thing *off-hand*, τῷ καιρῷ, Philostr., like αὐτοσχεδιάζω.

'Επισχεδον, adv. *near at hand, hard by*, ἐπισχεδὸν ἐρχομένοιο, H. Hom. Ap. 3: in Ap. Rh. c. gen., et c. dat.

'Επισχεθεῖν, poet. aor. form of ἐπέχω, Aesch. Theb. 453: cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. εἰκαθεῖν.

'Επισχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἐπέχω.

'Επισχερώ, adv. (ἐπί, σχερος) *in a row, one after another*, like ἑφεξῆς and ἐπιτάξ, Il. 11, 668; 18, 68.—II. of time, *one day after another, by degrees*, Theocr. 14, 69; c. gen. Ap. Rh.

'Επισχεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἔπεχω) *a thing held out, a pretext*, ἐπισχεσία μύθου, Od. 21, 71: also = sq.

'Επισχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) *a checking, stoppage, hindrance*, Hipp.: *delay*, Thuc. 2, 18: in genl. *reluctance*, joined with ἐλεητύς, Od. 17, 451.

'Επισχετέον, verb. adj. of ἐπέχω, *one must refrain*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

'Επισχετικος, ἡ, όν, *checking, repressing*, Ath. 666 A.

†'Επισχηματιζω, (ἐπί, σχηματίζω) *to change into the form of, to form, ἐς τινα*, Joseph.

'Επισχιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, σχίζω) *to split, cleave at top*, ἀρουραν, Ap. Rh.

'Επισχναίνω, fut. -ανῶ, (ἐπί, ἰσχναίνω) *to make thin, dry, lean*, Hipp., ubi al ἀπ.

'Επισχναντέος, ἑα, ἑον, verb. adj. from foreg.

'Επισχολάζομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, σχολάζω) *to delay*, Soph. Fr. 296.

'Επισχῡρίζω, (ἐπί, ἰσχυρίζομαι) *to strengthen*, dub.

'Επισχύω, (ἐπί, ἰσχύω) *to make strong*, Xen. Oec. 11, 13.—II. intr. *to be, grow strong*, Theophr.: *to prevail*, LXX.: *be urgent*, N. T. [ῦω, ῡσω]

'Επίσχω, strengthd. for ἐπέχω, *to restrain, hinder, check*, ἵππους, Il. 17, 465; and so Thuc. 3, 45, and Plat.; (Od. 20, 266, and Hes. Sc. 446, 350, rather belong to ἔπεσχον aor. of ἐπέχω.)—2. intr. *to leave off, stop*, τινός, *from* a thing, Plat. Parm. 152 B.

'Επισωμᾰτόομαι, (ἐπί, σωματόω) as pass., *to grow together into a body*, Diosc.

'Επίσωμος, ον, (ἐπί, σῶμα) *embodied*.—2. *bulky, fat*.

'Επισώρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a heaping, piling up*: from

'Επισωρεύω, (ἐπί, σωρεύω) *to heap, pile up*.

'Επίσωτρον, ου, τό, Ep. ἐπίσσ., (as always in Hom.) *the hoop round a wheel, the tire*, Il. 5, 725, etc.

'Επιτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) *an injunction*, like ἐπιταξις, *imposition of tribute*, Polyb.

'Επίταγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτάσσω) *an injunction, command*, Plat. Legg. 722 E.—2. *a condition of a treaty*, Polyb.—II. *a reserve* or *subsidiary force*, Polyb. Hence

'Επιταγματικός, ἡ, όν, *belonging to an ἐπίταγμα, subsidiary*.

†'Επιτάδας, α, ὁ, *Epitadas*, a Spartan leader in Sphacteria, Thuc. 4, 8, 31, etc.

'Επιτᾰδε, adv. for ἐπὶ τάδε, *on this side*, opp. to ἐπέκεινα.

†'Επιτάδες, Dor. for ἐπίτηδες.

'Επιτακτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 4.

'Επιτάκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιτάσσω) *a commander*.

'Επιτακτικός, ἡ, όν, (ἐπιτάσσω) *given to command, imperious*, Plat. Polit. 260 B, sq. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

'Επίτακτος, ον, (ἐπιτάσσω) *enjoined, commanded*, Pind. P. 4, 421.—II. *drawn up behind*: οἱ ἐπίτακτοι, *the reserve* in an army, Thuc. 6, 67.

'Επιτᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ταλαιπωρέω) *to labour, suffer for a thing, labour yet more*, Thuc. 1, 123.

'Επιτᾰλάριος, ον, (ἐπί, τάλαρος) *with a basket*, ἐπ. Ἀφροδίτη, the Roman *Venus calathina*, Plut.

†'Επιταλιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Epitalium*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25: from

†'Επιτάλιον, ου, τό, *Epitalium*, a city of Triphylian Elis on the Alpheus, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 29.

'Επιτάμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) *an extension*, Plut.

'Επιτάμνω, Ion for ἐπιτέμνω.

'Επιτάνυω, = ἐπιτεινω, *to stretch* or *spread over*, τινί τι, Il. 16, 567, Od. 1, 442, in tmesis.

'Επιταξ, adv., (ἐπιτάσσω) *in a row*, like ἑφεξῆς, Arat.

'Επιταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) *an injunction*, ἐπ. τοῦ ὅρου, *the fixing, arrangement* of the tribute, Hdt. 3, 89.

'Επιταράξις, εως, ἡ, *disturbance: confusion*, Plat. Rep. 518 A: [τᾰ] from

'Επιτᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, ταράσσω) *to disturb*, strictly, *on the surface*: in genl. *to disquiet, harass yet more*, Hdt. 2, 139: ἡ κοιλια ἐπιταράσσεται, Hipp.

'Επιτάρροθος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπίκουρος, *a helper, defender*, (esp. in Il.); always of the help in fight: hence more Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐπιτάρρ 180; as fem., Il. 5, 808, gen., Τεγέης ἔπ., Orac. 67. (Formed from ἐπί ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός, has adopted τᾰρρόθος as form.)

'Επιτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐ *stretching*, ἐπ. καὶ ἄνεσις δῶν, *a tightening* and slac strings, Plat. Rep. 349 E *creased vehemence, access of* ρετοῦ. Hipp., opp. to ἄνεσ *part of a play wherein the p* opp. to πρότασις.

'Επιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, τᾰ τάσσω) *to set over, put u* Thuc. 5, 72, in pass.—2. *t der, put upon* one *as a du* Hdt. 1, 155, etc., and At inf., Id. 3, 159, etc. Pass *orders*, Eur. Syl. 3: τὰ *μενα, orders given*, Hdt. 1, II. *to place behind, in rear* Hdt. 1, 80: *to place next* mid., Thuc. 6, 67: τινά An. 6, 5, 9.

'Επιτᾰτικός, ἡ, όν, *stretching: intensive*, Gram

'Επιτάφιος, ον, (ἐπί, τά *belonging to a tomb*, ἀγών game, Diod.: esp., ἐπ. λο *ral oration* or *eulogy*, such ken at Athens yearly over who had fallen in battle: v veral examples, as that in sq., that in Plat. Menex. p. of Lysias, and one under t Demosthenes. [ᾰ]

'Επιτᾰχύνω, (ἐπί, ταχύ *en on, hurry, urge forward* ὁδοῦ, Thuc. 4, 47. [ῠ] H

'Επιτᾰχύσις, εως, ἡ, a *h* Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 331, 1

'Επιτέγγω, (ἐπί, τέγγ *liquid upon, moisten*, Philos

'Επιτεγξις, εως, ἡ, *a softening*, Hipp.

'Επιτεθειασμένως, adv. pass. from ἐπιθειάζω, *enth*

'Επιτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἐπ *stretch out, upon* or *over*, τι ἐ 1, 186; ὑπέρ τινος, 4, 201. tmesis, Il. 17, 736, Od. 11 *stretch as on a frame, tigh* ἀνίημι or χαλάω, χορδας, 209 B: hence *to increas* ἡδονάς, Plat. Legg. 645 *excite*, c. inf., Xen. Hipp Pass. *to be stretched* as on πυρετῷ, Hipp., ὑπὸ νόσου, then in genl. *to be torture be on the stretch, screwed up most*, Plat. Phaed. 98 C. M *after, devote one's self to*, e Cyr. 7, 5, 82.—3. in pass. ταθῆναι πλειω χρονον, t *out* for a longer time, of ma Lac. 2, 5.—II. intr. *to rea tend, increase, prevail*, Hipp. Pol.—2. *to struggle toward* τινί, Arist. Pol.

†'Επιτειρω, strengthd. Orph.

'Επιτειχίζω, (ἐπί, τειχ *a fort, make a strong hold a* esp. as the basis of operatio a city, and generally on th country, Thuc. 1, 142; 7 τινί, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 11; c *to occupy with such a fort*, 2, 1: metaph., ἐπ. τυρ χωρᾳ, *to plant* them *like su* a country, Dem. 99, 2, c Hence

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εἰχῖσις, εως, ἡ, *the building a e enemy's land* or *the frontier, ation of it*, Thuc. 1, 142, etc.:

εἴχισμα, ατος, τό, *a fort* or *d placed so as to command an country*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2: ν τῆς χώρας, to hold *strong- ich command* the country, , 20; κατασκευάζειν τὴν Εὐ- τινί and ἐπί τινα, Id. 106, 13: but, ἐπ. τῶν νόμων, *a* of them, Alcid. ap. Arist. 3, 4.

εἰχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐπιτείχισις, 18: metaph. ἐπ. κατὰ τῆς ζητεῖν, Dem. 254, 20.

τεκμαίρομαι, = τεκμαίρομαι,

τεκνόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τεκνόω) *to be- ards*, Joseph.

τεκταίνω, (ἐπί, τεκταίνω) *to ainst*, Opp., in mid.

τέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιτελής) *per- ompletion.*

τελειόω, and -εόω, *to offer an ίωμα*: in genl. = ἐπιτελέω:

τελείωμα, or rather -έωμα, *something offered after* or *be- usual sacrifice*: and

τελείωσις, and -έωσις, εως, ἡ, *offering*, esp. the festival on of a child, Plat. Legg. 784 D. *accomplishment, completion.*

τελεόω, v. ἐπιτελειόω.

τέλεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτελέω) *n, perfection*, Arist. Probl.

τελεστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπι- *one must accomplish*, Isocr.

τελεστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an accomplish-*

τελεστικός, ή, όν, *accomplish- tual*, late: from

τελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, τελέω) *olish, complete, finish*, τι, Hdt. c., *to fulfil, effect*, τὰ ἐπιτασ- Id. 1, 115; it is used esp. of lment of an oracle, Id. 1, 13, o of vows or promises, 1, 86: 2. in genl. *to offer, celebrate a service*, θυσίαν, ἑορτήν, Hdt. 22, cf. 1, 167, etc.—3. *to pay discharge*, ἀποφορήν, φόρον, 109; 5, 49, etc.: metaph. in τετελεῖσθαι τὰ τοῦ γήρως, *to ay, be subject to the burdens of* Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 8; so ἐπ. *to pay the debt of* death, Id. .—4. *to impose upon*, δίκας . *poenas irrogare alicui*, Plat. b fin.

τέλεωμα, and -έωσις, v. ἐπι- a, etc.

τελής, ές, (ἐπί, τέλος) *brought , accomplished*, ποιεῖν τι ἐπι- ἐπιτελεῖν, to accomplish, 41, etc.; ἐπ. ἐγένετό τι, Id. c.: εὐχὴ ἐπ., Plat. Legg. 931 ct. *effective*, M. Anton. Adv. retae.

τελίδας, α, Dor. and Ἐπιτελί- ὁ, *Epitelidas*, and *Epitelides*, n., Thuc. 4, 132, Dion. H.

τελλω, f. -τελῶ: aor. ἐπέτειλα: τέταλκα, pass. ἐπιτέταλμαι, λω) strictly, *to put upon*; *lay upon, enjoin, entrust to*, ἐπ. ἐφετμάς and συνθεσίας Hom., who also freq. uses the τέλλομαι just like the act. t. usu. ἐπιτέλλειν or ἐπι- αί τινί τι, πολλὰ ἐπιτέλ- έ, *to admonish* much, *warn* Od. 3, 267; μῦθον ἐπιτέλ- . Il. 11, 840: esp. in tmesis, ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν, *to add a* speech *of command* to her, Od. 23, 349, cf. Il. 1, 25: freq. also c. dat. pers. only, *to give orders to*, Il. 10, 63, etc.; and c. acc. rei only, *to prescribe, ordain*, νόστος Ἀχαιῶν, ὃν ἐπετείλατο Παλλάς, Od. 1, 327; so, θάνατον ἐπιτέλλειν, Pind. N. 10, 145; and so, ἐπ. τέρματα, Aesch. Pr. 100 (where others take it intr. *to arise*): c. dat. pers. et inf., *to order* him *to* do, Il. 2, 802, Od. 21, 240: c. acc. pers. (sub. inf.) πέμπων μ' ὥδ' ἐπέτελλε, Il. 24, 780, unless it be here absol., as in Od. 17, 9.—II. ἐπιτέλλομαι, intr. *to rise*, of sun or stars, Hes. Op. 381, 565: esp. of the constellations which mark the seasons, v. Lob. Phryn. 125; and so intr. in act., Hipp. 553, 8: also metaph. of love, Theogn. 1275.

Ἐπιτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, (ἐπί, τέμνω) *to cut upon the surface, make an incision* into, *gash*, τοὺς βραχίονας, Hdt. 1, 74.—II. *to cut short*: metaph. *to abridge, epitomise*, Luc., cf. ἐπιτομή: λέγοντα ἐπ., *to cut short his speech, silence, stop him*, Polyb. Pass. *to be cut off, perish*, Philo.

Ἐπίτεξ, εκος, ἡ, (ἐπί, τεκεῖν, τίκτω) *at the birth, about to bring forth*, Hdt. 1, 108, 111; in genl. *fruitful*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 357; esp. Ion. cf. ἐπίτοκος.

Ἐπιτερᾰτεύομαι, dep., (ἐπί, τερατεύω) *to invent more wonders, to exaggerate*, Paus.

Ἐπιτέρμιος, ον, (ἐπί, τέρμα) *on, at, over the end* or *limits.*

Ἐπιτερπής, ές, *pleasing, delightful*, χῶρος, H. Hom. Ap. 413.—II. *devoted to pleasure*, Plut. Adv. -πῶς, Id.: from

Ἐπιτέρπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, τέρπω) *to please, gratify by* a thing: usu. in pass. *to rejoice, delight in* a thing, τινί, Od. 14, 228, H. Hom. Ap. 146; also ἐπιτέρπεσθαι θυμόν, H. Hom. Ap. 204.

Ἐπιτερσαίνω, (ἐπί, τερσαίνω) *to dry the top of* a thing.

Ἐπιτετᾰμένως, from ἐπιτείνω, *intensely*, Diosc.

Ἐπιτέταρτος, ον, (ἐπί, τέταρτος) *containing one integer and a fourth*, or $\frac{5}{4}$, cf. ἐπίτριτος.

Ἐπιτετευγμένως, adv. from perf. pass. of ἐπιτυγχάνω, *successfully, hitting the mark*, Diog. L.: and

Ἐπιτετηδευμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of ἐπιτηδεύω, *studiously*, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτετμημένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of ἐπιτέμνω, *briefly*, Strab.

Ἐπιτετραμμένος, η, ον, perf. part. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω, Thuc.

Ἐπιτέτραπται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω, Il.

Ἐπιτετράφαται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω.

Ἐπίτευγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *a fortunate, successful event*, Diod.—II. (ἐπιτεύχω) *a work*, dub.

Ἐπιτευκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *successful, convenient*, χώρα, Polyb.: from

Ἐπίτευξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *an attaining, hitting the mark*, Def. Plat. 413 C.—II. = ἔντευξις, *a conversation*, dub. in Theophr. Char. 12.

Ἐπιτεύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, τεύχω) *to make, prepare* upon or *for*, τί τινι, Pind. O. 8, 42, in tmesis.

Ἐπιτεχνάζομαι, = sq., Opp.

Ἐπιτεχνάομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, τεχνάομαι) dep. *to devise, contrive against* another, or *to contrive to meet* a difficulty, *for* a purpose, Hdt. 1, 63, 123, etc.: *to contrive against*, Id. 2, 119; τινί τι, Luc. Hence

Ἐπιτέχνημα, ατος, τό, *invention, contrivance*, Ael. H. A. 12, 16; and

Ἐπιτέχνησις, εως, ἡ, *contrivance against* another or *for a purpose*, Thuc. 1, 71: and

Ἐπιτεχνητός, όν, *made by skill, artificial*, = τεχνητός, Luc.

Ἐπιτεχνολογέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τεχνολογέω) *to add to the rules of an art.*

Ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. ἐπιτήδεος, (ἐπιτηδές) *made on purpose for an end* or *purpose, fit, adapted for it, convenient*, γῆ, χώρα, Hdt., etc. Construct. ἐπ. εἴς τι, Hdt. 1, 115, etc.; πρός τι, Plat. Rep. 390 B; but freq. c. inf., χωρίον ἐπ. ἐνιππεῦσαι, *fit* to ride in, Hdt. 6, 102, cf. 3, 134, etc.; so ἐπ. ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι, *convenient* to be put out of the way, Thuc. 8, 70; ἐπ. ξυνεῖναι, a *pleasant* person to live with, Eur. Andr. 206; ἐπ. ὀστρακισθῆναι, *fit, deserving* to..., Andoc. 34, 2: also ἐπιτηδεῖόν (ἐστι) c. inf., Hdt. 4, 158, etc.—II. *useful, serviceable, necessary*, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, *the necessaries of life, provisions*, etc., Lat. *commeatus*, Hdt. 2, 174, Thuc., etc.—2. of persons, *serviceable* or *friendly to, allied with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 52, Thuc. 4, 78, etc.; ἐπ. εἶναί τινι, to favour it, Id. 8, 54: also as subst. c. gen., *a close friend, near connexion* or *dependent*, Lat. *necessarius*, Thuc. 7, 73: ἡμέτερος ἐπ., Lys. 93, 41. Besides the regul. Compar., Suid. has an irreg. -δειέστερος. Adv. -είως, Ion. -έως, *suitably, serviceably*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 108, Thuc., etc. Hence

Ἐπιτηδειότης, ητος, ἡ, *fitness, suitableness, convenience for a purpose*, πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 778 A: hence ἐπ. πρὸς πόλεμον, all *material*, etc., for carrying on war, Polyb. 2, 23, 11. —II. *relationship*, Lat. *necessitudo.*

Ἐπιτηδειόω, ῶ, (ἐπιτήδειος) *to make fit, accommodate.*

Ἐπιτηδές, adv., *as much as serves the purpose, enough*: in Hom. only, ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, Il. 1, 142, and μνηστῆρων σ' ἐπιτηδὲς ἀριστῆες λοχόωσιν, Od. 15, 28. Post-Hom., esp. Att., who write it proparox.; ἐπίτηδες, Dor. ἐπίτᾱδες, (cf. ἀληθές, ἄληθες), usu. *on purpose, advisedly.* Lat. *consulto, de industria*, Hdt. 3, 130, etc., Ar. Pac. 142, etc.: hence *cunningly, deceitfully*, Eur. I. A. 476: ὅσπερ ἐπίτηδες, *fittingly, as best may be*, Plut.: later also ἐξεπίτηδες. No such adj. is found as ἐπιτηδής. The adv. ἐπιτηδέως in Hdt. is from ἐπιτήδειος for -δειος, q. v. (Acc. to Riemer from ἄδος, ἀδήν, ἥδος, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. from ἐπὶ τᾰδεσι, = τάδε. Passow conjectures τῆδες as a collat. form of τῆτες, σῆτες.)

Ἐπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτηδεύω) *that which one studies* or *labours at, a pursuit, business*, or *custom*, just like Lat. *studium, institutum*, freq. in Thuc., as 1, 138: τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπ., *way of life*, Thuc. 2, 37: *diet*, etc., Foës. Oec. Hipp.: ἐπ. τινός, *practice of* it, Plat. Legg. 711 B.

Ἐπιτήδευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτηδεύω) *devotion, attention to a pursuit* or *business*, Thuc. 2, 36: *cultivation of a habit* or *character*, ἐς ἀρετήν, Thuc. 7, 86, ἀρετῆς, Plat. Legg. 853 B: *care, pains, premeditation*, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτηδευτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιτηδεύω, *one must study, pursue, practise*, Plat. Legg. 858 D.

†Ἐπιτηδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιτηδεύω) *one who practises* or *pursues*, Joseph.

Ἐπιτηδευτός, ή, όν, (ἐπιτηδεύω) *studied, done with pains*: *artificial*, opp. to *natural*, like ἐπίκτητος: from

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'Επιτηδεύω, usu. in past tenses ἐπετήδευον, ἐπιτετήδευκα, etc., (ἐπιτηδές.) *To pursue, practise, devote one's self to* a thing, *make it one's business*, Lat. *studere rei*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 135, etc., and Att.: also *to invent*, πρός τι, for a purpose, Id. 6, 125: c. inf., *to use, take care to* do, Id. 3, 18, etc.: also foll. by ὅπως..., Id. 3, 102: absol. *to exert one's self*, Lycurg. Pass. *to be practised, πρός τι*, in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40.—II. in bad signf., *to affect, ape, put on what is not natural.*

'Επιτηδής, v. ἐπιτηδές.

'Επιτηθή, ῆς, ἡ, *a great-grandmother*, Lat. *abavia*, Theopomp. (Com.) Pamph. 3, cf. ἐπίπαππος.

'Επίτηκτος, ον, *melted, luted on* or *in*, esp. of inlaid or overlaid work as opp. to solid, like Lat. *sigilla, emblemata*, Alex. Hipp. 2, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 236, 239.—II. metaph. *superficial*, hence *counterfeit, unreal, false*, ἐπ. φιλεῖν, Mel. 62: also *fleeting, short-lived*, cf. Cic. 7, 1, 5: from

'Επιτήκω, (ἐπί, τήκω) *to melt upon, pour when melted over* a thing, ἐπιτήκειν κηρὸν ἐπί τι, Hdt. 7, 239.

'Επιτηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *with a husk or pod*, Nic.

'Επιτηρέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἐπί, τηρέω) *to look out, watch for, νύκτα*, H. Hom. Cer. 245, Βορέαν, Ar. Ach. 922; ἐπ. βλάβος, to watch to detect it, Ar. Ran. 1151: esp. ἐπ. ὅταν..., ὁπότε..., Ar. Eccl. 633, Xen. Hence

'Επιτήρησις, εως, ἡ, *a watching, regarding, looking out for*, a thing: and

'Επιτηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a watcher, guardian*, late: and

'Επιτηρητικός, ή, όν, *disposed, prone to watch for an opportunity*, esp. *to do ill*, Plut.

'Επιτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, τίθημι) *to lay, put, place on* or *by*, in Hom. most usu. of offerings laid on the altar, as in tmesis, ἐπὶ μηρία θέντες Ἀπόλλωνι, Od. 21, 267; or meats on table, Od. 1, 140, also *to put* covering on the head, κεφαλῇ ἐπέθηκε καλυπτρην, Od. 5, 232: and so construct. usu., ἐπ. τινί τι, like Lat. *imponere*, but also τινά τινος, as ἐπ. λεχέων τινά, Il. 24, 589; and so Hdt. 7, 183: c. acc. only, ἐπ. φάρμακα, *to apply* medicine to a wound, Il. 4, 190; later, ἐπ. τι ἐπί τινος, Hdt. 2, 121, 4.—2. *to set upon, turn towards*, in tmesis, φρένα Ἑκτορέοις ἱεροῖς, Il. 10, 46.—II. *to lay upon* or *before, to put to*, as a door, covering or lid, Od. 9, 240, 314; λίθον, πέτρην, Od. 13, 370; 23, 194; hence ἡμὲν ἀνακλῖναι πυκινὸν νέφος ἠδ' ἐπιθεῖναι, to roll back the cloud and *put it to*, i. e. open and shut heaven's gate, Il. 5, 751, cf. Od. 11, 525, and v. ἀνακλίνω II.—III. *to put to, besides, to add*, τινί τι, Il. 4, 111, Od. 22, 62; hence μύθῳ or μύθοις τέλος ἐπιθεῖναι, to put an end to them, finish, Lat. *finem imponere*, Il. 19, 107, etc.: also ἐπ. κεφαλαῖον ἐπί τινι, to put on a top to it, put a finishing stroke to it, Dem. 520, 27.—IV. *to impose, inflict*, esp. a penalty, θωήν, Od. 2, 192; ζημίαν, Hdt. 1, 144, etc.; δίκην τινί, Id. 1, 120, Eur., etc.: and so of burdens, grievances in genl., in tmesis, ἐπ' ἄλγεα θῆκεν, Il. 2, 39; ἐπ. φόβον, Lat. *incutere*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 41.—V. like ἐπιστέλλω, *to give an injunction* or *message*; in genl. *to send by message* or *letter*, ἐπ. τι εἰς Αἴγυπτον, Hdt. 3, 42, cf. 5, 95, and ἀντεπιτίθημι.—VI. *to give* a name, Hdt. 5, 68; but more freq. in mid., as Arist. Poet. *to apply, use as an epithet*, Gramm. B. mid. ἐπιτίθεμαι, in tmesis, χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνιηροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσι, *laying one's* hands *upon*..., Il. 18, 317, and so in Att. much like act.; also absol., *to make an attempt upon, fall upon, attack, invade*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 26, 102, etc.—2. *to set one's self to, apply one's self to, employ one's self on* or *in*, c. dat. *vauτιλίῃσι*, Hdt. 1, 1; τῇ πείρᾳ, τῷ ἔργῳ, Thuc., and Xen.: in Hdt. 1, 96, δικαιοσύνην ἐπιθέμενος ἤσκεε, the acc. belongs to ἤσκεε and ἐπιθ. is absol. *attending to it*, cf. 6, 60.—3. like act., *to enjoin, lay commands*, τί τινι, Hdt. 1, 111; also c. inf., 3, 63. From Plut. downwds. the aor. pass. is found as well as the aor. mid.

'Επιτίκτω, f. -τέξομαι, (ἐπί, τίκτω) *to bring forth besides* or *afterwards*, Hipp.

'Επιτίμαιος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιτιμάω II. 2), *fault-finder*, nickname of the Sicilian historian Timaeus, later ap. Ath. 272 B. [τί]

'Επιτιμάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, (ἐπί, τιμάω) *to lay a value upon*, Lat. *aestimare*: hence—1. *to value, honour, show honour to*, τινά, Hdt. 6, 39.—2. *to raise in price, olvov*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 228 B: pass. *to rise in price*, of corn, Dem. 918, 20; 1208, 2.—II. *to lay the value*, (i. e.) *penalty* on a person, δίκην, Hdt. 4, 42, cf. ἐπιτίμιον.—2. *to object to* one *as blameable*, τινί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 237 C, and freq. in Oratt.: then c. dat. only, *to blame, reprove, find fault with*, Isocr. 170 A; absol., Thuc. 3, 38.

†'Επιτιμήθης, ους, ὁ, *Epitimedes*, a philosopher of Cyrene, Diog. L.

'Επιτίμημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτιμάω) *a punishment*, Inscr.—II. *a blame, reproof*: esp. *a criticism*, Arist. Poet. [τί]

'Επιτίμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτιμάω) *a reproving, criticism*, Thuc. 7, 48.—II. *a rising in price, dearness, σίτου*, App. [τί]

'Επιτιμητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιτιμάω, *one must reprove, blame*, Polyb.

'Επιτίμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq., Opp.

'Επιτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιτιμάω) *an estimator, valuer*, Lat. *taxator*, M. Anton.—II. *a punisher, chastiser*, Soph. Fr. 478; ἐπ. ἔργων, *an examiner, judge* of what has been done, Aesch. Pr. 77. Hence

'Επιτιμητικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to reproof, λόγος ἐπ.*, a rebuke, Def. Plat.: *given to finding fault*, Luc. Adv. -κῶς.

'Επιτιμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in Od. 9, 270, ἐπ. ἱκετάων τε, ξείνων τε, *the avenger, protector* of all such, said of Jupiter, ξένιος, v. Nitzsch.

'Επιτιμία, ας, ἡ, *the condition of an ἐπίτιμος, the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges*, opp. to ἀτιμία, Aeschin. 39, 42, Dem. 329, 12, ubi v. Dissen.—II. =ἐπιτίμησις, LXX.—III. *the pudenda*, Artemid.

'Επίτιμος, ον, (ἐπί, τιμή) *done for, tending to one's honour*.—II. τὸ ἐπίτιμον or τὰ ἐπιτίμια, as subst., *the value, price* or *estimate of* a thing: hence—1. *the honour due, honours paid to a person*, 'Ορέστου, Soph. El. 915.—2. *the assessment of damages, penalty*, ἐπιτίμια διδόναι τινί, Hdt. 4, 80: opp. to ἐπ. λαΐειν, Aesch. Theb. 1021; ἐπ. δυσσεβείας, *the wages* of ungodliness, Soph. El. 1382.

'Επίτιμος, ον, (ἐπί, τιμή) *in honour*: esp. *in possession of one's τιμαί*, full rights and privileges as a citizen, opp. to ἄτιμος (q. v.), Thuc. 5, 34, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 11: hence χρήματα ἐπ., property *not confiscated*, though the owner was in exile, ap. Dem. 634, 13. Adv. -μως, *honourably*, Clem. Al.

'Επιτίτθιος, ον, (ἐπί, τίτ *the breast, sucking*, Theocr.

'Επιτιτθός, ον, =foreg.

'Επιτιτράω, ῶ, fut. -τρή τιτρώω) *to bore through*, *above*.

'Επιτιτρώσκω, fut. -τρώ τιτρώσκω) *to wound on t* Anth.

'Επιτίω, fut. -ίσω, *to lay upon, punish*, c. acc., prob.

*'Επιτλάω, obsol. pres. ΤΛΑΩ, ἰκτ. aor. ἐπέτλην, *vai, to bear, endure*; also *firm, enduring in* or *under*, 591 in imperat. aor.: als ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη μθοισι *listen patiently* to them, 19.

'Επιτμήγω, f. -ξω, Ep. fo *να*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιτμήσσω, Ep. and Ion *τέμνω*.

'Επιτοκία, ας, ἡ, *additi pound interest*, Philo: from

'Επίτοκος, ον, (ἐπί, τόκ *birth, near child birth*, Antip 80, v. Lob. Phryn. 333, whe ἐπίτεξ should be used: in *ful, bearing children*, Hipp.- τόκος II.) *bearing additions* τόκοι ἐπίτοκοι, *compound* Plat. Legg. 842 D.

'Επιτολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτέλ *rising of a star* or *constella* Phoen. 1116; esp. *when it* i. e. *happens after sunset*: *season of a star's appearance vens*, Ἀρκτούρου, Thuc. 2, *rise of a river*, Inscr.

'Επιτολμάω, ῶ, ἐ-θάρσ(ἐπ *to take courage, resolve*, c. ἐπιτολμάτω καρδίη καὶ θυ εἰν, Od. 1, 353, cf. Theogn. Lat. *sapere aude*: absol., ἐπ *he stood firm*, Od. 17, 228: c. dat. *to muster courage for* τῇ διαβάσει, τῷ ἔργῳ, Plu

'Επιτολμητέον, verb. adj *take courage*, Philo.

'Επιτομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτέμ *ting on the surface, note*: *ting down*: esp. *an abridgm* Livy, Dio C., etc.; ἐν ἐπι Att. 5, 20, 1: hence *Rome* ἐπ. τῆς οἰκουμένης, Ath.

'Επίτομος, ον, (ἐπιτέμν *shortened*, Theophr.: ἡ ἐπιτ *ὁδός*, *the short, direct* way, L *down viae*, Philo, τὰ ἐπ. τ Paus.: ἐπ. ξύλα, *timber c lengths* for the joiner, Theo

'Επιτόνιον, ον, τό, (ἐπι *instrument for stretching* or metaph., ἐπ. εὐνοίας, Plut. *key by which the strings of ment are tightened* to tune it, =τονάριον, *a pitch-pipe*.

'Επίτονος, ον, (ἐπιτείνω *on the stretch, strained*, D ἐπίτονος, as subst. sub. ἰσ *cord* or *thong with which stretched* or *tightened*, esp. by which the yard is kept u on the mast or the sail stret Od. 12, 423.—2. *the tight c bedstead*, on which the berd Ar. Lys. 922.—III. οἱ ἐπί *great sinews of the shoulder* Plat. Tim. 84 E, and Arist. Hom. l. c. ἐπ., metri grat.)

'Επιτοξίζομαι, dep. (ἐπ *to shoot, aim at*, c. dat., Il. 3.

'Επιτοξεύω, (ἐπί, τοξεύ Dio C.

'Επιτοξίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the mark bow*, etc., *where the arrow l* Vitruv.

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τοπίζω, (ἐπί, τόπος) *to be on the ell there*, opp. to ἐκτοπίζω.
τοπολύ, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπίτοον, also ἐπιτοπλῆθος, adv. for πολύ, πλέον, πλεῖστον, πλῆ- *general, for the most part, com- nostly*, v. sub πολύς.
ρόσσαις, Dor. part. aor. 1 from σε, q. v., Pind. P. 10, 52.
ράγηματίζω, (ἐπί, τράγημα) *up as a dessert*, Julian.
ράγία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Venus, hes. 17, from *a she-goat* which anged into a he-goat (τράγος.)
ράγιας, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, τράγος) *of fish*, which is very fat, but roe, and so is barren, cf. ἐπί- Arist. H. A.: from
ράγος, ἐα, ον, and ἐπίτρᾱ- (ἐπί, τράγος) *over luxuriant, barren*, v. τραγάω: hence οἱ νοι, or ἐπίτραγοι, *long, waste- ots of a vine.* [ᾰ]
ρᾰγῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τραγῳδέω) *a tragic story of* a thing, *exag-* Theophr. — II. *to produce an- second tragedy.*
ρᾰπέζιος, ον,=sq.
ρᾰπέζιος, (ἐπί, τράπεζα) *at, g to the table*, Luc.
ράπεζος, ον,=foreg., Theophr.
ρᾰπέζωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, τρα- *a dish set upon the table, served* (Com.) Menel. 1.
ρᾰπέουσι, Ep. 3 pl. pres. for ουσι, Il. 10, 421.
ράπω, Ion. for ἐπιτρέπω, Hdt. , 52, etc., the usu. form in lso aor. 1, ἐπέτραψε, Id. 4, d fut. mid. ἐπιτράψονται, Id. [ᾰ]
ραφθείς, 1 aor. pass. part. eg., Hdt. 1, 7.
ραυματίζω, (ἐπί, τραυματίζω) *l in addition*, Eccl.
ρᾰχήλιος, ον, (ἐπί, τράχη- *or belonging to the neck.*
ρᾰχυνω, (ἐπί, τραχύνω) *to igh on the surface.*
ρεπτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπι- *one must commit, permit*, Hdt.
ρεπτικός, ή, όν, *hortatory*, : from
ρέπω, Ion. -τράπω : f. -ψω : ot. 2 ἐπέτρᾰπον, Hom., who has also aor. 1 ἐπέτρεψα, e mid. only aor 2 ἐπετρᾰπό- ἐπιτράπω : Ion. aor. 1 pass. θην, part. ἐπιτραφθείς, Hdt. πω). Strictly, *to turn over, on, τι εἰς τι*, Luc. : but most *to give over, commit, entrust* care or charge, οἰκόν τινι, 26, cf. ἐπίτροπος : esp., *θεοῖς to commit* it into their hands, 02, etc.: also c. inf. pro acc., ρεψεν πονέεσθαι, *he left* it to ork, Il. 10, 116 : c. dat. only, *things into another's hand, en- 's self to, rely upon* him, Il. 10, too oft. in Att., as Ar. Ran. p. ἐπ. τινί (sub. τὴν δίκην), , 28, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. B; so too in mid., Hdt. 1, 5, etc. In pass. ἐπιτρέπομαι, *rusted*, ὡ ἐπιτετρᾰμμένοι εἰσί) e charge they are committed, ; Ὥραις μέγας οὐρανὸς ἐπι- αι (3 sing. perf.) heaven's committed to them (to open hut), Il. 5, 705 ; 8, 394 : also ρει, ἐπιτρέπομαί τι, *I am en- with* a thing, as τὴν ἀρχὴν θέντες, Hdt. 1, 7 ; ἐπιτε- οι τὴν φυλακήν, Thuc. 1, 126. *transfer to one's heir, leave, be- queath*, παισὶ κτήματα, Od. 7, 149.— III. *to give up, yield*, νίκην τινί, Il. 21, 473 : in Att. also ἐπ. τινί, c. inf., *to permit, suffer*, usu. c. negat., Ar. Pl. 1078 ; and so absol., Ar. Nub. 799, Thuc. 1, 71, etc. : also seemingly intr., οὐκ ἐπέτρεπε γήραϊ, he did not *give way* to old age, Il. 10, 79, where ἑαυτόν is usu. supplied, cf. Lat. *concedere* : ἐπ. ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις, *to give way* to one's passions, Plat. Legg. 802 B ; τῇ ὀργῇ, Dion. H.—IV. metaph., c. acc. pers., *to turn* one *round, convert* him, *change his views*. B. mid. *to turn, lean, incline towards* a thing, c. inf. σοὶ θυμὸς ἐπετράπετο εἰρεσθαι, you *had a mind* to ask, Od. 9, 12.—2. *to entrust one's self, put one's self*, or *one's cause in a person's hands*, Hdt. 1, 96, Xen. An. 1, 9, 8 : cf. supr. I. sub fin.

†Ἐπιτρέφης, ους, ὁ, *Epitrephes*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1221, 11.

Ἐπιτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἐπί, τρέφω) *to feed up, rear ; to support, maintain*, Hdt. 8, 142. Pass. *to grow up after*, as posterity, Lat. *succrescere*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 3 ; and absol., 2, 121, 1 : in genl. *to grow up*, 1, 123.

Ἐπιτρέχω, fut. 1, -θρέξομαι : rare form of aor. 1, ἐπέθρεξα, Il. 13, 409 ; fut. 2, ἐπιδρᾰμοῦμαι : aor. 2, ἐπέδρᾰμον, Hom. ; pf. ἐπιδεδρᾰμηκα, poet. ἐπιδέδρομα, Od. (ἐπί, τρέχω) *To run to, at, upon*, whether to attack or defend, freq. in Hom., but in this signf. only in aor. 2 : so too in Att. *to assault, attack* one *suddenly*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 32, 104, etc.—II. *to run over, graze* as a lance does a shield, Il. 13, 409 : *to overspread, be shed abroad, be diffused*, λευκὴ ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη, Od. 6, 45, κακὴ ἐπιδεδρ. ἀχλύς, Od. 20, 357.—2. c. acc., *to overrun*, as an army does a country, ἐπ. πεδίον, χώρην, Hdt. 1, 161 ; 8, 32 ; also ἐπ. καλάμους χείλεσι, Lat. *labro percurrere*, Long. 1, 19. —3. *to run over, treat lightly of*, Lat. *oratione percurrere*, Xen. Oec. 15, 1, Dem. 217, 7.—III. *to run upon, run over*, of chariots which seem to be coming upon their horses, ἵπποις, Il. 23, 504. —IV. *to run after, aim at, seek for*, οὔτι ἐπιδρᾰμὼν πάντα τὰ διδόμενα ἐδέκετο, did not catch greedily at them, Hdt. 3, 135.

Ἐπίτρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτιτράω) *a piercing downwards*.

Ἐπιτριβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a rubbing* or *fretting* : hence, *affliction*, Eccl. : from

Ἐπιτρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, τρίβω) *to rub on the surface, rub away, grind down* : usu. metaph. *to wear, waste away*, ἥλιος καίων ἐπιτρ., Hdt. 4, 184 ; νόσος μ' ἐπετρ., Ar. Nub. 243, cf. 438, ταῦτά με ἐπιτρίβει πόθῳ, Ar. Lys. 888. Pass. *to be utterly destroyed, undone*, Solon 25, Ar. Ach. 1022 : hence, ἐπιτριβείης, *be hung !* Ar. Av. 1530.—II. in mid. *to rub paint on one's cheeks*, of women, A. B.—III. in App. *to excite, inflame*, as by friction, ἐπ. τὴν νόσον, *to aggravate* or *lengthen* it. [τρῐ]

Ἐπιτρίετής, ές, *two years old and upwards, in the third year* ; cf. ἐπιδιετής.

Ἐπιτριηραρχέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τριηραρχέω) *to be trierarch beyond the legal time*, Dem. 1214, 16 : ἐπιτετριηραρχημένων ἤδη δυοῖν μηνοῖν, three months beyond my fair term of office having elapsed, and my successors not having relieved me, Id. 1212, 27, and cf. the whole speech, (adv. Polyclem.) Hence

Ἐπιτριηράρχημα, ατος, τό, *the burden of a trierarchy continued beyond the legal term*, Dem. 1206, 11, cf. foreg.

Ἐπίτριμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτρίβω) *anything rubbed* or *smeared on* : metaph. *anything rubbed, worn, practised*, e. g. ἐπ. ἐρώτων, of a prostitute, late : cf. περίτριμμα.

Ἐπίτριπτος, ον, (ἐπιτρίβω) *rubbed, worn away* : esp. *worn, practised, hackneyed*, hence of a rogue in grain, ἐπίκλαδος, Soph. Aj. 103 ; ἐπ. ψωμοκόλακες, Sannyr. Io 1 ; and freq. in Ar., οὐπίτριπτος, *the rogue*, unless it be ἐπιτριβῆναι ἄξιος, *curse-worthy*, cf. ἐπιτρίβω II.

Ἐπιτρίς, (ἐπί, τρίς) adv. *unto three times*, Diosc.

Ἐπίτριτος, ον, (ἐπί, τρίτος) *containing an integer and one third*, $1 + \frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{4}{3}$: hence, *in the ratio of* 4 *to* 3, Lat. *sesquitertius*, ἐπ. πυθμήν, Plat. Rep. 546 C : so too of the other ordinal numbers, ἐπιτέταρτος, *as* 5 *to* 4, ἐπίπεμπτος, *as* 6 *to* 5, ἔβδεκτος, *as* 7 *to* 6, and so on : hence of the intervals of the tones in music, Plat. Tim. 36 A. —II. as subst. *epitrite, the name of a metrical foot*, so called as being compounded of a spondee with either an iambus or a trochee, since the spondee contains 4 times, the iambus and trochee 3 each (acc. to the position of the short syllable it is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite*, ⏑ – – –, – ⏑ – –, – – ⏑ –, – – – ⏑), Aristid. ap. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 192.—III. in usury, ἐπίτριτον (sub. δάνεισμα) was *a loan of which* $\frac{1}{3}$ *is annually paid as interest*, i. e. 33⅓ *p. cent.*, Xen. Vect. 3, 9 ; hence, τόκος ἐπίτριτος, Arist. Rhet. : so, τόκος ἐπόγδοος, at 12½ p. cent., etc., Dem. 1212, 3, cf. omnino Böckh P. E. 1, 164–186 : v. also ἐπιμόριος and ὑπότριτος.

Ἐπίτριψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτρίβω) *a rubbing, wearing away* : in LXX., of waves.

Ἐπιτρομέω, ῶ, *to be in fear of*, τι, Q. Sm. : from

Ἔπίτρομος, ον, (ἐπι, τρέμω) *in fear, alarmed*.

Ἐπιτροπαῖος, αἰᾶ, αἴον, (ἐπιτροπή) *entrusted to one*, hence, ἀρχὴ ἐπ., *delegated* sovereignty, *a regency*, Hdt. 4, 147.

Ἐπιτροπεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιτροπεύω) *charge, guardianship*, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E ; also -πία, as in Legg. 928 C, etc.

Ἐπιτρόπευσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Rep. 554 C. Hence

Ἐπιτροπευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for the office of guardian* or *steward*, Xen. Oec. 12, 3.

Ἐπιτροπεύω, *to be an* ἐπίτροπος, *to be overseer, guardian, governor*, usu. c. gen., Hdt. 1, 65 ; 3, 15 ; 7, 62 : but trans. c. acc., τὴν πατρίδα ἐπιτροπεῦσαι, Hdt. 3, 36, Ar. Eq. 212 : c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τινά, *to be guardian and regent for* him, Thuc. 1, 132. Pass. *to be under guardians*, Plat. Legg. 928 C.

Ἐπιτροπέω, ῶ,=foreg., dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 590.

Ἐπιτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέπω) *a reference of* a thing *to* another, τινὶ περί τινος, Hipp. : ἐπ. δίκης τινί, reference of the question to another's arbitration, Thuc. 5, 41 : hence absol. *an arbitration*, Dem. 897, 7.—II. *the office* or *power of a guardian, steward*, or *governor*, Plat. Legg. 924 B : ἐπιτροπῆς δίκη, an action *against a guardian* brought by his ward within five years after coming of age, Lat. *tutelae judicium*, Att. Process, p. 454.—III.=Lat. *deditio in fidem, an unconditional surrender*, Polyb.

Ἐπιτροπία, ας, ἡ,=ἐπιτροπεία,

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hence ἐπιτροπίας δίκη,=ἐπιτροπῆς δίκη, Plat. Legg. 928 C.

'Επιτροπικος, ἡ, ὁν, *belonging to an* ἐπίτροπος, *his power* or *office*; esp. ἐπ. νόμος, *the law of guardianship*, Plat. Legg. 927 E: from

'Επίτροπος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιτρέπω) *one to whom the charge* or *direction of anything is entrusted, a governor, steward*, c. gen., τῶν ἐωϋτοῦ, Hdt. 1, 108; τῶν οἰκίων, 3, 63; and ἐπ. Καίσαρος, Lat. *procurator Caesaris*, Plut.: and so—2. esp. *a guardian*, Hdt. 9, 10, Thuc., etc.—3. in genl. *a governor, ruler*, θεὸς ἐπ. ὤν, Pind. O. 1, 171.

'Επιτροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέφω) *nourishment, sustenance*, Joseph.

'Επιτροχάδην, adv. (ἐπιτροχάω) *runningly*: in Hom. only in phrase, ἐπ. ἀγορευειν, to speak *fluently*, or (as others) *briefly*, Il. 3, 213, Od. 18, 26. [ᾰ]

'Επιτροχάζω, (ἐπί, τροχάζω) *to run upon* or *after*: *to touch lightly, treat briefly*, Dion. H. Hence

'Επιτρόχᾰλος, ον, (ἐπιτροχάω) *running, rolling*: esp. metaph. *glib, flowing*, λέξις, Dion. H.

'Επιτρυχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπιτροχάζω) *a running over*: esp. in Rhet., *a hurried accumulation of several points*.

'Επιτροχάω, ῶ,=ἐπιτροχάζω, Ap. Rh.

'Επίτροχος, ον, = ἐπιτρόχαλος, *rounded, easily moving*, Hipp.: metaph. *voluble*, Luc. Adv. -χως, Ael.

'Επιτρυζω, (ἐπί, τρυζω) *to murmur, buzz to, beside* or *over*, τινά, Euphor. 76.

'Επιτρυφάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τρυφάω) *to luxuriate, revel in*, τινί, Philo.

'Επιτρώγω, f. -τρωξομαι: aor. ἐπέτρᾰγον, (ἐπί, τρώγω) *to eat to, as sauce to* or *after*, Luc.

'Επιτρωπάω, ῶ, poet. for ἐπιτρέπω.

'Επιτυγχάνω, f. -τεύξομαι: aor. ἐπέτῠχον, (ἐπί, τυγχάνω) *to light, fall upon, meet with*, usu. c. dat. pers., as Ar. Nub. 195, 535, Thuc. 8, 34: also c. dat. rei, Hdt. 1, 68; so, ἐπ. ταῖς θυραις ἀνεῳγμέναις, *find* them open, Plat. Symp. 223 B: so too c. gen., Ar. Plut. 245, Thuc. 3, 3; but c. gen. rei, *to hit, reach, attain to*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 28; rarely c. acc., *to meet, find*, Plat. Rep. 431 C: c. part., *to succeed in* doing, Hdt. 8, 101, 103; also c. dat. modi, *to be lucky, successful in* a thing, μάχῃ, Aeschin. 737, 16: usu. in pass. *to turn out well*, ἡ πρᾶξις, Polyb.: absol. in part. aor., ὁ ἐπιτυχών, like ὁ τυχων, *the first one meets*, hence *a common, undistinguished person, any one*, Hdt. 2, 2, Ar. Ran. 1375.—II. *to converse, talk with one*, τινί, like ἐντυγχάνω, Plat. Legg. 758 C: also, ἐπ. βιβλίῳ, *to take it up and read*.

'Επιτῦλίττω, (ἐπί, τυλίττω) *to turn over, open a book*, Diog. L. 9, 114.

'Επιτυμβίδιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, τυμβος) *at, belonging to a tomb, θρῆνοι*, Aesch. Cho. 342.—II. ἐπιτυμβίδιοι in Theocr. 7, 23, a name given to *the crested larks* (κορυδαλλίδες), from the fable that they buried their parents in these mound-like crests, cf. Ar. Av. 475; acc. to others, in genl. *with a crest* or *topping*.

'Επιτύμβιος, ον,=foreg., θρῆνος, Aesch., χοαί, Soph.—2. 'Επιτυμβία, ἡ, appell. of Venus,=Lat. *libitina*, Plut.

'Επίτυρον, ου, τό, *a confection made of olives*, Cato R. R. § 119.

'Επιτυφλοω, ῶ, (ἐπί, τυφλόω) *to blind*.—2. *to stop up*, of the pores, Arist. Prob.

'Επτῡφόω, ῶ,=τυφόω.

'Επιτυφω, f. -θυψω, (ἐπί, τύφω) *to kindle, inflame*. Pass. *to be inflamed* by love, τινός, *for* one, Ar. Lys. 221: *to be furious, raging, rabid*, ἐπιτεθυμμένος, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, ubi olim ἐπιτεθυμένος. [ῡ]

'Επιτυχής, ές, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *hitting the mark, effective*, κότος, Aesch. Supp. 744; *successful, lucky*: c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν καιρῶν δόξα, that always hits the right nail on the head, Isocr. 239 A. Adv. -χῶς, Plat. Phil. 38 D.

'Επιτῠχία, ας, ἡ, *the gaining of one's ends*: *success*, Polyb.

'Επιτωθάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, τωθάζω) *to mock, jest*, Plat. Ax. 364 C; *to mock at, jeer*, τινί and τινά, App. Hence

'Επιτωθασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *mockery, raillery*. Polyb.

'Επιφᾰγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπεσθίω, *to eat to* or *after*, esp. as a remedy or antidote, Trophil. ap. Stob. p. 541, fin.

'Επιφαιδρυνω, (ἐπί, φαιδρυνω) *to make bright*: *to wash, rub, clean*, Ap. Rh.

'Επιφαίνω, f. -φᾰνῶ. (ἐπί, φαίνω) *to shew forth, display*, like ἐπιδείκνυμι, Theogn. 359.—2. also, like φαινω, as if intr., *to shine out, shew light upon*, τινί, N. T.—B. pass. and mid. *to shew one's self, come into light, shine forth, appear*, Il. 17, 650 in tmesis, Hdt. 2, 152, etc.: of sudden attacks or invasion. ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον, Xen. Oec. 21, 10; τινί, Thuc. 8, 42: *to present one's self to, visit*, Hdt. 4, 97: τὰ ἐπιφαινομενα, *symptoms which follow* or *supervene*, Hipp.

†'Επίφαλλος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, φαλλός) a kind of *song and dance* to the music of the flute, Tryph. ap. Ath. 618 C.

'Επιφανεια, ας, ἡ, *the appearance, manifestation*, e. g. τῆς ἡμέρας, *the dawn*, Polyb.: esp. *of the appearance of deities* to aid a worshipper, Dion. H.—II. *a superficies, surface, part exposed to view*, Arist. H. A., and Math. Vett.: and hence—2. opp. to ἀλήθεια, *appearance, pretence*, Polyb.—3. *outward show, fame, distinction*, esp. arising from something unexpected. Plat. Alc. 1, 124 C, Isae. 64, 34, [ᾰ] from

'Επιφᾰνής, ές, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) *coming to light, appearing*, Hdt. 3, 27: *in full view*, ἐπ. πόλις, a place commanded by another, Thuc. 5, 10, etc.; τινί, Id. 7, 3.—II. metaph. *famous*, Lat. *illustris*, Hdt. 2, 89, etc.: of things, *remarkable*, Id. 5, 6. Adv. -νῶς, Thuc. 1, 91: superl. -έστατα, *most manifestly*, Id. 5, 105.

'Επιφάνια, ων, τά, sub. ἱερά, the festival of *the Epiphany, the manifestation* of Christ to the Gentiles, Eccl.: cf. ἐπιφάνεια I.

'Επίφαντος, ον, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) *visible*: like ἐν φάει, *in the light of life, alive*, Soph. Ant. 841 cf. Valck. Phoen. 1349.

'Επιφαρμᾰκεύω, (ἐπί, φαρμακεύω) *to countercharm, dissolve a spell*, dub. l. ap. Menand. p. 73.

'Επιφαρμάττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φαρμάττω) *to apply medicine again to*, τι.

'Επίφασις, εως, ἡ,=ἐπιφάνεια, *a becoming visible, coming to light*, Theophr.: in genl. *appearance*, esp. opp. to reality, Polyb.—II. *an indication, display*, ἀκριβείας, Polyb.

†'Επιφάσκω, (ἐπί, φάσκω) *to say in addition, to give out*, Philo.

'Επιφατνιδιος, ον, (ἐπί, φάτνη) *at the manger*, belonging to it, φορβειά, Xen. Eq. 5, 1.

'Επιφάτνιος, ον,=foreg.

'Επιφαύσκω,=ἐπιφώσκω, *to shine out*, of the sun or moon, I also in pass. form, Ib.

'Επιφανω,=foreg. I., *to s* τινί, N. T.

'Επιφέρβω, (ἐπί, φέρβω) *feed upon* a thing. Mid. *to* τι, dub. in Phanocl. 2, 2.

'Επιφέρω, fut. ἐποίσω: a νεγκα: aor. 2 ἐπήνεγκον, *to bring, put* or *lay upon*, Ho phrase, σοὶ βαρειας χεῖρας shall *lay* heavy hands *upon graves manus tibi inferet*, Il. merely, χεῖρας ἐποισει, Od except in tmesis, ἐπ. ἀλλήλ πολυδακρυν Ἄρηα, Il. 3, prose ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ πόλε *bellum inferre, make* war Hdt. 5, 81; ὅπλα, Thuc. 4, and hence absol., *to attack*. Eq. 837.—2. *to lay, throw a c one*, ἐπ. αἰτίαν τινί, Hdt. ψογον τινί, Thuc. 1, 70: s μῆνιν, μανίην τινι, *to impute charge it upon* him. Lat. *exp ico*, Hdt. 1, 131; 6, 112.—3 i. e. *confer* or *impose upon*, i bad sense, as ἐπ. τιμάν, P 50. ἐλευθεριαν, Thuc. 4, 85 δουλείαν, etc., Id. 3, 56: al Thuc. 2, 34.—4. ὀργὰς ἐπιφ *to minister to, gratify* his pass tin. Χειρ. 12, Thuc. 8, 83, ub —5. *to add*, esp. *as an epithe* τίθημι VI., in Gramm. *bring with* or *upon one's self* dowry, τι, Lys. 153, 12, cf. I 4. C. pass. absol. *to follow*, Hdt. 2, 96: of events, *to ha* τὰ ἐπιφερομενα, Hdt. 1, 20 φερεσθαι τινι, *to rush upon attack, pursue*, Hdt. 8, 90: i *assault*, Thuc. 3, 23: *to a words*, Hdt. 8, 61: θάλατ ἐπιφερεται, a great sea *stru against* the ship, Xen. An. 3. c. inf. *to rush on, be eager* lyb.

'Επίφημι, (ἐπί, φημί) *to ag* Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 820 F.

'Επιφημίζω, (ἐπί, φημίζ *words of good* or *evil omen to undertaking*, cf. Hdt 3, 124 v. Eust. ap. Gaisf. ad l. μισμα. ἐπιφημισμός. φήμη *μονας* or θεους ἐπιφημίζε *give the name* or *authority of ascribe to* them, Plat. Legg. Wolf. Dem. 495, 10: but collat. signf. *of doing it for* —III. *to make known by some means, intimate*, Plut.—IV. *to promise, agree*, Eur. I. freq. confused with ἐπευφ Phryn. 596. Hence

'Επιφήμισμα, ατος, τό *omen of good* or *ill luck*, esp. *prayer of good* or *bad omen*, 75.

'Επιφημισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a n nously*, esp. *a naming in h god*, etc., Strab.

'Επιφθάνω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, *arrive at, reach first*, hence ἐπιφθάς, Batr. 217. [ᾰ̀νω, ᾰ̀σω Att.]

'Επιφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομ φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to ut in accordance, join in what is sa* Cho. 457: *to say after* or *i* Plat. Phil. 18 D. Hence

'Επιφθεγμα, ατος, τό, *a tered in answer*: *a clamour*,

'Επιφθίνω, (ἐπί, φθίνω) *die in* or *upon*, τινι, Nic. ap D. [ῐ in Ep.]

'Επιφθονέω, ῶ, f. -φσω, νέω) *to grudge, withhold fro*

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Od. 11, 149.—II. *to bear hate* τινί, Hdt. 9, 79.

ονος, ον, (ἐπί, φθόνος) *exble to envy* or *jealousy*, Aesch. ἐπ. τινί, *looked on with envy sy by* one, Eur. Med. 304, too πρός τινος, Hdt. 4, 205: ενν, τὸ ἐπ. λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ ς, Thuc. 2, 64.—II. act. *bearge against, jealous of, hating*, ch. Ag. 135; hence *working* ld. Eum. 376. Adv. -νως, ῖσθαί τινι, ἔχειν πρός τινα, 75, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 10.

ορος, ον, (ἐπί, φθορά) *deadly*.

θύσσω, Dor. for ἐπιφθύζω, owever is not found,=ἐπιspit at, Theocr. 2, 62; 7, 127, a spell of witchcraft, Lat. cf. Tibull. 1, 2, 54. The ple verb in use is πτύω.

λοπονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, φιλοπο- in mid., *to labour willingly stly at*, τινί, Xen. Oec. 5, 5, φιλοπ.

εβος, ον, (ἐπί, φλέψ) *with he surface, prominent*, Hipp.

λεγής, ές, (ἐπιφλέγω) *fiery*, Arist. Physiogn.

λεγμαίνω, (ἐπί, φλεγμαίνω) *state of inflammation*, Hipp.

λέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φλέγω) *to t on fire, burn up*, πῦρ ἐπιλην, νεκρόν, Il. 2, 455; 23, aph. *to inflame, excite*, Aesch. ; also *to light up, make brillustrious*, like Lat. *illustrare*, v ἀοιδαῖς, Pind. O. 9, 34.—o *blaze up, be brilliant*, Id. P.

λογίζω, (ἐπί, φλογίζω) *to kinne on the surface*. Hence λόγισμα, ατος, τό, *an inflamed ule*, Hipp.

λογώδης, ες, (ἐπιφλεγής, εἶδος) *ned looking*, dub. in Hipp.

υκτανόομαι, as pass., *to ules on* one, Hipp.

ύω, (ἐπί, φλύω) *to sputter at*; *to rail at*, τινί, Ap. Rh. [ῡ]

βος, ον, (ἐπί, φόβος) *fright- ble*, Aesch. Ag. 1152.—II. *ear, timid*: hence adv. -βως,

ινίκίζω, (ἐπί, φοινικίζω) *to a purple tinge*, Theophr.

ινίσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φοινίσσω) *ke red on the surface*, Luc.—II. eg.: esp. *to be red* or *of a rud- exion*, Arist. Physiogn.: and s., Ib.

ιτάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, (ἐπί, φοι- *come habitually to, visit again* , absol., τὸ ἐπιφοιτέον, οἱ οντες, the *comers*, the *visiters*, 97; 9, 28: ἐπ. τινί, *to have with*, Id. 2, 73: of visions, *to ersion*, Id. 7, 16; ἐς., Thuc. f a disease, *to recur, cling to* p.: ὁ ἐπιφοιτέων κέραμος, *egularly imported*, Hdt. 3, 6. οιτεύω,=foreg.

οίτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφοιτάω) *a pon one, approach*: esp. of a *ration*, Joseph.

νος, ον, *murderous*.

ρά, ᾶς ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω) *a bring- upon*: hence—1. *a donative, ade to one's pay*, Thuc. 6, 31: *n addition*.—II. (from pass.) *pon, sudden attack, violence, tus*, Polyb.: hence, ἐπ. ὄμβρων, *a sudden burst* of rain, Polyb.: esp.—2. ἐπ. ῥεύματος, *defluxion of humours*, Me- . in logic, *an inference, the of a syllogism, consequent,*

Ἐπιφορβέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, φέρβω)? *to feed*, H. Hom. Merc. 105, βοτάνης ἐπεφόρβει βοῦς, where however it may also be the plqpf. from φέρβω

Ἐπιφορέω, ῶ,=ἐπιφέρω, *to put upon*, χοῦν, Hdt. 4, 201, etc.; γῆν, Ar. Pac. 167. Hence

Ἐπιφόρημα, ατος, τό, usu. in plur., *that which is served up in addition* or *after*; *dessert*, Hdt. 1, 133, Archipp. Her. 4, etc.

Ἐπιφορικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιφορά) *impetuous*, esp. of style.

Ἐπίφορος, ον, (ἐπιφέρω) *bearing, urging on*, esp. of a fair wind, Thuc. 2, 77: in genl. *favouring, helping*, Aesch. Cho. 813.—II. *leaning, prone to* a thing, Hipp.—2. *descending, sloping, declivitous*, Plut. Flam. 8.—III. *pregnant*, esp. *frequently conceiving*, Hipp. Adv. -ρως, Strab.

Ἐπιφορτίζω, (ἐπί, φορτίζω) *to load heavily besides*, Joseph.

Ἐπίφραγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιφράσσω) *a covering, lid*, Math. Vett.

Ἐπιφράδέως, (ἐπιφράζομαι) adv., *advisedly, carefully*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιφραδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, v. l. Hes. Th. 658, for ὑποφραδμοσύνη, q. v.

Ἐπιφράζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, φράζω) *to say besides*, Hdt. 1, 179 (for ἐπέφραδε, v. sub φράζω):—but more usu.—B. ἐπιφράζομαι, dep. c. fut. -σομαι: aor. mid. ἐπεφρασάμην, and (in same signf.) aor. pass. ἐπεφράσθην, Od. 5, 183. *To reflect upon, make up one's mind, resolve*, c. inf., δόρυ μηροῦ ἐξερύσαι, Il. 5, 665: so, οἷον τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεῦσαι, Od. 5, 183.—II. *to think on, devise, contrive*, ὄλεθρόν τινι, Od. 15, 444; βουλήν, Il. 13, 741; τέχνην, Hes. Th. 160; and so oft. in Hdt.—III. *to be aware of, perceive*, τινά, Od. 8, 94, 533; *to recognise*, Od. 18, 94: foll. by ὅσον.., Il. 21, 410.—IV. *to acquaint one's self with, take cognisance of*, βουλήν, Il. 2, 282.

†Ἐπίφραξις, εως, ἡ, *a blocking up, obstruction*, Plut.: from

Ἐπιφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φράσσω) *to stop, block up*, Theophr.

Ἐπίφρικτος, η, ον, *rough, bristling*, Nic.: from

Ἐπιφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φρίσσω) *to be rough, bristling on the surface*, like Lat. *horrere*, Dion. P.: esp. of water, νέποδες ἐπιφρίσσουσι γαλήνῃ, they *make a ripple* on the calm sea. Opp.

Ἐπιφρονέω, ῶ, (ἐπίφρων) *to be shrewd, prudent*: Hom. has only part. fem. ἐπιφρονέουσα,=ἐπίφρων, Od. 19, 385.

Ἐπιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπίφρων) *forethought, thoughtfulness*, διδόναι ἐπ., Od. 5, 437, ἀνελέσθαι ἐπ., Od. 19, 22.—II. *observation*, Arat.

Ἐπίφρουρος, ον, (ἐπί, φρουρά) *watching by, guarding*, τινί, Eur. Or. 1575.

Ἐπίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπί, φρήν) poet., *shrewd, sensible, thoughtful*, of persons, Od. 23, 12: βουλὴν ἐπίφρων, *sage in* council, Od. 16, 242; but also, βουλή, μῆτις ἐπίφρων, Od. 3, 128; 19, 326, and Hes., but never in Il.

Ἐπιφῦάδες, ων, αἱ, (ἐπιφύω) *suckers, shoots from the sides of a root*, Theophr.

Ἐπιφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ,=φύλαξ, *a watchman*, Long. [ῡ]

Ἐπιφῠλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φυλάσσω) *to keep guard upon, watch*, Plat. Legg. 866 D.

Ἐπιφύλιος, ον, (ἐπί, φυλή) *in tribes: divided into* or *among them*, Eur. Ion 1577. [ῡ]

Ἐπιφυλλίζω, *to glean the grapes in a vineyard*: metaph. *to search out diligently*, LXX. From

Ἐπιφυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, φύλλον) *the small grapes left for gleaners*, LXX.: hence Ar. Ran. 92, calls paltry poetasters, ἐπιφυλλίδες, whose names are not mentioned, until the list of true poets is exhausted.

Ἐπιφυλλόκαρπος, ον, (ἐπί, φύλλον, καρπός) *bearing its fruit upon* or *among the leaves*, Theophr.

Ἐπίφῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφύω) *a growth, increase*: in plants *a shoot*, Theophr.—2. in Medic., *a portion of bone growing on another*, but separated by a cartilage.

Ἐπιφῠτεύω, (ἐπί, φυτεύω) *to plant over* or *upon* a thing, Ar. Pac. 168.

Ἐπιφύω, f. -ύσω, [ῡ] (ἐπί, φύω) *to make to produce on* or *besides*, Theophr.—II. intr. in pass., c. perf. ἐπιπέφυκα, and aor. 2 act. ἐπέφῡν, *to grow upon* or *over*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 34, esp. as an excrescence, Arist. H. A.: hence *to adhere, cling closely to*, c. dat. instrum., ἀμφοῖν ταῖν χεροῖν, Polyb.: esp. of dogs, ἐπ. τοῖς θηρίοις, *to stick close to* them, *run* them *hard*, Plut.:—and so metaph., ἐπ. τοῖς ἀδικοῦσι, Id., cf. ἐμφύω: *to attach one's self to*, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, Plut.

Ἐπιφωνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, φωνέω) *to call to*; *to say, speak of* a thing, Fr. Hom. 42, in mid.: *to tell of, mention*, τι, Soph.: *to say in addition, add, subjoin*, Plut. Hence

Ἐπιφώνημα, ατος, τό, *a thing uttered besides* or *in addition*: in rhet., *a sentence added to finish with, a moral, l'envoy*, Dem. Phal. Hence

Ἐπιφωνηματικός, ή, όν, *of the nature of an ἐπιφώνημα*. Adv. -κῶς, Dem. Phal.

Ἐπιφωνημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐπιφώνημα, Epict.

Ἐπιφώνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφωνέω) *acclamation, a cry*, Plut.: *an enchantment*.

Ἐπιφωράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, φωράω) *to discover in* a thing, *detect*, Synes. [ᾱσω]

Ἐπιφώσκω, like ἐπιφαύσκω, *to grow towards daylight*, N. T.

Ἐπιφωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐπί, φωτίζω) *an illumination, illuminating light*.

Ἐπιχαίνω, (ἐπί, χαίνω) *to gape, be greedy for*, τινί, Lat. *inhiare*, Luc.

Ἐπιχαιράγαθος, ον, (ἐπιχαίρω, ἀγαθός) *taking delight in what is good*, Strab. [ᾰ]

Ἐπιχαιρεκᾰκέω, ῶ, *to enjoy another's evils, be spiteful*, and

Ἐπιχαιρεκᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *joy at one's neighbour's ills, spitefulness*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Ἐπιχαιρέκᾰκος, ον, (ἐπιχαίρω, κακός) *rejoicing in one's neighbour's ills, spiteful*, Anaxandr. Incert. 8, Alex. Diapl. 1.

Ἐπιχαιρεσίκᾰκος, ον,=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 770.

Ἐπιχαίρω, (ἐπί, χαίρω) *to rejoice in* or *over* a person or thing, whether kindly or spitefully, but usu. the latter, c. dat., Dem. 558, fin., very rare, c. acc., as Soph. Aj. 136, σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω: absol., Ar. Pac. 1015; and, in aor. 2 pass. ἐπιχαρῆναι, Id. Thesm. 314: cf. Valck. Phoen. 1549.

Ἐπιχᾰλαζάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χαλαζάω) *to hail, shower hail upon*, τινά, Luc.

Ἐπιχᾰλᾰρός, ά, όν, (ἐπί, χαλαρός) *somewhat loose*, Hipp.

Ἐπιχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, χαλάω) *to loosen, relax*, Polyb.—II. intr. *to yield, soften in* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 179. [ᾱσω]

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†Ἐπιχαλκεύω, (ἐπί, χαλκεύω) *to forge, hammer a thing upon* a place, Aesch. Fr 284: metaph. *to hammer upon a given subject, go over* it *again and again*, Arist. Rhet.—2. metaph. *to forge to one's purpose*, of a man, Ar. Nub. 422.

Ἐπίχαλκος, ον, (ἐπί, χαλκός) *covered with copper* or *brass, brazen*, ἀσπίς, Hdt. 4, 200, Ar. Vesp. 18: also, ἡ, ἐπ., sub. ἀσπίς, Meineke Ameips. Spaend. 3.

†Ἐπίχαλκος, ου Dor. ω, ὁ, *Epichalcus*, masc. pr. n, Theocr. 14, 52.

Ἐπιχίραγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is stamped* or *impressed*, e. g. on a coin. [χῐ̄] : from

Ἐπιχῐράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, χαράσσω) *to cut into*, hence, φύλλον ἐπικεχαρ., a *notched* or *serrated* leaf, Theophr.—2. *to stamp, impress upon*, τί τινι, of coins, Plut.

Ἐπιχᾰρής, ές, (ἐπιχαίρω) *rejoiced at, glad of a thing*, LXX.—II. act. *gratifying, agreeable*, Aesch. Pr. 160.

†Ἐπιχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Epichares*, masc. pr. n., Oratt.

Ἐπιχᾰριεντίζομαι, more rare in act., ἐπιχαριεντίζω, *to make sport of* a thing, Luc.

Ἐπιχᾰρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, Att. -ἰοῦμαι, (ἐπί, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid. :—*to furnish besides, make a present of*, τι, Xen. Eq. 6, 12: intr., ἐπιχαρίττα (Dor. for ἐπιχαρίζου) τῷ ξένῳ, *be civil to* him, Ar. Ach. 884.

Ἐπίχᾰρις, ιτος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ἐπίχαρι, (ἐπί, χάρις) *pleasing, agreeable*, Aesch. Theb. 910, Xen., etc.: *winning, neat*, σιμὸς ἐπ. κληθείς, Plat. Rep. 474 E: *giving pleasure*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 33 :—τὸ ἐπίχαρι, *pleasantness of manner*, Id. An. 2, 6, 12.

Ἐπιχάριτος, ον, (ἐπί, χάρις)= foreg., freq. in Xen., cf. Bornem. Symp. 3, 9; 7, 5. Adv. -τως, Dor. acc. to Elmsl. -ττως, Ar. Ach. 867.

Ἐπιχαρίττα, Dor. imperat. for ἐπιχαρίζου, Ar. Ach. 884. [ᾰ̄]

†Ἐπιχαρίττως, Dor. adv. for -ίτως, v. sub ἐπιχάριτος.

Ἐπίχαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιχαίρω) *an object of sport* or *joy*, esp. *of malignant joy*, Valck. Phoen. 1549, Theocr. 2, 20.

†Ἐπίχαρμος, ου, ὁ, *Epicharmus*, a comic poet of Cos, but who passed his life at Syracuse, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; Theocr. Ep.; Ath., etc.

Ἐπίχαρσις, εως, ἡ, *joy*, esp. *malignant joy at* a thing.

Ἐπίχαρτος, ον, (ἐπιχαίρω) *wherein one feels joy, delightsome*, Soph. Tr. 1263; τινί, to one, Aesch. Ag. 722.—2. esp. *exulted*, or *to be exulted* over in calamity, ἐχθροῖς ἐπίχαρτα, *matter of triumph* to my enemies, Aesch. Pr. 158: οἱ δικαίως τι πάσχοντες ἐπίχαρτοι, to see people justly punished is a satisfaction, Thuc. 3, 67.

Ἐπιχασκάζω, *to be open, gape at top*.

Ἐπιχασμάομαι, (ἐπί, χασμάομαι) *to yawn at* a thing, Heliod.

Ἐπιχέζω, (ἐπί, χέζω) *to ease one's self again*, Ar. Lys. 440.

Ἐπιχειλέω, ῶ, *to fill to the brim* : from

Ἐπιχειλής, ές, (ἐπί, χείλος) *on* or *at the lips, ῥήματα ἐπ.*, phrases *at the tip of one's tongue, common* phrases, Lat. *quae natant in labris* : γλῶσσα ἐπ., a tongue *which will not be kept within the lips*.—II. *almost full, near the brim, but not quite running over*, like ἐπιστεφής, Ar. Eq. 814: but—III. later, *brimfull, running over*, like ὑπερχειλής. —IV. *with the lips drawn in*, like old people, Alciphr. 3, 55.

Ἐπιχειμάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, χειμάζω) *to winter, spend the winter at* a place : *to stay the winter through* : Thuc. 1, 89 unites both signfs.—II. *to be stormy afterwards*. Hence

Ἐπιχείμασις, εως, ἡ, *a wintering at a place*.—II. *a storm which follows something*, Plin.

Ἐπίχειρα, ων, τά, v. ἐπίχειρον.

Ἐπιχειρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, χείρ) *to put one's hand to* a thing, c. dat., δείπνῳ, σίτῳ, Od. 24, 386, 395 : hence in genl., *to put one's hand to, set to work at, attempt*, ἔργῳ, ὁδῷ, τύφρῳ, etc., Hdt., Eur., etc.; much more rarely c. acc., μεγάλα ἔργα, Theogn. 75, Plat. Crito 45 C: *to intend, attempt to* do, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 38, 65, Xen., etc.—2. *to make an attempt on*, and so freq. in hostile signf., *to set upon, attack*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 26, etc.: absol., *to act on the offensive*, Id. 8, 108. —II. *to handle a subject philosophically, argue on it*, Arist. Coel. Hence

Ἐπιχείρημα, ατος, τό, *an undertaking, attempt*, Thuc. 7, 47, Xen., etc. —II. in logic, *a kind of argument*, defined by Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12 as= συλλογισμὸς διαλεκτικός. Hence

Ἐπιχειρηματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* ἐπιχείρημα, *argumentative*, Arist. Memor. Adv. -κῶς, Aristid.

Ἐπιχείρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχειρέω) *an attempt upon, attack*, Hdt.: in genl. *an attempt*, Id. 3, 71.—II. *a mode of arguing*, Polyb.

Ἐπιχειρητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιχειρέω, *one must attempt, try, attack*, τινί, Thuc. 2, 3, in plur.

Ἐπιχειρητής, οῦ, ὁ, *an enterprising person*, Thuc. 8, 96, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

Ἐπιχειρητικός, ή, όν, (ἐπιχείρησις) *of, belonging to formal argument* : ἡ, -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of argumentation*, Arr. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπιχειρίζομαι,=ἐπιχειρέω, dub.

Ἐπιχείριον, ου, τό, dub. form for sq., in Hipp.

Ἐπίχειρον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, χείρ) strictly, *wages of manual labor* : hence in genl. *wages, pay*, whether of reward, Ar. Vesp. 586, Trag. ap Clem. Al. p. 586; or more usu. of punishment, ἐπ. τῆς ὑψηγόρου γλώσσης, Aesch. Pr. 319: ξιφέων ἐπ. λαχεῖν, i. e. to be slain, Soph. Ant. 820.

Ἐπιχειροτονέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χειροτονέω) *to confirm, ratify a proposed decree*, esp. *by show of hands*, Dem. 48, 17, etc.—II. in Eccl. *to ordain besides* or *after*, Hence

Ἐπιχειροτονία, ας, ἡ. *a decree passed by vote of the people*, esp. *by show of hands*, ap. Dem. 706, 7, etc.

Ἐπιχεῤῥοησιάζω, (ἐπί, χεῤῥοησιάζω) *to be of a pessimistic form*, Strab.

Ἐπιχεύαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. of ἐπιχέω, for ἐπιχέαι, Hom.

Ἐπιχέω, f. -χεύσω, and Att. ἐπιχῶ, Ar. Pac. 169 : aor. 1 ἐπέχεα : Ep. pres. ἐπιχεύω, aor. 1 ἐπέχευα, inf. ἐπιχεῦαι, Hom., who nowhere has the common form, (ἐπί, χέω). *To pour, throw over* or *upon*, e. g. water to wash the hands, ἐπέχευε νίψασθαι, Od. 1. 136, etc., in full, χερσὶν ὕδωρ ἐπιχεῦαι, Il. 24, 303, and so Att.; also, οἶνῳ ἐπ. ὕδωρ, Xen. Oec. 17, 9 : metaph., τοῖσι δ' ἐὸ' ὕπνον ἔχευε, Il. 5, 618.—B. mid. *to have poured, thrown, spread for one, or to do it for one's self*, ὕλην, χύσιν φόλλων, Od. 5, 257, 487.—2. *to have poured out for one, to drink*, ἐπ. ἄκρατόν τινος, *to drink* it to any one's health or honour, esp. of lovers' toasts, Theocr. 2, 152; 14. 18; also simply ἐπιχεῖσθαί τινος : for which we have ἐπιχοεῖν τινος λαμβάνει Pass. ὁ ἐπιχυθεὶς λόγος, *has been poured or put into th* argument, Plat. Legg. 793 B *to come as a torrent, to stream* to a place, ἐπέχυτο, Ep. plur. plqpf. pass. for ἐπεκέ 15, 654; ὑπὸ νῆας, Il. 16, 2 *come like a stream over*, τισι my of mice, Hdt. 2, 141 : he *to spread, become common* or *u* Ἐπιχηρεύω, (ἐπί, χηρεύω *in widowhood*, Joseph.

Ἐπιχθόνιος, ον, and lat (ἐπί, χθών) *on, upon the earth* treq. in Hom., both as epith *tals*, and as subst., ἐπιχθόνι *ly ones*, i. e. *men*, cf. χαμαι ἐπουράνιος : so, ἐπ. γένος ἀ Pind. Fr. 232, 3. Only poe

Ἐπιχλευάζω, (ἐπί, χλε *make a mock of*, τι or τινι, P

Ἐπιχλιαίνω, (ἐπί, χλιαίν esp. *at the surface*. Pass. *warm*, Hipp. [ῐ̆]

Ἐπίχλοος, ον, (ἐπί, χλό *green surface*, Opp.

Ἐπιχνοάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χν *downy* or *mossy on the surface*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπίχνοος, contr. -νους, χνόος) *a woolly covering*, Hip

†Ἐπιχοή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἐπίχωσι

Ἐπίχολος, ον, (ἐπί, χολή *gall* or *bile, bilious*, Hipp. : h *netic, ill-tempered*, Plut.—II. *ducing bile*, ποίη ἐπιχόλωτο Hdt. 4, 58, where some wo ἐπιχυλοτάτη (χυλός).

Ἐπιχροδής, ές, ἡ, (ἐπί, χ *mesentery*, Aretae.

Ἐπιχορεύω, (ἐπί, χορεύω *to, in honour of* a thing, Ar. P *to dance, come dancing on*, Xe 9, 4 : and so of things, Diphil 157 A, 230 F.—II. trans. *to rus* or *choral song*, Philostr.

Ἐπιχορηγέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χορ *furnish, supply besides* ; in ge *nish, supply*, Dion. H. Hen

Ἐπιχορήγημα, ατος, τό, *tional supply* : hence—2. = *dessert, sweetmeat*, Ath.

Ἐπιχορηγία, ας, ἡ, = fo genl. *a supply*, N. T.

Ἐπιχορτάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, *to feed besides*, Soseth. ap Opusc. 1, 53 ; unless here ἀποχορτάζω.

Ἐπιχραίνω, (ἐπί, χραίνω *colour*, Luc.

Ἐπιχράω, (ἐπί, χράω) (*besides*, hence nor. ἐπίχρησ II. as dep. mid., ἐπιχράομα *μαι*, to *make use of*, esp. like *to have dealings, be friends* τινί, Hdt. 3, 99, cf. Thuc. 1

Ἐπιχρώω, (B) poet., *to lay attack*, c. dat., of wild beast forces, etc., Il. 16, 352, 356 ; μ μνηστῆρες ἐπέχρων, they *olence* by their unwelcome Od. 2, 50.—II. later also *touch*, c. gen. : seems only t in impf. [ᾰ̄]

Ἐπιχρεμέθω, poet. for sq

Ἐπιχρεμετίζω, (ἐπι, χρεμ *neigh, whinny to*, τινί.

Ἐπιχρέμπτομαι, (ἐπί, χρέ dep., *to spit upon* or *at*, c. dat

Ἐπιχρησμῳδέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χρησμῳδέω) *to prophesy of* or *upon* Philostr.

Ἐπιχρίμπτω, (ἐπί, χρίμπ *make to approach, bring upon*, Bacchyl. 36.

Ἐπίχρισις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχρί *ointing, smearing*, Strab.

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ρισμα, ατος, τό, *an unguent* or Diosc.: and
ριστος, ον, *smeared on*: esp., *alves, ointments*, Plut.: from
ρίω, (ἐπί, χρίω) *to anoint*, be-
τόξον ἁλοιόῳ, Od. 21, 179; . Od. 18, 172. Mid. *to anoint* f, Od. 18, 179. [ῐ]
ροά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ath., and ἐπίχροια, lem. Al., *a colouring, tinge*.
ρονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί,) *to last long, become ingrained*, robl. Also in pass., Ib.
ρόνιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, χρόνος) *or a time, long*, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 3.
ρονος, ον, = foreg.
ρῦσος, ον, (ἐπί, χρυσός) *cover- aid with gold; gilded*: cf. κα- ος, Hdt. 1, 50, etc. Hence
ρῠσόω, ῶ, *to overlay with gold*:
ρώζω, Theophr., and ἐπιχρω- Plat., = sq.
ρώννυμι, and -νύω, f. -χρώσω, ώννυμι) *to rub* or *smear over*; *a colour, to stain, colour*, Luc.
ρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a spot, stain on ce*, Theophr.
ῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιχέω) *that spread over, a suffusion*.
ύνω, late form for ἐπιχέω, p. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 1092.
ῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχέω) *a pour- or upon*: hence *an overflow*, lat. Tim. 77 D: metaph., ἐπ. , Plat. Legg. 740 E.—II. *re- e*, Ib. 841 A.—III. *a filling of a toast*, the wine-bearer's duty, V. *a beaker*, or *wine-pitcher*, l. p. 175; ἐπ. χαλκίον, Ar. Fr.
υτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιχέω, *pour in* or *over*, Diosc.
ῦτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐπιχέω) *a ves- ouring in, a tube*, v. l. LXX.
ῦτος, ον, (ἐπιχέω) *poured* or *er*: esp. ὁ ἐπ., (sub. πλακοῦς) f cake, like ἔγχυτος, Nicoph. —2. also *a coin*, or *cast* of sil- ead, Hesych.
ωνεύω, (ἐπί, χωνεύω) *to melt lder*, Philo.
ώννῡμι, and -νύω, f. -χώσω, ώννυμι) *to heap earth upon, fill ound*, δόδον, Theophr.
ώομαι, (ἐπί, χώομαι) *to be angry* Ap. Rh. 3, 367.
ωρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, χωρέω) *to yield, ve up*, τινί τι, Soph. Ant. 219, ωρέω. — II. intr. *to come to- oin one's side*, Lat. *accedere*, , 107, πρός τινα, Xen. Hell. : *to advance* (as) *against the* An. 1, 2, 17. Hence
ώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a concession*, on, Arr.
ωριάζω, (ἐπί, χωριάζω) *to be y, be the fashion* in a place, Strab., περὶ Ἀθήνας, Arist. ρά τινι, Polyb. Also in pass. ἐπιχωριάζεται, *it is the cus- ashion*, Arist. Pol.—II. of per- *visit often, to be in the habit of* o, Lat. *ventitare*, ἐπ. Ἀθήναζε, Plat. Phaed. 57 A.
ώριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ar. , and Plat. (ἐπί, χώρα) *in, of, to the country*, Pind. P. 4, , of persons, οἱ ἐπ., *the people ountry*, Hdt. 1, 78, etc.: of *of, used in the country*, ὑποδῆ- 195, etc.; *peculiar to a coun- ne* ἐπ., I, 35, etc.: τὸ ἐπ., *the f the country*, and then in genl. Ar. Nub. 1173, Plat., etc. ος, Ar. Vesp. 859. Cf. ἐγχώ-

Ἐπίχωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχώννυμι) *a heaping up*, esp. *the choking of a chan- nel*, Polyb.: metaph. *exaggeration*, Gramm.

Ἐπιψαίρω, (ἐπί, ψαίρω) *to scrape, skim the surface of* a thing, Opp.

Ἐπιψᾱκάζω, old Att. for ἐπιψεκά- ζω, Ar. Pac. 1141.

Ἐπιψάλιον, ου, τό, *a curb-chain*. [ᾰ]

Ἐπιψάλλω, (ἐπί, ψάλλω) *to accom- pany on a stringed instrument*, Soph. Fr. 79.

Ἐπιψαύσην, adv. (ἐπιψαύω) *lightly, skimming the surface*.

Ἐπίψαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a touching light- ly*, Plut.: from

Ἐπιψαύω, (ἐπί, ψαύω) *to touch light- ly, reach*, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 217, Hdt. 3, 87, and Att.: later also c. acc.: in genl. *to touch, handle*, κώπης, Soph. Phil. 1255: Hom. has it only once, and that metaph., ὅς τ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπιψαύῃ πραπίδεσσιν, who *can feel* however little in his heart, Od. 8, 547, like *alσθάνομαι*: but ἐπ. φιλοτήτων, *to reach out towards, seek for* love, Pind. P. 4, 164; metaph. *to touch lightly on*, Lat. *strictim attingere*, Hdt. 2, 65.

Ἐπιψεκάζω, and old Att. ἐπιψακ., (ἐπί, ψεκάζω) *to drop, pour by drops in* or *upon*. Xen. Symp. 2, 26: ὁ θεὸς ἐπιψακάζει, he *rains upon*..., Ar. Pac. 1141, where it is not really intr.

Ἐπιψέλιον, ου, τό, = ἐπιψάλιον, Anth.

Ἐπιψεύδομαι, (ἐπί, ψεύδομαι) dep., *to lie still more*, Xen. Hier. 2, 16.—II. *to attribute falsehood to*, c. acc., Plut.; τί τινι, Luc.

Ἐπίψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, ψῆμα) *scrapings* or *scum*, Diosc.

Ἐπιψηλᾰφάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ψηλαφάω) *to touch lightly*, τι, Plat. Rep. 360 A: c. gen., *to feel for*, Id. Prot. 310 C.

Ἐπιψηφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ψηφίζω) *to put* a question *to the vote* in a popular assembly, *put the ques- tion*, the office of the chief president (ἐπιστάτης), Lat. *sententias perrogare, in suffragia mittere*, Thuc., etc., cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 18: in full, ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην, Aeschin. 71, 7: also ἐπ. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, Thuc. 1, 87; ἐπ. τινί, *to put the question for, at the in- stance of* any one, Hdt. 8, 61: but ἐπ. τινάς, *to ask* them *their opinion*, Plat. Gorg. 474 A. Mid. of the assembly itself, *to confirm, decree by vote*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 34. Pass. *to be ap- pointed by vote*, of a magistrate, Arist. Pol. Hence

Ἐπιψηφῖσις, εως, ἡ, *the proposing*; or (from mid.) *the voting a measure*.

Ἐπιψῑμῡθέω, ῶ, *to paint over*.

Ἐπίψογος, ον, (ἐπί, ψόγος) *exposed to blame, blameworthy*, Xen. Lac. 14, 7.—II. act. *blaming, censorious*, φάτις, Aesch. Ag. 611.

Ἐπιψοφέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ψοφέω) *to clat- ter, rattle at* or *with* a thing, Call. Dian. 247.—II. act. *to utter*, τι, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιψῡχω, (ἐπί, ψῡχω) *to cool, re- fresh*, Ap. Rh. [ῡ]

Ἐπιψωμίζω, (ἐπί, ψωμίζω) *to eat a morsel more*.

Ἐπῖωγαί, ῶν, αἱ, (ἐπί, ἰωγή) *places where the force of the wind is broken, roadsteads*, Od. 5, 404.

Ἐπλάγχθην, aor. 1 pass. of πλάζω.

†Ἐπλάθην, 1 aor. pass. of πελάζω.

†Ἐπλάκην, 2 aor. pass. from πλέκω, but v. Buttm. Catal. p. 214.

Ἔπλᾱσα, poet. ἔπλασσα, aor. 1 from πλάσσω.

†Ἐπλάσθην, 1 aor. pass. of πελάζω, but v. Buttm. Catal. p. 202, sq.

Ἔπλε, 3 sing. aor. from πέλω, Ep. syncop. for ἔπελε, Il. 12, 11: and in like manner from aor. mid. ἔπλεο for ἐπέλεο, ἐπέλου, Il. 1, 418; 22, 281; ἔπλεν for ἐπέλευ, ἐπέλου, Il. 9, 54, etc., ἔπλετο for ἐπέλετο very freq. in Hom.

†Ἔπλευσα, 1 aor. act. and ἐπλεύ- σθην, 1 aor. pass. from πλέω.

Ἔπληντο, 3 plur. aor. sycop. pass. of πελάζω, only Il. 4, 449; 8, 63.

†Ἐπλύθην, 1 aor. pass. of πλύνω.

†Ἐπνύθην, 1 aor. pass. of πνέω.

Ἐπόγδοος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄγδοος) con- taining $1+\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{9}{8}$, v. sub. ἐπίτριτος.

Ἔπογκος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄγκος) *swollen*: esp. *pregnant*, Iambl.

Ἐπογμεύω, (ἐπί, ὀγμεύω) κύκλον, *to draw a* circular *furrow* or *line*, Tryph.

Ἐπόγμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄγμος) *watch- ing, presiding over the furrows*, epith. of Ceres, Anth.

Ἐπόδια, ων, τά, Ion. for ἐφόδια, Hdt.

Ἐποδιάζω, Ion. for ἐφοδιάζω, Hdt. 9, 99.

Ἐπόδῡνος, ον, = ἐπώδυνος.

Ἐποδύρομαι, (ἐπί, ὀδύρομαι) *to join in wailing, lament over* a thing, Anth. [ῡ]

Ἐποδώκει, f. l. in Aesch. Pers. 656; which some strangely make 3 sing. plqpf. from a verb ἐφοδόω, as if Ion. for ἐφωδώκει.

Ἐπόζω, fut. -ζήσω, (ἐπί, ὄζω) *to be- come stinking*, LXX.

†Ἐπόθην, 1 aor. pass. of πίνω.

Ἐποίγω or ἐποιγνύμι, (ἐπί, οἴγω) *to shut up*: but only in Il. 12, 340, and here it has always been doubted, v. ἐπώχατο.

Ἐποιδαίνω, (ἐπί, οἰδαίνω) *to swell up*, Nic. Hence

Ἐποιδᾰλέος, α, ον, *swollen*, Hipp.

Ἐποιδέω, ῶ, = ἐποιδαίνω, Hipp.

Ἐποιδίσκω, (ἐπί, οἰδίσκω) *to make to swell*. Pass. = ἐποιδαίνω, Hipp.

Ἐποικέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, οἰκέω) f. -ήσω, *to go as settler* or *colonist to* a place: *to settle in* a place, *inhabit* it, c. acc., Eur. Ion 1583; ἐπ. ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 10.—II. *to occupy against*; in pass., ἡ Δεκέλεια τῇ χώρᾳ ἐποι- κεῖται, D. *is occupied as the seat of of- fensive operations against* their country, Thuc. 7, 27; cf. 6, 86, where ἐποι- κεῖν τινι is seemingly intrans., like ἐφορμεῖν τινι. Hence

Ἐποικία, ας, ἡ, *a colony*: but the classical term is ἀποικία, with refe- rence to the mother-, rather than the daughter-country.

Ἐποικίδιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, οἶκος) *in* or *presiding over the house, domestic*.

Ἐποικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, οἰκίζω) *to settle in a colony*, τινὰ πόλει, App.: *to colonise, people with a colony*, Dio C., in pass. — 2. = ἐπιτειχίζω, τινί, Paus.

Ἐποίκιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, οἶκος) *an out-house, farmstead*, etc., Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 849.—II. *house-furniture*, dub.

Ἐποικῐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐποικίζω) *a colonising, settlement of a colony*, App.

Ἐποικοδομέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, οἰκοδομέω) *to build upon, raise by building*, τεῖχος, Thuc. 7, 4; ἐπί τινι, Xen. An. 3. 4, 11.—II. *to build again, rebuild*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 12.—III. *to build against, raise a fortress on another's land*, Polyb. Hence

Ἐποικοδομή, ῆς, ἡ, = sq., Clem. Al.: and

Ἐποικοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, *a building up*: hence metaph. *an accumulation*; in Rhet., *a climax*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 34.

Ἐποικοδομία, ας, ἡ, v. ἐποικονο- μία.

Ἐποικονομέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, οἰκονομέω)

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to provide in a thing, dub. in Arist. Oec.

'Επoικονομία, ας, ἡ, *apportionment, ἔργων ἢ παθῶν, rhetorical treatment* of them, Longin. 11, 6, unless ἐποικοδομία (q. v.) be read.

'Επoικος, ον, (ἐπί, οἶκος) *settling, sojourning among foreigners, in a foreign land*, Aesch. Pr. 410.—II. as subst. ὁ ἐποικος, *a sojourner*, Pind. O. 9, 105: hence =μέτοικος, *a stranger, one who has no civic rights*, Soph. El. 189.—2. *a colonist, settler in a colony*, Ar. Av. 1307, Thuc. 2, 27, ubi v. Schol., cf. ἀποικος.—3. *a neighbour, one near*, Soph. O. C. 506.

'Επoικτείρω, (ἐπί, οἰκτείρω) *to pity, have compassion on*, Xenoph. 6, 3 Bgk., τινά, Soph. Aj. 121, etc.

'Επoικτίζω, (ἐπί, οἰκτίζω)=foreg., τινά, Soph. O. T. 1296: *to bewail, lament*, Joseph. Hence

'Επoίκτιστος, ον, *lamentable, wretched*, Aesch. Ag. 1221.

'Επoικτος, ον, (ἐπί, οἰκτος)=foreg., Aesch. Ag. 1614.

'Επoμώζω, f. -ώξομαι, (ἐπί, ὀμώζω) *to wail, lament over*, πάθει, Aesch. Cho. 547.

'Επoίνιος, ον, (ἐπί, οἶνος) *at the wine; bacchanalian*, Nonn.

'Επoινος, ον,=foreg.

'Επoιστέον, verb. adj. of ἐπιφέρω, *one must bring in* or *to*, Polyb.

'Επoίσω, εις, ει, fut. of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 1, 89, Od. 16, 438.

'Επoιχνέω,=sq., Anth.

'Επoίχομαι, (ἐπί, οἶχομαι) dep. mid.: *to go towards, approach*, c. acc., Od. 1, 324; esp. *to approach as a beggar*, Od. 17, 346, 351: θεοὺς τραπέζαις ἐπ., *to draw near to* the gods with sacrificial feasts, Pind. O. 3, 72.—2. *to approach with hostile* purpose, *set on, attack*, c. acc., Κύπριν χαλκῷ, Il. 5, 330, cf. 10, 487.—II. *to go over, go through, visit* one *after another*, esp. of one who hands round wine, Od. 1, 143; of a general, c. acc., στίχας ἀνδρῶν πάντας ἐπῴχετο, Il. 15, 279, cf. Od. 4, 451: also ἐπ. πάντη ἀνὰ στρατόν, Il. 1, 383; πάντοσε ἐποιχόμενος, Il. 5, 508: esp. also of Apollo and Diana *visiting* persons with death, οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσιν ἐποιχόμενος (or -νη) κατέπεφνεν, as Od. 5, 123, cf. Il. 1, 50.—2. *to go over, get through* one's work, absol., Il. 5, 720: usu. c. acc., ἔργον ἐπ., Il. 6, 492, Od. 1, 358; δόρπον ἐπ., *to set about preparing* it, Od. 13, 34; most freq. of women, ἱστὸν ἐπ., *to ply* the loom, Lat. *percurrere telam*, Il. 1, 31, Od. 5, 62, etc.: later c. dat., ἔργοις ἐπ., Theocr. 25, 32.—3. *to go along, traverse*, ἴκρια νηῶν, Il. 15, 676.

'Επoιωνίζομαι, (ἐπί, οἰωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to forbode*, Gramm., cf. ἐπιφημίζω.

'Επoκέλλω, (ἐπί, ὀκέλλω) = ἐπιτέλλω, *to run* a ship *ashore*, νέα, Hdt. 6, 16; 7, 182.—2. of the ship, *to run aground, be wrecked*, Thuc. 8, 102.

†'Επόκιλλος, ου, ὁ, *Epocillus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 19, 6. etc.

'Επoκλίζω, (ἐπί, ὀκλίζω) *to cower with bent knees at* or *upon*, τινί, Heliod.

'Επoκριάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὀκριάω) *to be rough in* or *upon*, τινί, Nic.

'Επoκριόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἐπί, ὀκριόεις) *uneven, projecting*, Anth.

'Επoλβίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ὀλβίζω) *to call happy*, τινά, Nonn.

'Επόλιος, ου, ὁ, *a night-bird*, perh. =αἰγώλιος.

'Επoλισθαίνω, or -θάνω, f. -σθήσω, (ἐπί, ὀλισθαίνω) *to slip in* or *upon*, c. dat., esp. metaph., ἐπ. ἀμπλακίαις, Anth.

'Επoλολύζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ὀλολύζω) *to holla, shout for joy, triumph at*, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1236, Ar. Eq. 616, τινί, *at* or *to one*, Id. Theb. 825, cf. ἐπαλαλύζω, and ὀλολύζω.—II. *to howl, shriek for woe*, later.

'Επoλοφύρομαι, (ἐπί, ὀλοφύρομαι) dep. *to lament over*, c. dat., Joseph. [ῡ]

'Επoμαι, *to follow*, dep. mid. from ἕπω, q. v.

'Επoμβρέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὀμβρέω) *to wet with showers, rain upon*; in pass., Anth.—II. intr. *to be rainy, wet*. Hence

'Επόμβρησις, εως, ἡ, *a watering*, esp. *with rain*.

'Επoμβρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπομβρος) *abundance of rain*, Hipp.: in genl. *abundance of wet* or *moisture*, Aesch. Fr. 290; *wet weather*, opp. to αὐχμός, drought, Ar. Nub. 1120.

'Επoμβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ὀμβρίζω) *to shower, pour down as rain*, Clem. Al.

'Επόμβριος, ον,=sq., Theophr.

'Επομβρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄμβρος) *rainy*, ἔτος, Hipp., χώρα, Theophr.: *wet*, γῆ, Theophr.

'Επoμένως, adv. part. pres. from ἕπομαι, *in consequence; in accordance with*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 844 E, e conj. Stephani.

'Επόμνῡμι and ἐπομνύω, fut. ἐπομοῦμαι: aor. ἐπώμοσα, (ἐπί, ὀμνυμι) *To swear to* or *upon*, v. l. Od. 15, 437, c. acc. ἐπίορκον ἐπώμοσεν, *swore a false* oath to it, Il. 10, 332; and c. dupl. acc. θεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπ., *to swear a false* oath by the gods, Theogn. 1195, cf. Hes. Th. 793: hence in prose ἐπ. τὸν ἥλιον, τοὺς θεούς, *to swear by...*, Hdt. 1, 212; 5, 106; ἐπ. τὴν...φιλίαν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 6, like Lat. *deos jurare*, cf. ἐπιορκέω: but c. acc. rei, *to swear to* a thing, Ar. Lys. 211.—II. in part., with another verb, esp. ἐπομόσας εἶπε, he said *with an oath*, said *upon oath*, Hdt. 8, 5, Xen. An. 7, 8, 2.

'Επομόργνυμι, f. ἐπομόρξω, (ἐπί, ὁμόργνυμι) *to wipe off upon* a thing: hence *to leave an impression upon* it.

'Επομφάλιος, ία, ιον, (ἐπί, ὀμφαλός) *on, upon the navel*, hence βάλε σάκος μέσσον ἐπομφάλιον, *in the centre, on the boss* of the shield (ὀμφαλός, Lat. *umbo*), Il. 7, 267: σῦκον ἐπομφ., a fig *with a navel-like stalk*, Anth.—II. τὸ ἐπομφάλιον, *the umbilical region*, esp. the *uterus*. [ᾰ]

'Επονειδίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ἐπί, ὀνειδίζω) *to reproach, abuse*, Ps.-Ph. 212.

'Επονείδιστος, ον, *to be reproached, disgraceful*, Isocr. 254 D; τινί, to one, Xen. Symp. 8, 34.—II. act. *blaming, reproachful*, Eur. I. T. 689. Adv. -τως, *shamefully*, Plat. Legg. 633 E.

'Επονομάζω, (ἐπί, ὀνομάζω) *to give an additional name to, to surname*, Thuc. 2, 29, τινά τι, Plat. Crat. 406 A, τινί τι, Heind. Theaet. 185 C: sometimes with εἶναι, pleon., Id. Parmen. 133 D, v. ὀνομάζω.—2. in genl. *to call by a name, give an epithet to*, Thuc. 1, 13: ἐπ. τὸ ὄνομά τινος, *to call upon, invoke by name*, Hdt. 4, 35; ἐπ. πατρόθεν, as a solemn appeal, Thuc. 7, 69.—B. pass. *to be named*, τινός or ἀπό τινος, *after* one, Eur. H. F. 1329, Thuc. 6, 2: τῇ ἀρχῇ ὕβρις ἐπονομάζεται, the title of ὕβρις *is given* it, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: ἐπ. ἐπωνυμίαν, to receive a name, Id. Legg. 626 D: absol., *to be infamous*, Soph. El. 284.

'Επονομάσια, ας, ἡ, *a surname, name*.

'Επονομαστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπονομάζω, *one must call by* ὄσους θεοὺς οὐρανίους ἐπ... Legg. 828 D.

'Επονόμαστος, ον, *named* -τως, *by name*, Dub.

'Επoξίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ ὀξίζω) *to grow sour, turn acid*.

†'Επoξύνω, (ἐπί, ὀξύνω) *to* Eccl.—2. *to accelerate*, πορειαν

'Επoξυς, υ, (ἐπί, ὀξυς) *sh sharpish in taste*, as oxymel.

'Επoπίζομαι, (ἐπί, ὀπίζομ only used in pres. and impf *towards*: hence *to regard, fear*, Διὸς, θεῶν ἐποπίζεο μή 5, 146, H. Hom. Ven. 291.

'Επόπισθεν, (ἐπί, ὀπισθεν) *hind, coming after*, but prob. to divisim, ἐπ' ὀπ., with Gais etc., in Hes. Fr. 42.

'Επoποῖ, a cry to mimic th *hoopoe* (ἔποψ), Ar. Av. 58.

'Επoποιία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπο *writing of epic poetry: the ep poetry itself*, Hdt. 2, 116, c Poet. 24, sq. Hence

'Επoποιϊκός, ή, όν, *of, to epic poetry, epic, μίμησις* Poet.

'Επoποιός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔπος, ποι *ing epic poetry*: ὁ ἐπ., *an e* Hdt. 2, 120.

'Επoπτάω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὀπτάω) *broil besides* or *after*, Od. 12, 3

'Επoπτεία, ας, ἡ, *inspect the highest grade of initiatio Eleusinian mysteries*, Plut., bu from

'Επoπτεύω, (ἐπί, ὀπτεύω *over, overlook, watch, ἔργα*, Od Hes. Op. 765: in genl. *to obs charge of, πατρῷα κράτη*, Aes 1: hence *to look upon in wr punish, κότῳ*, Id. Eum. 22 *become an ἐπόπτης, be initiate greater mysteries*, used prove taining to the highest earthl ness, Ar. Ran. 745, Plat. Ph C: yet Synes. used the wor lesser mysteries, and Lob. (p. 127, sq.) questions *the grad* mystae altogether.

'Επoπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., of gods, λιτῶν, Aesch. Th. 640

'Επόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπόψομ ράω) strictly, *a looker on, a ness, spectator, πόνων*, Aesch —2. *an overseer, guardian*, god, Pind. N. 9. 12.—II. *one at the greater mysteries*, Böckh p. 107; but cf. ἐποπτεύω.

'Επoπτικός, ή, όν, *belong ἐπόπτης* or ἔποψις; hence *the most secret mysteries* of a Plat. Symp. 210 A; cf. ἐπο

†'Επόπτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of

'Επoπτος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄψομα *within sight*, Strab.: the po ἐπίοπτος is in Opp.

†'Επoραιδία, ας, ἡ, *Eperae* lony of the Romans, in the of the Salassi in N. W. of Gaul, now *Ivrea*, Strab.

'Επορώω, Ion. for ἐφοράω,

'Επoργιάζω, (ἐπί, ὀργιάζ *orgies, revel in* or *among*, c. da reont.

†'Επoργίζομαι, (ἐπί, ὀργίζο *angry at*, LXX.

'Επορέγω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, *hold out to, offer, give*, τινί 225, in tmesis.—B. more us ἐπορέγομαι, fut. -ξομαι, *to st self out towards* a thing, *reach* Hom. once, Il. 5, 335, ἐπορ *reaching forward* to strike, ἔγχει ὀρέξ., v. Heyne, Il. 4. *to hold out, offer besides*, Solon

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aph. *to be desirous of more, rise demands*, Hdt. 9, 34: in genl. , *τινός*, Plat. Rep. 437 C, etc. ρέω, Ion. for *ἐφορῶ*, Hdt. 1,

ρθιάζω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρθιάζω*) orig. *to ght*, *ἐπορθ. τὰ ὦτα*, to *prick* the hilo: but usu. absol., sub. *to lift up the voice, shout at*, c. ὸε λαμπάδι, Aesch. Ag. 29; ρθ. *γόοις*, *to lift up the voice in* Pers. 1050.

ρθοβοάω, ῶ, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρθός*, *βοάω*) *with a loud shout, γόους πατρί*, Eur. El. 142.

ρθρεύω, (*ἐπί*, *ὄρθρευω*) *to rise* esp. *to sing early in the morn-*.

ρθρίζω, and in mid., =foreg., Hence

ρθρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rising early*, ῶν κεκραγμῶν ἐπορθρισμοί, *ning sounds* of the noisy tax- rs, Plut.

ρθροβόας, ὁ, =*ὀρθροβόας*, *the ger*, i. e. the cock.

ριγνάομαι, =*ἐπορέγομαι*, Them.

ρίνω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρίνω*) *to urge, set* in Nic.

ρκίζω, Ion. for *ἐφορκίζω*, to Eccl. Hence

ρκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for *ἐφορ- an adjuration*, Eccl.: and

ρκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who adjures*, ist, Eccl.

ρμέω, Ion. for *ἐφορμέω*, Hdt.

ρνῦμι and *-νύω*, fut. *ἐπόρσω*: τῶρσα, (*ἐπί*, *ὄρνυμι*.) *To stir se, excite, οἳ μοι ἐπῶρσε μένος*, led up my might, Il. 20, 93: so mid., Il. 23, 689 in tmesis, Supp. 187.—2. *to rouse and on, to send upon* or *at*, Od. 22, set on, esp. in hostile sense, *to fight*, *τινά τινι*, Il. 5, 765, lso c. inf., *οἷον ἐπόρσειαν εν Ἕκτορι*, Il. 7, 42: *to send upon* one, Od. 7, 271: so *οἱ ε μόρσιμον ἦμαρ*, Il. 15, 613: ἐπῶρσ' ἄνεμον, Od. 5, 109, cf. cl. 12. Pass. *to rise against, fly upon* one, c. dat., *ἐπῶρτο*, 3 sing. aor. syncop., Il. 21, d so plqpf. act., *ἐπορώρειν*, 12, in tmesis.

ρούω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρούω*) *to rush vio- t* or *upon, to attack, assault*; in hostile signf., in Il. *τινί*, or but in Od. (only 23, 343) of *o come suddenly on*; once c. , *ἀμφ' ἐπορούσας*, Il. 17, 481. et.

ροφόω, ῶ, (*ἐπί*, *ὀροφόω*) *to put on f* or *cover*.

ρσον, imperat. aor. 1 act. of *ι*, Il. 5, 765.

ρύττω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρύττω*) *to dig up, pen*, *τραῦμα*, Achill. Tat.

ρχέομαι, (*ἐπί*, *ὀρχέομαι*) dep., *e on* a thing, *to dance about*, 113, 26: *to trample upon, τινί*, metaph. *to triumph over*, Lat. *e*, *τινί*, App.

ς, εος, τό, (from root ΈΠ-, or ΈΕΙΠ-, which recurs in *Ἔειπον*). *word*; hence Att., *κατ' ἔπος*, *word, accurately*, Ar. Ran 802: *ρὸς ἔπος*, Id. Nub. 1375, cf. Eum. 586: in genl. *that which en, uttered in words*, whether many, *a speech, tale*, very freq. . (who does not use the later n. *λόγος* for this), just like with which he joins it, Od. 4, , 561. Hence also sometimes when the words are more im- than the music, *minstrelsy, lays accompanied by music*, like those of the troubadours, Od. 8, 91; 17, 519. The following are the most peculiar usages, esp. in Hom.—1, *a word worth listening to*, *ἔπος τι*, Il. 3, 83.—2. *a pledged word, promise*, Il. 8, 8; *τελεῖν ἔπος*, to fulfil, keep *one's word*, Il. 14, 44.—3. *a word in season, word of advice, counsel, bidding*; also freq. in Att.—4. *the word of a deity, prophecy, an oracle*, Od. 12, 266: later also *a saw, proverb, maxim*, like *ἀπόφθεγμα*, *τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος*, Hdt. 7, 51: hence freq. in Att., *ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν*, *so to say, as the phrase goes*, where one is not sure that an expression is allowable, Wolf Lept. p. 361, Herm. Vig. n. 154: *speaking loosely, vaguely*, opp. to *ὀντως*, Plat. Legg. 656 E: but also, *to speak boldly, speak out*, without periphrasis or mincing the matter, Trag., etc.—5. *word*, as opp. to *deed*, i. e. *anything vain and futile*, *ἔπεα ἀκράαντα*, words of none effect, opp. to *ἔτυμα*, Od. 19, 565: hence *ἔπος* and *ἔργον* freq. opposed, Il. 15, 234, Od. 2, 272, etc.; and in Att. just as *εἰπεῖν* and *πράττειν*, are contrasted. Moreover Hom. uses *ἔπος* as opp. to *βία*, Il. 15, 106, and to *χείρ*, Il. 1, 77.—6. *that which words express, the meaning, substance, subject of a speech*, etc., almost like *πρᾶγμα*, *a thing* or *matter*, Il. 11, 652; 17, 701, etc., cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 1144, O. C. 443: hence, *οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος*, *nothing to the purpose*, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C, *to no purpose*, Ar. Eccl. 751. Hom. freq. joins *ἔπος εἰπεῖν*, *ἐρεῖν*, *φάσθαι*, *αὐδᾶν*, *μυθεῖσθαι*, *φράζεσθαι*, *πιφαύσκειν*.—II. from Pind. N. 2, 2, and Hdt. downwds., *τὰ ἔπη*, *epic poetry in heroic verse*, opp. to *μέλη* or lyric poetry, etc., cf. Müller Literat. of Greece, 4, § 3: then transferred to elegiac verse; and thence to other kinds, in genl. *verses, poetry*, as even, *ἔπεα ποιέειν*, Hdt. 4, 14: to lyric poetry, Alcm. 4, Pind. O. 3, 14: of *tragic* or *comic iambi*, Ar. Ran. 862, Eq. 39, cf. Francke Callin. p. 77 sq.: also, *ἔπος*, *a verse* or *line* of poetry, epic or other, Hdt. 4, 29, Ar. Ran. 956, 1161; even *a line in writing* of any kind, *μυρίων ἐπῶν μῆκος*, Isocr. 261 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30: and in Luc. of a painter, *οὐδ' ἐν ἑπτὰ ἔπεσι γράφει*, *in seven strokes* or *lines*.

'Εποστρᾰκίζω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀστρακίζω*) *to send potsherds skimming over the water, to play at ducks and drakes*. Hence

'Εποστρᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a game at ducks and drakes*, Poll. 9, 119.

'Εποτοτύζω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀτοτύζω*) *to yell out, utter lamentably, μέλος*, Eur. Phoen. 1038.

'Εποτρύνω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀτρύνω*) almost wholly poet., *to stir up, excite, urge on*, freq. in Hom., who oft. joins *ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει*, also *ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσεν*, etc.: and more rarely in hostile signf., *to set on, excite against*, c. dat., *ἐπ. πόλεμόν τινι*, *to stir up* war *against* one, Od. 22, 152; *πομπήν*, *ἀγγελίας ἐπ.*, *to urge on, hasten*, Od. 8, 31; 24, 355: usu. c. acc., but also freq. c. inf., *ἐπ. μαχέσασθαι*, *χαλεπαίνειν*, etc., Il.: rarely c. dat., as Hes. Op. 595, Hdt. 7, 170: and c. dat. et inf., *ἑτάροισιν*, *ἵπποῦσιν ἐπ.*, *to urge* them to do a thing, Od. 10, 531, Il. 15, 258. Pass. *to press on, hasten*, Aesch. Theb. 698.

'Επουδαῖος, and *ἐπούδειος*, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *οὐδας*) *on earth, terrestrial*.

'Επουλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπί*, *οὖλον*) *a gum-boil*, Medic., cf. *παρουλίς*.

'Επουλος, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *οὖλος*) *somewhat curly*, Theophr.

'Επουλόω, ῶ, (*ἐπί*, *οὐλόω*) *to scar over, heal a wound*, etc., Hipp. Hence

'Επούλωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a scarring over, healing*, Medic.; and

'Επουλωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *promoting the healing of wounds*, etc., Medic.

'Επουραῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (*ἐπί*, *οὐρά*) *in* or *on the tail*, Anth.

'Επουράνιος, *α*, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *οὐρανός*) *in heaven, heavenly*: in Hom. only of the gods, *ἐπ. θεός*, *θεοί*, Od. 17, 484, Il. 6, 129, 131, 527: *ἐπ. εὐσεβῶν ψυχαί*, Pind. Fr. 97, 4.—2. in plur. as subst., =*θεοί*, Theocr. 25, 5. [*ᾰ*]

'Επουρέω, ῶ, (*ἐπί*, *οὐρέω*) *to make water upon*; in genl. *to make water*, Arist. Part. An.

'Επουριάζω, =sq., Luc.

'Επουρίζω, (*ἐπί*, *οὐρίζω*) *to blow favourably upon*, of a fair wind, *οὖρος*: *αὖρα ἐπουρίζουσα τὴν ὀθόνην*, *filling* the canvas; so, *ἄνεμος ἐπουρίζων τὰ ἀκάτια*, *wafting* them *on their way*, Luc.: but, *πνεῦμα αἱματηρὸν ἐπουρίζειν τινί*, (of the Erinyes) *to breathe* bloodily *on* him, i. e. to inspire him with mad fury, Aesch. Eum. 137.—II. metaph. *to help onward*, in genl. *to direct towards* a point, *ταύτῃ φρόνημα ἐπ.*, Eur. Andr. 610.—III. intr. *to sail with a fair wind, sail merrily*, ironically, *τρέχε κατὰ τοὺς κόρακας ἐπουρίσας*, Ar. Thesm. 1226, cf. *ἐπουρόω*: *τὸ πέλαγος ἐπουρίζον*, *a safe, prosperous* sea, Strab.

'Επουρος, *ον*, *blowing favourably*, *αὖρα*, Soph. Tr. 954: *sailing before the wind*; hence metaph., *borne along, τινί*, by a thing, Clem. Al. Hence

'Επουρόω, ῶ, *to have a fair wind*, Polyb. Hence

'Επούρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, a dub. word in Arist. Rhet. 3, 13, 5, prob. *a going straight on*: al. *ἐπέρωσις*.

'Επουσιώδης, *ες*, (*ἐπί*, *οὐσία*, *εἶδος*) *added to the essence*, and so *non-essential*. Adv. *-δῶς*.

'Εποφείλω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀφείλω*) *to remain a debtor, continue in debt*, Thuc. 8, 5.

'Εποφέλλω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀφέλλω*) *to increase still more*.

'Εποφθαλμέω, ῶ, Plut., and *ἐποφθαλμιάζω*, =sq.

'Εποφθαλμιάω, ῶ, (*ἐπί*, *ὀφθαλμιάω*) *to cast longing glances at, leer at, τινί*, Ael.: usu. metaph., *to covet, be greedy after, χρήμασι*. Plut., also *πρός τι*, Id.; cf. Dorv. Char. p. 86, Schäf. Long. p. 350.

'Εποφθαλμίζω, =foreg.

'Εποφθάλμιος, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *ὀφθαλμός*) *upon, over the eye*.

'Εποφλισκάνω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀφλισκάνω*) *to owe still more, τί τινι*.

'Επoχετεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a bringing water to* a place *for irrigation*; *a sluice* or *channel for the purpose*, Strab.: from

'Επoχετεύω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀχετεύω*) *to make a channel, bring* as water *to a place*, Lat. *derivare*, Plat. Gorg. 493 E. Pass. *to be so brought*, Hipp. Mid. *to draw to* or *upon one's self*, *ἑμεωυτόν*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E.

'Επoχεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*ἐπέχω*) *the drag, break on a wheel*: also *ἐποχλεύς*, and *τροχοπέδη*.

'Επoχεύω, (*ἐπί*, *ὀχεύω*) *to spring upon*: esp. of the male animal, *to cover*, Arist. Gen. An.

'Επoχέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἐπί*, *ὀχέω*) *to carry towards* or *upon*. Pass. c. fut. mid. *to ride* or *drive upon*, *ἵπποις καὶ ἅρμασιν ἐποχήσεται*, Il. 17, 449, just like Lat. *vehi*: so even, *ἐπ. ὕδατι*, *to float upon* it, Philo.

'Επoχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπέχω*) *a check, hindrance, cessation*, *κατὰ πόλεμον*, Polyb.—II. *a suspension of judgment*,

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technical term of the sceptical philosophers, Plut., cf. Cic. Acad. Pr. 2, 18, v. ἐπέχω IV. 3.—III. *a pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, point where one period closes and another begins, an epoch.*—IV. *ἀστέρων ἐποχαί, the places* of stars *in the heaven*, Plut.

'Εποχθίδιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, ὄχθη) *on or of the mountains*, Anth.

'Εποχθίζω, (ἐπί, ὀχθίζω) *to groan, grieve for*, τινί, Opp.

'Εποχεύς, έως, ὁ,=ἐποχεύς, *the drag, break on a wheel*, ap. Ath. 99 C.

'Εποχπάζω, (ἐπί, ὀχμάζω) *to hold hard*, Opp.

'Εποχον, ου, τό, *the saddlecloth, housing*, Xen. Eq. 12, 9: from

'Εποχος, ον, (ἐπέχω) *sitting, mounted upon*, esp. on horses, chariots and ships, c. gen. vel dat., ναῶν, ἁρμασιν ἔποχοι, Aesch. Pers. 45, 54: metaph., λόγος μανίας ἔπ., words *mounted on, borne on by* madness, i. e. frantic words, Eur. Hipp. 214, cf. νηπιάας ὀχέειν. —2. absol. *well-seated, mounted*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4: *keeping one's seat*, ἔπ. εἶναι, to keep one's seat, Id. Eq. 8, 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 677.—II. pass. *to be ridden upon*, etc., ποταμὸς ναυσὶ ἔπ., *navigable* by ships, Plut.

†'Εποχος, ου, ὁ, *Epochus*, son of Lycurgus king of Arcadia, Apollod.

'Εποχῥόω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀχυρόω) *to fortify still more*, Diod.

('Επόχω), v. ἐπώχατο.

'Εποψ, οπος, ὁ, *the hoopoe*, so called from its cry, as in Lat. *upupa*, Epich. p. 105: cf. Aesch. Fr. 291 for another fanciful deriv., ἔποψ ἐπόπτης τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν.

'Εποψάομαι, (ἐπί, ὀψάομαι) dep. mid., *to eat with* or *to bread*, as ὄψον, Plut.

'Εποψέ, adv. for ἐπὶ ὀψέ, *until late, till evening.*

'Επόψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐποψάομαι) *that which is eaten with bread* or *meat*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 791.

'Επόψησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Ath.

'Εποψία, ας, ἡ,=ἔποψις.

'Εποψίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄψον) *serving for ὄψον, as a relish to bread*, etc., Leon. Tar. 55.

'Επόψιμος, ον, (ἐπόψομαι) *to be seen, that can be looked on*, Soph. O. T. 1312.

'Επόψιος, ον, also α, ον, Arat. (ἐπί, ὄψις) *visible, seen afar, conspicuous*, Soph. O. C, 1600, Ant. 1110: hence, *illustrious*, βωμός, H. Hom. Ap. 496. —II. act. *overlooking, watching all things*, epith. of gods, esp. of Jupiter, Soph. Phil. 1040. As subst. ὁ ἐπόψιος,=ἐπίσκοπος.

'Επόψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, ὄψις) *a view over*, ἔπ. τοῦ Ἱροῦ, *the view from*, *commanded by* the temple, Hdt. 1, 64; so, ἡμετέρα ἔπ., our *view, circle of vision*, Plat. Rep. 499 C: in genl. *the view of* a thing, ναυμαχίας, Thuc. 7, 71: ἐν ἐπόψει, within *view*, Strab.

'Επόψομαι, fut. of ἐφοράω, with no pres. in use, Hom.

'Επράθην [ᾰ], aor. 1 pass. from πιπράσκω.

'Επράθον, aor. 2 of πέρθω, Hom.

'Επρεσε, Ep. shortd. for ἔπρησε, aor. from πρήθω, only Hes. Th. 856.

'Επρήθην, Ion. aor. 1 pass. from πιπράσκω.

'Επρηξα, ας, ε, Ion. aor. 1 from πράσσω for ἔπραξα, Il.

'Επρησα, ας, ε, aor. 1 from πρήθω, Il.

'ΕΠΤΑ', οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *SEVEN*, Germ. *SIEBEN*, Sanscr. *SAPTAN*, Lat. *SEPTEM*, (the Semitic languages, like the Teutonic, drop the ι): ὁ ἑπτὰ ἀριθμός, *the number seven.* [ᾰ]

'Επταβόειος, ον, (ἑπτά, βόειος) *of seven bulls'-hides*, σάκος, Il. 7, 220, 222, etc.: hence in genl. *stout*, θυμός, Ar. Ran. 1017.

'Επτάβοιος, ον, (ἑπτά, βοῦς) *worth seven oxen.*—II.=foreg., Soph. Aj. 576.

'Επτάγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἑπτά, γλῶσσα) *seven-tongued, with seven chords*, φόρμιγξ, Pind. N. 5, 43.

'Επταγράμματος, ον, (ἑπτά, γράμμα) *of seven letters.*

'Επτάγωνος, ον, (ἑπτά, γῶνος) *seven-cornered*: of numbers, *raised to the seventh power*, Math. Vett.: τὰ ἑπτάγωνα, certain *musical instruments*

'Επτάδουλος, ου, ὁ, (ἑπτά, δοῦλος) *a sevenfold slave*, Hippon. 80.

'Επτάδραχμος, ον, (ἑπτά, δραχμή) *worth, costing seven drachms*, Theocr. 15, 19.

• 'Επτάδῦμος, ον, formed after δίδυμος, *seven-fold; seven at a birth*, Strab.

'Επτάενος, ον,=sq., ap. Hesych.

'Επταετής, ές, (ἑπτά, ἔτος) *seven years old*, Plat. Gorg. 471 C.—II. parox. ἑπταέτης, ες, *of seven years*: hence neut. ἑπτάετες, as adv., *for seven years*, Od. 3, 305, etc. Hence

'Επταετία, ας, ἡ, *the period* or *age of seven years*, Plat. Ax. 366 D.

'Επτάζωνος, ον, (ἑπτά, ζώνη) *seven-zoned*, of the planetary system, Jac. A. P. p. 13.

'Επταήμερος, ον, (ἑπτά, ἡμέρα) *of seven days*, Dio C.: also Ion. ἑπτήμ., Hipp.

'Επταῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἑπτά) *on the seventh day*: very dub. in Hipp. for ἑβδομαῖος.

'Επτακαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. *seventeen*, Hdt. 1, 50, etc.

'Επτακαιδεκαέτης, ου, ὁ,=ἑπτακαιδεκετής, Diod.

'Επτακαιδεκάκις, adv. *seventeen times.*

'Επτακαιδεκάπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, gen. ποδος, (ἑπτακαίδεκα, πούς) *seventeen feet long*, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.

'Επτακαιδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, *on the seventeenth day*, Hipp: from

'Επτακαιδέκατος, η, ον, *seventeenth*, Hipp.

'Επτακαιδεκετής, ές, (ἑπτακαίδεκα, ἔτος) *seventeen years old*, Polyb.

'Επτακαιεικοσαετής, ές, (ἑπτακαιεἴκοσι, ἔτος) *twenty-seven years old*, Dion. H.

'Επτακαιεικοσαπλάσιος, ον, *twenty-seven fold*, Plat. Tim. 35 E.

'Επτάκαυλος, ον, (ἑπτά, καυλός) *seven-stemmed.*

'Επτάκις, adv. *seven times*, Pind. O. 13, 56, Ar. Lys. 698: also ἑπτάκι, Simon. 74, 2.

'Επτακισμύριοι, αι, α, (ἑπτάκις, μυριοι) *seventy-thousand*, Hdt. 4, 86. [ῠ]

'Επτακισχίλιοι, αι, α, (ἑπτάκις, χίλιοι) *seven-thousand*, Hdt. 2, 43. [χῐ] Hence

†'Επτακισχίλιοστός, ή, όν, *the seven-thousandth*, Eccl.

'Επτάκλινος, ον, (ἑπτά, κλίνη) *with seven couches* or *beds*, οἶκος, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 5, Xen. Symp. 2, 18: hence a measure of space, Arist. H. A.

'Επτακόσιοι, αι, α, *seven-hundred*, Hdt. 2, 140, etc. Hence

'Επτακοσιοπλασιάκις, adv. *seven-hundred times*: and

'Επτακοσιοστός, ή, όν, *seven-hundredth*, Diog. L.

'Επτακοτύλος, ον, (ἑπτά, κοτύλη) *holding seven cotylae*, Ar. Fr. 399.

'Επτάκτις, ῐνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἑπτά, ἀκτίς) *with seven rays*, v. Hemst. Luc. 1, 165.

'Επτάκτυπος, ον, (ἑπτά *seven-toned, with seven chord* 2, 129.

'Επτάκωλος, ον, (ἑπτ *seven-membered: of seven ve*

†'Επτακον, 2 aor. act. of comp.

†'Επτακωμῆται, ῶν, οἱ, (μήτης) *the Heptacomētae*, L *pagani*, a name given to th Pontus. Strab.

'Επτάλογχος, ον, (ἑπτά, *seven lances*, i. e. *bodies of* στόλος, Soph. O. C. 1305.

'Επτάλοφος, ον, (ἑπτά, *en-hilled*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 2.

'Επτάλυχνος, ον, (ἑπτά *with seven branches for light*

†'Επτάμην, aor. mid. of ἐπτόμην.

'Επταμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖ μήν)=sq., Plut.

'Επτάμηνος, ον, (ἑπτά, *months old: born in the seve* τέκνον ἑπτ., a seven-mont Hdt. 6, 69: ἡ ἑπτάμηνος, *seven months*, Plut.

'Επταμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (ἑπ *mother of seven children*, Jos

'Επτάμῐτος, ον, (ἑπτά, *seven strings* or *chords*, Luc.

'Επταμόριον, ον, το, (ἑπτ *a district of seven parts*, Plu

'Επτάμυχος, ον, (ἑπτά, μ *seven recesses*, Call. Del. 65.

'Επταξαν, Dor. 3 plur. a πτήσσω, for ἔπτηξαν.

'Επταπάλαιστος, ον, (λαιστή) *seven palms long*, S

'Επτάπεκτος, ον, (ἑπτά, *en times shorn*, ἑπτ. αἶξ, burlesque poem sometime to Homer.

†'Επταπέλεθρος, ον, (ἑπ θρον) *of the size of seven pleth* Nonn.

'Επτάπηχυς, υ, gen. ε πῆχυς) *seven cubits long*, H etc.

'Επταπλάσιος, α, ον, Ep. Plat. 332 A. Adv. -ως

'Επταπλασίων, ον, genit =foreg.

'Επτάπλευρος, ον, (ἑπτά *seven-sided: having seven* H. A.

'Επτάπλοος, ον, contr. *seven-fold.*

'Επταπόδης, ου, ὁ, (ἑπ *seven feet long*, θρῆνυς, Il. Hes. Op. 422.

'Επτάπολις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. τά, πόλις) *containing seven Heptapolis*, a district of Æg P.

'Επτάπορος, ον, (ἑπτά, *seven tracks* or *paths*, of the planets, H. Hom. 7, 7; of ads. Eur. I. A. 7.

†'Επτάπορος, ου, ὁ, *Hep* river of Mysia, Il. 12, 20.

'Επτάπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ποδος, (ἑπτά, πούς) *seven-fo en feet long*, Ar. Fr. 564.

'Επτάπῡλος, ον, (ἑπτά, *gated*, freq. epith. of Boeotia cf. Od. 11, 263, Erf. Soph. A Thebes in Ægypt being λοι.

'Επτάπυργος, ον, (ἑπτά *seven-towered*, of Boeotian Eur. Phoen. 245, etc.

'Επτάρον, ης, ε, aor. 2 fr ρω, Od. 17, 541.

'Επτάῤῥοος, ον, contr. (ἑπτά, ῥοος) *with seven chann* of the Nile, Aesch. Fr. 290, ἑπτάρρους.

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ός, άδος, ἡ, (ἑπτά) *the number*
rist. H. A.
άσημος, ον, (ἑπτά, σῆμα) *of*
arks, notes, or, in metre, *times.*
αστάδιος, ον, (ἑπτά, στάδιον)
ades long, τὸ ἑπτ., a space of
ades, Strab. [ᾰ]
άστερος, ον, (ἑπτά, ἀστήρ) *of*
ars, Clem. Al.
αστοιχής, ές, (ἑπτά, στοῖχος)
seven rows.
άστολος, ον, (ἑπτά, στόλος)
g of seven bodies of men: old
in Eur. Supp. 1221 for sq.
άστομος, ον, (ἑπτά, στόμα)
outhed: πύλαι ἑπτ., of Boeo-
hebes, Eur. Supp. 401; but
τ. πύργωμα, πόλισμα, Id., and
τὰς πυλαις ἑπταστόμους,
Fr. 778.
ατειχής, ές, (ἑπτά, τεῖχος)
en walls, ἑπ. ἔξοδοι, the seven
f the walls, Aesch. Theb. 284.
ατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of πέτομαι,
, Hom.
άτοκος, ον, (ἑπτά, τίκτω) *hav-*
n birth to seven, μήτηρ, Nonn.
άτονος, ον, (ἑπτά, τόνος) *sev-*
, Eur. Alc. 446, I T. 1129.
ᾰφαής, ές, (ἑπτά, φάος) *seven-*
ning, Orph.
άφθογγος, ον, (ἑπτά, φθογγή)
ned, κιθάρα, Eur. Ion 881.
άφυλλος, ον, (ἑπτά, φύλλον)
ved, κράμβη, Hippon. 21.
άφωνος, ον, (ἑπτά, φωνή) *sev-*
d; esp. of a colonnade with a
ld echo at Olympia, Luc., cf.
. H. 36, 15.
ᾰχῦ, adv. *in seven parts*, Od.
αχῇ or ἑπταχῆ, adv.=foreg.,
άχορδος, ον, (ἑπτά, χορδή) *sev-*
ged.
έτης, = ἑπταετής, *seven years*
ionid. Her. 3, Ar. Ran. 418;
. ἑπτέτειος. Plat. Alc. 1, 121
. ἑπτέτις, ιδος, Ar. Thesm.
ήμερος, ον, Ion. form for ἑπ-
. v.
ην, aor. act. of πέτομαι, from
ήρης, ες, (ἑπτά, *ἄρω) *fitted*
ys; esp. *with seven banks of*
lyh.
ρόγυιος, ον, (ἑπτά, ὀργυιά)
thoms long, πόδες, Sapph. 38.
σκλος, ον, (ἑπτά, ὑσκλος) of
, *with seven straps to lace or*
r the foot, A. B. 16, 11.
ώροφος, ον, (ἑπτά, ὄροφος) *sev-*
s high, πύργος, Diod., cf. Lob.
709.
ῶρος, ον, Ion. for ἔφυδρος, Hdt.
θοντο, 3 plur. aor. 2 of πυνθά-
.
λιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔπος,
rsicle, scrap of poetry, Ar. Ach.
Ω, radical form to which ἔπος,
ἐνέπω, and ἐννέπω, are usu.
, *to speak, say*, v. εἶπον, and
ι.
, poet. impf. ἔπον: fut. ἕψω:
τον, (not ἔσπον,) inf. σπεῖν,
ών. Mid. ἕπομαι, impf. εἱπό-
f poet. without augm. ἑπόμην:
μαι: aor. indic. with aspirate
, inf. σπέσθαι, imperat. σποῦ,
ο, Ep. σπεῖο, Il. 10, 285. The
is retained by Hom. in all
ds of the aor. of the simple
bj. ἑσπωμαι, ἑσπωνται, Od.
opt. ἑσποίμην, Od. 19, 579,
perat. ἑσπέσθω, Il. 12, 350,
part. ἑσπόμενος, Il. 12, 395, etc., inf. ἑαπέσθαι, Il. 5, 423: but not in the compds., e. g. ἐπισπέσθαι, ἐπισπόμενος, instead of ἐφεσπέσθαι, cf. Spitzn. Excur. x. ad Il.—The act. of the simple verb belongs solely to the old poetry, only some compds., esp. διέπω, and περιέπω, having established themselves in prose: Hom. has of this act. only pres. indicat. and part., poet. impf.; the fut. and aor. act. only in the compds. The mid. is also very freq. in prose, esp. in pres., impf., and fut.

A. act. ἕπω, *to be about* or *with*, c. acc. rei, τὸν δ' εὗρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἕποντα, him he found *handling, busy with*, his armour, Il. 6, 321:—all other places, as ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα ἕπον, Il. 11, 483, μετὰ Τυδέος υἱὸν ἕπουσα, Il. 10, 516, περὶ τευχε' ἕπουσιν, Il. 15, 555, are better referred (by tmesis) to ἀμφιέπω, μεθέπω, περιέπω.

B. dep. mid. ἕπομαι, *to follow*, τινί, Hom.: very freq. c. collat. signf. of *obeying*, hence in Hom. the usu. word of troops under a commander: hence also *to stand by, support, help* or *avenge*, Od. 3, 376, Il. 15, 204: also *to attend*, Lat. *prosequi*, of a guard or escort, Il. 1, 424: metaph. in genl. *to be led, guided by the will* or *judgment of another*, Od. 12, 349.—II. in these signfs. Hom. freq. joins ἅμα, and μετὰ ἕπεσθαι, also ἅμα τινὶ ἕπεσθαι, sometimes doubled, οἱ τοι ἅμ' αὐτῷ Ἴλιον εἰς ἅμ' ἕποντο, Od. 11, 372, cf. 15, 541, *to go along with*; more rarely, ἐπί τινος, Od. 1, 278; 2, 197; μετά τινι ἕ., Il. 18, 234, σύν τινι ἕ., Od. 7, 304: but, μετὰ κτίλον ἕσπετο, *followed after* him, Il. 13, 492: Att. also, μετά τινος ἕπεσθαι, Hemst. Ar. Plut. 824. The signf. of hostility is rare in these phrases: but we find it Il. 17, 753. οἱ δ' ἅμ' ἕποντο, they *pursued*.—III. in hostile signf. *to pursue*, τινί, only Il. 11, 154, 165, 754; absol., 21, 256, etc., but never in Od.: ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν ἕποντο, they pressed upon him, Il. 11, 474.—IV. *to go step by step, keep pace with*, τινί, Il. 16, 154, Od. 6, 319: metaph. of a man's limbs or strength, γούναθ' ἕπονται, δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἕπονται, they *do his bidding*, Il. 4, 314, Od. 20, 237, cf. Il. 8, 140.—V. in genl. *to come towards* a person, only in imperat., ἕπεο προτέρω, *come on* nearer, Od. 5, 91, Il. 18, 387, differing but little from the literal *come along!*—VI. *to cling, stick to* a thing, *so as to follow* its motions, δουρὶ ἑπόμενος, Il. 12, 395. τρυφάλειαι ἕσπετο χειρί, *went with* his hand, Il. 3, 276: so, ἔπαλξις ἕσπετο, Il. 12, 398: more freq. metaph. *to belong to, be inseparable from*, ἅμ' ἕψεται κῦδος, τιμή, etc., Il. 4, 415, etc.: *to belong to a class, be of the same nature with*, ἀθανάτοισι, Herm. H. Hom. Ven. 260:—in genl. *to follow, suit, agree with*, freq. in Pind., v. Böckh Expl. O. 2, 22; 13, 45: also in Plat., as Legg. 632 C, 934 C; τὰ τούτοις ἑπόμενα, *the like* to these, Id. Rep. 406 D, etc.: *to follow on* a thing, *be its effect*, τὰ ἑπόμενά τινος, its *consequences*, Plat. Polit. 271 E.—VII. *to follow up to, reach by following*, Lat. *assequi*: esp. *mente assequi, to follow in mind, understand*, freq. in Plat., as, ἑπ. τῷ λόγῳ, Prot. 319 A; and absol., Euthyphr. 12 A. (Ἑπ-ομαι, is the Lat. *seq-uor*, *s* taking the place of the aspirate as in ὕλη, *sylva*; and *q* that of π as in πέτορες, (Aeol. for τέσσαρες) *quatuor*; cf. ἵππος, sub fin.)

Ἐπωάδιος, ον, (ἐπί, ᾠόν) *on*, i. e. *outside the egg, hatched*, v. l. for ὑπωάδιος. [ᾰ]

Ἐπωάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ᾠόν) *to sit, brood upon eggs*, Arist. H. A.—II. trans. *to hatch young birds, οὓς δι' ὀρνίθων*, but by art, as in Ægypt, Diod., cf. Hemsterh. Thom. M. p. 362. Hence

Ἐπώασις, εως, ἡ, and

Ἐπωασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a sitting on eggs, brooding*; both in Arist. H. A.

†Ἐπωαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐπωάζω) *adapted to sitting upon eggs*, or *hatching*, in compar. Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 12.

Ἐπωβελία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, ὀβελός) *an assessment of an obol in the drachm*, or one sixth of the sum at which the damages were laid, to be paid as compensation to the defendant by any prosecutor in a private suit, who failed to gain one fifth of the votes. Dem. 834, 25, cf. Böckh P. E., 2, 87, sq., Att. Process, pp. 641, 729 sqq.—Plat. Legg. 921 C, uses it of a rate of interest, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the principal, = τόκος ἑφεκτος, $16\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent.: but here also it is simply as a penalty on such as do not discharge their contract debts within the year, that he imposes this as *monthly* interest, = 200 p. cent. p. ann.

Ἐπῳδή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπᾴδω) strictly, *a song to* or *over somewhat*: hence *an enchantment, charm, spell*, of the Syren's song, etc., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 10, sq.: esp. *a charm to lull pain, heal sickness*, etc., Trag.; poet. ἐπαοιδή, Od. 19, 457, also Pind., and Aesch.; and so in Hdt. 1, 132:—ἐπ. τινός, *a charm for* or *against*.., Aesch. Eum. 649. Often confused with ἐπῳδός, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 261.

Ἐπώδης, ες. (ἐπόζω) *rank smelling, fetid*, = δυςώδης, Hipp.

Ἐπῳδικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to an* ἐπῳδός, *epodic*, Hephaest.

†Ἐπωδίνω, (ἐπί, ὠδίνω) *to give additional pain*, Plut.

Ἐπῴδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐπῳδή, or ἐπῳδός.

Ἐπῳδός, όν, (ἐπᾴδω) strictly, *singing to* or *over*: hence *using songs* or *charms* to heal wounds or soothe pain: c. gen., *a charm for* or *against*, θρυκίων ἀημάτων, Aesch. Ag. 1418: in genl., *having magic power* whether over body or soul, μῦθοι, Plat. Legg. 903 B.—2. *sung* or *said after*: μορφῆς ἐπῳδόν, *called after* this form, Eur. Hec. 1272.—B. very freq. as subst.—I. ὁ ἐπῳδός, also ἡ, *an enchanter, sorcerer*, Eur. Hipp. 1038; γόης ἐπ., Id. Bacch. 234: hence, Proverb. νοσῶν νοσοῦντι ἐπῳδὸς ἐστι, a sick man is a sick man's *charmer*, i. e. *comforter*.—II. ἡ ἐπῳδός, also, but very rarely, ὁ, Hephaest. p. 129, Gaisf.,—1. *an after-song, epode, the strain of a lyric ode after the strophe and antistrophe*, Dion. H.: of such odes, called ἐπῳδικά, most of Pindar's and the Tragic choruses consist, Dion. H.—2. *a verse* or *passage returning* at intervals, *a chorus, burden, refrain*, e. g. in Theocr. 1, 2, Bion 1, Mosch. 3: metaph. ὁ κοινὸς ἀπάσης ἀδολεσχίας ἐπ., the old tune, the old story over again.—3. *a lyric poem in couplets*, usu. of Iamb. Trim and Dim., but also of any longer and shorter measure, *except Elegiac*: invented by Archilochus, used by Horace, Plut.

Ἐπωδύνια, ας, ἡ, *pain, anguish*: from

Ἐπώδυνος, ον, (ἐπί, ὀδύνη) *painful*, ἦπαρ, Hipp.; τραύματα, Ar. Ach. 1205.

Ἐπώζω, (ἐπί, ὠζω) *to cry oh!* or *wail over*, Aesch. Fr. 149, Ar. Av. 266.

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Ἐπᾴζω, or ἐπαΐζω,=ἐπωά,ω, Epich. p. 30, Cratin. Nem. 2.

Ἐπωθέω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω, and -ωθήσω, (ἐπί, ὠθέω) *to push, shove, poke to* or *into*, Plut., *to impel*, Id.—II. intr. *to rush onwards.*

Ἐπωθίζω,=foreg., Luc.

Ἐπωΐζω,=ἐπωάζω.

†Ἐπωκής, ές, (ἐπί, ὠκύς) *somewhat sour*, only in compar. ἐπωκέστερος, Hipp.

Ἐπωκύνω, (ἐπί, ὠκύνω) *to hasten*, τι, Hipp.

Ἐπώλεθρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄλεθρος) *destructive.*

Ἐπωλένιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠλένη) *upon the arm*, H. Hom. Merc. 433, 510.

Ἐπωμάδιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὦμος) *on the shoulders*, πτερυγες, Theocr. 29, 29.

Ἐπωμᾰδόν, adv., *on the shoulder*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐπωμίς.

Ἐπωμίζω, (ἐπί, ὠμίζω) *to put on the shoulder.* Mid. *to put on one's own shoulder*, Luc.

Ἐπώμιος, ον,=ἐπωμάδιος, Luc.

Ἐπωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, ὦμος) *the upper part of the shoulder*, Hipp., and Xen.: in genl. *the neck and shoulder*, Eur. I. T. 1404: hence—2. *the uppermost, high part of a ship*, etc., Anth.—II. a sort of *woman's boddice with sleeves*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B, opp. to ἐξωμίς.

Ἐπωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπόμνυμι) *an oath*: also=ἐξωμοσία.

Ἐπώμοτος, ον, (ἐπόμνυμι) *on oath, sworn*, ἐπ. ὅρκῳ, Soph. Aj. 1113; ἐπ. λέγειν, Id. Tr. 427.—II. pass. epith. of Jupiter, as *the witness of oaths, sworn by*, like ὅρκιος, Ib. 1188.

Ἐπώνιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, ὠνή) *a duty paid on goods bought and sold*, Böckh. P. E. 2, 37: but acc. to others—II. *something given into the bargain in a sale.*

Ἐπωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπώνυμος) *a surname, name given after* some person or thing, Lat. *cognomen*, Hdt., etc.; ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, θέσθαι, to take *a surname*, Hdt. 2, 42; 4, 45; ἐπ. ἔχειν ἐπί τινος, to have *a name after* one, 1, 14, etc., and sometimes ἀπό τινος, 7, 121, etc.: —but, ἐπ. σχεῖν χώρας, to have *the naming* of it, i. e. have it named after one, Thuc. 1, 9; so, ἐπ. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν παρέχεσθαι, Id. 1, 3.—2. in Aesch. Theb. 829, *a name prophetically significant.*—II. in genl. *a name*, Hdt. 2, 4, etc.

Ἐπωνύμιον, ου, τό,=foreg., Plut.

Ἐπωνύμιος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Pind. P. 1, 58, etc.; also in Hdt. 2, 112. [ῠ]

Ἐπώνῠμος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄνυμα, ὄνομα) *named after* some person or thing, with some particular object: so in Hom., ὄνομα ἐπώνυμον, a name *given advisedly, an auspicious* or *ominous* name, Od. 7, 54; 19, 409, cf. H. Hom. Ap. 373, Hes. Th. 144, 282: hence in Il. 9, 562, Ἀλκυόνην καλέεσκον ἐπώνυμον, Alcyone they called her *for her name, by name*, (where the reason follows), cf. φερώνυμος: in genl. *surnamed, called*, Trag.: c. gen., ἐπ. δρυτόμου, *called after* it, Pind. I. 6, 78, cf. Hdt. 7, 11, and so Trag.; ἐπί τινος, Hdt. 4, 184: also c. dat., Soph. Fr. 408: but, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων ἐπ., *called by* names manifold, Soph. Fr. 678, 2.—II. act. *giving one's name to* a thing or person: esp. at Athens the first archon, ἀρχων ἐπ., who gave his name to the current year, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 437, etc.; ἀρχὴ ἐπ., his rank or office; cf. Thuc. 2, 2: ἥρωες ἐπ., the heroes after whom the Attic φυλαί had their names: usu. absol., οἱ ἐπ., Isocr. 382 D, and freq. in Oratt.—III. τὸ ἐπ., as subst., *a surname.*

†Ἐπώνῠμος, ου, ὁ, *Eponymus*, masc. pr. n., Isae.

Ἐπωπάω, (ἐπί, ὠπάομαι)= ἐφοράω, *to look on, inspect, watch.* Lat. *inspicere*, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 693, Eum. 275.

†Ἐπωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *Epopeus*, son of Neptune (or Aloeus, Paus.) and Canace, a king of Sicyon, Apollod.—II. *Mt. Epopeus*, now *Epomeo*, or *Monte Sannicolo*, a volcanic mountain of Pithecusa, Strab.

Ἐπωπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐπωπάω) *a spot which commands a wide view, a look-out place*, Aesch. Supp. 539.

Ἐπώπης, ου, ὁ, *a watcher.*

Ἐπωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἔπομαι) *a female attendant, companion*, Lyc. 1176, ubi v. Tzetz. p. 946 Müll.

Ἐπωριάζω, (ἐπί, ὥρα) *to be concerned, anxious about* a thing.

Ἐπῶρσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐπόρνυμι, Hom.

Ἐπῶρτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. from ἐπόρνυμι, Il. 21, 324.

Ἐπωρυω, (ἐπί, ὠρύω) *to howl at* a thing, Anth.: also in mid., LXX. [ῠ]

Ἔπωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπωθέω) *an impulse.* Hence

Ἐπωστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *one who shoves to help another on*, dub.

Ἐπωτειλόομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ὠτειλή) *to be scarred over*, Aretae.

Ἐπωτίδες, ίδων, αἱ, (ἐπί, οὖς) *beams on each side of a ship's bows like ears*, whence the anchors were let down, Eur. I. T. 1350: sometimes strengthened to resist the charge of a hostile ship, Thuc. 7, 34, 36, ubi v. Arnold.

Ἐπωφέλεια, ας, ἡ, *help, advantage*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 452, 22.

Ἐπωφελέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ὠφελέω) *to help, aid, be of use in* a thing, τινί, Soph. O. C. 441; τινά, Soph. Phil. 605; absol., Soph. O. C. 541, ἐδεξάμην δῶρον, ὁ μήποτ' ἐπωφέλησα πόλεως ἐξελέσθαι, where the Schol. takes it as =ὤφελον, but Herm. and Reisig wish to retain the usu. signf., *a gift, to gain which from the state I never earned by service*, i. e. *never deserved*, v. Ellendt. Hence

Ἐπωφέλημα, ατος, τό, *a help, aid, store*, βυρᾶς, Soph. Phil. 275.

Ἐπωφελής, ές, *helping, useful*, late word.

Ἐπωφελία, ας, ἡ,= ἐπωφέλεια, Anth.

Ἐπωφέλιμος, ον,= ἐπωφελής.

†Ἐπώχᾰτο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. Aeol. and Ion. from ἐπέχω, Il. 12, 340, πᾶσαι (πύλαι) γὰρ ἐπώχατο, all *were shut to.* There is no doubt of the signf., but a good deal about the deriv.: prob. it belongs to ὀχεύς, ὄχω, ἐπόχω, akin to ἔχω, ἐπέχω: others wrote ἐπώχατο, as if from ἐποίω, others πάσας γὰρ ἐπώχατο, or ἐπώχετο, they, he *ran to* all the gates, as if from ἐποίχομαι, but v. Heyne T. 6, 335, sq., Toll. Apoll Lex. Hom. p. 753.

†Ἔπωχρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠχρος) *pallid, sallow*, Hipp.

*ΕΡΑ, ᾱ, the Lat. *terra, earth*, Germ. *Erde*; only found in Gramm., and in sq.

†Ἔραζε, adv., *on, upon, to the earth*, esp. with πίπτω, and χέω, Hom., and Hes.

†Ἔραί, ῶν, αἱ, *Erae*, a town of Ionia, near Teos, Thuc. 8, 19.

*ΕΡΑΜΑΙ, Ep. lengthd. 2 pl. ἐρέασθε, like ἀγάασθε, Il. 16, 508: impf. ἠράμην, Sapph. 14, Pind., and Theocr.: fut. pass. ἐρασθήσομαι, Aesch. Eum. 852; aor. ἠράσθην, Hdt. 1, 8, in Ep. and Pind. c. aor. mid. μην, hence ἠράσατο, ἠράσσατο, ἐράσσατο. Hes., and Pind.: p. σμαι, Parthen. *To love, desire after*, c. gen., Hom.: freq. tra. from persons to things, πολέ χης, Il. 9, 64; 16, 208: later inf., οὐκ ἐραμαι πλουτεῖν, *I to be* rich, Theogn. 1151; ἐπ ἐρᾶται, (Dor. conj. for ἐρηται 50, Pind. P. 4, 164. The us form is ἐράω, q. v.

†Ἔρανα, ης, ἡ, *Erana*, a cit phylian Elis, Strab.

Ἐρᾰνάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἔρανο *the president of an ἔρανος, coll manager of the contributions to* L.

Ἐρᾰνέμπολος, ον, (ἔρανο λάω) *one who lives by contribut*

Ἐρᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, *to ask for contributions* or *sub from* one, τινά, Dem. 1484, 2 *lect by way of contribution*, τι, 60, 4: absol., Plat. Legg. 915 *to collect subscriptions*, etc. *for live by such means.*—II. *to con wards, give in charity*, τινί, D 24; and so prob. the dat. sh read in Antipho 117, 33. Pu *supported by charity*, ἐρανισθ τῶν φίλων, Diog. L.

Ἐρᾰνικός, ή, όν, *of, belong ἔρανος, of the nature of* one, δίκη, an action *arising out of ters of an ἔρανος*, Att. Proces sq.: but ἀκρουσεις ἐρ., *lect for by fees*, Ath.

Ἐρᾰνιον, ου, τό, dim. from

Ἐρᾰνίσις, εως, ἡ, Plat. L E; and ἐρανισμος, οῦ, ὁ, I (ἐρᾰνίζω) *the collection of tions.*

Ἐρανιστέον, verb. adj. fro ζω, *one must scrape together, begging*, Clem. Al.

Ἐρᾰνίστης, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐρανίζ ner in, contributor to an ἔρανος ἐστιὰν ἐρανιστῶς, to give a ner, Ar. Fr. 355.

Ἐρᾰνίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. στής, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1,

†Ἐρανοβόας, ὁ, *Erannobo* er of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Ἐρανός, ή, όν, (ἐράω) *lov ant*, in Hom. only of places 9, 531, 577, Od. 7, 18; also ὕδωρ, Simon. 140: later in ἐρατός, φιλότης, Dion. P.; persons.

*Ἔρᾰνος, ου, ὁ, *a meal to w contributed his share in victuals a feast of contribution*, Od. 1, 415; also συμβολή, Lat. *coe cia*: in Pind. in genl. *a feast* O. 1, 59.—2. *any subscription bution*, Lat. *symbola*, esp. such nians were held bound to pa support of the poor, Ar. Ach v. Schol.: hence in genl. *as dation by loan, gift*, etc., ἔρ τινί, Plat. Symp. 177 C. De in genl. *a kindness, service*, A: *a favour*, esp. *one which turned*, Eur. Supp. 363, Thu cf. Alex. Incert. 47.—II. *a clu ety of subscribers to a common any purpose, social, commercia ble*, or esp. *political*, cf. Dem. they were often corporations ed of real property, and wer times very influential in th democracies; on the variou v. Böckh P. E. 1, 328, Att. p. 540, sqq.—III. ἐρανους εἰσ *to borrow money on pledges*, opp νους διενεγκεῖν, or διαλυσ

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ese pledges, Tayl. Lycurg. 8,
, 8. (Deriv. uncertain.)
ὸε, Dor. for ἐραζε, Theocr. 7,

ικλεια, ας, ἡ, *Erasiclēa*, fem.
uc.: from
ικλῆς, έους, ὁ, (ἐράω, κλέος)
s, masc. pr. n., Dem. 929, 13.
ίμολπος, ον, (ἐράω, μολπή)
g *in song* or *of beautiful song*,
a, Pind. O. 14, 22.
ίνίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. *son of*
s) *Erasīnides*, one of the Athe-
nmanders in the battle at the
ae insulae, Lys. 162, 17; Xen.,
a Corinthian commander,
, 7.
ῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Erasīnus*, a river
olis, joining the Phrixus,
Suppl. 1020, Hdt. 6, 76.—2. a
Attica, Strab.—3. another in
, Id.
ίξενος, ου, ὁ, (ἐράω, ξένος)
ιος, masc. pr. n., Ath. 436 D.
ιπλόκᾱμος, ον, (ἐράω, πλό-
decked with love-locks, Ibyc. 15.
ίππος, ου, ὁ, (ἐράω, ἵππος)
ος, a son of Hercules, Apol-
ers in Anth., etc.
ίπτερος, ον, (ἐράω, πτερόν)
fal wing, Nonn.
ις, εως, ἡ, (ἔραμαι) *love*,
ιστράτειος, α, ον, *of* or *be-*
to Erasistratus, Ath. 87 B.
. 3.
ίστρᾰτος, ου, ὁ, (ἐράω, στρα-
asistratus, an Athenian, father
ax, Thuc. 5, 4.—2. one of the
rants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—3.
nguished physician, born in
ut residing in Alexandrea,

ιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Erasiphon*,
r. n., Lys.
ιχρήματος, ον, (ἐράω, χρῆμα-
g money, covetous, Xen. Mem.

μιος, α, ον, Anacr. 18, also
(ἐράω) *lovely, beloved*, πόλει,
Ag. 605; also in Plat., and

ος, ου, ὁ, *Erasus*, son of Tri-
Paus.
τεύω, = ἐράω, *to love, desire*,
Aesch. Pr. 893.
τέω, ὠ, = foreg.: from
τής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἔραμαι) *a lover*,
c.; τινός, of one, Id.; but al-
ngs, τυραννίδος, Hdt. 3, 53;
ώμης, *an adherent of*, Soph. O.
ἐρ. τοῦ πονεῖν, *fond of* work,
t. 254; also ἐρ. περί τι, ἐπί
at. Symp. 203 C, Meno 70 B;
o as fem. by Philo; and cf.
P. p. 85.
τός, ή, όν, = ἐρατός, *beloved*,
lovely, in prose the usu. form,
Symp. 204 C; also prob. in
60.
τος, ου, ὁ, *Erastus*, a Socratic
her, of Scepsis, Strab., etc.
τρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἐραστής,
τινός, Perictione ap. Stob. p.

εινός, ή, όν, *lovely, beautiful*,
, in Hom. usu. of places, but
things, ἠνορέη, ὁμηλικίη, φι-
λείς, ἀμβροσίη, and so oft. in
of persons only, Od. 4, 13, and
ἑτάροις ἐρατεινὸς φανείς, a
e, glad sight to his comrades;
Hom. Cer. 423. Only Ep.

ίδαι, ῶν, Dor. ᾶν, οἱ, *the Era-*
noble family of Rhodes, Pind.
2.
ίζω, = ἐράω, c. gen., Hom. al-

ways in phrase, κρειῶν ἐρατίζων, *greedy after* it, Il. 11, 551; 17, 660, H. Hom. Merc. 64, 287. Only Ep.

†'Ερατοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Eratoclīdes*, a Heraclid of Corinth, Thuc. 1, 24.

'Ερᾰτοπλόκᾰμος, ον, (ἐρατός, πλόκαμος) = ἐρασιπλόκαμος, Orph.

'Ερᾰτός, ή, όν, (ἐράω) poet. for ἐραστός, *beloved, yearned after*, ὦρ' Ἀφροδίτης, Il. 3, 64; ἐρ. γυναιξί, Tyrtae. 1, 29.—2. *lovely, charming*, in Hom. only of places and things, and so in Theogn., Pind., and Att. Poets: of persons, *νέοι ἄνδρες ἐρατοί*, Theogn. 242. The prose forms are ἐραστός and ἐράσμιος.

†'Ερατος, ου, ὁ, *Erātus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod.—2. a king of Argos, Paus.—3. a Pythagorean philosopher, Iambl.

†'Ερατοσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Eratosthenes*, one of the thirty tyrants, Lys., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a celebrated grammarian and geographer, who flourished at Alexandrea under Ptolemy Euergetes, Strab.—Others in Lys., etc.

'Ερᾰτόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ἐρατός, χρόα) *fair of face*, Anth.

†'Ερᾰτυρα, ας, ἡ, *Eratyra*, a city of Epirus, Strab.

'Ερᾰτύς, ύος, ἡ, *loveliness*, very dub. conj. in Ep. Ad. 664.

'Ερᾰτύω, Dor. for ἐρητύω, Soph. O. C. 164.

'Ερᾰτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Erato, the Lovely*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78. —2. also one of the Oceanides, Hes. Th. 247. Others in Apollod., Paus., etc.

†'Ερᾰτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Erāton*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

'Ερᾰτῶπις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐρατός, ὤψ) *of lovely look*, v. l. in Ep. Hom. 1, 2, for ἐριῶπις: found also in Welcker Syll. Epigr. 55, 9.

'ΕΡΑ'Ω, only found in pres. and impf., just like poet., ἔραμαι, (q. v.) *To love*, c. gen., usu. of the sexual passion. ἐρᾶν γυναικός, Hdt. 9, 108, etc., and so distinguished from φιλέω, as Lat. *amo* from *diligo*; c. acc. cognato, ἐρᾶν ἔρωτα, Valck. Hipp. 31: also of things, *to long for, desire passionately*, τυραννίδος, Archil. 10, 3, μάχης, δώρων, Aesch. Theb. 392, Fr. 147; cf. inf., θανεῖν ἐρᾷ. Soph. Ant. 220, and oft. in Eur.: absol., ἐρῶν, *a lover*, Pind. O. 1, 128, and Xen.; opp. to ἡ ἐρωμένη, *the beloved* one, *mistress*, Hdt. 3, 31, cf. Ar. Eq. 737.—B. of a dep. ἐράομαι in same signf., there is only one certain example, viz., Theocr. 2, 149; for ἐράασθε, Il. 16, 208, is Ep. lengthd. for ἔρασθε. But the prose writers used the pass. aor. ἠράσθην, exactly in act. signf., as Hdt. 1, 8, 96; and c. inf., ἐραστεὶς τοῦ εὐκλεὴς γενέσθαι, Xen. Ages. 10, 4. Cf. ἔραμαι.

*'ΕΡΑ'Ω, *to pour out*, a form only found in compds. like ἀπερώω, ἐξερώω, κατερώω, κατεξερώω, μετερώω, συνερώω.

†'Ερβησσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Erbessus*, a city of Sicily, west of Syracuse, Polyb. 1, 18, 5: hence 'Ερβησσεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Erbessus*, Id. 1, 18, 11.

'Εργάδειος, ων, οἱ, = ἐργάται, *labourers*, acc. to Plut. Sol. 23: but v. 'Αργαδεῖς: from

'Εργάζομαι, dep. c. fut. -άσομαι, perf. εἴργασμαι, Ion. ἐργάσμαι, though this pf. oft. has a pass. signf., v. sub fin. (*ἔργω). *To be busy, work, set to work*, Il. 18, 469, Od. 14, 272; esp. of husbandry-work: τὸ χρῆμ' ἐργάζεται, the matter *works*, i. e. *goes on*, Ar. Eccl. 148. More freq.—II. like ὁρᾶν transit., *to work, do, perform*, ἔργα ἐργ., Il. 24, 733, Od. 20, 72, etc.: and so ἐργ. φίλα, ἐναίσιμα, Od. 17, 321; 24, 210: c. dupl. acc., *to do* something *to* another, τινά τι, Hdt. 2, 26, etc.; esp. *to do* one ill, *do* one a shrewd turn, κακὰ ἐργ. τινά, like ὁρᾶν, ποιεῖν, Thuc. 1, 137, Xen., etc.—2. *to work, work at*, ἐργ. χρυσόν, *to work in* gold, Od. 3, 435; ἐργ. γῆν, *to work* the land, Hdt. 1, 17, etc.: *to digest* food, Lat. *subigere*, Arist. H. A., cf. Hes. Th. 440: ἐργ. τέχνην, *to practise* an art, Lat. *exercere*, Plat. Phaed. 60 E, etc.—3. *to work out, earn by working*, χρήματα, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar., etc.; βίον ἐκ τινος, Andoc. 18, 42, cf. Hes. Op. 43, 297: *to deal in*, τι, Dem. 794, 22: esp. of courtesans, σώματι ἐργ., Lat. *quaestum corporis facere*, Dem. 1351, 21, cf. ἐνεργάζομαι.—4. like ποιέω, *to make*, ἀγάλματα, ὕμνους, Pind.: *to build*, ἁμαξίδας, οἰκοδόμημα, Ar. Nub. 880, Thuc. 2, 76, etc.—5. *to make, produce, cause*, πημονάς, Soph. Ant. 326; πόθον τινί, Dem. 1404, 18.—B. the Ion. and Att. use the perf. pass. εἴργασμαι, usu. in the act. signf. of the aor. εἰργασάμην, as Hdt. 3, 155, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1069, Lob. Soph. Aj. 21: but it also oft. occurs as a true pass., e. g., ἔργαστο τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 1, 179; τὰ πρόσθεν ἐργασμένα, Hdt. 7, 53: freq. in Trag., as εἰργαστ' αι μητρῷον αἷμα, Eur. Or. 284, etc.; ἐκ πέτρας εἰργασμένος, *wrought* out of rock, Aesch. Pr. 242; so, λίθοι εἰργασμένοι, *wrought* stones, Thuc. 1, 93. The fut. pass. εἰργασθήσομαι, as a true pass., as in Soph. Tr. 1218, Isocr. Epist. 6, is rare. Cf. ἐπεργάζομαι.

'Εργαθεῖν, Ep. ἐεργαθεῖν, poet. aor. inf. of εἴργω, *to sever, cut off*, ἔεργαθεν ὠμον ἀπ' αὐχένος, χρόα ἀπὸ πλευρῶν, Il. 5, 147; 11, 437.

'Εργᾰλεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. ἐργαλήϊον, (*ἔργω) *a tool, instrument*, Hdt. 3, 131, Thuc. 6, 44.

†'Εργαμένης, ους, ὁ, *Ergamēnes*, an Athenian, Isae.—2. a king of the Æthiopians, Diod. S.

'Εργάνη, ης, ἡ, *a worker*, also ὀργάνη: esp. as epith. of Minerva, the goddess of diligent labour, esp. of woman's work, Lat. *operosa Minerva*, Soph. Fr. 724. [ᾰ]

'Εργάομαι, = ἐργάζομαι, LXX.

'Εργᾱσείω, desiderat. from ἐργάζομαι, *to long, be about to do*, Soph. Tr. 1232, Phil. 1001.

'Εργᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐργάζομαι) *work, toil*, Lat. *labor*, H. Hom. Merc. 486, Pind. O. 8, 56; esp. *daily labor, business, employment*, Plat., etc.: ἐργασίαν δός, take pains, c. inf., N. T.—II. *a working, working at*, esp. *husbandry, tillage*, ἐργ. γῆς, χώρας, Ar. Ran. 1034, Isocr., etc.; also, περὶ κήπων, Plat. Min. 316 E: ἐργ. μετάλλων, *working* of mines, Thuc. 4, 105: ἐργ. σιδήρου, χαλκοῦ, *a working in* iron, brass, Hdt. 1, 68, Plat., etc.: also *digestion* of food, Arist. H. A.—3. *workmanship, art, craft*, e. g. of the lapidary, Theophr.; ἡ ἐργ. τῶν βαφέων, *the guild* or *company of dyers*, Inscr.: also *a work of art, production*, of the Hermae, Thuc. 6, 27, cf. 7, 6.—4. *gain, earnings, maintenance, profit*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1; ἐργ. χρημάτων, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. *a courtesan's earnings* or *way of life*, Hdt. 2, 135, cf. Valck. ad l. 93.—II. *a making*, ἱματίων, ὑποδημάτων, etc., Plat.: metaph., ἐργ. ἡδονῆς, *production* of pleasure, Id. Prot. 353 D.

'Εργάσιμος, ον, (ἐργάζομαι) *to be*

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worked, that can be worked, esp. *χωρία ἐργ., tillable, arable land*, Plat. Legg. 958 D.—2. *ἐργ. ἡμέρα, a work-day*, LXX.: also—II. act. *working for a livelihood*, esp. of courtesans, later.

†Ἐργασίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ergasion*, prop. *a labourer*, name of a countryman in Ar. Vesp. 1201.

Ἐργαστέον, verb. adj. from *ἐργάζομαι, one must do*, Trag.—2. *one must work the land*, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 8.

Ἐργαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a workman*, esp. *in husbandry*, Xen. Oec. 5, 15: more usu. *ἐργάτης*.

Ἐργαστηριακοί, ῶν, οἱ, *handicraftsmen*, Polyb.

Ἐργαστηριάρχης, ου, ὁ, (*ἐργαστήριον, ἄρχω*) *the master* or *foreman of a shop, manufactory*, etc.

Ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό, (ἐργάζομαι) *a workshop, manufactory*, Ar. Eq. 744: esp. *a brothel*, Dem. 1367, 26; v. *ἐργάζομαι* II. 3: metaph., *τὴν πόλιν ὄντως εἶναι πολέμου ἐργ.*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 17.—2. of a mine or quarry, Dem. 967, 17.

Ἐργαστής, οῦ, ὁ, =*ἐργαστήρ*, A. B.

Ἐργαστικός, ή, όν, (ἐργάζομαι) *working hard at* a thing, τινός, Plat. Polit. 281 A: absol. *diligent, busy*, Hipp., and Xen.

Ἐργαστίναι, ῶν, αἱ, at Athens, *girls who wove the peplos of Minerva*.

†Ἐργατεία, ας, ἡ, =*ἐργασία*, LXX.: from

Ἐργᾰτεύω, *to work hard, labour*, Diod., in mid.

Ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔργω) one who does* a thing, *a doer*, Soph. Ant. 252: *ἐργ. πολεμικῶν*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 4.—2. *a workman*, esp. *a hired workman, day-labourer*, esp. *a husbandman, γῆς ἐργ.*, Hdt. 4, 109; freq. also absol., like *αὐτουργός*, Soph. O. T. 859, Eur. etc.: cf. *ἐργάτις*.—II. as adj., *hard-working, strenuous, ἐργ. στρατηγός*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18: Archil. 40, has *βοῦς ἐργάτης, a labouring* ox, cf. *ἐργάτις*.—III. *a sort of capstan* or *windlass*, Lat. *ergata*, v. Vitruv. 10, 4. Hence

Ἐργᾰτησιος, ία, ον, also ος, ον, = *ἐργάσιμος*.—II. *producing an income*, *χωρα*, Plut.: and

Ἐργᾰτικός, ή, όν, *given to labour, busy, diligent, active*, Plat.: Hdt. 2, 11, uses it of the Nile, with reference to the quantity of its alluvial deposits. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Ἐργᾰτίνης, ου, ὁ, =*ἐργάτης*, *a labourer*, esp. *a husbandman*, Theocr.—II. as adj. *labouring, industrious, βοῦς*, Ap. Rh.: c. gen. rei, Anth.: joined with subst. fem., Ep. Ad. 194. [ῐ]

Ἐργᾰτῖς, ίδος, fem. from *ἐργάτης, a workwoman*: so *a hireling*, *Μοῖσ' οὐκ ἐργάτις*, Pind. I. 2, 10: *ἁπάντων*, Aesch. Pr. 461.—2. epith. of Minerva, like *ἐργάνη*.—II. as adj. *laborious, industrious, active, χειρ*, Soph. Phil. 97: *ἐργ. γυνή, a courtesan*, Archil. 125. [ᾰ]

Ἐργατοκυλίνδριος, ὁ, (*ἐργάτης, κύλινδρος*) =*ἐργάτης* III. [ῐ]

Ἐργάτωνες, Att. *ἐργάωνες, lodging-rooms of the slaves in the rural districts*, Lat. *ergastula*.

Ἐργεπείκτης, ον, ὁ, (*ἔργον, ἐπείγω*) *one who urges on the work, a task-master*, late.

Ἐργεπιστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *superintendance of works*, Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 516: from

Ἐργεπιστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be superintendant of the works*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 604: from

Ἐργεπιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔργον, ἐπιστάτης*) *superintendant of public works*, Epich. p. 109. [ᾰ]

†Ἐργίας, ου, ὁ, *Ergias*, a writer of Rhodes, Ath. 360 D.

†Ἐργῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Ergīnus*, son of Clymenus, king of Orchomenus, H. Hom. Apoll. 297, and one of the Argonauts, Pind. O. 4, 31. Others in Plut., etc.

†Ἐργίσκη, ης, ἡ, *Ergiscē*, a city of Thrace, Dem. 85, fin.

Ἔργμα, ατος, τό, (*ἔργω) poet.= *ἔργον, a work, deed, business*, H. Hom. 27, 20; 32, 19, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77; then in Pind., Theogn., and Att. poets. In Pind. always written *ἔργμα*.

Ἔργμα, ατος, τό, (*εἴργω, ἕρκος*) *a fence, enclosure*, dub. in Soph. Ant. 848 for *ἕρμα: a fence, guard*, Hipp.

Ἐργνύω and -νῦμι, poet. for *εἴργω, ἔργω, to inclose*, Od. 10, 238.

Ἐργοδῐωκτέω, ῶ, *to urge on the work, be a taskmaster*, LXX.: from

Ἐργοδῐώκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔργον, διώκω*) *a taskmaster*, LXX.

Ἐργοδοτέω, ῶ, *to let out* or *apportion work*: from

Ἐργοδότης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔργον, δίδωμι*) *one who lets out work*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5: cf. *ἐργολάβος*.

Ἐργοεπιστάτης, ου, ὁ, v. *ἐργεπ.*

†Ἐργοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Ergocles*, masc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ἐργολάβεια, ας, ἡ, =*ἐργολαβία*, Alciphr. [ᾰ]: from

Ἐργολᾰβέω, ῶ, *to be an ἐργολάβος, to contract for the doing of work*, c. acc., *ἐργ. ἀνδριάντας*, Lat. *statuas conducere faciendas*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 2: hence —2. *to do* a thing *for lucre, make money*, Dem. 608, 12, etc.: also in mid., Polyaen.

Ἐργολᾰβία, ας, ἡ, *a contract for the doing of work, πρὸς ἐργολαβίαν γράφειν*, to write by contract, for gain, Isocr. 87 C.

Ἐργολάβος, ου, (*ἔργον, λαμβάνω*) *contracting for work, for a job*; usu. as subst., *a contractor*, Lat. *conductor, redemptor*, Plat. Rep. 373 C, Plut., etc. —II. as adj., *for gain, gainful*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Ἐργολήπτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔργον, λήμβάνω*)=foreg., later.

Ἔργον, ου, τό, (*ἔργω, ἔρδω) a deed, work*, esp. *work of duty* or *necessity*, Il. 2, 436; 6, 492: hence *a man's business, employment*, etc., *τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε*, mind your own business, Hom. Esp. in the following relations:—1. in Il. usu. of *works* or *deeds* of war, *πολεμήια ἔργα*, or *ἔργα* alone, Il. 2, 338, 439; also, *ἔργον μάχης*, Il. 6, 522.—2. *works of industry*, and that—a. *ἔργα ἀνδρῶν, ἀνθρώπων*, men's *doings* in genl., but esp. *works* of *husbandry*, hence Hesiod's *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι: ἔργα ἀνθρώπων*, or *ἔργα* alone, esp. *πίονα ἔργα*, in Hom. freq. *the tillage, tilled land stead, πατρώια ἔργα*, their father's *estates*, Od. 2, 22; *ἔργα Ἰθάκης, the tilled lands* of Ithaca, Od. 14, 314: *ἔργα βοῶν*, the fields which the oxen plough, Od. 10, 98, cf. Virg. *hominumque boumque labores: ἐπὶ ἔργα ἰέναι*, to go to your own homes, Od. 2, 127, 252: and hence naturally, in genl. *property, wealth, possessions*, Od. 14, 65, *ἔργα νέμεσθαι*, Il. 2, 751: —hence *ἐργάτης, αὐτουργός*, a husbandman, and *ἀργός, ἄρρος*, orig. *one who tills not*.—b. *ἔργα γυναικῶν, women's work, handiwork*, esp. *weaving*, also simply *ἔργα*, usu. in Hom. in phrase *ἀγλαὰ ἔργ' εἰδυῖα*: whence Minerva, the patroness of such works, is called *ἐργάνη, ἐργάτις*.—c. of other *occupations* in Hom. only in Od. 5, 67, *θαλάσσια ἔργα, fishing*, as a way of life: hence later in genl. *maritime pursuits*, also *ἔργα ἁλός*. La all kinds of works, as in Xen for *mines*, (as we say iron-work Vect. 4, 44.—3. esp. *a heavy severe work*, (cf. our *to irk, irksom* Hom. *ἔργον ἀργαλέον*: and so *ἔργον*, in Il., but in Od. usu.= *ἔργον, a terrible, audacious deed facinus*; and so *αἰσχρὸν, πονηρὸ* and on the other hand, *καλὰ* noble *deeds*.—4. *a deed, action, τινος, his doings*, Il. 3, 130; etc., *ἔργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι*, Hdt. etc.: of the gods, Il. 16, 120.— freq. in Hom. as opp. to *ἔπος not word*; so too, *ἔργον* and *μῦθ* 9, 443: but in Att. usu. *ἔργον* a *γος*, as Soph. El. 358, Eur. Al in which signf. one clause of t tithesis is oft. left out, Wolf. L 270, sq.—II. *a thing, matter*, ju *πρᾶγμα* and *χρῆμα*, even witho erence to action, where *τι* migh alone, e. g. Il. 1, 294; 13, 366 in Hom. in phrases *μήδεσθαι πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι, ὀπ τατ τάδε ἔργα*: so, *ἄκουε τ* Soph. Tr. 1157.—III. pass. *that is wrought* or *made, ἔργα ἀθα γυναικῶν*, Il. 6, 89; 19, 22; work is called *ἔργον Ἡφαίστ* 4, 617; *ἔργα ἐργάζεσθαι*, Od. 2 later also, *works of mental labo books*, Jac. A. P. p. 715: also *γάμοιο, φιλοτήσιμα ἔργα*, Il. Od. 11, 246; and so freq. in lat ets, *ἔργα Ἔρωτος, ἔργα Κυπρ Ἀφροδίτης*, H. Hom. Ven. 1, c Anth. 1, 2, p. 194: cf. also *πε τα*.—2. *the result of work, ἔργα μάτων, interest* or *profit* on Isae. 88, 24, Dem. 816, 16.—I following pecul. Att. phrases from signf. I.—1. *καλοῦ κἀγαθο ἐστὶν ἔργον*, his *conduct, way ing: ἀνδρὸς ἔργα διαπράττε* act like a man, etc., where *ἔρ* as freq. left out as expressed, c III. 4.—2. *ἔργον ἐστί*, c. inf., *it work, troublesome*, Xen. Cyr. 3, also *σὸν ἔργον ἐστί*, c. inf., *it business, falls to your share*, Pr. 635, also c. Artic., *ἡμέτε ἔργον*, Hdt. 5, 1; so too, *οὐ μ λόγων ἡμὶν τόδε τοὔργον*, ther use in them, this is no time for Soph. El. 1373, cf. Aj. 12, Hipp. 911; *οὐδὲν ἔργον ἐσ there's no use* in standing still. A 424.—3. *ἔργα παρέχειν τινί*, one trouble.—4. *ἔργον τινὸς γε* to be his *deed* or *sacrifice*, i. e. slain by him, like *κατεργάζεσθα confici*, Jac. A. P. p. 277, first m —5. *ἔργον ποιεῖσθαί τι*, to m *work* about it, attend diligently Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, Hier. 9, 10.—(*Ἔργον* was u gammated, *Fέργον*, Germ. *We work*, Aeol. *Fωργον*, cf. Bockh 1, p. 11; v. *ἔρδω*, and cf. Buttm v. *κελαινός* 5. But it stands w digamma, Il. 1, 395, H. Cer. 14 cf. our *irk, irksome*, modern Ger with A. Sax. *weorcsam*.)

Ἐργατόνος, ου, (*ἔργον, τέν husbandman, Arcadian*, Leon. Al

Ἐργοστόλος, ον, (*ἔργον, σ urging on work*; =*ἐργεπιστάτης*

†Ἐργοστέλης, ους, ὁ, *Ergostēles* tor in the Olympic games fro mera, Pind. O. 12.

†Ἐργόφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Ergophilus* pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ἐργοφόρος, ον, (*ἔργον, φέρ rying on work, busy*, of bees. A

†Ἐργοχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Ergo* masc. pr. n., *Aeschin.*

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Ω, fut. *ἐρξω*, in Hom. usu. old Ep. forms for the Att. *εἰργω*, cf. sub fin.: Att. fut. : in pass. signf., Soph. O. T. om. uses *ἔρχω* or *ἔέργω* as s verse, *εἰργω* only in Il. 23, *ἔεργμαι*, 3 pl. *ἐρχαται*: plqpf. , 3 pl. *ἔρχατο* or *ἐέρχατο*: r. *ἐρχθείς*: also *εἱργνυμι* and , q. v.

hut in, coop up, confine, usu. , Il. 21, 282, Od. 10, 283: also, *ἔργειν, to enclose, bound*, Il. 2, c.: *ἔρχατο σάκεσσι, he was guarded* by shields, Il. 17, 354: *ιον ἐέργειν, to close, shut it up*, 88: *γεφυραι ἐεργμέναι*, like *ναι, well-fixed, compact*, Il. 5, so in Att., as Eur. Hel. 288, q. in Thuc.—II. *to shut out, drive off*, Il. 23, 72, etc., Od. 9, *φὶς ἐέργειν*, Il. v. *ἀμφίς* III: *ς ἐέργειν*, Od. 12, 219; *τινός*, hing, Il. 17, 571, Hdt., etc.: *γειν τινα σιτίων*, Hdt. 3, 48; *σπονδῶν, ἀγορῆς*, etc., like *erdicere igni*, etc.: also, *εἴργ. νι*, Aesch. Theb. 416; *ἀπό* . 4, 130, etc.—2. also *to hinder*, *from* doing, c. *μή* et inf., *ἡ νὺξ) οὐ κατανύσαι*, Hdt. 8, 98; so *γει τόνδε μὴ θανεῖν νόμος*, eracl. 963: and c. inf. only, in *as ποῖον εἶργε τοῦτ' ἐξειδέναι*, 29, cf. Phil. 1408; also, *εἶργ. ὥστε μὴ...*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. , An. 3, 3, 16. Mid. *to keep f., abstain from*, *τινός*, Hdt. 4, ., and Att.—III. in genl. *to ive by force, λαὸν ἐπ' ἀριστε-* e them to the left side, Il. 12, *ἐπὶ νῆας*, Il. 16, 395. (Akin *arceo*. hence *ἔργμα, ἔρκος*: Catal. in voc., thinks that distinguished signf. I. from he rough breathing, so that ould be *to shut in, εἴργω*, to : in Hom. *Ϝέργω*.)

ΓΩ, *to do, work*, obsol. root, for in pres. *ἐρδω* and *ἐργάζομαι* d: hence Ep. and Ion. fut. ρ. *ἔρξα*: also the perf. *ἐοργα*, *ὀργειν* of *ἐρδω*, q. v. Hence with its family, and the Lat. *co* in *exerceo*.

ὀδης, ες, (ἔργον, εἶδος) irksome, Hipp. Adv. *-δῶς*, ld. Hence *νδία, ας, ἡ, irksomeness*.

ινης, ον, ὁ, (ἔργον, ὠνέομαι) ctor, like *ἐργολάβος*, Böckh . p. 747. Hence

νία, ας, ἡ,=ἐργολάβεια, Po-

Ω, fut. *ἔρξω*: perf. *ἐοργα*: *ἐοργειν*:—Att. *ἐρδω, ἔρξω*. *k, do, accomplish, ἔρξον ὅπως* ll. 4, 37: opp. to *παθεῖν*, Od. more freq. c. acc., *ἐρδειν μέγα ἔργα βίαια*, Od. 2, 236; 19, *ἐρδ. φίλα, ἐσθλά*, etc., Hom., so has pf. and plqpf. esp. in arases: orig. c. dat. pers. *τινί* 14, 289 as also in Eur. Med. ut even in Hom. more usu. c. cc., esp. in pf.; and that of e some harm, *κακὰ ἐρδ. τινά*, .; 9, 540, and so Hdt. 1, 137, Pers. 236, etc.; and so *ἐρδ. κῶς*, Hdt. 6, 85; also absol., *ά, to do* one *harm*, Soph. Phil. also like Lat. *sacra facere*, *ατόμβας ἔρδειν θεοῖς, to make*, crifice, freq. in Hom. (but not nd plqpf.), and Hdt.; later hout *ἱερά* or *θυσίας*, as *facere*, n Lat., v. sub *βέζω*. (Cf. *βέζω*, s merely a transposed form of d v. Buttm. Catal. in voc., and Lexil. v. *κελαινός* 5. Akin also to *ἔργω*.)

Ἐρέα, ας, ἡ, wool, cf. *ἔρος, εἶρος, ἔριον, εἴριον*.

Ἐρεβεννός, ἡ, όν, (Ἔρεβος) dark, gloomy, freq. in Il. (never in Od.), usu. as epith. of night; also of clouds: only Ep.

Ἐρέβεσφι, Ἐρέβευσφι, v. sub *Ἔρεβος*.

Ἐρεβίνθειος, ον, of the ἐρέβινθος kind, belonging to it, made of it: and

Ἐρεβινθιαῖος, αία, αῖον, of the size of the ἐρέβινθος, Diosc.: and

Ἐρεβίνθῖνος, η, ον,=ἐρεβίνθειος: from

Ἐρέβινθος, ου, ὁ, a kind of pulse, chick-pea, Lat. *cicer*, Il. 13, 589: *ἐρέβινθοι*, were eaten raw or roasted (like chestnuts) in the dessert, freq. in Ar.—II. metaph. *pudendum virile*, Ar. Ran. 545, cf. *κριθή, κόκκος*. (Akin to *ὄροβος*, Lat. *ervum*, Germ. *Erbse*, perh. from *ἔρπω*.)

Ἐρεβινθώδης, ες, (ἐρέβινθος, εἶδος) like, of the kind of chick-peas, Theophr.

Ἐρεβοδιφάω, ῶ, (ἔρεβος, διφάω) to seek, pry into the darkness, Ar. Nub. 192.

Ἐρεβόθεν, adv., *from nether gloom*, Eur. Or. 178: from

Ἔρεβος, εος, contr. *ους, τό*, Hom. and Hes. have the Ion. gen. *Ἐρέβευς* and *Ἐρέβευσφι, Ἐρέβευσφιν*, (to which however Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 56, Anm. 2 n., prefers *Ἐρέβεσφι*, cf. Franke, H. Hom. Cer. 350): *Erebos*, a place of nether darkness, just above the still deeper Hades (v. omnino, Il. 8, 368); and which must be past in going to Hades or returning thence, Od. 10, 528; 12, 81, Il. 9, 572, etc.—II. in Hes. Th. 125, a mythical being, son of *Chaos*, and father of *Aether* and *Day* by his sister *Night*. —III. in general *nether gloom*. *ἔρεβος ὑφαλον*, of the sea, Soph. Ant. 589. (Prob. from *ἐρέφω*, to cover: akin to *ἐρεμνός*, prob. also to Hebr. *Erev* or *Ereb*, our *eve*-ning: cf. Ægypt. *Amenti* Hades, from *Ament* the West, Wilkinson's Ægyptians, ii., 2, 74; v. also *ζόφος*, and *ἔσπερος θεός*, Soph. O. T. 178.)

Ἐρεβόσδε, adv. *to, into Erebos*, Od. 20, 356.

Ἐρεβοφοῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (Ἔρεβος, φοιτάω) she that walks in Erebos.

Ἐρεβώδης, ες, (Ἔρεβος, εἶδος) dark as Erebos, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 169 B.

Ἐρεβῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (Ἔρεβος, ὤψ) Erebos-eyed, i. e. *gloomy looking*, Orph.

Ἔρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρείκω) bruised or *pounded beans*, Theophr. Hence

Ἐρέγμῖνος, η, ον, made of bruised beans, ἄλευρον, Diosc.

Ἐρεγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἔρεγμα.

Ἐρεείνω, (*ἔρομαι*) like *ἔρομαι, to ask*, freq. in Hom. c. acc. pers *to ask of* one; or c. acc. rei *to ask* a thing; or c. dupl. acc., *ἐρ. τινά τι*, Od. 1, 220; 4, 137; *ἀμφί τινι*, to ask *about* one, Od. 17, 305. Mid. *ἐρεείνομαι*,=the act., only in Od. 24, 262.—II. *to say, speak*, only H. Hom. Merc. 313. Only Ep.

Ἐρεθίζω, Dor. *ἐρεθίσδω*, fut. *-ίσω*, (*ἐρέθω*) *to stir, rouse*, esp. *to anger*, in Il. always in this signf.; hence *to rouse to fight*, Il. 17, 658: so in Od., except 19, 45, where it is *to rouse to curiosity, make anxious* or *inquisitive*. —II. later in genl. *to excite, stir up, kindle, φέρεσθαι ἐρεθιζόμενος*, Ar. Ach. 669; *πνεῦμα ἠρεθισμένον*, of one who has run till he is out of breath, Eur. Med. 1119: hence *χοροὺς ἐρεθίζειν, to set* them *a dancing*, Eur. Bacch. 148: *ἐρ. μάγαδιν, to bring out* its *tones*, Te-lest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Ἐρεθίσδω, Dor. for foreg., Theocr. Hence

Ἐρέθισμα, ατος, τό, a rousing, stirring up, χορῶν ἐρ., Ar. Nub. 312: and

Ἐρεθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, irritation, esp. medic., Hipp.

Ἐρεθιστέον, verb. adj. from *ἐρεθίζω, one must irritate*, Plat. Tim. 89 B.

Ἐρεθιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a quarrelsome person, LXX. Hence

Ἐρεθιστικός, ή, όν, irritating. Adv. *-κῶς*.

ΕΡΕ'ΘΩ, = its more usu. deriv. *ἐρεθίζω, to stir up, rouse*, Hom., in Il. always *to stir to anger*, 3, 414. *ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσι*, 1, 519: but in Od. of cares, passions, and all sources of disquiet, 4, 813; 19, 517, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 618, 1103, Mosch. 3, 85, where the augm. aor. *ἠρεθον* first appears. (Akin to *ἐρις*.)

Ἐρεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐρείκω)=ἔρεγμα.

ΕΡΕΙ'ΔΩ, f. *-είσω*: in the augm. tenses, Hom. uses the augm. only in 3 plq. pass. *ἠρήρειστο*, while Hes. Sc. 362 has *ἠρείσατο*. *To make* one thing *lean against* another, whether as a prop or in hostile signf., *to lean, press, force* it *against*, *δόρυ πρὸς τεῖχος*, Il. 22, 112; *θρόνον πρὸς κίονα*, Od. 8, 66, 473; *ἀσπίδα ἐπὶ πύργῳ*, Il. 22, 97: Att. in this signf. sometimes c. dat., sometimes *εἰς* or *πρός*, Valck. Hipp. 1206: *ἐρ. πληγήν, to inflict* it *severely*, Eur. Andr. 845.—2. *to prop, stay*. Lat. *sustinere*, *ἀσπὶς ὣρ' ἀσπίδ' ἐρειδε*, of close ranks of men at arms, Il. 13, 131; 16. 215; so *ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ἀσπίδ' ἐρεισον*, Tyrtae. 2, 31; *ἐρ. οὐρανὸν ὦμοιν*, Aesch. Pr. 350: metaph. *ἐρ. τὰν γνώμαν, to confirm, support* it, Theocr. 21, 61.—3. in genl. *to fix firm, plant, ἄγκυραν χθονί*, Pind. P. 10, 79; *πλευραῖς ἔγχος*, Soph. Ant. 1236: *ἐρ. ὄμμα*, Lat. *figere oculos, εἴς τι*, Eur. I. A. 1123; *ἐρ. ἴχνος*, Lat. *figere vestigia, to plant* the foot *firm*, Anth.—4. *to press hard upon*, as in wrestling, Pind. O. 9, 48.—5. *to dash, hurl*, Ar. Eq. 627.—6. of wagers or matches, *to match, set* one pledge *against* another, Theocr. 5, 24, Lat. *deponere*, Virgil. Ecl. 3, 31; 9, 62.—7. =*βινεῖν*, Ar. Eccl. 616.—II. intr. *to lean against, set one's self against, oppose*, Il. 16, 108; *ἀλλήλῃσιν ἐρείδουσαι, jostling, crowding* one another, Od. 22, 450: more freq. in Att. *to set upon, attack, press hard on, εἴς τινα*, Ar. Nub. 558: so of an illness, *to settle upon* a particular part, Medic.—2. in genl. *to set about* a thing *briskly, go to work*, Ar. Ran. 914: esp. of eating, *ἐρείδε. fall to* (*to eat*), Ar. Pac. 31, cf. 25; where, acc. to Schol. and Suid., it is metaph. from rowers, *remis incumbentes*. B. pass., and mid. *to prop one's self, be propt* or *lean on* a thing, c. dat., *σκήπτρῳ, ἔγχει ἐρειδόμενος, ἐρεισάμενος*, freq. in Hom.; also *ἐπὶ μελίης*, Il. 22, 225: even c. gen., *ἐρείδετο χειρὶ γαίης, leant* with his hand *against* the earth, Il. 5, 309; 11, 355, cf. Hdt. 4, 152: and absol., *ἐρεισάμενος, having set himself firm, taken a firm stand*, like *εὖ διαβάς*, Il. 12, 457, cf. 16, 736; so *οὐδεὶ ἐρείδεσθαι*, Il. 7, 145; *οὐδεὶ χαῖται ἐρηρέδατο* (3 pl. plqf.) the hair *rested on* the ground, Il. 23, 284.—2. *to be fixed firm, planted, ἔγχος διὰ θώρηκος ἠρήρειστο, had been fixed*, Il. 3, 358: *λᾶε ἐρηρέδαται* (3 pl. perf.), Il. 23, 329, cf. Od. 7, 86. C. strictly in mid. *to strive* one with another, *contend*, Il. 23, 735; and then c. acc., *ἐρείδεσθαι*

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ἔπος πρὸς ἔπος, Ar. Nub. 1375. (Akin to ἔρμα, v. Buttm. Lexil., v. ἔρμα, and cf. ἐρεισμα.)

'Ερείκη, ης, ἡ, *heath, heather*, Lat. *erica*, Aesch. Ag. 295; but a taller and more bushy species than our common heather, Eupol. Aeg. 1, Theocr. 5, 64: also ἐρίκη. Hence

'Ερεικόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. -κοῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν, *heathery*: 'Ερεικοῦσσα or -κοὖσσα, ἡ, one of the Aeolian isles: cf. 'Ερικοῦσσα.

'Ερεικτός, ἡ, όν, *bruised, pounded*: also ἐρικτός: from

'Ερείκω, fut. ξω; 2 aor. ἤρικον; pf. pass. ἐρήριγμαι, *to break, tear, rend*, ἤρεικον χθόνα, *tore* it *asunder* with the plough-share, Hes. Sc. 287; πέπλον ἐρ., Aesch. Pers. 1060. Hom. has only the pass., ἐρεικόμενος περὶ δουρί, *rent, pierced* by the spear, Il. 13, 441. Later esp. *to bruise, pound*, esp. of pulse, Ar. Fr. 88: in genl. *to dash*, ναῦς πρὸς ἀλλήλαισι, Aesch. Ag. 655.—II. intr. only in aor. 2 ἤρῑκον, *to shiver*, ἤρικε κόρυς περὶ δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ, Il. 17, 295.

'Ερεικώδης, ες, (ἐρείκη, εἶδος) *like heath.*—2. *abounding in it.*

'Ερειξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείκω) *a tearing, grinding.*

'Ερειο, Ep. imperat. from ἔρομαι, for ἔρεο, ἔρου, Il. 11, 611.

'Ερειοί, οἱ, a dub. word in Theocr. 15, 50: we only know that it was a term of insult to the Ægyptians, v. Interpp. ad l.

'Ερείομεν, Ep. for ἐρέωμεν, 1 pl. subj. from ἐρέω, Il. 1, 62.

†'Ερειος, α, ον,=ἐρεοῦς, LXX.

'Ερειπιον, ου, το. (ἐρείπω) *a fallen ruin*: almost always in plur., ἐρείπια, *ruins, δόμων*, Eur. Bacch. 7: ναυτικὰ ἐρ., *wrecks, pieces of wreck*, Aesch. Ag. 660; and so absol., pers. 425: ἐρ. χλανιδίων, *rags, pieces* of garments, Soph. Fr. 400, cf. Eur. Tro. 1025: *dead carcasses*, Soph. Aj. 308.

'Ερειπιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a place full of ruins, collection of ruins*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 399.

'ΕΡΕΙΠΩ, f. ἐρείψω: perf. pass. ἐρήριμμαι: aor. 1 ἠρείφθην. Hom. does not use the fut. or aor. 1. *To throw* or *dash down, tear down*, ὀχθας, ἐπάλξεις, Il. 12, 258; 15, 356, cf. Hdt. 1, 164: hence metaph., ἐρείπει γένος θεῶν τις, some god *bears down* their race *to ruin*, Soph. Ant. 596. Pass. *to be torn down, fall in ruins, fall*, τεῖχος ἐρέριπτο (Ep. plqpf. for ἠρήριπτο) Il. 14, 15: κτύπος Διὸς ὀλοὸς ἐρείπεται, the thunder *comes crashing down*, Soph. O. C. 1462: Pind. O. 2, 76, has also a part. aor. pass. ἐριπείς, dat. ἐριπέντι, *fallen*, where some needlessly read ἐριπόντι.—II. intr. like pass. in aor. 2 ἤρῑπον, Ep. also ἐρῑπον, perf. 2 ἐρήρῑπα, *to fall down, tumble*, very freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. of men, γνύξ ἐριπεῖν, *to fall* on the knee; προπάροιθε, ἐξοπίσω, ἐν κονίῃ ἐριπεῖν, etc.: also of trees, Il. 21, 243, etc. Hom. has not the pf. (Akin to ῥίπτω.)

'Ερεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείδω) *a pushing on*, Dion. H.

'Ερεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρείδω) *that which is fixed* or *set, so as to support* a thing, *a prop, stay, support*, σκήπτρα χειρὸς ἐρείσματα, Eur. H. F. 254; ἐρεισμα θέμενος ὠμοῖ τινι,=ἐρεισάμενος, Ib. 109: metaph. of persons, Θήρων' ἐρεισμ' 'Ακράγαντος, Theron *pillar* of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2, 12, cf. Soph. O. C. 58, and Homer's ἔρμα πόληος: but also ἐρείσματα πονων, *supports, reliefs* of care, Aesch. Fr. 371 (but with v. l. ἰάματα), cf. ἔρμα II. fin.—II. = ἔρμα, *a sunken rock*, Theocr. 21, 12.

'Ερείψιμος, ον, *thrown* or *fallen down, in ruins*, Eur. I. T. 48: from

'Ερείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείπω) *a throwing down, ruin*, Inscr.

'Ερειψίτοιχος, ον, (ἐρείπω, τοῖχος) *overthrowing walls*, Aesch. Theb. 884.

†'Ερεμβοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Erembi*, a people whom Homer names along with the Sidonians and Aethiopians, Od. 4, 84: acc. to Strab. a Troglodytic nation of Arabia.

'Ερεμναῖος, α, ον,=sq., Qu. Sm.

'Ερεμνός, ή, όν, syncop. from ἐρεβεννός, *black*, γαῖα, Od. 24, 106, H. Hom. Merc. 427: more freq. *dark, gloomy, dismal*, αἰγίς, νύξ, λαῖλαψ, Hom.; ἐρ. ψακὰς φοινίας δρόσου, of bloodshed, Aesch. Ag. 1390; ἐρεμνὴ φάτις, a *dark* (i. e. uncertain) rumour, Soph. Ant. 700. (Cf. 'Ερεβος.)

'Ερεξα, aor. 1 from ῥέζω, Hom.

'Ερέομαι, Ep. and Ion. form of εἴρομαι, ἔρομαι, *to ask*, q. v., Hom.

'Ερεοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, (ἔρεα) contr. from ἐρέεος, *woollen, made of wool*, Plat. Polit. 281 C, 283 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147 sq.

'Ερέπτομαι, dep. used only in pres. and impf., *to eat, feed on*, in Hom. (who only uses part. pres.) usu. of granivorous animals, λωτον, κρὶ λευκόν, πυρὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι, Il. 2, 776; 5, 196, Od. 19, 553; of men only in Od. 9, 97. Ep. word, also in Simon. 107, 2, and metaph. in Ar. Eq. 1295. The act. ἐρέπτω,=τρέφω, is a figment of the Gramm. (Rather akin to ἐρείπω than τρέφω, and perh. to ἁρπάζω, rapio, carpo, to crop, feed greedily, cf. ἀνερείπομαι, ἀνερέπτω, ὑπεροέπτω. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 258.)

'Ερέπτω,=ἐρέφω, *to crown*, formerly susp. in Pind. P. 4, 427, but now established by Böckh.

'Ερέρῑπτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. from ἐρείπω, Il. 14, 15.

'Ερέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of the Ion. and poet. pres. εἴρομαι, which in Att. is only found in this aor. ἠρόμην, inf. ἐρέσθαι, in signf. *to ask*, with ἐρωτάω for its pres. (To be carefully distinguished by the accent from the Hom. inf. pres. ἔρεσθαι.)

'Ερεσία, ας, ἡ, poet. εἰρεσία, q. v.

†'Ερέσιος, α, ον, *of Erêsus, Eresian*, Thuc. 8, 23: from

†'Ερεσος, ου, ἡ, also wr. 'Ερεσσος, *Erêsus*, now *Eresso*, a city of Lesbos, Thuc. 3, 18.—II. ὁ, masc. pr. n., founder of foreg., Steph. Byz.

'ΕΡΕΎΣΣΩ, Att. ἐρεττω, f. ἐρέσω: aor. 1 ἤρεσα, poet. ἤρεσσα and ἐρεσσα, *to row*, in Hom. always absol., Il. 9, 361, Od. 11, 78, etc.—II. trans. *to speed by rowing*, hence in pass., ναῦς ἠρέσσετο, Aesch. Pers. 422: metaph. of birds, πτερυγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι, Aesch. Ag. 52, Virgil's *remigio alarum*, cf. Eur. I. T. 289.—2. in genl. *to put in quick motion, ply, urge*, τὸν πόδα, Eur. I. A. 138: metaph. ἐρ. ἀπειλάς, Soph. Aj. 251; ἐρ. μῆτιν, Lat. *consilium, curam volvere*, Soph. Ant. 159; ἐρέσσετε γόων πίτυλον (cf. πίτυλος), Aesch. Theb. 855; and so ἐρεσσε, absol. prob.=Lat. *plange*, Pers. 1046. Pass. of a bow, *to be plied, handled*, Soph. Phil. 1135. Cf. ἐλίσσω, κινέω, ἀράσσω.

'Ερεσχελέω, ῶ, *to jest, talk lightly*, opp. to σπουδῇ λέγειν, Plat. Rep. 545 E. cf. Phil. 53 E, Legg. 885 C.—II. trans. *to jest upon, quiz, tease*, τινά, Id. Phaedr. 236 B: *to frighten, scare*, Luc. (Akin to ἐρίθω and ἐρίζω. Another form, ἐρισχηλέω, is adopted by Bekk. in Plat., except o E, and preferred by Pie 159, Buttm. Phaedr. l. c.)

'Ερεσχελία, ας, ἡ, sp late.

'Ερεσχηλέω, ῶ, v. sub.

'Ερεταίνω, rare collat. ἐρέσσω.

'Ερέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐρέσσ plur., *rowers*, Hom., and A Leon. Tar. Hence

'Ερετικός, ή, όν, *of, rowers* or *rowing*, ἡ ἐρετική *the art of rowing*, Plat. L —II. τὸ ἐρετικόν, *the cr migium.*

†'Ερετμεύς, έως Ep. ῆος *Eretmeus*, a Phaeacian n 112.

'Ερετμόν, οῦ, τό, rare ἐρετμός. *an oar*, Od. 11, ways with adj. εἰῆρες: Od. in plur. ἐρετμα, whic as heterog. pl. from sq.

'Ερετμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐρέσσ *remus, an oar*, the usu. fo in sing., while in plur. usu., v. foreg.: of the wi cf. ἐρέσσω II. Mostly being the prose word.

'Ερετμοω, ῶ, *to furnis set to row, to exercise at the* Eur. Med. 4.—II. *to lay* χεῖρας, Orph.—III. *to ro through*, c. acc., Nonn.

†'Ερέτρια, ας, ἡ, poet. ρα, *Eretria*, an importa Euboea, on the western site the mouth of the A 537, Hdt. 1, 61, etc.—2 Thessalian Phthiotis, Pol

†'Ερετριαῖος, α, ον,=' ἡ 'Ερετριαία. sub. χώρα, *of Eretria*, Thuc. 8, 95.

†'Ερετριακός, ή, όν,= Strab.

†'Ερετριεύς, έως, ὁ, in g contr. οῦν, Bekk. Thuc., *a* οἱ 'Ερετριέες, Hdt., -ιῆς, *Eretrians.*

'Ερετρικός, ή, όν, *Ere* etc., ἡ 'Ερετρική, sub. 'Ερετριαία, Strab.: οἱ 'E ciples of the Eretrian M Strab., v. Ritter Hist. Ph

'Ερετρίς, ίδος, ἡ, γῆ, *clay*, from Eretria, Hipp., 171.

'Ερέττω, Att. for ἐρέσσ

'Ερευγμα, ατος, τό, like ἔρυγμα, *a vomiting*, et

'Ερευγμᾰτώδης, ες, (ἐρε *causing belches*, Hipp.

'Ερευγμός, οῦ, ὁ, like ἔρευγμα, Hipp.

'Ερευγμώδης, ες,=ἐρε Hipp.

'ΕΡΕΥΓΟΜΑΙ, dep. n or *spew out, to disgorge*, L c. acc., ἐρευγόμενοι φόν Il. 16, 162: absol., *to belc tare*, ἐρεύγετο οἰνοβαρείω and so in Hipp.—2. metapl always of the sea *splashin ing* against the land, ἁλός, Il. 17, 265, more ποτὶ ξερὸν ἠπείροιο θε μενον, Od. 5, 403, so ἐρε ρόνδε, Od. 5, 438: in Pin ἐρεύγονται παγαὶ πυρός later, poet. of rivers, *themselves*, Ruhnk. Ep. and even of the sun, ἐρε νεσσι, Ap. Rh.: in genl. *lent burst*, e. g. of loud *ing*, LXX., like Lat. *mere*, Hor. A. P. 457, Jac. cf. also ἐρυγγάνω.—II. m

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rt. *ἐργών, to bel-*
, Il. 20, 403 sqq.,
ɔ of men, *ὅσον*
to the full depth
e, Theocr. 13, 58:
ound in aor., but
m the orig. signf.
curs in no good
ires. *ἐρύγω*: but
εύγομαι is *ἐρυγ-*
Prob. onomatop.)
ν, (*ἐρευθος*) *rud-*

ς, ὁ, *Ereuthalion*,
ns against Pylos,

τό, madder, Lat.
, 189.
ευθος) *to be red*,

εν, Ap. Rh., and
d.
be, become red,
ἐρυθριάω.
, redness, bloom,

σω, (*ἐρυθρός*) *to*
ed, *γαῖαν αἵματι*,
-2. intr. *to become*
and so in pass.
Ereutho, fem. pr.

(*ἐρεύγομαι*) *pro-*

n inquiry, search,
νᾶν, Soph. O. T.
search by torture.

-ήσω, to seek out,
track an animal,
ετ' ἀνέρος ἴχνι'
: *to seek* or *look*
χεα, Od. 22, 180:
2, 4, and so freq.
l., Plat. Theaet.
to seek, attempt,
(Akin to *ἐρέω*,

ɔ. adj., *one must*
8, 39.
ό, Nonn., and
eph., *an inquirer*,

, fem. from foreg.
, (*ἐρεύγομαι*) *a*
ipp.
ἐρεύγομαι, χολή)
h. *ill-tempered.*
. 1 from *ἐρεύθω*,

to cover; esp. *to*
always in Hom.,
193: *εἴποτέ τοι*
ἔρεψα, if I ever
n the ground to
II. esp. *to cover*,
Soph. O. C. 473,
crown one's self,
(Hence *ὄροφος*:
)
, *the Erechthēum*,
eus, on the Acro-
t.
Dor. *ἄν*, *ol*, *the*
ndants of Erech-
l epithet of the
, 28, Soph., etc.:
1015, 1030.
p. *ῆος*, ὁ, *Erech-*
o of Attica, first
, same as *Ἐρεχ-*
rs distinguished
d the son of Pan-
reg., Thuc. 2, 15,
-2. an epithet of
ictly *the Render*,

†*Ἐρεχθηΐς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. adj. from foreg., *Erechthēan*, *θάλασσα*, a spring on the Acropolis at Athens, Apollod. 3, 14, 1: as subst.—1. *daughter of Erechtheus*, Ap. Rh. 1, 212.—2. an Attic tribe, Oratt.: from

Ἐρέχθω, *to rend, break*, metaph., *δάκρυσι καὶ στοναχῇσι καὶ ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ἐρέχθων*, *breaking* his very heart with weeping, etc., Od. 5, 83, 157; and so in pass., *ὀδύνῃσιν ἐρεχθομένη*, H. Hom. Ap. 358: but in Il. 23, 317, a ship is *ἐρεχθομένη ἀνέμοισι*, *dashed hither and thither* by the storm, *shattered*. Cf. Spitzn. Excurs. ad Il. xxxiv. § 3. (Akin to *ἐρείκω*, *ἐρέθω*, *ἀράσσω*.)

Ἐρέψιμος, *ον*, *of, for, belonging to a roof* or *roofing*, *δένδρα ἐρέψιμα*, Plat. Criti. 111 C: from

Ἔρεψις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐρέφω*) *a roofing*, Theophr.: *a roof*, Plut.

Ἐρέω, Ion. and Ep. for *ἐρῶ*, fut. of the rare pres. *εἴρω* (q. v.), *to say*: v. also sub *ἐρῶ*.

Ἐρέω, only Ep. pres. for *εἴρομαι*, *ἔρομαι* (q. v.), *to ask, seek*, Hom.

†*Ἐρημάζεσκον*, iterat. imperf. from sq., Theocr.

Ἐρημάζω, f. *-σω*, (*ἔρημος*) *to be left lonely*, Theocr. 22, 35.

Ἐρημαῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, poet for *ἔρημος*, Ap. Rh.: c. gen., Anth.

Ἐρημάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. of *ἔρημος*, *alone, lonely*.—2. c. gen., *reft of*, Anth.

Ἐρήμη, *ἡ*, sub. *δίκη*, v. *ἔρημος* III.

Ἐρημία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἔρημος*) *a solitude, desert, wilderness*, Hdt. 3, 98, Aesch. Pr. 2, etc.—II. *solitude, loneliness*, Eur. Bacch. 609: hence of places, *a being* or *being laid waste*, Lat. *vastitas*, Id. Tro. 26: of persons, *abandoned estate, destitution*, Soph. O. C. 957.—2. in genl. *want of..., φίλων*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14; *ἀνδρῶν*, Thuc. 6, 102; even *the want of, freedom from* evils, *κακῶν*, Eur. H. F. 1157; in genl. *absence*, *ἀρσένων*, Hec. 1017.

Ἐρημιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, = *ἐρημάς*, Theocr. 27, 62.

Ἐρημικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἔρημος*) *of, belonging to solitude, living in a desert*, LXX.

Ἐρημίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a solitary, eremite, hermit*, Eccl.

Ἐρημοκόμης, *ες*, (*ἔρημος*, *κόμη*) *void of hair, bald*, Anth.

Ἐρημολάλος, *ον*, (*ἔρημος*, *λᾱλέω*) *chattering in the desert*, *τέττιξ*, Anth.

Ἐρημόνομος, or *-νόμος*, *ον*, (*ἔρημος*, *νέμομαι*) *feeding, dwelling in the wilderness: haunting the wilds, θεαί*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐρημοπλάνης, *ου*, *ὁ*, = sq., Orph.

Ἐρημοπλάνος, *ον*, (*ἔρημος*, *πλανάομαι*) *wandering alone* or *in the wilderness*, ap. Dem. Phal. [*ᾰ*]

Ἐρημοποιός, *όν*, (*ἔρημος*, *ποιέω*) *laying waste*.

Ἐρημόπολις, *ι*, gen. *ιδος*, (*ἔρημος*, *πόλις*) *reft of one's city*, Eur. Tro. 599.

Ἔρημος, *η*, *ον*, Ep., but in Hdt., and Att. *ος*, *ον*: and Att. usu. proparox. *ἔρημος*: of places, *lonely, lone, desert, desolate*, Od. 3, 270, Il. 10, 520, and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: of persons, *lone, solitary*, esp. also *destitute, helpless*, Il. 5, 140; and so Aesch. Ag. 862, etc.: of birds, etc., *solitary, not gregarious*, Plut.—Proverb., *ἐρήμας τρυγήσεις*, (sc. *ἀμπέλους*,) *you'll strip unwatched vines*, v. *τρυγάω*, Ar. Vesp. 634: also, *ἔρημον ἐμβλέπειν*, to look *vacantly*, Ar. Fr. 393.—2. c. gen., *reft of, destitute of, πάντων*, Hdt. 2, 32; *abandoned by, τῶν συμμάχων, ἀνδρῶν*, Hdt. 7, 160, etc.; and so in Att., as Soph. O. C. 1717, cf. O. T. 57; *στέγαι φίλων ἔρ., void of* friends, Id. El. 1405: and then sub. *ἀνδρῶν*, *πόλις ἔρ.*, *a deserted* city, *ἔρ. οἶκος*, a house *without heirs*, Isae. 66, 29.—II. as subst., *ἡ ἔρημος*, *a solitude, desert, wilderness*, sub. *γῆ*, *χώρα*, Hdt. 3, 102: elsewh. *τὰ ἔρημα*, as 2, 32.—III. *ἐρήμη*, *ἡ*, sub. *δίκη*, a trial *in which one party does not appear*, and judgment goes against him by default, as contumacious, Thuc. 6, 61; *ἐρήμην δίκην ἑλεῖν*, to get judgment by default, Dem. 540, 21, *ἁλεῖν*, to let it go by default, 542, 4. Hence

Ἐρημοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *solitude*, Anth.

Ἐρημοφίλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, Anth., and *ἐρημόφιλος*, *ον*, (*ἔρημος*, *φιλέω*) *loving solitude*.

Ἐρημόω, *ῶ*, (*ἔρημος*) *to make solitary* or *desert, lay waste, destroy*, Thuc. 1, 23, in pass.—2. c. gen., *to bereave of, ἀνδρῶν ἐστίαν*, Pind. I. 4, 27. In pass., *to be bereft, deprived of, ἀνδρῶν*, Hdt. 1, 164, etc.—II. *to leave, abandon, desert, χῶρον*, Pind. P. 4, 479: *ὄχον ἐρ.*, merely *to step out of* it, Aesch. Ag. 1070. Pass. *to be left alone, deserted, waste*, Hdt. 7, 171. Hence

Ἐρήμωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *abandonment*. *a laying* or *being waste*, Arr.: and

Ἐρημωτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *one who lays waste, a ravager*, Anth.

Ἐρηρέδᾶται, Ion. for *ἐρηρεισμένοι εἰσί*, 3 plur. perf. pass. from *ἐρείδω*, Il. 23, 284, 329, Od. 7, 86, 95: Ap. Rh. has *ἐρήρεινται*.

Ἐρήριμμαι, perf. pass. from *ἐρείπω*.

†*Ἐρήρισται*, 3 sing. perf. pass. from *ἐρίζω*, Hes.

†*Ἐρητύεσκον*, Ep. iterat. imperf., Ap. Rh., and *ἐρητύσασκε*, aor. from *ἐρητύω*, Hom.

Ἐρήτῦθεν, v. sq.

Ἐρητύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ἐρύω*, *ἐρύκω*, *ἐρωέω*) *to hold back, restrain, ἐρ. λαόν, φάλαγγας, to make* them *halt*, Hom.: in genl. *to keep in check, repress, assuage*, Hom.: *θυμόν*, Il. 1, 192; 9, 462,; 13, 280: esp. freq. in Hom., *ἐρ. ἐπέεσσι*: the mid. for act., Il. 15, 723. Ep. word, used also by Soph. O. C. 164. [*ῡ* before *σ*, and metri grat. before a long syll.: also in Aeol. aor. pass. *ἐρήτῡθεν*, because this is for *ἐρητύθησαν*, Il. 2, 99, 211; but *ῠ* before a short syll., e. g. *ἐρήτυνον*, *ἐρητύεται*.]

Ἔρι, *τό*, indecl., shortd. form from *ἔριον*, *wool*, Philet. 18.

ΕΡΙ-, insepar. particle, like *ἀρι-*, used as a prefix to strengthen the signf. of a word, *very, much*. Mostly Ep. and Lyr.

†*Ἐρίανθος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Erianthus*, masc. pr. n., a Theban, Plut. Lys. 15.

†*Ἐριασπίδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Eriaspidas*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Ἐριαυγής, *ές*, (*ἔρι*, *αὐγή*) *very brilliant*, Orph.

Ἐριαύχην, *ενος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*ἔρι*, *αὐχήν*) *with a high arching neck*, in Il., epith. of high-bred horses: never in Od.: opp. to *βυσαύχην*.

Ἐριαχθής, *ές*, (*ἔρι*, *ἄχθος*) *heavy laden*.

Ἐριβόας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*ἔρι*, *βοή*) *loud shouting, riotous*, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45, 10.

†*Ἐρίβοια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Eriboea*, wife of Telamon, and mother of Ajax, Pind. I. 6, 65.

Ἐρίβομβος, *ον*, (*ἔρι*, *βομβέω*) *loud-buzzing*, Orph.

Ἐριβρεμέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἔρι*, *βρέμω*) of Jupiter, *loud-thundering*, Il. 13, 624: in genl. *loud-roaring*.

Ἐριβρεμής, *ές*, = *ἐρίβρομος*, Anth.

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'Εριβρῑθής, ές, (ἐρι, βρῖθος) *very heavy*, Opp.

'Ερίβρομος, ον, (ἐρι, βρέμω) *loud-shouting, roaring*, etc., of Bacchus, H. Hom. Bacch. 56, Anacr. 14, Pind.

'Εριβρύχης, ου Ep. εω, ό,=sq., Hes. Th. 832. [ῡ]

'Ερίβρῡχος, ον, (ἐρι, βρύχω) *loud-bellowing*, H. Hom. Merc. 116.

'Εριβῶλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, and ἐρίβωλος, ον, (ἐρι, βῶλαξ, βῶλος) *with large clods*, of rich, loamy soil, which does not crumble away like sand under the plough, hence *fertile, rich-soiled*,—both, esp. the first, very freq. in Il.; each, once in Od.

†'Εριβώτης, ου, ὁ, *Eribōtes*, son of Teleon, one of the Argonauts, Ap. Rh. 1, 71.

'Εριγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρι, γαστήρ) *pot-bellied*, Nic.

'Εριγδουπέω, ῶ, *to rattle loud*; from

'Ερίγδουπος, ον,=ἐρίδουπος, (q. v.) *loud-sounding, crashing, thundering*, in Hom. usu. as epith. of Jupiter, ἐρ. τόσις Ἥρης: but in Il. 11, 152, of horses' hoofs, ἐρ. πόδες ἵππων.

'Εριγήθης, ες, (ἐρι, γηθέω) *very joyful*, Orph.

'Ερίγληνος, ον, (ἐρι, γλήνη) *with large eyeballs, full-eyed*, Opp.

'Εριγμα, ατος, τό,=ἔρεγμα.

†'Ερίγνιος, ου, ὁ, *Erignius*, a Mytilenēan, a general of Alexander the great, Diod. S., Arr.

†'Εριγών, όνος, and ῶνος, ὁ, *the Erigon*, a river of Macedonia, Arr. An. 1, 5, 8, Strab.: more correct. acc. to Theognost. Ἐρίγων.

'Εριδαίνω, f. ἐριδήσω, (ἔρις, ἐρίζω) *to wrangle, quarrel*, ἐπέεσσι, Il. 2, 342: *to strive* as for a prize, εἵνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς, Od. 2, 206; τινί, *with* one, Il. 16, 765; also, ἀντία τινός, *against* one, Od. 1, 79: not used of war in Hom.; who has it only in pres., except in Il. 23, 792, ποσσὶν ἐριδήσασθαι Ἀχαιοῖς, which is inf. aor. 1 mid. (c. signf. act.) from ἐριδαίνω, cf. ἀλιτήσω, from ἀλιταίνω, ἐβησάμην, from βαίνω, etc. Hence

'Εριδαντεύς, εως, ὁ, *a wrangler, disputant*, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. 279, fin.

'Εριδάντης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 107.

'Ερίδηλος, ον, (ἐρι, δῆλος) *very manifest* or *conspicuous*.

'Εριδίνης, ές, (ἐρι, δῖνος) *whirling, eddying swiftly*, Tryph.

'Ερίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔριον, Luc.

'Εριδμαίνω,=ἐρεθίζω, *to provoke to strife, irritate*, Il. 16, 260.

'Ερίδμᾶτος, ον, ἐρις ἐρίδμ., in Aesch. Ag. 1461, prob. by a violent metaphor, *strongly built*, (from ἐρι, δέμω) i. e. *strong, excessive*, cf. θεόδμητος, εὐδμητος.

'Ερίδουπος, ον, (ἐρι, δοῦπος) *sounding, roaring loudly*: Hom. has this form always of things and places, but the Ep. form ἐρίγδουπος, of living beings. Only poet.

'Ερίδωρος, ον, (ἐρι, δῶρον) *rich in gifts, abundant*, Opp.

'Ερίζω, Dor. ἐρίσδω: fut. ἐρίσω, Ep. also ἐρίσσω, Dor. ἐριξῶ. *To strive, wrangle, quarrel*, usu. of wordy contests, τινί, Hom., also ἀντιβίην τινί, Il. 1, 277: in Pind. ἀντία τινί, P. 4, 507; and πρός τινα, P. 2, 162, and so in Hdt. 7, 50, 1, Theocr. 5, 23. 2. *to rival, contend with*, τινί, Il. 3, 223; sometimes τινί τι, as, ἐρ. Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος, Il. 9, 389, cf. Od. 5, 213, Hes. Sc. 5: also, περὶ ἴσης, μύθων, τοξων, Il. 12, 423; 15, 284, Od. 8, 225, and so in Hdt. 5, 49; also (when no dat. pers. is expressed) τόξῳ, ποσί, δρησοσύνῃ ἐρίζειν, Il. 5, 172; 13, 325, Od. 15, 321: c. dat. pers. et inf., ἐρίζετον ἀλλήλοιιν χερσὶ μαχήσασθαι, Od. 18, 38: absol., Νέστωρ οἷος ἐρίζε, *kept the contest* up, *contended*, Il. 2, 555: and so it is taken in Od. 8, 371: hence, *to be equal, a match*, cf. Xen. Cyn. 1, 12. Hom. sometimes uses the mid. quite like the act., Il. 5, 172, Od. 4, 80, cf. Hes. Th. 534, ἐρίζετο βουλὰς Κρονίωνι. (From ἔρις: hence Lat. *rixa, rixari*.)

'Ερίζωος, ον, (ἐρι, ζωή) *long-lived*, Lat. *vivax*.

'Εριήκοος, ον, (ἐρι, ἀκούω) *keen of ear*, Orph.

'Ερίηρες, οἱ, v. sq.

'Ερίηρος, ον, (ἐρι,*ἄρω) *fitting exactly*; hence—1. esp. as epith. of ἑταῖρος, *loving, faithful, trusty*, Hom., but in sing. only Il. 4, 266; elsewhere always in metaplast. plur. ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι, acc. ἐρίηρας ἑταίρους, cf. Il. 3, 47, 378, Od. 9, 100, 172, 193.—II. as epith. of ἀοιδός, Od. 1, 346; 8, 62, 471, it means rather, *loved*, cf. *ἄρω II, ἀρμενος, and ἐπίηρα.

'Εριηχής, ές, (ἐρι, ἠχέω) *loud sounding*, Opp.

'Εριθάκη, ης, ἡ, *bee-bread* or *bees-wax*, Arist. H. A., also κήριvθος, and σανδαράχη. [ᾰκη?]

'Ερίθακις, ίδος, ἡ,=ἡ ἐριθος, *a female day-labourer*, Theocr. 3, 35: by some regarded as a fem. pr. n., *Erithacis*.

'Ερίθακος, ου, ὁ, a solitary bird, which could be taught to speak, Arist. H. A.; also ἐριθεύς, ἐρίθυλος, and, acc. to some, the same as the φοινικουρός.

'Ερίθακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like* ἐριθάκη or *the* ἐρίθακος in a dub. l. Epich. p. 31. [ᾰ]

'Εριθᾶλής, ές, Dor. for ἐριθηλής.

'Εριθαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an unknown plant*.

'Εριθαλλής, ές,= sq., v. l. in Opp.

'Ερίθαλλος, ον, (ἐρι, θάλλω) *growing luxuriantly, flourishing*, of plants and trees, Simon. ap. Plut. Thes. 17, cf. ἐριθηλής.

'Ερίθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐριθεύω) *labour for wages*.—II. *canvassing, intriguing*, Lat. *ambitus*: in genl. *party spirit, faction*, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 6; 3, 9: *contention*, N. T.

'Ερίθευς, έως, ὁ,=ἐρίθακος, Arat.

'Ερίθευω, more freq. as dep. mid., ἐριθεύομαι, (ἔριθος) *to serve, work for hire*.—II. in mid. of public officers or characters, *to court popular applause*, Lat. *ambire*: οἱ ἐριθεύμενοι, *party men*, Lat. *ambitum exercentes*, Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 9: cf. ἐριθεία: so, ἐξεριθεύεσθαι τοὺς νέους, *to inveigle* them *into party-measures*, Polyb., cf. ἀνεριθεύτος.

'Εριθηλής, ές, (ἐρι, θάλλω, τέθηλα) *very luxuriant, flourishing*, of plants, etc., Il. 10, 467; 17, 53: of corn-land, *fertile*, Il. 5, 90.

'Εριθηλος, ον,=foreg., Or. Sib.

'Ερίθιος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, *a day-labourer, hired servant* of any sort: in Hom., οἱ ἐρ. are *mowers* or *reapers*, Il. 18, 550, 560; and αἱ ἐρ. esp. *spinsters* and *weavers, workers in wool*: the latter in Dem. 1313, 6; hence of spiders, Soph. Fr. 269. (Hence some derive it from ἔριον: others from ἐρίθω, ἐρεθίζω or ἐρεσσω.)—II. τλημων γαστρός, Lat. *crepitus ventris*, H. Hom. Merc. 296, ubi v. Herm.

'Ερίθῡμος, ον, (ἐρι, θυμός) *passionate*: or in genl. *high-spirited*, Q. Sm.

'Ερικεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐρείκω.

'Ερίκη, ης, ἡ,=ἐρεικη. [ῐ.]

'Ερῑκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐρεικω) *bruised, pounded barley*, also ἐρικάς, usu. in plur. Hence

'Ερῑκίτας, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread of barley*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 1

'Ερικλάγκτης, ου, ὁ, (*loud sounding*, Pind. P. 12

'Ερίκλαυστος and -κλ (ἐρι, κλαίω) *much weeping* Anth.—II. pass. *much wep*

'Ερίκλῡτος, ον, (ἐρι, κ *renowned*, Orph.

'Ερῑκόεις, εσσα, εν, ο οὔσσα, οὖν, *heathy*: henc

†'Ερικοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Eric* the Aeolian islands, strict Strab.

'Ερικτέᾶνος, ον, (ἐρι *wealthy*, Opp.

'Ερικτός, ή, όν,=ἐρεικ *bruised*.

'Ερικτύπος, ον, (ἐρι, κ or *deep-sounding*, in Hes. epith. of Neptune.

'Ερικῡδής, ές, (ἐρι, κῦδ *mous, glorious*, epith. of t their descendants, Il. 14, 576, 631: also of things with them, θεῶν ἐρικυδέα 65: 20, 265, ἐρ. ἦμαρ, Il. 1 Th. 988; besides this Hom it with δαίς, *a splendid fe* 802, Od. 3, 66, etc., and is strictly a *sacrificial* word.

'Ερικύμων, ον, gen. ον μα) *full of young, big wit* φέρματι, Aesch. Ag. 119.

'Ερῑκώδης, ες, (ἐρίκη, like ἐρεικώδης.

'Ερίκωλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρίωλαξ) πόλις, a city read by Bentley (Corres in Cratin. Drap. 3.

'Ερίλαμπής, ές, (ἐρι, λα *shining*.

'Ερίμῡκης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Fr. 452.

'Ερίμῡκος, ον, (ἐρι, μυκα) *loud bellowing*, of and Hes.

'Ερινύω, fut. -ύσω *impregnate, apply the wild* and so *to ripen the cultivate* takes place by insects fro fig piercing it,) Lat. *capr* ophr., cf. Hdt. 1, 193: fr

'Ερινεύς, ἀος, ἡ, *the* ἐρινεύς, Nic.—II. *the fru fig-tree, a wild fig*, Amer. ap

'Ερινασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the pr rification*, Theophr.

'Εριναστός, ή, όν, (ἐρι *by caprification*, Theoc.

'Ερίνειος, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. for ἐ

'Ερινεόν, οῦ, τό, *the fru fig-tree, the wild fig*: also= ἐρινός.

'Ερίνεος, οῦ, ὁ, *the wild caprificus*, freq. in Hom., ἐρινεύς.—II.=ἐρινεόν.

'Ερίνεος, α, ον, (ἴριον) *len*. Hipp.. [ῐ]

†'Ερινεός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἡ Stra nēus, one of the cities of Tetrapolis, Hdt. 8, 43; T —2. a city of Thessaly Strab.—3. λιμήν, a have assigned to Rhypae, Thu a place on the banks of th in Attica, not far from El Theaet. 143 B, (where ge —5. a spot near Troy, river of Sicily, Thuc. 7, 8

'Ερινεώδης, ες, (ἐρινεο *the wild fig-tree*: of a place *trees*, Strab.

'Ερίνον, οῦ, τό,=ὄλυν *unripe fig*, Alex. Leb. 1.

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ἐρινεός, Epich. p. Fr. 190. As adj., Scir. 3.
it is written, not st MSS. and in Inteph. Thes.), gen. ίες, Ἐρινῦς. *The* ng deity, like the Hom. in sing. only 87, Od. 15, 234; the Trag. also oft. , but quite as freq. case the *Erinys* is npersonated: but s first in Eur. Tro. es *Tisiphone*, *Meg*in late writers, as tc. In the oldest erjury, Il. 19, 259, nicide, Il. 9, 571; to parents, Il. 9, ice μητρὸς Ἐρινύ- nge a mother, Od. ός, Aesch. Theb. nent of suppliants 475; disrespect to and in genl. offen: they silence the when about to re19, 418; they lead vil for good, like l. 15, 234. Their , hence the epith. 71; 19, 87: hence e reached beyond), Od. 20, 78. Acc. they sprang from s of Uranus' blood. at Athens and the them v. Müller q., and cf. Εὐμενί- s appellat., μητρὸς n one's mother, Il. njoined with Ἀρά, lso *blood-guiltiness*, ῶν ἐρινύς, *distrac*, cf. El. 1080.—III. n *distraught* by the e, Paus. 8, 25, 4, ain: acc. to Pott, acc. to Herm. to 2, 200, sq.) [ῑ in ors. Med. 1254, ῠ ich however are ad as trisyll., Erf.

gry, *indignant*, acc. n Arcadian word, e same root.

Ἐρινύς, εἴδος) *like*

wool, Od. 4, 124: the form εἰριον, t. usu. ἔριον: also ίλαντον, Ar. Vesp. 2. *any woollen work.* ίλον, *cotton* (Germ. ol), Hdt. 3, 47, cf. From ἔρος, εἶρος, form.)

τό, (ἔριον, ξύλον)

ό, (ἔριον, πλύνω) ller, Diosc. [ῠ̄] (ἔριον, πωλέω) *to* Hence ό, *a dealer in wool*-

dv. *like a wool-deal*-an. 1386: and , τό, *the wool-mar*-

ν, (ἔριον, στέφω) *ith wool*, κλάδοι, bi al. *leposr.*

q.

, Homer. epith. of n ἐρι- and ὀνίνημι, ὀνήσω, *the helper, luck-bringer*, σῶκος, ἐριούνιος Ἑρμῆς, Il. 20, 72; 24, 457, 679; so, ἐριούνης Ἑρμείας, Il. 20, 34, Od. 8, 322: also absol. Ἐριούνιος, Il. 24, 360, 440. In Ar. Ran. 1144, Ἑρμῆς ἐριούνιος, is opposed to δόλιος; cf. ἀκάκητα.

Ἐριουργεῖον, ου, τό, (ἐριουργός) *a woollen manufactory.*

Ἐριουργέω, ῶ, *to work in, manufacture wool*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 7: and

Ἐριουργία, ας, ἡ, *the manufacture of woollens*: from

Ἐριουργός, όν, (ἔριον, *ἔργω) *working in wool*, Dio C.

Ἐριοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear, wear wool*; from

Ἐριοφόρος, ον, (ἔριον, φέρω) *bearing wool*, δένδρα ἐρ., cotton-plants, Theophr.

Ἐριπεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐρείπω.

Ἐρίπλευρος, ον, (ἐρι, πλευρά) *with sturdy sides, stout*, Pind. P. 4, 419.

Ἐρίπνη, ης, ἡ, also ἐρίπνα, *a broken cliff, scaur*, Eur. El. 210: hence any sheer ascent, *a wall* or *tower*, ἐπάλξεων ἐρίπναι, Id. Phoen. 1168. (From ἐρείπω, as *rupes* from *rumpo*.)

†Ἐριπόλιος, ον, (ἐρι, πολιός) *very gray*, Simon. Fr. 124, Schneidw.

Ἐριπόω, ῶ, =ἐρείπω, late.

Ἐριποίητος, ον, (ἐρι, ποιέω) *scared, terrified*, Nonn.

Ἐριπών, part. aor. of ἐρείπω.

ΕΡΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, acc. ἔριν, and ἔριδα, ἔριν, being the strict Att., which Hom. also has four times in Od., but he usu. has ἔριδα. *Strife, quarrel*, esp. *rivalry, contention.* In Il. usu. of *battle*, coupled with πόλεμος, μάχη, ἀϋτή, νεῖκος, as synon., passim: more closely defined by an adj., ἔρις κρατερή, θυμοβόρος, κακή, or by a gen., ἔρις πτολέμοιο, Il. 14, 389, etc. (so εἰς ἔριν μάχης, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 15); also, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρηος, Il. 5, 861, etc.: νεῖκος ἐριδος, Il. 17, 384. Other freq. usages in Il., ἐριδί, or ἐξ ἐριδος μάχεσθαι, Il. 1, 8, 7, 111, ἐριδι ξυνέναι, Il. 20, 66; but, ἐριδι ξυνελαύνειν θεούς, to set them a-fighting: ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἔριδα ῥήγνυντο, *they let* strife *break forth* among themselves, Il. 20, 55. In Od. it is usu. *contention, rivalry*, in or *for* a thing, ἔρις ἔργοιο, ἀέθλων, Od. 8, 210; 18, 366; also, ἔρις χερσί, Od. 18, 13, peculiar phrases, ἔριδα προφέρειν, and προφέρεσθαι, Od. 6, 92; 8, 210, ἔριν στῆσαι ἐν τισι, Od. 16, 292; 19, 11. Hesiod distinguishes a good and a bad ἔρις, Op. 11 sq. Later in genl. *quarrel, discord, jealousy*, Trag.: Aesch., Theb. 429, calls lightning ἔρις Διός: but in Eum. 975, ἔρις ἀγαθῶν is *zeal for* good, *for* the best.—II. as pr. nom., *Eris*, in Il. a goddess who excites to war, Il. 11, 3, 73, sister and companion of Mars, 4, 440, joined with Κυδοιμός, and Κήρ, 18, 535: acc. to Hes. Th. 225, daughter of Night. Later in genl. the goddess of discord. (Perh. akin to Sanscr. *rush*,=Lat. *iras-ci*)

Ἐρισάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρι-σάλπιγξ) *loud trumpeting*, dub. name of a bird.

Ἐρίσδεν or ἐρίσδειν, Dor. for ἐρίζειν.

†Ἐρισθένεια, ας, ἡ, *Eristhenēa*, daughter of Aristocrates, Diog. L.: prop. fem. from

Ἐρισθενής, ές, (ἐρι, σθένος) *mighty, powerful*, in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of Jupiter.

Ἔρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρίζω) *that which is striven for, cause of quarrel*, Il. 4, 38.

Ἐρισμάραγος, ον, (ἐρι, σμᾰρᾰγή) *loud crashing* or *thundering*, epith. of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 815.

Ἐρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ἔρις, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 107.

Ἐρίσπορος, ον, (ἐρι, σπείρω) *well sown, aia*, Opp.

Ἐριστάφῠλος, ον, (ἐρι, στᾰφυλή) *large-clustered*; as epith. of wine, *made of large grapes*, Od. 9, 111, 358.—II. *rich in grapes*, of Lesbos, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 E.

Ἐριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐρίζω) *a wrangler, litigious person.* Hence

Ἐριστικός, ή, όν, *given to strife, fond of wrangling* or *arguing, captious*, Plat. Lys. 211 B, etc.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *wrangling*, Id. Soph. 231 E: οἱ ἐρ. λόγοι, reasoning *for argument's sake only*, Arist. Org.: οἱ ἐρ., the philosophers of the Megarean school, who were devoted to dialectics, Diog. L. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Rep. 454 B.

Ἐριστός, ή, όν, (ἐρίζω) *contested: doubtful*: ἐριστὰ πλάθειν τινί, to come to strife with him, Soph. El. 220.

Ἐρισφάρᾱγος, ον, = ἐρισμάραγος, *loud sounding* or *roaring*, epith. of Neptune, H. Hom. Merc. 187. [ᾰ̄]

Ἐρίσφηλος, ον, (ἐρι, σφάλλω) *shaking, overthrowing* much, epith. of Hercules, Stesich. 65.

Ἐρισχηλέω, ῶ, =ἐρεσχελέω, ἐρεσχηλέω.

Ἐρίσχηλος, ον, =λοίδορος, Parthen. ap. E. M. 374, 50, Piers. Moer. p. 159.

Ἐρίτῑμος, ον, (ἐρι, τιμή) *highly prized, precious*, in Il. used of gold, and of the Aegis: never of persons. —II. a kind of *fish*, Arist.

†Ἐρίτῑμος, ου, ὁ, *Eritīmus*, masc. pr. n., Pind. O. 13, 42, Böckh.

†Ἐριφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Eriphānes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 619 C.

Ἐριφεγγής, ές, (ἐρι, φέγγος) *very brilliant*, late.

Ἐρίφειος, ον, (ἔριφος) *of, belonging to a kid*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 9, Xen., etc.

Ἐρίφη, ης, ἡ, *a young she-goat, kid.* [ῐ]

Ἐρίφιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔριφος, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B. [ῐ]

Ἐρίφλοιος, ον, (ἐρι, φλοιός) *with thick bark*, Agathocl. ap. Eust.

Ἐριφοκλόπος, ον, (ἔριφος, κλέπτω) *a stealer of kids*, v. l. in Opp.

Ἔριφος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, *a young goat, kid*, Hom.: on the fem. v. Jac. A. P. p. 910.—II. ἔριφοι, οἱ, Lat. *hoedi*, *a constellation* which brought storms, Theocr. 7, 53; it rose on Octob. 6: hence ἐπ' ἐρίφοις, *in stormy weather.*

†Ἔριφος, ου, ὁ, *Eriphus*, a comic poet, Ath. 58 B.

†Ἐριφύλη, ης, ἡ, *Eriphyle*, daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus, Od. 11, 326, Pind., etc. [ῠ]

Ἐρίφυλλος, ον, (ἐρι, φύλλον) *with many* or *with large leaves.*

†Ἐριχθόνιος, ου, ὁ, *Erichthonius*, acc. to some a son of the Earth, others make him son of Vulcan and Minerva; an early king of Attica, honoured with a chapel on the Acropolis at Athens, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.—2. son of Dardanus and father of Tros, Il. 20, 219.

Ἐρίχρῡσος, ον, (ἐρι, χρυσός) *rich in gold, wealthy*, Anth.

†Ἐρῖψε, -ψαν, for ἔῤῥιψε, -ψαν, Mosch., 3, 32, Orph.

Ἐριώδης, ες, (ἔριον, εἶδος) *woolly, like wool*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐριώδῡνος, ον, (ἐρι, ὀδύνη) *very painful.*

Ἐρῐ́ώλη, ης, or ἐριωλή, ῆς, (Koen.

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Greg. p. 570), ἡ, *a whirlwind, hurricane;* applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 511, cf. *βάραθρον:* in Vesp. 1148 he puns upon it as if derived from *ἔριον* and *ὄλλυμι, wool-consumption;* but the deriv. from *ὄλλυμι* is very dub.

Ἐριώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῶπις, ιδος, (*ἐρι, ὤψ*) *large-eyed, full-eyed,* in fem., Ep. Hom. 1, 2.

†Ἐριῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, *Eriôpis,* wife of Oïleus and mother of the Locrian Ajax, Il. 13, 697. — 2. daughter of Jason and Medea, Paus. 2, 3, 9.

Ἑρκάνη, ης, ἡ, (*ἕρκος, εἴργω*) *a fence, inclosure.*

Ἑρκεῖος, ον, Att. *ἕρκειος, ον,* and in Aesch. Cho. 653, *α, ον, belonging to the ἕρκος* or *front court;* hence *Ζεὺς Ἑρκεῖος,* as the household god, because his statue stood in the *ἕρκος,* Od. 22, 335, Hdt. 6, 68, and Att., Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 302 D. Ovid retains the Gr. word, *Jupiter Hercëus;* elsewh. in Lat. it is *penetralis: ἑρκ. πύλαι,* the gates *of the court,* Aesch. l. c.; *ἑρκ. στέγη, the court* itself, Soph. Aj. 108. The form *ἑρκίος* is rejected by Herm. Soph. Aj. 108, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 16.

Ἑρκίον, ου, τό, *a fence, inclosure,* Il. 9, 476, Od. 18, 102: later also *a dwelling,* Ap. Rh.: from *ἕρκος,* but a dim. only in form.

Ἕρκιος, ον, very dub. form for *ἑρκεῖος,* q. v.

Ἑρκοθηρευτικός, ή, όν, and *ἑρκοθηρικός, ή, όν,* (*ἕρκος, θηρεύω, θήρα*) *belonging to netting, hunting with nets.*

Ἕρκος, εος, τό, (*ἕργω, εἴργω*) *an enclosure, hedge, fence, wall,* in Hom. of fields, Il. 5, 90, or more freq. of court-yards before houses: hence *a court-yard, front yard,* esp. in Od., cf. *ἑρκεῖος: a wall for defence,* Od. 15, 566: periph., *ἀγγέων ἕρκεα* for *ἄγγη,* Pind. N. 10, 68; *σφραγῖδος ἕρκει,* Soph. Tr. 615: and so freq. in Hom. *ἕρκος ὀδόντων,* usu. in phrase *ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων!* cf. Od. 10, 328, Il. 9, 409; which some understand of *the lips, as fencing in* the teeth, but of course it means *the ring* or *wall which the teeth make,* v. Heyne Il. 4, 350, and cf. Solon 14, 1. —II. from the signf. of enclosure, confinement, also *a net, snare,* Od. 22, 469, and so in Pind., and Trag.: in Hdt. 7, 85 (ubi v. Wess.) of *the coils* of the Sagartian lasso: *ἕρκος ἅλμος,* a fishing-net, Pind. P. 2, 147.—III. metaph. *any fence* or *defence, ἕρκος ἀκόντων, against* javelins, to keep them off, Il. 15, 646: a hero is called *Ἀχαιοῖς ἕρκος πολέμου,* Il. 1, 284, cf. 4, 299; but also *ἕρκος Ἀχαιῶν, of* the Greeks, Il. 3, 229, cf. *πύργος.*

Ἑρκουρος, ον, (*ἕρκος, οὖρος*) *watching an enclosure,* Mel. 129.

Ἐρκτή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for *εἰρκτή,* Hdt.

Ἑρκτός, ή, όν, = *ῥεκτός, feasible,* dub.

Ἕρκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ἔργω*) *a doer, κακῶν,* Antim. 37.

†Ἑρκῦνα, ης, ἡ, and Ἕρκυννα, *Hercyna,* now *Libadia,* a stream of Boeotia near Lebedea; and the nymph of the same, Paus. 9, 39, Plut.—2. daughter of Trophonius, from whom Ceres derived the appell. Ἕρκυννα, Lyc. 153.

†Ἑρκύνιος, ου, ὁ, δρυμός, *the Hercynian forest,* (now the *Harz*) in Germany, Diod. S.: Strab. 207; cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 640. [ῠ]

Ἕρμα, ατος, τό, *a prop, support,* to steady a thing: esp. of *the stays, beams* or *stones* by which ships were kept upright, when hauled ashore (cf. *φαλάγγια*), Il. 1, 486; 2, 154, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 507: hence metaph. *ἕρμα πόλης, prop, pillar* of the state, of men, Il. 16, 549, Od. 23, 121, like *κίων, ἔρεισμα,* and Lat. *columen,* cf. *ἐρμίς.* — 2. post-Hom., any *resting-place, foundation:* but esp. *a sunken rock, reef* or *shoal,* on which a vessel may strike, Hdt. 7, 183, Thuc. 7, 25; more fully, *ἄσημα ἕρματα,* sunken *reefs,* Anacr. 36 (ubi v. Bergk), *ἄφαντον ἕρμ.,* Aesch. Ag. 1007, cf. Eum. 565: hence in Eur. Hel. 854, *a mound, cairn, barrow* on the land, and so Herm. reads for *ἔρυμα* in Aesch. Cho. 154.—3. also post-Hom., *that which keeps a ship steady, ballast;* and so Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 8; 9, 40, 46, uses it of things which cranes and bees are said to carry to steady themselves in their flight, cf. Ar. Av. 1429: from this signf. of *ballast within a ship,* comes the metaph. in Aesch. Supp. 580, *ἕρμα δίον λαβοῦσα,* having conceived and become pregnant by Jupiter.—II. there is an obscure metaph. in Il. 4, 117, *μελαινέων ἕρμ' ὀδυνάων,* of a sharp arrow, *the support* or *foundation* of pangs, i. e. *the cause, author* of them: the whole verse was rejected by Aristarch., but it seems to have suggested the phrase *πόνων ἐρείσματα* (though in a contrary signf., *supports, comforts* in woe) Aesch. Fr. 371.—III. *ἕρματα, earrings,* Il. 14, 182, Od. 18, 297: prob. *of strung pearls,* akin to *δρμος:* hence in genl. *a string of beads, necklace, band:* in Ael. *a chain,* which perh. returns to the first signf. of fixing, securing. (In signff. I. and II., usu. derived from *ΕΡΔΩ, ἐρείδω,* cf. *ἔρεισμα:* in signf. III., prob. from *ἔρω, εἴρω.* Lat. *sero, to string,* cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voce.)

Ἑρμᾱγέλη, ης, ἡ, *a herd of Hermae,* Anth.

†Ἑρμαγόρας, ου, ὁ, = Ἑρμῆς ἀγοραῖος, a Hermal statue in the agora at Athens, Luc. — 2. masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἑρμάζω, (*ἕρμα*) *to make firm, secure, support,* Hipp.—II. *to fill with ballast.*

Ἑρμᾰθήνη, ης, ἡ, (Ἑρμῆς, Ἀθηνᾶ) *Hermathena,* Cic. Att. 1, 4, etc.; a figure conjecturally described in three ways:—1. a terminal figure as of Hermes (Mercury) but with the head of Athena (Minerva).—2. a like figure, with a Janus-like head both of Mercury and Minerva.—3. an hermaphrodite statue of the two deities, cf. Mull. Archäol. d. Kunst, § 345. The same doubt belongs to the forms Ἑρμηρακλῆς, Ἑρμόπαν, Ἑρμέρως, all works of late art.

†Ἑρμαία, ας, ἡ, and with *ἄκρα. Hermaea,* the eastern promontory of the bay of Carthage, containing a city of the same name, Polyb. 1, 36, 11, Strab.

Ἑρμᾰΐζω, (Ἑρμῆς) *to imitate Hermes* (Mercury), cf. Ἑλληνίζω.

Ἑρμᾰϊκός, ή, όν, (Ἑρμῆς) *of, belonging to Hermes* (Mercury): Ἑρμαϊκοί, Horace's *viri Mercuriales, literary characters,* late.

Ἕρμαιον, ου, τό, *a windfall, a piece of luck, rare discovery,* Mercury being the reputed giver of such gifts, Soph. Ant. 397, cf. sub Ἑρμῆς II.—II. in the palaestra, the exercising ground by the statue of Hermes (Mercury). Strictly neut. from Ἑρμαῖος; acc. to some propersp., *ἑρμαῖον,* Schol. Ven. Il. 13, 791, Lob. Phryn. 371.

Ἑρμαῖος, αία, αῖον, Att. Ἑρμαιος, ον, (Ἑρμῆς) *of, belonging to, coming from Hermes* (Mercury), ὁ Ἑρμ
φος, *the hill of Mercury,* in Ith
16, 471: so τὸ Ἑρμ. λέπας
promontory of Lemnos, Ae
283, Soph. Phil. 1459.—II.
μαια, sub. *ἱερά,* a festival in
nour. — III. ὁ, Argive na
month, Polyaen.: also am
Cretans, from Oct. 24th to 2
Ideler Chronol. 1, p. 421 sqq

†Ἑρμαίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Hermaïsc*
pr. n., Ath. 473 D.

†Ἑρμαώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Herm*
Theban masc. pr. n., Thuc.

Ἑρμᾶκες, ων, αἱ, (*ἕρμα*)
stone, such as collected on
sides by the custom of each
throwing a stone as he passe
at the base of a statue of M
Nic. Ther. 150: in form like

†Ἑρμάνουβις, ιδος, ὁ, (Ἑρμῆ
βις) *Hermanûbis,* composed
mes (Mercury) and Anubis, c
θήνη, Anth.

Ἑρμάριον, ου, τό, dim. fr
μῆς, Dor. Ἑρμᾶς, like Ἑρμίδ

†Ἑρμαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Hermar*
successor of Epicurus, Cic., I
etc. Others in Ath., etc.

Ἑρμᾶς, ᾶδος, ἡ, *a sand-ba*
form, cf. *ἕρμα, ἑρμακες.*

†Ἑρμᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Dor. for Ἑρ
Hermas, masc. pr. n., Strab.,
of the Apostolical fathers, N.
16, 14 †

Ἑρμᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἑρμάζω*
porting, steadying.

Ἑρμασμα, ατος, τό, *a prop,*
Hipp., cf. *ἕρμα.*

Ἑρμᾰτίζω, = *ἑρμάζω, to ball*
τούς τινι, Plut. Mid. *γήφοι*
οὐς ἑρματίζονται, *they take* i
houses *as ballast,* Eur. Ion 14.

Ἑρμᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ, *a suppor*
dier: πέτρος, ballast, Lyc. [

Ἑρμαφρόδῑτος, ου, ὁ, *an He*
dite, Diod.: hence *an effemi*
son, catamite, Anth.: so call
Hermaphroditus, son of Herm
cury) and Aphrodite (Venu
Met. 4, 368, sq. Such mixe
were favourite subjects wit
sculptors, from Polycletus dc
cf. Muller Archäol. der Kunst

Ἑρμάων, ωνος, ὁ, poet. e
for Ἑρμῆς, Hes. Fr. 9, 1. [ᾰ

Ἑρμέας, ου, ὁ, poet. esp.
Ἑρμῆς, but Hom. has only
μέα, Il. 5, 390; and H. Me
Ven. 149, and gen. Ἑρμέω.

Ἑρμείας, ου, ὁ, Ep. for
Hom. oft. uses the nom.,
Ἑρμείαν, and the voc. Ἑρμ
gen. Ἑρμειω only in Il. 15,
oftener in form Ἑρμείαο; n
dat. The form Ἑρμείης is
Schäf. Hes. Op. 68: yet in
18, 28, 36, there is the dat.
and acc. Ἑρμείην.—II. also
Hermias, Plat., Strab., etc.

Ἑρμειης, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἑρμεῖον, ου, τό, *a shrine o*
(*Mercury*), Strab.

†Ἑρμειος, α, ον, v. sub Ἑρ

Ἑρμηδίον, ου, τό, occasion
for Ἑρμεῖον.

Ἑρμηνεία, ας, ἡ, (*ἑρμηνεύ*
pretation, explanation, Diog. A
1, Plat. Rep. 524 B.—II. *th*
sion, symbol of a thing, Plat.
209 A: esp. of thoughts,
speech, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 12:
rhet., *style,* Lat. *elocutio.*

Ἑρμήνευμα, ατος, τό, (*ἑρ*
an interpretation, explanatio
Phoen. 470.—2. *a sign, symb*
ment, Νηρῄδος ὠμῶν, Eur.

Ἑρμηνεύς, έως, ὁ, *an in*

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ngues, Hdt. 2, 125, l. *an interpreter, ex-*, 153, and Trag.
ς, ἡ, (ἑρμηνεύω) *an*
C.
ός, =ἑρμηνεύς, Plat.
ή, όν, (ἑρμηνεύω) *lled in interpreting:* sub. τέχνη, Plat.
ις, ἡ, fem. of ἑρμη-
terpret, esp. foreign . 5, 4, 4: hence *to utterance to*, Thuc. -2. in genl. *to ex-* Soph. O. C. 398, ἑρμ. ὅ τι λέγει,
, *Hermenius*, masc. 16.
έους, ὁ, (Ἑρμῆς, l figure of Mercury Ἑρμαθήνη, Cic. Att.
besides the nom., acc. Ἑρμῆν, never dat. Ἑρμῇ, Od. 14, Ἑρμῇ only in the ίας and Ἑρμείας. *Mercurius*, son of , acc. to Hes. Th. ons no father, but Maias, Od. 14, 435. nger of the gods, 8, he is διάκτορος, good luck, Il. 14, ιούνιος, ἀκάκητα, esp. reference to , Hes. Th. 444, so storal god, νόμιος: dealings, cunning, . 19, 397, δόλιος: l with magical pro- χρυσόῤῥαπις: as ict spirits (in Hom. ıt later very freq.), er, tutelary god of mplishment, e. g. l arts and sciences: kets, roads, ὅδιος, alds. Usu. repre- made youth. An ure of him was ands or feet, mem- 2, 51: hence, as any four-cornered head or bust was h as were freq. in f Athens, Thuc. 6, nf. Winckelmann, ve the word from erbs: — 1. Ἑρμῆν *ast effort*, from the feast being drunk 2. κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς, *luck!* Arist. Rhet. v. — 3. Ἑρμῆς ἐπ- *Mercury*) *is come in*, a suddenly ceases,
ιτος, ὁ, *Hermesian-* of Colophon, Ath. Paus., etc.
, and -λεως, ω, ὁ, pr. n., Ion ap. Ath.
Ἑρμείας, Dion. H. dim. from Ἑρμῆς, *cury*, Ar. Pac. 924: dearment, *my dear* 82. [μῐ]
Hermīnus, a Peri- r, Luc.
ή, =Ἑρμιόνη II., ς, ὁ, *Hermioneus*,

masc. pr. n., Ath.—II. an *inhabitant of Hermione*, Hdt. 7, 6, Thuc. 1, 27.

†Ἑρμιόνη, ης, ἡ, *Hermione*, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, Od. 4, 14, Hes., etc.—II. a town in the south of Argolis, opposite the island Hydrea; its ruins are near *Kastri*, Il. 2, 560. Hence

†Ἑρμιονικός, ή, όν, *of Hermione*; τὸ ἀκρωτήριον Ἑρμ., *the promontory of Hermione*, and ὁ Ἑρμ. κόλπος, *the gulf of Hermione*, Strab., Plut.

†Ἑρμιονίς fem. of Ἑρμιονεύς, *of Hermione, Hermionēan*, ναῦς, Thuc. 1, 131; ἡ Ἑρμ. sub. γῆ, *the territory of Hermione*, Id. 2, 56.

†Ἑρμιππίδας, α, ὁ, *Hermippidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pelop. 13.

†Ἕρμιππος, ου, ὁ, *Hermippus*, masc. pr. n., an Atarnean, Hdt. 6, 4.—2. an Athenian poet of the old comedy, Ar. Nub. 557. Others in Ath., etc.

Ἑρμίς or ἑρμίν, ῖνος, ὁ, (ἔρμα) *a prop, support*; esp. *a bed-post*, Od. 8, 278; 23, 198.

†Ἑρμιών, όνος, ἡ, = Ἑρμιόνη II., Eur. H. F. 615.—II. Ἑρμίων, ονος, ὁ, *Hermion*, son of Europs, founder of Hermione, Paus. 2, 34, 4.

†Ἑρμόβιος, ου, ὁ, *Hermobius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 598 A.

†Ἑρμογένης, ους, ὁ, *Hermŏgĕnes*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., freq. in Plat., Xen., Dem., etc.

Ἑρμογλῦφεῖον, ου, τό, *a statuary's shop*, Plat. Symp. 215 A: from

Ἑρμογλῦφεύς, έως, ὁ, (Ἑρμῆς, γλύφω) *a carver of Hermae*: in genl. *a statuary*, Luc. Hence

Ἑρμογλῦφικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a statuary*: ἡ ἑρμογλυφική, sub. τέχνη, *the art of statuary*, Luc.

Ἑρμογλύφος, ὁν, ὁ, = ἑρμογλυφεύς, Luc.

†Ἑρμοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Hermodāmas*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

†Ἑρμόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Hermŏdŏtus*, masc. pr. n., Anth., Stob.

†Ἑρμόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Hermodōrus*, masc. pr. n., Arr., etc., esp. an Epicurean philosopher, a contemporary of Lucian, Luc.

†Ἑρμοκαϊκόξανθος, ου, ὁ, Hermus, Caïcus, and Xanthus, a comic name in Arist. Poet.

†Ἑρμοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Hermoclĭdes*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Ἑρμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Hermocles*, masc. pr. n., a poet, Ath. 697 A.

Ἑρμοκοπίδης, ου, ὁ, (Ἑρμῆς, κόπτω) *one who mutilates the Hermae*, Ar. Lys. 1094, cf. Thuc. 6, 27, 53.

†Ἑρμοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, *Hermocratīa*, fem. pr. n., Anth.: from

†Ἑρμοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Hermocrātes*, son of Hermon, a leader of the Syracusans in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 4, 58.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48.—Others in Plut., etc.

†Ἑρμοκρέων, οντος, ὁ, *Hermocreon*, a statuary, Strab.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

†Ἑρμόλαος, ου, ὁ, *Hermolaus*, a Macedonian, a pupil of Callisthenes, Arr. An. 4, 13; Plut.

Ἑρμολογέω, only found once in Anth., ἡρμολόγησε τάφον, *built it of stones* (ἕρματα): perh. better referred to ἁρμολογέω.

†Ἑρμόλυκος, ον, ὁ, *Hermolўcus*, masc. pr. n. an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 105.

†Ἑρμόνδοροι, ων, οἱ, and Ἑρμόνδουροι, *the Hermunduri*, in Germany on the Elbe, Strab.

Ἑρμοπᾶν, ὁ, (Ἑρμῆς, Πάν) a mixed figure of Mercury and Pan, v. Ἑρμαθήνη.

†Ἑρμόπολις, Ἑρμοῦ πόλις, Ἑρμούπολις, and Ἑρμέω πόλις, εως, ἡ, *Hermopolis*, name of several Aegyptian and Grecian cities, Hdt., Strab., etc. Hence

†Ἑρμοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hermopolis*, Strab.: and

†Ἑρμοπολίτικός, ή, όν, *of Hermopolis, Hermopolitic*, Strab.

†Ἕρμος, ου, ὁ, *Hermus*, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, a river-god, Hes. Th. 343.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. an Athenian, a companion of Theseus against the Amazons, Plut. Thes. 26. — II. *the Hermus*, a celebrated river of Asia Minor, emptying into the gulf of Smyrna: it is now *the Sarabat*, Il. 20, 392, Hdt. 1, 55: adj. Ἑρμεῖος, α, ον, *of Hermus, Hermēan*, κόλπος, (Hdt.) Vit. Hom.: Ἕρμου πεδίον, near Cyme, Strab.

†Ἕρμος, εος, τό, *Hermos*, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, v. l. Plut. Phoc. 22.

†Ἑρμότιμος, ου, ὁ, *Hermotīmus*, a eunuch of Xerxes, Hdt. 8, 104.—2 an Ionian philosopher of Clazomenae, Arist.

†Ἑρμοτύβιες, ων, οἱ, *the Hermotubies*, part of the Aegyptian warrior-caste, Hdt. 2, 164; 9, 32: in Steph. Byz. Ἑρμοτυμβιεῖς.

†Ἑρμόφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Hermophantus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 99, etc.

†Ἑρμύλιοι and Ἑρμυλίς = Σερμύλιοι, Thuc. 1, 65.

†Ἕρμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hermon*, masc. pr. n., a Syracusan, Thuc. 4, 58, etc.: a prince in the Thracian Chersonesus, who gave his territory to the Athenians, on the invasion of them by Darius; hence the proverb Ἑρμώνειος χάρις, a compulsory present.

†Ἑρμῶναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Hermōnax*, masc. pr. n., Dem., Ath., etc.

†Ἑρμώνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Hermonassa*, an island with a city of same name in the Cimmerian Bosporus, Dion. P., in Strab. Ἑρμώνακτος κώμη.

†Ἑρμωνθίς, εως, ἡ, *Hermonthis*, the capital of the Hermonthitic nome in Upper Aegypt, Strab.

†Ἕρμωτον, ου, τό, *Hermotum*, a city of Troas, Arr. An. 1, 12.

Ἑρνεσίπεπλος, ον, (ἔρνος, πέπλος) *clothed, wrapt in foliage*, Orph.

†Ἕρνικες, and Ἕρνικοι, ων, οἱ, *the Hernici*, a people of Italy, Dion. H., Strab.

Ἑρνοκόμος, ον, (ἔρνος, κομέω) *tending young plants*.

Ἔρνος, εος, τό, *a young sprout, shoot, scion*; in Hom. always strictly of tall young trees, esp. the olive and palm, Il. 17, 53, Od. 6, 163: as a simile, ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἶσος, he shot up like *a young plant*, Il. 18, 56, Od. 14, 175.—II. later metaph. *offspring, a child*, as we say *a scion*, Pind. N. 6, 64, and Trag., cf. Valck. Phoen. 88. —III. *fruit*, of an apple, Jac. A. P. p. 860.

Ἐρνύξ, ύγος, ὁ, = foreg., Herm. Arist. Poet. 21, 17.

Ἐρνώδης, ες, (ἔρνος, εἶδος) *like a young sprout*.

†Ἐρξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Erxandrus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 37.

Ἐρξείης or ἐρξίης, ὁ, in Hdt. 6, 98, as a translation of the Persian name Darius (q. v.); acc. to some from * ἔργω, ἐρδω (ἔρδω) *the worker, doer*: others from ἔργω, εἴργω, Lat. *coercitor*. Ἐρξίη occurs in a verse ap. Heph aest. p. 34, 5.

†Ἐρξίας, ου, ὁ, *Erxias*, masc. pr. n. Ath. 561 F.

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†Ἐρεξικλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Erexiclides*, an Athenian archon, Paus.

†Ἐρεξίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Erexion*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 498 C.

Ἔρεξω, fut. of ἔρδω, *ἔργω: aor. ἔρξα, part. ἔρξας, inf. ἔρξαι, Hom.

Ἐρεσσειος, εσσα, εν, (ἔρος) poet., *lovely, charming*, Ἀλίη, Hes. Th. 245: in the Homer. hymns, of places and things, Ven. 264, Merc. 31.

†Ἐρεσσιάδης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Eresseae*, a deme of the tribe Hippothoontis, in Attica, Dem. 1358, 27.

ἘΡΕΩΜΑΙ, f. ἐρήσομαι: aor. ἠρόμην, inf. ἐρέσθαι, subj. ἔρωμαι, opt. ἐροίμην, imperat. ἔρου, Ep. ἔρειο, part. ἐρόμενος, as it must be taken in Thuc. 4, 40; yet the fut. occurs in Plat., and Xen. The pres. is dub. in good Att., and even in Hom. the pres. is only found in inf., which again might be written parox. as aor.; the defective tenses are supplied by ἐρωτάω. In Hom. and Ion. we have also the collat. forms, pres. εἴρομαι, fut. εἰρήσομαι, aor. εἰρόμην: besides it, Hom. and Ep. use in pres. the forms ἔρεω, ἐρέομαι, which must not be confused with ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, the fut. of εἶπον.—I. *to ask, inquire, seek*, Hom.; ἔρ. ὅττι ἐ κήδοι, Od. 9, 402: *to learn by inquiry*, τι, Il. 7, 127, Od. 6, 298: *to ask after* or *for*, τινά, Il. 6, 239; 24, 390; and so (but very rarely) in act. pres., ἵππους ἐρέων, *asking, seeking for* them, Od. 21, 31.—II. *to question*, τινά, Il. 1, 332, 513, etc., Hdt. 1, 32: *to ask advice of*, μάντιν, Il. 1, 62, cf. Od. 16, 402: c. dupl. acc., *to ask* one *about* a thing, τινά τι, Od. 3, 243; more freq. τινὰ περί τινος, Od. 1, 135, etc.; also τινὰ ἀμφί τι and ἀμφί τινι, Od. 11, 570; 19, 95. Cf. εἴρω, ἔρομαι, ἐρῶ.

Ἔρος, ὁ, the oldest, but merely poet. form of ἔρως, *love, desire*; only found in Ep. in nom. and acc., ἔρος θῆλυς γυναικός, Il. 14, 315: but in Hom. most. freq. in the phrases quoted sub ἐξίημι B: sometimes also in Trag., esp. Eur., cf. Valck. Hipp. 449. —II. as nom. pr. *Eros*, the god of love, Hes. Th. 120.

Ἔρος, τό, *wool*, cf. εἶρος, ἔριον, ἔρια.

Ἑορτή and ἑροτις, ἡ, Aeol. or Cyprian for ἑορτή and ἑορτις, *a feast, festival*, Seidl. Eur. El. 620.

Ἑρπάκανθα, ης, ἡ, (ἕρπω, ἄκανθα) *creeping thorn*, a plant, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Ἑρπετόδηκτος, ον, (ἑρπετόν, δάκτω) *bitten by a reptile*, Diosc.

Ἑρπετόεις, εσσα, εν, *of, belonging to reptiles*, Opp.; from

Ἑρπετόν, οῦ, ὁ, (ἕρπω) *a creeping thing, reptile*: esp. *a snake*: but in Od. 4, 418, in genl. *any thing that moves on the earth*, (since ἕρπω means *to walk*, as well as *creep*), cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 14: hence ἑρπετά, opp. to πετεινά, Hdt. 1, 140, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 399 C. Call. Jov. 13: in Pind. P. 1, 47, the hundred-headed monster Typhoeus so called, v. Dissen. Strictly from

Ἑρπετός, ή, όν, *creeping, moving*.

Ἑρπετώδης, ες, (ἑρπετός, εἶδος) *reptile*.—2. *tortuous*, Aretae.

Ἑρπηδών, όνος, ἡ, =ἕρπης, Nic.—II. *a creeping*.

Ἑρπήλη, ης, ἡ, =ἑρπύλη.

Ἕρπην, ηνος, ὁ, =ἕρπης.

Ἑρπηνώδης, ες, (εἶπην, εἶδος) *of the nature of* ἕρπης, Philo.

Ἕρπης, ητος, ὁ, (ἕρπω) *herpes*, a cutaneous eruption, *that runs on and creeps*, esp. round the body, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Ἑρπηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Orph., and ἑρπηστής, οῦ, ὁ, Anth., *a creeper*, =ἑρπετόν, *a reptile*.

Ἑρπηστικός, ή, όν, (ἕρπω) *made* or *fit for creeping, crawling*.

†Ἑρπίλλα, ης, ἡ, =ἑρπύλη.

Ἕρπις, ὁ, said to be an Ægypt. word for wine, Hippon. Fr. 8, Sapph. ap. Ath. 39 A, Tzetz. Lyc. 579.

Ἑρπτός, ή, όν, =ἑρπετός, susp.

Ἑρπύδων, όνος, ὁ, =ἑρπηδών: from

Ἑρπύζω, (ἕρπω) *to creep, crawl*, in Hom. always of the very aged or of persons in deep distress, Od. 1, 193; 13, 220, Il. 23, 225. Hom. uses it only in pres.: the Att. only in aor. ἑρπύσαι, Ar. Vesp. 272, cf. Lob. Paral. 35.

Ἑρπύλη or ἑρπύλλη, ή, Lat. *serpulla, a creeping thing, reptile*: al. ἑρπήλη, ἑρπίλλα, cf. Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

Ἑρπύλλῐνος, ίνη, ινον, (ἑρπυλλος) *made of serpyllum*, στέφανος, Eubul. Steph. 4.

†Ἑρπυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Herpyllis*, fem. pr. n., Ath., 589 C.

Ἑρπύλλιον, τό, dim. of sq., Aretae.

Ἑρπυλλος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, also ἑρπυλος, ὁ, and ἑρπυλλον, ου, τό, *creeping thyme*, Lat. *serpyllum*, an evergreen herb used for wreaths, and sacred to the Muses, Cratin. Malth. 1, Ar. Pac. 168. On the rare fem. form, v. Jac. A. P. p. 44.

†Ἕρπυς, υος, ὁ, *Herpys*, masc. pr. n., a Theban, Hdt. 9, 38.

Ἑρπυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑρπύζω) *a creeping*.

Ἑρπυστάζω, =ἑρπύζω: from

Ἑρπυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Opp., and ἑρπυστής, οῦ, ὁ, =ἑρπηστήρ, *a reptile: a crawling child*, Anth.

Ἑρπυστικός, ή, όν, =ἑρπηστικός, Hipp.

ἘΡΠΩ, a compd. fut. ἐφέρψω, (q. v.) occurs, otherwise only Dor. ἑρψῶ in Theocr.: the aor. is supplied by ἑρπύζω (q. v.), like ἕλκω, εἵλκυσα. *To go slowly*, hence *to creep, crawl*, Od. 12, 395: elsewh. Hom. has it only of men, *to creep, glide, slink about*, Od. 17, 158: in genl. *to move about, go*, Od. 18, 131, Il. 17, 447: this signf. was esp. Dor., Valck. Adon. p. 400, but also Trag., Br. Eur. Hipp. 561, ἕρπειν πρὸς ᾠδάς, Eur. Cycl. 423: and c. acc. cognato, ἑρπ. ὁδούς, Soph. Aj. 287; ἕρποντα, *moving things*, like ἑρπετά, Pind. O. 7, 95.—2. metaph. like Lat. *serpere, to creep on, spread, go on*, Pind. I. 4, 68, Soph. Aj. 157; ἑρπέτω ὁ πόλεμος, Ar. Lys. 129. Poet. word. (The Lat. *serpo, repo*, Sanscr. *srip*, whence *sarpa*, = Lat. *serpens*.)

†Ἐρράγην, aor. 2 pass. from ῥήγνυμι.

Ἐρρᾴδᾶται, Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. of ῥαίνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Ἔρραος, ου, ὁ, *a ram* or *wild-boar*, Lyc.: also written ἔῤῥαξ and ἔῤῥωξ. (Prob. from ἀῤῥήν, Ion. ἐῤῥην, ἔρσην, *the male animal* in genl. Pott compares Sanscr. *varâha*, Lat. *verres*; Sanscr. *arvîga, haruga*, Lat. *aries*.)

†Ἐῤῥάπτω, =ἐνραπτω, Dion. H.

Ἐῤῥαστωνευμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ῥαστωνεύω, *carelessly, negligently*.

Ἐῤῥιντί, adv. formed from a part. ἐῤῥις (*ἐῤῥημι=ἐῤῥω), like ἐθελοντί, prob. in the sense of *utterly*, Alcae. ap. E. M. 377, 19.

†Ἐῤῥόνυσις, ὁ, *the Errhenysis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

Ἐῤῥήθην, aor. 1 pass. from ἐρέω, of εἰπεῖν.

Ἐῤῥηνοζοσκός, όν, poet.=προβατοζοσκός, Soph. Fr. 589.

Ἔρρῑγα, perf. 2 c. pres. *shiver*, ῥιγέω, Hom.

Ἐρρῑνον, ον, τό, (ἐν, ῥίνη) *errhine, sternutatory medicine*, Med.

†Ἐρρύηκα, perf., and ἐῤῥύην, pass. of ῥέω.

Ἐρρυθμισμένως, adv. part. pass. from ῥυθμίζω, *gently, mildly*, Dio C.

Ἔρρυθμος, ον, *in rhythm, measure*: also ἐνρυθμος.

ἘΡΡΩ, fut. ἐῤῥήσω: aor. ἐῤῥησα, perf. ἐῤῥηκα, the Lat. *erro*, *to wander, roam purposeless*, Od. 4, 483, strictly of slow, halting gait, Il. 18, 421, Vulcan is called *limping*.—II. more freq., (esp. *to go* or *come to* a place *to one's loss* or *harm*, ἐνθάδε ἐῤῥων, Il. 9, 364; ἐῤῥων ἐκ ναός, *gone from* a ship, Aesch. Pers. Eur. I. T. 379: esp. in imperr. a curse, like Lat. *abi in malam crucem, go with a plague* on thee, Il. 1, etc.: strengthd. ἐῤῥ' οὕτως, Il. 498, also ἐῤῥε θάσσον, Lat. *hinc ocius*, Od. 10, 72; so ἐῤῥέτε, freq. in Hom.: in Od. ἐῤῥέτω, *away with him*, I will nothing to do with him! so ἐκείνη ἐῤῥέτω, Archil. 3, 4; ἐῤῥε εἰς κόρακας, Ar. Plut. hence in Att. of persons and things, *to go to ruin, be lost, perish*, *die*, like οἴχομαι, ὄλλυμαι, φθίνω, Aesch. Ag. 419, etc.; e. g. ἐμὰ πράγματα, Lat. *actum est*, Xen. Symp. 1, 15; ἐῤῥει τὰ τῆς τύχης, *the luck is gone!* Id. Hell. 1, etc. The act. signf. *to destroy*, is dub., as is mid. ἐῤῥομαι for (Akin to ῥέω, ῥαίω and Lat. *ruo*.)

†Ἐῤῥωγα, perf. 2 of ῥήγνυμι.

Ἐῤῥωμένος, η, ον, part. perf. of ῥώννυμι, used as adj., *active*; adv. ἐῤῥωμένως, *stoutly*, Aesch. 65, etc. Att. irreg. compar. ἐῤῥωμενέστερος, also in Hdt. 9, 70; ἐῤῥωμενέστατος.

Ἐῤῥώοντο, 3 pf. impf. ἐῤῥώοντο, 3 plur. aor. from ῥώομαι, Hom.

†Ἔρρωος, ὁ, =ἔῤῥαος, v. l. in Ll.

Ἐῤῥωσο, imperat. perf. pass. of ῥώννυμι, *fare-well!*

Ἐρσαίος, αία, αῖον, (ἕρση)=

Ἕρση, ης, ἡ, Ep. ἔερση, *dew*, Hom.; also in pl. *of dew*, Il. 11, 53; στιλπναὶ ἔρσαι Il. 14, 351, τεθαλυῖα ἔερση, *the fresh-looking* (not act. *refreshing*) Od. 13, 245.—II. ἕρσαι, in Od. are metaph. *new-born lambs*, by transfer of the signf. *fresh, young, tender*: so Aesch. calls animals ὄρσοι, Soph. ψάκες βρέφος. In signf. I., Hom. always the Ep. form ἔερση. Ep. w. Att. form being ὄρσος. (Usu. from ἄρδω, *ἔρδω, Buttm. Lex. ἀπόρρητα III.)

†Ἕρση, ης, ἡ, *Herse*, daughter of Cecrops. Apollod.—2. wife of Dardanus.

Ἑρσήεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. ἑερσήεις, *dewy, dew-besprent*, hence *lush*, Od. 14, 348: and so metaph. of a horse, Il. 24, 419, 757: Hom. has both.

Ἕρσην, ενος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀῤῥην, freq. in Hdt.

Ἕρσις, εως, ἡ, also ἔρσις, *a binding, band*, v. l. in Thuc. ἔνερσις, cf. ἔρμα III.

Ἑρσω, (ἕρση) *to bedew, moisten*, ἄρδω, Nic. Hence

Ἑρσώδης, ες, =ἐρσήεις.

†Ἐρυάλος, ου, ὁ, *Eryalus*, a masc. pr. n., Il. 16, 411. Heyne, Ἐρυάλιος on account of the quantity of the penult.

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'Ερυθροδᾰνόω, ῶ, *to dye with madder, dye red*, LXX.

'Ερυθροειδής, ές, (ἐρυθρός, εἶδος) *of a ruddy look.*

'Ερυθροκάρδιος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, καρδία) *with red heart* or *pith*, Theophr.

'Ερυθρόκομος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, κόμη) *red-haired; with red down*, Plin.

'Ερυθρομέλας, αινα, αν, (ἐρυθρός, μέλας) *red and black*, or *blackish red*, Ath.

'Ερυθροποίκῐλος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, ποικίλος) *spotted with red*, Epich. p. 105.

'Ερυθρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, gen. -ποδος, (ἐρυθρός, πούς) *red-footed:* in Ar. Av. 303, the name of a bird, as if *the Redfoot.*

'Ερυθροπρόςωπος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, πρόςωπον) *of ruddy look.*

'ΕΡΥΘΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *red*, Hom., in Od. always of the colour of wine, in Il. of nectar and of copper.—II. 'Ερυθρὴ θάλασσα, in Hdt. *the Erythraean sea*, our *Indian ocean:* 'Ερυθρὰ βῶλος, in Hdt. 2, 111, a city of Ægypt, *Erythrabōlus*, prop. *red soil.* (Sanscr. *rudhira*, Germ. *roth*, our *ruddy, red:* cf. Lat. *rufus, ruber.*)

†'Ερυθρος, ου, ὁ, *Erythrus*, a son of Rhadamanthus, Diod. S.

'Ερυθρόστικτος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, στίζω) *red-spotted.*

'Ερυθρότης, ητος, ἡ, *redness, ruddiness.*

'Ερυθρόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, (ἐρυθρός, χρόα) *of a ruddy colour*, Dio C.

'Ερυθρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρυθρός χρώς)=foreg., Cratin. Troph. 1.

'Ερυθρώδης, ες,=ἐρυθροειδής, Ath.

'Ερύκᾰκον, ες, ε, inf. poet. ἐρῦκᾰκέειν, aor. 2 of ἐρύκω for ἠρύκακον, c. Ep. redupl. in middle, like ἠνίπαπε, Hom. There is no pres. ἐρυκάκω or ἐρυκακέω.

'Ερῦκᾰνάω, ῶ, poet. for ἐρύκω, *to restrain, confine*, Od. 1, 199.

'Ερῦκᾰνέω, ῶ,=foreg., dub.

'Ερῦκάνω, poet. for ἐρύκω, *to restrain*, Od. 10, 429. [ᾰ]

†'Ερυκῖνος, η, ον, *of Eryx, Erycinian*, χώρη, Hdt. 4, 45; as subst., ἡ 'Ερυκίνη, *Erycina, goddess of Eryx*, appell. of Venus, Paus.

'Ερυκτῆρες, ων, οἱ, *a class of freedmen* at Sparta.

'ΕΡΥ΄ΚΩ, f. -ξω: aor. 1 ἤρυξα, Aesch. Theb. 1075, Ep. ἔρυξα, Il. 3, 113, Od. 17, 515, etc.: aor. 2 ἠρύκᾰκον, Il. 5, 321; 20, 458, Ep. ἐρύκᾰκον, Hom. inf., ἐρῦκᾰκεῖν, Ep. -κέειν. *To keep in, hold*, Hom., esp. in following meanings:—1. *to keep back, restrain, check, hinder*, Od. 19, 16: *to control, curb, rein in*, ἵππους oft. in Il.; λαόν, Il. 24, 658, cf. 15, 297, etc.; also, θυμὸν ἐρυκακέειν, *to curb* passion, Od. 11, 105; but, ἕτερός με θυμὸς ἔρυκεν, another mind *checked* me, Od. 9, 302, opp. to ἀνῆκεν; *to keep* the enemy *in check*, Il. 15, 297, Od. 22, 138; ἐρ. Ζῆνα, *to restrain* him, Il. 8, 206: γῆ ἔρυκει, earth *confines* (the dead), Il. 21, 62, 63: c. gen., μή με ἔρυκε μάχης, *keep* me not *from* fight, Il. 18, 126; so too c. inf., Pind. N. 4, 54, and Trag.: absol. *to prevent, hinder*, Il. 11, 352.—2. *to hold back*, in Od. esp. of a host, Lat. *hospitio detinere*, cf. Il. 6, 217: but also of detention by force, πόντος πολέας ἐρύκει ἀέκοντας, Il. 21, 59, cf. Od. 1, 14, etc.: also in mid., κῦμά μιν ἐρύκεται, Il. 12, 285, ἀμφω ὁλοὸς καὶ δεσμὸς ἐρύξει, Od. 8, 317: also *to stop* fugitives, *make* them *stand*, Il. 21, 7. —3. *to ward off*, λιμόν τινι, hunger from one, Od. 5, 166; later, τι ἀπό τινος, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25.—4. *to keep apart, separate, divide*, ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι χῶρος ἐρύκει, Il. 10, 161. B. pass. *to be held back, detained:* hence *to stay*, Od. 4, 373, 466; 17, 17: *to delay, loiter*, Il. 23, 443.—2. *to be kept away*, ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 9, 49.—3. *to be guarded, safe*, ὅδε χῶρος ἐρύκεται, Soph. Phil. 1153. Hom. has also the forms ἐρυκάνω and ἐρυκανάω (like δεικανάομαι from δείκνυμι) once each. (Akin to ἐρῦω.) [ῡ]

'Ερῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρύομαι) *a fence, guard*, like ἔρκος, ἕρυμα χρόος, of defensive armour, Il. 4, 137; in Hes. Op. 534, of clothes: esp. *a fortification, bulwark, stronghold*, Hdt. 7, 223, and Trag.: in genl. *a safeguard or defence*, Aesch. Eum. 701.

†'Ερυμάνθιος, α, ον, *Erymanthian, of Erymanthus*, Soph. Tr. 1097: from

†'Ερύμανθος, ου, ὁ, *Erymanthus*, a mountain-range in Arcadia on the borders of Elis; now *Olonos*, Od. 6, 103, etc.—2. a tributary of the Alpheus, rising in Mount Erymanthus; it is now the *Dogana*, Callim. Jov. 18.

†'Ερύμας, αντος, ὁ, *Erymas*, masc. pr. n., of two Trojans, Il. 16, 345, and 415.

'Ερῠμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἕρυμα, Luc.

†'Ερυμναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Erymnae*, a city of Thessaly on the sea coast, Strab.

†'Ερυμνεύς, έως, ὁ, *Erymneus*, a Peripatetic philosopher, Posid. ap. Ath. 211 E.

'Ερυμνόνωτος, ον, (ἐρυμνός, νῶτος) *with fenced back*, of a crab, Anth.

'Ερυμνός, ή, όν, (ἐρύομαι) *fenced, secured, safe*, Hes. Fr. 15: of places, *fortified, abrupt, steep, strong*, Thuc. 5, 65: τὰ ἐρυμνά, Xen. An. 5, 7, 31, etc. Hence

'Ερυμνότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being fortified: strength, security* of a place, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 23: *impassableness*, Polyb. 3, 47, 9.

'Ερυμνόω, ῶ, (ἐρυμνός) *to fortify, make strong.*

†'Ερύμνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Erymnon*, an Aetolian, Diod. S.

†'Ερυξ, υκος, ὁ, *Eryx*, a son of Neptune, king of the Elymi in Sicily, Apollod. 2, 5, 10; or son of Butes and Venus, Diod. S.: Paus.—II. a mountain of Sicily, near the promontory Drepanum, having on its summit a famous temple of Venus; it is now *St. Giuliano*, Polyb. 1, 55, 6: Strab.: also ἡ, Theocr. 15, 101, a city near this mountain, of the same name, Thuc. 6, 2, etc.

†'Ερυξίας, ου, ὁ, *Eryxias*, an Athenian physician, Dem.

†'Ερυξιδαΐδας, α, ὁ, *Eryxidaïdas*, Spartan pr. n., Thuc. 4, 119.

†'Ερυξίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Eryximachus*, an Athenian physician, Plat. Phaedr. 268 A.—Others in Dem., etc.

'Ερυξις, εως, ἡ,=ἔρευξις, Hipp.

†'Ερυξις, ιδος, ὁ, *Eryxis*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ran. 934.

†'Ερυξώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Eryxo*, wife of Arcesilaus II. of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 160.

'Ερύομαι, poet. εἰρύομαι, mid. from ἐρύω, q. v.

'Ερῠσάρμας, ατος, ὁ, v. sq.

'Ερῠσάρμᾰτος, ον, (ἐρύω, ἅρμα) *chariot-drawing:* Hom. has only the metaplast. plur. ἐρυσάρματες, acc. -ματας, Il. 15, 354; 16, 370: and so Hes. Sc. 369. Later there occurs also the sing. ἐρυσάρμας, ατος, ὁ.

'Ερῠσῐβάω, ῶ, *to suffer from mildew*, Theophr.: from

'Ερῠσίβη, ης, ἡ, *mildew*, Lat. *robigo*, esp. in corn, Plat. Rep. 609 A, etc. (ἐρυθρός, from its colour.) [ῐ] Hence

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'Ερῦσίβη, ης, ἡ, v. sq.

'Ερῦσίβιος, ου, ὁ, and 'Ερυσίβη, ης, ἡ, *averting mildew*, epith. of Apollo and Ceres at Rhodes, etc., like *Robigus*, to whom the *Robigalia* were dedicated at Rome. [σῐ]

'Ερῦσῐβόω, ῶ, (ἐρυσίβη) *to cause mildew*: pass. ἐρυσιβόομαι, *to be mildewed*: both in Theophr.

'Ερῦσῐβώδης, ες, (ἐρυσίβη, εἶδος) *like mildew*, Arist. H. A.—II. *mildewed*.

'Ερῦσίθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρύω, θρίξ) ψῆκτρα, a comb *for the hair*, Anth.

'Ερῦσιμον, ου, τό, a garden plant, Lat. *irio*, Theophr.: also ῥύσιμον. [ῠ]

'Ερῦσῖνηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, ναῦς) *holding* or *preserving ships*, ἄγκυρα, Anth.

'Ερῦσῖπελας, ατος, τό, *a red inflammation of the skin, erysipelas*. (From ἐρυθρός and πέλας, πέλος=ἕλκος, cf. ἄπελος.)

'Ερῦσῐπελᾶτώδης, ες, (ἐρυσίπελας, εἶδος) *of the nature of ἐρυσίπελας*, Diosc.

'Ερῦσίπτολις, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, πόλις) *protecting a state* or *city*, epith. of Minerva, Il. 6, 305, H. Hom. 10, 1; 28, 3.

'Ερῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρύω) *a drawing*, Philo.

'Ερῦσίχαιος, ον, *carrying a shepherd's staff*, Alcm. Il., cf. Arcad. p. 43. Others write it properisp. 'Ερυσιχαΐος, as a prop. n.

†'Ερυσίχη, ης, ἡ, *Erysĭche*, a city of Acarnania, earlier name of Οἰνιάδαι, Strab.

'Ερῦσίχθων, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ονος, (ἐρύω, χθών) *dragging, tearing the earth*, of an ox ploughing, Strato ap. Ath. 382 E. Hence

†'Ερυσίχθων, ονος, ὁ, *Erysichthon*, son of Cecrops, Plat. Crit. 110 A.; Apollod.—2. son of Triopas, Call. Cer. 33; or of Myrmidon, Hellan. ap. Ath. 416 B.

'Ερυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, =ἔρυμα, *a safeguard*, esp. against witchcraft, H. Hom. Cer. 230.

'Ερυστός, ή, όν, (ἐρύω) *drawn*, ξίφη κολεῶν, Soph. Aj. 730.

'Ερῠτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one that draws*, Nic.: and

†'Ερυτος, ου, ὁ, *Erytus*, a son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts, Pind. P. 4, 319: from

'ΕΡΥ΄Ω, fut. ἐρύσω, Ep. ἐρύσσω, but also ἑρύω, Il. 11, 454: perf. pass. εἴρῠμαι: poet and Ion. pres. εἰρύω, f. εἰρύσω, and so throughout. *To draw*, Hom.: variously modified by accompanying preps., e. g. ἐκ τινος, εἰς, πρός, ἀνά, ἐπί τι: πάλιν ἐρ., *to pull* back, Il. 5, 836, cf. αὐερύω: of ships, νῆα εἰς ἅλα and ἠπειρόνδε ἐρ., Hom., νεηρὴν ἐρ. ἐπί τινι, *to draw* the bowstring at him, Il. 15, 464, cf. Hdt. 3, 30: but πλίνθους εἰρύειν, Lat. *ducere lateres*, like ἕλκειν, Hdt. 2, 136. In Il., the phrase νεκροὺς or νεκρὸν ἐρ., is very freq., either of the friends, *to drag* them *away*, *rescue* them, or of the enemy, *to drag* them *off for plunder*, *ransom*, etc., cf. ῥύσιον: *to drag about*, *misuse*, e. g. as Achilles the body of Hector, Il. 24, 16: so of dogs and birds of prey, Il. 11, 454, etc.: hence *to drag away*, *carry off violently*, Od. 9, 99; 17, 479; *to tear off* or *down*, κρόσσας πύργων, Il. 12, 258: c. gen. partis, χλαίνης ἐρύειν τινά, *to pull* him *by* the cloak, Il. 22, 493.—'Ερυω is in genl. synon. with ἕλκω. B. mid. ἐρύομαι, f. -σομαι, but old Ep. fut. ἐρύσσθαι, Il. 9, 248; 14, 422; 20, 195, cf. Buttm. Catal. in voc.: poet. pres. εἰρύομαι. *To draw to one's self*, *to one's own side*: very freq. in Hom., much like the act., as ξίφος, μάχαιραν, ἄορ, φάσγανον ἐρύεσθαι, ἄορ ἐξ ὠτειλῆς ἐρύεσθαι, *to draw one's* sword, etc., Il. 4, 530; 21, 200, etc.: ἐρύσαντο πάντα, *they drew all their* food off, freq. in Hom.; ἐρύσασθαι τόξον, *to string* a bow, Od. 21, 125; ἐρ. νῆας, *to launch them* ships, Il. 14, 79 (but in pass. it is usu. of the ships, *to be hauled ashore*, e. g. Il. 14, 75): also of persons, *to draw towards one's self*, Od. 19, 481: c. gen. loci, μάχης, χάρμης ἐρύσασθαί τινα, *out of* the press, Il. 5, 456; 17, 161: esp. of the slain, νέκυν, νεκρὸν ἐρύεσθαι, just as in act., Il. 14, 422; 17, 104; but, ἐρ. νεκρόν τινι, *to rescue*, *recover* it from him, Il. 5, 298.—II. from the signf. of *rescuing from the press of battle*, in genl. *to rescue*, *deliver*, *bring under one's own protection*, Il. 5, 344; 11, 363; etc.: hence joined with σαῶσαι, ἑλεῖσαι, Il. 10, 44, Od. 14, 279: also of captives, *to redeem*, *release*, *ransom*, χρυσῷ, Il. 22, 351, though others explain it *to weigh*, Heyne Il. Tom. 8, 314, Jac. A. P. p. 812.—2. of course the orig. signf. often vanishes, and ἐρύεσθαι means in gen. *to protect*, *guard*, Il. 4, 186; 6, 403, etc.—III. of that *from which* one protects a thing, *to keep off*, *ward off*, οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσσατο Κῆρα μέλαιναν, by no augury *could he ward off* black death, Il. 2, 859; ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, *it kept* not *off* the spear, Il. 5, 538: hence in genl. *to thwart*, *check*, Διὸς νόον, Il. 8, 143; *to repress*, χόλον, Il. 24, 584, like ἐρύκω: νόστον ἐρυσσάμενοι, *having kept off* a return, i. e. *remaining*, Pind. N. 9, 54, Il. 4, 138.—IV. hence *to keep guard upon*, *watch*, θύρας, Od. 23, 229, ἀκοιτιν, Od. 3, 268: *to lay wait for*, in pf. pass., Od. 16, 463, θεῶν δήνεα ἐρ., *to search*, *spy* them out, Od. 23, 82; φρεσὶν ἐρύσασθαι, *to keep carefully*, *conceal*, Od. 16, 459; θέμιστας ἐρ., *to maintain* them, Il. 1, 239: hence *to support*, *hold in honour*, with notion of obedience, βουλὰς Κρονίωνος ἐρύσασθαι, Il. 21, 230, cf. 1, 216.—'Ερύομαι in Hom. freq. has a syncop. aor. ἐρῦσο, Il. 22, 507, ἐρῦτο and εἰρῦτο, ἐρῦσθαι and εἰρῦσθαι, not to be confused with perf. pass., εἴρῠμαι, plqpf. εἰρύμην: this is only once in signf. *to draw*, Od. 22, 90, but very freq., esp. in Od., *to guard* or *to watch*. The common Att. collat. form ῥυομαι, q. v., is always *to guard*, *protect*.

[ῡ always in ἐρύω, and ἐρύομαι, though some moderns make ῡ in signf. *to protect*: but where the syll. is long, it is by redupl. of σ, ἐρύσσω, ἐρύσσατο, etc.: but ῠ in syncop. aor., which is thus distinguished from pf. and plqpf.: in εἰρύσατο, and εἰρύατο, is ῡ sometimes, e. g. Il. 14, 30, 75; 15, 654, Od. 16, 463, but only metri grat. In ῥύομαι, usu. ῡ, but not always.]

'Ερύος, εος, τό, *a skin*, *hide*, Nic.: usu. στέρφος, and τέρφος.

'Ερχᾶται, ἐρχᾶτο, 3 plur. perf. and plqpf. pass. Ion. of εἴργω, ἔργω, Hom., who has also ἐέρχᾶτο.

'Ερχᾰτόομαι, *to fence in*, *shut* or *coop up*, Hom. only in pass., σύες ἐρχατόωντο, Od. 14, 15.

'Ερχᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, *like a hedge*: from

'Ερχᾶτος, ου, ὁ, (ἔργω) *a fence*, *inclosure*, *hedge*, like ἕρκος.

†'Ερχεία, ας, ἡ, *Erchēa*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegeis; hence adv. 'Ερχειασι, *at* or *in Erchea*, Plat. Alc. 1, 123 C.: 'Ερχιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Erchea*, Dem.

'Ερχθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἔργω, εἴργω, Il. 21, 282.

'ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ: with (from ἐΛΘ-, 'ΕΛΥΘ-) fut. ἐλεύσομαι, aor. ἦλῠθον, but from Hom. d and in Att. more usu. ἦλθον in all moods, Dor. ἦνθον; ἐλῡθα, in Hom. always Ep. εἰλήλουθα, ε, whence 1 pl. εἰλήλουθμεν, 49, Od. 3, 81, part. εἰληλουθώς, once, Il. 15, 81, ἐληλουθως plqpf. he has only 3 sing. εἰλήλῡθει, Il.: perf. syncop. ἐλήλῡμεν, Achae. ap. Hephaest. p. 18.

To come or *go*, (cf. ἧκω, very freq. from Hom. down Att. esp. in indic. present whereas for the other moods fut. and (post-Hom.) impf. εἶμι, as also in compds., El racl. 210, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. σομαι, however, occurs A 854, Soph. O. C. 1206, etc., impf. ἤρχόμην, is used in with ἐπ-, προς-, by Thuc. 4, Special signfs. usu. arise preps. joined to the verb: bu from the mere constructio *come to* a place.—2. *to go a* freq. in Hom., esp. in impera also is used like our *come!*, merely as a hortatory excla *come back*, *return*, Od. 2, 30, n in full αὖτις, ἄψ, πάλιν ἐλ c. acc. in Hom. usu. only o signf., as, ὀδόν, or κέλευθο Il. 1, 151, Od. 9, 262; hence ἀγγελίην, and ἐξεσίην ἐλθε say, *to go* a message, etc., Il 24, 235, Od. 21, 20: c. acc. in Hom., ἔρχεσθαι κλισίην, —2. c. gen. loci, πεδίοιο *through* or *across* the plain, cf. διαπράσσω.—3. in Att. o pers., *to come to*, Pind. O. 1, 8, 19, etc.—III. c. part. fut., the object. ἔρχομαι, οἰσόμεν ἔρχομαι ὀψομένη, *to fetch*, to in Hdt. like an auxiliary ve μαι ἐρέων, λέξων, *I am goi* you: very rare so c. par Heind. Plat. Phaed. 100 B.— pres., aor., or perf., in show *the manner of* moving, ουσα, *came* running, i. e. ran Il. 11, 715, etc.; ἦλθε πεφο he fled thence, Il. 10, 510, μενος, Il. 23, 779. Il. 18, 180 able, αἰ κέν τι νέκυς ἠσχυμ θῃ, for αἰ κέν τι αἰσχυνθῇ *come to be*, *become* mangled or as if for γίγνεσθαι, like venio in Virg. G. 1, 29; cf., for the usage, γίγνομαι II. 1; hence freq. signf. *to end in being*, *turn out*, Lat. *evadere*, *exire*, 3. the part. aor. ἐλθών, is merely to add fulness to the 16, 521, 668, Schäf. Soph. —IV. of any kind of motion ἀλὸς, ἐλθεῖν, *to rise* out of Hom.: hence sometimes πόδ' σσιν ἔρχεσθαι, to go on 6, 40; πεζῶς ἦλυθε, by land, etc., ἐπὶ πόντον, Od. 2, 265 also of things, *to move*; of e *come to pass*, *happen*; of fee *arise*, *come upon one*, etc., etc. need not be particularised.— Hom. phrases:—1. εἰς λυγ σθαί τινι, *to come* to speech, with, Hdt. 6, 86, 1; in genl *dealings with* him.—2. ἐπὶ πᾶ *to try* everything, Xen.—3. πόνῳ, τὰ ἀλγεινὰ ἐλθεῖν, to danger or pain, Thuc.: also, μὸν ἐλθεῖν, *to be numbered*. —4. παρὰ μικρὸν ἐλθεῖν, c. *within a little of*, *be near* a th Heracl. 296, cf. Thuc. 3, 49.

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mphat. periphr. of
χης τινί ἔρχεσθαι,
διὰ πολέμου ἔρχε-
διὰ φιλίας τινί ἔρ-
τινα, διὰ πείρας
σθαι, διὰ φόνου,
burn, etc., Valck.
h. O. T. 773, like
, *ferro, igne, ira*, cf.
τῶν καλῶν ἐλη-
gone through the
ies, have fulfilled
1, 2, 15 : cf. εἰμι.
ῖν, v. sub χείρ.—
τὴν γυναῖκα, τὸν
tercourse, *to go in*
115.—8. c. gen. *to*
έρχομαι, ἀκροβό-
ς ἔρχεται, Aesch.

ό, or ἡ, Krüger
', Poppo Proleg.
ne of Ὀρχομενός,
in Hes. Fr. 15, cf.
45, and Böckh.

(ἕρπω) *a creeping*,
t. from ἔρως, Od.
λως.
Ep. ἐρέω, fut. of
ρηκα, pass. εἴρη-
ω), aor. pass. ἐρ-
, (though ἐρρήθην
always written by
ρηθῆναι, whereas
re not Att. : fut.
Iom. uses the fut.
he part. ῥηθείς, in
ῥηθέντι δικαίῳ,
22 ; and the fut.
o form ἐρῶ, but
εἰρομαι, for which
.—I. *I will say*,
dat. pers., Hom. :
e will say nothing
also c. acc. pers.,
Cur. Alc. 705 ; and
τινά τι, Ib. 954.—
im, ἔπος, ἀγγελί-
; in Il. 2, 49, and
is mentioned as
, announcing it :
e, Hdt. 6, 23, cf.
ir. El. 33 : εἰρητό
en told him to do,
εἰρήμενον, absol.,
ed, Thuc. 1, 140.
ἔρομαι, *to ask*, v.
occurs in Hom.
s.=ἔρομαι, *to ask*
21, 30. (Hence
, ἐρομαι, ἐρωτάω,
εὐρίσκω, εὑρεῖν :
ass., ῥῆμα, ῥῆσις,

knit, tie, very dub.
he hernshew, heron
Il. 10, 274, men-
en seen flying on
ῳδιός, in Hip-

ω, *to flow, stream*,
σει περὶ δουρί, Il.
: hence the subst.
otion, but the verb
of *sudden checks* :
withdraw, cease, c.
ρμης, Il. 13, 776 ;
ιο. H. Hom. Cer.
finitely, ἠρώησαν
: but also seem-
οὔποτ' ἐρωεῖ, the
it, (σκοπέλου, be-
the context), Od.
e off, ἴθι νῦν κατὰ
δέ τ' ἐρώει, (scil.
αόν) Il. 2, 179 :

Theocr. 13, 74, has the acc. for the gen., as if it was trans. *to leave*, cf. 24, 99.—II. trans. *to drive* or *force back*, only once in Hom., ἐρ. ἐσσύμενον ἀπὸ νηῶν, Il. 13, 57 : but found in later Poets. Ep. word. (Root ῥέω, *to flow* : akin to ῥώομαι, but prob. not to ἐρύω, ἐρύκω.) Hence

'Ερωή, ῆς, ἡ, *any quick, violent motion*, in Hom. esp. δουρὸς ἐρωή, *the rush* of a spear, Il. 11, 357 ; 15, 358 ; ἐρωὴ βελέων, Il. 4, 542 ; 17, 562 ; λείπετο δουρὸς ἐρωήν, a spear's *throw* behind, Il. 23, 529, cf. 21, 251 : λικμητῆρος ἐρωή, *the force* or *swing* of the winnower's (shovel), Il. 13, 590 ; so, ἀνδρὸς ἐρωή, Il. 3, 62, cf. 14, 488.—2. later, *an impulse, inclination, desire*, Anth.—II. *a withdrawal, retreat*, ἐρωὴ πολέμου, *rest from* war, Il. 16, 302 ; 17, 761 ; so, ἐρ. μάχης, Theocr. 22, 192, exactly the reverse of signf. I.; but easily explained from signf. II of the verb ἐρωέω. Ep. word, but never in Od.

'Ερωμᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be mad for love, madly in love*, Opp. : from

'Ερωμᾰνής, ές, (ἔρως, μαίνομαι) *madly in love*, Diod. Adv. -νῶς. Hence

'Ερωμᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *madness for love, mad love*, Anth.

'Ερωμένιον, ου, τό, *a little love, darling*, Anth. : dim. from

'Ερώμενος, ου, ὁ, ἐρωμένη, ης, ἡ, part. pres. pass. from ἐράω, *a loved one, love*, Lat. *amasius, amasia*, Hdt. 3, 31.

'Ερως, ωτος, ὁ, Wolf has restored the heterocl. dat. ἔρῳ, or the apoc. ἔρω, for ἔρωτι, in Od. 18, 211 : later poets have also acc. ἔρων, for ἔρωτα, Jac. A. P. p. 459, cf. γέλως. An older, but only poet., form ἔρος, q. v. (ἔραμαι ἐράω) *Love* : in Il. only in phrase, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψε, *love* wrapt his senses, 3, 442 ; 14, 294 ; in Od. only once, 18, 212, ἔρῳ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐθέλχθη : in Hom. always of *the sexual passion*, later in genl. *desire for* a thing, τινός, Aesch. Eum. 865 ; ἔχω ἔρωτά τινος, Hdt. 5, 32 ; also, ἔρως ἔχει με, Aesch. Supp. 521 ; ἔρως ἐμπίπτει μοι, c. inf., Id. Ag. 341, Thuc. 6, 24 : plur. ἔρωτες, *vehement desires*, but esp. *amours*, Lat. *amores*, Ath.—II. as prop. n., *the god of love, Eros, Amor, Cupid*, Anacr. 64 ; and in plur., Simon., etc. Hence

'Ερωτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔρως, *a little love* or *love-god*, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ep. and Ion. εἰρ., *to ask*, τινά τι, something *of* one, Od. 4, 347 ; 9, 364, Soph. O. T. 1122, etc. ; τινὰ ἀμφί τινος, Eur. Ion 236, περί τινος, Plat. Theaet. 185 C : foll. by a relat. word, εἰρ. τίς εἴη, Od. 15, 423 ; ἐρ. εἰ.., or ἦν.., to ask whether.., Hipp. : it is the usu. word in Att., supplying the defective tenses of ἔρομαι, q. v.—II. in dialectics, *to argue, elicit your conclusion by questioning*, also συνερωτάω, Sext. Emp., cf. *interrogo*, Cic. Fat. 28.—III. in N. T.,= αἰτέω, *to ask, solicit*, τινά. Hence

'Ερώτημα, ατος, τό, *that which is asked, a question*, Thuc. 3, 54 ; ἐρ. τοῦ ξυνθήματος, *the challenge* of soldiers, Id. 7, 44 : *a question* or *problem* proposed for solution, Plut. Hence

'Ερωτηματίζω, *to arrange and put questions, so as to elicit your conclusions from your opponent*, Arist. Org.

'Ερωτηματικός, ή, όν, *interrogative*, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ερωτημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐρώτημα.

'Ερώτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρωτάω) *a questioning, question*, Plat., etc. ; ποιεῖσθαι ἐρ., Isocr. 171 A ; c. gen. rei, *about* a thing, Plat. Theaet. 147 C.

'Ερωτητέον, verb. adj. from ἐρωτάω, *one must ask, enquire*, Arist. Org.

'Ερωτιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρωτικός, Anth.

'Ερωτιάω, ῶ, *to be lovesick*.

'Ερωτιδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a young Eros Cupid*, formed from 'Ερως, as λαγιδεύς, from λαγώς : plur. ἐρωτιδεῖς Anacreont.

'Ερωτίδια, ων, τά, sub. ἱερά, *a feast of Eros*, Ath.

'Ερωτίζω,=ἐρωτάω, Gramm.

'Ερωτικός, ή, όν, (ἔρως) *of* or *belonging to love*, ὀργή, λύπη, Thuc. 6, 57, 59 ; ἐρ. ξυντυχία, *a love* affair, Ib. 54 ; ἐρ. λόγος, a discourse *on love*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C : *given to love, amorous*, Plat. Rep. 474 D : hence in genl. *fond of* a thing. ἐρ. πρός τι, Plut., περί τι, Luc. Adv. -κῶς, Thuc. 6, 54 ; -κῶς ἔχειν τινός, to be very fond of.., Plat. Symp. 222 C.—II. τὰ 'Ερωτικά, *the feast of Eros* or *Love*, Plut.

'Ερώτιον, ου, τό,=ἐρωτάριον, Luc. Philops. 14.

†'Ερώτιος, ου, ὁ, *Erotius*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

'Ερωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a loved one, darling*, Theocr. 4, 59.—II. as adj. ἐρ. νῆσοι, islands *of love*.

'Ερωτόβλητος, ον, (ἔρως, βάλλω) *struck by love, smitten*.

'Ερωτογράφος, ον, (ἔρως, γράφω) *writing about love*, Mel. [ᾰ]

'Ερωτοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔρως, διδάσκαλος) *a teacher of the art of love*, Ath.

'Ερωτόληπτος, ον, (ἔρως, λαμβάνω) *love-smitten*, Lat. *captus amore*.

'Ερωτοληψία, ας, ἡ, *a being love-smitten*.

'Ερωτομᾰνέω, ῶ,=ἐρωμανέω, *to be madly in love* : from

'Ερωτομᾰνής, ές,=ἐρωμανής, *madly in love*, Ath. 599 E. Hence

'Ερωτομᾰνία, ας, ἡ,=ἐρωμανία, *raving love*, Plut.

'Ερωτοπαίγνιον, ου, τό, (ἔρως, παίγνιον) *a love-play, amatory poem*.

'Ερωτοπλάνος, ον, (ἔρως, πλανάω) *beguiling, soothing love*, φθόγγος, Mel. —II. *inconstant in love*. [ᾰ]

'Ερωτοπλοέω, ῶ, (ἔρως, πλέω, πλόος) *to sail on love's ocean*, Mel.

'Ερωτοποιέω, ῶ, (ἔρως, ποιέω) *to excite love*.

'Ερωτοτόκος, ον, (ἔρως, τίκτω) *producing love*, Musae.

'Ερωτοτρόφος, ον, (ἔρως, τρέφω) *the nurse, mother of love*, i. e. Venus, Orph.

'Ερωτύλος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἔρως, *a darling, sweetheart*, Theocr. 3, 7.—II. as adj., ἐρωτύλα ἀείδειν, to sing *love-songs*, Bion 3, 10. Dor. word. [ῠ]

†'Ερωχος, ου, ἡ, *Erochus*, a city of Phocis in the valley of the Cephisus, Hdt. 8, 33.

'Ες, Ion. and old Att. form for εἰς, q. v. : and so in all the compds., except those of Hom., and Hdt., which are given here.

'Ες, imperat. aor. 2 from ἵημι.

'Εσαγγελεύς, ἐσαγγέλλω, for εἰσαγγ., Hdt.

'Εσᾰγείρω, v. εἰσαγείρω, in Hom. only 3 impf. ἐσαγείρετο, and 3 aor. mid. ἐσαγείρατο.

'Εσάγω, v. εἰσάγω, Il. 6, 252, and Hdt.

'Εσαιέν, adv., *for ever*.

'Εσαθρέω, ἐσᾰκούω, v. sub εἰς-.

'Εσακοντίζω, Ion. for εἰσακοντίζω, Hdt. 1, 43.

'Εσᾶλτο, for ἐσᾴλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2

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syncop. of *εἰςἄλλομαι*, Il. 12, 466; 13, 679.

'Εσαν, Ep. and Ion. for *ἦσαν*, from *εἰμί*, Hom.

'Εςάντα, v. *εἰςάντα*, Hom.

'Εςάπαξ, Ion. for *εἰςάπαξ*, *at once*, Hdt.

'Εσάπην, aor. 2 pass. from *σήπω*.

'Εςαπικνέομαι, Ion. for *εἰσαφικνέομαι*, Hdt.

'Εςάρασσω, v. sub *εἰςαρ.*, Hdt.

'Εςάρτι, adv. for *εἰς ἄρτι*, *until now*, late, Lob. Phryn. 21.

'Εςάχρι, adv. for *εἰς ἀρχι*, *until*, c. gen.

'Εςβαίνω, *ἐςβάλλω*, v. sub *εἰςβ.*

'Εσβη, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of *σβέννυμι*, in intr. signf., Hom.

'Εςβιβάζω, *ἐςβολή*, v. sub *εἰςβ.*

'Εςδέκομαι, Ion. for *εἰςδέχ.*, Hdt.

'Εςδίδωμι, *ἐςδύομαι*, *ἐςδύω*, v. sub *εἰς-*.

†'Εσδρας, ὁ, *Esdras*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., LXX.

'Εςέδρᾱκον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *εἰςδέρκομαι*, Hom.

'Εςειμι, v. *εἰςειμι*, Hdt.

'Εςελεύσομαι, fut. and *ἐςελθεῖν*, inf. aor. of *εἰςέρχομαι*, Hom.

'Εςεμασσάμην, an aor. 1, of which the poet. 3 sing occurs in Il. 17, 564, *μάλα γάρ με θανὼν ἐςεμάσσατο θυμόν*, where the *form* seems to refer us to *εἰςμάομαι*, but the *sense* to *εἰςμάσσασθαι*, *to touch*: so too Hipp. has *ἐςμᾶσασθαι*, freq. in signf. *to put in the hand and feel*, as he also uses *ἐςμάττεσθαι*, and *ἐςματεῖσθαι*, v. Foës. Oecon.

'Εςένης, *ἐςένην*, *ἐςένας*, v. *ἐνη.*

'Εςέπτατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from *εἰςπτάμαι*.

'Εςεργνύναι, Ion. for *εἰςείργειν*, *to shut in*, *enclose*, Hdt. 2, 86,

'Εςέρχομαι, v. *εἰςέρχομαι*, Hom.

'Εσεσάχατο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from *σάττω*.

'Εσευα, Ep. *ἔσσευα*, aor. 1 act. from *σεύω*.

'Εςέχυντο, 3 pl. aor. mid. syncop. of *εἰςχέω*, *they poured themselves*, *flowed*, *streamed in*, of a crowd, Il. 12, 470; 21, 510.

'Εςέχω, *ἐςηθέω*, v. sub *εἰς-*, Hdt.

'Εςῆλατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of *εἰςἄλλομαι*, Il.

'Εςηλῦσίη, ης, ἡ, = *εἰςέλευσις*.

'Εσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of *ἵημι*.—2. also perf. pass. of *ἐννυμι*.

'Εσθέω, ῶ, (*ἐσθῆς*) *to clothe*. Pass. and mid., *to clothe one's self*, *be clothed*, *dressed*: usu. in perf., *ἡσθημαι*, c. acc., *ἐσθῆτα ἐσθημένος*, Hdt. 6, 112; also c. dat., *ῥάκεσι*, Id. 3, 129, *πέπλοισι*, Eur. Hel. 1539. Hence

'Εσθημα, ατος, τό, *a garment*, *dress*, Trag., usu. in plur.

'Εσθην, 3 dual. plqpf. pass. of *ἐννυμι*, Il. 18, 517.

'Εσθής, ῆτος, ἡ, *a garment*, Od., usu. in collective signf., *clothing*, *dress*, *clothes*, seldom of *a single garment*: in sing. also *a carpet*, *rug*, to sleep on, Od. 23, 290. (From *ἐννυμι*, *ἔσθην*, so that strict analogy would require *ἐσθής*, cf. Sanscr. *vas*, Lat. *vestis*, and *ἑσθος*.)

'Εσθησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐσθέω*) *clothing*, Soph. El. 268.

'Εσθησις, εως, ἡ, (*ἔσθω*) *eating*, Ctesias, nisi leg. *ἐσθισις*.

'Εσθίω, strengthd. form of *ἔδω*, only used in pres. and imperf. *ἠσθιον*, other tenses being supplied by *ἔδω*, and the aor. being *ἔφαγον*: *to eat*, Hom., (esp. in Od.), etc.: *ἐσθιέμεν καὶ πιέμεν*, together, Od. 2, 305; 21, 69: usu. of men., but metaph., *πάντας πῦρ ἐσθίει*, the fire *devours* all, Il. 23, 182; of an eating sore, Aesch. Fr. 231; and so in mid., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: *ἐσθ. ἑαυτόν*, *to vex* one's self, like Homer's *ὀν θυμὸν κατέδων*, Ar. Vesp. 287; also *ἐσθ. τὴν χελύνην*, *to bite* the lip, like *δάκνειν*, Ib. 1083. Pass. *to be eaten*, *οἶκος ἐσθίεται*, the house *is eaten up*, we are eaten out of house and home, Od. 4, 318: cf. *ἔσθω*.

'Εσθλοδότης, ου, ὁ, fem. -δότις, ιδος, (*ἐσθλός*, *δίδωμι*) *giver of good*.

'ΕΣΘΛΟΣ, ή, όν, Dor. *ἐσλός*, poet. word just = *ἀγαθός*, *good*, in Hom. alike of chiefs, and of a swineherd, Od. 15, 557; of horses, Il. 2, 348: *ἐσθλ. ἐν τινι*, *good in* or *at* a thing, Il. 15, 283; hence in various relations, —1. of persons, from the common notion of goodness in early times, *good*, *brave*, *stout*, Hom., esp. in Il.; opp. to *κακός*: also, *rich*, *wealthy*, Hes. Op. 212: and then, *noble*, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii.: also *kind*, *good*, *εἴς τινα*, Soph. El. 24.—2. of *mental* and *moral goodness*, e. g. *νόος*, *μένος*, *κλέος*, etc., Hom.—3. of things, etc., *φάρμακα*: so of *τεύχεα*, *κτήματα*, *κειμήλια*, etc., Hom.—4. *good*, *fortunate*, *lucky*, *ὄρνιθες*, Od. 24, 311, *ὕπαρ*, 19, 547.—5. as subst., *ἐσθλά*, *goods*, Od. 10, 523: but more usu. *ἐσθλόν*, *good-luck*, Il. 24, 530: *ἐσθλόν*, c. inf., *it is good*, *expedient to*.., Il. 24, 301. (Acc. to Herm. the root was *ἐθλός*, akin to the Germ. *edel*, Böckh. Not. Crit. Pind. O. 1, 99.) Hence

'Εσθλότης, ητος, ἡ, *goodness*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B.

'Εσθος, εος, τό, *a dress*, *garment*, Il. 24, 94, Ar. Av. 940, rare form for *ἐσθής*.

'Εσθ' ὅτε, for *ἐστὶν ὅτε*, Lat. *est quum*, *there is a time when*.., i. e. *now and then*, *sometimes*, formed like *ἐνίοτε*, c. mdic., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 20; *ἐσθ' ὅτε*.., *ὅτε*.., Soph. Aj. 56 sq.

'Εςθρώσκω, for *εἰςθ.*, Il.

'Εσθω, poet. form of *ἐσθίω*, *to eat*, in Hom. usu. with *πίνειν*: of beasts, *to devour*, Od. 13, 409: metaph., *ἐσθ. κειμήλια*, *to waste*, *consume* one's means, Od. 2, 75: also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1597, etc. Poet. word, also found in LXX.

'Εσία, ας, ἡ, in some dialects, esp. Italian Dor., for *οὐσία*: also written *ἑσσία*, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

'Εςἰδεῖν, for *εἰςιδεῖν*, Hom.

'Εςίεμεναι, fem. part. pres. mid. from *εἰςίημι*, Od. 22, 470.

'Εςίζηται, for *εἰςίζηται*, from *εἰςίζομαι*, Il. 13, 285.

'Εςίημι, *ἐςικνέομαι*, *ἐςίπταμαι*, for *εἰςίημι*, etc., Hdt.

'Εσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἵεμαι*) *an impulse*, *tendency*, only in Plat. Crat. 411 D, 420 A: but the compound *ἔφεσις* is found.

'Εςκαταβαίνω, v. *εἰςκ.*, Od. 24, 222.

'Εςκάθετο, for *εἰςκατέθετο*, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from *εἰςκατατίθημι*, Hes. Th. 890.

'Εσκε, Ep. and Ion. for *ἦν*, 3 sing. impf. from *εἰμί*, freq. in Hom.

'Εσκεμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *σκέπτομαι*, *deliberately*, Dem. 749, 8.

'Εσκλήκα, intr. perf. of *σκέλλω*.

'Εςκλητος, ου, ἡ, (*εἰςκαλέω*) *a convoked assembly*, cf. *ἐκκλητος* II.

'Εςκλητός, νος, ὁ, = foreg.

'Εσκον, Ep. and Ion. for *ἦν*, impf. from *εἰμί*, in Hom. only Il. 7, 153: very freq. in 3 pers. *ἔσκε*, never in 2 *ἔσκες*.

'Εσκοπημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *σκοπέω*, = *ἐσκεμμένως*.

'Εσλός, Dor. for *ἐσθλός*, q.

'Εσμα, ατος, τό, = *μίσχος*, *pedicle*, Arist. ap. Eust.

'Εσμός, οῦ, ὁ, also *ἑσμός*, *let out*, Lat. *scatturigo*: esp. *of bees*, Hdt. 5, 114, Plat. L. B: hence *any swarm* or *flock*, *ὀων*, Aesch. Supp. 223; *γυ* Ar. Lys. 353, etc.: also of th *μοὶ γάλακτος*, *streams* of mi Bacch. 710, ubi v. Elmsl.; ar strangely, *ἑσμὸς μελίσσης* i. e. honey, Epinic. ap. Ath cf. Soph. O. C. 481, Herm. 252: also, *ἑσμ. νύσων*, Aesc 684, *λόγων*, Plat. Rep. 450 B. from *ἵημι*, and so rightly a cf. *ἀφεσμός*: others from *ἐ* even *ἔδω*, v. Schäf. Plut. 6,

'Εσμοτόκος, ον, (*ἑσμός*, *τικ ducing swarms of bees*, Anth.

'Εσμοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*ἑσμό the watcher of a swarm of bees*.

'Εςόβδην, adv., v. *ὀβδη*.

'Εςοικέω, *ἐςοικίζω*, for *εἰς*

'Εςοπτος, ον, for *εἰςοπτος*.

'Εςοπτρον, for *εἰςοπτρον*,

'Εςοράω, f. *ἐςόψομαι*, for *εἰςόψομαι*, Hom.

'Εσοῦμαι, Dor. fut. from *ἔσομαι*.

'Εςοχάδες, ων, αἱ, (*εἰςέχω piles*, Hipp., cf. *ἐξοχάδες*.

'Εσπέρα, ας, ἡ, Lat. *vesper* ly fem. from *ἑσπερος*, sub. *ning*, Hdt. 1, 142, Pind., e *ἑσπέρας*, after *evening*, at Thuc. 3, 112, etc.; *εἰς* or *πρ ραν*, *towards evening*, Plat., X in plur. *the evening hours*, Dissen. Pind. I. 7, 44.—2. su *the west*, Lat. *occidens*, like *Abend*, Eur. Or. 1260; *ἡ πρ ρην χώρα* or *τὸ πρὸς ἑσπε* west country, Hdt. 1, 82; 8, *τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν*, the western Thuc. 6, 2; Xen.

†'Εσπέρα, ας, ἡ, *Hespĕra*, o Hesperides, Ap. Rh. 4, 1427 island of the Amazons in Lab nis, Diod. S.

†'Εσπερία, ας, ἡ, (*ἑσπερος*) *Hesperia*, i. e. *the western land* Italy relatively to Greece, D

'Εσπερίζω, (*ἑσπερος*) *to ea ning meal*, *sup*, late.

'Εσπερινός, ή, όν, = sq., X 12, 6.

'Εσπέριος, α, ον, and ος, H. F. 395: (*ἑσπερος*) of time *evening*, *in the evening*, *at* Hom., esp. in Od., usu. wit *ἑσπ. κάτειμι*, Od. 15, 505; *ἐ* Od. 9, 336; *ἑσπερίους ἀγέρε ὠγει*, Od. 2, 385.—II. of p *ern*, Lat. *occidentalis*, Od. 8, c.: opp. to *ἠοῖος*, *ἑῷος*: *ἡ Ἑ θάλασσα*, of the Mediterranea P.: *ἡ Ἑσπ. χθων* = *Ἑσπ* Rh. 3, 311: *τὰ ἑσπερια*, *th land*, Plut.: *the west*, Luc.

'Εσπερις, ίδος, ἡ, peculi foreg., *at evening*.—2. *western*, —II. as subst. *ἡ ἑσπερις*, t *scented gilly-flower*, Theophr nom. pr. *αἱ Ἑσπερίδες*, *the H daughters of Night*, who dwe island of the ocean, on the edge of the world, and guard den with golden apples, Hes. 275, 518:—later their num said to be three, or sometim their names were given, a cules was said to have ca their apples.—III. *αἱ Ἑσπερ σοι*, *the islands of the Hesper* to Strab. = *αἱ Μακάρων νῆ αἱ Κασσιτερίδες*, acc. to Dio

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'yrenaic city Be- ; Steph Byz. in

τό, (ἑσπερίζω)

an inhab. of Hes- 'Εσπερίς III. 2.
perĭtae, dwelling
n. An. 7, 8, 25.
, fem. adj. = 'Εσ-
S.
from evening, or
From
ό, Lat. *VES-*
περος ἥλθε, Od.
οον ἐλθεῖν, to be
5: heterog. plur.
hours of evening,
17, 191.—II. as
H. Hom. 18, 14:
ening-star, Il. 22,
without ἀστήρ,
149: ἔσπ. σελά-
), 90: ἔσ. θεός, the
Hades or death,
'Ερεβος, ζόφος.
, Aesch. Pr. 348,
805: ἑσπερος γῆ,
of the setting sun;
ist. H. A. (By
contr. from ἑωσ-
signf. were *Luci-*

esperus, a brother
27.—2. a son of

erat. of εἰπεῖν for
r times in Hom.,
n phrase, ἔσπετε

. part. perf. pass.
e, Dion. H.
p. collat. form of
, 1140.
τέσθαι, aor. 2 of
ains ἑ in all the
, Il. 5, 423; part.
rat. ἐσπέσθω, Il.;
12, 349; opt. ἑσ-
a mistake to as-
a pres. ἕσπομαι

ν) inf. σπεῖν, aor.
y in compds.
adv. part. perf.
, *seriously, in ear-*
390 B: *zealously*,

l act. of ἔννυμι,
inf., Od.; ἐσσύ-
id., Hom.
, a city of Syria,

'Εσσηνοί.
ἕσσομαι.
Ephesus *a priest*
ex sacrificulus, sa-
3, 1: in Callim.
to E. M., orig.
as if akin to ἑσ-
dded that μέλισ-
e of certain priest-

and 'Εσσαῖοι, *the*
Jewish sect, Jo-

or. 2 sing. pres.
εἰς or εἶ, strictly
ου.

rat. from ἔννυμι,
I. 2 sing. plqpf.
l. 3, 57, Od. 16,

of εἰμί, for ἔσσο-
in Il. uses ἐσσεῖ-
r. ἐσσοῦμαι.
σσάω, ἠττάω, *to*

overcome, master, freq. in Hdt., but mostly in pass., ἐσσοῦσθαι, aor. ἐσσωθῆναι, *to be beaten, to be worsted*, ὑπό τινος, 3, 106; μάχῃ, 5, 46, etc.

'Εσσῦμαι, perf. pass. of σεύω, Hom.: whence ἔσσυο and ἔσσυτο, 2 and 3 plqpf.; but these are also syncop. aor., Hom.

'Εσσύμενος, η, ον, part. pass. of σεύω (acc. to signf. and accent a pres., but redupl. as if perf.), *driven, urged on, hurried, vehement*, Hom.: *eager, yearning for*, c. gen. πολέμου, ὁδοῖο, Il. 24, 404, Od. 4, 733: also c. inf., πολεμίζειν, ἀλύσαι, Il. 11, 717, Od. 4, 416. [ῠ]: hence adv. ἐσσῠμένως, *hastily, vehemently*, Hom. (Though analogy is in favour of the parox. accent ἐσσυμένος, it is without authority,)

'Εσσῠο, ἐσσῠτο, 2 and 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. from σεύω.

'Εσσωθῆναι, Ion. for ἡσσηθῆναι, v. ἐσσόω.

*'Εσσων, ον, Ion. for ἧσσων, Hdt. 8, 113, etc.

*'Εσταα, pf. 2 of ἵστημι with intrans. pres. signf., *to stand*: but only in the following syncop. forms, dual ἑστᾶτον, plur. ἑστᾶμεν, ἑστᾶτε, ἑστᾶσι, inf. ἑστάναι, Ep. ἑστάμεν, ἑστάμεναι, part. ἑστώς, Att. contr. ἑστώς, ῶσα, Ion. ἑστεώς and ἑστηώς.

'Εστᾶκα, transit. perf. of ἵστημι, *I have placed*, prob. not before Polyb.

'Εστάλᾶτο, Ion. for ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of στέλλω, Hes. Sc. 288. [ᾰλ]

'Εστάμεν, ἑστάμεναι, Ep. for ἑστάναι, inf. perf. syncop. from ἵστημι, Hom. [ᾰ]

'Εστᾶμεν, 1 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Od.

'Εσταν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἔστησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 act. of ἵστημι, *they stood*, Hom. [ᾰ]

'Εστᾰότες, plur. from ἑσταώς, v. ἕσταα, Hom.

'Εστᾶσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. syncop. of ἵστημι, *they stood*, Hom.: carefully to be distinguished from sq.

'Εστᾶσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 trans. shortd. for ἔστησαν, *they set, placed*, or had *placed*, Il. 2, 525, Od. 3, 182; 18, 307, cf. esp. Il. 12, 55, 56, cf. ἔπρεσε, ἔπρησε.

'Εστᾶσι, 3 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Il.

'Εστᾶτε, 2 plur., and ἑστᾶτον, 2 and 3 dual perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Il.

'Εςτε, conjunct., *till, until*, Lat. *donec*, c. indicat., Aesch. Pr. 457, etc.: but in dependent clauses after an inf., Arr.: also c. subj., Soph. Aj. 1183; but then more usu. ἑστ' ἄν, as Hdt. 7, 141, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 659; and in orat. obliqua, c. optat., Xen. An. 1, 9, 11.—2, *so long, so long as*, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 1183, with same construct. as former signf.—The Dor. form ἔτε is restored by Kiessling and Gaisf. in Theocr. 1, 6; 5, 22, cf. E. M. p. 382, 8: but the inference that it comes from ἕως is rightly rejected by Valck.—II. adv. *even to*, Lat. *usque*, ἔςτε ἐπί, c. acc., like Lat. *usque ad*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 6; and sometimes so without ἐπί, Arr. (From ἐς ὅτε, εἰς ὅτε, as εἰςόκε from εἰς ὅ κε: we never find εἰςτε: nor have Hom. and Hes. ἔςτε.)

'Εςτε, v. foreg.

'Εστενωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from στενόω, *scantily*.

'Εστηκα, ἑστήκειν, perf. and plqpf. act. from ἵστημι, always in intr. pres. and impf. signf., *I stand, stood*, Hom.

'Εστην, v. sub ἔστησα.

'Εστήξω, ἑστηξομαι, intr. fut. of ἔστηκα, *I shall, will stand*, Att. formed like τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι from θνήσκω.

'Εστησα, aor. 1 act. of ἵστημι, trans. *I placed, set*, Hom.: but ἔστην, aor. 2 intr. *I stood*, Hom. The aor. 1 mid. ἐστησάμην, is also always trans.

'Εστία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἰστίη, ης, *the hearth of a house*; the shrine of the household gods, and hence a sanctuary for suppliants, who were called ἐφέστιοι: hence an oath by it was specially sacred: in Hom. only in Od. 14, 159; 17, 156; 19, 304, always in solemn appeals, and in Ion. form ἰστίη: Hes. Op. 732, uses ἑστίη: ἡ κοινὴ ἑστία, a public altar, Arist. Pol.: hence—2. *the house itself, a dwelling, house, home* (as we say *fire-side*), Hdt. 5, 40, and freq. in Pind., and Trag.: hence *any home*, as the *grave*, Soph. O. C. 1728.—3. *the members of the house, the household, family*, Hdt. 1, 176: ἀφ' ἑστίας ἄρχεσθαι, to begin *with the nearest*, i. e. at the beginning, and go through with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 846: but others refer this to signf. II. —II. as nom. pr. *Hestia*, the Roman *Vesta*, acc. to Hes. Th. 454, daughter of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea, guardian of the hearth and home, both of families and states, and so always first invoked at all offerings and festivals, H. Hom. 23, 29, in the form 'Ιστίη.—2. one of the Hesperides, Apollod. (Prob. from ἵζω, ἕζομαι.) [ῐ in Od. in the appellat., ΄ in H. Hom. in nom. pr.; in Hes. exactly the reverse: ῐ always in Att.]

†'Εστίαια, ας, ἡ, Ion. 'Ιστιαίη, Ep. 'Ιστίαια, *Hestiaea*, a city of Euboea, the later *Oreus*, Il. 2, 537; Thuc. 7, 57; Paus.—2. a city of Thessaly at the foot of Mt. Olympus, Apollod. Hence

†'Εστιαιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hestiaea*, Thuc. 1, 114; etc.

'Εστίᾶμα, ατος, τό, (ἑστιάω) *an entertainment, banquet*, Ταντάλου θεοῖσιν, Eur. I. T. 387.

†'Εστιᾶον, ου, τό, *Hestiaeum*, or *temple of Vesta*, Dio C.

†'Εστιᾶῖος, ου, ὁ, *Hestiaeus*, masc. pr. n., Ath.; Diog. L.

†'Εστιαιῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. 'Ιστιαιῶτις, *Hestiaeōtis*, a region in Thessaly between Olympus and Ossa, acc. to Strab. so named from the Euboean Hestiaea, p. 430, sq.—2. the territory of the Euboean Hestiaea, Hdt. 7, 175 in Ion. form.

'Εστιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be* ἑστίαρχος, Luc. From

'Εστιάρχης, ου, ὁ, Plut., and ἑστιᾶρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἑστία, ἄρχω) *the master of a house*, or *of one's own house*: also = ἑστιοῦχος II.

'Εστιάς, άδος, ἡ, ('Εστία) *a Vestal virgin*, at Rome, Plut.

'Εστίᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑστιάω) *a feasting, banqueting, entertainment*, Thuc. 6, 46: λόγων ἑστ., a 'feast of reason,' Plat. Tim. 27 B.—II. esp. at Athens, one of the regular λειτουργίαι, Böckh P. E. 2, 221, v. ἑστιάτωρ.

'Εστιᾶτήριον, ου, τό, *a dining-room, banqueting-hall*, Philostr.

'Εστιᾶτορία, ας, ἡ, *a feast*, LXX.: and

'Εστιᾶτόριον, ου, τό, = ἑστιατήριον) Plut.: from

'Εστιάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who gives a banquet, a host*, Plat. Tim. init.—II. esp. at Athens, *the citizen on whom the liturgy fell to give a dinner to his tribe*, Dem. 463, 15; 996, 24: v. ἑστίασις. [ᾰ] From

'Εστιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ἑστία) *to*

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receive on one's hearth, into one's home, to entertain hospitably, to feast, τινά, Ar. Nub. 1212; *τινά τινος,* one *on* something, Plat. Rep. 571 D; also *τινί τινι,* Ib. 404 D: also c. acc. cognato, *γάμους ἑστιᾶν,* to give a marriage feast, Eur. H. F. 483; so, *ἑστιατήρια,* Xen., etc. Pass. c. fut. mid. *ἑστιάσομαι* (Plat. Rep. 345 C): —*to be a guest, be feasted,* Hdt. 5, 20: c. acc. rei, *to feast on..., ἑστ. ἐνύπνιον,* to have a visionary feast, 'feast with the Barmecide,' Ar. Vesp. 1218; also c. dat., *ἐνυδρίᾳ,* Xen. Symp. 2, 3.

'Εστιόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Hestiodōrus,* son of Aristoclides, and a leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 70.

'Εστιοπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*ἑστία, πάομαι*) *a householder.*

'Εστιος, α, ον, *belonging to the ἑστία.* Heliod.

'Εστιουχέω, ῶ, *to preside over the home, house,* or *state, πόλεως,* Pseudo-Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290, 12: from

'Εστιοῦχος, ον, (*ἑστία, ἔχω*) *guarding, keeping the house* or *state,* c. gen. loci, Eur. Supp. 1.—2. *having an altar* or *hearth, γαῖα, πόλις,* Aesch. Pers. 511, Soph. Ant. 1083.—3. *on the hearth* or *altar, ἑστ. ψόλος,* Aesch. Fr. 265 (acc. to Musgr.), *πῦρ,* Plut.—II. *an entertainer, feaster, host,* Ar. ap. Poll. 6, 11.

'Εστιόω, ῶ, (*ἑστία*) *to found a hearth, house.* Pass., *δῶμα ἑστιοῦται,* the house, family *is founded,* i. e. by children, Eur. Ion 1464, Lat. *domus constituta, fundata est.*

†'Εστιχόωντο, Ep. 3 pl. impf. mid. from *στιχάω,* Il. 4, 432.

†'Εστίωνες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Estiones,* a race of the Vindelicii, Strab.

'Εστιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (*ἑστία*) *of, in, belonging to the house* or *family,* Soph. Tr. 954.

'Εστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of *ἕννυμι,* Hom.

'Εστοχασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *στοχάζομαι.*

'Εστραμμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. from *στρέφω,* H. Hom. Merc. 411.

Εστρίς, adv., *until three times, thrice,* Pind. O. 2, 123, P. 4, 108.

'Εστρωμένος, η, ον, part perf. pass. from *στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι,* H. Hom. Ven. 159.

'Εστρωτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from *στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι,* Il. 10, 155.

'Εστώ, οῦς, ἡ, (*εἰμί*) Dor. for *οὐσία, substance,* as opp. to form, *μορφή,* Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 714.

'Εστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a peg* or *nail at the end of the pole,* on which the ring, *κρίκος,* for fastening the harness was fixed, Il. 24, 272, cf. Arr. Anab. 2, 3, 13, Plut. Alex. 18. (Prob. from *ἵζω* or from *ἵημι*: others in Hom. read *ἐκτωρ* from *ἔχω.*

'Εσύνηκεν, for *συνῆκεν,* aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. from. *συνίημι.*

Εσύστερον, adv. for *εἰς ὕστερον, for the future, hereafter,* Hdt. 5, 41.

'Εσφαλμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *σφάλλω, erringly, amiss,* Anth.

'Εσφέρω, v. *εἰσφέρω,* Hom., and Hdt.

'Εσφίλασις, εως, ἡ, *a pressure, pushing inwards:* from

'Εσφλάω, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (*εἰς, φλάω*) *to drive, press inwards,* in Hipp., for *ἐσθλάω* or *ἐνθλάω.*

'Εσφορέω, v. *εἰσφορέω,* Od.

'Εσχάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἐσχάρη:* Ep. acc. et dat. *ἐσχαρόφιν, ἀπ' ἐσχ.* or *-ῆ ἐσχ.,* Od.:—*the hearth, fire-place,* like *ἑστία,* Hom., esp., in Od.: the sanctuary of suppliants, hence, *καθέζετο ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἐν κονίῃσιν,* Od. 7, 153, cf. 160, 169: used both for warmth, Od. 6, 305, and for religious rites, Od. 14, 420.—2. hence, *Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάραι, the watch-fires* of the camp, Il. 10, 418, ubi alii aliter.—II. *an altar for burnt offerings,* thus distinguished from the more general term *βωμός,* Aesch. Pers. 205, Soph., etc.—III. *a grate, pan of coals,* or *gridiron,* Ar. Ach. 888.—IV. in medic. *the scurf, scab, eschar* on a wound, esp. by burning, Hipp., and Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2.—V. *pudendum muliebre,* Ar. Eq. 1286. [*χᾰ*] Hence

'Εσχᾰρεύς, έως, ὁ, *a ship's cook.*

'Εσχᾰρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, = *ἐσχάρα* I. and II., Theocr. 24, 48.

'Εσχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἐσχάρα:* esp. *a pan of coals, gridiron,* Ar. Fr. 435.—2. *a stand* for any thing, Polyb. [*ᾰ*]

'Εσχάριος, ον, (*ἐσχάρα*) *of, on the hearth,* Anth. [*ᾰ*]

'Εσχᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ἐσχάρα*) *a pan of coals,* or *gridiron,* Ar. Fr. 435.

'Εσχᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, *ἄρτος, bread baked over the fire,* Ath.

'Εσχᾰρόπεπτος, ον, (*ἐσχάρα, πέπτω*) *cooked on the hearth,* Hipp.

'Εσχᾰρόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from *ἐσχάρα,* q. v., Od.

'Εσχᾰρόω, ῶ, (*ἐσχάρα* IV.) *to cover with an eschar* or *scab, ἐσχαρωμένα ἕλκη,* Diosc. Hence

'Εσχάρωσις, εως, ἡ, *the formation of a scab,* Arist. Prob. [*ᾰ*]

'Εσχᾰρωτικός, ή, όν, *forming an eschar, escharotic,* Medic.

'Εσχᾰτάω, ῶ, (*ἔσχατος*) *to be at the edge,* in Hom. only in Ep. Part. *ἐσχατόων, ὥωσα,* of men, *εἴ τινά που ὀηΐων ἕλοι ἐσχατόωντα, straying about the edge* of the camp, Il. 10, 206: elsewhere of states, *Ἀνθηδών, Μύρσινος ἐσχατόωσα, lying on the border,* Il. 2, 508, 616: not in Od.

'Εσχᾰτεύω, *to be the last, be at the end,* τινός, Theophr.

'Εσχᾰτιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*ἔσχατος*) *the furthest part, the edge, border,* esp. of a place, Hom., and Hdt., etc.; as *ἐσχ. νήσου,* Od. 5, 238, etc.; *ἐσχ. λιμένος,* the mouth, Od. 2, 391: but *ἐσχ. πολέμου, the skirts* of battle (i. e. furthest parts of the field), Il. 11, 524; 20, 328: also *the edge* of a funeral pile, Il. 23, 242.—II. *a far-away, sequestered spot,* on the edge of a plain, near the sea, etc., *ἀγροῦ ἐσχ.,* Od. 4, 517, etc., cf. 3, 294, Il. 9, 484: also *ἐσχ.* alone, Od. 14, 104, Hdt. 6, 127, and freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 144, Dem. 1040, 13, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 86.—III. dat. *ἐσχατιῇ,* as adv., *finally,* Nic.

'Εσχᾰτιάω, ῶ, rare poet. form for *ἐσχατεύω.*

'Εσχᾰτίζω, *to be last, too late,* LXX. —II. in genl. = *ἐσχατεύω.*

'Εσχᾰτιος, ον, poet. for *ἔσχατος,* Nic.

'Εσχᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, *on the frontier,* as pr. name of a tribe, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 268.

'Εσχᾰτόγηρως, ων, also, acc. to some, -γηρος, ον, (*ἔσχατος, γῆρας*) *in extreme old age,* Strab.

'Εσχᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.

'Εσχᾰτος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Arat. 625: *the furthest, uttermost, extreme,* in Hom. only of place: *ἔσχατοι ἀνδρῶν,* of the Aethiopians, Od. 1, 23: hence *the farthest* each way.—I. *the highest,* Lat. *summus,* esp. metaph. of rank, *the highest, noblest,* Pind. O. 1, 181.—2. *the lowest,* Lat. *imus,* Theocr. 16, 52: and of rank, *the lowest, meanest,* Lat. *extremus.*—3. *the innermost,* Soph. Tr. 1053.—II. esp. of actions, misfortunes, sufferings, etc., *the utmost, last, worst, ἐσχ. ὀδύνη,* Plat.: esp. as subst. *τὸ ἔσχατον, τὰ ἔσχατα, the utmost, τὸ ἔσχ. διακαρτερέειν,* to hold out *the last,* Hdt. 7, 107; *ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἀπικέσθαι,* Id. 8, 52; *βαίνειν,* Soph. O. C. 217: *παθεῖν, πονεῖν,* etc., Plat., *ἐξ ἐσχάτων ἐς ἔσχ.,* from worse, Hdt. 7, 100; *ἔσχατα κακά,* worst of possible evils, Phil. 65, cf. Philem. (Meineke p. 423).—III. *τὸ ἔσχατον* also used in Arist. Org. for the end of a proposition.—IV. of time, *last,* Plut.—V. adv. *-τως, extremely, exceedingly,* Hipp.: and a superl. force to an adj. 2, 6, 1.—2. We have also *ἔσχατον* as adv., *for the last time,* O. C. 1550: and so *τὸ ἔσχατον,* Gorg. 473 C: and a superl. *ἐσχατώτατα, most utterly,* Xen. 3, 49; and a comp. *ἐσχατώτερος, more extreme,* Arist. Metaph. *ἔσχιστος.* (Prob. from *ἐξ,* But Gr. § 22, Anm. 3, n., like others from *ἔχομαι, ἔσχατος, hard by, at the boundary.*)

'Εσχᾰτόων, όωσα, Il. v.

'Εσχεθον, ες, ε, poet. aor. for *ἔσχον,* Hom.

'Εσχέω, for *εἰσχέω,* Hdt.

'Εσχηματισμένως, adv. pass. from *σχηματίζω,* Gramm.

'Εσχον, ες, ε, inf. *σχεῖν, ἔχω:* aor. mid. *ἐσχόμην,* Hdt. Though *εἶσω* is the in all dialects, yet *ἐσώτερος,* never take the *ι,* only in Hipp., prob. on the correlative *ἐξώτερος,* e

'Εσωθεν and -θε, adv. Hdt. 8, 37: *within, inside,* c. gen. *ἐσ. δωμάτων,* Aesch. cf. *ἔσω.*

'Εσωπή, ῆς, ἡ, (*εἰς, ὄψ*) *look,* poet.

†'Εσῶπις, ή, *Esōpis,* Locri in Italy, Strab.

'Εσώτατος, η, ον, superl. *the inner, innermost,* Lat. *intimus, ἐσωτάτω,* Hipp.: opp. to cf. *ἔσω.*

'Εσωτερικός, ή, όν, (*ἐσ* *ner, intimate, esoteric,* Lu those disciples of Pytha totle, etc., who were s taught, opp. to those wh popular views (*ἐξωτερικοί*

'Εσωτέριον, ου, τό, also *an inner garment,* Lat. *interi* Tertull. Pall. p. 409: fro

'Εσώτερος, α, ον, comp. *the inner,* Lat. *interior:* ad Hdt. 8, 66: opp. to *ἐξώτερ*

'Ετάζω, f. -σω, (*ἐτός*) *to truth of* a thing, *test* it, Pol p. 105, 47, cf. Plat. Crat. word in gen. use was t *ἐξετάζω.*

'Εταίρα, ας, ἡ, fem. fro q. v.

'Εταιρεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἑταιρίη,* (*ἑταῖρος*) *a com association of two* or *mo union, club, brotherhood, τέων,* Hdt. 5, 71.—II. esp *a private political club* o *party purposes,* Plat. Rep. too *ἑταιρία,* Thuc. 3, 82, *μοσία,* Id. 8, 54, ubi v. Ar Carthage *a public associat for the maintenance of law* Kluge, Arist. Pol. Carth.

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called φόβον ἑταίρη, Il. 9, 2; and the lyre, δαιτὶ ἑταίρη, Od. 17, 271, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 6, H. Hom. Merc. 478. (Nowhere else in Hom., who has the form ἑτάρη [ᾰ] only Il. 4, 441.)—2. in Att. usu. *opp. to a lawful wife*, and so with various shades of meaning, from *a concubine* (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to *a courtesan, harlot, strumpet*: prob. first in Hdt. 2, 135, and freq. in Ar., etc.; also ἑτ. γυνή, Hdt. 2, 134. In this indefiniteness of signf. it were best to retain the word *hetaera*. (No doubt from the same root as ἕτης.) Hence

'Εταιρόσυνος, η, ον, *friendly, a friend*, Anth.

'Ετᾱρίζομαι, Ep. for ἑταιρ., Il., v. ἑταιρίζω II.

'Ετᾶρος, ὁ, Hom. ἑτάρη, ἡ, Il., Aeol., Ep., and Ion. for ἑταῖρος, ἑταίρα.

'Ετας, acc. pl. of ἕτης.

'Ετᾶσις, εως, ἡ, and ἑτασμός, ὁ, (ἑτάζω) both in LXX., very rare forms for ἐξέτασις, -ασμός. So ἑταστός, ή, όν, for ἐξετ., *tested*.

'Ετάτυμος, Dor. for ἐτήτυμος. [ᾰ]

†'Ετέαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Etearchus*, an ancient king of Crete, Hdt. 4, 153.—2. a king of the Ammonians, Id. 2, 34.

'Ετεῇ, v. sub ἑτεός.

'Ετεθήπεα, Ep. plqpf. for ἐτεθήπειν, from perf. τέθηπα, Od. 6, 166.

'Ετειος, εία, ειον, (ἔτος) *yearly, annual*, Pind. I. 4, 114, Aesch. Ag. 2: cf. ἐπέτειος.—II. *of one year, yearling*, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6.

'Ετεκον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of τίκτω, Hom.

'Ετελις, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A.; also ἐντελις and εὐτελίς.

†'Ετεννα, ης, ἡ, *Etenna*, a city of Pamphylia; hence οἱ 'Ετεννεῖς, *the inhab. of Etenna*, Polyb. 5, 73, 3.

†'Ετεοβουτάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, (ἑτεός, Βουτάδαι) strictly *the genuine descendants of Butes*, v. Βουτάδαι, Dem. 573, 10.

'Ετεοδμώς, ῶος, ὁ, (ἑτεός, δμώς) *a good honest slave*.

†'Ετεόκλειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Eteocles* (1), Χάριτες, because he introduced their worship, Theocr. 16, 104: and

†'Ετεοκλήειος, η, ον, poet. form of foreg., βίη 'Ετεοκληείη, *the might of Eteocles*, i. e. the mighty Et., Il. 4, 386: from

†'Ετεοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Eteocles*, son of Andreus or Cephisus, king of Orchomenus, Strab.—2. son of Œdipus, brother of Polynices, with whom he agreed to share the kingdom of Thebes year and year alternately; but his refusal at the end of his year to resign the throne to his brother, led to the Theban war, in which the two brothers perished by each other's hand, Tragg.—Others in Paus., Plut., etc.

†'Ετέοκλος, ου, ὁ, *Etĕoclus*, one of the seven chieftains against Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 458, Soph., etc.

'Ετεόκρητες, ων, οἱ, (ἑτεός, Κρῆτες) *true Cretans of the old stock*, the primitive inhabitants of the island, as distinguished from the Grecian colonists who subsequently settled there, Od. 19, 176, Strab.

'Ετεόκριθος, ἡ, (ἑτεός, κριθή) *good barley*, Theophr.

†'Ετεόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Eteonīcus*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 23; an Athenian, Lycurg., Dem. 238, 5.

'ΕΤΕΟΣ, ά, όν, *true, real, genuine*, Hom., but only in neut. ἑτεόν, usu. as adv. *in truth, really, verily*, Lat. *revera*: more rarely, *truly*, Il. 2, 300; ἑτεὸν καὶ ἀτρεκέως, Il. 15, 53; as adj. only Il. 14, 125, and in plur. πόλλ' ἑτεά, Il. 20, 255: most freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.) in phrase εἰ ἑτεόν γε, *if 'tis so indeed*. Att. usu. in ironical questions, ἑτεόν; *so! indeed?* Lat. *itane?* Ar. Av. 393, Ach. 609, and Plat., cf. ἀληθής III. Seemingly never found as masc. or fem. adj. The Ion. also use the dat. fem. ἑτεῇ as adv., *in truth*.

'Ετέρα, v. ἕτερος.

'Ετεραλκής, ές, (ἕτερος, ἀλκή) *giving strength to one of two*, hence Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἑτεραλκέα νίκην δοῦναι, to give victory in fight, *deciding itself for* the Danaans, Il. 7, 26: and so νίκη ἑτ., a *decided, decisive* victory, Il. 8, 171, Od. 22, 236, Ἄρης, Aesch. Pers. 951: so too δῆμος ἑτ., a body of men *which decides the victory*, Il. 15, 738: but others take νίκη ἑτ. as a general epith. of victory, *inclining first to one side then to the other*; and so certainly ἑτ. μάχη in Hdt. 9, 103 is *anceps pugna*; as also ἑτεραλκέως ἀγωνίζεσθαι, *ancipiti Marte pugnare*, Hdt. 8, 11, ubi v. Valck.; cf. ἑτερόῤῥοπος.

'Ετεραχθής, ές, (ἕτερος, ἄχθος) *loaded*, and so *leaning on one side*.

'Ετερεγκεφᾰλάω, (ἕτερος, ἐγκέφαλος) *to suffer in one half of the brain*, cf. ἡμικρανία.—2. *to be crazy*, Ar. Fr. 611.

'Ετερειδής, ές,=ἑτεροειδής, Nic.

'Ετέρη, adv. v. ἕτερος IV.

'Ετερήμερος, ον, (ἕτερος, ἡμέρα) *on alternate days, day and day about*, ζώουσ' ἑτερήμεροι, of the Dioscuri, Od. 11, 303.

'Ετερήρης, ες, (ἕτερος, ἄρω)=ἀμφήρης.

'Ετέρηφι, Ep. dat. fem. for ἑτέρᾳ, ἑτέρῃ, from ἕτερος, Il.

'Ετεροβάρεια, ας, ἡ, *a leaning, weighing down to one side*: and

'Ετεροβᾰρέω, ῶ, *to lean to one side*: from

'Ετεροβᾰρής, ές, (ἕτερος, βάρος) *weighing down one side*. Adv. -ρῶς.

'Ετεροβουλία, ας, ἡ, (ἕτερος, βουλή) *change of will*.

'Ετερογάστριος, ον, (ἕτερος, γαστήρ) *by another venter, of another mother*, opp. to ὁμογάστριος.

'Ετερογενέω, ῶ, *to be of another kind, heterogeneous*, Arithm.: from

'Ετερογενής, ές, (ἕτερος, γένος) *of another kind* or *race, heterogeneous*, Arist.: τὰ ἑτερογενέα, in gramm., nouns *which change their gender* in the plur., e. g. ὁ δάκτυλος, τὰ δάκτυλα etc.

'Ετερόγλαυκος, ον, (ἕτερος, γλαυκός) *with one eye grey and one of another colour*, Arist. Gen. An.

'Ετερόγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἕτερος, γλῶσσα) *of other*, i. e. *foreign, strange tongue*, Polyb., N. T.: opp. to ὁμόγλωσσος.

'Ετερόγνᾰθος, ον, (ἕτερος, γνάθος) ἵππος ἑτ., a horse *with one side of its mouth more manageable than the other*, and so not safe, Xen. Eq. 1, 9; 3, 5; 6, 9.

'Ετερογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *difference of opinion*, Joseph.: from

'Ετερογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος (ἕτερος, γνώμη) *of a different opinion*.

'Ετερόγονος, ον,=ἑτερογενής.

'Ετεροδῐδασκᾰλέω, ῶ, (ἕτερος, διδάσκαλος) *to teach otherwise (than is right), to teach errors*, N. T.

'Ετεροδοξέω, ῶ, *to be of another opinion (than the right one)*, v. Plat. Theaet. 190 E: in Eccl. esp. *to be heterodox, heretical*: and

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'Ετεροδοξία, ας, ἡ, *another*, esp. *a wrong opinion*, Plat. Theaet. 193 D: in Eccl. *heterodoxy, heresy*: from

'Ετερόδοξος, ον, (ἕτερος, δόξα) *of another opinion, differing in opinion*, opp. to ὁμόδοξος, Luc.: hence—2. *of another than the right opinion, heterodox, heretical*, opp. to ὀρθόδοξος, Joseph., and Eccl. Adv. -ξως, Philostr.

'Ετεροεθνής, ές, (ἕτερος, ἔθνος) *of another tribe, foreign*, Strab.

'Ετεροειδής, ές, (ἕτερος, εἶδος) *of another form* or *kind*, Arist. H. A.

'Ετερόζηλος, ον, *zealous for one side, partial*: adv. -λως, *unfairly*, Hes. Th. 544.—II. *devoted to another pursuit*, etc., Anth.

'Ετεροζῠγέω, ῶ, *to be ἑτερόζυγος*, i. e. prob. *to be yoked with an animal of other kind*, and so *be at variance with, τινί*, N. T. Hence

'Ετεροζύγησις, εως, ἡ, and ἑτεροζῠγία, ας, ἡ, *discord*.

'Ετερόζῠγος, ον, (ἕτερος, ζυγόν) *unevenly yoked; different*, LXX.—II. of the balance, *leaning to one side*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13.

'Ετερόζυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg.—II. *without its yokefellow*, metaph. πόλις, *without a sister* or *rival state*, Plut., cf. μονόζυξ.

'Ετεροθαλής, ές, (ἕτερος, θάλλω) *flourishing on one side*: metaph. of children of the same stock or parent on one side, but not on the other; opp. to ἀμφιθαλής.

'Ετεροθελής, ές, (ἕτερος, θέλω) *of different will*.

'Ετερόθηκτος, ον, (ἕτερος, θήγω) *whetted, sharp on one side*.

'Ετερόθροος, ον, (ἕτερος, θρόος) *of another language*, Nonn.

'Ετεροῖος, α, ον, (ἕτερος) *of other nature* or *kind*, Hdt. 1, 99, etc.: poet. ἑτεροῖος, Dion. P. Adv. -οίως. Hence

'Ετεροιότης, ητος, ἡ, *difference in kind*, Plat. Parm. 164 A.

'Ετεροιόω, ῶ, (ἑτεροῖος) *to make otherwise, change, alter*, Plut. Pass. *to become changed, alter*, Hdt. 2, 142, etc. Hence

'Ετεροίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a changing, alteration*, Arist. Mund.: and

'Ετεροιωτικός, ή, όν, *changing, alterative*, Sext. Emp.

'Ετερόκαρπος, ον, (ἕτερος, καρπός) *bearing different fruits*, of graits, Hipp.

'Ετεροκίνητος, ον, (ἕτερος, κινέω) *moved by another, incapable of self-motion*, opp. to αὐτοκίνητος.

'Ετεροκλῑνέω, ῶ, *to lean to one side*: from

'Ετεροκλῑνής, ές, (ἕτερος, κλίνω) *leaning to one side, uneven*, Hipp.; χωρίον ἑτ., sloping ground, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7. Adv. -νώς, ἑτ. ἔχειν πρὸς ἡδονήν, to have a propensity to it, Arr.

'Ετερόκλῑτος, ον, (ἕτερος, κλίνω) *otherwise*, i. e. *irregularly declined*, of nouns, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

'Ετεροκλονέω, ῶ, (ἕτερος, κλονέω) *to shake to one side*, or *first to one side and then to the other*, Opp.

'Ετεροκνεφής, ές, (ἕτερος, κνέφας) *half-dark, in twilight*, opp. to ἀμφικνεφής, cf. ἑτεροφαής.

'Ετεροκρᾱνία, ας, ἡ, (ἕτερος, κρανίον) *a pain on one side of the head, megrim*, cf. ἡμικρανία.

'Ετερόκωφος, ον, (ἕτερος, κωφός) *deaf on one side*, dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 137.

'Ετερολεξία, ας, ἡ, (ἕτερος, λέξις) *another expression* for the same thing, *a synonymous phrase*.

'Ετερομαλλος, ον, (ἕτερος, μαλλός) *woolly, shaggy on one side*, Strab.

'Ετερομάσχᾰλος, ον, (ἕτερος, μασχάλη) *χιτὼν ἑτ.*, a frock *with one hole for the arm*, i. e. *not coming over both shoulders*, a servile garb, opp. to ἀμφιμάσχ., cf. Muller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 337, 3.

'Ετερομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *an inclination to one side*: from

'Ετερομερής, ές, (ἕτερος, μέρος) *leaning to one side, unequal*, Crito ap. Stob. p. 44, 8.

'Ετερομετρία, ας, ἡ, *a difference of metre*, Hephaest.: from

'Ετερόμετρος, ον, (ἕτερος, μέτρον) *of different metre*, Id.

'Ετερομήκης, ες, (ἕτερος, μῆκος) *with sides of uneven length*, i. e. *oblong*, Arist. Mechan.: *not square*, of a number, as 6 = 3 × 2, Plat. Theaet. 148 A.—II. *one half longer*.

'Ετερομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἕτερος, μήτηρ) *born of another mother*.

'Ετερομόλιος, ον, (ἕτερος, μολεῖν) *δίκη, a trial where only one of the two parties appears*, also ἑτερομωλία, ἡ, cf. ἀντιμωλία.

'Ετερόμορφος, ον, (ἕτερος, μορφή) *of different form*, Ael.

'Ετερομωλία, ας, ἡ, v. ἑτερομόλιος.

'Ετεροπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a suffering in another place*; in medic. *counter-irritation*, Diosc.: from

'Ετεροπαθής, ές, (ἕτερος, πάθος, παθεῖν) *suffering in one* or *another part*.

'Ετεροπᾰχής, ές, (ἕτερος, πάχος) *unevenly thick*.

'Ετεροπλᾰνής, ές, (ἕτερος, πλάνη) *wandering hither and thither*, Nic.

'Ετεροπλᾰτής, ές, (ἕτερος, πλάτος) *of uneven breadth, broader on one side than the other*.

'Ετερόπλοιος, ον, v. l. in Dem. for sq.

'Ετερόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ἕτερος, πλέω), τὸ ἑτ., with or without ἀργύριον, *money lent on bottomry, with the risk of the outward*, but not the homeward, *voyage*, Dem. 1291, 25, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 178.

'Ετερόπνοος, ον, (ἕτερος, πνέω) *breathing differently*, αὐλοὶ ἑτ., of the *unevn, double* flutes, Anacreont. 49, 4.

'Ετεροποδέω, ῶ, (ἑτερόπους) *to go lame of one foot*.

'Ετερόπορπος, ον, (ἕτερος, πόρπη) *clasped on one side*, i. e. *with one's dress half fastened*, Call. Fr. 225.

'Ετερόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, gen. -ποδος, (ἕτερος, πούς) *with uneven feet, lame*, Alciphr.: cf. ἑτερόχηλος.

'Ετεροπροσωπέω, ῶ, *to differ in person*, Gramm.: and

'Ετεροπροσωπικός, ή, όν, *of, like an ἑτεροπρόσωπος*. Adv. -κῶς: from

'Ετεροπρόσωπος, ον, (ἕτερος, πρόσωπον) *in another person, in the words of another*, Gramm.

'Ετερόπτολις, ι, gen. ιδος, (ἕτερος, πόλις) *of another city*, Erinna.

'Ετερορρεπέω, ῶ, *to lean to one side*, Plut.: from

'Ετερόρρεπής, ές, v. sub ἑτερόῤῥοπος.

'Ετεροῤῥοπέω, ῶ,= ἑτεροῤῥεπέω: from

'Ετερόῤῥοπος, ον, (ἕτερος, ῥέπω, ῥοπή) *leaning to one side, inclined to one side*, Hipp.: Aesch. Supp. 403, has the form ἑτεροῤῥεπὴς Ζεύς, in act. signf., *who makes now one side and now another preponderate*.

'Ετεροῤῥυθμος, ον, Dor. -ρυσμος, (ἕτερος, ῥυθμος) *of different rhythm*.

'ΕΤΕΡΟΣ, ἑρα, ἑρον, (on the forms v. sub fin.), Lat. *ALTER, the other, one of two*, Hom.: ἕτεροι, *the ancestors on one side*, Lat. *alterutri*, Il. 20, 210; χειρὶ φέρειν ἑτέρῃ his hands, Od. 10, 171; and ἡ ἑτέρα χείρ, or absol., ἡ ἑτέρα, *the other* hand, i. e. *the* to *the better* hand; in Ho Ep. dat. ἑτέρῃφι, Il. 21, 71, later usu. c. Artic., as Hdt. oft. ἡ δ' ἑτέρα τὴν ἑτέραν τω, Alcae.; ἕτεροι ἑτέρων *the one the other*, Thuc. 2, 6 ed, in same clause, ὁ ἕτερ ἑτέρου, *one* upon *the other*, In double clauses, ἕτερος peated: sometimes ἕτερος without ἕτερος μεν, Il. 24, 5 ἡ δὲ ἑτέρη, Il. 22, 151; ἕτ ἄλλος δέ.., Il. 9, 313, 472 versely, ἄλλος.., ἕτερος.., τότε μὲν ἕτερα.., ἄλλοτε Plat. Alc. 1, 116 E: and in εἰς μέν.., ἕτερος δέ..: ἄλλ are joined, Eur. Or. 346, strengthd., ἕτερος αὖ, or a another, Ar. Lys. 66, Pac. often, ἑτ. τοιοῦτος, *other su* Hdt. 1, 207; 3, 47; but ἕτ τα, *other so many*, i. e. *as* Lat. *alterum tantum*, Hdt. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 58 D, A: also, δεύτερος ἑτ., τρίτ a second, etc., Dem. 643 17.—2. also like Lat. *alter*, δεύτερος, *second*, Il. 12, 93, 2, 3, 22: ἡ ἑτέρα, sub. ἡμέ ond day, i. e. day *after to-m* 4, 6, 10.—II. exactly=ἄλλο us, opp., not to *one*, but to 306, Od. 7, 124, etc., and fr esp. Ar., ἑτ. τις, Pac. 274; as ἄλλος was used for ἕτερο III. *other* (than good), and s for κακός, like Lat. *alius*, *strange*, Pind. P. 3, 62, A 151, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. *different*, Od. 9, 302: *of othe* ἀλλοῖος, sometimes c. ge *other than*.., Hdt. 4, 126, T as having a compar. force. ἑτέρως, *otherwise*, Od. 1, 2 as compar., c. gen.: but, like ὡσαυτῶς, *in other such likewise*, Hipp., Plat., etc.— adv. in dat. fem., ἑτέρᾳ, τῇ τέρα, *otherwise, in another w* Soph. Tr. 272, Ar. Eq. 35; οι, Hes. Op. 214.—3. als ἕτερον, τὰ ἕτερα, with vari as, ἐπὶ θάτερα, *one or the* ἐπὶ θάτερα μέν.., ἐπὶ θά Hipp., and Plat.: ἐκ τοῦ ἑ from the one side, Thuc. Plat.; opp. to εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ θ 1, 87: also, τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερο The Dor. used ἄτερος [ᾰ] whereas in Att. ἄτερος, [ᾱ crasis) for ὁ ἕτερος, ge dat. θατέρῳ, etc.: ἡτέρα, f neut. θάτερον, Ion. τοὔτερ Amorg. 113; and in Dor. τέρον, Epich. p. 39, an Less correct writers used ρος, and ὁ θάτερος, Menan cf. Valck. Hipp. 349, Pier 432, and even as fem. ἡ θατ root of ἕτ-ερος, is the same *ant-aras*, Goth. *anth-ar*, Ge Lat. *alt-er, aut*, French *e eith-er, oth-er*.)

'Ετεροσῑμαντος, ον, (ἕτε νω) *of other, different s* Adv. -τως.

'Ετεροσκελής, ές, (ἕτερ *with uneven legs*.

'Ετεροσκιος, ον, (ἕτερος *a shadow only falling one wa* of those who live north a the tropics, Posidon. ap. S to ἀμφίσκιος, and περισκι

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(ἕτερος, σεύομαι) *side*, Nonn.
ν, (ἕτερος, στοῖ- *other line* or *row*.
, (ἕτερος, στόμα) *one side*, of axes,
, gen. ονος, (ἕτε- *ent shape* or *form*,
ή, (ἕτερος) *differ-* ereas διαφορά is γένους ἑτερότης,
, (ἕτερος, τρόπος) *shion*, Ar. Thesm. *its* or *temper*.—II. *ing another way*: th. Adv. -πως.
, (ἕτερος, τρέφω) or *brought up*.
ό, ή, τό, (ἕτερος,
(ἕτερος, οὐσία) *of substance*, opp. to
τερος, φάος) *light ght*, opp. to ἀμφι- ς.
ς, ἡ, *an inequality*, *'s two eyes*: from ν, (ἕτερος, ὀφθαλ- *luscus*, Dem. 744, *with different eyes*,
ν, (ἕτερος, φθογ- or *tone*.
as pass., (ἕτερος, έω.
ς, ἡ, *difference of* from en. ονος, (ἕτερος, ently.—2. *thinking* h.
ον, (ἕτερος, φρου- *rded by another*.
τερος, φύομαι) *dif- bred*.—II. (ἕτερος, re.
(ἕτερος, φῦλον) *be* or *breed*, Ael.
(ἕτερος, φύω) δέν- ree.
ή, *difference of voice* 812 D.
(ἕτερος, φωνή) *of ue*: hence *foreign*,
(ἕτερος, χηλή) f. ἑτερόπους.
o be ἑτερόχροος, *of f different colours*:
ή, *a difference of*
ητος, ἡ,=foreg.,
contr. -χρους, ουν, *fferent colour*, The- Nonn.
ῶ,=ἑτεροχροέω:
ον, and -χρωμος,
ος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἑτερό- *t body*, Luc.
g. aor 2 mid. of 7, 848.
ος) adv., *from the* lso -θε, Hes. Sc. Plat. Legg. 702 and only poet.,= *side*, hence *oppo-*
) adv., *on the other* n.; as opp. to ἕν- o too Hdt. 9, 58, λόγου, *in another*

part of my story, Hdt. 6, 19.—II. *at another time*, Id. 3, 35.

'Ετερώνῡμος, ον, (ἕτερος, ὄνομα) *with different name*, Clem. Al. Adv. -μως.

'Ἑτέρωσε, (ἕτερος) adv., *to one side*: *to the other side*, Hom.: hence *to another place*, *elsewhither*, Il. 23, 231: in Ap. Rh. with εἰς.

'Ετερῶτα, Aeol. for ἑτέρωθι, *at another time*, Sapph.

'Ετέταλτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τέλλω, Hom.

†'Ετέτλαμεν, sync. 1 pl. plqpf. for ἐτετλήκαμεν, from *τλάω.

†'Ετετμον, Ep. aor. without pres. v. sub τέτμον.

†'Ετέτρηνα, 1 aor. act. from τετραίνω, Ar.

'Ετετεύχατο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. Ep. from τεύχω, Il. 11, 808.

'Ετέτυκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom.

†'Ετέχθην, non -Att. 1 aor. pass. of τίκτω, Hipp.

†'Ετεωνεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Eteōneus*, son of Boethoüs, an attendant of Menelaus, Od. 4, 22.

†'Ετεωνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Eteōnus*, a city of Boeotia, on the right bank of the Asopus, the later Scarphe, Il. 2, 497; Strab.

'ΕΤΗΣ, ον, ὁ, *one connected* by blood or friendship: *a comrade*, *mate*, *fellow*, Hom., of distant relations, e. g. members of the same tribe, *clansmen*, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4, 3: in Hom. only in plur., usu. κασίγνητοί τε ἔται τε, also ἔται καὶ ἀνεψιοί, Il. 9, 464, ἔται καὶ ἑταῖροι, Il. 7, 295, γείτονες ἠδὲ ἔται, Od 4, 16.—II. Att. freq. more definitely for δημότης, or πολίτης, *a townsman*, *neighbour*, cf. Thuc. 5, 79: *a private citizen*, opp. to those who hold office, Aesch. Supp. 247; opp. to the whole δῆμος, Id. Fr. 302, cf. Eur. Incert. 158.—III. for ὦ τάν, or ὦ 'τάν, v. sub τάν. (Prob. from same root as ἔθος, cf. ἑταῖρος, and ἠθεῖος.)

'Ἐτησίαι, ων, οἱ, (ἔτος) sub. ἄνεμοι, (which is added in Hdt. 6, 140), *periodical winds*, in Hdt. esp. of the Ægyptian *monsoons*, which blow from the north during the whole summer: so too of northerly winds in Greece, which blew in the Aegean for 40 days from the rising of the dog-star, Hdt. 7, 168, cf. Dem. 48, 28; hence distinguished as βορέαι ἐτησίαι, by Arist. Probl.: but also of a south wind in Arr. An. 6, 21, Indic. 21.

'Ετησιάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., epith. of αὔρα, Nonn.

'Ετήσιος, ον, and in Hipp. α, ον, (ἔτος) *a year long*, *for a year*, Eur. Alc. 336.—2. *every year*, *annual*, Hipp, and Thuc.

'Ετητῦμία, ας, ἡ, *truth*, Anth.: from

'Ετήτῡμος, ον, *true*, *genuine*, *real*, Lat. *sincerus*, ἀγγελος, Il. 22, 438, νόστος, Od. 3, 241; ἐτ. Διὸς κόρα, Aesch. Cho. 948: esp. neut. ἐτήτυμον, as adv., like ἐτέον, Od. 4, 157, etc.; also τὸ ἐτ., Ar. Pac. 119. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Ag. 1296, etc.; also, ὡς ἐτ., Soph. El. 1452. (Poet. lengthd. form for ἔτυμος, as ἀταρτηρός, for ἀτηρός.)

'ΕΤΙ, adv.,—I. of the present, *yet*, *as yet*, *still*, Lat. *adhuc*, Hom., etc: freq. with καί, as ἔτι καὶ νῦν, Il. 1, 455, and Hdt.; ἔτι καὶ ἐκ παρόντων, Thuc. 7, 77.—II. of the future, *yet longer*, *still*, *henceforth*, Il. 1, 96, Od. 15, 305, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 636: but this usu. c. negat. *no more*, *no longer*, e. g. οὐδ' ἔτι δὴν ἦν, Il. 6, 139, etc., cf. οὐκέτι, μηκέτι, and also ἔξετι.—III. in gen. *yet*, *still*, *besides*, *further*, *moreover*, Lat. *praeterea*, *insuper*, Soph. O. T. 272, Soph. Ant. 218, etc.; esp. in prose, ἔτι δέ, nay *more*, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; so καὶ ἔτι, or κἄτι, Aesch. Pr. 987: πρὸς ἔτι, or πρόσετι, Dem.; or in full πρὸς τοῖσδε, τουτοις ἔτι, Soph. Phil. 1339, Ar. Nub. 720: hence also, ἔτ' ἄλλος, *yet* another, Hes. Op. 156, and Att.; and oft. to strengthen a compar., ἔτι μᾶλλον, yet more, Il. 14, 97, 362, ἔτι πλέον, Hdt. 7, 6, as *adhuc* in late Lat., v. Passow ad Tac. Germ. 19: in this and other cases it is oft. confounded in MSS. with ἐπί, vv. ll. ad Hdt. 6, 97. [ῐ, yet Hom. has ῑ in arsis, e. g. Il. 6, 139.]

'Ετλην, ης, η, aor. of the root *τλάω, Hom.

'Ετμαγεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of τέμνω, for ἐτμάγησαν.

†'Ετμήθην, 1 aor. pass. of τέμνω.

†'Ετμηξα, 1 aor. act. from τμήγω.

'Ετνηρός, ά, όν, (ἕτνος) *of the nature of* or *fit for soup*, ἕψημα, Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.

'Ετνήρῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἕτνος, ἀρύω) *a soup-ladle*, Ar. Ach. 245.

'Ετνίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος,=λεκιθίτης, Ath. [ῐ]

'Ετνοδόνος, ον, (ἕτνος, δονέω) *stirring soup*, τορύνη, Leon. Tar. 14, 6.

'ΕΤΝΟΣ, εος, τό, *a thick soup of pulse*, esp. *of peas* or *beans*, *soup*, *pudding*, Ar. Ran. 62, etc.

'Ετοιμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἑτοῖμος) *to make* or *get ready*, *prepare*, Il. 1, 118; 19, 197, Hdt., etc.: so also in mid., Il. 10, 571, Od. 8, 24; 13, 184: but Att. in mid., ἑτοιμάζεσθαί τι, *to prepare one's self* something, *make one's arrangements*, e. g. Thuc. 4, 77; c. inf., *to make one ready* to do, Xen. Apol. 8.

†'Ετοιμαρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Hetoemaridas*, a Heraclid in Sparta, Diod. S.

'Ετοιμᾶσία, ας, ἡ, = ἑτοιμότης, Hipp.

'Ετοιμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἑτοιμάζω) *one who prepares*, *makes ready* for another, *a harbinger*, Clem. Al.

'Ετοιμόδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἑτοῖμος, δάκρυ) *easily moved to tears*.

'Ετοιμοθάνᾰτος, ον, (ἑτοῖμος, θάνατος) *ready for death*, Strab. [θᾰ]

†'Ετοιμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Hetoemocles*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

'Ετοιμοπειθής, ές, (ἑτοιμος, πείθομαι) *ready to obey*.

'Ετοιμόῤῥοπος, ον, (ἑτοιμος, ῥοπή) *easily weighed down*, *inclined*.

'Ετοῖμος, η, ον, but in Thuc., Plat., and later Att. ος, ον, and usu. in Att. proparox. ἑτοιμος, *at hand*, *ready*, *prepared*, ὀνείατα, Hom.: ἑτ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make *ready*, Hdt. 1, 11; ἑτ. ἔχειν τι, to have *in readiness*, Id. 1, 119: also, ἐξ ἑτοίμου, *at once and without hesitation*, *immediately*, *off hand*, ἐξ ἑτοίμου λαμβάνειν, Isocr. 101 C, and freq. in Xen., who has ἐξ ἑτ. ἐστί, for ἑτοιμόν ἐστι, Oec. 14, 3: also ἐν ἑτοίμῳ ἔχειν, Polyb., etc.: ἑτοιμότερα γέλωτος λίβη, tears that came *more readily than*.., Aesch. Cho. 448: τὰ ἕτοιμα, Lat. *quae in promptu sunt*, ἐπὶ τὰ ἕτοιμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται, Thuc. 1, 20; but, τὰ ἑτ., also, *one's property*, *what one has*, Lat. *parata*, τοῖς ἑτοίμοις περὶ τῶν ὑφανῶν κινδυνεύειν, Id. 6, 9.—2. of persons, *ready*, *active*, *zealous*, Lat. *promptus*, τινί, in a thing, Pind. O. 4, 24; εἴς τι, for a thing, Hdt. 8, 96; πρός τι, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 12; also c. dat. pers. *ready to assist*, *go with* him, etc., Hdt. 1, 70, Pind. N. 4, 120.—3. of the mind, *ready*, *quick* or *bold*, Lat. *in omnia paratus*, Ar. Nub. 458: ἕτοι

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μος, (εἰμι) to be ready, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 791, Soph. Aj. 813, cf. Valck. Phoen. 976.—II. of facts, occurrences, etc., *real, actual, done, past*, ταῦτα ἑτοῖμα τετεύχαται, Il. 14, 53; πότμος ἑτοῖμος, Il. 18, 96: *true, actual, certain*, ἦ ὅ' ἀρ' ἑτοῖμα τέτυκτο, Od. 8, 384.—2. *with ready, immediate effect, efficient*, μῆτις ἑτοίμη, Il. 9, 425.—III. adv. -μως, Thuc. 1, 80, Plat., etc.: but the Att. more usu. say ἐξ ἑτοίμου and ἐξ ἑτοιμοτάτου, v. supr.: superl. ἑτοιμότατα, Plat. Polit. 290 A. (Prob. akin to ἔτυμος.) Hence

Ἑτοιμοτης, ητος, ἡ, *a being prepared, readiness*, πρός τι, Dem. 1268, 7: λόγων ἑτ., power of speaking off hand, Plut.—II. *readiness, inclination*, Id.

Ἑτοιμοτόμος, ον, (ἑτοιμος, τέμνω) *ready for cutting*, χεῖρες, Anth.

Ἑτοιμοτρεπής, ές, (ἑτοιμος, τρέπω) *easily turned* or *guided*.

Ἑτοιμοτρεχής, ές, (ἑτοιμος, τρέχω) *inclined to run, easily impelled*.

Ἔτορον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of τορέω, Il. 11, 236.

ΕΤΟΣ, εος, τό, *a year*, Hom., etc.: κατὰ ἔτος, every year, Thuc. 4, 53; so too, ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, δι' ἔτους πέμπτου, every fifth year, Ar. Plut. 584: ἔτος εἰς ἔτος, year after year, Soph. Ant. 340; and other phrases which may be found in the Grammars under the genit. and dat. of time.—II. also in plur. indefinitely for *time*, Il. 11, 691: ἔτους ὥρα, the proper season, Plut. Mar. 11, 14, cf. ἐνιαυτός. (To this the Lat. *vetus* is referred, cf. ἔνος.)

ΕΤΟ΄Σ, adv. = ἐτωσίως, *μάτην, without reason, for nothing, in vain*, prob. only used c. negat., οὐκ ἐτός, Lat. *non frustra, non temere, non sine ratione*, Plat. Rep. 414 E, 568 A: so in questions, οὐκ ἐτὸς ἄρ' ὡς ἐμ' ἦλθεν οὐδεπώποτε; it was not *for nothing* then, was it? Ar. Plut. 404: so οὐκ ἐτὸς ἄρ' ἦσθα δεινὴ καὶ σοφή; Ar. Eccl. 245, cf. Plut. 1166. The contrary signf., *truly, really*, as akin to ἐτεόν, seems a mere mistake of certain Gramm., cf. C. Schneider Plat. vol. 1, p. 321.

Ἑτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of εἰμί, *what is*, i. e. *real true*: but only assumed by Gramm. as radic. form of ἑτεός.

Ἑτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἵημι, *sent, thrown, missile*.

Ἔτραγον, aor. 2 of τρώγω.

Ἔτραπον, aor. 2 of τρέπω, Hom.

Ἔτραφον, ἐτράφην, aor. 2 act. and pass. of τρέφω, Hom.

Ἐτρέφθην, Att. 1 aor. pass. from τρέπω, Xen.

Ἔτροῦσκοι, ων, οἱ, Lat. *Etrusci*,= Τυρρηνοί, Strab.

Ἔτρυφην, 2 aor. pass. of θρύπτω.

Ἐτύθην, 1 aor. pass. from θύω, [ῡ]

Ἐτυμανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Etymandrus*, a river of Drangiana, Arr. An. 4, 6, 6.

Ἐτῡμηγόρος, ον, (ἔτυμος, ἀγορευω) *speaking truth*, Orph.

Ἐτῡμηθρόος, ον,=foreg., Nonn.

Ἐτῡμόδρῡς, ῡος, ἡ, (ἔτυμος, δρῦς) *the genuine, fine oak*, i. e. the one with sweet acorns, Theophr.

Ἐτυμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Etymocles*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 32.

Ἐτῡμολογέω, ῶ, (ἐτυμολόγος) *to analyse a word and find its origin*: hence verb. adj., ἐτυμολογητέον, *one must do so*, Clem. Al. Hence

Ἐτῡμολογία, ας, ἡ, *the analysis of a word so as to find its origin; its derivation, etymology*, translated *notatio* by Cic. Top. 10, by others, *originatio*. Hence

Ἐτῡμολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἐτυμολογία*, Varro L. L.; τὸ ἐτ., *an etymological dictionary*. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐτῡμολόγος, ον, (ἔτυμος, λέγω) *studying etymology*: as subst. ὁ ἐτ., *an etymologer*, Varro L. L.

Ἔτῡμος, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, (ἐτεός) *true, sure, real*: Hom. only has the neut., ἔτυμα, *truths, the truth*, opp. to lies, ψεύδεα ἑτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα, Od. 19, 203, 567, Hes. Th. 27: so, ψεύσομαι ἢ ἔτυμον, ἐρέω, Il. 10, 534, Od. 4, 140: so too, ἔτ. λόγος, a true tale, Stesich. 44, and Pind.; ἔτ. ἄγγελος, φήμη, Trag.: ἔτυμον, in Hom. is adv., like ἐτεόν, *indeed, of a truth, truly, actually*, Il. 23, 440, Od. 23, 26: so too, ἔτυμα, Anth. Hence—II. τὸ ἔτυμον, as subst., *the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation: the derivation of it from its root*, Diod. Hence

Ἐτῡμότης, ητος, ἡ, *the truth: the true and literal meaning of* a word, Strab.—II.=ἐτυμολογία.

Ἐτύμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Etymon*, father of Demaratus in Elis, Paus. 5, 5, 1.

Ἐτῡμώνιος, ον, poet. for ἔτυμος.

Ἐτωσιοεργός, όν, (ἐτώσιος, ἔργω) *working in vain*: in Hes. Op. 409, *working sluggishly, slothful*.

Ἐτώσιος, ον, (ἐτός II) *in vain, to no purpose, fruitless*, Hom., esp. of a spear hurled without effect: hence *useless, unprofitable*, ἐτώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης, Il. 18, 104.—II. later also *vain, idle*. Adv. -ίως. Ep. word.

Εὖ, adv., strictly neut. from ἐΰς, in Ep. also (when the ult. may be long by position) ἐΰ, Il. 3, 235, Od. 4, 408, etc.:—*well* in its kind, opp. to κακῶς, from Hom. downwds.: oft. joined with another adv., εὖ καὶ ἐπισταμένως, *well* and workman-like, Il. 10, 265, Od. 20, 161, cf. εὖ κατὰ κόσμον, Il. 10, 472; καλῶς τε καὶ εὖ, Hdt. 1, 59; εὖ κἀνδρικῶς, or κἀνδρείως, Ar. Eq. 379, Thesm. 656: more rarely *luckily, happily, well off*, Od. 3, 188, 190; 19, 79: still more rarely *morally well, honourably*, post-Hom. Usages:—I. with verbs, esp. verbs of knowing, as in Hom. εὖ οἶδα, εὖ εἰδώς, εὖ γιγνώσκειν, etc.: εὖ οἶδα, colloquially as one word in Att., v. Ar. Pac. 1296, εὖ σαφῶς οἶδα, etc., Aesch. Pers. 784: εὖ ἔρδειν,=εὐεργετεῖν, to benefit, Il. 5, 650: εὖ εἰπεῖν τινα, to speak *well* of him, Od. 1, 302.—In prose, εὖ ἔχειν, ἥκειν, λαχεῖν, to be *well off*, in health, wealth or condition, Hdt., etc.: c. gen., εὖ ἥκειν τοῦ βίου, Hdt. 1, 30, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d: εὖ γεγονώς, well born, Hdt. 7, 134.—II. with other adverbs, εὖ μάλα, Od.: later, μάλ' εὖ, κάρτ' εὖ, Schäf. Soph. O. T. 958.—III. to strengthen adjs., εὖ πάντες, εὖ πάντα, all *at once, together*, Od. 8, 37, 39, etc.: cf. εὐγε.—IV. as subst., τὸ εὖ, good luck: but also *the right, the good cause*, τὸ δ' εὖ νικάτω, Aesch. Ag. 121.—V. as the predicate of a propos., εὖ τοῦτο (ἐστί) this is *well*, Aesch. Cho. 116, cf. 337: so εὖ εἴη, may it be *well*, Id. Ag. 216; εὖ σοι γένοιτο, *well* be with thee, Eur. Tel. 16.—VI. in compos. it has all the signfs. of the adv., but usu. implies *greatness, abundance, prosperity*, or *easiness*: thus its compds. are freq. = the compds. of πολύ, opp. to those of κακός, and δυς-. When a double consn. follows in compos., it is in Ep. usu. dissyll., and ῠ always, e. g. εὐγναμπτος, εὐθμητος, εὐζυγος, etc., Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 36. Ep. sometimes insert η, metri grat., e. g. εὐηγενής, εὐηπελής.—Scaliger truly remarks that it is always compounded with a noun, never with a

in εὐκτίμενος, εὐναιόμενο participle has become an nino Lob. Phryn. 561, sq.

Εὐ, Ion. and Ep. for οὑ, reflective pron. of 3d pers only Il. 20, 464: in Il. 1 165; 24, 293, 611, it is en used for αὐτοῦ.

Εὐα, *a cheering, encourag tion*, like εἶα, cf. εὐοῖ.

†**Εὐα**, ας, ἡ, or εὐας, ὁ,= a lesser triumph, Plut. M v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Ovati

†**Εὐα**, ας, ἡ, *Eve*, the mo human race, N. T.

Εὐαγγελέω, ῶ,=sq., qu Plat. Rep. 432 D, by Phry εὐ ἀγγέλλω, v. Lob. p. 63

Εὐαγγελιζομαι, dep. (*to bring good news, announc* Ar. Eq. 643: τινί, Dem. 3 τυχίας εὐαγγ. τινί, Lycu esp.—2. *to bring the glad t gospel, preach it to*, τινά or also absol., Ib. So in act., in N. T.: hence pass. *to pel preached* to one, Ib.: *preached*, ῥῆμα εὐαγγελισθ

Εὐαγγελικός, ή, όν, *of, good tidings*, esp.—2. *to the gelical*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.

Εὐαγγέλιον, ου, τό, (εὐά *reward of good tidings*, gi messenger, Od. 14, 152, 1 εὐαγγέλια θύειν, to mak offering for them, Ar. Eq. so, ἐβουθύτει ὡς εὐ., Xen. 14: εὐ. στεφανοῦν, ἀναδῆ crown one for good new Ar. Eq. 647, Plut. 765.— *dings, good news*, Plut., etc. Christian sense, *the glad t the gospel* (Saxon *gode-spell*

Εὐαγγέλιος, ον, = εὐ Clem. Al.

Εὐαγγελιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ε μαι) *the bringer of good tidin evangelist, preacher of the go* —2. *an evangelist, writer of four Gospels*, Eccl.

Εὐαγγελίστρια, ας, ἡ, reg., Eccl.

Εὐάγγελος, ον, (εὐ, ἀγγέ *ing, announcing good news*, 22, 262, etc.: σωτηρίων εὐάγγ., Ib. 646.

†**Εὐάγγελος**, ου, ὁ, *Euang* ic poet, Ath. 644 D.—2. a treatise on τακτικά, Plut. —3. a slave of Pericles, 16.—Others in Luc., etc.

Εὐάγεια, ας, ἡ, *purity, s* and

Εὐᾰγέω, ῶ, *to be pure, he* 26, 30: from

Εὐαγής, ές, A. (εὐ, ἀγ *guiltless, pure*, like ἁγνός, *castus*, opp. to ὀυσαγής, Lex Solonis ap. Andoc. 13 actions, Soph. O. T. 921, Dem. 122, 16. Adv. -γῶς, ως, H. Hom. Cer. 275, 3 epith. of the sun, εὐᾱγέ Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 5, ἁγής, q. v.), prob. *bright, cl* it must be in Leon. Tar. 2 εὐᾱγέα: but Theocr. 26, Del. 98, have it in this s with ᾰ: Plat. also has it in as epith. of liquids, opp. to θολερός, Legg. 952 A. Tim III. as epith. of things *fair spicuous*, like εὔοπτος, εὐ Supp. 652, cf. Bacch. 662 στρατοῦ, a seat *in full* army, Aesch. Pers. 466. seems to have been used l

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of the root was p. 179: indeed ç before Theocr. n H. Hom., may e places quoted e nothing:—nor on read *εὐανγῆς* re this quantity erhuis proposed, Thes. seems in- *α* is long it is al- er in the arsis, s.] (Signf. III. ble to the same but here again, Arist. Mund. 5, *ος*, with MSS., for doing so in acch. 660.) B. *ίγνυμι, ἀγή*, cf. *ly bending, flexi-* nen, Hipp. 363, ne.: and so perh. as in A. P. 9, s short; whence *, to bring.*] Cf.

ιγῆς, A. II., *pure,* ib. 276: others ĭ]

ό, ἀγκάλη) *easy ἀχθος οὐκ εὐ.,*

e having beauti- αγκ., the sweet ll. Cer. 83: from *γκος*) *with sweet* . N. 5, 84.

ος, (but v. *ἄγλις*) *ια εὐ.*, a head of *ny* or *fine cloves* 2.

εω, ὁ, Ευαgῶρας, llod. 1, 9, 9.—2. 12, 5.—3. a king , a contempora- l. 2, 1, 29.—Oth- ll. 1, 2, 1, etc.

(εὖ, ἀγορά(ω)

εὐηγορέω.

ιαgῶτε, a Nereid,

ood sport in hunt- 1: from *ἀγρέω*) *to have shing*, etc., Anth. *γρος*, Opp. *d sport in hunt-* n.: from *ἄγρα*) *lucky in δυςαγρής. good leading* or *n*, Aeschin. 48, *eing led, docility,* et Vit.: from oxyt. *εὐαγωγός,* A (*εὖ, ἀγωγή*) *tractable, docile,* l. of a place, *with nient*, Isocr. l. c.: *able to dwell in, sily, at one's con-* 23, 3. [ᾰ̄] *, (εὖ, ἀγών*) *of, e and honourable* N. 10, 71. [ᾰ̄]

uagon, masc. pr.

Ep. 3 sing. aor. *ἔαδε, it pleases,* so in plur., *εὐα-* not used in the

ῦ, ἀδικέω) *easily njustice,* Andoc.

uadnē, daughter of Neptune and Pitane, and mother by Apollo of Iamus, Pind. O. 6, 50.—2. daughter of the Strymon and Neaera, wife of Argus, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—3. daughter of Iphis, and wife of Capaneus, Eur. Suppl. 985.—Others in Anth., etc.

Εὐάεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐᾶής) fresh, healthy air, Ath.

Εὐᾱερία, ας, ἡ, freshness, wholesomeness of air.—2. *fineness of weather*, Plut.

Εὔαερος, ον, (εὖ, ἀήρ) with fresh, good air, Strab. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐάζω, also *εὐιάζω*, (*εὖα*) *to cry εὐα in honour of Bacchus*, Soph. Ant. 1135, Eur. Bacch. 1035. Also in mid. *εὐάζομαι*, c. acc., *θεόν*, Eur. Bacch. 68.

Εὐᾱής, ές, (εὖ, ἄημι) well ventilated, fresh, airy, χῶρος, Hes. Op. 597.—II. act. *prosperously, favourably blowing*, Hdt. 2, 117, opp. to *δυςαής*.—III. metaph., in genl. *prosperous, favourable, τινί*, Soph. Phil. 828. [ᾰ̄, Schäf. Gnom. p. 239.]

Εὐαθλος, ον, (εὖ, ἆθλος) successful in contests, Pind. I. 6, 3.

†*Εὔαθλος, ον, ὁ, Euathlus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian sycophant, Ar. Ach. 710 in pl.—Others in Plat. Theag. 129 A, etc.

†*Εὐαί*, a cry of joy, cf. *εὐάν, εὖα*, Ar. Lys. 1294.

†*Εὐαιμονίδης, ου* Ep. *αο, ὁ, son of Euaemon* 2, i. e. Eurypylus, Il. 5, 76.

†*Εὐαίμων, ονος, ὁ, Euaemon*, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. a Thessalian prince, Il. 2, 736.—3. son of Neptune and Clito, Plat. Criti. 114 B.—Others in Diog. L.

†*Εὐαίνετος, ου, ὁ, Euaenĕtus*, son of Caranus, a Lacedaemonian of the royal race, Hdt. 7, 173.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 111, 2, Diod. S. 17, 2.

Εὐαίνητος, ον, (εὖ, αἰνέω) much extolled, Pind. P. 4, 315.

†*Εὐαῖοι, ων, οἱ, the Euaei*, a people of Canaan, LXX.

Εὐαίρετος, ον, (εὖ, αἱρέω) easy to be taken, χώρη, Hdt. 7, 130: *easy to be chosen, selected*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 10: cf. *εὑρετός*.

Εὐαισθησία, ας, ἡ, vigour of the senses, Plat. Tim. 76 D: and

Εὐαισθητέω, ῶ, to be εὐαισθητος: from

Εὐαίσθητος, ον, (εὖ, αἰσθάνομαι) with quick, vigorous senses, sensitive, Plat. Legg. 812 C, etc. Adv. compar. *-τοτέρως ἔχειν περί τινος*, to have keener perception, surer knowledge of it, Plat. Rep. 527 D.—II. of things, *easy to be felt* or *perceived*, Arist. Coel.

†*Εὐαίφνος, ου, ὁ, Euaephnus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†*Εὐαίχμη, ης, ἡ, Euaechme*, daughter of Hyllus, Paus.

Εὐαίων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, αἰών) happy in life, of persons, Eur. Ion 126: in genl. *happy, fortunate, βίοτος*, Aesch. Pers. 711, *πότμος*, Eur. I A. 551: also, *εὐ. ὕπνος, blessed* sleep, Soph. Phil. 829.

†*Εὐαίων, ωνος, ὁ, Euaeon*, an Athenian orator, Ar. Eccl. 408.

†*Εὐάκαι, ῶν, οἱ, the Euacae*, a species of Persian cavalry, Arr. An. 7, 6, 3.

Εὐάκεστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀκέομαι) easy to heal or *cure*, Hipp. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐᾱκής, ές, = foreg., rare form. Adv. *-κέως*, Aretae.

Εὐᾱκοέω, εὐάκοος, ον, Dor. for *εὐηκ.*

Εὐάκτῖν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ἀκτίς) with beautiful rays.

†*Εὐαλαζονευτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀλαζονεύομαι) in which one can easily glory*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 15.

Εὐᾱλάκατος, ον, Dor. for. *εὐηλ.*, Theocr.

†*Εὐάλας, α, ὁ, Eualas*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 22.

Εὐαλδής, ές, (εὖ, ἀλδαίνω) well-grown, luxuriant, Anth.—II. act., *fertilising*, Arat. 217. Adv. *-δέως*, Hipp.

Εὐαλθής, ές, (εὖ, ἄλθω) easily healed, Hipp.—II. act. *healing*, Nic., where Schneid. *εὐαλδές*.

Εὐάλιος, ον, Dor. for *εὐήλιος*, Eur [ᾰ̄]

Εὐαλκής, ές, (εὖ, ἄλκή) stout, Clem. Al.

†*Εὐάλκης, ους, ὁ, Eualces*, an Athenian, a favourite of Agesilaus, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 40.—Others in Dem., etc.

†*Εὐαλκίδας, α, ὁ, Eualcidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus., Dor. for

†*Εὐαλκίδης, ου, ὁ, Eualcides*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 102.

†*Εὔαλκος, ου, ὁ, Eualcus*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.

Εὐαλλοίωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀλλοιόω) easily changed.

Εὐαλούστερος, α, ον, compar. of *εὐάλωτος*, as if from *εὖ, ἁλοὺς*.

Εὐαλσής, ές, (εὖ, ἄλσος) with beautiful groves, Strab.

Εὐάλφῖτος, ον, (εὖ, ἄλφιτον) of good groats or *meal*, Leon. Tar. 55.

Εὐάλωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἁλίσκομαι) easy to be taken or *caught*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 9, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A: irreg. comp. *εὐαλούστερος*. [ᾰ̄]

†*Εὐαμερίων, ωνος, ὁ, Euamerion*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐάμπελος, ον, (εὖ, ἄμπελος) abounding in vines, with fine vines, Strab.

Εὐάν, evan, a cry of the Bacchantes, like *εὐα* and *εὐοῖ*. Acc. to Hesych. an Indian name for *the ivy*, which was sacred to him. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐανάγνωστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναγιγνώσκω) easy to be read, βιβλίον, Arist. Rhet.

Εὐανάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνάγω) easy to bring up or *expectorate*, Diosc. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐανάδοτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναδίδωμι) easy to distribute or *digest*, Diosc.

Εὐανάκλητος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνακαλέω) easy to call back, recall, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5: hence metaph., *easy to win over, win back*, Plut. Adv. *-τως*, M. Anton.

Εὐανακόμιστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνακομίζω) easy to bring back, recover, Plut.

Εὐανάληπτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναλαμβάνω) easily recovered, Strab.—II. act. *easily taking in, of good capacity for, τινός*, Stob.

Εὐανάλωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναλίσκω) easily consumed, Arist. Plant. [ᾰ̄λ]

Εὐανάμνηστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναμιμνήσκομαι) easily remembering.

Εὐανάπνευστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀναπνέω) easy to breathe in, λέξις ἐν., one *which does not put one out of breath*, Arist. Rhet.

Εὐανάσφαλτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνασφάλλω) easily, readily recovering from illness, Hipp.

Εὐανάτρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνατρέπω) easy to be upset, overthrown, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

Εὐανάτροφος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνατρέφω) well-fed, nourished.

Εὐανδρέω, ῶ, (εὔανδρος) to be well off for inhabitants, populous, Strab.: also in mid.—II. *to be manly, stout*, Plut.

†*Εὐάνδρη, ης, ἡ, Euandre*, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 43.

Εὐανδρία, ας, ἡ, abundance of men, populousness, esp. *of good men and true*, Wytt. ad Jul. p. 203: hence at Athens, *εὐανδρίας ἀγών*, Dinarch. ap. Harp.; *οὐδὲ εὐανδρία ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει ὁμοία*, nowhere else such wealth of

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valuable men, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 12, cf. δουλεία, etc.—II. *manliness, courage, spirit*, Eur. El. 367, Andoc. 34, 29: from

†Εὔανδρος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνήρ) *rich, abounding in good men and true*, Tyrt. 9, Pind., etc.—II. *prosperous to men, συμφοραί*, Aesch. Eum. 1031.

†Εὔανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Euander*, son of Mercury and an Arcadian nymph (Carmenta), led a colony from Palanteum in Arcadia into Italy and settled on the Palatine hill, Strab. p. 230, etc., Paus. 8, 43, 2.—2. a son of Priam, Apollod.—3. a son of Sarpedon, Diod. S.—4. an Athenian archon Ol. 90, 3, Dem. 743, 18.—Others in Dem., Plut., etc.

Εὔανεμος, ον, Dor. for εὐήνεμος, q. v., Soph. Aj. 197. [ᾰ, but ᾰ̔ Crinag. 23.]

Εὔανετος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνίημι) *easy to dissolve*, Diosc. [ᾰ̔]

Εὐάνθεμος, ον, (εὖ, ἄνθεμον) *flowery, blooming*, Pind. O. 1, 109.

Εὐανθέω, ῶ, *to be flowery* or *blooming*, Luc.: from

Εὔανθής, ές, (εὖ, ἄνθος) *blooming, sprouting, λάχνη*, Od. 11, 320.—II. *rich in flowers, flowery*, Theogn 1200, etc.: metaph., *flowery, gay*, Pind. P. 2, 62.—2. metaph. also, *blooming, fresh, goodly, ἡλικία*, Pind. I. 7, 48; ὄλβος I. 5, 18: also, εὐ. ὀργή, *a goodly, noble* temper, Id. P. 1, 78.

†Εὐάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Euanthes*, son of Bacchus and Ariadne and father of Maron, Od. 9, 197, cf. Schol. ad Ap. Rh. 3, 996.—2. founder of Locri Epizephyrii, Strab.—Others in Plut., Ath., etc.

Εὐάνιος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνία) *taking trouble easily*, opp. to δυσάνιος. [ᾰ̔]

Εὔανιος, ον, Dor. for εὐήνιος. [ᾰ̔]

Εὐάνοικτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀνοίγνυμι) *easy to be opened*.

Εὐάνορία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for εὐηνορία, Pind.

†Εὐᾱνορίδας, α, ὁ, *Euanoridas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6.

Εὐαντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to meet, receive kindly, be propitious*, c. dat., Call. Dian. 268: from

Εὐάντης, ες, =sq., opp. to δυσάντης, Ap. Rh.

Εὐάντητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀντάω) *pleasant, agreeable to meet*: hence *propitious*, Orph.: in genl. *acceptable*, ἄγρα, Opp.

†Εὐαντίδας, α, ὁ, *Euantidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐαντίλεκτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀντιλέγω) *easy to be spoken against, refuted*.

Εὐάντυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ἄντυξ) of a chariot, *with beautiful ἄντυξ*: metaph. of a building, Anth.

Εὐάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὐήνωρ. [ᾰ̔]

Εὔαξος, ον, (εὖ, ἄγνυμι) *easily broken*.

Εὐαπάλλακτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπαλλάσσω) *easy to get rid of*, Arist. Probl.: *to find a purchaser for*, ἵπποι, Xen. Eq. 3, 1. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπαντησία, ας, ἡ, *affability*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B: from

Εὐαπάντητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπαντάω) = εὐάντητος, Clem. Al.

Εὐαπάρτιστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀπαρτίζω) *finished, perfect*.

Εὐᾱπάτητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπᾰ́τάω) *easily cheated*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B.

Εὐαπήγητος, ον, Ion. for εὐαφήγητος, Hdt.

Εὐαπόβατος, ον, (εὖ, ἀποβαίνω) *convenient for landing*, Thuc. 4, 30.

Εὐαπόβλητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποβάλλω) *easily lost*.

*Εὐαπόδεικτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀποδείκνυμι) *easily proved: probable*.

Εὐαπόδεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποδέχομαι) *acceptable*. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπόδοτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀποδίδωμι) *easy to be returned* or *repaid*.—II. *easy of digestion*, v. l. Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 B.—2. *easy of solution, explanation*, Strab.

Εὐαπόκρῑτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποκρίνομαι) *easy to answer*. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπολόγητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπολογέομαι) *easy to be excused*, Strab.

Εὐαπόλῡτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπολύω) *easy to be loosed* or *separated, τινός* or *ἀπό τινος*, Hipp.

Εὐαπόρρῡτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποῤῥέω) *easily flowing away*, Hipp.

Εὐαπόσβεστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσβέννυμι) *easy to be extinguished*.

Εὐαπόσειστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσείω) *easy to be shaken off* or *out*. Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1036 E.

Εὐαπόσπαστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσπάω) *easy to be torn away* or *off, τινός*, Arist. H. A.

Εὐαποτείχιστος, ον, (εὖ, ἀποτειχίζω) *easy to be walled off* or *blockaded*, Thuc. 6, 75.

Εὐαπόφυκτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀποφεύγω) *easily escaping, slippery*.

†Εὐάρδη, ης, or Εὐαρδις, ιος, ἡ, *Euarde* or *Euardis*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 C.

Εὐάρεσκος, ον, in Xen., f. l. for εὐάρεστος, Lob. Phryn. 621.

Εὐᾰρεστέω, ῶ, (εὐάρεστος) *to please, be well pleasing*. Pass. *to be well pleased, content*, Diod., with a thing, *τινί*, Id.—II. intrans. = pass., Plut. Opp. to δυσαρεστέω. Hence

Εὐᾰ́ρέστησις, εως, ἡ, *a being well pleased, contentment*, Diod.: and

Εὐαρεστητέον, verb. adj. *one must be content, acquiesce*, Philo.

Εὐᾰρεστικός, ή, όν, *likely to satisfy*, M. Anton.: from

Εὐάρεστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρέσκω) *well-pleasing, acceptable, τινί*, N. T. Adv. -τως, compar. -τοτέρως, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5.

Εὐᾰρίθμητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀριθμέω) *easy to be counted*, i. e. *few in number*, Hipp., Plat., etc.

Εὐᾰ́ριθμος, ον, = foreg., Byz.

Εὔαρκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἄρχω) *easy to manage, obedient, στόμα*, Aesch. Pers. 193.

Εὐάρματος, ον, (εὖ. ἅρμα) *with good* or *beautiful chariot*: esp. *victorious in the chariot race*, Pind. P. 2, 9.

Εὐαρμοστέω, ῶ, *to be εὐάρμοστος, be well tempered* or *arranged*, Hipp.: and

Εὐαρμοστία, ας, ἡ, *good arrangement*, Isocr. Antid. § 203: of men, *accommodating* or *social disposition, readiness, versatility*, Plat. Rep. 400 D: from

Εὐάρμοστος, ον, (εὐ, ἁρμόζω) *fitting, suiting well, well accommodated* or *adapted*, Plat. Rep. 413 E, etc.; *πρὸς ἅπαντα*, Isocr. 239 C.—II. *well-tuned, harmonious, κάλαμοι*, Eur. El. 702, and Plat. Adv. -τως, Isocr. 223 E.

†Εὐάρνη, ης, ἡ, *Euarne*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 259: from

Εὔαρνος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρήν) *rich in sheep* or *lambs*, Leon. Tar.

Εὐᾰ́ροτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρόω) *well-ploughed*, or *easy to be ploughed*, Ap. Rh. 2, 810. [ᾰ̔]

Εὐᾰρτῡτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀρτύω) *well-seasoned*, of meats, Ath.

Εὐαρχία, ας, ἡ, (εὔαρχος) *good guidance* or *government*.

†Εὐάρχιππος, ου, ὁ, (εὔαρχος, ἵππος) *Euarchippus*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 1.

Εὔαρχος, ον, (εὖ, ἄρχω) *governing well*.—2. pass. *easy to govern*.

ἄρχομαι) *beginning well*, —2. *making a good beginning*, first customer in the ma

†Εὔαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Euarc* of Astacus in Acarnania, —2. founder of Catana, Spartan ephor, Xen. He

Εὐάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, *one who a Bacchante*, Nonn.—II. *Bacchic, Bacchanalian*, κ

†Εὔας, ὁ, *Euas*, a hill near Sellasia, Polyb. 2,

Εὐασμα, ατος, τό, *a shout*, Eur. Bacch. 129.

Εὐασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εὐάζω, εὖα, *a shout of revelry*, of the Eleusinian myste sian. 5, 18.—II. *the exat umph* of the Romans, D derives *ovatio* from it, from θριαμβος.

†Εὐάσπλα, ὁ, *the Eua* of India, Arr. An. 4, 24.

Εὐάστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. τήρ.

Εὐάστερος, ον, (εὖ, ἀ *stars, starry*, Arat.

Εὐαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ant τής, οῦ, ὁ, also parox. ε ώζω) *one who cries εὐα. es of Bacchus at his revels*, Orph. Fem. εὐάστειρα Hence

Εὐαστικός, ή, όν, *Bac*

Εὐάτριος, ον, Dor. for ε

Εὐαυγης, ές, (εὖ, αὐ εὐαγής, q. v. III., fin.

Εὐαυξής, ές, (εὖ, αὐξά *quick growing*, Arist. H.

Εὔαυρος, ον, (εὐ, αὔρα *pure air*.

Εὐαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful neck*.

†Εὐαφαίρετος, ον, (ε *easy to be taken away*, Th

Εὐάφεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐάφ *the touch, delicacy*, Ath.

Εὐαφήγητος, ον, Ion *ἀφηγέομαι) easy to descri*

Εὐάφης, ές, (εὐ, ἁφή, *yielding to the touch, delica* —II. act. *gently touching*. Hence

Εὐᾰφία, ας, ἡ, = εὐάφ

Εὔωδιον, ου, τό, (εὐ *gum* or *drug which he application*, Medic.

Εὐάφορμος, ον, (εὖ, *venient, opportune, ready*,

Εὐάχητος, ον, [ᾰ̔] D *fine* or *clear sounding*, Eu

Εὐβάστακτος, ον, (ε *easy to carry* or *bear*, Hdt

†Εὐβατιδης, ου, ὁ, *Eub* pr. n., (in form patronyu

Εὔβατος, ον, (εὐ, βαί Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 9: εὐβ *able*, Aesch. Pr. 718: *βατος*.

Εὔβιος, ον, and εὐβίο in Arist. H. A., (εὖ, βι *well-managing*, esp. of an to find their food.—II. *spectable*, Dio C. [ῐ̔]

†Εὔβιος, ου, ὁ, *Eubius*, and Perioboea, Q. Sm. 6, in Paus., etc.

†Εὐβίοτος, ου, ὁ, *Eub* the Machlyes, Luc.

Εὐβλαπτος, ον, (εὖ, βλ *hurt*, Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐβλάστεια, ας, ἡ, v. l *τία*, Theophr.: and

Εὐβλαστέω, ῶ, *to sh luxuriantly*, Theophr.: f

Εὐβλαστής, ές, (εὖ, *luxuriantly growing*, Th

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†Εὔβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Eubūlus*, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 23, Xen.—2. son of Mnesitheus, of Cyprus, an Athenian orator, Dem. 249, 13.—3. another, a distinguished orator (sent on an embassy to Philip), Id. 232, 14; 235, 17, etc.—Others in Dem. 401, 1, Diod. S., Ath. 8 B, cf. Meineke 1, p. 355, sqq., etc.

Εὔβους, ουν, gen. οος, (εὖ, βοῦς) *rich in cattle*: the acc. εὔβουν occurs, H. Hom. Ap. 54, al. εὔβων.

Εὐβρεχής, ές, (εὖ, βρέχω) *well steeped* or *soaked*, Nic.

Εὔβροχος, ον, (εὖ, βρόχος) *well-noosed, well-knit*, ἅμμα, Anth.

Εὐβρωτος, ον, (εὖ, βιβρώσκω) *good to eat*, τινί, Ath.

Εὐβύριος, ον, an obscure word, = εὐοικος, v. Meineke Euph. 92.

Εὐβωλοστρόφητος, ον, (εὐ, βωλοστροφέω) *easy to plough*, Eust. Hom. 1431, 53.

Εὔβωος, acc. ωνα, (εὖ, βοῦς) v. εὔβους.

†Εὐβώτας, ὁ, v.l. for Εὐβότας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.

†Εὐβώτη, ης, ἡ, *Eubōte*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Εὐγᾱθής, ές, and εὐγάθητος, ον, Dor. for εὐγηθ., q. v.

Εὔγαιος, ον, (εὐ, γαῖα) = εὔγειος.

Εὐγάλακτος, ον, (εὐ, γάλα) *yielding good milk*, Alciphr. [γᾰ]

Εὐγάληνος, ον, (εὐ, γᾰλήνη) *very calm, serene*, Lyc. Adv. -νως.

Εὐγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *a happy marriage*: from

Εὔγᾰμος, ον, (εὖ, γάμος) *happily wedded*, Nonn.

Εὖγε, Adv. for εὖ γε, Lat. *euge, good! well done! well said!* exclamation of approval, Plat., etc.: also with verbs, *right well, capitally*, εὖγ', εὖγε ποιήσαντες, Ar. Pac. 285: oft. ironical, *capital!* Ar. Av. 1692; and so εὖ γοῦν, Eur. Or. 1602.

Εὔγειος, ον, (εὖ, γῆ) *of* or *with good soil*, Theophr.

Εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐγενής) *nobility of birth, high descent*, perh. in this signf., Aesch. Pers. 442, Epich. p. 87: but mostly—II. *nobility of soul, high spirit* to match high birth, *generosity*, Eur., etc. — III. of animals, plants, etc., *goodness in their kind*.

Εὐγένειος, ον, (εὐ, γένειον) *well-bearded*, Plat. Euthyphr. 2 B: of a lion, *well-maned*, Il. 15, 275; Ep. ᾐγ-.

Εὐγενέτης, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Andr. 771

Εὐγενής, ές, m Hom. εὐηγενής, q. v., and in H. Hom. Ven. 94, ᾐγ-ής, (εὖ, γένος) *well-born, of noble race, high descent*, Soph. O. C. 728; of external appearance, *noble*, εὐγ. πάρθενον εἶδος, Eur. Hel. 10: also *a mark of nobility*, τὸ μὲν ἐστίχθαι εὐγενές, Hdt. 5, 6: but it is difficult to separate this signification from —II. *noble-minded, generous, high-spirited*, Trag., etc.; cf. γενναῖος.—III. of animals, *high-bred, spirited*, esp. ἵππος, Theogn. 184, Soph. El. 25. So the Lat. *nobilis, generosus*.

†Εὐγένης, ους, ὁ, *Eugēnes*, a poet of the Anthology.

†Εὐγενία, ας, ἡ, *Eugenia*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐγενίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for εὐγένεια.

Εὐγενίζω, *to ennoble*, πόλιν, Philem. p. 423.

Εὐγένιος, ον, = εὐγενής.—II. -νιον, τό, name of a kind of *grape*.

Εὐγενίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of εὐγενής, Joseph.

Εὐγεφύρωτος, ον, (εὖ, γεφυρόω) *well-bridged: easy to throw a bridge over*, τόπος, Polyb. [ῠ]

†Εὐγέων, ὁ, *Eugeon*, an historian, Dion. H.

Εὐγεώργητος, ον, (εὖ, γεωργέω) *well-cultivated; fertile*.

Εὐγέωργος, ον, = foreg.

Εὔγεως, ων, = εὔγειος, Att.

Εὐγηθής, ές, Eur. H. F. 792, and εὐγήθητος, ον, Eur. I. T. 212, (εὖ, γηθέω) Dor. εὐγαθ., *joyous, cheerful*.

†Εὐγηρέω, ῶ, (εὐγήρως) *to pass a happy old age*, Stob.

Εὐγηρία, ας, ἡ, (εὐγήρως) *a happy, fortunate old age*, Arist. Rhet.

†Εὔγηρος, ον, = εὐγήρως.

Εὔγηρυς, υ, (εὐ, γῆρυς) *sweet-sounding, ἀοιδή*, Ar. Ran. 213.

Εὐγήρως, ων, (εὐ, γῆρας) *happy in old age, a fortunate old man*, Arist. Rhet., also εὔγηρος, in Hipp.

Εὐγλάγετος, ον, = sq., Luc.

Εὐγλᾱγής, ές, Nic., and εὐγλᾱγος, ον, Lyc., (εὐ, γάλα) *full of, abounding in milk*: there is a metapl. dat. εὐγλαγι, as if from εὐγλαξ, in Leon. Tar. [ᾰ]

Εὔγληνος, ον, (εὖ, γλήνη) *bright eyed*, of wild beasts, Opp.

Εὐγλυπτος, ον, (εὖ, γλύφω) *well carved* or *engraved*, Anth.

Εὐγλύφανος, ον, Nonn., and εὐγλῠφής, ές, Anth., = foreg.

Εὐγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. -τία, *fluency of speech*, Ar. Eq. 837: from

Εὔγλωσσος, ον, Att. εὔγλωττος, (εὖ, γλῶσσα) *with good, fluent tongue, ready of tongue*, Aesch. Supp. 775.—II. act. *loosing the tongue, making eloquent, οἶνος*; but, acc. to others, *flowing with a musical sound, gurgling*, Anth. Hence

Εὐγλωττέω, ῶ, *to be fluent*: and

Εὐγλωττίζω, *to make fluent* or *talkative*, Philostr.

Εὐγλώχῖν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, γλωχίν) *well, keen-pointed*, Opp.

Εὔγμα, ατος, τό, (εὔχομαι) like εὔχος, *boasting*, κενὰ εὔγμ., Od. 22, 249.—II. = εὐχή, *a prayer, wish*, Aesch. Theb. 267, Spanh. Call. Lav. Pall. 139.

Εὔγναμπτος, ον, Ep. ἐΰγν., (εὖ, γνάμπτω) *well-bent* or *twisted*, κλῆισιν ἐϋγνάμπτοις, Od. 18, 294.—II. *easy to bend, flexible*, χαλινοί, Opp.

Εὐγνωμονέω, ῶ, *to be fair and honest*, Plut.: and

Εὐγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the conduct* or *character of an εὐγνώμων, candour, indulgence, fairness*, Aeschin. 78, 8: from

Εὐγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, γνώμη) *of good, kind feeling, indulgent, fair, charitable*, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6, Aeschin. 78, 6: *friendly*, Anth.—II. *wise, prudent*: hence adv. -μόνως, *prudently*, Xen. Ages. 2, 25.

Εὐγνώριστος, ον, (εὖ, γνωρίζω) *easily recognised*.

Εὔγνωστος, ον, (εὖ, γιγνώσκω) *well-known, easily recognised*, Soph. Aj. 704. Adv. -τως.

†Εὔγνωστος, ου, ὁ, *Eugnostus*, masc. pr. n., Arr.

Εὐγομφος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1286, and εὐγόμφωτος, ον, (εὖ, γομφόω) Opp., *well-nailed* or *fastened*.

Εὐγόνᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, γόνυ) *with good knees* or *joints*.

†Εὐγονέω, ῶ, *to be fruitful*, Theophr.: and

Εὐγονία, ας, ἡ, *fruitfulness*, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Xen. Lac. 1, 6: from

Εὔγονος, ον, (εὖ, γονή) *fruitful, productive*, Joseph.

Εὐγραμμία, ας, ἡ, *good, clear drawing*, Ath.: from

Εὔγραμμος, ον, (εὖ, γραμμή) *well-drawn, accurately defined by lines*, Luc.: *of graceful contour*, Strab.

Εὐγρᾰφής, ές, (εὖ, γράφω II.) *well-*

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written, drawn or *painted*, Anth.—II. act. *writing* or *drawing well*, Ib.

Εὔγῦρος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *γυρός*) *well-rounded: πάλη*, perh. *twisting*, Anth.

Εὐγώνιος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *γωνία*) *regular*, Xen. Oec. 4, 21: in Eur. Ion 1137, Dind. now reads *εὐγωνία, ἡ*.

Εὐδαίδᾶλος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δαίδαλος*) *beautifully wrought*, *ναός*, Bacchyl. 21.

Εὐδαιμονέω, *ὦ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*εὐδαίμων*) *to be prosperous, well off, happy*, Hdt. 1, 170, Soph. Ant. 506, Eur., etc. Hence

Εὐδαιμόνημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a piece of good fortune*, Luc.

Εὐδαιμονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*εὐδαίμων*) *prosperity, good fortune*, H. Hom. 10, 5, Hdt., etc.: *happiness*, Hdt. 1, 5, 32, and freq. in Att. prose.

Εὐδαιμονίζω, (*εὐδαίμων*) *to call, account happy*, *τινά*, Eur. Tro. 268, *τινά τινος*, Soph. O. C. 144.

Εὐδαιμονικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of, belonging to happiness*, *τὰ εὐδ.*, Arist. Eth. N.: of persons, *happy*, Ar. Eccl. 1134, Plat., and Arist.—2. esp. *οἱ εὐδαιμονικοί*, philosophers *who make happiness the chief good*, Diog. L. Adv. *-κῶς*, Ar. Pac. 856.

Εὐδαιμόνισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*εὐδαιμονίζω*) *that which is thought to be a happiness*, Ep. Plat. 354 C.

Εὐδαιμονισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*εὐδαιμονίζω*) *a thinking happy*, Arist. Eth. N. also=*εὐδαιμονία*.

Εὐδαιμονιστέον, verb. adj. from *εὐδαιμονίζω*, *one must think* or *call happy*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *-έος, έα, έον, to be called happy*, Arr.

Εὐδαιμοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=*εὐδαιμονία*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 36, etc.

Εὐδαίμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *with a good genius* or *destiny*, hence *fortunate, prosperous, blest*, Lat. *felix*, *τινός*, in respect of a thing, Hes. Op. 824; *εὐδ. καὶ ὀλβιος*, Theogn. 1007: like *ὄλβιος*, *well off, wealthy*, Lat. *beatus*, Hdt. 1, 196; 5, 8, etc.: also of places, as *al 'Αθῆναι μεγάλαι τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες*, Id. 8, 111: freq. in Xen. An.—2. *happy*, Trag., Plat., etc.: *τὸ εὐδαίμων = εὐδαιμονία*, Thuc. 2, 43. Adv. *-μόνως*, Eur. Or. 601, Ar. Plut. 802, Plat., etc. The word is not in Hom., once only in Hes. l. c.

Εὐδαίμων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Eudaemon*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Εὐδάκρῦτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δακρύω*) *tearful, lamentable*, Aesch. Cho. 181.—II. *beautiful in tears*, Philostr.

Εὐδάκτῦλος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δάκτυλος*) *with beautiful fingers*, Alciphr.

Εὐδαμίδας, *α*, *ὁ*, *Eudamidas*, a Spartan, brother of Phoebidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 24.—2. son of Archidamus, brother of Agis, Plut.—The name of two Spartan kings (23d and 30th of the Proclidae), Polyb. 4, 35, 13, Plut. Agis. 3.

Εὐδάμιππος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eudamippus*, a friend of Theocritus, Theocr. 2, 77.

Εὔδᾶμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Dor. form for masc. pr. n., Εὔδημος, Plut. Eum. 16.

Εὐδάνεμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eudanemus*, a hero honoured in Athens, Arr. An. 3, 16, 8.

Εὐδάνω, poet. lengthd. for *εὐδω*, Lyc.

Εὐδάπᾰνος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δαπάνη*) *of much expense, liberal*, Arist. Virt. et Vit.—II. *of easy*, i. e. *moderate expense*, Dion. H. [*ᾰ*]

Εὐδείελος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δέελος*, *δῆλος*) *very clear, distinct, easily seen, exposed to the eye*, Hom. (only in Od.) usu. as epith. of Ithaca, Od. 2, 167; 9, 21, etc.: also of islands in genl. Od. 13, 234: prob. from the distinctness wh. they have, as standing out of the sea, esp. of Ithaca with its high cliffs: so Pind. O. 1, 178, calls the hill of Cronos at Olympia, *εὐδείελον, far-seen*: but in P. 4, 136, of the sea-port Iolcos, some take it unnecessarily as metaph., like Lat. *conspicuus, illustris, distinguished, far-famed*. (Acc. to some Gramm. from *δείλη, eventide*, hence *western*, which suits Ithaca, but not *all* islands, and certainly not Iolcos, which was on the east coast: Strabo takes it, when used of Aspledon, to mean *on the western, sheltered side* of a hill. The interpr. *lying beautiful in the evening sun*, is modern and untenable. Others derived it from *εὐ* and *εἰλη* with *δ* inserted, *sunny*, which is the *sense* approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. *δείλη* 7–9, derived however from *δείλη, open to the afternoon's sun*, and so it seems to be in Euphor. 54.)

Εὐδεινός, *ή*, *όν*,=*εὐδιεινός*, *εὐδιος*, dub.

Εὐδειπνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a happy festival*, dub. l. in Harmod. ap. Ath. 479 D: from

Εὔδειπνος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δεῖπνον*) *well entertained*: of the manes, *honoured with rich offerings*, Aesch. Cho. 484.—II. *δαῖτες, costly, luxurious* feasts, Eur. Med. 200.

Εὐδενδρος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δένδρον*) *rich, abounding with fair trees*, Pind. O. 8, 12, etc., and Eur.

†Εὐδέρκης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Euderces*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 688, 11.

Εὐδέρμᾰτος, (*εὖ*, *δέρμα*) *with good, stout hide*.

Εὐδέψητος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *δεψέω*) *well tanned, well suppled*, Hipp.

Εὔδηλος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δῆλος*) *clear, open, manifest*, Hipp., Aesch. Pers. 1009, etc.: *εὐδ. (ἐστι) ποιῶν*, all may see him doing..., Ar. Ach. 1130, cf. *δῆλος*. Adv. *-ως*, Plut.

†Εὐδήλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eudēlus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Εὐδήμειος, *α*, *ον*, *of Eudēmus, Eudemēan*, Arist.; from sq. 3.

†Εὐδήμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eudēmus*, an Athenian punished with death for an offensive law proposed by him, Dem. 743, 17.—2. another, in favour with the people, Id. 1482, 6!—3. a Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, a pupil of Aristotle, Strab.—Others in Diod. S., Plut., etc.

Εὐδία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*εὐδῖος*) *fair, clear, fine weather*, Pind. I. 7, 52; and in plur. opp. to *χειμῶνες*, Plat. Legg. 961 E.—2. metaph. *tranquillity, undisturbed prosperity*, Pind. O. 1, 158, Xen. An. 5, 8, 19; cf. *εὐδιος*.

Εὐδιαβᾶτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *διαβαίνω*) *easy to be passed, crossed, forded*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 11.

Εὐδιάβλητος, *ον*,=sq., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1040 B.

Εὐδιάβολος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *διαβάλλω*) *exposed to calumny, easily misrepresented*, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B. Adv. *-ως*. Dem. 1406, 10.

Εὐδιάγνωστος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *διαγιγνώσκω*) *easy to distinguish*.

Εὐδιάγω)**γος**, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *διαγωγή*) *gratifying, agreeable*, Philo.—II. pass. *gratified*. [*ᾰ*]

Εὐδιάζομαι, dep.,= *εὐδιάω*, *βίος ἀσάλευτω ἡσυχία εὐδιαζόμενος*, Plat. Ax. 370 D: rare in act. *εὐδιάζω*.

Εὐδιάθετος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *διατίθημι*) *well arranged* or *disposed*: hence *kind, amiable*. Adv. *-τως*, Joseph.

Εὐδιάθρυπτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *διαθρύπτω*) *bruised, crushed; contrite*, Eccl.

Εὐδίαιος or **εὐδιαῖος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *an open-*

ing in a ship's timbers to run off, *a sink, drain, μαρος*. Hence metap *pipe*, etc.

Εὐδιαίρετος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *divided: easy to be dra* An.

Εὐδιαίτερος, *α*, *ον* *εὐδιος*, q. v.

Εὐδιαίτητος, *ον*, (*εὐ* *of decision*, Strab.

Εὐδίαιτος, *ον*, (*εὐδ* *moderately, temperate*, I

Εὐδιάκλαστος, *ον*, *easily broken*.

Εὐδιακόμιστος, *ον*, *easy to be conveyed, tra*

Εὐδιάκοπος, *ον*, a *ον*, (*εὐδ*, *διακόπτω*) *ea* both in Polyb.

Εὐδιακόσμητος, *ον* *μέω*) *easy to be arrang*

Εὐδιάκριτος, *ον*, *easy to distinguish*. A

Εὐδιάλλακτος, *ον*, *σω*) *easy to be reconcile* H. Adv. *-τως*, Plut.

Εὐδιάλῡτος, *ον*, (*εὐ* *to be dissolved, destroy* II. *easy to reconcile*, Arist. Eth. N.

†Εὐδιάναξ, *ακτος*, *king, ruler of the air*, I

Εὐδιᾱνός, *ή*, *όν*,= and so a cloak is c *αὐρῶν*, O. 9, 146, cf. 10.

Εὐδιάπνευστος, *ον* =sq., Theophr.

Εὐδιάπνοος, *ον*, co (*εὐ*, *διαπνοή*) *easy to to air*.—II. *easy to* Part. An.

Εὐδιάρθρωτος, *ον*, *well-jointed: compact*,

Εὐδιάρπαστος, *ον*, *easily robbed* or *stolen*.

Εὐδιάσειστος, *ον*, *easily shaken: easily d*

Εὐδιάσπαστος, *ον*, *easily torn asunder*, Polyb.

Εὐδιάφθαρτος, *ον*,= 845 D.

Εὐδιάφθορος, *ον*, *easily destroyed* or Pol.

Εὐδιαφορέω, *ὦ*, Geop.

Εὐδιαφόρητος, *ον*, *easily evaporated, pa pores*.—II. act. *easily p*

Εὐδιάφυκτος, *ον*, *easy to be escaped*.

Εὐδιάχῡτος, *ον*, (*εὐ* *to be dissolved*, Plut. Arist. Probl. 1, 42.

Εὐδιαχώρητος, *ον*, of meat, *easy to digest*

Εὐδιάω, *ὦ*, Ep. par *διος*) *to be calm, warm,* sea and weather, *κολ* persons, *to enjoy such*

Εὐδίδακτος, *ον*, (*εὐ* *cile*, Diod. [*ῐ*]

Εὐδιεινός, *ή*, *όν*, Legg. 919 A: the fo dub. Adv. *-νῶς*, Hip

Εὐδιεξόδος, *ον*. (*εὐ* *an easy exit, easy to go* II. *easily going out*, Id

Εὐδιετος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *washed away, disappea*

Εὐδιήγητος, *ον*, *easy to tell*, quoted fro

Εὐδικια, *ας*, (*εὐ*, *dealing*, in plur. *εὐδ* Od. 19, 111; and so

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dicus, a Spartan, –2. an Athenian, Plat. Hipp. min. n., etc.
εὖ, δινέω) *easily* th. [ῑ]
eg.
, δίοδος) *easy to* e, Arist. Probl.
εὖ, διοικέω) *easy*
εὖ, διοράω, διό-rough.
(εὖ, διορθόω) easy , Hipp.
(εὖ, διορίζω) easy Anim.
Ζεύς, gen. *Διός*) ir, weather, sea, , Ap. Rh., etc.: persons, *cheerful.* erl. *εὐδιέστερος*, 48: *εὐδιαίτερος*, ῖ, except in Arat.
udius, a Spartan , 3, 1: more cor-
, δέμω) *well built* ne work, Hom., *εὐδμ.*, except in
ω, and more freq. *(εὖ, δοκέω) to be* , *to approve, ac-ινί*, Polyb.: also doing, Id.: c. inf. to do, Id.—II. *εὐ-to be agreeable, be* impers. *εὐδοκεῖ* Lat. *placet*, Id.
*, contentment, sat-*iod.: and *elcome, well-pleas-* L.
εὐδόκησις, LXX., *ήσω, to be εὐδόκτ-epute, be honoured,* eogn. 587, Hdt., *εὐδ. ἐν τινι, to be* ing, Thuc. 2, 37; lipp. Maj. 291 A; 25, 5: *παρὰ τῷ fluence* with him, , 20. Later also ce
ή, a being of good on, Plat. Rep. 358]
praise, estimation, 58 D.
, δόκιμος) *in good ured, glorious, fa-*h. Pers. 857, *θά-*621: *εὐδ. εἰς τι,* 29 D, Legg. 878
v. part. pres. mid. *factorily*, c. dat., *δέμω*) *well-built.* *of* or *belonging to* . 103.
εὐδοξος, to be in ht well of, famous, etc.: and *ood report, a good glory*, Pind. P. 5, . in Att.—2. *ap-t.* Menex. 238 D. , opp., as subjec-e *ἐπιστήμη* (sci-Plat. Meno 99 B. *δόξα*) *of good re-te, glorious*, Pind. c. 1, 84, etc.: *νέες*

εὐδοξόταται, ships *of best repute* or *character*, 'crack' ships, Hdt. 7, 99.—II. *of good judgment, judicious.* Adv. *-ξως*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 E.

†Εὔδοξος, ου, ὁ, *Eudoxus*, a philosopher of Cnidus, a pupil of Archytas, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, Strab.: Diog. L., who mentions others of the name.—2. of Cyzicus, sent on a voyage around Africa, Strab.

Εὔδουλος, ον, (*εὖ, δοῦλος*) *good, kind to one's slaves*, Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D, Pherecr. Incert. 72.

Εὐδρᾰκής, ές, (*εὖ, δέρκομαι*) *sharp-sighted*, Soph. Phil. 847.

Εὐδράνεια and *εὐδρᾰνία, ας, ἡ, bodily strength, health*, etc., LXX. (*εὐδρανής* is only found in Gramm.: the root is *δραίνω*.)

Εὐδρομέω, ῶ, to be εὔδρομος, to run well, be swift, Menand. ap. Stob. Append. t. 4, p. 13 Gaisf.

Εὐδρομία, ας, ἡ, (*εὔδρομος*) *swiftness*, Hipp.

Εὐδρομίας, ου, ὁ, a good runner: of a fish, Eratosth. ap. Plut. 2, 981 D.

Εὔδρομος, ον, (*εὖ, δραμεῖν*) *running well, swift*, Orph.

†Εὔδρομος, ου, ὁ, *Eudrŏmus*, a stoic philosopher, Diog. L.

Εὔδροσος, ον, (*εὖ, δρόσος*) *dewy, πηγαί*, Eur. I. A. 1517, *τόποι*, Ar. Av. 245.

Εὐδύνᾰτος, ον, (*εὖ, δύναμαι*) *mighty*, Orph. [ῠ]

Εὐδυςώπητος, ον, (*εὖ, δυςωπέω*) *soon put out of countenance*: hence *easily worked upon by entreaty*, Plut. Adv. *-τως*.

Εὕδω, impf. *ηὗδον* (but not in Hom.): fut. *εὐδήσω, to sleep, lie down to sleep*, freq. in Hom.: c. acc. cognat., *γλυκὺν ὕπνον εὕδειν*, Od. 8, 445, for which Soph. O. T. 65 has *ὕπνῳ εὕδειν*: *παρὰ χρυσέᾳ Ἀφροδίτῃ εὕδειν*, Od. 8, 337, 342; so, *σὺν ὁμήλικι*, Theogn. 1059: also of the sleep of death, Il. 14, 482, Soph. O. C. 621.—II. metaph. *to rest, be still, ὄφρ' εὕδῃσι μένος Βορέαο*, Il. 5, 524: and so freq. later of the hushing of storms, sorrows, etc., *εὐδέτω πόντος*, Simon. 7, 17; *εὕδει κακόν*, Eur. Supp. 1148: also *to cease, εὕδει χάρις*, Pind. I. 7, 23 (6, 17): *φρὴν εὕδουσα*, a mind *at rest*, or *listless*, in Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2, 126, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 307, cf. *βρίζω*. In prose *καθεύδω* is more usu., though we find *εὕδω* in Plat. Symp. 203 B, Xen. Cyn. 5, 11. (The root is the same as that of *ἰαύω, ἀωτέω*, viz. **ἀω, ἀημι, αὔω*, to breathe.)

†Εὐδώρη, ης, ἡ, *Eudōrē*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 360.—2. a Nereid, Id. 244.

Εὐδώρητος, ον, (*εὖ, δωρέομαι*) *abundantly, kindly given*, Opp.

Εὔδωρος, ον, (*εὖ, δῶρον*) *liberal, generous*, Opp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

†Εὔδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Eudorus*, son of Mercury and Polymela, one of the leaders of the Myrmidons, Il. 16, 179.

Εὐέᾰνος, ον, (*εὖ, ἑανόν*) *richly-robed*, Δημήτηρ, Mosch. 4, 75.

Εὐέγρετος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐγρομαι, ἐγείρω*) *easily awakened.*

Εὔεδρος, ον, (*εὖ, ἕδρα*) *firm, well-placed: with a beautiful seat, stately throne*, Aesch. Theb. 96.—II. pass. *good, convenient, easy to sit upon*, e. g. *ἵππος*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.—III. *in a right, lucky place*: e. g. *εὔεδρος ὄρνις*, a bird of augury *appearing in a lucky quarter*, Ael. Adv. *-ρως*.

Εὐέθειρος, ον, (*εὖ, ἔθειρα*) *beautiful-haired*, Anacr. 80.

Εὐειδής, ές, (*εὖ, εἶδος*) *well-shaped* or *formed, graceful, γυνή*, Il. 3, 48, of female beauty, v. Eustath. ad l.; and so, Hes. Theog. 250, Hdt. 1, 32, Pind., etc.; but also of men, Aesch. Pers. 324, Eur. Hel. 1540, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 9.

Εὐείκαστος, ον, (*εὖ, εἰκάζω*) *easy to surmise* or *conjecture.*

Εὔεικτος, ον, (*εὖ, εἴκω*) *yielding, obedient.* Adv. *-τως*.

Εὔειλος, ον, (*εὖ, εἴλη*) *sunny, warm*, Lat. *apricus*, *πνοαί*, Eur. Phoen. 674.

Εὐειμᾰτέω, ῶ, to be well dressed, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from

Εὐείμᾰτος, ον, (*εὖ, εἷμα*) *well dressed.*

Εὐειμονέω, ῶ, = *εὐειματέω*: from

Εὐείμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, = *εὐείματος*, Aesch. Pers. 181.

Εὔειρος, ον, (*εὖ, εἶρος*) *with* or *of good wool*, Hipp., and Soph. Tr. 675, where Elmsl. Heracl. 693 reads *εὐέρρον*.

Εὐείςβολος, ον, (*εὖ, εἰςβάλλω*) *easy of entrance*, Strab.: *exposed to invasion.*

Εὐέκβᾰτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκβαίνω*) *easy to get out of*, Hipp.

Εὐέκκρῐτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκκρίνω*) of food, *easy to digest and pass*, Xenocr.

Εὐέκνιπτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκνίπτω*) *easy to wash out*, of a colour.

Εὐέκπλῦτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκπλύνω*) = foreg.—II. act. *cleansing, scouring, purging*, Hipp.

Εὐεκπύρωτος, ον, (*ἐὐ, ἐκπυρόω*) *easy to be burnt* or *warmed*, Strab. [ῠ]

Εὐέκρυπτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκρύπτω*) *easy to be washed, cleansed.*

Εὐεκτέω, ῶ, to be of a good habit of body, be in good case or *health*, Cebes, and Plut.: from

Εὐέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*εὖ, ἔχω*) *of a good habit of body, healthy*, Polyb., opp. to *καχέκτης*.

Εὐεκτία, ας, ἡ, = *εὐεξία*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 14, 17.

Εὐεκτικός, ή, όν, = *εὐέκτης, σώματα*, Plat. Legg. 684 C.—2. *conducive to εὐεξία*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Εὔεκτος, ον, = *εὐέκτης*, late.

Εὐέκφορος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐκφέρω*) *bringing forth timely births*, Arist. H. A.—II. pass. *easy to bring out* or *utter.*

Εὐέλαιος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐλαία*) *rich in olive trees.*—2. (*εὖ, ἔλαιον*) *rich in oil, producing good oil.*

Εὐέλεγκτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐλέγχω*) *easy to be refuted, exposed, detected*, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 33 C.

†Εὐέλθων, ονος, ὁ, *Euelthon*, a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 4, 162.

Εὐέλικτος, ον, (*εὖ, ἑλίσσω*) *well rolled* or *rounded.*

Εὐελκής, ές, (*εὖ, ἕλκος*) *with sores easy to heal*, opp. to *δυςελκής*, Hipp.

†Εὐελπίδης, ου, ὁ, *Euelpides*, masc. pr. n., in Ar. Av., formed from

Εὔελπις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *εὔελπι*, gen. *ιδος*, (*εὖ, ἐλπίς*) *of good hope, hopeful, cheerful*, *ἐπὶ δεινοῖς*, Thuc. 1, 70: c. acc. et inf. fut., *εὔ. σε ἰσχύσειν*, Aesch. Pr. 509; c. inf., *εὔ. σωθήσεσθαι*, Thuc. 6, 24; *πρός τι*, Plat. Apol. 41 C; c. gen., Diod.—2. *causing hope, cheering*, Dio C.—3. *well hoped of, the subject of hope* or *good expectations*, Polyb.: neut., *τὸ εὔελπι, good hope*, Plut. Hence

Εὐελπιστέω, ῶ, to be of good hope.

Εὐελπιστί, adv., *hopefully.*

Εὐελπιστία, ας, ἡ, hopefulness, cheerfulness, Polyb.

Εὐέμβᾰτος, ον, (*ἐμβαίνω*) *easy of entrance*, Hipp.

Εὐέμβλητος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐμβάλλω*) *easy to put in*, of setting bones, Hipp.

Εὐέμβολος, ον, (*εὖ, ἐμβάλλω*) *ex-*

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posed to invasion, Arist. Pol.—II.= foreg., Hipp.

Εὐέμετος, ον, or εὐήμετος, (εὖ, ἐμέω) *easily causing sickness*, v. l. in Hipp.

Εὐεμής, ές, (εὖ, ἐμέω) *vomiting readily*, Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 706.

Εὐεμπτωσία, ας, ἡ, *a proneness, liability to* a thing, Stob. Ecl. 2, 182.—II. in medic. of *illnesses to which people are commonly liable, colds*, etc., Diog. L. : from

Εὐέμπτωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐμπίπτω) *prone, subject to*, Gal. Adv. -τως, Diosc.

Εὐένδοτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐνδίδωμι) *easily yielding, soft*, Strab.

Εὐέντευκτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐντυγχάνω) *easy to accost, affable*.

Εὐεξάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξάγω) *easy of export*, Strab. [ᾰ]

Εὐεξάλειπτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξαλείφω) *easy to wipe* or *blot out*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 53. [ᾰ]

Εὐεξανάλωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξαναλίσκω) *easy of consumption, of digestion*, Hipp. [νᾰ]

Εὐεξάπατητος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξαπατάω) *easily deceived*, Plat. Rep. 409 A, Xen. Hipparch. 7, 15. [ᾰ]

Εὐέξαπτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξάπτω II.) *easily kindled* or *lighted*, M. Anton.

Εὐεξέλεγκτος, ον, strengthd. for εὐέλεγκτος, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 293 D.

Εὐεξέλικτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξελίσσω) *easy to roll out, disentangle*.—II. act. *skilful in unfolding a body of troops*, Strab.

†Εὐεξέταστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξετάζω) *easy to investigate*, Arist. de An.

Εὐεξία, ας, ἡ, (εὐέκτης) *a good habit of body, good state of health, full health*, Hipp. : in genl. *good condition, good state*, φωνῆς, Plut. : of a state or city, Xen. Lac. 8, 1.

Εὐεξίλαστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐξιλάσκομαι) *placable*.

Εὐέξοδος, ον, (εὖ, ἔξοδος) *easy to get out of, escape from*, ἔστιν οὐκ εὐ., Aesch. Pers. 688.—II. act. *easily escaping*, ὕδωρ, Arist. Probl.

Εὐεπάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπάγω) *easy to lead on*, πρός τι, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Εὐεπαίσθητος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπαισθάνομαι) *easily feeling* or *perceiving ; sensitive, tender*, Hipp.—II. pass. *easily perceived*.

Εὐεπακολούθητος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπακολουθέω) *easy to follow*, of a train of argument, Arist. Rhet.

Εὐεπανόρθωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπανορθόω) *easily corrected*, Hipp.

Εὐέπεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐεπής) *beautiful language* or *diction, eloquence*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.—II.=εὐφημία, *auspicious language, good wishes*, etc., Soph. O. T. 932.

Εὐεπηρέαστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπηρεύζω) *easily injured, exposed to harm* or *damage*, Epict.

Εὐεπής, ές, (εὖ, ἔπος) *well-speaking, eloquent, melodious*, φωνὴ εὐ., Xen. Cyn. 13, 16.—2. *making eloquent, inspiring*, ὕδωρ, of Helicon, Anth.—II. pass. λόγος εὐεπής, *well-spoken*, Hdt. 5, 50, ubi al. εὐεπέτης, v. Schweigh. Adv. -πῶς, Dion. H.

Εὐέπια, ας, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐέπεια, Hipp.

Εὐεπιβάτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιβαίνω) *easily ascended*, λοφος, Strab.

Εὐεπιβλεπτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιβλέπω) *easily seen, manifest*.

Εὐεπίβολος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπίβολος) *well-aiming, hitting the mark* : hence *shrewd*. Adv. -λως.

Εὐεπιβουλευτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιβουλεύω) *exposed to treachery* or *stratagem*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 3.

Εὐεπίγνωστος, ον, or -γνωτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *easily known*.

Εὐεπίθετος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιτίθεμαι) *easy to be set upon, attacked*, τινί, Thuc. 6, 34 : in genl. *exposed*, Plat. Polit. 306 A. Adv. -τως.

Εὐεπίλητος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιλανθάνομαι) *forgetful*.

Εὐεπιλόγιστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιλογίζομαι) *easily reckoned : easily inferred*, Sext. Emp.

Εὐεπίμικτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιμίγνυμι) *well-suited for traffic* or *intercourse ; accessible*, Strab. Adv. -τως.

Εὐεπίστρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιστρέφω) *easily turned*, ἐπί τι, App.

Εὐεπίστροφος, ον,=foreg.

Εὐεπίτακτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιτάσσω) *easily put in order, docile*, Anth.

Εὐεπιφορία, ας, ἡ,=εὐφορία II., *an inclination, proneness* : from

Εὐεπίφορος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιφέρομαι) *easily carried towards* a thing ; hence metaph. *inclined, prone*, εἰς or πρός τι, esp. of authors who are fond of particular phrases, etc. Adv. -ρως, Strab.

Εὐεπιχείρητος, ον, (εὖ, ἐπιχειρέω) *easy to be attacked : easy to be attempted* or *achieved, easy*. Adv. -τως.

†Εὔεργαστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐργάζομαι) *easily formed* or *moulded*, πρός τι, Clem. Al.

Εὐεργεσία, ας, ἡ, (εὐεργέτης) *well-doing, good conduct*, opp. to κακοεργία, Od. 22, 374, Theogn. 548, etc.—II. *a doing good* to others, *a good deed, kindness*, εὐεργεσίας ἀποτίνειν, Od. 22, 235, cf. Hes. Th. 503 ; so, ἐκτίνειν, Hdt. 3, 47 ; καταθέσθαι εὐεργεσίαν ἐς τινα, Thuc. 1, 128 ; so too, εὖ. ποιεῖν, Hdt., προέσθαι, Xen., προφέρειν, Plat. ; opp. to εὖ. ἀπολαβεῖν, Isocr. 307 D.—2. ψηφίζεσθαί τινι εὐεργεσίαν, to vote him *the title of* εὐεργέτης, Wolf. Dem. 475, 11.

†Εὐεργέται, ῶν, οἱ, *Euergetae*, i. e. *the benefactors*, an appell. given by Cyrus to the Ariaspae, Strab. 724.

Εὐεργετέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, *to be an* εὐεργέτης, *to do well, do good*, Soph. Phil. 670 : esp.—II. *to do good, show kindness to* one, c. acc. pers., Aesch. Eum. 725, etc. ; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, Plat. Rep. 345 A : hence in pass., εὐεργετεῖσθαί τι, *to have a kindness done* one, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 3 ; also, εὐεργετεῖσθαι εἰς χρήματα, Plat. Symp. 184 B. Hence

Εὐεργέτημα, ατος, τό, *a good deed*, esp. *a kindness, benefit, favour*, πρός τινα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2.

Εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, *a well-doer*, esp. *to others, a benefactor*, Pind. P. 2, 43 : a title of honour of such persons *as had done the state some service*, βασιλέος, Hdt. 8, 85, ubi v. Valck. and Wessel. ; also c. dat., Id. 6, 30 ; εὐεργ. ἀναγράφεσθαι, Lys. 159, 38, cf. Plat. Gorg. 506 C.—II. as adj. *kind, beneficent*, Pind. O. 2, 171.

Εὐεργετητέον, verb. adj., from εὐεργετέω, *one must do good, show kindness to*, τινα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

Εὐεργετητικός, ἡ, όν, dub. l. for sq.

Εὐεργετικός, ἡ, όν, (εὐεργέτης) *ready, disposed to do good, kind, charitable*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς.

Εὐεργέτις, ιδος, fem. of εὐεργέτης, Eur. Alc. 1058.

Εὐεργής, ές, (εὖ, *ἔργω) *well-wrought, well-made*, in Hom. usu. epith. of ships in Od., and of chariots in Il. : also of garments, Od. 13, 224 : of gold, *finely, skilfully wrought*, Od. 24, 274. —II. *well-done* : hence in plur., εὐεργέα, *good deeds, benefits*, Od. 4, 695 ; 22, 319.—III. act. *well-doing, beneficial*,

post-Hom.—2. *working* or *skilfully*.

†Εὐεργίδης, ου, ὁ, *Euerg* pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 234.

Εὐεργός, όν, (εὖ, *ἔργω) or *well, upright*, of wom 434, etc., always in phra εὐεργὸς ἔρσιν.—II. pass. *well-tilled*, γῆ.—2. *easily to work in*, of soft woods,

†Εὔεργος, ου, ὁ, *Euergus* n., Dem., 1139, sq.

Εὐερέθιστος, ον, (εὖ, ἐρ *excited, irritable*.

Εὐερία, ας, ἡ, (εὔερος) *wool, woolliness*, Plat. Legg. 778 C

Εὐέριος, ον, collat. form rejected by the Gramm., 146.

Εὐέρκεια, ας, ἡ, *a being security*, Plat. Legg. 778 C

Εὐερκής, ές, (εὖ, ἕρκος) *well protected*, αὐλή, Il. 9, 389, etc. : *shutting close*, θύ 267 (ubi al. εὐεργέες) : la and countries, *well fenced* Aesch. Supp. 955, χώρα, 760 E.—II. act. *girding ing*, of nets, Opp. Adv. -

Εὐέρκια, ας, ἡ,=εὐέρκε

Εὐέρκτης, ου, ὁ, poet τ της, Anth.

Εὐερμέω, ῶ, *to be in luc*

Εὐερμής, ές, (εὖ, Ἑρμ *by Hermes, (Mercury)* the luck, *in luck, fortunate*.

Εὐερμία, ας, ἡ, *good luc*

Εὐερνής, ές, (εὖ, ἔρνο *well, flourishing*, Eur. I men, etc., *well-grown*, P Strab.

Εὔερος, ον, *of* or *with f* collat. form of Ion. εὔε 121, etc.

†Εὐεσπερίδες, ων, αἱ,= Hdt 4, 171.

†Εὐεσπερῖται, ῶν, οἱ,= in Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 19 50.

Εὐέστιος, ον, (εὖ, ἑστί *tiful home* or *situation*, of Del. 325.

Εὐεστώ, οῦς, ἡ, *well-be ity, prosperity*, Hdt. 1, 85, A 187, Ag. 647, 929 : the and εὐετής are very duh and εἰμί, cf. ἐστώ, Dor. fo ἐστώ, ἀπεστώ.)

Εὐετηρία, ας, ἡ, (εὖ, ἔτ *of season, fruitfulness*, fruits of the earth, Xen. Plat. Symp. 188 A.

Εὐετία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.,

†Εὐετιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Eue* mander of the Athenians

Εὐετής ἡ, dub. for εὐ εὐεστώς, like ἀπεστώς, Ic τώ.

Εὐεύρετος, ον, (εὐ, εὑ *to find*, χώρα εὐ., a place *will be easy to find things* 8, 17, ubi al. εὑάρετος.

Εὐεφοδος, ον, (εὖ, ἐφ *come at, to reach*, v. l. Thu

Εὐέψητος, ον, (εὖ, ἕψω *ed* : or *easy of digestion*, T

Εὐζηλία, ας, ἡ, *a good lation, zeal*, opp. to κακο from

Εὐζήλως, ον, (εὖ, ζῆλο *good*.—2. *enviable*. Adv.

Εὐζυγος, ον, Ep. ἐύ *well* or *easily yoked* : here 116 : 17, 288, of a ship *well-built*, or acc. to othe ρετμος, *well-benched*.

Εὐζυξ, ὑγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ε *well paired* or *matched*, Ar

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for εὐζωΐα, Pind.

ύζωος, *to live well*
ακοζωέω, M. An-

piness, a good state
.

a plant, the seeds
like our mustard,
eophr. Strictly

, ζωμός) *making*

ὐζωνος, (εὖ, ζώνη)
nly in Il., and H.
. of women, who
ύζωνοι, καλλίζω-
om the ζώνη or
voc.) : cf. Müller
) 339, 3.—II. later
ercise, dressed for
ace's *alte praecinc-*
nd Att. : metaph.
Dio C. Adv. -νως,

ωή) *living well* or

ζωρός) *quite pure,*
ur. Alc. 757, and
23 D, sq.; irreg.
ρος.
, ζώννυμι)=εὖ-

for εὐγενής, Il.

εὖ, ἡγέομαι) *good,*
ξ εὐηγεσίης, Od.

peak well of, praise,
s. : and
good words, praise,
: from
, ἀγορεύω) *speak-*
sly, like εὐφήμως,
less it be there a

Euegŏrus, masc.
Dem. 517, 24.
ύς) *very agreeable,*

ήθεια, *goodness of*
ness, simplicity :
implicity, silliness,
cf. Thuc. 3, 45 :

θος) *good-hearted,*
minded, guileless,
. 349 B : τὸ εὐη-
. 3, 83 : in bad
Hdt. 1, 60 ; 2, 45,
: subst., *a simple-*
3, 16, cf. Ruhnk.
h. of wounds, ill-
ily healed, Hipp. ;
Adv. -θῶς, Plat.
rl. -θέστατα, Eur.

. for εὐήθεια.
ass., to be or *act*
olish, play the fool,
t. Rep. 336 C : *to*
str.
f, befitting, belong-
kind, mild, gentle,
C : *silly, foolish,*
Adv. -κῶς, Ar.

ική) *well pointed,*
319.
εὐήκοος, *be obedi-*

bedience, Diod.
ακοή) *hearing well,*
.—II. *hearing wil-*
dient, Arist. Eth.
. διακεῖσθαι πρός

. εὐᾶλακ., ον, (εὐ,

ἠλακάτη) *with good, nimble spindle, spinning beautifully,* epith. of women, Theocr. 28, 22.—II. *with beautiful* or *good arrows,* epith. of Diana, etc. [ᾰ]

Εὐήλᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, ἐλαύνω) *easy to ride* or *drive over, πεδίον εὐ.*, a plain *fit for cavalry operations,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.

Εὐῆλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ἡλικία) *of good growth* or *figure,* late.

Εὐήλιος, ον, Dor. εὐάλ., (εὖ, ἥλιος) *well sunned, sunny,* Lat. *apricus,* Eur. Hipp. 129, Xen. Oec. 9, 4 ; *ἡμέραι,* Ar. Ran. 242.—II. of persons, *fond of the sun, fond of basking,* Philostr. Adv. *-ίως, with bright sunny weather,* Aesch. Eum. 906.

Εὔηλος, ον,=foreg., dub. l. for εὐ-ειλος.

Εὐημερέω, ῶ, (εὐήμερος) *to spend the day cheerfully, live happily from day to day,* Soph. El. 653 : in genl. *to be happy and prosperous, Θήβαις εὐημερεῖ τὰ πρὸς σέ,* your relations with Thebes *are prosperous,* Soph. O. C. 616 : *to win, be successful in* a thing, *gain one's point,* Aeschin. 36, 18 : also like νικᾶν, c. acc. e. g. *τραγῳδίαν εὐημερεῖν, to bring* it *out successfully,* Ath. Hence

Εὐημέρημα, ατος, τό, *a prosperous event, success,* Polyb.

Εὐημερία, ας, ἡ, *fineness of the day, good weather,* like εὐδία, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 2.—II. *good times, health and happiness, health and wealth,* Eur. El. 196 ; *honour and glory,* Pind. I. 1, 56 : from

Εὔημερος, ον, (εὖ, ἡμέρα) *of, belonging to a good* or *lucky day, εὐ. φάος, a happy* day, Soph. Aj. 709.—2. *enjoying a lucky day, cheerful, happy, πρόσωπον,* Ar. Av. 1322, *μοῖρα,* Plat. Tim. 71 D. —II. (εὐ, ἥμερος) *tame, gentle.*

†Εὐήμερος, ου, ὁ, *Euhēmĕrus,* an historian and poet of Sicily in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, Polyb. 34, 5, 9.—2. a grammarian of Cos, Ath. 658 C. —Others in Plut., etc.

Εὐημής, ές,=εὐεμής, Hipp.

Εὐημονία, ας, ἡ, (εὖ, ἥμων) *skill in throwing* or *hitting.*

Εὐηνεμία, ας, ἡ, *a fair wind,* Luc. : from

Εὐήνεμος, ον, (εὖ, ἄνεμος) *with fair wind, serene, calm, πόντου χεῦμα,* Eur. Dan. 3.—2. *sheltered, peaceful, βῆσσαι,* Soph. Aj. 198 ; *λιμήν,* Eur. Andr. 749.

†Εὐηνίνη, ης, ἡ, (fem. patronym. from Εὔηνος) *daughter of Euenus,* i. e. Marpessa, Il. 9, 557 [ῑ]

Εὐήνιος, ον, (εὖ, ἡνία) *obedient to the rein, ἅρμα,* Emped. 343 : in genl. *obedient, docile,* Plat. Legg. 730 B : of a disease *that easily yields to medicine,* Hipp. Adv. -ως, Plat. Soph 217 C.

†Εὐήνιος, ου, ὁ, *Euenius,* a soothsayer of Apollonia, Hdt. 9, 92.

Εὐηνορία, ας, ἡ, (εὐήνωρ) *manliness, manly virtue,* Eur. H. F. 407 ; and Pind. O. 5, 21, in plur.

†Εὐηνορίδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Euenor,* i. e. Leiocritus, Od. 22, 294.

†Εὔηνος, ου, ὁ, *Euēnus,* son of Oceanus and Tethys, god of the Euenus in Aetolia, Hes. Th. 345.—2. son of Mars and Demonice, king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, Apollod. 1, 7, 8, cf. Il. 9, 557.— 3. son of Selapius, king of Lyrnessus, Il. 2, 693.—4. two Elegiac poets of Paros, Plat. Phaed. 60 ; Phaedr. 267 A.—II. *the Euēnus,* now *Fidari,* a river of Aetolia, the earlier Lycormas, Soph. Tr. 559 ; Strab. 327, 451.—2. also a river of Mysia, Il. 612.

Εὐήνυστος, ον, and εὐήνῡτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀνύω) *easy to achieve.*

Εὐήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ἀνήρ) strictly *manly :* in Hom. only in Od. as epith. of wine and of arms, 4, 622 ; 13, 19, where some make it act., *giving manhood, inspiriting :* acc. to others *good for man, befitting the manly.* —2. in Pind. of cities, etc., *well manned, abounding in brave men,* like εὐανδρος. O. 1, 37 ; 6, 136.

†Εὐήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Euēnor,* an autoch thon, Plat. Criti. 113 D.—2. father of the painter Parrhasius, Ath. 543 D —3. a physician, Id. 46 D.

Εὐηπελής, ές, (εὖ, πέλομαι) *well off, well disposed,* ap. Hesych. Hence

Εὐηπελία, ας, ἡ, *a being well off, prosperity,* Call. Cer. 136.

Εὐήρᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, ἔραμαι) *much loved, lovely,* Pind. O. 5, 21 ; 6, 165 : εὐέρατος, is not used.

†Εὐηρείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Euēres,* i. e. Tiresias, Theocr. 24, 70.

Εὐήρετμος, ον, (εὖ, ἐρετμός) *well fitted to the oar, σκαλμός,* Aesch. Pers. 376 : *well-rowed, πλάτα,* Soph. O. C. 716 : *ναῦς,* Eur. Ion 1160.

Εὐήρης, ες, (εὖ, *ἄρω) *well fitted* or *put together,* Hom. (only in Od.) always epith. of ἐρετμόν, and ἐρετμά, *well poised, easy to handle.*—II. (as it from ἐρέσσω)=εὐήρετμος, *convenient for rowing :* but prob. only Gramm. : for the other signf. suits in all places, cf. εὐεργής, and εὔζυγος.

†Εὐήρης, ους, ὁ, *Euēres,* son of Hercules and Parthenope, Apollod. 2, 7, —2. son of Pterelaus, Id. 2, 4, 5.—3. father of Tiresias, Id. 3, 6, 7.

Εὐήροτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀρόω) *easy to till* or *cultivate.*

Εὐήρῡτος, ον, (εὖ, ἀρύω) *easy to draw out, ὕδωρ,* H. Hom. Cer. 106.

Εὐήτριος, ον, (εὐ, ἠτριον) *with good* or *fine thread, finely woven, δικτύου εὐήτρια,* Aesch. Fr. 42.

Εὐηφενής, ές, (εὖ, ἄφενος) *wealthy,* v. l. Il. 23, 81, for εὐηγενής, cf. ῥηφενής.

Εὐήχης, ες, (εὖ, ἠχος) *well-sounding, tuneful,* Pind. P. 2, 25.

Εὐήχητος, ον, (εὖ, ἠχέω)=foreg., Eur. Ion 884 : *loud,* Id. Hi p. 1272.

Εὔηχος, ον,=εὐήχης, Ath.

Εὐθάλᾰμος, ον, (εὖ, θάλαμος) *blessing wedlock,* Nonn. [ᾰ]

Εὐθάλασσος, ον, (εὖ, θάλασσα) *prosperously placed by the sea, prosperous by sea,* Soph. O. C. 711.—II. of one *who is a good sailor, can stand a voyage,* Aliphr. [θᾰ]

Εὐθάλεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐθαλής) *the bloom, flower* of a thing, *εὐδαιμονίας,* Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 38. [ᾰ]

Εὐθᾰλέω, ῶ, *to bloom, flourish,* Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C : metaph. *to flourish, prosper :* from

Εὐθᾰλής, ές, (εὖ, θάλλω, θάλος) *growing well, flourishing,* Aesch. Fr. 290 ; and so metaph., in Anth. Cf. sq.

Εὐθαλής, ές, Dor. for εὐθηλής, q. v. : on the quantity of this and the foreg. v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 221, Jac. A. P. p. 508, 528.

Εὐθαλπής, ές, (εὖ, θάλπω) *warming well, genial,* Q. Sm.

Εὐθᾰνᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *an easy, happy death,* Philo : and

Εὐθᾰνᾰτέω, ῶ, *to die well and happily,* Polyb. : from

Εὐθάνᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, θάνατος) *dying well,* i. e. *easily* or *happily : εὐθ. θάνατος=εὐθανασία,* Menand. p. 10. Adv. -τως, Cratin. Incert. 106. [θᾰ]

Εὐθάρσεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐθαρσής) *good courage,* App.

Εὐθαρσέω, ῶ, *to be of good courage,* Aesch. Theb. 34, etc. : from

Εὐθαρσής, ές, (εὖ, θάρσος) *of good courage,* H. Hom. 7, 9.—2. *safe,* opp.

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to *δεινός*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 11. Adv. *-σῶς*, Arist. Eth. N.

†*Εὐθαρσία*, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*εὐθάρσεια*, Plat. Defin. 412 A.

Εὐθεᾶτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θεάομαι*) *easy to be seen.*

Εὐθεῖα, *ἡ*, v. *εὐθύς*.

Εὐθένεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. *εὐθήνεια*: from

Εὐθενέω, *ῶ*, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. *εὐθηνέω*, *to be lucky, prosper, flourish*, Aesch. Eum. 895, 908, 944: from

Εὐθενής, *ές*, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. *εὐθηνής*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 465, sq.

Εὐθενία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*εὐθένεια*.

Εὐθεράπευτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θεραπεύω*) *easily healed, remedied.*—II. *easily won by kindness* or *attention*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10. [*ă*]

Εὐθέριστος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θερίζω*) *easily mown*: *τὸ εὔθ.*, *a kind of balsam*, Diosc.

Εὐθέρμαντος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θερμαίνω*) *easily warmed*, Theophr.

Εὔθερμος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θερμός*) *very warm*, dub. in Hipp.

Εὔθερος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θέρος*) *pleasant in summer, sunny.*

Εὐθεσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *good condition, habit of body*, Hipp.: from

Εὐθετέω, (*εὔθετος*) *to be well arranged, in good order, convenient*, Theophr.: *to be provided with, abound in*, *τινί*, Id.—2. transit. *to set in order, arrange well*, Luc. Hence

Εὐθέτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *good arrangement, situation.*

Εὐθετίζω, (*εὔθετος*) *to set in order, arrange orderly*, Hes. Th. 541.

†*Εὐθετίων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Euthetion*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1356, 15.

Εὔθετος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *τίθημι*) *well arranged, conveniently placed*, Hipp: *easily stowed*, *σποδός*, Aesch. Ag. 444: *well fitted, convenient for* wear or use, Aesch. Theb. 642, Fr. 238. Adv. *-τως*, Diod.

Εὐθεώρητος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θεωρέω*) *easily seen*, Arist. H. A.: *easy to perceive*, Id. Rhet.

Εὐθέως, adv. from *εὐθύς*.

Εὐθηγής, *ές*,=*εὔθηκτος*.—II. act., *sharpening well*, Anth.

Εὔθηκτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θήγω*) *well sharpened, sharp, keen*, Lyc.

Εὐθηλέω, *ῶ*, (*εὐθηλής*) *to suckle, nourish*; in pass. *to be suckled, fatted up*, *χοῖρος*, Aesch. Fr. 309. Hence

Εὐθηλήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *well suckled, fed well on milk*, *μόσχος*, Leon. Tar.: rare form for sq.

Εὐθηλής, *ές*, Dor. *-θᾱλής*, *ές*, (*εὖ*, *θηλή*) *well suckled*: in genl. *well fed, plump*; metaph. *thriving, prosperous*, Pind. P. 9, 128, in Dor. form, Eur. Tro. 217, Ar. Av. 1062.

Εὔθηλος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θηλή*) *with distended udder*, Eur. I. A. 580.

Εὐθημονέω, *ῶ*, and in mid. *εὐθημονέομαι*, (*εὐθημων*) *to set* or *keep in order*, Plat. Legg. 758 B.

Εὐθημοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *good order, good management*, Hes. Op. 469: *a habit of good order, tidiness*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 7: from

Εὐθήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*εὖ*, *τίθημι*) *well arranged, compact, neat*, of animals, Arist. H. A.—II. act. *orderly, setting things in order*, *δμωαὶ δωμάτων εὐθ.*, Aesch. Cho. 84.

Εὐθήνεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*εὐθηνής*) *a flourishing state, health, plenty*, etc.—II. *cheapness, wealth.*

Εὐθηνέω, *ῶ*, *to be well off, flourish, prosper*, Lat. *florere, vigere*, of a country, Hdt. 2, 91, 124; and so in aor. pass. *εὐθηνήθην*, Id. 1, 66; of animals, Hipp., and Arist. Pol.; of trees, Theophr., etc.: *εὐθ. τινί*, *to abound* in a thing, Arist. Gen. An., like Lat. *abundare*. Thom. M. prefers the form *εὐθενέω*, q. v. (Perh. best derived, like *τιθήνη*, from *θηλή*: others from *σθένος*, as if *εὐσθενέω*: others from *θέω*, *τίθημι*.)

Εὐθηνής, *ές*, *in good case, flourishing.* Hence

Εὐθηνία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*εὐθήνεια*, esp. *revenue, wealth*, Arist.

Εὐθηξ, *ηγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*εὖ*, *θήγω*)=*εὔθηκτος*, A. B.

Εὐθήρᾱτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θηρατός*) *easily taken, caught* or *won*, Aesch. Supp. 86; *εὐθ. ὑφ' ἡδονῶν*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐθήρευτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θηρεύω*) v. l. for foreg., Opp.

Εὐθηρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a good catch* or *prey, successful hunting, fishing*, etc., Ael.: from

Εὔθηρος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θήρα*) *lucky in hunting*, etc., Eur. Bacch. 1253: *ἄγρα, κάλαμοι*, Anth.—II. (*εὐ*, *θήρ*) *abounding in game, good for hunting*, *ὄρος*, Strab.

†*Εὐθήρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Euthērus*, an Athenian, a friend of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 2, 8.

Εὐθής, Alex. for *εὐθύς*, LXX.

Εὐθήσαυρος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *θησαυρός*) *well stored up, precious*, Anth.

†*Εὐθίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Euthias*, masc. pr. n., Ath., etc.

Εὐθικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*εὐθύς*) *straight, κίνησις*, Sext. Emp.

Εὔθικτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θίγω*) *easily touched.*—II. act. *easily touching, hitting, striking accurately*, Philo: hence *sharp, clever, quick*, of a bird, Arist. H. A.: *witty*, Polyb. Adv. *-τως*. Hence

Εὐθιξία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *expertness, cleverness*, Philo.

†*Εὐθιππος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Euthippus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Εὔθλαστος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θλάω*) *easily broken*, Arist. Meteor.

Εὐθνήσιμος,*ον*,=*εὐθάνατος*, Aesch. Ag. 1293.

Εὔθοινος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θοίνη*) *eating hugely*, epith. of Hercules, Plut.—II. *εὔθ. γέρας*, *a rich* offering, cf. *εὐδειπνος*, Aesch. Cho. 257.

Εὐθορύβητος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θορυβέω*) *easily confused, frightened by tumult*, Plut. [*ῠ*]

Εὔθραυστος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θραύω*) *easily broken*, Plut.

Εὔθριγκος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θριγκός*) *well coped* or *corniced*, Eur. Hel. 70.

Εὔθριξ, *τρῐχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*εὐ*, *θρίξ*) *with beautiful hair*, in Il. always of horses, *fine-coated* or *with flowing mane*, and in Ep. form *ἐὐτριχας ἵππους*, 23, 13, 301, 351.—II. *made of good stout hair*, of a fishing line, Anth.

Εὔθρονος, *ον*, Ep. *ἐὔθρ.*, (*εὖ*, *θρόνος*) *fair-seated, with a beautiful seat* or *throne*, in Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of *Ἥρ*, Il. 8, 561, Od. 6, 48, etc.

Εὔθροος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θρόος*) *sweetly* or *loud sounding*, Opp., and Anth.

Εὔθρυπτος, *ον*, (*εὖ*, *θρύπτω*) *easily broken* or *crumbled*, *γῆ*, Strab.: in genl. *easily divided*, *ἀήρ*, Arist. de Anim.—II. like Lat. *fractus, dissolutus, enervated.*

Εὐθύ, neut. as adv. from *εὐθύς*, q. v.

Εὐθυβολέω, *ῶ*, *to throw, send right forward*, Plut.—II. intrans. *to dart, go right forward*, Id.; and

Εὐθυβολία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a straight, direct throw, aim*, Plut.: from

Εὐθύβολος, *ον*, (*εὐθύς*, *βάλλω*) *throwing straight at, hitting*: *ὄνομα εὐθ.*, the *exact* name, Philo. Adv. *-λως*, Id.

Εὐθύγλωσσος, *ον*, At *θύς*, *γλῶσσα*) *straight fo ing, honest of tongue*, Pind

Εὐθύγραμμος, *ον*, (*εὐ rectilinear*, Arist. Coel.

†*Εὐθύδημος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eu* leader of the Athenians, loponnesian war, Thuc. of Chios, a Sophist, wh Athens, Plat. Crat. 386 Cephalus of Syracuse, b orator Lysias, Id. Rep. *λός*, son of Diocles, a pu tes, Id. Conv. 122 B.—5. o on an embassy to Phili Dem. 282, 22. Name of nian archons, Diod. S., A in Dem. 567, 26; Strab.,

Εὐθυδίκαιος, *ον*, prob. Eum. 312 for *εὐθύδικος*, *verely just.*

†*Εὐθυδίκη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Euthy* ter of Miltiades, Diod. Plut. *Εὐρυδίκη*.

Εὐθυδικία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *an trial, without evasion* or *qu κίαν εἰςιέναι*, Dem. 908, *εἰςιέναι*, Id. 1103, 11, Isae. 60, 32, to bring the *fair issue*, of a defendant himself of no legal object drances, such as *παραγ μαρτυρίαι*, etc.: from

Εὐθύδικος, *ον*, (*εὐθύς*, *ding, judging strictly*: Aesch. Ag. 761, cf. also

†*Εὐθύδικος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eu* physician, Dem. 1018, 10.— of Chalcis, Luc.

Εὐθυδρομέω, *ῶ*, *to run* of ships, *to sail in a str* Philo, and N. T.: from

Εὐθυδρόμος, *ον*, (*εὐθύ δρόμος*) *in a straight cours*

Εὐθυέντερος, *ον*, (*εὐθύ with a straight intestine*, A

Εὐθυέπεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *str speaking, truthfulness*: fr

Εὐθυεπής, *ές*, (*εὐθύς*, *straightforward, honest in*

Εὐθυεπία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*εὐθυ*

Εὐθυεργής, *ές*, (*εὐθύς*, *rately wrought*, Luc.

Εὐθυθάνατος, *ον*, (*εὐθ suddenly killing, mortal*, [*ă*]

Εὐθίθριξ, *τρῐχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *with straight sleek hair*, Ari

Εὐθύκαυλος, *ον*, (*εὐθ straight-stalked*, Theophr.

†*Εὐθυκλῆς*, *έους*, *ὁ*, Spartan envoy to the kin Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.—2. archon Ol. 110, 2, Dem. an Athenian for whom D wrote the oration agains tes, Dem. 622, 27.—Oth name in Thuc. 1, 46; 3,

†*Εὐθυκράτης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Eu* Olynthian, who betraye city to Philip of Macedo 22; 426, 2; v. Thirlw. Others in Isae., Arist., et

†*Εὐθυκριτος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Eu* native of Plataea, Lys. 1 Athenian archon, Diod. S

Εὐθύ πτος, *ον*, (*εὐθύς* *easy to get at, to procure.*

Εὐθυλογία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = from

Εὐθυλό ος, *ον*, (*εὐθύς*, *θυεπής.*

Εὐθυμᾰχέω, *ῶ*, *to fight* *Εὐθυμάχης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*εὐθύ fighting straightforward*, i. e *resolute*, Pind. O. 7, 27. [*ă*

Εὐθυμᾰχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *an op* Plut.

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=εὐθυμάχης, Si-

ὁ, *Euthymāchus*, 1083, 4.

ὁ, *Euthymēnes*, an ted by Pindar, N. enian archon Ol. Others in Paus.,

e εὔθυμος, *to be of e's self*, Eur. Cycl. ake *cheerful, cheer,* nce again εὐθυμέ- gnf. I., Xen. Hell. t, Cyr. 4, 1, 19.

rb. adj., *one must* rful, Xen.

cheerfulness, joy, 88 and Xen.; also 63.

θυμός) *well-mind-*d, Od. 14, 63.—II. *heerful*, Pind. O. 5, of horses, *spirited,* 3. of things, *agree-* 959. Adv. -μως, *eerfully*, Batr. 159, Compar. -ότερον, : Superl., -ότατα,

Euthȳmus, a cele- rri, in Italy, Strab.

ύνη, ης, ἡ, v. sub in plur., *a judicial* y, esp. at Athens, *g of accounts, audit,* and Oratt.: εὐθυ- etc., *an account of* etc., Dem. 367, 2: to call for one's account; opp. to ὑπέχειν, to give to a scrutiny, Ar. 183, 21: εὐθύνας to do so, Lys. 118, be found guilty of chin. 55, 17. Cf. 254.—II. *correction,* Prot. 326 E.—Εὐ- posed to be only a θυνα that of true t the plur. should Göttling ad Arist. εὔθυνα, as contra- ing Phryn. 23, and ἴυνα.

n investigator, scru- no examined and nts of magistrates, here were ten: on στατ, v. Böckh. P. in genl. *a correct-* εὐθυντήρ, Aesch. 73.

Euthȳnus, father of 9, 105.—2. an ath- , v. l. Εὔθυμος.— ist., etc.

ὁ, *Eythynous*, an whom Isocrates —Others in Plut.,

ἡ, (εὐθύνω) *a* to κάμψις, Arist.

ὁ, and εὐθυντής, *irector, guide, ruler,* βριος εὐθυντήρ, *a* e, Theogn. 40.—2. nf. I., Plat. Legg. εὐθυντὴρ οἰαξ, *the* sch. Supp. 717.

ή, *the part of a ship, as fixed*, Eur. I. T. from

ον, *making straight:* hence *directing, ruling,* σκῆπτρον, Aesch. Pers. 764; from

Εὐθυντής, οῦ, ὁ,=εὐθυντήρ, Plat. Legg. 945 B.

Εὐθυντικός, ή, όν,=εὐθυντήριος, Arist. Pol.

Εὐθυντός, ή, όν, *drawn straight,* Arist. Meteor.: from

Εὐθύνω, fut. -ὑνῶ, (εὐθύς)=the Homeric ἰθύνω, *to lead* or *guide straight,* as a horse by the bit, etc., Aesch. Pr. 287, etc.: εὐθ. ἡνίας, Ar. Av. 1738; *to steer straight,* δόρυ, the bark, Eur. Cycl. 15; πλάταν, Hec. 39.—2. *to direct, govern,* Soph. Ant. 178, Eur. Hec. 9.—3. *to keep straight, preserve,* ὄλβον, Pind. P. 1, 88; so, εὐθ. οὖρον, *to send a straight* fair wind, Id. O. 13, 38.—II. *to make* or *put straight,* as a bent piece of wood, Plat. Prot. 325 D.—2. metaph., εὐθ. δίκας σκολιάς, *to make* crooked judgments *straight,* Solon 15, 36; and so εὐθ. δίκας λαοῖς, Pind. P. 4, 273.—III. esp. at Athens, *to call to account, scrutinise the accounts,* (εὔθυναι) of a magistrate, Plat. Polit. 299 A: hence in pass. *to be called to account,* and so *to be corrected,* τινός, for a thing, Thuc. 1, 95.—2. intrans. *to serve as* εὔθυνος, Plat. Legg. 946 C.

Εὐθυνειρία, ας, ἡ, *a clear, distinct dream,* Arist. Insomn.: from

Εὐθυόνειρος, ον, (εὐθύς, ὄνειρος) *clearly, distinctly dreaming,* Arist.

Εὐθυπλοέω, ῶ, (εὐθύπλοος) *to sail straight,* ἐπί τι, Strab. Hence

Εὐθύπλοια, ας, ἡ, *a straight voyage,* Strab.

Εὐθυπλοκία, ας, ἡ, (εὐθύς, πλέκω, πλοκή) *straight weaving, evenness of texture,* Plat. Polit. 283 A.

Εὐθύπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (εὐθύς, πλέω) *sailing straight.*

Εὐθύπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (εὐθύς, πνέω) *straight blowing,* Pind. N. 7, 42.—II. *breathing freely,* Hipp.

Εὐθυπομπής, ές,=sq.

Εὐθύπομπος, ον, (εὐθύς, πέμπω) *guiding straight,* Pind. N. 2, 10.

Εὐθυπορέω, ῶ, (εὐθύπορος) *to go straight forward,* πότμος εὐθυπορῶν, *unswerving, inflexible* fate, Aesch. Ag. 1005: c. acc. cognato, εὐθ. ὁδόν, δρόμον, *to go a straight* course, Pind. O. 7, 167, I. 5, 76.

Εὐθυπορία, ας, ἡ, *straightness of course, progress in a straight line,* Plat. Legg. 747 A: from

Εὐθύπορος, ον, (εὐθύς, πορεύομαι) *going straight,* Theophr.: metaph. *straight forward, honest,* ἦθος, Plat. Legg. 775 D. Adv. -ρῶς.

Εὐθυρρήμονέω, ῶ, *to speak plainly,* or *to speak off-hand,* Plut.

Εὐθυρρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the character* or *language of the* εὐθυρρήμων, *openness, plainness of speech,* Sext. Emp.: from

Εὐθυρρήμων, ον, (εὐθύς, ῥῆμα) *plain of speech, honest.* Adv. -μόνως, Clem. Al.

Εὐθύρριζος, ον, (εὐθύς, ῥίζα) *straight-rooted,* Theophr.

Εὐθύρρῑνον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐθύς, ῥίς) *straight-nosed.*

Εὔθυρσος, ον, (εὖ, θύρσος) *with beautiful thyrsus,* Eur. Bacch. 1158.

ΕΥ᾽ΘΥ᾽Σ, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύ,=the older and Ion. form ἰθύς (as always in Il., Od., and Hdt.), adj., *straight, direct,* whether perpendicular or horizontal, opp. to σκολιός or καμπύλος, Plat.: εὐθ. πλόος, Pind. O. 6, 177.—2. in moral sense, *straight-forward, open, honest,* ῥῆτραι, Tyrt. 8, δίκη, Pind. N. 10, 22, cf. εὐθύνω II. 2; ὁ εὐθὺς λόγος, Eur. Hipp. 492.—3. in adverb. usages, εἰς τὸ εὐθὺ βλέπειν, to look *straight forward,* Xen. Eq. 7, 17: ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λέγειν, to speak *straight out,* Valck. Hipp. 491, ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος, *at once, immediately, hastily,* Thuc. 1, 34, etc.: hence *unconditionally, in short:* so too, ἀπ᾽ εὐθείας (sc. ὁδοῦ) Plut. Fab. 3: also, τὴν εὐθεῖαν, Eur. Med. 384.—II. as adv. εὐθύς and εὐθύ, of place, *straight to,* Πύλονδε, ἐς Πύλον, H. Hom. Merc. 342, 355; so ἐπὶ τόπον, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 37: also c. gen. *straight towards...,* as εὐθὺ τῶν κυρηβίων, εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Ar. Eq. 254, Av. 1421, cf. ἰθύς.—2. of time, *straightway, forthwith, at once,* Pind., Trag., etc.; τοῦ θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, at the very beginning of summer, Thuc. 2, 47: hence, acc. to Gramm., *suddenly, hastily, rashly.* In these signfs. both εὐθύ and εὐθύς are freq., v. Jac. A. P. p. lxxvi: yet in the local signf. the form εὐθύ was Att. the more usu., Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, 1; and in later Greek, εὐθύ prevailed, Lob. Phryn. 144.—3. *for instance, to take the first example that occurs,* Ruhnk. Tim., cf. αὐτίκα II. Freq. pleonast. with παράχρημα, q. v., and the like, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 235, Schäf. Mel. p. 61.—III. εὐθέως, adv., is used just in the same way, Soph. Aj. 31, etc.; cf. also παραχρῆμα.—IV. ἡ εὐθεῖα, as subst.—1. sub. γραμμή, *a straight line,* Arist. Mund., and Polyb.—2. sub. πτῶσις, *the nominative case,* Lat. *casus rectus,* Gramm. (Nothing to do with εὖ as the collat. form ἰθύς abundantly shows.)

Εὐθύσᾱνος, ον, (εὖ, θύσανος) *well-fringed,* Leon. Tar. [ῡ]

Εὐθυτενής, ές, (εὐθύς, τείνω) *stretched out, straight,* Ael.

Εὐθύτης, ητος, ἡ, (εὐθύς) *straightness, a straight direction,* Arist. Meteor. —II. metaph. *honesty, justice,* LXX. [ῡ]

Εὐθυτόμος, ον, (εὐθύς, τέμνω) *cutting straight:* but—II. proparox. εὐθύτομος, ον, pass., *cut straight, straight,* Pind. P. 5, 120.

Εὐθύτονος, ον, (εὐθύς, τείνω)=εὐθυτενής.—II. τὰ εὐθ., *catapults,* to shoot darts with, v. παλίντονος.

Εὐθύτρητος, ον, (εὐθύς, τιτράω) *bored right through.*

Εὐθύτριχος, ον, (εὐθύς, θρίξ)=εὐθύθριξ, Arist. H. A.

Εὐθυφερής, ές, (εὐθύς, φέρω) *going, running in a straight line,* Plat. Legg. 815 B.

†Εὐθύφημος, ον, ὁ, *Euthyphēmus,* masc. pr. n., Dem. 1324, 10.

Εὐθυφορέω, ῶ, (εὐθύς, φέρω) *to carry straight.* Pass *to go, be moved in a straight line.* Hence

Εὐθυφορία, ας, ἡ, *motion in a straight line,* Arist. Phys. Ausc.; opp. to κυκλοφορία.

Εὐθύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὐθύς, φρήν) *right, straight-minded.*—II. *well-disposed, kind,* dub. in Aesch. Eum. 1034.

†Εὐθύφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Euthyphron,* an Athenian, after whom one of the dialogues of Plato was named.

Εὐθωνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐθύς, ὄνυξ) *with straight nails, claws, talons,* Arist. H. A., v. Lob. Phryn. 708.

Εὐθυωρέω, ῶ, *to go straight forward:* and

Εὐθυωρία, ας, ἡ, *a straight course* or *direction,* Plat. Rep. 436 E: from

Εὐθύωρος, ον, also ᾱ, όν, *in a straight direction:* esp. in neut. εὐθύωρον as adv.,=εὐθύς, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16. (Usu. deriv. from ὥρα, but never found of *time;* perh. better from εὐθύ only.)

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Εὐθώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, θώραξ) *well-mailed*, Nonn., Anth.

†**Εὐια**, ων, τά, *Euia*, a city of Macedonia Diod. S. 19, 11.

Εὐιάζω, v. εὐάζω.

Εὐιακός, ή, όν, (εὐιος) *Bacchic*, Anth.: as fem. εὐιάς, άδος, ἡ.

Εὐίατος, ον, (εὖ, ἰάομαι) *easily healed, curable*, Hipp. [ῑ]

Εὐίδρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ἱδρώς) *easily perspiring*, Arist. Probl.: a neut. εὔιδρον, in Theophr. Fr. 9.

Εὔιερος, ον, (εὖ, ἱερός) *very holy*, Lat. *sacrosanctus*, Anth. [ῑ]

Εὐιλᾱτεύω, *to be very propitious, merciful*, LXX.: from

Εὐίλᾱτος, ον, (εὖ, ἱλάομαι) *very propitious, merciful*, LXX. [ῑ]

Εὔϊνος, ον, (εὖ, ἶς) *with stout fibres*, ξύλον, Theophr.

Εὔιος, ου, ὁ, *Euios, Evius*, epith. of Bacchus, Soph., and Eur., from the cry εὐα, εὐοῖ; hence—II. εὔιος, ον, as adj. *Bacchic, inspired by Bacchus*, Soph., Eur., etc.

†**Εὔιος**, ου, ὁ, *Euius*, of Chalcis, a pipe-player, Ath. 538 F.

†**Εὐίππη**, ης, ἡ, *Euippe*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of Leucon, Paus.: prop. fem. from

Εὐιππος, ον, (εὖ, ἵππος) of persons, *delighting in horses, well-horsed*, H. Hom. Ap. 210, Pind., etc.—2. of places, *famed for horses*, Pind., Soph., etc.

†**Εὐιππος**, ου, ὁ, *Euippus*, son of Thestius, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.—2. a Trojan, slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 417.—3. son of Megareus, Paus.—4. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Εὐίστιος, ον, Ion. for εὐέστιος.

Εὔιστος, ον, (εὖ, εἰδέναι) *πόθος εὔιστος, desire of knowledge*, acc. to Jacobs; dub. in Ep. Ad. 168.

Εὐίσχιος, ον, (εὖ, ἰσχίον) *with good, beautiful hips*, Anth.

Εὐιχθυς, υ, gen. υος, (εὖ, ἰχθύς) *abounding in fish*, Diod.

Εὐιώτης, ου, ὁ, (εὐιος) *Bacchic*; fem. εὐιῶτις, ίδος, Mosch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 242.

†**Εὔκαδμος**, ον, ὁ, *Eucadmus*, a statuary, Paus.

Εὐκᾱής, ές, (εὖ, καίω) *easily burnt*, Diosc.

Εὐκαθαίρετος, ον, (εὖ, καθαιρέω) *easy to pull down, overthrow, overcome*, Thuc. 7, 18.

Εὐκάθεδρος, ον, (εὖ, καθέδρα) *with good seat* or *bench*, = εὔσελμος.

Εὐκάθεκτος, ον, (εὖ, κατέχω) *easily kept under, restrained*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 69.

Εὐκαιρέω, ῶ, (εὔκαιρος) *to have good opportunity, leisure* or *time*, Polyb.; c. inf., Plut.—II. εὐκ. εἴς τι, *to devote one's leisure to* a thing, *occupy one's self with* it, N. T.—III. *to enjoy good times, be well off, prosper*, Polyb.; τοῖς βίοις, Ib. Also εὐκαιρέομαι, as dep., in this signf., Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A. Hence

Εὐκαίρημα, ατος, τό, *a thing seasonably done*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 194.

Εὐκαιρία, ας, ἡ, *good season, fitting time, an opportunity*, Isocr. 239 E, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.—II. *suitableness, appropriateness*, Plut.—2. *convenience, good situation*, πόλεως, Polyb.—III. *wealth, prosperity*, Polyb.: from

Εὔκαιρος, ον, (εὖ, καιρός) *in season, seasonable*, Soph. O. C. 32: τὸ εὔκαιρον = εὐκαιρία, Dion. H.—II. of places, *convenient, well-situated*, Polyb.—III. *at leisure*. Adv. -ρως, Hipp.: compar. -ότερον, Plat. Phaed. 78 A: superl. -ότατα, Polyb.

Εὐκᾶλος, εὐκᾶλία, Dor. for εὐκηλ.

Εὐκάμᾱτος, ον, (εὐ, κάματος) *of easy labour, easy*, κάματος, Eur. Bacch. 66: *well-wrought*, Anth.—II. of persons, *laborious*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Εὐκάμπεια, ας, ἡ, *flexibility*: from

Εὐκαμπής, ές, (εὐ, κάμπτω) *well-bent* or *curved*, δρέπανον, κλητς, τόξα, Od. 18, 368; 21, 6, H. Hom. 27, 12.—II. *easy to bend, curve, turn*, Plut.

†**Εὐκαμπίδας**, α, ὁ, *Eucampidas*, an Arcadian, charged by Demosthenes with being gained over by Philip, Dem. 324, 9; cf. Polyb. 17, 14, 2.

Εὔκαμπτος, ον, (εὐ, κάμπτω) *easily bent, flexible*, Hipp. Hence

Εὐκαμψία, ας, ἡ, *flexibility*, Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐκάρδιος, ον, (εὖ, καρδία) *good of heart, stout-hearted, brave*, Lat. *egregie cordatus*, Soph. Aj. 364, and Eur.: of a horse, *spirited*, Xen. Eq. 6, 14.—II. *strengthening, good for the καρδία* or *stomach*, Hipp. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Hec. 549.

Εὐκαρπέω, ῶ, *to be εὔκαρπος, to abound in fruit*, Theophr.

Εὐκαρπία, ας, ἡ, (εὔκαρπος) *fruitfulness, abundance of fruit*, Theophr.

†**Εὐκαρπία**, ας, ἡ, *Eucarpia*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

Εὔκαρπος, ον, (εὖ, καρπός) *rich in fruit, fruitful*, of women, H. Hom. 30, 5; of trees, corn, land, etc.—II. act. *fruitful, fertilising*, Theophr.

Εὐκατάγνωστος, ον, (εὐ, καταγιγνώσκω) *blameworthy*.

Εὐκατᾰγώνιστος, ον, (εὐ, καταγωνίζομαι) *easily conquered*, Polyb.

Εὐκατακόμιστος, ον, (εὐ, κατακομίζω) *easy to be transported*, ὕλη, Strab.—II. *easily led* or *prone to* a thing.

Εὐκατακράτητος, ον, (εὐ, κατακρατέω) *easy to keep in subjection* or *retain*, Polyb. [κρᾰ]

Εὐκατάλῃπτος, ον, (εὐ, καταλαμβάνω) *easy to take in, comprehend*.

Εὐκατάλλακτος, ον, (εὐ, καταλλάσσω) *easily appeased, placable*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατάλῡτος, ον, (εὐ, καταλύω) *easy to overthrow*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 15.

Εὐκαταμάθητος, ον, (εὐ, καταμανθάνω) *easy to understand*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Εὐκαταμάχητος, ον, (εὐ, καταμάχομαι) *easily conquered*. [ᾰ]

Εὐκατανόητος, ον, (εὐ, κατανοέω) *easily intelligible*.

Εὐκατάπληκτος, ον, (εὐ, καταπλήσσω) *easily scared*.

Εὐκαταπράϋντος, ον, (εὐ, καταπραΰνω) *placable*. [πρᾰ]

Εὐκατάπρηστος, ον, (εὐ, καταπρήθω) *easily kindled, set on fire*.

Εὐκαταπτόητος, ον, (εὐ, καταπτοέω) *easily frightened*.

Εὐκατάπτωτος, ον, (εὐ, καταπίπτω) *given to falling down*.

Εὐκατασήμαντος, ον, (εὐ, κατασημαίνω) *easily sealed*.

Εὐκατάσκεπτος, ον, (εὐ, κατασκέπτομαι) *easily visible*.

Εὐκατασκεύαστος, ον, (εὐ, κατασκευάζω) *easily constructed*.

Εὐκατάσκευος, ον, (εὐ, κατασκευή) = foreg.

Εὐκατάστᾰτος, ον, (εὐ, καθίστημι) *well-fixed, firm*.

Εὐκατάστροφος, ον, (εὖ, καταστρέφω) *well-turned*, of a period, Dem. Phal.

Εὐκατάσχετος, ον, (εὖ, κατέχω) *easily held fast*, Hipp.

Εὐκατατρόχαστος, ον, (εὖ, κατατροχάζω) *easily overrun, easily attacked*: hence of persons, *exposed to attack* or *blame*, Strab.

Εὐκαταφορία, ας, ἡ, *a leaning, inclination*, Diog. L.: from

Εὐκατάφορος, ον, (εὖ, μαι) *leaning downwards, pr* a thing, esp. of passions, *proclivis, pronus*, πρός τι, Ar

Εὐκαταφρόνητος, ον, φρονέω) *easy to be despised ible, despicable*, Xen. Hell. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατάψευστος, ον, (εὖ δομαι) *safe to tell lies about*

Εὔκατέακτος, ον, (εὖ, pf. κατέαγα) *easily broken*.

Εὐκατέργαστος, ον, (εὖ ζομαι) *easy to be wrought* ophr.: *easy of digestion*, Xe 3, 6.—2. *easy of accomplish* Rhet.—3. *easily subdued*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 12.

Εὐκατηγόρητος, ον, (ε ρέω) *easy to be blamed, ope tion*, Thuc. 6, 77.

Εὐκατοίκητος, ον, (εὖ, *convenient for inhabiting*.

Εὐκάτοπτος, ον, (εὖ, *easily seen, clear*.

Εὐκατόρθωτος, ον, (εὖ, *easily effected*. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατοχος, ον, (εὖ, κατέ σχετος.

Εὔκαυστος, or -καυτος καίω) *easily burning*, Theo

Εὐκέᾰνος, ον, = sq., dub

Εὐκέαστος, ον, (εὖ, κ *cleft* or *split*.

Εὐκέᾰτος, ον, poet. for ρος, Od. 5, 60.

Εὐκέλᾰδος, ον, (εὖ, κέλ *ing well, melodious*, Ar. Nu

Εὐκεντρος, ον, (εὖ, κέν *ed*, Anth.

Εὐκέραος, ον, and εὐ gen. ωτος, (εὖ, κέρας) w *horns*, Soph. Aj. 64.

Εὐκέραστος, ον, (εὖ, *well mixed, well tempered*, o sphere, Plut.

Εὐκερδής, ές, (εὖ, κέρδ Opp.

Εὐκερμᾰτέω, ῶ, (εὖ, κέρ *moneyed, rich in money*.

Εὐκέρως, ων, v. εὐκέρα

Εὐκέφᾰλος, ον, (εὖ, κε *good head*, Art.—II. *good f ening the head*, cf. εὐκάρδ

Εὐκηλήτειρα, ας, ἡ, (ε *that lulls, soothes*, παίδω 462.

Εὐκηλία, ας, ἡ, *quiet*:

Εὔκηλος, ον, and Ap. Dor. εὔκᾶλος, Ael. lengt ἔκηλος, *quiet, calm, gentl free from care, quiet*, like εὔκ. εὐδειν, Od. 14, 479, Soph. El. 241; but also Od. 3, 263: *undisturbed*, πολεμίζειν, Il. 17, 371: *dence, bold*, Hes. Op. 66 Merc. 480. From Theo Rh. downwds. also of th εὔκ., *still, silent*, Theocr. *interrupted, unceasing*, π Rh.; κῶπαι, Opp. Adv. thing to do with εὐ: pr same root as ἔκων, cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v.)

Εὐκήλος, ον, (εὐ, καίω, *burning*, Ion ap. Phot.

Εὐκινησία, ας, ἡ, *easine agility*: from

Εὐκίνητος, ον, (εὖ, κ *moved*, Lat. *mobilis*, Hipp. Tim. 58 E.—II. *easily stir* πρὸς ὀργήν, Arist. Rhet. [ῐ]

Εὐκισσος, ον, (εὖ, κι Anth.

Εὐκίων, ον, gen. ονος *with beautiful pillars*, Eur.

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, κλάδος) *with fine*

(εὖ, κλάω) *easily*

the acc. *εὐκλεέα*, have also *εὐκλεᾶ*, plur. *εὐκλεάς*, Si- d.; Hom. has the ll. 10, 281, Od. 21, *good report, famous*, c. Adv. *-εῶς*, in 110. Hence

κλεια, ας, ἡ, *good* m. always in poet. , 285, Od. 14, 402: *εὐκλεία*. Hence

Euclīa, an appell. oes and Corinth, d. 20.—2. fem. pr. *e Euclīa*, a festival Euclia, Xen. Hell.

, *Euclīdes*, *Euclid*, r of Himera, Thuc. he tyrant Hippo- dt. 7, 155.—3. one s in Athens, Xen. Archon, Ol. 94, 2, of the restoration eneral amnesty by ons were to be com- reviously commit- stablishment, with s, of Solon's laws, ; hence the prov. *ν ἐξετάζειν*, Luc. Lept. p. 72.—5. a sayer, Xen. An. 7, a, a pupil of So- r of the Megaric ebrated mathema- ea, in the time of hus.—Others in

κληίζω, (*εὔκλεια*) h. 137, Tyrt. 3, 24. for *εὐκλεής*, adv. 0.

εῦ, κλεινός) *much-*

(εὖ, κλείω) *well-*

ῦκλῆίς, ίδος, ἡ, εύκλῃς, ῖδος, Ion. *sed, close-shutting*,]

(εὖ, κλῆμα) *to grow*

be εὔκληρος, to be ood lot, Teles ap. c. acc. cognato, ence

, τό, *a piece of good*

good fortune, Dion.

εῦ, κλῆρος) *fortu-* th.

Eucles, an Athe- 3, 2, Arist., Diod. 12, 53: an Athe- Thuc. 4, 104.—2. a nder against Ni- —Others in Paus.,

uclus, masc. pr. n.,

Eucnāmus, masc.

Ep. *ἐὐκλ.*, (εὖ, H. Hom. Ap. 203. Att. for *εὖγν.*

εὖ, κνάπτω) *well-* cloth.

ό, ἡ, (εὖ, κνημίς) greaves, *with well-* l-greaved, freq. in d acc. plur, in Ep. form *ἐὐκνήμῖδες*, *ἐὐκνήμῖδας*, in Il., always epith. of *Ἀχαιοί*, in Od. sometimes also of *ἑταῖροι*. [ῖ always.]

Εὔκνημος, *ον*, (εὖ, κνήμη) *with beautiful legs*, cf. Plin. N. H. 34, 8, 21.—II. *with fine sprouts* or *joints*, of a plant, Nic.

Εὔκνιστος, *ον*, (εὖ, κνίζω) *irritable*.

Εὐκοίλιος, *ον*, (εὖ, κοιλία) *with good healthy bowels*.—II. *good for the bowels, relaxing them*, Diosc., cf. *εὐκέφαλος*.

Εὐκοινόμητις, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, κοινός, μῆτις) *deliberating well for the public*, or *taking common counsel*, *ἀρχά*, Aesch. Supp. 700.

Εὐκοινωνησία, *ας*, ἡ, *the character of the εὐκοινώνητος: good state of social relations*, M. Anton.: from

Εὐκοινώνητος, *ον*, (εὖ, κοινωνέω) *easy to deal with, social, reasonable in one's dealings*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐκόλία, *ας*, ἡ, (εὔκολος) strictly, *goodness of digestion, contentedness with one's food*, Plut.: in genl. *contentedness, good temper*, Id.—II. also *facility in using the limbs*, etc., *activity*, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

Εὐκόλλητος, *ον*, (εὖ, κολλάω) *easy to glue, fix together*.

Εὔκολλος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόλλα) *gluing well, sticky*, Anth.

Εὔκολος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόλον) *of good digestion, easily contented with one's food*: in genl. *taking things easily, contented*, Lat. *facilis, a good, easy* man, said of Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 82; opp. to *δύσκολος*.—II. also *nimble, active in body*; of things, *easy*, Plat. Legg. 779 E. Adv. *-λως*, Isocr. 239 B.

Εὐκόλπος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόλπος) *with beautiful bosom*, Anth.—2. *with beautiful bays*, of a country, Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.

Εὐκόλυμβος, *ον*, (εὖ, κολυμβάω) *swimming* or *diving well*.

Εὐκόμης, *ου*, ὁ, (εὖ, κόμη)=*εὐκομος*.

Εὐκομῖδής, *ές*, (εὖ, κομιδή) *well-cared for*, Hdt. 4, 53.

Εὐκόμιστος, *ον*, (εὖ, κομίζω)= foreg.

Εὔκομος, *ον*, Ep. *ἠΰκ.*, (εὖ, κόμη) *fair-haired, beautiful-haired*, Hom.

Εὐκομόων, *όωσα*, *όων*,=foreg., Q. Sm.: but there was no such verb as *εὐκομάω*, v. *εὖ* sub fin.

Εὔκομπος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόμπος) *loud-sounding*, *πληγαὶ ποδός*, of dancing, Eur. Tro. 152.

Εὐκοπία, *ας*, ἡ, *easiness of work*, Diod.: from

Εὔκοπος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόπος) *with easy labour, easy*, Polyb. Adv. *-πως*, Ar. Fr. 615.

Εὐκοπρώδης, *ες*, (εὖ, κόπρος, εἶδος) hence, *τὰ εὐκοπρώδεα, a healthy evacuation*, Hipp.

Εὐκόρῡθος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόρυς) *well-helmed, with beautiful helmet*, Opp.

Εὐκόρῡφος, *ον*, (εὖ, κορυφή) *with beautiful top*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 992: metaph. of sentences, *well wound up, ending well*, like *εὐκατάστροφος*.

Εὐκοσμέω, ῶ, (*εὔκοσμος*) *to behave orderly*, LXX.

Εὐκόσμητος, *ον*, (εὖ, κοσμέω) *well-adorned*, H. Hom. Merc. 384.

Εὐκοσμία, *ας*, ἡ, (*εὔκοσμος*) *orderly behaviour*, Eur. Bacch. 693, Xen., etc.

Εὐκοσμίως, adv.=*εὐκόσμως*.

Εὔκοσμος, *ον*, (εὖ, κόσμος) *decorous, orderly*, Thuc. 6. 42: *οὐκ εὔκ. ὀργή*, =*ἄκοσμος*, Aesch. Pers. 481.—II. *well-adorned, graceful*, Eur. Bacch. 235. Adv. *-μως*, *in good order*, Od. 21, 123, cf. Hes. Op. 626.

†**Εὔκοσμος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Eucosmus*, son of Lycurgus of Sparta, Paus.

Εὔκουρος, *ον*, prob. *well-shorn*, (εὖ, κείρω), Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 E.

Εὐκράδαντος, *ον*, (εὖ, κραδαίνω) *easily brandished, well-poised*.

Εὐκρᾶής, *ές*,=*εὔκρατος*, from *κεραννυμι*, *well-mixed, tempered, moderate*, in Hom., and Hes. v. l. for *ἀκραής*: later of a *gentle* breeze.

Εὔκραιρος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, (εὖ, κραῖρα) *with fine horns*, esp. of oxen, *βουσὶν εὐκραίρῃσιν*, H. Hom. Merc. 209 Later of ships, *with beautiful beak*. Opp.

†**Εὐκράντη**, *ης*, ἡ, *Eucrante*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243, also wr. *Εὐκράτη*, cf. Apollod. 1, 2, 6.

Εὐκράς, *ᾶτος*, ὁ, ἡ,=*εὔκρατος*, *well-mixed, tempered*, of spring-water, Plat. Crit. 112 D: of climate, *temperate, mild*, Theophr.: *moderate, tolerable*, *βίος*, Eur. Melan. 25.—2. as subst. paroxyt., *εὔκρας*, *τό*, *wine mixed for drinking*, Eur. Antiop. 46.

Εὐκρᾶσία, *ας*, ἡ, (*εὔκρατος*) *a good temperature*, *ὡρῶν*, Plat. Tim. 24 C: *a good temperament*, *σώματος*, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐκράτιον, *τό*, (*εὔκρατος*)=*εὔκρας* II.

†**Εὐκράτης**, *ους*, ὁ, *Eucrātes*, an Athenian demagogue, Ar. Eq. 254, Oratt.—2. father of Diodotus, Thuc. 3, 41.—3. brother of the commander Nicias, Lys. 149, 27.—Others in Dem. 1354, 12; Luc., etc.

†**Εὐκρατίδης**, *ου*, ὁ, *Eucratides*, a king of Bactria, Strab.—Others in Luc., etc. In Dor. form *-δας*, *Eucratidas*, son of Anaxandrides, Plut.

†**Εὐκρατιδία**, *ας*, and *-τιδεία*, *ας*, ἡ, *Eucratidia*, a city of Bactria, Strab.

Εὔκρᾶτος, *ον*, (εὖ, κεράννυμι) *well tempered, temperate*, Eur. Phaeth. 6: hence of liquids, *tempered, lukewarm*, Medic.: of wine, *mixed for drinking*, whence, *τὸ εὔκρατον*,=*εὔκρας* II.—II. metaph. *temperate, mild*, *ὀλιγαρχία*, Arist. Pol. Adv. *-τως*.

†**Εὔκρατος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Eucrātus*, son of Strommichus, Aeschin. 30, 10.

Εὐκρᾰτῶς, adv. (εὖ, κράτος) *firmly, fast*, *ἔχειν τι*, Arist. Probl., as if from an adj. *εὐκρατής*.

Εὔκρεκτος, *ον*, (εὖ, κρέκω) *well-struck, well-sounding*, of stringed instruments, *φόρμιγξ*, Ap. Rh.: also of threads in weaving, *μίτοι εὔκρεκτοι*, Anth.

Εὔκρημνος, *ον*, (εὖ, κρημνός) *with fine cliffs, high-peaked*, Opp.

Εὔκρηνος, *ον*, (εὖ, κρήνη) *with a fine well, well-watered*, Anth.

Εὐκρηπίς, *ίδος*, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, κρηπίς) *well-shod*: in genl. *well-based, firm*, Anth.

Εὔκρητος, *ον*, Ion. for *εὔκρατος*.

Εὔκρῑθος, *ον*, (εὖ, κριθή) *rich in barley*, Theocr. 7, 24.

Εὐκρίνεια, *ας*, ἡ, (*εὐκρῑνής*) *distinctness*, Def. Plat. 414 A.

Εὐκρῑνέω, ῶ, *to keep distinct and in order*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 6, cf. *διευκρ.*

Εὐκρῑνής, *ές*, (εὖ, κρίνω) *distinct*: hence *pure, clear*, *αὐραι*, Hes. Op. 668.—II. *clear, intelligible*, Isae. 79, 12.—III. *well-arranged, in good order*, *πάντα εὐκρινέα ποιέεσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 42.—IV. *in good case*, esp. *after a favourable crisis*, of bodily health, Isocr. 415 E: in Att. also, acc. to Gramm., euphem. of the dead.—2. of illnesses, *easily brought to a crisis*, Hipp.; and so, adv. *-νῶς*, Ion. *-νέως*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Εὐκρῑτος, *ον*, (εὖ, κρίνω) *easy to be judged* or *decided*, *κρῖμα*, Aesch. Supp. 397: *easy to be judged of*, *νόσημα*, Hipp.: *easily discerned, clear, plain, manifest*, Plat. Polit. 272 C.

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†Εὔκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Eucritus*, of Cos, a friend of Theocritus, Theocr. 7, 1.—Others in Luc., etc.

Εὐκρόκᾶλος, ον, (εὖ, κροκάλη) *gravelly* or *sandy*, of the shore, Nonn.

Εὐκρότᾶλος, ον, (εὖ, κρόταλον) *lively, rattling, accompanied by castanets*, Anth.

Εὐκρότητος, ον, (εὖ, κροτέω) *well-beaten, hammered, wrought*, of metal, Soph. Ant. 430, Eur. El. 819, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 358 C.—II. *much-applauded, popular.*

Εὔκροτος, ον, (εὖ, κροτέω) *well-sounding.* Adv. -τως.

Εὔκρυπτος, ον, (εὖ, κρύπτω) *easy to be hidden*, Hipp., and Aesch. Ag. 623.

Εὐκρῠφής, ές,=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Εὐκτάζομαι, frequentat. of *εὔχομαι, to wish, pray, long much*, from εὐκτός, as Lat. *dicto*, from *dictus*.

Εὐκταῖος, αία, αῖον, (εὔχομαι) *of, belonging to prayer, votive*, φάτις, Aesch. Theb. 841, χάρις, Id. Ag. 1387: τὰ εὐκταῖα, *wishes, prayers, vows*, Aesch. Supp. 631, Soph. Tr. 239.—2. esp. epith. of gods, *invoked in special prayer*, Aesch. Theb. 724, etc.: τινί, by one, Eur. Or. 214.—3. in genl. *wished, desired: desirable*, Plat. Legg. 687 E, with v. l. εὐκτέον. Adv. -ως.

Εὐκτέᾶνος, ον, (εὐ, κτέανον) *wealthy*, Aesch. Pers. 897.

Εὐκτήδονος, ον, or εὐκτήδων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὐ, κτηδών) *with straight fibres*, hence *easily cleft, splitting*, of wood, Theophr.

Εὐκτημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *wealth*: from

Εὐκτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, κτῆμα) *wealthy*, Pind. N. 7, 135.

†Εὐκτήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Euctemon*, a commander of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 30: archon, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.—2. an Athenian name, occurring frequently in Oratt.—Another archon, Ol. 120, 2.

Εὐκτήριος, ον, (εὔχομαι) *of, belonging to prayer*: τὸ εὐκτήριον, *an oratory*, Eccl.

Εὔκτητος, ον, (εὖ, κτάομαι) *well* or *easily acquired*, Anth.

Εὐκτικός, ή, όν, (εὐκτός) *wishing, expressing a wish*: hence in Gramm., ἡ εὐκτική, *the optative mood*. Adv. -κῶς.

Εὐκτίμενος, ένη, ενον, (εὖ, κτίμενος, κτίζω) *well, beautifully built, lying beautifully*: also *well-inhabited, populous*, in Hom. freq. epith. of cities, islands, etc.; in Od. even of houses, threshing-floors, gardens, etc., cf. Il. 20, 496; 21, 77, Od. 24, 226, 336. The common form εὐκτίμενος occurs first in H. Hom. Ap. 36. [ῐ] Cf. εὐναιετάων, εὐναιόμενος.

Εὔκτιστος, ον, poet. ἐΰκτιστος, (εὖ, κτίζω)=foreg.

Εὔκτῐτος, ον, Ep. and Ion. for foreg., Il. 2, 592, H. Hom. Ap. 423.

Εὐκτός, ή, όν, (εὔχομαι) *wished, longed for, desired, acceptable*, Il. 14, 98.—2. *to be wished*. Adv. -τῶς.

Εὐκτῡπέων, ουσα, ον, (εὖ, κτυπέω) *clattering*, Q. Sm. (only found in this form.)

Εὐκῡβέω, ῶ, (εὖ, κύβος) *to be lucky, successful*, esp. *with the dice*, Amphis Gynaecom. 3.

Εὔκυκλος, ον, (εὖ, κύκλος) *well-turned, well-rounded*, in Il. always epith. of ἀσπίς, in Od. of ἀπήνη, where some refer it to the wheels, cf. 6, 58, 70: later, εὔκ. ἀντίπηξ, Eur. Ion 1391, στεφάνη, Xen., etc.—II. *moving in a circle, circling*, χορεία, Ar. Thesm. 968. Adv. -λως, Orph.

Εὐκύκλωτος, ον, (εὖ, κυκλόω)=foreg., Eubul. Κυβ. I.

Εὐκυλῐκός, ή, όν, (εὖ, κύλιξ) *suiting the banquet, convivial*, λαλιή, Leon. Tar. 85, 8.

Εὐκύλιστος, ον, (εὖ, κυλίω, κυλίνδω) *easily rolled* or *turned, rounded*, Math. Vett. Adv. -τως. [ῠ]

Εὐκύμαντος, ον, (εὖ, κυμαίνω) *stormy, swollen*. [ῠ]

Εὔκωπος, ον, (εὖ, κώπη) *well-equipped with oars*, Opp.

Εὐλάβεια, ας, Ion. εὐλαβίη, ης, Theogn. 118, ἡ, *the character and conduct of the εὐλαβής, considerateness, discretion, caution*, Theogn. l. c., etc.; τινός, *against* a thing, Hipp.: ἡ εὐλ. σώζει πάντα, Ar. Av. 377: εὐλάβειαν ἔχειν μή..,=εὐλαβεῖσθαι μή.., Plat. Prot. 321 A.—2. *reverence, piety*, πρὸς or περὶ τὸ θεῖον, Diod., and Plut.: and so absol., N. T. [ᾰ]

Εὐλᾰβέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, and in LXX. pass. -ηθήσομαι: aor. ηὐλαβήθην. *To behave like the εὐλαβής, have a care, be cautious, circumspect, to beware, fear*, μὴ φανῇς, etc., Soph. Tr. 1129, Eur., etc.; ὅπως μή.., Plat. Phaed. 91 C; μή, c. inf., Eur. Or. 1059, etc.; c. inf. only, Soph. O. T. 616, Plat., etc.: also, εὐλ. περί τινος or τι: hence—2. *to beware of, shun*, c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 181; εὐλ. τὸν κύνα, *'ware* the dog, Ar. Lys. 1215, etc.: but —3. *to watch for, await quietly*, καιρόν, Eur. Or. 699, cf. Phoen. 1411: from

Εὐλᾰβής, ές, (εὐ, λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν) *taking hold well and surely*: i. e. *undertaking prudently, cautious, careful, circumspect*, Plat. Polit. 311 A: *timid, scrupulous*, Plut.: εὐλ. ἀπό τινος, *keeping* from.., LXX.: *pious, reverent*, N. T. Adv. -βῶς, Plat. Soph. 246 B: compar. -εστέρως, Eur. I. T. 1375; also comp. -έστερον, Polyb., superl. -έστατα, Ael.

Εὐλαβητέον, verb. adj. from εὐλαβέομαι, *one must take care, beware*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 608 A: *one must beware of, shun*, c. acc., Ib. 424 C.

Εὐλᾰβητικός, ή, όν, (εὐλαβέομαι) *circumspect*, Def. Plat. 412 A.

Εὐλᾰβίη, ης, ἡ, v. εὐλάβεια.

Εὐλᾱγής, ές, (εὖ, λαγός) *abounding in hares*, dub. in Orph. Arg. 167.

Εὐλάζω, *to plough*, v. εὐλάκα.

Εὐλᾱΐγξ, ῐγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, λᾶϊγξ) poet.=εὐλιθος.

†Εὐλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Eulaeus*, a river of Susiana in Asia, now prob. *the Karum* or *Kerah*, Strab., Arr. An. 7, 7; regarded by some as=Χοάσπης, Hdt. 1, 188, cf. Bähr ad loc.

Εὐλάκα, ἡ, in Orac. ap. Thuc. 5, 16, ἀργυρέᾳ εὐλάκᾳ εὐλάξειν, *shall plough with silver ploughshare*. Neither verb nor noun occurs elsewh.: they are prob. old Lacon. forms akin to αὔλαξ.—Others, not so well, from λαχαίνω. The sense is clearly, 'that there should be a great dearth, corn being (as we might say) *worth its weight in silver*.'

Εὔλαλος, ον, (εὖ, λαλέω) *sweet-spoken*, Anth.: also *prattling*.

Εὐλαμπής, ές, and εὐλαμπρος, ον, (εὐ, λάμπω) *bright-shining*.

Εὐλάχᾰνος, ον, (εὐ, λάχανον) *fruitful in herbs*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Εὐλείαντος, ον, and εὐλέαντος, ον, (εὐ, λεαίνω) *easily bruised, ground small*, τροφή, Arist. Part. An.

Εὔλειμος, ον,=sq., Eur. Bacch. 1084.

Εὐλείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, λειμών) *with goodly meadows*, Od. 4, 607.

Εὐλεκτρος, ον, (εὖ, λέκτρον) *well-bedded*: esp. of the bride, *happy* or *bringing happiness in marriage*, Soph. Ant. 795.

Εὔλεξις, ι, (εὖ, λέξις *choice of words*, λόγος, Luc ever blames its use, cf. I 628.

Εὐλέπιστος, ον, (εὖ, λε *peeled* or *shelled*, Diosc.

Εὐλεχής, ές, (εὖ, λέχ τρος, Anth.: *prosperous in*

Εὐλή, ῆς, ἡ, *a worm*, w only in Il., and always of bred in flesh, Il. 19, 26; 2 3, 16; cf. sub *αἰόλος* I., and so, quite distinct f (Acc. to some from *οὐλή festering wounds*; others II., from their shape: oth λω, εἰλέω, from their mo

Εὐληθάργητος, ον, (εὖ *liable to lethargy*.

Εὔληκτος, ον, (εὐ, λήγ *ing*, Luc.

Εὐλημάτεω, ῶ, (εὐ, λῆμ *good heart, spirited*, Aesch

Εὔληνος, ον, (εὐ, λῆνο

Εὔληπτος, ον, (εὐ, λαμ *taken hold of*, ἐκπωμα εὐλ Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8: *easy seized, conquered*, Thuc. 6 *gible, comprehensible*. Ac *that one can easily take* -τότατα, Xen. ubi supr.

Εὔληρα, ων, τά, Ep. *reins, a bridle*, Il. 23, 481 508: Dor. αὔληρα, Epich as v. l. in Il. (Deriv. un thing to do with λώρον merely the Lat. *lorum* b the later Greeks.)

Εὐλῐβάνος, ον, (εὖ, λ *in frankincense*, Orph. [ῐ]

Εὐλῐθος, ον, (εὐ, λίθος) *made of fair stones*, Josep

†Εὐλῐμένη, ης, ἡ, *Eulim* reid, Hes. Th. 246.

Εὐλίμενος, ον, (εὖ, λιμ *harbours, harbouring, shelt* Eur. Hel. 1463; πόλις, 704 B: τὰ εὐλ., *places wi bourage*, Arist. H. A. [ῐ]:

Εὐλῐμενότης, ητος, ἡ, *harbourage*.

†Εὔλιμνος, ον, (εὖ, λίμ *lakes, abounding in lakes*,

Εὐλῐπής, ές, (εὖ, λίπ Lyc.

Εὐλογέω, ῶ, (εὔλογος) *of, praise*, τινά, Aesch. A in Eur., and Ar.; *δίκαια praise* him justly, Ar. Ach εὐλογεῖσθαι ἐπαίνοις, S 720.—2. in LXX., and N. Hence

Εὐλογητός, ή, όν, *bles* and Philo.

Εὐλογία, ας, ἡ, (εὔ *speaking, good words*, Pl D.—II. *praise, panegyric*, 8, Thuc. 2, 42: *good fam* mon. 29.—2. in N. T. hence *thanksgiving*: also *a collection of alms* for th thren.—III. *probability*, C 22, 4, cf. εὔλογος.

Εὐλογιστέω, ῶ, (εὐλόγ *have cautiously*, ἐν τινι, D τι, Plut.: and

Εὐλογιστία, ας, ἡ, *prudence*, Def. Plat. 412 E

Εὐλόγιστος, ον, (εὐ, *easily reckoned*, ἀριθμοί, —II. *rightly reckoning* or *dent, thoughtful*, Arist. -τως. Dion. H.

Εὔλογος, ον, (εὖ, λόγο *sensible*, νοιθέτημα, Aesc —2. *reasonable, probable*, Thuc. 3, 82. and so freq. Cic.: τὸ εὔλ., *a fair reas*

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v εὐλόγων, in all
Adv. -γως, Ar.

ας, ἡ, an appearance

ς, (εὔλογος, φαίνο-
le, plausible, late.
be lucky: from
εὐ, λέλογχα, λαγ-
opitious, Plut.
, ἡ, (εὖ, λουτρόν)
fine baths, Anth.
, λόφος) with a fine
helmet, well-plumed,
286.—II. taking the
τον, Lyc., opp. to
φως.
, λόχος, τό) helping
iana, Eur. Hipp.

(εὖ, λϋγίζω) easily

Dor. -ρας, = sq., Eur.
m. 969.
ή, λῦρα) with beauti-
the lyre beautifully,

easiness, readiness in
facility, Diog. L. 6,
a healthy degree of
. 16, 18, 1: from
, λύω) easy to untie,
. Cyn. 6, 12: hence,
op.—2. metaph. ea-
broken, στέργηθρα,
Adv. -τως, Hipp.
easiness, quickness
chending, Plat. Rep.
ness, intelligible na-
]: from
, μανθάνω, μαθεῖν)
arning, Lat. docilis,
πρός τι, Dem. 705,
s if for εὖ μαθών,
. pass. easy to learn
, Aesch. Eum. 442:
ώνημα, Soph. Aj.
αθής. Adv. -θῶς,
compar. -έστερον,

, Eumăthes, masc.
2, 3, 2, etc.
d -ίη, ης, ἡ, = εὐμά-
and poet., but also
E.
Eumaeus, the faith-
llysses, son of Cte-
ities of the island
ried off and sold by
ἑρτες; he proved of
s in effecting the
ace and power from
uitors, Od. 15, 402
ader of Alexander
. A. 3, 23, where
ἐύμενης.
ν, (εὖ, μαλάσσω)
or knead. [ᾰ]
εὖ, μαλλός) of fine,
ool, Pind. I. 5, 79.
, (εὖ, μάραθον)
, Anth. [μᾰ]
, (εὖ, μαραίνομαι)

ο εω, ὁ, Eumăras,
cr. 5, 10, 73; Anth.

, Ion. εὐμᾰρέη or
ss, ease, convenience,
opportunity, τινός,
Soph. Phil. 284; so
tiop. 1: εὐμάρειαν
τὰς ὥρας, to pro-
t against the sea-
21 A; so, εὐμ. πα-
ς χρείας, Id. Legg.
ῥᾳθαι, to be easy,
. Tr. 193; but also

=Lat. *alvum exonerare, to ease one's self*, Hdt. 2, 35, cf. 4, 113: εὐμ. (ἐστι) c. inf. *'tis easy, pleasant, convenient to..*, Plat. Lys. 204 D, Xen. Oec. 5, 9. [ᾰ]: from

Εὐμᾰρής, ές, *easy, convenient, without trouble*, like εὔκολος, except that it is usu. of things, not persons (but v. infr.), first in Theogn. 843, who has also the adv. -έως, 463: εὐμ. χείρωμα, an *easy* victim, Aesch. Ag. 1326, etc.: εὐμαρές (ἐστι) c. inf., *'tis easy*, Eur. Alc. 492: so too ἐν εὐμαρεῖ (ἐστι) Id. I. A. 969.—2. rarely of persons, *easy, gentle*, Hipp. 24, 52, Soph. El. 179. (Acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 15, 37, from obsol. μάρη=χείρ, cf. εὐχερής.) [ᾰ, except in Epich. p. 22.]

†Εὐμάρης, ους, ὁ, *Eumares*, an Athenian, father of Agoratus, Lys. 135, 38.

Εὐμᾰρία, ας, and -ίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐμάρεια.

Εὐμᾰρίζω, (εὐμαρής) *to lighten, make easy.*

Εὐμᾰρίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for εὐμάρεια, Hdt. 4, 113.

Εὐμαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, but acc. εὐμαρίν, in Aesch. Pers. 660, *an Asiatic shoe* or *slipper*: hence, βάρβαρος εὐμ., Eur. Or. 1370; κροκόβαπτος εὐμ., (yellow being the royal colour in Persia), Aesch. l. c.; they had thick soles, hence βαθύπελμος, Anth. (Acc. to some from εὐμαρής, but prob. the word is foreign.) [ᾰ in Aesch. and Eur., ᾰ in Anth.]

Εὐμᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, = εὐμάρεια, Callistr.

Εὔμᾰχος, ον, (εὖ, μάχομαι) *easy to fight against, assailable.*

†Εὔμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Eumachus*, a Corinthian leader, son of Chrysis, Thuc. 2, 23.—2. an historian of Naples, Ath. 577 A.

Εὐμεγέθης, ες, (εὖ, μέγεθος) *of good size, very large*, Ar. Plut. 543, Eubul. Τιτθ. I.

Εὐμέθοδος, ον, (εὖ, μέθοδος) *well-arranged.* Adv. -δως.

†Εὐμείδη, ης, ἡ, *Eumīde*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Εὐμειδής, ές, (εὖ, μειδάω) *smiling, amiable, propitious*, τινί, Ap. Rh.

Εὐμείλικτος, ον, and εὐμείλιχος, ον, (εὖ, μειλίσσω) *easily appeased.*

Εὐμέλᾶνος, ον, (εὖ, μέλαν) *well-blackened, inky*, Anth.

Εὐμέλεια, ας, ἡ, *melody, good modulation*, Diod.: from

Εὐμελής, ές, (εὖ, μέλος) *melodious, musical*, Arist. Pol.: in genl. *agreeable*, Plat. Ax. 371 D. Adv. -λῶς, Macho ap. Ath. 577 D.—B. *with stout limbs*, Ael. ap. Suid.

Εὐμελίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for εὐμέλεια, acc. to Herm. in H. Hom. Merc. 325, for -μηλίη.

Εὐμελῐτέω, ῶ, (εὖ, μέλι) *to make much* or *good honey*, Arist. H. A.

Εὐμένεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐμενής) *the character* or *behaviour of the* εὐμενής, *kindness, good will, favour, grace*, παρὰ θεῶν, Hdt. 2, 45; cf. Thuc. 5, 105: *kindness, friendliness*, Soph. O. C. 631, Eur. etc.

†Εὐμένεια, ας, ἡ, *Eumenīa*, a city of Greater Phrygia, founded by Eumenes, brother of Attalus, Strab.

Εὐμενέτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for εὐμενής, *a well-wisher, friend*, Od. 6, 185, fem. εὐμενέτειρα, Anth.

Εὐμενέω, ῶ, *to be* εὐμενής, *to be propitious, kind*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 134, Anth., etc.—II. c. acc. *to be kind to, deal kindly with*, only Pind. P. 4, 225; to which Dind. compares the use of ἀνδάνω and ἀρέσκω, c. acc.: from

Εὐμενής, ές, (εὖ, μένος) *well-disposed, wishing well, kind, favouring, gracious*, τινί, *to one*, of gods, H. Hom 21, 7 (nowhere else in Hom.), Pind. P. 2, 45: of men, *friendly*, Trag., etc.; also *acceptable*, Hdt. 7, 237.—2. of things, *favourable, friendly*, γῆ εὐμ. ἐναγωνίσασθαι, Thuc. 2, 74; also *bounteous*, Lat. *benignus, liberal, abundant*, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 487.—3, of the air, *mild, soft*, Theophr.: so too of medicines, Hipp. Adv. -νῶς, Aesch. Ag. 952, opp. to δυσμενῆς.

†Εὐμένης, ους, ὁ, *Eumĕnes*, a brave Athenian at Salamis, Hdt. 8, 93.—2. a general of Alexander the Great, who wrote an account of that monarch's campaigns; after Alexander's death governor of Cappadocia, Plut. Eum., Alex., etc.—3. name of two kings of Pergamus, Strab., Polyb., etc.

Εὐμενία, ας, ἡ, poet. collat. form of εὐμένεια, Pind. P. 12, 8.

Εὐμενίδες, ίδων, αἱ, sub. θεαί, strictly *the gracious* goddesses, euphem. of *the Furies*, for Ἐριννύες, which the Greeks avoided, v. esp. Soph. O. C. 486, Eur. Or. 38, cf. Muller Eumen. § 87.

Εὐμενίζω, (εὐμενής) *to make propitious, propitiate*, esp. in mid., *for one's self, to one*, ἥρωας, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 22.

Εὐμενικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* εὐμενής, *like him, of his nature*, Arist. Virt.

Εὐμέριστος, ον, (εὖ, μερίζω) *easily divided*, Theophr.

Εὐμεταβλησία, ας, ἡ, *changeableness*: from

Εὐμετάβλητος, ον, (εὖ, μεταβάλλω) *easily changed*, Arist. Rhet.—2. esp. *easy of digestion*, Hipp. Adv. -τως.

Εὐμετάβολος, ον, = foreg., Plat. Rep. 503 C.

Εὐμετάδοτος, ον, (εὖ, μεταδίδωμι) *readily imparting, liberal*, N. T.—II. pass. *easily given* or *imparted.* Adv. -τως.

Εὐμετάθετος, ον, (εὖ, μετατίθημι) *easily changing*, Plut.

Εὐμετακίνητος, ον, (εὖ, μετακινέω) *easily removed*, Arist. Metaph.

Εὐμετακόμιστος, ον, (εὖ, μετακομίζω) *easily transported.*

Εὐμετακύλιστος, ον, (εὖ, μετακυλινδέω) *easy to roll over*, Galen.

Εὐμετάπειστος, ον, (εὖ, μεταπείθω) *easily persuaded*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐμεταποίητος, ον, (εὐ, μεταποιέω) *easily altered*, Hipp.

Εὐμετάπτωτος, ον, (εὖ, μεταπίπτω) *changeable*, Diod.

Εὐμετάστᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, μεθίσταμαι) *easily removed, uncertain, unsteady*, Plut.

Εὐμετάτρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, μετατρέπω) *changeable.*

Εὐμετάφορος, ον, (εὖ, μεταφέρω) *easily removed.*

Εὐμεταχειριστία, ας, ἡ, *a being easily handled*: from

Εὐμεταχείριστος, ον, (εὖ, μεταχειρίζω) *easily handled* or *managed, manageable*, of persons, Isocr. 410 D, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Xen. An. 2, 6, 20: of things, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 15.—2. *easy to deal with* or *master*, Thuc. 6, 85. Adv. -τως.

Εὐμετρία, ας, ἡ, *moderation*, Aretae. —2. *goodness of metre*, Gramm.: from

†Εὔμετρος, ον, (εὖ, μέτρον) *moderate*, Aesch. Ag. 1010.—2. *of good metre.*

Εὐμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Eumēdes*, son of the Aetolian Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 5. —2. a herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon, Il. 10, 314.—3. a priest of Minerva in Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 37. —4. founder of Ptolemaïs Epitheras, Strab.

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Εὐμήκης, ες, (εὖ, μῆκος) *of a good length, tall*, Plat. Parm. 127 B: hence *great*, Eur. I. A. 596.

†Εὐμηλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Eumelides*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1187, 21.

Εὔμηλος, ον, (εὖ, μῆλον) *rich in sheep*, Od. 15, 406, H. Hom. Ap. 54.

†Εὔμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Eumēlus*, son of Admetus, leader of the Thessalians before Troy, Il. 2, 711.—2. of Corinth, one of the Cyclic poets, Apollod.—3. an epigrammatic poet, Paus.—4. a king of Patrae, Id.—Others in Ath., etc.

Εὔμηρος, ον, (εὖ, μηρός) *with beautiful thighs*.

Εὐμηρῦτος, ον, (εὖ, μηρύω) *easy to spin* or *draw out*, Luc.

†Εὐμήτης, ου, ὁ, *Eumētes*, a son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Εὐμητις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, μῆτις) *of good counsel, shrewd, prudent*, Opp.

Εὐμηχᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *skill, art*, esp. *in devising means for* a thing, c. inf., Pind. I. 4, 3.—II. =εὐπορία: from

Εὐμήχᾰνος, ον, (εὖ, μηχανή) *skilful in devising, contriving, inventive*, c. gen., λόγου, Plat. Crat. 408 B: absol. of persons, *ready, active, efficient*, Aesch. Eum. 381: *ingenious, πόροι*, Ar. Eq. 750, *ἐπίνοιαι*, Plat. Rep. 600 A. Adv. -νως, Plut.

Εὔμικτος, ον, (εὖ, μίγνυμι) *affable, social*.

Εὐμίμητος, ον, (εὖ, μιμέομαι) *easily imitated*, Plat. Rep. 605 A.

Εὐμίσητος, ον, (εὖ, μισέω) *exposed to hatred*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 9.

Εὔμῐτος, ον, (εὖ, μίτος) *with good, i. e.* either *fine* or *stout threads*, Eur. I. T. 817.

Εὔμιτρος, ον, (εὖ, μίτρα) *with beautiful μίτρα* (q. v.), Mosch.

Εὐμμελής, ὁ, Ion. gen. εὐμμελίω and εὐμμελέω, Dor. εὐμμελία, (εὖ, μέλος), *wielding a spear with tough ashen shaft, armed with good ashen spear*, in Hom. epith. of warriors: the prose form εὐμελίας only occurs in Gramm.

Εὐμνημονεστέρως, adv. v. εὐμνήμων.

Εὐμνημόνευτος, ον, (εὖ, μνημονεύω) *easily remembered*.—II. *often mentioned, easy to speak of*, Plat. Tim. 18 D.

Εὐμνήμων, ον, (εὖ, μνήμη) obsol. as adj.: hence compar. Adv. εὐμνημονέστερος, εὐμν. ἔχειν, to be *easier to remember*, Xen. Ages. 11, 1.

Εὐμνηστος, ον, (εὖ, μμνήσκομαι) *well-remembering, mindful*, Soph. Tr. 100.—II. pass., *often thought of, much remembered*.

Εὐμοιρᾰτέω, ῶ, =εὐμοιρέω, only in Tim. Locr. 99 E.

Εὐμοιρέω, ῶ, *to be* εὔμοιρος, *to be lucky, fortunate, well off*, in a thing, τινός, Anth.: and

Εὐμοιρία, ας, ἡ, *good fortune, good disposition* or *condition*, Philo: from

Εὔμοιρος, ον, (εὖ, μοῖρα) *lucky, well off, fortunate*, Plat. Symp. 197 D. Adv. -ρως.

Εὐμολπέω, ῶ, (εὔμολπος) *to sing well*, H. Hom. Merc. 478.

†Εὐμόλπη, ης, ἡ, *Eumolpe*, a Nereid, Apollod.

Εὐμολπία, ας, ἡ, (εὔμολπος) *sweet song*.

†Εὐμολπίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son* or *descendant of Eumolpus*; in pl. *οἱ Εὐμολπίδαι, the Eumolpidae*, a noble family in Athens, from which the priests of Ceres in Eleusis were chosen, Thuc. 6, 53.—2. masc. pr. n., *Eumolpides*, a leader of the Plataeans, Id. 3, 20, where Bekk. Εὐπομπίδας.

Εὔμολπος, ον, (εὖ, μολπή) *sweetly singing*, Anth.: as pr. n. in H. Hom. Cer. 154: v. sq.

†Εὔμολπος, ου, ὁ, *Eumolpus*, son of Neptune and Chione, a Thracian, celebrated as a singer; in connection with the Eleusinians he attacked Erechtheus king of Athens; introduced into Eleusis the mysteries of Ceres, Thuc. 2, 15, Lycurg., Strab., etc.; acc. to H. Hom. Cer. 154, he was a prince of the Eleusinians. Authors distinguish from this one—2. the son of Musaeus, and—3. the son of Philammon, the teacher of Hercules in singing, Theocr. 24, 108.

Εὐμορφία, ας, ἡ, (εὔμορφος) *beauty of form, symmetry*, Eur. Tro. 936.

Εὐμόρφιος, ία, ιον, = εὔμορφος, Welck. Syll. 85, 2. [where ῐ.]

Εὔμορφος, ον, (εὖ, μορφή) *fair of form, shapely, comely, goodly*, Sappho 42, Hdt. 1, 196, Aesch., etc.

Εὐμουσία, ας, ἡ, *a being* εὔμουσος, *accomplishment in, feeling for beauty and art, taste; skill in the fine arts over which the Muses presided*: in genl. *accomplishment, cultivation of the powers of the soul*, Eur. Antioph. 25, ap. Plat. Gorg. 486 C: opp. to ἀμουσία: from

Εὔμουσος, ον, (εὖ, Μοῦσα) *skilled in the arts of the Muses, accomplished*, esp. *in poetry, music, and dancing*; opp. to ἄμουσος: hence *musical, harmonious*, μολπή, Eur. I. T. 145; εὐ. τιμαί, Ar. Thesm. 112. Adv. -σως, *gracefully*, Plut.

Εὔμοχθος, ον, (εὖ, μοχθός) *industrious, laborious*, Anth.

Εὔμυθος, ον, (εὖ, μῦθος) *eloquent*, Anth.

Εὔμῡκος, ον, (εὖ, μυκάομαι) *loud-bellowing*, Anth.

Εὐμῦλίη, ης, ἡ, an unintelligible word in H. Hom. Merc. 325, for which Heyne would read *αἰμυλίη*, Herm. *εὐμελίη* or *ἐμμελίη*.

†Εὔμων, ονος, ὁ, *Eumon*, a son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Εὐνάεις, εσσα, εν, or, acc. to Herm., εὐνάων, ουσα, ον, (εὖ, νάω) *fair-flowing, liquid*, οὐρανός, Aesch. Fr. 38, cf. ἀενάων.

Εὐνάζω, f. -άσω, (εὐνή) *to lay, dispose as in ambush*, Od. 4, 408: later esp. *to lay in bed, put to bed, put to sleep*, Ap. Rh.: also of animals, *to lay* their young *in a form*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3: hence metaph.—2. *to put to the sleep* of death, Soph. O. T. 961.—3. in genl. *to lull, soothe, assuage*, πόθον, Id. Tr. 106. Pass. c. aor. εὐνάσθην (Pind.), *to go to bed, lie asleep, sleep*, Hom. but only in Od., as 20, 1; 23, 299; and so Hes., Soph., etc.: ἔνθα ὄρνιθες εὐνάζοντο, *roosted*, Od. 5, 65: also of sexual intercourse, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάζεσθαι, Od. 5, 119, later with σύν or dat. alone, e. g. H. Hom. Ven. 191.—II. intr. like pass., Soph. Tr. 1005. Mostly poet. Cf. εὐνάω. [ᾰσω]

Εὐναιετάων, ουσα, ον, (εὐ, ναιετάω) *well-peopled*, or *well-built, lying well*, like ἐνκτιμενος, freq. in this pass. signif. in Hom., εὐν. πόλις, δόμοι and μέγαρα. No such *verb* as εὐναιετάω: cf. sq.

Εὐναιόμενος, ένη, ενον, (εὖ, ναίω) *well-peopled*, etc., like foreg., freq. in Il. as epith. of πόλις (ν. πτολίεθρον); with a *prop.* n. only in Il. 16, 572, Od. 13, 285. We find no such *verb* as εὐναίω or εὐναίομαι, cf. foreg., also ἐυκτίμενος and εὖ sub fin.

Εὔναιος, αία, αιον, (εὐνή) *in one's bed* or *couch*, εὐν. λαγώς, a hare in *its form*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, cf. Soph. Fr. 184: but usu. εὐν. γαμέτης, πόσις, etc., *wedded, a bedfellow*, fre
λύπη εὐν., *sickening, makin*
one's bed, cf. δεμνιοτήρης.
1449, Eur. Hipp. 160: εὐν.
of a bird *brooding upon her*
—II. (εὐνή II.) *of, belonging*
age or *mooring*: hence in g
ing, guiding a ship, πηδά
I. T. 432: hence—2. *as su*
ναία,=εὐνή II., *a stone use*
ship by, an anchor, Ap. Rh.
also λίθος εὐναίης.

Εὐνάσιμος, ον, (εὐνάζω) *for sleeping in*, Xen. Cyn. 8

Εὐναστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Lyc.
οῦ, ὁ, εὐνατήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, als
ορος, ὁ, Dor. εὐνάτωρ, ορος
Supp. 665, and Eur., fem.
ας, ἡ, Soph. Tr. 922, and
or εὐνήτειρα, ας, ἡ, Aesc
Pers. 157, (εὐνάω, εὐνάω
low, whether *lawfully so*, as
or *wife*, or *unlawfully* as a p
II. *one who sleeps*: hence—
of, belonging to sleep. Cf
εὐνηστήρ. [ᾰ] Hence

Εὐναστήριον, ου, τό, or e
ου, τό, *a sleeping-place, bed,*
ber, Aesch. Pers. 160, Soph
hence—II. like εὐνή, for
Eur. Or. 590.

Εὐνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. εὐνα

Εὐνάω, ῶ, -ήσω, (εὐνή)
ζω, *to set, lay as in ambush*,
to lull to sleep, metaph. *to*
suage, γόον, Od. 4, 758: la
put to bed, put to sleep.
εὐνάζομαι, *to go to bed*,
Besides the aor. act. εὐν
has only the aor. pass. inf.
εὐνηθέντε, εὐνηθεῖσα, usu
intercourse, and freq. mo
λότητι and ἐν φιλότητι
Il. 3, 441; 14, 314, etc.: θεὰ
νηθεῖσα. γυνὴ θεῷ εὐνηθεῖ
come to his *bed*, Il. 2, 821
Hes. Th. 380, like κοιμηθ
of lulled storms, Od. 5, 38

Εὐνείκη, ης, ἡ, *Eunice*,
Hes. Th. 247, Theocr. 1
written Εὐνίκη, Apollod.

Εὐνέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. εὐν
ἡ, (εὐνή) = εὐναστήρ, e
Eur. Or. 1393, etc.

Εὐνεως, ων, (εὖ, ναῦς,
furnished with ships.

ΕΥΝΗ, ῆς, ἡ, Ep. gen
plur. εὐνῆφι, Hom. *A*
freq. εἰς εὐνήν, *to bed*, O
genl. *any sleeping* or *restin*
10, 408. 464; 24, 615: *the*
animals, Il. 11, 115, Od.
cattle, Od. 14, 14; *a nest*,
425: post-Hom. also *one's*
grave, Aesch. Cho. 319, et
783.—2. more rarely of sep
of a bed, *the bedstead*, Od.
matress, bolster, etc., Od. 2
esp. *the marriage-bed*, Od. 4
hence in genl. of *sexual*
lock, etc., freq. in Hom., esp
οιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ μιγῆν
ὅσιος ἀπ' εὐνῆς, Eur. Io
hence *a bedfellow, husband*,
Tro. 831.—II. in plur., εὐ
used as anchors in the tim
and Hes., and thrown ou
prow, while the stern was
to land (cf. πεῖσμα, πρυμ
δ' εὐνὰς ἐβαλον κατὰ δὲ
ἔδησαν, Il. 1, 436. Od. 15,
9, 137, et ibi Nitzsch;
εὐνάων ὁρμίσσομεν, we v
anchor in deep water. Il. 1
same name was often
when they were of iron. N
he here retracts his former
(ad Od. 2, 414), that εὐνα

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nes to which the
when drawn up.
m to be any colour
ς εὐναῖς, Thuc. 6,
c sense. (Akin to

rom, out of bed, Od.

τό, (εὐνάω)=εὐνή,
304.

Ion. for Εὔνεως,
on and Hypsipyle,
Il. 7, 468; also wr.

ό, εὐνητήρ, ῆρος,
ό, fem. εὐνήτρια,
ιρα, ας, ἡ, (εὐνάω)

,=εὐναστηρ, etc.,

ὁ. εὔννητος, ον, (εὖ,
ooven, χιτών, πέπ-
in Ep. form.
fem. from εὐνητήρ,

ν, Ep. gen. sing.
ῆ, in Hom. always

eds, bedding.
Cunice, v. Εὐνείκη.
mothy, N. T.
Eunīcus, masc. pr.
etc.
ιος: in plur. usu.,
rs. 289, but εὐνιες,
bereaved of..., like
νίῶν, Il. 22, 44,
—II. absol. widowed,
sch. l. c., Cho. 247,
mm., from εἰς, and

εὐνέτις, from εὐνή,
tc., Soph. Tr. 563,
accent εὐνίς, ίδος,
ood, Schaf. Or. l. c.
Ep. for εὔνητος,

Eunŏa, a female
2.

e εὔνοος, to be well
d, favourable, τινί,
n. Aj. 689; absol.
to be kindly treated,
Hence

τό, a thing well
ὁ ἀνόημα, dub. in
2.

εὖ, νοέω) easy to be

poet. εὐνοίη, Anth.
, favour, kindness,
etc.: εὖν. χθονός,
Aesch. Theb. 1007;
f kindness or good
; so too εὐνοίης
7, 20; ὑπ' εὐνοίας,
νοίῃ, Hdt. 7, 239,
he love of you, Plat.
ειαν ἔχειν εἴς τινα,
: in plur. impulses
s or favour, Aesch.
489: hence—II. a
ken of good will, esp.
ents to the Athe-
from the subject
ld benevolences, in
), cf. Thirlw. Hist.
t. also sometimes
oph. Phil. 129, cf.
Hence
of, belonging to the
benevolent character,
= εὔνοος, Amphis
299, 12. Adv. -κῶς,

v. εὐνώμας.
lat. Legg. 927 B,
εὐνομέομαι, c. fut.

mid. εὐνομήσομαι, Hdt. 1, 97. 2. to have good laws, a good constitution, to be orderly, Hdt. 1, 65, 97, Thuc. 1, 18, πόλις εὐνομεῖται, Arist. Pol.—II. to be, behave orderly, Aeschin. 1, 26. Hence

Εὐνόμημα, ατος, τό, a legal, orderly action, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1041 A.

†Εὐνομία, ας, ἡ, Eunomia, v. sq. I. 2.

Εὐνομία, ας, ἡ, good order or government, orderly conduct, opp. to ὕβρις, Od. 17, 487: goodness of government, laws, etc., H. Hom. 30, 11 (in plur.), Hdt. 1, 65, etc.: acc. to Arist. εὐνομία comprehended good laws well obeyed, Pol. 4, 8, 6.—2. personified by Hes. Th. 902, as daughter of Themis, and so as title of a poem of Tyrtaeus. —3. goodness of measure or modulation, in music, Longus.—II. good pasturage, diligence in foraging, metaph. of bees, Philostr. From

Εὔνομος, ον, (εὖ, νόμος) dealing orderly, uprightly, μοῖρα, Pind. N. 9, 70; and so Aesch. Fr. 189, Plat. Legg. 815 B.—2. under good laws, πόλις, Pind. I. 5, 28, and Plat.: well ordered, orderly, ἔρανος, Pind. O. 1, 61.—II. (εὖ, νομή) of places, good for pasture, Longus.

†Εὔνομος, ου, ὁ, Eunŏmus, son of Architeles, Apollod.—2. son of Prytanis, king of Sparta (6th Proclid) and father of Lycurgus (acc. to Hdt. 8, 131, father of Charilaus), Paus. 3, 7, 2, Plut. Lyc. 2.—3. an Athenian naval commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 5. —4. a poet and citharoedus of Locri in Italy, Strab.—Others in Dem., etc.

Εὔνοος, ον, Att. contr. -νους, ουν, pl. εὔνοι, (εὖ, νόος, νοῦς) well-minded, well-disposed: kind, benevolent, Hdt., Trag., etc.: ἀνὴρ φίλος καὶ εὔν., Hdt. 5, 24, but on its difference from φίλος v. Arist. Eth. N. 8, 2, 4: comp. εὐνούστερος, superl. εὐνούστατος, also uncontr. εὐνοέστερος, in Hdt. 5, 24, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. Adv. εὐνόως, Att. εὔνως, Plut.

Εὔνοστος, ου, ἡ, a tutelary genius of corn-mills, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 972.—II. εὐνόστου λιμήν, a port of Alexandria, strictly, harbour of happy return, Strab.

†Εὔνους, ου, ὁ, Eunŏus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Εὐνουχίας, ου, ὁ, (εὐνοῦχος) like a eunuch, impotent, Hipp.: in genl. enervated, womanish.—II. a kind of gourd or melon without seeds, opp. to σπερματίας, Plat. (Com.) Lai. 1.

Εὐνουχίζω, (εὐνοῦχος) to make a eunuch of, τινά, N. T.: metaph. to weaken.

Εὐνούχιον, ου, τό, a kind of lettuce, thought to be an anti-aphrodisiac, also ἀστυτις, Plin. H. N. 19, 8.

Εὐνουχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, castration.

Εὐνουχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (εὐνουχίζω) a castrater.

Εὐνουχοειδης, ές, (εὐνοῦχος, εἶδος) like an eunuch, Hipp.

Εὐνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (εὐνή, ἔχω) a castrated person, eunuch: employed in Asia, and later in Greece, to take charge of the women, and in genl. as chamberlains (whence the name οἱ τὴν εὐνὴν ἔχοντες), Hdt. 8, 105. In the Asiatic and Byzantine courts, they were often of high official rank. —II. metaph. of fruits, without seed or kernel, cf. εὐνουχίας.—III. as adj. εὐνοῦχα ὄμματα, said to mean watching sleepless eyes, i. e. prob. literally watching and guarding the couch, εὐνὴν ἔχοντα, Soph. Fr. 880.—IV. Pythag. name of salad, cf. ἄστυτος.

Εὐνουχώδης, ές, =εὐνουχοειδής.

Εὖντα, Dor. for ἐόντα, ὄντα, neut. pl. from part. ὤν.

Εὐνώμας, ου, ὁ, (εὖ, νωμάω)=εὐκίνητος, swiftly or steadily moving, ceaseless, epith. of χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 604, where formerly was read, against the metre, εὐνόμα, from a Dor. εὐνόμας=εὔνομος, carefully distributed, portioned out.

Εὔνως, Att. adv. from εὔνοος, εὔνους, q. v.

Εὔνωτος, ον, (εὖ, νῶτος) stout-backed, Arist. Physiogn.

†Εὐξάνθιος, ου, ὁ, Euxanthius, son of Minos and Dexithea, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.

Εὔξαντος, ον, (εὖ, ξαίνω) well-carded, of wool, Anth.

†Εὐξενίδης, ου, ὁ, Euxenides, a poet of the old comedy, v. Meineke 1, p. 26.—2. in pl. οἱ Εὐξενίδαι, ῶν, the Euxenidae, a distinguished family in Aegina, Pind. N. 7, 103.

†Εὐξένιππος, ου, ὁ, Euxenippus, an Athenian archon Ol. 118, 4, Diod. S.

†Εὔξενος, ου, ὁ, Euxēnus, a Lacedaemonian, a governor in Asia, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.

Εὔξενος, ον, Ion. εὔξεινος, ον, kind to strangers, hospitable, friendly, ἀνδρῶν εὔ., the guest-chamber, Aesch. Cho. 712, λιμήν, Eur. Hipp. 157.

Εὔξεινος, ου, ὁ, πόντος, the Euxine, now the Black sea, Hdt., Eur., etc.: called before the Greek settlements upon it, ἄξενος, the inhospitable, from the savage tribes surrounding it, v. Ovid. Trist. 4, 4: τὸ Εὔξ. πέλαγος, Pind. N. 4, 79: ἡ E. θάλασσα, Dion. P. Adv.—νως, Ap. Rh. 1, 963.

Εὔξεστος, ον, also η, ον, Ep. ἐύξεστος, ον, or η, ον, (εὖ, ξέω) well-planed, smoothed, polished, of carpenters' work: in Hom. esp. carriages, also of household furniture; cf. εὔξοος.—II. easy to plane, smooth, polish. —III. well-carved, of works of art in wood.

Εὐξήραντος, ον, (εὖ, ξηραίνω) easily drying or evaporating, Arist. Gen. An.

†Εὐξίθεος, ου, ὁ, Euxithēus, an Elean, a dependant of Philip, Dem. 324, 10. —2. son of Thucritus; delivered the speech of Demosthenes against Eubulides, Id. 1299 sq.—Others in Dem., etc.

†Εὐξίππη, ης, ἡ, Euxippe, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Εὔξοος, ον, Ep. εὐξοος, ον, in genit. also contr. ἐύξου, Il. 10, 373, ubi v. Spitzn. (εὖ, ξέω)=εὐξεστος, in Hom. (only in Ep. form), esp. of chariots, bows, lances, etc.: but in Od. 5, 237, σκέπαρνον ἐύξοον, an axe of polished metal; though some here make it act., polishing.

Εὐξύλής, ές, =sq., dub. in Theophr.

Εὔξυλος, ον, (εὖ, ξύλον) of good wood or timber, Theophr.: abounding in timber, App.

Εὐξύμβολος, εὐξύνετος, Att. for εὐσ.

†Εὐξύνθετος, ου, ὁ, Euxynthĕtus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Εὔξυστος, ον, (εὖ, ξύω)=εὔξεστος.

Εὐογκία, ας, ἡ, a being εὔογκος, moderate in size or bulk, Democrit. ap. Stob. p. 553, 16: from

Εὔογκος, ον, (εὖ, ὄγκος) of good, i. e. sufficient bulk, massy, solid, Arist. Meteor.—II. of good, i. e. moderate bulk, compact, small, easily handled or dealt with, Eur. Syl. 2.—2. of herbs, light, easy of digestion, Ath.—3. of the voice, fine, delicate, Plut.

†Εὐοδεύς, έως, ὁ, v. l. for 'Ενοδίας, Xen. An. 7, 4, 18.

Εὐοδέω, ῶ, to be εὔοδος, to have a

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good, convenient course or *way*, of running water, Dem. 1274, 19; of roots under ground, Theophr.: metaph. *to fare well, prosper, χαῖρε κεύθει*, (on a gravestone), Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 50.

Εὐοδής, ές,= εὔοδος, very dub.

Εὐοδία, ας, ἡ, (εὔοδος) *a good journey, prosperous course*, Aesch. (Fr. 31) ap. Ar. Ran. 1528, where *εὐ. ἀπὸ στόματος χέειν*, must mean *good wishes for one's prosperous course*, or in genl. *success*.

†Εὠδία, ας, ἡ, *Euodia*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Εὐοδιάζω, *to put in the right way*. Hence

Εὐοδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a putting in the right way*.

Εὐοδμία, ας, ἡ, *fragrance*, Theophr.: from

Εὔοδμος, ον, (εὖ, ὀδμή) *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, Pind. Fr. 45, 14.

Εὔοδος, ον, (εὖ, ὁδός) *easy to travel through*, of countries, Xen. An. 4, 8, 10: in genl. *easy, without trouble, simple*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 1127 D: *prosperous*. Adv. -ως. Hence

Εὐοδόω, ῶ, *to put in a right* or *good way, help on the way, further*, Theophr.: usu. in pass.,= *εὐοδέω, to prosper, be successful*, Hdt. 6, 73.—2. intrans.,= pass., Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐοῖ, Bacchanalian exclamation, Lat. *evoe*, like *εὐα, εὐάν*, Soph. Tr. 219, etc. (No compd. of *εὖ οἶ*, or the like.)

Εὐοικονόμητος, ον, (εὖ, οἰκονομέω) *easy to arrange*: also *easy to digest*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D. Adv. -τως, Ath.

Εὔοικος, ον, (εὖ, οἶκος) *convenient to inhabit, comfortable*, Opp.—II. *hospitable*, Dio. C.—2. *kind to servants*, (*οἰκέται*) Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D.

Εὐοινέω, ῶ, (εὔοινος) *to abound in wine, grow good wine*, Strab.

Εὐοινία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of wine: a good vintage*.

Εὐοινίστος, ον, (εὖ, οἰνίζω) *with* or *of good wine*, of a libation, Orph.

Εὔοινος, ον, (εὐ, οἶνος) *abounding in wine, producing good wine*, Λέσβος, Hermesian. 5, 55.

Εὐολβος, ον, (εὖ, ὄλβος) *wealthy, prosperous*, Eur. I. T. 189.

Εὐόλισθος, ον, (εὐ, ὀλισθαίνω) *slippery*: metaph. *unsteady, hazardous*, Ἔρως, Philo.

Εὐόλκιμος, ον, (εὖ, ὁλκή) *easily drawn, ductile, sticky*, Hipp.

Εὐομβρία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of rain*: from

Εὔομβρος, ον, (εὐ, ὄμβρος) *abounding in rain*: in genl. *well-watered*, Strab.

Εὐομίλος, ον, (εὐ, ὁμιλέω) *agreeable in conversation*, M. Anton.

Εὐομολόγητος, ον, (εὐ, ὁμολογέω) *easy to be confest, indisputable*, Plat. Rep. 527 B.

Εὐομφαλον, τό, Arcad. for *εὔοσμον*, *the rose*, acc. to Timach. ap. Ath. 682 C, v. *ὀμφή* III.

Εὐονειρος, ον, (εὖ, ὄνειρος) *having pleasant dreams*, Strab.: *τὰ εὐ., pleasant dreams*, Plut.

Εὐονυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὄνυξ) *with strong claws*.

Εὐοπλέω, ῶ, (εὔοπλος) *to be well-armed, well-equipt*, Philo. Hence

Εὐοπλία, ας, ἡ, *a good state of arms and equipments*, Xen. Hier. 9, 6.

Εὔοπλος, ον, (εὖ, ὅπλον) *well-armed, well-equipt*, Ar. Ach. 592.—II. *prosperous in war*.

Εὔοπτος, ον, (εὖ, ὁράω, ὄψομαι) *easily seen, conspicuous*, Long.

Εὐορᾶτος, ον, (εὖ, ὁράω)=foreg.

Εὐοργησία, ας, ἡ, *gentleness, mildness of temper*, Eur. Hipp. 1039, Bacch. 641: from

Εὔοργητος, ον, (εὐ, ὀργή) *good-tempered, of an even temper, moderate, mild*, prob. l. in Hipp. 228, 40, cf. Eubul. Dion. 1, Valck. Hipp. 1038. Adv. -τως, *with good temper*, opp. to *ὀργισθείς*, Thuc. 1, 122.—II. *of strong, violent temper, passionate*, Plut., ubi Schäf. *εὐόργιστος*.

Εὔοργος, ον, (εὐ, ὀργή)=foreg.

Εὐόρεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρέγομαι) *appetising, giving an appetite*, Plut.

Εὔοριστος, ον, (εὐ, ὁρίζω) *easily defined*, Arist. Meteor.—II. *easily divided into its parts, loose*.

Εὐορκέω, ῶ, *to swear truly, take a true oath*, Isocr. 7 A: *to keep one's oath* when taken, Thuc. 5, 30; *εὐορκῶν, regarding one's oath*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 26: and

Εὐορκησία, ας, ἡ, *faithfulness to one's oath, good faith*, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1038; and

Εὐορκία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Pind. O. 2, 119: from

Εὔορκος, ον, (εὖ, ὅρκος) *keeping one's oath, keeping faith, faithful, trusty*, Hes. Op. 188, 283, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3, Xen., etc.: *εὔορκόν*, (*ἐστι*) c. inf., it is *no breach of oath* to do.., Thuc. 5, 18: opp. to *ἐπίορκος*. Adv. -κως, Aesch. Cho. 979.

Εὐόρκωμα, ατος, τό, *a faithful oath*, Aesch. Cho. 901.

Εὐόρμητος, ον, (εὐ, ὁρμάω) *easily moved, prone to* a thing.

Εὔορμος, ον, (εὐ, ὅρμος) *with good mooring-places*, hence of a harbour, *secure*, Il. 21, 23, Od. 4, 358, Soph., etc.

Εὐορνιθία, ας, ἡ, *a good augury*, Soph. Fr. 881: from

Εὔορνῖς, ῖθος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὄρνις) *of good augury, auspicious*, Dion. H.—II. *abounding in birds*, esp. *poultry*, epith. of Tanagra in Anth.

Εὐόροφος, ον, (εὐ, ὄροφος) *well-roofed*, Anth.

Εὐόρπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὄρπηξ) *with fine branches*.

Εὐοσμέω, ῶ, *to smell well, be fragrant*, Theophr.; and

Εὐοσμία, ας, ἡ,= *εὐοδμία, fragrance, perfume*, Soph. Fr. 340: from

Εὔοσμος, ον, (εὐ, ὀσμή)=*εὔοδμος, sweet-smelling, fragrant*, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E.

Εὐόσφρητος, ον, (εὐ, ὀσφραίνομαι) *sharp-nosed, keen-scented*.

Εὐόφθαλμος, ον, (εὐ, ὀφθαλμός) *with beautiful eyes*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 41.—2. *keen-eyed*.—II. *pleasing to the eye*, Ath.—III. *specious, only seeming good*, hence even, *εὐόφθαλμον ἀκοῦσαι, specious* to hear, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 16, like *εὐπρόσωπος*. Adv. -μως.

Εὔοφρυς, υ, (εὐ, ὀφρύς) *with fine eyebrows*, Anth.

Εὐοχέω, (εὖ, ἔχω) *to treat well, take good care of*, *ἵπποι εὐοχούμενοι*, Xen. Hipp. 8, 4.—II. (*εὐ, οἰκέω*) *to guide, rule well*.

Εὐοχθέω, ῶ, *to be in plenty*, Hes. Op. 475, ubi al. *εὐοχέω*: from

Εὔοχθος, ον, *abundant, rich*, *γῆ*, Ep. Hom. 7, 2; *δαῖτες*, Bacchyl. Fr. 32, *βορά*, Eur. Ion 1169. (Prob. from *ὀχή, sustenance*.)

Εὔοχος, ον, (εὖ, ἔχω) *holding firmly, δεσμός, σχῆμα*, Hipp. — II. pass. *firmly holden*.

Εὐοψέω, ῶ, *to abound in ὄψον*, esp. *to abound in fish*, Strab.; and

Εὐοψία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of ὄψον*, esp. *of fish*, Alciphr.—II. (*εὐ, ὄψις, ὄψομαι*) *good looks*, Alex. Gal. 3: from

Εὔοψος, ον, (εὐ, ὄψον) *abounding in ὄψον*, esp. *in fish, ἀγορά*, Od. 1, 10.

Εὐπᾱγής, ές, (εὐ, πήγνυμι) *well put together, well-built, stout*, of Hipp., etc.; *σχαλίδες*, Xen.

†Εὐπάγιον, ου, τό, *Eupagium*, of Elis, Diod. S.

Εὐπάθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. (*εὐπαθής*) *the enjoyment of comfort*, Xen. Ages. 9, 3: *enjoyments, luxury*, hence *εὐπαθίησι*, (sic leg. pro -ειῃσι 99) *εἶναι, to enjoy one's selfry*, 1, 22, etc.; so, *εὐπαθίαν εἶειν*, Id. 1, 135.—II. *sensitive ternal impressions, a being ed*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Εὐπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to be we one's self, make merry, πίνε* Hdt. 2, 133, 174: *to indulg live comfortably*, Plat. Rep. *to be sensitive, easily affec* from

Εὐπᾰθής, ές, (εὖ, πάθ *enjoying good things, comfo rious, βίος*, Crates Ther. 4 *tive to external impressions, ed by them, ὑπό τινος*, Ar *εἴς τι*, Theophr.

Εὐπᾰθίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. fo q. v.

Εὐπαιδευσία, ας, ἡ, *a b δευτος, goodness of trainin tion*, Eur. p. Poll. 9, 161

Εὐπαίδευτος, ον, (εὖ, π *brought up, well educated, lea* Adv. -τως.

Εὐπαιδία, ας, ἡ, (*εὐπα good* or *fine children, happe children*, Isocr. 229 C.

†Εὐπαιδᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Eupa* pr. n., an Epidaurian, Th also wr. Εὐπαίδας.

Εὐπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ *with children*, i. e. *with good, fine children*, H. Hom, 1, 32, and Att.: but in 1234, *γόνος εὐπαις, good lustrious*.

†Εὔπακτος, ον, Dor. fo

Εὐπάλαιστος, ον, (εὖ, π *to strive with and overcome*, E

Εὐπάλαιστρος, ον, (*στρα*) *skilled in the palaestr skilful, dexterous in contests*,

Εὐπάλαμνος, ον, dub.

Εὐπάλᾰμος, ον, (εὖ, πᾶ *dy, skilful, ingenious*; esp. intellectual power, *μέρμ* Ag. 1531, *ὕμνοι*, Cratin. 530.

†Εὐπάλαμος, ον, ὁ, *Eupa* er of Daedalus, Apollod.

Εὐπᾰλής, ές, (εὐ, πάλη) *στος, ἀεθλοι*, Ap. Rh.: in Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 222. poet. -λέως, Ap. Rh.

†Εὐπαλίνος, ον, ὁ, *Eu* Megarean, constructor of canal in Samos, Hdt. 3, 6

†Εὐπάλιον, ου, τό, *Eupa* of the Locri Ozolae, north pactus, Thuc. 3, 96, Str

Εὐπαλιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inha lium*, Strab.

Εὐπαράγωγος, ον, (εὐ *easy to lead* or *turn aside* usu. metaph. *easy to lead* Ar. Eq. 1115; *easy to lead* Tim. 69 D.—II. act. *seducti* Philo. [ᾰ]

Εὐπαράδεκτος, ον, (εὐ, *μαι*) *easily received, accept ble*, like *εὐπαράδοχος*, Po *ceiving readily*, τινος, Phil

Εὐπαραίτητος, ον, (εὐ, *μαι*) *placable*, Plut.

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ον, (εὖ, παρακα- ciliated, Ep. Plat.

ος, ον, (εὖ, παρα- llow, to understand, nent, etc., Polyb.: rist. Eth. N.—II. nding. Adv. -τως,

, ον, (εὖ, παρακο- oved, transported; ς, with convenient y of wood, Arist. y to bring over, to τρὸς τὸ συμφέρον

, ον, (εὖ, παραλο- ed, Polyb.

ον, (εὖ, παραμυθέ- ed, εὐχαῖς, Plat. comforted, admit- on, θάνατος, Plut.

or. for -ηος, = εὐ- 2, 28. [πᾶ]

ον, (εὖ, παραπεί- or led aside, φίλοις,

ον, (εὖ, παρα- ail round, Strab.

ον, (εὖ, παρατρέ- ersuade.

ον, (εὖ, παρατυ- false impressions, on. [ῠ]

, (εὖ, παραφέρω) cl.—II. easily dis-

εὖ, πάρεδρος) as- thing.

εὖ, παρειά) with ; q. v. [ᾰ]

ν, (εὖ, παρειςδύ- to a wrong place,

(εὖ, παρηγορέω) -ρως.

(εὖ, πάρθενος) of or fair maidens, κη, Dirce, happy 520, cf. εὐπαις.

ὐ, πάροδος) easy

, (εὖ, παροξύνω) Plut.

, (εὖ, παρορμάω) Arist. Rhet.

ὐ, παρέχω) read- tractable.

εὖ, παρυφή) with e round the edge, s this was worn they were call- f. Lat. praetexta- f. λευκοπάρυφος. σοπάρυφος.

εὖ, πάταγος) rat-

ή, (εὖ πατήρ) re, Hom. epith. of genl. belonging to Eur. Hipp. 68.

εὖ, πατέω) easily

τό, (in Ptol. Εὐ- m, a city of the founded by Dio- er of Mithradates a city of Pontus,

, an herb, Diosc., grimonia eupato-

(εὖ, πατήρ) of a , of noble family, Alc. 920.—II. at me the Εὐπατρί- nobles, were the first class, the γεωμόροι, the second, the δημιουργοί, the third: when the democracy was established, they, like the patricians at Rome, retained the priestly offices, and care of sacred things, cf. Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 10, sq.

Εὐπατρίς, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πατήρ) *of noble descent, sprung from a noble father*, Νηρηΐς, Eur. I. A. 1077.—II. (εὐ, πατρίς) *devoted to one's country*, Soph. El. 1080.

Εὐπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. I. Aesch. Pers. 969.—II. *Eupator*, appell. of the celebrated Mithradates, Strab., Luc. [ᾰ]

Εὐπέδιλος, ον, (εὖ, πέδιλον) *well-sandalled*; hence *nimble, light of foot*, Ἶρις, Plut.

Εὐπέδιος, ον, (εὖ, πεδίον) *level* or *with good soil*, Q. Sm.

Εὐπεζος, ον, (εὖ, πέζα) *with beautiful feet*.

Εὐπείθεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐπειθής) *obedience*, Tim. Locr. 104 B.

Εὐπειθέω, ῶ, *to be disposed to obey, to be obedient*, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290, 10: from

Εὐπειθής, ές, (εὖ, πείθομαι) *ready, disposed to obey, obedient, yielding to persuasion*, τινί, Aesch. Eum. 829; also c. gen., εὐπ. νόμων, Plat. Legg. 632 B; πρός, or εἴς τι, *in regard to a thing*, Id. Legg. 718 C, Phaedr. 271 D.—II. act. *persuasive, convincing*, Aesch., and Eur. Adv. -θῶς.

†Εὐπείθης, ους, ὁ, *Eupithes*, an Ithacan noble, father of the suitor Antinous, Od. 16, 126, slain by Laertes, 24, 522 sqq.

Εὔπειστος, ον, (εὖ, πείθομαι) of persons, *easily persuaded*, Arist. Eth. N.: of things, *of which one is easily persuaded, readily believed*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 151, ubi al. εὔπιστα.

Εὔπεκτος, ον, = εὐπόκος.

Εὐπελᾱγής, ές, (εὐ, πέλαγος) *lying fairly by the sea*, dub. in Orph.

Εὐπελέκητος, ον, (εὖ, πελεκάω) *easy to work with the hatchet*, of wood, Theophr.

Εὐπελής, ές, (εὖ, πέλω) *easy*, dub.

Εὐπέμπελος, ον, (εὐ, πέμπω) *gentle, mild*, μοῖρα, Aesch. Eum. 476; opp. to δυσπέμφελος.

Εὐπένθερος, ον, (εὐ, πενθερός) *with, of a good father-in-law*, Theocr. 18, 49.

Εὔπεπλος, ον, (εὖ, πέπλος) *with a beautiful peplos, beautifully attired*, of women, Il. 5, 424, Od. 6, 49, etc.

Εὐπεπτέω, ῶ, *to have a good digestion*, Hipp.: from

Εὔπεπτος, ον, (εὖ, πέπτω) *light, easy of digestion*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *well-ripened*, dub. in Hipp.—II. act. *having a good digestion*.

Εὐπεριάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, περιάγω) *easily turned round*, Luc. [ᾰ]

Εὐπεριαίρετος, ον, (εὐ, περιαιρέω) *easily stript off*, Theophr.

Εὐπερίγραπτος, ον, = sq.

Εὐπερίγρᾰφος, ον, (εὐ, περιγράφω) *easy to sketch out* or *describe*.—2. *with a good outline* or *contour, neat, pretty*, πούς, Luc.

Εὐπερίθραυστος, ον, (εὖ, περιθραύω) *easily broken*, Plut.

Εὐπερικάλυπτος, ον, (εὖ, περικαλύπτω) *easily concealed*, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 563, 28. [ᾰ]

Εὐπερίκοπτος, ον, (εὖ, περικόπτω) *striking off all useless forms*, εὐπ. τὰς ἐντεύξεις, *affable*, Polyb.

Εὐπερίληπτος, ον, (εὖ, περιλαμβάνω) *easily embraced* or *comprehended*: hence *contracted, trifling*, Polyb.

Εὐπερινόητος, ον, (εὖ, περινοέω) *well-thought about, well-composed*, στίχος, Böckh, Inscr. 2, p. 487.

Εὐπεριόριστος, ον, (εὖ, περιορίζω) *well-defined, clear*.

Εὐπερίπᾱτος, ον, (εὖ, περιπατέω) *walking well*.—II. *that allows one to walk easily*, Luc.

Εὐπερισπαστος, ον, (εὖ, περισπάω) *easy to be pulled round* or *away*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.

Εὐπερίστᾰτος, ον, (εὐ, περίσταμαι) in N. T., ἁμαρτία εὐπ., *sin which easily besets us*.

Εὐπερίτρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, περιτρέπω) *easily turned about, uncertain, going from one to another*, Luc.

Εὐπερίφωρος, ον, (εὖ, περίφωρος) *easily detected, observed*, Plut.

Εὐπερίχῠτος, ον, (εὖ, περιχέω) *easily poured round, spreading itself*, Plut.

Εὐπετάλεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

Εὐπέτᾰλος, ον, (εὖ, πέταλον) *with beautiful leaves, leafy*, Ar. Thesm. 1000.

Εὐπέταστος, ον, (εὖ, πετάννυμι) *easy to spread, stretch*.

Εὐπέτεια, ας, ἡ, *ease*, δι' εὐπετείας, *easily*, Eur. Phoen. 262: εὐπ. διδόναι, to give leave, be indulgent, Plat. Rep. 364 C.—2. *easiness of getting* or *having*, Lat. *copia*, τροφῆς, Xen. Oec. 5, 5: hence εὐπ. γυναικῶν, Hdt. 5, 20.—3. *easiness of character*, Hipp.: from

Εὐπετής, ές, (εὖ, πίπτω) *easy, without trouble*, Lat. *facilis*, Hdt., and Trag.: esp. c. inf., *easy to do*, εὐπ. χειρωθῆναι, Hdt. 3, 120, 145: *in abundance*: hence adverb. -τῶς, Ion. -τέως, with numerals, *fully*, ἑξακοσίους ἀμφορέας εὐπετέως χωρέει, it *easily* holds 600 amphoreis, i. e. *at least, full* 600, Hdt. 4, 81, cf. 1, 193. Adv. Comp. εὐπετεστέρως, Id. 3, 143; also -έστερον, Hipp.—II. *easy, careless, thoughtless*.—III. the literal signf. *falling well*, appears in Rhetor. writers, εὐπετές, *of a good rhythm* or *cadence*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 310.

Εὔπετρος, ον, (εὖ, πέτρα) *of good, hard stone*, Anth.

Εὐπεψία, ας, ἡ, (εὔπεπτος) *good digestion*, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐπηγής, ές, (εὖ, πήγνυμι) = sq., once in Hom., ξεῖνος μέγας ἠδ' εὐπηγής, *well-built, stout*, Od. 21, 334: μῆτραι, Hipp.

Εὔπηκτος, ον, (εὖ, πήγνυμι) *well put together, well-built, strong*, in Hom. epith. of houses, tents, etc., esp. in Il.: cf. εὐπαγής, εὐπηγής: †*well-compacted*, ἐκ εὐπ. καρῶ, Theocr. 1, 128†.—II. of liquids, *easily congealing*, Arist. de Longaev., and Theophr.

Εὐπήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, πήληξ) *with a beautiful helmet*, Anth.

Εὐπηνής, ές, dub. l. in Cratin. Incert. 118; cf. εὐπινής.

Εὔπηνος, ον, (εὖ, πήνη) *of fine texture*, Eur. I. T. 312.

Εὐπηξία, ας, ἡ, (εὔπηκτος) *compactness*.

Εὐπηχυς, υ, (εὖ, πῆχυς) *with beautiful arms, χεῖρες*, Eur. Hipp. 200; epith. of Minerva, Rhian. 1, 14.

Εὐπῐδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πῖδαξ) *abounding in fountains*, Anth.

Εὐπῑθέω, ῶ, = εὐπειθέω: from

Εὐπῑθής, ές, = εὐπειθής, Aesch. Pr. 333, Ag. 982.

†Εὐπίλητος, ον, (εὖ, πιλέω) *easily compressed*, Arist. [ῑ]

Εὐπίνεια, ας, ἡ, *a goodly crust of antiquity*, translated by Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 46, *nitor obsoletus*, and used of *the style* of ancient writers, *simplicity naiveté*, Toup. Longin. 30: v. sq. Il. [ῑ]

Εὐπῑνής, ές, (εὖ, πίνος) strictly,

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with goodly dirt upon one, like an athlete in the palaestra, Cratin. Incert. 118.—II. *with goodly rust, as of age,* strictly of old statues, and then of the style of the old writers, *simple, naive, chaste,* Cic. Att. 12, 6, 3; and so adv. *-νῶς,* Ib. 15, 17, 2.—V. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 301, 329, Ernesti Clav. Cic. in v.; cf. foreg., and *ἀρχαιοπινής.*

Εὐπιστία, ας, ἡ, *confidence: credulity,* Ap. Rh.: from

Εὔπιστος, ον, (εὖ, πίστις) *easy to be believed, trust-worthy, trusty,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12.—II. act. *easily believing, trusty, credulous,* Menand. p. 134, Arist. Rhet.—III. in Xen. l. c. acc. to others, *readily obeying,* and so *trusty.* Adv. *-τως,* Ar. Thesm. 105.

Εὔπιων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, πίων) *very fat, rich,* Leon. Tar. [ῐ]

Εὐπλᾶνής, ές, (εὖ, πλανάομαι) *wandering,* Opp.

Εὔπλαστος, ον, (εὖ, πλάσσω) *easy to mould, readily taking a form,* Lat. *ductilis,* Plat. Rep. 588 D.—II. *well moulded, well formed,* Aristaen.: *well feigned, plausible,* Adv. *-τως.*

Εὐπλᾰτής, ές, (εὖ, πλάτος) *of good breadth, broad, λόγχη,* Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

Εὔπλειος, α, ον, (εὖ, πλεῖος) *quite full, well filled, πήρη,* Od. 17, 467.

Εὐπλεκής, ές, Ep. ἐϋπλεκής, ές, (εὖ, πλέκω)=sq., *θύσανοι, δίφροι,* Il. 2, 449; 23, 436, in Ep. form, as also Hes. Sc. 306, 370; of cords, Opp.; of baskets, Anth.

Εὔπλεκτος, ον, Ep. ἐΰπλ., ον, (εὖ, πλέκω) *well-plaited, twisted, εὐπλ. σειραί,* Il. 23, 115; ἐϋπλ. *δίφρος,* a chariot *with sides of wicker* or *basket-work,* Il. 23, 335: later of nets, Eur. Bacch. 820: of hair, Anth.

Εὐπλευρος, ον, (εὖ, πλευρά) *with good, stout sides,* esp. *with strong lungs,* Lat. *bona latera habens,* Arist. H. A.

Εὔπληκτος, ον, (εὖ, πλήσσω) *easily struck,* esp. so as to sound, Plut.

Εὐπλήρωτος, ον, (εὖ, πληρόω) *easily filled: full.*

Εὐπλοέω, ῶ, (εὔπλοος) *to have a good voyage,* vita Hom. 18, v. Dorv. Charit. p. 599. Hence

Εὐπλοια, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *-οίη,* or *-οίη, a fair voyage,* Il. 9, 362, Aesch., Soph., and in prose.

Εὐπλόϊμος, ον, *sailing prosperously.*

Εὐπλοκᾰμίς, ῐδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πλόκαμος)=sq., formed like *εὐκνημις,* Hom. only in Od. 2, 119; 19, 542, *ἐϋπλοκαμῖδες Ἀχαιαί.*

Εὐπλόκᾰμος, ον, (εὖ, πλόκαμος) *with goodly locks, fair-haired,* freq. in Hom. in Ep. form *ἐϋπλ.,* as epith. of goddesses and women, esp. of Eos and Diana; later also of boys and men, e. g. Mosch. 1, 12: also *εὐπλ. κόμαι,* Eur. I. A. 791, *χαίτη,* Mel.

Εὔπλοκος, ον, (εὖ, πλέκω)=*εὐπλεκτος,* Opp.

Εὔπλοος, ον, contr. εὔπλους, ουν, (εὖ, πλέω) *sailing well, ἐϋπ. πλόος,* =*εὔπλοια,* Corinna (?) ap. Ath. 283 D.

Εὐπλουτος, ον, (εὖ, πλουτέω) *wealthy.*

Εὐπλῦνής, ές, (εὖ, πλύνω) *well-washed, clean, pure, φᾶρος,* Od. 8, 392, 425, etc., in Ep. form *ἐϋπλ.*

Εὔπλωτος, ον, (εὖ, πλώω) *favourable to sailing, κῦμα,* Anth.

Εὐπνευστία, ας, ἡ, *lightness, freeness of breathing:* from

Εὔπνευστος, ον, (εὖ, πνέω)=*εὔπνοος.*

Εὐπνοια, ας, ἡ, *easiness, freeness of breathing,* Hipp.—II. *a well aired* or *ventilated, airy situation,* Arist. Probl.—III. *fragrance,* Anth.: from

Εὔπνοος, ον, contr. *-ους, -ουν,* (εὖ, πνέω) *breathing well* or *freely,* Arist. Part. An.: hence *good to blow* or *breathe through, μυκτῆρες,* Xen. Eq. 1, 10; *κάλαμοι,* Longus.—2. trans. *making one breathe freely, relieving oppression of the breath,* Hipp.—II. *well ventilated, airy,* Lat. *perflabilis, τόποι,* Arist. Probl., cf. Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.—III. *good to breathe, fresh and pure,* of the air, Strab.—IV. *breathing out a sweet smell, sweet smelling, λείρια,* Mosch. 2, 32, *ῥόδον,* Anth. Compar. *-ώτερος,* but also *-ούστερος,* both in Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

Εὐποδία, ας, ἡ, (εὔπους) *strength, goodness of foot,* Xen. Eq. 1, 3.

Εὐποιέω, ῶ, (εὐποιός) better divisim *εὖ ποιέω.*

Εὐποιητέος, ᾱ, έον, better divisim *εὖ ποιητ.*

Εὐποιητικός, ή, όν, (εὐποιέω) *disposed to be kind, charitable, beneficent,* εἰς or περὶ *χρήματα,* Arist. Rhet. τινός, Ib.: *τὸ εὐπ., beneficence,* Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1052 B.

Εὐποίητος, ον, in Od. 3, 434: η, ον, Il. 5, 466; 16, 636, (εὖ ποιέω) *well made* or *wrought,* of metal, leather, wood, etc.

Εὐποιΐα, ας, ἡ, (εὐποιός) *beneficence, well-doing,* Luc.

Εὐποίκῐλος, ον, (εὖ, ποικίλος) *much varied, variegated,* Anth.

Εὐποιός, όν, (εὖ, ποιέω)=*εὐποιητικός.*

Εὔποκος, ον, (εὖ, πόκος) *rich in wool, fleecy, νομεύματα,* Aesch. Ag. 1416.

Εὐπολέμητος, ον, (εὖ, πολεμέω) *easy to be conquered.*

Εὐπόλεμος, ον, (εὖ, πόλεμος) *good at war,* H. Hom. 7, 4. Adv. *-μως,* Dio C.

†**Εὐπόλεμος,** ον, ὁ, *Eupolĕmus,* masc. pr. n., Plat. Crat. 394 C, Dem., etc.

Εὐπολις, ῐδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πόλις) *abounding in cities.*

†**Εὔπολις,** ῐδος, ὁ, *Eupolis,* a poet of the old comedy, Ar. Nub. 553: cf. Meineke 1, p. 104 sqq.

†**Εὔπολος,** ον, ὁ, *Eupŏlus,* masc. pr. n., Paus.

†**Εὐπόμπη,** ης, ἡ, *Eupompe,* a Nereid, Hes. Th. 261.

Εὔπομπος, ον, (εὖ, πέμπω) *well, propitiously conducting τύχη,* Aesch. Eum. 93, cf. Soph. O. T. 697.

Εὐπόρευτος, ον, (εὖ, πορεύομαι) *easy to go through, pervious.*—II. act. *easily passing.*

Εὐπορέω, ῶ, (εὔπορος) *to have a good journey* or *voyage,* Thuc. 6, 44: in genl. *to prosper, thrive, be well off, εὐπορεῖ ὁ πόλεμος,* Thuc. 6, 34: *to be well off, abound, be rich in* a thing, *τινός,* Plat. Legg. 791 D: *τινί,* Polyb.: in genl. *to procure, become possessed of, ἵππων,* Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 10.—II. *to supply, furnish, provide, τί τινι,* Dem. 894, 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 595: hence in pass.=signf. I., *to prosper, abound in...,* τινός, Arist. Oec.; *τινί,* Polyb.; absol., Luc.—III. as philosoph. term, opp. to *ἀπορέω, to have one's doubts resolved, gain clearer knowledge,* Arist. Metaph. Hence

Εὐπόρημα, ατος, τό, *advantage, help,* Alcidam.

Εὐπόρθητος, ον, (εὖ, πορθέω) *easily destroyed.*

Εὐπορία, ας, ἡ, (εὔπορος) *a facility, faculty, easy means,* c. inf., Emped. 253: *convenience:* hence *means, resources, βίου,* Plat. Prot. 321 E, *τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν,* Thuc. 3, 82: so *εὐπ. τῆς τύχης,* Ib. 45.—2. *abundance, good store, χρημάτων,* Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28: and absol. *wealth,* Cyr. 3, 3, 7.—II. opp. to *ἀπορία, the solution* or *difficulties, positive knowledge,* Oec. 9, 1,=*λύσις τῶν ἀπορημάτων,* Arist. Metaph. 2, 1, 2.

Εὐπορῐστία, ή, *a being cured:* from

Εὐπόριστος, ον, (εὖ, *to procure,* Epicur. ap. D. 144: hence of common, dicines, Diosc.

Εὔπορος, ον, (εὖ, πόρ *pass* or *travel through,* πέλα Supp. 470; ὁδός, Plat. R in Thuc. *εὔπ. διέναι,* verse, 4, 78.—II. in genl. *θάνατος,* Aesch. Fr.; *ἀ* etc.: *εὔπορα, things easily* Alcm. 12.—2. of persons *sources,* or *devices, ingenious* Eur. Hipp. Fr. 3, c. inf. *εἴς τι,* Vesp. 1112.—III *rich in* a thing, *τινί,* Thu Isocr. 162 E, *τινός,* Arist. *plentiful,* Hdt. 4, 59; and *well off, wealthy,* Dem. 104 *-ρως,* Thuc., etc.

Εὐπόρφῡρος, ον, (εὖ, *beautiful purple.*

Εὐποτμέω, ῶ, *to be luck* Plut.; and

Εὐποτμία, ας, ἡ, *good f* thus, p. 182: from

Εὔποτμος, ον, (εὖ, πότ *prosperous, alών,* Aesch.

Εὔποτος, ον, (εὖ, πίνω *able to drink, pleasant to the* Pers. 611.

Εὔπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, (εὖ, πους) *with good, feet,* Xen. Cyn. 3, 2.

Εὐπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (εὐπρ *πράσσω, to do well, be well* Thuc. 2, 60.

Εὐπράγημα, ατος, τό, *event, success,* e. g. in war,

Εὐπρᾱγής, ές, (εὖ, πρ *well, flourishing.* Hence

Εὐπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *success, prosperity,* freq. Plat., etc., also in Pind. 7, 17; though *εὐπραξία* usu. old form.

Εὔπρακτος, ον, (εὖ, π *to be done,* Xen. An. 2, 3, 2 *well, prosperous,* Opp. [ᾰ

Εὐπραξία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *εὐπραγία,* of which it see form, Hdt., Trag., and o *good conduct,* Xen. Me Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 4.

Εὔπραξις, εως, ἡ, poet *ξία,* Aesch. Ag. 255.

Εὐπράσσω, v. *εὐπρήσ*

Εὔπρεμνος, ον, (εὖ, π *good* or *fine stem.*

Εὐπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *good able appearance, εὐπρεπεί* Thuc. 6, 31: *beauty, co a colourable appearance, plausibility, εὐπ. λόγου,*

Εὐπρεπής, ές, (εὖ, π *looking, goodly, comely,* fr *εἰδος εὐπ.,* Eur. Hec. 2 2. *decent, seemly, fitting* Aesch. Cho. 664, *τινί, splendid,* Thuc. 2, 38, *gl τή,* Id. 2, 44.—3. *specio* opp. to *ἀληθής,* Eur. T very freq. in Thuc.: *λόγου,*=foreg. II., Thuc. par. *-έστερος,* Hdt. l. c. Ion. *-πέως,* Hdt. 7, 220. compar. *-πέστερον,* Eur. superl. *-πέστατα,* Thuc.

Εὐπρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, *specious,* Aesch. Supp. 7

Εὐπρηκτος, -ηξις, Ion. *τος, -αξία,* Hdt.

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ence ἐϋπρήσσεσκον
nged, ordered things
In signf. to be well
written divisim, εὐ
erh. in Hom. too.
, (εὐ, πρήθω) εὐ.
nt blast of the bel-
: acc. to others,

, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, πρηών)
ries or peaks, rocky,

, ἡ, a being easily
m
, (εὐ, πρίω) easily
, Hipp.
ον, (εὐ, προαιρέω)
ice, upright in heart.
ον, (εὐ, προσδέχο-
ut., and N. T.
ον, = εὐπάρεδρος,

ας, ἡ, affability,

ον, (εὐ, προηγο-
ily addressing, i. e.
Eur. Hipp. 95, ubi
φρήν, Id. Alc. 775:
uiseries that forbid
, Id. H. F. 1284, cf.
. Adv. -ρως, Dion.

ν, (εὐ, προτίθημι)
οφή, Hipp.
, (εὐ, προσιέναι) ac-
netaph. affable.
, ον, (εὐ, προσοδεύω)

ν, (εὐ, πρόσοδος) of
e, affable, Lat. qui
t, Thuc. 6, 57.—II.
ble, Xen. Hell. 6, 5,
Adv. -δως.
ον, (εὐ, προσφέρω)
aph. attainable, Eur.
om pass. = εὐπρόσι-

ον, = εὐόμιλος.
ς, ον, (εὐ, προσορ-
e land on, run into,

ν, and
ος, ον, = εὐπροσήγο-

ον, (εὐ, προσφέρω)
nt, eloquent, Hdn.—
r nutritious, of food,
σφορος.
ον, (εὐ, προφύω)
joining, Theophr.
ὸ, to be εὐπρόσωπος,
ow, look well, N. T.

ας, ἡ, a good look,
earance, Dion. H.
τος, η, ον, (εὐπρόσω-
e τύχη εὐπροσωπο-
fall (metaph. from
sture, with a cheerful
e, Aesch. Cho. 969,
lerm.
ν, (εὐ, πρόσωπον) of
well-looking, comely,
c.: metaph. fair in
ecious, Hdt. 7, 168,
.—2. cheerful, friend-
λj. 1009. Adv. -πως,

ς, ον, (εὐ, προφασί-
d pretext, excusable,
Thuc. 6, 105. Adv.

, (εὐ, προφέρω) ready,
produce, Dion. H.
(εὐ, πρύμνα) εὐπρ.
pp. 989, is usu. ex-
ded, well-secured ho-

Εὔπρυμνος, ον, (εὐ, πρύμνα) with well-built, handsome stern or poop, νῆες, Il. 4, 248.

Εὔπρωρος, ον, (εὐ, πρῷρα) with well-built, handsome prow or head, πλάτη, Eur. I. A. 765.—II. metaph. = εὐπρόσωπος.

Εὔπταιστος, ον, (εὐ, πταίω) easily stumbling, hence unsteady, unsafe, Hipp.

Εὔπτερος, ον, (εὐ, πτερόν) well-winged or feathered, Soph. O. T. 176: metaph. εὔπτ. γυναῖκες, high-plumed, high flying ladies of quality, Ar. Nub. 800.

Εὐπτέρῠγος, ον, (εὐ, πτέρυξ) foreg., Opp.

Εὐπτησία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, ἵπταμαι, fut. πτήσομαι) expertness in flying.

Εὐπτοίητος, ον, (εὐ, πτοιέω) easily scared.

Εὐπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for εὐπόλεμος.

Εὔπτορθος, ον, (εὐ, πτόρθος) with fine branches: of horns, branching, Anth.

Εὐπῡγία, ας, ἡ, fine shape in the hinder parts, Alex. Isost. 1, 11.

Εὔπῡγος, ον, (εὐ, πυγή) well-shaped in the hinder parts, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 992, cf. καλλίπυγος.

Εὐπυνδάκωτος, ον, (εὐ, πύνδαξ) well-bottomed, of a cup, Luc. [ᾰ]

Εὔπυργος, ον, (εὐ, πύργος) well-towered, epith. of fortified towns, Il. 7, 71, Hes. Sc. 270.

Εὔπῡρος, ον, (εὐ, πυρός) = sq.

Εὐπυροφόρος, ον, (εὐ, πυροφόρος) fertile in corn, dub. in Strab.

Εὐπύρωτος, ον, (εὐ, πυρόω) easily set fire to, Theophr. [ῡ]

Εὐπώγων, ον, gen. ωνος, (εὐ, πώγων) with a fine beard, bearded, Leon. Tar. 61.

Εὐπωλος, ον, (εὐ, πῶλος) strictly, with fine foals: in genl. abounding in steeds, breeding fine horses, Hom. always as epith. of Troy.

Εὐρᾱθάμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ῥαθάμιγξ) dripping, wet. [ᾱ]

Εὐραί, ῶν, αἱ, the iron tips of the axle, on which the wheels run, Poll.

Εὐρακύλων, ωνος, ὁ, v. εὐροκλύδων.

Εὑράμην, part. εὑράμενος, for εὑρησάμην, aor. 1 mid. of εὑρίσκω, first in Alexandr.

Εὐράξ, adv. from one side, sideways, Il. 11, 251; 15, 541.—II. εὐρὰξ πατάξ, an exclamation in Ar. Av. 1258, strictly to frighten away birds. (Acc. to Damm from πλευρά for πλευράξ, perh. rather from τὸ εὖρος, as we say, broadside on.)

Εὐρᾰφής, ές, Ep. ἐϋρ, (εὐ, ῥάπτω) well-stitched, tight, δοροί, Od. 2, 354, 380, in Ep. form: in genl. firmly fixed, fastened together.

Εὑρεής, ές, Ep. ἐϋρ., (εὐ, ῥέω) fair-flowing, abundantly flowing. Hom. (only in Il.) always Ep. gen. ἐϋῤῥεῖος ποταμοῖο, contr. for ἐϋῤῥεέος, Il. 6, 508, etc.; εὑρεῖος, Hes. Fr. 12, 2, (but in Strab. εὑρῆος): cf. εὑρείτης, εὑρειτος, εὑρείων, εὔροος, εὔρυτος.

Εὑρεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. εὗρον of εὑρίσκω, Ep. εὑρέμεναι, Hom.

Εὑρείτης, ου, ὁ, Ep. ἐϋρ., (εὐ, ῥέω) = εὑρεής, q. v., Il. 6, 34, Od. 14, 257.

Εὔρειτος, ον, Ep. ἐϋρ., Ap. Rh., and εὐρείων, ουσα, ον, Ep. ἐϋρ., = εὑρεής.

Εὕρεμα, ατος, τό, (εὑρίσκω) worse form of εὕρημα, q. v., Anth.

Εὑρεσιέπεια, ας, ἡ, invention of words, fluency, late: and

Εὑρεσιέπεω, ῶ, to be fluent or wordy: from

Εὑρεσιεπής, ές, dub. or late form for εὐρησιεπής, q. v.

Εὑρεσίκᾰκος, ον, (εὑρίσκω, κακόν) inventive of evil.

Εὑρεσιλογέω, ῶ, (εὑρεσιλόγος) to invent words, to multiply words, esp. without reason, Polyb.; and

Εὑρεσιλογία, ας, ἡ, skill in finding words, command of words, fluency, loquacity, Polyb.—II. subtle, sophistical use of words, power of playing with them, Plut.: from

Εὑρεσιλόγος, ον, (εὑρίσκω, λόγος) inventive of words, having a great command of words, Diog. L.: wordy, chattering.

Εὑρέσιος, ου, ὁ, (εὑρίσκω) epith. of Jupiter, as the god of discovery, Dion. H.

Εὕρεσις, εως, ἡ, better than εὕρησις, Lob. Phryn. 446 (εὑρίσκω). a finding, discovery, Plat. Rep. 336 E, Crat. 436 A: of writings, invention, conception, Dion. H.

Εὑρεσίτεχνος, ον, (εὑρίσκω, τέχνη) inventor of arts, Orph.

Εὑρετέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of εὑρίσκω, to be discovered, found out, Thuc. 3, 45: not εὑρητέος, Lob. Phryn. 446.

Εὑρετής, οῦ, ὁ, (εὑρίσκω) an inventor, discoverer, Plat. Lach. 186 E. Fem. εὑρέτις, ιδος. On the diff. accent. v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 31.

Εὑρετικός, ή, όν, (εὑρίσκω) inventive, ingenious, Plat. Symp. 209 A, etc.

Εὑρέτις, ιδος, fem. of εὑρετής, q. v., Soph. Fr. 88.

Εὑρετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of εὑρίσκω, discovered: discoverable, to be discovered, Soph. Fr. 723, and Xen.

Εὑρέτρια, ας, ἡ, = εὑρέτις, Diod.

Εὕρετρον, ου, τό, the reward of discovery.

†Εὑρήεις, εντος, ὁ, Eurēis, a river and village of Scepsia in Mysia, Strab.

Εὕρηκα, perf. of εὑρίσκω.

Εὕρημα, ατος, τό, better than εὕρεμα, Lob. Phryn. 446, (εὑρίσκω) that which is found, a prize, windfall, like Ἑρμαῖον, εὕρ. εὕρηκε, Hdt. 7, 10, 4: hence in genl. a gain, advantage, Thuc. 5, 46.—2. of a child, a foundling, Soph. O. T. 1105.—II. an invention, discovery, thing discovered not by chance but by thought, Soph. Fr. 379, Eur., etc.

Εὑρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, fluency, eloquence: from

Εὑρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὕρ, ῥῆμα) fluent, eloquent.

Εὔρην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, and εὔρηνος, ον, Ep. ἐϋρρ., (εὐ, ῥήν) abounding in lambs or sheep, both in Ap. Rh.

Εὑρησιεπής, ές, (εὑρίσκω, ἔπος) inventive of words, knowing in their use, fluent, Pind. O. 9, 120: wordy, sophistical, Ar. Nub. 447.

Εὑρησιλογέω, ῶ, = εὑρεσ.

Εὕρησις, εως, ἡ, worse form of εὕρεσις, q. v.

Εὑρήσω, fut. of εὑρίσκω, first in H. Hom. Merc. 302.

Εὑρητος, ον, (εὕρ, ῥηθῆναι, *ῥέω) easy to tell, Ael.

Εὑρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = εὑρετής, Anth.

Εὐρίζος, ον, (εὐ, ῥίζα) well, strong, deep rooted, Nic.

Εὔρῑν, ῑνος, ὁ, ἡ, worse form for εὔρις.

Εὔρῑνος, ον, (εὐ, ῥῖν) = εὔρις, Opp.

Εὐρῖνος, ον, (εὐ, ῥινός) of good leather, Ap. Rh. 3, 1299.

Εὐριπῐδαριστοφᾰνίζω, to Aristophanise Euripides, i. e. lampoon him like Ar., comic word in Cratin. Incert. 155.

†Εὐριπίδας, α, ὁ, (Dor. form of Εὐριπίδης) Euripidas, an Aetolian leader, Polyb. freq.

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†Εὐριπίδειος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Euripides*, Ath. 600 B: from

Εὐριπίδης, ου, ὁ, (formed as a patron. from Εὔριπος) *Euripides*, son of Mnesarchus and Clito, one of the three great Athenian tragic poets, born in the island of Salamis, Ar. Ach. 404, etc. freq.—Others of this name in Dem. 1227, 12, Ar., etc.—II. nickname given to the cast (40) of the dice, from one Euripides who held office with *the Forty* at Athens, Ath. 247 A, Poll. 9, 101. [πῐ]

†Εὐριπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., my *dear Euripides*, as a wheedling appell., Ar. Ach. 404.

Εὐρίπιστος, ον, (εὖ, ῥιπίζω) *easily driven hither and thither, unstable*, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2. [ῐ]

Εὔριπος, ου, ὁ, *any strait* or *part of the sea, where the ebb and flow of the tide is remarkably violent*: esp. of the strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, *the Euripus*, now by corruption *strait of (Euripus, Evripo, Egripo) Negropont*, first in H. Hom. Ap. 222; the ancients believed that this ebbed and flowed seven times a day: hence proverb. of *an unstable, wavering, weak-minded man*, cf. Aeschin. 66, 27, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 3.—II. in genl. *a watercourse, canal, ditch*, etc., Schäf. Long. p. 328. (From εὖ and ῥίπτω, ῥιπίζω.)

Εὐριπώδης, ες, (Εὔριπος, εἶδος) *like an Euripus, τόπος*, Arist. Gen. An.: *living in such a place*, Id. H. A.

Εὐρῖς, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, and later εὔρῑν, (εὖ, ῥίς) *with a good nose*, i. e. *keen-scented*, κύων, Soph. Aj. 8: metaph. of Cassandra, *sharp at tracking out* a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1093.

Εὑρίσκω, (root 'ΕΥΡ- as in aor. 2): fut. εὑρήσω: perf. εὕρηκα: aor. 2 ἔϝρον, imperat. εὑρέ, inf. εὑρεῖν: aor. εὕρησα only late: aor. mid. εὑρόμην, for which Alexandr. and later εὑράμην, Wolf Dem. 457, 7, Jac. A. P. p. 880: perf. pass. εὕρημαι: aor. pass. εὑρέθην, also c. augm. ἠϋρέθην, esp. in old Att., Elmsl. Heracl. 305, Med. 191. Hom. has only aor. act. and mid., and the fut. is found in Hom. Merc. 302.—I. *To hit, light upon, find by chance, meet with*, of persons and things, freq. from Hom. downwds. in Hom. usu. of persons: also, μὴ ἐπὶ σπάστον κακὸν εὕρῃ, *that he find* not, *fall* not *into* a self-incurred mischief, Od. 24, 462: so, κακὸν εὗρετο, *brought* it on *himself*, Od. 21, 304: ὡς ἐγὼ εὑρίσκω, as far as I *can see*, Hdt. 1, 60: c. part., εὑρ. τι ὄν, *to find that* a thing is, etc., Hdt. 1, 56, cf. 3, 95: so too, εὑρ. θεοὺς κακούς (sc. ὄντας) Soph. Phil. 452.—II. *to find out, discover*: in Hom. esp. τέκμαρ and μῆχος εὑρεῖν: so in mid., ὀνομ' εὕρεο, *think of* a name to give him, Od. 19, 403: and, ἑταίροισιν θανάτου λύσιν εὑρομένη, Od. 9, 421: c. acc. cognato, εὕρημα εὑρ., Hdt. 7, 10, 4: c. inf., *to find, discover that* one ought to do, Hdt. 1, 79, 125. —2. *to devise, invent*.—III. *to find, get gain, win*, δόξαν, ἀρετάν, Pind.; φίλους, Soph., βίον, Eur. etc.: τινί τι, something *for* another, Plat. Prot. 321 D. Mid. *to find for one's self, procure, obtain*, τι, Hdt. 9, 6, 26, etc., Pind. P. 3, 196.—2. esp. of merchandise, etc., *to find* a purchaser, *to fetch, earn* money, πολλὸν χρυσίον εὑρούσα, *having fetched* a large sum, Hdt. 1, 196: hence, *to be worth, to sell for*, usu. c. acc. pretii, Isae. 72, 39; sometimes c. gen., ἀποδίδοται τοῦ εὑρόντος, sells *for what it will fetch* (as if for the pass. εὑρεθέντος), Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 5, cf. Aeschin. 13, 41, and ἀλφαίνω.

Εὐροέω, ῶ, (εὖροος) *to flow well, beautifully, abundantly*, Theophr.—II. metaph. *to go on well*, ὅταν ὁ δαίμων εὐροῇ, Aesch. Pers. 601, and so Polyb., etc.—III. *to be fluent, glib*, Plut.

Εὔροια, ας, ἡ, *a good flow, free course*, ὕδατος, Plat. Legg. 779 C.—II. *fluency*, Lat. *flumen orationis*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C.—III. *successful progress*, Id. Legg. 784 B: *prosperity*, Polyb.

Εὐροίζητος, ον, (εὖ, ῥοιζέω) *sent whizzing along*, of an arrow, Anth.

Εὐροκλύδων, ωνος, ὁ, a tempestuous wind in N. T. Act. Apost. 27, 14: the name seems to mean *a storm from the East*, but the readings vary remarkably, and the most prob. is εὐρακύλων (as in Lat. Vulg. *Euro-aquilo*), i. e. *a N. E.* wind: it is now called *Gregalia*, the most violent wind in the Mediterranean, usu. blowing in the early spring.

Εὕρον, ες, ε, inf. εὑρεῖν, aor. 2 act. of εὑρίσκω, Hom.

Εὐρόνοτος, ὁ and ἡ, *a wind in the quarter between* Εὖρος and Νότος, *S. S. E.*, Lat. *Phoenix*, acc. to Gellius, *Vulturnus*.

Εὔροος, ον, contr. ους, ουν, (εὖ, ῥέω) *flowing well* or *plentifully, fair-flowing*, Il. 7, 329; 21, 130, in Ep. form ἐὐῤῥ.—II. in medic. of the body, *with the pores and passages open*, Hipp. —III. of words, etc., *flowing, fluent, glib, στόμα*, Eur. Hipp. Fr. 12, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 268.—IV. of business, etc., *prosperous, thriving*. Compar. εὐροώτερος or -ουστερος, Lob. Phryn. 143.

Εὔροπος, ον, (εὖ, ῥέπω) *easily bending, coming together*, Anth. Adv. -πως, *easily*, Antipho 138, 20, Bekk.

Εὖρος, ου, ὁ, and Εὖρος ἄνεμος, Hdt. 4, 99, *the South East wind*, Lat. *Eurus, Vulturnus*, Hom. (Acc. to some from αὔρα, others from ἠώς, ἠος, *the morning-wind*, as the opp. Ζέφυρος from ζόφος, *the evening-wind*.)

Εὖρος, εος, τό, (εὐρύς) *breadth, width*, Od. 11, 312, opp. to μῆκος: εὖρος, absol., *in breadth*, opp. to ὕψος, Hdt. 1, 178.

Εὐῤῥάπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ῥαπίς) *with beautiful staff*.

Εὐῤῥάφης, Ep. for εὐραφής, Od.

Εὐῤῥεής, Ep. for εὐρεής.

Εὐῤῥείης, Ep. gen. sing. contr. for εὐῤῥεέος from εὐρεής, Il.

Εὐῤῥίτης, Ep. for εὐρείτης, Hom.

Εὐῤῥείων, Ep. for εὐρείων.

Εὐῤῥῆνη, and εὐῤῥήνος, Ep. for εὐρηνη and εὐρηνος.

Εὐῤῥηχος, ον, (εὖ, ῥῆχος) *very prickly*, Nic.

Εὐῤῥίν, Ep. for εὖριν.

Εὐῤῥοος, Ep. for εὔροος, Il.

Εὖρυ, neut. from εὐρύς, also freq. as adv. In compos. it very freq. is prefixed to words, adding the notion of *wide, broad, spacious*. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to ἐρι-.) [ῠ]

Εὐρύαγυιος, υᾶ, υιον, (εὐρύς, ἀγυιά) *with wide, roomy streets*, in Hom. epith. of great cities, in Il. almost always of Troy and Athens: but of Mycenae in Il. 4, 52: χθὼν εὐρύαγυια, =εὐρυόδεια. H. Hom. Cer. 16. Hom. has only the fem. εὐρύαγυια. [ᾰ] Cf. εὐρυόδεια, εὐρύπορος.

†Εὐρυάδης, ου, ὁ, *Eurydes*, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 267.

Εὐρυαίχμας, gen. Dor. α, ὁ, (εὐρύς, αἰχμή) *with broad, stout lance, warlike, στρατός*, Pind. Fr. 160.

†Εὐρυάλη, ης, Dor. α, ας, ἡ, *Eurylē*, one of the Gorgons, Hes. Th. 276. —2. daughter of Minos and mother of Orion, Pind. P. 12, 35.

Εὐρύβᾰλος, ον, and εὐρύβᾰλ ως, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐρύς, ἅλως) *threshing-floor*, of a country *champaign*, both in Nonn.

†Εὐρύβᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *Eurybălus*, Mecisteus, leader of the under Diomede, Il. 2, 565: a to Apollod. an Argonaut, and the Epigoni, I, 9, 16.—2. a Ph celebrated in wrestling, Od. 3. a son of Melas, Apollod.— in Paus., etc.

†Εὐρυνάξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Eurya* of Dorieus, a commander of t tans at Plataea, Hdt. 9, 10.

Εὐρυνάσσα, ης, ἡ, (εὐρύ σω) *far-ruling*, Call. Cer. 122.

†Εὐρυνάσσα, ης, ἡ, *Eur* mother of Pelops, Apollod.

Εὐρυβᾰτεύομαι, dep. to *Eurybatus*, (v. Εὐρύβατος 3)

†Εὐρυβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Eurybat* ald of Agamemnon, Il. 1, 320 a herald of Ulysses, Od. 2, 18 Ἐρυβώτης.—4. a commande Argives, Hdt. 6, 92.

Εὐρύβᾰτος, ον, (εὐρύς, βατ *stepping*: hence *spacious*, Q

†Εὐρυβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Eurybătu* cyrean naval commander, 7 47.—2. a Spartan, first Olymp in wrestling, Ol. 18, Paus. 5 3. a noted traitor, whose nam that of Phrynondas) became bial, Plat. Prot. 327 D; Aes 12: (some read Εὐρυβάτης): Paroem. B. 441.

†Εὐρυβία, ας, ἡ, *Eurybia*, of Pontus and Gaea, wife of t Crius, Hes. Th. 239.—2. a of Thespius Apollod.

†Εὐρυβιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Eurybi* Spartan admiral of the Grec at Artemisium, Hdt. 8, 2.

†Εὐρύβιος, ου, ὁ, *Eurybius* Eurystheus, Apollod.—2. a Neleus and Chloris, Id.

Εὐρυβίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. and P (εὐρυς, βία) *of far-extended mighty far and wide*, Hes. Th Hom. Cer. 295, like εὐρυσθ

Εὐρυβόας, ου, ὁ, (εὐρυς, i. e. *loud-shouting*.

†Εὐρυβώτας, α, ὁ, *Eurybota* tan, leader of the archers in der's army, Arr. An. 1, 8, 8.

†Εὐρυγονεια, ας, ἡ, *E* daughter of Hyperphas. sec of Oedipus, and mother of Apollod. 3, 5: Paus. 9, 5, 11.

Εὐρυγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, γαστήρ) *big-bellied*.

Εὐρυγένειος, ον, (εὐρύς, *broad-chinned*, Opp.: *with bro* Nonn.—II. (εὐρυς, γενεά) *ages*, very dub., Nonn.

†Εὐρυδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Eu* son of Aegyptus, Apollod.— gonaut, son of Ctimenus, A 67.—3. a Trojan prince, skil terpreting dreams, Il. 5, 1 suitor of Penelope, Od. 18, a celebrated athlete of Cyr V. H.—Others in Dem. 1382

†Εὐρυδάμη, ης, ἡ, *Eurydam* of the Spartan king Leotychi 6, 71.

†Εὐρυδαμίδας, α, ὁ, *Eury* son of Agis, king of Spar Proclid). Paus.

†Εὐρυδάμος, ου, ὁ, *Eurydam* pr. n., Paus., Dor. for

†Εὐρυδημος, ον, ὁ, *Eurydēm* pl. n., Hdt. 7, 213.

†Εὐρυδικεια, ας, ἡ, =sq., 3. 129.

†Εὐρυδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Eurydice*, wife of Orpheus, Apollod. 1,

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Danaides, Id. 2, 1, 5.
f Adrastus, wife of
of Laomedon, Id. 3,
ter of Lacedaemon,
Id., Paus.—5. daugh-
, wife of Nestor, Od.
of Lycurgus, mother
Apollod.—7. wife of
Thebes, Soph. Ant.
on name of the fe-
al house of Macedon,

, ὁ, *Eurydĭcus*, an
sopher, Diog. L.
, ὁ, (*εὐρύς, δίνη*) *wide-*
l. 5. [ῐ]
(*εὐρύς, ἔδος*) *spacious*,
9, like *εὐρύοδος*.
ὁ, *Euryelus*, (in Liv.
ress at Syracuse, a
, Thuc. 6, 97.
, ον, (*εὐρύς, θέμε-
ιλος*.=foreg., Anth.
δος, ἡ, *Eurythĕmis*,
, Apollod.
ἡ, *good rhythm, time*,
Rep. 522, A, etc.:
ξίν, Isocr. 87 E.—2.
liness. Plat. Rep. 400
ῶν, *delicacy* of touch,
tc., Hipp., cf. Foës.
(*εὖ, ῥυθμός*) Lat. *nu-
s, rhythmical, in good
tion, κρούματα*, Ar.
ς, Ib. 985, *μέλος*, Plat.
. of persons, *orderly*,
—3. also *well-propor-
θώραξ*, Xen. Mem.
ent. *comely, graceful*:
the nice conduct' of a
Ant. I. Adv. *-μως*,
Cycl. 563.
ον, (*εὐρύς, κάρηνον*)
p. [ᾰ]
τος, ὁ, ἡ, (*εὐρύς, κέ-
spreading horns*, of
Opp.
ος, ὁ, *Eurycăpys*, a
Apollod.
ς, ὁ, strictly pr. n. of
oquist: hence as ap-
oquist, cf. Ar. Vesp.
t. Sophist. 252 C.
ον, (*εὐρύς, κοιλία*)
Hipp.
ον, (*εὐρύς, κόλπος*)
s bosom, χθών, Pind.
ότερνος.
, *Euryce*, a daughter
ollod.
, ἡ, *Eurycĭta*, daugh-
e of Ulysses, Od. 1,
ς, ὁ, *Eurycĭdas*, masc.

ον, ὁ, *Eurycĭdes*,
t. 8, 2.
ντος, ὁ, *Eurycĭon*,
Sm.
pith. of night, prob.
ικοῦω, when one can
the stillness: but in
h, of the sea-goddess
nding, cf. *κοέω*.
ον Ion. εω, ὁ, *Eury-
Anaxandrus, king of
204.
ντος, ὁ, (*εὐρύς, κρεί-
n Hom. (esp. in Il.)
of Agamemnon. ex-
1, where it is of Nep-

ἡ, *Eurycȳde*, daugh-
, Paus.
ν, gen. ωνος, (*εὐρύς,
d meadows* or *plains*,

†*Εὐρυλέων, οντος*, ὁ, *Eurylĕon*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 46: esp., a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 10, 24, 1.

†*Εὐρυλεωνίς, ίδος*, ἡ, *Euryleonis*, fem. pr. n., Paus.

†*Εὐρύλοχος, ου*, ὁ, *Eurylŏchus*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a companion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 205.—3. a commander of the Spartans at Naupactus, Thuc. 3, 100.—4. an Arcadian from Lusi, Xen. An. 4, 2, 21.—5. a commander of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 126, 1.—Others in Arr. An. 4, 13, 7: Strab., etc.

†*Εὐρύμαχος, ου*, ὁ, *Eurymāchus*, one of the suitors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 3.—2. son of Polybus, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 1, 399, etc.—3. son of Antenor, Paus.—4. a Theban, son of Leontiades, Hdt. 7, 233: Thuc. 3, 2: grandfather of the same, Hdt. 7, 205.—Others in Xen. An. 5, 6, 21; Andoc., etc.

†*Εὐρυμέδη, ης*, ἡ, *Eurymēde*, wife of Glaucus, mother of Bellerophontes, Apollod. 1, 9, 3.

†*Εὐρυμέδουσα, ης*, ἡ, *Eurymedūsa*, a female slave of Alcinous, who attended Nausicaa, Od. 7, 8.

Εὐρυμέδων, οντος, ὁ,=*εὐρυκρείων, wide-ruling*, Pind. O. 8, 41: only as pr. n. in Hom., and so in fem. *Εὐρυμέδουσα*.

†*Εὐρυμέδων, οντος*, ὁ, *Eurymēdon*, father of Periboea, king of the giants in Epirus, Od. 7, 58.—2. charioteer of Agamemnon, Il. 4, 228.—3. an Athenian commander at Corcyra and in Sicily, Thuc. 7, 52.—Others in Strab., Diog. L.—II. a river of Pamphylia, now *Caprison*, famed for Cimon's victory over the Persians, Thuc. 1, 100.

†*Εὐρυμεναί, ῶν, αἱ, Eurymēnae*, Ap. Rh. 1, 59, v. sub *Εὐρύμενος*.

Εὐρυμενής, ές, wide, spacious, Orph.

†*Εὐρυμένης, ους*, ὁ, *Eurymēnes*, son of Neleus and Chloris, Apollod.

Εὐρύμενος, η, ον, poet. for *εὐρύς*, dub. As pr. n., oxyton., *Εὐρυμεναί, αἱ*, a town of Thessaly, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

Εὐρυμέτωπος, ον, (*εὐρύς, μέτωπον*) *broad-browed*, of oxen, Hom., and Hes. Th. 291.

†*Εὐρυμίδης, ου*, ὁ, *son of Eurymus*, i. e. Telemus, Od. 9, 509.

†*Εὐρυνόμη, ης*, ἡ, *Eurynŏme*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Il. 18, 398: acc. to Hes. Th. 908, mother of the Graces: she with Ophion ruled over Olympus before Saturn, Ap. Rh. 1, 503.—2. wife of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, Apollod.—3. a housekeeper in the palace of Ulysses, Od. 17, 495.

†*Εὐρυνόμους, ου*, ὁ, *Eurynŏmus*, son of Aegyptius of Ithaca, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 2, 22.

Εὐρύνω, f. *-ῠνῶ*, (*εὐρύς*) *to make wide* or *broad*, *εὐρ. ἀγῶνα, to make room for* the contests, Od. 8, 260; *τὸ μέσον εὐρύνειν, to leave a wide space* in the middle, Hdt. 4, 52. [ῠ]

Εὐρύνωτος, ον, (*εὐρύς, νῶτος*) *broad-backed*, i. e. *stout*, Soph. Aj. 1251.

Εὐρυόδεια, ας, ἡ, (*εὐρύς, ὁδός*) *with broad ways or streets*, in Hom. always of the earth, *that may be traversed, open to wanderers*, as *εὐρύπορος* of the sea: cf. *εὐρυάγυιος, εὐρύπορος*.

Εὐρυοδίνης, ές,=*εὐρυόδινος*, dub.

Εὐρυοπα, ὁ, (*εὐρύς, ὄψ*) *the far-glancing, far-seeing*, or perh. better (from *εὐρύς, ὄψ*) *the far-sounding, thundering*, freq. Homeric epith. of Jupiter, for *εὐρυόπης*, esp. in nom. and voc. at end of a verse, *εὐρύοπα Ζεύς, Ζεῦ*: used of the sun in Orph. Lith. 18, 60. In Il. there is also an acc., *εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην, εὐρύοπα Ζῆνα*, from the syncop. *εὐρύωψ*, or *-οψ*. (Voss H. Hom. Cer. 3, defends the deriv. from *ὄψ*; which *must* be taken in Orph. l. c.). [ῠ, as in *ἵπποτα, νεφεληγέρετα*, etc., but in Hexam. *ᾰ* by position or caesura.]

Εὐρυπέδιλος, ον, (*εὐρύς, πέδιλον*) *broad-sandalled*: in genl. *broad*, Opp.

Εὐρύπεδος, ον, (*εὐρύς, πέδον*) *with broad surface, spacious, γαῖα*, Anth.

Εὐρύπορος, ον, (*εὐρύς, πόρος*) *with broad, open ways*, in Hom. always epith. of the sea, *roomy, open, where all may roam* at will, Il. 15, 381, Od. 4, 432; 12, 2: cf. *εὐρυόδειος*.

Εὐρυπρωκτία, ας, ἡ, *a being εὐρύπρωκτος, the character of such an one*, Ar. Ach. 843.

Εὐρύπρωκτος, ον, (*εὐρύς, πρωκτός*) *wide, loose-breeched*, strictly *pathicus, catamitus*: also *a caught adulterer*, from the nature of their summary punishment (*ῥαφανίδωσις*), freq. in Aristoph, applied to the Athenians collectively, as Nub. 1084, sq.

†*Εὐρυπτόλεμος, ου*, ὁ, *Euryptolĕmus*, an Athenian, son of Pisianax, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 19.

Εὐρυπτος, ον, (*εὖ, ῥύπτω*) *well-cleansed, easily-cleansed*.

†*Εὐρυπύλη, ης*, ἡ, *Eurypȳle*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.—Others in Anth., etc.

Εὐρυπύλης, ές, (*εὐρύς, πύλη*) *with wide gates, wide-gated*, Il. 23, 74, Od. 11, 571, of the nether world.

†*Εὐρύπυλος, ου*, ὁ, *Eurypylus*, son of Euaemon, ruler of Ormenium in Thessaly, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy, Il. 2, 736: acc. to Pind. P. 4, 58, and Call. H. Apoll. 92, son of Neptune, who passed from Thessaly into Libya, and became king of Cyrene.—2. son of Neptune and Chalciope, king in Cos, Il. 6, 676.—3. son of Hercules;—also, a son of Temenus, and one of Thestius so called, all in Apollod.—4. son of Telephus and Astyoche, king of Mysia: came to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Neoptolemus, Od. 11, 520.

†*Εὐρυπωντίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the Eurypontidae*, one of the royal houses of Sparta, so called from sq., Paus.

†*Εὐρυπῶν, ῶντος*, ὁ, (=*Εὐρυσθῶν*) *Eurypon*, son of Sous, grandson of Procles, from whom were descended the Eurypontidae, Hdt. 8, 131, Paus., etc.

Εὐρυρρέεθρος, ον, (*εὐρύς, ῥέεθρον*) *broad-flowing, with wide bed* or *channel*, of the Axius, Il. 21, 141, cf. sq.

Εὐρυρρέων, ουσα, ον, (*εὐρύς, ῥέω*) *broad-flowing*, like foreg., oft. in Il., mostly of the Axius. There is no such *verb* as *εὐρυρρέω*, cf. *εὖ*, fin.

ΕΥΡΥΣ, *εὐρεῖα, εὐρύ*: gen. *έος, είας, έος*: acc. sing. in Hom. both *εὐρύν*, and sometimes Ep. *εὐρέᾰ*, when joined with *ποντόν* and *κόλπον*: Ion. fem. *εὐρέα*, Hdt. 1, 178, where one MS. has *εὐρέη*: Dor. *εὐρέᾶ*. Asius Fr. 2, has gen. *εὐρέος* as fem. for *εὐρείας*, cf. *ἡδύς* and *θῆλυς*, but v. Nake Choeril. p. 74. *Wide, broad*, freq. in Hom., esp. of heaven, earth, and sea: also in genl., *εὐρ. σχεδίη*, Od. 5, 163, *ὦμοι*, Il. 3, 227, Od. 18, 68, etc.: *τεῖχος*, Il. 12, 5; *κόθορνοι εὐρ., wide, loose* boots, Hdt. 6, 125:—*κλέος εὐρύ*, a *wide-spread* report, Od. 23, 137; so, *εὐρ. κλῃδών*, Simon. 20, 6, *εὐρ. ἐλπίδες*, Anth. Compar. *εὐρύτερος*, Il. 3, 194; 23, 427. Adv *εὐρέως*: compar. *εὐρυτέρως*, Ar. Lys. 419. [ῠ]

Εὐρυσάκης, ες, (*εὐρύς, σάκος*) *with a broad, huge shield*. [ᾰ] hence

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†**Εὐρυσάκης**, ους, ὁ, *Eurysaces*, son of Telamonian Ajax and Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 340, cf. 574, sq.

Εὐρυσθενής, ές, (εὐρύς, σθένος) *of far-extended might* or *sway, mighty*, in Hom. always epith. of Neptune, Il. 7, 455, Od. 13, 140.

†**Εὐρυσθένης**, ους, ὁ, *Eurysthĕnes*, son of Aristodemus, brother of Procles, founder of the family Eurysthenidae (called also Agidae), Hdt. 6, 52 : Strab., etc.

†**Εὐρυσθεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Eurystheus*, son of Sthenelus, and grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve celebrated labours, Il. 15, 639, Pind., etc.

Εὐρύσορος, ον, (εὐρύς, σορός) *with a wide bier* or *tomb*, σῆμα, Anth.

Εὐρύστερνος, ον, (εὐρύς, στέρνον) *broad-breasted*, Theocr. 18, 36 : but in genl. *wide, broad*, γαῖα, Hes. Th. 117, cf. στερνοῦχος.

Εὐρυστήθης, ες, (εὐρύς, στῆθος)= foreg., Arist. H. A.

Εὐρυστομία, ας, ἡ, *wideness of mouth, broadness, fulness of speech.*—2. *bigness of words.* From

Εὐρύστομος, ον, (εὐρύς, στόμα) *wide-mouthed ; with wide opening*, Hipp.

Εὐρυτενής, ές, (εὐρύς, τείνω) *wide-extended*, Nonn.

†**Εὐρυτάν**, ᾶνος, ὁ, (λεώς, Lyc. 799) usu. in pl. **Εὐρυτᾶνες**, *oi, the Eurytānes*, an Aetolian people, dwelling north from Naupactus, Thuc. 3, 94.

†**Εὐρύτειος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Eurytus*, ἡ Εὐρυτεία πόλις, Soph. Fr. 260, i. e. Oechalia ; in Paus. *ai Εὐρυτεαί.*

Εὐρυτέρως, adverb compar. from εὐρύς.

†**Εὐρύτη**, ης, ἡ, *Eurytе*, daughter of Hippodamus, wife of Porthaon, Apollod.

Εὐρύτης, ητος, ἡ, (εὐρύς) *wideness, breadth*, Hipp.—II. *broadness* of sound, Gramm. [ῠ]

†**Εὐρυτίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Eurytus*, i. e. Iphitus, Od. 21, 14.

Εὐρύτιμος, ον, (εὐρύς, τιμή) *wide, far-honoured*, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 1, 67.

†**Εὐρύτιμος**, ου, ὁ, *Eurytĭmus*, a Corinthian, father of Archetimus, Thuc. 1, 29.

†**Εὐρυτίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Eurytion*, a centaur, Od. 21, 285.—2. son of Mars and Erythia, herdsman of Geryon, Hes. Th. 293.—3. son of Irus and Demonassa, one of the chiefs at the Calydonian hunt, Apollod.—Others in Arist., etc.

Εὔρῡτος, ον, (εὐρύς, ῥέω) *well, full-flowing*, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 420.

†**Εὔρυτος**, ου, ὁ, *Eurytus*, a giant, Apollod.—2. son of Mercury and Antianira, an Argonaut, Id. ; also Ἔρυτος, q. v.—3. son of Actor and Molione, of Elis, Il. 2, 621 ; acc. to Eur. leader of the Epei before Troy, I. A. 282.—4. son of Melaneus and Stratonice, king of Oechalia, father of Iole and Iphitus ; slain by Apollo, because he challenged him to a contest in archery, Od. 8, 224, sqq.—Others in Hdt. 7, 229 ; Apollod., etc.

Εὐρύτρητος, ον, (εὐρύς, τιτρώω) *with wide holes*, ἠθμός, Diosc.

Εὐρυτρῦπος, ον, (εὐρύς, τρυπάω)= foreg., Democr. ap. Theophr.

Εὐρυφάεσσα, ης, ἡ, strictly *the far-shining*, wife of Hyperion and mother of Helius, H. Hom. 31, 2, 4. [ᾰ]

Εὐρυφαρέτρης, ου, ὁ, (εὐρύς, φαρέτρα) *with wide, spacious quiver*, Pind. P. 9, 45, of Apollo.

Εὐρυφυής, ές, (εὐρύς, φύω) *growing widely, spreading*, κρῖ, Od. 4, 604.

†**Εὐρυφῶν**, ῶντος, ὁ, = **Εὐρυπῶν**, Arist.

Εὐρυφωνία, ας, ἡ, = εὐρυστομία, *fulness, broadness of sound* : from

Εὐρύφωνος, ον, (εὐρύς, φωνή)= εὐρύστομος.

Εὐρυχᾶδής, ές, (εὐρύς, χάζω, χαίνω, χανδάνω, ἔχαδον) *wide-gaping, wide-mouthed*, of cups, Luc., and Anth.

Εὐρυχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (εὐρύς, χαίτη) *with wide*, i. e. *floating, streaming hair*, epith. of Bacchus, Pind. I. 7, 4.

†**Εὐρυχανής**, ές,=εὐρυχαδής, Opp.

Εὐρύχορος, ον, *roomy, spacious*, freq. Homer. epith. of great cities, etc. (Not as if shortd. for εὐρύχωρος : but from εὐρύς, χορός, *with open spots for the choral dances*, cf. καλλίχορος.)

Εὐρυχωρής, ές, (εὐρύς, χωρέω) *wide, roomy*, prob. l. in Hipp. : compar. -έστερος, Arist. H. A.

Εὐρυχωρία, ας, ἡ, *free space, room*, ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ ναυμαχέειν, of sea-room, Hdt. 8, 60 : *an open space*, τῆς θήκης, Id. 4, 71.—2. metaph. *free space, room, opportunity of doing* a thing, τῆς ἀποδείξεως, Plat. Min. 315 D : from

Εὐρύχωρος, ον, (εὐρύς, χῶρος) *roomy, spacious*, Arist. H. A. : cf. εὐρύχορος.

Εὐρύωψ, or -ωψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub εὐρύοπα.

†**Εὐρύωψ**, ωπος, ὁ, *Euryops*, a son of Hercules and Terpsicrate, Apollod.

Εὐρώγης, (εὐ, ῥώξ) *rich in, with many grapes*, Anth.

Εὐρώδης, ες, poet. for εὐρύς, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1191 ; acc. to others=sq.

Εὐρώεις, ώεσσα, ῶεν, (εὐρώς) *mouldy* : hence *dank and dark*, in Hom. of the nether world, with a notion of *festering, decay and rottenness*, οἰκία εὐρώεντα, Il. 20, 65 ; εἰς Ἀΐδεω δόμον εὐρώεντα, Od. 10, 512 ; and so, εὐρ. κέλευθα, Od. 24, 10 ; so too Hes. Op. 152, and Soph. Aj. 1167, τάφος εὐρώεις. But in Hes. Theog. 731, 739, of the Titans' prison in the centre of the earth, prop. *dark and drear*, like ἀνήλιος. Herm. indeed (ad Soph. Aj. 1146) assumes that εὐρώεις is merely poet. lengthd. for εὐρύς, cf. Apollon. Lex. p. 374, Hesych. I, 1528, and E. M. p. 397, 57 : but the tone of the passages in Hom. and Hes. implies a notion of *abhorrence*, and that it was so taken appears from the later subst. εὐρώς, q. v. : in so late a writer as Opp., Hal. 5, 3, the usage=εὐρύς may be allowed without implicating Hom. : cf. Heyne Il. Tom. 8, p. 23.

†**Εὐρωμος**, ον, ἡ, *Eurōmus*, a small town of Caria, at the foot of Mt. Grion, Strab. ; hence ὁ Εὐρωμεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Euromus*, Polyb. 17, 2, 3.

Εὐρών, οὖσα, όν, part. aor. 2 act. of εὑρίσκω.

†**Εὐρώπα**, ας, ἡ, Dor. for **Εὐρώπη**, Pind.

†**Εὐρωπαῖος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Europe, European*, Strab

†**Εὐρώπεια**, ας, ἡ,= **Εὐρώπη**, Mosch. 2, 7.

†**Εὐρώπειος**, α, ον, Ion. -ρωπήϊος, η, ον, *of Europe, European*, Hdt. 7, 73 ; ὁ Εὐρ., *a European* ; fem. Εὐρωπίς, ίδος.

Εὐρώπη, ης, ἡ, *Europa, Europe*, as a geograph. name, first in H. Hom. Ap. 251, 291 : in its earliest application limited to the mainland of Greece.—II. as fem. pr. n. first in Hes. Th. 357, of a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.—2. daughter of Agenor and Telephaessa, Apollod. 3, 1, 1 : or of Phoenix, Il. 14, 321 ; Mosch. 2, 7 : carried off by Jupiter under the form of a bull, an by him mother of Minos ar don, v. Hdt. 1, 2, 173 ; daughter of Tityus, mothe phemus, Pind. P. 4, 81.

Εὐρωπία, ἡ,=**Εὐρώπη** Fr. 37 : prop. fem. from

Εὐρώπιος, ία, ιον,=**Εὐρω**

Εὐρωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul foreg.

Εὐρωπός, ή, όν,=εὐρύς. 626, Opp. Hal. 3, 40 ; 4, 52. poet. στενωπός : acc. to ot ρώεις : cf. Eust. ad Dion. P Hesych. 1, 1528.

†**Εὐρωπός**, οῦ, (also **Εὐρ** *Eurōpus*, a city of Macedon thia, Thuc. 2, 100 ; Strab.— of Syria on the Euphrates a city of Media, cf. Ῥαγαί 4. a city of Caria, Hdt. 8, 1 ρωμος.

Εὐρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, *mould*, d Lat. *situs, squalor* : hence *r ness* of any kind, first in Th Simon. 16, 6.

Εὐρωστέω, ῶ, *to be εὔρω* to ἀῤῥωστέω : and

Εὐρωστία, ας, ἡ, *stoutness* from

Εὐρωστος, ον, (εὖ, ῥώνν *strong*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 6 ; μα, Id. 6, 1, 6, σώματι, Iso § 123. Adv. -τως, Xen. A

Εὐρώτας, ον Dor. *a*, ὁ, *E* of Myles, grandson of Le of Sparta, Paus. 3, 1, 1 Apollod. son of Lelex, kin daemon, 3, 10, 3.—II. now *mo*, and (near its mouth) *Ir* river of Laconia, emptyin Sinus Laconicus near Theogn. 783, Thuc. 2, 13 a tributary of the Peneus liotis, Strab., the Homeri σιος.—III. in Anth., *pudem bre*, with allusion to εὐρύς.

Εὐρωτιάω, ῶ, (εὐρώς) *to mouldy* or *rotten, to decay*, hence in genl. βίος εὐρω life *of the great unwashed*, A

†**Εὐρωτώ**, οῦς, ἡ, **Εὐρώτε** of Danaus, Apollod.

†**Εὐρωψ**, ωπος, ὁ, *Europ* Aegialeus, Paus.—2. son o us, Id.

Ἐῦς, ὁ, *good, brave, no* word freq. in Hom. in nom acc., ἑῦν, Il. 8, 303, and in gen.—1. gen. sing. ἑῆος, in Od., five times in Il., w φωτός, παιδός, and υἱος plur. neut. ἑάων, [ᾱ] as th ἡ ἑά, *good things, good fort* 528, θεοί, δωτῆρες ἑάων, cf. 335, δῶτορ ἑάων, and 12 ; 29, 8. Elsewhere th always masc. in Hom. : b Ion. form ἠΐς, q. v., he ha neut. ἠΰ, whereas ἑΰ, as w common εὖ, is always an

Εὐσα, Dor. part. from ε σα, οὖσα.

Εὔσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. Od.

Εὐσᾰνίδωτος, ον, (εὖ, σελμος, *well-planked* or ships, Gramm. [ῐ]

Εὐσαρκία, ας, ἡ, *fulne portliness*, Arist. H. A. : fr

Εὐσαρκος, ον, (εὖ, σάρξ *good case*, Hipp. : *plump*, of phis Ἔπτά I.

Εὐσαρκόω, ῶ, *to make* hence

Εὐσάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, *go of body*. Hipp. :=εὐσαρκία

Εὐσεβεία, ας, ἡ, (εὐσε

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e and behaviour, usu.
Lat. *pietas, piety, re-*
cf. *εὐσεβία*: also,
rds parents, etc.,
—2. *credit* or *charac-*
ειαν οἴσει, you will
it, Schaf. Soph. El.
ıb fin., opp. to *δυς-*
βία.
, *Eusebĭa*, a city of
ıva, Strab.—2. near
ύζακα, Id.
be εὐσεβής, to live or
eligiously, Theogn.
ι, to be pious in a
1441; *εὐσ. εἴς τινα*,
ards.., Id. Ant. 731;
lc. 1148, and Plat.:
ers., *to reverence*,
tc., in which case
d write *εὐ σέβειν*,
. and Pors. Phoen.
inction is rejected
Ant. 727, and L.
Thes.: cf. *ἀσεβέω*.

, *τό, a deed of piety*,
ὐ, σέβω) Lat. *pius*,
erent, Theogn. 1137,
dutiful, esp. *dischar-*
, *πρός*, or *ἐς τινα*,
Eur. El. 253:—c.
εῖρα, Aesch. Cho.
ὰ θεῶν, of an act,
gods, Ib. 122: of
, *χρηστήριον*, Eur.
τὸ εὐσ.=εὐσέβεια,
Adv. *-βέως*, Att.
133: *εὐσεβῶς ἔχει*,
Soph. O. T. 1431.
ς.—These words
freq. in Att., esp.

, Ion. for *εὐσέβεια*,
so in Att. Poets,
. C. 189, cf. Schäf.

, *Eusebius*, a distin-
istorian, flourished
f the 4th century.
(*εὐ, σείω*) *easily sha-*
uakes, Strab.
(*εὖ, σελήνη*) *of the*
,Prolog. Eur. Rhes.
Ep. *εὔσσ.*, (*εὐ, σέλ-*
with good banks of
om. always in Ep.
ships.
(*εὖ, σεμνός*) *right*

εὖ, σέβω) *much rev-*
n. O. T. 864.
(*εὖ, σηκόω*) *of good,*
ll-poised.
not *-εία, a good sign*
pp.; cf. *διοσημία*:
(*εὖ, σῆμα*) *of good*
favourable, Soph.
anifest, clear to be
, Aesch. Ag. 818.
Meteor.
Eusĕne, a city of

(*εὖ, σήπω*) *easily pu-*
n. An. Hence
, *tendency to decay*
eophr.
ή, strength, firmness,

o be strong, healthy,
n
(*εὐ, σθένος*) *stout,*
strong, firm, Anth.

ό, Eusthĕnes, masc.

Εὐσίδηρος, ον, (*εὐ, σίδηρος*) *well-ironed*, i. e. *bound with iron*.

Εὐσίπ̄ος, ον, (*εὐ, σῖτύα*) *with full bread-basket, pantry*, Anth., opp. to *ὀλιγησίπυος*.

Εὐσῑτέω, ῶ, to have a good appetite, Hipp.: from

Εὔσῑτος, ον, (*εὖ, σῖτος*) *with good appetite*, Hipp.

Εὔσκαλμος, ον, (*εὖ, σκαλμός*) *with good σκαλμοί*, dub. in Anth.

Εὐσκάνδιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, (*εὖ, σκάνδιξ*) *abounding in chervil*, Anth.

Εὔσκαρθμος, ον, (*εὐ, σκαίρω*) *swift-springing, bounding*, *ἵπποι*, Il. 13, 31.

Εὐσκάριστος, ον, (*εὐ, σκαρίζω*)= foreg., Gramm. [*ᾰ*]

Εὐσκελής, ές, (*εὐ, σκέλος*) *with strong legs*, Plat. ap. Poll. 2, 194.

Εὐσκέπαστος, ον, (*εὐ, σκεπάζω*) *well-covered*: hence superl., *serving as the best covering* or *fence*, Thuc. 5, 71.

Εὐσκεπής, ές, (*εὐ, σκέπας*)=foreg., Theophr.

Εὔσκεπτος, ον, (*εὐ, σκέπτομαι*) *easy to be considered, weighed, examined, σκέψις*, Plat. Phileb. 65 D.

Εὐσκενέω, to be well equipt, Soph. Aj. 823: from

Εὔσκευος, ον, (*εὖ, σκεῦος*) *well equipt*.

Εὐσκίαστος, ον, (*εὐ, σκιάζω*) *well-shaded, dark, gloomy*, Soph. O. C. 1707. [*ῐ*]

Εὐσκῖος, ον, (*εὐ, σκιά*) = foreg., Pind. P. 11, 33.

Εὐσκόπελος, ον, (*εὖ, σκόπελος*) *rocky*.

Εὔσκοπος, ον, Ep. *ἐὔσ.*, (*εὐ, σκοπέω*) *sharp-seeing, keen-sighted, watchful*, Hom., always in Ep. form, as epith. of Mercury, Il. 24, 24, Od. 1, 38, etc., and once of Diana, Od. 11, 198, (cf. infr.)—2. of a place, *far-seeing*, i. e. *commanding a wide view*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2, and so prob. Ar. Eccl. 2.—II. (*εὐ, σκοπός*) *shooting well, of unerring aim*, as some explain Od. 11, 198, so in Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 61; *τόξα εὔσκ.*, Aesch. Cho. 694; and so later *εὔσκοπα βάλλειν, τοξεύειν*, etc., cf. *εὔστοχος*. Adv. *-πως*, Philostr.

Εὐσκωμμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, quickness in jesting or *repartee*: from

Εὐσκώμμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*εὐ, σκῶμμα*) *of ready wit*, esp. *in bantering* or *repartee*. Adv. *-μόνως*.

Εὐσμῆριγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*εὖ, σμῆριγξ*) *thick-haired, shaggy*.

Εὐσμίλευτος, ον,(*εὐ, σμιλεύω*) *well-chiselled* or *polished*.

Εὐσοια, ας, ἡ, a being well off, good condition, prosperity, Soph. O. C. 390: from

Εὔσοος, ον, contr. *ους, ουν*, Dor. *σως, ων*, (*εὖ, σόος*) *well-secured, secure*, Theocr. 24, 8.

Εὐσπειρής, ές, and *εὔσπειρος, ον*, (*εὐ, σπεῖρα*) *well-turned, wreathing, winding*, both in Anth.

Εὐσπλαγχνία, ας, ἡ, good heart, firmness, Eur. Rhes. 192.—II. *goodness of heart, compassion*: from

Εὔσπλαγχνος, ον, (*εὐ, σπλάγχνον*) *with healthy bowels*, Hipp.—II. metaph. *good, stout of heart*.—2. *compassionate*, N. T.

Εὔσπορος, ον, (*εὖ, σπείρω*) *well-sown, γῆαι*, Ar. Av. 230.

Εὐσσελμος, ον, Ep. for *εὔσελμος*, Hom.

Εὔσσωτρος, ον, Ep. for *εὔσωτρος*, Hes.

Εὐστάθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη, steadiness*, Plut.: *good constitution* or *health*, *εὐστ. σαρκός*, an Epicurean phrase in Plut. [*ᾰ*]: and

Εὐστᾰθέω, ῶ, to be steady, firm, διανοίαις, Dion. H.: *to be healthy in body and mind*, esp. an Epicurean word, Plut.: *to be calm, tranquil*, of the sea, Luc.: from

Εὐστᾰθής, ές, Ep. *ἐὐστ.*, as always in Hom., (*εὐ, ἵσταμαι*) *well founded* or *based, stedfast, firm*, Hom., (esp. in Od.) usu. as epith. of *μέγαρον*, also of *θάλαμος*, Od. 23, 178.—II. metaph. *steadfast, steady, firm*, Plut.: of the body, *sound, healthy*, Epicur. ap. Eund. —2. *εὐ. νοῦσοι, easily cured, not serious*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. Adv. *-θῶς*.

Εὐστᾰθίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for *εὐστάθεια*, q. v., Hipp.

†*Εὐστάθιος, ου, ὁ, Eustathius*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐστάθμως, adv., *accurately measured by the σταθμή*, Hipp. 588, 43, but v. Foës.

Εὐστάλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη, light equipment, agility*, Hipp. in Ion. form, and Plut.: from

Εὐστᾰλής, ές, (*εὐ, στέλλω*) *well equipt* or *prepared*, *στόλος*, Aesch. Pers. 795: esp. *lightly equipt, active*, of light troops, Thuc. 3, 22: in genl. *ready for action, nimble*; hence *neat, trim, small*, Arist. H. A.—2. *decent, correct in habit and manners, well-behaved, mannerly*, Plat. Meno 90 A, cf. Diodor. (Com.) Epicl. 1, 17. Adv. *-λῶς*, signf. 1, Hdn.; 2, Luc.

Εὐστᾰλίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *εὐστάλεια*, q. v.

Εὐστάφῡλος, ον, (*εὐ, σταφυλή*) *rich in grapes*. [*ᾰ*]

Εὐστᾰχῡς, υ, (*εὐ, στάχυς*) *rich in ears of corn*, Jac. A. P. p. 115.

Εὐστεγής, ές, (*εὐ, στέγω*) *well-covered*.

Εὔστειρος, ον, and in Ap. Rh. *α, ον*, (*εὐ, στεῖρα*) *with good keel*.

Εὐστερνος, ον, (*εὐ, στέρνον*) *with stout breast* or *chest*.

Εὐστέφανος, ον, (*εὖ, στέφανος*) Ep. *ἐὔστ.*, (as always in Hom. and Hes.) epith. of Diana, Il. 21, 511; in Od. always of Cythereia; in H. Hom. Cer., and Hes. Op. 298, of Ceres: in all these places acc. to the old interpp. not *well-crowned, garlanded*, (as in later poets) but *well-girdled, with beautiful cincture*, like *εὐζωνος*. In Il. 19, 99, Hes. Sc. 80, Th. 978, Thebes is *εὐστέφανος, crowned, circled with walls and towers*, v. *στεφάνη*.

Εὐστεφής, ές, (*εὐ, στέφος*)=foreg.

Εὐστέφιος, ον, rare poet. form for *εὐστέφανος*, Anth.

Εὐστήρικτος, ον, (*εὐ, στηρίζω*) *firm*.

Εὐστῑβής, ές, (*εὐ, στείβω*) *well-trodden, much frequented, haunted, τινί*, Anth.: opp. to *ἀστιβής*.

Εὔστικτος, ον, (*εὐ, στίζω*) *variegated*, Opp.

Εὐστιπτος, ον,=*εὐστιβής*: hence *φᾶρος εὔστ.*, either *closely woven* or *well-fulled*, Ap. Rh. 2, 30.

Εὔστολος, ον, (*εὐ, στέλλω*)=*εὐσταλής, ναῦς*, Soph. Phil. 516.

Εὔστομα, adv., v. *εὐστομος* II. 2.

Εὐστομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, a good tone of stomach.—II. *goodness for the stomach, tonic qualities*: from

Εὐστόμᾰχος, ον, (*εὖ, στόμαχος*) *with a good, healthy stomach*.—II. *good for the stomach, tonic, wholesome*, Diosc., cf. *εὐκάρδιος*. Adv. *-χως*, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2.

Εὐστομέω, ῶ, to be εὔστομος, to sing sweetly, of the nightingale, Soph. O. C. 18.—II. in genl.=*εὐφημέω*, Aesch. Cho. 997, Ar. Nub. 833.

Εὐστομία, ας, ἡ, goodness of sound, euphony, Plat. Crat. 404 D: *sweetness*

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of speech, beauty of language, Dion. H. —II. *pleasantness to the mouth, goodness of taste*, Theophr.: from

Εὔστομος, ον, (εὖ, στόμα) *with good mouth, mouth of good size*, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 2: of horses, *well-mouthed, well-bitted*, opp. to ἄστομος, Plut.—2. *of good countenance, well-looking*, cf. Lat. *os*.—II. *speaking* or *singing well*, Anth.: *fluent*, Ibid.—2. *speaking auspicious words*, like εὔφημος, *cautiously avoiding words of ill omen*, and so *keeping silence*: esp. εὔστομα, neut. plur. as adv., ταῦτά μοι εὔστομα ἔστω, and περὶ τούτων μοι εὔστομα κείσθω, on this let me keep a religious silence, Hdt. 2, 171, ubi v. Wessel., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 475; εὐστομ' ἔχε, peace, be still! Soph. Phil. 201.—III. *good to the mouth, of good taste*, Theophr.

†Εὐστόργιος, ου, ὁ, *Eustorgius*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐστόρθυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, στόρθυγξ) *from* or *with a good stem, trunk*, Anth.

Εὐστοχέω, ῶ, *to be* εὔστοχος, *hit the mark*, c. gen., εὐστ. πάσης περιστάσεως, τῶν καιρῶν, *to hit* them *exactly*, Polyb.: absol. *to be successful*, Id. Hence

Εὐστόχημα, ατος, τό, *a lucky hit*, Diog. L. 5, 34.

Εὐστοχία, ας, ἡ, *skill in shooting at a mark, good aim*, τόξων, Eur. I. T. 1239; χερὸς εὐστ., periphr. for *a bow*, Eur. Tro. 811.—II. metaph. *quickness, readiness in extempore reply* or *repartee*, *wit, cleverness*, Lat. *acumen*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Εὔστοχος, ον, (εὖ, στόχος) *aiming well, hitting the mark*, τόξοις, Eur. H. F. 195.—2. pass., of the thing hurled, *well-aimed*, Eur. Hel. 76.—II. metaph. *making good shots*, i. e. *guessing well, hitting the right nail on the head*, Arist. Divin.: *seizing the opportunity*, Dio C.: *ready at answer* or *repartee*, Plut.; in genl. *sharp, clever*. Neut. plur. εὔστοχα, as adv., esp. εὔστ. βάλλειν, etc., Luc., and Anth. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 792 D.

Εὔστρα, ας, ἡ, (εὔω) *the place for singeing slaughtered swine*, Ar. Eq. 1236.—II. *roasted, scorched barley*, from which ἄλφιτα were made. In Ar. l. c. the form εὔστρα, is preferred; cf. E. M. p. 398, 31: εὐστρα, properisp., is quite wrong.

Εὐστρᾰβής, ές, (εὖ, στρέφω) *easily bent* or *turned*.

Εὐστρᾰφής, ές, (εὖ, στρέφω)=εὐστρεφής.

Εὔστρεπτος, ον, Ep. ἐΰστρ., (εὖ, στρέφω) *easily turned, twisted, pliant*, of leathern ropes, Od. 2, 426; 15, 291.

Εὐστρεφής, ές, Ep. ἐΰστρ., as always in Hom., (εὖ, στρέφω) either *well-twisted*, and so *strong*; or *easily twisting, pliable, flexible*, of ropes, withs, etc., Il. 15, 463, Od. 9, 427; 10, 167, of the bowstring, Od. 14, 346, of a harpstring, Od. 21, 408.—II. in genl. *supple, nimble*, πόδες, Anth.

Εὐστρόφᾱλιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, στροφάλιγξ) *well-wreathed, curly*, of hair, Anth.

Εὐστροφία, ας, ἡ, *suppleness, expertness*, of body and mind, Plut.

Εὔστροφος, ον, Ep. ἐΰστρ., (εὖ, στρέφω) *well turned* or *twisted*, Il. 13, 589, 716. *curved, curled*: *easily bent, supple*: hence *ready, nimble, quick, wiles*, Eur. I. A. 293. Adv. -φως, Anth.

†Εὔστροφος, ου, ὁ, *Eustrophus*, an Argive, envoy to Lacedaemon, Thuc. 5, 40.—2. an Athenian, Plut.

Εὔστρωτος, ον, (εὖ, στρώννυμι) *well spread* or *covered with rugs*, etc., Lat. *bene stratus*, λέχος, H. Hom. Ven. 158, Cer. 286.

Εὔστῦλος, ον, (εὖ, στῦλος) *with goodly pillars*, Eur. I. T. 128: *with pillars at the best distances*, on which v. Vitruv. 3, 2, 1.

Εὐσύγκρυπτος, ον, (εὖ, συγκρύπτω) *easy to be concealed*, Aretae.

Εὐσυκοφάντητος, ον, (εὖ, συκοφαντέω) *exposed to calumny*, Plut.

Εὔσυλητος, ον, (εὖ, συλάω) *easily robbed*. [ῠ]

Εὐσύλληπτος, ον, (εὖ, συλλαμβάνω) *easily taken* or *caught*.—II. act. *easily receiving*, c. gen., Geop.

Εὐσυλλόγιστος, ον, (εὖ, συλλογίζομαι) *adapted for argument, conclusive*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 12.—2. *easy to be inferred*, Polyb. 12, 18, 8.

Εὐσυμβίβαστος, ον, (εὖ, συμβιβάζω) *easy to put together, consistent, suitable*. [ῐ]

Εὐσύμβλητος, ον, old Att. εὐξ., (εὖ, συμβάλλω)=sq. I., Wess. Hdt. 7, 57, Aesch. Pr. 775.

Εὐσύμβολος, ον, old Att. εὐξ., (εὖ, συμβολή) *easy to be inferred by putting two things together, easy to guess, make out* or *understand*, Aesch. Cho. 170, cf. foreg.—II. *easy to deal with, honest, upright*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 5; εὐσ. ξένοις, Aesch. Supp. 701.—2. *readily contributing one's* συμβολή.—III. *affording a good omen, auspicious*, Plut. Adv. -λως.

Εὐσυμπερίφορος, ον, (εὖ, συμπερι-φέρομαι) *easy to live with, accommodating, agreeable in society*, Diog. L.

Εὐσυμπερίφῠτος, ον (εὖ, συν, περι-φύομαι) *easily growing together*.

Εὐσυμπλήρωτος, ον, (εὖ, συμπληρόω) *easy to fill up, reach to*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 133.

Εὐσύμφῠτος, ον, (εὖ, συμφύομαι) *easily growing together*, Theophr.

Εὐσυνάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, συναγωγή) *easily collected together*: hence τόπος τοῖς πεμπομένοις εὐσ., a place *convenient* for a commercial mart, an emporium, Arist. Pol. [ᾰ]

Εὐσυνάλλακτος, ον, (εὖ, συναλλάσσομαι) *easy to deal with*, Plut. Adv. -τως, LXX.

Εὐσυνάρμοστος, ον, (εὖ, συναρμόζω) *easily fitted together*, Arist. Gen. An. Adv. -τως.

Εὐσυνάρπαστος, ον, (εὖ, συναρπάζω) *easily carried off*. Adv. -τως.

Εὐσυνειδησία, ας, ἡ, *a good conscience*, Clem. Al.: from

Εὐσυνείδητος, ον, (εὖ, συνειδέναι) *with a good conscience*, M. Anton. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al.

Εὐσυνεσία, ας, ἡ, *shrewdness*, Critias 64, and Arist. Eth. N.: from

Εὔσυνετος, ον, old Att. εὐξ., (εὖ, συνίημι) *quick of apprehension, clever, shrewd*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *easily understood, intelligible*, Eur. I. T. 1092. Adv. -τως: Compar. τώτερον, signf. I, Thuc. 4, 18.

Εὐσυνθεσία, ας, ἡ, *good arrangement*.—II. *good faith in treaties*, etc., Philo: from

Εὐσυνθετέω, ῶ, *to be of good faith, observe it*, Polyb.

Εὐσύνθετος, ον, (εὖ, συντίθημι) *well put together, well compounded*, Arist. Rhet.: *well-fitting*. Adv. -τως.

Εὐσύνοπτος, ον, (εὖ, συνοπτος) *easily taken in at a glance, seen at once*, Isocr. Antid. § 183.—II. metaph. *easily seen* or *detected, manifest*, Arist., Rhet., etc. Adv. -τως.

Εὐσύντακτος, ον, (εὖ, συντάσσω) *well-arranged, orderly*, τάξις, Arr.—2. *with good syntax, clear*, of style, Gramm. Adv. -τως

Εὐσύντριπτος, ον, (εὖ, *easily broken*, Polyb.

Εὔσφυκτος, ον, (εὖ, σφ *good pulse*, Aretae. Henc

Εὐσφυξία, ας, ἡ, *goodn ness of pulse*, Aretae.

Εὐσφῦρος, ον, Ep. ἐΰσφ ρᾱν) *with beautiful ankle* 16, Th. 254.

Εὔσχετος, ον, (εὖ, ἔχω, *held, kept in its place*, Hipp

Εὐσχημονέω, ῶ, *to be e behave with grace and di* Legg. 732 C. Hence

Εὐσχημόνημα, ατος, τ *decorum*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 194.

Εὔσχημος, ον,=εὐσχήμ -μως, Eur. Hec. 569.

Εὐσχημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *d pearance, grace, elegance of bearing*, Plat. Symp. 196 A

Εὐσχήμων, ων, gen. ονο μα) *well-formed* or *arranged ure, mien, and bearing, gra* Rep. 401 C: *decent, becomin* 76, 39, λόγοι, Eur. Hipp. in worse signf.—2. *with show of goodness, specious*, 584. Adv. -μόνως, *like a* Ar. Vesp. 1210: Compar Plat. Epin. 981 A.

Εὐσχίδης, ές,=sq., Anth

Εὔσχιστος, ον, (εὖ, σχ *split*, Theophr.

Εὐσχολέω, ῶ, *to have a sure*, Diod., τινός, Pseudo-

Εὐσχολία, ας, ἡ, *leisure*, from

Εὔσχολος, ον, (εὖ, σχολ *unoccupied*, esp. *by war*, Po

Εὐσωμᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be* Eur. Andr., 765: and

Εὐσωμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *str habit of body*: from

Εὐσώμᾰτος, ον, (εὖ, σῶ *sound in body, strong, stout*.

Εὔσωμος, ον,=foreg., d

†Εὔσωρος, ου, ὁ, *Eusōru* Aenete the wife of Aenet 1, 959.

Εὔσωτρος, ον, Ep. ἐΰσω τρον) *with good fellies*; in *good wheels, running well, u* Sc. 273, v. l. in Il. 24, 578.

†Εὐταία, ας, ἡ, *Eutaea*, Arcadia near Mantinea, 6, 5, 12.

Εὐτᾰκής, ες, (εὖ, τήκω) *ed*, or *softened by heat*, Luc

Εὐτακτέω, ῶ, *to be* εὔτα *orderly, behave well*, Thuc. of soldiers, *to obey discip* Mem. 3, 5, 21. Hence

Εὐτάκτημα, ατος, τό, *derly behaviour*, Stob. Ecl.

Εὔτακτος, ον, (εὖ, τά *arranged, well-behaved, ord* Ar. Av. 829, πορεία, Thuc. of soldiers, *orderly, well-* Ar. Vesp. 421, Thuc. 2, -τως, Aesch. Pers. 399.

Εὐτᾰμίευτος, ον, (εὖ, τα *husbanded, cared for*; hence *convenient*, Hipp.

Εὐτᾰξία, ας, ἡ, (εὔτα *order, discipline*, Thuc. 6, *behaviour, correctness of co* in Deff. Plat.—II. as philo *power of doing all just as it done, good practical judgme* Off. 1, 40.

Εὐτᾰπείνωτος, ον, (εὖ, *easily humbled*.

Εὐτάρακτος, ον, (εὐ *easily disturbed, startled*, Pl

Εὔταρσος, ον, (εὖ, ταρσ *footed*, of the grasshopper's ὑστρᾰ)αλοι, Ib.

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also sometimes in
of time, like ὅτε,
when.—I. c. indic.,
tence, without any
is, εὐτε γὰρ ἠέλιος
θε γαίης, συμφερό-
11, 735: but usu.
ticle, as by ἔνθα, Il.
Od. 13, 93, δὴ τότε,
τότε δή ῥα, Od. 24,
d. 20, 73, δέ alone,
, 359. Sometimes
ch εὐτε belongs is
'Ὄλυμπον ἀφίκετο
τὸν ὕπνος ἔμαρπτε,
. 5, 396, etc.—2. c.
that, since, Soph.
ubj. et ἄν, εὐτ' ἄν,
s, whensoever, in the
42. Od. 1, 192, etc.:
Eur.—2. c. subj.
Hom., Od. 7, 202,
c. A. P. p. 106.—B.
arison, for ὡὐτε, as,
e in Hom. Il. 3, 10,
ς ἄρα in apodosis,
once read Il. 19.
second revision he
Volf also has done:
s in Lyr., and later
everywhere prefers
Either an old dial.
m. Lexil. in v.; or,
form of οὐτε, from
n from qui.)

εὐ, τεῖχος) well-walled,
strong, of cities,
: in Il. 16, 57, the
a, from the accent,
last. form from εὐ-
εὐτειχής.

(εὐ, τεῖχος)=foreg.,

(εὐ, τεῖχος)=foreg.,
Ven. 112.

εὐτείχεος, dub.

ον, (εὐ, τεκμαίρω)
nferred.

be happy in children,
and
, the blessing of chil-
umber or goodness,
: from

(εὐ, τέκνον) happy
flourishing family:
hildren, fruitful, of
c. 581, etc.; also,
Io), Aesch. Supp.
earth, Eur. H. F.

ός, an oracle that
air children, Id. Ion

ωρίς, a pair of fair
n. 1618.

ής, Ion. εὐτελέη, the
ιν, cheapness, πρὸς
Hdt. 2, 92; so too,
Ακέστρ. l.; χὴν εἰς
, a goose rudely,
. Av. 805, opp. to
paringness, frugality,
ς, εἰς εὐτ. συντέμ-
ίζειν, to cut down
standard, Id. 8, 1,
, for economy, Ar.
simple good taste,
αυσία, Thuc. 2, 40,
1, p. 285.—2. mean-
lut.: from
ς, τέλος) easily paid
2, 86: slight, easy,
.—II. mean, paltry,
ργός, Aesch. Theb.
Plat. Legg. 806 A, cf.
-III. sparing, frugal,
Compar. -έστερος,
ν. -λῶς, Xen., etc.
ό, Eutelidas, masc.
., etc.

Εὐτελίζω, to hold cheap, despise, Plut. Hence

Εὐτελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, meanness, vulgarity of style, Longin.

†Εὐτέρπη, ης, ἡ, Euterpe, the muse of music, Hes. Th. 77: from

Εὐτερπής, ές, (εὖ, τέρπω) delightful, charming, Pind. O. 6, 180.

Εὐτέχνητος, ον, (εὖ, τεχνάομαι) artificially wrought, Anth.

Εὐτεχνία, ας, ἡ, skill in art, etc., Anth.: from

Εὔτεχνος, ον, (εὖ, τέχνη) skilful, ingenious, of persons, Hipp.: of things, Anth.

Εὐτηκτος, ον, (εὖ, τήκομαι) easily melted or dissolved, Arist. Probl.

Εὐτηξία, ας, ἡ, a being easily melted, Arist. Mirab.

Εὐτϊθάσσευτος, ον, (εὖ, τιθασσεύω) easily tamed, Strab.

Εὐτλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, τλήμων) much-enduring, firm, bold, Aesch. Pers. 28, ubi al. ἐν τλήμονι.

Εὔτμητος, ον, Ep. ἐύτμ., (εὖ, τέμνω) well-cut, in Il., of leather-work, ἱμάντες 10, 567, etc., τελαμών 7, 304, etc.—II. easily cut.

Εὔτοιχος, ον, (εὖ, τοῖχος) with good walls.

Εὐτοκέω, ῶ, to bring forth easily, prosperously, Hipp.: and

Εὐτοκία, ας, ἡ, propitious, happy child-birth, Call. Ep. 56.—2. of the child, Leon. Tar.: and

Εὐτόκιος, ον, aiding in child-birth: from

Εὔτοκος, ον, (εὖ, τίκτω) bringing forth easily, prosperously, Arist. H. A. —II. pass. happily born, dub.

Εὐτολμέω, ῶ, to be daring, ἀδικεῖν, Dio C.: and

Εὐτολμία, ας, ἡ, courage, boldness, Eur. Med. 469: from

Εὐτολμος, ον, (εὐ, τολμάω) brave, spirited, courageous, Aesch. Ag. 1302, always in good signf., τολμηρός, being used in bad signf. Adv. -μως, Tyrt. 9, etc.

Εὔτομος, ον, (εὖ, τέμνω)=εὔτμητος, Arist. Pol.

Εὐτονέω, ῶ, to be powerful, efficacious; c. inf., to have power, faculties, Hipp.: to have courage, εἰπεῖν τι, Plut.: and

Εὐτονία, ας, ἡ, strictly good tension: hence force, Hipp.: firmness, strength, Diod.: and

Εὐτονίζω, to give strength or force to a thing: from

Εὔτονος, ον, (εὖ, τείνω) on the stretch; hence stiff, sinewy, brawny, of bodies or limbs made muscular by exercise, etc., Hipp.: in genl. strong, powerful, forcible, vehement, βέλος, Polyb. Adv. -νως, with main strength, Ar. Plut. 1095.

Εὐτοξία, ας, ἡ, skill in archery, Hdn.: from

Εὔτοξος, ον, (εὖ, τόξον) with, belonging to a good bow, φαρέτρα, Anth. —II. skilled in the use of the bow.

Εὐτόρνευτος, ον, (εὖ, τορνεύω)= sq., Anth.

Εὔτορνος, ον, (εὖ, τόρνος) well turned, rounded, circular, Eur. Tro. 1197.—2. easy to turn or work, of wood, Theophr.

Εὐτραπεζεύομαι, as pass., to live sumptuously: from

Εὐτράπεζος, ον, (εὖ, τράπεζα) with, at a good table, hospitable, ἀνδρῶνες, Aesch. Ag. 243; living well, luxurious, Eriph. Sthen. 4: sumptuous, of meats, Plut. [ᾰ]

Εὐτραπελεύομαι, dep., (εὐτράπελος) to be witty, lively, Polyb.

Εὐτραπελία, ας, ἡ, the behaviour of the εὐτράπελος, wit, liveliness, Lat. urbanitas, Hipp.; defined by Arist. Eth. N., ὕβρις πεπαιδευμένη: but freq.=βωμολοχία, as Plat. Rep. 563 A, cf. εὐτράπελος.

Εὐτραπελίζω, = εὐτραπελεύομαι: from

Εὐτράπελος, ον, (εὖ, τρέπω) easily turning, freely moving, changing, εἰς πολιτείαν, Ael.: εὐτρ. γλῶσσα, a well hung, glib tongue; hence λόγος εὐτρ., a dexterous, ingenious, ready plea, Ar. Vesp. 469: esp.—2. of persons, ready with an answer or repartee, witty, lively, Lat. urbanus, facetus, lepidus, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, where εὐτραπελία is the mean between ἀγροικία and βωμολοχία: but frequently in bad signf.=βωμόλοχος, jesting, ribald, as Isocr. 149 D, cf. Ep. Ephes. 5, 4.—3. tricky, dishonest, Pind. P. 1, 178; 4, 186. Adv. -λως, readily, without awkwardness, Thuc. 2, 41.

Εὐτρᾰφέω, ῶ, to be well nourished, thrive, Theophr.: from

Εὐτρᾰφής, ές, (εὖ, τρέφω) well nourished, thriving, Eur. Med. 920, Plat., etc.—II. act. nourishing, γάλα, Aesch. Cho. 898. Adv. -φῶς, Ion. -φέως, Hipp.

Εὐτρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, good nurture, thriving health, v. l. in Arist. H. A.

Εὐτρεπής, ές, (εὐ, τρέπω) ready to turn to a thing, in genl. prepared, ready, like ἕτοιμος, freq. in Eur.; εὐτρεπὲς ποιεῖσθαι, Bacch. 440; εὐτρ. παρεῖναι, Ib. 844. Adv. -πῶς, App. Hence

Εὐτρεπίζω, to make, get ready, prepare, ξίφος, Aesch. Ag. 1651; τινά τινι, to make friendly, conciliate, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 12: to restore, τὰ τείχη, Ib. 2, 2, 4. Pass. to be prepared, ready, Eur. I. A. 1111. Mid. to get ready, prepare for one's self, or something of one's own, Thuc. 4, 123. Hence

Εὐτρεπιστέον, verb. adj., one must prepare, Hehod.: and

Εὐτρεπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, preparation.

Εὐτρεπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares, gets ready.

Εὔτρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, τρέπω) easily turned, changeable, Plut.

Εὐτριφής, ές, Ep. ἐύτρ., (εὖ, τρέφω) like εὐτραφής, well-fed, fat, Od. 9, 425; 14, 530, Eur. Cycl. 380.

Εὐτρεψία, ας, ἡ, (εὔτρεπτος) changeableness, Clem. Al.

†Εὐτρήσιοι, ων. οἱ, the Eutresii, inhabitants of a district of Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 29, Paus.

†Εὐτρησις, ιος, ἡ, Eutrēsis, a village near Thespiae in Boeotia, Il. 2, 502.

Εὔτρητος, ον, Ep. ἐύτρ., (εὖ, τιτράω) well-bored or pierced, λοβοί, Il. 14, 182.—II. of great bore, with wide opening, Hes. Th. 863: with many holes or openings, Q. Sm. 9, 429.

Εὐτρῐαίνης, ου, ὁ, (εὖ. τρίαινα) with goodly trident, epith. of Neptune, Pind. O. 1, 117.

Εὐτρῐβής, ές, (εὖ, τρίβω) well-rubbed, powdered fine, Nic.—II. well-worn, easy to trace.

Εὔτριπτος, ον, (εὖ, τρίβω) well rubbed or pounded, Medic.

Εὐτρῐχες, nom. pl. from εὔθριξ, Xen.

Εὐτρῐχος, ον,=εὔθριξ, Eur. H. F. 934.

Εὐτριψ, ῑβος. ὁ, ἡ,=εὐτριβής, Nic., but v. Lob. Paral. p. 117.

Εὐτροπία, ας, ἡ, (εὔτροπος) versatility, quickness, cleverness, Lat. versutia, Theogn. 218.—II. esp. a good direction or disposition, good natural turn. Democr. ap. Stob. p. 494, 5.

Εὔτροπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, τρόπις) with good keel.

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Εὔτροπος, ον, (εὖ, τρέπω) *active, ready.*—II. (τρόπος) *well-disposed.*—2. of diseases, *mild*, Hipp. Adv. -πως.

Εὐτροφέω, ῶ, *to thrive well, flourish*, Arist. Gen. An. Also in mid., Theophr.: and

Εὐτροφία, ας, ἡ, *plentiful nurture*, i. e.—I. *nourishment.*—2. *a being well-nourished*, Plat. Prot. 351 A.: from

Εὔτροφος, ον, (εὖ, τρέφω) *nourishing, healthy*, Theophr.—II. pass. *well-nourished, thriving*, Hipp.

Εὐτρόχᾱλος, ον, Ep. ἐϋτρ. (εὖ, τρέχω) *running*, or in genl. *moving well, speedy.*—II. εὐτ. ἁλωή, Hes. Op. 597, 804, v. l. Il. 20, 496, acc. to some, *even for moving upon:* others, *well-rounded.*

Εὔτροχος, ον, Ep. ἐϋτρ., (εὖ, τροχός) *well-wheeled*, or, acc. to others, *well-rounded*, ἅρμα, ἅμαξα, like εὔκυκλος, Hom. (esp. in Il.)—II. in genl. *easily turned round*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Εὐτρύγητος, ον, (εὖ, τρυγάω) *convenient in the vintage*, δένδρα, Theophr. [ῡ]

Εὔτῡκος, ον, rare form for sq., *well-built*, Aesch. Supp. 959; metaph. *ready*, Ib. 974, 994; εἴς τι, Pratin. ap. Ath. 633 A.

Εὔτυκτος, ον, (εὖ, τεύχω) *well, skilfully made*, Hom. esp. as epith. of κυνέη, and ἰμάσθλη: but also of building, wood-work, tents, &c.—II. *well-prepared, made ready*, of meat, κρέα εὐτ. ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, Hdt. 1, 119.

Εὐτύπωτος, ον, (εὖ, τυπόω) *easily moulded, easily taking an impression*, Plut.

†Εὐτύχεια, ας, ἡ, =εὐτυχία, Soph. Fr. 882.

Εὐτῡχέω, ῶ, *to be* εὐτῡχής, *to be well off, successful, lucky*, τινί, in a thing, Epich. p. 86, Hdt. 1, 171, etc.; but more freq. c. acc. rei, Hdt. 1, 65; 3, 43, etc.; also, εἴς τι, Eur. Or. 542; ἔν τινι, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 5: c. part. *to succeed in* doing, Eur. Or. 1212, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 11, and freq. absol., Hdt., etc.; also, c. acc. cognato, εὐτ. εὐτύχημα, Xen. An. 6, 3, 6.—2. of things, *to turn out well, prosper, succeed*, Hdt. 3, 40: so too in pass., εὐτύχηται τοῖς πολεμίοις ἱκανά, they have had success enough, Thuc. 7, 77: εὐτυχοίης, as ironical negat., *good luck to you! I wish you may get it!* Valck. Phoen. 406, cf. ὀνίνημι II. Hence

Εὐτύχημα, ατος, τό, *a piece of good luck, a happy issue, success*, Eur. Phoen. 1356, Xen., etc.

Εὐτῡχής, ές, (εὖ, τυχεῖν) *well off, successful, lucky, fortunate, prosperous*, of persons and events, Hdt. 1, 32, Trag., Plat., etc.: opp. to δλβιος, Hdt. l. c., to εὐδαίμων, Eur. Med. 1229: τὸ εὐτυχές,=εὐτυχία, Thuc. 2, 44. Adv. -χῶς, Ion. -χέως, Hdt. 3, 39, Pind., Trag., etc.: compar. -έστερον, Eur., etc.: superl. -έστατα, Hdt. 7, 6.

†Εὐτυχής, οδς, ὁ, *Eutyches*, son of Hippocoon, Apollod.

Εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ, (εὐτυχής) *success, good luck, prosperity*, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: in plur. *pieces of good luck, successes*, Thuc. 2, 44.

†Εὐτυχίδας, α, ὁ, *Eutychidas*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Dor. form of

†Εὐτυχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Eutychides*, a statuary of Sicyon, a pupil of Lysippus, Paus.

Εὔϋᾱλος, ον, (εὖ, ὕαλος) *with, of good glass*, Anth. [ῡ]

Εὐυδρέω, ῶ, *to abound in water*, Strab.: and

Εὐὕδρία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of water*, Strab.: from

Εὔὑδρος, ον, (εὖ, ὕδωρ) *well-watered, abounding in water, γῆ*, Hdt. 4, 47, *ἀκτή*, Pind. P. 1, 152: also of a river, *with beautiful water*, Eur. I. T. 399.

Εὔϋμνος, ον, (εὖ, ὕμνος) *rich in hymns, celebrated in many hymns*, H. Hom. Ap. 19, 207.

Εὐϋπέρβᾱτος, ον, (εὖ, ὑπερβαίνω) *easily stept over:* hence, of a socket, *out of which the end of the bone easily slips*, Hipp.

Εὐϋπέρβλητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑπερβάλλω) *easily overcome*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὔϋπνος, ον, (εὖ, ὕπνος) *sleeping well* or *soundly*, Hipp.

Εὐϋπόδητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑποδέω) of a shoe or sandal, *easy to be bound on the foot.*

Εὐϋποιστος, ον, (εὖ, ὑποφέρω) *easily endured, tolerable.*

Εὐϋποχώρητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑποχωρέω) *easily giving way, yielding*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1066.

Εὐϋφαντος, ον, (εὖ, ὑφαίνω)=sq. [ῡ]

Εὐϋφής, ές, (εὖ, ὑφή)=*well, beautifully woven*, Soph. Tr. 602. [ῡ]

Εὐϋψής, ές, (εὖ, ὕψος) *very high.*

Εὐφαής, ές, (εὖ, φάος) *very bright*, Nonn.

†Εὐφάης, ους, ὁ, *Euphaës*, son of Antiochus, king of the Messenians, Paus. 4, 5, 8.

Εὐφᾰμία, εὐφᾱμος, Dor. for εὐφημ.

†Εὐφᾰμίδας, ου Dor. α, ὁ, *Euphamidas*, Dor. pr. n., son of Aristonymus, leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2. 33.

†Εὐφᾱμος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Εὔφημος, Pind.

Εὐφᾰνής, ές, (εὖ, φαίνομαι)=εὐφαής.

†Εὐφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Euphanes*, an Aeginetan, ancestor of Timasarchus, Pind. N. 4, 143.

Εὐφαντᾰσίωτος, ον, (εὖ, φαντασιόω) *one whose imagination can accurately realise* or *embody notions*, Lat. *qui sibi res, voces, actus secundum verum optime fingit*, Quinct. Instit. 6, 2, 30.

†Εὔφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Euphantus*, a writer whose Ἱστορίαι is quoted in Ath. 251 D.

Εὐφᾰρέτρης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ρας, (εὖ, φαρέτρα) *with beautiful quiver*, Soph. Tr. 208.

Εὐφάρμᾰκος, ον, (εὖ, φάρμακον) *abounding in drugs*, whether for medicine, Theophr., or for dyeing.

Εὐφεγγής, ές, (εὖ, φέγγος) *bright, brilliant, ἡμέρα*, Aesch. Pers. 387: τὸ εὐφεγγές, *brightness, light.*

Εὐφημέω, ῶ, (εὔφημος) *to use words of good omen, and so*—I. *to avoid all that are unlucky*, as was esp. required during sacred rites, Horace's *male ominatis parcere verbis*, Il. 9, 171, Hdt. 3, 38.—2. hence, as the surest mode of avoiding them, *to keep silence, hold the tongue*, esp. *to preserve an awful, religious silence*, Lat. *favere linguis*, Ar. Nub. 263, etc., opp. to δυσφημέω: most freq. in imperat. εὐφήμει, εὐφημεῖτε, *hush! be still!* Lat. *bona verba quaeso, favete linguis*, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1274, freq. in Ar., and Att. dialogue, as if to avert an omen; and so, εὐφημεῖν χρή, Ar. Nub. 263: also in mid., εὐφήμων ἔπος εὐφημουμένη, Aesch. Supp. 512. Cf. Jac. A. P. p. xxxiv.—II. *to shout in praise* or *honour of any one*, or *in triumph*, Aesch. Ag. 596, Eum. 1035, Ar. Plut. 758; later c. acc. *to honour by shouts, applause*, etc., Plat. Epin. 992 D.—III. *to sound auspiciously, triumphantly*, A
389, Ag. 28. Opp. to βλα

†Εὐφήμη, ης, ἡ, (εὔφημος
the nurse of the Muses, Pa

Εὐφημία, ας, ἡ, (εὔφημο
words of good omen: and
nence from inauspicious la
φημία ἴσχε=εὐφήμει, Sop
hence—2. *silence*, esp. *sol*
during religious rites; and
clamation of silence, cf. A
295.—3. *the use of an eu*
mild name for a bad thing,
736 A, cf. εὐφημισμός.—
and in plur. *songs of pr*
Pind. P. 10, 54: later *a*
praise, favour, Soph. Fr. 2

†Εὐφημίδης, ου Ion. εὐ
descendant of Euphemus, H

Εὐφημίζω, *to receive, sal*
clamations, Hdn.

†Εὐφήμιος, ου, ὁ, *Eup*
Athenian orator ridicule
tophanes, Vesp. 599.

Εὐφημισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (εὐφ
word for εὐφημία.—II. in C
the use of an auspicious wo
auspicious one, e. g. Εὐμ
Ἐρινύες, εὐφρόνη for νύξ

Εὔφημος, ον, (εὖ, φήμ
well, of good omen, in genl
ἡμαρ, Aesch. Ag. 636, βοή
630, etc.: then of persons-
ing from inauspicious w
Trag.: εὔφημα φώνει, li
Lat. *fave lingua*, Eur. I. T
πᾶς ἔστω λεώς. Ar. The
euphem. for δύσφημος, St
Ag. 1227, Heind. Plat. Ph
—III. *speaking well, praisin*
τὸ εὐφ., *praise*, M. Anton.
H. Hom. Ap. 171, etc.

†Εὔφημος, ου, ὁ, *Euphe*
Neptune and Europa, ance
tus, an Argonaut, Pind
sqq.; Ap. Rh. 1, 179.—2.
zen, leader of the Cicones
the Trojans, Il. 2, 846.—
nian envoy to Syracuse,
—Others in Andoc., etc.

†Εὔφηνος, ου, ὁ, *Euphe*
for Εὐφημος, father of
Dem. 611, 25.

†Εὐφήτης, ου, ὁ, *Euph*
of Ephyre in Elis on the
15, 532.

Εὐφθαρτος, ον, (εὐ, φθ
destroyed, Arist. Coel.—
gested, Diph. Siphn. ap.

Εὐφθογγέω, ῶ, *to sound*
from

Εὔφθογγος, ον, (εὐ,
well-sounding, cheerful, g
Aesch. Cho. 341: *of good*
ing well, of birds, Strab.

Εὐφιλής, ές, (εὖ, φιλ
Aesch. Ag. 34.—II. act.
τινός, Id. Eum. 197.

Εὐφίλητος, ον, also η,
Theb. 107, (εὖ, φιλέω)
[ῑ]

†Εὐφίλητος, ου, ὁ, *Eu*
Athenian, father of
Thuc. 3, 86.—Others in
28; 1353, 1; etc.

Εὐφιλόπαις, παιδος, ὁ,
λέω, παῖς) *fond of child*
pass. *beloved of children*, λ
Ag. 721.

Εὐφιλοτίμητος, ον, (εὐ
of, proceeding from ambit
ματα, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὔφιμος, ον, (εὖ, σιμός
well-bridled.—II. *astring*
Nic.

Εὔφλαστος, ον, (εὐ, φ
squeezed or *crushed.*

Εὐφλεκτος, ον, (εὐ, φ

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Xen. Cyr. 7, 5,

(εὐφορβος) *good*
on, Soph. Fr. 727.
ό, an African plant
uphorbium, Diosc.:
alent name.
ό, φέρβω) *well-fed*,
le.
Euphorbus, a Tro-
s, slain by Mene-
Pythagoras main-
Trojan war, his
the body of Eu-
4, cf. Hor. Od. 1,
Eretrian, son of
er of Eretria, to
6, 101.
ορος) *to bear well*,
: hence
asily borne, endura-
3.
εὔφορος) *the power*
easily, Hipp.—II.
ty, Philo.
Euphorides, masc.
n, Ar. Ach. 612.
ό, Euphorion, an
the poet Aeschy-
father of Lapha-
poet and gramma-
Euboea, Paus. 2,

ς, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, φόρ-
lyre: playing beau-
II. pass. of lyrical
played or *accompa-*
ό, φέρω) *patiently*,
Pind. N. 10, 45.
worn, convenient,
2, 3, 14.—II. act.
l, of a breeze, *fair*,
Hell. 6, 2, 27.—2.
g well: hence σῶ-
le, in genl. *healthy*,
—3. *bearing*, i. e.
tful, fertile, Arist.
ὅλις εὔρ. πρὸς ἀν-
in manly virtue,
irreg. in Aretae.
ς, Hipp., etc.
εὖ, φόρτος) *well-*
ted, νῆες, Anth.:
active, μέλη, Opp.
ὁ, *Euphrāgoras*,

, *correctness of lan-*
n
ὖ, φράζω) *speaking*
pass. *well-worded*:
e adv. in Od. 19,
νυμένα πάντ' ἀγο-
l things wisely *in*
ently; others take
ὸμ φράζομαι), but
πεπνυμένα.
Ion. and poet. for

ῶ; aor. εὔφρηνα,
Cyr. 4, 2, 39: Ep.
so uses the com-
688, (εὖ, φρήν, εὐ-
delight, gladden,
d. 20, 82, etc.—
l., *to rejoice, make*
εὐφανθῆναι ἐπί
τινι, Xen. Hier.
σ' εὐφραίνεται, *is*
oph. Aj. 280.
Euphraeus, masc.
Plato, Plat. Ep.
at Athens, Dem.

όν, (εὐφραίνω)
ρ, τινός, Ath.
ν,=foreg., Gramm.
, *pleasant*.

†Εὐφράνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Euphrānor*, a celebrated painter and statuary, a contemporary of Praxiteles, Paus. 1, 3, 4; Plut.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher, Ath. 182 C, etc.—Others in Diog. L., etc. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐφρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (εὐφραίνω) *delight, mirth*; esp. *good cheer*.

Εὔφραστος, ον, (εὖ, φράζω) *easy to say* or *speak*, Arist. Rhet.: *clear, distinct*. ὀπωπή, Dion. P.

†Εὐφρᾱτᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Euphrātas*, masc. pr. n.

†Εὐφράτης, ου, Ion. Εὐφρήτης, εω, ὁ, *the Euphrātes*, a celebrated river of western Asia, rising in Armenia, and emptying into the Persian gulf, Hdt. 1, 180, etc.

Εὐφρονέων, Ep. ἐϋφ., (εὖ, φρονέω) *well-meaning, and* (at the same time) *well-judging, with kind and prudent mind*, oft. in Hom., but always in the verse ὅ σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν. No such verb as εὐφρονέω occurs, v. εὖ, sub fin.

Εὐφρόνη, ης, ἡ, (εὐφρων) *night*, Hes. Op. 558, Pind., and all poets, but also not seldom in Hdt. and Hipp.: strictly euphem. for νύξ, *the kindly*, or acc. to others *the balmy, refreshing one*, as if from εὐφραίνω, which is less prob.—II.=εὐφροσύνη. Hence

Εὐφρονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Night*, Anth.

†Εὐφρόνιος, ου, ὁ, *Euphronius*, a rich citizen of Sunium in Attica, Plat. Theaet. 144 C.—2. a poet, Strab.—3. a Greek grammarian, Ath. 495 C.—4. a Peripatetic philosopher, Diog. L. 5, 74.

Εὐφρόνως, adv. from εὐφρων.

Εὐφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ep. ἐϋφ., (εὐφρων) *cheerfulness, mirth*, esp. of a banquet, *good cheer*, Od., H. Hom., Hes., both in common and Ep. form: also in plur., Od. 6, 156, Aesch. Pr. 540, and Eur.: poet. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 32, in plur. [ῠ]

†Εὐφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *Euphrosyne*, one of the three Graces, Hes. Th. 909.

Εὐφρόσυνος, η, ον, poet. for εὐφρων, *cheerful*. Orph.—II. act. *cheering, making cheerful*, Diosc. Adv. -νως, Theogn. 764.

Εὔφρουρος, ον, (εὖ, φρουρά) *watchful*, κομιδή, Opp.

†Εὐφρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Euphro*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Εὔφρων, ον, Ep. ἐϋφ., both in Hom., (εὖ, φρήν) *cheerful, merry*, Il. 15, 99, Od. 17, 531, and Trag.—2. act. *cheering, making glad* or *merry, comforting*, οἶνος, Il. 3, 246; and so, ῥοαὶ εὔφρονες Ἀργείοις, Soph. Aj. 420.—II. later, *well-minded, kind, kindly*, like εὔνοος, opp. to κακόφρων, freq. in Pind., and Aesch.—2. *prudent*.—III. adv. -όνως, in signf. I. 1, Pind. P. 10, 63; in signf. I. 2, Aesch. Ag. 849; in signf. III. 2, Aesch. Ag. 351.

†Εὔφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Euphron*, a citizen of Sicyon, who obtained supreme authority in that city, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 44.—2. an Athenian banker, Dem. 948, 17.—3. a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 7 D.—Others in Paus., etc.

Εὐφῡής, ές, (εὖ, φυή) *well-grown*, πτελέη, Il. 21, 243; so too, εὐφ. κλάδος, of ivy, Eur. Alcmen. 2: *of good figure, shapely, comely, goodly*, μηροί, Il. 4, 147: also *graceful*, of the dance, Ar. Thesm. 968.—II. *of good natural parts*, like French *d'un bon naturel*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 17: *clever, sharp*, esp. *witty, droll*, Isocr. 149, D: *well-fitted* or *suited*, πρός τι, Plat., Isocr., etc.: also *of good moral disposition*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 13, cf. sq.—2. of animals, *easily trained, docile, good-tempered*, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 3. Hence

Εὐφύεια, ας, ἡ, =sq., Alex. Incert. 78.

Εὐφῠΐα, ας, ἡ, *goodness of shape*, etc., *shapeliness*, Hipp.—II. *good natural parts* or *ability, natural cleverness*: and hence morally, *goodness of disposition*, usu. in both signfs. at once, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 7, 17, as in French *un bon naturel*: of places, *fertility, favourable situation*, etc., Theophr., and Polyb.

Εὐφύλακτος, ον, (εὖ, φυλάσσω) *well* or *easily guarded*, Aesch. Supp. 998, ἐν εὐφυλάκτῳ εἶναι, to be on one's guard, Eur. H. F. 201: εὐφυλακτότερα αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο, it was *easier* for them *to keep a look-out*, Thuc. 8, 55.—II. (εὖ, φυλάττομαι) *easy to watch, guard one's self against*, Dio C. Adv. -τως. [ῠ]

Εὔφυλλος, ον, (εὖ, φύλλον) *well-leaved, leafy*, Pind. I. 6, 89, and Eur.

Εὐφύσητος, ον, (εὖ, φυσάω) *easily blown up*, e. g. into a flame. [ῠ]

Εὔφῡτος, ον, (εὖ, φυτόν) *well-planted, good for planting*.

Εὐφωνία, ας, ἡ, *goodness of voice*, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 13: *goodness of rhythm*, Dion. H.: in genl. *goodness of sound, euphony*, Quinctil.: from

Εὔφωνος, ον, (εὖ, φωνή) *loud, clear-voiced*, Ar. Eccl. 713; *sweet-voiced, musical*, εὔφ. Πιερίδες, Pind. I. 1, 90; χορὸς σύμφθογγος οὐκ εὔφ., of the Furies, Aesch. Ag. 1187. Adv. -νως.

Εὐφώρᾱτος, ον, (εὖ, φωράω) *easily detected*, Plut.: besides the regul. εὐφωρατότερος, there is an irreg. comp. and superl. εὐφωρότερος, -ότατος, as if from εὔφωρος, Schäf. ap. Näke Choeril. p. 274.

Εὐχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (εὖ, χαίτη) *with beautiful, flowing hair*, Call. Ep. 56: *with flowing mane*; of plants, *leafy*. Anth.

Εὐχαιτίας, ου, ὁ, =foreg.

Εὐχάλινος, ον, (εὖ, χαλῑνός) *well-bridled*. [ᾰ̄]

Εὐχᾰλῑνωτος, ον, (εὖ, χαλῑνόω) = foreg.

Εὔχαλκος, ον, (εὖ, χαλκός) *wrought of fine brass*, or *well-wrought in brass*, Il. 7, 12, Od. 15, 84.

Εὐχάλκωτος, ον, (εὖ, χαλκόω) = foreg., Anth.

†Εὐχαρίδης, ου, ὁ, *Euchārides*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 680.

Εὔχᾰρις, neut. εὔχαρι, gen. -ιτος, (εὖ, χάρις) *pleasing, charming, winning*, Eur. Med. 632: in genl. *agreeable, pleasant*, Lat. *gratiosus*, esp. in society: ἀστεῖος καὶ εὔχ., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 12: *popular*, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 22: τὸ εὐχαρι, *popularity, urbanity*, Id. Ages. 8, 1; 11, 11. Adv. superl. εὐχαρίστατα, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 402, nisi leg. -τότατα. Cf. εὐχάριστος.

Εὐχᾰριστέω, ῶ, (εὐχάριστος) *to be thankful, return thanks*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 52. Pass. *to be thanked*, Hipp.—II. *to wish joy, congratulate* one, ἐπί τινι. Hence

Εὐχᾰριστήριος, ον, *of, belonging to thanks* or *gratitude*, θυσία, Dion. H.: τὰ εὐχαριστήρια, sub. ἱερά, *a thank-offering*, Polyb.

Εὐχᾰριστία, ας, ἡ, *thanks, gratitude*, Hipp.—2. *a giving of thanks*: hence, *the Holy Eucharist*, Eccl.—II. *gracefulness*.

Εὐχαριστικῶς, adv. *thankfully, with thankful mind*, Philo: from

Εὐχάριστος, ον, (εὖ, χάρις, χαρίζομαι) also εὐχάρῑτος, ον, =εὔχαρις, *winning, agreeable*, Xen. Oec. 5, 16: of things, *agreeable, pleasant, elegant*, λόγοι, Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 1: τελευτᾶν τὸν

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βίων εὐχαρίστως, to die *happily*, Hdt. 1, 32.—II. *favoured, dear, popular*, Lat. *gratiosus*.—III. *loving*, esp. *grateful, thankful*, Lat. *gratus*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49. [ᾰ]

†Εὐχάριστος, ου, ὁ, *Eucharistus*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Εὐχάρῑτος, ον, freq. v. l. for -στος.

Εὐχείμερος, ον, (εὐ, χεῖμα) *healthy, convenient, to winter in*, Arist. Pol.—II. act. *bearing the winter* or *the cold well*, Arist. H. A.: opp. to δυσχείμερος.

Εὔχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, χείρ) *with good hands*, i. e. *handy, active, dexterous*, Pind. O. 9, 165: *ingenious, clever*, of a sculptor, Soph. O. C. 472: hence as name of the first Greek artist, *Euchir*, v. Plin. H. N. 35, 43. Hence

Εὐχειρία, ας, ἡ, *quickness of hand, dexterity, expertness*, Polyb.

†Εὐχειρος, ου, ὁ, *Euchirus*, a statuary of Corinth, Paus. 6, 4, 4: v. at end of εὐχειρ.

Εὐχείρωτος, ον, (εὐ, χειρόω) *easily mastered* or *overcome*, Aesch. Pers. 452: in Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 36, and Theophr., is a superl. εὐχειρότατος for εὐχειρωτότατος, but Dind. would correct it; cf. however Schäf. ap. Näke Choeril. p. 274, and εὐφώρατος.

Εὐχέρεια, ας, ἡ, *quickness of hand, dexterity, readiness, skill*, Plat. Rep. 425 D: in genl. *activity, nimbleness*, Plat. Legg. 942 D.—2. *proneness, inclination for* a thing, c. gen., πονηρίας, Plat. Rep. 391 E; πρός or περί τι, Plut.—3. in bad sense, *license, recklessness*, Aesch. Eum. 495, and Polyb. Oft. confused with εὐχειρία. From

Εὐχερής, ές, (εὐ, χείρ) *handy at* a thing, *doing* it *without trouble, dexterous*: hence in bad sense, *licentious, reckless*, Dem. 547, 28.—II. pass. *easily handled*, Hipp.; *easy*, γένος, Plat. Polit. 266 C: τὸ εὐχερές, *the easy, careless use* of a thing, Plat. Theaet. 184 B.—2. of persons, *manageable, accommodating, kind, yielding*, Soph. Phil. 519, Valck. Phoen. 393: opp. to δυσχερής. Adv. -ρῶς, Plat. Phaed. 117 C.

Εὐχετάομαι, poet. for εὔχομαι, dep., only in pres. and impf., the latter in Hom. without augm. *To pray, beseech*, Il. 8, 347: 15, 369, to a god, θεῷ, Od. 12, 356, Il. 6, 268: in genl. *to pay one's vows, do reverence, give thanks*, to a god or man, Il. 11, 761, Od. 8, 467.—II. *to boast one's self, profess*, c. inf., τίνες ἔμμεναι εὐχετόωνται, Od. 1, 172, etc.: *to brag*, Lat. *gloriari*, εὐχ. ἐπέεσσι, Il. 12, 391, and strengthd., ὑπέρβιον αὖτως εὐχετάασθαι; Il. 17, 19; 20, 348; κταμένοισιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάασθαι, *to glory* over them, Od. 22, 412. Ep. word. The act. εὐχετάω occurs in no good author.

Εὐχή, ῆς, ἡ, (εὔχομαι) *a prayer, entreaty, wish* or *vow*, Hom. only in Od. 10, 526 (his usual words being εὐχος and εὐχωλή), Hes. Th. 419: εὐχὴν ἐπιτελέσαι, Lat. *vota persolvere*, Hdt. 1, 86, ἀποδιδόναι, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 10: εὐχῇ χρῆσθαι, Lat. *votis potiri*, Plat. Legg. 688 B; εὐχὴν κατὰ χιλίων χιμάρων ποιεῖσθαι, to make *a vow* of a thousand goats, Ar. Eq. 661.—2. *a mere wish, an aspiration, a visionary thing*, as opp. to the reality, hence εὐχαῖς ὅμοια λέγειν, to build castles in the air, Plat. Rep. 499 C, cf. 450 D, ubi v. Stallb; so, κατ' εὐχήν, as *one would wish*, not expect, Arist. Eth. N.; so too, κατὰ τὴν παίδων εὐχήν, like a boy's wish, Plat. Soph. 249 D.—3. *a prayer for evil*, i. e. *a curse, imprecation*, Valck. Phoen. 70.—II. *vain-boasting, proud-speaking*.

Εὐχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *to be wished for*, Hesych.

†Εὐχήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Euchēnor*, son of Coeranus, of Megara, Paus. 1, 42, 5.—2. son of the Corinthian seer Polyidus, Il. 12, 663.—3. son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Εὐχίλος, ον, (εὖ, χιλός) *rich in fodder*.—II. of a horse, *well-thriven, in good condition*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.

Εὐχίμαρος, ον, (εὐ, χίμαρος) *rich in goats*, Anth. [ῐ]

Εὔχλοος, ον, contr. εὔχλους, ουν, (εὖ, χλόα) *making fresh and green*, epith. of Ceres, Soph. O. C. 1600, cf. χλόη.—II. *verdant, blooming*, Opp.

Εὔχλωρος, ον, (εὖ, χλωρός) *fresh and green*, dub. in Theophr.

Εὐχολόγιον, ου, τό, *a prayer-book*, Eccl.

ΕΥ᾽ΧΟΜΑΙ, fut. εὔξομαι: aor. ηὐξάμην, 3 aor. syncop. εὔκτο, Ep. Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375: plqpf. ηὔγμην, Soph. Tr. 610. In Att. usu. with augm., in Hom. never. Dep. mid. *To pray, pay one's vows*, Lat. *precari, vota facere, τινί, to* one, as εὐχ. θεῷ, very freq. in Hom., etc.: but c. dat. commodi, *for* one, Il. 7, 298: also, εὐχ. πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 2, Dem., etc.; and so c. acc. cognato, εὔχ. εὐχὰς τοῖς θεοῖς, etc., Dem. 381, 10, etc.; εὐχ. ἔπος, *to utter* it *in prayer*, Pind. P. 3, 3: in Anth., also c. acc. pers., *to pray, beseech* one. Hom. is fond of joining μεγάλ' εὔχεσθαι, πολλὰ εὔχεσθαι, *to pray* aloud and earnestly, *make* many *prayers*.—2. c. inf., *to pray to.., pray that.., wish to..*, as, εὔχ. θάνατον φυγεῖν, Il. 2, 401; οἶκον ἰδεῖν, Pind., etc.; also, εὔχ. τινὶ δοῦναι, *to pray* him *to..*, Ar. Thesm. 351, etc.—3. c. acc. objecti, *to pray for, long* or *wish for*, χρυσόν, Pind. N. 8, 63, and so Att.; εὔχ. τινί τι, *to pray for* something *for* a person, as Soph. Phil. 1019; but also *to pray for* a thing *from..*, as, τοῖς θεοῖς τἀγαθὰ ὑπέρ τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 10, cf. Cyr. 2. 3, 1.—4. Soph. O. T. 1512 is usu. quoted as a (singular) pass. usage, τοῦτ' εὐχεσθέ μοι, *receive* this *prayer from* me,—but this is needless, indeed impossible, v. Ellendt.—II. *to vow*, esp. in prayer, i. e. *to vow* or *promise to* do.., c. inf., εὔχομαι ἐξελάαν κύνας, Il. 8, 526; εὔχετο πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι, Il. 18, 499: and so in Att.; εὐχ. κατὰ βοός, κατὰ χιμάρων, *to make a vow over* an ox, *over* goats, i. e. vow to offer them, as if they were before the altar, and the vow made over them, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 660. In this signf. εὔχεσθαι has both fut. and aor. inf., Herm. Opusc. 1, 282.—2. c. acc. rei, *to vow* a thing, Lat. *vovere*, Aesch. Ag. 963, Ar. Av. 1619, etc. From the signf. of *vowing* or *pledging one's self to do* a thing.—II. in genl. *to speak confidently, proudly of one's self, boast*, c. inf., very freq. in Hom., esp. εὔχομαι εἶναι, not necessarily of empty boasting, but usu. of something which one knows to be matter of glory, and claims as such: hence often, little more than *to profess, maintain*, cf. φησὶ καὶ εὔχεται, Il. 14, 366; also, εὐχ. σχέμεν ὠκείας ἵππους, Il. 8, 254, and so Att.: very rarely with the inf. omitted, as, ἐκ Κρητάων γένος εὔχομαι, (sc. εἶναι) I *boast* my descent, *claim* it.., Od. 14, 199: yet not rare in Hom. *to boast vainly, brag*, and so strengthd., αὖτως εὔχεαι, Il. 11, 388, cf. poet. εὐχετάομαι. (The *common* notion is prob. that of *
for the word is clearly a
καυχάομαι: which was
is uncertain.)

Εὐχοποιέομαι, f. -ήσο
(εὐχή. ποιέω) *to make a*

Εὔχορδος, ον, (εὐ, *strung, musical*, λύρα, P

Εὔχορτος, ον, (εὐ, χόρ
thriving on its fodder, A
II. *rich in fodder, fertile*.

Εὔχος, εος, τό, *the th
object of prayer*, εὔχος δ
πορεῖν τινι, to grant on
285; 22, 130, Od. 22, 7
σθαι, ἀπαυρᾶν, to obtain
15, 462.—II. *that of whic
one's boast, glory*, etc., as
but this, though freq. i
10, 75, is not needed
later,—1. *a vow, votive*
—2. *boastfulness, vanity*.

Εὐχρημᾰτέω, ὡ, *to be*
and

Εὐχρηᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *
196: from

Εὐχρήμᾰτος, ον, (εὐ, χ

Εὐχρημονέω, ὡ, =
Plat. (Com.) ap. Poll. 6,

Εὐχρηστέω, ὡ, *to be
be useful, serviceable*, τι
τι, Dioscor.; absol., Boc
226.—II. pass., εὐχρη
τινος, *to receive assistan
commodated, served by* h
to be in common use, of w
Hence

Εὐχρήστημα, ατος,
received.

Εὐχρηστία, ας, ἡ, *
utility, Polyb., πρός τι,

Εὐχρηστος, ον, (εὐ, χ
to make use of, useful, se
in Xen.; πρός τι, Plat.
Adv. -τως, Polyb.

Εὐχρόαστος, ον, = εὐχ
Xen. Eq. 1, 17, where L
read εὐρωστοι.

Εὐχροέω, ὡ, *to be of
or handsome look or co
Lys. 80: from

Εὐχροής, ές, rare poe
χροος, *of fine complexion*,
μα ἐὐχροές, Od. 14, 24.

Εὐχροια, ας, ἡ, *goodn
ion. healthy look*, Hipp.:

Εὐχροος, ον, contr.
χρόα) *of a good, health
plexion, fresh-looking*, h
and Xen. Compar. -ο
Cyr. 8, 1, 41; -ούστερος,
cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

Εὐχρύσος, ον, (εὐ, χ
gold, of the Pactolus, S

Εὔχρως, ων, = εὐχρ
1171, Thesm. 644, and

Εὐχύλια, ας, ἡ, *goodn
of the juices*.—II. *good*
from

Εὔχυλος, ον, (εὖ, χυ
healthy juices.—II. *juicy*,
acc. to Valck. in Hdt.
-λως, Hipp.

Εὐχύμια, ας, ἡ, = εὐχ
=II., Theophr.: from

Εὔχῡμος, ον, = εὐχυ
yet cf. χυλός.

Εὐχωλή, ῆς, ἡ, (εὔ
εὐχος, *a vow*, Il. 1, 65,
Il. 9, 499, Od. 13, 35
joined with offerings.—
wish, longing: also *that
ed, longed for*, Il. 2, 16
433; εὐχωλὰς ἐπιτελ
—II. also, *that which on*
genl. *boasting, exultatio
esp. *a shout of triumph*
coupled in Il. 4, 450;

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bad omens came from that quarter, cf. δεξιός; cf. also εὔξεινος, εὔφημος, and ἀριστερός itself.)

†Εὐωνῦμος. ου, ὁ, *Euonymus*, son of Uranus and Gaea, or of the Cephisus, Steph. Byz.—II. ἡ, the smallest of the Lipari islands, now *Salini?* Strab.

Εὐώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῶπις, ιδος, (εὐ, ὄψ) *fair-eyed*, in genl. *fair to look on, beautiful*. The fem. εὐώπιδα, κούρην, Od. 6, 113, 142, H. Cer. 334, Pind., etc.

Εὔωπις, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., but v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 190.

Εὐωπός, όν,=εὐώπης, Eur. Or. 918; εὐ. πύλαι, *friendly* gates, Id. Ion 1611, cf. εὐώψ.

Εὔωπος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Opp.

Εὐωρέω, ῶ, (εὔωρος) *to be careless, negligent*. Hence

Εὐωρία, ας, ἡ, *carelessness, negligence*.—II. (εὐ, ὥρα) *fineness of the season*, Longus.

Εὐωριάζω,=εὐωρέω, v. l. in Aesch. Pr. 17.

Εὔωρος, ον, (εὐ, ὥρα) *careless, unconcerned*. almost=ὀλίγωρος, Euphor. 102.—II. (εὐ, ὥρα) εὔωρος γῆ, *fruitful* land: γάμος εὔωρος, Lat. *maturae nuptiae*, dub. in Soph. Fr. 200.

Εὐώροφος, ον, (εὐ, ὀροφος) *well-roofed*, also εὐόρ.

Εὐωχέω, ῶ, *to feed well*; esp. *to entertain hospitably, feast* one, always c. acc. pers., Hdt. 1, 126, Ar. Vesp. 341, Xen., etc. Pass., c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι (Ar. Eccl. 717), *to be well entertained*: hence *to fare sumptuously*, εὐωχηθῆναι, Hdt. 1, 31; sometimes c. acc. rei, κρέα εὐωχοῦ, *enjoy* your meat, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6, (which may be regarded as an acc. cognat.)—II. metaph. of 'the feast of reason,' εὐωχεῖν τινα καινῶν λόγων, *to entertain* him *with* them, Theophr. Pass. *to relish, enjoy*, c. gen., εὐωχοῦ τοῦ λόγου, Plat. Rep. 352 B, v. Heind. Lys. 211 D, and cf. ἑστιάω. (Like εὐοχέω from εὐ and ἔχω. ὀχή.) Hence

Εὐωχητήριον, ου, τό, *a banqueting house*, cf. ἐνηβητήριον.

Εὐωχητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a reveller, a guest*, like δαιταλεύς.

Εὐωχία, ας, ἡ, *good fare, feasting*, Ar. Ach. 1009, cf. Ran. 85.—2. in genl. *a supply of provisions* for an army, Polyb. Hence

Εὐωχιάζω,=εὐωχέω.

Εὐώψ. ῶπος, ὁ. ἡ, (εὖ, ὤψ)=εὐώπης, Soph. Ant. 530: metaph., εὐ. ἀλκά, *friendly, kindly* aid, Id. O. T. 189, cf. εὔωπος.

'Εφᾶ, Dor. for ἔφη, 3 sing. impf. from φημί.

'Εφάανθη, poet. for ἐφάνθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from φαίνω.

'Εφᾶβος, ὁ, Dor. for ἔφηβος, Theocr.

'Εφαγίζω,=ἐφαγνίζω, q. v.

'Εφαγιστεύω, (ἐπί, ἁγιστεύω) *to observe, perform sacred rites* over a thing, Soph. Ant. 247.

'Εφαγνίζω, (ἐπί, ἁγνίζω) *to dedicate, make an offering of*, esp. *over* a grave, *to perform the obsequies*, Soph. Ant. 196.

'Εφᾶγον, ες, ε, aor. 2 act. of ἐσθίω, Hom.

'Εφαιρέομαι, (ἐπί, αἱρέομαι) *has* pass., *to be chosen in addition*, esp. *to be chosen* or *appointed to succeed* another, Thuc. 4, 38, cf. Böckh Inscr. 2, pp. 21, 93.

'Εφάλιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἅλς)=ἔφαλος. [ᾰ]

'Εφάλλομαι, fut. ἐφαλοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid., *to spring upon*, esp. in assault or attack, τινί, Hom., esp. in Il., εἴς τινα, Pind.: also, without hostile signf., c. gen., ἐφ. ἵππων, *to leap upon*, (i. e. *into*) the chariot, Il. 7, 15: so absol., κύσσε μιν ἐπιάλμενος, he kissed him *leaping upon* him, Od. 24, 320. Ep. word, of which Hom. has only 3 sing. aor. syncop. ἐπᾶλτο, Il. 13, 643; 21, 140, and most freq. part. aor. sync. ἐπάλμενος, which in two places, without hostile signf., is in fuller form ἐπιάλμενος.

'Εφαλμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἅλμη) *steept in brine, salted*, Theophr.

'Εφάλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἅλς) *on* or *by the sea, marine, maritime*, epith. of seaports, Il. 2, 538, 584.

'Εφᾶλόω, ῶ, Dor. for ἐσηλ.

'Εφαλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφάλλομαι) *a springing on one, attack*.

'Εφάμαν, Dor. for ἐφάμην, impf. mid. of φημί. [φᾰ]

'Εφαμαρτάνω, (ἐπί, ἁμαρτάνω) *to err, sin in* a thing.—II. trans. *to seduce to sin*, LXX.

'Εφάμερος, Dor. for ἐφήμ., Pind. [ᾰ]

'Εφάμιλλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἅμιλλα) *a match for, equal to*, τινί, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 12, Isocr. 4 C: τὸ ἐφ., *equality, evenness*, Plut.—II. pass. *that is the object of rivalry, to be striven for*, Dem. 488, 13. [ᾰ]

'Εφαμμα, ατος, τό,=ἐφαπτίς, Polyb.

'Εφαμμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄμμος) *sandy*, Theophr.

'Εφᾶν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἔφασαν, 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom.

'Εφανδάνω, f. -αδήσω, (ἐπί. ἀνδάνω) *to please, be grateful to*, τινί, only once in Hom., βουλὴν ἣ ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐφήνδανε, Il. 7, 45: but he has the poet. form ἐπιανδάνω in 3 pres. ἐπιανδάνει, Il. 7, 407, and in Od. freq. the 3 impf. ἐπιήνδανε.

'Εφάνη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. from φαίνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

'Εφάπαξ, (ἐπί, ἅπαξ) adv., *once for all*. Eupol. ap. A. B. [ᾰπ]

'Εφαπλόω, ῶ, *to spread, stretch out* or *over*, Orph. Hence

'Εφάπλωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing stretched out as a covering, a rug, cloak*, etc.

†'Εφαπτέον, verb. adj. *one must attach to*, Clem. Al.: and

'Εφαπτίς, ίδος. ἡ, also τὸ ἐφαμμα, *a soldier's upper-garment*, Lat. *sagum*, Polyb.: from

'Εφάπτω, f. -ψω, Ion. ἐπάπτω, (ἐπί, ἅπτω) *to bind, fasten on* or *to*. hence ἐφ. τοὔργον, perh. like συνάπτειν μάχην, *to begin* the work, Soph. Tr. 133: also *to fix upon, assign for* one, πότμον, Pind. O. 9, 91. Hom. has only pass. ἐφάπτομαι, *to be hung over, fixed as* one's *fate* or *doom*, and only in 3 perf. and plqpf. ἐφῆπται, ἐφῆπτο, like *imminet*, usu. of evil; c. dat. pers., Τρώεσσι κήδε' ἐφῆπται, Il. 2, 15, etc., and Τρώεσσιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφῆπται, Il. 7, 402, Od. 22, 41, etc., also ἀθανάτοισιν ἔρις καὶ νεῖκος ἐφῆπται, Il. 21, 513, cf. ἐπαρτάω, ἐπικρεμάννυμι.—B. mid. *to lay hold of, grasp, touch*, τινός, Theogn. 6; *to claim*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 915 C.—2. *to reach, attain to*, Lat. *attingere*, once in Hom., ἐπὴν χείρεσσιν ἐφάψεαι ἠπείροιο, Od. 5, 348: and prob. so metaph. in part. perf. pass. c. gen., εἶδεος ἐπαμμένος, *possessed of* a certain degree of beauty, Hdt. 1, 199, ubi v. Bähr, cf. also 8, 105.—3. later, like Lat. *contingere, to touch, border on*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 171.—4. in genl. *to hold to, adopt*, Pind.; rarely c. dat., ἐπέεσσι, κελεύθοις ζωῆς, Id. O. 1, 138, N. 8, 78.—II. in act., *to kindle*: hence *to inflame, stir up*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 40. Hence

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'Εφάπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, also ἡ, *laying hold of, seizing*, ῥυσίων, Aesch. Supp. 728: *one who fondles, caresses*, Ib. 312, 535.

'Εφαρμογή, ῆς, ἡ, *a fitting, joining together, agreement*, Plut.: from

'Εφαρμόζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, ἁρμόζω) *to fit on* or *to, suit*, τινί, of weapons, περιρρῆξ εἰ οἱ ἐφαρμόσσειε, Il. 19, 385: later ἐφ. ἐπί τινα or τι, Arist. Pol., and Eth. N.—II. transit. *to fit* one thing *to* another, *fit on, put on*, κόσμον χροΐ, Hes. Op. 76: *to suit, accommodate*, δυπάνας προςόδοις, Xen. Ag. 8, 8: λόγων πίστιν ἐφ., *to give fitting* assurance, Soph. Tr. 623. Hence

'Εφάρμοσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐφαρμογή, Tim. Locr. 95 C.

'Εφαρμοστέον, verb. adj. from ἐφαρμόζω, *one must suit, adapt*, τινί τι, Polyb.

†'Εφάρμοστος, ου, ὁ, *Epharmostus*, an Olympian victor of Opus in Locris, Pind. O. 9, 6, 130, etc.

'Εφαρμόττω, Att. for ἐφαρμόζω.

'Εφάρξαντο, poet. for ἐφράξαντο.

'Εφαψις, ιδος, ἡ, but acc. ἔφαψιν, Aesch. Supp. 46, (ἐφάπτω) *a touching, handling, a caress*, Aesch. l. c.

'Εφέβδομος, ον, (ἐπί, ἕβδομος) *containing eight sevenths*, i. e. $1+\frac{1}{7}$, v. ἐπίτριτος.

'Εφέδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἐπέδρη, *a sitting by* or *at a thing*: hence *a siege, blockade*, Lat. *obsessio*, Hdt. 1, 17, etc.; ἐπέδρην ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 5, 65.—II. *a sitting upon*, Lat. *insessio*, Plat. Polit. 288 A. Hence

'Εφεδράζω, *to set upon*, τί τινι, Sext. Emp.

'Εφέδρανα, ων, τά, *that which is sat upon, the seat, hinder parts*, Arist. H. A.—II. in genl. *a seat, resting place.*

'Εφεδρᾶω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = ἐφεδράζω, c. dat., Anth.

'Εφεδρεία, ας, ἡ, *a sitting, resting*, ἐπί τινι, Arist. H. A., *near a place*, Polyb.—II. *a sitting by, waiting for one's turn*, Plat. Legg. 819 B.—III. *a lying in wait*, Lat. *insidiae: a post, guard of soldiers, garrison*, Lat. *praesidium*, Polyb.: from

'Εφεδρεύω, (ἕφεδρος) *to sit upon, rest upon*, ἄγγος ἐφεδρεῦον κάρᾳ, Eur. El. 55: *to sit* or *brood* on eggs, Arist. H. A.—II. *to lie by, lie in wait*, Thuc. 4, 71, τινί, Eur. Or. 1627: in gen. *to watch for*, τοῖς ἀτυχήμασί τινος, Arist. Pol., τοῖς καιροῖς, Polyb.—III. *to sit by and wait as* ἕφεδρος, metaph. *to watch that another does not transgress*, Isocr. 186 C.

'Εφεδρήσσω, poet. for ἐφεδρεύω, Jac. A. P. p. 251, Bekk. Coluth. 68.

'Εφεδριάω, = sq., Coluth. 15.

'Εφεδρίζω, Dor. -ίσσω, (ἕφεδρος) *to sit, ride upon*, esp. in a game, wherein the loser carried the winner on his back, v. Meineke Philem. p. 365. Hence

'Εφεδρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the game* expressed by the foreg. word: and

'Εφεδριστήρ, ῆρος, also -τής, οῦ, ὁ, *the winner in the above-named game.*

'Εφεδρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἕδρα) *sitting, seated on* or *by*, c. gen., ἐφ. λεόντων, of Cybele, Soph. Phil. 500; c. dat., ἐφ. σκηναῖς, Eur. Tro. 139: *sitting fast*, hence, τὸ ἔφεδρον, *a steady seat, bench*, Hipp.—II. *watching, looking out for*, τῶν καιρῶν or τοῖς καιροῖς, *one who seizes* opportunities, Polyb.: *watching, lying in wait for*, as an enemy; in genl. *an enemy, avenger*, Pind. N. 4, 156.—III. *lying by, waiting*, esp. of a third combatant, who sits by to fight with the conqueror of two, like διάδοχος, Ar. Ran. 792, in Martial *suppositivus*; also, by a sort of antiphrasis in Aesch. Cho. 866, μόνος ὢν ἔφεδρος ἡσσοῖς, i. e. with two adversaries, and no one to take his own place, if beaten, v. Peile l. c. (p. 346): hence in genl., *one who waits to take another's place, a successor*, ἐφ. βασιλεύς, Hdt. 5, 41: also *one who is left, still remaining*, Soph. Aj. 610.

'Εφέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἕζομαι) dep. mid., *to sit upon, by* or *at*, c. dat., δίφρῳ, ἵστῳ, γούνασι πατρός, Hom., only in pres. and impf.: also c. gen., Pind. N. 4, 109: absol. *to sit by, sit down near*, Od. 17, 334, cf. Aesch. Eum. 446: c. acc. perh. in Aesch. Ag. 664 (cf. ἑφημαι), though ναῦν may be better joined with στελοῦσα; but so certainly in Eur. Hel. 1492. The act. is only used in aor. ἐφεῖσα, q. v.

'Εφέηκα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐφῆκα, aor. 1 of ἐφίημι, Hom.

'Εφείην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 act. from ἐφίημι, Hom.

'Εφεῖσα, ας, ε, inf. ἐφέσσαι, *I set, placed, put on, by, at.* Mid. ἐφεισάμην, imperat. ἔφεσσαι: *I set a thing down for myself on..., τί τινι*, also τί τινος. Of the act. Hom. has only the poet. inf. ἐφέσσαι for ἐφέσαι, *to put ashore*, Od. 13, 274: of the mid. the poet. fut. ἐφέσσεσθαι, Il. 9, 455; part. aor. 1, ἐφεσσάμενος (for ἐφεισάμενος) ἐμὲ γούνασιν οἷσιν, *having set* me *on* his knees, Od. 16, 443, and imperat. aor. ἔφεσσαί με νηός, Od. 15, 277. Od. 14, 295, ἐς Αἰθίην μ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔεσσατο belongs also to this, for ἐφέσσατό με νηός. The poet. augmd. form ἔεσσατο for εἴσατο is distinguished by the *lenis* from ἕεσσατο, aor. Ep. of ἕννυμι. (On the defective tenses v. sub εἶσα.)

'Εφείω, ης, η, Ep. subj. aor. 2 act. of ἐφίημι for ἐφέω, ἐφῶ, Hom.

†'Εφεκκαιδέκατος, ον, (ἐπί, ἑκκαιδέκατος) *containing seventeen sixteenths*, i. e. $1+\frac{1}{16}$, Plut.

†'Εφεκτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπέχω, *one must check, withhold, suspend judgment*, in Scept. phil., Sext. Emp. p. 143.

'Εφεκτικός, ή, όν, (ἐπέχω) *able to check, stop*, τινός, Diosc.: *astringent.*—II. the Sceptic Philosophers were called ἐφεκτικοί, from their always *suspending their judgment, and refusing to affirm* or *deny positively*, Gell. 11, 5, v. ἐποχή 4, and sq. Adv. -κῶς, Stob. Ecl. 1, 78.

'Εφεκτός, ή, όν, (ἐπέχω) *held back: to be held back, withheld*: τὰ ἐφεκτά, as philos. term, subjects *on which to suspend the judgment*, Sext. Emp., cf. foreg.

'Εφεκτος, ον, (ἐπί, ἕκτος) *containing seven sixths*, i. e. $1+\frac{1}{6}$, Vitruv. 3, 1, 12: τόκος ἐφ., *when*, besides the principal, $\frac{1}{8}$ *was paid as interest*, $=16\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent., Dem. 914, 10; cf. ἐπίτριτος.

'Εφελίσσω, (ἐπί, ἑλίσσω) *to roll on*, Anth. Mid. *to trail after one*, Nic.

'Εφελκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἕλκος) *the scab of a sore* or *wound*, Aretae.

'Εφελκόομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ἕλκος) *to break out into sores*, Hipp.

'Εφελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἐφελκύω) *attraction*, Gramm.

'Εφελκυστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who draws on, attracts.*

'Εφελκυστικός, ή, όν, *drawn along, dragged after, suffixed*, as, in gramm., νῦ ἐφελκυστικόν.—II. act. *drawing on, attractive*, ψυχῆς, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 52. Adv. -κῶς, in signf. II, Luc.: from

'Εφελκύω, fut. -ύσω, from which usu. aor. to sq., -εἵλκυσα.

'Εφέλκω, Ion. ἐπ., fut. -ξω: ἐφελκύω, (ἐπί, ἕλκω). *To draw on* or *towards*, Eur. Ion. 1149: *trail after* one, ἐπ. τὰς οὐρᾶς, of tailed sheep, Hdt. 3, 113: *to lead* one, as a horse by the rein, Id. so, *to tow after* one, Eur. H. cf. Thuc. 4, 27.—2. *to draw off.* The act. is not in Hom.: has—B. pass., πόδες ἑφελκό feet *dragged* or *trailing* along, 696; and so, οἱ ἐπελκόμενο *stragglers* of an army, Hdt. 3, 203: also—C. mid. *to draw to one, drag along with one*, ἔγχ wounded man, Il. 13, 597: ἀνδρα σίδηρος, the steel *attracts* i. e. *tempts* them *to use* it, Od. 19, 13: ἐφέλκεσθαι τὴν θύραν *to* the door, Luc.; Lys. 92, προςτιθέναι θ. καὶ τὴν κλεῖν also *to drag one's self along*, Legg. 795 B, and Polyb.—3. *on* consequences, πόλλ' ἑφ φυγὴ κακά, Eur. Med. 462, —4. metaph. *to claim to one's self after*, Plat. Gorg. 465 B.—5. *drink off*, Luc.

'Εφελκώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφελκόω) *ceration*, Hipp.

'Εφελξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐφελκυσμός, Arist. Inc. An.

'Εφέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of ἐφίημι for ἐφεῖναι.

'Εφέννῡμι, = more freq. ἐπιφ q. v.

'Εφεξῆς, adv., Ion. ἐπεξῆς, ἐφεξείης, *in order, one after* Hdt. 5, 18, etc.: ἐφ. τινί, Plat. 34 D, τινός, Tim. 55 A: τὸ ἐ *regular order*, Arist. H. A.—II. rarely of time, *successively*, τρεῖ ρας ἐπεξῆς, Hdt. 2, 77.

'Εφεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) *a h back, reserve.*—II. = ἐπισχεσία, *cuse, pretext*, τοῦ δ' ἕφεξιν; like χάριν; Ar. Vesp. 338.

'Εφέπω, impf. ἐφεῖπον, Ep. ἑφ fut. ἑφέψω: aor. ἐπέσπον, inf. σπεῖν, part. ἑπισπών, (ἐπί, ἕπω) *go after, follow, pursue*, τινά, 177, etc.: also absol., Il. 11, 4 in genl. *to set upon, press, urge*, 357, 491, *to drive on*, ἵππους, 326; and c. dat. pers., Πατ ἑφεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους, s him, as Il. 16, 732: ἑφέπε, im in same signf., Il. 16, 724: in genl. *to follow*, and so *to in* ἐφ. δίκην Φιλοκτήτου, Pind. P. —II. *to follow* a pursuit, *busy self about* it, c. acc., ἄγρην, *to* the chase, Od. 12, 330: ἱσμίνη μα, Il. 20, 359: *to seek out*, Lat. *obire*, κορυφὰς ὀρέων, of hu Od. 9, 121: *to haunt, frequent*, of Pind. P. 1, 57.—III. the most Homer. phrases are πότμον ἑπέσ θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπ., and θ καὶ πότμον ἐπ., *to follow*, as one's fate or death, *bring it on* self, *incur* it: so κακὸν οἶτον, ρον or μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπ., Od. Il. 19, 294; 21, 100.—B. mid. μαι, impf. ἑφεπόμην: fut. ἑφέψ aor. ἐφεσπόμην, inf. ἐπισπέσθα ἐφεψάσθω as imperat., Theocr. *To follow, attend*, τινί, Il. 13, 4 16, 426: *to obey, attend to*, ὄτρυ Od. 3, 215; 16, 96, ἐπισπόμενος σφῶ, *giving the reins to* their pa Od. 14, 262; 17, 431; and so i as Aesch. Eum. 620: also, ὁ ἐπισπόμ., opp. to ὁ πείσας, 3, 43: metaph. *to follow, understa* argument, Plat. Legg. 644 D: *to agree with.* Hom. has most the act., more rarely the mid.

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ch with him never
gnf. of the act.:
in Hdt. 1, 103; 3,
e act. is more rare,
. 38, 552.
, ή, όν, *explanatory,*
πί, ἑρμηνεύω) *to*
, in aor. -πύσαι,
ρπω) *to creep upon,*
wards, τινί, Opp.:
. Dor. and poet. *to*
adually, stealthily,
. 314; ἐπ' ὀσσοσι
Alc. 269: absol.,
ind. O. 6, 164.
ior. 2 from ἐφίημι,
á, *the festival of*
Thuc. 3, 104.—II.
ell. of Diana wor-
s, Paus. 4, 31, 7.—
ritory, sub. χώρα,
κη, a suit, *in which*
of ἔφεσις, or *ap-*
urt, Dem. 78, 28:
of Ephesus, Ephe-
εσία, *the Ephesian*
ιοι, *the Ephesians,*
ἐφίημι) *a throwing,*
Plat. Legg. 717 A.
t. law-term, *an ap-*
rt, (as we talk of
nto chancery), εἰς
, cf. Att. Process,
μι) *an aiming at a*
sire, τινός, Plat.
Rhet. 2, 4, 31.
Ephesus, a city of
r at the mouth of
ining a celebrated
it now bears the
lt. 1, 142; 2, 10.—
ıyster, from whom
its name, Paus. 7,
τί, ἐσπέρα) *to spend*
(ἐπί, ἑσπέρα) *of,*
ence — 2. *western,*
t. for ἐφέπομαι.
for ἐφέσαι, inf.
, 274.
lt. aor. 1 mid. from
. fut. mid. of ἐφεῖ-
ἐπί, ἑστία) *on the*
by one's own fire-
home, settled in a
and home, a house-
sense), Il. 2, 125;
ion, *to the hearth,*
d. 23, 55: also *to*
Od. 7, 248, imply-
es as a supplicant,
lt. 1, 35 *a lodger,*
se, Ap. Rh. 1, 909.
from the house or
nesticus, ἀλαλαγή,
nce τὸ ἑστιον,
sehold, family, Hdt.
the household gods,
ates, to whom the
ted; also of gods
itality, Soph. Aj.
, τό, dim. from sq.,
ή, (ἐφέννυμι) *an*
pper, cloak, Xen.

'Εφέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐφίημι) *a leader, commander,* Aesch. Pers. 80.—II. ἐφέται, ὧν, οἱ, at Athens, *a court specially appointed to try criminal cases,* ap. Andoc. 10, 43, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 103, 11.

'Εφετέον, verb. adj. of ἐφίημι, *one must allow,* Cic. Att. 9, 4, 2.

'Εφετικός, ή, όν, (ἐφίημι) *desirous:* in gramm. *desiderative,* of verbs in -σείω, Lat. -urio.

'Εφετίνδα, adv. παίζειν, *to play at catch-ball,* also ἅρπαστον and φαινίνδα: Cratinus (Crates?) Incert. 25, uses it with a pun on the ἐφέσεις, as Ar. puns on ὀστρακίνδα.

'Εφετμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐφίημι) *an injunction, command,* esp. of the gods or one's parents, Il. 1, 495; hence *advice, exhortation,* Hom. (esp. in Il.), Pind., and Aesch. Poet. word.

'Εφετός, ή, όν, (ἐφίεμαι) *to be sought for, desirable,* Arist. Phys. Ausc. Adv. -τῶς.

'Εφευάζω, = ἐπευάζω, *to shout, triumph in* a thing.

'Εφεύρεμα, ατος, τό, *a discovery, invention.*

'Εφεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφευρίσκω) *a discovering, discovery.*

'Εφευρετής, οῦ, ὁ, *an inventor,* Anacreont.: *a contriver,* N. T.

'Εφεύρησις, εως, ἡ, = ἐφεύρεσις: from

'Εφευρίσκω, fut. ἐφευρήσω: aor. ἐφεῦρον, (ἐπί, εὑρίσκω) *to light upon, meet with, find anywhere,* Hom.: in genl. *to discover, invent,* τέχνην, Pind. P. 12, 13, and in mid., Ib. 4, 466. σοῴς ἐφεύρες ὥςτε μὴ θανεῖν, Eur. Alc. 699: c. part. ἐφ. τινα ποιοῦντα, *to detect* one doing, Od. 24, 145, Soph. El. 1093; and so in pass. μὴ ἐφευρεθῇ πρήσσων, Hdt. 9, 109; so too ἐφευρηται κακός (sc. ὤν) Soph. O. T. 1421.

†'Εφεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἐπί, εὖω) *to boil* or *roast besides,* v. l. Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A.

'Εφεψιόομαι, (ἐπί, ἐψιάομαι) dep., *to mock, scoff at,* τινί, like Lat. *illudere,* Od. 19, 331, 370.

'Εφέψω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐπί, ἑψω) *to cook over again,* Ath.

'Εφεώρων, Ion. impf. from ἐφοράω.

'Εφήβαιον, ου, τό, (ἐπί, ἥβη) *the pudenda,* Lat. *pubes,* Diosc.

'Εφηβαρχέω, ῶ, *to be* ἐφήβαρχος, Inscr.

'Εφήβαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἔφηβος, ἄρχω) *an overseer of the youth,* a magistrate in some Greek cities, Epict.

'Εφηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐπηβάω, (ἐπί, ἡβάω) *to come to man's estate, grow up to manhood,* Hdt. 6, 83, and Att.

'Εφηβεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐφηβεύω) *puberty, man's estate,* Anth.: in legal sense, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Ephebus.

'Εφηβεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for the youth to exercise themselves,* Strab.: hence as an architect. term, Vitruv. 5, 11, 1: v. Dict. Antiqq., p. 482 A.

'Εφήβειος, εία, ειον, (ἔφηβος) *youthful, ἀκμή,* Anth.

'Εφηβεύω, *to be an* ἔφηβος, *to arrive* or *be at man's estate, to grow up:* also *to spend one's youth,* Paus.

'Εφηβία, ας, ἡ, = ἐφηβεία.

'Εφηβικός, ή, όν, Dor. ἐφαβ., *of, belonging to an* ἔφηβος, Theocr. 23, 56: τὸ ἐφηβικόν, = ἔφηβοι, Luc.: also the place in the theatre assigned to the youths.

'Έφηβος, ον, (ἐπί, ἥβη) *arrived at puberty, come to manhood* or *womanhood,* (ἥβη) i. e. at Athens, of boys 17, of girls 13 *years old,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8, cf. 1, 5, 1: cf. εἰςέρχομαι I. Hence

'Εφηβοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the age, position of an* ἔφηβος, *puberty,* Anth.

'Εφηβότης, ητος, ἡ, = foreg.

'Εφηγέομαι, (ἐπί, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to lead against* one, Il. 2, 687, in tmesis.—II. *to lead to* a place, c. dat. pers.: esp. as Att. law-term, *to lead* the magistrate *to* a house where a criminal lay concealed, whom the informer durst not seize himself, Dem. 601, 20. Hence

'Εφήγησις, εως, ἡ, at Athens, *an action against one who harboured a criminal,* v. foreg. II., cf. Att. Process, p. 246, sq.

'Εφήδομαι, (ἐπί, ἥδομαι) pass., *to exult in* a thing, or usu. *over* a person, τινί, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20, like ἐπιχαίρω. Valck. Hipp. 1285.

'Εφηδύνω, (ἐπί, ἡδύνω) *to sweeten, give a relish to,* τροφήν, Plut.: metaph. *to sweeten, season,* διατριβὴν λόγοις, Plut.

'Εφήκω, (ἐπί, ἥκω) *to come, to have arrived,* freq. in Soph.—2. *to extend, reach to,* Xen. Lac. 12, 5.

'Εφῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἔφηβος, Anth.

'Εφηλις, ιδος, also ἐφήλις, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. ἔπηλις, (ἐπί, ἦλος) *a cover: an iron rim* or *band on a box's cover.*—II. in plur., *spots* or *freckles brought out by the sun,* Hipp., etc. (In this signf. perh. from ἥλιος.)

'Εφηλος, ον, (ἐπί, ἦλος) *nailed on* or *to.*—II. (ἐπί, ἥλιος) *sun-burnt* or *freckled,* cf. foreg. II.

'Εφηλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a white speck on the eye,* Sext. Emp.

'Εφηλόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἦλόω) *to nail on, nail firmly:* metaph., τῶνδ' ἐφήλωται γόμφος, i. e. it *is fixed, determined,* Aesch. Supp. 944.

'Εφηλώδης, ες, = ἔφηλις II.

'Εφηλωτός, ή, όν, (ἐφηλόω) *nailed on.*

'Εόημαι, (ἐπί, ἧμαι) *to sit on, at,* of *by,* usu. τινί, Od. 6, 309; 12, 215; but in Aesch. Eum. 409, also c. acc., βρέτας ἐφήμενος, *sitting on* or *at* the shrine, cf. 440, 446, cf. ἧμαι, καθίζω.

'Εφημερευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a daily watcher, waiter* or *minister,* Philo: from

'Εφημερεύω, (ἐπί, ἡμερεύω) *to devote the whole day to* a thing, Polyb.

'Εφημερία, ας, ἡ, *a daily order* or *course,* LXX.

'Εφημερῖνός, ή, όν, = sq., Alex. Incert. 34.

'Εφημέριος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. N. 6, 10, (ἐπί, ἡμέρα) *on the day, for* or *during the day, the whole day through,* οὔ κεν ἐφημερίός γε βάλοι δάκρυ, Od. 4, 223, cf. Pind. l. c.; ἐφημέρια φρονεῖν, to take no thought for the morrow, Od. 21, 85. Freq. of men, ἐφημέριοι, *whose life is but for a day,* Aesch. Pr. 546, Ar. Av. 687: hence in genl. *short-lived, fleeting,* Theogn. 656, 960.—II. *daily, every day,* Plut. Cf. ἐφήμερος.

'Εφημερίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐφήμερος) *a diary, journal, day-book,* Plut., cf. Propert. 3, 23, 20: esp. *a military* or *historical record,* as Caesar's *Commentarii,* Plut.—2. later, *a calendar,* = ἡμερολόγιον.—II. = ἐφημερία, Joseph.

'Εφήμερον, ου, τό, *an ephemeron, short-lived insect,* Arist. H. A.—II. *a poisonous plant,* Nic.: strictly neut. from

'Εφήμερος, ον, (ἐπί, ἡμέρα) = ἐφημέριος (for which it is the usu. form in prose), *living, lasting but a day, short-lived,* Pind. I. 7, 57, cf. Thuc. 2, 53; esp. of men. ἐφήμεροι, *beings of a day,* Pind. P. 8, 135, etc.—II. *daily* πυρετός, Hipp.

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'Εφημερούσιοι, ων, οἱ, *they who live only for the present day.*

'Εφημοσυνη, ης, ἡ, (ἐφίημι)=ἐφετμή, *a command, injunction*, Hom.

'Εφησθα, Ep. and Aeol. for ἔφης from φημί, Hom., and sometimes in common use.

'Εφησῦχάζω, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἡσυχάζω) *to acquiesce in* a thing, v. l. Polyb. : *to be quiet*, Aretae.

'Εφθᾶλέος, έα, έον, (ἕψω) *cooked.*

'Εφθέος, έα, έον, (ἕψω) *to be cooked*, Nic.

'Εφθήμερος, ον, (ἑπτά, ἡμέρα) *of seven days, lasting that time, ἀνοχαί*, Plut.

'Εφθημῖμερής, (ἑπτά, ἡμιμερής) *containing seven halves*, i. e. 3½, esp. in metre, *of three feet and a half*, usu. of the first 3½ feet of a hexameter, or Iambic trimeter : cf. *πενθημιμερής*.

'Εφθην, ης, η, aor. 2 of φθάνω, Hom.

'Εφθίατο, Ion. for ἐφθίντο, aor. syncop. pass. of φθίω, φθίνω, Il. 1, 251.

'Εφθοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, =sq.

'Εφθοπώλιον, ου, τό, (ἑφθός, πωλέω) *a cook-shop, place where dressed meat is sold*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 94 C.

'Εφθός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἕψω, *boiled, dressed*, Hdt. 2, 77, Ecphantid. Satyr. 1 : hence

'Εφθότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being boiled.* —II. metaph. *a being dissolved, languor*, Hipp.

'Εφιάλλω, =ἐπιάλλω, q. v. : hence

'Εφιάλτης, ου, ὁ, *the night-mare*, Dat. *incubo*, strictly *one who leaps upon*, Strab., also ἐπιάλτης, q. v. Hence

†'Εφιάλτης, ου, Ion. 'Επιάλτης, εω, ὁ, *Ephialtes*, a giant, Apollod.—2. one of the Aloïdae, son of Neptune and Iphimedia. Il. 5, 385, Pind.—3. a Trachinian, son of Eurydemus, who betrayed to the Persians the path over the mountain by which they attacked the Greeks in rear at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 213.—4. son of Sophonides, a celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, Dem. 1482 6 : Ael. V. H., etc.

'Εφιαλτία, ας, ἡ, or ἐφιάλτιον, ου, τό, (ἐφιάλτης) *an herb* supposed to *make one proof against night-mare.*

'Εφιδρόω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ἱδρόω) *to perspire at* or *with* a thing : Medic. *to perspire* : hence

'Εφιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a perspiring, perspiration*, Hipp.

'Εφιζανω, (ἐπί, ἱζάνω) *to sit on, at*, or *by*, δείπνῳ, αἰθουσῃσιν, Il. 10, 578 ; 20, 11 : metaph. ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις, Il. 10, 26 : not found in Od., and in Il. only in impf. ; v. also ἐφίζω.

'Εφίζω, Dor. ἐφίσδω, f. -ζήσω, (ἐπί, ἵζω)=foreg., esp. *to sit on*, τινί, Od., but only in impf. ; never in Il. : πρός τι, Critias 2, 11.

'Εφίημι, Ion. ἐπέημι, fut. ἐφήσω : aor. 1 ἐφῆκα, Ion. and Ep. ἐφέηκα, (ἐπί, ἵημι) — 1. Hom. uses, of the act., part. pres. ἐφιείς ; fut. ; aor. 1 indic. ; aor. 2 imperat. ἔφες, subj. ἐφείω, ῃς, ῃ ; of the mid., pres. part., and fut. He also has a 3 impf. ἐφίει, as if from ἐφίω, cf. προίημι. *To send to* one, Ἶριν Πριάμῳ, Il. 24, 117 : *to set upon, stir up against*, ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 9, 49, cf. 7, 176 : in this signf. Hom. always adds the inf. *to stir up, excite* to do, Il. 1, 518, Od. 14, 464, etc.—2. of things, *to throw, launch at* one, e. g. βελεά τινι very freq. in Hom., ἶχος, μέλιην τινί, Il 20, 346 ; 21, 170, χεῖράς τινι, *to lay* hands *on* him, Lat. *injicere manus*, very freq. in Hom.—3. of events, destinies, etc., *to send upon* one, ποτμον τινι, Il. 4, 396, κήδεα, Il. 1, 445, ἄεθλον, Od. 19, 576 ; ἐφ. νόστον τινί, *to grant* one a return, Od. ; and so in Att., esp. Trag.—II. *to let go, loosen*, esp. the rein, Lat. *remittere*, metaph., ἐφ. τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A, *to give a rein to*, γλώσσαν, Eur. Andr. 954 : hence *to give up, yield, ἡγεμονίαν τινι*, Thuc. 1, 95 ; πάνθ' ἡδονῇ, Eur. Oen. 2 : hence — 2. *to permit, allow*, τινὶ ποιεῖν, Hdt. 1, 90 ; 3, 113 : and so ἐφ. τινί, Soph. El. 554.—3. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to give one's self up to*, οὐρίᾳ, a fair wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A : and so ἡδονῇ, etc., Valck. Diatr. p. 233, cf. δίδωμι.—III. *to put* the male to the female, Lat. *admittere*, Hdt. 3, 85 ; 4, 30.—IV. as law-term, *to refer to* a higher judge, *to appeal*, τινὰ ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον, Dem. 913, 23, cf. 1024, 22.—B. mid. ἐφίεμαι, f. ἐφήσομαι, *to enjoin, command*, τινί τι, Il. 23, 82, Od. 13, 7, etc. ; ἐφ. τινί ποιεῖν, Soph. El. 1111, Ar. Vesp. 242 ; and so c. acc. ἐφίεμαί χαίρειν σ' (i. e. σε) Soph. Aj. 112 : ἐφ. ἐς... *to send orders to...*, Thuc. 4, 108 : *to commit, intrust* to one, τί τινι, Aesch. Pr. 4, etc.—II. *to aim at, long after, desire*, c. gen., Soph. El. 143, Xen., etc. ; also c. acc. Soph. O. T. 766, Xen. Ages. 11, 14 : c. inf. Soph. Phil. 1315, Thuc. 6, 6. [ῑ in Ep., ι in Att. : yet ῑ in the Homer. forms ἐφίεις, ἐφίει. ἐφιέμενος, except ῑ in ἐφίει, Od. 24, 180.]

†'Εφίητι, Dor. 3 sing. pres. for ἐφίησι from ἐφίημι, Pind. Isth. 2, 15.

'Εφικνέομαι, f. ἐφίξομαι : aor. ἐφικόμην, (ἐπί, ἱκνέομαι) dep. mid. *To come upon, reach an end*, in genl. *to reach, attain to*, c. gen., ἅμα ἀλλήλων ἐφίκοντο, Il. 13, 613, so too in Att., cf. Valck. Opusc. 2, 180 ; and of things, *to hit, win*, τινός, Isocr. 203, etc. : also metaph. of words, *to hit* or *touch the right points*, Lat. *rem acu tangere*, Hdt. 7, 9 : cf. Dem. 361, 25, and Polyb.—II. *to reach, arrive at* a place, c. acc., v. l., Od. 8, 202 (but Wolf ἀφίκεσθε). ἐπ. ἐς... τόπον, Hdt. 3, 9 ; ἐπὶ γῆν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 5.—2. strangely c. acc., ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι πληγὰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, *to visit* the H. *with* blows, Hdt. 7, 35.—III. absol. *to be enough, avail, suffice*, Plut. Hence

'Εφικτός, ή, όν, *easily reached* or *got at, attainable*. Theophr. ὡς ἐφικτόν, or καθόσον ἐφ., κατὰ τὸ ἐφ., to the best of one's power, Lat. *pro virili*, Arist. Mund., etc. : ἐν ἐφικτῷ, *within reach*, Theophr., and Plut.—2. metaph. *intelligible*. Polyb.

'Εφίλητεν, Aeol. and Ep. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from φιλέω from ἐφιλήθησαν, Il. 2, 668.

'Εφίμειρω, strengthened ἱμείρω, c. acc., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F. ; c. gen., Nonn. ; c. inf., Musae.

'Εφιμερος, ον, Ion. ἐπίμερος, (ἐπί, ἵμερος) *longed for, desired*, Hes. Sc. 15 : hence *delightful, agreeable*, Archil. 22. [ῐ]

'Εφιππάζομαι, (ἐπί, ἱππάζομαι) dep. *to ride a tilt at*, hence λόγοις ἐφ., Cratin. Incert. 131, cf. καθιππάζομαι : *to ride upon*, ἐπί τινος, Luc. D. Marin. 6, 2.

'Εφιππαρχία, ας, ἡ, *a double* ἱππαρχία, consisting of 1024 horse, Arr.

'Εφιππαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =ἐπιβήτωρ, Apollon. Lex.

'Εφιππειος, ον, dub. l. for ἐφίππιος.

'Εφιππεύω, (ἐπί, ἱππεύω) *to ride against* or *towards*, τινί, Diod.—2. *to ride upon*, τινί, Opp.—II. *to cover* the female of animals.

'Εφίππιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἵ *longing to a horse* or *to* Cyr. 8, 3, 6 : ἐφ. δρόμος, a certain length so call on foot or on horseba Legg. 833 B : τὸ ἐφ., su Lat. *ephippia, a saddle-clo* 7, 5.

'Εφίππον, ου, τό, *a horse*, cf. τέθριππον, dub.

'Εφίππος, ον, (ἐπί, ἵππ *back, riding*, Plut. : ἀνδρ *equestrian statue*, Id.—2. κ πος, a rushing wave *of h* El. 733.

†'Εφίππος, ου, ὁ, *Ephi* of the middle comedy, A Meineke 1, p. 351.—2. Olynthus, Ath. 120 E.

'Εφιπποτοξότης, ου, ἐφίππος, *a mounted archer*

'Εφίπταμαι, aor. -επτ ἵπταμαι) dep., *to fly upon to*, Hom., but only in aor ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις, Od. 15, 160, 525 : the pre as in Mosch. 1, 16.

'Εφισάνω, Dor. for ἐφ

†'Εφίσδω, Dor. for ἐφι 5, 97.

'Εφιστάνω, rare late f Diosc.

'Εφίστημι, Ion. ἐπίστη (ἐπί, ἵστημι)—A. in pres., 1 trans.—I. *to set on, over, place upon*, τί τινι. Thu ἐπί τινος, Plat. Crit. 11 τι, Dem. 1029, 29 : hen ἐφ. μοῖραν βίῳ, Lat. *fin* Plat. Rep. 498 C : als *praefuerе, to set over*, τινά 27 ; ἐπί τινος, Polyb.—2 *set* one person *over* an watch, φυλακα βοΐ. Ae 303 : παιδαγωγοὺς ἐπ' Rep. Lac. 2, 1 ; ἐπί τιν 3 : *to appoint to*, τέλει, 1202.—3. ἐφιστάναι τιν *institute* it *in honour, comm* him, Hdt. 1, 167 ; 6, 38.— or *near to*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc. τὸ σῆμα (=περὶ τὸ σ.) 4, 72 : ἐπ. τινὰ τοῖς *bring* one *into* affairs, *le hand* in them, Dem. 35 *stop, check, make halt*, στράτευμα, Xen. Cyr. 4, Polyb. ; τινὰ τοῦ πρόσ ἐφιστημι τὴν γνώμην, τ *to apply one's thoughts to*, etc. ; κατά τι, to a thin B ; so too ἐφ. τὰς ὄψεις ἐ but more freq. absol., *attend*, like προσέχω, c. d Mund. ; περί τινος, στήσασι μᾶλλον λεκτέο read *with* more *care and ac* Pol. 7, 16, 12 (whence ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήμη, ἐπιστῆσαί τινα ἐπί τι, *tention to*, Polyb., absol., mid. and intr. tenses, aor. 2 act. (the transit. a in Hom.) *to stand on, ove* 373, etc. ; *to place one's one's post at*, θύρησιν ἐφ in Hom., Il. 11, 644 ; ἐπ Hdt. 3, 77, etc.—2. *to be praesse*, πύλαις, Aesch. χρημάτων, Eur. Andr. νος. Plat. Rep. 460 B ; ἑστεῶτες. Att. ἐφεστῶτ *thority*, Hdt. 4, 84, and *to be urgent, urge on* a wor 70, 16.—II. *to stand by near*, Hom., ἀλλήλοισι, also παρά or ἐπί τινι, Il. 201, etc. : esp. of dream

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Ἔφοδος, ον, *accessible*, Thuc. 6, 66, in superl. -ώτατος.

Ἐφοδόω, ῶ, Ion. ἐποδ. (ἐπί, ὁδός) *to bring on the way, escort*, only in Ion. form ἐποδώκει, for ἐφωδώκει, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 656.

Ἐφοίτη, Dor. for ἐφοίτα, 3 sing. impf. from φοιτάω.

Ἐφόλκαιον, ου, τό, (ἐφέλκω) *a rudder*, Od. 14, 350: acc. to others, *a cock-boat*, like sq.

Ἐφόλκιον, ου, τό, (ἐφέλκω) *a small boat towed after a ship*, Plut.—2. in genl. *an appendage*, Plut., and Anth.: cf. sq.

Ἐφολκίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., esp. *a burdensome appendage*, τινί, Eur. Andr. 200, H. F. 631, 1424.

Ἕφολκός, όν, (ἐφέλκω) *drawing on* or *towards, enticing, alluring*, like ἐπαγωγός, Thuc. 4, 108.—II. ἐφ. ἐν λόγῳ, *drawling, tedious*, Aesch. Supp. 208: in genl. *a laggard*, Ar. Vesp. 268.

Ἐφομαρτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ὁμαρτέω) *to follow, press close upon*, absol., Il. 8, 191, etc.; c. dat., Ap. Rh.

Ἐφομιλέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὁμιλέω) *to company with, live with* or *among*, c. acc., dub. in Hermes. 5, 52; c. dat., Nonn.

Ἐφοπλίζω, (ἐπί, ὁπλίζω) *to equip, get ready*, in Hom. either ἐφ. δαῖτα, δεῖπνον, δόρπον, or ἅμαξαν, ἡμιόνους, also νῆα:—*to arm against*, τινά τινι, Opp. Mid. *to get ready for war with*, λαγωοῖς, Ib.

Ἐφορᾶτικός, ή, όν, *looking to* or *towards, watchful of*, ἔργων, Xen. Oec. 12, 19: from

Ἐφοράω, ῶ, Ion. ἐπορ., fut. ἐπόψομαι, Ep. ἐπιόψομαι, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. 2, p. 258 Lob., (ἐπί, ὁράω) *to oversee, observe*, c. acc. in Hom. always of the gods, as of Jupiter, ἀνθρώπους ἐφορᾷ, Od. 13, 214; more freq. of Helius, πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει, Il. 3, 277, Od. 11, 109, etc., and so Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1246: of a general going his rounds, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 59: pass., ὅσων ἐφεώρατο τῆς νήσου, as much of it as *was in view*, Thuc. 3, 104.—II. *to look out for, pick out, choose*, Il. 9, 167, Od. 2, 294.—As aor. we have ἐπείδον, q. v.

Ἐφορεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐφορεύω) *superintendence*: esp.—2. *the office* or *dignity of ἔφορος, the ephoralty*, Xen. Lac. 8, 3.

Ἐφορεῖον, ου, τό, *the court of the ephori*, Xen. Ages. 1, 36.

Ἐφορεύω,=ἐφοράω, c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 678, Eum. 530; c. gen., Pers. 7.—II. *to be an ephor*, Thuc. 8, 6, and Xen.

Ἐφορέω, Ion. and poet. for ἐφοράω, Aesch.

Ἐφορικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the ephori*, Xen. Lac. 15, 6.

Ἐφόριος, α, ον, (ἐπί, ὄρος) *on the border, confines, frontier*, ἀγορά, ap. Dem. 631, fin.

Ἐφορμαίνω, (ἐπί, ὁρμαίνω) *to rush on, attack*, Aesch. Pers. 208: c. dat., Opp.

Ἐφορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ὁρμάω) *to stir up, rouse against* one, πόλεμον, ἀνέμους τινί, Il. 3, 165, Od. 7, 272: λύκους, Hdt. 9, 93.—II. intr. *to rush upon, attack*, τινί, Eur. Hipp. 1275: but so more usu.—B. in pass. and mid. *to be stirred up, roused*, in Hom. oft. c. inf., θυμὸς ἐφορμᾶται πολεμίζειν, μάχεσθαι, γαμέεσθαι, ποιήσειν, etc.—II. *to rush furiously on*, absol. Il. 17, 465, usu. in part. aor. pass. ἐφορμηθείς, without hostile signf., *to hurry, rush forward*, Od. 11, 206. In mid. also sometimes c. acc., *to rush upon, dash at, attack*, ἐφορμᾶται ἔθνος ὀρνίθων, Il. 15, 691, cf. 20, 461; so, ἐφορμήσασθαι ἀέθλους, Hes. Sc. 127: later also c. dat.

Ἐφορμέω, ῶ, Ion. ἐπορ., f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ὁρμέω) *to lie at anchor, lie at or over against* a place, esp. *to watch* or *blockade* an enemy, Hdt. 8, 81; ἐφ. λιμένι, Thuc. 7, 3, ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 7; αἱ ἐφορμοῦσαι ναῦς, *the blockading* squadron, Ib. 1, 6, 36: in genl. *to lie by* and so *to watch*, Soph. O. C. 812. Pass. *to be blockaded*, Thuc. 1, 142.—2. in genl. *to keep in check, be a hindrance to*, καιροῖς τινος, Dem. 30, 18.

Ἐφορμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐφορμάω) *an entrance, approach*, Od. 22, 130.—II. *an attempt* upon a place, *attack*, Thuc. 6, 90, cf. Göller ad 6, 49. Oft. confused with ἀφορμή, Herm. Soph. Aj. 283.

Ἐφόρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφορμάω)= foreg. II.—B. (ἐφορμέω) *an anchorage, convenience for lying at anchor*, Thuc. 6, 48: *a watching with ships, blockade*, Id. 2, 89, ubi v. Arnold.

Ἐφορμητικός, ή, όν, (ἐφορμάω) *exciting*.

Ἐφορμίζω, (ἐπί, ὁρμίζω) *to bring* a ship *to its moorings*: (ὅρμος) and so in mid. *to come into harbour, come to anchor*, εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 4, 8: more rarely c. aor. pass., Poppo Thuc. 6, 49. Hence

Ἐφορμῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a bringing* or *coming to anchor*.

Ἔφορμος, ον, (ἐπί, ὅρμος) *at anchor*, ναῦς, Thuc. 3, 76.—II. *with a harbour, anchorage*, etc.

Ἔφορμος, ου, ὁ,=ἐφόρμησις II., *a blockade*, Thuc. 4, 27.

Ἔφορος, ον, (ἐφοράω) *overseeing, watching*.—II. usu. as subst., ὁ ἔφορος, *a watcher, guardian, ruler*, στρατιᾶς, γῆς, Aesch. Pers. 25, Supp. 674.—2. at Sparta, οἱ ἔφοροι, *the Ephori, overseers*, a body of five magistrates, who controlled all the rest, even the kings, Hdt. 1, 65; 6, 82, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 6, and Müller Dor. 3, 7. Hence

†Ἔφορος, ου, ὁ, *Ephōrus*, a celebrated historian of Cyme in Aeolis, a pupil of Socrates, Plut., Strab.

Ἔφορος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄρος)=ἐφόριος.

Ἐφόσον, adv. for ἐφ' ὅσον, *in so far as*.

†Ἐφονδίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ephōdion*, a pancratiast from Maenalus in Arcadia, a victor at the Olympic games, Ar. Vesp. 1191.

†Ἐφραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Ephraeus*, of Oreus, a pupil of Plato, more correctly Εὐφραῖος, q. v.

Ἐφυβρίζω, (ἐπί, ὑβρίζω) *to insult over one, add insult to injury*, absol., Il. 9, 368; later c. dat., Soph. Aj. 1385; c. acc., Eur. Phoen. 1663, Heracl. 947: ἐφ. τι, *to give vent to* insulting language, Thuc. 6, 63.—II. like ἐπιχαιρεκακέω, *to exult maliciously*, Soph. Aj. 954. Hence

Ἐφυβριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an insolent person*.

Ἐφύβριστος, ον, (ἐφυβρίζω) *wanton, insolent*, Hdn.

Ἐφυγιάζω, (ἐπί, ὑγιάζω) *to make healthy*.

Ἐφύγοσαν, Alexandr. for ἔφυγον, from φεύγω.

Ἐφυγραίνω, (ἐπί, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten*: pass. of the bowels, *to be relaxed*, Hipp.

Ἔφυγρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὑγρός) *moist*, Theophr.

Ἐφυδάτιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, ὕδωρ) *on* or *of the water*, Νύμφη, Ap. Rh. [ῡ metri grat.]

Ἐφυδρεύω, (ἐπί, ὑδρεύω) *to water*, τι, Theophr.: from

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'Εφυδριάς, άδος, ἡ, *of the water*, Νύμφη, Anth.

'Εφυδρος, Ion. ἔπυδρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὕδωρ) *wet, moist, rainy*, epith. of the west wind, Od. 14, 458, like Virgil's *Orion aquosus: abounding in water*, ἔπ. πίδαξι, Hdt. 4, 198.

'Εφύδωρ, ό, i. e. ὁ ἐφ' ὕδατι ὤν, *the keeper of the water-clock*, (κλεψύδρα) in the Athen. law-courts, dub.

'Εφϋλακτέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὑλακτέω) *to bark at*, τινί, Plut.

'Εφυμνέω, ῶ, (ἐπί, ὑμνέω) *to sing* or *chant* one thing *after* another, παιᾶνα ὀργῇ, Aesch. Pers. 393; and so Plat. —II. *to chant* or *utter* good or evil wishes *over*, τί τινι, Eum. 902, Soph. Ant. 1305: *to sing a dirge* or *mournful strain*, τι, Aesch. Cho. 385, Soph. O. T. 1275.—III. c. acc. pers., *to sing of, laud*, Δία, Soph. Ant. 658.

'Εφύμνιον, τό, (ἐπί, ὕμνος) *the burden, refrain*, of a hymn, Ap. Rh.

'Εφύπερθε, -θεν, adv., *above, on the top* or *surface*, Od. 9, 383: later sometimes c. gen., Simon.—II. *over and above, besides*. [ῠ]

'Εφυπνίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὕπνος) *sleepy, lulling to sleep*, dub. in Leon. Tar.

'Εφυπνώττω, (ἐπί, ὑπνώττω) *to sleep upon, lie upon in sleep*.

'Εφύρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. 'Εφύρη, *Ephyra*, old name of Corinth, Il. 6, 152.—†2. a Pelasgian city of Elis on the Selleis, Il. 2, 659; 15, 531; Strab. p. 338.—3. a city of Thesprotia in Epirus, afterwards called Cichyrus, famed for the production of poisonous drugs, Od. 1, 259; 2, 328, but others refer this to the Eph. in Elis, v. Strab. p. 338.—4. a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, the later Crannon, Strab., hence 'Εφυραι, q. v.—Other cities of this name are mentioned in Strab.; their sites are involved in much doubt, v. Strab. l. c., Nitzsch ad Od. l. c. [ῠ]

†'Εφυραῖοι, ων, οἱ, =sq., Pind. P. 10, 85.

†'Εφῦροι, ων, οἱ, *the Ephyri, inhab. of Ephyra* (4), Il. 13, 301; acc. to Strab. 330, 338, 342.

'Εφύση, Dor. for ἐφύσα, 3 sing. impf. from φυσάω. [ῠ]

'Εφυστερίζω, (ἐπί, ὑστερίζω) *to be later, come after another*, Thuc. 3, 82.

'Εφϋφαίνω, (ἐπί, ὑφαίνω) *to interweave*: metaph., μῆτιν, Opp., in tmesis.

'Εφῦφή, ης, ἡ, *the woof*, Plat. Legg. 734 E.

'Εφύω, (ἐπί, ὑω) *to rain upon*: pass. *to be in the rain, exposed to it*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 5.—2. impers. ἐφύει, τινί, Theophr. [ῡ]

'Εφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ὥτε, i. e. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε, *on the condition that...*

'Εφώριος, ον, (ἐπί, ὥρα) *mature*, Anth.

'Εχάδον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of χανδάνω, Il.

'Εχάρην, ης, η, aor. of χαίρω, Hom. [ᾰ]

'Εχεα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of χέω, Il.

'Εχέβοιον, ου, τό, acc. to Poll.,= μεσάβοιον.

'Εχέγγυος, ον, (ἔχων, ἐγγύην) *giving security, pledged and able to redeem one's pledge, responsible*: hence in genl. *trust-worthy, faithful, secure, δόμοι*, Eur. Med. 388; *ζημία ἐχ., to be relied on*, (for the prevention of crime) Thuc. 3, 46; *λόγος ἐχ.*, Eur. Andr. 192: *ποιεῖν τι ἐχ.*, Lat. *ratum facere*, Id. Phoen. 759.—II. *that has received a guarantee, under pledge of security*, *ἱκέτης ἐχέγγυος*, Soph. O. C. 284.

'Εχεγλωττία, ας, ἡ, (ἔχω, γλῶσσα) a word coined by Lucian after ἐκεχειρία, *armistice*, as we might say *linguistice*.

'Εχεδερμία, ας, ἡ, (ἔχω, δέρμα) the disease of cattle, when *they are hidebound*, Lat. *coriago*.

'Εχεδημία, ας, ἡ, acc. to Dicaearch., and Plut. Thes. 32, old name of *the Academia*, after a hero Echedemos.

†'Εχέδωρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. 'Εχείδωρος, *the Echedōrus*, now *Gallico*, a river of Macedonia, emptying into the Thermaicus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 124.

'Εχέθῡμος, ον, (ἔχω, θυμός) *master of one's passions, under self-control*, Od. 8, 320, cf. ἐχέφων.

†'Εχεῖαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Echĕae*, a city of Laconia, Strab.:

'Εχείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἔχις, *a little adder*.

'Εχεκήλης, ες, (ἔχω, κήλη) *ruptured*.

†'Εχεκλεύς, and -λῆς, ῆος, ὁ, *Echecles*, son of Actor, one of the leaders of the Myrmidons, Il. 16, 189.—2. a philosopher of Ephesus, Diog. L.

†'Εχεκλος, ου, ὁ, *Echĕclus*, son of Agenor, Il. 20, 474.—2. another Trojan, slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 692.

'Εχέκολλος, ον, (ἔχω, κόλλα) *sticky*, πηλός, Plut.

†'Εχεκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Echecrătes*, father of Eetion, grandfather of Cypselus in Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. a friend of Socrates, of Phlius, Plat. Phaedr. 57 A.—Others in Polyb., Luc., etc.

†'Εχεκρατίδης, ου, ὁ, *Echecratides*, father of Orestes, king of Thessaly, Thuc. 1, 111.—2. an Athenian, father of Timon, Luc.—3. a sophist, a friend of Phocion, Ael.—Others in Anth., etc.

'Εχεκτέᾶνος, ον, (ἔχω, κτέανον) *with great possessions*, Rhian. 1.

†'Εχέλας, for -λαος, α, ὁ, *Echĕlas*, son of Penthilus, Paus.

†'Εχεμβροτος, ου, ὁ, *Echembrōtus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†'Εχεμένης, ὁ, *Echemĕnes*, a writer, Ath. 601 F.

†'Εχεμος, ου, ὁ, *Echĕmus*, son of Aeropus, grandson of Cepheus, king of Arcadia, Hdt. 9, 26: Pind. O. 10, 80.

†'Εχέμων, Ep. 'Εχέμμων, ονος, ὁ, *Echĕmon*, son of Priam, Il. 5, 160 Wolf; Heyne 'Εχήμων.

'Εχεμῡθέω, ῶ, *to hold one's peace, be silent*, Luc.: and

'Εχεμῡθία, ας, ἡ, *silence, reserve*, Plut.: from

'Εχέμῡθος, ον, (ἔχω, μῦθος) *taciturn*; from the Homeric στυγῇ μῦθον ἔχειν.

'Εχενηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, (ἔχω, ναῦς) *holding ships back, detaining them, ἀπήλοιαι*, Aesch. Ag. 149; *ἀγκυρα*, Anth.—II. *a small sea-fish*, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, Lat. *echeneis, remora*, Arist. H. A., cf. Plin. N. H. 9, 25.

†'Εχένηος, ου, ὁ, *Echenēus*, one of the Phaeacian nobles, Od. 7, 155.

'Εχεπευκής, ές, (ἔχω, πευκή) in Hom. epith. of a dart, ὀϊστός, Il. 1, 51; 4, 129, acc. to Gramm. *bitter*, but (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in v.) *sharp, keen, piercing*, cf. πεύκη, πευκάλιμος, πικρός.

'Εχέπικρος, ον, =foreg. in Gramm.

†'Εχεπωλος, ου, ὁ, *Echepōlus*, a Trojan, son of Thalysius, Il. 4, 458.—2. son of Anchises of Sicyon, who gave to Agamemnon the mare Aethe, to be released from accompanying him to Troy, Il. 23, 296.

'Εχερρήμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, =ἐχεμυθία: from

'Εχερρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἔχω, ῥῆμα) =ἐχεμυθος.

'Εχεσαρκος, ον, (ἔχω, σάρξ) *clinging close to the body*, χιτών, Ath.

'Εχεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. ἔχω, for εἶχον, Hom.

'Εχέστονος, ον, (ἔχω, *ing sorrows*, Theocr. 25.

†'Εχέστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Ec* of Agis, king of Sparta Paus. 3, 2, 2.

'Εχέτης, ου, ὁ, =ὁ ἔχ *substance*.

†'Εχετιμίδας, α, ὁ, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 1

†'Εχετλα, ας, ἡ, *Eche* Sicily, Polyb.

'Εχέτλη, ης, ἡ, (ἔχω *tail, handle*, Lat. *stiva*, —II. *any handle*. Hence

'Εχετλήεις, εσσα, εν, *to an* ἐχέτλη, Anth.

'Εχέτλιον, ου, τό, (ἔχ a ship, Nic.

†'Εχετλος, ου, ὁ, *Eche* hero, Paus. 1, 15, 3.

†'Εχετος, ου, ὁ, *Echĕtus* king of Epirus, who cu and noses of strangers a to his dogs, Od. 18, 83–

'Εχέτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *white bryony*, Hipp.

'Εχευα, ας, ε, Ep. a Hom.: mid. ἐχεύμην, I

'Εχεφρονέω, ῶ, *to be* ἐχ

'Εχεφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *shrewdness*, Anth.

'Εχέφρων, ον, gen. φρῆν) *with one's wits abo judgment, sensible*, Hom usu. as epith. of Penelo Adv. -όνως, Diod.

†'Εχέφρων, ονος, ὁ, son of Nestor, Od. 3, 4 of Priam, Apollod.

†'Εχήμων, ὁ, v. sub 'Ε

'Εχθαίρω, f. ἐχθᾰρῶ ρα, (ἔχθος) *to hate, be a* acc. pers. vel rei, Hom acc. cognato, ἔχθος ἐχθ *hate*, Soph. Phil. 59, El. ἐχθαίρεσθαι ἐκ τινος, S Mostly poet., (cf. ἐχθρα in Hipp., and late prose

'Εχθάνομαι, f. -θήσο ἐχθοῦμαι, usu. ἀπεχθάνο

'Εχθαρτέος, α, ον, ver *hated*, Soph. Aj. 679. uh τέος, cf. sub ἐχθραίνω.

'Εχθές, adv. =χθές, ye Ant. 456; hence

'Εχθεσινός, ή, όν, = *terday's, of yesterday*, Ar

'Εχθιμος, η, ον, (ἔχθος Fr. 590.

'Εχθιστος, η, ον, sup *hateful*, Il.: later also *tile*: irreg. superl. of has also ἐχθίστατος.

'Εχθίων, ον, gen. ονο *more hostile*: adv. -όνω reg. compar. of ἐχθρός.

'Εχθοδοπέω, ῶ, f. -ή *an enemy* to, *quarrel*, τινί, only in Il. 1, 518;

'Εχθοδοπός, ή, όν, als Legg. 810 D, *hateful*, Aj. 932, Ar. Ach. 22 Tim. (Acc. to Buttm. θοδοπῆσαι, from ἐχθοπ μαι, i. e. *hostile-looking* όψ, or even ἔδαφος, b only a lengthd. form of ἀλλοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, is confirmed by the acc

'ΕΧΘΟΣ, εος, τό, *ha* 9, 277, in plur., Il. 3, 41 *hatred for* one, Hdt. 9, 1 ἐς ἔχθος ἀπικέσθαι τιν hatred or enmity, Id. 3, ἐλθεῖν τινι, Eur. Phoe θαιρω. Cf. also sq., wh

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ec. to some, akin others, as Buttm. , fin., from ἐκ, ἐξ, orig. signf. of Lat.)
atred, enmity, Hdt. Att.: ἔχθρα τινός, o one, Thuc. 3, 10; πρός τινα, Thuc. μολεῖν, ὑφικέσθαι 479, Hipp. 1164: o become enemies, ταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς 145, διαλύεσθαι, ctly fem. from ἐχ-
ἰνῶ, (ἔχθρός)=ἐχ- he only form used 292, Med. 555), to ges. 11, 5.—2. to be ated by, τινί.—II. ous, τινά, τινι, Or.
ἐχθαρτέος, q. v. t enmity with, τινί, (ἐχθρός) hostile, of
ν, gen. ονος, hated ce, = κακοδαίμων, T. 816.
ν, (ἐχθρός, ξένος) s, inhospitable, τινί, to make hostile, τινά p. 510, 2: from , (ἐχθρός, ποιέω)).
(ἔχθος) hated, hate- things, freq. from (though he has it ignf.) esp., θεοῖσιν 766, etc.—II. act. enmity with, τινί, etc.—III. freq. as ne's enemy, where senses oft., or usu., 340, Pind.: ἐχθρ. οἱ ἐμοὶ ἐχθροί, Id. o Ammon., ἐχθρὸς φίλος, but is alien- πολέμιος, one who stis; ὀυσμενῆς, one tal foe to his former θρότερος, ἐχθρότα- p. and superl. ἐχ- . v.) were in com- ρῶς: compar. ἐχ- , 26.
gen. ονος, (ἐχθρός, position.
ἐχθρός, εἶδος) like Adv. -δῶς.
Trag., as Aesch. 459. Hom. has it μαι, q. v., to be ha- , Od. 4, 502, 756, res. and impf., but θημένος occurs in
, dim. from ἔχις, n adder, viper, Hdt. esp. metaph. of a or friend, Aesch. nt. 531: earlier, as 01, only as pr. n., v.
Echidna, a monster, half of a beautiful parts of a serpent, aor and Callirrhoe, d Gaea, Hes. Th. sqq.
αἶον, (ἐχιδνα) of . Fr. 161.
α, εν,=foreg., Nic. , dim. from ἐχιδνα.

Ἐχιδνόδηκτος, ον, (ἐχ-δνα, δάκνω) bitten by a viper.
Ἐχιδνοειδής, ές, (ἐχιδνα, εἶδος) viper-shaped, snake-like.
Ἐχιδνοκέφᾰλος, ον, (ἐχιδνα, κεφαλή) snake-headed.
Ἐχιδνόκομος, ον, (ἐχιδνα, κόμη) snaky-haired, Nonn.
Ἐχιδνοχᾰρής, ές, (ἐχιδνα, χαίρω) delighting in, playing with snakes.
Ἐχιδνώδης, ης,=ἐχιδνοειδής.
Ἐχίειον, ου, τό,=ἔχιον, Nic.
†Ἐχιεύς, ῆος, ὁ, a young adder, viper, dim. from ἔχις, Nic. Ther. 133.
†Ἐχῖνάδες, ων, αἱ, the Echīnādes, five or nine small islands in the Ionian sea at the mouth of the Achelous, Hdt. 2, 10, Thuc. 2, 102, Strab., acc. to whom Dulichium also belongs thereto, p. 453: in sing. Ἐχινάς, άδος, ἡ.
Ἐχῖναι, ῶν, αἱ, the islands in the Ionian sea, afterwards called Ἐχινάδες, q. v. Il. 2, 625.
†Ἐχιναῖος, α, ον,=ἐχιδναῖος? Nic. Ther. 230.
†Ἐχιναιεύς, έως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Echinus, Polyb. 9, 42.
Ἐχῖνέες, οἱ, a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair, in Libya, Hdt. 4, 192, ubi al. ἐχῖνες.
Ἐχινίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἐχῖνος.
Ἐχινόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (ἐχῖνος, πούς) a kind of prickly plant, strictly urchin-footed, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 44 E.
Ἐχῖνος, ου, ὁ, sometimes also (acc. to Dind. Ar. Fr. 251) paroxyt. ἐχίνος, [ῑ], the urchin, hedge-hog, Ar. Pac. 1086, Ion. ap. Ath. 91 E: also the sea-urchin, Epich. p. 26, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D.—2. the crust or shell of the sea-urchin, often used as a jar, cup for holding medicine, Hipp. 682, 25, etc.: hence—II. like Lat. testa, a pot, jug, pitcher, Lat. echinus, Horat. Sat. 1, 6, 117.—2. esp. the vase in which the notes of evidence were sealed up by the διαιτηταί, in cases of appeal from their decision, Ar. Vesp. 1436, Dem. 1180, 24, cf. Att. Process, p. 691.—III. the husk of certain seeds, as of the chestnut, rough like the sea-urchin, Xenocr.—IV. the true stomach of ruminating animals, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 8, prob. also from its rough coat, cf. Ib. 4: so too, the gizzard of birds, Ael.—V. part of the bit of a bridle, which made it severe, whence prob. the name; Xen. Eq. 10, 6, calls them ὀξεῖς.—VI. in architecture, the moulding along the top of the Doric and Ionic capital, prob. from its form, and so now usu. called ovolo, Vitruv. 4, 3. (Perh. akin to ἀκή, ἄκανθα, etc.; some would derive signf. II. from ἔχω, but the connexion given above is more prob.)
†Ἔχῖνος, ου, ὁ, Echīnus, now Echinon, a city and promontory of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Dem. 120, 3; Strab.
†Ἐχινοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ,=foreg., Ar. Lys. 1169.
Ἐχινώδης, ες, (ἐχῖνος, εἶδος) prickly, like a hedgehog, Arist. H. A.: in genl. rough, Strab.
Ἐχῖόδηκτος, ον, (ἐχις, δάκνω)= ἐχιδνόδηκτος.
Ἔχῖον, ου, τό, (ἔχις) a plant, echium rubrum, Sprengel Diosc.: our echium is Viper's Bugloss.
†Ἔχῖος, ου, ὁ, Echīnus, a Greek, father of Mecisteus, Il. 8, 333.—2. another Greek, slain by Polites, Il. 15, 339.—3. a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 416.
ΕΧΙ-Σ, ος, and εως, ὁ, the viper, adder, Plat. Symp. 217 E: the ἐχιδνα, acc. to Nic., is the fem. of ἐχις, others think ἐχις and ἐχιδνα two distinct species: Opp. has ἐχις fem. (Sanscr ahi; akin to anguis, anguilla, ἔγχελυς: perh. also to ὄφις, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 144.)
Ἐχίτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of stone, (adderstone?). [ῐ]
†Ἐχίων, ονος, ὁ, Echīon, one of the men sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; he married Agaue and had by her Pentheus, Eur. Bacch. 213.—2. son of Mercury and Antianira, an Argonaut, Pind. P. 4, 318; Ap. Rh. 1, 56. [ῐ]
Ἔχμα, ατος, τό, (ἔχω) that which holds, and so—I. a hindrance, stoppage, Il. 21, 259.—2. c. gen., a bulwark, defence against, ἐπηλυσίης, H. Hom. Merc. 37, βολάων, Ap. Rh. 4, 201.—II. a hold-fast, stay, ἔχματα πέτρης, the bands of the earth-fast rock, Il. 13, 139: so, ἔχματα πύργων, stays, bearers of the towers, Il. 12, 260: also, ἔχματα νηῶν, props, cradles for the ships, to keep them upright on land, Il. 14, 410: so Ap. Rh. 1, 1200, ἔχματα γαίης, of the ball of earth grasped by the roots of a tree. Hence
Ἐχμάζω, to hold, hinder.—II. to hold firm: cf. ὀχμάζω.
Ἐχόμενος, η, ον, adv. -νως, v. ἔχω V. 2.
Ἐχονόη, ης, ἡ, (ἔχω, νοῦς)=ἕξις νοῦ, a pretended orig. form of τέχνη, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 414 B.
Ἐχόντως, adv. part. pres. ἔχω, only in resolved forms, e. g. ἐχόντως νοῦν for νουνεχόντως, q. v., Plat. Phil. 64 A.
†Ἐχύθην, 1 aor. pass. of χέω.
†Ἐχύμην, sync. aor. pass. of χέω, Ep.
Ἔχῦρός, ά, όν, (ἔχω) firm, strong, secure, of place, Thuc. 4, 8, etc.,=ὀχυρός: hence in genl., ἐν ἐχυρῷ εἶναι, to be in safety, Id. 7, 77: trustworthy, λογός, Id. 3, 83, ἐλπίς, 7, 41. Adv. -ρῶς, Id. 5, 26.
Ἐχῦρότης, ητος, ἡ, strength, firmness, ἐν οἰκοδομίαις, v. l. Polyb.
Ἐχῦρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐχυρός, φρήν) strong-minded, steady.
Ἐχῦρόω, ῶ, to make secure, fortify, like ὀχυρόω, v. l. Isocr. 107 B.
Ἐχύρωμα, ατος, τό, a fortification. [ῠ]
ΕΧΩ, 2 sing. ἔχεισθα in Theogn. 1316: impf. εἶχον, Ep. ἔχον, freq. in Hom.: fut. ἕξω, and in Hom. more freq. σχήσω (which is referred to ἴσχω), rare 2 sing. σχήσῃσθα, Francke H. Hom. Cer. 366: fut. mid. σχήσομαι, Ar. Av. 1335: perf. ἔσχηκα, post-Hom. Ep. perf. ὄχωκα, found however in compd. συνοχωκότε, Il. 2, 218: aor. ἔσχον, never, even in Hom., without augm., inf. σχεῖν, part. σχών, subj. σχῶ, opt. σχοίην, imperat. σχές, Att. sometimes in compds. also σχέ, as πάρασχε, Pors. Hec. 830, Or. 1330.—Pass. and mid. ἔχομαι: impf. εἰχόμην: fut. mid. ἕξομαι and σχήσομαι: aor. ἐσχόμην; only twice in Hom. in Ep. 3 sing. σχέτο, Il. 7, 248; 21, 345, inf. σχέσθαι, part. σχόμενος, imper. σχοῦ. Post-Hom. aor. pass. ἐσχέθην: pass. and mid. much more rare in Hom. than act.—From the inf. aor. σχεῖν arise two collat. forms ἴσχω and σχέθω, in special signfs., v. sub vocc.

A. Act. Radic. signf., to have, hold.—I. to have in the hands, in Hom. very freq. χερσὶν ἔχειν:—hence in various usages,—1. to have, hold, possess: of outward goods, property, etc., the most common usage, Hom.: later ὁ ἔχων (sc. χρήματα), a wealthy or powerful man, Soph. Aj. 157, Valck. Phoen. 408; οἱ ἔχοντες, the wealthy, Eur. Alc. 57. Pass. to be possessed by, belong to,

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τινί, Il. 6, 398.—2. esp. *to have and manage, look after, take charge of, as masters,* πατρωα ἔργα, Od. 2, 22: *to have to wife,* with or without γυναῖκα, as, οὔτέ' ἔχεις Ἑλένην, καί σφιν γαμβρὸς Δαναὸς ἔσσι, Od. 4, 569, cf. Il. 3, 53, etc.: and ἔχειν τὴν θυγατέρα γυναῖκα, *to take* one's daughter *to wife,* Hdt. 1, 60: in genl. *to have in one's house, to entertain,* Od. 17, 515; 20, 377: c. acc. loci, *to dwell in, inhabit,* οὐρανόν, Ὄλυμπον, γαῖαν, etc., Hom.—3. the pres. part. is often joined with a verb, almost pleonast., but so as to make it more vivid, e. g. Il. 24, 280, αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀπεταλλε, *kept and made much of,* i. e. kept with special care, cf. Hdt. 2, 115; this is esp. freq. in Att., in such phrases as ἥκω ἔχων, etc., where it is best translated, he went *with* .., Hdt. 3, 128, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 331, 676; †ἔχειν ἐς ναῦς, *keeping to, on board* their ships, Eur. Hec. 35; †esp. in histor. prose of a general *with* his troops, etc., as, ἔχων στρατόν, Hdt. 7, 8, 4: more rare in poets.—4. of place, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ (χειρὸς) ἔχειν τι, *to keep* it on one's left, i. e. to keep to the right of it, Od. 5, 277; 3, 171.—5. of habits, states, or conditions, bodily or mental, e. g. in Hom. esp. γῆρας ἐπὶ θυμῷ ἔχειν, *to have reached* old age, have received, Od. 1, 215: for simple verb, *to be old, wounded,* etc.: so κῆδος ἔχειν, etc., Hom.: τέλος ἔχει, *is done,* Il. 18, 378; so, ἔχει ἔργον ἔχειν, etc., for which we find also ἔργον ἄγειν, *to practise* it *habitually,* Od. 1, 368; so θυμόν, νόον, ἄτην ἔχειν, etc.: so in Hdt. 3, 157; 6, 136, ἔχειν στόματι or στόμασι, ἀεὶ στόμασιν ἔχειν, *to keep always* in mouth, *be always talking of..*; ἔχειν τινα ἐν ἐχθεσσι, we might say, *to hold him as despite* or *at feud.*—N. B.: as we say *to possess* and *to be possessed of* a thing, the subject and predicate are often exchanged in these phrases; and we have equally κακὸν ἔχει με, and ἔχω κακόν, *I am* in evil plight, Hom. has thus οἶνος, ἔρως, θάμβος, κλέος, αἶσα ἔχει τινα, ὡς σφέας ἠσυχίη ἔσχε, Hdt. 6, 135: and with inanimate objects, αἴθρη ἔχει κόσμον, Od. 12, 75; μένος ἠελίοιο ἔχεν ἀκάματον, Il. 10, 180; οὐδας ἔχει, of a corpse, Od. 23, 236. In all these cases the notion is that of *having full possession of* a thing, hence *to overwhelm, lay hold of,* ὕπνος ἔχει τινα, ὕπνον ἔχουσαν ἔχει βέλος ὀξύ, Il. 11, 240: in pass. ἄλγεσι, οἰμωγῇ ἔχεσθαι, like Lat. *teneri,* Hom. mentally, *to know, understand,* ἔχειν τινα πόνων, Il. 17, 476; τέχνην ἔχειν, Od. 17, 70; esp. in Att., ἔχεις τί λέγεις; *do you understand?* d'ye understand? Nub. 732: *to know of* a thing, Ar. Ach. 1, T. 311, Eur. Or. 778. Esp.:—1. *to hold fast, to bind, to hold up,* Hom., ἔχειν τινὰ ἐν δεσμοῖς, *to hold* it for him, as his bonds, ἔχειν Μενέλαον χειροδούς, *to hold* him *by the hands,* Il. 4, 154; 16, 763: cf. ἔχεσθαι τινος, ἔχεσθαι φυλακὰς, σκοπιὴν, ἐν δεσμοῖσιν ἔχειν, as we say *to keep* a watch, Il. 9, 1, Od. 8, 285, ἔχειν τινὰ ἐν δεσμῷ, *to hold with one, retain,* πειθοῖ ἔχειν τινα, *to keep* one in obedience, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 1: *to detain,* in pass., Il. 18, 102: *to hold tight, grip, grasp,* ἔχεσθαι τινος, *to grip* one by the middle or waist, strictly of wrestlers, Ar. Nub. 1011, as so in pass., ἔχομαι τινος, Ar. Pl. 71, Eq. 388, Ran. 469: ἔχειν σεαυτόν, yourself, a civil form of saying Eur. Cycl. 270.—3. *to hold up, κάρη ὑψοῦ ἔχ.,* Il. 6, 509, cf. Od. 6, 107: hence *to bear up, hold up,* Lat. *portare, κίονας,* Od. 1, 53, cf. ἔχμα: in genl. like φέρω, φορέω, Lat. *gestare,* most freq. of arms, and clothes, *to bear, wear,* Hom.: cf. also B. II: esp. of a woman, *to be pregnant,* Lat. *utero gestare,* Hdt. 5, 41; in full ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχ.—4. *to hold out, bear up against, support, sustain,* esp. an attack, Lat. *sustinere hostem,* usu. c. acc. pers., Il. 13, 51; 20, 27, once c. dat., *to resist, oppose,* Il. 16, 740; c. acc. et inf., Il. 17, 182; Hom. uses the fut. σχήσειν, usu. in this signf.; also fut. mid. σχήσεσθαι, c. acc. like act., Il. 12, 126; 17, 639.—5. *to hold, keep fast* or *close,* ὀχῆες εἶχον πύλας, Il. 12, 456; θύρην ἔχε μοῦνος ἐπιζάλής, Il. 24, 453.—6. *to hold, keep in a direction,* like ἐπέχω, *to aim,* ὀϊστόν, Il. 23, 871: more fully, χεῖρας ἀντίον ἀλλήλων, Il. 5, 569: esp. *to guide, urge on, drive, steer,* ἵππους, Il. 3, 263, etc.; νῆας, Od. 9, 279; 10, 91, etc., usu. ἐπί τινι or c. adv. loci, *whither:* and sometimes without ἵππους or νῆας, as if intrans. *to go,* Πύλονδ' ἔχον, *they held on* to Pylos, Od. 3, 182: hence, esp. in fut. σχήσω and aor. σχεῖν, *to land,* Ar. Ran. 188, Thuc. 2, 25, etc. Later also, δεῦρο νοῦν ἔχε, *attend to this,* Eur. Or. 1181; so, ἔχ. γνώμην, Thuc. 3, 25, ὄψιν, ὄμμα, νόημα ἐπί τινι or εἴς τι.—7. *to hold in, check, stop,* Il. 23, 720; μῦθον σιγῇ, Od. 19, 502; δάκρυα, Od. 16, 191, ὀδύνας ἔχ. *to allay, assuage* them, Il. 11, 848, cf. 271; ἔσχε κῦμα, Od. 5, 451: c. gen., *to stop, hinder from* a thing, τοῦ μὴ καταδῦναι, Xen. An. 3, 5, 11.—8. *to keep, ward off,* τινά τινος, Il. 13, 687, χείρας, Lat. *abstinere manus,* Od. 22, 70, cf. B. IV.—9. *to hold in guard, keep safe, save,* Il. 24, 730: hence of armour, *to protect,* Il. 22, 322.—10. *to keep doing* or *making, cause, make,* καναχὴν, βοὴν ἔχ., Il. 16, 105; 18, 495.

III. *to have means* or *power, to be able,* very freq. from Hom. downwards, c. inf., esp. of aor., as Il. 7, 217; but also of pres., as Od. 18, 364, Herm. Eur. Supp. p. xii: so Lat. *habeo dicere,* etc.: rarely with the inf. omitted, as οὔπως ἔτι εἶχε, *he could not,* Il. 17, 354: also Att. ἔχοιμ' ἄν, I could if I would, Wytt. ad Jul., p. 141.—2. post-Hom. οὐκ ἔχω, foll. by ὅπως, πῶς, ποῦ, etc., *I know not how .., whither ..,* c. subjunct., οὐχ ἕψω ποῦ πέσω, Soph. Tr. 705; by indic. fut. ὅπως μολοῦμεθ' οὐκ ἔχω, Id. O. C. 1743; c. indic. πῶς με χρή .., Id. O. C. 1710.

IV. Intrans. *to hold one's self,* and so *to be* (as we say), *to keep* so and so, ἔχον ὥστε τάλαντα, *they kept* balanced, Il. 12, 433, more freq. in Att. than Hom.—2. very freq. with various advs. of manner, εὖ ἔχει, Od. 24, 245, καλῶς ἔχει, κακῶς ἔχει, Att., like Lat. *bene habet, male habet, it is, is going on well,* etc.; to which phrase a gen. modi is oft. added, εὖ ἔχειν τινος, *to be well off for* a thing, *abound in* it, καλῶς ἔχειν τῆς μέθης, to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5, 20: so too, σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἔχ., to be busy with sowing, Id. 8, 109, cf. ἥκω III., and Valck. Hipp. 482: so with ὡς, etc., ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον, as fast as they could go, Hdt. 6, 116, cf. 8, 107; in full, ὡς εἶχε περί τινος, Hdt. 6, 16, but this very rare, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d, and note: ἀσφαλέως, ἀναγκαίως ἔχει, etc., for ἀσφαλές, ἀναγκαῖον ἐστι, etc., Hdt. 1, 86; 9, 27: καλῶς ἔχει, No, I thank you, Com.: freq. Att. phrases, πῶς ἔχει: how is..? ὅπως ἔχει, as it is; οὕτως ἔχει, etc.: ὡς ὅπερ εἶχε, *as it was,* Thuc. 3, 30.—3. in genl. *be so and so,* λόγος ἔχει, *prevails,* Bast. Ep. Cr. p. *keep in one place, keep one* 13, 679: hence *to be firm* point, ἕξω, ὡς ὅτε τις λίθος I will be firm as a rock, cf. Il. 24, 27: and so in *stand, remain,* ἔγχος ἔχ' ἀ 557: Plato has freq., ἔχε also ἔχ' ἀτρέμας, ἔχ' ἡσύ simply ἔχε, Heind. Gorg. 349 D.—5. *to stand up,* ὑψόσ' ἐχοντες, Od. 19. ἔσχε δι' ὤμου, Il. 13, 520 *towards, be directed, tend to* πρός τι, e. g. ἔχθρα ἔχο ναίουσ, Hdt. 5, 81, τὸ ἔχον, *what concerns* them τὴν ἀπόστασιν ἔχοντα, 6 of place, *to extend, reach* ἔπ ἔχειν ἀμοί τι, Aesch. T less freq. περί τι, *to be ab occupied with* it, Xen. He 7. post-Hom., and most esp. Trag., ἔχω is joine aor. of another verb, e. g ἔχουσι for κεκρύφασι, ἀποκλήισας ἔχεις for ἀ Hdt. 1, 37. ubi v. Schw Phoen. 712, Hdt. 6, 12; perf. signf. to the aor., c n. 183, Kühner Gr. Gr. § ly with the part. of oth of the perf., Soph. O. T 600.—This seems the wards the modern use of verb *to have*: cf. εἰμί V.: part. ἔχων with the pres tion of *duration* to that tion, as τί κυπτάζεις ἔχ you *keep* poking about Nub. 509, τι δῆτα διατ why then *keep* wastin Eccl. 1151; or simply φλ ληρεῖς ἔχων, *you are alw* ing, *you keep* trifling, Pla E, 497 A: others explai ses by a supposed exch and part., for κυπτάζων ἔχεις: but neither constr suit this so well, cf. Hein 497 A, Kühner § 668, An onast. ἐστὶν ἔχον, Hdt. ἀναγκαιως ἔχον, etc., f ἀναγκαίως, Aesch. Cho. 334.

B. Mid. *to hold one's s by, cling to,* τινός, Il. 1, 51 9, 435, etc.: hence *to la advantage of,* προοίσιος, *take possession of,* ἐπωνυ 17: of place, *to be close, on,* τινος, Hdt. 4, 169: in pass. signf., ἐχονται λοισι, they hold togethe ἄντα σχομένη (al. ἀντα opposite, Od. 6, 141.—2. *by one, be closely connect* hence *to depend, be* τινος, 11, 346, c. gen. σέο ἐξετ Hence in part. mid., ὁ ἐχ comes *next* or *nearest,* Thuc. 6, 3; c. gen., τὰ μεν, *all that pertains to* th esp. freq. περιπ. τὰ τῶν καρπῶν, σιτίων, οἰκετῶν fact = τὰ ὑνειρατα, etc., 190; 2, 77, etc. Adv. ἐχ *immediately*: also *in accor is one's own,* Od. 1, 334, 3.—III. ἔχεο κρατερῶς, Il. 16, 501; 17, 559.—IV *self back, abstain, refrain*

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sol., *σχέο, σχέσθε*, 1, 379; 22, 416: in in fut. *σχήσομαι*. aor. mid. from *χώ-*

r. pass. from *χόω*,

. 3 plur. perf. pass.

, (*ἕψω*) *boiled, fit for*

, (*ἕψω, ἀνήρ*) *cook-* of Medea, from her , Anth.

(*ἕψω*)=*ἑψητήριον*.

boiled, Hipp.

lub.

dv. part. perf. pass. *lsely, wrongly*, Plat.

ψω. Hence *τό, anything boiled*, A.: esp. *wine boiled* a or *defrutum*, Hipp. *ες*, (*ἕψημα, εἶδος*)

, (*ἐψέω*) *a boiling*, : in genl. *cookery*. , (*ἐψέω*) *a dish, pan*

τό,=foreg. , *one who boils* or Hence *, of, for boiling*. (*ἐψέω*) *boiled, sod-*3, 14.—II. *ἐψητοί, which were boiled*, cf.

a. *-ίη, ης*, also *ἑψ-*, (*ψιτά, ψειτά*) strict- *ith pebbles*: in genl. .: *amusement, pas-* Hence *to play with pebbles*: *sport one's self, pass d talk*, Od. 17, 530: *f with*, c. dat., *μολ-*d. 21, 429.—II. acc. also=*ἀκολουθεῖν*, ; but this is very

ς, adv. part. perf. *ζω, with paint, cos-*

t. from *ψέγω*. pass.; *ἐψύχθην*, 1 *χω*. *σω*: in Hdt. 1, 48 npf. *ἔψεε*, as if from *the*, opp. to *ὀπτᾶν*, e, Hdt. 1, 119, etc.; *αν*, (as we say) *to* Hipp. Maj. 290 D: *, refine*, hence *ἐψό-*nd. N. 4, 133, cf. *ήσασθαι κόμην, to* —2. metaph. *γῆρας o cherish* an inglori- Pind. O. 1, 133, ubi cf. *πέσσω*. (Akin

res. from *εἰμί*, Il. 1, . contr. *ὡ*. *ίω*, Att., also Il. 8,

άοι, opt. from *ἐάω*, 12.

ός, Hom. aor. 2 of *ἴημι*, Att.

cc. sing. from *ἕως*,

f *οἴγνυμι, to open*. ass. of *οἴγνυμι*. f. 2 of *ἔθω*, in pres. *accustomed*, Il. 8, tc.: part. *ἐωθώς*. (strictly *ἔοθα*, contr. *ὦθα*, dupl. augm. *ἐωθα*.)

Ἔωθεν, adv. (*ἕως*) *from morn, at earliest dawn*, Ar. Plut. 1121, Xen., etc.: *αὔριον ἑ.*, to-morrow *early*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 6; and so, *ἐωθεν*, alone, Plat. Theaet. fin.: cf. the Homer. *ἠῶθεν*.

Ἑωθινός, *ή, όν*, (*ἕως*) *in the morning, early*, *ὁ ἑ. ἥλιος*, Hdt. 3, 104; *ἑ. εἶδον*, Soph. Fr. 445; *τὸ ἑωθινόν*, as adv., *early in the morning*, Hdt. ib.; so *ἐξ ἑωθινοῦ*.=*ἐωθεν*, Ar. Thesm. 2.—2. *eastern*, Dion. P.

Ἑώϊος, *ον*, also *α, ον*, poet. for *ἑῷος, ἑωθινός*, Ap. Rh.: also *eastern*, Dion. P.

Ἑώκει, 3 sing. plqpf. from *ἔοικα*, freq. in Hom.

Ἑωλίζω, (*ἕωλος*) *to keep till next day*, esp. of meat, etc., *to keep till too late*, Gal.

Ἑωλοκρᾱσία, ας, ὁ, (*ἕωλος, κρᾶσις*) *a mixture of all the dregs, heel-taps*, etc., with which the drunken were sometimes dosed at the end of a revel by their stronger-headed companions: hence metaph., *ἑ. τῆς πονηρίας κατασκεδάσαι τινός*, to empty *the accumulated nastiness* of his rascality on one, Dem. 242, 13, (de Coron. § 50, ubi v. Dissen), cf. Plut. 2, 148 A.

Ἕωλος, ον, (prob. from *ἕως, ἡ*, and so) *a day old, kept till the morrow*: of food, esp. fish, *stale*, Antiph. *Μοῖχ.*, 1, 6, Axionic. Chalc. 1, 15: *ἡ ἑωλος ἡμέρα*, the day *after a feast*, esp. after a wedding, when the scraps were eaten, Axionic. Chalc. 2: in genl. *stale, out of date, obsolete, ἀδικήματα*, Dem. 551, 13, *σοφίσματα*, Porph.:—of money, *lying by without use, hoarded*, Philetaer. Cynag. 2, 10: of men, like *κραίπαλος, on the day after a debauch*, i. e. *suffering from its effects*, Lat. *hesternus*, Plut.

Ἐώλπει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from *ἔλπω*, Hom.

Ἐῶμεν, for *ἐάομεν*, from *ἐάω*, Hom., and Att.

Ἑῶμεν, Il. 19, 402, *ἐπεί χ' ἑῶμεν πολέμοιο, when we have enough of, are tired of* the war, also written *ἐῶμεν*, or *ἐωμεν*: a subjunct. form, referred by the old Interpp. to *ἵημι*, in signf. of *ἀνίημι*, but by Buttm., Lexil. v. *ἀδῆσαι*, 6, 7, to *Ἔω*, or *Ἐω*,=*Ἀω*, *to be satiated*. But the truth can hardly be ascertained, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxi. ad Il.

Ἐῶμι, Att. for *ἐάομι*, opt. from *ἐάω*: also Od. 16, 85.

Ἐών, Hom. and Ion. part. pres. from *εἰμί*, for *ὤν*: †*ἐὼν*, pres. part. from *ἐάω*, but *ἐων*, Ion. imperf. for *εἶων*, from *ἐάω*.

Ἐώνημαι, ἐωνήμην, perf. and plqp. and *ἐωνήθην*, aor. pass. from *ὠνέομαι*.

Ἐωνοχόει, 3 sing. impf. act. c. dupl. augm. from *οἰνοχοέω*, Il. 4, 3, Od. 20, 255.

Ἐωξα, aor. 1 act. of *οἴγνυμι*.

Ἑῷος, α, ον, Aesch. Pr. 25, also *ος, ον*. Eur. Phoen. 169, poet. *ἑώϊος*, Ion. and in Hom. *ἠοῖος*, q. v. (*ἕως*) *in the morning, at early dawn*, Trag.—2. *eastern*, Lat. *Eous*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 9.

Ἑώρα, ας, ἡ, collat. form of *αἰώρα, a being suspended, hovering, oscillation*. —II. *any thing suspended, a noose for hanging*, Soph. O. T. 1264: *a swing*, Arist. ap. Ath. 618 E, cf. Interpp. Poll. 4, 55.

Ἑώρᾱ, 3 sing. impf. act. from *ὁράω*.

Ἑώρᾱκα, perf. act. from *ὁράω*.

Ἐώργει, 2 sing. plqpf. 2 act. of **ἔργω*, *ἐρδω*, for *ἐόργει*, Od. 4, 693; 14, 289.

Ἑωρέω, *ῶ*, collat. form of *αἰωρέω*, whence *ἐωρήσασα*, as Wunder and Dind. in Soph. O. C. 1084, for *θεωρήσασα*, cf. Diod. 18, 42, Hesych. in v. Hence

Ἑώρημα, ατος, τό, collat. form of *αἰώρημα*,=*ἐώρα* II.; esp. *a machine on the stage to represent flying*.

Ἑώρησις, εως, ἡ, collat. form of *αἰώρησις*, dub.

Ἑωρίζω, collat. form of *αἰωρίζω*, whence *μετεωρίζω*.

Ἐώρταζον, impf. act. from *ἑορτάζω*.

Ἔωρτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from *ἀείρω*, for *ἤορτο*.

Ἑῶς, *ἡ*, Att. form of the Ion. *ἠώς*, q. v.

Ἕως, Ion. and Ep. *εἷως*. A. as conjunction,—I. *while, so long as*, Lat. *donec*, in protasis, answered in apodosis by *τέως*, Ep. *τεῖως*, Il. 20, 41, etc.; by *τόφρα*, Il. 18, 15, Od. 12, 327: the apod. is often resumed by *δέ*, Il. 1, 193: in this sense usu. at the beginning of the sentence and with Indicat.—II.=*τέως, for a time*, without any apodosis, *εἷως μὲν.. ὄρνυον αὐτὰρ ἐπειδή..*, Il. 12, 142, cf. Od. 3, 126.—III. *till, until*, in apodosis,—1. c. indicat., usu. aor., relating to a certain event, Il. 11, 342, Od. 5, 123, and in Att.: in Att. when an impf. with *ἄν*, precedes, the event is conceived as impossible, Plat. Gorg. 506 B, Crat. 396 C, cf. *ἵνα, ὅπως*.—2. c. subjunct., *until such time as*, relating to an uncertain event in future time, in which case *ἄν*, is strictly joined with it, as Aesch. Ag. 1435, Dem. 135, 1; so too *εἷως κε*, or *κεν*, Il. 3, 291; 24, 183: though in Trag. the *ἄν* is oft. omitted, as Aesch. Pr. 810, cf. Pors. Or. 141.—3. c. optat., in same sense in regard to time past, *ὡρσε βορέην, ἕως ὄγε Φαιήκεσσι μιγείη*, Od. 5, 386: and so in Att., as Ar. Ran. 766, etc.: in orat. obliqua and the like we also have *ἕως κεν*, or *ἄν*, c. optat., as Od. 2, 78, Soph. Tr. 687.—IV.=*ὡς, ὅπως, ἵνα, that, in order that*, Hom. only in Od., as 4, 800; 5, 386, etc.—B. as adv., like *ἄχρι, μέχρι*, Lat. *usque*,—1. with advs. of time, *ἕως ὅτε*, Lat. *usque dum, till the time when*, c. indicat., Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 25; so too, *ἕως οὗ*, freq. in N. T.: *ἕως ποτε*; Lat. *quousque? how long?* N. T.: also *ἕως ὄψε*, till late, Thuc. 3, 108; *ἕως ἄρτι*, N. T.—2. with advs. of place, *ἕως ὧδε, ἕως ἔσω*, or *ἔξω*, N. T.—3. c. gen., *up to* a certain point, Lat. *usque ad..*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 3, 18; but not freq. till late Greek.

[*ἕως*, with its natural quantity, ⏑–, only once in Homer, Od. 2, 78, in signf. III.; elsewh. as monosyll., Il. 17, 727, Od. 2, 148, etc., in signf. II., and III: when it begins a verse, as in signf. I., *ἕως ὁ..*, it stands for a trochee, as if *εἷος*; and so, *ἕως ἐγώ*, Od. 4, 90, cf. *τέως*: in signf. III. again, it begins the fifth foot with *ἕως ἐπῆλθον*, Od. 7, 280; the second with *ἕως ἐπῆλθε*, Od. 9, 233, or with *ἕως ἵκοντο, ἕως ἵκοιο*, Od. 15, 109; 19, 367: †in these cases Thiersch would always write *εἷος*, q. v., Gr. Gr. § 168, 10, Anm.: cf. *τέως*, fin.]

Ἑωσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of *ὠθέω*, with augm. syll. for *ὦσα*.

Ἑωσι, Ion. for *ὦσι*, 3 plur. pres. subj. from *εἰμί*, Hom.

Ἐῶσι, contr. for *ἐάουσι*, 3 plur. pres. from *ἐάω*, Att., and Hom.

†**Ἐωσμαι**, perf. and *ἐώσθην*, aor. pass. of *ὠθέω*, Xen.

Ἕωσπερ, strengthd. for *ἕως, even until*, Thuc. 7, 19, Xen., etc.

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Ἑωσφόρος, ον, (ἕως, φέρω) ὁ Ἑωσφόρος, *the Morning-star*, Lat. *Lucifer*, Il. 23, 226, in Myth. son of Astraeus and Aurora, Hes. Th. 381, cf. φωσφόρος. [in Hom. always trisyll. by Synizesis.]

Ἑωυτοῦ, ἑωυτέων, Ion. for ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν.

Z

Ζ, ζ, ζῆτα, τό, indecl., sixth letter of Gr. alphabet: as numeral ζ=ἑπτά, and ἑβδομος, (for the obsol. ϛ΄ is retained in the alph. to represent ἑξ) but ζ=7000. The old Gramm. regarded ζ as a mixed sound, composed of σ, and δ,=σδ, and so Aeol. and Dor. Σδεύς, μουσίσδω, ψιθυρίσδω, etc., are written for Ζεύς, μουσίζω, ψιθυρίζω, etc.; while in Ion. δ, changed into ζ, v. Δ III. It cannot be determined, whether σ or δ was most strongly marked in pronouncing, or which ought to be placed first. Probably each dialect, perhaps each word, had its peculiarities; but most likely the Dor. with their fondness for hissing sounds made σ the most prominent, while the Ion. dwelt on δ, somewhat like the Italian *g* before *e*, *i*. Certainly, like the Zita of the modern Greeks, it had a much softer sound than our Z, which is expressed in modern Greek by the barbarous τζ: for the ancients boast of its pretty sound, Dion. Comp. 14, p. 172 Schäf. How easily it passed into δ is shown by Ζεύς Δεύς, ἀρίζηλος and ἀρίδηλος, παίζω and παιδνός, ἀλαπάζω and ἀλαπαδνός, *zeta*, *ceta*, *dïaita*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. διάκτορος 3, note; ζυγόν for δυογόν, acc. to Plat. Cratyl. 418 C, D: the change into σ is seen in ζιβύνη σιβύνη, Ζάκυνθος *Saguntum*: it also melted into ι, e. g. Ζόρξ, δόρξ, ἶορκος, cf. ζῆλος, Ital. *gelosia*, French *jalousie*, Ζάν *Janus*, ζυγόν *jugum*, v. Ζεύς, sub fin. In Arcad. it sometimes stood for β, e. g. ζέλλω, for βάλλω, ζέρεθρον, for βέρεθρον, βάραθρον, Pors. Phoen. 45: lastly it was, like a mere breathing, put before some words beginning with a vowel, v. ζάγκλον, Ζαγρεύς, ζαλαίνω, ζάω.

Zeta being a double conson. in all dialects, made a short vowel at the end of the foregoing syllable long by position; yet in hexam. poetry there are some few places where the vowel remains short. Homer took this license only in two prop. names, which could not otherwise come into the hexam., ἀστῦ Ζελείης, Il. 4, 103, 121, and οἵ τε Ζάκυνθον, ὑλήεσσᾶ Ζάκυνθος, etc. But the negligence of later versifiers made it not unfrequent, Herm. Orph. p. 761, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 99.

ΖΑ- insep. particle with intensive signf., like ἀρι-, ἐρι-, ἀγα-, and the less freq. δα-, which is only a dialectic variation, and is sometimes, with ζα-, derived from διά: Hom. uses it in ζαής, ζάθεος, ζάκοτος, ζαμενής, ζατρεφής, ζαφλεγής, and ζαχρηής, perh. also in ἐπιζάφελος, always in adjectives: in Hes. also in deriv. verb. ζαμενέω.

†Ζάβατος, ον, ὁ, *Zabātus*, a tributary of the Tigris, Xen. An. 2, 5, 1; cf. Λύκος.

†Ζαβδιβηλος, ον, ὁ, *Zabdibēlus*, a commander of the Arabians, Polyb. 5, 79, 8.

Ζάβοτος, ον, (ζα-, βόσκω)=πολύφορβος, πολύκτηνος, ap. Hesych.

†Ζαβουλών, gen. ὠνος, Joseph., ὁ, *Zebulon*, son of Jacob and Leah; met. *the tribe of Zebulon*, N. T.

Ζαβρός, όν, acc. to some for λάβρος, cf. ζαρός, acc. to others for ζάβορος, Hesych., and Suid.

†Ζαγκλαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Zanclēans*, *inhab. of Zancle*, Arist.: from

†Ζάγκλη, ης, ἡ, *Zanclē*, earlier name of Messana in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 164; Thuc. 6, 4: from

Ζάγκλη, ης, ἡ,=sq., Nic.

Ζάγκλον, ου, τό, *a reaping-hook* or *sickle*, Lat. *falx*, Thuc. 6, 4: acc. to Strab. ἀγκλίον, or ζάγκλον, is=σκολιόν, and so akin to ἀγκύλος, but Thuc. says it was a Sicilian word.

†Ζάγκλος, ου, ὁ, *Zanclus*, a mythic king, Diod. S.

Ζαγρεύς, έως, ὁ, a name of the first Bacchus, Call. Fr. 171, and oft. in Nonn. (Acc. to some from ζωγρέω, acc. to others for ἀγρεύς.)

†Ζάγρος, ου, ὁ, *Zagrus*, a mountain of Media; Polyb. 5, 54, 7: also τὸ Ζάγριον ὄρος, Strab.

†Ζαδράκαρτα, ων, τά, *Zadracarta*, capital of Hyrcania, Arr. An. 3, 23, 6; but Ζευδράκ. 3, 25, 1 Krüger.

Ζαελεξάμην,=διελεξάμην, *I discoursed with*, τινί, Sapph. 53.

Ζᾶής, ές, (ζα-, ἀημι) *strong blowing*, *stormy*, ἄνεμος, Il. 12, 157, Od. 5, 368: the irr. acc. ζαῆν, for ζαέα, ζαῆ, Od. 12, 313: cf. also ζάω. Only poet.

Ζάθεος, έα, εον, also ος, ον, Eur. Tro. 1075, (ζα-, θεός) *very divine*, *god-like*, *lordly*, *majestic*, Hom. (but not in Od.), Hes., and Pind.; of places, as cities, hills, streams, frequented by the gods, v. esp. Hes. Th. 253: also of the winds as connected with the gods; but never in these poets of persons; just like ἠγάθεος. [ᾰ]

Ζᾶθερής, ές, (ζα-, θέρος) *very hot*, Anth.

†Ζαθραύστης, ου, ὁ, *Zathraustes*, a lawgiver among the Ariani, Diod. S.

Ζαΐεν, for ζαίησαν, Att. ζῶεν, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. of ζάω (as if from ζῆμι).

Ζᾶκαλλής, ές, (ζα-, κάλλος) *very beautiful*.

†Ζάκανθα, ης, ἡ, the Latin *Saguntum* in Spain, Polyb. 3, 17, 1: hence

†Ζακανθαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Saguntum*, Polyb. 4, 28, 1.

Ζᾰκορεύω, *to be a* ζάκορος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 913: from

Ζάκορος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, *a priest* or *priestess*: in genl. *a servant*, Menand., p. 106. (Some take it for νεωκόρος) and ζα-, for διά: Buttm. Lexil. v. διάκτορος, takes it to be=διάκονος, διάκτορος, *a high minister*, *chief priest*. [ᾰ]

Ζάκοτος, ον, (ζα-, κότος) *very angry*, *wrathful*, Il. 3, 220. [ᾰ]

Ζακυνθίδες, ων, αἱ, *fruits from Zacynthus*.

†Ζάκυνθος, ου, ἡ, *Zacynthus*, now *Zante*, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite Elis, under the dominion of Ulysses, Il. 2, 634, Od. 1, 246, etc.: hence Ζακύνθιος, α, ον, *Zacynthian*; οἱ Ζακύνθιοι, *the Zacynthians*, Hdt. 3, 59.—2. a town of the same name on the island, Strab.—3=Ζάκανθα, Steph. Byz. [on quantity v. Z fin.]—II. son of Dardanus, founder of the town Zacynthus, Paus.

†Ζακχαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Zaccharus*, a Jew, chief collector of the taxes in Jericho, N. T.

Ζᾰλαίνω,=μωραίνω, Hesych., prob. from ἀλαίνω.

Ζᾰλάω, ῶ, (ζάλη) *to* Nic. in Ep. part. ζαλόω

†Ζάλευκος, ου, ὁ, *Zal* brated lawgiver of the L Arist. Pol., Diod. S., et

Ζάλη, ης, ἡ, *the surgin surge*, *spray*, Aesch. Ag. *storm*, *hurricane*: metaph. *distress*, Pind. O. 12, 16. (Akin is σάλος, Lat. *sal* of the sea: prob. from ro ζάλος.) [ᾰ]

†Ζάλμοξις, ιδος Ion. and Ζάμολξις, εως, ὁ, *moxis*, or *Zamolxis*, a cel osopher and lawgiver an tae, reverenced as a deity Strab., etc.

Ζᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, *sw*

Ζάλος, ου, ὁ,=ζάλη. *muddy foam*, Nic., cf. σά

Ζᾰλος, ζᾰλόω, ζᾰλωτ ζῆλος, etc.

†Ζάμα, ης, ἡ, *Zama*, zacium where Scipio de nibal, Polyb.; acc. to M distinguished from—2. of Numidia, Strab.

Ζᾰμενέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *t one's strength*, *use all one'* Th. 928: from

Ζᾰμενής, ές, (ζα-, μένο *mighty*, Hom., (only in *νέστατε*, H. Merc. 307 late Ep.: later in genl. *fu raging*, Opp. ζ. λόγος, *lence* or *enmity*, Soph. A poet. Hence

Ζᾰμερίτας, α, ὁ, Dor. καρίτης. [ῐ]

Ζάν, Ζανός, ὁ, Dor *νός*, usu. Ζεύς, q. v., not though this occurs A Hence Lat. *Janus*.

Ζᾱνώ, όος, ἡ, fem. Lat. *Juno*: susp.

Ζάπεδον, ου, τό,=δά

Ζᾰπίμελος, ον, (ζα-, *fat*. [ῐ]

Ζαπληθής, ές, (ζα-, *full*, ζ. γενειάς, *a thick* Aesch. Pers. 316.

Ζαπλουτέω, ὠ, *to be w*

Ζάπλουτος, ον, (ζα-, *rich*, Hdt. 1, 32.

Ζᾰπότης, ου, ὁ, (ζα-, *drinker*.

Ζᾰπῦρος, ον, (ζα-, πῦ Aesch. Pr. 1084. Only

†Ζαρά, ὁ, *Zara*, masc. —2. τά, a city of Armen

†Ζαραγγαῖοι, ων, Arr. or Ζάραγγοι, ων, οἱ, Id *Zarangaei*, or *Zarangi*, a ple, cf. Δράγγαι.

†Ζαρδώκης, ὁ, *Zardō* n., Strab.

†Ζάρζας, ὁ, *Zarzas*, Polyb.

†Ζάραξ, ακος, ὁ, *Zara* in Euboea, Lyc.—2. ἡ, ηκος, ἡ, a city of Lacon 36, 7.

Ζαρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bird* for λαρός.

†Ζαριάδρις, ιος, and *Zariadris*, or *-dres*, masc. sian, Strab.

†Ζαριασπα, ων, τά, an ἡ, *Zariaspa*, a city of Ba etc.

Ζᾰτεύω, ζατρεῖον, ζ for ζητεύω, etc.

Ζατρεφής, ές, (ζα-, τρ *fat*, *goodly*, ταῦροι, φῶ Od. 4, 451. Only poet.

†Ζαυηκες, ων, οἱ, *the Z* ple of Libya, Hdt. 4, 193

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, (σανκός, τρέφω) *cate.*

ζα-, φέγγος) *very*

ζα-, φλέγω) *very fire*, of men at their , opp. to φθινύθουσι, rses, H. Hom. 7, 8. signf. *burning, bril-*

Zacharias, a priest, e Baptist, N. T., 2.—2. another, of ain is known, Id.

-, χολή) *very angry*, e. 5, acc. to Bergk

ζαχρηής.

(ζα-, χρεία) *very* χρ. ὁδαῦ, *one who* way, *asks eagerly* , 6.

essing violently on. vinds, Il. 5, 525; of y, ζ. καθ' ὑσμίνας, n. always in plur. χράω, ἐπιχράω to some explain it by

(α-, χρυσός) *rich in*

storm, Cratin. Jun. 2.

ζῇς, ζῇ, inf. (ζάειν) . ζῇ, Herm. Soph. , opt. ζώην: impf. id also a 2d impf. ι, which is prefer- sts: the fut. ζήσω, ἔζησα, perf. ἐζηκα, ses being supplied ώω: Hom. always an inf. ζοειν, oc- morg. 17.—I. orig. ve, *breathe*, Hom., ζώοντων, vilest of 72: ζῶν κατακαυ- *alive*, Hdt. 1, 86: ve *on* a thing, ζῆν . 1152, Hdt. 1, 216, ocr. 211 D, τινί, acc. cognato, ζῆν , 112, Eur. Med. Soph. El. 650: οἱ *enjoy life, the rich,* ρεῖα ζώοντες.—II. *ivere, valere, vigere, strength, to be fresh,* ζῶσι, Aesch. Ag. . O. T. 45; ζῶσα ur. Bacch. 8; χρό- resent, Soph. Tr. καὶ εἶναι, ζῶν καὶ Schäf. App. Dem. αὶ βλέπειν, Aesch. jiv to live, ζ and j fin.: and so perh. re, etc., Pott Et. σάος, σῶς.)

clitic Particle, de- *ards a place*: it is after the syll. ας, ng but σδε, ζ being Ἀθήναζε, Θήβαζε, σδε, Θήβασδε, θύ-

ion. H.

, *Zebedaeus*, Zebe- apostles John and

ut mark of gender ibyan word=βου-

sort of *grain*, esp. ses, prob. *a coarse* t. *far* or *adoreum*, 4, 41, 604, and both times in plur., the same as ὄλυρά, Hdt. 2, 36, also in plur. (Sanscr. *yava* barley, cf. ζάω, fin., ζόρξ, ὅρκος.) Hence

Ζειδωρος, ον, (ζειά, δωρέομαι) *zea-giving, fruit-bearing, fruitful*, oft. in Hom., and Hes., but always as epithet of the earth, and usu. ζείδωρος ἄρουρα, *fruitful* corn-land: only poet. (No doubt it means *life-giving* by implication, but the best old Gramm. forbid us to write ζήδωρος, from ζάω =βιόδωρος.

Ζειρά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a wide upper garment*, girded about the loins and hanging to the feet, used esp. by Arabians, Hdt. 7, 69, and Thracians, Ib. 75: distinguished from the χλαμύς, as covering the feet of the rider, by Xen. An. 7, 4, 4. Others write ζιρά, also σειρά or σιρά, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 1581, Valck. Adon. 224 B. It cannot be understood of *trowsers*, as acc. to Hdt. the wearer *threw it round* him. (The word, as well as the thing, was of foreign origin.)

Ζειροφόρος, ον, (ζειρά, φέρω) *wearing a* ζειρά, Antim. 88.

Ζείω, poet. for ζέω, as πνείω for πνέω.

†Ζέλεια, ας, ἡ, *Zelea*, a city of Troas, at the foot of Mt. Ida, Il. 2, 824. [For short vowel before this word v. Z at end.] Hence

†Ζελείτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Zelea*, Dem. 121, 7.

Ζέλλω, acc. to Hesych., and E. M., for βάλλω, Arcad.

†Ζέλυς, υος, ὁ, *Zelys*, a Gortynian, leader of the Cretans, Polyb. 5, 79, 10.

Ζέμα, ατος, τό, (ζέω) *that which is boiled, a decoction*, Diosc.

Ζέννῡμι, -νύω=ζέω, *to seethe, boil.*

Ζεόπῡρον, ου, τό, a kind of *grain*, between ζειά and πυρός, Diosc.

Ζέρεθρον, ου, τό, Arcad. for βέρεθρον, βάραθρον, Strab.

Ζέσις, εως, ἡ, (ζέω) *a seething, boil-*Plat. Tim. 66 B, etc.: μέχρι ζέσεως, up to *boiling heat*, Plut.

Ζέσσεν, Ep. for ἔζεσεν, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ζέω, Hom.

Ζεστολουσία, ας, ἡ, (ζεστός, λούω) *a washing in hot water*, Gal.

Ζεστός, ή, όν, (ζέω) *boiled*, Diosc. —II. *boiling hot, hot*, Strab. Hence

Ζεστότης, ητος, ἡ, *boiling heat*, Paus.

Ζευγάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ζεῦγος, *a small, poor pair* or *team*, esp. of oxen, Ar. Av. 585; also, ζ. βοεικόν, Id. Fr. 163. [ᾰ]

Ζευγᾶτήρ, ὁ,=ζευκτήρ, dub. l. Joseph.

Ζευγεῖον, ου, τό,=ζεῦγος, dub. l. Joseph.

Ζευγελάτης, ου, ὁ, (ζεῦγος, ἐλαύνω) *the driver of a yoke* or *team of oxen.* [ᾰ]

Ζευγηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to drive a yoke of oxen*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 8: from

Ζευγηλάτης, ου, ὁ,=ζευγελάτης, Soph. Fr. 545, and Xen.

Ζευγῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, poet. for ζευγῖτις, Call. Apoll. 47.

Ζευγίζω, f. -σω, (ζεῦγος) *to yoke in pairs, unite.*

Ζευγίππης, ου, ὁ, (ζεῦγος, ἵππος) *one who fights from a two-horsed chariot*, Diod.

Ζευγίσιον, ου, τό, *the rating* or *property of the* ζευγῖται at Athens, Böckh P. E. 2, 260: from

Ζευγίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ζευγῖτις, ιδος, (ζεῦγος) *yoked, yoked together, joined in pairs*: κάλαμος ζ., a reed *of which were made the double flutes*, (ζεῦγη), Theophr.—II. ζευγῖται, οἱ, the third of Solon's four classes of Athenian citizens, so called from *their being able to keep a team* (ζεῦγος) *of oxen*, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 260, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, 38: cf. foreg. [ῐ]

Ζευγλᾱ, ἡ, poet. for sq., Anth.

Ζεύγλη, ης, ἡ, *the strap* or *loop of the yoke*, through which the beasts' heads were put, so that the ζυγόν had two ζεῦγλαι, Il. 19, 406: hence in genl. *the yoke*, in sing. or plur., Hdt. 1, 31, Aesch. Pr. 463.—II. *the thongs* with which the πηδάλια were fastened, Eur. Hel. 1536, cf. ζευκτήριος, fin.

Ζεύγληθεν, adv. for ἐκ τῆς ζεύγλης, Ap. Rh.

Ζεύγληφι, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from ξεύγλη.

Ζευγλόδεσμον, ου, τό, (ζεύγλη, δεσμός)=ζυγόδεσμον.

Ζεῦγμα, ατος, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) *that which is joined, fastened together, a band, bond*, ζ. τοῦ λιμένος, *a boom* or *chain across* the mouth of the harbour, Thuc. 7, 70; *a bridge*, Polyb.—2. metaph. ἀνάγκης ζ., *the straits* of necessity, Eur. I. A. 443.—II. in Gramm., a figure of speech, wherein two subjects *are used jointly* with the same predicate, which strictly belongs only to one, as in Il. 1, 533, where ἔβη must be supplied with Ζεύς, cf. σύλληψις. Hence

†Ζεῦγμα, ατος, τό, *Zeugma*, a town in Commagene, the chief crossing place on the Euphrates, now prob. *Tschesme*, Strab.

Ζευγνῦμεν, ζευγνύμεν, v. sq.

Ζεύγνῡμι, also -νύω, Hdt. 1, 205: fut. ζεύξω: aor. ἔζευξα: perf. pass. ἔζευγμαι: post-Hom. aor. 1 pass. ἐζεύχθην only in Trag., in common language aor. 2 ἐζύγην [ῠ]. Hom. most freq. uses aor. act. (but in Il. 16, 145 must be remarked the irreg. form ζευγνῦμεν, or, acc. to Buttm., ζευγνύμεν, inf. pres. act. for ζευγνύμεναι, ζευγνύναι, but with ῠ, which is a singular exception to the rule that ῡ occurs only in sing. indic. pres., cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. νῶϊ 9.) *To join, fasten on, put to, yoke*, ἵππους, ἡμιόνους, βόας, Hom.; sometimes with the addition ὑφ' ἅρματα, ὑφ' ἅρμασιν, ὑπ' ὀχεσφιν, ὑπ' ἀμάξησιν: in Hom. also (esp. in Od.) is found mid. c. acc., ἵππους ζεύγνυσθαι, *to put to one's* horses, *put* them *to for one's self*, Od. 3, 492, etc., Il. 24, 281; so of camels, Hdt. 3, 102; and of riding horses, *to saddle, bridle*, Ar. Pac. 128, 135.—II. in genl. *to join* or *fasten together*, σανίδες ἐζευγμέναι, *fastened, close-shut* doors, Il. 18, 276 (elsewh. in Hom. only in signf. I.): hence esp.—2. *to join in wedlock, marry*, τίς ταύτην ἔζευξε; Eur. I. A. 698; but mid. of the husband, *to wed*, ἄκοιτιν, Eur. Alc. 994: pass. *to be married*, Soph. Tr. 536; also γάμοις ζυγῆναι, Id. O. T. 826, Eur. I. A. 907.—3. *to join* opposite banks *by bridges*, ποταμόν, πόντον ζεῦξαι, Hdt. 1, 206; 7, 33, etc.; but also, γέφυραν ζεῦξαι, Id. 1, 205, etc.—4. *to undergird* ships with ropes, Thuc. 1, 29, ubi v. Schol., and cf. ὑπόζωμα: but also *to furnish them with cross benches*, which *joined* the opposite sides, Hes. Fr. 37, and so some take Thuc. l. c. (The root is ΖΥΓ-, which appears in the aor. 2 ζυγ-ῆναι, and the subst. ζύγ-ον, and recurs in the cognate languages, as Sanscr. *yuj* (cf. Ζεύς, fin.), Lat. *jungere*, Germ. *joch*, our *yoke*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 237.)

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Ζευγνύω,=foreg., Hdt.

Ζευγοποιία, ας, ἡ, (ζεῦγος, ποιέω) *the making of a pair*, esp. *the making of the double flute*, Theophr.

Ζεῦγος, εος, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) *a yoke of beasts, two mules, oxen* or *horses yoked together*, Il. 18, 543: hence—2. *the carriage drawn by a yoke of beasts, a chariot, plough*, etc., Hdt. 1, 31, 199, Aesch. Fr. 357, and Xen.: *any pair* or *couple*, ἱρήκων, Hdt. 3, 76; πεδέων, Ib. 130; ἐμβάδων, Ar. Eq. 872: absol. *a married couple*, Valck. Phoen. 331, like Lat. *conjugium* from *jugum*: κατὰ ζεῦγος or κατὰ ζεῦγη, in pairs, Plut.: ζεῦγη was used esp. for *the double flute*, Lat. *tibiae pares*.—II. also of *more than two things* or *persons joined together*, e. g. ζεῦγος τριπάρθενον, three maiden sisters, Eur. Erechth. 3: cf. τριζυγέες Χάριτες, Anth.

Ζευγοτροφέω, ῶ, *to keep a yoke of beasts*: from

Ζευγοτρόφος, ον, (ζεῦγος, τρέφω) *keeping a yoke of beasts*, Plut.

Ζεύκτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. epith. of Venus, Orph.

Ζευκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ζεύγνυμι) *one who joins, yokes*, etc.: hence *the strap of the yoke*. Hence

Ζευκτήριος, α, ον, *fit for, belonging to joining, yoking*, etc., γέφυρα γαΐν δυοῖν ζ., Aesch. Pers. 736: hence, τὸ ζευκτήριον, *a yoke*, Id. Ag. 529: ἡ ζευκτηρία=ζεῦγλη II., N. T.

Ζευκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ζεύγνυμι, *joined, yoked, fastened: joined in pairs*, hence, τὸ ζ., *a body of soldiers, two in a line*.

†Ζευξιδᾶμος, Ion. -δημος, ου, ὁ, *Zeuxidāmus*, son of Leotychides, father of the Spartan king Archidamus II., Hdt. 6, 71.—2. son of Archidamus, grandson of Theopompus, 11th Proclid, Paus.

†Ζευξίδας, α, ὁ, *Zeuxidas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.

Ζευξίλεως, ω, ὁ, (ζεύγνυμι, λεώς) *yoking* or *subduing men*. [ῐ]

†Ζευξίππη, ης, ἡ, *Zeuxippe*, wife of Pandion, Apollod. 3, 14, 8.—2. wife of Sicyon, Paus.: prob. fem. from

†Ζεύξιππος, ου, ὁ, *Zeuxippus*, son of Apollo, king of Sicyon, Paus.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—3. a painter of Heraclea, Plat. Prot. 318 B.—4. a sceptic philosopher, Diog. L.

Ζεῦξις, εως, ἡ, (ζεύγνυμι) *a joining, yoking, fastening*, as by a bridge, Hdt. 7, 35.

†Ζεῦξις, ιδος, ὁ, *Zeuxis*, the celebrated painter of Heraclea, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Gorg. 453 C.—Others in Polyb., etc.

†Ζευξώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Zeuxo*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.

ΖΕΥ΄Σ, ὁ, voc. Ζεῦ, but gen. Διός, dat. Διΐ, acc. Δία, as if from *Δίς: but in a more poet. form Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα, Dor. Ζανός, etc., as if from *Ζήν, Ζάν: Aeol. Δεύς, Σδεύς: the acc. Ζεῦν only occurs as v. l. in an epigr. of Aeschrion or Simon., A. P. 7, 345, 5, v. Jac. p. 300: Hom. uses the oblique cases both from *Δίς and *Ζήν, but the former most freq.—*Zeus, Jupiter*, king and father of gods and men, son of Kronus, (Saturn) and Rhea, hence often called Κρονίδης, Κρονίων, husband of Juno: Hom. makes him rule in the lower air (ἀήρ): hence rain and storms come from him, Ζεὺς ὑει, hence ὗει alone, *it rains*, cf. sub. ὑω. The oath οὐ μὰ Ζῆνα, in Hom. only Il. 23, 43, Od. 20, 339; but very freq. in Att., οὐ μὰ Δία, μὰ Δία, νὴ Δία, also with the art., οὐ μὰ τὸν Δ. For the attributes of Jupiter v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 349, sq.—II. by the flattery of courtiers Ζεύς became a name of the Roman emperors, Dion. P. 210, Opp. Cyn. 1, 3, cf. Suet. Domit. 13, Martial. 5, 8, etc. (On the root, v. θεός: from the same comes also Lat. *Jupiter*, i. e. Ζεὺς πατήρ, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 100; the oblique cases *Jovis, Jovi, Jovem*, being=Διός, Διΐ, Δία, by the same change of letters as in ζυγόν, *jugum*, and *dies diurnus giorno jour*.)

Ζεφῡρηΐς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of ζεφύριος. Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

Ζεφῦρίη, ης, ἡ, sub. πνοή,=Ζέφυρος, *the west wind*, Od. 7, 119. [Ζεφ- long in arsis, cf. ὄφις, σκύφος.]

Ζεφῡρικός, ή, όν,=ζεφύριος, Arist. Meteor.

†Ζεφύριον, ου, τό, *Zephyrium*, a promontory on the south-east coast of Bruttium, near Locri, now *Capo di Bruzzano*, Strab.—2. a promontory and small town of Cilicia, Id.—3. another on the west coast of Cyprus, Id., also Ζεφυρία.—4. a promontory of Aegypt, with a temple of Arsinoe Ἀφροδίτη, Id.—Others in Strab., etc. Hence

†Ζεφύριος, α, ον, *of Zephyrium, Zephyrian*, Λοκροί, Pind. O. 10, 18, cf. Ἐπιζεφύριος: pecul. fem. Ζεφυρηΐς, ίδος, *of Zephyrium*, in Aegypt, Ath. 318 D.

Ζεφύριος, ον, sometimes also ία, ιον, (Ζέφυρος) *of* or *belonging to the West* or *west wind*, ὠὸν ζ., *a wind-egg*, Arist. H. A., elsewh. ἀνεμιαῖον, and ὑπηνέμιον: cf. ζεφυρίη. [ῠ]

Ζεφῡρῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ζεφῡρῖτις, ίδος,=foreg., †αὐραι, Orph.—2. Ζεφυρῖτις, goddess *of Zephyrium* (4), appell. of Venus, Call. Ep. 5, 1.

Ζέφῡρος, ου, ὁ, *Zephyrus, the west wind*, strictly *the north-west*, and so like Boreas blowing from Thrace, Il. 9, 5; but also joined with Νότος, Il. 21, 334: hence in Hom. for *any westerly wind*, opp. to Εὖρος, Od. 5, 332; 19, 206: oft. represented as stormy, Od. 5, 295, and rainy, Od. 14, 458; but also as clearing, Il. 11, 305: as soft and gentle, Od. 4, 567, and so usu. in later poets. It was the swiftest of all winds, Il. 19, 415; and so—II. as a person, son of Astraeus and Aurora, Hes. Th. 379, was married to the harpy Podarge (*swift-foot*), Il. 16, 150. (From ζόφος, as Εὖρος from ἕως, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀήρ 8.)

ΖΕ΄Ω, fut. ζέσω, *to boil, seethe, bubble, be boiling hot*, of water, Il. 18, 349, Od. 10, 360: also, λέβης ζεῖ, the kettle *boils*, Il. 21, 362: in genl. *to boil* or *bubble up*, e. g. of springs, but, χθὼν ἔζεε, the earth *was hot*, Hes. Th. 695, 847: metaph. of boiling passion, like Lat. *fervere*, Aesch. Theb. 708, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 321: also c. gen., *to boil up with* a thing, ὕδατος καὶ πηλοῦ, Plat. Phaed. 113 A, σκωλήκων, Luc., cf. ἀναζέω: also c. dat., αἵματι, Aristid.—II. trans. *to boil, heat*, τὸν δὲ λόετρα πυρὶ ζέον, Ap. Rh. 3, 273. (Cf. our *seethe*, Germ. *sieden*: hence ζυθος, ζυμη.)

Ζῆ, imperat. for ζῆθι, v. ζάω.

Ζηδωρος, ον, v. sub ζείδωρος.

Ζῆθι, imperat. from ζάω.

†Ζῆθος, ου, ὁ, *Zethus*, son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother of Amphion, Od. 11, 262.

†Ζῆλα, ων, τά, *Zela*, a city of Pontus not far from Amasia, Strab.: hence ἡ Ζηλῖτις, sub. χώρα, *the territory of Zela*, Id.

Ζηλαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ζῆ Anth.

†Ζήλαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Zela* pr. n., Xen. An. 5, 7, 44.

†Ζῆλας, ὁ, *Zelas*, father Strab.

Ζηλευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=ζηλ

Ζηλεύω,=ζηλόω, Dem App. p. 14, 7, Gaisf.

Ζηλέω, ῶ,=ζηλοτυπέ

Ζηλημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, po Q. Sm.: from

Ζηλήμων, ον, gen. *jealous*, Od. 5, 118.

†Ζῆλις, ή, *Zelis*, a city nia, Strab.

Ζηλοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ζ *causing jealousy*, or *happ* cf. ζῆλος.

Ζηλομᾱνής, ές, (ζῆλο *mad with jealousy*, Anth.

Ζῆλος, ου, ὁ, and late Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1 *—eager rivalry, zealous* i *lation*, a noble passion, o (envy), Plat. Menex. 24 Rhet. 2, 11: but in Hes φθόνος, and so prob. in t sage, Soph. O. T. 1526, 2. in genl. *any eager, vehe* esp. *jealousy*, Eur. Hec. *desire for* a thing, Soph. *zeal*, N. T.—II. pass. *the ulation* or *desire, happines* Soph. Aj. 503.—III. per *lus*, as son of Styx, H (From ζέω for ζέελος, c λος.)

Ζηλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poe H. Hom. Ap. 100.

Ζηλοτῠπέω, ῶ, *to be ζ emulate, rival, be jealous* as Plat. Symp. 213 D, b Dem. Phal.—2. *to envy, h* 84, 15: and

Ζηλοτῠπία, ας, ἡ, *riva envy*, Aeschin. 65, 16: f

Ζηλότῠπος, ον, (ζῆλος *ous*, Ar. Plut. 1016. *ἔχειν πρός τινα*, Diog. L

Ζηλόω, ῶ, (ζῆλος) *to imitate*, Lat. *aemulari*, τι 37, 64: but also *to envy*, τινά, Hes. Op. 23, H. H 223: and in milder sens *pronounce happy, admire*, τινά τινος, one *for* a thi 1027, Fr. 516, cf. Valck. v., et Annott. Ined. ap. 162 Tittm.; more rare Soph. Aj. 552: in Eur. σε, *I wonder at* you, pe your simpleness, cf. V 406, Thuc. 5, 105. Hen

Ζήλωμα, ατος, τό, *tha ulated*: hence in pl., Eur. I. T. 379.—II. *an rivalry*, Lat. *contentio*, Ae and

Ζήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *em tion*, Thuc. 1, 132: *eag suit*, Philo.

Ζηλωτέος, έα, έον, *ve ζηλόω, to be emulated*, D

Ζηλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ζῆ *zealous imitator*, τινος, P A, Isocr. 4 B: *a zealot*,

Ζηλωτικός, ή, όν, *of a ζηλωτής, emulous*, Phil

Ζηλωτός, ή, όν, also And. 5, (ζηλόω) *to be emul worthy of imitation*, Plat. 368 B: hence—2. *em blessed*, Aesch. Pers. 7 Adv. -τῶς.

†Ζήλωτος, ον, ὁ, *Zelot* the Anthology.

Ζημία, ας, ἡ, *loss*,

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. 91, opp. to *κέρδος*,
, 4, 5, sq.: *ζημίαν*
loss, Soph. Fr. 884;
Plut. 1124, or *φέ-*
835 B, to cause one
m.—II. usu. *a penal-*
, a fine, etc., *ζημίην*
, 65, *ὀφείλειν*, 3, 52:
ειν, ἐκτῖσαι, Dem.:
ἐπιτιθέσθαι, προτι-
24; 3, 44; *τάττειν*,
ake death *the penal-*
s. signf. *θάνατος ἡ*
2, 38, cf. 65.—III.
, but always with
περὶ ζημία, a mere
dead *loss*, Ar. Ach.
, Alciphr. 3, 21. (It
nected with *δαμάω*
an *δαμία*, Lat. *dam-*

use loss, do damage
Legg. 846 A, etc.:
unish, Thuc. 3, 42,
. 3, 27; esp. in mo-
σι δραχμῆσι, Id. 6,
n Att.; but also, *ζ.*
τάλαντα, Id. 6, 136:
dt. 7, 35. Pass. *to*
ί τι, Valck. Hdt. 7,
. *τινί*, as in act.:
αι always in pass.
hough we also find
en. Mem. 3, 9, 12,
181, 37.
ημία, εἶδος) *causing*
us, Plat. Legg. 650
ος.
, *τό*, (*ζημιόω*) *that*
altly, fine; *ζ. ἔστω*
hem have *the right*
es, Plat. Legg. 764

ή, (*ζημιδω*) *a pun-*

, (*ζημιόω*) *one who*
ioner.
νός, poet. for *Ζεύς*,

enas, masc. pr. n.,

ς, ὁ, Zeneus or *Ze-*
Chios, Ath. 601 F.
, masc. pr. n., Xen.

Zenobia, a celebra-
yra—II. a city on
ilt by this queen.
ς, ὁ, (*Ζήν, δίδωμι*)
h.
ὁ, Zenodōtus, a cel-
an of Ephesus, had
lexandrean library,
Stoic philosopher,
, Diog. L.
ος, ὁ, Zenothĕmis,
., etc.
ῶνος, ὁ, (*Ζεύς, Ζη-*
piter-Neptunus, Ma-
D.
ς, ὁ, Zenophănes, a
.—Others in Strab.,

ν, ὁ, Zenophantus,

ὁ, Zenophĭlus, masc.

, gen. *ονος*, (*Ζήν,*
he mind of Jupiter,
as revealing Jupi-
cles, Anth.: so too

, Zeno, the founder
t of philosophy, born
in Lucania, taught
L.—2. founder of
born at Citium in
ny others of this

name in Diog. L.—3. of Phlya, an Areopagite, Dem. 272, 5. Hence

†*Ζηνώνειος, α, ον*, and *Ζηνωνικός, ή, όν*, *of* or *belonging to Zeno, Zenōnēan*, Ath. 158 A; 160 F.

†*Ζήρυνθος, ου, ἡ, Zerynthus*, a city of Thrace with a cavern of Hecate, near Aenos, Lyc. 77, where *Ζῆρινθος* is also used: hence *Ζηρύνθιος, α, ον, of Zerynthus*; *ἡ Ζηρ.*, appell. of Venus, Id.

Ζητᾰρετησιάδης, ου, ὁ, (*ζητέω, ἀρετή*) com. word in Anth., *a virtue-seeker, virtut-aucupida* (as Scaliger renders it).

Ζητεύω, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 398, H. Hom. Ap. 215.

ΖΗΤΈΩ, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to seek, seek out*, in Hom. only Il. 14, 258: esp. *to search after, seek for*, Aesch., etc.; *to ask for*, Diog. L.—2. *to search out, inquire into, examine*, c. acc., esp. of judicial enquiry, Dem.; and philosophical investigation, Plat.: also, *ζ. ζήτησιν περί τινος*, Dinarch. 91, 20.—3. c. inf., *to seek to..*, *ἐκμαθεῖν*, Hdt. 3, 137, Aesch. Pr. 776, *μεταλαβεῖν*, Ar. Pl. 370; also c. inf. fut., *ζητεῖς ἀναπείσειν*, Ib. 573. Hence

Ζήτημα, ατος, τό, that which is sought: an inquiry, question, Soph. O. T. 278, Eur., etc.

Ζητημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

†*Ζήτης, ου*, Dor. *Ζήτας, α, ὁ, Zētes*, brother of Calaïs, winged sons of Boreas, who drove the Harpies from the tables of Phineus; they were both Argonauts, Pind. P. 4, 324; Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

Ζητήσιμος, ον, to be searched out, τὰ ζ., places to be beaten for game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6: from

Ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, (*ζητέω*) *a seeking, seeking for, searching after, τινός*, Hdt. 1, 94, etc.: *a searching out*, esp. *a judicial inquiry*, Aeschin. 6, fin.—II. *a searching, search, ποιεῖσθαι ζήτησιν τῶν νεῶν*, to search the ships, Hdt. 6, 118.—2. *a philosophical inquiry, investigation*, Lat. *quaestio*, Plat. Apol. 29 C.

Ζητητέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from *ζητέω, to be sought*, Soph. Aj. 470.—II. *ζητητέον, one must seek*, Ar. Nub.

Ζητητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ζητέω*) *a seeker, inquirer, examiner*, Plat. Rep. 618 C: esp.—II. at Athens, the *ζητηταί* were *a special commission to inquire into state-offences*, esp. cases of embezzlement, like Lat. *quaesitores*, Andoc. 3, 6, Lys. 163, 6, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 5, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §. 133, 2.

Ζητητικός, ή, όν, (*ζητέω*) *belonging to, fit* or *inclined for inquiry: inquiring, examining*, Plat. Meno 81 D.

Ζητητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ζητέω, sought, sought for, longed for, desired*, Soph. O. C. 389.

Ζητρεῖον or *ζήτρειον, ου, τό, a place of punishment for slaves*, Eupol. Incert. 46: also written *ζατρεῖον, ζήτριον, ζώτριον, ζωτεῖον, ζωντεῖον*, and so most prob. to be derived from *ζωγρεῖον*.

Ζιβύνη, ης, ἡ, = *σιβύνη*, LXX.

Ζιβύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ζιγγίβερις, εως, ἡ, an Arabian spice-plant, the root of which was used in medicine, prob. *ginger*, Diosc. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 36, the Sanscr. *gringa-vêra, antler-shaped.*)

Ζιγνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *lizard* in Arist. H. A., ubi al *ζυγνίς* or *δυγνίς*.

†*Ζίγγα, ων, τά, Zincha*, a place in Numidia, Strab.

Ζιζάνιον, ου, τό, a weed that grows in wheat, elsewh. *αἶρα*, Lat. *zizanium, lolium*, N. T.

Ζίζῡφον, ου, τό, a tree, the fruit of which is *the jujube*, Lat. *rhamnus jujuba*, Linn., Ital. *Giuggiolo*, Franz. *gigeolier*.

Ζιρά, ἡ, v. *ζειρά*.

Ζόη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *ζωή*, oft. in Hdt. —II. (from *ζέω*) *the skin on milk*, etc., like *γραῦς* II.

Ζοΐα, ας, ἡ, Aeol. for *ζωή*, Theocr. 29, 5.

†*Ζοίτειον, ου, τό*, and *Ζοιτεία, ας, ἡ, Zoetēum*, a town of Arcadia, Paus.; founded by

†*Ζοιτεύς, έως, ὁ, Zoeteus*, son of Tricolonus, Paus.

Ζόμβρος, ὁ, v. *τραγέλαφος* III.

Ζοός, ά, όν, Dor. for *ζωός*, Theocr. 2, 5.

Ζορκάς, άδος, ἡ, = *δορκάς*, Hdt. 4, 192: also *ζόρξ, ζορκός, ἡ*.

†*Ζοροβάβελ*, indecl. and *-βάβηλος, ου, Jos., ὁ, Zorobabel*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Ζοῦμοι, ων, οἱ, the Zumi*, a people of Germany, Strab.

†*Ζοῦχις, ιδος, ἡ, Zuchis*, a city and lake of Africa near the Syrtes, Strab.

Ζόφεος, έα, ον, collat form of sq., Nic.

Ζοφερός, όν, (*ζόφος*) *dusky, gloomy*, Hes. Th. 814, and Hipp.

Ζόφιος, ον, collat. form of *ζοφερός*, Anth.

Ζοφοδορπίδας, ου, ὁ, (*ζόφος, δόρπον*) *supping in the dark*, i. e. *in secret*, or *with low company*, epith. of Pittacus, Alcae. 6.

Ζοφοείδελος, ον, (*ζόφος, εἶδος*) *dark-like, dusky, gloomy*, Nic.

Ζοφοειδής, ές, and *ζοφόεις, εσσα, εν*, Nic., = foreg., Hipp.

Ζοφομηνία, ας, ἡ, (*ζόφος, μήνη*) = *σκοτομηνία*.

ΖΌΦΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, darkness, gloom*, Od. 3, 335, opp. to *φάος*, esp. *the gloom of the nether world*, Od. 20, 356; hence *the land of gloom, the nether-world* itself, Il. 15, 191, Od. 11, 57, and oft. in H. Hom. Cer.—II. in Hom. who divides the world into a light and dark side, *the dark* or *night side, the west*, (as in Germ. *Abend*, evening, is used for the west), Od. 12, 81; opp. to *Ἠώς*, Od. 10, 190; *πρὸς ζόφον* opp. to *πρὸς Ἠῶ τ' Ἠέλιόν τε*, Od. 9, 26, Il. 12, 240. The form *τὸ ζόφος* in Ap. Rh. (Akin to *γνόφος δνόφος, νέφος, κνέφας*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *κελαινός* 9.) Hence

Ζοφόω, ῶ, to darken. Pass. *to be dark*, Luc.

Ζοφώδης, ες, = *ζοφοειδής*, Anth.

Ζόφωμα, ατος, τό, darkness.

Ζόφωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ζοφόω*) *a darkening: darkness, gloom*.

Ζόω, rare poet. and Ion. form for *ζάω*, Hdt. 7, 46 Gaisf., Simon. (Amorg.) 231, 17, A. P. 13, 21.

Ζῡγάδην, adv. (*ζυγόν*) *jointly, in pairs*. [*ῡ*]

Ζύγαινα, ης, ἡ, zygaena, a kind of shark, Epich. p. 29. [*ῡ*]

Ζῡγᾶνός, ἡ, όν, = *ζυγιανός*.

†*Ζυγάντης, ου, ὁ, the Zygantes*, a river near Philippi, App.

Ζῡγάστριον, ου, τό, Dim. from sq.

Ζύγαστρον, ου, τό, a chest or *box*, of board, *strongly fastened together*, Soph. Tr. 692. (From *ζυγός, ζεύγνυμι*.) [*ῡ*]

Ζῦγείς, part. aor. 2 pass. of *ζεύγνυμι*.

Ζῡγέω, ῶ, to be or *stand in the yoke*: usu. of soldiers, *to stand by one another, two in line*, Polyb.; as *στιχέω* means *to stand behind in file*.

Ζῡγηφόρος, ον, poet. for *ζυγοφ.*,

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bearing the yoke, yoked, Aesch. Fr. 330, and Eur.

Ζῡγῐᾶνός, ή, όν, (ζυγίον) *born in the sign of Libra*, cf. *κριανός*.

Ζῡγικός, ή, όν, (ζυγόν) *of* or *belonging to a balance*.

Ζύγιμος, ον, (ζυγόν)=ζύγιος. [ῡ]

Ζῡγῖον, ου, τό, dim. from ζυγός.

Ζῡγιος, α, ον, (ζυγόν) *belonging to, fit for the yoke*, ζύγιος ἵππος, *a draught-horse*, Eur. I. A. 221, Ar. Nub. 122, esp. as opp. to the *σειραφόρος*.—II. epith. of Juno as patroness of marriage, *Juno jugalis*, Musae. 275: also of other divinities.—III. ὁ ζύγιος,= ζυγίτης. [ῡ]

Ζῡγίτης, ου, ὁ, *the rower who sat on the mid-most of the three banks* or *benches*, cf. *θαλαμίτης* and *θρανίτης*. [ῐ]

Ζυγνίς, ίδος, ή, v. ζιγνίς, δυγνίς.

Ζῡγόδεσμον, ου, τό, *a yoke-band* (cf. ζυγός), Il. 24, 270, cf. *μέσαβον*.

Ζῡγόδεσμος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Ζῡγοδέτης, ου, ὁ, (ζυγόν, δέω)= foreg.

Ζῡγοειδής, ές, (ζυγόν, εἶδος) *like a yoke: τὸ ζ., os jugale*, so called from its shape, Gal.

†Ζῡγοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Zugi*, a people on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab., etc.

Ζῡγοκρούστης, ου, ὁ, (ζυγός, κρούω) *one who uses a false balance*.

Ζῡγομᾰχέω, ῶ, (ζυγόν, μάχομαι) *to struggle with one's yoke-fellow, to be restive* or *quarrelsome, to quarrel, περί τινος*, Dem. 996, 16: also *to struggle against* an enemy, *πρὸς τύχην*, Menand. p. 234.

Ζῡγομᾰχία, ας, ή, *quarrelling, strife*, Aristaen.

ΖΥΓΟΝ, οῦ, τό, Lat. *jugum*, (cf. *ζεύγνυμι* fin.) *any thing which joins two* bodies, and so — I. *the yoke*, or *cross-bar* tied by the ζυγόδεσμος to the end of the pole, and having ζεῦγλαι (collars or loops) at each end, by which two draught horses, mules or oxen were put to the plough or carriage: in Hom. the horse-yoke is often defined as ζυγὸν ἵππειον, Il. 5, 799; 23, 392: ζυγὰ ἐπιτιθέναι ἵπποις, Hes. Op. 813 (in tmesis), opp. to ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν λύειν ἵππους, Il. 24, 576: metaph., τὸ δοῦλιον ζ., the yoke of slavery, Hdt. 7, 8, 3, Aesch. Ag. 1226; ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λόφον δικαίως εἶχον, Soph. Ant. 291; and so freq.: *κατὰ ζυγά, yoke-wise, in pairs*, Theocr. 13, 32.—II. *the cross-bar*, Lat. *transtillum, joining* the two horns of the *φόρμιγξ*, and along which the pegs and strings were fastened, Il. 9, 187.—III. in plur., *the cross-planks of a ship, joining* the two opposite sides, *the benches*, Lat. *transtra*, Od. 9, 99; 13, 21, Hdt. 2, 96; οἱ ἐπὶ ζυγῷ=ζυγῖται, Aesch. Ag. 1618. —IV. *the beam of the balance*, ζ. *τα-λάντου*, Aesch. Supp. 822, in plur. also *the balance itself*, Dem. 784, 10.—V. *the cross-straps* of sandals, Ar. Lys. 417. Cf. the post-Hom. *ζυγός*.

Ζῡγοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (ζυγόν, πλάσσω) *one who uses a false balance*.

Ζῡγοποιέω, ῶ, *to make yokes*, v. Dobree Ar. Plut. 513: from

Ζῡγοποιός, όν, (ζυγόν, ποιέω) *a maker of yokes*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 1.

†Ζυγόπολις, εως, ή, *Zygopolis*, a city of Pontus, Strab.

Ζῡγός, οῦ, ὁ, (ζεύγνυμι) like the older ζυγόν, but less freq., and in plur. very rare indeed: H. Hom. Cer. 217, elsewh. *σέλμα*.

Ζῡγοσταθμέω, ῶ, = ζυγοστατέω· from

Ζῡγόσταθμος, ου, ὁ, (ζυγόν, στάθμη) *the balance*. Plut.

Ζῡγοστᾰσία, ας, ή, *a weighing*: from

Ζῡγοστᾰτέω, ῶ, (ζυγοστάτης) *to weigh by the balance, to weigh*.—II. *to keep in equilibrium, balance*, Polyb. Hence

Ζῡγοστάτημα, ατος, τό, *the balance*.

Ζῡγοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ζυγόν, ἵστημι) *one who weighs*: esp. — II. *a public officer, who looked to the weights*. [ᾰ]

Ζῡγοτρῡτάνη, ης, ή, *the balance*. [ᾰ]

Ζῡγουλκός, όν, (ζυγόν, ἕλκω) *drawing the yoke, βοῦς*, Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 244.

Ζῡγόφιν, Ep. gen. sing. from ζυγόν, Il. 24, 576.

Ζῡγοφορέω, ῶ, *to weigh*.—II. *to bear the yoke*: from

Ζῡγοφόρος, ον, (ζυγόν, φέρω)=ζυγηφόρος.

Ζῡγόω, ῶ, (ζυγόν) *to yoke, join together*, ζ. *κιθάραν, to put the cross-bar to* the lyre, Luc.—II. *to bring to the yoke, subdue*, Aesch. Fr. 106.

Ζῡγωθρίζω, (ζυγόν IV.) *to weigh, examine*, Ar. Nub. 745.—II. *to bar*: from

Ζύγωθρον, ου, τό, (ζυγόω) *the cross-bar* or *bolt of a door*. [ῡ]

Ζῦγωμα, ατος, τό,=foreg., Polyb. —II. *the bench of a ship*.—III. in medic. the *os jugale*, cf. ζυγοειδής. [ῡ]

Ζύγωσις, εως, ή, (ζυγόω) *a yoking*. —II. *a balancing*, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A. [ῡ]

Ζῡγωτός, ή, όν, (ζυγόω) *yoked, harnessed, ἅρμα ζ.*, Lat. *biga*, Soph. El. 702.

Ζῦθος, ου, ὁ, and ζῦθος, εος, τό, both in Strab., a kind of *beer*, so called by the Aegyptians, cf. Hdt. 2, 77, v. also *κοῦρμι*.

Ζύμη, ης, ή, *leaven*, Arist. Gen. An. (Prob. from ζέω, because it produces fermentation.) [ῡ] Hence

Ζῡμήεις, εσσα, εν, *leavened*.

Ζῡμίζω, *to be like leaven*, Diosc.

Ζῡμίτης, ου, ὁ, (ζύμη) *ἄρτος ζ., leavened bread*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 21.

Ζῡμόω, ῶ, (ζύμη) *to leaven, make to ferment*, Lat. *fermentare*: pass. *to ferment*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Ζῦμωδης, ες,=ζυμήεις: hence, *not mouldy, sound*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ζύμωμα, ατος, τό, (ζυμόω) *a fermented mixture*, Lat. *fermentum*, Plat.: Nic. calls *a fungus* or *mushroom ζύμωμα γῆς*. [ῡ]

Ζύμωσις, εως, ή, (ζυμόω) *a fermenting, fermentation*, Plat. Tim. 66 B: *ἥπατος ζύμωσις, a swelling* of the liver, Hipp. [ῡ]

Ζῡμωτικός, ή, όν, (ζυμόω) *causing to ferment, blowing up*, τινός, Ath.

Ζῡμωτός, ή, όν, (ζυμόω) *fermented, leavened*, LXX.

Ζωάγρια, ων, τά, (ζωός, ἀγρεύω) *reward for life saved in battle*, or in gen. *for preserving any one alive*, Od. 8, 462, Hdt. 3, 36: in Hom. with τίνειν and ὀφέλλειν, like *θρεπτήρια, reward for nursing and rearing one*, Il. 18, 407: also *offerings* to Aesculapius and other gods *for recovery from illness*: the sing. occurs only in Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53: cf. ζωγρέω II.

Ζωάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ζῶον, *an animalcule*.

Ζωαρκής, ές, (ζωή, ἀρκέω) *supporting* or *assisting life, refreshing, cheering*, Anth.

Ζώαρχος, ον, (ζῶον, ἄρχω) *ruling, guiding an animal*, name of an elephant-driver, Ael.

†Ζωβία, ας, ή, *Zobia*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 788, 5.

Ζωγλύφος, ον,=ζωογλύφος.

Ζωγρᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, (ζωγράφος) *a painter's studio*.

Ζωγρᾰφέω, ῶ, (ζωγράφος) *to* esp. *from life*, Plat. Rep. 598 B Hence

Ζωγράφημα, ατος, τό, *a p* Plat. Phil. 39 D. [ᾰ]: and

Ζωγρᾰφητός, ή, όν, *painted*.

Ζωγρᾰφία, ας, ή, *the art of pai painting*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 D.

Ζωγρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *skilled in ing*, Plat. Theaet. 145 A: ἡ ζ. τέχνη, *the art of painting*, Diod. -κῶς: from

Ζωγράφος, ον, (ζῶον, γράφω) *ing animals, painting from life* o *nature*: ὁ ζωγ., *a painter*, Hdt. and Plat.: metaph. *one who pa vivid language*, Aristaen. [ᾰ]

Ζωγρεία, ας, ή, (ζωγρέω)=ζω Polyb.

Ζωγρεῖον, ου, τό, *a place t animals in, a cage, den, aviary, pond*, etc., Plut.

Ζωγρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ζωός, ἄγ *to take alive, take prisoner* in w stead of killing, Il. 6, 46; 10, Hdt., etc.; for which ζωὸν ἀ occurs Od. 14, 272; οὐδένα ζω to give no quarter.—II. (ζωή, *to restore to life and strength*, like ζωπυρέω, Il. 5, 698.

Ζωγρία, ας, ή, Ion. -ίη, *alive, taking prisoner*, ζωγρίῃ λ *νειν, αἱρέειν*, to take alive, H 28, 37.

Ζωγρίας, ου, ὁ, *one taken alive*: refer to this the phrase ζωγρίας *βάνειν*, Ctes. 3, and LXX., cf. Steph. Thes. v. ζωγρία.

Ζῶγρον, ου, τό, and ζώγρος, later forms for ζωγρεῖον.

Ζωδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *a little animal*, as *an insect*, Alex 2, Arist. H. A., v. ζώδιον.

Ζωδιακός, ή, όν, (ζώδιον) *of longing to animals*: esp. ὁ ζωδ sub. *κύκλος, the Zodiac*, also *διακή*.

Ζωδιογλύφος, ον, (ζώδιον, ζ =ζωογλύφος, Plut.

Ζώδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ζ *little animal*: *a small figure, pa carved*, Hdt. 1, 70.—II. in plur *the signs of the zodiac*, Arist. Mu

Ζωδιοφόρος, ον, (ζώδιον, *bearing animals*: *κύκλος ζ*=ὁ ζ κός.

Ζωδιωτός, ή, όν, (ζώδιον)=ζω

Ζωή, ῆς, ή, Ion. and poet. ζόη *a living*, i. e. *means of life, good perty*, like *βίος, βίοτος*, Od. 208.—II. in Att., *life*, opp. to Trag.

Ζωηδόν, adv., (ζῶον) *in the of beasts*, Polyb.

Ζωηρός, ή, όν, (ζωή) *living giving life*, Eccl.

Ζωηφόρος, ον, (ζωή, φέρω *bringing*, Eccl.

Ζωθάλμιος, ον, *giving the bloo freshness of life*, Pind. O. 7, 2 βιοθάλμιος, πολυθάλμιος, φυτ (Prob. from ζωή, θάλλω: othe rive it from ἀλθω, others from θα

Ζωθαλπής, ές, (ζωή, θάλπω) *ing* or *cheering life*, Nonn.

Ζωθαλπίς, ίδος, pecul. fe foreg., Id.

Ζωθήκη, ης, ή, *a small re closet, wherein to rest by day, dormitorium*, the bed-room, Plin 2, 17, cf. 5, 6.

Ζωΐδιος, α, ον,=ζωδιακός, [ῐδ]

Ζωϊκός, ή, όν, (ζῶον) *of* or *ing to animals*, τὰ ζωϊκά, *a his animals*, Arist. Part. An.

†Ζωΐλος, ου, ὁ, *Zoilus*, a Gree torician and grammarian of A

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lonia, called 'Ομηρο- quence of his severe ier, Plut., Ael., etc.— L., etc.
ό, poet. for ζῶον, like mon. 214.
ὁ, Ζοΐppus, masc. pr.
τό, (ζώννυμι) *that* and so in Hom. *the oublet* worn under the 87, Od. 14, 482.—II. ῃ, ζωστήρ, *a girdle,* 452: though some 683, for *the drawers,* n, worn in wrestling, T. 8, p. 491.
, ον, τό, and ζωμά- =ζωμήρυσις.
ς, τό, *broth, soup:* put for ὑποζώματα νεώς, ιη ιός) *to boil for broth,*
ως, ἡ, (ζωμός, ἀρύω) hilem. Jun. p. 432,
τό, dim. from ζωμός, Nub. 389.
ῶ, *to make broth* or
όν, (ζωμός, ποιέω) g, *spicing sauce,* Plut. r. δωμός, q. v., *broth,* to eat with meat, c. 716, etc.—2. comic *greasy fellow,* Anax- .—II. metaph. *blood-* eophr. Char. 8, 2, cf. h. Pers. 816. (Prob.
ον, (ζωμός, τάριχος) ade *from salted* or Γυναικ. 2. [ᾰ]
ν, *of Zonē,* Zonēan, 1.
dim. from ζώνη, Hdn.
ὁ, *Zonaras,* a late n.
ζώννυμι) *a belt, girdle,* the *lower girdle worn* bove the hips, over was drawn and fell 181, Od. 5, 231: *the* su. ζωστήρ, but Aga- ed ζώνη, Il. 11, 234: *the women* (στρόφιον s worn under the es: ζώνην λύειν, to *girdle,* of the bride- 245; ζ. λύεσθαι, of , Anth.; ζ. λύειν is r authors of Diana, child-birth; also of , ζ. λύεσθαι, *to halt,* Hdt. 8, 120: φέρειν τρέφειν ἐντὸς ζώνης, sh under the girdle, b, Aesch. Cho. 992, πὸ ζώνης, Eur. Hec. εἰς ζώνην δεδόσθαι, irdle-money,* or, as we *-money,* of Oriental d cities given them expenses, Schneid. 9. Later the girdle ow in the east, to N. T.: hence *zonam* ne's *purse,* Horat.— *nd which the girdle loins,* so, as early as mnon is called Ἀρεί II. *any thing that one nt, cuirass, armour* in of officers, hence, we say, 'to get one's n.—IV. *any thing that girdle,* and so—1. in architecture, *the frieze,* Vitruv.—2. *the zones of the heavenly sphere,* Lat. *cingulus,* Strab.—3. in medic. writers, *herpes zoster, shingles,* (i. e. *cingulum*), so called from its running round the body, Plin.

†Ζώνη, ης, ἡ, *Zonē,* a city and promontory of Thrace on the Aegean sea, Hdt. 7, 59, Ap. Rh. 1, 28.

Ζώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut.

Ζωνιοπλόκος, ον, (ζώνιον, πλέκω) *plaiting, embroidering girdles.*

Ζωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῖτις, ιδος, *girded, having girdles, a kind of cake,* Diosc.

Ζώννῡμι, and -νύω, f. ζώσω: aor. ἔζωσα. Mid. ζώννυμαι, f. ζώσομαι: aor. ἐζωσάμην: perf. pass. ἔζωσμαι. *To gird,* esp. *to gird* or *tuck up for battle,* Od. 18, 76 (the only place where Hom. has act.): *to gird round, gird, buckle* or *put on.* Mid. *to gird one's self, gird up one's loins,* ζῶσαι, *gird thee,* Od. 18, 30; esp. *to gird one's self for battle,* Il. 11, 15; 23, 685; hence *to arm,* Od. 24, 89; ζώννυσθαι ζωστῆρι, ῥάκεσι, *to gird one's self with* a belt, with rags, Il. 10, 78, Od. 18, 67; also c. acc., ζώνην, μίτρην, χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι, *to gird on one's* belt, sword, Il. 5, 857; 14, 181; 23, 130; cf. εὔζωνος. (Akin to ζεύγνυμι, ζυγῆναι, as χώννυμι to χέω, χυθῆναι, Lat. *cingo.*)

Ζωννύσκετο, lengthd. 3 sing. impf. mid. from foreg., Il. 5, 857.

Ζωννύω,=ζώννυμι.

Ζωνόγαστρις, ὁ, ἡ, and ζωνογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ζώνη, γαστήρ) *girded round the loins.*

Ζωοειδής, ές, (ζώνη, εἶδος) *like a belt* or *girdle.*

Ζωντεῖον, ου, τό, v. ζητρεῖον.

Ζωογενής, ές, (ζῶον, *γένω) *born of an animal, animal,* Plat.

Ζωογλύφος, ον, (ζῶον, γλύφω) *carving animals:* ὁ ζ., *a sculptor,* Mel. 11. [ῠ]

Ζωογονέω, ῶ, (ζωογόνος) *to produce, propagate, engender animals,* esp. worms, maggots, etc., Theophr.—II. *to preserve alive,* LXX. Hence

Ζωογόνησις, εως, ἡ, *the propagating of animals,* esp. worms, etc., Lat. *vermiculatio.* Hence

Ζωογονητικός, ή, όν, *able to propagate, prolific.*

Ζωογονία, ας, ἡ, = ζωογόνησις, Theophr.

Ζωογονικός, ή, όν,=ζωογονητικός, Philo. Adv. -κῶς.

Ζωογόνος, ον, (ζωός, *γένω) *producing* or *propagating animals, generative,* Aretae.: epith. of the number seven, because children are often born in seven months.

Ζωογράφος, ον, poet. for ζωγ., Theocr. 15, 81.

Ζωοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from ζωοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and ζωοδότης, ου, ὁ, (ζωή, δίδωμι) *a giver of life,* Eccl.

Ζωόδωρος, ον, (ζωή, δωρέω) *life-giving,* Eccl.

Ζωοειδής, ές, (ζῶον, εἶδος) *like an animal,* Geop.

Ζωοθετέω, ῶ, (ζωός, τίθημι) *to make alive, bring to life,* Archel. ap. Antig. Car. 23.

Ζωοθηρία, ας, ἡ, (θήρα) *a catching animals alive,* Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Ζωοθηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* ζωοθηρία, Ib. 220 A, 222 A.

Ζωοθῡσία, ας, ἡ, *animal sacrifice,* Eccl.: from

Ζωοθῡτέω, (ζῶον, θύω) *to sacrifice.*

Ζωοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *slaughter of animals:* from

†Ζωοκτόνος, ον, (ζῶον, κτείνω) *slaying animals,* Philost.

Ζωόμορφος, ον, (ζῶον, μορφή) *in the form* or *shape of an animal,* Plut.

Ζῶον, ου, τό, (ζωός) *a living being, animal,* like Lat. *animal* for *animale,* Ar. Vesp. 551, Plut. 443, etc.—II. in painting and sculpture, strictly *the figure of an animal done from life,* but also *any figure, image,* just = τύπος, Hdt. 2, 148: hence ζωγράφος, ζῶα γράφειν and γράφεσθαι for ζωγραφεῖν, in Hdt. with a second acc. of the thing painted, as, ζῶα γράψασθαι τὴν ζεῦξιν τοῦ Βοσπόρου, *to have* the passage of the Bosporus *painted from life,* or in genl. *painted,* Hdt. 4, 88. (Orig. neut. from ζωός, and by change of accent made into a subst.: in MSS. oft. written ζῷον as if contr. from ζώϊον, and so Dind., Steph. Thes., would always keep it, though he does not propose ζῳός in the adj. form, or ζῳο- in the deriv. words.)

Ζωοπλαστέω, ῶ, *to mould to the life, make into statues,* analogous to ζωγραφέω, Lycophr. 844: from

Ζωοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (ζῶον, πλάσσω) *one who forms animals:* hence, *the Creator,* Philo.

Ζωοποιέω, ῶ, (ζωοποιός) *to produce animals,* esp. worms, grubs, etc., like ζωογονέω, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ζωοποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a making alive, bringing to life.* Hence

Ζωοποιητικός, ή, όν, *able to make alive:* τὸ ζ., *generative power,* Plut.

Ζωοποιός, ον, (ζῶον, ποιέω) *making alive, generative,* Eccl.

Ζωοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ζῶον, πωλέω) *selling animals,* esp. for sacrifice.

Ζωόπωλις, ιδος, ἡ, sub. ἀγορά, *the beast-market.*

Ζωός, ζωή, ζωόν, (ζάω) *alive, living,* Hom., etc., opp. to θανών, Od. 17, 115; ζωὸν ἑλεῖν τινα, to take prisoner, Il. 6, 38, λαβεῖν, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 5, cf. ζωγρέω. A rarer form is ζώς, Il. 5, 887; 16, 445, Hdt. 1, 194 (acc. to best MSS.; though some write ζῶς, wrongly comparing σῶς, which is contr. from σόος.)

Ζωόσοφος, ον, (ζωή, σοφός) *wise in life,* Anth.

Ζωοστάσιον, ου, τό, (ζῶον, ἵστημι) *a stand for beasts, stall, stable.* [ᾰ]

Ζωότης, ητος, ἡ, (ζωός) *animal nature,* formed like θειότης, and joined with it, Plut. 2, 1001 B.

Ζωοτοκέω, ῶ, *to be viviparous,* Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 10: and

Ζωοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a being viviparous,* Arist. Gen. An.: from

Ζωοτόκος, ον, (ζῶον, τίκτω) *producing its young alive, viviparous,* opp. to ᾠοτόκος, Arist. H. A.

Ζωοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for keeping animals:* from

Ζωοτροφέω, ῶ, *to be* ζωοτρόφος, *to keep animals,* Philo. Hence

Ζωοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a feeding, keeping of animals,* Plat.; and

Ζωοτροφικός, ή, όν, *fit for keeping animals:* ἡ ζ. sub. τέχνη,=ζωοτροφία, Plat. Polit. 263 E, 267 A.

Ζωοτρόφος, ον, (ζῶον, τρέφω) *feeding, keeping animals,* Clem. Al.

Ζωοτύπος, ον, (ζῶον, τυπόω) *moulding* or *modelling animals from life,* Nonn. [ῠ]

Ζωοφαγέω, ῶ, *to live on animal food,* Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 16: and

Ζωοφαγία, ας, ἡ, *a living on animal food,* Arist. H. A.: from

Ζωοφάγος, ον, (ζῶον, φαγεῖν) *living on animal food, carnivorous,* Arist. Pol. [ᾰ]

Ζωόφθαλμος, ον, (ζῶον, ὀφθαλμός)

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with animal eyes: τὸ ζωόφθαλμον, a plant, elsewh. *βοὐφθαλμον*, Diosc.

Ζωοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *the act of a ζωοφθόρος*, Eccl.

Ζωοφθόρος, ον, (ζῶον, φθείρω) *destroying animals.*—2. *defiling one's self therewith*, Eccl.

Ζωοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear alive, to bear a live fetus*, Arist. H. A.: of plants, *to bear fruit*, Geop.

Ζωοφόρος, ον, (ζωή, φέρω) *bringing life, life-giving*, Anth.—II. (ζῶον, φέρω) *bearing animals*, and so—1. *bearing the figures of animals, sculptured*, Diod.: hence *zophora, the frieze*, Vitruv.—2. ὁ ζωοφ. sub. κύκλος,=ζωδιακός, Arist. Mund.

Ζωοφῠτέω, ῶ, (ζωός, φυτεύω) *to put forth live shoots*, Ath.

Ζωόφῠτον, ου, (ζῶον, φύομαι) *a living being*, v. *ζώφυτον*.—II. (ζῶον, φυτόν) *a zoöphyte*, i. e. *an animal-plant*, the lowest of the animal tribe, such as polypi, Arist. H. A.

Ζωόω, ῶ, (ζωός) *to make alive*: pass. ζωοῦσθαι, of plants, *to be filled with worms, maggots*, etc., Theophr., cf. ζωογονέω, ζωοποιέω.

Ζώπισσα, ης, ἡ, (ζωός, πίσσα) *the pitch and wax scraped off old ships*, Diosc.

Ζωπονέω, ῶ, *to represent alive*, Anth.

†Ζωπύρα, ας, ἡ, *Zopyra*, fem. pr. n., Alex. ap. Ath. 441 D.

Ζωπῠρέω, ῶ, (ζώπυρον) *to kindle to live flame, make to blaze up*, usu. metaph. *to set on fire, stir up, kindle, τάρβος, φρένα*, Aesch. Theb. 289, Ag. 1034; *to provoke*, Ar. Lys. 682.

Ζωπύρημα, ατος, τό,=ζώπυρον I. [ῠ]

Ζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, (ζωπυρέω) *a lighting up, kindling*. [ῠ]

†Ζωπυρητέον, verb. adj. from ζωπυρέω, *one must kindle*, Philo.

†Ζωπυρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Zopyrinus*, a poet, Ath. 662 D.

Ζωπῠρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *kindling up, reviving*, Julian.

†Ζωπῠρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Zopyrion*, name of a slave, Theocr. 15, 13.

Ζώπῠρον, ου, τό, (ζωός, πῦρ) *a spark, a piece of hot coal, a match to light up a fire with*; whence Plato calls those who survived the flood, ζωπυρα τοῦ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένους, Legg. 677 B.—II. act. *a pair of bellows*.—III. a plant, also κλινοπόδιον, dub. in Diosc. Strictly neut. from adj. ζωπυρος.

Ζώπῠρος, ον, (ζωός, πῦρ) *kindling, lighting up, rousing*, Philostr.

†Ζώπυρος, ου, ὁ, *Zopyrus*, a celebrated general of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 153.—2. grandson of the foreg., Id. 3, 160.—3. ὁ Θρᾴξ, a slave of Pericles, instructor of Alcibiades, Plat. Alcib. 1, 122 A.—4. a physician, Plut.—Others in Plut. Pyrrh. 34, Diog. L., etc.

Ζωπύρωσις, εως, ἡ,=ζωπύρησις.

†Ζωροάστρης, ου, ὁ, *Zoroaster*, the celebrated Persian sage and lawgiver, founder of the Persian religion; son of Oromazes, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 A.

Ζωροποτέω, ῶ, *to drink sheer wine, be drunken*, Ath.: from

Ζωροπότης, ου, ὁ, (ζωρός, πίνω) *drinking sheer wine, drinking hard, drunken*, Hedyl. ap. Ath. 497 D.

Ζωρός, ὁν, *pure, sheer*, hence *strong, hot*, usu. of wine without water; also as neut., ζωρόν, like τὸ ἄκρατον, Lat. *merum, sheer wine*: Hom. uses only comp., ζωρότερον κέραιε, *mix purer wine*, i. e. pour in less water, Il. 9, 203, where also it must be taken as neut. subst. As it was reckoned a drunken habit to drink the strong Greek wine without water, the post-Hom. phrase ζωρότερον πίνειν came to mean not only, as in Hdt. 6, 84, *to drink purer wine than common*, but in genl. *to drink hard, be a drunkard*, like ἀκρατοποτεῖν. But in Emped. 148, ζωρός has exactly the contrary meaning, *mixed*, as opp. to ἄκρητος. (Prob. for ζωτρός from ζωός.)

†Ζῶρος, ου, ὁ, *Zorus*, founder of Carthage, acc. to App. Pun.—2. Ζωρός, οῦ, ὁ, a Trojan, Q. Sm. 3, 231.

Ζῶς, neut. ζῶν, gen. ζῶ, rarer form for ζωός, q. v., Il. 5, 887.

Ζῶσαι, imperat. aor. 1 mid. of ζώννυμι, Od. 18, 30.

Ζώσιμος, ον, (ζάω) *capable of life*, Lat. *vitalis*, Theophr.

†Ζώσιμος, ου, ὁ, *Zosimus*, an epigrammatic poet of Thasus, Anth.—2. one of the Byzantine historians.

Ζῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ζώννυμι) *a girding*.

Ζῶσμα, ατος, τό,=ζῶμα, acc. to Thom. M. p. 411, not Att.

Ζωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ζώννυμι) *a belt, girdle*: freq. in Il., where it always means *the warrior's belt*, which passed round the loins and secured the bottom of the cuirass (θώραξ); fastened with a clasp or hooks of gold, Il. 4, 132; and prob., to make it stronger, covered with metal plates, hence δαιδαλέος and παναίολος, Il. 4, 135, etc.: in Od. the belt with which the swine-herd girds up his frock, Od. 14, 72. Later also the women's girdle, which Hom. calls ζώνη.—II.=ζώνη IV. 3, Plin.—III. *the stripe* or *band which marks a certain height in the ship*, which may be illustrated by Eur. Cycl. 505, 6.—IV. a kind of *sea-weed*.—V. as adj., *girded*, Call. H. Ap. 85. Hence

†Ζωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *Zoster*, a promontory of Attica, consisting of several slender points, between Athens and Sunium, now *Holikes*, Hdt. 8, 107, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 9.

Ζωστήριος, α, ον, *of, belonging to the* ζωστηρ.

Ζωστηροκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (ζωστήρ, κλέπτω) *one who steals belts*, Lyc.

Ζώστης, ου, ὁ, (ζώννυμι) *one who girds*.—2. *a girdle*.

Ζωστός, ή, όν, (ζώννυμι) *girded*.

Ζώστρον, ου, τό, *a belt, girdle*, Od. 6, 38.

Ζωτεῖον, ου, τό, v. ζητρεῖον.

Ζωτικός, ή, όν, (ζάω) *belonging to, giving* or *preserving life*, Arist. Gen. An.—II. *full of life, lively*, Lat. *vivax*, Plat. Rep. 610 E: also of works of art, *true to life*, τὸ ζωτικὸν φαίνεσθαι πῶς ἐνεργάζῃ τοῖς ἀνδριᾶσιν: how do you give *that look of life* to your statues? Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6: ζωτικώτατα γράφειν, to paint *to the very life*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς, hence, ζωτικῶς ἔχειν, to be *fond of life*, unwilling to die, Plut.

†Ζῶτος, ου, ὁ, or Ζώτης, *Zotus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Ζωΰφιον, ου, τό, dim. from ζῶον, =ζῴδιον, Ath. [ῠ]

Ζωφόρος, ον, (φέρω)=ζωοφόρος, q. v.

Ζωφῠτος, ον, (ζωός, φύω) *giving life to plants, fruitful, fertilising*, Aesch. Supp. 857: cf. ζώφ.

Ζῳ, Ep. and Ion. for ζάω, *to live*, the only form in Hom., but only in pres. and impf.: ἀγαθὸν βίον ζώειν, Od. 15, 491: freq. joined, ζωειν καὶ ὁρᾶν φάος ἠελίοιο. (It never occurs as root of ζώννυμι.)

Ζωώδης, ες, (ζῶον, εἶδος) *like an animal, animal* Plut. Hence

Ζωωδία, ας, ἡ, *animal n*

Ζωωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (ζῶον *naming after animals*, as in

Ζώωσις, εως, ἡ, (ζώω *alive*.—II. pass. *a being tion*.

Ζωωτός, ή, όν, (ζωόω) *broidered with figures*, Ath. tus' *belluata tapetia*, cf. σπ

H.

Η, η, ἦτα, τό, indecl., ter of the Gr. alphabet; η'=ὀκτώ and ὀγδοος, bu The oldest form of Et plainly a double ε, and pronounced as a lengthd. ζῆλος, from δέελος ζέελο alphabet had only one the e sound, both long an the long vowels η and ω ally introduced from the the Athen. alphabet in ship of Euclides, B. C. 40 sign H, before it repre double ε, was used for asper, as ΗΟΣ, i. e. ὅς, w remains in the Lat. H: the introduction of the consonants, θ, χ, φ, it after the tenues κ, π, τ, t these, ΚΗ=Χ, ΠΗ=Φ When it became a vowel was cut in two, so that ed the spir. asper, ⊣ the whence came the prese breathings. η was most in the Ion.; with Att. it o into ᾱ, as in πρῆσσω πράσσω θώραξ: though was much more freq. i Dor. In later Att., εε a not seldom changed i κλεῖθρα κλῆθρα, Νηρηίδ Valck. Phoen. 268.

Η, and poet., esp. Ep., conjunction with three c disjunctive, interrogativ tive.

I. ἤ DISJUNCTIVE, *or* Hom.: it may oft. be *else*, i. e. *in the other* or cf. ἤπερ, ἤτοι, ἤτε.—2. peated at the beginning of to mark a strong distinct sition, *either*..., *or*..., Lat. Hom.: but oft. only to parallel 'cases, like πότ the Lat. *sive*..., *sive*..., *wh* mostly in Ep., as Il. 1, 14, 330, etc., but sometim Trag., Elmsl. Med. 480: uses ἠμέν..., ἠδέ..., q. v.: ἦ..., ἤτοι..., N. 6, 8, and l esp. Trag., oft. have ἤτοι εἴτε..., ἤ..., Seidl. Eur. E Soph. Aj. 178.

II. ἤ INTERROGATIVE in indirect questions, a say *whether*..., Od. 16, 13 111, for which the Att. in double indirect questio *whether*..., *or*...? Lat. *utr* Il. 1, 190, Od. 6, 142, etc. the Att. say εἰ or πότ Valck. Hipp. 276: ἦ..., used in clauses, which do express a *question*, but o Il. 5, 672.—2. also with questions as follow a ge tion and suggest the answ like Lat. *an*, τίπτ' εἶδ ἵνα ὕδριν ἴδῃ Ἀγαμέμν hast thou come! *ut* that see..., Il. 1, 203, cf. 5, 468

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is used in just the
ed Passow proposes
ἤ in direct, ἤ only in
s.
ATIVE, *as*, like Lat.
mpar. first in Hom.:
ve adjs. which have
n, esp. after ἄλλος,
d. 19, 267, ἐναντίος,
ὅσον, Theocr. 9, 21,
: so too after verbs
same notion, esp.
wish *rather than*...,
and φθάνω ἤ..., to
..., Il. 23, 445, Od. 11,
es ἤ is used without
rd, as in Hdt. 9, 26.
s joins two compar.,
refer to the same
κ' ἀρησαίατ' ἐλα-
είναι, ἢ ἀφνειότεροι,
χύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα,
in Att., as Ar. Ach.
Plat. Theaet. 144 B:
non libentius, quam
c. 29.—3. ἤ is some-
c. genit. after a com-
. 765 A, cf. Valck.
Fasi in Friedem. u.
. 2, 4, p. 697, sq.—4.
r a superl., as, πί-
μάλιστα ἢ ἐμοί, Ap.
in Ar. Av. 823, the
τον μὲν ἢ τὸ Φλέγρας
altered into μὲν οὖν
MS. The disjunc-
particles are found
5, 511, βέλτερον, ἢ
χρόνον, ἢε βιῶναι, ἢ
ιι, 'tis better *either* to
or live, *than* long to

ἢ οὐκ come together
two words coalesce
lways in Att. poets,
., e. g. Il. 5, 349, Od.
n.: so too ἢ αὐτός,

nation, to call one's
ing, ἤ, ἦ, σιώπα, Ar.
o should be written,
ῦ Ξανθίας; ἦ, Ξαν-
Xanthias! *ho*, Xan-

h two chief signfs.,
d questioning.
THEN or CONFIRM,
ruth, truly, verily, of
m., etc. Though it
eldom put alone, yet
thd. by the addition
ther particles: the
inations being ἦ ὕρα,
and ἦ ἄρ τε, ἦ γάρ
ἦ γάρ τοι, ἦ δή, ἦ δῆ
θην, ἦ μάλα, ἦ μάλα
μάν, Ion. ἦ μέν, and
gain ἦ μὲν δή, also
ἦ ῥά νυ, ἦ τάχα, ἦ
all in Hom.: post-
in Trag., ἦ κάρτα,
28. It is impossible
distinctions of these
nguage: the strong-
n. ἦ μέν, this being
e *the very words* of an
ostly in oratio recta,
in oratio obliqua, as
καί μοι ὄμοσσον, ἦ
ν ἔπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν
, and so usu. in his-
Hdt. 4, 154; 5, 93,
3, 26, sq.
ος. sentences,=Lat.
only to be rendered
as in Od. 10, 330, Il.
2, 504, 506: some-
rendered, *pray!* or
can it be? as Od. 13, 418, Il. 7, 26, cf.
ἦ Il. 2: so ἦ ῥα, ἦ ῥά νυ, ἦ ῥά τι, all
in Hom., and freq. in Att. ἦ γάρ: but
this last phrase stands sometimes for
a second question by itself, ἦ γάρ;
is it not so? eh? Lat. *nonne?* so ἦ
γὰρ οὔ; Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 266 D,
Gorg. 468 D. This interrog. signf. is
only in direct questions, and is in
gen. less freq. than signf. I., cf. ἦ II.
fin. In both ἦ always begins the
sentence, except in Att. poets now
and then, as Eur. Hec. 1013, cf.
Herm. Ib. 991.

Ἦ, for ἔφη, 3 sing. impf. from ἠμί,
q. v., freq. in Hom.

Ἦ, for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. from εἰμί,
old Att., contr. from Ion. ἔα, but rare,
Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E.

Ἦι, 3 sing. subj. pres. act. from
εἰμί.

Ἥ, fem. from artic. ὁ, q. v.: in
Hom. as personal or demonstr. pron.
for αὐτή, or αὕτη.

Ἥ, fem. from relat. pron. ὅς, q. v.,
Hom.

Ἧι, dat. sing. fem. from possess.
pron. ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, *his*, in Hom. usu. ἑός,
dat. fem. ἑῇ.

Ἧι, dat. sing. fem. of relat. pron.
ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, Hom.: freq. in adverb. signf.
—1. Ep. of place, *which way, where,*
whither, in or *at what place*, freq. in
Hom.—2. Att. of the manner, *how, as,*
in which signf. also it sometimes oc-
curs in Hom., as Il. 2, 73, ᾗ or ἧ θέμις
ἐστί, v. sub θέμις: in Thuc. also
wherefore.—3. joined with superl. ᾗ
μάλιστα or ᾗ δυνατὸν μάλιστα, as
much, as far *as possible*, ᾗ τάχιστα,
as quick *as possible*, ᾗ ῥᾷστα, ᾗ ἄριστ-
τον, etc., like ὡς or ὅ τι μάλιστα,
oft. in Xen., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.

Ἦα, for ἦν, Ep. 1 sing. impf. from
εἰμί to be, Hom., esp. in Od., but
only in 3 sing. ἦεν.

Ἧια, Att. contr. from ἤϊα, for ἦειν,
Ep. impf. from εἶμι, to go.

Ἧατο, Ion. for ἧντο, 3 plur. impf.
from ἧμαι, to sit.

†Ἠβᾶ, Dor. for ἥβη, Pind.

Ἠβαιός, ά, όν, Ion. for βαιός, *little,*
small, poor: in Hom. usu. c. negat.
οὐδέ, as, οὔ οἱ ἔνι φρένες, οὐδ' ἠβαιαί,
no sense is in him, no, not *the least*,
Il. 14, 141, Od. 21, 288; so too, οὐ οἱ
ἔνι τρίχες, οὐδ' ἠβαιαί, Od. 18, 355:
most usu. in neut. as adv., οὐδ'
ἠβαιόν, not *in the least*, not *at all*,
Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Il. 2, 380,
386, etc., Od. 3, 14: without negat.,
ἠβαιὸν ἀπὸ σπείους, *a little* from the
cave, Od. 9, 462. (Prob. strengthd.
from βαιός.)

Ἡβάσκω, f. ἠβήσω, (ἠβη) *to come*
to man's estate, come to one's strength,
Lat. *pubescere*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 1: me-
taph., ἠβάσκει κακόν, Eur. Alc. 1085,
as Dind. for ἤβᾳ σοι. Cf. sq.

Ἡβάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἠβη) *to be at*
man's estate, to be in the prime of youth,
at one's full size and powers, Lat. *pu-*
bescere, Hom., who best explains it
in the often-repeated line εἰθ' ὣς
ἠβῴοιμι, βίη δέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη:—
ἀνὴρ μάλα ἠβῶν, a man *in the prime*
and pride of life, Il. 12, 382; and so
of plants, ἡμερὶς ἠβώωσα, *a young,*
luxuriant vine, Od. 5, 69. Also of the
outward signs of manhood, *to get one's*
beard, etc.: ἠβᾶν σθένος, to be young
and strong, Eur. H. F. 436.—II. me-
taph. *to be young, fresh, vigorous*, etc.,
ἠβᾷ τοῖς γέρουσιν εὖ μαθεῖν, learning
is young even for the old, i. e. 'tis
never too late to learn, Blomf. Aesch.
Ag. 567, cf. Supp. 606; ἠβᾷ δῆμος
εἰς ὀργὴν πεσών, the people *rage*
like a passionate youth, Eur. Or. 696,
cf. νεανικός: also *to be full of youth-*
ful joy, Theogn. 1229.—As ἠβάω de-
notes *the state*, so ἠβάσκω the *coming*
to that state, Piers. Moer. p. 180, sq.

Ἥβη, ης, ἡ, Dor. ἥβα, Pind., ἄβα,
Theocr., *man's estate, manhood*, esp.
at its beginning, and so *the freshest,*
most beautiful and active time of life,
youth, Lat. *pubertas*, Il. 24, 348, Od.
10, 279: *the strength and power of man,*
the strength and freshness of youth, Il.
23, 432, Od. 8, 181; 16, 174: later ἥβη
was *the time just before manhood*, from
about 14 to 20 years of age, at Spar-
ta it was fixed at 18, so that οἱ δέκα
ἀφ' ἥβης were men of 28, οἱ τετταρά-
κοντα ἀφ' ἥ. men of 58, and so on,
Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 23; 6, 4, 17.—2. me-
taph. *of any condition, fresh and happy*
like that of youth, freshness, joy, Pind.
P. 4, 525, cf. ἡβητήριον: also *youth-*
ful passion, fire, spirit, Ib. 6, 48.—3. *a*
body of youth, the youth, Lat. *juventus*,
Aesch. Pers. 512.—4. *the outward signs*
of manhood, the beard, parts about the
groin, Lat. *pubes*, Ar. Nub. 976.—II.
as femin. prop. n., Ἥβη, *Hebe*, daugh-
ter of Jupiter and Juno, wife of Her-
cules, Od. 11, 603, Hes. Th. 950: cup-
bearer of the gods, Il. 4, 2: but, in
later allegorising legends, *goddess of*
youth. (From same root prob. comes
ἁβρός.) Hence

Ἡβηδόν, adv. *in the manner of youth:*
but usu.—2. *πάντες ἡβηδόν*, all *from*
the youth upwards, Hdt. 1, 172; 6, 21.

Ἡβητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Anth., ἡβητής,
οῦ, ὁ, Eur. Heracl. 858, and ἡβήτωρ,
ορος, ὁ, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, (ἡβάω)
a youth, youthful, Lat. *puber*. Hence

Ἡβητήριον, ου, τό, *a place where*
young people meet, to eat, exercise and
amuse themselves, Plut.

Ἡβητῆς, οῦ, ὁ, v. sub ἡβητήρ.

Ἡβητικός, ή, όν, (ἡβάω) *of* or *be-*
longing to youth, youthful, Lat. *juveni-*
lis, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

Ἡβήτριον, ου, τό,=ἡβητήριον.

Ἡβήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. ἡβητήρ.

Ἡβολέω, ῶ,=ἀβολέω, prob. only
used in compd. συνηβολέω.

†Ἡβός, ή, όν, Dor. Ἀβός,=ἡβῶν,
ἀκμάζων, ripe, ἐντὶ γὰρ ἄβαι, Theocr.
5, 109, as W. Dind. reads instead of
ἄβαι, Thes. s. v.: others render
young, tender, while many reject the
word, v. Interpp. ad loc.

Ἡβυλλιάω, ῶ, comic dim. from
ἡβάω, *to be middling young, youngish*,
a rare word in Ar. Ran. 516, Pherecr.
Metall. 1, 29.

Ἡβῴην, opt. from. ἡβάω.

Ἡβῷμι, opt. pres. from ἡβάω, Ep.
ἡβῴοιμι: part. ἡβῴοντες, ἡβῴωσα
Ep. lengthd. form for ἡβῶντες, ἡβῶ-
σα, Hom.

Ἡγάασθε, Ep. lengthd. for ἤγασθε,
2 plur. impf. from ἄγαμαι, Od. 5, 122.
[where 2 syll. is long metri grat.]

Ἤγαγον, ες, ε, and -γόμην, aor. 2
act. and mid. of ἄγω, c. redupl., Hom.

Ἠγάθεος, έη, εον, (ἄγαν, θεῖος)
poet., *very divine, most holy*, often in
Hom., but, as also in Hes., and Pind.,
only of places immediately under di-
vine protection, cf. ζάθεος. (Certain-
ly akin to ἀγαθός, but essentially
different in signf.) [ᾱ]

Ἠγάλεος, α, ον, (ἄγνυμι) *broken in*
pieces, Poet. ap. E. M. [ᾱ]

Ἤγανον, τό, Ion. for τήγανον,
Anacr. 24.

†Ἠγέλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Hegelochus*, a
player at Athens, derided by the com-
ic poets for his mispronunciation of
γαλήν' ὁρῶ in the Orestes of Euripi-
des v. 279, Ar. Ran. 303.—2. a com

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mander of cavalry under Alexander the Great, Arr. An.—Others in Dion. H.

†Ἡγεμάχης, ου, ὁ, *Hegemāchus*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

Ἡγεμονεία, less usu. form of ἡγεμονία, q. v.

Ἡγεμόνεια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἡγεμονεύς,=ἡγεμόνη, Orph.

Ἡγεμόνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἡγεμονεύω) *a leading*: but in Eur. Phoen. 1494, prob.=ἡγεμών, cf. Schol. ad l.

Ἡγεμονεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, poet. for ἡγεμών, Opp. C. 1, 224.

Ἡγεμονεύω, *to go before*, τινί, Od. 3, 386; 8, 4, etc.; also, πρόσθε ἡγεμονεύειν, Od. 22, 400, and ἡγεμονεύειν ὁδόν, Od. 6, 261, etc.: hence *to show the way, guide on the way*, in full ἡγεμονεύειν τινὶ ὁδόν, Od. 24, 225; so too, ῥόον ὕδατι ἡγεμονεύειν, to show or make a course or channel for the water, Il. 21, 258, (the only places in Hom. with both dat. and acc.): from the notion of *going before and guiding*, came signf.—II. *to lead*, esp. an army, hence *to rule, command*, c. gen. pers., like ἄρχειν and other such verbs, Il. 2, 527, 552, etc.; but c. dat. pers. only once in Hom., Il. 2, 816, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538: also absol. *to be ruler, to hold command*, ἡγ. ἐν πόλει, Plat. Rep. 474 C.—Signf. II. never occurs in Od., and signf. I. hardly ever in Il. Cf. ἡγέομαι.

Ἡγεμονέω, ῶ, *to be ἡγεμών, have authority*, Plat. Tim. 41 C.

Ἡγεμόνη, ης, ἡ, fem. of ἡγεμών, *a mistress, queen*, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 227, and Paus.

Ἡγεμονία, ας, ἡ, *a leading the way, going first*, Hdt. 2, 93.—II. *supreme power, chief command*, Hdt. 3, 65, Thuc., etc.; ἡγ. τοῦ πολέμου, Hdt. 6, 2: esp. in the constitution of Greek states, *the supremacy of one state over a number of subordinates*, as of Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boeotia, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 33 sqq., and for a full discussion, cf. Groen van Prinsterer, Leid. 1820: hence, ἡγ. τῆς Ἑλλάδος, *the supremacy* of Greece, Thuc.—III. *a division of the army under its officer, a command*, Plut.—IV. *the chief thing, principal part*, ἡγ. τῆς τέχνης, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 D.

Ἡγεμονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an ἡγεμών, practised in leading* or *commanding, chief, leading*, Lat. *princeps*, ἡγ. φύσις, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 8; ἡγ. τὴν φύσιν, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; ἡγ. τέχνη, Id Phileb. 55 D: hence τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, reason, *the leading principle of action*, Heyne Epict. 29, 38. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Ἡγεμόνιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to an ἡγεμών*, hence ὁ ἡγεμόνιος, epith. of Mercury, as *the guide* of departed souls, Ar. Plut. 1159; elsewh. πομπεύς, ψυχοπομπός.

Ἡγεμονίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of ἡγεμών, *a mistress, queen*, App.

Ἡγεμόσυνος, η, ον,=ἡγεμόνιος: τὰ ἡγεμόσυνα, sub. ἱερα, *thank-offerings for safe conduct*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 25.

Ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ, *one who goes* or *is before, a guide, leader*, esp. *a chief, commander, general*, oft. in Il.; opp. to λαοί, πληθύς, Il. 2, 365; 11, 304: in Od. always *a guide* to show one the way, Od. 10, 505; 15, 310; later also ἡγ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, Hdt. 8, 31, and Xen.: —in genl. *one who does a thing first*, and so is *an authority* to others, Lat. *princeps, dux, auctor*: ἡγεμόνα γίγνεσθαί τινι, like ἡγεῖσθαί τινι, to guide one, show him the way, Hdt. l. c.; ἡγεμόνα εἶναί τινος, to give occasion to a thing, be the cause thereof, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12; but also ἡγ. γῆς, *the chief* or *king* of the land, Soph. O. T. 103: as fem. ἡ ἡγεμών, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7, and as adj., ἡγ. ναῦς, Aesch. Supp. 722; also as neut., ἡγεμόσι μέρεσι, Plat. Tim. 91 E.—II. in prosody,=πυρρίχιος, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 218.—III. *ai ἡγεμόνες*, in architecture, *the coping tiles* of the roof, Inscr.

†Ἡγέμων, ονος, ὁ, *Hegēmon*, father of the archon Chaerondas, Dem. 253, 11.—2. an Athenian archon, Arr.

Ἡγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἄγω) *to go before*, freq. in Hom., sometimes absol., opp. to ἕπομαι, as in Od. 1, 125; sometimes c. dat. pers., ἡγεῖσθαί τινι, *to go before* another; so too ἡγ. τινος, but less freq.: also πρόσθεν ἡγεῖσθαι, Il. 24, 96; ἡγεῖσθαι ὁδόν, *to go before on* the way, Od. 10, 263; also, ἡγ. τινὶ τὴν ὁδόν, Hdt. 9, 15 (cf. infr.): and so *to show the way, guide*, ἡγεῖσθαί τινι πόλιν, δόμον, ἄστεα, *to guide* one to the city, etc., Od. 6, 114; 7, 22; 15, 82: whence came, as in ἡγεμονεύω, signf.—II. *to lead*, esp. an army or fleet, and so *to command, rule*, oft. in Hom., c. dat. or gen., ἡγ. νήεσσι, Τρώεσσι, ἡγ. ἐπικούρων, λαῶν, etc.: with dat. prevails the orig. signf. of *going before*, with gen. the derived one of *leading, commanding*:—not oft. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἡγ. τινι ὀρχηθμοῦ, *to lead* the dance for one, of the singer, Od. 23, 134, and so, ἡγ. τινι σοφίας, ᾠδῆς, Pind. P. 4, 442, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 C: in genl. *to be the first*, ἡγ. εἰς φιλότητα, *to make the first step* to friendship, Hes. Op. 710: absol., *to be a guide, leader, ruler, chief*, τινός and τινί, Hdt. 1, 95, etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538; rarely c. acc., for in ἡ γλῶσσα πάντα ἡγουμένη, Soph. Phil. 99, πάντα is adverbial, but cf. ἐξηγέομαι I. 2: also absol., ὁ ἡγούμενος, *a ruler, chief*, Soph. Phil. 386.—III. post-Hom. like Lat. *ducere, to suppose, believe, hold*, ἡγ. τι εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 126; 2, 40, and oft. with εἶναι omitted, ἡγ. τινὰ βασιλέα, *to hold* or *regard* as king, Hdt. 6, 52, ἡγ. τἆλλα πάντα δεύτερα, *to hold* everything else secondary, Soph. Phil. 1442, etc.; so, ἡγ. τι περὶ πολλοῦ, Hdt. 2, 115: c. acc. only, ἡγ. θεούς, *to believe in* gods, Pors. Hec. 788, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 4: but in Att. prose the perf. ἥγημαι used as pres. is more freq. in this signf.—2. perh. also *to think right, deem fit*, c. inf., Arnold Thuc. 2, 42.—The act. form ἡγέω is prob. found only in compds., like περιηγέω, Schäf. Mel. p. 113, which are best derived from adj. περιηγής, etc.: so that it is dub. whether ἡγέω was ever in use, notwithstanding the obss. of Toup. on Suid. v. χαλκεντής.

Ἠγερέθομαι, Ep. form of ἀγείρομαι, as pass., *to gather, come together*, Hom., though only in 3 plur. pres. and impf. ἠγερέθονται and ἠγερέθοντο: v. also sq., and ἠερέθομαι.

Ἠγερέομαι, Ep. form of ἀγείρομαι, *to gather, come together*, but only Il. 10, 127, in inf. pres. ἠγερέεσθαι.

Ἤγερθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἠγέρθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from ἀγείρω, Hom.

†Ἠγερία, ας, ἡ, *Egeria*, a nymph, the spouse and instructress of Numa, Plut. Num. 4.

Ἡγεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἡγέομαι)=ἡγεμονεία, ἡγησις.

Ἡγεσίλεως, ὁ,=Ἀγεσίλαος, q. v.

†Ἡγέστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Hegestrātus*, a ship master of Massilia, Dem. 883.—2. an Athenian archon, Plut. Sol. 32.

Ἡγέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι) *a le* Orph.

Ἡγέτις, ιδος, fem. of ἡγέτης, A

Ἡγέω, v. ἡγέομαι, sub fin.

Ἠγηλάζω, Ep. collat. form of *ομαι, to guide, lead*, κακὸς κακὸν λάζει, Od. 17, 217; but, κακὸν *ἠγ., to lead, pass* a wretched life, 11, 618; so too, βίοτον βαρὺν Ap. Rh.

Ἧγημα, ατος, τό, (ἡγέομαι *thought, plan*, LXX.

†Ἡγήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Hegēmon*, Athenian orator, who favoured ip, Dem. 320, fin.—2. a poet of sus, belonging to the old com Ath. 406; cf. Meineke, 1, p. 214.

†Ἡγησαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Hegesaeus*, o nope, Diog. L.

†Ἡγησανδρίδας, α, ὁ, *Hegesandr* a Spartan naval commander in Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 91 (σανδρίδας), Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 1: patronym. from

†Ἡγήσανδρος, ου, ὁ, Dor. Ἀγή δρος, *Hegesander*, father of Hecata Hdt. 5, 5, 125.—2. a Spartan, fa of Epitalidas and Hegesandr Thuc. 4, 132.—3. a Thespian, a c mander of the Boeotians, Id. 7, 1 4. one of the leaders of the 10 Greeks, Xen. An. 6, 3, 5.—Other Ath., Arr., etc.

†Ἡγησιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Hegesi* an ambassador of Antiochus to Romans, Polyb. 18, 33.—2. a poet historian of Alexandrea, Plut., Su etc.

†Ἡγησίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. Ἀγησίας *gēsias*, an Athenian archon, Arr. 7, 28, 1.—2. a philosopher of Cyr contemporary with Plato; wh his followers were called Ἡγησιακ Diog. L.—3. a player of Alexand Ath. 620 D.—Others in Luc., etc

†Ἡγησίδαμος, ου, ὁ,=Dor. Ἀγ δᾶμος.

†Ἡγησικλέης, contr. -κλῆς, *ἑο* =Dor. Ἀγησικλῆς, *Hegesicles*, of Sparta with Leon, Hdt. 1, 65.

Ἡγησίλεως, ω, ὁ, = Ἀγεσίλ epith. of the god of the nether-w *who gathers all people*.

†Ἡγησίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Hegesilo* Rhodian, Ath. 444 E.

†Ἡγησίνους, ου, ὁ, *Hegesi* masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

Ἡγησίπολις, εως, ὁ, *leader o state*, Diog. L.

†Ἡγησιππίδας, ὁ, Ion. for Ἀγη πίδας.

†Ἡγήσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Hegesippu* Greek comic poet, Ath. 290 B, neke 1, p. 475.—2. a celebrated or of Athens, a contemporary of Dem thenes, Dem. 75, fin.; 129, 18, et 3. a poet of the Anthology.—Ot in Ath., etc.

†Ἡγησιπύλη, ης, ἡ, *Hegesi* daughter of the Thracian king rus, wife of Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 39.

Ἧγησις, εως, ἡ, (ἡγέομαι) *a lead rule*, like ἡγεσία, LXX.

†Ἡγησίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Hegesist* Dor. Ἀγησίστρατος, a tyrant of geum, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. a scer of of the family of the Telliadae, I 37.—3. son of Aristagoras of Sa Id. 9, 90.—Others in Arr., etc.

†Ἡγησώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Hegeso*, fem. pr Anth.

Ἡγήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from τής, Anth.

Ἡγητέον, verb. adj. from ἡγέο *one must lead*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 2. *one must suppose*, Plat. Rep. 36

Ἡγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἡγήτωρ, q.

Ἡγητηρία, ας, ἡ, also ἡγητο

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dried figs, borne in
Attic Πλυντήρια, *in*
scovery of this food,
red the first step in
ctly fem. *from an*
ἠγητόριος, παλάθη
ed.
=ἡγήτωρ, q. v.
ἠγητηρία.
y Ion. *εω, ὁ, Hege-*
of Cos, Hdt. 9, 76:
n Ἡγήτωρ.
ἡγήτειρα.
ὁ,=ἡγητήρ, a lead-
f, oft. in Hom., who
ορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
nd council. Aesch.
τής, οῦ, Supp. 239,
ρος, O. C. 1521,
uide.
εω, ὁ, Ion. for Ἀγί-
amenus, Hdt. 9, 33.
or Ἀγις.
v. part. perf. pass.
ably.
dv. part. perf. pass.
stely.
p. and Ion. lengthd.
m.
ot. for *αἶξ,* Böckh
ct., (ἦ, γε, οὖν) that
o introduce the ex-
ls, e. g. κακά πάντα,
τεψίην καί.., Hipp.,
ramm. Cf. *ἠτοι.*
=ἠδύς, dub. form.
ing two words just
n Hom.: sometimes
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέ-
Ἕκτορ τ' ἠδ' ἄλλοι,
ἠδέ may also have
them, as in Il. 5,
vs ἠδέ, it takes the
δὲ καί, and also, Il.
; *ἠδέ κε καί, and it*
240; *ἠδ' αὖτε, and*
92; *ἠδ' ἔτι καί, and*
18.—II. if *ἡμέν, as*
ἠδέ is *as also,* like
in Hom.: cf. *ἠμέν.*
in their lyric pieces,
in Iamb., as Aesch.
Hec. 323, H. F. 30;
two places even of
g. 1, Alex. Leuce 1.
ὅδε, q. v.
solved of *ᾔδη,* Att.
the 3 pers. *ᾖδεε* for
Il. 2, 409, Od. 23,
Hedēa, fem. pr. n.,
plqpf. of *οἶδα* with
ν, usu. 2 pers. sing.
. uses *ᾔδειν* also as
.
f ἔδω, to eat, only in
, adv. from part. perf.
ίζω, brother-like, like,
rom ᾐδύς, q. v. sub
e Lat. *jam, already,*
this: now, soon, forth-
from Hom. down-
even in a local re-
ς ᾐδη Αἴγυπτος, di-
s Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 5,
ipp. 1200: the Att.
it between the arti-
denote the immedi-
thing, *ἡ ᾐδη χάρις,*
Dem., etc.—II. oft.
particles of time,
τέ, now already, at

some time already, Hom.: and so, *ᾐδη πώποτε,* Eupol. Pol. 9: *ᾐδη νῦν,* Aesch. Ag. 1578: or, *νῦν ᾐδη,* Soph. Ant. 801: *τοτηνίκ' ᾐδη,* Soph. O. C. 440, *ᾐδη τοτε,* Plat. Rep. 417 B: *even then, then already,* Lat. *jam tum, tum demum.* It may be joined with all the tenses alike, with fut. it may be rendered by *now,* with perf. sometimes *at length:* with superl. it is used like *δή, μέγιστος ᾐδη,* Thuc. 6, 31.

Ἤιδη, ᾔδης, ᾔδη, Att. for ᾔδειν, plqpf. of *οἶδα* with impf. signf. *I knew:* Hom. freq. uses 3 pers. *ᾔδη,* and 2 pers. *ᾔδησθα* once, Od. 19, 93, v. also *ἠείδειν.*

Ἥδιστος, η, ον, superl. of *ἡδύς,* Od.

Ἥδομαι, dep. c. fut. pass. *ἡσθήσομαι:* aor. *ἥσθην,* the mid. form *ἡσάμην* only in Od. 9, 353. *To delight, enjoy, satisfy, refresh one's self,* only once in Hom., *ἥσατο πίνων,* Od. 9, 353. Construction: with partic. as Od. l. c., but also in prose, *ἥσθη ἀκούσας,* he was glad *to have heard,* Hdt. 3, 34; and in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 758; so, *ἥσθην πατέρα εὐλογοῦντά σε, I was glad to hear* you praise my father, Soph. Phil. 1314: often c. dat., *ἥδεσθαί τινι, to delight in* or *at* a thing, Hdt. 1, 69, etc., Soph. Aj. 1085: very rare c. gen., *πώματος ἥσθη, he enjoyed* the draught, Soph. Phil. 715; sometimes also c. acc., Eur. Dan. 7, Ar. Ran. 756, 748 (acc. to Rav. MS.), Pac. 291, cf. Wessel. Hdt. 3, 34, and *χαίρω* III.: Plat. uses it c. acc. cognato, *ἥδεσθαι ἡδονήν:* also *ἥδεσθαι ἐπί τινι,* Xen., *πρός τι:* and c. inf., *ἡδόμεθ' εἶναι, we delight* in being, Aesch. Eum. 312: *ἥδομαι ὅτι..,* Ar. Nub. 773: *ἡδομένῳ γίγνεταί μοί τι,* I am well pleased at the thing happening, Hdt. 9, 46, like *ἀσμένῳ, βουλομένῳ.*—Act. *ἥδω, to please, delight,* only occurs in later writers, first in Ephipp. Ἔμπολ. 1, 5, Plat. Ax. 366 A; *τὰ ἥδοντα, joys, pleasures,* for which Plut. has *τὰ ἡδόμενα.* (Akin to *ἡδύς, ἥδος, γῆθος, γηθέω, γαίω, ἀνδάνω, ἄδειν, ἄω, to satiate.*) Hence

Ἡδομένως, adv. part. pres. from foreg., *with joy, gladly,* Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 9.

Ἡδονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἥδος, ἥδομαι, ἀνδάνω*) *delight, enjoyment, pleasure,* esp. *pleasurable sensation,* Lat. *voluptas,* first in Hdt.: *αἱ τοῦ σώματος* or *περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, the lusts of the flesh, sensual pleasures,* Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 22; 6, 1, 4: *ἡδ. ἀκοῆς, pleasure from* or *in* it, Thuc. 3, 38; *ἡδονῇ ἡσσᾶσθαι, χαρίζεσθαι,* to give way to pleasure, Thuc. l. c., Plat., etc.: freq. with diff. preps. in adv. signf., *pleasurably,* esp. *πρός* or *καθ' ἡδονὴν λέγειν,* like *πρὸς χάριν,* to speak *so as to please another,* not the truth, Hdt. 3, 126, cf. Valck. 7, 101, 102, Aesch. Pr. 261, Thuc. 2, 37, and freq. in Oratt.; *μεθ' ἡδονῆς,* Thuc. 4, 19; *ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστί τινι,* it is *a pleasure* or *delight* to another, Hdt. 4, 139, Thuc., etc.; so too, *ἡδονὴν ἔχει,* Pherecr. Χειρ. 1, 2: but, *ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχειν,* to take pleasure in, Thuc. 3, 9.—II. in the early philosoph., *ἡδονή* is used of *the sensible quality* of a body, prob. its *taste and smell, flavour,* for it is found joined with *χροιή,* Panzerbieter Diog. Apoll. p. 64; whereas Schaubach, Anaxag. p. 86, would take it in a more general signification; but cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 6, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 F, where Casaub. needlessly takes it= *ἥδος* II., or *ὄξος.* Hence

Ἡδονικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ἡδονή, pleasant,* Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D: the Cyrenaic school of Aristippus were called *οἱ ἡδονικοί, the voluptuaries,* Ath. 588 A.

Ἡδονοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἡδονή, πλήσσομαι*) *stricken, drunken in enjoyment,* Timon ap. Plut. 2, 446 C.

Ἧδος, εος, τό, (*ἥδομαι*) *delight, enjoyment, pleasure, ἥδος δαιτός, enjoyment of the feast,* Il. 1, 576, Od. 18, 404; *ἡμέων ἥδος,* our delight, Il. 11, 318; *τί μοι τῶν ἥδος;* what *delight* have I there-*from?* Il. 18, 80; so too, *ἐμοὶ τί τόδ' ἥδος;* Od. 24, 95.—In this signf. merely Ep. and only in nom. sing.—II.=*ὄξος, vinegar,* Casaub. Ath. 67 C; prob. as serving to give a flavour or relish, cf. *ἡδονη, ἥδυσμα.*—In this signf. some Gramm. write *ἥδος.*

Ἥ δ' ὅς, for *ἔφη ἐκεῖνος,* v. *ἠμί.*

Ἡδύβιος, ον, (*ἡδύς, βίος*) *living for enjoyments.*—II. act. *sweetening life, τὰ ἡ.,* a name of certain *cakes,* Chrysipp. T. ap. Ath. 647 C. [ῡ in this and all compds. of *ἡδύς:* it can only be long by position,]

Ἡδυβόης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *-όας,* (*ἡδύς, βοή*) *sweetly sounding, sweet-strained, αὐλός,* Eur. Bacch. 127.

Ἡδύγαιος, ον, (*ἡδύς, γῆ*) *of sweet, good soil,* Heracl. ap. Ath. 74 B.

Ἡδύγαμος, ον, (*ἡδύς, γάμος*) *sweetening marriage, κέρδος,* Anth.

Ἡδύγελως, ων, gen. ω, (*ἡδύς, γέλως*) *sweetly laughing,* H. Hom. 18, 37.

Ἡδύγλωσσος, ον, (*ἡδύς, γλῶσσα*) *sweet-tongued, βοά,* Pind. O. 13, 142.

Ἡδυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*ἡδύς, γνώμη*) *of pleasant mind,* opp. to *ἡδυσώματος,* Xen. Symp. 8, 30.

Ἡδυέπεια, ας, ἡ, old poet. fem. of sq., epith. of the Muses, Hes. Th. 965, 1020.

Ἡδυεπής, ές, (*ἡδύς, ἔπος*) *sweet-speaking,* Il. 1, 248: *sweet-sounding,* Soph. O. T. 151.

Ἡδύθροος, ον, contr. *ἡδύθρους, ουν,* (*ἡδύς, θρόος*) *sweet-strained,* Μοῦσα, Eur. El. 703.

Ἡδύκαρπος, ον, (*ἡδύς, καρπός*) *with sweet fruit, δένδρον,* Theophr.

Ἡδύκοκκος, ον, (*ἡδύς, κόκκος*) *with sweet grains* or *seeds, ῥοιά,* Theophr.

Ἡδύκρεως, ων, gen. ω, (*ἡδύς, κρέας*) *of sweet flesh,* Arist. H. A.

Ἡδύκωμος, ου, ὁ, (*ἡδύς, κῶμος*) a *pleasant party,* Ath.

†Ἡδύλειον, ου, τό, (in Plut. Syll. 16 Ἡδύλιον) *Mt. Hedylius,* a range of hills in Phocis extending to Orchomenus in Boeotia; and *Hedylium,* a town of Boeotia near Chaeronea, on or near Mt. Hedylius, Dem. 387, 11.

†Ἡδύλη, ης, ἡ, *Hedyle,* fem., pr. n., Ath. 297 B.

Ἡδύληπτος, ον, (*ἡδύς, λαμβάνω*) *taken with pleasure,* Anth.

Ἡδῠλίζω, (*ἡδύλος*)=*ἡδυλογέω,* Lat. *adulari,* Menand. p. 16. Hence

Ἡδῠλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a flattering.*

Ἡδυλογέω, ῶ, *to speak sweet things, to flatter, τινί,* Phryn. (Com.) Ἐφιάλτ. 1, 4: and

Ἡδυλογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking sweetly,* Ath.: from

Ἡδύλογος, ον, (*ἡδύς, λέγω*) *sweet-speaking, sweet-voiced, σοφία,* Cratin. Χειρ. 1: *flattering, fawning,* Eur. Hec. 134.

Ἡδύλος, ον, dimin. adj. from *ἡδύς,* as *μικκύλος* from *μικκός.* [ῡ]

†Ἤδυλος, ου ὁ, *Hedylus,* a Grecian poet of Samos, Anth.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1015, 18.

Ἡδῠλύρης, ου, ὁ, (*ἡδύς, λύρα*) *singing sweetly to the lyre,* Anth. [ῡ]

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'Ηδυμᾰνής, ές, (ἡδύς, μαίνομαι) *full of sweet frenzy*, Nonn.

'Ηδυμελής, ές, (ἡδύς, μέλος) *sweet-strained*, Sapph. 96, Soph. Fr. 228.

'Ηδυμελίφθογγος, ον, (ἡδύς, μελίφθογγος) *of honey-sweet voice*, Anth.

'Ηδυμῑγής, ές, (ἡδύς, μίγνυμι) *sweetly mixed*, Leon. Tar.

'Ηδῦμος, ον, poet. for ἡδύς, *sweet, pleasant*, epith. of sleep, H. Hom. Merc. 241, 449, cf. νήδυμος: irreg. comp. ἡδυμέστερος, superl. -έστατος, Alcm. 102.

'Ηδυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἡδύνω) *one who sweetens, seasons*: as adj. *seasoning*. Hence

'Ηδυντήριος, α, ον, *sweetening, soothing*.

'Ηδυντικός, ή, όν, (ἡδύνω) *fit for sweetening* or *seasoning*: ἡ, -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of seasoning*, Plat. Soph. 223, A.

'Ηδυντός, ή, όν, *seasoned*: in genl. *prepared*, πίσσα, Hipp.: from

'Ηδύνω, (ἡδύς) *to sweeten, season, give a flavour* or *relish*, Epich. p. 104, Plat., etc.: even of salt, Arist. Meteor.: and metaph. of music, Plat. Rep. 607 A.—II. metaph. *to delight, coax, soothe*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 254 E: pass. *to enjoy one's self*, Timon ib. 281 E.

'Ηδυόδμος, ον, Dor. ἀδύοδμος, = ἡδύοσμος, Simon. 118.

'Ηδυοινία, ας, ἡ, *a sweetening of wine*, Geop.: from

'Ηδύοινος, ον, (ἡδύς, οἶνος) *producing sweet, good wine*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 6.

'Ηδυόνειρος, ον, (ἡδύς, ὄνειρος) *causing sweet dreams*, ἰσχάδες, Herm. Phorm. 1, 16.

'Ηδυοσμία, ας, ἡ, *a sweet smell*: and

'Ηδύοσμον, ὸν, τό, *a sweet-smelling herb, mint*, Theophr.: from

'Ηδύοσμος, ον, (ἡδύς, ὀσμή, ὀδμή) *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, Ar. Fr. 116.—II. ὁ ἡδ. = foreg., Diosc. [as trisyll., A. P. 11, 413.]

'Ηδυόφθαλμος, ον, (ἡδύς, ὀφθαλμός) *sweet-eyed*.

'Ηδυπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *pleasant living, luxury*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 74. [ᾰ]

'Ηδυπᾰθέω, ῶ, (ἡδυπαθής) *to live pleasantly, enjoy one's self, be luxurious*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1; like εὖ πάσχειν. Hence

'Ηδυπάθημα, ατος, τό, *enjoyment*, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ηδυπᾰθής, ές, (ἡδύς, πάθος, πάσχω) *living pleasantly, enjoying one's self, dainty, luxurious*, Antiph. Dodon. 1.

'Ηδύπνευστος, ον, (ἡδύς, πνέω) = ἡδύπνοος, Anth.

'Ηδύπνοος, ον, contr. -ους, ουν, (ἡδύς, πνοή) *sweet-breathing, soft-breathing, αὔρα*, Eur. Med. 840: of musical sound, Pind. O. 13, 31: of happy dreams, Soph. El. 480.

'Ηδύπολις, ιως and εως, also εος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδύς, πόλις) *dear to the people*, Soph. O. T. 510.

'Ηδυπορφύρα, ας, ἡ, (ἡδύς, πορφύρα) *a shell-fish that produces fine purple*, Ath.

'Ηδυπότης, ον, (ἡδύς, πίνω) *fond of drinking*, Anth. Hence

'Ηδυπότις, ιδος, ἡ, *a cup that makes drink taste pleasant*, Epigen. 'Ηρώιν. 2.—II. *an onion*, so called for the same reason.

'Ηδυποτος, ον, (ἡδύς, πίνω) *pleasant to drink*, οἶνος, Od. 2, 340, etc.

'Ηδυπρόσωπος, ον, (ἡδύς, πρόσωπον) *of sweet countenance*, Matro ap Ath 136 F.

'Ηδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ, but once in Hom. in fem. ἡδὺς ἀὐτμή, Od. 12, 369; irreg. Dor. acc. sing. ἀδέα for ἡδύν, Theocr. 20, 44, Mosch. 3, 83 (cf. θῆλυς), Ion. fem. ἡδέᾱ and ἡδέη. Comp. ἡδίων, Superl. ἥδιστος, Od. 13, 80; later, but not Att., also regul. ἡδύτερος, ἡδύτατος, as in Pseudo-Phocyl. 183, and Anth.—I. *sweet, pleasant*, first prob. of taste, like Od. 3, 51, etc., usu. in Hom. as epith. of wine; next of smell, Od. 4, 446, etc.; and of hearing, ἡδεῖα ἀοιδή, Od. 8, 64; then of any pleasant feeling or outward state, esp. of sleep. ἡδὺς ὕπνος, oft. in Hom., also ἡδὺς κοῖτος, Od. 19, 510, ἡδὺ κνώσσειν, Od. 4, 809: so too ἡδύ μοι ἐστί or γίγνεται, it is *pleasant* to me, pleases me well, Il. 4, 17, Od. 24, 435: τὰ ἡδέα, *enjoyments, pleasures*, Plat. Gorg. 495 A, etc.; but ἡδίω τὴν γνώμην πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ποιεῖν, to open *a pleasanter* view of the future, Plut.: metaph. of feelings and the like, *sweet, pleasing, happy*, in Il. esp. freq., ἡδὺ γελᾶν, to laugh *sweetly*, i. e. *softly*, opp. to loud, boisterous laughter.—II. post-Hom. of *men, pleasant, kind, dear, glad*, Lat. *suavis*, Soph. O. T. 82, Phil. 530: but also like γλυκύς and εὐήθης in laxer sense, *pleasant, merry*, Lat. *facetus*, Plat. Gorg. 491 D.—III. Adv. ἡδέως, *gladly, with pleasure*, e. g. ἡδ. εὐδειν, Soph. Tr. 175, βίοτον ἄγειν, Eur. Cycl. 453; ἡδ. ἔχειν τινός, to be *pleased with* a thing, Hipp. 1089 G; ἡδ. ἔχειν πρός τινα, Isocr. 6 B; τινί, Dem. 60, fin., to be *kind, well-disposed* to one: ἡδέως ὁρᾶν τι, Soph. Ant. 70, ἡδέως μοί ἐστι, it pleases me well, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 300 C: in Hom., ἡδύ is used as adv., cf. supr. (Akin to ἤδος, ἥδομαι, ἀνδάνω.)

'Ηδύσᾰρον, ου, τό, *a leguminous plant*, Theophr.

'Ηδυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἡδύνω) *that which sweetens*, esp. in cookery, *that which gives a relish* or *flavour, seasoning, spice, sauce*, Ar. Eq. 678, Vesp. 496, cf. ἥδος II: hence metaph. of music, Arist. Poet.: also in plur. *unguents, sweet oils*, Hipp.

'Ηδυσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἥδυσμα, Telecl. Amphict. 1, 11.

'Ηδυσματοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a spice-box*.

'Ηδυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἡδύνω) *a seasoning*: also *a sweet savour*, LXX.

'Ηδυσώμᾰτος, ον, (ἡδύς, σῶμα) *of sweet, fair form*, opp. to ἡδυγνώμων, Xen. Symp. 8, 30.

'Ηδυτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἡδύς) *sweetness*. [ῡ]

'Ηδυφᾰής, ές, (ἡδύς, φάος) *sweetly shining*, Anth.

'Ηδυφάρυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδύς, φάρυγξ) *sweet, pleasant to the throat*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B. [ᾰ]

'Ηδυφᾰδής, ές, (ἡδύς, φράζω) *sweetly speaking*.

†'Ηδύφρων, ον, (ἡδύς, φρήν) *of sweet, gentle mind, kind*, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

†'Ηδυφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Hedyphon*, (in Plin. *Hedypnus*) a river of Assyria, Strab.

'Ηδυφωνία, ας, ἡ, *sweetness of voice* or *sound*, Alciphr.: from

'Ηδύφωνος, ον, (ἡδύς, φωνή) *sweet-voiced*, ὄρτυξ, Pratinas ap. Ath. 392 F. Adv. -νως.

'Ηδυχᾰρής, ές, (ἡδύς, χαίρω) *sweetly joyous*, Anth.

'Ηδύχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (ἡδύς, χρόα) *of sweet complexion*, Anth.: τὸ ἡδ. a kind of *perfume*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

'Ηδω, f. ἥσω, v. ἥδομαι, sub fin.

†'Ηδῶνες, ων, οἱ, = 'Ηδωνοί, Thuc. 4, 102, 109.

†'Ηδωνῐκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Edoni, Edonian*, Thuc. 1, 100.

†'Ηδωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. = foreg.,

in genl. *Thracian*, Aesch. Pers. 4
As subst. 1. sub. γυνή, *an Ed
woman*, Hdt. 5, 11.—2. sub. γῆ, *t
ritory of the Edoni, Edonis*.

†'Ηδωνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Edōni*, a p
of Thrace, dwelling on the river
mon, Hdt. 7, 100, etc., also wr.
νες and 'Ηδωνες, Thuc. Hence

†'Ηδωνός, ή, όν, as adj. *Ed
Thracian, χείρ*, Eur. Hec. 1153.

'Hέ, poet., esp. Ep., for ἦ, *or*,
Hom.

'Hιε, Ep. for ἦει, 3 sing. impf.
εἶμι, to go, contr. from Ion. ἴε
371, Od. 20, 89.

'Hιει, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι,
Hom.

'Hειδε, 3 sing. impf. from ἀείδ

'Hείδειν, Ep. lengthd. form of
plqpf. of οἶδα with impf. signf.,
in Hom. only ἠείδης, Il. 22, 280
3 sing. ἠείδη, Od. 9, 206, as if fr
Att. form ἤειδη, cf. ἤδη. Mo
also 3 sing. ἠήδει.

'Hέλιος, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for
very freq. in Hom. (who use
prose form ἥλιος only once),
Hdt. 4, 40.

'Hελιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις,
poet. for ἡλ., *of, belonging to th*
Anth.

'Hεν, Ep. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf.
εἰμί, to be, oft. in Hom.

'Hέτερ, poet. for ἦπερ, Hom.

'Hέρα, Ion. and Ep. acc. of
Hom.

'Hερέθομαι, as pass., *to hang,
wave in air*, of the tassels or fri
the Aegis, Il. 2, 448; of locusts,
12: metaph., ὁπλοτέρων φρένες
θονται, young men's minds *are
every wind*, Il. 3, 108:—never i
This verb, only found in 3 plur.
and impf. ἠερέθονται, -θοντο,
lengthd. Ep. form of ἀείρομα
ἠγερέθομαι. The form ἀερέθομα
in Gramm.

'Hέρι, Ion. and Ep. dat. of
Hom.

†'Hερίβοια, ας, ἡ, poet. for 'Ερ
Eriboea, the second wife of A
stepmother of Otus and Ephi
Il. 5, 389.

'Hέριος, α, ον, Ep. for ἀέριος
ἀήρ: *early, at morn, at day-break
all things are yet wrapt in mist*
Il. 1, 497, 557; 3, 7, Od. 9, 52, a
first rightly explained by
Lexil. v. ἀήρ, ἠέρ., derives it st
from ἠρι, *early*, and connects
with ἠώς:—the interpr. *airy,
through the air* is quite foreign t
form.

'Hεροδίνης, ες, (ἀήρ, δινέω)
ing in mid air, aletēs, Anth. [ῐ]

'Hεροειδής, ές, Ion. and Ep. fo
which will hardly be found,
εἶδος) *of dark and cloudy look*: in
(esp. in Od.) usu. epith. of th
*with the dark deep shadows of
ing clouds*; also *dim, murky*, of a
Od. 12, 80; 13, 103; *cloud-capp
hills*, Od. 12, 233; *dim, gray,
distance*, Il. 5, 770. Ep. word.

'Hερόεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. and E
ἀερ., which will hardly be f
cloudy, dim, dusky, murky, in
usu. epith. of Τάρταρος and
hence also, ἠερόεντα κέλευθ
dim, dark road (i. e. death) O
64.

'Hερόθεν, adv. Ion. and Ep. fo
from air, Anth.

'Hερομήκης, ες, Ep. for ἀ
(ἀήρ, μῆκος) *high as heaven*, Orp

'Hεροπλαγκτος, ον, Ion. an
for ἀεροπλ., (ἀήρ, πλάζομαι) *w
ing in mid air*, Orph.

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lon. for Ἀέροπος. Ep. gen. of ἀήρ, Il. Ep. for ἀερ-, shining

,=ἠερόφοιτος, Ep.

ς, ή, (ἀήρ, φοιτάω) ark'ness, coming un- 571.—II.=sq. II.,

(ἀήρ, φοιταω)= —II. air-wandering, nocyl. 117.

(ἀήρ, φωνή) sound- voiced, κήρυκες, Il.

pf. from εἰμι, to go. n. εω, ὁ, son of Ἐë- poet. for Ἡετιωνι- t. 5, 92: from sq. 4. Ἐëtion, king of the oplacian Thebé in of Andromache, Il. son of Jason, king —3. a distinguish- f Podes, Il. 17, 575. ates, one of the La- e Corinthian Cyp- Others in Theocr.,

ή, Ἐëtionëa, a point nclosing the Pirae- uc. 8, 90. daughter of Ἐëtion, Q. Sm. 1, 115. ing. plqpf. of οἶδα, ν, ἦν, 3 sing. impf. om. a new Ion. nom. ς, ἠέρι, ἠέρα, the of ἀήρ, q. v.: the Hipp., but never for ἠθάς, Opp. [ᾰ] ν, Dor. for ἠθεῖος, (ἦθος) wonted, ac-

lon. ἠθήνιον, dim. l sieve or strainer, 0 D, (Fr. 2, Sturz.)

ή, Ion. for ἐθάς, stomed to a thing, ινός, Soph. El. 372. tomed, Hipp.: also θάδων, Eur. Cycl. 84. ν, trusty, dear, hon- 18; 10, 37; 22, 229, places it is used by er to the elder, as gamemnon, Paris o Hector, so that erm expressing at e and respect, my also periphr. ἦθεῖη But in Od. 14, 147, s of Ulysses, ἀλλά I will give him an call him my dear ne from θεῖος, god- ατός from βαιός, ς, uncle: rather, as θάς, known, trusty.) impf. from ἐθέλω, . from θέλω. t. for ἠθεος, q. v. σω, (ἦθω) to sift, trained, Plat. Crat. ugh, Tim. 59 E. , that which is sifted. n. for ἠθάνιον, but 186. ,=ἠθητής. fit for sifting or straining: hence τὸ ἠθητήριον,=ἠθμός, a strainer, sieve, Strab.

Ἠθητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who strains, also ἠθητήρ.

Ἠθίζω,=ἠθέω.

Ἠθικός, ή, όν, (ἦθος II.) of, belonging to morals, ethical, moral, opp. to intellectual (διανοητικός) Arist. Eth. N.—II. showing morals or moral character, expressive thereof, λέξις, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς, hence, ἠθικῶς μετὰ τιῶν or γελᾶν, to laugh expressively, Coray Plut. Brut. 51.

Ἠθίσις, εως, ή, (ἠθίζω) a sifting or straining off, Arist. Probl.

Ἠθμάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἠθμός.

Ἠθμοειδής, ές, (ἠθμός, εἶδος) like a sieve or strainer: τὸ ἠθ. ὀστοῦν, the perforated bone at the root of the nose, through which its secretions pass, Gal.

Ἠθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἠθω, ἠθέω) a sieve, strainer, Eur. Eurysth. 1.—II.=κημός III, Cratin. Nom. 13.—III=τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν, Gal.—First prob. in Sigeian Inscr., where it is written ἠθμός.

Ἠθμώδης, ες,=ἠθμοειδής.

Ἠθογραφέω, ῶ, to paint or describe, character, Vita Thuc.: from

Ἠθογράφος, ὁν, (ἦθος, γράφω) painting, expressing character: ὁ ἠθ. one whose pictures are full of character, Arist. Poet. [ᾰ]

†Ἠθοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, Ethocles, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Ἠθολογέω, ῶ, to express character or something in character, Longin.: and

Ἠθολογία, ας, ή, a painting of character, esp. by mimic gestures, elsewh. χαρακτηρισμός, Senec. Ep. 95: from

Ἠθολόγος, ον, (ἦθος, λέγω) painting manners or character by mimic gestures and actions, like ἀρεταλόγος and βιολόγος, and so esp. of dramatic and mimic poets, Diod.

Ἠθοποιέω, ῶ, (ἠθοποιός) to form manners or character, Plut.: also to express them. Hence

Ἠθοποιητικός, ή, όν, belonging to, fit for the forming of character. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἠθοποιΐα, ας, ή, a forming, expressing of manners or character, Strab.: from

Ἠθοποιός, όν, (ἦθος, ποιέω) forming, expressing character, Plut.

Ἦθος, εος, τό, an accustomed seat, hence in plur. seats, haunts, abodes, Il. 6, 511, Od. 14, 411, but in Hom. only of the haunts of beasts: of the abodes of men first in Hes. Op. 166, 523, Hdt. 1, 15, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 494:—acc. to Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 81 E, never used by Att. in this sense, but v. Aesch. Supp. 64, Eur. Hel. 274, Arist. Mund. 6, 16.—II. usu. custom, usage, Hes. Op. 136: hence the manners and habit of man, his way of speaking, acting, or expressing himself, disposition, temper, moral nature, character, first in Hes. Op. 67, 78; freq. πρᾶος, φιλόπολις, βελτίων τὸ ἦθος, also of outward bearing, ὡς ἥλαρὸν τὸ ἦθος, Xen. Symp. 8, 3, and later τῷ ἤθει (in this sense ἦθος is almost always in sing.), Lob. Phryn. 364: but generally of manners, freq. in plur., Lat. mores, Hes. Th. 66, Hdt. 4, 106, Thuc. 2, 61, ἤθεσι καὶ ἔθεσι joined, Plat. Legg. 968 D: also of animals, Eur. Hipp. 1219: of things, nature, kind, τοῦ πυρετοῦ, Gal.—2. any characteristic expression, such as is shown in the features, mieu, etc., Lat. affectus, differing from πάθος, in that the latter denotes violent, the former calm affections of the mind, Dion. H., cf., Quintil. 6, 2. (Prob. a lengthd. form of ἔθος: by some referred to ἔζω.)

Ἠθροισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀθροίζω, in a mass.

Ἤθω, rare collat. form of ἠθέω, q. v., Hipp. ap. Gal. Also written ἠθῶ to refer it to the root *ἔω, ἧμι, but really akin to σήθω.

Ἤια, τά, (εἶμι, impf. Ion. ἤϊα, Att. ᾔα) provisions for a journey, Lat. viatica, in prose ἐφόδια, Od. 2, 289, 410, etc.: in genl. food, meat, λύκων ἤια, food for wolves, Il. 13, 103.—II. chaff, husks, elsewh. ἄχυρα, only in Od. 5, 368. [In Hom. ι usu. long in arsis; short in thesis, Od. 4, 363; 12, 329, in phrase ἤια πάντα: besides this, the word is found in dissyll., Od. 5, 266, 368; 9, 212, where Wolf writes ἦια, Dind. ᾖα: so, the gen. ἠίων would be better written ἤων, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14, and v. ὀήιος.]

Ἤια, Ion. for ἦειν, impf. from εἶμι, to go; Hom. uses only 1 sing., Od. 4, 427, 333; 3 sing. ἤϊε, and 3 pl. ἤϊον or ἠίσαν. [ῑ]

Ἠιεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἶμι, to go, for which Hom. uses ἤϊσαν.

Ἤϊθεος, ὁ, Att. contr. ἠθεος, the youth come to manhood, but not yet married, a bachelor, answering to the feminin. παρθένος, cf. Plat. Legg. 840 D, and Ruhnk. Tim.: hence παρθένος ἠϊθέός τε joined, Il. 18, 593; 22, 127, cf. Od. 11, 38: later also as real adj. παῖς ἠΐθεος, etc., Plut. The fem. ἡ ἠΐθεος or ἠΐθεος κόρη,=παρθένος, is rare, ἡ ἠϊθέη, Nic. (Prob. another form of αἰζηός, and so from ζάω, ζέω; acc. to E. M. from αἴθω; Riemer from ἠθεῖος.) [ῑ Ep.: as trisyll. ἠθεος in Att. poets.]

Ἤικτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of ἔοικα, Od.

Ἤιξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἀΐσσω, Hom.

Ἠϊόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἠϊών, όνος, and so strictly it should be ἠιονόεις) with banks, high-banked, steep-banked, esp. epith. of the mountain-stream Scamander, ἐπ' ἠϊόεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ, Il. 5, 36: πεδίον ἠϊόεν, in Q. Sm. 5, 299, is taken for a meadow in which geese, etc. feed; whence Buttm. concludes that the word had the signf. grassy, which should also be received in Il., Scamander winding through grassy meads, v. Lexil. in voc. [ῑ]

Ἤιον, Ep. for ἦεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἶμι, to go, Od. [ῑ]

†Ἠιόνες, ων, αἱ, (lit. the banks) Ἠϊόνες, a town of Argolis, near the promontory Scylleum, Il. 2, 561.

†Ἠιονεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ή, Ἠϊόνευς, a Greek, Il. 7, 11.—2. a Thracian prince, father of Rhesus, Il. 10, 435.

†Ἠιόνη, ης, ή, Ἠϊόνη, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

Ἠιόνιος, ον,=ἠόνιος, Ion. [ῑ]

Ἤϊος, ου, ό, epith. of Phoebus, ἤϊε Φοῖβε, Il. 15, 365; 20, 152; (either from the cry ἤ, ἤ, cf. ἰήιος, εὐιος, or from ἐΰς, ἠΰς, Franke H. Hom. Ap. Del. 120) [ῑ]

Ἤισαν, Ep. for ἦεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἶμι, to go, oft in Hom. [ῑ]

Ἤισαν, Ep. for ᾔδεσαν, 3 plur. impf. of οἶδα, only in Ap. Rh. in comp. ἐπήισαν. [ῑ]

Ἠίχθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from ἀΐσσω, Il. 3, 368; plur. ἠίχθησαν, Il. 16, 404.

Ἠιών, όνος, ή, Att. ἠών, Dor. ἀϊών, a sea-bank, the shore, beach, coast, Hom., and Hdt. 8, 96: later also of a river-bank, Ap. Rh. 2, 659; 4, 130. [ῑ]

Ἠιών, ονος, ή, (ἀΐω) a hearing, report, the reading of Zenodot. for ἀγγελίην, in Od. 2, 42.

†Ἠιών, όνος, ή, Ἠϊών, a city of Macedonia at the mouth of the Strymon,

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the port of Amphipolis; on its site stands the mod. *Contessa*, Hdt. 7, 25, 113: Thuc. 1, 98.

'Ηκα, adv. of sound, *stilly, low*, ἡκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον, Il. 3, 155. —II. of place or motion, *slightly, a little*, ἡκ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά, *a little* to the left, Il. 23, 336; ἡκα παρακλίνας κεφαλήν, Od. 20, 301; hence in genl. *softly, gently*, ἡκα ἐλαύνειν, Od. 18, 92, 94: ἀπώσατο ἡκα γέροντα, Il. 24, 508: ἡκα μάλα ψύξασα, Il. 20, 440; ἡκα κιόντες, Od. 17, 254, cf. ἥκιστος. —III. of sight, *softly, smoothly*, ἡκα στίλβοντες ἐλαίῳ, with oil *soft* shining, Il. 18, 596.—IV. of time, *by little and little*, Jac. A. P. p. 116. (Hence the radic. signf. is *not much, slightly*, and it must be akin not only to ἥκιστος, but also to ἧσσων, ἥκιστος, being in truth their positive: also to ἀκέων, ἀκήν, ἀκαλός, Buttm. Lexil. in voc.)

'Ηκα, aor. 1 of ἵημι, 3 sing. ἧκε, freq. in Hom.

'Ηκαλέος, α, ον, and

'Ηκᾶλος, ον, adj. from ἡκα, and in same signf., but only in Gramm. (Its likeness to ἑκηλος, is accidental.)

'Ηκᾶχε, 3 sing. aor. 2 formed from ἀκάχω, q. v., Hom.

'Ηκεστος, η, ον, (for ἀκεστος, from κεστός) *ungoaded*, of bullocks which have never yet been worked, such as were used for sacrifices, in Tacit. *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Il. 6, 94, 275, 309.

'Ηκή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀκή, ἀκωκή, Archil. 41, v. Valck. Hdt. 4, 196.

'Ηκιστος, η, ον, superl. adj. from adv. ἡκα, only in Il. 23, 531, ἥκιστος ἐλαυνέμεν, *the gentlest*, i. e. *slowest*, in driving: where however Dind. (in Steph.) and others write ἡκιστος, as superl. of ἧσσων, *the worst* to drive; but as ἥκιστος, is never found in Hom., it is better to keep ἥκιστος, as an old form.

'Ηκιστος, η, ον, superl. of compar. ἧσσων, *the worst, least, poorest, meanest*. Adv. ἥκιστα, *least*: οὐχ ἥκιστα, *not least*, i. e. *most, very much so*, Hdt. 4, 170, Soph., etc.: very freq. in reply to a question, *nay not so, not at all*, Soph. O. T. 623, etc.; so too ἥκιστά γε, Ib. 1386, and Plat.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (The root is ἡκα, but in signf. and usage the positive is κακός, or μικρός.)

'Ηκου, Ion. and Dor. for ἥπου, q. v.

'Ηκριβωμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀκριβόω, *exactly*.

'ΗΚΩ, impf. ἧκυν: fut. ἥξω, no other tenses in use. *I am come, am here, am arrived*, (cf. οἴχομαι) only twice in Hom., Il. 5, 478, Od. 13, 325, elsewh. ἵκειν, so too Pind., v. Böckh v. l. O. 4, 18: very freq. in Att., of whom the more accurate did not use the impf. *I came*, since this sense was already in the pres. In less exact or not Att. writers it is used for ἔρχομαι, *to come, go*, esp. *to come back*; so ἥξει, even in Ar. Pac. 265, Thuc., etc.; ἧκε, imperat., Ar. Pac. 275. Construct. mostly with εἰς, ἐπί, παρά, or adv. of motion to a place, e. g. δεῦρο: but, ἥκειν ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα, Xen. An. 7, 6, 2, is not, as usu., *to come to* the army, but *to come for* it, like μετά, c. acc.; in poets also c. acc. only.—II. *to concern, relate* or *belong to*, like the usu. προσήκειν, τινί, Soph. O. C. 748; ποῖ ἥκει λόγος; what do the words relate to? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 155; also, ἥκ. εἰς..., Ar. Plut. 919, παρά..., Hdt. 7, 157, πρός..., Soph. O. C. 734, all c. acc.: and so,—2. *to depend upon*, ἡ σωτηρία ἐπὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ἧκε, safety *depended upon* the embassy, Dem. 350, 14.—III. *to come to, reach a point, arrive at it, raise one's self* thereto, like ἀνήκειν, mostly with εἰς, εἰς τοῦτο τόλμης, σοφίας, ἡλικίας, etc., cf. Soph. O. T. 963, O. C. 1030: διὰ μάχης, δι' ὀργῆς ἥκειν, Aesch. Supp. 475, Soph. O. C. 905, cf. διά A.—2. esp. freq. c. gen. and an adv., esp. in Hdt., εὖ ἥκειν τινός, *to be* well *off for* a thing, *have* great *store* or *plenty of* it, e. g. χρημάτων, Hdt. 5, 62; καλῶς ἥκ. χίου, Eur. Alc. 291; also, ὁμοίως ἥκ. τινός, to have an equal share of a thing, Hdt. 1, 149; so, πῶς ἀγῶνος ἥκομεν; how *have we sped* in the contest? Eur. El. 751; also, εὖ ἥκειν, sine gen., *to be* well *off*, flourishing, Hdt. 1, 30: less freq. c. gen. sine adv., e. g. σὺ δὲ δυνάμιος ἥκεις μεγάλης, thou art in great power, Hdt. 7, 157, nisi legend. μεγάλως: cf. ἔχω IV. 2.—IV. εἰς ταὐτὸν ἥκειν, *to be come* to the same, i. e. *to agree together*, Valck. Hipp. 273.—V. ὃ καὶ νῦν ἥκει γενόμενον, which *commonly happens* now too, Polyb.—VI. c. part. fut., ἥκω φράσων, ἀγγελῶν, etc., like ἔρχομαι, *I am going, I intend* to say, Valck. Phoen. 257, 713, 1082; but ἥκω φέρων, I am bringing. Cf. ἵκω, ἱκάνω.

†'Ηλ = ἥλιος, Euphor. ap. Strab. p. 364, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. 1, p. 213 ed. Lob.; Lob. Paral. 70, 116.

'Ηλαίνω, Ion. and poet. for ἀλαίνω, *to wander, stray*: metaph. *to wander in mind, be mad*, Call. Dian. 251; also in mid., Theocr. 7, 23.

'Ηλάκατα, ων, τά, *the wool on the spindle, the thread spun from it, yarn*, ἡλάκατα στρωφᾶν, to spin *yarn*, Od. 6, 53, also ἡλ. στροφαλίζειν, Od. 18, 315. Only used in plur., cf. sq. [λᾶ]

'Ηλάκάτη, ης, ἡ, *a distaff*, Lat. *colus*, Il. 6, 491, Od. 1, 357, etc.: also *a spindle*; cf. foreg. Hom. has it only in first sense, but later it was used, like ἄτρακτος, of many things spindle shaped, hence—II. *a shaft, stalk*, esp. *the joint of a reed* or *cane*, Theophr. —III. *an arrow*, like ἄτρακτος, but dub., cf. χρυσηλάκατος.—IV. *the upper part of the mast*, which was made to turn round.—V. *a windlass*, to draw up heavy nets, etc., elsewh. ὄνος. (Perh. akin to ἠλάσκω, so that the distaff got this name from being *turned round*, which agrees with signf. IV. and V, while the spindle *shape* agrees with signf. II. and III. Acc. to others from ἕλκω.) [κᾰ] Hence

'Ηλακατῆνες, ων, οἱ, *a large sea-fish*, eaten salt, and so called *from their spindle-like form*, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 403 B.

'Ηλάκατον, ου, τό, supposed sing. of ἡλάκατα, q. v.

'Ηλάμην, ἡλατο, aor. 1 mid. from ἄλλομαι.

'Ηλᾶσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.

'Ηλασκάζω, v. sq.

'Ηλάσκω, Ep. form of ἀλάομαι, ἀλαίνω, *to wander, stray, roam about*, ἔλαφοι καθ' ὕλην, Il. 13, 104, μυῖαι κατὰ σταθμόν, Il. 2, 470: hence a lengthd. poet. form ἠλασκάζω, of men, Il. 18, 281, cf. H. Hom. Ap. 142. But Od. 9, 457, c. acc., ἐμὸν μένος ἠλασκάζει, *he flees from, shuns* my wrath, unless it should be ἠλυσκάζει, Ion. for ἀλυσκάζει, cf. Herm. Orph. Arg. 439.

'Ηλᾶτο, 3 sing. impf. from ἀλάομαι, Od. 3, 302.

'Ηλᾶτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἀλδαίνω, Od.

†'Ηλεία, ας, ἡ, = 'Ηλις, Polyb. 4, 68, 4.

'Ηλειακός, ή, όν, ('Ηλις) —II. οἱ 'Ηλειακοί, *the* disciples of Phaedo, 17; 2, 105, 126.

†'Ηλεῖος, α Ep. and ('Ηλις) *of Elis, Elean*. Hdt. 4, 30: οἱ 'Ηλεῖοι, *the* 11, 671 sqq.: cf. 'Επειοί.

†'Ηλεῖος, ου, ὁ, *Elius*, tune, king of the Epei, P

'Ηλέκτρα, ἡ, v. Ἠλέκτρα

†'Ηλέκτρα, ας, ἡ, *Electra* of Oceanus and Tethys, w mas, mother of Iris and H. Hom. Cer. 418, Hes. a daughter of Danaus, Ap daughter of Atlas, one of t mother of Dardanus and 3, 12, 1.—4. daughter of A and Clytaemnestra, so call beauty; her proper name κη. She married Pylad hum Strophius and Medo sister of Cadmus, after 'Ηλέκτραι πύλαι, (Aesch in Thebes, were said to Paus. 9, 8.—II. a small to er of Messenia, Paus. (I at end of ἠλέκτρον.)

†'Ηλέκτραι, ῶν, Dor. 'Α Pind., αἱ, πύλαι, *the Electr* of the gates of Thebes, A 423, Eur. Phoen. 1129, v.

†'Ηλεκτρίδες, νῆσοι, v. τρίς.

'Ηλέκτρινος, ον, *made* shining like it, Call. Cer. 2

†'Ηλεκτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (pro ing) *Electris*, epith. of Lu 2. in pl. 'Ηλεκτρίδες, ων, (sing. in Ap. Rh. 4, 590) t the *amber-islands* of the an to have been situated at t the Po in the Adriatic, pu even acc. to Strab. p. 215

'Ηλεκτρον, ου, τό, and ου, ὁ, and even ἡ, (for the diversity of gender; in Hes. nothing can be deter it is neut. in Hdt. 3, 11 Soph. Ant. 1038. fem. in though here some write ἡ from ἠλέκτρα)—*electrum*, t viz., 4, 73, where it adorn of Menelaus' palace alon per, gold, silver and ivo 460; 18, 296 in plur., whe broach or necklace is said τροισιν ἔερτο. and ἠλέκτρ νον, jointed or set *with* p tron: so in Hes. Sc. 142, shield enriched with gyp electrum and gold: but n 15, 10, where the rich brid electron, there is nothing it: Soph. Ant. 1038, speak Σαρδέων ἤλεκτρον... καὶ χρυσον: Hdt. 3, 115, me was brought from the ex So far we have nothing to it was. Now Pliny (H. 37, 2, 11) distinguishes *el* 1. *amber* (as it certainly is all later authors), and—2 *substance compounded of fo and one silver*, cf. Paus. 5, which latter Passow would take it in Hom., a guing that *amber* was u the Phoenicians brought ter period, to which he place of Hdt. may refer; w Mythol. 2, p. 337, sqq., m orig. signf. of *amber*, argu old legend of the origin The place of Soph. seem

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-ore washed down
Il. in Ar. Eq. 532,
d Cratinus, ἐκπεπ-
ων καὶ τοῦ τόνου
ere the Schol. in-
feet, inlaid with elec-
of the pegs (κόλ-
; at all events it
omething inlaid or
er or electron, v.
The word is usu.
ἑκτωρ, the sun, to
ares his electron,
an any thing bright
otion runs through
Ἠλεκτρύων, and
εκτραι, one of the
Buttm. l. c. p. 354,
ἔλκω, from the at-
amber, as it were
ἠλεκτρον.)
ς, (ἠλεκτρον, φώς)
αί, Eur. Hipp. 741.
ς and ονος, ὁ, also
tryon, son of Per-
da, king of Myce-
lcmena, Hes. Sc.
Hence
ς, ἡ, daughter of
nena, Hes. Sc. 16.
(ἠλεκτρον, εἶδος)
ός, the beaming sun,
dj., ἠλ. Ὑπερίων,
Il. 19, 398, cf.

, Dor., (ἡλός, ἥλε-
g, Theocr. 15, 4, e
dv. -τως, Ap. Rh.
ἠλός) astray, dis-
ένας ἠλεέ, Od. 2,
ting, crazing, οἶνος,

τ ἠλεύσατο, 3 sing.
ομαι, Il.
ur. plqpf. pass. of
43.
g. plqpf. pass. of

of. pass. from ἀλεί-

2 of ἔρχομαι, from

r. for ἤλθον, Alex-

child of the Sun,
λιάδαι, children of
of the Rhodians,
ίς, ἀδος.
, to warm in the
ζομαι, to sit in the
Eq. 798, Vesp. 772,
word: so ἠλιάζει,
d., Ar. Lys. 380.
t Athens, a public
ich the chief law-
the trial of state-
897: hence this
in the same place
ίαστα. Cf. Herm.
t. Process, p. 144,
Ὁμοιοτέλεια de Heliaea,
ὁμ ἀλής. ἀλίζομαι,
s. l, 28, 8, A. B. p.

(ἥλιος) of or belong-
κύκλος, the sun's
ineke Com. Fr. 2,

, a daughter of the
Ἡλιάδες, the Heli-
e sun, the sisters of
into poplars, Par-
Rh. 4, 603.—2. as
g to the sun, ἀκτίς,
island Rhodes, Id.
, (ἠλιάζω)=ἠλιώ-
sun, Dio C.—II.

(from mid.) the right of sitting in the Ἡλιαία, Jusjur. ap. Dem. 747, 8.

Ἡλιαστήριον, ου, τό, (ἡλιάζω) a place for taking the sun, Strab.

Ἡλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἡλιάζομαι) a juryman in the court Ἡλιαία, a Heliast, Ar. Vesp. 891, etc.: hence

Ἡλιαστικός, ἡ, όν, of or belonging to a Heliast, γέρων, Ar. Vesp. 195, ὀβολός, Id. Nub. 863.

Ἡλιάω, ῶ, (ἥλιος) to be like the sun, Philostr.

Ἠλίβᾰτος, ον, steep, abrupt, freq. in Hom., both Il. and Od., but only as epith. of πέτρη, Il. 15, 273, 619; 16, 35, Od. 9, 243, (where it simply means high, huge, as applied to the mass with which the Cyclops closes his cave) 10, 88; 13, 196: so in Hes. Th. 675, 786, Sc. 422, Theogn. 176, Pind. O. 6, 110, Aesch. Supp. 351; epith. of ὄρος, and ἄκρη, in Ap. Rh.; of the Olympian throne of Jupiter in Ar. Av. 1732: in H. Hom. Ven. 268, if the passage is correct, even of high trees. The word is poet., yet occasionally found in prose, πέτραι ἠλ., Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; τόποι, Polyb.; πέτρος, Strab. —II. by the usual reaction of signfs., like Lat. altus, also deep, abysmal, ἄντρῳ ἐν ἠλιβάτῳ, Hes. Th. 483; Τάρταρος ἠλ., Stesich.; ἠλ. ὑπὸ κευθμῶσι, Eur. Hipp. 732. (The readiest deriv. is from ἥλιος, and βαίνω, traversed only by the sun, and so steep, lofty: but, if so, could it be transferred to ἄντρον, Τάρταρος, κευθμών? More prob. therefore, with Buttm. Lexil. in v., from ἠλός, ἠλεός, ἀλιτεῖν, and βαίνω, synon. with ἄβατος, or δύςβατος, hardly to be trodden, and so impassable, steep and sheer, whether up or downwards: in which case ἠλίβατος is a shortened form for ἠλιτόβατος, cf. ἠλιτόμηνος, ἠλιτοεργός: Döderl. considers it a simple deriv. from ἅλιψ, which is quoted by Hesych. as=πέτρα. Others from ἀλάομαι.) [ῐ]

Ἡλιεῖον, ου, τό, (ἥλιος) a temple of the Sun.

Ἡλιεύω,=ἡλιόω, dub. l.

Ἠλίθα, adv. (ἅλις) enough, sufficiently, in Hom. always ἠλίθα πολλή, very much, a great deal, Lat. satis multum, Il. 11, 677, Od. 5, 483, etc.—II. of time, suddenly, at once, like ἀθρόως, Ap. Rh.—III. (ἠλός, ἠλεός) in vain, like μάτην, Call. Lav. Pall. 124, cf. ἠλίθιος II.

Ἠλῐθιάζω, to speak or act idly, foolishly, Ar. Eq. 1124: from

Ἠλίθιος, α, ον, Dor. ἀλίθ., (ἠλός, ἠλεός) idle, trifling, vain, random, χόλος, Pind. P. 3, 21, βέλος, Aesch. Ag. 366: foolish, silly, like μάταιος, Hdt. 1, 60, Eur. Cycl. 537, etc., cf. ἠλίθα III. Adv. -ίως, Plat. Theaet. 180 D: also ἠλίθιον, as adv. Ar. Nub. 872. [ῐ] Hence

Ἠλῐθιότης, ητος, ἡ, folly, silliness, Cratin. Pyt. 9.

Ἠλῐθιόω, to make foolish, to distract, craze, Aesch. Pr. 1061.

Ἠλῐθιώδης, ες, (ἠλίθιος, εἶδος) like a fool, Philostr.

Ἡλῐκία, ας, ἡ, (ἦλιξ) time of life, age, Lat. aetas, Il. 22, 419, where old age is meant; cf. τὸ ἀχρεῖον τῆς ἡλ., Thuc. 2, 44: elsewh. usu. the flower or prime of life from about 18 to 50, man's estate, manhood, also of women, womanhood, Hdt., Hipp., etc.: ἐν ἡλικίᾳ εἶναι to be of age, c. inf., e. g. στρατεύεσθαι, for service, Hdt. 1, 209, cf. Dem. 42, 9; so too, ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, εἰς ἡλ. ἐλθεῖν, Plat. Euthyd. 306 D, Theaet. 142 E; ἡλικίας μετέχειν, Thuc. 7, 60: οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, men of serviceable age, Thuc. 8, 75: ἡ καθεστηκυῖα ἡλ., maturity, Thuc. 2, 36: —νέος ἡλικίην, Hdt. 3, 134, ἀκμαῖος τὴν ἡλ., Arist. Pol.; προεληλυθὼς τῇ ἡλ., Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—2. youthful heat and passion, Hdt. 3, 36; 7, 18: hence—II. as collective subst.,=οἱ ἡλικες, those of the same age, fellows, esp. all fit for service, Lat. juventa, Il. 16, 808: ἡλ. ἀστῶν, Aesch. Pers. 914, cf. Thuc. 3, 67.—III. in genl. age, time, ταῦτα ἡλικίην ἂν εἴη κατὰ Λάϊον, about the age or time of Laïus, Hdt. 5, 59, cf. 60, 71: and later an age, Lat. saeculum, Dem. 1392, 13.—IV. of the body, stature, growth, as being a sign of age, Hdt. 3, 16, Dem. 1024, 26. Hence

Ἡλῐκιάζομαι, as pass., to grow to manhood, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1098.

Ἡλῐκιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῶτις, ιδος, an equal in age, fellow, friend, Lat. aequalis, Hdt. 5, 71, Ar. Nub. 1006: ἡλ. ἱστορία, contemporary history, Plut.

Ἡλῐκος, η, ον, as big as, as tall as, Ar. Ran. 55: in genl. as great as, how great, strong or powerful, Lat. quantus, Dem. 67, 1: also how old, at what age, Soph. O. T. 15; as old as, Ar. Ach. 703: esp. in expressions of wonder, usu. θαυμάσιον ἡλίκον, extraordinarily great, Dem. 348, 24; as in Lat. mirum quantum. Also used in orat. obliqua. In questions πηλίκος, answered by τηλίκος, or usu. τηλικοῦτος. [ῐ]: from

Ἦλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, in the flower or prime of life, of age, of the same age, Lat. aequalis, Od. 18, 373: hence—2. a fellow, comrade, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.; ἡλικες ἥβης ἐμῆς, Aesch. Pers. 681: so too, ἡλ. νεανίδες, Ar. Thesm. 1030. Proverb. ἦλιξ ἥλικα τέρπει, Plat., and Arist.—3. later c. gen., like, resembling, Wern. Tryph. 637.

Ἡλιόβλητος, ον,=sq., Eur. Bacch. 14.

Ἡλιόβολος, ον, (ἥλιος, βάλλω) sun-stricken, sun-burnt, scorched, Theophr.

†Ἡλιοδώρα, ας, ἡ, Heliodōra, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Ἡλιόδωρος, ου, ὁ, Heliodōrus, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 927, 23.—Others in Ath. 45 C, etc.

Ἡλιοειδής, ές, (ἥλιος, εἶδος) like the sun, bright and beaming, Plat. Rep. 508 A. Adv. -δῶς.

Ἡλιοθερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to sun one's self, Gal.: from

Ἡλιοθερής, ές, (ἥλιος, θέρω) warmed in the sun.

Ἡλιοκᾱής, ές, (ἥλιος, κάω, καίω) burnt in or by the sun, sun-burnt, Luc.

Ἡλιοκᾰ́τα, ας, ἡ, a being sun-burnt.

Ἡλιοκάμινος, ου, ὁ, (ἥλιος, κάμινος) a room exposed to the sun for winter time, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20. [ᾰ]

Ἡλιοκάνθᾰρος, ον, (ἥλιος, κάνθαρος) the dung-beetle, called sun-beetle, because it was the Ægypt. hieroglyphic for the sun.

Ἡλιόκαυστος, ον, (ἥλιος, καίω)= ἡλιοκαής, Theocr. 10, 27.

Ἡλιόκτῡπος, ον, (ἥλιος, κτυπέω) sun-stricken, sun-burnt, as should be read with Wellauer in Aesch. Supp. 155, for ἡ διόκτυπον.

Ἡλιομᾰνής, ές, (ἥλιος, μαίνομαι) sun-mad, mad for love of the sun, epith. of the Cicada, Ar. Av. 1096.

Ἡλιόμορφος, ον, (ἥλιος, μορφή) sun-shaped, Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

Ἡλιόπους, ποδος, ὁ,=ἡλιοτρόπιον, Diosc.

Ἥλιος, ου, ὁ, poet. ἠέλιος, (ἕλη)

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the sun: Hom. always in poet. form, except Od. 8, 271, where it is usu. taken as a prop. n. For the sun's rising he uses, *ἀνίεναι, ἀνορούειν*, and *ἀνανείσθαι*, Od. 10, 192; of the setting *δύναι*, and *καταδῦναι*, mostly in partic.: *φάος ἠελίοιο*, is with him sometimes *daylight*, sometimes *the light of life:* *πρὸς Ἠῶ τ' Ἠελίόν τε*, toward the *morning-red and rising sun*, opp. to *πρὸς ζόφον*, for Hom. only marked two points of the compass, E. and W., and called them *the rising and setting, light and darkness, morning and evening*, Il. 12, 239, Od. 9, 26; and so, Hdt. 7, 58 opposes *πρὸς ἠῶ τε καὶ ἥλιον ἀνατολὰς* to *πρὸς ἑσπέρην*, so that *πρὸς ἥλιαν* still remained=*πρὸς ἠῶ*: these old authors called the N. the *upper*, and the S. the *lower* parts: so too, *οἱ ἀπ' ἡλίου ἀνατολέων*, the eastern.., Hdt. 7. 70: later, *πρὸς ἥλιον* was *the South.*—2. *day*, like Lat. *sol*, Soph. El. 424: *a day*, Pind. O. 13, 51, Eur. El. 654, etc.: but later also *a year*, ap. Stob. p. 591, 32, cf. Sillig ad Catull. 5, 4; 8, 3, 8.—3. *οἱ ἥλιοι, the sun-beams, hot sunny days*, like Lat. *soles*, Thuc. 7, 87.—II. as prop. n., (Dor. Ἅλιος) *Helius, the sun-god*, oft. in Hom., though it is oft. dub. whether he means the sun or the god: Wolf mostly prefers the prop. n., even in *πρὸς Ἠῶ τε Ἠέλιόν τε*, because of the fondness the Greeks had for impersonation: †son of Hyperion and Euryphaessa, Od. 12, 176. H. Hom. 31, or Theia, Hes. Th. 371 sqq.† Later *Helius* was identified with Apollo or Phoebus, but certainly not before Aesch.

Ἡλιοσκόπιον, ου, τό, (ἥλιος, σκοπέω) strictly *that which looks to the sun*, hence =*ἡλιοτρόπιον*, Diosc.

Ἡλιοστερής, ές, (ἥλιος, στερέω) *depriving of sun*, and so *shading from the sun*, epith. of the Thessalian hat, Soph. O. C. 313.

Ἡλιοστῐβής, ές, (ἥλιος, στείβω) *sun-trodden*, i. e. *sun-burnt*, Aesch. Pr. 791.

Ἡλιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, (ἥλιος, τροπή) *the heliotrope*, a plant *which follows the sun* with its flower and leaves, *herba solaris, solstitialis*, Diosc.: also *ἡλιόπους* and *ἡλιοσκόπιον*.—II. *a sun-dial*, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F.—III. *a gem, used as a lens to look at the sun*, Plin.

†Ἡλιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, *Heliotropium*, a place in the vicinity of Thebes in Thessaly, Polyb. 5, 99, 8.

†Ἡλιούπολις, ἐως, ἡ, lit. *city of the sun, Heliŏpŏlis*, a city of lower Aegypt, (the *On* of the Bible) containing a celebrated temple of the sun; in LXX. Ἡλιόπολις, now *Ain Shems*, Hdt. 2, 3, Strab. p. 805.—2. a city of Coele-Syria, some distance north of Tyre, now *Baalbeck*, Strab. p. 753. Hence

†Ἡλιουπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Heliopolis*, οἱ Ἡλιουπολῖται, *the Heliopolitans*, ὁ Ἡλ. νομός, *the Heliopolitan nome*, Strab.

Ἡλιοφᾰνής, ές, (ἥλιος, φαίνομαι) *beaming like the sun.*—II. pass. *lighted by the sun.*

Ἡλιόφυτον, ου, τό, *a name for the yew*, Diosc.

Ἡλιόω, ῶ, (ἥλιος) *to warm in the sun.* Pass. *to sun one's self, be lighted and heated by the sun*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18: also *to be sun-burnt, to live in the sun*, i. e. in the open air, ἡλιωμένος, opp. to *ἐσκιατραφηκώς*, Plat. Rep. 556 D.

†Ἥλις, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. Ἅλις, *Elis*, one of the western provinces of the Peloponnesus, Il. 2, 626, divided into three parts, *Elis proper*, or ἡ Κοίλη Ἦλις; ἡ Πισᾶτις, and ἡ Τριφυλία, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: also Ἤλεια, Thuc. 6, 88.—2. the capital city of foreg., on the Peneus, formed into a city in the Persian war, Hdt. 6, 70, Thuc., etc. Acc. to Gramm. the acc. Ἦλιδα. Od. 13, 275 is used of the *country*, Ἦλιν (Dor. Ἅλιν), Pind. O. 1, 126 only of the *city:* but latter of the country, Apollod. 1, 9, 7.

Ἡλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ἥλος, a little nail*, Ar. Fr. 296.

Ἥλῐτε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἁλιταίνω*, Il. 9, 375, Hes. Sc. 80.

Ἡλίτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἥλος*) *of or like nails*, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, λεπίς, iron *that scales off from nails*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Ἡλῐτοεργός, όν, (*ἁλιταίνω, ἔργον*) *missing the work, failing in one's end* or *aim*, Anth., cf. sq.

Ἡλῐτόμηνος, ον, (*ἁλιταίνω, μήν*) *missing the right month*, i. e. *untimely born*, Il. 19, 118. v. *ἁλιτήμερος*.

Ἡλιφάρμακος, ον, ἡ, *a plant useful to staunch blood*, Timag. ap. Stob. p. 541, 23.

Ἥλιψ, ῖπος, ὁ, said to be *a Dorian shoe*, v. *ἀνήλιπος*, Schol. Theocr. 4, 56.

Ἡλιώδης, ες, (*ἥλιος, εἶδος*)=*ἡλιοειδής*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Ἡλίωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἡλιόομαι*) *a being sunned: the sun's heat.*

Ἡλιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ίδος, poet. ἠελ., (*ἥλιος*) *of, belonging to the sun, the sun's light or heat*, Soph. Tr. 697: *αἴγλη ἠλ.*, Anth.: *οἱ ἠλ., the inhabitants of the sun*, Luc.—II. ἡ *ἡλιῶτις*, was an Ion. name for *the moon*, as if fem. of *ἥλιος:* whereas at Carrae the sun was worshipped as *Lunus*, or masc. of *Luna*.

Ἥλκησε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from *ἕλκέω*, Od. 11, 580.

Ἡλοειδής, ές, (*ἥλος, εἶδος*) *nail-shaped.*

†Ἡλοθάλης, ους, ὁ, *Helothales*, father of Epicharmus of Cos, Diog. L.

Ἡλοκόπος, ὁ, (*ἥλος, κόπτω*) *a nail-smith.*

Ἡλοπᾰγής, ές, (*ἥλος, πήγνυμι*) *fixed with nails.*

ΗΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a nail:* in Hom. never used to fix or fasten, but only for ornament, on the sceptre, Il. 1, 246, the sword, Il. 11, 29, etc., so that rather *nail-heads, studs* are meant: hence—II. *any thing like a nail, a wart, knot, callus* on the hands or feet: also on plants, esp. the olive, Theophr.

Ἠλός, ή, όν, *distraught, crazy, silly, φρένας ἠλέ*, Il. 15, 128.—II. later also *idle, empty, vain:* cf. *ἠλεός*. (Hence *ἠλεός, ἠλεματος, ἠλίθα, ἠλίθιος:* the root is *ἀλη, ἀλεός, ἀλώομαι*.) Hence

Ἠλοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*ἠλιθιότης*, Nic.

Ἠλότῠπος, ον, (*ἥλος, τύπτω*) *fixed* or *pierced by nails*, Nonn.

Ἠλόω, ῶ, (*ἥλος*) *to nail*, Clem. Al.

Ἥλπετο, impf. from *ἔλπομαι*, Hom.

Ἡλσάμην, aor. 1 mid. of *εἴλω*, wh. has a still stranger aor. 2 *ἠλσόμην*, unless Simon. 219 be corrupt, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *εἰλεῖν* 8. Hom. has only *ἕλσαν* and *ἕλσαι* of the aor. 1 act.

Ἥλσατο, lyr. aor. 1 mid. of *ἐλαύνω*, Schneidewin Ibyc. 29.

Ἠλῠγάζω, (*ἠλυγξ*) *to overshadow*, only found in compd. *ἐπηλ.*

Ἠλῠγαῖος, αία, αῖον, *shadowy, dark:* from

Ἠλύγη, ης, ἡ, *shadow, shade, darkness:* metaph. *δίκης ἠλύγη, the darkness, intricacies* of a law-suit, Ar. Ach. 684; cf. *ἠλυξ*. [ῠ]

Ἠλῠγίζω,=*ἠλυγάζω*.

Ἠλῠγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an overshadowing.*

Ἠλῦθον, ες, ε, Ep. aor. 2 of *ἔρχομαι*, for which *ἦλθον* is used in prose: this form seems only in indicat.

Ἤλυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ,= found in compd. *ἐπηλυξ* a prefix either from *ἠλύγη*, root *λύκη, lux, lucus*, Piers. Moer. p. 163.)

Ἤλυξα, ας, ε, aor. 1 f Hom.

Ἠλῦσία, ἡ,=*ἦλυσις*.

Ἤλυσιον, πεδίον, τό, *fields*, Od. 4, 563: later *πεδίον, Elysium*. Hom. the west border of the Ocean; favoured heroes ther without death, and under the rule of Rhada 4, 564: Hesiod's Elysi *μακώρων νῆσοι*. Op. 169 dar's, O. 2, 129. From arose the fabled Atlant *χωρία ἠλυσια* and *ἐν places struck by lightnin* voted to some god, La Casaub. Pers. 2, 27.

Ἠλύσιος, ία, ιον, *com sian*, *αὔραι*, Anth. [ῠ]:

Ἤλῦσις, εως, ἡ,=*ἔλ step, motion*, Eur. Hec Aesch. Ag. 251, *that wh the event:* but v. Dind.

Ἠλυσκάζω, v. *ἠλάσκω*

Ἤλφον, aor. 2 of *ἁλ* 79.

Ἤλω, Ion. syncop. f 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἁλίσκ* 230.

Ἠλώμην, impf. from 4, 91.

†Ἠλώνη, ης, ἡ, *Elō* Thessalian Phthiotis rotas, Il. 2, 739, afterwa Strab. p. 440.

Ἠλωτός, ή, όν, (*ἠλόω*) *shaped.*

Ἧμα, ατος, τό, (*ἵημι*) *sent* or *thrown, a dart*, *ἀριστος*, best *at darting* hence *ἡμων*, q. v.

†Ἡμάθια, ας, ἡ, *Emat* of Macedonia betwee Erigon and Axius, Il. 14 poet.=*Macedonia*, Anth.

†Ἡμαθίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. *Macedonian*, Anth.

†Ἡμαθίων, ωνος, ὁ, of Tithonus and Auro 985.

Ἠμᾰθόεις, εσσα, εν, for *ἀμ.*, *sandy*, in Hom of the Elean Pylos. Hε *τος*, etc., so that if H we decline it *ἠμαθοειο* derives it from a river not being sandy: but P far from the coast, a refers to the sand-hills

Ἧμαι, ἧσαι, ἧσται, inf. *ἧσθαι*, part. *ἥμενος*, *ἧσθω*, etc.: impf. *ἥμην*, pl. *ἧντο* (these being perf. and plqpf. of *ἵζομαι* the usu. form of 3 plur. 3. 153, elsewh. the Ep and in Il. sometimes th *ἕατο*. *To be set, laid*, to sit, lie, stand, very fr the compd. *κάθημαι* be in prose.—II. oft. in Hom signf. *to tarry, linger, st* say *to sit still:* also *to* 503, 512.—III. later al as buildings, votive offe

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ac. A. P. p. 932: e *εἰαμενή, a low*, ocr. 13, 40. Con- *ἐπί, παρά*, and essing *at* a place, pregnant constr. *αι*: rarely c. acc., *ον* a bench, Aesch. ol. Bacch. 38, and

περιημεκτέω.

ό, Emalion, masc.

τό, poet. for *ἡμέρα*, though sometimes *η*. Pecul. to him *ας αἴσιμον, μόρσι- ιεὲς ἦμαρ, the day* ; *ἐλεύθερον, δού- ιν* of freedom, of *ον*, slavery itself; *ρ*, oft. in Od. v. *ὀρφανικόν*, Il. 22, easons, *ὀπωρινόν*, tumn, winter *time*, 9: *ἐπ' ἤματι, day* 2, 105; but in Il. ng: so too, *κατ'* C. 688; *ἀεὶ κατ'* 2; but *κατ' ἦμαρ*, 1079: *ἐπ' ἦμαρ*, 199: *παρ' ἦμαρ*, at. *alternis diebus*, C. 1454, Aj. 470: opp. to *νύκτωρ, by*

dv. part. perf. pass. *rongly, faultily, ἡμ.* Plat. Legg. 670 D. *(ἦμαρ)* poet. for , Od. 2, 104; 19, *ily*, Il. 9, 72. [ᾰ] *ε*, inf. *ἀμβροτεῖν*, *τάνυ*, Hom.

ν, (ἡμεῖς) of our tive, Lat. *nostras*, Plat.: opp. to *ἀλ- ιπός*, (*δαπος* is a ng to do with *ἔδα-* e Pron. p. 268 sq.,

ις or (in Od. 16, sub *ἐγώ*.

o be moved by feel- in compd. *περιη-*

v. part. perf. pass. *lessly, ἡμ. ἔχειν*, .

Att. for *ἔμελλον*, 8.

ἦ) poet. for *καί..., also...*, Lat. *et...*, Hom. But some- *if..., or if...*, whe- at. *vel..., vel...*, or *...*, *ἤ...*, in Hom.: d, v. *ἠδέ*: but is *ἠδέ* following, Il. *ἡμέν...καί...*, Il.

from *εἰμί*, Hom. *ἦ*, Ion. and Ep. y a few times in s poet. *ἦμαρ*: in *f day, light of life*, *age*, Soph. Aj. 623, r. Ion 720.—Con- , etc.: *ἅμ' ἠμέρᾳ* with *dawn of day*, in full *ἅμ' ἠμέρᾳ* t. 3, 86: *ἀφ' ἡμέ-* to drink *in open e potare*: *δι' ἡμέ- long*, Valck. Hdt. *ης ἡμ., every third que die*, Id. 2, 37; *a distance of many*

days, Thuc. 2, 29; *ἐν ἡμέραις τριά- κοντα, in 30 days*; also in dat. or gen. without prep.:—*ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ., every day*, Hdt. 7, 198; *ἐξ ἡμέρας*, by day, Soph. El. 780: *ἐφ' ἡμέραν, on* or *for a day*, Hdt. 1, 32; but also day by day, Eur. Cycl. 336: *καθ' ἡμέραν*, day by day, Seidl. Eur. El. 426; also, *τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν*, Ar. Eq. 1126, cf. *ὁσημέραι: μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day*, Lat. *interdiu*, Hdt. 2, 150: *ὑψὲ τῆς ἡμέρας*, late *in the day*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 23: *πρὸς ἡμέραν, towards day, near day*, Lys. 92, fin., cf. *ἦμαρ*: for the gen., dat., and acc., to denote time, v. the grammars.—II. as prop. n. *Hemĕra, the goddess of day*, daughter of Erebus and Night, Hes. Th. 124. Hence

'Ημερεύω, *to pass, spend the day, ἐν τόπῳ*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3: *ἡμ. μακρᾶς κελεύθου, to rest the day* after a long journey, Aesch. Cho. 710.—2 *to pass one's days, live*, Soph. El. 787.

'Ημερήσιος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον*, (*ἡμέρα*) *for the day, by day*, Hipp.: *of*, or *as of the day, φάος*, Aesch. Ag. 22.—II. *a day long, ἡμ. ὁδός*, a day's journey, Hdt. 4, 101, etc.: *ἡμ. λόγος*, a speech *lasting a whole day*, Isocr. 345 C.—III. in genl. *belonging to a day, τὸ ἡμ.*, sub. *μίσθωμα, a day's hire*.

'Ημερία, *ας, ἡ*, in Soph. Aj. 208, acc. to some,=*ἡμέρα*: to others fem. from *ἡμέριος*, sub. *ὥρας*: others read *ἠρεμίας*.

'Ημερίδης, *ου, ὁ*, (*ἥμερος*) *tame*, esp. of wine, *mellow*, Lat. *mitis*, Plut.: also epith. of Bacchus, as patron of the cultivated vine (*ἡμερίς*), Id.

'Ημερίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *ἡμέρα*.

'Ημερῖνός, *ἡ, όν*,=*ἡμερήσιος*, esp. *by day*, opp. to *νυκτερινός, ἄγγελος ἡμ., a day*-messenger, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 18, cf. *ἡμεροδρόμος*; *ἡμ. φυλακῆ*, Plut.

'Ημέριος, *ον*, also *ια, ιον*,=*ἡμερήσιος, ἡμ. ἄνθρωποι*, men *of a day, who live but for a day*, Soph. Ant. 789, so, *ἡμ. γένναι*, Eur. Phoen. 130. Poet. word.: for in Xen. Oec. 21, 3, *ἡμερινός* should be read, Lob. Phryn. 53.

'Ημερίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, fem. of *ἥμερος, tame, cultivated*, opp. to *ἄγριος*, wild: hence *ἡμερίς*, usu. for *the vine*, Od. 5, 69, opp. to *ἀγριάς*, sub. *ἄμπελος*: but also *any fruit-tree*, Ar. Ach. 997.

'Ημερόβιος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα, βίος*) *living for a day*, like *ἐφήμερος*: hence epith. of beggars, etc., *living from hand to mouth*.

'Ημεροδᾱνειστής, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*ἡμέρα, δανείζω*) *one who lends money on daily interest*, Diog. L.

'Ημεροδρομέω, *ῶ, to be an ἡμεροδρόμος*, Strab.

'Ημεροδρόμος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα, δραμεῖν*) *running the day through*, e. g. *ἥλιος*.—II. as subst. *one that can run all day, a courier*, Hdt. 6, 105, cf. *ἡμερινός*.

'Ημερόδρῡς, *υος, ἡ*, (*ἥμερος, δρῦς*) *an oak* with eatable acorns, v. *ἡμερίς*.

'Ημεροειδής, *ές*, (*ἡμέρα, εἶδος*) *of the nature of day*, Sext. Emp.

'Ημεροθᾱλής, *ές*, Dor. for sq., Anth.

'Ημεροθηλής, *ές*, (*ἥμερος, θάλλω*) *gently-sprouting*, Grüfe Mel. 1, 53.

'Ημεροθηρικός, *ή, όν*, (*ἥμερος, θήρα*) *belonging to the hunting of tame beasts*: *ἡ, -κή*, sub. *τέχνη, the art of hunting them*, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

'Ημεροκαλλές, *οῦς, τό*, Cratin. Malth. 1, and *ἡμεροκαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ*, Diosc., a kind of *yellow lily, that blooms but for a day*.

'Ημεροκοίτης, *ου, ὁ*,=sq., Opp.

'Ημερόκοιτος, *ον*. (*ἡμέρα, κοίτη*) *sleeping by day*, epith. of a thief, Hes. Op. 603: also of a fish, perh. *the seal*, v. foreg.

'Ημερολεγδόν, adv., (*ἡμέρα, λέγω*) *counting every day*, i. e. *day by day, every day*, Aesch. Pers. 63.—II. *to the day, exactly*, Arist. H. A. (On the accent v. Dind. Aesch. l. c.)

'Ημερολογεῖον, *ου, τό*,=*ἡμερολόγιον*: from

'Ημερολογέω, *ῶ*, (*ἡμέρα, λέγω*) *to count by days, register, τὸν χρόνον*, Hdt. 1, 47. Hence

'Ημερολόγιον, *ου, τό, a calendar*, Plut.

'Ημερονύκτιον, *ου, τό*, (*ἡμέρα, νύξ*) =*νυχθήμερον*.

'Ημεροποιέω, *ῶ*,=*ἡμερόω*.

'Ημερος, *ον*, also *α, ον*, Hdt. 5, 82, *tame, tamed, reclaimed*, of animals, opp. to wild, savage, *χὴν ἥμερος*, Od. 15, 162: *τὰ ἥμερα*, with or without *ζῶα, tame, domestic* animals, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6: also of plants and trees, *cultivated*, opp. to *ἄγριος*, Hdt. 8, 115; and so *τὰ ἥμερα* alone, Plat. Tim. 77 B.—II. metaph. of men, *gentle, kind*, Lat. *mansuetus, civilis*, Hdt. 2, 30, Pind. P. 3, 12, and Att.: also *ἡμερώτατα ὁδοί, level, well-made, peaceful* roads, Plat. Legg. 761 A. Adv. *-ρως*, Polyb. (Pott refers it to the Sanscr. root *yam* cohibere; if so, it is the same with Germ. *zahm*, our *tame*, cf. *Ζεύς* fin.)

'Ημεροσκοπεῖον, *ου, τό, a place for watching by day*, Strab.: from

'Ημεροσκοπέω, *ῶ, to keep day-watch*: from

'Ημεροσκόπος, *ου, ὁ*, (*ἡμέρα, σκοπέω*) *watching by day*, Aesch. Theb. 66: and as subst. *a day-watcher*, Hdt. 7, 182, 192, etc.

'Ημερότης, *ητος, ἡ*, (*ἥμερος*) *tameness*, Arist. H. A.: *gentleness, kindness*, Plat. Rep. 410 D.

'Ημεροτοκέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*ἥμερος, τόκος*) *to produce eatable fruits*, Philo.

'Ημεροφᾰής, *ές*, (*ἡμέρα, φάος*) *shining by day*.

'Ημεροφᾰνής, *ές*, (*ἡμέρα, φαίνομαι*) *visible by day, ἄστρον*, Arist. Org.

'Ημερόφαντος, *ον*,=*ἡμεροφανής*, Aesch. Ag. 82.

'Ημερόφοιτος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα, φοιτάω*) *wandering by day*.

'Ημεροφύλαξ, *ᾰκος, ὁ*,=*ἡμεροσκόπος*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 6. [ῠ]

'Ημερόφωνος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα, φωνέω*) epith. of the cock, *herald of day*, Simon. 130 (v. Dind. Ath. 374 D), ubi Gaisf. *ἰμερ.*

'Ημερόω, *ῶ*, fut. *-ώσω*, (*ἥμερος*) *to tame, make tame*, strictly of wild beasts, Plat. Rep. 493 B: of plants and trees, *to reclaim, cultivate*, Theophr.: *γῆ ἡμερουμένη*, a land *cleared of robbers, wild beasts*, etc., Aesch. Eum. 14.—2. metaph. of men, *to soothe, soften*, Plat. Rep. 554 D: also *to tame, subdue, conquer*, Hdt. 7, 5; and so in mid., *πᾶν ἔθνος ἡμερούμενος βασιλέῖ*, Id. 5, 2.

'Ημέρωμα, *ατος, τό, that which is tamed*, etc.—II. =sq., Theophr.

'Ημέρωσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἡμερόω*) *a taming, cultivating*, Theophr.: of men, *civilising*, Plut.

'Ημερωτής, *οῦ, ὁ, a tamer, civiliser*.

'Ημες, Dor. for *εἶναι*, inf. of *εἰμί*, to be.

'Ημετέρειος, *εία, ειον*, Ion. *-ήϊος, ίη, ῖον*,=*ἡμέτερος*, Anacr. 75.

'Ημέτερος, *α, ον*, (*ἡμεῖς*) *our*, Lat. *noster*, oft. in Hom.: *εἰς ἡμέτερον*, sub. *δῶμα*, Od. 2, 55: later also for *ἐμός*, Jac. A. P. p. 627, as indeed some expl. Od. 2, 262.

'Ημέων, Ion. and Ep. for *ἡμῶν* Hom.

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Ἦμην, a very rare Att. form for **ἦν**, 1 sing. impf. mid. from **εἰμί**, to be, Lob. Phryn. 152.

Ἥμην, impf. from **ἧμαι**, Hom.

Ἡμί, the same as **φημί**, with the first letter omitted, *to say*, Lat. *inquam*, common in Att. dialogue to repeat something with emphasis, **παῖ, ἠμί, παῖ**, boy, *I say*, boy! Ar. Ran. 37: it does not occur in the other persons of pres. Impf. 1 and 3 pers., **ἦν δ' ἐγώ**, *said I*, and **ἦ δ' ὅς**, *said he*, freq. in Att. in repeating a conversation; also with the subject repeated, **ἦ δ' ὅς ὁ Γλαύκων**, Plat. Rep. 327 B, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 161 C, Koen Greg. p. 144. Hom. has only 3 impf. **ἦ**, always after a speech, which is immediately followed by something else, **ἦ, καί...**, *he spoke and then...*, Il. 1, 219, etc.: also, **ἦ ῥα**, Il. 3, 355: only once with its subject expressed, **ἦ ῥα γυνὴ ταμίη**, Il. 6, 390, unless **φῆ** should be read here: in genl. less freq. in Od.

ΗΜΙ–, from **ἥμισυ**, freq. in compos., *half–*, Lat. *semi–*.

Ἡμίαμβος, ου, ὁ, (**ἡμι-, ἴαμβος**) *a half iambus*.

Ἡμιαμφόριον, ου, τό, *a half-ἀμφορεύς*, Joseph.

Ἡμιάνδριον, ου, τό, dim. from **Ἡμίανδρος**, ου, ὁ, (**ἡμι-, ἀνήρ**) *a half-man, eunuch*, Hippon. 72.

Ἡμιάνθρωπος, ὁ, Luc., **ἡμιάνωρ**, ορος, ὁ, [ᾰ], **ἡμιάρρην**, ενος, ὁ, Ctes. =foreg.

Ἡμιάρτιον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, ἄρτος**) *a half-roll*, Epich. p. 37.

Ἡμιασσάριον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, ἀσσάριον**) *a half-as*, Lat. *semissis*, Polyb.

Ἡμιαστραγάλιον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, ἀστράγαλος**) *a half-ἀστράγαλος*, Arist. H. A.

Ἡμιαστράγαλον, ου, τό, v. l. for foreg.

Ἡμιβάρβαρος, ον, (**ἡμι-, βάρβαρος**) *half-barbarous*, Strab.

Ἡμιβαφής, ές, (**ἡμι-, βάπτω**) *half-dipped, half-dyed*, Nonn.

Ἡμιβίος, ον, (**ἡμι-, βίος**) *half-alive*.

Ἡμιβρᾰχής, ές, and **ἡμιβρεχής**, ές, (**ἡμι-, βρέχω**) *half-wet, half-watered, γῆ*, Theophr.

Ἡμίβροτος, ον, (**ἡμι-, βροτός**) *half-man*, **ἵππος ἡμ.**, a centaur, Opp.

Ἡμίβροχος, ον,=**ἡμιβρεχης**, Theophr.

Ἡμιβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Epicr. Dyspr. 1.

Ἡμίβρωτος, (**ἡμι-, βιβρώσκω**) *half-eaten, half-devoured*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 26.

Ἡμίγαμος, ον, (**ἡμι-, γαμέω**) *half-married*, i. e. *a concubine*, Philostr.

Ἡμιγένειος, ον, (**ἡμι-, γένειον**) *but half-bearded*, Theocr. 6, 3.

Ἡμιγενής, ές, (**ἡμι-, γένος**) *half-produced, imperfect*, Plat. Tim. 66 D.

Ἡμιγέρων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, γέρων**) *half an old man*, Longus.

Ἡμίγραφος, ον, (**ἡμι-, γράφω**) *half-written*, Menand. p. 289.

Ἡμίγυμνος, ον, (**ἡμι-, γυμνός**) *half-naked*, Luc.

(**Ἡμῖγύναιξ**,) **αικος**, ὁ, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, γῦνη**) *half-woman*, Simon. 108, in acc. **Ἡμίγῦνος**, ον,=foreg.

Ἡμιδᾶής, ές, (**ἡμι-, δαίω**) *half-burnt*, Il. 16, 294.—II. *half-divided, half-mangled*, Nic.

Ἡμιδαίκτος, ον, (**ἡμι-, δαΐζω**) *half-slain*, Opp. [ᾰ]

Ἡμιδακτύλιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *half a finger long* or *broad*, Sext. Emp.: from **Ἡμιδακτύλιον**, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, δάκτυλος**) *a half-finger*, Polyb. [ῠ]

Ἡμιδᾰμής, ές, (**ἡμι-, δαμάω**) *half-tamed*, dub. in Opp.

Ἡμιδᾰπής, ές, (**ἡμι-, δάπτω**)=**ἡμιδαής** Il., susp.

Ἡμιδᾶρεικόν, οῦ, τό, (**ἡμι-, δαρεικός**) *a half-daric*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21.

Ἡμιδεής, ές, (**ἡμι-, δέω**) *wanting half, half-full*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 25.

Ἡμιδιπλοΐδιον, ου, τό, and Att. contr. **-οίδιον**, (**ἡμι-, διπλοῦς**) *a half-shawl* or *kerchief*, Ar. Eccl. 318.

Ἡμίδουλος, ον, (**ἡμι-, δοῦλος**) *a half-slave*, Eur. Andr. 942.

Ἡμίειλος, ον, (**ἡμι-, εἴλη**) *half-exposed to the sun*, Theophr.

Ἡμιεκτεόν, οῦ, τό,=sq., Ar. Nub. 638. 645, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 12.

Ἡμίεκτον, ου, τό, *a half-ἑκτεύς*, Theophr.

Ἡμιέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, Ἕλλην**) *a half-Greek*, Luc.

Ἡμιεργής, ές, (**ἡμι-, *ἔργω**) *half-made, half-finished*, Luc.

Ἡμίεργος, ον,=foreg., Hdt. 4, 124.

Ἡμιέτης, ες, (**ἡμι-, ἔτος**) *of half a year*: hence, **τὸ ἡμιετες**, *a half-year*.

Ἡμιεφθος, ον, (**ἡμι-, ἕψω**) *half-boiled* or *roasted*, Luc.

Ἡμίζωος, ον, (**ἡμι-, ζωή**) *half-alive*.

Ἡμιθᾶλής, ές, (**ἡμι-, θάλλω**) *half-green*, Anth.

Ἡμιθαλπτος, ον, (**ἡμι-, θάλπω**) *half-warmed*.

Ἡμιθᾰνής, ές, (**ἡμι-, θνήσκω**) *half-dead*, Opp., cf. **ἡμιθνής**.

Ἡμιθέαινα, ης, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, θέαινα**) *a demi-goddess*, Opp.

Ἡμίθεος, ον, ὁ, *a half-god, demigod, ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 12, 23, Hes. Op. 159: later also **ἡ ἡμίθεος**.=foreg. †**Ἡμιθέων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Hemitheon*, masc. pr. n., a Sybarite, Luc.

Ἡμίθηλυς, υ, (**ἡμι-, θῆλυς**) *half-woman*, Anacreont.

Ἡμιθήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, θήρ**) *half-beast*, Plat.

Ἡμιθνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ,=**ἡμιθανής**, Ar. Nub. 504, Thuc. 2, 52.

Ἡμίθνητος, ον, (**ἡμι-, θνητός**) *half-mortal*, epith. of the Dioscuri, Lyc.

Ἡμίθρανστος, ον, (**ἡμι-, θραύω**) *half-broken*, Eur. H. F. 1096.

Ἡμιθωρήκιον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, θώραξ**) *the front plate of the θώραξ*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Ἡμιΐουδαῖος, ου, ὁ, (**ἡμι-, Ἰουδαῖος**) *a half-Jew*, Joseph.

Ἡμικάδιον, ου, τό, also written **ἡμικάδδιον**, *a half-κάδος*.

Ἡμίκᾰκος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κακός**) *half-evil, half a villain*, Soph. Fr. 885. Adv. **-κως**, Ar. Thesm. 449.

Ἡμίκαυστος, or **-καυτος**, ον, (**ἡμι-, καίω**) *half-burnt*, Ael., etc.

Ἡμίκενος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κενός**) *half-empty*.

Ἡμίκερκος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κέρκος**) *with half a tail*, usu. **κόλουρος**.

Ἡμικεφάλαιον, **-άλιον**, and **-ᾶλον**, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, κεφαλή**) *the sinciput*.

Ἡμίκλαστος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κλάω**) *half-broken*, Plut.

Ἡμίκλεις, ειδος, ὁ, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq.

Ἡμίκλειστος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κλείω**) *half-shut*.

Ἡμικλήριον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, κλῆρος**) *half the inheritance*, Isae. 64, 2, and Dem.: also pleon., **τοῦ κλήρου τὸ ἡμ.**, Isae. 86, 18.

Ἡμίκοπος, ον, (**ἡμι-, κόπτω**) *half-mangled*.

Ἡμικόριον, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-, κόρος**) *a half-κόρος*.

Ἡμικοτυλη, ης, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, κοτύλη**) *a half-κοτύλη*, Hipp. [ῠ] Hence

Ἡμικοτῠλιαῖος, α, ον, *as much as a half-κοτυλη*, οἶνος, Diosc.

Ἡμικοτυλιον, ου, τό,=**ἡμικοτύλη**, Arist. H. A.

Ἡμίκραιρα, ας, ἡ, (**ἡμι-, κραῖρα**) *half the head* or *face*, 227.

Ἡμικρᾶνία, ας, ἡ, (**ἡμ** *a pain on one side of the h* hence French *migraine* fo Hence

Ἡμικρᾱνικός, ή, όν, *of* **τὸ ἡμικρανία**: **τὸ ἡμ.**=fo

Ἡμίκρης, ητος, ὁ, (**ἡμ** *half-Cretan*, Lyc.

Ἡμικνᾰθος, ου, ὁ, (**ἡ** *a half-κναθος*, Aretae. [ῠ

Ἡμικυκλιος, ον, (**ἡμ** *semicircular*: **τὸ ἡμ.**, *a sem* in plur. *the seats in an* Plut.: and so, **τὸ ἡμ.**, *of meeting, any public place* etc., *an orchestra*, Schne 1: also *a semicircular se* Cic. Senect.

Ἡμικνκλώδης, ες, (**ἡμ** δος) *semicircular*, Strab.

Ἡμίκυκλος, ον, ὁ, = dub.

Ἡμικῠλίνδριον, ου, τό λινδρος, ου, ὁ, *a half-cyli*

Ἡμίκυπρον, ου, τό, (**ἡ** III.) *a measure*, Hippon. 1

Ἡμικυων, gen. **-κυνό** κύων) *a half-dog*, name o nation, elsewh. **κυνοκέφα** Ap. Rh. ap. Steph. Byz.

Ἡμίλεπτος, ον, (**ἡμι-** peeled, *half-hatched*, Anac

Ἡμίλευκος, ον, (**ἡμι-** *white*, Luc.

Ἡμιλιτριαῖος, α, ον, (*weighing half a pound*, Sti

Ἡμίλιτριον, ου, τό, and **ἡμίλιτρον**, ον, το, **λίτρα**) *a half pound*.

Ἡμίλουτος, ον, (**ἡμι-** *washed*, Cratin. Incert. 1

Ἡμιλοχία, ας, ἡ, (**ἡμ** *half-λοχος*, = **δυμοιρία** ; **χιον**, τό, Ael.

Ἡμιλοχιτης, ου, ὁ, *lea* **λοχια**, Ael.

Ἡμιμᾰθής, ές, (**ἡμι-, μα** *learned*, Philostr.

Ἡμιμᾰνής, ές, (**ἡμι-, μα** *mad*, Aeschm. 24, 25.

Ἡμιμάραντος, ον, (**ἡμ** **μαι**) *half-withered*, Luc. [

Ἡμιμάσητος, ον, (**ἡμι-** *half-chewed*, Crates Incer

Ἡμιμέδιμνον, ου, τό, **νος**) *a half-μέδιμνος*, Plu

Ἡμιμεθής, ές, (**ἡμι-, drunk**, Anth.

Ἡμιμέθυσος, ον, (**ἡμ** foreg.

Ἡμιμερής, ές, (**ἡμι-, μ** *half*.

Ἡμίμεστος, ον, (**ἡμι-, full**.

Ἡμίμετρον, ου, τό, (**ἡ** *a half-measure*.

Ἡμιμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖο *half-monthly*.

Ἡμιμναῖος, αία, αῖον, *a half-mina*: **τὸ ἡμιμναῖο** Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 2: the **μνεον**, contr. **-μνουν**, as Lob. Phryn. 554.

Ἡμιμοιριαῖος, αία, αῖ **ρα**) *equal to half a degree*,

Ἡμιμοίριον, ου, τό, **ἡμιμόριον**, ου, τό, (**ἡμι-.**

Ἡμιμόχθηρος, ον, (**ἡμ** *half-evil, half a villain*, Pla

Ἡμίνα, ή, (**ἥμισυς**) **ha** and so=**κοτυλη**, Epich. **τ** tity undetermined in I. *hemina*.]

Ἡμίνηρος, ον, contr. **ρος**, *half-fresh*, and so of f **ed**, like **ἡμιτάριχος**, Xen

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ν, τό, and -ξεστον, τῆς, Diosc.
, (ἡμι-, ξηρός) *half-*
ν, (ἡμι-, ξυράω) *half-*
ῦ]
, ὁ,=sq., Inscr.
ον, τό, *a half-ὀβο-*
ή, cf. sq. II.
also ια, ιον, Hdt. 5, *ne and a half, half as*
, l. c.: *ἡμιόλιον οὐ lf more* than before, 21: hence—II. as *, one and a half, the* so *ἡ ἡμιολία*, Plat. so too in musical *ία διάστασις*, Plat. metre, *ὁ ἡμ., a verse foot and a half.*—2. *ἡ ῦς, a light vessel*, esp. *rate*, so called from half banks of oars, 5, 1.—3. *αἱ ἡμιόλιαι, ch again as the cap-*
ον, (ἡμίονος) *of, be-*: in Hom. *ἅμαξα ἡμ., ules*, Od. 6, 72, Il. 24, ll. 24, 268: later esp. *r of mules: ἡμιόνεια, ἡμιονίς.*
ν, (ἡμίονος, ἄγω) *uuleteer*, Strab.
όν,=*ἡμιόνειος*, Xen.
τό,= *ἡμίονος* III.,
, ἡ, *mule-dung*, like cf. *ὀνίς.*
, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος, mule: ἵππος -νῖτις, a mule*, Strab.—II. , a kind of *fern, sco-nitis*, Diosc. From . as in Hom., except is undetermined, as er more usu. *ὁ, (ἡμι-,* i. e. *a mule*, oft. in t of burthen and of , hence *ταλαεργός, δαμάσασθαι*, Il. 23, o oxen, Il. 10, 352, *ρία ἡμίονος*, a kind Pers. *jiggetai*. Cf. L as adj.=*ἡμιόνειος, a young mule, mule-*III. *the scaly harts-rium*, or *grammitis*), *ἡμι-, ὀπή*) *with half αὐλοί, small flutes es*, Anacr. 18, Aesch. (*ἡμι-, ὀπτάω*) *half-*nn. 4.
ν, τό, *a half-οὐγκία* , Epich. p. 4. (*ἡμι-, πήγνυμι*) *half-*rdened, Plat. Tim. 59 *half-hardboiled* eggs, , ον, (*ἡμι-, παιδεύω*) s. (*ἡμι-, πάχος*) dub., ον, τό, (*ἡμι-, πέλε-* e. *one edged*, Il. 23, τέλεκκον. (*κ* doubled ον, *half-ripe.* . (*ἡμι-, πέσσω*) *half-*f-*ripe*, Gal. ν, τό, (*ἡμι-, πῆχυς*) Emp. αία, αῖον, (*ἡμι-, πῆ-*ng, Diosc.

Ἡμίπλεθρον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, πλέθρον*) *a half-πλέθρον*, Hdt. 7, 176.
Ἡμίπλεκτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πλέκω*) *half-plaited*, Philyll. Incert. 10.
Ἡμιπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἡμι-, πλήσσω*) *half-stricken, stricken on one side*, Ap. Rh. Hence
Ἡμιπληξία, ας, ἡ, *a stroke on one side*, a kind of paralysis, now called *hemiplegia.*
Ἡμιπλήρης, ες, (*ἡμι-, πληρέω*) *half-full*, Aretae.
Ἡμιπλήρωτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πληρόω*) *half-filled.*
Ἡμιπλίνθιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, πλίνθος*) *a half-plinth, a brick*, Lat. *semilaterium*, Hdt. 1, 50.
Ἡμίπνικτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πνίγω*) *half-choked.*
Ἡμίπνοος, ον, contr. *-νους, ουν*, (*ἡμι-, πνέω*) *half-breathing, half-alive*, Batr. 255.
Ἡμιπόδιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, πούς*) *a half-foot*, Theophr.
Ἡμίπολος, ου, ὁ, (*ἡμι-, πόλος*) *half the sphere.*
Ἡμιπόνηρος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πονηρός*) *half-evil, half-villainous*, Arist. Eth. N.
Ἡμίπους, -ποδος, ὁ, (*ἡμι-, πούς*) *a half-foot.*
Ἡμίπτωτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πίπτω*) *half-fallen.*
Ἡμιπύργιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, πύργος*) *a half-tower*, Philostr.
Ἡμιπῦρος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πῦρ*) *half-fire, half-burning*, Arist. Mund.
Ἡμιπυρρός, ον, (*ἡμι-, πυρρός*) *half-red, reddish.*
Ἡμιπύρωτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, πυρόω*) *half-burnt*, Anth. [ῠ]
Ἡμιρόμβιον, ου, τό, v. *ἡμίτομος* II.
Ἡμιῤῥᾳγής, ές, (*ἡμι-, ῥήγνυμαι*) *half-crushed* or *smashed*, Aristid.
Ἡμιῤῥόπως, adv. (*ἡμι-, ῥοπή*) *half-turning the scale*, and so *lightly, gently*, Hipp.
Ἡμίῤῥῠπος, ον, (*ἡμι-, ῥύπος*) *half-dirty*, Hipp.
Ἡμισάκιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, σάκκος*) *a half-sack.* [ᾰ]
Ἡμισάλευτος, ον, (*ἡμι-, σαλεύω*) *half-shaken.* [ᾰ]
Ἡμισᾰπής, ές, (*ἡμι-, σήπομαι, ἐσάπην*) *half-putrid*, Hipp.
Ἡμίσεια, ας, ἡ, *a half*, fem. of *ἡμισυς*, q. v.
Ἡμίσεον, ου, τό,= foreg., v. *ἡμισυς.*
Ἡμίσευμα, ατος, τό, *a half*: from
Ἡμισεύω, (*ἡμισυς*) *to halve.*—II. intr. *to be halved.*
Ἡμίσεως, gen. from *ἡμισυς.*
Ἡμισίκλιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, σίκλος*) *a half-σίκλος*, Joseph.
Ἡμίσοφος, ον, (*ἡμι-, σοφός*) *half-wise*, Luc.
Ἡμίσπαστος, ον, (*ἡμι-, σπάω*) *half pulled down*, Strab.
Ἡμιστᾰδιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of half a stadium*, Luc.: from
Ἡμιστάδιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, στάδιον*) *a half-stadium*, Polyb. [ᾰ]
Ἡμιστᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a half-στατήρ.*
Ἡμιστίχιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, στίχος*) *a half-line, half-verse*, Dion. H.
Ἡμιστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἡμι-, στρατιώτης*) *a half-soldier*, Luc.
Ἡμιστρόγγῠλος, ον, (*ἡμι-, στρογγύλος*) *half-round*, Luc.
Ἥμῐσυς, *ἡμίσεια* and *ἡμίσεα, ἥμισυ*, fem. Ion. *ἡμισέα* and *ἡμισέη*: the usu. gen. masc. and neut. sing. is *ἡμίσεως*, more rarely *ἡμίσεος*, Hdt. 2, 126, hence later *ἡμίσους*, which contr. gen. is sometimes used for fem. *ἡμισείας*, Lob. Phryn. 246 sq.: on the diff. forms, esp. of fem., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 409: *half*, Lat. *semis.*—Hom. mostly uses neut. *ἡμισυ*, c. gen., *a half, ἡμισυ τιμῆς*, Il. 9, 616: though in plur. he sometimes makes *ἡμ.*, agree with subst., as *ἡμίσεις λαοί*, Il. 21, 7, Od. 3, 155: in Att. the subst. is usu. in gen., yet gives its gender and number to the adj. *ἡμισυς*, as *αἱ ἡμίσειαι τῶν νεῶν*, Thuc. 8, 8; *οἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν ἀρτων*, Xen., Cyr. 4, 5, 4: *ὁ ἥμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ*, Plat. Phaed. 104 A; but also the subst. in same case as adj., *ἡμισυς λόγος*, Aesch., Eum. 428; *ἡμισυ τεῖχος*, Thuc. 2, 78: and like Hom. as subst. *τὸ ἡμισυ*, Ar. Lys. 116, Thuc. 4, 83: but also *ἡ ἡμίσεια* (sub. *μοῖρα*) *τοῦ τιμήματος*, Plat. Legg. 956 D; *ἐφ' ἡμισείᾳ*, up to *one half*, Dem. 430, 8. (Acc. to Coray from *μέσος*, as *dimidius* from *medius.*)
Ἡμισύτριτον, ου, τό, *a third half*, i. e. *one and a half*: but better as two words.
Ἡμισφᾰγής, ές, (*ἡμι-, σφάττω*) *half-slain.*
Ἡμισφαίριον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, σφαῖρα*) *a hemisphere*, Alex. Incert. 1, 7.
Ἡμιτάλαντον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, τάλαντον*) *a half-talent*, as a weight, *χρυσοῦ*, Il. 23, 751: oft. in Hdt., with ordinal numerals, as, *τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον, two talents and a half*, (cf. Lat. *sestertius*, Germ. *anderthalb*, i. e. 1½); but, *τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, three half-talents*, 1, 50, ubi v. Schweigh.
Ἡμιτάριχος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τάριχος*) *half-salted*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A.
Ἡμιτέλεια, ας, ἡ, (*ἡμιτελής*) *a remission of half the tribute, ἡμ. κακῶν*, Luc.
Ἡμιτέλειος, α, ον, dub. l. for *ἡμιτελής*, Dion. H.
Ἡμιτέλεστος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τελέω*) *half-finished*, Thuc. 3, 3.
Ἡμιτελής, ές, (*ἡμι-, τέλος*) *half-ended, half-finished: δόμος ἡμ.*, a house *but half complete*, i. e. wanting its lord and master, *a widowed* house, Il. 2, 701. Adv. *-λῶς*, Longin.
Ἡμιτετράγωνος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τετράγωνος*) *half-rectangular*, Tim. Locr. 98 A.
Ἡμίτμητος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τέμνω*)= *ἡμίτομος.*
Ἡμιτόμης, ου, ὁ, and *ἡμιτομίας, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, τομή*) *half an eunuch.*
Ἡμιτόμιον, ου, τό, *a half*, Diosc.
Ἡμίτομος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τέμνω*) *half cut through, cut in two*, hence *τὸ ἡμ., a half*, Hdt. 7, 39; 9, 37.—II. as subst. *τὸ ἡμ., a kind of bandage*, also called *ἡμιρόμβιον* from its half-lozenge shape, Hipp.: in genl. *a hemisphere, ὠὸν ἡμ.*, Alex. Incert. 1, 10.
Ἡμιτονιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *consisting of half-tones*: from
Ἡμιτόνιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, τόνος*) *a half-tone*, Plut.
Ἡμίτραυλος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τραυλός*) *half-lisping.*
Ἡμιτρῐβής, ές, (*ἡμι-, τρίβω*) *half worn out.*
Ἡμιτρίγωνος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τρίγωνος*) *half-triangular.*
Ἡμιτριταῖος, αία, αῖον, *half three-daily, πυρετός, a half-tertian fever*, Hipp.
Ἡμιτύβιον or *-τύμβιον, ου, τό, a strong linen cloth, towel, napkin*, Hipp., and Ar. Plut. 729. (Prob. an Aegypt. word.)
Ἡμιτύμβιον, ου, τό, (*ἡμι-, τύμβος*) *a half*, i. e. *small grave.*
Ἡμιτυμπάνιστος, ον, (*ἡμι-, τυμπανίζω*) *half beaten to-death.* [ᾰ]
Ἡμίὕπνος, ον, (*ἡμι-, ὕπνος*) *half-asleep.*
Ἡμιφᾰής, ές, (*ἡμι-, φάος*) *half-shining, half-bright*, Leon. Tar. 67.

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Ἡμιφάλακρος, ον, (ἡμι-, φαλακρός) *half-bald*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἡμιφᾰνής, ές, (ἡμι-, φαίνομαι) *half-visible*, Strab.

Ἡμιφάριον, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, φᾶρος) *a half robe*, Aristaen.

Ἡμίφᾰτος, ον, *half*, formed like δίφατος.

Ἡμίφαυλος, ον, (ἡμι-, φαῦλος) *half-knavish*, Luc.

Ἡμιφλεγής, ές, and ἡμίφλεκτος, ον, (ἡμι-, φλέγω) *half-burnt*, App.

Ἡμίφρακτος, ον, (ἡμι-, φράσσω) *half-fenced*.

Ἡμιφῡής, ές, (ἡμι-, φυή) *half-grown*, Menand. p. 289.

Ἡμίφωνος, ον, (ἡμι-, φωνή) *half-sounding*: τὰ ἡμίφωνα, *semivowels*, e. g. ρ, σ, Arist. Poet., cf. φωνήεις.

Ἡμιφωσώνιον, ου, τό, a kind of *garment*, Ar. Fr. 616, v. φώσσων.

Ἡμίχλωρος, ον, (ἡμι-, χλωρός) *half-green*.

Ἡμιχοαῖος, αία, αῖον, *holding a half-χόος*, Theophr.

Ἡμιχοινίκιον, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, χοῖνιξ) *a half-χοῖνιξ*, Hipp.

Ἡμιχοίνικος, ον, *holding a half-χοῖνιξ*: τὸ ἡμιχ., *a half-χοῖνιξ*, Theophr. From

Ἡμιχοῖνιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, (ἡμι-, χοῖνιξ) *a half-χοῖνιξ*, Hipp.

Ἡμιχοώδης, ες, (ἡμι-, χολή) *half-gall, half-bile*, Hipp.

Ἡμίχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ουν, (ἡμι-, χόος) *holding a half-χόος*: τὸ ἡμ., *a half-χόος*, Hipp.

Ἡμιχόριον, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, χορός) *a half-chorus, semichorus*. The form ἡμίχορος is not Greek, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 153.

Ἡμίχρηστος, ον, (ἡμι-, χρηστός) *half-good*, Arist. Pol.

Ἡμίχρῡσος, ον, (ἡμί-, χρυσος) *half of gold*: hence ὁ ἡμ., *a half-stater*, Anaxandr. Anchis. 2.

Ἡμίχωστος, ον, (ἡμι-, χώννυμι) *half in ruins*.

Ἡμιψῡχής, ές, Diosc., and ἡμίψυκτος, ον, Strab., (ἡμι-, ψύχω) *half-cooled*.

Ἡμιωβολιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *worth half an obol*, Ar. Ran. 554. From

Ἡμιωβόλιον, ου, τό, also -βέλιον, =sq., Xen. An. 1, 5, 6.

Ἡμιώβολον, ου, τό, or -λος, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, ὀβολός) *a half-obol*, Theophr.

Ἡμιώριον, τό (ὥρα) *a half-hour*, Strab.

Ἥμμαι, perf. pass. from ἅπτω.

Ἧμος, Ion. and poet. adv., Dor. ἄμος, for which the Att. used ὅτε:—I. of past time, *when, as, after*, oft. in Hom., always in protasis; the apodosis is strictly introduced by τῆμος, but also by καὶ τότ' ἔπειτα, καὶ τότε δή, δὴ τότε, Il. 1, 475; 8, 68, etc.; so too by τότε alone, Soph. Tr. 156; also by ἄρα and ῥα, Od. 2, 1; 19, 428, τῆμος ἄρα, Od. 4, 400: the apod. without any particle is rare, as Od. 3, 491: Ap. Rh. has τῆμος ὅτε joined, Schäf. Greg. p. 367.—II. with pres., *while, so long as*, Soph. Tr. 531.

Ἡμός, ή, όν, for ἡμέτερος, prob. only assumed by Gramm. as orig. form of Aeol. ἀμός, which Hom. and Pind. always use.

Ἡμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἥμων) *skill in throwing* or *shooting*.

Ἡμόεις, εσσα, εν, *boweing down, sinking*, Nic.: from

Ἥμυω, f. -ύσω, (μύω) *to sink, bow down*, ἥμυσε κάρη, *his head dropped*, of a dying man, Il. 8, 308; also, ἥμυσε καρήατι, *bowed* with his head, of a horse, Il. 19, 405; so of a cornfield, ἥμυει ἀσταχύεσσι, *it bows, waves with its ears*, Il. 2, 148: metaph. of cities, *to nod, totter*, Il. 2, 373; 4, 290; and so of a house, Soph. Fr. 742: hence later in genl. *to fall, perish*, Anth. Only poet. [In Hom. ῡ in pres., ῠ in fut. and aor. 1; later reversely, ῠ in pres., ῡ in fut. and aor., Jac. A. P. p. 512, Wernicke Tryph. 15, p. 57.]

Ἡμωδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for αἰμωδία, also Att. acc. to Moeris. Hence

Ἡμωδιάω, Ion. for αἰμωδιάω.

†Ἥμωδον, ου, τό, ὄρος, and in pl. Ἡμῶδα ὄρη τά, the *Emodi Montes*, a range of mountains in Scythia, Dion. P. 748, Strab. 689.

Ἧμων, impf. from ἀμάω, Il. 18, 551, Hes. Sc. 288.

Ἥμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἵημι) *a thrower, darter, slinger*, ἥμονες ἀνδρες, Il. 23, 886: hence ἧμα and ἡμοσύνη.

Ἤν, conjunction with subjunct. mood, contr. from ἐάν: *if, in case that*; ἢν μή, *unless*: and in indirect questions, like εἰ, *whether*, Hom., who never uses ἐάν: he also joins ἢν που, ἢν πως, *if* or *whether at all*; ἢν τοι, *if then*; ἢνπερ and ἤνπερ καί, *if already, even if*:—with opt. in Thuc. 3, 44, but very dub., v. Herm. Vig. n. 291, though examples are given by Schäf. Mel. p. 87:—never with indic. Cf. ἐάν, ἄν.

Ἦν, as interject., *see! see there!* Lat. *en!* also ἦν ἰδού, Ar. Pac. 327, cf. ἠνί, ἠνίδε.

Ἦν, 1 and 3 sing. impf. from εἰμί, Hom.

Ἦν, 1 sing. impf. from ἠμί for φημί.

Ἦν, acc. sing. fem. from pron. relat. ὅς, Hom.

Ἦν, acc. sing. fem. from pron. possess. ὅς, ἑός, Hom.

Ἠναίνετο, impf. from ἀναίνομαι, Il. 18, 450.

Ἠναγκασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναγκάζω, *perforce*, Dion. H.

Ἤνεγκα, like ἤνεικα, aor. 1 of φέρω.

Ἤνεγκον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of φέρω, post-Hom.

Ἤνεικα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of φέρω, Od.: mid. ἠνείκαντο, Il. 9, 127.

Ἠνεκής, ές, (*ἐνέκω, ἐνεγκεῖν) strictly *bearing* or *leading to a point*, hence *far-stretching, continuous*, and of time, *long*, Nic.: cf. διηνεκής. Adv. -κέως, like διηνεκῶς, *continuously, without break*, Emped. 381. (Related to φέρω, ἤνεγκα, much as Lat. *latus, wide*, is to *fero, latum*.)

Ἠνέμιον, ου, τό, = ἀνεμώνη, Diosc.

Ἠνεμόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄνεμος) *windy, airy*, and so *high*, in Hom. epith. of hills, etc., esp. of Ilium; πτύχες ἠνεμόεσσαι, *windy* ravines, Od. 19, 432: but, *rising into air*, φρόνημα ἠνεμόεν, *airy, winged* thought, Soph. Ant. 354.

Ἤνεμος, ου, ὁ, = ἄνεμος.

Ἠνεμόφοιτος, ον, (ἄνεμος, φοιτάω) *walking on the wind*, βροντή, Nonn.

Ἠνεμώφωνος, ον, (ἄνεμος) *sounding like the wind*.

Ἤνετο, 3 impf. pass. from ἄνω, Hdt.

Ἠνέῳγα, Att. perf. 2 of ἀνοίγνυμι.

Ἤνθον, ες, ε, Dor. for ἦλθον, aor. 2 of ἔρχομαι.

Ἠνί, interject., = ἦν, cf. ἠνίδε. [ῐ]

Ἡνία, ίων, τά, *the reins*, oft. in Hom., who uses this neut. form only, and always in plur.: the sing. ἡνίον is late; strictly *the bit*: cf. sq. (ῐ)

ΗΝΙ'Α, ας, ἡ, *the bitted bridle* in riding, *the reins* in driving, first in Pind., v. foreg.: usu. in plur., but also sing. Soph. Aj. 847: for *one rein*, Id. El. 743: μάχεσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 10 χαλᾶν, Eur. Ino 21; and s ἐφεῖναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A: tary term, ἐφ' ἡνίαν, whe *left*, Polyaen.—II. *any lea* esp. *a shoe-string*, Ar. Eccl

Ἠνίδε, interject., (ἦν, ἰδ *there!* Others write ἠνιδ Cor. p. 286, Kiessl. Theo [ῐ]

Ἡνίκᾰ, adv., *when, at* *at the time when*, mostly c. once in Hom., Od. 22, 198 c. optat., *whenever*, Soph. and Dem.: ἡνίκ' ἄν, lik subj., freq. in Ar. Relative interrog. πηνίκα. [ῐ]

Ἡνίον, τό, v. ἡνία, τά.

†Ἡνιοπεύς, έως Ep. ῆος peus, son of Thebaeus, ch Hector, Il. 8, 120.

Ἡνιοποιεῖον, ου, τό, shop, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8:

Ἡνιοποιέω, ῶ, *to make reins*: from

Ἡνιοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἡνία *bridle-maker, saddler*.

Ἡνιοστροφέω, ῶ, *to gui to drive*, Eur. Phoen. 172:

Ἡνιοστρόφος, ον, (ἡνία *turning* or *guiding by reins charioteer*, Soph. El. 731.

Ἡνιοχία, ας, ἡ, (ἡνιοχε *driving*, Plat. Gorg. 516 E.

Ἡνιοχεύς, έως Ion. ῆο for ἡνίοχος. II.: from

Ἡνιοχεύω, *to be ἡνίοχος reins, drive*, absol., Il. 11, 319.—II. with case, *to bri sway*, c. gen., ἡν. τῆς ἐμ Anacr. 4; but usu. c. ac Anth., cf. κρατεῖν and sq.

Ἡνιοχέω, ῶ, prose form usu. c. acc., as Hdt. 4, gen. in Plat. Phaedr. 246 Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9.

†Ἡνίοχη, ης, ἡ, *Henioche* king Creon in Thebes, He

Ἡνιόχησις, εως, ἡ, = ἡνιο Phaedr. 246 B.

†Ἡνιοχία, ας, ἡ, Strab. χεια, *Heniochia*, a region Sarmatia near the Euxin also a city of foreg.

Ἡνιοχικός, ή, όν, (ἡνίοχ *driving*, ἵππος, Plat. Phae *skilled therein*, hence ἡ -κή, *the art of driving, coachma* Ion 538 B.

†Ἡνίοχοι, ων, οἱ, *the Heni* of Heniochia, said to be from the *charioteers* of C Pollux, Arist. Pol., Strab.

Ἡνίοχος, ου, ὁ, (ἡνία, ἔ *the reins*, i. e. *a driver, cha* in Il., where ἡνίοχος is opp. to παραιβάτης (*the wa side of* his chariot), Il. 23, the latter as subordinate ἦν θεραπων, Il. 5, 580, etc. he was *a slave*, but *a free* deed often *a hero*, as M charioteer to Idomeneus, to Achilles; nay in Il. 8, is called ἡνίοχος, cf. Il. 1 460; and so in genl., *one* or *fights from a chariot*.— Theogn. 260.—III. ἡνίοχο *helmsman*, Valck. Hipp. metaph. *one who guides, sw directs*, χερὸς καὶ ἰσχύος ἀ 6, 111.

†Ἡνίοχος, ον, ὁ, *Heniochu* poet, Ath. 271 A, etc.

Ἡνίπᾰπε, lengthd. form

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ω, *to chide, rebuke,*

n. pl. ἤνις, (ἶνος) βοῦς, Il. 6, 94, Od. ἠνίν in Od. l. c.]
ιν ἄνω, Od. 3, 496.
, son of Enops, i. e.
ad Ion. ἠνορέη, ἡ, *manly strength and* n Il.
ή, in Hom. Il. 16, 10, 360, always in κῷ, with *glittering* e ancients=ἄνοψ, d at: others from ight: or =ἔνηχος, cf. the kindred id., vocc. ἔνδιος, epith. of οὐρανός t.)
Enops, a Trojan, Greek, father of , 634.
f. from ἦμαι, Il. 3,
ό, (ἀνύω) *the fourth* ng *animals,* in wh. *completed,* Ar. Eq.
plqpf. from ἄνωγα,
plqpf. from ἀνωγα,
ω ἄϊσσω, ᾄσσω.
1 of ἀγνυμι, Hom.
ήκω) *a coming, ar-*
rom Ἠώς, Hom.
ον. ἠόϊος, (Ἠώς)= *: toward morning,* lis, Od. 8, 29; opp. as subst. ἡ ἠοίη, ing, πᾶσαν ἠοίην, 4, 447, cf. Hesych. οΐαι, was a poem led because each th ἡ οἴη...
pf. from εἰμι, to go,
(ἠϊών) contr. from e, Anth.
d ἠπᾰνέω, ῶ. *to be* or. word, akin to ἠχάνω, ἠχανία,
, *want,* Anth., cf.
ο ἠπήσασθαι.
ό, *the liver,* Hom.: at of the passions, e, and so with us , freq. in Trag., v. esp. as a vital part, ήπαρ, Il. 20, 469; ο, Soph. Tr. 932. Or. 1063: also ὑφ' e pregnant, (as the rm Herzen tragen), —II. like οὖθαρ, etas ap. Schol. Ap.
όν, and in Hipp., ν,=ἠπᾰτικός. =ἡπατικός.
ν) *to be like the liver,*
, (ἦπαρ) *of, in,* or r: esp. *afflicted in* r-*complaint,* Diosc. , dim. from ἦπαρ,
, fem. ῖτις, ῖδος,= ἡπατῖτις, *the vena* πρ.
ς, (ἦπαρ, εἶδος) , Diosc.
a fish, so called, perhaps from its colour, Eubul. Lacon. 2.

Ἡπᾰτοσκοπέω, ῶ, *to inspect the liver for soothsaying,* LXX.

Ἡπᾰτοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *an inspecting of the liver, soothsaying.*

Ἡπατοσκοπική, ῆς, ἡ, = ἡπατοσκοπία.

Ἡπᾰτοσκόπος, ον, (ἦπαρ, σκοπέω) *inspecting the liver, soothsaying,* Lat. *extispex,* Artemid.

Ἡπᾰτουργός, όν, (ἦπαρ, *ἔργω) *dividing the liver,* for soothsaying, Lyc. 839.

Ἡπᾰτοφᾰγέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (ἦπαρ, φαγεῖν) *to eat the liver,* Sext. Emp.

Ἠπᾰφε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἀπᾰφίσκω, Od. 14, 488.

Ἡπεδᾰνός, ή, όν, *weak, weakly, infirm,* of Nestor's charioteer, Il. 8, 104: *unsound, halting,* as Vulcan calls himself, Od. 8, 311, cf. Suid. in voc.: in Hipp., ἡπ. πῦρ, *a slight, trifling* fever, v. Foës. Oecon. (The ancients derive it from νή, πέδον, whence the reading νηπεδανός in Opp.; but Schneider better from ἠπιος.) Hence

Ἡπεδᾰνόω, ῶ, *to weaken, disable.*

†Ἤπειον, ου. τό, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30; Ἔπιον, Hdt. 4, 148; Αἶπιον, Polyb. 4, 77, 9; *Epium* or *Epium,* a small town of Elis Triphylia between Heraea and Macistus.

Ἠπειρογενής, ές, (ἤπειρος, *γένω) *born* or *living on the mainland,* like ἠπειρώτης, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 42.

Ἠπειρόθεν, adv. *from the mainland,* Arat.

Ἤπειρος, ου, ἡ, *the mainland, main,* in Hom. usu. of *the land,* as opp. to *the sea*; ἠπειρόνδε, *to the main,* Od. 18, 84: κατ' ἤπειρον, by land, Hdt. 4, 97, etc.: hence in Od. 5, 56, even an island is called ἤπειρος: but—II. in Od. 14, 97, 100, it is the *mainland of Greece,* as opp. to its *islands,* and esp. to Ithaca, which parts were afterwards called Ἤπειρος as n. pr.: so too Hdt. 1, 171, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.: Asia was esp. called ἡ ἤπειρος, *the* continent, Hdt. 1, 96; 4, 91, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 5, cf. ἠπειρώτης II., but also Europe, hence Soph. Tr. 100, δισσαὶ ἤπειροι, the two *continents,* Europe and Asia, acc. to the oldest division of the world by which Aegypt was made part of Asia, cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 37, and on Bos Ell. v. χέρσος, Voss Virg. G. 2, 116.—III. the *inland* parts, as opp. to the *coast:* hence ἠπειρῶτις, q. v. (Usu. deriv. from ἄπειρος sc. γῆ.) Hence

†Ἤπειρος, ου, ἡ, *Epirus,* a province of Greece lying between Macedonia, Thessaly, Acarnania, and the Ionian sea, prop. first in Thuc. 3, 114; for Hom. notion v. foreg.

Ἠπειρόω, ῶ, (ἤπειρος) *to make into mainland:* pass. *to become so,* Thuc. 2, 102: opp. to θαλαττόω.

Ἠπειρώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (ἤπειρος) *of the mainland, born* or *living thereon:* esp. *living in the inland parts,* as opp. to the coast, πόλις ἠπειρῶτις, a city *on the main,* opp. to the island, Hdt. 1, 151: ἡπ. ξυμμαχία, alliance *with a military power,* opp. to ναυτικὴ ξ., Thuc. 1, 35.—II. esp. *of* or *on the mainland of Asia, Asiatic,* Eur. Andr. 159, cf. ἤπειρος II.—2. *of* or *belonging to Epirus, an Epirote,* Strab.

Ἠπειρωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an* ἠπειρώτης, *continental,* Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—II. *of Epirus, Epirotic,* Strab.

Ἤπειτα, poet. for ἔπειτα, once found in several places of Hom. and Hes., where δὴ ἔπειτα is now read for δ' ἤπειτα: yet Gaisf. Hes. Th. 562, Bekk., Plat. Legg. 719 A, retain ἤπειτα.

Ἤπερ, poet. ἠέπερ, (ἦ) *than at all, than even,* after a comparative, Hom., and Hdt.

Ἠιπερ, *in the same way as, just as,* cf. ἦ.

Ἠπερόπευμα, ατος, τό, (ἠπεροπεύω) *a cheat,* Critias 7, 3.

Ἠπεροπεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, = ἠπεροπευτής, Od. 11, 364.

Ἠπερόπευσις, εως, ἡ, *a cheating.*

Ἠπεροπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a cheat, deceiver,* Il. 3, 39; 13, 769: from

Ἠπεροπεύω, *to cheat, cajole, deceive, mislead,* Hom., usu. c. acc. pers., as Il. 5, 349; but φρένας ἠπεροπεύει γυναιξί, Od. 15, 421. (Prob. from ἔπος, εἰπεῖν, ἀπύω, ἠπύω, *to talk over,* not from ἀπάτη.) Hence

Ἠπεροπηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἠπεροπεύς, ἡπ. τέχνη, *cheating arts,* Poet. ap. Strab.

Ἠπήσασθαι, *to mend, patch up, repair,* Ar. Fr. 28: a rare word, but also in Gal., and Aristid.: the pres. would be ἠπάομαι,=ἠπιάω. Hence

Ἠπητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a mender, cobbler,* and in genl.=ἀκεστής, Batr.: a very rare word, for which ἀκεστής was used, Lob. Phryn. 91.

Ἠπήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.,= ἀκέστρια.

Ἠπήτριον, also -τήριον, ου, τό, *a needle for mending, patching.*

Ἠπιᾰλέω, ῶ, (ἠπίαλος) *to have a fever* or *ague,* Ar. Ach. 1165.

Ἠπιᾰλής, ητος, ὁ, *the night-mare,* Sophron ap. Hdn., elsewh. ἐφιᾰλτης, [ᾰ]

Ἠπίᾰλος, ου, ὁ, with and without πυρετός, *a fever attended with violent shivering,* a sort of *hot ague,* Theogn. 174, Hipp., etc.: ἀηδόνων ἠπίαλος, *an ague* to nightingales, com. name of a bad poet, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. l. —II. =ἠπιάλης, *the night-mare,* so prob. in Ar. Vesp. 1038. [ῐ] Hence

Ἠπιᾰλώδης, ες, (ἠπίαλος, εἶδος) like the ἠπίαλος, *aguish,* Hipp.

Ἠπίᾱμα, ατος, τό, *an assuaging, soothing application:* from

Ἠπιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω or -ήσω, (ἤπιος) *to soothe, assuage.* [ᾰσω]

†Ἠπιδανός, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. for Ἀπιδανός, Hdt.

Ἠπιοδίνητος, ον, (ἤπιος, δίνέω) *softly-rolling,* βλέφαρα, Anth.

Ἠπιόδωρος, ον, (ἤπιος, δῶρον) *that gives soothing gifts, soothing by gifts,* fond, μήτηρ, Il. 6, 251.

Ἠπιοθώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἤπιος, δίδωμι) =foreg., Orph.

Ἠπιόθῡμος, ον, (ἤπιος, θυμός) *soft of mind,* Anth.

Ἠπιᾶλης, ου, ὁ, and ἠπίολος, ὁ,= ἠπίαλος, A. B. p. 42.

Ἤπιολος, ου, ὁ, *a moth,* Arist. H. A. 8, 27, 2; acc. to others ἠπιλωτής; hence some derive the Lat. *papilio.*

Ἠπιόμοιρος, ον, (ἤπιος, μοῖρα) *of kindly fate,* Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

Ἠπιομῦθος, ον, *soft-spraking.*

†Ἠπιόνη, ης, ἡ, (*the soothing*) *Epione,* wife of Aesculapius, goddess of the healing art, Paus. 2, 27, 5, Anth., etc.

Ἤπιος, ία, ιον, but in Hes. Th. 407, and usu. Att. ος, ον, *soft, gentle, mild, kind,* Hom.; τινί, *kind* or *good* to one, Il. 8, 40, Od. 10, 337, etc.; ἤπια εἰδέναι τινί, *to have kind feeling towards* one, oft. in Hom., and mostly of a father, prince, or judge; hence *calm, impartial, mild:* also of things, as Hes. Op. 785, ἤπιον ἡμαρ. c. inf., is a day *lucky* or *favourable* to do or

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undertake a thing on, just as he also uses ἁρμενον: of heat and cold, *mild, less intense*, Plat. Phaedr. 279 B; and so ἠπ. γενέσθαι, of a fever, Hipp.—II. act. *soothing, assuaging, calming*, ἤπια φάρμακα, Il. 4, 218; 11, 515; opp. to ἰσχυρά, Hdt. 3, 130; so, ἤπια φυλλα, Soph. Phil. 698. Adv. ἠπίως, comp. ἠπιωτέρως, Dem. (Prob. to be referred to *ἐπω, ἔπος, εἰπεῖν.)

Ἠπιότης, ητος, ἡ, *gentleness, mildness*, Hecatae. Abd. ap. Joseph.

Ἠπιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἤπιος, φρήν) *gentle-minded*, Emped.

Ἠπιόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἤπιος, χείρ) *with soothing hand*, Anth.

Ἠπιόχειρος, ον,=foreg., Orph.

Ἠπιόω, ῶ,=ἠπιάω.—II. intr. *to feel easier and better*, Hipp.

Ἤπου, or as Wolf ἡ που,=ἦ, in both signfs. *or* and *as*, modified by που, *or perhaps, as perhaps*, etc., Il. 6, 438, Od. 11, 459.

Ἤπου, or with Wolf in Hom. ἦ που, *of a truth, doubtless, I suppose, I ween*, usu. to add a confirmatory supposition, Il. 3, 43; 16, 830: after a negat., *much less*, Göller Thuc. 8, 27. —II. in a question it increases its force, *is it then?* Od. 13, 234: or put alone, *is't not so? nonne?* also ἦπου οὐ;

Ἠπύτᾱ, ὁ, Ep. for ἠπύτης, which however is not found, (ἠπύω) *calling, crying*, ἠπύτα κήρυξ, *the loud-voiced* herald, Il. 7, 384; ἠπ. σύριγξ, *the shrill* pipe, Q. Sm.: like ἱππότα, etc. [ῡ]

†Ἠπῡτίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Epytus*, i. e. Periphas, a Trojan herald, Il. 17, 324: cf. Virg. Æn. 5, 547 sqq., 579.

Ἠπύω, f. -ὑσω, Dor. ἀπύω, (ἔπος, εἰπεῖν) *to call, call on, call out* or *forth*, τινά, Od. 9, 399; 10, 83.—II. *to call aloud, cry, sound*, Hom., not of the human voice, but of the wind, *to howl, roar*, Il. 14, 399, of the lyre, *to sound*, Od. 17, 271. [ῡ in pres., except in Mosch. 2, 120: in fut. always ῠ, e. g. Eur. Hec. 155, Supp. 800.]

Ἦρ, τό, poet. nom. for ἔαρ, q. v., *spring*, Lat. *ver*, Alcm. 24: the gen. and dat. ἦρος, ἦρι, are the only cases used in prose, Piers. Hdn. 434, Schäf. Mel. p. 35: strictly *the early year* or *day*, and so *morning*, but this only in the adv. ἦρι, q. v.

†Ἦρ, Ἤρός, ὁ, *Er*, son of Armenius, who pretended to be dead for ten days, and reported wonderful things he had seen in the other world, Plat. Rep. 614 B.—2. one of the ancestors of Christ, N. T.

Ἤρᾱ, 3 sing. impf. from ἐράω.

Ἤρᾱ, 1 sing. aor. 1 from αἴρω.

Ἦρα, four times in Hom., ἦρα φέρειν τινί, Il. 14, 132; φέρειν ἐπί τινι or ἐποίσειν τινί, Od. 3, 164; 16, 375; 18, 56; and later ἦρα κομίζειν τινί, Orph., to bring one *what is agreeable, pleasing, welcome*, to do one *a kind service, to favour, gratify, please, assist, relieve*; and so mostly like the prose χαρίζεσθαι. Hence later writers took ἦρα, as equiv. to χάριν, and joined it c. gen., *for the sake of, on account of, for*; but prob. first in Call. Fr. 41, v. Jac. A. P. p. 876. (Herodian makes it acc. of a subst. ἦρ, Aristarch. neut. pl. of an adj. ἦρος, but prob. the true root is *ἄρω; so that it is akin to ἄρμενος, ἤρινος, ἐπιήρανος, and equiv. to the compd. ἐπίηρα: all these forms have the common notion of *fit, suitable, agreeable*.)

Ἦρα, ας, Ion. Ἤρη, ης, ἡ, *Hera*, the Lat. *Juno*, queen of the gods, daughter of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea, sister and wife of Jupiter, Il. 16, 432; and in Hom. usu. represented at strife with him. (Perh. akin to ἥρως, Lat. *herus, hera*.) Hence

†Ἠραία, ας, ἡ, *Heraea*, a small city of Arcadia on the borders of Elis near the Alpheus, now *Agiani*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30: ὁ Ἠραιεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Heraea*, Thuc. 5, 67: fem. adj. Ἠραιΐτις, ιδος, *of Heraea*, Paus.

†Ἠραῖα, ων, τά, ὄρη, *Junonii Montes* in Sicily, Diod. S.

†Ἠραιεύς, έως, ὁ, *Heraeeus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

†Ἠραῖον, ου, τό, v. sub Ἠραῖος, *a temple of Juno*, Hdt., etc., esp. a celebrated one in Argolis between Argos and Mycenae containing a colossal statue of this goddess by Polycletus, Hdt. 1, 31, etc.—II. *Heraeum*, a point of land in the Corinthian territory opposite Sicyon with a temple of Juno, Thuc. 3, 95: Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 5.—III. a city of Thrace near Perinthus, Hdt. 4, 90.

Ἠραῖος, αία, αῖον, (Ἦρα) *of* or *belonging to Juno*: τὸ Ἠραῖον, (ἱερόν) *the temple of Juno, Heraeum*, Hdt. 1, 70, etc.: τὰ Ἠραῖα, (ἱερά) *festival of Juno*, Ath. 525 E.

Ἡρακλέης, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, ὁ, Ion. gen. Ἡρακλέεος, contr. Ἡρακλέους, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆος: Ion. dat. Ἡρακλέεϊ, contr. Ἡρακλέϊ, Ἡρακλεῖ, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆϊ: Ion. acc. Ἡρακλέεᾰ, contr. Ἡρακλέᾱ, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆα, rarely with double contr. Ἡρακλῆ, Soph. Tr. 476, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, later also Ἡρακλῆν: voc. Ἡράκλεες, Ἡράκλεις, in later prose also Ἡράκλες, Lob. Phryn. 640: Nom. plur. Ἡρακλέες, only Plat. Theaet. 169 B. With poet. and Ion. elision of one vowel, Ἡρακλέος, Ἡρακλέϊ, Ἡρακλέᾱ, Hdt.:—*Heracles*, Lat. *Hercules*, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, from Hom. downwds. the most famous of the Greek heroes: the vocat., esp. in forms Ἡράκλεις, and Ἡράκλες, is usu. an exclamation of surprise, anger or disgust, like Lat. *Hercle* and *Mehercle*, Ar. Ach. 184, Nub. 284.—II. *the luckiest throw with the dice* was called Ἡρακλῆς, as well as Ἀφροδίτη and Μίδας, cf. ἀστράγαλος. [ᾰ, freq., even in Att., Pors. Med. 675.] Hence

†Ἡράκλεια, ας, ἡ, (sub. πόλις, *Hercules' city*) *Heraclēa*: I. in Greece.—1. a city of Thessaly in the territory of Trachis, (about six stadia from Trachis, and sixty from Thermopylae) built by the Lacedaemonians in conjunction with the Trachinians, hence called Ἡρ. ἡ ἐν Τραχῖνι, Thuc. 4, 78, and ἡ Τραχινία, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.—2. Λύγκηστις, a city of Macedonia on the confines of Illyria, Strab.—3. a town of Elis (Pisatis) on the Cytherius, Strab.—II. in Asia,—1. ἡ Ποντική, a celebrated city of Bithynia on the *Pontus* Euxinus, a colony of the Megarians, now *Erekli*, Xen. An. 6, 2, 1; Strab., etc. —2. a town of the Mytileneans on the Mysian Acte, Strab. p. 607.—3. Latmi, a city of Ionia at the foot of Mt. Latmus, its ruins are near the mod *Oufa Baſi*, Strab.—4. a city of Caria, Id.—5. a city of Media, built by the Macedonians, Id.—6. a city of Syria near Antioch, Id.—Others of this name in Strab., etc.—III. in Italy, a celebrated city of Lucania near the Siris, also called Ἡρακλέϝπολις, now *Colicoro*, Strab.

†Ἡράκλεια, ων, τά, *festival of Hercules*, Thuc., etc., v. sub Ἡράκλειος I.

†Ἡρακλείδης, ου Ep. ao, Ion. -ηίδης, *εω, ὁ, son of Hercules*, i. e. Il. 2, 679.—2. Tlepolemus 628: in genl. *descendant* esp. in pl. οἱ Ἡρακλεῖδα *raclidae, descendants of H* overran the Peloponnes after the Trojan war; were descended the king Hdt., Thuc., Xen., etc.— *Heraclides*, of Mylassa, the Carians, Hdt. 5, 12 maean, Id. 1, 158; 5. 37 work on Persian affairs Ath. 48 C, etc.?—3. son chus, a leader of the Sy the Peloponnesian war, 103.—4. son of Aristoge cusan, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 8 zomenae, a leader of the Plat. Ion 541.—6. ὁ A Pol.—7. ὁ Ποντικός, a pl pupil of Plato and Aris Laert., who mentions n of this name.—8. a com 532 E.—Many others in

†Ἡράκλειον, Ion. -ήϊον *Heracleum, temple of Herc* Ἡράκλειος. As prop. n. a city of Sicily, elsewher Strab. p. 266.—2. *Hercul* of Campania, Id. p. 246.— the outlet of the Maeot city of Syria, Id.—5. a c near Cnosus, Id.—6. a ci near Canopus, Id p. 788 113.—II. of promontorie *Herculeum*, in Bruttium, point of Italy, now *Capo to*, Strab.—2. in Pontus sus, Id.

†Ἡ*ρακλειοξανθίας, ου, λῆς, Ξανθίας) *a Hercu* comic appell. in Ar. Ran

Ἡράκλειος, α, ον, also Tr. 51, Ep. Ἡρακλήϊος, *belonging to Heracles*, βίη for *Hercules himself, the p cules*, Hom., cf. Hor. Od. στῆλαι, *the pillars of Her* posite headlands of Calp and Abyla in Africa corr Gibraltar and Apes' Hil gier, Hdt. 4, 8: τὸ Ἡρά -ήϊον, sub. ἱερόν, *the templ* Id. 2, 44, etc.: τὰ Ἡράκ *tival*, Ar. Ran. 651.—II. λεῖη, *the epilepsy*, Hipp.— λεια λουτρά, *hot baths*, A —IV. λίθος Ἡράκλεια, Plat. Tim. 80 C, v. Μά τὸ Ἡράκλειον, *a medicin racleum*, Theophr. †Adv *manner of Hercules*, Luc.

Ἡράκλεις, v. Ἡρακλέ

†Ἡρακλείτειος, α, ον, *Herachtĕan*, Plat. Rep. 4

Ἡρακλειτίζω, *to be a f raclitus* the philosopher taph.: formed like Φιλ Hence

Ἡρακλειτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *Heraclitus*.

†Ἡράκλειτος, ου, ὁ, celebrated philosopher o the Ionian school, Plat. Arist., etc.—2. a poet o sus, Strab.—3. a juggler in the time of Alexander, also a harper of Tarentu ers in Diog. L., etc.

†Ἡρακλεόδωρος, ου, ὁ, masc. pr. n., Arist.

†Ἡρακλέους λιμήν, ὁ, *cules*, a port of Alysia Strab.—2. a port of Etru sar, now *Porto d' Hercole*, in Strab.

†Ἡρακλέων, ωνος, ὁ

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†Ἤρητον, ου, τό, *Erētum*, an ancient Sabine city, now *Rimane*, Strab.

Ἦρι, adv., *early, at early morn*, Hom., who usu. joins, μάλ' ἦρι, or ἦρι μάλα, Il. 9, 360, Od. 19, 320; in Thuc. ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ θέρους, *early in the summer*. (It is taken to be orig. a dat. of ἦρ, ἔαρ, *spring*; prob. akin to ἠώς as twilight, and Ἠώς.)

Ἠριγένεια, ας, ἡ, (ἦρι, *γένω) *early-born, child of morn*, in Hom. always epith. of Ἠώς: some take it act., *morn-producing, mother of morn*: also without Ἠώς, as prop. n. Ἠριγένεια, Od. 22, 197; 23, 347.

Ἠριγενής, ές, =foreg., Ἠώς, Ap. Rh.

Ἠριγέρων, οντος, ὁ, *early old*, name of a groundsel, from its *hoary* down, Lat. *senecio*, Theophr.

†Ἠριγόνη, ης, ἡ, *Erigŏne*, daughter of Icarius, beloved of Bacchus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Aegisthus, Paus.

Ἠρίδανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Eridanus*, a river famous in the old legends, said to flow into Ocean from the N. W. of Europe, first in Hes. Th. 338, cf. esp. Hdt. 3, 115. Later authors took it mostly for *the Po*, as first in Eur. Hipp. 737; others also for *the Rhone* or *the Rhine*, and some have even tried to identify it with the *Radaune*, near Danzig, v. Bähr ad l. c.—2. a small stream of Attica falling into the Ilissus, Paus.

Ἠριεργής, ὁ, *a grave-digger*; and

Ἠριεύς, έως, ὁ, *a corpse*: (from ἠρίον, q. v.)

Ἠρικαπαῖος, ου, or Ἠρικεπ., ὁ, mystic epith. of a god, prob. of Bacchus or Priapus, Orph. Hymn. 6, 4, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 479. (Usu. deriv. from ἦρι, κῆπος: others from ἐρι-, κάπτω, v. Lob. l. c.)

Ἤρικε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐρείκω, Il. 17, 295.

†Ἠρίννα, poet. Ἠρίννη, ης, ἡ, *Erinna*, a Grecian poetess, a contemporary of Sappho, Anth.

Ἠρῖνός, ή, όν, (ἦρ)=ἐαρινός, Pind. P. 9. 82.

Ἠρίον, ου, τό, *a mound, barrow*, Il. 23, 126 rare in prose, though it occurs in Dem. 1319, 27, Lycurg. ap. Harp. v. ἠρία. (Usu. deriv. from ἔρα.)

Ἤρῐπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐρείπω, Hom.

Ἠριπόλη, ης, ἡ, (ἦρι, πολέω) *early-walking*, and so like ἠριγένεια, *the morn, dawn*, Anth.

†Ἠριππίδας, α, ὁ, *Herippidas*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.

Ἤρῐσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἐρίζω, Hes. Th. 928.

Ἠρίσταμεν, v. sub ἀριστάω.

†Ἠριφανίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Eriphānis*, a Lyric poetess, Ath. 619 C.

Ἡρμοσμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἁρμόζω, *fitly, properly*, Diod.

†Ἡρόδικος, ου, ὁ, *Herodicus*, of Selymbria, at first a teacher of gymnastics, afterwards a physician, Plat. Phaedr. 227 D.—2. of Leontini, a brother of Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 448 B.—3. an Athenian historian, Arist. —Others in Ath., etc.

†Ἡροδότειος, ον, *of Herodotus, Herodotēan*, Strab.: from

†Ἡρόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Herŏdŏtus*, the celebrated historian, born at Halicarnassus in Caria, B. C. 484, Hdt., etc. —2. a Theban, victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 1.—3. son of Basilides, an Ionian, Hdt. 8, 132.—4 a philosopher of Tarsus, a follower of Timon, Diog. L.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Ἡρόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Herodōrus*, ὁ Ποντικός, a Greek grammarian of Heraclea II. 1, a contemporary of Aristotle, Arist., Plut., etc.

†Ἡρομένης, ους, ὁ, *Heromēnes*, masc. pr. n., a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 25.

†Ἡρόπυθος, ου, ὁ, *Heropythus*, of Abdera, Hipp.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 282, 7.—3. an Ephesian, Arr.

†Ἡροσκάμανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Heroscamandrus*, an Athenian, Plat. Theag. 129 B.

†Ἡρόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Herostrātus*, an Ephesian, who, to acquire a perpetual name, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab.

†Ἡροφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Herophānes*, masc. pr. n, Paus.

†Ἡροφάντος, ου, ὁ, *Herophantus*, a tyrant of Parium in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 138.

†Ἡροφίλειος, ον, *of Herophilus*, Gal., Strab.

†Ἡροφίλη, ης, ἡ, *Herophile*, name of a Sibyl, Paus.

†Ἡρόφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Herophĭlus*, a celebrated physician of Chalcedon, Gal., Plut.—2. a Cynic philosopher, Luc.

†Ἡρόφυτος, ου, ὁ, *Herophytus*, a Samian, Plut. Cim. 9.

†Ἧρπα, *Herpa*, a small town of Cappadocia, Strab.

Ἧρσα, aor. 1 from ἄρω.

Ἡρύγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἠρυγγος Plut.

Ἠρυγγίς, ίδος, ἡ, *of* or *belonging to the* ἠρυγγος, Nic.

Ἠρυγγίτης, ου, ὁ, Plut., and ἠρυγγος, ου, ἡ, Nic. Th. 615, *eringo*.

Ἤρῠγε, 3 sing aor. 2 from ἐρεύγω, Il., cf. ἐρεύγομαι III.

Ἠρύκακε, 3 sing. aor. 3 from ἐρύκω, Il. [ῠ]

Ἠρῶ, 2 sing. impf. from ἀράομαι, Od. 18, 176.

Ἥρῳ, poet. for ἥρωι, dat. sing. from ἥρως, Il. 7, 453, Od. 8, 483

†Ἡρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Hero*, the beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, beloved of Leander, Mus., Anth.

†Ἡρώδας, α, ὁ, *Herōdas*, a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 1.

†Ἡρώδης, ου, ὁ, *Herōdes*, ὁ Ἀττικός, of Marathon, an Athenian sophist, Luc.—2. *Herōdes, Herod*, name of several kings of Judaea, in the time of Christ, and the apostles, Jos., N. T.—1. *Herod the Great*, made king of the Jews by the Romans through the influence of Antony.—2. *Herod Antipas*, son of foreg., tetrarch of Galilee and Petraea.—3. *Herod Agrippa*, grandson of Herod the Great.—4. *Herod Agrippa*, surnamed *Minor*, son of foreg., last king of the Jews. Jos., in N. T. under the name of *Agrippa* alone, Act. 25, and 26.

†Ἡρωδιανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the partisans of Herod*, N. T. Matth. 22, 6, etc.

†Ἡρωδιανός, ου, ὁ, *Herodian*, an historian; also, a grammarian of Alexandrea.

†Ἡρωδιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Herodias*, granddaughter of Herod the Great. N. T.

†Ἡρωδίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Herōdion*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ἡρώειον, ου, τό, =ἡρῷον.

Ἡρωελεγεῖον, ου, τό, sub. μέτρον or μέλος, *a distich, consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter*.

Ἡρωελεγεῖος, ου, ὁ, sub. στίχος, = foreg.

Ἡρωΐζω, (ἥρως) *to write heroic verse* or *an epic poem*.

Ἡρωϊκός, ή, όν, (ἥρως) *of, belonging to a hero, heroic*, Plat. Crat. 398 E: ἡ. μέτρον, *the heroic* verse, *hexameter*, Arist. Rhet., and poet. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἡρωΐνη, ης, ἡ, contr. ἡρώνη, fem. of ἥρως, *a heroine*, Ar. Nub. 315. [ῐ]

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Ἡρώϊος, α, ον,=ἡρωϊκός, ἡρῷος, Pind. O. 13, 71.

Ἡρωΐς, ΐδος, ἡ,=ἡρωίνη, Pind. P. 11, 13.—2. as adj. pecul. fem to ἡρωϊκός, Ap. Rh. 1, 1048.

Ἡρώϊσσα, ης, ἡ, contr. ἡρῷσσα,= ἡρωίνη.

Ἡρώμην, impf. from ἀράομαι, Od. 12, 337.

†Ἥρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hēron*, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandrea.

†Ἡρώνδας, α, ὁ, *Herondas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; esp. a writer of iambics, Ath. 86 B.

†Ἡρώνη, ης, ἡ, contd. for ἡρωίνη, Ar. Nub. 315.

Ἡρωογονία, ας, ἡ, (ἥρως, γόνος) *the descent of heroes*, a poem of Hesiod

Ἡρωολογέω, ῶ, (ἥρως, λέγω) *to sing, tell, write of heroes*, Strab. Hence

Ἡρωολογία, ας, ἡ, *a tale of heroes*, Ath.

Ἡρῷον, ου, τό, *the temple* or *chapel of a hero*, as the Heracleum, etc., where ἱερόν, ἕδος, or δῶμα, is usu. supplied, Hdt. 5, 47, etc.—II. *an hexameter*, sub. μέτρον, Plut.—III τὰ ἡρῷα, *the festival of a hero*, sub. ἱερά, Plut.: strictly neut. from

Ἡρῷος, ῴα, ῷον, or ἡρῶος, ὼα, ῶον,=ἡρωϊκός, esp ὁ ἥρ., c. aut sine ῥυθμός, *the heroic measure, hexameter*, Plat. Rep. 400 B: so too, μέτρον ἡρ., Dem. Phal.: ποὺς ἡρ., *the dactyl*, Plut.: from

Ἥρως, ὁ, gen. ἥρωος, (for which some read ἥρως, Od. 6, 303, but Wolf prefers pronouncing ἡρῶος) in Pausan. ἥρω: dat. ἥρωι, poet. contr. ἥρῳ, Il. 7, 453, Od. 8, 483, Ar. Av. 1485: acc. sing. and plur. ἥρωα, ἥρωας, Att. contr. ἥρω, ἥρως.

In Hom. ἥρως, is *a title of honour*, given not only to *warrior*-chiefs and their followers, esp. to the Greeks before Troy, (ἀνδρες, θεράποντες, ὀπάονες, ἑταῖροι ἥρωες: ἥρωες Δαναοί, Ἀχαιοί), Il. 2, 110; 19, 34, Od. 1, 101, etc.: but also to men who had nothing to do with war or command, as Od. 8, 483, to the minstrel Demodocus, and Od. 18, 423, to the herald Mulius, cf. Hdt. 7, 134; nay in Od. 7, 44, the unwarlike Phaeacian people, are so called. So that ἥρως, was orig. applied to *any free-man*, of the ante-Hellenic age, *respectable by birth, or for skill in any pursuit*, esp. *in war*; this age was called *the Heroic*, cf. Ap. Lex. Hom. p. 403 Toll., Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 200, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1, 123, sq. The Germ. *herr*, (*Sir*) in its earliest usage, e. g. in the Nibelungenlied, may be compared with ἥρως, and is perh. akin to it: Ἥρα, too, and Lat. *herus*, *hera*, seem to belong to the same root.—II. as the heroic age gained dignity by antiquity, *the heroes were exalted above the race of common men*. There is a trace of this in Hom. himself, for Il. 12, 23, the heroes are called ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν: it was fully carried out in Hes. Op. 170, where *the Blessed Heroes* are the Fourth Age of men, who fell before Thebes and Troy and then passed to the Islands of the Blest. These must not be confounded with the δαίμονες, who stood one step higher, between them and the gods.—III. but heroes, *as objects of worship*, occur first in Pind., who makes them a race between gods and men, *demigods*, ἡμίθεοι. The term was so first used of such as were born from a god and a mortal, as Hercules, Memnon: then of such as were honoured for services done to mankind, as Theseus. Hence

—IV. later, esp. in historical writers, the heroes are *inferior local deities*, patrons of tribes, cities, guilds, etc.: so at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι, were the heroes after whom the φυλαί were named: esp. the founders of a race or city (ἀρχηγέται, κτίσται) were worshipped under this name: they had small temples or chapels dedicated to them by the state, (ἡρῶα, ἡρώεια), with offerings and festivals, but always distinct from the *national* gods, v. Hdt. 1, 168; 5, 66, Thuc. 4, 87; 5, 11, etc.—V. late Greek writers used ἥρως, to express Lat. *divus*: hence—VI. in genl. for μακαρίτης, *the late, the deceased*, Alciphr. 3, 37, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 341.

†Ἡρῶων πόλις, ἡ, (*city of heroes*) *Heroöpŏlis*, a city of lower Ægypt, Strab.

Ἧς, Dor. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμί, to be.

Ἧισα, aor. 1 from ἅδω.

Ἧσα, aor. 1 from ἡδω.

Ἧσαι, 2 sing. from ἧμαι, Il. 2, 255.

†Ἡσαΐας, ου, ὁ, *Iesaias*, *Isaiah*, a celebrated prophet of Israel, N. T.

†Ἡσαινος, ου, ὁ, *Hesaenus*, a mountain of Paeonia, Arist.

Ἧσαν, 3 pl. impf. from εἰμί, Hom.

Ἧισαν, Att. for ἤδεσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. c. impf. signf. from οἶδα, Eur. Cycl. 231.—II. for ἦεσαν, ἦισαν, 3 plur. impf. of εἶμι, rare and only poet., in Hom. only once in compd. ἐπῆσαν, Od. 19, 445.

Ἧσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἡδομαι, Od. 9, 353.

†Ἡσαῦ, ὁ, indecl. *Esau*, elder son of Isaac, N. T.

Ἧσειν, inf. fut. of ἵημι, Od.

Ἥσθα, Aeol. for ἦς, 2 sing. impf. of εἰμί, to be, oft. in Hom.: and not unusu. in common language.

Ἧσθαι, inf. from ἧμαι.

Ἡσθημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of αἰσθάνομαι, *with a sense* or *feeling*, τινός.

Ἥσθην, ης, η, aor. 1 of ἥδομαι, Hom.

Ἡσιεπής, ές, (ἴημι, ἔπος) *throwing words*, i. e. *a babbler*.

†Ἡσιόδειος, ον, *of Hesiod*, *Hesiodēan*, Plat.. from

†Ἡσίοδος, ου, ὁ, *Hesiod*, a celebrated Grecian poet, born at Asera in Boeotia, though commonly said to be of Cyme in Aeolis, Pind. I. 6, 98: v. Göttl. praef. ad Hes. p. VII, sq., ed. 2.

†Ἡσιόνη, ης, ἡ, *Hesiŏne*, daughter of Oceanus, wife of Prometheus, Aesch. P. 560.—2. daughter of Laomedon, given by Hercules in marriage to Telamon, Apollod.

Ἧσις, εως, ἡ, (ἥδομαι) *delight*.

Ἧσκειν, for ἤσκεν, 3. sing. impf. from ἀσκέω, Il. 3, 388.

†Ἡσκυλίνος, ου, ὁ, λόφος, also Ἡσκυλίνον, τό, ὄρος,= Lat. *Esquilinus collis*, *the Esquiline hill* in Rome, Strab.

Ἧισμεν, Att. for ἴδειμεν, 1 plur. plqpf. (impf.) of οἶδα, Aesch. Ag. 1099, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 174: like ἴσμεν, for ἴδμεν, ἰδομεν.

Ἧσο, 2 sing. imperat. from ἧμαι, Hom.

Ἥσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. ἥττα, *a defeat, discomfiture*, opp. to νίκη, Plat. Legg. 638 B; πολέμου, in war, Id. Lach. 196 A: c. gen. rei, *a yielding, giving way to a* thing, ἡδονῶν, ἐπιθυμιῶν, Plat. Legg. 869 E: from

Ἡσσάομαι, f. ἡσσηθήσομαι, sometimes also ἡττήσομαι, Lys. 180, 19, from Att. ἡττάομαι: Ion. ἐσσέομαι, contr. ἐσσεύμαι, Hdt., (ἥσσων): as pass., *to be less*, i. e. *weaker*, ther, τινός, hence *to be un* rior *to* him, *to be beaten*, feated by him, Hdt., and Tra way, *yield*, *submit to* one, esp passions and desires, τοῦ Thuc. 4, 37, τῶν ἡδονῶν, X 5, 1; absol. *to be beaten* or μάχῃ, Hdt. 5, 46, etc.: ἡσ μῶ, *to be broken in spirit*, lo also τὴν γνώμην, Thuc. 6 law-term, like Lat. *causa lose one's cause*, opp. to νικᾶ Diatr. p. 261. Construct.: and in Att. always, c. gen derived from compar. ἥσσων Hipp. 458; but in Hdt 3, 1 regul. pass. ἡσσοῦσθαι ὑπό τ πρός τινος, Id. 9, 122.—B. ἡσσάω, ἡττάω, *to beat down* is rare, and never in good in Polyb., cf. Valck. Sch Phoen. 1380. Hence

Ἥσσημα, ατος, τό, Att. ἧ *feat*, LXX.

Ἡσσητέος, α, ον, verb. a plur. ἡσσητέα, *one must b* γυναικός, *by* a woman, S 678.

†Ἡσσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Hessus*, a c cris near Oeanthe; hence o *the inhab. of Hessus, the Hess* 3, 101.

Ἥσσων, ἧσσον, gen. ον ἡττων: Ion. ἔσσων, Hdt.: *meaner*, esp. *less in force, weak* etc.; οἱ ἥσσονες, *the weak* Aesch. Supp. 203; τὸν ἥτ κρείττω ποιεῖν, "to make appear the better reason," P 18 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 114: he gen. pers., *weaker than* anoth *or to* him, like Lat. *minor*, H 1, 10, 35, Hom., etc.; οὐδεν " *second to* none," Thuc. 2, 6 in a thing, Hdt. 3, 102; ἔσσ θεῖν, *not so good* at running, esp. *giving way*, *yielding* t ἔρωτος, Soph. Tr. 489; κέ Plut. 363; ἡδονῶν, Plat. Pr ἧττον, as adv. *less*, οὐδὲν ἧ *the less*, *just as much*, *notwit* freq. in Att.: regul. adv. Att. ἡττόνως. (Used as in par. of positive κακός: bu etymol. positive is prob. ἡκ ἥκιστος.)

Ἧσται, 3 sing. from ἧμαι

Ἧστε, Att. for ἤδειτε, 2 p (impf.) of οἶδα.

Ἧστην, for ἦτην, 3 du εἰμί, to be, Il. 5, 10, Hes. S

Ἧστο, 3 sing. impf. of ἧ

Ἧστον, for ἦτον, 2 du εἰμί, to be.

Ἡστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. μαι, *delighted*.—II. *to be cheerful*.

Ἡσῦχα, adverbial neut. ἡσυχος, like ἡσυχῇ.

Ἡσυχάζω, (ἡσυχος) *to be at rest*, Trag.; usu. in part. χάζων προσμένω, Soph. O τὸ ἡσυχάζον τῆς νυκτός, t night, Thuc. 7, 83.—II. tra *lay to rest*, Plat. Rep. 572 A

Ἡσυχαῖος, αία, αῖον, poe χος, Soph., and Eur.; bu prose, as Plat. Polit. 307 A

Ἡσυχαίτερος, α, ον, irr. ἡσυχος, ἡσυχαίος.

Ἡσυχαστήριον, ου, τό, *the retreat of an ἡσυχαστής*.

Ἡσυχαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἡσ *who leads a still, retired li* religious contemplation. a

Ἡσυχαστρια, ας, ἡ, fem.

†Ἡσυχεια, ας, ἡ, or Ἡσυ

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Thespius, Apollod.: , Plut.

ἀσυχᾷ, adv. *still, ly*, Pind. P. 11, 84, *e by stealth, secretly,* 8, 69, and *ἡσυχος.* χῇ.)

ρ. ἀσυχ., ἡ, stillness, eace, Od. 18, 22, H. and in Pind. P. 8, *ἡσ.*, opp. to *ἐν πο-*2: so too, *ἐφ' ἡσυ-*1517; *κατ' ἡσυχὴν* one's ease, Hdt. 1, *ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν* or *iet*, be *at peace* or *at* 1, 66; 7, 150, etc.; *εἶναι*, Id. 1, 206; for *διατρίβειν* or *διάιν ἐπὶ ἡσυχίᾳ* :—c. *ίᾳ τῆς πολιορκίης*, e, Hdt. 6, 135.—2. *ὁτιοῦν, καθ' ἡσυχίαν*, 3, 48, etc.; opp. to n. Hell. 6, 2, 28.—3. ldt.: hence *solitude*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21. as pr. n., v. *Ἡσυ-*

Dor. *ἀσυχ.*, poet. for ind. O. 2, 58.

arely *ἡα, ιον*, poet. *calm, quiet, at rest*; : but also in prose, Antipho 121, 12, tc. Adv. *-ίως*, H. [ῡ] Hence *ος, ἡ, =ἡσυχία*, Plat.

till, calm, quiet, at , Hes. Th. 763: *at* es. Op. 119: *silent,* *πους*, etc., Trag.; *ἐχ' ἡσυχος*, keep ldt. 8, 65, Eur. Med. *χέω*. The usu. Att. were irreg. *ἡσυχαί-*as in Thuc. 3, 82, A; but *-ώτερος* is . Ant. 1089. Adv. and *ἡσυχῇ* or *ἡσυ-*from *ἡμαι*: acc. to *κα* or *ησσον.*)

ἡ, ον, part. perf. *νω*, Il. 18, 180. *μαι*, Il.

onnecting, but so as 19, 148, cf. Buttm.

Volf in Hom., *ἤ τε*, . sub *ἠ*.

τε, 2 pl. impf. from

impf. from *εἰμί*,

ην. 3 dual. impf. Att. feind. Plat. Euthyd.

, *Etias*, daughter of 22, 11.

. (*ἤ, τοι*) *now, and* sed in passing from other, also to begin *οι μέν*, Il. 3, 213: the sentence, yet *after* one or more a pronoun, Il. 2, 813, ch case *δέ* is oft. in-, etc.; also *ῥά*, as , 237: or—2. a par-l. 1, 140, etc.; *ἐνθ'* Od. 3, 126, etc.; *ὅφρ'* d. 3, 419; *ὡς ἤτοι*, rarely *καὶ νῦν ἤτοι* Od. 4, 151, Il. 19, 23, Ven. 226.—II. when tive signf. of *ἠγοῦν*, write *ἤτοι*, as also when it is used in confirmation: in this case it is better, with Wolf, to write *ἤ τοι* divisim, Il. 6, 56, H. Hom. Merc. 368.—III. =*ἦ*: its strict usage is *ἤτοι.., ἤ, either.., or*, and so most freq., as in Aesch. Cho. 497, Plat. Phaed. 68 C; freq. also *ἤτοι.. γε,.. ἤ*, Hdt. 1, 11, etc.: *ἤ.., ἤτοι* occurs once in Pind. N. 6, 8: and *ἤτοι.., ἤτοι* for *ἤ.., ἠ* in late authors as Gal., cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 643.

Ἦτορ, τό, in Hom. always in nom. or acc.; but dat. *ἤτορι* occurs Simon. 7, 7.—*The heart* as a part of the body, only in Il. 22, 452, *ἐν ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα, my heart* beats up to my throat: usu. *the heart*, as *the seat of feeling*, for the sensitive part of man's nature, much like *θυμός*, (only this is mostly used of the heart as the seat of life and passion): —also for *the thinking powers, reason*, in Il. 1, 188, cf. 15, 252; elsewh. always for *the seat of feeling*, as of joy, hope, sorrow, fear, etc., esp. in phrase *λυτὸ γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ*, being here taken for *the seat of hopes and wishes*, Il. 19, 307, Od. 19, 136, etc. That Hom. regarded it as something tangible and corporeal, appears from the places, where *ἦτορ* is placed *ἐν στήθεσι* or *ἐν φρεσί*, in Il. 20, 169, it is placed *ἐν κραδίῃ*, which here must have a wider signf., though in genl. it is just=*ἦτορ*. (From Il. 21, 386, *ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἀητο*, it is inferred, that *ἦτορ* has *ἀημι* for its root, and so, like *animus* and *anima*, strictly denotes *the breath*.)

Ἠτριαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*ἦτρον*) *of, belonging to the stomach: τὸ ἠτριαῖον, the stomach, paunch*, Ar. Fr. 302; also *ἡ ἠτριαία*.

Ἤτριον, ου, τό, the warp in a web of cloth, Valck. Phoen. 1727, (the woof being *κρόκη*): hence, *τὰ ἤτρια, a thin, fine cloth*, such that one could see between the threads of the warp, *ἤτρια πέπλων*, Eur. Ion 1421: hence *a sieve: ἤτρια βύβλων, leaves made of fine strips of papyrus joined crosswise*, Leon. Al. 25, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Akin to *ἄττω, ἄττω, ἄϊσσω*, not to *διάζομαι*.)

Ἦτρον, ου, τό, (*ἦτορ*) *the part of the body below the navel, the belly*, Lat. *abdomen*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: also metaph. of *a pot*, Ar. Thesm. 509.

Ἤττα, ἠττάομαι, ἠττάω, ἧττημα, ἥττων, Att. for *ἧσσα*, etc.

Ἧτω, for *ἕπτω*, 3 sing. imperat. from *εἶμί*, N. T.; dub. in Plat.

Ἡΰ, neut. from *ἠΰς*. In compds. with *εὐ-* or *ἐϋ-*, this is oft. lengthd. Ep. into *ἠϋ-*; for all words so compounded, v. sub *εὐ-*.

Ἠΰς, neut. *ἠΰ*, Ep. for *ἐΰς, good, brave*: Hom. uses masc. only in nom., and acc. *ἠΰν*, usu. in phrase *ἠΰς τε μέγας τε*; neut. in nom. and acc., but only in phrase *μένος ἠΰ*. [ῡ]

Ἤυσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from *αὔω*, to shout, Hom. esp. Il. [ῠ]

Ἠύτε, Ep. particle, =*εὖτε, as, like as*, freq. in Hom. in similes for *ὡς ὅτε*.—II. as real compar. particle for *ἤ, than*, only once in Hom., Il. 4, 277, *νέφος μελάντερον ἠΰτε πίσσα φαίνετο*, blacker *than* pitch; as in German *wie* (*as*) is sometimes used for *als* (*than*): this usage is followed by Ap. Rh. 1, 269.—That *ἠύτε* cannot be put for *εὐτε* is proved by Buttm. Lexil. v. *εὐτε, ἠύτε*; but *εὐτε* is once found for *ἠύτε*, Il. 3, 10, and as v. l. Il. 19, 386, in both which places Buttm. declares for a contr. form *ηὔτε* [⏑ ⏑], which he is also inclined to prefer in Od. 16, 216. (Acc. to Buttm. *ηὔτε, ἠύτε*, arose from *ἠ εὐτε*, or from *ἠ ὅτε*.)

Ἡφαίστειος, εία, ειον, of or *belonging to Hephaistos* (*Vulcan*): *τὸ Ἡφαιστεῖον* or *Ἡφαίστειον* (sub. *ἱερόν*) *the temple of Vulcan*, Hdt. 2, 121: *τὰ Ἡφαιστεῖα*, (sub. *ἱερά*) *his festival*, the Lat. *Vulcanalia*; also *Ἡφαίστια*.

†*Ἡφαιστηϊάδης, ου, ὁ, son* or *descendant of Vulcan*, Nonn.

†*Ἡφαιστία, ας, ἡ, Hephaestia*, a city in the island Lemnos; hence *οἱ Ἡφαιστιεῖς, έων, the inhab. of Hephaestia*, Hdt. 6, 140.—2. a deme of the Attic tribe Acamantis; hence *ὁ Ἡφαιστιάδης, ου, an inhab. of Hephaestia*, Isae. v. l. *-τείδης*.

†*Ἡφαιστίνη, ης, ἡ*, prop. patr. from *Ἥφαιστος, daughter of Vulcan*; wife of Aegyptus, Apollod.

†*Ἡφαιστίων, ωνος, ὁ, Hephaestion*, a friend of Alexander, Arr.—2. a grammarian of Alexandrea, who wrote *περὶ μέτρων*, Ath., etc.

†*Ἡφαιστόδωρος, ου, ὁ, Hephaestodōrus*, an Athenian, Andoc.

†*Ἡφαιστόπολις, ιος, ὁ, Hephaestopŏlis*, father of the Samian Iadmon, Hdt. 2, 134.

Ἡφαιστόπονος, ον, (*Ἥφαιστος, πονέω*) *wrought by Vulcan, ὅπλα*, Eur. I. A. 1072.

Ἥφαιστος, ου, ὁ, Dor. *Ἄφ.*, *Hephaistos*, the Lat. *Vulcanus*, son of Jupiter and Juno, lame from birth, Il. 18, 397, cf. *ἀμφιγυήεις* and *ἠπεδανός*, god of fire as used in art, master of all the arts which need the aid of fire, and so esp. of working in metal: hence he makes the thrones of the gods, Jupiter's sceptre, the Aegis, the arms of Achilles, etc.; all works in metal are called his works, Il. 8, 195, Od. 4, 617, Hes. Sc. 123, etc.; hence fire is in Hom. *φλὸξ Ἡφαίστοιο*, and he himself is *κλυτοεργός, κλυτοτέχνης* or *χαλκεύς*, Il. 15, 309. For his ill-starred marriage with Venus, v. Od. 8, 267, sq.

Ἡφαιτότευκτος, ον, =sq., *σέλας*, Soph. Phil. 987.

Ἡφαιστοτευχής, ές, (*Ἥφαιστος, τεύχω*) *wrought by Vulcan, δέπας*, Aesch. Fr. 64, where however Herm. *Ἡφαιστοτυχές*, metri grat.

†*Ἡφαίστου ἀγορά, ἡ, Forum Vulcani, Vulcan's Market*, a place in Campania near Puteoli, now *Solfatara*, Strab.

Ἡφθᾶ, Dor. for *ἡφθη*, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from *ἅπτω*.

Ἡφι, poet. esp. Ep. for *ᾗ*, Il. 22, 107.

Ἡφίουν, I impf. from *ἀφίημι*: much more rarely *ἡφίεν*.

Ἠχᾱνία, ας, ἡ, =*ἀχηνία, poverty, want*, dub. in Anth., cf. *ἠπανία*. Suid. has *ἠχάνω*, Lat. *egeo*. (Cf. Lat. *egenus, ἀχήν*.)

Ἠχεῖς, εσσα, εν, poet. for *ἠχήεις*, Archil. 16, acc. to Meineke Quaest. Scen. 3, p. 63.

Ἠχεῖον, ου, τό, (*ἠχος*) a kind of *loud kettle-drum* or *gong*, Plut.; like *τύμπανον*, also *χαλκεῖον*: vessels of like kind were let into the walls of the theatre, to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; also to imitate the noise of thunder.—II. *the metal sounding-plate* of the lyre.

Ἠχέτης, ου, ὁ, Ep. *ἠχέτᾱ*, (*ἠχέω*) *clear-sounding, musical, shrill, ὀναξ*, Aesch. Pr. 575: esp. as epith. of the grasshopper, *ἠχέτα τέττιξ*, Hes. Op. 580; hence, *ὁ ἠχέτας, the grasshopper*, Anan. 1, Ar. Pac. 1159; esp. the larger kind, Arist. H. A. 5, 30.

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'Ηχετικός, ή, όν, *always sounding, musical.*

'Ηχέω, ῶ, Dor. ἀχέω [ᾰ], f. -ήσω, intr., *to sound, ring, peal,* Hes. Th. 42; aor. 2 ἤχεσκε, Hdt. 4, 200.—II. also not unfreq. c. acc. cognato, ἀχεῖν ὕμνον, Aesch. Theb. 868; κωκυτόν, Soph. Tr. 866, *to let sound, send forth* a hymn or wail: hence was formed a mid. in intr. signf., Soph. O. C. 1500; from

'ΗΧΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *a sound* of any sort, in Hom. esp. of the confused noise of a crowd, the roar of the sea, of trees in a wind: in Trag. usu. like ἰαχή, a cry of sorrow, wail, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 752: mostly poet., but also in Plat. Tim. 37 B. Cf. ἦχος. Hence

'Ηχήεις, εσσα, εν, *sounding, ringing, roaring,* θάλασσα, Il. 1, 157; δώματα, *high, echoing* rooms or halls, Od. 4, 72, cf. Wolf Hes. Th. 767, and ἠχέεις.

'Ηχημα, ατος, τό, *a sound, sounding, singing,* Eur. I. A. 1045.

'Ηχησις, εως, ἡ, *a sounding: sound.*

'Ηχητής, οῦ, ὁ, and ἠχητικός, ή, όν,=ἠχέτης, ἠχετικός, Gramm.

'Ηχι, Ep. for ἡ, adv., *where,* Hom. (in Od., Wolf still writes ἦχι.)

'Ηχικός, ή, όν, (ἦχος)=ἠχετικός, Epigr. in Welck. Syll. 236, 4.

'Ηχόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ἦχος, πούς) *with sounding foot,* Lat. *sonipes.*

'ΗΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ,=ἠχή, *a sound, noise,* esp. *a ringing in the ears,* Hipp.: ἦχος is more freq. in prose.

'Ηχώ, ἡ, gen. ἠχόος, contr. ἠχοῦς, =ἠχή, ἦχος, *a sound, noise,* esp. *a returned sound, echo,* H. Hom. 18, 21, Hes. Sc. 279, etc.—II. later as prop. n. 'Ηχώ, *Echo,* an Oread, Bion 1, 38, who was supposed to repeat sounds by her voice, Ov. Met. 3, 357, sq.

'Ηχώδης, ες, (ἠχώ, εἶδος) *sounding,* esp. *ringing in the ears,* Hipp.

'Ηῶθεν, adv., (ἠώς) *from morn,* i. e. *at dawn, at break of day,* Il. 18, 136, Od. 1, 372, etc. Att. ἕωθεν.

'Ηῶθι, adv., (ἠώς) *at morn,* in Hom. always ἠῶθι πρό, before *dawn,* before *day-break,* Il. 11, 50, Od. 5, 469; 6, 36.

'Ηώκοιτος, ον, (ἠώς, κοίτη) ὕπνος, *morning-sleep.*

'Ηιών, όνος, ἡ, contr. from ἠϊών, q. v.

†'Ηωνη, ης, ἡ, *Eone,* daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

'Ηῶος, ῴα, ῷον, *at morn, at break of day,* H. Hom. Merc. 17. Hes. Sc. 396. —II. *eastern,* Anth.: from

'Ηώς, ἡ, gen. ἠόος, contr. ἠοῦς: dat. ἠόϊ contr. ἠοῖ: acc. ἠόα contr. ἠῶ, Ion. and Dor. sometimes ἠοῦν, ἠῶν, Schäf. Mel. p. 94: in Hom. only in contr. forms: Att. ἕως, ἡ, gen. ἕω, acc. ἕω or ἕων, like λεώς: Dor. ἀώς: Aeol. ἄυως (i. e. ἀΓως), not αὔως. *The morning-red, day-break, dawn,* esp. *the morning* as a time of day, opp. to μέσον ἦμαρ and δείλη, Il. 21, 111, and oft. in Hom.; acc., ἠῶ, *the whole morning long,* Od. 2, 434: ἐξ ἠοῦς μέχρι ὀψίης, Hdt. 7, 167: ἀμ' ἠοῖ, *with,* i. e. *at, day-break,* Ib. 219, and so in Att. ἅμ' ἕῳ or ἅμα τῇ ἕῳ, Thuc. 2, 90; 4, 72: πρὸ τῆς ἕω, Id. 4, 31.—2. since the Greeks counted their days by mornings, as reversely the old Germans did by nights, ἠώς oft. denoted *a day,* Il. 1, 493, Od. 19, 192, also *the light of day,* esp. in phrase, ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἠώς, Il. 7, 451, so esp. in later authors, Wern. Tryph. 210. —3. sometimes also *the East,* Hdt. 2, 8, etc., cf. ἥλιος.—II. as prop. n. 'Ηώς, *Eos, Aurora, the goddess of morn,* who rises out of ocean from the bed of her spouse Tithonus, very freq. in Hom.: on the phrase πρὸς 'Ηὼ τ' 'Ηέλιόν τε, v. sub ἥλιος. Acc. to H. Hom. 31 she is daughter of Hyperion and Euryphaessa, but acc. to Hes. Th. 372, of H. and Theia. (Prob. from the root *ἄω, αὔω, Sanscr. *vâ,* cf. Lat. *aura, Aurora:* akin also to ἠρι, ἔαρ, and Εὖρος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀήρ 8.)

Θ

Θ, θ, θῆτα, τό, indecl., eighth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral θ'=ἐννέα, ἐννατος, but ,θ=9000. The true pronunciation, as kept by the modern Greeks, not found exactly in any other European language. It comes nearest to the English *th,* but so that *t* is followed by a very soft *s* sound: hence in the broader Doric, θ was often changed into σ, e. g. Lacon. σεῖος 'Ασάνα σάω for θεῖος 'Αθάνα θάω: so sometimes Ion., e. g. βυσσός for βυθός. In other words, θ was changed Aeol. and Dor. into φ, e. g. φήρ φλάω φλίβω for θήρ θλάω θλίβω, and so Lat. *uber* came from οὐθαρ, Koen Greg. p. 614. The Aeol. change into δ is rarer, v. Δ IV. Lastly θ sometimes stood for the spiritus asper, e. g. θαμά for ἅμα, θάλασσα for ἁλς.—On the ballots, used in voting for life or death, Θ stood for θάνατος, Casaub. Pers. 4, 13, Martial. 7, 36; and on Roman gravestones Θ was a common cypher, Orell. Inscript. Lat. 2555. 4471, sq. It seems not to occur in Greek inscriptions.

-θα, insep. affix in adverbial forms, e. g. ἔνθα. On the false assumption that θα was an old ending of some second persons of act. voice, v. sub -σθα.

Θᾶάσσω, Ep. radic. form of θάσσω, *to sit,* Il. 9, 194; 15, 124, Od. 3, 336, only in pres. and impf. Cf. θοάζω.

Θάεο, imperat. from θάομαι, Leon. Tar. 37. [ᾰ]

Θᾶέομαι, Dor. for Att. θεάομαι, Ion. θηέομαι, Valck. Hdt. 7, 146. Hence

Θάημα, τό, Dor. for θέαμα, Αἰολικόν τι θάημα, Theocr. 1, 56. [ᾰ, unless with Pors. we omit τι.]

Θᾶητός, ή, όν, Dor. for θητητός, θεατός, Pind.

Θαίριατος, ον, v. sq.

Θαιρός, οῦ, ὁ, *the hinge of a door* or *gate,* Il. 12, 459.—II. in a chariot, θαιροί were *the beams in which the sides and bottom meet, and on which the axle-tree is fixed,* hence,=ἄξων, Soph. Fr. 538: θαίρια ξύλα, *wood used for* θαιροί.

†Θαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Thais,* a celebrated courtesan at Athens, from Alexandrea, Ath. 576, etc.—Also fem. pr. n., Ath. 174 E.

Θᾶκεύω,=sq.. Plut.

Θᾶκέω, ῶ, (θᾶκος) *to sit,* Aesch. Pr. 313, esp. *to sit as a suppliant,* Soph. O. T. 20: c. acc. cognato, ἕδρας παγκρατεῖς θακεῖν, *to sit* on royal throne, Aesch. Pr. 389. Also θωκέω, and θοάζω, qq. v.

Θάκημα, ατος, τό, *a sitting,* Soph. O. C. 1160, etc. [ᾰ]

Θάκησις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting, seat,* Soph. O. C. 9, e conj. Seidler., cf. ἐνθάκησις. [ᾰ]

Θᾶκος, ου, ὁ, *a seat,* Soph. Ant. 999, Ar. Nub. 993; *a sitting-place, abode,* Aesch. Pr. 280; and so in H. F. 1097: also *a privy,* Bekker Plat. Rep. 516 E, A, writes θακος, prob. by sight, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. Cf. θώκος. (Akin to θάσσω.)

†Θαλαία, ας, ἡ, *Thalaea,* Plut.

†Θαλάμαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Thalamae,* a tress of Elis, Xen. Hell. 7, a city of Messenia near th lyb. 16, 16, 3.

Θᾰλάμαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ,=θαλ Ran. 1074. [λᾰ]

Θᾰλάμενμα, ατος, τό, (=θάλαμος, *a dark, shut dw* Κουρήτων, Eur. Bacch. 1

Θᾰλᾰμεύτρια, ας, ἡ,=*a bridesmaid:* from

Θᾰλᾰμεύω, (θάλαμος) *the* θάλαμος, i. e. *to take* liod. Pass. θαλαμεύομαι, θάλαμος, of women, *to be* at home.

Θᾰλάμη, ης, ἡ, *a lurking hole,* usu. of fish that live πουλυπόδος, Od. 5, 432, Phoen. 938, and θάλαμος *chamber* or *ventricle of the* de Somn. 3, 28.—III. *ai* θ *nostrils.* [ᾰ]

Θᾰλᾰμηγός, όν, (θάλα *having a* θάλαμος: esp. Ægyptian *state-barge, havi* Lat. *navis cubiculata,* Strab

Θᾰλᾰμήϊος, ίη, ίον, (θ or *belonging to a* θάλαμος, *ing one,* ξυλα, Hes. Op. 80 Ion. for θαλάμειος, which use.

Θᾰλᾰμηπολέω, ῶ, *to be* πόλος, Opp.: from

Θᾰλᾰμηπόλος, ον, (θάλα *ομαι) waiting in the* θάλαμο *on the lady of the house, the* as early as Od. 7, 8; 23, 29 *a bridesmaid,* Aesch. Thet later, *a eunuch of the bed-cha* Alex. 30.—II. rarely ὁ θ., *a* Soph. O. T. 1209.—III. genl *bridal,* ἠώς, Nonn.

Θᾰλάμιος, α, ον, (θάλαμ *ing to the* θάλαμος, also θ As subst.—I. ὁ θαλάμιος της, Thuc. 4, 32: but—II. Ion. θαλαμίη, sub. κώπη, *th* θαλαμίτης, Ar. Ach. 553: ὀπή, *the hole in the ship's s which this oar worked,* H hence metaph. in Ar. Pac.

Θᾰλᾰμίτης, ου, ὁ, also θα θαλάμιος, (θάλαμος III.) *rowers on the lowest bench o* who had the shortest oa least pay, Schol. Ar. Ran ζυγίτης, θρανίτης. Other understand it of the *rowers part* of the ship. [ῐ]

Θᾰλαμόνδε, adv. *to the* θ *bed-chamber,* Od. 21, 8, etc.

Θᾰλᾰμοποιός, όν, (θάλα *preparing the bride-chamber,* play of Aesch.

ΘΑ'ΛΑ'ΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *an* or *chamber, surrounded by* ings: freq. in Hom., and fold usage,—1. *the women's inner part of the house,* Il. 4, 121, etc., behind the πρ 9, 469: in genl. any *inner the dwelling-house, house* 218, Od. 2, 5: so too Pind 6, 2.—2. *a bed-room,* esp. of the house, elsewh. παστός, Il. 3, 423, Od 10, esp. *the bride-chamber,* Il which signf. became later versal, so that θάλαμος is

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marriage-bed, even but also *the bed- d sons*, Od. 1, 425; *re-room*, in which uables, also wine pt, usu. under the ll. 14, 191, esp. Od. en. Oec. 9, 3: in h epith. *ὑψόροφος*, *y covered, hidden, king-place, den, hole, pen, ἀρνῶν θ.*, Eur. , *ὁ παγκοίτας θ.*, n. Ant. 804: *μέγας* the sea, Id. O. T. *, darkest part of the θαλαμῆται* sat, Ath. *: shrines* or *chapels*, n. 8, 46.

Att. *θάλαττα*, *the* hen he uses it of e means the Medi- alls the outer sea ds it to be a river: editerranean *ἡδε ἡ θ' ἡμᾶς, ἡ ἐσω, ἡ* the Latins called and the ocean *ἡ θάλασσα*, Larcher *ος θαλάσσης*, Ap. *ος*: metaph. *θ. κα- les*," Aesch. Theb. *αν*, by sea, opp. to lt. 5, 63, and Plat. *ater*, Hdt. 8, 55: in sc., and so in mod- fem. pr. n., *Thalas-* of Oceanus, Luc. *l*, so that *θ* is a sub- itus asper or *σ*, cf. Hence *α, αἶον*, = *θαλάσ- 2.*

ειον, = *θαλάσσιος*,

, ὁ, a fisherman: *λασσα*) *to be in* or *t sea, νῆες τοσοῦ- σευούσαι*, Thuc. 7,

ς, (*θάλασσα*, **γένω*)

, = *θαλάσσιος*.

ίσω, (*θάλασσα*) *to* Ath.—II. trans. *to τὴν γεῦσιν*, Xenoc. *ον*, also *ος, ον*, Eur. *α*) *of, in, on* or *from it*, Lat. *marinus*: *λάσσια ἔργα, sea-* 2, 614; *fishing*, Od. *τις, the sea*-nymph 17: opp. to *πεζός*, rs. 558: of animals, dt. 2, 123: *θαλάσ- νά*, to throw one . O. T. 1411.—2. *utical*, Hdt. 7, 144.

ἡ, Thalassis, fem.

ὁ, οἶνος, wine *mix-* to give it an old *ο ἀθάλασσος*, Hor- [*ῑ*]

ῶ, (*θάλασσα*. *βάπ- e purple*, Philo. , *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *y the sea*, App. *ς*, (*θάλασσα*, **γένω*) ap. Ath. 92 E. *ν*, (*θάλασσα*, **εἶδος*) *n*, Democr. (Eph.)

ῶ, (*θάλασσα*, *κόπ- with the oar, splash aph. to make a great fuss about nothing*, Ar. Eq. 830, cf. *πλα- τυγίζω*.

Θαλασσοκρᾰτέω, *ῶ*, *to be master of the sea*, Hdt. 3, 122. Pass. *to be beaten at sea*, Demetr. (Com.) Sic. 2: and

Θαλασσοκρᾰτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *mastery of the sea*, Strab.: from

Θαλασσοκράτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*θάλασσα*, *κράτωρ*) *master of the sea*, Hdt. 5, 83. [*κρᾰ*]

Θαλασσομέδουσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, *mistress of the sea*, Dor. *σαλασσομέδοισα*, Alcman 35; fem. of sq.

Θαλασσομέδων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, (*θάλασσα*, *μέδων*) *lord of the sea*, Nonn.

†*Θαλασσόμελι*, *ιτος*, *τό*, (*θάλασσα*, *μέλι*) *sea-water mixed with honey*, (a drink) Diosc.

Θαλασσόμοθος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *μόθος*) *fighting with the sea*, Nonn.

Θαλασσονόμος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *νέμομαι*) *dwelling in the sea*, Emped. 237.

Θαλασσόπαις, *παιδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*θάλασσα*, *παῖς*) *child of the sea*, Lyc.

Θαλασσόπλαγκτος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *πλάζομαι*) *wandering o'er the sea, sea-tost*, Aesch. Pr. 467, Eur. Hec. 782.

Θαλασσόπληκτος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *πλήσσω*) *sea-stricken, sea-beaten*, Aesch. Pers. 307.

Θαλασσόπλοος, *ον*, contr.—*πλους*, *ουν*, (*θάλασσα*, *πλέω*) *sailing on the sea*.

Θαλασσοπορέω, *ῶ*, *to pass, traverse the sea*, Call. Ep. 62: from

Θαλασσοπόρος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *πείρω*, *πορεύομαι*) *sea-traversing*, Anth.

Θαλασσοπόρφῡρος, *ον*, = *ἁλιπόρφυρος*, *dyed in sea-purple*.

Θαλασσουργέω, *ῶ*, (*θαλασσουργός*) *to be busy with the sea*, Polyb.

Θαλασσουργία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *business on the sea*, esp. fishing, trade, etc., Hipp.: from

Θαλασσουργός, *όν*, (*θάλασσα*, **ἔργω*) strictly *working on the sea*, and so, *ὁ θ. a trader, fisherman*, etc., Charon, p. 121. Xen. Oec. 16, 7.

Θαλασσόχροος, *ον*, (*θάλασσα*, *χρόα*) *sea-green*.

Θαλασσόω, *ῶ*, (*θάλασσα*) *to make* or *change into sea*, *ἠπείρους*, Arist. Mund. —II. in pass., *ναῦς θαλαττοῦται*, she *leaks*, Polyb.—III. *to mix with sea-water*, hence *οἶνος τεθαλασσωμένος*, = *θαλασσίτης*, Theophr.—IV. *to cleanse by lustrations of sea-water*.

Θαλασσοώδης, *ες*, = *θαλασσοειδής*.

Θαλάσσωσις, *εως* *ἡ*, (*θαλασσόω*) *a making into sea, an inundation*, Philo.

Θάλαττα, *-ττεύω*, *-ττιος*, etc., Att. for *-ασσα*, *-σσεύω*, *-σσιος*, etc.

Θάλεα, *τά*, only in Il. 22, 504, *θαλέων ἐμπλησάμενος κῆρ*, having filled his heart with *joys of life, delights*: also, *θαλέεσσιν ἀνατρέφειν τινά*, Auct. ap. Suid. (As the ancients interpr. *θάλεα* by *ἡδέα*, the deriv. from *θάλλω*, and kindred to *θάλεια θαλία*, is pretty certain.) [*ᾰ*]

Θᾰλέθω, poet. lengthd. for *θάλλω*, *to bloom*, Od. 23, 191; of men, *ἠΐθεοι θαλέθοντες*, Od. 6, 63; also *σύες θαλέθοντες ἁλυσιῇ*, *swelling, wantoning* in fat. Il. 9, 467, v. *θάλλω*.

Θάλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *blooming, luxuriant, rich, goodly*: used by Hom. always in phrase *δαιτὶ θαλείῃ* and *δαῖτα θάλειαν*, *a rich and goodly* feast, Il. 7, 475: just like *εἰλαπίνη τεθαλυῖα*: esp. of sacrifices, Od. 3, 420; 8, 76; so too, *ὁρτὴ θάλεια*, Anacr. 53: but Pind. N. 10, 99, *μοῖρα θάλεια*, *a goodly* portion.—In all these places *θάλεια* is plainly an adj.: but both quantity and accent forbid its being fem. from *θάλειος*. It belongs then to the small class of independent fem. adjectives, like *πότνια*: its masc. must have been *θάλυς*, which might be regarded as an old collat. form of *θῆλυς*: this was replaced by *θαλερός*: later, we have *θαλεία* as a subst. = *θαλία*, q. v. [*θᾰ-*: in late poets the penult. was made short, Jac. A. P. p. 580.] Hence

Θάλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Thalia*, strictly *the blooming one*, one of the Nereids, Il. 18, 39; in Hes. Th. 245 *Θαλίη*, where some write *Ἀλίη*.—2. one of the Graces, Apollod. 1, 3, 1: cf. *Θαλία*.—3. one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 77; later esp. the Muse of Comedy, also patroness of feasts.—4. fem. pr. n., Anth.

Θάλειος, *εία*, *ειον*, = *θαλερός*, poet., cf. *θάλεια*. [*θᾰ*]

Θᾰλερόμματος, *ον*, (*θαλερός*, *ὄμμα*) *with blooming*, i. e. *bright clear eyes*, Orph., also *θαλερῶπις*.

Θᾰλερός, *ά*, *όν*, (*θάλλω*, *θᾰλεῖν*) *blooming*, and so *fresh, young, youthful*, not used by Hom. in its orig. sense of plants, but freq. of men, *θαλεροὶ αἰζηοί*, *θ. πόσις* or *παρακοίτης*, *θ. παράκοιτις*: also, *θ. γάμος*, the marriage of a youthful pair, Od. 6, 66; 20, 74; also of the limbs, *θ. μηρώ*, *strong, active* legs, Il. 15, 113.—II. from the signf. *blooming*, comes that of *luxuriant, rich, copious, large*, in Hom. esp. *θ. δάκρυ*, *the large, swelling* tear; so too, *θ. γάος*, *the thick and frequent* sob, Od. 10, 457: *θ. χαίτη*, *thick, full, flowing* hair, Il. 17, 439: *θ. ἀλοιφή*, *rich, luxuriant*, fat: *θ. φωνή* (also freq. in Hom.) may be either the *fresh, strong* voice, or its *full, deep, swelling* tones: but, *θαλερώτερον πνεῦμα*, *a more genial* wind, opp. to a storm, Aesch. Theb. 707.—III. act. in Hes. Th. 138, but prob. the line is spurious. [*θᾰ*]

Θᾰλερῶπις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*θαλερός*, *ὤψ*) = *θαλερόμματος*, Anth.

Θᾰλέω, Dor. for *θηλέω*.

Θᾰλῆς, *ὁ*, Ion. gen. *Θάλεω*. dat. *Θαλῇ*, acc. *Θαλῆν*: but also *Θάλητος*, *ητι*, *ητα*, and later *Θαλοῦ*: *Thales*, of Miletus, the celebrated philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Hdt. etc.—Others of this name in Diog. L., etc.

†*Θαλήστρις*, *ιος*, *ἡ*, *Thalestris*, a queen of the Amazons, Diod. S.

†*Θαλήτας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Thalētas*, a poet and musician of Crete, about 700 B. C., Ath. 768 C.

Θᾰλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*θάλλω*) strictly *bloom*: but usu. *the bloom of life*, i. e. *joy, plenty, good fortune*, etc., Il. 9, 143: esp. *a feast, festal meeting*, in plur. Od. 11, 603. Hes. Op. 115; *ἐν θαλίγσιν εἶναι*, Hdt. 3, 27; and in Trag.

†*Θαλία*, *ας*, Ep. *-ίη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Thalia*, one of the Graces, Hes. Th. 909: v. also *Θάλεια*.

†*Θαλιάδες*, *ων*, *αἱ*, *Thaliādes*, a place in Arcadia, Paus.

Θᾰλιάζω, (*θαλία*) *to enjoy one's self at a feast, make merry*, Plat.

†*Θαλίαρχος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Thaliarchus*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Θάλικτρον, *ου*, *τό*, an unknown plant, Diosc.

†*Θάλιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Thalius*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm.

Θαλλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *κάππαρις*, Diosc.

Θάλλῐνος, *η*, *ον*, (*θαλλός*) *of twigs* or *shoots*.

Θαλλός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*θάλλω*) *a young shoot* or *branch, twig*, Od. 17, 224; *ὁ τῆς ἐλαίας θ. the olive-branch which was worn as a wreath at festivals*, Plat. Legg. 943 C; hence simply *θαλλοῦ στέφανος*, Aeschin. 80, 37; also used in supplication, hence *ἱκτὴρ θ.* the suppliant *branch*, Eur. Supp. 10: Proverb. *θαλλὸν προσείειν τινί*, to entice,

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as one does cattle, by holding out *a green bough*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *ol θάλλοι, the palm-leaves*, which were plaited into baskets, etc.

†Θάλλας, ου, ὁ, *Thallus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Phoc. 13.

†Θάλλουσα, ης, ἡ, *Thallūsa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 F.

Θαλλοφᾰγέω, ῶ, (θαλλός, φαγεῖν) *to eat young shoots*, esp. of the olive, Ath.

Θαλλοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry young olive-branches*, Dicaearch. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 542: from

Θαλλοφόρος, ον, (θαλλός, φέρω) *carrying young olive-branches*, as the old men did at the Panathenaea, Ar. Vesp. 544, cf. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4, 17.

Θάλλω, fut. θᾰλῶ, also θαλλήσομαι: aor. 2 ἔθᾰλον, of which Hom. has 3 sing. θάλε, H. Hom. 18, 33: perf. τέθηλα, Dor. τέθᾰλα, of which Hom. uses only part. in pres. signf. τεθηλώς, fem. τεθᾰλυῖα, and 3 sing. plqpf. τεθήλει (Od. 5, 69), but Hes. has also 3 sing. indic. τέθηλε, Op. 225. *To bloom, sprout, shoot out*, and so *to swell, abound, be rich in* a thing, c. dat.: strictly of trees, as ἡμερὶς σταφυλῆσι, Od. 5, 69, ἐρινεὸς φύλλοισ, Od. 12, 103: the part. is also freq. used absol. as adj., *swelling, rich, full, abundant*, τεθαλυῖα ὀπωρη, ἀλωή, εἰλαπίνη; so, ῥάχιν τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφῇ, Il. 9, 208, cf. θαλέθω, θαλερός.—2. metaph. *to bloom, flourish, be happy and fortunate*, Hes. Op. 234: *to be in bloom*, i. e. *in perfection, to be at the height*, in bad sense, νόσος τέθηλε, πῆμα θάλλον, Soph. Phil. 259, El. 260, cf. ἀνθέω.—II. *to make to bloom, make to grow, flourish, prosper*, Pind. O. 3, 40: but in Aesch Pers. 615, the acc. βίον, though in all MSS., is now rejected; Dind. proposes ἴσον. (The root is ΘΑΛ-, which appears in the other tenses, and θάλος: akin to θηλή, θαλέω, θῆλυς, and to θάλπω.)

†Θαλλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Thallo*, one of the Hours, Paus.

†Θάλλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Thallon*, name of a dog in Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

ΘΑ΄ΛΟΣ, εος, τό, like θαλλός, *a young shoot* or *branch, twig*, esp. *an olive-branch*: Hom. has it only of men, *a youth, stripling*, with the notion of freshness and beauty, Od. 6, 157, Il. 22, 87: hence poet. in genl. *a scion, offspring*, Lat. *stirps, germen*, Valck. Phoen. 88, cf. ἔρνος. (Root. ΘΑΛ-, v. at end of θάλλω.)

Θάλπημι, rare poet. form for θάλπω, of which only 3 sing. θάλπησι is found, Bacchyl. 26. 2.

Θαλπιάω, ῶ, (θάλπω) *to be* or *become warm, warm one's self*, εὐ θαλπιόων, Od. 19, 319.

†Θάλπιος, ον, ὁ, *Thalpius*, leader of the Epei before Troy, Il. 2, 620.

Θαλπνός, ή, όν, *warming, giving warmth*, Pind. O. 1, 8: from

Θάλπος, εος, τό, *warmth, heat*, esp. *summer-heat*, opp. to χειμών, Aesch. Ag. 565; also, θ. θεοῦ, Soph. Tr. 145; τὰ θάλπη, *the sun's rays*, Lat. *soles*, Aesch. Theb. 446.—2. metaph. *a sting, smart*, τοξευμάτων, Soph. Ant. 1086. (Akin to θάλλω, θάλπω, q. v.)

Θαλπτήριος, ον, *warming, cherishing, protecting*, Anth.: from

Θάλπω, f. -ψω, *to warm, make warm, heat*, Od. 21, 179: hence in various senses:—1. *to warm at the fire, dry*, Soph. Phil. 38.—2. *to burn, scorch, inflame, distract*, θάλπουσι μανίαι, Aesch. Pr. 878, cf Soph. Tr. 1082, Ant. 417 (where it seems to be intrans.): and in pass., θάλπεσθαι ἡμέρῳ πρός τινος, Aesch. Pr. 650.—3. *to foster, cherish*, Theocr. 14, 38: and so in bad sense, *to cozen, cheat*, Ar. Eq. 210. (Akin to θάλλω, θηλή, θηλέω, θῆλυς.) Hence

Θαλπωρή, ῆς, ἡ, strictly *a warming*: in Hom. always metaph. *a cheering, comfort, hope, joy*, Il. 6, 412; 10, 223, Od. 1, 167: so too in later poets.

Θαλπωρός, ά, όν, *hot*.

Θᾰλυκρός, ά, όν, *warm, hot, glowing*, Anth.

Θάλυς, εια, υ, v. v. θάλεια.

Θᾰλύσια, ίων, τά, sub. ἱερά, (θάλλω) *the firstlings of the harvest, offering of first-fruits*, made to Diana, Il. 9, 534; but later, it seems, only to Ceres, Theocr. 7, 3, cf. Spanh. Call Cer. 20, 137: θαλύσιος ἄρτος, bread *made from the first-fruits*, Ath. [ῠ]

†Θαλυσιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Thalysius*, i. e. Echepolus, Il. 4, 458.

Θᾰλῠσιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., hence ὁδός, journey *to the θαλύσια*, Theocr. 7, 31.

Θᾰλύσιος, ον, v. sub θαλύσια. [ῠ]

Θαλύω, θαλύσσω, θαλύνω, θαλύζω, θαλύπτω, = θάλπω, but only found in Gramm.

Θάλψις, εως, ἡ, (θάλπω) *a warming, fostering*.

Θαμά, adv. (ἅμα) *together, in crowds, close, thick*, Il. 15, 470.—II. usu. of time, *often, oft-times*, Hom., esp. in Od., and Pind., cf. Böckh. O. 7, 11 (21). Hence θαμάκις, θαμειός, θαμινός, θαμίζω, etc. [θᾰμᾰ]

Θᾰμάκις, adv. = θαμά Il., Pind. N. 10, 71. [μᾰ]

†Θαμαναῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Thamanaei*, a people of Persia, in the neighbourhood of the Carduchian mountains, Hdt. 3, 93.

†Θάμαρ, ή, indecl. *Thamar*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Θαμάσιος, ον, ὁ, *Thamasius*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 194.

Θαμβαίνω, like θαμβέω, *to be astonished at*, H. Hom. Ven. 84.—II. trans. H. Hom. Merc. 407, nisi leg. θαύμαινεν.

Θαμβᾰλέος, α, ον, *astonished*, Nonn.: from

Θαμβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (θάμβος) *to be astonied, astounded, amazed*, Lat. *obstupeo*, Hom.—2. c. acc., *to be astonished at* a thing, *look on with astonishment*, τινά, Od. 2, 155; 16, 178, and so Aesch. Supp. 570.—II. later also act., *to surprise, frighten*, LXX.: hence pass. θαμβέομαι, *to be astounded*, Plut. Hence

Θάμβημα, ατος, τό, *a monster*: and

Θάμβησις, εως, ἡ, *astonishment*.

Θαμβήτειρα, ας, ἡ, *the fearful one*; epith. of the Eumenides. Orph.

Θαμβητός, ή, όν, (θαμβέω) *astonishing*, Lyc.

Θάμβος, εος, τό, *astonishment, amazement*, Lat. *stupor*, Hom., who uses in same signf. τάφος, q. v. (From root θαομαι, akin to τέθηπα and θαῦμα.)

†Θαμβράδας, α, ὁ, *Thambradas*, a leader of the Sacae, in the army of Cyrus the elder, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

Θᾱμέες, οἱ, αἱ, dat. θᾱμέσι, acc. θᾱμέας, poet. adj. only used in plur., = sq., *crowded, close, thick*, Hom. The sing. might be either θαμής or θαμύς.

Θᾱμειός, ά, όν, (θαμά) *crowded, close, thick*, like πυκνός, Hom., though he uses only fem. plur. nom. and acc.: it answers to Lat. *frequens*, in local sense. Comp. θαμειότερος, Nic. Only poet.

Θαμέως, adv. of θαμ Hipp.

Θᾱμίζω, (θαμά) *to come the habit of coming*, Lat. *fre* 18, 366, Od. 5, 68: later θ. εἰς τόπον, Plat. Hipp. *ἐπί τινα*. Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, *often in* a place, *to frequent, ἄκροισι θ.* Emped.: θ. *keep company with* another, 328 C.: so too in mid., τινι, Soph. Fr. 446: in S 672, μινύρεται θαμίζουσ *ἀηδών*, mourns *most often*, *est numbers*, like θαμά, or L

†Θαμιμασιάδας, ὁ, *Thamim* of Neptune among the Hdt. 4, 59.

Θαμινά, neut. plur. fro used as adv., = θαμά, Pind and Xen. An. 4, 1, 16.

Θαμινάκις, adv. = θαμά Hipp.: from

Θᾱμινός, ή, όν, = θαμε -νῶς.

Θάμνα, ή, Lat. *lora*, wine *pressed grapes*, Geop.

Θαμνάς, άδος, ἡ, (θάμνο

†Θαμνεύς, έως ὁ, *Thamn* pr. n., Ath. 262 F.

†Θαμνήρια, ων, τά, *Th* town of Media, near the Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 13.

Θαμνίον, ου, τό, and Θ ου, ὁ, Diosc., dim. from θά

Θαμνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. - (θάμνος) *bushy, shrubby*, N

Θαμνειώδης, ές, (θάμν *shrub-like, shrubby*, Diosc.

Θαμνομήκης, ες, (θάμν ῥάβδος, *a long* stick *cut fr* Ion ap. Ath. 451 D.

Θάμνος, ου, ὁ, (θαμινός *thicket, bush*, Il. 22, 191; als Od. 6, 127: *a single shrub, tree*, θ. ἐλαίης, a pollard-oli 190.

Θαμνοφάγος, ον, (θάμνος *eating shrubs*, Sext. Emp. [ᾰ

Θαμνώδης, ες, = θαμνειώ phr.

†Θαμοῦς, οῦ, ὁ, *Thamus*, a thic king of Ægypt Phaedr. 274 D.

Θαμυνός and θαμυρός, = only in Gramm.

†Θαμύρας, ου, ὁ, *Thamy* Plat. Rep. 620 A.

†Θάμῡρις, ιδος and ιος, *Thamyris*, an old Thracian of Philammon and Argiope, ed in a contest with the M deprived by them of his eye- art, Il. 2, 595, Eur. Rhes. lod.

Θαμύς, v. θαμέες.

Θᾰνάσῐμος, ον, (θανεῖν act. *deadly, death-bringing*, Trag.: τὰ θ., *deadly poisons*, 2. *of, belonging to death*, θαν we say) *the life*-blood, Ae 1019.—II. pass. *subject to d tal*, Plat. Rep. 610 E: also de Aj. 517, O. T. 959. Adv. -μω των. Antipho 127, 32. [νᾰ

Θᾰνᾰτάω, ῶ, desiderat. fro *to wish, desire, long to die*, Pla 64 B.

Θᾰνᾰτηγός, όν, (θάνατο *death-bringing*, dub. Timoc sns 1.

Θᾰνᾰτηρός, or -ρός, ά. θᾰνᾰτήσιμος, ον, dub. form σιμος.

Θᾰνᾰτηφορία, ας, ἡ, a c *death*, Anth.: from

Θᾰνᾰτηφόρος, ον, (θάνατ *death-bringing, deadly*, also

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death by contagion, *murderous*, Xen.

esiderat. from *θα-*uc.

, (*θάνατος*) *of, be-*ἔγκλημα, *a capital*

α, εν, (*θάνατος*) , Soph. Ant. 1262,

, (*θάνατος, ποιέω*)

, (*θᾱνεῖν*) *death,* r violent: oft. in νεῖν, Od. 11, 412: *judgment* of court, γνώσκειν τινός, to ath on one, Thuc. νεσθαι, to be tried 57; ἡ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, , Schweigh. Hdt. ινα τὴν ἐπὶ θανά-γειν ἐπὶ θάνατον, θάνατοι, *kinds of* but strictly of *vio-*. Ag. 1572, Soph. Eur. El. 479: *exe-*.—II. as prop. n., e twin-brother of 16, 672: acc. to of Night.—III.= th., v. Burm. Pro-

, τά, sub. *ἱερά, a* uc.

put to death, slay, 3: hence metaph. -II. *to condemn to* 6, 4, in pass. θάνατος, εἶδος)= *cating death,* Hipp. , ἡ, (θανατόω) *a ndemning to death,* ᾱ] ἔθᾰνον, aor. 2 act. r which Hom. (ex-the resolved form ιτ. θανοῦμαι, inf. ανέεσθαι. There θάνω is subj. aor. θνήσκω, akin to *caedere, occidere.*) , *Thannyras,* son in Africa, Hdt. 3,

αι, Dor. θάσομαι: mid. *To wonder* as only 3 pl. opt. θῆσαιντο, Od. 18, *to look on, gaze on,* g. θᾶσαι, imp. aor. σθε, used by the ch. 770; but also r. Pac. 906, θᾶσαι, Koen Greg. p. 222. came three length-nd in Hom. θηέο-θεάομαι, and Dor. in in root to θαῦμα to be confounded [prob. ᾱ in pres.] r, said to be dia-ος, θάμβος. adj. from sq., *one* j. 1119. ω: perf. τέτᾰφα; [ᾰ], more rarely , etc.; 3 perf. pass. 103: 3 plqpf. pass. *pay the last dues to* first *to burn* it, as , 323; hence also A. P. p. 445: then, usu. inurned and *to bury, inter, en-*Hes. Sc. 472: θ. 1; θ. ἐξ οἰκίας, *to*

carry out to burial from a house, Isae. 71, 13. (The root is ΤΑΦ-, which appears in aor. 2, perf., τάφος, etc.)

†Θάρα, ὁ, *Thara,* father of Abraham, N. T.

†Θαργηλία, ας, ἡ, *Thargēlia,* fem. pr. n., Plut. Per. 24.

Θαργήλια, ων, τά, a festival of Apollo and Diana, held at Athens in the month Thargelion, Hippon. ap. Ath. 370 A, Archil. 124. Hence

Θαργηλιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the eleventh month of the Attic year, from the middle of May to the middle of June.

Θαῤῥᾰλέος, θαῤῥέω, θάῤῥος, etc., Att. for θαρρ., q. v.

†Θαυβελείδης, ου, ὁ, *Tharrelīdes,* masc. pr. n., Ar. Av. 17.

†Θάῤῥης, ηκος, ὁ, *Tharrex,* masc. pr. n., Dem. 401, 1.

Θαρσᾰλέος, α, ον, Ion. and old Att. for new Att. θαῤῥαλέος, (θάρσος) *bold, of good courage, ready, daring, undaunted,* Hom.: also in bad sense, *over-bold, forward, saucy,* Od. 17, 449; 19, 91: τὸ θ., *confidence, safety,* Thuc. 2, 51: of things, *cheering, bright,* ἐλπίδες, Aesch. Pr. 536.—II. *that which may be easily ventured on, safe,* opp. to δεινός, Plat. Prot. 359 C: comp. -εώτερος, II. Adv. -έως, Od. Hence

Θαρσᾰλεότης, ητος, ἡ, and new Att. θαῤῥαλ., *boldness, confidence,* Plut.

Θαρσέω, new Att. θαῤῥέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (θάρσος) *to be of good courage, take courage, take heart:* θάρσει, *take courage! cheer up!* oft. in Hom.: also in bad sense, *to be over-bold, confident,* ἄνευ νοῦ, μᾶλλον θ., Plat. Meno 88 B, Theaet. 189 D. Construct.: in Hom. usu. absol.; once c. acc., θάρσει τόνδε γ' ἄεθλον, *take heart for* this struggle, Od. 8, 197: so, θαῤῥεῖν τι, *to venture* a thing, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 9; and in Plat., θ. πρός τι, Prot. 350 B, Rep. 574 B: c. acc. cognato, θ. θάῤῥος, Phaed. 95 C: also, θαρσεῖν τινι, *to rely on* some one or something, Hdt. 3, 76; but also c. acc., Eur. Andr. 993, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 239 D: θ. περί or ὑπέρ τινος, *to be confident about* a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 B, 566 B: c. inf. *to believe confidently that...,* Soph. Ant. 668; but also *to have confidence* to do, Plut.: and so in part., θαρσέοντες ἐρίζετε, ye have a good right to vie..., Hdt. 5, 49. Hence

Θαρσήεις, εσσα, εν, = θαρσαλέος, Nonn.

Θάρσησις, εως, ἡ, *confidence:* c. dat., *reliance on* a thing, ταῖς ναυσί, Thuc. 7, 49.

Θαρσητικός, ή, όν, new-Att. θαῤῥητ., *bold, confident.*

Θάρσος, εος, τό, new Att. θάῤῥος, *courage, good courage, boldness, readiness, confidence,* Hom.; also in bad sense, *over-boldness, daring,* Il. 17, 570; 21, 395: θ. τινός, *courage against...,* Plat. Legg. 647 B; but, πρός τινα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15: θ. λαμβάνειν, to take courage, N. T.; but, θ. λαμβάνει τινά, Thuc. 2, 92: plur., τὰ θάρση, *grounds of confidence,* Eur. I. T. 1283, and so Plat.—The metaplast. form θράσος is, later at least, usu. in bad sense. (Perh. the Germ. *Trotz* is akin in root.)

Θαρσούντως, adv. from gen. of part. pres. from θαρσέω, new Att. θαῤῥούντως, *boldly, courageously,* Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

Θάρσῦνος, ον, new Att. θάῤῥῦνος, = θαρσαλέος, Il. 16, 70; also c. dat. *relying on* a thing, Il. 13, 823.

Θαρσύνω, new Att. θαῤῥύνω, *to encourage, cheer up, make of good courage,* Hom., Hdt. 2, 141, and Att.—II. intr. = θαρσέω, *to be of good courage,* Soph. El. 916. [ῠ]

Θαρσύς, εῖα, ύ, very rare for the usu. θρασύς, formerly read in Thuc. 7, 77.

†Θάρῡβις, ὁ, *Tharybis,* of Lyrna, a leader of the Lydians, Aesch. Pers. 51, 323.

†Θάρυξ, υκος, ὁ, *Tharyx,* masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Θαρύπας, ου, ὁ, *Tharypas,* a king of the Molossi, Thuc. 2, 80, in gen. Θαρύπου, where vulg. l. is Θάρυπος from Θάρυψ.—2. a favourite of the commander Menon, Xen. An. 2, 6, 28.

†Θάρυψ, υπος, ὁ, v. l. for foreg.

Θᾶσαι, Dor. for θῆσαι, imperat. aor. mid. from θάομαι, q. v., Theocr.; also θᾶσθε for θέασθε, Ib.

†Θασεύς, ὁ, Dor. for Θησεύς, Theocr.

Θάσιος, ία, ιον, *from Thasus, Thasian:* οἱ Θάσιοι, *the Thasians,* Hdt. 6, 44: τὰ Θάσια, sub. κάρυα, *almonds;* and ἡ Θασία, sub. ἅλμη, *pickled sea-fish,* hence ἀνακυκᾶν Θασίαν, to make *this pickle,* Ar. Ach. 671: from

†Θάσος, ου, ἡ, *Thăsus,* an island of the Aegean on the coast of Thrace, containing a city of the same name, now *Tasso,* Hdt. 2, 44; 6, 47.—II. ὁ, *Thăsus,* son of Neptune, or, acc. to Pherecydes, of Cilix, leader of a colony of Phoenicians, who settled Thasus I, and hence its name, Hdt. 6, 47. [ᾰ]

Θᾶσσον, Att. θᾶττον, v. θάσσων.

ΘΑΤΤΩ, fut. θάξω, Ep. θαάσσω, q. v., *to sit, rest, sit* or *lie idle,* Eur. Supp. 391; also θ. ἐπί or ἐν τινι, Id. Hec. 36, I. T. 1253; more rarely c. acc., θάσσειν θρόνον, Soph. O. T. 161; c. acc. cognato, θ. δυστήνους ἕδρας, *to sit* in wretched posture, Eur. H. F. 1214. Cf. θοάζω, θακέω, θωκέω. [Prob. ᾰ by nature, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαάσσειν.]

Θάσσων, neut. -ον, Att. θάττων, ον, comp. from ταχύς, *quicker, swifter,* Hom.: θᾶσσον, as adv., *more quickly;* v. sub ταχύς. [ᾰ by nature.]

Θάτερον, v. ἕτερος, sub fin.

†Θάτης, ου, ὁ, *the Thates,* a river falling into the Palus Maeotis, Diod. S.

Θάττων, Att. for θάσσων.

Θαῦμα, ατος, τό, Ion. θώῦμα or θῶμα, Hdt.: *whatever one regards with wonder* or *astonishment, a wonder, marvel, wondrous thing, work of wonder,* Hom., and Hes. always in sing., esp. in phrase θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *a wonder* to behold, Od. 9, 190, etc.; so too, θαῦμα ἀκοῦσαι, Pind., θ. μαθεῖν, ὁρᾶν, Eur.: θαυμάτων κρείσσονα, πέρα, things more than wondrous, Eur. Bacch. 667, Hec. 714: later, τὰ θαύματα, *juggler's tricks, sleight-of-hand,* Plat. Rep. 514 B, Ruhnk. Tim.; but also *mountebank-gambols, tumbling,* Xen. Symp. 2, 1, cf. 7, 2, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6, 2, and Ath. 22; hence, σοφιστικῆς θ., *a wonder, trick* of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 233 A.—II. *wonder, surprise, astonishment,* Od. 10, 326; θαύματος ἄξιος, ἐπάξιος, worthy of wonder, Eur.: ἐν θαύματι εἶναι, ἔχεσθαι, etc., *to be astonished,* ἐν θ. ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ θαύματος ἔχειν τι, to wonder at a thing, all in Hdt. (From root θάομαι.) Hence

Θαυμάζω, f. -άσομαι, poet. -άσσομαι, very rare in act. form -άσω, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 14, v. l. Cyr. 5, 2, 12: aor. ἐθαύμᾰσα: Ion. θωῦμάζω or θωμάζω. —I. absol. *to wonder, be astonied,* Hom.

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—II. trans. c. acc., *to look on with wonder and amazement, to wonder, marvel at* a thing, Hom.: later, like Lat. *mirari, to regard with wonder and reverence, to esteem, honour, admire, praise,* τινὰ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, one *for* his wisdom, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 2; though Hom. gives one example of this sense, Od. 16, 203, cf. Valck. Hipp. 106 —III. c. gen., *to wonder, marvel at*..., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 53, Isocr. 27 B; rarely so c. dat., as Thuc. 4, 84: but this construct. is usu. joined with sq.—IV. followed by relat. adj., ὅσος, οἷος, e. g. θαύμαζ' Ἀχιλῆα, ὅσσος ἔην οἷός τε, Il. 24, 629: also freq. with conjunctions εἰ, or ὅπως, ὡς, ὅτι, I marvel that..., I wonder how...; also, θ. εἰ μή..., Lat. *mirum ni*..., Ar. Pac. 1292: —εἰ is used when the thing is conceived as yet uncertain, ὅτι, etc., when it is a matter of fact: this construct. is oft. joined with the foreg., e. g. θ. τῶν δυναστευόντων εἰ ἡγοῦνται, *I wonder at* men in power supposing, Isocr. 76 B, cf. supr.—B. pass. *to be looked at with wonder;* sometimes c. part., θαυμάζομαι, μὴ παρών, *men wonder that* I am not present, Soph. O. T. 289.

Θαυμαίνω, fut. -ανῶ, Ep. -ανέω,= θαυμάζω II., Od. 8, 108, Pind. O. 3, 57, esp. in Dor. Cf. θαμβαίνω.

†**Θαυμακία,** ας, Ep. ῃ, ης, ἡ, *Thaumacia,* a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 716.

†**Θαυμάκοι,** ῶν, οἱ, (θαῦμα) *Thaumăci,* a city of Thessaly, now *Thomoco* or *Thaumakon,* Strab.

Θαύμακτρον, ου, τό, *the money paid to see conjurers' tricks,* Sophron ap. E. M., cf. θαῦμα I. fin., but very dub. (From θαυμάζω Dor. fut. of θαυμάζω.)

Θαυμάλεος, α, ον, *wondrous.*

†**Θαυμας,** αντος, ὁ, (θαῦμα) *Thaumas,* son of Pontus and Gaea, father of Iris and the Harpies, Hes. Th. 237, 265.

Θαυμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *wonder.*

†**Θαυμάσιον,** ου, τό, *Mt. Thaumasius,* a mountain of Arcadia, Paus.

Θαυμάσιος, ία, ιον, Ion. θωυμ. or θωυμασιος: *wondrous, wonderful, marvellous,* H. Hom. Merc. 443, and Hdt.; c. inf., θ. προςιδέσθαι, Pind. P. 1, 49; oft. c. acc., as, θ. τὸ κάλλος, *marvellous* for beauty, Xen. An. 2, 3, 9; θ. ὅσον, *wonderfully* much, Plat. Symp. 217 A, cf. θαυμαστός.—II. *admirable, excellent,* ironical in Dem. 375, 24: freq. in addresses, ὦ θαυμάσιε, like ὦ μακάριε, Plat. Rep. 435 C, etc. Adv. -ίως, Ar. Nub. 1240: also, θ. ὡς ἄθλιος, *marvellously* wretched, Plat. Gorg. 471 B. Hence

Θαυμᾰσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *disposition to wonder, marvelling,* Hipp.

Θαυμᾰσιουργέω, ῶ, = θαυματουργέω, restored by L. Dind., Xen. Symp. 7, 2.

Θαυμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (θαυμάζω) *a marvelling,* Dem. Phal.

Θαυμαστέον, verb. adj. from θαυμάζω, *one must wonder, marvel,* Eur. Hel. 85.

Θαυμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. θωυμ., *an admirer,* Vit. Hom. 5.

Θαυμαστικός, ή, όν, *inclined to wonder or admire,* Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Θαυμαστός, ή, όν, (θαυμάζω) *wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, strange, unwonted,* first in H. Hom. Cer. 10, Hdt., etc.: οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἐστι, 'tis nothing *wonderful,* Soph. Phil. 191: θαυμαστόν, Ion. as adv., esp. in Att., θ. ὅσον, οἷον, Lat. *mirum quantum, quale,* Plat. Theaet. 150 D, etc.: cf. θαυμάσιος: also followed by εἰ..., Xen. Symp. 4, 3, cf. θαυμάζω IV.—II. *admirable, excellent,* Pind. P. 3. 126. Adv. -τῶς, Plat., esp. with ὡς, θ. ὡς σφόδρα, Rep. 331 A. Hence

Θαυμαστόω, ῶ, *to regard as a wonder, marvel* or *prodigy.* Pass. *to be so regarded,* Arist. H. A.

Θαυμᾰτίζομαι, dep., *to marvel much.*

Θαυμᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν,=θαυμαστός.

Θαυμᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, (θαῦμα, ποιέω) strictly *to do wonders,* and so usu. *to play jugglers' tricks, sleight-of-hand,* etc., Luc.

Θαυμᾰτοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the trade of a θαυματοποιός, conjuring, juggling,* Plat. Rep. 602 D: and

Θαυματοποικός, ή, όν, *juggling:* ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη,=foreg., Plat. Soph. 224 A: from

Θαυμᾰτοποιός, όν, (θαῦμα, ποιέω) *wonder-working:* hence as subst. ὁ or ἡ θ., *a conjurer, juggler,* Plat. Rep. 514 B, etc.

Θαυμᾰτός, ή, όν, poet. for θαυμαστός, H. Hom. Merc. 80, 440, Bacch. 34, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 165, Bockh Pind. O. 1, 28 (43).

Θαυμᾰτουργέω, ῶ,=θαυματοποιέω, Xen. Symp. 7, 2: τὰ τεθαυματουργημένα, *jugglers' tricks,* Plat. Tim. 80 C. Hence

Θαυμᾰτούργημα, ατος, τό, *a wonder-work.*

Θαυμᾰτουργία, ας, ἡ,= θαυματοποιΐα, Plat. Legg. 675 A: from

Θαυμᾰτουργός, όν, (θαῦμα, *ἔργω) =θαυματοποιός, Ath.

Θαυσκίριον, ου, τό, *a platform for seeing.* (From Ἰκριον and prob. θεάομαι.)

†**Θαψακηνός,** ῆ, ὁ, *an inhab. of Thapsacus,* Xen. An. 1, 4, 18: from

†**Θάψακος,** ου, ἡ, *Thapsăcus,* a city on the Euphrates, the *Tiphsach* of the Bible: it was the usual crossing place of the river, by Seleucus Nicator called *Amphipolis,* now *'Anezeh* or *Bedweins,* Xen. An. 1, 4, 11.

Θαψία, ας, ἡ,=θάψος, Dosc.

Θαψῖνος, η, ον, *yellow-coloured, yellow, sallow,* γυνή, Ar. Vesp. 1413: from

Θάψος, ου, ἡ, also θαψία, *a plant or wood used for dying yellow,* brought from the island of Thapsus, Interpp. Theocr. 2, 88.

†**Θάψος,** ου, ἡ, *Thapsus,* a peninsula containing a small town of the same name on eastern coast of Sicily near Syracuse, now *Magnisi,* Thuc. 6, 4, etc.—2. a town of Africa Propria, Strab.—3. acc. to Schol. ad Nicand., one of the Sporades, where the plant θάψος was found.

***ΘΑΩ,** Ep. defective for prosc θηλάζω. Of act. we only find inf. aor. 1 θῆσαι, *to suckle, feed,* and that only in Hesych.: but of mid. Hom. has inf. pres. θήασθαι, *to suck, milk,* ἐπετανὸν γάλα θήασθαι, milk *to milk* the year round, Od. 4, 89: and 3 sing. aor. 1 mid., θήσατο μαζόν, *he sucked* the breast, Il. 24, 58, cf. Call. Jov. 48: part., θησάμενος, *sucking,* H. Hom. Cer. 236. But in H. Hom. Ap. 123, Ἀπόλλωνα θήσατο μητηρ, in trans. signf.: Apollo *did* his mother *suckle.* (Akin to θηλή, θάλια, θάλλω, τίτθη, θοίνη, all which words retain the notion *to feed, give to drink, drink.*)

***Θαω,** Laconic σάω, *to see,* only used in mid. θάομαι, q. v.

-θι, a suffix, v. -θεν.

Θεᾱ, ᾶς, ἡ, fem. from θεός, *a goddess,* Hom., who also joins it with another subst., θεὰ μήτηρ, Il. 1, 280, θεαὶ Νύμφαι 24, 615; o Il. 14, 315: τὰ θεά are al and Proserpina.—The A θεᾶς, etc. is used even E except in a few places of dat. plur. θεῇς is read i but v. Herm. H. Hom [⏑–, but in Att. poets s monosyll., Eur. Andr. 97 haps so in Hom., v. sub θεός.]

Θεᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, (for θέα fr hence θεάομαι) *a seeing, view, θεης ἄξιος,* Hdt. λαβεῖν, *to take* or *get a* Phil. 656; ἐπὶ θέαν ἐλθ see, Plat. Lach. 179 E.—I *is seen, a sight,* Aesch. P later esp. of the games, t Lat. *spectaculum,* Plut. Cer. 64, αἰδεσσαί με θέα taken, revere *me by thy* as an admiration; but Voss and Herm. ὑπὲρ θεᾶ read.

Θεαγγελές, έως, ὁ, (θέ *one who proclaims a festiva*

†**Θεαγενείδης,** ου, ὁ, or *Theagenides,* an Athen Diod. S.

†**Θεᾰγένης,** ους, ὁ, (θ *Theagenes,* a tyrant of Me m-law of the Athenian C 1, 126.—2. an Athenian e 19; also written Θεογ lochagus in the army thousand, from Loeris, 4, 18, where now Θεογ Luc., etc.: cf. Θεογένης.

†**Θεάγγης,** ους, ὁ, *Theagnes,* nian, son of Demodocus Socrates, Plat. Apol. 34

Θεάγωγία, ας, ἡ, (θε *evoking of gods.*

Θεάζω, fut. -άσω, (θεός *to be divine.*—II. trans.=

Θεαιδέστατος, said (m nsed by Antiphon for θεο others read θεειδέστατος.

Θεαίνᾱ, ης, ἡ, poet. fo *dess,* Hom.

†**Θεαῖος,** ὁ,=Θειαῖος, H 45 (24 Bockh.)

†**Θεαίνετος,** ον, ὁ, *The* of Tolmides, a seer of Plat 3, 20.

Θεαίτητος, ον, (θεός, o *ed from the gods,* Luc.: h

†**Θεαίτητος,** ου, ὁ, *Th* Athenian, son of Euphron of Socrates, Plat. Thea in Dog. L., etc.

Θέᾱμα, ατος, τό, (θ *which is seen, a sight, show* 69, Soph. Aj. 992.

Θεᾱμών, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *spectator,* Anth. [ᾰ]

†**Θεανδρίδαι,** ων, οἱ, *th of Theandrius the Theandr* in Aegina, Pind. N. 4, 1

Θεανδρικός, ή, όν, *com and man,* Eccl.: from

Θεάνδρος, ου, ὁ, (θεός θεάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, *the Gr*

†**Θεάνω,** οῦς, ἡ, *Theā* Apollod.—2. sister of H of Antenor, Il. 6, 298, etc Pythagoras, Diog. L.

Θεάομαι, f. -ήσομαι [ᾰ *pass.*: perf. τέθεᾶμαι: de *pass.*: to see, view, behold, H οἱ θεώμενοι, *the spectators* Ar. Ran. 2: foll. by a re *watch, θεάσεσθαί σε τὸ πα* —From act. pass. θεαθῆ inc. τὸ θεαθῆν, in pass. s as a v. l. for ἰδρασθῆν, in Of an act. θέαμα there ar

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on. dialect, Valck.
f. *θάομαι, θηέομαι.*
, (*θεός, ἀρέσκω*)
Adv. *-τως*, Eccl.
d *a*, ὁ, *Theuridas*, a
Others in Plut, etc.
r. for *θεώριον*, wh.
ce where the θεωροί
red to the Pythian
, Pind. N. 3, 122,
rictly neut. from—
h. of Apollo, Paus.

ὁ, *Thearion*, an
N. 7, 10.—2. a cele-
Athens, Plat. Gorg.
).
, *Thearces*, masc.
, 9.
for *θεωρός*.
, (*θεός, ἄρχω*) *the*
el. Hence
v, belonging to the
dv. *-κῶς*.
Theasides, son of
tan, Hdt. 6, 85.
, (*θεάζω*) *inspired.*
, verb. adj. from
Plat. Phaed. 66 D.
must see, Id. Rep.

(*θεάομαι*) *one who*
Eur. Ion 301, Ar.
σοφιστῶν, Thuc.

of, belonging to see-
discerning power,

θεάομαι) *to be seen,*
., etc.
ό,=*θέατρον*.
fem. of *θεατής*, v.

τό, dim. from *θέα-*

ρον) *to be* or *play*
ans. to bring on the
ake a show of, *hold*

, (*θέατρον*) *of, be-*
e, theatrical, Arist.
ous, showy, Hipp.

ὁ, (*θεατρίζω*) *a*

, (*θέατρον, εἶδος*)
. Adv. *-δῶς*.
, to court applause:

ς, ἡ, *a courting of*
: from
ν, (*θέατρον, κόπ-*
se: cf. *δημοκόπος*.
ας, ἡ, (*θέατρον,*
government, abso-
by the spectators in
O. P.' affair, Plat.
rmed like *ὀχλο-*

ς, (*θέατρον, μαίνο-*
stage-plays, Philo.
ν, (*θέατρον, μορ-*
heatre-shaped, Lyc.
Ion. *θέητρ.*, (*θεά-*
seeing, esp. *a place*
entation, a theatre,
etc.: also used as
, Ath. 213 D. and
ve for *οἱ θεαταί*,
atre, the spectators,
se, Hdt. 6, 21.—3.
represented, a show,
ατρον. [ᾶ by na
d all its compds.]
, (*θέατρον, ποιέω*)
naxandr. Od. 2, 9.
ν, ὁ, (*θέατρον, πω-*
Ar. Fr. 475.

Θεᾶτροτορύνη, ης, ἡ,=*τορύνη θεάτρου, stage-pounder*, epith. of Melissa, prob. a heavy, clumsy dancer, Schweigh. Ath. 157 A. [ῡ]

Θεατρώνης, ου, ὁ, (θέατρον, ὠνέομαι) the lessee of a theatre, at Athens a person who received the money paid for seats (*θεωρικόν*), for which he paid a rent to the state and kept the theatre in repair, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 11, 3, Böckh P. E. 1, 294: also *θεατροπώλης* and *ἀρχιτέκτων*.

Θεάφιον, ου, τό, and *Θέαφος, ου, ὁ*, late words for *θεῖον, brimstone.*

Θεειδής, ές, (θεος, εἶδος)=*θεοειδής*.

Θέειον, ου, τό, poet. for *θεῖον, sulphur*, Od. 22, 481, etc.

Θέειος, είη, ειον, Ep. for *θεῖος, divine*, v. l. in Mosch. 2, 50.

Θεειόω, poet. for *θειόω, to smoke with brimstone*, Od. 22, 482.

Θεεύμενος, η, ον, Ion. for *θεώμενος*, part. from *θεάομαι*, prob. f. l. for *θηεύμενος*, part. pres. from *θηέομαι*.

Θέη, ῆ, Ion. for *θέα*.

Θεηγενής, ές, poet. for *θεογενής*, Orph.

Θεηγορέω, ῶ, to speak of God, Eccl.: from

Θεηγόρος, ον, (*θεός, ἀγορεύω*) *speaking of God, prophetic*, Orph.: like *θεολόγος*.

Θεηδόκος, ον, or *-δόχος*, poet. for *θεοδόχος*, Nonn.

Θεηίος, ίη, ιον, Ion. for *θέειος, θεῖος, divine*, Bion 6, 9.

Θεηκαλεών, ῶνος, ὁ, the dwelling of a θεηκόλος, Paus.: from

Θεηκόλος, ον, for *θεοκόλος, a priest*, Paus.

Θεηλᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (θεήλατος) a visitation of God, destiny, Soph. Tr. 1237.

Θεηλᾰτέομαι, as pass., *to complain of God's visitations*, Heliod.

Θεήλᾰτος, ον, (θεός, ἐλαύνω) driven or *hunted by a god, maddened, βοῦς θ.*, Aesch. Ag. 1297.—II. *sent, caused by a god*, only of things bad in themselves or consequences, *φθορά, ἔργον, πρᾶγμα, μάντευμα*, Soph., cf. Thom. M. p. 437.

Θέημα, τό, Ion. for *θέαμα*.

Θεημᾰχία, ας, ἡ, and in Anth., *θεημάχος, ον*, poet. for *θεομ.*

Θεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, contemplation.—II. pass. *a problem*, Anth.

Θεήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for *θεάμων*.

Θεηπολέω, ῶ, and *θεηπόλος, ον*, poet. for *θεοπ.*

Θεητής, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for *θεατής*.

Θεητόκος, ον,=*θεοτόκος*, poet.

Θεητός, ή, όν, Ion. for *θεατός*.

Θέητρον, ου, τό, Ion. for *θέατρον*.

Θεήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. and poet. for *θεατής*.

Θεία, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ὁ θεῖος, one's father's* or *mother's sister, aunt*, Lat. *amita* and *matertera*. Hence

Θεῖᾶ, ας, ἡ, Thīa, a daughter of Earth, mother of Helius and Selene, Hes. Th. 135.

Θειάζω, (θεῖος) to make divine, deify, Clem. Al.—II. it seems to be intrans. in Thuc. 8, 1, *ὁπόσοι αὐτὸς θειάσαντες ἐπῆλπισαν*, as many as made them hope *by divinations, omens*, etc., though it might be taken trans. *by filling them with enthusiasm.*

†*Θειαῖος, ου, ὁ, Thīaeus*, (Böckh *Θεαῖος*) *Theaeus*, son of Ulias of Argos, victor in wrestling, Pind. N. 10, 45.

†*Θείας, αντος, ὁ, Thīas*, a king of the Assyrians, father of Smyrna, Apollod.

Θειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (θειάζω) inspiration, enthusiasm: Nicias is said by Thuc. 7, 50, to be *ἄγαν θειασμῷ προσκείμενος*, much attached *to divinations* or *to superstitious observances.*

Θειαστί, adv.=*θεαστί*.

†*Θείβαθεν, Θείβαθι*, Boeot. for *Θήβαθεν, Θήβαθι*, Ar. Ach. 862, 868.

Θεῖεν, 3 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from *τίθημι*, Il. 4, 363.

Θείκελος, = *θέσκελος*, Ar. Lys. 1252.

Θεῖκός, ή, όν,=*θεῖος*, late form, Clem. Al. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Θειλοπεδεύω, to warm, dry in the sun, Diosc.: from

Θειλόπεδον, ου, τό, (εἶλη, πέδον) a sun-shiny place, where things were put out to dry: in Hom. only Od. 7, 123, where it is *a sunny floor* or *area* in the vineyard, on which the grapes were spread to dry, to make the *vinum passum.*

Θεῖμεν, for *θείημεν*, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from *τίθημι*, Od.

Θεῖναι, inf aor. 2 act. for *τίθημι:* also inf. aor. 1 from *θείνω*.

Θεῖνός, ή, όν,=*θεῖος*, late form.

ΘΕΙ'ΝΩ, fut. *θενῶ:* aor. 1 *ἔθεινα:* aor 2 (*ἔθενον*), prob. used only in inf. *θενεῖν*, part. *θενών*, subj. *θένω*, and imperat. *θένε*. *To strike, wound*, Hom. who joins it, like *τύπτω* and *πλήσσω*, with *φασγάνῳ, ξίφεσι, ἄορι, μάστιγι, βουπλῆγι*, also absol. Il. 1, 588, Od. 18, 63: *ῥαίοιτο θεινόμενος πρὸς οὐδεΐ, dashed* to earth, Od. 9, 459, Aesch Pers. 301. Only poet. (In the edd. of Pind., etc. is also found a pres. *θένω*, but this only arose from writing the inf. aor. with a wrong accent, *θένειν*, and part. *θένων*, Buttm. Catal. in voc., Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 378, Elmsl. Heracl. 272, cf. Eur. Cycl. 7, etc.: in Theocr. 22, 66, *θένων*, must be pres: akin to *κτείνω* and *θανεῖν*.)

Θειογενής, ές, poet. for *θεογενής*.

†*Θειοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Thīodāmas*, a king of the Dryopes, father of Hylas, Ap. Rh. 1, 1213.—Others in Arist., etc.

Θειοδάμος, ον, (θεῖος, δαμάω) taming the gods: hence pecul. fem. *ἡ θειοδάμη*. [ᾰ]

Θειόδμητος, ον, (θεῖος, δέμω) built by gods, Anth.

Θείομεν, Ep. for *θέωμεν, θῶμεν*, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. from *τίθημι*, Hom.

Θεῖον, ου, τό, brimstone, Lat. *sulfur:* Hom. only uses poet. *θέειον* and once *θήϊον*. (Orig. prob. neut. from *θεῖος, divine*, because brimstone was supposed to have a purifying and averting power, Il. 16, 228, Od. 22, 481, 493, cf. *θειόω:* acc. to others from *θύω*.)

Θεῖον, ου, τό, neut. from *θεῖος*, q. v.

Θειοποιέω, ῶ, to make a god of, Or. Sib.

Θεῖος, θεία, θεῖον, (θεός) of the gods, Lat. *divinus*. Hom.:—1. *of divine race* or *origin, θεῖον γένος*, Il. 6, 180: *sent* or *caused, worked by a god, ὀμφή*, Il. 2, 41: *θεία μοῖρα, θεία τινὶ μοῖρα, by divine* intervention, and so much like *θεῖος*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 1; so *θεῖη τύχη*, Hdt. 1, 126, etc.; *θ. μανία, νόσος*, Soph., etc.: *appointed of God, βασιλῆες*, Od. 4, 691: *inspired, ἀοιδός*, often in Od. (though these perh. better in next signf.)—2. *belonging* or *sacred to, in honour of a god, holy, ἀγών, χορός*, Il. 7, 298, Od. 8, 264: under divine protection, *πύργος*, Il. 21, 526, and so perh. *θεῖοι βασιλῆες, κήρυκες, ἀοιδοί*, v. foreg. signf.—3. like Lat. *divinus*, of any thing *more than human, extraordinary, wondrous*, esp. of any thing *excellent* in its kind, hence not only of heroes, as Hercules, Ulysses,

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etc., (where it might be *sprung from the gods*) but also of things, esp. *θεῖον ποτόν*, oft. in Od.; and so in Hdt., *θ. πράγματα, marvellous* things, 2, 66, v. 7, 137, cf. *θεσπέσιος, ἱερὸς : θεῖος ἀνήρ*, as a title *of distinction*, esp. at Sparta, Plat. Meno 99 D, or more strictly *σεῖος*, Arist. Eth. 7, 1, 3.—II. neut. *τὸ Θεῖον*, as subst., *the divine Being* or *Essence, the Deity*, first in Hdt. 1, 32; cf. *δῖος*.—2. *τὰ θεῖα, divine things, the acts and attributes of the gods, the course of providence*, Soph. Phil. 452, etc.: *religious observances*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 2.—III. adv. *θείως, in divine manner, by divine providence*, like *θεία μοίρᾳ*, etc., supr. I. 1, Plat., etc.: *θειοτέρως, by special providence*, Hdt. 1, 122. For compar. *θεώτερος*, v. *θεός* III.

Θεῖος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one's father's* or *mother's brother, uncle*, Lat. *patruus* and *avunculus*, fem. *θεία*: first in Eur. I. T. 930, Ar. Nub. 124, etc., and Xen. Before this *πατροκασίγνητος, πατράδελφος, πάτρως*, and *μητροκασίγνητος, μητράδελφος* were used.—II. in Cic. Att. 2, 2, 1, like *patruus, strict, harsh*, but v. Orell. (Prob. akin to *ἠθεῖος*.)

Θειοτέρως, compar. adv. from *θείως*, v. *θεῖος*, fin.

Θειότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*θεῖος*) *divine nature* or *origin, divinity*, Plut.

Θειοφάνής, *ές*, (*θεῖος, φαίνω*) *shown forth, sent by the gods*, Alex. Olynth. 1, 14, but with vv. ll. *θειοφαγές*, and *θειοπαγές*.

Θειόχροος, *ον*, contr. *χρους, ουν*, (*θεῖον, χρόα*) *brimstone-coloured*, Luc.

Θειόω, *ὠ*, (*θεῖον*) *to smoke with brimstone, fumigate and purify thereby*, cf. *θεειόω* and *θυόω* II. Mid., *δῶμα θειοῦται, he fumigates his* house, Od. 23, 50: (both times in Ep. form *θειόω*) hence in genl., *to purify, hallow*, Eur. Hel. 866, v. Herm. ad l. (882)—II. (*θεῖος*) *to make divine, dedicate to a god*, like *θειάζω*, Plat. Legg. 771 B.

†Θεισόα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Thisoa*, the nymph that reared Jupiter, Paus.—II. a city named after her in Arcadia, Id. Hence

†Θεισοᾶτος, *α*, *ον*, *of Thisoa, Thisoan*, Paus.

Θείω, poet. for *θέω, to run*, Hom.

†Θείω, Ep. for *θέω, θῶ*, subj. aor. 2 act. from *τίθημι*, Hom.

†Θειώδας, *ὁ*, *Thiodas*, a philosopher of Laodicea, Diog. L.

Θειώδης, *ες*, (*θεῖον, εἶδος*) *brimstone-like*, Lat. *sulfureus*, Anth.—II. (*θεῖος*) *divine*, Eccl.

†Θεκταμένης, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Thectamēnes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Θελγεσιμῦθος, *ον*, (*θέλγω, μῦθος*) *soft-speaking*, Anth.

Θέλγητρον, *ου*, *τό*, (*θέλγω*) *a charming, soothing, appeasing: a charm, ὕπνου θ.*, Eur. Or. 211.

Θελχίν, *ῖνος*, *ὁ*, v. *τελχίν*.

Θέλγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *θέλγητρον*.

ΘΕΛΓΩ, f. *-ξω*. Radic. signf. *to stroke*, and so *soothe, appease*, esp. by sorcery, *to charm, enchant*, etc., like Lat. *mulcere*, of any soft, overpowering emotion, but mostly such as have an evil influence over the reason. Hom. uses it esp. of Mercury, who with his magic wand *ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα θέλγει*, lays men in a charmed sleep, Od. 5, 47; 24, 3, Il. 24, 343; so too of Neptune, *θελξας δσσε* where it is used rather of *an irresistible force*, Il. 13, 435; also of the sorceress Circe, Od. 10, 291, etc.; of the Sirens' magic song, Od. 12, 40: then in genl. of any gentle, imperceptible means of doing a thing, *to overpower, enchain, νόον, θυμόν*, Il. 12, 255; 15, 322, cf. Od. 17, 521: and in bad sense, *to entrap, cheat, cozen, flatter, blind by flattery*, Od. 16, 298; 14, 387; oft. c. dat. modi, *ἐπέεσσι*, Od. 3, 264; *μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλίοισι λόγοισι*, Od. 1, 57; 18, 282, *ψευδεσσι, δόλῳ*, Il. 21, 276, 604. Also in pass., *ἔρῳ δ' ἁρὰ θυμὸν ἑθέλχθεν*, by love's witchery *were they entrapped*, Od. 18, 212. In later writers the same sense remains; so *ἵμερος θέλγει*, Aesch. Pr. 865; *ὕπνος*, Eur. I. A. 142; and c. inf., *ἔρως νιν θέλξειεν αἰχμάσαι τάδε*, Soph. Tr. 355.

Θελεμύς, *ύν*, only in Aesch. Supp. 1027, *θέλεμυν πῶμα*, of the Nile,—a very dub. word, interpr. by Hesych. *οἰκτρόν, ἡσυχον*.

Θέλεος, *ον*, (*θέλω*) *willing, voluntary*, Aesch. Supp. 875.

Θέλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*θέλω*) *will*, N. T. Hence

Θεληματαίνω, = *θέλω*, very late word.

Θέλημος, *ον*, and *θελήμων, ον*, gen. *ονος, willing, voluntary*.

Θέλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*θέλω*) *a willing, will*, N. T.

Θεληστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*θέλω*) *one who wills*, of a soothsayer, LXX.

Θεληστός, *ή*, *όν*, (*θέλω*) *willed, wished for*, LXX.

Θέλκαρ, *τό*, = *θέλγητρον*.

Θελκτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*θέλγω*) *a soother, charmer*. *θελκτὴρ ὀδυνάων*, H. Hom. 15, 4, cf. *θέλκτωρ*. Hence

Θελκτήριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a charm, enchantment*, and so of any thing which has a soft and silent influence, Il. 14, 215; *θελκτήρια βροτῶν*, songs *which charm* or *enchain* men's minds, Od. 1, 337; *θεῶν θελκτήριον, a means of soothing* or *appeasing* the gods, Od. 8, 509; *πόνων θελκτήρια, means of lightening* toil, Aesch. Cho. 670: also *θέλγητρον*, and *θέλκτρον*: strictly neut. from

Θελκτήριος, *ον*, (*θέλγω*) *soothing, charming, enchanting*, c. gen., *ὄμματος*, Aesch. Supp. 1004; absol., Eur. Hipp. 478.

Θέλκτικός, *ή*, *όν*, = foreg.

Θέλκτρον, *ου*, *τό*, = *θελκτήριον*, Soph. Tr. 585.

Θελκτύς, *υος*, *ἡ*, *a charming, enchantment*, Ap. Rh.

Θελκτώ, *όος* contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*, fem. of *θελκτήρ*.

Θέλκτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, = *θελκτήρ, θελκτήριος*, Aesch. Supp. 1040, acc. to Bothe's emend. for *θελάκτορι*.

Θελξιμβροτος, *ον*, (*θέλγω, βροτός*) *charming men, ὠδή*, Orph.

Θελξιοος, *ον*, contr. *-ους, -ουν*, (*θέλγω, νόος*) *charming, enchanting, luring the heart, φίλτρον*, Anth.

Θελξίπικρος, *ον*, (*θέλγω, πικρός*) *deliciously bitter, κνησμονή*, Anth.

Θελξίφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*θέλγω, φρήν*) = *θελξίνους*, Eur. Bacch. 402.

†Θέλξιων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Thelxion*, son of king Apis of Argos, Paus. 2, 6, 7; but v. Apollod. 2, 1, 1.

†Θελπουσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Thelpūsa*, a nymph, district, and city of Arcadia, Paus.

Θέλυμνα, *ων*, *τά*, = *θέμεθλα, the foundations, elements, beginnings of things*, the *semina rerum* of Lucret., only in Emped. 73, acc. to the certain emend. of Peyron and Gaisf. for *θελιμνα*. The sing. *τὸ θέλυμνον*, only in Gramm., whence to derive *προθέλυμνος*, and *τετραθέλυμνος*.

ΘΕΛΩ, fut. *θελησω*, Alexandr. perf. *τεθέληκα*, Lob. Phryn. 332: merely shortened form of v. at end.

Θέμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*τίθημι*) *is placed, laid down, propose money deposited* as a pledge Plut.—2. *something proposed a prize*, Inscr.—3. *a propos for discussion, the theme o* ment, Cicero's *propositum*. 4. in Gramm., *a primary wo* 5. *a horoscope*.—6. very late *soldiers*. Hence

Θεμᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to plac propose: take for a theme word*, Sext. Emp.—2. *to d scope*.

Θεμᾰτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*θέμα*) *ing to a θέμα*.—II. *that is w* or *reward is proposed*, e. g. opp. to *στεφανίτης* and *φ* III. *ῥῆμα θ., a primary* wor

Θεμᾰτισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*θε placing, laying down, propos* Lat. *positio*: esp.—1. *of a c cussion*.—2. *of a root* or *pri* Sext. Emp.

Θεμεθλα, *τά*, (*τίθημι, θέμ* it seems, in plur. *the found* so *the lowest part, the very* twice in Hom., *ὀφθαλμοῖο bottom, roots* of the eye, and *στομάχοιο θ.*, Il. 17, *νοῦο θ.*, Hes. Th. 816; *Ἄμμ place where* Ammon *stands* temple, Pind. P. 4, 28; *Πα the roots* of Mt. Pangaeus,

Θεμείλια, *τά*, = *θέμεθλα*, only in plur., *θεμείλια θεσ λοντο*, they laid *the foundat* 28; 23, 255.

Θέμειλον, *ου*, *τό*, = *θεμέ* in Byzant. Poets, Jac. A. I

Θεμελιόθεν, adv., *from t* from

Θεμέλιον, *ου*, *τό*, as su poet. *θεμείλια*. Xen. Eq. I. *μελίων, from the foundation*

Θεμέλιος, *ον*, (*θέμα*) *belo foundation, λίθοι*, Ar. Av. I *θ.*, as subst., sub. *λίθος*, = Macho ap Ath. 346 A: *θ λίθων*. Thuc. 1, 93.

Θεμελιοῦχος, *ον*, (*θεμέ upholding the foundations*.

Θεμελιόω, *ὠ*, (*θεμέλιον foundation, found*. c. acc., N *to be founded*, Diod. Hen

Θεμελίωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a foundation*, LXX.

Θεμελιωτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a fou*

Θέμεν, Dor. and Ep. for aor. 2 act. of *τίθημι*, Od.

Θέμεναι, Ep. for *θεῖναι*, act. of *τίθημι*, Hom.

Θεμερός, *όν*, = *σεμνός, gr* (Perh. from *τίθημι, settled,*

Θεμερόφρων, *ον*, gen. *ο ρός, φρήν*) *of grave and ser*

Θεμερυνομαι, = *σεμυνόο*

Θεμερῶπις, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*θε of grave and serious countena αἰδώς*, Aesch. Pr. 134; *μονίη*, Emped. 12.

Θεμίζω, (*θεμις*) *to jud* like *θεμιστεύω*. Mid. *θε ὁρμάς*, prob. *ruling our will* 4, 250.

Θεμίπλεκτος, *ον*, (*θέμ rightly woven* or *plaited. θ. a rightly-made* or *well-ear* Pind. N. 9, 125.

Θέμις, *ή*, old and Ep. ge and in Hom. the only form *μιν*, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc. S declines the prop. n *Θέμις* acc. *Θέμιστα*; but Att. *Θ Θέμιν*: common Gr. *Θ Θέμις*: voc. *Θέμι*, Il. 15,

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τίθημι, and so)—I. *down* or *established*, not as *fixed by stat-lished by old usage*, s opp. to *lex*: esp. phrase, *θέμις ἐστί*, Lat. *fas est*, c. dat. e. g. *οὔ μοι θέμις* ῆσαι, Od. 14, 56, cf. : also *ἡ θέμις ἐστί*, *custom* is, Il. 2, 73, metimes c. gen., *ἡ* τέλει, as man's *cus-* but c. dat., *ξείνια*, ἐστί, which are *due* 1, 779: in the same ς ἐστί, for *ἡ θέμις* Exc. ii. ad Il. would . Very rare *θέμις*, like *τὸ πρέπον*, B. b. 295. In Att. the nostly in phrase *θέ-* t seems to be used eclin., *φασὶ θέμις εἶ-* ς εἶναι, Soph. O. C. 505 C, though the d the point is dispu- . Soph. The strict is *νόμος*.—II. plur. , *sentences which have* ὸς *θέμιστες*, *the will* lared by oracle, Od. , 96: also *any thing* or *the will of gods*, 2. *rights*, esp. of the d so *prerogative*, *au-* ἠδὲ *θέμιστες*, join- nce *the dues*, *tribute*, *right* of the king or ἐουσι *θέμιστας*, Il. *xisting laws* or *ordi-* οι, οἵτε *θέμιστας* αι, who maintain *the* . Hes. Th. 235; *δι-* joined, *rights and* —4. *questions of law*, where old usage is king or judge must οἰνειν *θέμιστας*, Il. . 85: hence also *ju-* ntences, *οὐτ' ἀγοραί*, l. 9, 112, as also in -III. *Θέμις*, as prop. *ss of law and order*, *g rights*, lastly *jus-* But in Hom., who less only thrice, she Jupiter, to call the , Il. 20, 4: but also ismiss assemblies of nd lastly Il. 15, 87, l keep order at the ods: in these three from *τίθημι*, is very 16 names her along gods; †and makes ranus and Gaea, Id. e Hours, and Fates, ap. Welcker, Aes- 40.

ν, (*θέμις*, *σκοπέω*) *order*, *keeping order*,

τος, ὁ, (*θέμις*, *κρέων*) Pind. P. 5, 38.

ἡ, Ion. *-ρη*, *Themis-* ontus, on the Ther- of the same name, Amazons, Hdt. 4, 24. Hence

α, ον, *of Themiscy-* ς: *ἡ ἄκρη Θεμ.*, *the* em., near that city, here *Ἡράκλειον*

θέμιστος, Ep. acc. θέμις, Hom.

ου, ὁ, *Themistago-* Ath.

†Θεμιστέας, ου Dor. *α*, ὁ, *Themiste-as*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Θεμιστεία, ας, ἡ, *a giving of oracles*, Strab.

Θεμιστεῖος, εία, εῖον, (θεμιστός) *lawful*, *right*, *righteous*, Pind. O. 1, 18.

Θεμιστευτός, ή, όν, *ordered by law* or *custom*: from

Θεμιστεύω, (θεμιστός) *to give law*, *declare law and right*, τινί, Od. 11, 569: hence *to order*, *rule*, *govern*, τινός, Od. 9, 114.—II. *to give answers* or *oracles*, c. acc., *θ. νημερτέα βουλήν τινι*, H. Hom. Ap. 253; so in prose, Lys. ap. Harp., also *θεμιτεύω*.

Θεμιστέων, Ep. gen. pl. from *θέμις*, Hes. Th. 235.

Θεμίστιος, ον, *patron of law and right*, epith. of Jupiter, Plut.

†Θεμίστιος, ου, ὁ, *Themistius*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 5, 91.

†Θεμιστογένης, ους, ὁ, *Themistogēnes*, a Syracusan, who wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus the younger, acc. to Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 2.

†Θεμιστοκλῆς, έους Ion. έος and ῆος, ὁ, *Themistocles*, son of Neocles, of the demus Phrearrhi, the distinguished statesman and commander, conqueror of the Persians at Salamis, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: *τὸ Θεμιστόκλειον*, *the tomb of Themistocles*, Arist. H. A.—2. grandson of foreg., Paus.—Others in Polyb., Plut., etc.

†Θεμιστονόη, ης, ἡ, *Themistonoē*, daughter of Ceyx, wife of Cycnus, Hes. Sc. 356.

Θεμιστοπόλος, ον, (*θέμις*, *πολέω*) *ministering law and right*, epith. of kings and judges, H. Hom. Cer. 103, like *δικασπόλος*.

Θεμιστός, ή, όν, (θεμίζω) *agreeable to law and right*, *allowed by the law of gods and men*, *lawful*, *right*, Aesch. Theb. 694; more usu. *θεμιτός*, q. v. Hence

Θεμιστοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *θέμις*, Orph.

Θεμιστοῦχος, ον, (*θέμις*, *ἔχω*) *upholding the right*, *βασιλεύς*, Ap. Rh.

†Θεμιστώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Themisto*, one of the Nereids, Hes. Th. 261.—2. daughter of the Lapith Hypseus, wife of Athamas, Apollod. 1, 9, 2.—3. acc. to Paus. the mother of Homer, 10, 24, 3.

†Θεμίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Themison*, a Theraean, Hdt. 4, 154.—2. a tyrant of Eretria, who took Oropus from the Athenians, Dem. 259, 10.—3. minister of Antiochus Sidetes in Cyprus, Polyb., Ael. V. H.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Θεμισώνιον, ου, τό, *Themisōnium*, a small town of Phrygia, Strab.

Θεμιτεύω, = θεμιστεύω, *ὄργια θεμιτεύων*, *keeping lawful orgies*, Eur. Bacch. 79, e conj. Musgr.

Θεμῑτός, ή, όν, poet. for θεμιστός, H. Hom. Cer. 207, and Pind.: but also in prose, *οὐ θεμιτόν* (*ἐστι*) c. inf., Hdt. 3, 37; 5, 72, Plat. Apol. 30 D. Adv. *-τῶς*.

Θεμιτώδης, ες, (*θεμιτός*, *εἶδος*) *oracular*, Orac. ap. Euseb.

Θεμόω, ῶ, *to place*, *establish*, i. e. *to make necessary*, *compel*, *force*, c. inf., *νῆα θέμωσε χέρσον ἱκέσθαι*, *he forced* the ship to come to land, Od. 9, 486, 542. (Usu. deriv. from *θεμός* = *θεσμός*, but this is only in Hesych. It belongs, with *θέμις*, to the root ΘΕ-, *τίθημι*.)

-θεν, insep. particle, affixed to substs. or adjs., and, like the prep. *ἐκ*, denoting *motion from* a place, opp. to *-δε*, e. g. *ἄλλοθεν*, *οἰκοθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*, etc., *from* another place, *from* home, *from* heaven: more rarely of persons, as in Hom. *Διόθεν*, *θεόθεν*, *from* Jupiter, *from* the gods. The poets sometimes add *ἐκ* or *ἀπό*, as *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*, Il. 8, 19, *ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν*, Od. 9, 38; and indeed *-θεν* may best be considered as merely the old genit. termination, retained in *ἐμέθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ἕθεν*. In some words, as *ἔνερθε*, *ἔκτοσθε*, *ἔντοσθε*, *ὄπισθε*, *πάροιθε*, the poets might change *θεν* into *θε*: but, except in these Homeric forms, this license was rare in later authors.

†Θεναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Thēnae*, a spot in Crete between Ida and Cnosus, Callim. ad Jov. 42.

Θέναρ, ἄρος, τό, (*θένω*, *θείνω*) *the part of the hand with which one strikes*, *the flat* or *hollow of the hand*, Il. 5, 339: hence *θέναρ βωμοῦ*, *the hollow on the plane of the altar*, for laying the offerings in, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4, 188, sq.; *ἁλὸς θ.*, *the hollow* or *depths of the sea*, Pind. I. 4, 97 (3, 74): also *the sole of the foot*, Hipp. Hence

Θεναρίζω, *to strike with the hand*: hence *ἐνθεναρίζω* = *ἐγχειρίζω*.

Θένω, a pres. which has been considered doubtful, v. sub *θείνω*.

Θέο, Ep. for *θέσο*, *θοῦ*, 2 imperat. aor. 2 mid. from *τίθημι*, Od.

Θεοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, (*θεοβλαβής*) *the state* or *behaviour of a θεοβλαβής*, *madness*, *blindness*, Aeschin. 72, 32. [*ᾰ*]

Θεοβλᾰβέω, ῶ, *to hurt the gods*, i. e. *sin against them*, Aesch. Pers. 831.—II. neut. *to be θεοβλαβής*, Themist.: from

Θεοβλᾰβής, ές, (*θεός*, *βλάπτω*) *stricken of God*, esp. in mind, *blinded*, *distraught*, *foolish*, Hdt. 1, 127, v. Heyne Il. 9, 116, Ruhnk. Vellei. 2, 57, 3. Adv. *-βῶς*.

Θεοβούλητος, ον, (*θεός*, *βούλομαι*) *willed* or *appointed of God*, Eccl.

†Θεοβρότιον, ου, τό, an appell. of the *evergreen*, Lat. *sempervivum*, Diosc.

Θεογάμια, ων, τά, (*θεός*, *γαμός*) *the marriage of the gods*, esp. a feast of Proserpina in Sicily.

†Θεογείτων, ονος, ὁ, *Theogiton*, a Theban, partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 16.

Θεογενεσία, ας, ἡ, *divine birth*, *regeneration*, Eccl.: from

Θεογενής, ές, (*θεός*, * *γένω*) *born of God*: hence

†Θεογένης, ους, ὁ, *Theogēnes*, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 3. —2. a poor Athenian of rude manners, Ar. Pac. 928, etc.—Others of this name in Dem. 832, 2; 1369, 15, etc., Xen., where formerly Θεαγένης, q. v.

Θεογένητος, ον, = θεογενής, *regenerate*, Eccl.

Θεογεννής, ές, (*θεός*, *γέννα*) *begotten of a god*, Soph. Ant. 834.

Θεόγληνος, ον, (*θεός*, *γλήνη*) *with the eye of a god*, Nonn.

Θεόγλωσσος, ον, (*θεός*, *γλῶσσα*) *with the tongue of a god*, Anth.

†Θεόγνητος, ου, ὁ, *Theognētus*, an Aeginetan, victor at the Olympic games, Pind. P. 8, 49.

†Θέογνις, ιος and ιδος, ὁ, *Theognis*, an old gnomic poet of Megara in Sicily, who flourished about 540 B.C., Theog. 23, Plat. Legg. 630 A.—2. one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 3.—3. a tragic poet at Athens, who received the sobriquet of '*Snow*,' from the freezing character of his plays, often ridiculed by Aristophanes, Ach. 11, 140, etc.—Others in Ath., etc.

Θεογνωσία, ας, ἡ, *the knowledge of God*, Eccl.: from

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Θεόγνωστος, ον, (θεός, γιγνώσκω) *known of God.*

Θεογονία, ας, ἡ, *the birth, generation, enealogy of the gods,* the title of Hesiod's poem: from

Θεόγονος, ον, (θεός, *γένω) *born of God, divine,* Eur. Or. 346.

†Θεόγονος, ου, ὁ, *Theogŏnus,* masc. pr. n., Paus.

Θεόγραφος, ον, (θεός, γράφω) *written by God,* Eccl.

Θεοδέγμων, ον, gen. (θεός, δέχομαι) *divine,* Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

†Θεοδέκτειος, ον, *of Theodectes,* Arist. Rhet.: from

†Θεοδέκτης, ου, ὁ, *Theodectes,* a rhetorician and tragic poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia, a pupil of Isocrates, Arist. Pol.—2. son of Aristarchus, Plut.

Θεοδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ=Θεοδόχος.

Θεοδήλητος, ον, (θεός, δηλέομαι) *μιαιφονία θ.,* murder *by which the gods are injured,* Anth.

†Θεόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Theodēmus,* v. Θούδημος.

Θεοδίδακτος, ον, (θεός, διδάσκω) *taught of God,* N. T. [ῑ]

Θεοδίνητος, ἐς, (θεός, δινέω) *whirled, driven round by God.* Nonn.

Θεοδῐῳτής, ές, (θεός, διφάω) *seeking God,* Synes.

†Θεόδμᾶτος, α, ον, Dor. for sq.

Θεόδμητος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. O. 6, 100, Fr. 58, 1, (θεός, δέμω) *god-built, raised, made* or *founded by the gods,* πύργοι, Il. 8. 519.

Θεοδοξία, ας, ἡ, (θεός δόξα) *the glory of God, the Divinity,* Clem. Al.

Θεοδοσία, ας, ἡ, (θεοδόσιος) *a gift* or *offering to the gods,* Strab.: hence

†Θεοδοσία, ας, ἡ, and Θευδοσία, in Dem. 467, 10, etc., *Theodosia,* a city of the Tauric Chersonesus, prob. same as Panticapaeum, Wolf. Dem. 467, 10, Strab. p. 309.

Θεοδόσιος, ον, (θεός, δόσις) *given by God.*

†Θεοδόσιος, ου, ὁ, *Theodŏsius,* masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Θεοδότας, ου, ὁ, *Theodŏtas,* a Rhodian, a general of Antiochus king of Syria, Luc

†Θεοδότη, ης, ἡ, *Theodŏte,* an Athenian courtesan, who accompanied Alcibiades, and performed the funeral rites for him when slain, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, Ath. 574 E.

Θεόδοτος, ον, (θεός, δίδωμι)=θεοδόσιος.

†Θεόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Theodŏtus,* an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 33 E.—Others in Dem. 912, 28, Lys., etc.

Θεοδόχος, ον, (θεός, δέχομαι) *receiving* or *conceiving God,* epith. of the Virgin, Eccl.

Θεοδρομέω, ῶ, *to walk in God's ways,* Eccl.: from

Θεόδρομος, ον, (θεός, δραμεῖν) *walking in God's ways,* Eccl.

†Θεοδωρειος, ον, *of Theodorus; οἱ Θεοδ., the followers of Theodorus* (3), Ath. 252 C.

Θεοδώρητος, ον, (θεός, δωρέομαι) *given by God,* Clem. Al.

†Θεοδωρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Theodōridas,* a poet of Syracuse, Ath. 229 B, 475 F.—2. one of the poets of the Anthology.

†Θεωδωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. l. for Θεωρίς, Dem.

†Θεόδωρος, ου, ὁ, (θεός, δῶρον) *Theodōrus* (*Theodore*) an Athenian archon, Ol. 85, 3, Diod. S.: father of the Athenian general Procles, Thuc. 3, 91.—2. son of Telecles, a celebrated artist of Samos, Hdt. 1, 51; 3, 41.—3. a sophist and rhetorician of Byzantium, Plat. Phaedr. 265.—4. a sophist of Cyrene, who lived at Athens, instructor of Socrates and Plato, Plat. Theaet. 145 A: Xen. Mem. 4, 2.—5. a celebrated tragic actor at Athens, Dem. 418, 4.—6. of Eretria in Euboea, who with Themison deprived the Athenians of Oropus, Dem. 259, 10.—Others in Dem. 908, 26, Ath., Diog. L., etc.

Θεοειδεια, ας, ἡ, *likeness to God,* Iambl.: from

Θεοειδής, ές, (θεός, εἶδος) *godlike, divine,* in Hom. always of outward form, *divine of form, beauteous as the gods,* usu. of young heroes, as Paris and Telemachus, but also of aged men, as Priam, Il. 24, 217: Hes. Th. 350 first uses it of females. Later also in moral relations. Superl. θεαιδέστατος, q. v. Adv. -δῶς, Ap. Rh. Cf. θεουδής.

Θεοείκελος, ον, (θεός, εἶκελος) *godlike,* Hom., who uses it exactly= foreg.

Θεοεπής, ές, (θεός, ἔπος)=θεσπέσιος.

Θεοεχθία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, ἔχθος) dub. l. for sq.

Θεοεχθρία, ας, ἡ, *a being hated by the gods,* Luc.: from

Θεόεχθρος, ον, (θεός, ἐχθρός) *hated by the gods.*

Θεόθεν, adv., (θεός) *from the gods,* Lat. *divinitus,* Od. 16, 447.

Θεόθῡτος, ον, (θεός, θύω) *offered to the gods: τὸ θ., a victim,* Cratin. Incert. 132.

Θεοίνιον, ον, τό, *the temple of the wine-god; τὰ θεοίνια,* with and without *ἱερά, the feast of the wine-god,* ap. Dem. 1371, 24.

Θέοινος, ον, ὁ, (θεός, οἶνος) *the wine-god, Bacchus,* Πατήρ, Aesch. Fr. 339.

Θεοκάπηλος, ον, (θεός, κάπηλος) *trafficking in sacred things,* Eccl. [ᾰ]

Θεοκατασκεύαστος, ον, (θεός, κατασκευάζω) *made by God.*

Θεοκήρυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, (θεός, κῆρυξ) *a divine herald.*

Θεοκίνητος, ον, (θεός, κῑνέω) *roused by the gods.*

†Θεόκλεια, ας, ἡ. *Theoclēa,* fem. pr. n.. Lys. Fr., Ath. 583 E.

†Θεοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Theocles,* an Athenian banker, Dem. 1249, 10.—Others in Ath. 497 C, Anth., etc.

Θεόκλητος, ον, (θεός, καλέω) *called of God:* also—II. act. *θ. μέλαθρον,* the house *wherein God is invoked,* both in Nonn.

†Θεοκλύμενος, ου, ὁ, *Theoclymēnus,* son of Polyphides, descended from Melampus, a seer, Od. 15, 256.—2. son of Proteus, Eur. Hel. 9.

Θεοκλῡτέω, ῶ, *to call the gods to aid, call on the name of the gods, to invoke divine vengeance,* Aesch. Pers. 500; *to call on,* c. acc. pers., Θέμιν, Elmsl. Med. 204: in genl. *to call aloud, declare,* c. acc. rei, ταῦτα, Plut.: and

Θεοκλύτησις, εως, ἡ, *a calling on the gods, invocation,* c. acc. rei, Polyb.: from

Θεόκλῡτος, ον, (θεός, κλύω) *calling on the gods, θ. λῑταί,* Aesch. Theb. 143.—II. pass. *heard by God,* Joseph.

Θεόκμητος, ον, (θεός, κάμνω) *made, wrought by a god,* Q. Sm.

Θεοκολέω, ῶ, *to be a priest,* Inscr.: from

Θεοκόλος, ὁ, ἡ, *a priest, priestess,* cf. θεηκ. (from θεός and κολέω, Lat. *colo,* which is not in use.)

Θεοκραντος, ον, (θεός, κραίνω) *accomplished, wrought by the gods,* Aesch. Ag. 1488.

Θεοκρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (θε *mingling with God,* Iamb

Θεοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, (θ *the rule of God, Theocra*

Θεοκρήπῐς, ίδος, *fou* Nonn.

†Θεοκρίνης, ους, ὁ, celebrated Atheman Dem. 329, 26.

Θεοκρίτης, ου, ὁ, (θ *judge of gods* or *goddes* Anth. [ῐ]

Θεόκρῐτος, ον, (θεός, *of God.*

†Θεόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Th* lebrated pastoral poet who flourished about 27 rhetorician of Chios, Plu

Θεόκτιστος, ον, (θεός, *ed, made, created by G* Arist. Poet. 21.

Θεόκτῐτος, ον,=foreg

Θεοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *a k* Eccl.: from

Θεοκτόνος, ον, (θεός, *ing God,* Eccl.

†Θεοκύδης, ους, ὁ, *Th* of Dicaeus, Hdt. 8, 65.

Θεοκυνέω, ῶ, θεοκυν νέω, θεοσκυνής.

Θεολαμπής, ές, (θεός *vinely shining,* Eccl.

Θεολῃπτέομαι, as p *spired,* Philo.

Θεολῃπτικός, ή, όν, *possessed: ἡ θεολῃπτι τεία,=θεολῃψια,* Sext.

Θεόλῃπτος, ον, (θε *seized by God, possessed perstitious,* Plut. Henc

Θεολῃψία, ας, ἡ, *insp stition,* Plut.

Θεολογεῖον, ον, τό, *the stage where gods appe*

Θεολογέω, ῶ, *to be a speak of God and of the to speak theologically,* πε Mund.: *τὰ θεολογούμ nto the divine nature,* Pl

Θεολογία, ας, ἡ, *a sp ing on God and the di science of things divine,* Rep. 379 A: esp. *the or*

Θεολογικός, ή, όν, θεολόγος: *ἡ θεολογικ out ἐπιστήμη,=θεολογ taph.* From

Θεολόγος, ον, (θεός, *ing, writing on God and ture:* hence, *ὁ θ., a div* in profane writers, He Orpheus were esp. so c N. D. 3. 21.

†Θεολυτη, ης, ἡ, *The* n., Ath. 471 A, etc.

†Θεόλῡτος, ον, ὁ, Acarnanian, Thuc. 2, 1 of Methymna, Ath. 296

Θεολώβητος, ον, (θε θεοῦ λαιβής.

†Θεόμανδρος, ου, ὁ, masc. pr. n., Ath. 567

†Θεομήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, tyrant of Samos, Hdt.

Θεομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be θε*

Θεομᾰνής, ές, (θεός, *dened by the gods,* Aesc *λύσσα θ.,* madness *cau* Eur. Or. 79.

Θεομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *mad God, inspiration,* Philo.

Θεομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *phecy,* Dio C.

Θεομαντέω, ῶ, fut. *spirit of prophecy:* from

Θεομαντις, εως, ὁ, *one who has a spirit of* Apol. 22 C: opp. to θε

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to fight against God r. Bacch. 45, 325:

ἡ, a battle of the gods, of the Il. were call-, Plat. Rep. 378 D.

ainst God: from θεός, μάχομαι) *fight-*N. T. [ᾰ]

ἡ, (θεός, μῆνις) the

ος, ὁ, (θεός, μήστωρ) *ouncil,* Aesch. Pers. *t's θεόφιν μήστωρ*

(θεός, μῖτις) divine-

ς, ἡ, (θεός, μήτηρ) Eccl.

ς, ἡ, *an imitating of*

. Eccl. [ῐ], and θεό-g. ap. Stob. p. 331, *ιαι) imitating God,*

θεός, μισέω) *abomi-* Ar. Av. 1548, and σης, ες, act. *hating*

=θεομισής, Eccl. [ῐ]

ς, ὁ, *Theomnestus,* an whom Lysias de-, Lys.—2. a statuary Luc.

(θεός, μοῖρα) *par-e nature.*

ον, Dor. θευμ., Ap. of sq.

Dor. θεύμ., (θεός, *destined by the gods,* —II. *blessed by the*

(θεός, μορφή) *of*

θεός, μύσος) *unclean, e gods,* Aesch. Eum.

Theonoë, daughter Psammathe, earlier ır. Hel. 13 (Hom.

ός, epith. of Apollo aus.: θεοξένια, τά, *honour,* Id.; also *a curi* at Agrigentum, Pind. O. 3, p. 135.

ς, *Theoxēnus,* masc. 2, Dem. 611, 23,

νος, (θεός, παίζω) ods, Nonn.

ς, ὁ, ἡ, (θεός, παῖς) *ivine,* Archestr. ap. *aving a divine child,* in, Nonn.

ον, (θεός, παράγω) Eccl.

ς, ὁ, (θεός, πατήρ) *hild,* Eccl. [ᾰ]

, ἡ, *obedience before*

, (θεός, πείθομαι) d, Nonn.

, (θεός, πέμπω) *sent* Eth. N.

ν, (θεός, περάω) θ. *t wanderings,* e. g. of . ap. Dem. Phal. 91.

Theδρε, fem. pr. n.,

ω, *to make into a god,*

ν, ὁ, (θεός, πλάσσω) *t of their images,* Ar. *ivine Creator,* Philo.

ς, ἡ, *a making of gods:* cl.

Θεόπλαστος, ον, (θεός, πλάσσω) *made of God,* Eccl.

Θεόπληκτος, ον, (θεός, πλήσσω) *stricken of God,* like θεοβλαβής.

Θεοπληξία, ας, ἡ, = θεοβλάβεια, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Θεόπλοκος, ον, (θεός, πλέκω) *of divine texture.*

Θεόπνευστος, ον, (θεός, πνέω) *inspired of God,* Pseudo-Phocyl. 121.

Θεοποιέω, ῶ, (θεοποιός) *to make into gods, deify,* Luc. Hence

Θεοποιητικός, ή, όν, *able to make gods:* ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of making statues of gods.*

Θεοποιητος, ον, (θεός, ποιέω) *made by the gods,* Isocr. 152 C.

Θεοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a making of gods,* esp. *of their statues:* from

Θεοποιός, όν, (θεός, ποιέω) *making gods:* ἡ θ. τέχνη = θεοποιητική, Anth. —II. *a making into gods, deifying.*

Θεοπολέω, ῶ, *to be a* θεοπόλος, Plat. Legg. 909 D: from

Θεοπόλος, ὁ, ἡ, (θεός, πολέομαι) *a priest,* also θεηπόλος.

Θεόπομπος, ον, (θεός, πέμπω) = θεόπεμπτος, Pind. P. 4, 123: hence

†Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ, *Theopompus,* an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a Milesian pirate, sent by Lysander to Sparta to convey the result of the battle of Aegos Potamos, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 30.—3. an Athenian in the army of the ten thousand, v. l. Id. An. 2, 1, 12.—4. the celebrated historian of Chios, Luc.—5. son of Nicander, king of Sparta, (10th Proclid) Paus. 4, 4, 4.—Others in Plut., etc.

Θεοπόνητος, ον, (θεός, πονέω) *wrought by a god,* Eur. Tro. 953.

Θεοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *divine magnificence* or *majesty,* Diod.: from

Θεοπρεπής, ές, (θεός, πρέπω) *becoming a god, divine,* Diod.: τὸ θεοπρεπές = θεοπρέπεια, Philo. Adv. -πῶς, Luc.

Θεοπροπέω, ῶ, (θεοπρόπος) *to prophesy,* but only in part. masc. θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις, Il. 1, 109, Od. 2, 184, Pind. P. 4, 339.

Θεοπροπία, ας, ἡ, *a prophesying, prophecy, oracle,* Hom.: and

Θεοπρόπιον, ου τό, *a prophecy, oracle,* Il. 1, 85; 6, 438: ἐκ θεοπροπίου, κατὰ τὸ θ. according *to the oracle,* Hdt. 1, 7, 68: from

Θεοπρόπος, ον, *foretelling things by a spirit of prophecy, prophetic,* Il. 13, 70, Soph. Tr. 822; hence as subst., ὁ θ., *a seer, prophet,* Il. 12, 228, Od. 1, 416. —II. *a public messenger sent to inquire of the oracle,* elsewh. θεωρός, Il. 13, 70, Hdt. 6, 57; 7, 140, etc. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. in voc., from θεός, πρέπω, one who interprets a sign *given by the gods.*)

Θεοπτεία, ας, ἡ, = θεοπτία: from

Θεόπτης, ου, ὁ, (θεός, ὁράω, ὄψομαι) *seeing God,* Eccl. Hence

Θεοπτία, ας, ἡ, *a seeing of God, divine vision,* Eccl. Hence

Θεοπτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* θεοπτεία or to a θεόπτης, ἡ θ. δύναμις, *the power of visions,* Hermes ap. Stob. p. 138, 10: οἱ θ., *the priesthood,* Eccl.

Θεόπτυστος, ον, (θεός, πτύω) *detested by the gods,* Aesch. Theb. 604.

Θεόπῠρος, ον, (θεός, πῦρ) *kindled by the gods,* Eur. El. 732.

Θεόργητος, ον, (θεός, ὀργή) = θεομανής.

Θεόρρητος, ον, (θεός, ἐρεῖν, ῥηθῆναι) *spoken of God,* Nonn.

Θεόρρῠτος, ον, (θεός, ῥέω) *flowing, shed from the gods,* ὄμβρος, Opp.

Θέορτος, ον, (θεός, ὄρνυμαι) *sprung from the gods, divine, celestial,* Pind. O. 2, 67.

ΘΕΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, with a softer pronunc. in Lat. *Deus, God,* Hom. as well in genl. signf.. Θεὸς τὸ μὲν δώσει τὸ δ' ἐάσει, *God* will grant.., Od. 14, 444, cf. Il. 13, 730, as in particular, θεός τις, *a god,* Od. 9, 142; so πατὴρ θεῶν, etc. In philosoph. language *the Deity, Divine Essence,* like τὸ θεῖον. Homer represents God (θεός or θεοί) as ruling mankind, and attributes to Him all the good and evil of life, all sudden, unexpected events, so that the notion involved is not only of Destiny, but also of Chance; things are said to happen not only σὺν θεῷ, σὺν θεοῖς, οὐκ ἄνευθε θεοῦ, Lat. *non sine dis, by the will of God,* Hdt. 1, 86, etc.; but also ὑπὲρ θεόν, *against his will.* Later phrases: ἢν θεὸς θέλῃ, Ar., θεῶν βουλομένων, Luc., Lat. *dis faventibus.* Hom. takes the gods as the measure or standard of human virtue, wisdom, beauty, etc., hence the phrases θεὸς ὡς, ὄχθε θεός, ἶσα θεῷ or θεοῖς. θεῷ ἐναλίγκιος, etc. As an oath, πρὸς θεῶν, by the gods, in God's name, freq. in Trag. —II. as fem., ἡ θεός for θεά, θέαινα, *a goddess,* oft. in Hom., who has μήτε θῆλεια θεός, μήτε τις ἄρσην, Il. 8, 7: also in Att., esp. in phrase τὼ θεώ, the goddesses, viz. Ceres and Proserpina, Valck. Hipp. 53, cf. σιός: so too, ἡ ἀνθρωπος.—III. as adj. in compar. θεώτερος, *more divine:* θύραι θεώτεραι, gates *more used by the gods,* Od. 13, 111; χορὸς θεώτερος, Call. Apoll. 93, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 69, 4.—IV. in late writers, ὁ θ. translates Lat. *divus,* as a title of the emperors, ὁ θ. Καῖσαρ, Strab. (Like forms occur in most of the kindred languages, Sanscr. *deva,* Lat. *deus, divus,* etc., and is no doubt orig. the same as Ζεύς, Σδεύς, Διός; so that we cannot admit the *Greek* deriv. given by Hdt. 2, 52, ὅτι κόσμῳ θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς εἶχον, cf. Wess., or that of Plat Crat. 397 C, from θέειν, to run, because the first gods were the sun, moon, etc. Cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 40, sq.) [In poets not rare monosyll. θεοί, Il. 1, 18, θεῶν, H. Cer. 55, 260, θεούς, Theogn. 171; and esp. in Att. poets, Pors. Or. 393; cf. θεά.]

†Θεοσδοτίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Theosdotus.* pr. n., *Theosdōtides,* an Athenian, Plat. Apol. 33 E.

Θεόσδοτος, ον, (θεός, δίδωμι) poet. for θεόδοτος, *given by the gods,* Hes. Op. 318; but also in Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9.

Θεόσδωρος, ον, poet. for θεοδώρητος.

Θεοσέβεια, ας, ἡ, *the service* or *fear of God,* Xen. An. 2, 6, 26; and

Θεοσεβέω, ῶ, *to serve God:* from

Θεοσεβής, ές, (θεός, σέβομαι) *serving* or *fearing God, religious,* Soph. O. C. 260, Plat., etc. Adv. -βῶς, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58.

Θεοσεβητέον, verb. adj. from θεοσεβέω, *one must serve God,* Clem. Al.

Θεόσεπτος, ον, (θεός, σέβομαι) *feared as a god,* Ar. Nub. 292.

Θεοσέπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = θεοσεβής, Eur. Hipp. 1364.

Θεοσεχθρία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, ἐχθρός) *hatred of the gods, ungodliness, impiety,* Ar. Vesp. 418.

Θεοσημεία, ας, ἡ, *a sign from the gods, miracle,* Eccl.

Θεοσκῠνέω, ῶ, *to worship the gods:* from

Θεοσκῠνής, ές, *worshipped as a god,* cf. προσκυνέω.

Θεοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *knowledge of things divine,* Eccl.: from

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Θεόσοφος, ον, (θεός, σοφός) *wise in the things of God*, Eccl. Adv. -φως.

Θεόσπορος, ον, (θεός, σπείρω) *sown by a god, divine*, Eur. Al. 1.

Θεόσσυτος, ον, poet. for θεόσυτος, χείμων, Aesch. Pr. 643.

Θεοστεφής, ές, (θεός, στέφω) *crowned by God.*

Θεοστήρικτος, ον, (θεός, στηρίζω) *supported by God*, Eccl.

Θεοστίβής, ές, (θεός, στείβω) *trodden by God*, Eccl.

Θεόστοργος, ον, (θεός, στέργω) *loving God*, Nonn.

Θεοστυγής, ές, (θεός, στυγέω) *hated of the gods, abominable*, Eur. Tro. 1213, Cycl. 602.—II. act. *hating God*, N. T. Hence

Θεοστύγητος, ον,=foreg., Aesch. Cho. 635; and

Θεοστυγία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of God.*

Θεοσύλης, ου, ὁ, (θεός, σῦλάω) *robbing God, sacrilegious*, Ael.; usu. ἱερόσυλος. [ῡ] Hence

Θεοσῡλία, ας, ἡ, *sacrilege*, Ael.

Θεοσύνακτος, ον, (θεός, συνάγω) *gathered* or *united by God*, Eccl.

Θεοσύστᾰτος, ον, (θεός, συνίστημι) *commending God*, Eccl.

Θεόσυτος, ον, (θεός, σεύω) *sent by the gods*, Aesch. Pr. 116, 596, cf. θεόσσυτος.

Θεόταυρος, ου, ὁ, (θεός, ταῦρος) *the god-bull*, a name for Jupiter changed into the bull, Mosch. 2, 131.

Θεοτείχης, ες, (θεός, τεῖχος) *walled by the gods*, of Troy, Anth.

Θεοτελής, ές, (θεός, τέλος) *divinely perfect*, Eccl.

†**Θεοτέλης**, ους, ὁ, *Theotēles*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1048, 4.

Θεοτερπής, ές, (θεός, τέρπω) *pleasing the gods*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

Θεότευκτος, ον, (θεός, τεύχω) *made by God*, Eccl.

Θεοτευχής, ές,=foreg., Eccl.

Θεότης, ητος, ἡ, (θεός) *Godhead, divinity, divine nature*, Luc.

Θεοτίμητος, ον, (θεός, τιμάω) *honoured of God*, Aesch. Ag. 1337.

Θεότῑμος, ον, (θεός, τιμή)=foreg., Pind. Hence

†**Θεότῑμος**, ου, ὁ, *Theotīmus*, a Lacedaemonian, a friend of Theognis, Theogn. 877.—Others in Dem. 1259, 1, etc.

Θεοτόκος, ον, (θεός, τίκτω) *bearing God*: esp., ἡ θ., *mother of God*, of the Virgin, Eccl.

Θεότρεπτος, ον, (θεός, τρέπω) *turned*, i. e. *sent by the gods*, Aesch. Pers. 905, though the reading varies, v. Dind.

Θεοτρεφής, ές, (θεός, τρέφω) *feeding the gods, ἀμβροσίῃ*, Anth.

Θεοτῡπία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, τύπος) *likeness to God*, Eccl.

Θεουδεία, ας, ἡ, *the fear of God, holiness*, Ap. Rh.: from

Θεουδής, ές, *fearing God, godly, holy*, Lat. *pius*, νόος, θυμός, Od. 6, 121; 19, 364, etc.; also βασιλεὺς θεουδὴς ἀνάσσων, Od. 19, 109: never in Il. (Usu. regarded as contr. from θεοειδής; but then analogy would require θεώδης, nor does this signf. suit the sense: so that Buttm., Lexil. in voc., is prob. right, in deriving it from θεός and δέος, *fear*, and regarding it as a poet. metaplast. form of an older form, θεοδεής. θεοδής. However later poets, as Qu. Sm., use θεουδής just like θεῖος.)

Θεουργία, ας, ἡ, (θεουργός) *a divine work, miracle*, Eccl.—II. *art, magic, sorcery*, Porphyr. Hence

Θεουργικός, ή, όν, *befitting a* θεουργός, *priestly*, Eccl.

Θεουργός, όν, (θεός, *ἔργω) *doing the works of God*: ὁ θ., *a priest*, Iambl.

Θεοφάνεια, ας, ἡ, (θεοφανής) *the appearance, manifestation of God*, esp. *of Christ in the flesh*, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Θεοφάνεια, ων, τά, (θεός, φαίνομαι)=θεοφάνια II. [ᾰ]

Θεοφᾶνης, ές, (θεός, φαίνομαι) *revealed by God*, or *as God*. Adv. -νῶς, Eccl. Hence

†**Θεοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Theophānes*, an historian of Mytilene, a friend of Pompey, Strab. p. 617. [ᾰ]

Θεοφάνια, ων, τά, (θεός, φαίνομαι) sub. ἱερά, *a festival at Delphi, at which the images of all the gods were shown to the people*, Hdt. 1, 51, ubi olim θεοφανίαι.—II. in Eccl., *the festival of the* θεοφανεία, *the Nativity.*

Θεόφαντος, ον, (θεός, φαίνομαι) *revealed by God*, Metrodor. ap. Plut. 2, 1117 B.

Θεόφᾰτος, ον, θεοφᾰτίζω,=θέσφατος, θεσφατίζω.

Θεοφεγγής, ές, (θεός, φέγγος) *divinely bright*, Eccl.

†**Θεόφημος**, ου, ὁ, *Theophēmus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1163.

Θεοφήτης, ου, ὁ, (θεός, φημί) *a messenger of God, prophet*, Eccl.

Θεόφθεγκτος, ον, (θεός, φθέγγομαι) *uttered by God.*

Θεόφθογγος, ον, (θεός, φθογγή)= foreg.

Θεοφίλής, ές, (θεός, φιλέω) *dear to the gods, highly favoured*, Horace's *Diis carus*, Hdt. 1, 87; χώρα, Aesch. Eum. 869; ἑορτή, Ar. Ran. 443. Adv. -λῶς, θ. πράττειν, to act *as the gods will*, Plat. Alc. 1, 134 D.

Θεοφίλητος, η, ον, (θεός, φιλέω) *loved by the gods*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 445, 42.

Θεοφῐλία, ας, ἡ, *the love, favour of God*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.: from

Θεόφῐλος, ον,=θεοφιλής. Hence

†**Θεόφῐλος**, ου, ὁ, *Theophĭlus*, name of an individual to whom St. Luke inscribed his Gospel, and the Acts of the Apostles, N. T.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 968, 1: and

Θεοφῐλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being loved by God.*

Θεόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat., sing. and plur. from θεός, Hom., esp. in phrase θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος, where it is dat. plur.

Θεόφοβος, ον, (θεός, φοβέομαι) *fearing God*, Eccl.

Θεόφοιτος, ον, (θεός, φοιτάω) *driven by divine frenzy*, epith. of Cassandra, Tryphiod.

Θεοφορέω, ὦ, (θεοφόρος) *to bear the image* or *impress of God.*—II. usu. in pass., *to be borne, possessed* or *inspired by a god*: ἡ Θεοφορουμένη, name of a play of Menander. Hence

Θεοφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *inspiration*, Dion. H.: and

Θεοφόρητος, ον, *inspired, possessed*, Aesch. Ag. 1140.—II. act. *carrying a god* or *goddess*, Luc. Adv. -τως.

Θεοφορία, ας, ἡ,=θεοφόρησις, Strab.: from

Θεοφόρος, ον, (θεός, φέρω) *bearing, carrying a god*, πόδες, Aesch. Fr. 210: but—II. θεόφορος, ον, *borne, possessed by a god, inspired*, θ. ὀδύναι, the pains *of inspiration*, Aesch. Ag. 1150.

Θεοφράδής, ές, (θεός, φράζω) *speaking from God, prophetic*. Orph.—II. pass. *spoken by God*, Nonn.

Θεοφράδια, ας, ἡ, *a divine saying, oracle.*

Θεοφράδιων, ον, gen. ονος,=θεοφραδής I, Philo.

†**Θεόφραστος**, ον, ὁ, *Theophrastus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 110, 1, Diod. S. 16, 77 and Ol. 116, 4, Id. 19 2. of Eresus in Lesbos, the cele philosopher, pupil of Aristotle whom he received the name Θ stead of his own Τύρταμος, D etc.

Θεοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (θεόφρων *ness.*

Θεοφρούρητος, ον, (θεός, φρ *guarded by God*, Eccl.

Θεόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θεός *godly-minded, holy*, Lat. *pius*, P 6, 70.

Θεοφύλακτος, ον, (θεός, φυ *guarded by God.* [ῡ]

Θεόφῡτος, ον, (θεός, φύω) *by God.*

†**Θεοφῶν**, ῶντος, ὁ, *Theophon* pr. n., Isae.

Θεοφωνέω, ῶ, *to speak fro prophesy*, Heliod.

Θεοχάρακτος, ον, (θεός, χα *graven by God*, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Θεοχολωσία, ας, ἡ, and -λ ης, ἡ, *the wrath of God*: from

Θεοχόλωτος, ον, (θεός, χολ *der God's wrath, accursed*, Epic

Θεόχρηστος, ον, (θεός, χρά *για, uttered, delivered by God*, cf. Πυθόχρηστος. Hence

†**Θεόχρηστος**, ου, ὁ, *Theoc* masc. pr. n., Paus.

Θεόχριστος, ον, (θεός, χρίω) *ed by God*, Eccl.

Θεόω, ῶ, (θεός) *to make in deify.* Pass., *to become a Go* θεωθείς, Call. Dian. 159.—II. = Araros Camp. 4.

†**Θέραμβος**, ου, in Hdt. a ge *ἄμβω, ἡ, Therambus* (or *Th* Steph. Byz.) a city of Pallene, cedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

Θεράπαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of θε *a waiting-maid, handmaid*, Hdt. Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 11. [ᾰ]

Θεραπαινίδιον, ου, τό, dim sq., Plut.

Θεραπαινίς, ίδος, ἡ,=θερά Plat. Legg. 808 A.

Θεράπεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. θερ (θεραπεύω) *a waiting on, serv tendance*; and so, *the body of ants, a king's suite, retinue*, Hdt. hence in various relations,—1. *service done* to the gods, divine Plat. Legg. 716 E; also ἡ περ θεοὺς θ., Isocr. 226 A; and then Plat. Phaedr. 255 A.—2. *a fo tending, nurture, care*, τοῦ σῶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Plat. Gorg. 464 B, 185 E.—3. *service done to gain a courting, paying court*, Lat. *obs* ἐν θεραπείᾳ ἔχειν, to court on vour, Thuc. 1, 55.—4. *service the sick, tending*, Thuc. 2, 55; dy, *cure*, Plat. Prot. 345 A, etc.: mals, *a rearing, bringing up*, and of plants, *cultivation*, Id. 1

Θεράπευμα, ατος, τό, (θερ *a service done to another*, and so *tention, service*, Plat. Legg. 718 *divine worship*, Def. Plat. 415 *care, nurture*, esp. *a cure, remedy* [ᾰ]

Θεραπευσία, ας, ἡ, rarer fo θεραπεία, but acc. to Lob. Ph to be written θεραπουσία, cf. σιος, etc. Hence

Θεραπεύσιμος, ον, *curable.*

Θεραπευτέον, verb. adj. from πεύω, *one must serve, cultivat* γῆν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28; *cure*, Plat. Rep. 408 B.

Θεραπευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=θερ Cyr. 7, 5, 65.

Θεραπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (θεραπεύ *who waits on a great man, an att servant*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 7.—2. a

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c. gen., Plat. Rep. *ves the gods, a wor-*. 252 C: hence in Eccl., *οἱ Θεραπευ-*o certain ascetics.

ή, όν, inclined to ient, Xen. Hell. 3, Plut.; and c. gen., *πλήθους*, Plut.— *are of, tend*, etc.: Plat. Polit. 282 A.

, ἡ=θεραπευτρίς. *(θεραπεύω) that ed, cultivated*, Plat. *rable*, Arist. H. A. *, ἡ*, and *ος, ἡ*, fem. from *ίπων) to wait on, at-* has it only in Od. *tendant, do service*, om. Ap. 390, both as then used in va- ch like Lat. *colere:* to a superior, and the gods, *ἀθανά- τεύειν*, Lat. *colere* Hdt. 2, 37, cf. *θερ-* master, *obey*, etc., any notion of sub- *nour, attend, foster*, is father, like Lat. freq. in Att. prose, . and in bad sense, *ος*, Thuc. 1, 9: *to ημάτων δόσει*, Ib. *gs. to consult*, Lat. *τὸ ξυμφέρον*, Thuc. *o indulge* one's love Cyr. 5, 5, 41: *τὰς ait at* a great man's . c. acc. rei. *to take ide for, θ. τὸ παρόν*, the present, Soph. *ἀνοιξιν τῶν πυλῶν*, esp., *θ. τὸ σῶμα, to* rson, *to dress, wash, urare*, Plat. Gorg. *μέρην, to observe* a dt. 3, 79: *θ. ἱερά*, e, Thuc. 4, 98.—4. he sick, *tend* them, lso *to heal, cure, re-* 390 B.—5. of ani- *πους, to rear, keep* f land, *to cultivate*, ec. 5, 12; *δένδρον* a tree, Hdt. 1, 193, nstruct.: in Hom. c. acc., and so first owed by inf., *to take peram dare ut..., θ.* uc. 6, 61; *θ. ὅτι...*, Döderlein akin to ering to Lat. *faveo*,

Ion. for *θεραπεία*,

, Ion. and poet. for *οὖσαν*. Anth. *,=θεραπαινίς. τοῦ* ng the weaker side, E.

, of Therapne (1); Apollo, Ap. Rh. 2,

poet. contr. from *maid*, H. Hom. Ap. *dwelling, abode.* Hdt. 6, 61; Dor. , Pind. P. 11, 95, *pnae*, an old Lacon. e of Menelaus and Dioscuri, whence *παναῖοι*; it is now -2. a city of the Thebans, in Boeotia, Strab.—II. a daughter of Lelex, from whom the city (1) is said to have derived its name, Paus. 3, 19, 9.

Θεραπνίς, ίδος, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεραπαινίς*, Anth.

Θεράποντιον, ου, τό, dim. from *θεράπων*, Diog. L. 4, 59.

Θεράποντίς, ίδος, ἡ, of, belonging to a waiting-maid, θ. φρενή, Aesch. Supp. 979.

Θεράπων, οντος, ὁ, a waiting-man, attendant, servant, Hom. esp. in Od.: in Hom. and old authors it always differs from *δοῦλος*, as implying free and honourable service; Hom. oft. in signf. of *ἑταῖρος, ὀπάων, a companion in arms, comrade*, though usu. inferior in rank or name, so Patroclus is *θεράπων* of Achilles, Il. 16, 244, Meriones of Idomeneus, Il. 23, 113, Eteoneus of Menelaus, and yet called *κρείων*, Od. 4, 22: in other places *the charioteer* is esp. so called, *ἡνίοχος θ.*, Il. 8, 119; also the *κήρυξ*, Od. 18, 424: further, it was used esp. of *the servants of God*; so kings were *Διὸς θεράποντες*, Od. 11, 255; warriors *θεράποντες Ἄρηος* oft. in Il.; minstrels and poets *Μουσάων θεράποντες*, H. Hom. 32, 20, cf. Näke Choeril. p. 106; hence in genl. *a worshipper*.—II. however *in Chios, θεράποντες* was the name for their slaves, Arnold Thuc. 8, 40. (v. *θεραπεύω* fin.) [ᾰ]

Θέραψ, ᾰπος, ὁ, rare poet. form for *θεράπων*, prob. only used in obl. cases, nom. pl. *θέραπες*, Eur. Ion 94, Supp. 762; acc. sing. *θέραπα*, Anth.

Θερεία, ας, ἡ. summer, v. *θέρειος*.

Θερειβοτος, ον, (θέρος, βόσκω) serving for a summer-pasture.

*Θερειγενής, ές, (θέρος, *γένω) growing in summer*, Nic.: hence *hot*, Nonn.

Θερειλεχής, ές, (θέρος, λέχος) πλάτανος θ., a plane-tree to sleep under in summer, Nic.

Θερεινόμος, ον, (θέρος, νέμω) feeding in summer, θ. πόα, summer-pasture, Dion. H.

Θέρειος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, Ael., *(θέρος) of, belonging to summer, in summer: αὐχμὸς θ., summer*-drought, Emped. 404: *ἡ θέρεια*, Ion. *θερείη*, with or without *ὥρα,=θέρος, summer-time, summer*, Hdt. 1, 189; also in plur., *αἱ θέρειαι*, Pind. I. 2, 61. Irreg. superl. *θερείτατος, very hot*, Nic. In prose *θερινός*, is the most usu. form.

Θερείποτος, ον, (θέρος, πίνω) watered in summer, γύαι, Lyc.

Θερείτατος, v. *θέρειος*.

Θερείω, later poet. form of *θέρω*, Nic.

Θέρετρον, ου, τό, (θέρος) a summer-abode, Hipp.

Θερέω, Ep. for *θερῶ*, subj. aor. 2 pass. from *θέρω*, Od. 17, 23.

Θερήγυον, ου, τό, contr. *θέρηγνον*, *(θέρος) the wicker-body of the harvest-cart.* (Nothing to do with *ἀγω*.)

†*Θεριδας, ου, ὁ, Therīdas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†*Θερίδδεν*, Dor. inf. for *θερίζειν*, Ar.

Θερίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*: shortd. *θρίζω*. *-σω*, aor. *ἔθρισα*, Aesch. Ag. 536, *(θέρος). To mow and gather in the harvest*, c. acc., *σῖτον, κριθάς, καρπὸν θ., to mow, reap, cut* it, Hdt. 4, 42, Ar. Av. 506, and Plat.: also in mid., Ar. Plut. 515.—2. metaph. *to mow down*, i. e. *slay*, *Ἄρη τὸν θερίζοντα βροτούς*, Aesch. Supp. 638.—3. *to cut* the hair, *θέρος θερισθῇ ξανθόν. had her crop* of yellow hair *cut off*, Soph. Fr. 587; cf. *ἀποθερίζω*.—4. metaph. also *to pack up*, Ar. Ach. 947, in Dor. inf. *θερίδδεν*.—II. intr. *to pass the summer*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 15. Cf. *ἐαρίζω, χειμάζω*.

Θερῐκός, ή, όν,=θέρειος.

Θερίνεος, έα, εον,=θέρειος, θ. τροπαί, the summer solstice, i. e. 21st of June, Hdt. 2, 19.

Θερῐνός, ή, όν, more usu. prose form for *θέρειος*, Plat., etc., but also in Pind. P. 3, 87.

Θέριος, α, ον,=θέρειος.

Θέρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (θερίζω) a mowing.

Θερισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=θέρισις, Eupol. Mar. 11.—† 2. *the time of mowing, harvest*, N. T.—3. *the crop* to be mowed, LXX., met., N. T.

Θεριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (θερίζω) a mower, reaper, Lyc. Hence

Θεριστήριος, α, ον, belonging to mowing or *reaping: τὸ θεριστήριον*, sub. *ὄργανον, a reaping-hook*, also *a ploughshare*, LXX.

Θεριστής, οῦ, ὁ,=θεριστήρ, Dem. 242. 23: also name of a satyr. play of Euripides.

Θεριστικός, ή, όν,=θεριστήριος: τὰ θεριστικά, a crop, Strab.

Θεριστός, ή, όν, (θερίζω) reaped, to be reaped: τὸ θ., a kind of *balsam*, Diosc.

Θέριστος, ου, ὁ, (θερίζω) harvest or *harvest-time*, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. 40, cf. *ἄμητος*.

Θερίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *θεριστήρ*, Ar. Fr. 618.

Θερίστριον, ου, τό, a light summer garment, opp. to *χειμάστριον*, Theocr. 15, 69, ubi v. Wustem.: acc. to Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 6, 2, 2, *a light* kind of *veil*, cf. also Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 394, 1.

*Θέριστρον, ου, τό,=*foreg., LXX. —II. *a reaping-hook.*

†*Θερίτης, ου, ὁ, Therītes*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Θέρμα, ή, in Menand. p. 37 for *θέρμη. heat, fever*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 331.

†*Θέρμα, ων τά, Θέρμος, ου ὁ*, and *Θέρμον, ου, τό, Therma* or *Thermus*, a large and opulent city of Aetolia, the place of the general assembly of the nation, having *warm* springs in its vicinity, whence its name (*θερμός*) Polyb. 5, 6, 6, etc., Strab. p. 463.

†*Θέρμαι, ῶν, αἱ. τῶν Ἱμεραίων, Thermae*, a city of Sicily near Himera, with *warm* springs in its vicinity, Polyb.

Θερμάζω, f. *-άσω,=θερμαίνω*, Nic.

Θερμαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, perf. pass. *τεθέρμασμαι*, Hipp., *(θερμός) to warm, heat*, Il. 14, 7: in the dub. l., Aesch. Cho. 1004, *πολλὰ θέρμαινοι φρενί* (which Passow explains by *πολλὰ πράσσοι θερμῇ φρενί*) Dind. now reads *θέρμ' ἄνοι* (from *ἄνω, to accomplish*). Pass. *to become warm* or *hot, grow hot*, Od. 9, 376; also *to be in a fever*, Hipp. Freq. metaph., *θερμαίνεσθαι ἐλπίσι, to glow* with hope, Soph. Aj. 478; *χαρᾷ θερμαίνεσθαι καρδίαν, to have* one's heart *warm* with joy, Eur. El. 402; so *κότῳ θερμαίνεσθαι σπλάγχνα*, Ar. Ran. 844. Also *θερμᾰ́ζω*.

†*Θερμαῖος, ου, ὁ. κόλπος, the Thermaïcus Sinus*, or *Gulf of Therme*, now *Gulf of Salonichi*, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. as adj. *of Therme, οἱ Θερ., the Thermaeans.*

Θέρμανσις, εως, ἡ, (θερμαίνω) a warming, heating, Hipp.

Θερμαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (θερμαίνω) a warmer, i. e. *a kettle, pot for boiling water*, etc. Hence

Θερμαντήριος, α, ον. good for warming, promoting warmth, Hipp.: *τὸ θερμαντήριον*, with or without *ἀγγεῖον*, Gal.

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Θερμαντικός, ή, όν, = θερμαντήριος, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 60 A.

Θερμαντός, ή, όν, (θερμαίνω) *warmed, heated*, Arist. Metaph.

Θερμᾱσία, ας, ἡ, *warmth, heat*, Hipp.: less Att. for θερμότης, Thom. M. p. 441.

Θέρμασμα, ατος, τό, (θερμαίνω) *a warm application* or *lotion*, Hipp.

Θερμαστιον, ου, τό, = θερμαστρίς II.

Θερμαστίς, ίδος, ἡ, = θερμαντήρ.

Θερμαστρά, ᾶς, ἡ, *an oven, furnace*, also θερμαυστρά, q. v., Call. Del. 144. Adv. θερμαστρῆθεν, *from the furnace*.

Θερμαστρίζω, v. θερμαστρίς I. 2.

Θερμαστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (θερμαίνω) *fire-tongs, tongs* used by smiths *to take hold of hot metal*: hence in genl. *pincers, pliers*, esp. = ὀδοντάγρα, Arist. Mechan. —2. also *a violent* sort of *dance*, a kind of *entrechat* or *caper*, in which one jumped up with the legs closed *tong-fashion*: hence the verbs θερμαστρίζω, θερμαυστρίζω, to dance this dance. —II. *a* sort of *pin* or *nail*.—III. = θερμαντήρ, LXX.—Also θερμαυστρίς, q. v.

Θερμαυστρά, ᾶς, ἡ, θερμαυστρίζω, Critias 29, θερμαυστρίς, = θερμαστρά, etc. (Merely another form, not compd. with αὖω or ψαύω.)

†Θέρμετε, θέρμετο, through θερμός from θέρομαι, v. sub θέρμω, Hom.

Θέρμη, ης, ἡ, (θερμός) *heat*, esp. *feverish heat*, Thuc. 2, 49; in new Att., ἡ θέρμα, Menand. p. 37, but v. Lob. Phryn. 331.—II. αἱ θέρμαι, *hot-springs*, Lat. *thermae*. Hence

†Θέρμη, ης, ἡ, *Therme*, a city of Macedonia, the later *Thessalonica*, at the head of the Thermaïcus Sinus; it is now *Salonichi*, Hdt. 7, 124; Thuc. 1, 61.

Θερμηγορέω, ῶ, (θερμός, ἀγορεύω) *to speak warmly, hotly*, Orac. ap. Luc.

Θερμημερίαι, ῶν, αἱ, (θερμός, ἡμέρα) *hot days, summer-time*, Hipp.

Θέρμῖνος, η, ον, (θέρμος) *of lupines*, Diosc.

Θέρμιον, ου, τό, dim. from θέρμος, Diosc.

†Θέρμισσα, ης, ἡ, (θερμός) *Thermissa*, one of the Lipari isles, now *Volcano*, Strab.

Θερμοβᾰφής, ές, (θερμός, βάπτω) *dyed hot*, opp. to ψυχροβαφής, Theophr.

Θερμόβλυστος, ον, (θερμός, βλύω) *hot-bubbling*, ῥεῖθρον, Anth.

Θερμόβουλος, ον, (θερμός, βουλή) *hot-tempered, rash*, Eur. Incert. 177.

Θερμοδότης, ου, ὁ, (θερμός, δίδωμι) *one who brought the hot water* (*calda*) *at baths* or *sacrifices*, Lat. *calidarius*.

Θερμοδότις, ίδος, fem. from foreg., Anth.

Θερμοεργός, όν, = θερμουργός, cf. Dind. Aesch. Eum. 560.

Θερμοκοίλιος, ον, (θερμός, κοιλία) *hot-stomached*, Hipp.

Θερμοκύᾰμος, ου, ὁ, *a leguminous plant*, prob. of a kind between θέρμος and κύαμος, Diphil. ap. Ath. 55 D.

Θερμολουσία, ας, ἡ, *a bathing in hot water, hot bath*, Theophr.: and

Θερμολουτέω, ῶ, *to use hot baths*, Hipp.: from

Θερμολούτης, ου, ὁ, (θερμός, λούω) *one who uses hot baths*.

Θερμολουτία, ις, ἡ, = θερμολουσία, Hipp.

Θερμολουτρέω, ῶ, = θερμολουτέω, Arist. Prob.

Θερμομῑγής, ές, (θερμός, μίγνυμι) *half-hot*, Plut.

Θερμόνους, ουν, (θερμός, νοῦς) *heated in mind*, Aesch. Ag. 1172.

Θερμόπλα, ης, ἡ, (θερμός, ὁπλή) *an inflammatory disease in horses' hoofs*.

Θερμοπότης, ου, ὁ, (θερμός, πίνω) *one who drinks hot drinks*, Ath. Hence

Θερμοπότις, ίδος, ἡ, *a cup for mixing hot drinks in*, Ath.

Θερμοπῦλαι, ῶν, αἱ, (θερμός, πύλη) literally *Hot-Gates*, i. e. a narrow gate-like pass, in which were hot springs; *Thermopylae*, name of the famous pass of Mt. Oeta from Thessaly to Locris, the key of Greece, Strab.; also called simply Πύλαι, Hdt. 7, 201. [ῡ]

Θερμοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (θερμόν, πωλέω) *a seller of hot meat and drink*. Hence

Θερμοπώλιον, ου, τό, *a cook-shop*, Plaut.

Θερμός, ή, όν, also poet. ός, όν, H. Hom. Merc. 110, Hes. Th. 696. (θέρω): *warm, hot, boiling, glowing*, Hom.; of hot baths, θ. λοετρά, Il. 14, 6 (afterwards called Ἡράκλεια λ., v. also signf. III.); of tears, Od. 19, 362; of boiling water, Ib. 388; of sun-heat, Hdt. 3, 104, etc.—II. metaph. *hot, hasty, rash, headlong*, like Lat. *calidus*, esp. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 460, Ar. Plut. 415.—2. *eager, active, fresh*, Luc. —III. τὸ θερμόν, = θερμότης, *heat*, Lat. *calor*, Hdt. 1, 142, and Plat.—2. sub. ὕδωρ, *hot drink*, Lat. *calda*; v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 104 n.—3. τὰ θερμά, sub. χωρία, Hdt. 4, 29; but sub. λουτρά, *hot baths*, also in sing. τὸ θερμόν, Meineke Philem. p. 375.

Θέρμος, ου, ὁ, *the lupine*, esp. *lupinus albus*: used at Athens to counteract the effects of drink, Comici ap. Ath. 55 C.

†Θέρμος, ου, ὁ, = Θέρμα.

Θερμοσποδία, ας, ἡ, (θερμός, σποδός) *hot ashes*, Diosc. v. Lob. Phryn. 603.

Θερμότης, ητος, ἡ, (θερμός) *warmth, heat*, Lat. *calor*, Plat. Rep. 335 C, etc.—II. metaph. *heat, haste, passion*, Philostr.

Θερμοτρᾰγέω, ῶ, (θέρμος, τρώγω) *to eat lupines*, Luc.

Θερμουργέω, ῶ, *to do hot, hasty acts*: and

Θερμουργία, ας, ἡ, *a hot, hasty act*: from

Θερμουργός, όν, (θερμός, *ἔργω) *doing hot, hasty acts, rash, headlong*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9.

Θερμόω, ῶ, = θέρμω, whence pass. pf. inf. τεθερμῶσθαι, dub. l. Ar. Lys. 1079.

Θέρμυδρον, ου, τό, also τὰ θέρμυδρα, ων, (θερμός, ὕδωρ) *a place with hot springs*: name of a harbour of Rhodes.

Θέρμω, (θέρω) *to warm, heat, make hot*, ὑδωρ, Od. 8, 426. Pass. *to grow hot*, Od. 8, 437, Il. 18, 348. Ep. word, only found in forms θέρμετε and θέρμετο.

Θερμώδης, ες, (θερμός, εἶδος) *lukewarm*, Aretae.

†Θερμώδοσσα, ης, ἡ, *Thermodossa*, an Amazon, Q. Sm. 1, 46.

†Θερμωδών, οντος, ὁ, *Thermodon*, a river of Cappadocia, that empties into the Pontus Euxinus, now *the Thermeh*; on its banks dwelt the Amazons, Aesch. Pr. 725, Hdt. 2, 104, Xen. —2. a small river of Boeotia near Tanagra, Hdt. 9, 43.

Θερμωλή, ῆς, ἡ, *heat*, esp. *feverish heat*, Hipp.

†Θέρμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Thermon*, a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 11.

Θερόειις, εσσα, εν, *of, or in summer*, Nic.: from

Θέρος, εος, τό, (θέρω) *summer*, *summer-time*, Hom.; hence also *summer-heat*, as χειμών, winter-cold: ρος, τοῦ θέρους, absol., *during summer*, Hdt. 1, 202; 2, 24; ρους ἀκμήν, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, ρους μεσοῦντος, *about mid-s* Luc.—II. *summer-fruits, har crop*: metaph., πάγκλαυτον Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655.

†Θεσαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Thesa* masc. pr. n., Dem. 666, fin.

†Θέσανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Thessand* of Polynices of Thebes, Pind. 76, Hdt. 4, 147.—2. son of Sis Paus.—3. a distinguished citi Orchomenus in Boeotia, Hdt. —Others in Aeschin., etc.

†Θεσίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Thessil* ally of the Trojans, Il. 21, 209.

†Θέσιος, ου, ὁ, *Thesius*, nam n., Paus.

†Θέσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Thessip* Macedonian envoy to Darius An. 2, 14, 4.—2. an Athenian Sol. 31.—Others in Ath. etc.

†Θεσσῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Thes* people of western Hispania, 3, 33, 9.

†Θερσίτειος, ον, *of Thersit Thersites*, βλέμμα, prov. of an exceedingly ugly, Paroem. C from

†Θερσίτης, ου, ὁ, *Thersites*, t liest and most abusive of the before Troy; he spared in h lings neither prince nor chi chiefly did he direct his abuse Achilles and Ulysses, until by Ulysses with the sceptre 212, sqq.; acc. to Apollod. Agrius; he was slain by Achi deriding his grief for Penth Cyclic. Fr. p. 583 Didot. [ῐ]

Θέρσος, εος, τό, = θέρος, He

ΘΕΡΩ, fut. θέρσω, *to warm make hot, dry, burn*. But Hom only pass. θέρομαι, c. fut. mid. μαι, Od. 19, 507, aor. 2 ἐθέρην θερέω for θερῶ, Od. 17, 23: *warm, grow hot, warm one's self*, 64; πυρός, *at the fire*, Od. 17, πυρὸς δηίοιο θέρεσθαι, *to be h* destroying fire, Il. 6, 331; 11, 6 = θεραπεύω. θέρων ἕλκος, *dr* wound, Lat. *fovens ulcus*, Nic θερείω. Act. rare and only in (Root ΘΕΡ hence θέρος, θερε μω, θερμός, θερμαλή, τερσαί θεράπων, θεραπεύω, for whic is used, v. supr. As θ was ch Aeol. and Dor., into φ, it is plai this family belong Lat. *fervo brus*, cf. θῆρ, *fera*: prob. too *torr* our *dry*, Germ. *dorren, dorren*,

Θές, imperat. aor. 2 act. fro μι, Hom.

Θέσις, εως, ἡ, (τίθημι) *a placing, arranging*: ἐπέων θέ *ting* of words in verse, poetry O. 3, 14, cf. Alcae. Fr. 100: θ. *law-giving*: θ. ὀνομάτων, *a gi* names, Plat. Crat. 390 D: θ. *institution* of games, Diod.—I *posit* of money, preparatory to suit, Ar. Nub. 1191, in plur., τανεῖα: *money paid in advan* sale, *a deposit, earnest*, Dem. 8 III. *adoption* as the child of so ὁ κατὰ θέσιν πατήρ, Lat. *pate tivus*, cf. θετός, θέτης III.: h gen. *adoption*, e. g. *admission freedom* of a state, Meineke p. 5.—IV. in philosoph. lang *position, conclusion proved* o *proved*, Plat. Rep. 335 A, etc. *general* or *universal principle*, La *tio infinita, propositum*, Cic. T Quintil. 3, 5.—V. opp. to ἄρ in dancing, *the raising of the foo*

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last half of the foot,
ce falls, opp. to the
hich it rises—3. in
on.—VI. in Gramm.
urae, are the *stops.*
(θεός, ἔϊσκω, ἴσκω)
divinus: but as early
e was confined to the
ος, so that θέσκελος
genl. for *supernatu-*
ndrous, and always
ersa, θεοείκελος al-
θέσκελα ἔργα, deeds
er, Il. 3, 130, Od. 11,
ο δὲ θέσκελον αὐτῷ.
like him, Il. 23, 107.
εῖος, θέσπις, θεσπέ-
nd Buttm. Lexil. in

, also ος, ον, Dor.
according to law, law-
564: hence τὰ θέσ-
s, customs, rites, Hdt.
also in sing., Eur.

, (θεσμός, δέχομαι)
law.
ας, ἡ, Orph., fem.

ρος, ὁ, (θεσμός, δί-

, ἡ, (θεσμοθέτης) *a*
g law, Eccl.
ου, τό, (θεσμός, τί-
which the θεσμοθέται
Thesmothetarum, also
Lob. Phryn. 519.
, *to be a θεσμοθέ-*
later, *to give laws:*

, ὁ, (θεσμός, τίθημι)
the θεσμοθέται at
six junior archons,
§ 138, 10: after their
y became members
s, Id. § 109, v. θεσ-

ου, τό, = θεσμοθε-

, *to administer jus-*

, (θεσμός, ποιέω) *to*
Phoen. 1645.
ς, ὁ, *Thesmopolis*, a
, Luc.
ν, (θεσμός, πολέω)
Anth.
Dor. τεθμός: poet.,
lownwds., with het-
μά, (τίθημι). *That*
m and established, a
e, Lat. *institutum*, as
ine as human, hence
only in Od. 23, 296,
ῦ θεσμὸν ἵκοντο, i. e.
the established rites of
t. *consuescere cum ali-*
s in H. Hom. 7, 16,
e order and regularity
οι θ., Hdt. 3. 31: also
at Athens, Draco's
lled θεσμοί, because
the word θεσμός,
sors of the law were
le Solon's laws were
doc. 11, 19, 26.—3.
gk Anacr. p. 179.—
as the court of Are-
um. 484, 615. Hence
, ἡ, *justice*, like δι-

ον, (θεσμός, τίκτω)
onn.
ν, τά, (θεσμοφόρος)
, an ancient festival
nian women in honor
ρος (cf. θεσμοφόρος):
ys from the 11th of

Pyanepsion: first in Hdt. 2, 171; also at Ephesus, Id. 6, 16: hence

Θεσμοφοριάζω, *to keep the Thesmophoria*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 29: αἱ Θεσμοφοριάζουσαι, a well known play of Aristoph.

Θεσμοφόριον, ου, τό, *the temple of Ceres* Θεσμοφόρος, Ar. Thesm. 278, 880: from

Θεσμοφόρος, ον, (θεσμός, φέρω) *lawgiving:* esp. epith. of Ceres, as having introduced tillage, and so given the first impulse to civil society, lawful marriage, etc., Hdt. 6, 134: τὰ θεσμοφόρω, Ceres and Proserpina, who were worshipped together at the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 303.

Θεσμοφύλαξ, ἅκος, ὁ, (θεσμός, φύλαξ) usu. in plur., θεσμοφύλακες, like νομοφύλακες, *guardians of the law*, a magistracy at Elis, Thuc. 5, 47. [ῠ]

Θεσμῳδέω, ῶ, (θεσμός, ᾠδή) *to deliver oracular precepts:* τὰ θεσμῳδούμενα, *oracles*, Philo.

†Θέσπεια, ας, ἡ, *Thespīa*, daughter of the Asopus, from whom the following town is said to have been named, Paus. 9, 26, 6.—II. a city of Boeotia=Θεσπιαί, Il. 2, 498.

Θεσπέσιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, Eur. Andr. 297, and Luc., (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε): strictly of the voice, *divinely sounding, divinely sweet*, ἀοιδή, Il. 2, 600: Σειρῆνες, Od. 12, 158.—II. *that can be spoken by none but God*, and so *unspeakable, ineffable, unutterable:* hence—1. in most of the Homer. passages it has the genl. signf. of θεῖος, *divine*, Il. 1, 591, Od. 13, 363; dat. fem. θεσπεσίῃ (sub. βουλῇ) as adv., *by the will* or *decree of God*, Il. 2, 367: most freq. as epith. of any thing *great, wondrous, marvellous, excellent* of its kind, e. g., θ. ἄωτον, χαλκός, *marvellous fine* wool, brass, Od. 9, 434, Il. 2, 457; θ. ὀδμή, a smell *divinely sweet*, Od. 9, 211; so in Hdt., ἀπόζει θεσπέσιον ὡς ἡδύ, 3, 113:—in regard to man, it usu. has the notion of *mighty, prodigious*, esp. in Hom., θ. ἀλαλητός and ὅμαδος, θ. ἠχή, ἰαχή, βοή: but —2. also of any thing *sent, caused, proceeding from God*, and so *unspeakable, awful, fearful*, whether of natural phenomena, as, νέφος, ἀχλύς, λαῖλαψ, Il. 15, 669, Od. 7, 42; 9, 68; or incidents in man's life, as, φύζα, φόβος, Il. 9, 2; 17, 118; πλοῦτος, Il. 2, 670; and so the θ. χάρις, so freq. in Od., may be understood. Adv. -ίως, θ. ἐφόβηθεν, they trembled *unspeakably*, Il. 15, 637. Ep. word, once in Hdt. l. c., cf. θέσφατος, ἀθέσφατος, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

†Θέσπια, ας, ἡ, but usu. in pl. Θεσπιαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Thespiae*, an ancient city of Boeotia at the foot of Mt. Helicon, celebrated for its brave and noble conduct in the Persian war, and for a beautiful statue of Cupid by Praxiteles; it is now *Eremo Castro*, v. l. Il. 2, 498; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14, etc. [Wolf has -πία, for which Heyne and Spitz. -πεια.] Hence

†Θεσπιάδης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Thespiae*, Anth., fem. Θεσπιάς.

Θεσπιᾱοιδός, όν, (θέσπις, ἀοιδή) poet. for θεσπιῳδός.

Θεσπῐδᾱής, ές, (θέσπις, δαίω I.) *kindled by a god:* in Hom. always, θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ, *furious* fire, such as seems something *more than natural:* Ep. word. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θέσκελος 4.

Θεσπιέπεια, (θέσπις, ἔπος) *oracular, prophetic*, Soph. O. T. 463: as if pecul. fem. of a form θεσπιεπής, ές.

†Θεσπιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Thespiae; οἱ Θεσπιεῖς, έων, the Thespians*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 20; 5, 4, 45, etc.

Θεσπίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, Ion. inf. fut. θεσπιέειν, Hdt. 8, 135: *to declare by oracle, prophesy, fortell, divine*, τι, Hdt. 1, 47, etc.; τινί τι, Aesch. Ag. 1210: later also *to decree, order*, Julian.

†Θεσπικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Thespiae, Thespian; ἡ Θεσπικὴ γῆ, the Thespian territory*, Thuc. 4, 76.

Θέσπιος, ον,=θεσπέσιος, Hes. Fr. 54, Orac. ap. Ar. Av. 977, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. θέσκελος,

†Θέσπιος, ου, ὁ, *Thespius*, a prince of Thespiae, of the family of Erechtheus, Paus.

Θέσπις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, and in Nonn. gen. ιδος, etc., (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε): *filled with the words of God, inspired*, ἀοιδός, Od. 17, 385, ἀοιδή, Od. 1, 328; 8, 498, Eur. Med. 425,—always in acc. θέσπιν.—II. in genl. for θεῖος, *divine, wondrous, awful*, θέσπις ἄελλα, H. Hom. Ven. 209; like θεσπέσιος, q. v. Ep. word (though never in Il.), used also by Eur. l. c. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θέσκελος. Hence

†Θέσπις, ιδος, ὁ, *Thespis*, the first Tragic poet at Athens, a contemporary of Solon, Ar. Vesp. 1479.—2. a celebrated flute player of Ptolemy Lagus, Luc.

Θέσπισμα, ατος, τό, (θεσπίζω) *that which is given as an oracle, an oracle*, Hdt. 2, 29, and Trag.

Θεσπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a prophet.*

Θεσπιῳδέω, ῶ, *to be a θεσπιῳδός, to prophesy, sing in prophetic strain* Aesch. Ag. 1161, Ar. Plut. 9. Hence

Θεσπιῴδημα, ατος, τό,=θέσπισμα

Θεσπιῳδος, όν, (θέσπις, ᾠδή) *singing in prophetic strain, prophetic*, of persons, Eur.: θ. φόβος, Aesch. Ag. 1134 ὁ θεσπιῳδός, *a prophet*, Lat. *vates.*

†Θεσπρωτία, ας, ἡ, *Thesprotia*, a region of Epirus along the coast, Strab. and

†Θεσπρωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Thesprotia*, Strab.: and

†Θεσπρωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Θεσπρωτός, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 46: from

†Θεσπρωτοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Thesproti*, of Pelasgic origin, the most ancient of the nations of Epirus, dwelling along the coast, in Hom. extending inland also to the borders of Thessaly and the banks of the Aöus, Od. 14, 315, Hdt. 8, 46, Thuc. 2, 80. Hence

†Θεσπρωτός, ή, όν, *of the Thesproti, Thesprotian*, Ζεύς, Aesch. Pr. 831, οὖδας, Eur. Phoen. 982.

†Θεσπρωτός, οῦ, ὁ, *Thesprōtus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

†Θεσσαλία, ας, Att. Θετταλία, ας, ἡ, *Thessaly*, a province of northern Greece, between Macedonia, Epirus, Aetolia, Boeotia, and the Aegean, Hdt. 7, 128, Pind. P. 10, 2: and

Θεσσᾰλίζω, Att. Θετταλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to imitate the Thessalians*, esp. *to speak like them*, Ael.: and

†Θεσσαλῐκός, ή, όν, Att. Θεττ-, *Thessalian*, Hdt. 7, 128. Adv. -κῶς, *in Thessalian fashion*, Crates ap. Ath. 418 C: and

†Θεσσάλιος, α, ον, = foreg., Eur. Andr. 1176: from

Θεσσᾰλός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. Θετταλός, fem. Θεσσαλίς, *a Thessalian*, Hdt., etc.; also as adj., ός, ή, όν, Plat., Eur.: proverb., Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα, *a Thessalian trick*, from the faithless character of the people, Eur. Phoen. 1407; hence also, Θ. νόμισμα, i. e. false money: †ἡ Θεσσαλίς, *a Thessalian female*, esp. *a sorceress*, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: cf. Ar. Nub. 749 where γυνὴ

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φαρμακίς is expressed.†—II. ἡ Θεσσαλίς, a kind of *shoe*, Lysipp. Bacch. 2.

†Θεσσαλίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Thessaliscus*, masc. pr. n., Arr.—Θετ-. in Arist. Rhet.

†Θεσσαλιῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Thessaliōtis*, a subdivision of Thessaly adjacent to Mt. Pindus, Hdt. 1, 57; Strab.

Θεσσάλωτμητος, ον, (Θεσσαλός, τέμνω), Θ. κρέας, a lump of meat *such as you would cut for a hungry Thessalian*, Philetaer. Lampad. 1.

Θέσσασθαι, like ἱκετεύειν, *to pray for, seek by prayer, desire:* a defect. poet. aor., of which we find only 3 plur. θέσσαντο, Pind. N. 5, 18, and part. θεσσάμενος, Hes. Fr. 23, Archil. 82, Ap. Rh. 1, 824, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. ad l. Hence, acc. to Gramm., the verb. adj. θεστός, whence the Homer. ἀπόθεστος and πολύθεστος. (Perh. from τίθημι, first in signf. of ἱκετεύω, to sit as a suppliant, and then in act. sense, *to implore, pray for:* cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαάσσω 7 not.)

†Θέστη, ης, (or Θέστις) ἡ, *Theste*, a fountain in Africa, Hdt. 4, 159.

†Θεστιάδης, ον, ὁ, *son of Thestius*, i. e. Iphiclus, Ap. Rh. 1, 261: οἱ Θεστιάδαι, *the descendants of Thestius*, Strab.

†Θεστιάς, άδος, ἡ, *daughter of Thestius*, i. e. Althaea, Aesch. Cho. 605; Leda, Eur. I. A. 49.

†Θέστιος, ου, ὁ, *Thestius*, son of Mars and Demonassa, king of Pleuron in Aetolia, Apollod. 1, 7, 7: acc. to Paus., son of Agenor, and father of Leda, 3, 13, 8, cf. 9, 27, 6.

†Θέστις, ἡ, v. l. for Θέστη in Hdt. 4, 159.

†Θεστόρειος, α, ον, *of Thestor*, ὁ Θεσμάντις, *the prophetic son of Thestor*, i. e. Calchas, Soph. Aj. 801.

†Θεστορίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Thestor*, i. e. Calchas, Il. 1, 69: Alcmaon. 12, 394.

†Θέστυλις, ιδος, ἡ, *Thestylis*, name of a female slave, Theocr. 2, 69.

†Θέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Thestor*, son of Idmon, father of Calchas, an Argonaut. —2. son of Enops, a Trojan, Il. 16, 401.

Θεσφᾰτηλόγος, ον, (θέσφατος, λέγω) *prophetic*, Aesch. Ag. 1442.

Θέσφᾰτος, ον, (θεός, φημί) *spoken by God*, and so *decreed, appointed, destined*, Lat. *fatalis*, θέσφατόν ἐστί, 'tis so *appointed*, Il. 8, 477; also c. dat. pers. et inf., σοὶ δ' οὐ θ. ἐστι θανέειν, 'tis not *appointed* thee to die, Od. 4, 561: as subst., τὰ θέσφατα, *the divine decrees, oracles*, Od. 9, 507; also in sing., Eur. I. T. 121.—II. in genl. like θεῖος, *sent, made by God*, ἀήρ, Od. 7, 143, cf. θεσπέσιος, θέσπις, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

Θετέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from τίθημι, *to be laid down* or *assumed*.—II. θετέον, *one must lay down*, Plat. Legg. 832 E.

Θέτης, ου, ὁ, (τίθημι) *one who places, lays down*, θ. ὀνόμα-ος, *one who gives* a name, Plat. Crat. 389 E.—II. *one who makes a deposit* or *pledge*, Isae. 82, 18, cf. θέσις II.—III. *one who adopts a child*, cf. θέσις III.

Θετίδειον, ου, τό, *the temple of Thetis*, Eur. Andr. 20: also Θετίδιον, Polyb.

Θετικός, ή, όν, (θέτης) *placing, laying down, positive*, θ. νόμοι, Arist. Pol.: hence in Gramm., τὸ θ., *the positive degree* of comparison.—II. *belonging to a* θέσις or *general principle*, θ. ζήτησις, *a general* inquiry, Strab., cf. θέσις IV. Adv. -κῶς.

Θέτις, ιδος and ιος, ἡ, *Thetis*, one of the Nereids, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles: oft. in Hom., who uses Θέτι for dat., but Θέτι for vocat., Il. 24, 104: cf. Hes. Th. 244, 1006.

Θετός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τίθημι, *placed, set*, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 251. —II. *taken as one's child, adopted*, θετὸν παῖδα ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 6, 57.—III. as subst. τὸ θετόν, *part of a woman's head-dress*.

Θεῦ, Dor. and Ion. for θέο, θοῦ, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from τίθημι.

†Θευ- Dor. contraction for θεο-; words thus commencing not put down here are to be looked for under θεο-.

†Θευγενίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for Θεογενίς, *Theogĕnis*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 28, 13.

†Θευδᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Theudas*, a man who raised an insurrection among the Jews, and was destroyed with his followers, N. T., v. Interpp. ad Act. 5, 36.

†Θευδοσία, ας, ἡ, = Θεοδοσία, Dem.

†Θευδόσιος, ου, ὁ, = Θεοδ., Anth.

†Θεύθ, ὁ, *Theuth*, an Aegyptian god, corresponding to the Grecian Hermes, the Roman Mercury, inventor of the letters of the alphabet, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 274 C; Phileb. 18 B; also written Θώθ.

†Θευμαρίδας, α, ὁ, *Theomaridas*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 2, 70, v. l. Θευχαρίλας, α, where Valck. considers Θευχαρίλα a fem. pr. n.

Θευμορία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for θεομορία, *destiny*, Call. Ep. 32, 4.—II. as adj. fem., *appointed by God*, θ. νοῦσος, Ap. Rh.: from

Θεύμορος, ον, Dor. for θεόμορος, *assigned, granted by God, divine*, ἀοιδαί, Pind. O. 3, 18.—In genl. the Dor. were fond of changing initial θεο- into θευ-, esp. in proper names, as Θεύγνις, Θεύδοτος, Θευδόσιος, Θεύπομπος, for Θεόγνις, etc.; Call. Cer. 58 ventured even θεῦς for θεός: later Ep. and Epigramm. poets adopted these Dor. forms. The Att. contracted init. θεο- into θου-, as Θουκυδίδης, Θουκλῆς for Θεοκυδ., etc., Maitt. de Dial. p. 16, 217 Sturz, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 353, 13.

†Θεύπομπος, ὁ, Dor. for Θεοπ., Anth.

Θεῦς, ὁ, and ἡ, Dor. for θεός, Call. v. sub θεύμορος.

Θεύσομαι, *I will run*, fut. of θέω, Il.

Θευφορία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for θεοφορία.

†Θευχαρίλας, α, ὁ, v. Θευμαρίδας.

ΘΕΎΩ, Ep. also θείω, fut. θεύσομαι, Dor. θευσοῦμαι, θεύσω only in Lyc. 119. *To run*, Hom.; also ποσί, πόδεσσι; θέειν πεδίοιο, *to run over* the plain, Il. 4, 244; 22, 23; ἐπ' ἄκρον καρπόν, ἐπ' ἄκρον ἄλος θέειν, Il. 20, 227, 229: περὶ τρίποδος θέειν, *to run for* a tripod, Il. 11, 701; hence metaph., περὶ ψυχῆς Ἕκτορος θέειν, *to run, contend for* Hector's life, Il. 22, 161; later also, θ. τὸν περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς (sc. δρόμον) Valck. Hdt. 7, 57; θέειν κίνδυνον, Plut. Cf. τρέχω.—II. of other kinds of motion, as—1. of birds, *to fly*, Ar. Av. 205.—2. of things, *to run, fly*, etc., most freq. like Lat. *currere*, of ships, Il. 1, 483; later also c. acc., θάλασσαν, πέλαγος, κῦμα θέειν, Jac. A. P. p. 282, 642: also of the *running* wheel, Il. 18, 601; of a *rolling* stone, Il. 13, 141; of a quoit, θέων ἀπὸ χειρός, Od. 8, 193.—III. of things which (as we too say) *run* in a continuous line, though not actually in motion, as φλὲψ ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερές, Il. 13, 547; esp. of anything circular, which seems *to run round into itself*, ἄντυξ, ἡ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος, Il. 6, 118; so too, ὀδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες, teeth *running* in a white *line*, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 146, cf. ἐλαύνω III. 2.—IV. as part. with another verb it takes an adverb. signf.,

quick, swift, quickly, θέω κάλεσον θέων, etc., Hom. θέουσα (as we say) she ca Il. 6, 394; ἴζε θέων, of ship-board, Od. 3, 289.— βῆ δὲ θέειν, v. βαίνω θοός: akin to σεύω, wher appears as in ſut. θεύσομαι, dhāv.)

Θεῶ, for θεάου, impera ομαι.

†Θέωλος, ου, ὁ, Alcibiad Θέωρος in Ar. Vesp. 45.

Θέωμεν, Ion. for θῶμεν, aor. 2 from τίθημι.

†Θέων, ωνος, ὁ, *Theon*, Samos, Ael.

Θεωνύμιαι, ῶν, αἱ, (θ *the names* or *attributes of*

Θεωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (θε *at, view, behold*, τι, Hdt. 4 Pr. 302: esp.—2. *to be a the public games and festiva* πια θ., Hdt. 1, 59; also, θ σια, Thuc. 3, 104.—3. mind, like Lat. *contemp template*, τι, Plat. Gorg. *consider*, Dem. 12, 24, et πρός τι θ., *to compare* one another, Dem. 230, 26.— ωρός or *state ambassador* or *at the games*, Thuc. 5, πλὴν ἐς Πάρον θ., Ar. V θεωρός II.—III. in Soph. it has usu. been taken t σασα τοὐμὸν δμμα, hava eyes *beheld*, Herm., wh Thuc. 8, 10; Dind., wi reads ἐωρήσασα, cf. ἐωρέ

Θεώρημα, ατος, τό, *that* ed at, *viewed, a sight, specta* μα, Schaf. App. Dem. 2, of the mind, *that which is* and so *a principle thereby rule*, Lat. *praeceptum*, Cicer.: also τὰ θεωρήμ *and sciences*, Id.—2. in m *a theorem*, Eucl. Hence

Θεωρηματικός, ή, όν, *to* θεωρήματα, *using them*, *dogmatic*, epith. of Met disciple of Stilpo, Diog.

Θεωρημάτιον, ου, τό, θεώρημα. Epict.

Θεωρησις, εως, ἡ, (θε ing, *contemplation*, Plat. I

Θεωρητήριον, ου, τό, *a tre*, etc., Plut.

Θεωρητέον, verb. adj. f *one must contemplate*, Plat.

Θεωρητικός, ή, όν, *of* θεωρια: θ. βίος, *a cont* opp. to a practical life, A Adv. -κῶς.

Θεωρητός, ή, όν, (θεωρ *be seen*, Diod. 14, 60. Ac

Θεώρητρα, ων, τά, *the* by *the bridegroom* to the br *first unveiled* herself.

Θεωρία, ας, ἡ, (θεωρέ *at, viewing, beholding*, θε for the purpose of *seeing* Hdt. 1, 30: esp.—II. *the tator* at the public games Soph. O. T. 1491.—2. the mind, *contemplation*, re *ulation*, Plat. Legg. 951 plur., Rep. 517 D: *theor* practice, and so in genl. lyb.—III. *the sending of th ambassadors* to the oracl cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 C: al themselves, as we say Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 2, and s 14: also—2. *the office of charge of that office*, Th was one of the leaser Böckh P. E. 1, 286 sq.

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spectacle, Aesch. Pr. th. 277 B.
, of or *belonging to* signfs.): *θ. σκηνή, he θεωροί*, Henioch. p.—II. *τὰ θεωρικά the money*, which, Pericles, was given to the poor citizens, *its at the theatre*, (at , but also for other 1, 13, etc., cf. Böckh ., 227, etc.: also in em. 243, fin., etc. also Θεάριος, epith. *of oracles.*
, with and without p, *which carried the* II) to their destina- used for other state- 87, cf. Plat. Phaed. *θεωρίς*, said to have us, was esp. famous . Call. H. Del. 314, 86, sq.
Theoris, a priestess *ἡ Δηνις* from her e was guilty of the rimes, and was put thenes on the charge 793, 26, Plut. v. l. a female of whom amoured, Ath. 592
θεωρητής, θεατής, a r. 118: *one who trav-* things, Plat. Legg. *εἰκάδων, viewing* or vals, Eur. Ion 1076. *ambassador, sent by lt an oracle*, Soph. *ρόπος* II); or *to pre-* or *perform some reli-lic games*, Dion. H.; were crowned and ssed. The Atheni- the Delphic oracle, the four great Hel- alck. Amm. p. 92, 86 sq., G. F. Schu- Legatt. Theoricis, -2. *a magistrate at* 5, 47. (The deriv. *a* is maintained by ., Phot., Etym. M. ts, by Müller Aegin. Theogn. p. XVII, ns, and agrees with *ὑρωρός, πυλωρός*, . But then, it has essary to derive the *sense* from *θεάομαι* ardly be true. May pose the name *θεω-* have been first giv- *puties*, and then, as *ef spectators*, applied neral, and from its *αί* to have become Cf. the anecdote of c. Tusc. 5, 3.)
(*θεόω*)=*ἀποθέωσις*
ν, compar. of *θεός*, ς III.
ς, (*Θῆβαι, *γένω*) s, *Theban*, Hes. Th. *Θηβαιγενής* is also yn. 648.
wards Thebes: from poet also *ἡ Θήβη*, *Thebes*, the name of which the most fa- Ægyptian *Thebes*, er Ægypt, the The- e, styled *ἑκατόμπυ-* gated, Il. 9, 381, Od. Hdt. 2, 15, etc. In later wr. it is called *Διὸς πόλις*.—2. an ancient city of Boeotia on the Ismenus, acc. to ancient fable founded by Cadmus, but Hom. makes it to have been built by Zethus and Amphion, Od. 11, 262–5: called *ἑπτάπυλος*, seven-gated, Il. 4, 406; it is now *Thiva*; Hom. uses both sing and pl., sing. Il. 4, 406, Od. 11, 263, etc., pl. Il. 5, 804; 6, 223, etc.: Hes. also both sing. and pl.: Pind.; Tragg., etc.—3. usu. *Θήβη, Thebē*, a city of the Cilices in Mysia, the capital of Ëetion father of Andromache, situated at the foot of Mt. Placos, and hence called *Ὑποπλακίη*, Il. 1, 366; 6, 416 in sing.; pl. only 22, 479: taken and destroyed by Achilles, 2, 691: it did not rise from its ruins, but the name remained attached to the surrounding plains, Hdt. 7, 42, Xen. An. 7, 8, 7.—Others in Polyb., Strab., etc. Hence
Θηβαιγενής, ές,=*Θηβαγενής*, Eur. Supp. 136.
Θηβαιεύς, έως Ion. *έος, ὁ*, epith. of Jupiter, *the Theban*, Hdt. 1, 182, etc.
†*Θηβαϊκός, ή, όν, Theban*; *ἡ Θηβαϊκή, the Theban territory*, Strab.: *ὁ Θηβ. νομός, the Theban nome*, in Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 4.
†*Θηβαῖος ον, ὁ, Thebaeus*, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, Il. 8, 120.
†*Θηβαῖος, α, ον, of Thebes, Theban*, Od. 10, 492; Hdt. 5, 79; etc.
Θηβαΐς, ἴδος, ἡ, prop. fem. adj. *Theban*, Thuc. 3, 58; sub. *γῆ, the Thebaïs*, i. e. territory of Thebes in Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 28.—II. *the Thebaïd*, a poem on the siege of Thebes, which formed one of the Epic cycle, Paus. [*ᾰ̄ϊ̄ς*.]
Θηβαΐτης, ου, ὁ, a Theban, οἱ Θηβαῖται, the Thebans, Strab.
Θηβάνας, ου, ὁ, a name for the N. E. wind (*καικίας*) in Lesbos,†blowing *from the Theban plain*,†Arist. de Vent. 2.
Θήβαζδε, poet. adv.=*Θήβαζε*, Il. 23, 679.
Θήβη, ης, ἡ, v. *Θῆβαι*.—II. a daughter of the Asopus, after whom Boeotian Thebes was said to be named, Hdt. 5, 80; Paus.
Θήβηθεν, Aeol. *Θείβᾱθεν, Θείβᾱθι*, Ar. Ach. 862, 868, *from Thebes*.
Θήβησιν, or better *Θήβῃσιν*, poet. *-σι*, adv. *at Thebes*, Il. 6, 223, Od. 15, 247.
Θηγᾰλέος, α, ον, (*θήγω*) *pointed, sharp*, Anth.—II. act. *sharpening*, c. gen. rei, Anth.
Θηγάνεος, α, ον,=foreg. [*ᾰ̄*]: from
Θηγάνη, ης, ἡ, a whetstone, Soph. Aj. 820: metaph. *any thing to whet, an incentive to fury*, Aesch. Eum. 859. [*ᾰ̄*]
Θήγᾰνον, ου, τό,=*Θηγάνη*.
Θηγάνω.=*Θήγω*, Aesch. Ag. 1535.
Θήγη. ης, ἡ, softer form of *Θήκη*, as *Gaius* of *Caius*, ap. Hesych.
ΘΗΤΩ, f. *θήξω, to sharpen, whet*, Hom. (only in Il.), *ὀδόντας*, 11, 416, so *θ. γέννν*, Eur. Phoen. 1380; and so, *θ. φάσγανον*, etc., Trag.: also in mid., *δόρυ θηξάσθω, let him whet his* spear, Il. 2, 382.—II. metaph. *to sharpen, provoke*, like Lat. *acuere, τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς τὰ παλεμικά*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 11. *λόγοι τεθηγμένοι, sharp, biting* words, Aesch. Pr. 311. (Cf. Sanscr. *tij acuere*, which points to a connection with *θιγεῖν, θιγγάνω*, etc.)
Θηέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*. Ion. form of *θεάομαι, θάομαι*. Dor. *θᾱ́ομαι*: *to look on, gaze at*, c. aut sine acc., Hom.; usu. with collat. notion of wonder, and so *to gaze at, admire*, Il. 7, 444, Od. 2, 13, etc.; joined with *θαμβεῖν*, Il. 23, 728: *θηεῦντο*, Ion. 3 pl. impf. for *ἐθηοῦντο*, oft. in Hom.; also *ἐθηεύμεσθα* for *ἐθηούμεθα*, Od. 9, 218; and *θησαίατο*, rare form for *θηήσαιντο*, Od. 18, 191.
Θήῃς, Ep. for *θῇς*, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from *τίθημι*, Il. 16, 96.
Θηητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. for *θεατής*, (*θηέομαι*) *one who gazes at, an admirer*, *θ. τόξων*, Od. 21, 397.
Θηητός, ή, όν, Ion. for *θεατός, gazed at, wondrous, admirable*, Lat. *spectandus*, Hes. Th. 31: Dor. *θᾱητός*, as freq. in Pind.
Θηήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*θηητήρ*, Nonn.
Θήϊον, τό, poet. for *θεῖον, brimstone*, Od. 22, 493.
Θήϊος, Ep. for *θεῖος, divine*: cf. *θῆος*.
Θηκαῖος, αία, αῖον, like a chest or *coffin* (*θήκη*), hence *οἴκημα, θ., a burial* vault, Hdt. 2, 86: from
Θήκη, ης, ἡ, (*τίθημι*) *a case to put any thing in, a box, chest, χρυσοῦ θ.*, a money-*chest*, Lat. *theca*, Hdt. 3, 130, ubi v. Bähr, cf. 9, 83: esp. *a place for putting corpses in, a grave, vault*, Hdt. 1, 67, etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 440 (453). Hence
Θηκίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.
Θηκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *θήγω, sharpened, whetted*, Aesch. Theb. 944, and Eur.
Θηλάζω, fut. *-άσω* Dor. *-ᾰ́ξω*, (*θηλή*) *to give suck, suckle*, of the mother or nurse, Lys. 92, 29. Mid. *to suck*, of the child, Lob. Phryn. 468; but also in act. signf., Plat. Rep. 460 D. Pass. *to be sucked*, Arist. H. A.—II. the act. is also used like mid., *to suck, μαστὸν ἐθήλαξεν*, Theocr. 3, 16; so too Arist. H. A. 6, 23, Plut., and Luc.—Used both of man and beast. Hence
Θηλᾰμινός, οῦ, ὁ, a suckling, ap. Hesych.
Θηλᾰμών, όνος, ἡ,=*θηλάστρια, a nurse*, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.
Θηλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*θηλάζω*) *a sucking*, Plut.
Θηλάστρια, ας, ἡ, (*θηλάζω*) *one who suckles, a nurse*, Soph Fr. 85.
Θήλεα, Ion. for sq., Hdt.
Θήλεια, fem. from *θῆλυς*. Hom. In Arat. also neut. plur. as if from *θήλειος*: besides which a poet. adj. *θήλεος* seems to have been in use.
Θηλέω, ῶ, Dor. *θᾱλέω*, (*θηλή*)= *θάλλω, to flourish, abound*, c. gen., *λειμῶνες ἴον ἠδὲ σελίνου, θήλεον*, the meadows *were rich with* violets and parsley, Od. 5, 73: later also c. dat., *θαλησε σελίνοις*, Pind. N. 4, 143, cf. 10, 78.
Θηλή, ῆς, ἡ, the part of the breast which gives suck, the teat, nipple, Eur. Cycl. 56, and Plut. (From *θάλλω, ἔθαλον, τέθηλα, θῆλυς*, Plat. Crat. 414 A.)
Θηλοειδής, ές, (*θηλή, εἶδος*) *nipple-shaped*.
Θηλυγενής, ές, (*θῆλυς, *γένω*) *of female sex, womanish, στόλος*, Aesch. Supp. 29; and so Eur., and Plat. Adv. *-νῶς*.
Θηλυγλωσσος, ον, (*θῆλυς, γλῶσσα*) *with woman's tongue*, Anth.
Θηλυγονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to beget girls*, Philo: and
Θηλυγονία, ας, ἡ, a begetting of girls, opp. to *κουροτονία*, Hipp., to *ἀῤῥενογονία*, Arist. H. A.—II. *kin by the mother's side*, Hdn.: from
Θηλυγόνος, ον, (*θῆλυς, *γένω*) *begetting girls*, Hipp.
Θηλυδρίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. *-δρίης*, (*θῆλυς*) *a womanish, effeminate person*, Hdt. 7, 153.
Θηλυδριώδης, ες, (*θηλυδρίας, εἶδος*) *of womanish kind, effeminate, μέλος*, Ar. Thesm. 131. Adv. *-δῶς*.

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Θηλῠκεύομαι, dep., *to behave like a woman*, Clem. Al.: from

Θηλῠκός, ή, όν, (θῆλυς) *womanish*: esp. in Gramm., *of the feminine gender*, Dion. H.: so Adv. -κῶς, Arist. ap. Ath. 499 D.

Θηλυκρᾰνεία, ας, ἡ, *the female κρανεία*, Theophr.

Θηλυκρᾰτής, ές, (θῆλυς, κρατέω) *swaying women*, Aesch. Cho. 600.

Θηλυκτόνος, ον, (θῆλυς, κτείνω) *slaying women*: or rather *slaying by women's hands*, Ἄρης θ., Aesch. Pr. 860.

Θηλύλᾶλος, ον, (θῆλυς, λαλέω) = θηλύγλωσσος.

Θηλυμᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be mad after women*; from

Θηλυμᾰνής, ές, (θῆλυς, μαίνομαι) *mad after women*, Mel. 54.—II. act. *maddening women*, θ. ὄτοβοι κροτάλων, Antim. 94.

Θηλυμελής, ές, (θῆλυς, μέλος) *singing in soft strain*, ἀηδών, Anth.

Θηλυμίτρης, ου, ὁ, (θῆλυς, μίτρα) *with a woman's head-dress* or *clothes*, Luc.: fem. -μιτρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, Id.

Θηλύμορφος, ον, (θῆλυς, μορφή) *woman-shaped*, Eur. Bacch. 353.

Θηλύνοος, νοον, contr. -νους, ουν, *of weak, womanish mind*, Aesch. Pr. 1003.

Θηλύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (θῆλυς) *to make weak and womanish*. Pass., *to become so*, τᾷ μορφᾷ, Theocr. 20, 14; c. acc., ἐθηλύνθην στόμα, I became *woman-tongued*, Soph. Aj. 651.

Θηλύπαις, παιδος, ἡ, (θῆλυς, παῖς) *having borne a girl*, Lyc.

Θηλύπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (θῆλυς, πούς) θ. βάσις, the tread *of female foot*, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 421.

Θηλυπρεπής, ές, (θῆλυς, πρέπω) *befitting a woman: womanish*, Anth.

Θῆλυς, θήλεια, θῆλυ, Hom., though he also had θῆλυς for fem., θῆλυς ἔερση, θῆλυς ἑοῦσα, etc., so too Hes., and Trag.; Ion. fem. θήλεα, gen. θηλέης, Hdt., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 62, Anm. 3, not.: *of female sex, female*, opp. to ἄῤῥην, as θήλεια θεός, a goddess, Il. 8, 7; θήλειαι ἵπποι, mares, Hom.; σύες θήλειαι, sows, Od. 14, 16: in gen. *of* or *belonging to women*, ἀϋτή, *a woman's* voice or cry, Od. 6, 122; τὸ θῆλυ, *the female* sex, Eur. H. F. 536; also *the female*, Plat. Criti. 110 C: ἡ θήλεια, *a woman*, Eur. Andr. 181: also of plants, θ. κάλαμος, Diosc. —II. also applied to things, as partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy or other properties of the female sex: and so—1. *fruitful, nourishing, life-giving*, θήλειαι τοκάδες, Od. 14, 16: θῆλυς ἔερση, Od. 5, 467, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 395.—2. *tender, soft, delicate*, Eur. Med. 928; also in bad sense, *womanish, weak*, Soph. Tr. 1062, 1075. —3. in building, etc., those parts were called female *into which others fitted*, like our *male and female* screw.—4. in the Pythag. language, *the even numbers* were *female, the odd male*, Plut.—Hom. and Hes. seem to use the compar. θηλύτερος, α, ον [ῠ], just like the positive, but only in phrases θηλύτεραι θεαί, or γυναῖκες, where Passow thinks we may keep a compar. sense, *the gentler, softer beings*. (From θάλλω, τέθηλα, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 A.)

Θηλύσπορος, ον, (θῆλυς, σπείρω) *born of woman*; but γέννα θ., a family *of females*, Aesch. Pr. 855.

Θηλυστολέω, ῶ, *to wear women's clothes*, Strab.: from

Θηλύστολος, ον, (θῆλυς, στολή) *clad in women's clothes*.

Θηλύτερος, α, ον, v. θῆλυς, sub fin.

Θηλύτης, ητος, ἡ, (θῆλυς) *womanhood, female nature*, Arist. Gen. An.; opp. to ἀῤῥενότης.—2. *womanish nature, effeminacy*, Plut.

Θηλυτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear girls*, Hipp.; and

Θηλυτοκία, ας, ἡ, *the bearing of a girl*, Joseph.: from

Θηλυτόκος, ον, (θῆλυς τίκτω) *bearing girls*, Theocr. 25, 125.—II. acc. to some, proparox. θηλύτοκος, ον, pass. *female-born*, ἔκγονα, Arist. Polit. 7, 16, 6, where however Bekk -τόκα.

Θηλυφᾰνής, ές, (θῆλυς, φαίνομαι) *like a woman, womanish*, Plut.

Θηλυφόνος, ον, (θῆλυς, *φένω) *killing women*: hence τὸ θ., *the aconite*, so called from certain supposed properties, Theophr.

Θηλύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θῆλυς, φρήν) *of woman's mind*, Ar. Eccl. 110.

Θηλύφωνος, ον, (θῆλυς, φωνή) *with a woman's voice*, Ael.

Θηλύχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (θῆλυς, χείρ) *with a woman's hand*.

Θηλύχῑτων, gen. ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (θῆλυς, χιτών) *with a woman's frock*, Anth. [ῐ]

Θηλώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, (θηλή) *a nurse*, prob. l. Plut., Valck. Phoen. 458. extr.

Θῆμα, τό, (τίθημι) = θήκη.

†Θημακός, οῦ ὁ, *Themacus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheïs, Andoc.; ὁ Θημακεύς, *an inhab. of Themacus*, Id.

Θημολογέω, ῶ, (θημών, λέγω) *to collect in a heap*, dub. l. Anth.

Θημονία, ας, ἡ, = θημών.

Θημών, ῶνος, ὁ, (τίθημι) like θωμός, *a heap*, Od. 5, 368; also in Arist. Meteor. Hence

Θημωνία, or -ιά, ἡ, = foreg.

Θημωνοθετέω, ῶ, (θημών, τίθημι) *to put in a heap*.

Θήν, an enclitic particle, used chiefly in Ep., rarely in Att. poets, Dind. Aesch. Pr. 928: akin to δή, expressing strong conviction, *surely now*, sometimes used ironically, as, λείψετέ, θην νέας, you *will* leave the ships *then*, Il. 13, 620; ὡς θην καὶ σὸν ἑγὼ λύσω μένος, Il. 17, 29, cf. 21, 568. Od. 16, 91: strengthd., ἡ θην, *in very truth*, Il. 11, 365; 13, 813: οὐ, οὔ θην, *surely not*, Il. 2, 276; 8, 448, Od. 5, 211: strengthd. οὔ θην δή, Od. 3, 352. (It does not seem ever to be used as = δήν, though there may be radic. connection, v. Spitzn. Il. 8, 448.)

Θῆξις, εως, ἡ, (θήγω) *a sharpening, whetting*.

Θηοῖο, Ep. for θεῶο, 2 sing. opt. pres. from θηέομαι, Il. 24, 418.

ΘΗΡ, θηρός, Ep. dat. pl. θήρεσσι, ὁ, *a wild beast, a beast of prey*, esp. a lion or wolf, Hom.; opp. to fish and fowl, Od. 24, 292, Hes. Op. 275: later joined with a subst., θὴρ λέων, Eur. H. F. 465; also with femin., λέαινα θ., Anth.: then—2. any *monster*, as the sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 558: esp of *centaurs*, Soph. Tr. 568, 935, etc., cf. Φήρ, which, like Lat. *fera*, arose from θήρ by the Aeolo-Dor. change of θ into φ: also of *satyrs*, Eur. Cycl. 624.—II. *a tame beast, any beast*, Soph Aj. 366. In prose the form θηρίον seems to have been the more usu., though θήρ is found in Hdt., 3 129, and in Plat. (Cf. Germ. *Thier*, our *deer*: and with φήρ, Germ. *E-ber*, our *boar, bear*.) Hence

Θήρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. θήρη, *a hunting of wild beasts, the chase*, Il. 5, 49, Od. 19, 429: ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην, Hdt. 1, 37; ζώειν ἀπὸ τῆς θ., Id. 4, 22.—2. metaph. *eager pursuit* of any thing, as truth, pleasure, money, Plat.—II. like ἄγρα, *the beasts taken, the sp* Od. 9, 158, Xen. C Schäf. Greg. Cor. p.

†Θήρα, ας, Ion. Θή now *Santoria*, one Insulae, at first calle rived its name from t ras, the leader of a Hdt. 4, 147, Pind. P. of Caria, Arr. An. 2,

Θηραγρέτης, ου, ὁ, *a hunter*, Eur. Bacch.

Θήραγρος, ον, (θήρ *wild beasts* or *game*, E.

Θηραϊκόν, οῦ, τό, a dress worn in the Athens, prob *invent Thera*: from

†Θηραϊκός, ή, όν, *Thera, Theraean*, Ath

†Θηραῖος, α, ον, *of* Pind. P. 4, 17, Hdt.

Θήρᾱμα, ατος, τ *which is caught, spoil*, Bacch. 869.

†Θηρᾰμένης, ους, masc. pr. n., a Sparta 2. a distinguished ge man of the Athenia thirty tyrants; fro changes in politics appell. κόθορνος, Th Hell. 1, 1, 12; Ar. R

†Θήρανδε, *to Thera*.

Θηραρχία, ας, ἡ, χος: from

Θήραρχος, ὁ, (θήρ *of wild beasts*, esp. el

†Θηρᾶς, ᾶδος, ἡ, fem *Theraean*, αἱ Θηρᾶδ and *Theraxia*, Ath. Steph. Thes. s. v. Θ ον, ὁ, *Thēras*, son of tan, who led a colon 4, 147.

†Θηρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, Th Sporades near Ther its name, Strab.

Θηράσιμος, ον, (θ *down, caught, won*, Ae

Θηρᾶτέος, έα, έον θηράω, *to be caught*, 116.—II. θηρατέον, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10.

Θηρᾶτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, τής, Philostr.

Θηρᾰτήριος, α, Soph. Fr. 421.

Θηρᾰτής, οῦ, ὁ, *hunter after*, τινός, Hence

Θηρᾰτικός, ή, όν, *chase, fit for it*: τὰ θ λων, *the arts for winn* Mem. 2, 6, 33.

Θηρᾰτός, ή, όν, ve ράω, *to be caught, tak*

Θήρατρον, ου, τό, *the chase, a net, trap*, 2, 1, 4.

Θηρᾰτωρ, ορος, ὁ, †Θηραφόνη, ης, ἡ, T ter o. Dexamenus, F

Θηράω, ῶ, I. -άσω, though acc. to Moer better Att. (θήρ, θήρ *beasts, to chase, pur* also of men, Soph. 1005.—2. freq. meta *ri, to hunt after* a thi *ly* or *greedily*, τυραν 541; so too, θηρᾶν A. 960; so, θ. τινά 63: ἔμαρτον ἢ θηρῶ ed or *hit the quarry*? also c. inf., θηρῶν 63, cf. Soph. Aj. 2.

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ῶμαι, is used just
ph. *to hunt after, seek*
ώμενοι τὴν ὑγιείην,
ς ἕλεον θ., Eur. Or.
s also freq. as pass.,
sued, πρὸς ἀτης,
ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν, Eur.
ηρεύω, θηρέω.
a, *ον*, Plat. Phaedr.
belonging to wild
, δέρμα θήρειον λέ-
θ. βία, periphr. for
, Soph. Tr. 1059 :
Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6.
, Lacon. name of
Θηρίτας.
τό, (θηρεύω)=θή-
A. 1162.—II. *hunt-*
23 B.
=θηράσιμος.
ή, (θηρεύω) *a hunt-*
. Legg. 824 A : also
after, Id. Theaet.
. adj. from θηρεύω,
after, Polyb. 1, 35, 8.
ός, =sq.
θηρεύω)=θηρατής.
only in Il.) always
ι· καὶ ἀνδράσι θη-
and *huntsmen*, Il.
and Hes. Sc. 303,
her, Hdt. 2, 70 : θ.
artridge, Arist. H.
taph. *one who hunts*
rather than truth,
Hence
ν, (θηρεύω)=θηρα-
., *hounds*, Ar. Plut.
nce ἡ -κή, with and
art of hunting, *the*
89 A, and metaph.,
ς,=θηρατός, Arist.
ιον
θηράω, first in Od.
2, 172 : Τιτυὸν βέ-
t, *struck* him, Pind.
nost freq. metaph.,
, κέρδεα, Pind. N.
esch. Pr. 858, and
too in mid., Plat.
ayd. 290 C. Pass.
3, 102 : also *to be*
Dor. for θηράω.
for θήραμα.
ή, *a huntress*, Call.
ιη
, Ion. for θηρατής :
also ἀνδρες θηρη-
l. 12, 170.
ός, poet. and Ion. for
l. 9, 544.
ς, (θηρίον) *of wild*
s, hence τὰ Θηρια-
em, such as Nican-
ade from wild beasts,
ites *against the bite*
s, opp. to ἀλεξιφάρ-
, (θηρίον. ἁλίσκο-
beasts. [ᾰ]
θήρ, βορά)=θηρό-
ora by wild beasts,
86.
, dim. from θηρίον,
e Lat. *animalcula*,
sub. ποτήρια, also
ειαι αἱ, sub. κύλι-
-cups, of black clay
after sq. v. Bentl.
ός, *Thericles*, a cel-
artisan in clay and
C.—2. an Athenian

Θηρῖμάχος, ου, (θήρ, μάχομαι) *fighting with wild beasts*. [ᾰ]

†Θηρίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Therimachus*, a son of Hercules and Megara, Apollod. 2, 4.—2. a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 29.

Θηριόβρωτος, ον, (θηρίον, βιβρώσκω)=θηρόβορος, Diod.

Θηριόδηγμα, ατος, τό, *the bite of a wild beast*, esp. of a serpent, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 304 : from

Θηριόδηκτος, ον, (θηρίον, δάκνω) *bitten by a wild beast*, esp. *by a serpent*, Diosc.

Θηριοκτόνος, ον, (θηρίον, κτείνω) =θηροκτόνος.

Θηριομᾰχέω, ῶ, *to fight with wild beasts*, Diod.

Θηριομάχης, ου, ὁ, (θηρίον, μάχομαι) *one who fights with wild beasts*, esp. in the Roman amphitheatre, Lat. *bestiarius*, Diod. [ᾰ] Hence

Θηριομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a fighting with wild beasts*, Philo.

Θηριομάχος, ον,=θηριμάχος, Luc. [ᾰ]

Θηριομῖγής, ές, (θηρίον, μίγνυμι) *half man half beast*, as Scylla.

Θηριόμορφος, ον, (θηρίον, μορφή) *in the form of a beast*, Eccl.

Θηρίον, ου, τό, in form dim. from θήρ, but in usage equiv. to it : *a wild animal, beast*, Od. 10, 171, 180, where a stag is called *μέγα θηρίον* ; (never in Il.) next in H. Hom. Ven. 4, Hdt. 3, 108, where it is *a beast, brute*, as opp. to birds and men ; hence proverb, *ἢ θηρίον, ἢ θεός*, i. e. either below or above the nature of man, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *a savage beast, any beast that is hunted, game*, Hdt. 1, 119, and Xen. : later esp. *an elephant*, Polyb.—3. *any animal*, even of *fishes*, Arist. H. A. : esp. *a poisonous animal, reptile*, Diosc.—II. also as real dim. *a little animal*, in plur., of bees, Theocr. 19, 6 : also *worms in the bowels*, Hipp. —III. as Medic. term, = θηρίωμα, Hipp.—IV. as a term of reproach, *beast!* like Lat. *bellua*, or French *bête*, *ὦ δειλότατον σὺ θηρίον*, Ar. Plut. 439, etc. This was the form in prose, cf. *θήρ* : the Trag. seem never to have used it, Herm. Soph. Phil. 184.

Θηριοπρεπῆς, ές, (θηρίον, πρέπω) *beast-like*, Eccl.

Θήριος, α, ον,=θήρειος, dub.

Θηριότης, ητος, ἡ, (θηρίον, *the nature of a beast, savageness, brutality*, Arist. Eth. N.

Θηριοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where wild beasts are kept, menagerie*, Varro : from

Θηριοτροφέω, ῶ, *to keep wild beasts : to keep as a wild beast*, τινά, Alciphr. : from

Θηριοτρόφος, ον, (θηρίον, τρέφω) *feeding, abounding in wild beasts*, of a country, Strab.—II. proparox. θηριότροφος, ον, pass., *feeding on wild animals*, Gal.

Θηριοφόνος, ον, (θηρίον, φονεύω)= θηροφόνος.

Θηριόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω,=(θηρίον) *to make wild*. Pass. *θηριόομαι, to become wild, savage, brutal*, Plat. Legg. 935 A. —II. *to be infested with little animals, worms*, etc., Theophr.—III. as Medic. term, *τεθηριωμένον ἕλκος*=θηρίωμα, Diosc.

†Θηριππίδης, ου, ὁ, *Therippides*, an Athenian, one of the guardians of Demosthenes, Dem. 814, 16.

†Θῆρις, ιδος, ὁ, *Thēris*, a Cretan, son of Aristaeus, Anth.

Θηρίτας, ου, ὁ,=Θηρείτας, q. v.

Θηριώδεια, ας, ἡ,=θηριωδία.

Θηριώδης, ες, (θηρίον, εἶδος) *full of wild beasts, infested by them*, Lat. *bellu-osus*, of countries, Hdt. 2, 32, etc. ; also, *θ. θάλασσα*, Id. 6, 44.—II. *beast-like, brutal, wild, savage*, Lat. *belluinus*, *βίοτος*, Eur. Supp. 202, *ἡδονή*, Plat. Rep. 591 C, etc. : *τὸ θ.*=θηριότης, *brutality*, Plat.—III. as Medic. term, *eating, malignant*, of ulcers, sores, etc., Diosc. Adv. -ώδως, *θ. διακεῖσθαι πρός τινα*, Isocr. 226 C. Hence

Θηριωδία, ας, ἡ,=θηριότης, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 1, 2.

Θηριωμα, ατος, τό, *a malignant sore*, Cels. ; in Hipp., θηρίον.

Θηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, (θηριόω) *a turning into a beast*, Luc.

Θηροβολέω, ῶ, *to strike, kill wild beasts*, Soph. Phil. 165 : from

Θηροβόλος, ον, (θήρ, βάλλω) *killing wild beasts*, dub. l. for sq.

Θηρόβορος, ον, (θήρ, βορά) *eaten by wild beasts*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 136.

Θηρόβοτος, ον, (θήρ, βόσκω) *where wild beasts feed, ἐρῆμος*, Anth.

Θηρόβρωτος, ον, (θήρ, βιβρώσκω) =θηρόβοτος, Strab.

Θηροδίδασκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (θήρ, διδάσκω) *a taming of wild beasts*.

Θηροειδής, ές, (θήρ, εἶδος) *having the forms of wild beasts*.

Θηροθήρας, ου or α, ὁ, (θήρ, θηράω) *a hunter*, Lob. Phryn. 627.

Θηρόθῡμος, ον, (θήρ, θυμός) *with brutal mind, brutal*, Anth.

Θηροκόμος, ον, (θήρ, κομέω) *keeping wild beasts*.

Θηροκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (θήρ, κρατέω) *lord of beasts*. [ᾰ]

Θηροκτόνος, ον, (θήρ, κτείνω) *killing wild beasts, κύνες*, Eur. Hel. 154.

Θηρολέτης, ου, ὁ, (θήρ, ὄλλυμι) *a slayer of beasts*, Anth.

Θηρόλετος, ον, (θήρ, ὄλλυμαι) *slain by beasts*.

Θηρομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (θήρ, μάχη) *a fight with beasts*, Inscr.

Θηρομῖγής, ές, Opp., and -μικτος, ον, Lyc., (θήρ, μίγνυμι) *half-beast*.

†Θηρονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Theronīce*, a daughter of Dexamenus, Paus.

Θηρονόμος, ον, (θήρ, νέμω) *feeding, tending wild beasts*, Anth.—II. proparox. θηρόνομος, pass. *fed on by them*.

Θηροπέπλος, ον, (θήρ, πέπλος) *clad in the skins of beasts*, Orph.

Θηροπλαστέω, ῶ, *to make beasts* ; from

Θηρόπλαστος, ον, (θήρ, πλάσσω) *making beasts, changing into beasts*, epith. of Circe, Lyc. 673.

Θηροσκόπος, ον, (θήρ, σκοπέω) *looking out for wild beasts*, H. Hom. 27, 11.

Θηροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the chase*, Opp.

Θηροτόκος, ον, (θήρ, τίκτω) *producing beasts, ἄλση*, Anth.

Θηροτροφέω, ῶ, = θηριοτροφέω, Aristaen. : from

Θηροτρόφος, ον, (θήρ, τρέφω) *feeding wild beasts*, Eur. Bacch. 556 ; but —II. proparox. θηρότροφος, pass. *fed by beasts, feeding on them, δράκων*, Eur. Phoen. 820. Cf. θηριοτρ.

Θηρότῡπος, ον, (θήρ, τύπος) *in the form of a beast*, Orph.

Θηροφονεύς, έως, ὁ, (θήρ, φονεύς) *slayer of beasts*, Opp.

Θηροφόνος, ον, also η, ον, Theogn. 11, (θήρ, *φρένω) *slaying, killing beasts* or *wild beasts*, l. c., Ar. Thesm. 320.

Θηρόχλαινος, ον, (θήρ, χλαῖνα) *clad in the skins of beasts*, Lyc.

†Θηρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Thēro*, nurse of Mars, Paus.

†Θήρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Thēron*, son of Aenesidemus, king of Agrigentum in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 165, Pind. O. 2, 8.—2. a Boeotian statuary, Paus.

Θής, θητός, ὁ, orig. *a serf, villain*, who is bound to till a piece of land for

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his lord, Lat. *ascriptus glebae*, Od. 4, 644: cf. *πενέστης*. But as early as Hes. Op. 600, *a freeman*, who has indeed no land of his own, but can hire himself to any master, and so *a hired labourer*. When Solon divided the Athen. people into 4 classes, he called the fourth and last *θῆτες*: it took in all whose property in land was under 150 medimni (the lowest rate of the *ζευγῖται*): like the *capite censi* at Rome, they were commonly engaged *as hired labourers*; and, though free citizens, were excluded from all public service; but they were soon employed as light-armed and seamen, and, in case of need, as heavy-armed, Böckh P. E. 2, 259 sqq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 108.—II. fem. *θῆσσα*, Att. *θῆττα ἡ*, *a poor girl*, who was obliged to go out for hire, opp. to *ἐπίκληρος*, an heiress, Plut.—2. as adj.=*θητική*, *θῆσσα τράπεζα*, *a menial's* fare, Eur. Alc. 2. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *θαάσσειν* 7 n., from root ΘΕ-, ΘΑ-, *τίθημι*, like our *settler*, from *to set*, *sit down*, cf. Germ. *Sasse*, *Insasse*, *Landsasse*.)

Θησαίατο, Ep. for *θηήσαιντο*, *θήσαιντο*, 3 pl. opt. aor. 1 from *θεάομαι*, *θηέομαι*, Od. 18, 191.

Θησάμενος, part. aor. 1 mid. of root *θάω*.

Θήσατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of root *θάω*, II.

Θησαυρίζω, (*θησαυρός*) *to store*, *treasure up*, *χρήματα*, Hdt. 2, 121; freq. of fruits, *to lay up in store*, *preserve*, *pickle*, etc., *εὖ τεθησαυρισμένος*, Soph. Fr. 464, and Theophr. Hence

Θησαύρισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is stored up*, *a store*, *treasure*, Soph. Phil. 37.—II. *a store-house*, *treasury*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 500 D.

Θησαυρισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a storing up*, *laying up in store*, Arist. Pol.

Θησαυριστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*θησαυρίζω*) *one who lays up in store*.

Θησαυριστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*θησαυρίζω*) *inclined*, *wonted to lay up in store*, *ζῶα τροφῆς θ.*, e. g. ants, Arist. H. A.

Θησαυροποιέω, *ῶ*, *to make stores*: from

Θησαυροποιός, *όν*, (*θησαυρός*, *ποιέω*) *making stores*, *laying up in store*, Plat. Rep. 554 A.

Θησαυρός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a store laid up*, *treasure*, Hes. Op. 717.—II. *a store* or *treasure-house*, *magazine*, etc., Hdt. 2, 150; esp. *the treasury of a temple*, Id. 1, 14, etc.—III. *any receptacle* for valuables, *a chest*, *casket*, Id. 7, 190. (From ΘΕ-, *τίθημι*: the ending is said to be from *αὐρον*, aurum.—but ?)

Θησαυροφῠλᾰκέω, *ῶ*, *to be a θησαυροφύλαξ*, Diod.

Θησαυροφῠλάκιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a store-house*, *treasury*, Artemid. [*ᾰ*] From

Θησαυροφύλαξ, *ᾰκος*, *ὁ*, (*θησαυρός*, *φύλαξ*) *a store-keeper*, *treasurer*, Diod. [*ῠ*]

Θησαυρώδης, *ες*, (*θησαυρός*, *εἶδος*) *filled with treasure*, Philostr.

†**Θησείδης**, *ου*, poet. Θησηϊάδης, *ao*, *ὁ*, *son* or *descendant of Theseus*, *τὼ Θησείδα*, *the two sons of Theseus*, i. e. Acamas and Demophon, Eur. Hec. 125; esp. *οἱ Θησ.*, *the Athenians*, Soph. O. C. 1066, Eur. Troad. 31.

Θησεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *the temple of Theseus*, a sanctuary (*ἄσυλον*) for runaway slaves, Ar. Eq. 1312, Fr. 477: also Θήσειον, acc. to Dind., in Pherecr. Δουλ., 11. but v. Meineke.—II. *τὰ Θησεῖα*, sub. *ἱερά*, *the festival of Theseus*, Ar. Plut. 627. Prop. neut. from

†**Θήσειος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus*.

Θησειότριψ, *ῖβος*, *ὁ*, (*Θησεῖον*, *τρίβω*) *one who is always in the Theseium*, i. e. *a runaway slave*, Ar. Fr. 394, v. *Θησεῖον*.

Θησεῖω, desiderat. from *τίθημι*, *I wish to place*, etc.

Θησεύμεθα, Dor. for *θησούμεθα*, *θησόμεθα*, fut. mid. of *τίθημι*.

Θησεύς, *έως* poet. *έος* and *ῆος*, *ὁ*, Dor. *Θᾱσεύς*, *Theseus*, son of Aegeus and Aethra, the most famous of the ancestral heroes of Athens, first mentioned Il. 1, 265: then in Hdt., Soph., etc. Hence

†**Θησήϊος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Theseus*, poet. for *Θήσειος*.

†**Θησηΐς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. adj. *of* or *belonging to Theseus*; in genl. *Athenian*, *χθονὸς Θησῆδος*, Aesch. Eum. 1026.†—II. as subst. *the Theseid*, a poem on Theseus, Arist. Poet.

Θῆσθαι, inf. pres. pass. from root **θάω*, to milk, Od.

Θῆσσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, Att. *θῆττα*, fem. of *θής*, v. *θής* II.

Θήσω, fut. of *τίθημι*, Hom.

Θῆτα, *τό*, indecl. v. Θ: but Democr. used a gen. *θήτατος*, like *δέλτατος*, A. B. 781, 24.

Θητεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*θητεύω*) *hired service*, *service*, Soph. O. T. 1029, Isocr. 306 A.

Θητεύω, (*θής*) *to be a θής*, or *hired servant*, *serve for hire*, Il. 21, 444, Od. 18, 357; *τινί*, Od. 11, 489: also, *θ. ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρά τινι*, Hdt. 8, 137.

Θητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *belonging to a θής*, *hireling*, *menial*, Arist. Rhet.: *τὸ θητικόν*,=*οἱ θῆτες*, *the class of θῆτες*.

Θῆττα, *ἡ*, Att. for *θῆσσα*.

Θητῶνιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*θής*, *ὠνος*) *hire*, *wages*.

†**Θήχης**, *ὁ*, *Mt. Theches*, a mountain on the borders of Pontus and Colchis, from which the Greeks under Xenophon beheld the sea (Euxine); now *Kôp Tágh*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 11.

–θῐ, insepar. affix of several substs., adjs., and pronouns, to which it gives an adv. signf., denoting *the place at which*, *ἀγρόθι*, *οἴκοθι*, *ἄλλοθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *αὐτόθι*, etc., freq. as early as Hom.—II. sometimes also as genit. ending, like *-θεν*, as *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *ἠώθι πρό*, Il. 8, 561; 11, 50, etc.

Θῐᾱσάρχης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*θίασος*, *ἄρχω*) *the chief* or *leader of a θίασος*, Luc.

Θῐᾱσεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the act of a θίασος*, *revelling*, Anth.

Θῐᾱσεύω, *to celebrate*, *honour with a θίασος*, *and its accompaniments*, *χοροῖς* Eur. Bacch. 378, cf. Ion 552. Pass. *θιασεύεται ψυχάν*, *he gets initiated into the Bacchic θίασοι*, Id. Bacch. 77.

Θῐᾱσίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*θιασώτης*, Inscr. [*ῐ*]

Θίᾱσος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a band* or *company*, *that marches through the streets*, *dancing*, *singing*, etc., *in honour of a god*, Eur. Bacch. 680, etc., cf. omnino Dem. 313, 23: hence—2. in genl. *any party*, *company*, *troop*, as of soldiers, Eur. Phoen. 796, *θ. Κενταύρων*, Id. I. A. 1059.—II. *the feast* or *banquet of such companies*, Plut. (Prob. from *θεός*, *θεῖος*, *θειάζω*: the word belongs esp. to the Ionic tribes.) [*ῐ*] Hence

Θῐᾱσόω, *ῶ*, *to make into a θίασος*, dub., v. Elmsl. Eur. Bacch. 557.

Θῐᾱσώδης, *ες*, (*θίασος*, *εἶδος*) *like a θίασος*, *festal*, Nonn.

Θῐᾱσών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, *the meeting-place of a θίασος*, ap. Hesych.

Θῐᾱσώτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the member of a θίασος*, also c. gen., *θιασῶται τοῦ Ἔρωτος*, *worshippers*, *followers* of Love, Xen. Symp. 8, 1: *ὁ ἐμὸς θ.*, Eur. Bacch. 549: later in genl. *a follower*, *disciple*, Themist.

Θῐᾱσωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *a θιασώτης*, Arist.

Θιασώτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *τῆς*, Opp.

Θίβη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a* LXX; though *θήβ*

†**Θίβραχος**, *ου*, *ὁ* Athenian, Xen. He

Θιβρός, *ά*, *όν*, Do also written *θιμβ* hence the Laced. *Θίμβρων*.; v. sq.

†**Θίβρων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, n, a Spartan, Xen. 2. a ruler of Cyrene places *Θίμβρων* is

Θιγγάνω, length ΘΙΓ-, which appea fut. *θίξομαι*, Elmsl. *touch lightly*, *just tou* *ἅπτεσθαι*, with wh Eur. Bacch. 617: first in Pind. Co gen.; also c. dat., 33; 9, 75; but *θ.* a thing, *πρὸς ἥπαρ* Examples of the p *θίγων*, which still r tions, must always the aor. *θῖγεῖν*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 304, Schäf. Greg. *θιγ-*, answer to Lat. *touch*, etc.) Hence

Θίγμα, *τό*,=sq. read in Aesch. Pr.

Θίγμα, *τό*, *that w* *contagium*.

Θίγω, v. *θιγγάνω*

Θιμβρός, *ά*, *όν*, v

Θίν, *ό*, and *ἡ*, v.

†**Θιναί**, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, eastern India, at th ty of the habitable

Θινόω, *ῶ*, (*θίς*) *sand*.

Θινώδης, *ες*, (*θίς*, *beach*, *sandy*, Strab *στρον*, an anchor *on* Plut. 2, 446 A.

Θίξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*θ* *touch*, Arist. Gen. A

ΘΙΣ, gen. *θῖνό* (like *ἀκτίς ἀκτῖν*, *θ* *ῖνί*):—*a heap*, *πο* Od. 12, 45: esp. of the beach, *links*, h *beach*, *shore*, and s places of Hom., bu dat., with *θαλάσσ* except three times, *θῖνα*, Od. 7, 290; 9, *ὀεντι*, Il. 23, 693; v er with the first qu passages in Hom. gender. Hence t seems to have been der masc.: Callim writers, as Plut. also as fem. Fro usu. in plur., *οἱ θῖν* mostly with some *ψάμμου*, Hdt. 3, 26; Aesch. however h *heaps* of dead, Pers. *steppes*, of Libya, A the *sand-heaps* in t and so in genl. *the deposit* of the sea o *λυς*, Arist. H. A. 8, *θῖς κελαινά*, Soph. *ὡς μου τὸν θῖνα τα* hile the very bottom Vesp. 696, v. Schol. 2, p. 33, we find th in LXX, *θῆν*. (Pa *τίθημι*, the root, *a* that of *a deposit*.

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Σ

ünen, our *downs*.)

, 502, *Θίσβαι, ῶν*
Thisbe or *This*
of Boeotia, near
in ancient as in
wild pigeons; it
c.—II. a Boeo-
, 32, 3.
(θλάω) a eunuch,
Philo.
foreg.
θλάω) a crushing,
or. [*ᾰ*: only long
, (θλάω) a bruise,
τό, dim. from
, Gal.
n. *ιδος, ἡ, (θλάω)*
the seed of which
ed like mustard,
(θλάω) a crusher,
rument = *ἐμβρυο-*
ν, (θλάω) good for
, (θλάω) crushed,
Fr. 345, opp. to
Arist. H. A.
n of sq., Gal.
, to crush, bruise,
l. 18, 97, Hes. Sc.
pp. to *ῥήγνυμι*:
θλασμένος or *τε-*
. 22, 45.—*φλάω* is
n to *θραύω, κλάω*,
so to *θλίβω, φλί-*
all tenses: hence
θλάσσε, etc.
(θλίβω) squeezed,
θλασίας, Strab.:
ίψω: perf. pass.
ass. *ἐθλίβην*: *to*
ub, gall, Ar. Pac.
at! Ran. 5. Mid.
will rub his shoul-
2. metaph. *to op-*
ss: *θλιβόμενος*,
it, Ar. Vesp. 1289.
: form. (Akin to
ίω.) [*ῐ*, except in
τό, that which is
θλῖψις, LXX.
, (*θλίβω*) *oppres-*
ext. Emp.
ψις,) *εως, ἡ, (θλί-*
ssure, Strab.: but
pression, affliction,
is, a city of lower
the Tanitic and
s of the Nile, near
.: hence
νομός, the Tmuïtic
nd *θνησιμαῖος, a*,
norticinus, mortal;
XX: *ἐσθήματα ἐκ*
from *the skin of a*
Philostr.
. form from root
ears in fut. and
: fut. *θᾱνοῦμαι*:
τέθνηκα, whence
. forms *τέθνᾰμεν*,
3 pl. plqpf. *ἐτέθ-*
θνάναι [*ᾰ*], Hom.
τεθνάμεναι [*ᾰ*], in
αι, Ag. 539; and
ιpph. 2, 15; opt.
41

τεθναίην: imper. *τέθνᾰθι*: part. *τεθνεώς*, gen. *ῶτος*, fem. *τεθνεῶσα*, neut. *τεθνεός*, but in Hdt. 1, 112 also (and perh. better) *τεθνεός*, cf. *ἑστός* from *ἵστημι*, Hom. and Ion. masc. and neut. *τεθνηώς, ῶτος*, in Hom. sometimes in gen. *τεθνηότος*, etc., Od. 24, 56, Il. 13, 659, etc.; once too, Od. 19, 331, he has the usu. dat. *τεθνεῶτι* as trisyll.; but as fem. only *τεθνηκυῖα*, Od. 4, 734: (this form *τεθνηώς* is adopted as Homer's by Wolf after Aristarch.: Buttm. prefers the Boeot. *τεθνειώς*, Wern. Tryph. p. 193.) From *τέθνηκα* arose in Att. the collat. future forms *τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι*, the former in old, the latter in new Att., Dawes M. C. p. 151, sq., Elmsl. Ach. 597. *To die, be dying*, as well of natural as of violent death, first in Hom.: *οἰκτίστῳ θανάτῳ θανεῖν*, Od. 11, 412. Perf. *I am dead*, *ἀλλ' ἤδη τέθνηκε*, Od. 4, 834; so too aor. 2; part. *τεθνηώς, τεθνηῶτες, the dead*, also *τ. νέκυς* or *νεκρός*, Il. 18, 173, Od. 12, 10: so too *θανών*:—after Hom. the pres. is sometimes used in perf. signf., as Soph. O. T. 118; esp. in part., Schäf. Theocr. Ep. 7, 2, Soph. Phil. 1085: *θνήσκειν ὑπό τινος, to fall by* another's *hand, be destroyed by* him, Pind. O. 2, 36.—II. metaph. of things, *to die, fall, perish*, Pind. Fr. 86, Soph. O. C. 611.

Θνητογᾰμία, ας, ἡ, (θνητός, γάμος) marriage with a mortal.

*Θνητογενής, ές, (θνητός, *γένω) born of mortals, of mortal race*, Soph. Ant. 835, Eur. H. F. 799.

Θνητοειδής, ές, (θνητός, εἶδος) of mortal nature, Plat. Phaed. 86 A.

Θνητός, ή, όν, also *ός, όν*, Eur. I. A. 901, 1396: Dor. *θνατός*, (*θνήσκω*) *liable to death, mortal*, opp. to *ἀθάνατος*, oft. in Hom.: *οἱ θνητοί, mortals*, Trag..; also, *θ. ἀνδρες*, Hes. Th. 967. —2. of things, *befitting mortals, human*, *θνητὰ φρονεῖν*, Eur. Bacch. 394.—II. *dead*, *εἴ τις φθόγγον εἰσακούσεται θνητῶν παρ' Ἀΐδῃ*, Eur. H. F. 491, ubi Elmsl. *φθιτῶν*: Dind. proposes to join *φθόγγον θνητῶν*, retaining the usu. signf.

Θοάζω, (*θοός*) trans., *to move quickly, hurry on, hasten, πτέρυγας*, Eur. Or. 335, I. T. 1142: *θ. σῖτα, to dispatch* it *quickly*, Id. H. F. 382.—2. intr. *to move one's self quickly, hurry along, rush, dart*, like *θύω*, Eur. Or. 1542, Bacch. 219, etc.: but—II. in Aesch. Supp. 595, *ὑπ' ἀρχᾶς οὐ τινος θοάζων* (Ζεὺς) *κρατύνει*, and in Soph. O. T. 2, *τίνας ποθ' ἕδρας θοάζετε*; it is=*θαάσσειν, to sit*, Buttm. Lexil. and Dind. Steph. Thes. in voc. *θαάσσειν*: however Erfurdt and Herm. interpr. Soph. l. c. in signf. I. 1, why *do ye hurry on* this sitting, i. e. why *come ye here* to sit? (Buttm. assumes a twofold root for *θοάζω*, viz. *θοός* for signf. I., and ΘΕ–, ΘΑ–, *τίθημι* for signf. II.) Cf. *ἐπιθοάζειν*.

†*Θοαί, ῶν, αἱ*, in Strab. *Ὀξεῖαι*, v. *θοός* II., Od. 15, 299.

†*Θοαντιάς, άδος, ἡ, daughter of Thoas*, (2) i. e. Hypsipyle, Ap. Rh. 1, 637.

†*Θοάντιον, ου, τό, Thoantium*, a part of the coast, and a promontory of Rhodes near Camirus, Strab.

†*Θόας, αντος, ὁ*, (*θοός*) *Thoas*, son of Andraemon, king of Calydon and Pleuron, Il. 2, 638, cf. Strab. p. 255. —2. son of Bacchus and Ariadne, king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, Il. 14, 230.—3. son of Icarius, brother of Penelope, Apollod.—4. a Trojan, Il. 16, 311.—5. a king in the Tauric Chersonesus, Eur. I. T. 32, etc.—6. a tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 126, 4.—7. son of Ornytion, grandson of Sisyphus, Paus. 2, 4, 3.—Others in Arr., etc.—II. earlier name of the Acheloüs, acc. to Strab. p. 450.

Θόασμα, ατος, τό, (*θοάζω*) *a place for dancing*, etc., Orph.

Θόη, ης, ἡ, (*θοή*) *Thoë*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 40.—2. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 354.

Θολματίδιον, Att. contr. from *τὸ ἱματίδιον*, dim of sq. [*ῐδιον*, Ar. Plut. 985.

Θολμάτιον, θολμάτια, Att. contr. from *τὸ ἱμάτιον, τὰ ἱμάτια*.

Θοίνα, ἡ, v. *θοίνη*, sub fin.

Θοινάζω, rarer form for *θοινάω*, Xen. Ages. 8, 7. Hence

Θοίνᾰμα, ατος, τό, a meal, feast, Eur. Or. 814, Ion 1495.

Θοιναρμόστρια, ας, ἡ, the lady-president of a feast, Lacon. Inscr. ap. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 682 sq.

Θοινᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*θοινάω*) *one who gives a feast, a feaster*: *χαλεπὸς θ., lord of a* horrid *feast*, Aesch. Ag. 1502.

Θοινᾱτήριος, ον, (*θοινάω*) *of* or *belonging to a feast*: *τὸ θ.*=*θοίνη*, Eur. Rhes. 515.

Θοινᾱτικός, ή, όν,=foreg., Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

Θοινάτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*θοινατήρ*, Eur. Ion 1206, 1217. [*ᾰ*]

Θοινάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to feast, feast on, eat*, c. acc., *θοινᾶν ἰχθῦς*, Hes. Sc. 212; also *to feast, entertain, φίλους*, Eur. Ion 982, cf. *θοινίζω*. More freq. in mid., f. *-ήσομαι* or *-ᾶσομαι*, Lob. Phryn. p. 204, with aor. pass. *ἐθοινήθην*, usu. absol. *to feast, dine*, once in Hom. *αὐτοὺς προτέρω ἄγε θοινηθῆναι*, he led them on *to feast*, Od. 4, 36: but c. acc., Eur. Cycl. 547; also c. gen., Ib. 248: from

Θοίνη, ης, ἡ, a meal, feast, banquet, dinner, Hes. Sc. 114: and in plur., Aesch. Pr. 530: in genl. *food*, for man and beast: *ἐκ θοινης*, after *dinner*, Epich. p. 98; *εἰς θ. καλεῖν τινα*, Eur. Ion 1140; *ἐπὶ θοίνην ἰέναι*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B. Later form *θοίνα*, Piers. Moer. p. 183. (Akin to ΘΑΩ, *θῆσασθαι, τιθῆ, τιθήνη*, and Lat. *coena*.)

Θοίνημα, ατος, τό,=*θοίναμα*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 B.

Θοινητός, ή, όν, eatable.

Θοινήτωρ, ὁ,=*θοινάτωρ, θοινατήρ*, Anth.

Θοινίζω, (*θοίνη*) *to feast, entertain*, Hdt. 1, 129, with v. l. *ἐθοίνησε*.

†*Θοίνων, ωνος, ὁ, Thoenon*, a Syracusan, Plut. Pyrrh. 23.

Θοῖτο, for *θεῖτο*, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. of *τίθημι*.

Θολερός, ά, όν, (*θολός*) *muddy, dirty, foul, thick, troubled*, opp. to *καθαρός* or *λαμπρός*, strictly of troubled water, Hdt. 4, 53, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. metaph. like Lat. *turbidus, troubled by passion, madness*, etc., *θολεροὶ λόγοι, the troubled* words of passion, Aesch. Pr. 885, *θολερὸς χειμών, a dark, thick* storm of madness, Soph. Aj. 206. Att. *ὀλερός*. Adv. *-ρῶς*. Hence

Θολερότης, ητος, ἡ, muddiness, Hipp.

Θολερώδης, ες, (*θολερός, εἶδος*) dub. l. Theophr. for *θολώδης*.

Θολία, ας, ἡ, (*θόλος*) *a round hat with a broad brim* to keep the sun off, or perh. *a parasol*, Theocr. 15, 39.

Θολοειδής, ές, (*θόλος, εἶδος*) *like a θόλος*.

Θολόεις, εσσα, εν, (*θολός*) poet. for *θολερός*, dub. in Opp. H. 3, 164.

Θολομῖγής, ές, (*θολός, μίγνυμι*) *mixed with mud* or *dirt*, Onat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 98.

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ΘΟ'ΛΟΣ, *ου, ἡ, a dome* or *domical roof, vault:* in genl. *any round building, a rotunda:* as early as Od. 22, 442, sq., where it is a round building on pillars, to keep provisions and kitchen utensils in—*a vaulted kitchen,* acc. to Voss.—2. at Athens esp. *the round chamber,* in which the Prytanes dined, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127, 13.—II. *ὁ θόλος,* in public baths, *the vaulted vapour-bath,* Vitruv.—2. *a bandage put round* the head, Gal.

ΘΟΛΟ'Σ, *οῦ, ὁ, mud, dirt:* esp.—II. *the thick, dark juice of the cuttle-fish* (*sepia*), which it emits to trouble the water and so hide itself, Lat. *loligo,* Arist. H. A. Att. *ὀλός,* and adj. *ὀλερός* for *θολερός.* Hence

Θολόω, *ῶ,* f. *-ώσω, to make muddy, foul, thick,* strictly of water, Antiph. 'Αλιευ. 1, *τεθολωμένος ὑδρ,* Philyll. Incert. 1: also metaph. like Lat. *perturbare, θολοῖ δὲ καρδίαν, it troubles* my heart, Eur. Alc. 1067.

Θολώδης, *ες,* (*θολός, εἶδος*) *like mud, muddy,* Hipp.

Θόλωσις, *εως, ἡ,* (*θολόω*) *a making muddy, troubling,* Arist. Part. An.

Θοός, *ή, όν, quick, nimble, active,* esp. *quick in act, ready,* Hom., who prefers *ταχύς* or *ὠκύς* for *quick in motion, swift;* the two are joined Od. 7, 34: c. inf., *θοὸς μάχεσθαι,* Il. 5. 536. Also of things, esp. as constant epith. of ships, *θοαὶ νῆες,* perh. ships of war as opp. to merchantmen; *θ. χείρ, βέλος, ἅρμα, μάστιξ:* also *θοὴ νύξ,* Il. 10, 394, Hes. Th. 481, night *in her swift chariot, quickly-passing* night. cf. Herm. Soph. Trach. 94; but acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., *awful, terrible* night: *θοὴ δαίς, a hasty* meal, Od. 8, 38: applied by Pind. to *μάχαι,* P. 8, 37; to *ὠδῖνες,* Fr. 58. Adv. *-ῶς, quickly, in haste,* Hom.: *soon,* Od. 15, 216.—II. *sharp, pointed, νῆσοι θοαί,* the Echinades, *with their pointed cliffs* (like the Needles) or *sharp promontories,* Od. 15, 299: hence, *θ. γόμφοι, ὀδόντες, πελέκεις,* Ap. Rh., cf. *θοόω.* Poet. word. (Prob. from *θέω, to run,* akin to *σεύομαι, to rush,* cf. *ὠκύς* and *ὀξύς,* and our *sharp* meaning both *pointed* and *quick.*)

Θοόω, *ῶ,* f. *-ώσω,* (*θοὸς* II.) *to make sharp* or *pointed,* like *ὀξύνω,* Od. 9, 327. It does not seem to have been used in signf. *to quicken, hasten.*

†Θοραί, *ῶν, αἱ, Thōrae,* a deme of the Attic tribe Antiochis; *ὁ Θορεύς, an inhab. of Thorae,* Strab.

Θοραῖος, *αία, αῖον,* (*θορός*)=*θορικός: ὁ θοραῖος,* epith. of Apollo *as the God of growth and increase,* Lyc.

Θορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of *θρώσκω,* q. v.; *θόρε,* Ep. 3 sing., Il.—A pres. *θορέω* does not seem to have been used, even by later authors, Buttm. Catal. voc. *θρώσκω.*

Θορή, *ῆς, ἡ,*=*θορός,* Hdt. 3, 101.

†Θορίκιος, *α, ον, of* or *belonging to Thoricus, Thorician,* Dem. 996, 23.—2. *πέτρος,* a rock in Colonus, not of the deme Thoricus, v. Herm. ad Soph. O. C. 1595. [*ῐκ*]

Θορῑκόνδε, adv. *to Thoricus,* H. Hom. Cer. 126: from

†Θορικός, *οῦ,* and Θόρικος, *ου, ὁ, Thōrĭcus,* one of the 12 ancient cities of Attica; later, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, on the east coast near Sunium, Hdt. 4, 99, Thuc. 8, 95.

Θορικός, *ή, όν,* (*θορός*) *of* or *belonging to the seed; τὰ θορικά, partes seminales,* Arist. Gen. An.; *πόροι θ., the seminal* passages, Arist. H. A.

†Θόρναξ, *ακος, ὁ, Thornax,* a village and mountain of Laconia near Sparta, containing a temple of Apollo, now *Thornika,* Hdt. 1, 69, Paus. 2, 36, 1.—II. *ἡ,* fem. pr. n., Paus. 8, 27, 17.

Θόρνυμαι Nic., and *θορνύομαι,* Hdt., dep., collat. form of *θρώσκω, to leap* esp. *to pair, copulate,* Hdt. 3, 109.

Θορογες, *εσσα, εν,* (*θορός*) *in seed, embryo, βρέφος θ.,* Orph.

Θορός, *οῦ, ὁ, the semen genitale of the male,* Hdt. 2, 93: also *θορή.* (Of same root as *θόρνυμαι, θρώσκω, θορεῖν.*)

†Θόρσος, *ου, ὁ, the Thorsus,* a river of Sardinia, Paus.

Θορῦβέω, *ῶ,* f. *-ήσω,* (*θόρυβος*) *to make a noise* or *uproar,* usu. of a crowded assembly, Ar. Vesp. 622: hence esp., like Lat. *acclamare, to shout,* etc., *in token either of approbation* or *the contrary:* hence—I. *to cheer, applaud, λόγος τεθορυβημένος,* Isocr. 281 C, cf. Arist. Rhet.: *to groan, murmur at* one, usu. c. dat., Plat. Apol. 20 E, Dem. 60, 27; also *θ. πρός τινα,* Thuc. 6, 61: so too in pass., *to make tumults,* Thuc.—II. trans. *to confuse by noise* or *tumult, to trouble, disturb:* hence pass. *to be troubled, ὑπό τινος,* Soph. Aj. 164; *to be in disorder* or *confusion,* Hdt. 3, 78; 4, 130: hence

Θορῦβητικός, *ή, όν, inclined to make a noise, uproarious, turbulent,* Ar. Eq. 1380.

Θορῦβοποιέω, *ῶ, to make an uproar,* Diod.: from

Θορῦβοποιός, *όν,* (*θόρυβος, ποιέω*) *making an uproar, turbulent,* Plut.

Θόρῦβος, *ου, ὁ, a noise,* usu. *the confused noise of a crowded assembly, an uproar, tumult,* first in Pind. O. 10, 88, Soph., etc.: esp. as token of approbation or the contrary, *applause, cheers,* Ar. Eq. 547, Dem. 519, 19: *groans, murmurs,* Plat. Legg. 876 B. (Akin to *θρόος* and to *τύρβη, τυρβάζω, ταράσσω,* Lat. *turbo.*)

Θορῦβώδης, *ες,* (*θόρυβος, εἶδος*) *noisy, uproarious, turbulent,* Plat. Legg. 671 A. Adv. *-ώς.*

Θου-, Att. for *θεο-,* v sub *θεύμορος.*

†Θούδημος, *ου, ὁ,* v. l. for *Εὐδήμος,* an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

†Θούδιππος, *ου, ὁ, Thudippus,* masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Isae.—2. another, condemned to die with Phocion, Plut. Phoc. 35.

†Θουκλῆς, *έους, ὁ, Thucles,* masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 80.—2. of Chalcis in Euboea, Id. 6, 3.

†Θουκριτίδης, *ου, ὁ,* prop. *son of Thucritus,* as masc. pr. n., *Thucritides,* Dem. 1304, 27.

†Θούκριτος, Att. contd. for *Θεόκριτος, ου, ὁ, Thucritus,* an Athenian, father of Euxitheus, Dem. 1311, 18.

†Θουκυδίδης, *ου, ὁ, Thūcydides,* son of Melesias, of Alopece, a commander of the Athenians at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 117, Ar. Ach. 703.—2. son of Olorus, the celebrated historian of the Peloponnesian war, in which he also was a commander.—3. grandson of No. 1, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Lach. 179.—4. a Thessalian of Pharsalus, Thuc. 8, 90.

†Θούλη, *ης, ἡ, Thulē,* the northernmost land known to the ancients, acc. to Ptol. one of the Shetland isles, to others *Iceland,* Strab. p, 104, 114.

†Θουμαντις, *ίδος, ὁ, Thumantis,* masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eq. 1268.

†Θουμελικός, *οῦ, ὁ, Thumelĭcus,* son of Arminius, Strab.

†Θουνάται, *ῶν, οἱ, the Thunātae,* an Illyrian people, Strab.

Θουραῖος, *αία, αῖον,* (*θοῦρος*) *leaping, raging:* esp. like Lat. *salax, lustful.*

Θουράς, *άδος, ἡ,* fem. of foreg., Nic.

Θουράω, *ῶ, to rush* or acc., Lyc. 85.

Θουρῆις, *εσσα, εν,*=

Θούρης, *ου, ὁ, the ma* *sarius.*

†Θουρία, *ας, ἡ, Thuria,* senia, acc. to Paus. an Homeric *Anthea* or *Aep*

†Θουριάς, *άδος, ἡ,* v.

†Θουριάτης, *ου, ὁ, of* rian, οἱ Θ., *the Thurians,* ὁ Θουρ. *κόλπος, the* 'Ασιναῖος, Strab. [*ῐ*]

Θουρικός, *ή, όν,*=*θοι*

†Θούριοι, *ων, οἱ, Thu* Lucania in Italy on th Sinus, founded by a co nians near the site of t baris, Thuc. 6, 61; 7, 35 a spring Θουριά acc. to

†Θουρῖνος, *ου, ὁ, of T* *οἶνος,* Strab.

Θουριόμαντις, *εως,* *μάντις*) *a Thurian pr* genl. *a soothsayer,* Ar. N in allusion to the *μάν* gone with the recent col

Θούριος, *α, ον, of Th* Thuc. 7, 35; Xen. He Θουρ., and ὁ Θουριεύς, *of Thurii,* Arr. An. 2, 2 Θουρία and *-ριάς,* with *the Thurian territory,* Th

Θούριος, *α, ον,*=*θοῦρ*

Θοῦρις, *ίδος, ἡ,* fem.

Θοῦρος, *ου, ὁ, leaping* *ging, impetuous, eager, re* but only in Il., alway Mars. Fem. *θοῦρις, i* Il., only once in Od., 4 as epith. of *ἀλκή:* also prob., the shield *with wh* *to the fight,* Il. 11, 32; 2 *θοῦρις ἀλγίς* Pind. (F *θορεῖν:* also akin to *θύ*

†Θουφάνης, *ους, ὁ, Thu* pr. n., an Athenian, Ar.

†Θούφραστος, *ου, ὁ,* masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp.

Θώακος, *ου, ὁ,* Ep. *θῶκος, a seat,* Od. 12, 3 *assembly,* Od. 2, 26, cf. v. *θαάσσειν* 7.

†Θόων, *ωνος, ὁ, Thoön,* lod.—2. son of Phaen Il. 5, 152.—3. another 422.—4. another Troja slain by Antilochus, Phaeacian, Od. 8, 113.

Θόωσα, *ης, ἡ,* (*θοός.*) but only found as pro *Thoösa,* a nymph, daug cys, mother of Polyp Emped. 13.

†Θοώς, *ῶτος, ὁ,* voc. Θο herald of Mnestheus be 12, 342.

Θραγμός, *οῦ, ὁ, a crac* *ing,* Sext. Emp. (Prob. acc. to others from *θρύ*

Θράκη, *ης, ἡ,* Ep. an but also in Trag.: a Θρῃκίη in Hdt., †*Thrac* of northern Greece, ex Macedonia to the Eux Aegean and Propontis, 4. 99, etc.—Θρ. *ἡ ἐν* 'A *Thrace,* a district of Asi the Bosporus Thracius Xen. An. 6, 4, 1.

†Θράκηθεν and Θράκ *κηθεν,* etc.

†Θρακῖδαι, *ῶν, οἱ, the* division or family of th Diod. S.

Θρακίζω, f. *-ίσω,* (Θρ *the Thracians.*

†Θράκιον, *ου, τό, the Th*

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tium near the Thra-
An. 7, 1, 24; Hell. 1,

(Θρᾷξ) Hom. and Ion.
Θρήϊκιος, †*Thracian*,
1, 168, etc.: ὁ Θρηΐ-
Thracian sea, the up-
Aegean, Il. 23, 195; τὸ
e Thermaïcus Sinus,
hrace, Hdt. 7, 176.
v, *in Thracian fash-*
oarsely, Theocr. 14, 46.
ου, ὁ, (Θρᾴκη, φοι-
eeps going to Thrace,
ς, Ar. Fr. 198.
ᾶνος) *to stretch on the*
tan: hence θρανεύ-
c. signf. pass., *to be*
369. (Not to be con-
ανόω and θρανύσσω.)
ὁ,=θρανίς, Anth.
, τό, dim. from θρα-
2.
τό, dim. from θρᾶνος,

ὁ, *the sword-fish*, also
ὁ, (θρᾶνος) in plur.,
e topmost of the three
reme, who had the
d most work, and so
ived extra pay, Thuc.
Ran. 1101, Ach. 161.
λαμίτης.—II. as adj.,
to the topmost bench,
e topmost bench, Po-
τις κώπη, *the oar of a*
pr. [ῐ] Hence
, ὁν, *of* or *belonging to*
ς, ἡ, fem. from θρανί-

ός, *a bench, form*, Ar.
eg. θράνου. pro θρά-
topmost of the three
reme, *the seat of the*
a close-stool, Hipp.—
wooden frame-work of
kin to Ion. θρῆνυς and
through a dim. θρά-
use, comes Lat. *tran-*
regarded as the root.)
break in pieces, only
s. συνθρανόω, cf. θρα-

=θρῆνυς, Corinna ap.

break in pieces, smash,
θρανόω, referred to
nust not be confound-
from θρᾶνος.)
ς, *a Thracian*: Hom.
ν. Θρῆιξ, ικος, Hdt. 1,
and Trag. Θρῇξ, κος.
ᾳ. v. [ῑ but in Ap. Rh.
ᾳς.]
ον, cf. sub θράσσω.
ς, *Thrasius*, a Trojan
s, Il. 21, 210.
ν, ὁ, *the wind from*
. Mund.: prob. be-
from Thrace; and so
which form is found

ος, τό, (θρασύς) me-
ρασος. *confidence, cour-*
. 14, 416: but later
sense, *over-boldness*,
audaciousness, impu-
θράσους, Hdt. 7, 9,
ον, ἐπ' ἔσχατον θρά-
. (Cf. Lithuan. *dra-*
t, etc., Pott, Etym.
0. [ᾰ]
ἡ, Att. Θρᾷττα, Ion.
σσα, Dor. Θρῄϊσσα, *a*
, Ar. Ach. 273, etc.
hracian, Eur. Alc. 967.

Θράσσω, Att. θράττω, fut. -ξω, Att. contr. from ταράσσω, *to trouble, disquiet*, Pind. I. 7, 56, Aesch. Pr. 628, but most freq. in prose, v. Ruhnk. Tim. [ᾰ seemingly, hence the part. neut. pres. must be written θρᾶττον, not θράττον, aor. θρᾶξαι not θράξαι, Buttm. Catal. v. ταράσσω, v. τέτρηχα 3.]

†Θρασύβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Thrasybūlus*, a tyrant of Miletus, a contemporary of Periander, Hdt. 1, 20.—2. a tyrant of Syracuse, brother and successor of Hiero, Polyb.—3. son of Xenocrates of Agrigentum, Pind. P. 6.—4. an Athenian, son of Lycus, who delivered Athens from the thirty tyrants, Thuc. 8, 75; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 12.—5. son of foreg., Dem. 431, 12.—6. an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—Others in Dem., Aesch., etc.

Θρασυγλωττία, ας, ἡ, *boldness of tongue*: from

Θρασύγλωττος, ον, (θρασύς, γλῶσσα) *bold of tongue*.

Θρᾱσύγυιος, ον, (θρασύς, γυῖον) *strong of limb*, c. inf., θρ. νικᾶν, *trusting to his limbs* for victory, Pind. 8, 52.

†Θρασυδαῖος, ου, ὁ, Ion. Θρασυδήϊος, *Thrasydaeus*, son of Aleuas of Larissa in Thessaly, Hdt. 9, 58.—2. a Theban, a victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 11, 21.—3. an Elean popular leader, 3, 2, 27. Cf. Θρασύλαος.

Θρᾱσύδειλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (θρασύς, δειλός) *an impudent coward, braggart, poltroon*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. name of a gem, Plut.

Θρᾱσύθῡμος, ον, (θρασύς, θυμός) *bold of mind*.

Θρᾱσυκάρδιος, ον, (θρασύς, καρδία) *bold of heart, bold-hearted*, Il. 10, 41; 13, 343.

†Θρασυκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Thrasȳcles*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Luc., etc.

†Θρασύλᾱος, ου, ὁ, *Thrasȳlāus*, a Thessalian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 8; v. l. Θρασυδαῖος.

†Θρασυλέων, οντος, ὁ, *Thrasylĕon*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Θρασύλεως, ω, ὁ, Att. for Θρασύλαος and in Hdt., an Athenian, Hdt. 6, 114.

†Θράσυλλος, ου, ὁ, or Θράσυλος, *Thrasyllus*, a leader of the Argives, Thuc. 5, 54.—2. one of the ten commanders of the Athenians at the Arginusae insulae, Thuc. 8, 73; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 8.—Others in Dem. 1241, 27; Plut.; etc.

†Θρασύλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Thrasylŏchus*, a Messenian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 12.—2. an Athenian of Anagyrus, brother of Midias, aided the guardians of Dem. against their ward, Dem. 539, fin.; 841, 3.—Others in Dem. 1210, 17; etc.

†Θρασυμάχειος, ον, *of Thrasymachus*, Dion. H.; 261 C. From

†Θρασῠμᾰχος, ου, ὁ, *Thrasymăchus*, a sophist of Chalcedon, Plat. Phaedr.

Θρᾱσυμέμνων, ον, gen. ονος, (θρασύς, μένος, μέμονα) *bold of spirit, bold-spirited*, epith. of Hercules, Il. 5, 639, Od. 11, 267.

Θρᾱσυμήδης, ες, (θρασύς, μῆδος) *bold of thought* or *plan, daring, resolute*, Pind. P. 4, 254: in Hom. only as pr. n.: v. sq.

†Θρασῠμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Thrasymēdes*, a son of Nestor, Il. 9, 81.—2. an Athenian, son of Diophantus, Dem. 925, 15.—3. a statuary of Paros, Paus.

†Θρασυμηλίδας, α, ὁ, *Thrasymelidas*, a Spartan, son of Cratesicles, Thuc. 4, 11.

†Θρασύμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Thrasymēlus*, charioteer of Sarpedon, Il. 16, 462.

Θρᾱσύμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ,=θρασυμήδης, Anth.

Θρᾱσυμήχᾰνος, ον, (θρασύς, μηχανή) *bold in contriving* or *planning, daring*, Pind. O. 6, 114.

Θρᾱσύμῡθος, ον, (θρασύς, μῦθος) *bold of tongue, saucy*, Pind. O. 13, 13.

Θρᾱσύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, 1 aor. ἐθράσυνα, (θρασύς) just like θαρσύνω, *to make bold, embolden, encourage*, Aesch. Ag. 222: πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρ., *lending courage to* their ignorance by number, Thuc. 1, 142; also θρ. τι, *to brag of* a thing, Polyb. Pass. and mid. *to be bold, ready, take courage*, Aesch. Ag. 1188, etc.: *to speak boldly*, Isocr. 43 C: c. dat., θρασύνεσθαί τινι, *to rely on* one, Soph. Phil. 1387.

Θρᾱσυξενία, ας, ἡ, (θρασύς, ξένος) *the boldness, impudence of a stranger*, Plat. Legg. 879 E.

Θρᾱσυπόλεμος, ον, (θρασύς, πόλεμος) poet. *θρασυπτόλεμος, bold in war*, Anth.

Θρᾱσύπονος, ον, (θρασύς, πόνος) *bold* or *ready at work*, Pind. O. 1, 156.

ΘΡΑ΄ΣΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, *bold, spirited, of good courage*, in Hom. freq. epith. of horses: also θρ. πόλεμος, Il. 6, 254, Od. 4, 146; and θρασεῖαι χεῖρες oft. in Hom.; so too in Hdt. Later most usu. in bad sense, *over-bold, rash, venturous, desperate*, Lat. *audax*, Aesch. Pr. 178, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 B: and it might be so taken even in Od. 10, 436.—II. of things, *to be ventured, safe*, θρασύ μοι τόδ' εἰπεῖν, Pind. N. 7, 74, cf. Soph. Phil. 106. Adv. -έως: comp. θρασύτερον, *more boldly*, Thuc. (Cf. θράσος.)

Θρᾱσύσπλαγχνος, ον, (θρασύς, σπλάγχνον) *bold-hearted*, Eur. Hipp. 424. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 730.

Θρᾱσυστομέω, ῶ, *to be over-bold of tongue, impudent*, Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Phil. 380: and

Θρᾱσυστομία, ας, ἡ, *impudence*, Mel. 34: from

Θρᾱσύστομος, ον, (θρασύς, στόμα) *over-bold of tongue, impudent*, Aesch. Theb. 612, Ag. 1399.

Θρᾱσύτης, ητος, ἡ, (θρασύς) *over-boldness, rashness, audaciousness*, Thuc. 2, 61, Plat., etc. [ῡ]

Θρᾱσύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θρασύς, φρήν) *bold of mind*, Opp.

Θρᾱσυφωνία, ας, ἡ,=θρασυστομία: from

Θρᾱσύφωνος, ον, (θρασύς, φωνή)=θρασύστομος.

Θρᾱσυχάρμης, ου, ὁ, (θρασύς, χάρμη) *bold in fight*, Qu. Sm.

Θρᾱσύχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (θρασύς, χείρ) *bold, ready of hand*, Anth.: hence

Θρᾱσυχειρία, ας, ἡ, *boldness of hand*.

Θρᾱσώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *boldness*, a name of Minerva, Lyc.

†Θράσων, ωνος, ὁ, (θρασύς) *Thraso*, an Athenian in whose house Aeschines had an interview with the envoy of Philip, Dem. 272, fin., Aeschin., etc.—2. a statuary, Strab.—Others in Ath., etc. Hence—II. as appell. in new comedy, *a braggart*, Lat. *miles gloriosus*.

†Θρασώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Thrasondas*, a Theban, Diod. S.

†Θρασωνίδας, ου, ὁ, *Thrasonīdas*, an Elean, who restored the democracy in Elis, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.—Others in Plut., etc.

Θράττα, ης, ἡ, *a small sea-fish*, Arist. H. A.; also θάττα.

Θρᾷττα, ης, ἡ, Att. for Θρᾷσσα.—II. Θράττα, ἡ, *Thratta*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1356, fin.

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Θραττίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from θράττα, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1.

Θραττω, Att. for θράσσω.

Θραυλός, ή, όν, (θραύω) *broken: to be broken, frangible, brittle*, Incert. ap. Suid.: cf. τραυλός.

Θραῦμα, ατος, τό, (θραύω)=θραῦσμα, Paus.

Θραυπαλος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of shrub*, perh. *the privet, ligustrum*, Theophr.

Θραυπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a little bird, like the goldfinch*, Lat. *carduelis*, Arist. H. A., but with v. ll.

Θραυρός, ά, όν,=θραυλός.

Θραυσάντυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (θραύω, ἄντυξ) *breaking wheels*, Ar. Nub. 1264.

Θραῦσις, εως, ἡ, (θραύω) *a breaking*.

Θραῦσμα, ατος, τό, (θραύω) *that which is broken, a fragment, piece*, Aesch. Pers. 425.

Θραυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a breaking*.

†**Θραῦστος**, ου, ὁ, *Thraustus*, a small town of Triphylian Elis, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 14.

Θραυστός, ή, όν, *broken: to be broken, brittle*, Tim. Locr.: from

ΘΡΑΥ΄Ω, *to break, break in pieces, shiver*, Hdt. 1, 174, Trag., etc.—II. metaph. like Lat. *frangere*,=θρύπτω, *to weaken, soften*, Ar. Av. 166. (Akin to θρύπτω, τρύω, τείρω: θραγμός is deriv. from an obsol. collat. form θράζω: v. also θρανύσσω.)

***ΘΡΑ΄Ω**, *to set*: but only found in aor. mid. θρήσασθαι, *to set one's self, sit*, Philet. Fr. 21. (Held to be the common root of θρᾶνος, θρῆνυς, θρόνος.)

Θρέϊσσα, ἡ, Dor. for Θρήϊσσα, Θρῇσσα, Theocr. Ep. 18, 1.

Θρεκτικός, ή, όν, (τρέχω) *able to run, swift*.

Θρέμμα, ατος, τό, (τρέφω) *that which is fed, bred, reared* or *tended, a nursling*: mostly of tame animals, cattle, esp. sheep and goats, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Oec. 20, 23; but in Trag. also of men, Aesch. Theb. 182, Soph. Phil. 243; of birds, Plat. Legg. 789 B; of wild beasts, a lion, Id. Charm. 155 D: θρ. ὑδρυς, periphr. for ὕδρα, Soph. Tr. 574: in Mel. of *a swarm* of gnats. Hence

Θρεμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from θρέμμα. [ᾰ]

Θρεμματοτροφέω, ῶ, (θρέμμα, τρέφω) *to keep cattle*, Strab.

Θρέξασκον, 3 plur. aor. 1 of τρέχω, Ep. lengthd. for ἔθρεξαν.

Θρέξομαι, fut. of τρέχω.

Θρεοκάρδιος, ον, (θρέω, καρδία) old reading in Anacr. 1, for which Bergk first read θεοκάρδιος, but now, with others, θρασυκ.

Θρέομαι, v. sub θρέω.

ΘΡΕ΄ΟΜΑΙ, dep., used only in pres. and impf.: *to speak*, esp. in a wailing, piteous tone, *to cry aloud, shriek out*, ἄχη, κακά, Aesch. Theb. 78, Ag. 1165, etc., and Eur. (Hence θρόος, θροῦς, θροέω, θρῆνος: and some make it akin to θρανύω, like Germ. *sprechen, brechen*, cf. φωνὴν ῥηγνύναι.)

Θρέπτα, ων, τά, later and softer form of θρέπτρα, Qu. Sm.

Θρέπτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from θρεπτήρ, Eur. Tro. 195, and Anth.

Θρεπτέον, verb. adj. from τρέφω, *one must feed*, Plat. Tim. 19 A: but —II. from pass., ἀπὸ τῶν εἰργασμένων θρεπτέον, *one must live* on what has been earned, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 8.

Θρεπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (τρέφω) *a feeder, rearer*, Mel. 72. Hence

Θρεπτήριος, ον, *able to feed* or *rear, feeding, nourishing*, μαστός, Aesch. Cho. 545: hence—II. τὰ θρεπτήρια, *rewards for rearing*, such as are made to nurses by the parents, H. Hom. Cer. 168, 223, cf. θρέπτρα, but also the returns made by children for their rearing, Hes. Op. 186. Att. τροφεῖα.—2. =τροφή, *food, nourishment*, Soph. O. C. 1263.—II. pass. *reared, tended, cherished*, πλόκαμος, Aesch. Cho. 6.

†**Θρέπτης**, ου, ὁ, *Threptes*, a servant of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

Θρεπτικός, ή, όν, (τρέφω) *able to feed* or *rear, feeding, nourishing*, τινός, Plat. Polit. 267 B: ἡ -κή, sub. δύναμις, *the nourishing principle*, Arist. Eth. 2.

Θρεπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τρέφω, *fed, reared, brought up*: esp. as subst. ὁ θρεπτός, ἡ θρεπτή, *a slave bred in the house*, Lat. *verna*, Meineke Pherecr. Myrm. 12.

Θρέπτρα, τά, like θρεπτήρια, *the returns made by children to their parents for their rearing, filial gratitude and duty*, Il. 4, 478; 17, 302: later also τὰ θρέπτα, as Voss after Zenodot. would read in H. Hom. Cer. 168. The sing. θρέπτρον seems not to be in use. Cf. θρεπτήριος.

Θρεπτρια, ας, ἡ, like θρέπτειρα, fem. of θρεπτήρ.

Θρέσκος, -κεω, -κεία, v. θρῆσκος, etc.

Θρεττανελό, *a sound imitative of the cithara*, as *tra lira* of the horn, Ar. Plut. 290.

Θρέττε, τό, only in Ar. Eq. 17, σὺκ ἔνι μοι τὸ θρέττε, acc. to Schol.=τὸ θαῤῥαλέον, θρασύ, *the spirit's* not in me: prob. a barbarism.

Θρεψα, poet. for ἔθρεψα, aor. 1 from τρέφω, Hom.

Θρεψίππας, ου, ὁ, = ἱπποτρόφος, Apollod.† as pr. n., son of Hercules and a Thespiad.

Θρέψις, εως, ἡ, (τρέφω) *a feeding, nourishing, nourishment*, Sext. Emp.

Θρηΐκη, v Θράκη.

Θρηΐκιη, ή, poet. for Θράκη, Il.

Θρηΐκιος, ίη, ίον, poet. for Θρήκιος, Θρᾴκιος, Il. and Hes. [ῐκ, but Alexandr. and later also ῑκ, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 300.]

Θρῄξ, ῑκός, ὁ, poet. for Θρῇξ, Θρᾷξ, Il.; later also Θρήϊξ, ῑκος, Jac. A. P. p. 585.

Θρήϊσσα, ἡ, poet. for Θρῇσσα, Θρᾷσσα.

Θρήκη, ἡ, Ion. for Θράκη, Il., and Hes. Hence

Θρήκηθεν, adv. *from Thrace*, Il. 9, 5.

Θρήκηνδε, adv. *to Thrace*, Od. 8, 361.

Θρήκιος, ίη, ιον, Ion. for Θράκιος.

Θρηνέρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (θρηνέω, ἔρως) *a querulous lover*, cf. δύσερως.

Θρηνέω, ῶ, (θρῆνος) *to wail, lament*, Od. 24, 61. Construct.: c. acc. cognato, ἀοιδὴν θρηνεῖν, *to sing* a dirge or lament, Il. 24, 722; so, γόον θρ., Aesch. Fr. 412: but also c. acc. objecti, vel rei, θρ. πόνους, Aesch. Pr. 615; vel pers., θρ. τὸν φύντα, Eur. Cresphont. 13. Hence

Θρήνημα, ατος, τό, *a lament*, Eur. Or. 132, etc.

Θρηνητέον, verb adj. from θρηνέω, *one must lament*, Apollon. ap. Stob. p. 617, 55.

Θρηνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (θρηνέω) *a mourner, wailer*, Aesch. Pers. 937.

Θρηνητής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Id. Ag. 1075. Hence

Θρηνητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to wailing* or *mourning*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Θρηνήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from θρηνητήρ, *a woman-mourner*, Lat. *praefica*.

Θρηνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,= θρηνητήρ.

Θρῆνος, ου, ὁ, (θρέομαι) *a wailing, lamenting*, esp. *a funeral lament*, like the Gaelic *coronach*, Il. 24, 721, Hdt. 2, 79, 85, al. *complaint, sad strain*, H. and so usu. in prose: Callin. p. 125 sq.

Θρῆνυς,=sq., Euphor.

Θρῆνυς, υος, ὁ, (θρά *footstool*, elsewh. ὑποπ Hom.—II. in Il. 15, 729 δης, *the seven-foot* bench of the helmsman or the

Θρηνωδέω, ῶ, *to sing ment*: hence

Θρηνώδημα, ατος, τό *ment*.

Θρηνώδης, ες, (θρῆνος *dirge, mournful*, Plat. Re

Θρηνῳδία, ας, ἡ, a lam *ing*, Plat.: from

Θρηνῳδός, όν, (θρῆνο *ing a dirge, lamenting*: a *a mourner*, Alciphr.

Θρῆξ, ῃκός, ὁ, Ion. fo fem. Θρῄσσα, ἡ, q. v.

Θρησκεία, οτ -ία, ας, ἡ *religious worship, service*, *usage*, Hdt. 2, 18, 37: re

Θρήσκευμα, ατος, τό, *religious worship*, Eccl.

Θρησκεύσιμος, ον, *of worship*, Eccl.

Θρησκευτήριον, ου, τ *worship*.

Θρησκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, Eccl.: from

Θρησκεύω, (θρῆσκος) *and hold religious observ religiously*, Hdt. 2, 64.— *worship, adore θεούς*, Hd

Θρησκίη, οτ as Schw. ης, Ion. for θρησκεία, H.

Θρῆσκος, ον, *religious*, in bad sense, *fanatic*, (Acc. to Plut. Alex. 2, because of their myste from τρέω, *full of relig* from θρέω, *muttering for* cf. Pers. 5, 184, and hence also written θ certainly akin to θεραπ

Θρῆσσα, ης, ἡ, Ion. fo

Θριάζω, (θριαί) *to b rapture*, Soph. Fr. 415.— *gather fig-leaves*.

†**Θρῖα**, ας, and Θριώ, an Attic deme of the adv., Θριᾶσιν, *in Thria* or *the Thriasian* 1, 114.

Θρῖαι. ὧν, αἱ, *the Th* sian nymphs, the nurs who invented a kind o by means of pebbles dr um, Ilgen and Herm. H 552: hence—2. *the p themselves*, (Lat. *sortes*) *divinations drawn thre* Callim. Cf. Lob. Agl sq. The Thriae are been *three*, whence som rive their name.

Θριαμβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a triumph*: from

Θριαμβεύω, (θρίαμβο ἀπό τινος, as in Lat. *aliqua, over* one, Plut.— *triumph*, Plut., and N. T. *to triumph*, N. T.

Θριαμβικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a triumph*, P

Θρίαμβος, ίδος, pecul αμβικός, Auct. ap. Suid

Θριαμβοδιθύραμβος, διθυραμβος) epith. of B tin. ap. Ath. 617 F, cf. ραμβος.

Θριαμβος, ου, ὁ, a hym

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rocessions to his hon-
dasc. 1 : hence as a
us, v. foreg. (Whence
comes we know not :
rob. from ἰάπτω, ἅπ-
ος, q. v.)—II. used to
man *triumphus*, which
n to it, Plut. [ῐ]

ον, of Thria, Thria-
ον πεδίον, the Thria-
nitful plain of Attica
and Eleusis, Hdt. 8,

ς, -γόω, later and soft-
γκιον, etc.

τό, dim. from sq.

ῦ, ὁ, *the topmost course*
all, which projected
nd kept off the rain,
, *cornice*, like γεῖσον,
u. of *outer* walls, but
ιγκὸς κυάνοιο, *a cor-*
al, on the *inside* of the
ph. *the topmost, finish-*
thing, *the top* or *last*
. 534 E.—II. later, *the*
ce of any sort, Plut.

o surround with a θριγ-
λὴν ἐθρίγκωσεν ἀχέρ-
t top with thorn-bush-
—II. *to build even to the*
d so metaph. *to put an*
end of, ἀτας θριγκοῦν,
3 : δῶμα κακοῖς θριγ-
e house *to the height*
H. F. 1280.

ς, (θριγκός, εἶδος) *like*

ος, τό, *a coping*, cor-
74 : *a fence.*

ως, ἡ, (θριγκόω) *a*
ριγκός.

γκωμα, late forms of

ος, pecul. fem. of θρι-
Th. 838. [where ι is

ς, ἡ, *the garden lettuce*,
tiva, Hipp. : strictly
tt. form of Ion. and
b. Phryn. 130.—II. *a*
h. [⏑⏑–, as Amphis
neke ; who considers
Eubul. Ἀστύτ. 1,
ἄκινη, to be corrupt.]
δος, ἡ, dim. from θρι-
Incert. 1, 6.

, ον, (θρίδαξ) *of let-*

ης, ἡ, dim. from θριδα-

ες, (θρίδαξ, εἶδος) *let-*

δαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ, Ion. and
ίδη : *lettuce*, Epich. p.
ῐ seemingly in Epich.,
12, 295, v. θριδακής,
ce in Hdt., Thom. M.,
ρίδαξ : but acc. to
ῐ, and so Lob. Phryn.
es θρῖδαξ.]

syncop. for θερίζω,

=Θριᾶσιν, v. sub Θρῖα,

ῖναξ, Gramm.

ή, Ep. for sq., Od. 11,

ς, ἡ, and Θρῑνακρίς,
) strictly *the trident-*
νῆσος, an old name
its *three promontories*,

, ὁ, (τρίς, ἀκή, ἄκρα,
trident, *three-pronged*
tir grain with, also
ῐ, Ar. Pac. 567, Nic.
Th. 114 : but later also ῐ, Anth., cf. Draco, p. 121.]

ΘΡΙΞ, ῐ́τος, ἡ, gen. τρῐχός, dat. pl. θριξί : *the hair*, both of man and beast, Hom. ; *the hair of the head*, but also with κεφαλῆς added, Od. 13, 399 : sheep's *wool*, Il. 3, 273, Hes. Op. 515 : pig's *bristles*, Il. 19, 254, Od. 10, 239 : later also *feathers*, *plumage*, Gal. ap. Lob. Phryn. 339.—Proverb. θρὶξ ἀνὰ μέσσον, *only a hair's breadth*, Theocr. 14, 9. Hom. and Hes. use it only in plur. : from Aesch. downwds. also in sing.

Θριοβόλος, ον, (Θριαί 2, βάλλω) *throwing pebbles into the divining-urn* : hence ὁ θρ., *a soothsayer*, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 814.

ΘΡΙΌΝ, ου, τό, *a fig-leaf*, Ar. Vesp. 436 ; also in genl. *a leaf*, Nic.—2. metaph. of things like a fig-leaf, as *a leaf-like membrane*, θρίω ἐγκεφάλου, Ar. Ran. 134.—II. *a mixture of eggs, lard, honey, flour*, etc., a kind of *stuffing* or *forcemeat*, so called because it was wrapped in fig-leaves, Schol. Ar. Ran. 134, Ach. 1100. (Prob. from τρίς, τρία, from *the three lobes* of the fig-leaf.) [ῐ, Ar. Eq. 954, cf. Ach. 158, 1102 : but ῐ, Theocr. 13, 40, Ep. Adesp. 222, 2, nisi ibi leg. θρύον, Jac. A. P. p. 622.]

ΘΡΙΌΣ, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. οἱ θρίοι, *the reefs* or *little ropes on the lower part of the sail*, used to take it up and make it smaller, elsewh. ἔκφορροι, cf. Ar. Eq. 440, and τέρθριος. [ῐ]

Θριοφόρος, ον, (Θριαί 2, φέρω) *carrying the divining pebbles*, *divining therefrom*, cf. θυρσοφόρος, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, p. 814.

Θριπηδέστατος, ον, dub. for sq., Luc.

Θριπήδεστος, ον, (θρίψ, ἔδω) *worm-eaten*, σφραγίδια θ., Ar. Thesm. 427, were prob. at first *pieces of worm-eaten wood used as seals*, and then *seals cut in imitation of them*, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 97, 2.

Θριπόβρωτος, ον, (θρίψ, βιβρώσκω) =foreg., Lyc.

Θριποφάγος, ον, (θρίψ, φαγεῖν) *eating wood-worms*, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ]

Θριπώδης, ες, (θρίψ, εἶδος) *worm-eaten* : hence θριπωδέστατον, Theophr. H. P. 3, 9, 5, ubi Stephan. θριπηδέστατον.

Θρίσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. θρίττα, *a fish*, elsewh. τριχίας, and so from θρίξ, Arist. H. A.

Θρίσσος, ου, ὁ, =θρίσσα, Anth.

Θρίψ, gen. θρῑπός, ὁ, *a worm*, esp. *a wood-worm*, Lat. *cossus*, Theophr. : prob. also ἡ θρίψ, Lob. Phryn. 400. (Prob. from τρίβω, cf. ἴψ.)

Θροέω, ῶ, (θρόος) *to cry aloud*, *shriek forth*, and in genl. *to speak*, *declare*, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 608 : also in pass. form c. act. signf. θροούμενος ἔπος, Aesch. Eum. 486.—II. = σοβέω, *to frighten* : hence in pass. *to be frightened* or *troubled*, N. T.

Θρομβεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. θρομβήϊον, dim. from θρόμβος, *a little lump*, Nic.

Θρομβίον, ου, τό, dim. from θρόμβος, like foreg., Diosc.

Θρομβοειδής, ές, (θρόμβος, εἶδος) *like a θρόμβος*, *full of θρόμβοι*, *curdled*, *clotted*, Hipp.

Θρόμβος, ου, ὁ, *a lump*, *piece*, Lat. *grumus*, as of asphalt, Hdt. 1, 179 : esp. *of blood*, *a clot* or *gout*, Aesch. Cho. 533, Eum. 184 ; of milk, *a curd*, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 8 : also of things made up of small parts, θρόμβοι ἁλῶν, like χόνδροι ἁλ., *coarse* salt. (Prob. from τρέφω, τέτροφα.) Hence

Θρομβόω, ῶ, *to make curdled* or *clotted*. Pass. θρομβόομαι, *to become so*, Nic.

Θρομβώδης, ες, = θρομβοειδής, Soph. Tr. 702.

Θρόμβωσις, εως, ἡ, (θρομβόω) *a making clotted* or *curdled*.—II. (from pass.) *a becoming so*, θρ. γάλακτος, *curdled* milk, Diosc.

Θρονίζω, (θρόνος) *to seat upon a throne* : pass. *to sit on one*, LXX.

Θρονίον, ου, τό, dim. from θρόνος.

†Θρόνιον, ου, τό, *Thrŏnium*, the capital city of the Locri Epicnemidii near the river Boagrius, Il. 2, 533, Thuc. 2, 26.—2. a city of Thesprotia in Epirus, Paus. Hence

†Θρόνιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Thronium* (1) ; pecul. fem. Θρονιάς, άδος, ἡ Θρον. πόλις, Eur. I. A. 264.

Θρονίς, ίδος, ἡ, =-όνιον, Themist.

Θρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (θρονίζω) *a seating on a throne*, *enthroning*, Synes.

Θρονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (θρονίζω) *one who enthrones*, Id.

†Θρονῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, = Θρονιάς, Lyc. ; v. sub Θρόνιος.

Θρόνον, ου, τό, only used in plur. τὰ θρόνα, *flowers*, etc. *embroidered on cloth*, Il. 22, 441.—II. later τὰ θρόνα are *flowers* or *herbs*, *used as drugs and charms*, Theocr. 2, 59. And so the word, like φάρμακον, is first a means of colouring and then of charming.

Θρονοποιός, όν, (θρόνος, ποιέω) *making thrones*.

Θρόνος, ου, ὁ, *a seat*, *chair*, esp. *a large*, *easy chair*, oft. in Hom. as the seat both of gods and men : his θρόνος must have been high, for they who sat on it had a footstool (θρῆνυς) ; it was often adorned with gold and silver, hence χρύσεος, ἀργυρόπλους, also spread with carpets or fleeces, (τάπητες, χλαῖναι, ῥήγεα, κώεα.)—II. later *a throne* in our sense, *a chair of state*, θρ. βασιλήϊος, Hdt. 1, 14 ; and so alone, freq. in Xen. ; *the chair of a judge*, *teacher*, *orator*, etc. : hence οἱ θρόνοι, *the throne*, i. e. the king's estate or dignity, Soph. Ant. 166. (From *θράω, θρᾶνος, θρῆνυς.) Hence

Θρόνωσις, εως, ἡ, =θρονισμός, esp. *of the enthronement and installation of the newly initiated*, at the mysteries of the Corybantes, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 277 D.

Θρόος, ὁ, Att. contr. θροῦς, οῦ, (θρέω, θροέω) *a noise* as of many voices, in Hom. only once of the cries of a number of people, Il. 4, 437 ; *a murmuring* of discontented people, Thuc. 8, 79.—II. *a report*, Lat. *rumor*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 37.

Θρῠαλλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from θρυαλλίς, Luc.

Θρῠαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a wick*, Ar. Nub. 59, 585.—II. *a plant which*, like our rush, *was used for making wicks*, Nic.

Θρῠγάνάω, or -νόω, ῶ, also τρῠγονάω, θύραν θρ., *to tap at the door*, only in Ar. Eccl. 34.

Θρύϊνος, η, ον, (θρύον) *rushy*. [ῡ]

Θρυλλέω, ῶ, or θρῡλέω [ῡ], cf. θρύλλος : *to make a great noise*, *talk constantly*, *babble*, Ar. Eq. 348.—II. c. acc. rei, *to be always talking about* a thing, *make* it *the common talk*, τι, Plat. Phaed. 65 B, Isocr. 282 B : hence in pass. *to be the common talk*, τὸ θρυλλουμένον or τεθρυλημένον, *a common topic*, *what is in every one's mouth*, Isocr. 419 C, Dem., etc. (Akin to θρέομαι, θρόος, θόρυβος.) Hence

Θρύλλημα, ατος, τό, also θρύλημα [ῡ], *that which is much talked about*, *the common talk*, LXX.

Θρύλλιγμα, ατος, τό, also θρύλιγμα, (θρυλλίσσω) *that which is broken*, *a fragment*, Lyc. 880. [ῡ]

Θρυλλίζω, or θρῡλίζω, ῑ. -ίσω, (θρῦλ-

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λος) *to make a false, ill sound in playing on the cithara*, H. Hom. Merc. 488.

Θρυλλίσσω, f. -ξω, *to break in pieces, shiver*, θρυλλίχθη δὲ μέτωπον, Il. 23, 396. (Akin to θραύω, θρύπτω, τρύω.)

Θρύλλος, ὁ, or θρῦλος, ον, like θρόος and θόρυβος, *a noise as of many voices, a shouting, tumult, murmuring*, Batr. 135. In the Edd. this family of words usu. has λλ: but several gramm. prefer single λ, e. g. E. M. p. 456, 39, Eust. Il. 1307, 42, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 122, and so Bekker always writes it, υ being long by nature.)

Θρύμμα, ατος, τό, (θρύπτω) *that which is broken off, a piece, bit*, Ar. Fr. 208. Hence

Θρυμμᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a sort of cake*, Antiph. Parasit. 5.

Θρῠόεις, εσσα, εν, (θρύον) *rushy*, Nic.

†Θρυόεσσα, ἡ, πόλις,=Θρύον, Il. 11, 711.

Θρύον, ου, τό, *a rush*, Lat. *juncus*, Il. 21, 351.—II.=στρύχνος μανικός, Diosc.

†Θρύον, ου, τό, *Thryum*, a city of Elis on the Alpheus, in the dominions of Nestor, Il. 2, 592, which some consider same as later Ἐπιτάλιον, Strab. p. 349; at this place was a ford, H. Hom. Ap. 423; v. Ilgen ad loc. (H. Ap. Pyth. 245)

Θρυπτικός, ή, όν, *able to break* or *crush, breaking, crushing*, τινός, Gal. —II. pass. *easily broken*, hence metaph. *soft, delicate, effeminate*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 15. Adv. -κῶς: from

Θρύπτω, fut. θρύψω: fut. mid. c. pass. signf. θρύψομαι: aor. pass. ἐτρύφην [ῡ] *To break in pieces, crush, shiver*, in which orig. signf. it is chiefly used by Gramm.; but also Theocr. 17, 80, and pass. θρύπτεσθαι, *to be broken*, Plat. Parm. 165 B: and so freq. in compds. ἀποθρύπτω, διαθρύπτω, etc.—II. much more freq. in moral signf., like Lat. *frangere, to break, crush*, and so *weaken, enfeeble, unman*, esp. by debauchery and luxury, in act., only in Tim. Locr. 103 B, and late authors; but in pass., c. fut. mid. (Ar. Eq. 1163), *to be enfeebled and enervated*, μαλακίᾳ θρύπτεσθαι, Xen. Symp. 8, 8, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: absol. *to be weak and wanton*, and so—III. metaph.—1. *to live a wanton life, riot*, Luc. Piscat. 31, Gymn. 29: adv. perf. pass. τεθρυμμένως, *wantonly, effeminately*, Plut.—2. *to play the woman, be coy and prudish, give one's self airs, bridle up*, esp. when one is asked to do something, like Lat. *delicias facere*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 4; or when one declines an offer, in order to have a better one made, Plut., cf. Br. Ar. Eq. 1163, Dorv. Char. p. 472: sometimes joined with the equiv. ἀκκίζεσθαι or ὠραΐζεσθαι, Eupol. Incert. 23, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 19: θρύπτεσθαι πρός τινα, *to give one's self airs toward* another, Plut. Flamin. 18, Luc. Dial. Meret. 12, 1: hence in genl. *to be conceited, grow conceited*, Ar. Eq. 1163, cf. Dorvill. l. c.; θρύπτεσθαί τινι, *to be proud of* a thing, Anth.: *to boast, brag*, Lat. *gloriari*, Heliod. (Hence τρυφή and θρυπτικός: akin to τρύω, θραύω, q. v. signf. II.) Hence

Θρύψις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking in pieces, crushing, dissolving*, Arist. Anim.—II. metaph. *softness, weakness, debauchery*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16.

Θρύῶδης, ες, (θρύον, εἶδος) *full of rushes, rushy*, Strab.

Θρώσκω, lengthd. from root ΘΟΡ-, which appears in fut. and aor.: fut. θοροῦμαι, Ion. θορέομαι: aor. ἔθορον, subj. θόρω (hence in Od. 22, 303 write θόρωσιν for Wolf's faulty θορῶσιν), inf. θορεῖν. *To leap, spring*, Il. 10, 528, etc. of the arrow which *leaps* from the string; also freq. in Il. of the lot *leaping* from the helmet; also of beans *tossed* from the winnowing shovel, Il. 13, 589.—2. foll. by prep., θρ. ἐπί τινι, *to leap* or *spring upon* one, i. e. *attack, assault* him, Hom.; also, ἐν τινι, Il. 5, 161, though perh. this place belongs to ἐνθρώσκω: in this signf. Hom. always uses aor., in the former he has pres. impf. and aor. The word is rare in Od.—II. transit. like θόρνυμαι, *to mount, impregnate*, Aesch. Eum. 660, Fr. 13: hence

Θρωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a height* or *hill*, as it were *springing* from the plain, hence θ. πεδίοιο, Il. 10, 160; 11, 56, ποταμοῖο, Ap. Rh. 2, 823.

Θύα, ἡ, v. θυία. [ῡ]

Θῠάζω, (θύω) *to burn incense*, esp. *to celebrate Bacchic orgies*, hence *to be mad*: late word.

†Θυαμία, ας, ἡ, *Thyamia*, a fortress near Sicyon, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1.

†Θύαμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Thyāmis*, a river of Epirus, separating Thesprotia from Cestrine, now the *Calama*, Thuc. 1, 46.

†Θύαμος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Thyamus*, a mountain of Acarnania, branching off from Pindus, Thuc. 3, 106.

Θῠᾱνία, ας, ἡ, *wantonness, debauchery*, Epich. p. 98: Lacon. word, also σανία. (Prob. from θνάω.)

Θύαρος, ου, ὁ,=αἷμα II., Diosc.

Θῠάς, άδος, ἡ, (θυω)=θυιάς, q. v., Ap. Rh.

Θύασος, ου, ὁ, worse form for θίασος, Elmsl. Bacch. 670.

†Θυάτειρα, ας, ἡ, *Thyatīra*, a city of Lydia on the Lycus, a branch of the Hyllus, anciently called *Pelopia*, now *Akhissar*, Strab., Polyb.: one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, N. T.

Θῠάω, ῶ, Lat. *subare*, of swine in the rutting season, Arist. H. A.

Θυβριάς, άδος, ἡ, = Θυμβριάς, Anth.: from

Θύβρις, ιδος, ἡ,=Θύμβρις, q. v.

Θῠγάτηρ, ἡ, gen. θυγᾰτέρος contr. θυγατρός, dat. θυγᾰτέρι, θυγατρί, acc. θυγᾰτέρα, but Ep. θυγατρα, voc. θύγᾰτερ: Hom. has both forms, the trisyll. only is used in prose: *a daughter*, Hom.: Pind. calls his Odes Μοισᾶν θυγατέρες, N. 4, 4.—II. in genl. *a girl, maiden*, as παῖς is both *son* and *boy*, Br. Soph. O. T. 1102.—III. *a maid-servant, slave*, Lob. Phryn. 239. Of same root with Sanscr *duhitri*, Goth. *dauthar*, our *daughter*, Germ. *tochter*.) [ῡ strictly, but in Hom. and Ep. ῡ metri grat. in all quadrisyll. cases, even when the 4th syll. is cut off, as Od. 15, 364.] Hence

Θῠγατρῐδῆ, ῆς, ἡ, *a daughter's daughter, grand-daughter*, Andoc. 17, 2: and

Θῠγατρῐδοῦς, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. -δέος, Hdt. 5, 67, *a daughter's son, grandson*.

Θῠγατρίζω, f. -ίσω, (θυγάτηρ) *to call daughter*.

Θῠγάτριον, ου, τό, dim. from θυγάτηρ, *a little daughter* or *girl*, Macho ap. Ath. 581 C.

Θῠγατρόγᾱμος, ον, (θυγάτηρ, γαμέω) *married to one's daughter*, Nonn.

Θῠγατρογόνος, ον, (θυγάτηρ, *γένω) *begetting* or *bearing daughters*, Nonn.

Θῦεία, ας, ἡ, *a mortar*, Ar. Nub. 676: also θυΐα and as dissyll. θυία, on which different forms v. Lob. Phryn. 165. (Prob. from θύω, because of the beating

Hence

Θῠείδιον, ου, τό, di
Ar. Plut. 710.

Θύελλα, ης, ἡ, *a stor*
violent kind, *a hurric*
hence in Hom., ἀρπύ
he also joins ἀνέμοιο
μων θύελλα, Ζεφυρου
ελλα: but πυρὸς θυελ
thunder-storms, Od. 12
Trag., metaph., ἀτης θ
Ag. 819. (From θύω,
*ἄω, ἀημι.) [ῡ] Henc

Θῠέλλειος, εια, ειο
ap. Suid. voc. 'Ιουλιαν

Θῠελλήεις, εσσα, εν,
like, Nonn.

Θύελλοπους, ὁ, ἡ,
ποδος, (θύελλα, ποὺς
storm-swift, Nonn.: mo

Θῠελλοτόκος, ον, (θ
producing storms.

Θῠελλοφορέω, ῶ, (θ
carry away in a storm:
carried away, Diod.

Θῠελλώδης, ες, (θ
storm-like, stormy.

†Θυέστειος, α, ον, *of Thyestes, Thyestēan*, A

Θῠέστης, ου, ὁ, (θ
more usu. δοίδυξ, Di
Phot.

†Θυέστης, ου, ὁ, Ep.
Thyestes, son of Pelo
Atreus, and father of
2, 107; Aesch. Ag. 12

†Θυεστιάδης, ου, ὁ,
i. e. Aegisthus, Od. 4.

Θύεστος, ου, ὁ, a
from bruised spices, like

Θῠήεις, εσσα, εν, (θ
smelling with incense, fr
always epith. of βωμο
8, 363: but in Hom. H
Mercury's swaddling-

Θῠηκόος, ὁ,=θυοσκ

Θῠηλέομαι, v. θυλέ

Θῦηλή, ῆς, ἡ, (θύω)
victim that was burnt,
genl. *an offering, cake*,
ηλὴ Ἄρεως, i. e. the ble
which was an offering
El. 1423.—II. *the offe*
divination therefrom.

Θῠήλημα, ατος, τό,
μα, Theophr.

Θύημα, ατος, τό, (θυ

Θῠηπολέω, ῶ, *to b*
busy one's self with sacri
468.—2. trans. *to make*
rifice, τι Κρόνῳ, Sop
Ruhnk. Tim. p. 193.

Θῠηπολία, ας, ἡ,
ings, sacrificing, Ap. R

Θῠηπόλιον, ου, τό,
ap. Ath. 413 A.: from

Θῠηπόλος, ον, also
(θύος, πολέω) *one who*
about offerings, a priest,

Θῠητής, οῦ, ὁ,=fore
ril. p. 229.

Θῠηφάγος, ον, (θύος
or *devouring offerings*,
Ag. 597. [ᾰ]

Θυία, ας, ἡ, also θυ
(from θύω to smell):
with sweet-smelling woo
king costly furniture,
ophr.: seemingly jus
Homer's θύον: it is da
it be a kind of *cedar*, o
the African *arbor vitae*
late authors *the citron*.
sq.

Θυΐα, ας, ἡ,=foreg.
also θυία, v. Lob. Phry
for Elmsl. Ach. 193, u

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ong: when the penult. θυεία was used.]
, (θύω) *a Bacchic feast* 5, 26, 1.
Thyia, daughter of the t. 7, 178: in Paus. of 10, 6, 4.—II. a place med after her, Hdt. l. c. =θυάδες, Strab., and . Ant. 1152.
ή, more rarely θῡΐάς Bentl. Hor. Od. 2, 19, h. Theb. 498, (θύω): *red woman*, esp. *a Bac-*l. c.—II. as fem. adj. and in genl. *passionate*, ιγc. 143: more rarely Del. Epigr. 4, 45.
τό, dim. from θυΐς, al. [ῐ̆δ]
, *made of the wood of* at. *citrinus*, Callix. ap. ī]
=θύον, dub.
=θυεία, Damocr. ap.
ή, *a censer*, LXX.
, sub. λίθος, *an Aethi-*sc. [ῐ̄]
to rage, be inspired, H. 60, where it is prob.
-ίσω, (θύλακος) *to put* : and so *to beg*.
ν, τό, dim. from θύλα- 5; also *the seed-vessel* sc. [ᾰ̆]
ος, ἡ, dim. from θύλα-
ης, ἡ, -κίσκιον, ου, τό, ν, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 464, dim. also *a seed-vessel*, like c.
ου, ὁ, fem. θῡλᾰκῖτις,
ς, ές, (θύλακος, εἶδος) k, Arist. H. A.
εσσα, εν,=foreg., Nic.
, ὁ, *a bag, sack, pouch*, r, Hdt. 3, 46.—II. in rowsers of the Persians entals, Eur. Cycl. 182, [ῠ̄]
ὁ, *Thylācus*, a statu- f Aneathus, Paus. 5,
, ὠγος, ὁ, ἡ, (θύλακος, g *sacks*.
ω, ὠ, *to carry a sack* or 619: from
ς, ον, (θύλακος, φέρω) or *pouch*, v. l. for foreg.,
ες,=θυλακοειδής, The-
, ὁ, and θῡλάς, άδος,
-ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to* r θυλ. Hence
ος, τό, *that which is of-*plur. θυλήματα, *cakes*, r. Pac. 1040. [ῠ̄ Phe- 5, ubi v. Meineke.]
ή,=θύλακος.
τό, (θύω) *that which is a victim, sacrifice, offer-*Aesch. Ag. 1310, Soph. of animals, but also, *offerings* of all fruits,
ς, ον, (θυμός, ἀγροῖκος) *of mind*.
-ῡνῶ, (θυμός) *to be* Hes. Sc. 262; τινί, *at* 1478.
ῶν, οἱ, *Thymaetidae*, of the tribe Hippotho- d after a hero Θύμαι-τος, Plut. Thes. 19: less correctly Θυμοιτ.: hence

†Θυμαιτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *of the deme Thymaetidae*, Ar. Vesp. 1138.

Θῡμαλγής, ές, (θυμός, ἀλγέω) *heart-grieving, painful*, freq. in Hom.: opp. to θυμηδής, θυμήρης.

Θῡμᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=τιθυμαλίς, dub.

Θῡμάλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *a piece of burning wood* or *charcoal, a hot coal*, Ar. Ach. 321, Thesm. 729. (From τύφω, so that it should strictly be θυμμάλωψ: for the termin., cf. μώλωψ and αἰμάλωψ. [ᾰ̄]

Θῡμᾰρέω, ῶ, *to be well-pleased*, Theocr. 26, 9: from

Θῡμάρης, ες, (θυμός, ἄρω) *suiting the mind*, i. e. *well-pleasing, dear, delightful*, ἄλοχος, Il. 9, 336, Od. 23, 232; σκῆπτρον, Od. 17, 199: also θυμήρης, -ρες, Od. 10, 362, in neut. as adv. Acc. to Schol. this form should be written θυμῆρες, the other θυμαρές, and so Wolf. Cf. Eust. Od. 23, 232. [ᾰ̄]

†Θυματίδης, ου, Dor. for -ητίδης, (θύμος), *of thyme, mixed with thyme*, Ar. Ach. 772.

Θῡμάτιον, τό, dim. from θῦμα. [ᾰ̄]

Θύμβρα, ας, ἡ, a bitter, pungent herb, *Satureia Thymbra, savory*, Diosc.

†Θύμβρα, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. Θύμβρη, ης, *Thymbra*, a town and plain of the Troad on the river Thymbrius, from which the camp of the allies of the Trojans extended to the sea, Il. 10, 430.

Θυμβραία, ἡ,=θύμβρα, Hipp.

†Θυμβραῖος, α, ον, *of Thymbra, Thymbraean*, epith. of Apollo, who had a temple at Thymbra, Eur. Rhes. 224; βωμός, Id. 508.

†Θυμβραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Thymbraeus*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 320.

†Θύμβραρα, ων, τά, *Thymbrara*, a city of Lydia on or near the Pactōlus, not far from Sardis, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 11.

Θυμβρεπίδειπνος, ον, (θύμβρα, ἐπί, δεῖπνον) *eating savory*, i. e. *living meanly and poorly*, Ar Nub. 421.

†Θυμβρία, ας, ἡ, *Thymbria*, a village of Caria near Myus, Strab.

Θυμβριάς, άδος, ἡ, *a nymph of the Tiber* (Θύμβρις): also Θυβριάς.

Θυμβρίη, ης, ἡ,=θύμβρα, Hipp.

†Θύμβριον, ου, τό, *Thymbrium*, a city of Phrygia towards the south-east, containing the fountain of Midas; it is now *Ishákli*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 13.

†Θύμβριος, ου, ὁ, *the Thymbrius*, a river of the Troad flowing by Thymbra, Strab.

Θύμβρις, ιδος, ἡ, name of several rivers, esp. *the Tiber*, Leon. Al.: also Θύβρις, Jac. A. P. p. 903:† *the Thymbris*, in Sicily, Theocr. 1, 118.—II. a nymph, mother of Pan, Apollod. 1, 4, 1.

Θυμβρίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, wine *flavoured with savory*, Diosc.

Θύμβρον, ου, τό,=θύμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 7, 1, 2, though Schneider doubts the neut. form.

Θυμβροφάγος, ον, (θύμβρα, φαγεῖν) *eating savory*, θυμβροφάγον βλέπειν, to look *as if one had eaten savory*, make a *savory* or (as we say) *a verjuice face*, Ar. Ach. 254. [ᾰ̄]

Θυμβρώδης, ες, (θύμβρα, εἶδος) *like θύμβρα*, Theophr.

Θῡμελαία, ας, ἡ, *a shrub*, the berries of which (κόκκος Κνίδειος) are a strong purgative, Diosc.

Θῡμέλη, ης, ἡ, (θύω) orig. *a place for sacrifice, an altar, temple*, Aesch. Supp. 667, Eur. Supp. 65: θυμέλαι Κυκλώπων, explained to be the Cyclopian *masses of wall* at Mycenae, Eur. I. A. 152.—II. in the Athen. theatre, *an altar-shaped platform* with steps up to it, in the middle of the orchestra, on which stood the leader of the chorus to direct its movements: hence for the orchestra or stage itself, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C: also *the theatre and its business*, Lob. Phryn. 164. Hence

Θῡμελικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the thymele, scenic*, Plut.: οἱ θυμελικοί, *they who dance round the thymele*, i. e. *the chorus*, opp. to σκηνικοί, the regular actors, Lob. Phryn. 164.

†Θύμενος, sync. part. aor. mid. of θύω B.

Θῡμέομαι, f. l. for θυμόομαι, Valck. Diatr. p. 231.

Θῡμηγερέω, ῶ, (θυμός, ἀγείρω) *to collect one's mind, take heart, come to one's self*, only in part. masc. θυμηγερέων, Od. 7, 283.

Θῡμηδέω, ῶ, *to be glad-hearted*, Simon. Amorg. 103.

Θῡμηδής, ές, (θυμός, ἦδος) *well-pleasing, dear*, Od. 16, 389. Hence

Θῡμηδία, ας, ἡ, *gladness of heart, mirth*, Plut.

Θῡμήρης, ες, Ion. for θυμάρης, q. v.

Θυμητιδης, ου, v. θυματίδης.

Θῡμῐᾶμα, ατος, τό, Ion. -ιημα, (θυμιάω) *that which is burnt as incense, a preparation for fumigating, incense*, etc., Hdt. 1, 198, etc., cf. θυμιάω.

Θῡμῐᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (θυμιάω) *a fumigating*.—II. *evaporation*, Arist. Meteor.

Θῡμῐᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a censer*.

Θῡμῐᾱτήριον, ου, τό, Ion. θυμιτή,= foreg., Hdt. 4, 162.

Θῡμῐᾱτίζω, f. -ίσω,=θυμιάω, Geop.

Θῡμῐᾱτικός, ή, όν, (θυμιάω) *good for fumigating, quickly evaporating, volatile*, Plat. Tim. 61 C.

Θῡμῐᾱτός, ή, όν, *able to be burnt, volatile*, Arist. Meteor.: verb. adj. from

Θῡμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (θῦμα, θύω) *to burn so as to produce smoke*, θ. τὴν στύρακα, Hdt. 3, 107. Pass. θυμιάομαι, *to evaporate*, Arist. Meteor.—2. esp. *to burn as incense*, θ. λήδανον, λιβανωτόν, Hdt. 3, 107; 6, 97: c. acc. cognato, θ. θυμιήματα, Id. 8, 99: then intr. *to burn incense*, τινί, *in honour* of any one, Ath.—II. *to smoke, fumigate*, as bees, Arist. H. A., in pass. [ᾰ̄ in fut.]

Θῡμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from θυμός, Ar. Vesp. 877 [ῐ̆δ]

Θῡμίημα, ατος, τό, Ion. for θυμίαμα, Hdt.

Θυμιῆται, Ion. for θυμιᾶται, 3 sing. pres. pass. from θυμιάω, Hdt.

Θῡμιητήριον, ου, τό, Ion. for θυμιατήριον, Hdt.

Θῡμικός, ή, όν, (θυμός) *high-spirited, courageous*, Arist. H. A.—2. *passionate, hot-tempered*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς.

Θύμῑνος, η, ον, (θύμος) *made of* or *with thyme*. [ῠ̄]

Θύμιον, ου, τό,=σμῖλαξ.—II.=θύμος.—III. *a large wart*, Hipp. [ῠ̄]

Θῡμίτης, ου, ὁ, (θύμος) *prepared* or *flavoured with thyme*, ἅλες θυμῖται, Ar. Ach. 1099; οἶνος, Diosc.

Θῡμοβᾰρής, ές, (θυμός, βάρος, βαρέω) *heavy in heart*, Anth.

Θῡμοβορέω, ῶ, *to cut, gnaw* or *vex the heart*, Hes. Op. 801: from

Θῡμοβόρος, ον, (θυμός, βιβρώσκω, βορά) *eating* or *gnawing the heart*, Il., always as epith. of ἔρις.

Θῡμοδᾰκής, ές, (θυμός, δάκνω) *biting, stinging the heart*, Od. 8, 185.

Θυμοειδής, ές, (θυμός, εἶδος) *high-spirited, courageous*, Lat. *animosus*, Plat.; opp. to ὀργίλος, Plat. Rep. 411 C; to βλάξ, Xen. Eq. 9, 1.—II. *pas-*

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sionate, hot-tempered, opp. to πραΰς, Plat. Rep. 375 C: also of horses, *restive, wild*, opp. to εὐπειθής, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 25. In Plato's philosophy, τὸ θυμοειδές, was that part of the soul in which resided *courage, spirit, anger* and the like, superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, Stallb. Rep. 410 B. Adv. -δῶς.

Θύμεις, εσσα, εν, (θύμος) *thymy*, Poet. ap. Suid. voc. μᾶσσον.

†Θυμοιτάδαι, οἱ, v. Θυμαιτάδαι.

†Θυμοιτίς, more correctly Θυμαιτίς, q. v.

†Θυμοίτης, ου, ὁ, *Thymoetes*, a Trojan, one of the elders of the people, Il. 3, 146.—2. son of Oryntas, king of Attica, Paus.

†Θυμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Thymocles*, a poet of the Anthology.

Θυμολεαίνα, ης, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

Θυμολέων, οντος, ὁ, (θυμός, λέων) *lion-hearted*, Hom., like λεοντόθυμος.

Θυμολῑπής, ές, (θυμός, λείπω) = λειποθύμος, Nonn.

Θυμόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (θυμός, μάντις) *prophesying from one's own soul without special inspiration*, and so *endowed with a spirit of prophecy*, Aesch. Pers. 224: so too θυμόσοφος, and ψυχόμαντις, opp. to θεόμαντις.

Θῡμομᾰχέω, ῶ, (θυμός, μάχομαι) *to fight hotly and obstinately, to be desperate*, Polyb.: *to have a hot quarrel*, πρός τινα, Plut. Hence

Θῡμομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a hot, desperate fight*, Polyaen. 2, 1, 19.

Θύμον, ου, τό, = θύμος, *thyme*, Theophr. [ῡ]

Θῡμοζάλμη, ης, ἡ, *a drink made of thyme, vinegar and brine*, (θύμος, ὄξος, ἅλμη), Diosc.

Θῡμοπληθής, ές, (θυμός, πλῆθος) *wrathful, furious*, Aesch. Theb. 686.

Θῡμορᾰ́ϊστης, ου, ὁ, (θυμός, ραίω) *life-destroying*, θάνατος, Il. 13, 544; ὀδίτοι, Il. 16, 591.

Θῡμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the soul*, as the principle of life, feeling and thought, esp. as the seat of strong feeling and passion, and so prob. rightly derived from θύω, by Plat. Crat. 419 E, ἀπὸ τῆς θύσεως καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς. Very freq. from Hom. downwds.;—I. in purely physical signf., *the soul, life, breath*, Lat. *anima*, esp. freq. in Hom. in phrases, θυμὸν ἀπαυρᾶν, ἀφελέσθαι, ἐξαίνυσθαι, ὀλέσαι, to take away, destroy *the life*, so too ἐξελέσθαι, Od. 22, 388; λίπεν ὀστέα θυμός, τὸν λίπε θυμός, *life* left his body or him, cf. Od. 10, 163; θυμὸν ἀποπνείειν, to expire; but θυμὸν ἀγείρειν, to collect one's self: in this signf. also of animals, Il. 3, 294; 12, 150, etc.—II. *the soul*, as shown by the feelings and passions, *the heart*, Lat. *animus*, and so—1. of the feeling of desire, wish, etc., in Hom. esp. desire for meat and drink, *appetite*: Hom. phrases, ἀνώγει, κελεύει, κέλεταί με θυμός, ἤθελε θυμός, c. inf., *my heart* bids me, would do so and so; but also ἤθελε θυμῷ, and ἔτο θυμῷ, Lat. *ferebatur animo*, and in Hdt. 5. 49, θυμῷ βουλεύεσθαι: usu. θυμός ἐστί μοι, I have *a mind*, I will: κατὰ θυμόν, after *my heart's desire*, οὐ κατὰ θυμόν, and ἀπὸ θυμοῦ, against one's *will* or *pleasure*: hence in genl. *the mind, temper, will*, e. g. ἑνα θ. ἔχειν, to be of one *mind*, also, ἴσον θ. ἔχειν, Hom.; δόκησε δ' ἄρα σφίσι θυμὸς ὣς ἔμεν, it pleased them to be of this *mind*, to be so minded, Od. 10, 415.—2. of any vehement passion, esp. *anger, wrath, rage*, and in good sense *spirit, courage*; differing from ὀργή, as being the active principle of *anger*, etc., whereas ὀργή, strictly is the passion: θυμὸν ὀρίνειν, to stir *the soul*, call its passions into play; θέλγειν θ. to calm and soothe it: but, θ. λαμβάνειν, to take courage, Od. 10, 461. Plato divided the lower part of the soul into θυμός, and ἐπιθυμία, *spirit* and *appetite*, Rep. 439 E.—3. of the softer, gentler feelings, just as we say *the heart*, e. g. ἐκ θυμοῦ, or θυμῷ φιλεῖν, to love with all one's heart, with one's whole *soul*, Hom.; cf. Valck. Theocr. 2, 61; ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ, my *heart's* beloved, Hom.; and reversely, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ εἶναι, to be alien from one's *heart*, i. e. not beloved, Il. 1, 562; ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν, to lose one's love, Il. 23, 595, cf. ἀποθύμιος.—III. *the soul as the agent of thought, the mind, thought, resolve*, ἐδαίζετο θυμός, *his mind* or *purpose* wavered, Hom.; ἕτερός με θυμὸς ἔρυκε, another *purpose* held me back, Od. 9, 302; οὐκ ἐς θ. φέρω, I bring him not into my *mind* or *thoughts*, Soph. El. 1347. With any verbs, that denote an operation of the soul, Hom. puts θυμῷ, as dat. instrumenti, more rarely κατὰ θυμόν, and ἐν θυμῷ: with the same verbs he oft. uses θυμός, as the subject or object, ἤλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμόν, ἤλπετο θυμῷ, and ἤλπετο θυμός, all which are exactly equiv.; so too, ἐμὸν θ. ἔπειθον, Od. 9, 33, and ἐπείθετο θυμός. He uses θυμός, as synonymous with φρήν, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θ., with μένος, and ψυχή. The seat of the θυμός, is with him sometimes the breast, sometimes the midriff, θυμὸς ἔνι στήθεσσι, ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός. The plur. θυμοί, is never in Hom., but is found in Att. Prose, esp. for bursts of passion, Lob. Soph. Aj. 716.

Θύμος, ου, ὁ, Diosc., or θύμον, ου, τό, [ῡ] *thyme*, Lat. *thymus*. (From θύω, because of its *sweet smell*, or because it was first used *to burn* on the altar.)—2. *a mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar*, much eaten by the poor of Attica. Ar. Plut. 253; where others take it for *a kind of onion*, elsewhere βολβός.—II. *a warty excrescence*, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower, Gal.; also σῦκον.—III. *a glandular substance in the chest* of young animals, in calves *the sweetbread*, Gal.

†Θῦμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Thymus*, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9.

Θῡμοσοφέω, ῶ, *to be a* θυμόσοφος.

Θῡμοσοφικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a* θυμόσοφος, *clever*, Ar. Vesp. 1280: from

Θῡμόσοφος, ον, (θυμός, σοφός) *wise from one's own soul*, i. e. *of one's self, naturally clever, inventive*, Ar. Nub. 877.

Θῡμοφθορέω, ῶ, *to torment the soul, break the heart*, Soph. Tr. 142: from

Θῡμοφθόρος, ον, (θυμός, φθείρω) *harassing the soul, heart-crushing, heart-breaking*, ἄχος, Od. 4, 716; πενία, Hes. Op. 715; of persons, *troublesome, annoying*, Od. 19, 323: θ. γράμματα, letters or words *which ordered the bearer to be put to death*, *deadly* characters, Il. 6, 169; θ. φάρμακα, drugs *that robbed one of reason*, or else merely *poisonous, deadly* drugs, Od. 2, 329.

†Θῡμοχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Thymochares*, a leader of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 96; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2; v. l. Θυμόχαρις.

Θῡμόω, ῶ, (θυμός) *to make angry, provoke*, LXX. Pass. *to be wrath* or *angry*, τινί and εἴς τινα, Hdt. 3, 52: and θυμοῦσθαί τινί τινος, *to be wrath with* one *for* a thing, Eur. Or. 751; also c. dat. rei, *to be angry at* a thing,

Ar. Ran. 1006: τὸ θυμ
ness, passion, Thuc. 7,
Dion. Comp. p. 205.

Θῡμώδης, ες. (θυμός,
εἰδής, in both senses, A
Part. An. Adv. -δῶς.

Θῡμώδης, ες, (θύμος,
εἰδής, *like thyme*, Theo

Θυμωμα, ατος, τό,
passion, Aesch. Eum. 8

Θύμωσις, εως, ἡ, (θυμ
angry, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.

Θύνέω, ῶ, = θύννω, to r
of the dolphin, Hes. Sc

†Θυνηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem.
ἡ Θυν. νῆσος, = Θυνι
350: ἡ, Θ. ἀκτή, *the sha*
Id. 2, 548.

†Θῡνία, ας, ἡ, sub. γ
land of the Thyni, v. Θυ
= Θυνιάς, Strab.

†Θῡνιάς, άδος, ἡ, fem
of the island *Thynias*,
—2. νῆσος, the island
island in the Euxine o
Bithynia, sacred to Apo
also called *Apollonia*,
sub. γῆ, and τὸ Θυνῶν
the country along the
Euxine from Apollonia
sus, where the Thyni

†Θῦνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = Θυν
2, 460.

Θυννάζω, f. -άσω, (θ
a thunny-fish, strike with
Vesp. 1087.

Θυνναῖος, αία, αῖο
Ath.

Θύνναξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, dim

Θυννάς, άδος, ἡ, dim
Antiph. Παιδερ. 1; als

Θυννειος, α, ον, (θυν
ing to the thunny-fish:
sub. κρέας, Clearch. ap
or τὰ θ., sub. κρέα, Ar.

Θυννευτικός, ή, όν,
fishing, σαγήνη, Luc.:

Θύννη, ης, ἡ, *the fem*
ny-fish, Antiph. Κυρ

Θυννίζω, f. -ίσω, = θυ
θυννίζω.

Θυννίς, ίδος, ἡ, = θύν
30: also = θυννώς.

Θυννοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θ
a thunny-fisher, title
Sophron, Ath. 306 D.

†Θυννοκέφαλος, ον, (
λή) *thunny-headed*, com
people in Luc.

Θύννος, ου, ὁ, *the th*
thunnus, a large fish, c
eral species, much use
iterranean countries:
ap. Hdt. 1, 62, cf. At
Also ἡ θύννος, though
fem. is θύννη. (From
cause of its quick, d
Opp. Hal. 1, 181: her
θύνος, and so oft. in M
l. c.)

Θυννοσκοπεῖον, ου,
watch thunnies from, St

Θυννοσκοπέω, ῶ, to
Ar. Eq. 313, v. θύννοσ

Θυννοσκοπία, ας, ἡ,
thunnies: and so meta
out, Strab.: from

Θυννοσκόπος, ον, (θύ
watching for thunnies,
This was a regular bu
the Sicilian coast; a m
on a high place, from w
see the shoals coming,
a sign to the fisherme
their nets, like the *ἀκ*
chard-fishery.

Θυννώδης, ες, (θύννο
thunny-fish, i. e. *stupid*,

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, *the Thȳni*, a branch
ans, dwelling at first
sus, whence they pass-
d settled on the coast
lt. 1, 28; 7, 75; Xen.

θύννος, sub fin.
to rush fast and furious,
προμάχων, ἁμ πεδίον,
αρον, Od.; esp. of
ng over the field or
ght: c. part., θῦνον
darted to and fro or-
ks, Il. 2, 446. Also

, (θύος, δέχομαι) *re-*
full thereof, odorous,
tc.
εν, (θύος) *laden with*
fragrant, Il. 15, 153:
lways epith. of Eleu-

(θύω) a tree, the wood
rmt as a perfume, Od.
he same with θυία, v.
g. 2, 126.)—II. = θύος,
ὰ θύα, *cakes, incense*,
., v. sq. [ῠ]
, (θύω) *incense*, Lat.
-2. in genl. *an offering*,
Il. 9, 499; and the
ites, Od. 15, 261. In
always in plur.; in
g. 1409.—3. in genl. *a*
m. 22.
ῶ, (θύος, κινέω) only
περίπεμπτα θυοσκιν-
ν) *to have offerings sent*
hrines.
ός, ὁ, *the priest who slew*
ctim, Od. 21, 145, etc.;
guished from μάντις
24, 221: sometimes
ύος: also θυσκόος.
κέω, καίω, *burning the*
s from κοέω, Ion. for

ον, ὁ, (θύος, σκοπέω)
spected the entrails, Lat.

, (θύος, φέρω) *bringing*
ial.
ύος) *to fill with sweet*
only part. perf. pass.,
νον, *fragrant, perfumed*
: τεθυωμένον ἄλσος,
63.
, Ion. θύρη, ης, Germ.
. *DVAR*, our *DOOR*,
of a room or house:
stly in plur., to mean
doors, but he adds δι-
ss this, Od. 17, 267:
freq. epithet, which
ished wood or to met-
s gold, Od. 7, 88: θύ-
, to put to the door,
ειν, Od. 22, 157; also,
dt. 3, 78; ἐπισπάσα-
τειν, πατάσσειν, κρού-
ιν *pulsare*, to knock,
, Ar. Nub. 132, Ran.
310 A: ἐπὶ and παρὰ
σι, at Priam's door,
e his dwelling, Il. 2,
ence, ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις,
close at hand, ἐπὶ τὰς
ς εἶναι, Xen. An. 6, 5,
140, 17. From the
n of receiving peti-
the gate, αἱ τοῦ βασι-
came a phrase, as we
orte: hence, ἰέναι or
θύρας, ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις
o to the Persian court,
g's door, Hdt. 3, 119,
, 3, αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας
gling after the court,

Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 7; hence metaph. in Plat., Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀπικέσθαι, Phaedr. 245 A: later applied to disciples waiting on famous teachers, to lovers, etc., v. θυραυλέω II: Proverb., γλώσσῃ θύραι οὐκ ἐπίκεινται, Theogn. 421, cf. ἀθυρόστομος.—2. *the door* of a carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 9.—3. θύρη καταπακτή, *a trap-door*, Hdt. 5, 16.—II. in genl. *an entrance*, e. g. to a grotto, Od. 9, 243; 12, 256; 13, 109, 370, in plur.—III. *boards put together like a door, a raft*, Hdt. 2, 96: hence θυρεός, an oblong shield.—IV. Arist. calls *the valves* of the muscle-shell θύραι. Cf. θύραζε, θύραθεν, θύρασι, θυρηφι, θύρηθε. [ῠ] Hence

Θύραζε, adv., strictly θύρασδε, *to the door*, and so *out of the door, outside the door*, Il. 18, 29, Od. 15, 62: but usu. in genl. signf. *out*, Lat. *foras*, Hom., e. g. ἐκ μηροῦ δόρυ ὦσε θύραζε, he thrust the spear *out* of his thigh, Il. 5, 694; ἔκβασις ἁλὸς θύραζε, a way of getting *out of* the sea, Od. 5, 410, cf. Il. 21, 237: also in Att., as Eur. Or. 604, Ar. Vesp. 70, Ran. 748. [ῠ]

Θύρᾶθεν, Ep. θύρηθε, adv., *from without*, and in genl. *without, outside*, Od. 14, 352: οἱ θύραθεν, *foreigners, the enemy*, Aesch. Theb. 193; αἱ θ. εἴσοδοι. [ῠ]

Θῡραῖος, αία, αῖον, also ος, ον, (θύρα) *of, belonging to the door*: esp. *outside the door, without, absent*, Aesch., and Soph.; *foreign, hostile*, Eur.

†Θυραῖον, ου, τό, *Thyraeum*, a city of Arcadia; ὁ Θυραῖος, *an inhab. of Thyr.*, Paus.

†Θυράμαχος, ον, (θύρα, μάχομαι) *fighting in front of the gates*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

Θύρᾶσι, adv., (θύρα) *at the door, without*, Ar. Vesp. 891: *abroad*, Lat. *foris*, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 401. [ῠ]

Θῡραυλέω, ῶ, *to be a θύραυλος, to be out of doors, go abroad, live in the open air*, Plat. Legg. 695 A, etc., and Xen.: esp. in war, *to keep the field*, Arist. Pol.—II. *to wait at another's door*, esp. of lovers waiting on their mistresses, Plut., v. Ruhnk. Tim.

Θῡραυλία, ας, ἡ, *a living out of doors* or *in the open air, keeping the field*, Luc.: and

Θῡραυλικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a θύραυλος* or θυραυλία, Philostr.: from

Θύραυλος, ον, (θύρα, αὐλή) *living out of doors* or *in the open air*. [ῠ]

†Θυρέα, ας, Ion. -ρέη, ης, ἡ, *Thyrea*, a city and district of Argolis on the borders of Laconia (in Cynuria), Hdt. 1, 82, Thuc. 4, 56; also in pl. αἱ Θυρέαι, Isocr.

Θῡρεᾱσπις, ιδος, ἡ, (θυρεός, ἀσπίς) *a large door-shaped shield*, Leon. Tar., cf. θυρεός II.

†Θυρεατικός, ή, όν, *of Thyrea, Thyrean*, στεφανοί, *garlands* (in remembrance of the victory) *of Thyrea*, at Sparta, Ath. 678 B: also Θυρεάτης, ὁ, fem. Θυρεᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ γῆ Θυρ., *the territory of Thyrea*, Thuc. 2, 27.

Θῡρεᾰφόρος, ον, = θυρεοφόρος, Polyb., v. Lob. Phryn. 657.

Θῡρεοειδής, ές, (θυρεός, εἶδος) *shield-shaped*, Gal.

Θῡρεός, οῦ, ὁ, (θύρα) *a great stone, put against a door* to keep it shut, Od. 9, 240, 313.—II. later *a large, oblong shield*, the Lat. *scutum*, Polyb., cf. θύρα III. (Cf. *targe*.)

†Θυρεοφορέω, ῶ, *to be a θυρεοφόρος*, Polyb. 10, 13, 2: from

Θῡρεοφόρος, ον, (θυρεός, φέρω) *bearing a θυρεός, large oblong shield*, Lat. *scutatus*, Plut.

Θῡρεπανοίκτης, ου, ὁ, (θύρα, ἐπανοίγνυμι) *a door-opener*: the philosopher Crates was so called, because all doors were open to receive him, Diog. L. 6, 86.

Θύρετρον, ου, τό, = θύρα, *a door*, in good wr. only in plur., Hom., Pind., etc.: sing. first in late wr., Luc., Anth. [ῡ]

Θύρη, ή, Ep. and Ion. for θύρα, Hom. and Hdt.

Θύρηθε, adv., Ep. for θύραθεν, †Od. 14, 352.

Θύρηφι, Ep. dat. from θύρα, but used as adv., *without*, Od.: opp. to ἔνδοθι, Od. 22, 220. [ῡ]

Θῡρίδιον, ου, τό, Dim. from θύρα.

†Θυρίδες, ων, αἱ, *Thyrides*, a steep projecting point of Taygetus near Taenarus, now *Cape Grosso*, Strab.

†Θυριεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Thyrium*, οἱ Θυριεῖς, *the Thyrians*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 37.

Θῡρίον, ου, τό, also written θύριον, dim. from θύρα, *a little door, wicket*, Ar. Thesm. 26.

†Θύριον, ου, τό, *Thyrium*, a city of Acarnania near Leucadia, Polyb. 4, 25, 4: v. l. Θύρεον, Id. 4, 6, 2; Θούριον, 17, 10, 10; and Θύρρειον, Anth.

Θῡρίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from θύρα, esp. *a window*, Plut.

Θῡροειδής, ές, (θύρα, εἶδος) *like a door*: τὸ θ., *the opening in the os pubis*, Gal.

Θῡροιγός, όν, (θύρα, οἰγνυμι) *a door-keeper*.

Θῡροκοπέω, ῶ, *to knock at the door*, esp. *to rap at doors* as a drunken feat, *break them open*, Ar. Vesp. 1254, Antiph. Incert. 71; and

Θῡροκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a knocking at the door*, Diphil. ap. A. B. 99, 17: and

Θῡροκοπικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to θυροκοπία*: τὸ θ., a kind of *dance*, Ath.: from

Θῡροκόπος, ον, (θύρα, κόπτω) *knocking at the door*, esp. *begging*, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

Θῡροκρουστέω ῶ, (θύρα, κρούω) = θυροκοπέω.

Θῡροπηγία, ας, ἡ, (θύρα, πήγνυμι) *a making of doors*, Theophr.

Θῡροποιός, όν, (θύρα, ποιέω) *making doors*.

Θῡρόω, ῶ, (θύρα) *to furnish with doors, shut up close*, θύραις τι θυρῶσαι, Ar. Av. 617.

Θυρσάζω, Lacon. θυρσάδδειν, θυρσαδδοᾶν, (θύρσος) *bearing, brandishing the thyrsus*, Ar. Lys. 1313.

Θυρσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from θύρσος, Plut.

Θυρσαχθής, ές, (θύρσος, ἄχθος) *laden with the thyrsus*, Horace's *gravi thyrso metuendus*, epith. of Bacchus, Orph. H. 44, 5, ubi Herm. θυρσεγχής, ές, (ἔγχος) *having the thyrsus for a spear*.

†Θύρσις, ιδος, ὁ, *Thyrsis*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 1.

Θυρσοειδής, ές, (θύρσος, εἶδος) *thyrsus-like*, Diosc.

Θυρσοκόμος, ον, (θύρσος, κομέω) *taking care of the thyrsus*, a play of Lysippus.

Θυρσόλογχος, ου, ὁ, (θύρσος, λόγχη) *a thyrsus-lance*, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D.—II. as adj. ος, ον, θ. ὅπλα, *thyrsus-like* arms, Strab.

Θυρσομᾰνής, ές, (θύρσος, μαίνομαι) *he who maddens with the thyrsus*, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Phoen. 792.

Θυρσοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (θύρσος, πλήσσω) *thyrsus-stricken, frantic*.

Θύρσος, ου, ὁ, in late poets with

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heterog. plur. *τὰ θύρσα*, Jac. A. P. p. 24: orig. *any light, straight shaft*, esp. *the stalk of umbelliferous plants*, like *νάρθηξ*, and Lat. *thyrsus* and *turio*: but usu. *the thyrsus*, a wand wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus, first in Eur. Bacch. 80. (Acc. to some from **τύρω*, Lat. *turgeo, to swell, shoot up*; whence *τύρμις, τύρσις, τύρσος*, Lat. *turris, tower*: others better from *θύω*, as the symbol of Bacchic frenzy.) Hence

Θυρσοτινάκτης, ου, ὁ, (*θύρσος, τινάσσω*) *the thyrsus-shaker*, Orph.

Θυρσοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear the thyrsus*, Diod.: *θ. θιάσους, to assemble* companies *with the thyrsus*, Eur. Bacch. 556: and

Θυρσοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing of the thyrsus*, Plut.: from

Θυρσοφόρος, ον, (*θύρσος, φέρω*) *thyrsus-bearing*, Βάκχαι, Eur. Cycl. 64.

Θυρσόω, ῶ, (*θύρσος*) *to make into thyrsi*, Diod.

Θύρωμα, ατος, τό, (*θυρόω*) *a room with doors to it, a chamber*, Hdt. 2, 169. —II. = *θύρα, a door*, Thuc. 3, 68: in plur. *θυρώματα, folding-doors* or *door-posts*, LXX.

Θῠρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*θύρα*) strictly *a door-way*, and so *a hall, ante-chamber*, Lat. *atrium, vestibulum*, Soph. El. 328, O. T. 1242. Cf. *πυλών*.

Θῠρωρεῖον, ου, τό, *the porter's room*, Vitruv.

Θῠρωρέω, ῶ, *to be a θυρωρός*, Luc.: from

Θῠρωρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (*θύρα, ὤρα* or *οὖρος*) *a door-keeper, porter*, Hdt. and Sapph. 38.

†**Θῦς**, Θύος, ὁ, *Thys*, a king of the Paphlagonians, Ath. 144 F; 415 D.

Θύσαι, ῶν, αἱ, (*θύω*) like *θυιάδες, Bacchantes*, Lyc. 106.

Θῠσᾰνηδόν, adv., (*θύσανος*) *fringe-like*, Ael.

Θῠσᾰνόεις, εσσα, εν, *furnished with θύσανοι, fringed, tasseled, tagged*, Hom. only in Il. as epith. of *αἰγίς*, and always, metri grat., in Ep. form *θυσσᾰνόεις*: from

Θύσανος, ου, ὁ, *a tassel, tag*, usu. in plur. *tassels, fringe*: in Hom. who has it only in Il. of *the tassels of the αἰγίς* and *ζώνη*, Il. 2, 448; 14, 181, cf. Hdt. 4, 189: *of the tufts of* the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4, 411: of *the long arms of the cuttle-fish*, Opp. (From *θύω* from their constant motion.) [ῡ] Hence

Θῠσᾰνουρος, ον, (*θύσανος, οὐρά*) *with a rough, tagged tail.*

Θῠσᾰνώδης, ες, (*θύσανος, εἶδος*) = *θυσανόεις, tagged*, *ῥίζα*, Theophr.

Θῠσᾰνωτός, ή, όν, (as if from a verb *θυσανόω*), = *θυσανόεις, κιθών, αἰγέα*, Hdt. 2, 81; 4, 189.

Θύσθλα, ων, τά, (*θύω*) *the sacred implements of Bacchic orgies. the thyrsus*, etc., borne by the *τιθῆναι μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο*, Il. 6, 134.—II. later in sing. *the Bacchic festival itself*, Plut.—III. in genl. *any sacrifice, θ. καταίθειν*, Lyc.

Θυσία, ας, ἡ, (*θύω*) *an offering* or *sacrificing, the mode of offering*, Hdt. 4, 60: usu. in plur. *θυσίαι, offerings, sacrifices*, in genl. *sacred rites*. first in plur., Batr. 176, and freq. in Hdt. and Att. for Homeric *θύεα*: either *θυσία θεοῦ* or *θ. θεῷ* was used, Seidl. Eur. El. 1132.—II. *the victim* or *offering* itself, Luc. Hence

Θῠσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to sacrifice, slay as an offering*, like *θύω*, Strato, ap. Ath. 382 E: *θεῷ θ., to keep holy-day* in honour of a god, esp. Bacchus, Diod. Hence

Θῠσίασμα, ατος, τό, = *θυσία* II, *a victim*, LXX.

Θῠσιαστήριον, ου, τό, *a place for offering, altar*, LXX.

Θυσιατήριον, ου, τό, = foreg., Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 312.

Θύσῐμος, ον, (*θύω*) *fit for sacrifice*, Ar. Ach. 784. [ῡ]

Θύσις, εως, ἡ, (*θύω*) *a raging, storming, θ. ψυχῆς*, Plat. Crat. 419 E. [ῡ]

Θυσκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Θύσκη, ης, ἡ, *a vessel for incense.*

†**Θυσσαγέται**, ῶν, οἱ, *Thyssagetae*, a Scythian people on the Tanais and the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 22, 123.

Θυσσᾰνόεις, Θύσσᾰνος, Ep. for *θυσανόεις, θύσανος*.

†**Θυσσός**, οῦ, ἡ, *Thyssus* a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc. 4, 109.

Θυστάς, άδος, ἡ, (*θύω* A) *of, belonging to sacrifice*, adj. fem. *θυστὰς βοή*, the cry *uttered in sacrificing*, Aesch. Theb. 269; *θ. λιταί*, the prayers *offered with a sacrifice*, Soph. Ant. 1019. —II. = *θυιάς, frantic*, and as subst. *a Bacchante*, prob. l. Lyc.

†**Θυτεῖον**, ου, τό, (*θύω* A) *the place of sacrifice*, near Delphi, Bremi ad Aeschin. 70, fin.

Θῡτέον, verb. adj from *θύω* A, *one must sacrifice*, Ar. Av. 1237, and Plat.

Θῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*θύω* A) *a sacrificer, slayer*, Aesch. Ag. 225, and Soph. Hence

Θῡτήριον, ου, τό, = *θῦμα*, Eur. I. T. 243.—II. = *θυσιαστήριον*, Lat. *ara*, the name of a constellation, Arat.

Θῡτήριος, α ον, = *θυτικός*.

Θύτης, ου, ὁ, = *θυτήρ*, Hdn. [ῡ]

Θῡτικός, ή, όν, (*θύω* A) *of, belonging to sacrifice*: ἡ -κή, sub. *τέχνη, the art of the aruspex*, Ath.

Θύψαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of *τύφω*.

Θύψις, εως, ἡ, (*τύφω*) *a burning.*

Θύψω, fut. of *τύφω*.

ΘΥΩ (A), fut. *θυσω* [ῡ]: aor. *ἔθῡσα*: perf. *τέθῡκα* [Drac. p. 46, 26; 87, 25]: aor. pass. *ἐτύθην* [ῡ].—I. transit. *to offer, sacrifice, to slay* or *burn* a victim, *ἄρχματα θεοῖς, to offer* the firstlings to the gods, Od. 14, 446: also, sine acc., *θύειν θεοῖς*, Il. 9, 219, Hdt., etc.; and absol., as Od. 9, 231, Hdt., etc.; rarely c. dat. modi, as *θ. ἵπποις, to sacrifice with* horses, v. l. Hdt. 1, 216: later *to celebrate* with offerings or sacrifices, c. acc., as, *σῶστρα θ.*, Hdt. 1, 118; *γάμους*, Seidl. Eur. El. 1127; *γενέθλια*, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 C: also c. dupl. acc., *εὐαγγέλια θ. ἑκατον βοῦς, to sacrifice* a hundred oxen *for* the good news, Ar. Eq. 656.—II. mid. *θύομαι, to cause to be offered, to have a victim slain* in order to take the auspices, and so *to take the auspices, ἐπί τινι* or *τινα against* any one, Hdt. 9, 10; 5, 44: rarely c. inf., *θύομαι ἰέναι, I consult the auspices* about going, i. e. to know whether I may go or not, Xen. An. 2, 2, 3. (Hence come *θύος, θύω, θῦμα*, also *θυηλή, θυσία, θυμέλη, θυσθλα*; and also prob. *θυμιάω, θυμίαμα*: cf. also sq. sub fin.) [ῠ even in pres. and impf., except in trisyll. cases of part., when ῠ metri grat., *θύοντα*, Od. 15, 260, *θύοντες*, Il. Hom. Ap. 491: later we have a few other exceptions, *ἔθῦε, θῦων*, Pind. O. 10, 69; 13, 98; *θῦειν*, at the end of a line, Eur. El. 1141, Ar. Ach. 792 (spoken by a foreigner), cf. Meineke Menand. p. 254; *θῦσκε*, Hippon.]

ΘΥ΄Ω (B), f. *θύσω*, like *θύνω* and *θυνέω*, q. v. intrans., of any violent motion, *to rush on* or *along*, of a rushing wind, *ἄνεμος λαίλαπι* or *σὺν λαίλαπι θύων*, Od. 12, 400, 408; of swollen rivers, Il. 21, 3 *οἰδματι θύων, rushing* stream, Il. 21, 234, H too *δάπεδον αἵματι θύ boiled* with blood, Od. hence in genl. *to storm* distraught with pass *ἐγχεῖ θύεν*, Il. 11, 180. siod's *θυνέω* are equi part. aor. mid. *θύμενο* [ῡ] in Pratin. ap. Ath.

(The Sanscr. root is Hence *θυμός*, also *θύ θύελλα, θύρσος*, Lat *θυΐας, θυστάς, θῦσαι* same root are *θοός, σ ρεῖν, θοῦρος, θόρνυμι, ρω, αἰθύσσω*. Passc verb one with the fore sense being, he thinks the former trans. *to b* the latter intr. *to flas* fire. But this is mor always, as in *θύνω*.]

Θῠώδης, ες, (*θύος, cense, sweet-smelling, fr* Od. 5, 264; *θάλαμος*, oft. in the Hymns.

Θυώεις, εσσα, εν, = ap. Ath. 486 C.

Θύωμα, ατος, τό, (*θ is burnt as incense, spice*

Θῠωνεύς, έως, and € v. sq.

Θῠώνη, ης, ἡ, *epith.* Hom. 5, 21, Herm. Valck. Diatr. p. 154: himself is *Θῠωνεύς*, † Opp. Cyn. 1, 27. † (Pla

†**Θυώνιχος**, ον, ὁ, *Th* pr. n., Theocr. 14, 1.

Θῠωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, s *table for offerings*, also

Θῠωρίτης, ου, ὁ, o *θυωρός, a money-chang a prover, examiner, κώλ*

Θῠωρός, οῦ, ἡ, (*θυω a table for offerings*: an pitable board, Call. D *perfumer*, Nic.

Θωή, ῆς, ἡ, *a penalty* *ναι*, Od. 2, 192; *θωὴ* alty fixed, imposed b 669. (Prob. from **θέ*

†**Θώθ** = *Θεύθ*, q. v.

Θωΐη, ῆς, ἡ, = foreg., 93.

Θωκέω, (*θῶκος*) Ion. *sit*, Hdt. 2, 173.

†**Θωκινία**, ας, ἡ, *Tho* Arcadia, Paus.: ὁ Θω *of Thocnia*, Id.: from

†**Θώκνος**, ου, ὁ, *Tho* Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 2.

Θῶκος, ου, ὁ, Ion. a *κος, a seat, chair*, Hom 181.—II. *a sitting, asse* 15, 468, Hdt. 6, 63: *sitting*, Od. 5, 3: cf. B *θαάσσειν*. Ep. lengthd.

Θῶμα, θωμάζω, θωμ *θαυμ.*, Hdt.: cf. also *θ*

†**Θωμᾶς**, ᾶ, ὁ, *Thomas*, = Greek Δίδυμος one of Christ, N. T.

Θωμεύω, (*θωμός*) *to*

Θώμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, *twine*, Hdt. 1, 199: esp Aesch. Pers. 461, Eu written *θῶμιξ* and *θῶμ*

Θωμίζω, f. -ίξω. and *μίσσω, to bind.*—II. *to cords, scourge*, Anacr. 1

Θῶμισν, contr. from Op. 557.

Θωμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *σωρός*, (like *θημών* from **θέω*, †

†**Θῶν**, ῶνος, ὁ, *Thon*, a

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e Canobic mouth of
indly received Mene-
. Od. 4, 228; in later
Egypt.
Thônis,=foreg., Hdt.
city of Ægypt, on the
of the Nile, called
ab.
ή, λίμνη, the Thoni-
enia, Strab.
(θωή) under penalty,

(θωπεύω) a flattering,
r. 670; *θωπεῖαι λό-*
. 906 B.
ος, τό, (θωπεύω) a
flattery, Eur. Supp.
563.
, ου, τό, dim. from
of flattery, Ar. Eq.

ή, όν, disposed to flat-
t. Legg. 634 A. Adv.

ψ) to flatter, fawn on,
C. 1003, etc.: *καιρὸν*
ραπεύειν, to be a time-
Phocyl. 87.—II *to de-*
wheedle, Ar. Ach. 657.
όν, (θώψ)=θωπευτι-
37.
contr. for *τὰ ὅπλα,*

ω,=θωπεύω, c. acc.,
37, Fr. 217.
εύω, only in Gramm.
ν, τό,=θωράκιον II, *a*
ark, Aesch. Theb. 32.
-ίσω, (θώραξ) to arm
te or *corselet*, *θωρακί-*
ἵππους, Xen. Cyr. 8,
ακισμένοι, cuirassiers,
-II. in genl. *to cover*
nour, *ἐθωράκισε πλὴν*
Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 29.—
arm, prepare for fight,
ild boars. Arist. H. A.
, τό, dim. from *θώραξ*,
efence, covering, guard:
e for those who worked
, Lat. *pluteus*, Diod.—
he back of elephants, or
this, Polyb.—III. *part*
of a ship, Lat. *carche-*
p. Ath. 475 A. [ᾰ]
οῦ, ὁ, (θωρακίζω) an
st-plates, LXX.
ν, ὁ, a soldier armed
t-plate, Polyb.
, ον, (*θώραξ, μάχο-*
a breast-plate. [μᾰ]
, όν, (*θώραξ, ποιέω*)
lates, Xen. Mem. 3,

ς, ου, ὁ, (*θώραξ, πω-*
breast plates, a charac-

, ον, Ion. *θωρηκ.*,(*θώ-*
ring a breast-plate, a
7, 89, 92.
ὁ, Ion. and Ep. *-ηξ*,
ate, cuirass, corslet, oft.
Od.: it is usu. called
om the rich work on
ναιόλος, πολυδαίδα-
of linen in Hdt. 3, 47,
θώρηξ, a double-plated
uble cuirass, i. e. con-
t and back piece join-
(*ὀχεῖς*), Lat. *lorica*, Il.
5: later of *armour* in
ικίζω II.—II. *the part*
breast plate, the whole
body, from the neck to
pp.: but—2. in later
st properly so called,
-III. *the breast-work* of
ράκιον: but also *the*
strong outer wall or *curtain*, Lat. *lorica moenium*, Hdt. 1, 181.—IV. *a bust.*

†Θώραξ, ᾰκος Ion. *-ρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Thorax*, masc. pr. n., a Thessalian, Pind. P. 10, 100.—2. of Larissa in Thessaly, Hdt. 9, 1, 38.—3. a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 18.

Θωρηκοφόρος, *ον*, Ion. for *θωρακοφόρος*.

Θωρηκτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*θωρήσσω*) *armed with breast-plate* or *cuirass*, Il. always in plur. and usu., *πύκα θ., armed with stout cuirass.*

Θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for *θώραξ*, Il.

Θώρηξις, εως, ἡ, *the wearing of a cuirass.*—II. *a drinking of unmixed wine, drunkenness*, Hipp.: from

Θωρήσσω, f. *-ξω*, like *θωρακίζω, to arm with a breast-plate* or *cuirass*, and in genl. *to arm, harness*, Il. More usu. in pass. *θωρήσσομαι*, f. *-ξομαι*: aor. *ἐθωρήχθην*, inf. *θωρηχθῆναι: to arm one's self, put one's harness on*, oft. in Il., once in Od., 23, 369; *χαλκῷ ἐθωρήσσοντο*: in Il. usu. *τεύχεσι θωρηχθῆναι: ἐς πόλεμον*, also *πόλεμον μέτα* for war, Il. 20, 329; *πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους*, Ar. Ach. 1134, cf. sq.—II. Ion. and poet., in act. also *to make drunk*, Theogn. 840: usu. in mid., *to drink unmixed wine, to get drunk*, like *μεθύω*, with or without *οἴνῳ*, Theogn. 413, 470, 508, 880, and Hipp.; and so too Ar. Ach. 1135. This sense is prob. metaph. *to arm, fortify one's self* against the cares of life, cf. Hor. *in praelia trudit inermem.*

†Θωρυκίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Thorycion*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 363.

ΘΩΣ, *θωός*, ὁ, also *ἡ*, a beast of prey of the wolf kind, perh. the *jackal* or *lynx*, *δαφοινοὶ θῶες*, Il. 11, 474; named with leopards and wolves, Il. 13, 103: there was another larger kind, which the Greeks usu. called *tiger*. (Prob. akin to *θωΰσσω*.)

ΘΩΣΣΩ,= *θωρήσσω* signf. II, in pass. Soph. Fr. 183: *θῶσθαι* and *θωῦσθαι* or *θωρᾶσθαι* are quoted from Aesch. Fr. 41, in signf. of *εὐωχεῖσθαι*.

Θωϋκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*θωΰσσω*) *a barker, roarer, crier*, Anth.

Θωῦμα, τό, not *θώϋμα, θωυμάζω, θωυμάσιος, θωυμαστής, θωυμαστός*, Ion. for *θαυμ.*, Hdt.; cf. also *θῶμα*.

Θωΰσσω, f. *-ξω*, of a dog, *to bark, bay*, Hom.: of a gnat, *to buzz*, Aesch. Ag. 893: in genl. *to cry aloud, shout out*, c. acc. cognato, *λόγον, ἀγγελίαν*, Aesch. Pr. 393, 1041; *τάδε* Eur. Hec. 115: *θ. κυσί, to shout* to dogs, Eur. Hipp. 219. (Perh. akin to *θώς*.)

Θωΰτός, ή, όν, Ep. for *θαυματός, θαυμαστός, wondrous*, Hes. Sc. 165, ubi al. *θαυματά*. [ῠ]

ΘΩΨ, gen. *θωπός*, ὁ, *a flatterer, fawner, false friend*, Hdt. 3, 80.—II. as adj. *θῶπες λόγοι, fair false* words Plat. Theaet. 175 E, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

I

I. *ι, ἰῶτα, τό*, indecl., ninth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral *ι'*= 10, but ,*ι*=10.000.

Always pronounced as a vowel: even when poet. it coalesces with a following vowel like *y*, it is not deemed a consonant, for it has no influence on the length of the foreg. syll. This crasis occurs with *ε* in Od. 4, 126; 8, 560, etc., v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 187, 190, more freq. later, v. Jac. A. P. p. 585, Seidl. Dochm. p. 385. The *ι subscriptum* was called by the Gr. gramm. *ι προσγεγραμμένον, adscriptum*, and was so written, e. g. *τῶι*, not *τῷ*: the present mode came into use in the 13th century.

Changes of *ι*:—I. *ῑ* was easily exchanged with *ει*, whence forms like *εἶλω* and *ἴλλω, εἶλη* and *ἴλη*: *ῐ* was sometimes exchanged with *ε*, e. g. *ἑστία* and *ἰστίη*: but more freq. it is inserted to lengthen the syll., e. g. *εἰν, εἰς, ξεῖνος, κεινός, πνείω, ὑπείρ, διαί, παραί*, for *ἐν, ἐς, ξένος, κενός, πνέω, ὑπέρ, διά, παρά*.—II. in forming words, *ι* and *γ* are sometimes interchanged, Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀνήνοθεν* 30.—III. some words have *ι* prefixed, as *αὖω ἰαύω*.—IV. others take *λ* before *ι*, *ἴγδη λίγδος, ἰκμάω λικμάω*.

The quantity of *ι* varies. It is a common termin. of adverbs, but even here no law has yet been obtained, Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 47, Gottl. Theodos. p. 74, 229.

-ί, iota demonstrativum, which in the language of Attic conversation is attached to all cases of all demonstr. pronouns, to strengthen their force, and as it were point out the individual, e. g. *οὑτοσί, αὐτηί, τουτί*, Lat. *hicce, ἐκεινοσί, ὀδί, ταδί, τουτογί, ταυταγί, τοσουτονί, τοσονδί*, etc.: also with demonstr. advs., as *οὑτωσί, ὠδί, ἐνθαδί, δευρί, νυνί*. Of these such as end in *σί* take the *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* before a vowel, as *οὑτοσίν, ἐκεινοσίν, οὑτωσίν*. In all these, the last syll. is long, and has the accent, whereas a long vowel or diphthong in penult. is shortened, e. g. *αὐτῆί, οὑτοῖί*.

'Ι, or *ἰ*, as nom. of the reflex. pron. *οὗ, sui*, of which we have nom. *ἵ*, Soph. Fr. 418, dat. *ἵν* (or *ἴν*) *αὑτῷ, sibi ipsi*, Hes. Fr. 66, cf. Böckh Pind. P. 4, 36 (62): acc. *ἵν* or *ἴν*, Schneid. Ibyc. ϟ. 103, which acc. to Hesych. was Cyprian. The fullest discussion on the word will be found in Ellendt Lex. Soph. Compare the forms *τίς, σφί, σφίν, μίν, νίν*.

'ΙΑ', ἡ, Ion. *ἰή*,=*βοή, ἰωή, a voice, cry*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 85, Aesch. Pers. 936: *σύριγγος ἰᾶ* Eur. Rhes. 553: also written *ἴα*. [ῑ]

'Ἴα, *ἰῆς, ἰῇ, ἴαν*, old Ion. fem. of *εἷς* for *μία, one*, freq. in Il., in Od. more rare. Besides the fem. only the dat. neut. occurs; v. *ἷος*. (*ἴα* is to *μία*, as *ὀλαί* to *mola*, and *εο* to *meo*.) [nom. and acc. ⏑ ⏑]

'Ἰά, *τά*, heterog. plur. of *ἰός*, an arrow, Il. 20, 68. [ῐ]

'Ἴα, *τά*, plur. from *ἴον*, a violet, H. Hom. Cer. 6. [ῐ]

†'Ιάδμων, ονος, ὁ, *Iadmon*, a Samian, who owned Aesop as a slave, but gave him his liberty, Hdt. 2, 134.

†'Ιάειρος, ου, ὁ, *Iairus*, one of the rulers of the synagogue at Capernaum, N. T.

†'Ιάζυγες, ων, οἱ, *the Iazyges*, one of the parent stems of the Sarmatae in Europe and Asia, Strab., Arr. An.

'Ιάζω, f. *-άσω*, ('Ιάς) *to speak, dress*, etc. *like an Ionian; to favour the Ionians*: also 'Ιωνίζω. [ῐ]

'Ιάζω, (*ἴον*) *to be of a violet colour*, Heliod.

'Ιαί, exclam. of triumph, Ar. Lys. 1292, Eccl. 1179.

'Ἰαιβοῖ, comic exclamation for *αἰβοῖ*, Ar. Vesp. 1338. [ῑ]

'ΙΑΙ'ΝΩ, fut. *ἰᾶνῶ*, aor. *ἴηνα*, aor. pass. *ἰάνθην, to warm, heat, χαλκὸν ἀμφὶ πυρί*, Od. 8, 426, *ὕδωρ*, Od. 10, 359.—2. *to melt, soften*, strictly by heat, *κηρὸς ἰαίνετο*, Od. 12, 175: hence

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metaph., *θυμὸν ἰαίνειν, to melt* the heart, Il. 24, 119.—3. more usu. in Hom. *to warm, cheer, refresh*, Il. 19, 174, H. Hom. Cer. 435, also *θυμὸν ἰαίνειν τινί*, Od. 15, 379; esp. in pass. *ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰάνθη, θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἰάνθη*, also *θυμόν, κῆρ, φρένας ἰάνθης* and *φρεσὶν ἰάνθης*: c. dat. *to take delight in* a thing, Od. 19, 537, *μέτωπον ἰάνθη*, his brow *grew calm*, Il. 15, 103, cf. Lat. *fovere*. Later, as in Q. Sm., *ἰαίνω* is used as=*ἰάομαι*, to which it is prob. akin. Mostly Ep., but also in Alcm., and Pind. [ῑ except in augm. tenses, e. g. Od. 16, 165: once however at the beginning of a verse ῐ without augm., Od. 22, 59, and so freq. later.]

†Ἰαιρα, ας, ἡ, *Iaera*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 42.

Ἰᾱκός, ή, όν, (Ἰάς) *Ionic*, Ath. 440 B., ἡ Ἰακή, sub. *διάλεκτος, the Ionic* dialect, Jac. A. P. p. 76. Adv. -κῶς [ῐ]

Ἰάκχα, ης, ἡ, Sicyonic name of *a perfumed kind of garland*, Philet. 45.

Ἰακχᾱγωγός, όν, (Ἴακχος, ἀγω) *bearing the image of Bacchus* on his festivals, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470. [ῐ]

Ἰακχάζω,=Ἰακχέω, *to shout* Ἴακχος, also c. acc. cognato, *ἰακχ. φωνήν*, Hdt. 8, 65. [ῐ]

Ἰακχαῖος, αία, αῖον, *Bacchanalian, στέφανος*, Philet. 22. [ῐ]

Ἰακχεῖον, ου, τό, *the temple of Bacchus*, Plut. Arist. 27. [ῐ]

Ἰακχέω,=Ἰακχάζω: hence in genl. *to shout, cry aloud*, v. sub *ἰαχέω*. [ῐ]

Ἰακχή, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub *ἰαχή*.

Ἴακχος, ου, ὁ, *Iacchos*, mystic name of Bacchus, Valck. Hdt. 8, 65.—2. *the Bacchanalian shout*. In Eur. Cycl. 69, where the word is found as if an adj., Ἴακχος ὠδή, the latter word is prob. a gloss to interpr. Ἴακχος. (From *ἰάχω, ἰαχέω, ἰαχή*, strictly *the god of noise and revelry*.) [ῐ]

†Ἰακώβ, indecl., (in Joseph. Ἰάκωβος, ου), ὁ, *Jacob*, masc. pr. n., the patriarch, LXX., N. T.: in Rom. 11, 26, for *the Israelites, the descendants of Jacob*.—2. the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, N. T. Matth. 1, 15.

†Ἰάκωβος, ου, ὁ, *James*, the son of Zebedee, one of the apostles, N. T. Matth. 4, 21, etc.—2. the son of Alphëus, an apostle, Id. 10, 3, etc.—3. the brother of Christ, by many comment. considered same as No. 2, Gal. 1, 19.

Ἰᾶλεμίζω, f. -ίσω, Ion. *ἰηλ.*, (*ἰάλεμος*) *to bewail*, Call. Hence

Ἰᾱλεμίστρια, ας, Ion. *ἰηλ.*, ἡ, *a wailing woman*, restored to Aesch. Cho. 424, by Herm. Opusc. 4, 338, from Hesych.

Ἴᾰλεμος, ου, ὁ, Ion *ἴήλεμος, a wail, lament, dirge*, Aesch. Supp. 116, Eur. Phoen. 1034, etc. Proverb. *ἰαλέμου ψυχρότερος*, of something tedious and dull.—II. as adj., *hapless, melancholy*, Theocr. 15, 98. (Prob. from the cry *ἰή, ἰαΰ*.) [ᾰ]

Ἰάλλω, f. *ἰᾰλῶ*, aor. *ἴηλα*, inf. *ἰῆλαι*, *to send forth, διστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆς*, Il. 8, 300: in Hom. usu. in phrase *ἐπ' ὀνείατα χεῖρας ἰάλλον, they put forth* their hands to the dishes; and so, *ἐπὶ σίτῳ*, Od. 10, 376: but *ἐτάροις ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἰάλλειν, laid* hands *upon* them, Od. 9, 288, cf. *ἐπιάλλω*: also, *περὶ χερσὶ δεσμὸν ἴηλα, threw* chains *over, put* chains *on* thy hands, Il. 15, 19: more freq. *δεσμὸν ἰῆλαι*, Od.—2. rarely c. acc. objecti, *ἀτιμίησιν ἰάλλειν τινά, to assail* one with insults, Lat. *ignominia petere*, Od. 13, 142, cf. *ἰάπτω* 2. —3. Later, simply *to send, τινὰ εἰς..*, Aesch. Pr. 659, cf. Cho. 45: *l. ὑλακήν, to give* tongue, howl, Anth.; *l. ἴχνος, to imprint, set down* the foot, Nic. The Lat. *mittere* and *immittere* usu. answer to it.—II. intr. sub. *ἑαυτόν, to send, dismiss one's self*, i. e. *to flee, run, fly*, Hes. Th. 269, in genl. *to hurry*, like Lat. *mitti* and *ferri*, cf. *ἰάπτω*. Ep word, also in Aesch. l. c.: if used in Att., it should be written *ἰάλλω* acc. to Arcad., cf. *ἐφιάλλω*. (Prob. like *ἴ-ημι*, a causative formed from *ἰ-έναι i-re*.) [ῑ except in augm. tenses: and these are never found in Hom.]

†Ἰάλμενος, ου, ὁ, *Ialmēnus*, son of Mars and Astyoche, ruled in Boeotian Orchomenus, Il. 2, 512; 9, 42; also an Argonaut, Apollod.

Ἰαλτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ἰάλλω, sent, dispatched*, Aesch. Cho. 22. [ῐ]

†Ἰαλύσιος, α, ον, *of Ialysus, Ialysian*, Dion. P.: ἡ Ἰαλυσία, *the territory of Ial.*, Diod. S. [ῠ]

†Ἰᾰλῡσός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. Ἰηλυσός, *Ialȳsus*, son of Cercaphus and Cydippe, Pind. O. 7, 136; founder of—II. a city in the island of Rhodes, *Ialiso*, Il. 2, 656; Thuc. 8, 44, in Ion. form; also written Ἰηλυσσός, Hdt. 1, 144, and so in Hom. l. c. by some edd., because the *υ* is elsewhere short.

Ἴαμα, ατος, τό, Ion. Ιημα (*ἰάομαι*) *a means of healing, remedy, medicine*, Hdt. 3, 130, and Plat.

Ἰαμβειογράφος, ου, ὁ, (Ἰαμβος. γράφω) *a writer of iambics*: v. sub *ἰαμβειοφάγος*. [ᾰ]

Ἰαμβεῖος, ον, (Ἰαμβος) *in iambics, τὸ ἰαμβεῖον, iambic verse*, Ar. Ran. 1133, and Plat. [ῐ]

Ἰαμβειοφάγος, ὁ, (Ἰαμβος, φαγεῖν) *a glutton at iambics*, as Dem. (274, 6.) called Aeschines, who had formerly been a player: formerly read *ἰαμβειογράφος*.

Ἰαμβέλεγος, ου, ὁ, *an asynartete verse, formed by substituting an iambic penthemimer for the former half of a pentameter*. Hephaest. p. 91, Gaisf.

Ἰάμβη, ης, ἡ, *Iambe*, a slave of Celeus and Metaneira at Eleusis, who by her jests extorted a smile from Ceres when distressed for the loss of Proserpina. H. Hom. Cer. 195, said to have given name to the iambic metre. [ῐ]

Ἰαμβιάζω, f. -άσω,= sq., Anth.

Ἰαμβίζω, f. -ίσω. (Ἰαμβος) *to assail in iambics*: in genl. *to lampoon*, τινά, Arist. Poet.

Ἰαμβικός, ή, όν, *iambic*, Dion. H.

Ἰαμβιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (Ἰαμβίζω) *one who writes iambics*, or *lampoons*, Ath.

†Ἰάμβλιχος, ου, ὁ, *Iamblichus*, a celebrated philosopher and writer.

Ἰαμβογράφος, ου, ὁ,=*ἰαμβειογράφος*. [ᾰ]

Ἰαμβοειδής, ές, (Ἰαμβος, εἶδος) *like an iambus*, Aristid. Quintil.

Ἰαμβοποιέω, ῶ, *to write iambics*, Arist. Poet.: from

Ἰαμβοποιός, όν, (Ἰαμβος, ποιέω) *a writer of iambics*, Arist. Poet.

Ἴαμβος, ου, ὁ, *an iambus*, a metrical foot consisting of a short and a long syll., ⏑–, Plat. Rep. 400 B.—II. *an iambic verse*, esp. the *trimeter* or *senarius*, first used by the sarcastic writers Archilochus and Hipponax, Hdt. 1, 12, Ar. Ran. 661, cf. Horace's *criminosi Iambi*; and then in the *Attic Drama*.—III. *an iambic poem*, esp. *a lampoon*, Strab.: but when so, usu. in plur., Plat. Legg. 935 E: hence—2. *a drama*, esp. *a kind of extempore play* got up, acc. to Ath. 622 B, by *αὐτοκάβδαλοι*, who themselves had the same name. (Referred by Riemer and Pott to *ἰάπτω*, to as being the foot or n by satiric writers, v. su recurs in *διθυρ-αμβ* words of which the or certain.) cf. Ἰάμβη.

†Ἰάμβουλος, ου, ὁ, *I* torian, Luc.

†Ἰαμβρῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Iam* tian magician, who w posed the authority o

Ἰαμβύκη, ης, ἡ, *a ment, used to accompan* distinct from the *σαμ*

Ἰαμβώδης, ες, (Ἰαμ *bic, satirical*, Philostr.

Ἴᾰμεναι, ῶν, αἱ, *wet ows, marshes*, late for [ῐ]

†Ἴᾰμενός, οῦ, ὁ, *Iam* Il. 12, 139. [ῐ]

†Ἰαμίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, *the* scendants of Iamus *i* brated family of seers, Hdt. 5, 44: v. Ἴαμος.

†Ἰαμίτης, ου, ὁ, *Ia* n., Strab.

†Ἰαμνία, ας, ἡ, *Iamn* of Phoenicia, Strab.

Ἰᾰμνοί, ῶν, οἱ,=*Ia*

†Ἴαμος, ου, ὁ, *Iamus* and Euadne, a seer, Pind. O. 6, 50, sqq., 8

Ἰάν, gen. Ἰᾶνος.

Ἴᾶνες, contr. for Ἰά *Ionian*, Aesch. [ῐ]

†Ἰάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Iā* Il. 18, 47.

†Ἰάνειρα, ας, ἡ, *Ian* 18, 44.—2. a daughter Hom. Cer. 421, Hes.

†Ἰάνθη, ης, ἡ, *Ianth* Oceanus, H. Hom. Th. 349.

Ἰάνθην, ης, η, aor *ἰαίνω*, Hom.

Ἰάνθινος, η, ον, (*Ia coloured*, Plin.: Hes subst. *ἰανθον, τό*=*Io*

†Ἰανίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Ia* Sicyon, Paus. 2, 6, 6.

†Ἰαννά, ὁ, indecl., n., N. T.

†Ἰάννης, ου, ὁ, *Iann* magician, N. T., v. Ἰ

†Ἰαξάρτης, ου, ὁ, *Ia* Sogdiana falling into now the *Sir*, Dion. P. confounds it with the ad Hdt. 4, 40; and la Tanais.

ΙΑ΄ΟΜΑΙ, fut. *ἰά* Ep. *ἰήσομαι*, aor. *ἰασ* *to heal, cure, τινά*, Il. *ὀφθαλμόν*, Od. 9, 52 520: from Pind. dow *σους ἰᾶσθαι*: orig. and outward hurts: *ἰ. δύσγνοιαν, ἁμαρτί* proverb., *κακῶ κακόν* bad worse, Hdt. 3, 53 409, Thuc. 5, 65. In as pass. *to be healed, t* in pf. *ἴᾶμαι*, N. T. [*ἰᾶ always* in Hom.: Anth.]

†Ἰᾶοναῦ, barbarism 104.

Ἴάονες, ων, οἱ, len *the Ionians*, including 685, H. Ap. 147, the Attica and Megara, v p. 287. In Persian *νες*, Aesch. Pers. 178, sing. Ἴάων is more r 57.

†Ἰαονις, ίδος, ἡ, fe Nic. ap. Ath. 683 B.

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, *Ionian*, poet. for
upp. 69.
ν, ὁ, *son of Iapetus*,
Hes. Th. 528; Ap.
ned as from a pre-
πετίων, instead of
uttm. Ausf. G. 2,
l. Lob.)
ος, ἡ, *of Iapetus, de-*
tus, Pind. O. 9, 81.
, *Iapetus*, a Titan,
d Gaea, husband of
her of Prometheus
ll. 8, 479: Hes. Th.
ld man, irrev. of one's
s, Ar. Nub. 998.—2.
Buphagus, Paus.
ί, *the Iapodes*, a Cel-
Strab. Hence
όν, *of the Iapodes*,

burlesque exclama-
Thesm. 945.
ω,=ἰάλλω, *to send*,
προϊάπτω: he only
n the phrase κατὰ
τειν, sub. χεῖρας, *to*
ds) against her fair
er breasts, etc., for
σβαι, Lat. *plangere*,
): later esp. of mis-
, *shoot*, βέλη, Aesch.
5: in genl. *to set in*
n, ἰάπτειν ὀρχήμα-
he dance, Soph. Aj.
acc. objecti, λόγοις
sail one with words.
f. ἰάλλω II: hence,
r. poets, *to handle*
rt, *injure*, and so in
θη, Theocr. 2, 82;
ήτορ, Mosch., etc.
ὁπ ἄπτω: but like
prob. a causative
ut. verb of motion,
rsch. 1, p. 195)—II.
sub. ἑαυτόν, *to rush*,
p. 547; and, αἶνος
ν, *aiming at* him,
. Ag. 1549, though
ἰς αἶνον ἰάπτων. [ῐ]
, Ion. Ἰήπυγες, *the*
, inhab. of Iapygia
170. Strab. 279. [ῠ
59, 2, *a*, note.]
Ion. Ἰηπυγία, *Iapy-*
Magna Graecia in
ng nearly to Messa-
Apulia, Hdt. 3, 138.

ν, *of Iapygia, Iapy-*
apygian promontory,
tern point of Iap.,
a, Thuc. 6, 29.
Ion. Ἴηπυξ, †Ἴαπυξ,
who settled in south-
to fable gave name
. p. 279, etc.—II. *an*
orth-west, or strictly
id, as blowing from
t. Mun. [ᾰ]
ν, *of* or *belonging to*
Ἰαπύγ. *a union with*

,=sq. 1, Strab.
ό, *the Iardanus*, a
is, Il. 7, 135.—2. a
l. 3, 292.—II. a king
of Omphale, Hdt.

l., *Iared*, masc. pr.

lj. fem., *Ionic*, Hdt.
subst.—1. *an Ionian*
, Hdt. 1, 92.—2. *the*
c. sub. γλῶσσα or

s. from εἶμι, to go,
Il. 16, 160. [ῑα]—II. ἴασῐ [ᾰ̄], for
εἰσί from εἶμί to be, Nic. Fr. 2, 2; but
this is dub.

Ἴᾱσι, 3 pl. pres. from ἴημι for ἱέασι.

†Ἰασίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Iasius*, i. e.
Amphion, Od. 11, 283: or Dmetor,
Od. 17, 443: in genl. *descendant of*
Iasius, Strab. p. 371.

Ἰάσιμος, ον, (ἰάομαι) *to be cured*,
curable, Aesch. Pr. 475, and Plat.:
appeasable, Eur. Or. 399. [ᾱ̆]

Ἰασίνη, ης, ἡ,=ἰασιώνη.

†Ἴᾱσιος, ου, ὁ, *Iasius*, king of Orcho-
menus, father of Amphion, Od. 11,
282.—2. son of Lycurgus, the Arca-
dian, father of Atalanta, Callim. H.
Dian. 215: in Apollod. Ἴασος, and
Ael. Ἰασίων.

Ἴᾱσις, Ion. ἴησις, εως, ἡ, (ἰάομαι)
healing, *a cure*, *remedy*, Hipp., and
Soph. El. 876.

†Ἰασίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Iasion*, son of Ju-
piter and Electra, a favourite of Ceres,
Od. 5, 125; Theocr. 3, 50: in Hes.
Th. 970 Ἰάσιος; cf. also Ἰάσιος 2.

Ἰᾱσῐ̄ώνη, ης, ἡ, a plant of the *con-*
volvulus kind, Theophr., either the
bindweed itself, or *sheepsbit*, which is
now called *iasione*. [ῐᾰ]

Ἰασμέλαιον, ου, τό, and Ἰάσμη, ης,
ἡ, *a Persian perfume*, perh. *oil of jas-*
min.

†Ἰᾱσονίδης, ου, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. Ἰησ.,
son of Jason, i. e. Euneus, Il. 7, 468;
21. 40.

†Ἰασόνιος, *a* ον, *of* or *belonging to*
Jason, νῆες, Theocr. 22, 31: hence
ἡ Ἰασονία ἀκτή, *the Iasonian promon-*
tory, in Pontus, between Cotyore and
the Iris, where Jason is said to have
landed with the Argonauts, Xen. An.
5, 10, 1, now *Yasun Burnu*; ἄκρα,
Strab.—2. τὸ Ἰασόνιον ὄρος, *Mount*
Iasonius, in the north of Media, Strab.

†Ἴᾱσος, ου, ὁ, *Iasus*,=Ἰάσιος 2.—2.
son of Argos and Euadne, father of
Agenor, Apollod.; from him Ἄργος
was called Ἴασον, Od. 18, 246.—3.
son of Argus Panoptes and Ismene,
Apollod. 2, 1, 3.—4. son of Sphelus,
leader of the Athenians, Il. 15, 332.
Hence

†Ἴᾱσος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Iasus*
(2), Od. 18, 246. [ῐ]

†Ἴασος and Ἰασσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Iasus*, a
city of Caria, now *Assem* or *Assan*,
Thuc. 8. 28: hence Ἰασικός, ἡ, όν,
of Iasus, *Iasian*, κόλπος, *Gulf of Iasus*,
now *Assem-Kalessi*, Ib.

Ἰασπίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be like a jasper*,
Diosc. [ῐ] from

Ἴασπις, ιδος, ἡ, *a precious stone*, *jas-*
per, Plat. Phaed. 110 D, cf. Diosc. 5,
160. [ῐ]

Ἰαστί, adv., (Ἰάς) *in the Ionic fash-*
ion, Plat. Lach. 188 D: *in the Ionic*
mode (of music), Id. Rep. 398 E: *in*
the Ionic dialect, Luc. [ῑᾰ] Hence

Ἰάστιος, *a*, ον, *Ionic*. [ῑᾰ]

Ἰᾱσώ, οος contr. οῦς, ἡ, (ἰάομαι)
Iaso, *the goddess of healing*, *and health*,
daughter of Aesculapius, Ar. Plut.
701. [ῑ̆]

†Ἰάσων, Ion. Ἰήσων, ονος, ὁ, *Jason*,
son of Aeson, leader of the Argonauts,
Il. 7, 469; 21, 41; Pind.; etc.—2. a
king of Pherae in Thessaly, Xen.
Hell. 6, 1.—Others in Isocr., Polyb.,
N. T., etc. [ᾰ̄]

Ἰᾱτήρ, Ep. ἰητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet for
Iatρός, *a chururgeon*, *surgeon*; later, *a*
physician, Hom.; *i. κακῶν*, Od. 17,
384. [ῑ, in Anth. also ῐ.] Hence

Ἰᾱτήριος, *a*, ον, *healing*, ἡ ἰατηρία,
sub. τέχνη, *the healing art*, *medicine*,
Aretae. [ῑᾱ̆]

Ἰατικός, ἡ, όν,=foreg., Diosc. [ῑᾰ̆]

Ἰᾶτο, 3 impf. from ἰάομαι, Il. [ῑ̆]

Ἰατορία, ας, ἡ, (ἰάτωρ) sub. τέχνη,
the art of medicine, Soph. Tr. 1002. [ῐᾰ̆]

Ἰᾱτός, ή, όν, (ἰάομαι) *curable*, Plat.
Legg. 862 C. [ῑ̆]

Ἰάτραινα, ης, ἡ,=ἰατρίνη. [ᾰ̄]

Ἰᾱτρᾰλείπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰατρός, ἀλείφω)
a surgeon who practises by anoint-
ing, *friction*, *and exercise*, Plin. Hence

Ἰᾱτρᾰλειπτική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη,
the practice of an ἰατραλείπτης, Id.

Ἰατρεία, ας, ἡ, (ἰατρεύω) *a healing*,
means of healing, Arist. Eth. N. [ῐᾰ̆]

Ἰατρεῖον, ου, τό, (ἰατρεύω) *a sur-*
geon's shop, *surgery*. Hipp.—II. *a medi-*
cal man's fee, *expense of a cure*, LXX.

Ἰάτρευσις, εως, ἡ,=ἰατρεία, Plat.:
from

Ἰατρεύω, (ἰατρός) *to heal*, *cure*, τινά,
Plat. Legg. 857 D; and in pass., *to be*
under medical care, Id. Rep. 357 C, etc.
—2. intr. *to practise medicine*, *be a sur-*
geon or *physician*, Diosc. [ῐᾰ̆]

Ἰάτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἰατήρ, *a*
female surgeon or *physician*, Alex. In-
cert. 80.

Ἰατρικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to an*
ἰατρός, or *to medicine*, Hipp.: *skilled*
in medicine, Plat.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη,
surgery, *medicine*, Hdt. 2, 84; 3, 129,
etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἰατρίνη, ης, ἡ,=ἰάτρια, esp. *a mid-*
wife, late. Lob. Phryn. 651.

†Ἰατροκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Iatrocles*, masc.
pr. n., an Athenian, Oratt.

Ἰατρολογέω, ῶ, (ἰατρός, λέγω) *to*
speak or *treat of medicine*, Diog. L.

Ἰατρομᾰθημᾰτικοί, ῶν. οἱ, *those who*
practised medicine in conjunction with
astrology, as was esp. the case in
Ægypt.

Ἰατρόμαια, ας, ἡ, *a midwife*, Inscr.

Ἰατρομάντις, εως, ὁ, (ἰατρός, μάν-
τις) *a physician and seer*, of Apollo and
Aesculapius, Aesch. Supp. 263, cf.
Eum. 62. Ar. Plut. 11: in genl.=
ἰατρός, Id. Ag. 1623.

Ἰατρον, ου, τό,=ἰατρεῖον II.

Ἰατρός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. ἰητρός,
(ἰάομαι) *a surgeon*, Hom; ἰητρὸς ἀνήρ,
Il. 11, 514; also ἡ ἰατρός, Diogen. ap.
Ath. 636 A. [ῐ, Att. also ῑ̆]

Ἰατροσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a professor of*
medicine, late word.

Ἰατροτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (ἰατρός, τέχνη)
a practiser of medicine, Ar. Nub. 332.

Ἰαττᾶταί, and Ἰαττᾰταιάξ, interj.
alas, *ah*, *woe is me!* Ar. Nub. 707, etc.
[ῐ]

Ἴάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. ἰήτωρ, poet.
for ἰατρός. [ῐᾰ̆]

Ἰαΰ, a shout in answer to one call-
ing, *ho! holla!* Ar. Ran. 272.—II.
like ἰοΰ, a cry of grief, *ah!* [ῐ]

Ἰανθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἰαύω) *a sleeping-*
place, esp. of wild beasts, *den*, *lair*,
Lyc.—II. *sleep*. [ῐ]

Ἰαυοῖ, exclamation of joy, *ho ho!*
Ar. Ran. 1029. [ῐ]

Ἰαύω, (αὔω) *to sleep*, Hom.; also in
genl. *to lie*, *lodge*, *pass the night*, whet-
her sleeping or awake, Hom.; ἀϋπνους
νύκτας ἰαύειν, Il. 9, 325: of wild
beasts, Od. 9, 184, etc.: hence in genl.
to be, *dwell in* a place.—II. trans. ἰαύειν
πόδα, *to rest* the foot, Eur. Phoen.
1538; τέρψιν ἐννυχίαν ἰ., *to enjoy* the
night's sleep, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1183:
c. gen., like παύω, Lyc. [ῐ]

Ἰᾱφέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰός, ἀφίημι) *an*
archer, Anth. [ῐ]

Ἰαχαΐος, *a*, ον, (ἰαχή) *glad-sounding*,
as Br. and Ellendt read in Soph. O. T.
1219.

Ἰᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=ἰάχω, H. Hom.
Cer. 20, and so in late Ep. and Trag.
[In Trag., ἰᾱχέω, ἰᾱχή, etc. freq. in
MSS., as Soph. O. T. 1219; in such
cases some would read ἰακχέω, ἰακχή,

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v. Pors. Or. 954: but Markl. Eur. I. A. 1036, and Elmsl. Soph. l. c., defend ᾱ before χ, cf. χ sub fin.: nay Elmsl. afterwrds. asserted that in Att. the *a* was always long, v. ad. Herach. 752, Med. 147, et ibid. Herm., cf. also Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *ἰάχω*.]

Ἰαχή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ἰάχω*) *a cry*, in Il. *the shout* both of the victor and the vanquished: *a wail, shriek*, Od. 11, 43: later usu. of *joyful* shouts, Eur. Med. 147, Bacch. 149: in genl. *a loud sound, ὑμεναίων*, Pind. P. 3, 29; also, *l. αὐλῶν*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 1104 E. [V. foreg.]

†**Ἰάχη**, ης, ἡ, *Iache*, a nymph, companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 419. [ᾱ].

Ἴαχημα, ατος, τό, (*ἰαχέω*) *a cry, shout*, Eur. H. F. 883. [ᾱχ]

Ἴαχος, ὁ, = *ἰαχή*, dub. ap. Orph.

Ἰαχρός, όν, *melted, softened*: metaph. *at ease, tranquil*: akin to *ἰαίνω*, q. v. [ῐ]

Ἰαχνία, part. perf. fem. from sq.

Ἰάχω, f. *ἰαχήσω*, perf. *ἴαχα*, *to cry, shout*, in Hom. esp. of battle-shouts and wailing: later usu. *to shout joyfully*: in late poets c. acc. cognato, *l. φωνήν, αὐδήν, to utter...*, Nonn.—II. of things, *to resound*, as of an echo, Od. 9, 395; of the waves, *to roar*, Il. 1, 482; of a shield, *to ring*, Hes. Sc. 232; of hot iron in water, *to hiss*, Od. 9, 392. (Prob. from *ἰα*, akin to *ἰαχέω*, Ἴακχος, Ἰακχέω, *ἰόζω, ἠχή*.) [V. sub *ἰαχέω*.]

Ἰαωλκός, οῦ, ἡ, = Ἰωλκός, Il. 2, 712; Pind.; etc.

Ἰάων, ονος, ὁ, v. Ἰάονες.—II. *the Iaon*, a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis Pisatis, Call. Jov. 21. [ᾱ]

Ἰβαναρρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ἰβάνη*) *the rope of a draw-well*.

Ἰβανέω, ῶ, *to draw water*, like *ἀντλέω*: from

Ἰβάνη, ης, ἡ, and

Ἴβανος, ου, ὁ, *a water-bucket* or *pitcher*, cf. Ἴβηνος. [ῐ]

†**Ἰβάνωλις**, ιος, ὁ, *Ibanŏlis*, masc. pr. n., of Mylassa in Caria, Hdt. 5, 37.

Ἰβδης, ὁ, *a plug in a ship's bottom*, which can be taken out to drain the hold, Eustath. 525, 34; 858. 38.

Ἴβηνος, ου, ὁ, = *ἰβάνη*, *ἴβανος*, hence *τιβήν, τίβηνος*.

†**Ἴβηρ**, ηρος, ὁ, *the Iberus*, now *Ebro*, a river of Spain, Polyb., Strab.—II. *an Iberian, a Spaniard*, οἱ Ἴβηρες, *the Iberians, Spaniards*, Hdt. 7, 165; Strab.—2. *the Iberians*, inhab. of Iberia in Asia, Strab. Hence

†**Ἰβηρία**, ας, ἡ, *Iberia, Spain* so called from the Iberus, Hdt. 1, 163, etc., more strictly in Greek wr. only the seacoast from the pillars of Hercules to the Pyrenees.—2. a region in Asia between the Pontus Euxinus and the Caspian, Strab.: and

†**Ἰβηρικός**, ή, όν, *Iberian, Spanish*, Strab.; pecul. fem. Ἰβηριάς, άδος, Anth.

Ἰβηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a* kind of *cress*, Diosc. (Prob. from its place of growth.)

Ἴβις, gen. Ion. ἴβιος, Att. ἴβιδος, acc. *ἴβιν*, ἡ, *the ibis*, an Ægyptian bird, feeding on worms and aquatic animals, to which divine honours were paid. There were two kinds, Hdt. 2, 75, 76.

Ἰβίσκος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *hibiscus*, a kind of *marsh-mallow*, = *ἀλθαία*, Diosc.

Ἰβύζω, and **ἰβυκινέω**, ῶ, *to sound the trumpet*: hence *ἰβυκτήρ*, ὁ, and *ἰβυκινήτης*, *a trumpeter*, only in Gramm. [Akin to *βυκάνη*, Lat. *buccina*.]

†**Ἰβύκειος**, ον, *of Ibycus*, Plat. Parm. 137 A. From

†**Ἴβῡκος**, ου, ὁ, *Ibycus*, a lyric poet of Rhegium, lived in Samos, a contemporary of Croesus, Ar. Th. 161.

Ἴγδη, ης, ἡ, *a mortar*, Hipp.: also *λίγδος*. Hence

Ἰγδίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to pound in a mortar*.

Ἰγδίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἴγδη*.

Ἴγδις, ἡ, oldest Att. form for *ἴγδη*, Solon 30, cf. Lob. Phryn. 165.

Ἰγδισμα, ατος, τό, (*ἰγδίζω*) *a pounding*.—II. *a dance, in which there was much stamping*.

†**Ἴγγαυνοι**, ων, οἱ, *the* Ligures *Ingauni*, a people of Liguria in the neighbourhood of Genua, Strab.

Ἴγμαι, part. *ἰγμένος*, perf. of *ἰκνέομαι*; Soph.: most usu. in compd. *ἀφῖγμαι*.

Ἴγνητες, ων, οἱ, = *αὐθιγενεῖς*, Lat. *indigenae*, Rhodian word.

Ἰγνύα, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep., and even Att., *ἰγνύη*, *the hollow* or *hinder part of the knee*, Lat. *poples*, Il. 13, 212: *ἰγνυῶν ὑφαίρεσις*, in wrestling, a stroke behind the knee making the joint give way, cf. Il. 23, 726. (Formed from *γόνυ*, like *γνύξ* and *πρόχνυ*. [ῠ, but prob. only by necessity of the metre, cf. sq.]

Ἴγνυς, ύος [ῠ], ἡ, = foreg., H. Hom. Merc. 152. Theocr. has the acc. *ἰγνύα*. for *ἰγνύν*.

Ἴδα, ἡ, poet. and Ion. **Ἴδη**, ης, *Ida*, a mountain in Phrygia near Troy, Il.; Trag.; etc.—2. a mountain of Crete on which Jupiter was reared, Dion. P.; Strab.; etc.: hence, **Ζεὺς Ἰδαῖος**, Il. 16, 605, and Trag.—II. in Ion. Gr. *ἴδη*, as appellat., *any woody mountain*, and so = *ὕλη, a thick wood, wood, copse*, usu. in plur., e. g. Hdt. 1, 110; 4, 175; 7, 111; but also in sing., 4, 109; and so, *ἴδη ναυπηγήσιμος, timber* for shipbuilding, Hdt. 5, 23. [ῐ]

†**Ἰδαία**, ας, ἡ, *Idaea*, daughter of Dardanus, wife of Phineus, Apollod. 3, 12, 1.—2. a nymph, mother of Teucer, Id.

†**Ἰδαῖος**, ου, ὁ, *Idaeus*, a herald of the Trojans, Il. 7, 276.—2. a son of Dares, a Trojan, Il. 5, 11.—3. a charioteer of Priam, Il. 24, 325, perhaps same as No. 1.—Others in Paus.

†**Ἰδαῖος**, α, ον, *of Ida, Idaean*, Il., Trag., etc.: v. sub **Ἴδα**.

†**Ἴδακος**, ου, ὁ, *Idacus*, a place in the Thracian Chersonese on the Hellespont, Thuc. 8, 104.

Ἰδάλιμος, ον, (*ἰδος*) *causing sweat* or *perspiration*, *καῦμα*, Hes. Op. 413. [ἰδᾰ]—II. = *εἰδάλιμος*. [ῐδ]

†**Ἰδάλιον**, ου. τό, *Idalium*, a promontory and city of Cyprus with a temple and grove of Venus, Theocr. 15, 106. [ἰδᾰ]

†**Ἰδάνθυρσος**, ου, ὁ, *Idanthyrsus*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 76.

Ἰδᾱνικός, ή, όν, (*ἰδεῖν, ἰδέα*) *existing only in conception, ideal*, Tim. Locr. 97 D. [ῐ]

Ἰδᾱνός, όν, (*ἰδεῖν*) *fair, comely*, Call. [ῐ]

†**Ἴδας**, *a* Ep. εω, ὁ, *Idas*, son of Aphareus of Messene, one of the Calydonian hunters, Pind. N. 10, 112 sqq.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—Others in Paus., etc.

Ἰδέ, conjunct., Ion. and Ep. for *ἠδέ, and*, Hom., only once in Trag., Soph. Ant. 969. [⏑⏑, but in Hom. always with ult. long by position and caesura.]

Ἴδε, or *ἰδέ*, imperat. aor. from *εἶδον, lo, behold*, Hom. [ῐ]

Ἴδε, 3 sing. aor. 2 *εἶδον*, Ep. for *εἶδε. he saw*, Hom. [ῐ]

Ἰδέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἰδέη*, (*ἰδεῖν*) *form, outward semblance, look*, Pind.—2. in genl. *the look, appearance* as opp. to its reality, Lat. *μὴν ἐξαπατῶσ' ἰδέαι, οὐκ ances* cheat the mind, Th. 3. *a nature, species, kind, τοιῇδε ἰδ.*, Hdt. 1. 203, *way, manner*, Ib. 100, *θα manners* of death, Thuc. 83; 2, 51: *πᾶσαν ἰδέαν* having tried every *way*, *καινὰς ἰδέας εἰςφέρειν*, new *fashions*, Ar. Nub. *δος, a class, species*, under viduals or smaller species *an idea* or *general princi* classification: but in philosophy the *ἰδέαι*, we *εἴδη*, but something more *fect archetypes, models* or *formae*), of which, resp created things were th *anti-types* or *representati* Rep. 596 sq.; *εἴδος*, the be used for *ἰδέα*, but no *δος*, Stallb. l. c. A, but v. of Philos. 2, p. 266, n *leading idea*, Ital. *motivo*, a speech is composed. [ῐ

Ἰδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 *εἶδον*, *ἰδέειν*, Hom., Dor. *ἰδέμεν*

Ἴδεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. and for *ἴδον, εἶδον*, Il. 3, 217.

Ἰδέω, Ion. for *ἰδῶ*, sub *εἶδον*.—II. Ep. subj. perf *εἰδῶ, to know*, Il. 14, 235, v read *εἰδέω*, as dissyll. [ῐ]

†**Ἴδη**, ης, ἡ, Ion. = **Ἴδα**. II.

Ἴδηαι, 2 sing. subj. aor *δόμην*. Ep. for *ἴδῃ*, Hom.

†**Ἰδήεσσα**, ης, ἡ, *Ideëssa*, town of Spain, Strab.

†**Ἰδηθεν**, adv. *from Ida*,

Ἰδησῶ, for *ἰδήσω*, Dor. Theocr. 3, 37. [ῐ]

Ἰδία, v. ἴδιος VI.

Ἰδιαζόντως, adv., *apa* Sext. Emp.: from

Ἰδιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἴδιος*) *live retired*, Hipp.: *to be ferent from others*, Diod.— *one's leisure to..*, τινί, A. *to appropriate to one's self*,

Ἰδιαίτερος, *ἰδιαίτατος* superl. of *ἴδιος*, prob. fro

Ἰδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἰδιάζ ity*, Iambl.

Ἰδιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἰδιάζ* Diog. L.

Ἰδικός, ή, όν, (*εἶδος*) *εἰδικός*, q. v. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἰδιοβουλεύω, *to follo counsel, take one's own* 4: but. Lob. Phryn. 624, *βουλ.*, Dind. Steph. Thes. which occurs in Dio C.

Ἰδιοβουλέω, ῶ, (*ἴδιο* foreg., q. v.

Ἰδιογενής, ές, (*ἴδιος, γ in kind*, opp. to *κοινογεν* lit. 265 E.

Ἰδιόγλωσσος, ον, (*ἴδι of distinct, peculiar tongue*

Ἰδιογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to A opinion*, Dio C.: from

Ἰδιογνώμων, ον, gen. *γνώμη*) *holding one's own obstinate*, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἰδιογονία, ας, ἡ, (*ἴδιος rate generation, breeding o own kind*, of species that v together, opp to *κοινογον* lit. 265 D.

Ἰδιογράφος, ον, (*ἴδ written with one's own ha autograph*, Gell.

Ἰδιοθανέω, ῶ, (*ἴδιος, veῖν*) *to die in a peculiar*

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ς, ή, όν, (ἴδιος, θηρ-
e or *for one's self*: ἡ
ος, Plat. Soph. 222 D.
ή, (ἴδιος, θήρα) *pri-*
t. Soph. 223 B.
ν, (ἴδιος, κτάομαι)
ate property, Hipp.
dep., *to speak, converse*
νί, Plat. Theag. 121

, ἡ, *a private conversa-*
iscussion, Epicur. ap.

(ἴδιος, λέγω) *mana-*
rs, name of a magis-
under the emperor,

, (ἴδιος, μῆκος) *of*
. e. *of the same length*
are numbers, Arith-

ν, (ἴδιος, μορφή) *of*
form, Strab.
v. sub. ἴδιος.
ή, *private friendship*:

(ἴδιος, ξένος) *a pri-*
friend in a private ca-
πρόξενος, Diod., for
), 3, has ἰδίᾳ ξένος.
ς, ἡ, *peculiarity of feel-*
συμπάθεια, Gal. [ᾰ]:

to be peculiarly affect-
at. aegre ferre, Lob.
n
, (ἴδιος, πάθος, *pu-*
peculiar way.
(ἴδιος, ποιέω) *to make*
Mid. *to appropriate*,
like ἰδιόω, ἰδιοομαι,

ιτος, τό, *an act of ap-*

ως, ἡ, *a making one's*
n.
ῶ, (ἴδιος, πράσσω) *to*
and alone, Polyb.—2.
affairs. Hence
ς, ἡ, *a minding one's*
interest, selfishness,
B.
ω, ῶ, = ἰδιοπραγέω:

ον, gen. ονος, (ἴδιος,
one's own business,
ο πολυπράγμων.
, ῶ, (ἴδιος, πρόσωπον)
look, Astrol.
ας, ἡ, *a peculiar way*

ν, (ἴδιος, ῥυθμός) *liv-*
ay. Adv. -μως.
ον, Att. also ος, ον:
reate: in Hom. only
d. 3, 82. χρεῖω, Od.
siness, opp. to public
o in Hdt., and Att.,
opp. to δημόσιος or
ignf.; so too, ὁ ἴδιος,
p. to a public man
lf Dem. 485, 14: also
a, Valck. Hdt. 6, 9.—
, in property, opp. to
. N. 6, 55, Hdt. 7,
τὸ ἴδιον, or τὰ ἴδια,
or *concerns*, opp. to
uc. 2, 61, etc.; acc.
tt. than τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ,
but we oft. find both
ose, τὰ ἴδια τὰ ἐμαυ-
ν, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἴδια, τὰ
α ἴδια σφῶν αὐτῶν,
τὰ ἰδ. τὰ σφέτερα αὐ-
9; on which v. Lob.
α πράττειν, to mind
reat on one's account,
cf. VI. 2.—III. *pecu-*

liar, separate, distinct from all else, ἔθνος, Hdt. 4, 18; also foll. by ἤ, ἴδιον ἢ ἄλλοι, peculiar and different from others, Plat. Gorg. 481 C: hence *strange, unaccustomed*, Eur. Or. 558.—IV. *peculiar, appropriate*, e. g. ὀνόματα, *proper, specific* words, opp. to τὰ περιέχοντα, general ones, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 3.—V. ἴδιοι λόγοι, *humble prose*, as opp. to ποίησις, perh. from signf. I., Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. infr. VI. 3.—VI. besides the usu. adv. ἰδίως, (Plat. Legg. 807 B) we have ἰδίᾳ, Ion. ἰδίῃ, oft. as adv., *by one's self, privately*, opp. to δημοσίᾳ, Hdt. 1, 132, 192, and Att.; also c. gen., ἰδίᾳ φρενός, *apart from*, Ar. Ran. 102.—2. *on one's own account*, Ar. Eq. 467.—3. *in prose*, opp. to ὑπὸ ποιητῶν, Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. V. sub fin.—VII. the regul. comp. and sup. ἰδιώτερος, ἰδιώτατος, only occur late: good writers use ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, prob. from ἰδίᾳ, cf. Thom. M. 466. [ῐδ]

'Ιδιόστολος, ον, (ἴδιος, στέλλω) *equipt at one's own expense*, τριήρης, Plut.: but, ἰδ. ἔπλευσε, *in his own ship*, Id.

'Ιδιοσυγκρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (ἴδιος, σύν, κρᾶσις) = sq.

'Ιδιοσυγκρῐσία, ας, ἡ, *a peculiar temperament* or *habit of body, idiosyncrasy*, Diosc.: from

'Ιδιοσύγκρῐτος, ον, (ἴδιος, συγκρίνω) *peculiarly composed* or *tempered*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 938.

'Ιδιοσύστᾰτος, ον, (ἴδιος, συνίσταμαι) *of its own independent substance*. Adv. -τως.

'Ιδιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἴδιος) *a peculiarity*, Polyb.: *private nature*, τῶν πράξεων, Plat. Polit. 305 D.

'Ιδιοτροπία, ας, ἡ, *a peculiar fashion*: from

'Ιδιότροπος, ον, (ἴδιος, τρόπος) *of a peculiar fashion, sort, kind*, Strab. Adv. -πως.

'Ιδιότροφος, ον, (ἴδιος, τρέφω) *feeding on particular things*, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. H. A.

'Ιδιότῠπος, ον, (ἴδιος, τύπος) *of peculiar form*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 938.

'Ιδιοφεγγής, ές, (ἴδιος, φέγγος) *shining by its own light*, of the moon, Antipho ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 556.

'Ιδιοφῡής, ές, (ἴδιος, φυή) *of peculiar nature*, Diod.

'Ιδιόχειρος, ον, (ἴδιος, χείρ) *with one's own hand*, τὸ ἰδ., *the original manuscript*. Adv. -ρως.

'Ιδιόω, ῶ, (ἴδιος) *to make a person's own, appropriate*. Mid. *to make one's own, appropriate to one's self*, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Legg. 742 B.

'Ιδῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a sweating, perspiring*, Arist. Probl. [ῐδ]: from

'Ιδίω, f. -ίσω, (ἰδος) *to sweat*, Ar. Pac. 85; of the cold sweat of terror, Od. 20, 204: in prose usu. ἱδρόω. [– – –, except in Od., where penult. short.]

'Ιδίωμα, ατος, τό, (ἰδιόω) *a property, peculiarity of character*, etc., Polyb.: *peculiar phraseology, idiom*, Dion. H. Hence

'Ιδιωματικός, ή, όν, *peculiar, characteristic*, Clem. Al.

'Ιδίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰδιόω) *a claiming* a thing *as private property*.—II. *a separation, distinction between* things, opp. to κοινωνία, Plat. Rep. 462 B.

'Ιδιωτεία, ας, ἡ, *private life* or *business*, in Plat. opp. to βασιλεία, Legg. 696 A.—II. = ἰδίωμα: from

'Ιδιωτεύω, *to be an* ἰδιώτης, *live retired*, i. e. *without public business*, or *without political power*, opp. to ἄρχω, Xen. Hier. 8, 5.—II. *to be without any profession, be a layman*, Plat. Polit. 259 A: hence c. gen. rei, *to be unpractised, unskilled in* a thing, Plat. Prot. 327 A; so too, ἰδ. περί, πρός τινος.—2. esp. *to be unskilled in gymnastics*, opp. to ἀγωνίζεσθαι: from

'Ιδιώτης, ου, ὁ, (ἴδιος) *a private person, one in a private station, not engaged in public affairs*, ἀνὴρ ἰδ., Hdt. 1, 32, 59, etc.; opp. to βασιλεύς, Id. 7, 3; to ἄρχων, Plat. Polit. 259 B; to πολιτευόμενος, (Dem.) 150. 8; to στρατηγός, *a private soldier*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 11, etc.: also an *individual*, as opp. to πόλις, Thuc. 3, 10, Plat., etc.—2. as adj., ἰδ. βίος, the life *of such people, a private* station, *homely* way of life, Plat. Rep. 578 C.—3. *one of the common people, a plebeian*, Hdn.—II. *one who has no professional knowledge*, whether of politics or any other subject, as we say *a layman*, e. g. ἰατρὸς καὶ ἰδιώτης, Thuc. 2, 48; ποιητὴς ἢ ἰδιώτης, a poet or *a prose-writer*, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, ubi v. Heind.; ἰδ. καὶ μηδὲν αὐλήσεως ἐπαΐων, Id. Prot. 327 C: hence, c. gen. rei, *unpractised, unskilled in* a thing, Lat. *expers, rudis*, ἰατρικῆς, Id. Prot. 345 A; also, κατά τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11: hence in genl.—2. *an ignorant, ill-informed man*, opp. to πεπαιδευμένος, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 1, and Luc.—3. esp. *one who is unpractised in gymnastics, an awkward, clumsy fellow*, opp. to ἀσκητής, ἀθλητής, Luc., cf. ἰδιωτικός II. 2.—IV. ἰδιῶται, *one's countrymen*, opp. to ξένοι, Ar. Ran. 459. Hence

'Ιδιωτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to put into common language*.

'Ιδιωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an* ἰδιώτης, or *private man*, opp. to what is public property (δημόσιος), Hdt. 1, 21; 4, 164.—II. *rude, clumsy*. Plat. Euthyd. 282 D, and so adv. -κῶς, Ib. 278 D; cf. ἰδιώτης III.—2. esp. *neglecting gymnastics*, etc., hence ἰδιωτικῶς σῶμα ἔχειν, *to neglect* them, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 1, and Plat.

'Ιδιῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from ἰδιώτης, App.

'Ιδιωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἰδιωτίζω) *the way* or *fashion of a private* or *low person*: esp. in language, *a homely phrase*, Longin.: *a vulgarism*.

'Ιδιωφελής, ές, (ἴδιος, ὠφελέω) *privately profitable*, opp. to κοινωφελής, Stob.

'Ἴδμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἴσμεν, 1 pl. from οἶδα, Hom.—II. Ep. for εἰδέναι, inf. of οἶδα, Hom., but this is usu. ἰδ μεναι.

'Ἰδμεναι, Ep. for εἰδέναι, inf. of οἶδα, Hom.

'Ἰδμη, ης, ἡ, = sq.

'Ἰδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *knowledge, skill*, Hes. Th. 377, in plur.: from

'Ἴδμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εἰδέναι, ἴδμεν) *practised, skilled*, τινός, *in* a thing, Anth., and Nonn.

†'Ἴδμων, ονος, ὁ, *Idmon*, son of Apollo and Cyrene, an argonaut and seer, Ap. Rh. 1, 139.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—3. = Ἰάδμων, Plut.

'Ἰδνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to crook, bow*. Pass. *to crook one's self, double one's self up*, esp. for pain, ἰδνώθη, of a wounded man, Il. 2, 266, Od. 8, 375, etc.; but he only uses aor. pass. 3 sing. ἰδνώθη, and part. ἰδνωθείς.

'Ἰδοίατο, Aeol. and Ion. for ἴδοιντο, Hom.

†'Ἰδομενεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Idomeneus*, son of Deucalion, grandson of Minos, king of Crete, Il. 2, 643, etc.—2. a son of Priam, Apollod.—3. a historian of Lampsacus, Ath. 532 F.

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†Ἰδομένη, ης, ἡ, *Idomĕne*, two high hills in Acarnania near Ambracia, Thuc. 3, 112.

Ἴδον, Ep. without augm. for εἶδον, 1 sing. and 3 pl. aor. 2, Hom.

†Ἵδρως, εος, τό, *sweat, perspiration*, Hipp.: hence—2. *violent heat*, as of the dog-days, Hes. Sc. 397. (Sanscr. *svid*, Anglo-S. *sweat*, etc: akin. to ὑδος, ὕδωρ.)

Ἴδοσαν, Alex. for εἶδον, LXX, like ἦλθοσαν, for ἦλθον, 3 plur. aor. 2.

Ἰδοῦ, imperat. aor mid. *εἰδόμην*. —II. but ἰδού, as adv., *lo! behold! see there!* esp.—1. in giving or offering a thing, like τῇ, *there! take it!* Lat. *en tibi!* as Ar. Pac. 2, 5, etc.—2. *well! as you plense!* Ar. Eq. 121, 157.—3. in repeating another's words quizzingly, as, ἰδοὺ γ' ἄκρατον, *oh yes*, wine! wine, *quoth'a!* wine, *marry!* Ar. Eq. 87, 344, etc.

†Ἰδουβέδα, ας, ἡ, *Idūbeda*, now *Sierra d'Oca*, a mountain of Spain, Strab.

†Ἰδουμαία, ας, ἡ, *Idūmaea*, a region in the southern part of Palestine bordering on Arabia, Jos., N. T. Hence

†Ἰδουμαῖος, α, ον, *of Idumaea, Idumaean*; οἱ Ἰδουμ., *the Idumaeans*, Strab.

Ἰδρεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἰδρείη*. (ἴδρις) *knowledge, practice, skill*, πολεμοιο, *in* war. Il. 16, 359.

Ἰδρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἰδρίη*,=foreg., ἀλλ' ἰδρίῃ, Theocr. 22, 85, ubi al. v. l. *ἰδρείῃ*, om. ἀλλ'.

†Ἰδριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Idrias*, a region of Phrygia on the borders of Caria, around the Marsyas. Hdt. 5, 118: also a town of the same, the calier Χρυσαορίς; hence Ἰδριεύς, ὁ, *an inhab. of Idrias*, Strab. From

†Ἰδριεύς, έως, ὁ, *Idrieus*, son of Hecatomnus, king of Caria, Strab., Plut., etc.

Ἴδρις, gen. Ἴδριος, Att. Ἴδρεως, ὁ, ἡ, neut. Ἴδρι, (οἶδα. εἰδέναι, ἴδμεν) *experienced, knowing, skilful*. ἰδρὶς ἀνήρ, Od. 6, 233; also c. inf., Od. 7, 108; c. gen. rei, Hes. Sc. 351, and so Pind. O. 1, 167. and Trag.: absol. in Hes. Op. 776, ἰδρίς, *the provident creature*, =μύρμηξ, *the ant*, as in Op. 522, ἀνόστεος, the boneless one, for πολύποις, cf. ἀνθεμουργός.

Ἰδρός, οῦ, ὁ, poet. for ἱδρώς, dat. ἰδρῷ, Il. 17, 385, cf. ἔρος, ἔρως. [ῐ by nature.] Hence

Ἰδρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to sweat, perspire*, Hom. (esp. in Il.); from toil, Il. 18, 372: from agony, Il. 11, 119; c. acc. cognato, ἰδρῷθ', ὃν ἵδρωσα μόγῳ, Ib. 4, 27. This verb, like its oppos. *ῥιγόω*, is contracted irreg. into ω and ῳ, inst. of ου and οι, hence fem. part. ἱδρῶσαι, Il. 11, 598 (also lengthd. ἱδρώουσα, Ib. 119); 3 pl. ἱδρῶσι, opt. ἱδρῷη, Hipp.: this however is appar. only Ion., for in Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 7, the best Edd. have ἱδροῦντι, not ἱδρῶντι. [ῐ by nature.]

†Ἵδρυμα, ατος, τό, (ἱδρύω) *a thing set fast, founded, built* by a person, τινός, Strab.: esp. *a temple*, like ἕδος, θεῶν, Hdt. 8, 144; and even *a statue*, δαιμόνων ἱδρ., Aesch. Pers. 811, cf. Dion. H. Ant. 1, 41: ἱδρυμα πόλεως, the *stay, support* of the city, of the chiefs, like Lat. *columen rei*, Eur. Supp. 631.

†Ἱδρυμι, v. ἱδρύω.

Ἱδρύνω, supposed pres. whence aor. pass. ἱδρύνθην, of ἱδρύω.

†Ἵδρυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἱδρύω) *a founding, foundation, building*, esp. of temples, etc., Plat. Rep. 427 B, etc.: *a settlement*, Plut. [ῡ, later ῠ, Jac. A. P. p. 242.]

Ἱδρῡτέον, verb. adj. from ἱδρύω, *one must fix, found*: esp. *one must inaugurate* a statue. Ar. Pac. 923.—II. pass. οὐχ ἱδρυτέον, *one must* not *sit, loiter*, Soph. Aj. 809.

Ἱδρύω, f. -ύσω, aor. pass. ἱδρύνθην or ἱδρύθην, v. sub fin. *To seat, make to sit down*, Il. 2, 191, Od. 3, 37; ἱδρ. στρατιήν, *to encamp* an army, Hdt. 4, 124, cf. 203. Pass. *to be seated, sit still, be quiet*, Il. 3, 78; κατ' οἶκον ἱδρυται γυνή, Eur. Hipp. 639: ἱδρυμένος, *seated, steady, secure*, Hdt. 6, 86, 1.—II. *to place firm, fix, found*, esp. *to set up and dedicate* temples, statues, Valck. Hipp. 31, trophies, Eur. Heracl. 786; hence at Athens, ἥρωες κατὰ πόλιν ἱδρυμένοι, the heroes *who had statues erected to them*, Lycurg. 147, 43: also in mid. c. pf. pass. ἱδρῦμαι, *to found, set up* for one's self, ἱρον, Hdt. 1, 105, but Hdt. has ἱδρυμαι also in pass. sense, 1, 69.—III. in genl. like Lat. *figere, to fix, settle, establish* persons in a place, εἰς τόπον, Hipp., and Eur. Alc. 841; Ἄρη ἐμφύλιον ἱδρ., *to give footing to*, i. e. *excite* intestine war, Aesch. Eum. 862. Perf. pass. ἱδρῦμαι, *to be fixed, placed, situated, to lie*, Lat. *situm esse*, of a city, Hdt. 2, 59; of nations, Id. 8, 73: also of local diseases, τὸ ἐν κεφαλῇ ἱδρυθὲν κακόν, like στηριζόμενον, Thuc. 2, 49: ἱδρῦσθαι εἰς τόπον, to settle in a place, Thuc. 1, 131; but also c. acc., ἱδρ. οἶκον, Eur. El. 1130. From this pres. signf. of ἱδρῦμαι some assume an act. ἱδρῡμι, which is not found. Mid. *to found, erect, establish for one's self*, Hdt. (From ἵζω, as ἕδρα from ἑζω.) [seemingly, ῡ by nature, Eur. Heracl. 786, though Hom. makes it short in thesis, Il. 2, 191, Od. 20, 257: ῡ in fut. and aor. 1 act.: pf. ἱδρῦμαι, Eur. Heracl. 19, Hel. 820, Theocr. 117, 21, so that the inf. should be written ἱδρῦσθαι, not ἱδρυσθαι: aor. ἱδρύθην in Hom. is usu. written ἱδρύνθην, but perh. (as Dind. thinks) only through ignorance, cf. however Lob. Phryn. 37. Late poets, as Nonn., made ῡ even in fut. and aor. 1 act., Jac. A. P. 242.]

Ἱδρῶ, acc. from ἱδρώς for ἱδρῶτα, and ἱδρῷ, dat. for ἱδρῶτι, Hom.

Ἱδρωα or ἱδρῶα, τά, (ἱδρώς) *heat-spots, pustules*, Lat. *sudamina, aestates*, Hipp.

Ἱδρώδης, ες, (ἱδρώς, εἶδος) *apt to perspire*, Hipp.

Ἱδρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, (ἵδος) *sweat, perspiration*, Hom., (esp. in Il.) and Att., cf. στάζω: also *the exsudation* of trees, *gum, resin*, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D: in genl. *juice, moisture*, Βρομιάδος ἱδρῶτα πηγῆς of wine, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 12.—II. metaph. *any thing earned by the sweat of one's brow*, Ar. Eccl. 750. Hom. in Il. has an acc. ἱδρῶ as well as the regul. ἱδρῶτα, and in Il. 17, 385, the dat. ἱδρῷ for ἱδρῶτι as if from ἱδρός. [ῐ by nature.]

Ἱδρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἱδρόω) *a perspiring*.

Ἱδρωτικός, ή, όν, (ἱδρόω) *sudorific*, Hipp.—II. *apt to perspire*, Gal. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Probl., in signf. II.

Ἱδρώτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱδρώς.

Ἱδρωτοποιέω, ῶ, *to make to perspire*, Arist. Probl.: and

Ἱδρωτοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a sweating*, Id.: from

Ἱδρωτοποιός, όν, (ἱδρώς, ποιέω) *sudorific*, Id.

†Ἱδρώω, Ep. lengthd. and Ion. form for ἱδρόω.

Ἰδυῖα, ας, ἡ, Ep. part fem. from οἶδα for εἰδυῖα, in Hom., and Hes. always in phrase ἰδυῖσι πραπίδεσσιν. [ῐ]

†Ἰδυῖα, ας, ἡ, *Idyia*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 959.

Ἴδυιος, (ἰδυῖα)=συν- in Att., Eustath. p. 1154.

Ἴδω, subj. aor. 2 εἶδ-

Ἴδωμι, Ep. subj. aor. Ἰδω, Il.

Ἰδών, ἰδοῦσα, ἰδόν, of εἶδον, Hom.

Ἴε, ἴεν, Ep. 3 sing. Hom. [ῐ]

†Ἰεζαβήλ, indecl. ἡ, (ης, Jos.) *Jezabel*, fem. Ahab king of Israel, L

Ἴει, 3 sing. impf. Ion. ἵημι, Hom. [ῐ, rarely ῑ, 152.]

Ἰείη, 3 sing. opt. pr. Ep. for ἰοι, Il. 19, 209, ἰείην. [ῐ]

Ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν, pa. ἵημι. [ῑ in Od.]

Ἰεῖσι, 3 plur. pres. f.

Ἴεμαι, pres. pass. ἵημι.

Ἰέμαι, ἰέμην, present of εἶμι, *to hurry, hasten*

Ἴέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. ἰέναι, Hes. Op. 594. [ῐ

Ἰέμεναι, Ep. inf. pre. ἰέναι, Il. 22, 206. [ῐ]

Ἰέμενος, η, ον, part. ἵημι, Hom. [ῐ]

Ἴεν, v. ἴε.

Ἴεν, Aeol. for ἴεσαν, ἵημι. Il. 12, 33. [ῐ]

Ἰέναι, inf. pres. from

Ἰέναι, inf. pres. fr. Att. form.

†Ἱερά, ᾶς, ἡ, (νῆσος) the Lipari islands, Th.

Ἱερὰ νῆσος, Strab.—Aegates insulae, Polyt.

Ἱερᾰγγελος, ου, (ἴε *one who proclaims a fest*

Ἱερᾰγωγός, όν, (Ἰε *ducting, carrying offerin*

†Ἱερᾰκῐδεύς, έως, ὁ, (i *of the falcon* or *hawk*, a

Ἱερᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω. (ἱ *like a hawk*, Theophr.

Ἱερᾰκῐον, ου, τό, h *cium*, Dioscor. [ᾰ]

Ἱερᾰκίσκος, ου, ὁ, di Ar. Av. 1112.

†Ἱερᾰκῖτης, ου, ὁ, *a st of a hawk's neck*, Plin.

Ἱερᾰκοβόσκος, ου, *one who feeds hawks*, a

Ἱερακόμματος, ου, *hawk-eyed*.

†Ἱερᾰκόμορφος, ον, *hawk-shaped*, of the Ae (the Sun), represented head, Müll. Archäol. d 3, A.

†Ἱερᾰκώδης, ες, (ἱέρα *like*.

†Ἱερὰ κώμη, ης, ἡ, *Hi* of Caria, Polyb.

†Ἱερᾰκων νῆσος, ἡ, *Hawks' island*, an islar of Arabia, Strab.

†Ἱερᾰμένης, ους, ὁ, Persian, Thuc. 8, 58:

Ἱέραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, Io contr. ἰρηξ, ηκος, as al and Hdt., the latter w nis, ἰρηξ: *a hawk* or some from ἱερός, bec *solitary* birds (οἰωνοῖ augury. Cf. κίρκος *fish*, Epich. p. 37. [ῐ]

†Ἱεράς, ᾶκος, ὁ, *Hiere* a Lacedaemonian, Xe —Others in Dem., etc.

Ἱεράομαι, Ion. ἰρ., a *to be a priest* or *priestes*

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d absol., Thuc. 2,
o be ἱεραπόλος,
90.
, *Hierāpolis*, a city
n the Maeander,
springs and Plu-
re now *Bambuk-*
city of Syria, the
. Hence
ὸν, *of* or *belong-*
erapolitic, Strab.
, (ἱερός, πολέω)
me Greek states,
(in Dio C. Ἱερά-
pytna, a city of
ραπύτνιος, *the in-*
supreme in sacred
(ἱερός, ἄρχω) *a*
of sacred rites,
49. Hence
e power or *post of*
y: esp. *the episco-*
Eccl.
of or *belonging to*
χία. Adv. -κῶς,
(ἱερατεύω) *the*
od, Arist. Pol.
a sanctuary, Eccl.
, τό,=ἱερατεία,
ή, όν, *priestly*,
l. 5.
ass. ἱερᾱτεύομαι,
tess, θεοῦ, Inscr.,
be bishop.
(ἱεράομαι) *belong-*
e, Arist. Pol.—II.
poses, esp. of the
e Aegypt. priests,
γλυφικός. Adv.
the bearing of the
ρός, φέρω) *bearing*
for ἱέρεια, Pind.
ver Böckh reads
sq.
n. from ἱερεύς, *a*
300, and in Att.;
so use the form
01, Eur. Or. 261,
ch. 1112.
εύω) *a sacrifice* or
n. ἱερήϊον or ἱρήϊον
ays in Hom., the
ctim, sacrifice; in
nimal, Hom.: Od.
fering for the dead,
Schol., τόμιον or
correct: of *cattle*
esp. in plur., Hdt.
n. Cyr. 1, 4, 17.
ῆς, ἑων, οἱ, *the*
Thessaly, Thuc.
ἱερεύς, a priest.
eremias, Jeremiah,
of the prophets of
.
ῆος ὁ, Ion. nom.
form is also used
priest, sacrificer, Il.
t., etc., to whose
from the victim's
ed.
for sacrifice, Plut.:
to offer, sacrifice,
etc., Hom., who
Od. 19, 198.—2. in
r, esp. for a feast,
Od. 2, 56; ξείνῳ, in honour of a guest, Od. 14, 414, etc.; also, δεῖπνον ἱερεύειν, Od. 24, 215.—3. *to make sacred, consecrate, devote to* a god or to his service, Paus.—II. intr. *to be a priest.* [In Od. 14, 94, ἱερεύουσι must be pronounced in four syll. – – – –]

Ἱερή, ῆς, ἡ,=ἱέρεια, *a priestess*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 150; cf. μελλιέρη, παριέρη.

Ἱερήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for ἱερεῖον, Hom.

Ἱερητεύω, Ion. for ἱερατεύω.

Ἱέρια, ας, ἡ, Att. poet. form of ἱέρεια, *a priestess*, q. v.

Ἱερίζω, f. -ίσω, *to consecrate; to purify.*

Ἱερίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἱέρεια, *a priestess*, Plut.

Ἱεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱερίζω) *a purifier.*

Ἱερῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *a suppliant*, Aesch. Fr. 83.

†Ἱεριχώ, ἡ, indecl. and Ἱεριχοῦς, οῦντος, Joseph. *Jericho*, a city of Palestine, northeast of Jerusalem, near the Jordan, LXX.; N. T.

†Ἰέρνη, ης, ἡ, *Ierne*, a name of Ireland, Arist. Mund. 3, 12. Hence

†Ἰερνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of Ierne.*—Ἰερν. νῆσος,=foreg., Orph.

Ἱεροβοτάνη, ης, ἡ, (ἱερός, βοτάνη) literally, *holy-wort*, a name of *vervain*, Lat. *verbena*, because used in sacrifices, purifications, and as an amulet, Diosc.; also called περιστερεών. [ᾰ]

Ἱερογλύπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, γλύφω) *an engraver of hieroglyphics.* Hence

Ἱερογλῡφικός, ή, όν, *hieroglyphic*: τὰ ἱερ., with or without γράμματα, the mystic way of writing on monuments practised by the Aegyptian priests, Clem. Al., and Luc.: these records were copied on papyri in a different character (ἱερατικά), Clem. Al.: and this again simplified, for common purposes, into the δημοτικά (Hdt. 2, 36), which Clem. calls the ἐπιστολογραφικὴ μέθοδος, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216: the ἱρὰ γράμματα of Hdt. prob. comprehended *both* the first two kinds.

Ἱερογλύφος, ὁ,=ἱερογλύπτης. [ῡ]

Ἱερογλωσσος, ον, (ἱερός, γλῶσσα) *of holy, prophetic tongue*, Epigr.

Ἱερογραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, *a sacred scribe*, a lower order of the Aegypt. priesthood; their duties were to keep the sacred records, teach the forms and rites, and take care for their observance, Clem. Al., and Luc.

Ἱερόγρᾱφα, ων, τά, (γράφω) *representations of holy things.* Hence

Ἱερογρᾱφέω, ῶ, *to represent, depict holy things*: ἱερογραφούμενα, τά,= foreg. Hence

Ἱερογρᾱφία, ας, ἡ, *a sketching out, representation of holy things.*

Ἱερόδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ἱερός, δάκρυ) epith. of frankincense, *with hallowed tears or gum.*

Ἱεροδῐδάσκᾰλος, ὁ, (ἱερός, διδάσκω) *a teacher of holy things*: at Rome, *the Pontifex*, Dion. H.

Ἱεροδόκος, ον, (ἱερός, δέχομαι) *receiving sacrifices*, Aesch. Supp. 363.

Ἱερόδουλος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (ἱερός, δοῦλος) *a temple-slave*: esp. of the votaries of Venus at Corinth, Strab.

Ἱεροεργός, poet. for ἱερουργός.

Ἱεροθετέω, ῶ, *to institute sacred rites*: from

Ἱεροθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερά, τίθημι) *an ordainer of sacred rites*, Eccl.

Ἱεροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἱερός, θήκη) *a depository for holy things, shrine, sanctuary.*

Ἱεροθύσιον, ου, τό, *a place of sacrifice*, Paus.; and

Ἱεροθῡτέω, ῶ, *to offer sacrifices*: from

Ἱεροθύτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, θύω) *a sacrificing priest*, Paus. [ῡ]

Ἱερόθῡτος, ον, (ἱερός, θύω) *devoted, offered to a god*, ἱ. καπνός, smoke *from the sacrifices*, Ar. Av. 1265; ἱ. θάνατος, devotion to death for one's country or any holy cause, Pind. Fr. 225: τὰ ἱερόθυτα, *victims, sacrifices*, Arist. Oec.

Ἱεροκαυτέω, ῶ, (ἱερός, καίω) *to sacrifice as a burnt offering.* Pass. *to be burnt as a sacrifice*, Diod.

†Ἱεροκηπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Hierocēpis*, a place in Cyprus, called also Ἱεροκηπία, Strab.

Ἱεροκήρυξ, ῡκος, ὁ, (ἱερός, κήρυξ) *the herald* or *attendant at a sacrifice*, (Dem.) 1371, 16.

†Ἱεροκλέης contd. ῆς, έους, ὁ, *Hierocles*, a seer at Athens, Ar. Pac. 1046.—Others in Strab., etc.

†Ἱερόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Hieroclēa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 F.

†Ἱεροκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Hieroclīdes*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Ἱεροκόμας, δ, (ἱερός, κομέω) *one who takes charge of a temple.*

Ἱερολογέω, ῶ, (ἱερολόγος) *to discuss sacred things*, Luc.: esp. *to give the benediction*, Eccl.

Ἱερολογία, ας, ἡ, *sacred* or *mystical language*, Luc.: *a blessing* or *benediction*, Eccl.: from

Ἱερολόγος, ον, (ἱερός, λέγω) *one who gives the blessing*, Eccl.

Ἱερομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *religious frenzy*, Clem. Al.

Ἱερομαντία, ας, ἡ, (ἱερός, μάντις) =ἱεροσκοπία.

Ἱερομηνία, ας, ἡ, Pind. N. 3, 4, or ἱερομήνια, τά, Thuc. 5. 54, (ἱερός, μήν, μηνη) strictly, *the holy moon*, or *the holy-day of the month*: hence in genl. *a festival*: cf. Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 174.

†Ἱερομνήμη, ης, ἡ, *Hieromnēme*, daughter of the Simois, wife of Assaracus, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.

Ἱερομνημονέω, ῶ, *to be* ἱερομνήμων, Ar. Nub. 623, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 823: from

Ἱερομνήμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἱερός, μνήμων) *mindful of sacred things*: hence esp.—II. *the sacred secretary* or *recorder sent by each Amphictyonic state* to their council along with the πυλαγόρας, (the actual deputy or minister) Dem. 276, 22, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14.—2. in genl. *a recorder, notary*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 7.—II. esp. *a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters, minister of religion*, as—1. at Byzantium, ap. Dem. 255, 20.—2. at Rome, *the Pontifex*, Dion. H.

†Ἱερομνήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Hieromnēmon*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Ἱερόμυρτος, ἡ,=ὀξυμυρσίνη, Diosc.

Ἱερομύστης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, μύω) *one who initiates in sacred things.*

Ἱερόν, τό, v. sub ἱερός I. 4.

Ἱερόν, οῦ, τό, *Hieron*, a height in Bithynia near the entrance of the Thracian Bosporus into the Euxine, with a temple of Jupiter Urius, Hdt. 4, 87: (v. sub ἱερός II. 2.)

†Ἱερὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ου, τό, *Sacrum Promontorium*, now *Cape St. Vincent*, a promontory of Hispania, Strab.

Ἱερονίκης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, νῑκάω) *a conqueror in the sacred games*, Luc.

Ἱερονόμος, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, νέμω)= ἱεροδιδάσκαλος, Dion. H.

†Ἱερὸν ὄρος, εος, τό, *Mons Sacer*, (*Hieron oros*) a mountain in Pontus, on the coast of the Euxine, not the same with Θήχης, Ap. Rh. 2, 1015.—2. a mountain of Thrace near the Chersonese, with a fortress, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 14.

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'Ιερονομηνία, ας, ἡ,=νουμηνία.
'Ιερόπλαστα, τά, (ἱερός, πλάσσω) =ἱερόγραφα.
'Ιεροπλαστία, ας, ἡ,=ἱερογραφία.
'Ιεροποιέω, ῶ, *to be a* Ἱεροποιός, *to offer sacrifices*, Plat. Lys. 207 D: c. acc., *l.* εἰςιτήρια, Dem. 552, 2.—2. *to make holy*, Clem. Al.: and
'Ιεροποΐα, ας, ἡ, *the office of* Ἱεροποιός, Joseph.: from
'Ιεροποιός, όν, (ἱερός, ποιέω) *looking after, managing sacred rites*: esp. at Athens, *ten magistrates*, one from each tribe, *who took care that the victims*, etc. *were without blemish*, Dem. 47, 13; 552, 6, etc.: called also μωμοσκόποι.—II. *sacrificing*, Dion. H.
'Ιερομπός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱερός, πέμπω) *one who sends* or *conveys the sacred tribute*, Philo.
'Ιερόπρεπής, ές, (ἱερός, πρέπω) *becoming a sacred place, person* or *matter, holy, reverend*, Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Plat. Theag. 122 D. Adv. -πῶς, Strab.
'Ιερόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, ὄψομαι) *one who divines by sacrifice*, Lat. *haruspex*, A. B.
'Ιερός, ά, όν, very rarely ός, όν, Hes. Op. 395, 803, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77, ἱερὸς ἀκτή: Ion. and Ep. also ἱρός, ή, όν: *of, belonging to* or *connected with the gods*, Lat. *sacer*, Hom. ἱερὸν γένος ἀθανάτων, Hes. Th. 21, ἱερὸν λέχος of Jupiter, 57, ἱερὴ δόσις, the gift *of God*, 93: ἱερὸς πόλεμος, *a holy* war, in punishment of sacrilege, *a crusade*, Ar. Av. 556, Thuc., etc.—2. *holy, hallowed, consecrated*, of earthly things *devoted* or *dedicated* by man to a god or to the service of one, δῶμος, βωμός, Il.: esp. ἱερὴ ἑκατόμβη, Hom.: ἱ. βοῦς, *sacred* cows, etc., freq. in Hdt., like ἄνετοι: ἱ. γράμματα,=ἱερογλυφικά, q. v., Hdt. 2, 36: sometimes opp. to βέβηλος, as *sacred* to *profane*: but this in Att. is more commonly expressed by ἱερὸς καὶ ὅσιος, v. sub ὅσιος.—3. of any object in nature, which was held sacred to a deity, as ἱ. ποταμοί, βῆσσαι, ἄλσος, Hom.; so too, ἱ. ἦμαρ, κνέφας: and so in Il. 16, 407, the phrase, ἱερὸς ἰχθύς should be taken, as peculiarly *Neptune's own*; so ἱερὰ κύματα, explained however as *great* by Valck. Hipp. 1206, like θέσκελος, θεσπέσιος, and infr. 5.—4. of any country, island, state, etc. *under a tutelary god's protection*, in Hom., Ἴλιος, πτολίεθρον, τείχεα, etc. So too in Il. 18, 504, ἱερὸς κύκλος, the circle of the court *under the protection of Jupiter*, ἱερὴ ἐλαίη, *the sacred* olive of Minerva, Od. 13, 372, ἀλωαί, ἄλφιτον, because *sacred to Ceres*, Il. 5, 499, etc.: Hom. joins it c. gen., ἱρὸν Ἀθηναίης, Νηιάδων, Od. 6, 322; 13, 104, which is afterwards the usu. construction, as Hdt. 1, 80; 2, 41, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 289.—5. of kings, heroes, etc., from a notion of 'the divinity that doth hedge a king,' we have such phrases as ἱερὸν ἐκ Ταλαμάχοιο, ἱερὸν κάρη Ἀλκινόοιο, Od.; unless we take these, as in Pind., ἱεροὶ βασιλεῖς, kings '*by the grace of God*,' and hence, *kingly, illustrious*; thus, ἱερὸν τέλος, ἱερὸς στρατός, *a glorious, mighty* band, Il. 10, 56, Od. 24, 81; ἄβροτος, *a splendid* chariot, Il. 17, 464.—II. as subst.—1. τὰ ἱερά, Ion. ἱρά, *offerings, sacrifices, victims*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. ἱερὰ ῥέζειν, Lat. *sacra facere, operari*, Il. 1, 147, etc., ἔρδειν, Hes. Op. 334, also δαίνυσθαι, Od. 16, 184: so also freq. in Hdt., etc., θύειν ἱρά, Hdt. 1, 39, ποιεῖν, 2, 63; αἴρειν, Soph. Phil. 1033: rarely in sing., as 10, 571: post-Hom., *the inwards of the victim*, and so *the auspices*, τὰ ἱ. καλὰ ἦν, Xen., etc.; so τὰ ἱ. προχωρεῖ χρηστά, Hdt. 5, 44, cf. ἄλφιτος, καλλιέρεω. Also in genl. *sacred things* or *rites*, Lat. *sacra*, Hdt. 1, 172; 4, 33.—2. post-Hom. τὸ ἱερόν, Ion. ἱρόν, is usu. *a temple, holy place*, sometimes =ναός, sometimes distinguished from it, when it is prob.=τέμενος, Valck. Hdt. 6, 19, Arnold Thuc. 4, 90.—III. special phrases, post-Hom.—1. ἱερὰ νόσος, prob. *the epilepsy*, Hdt. 3, 33; also called μεγάλη and Ἡρακλεία, Föes. Oecon. Hipp. v. ἱερή.—2. ἡ ἱ. ὁδός, *the sacred* road to Delphi, Hdt. 6, 34, ubi v. Wess.; also that from Athens to Eleusis, Cratin. Drap. 15, v. Harpocr. in v.; and that from Elis to Olympia, Paus.—3. ἱ. ὀστέον, *os sacrum*, the last bone of the spine.—4. proverb., τὸν ἀφ' ἱερᾶς κινεῖν, v. sub γραμμή III.—IV. adv. -ρῶς, *holily*, Plut. [ῐ usu., Att. always: but Hom. lengthens it in arsis metri grat., as in the endings of hexameters, ἱερὸν ἦμαρ, ἱερὰ ῥέζειν, ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτή. and so later Ep. Always ῑ in contr. ἱρός: this has been everywh. adopted in Trag. dialogue by Dindorf, to avoid the use of resolved feet. In compds. also ῑ, unless metri grat., cf. ἱερόφωνος.]
'Ιεροσαλπιγκτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱερός, σαλπιγκτής) *the trumpeter at a sacrifice*, Inscr.
'Ιεροσκοπέω, ῶ, *to inspect the victims, divine*, Polyb.: and
'Ιεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *divination*, Lat. *haruspicina*, Diod.: from
'Ιεροσκόπος, ον, (ἱερός, σκοπέω) *inspecting victims*: esp.—II. *a diviner*, Lat. *haruspex*, Dion. H. 2, 22.
†'Ιεροσόλυμα, ων, τά, -όλυμα, ης, ἡ, and 'Ιεροσαλήμ, ἡ, indecl. all in N. T., *Hierosolyma, Jerusalem*, the celebrated capital of Judea, Strab., N. T., Joseph. Hence
†'Ιεροσολυμίτης, ου, ὁ, and fem. -σολυμῖτις, ιδος, *of Jerusalem, an inhab. of Jerusalem*, N. T., Joseph.: also in Or. Sib. 'Ιεροσολυμῆς.
†'Ιεροστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, ἵσταμαι) *one who has charge of, presides over the sacrifices*, LXX.
'Ιεροστεπτος, ον, (ἱερός, στέφω) *wreathed in holy fashion*, as some read in Aesch. Supp. 23, for ἐρώσ.
'Ιεροστολιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (στολίζω)= sq.
'Ιερόστολος, ου, ὁ, (ἱερός, στέλλω) an Aegyptian priest *who had charge of the sacred vestments*, Plut.
'Ιεροσυλέω, ῶ, (ἱερόσυλος) *to rob a temple, commit sacrilege*, Ar. Vesp. 845: also c. acc., *l.* τὰ ὅπλα, *to steal the sacred* arms, Dem. 1318, 27. Hence
'Ιεροσύλημα, ατος, τό, *a sacrilegious theft*, LXX. [ῠ]: and
'Ιεροσυλία, ας, ἡ, *temple-robbery, sacrilege*, Diod. [ῠ]
'Ιεροσύλια, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Xen. Apol. 25, and Plut.: from
'Ιεροσύλος, ον, (ἱερός, συλάω) *a robber of temples*, in genl. *sacrilegious person*, Lat. *sacrilegus*, Ar. Plut. 30, Plat., etc.—II. of things, *got by sacrilege*, παροιμίαι, Eubul. Amalth. 1, 4.
'Ιεροσυνη, ης, ἡ, v. ἱερωσυνη.
'Ιεροτελεστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱερός, τελέω) =ἱερομύστης, esp. in Eccl., *a Christian priest*.
'Ιεροτελεστία, ας, ἡ, *the solemnization of sacred rites*.
'Ιεροτροχος, ον, (ἱερός, τρέχω) ἅμαξα, *a sacred car*, Orph.
'Ιερουργέω, ῶ, (ἱερουργός) *to perform sacred rites*, *l.* τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, *to minister* the gospel, N. dep., ἱερουργίας ἱερουρ Hence
'Ιερούργημα, ατος, τό, 'Ιερουργία, ας, ἡ, Ion *crifice*: in genl. *worship vice*, Hdt. 5, 83, bis Plat. Legg. 774 E.
'Ιερουργός, όν, (ἱερό *crificing, worshipping*: e *priest*, Call. Fr. 450, in *ἔργος*.
†'Ιερουσαλήμ, ἡ, v. *μα*, N. T.
'Ιεροφαντέω, ῶ, *to be* Luc.—II. trans. *to expo phant*, Philo.
'Ιεροφάντης, ου, ὁ, φαίνω) *teaching the rit nies of sacrifice and wor μνήμων*: hence *a sac* esp. *the presiding* Eleusis, Isae. 64, 18; and Proserpina in Sicil fem. ἱεροφάντις, ιδος.
'Ιεροφαντία, ας, ἡ, *phant*, Plut.
'Ιεροφαντικός, ή, ό *to, becoming a* Ἱεροφ Plut. Adv. -κῶς, Luc
'Ιεροφάντρια, ας, ἡ, φάντης, Inscr.
'Ιεροφόρος, ον, (ἱε ἱεραφ—.
'Ιεροφύλάκιον, ου, *of sacred vessels*, Dion.
'Ιεροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a keeper of a temple, vessels in it*, Lat. *aedi* 1027.—II. also=ἱεροδο μύστης. [ῠ]
†'Ιεροφών, ωντος, ὁ naval commander of Thuc. 3, 105.
'Ιερόφωνος, ον, (ἱερό *voice* or *song*, Alcm. ἱμερόφωνος. [ῐ in l. c.
'Ιερόχθων, gen. ονος χθών) *of hallowed soil*
'Ιεροψάλτης, ου, ὁ, *a holy singer, psalmist*.
'Ιερόψυχος, ον, (ἱ *holy, pious soul*, Joseph
'Ιερόω, ῶ, (ἱερός) *crate, dedicate, devote*, Legg. 771 B. Hence
'Ιέρωμα, ατος, τό, *crated*, LXX.
†'Ιέρων, ωνος, ὁ, Ἱε nomenes, king of Sy 156; Pind.—2. Hier erocles, king of Syra one of the thirty tyr 2, 3, 1.—Others in Xen.; etc.
'Ιερώνυμος, ον, (ἱ *hallowed* or *mysterious*
†'Ιερώνυμος, ου, ὁ, Olympic victor of A —2. an Elean, one Proxenus, Xen. An. of Xenophantes, a tr derided by Aristoph Nub. 349.—4. a hist Ath. 206 C.—Others etc.
'Ιερωστί, adv. in Anacr. Fr. 118.
'Ιερωσύνη, ης, ἡ, rank, *revenue of a* Hdt. 3, 142, etc.—II
'Ιερωσυνος, ον, *leg., the priest's share* genl. *the parts offered*, Conn. 3.
†'Ιεσσαι, ὁ, indecl. Crat. 426 C.
†'Ιεσσαί, ὁ, indecl.

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esse, the father of

Ἰέτιαε, a fortress in

7, 2.

ical exclamation,

Ar. Vesp. 1335.

cl. *Jephtha*, one of

e Israelites, N. T.,

(in LXX. Ἰωακίμ

honias, a king of Is-

make to sit, seat, Il.

to sit, settle one's

Hom.—2. of soil, *to*

Lat. *sidere*, Thuc.

in.

ό, a settling down,

mound, etc., Strab.:

which tenses alone

: for the aor. *εἶσα*,

an aor. *ἵζησα*, intr.,

iters, as Dio C.—I.

it, seat, place, μή με

21, 553; and so Il,

read; Aesch. Eum.

more freq.—II. intr.

ιμ.: *ἵζειν ἐν μέσσοι-*

idst, Il. 20, 15: *ἵζειν*

own, place one's self

edere, Od. 8, 469, so

Lat. *sessum ire ali-*

8, 71; 5, 25; also

7, 339; but *ἵζ. ἐπὶ*

n to dinner, Od. 16,

ὁ ἵζ. ἐπὶ κώπην, Ar.

ers, *to put themselves*

522; *to encamp*, Il.

ill, be quiet, H. Hom.

. has also pass. in

162, and this is far

dt., *ἵζεσθαι ἐν τῷ*

ὁ Τηθύεγον, 4, 145.

ν ὄχθον, 4, 203: of

p a position, Id.—2.

down, sink in, Lat.

25 D. *Καθίζω* was

in Att. prose. (The

ch occurs in *ἑδ-ος*,

ence also *ἑζ-ομαι*,

intr., and *ἱδρύω* al-

n. of joy, esp. in

Ar. Pac. 453; also,

195; cf. *ἰήϊος*.—2.

Aesch. Pers. 1003,

ctly, yet also *ἴ*, Ar.

lά, voice, sound.

i. e. *μία, one*, only

ἰή, (ἰαίνω) joy, late

ἀλγηδών.

so *ος, ον, (lή) wail-*

ad, ἰήϊοι κάματοι,

; *ἰήϊος βοά, ἰήϊος*

ament, dirge, Eur.

1210.—II. epith. of

prob. the god *in-*

with the cry ἰή, q. v.,

pph. O. T. 154, 1096:

the Healer, or (writ-

μι, the Archer: but

ἰή, κόπτω) in Aesch.

pret it *sadly-smiting*,

woe: but it should

isim, *ἰή, κόπον*, cf.

Herm. Opusc. 5, p.

ι, aor. from *ἰάλλω*,

εμίζω, ἰηλεμίστρια,

etc.

Ἰηλυσός, Ep. and

α, Ion., Hdt.

Ἴημι, *ἴης, ἴησι*, 3 pl. *ἰέᾱσι, ἴᾱσι, ἰεῖσι*, only the last in Hom.: inf. *ἰέναι*, Ep. *ἰέμεναι*, Hom., and *ἰέμεν*, Hes.: part. *ἰείς*, subj. *ἰῶ*, opt. *ἰείην*, imperat. *ἶει*. Impf. *ἴην* and *ἴουν*, of the first Hom. has only *ἶεν*, Aeol. for *ἴεσαν*, 3 pl.; of the other 3 sing. *ἶει* is more freq. Fut. *ἥσω*. Aor. 1. *ἧκα*, Ep. *ἔηκα*, Il. Aor. 2 plur. *ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν*, and c. augm. *εἷμεν, εἷτε, εἷσαν*, the sing. not used, supplied by aor. 1.: inf. *εἶναι:* part. *εἷς:* subj. *ὦ:* opt. *εἴην:* imperat. *ἕς*. (Hom. has not the aor. 2 of the simple.) Perf. *εἷκα:* plqpf. *εἵκειν*, both post-Hom. Pass. and mid. pres. *ἵεμαι:* impf. *ἵεμην:* aor. 1 pass. *ἕθην*, more rare c. augm.: *εἵθην:* aor. 1 mid. *ἡκάμην:* aor. 2 mid. *ἕμην*, c. augm. *εἵμην:* perf. *εἷμαι:* plqpf. *εἵμην:* of the pass. and mid. Hom. has only pres., impf., and 3 pl. aor. 2 mid. *ἕντο*. In conjugation, *ἵημι* agrees with *τίθημι:* there are several peculiarities in the compounds, v. *ἀνίημι, ἀφίημι, καθίημι, μεθίημι, προΐημι.*

Radic. signf.: *to set a going*, hence the phrase, *ἧκε φέρεσθαι*, Il. 21, 120, Od. 12, 442: this passes into various shades of signf.:—1. *to send, send away, let go*, Hom.; esp. of living beings; a rare phrase is, *ἐν παρηορίῃσι Πήδασον ἶει, he made* him *go* in the traces, i. e. put him to, Il. 16, 152: also esp. of what is sent by the gods, *ἰέναι ἐκμενον οὐρον, σέλας, τέρας, ἔέρσας*, Hom.—2. of sounds, *to send forth, utter, l. ὄπα*, Il. 3, 152, Od. 12, 192: *l. ἔπεα*, Il. 3, 221: *φωνήν*, Hdt. 1, 57: *Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσην*, Id. 9, 16; *κωκυτόν*, Soph. Aj. 851, etc.: in late authors the acc. was omitted, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 253.—3. of bodies at rest, *to set* them *in motion, send, shoot, throw, hurl*, like *ἐφιέναι: λᾶαν, βέλος, δόρυ*, etc., Hom.: c. gen. pers., *to throw at* one, *τινός*, Il. 13, 650, Soph. Aj. 154; also like *βάλλειν*, c. dat. instrumenti, *ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ*, he throws (at him) with his axe, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12. In these cases the acc. is oft. omitted, so that *ἵημι* alone is seemingly intr., *to throw, shoot, hurl*, Od. 8, 203; 9, 499, Il. 2, 774; 17, 515, etc.: also in prose, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 161.—4. of water, *to let flow, let burst* or *spout forth, l. ῥόον*, Il. 12, 25: *ὕδωρ*, 21, 158: and seemingly intr., *ποταμὸς ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἴησιν*, (sub. *ὕδωρ*) the river *flows* over the land, Od. 11, 239; so too *κρήνη ἴησιν*, Od. 7, 130: also of tears, *to let fall, l. δάκρυα*, Od. 16, 191, cf. Od. 22, 84, Il. 12, 205: hence metaph., *καὶ δὲ κάρητος ἧκε κόμας, she let* her hair *flow* down from her head, Od. 6, 231: so too *ἐθείρας ἶει ἀμοὶ λόφον*, Il. 19, 383; 22, 316: *ἐκ δὲ ποδοῖιν ἄκμονας ἧκα δύω, I let* two anvils *hang* from his two legs, Il. 15, 19.—5. in genl. *to put, ἐν δέ τε φάρμακον ἧκε*, Od. 10, 317.—B. mid. *to be in motion*, hence *to feel an impulse towards* a thing, *long for, yearn after, wish, desire*, oft. in Hom., either absol., or c. inf., esp. *ἔεσθαι θυμῷ* and *ἵετο θυμός:* also c. gen., esp. in part., *ἱέμενος, longing for*, etc., Il. 11, 168; 23, 371: also of place, *to go eagerly towards, make for:* but in *ἱέμενος ποταμοῖο ῥοάων*, Od. 10, 529, it seems to mean *turning towards, looking after*, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 58: elsewh. with advs., *οἴκαδε, ἐρεβόςδε, πρόσω ἱέμενος*, Hom.: *ἱέμενος Τροίηνδε*, Od. 19, 187: in Hdt., *ἔεσθαι κατά τι, πρός* or *ἐπί τινα*, 2, 70; 6, 112; 9, 78.—2. the 3 pl. aor. 2 mid. *ἕντο* is used by Hom. only in the freq. phrase *ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἕντο*, when *they had put away* the desire of meat and drink, i. e. eaten and drunk enough, Virgil's *postquam exemta fames epulis:* some would take in the same signf. Il. 19, 402, *ἐπεί χ' ἔῶμεν πολέμοιο*, but v. sub voc. *ἐῶμεν*. [In genl. *ῑη* in Hom. and Ep., *ῑη* in Att.: yet even in Hom. sometimes *ῐ* metri grat., e. g. *ἶει*, Il. 3, 221, etc., *ἰεῖσαι*, Od. 12, 192, inf. *ἰέμεν* and *ἰέμεναι*, and throughout in pres. and impf. forms of mid. and pass. Cf. Dobr. Ar. Plut. 75. So too in compds., cf. Heyne Il. T. 7, p. 409, Maltby's Thesaur. p. 938, 6.]

Ἴηνα, aor. 1 act. from *ἰαίνω*, Hom.

†Ἰήνυσος, ου, ἡ, *Iēnysus*, a city of Syria on the borders of Arabia, now *Kan-Iones*, Hdt. 3, 5.

†Ἰηόνιος, η, ον, Ion. for Ἰαόνιος, α, ον.

Ἰηπαιήων, ονος, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, from the cry *ἰὴ παιάν*, H. Hom. Ap. 272: also *a hymn* sung to him, H. Hom. Ap. 500, 517. [ῑ] Hence

Ἰηπαιωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cry ἰὴ παιών* or *παιάν!* Ar. Eq. 408.

†Ἰήπυγες, Ἰηπυγία, etc., Ion. for Ἴαπυγες, etc.

Ἰήσασθαι, inf. aor. Ion. from *ἰάομαι*, Il.

Ἴησι, Ep. for *ἰῃ*, 3 sing. subj. pres. from *εἶμι*, Il. 9, 701.

Ἰήσιμος, Ἰησις, Ion. for *ἰάσιμος*, etc.

†Ἰησόνιος, Ἴησων, Ion. for Ἰασόνιος, Ἴασων.

†Ἰησοῦς, gen. Ἰησοῦ, dat. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν, voc. Ἰησοῦ, *Jesus*, i. e. *the Saviour*, N. T.—2. *Joshua*, the successor of Moses, Id.—3. a Jewish convert to Christianity surnamed *the just*, Id.

Ἰήτειρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. fem. from sq.

Ἰητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. for *ἰατήρ*, Hom.

Ἰητορίη, ἰητρός, ἰήτωρ, Ion. for *ἰατορία*, etc.

†Ἰητραγόρης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Iatragŏres*, a Milesian, Hdt. 5, 37.

Ἰθαγενής, ές, poet. *ἰθαιγενής*, (*ἰθύς, γένος*) *of honest birth*, i. e. *born in lawful wedlock, legitimate*, Od. 14, 203, in the form *ἰθαιγενής*, and without subst., opp. to *νόθος:* of a nation, *genuine, from the ancient stock*, like *αὐτόχθων*, opp. to *ἐπήλυς, lθ.* Αἰγύπτιοι, Hdt. 6, 53.—II. of some mouths of the Nile, *naturally formed, original*, opp. to *ὀρυκτά*, Hdt. 2, 17. On the two forms v. Lob. Phryn. p. 648. [ῑ in Od.]

†Ἰθαγένης, ους, ὁ, *Ithagĕnes*, son of Crithon, Vit. Hom. 1.—2. a Samian, Plut. Pericl. 26.

†Ἰθαιμένης, εος, ὁ, *Ithaemĕnes*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 586.

Ἰθάκη, ης, ἡ, *Ithaca*, the home of Ulysses, an island on the west coast of Greece, Hom. passim: on the question whether the modern *Thiaki* is Homer's *Ithaka*, v. Nitzsch Praef. ad Od. xviii., sq.]—2. a town of same name in middle of the island at the base of Mt. Neion, Od. 3, 81. [⏑⏑–] Hence

†Ἰθάκηνδε, adv., *to Ithaca*, Od. 1, 163: and

†Ἰθακήσιος, α, ον, *of Ithaca*; *ὁ Ἰθακ., an inhab. of Ithaca, an Ithacan*, Hom.

†Ἰθᾶκος, ου, ὁ, *Ithacus*, an ancient hero, from whom Ithaca was said to be named, Od. 17, 201.—II. *an inhabitant of Ithaca, Ithacan*, Eur. Cycl. 103.

†Ἰθαμίτρης, εω, ὁ, *Ithamitres*, a Persian naval commander, left by Xerxes in Europe to conduct operations against the Greeks, Hdt. 8, 130; 9, 102.—2. another Persian, Id. 7, 67, with v. l. Ἰθαμάτρης.

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'Ιθέᾶ, ἡ, Ion. fem. for ἰθεῖα, v. ἰθύς. [ῐ]

'Ιθεῖαν, sub. ὁδόν, *straightway, right on*, v. ἰθύς.

'Ιθέως, adv. from ἰθύς, q. v. [ῐ]

'Ιθῖ, imperat. from εἶμι, *come, go, begone*, Hom.—II. like ἄγε, as adv. of encouragement, *come! well then!* Il. 4, 362: also, *forward! march!* [ῐθ]

'Ίθμα, ατος, τό, (εἶμι) *a step, motion*, Il. 5, 778, H. Hom. Ap. 114, in plur.

'Ιθῠῐς, ὁ, *a eunuch*, Jac. A. P. p. 175. (Said to be from θερίζω.)

'Ίθυ, neut. from ἴθυς, used as adv., v. ἰθύς. sub fin.

'Ιθυβόλως, ον, (ἰθύς, βάλλω) *straight-shooting, straight, direct*.

'Ιθυγράμμως, ον, (ἴθυς, γραμμή) *rectilinear*, Byz. [ᾰ]

'Ιθυδίκης, ου, ὁ, (ἰθύς, δίκη) *giving simple justice*, Hes. Op. 228, opp. to σκολιαὶ δίκαι. [ῐθ]

'Ιθυδίκως, ον,=foreg.

'Ιθυδρόμος, ον, (ἴθυς, δραμεῖν) *running, going straight forwards*. Anth. [ῐ]

'Ιθυθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἴθυς, θριξ) *straight-haired*, Hdt. 7, 70, opp. to οὐλόθριξ, woolly-haired. [ῐθ]

'Ιθυκέλευθος, ον, (ἴθυς, κέλευθος) *straight going*, Nonn. [ἐ]

†'Ιθυκλῆς, ἐους, ὁ, *Ithycles*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

'Ιθυκτίων, v. ἰθυπτίων.

'Ιθύκυφῐς, ἐς, (ἰθύς, κύπτω) *bent, curved right outwards, ῥάχις*, Hipp. [κῠ ῐf from κυφός, prob. ῠ if from κύπτω.]

'Ιθυκῦφος, ον,=foreg.

'Ιθυλορδος, ον, (ἴθυς, λορδός) *curved right inwards, ῥάχις*, Hipp. [ῐθῠ]

'Ιθυμᾰχέω, ῶ, *to fight fairly*, τινί, Byz. [ῐ]: and

'Ιθυμάχια, ας, ἡ, *a fair, stand-up fight*, Hdt. 4, 102, 120. [ῐ]: from

'Ιθυμάχος, ον, (ἰθύς, μάχομαι) *fighting fairly and openly*, Simon. 33. [ῐθῠ]

'Ίθυμβος, ου, ὁ, *a Bacchanalian song* or *dance*.

'Ιθυνοος, ον, (ἰθύς, νόος) *honest*, Anth. [ῐθ]

'Ιθυνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰθύνω)=εὔθυνσις, *a guiding, directing*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ιθύντατα, adv., superl. from ἰθύς, Il. 18, 508.

'Ιθυντειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq. [ῐ]

'Ιθυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἰθύνω) *a guide, director, pilot*, Ap. Rh. [ῐ]. Hence

'Ιθυντήριος, ον, *directing*.

'Ιθυντης, οῦ, and in Orph., ιθύντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἰθυντήρ. [ῐ]

'Ιθύνω, Ion. and Ep. for εὐθύνω, *to make straight, straighten, ἐπὶ στάθμην*, by the rule, Od. 5, 245, etc. Pass. *to become straight* or *even, τὼ δ' ἰθυνθήτην*, they *came* or *ran even with one another* again, Il. 16, 475.—2. *to guide in a straight line, shoot straight, βέλος, δίστόν*, and in mid., *δίστὸν ἰθύνετο*, Od. 22, 8: *ἰθύνειν ἵππους, ἅρμα*, to *drive* them straight, Hom.; but in mid. also c. gen., *ἀλλήλων ἰθυνομένων δοῦρα, as they set* their spears *straight at* or *against* each other, Il. 6. 3, cf. ἰθύς as adv. Pass. of a boat, *to be guided, steered*, Hdt. 1, 194.—3. *to guide, direct, rule, Ζεὺς πάντ' ἰθύνει*, Il. 17, 632; of a judge, *μύθους ἰθύνειν, to put straight, rectify* unjust judgments, Hes. Op. 265, cf. Call. Jov. 83: also *to correct, chastise, θαυάτῳ*, Hdt. 2, 177, cf. ἰθύω. In Att. the word seldom occurs without a v. l. εὐθύν-, as Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hipp. 1227. [ῐ ῠ: only once ῑ in Anth.]

'Ιθῠπορέω, ῶ, *to go straight on*, Hipp. [ῐ]: from

'Ιθῠπόρος, ον, (ἰθύς, πείρω, πορεῦσαι) *going straight on*, Anth. [ῐ]: but

'Ιθύπορος, ον, (ἰθύς, πόρος) *with straight openings* or *passage*, Nonn. [ῐ]

'Ιθυπτίων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, only in Il. 21, 169, *μελίην ἰθυπτίωνα ἐφῆκε*, as epith. of an ashen spear-shaft; derived from πέτομαι, *straight flying*, cf. ἰθύς I., and Il. 20, 99: others from *πέτω, πίπτω*, Aristarch. read *ἰθυκτίωνα*, from κτείς, κτηδών, *straight-fibred*. [τῐ]

'Ιθύρροπος, ον, (ἰθύς, ῥοπή) *sinking straight downwards*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'ΙΘΥΣ, ἰθεῖα, ἴθυ, fem. also ἰθέα, Hdt. 2, 17, though in the fem. obl. cases he uses ἰθείης, -ῃ, -ην: Ion. and Ep. form of the Att. εὐθύς, *straight*, —1. of motion, *straight-aimed, straight-flying, ἐγχος, βέλος*, Il. 14, 403; 20, 99: also *straight up, sheer, steep*, Anth. —2. in moral signf. *straight, upright, just, true*, ἡ ἰθεῖα (sub. δίκη), Il. 23, 580, a fair decision, cf. Hes. Op. 36, 222. Opp. to *σκολιός*: so *δίκην ἰθύτατα εἰπεῖν*, to give sentence *the most fairly*, of a judge, Il. 18, 508, where Heyne is quite mistaken. Usu. compar. and superl. *ἰθύτερος, ἰθύτατος*, Theogn. 1020.—3. in adverbial usage, acc. fem. *τὴν ἰθεῖαν* (sub. ὁδόν), *straight on*, Lat. *recta*, sub. *via*, Hdt. 7, 193; so, *ἐκ τῆς ἰθείης, straight-forward, openly*, Id. 2, 161, so *ἰθείῃ τέχνῃ*, Id. 9, 57: *κατ' ἰθὺ εἶναι*, to be *right over against, opposite*, Id. 9, 51.—II. *ἰθύς* as adv., *straight at, right at*, freq. in Hom. usu. c. gen. objecti, *ἰθὺς Δαναῶν, Μενελάου, right at* them; also, *ἰθ. πρὸς τεῖχος*, Il. 12, 137; *ἐπί τινος*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 64; *ἰθὺς φρονεῖν*, like *ἰθὺς μεμαώς*, to resolve to go *on*, Il.; *ἰθύς μαχέσασθαι*, to fight *fair, sturdily, hand to hand*, Il. 17, 168: also of time, *straightway*, Hdt. 3, 58.—2. post-Hom. *ἰθύ* was used in the same way, as *ἰθὺ τοῦ Ἴστρου*, Hdt. 4, 89, cf. 6, 95, etc.—III. *ἰθύως*, adv., is used in Hdt. just in the same way, 2, 121, 2, etc.; *ἰθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον*, 8, 108. [– –]

'Ιθύς, υος, ἡ, but used by Hom. only in acc. *ἰθυν, a direct impulse, purpose*, Il. 6, 79: in genl. *a plan, undertaking*, Od. 4, 434: *a wish, endeavour*, Od. 16, 304: but in Il. 21, 303, Od. 8, 377, *ἀν' ἰθύν*,=*ἀν' ὀρθόν, straight upwards, on high*. [– –]

'Ιθυσκόλιος, ον, (ἰθύς, σκολιός) *bent, curved, not to one side*, but *straight back and forwards*. Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ιθυτένεια, ας, ἡ, *extension in length, extent*, [ῐθ]: from

'Ιθύτενής, ές, (ἰθύς, τείνω) *stretched out, extended, straight*, Anth. Adv. -νῶς. [ῐ]

'Ιθυτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἰθύς) *straightness, ὁδοῦ*, Aretae.

'Ιθυτμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Nonn. [ῐ]

'Ιθύτομος, ον, (ἰθύς, τέμνω) *cut straight, straight*. [ῐ]

'Ιθύτονος, ον,=ἰθυτενής, A. P. [ῐ]

'Ιθυτρῐχες, οἱ, αἱ, plur. from ἰθύθριξ.

'Ιθυφαλλικός, ή, όν, Hephaest., and 'Ιθυφάλλιος, ον, dub. in Dion. H., *Ithyphallic, of, belonging to the ἰθύφαλλος*: from

'Ιθύφαλλος, ου, ὁ,—I. *fascinum erectum*, Cratin. Archil. 12: esp. *the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus*.—II. *the ode sung in honour of it*, the verses of which were strictly Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatal., Herm. El. Metr. p. 94.—2. *the dance accompanying such ode*, Hyperid. ap. Harp. —III. *one who danced in such dance*, Prot. ap. Ath. 129 D: hence metaph. *a lewd, lustful fellow*, Dem. 1261, 17, etc. [ῐθῠ]

'Ιθυφάνεια, ας, ἡ, (ἰθύ *a direct light*, Heliod. [φᾰ

'Ίθυω, f. -ύσω, (ἰθύς) *press right on*, Hom.: *ἰθύ θα καὶ ἐνθα*, the tide of way and that, Il. 6, 2: *νεύς, drove right against* 15, 693; also *ἐπὶ τεῖχος πρός τι*, Hdt. 4, 122 (ῐ —II. *to be eager, to strive* do, c. inf., Od. 11, 591; er so in Il.): hence *to de intend, στρατεύεσθαι*, H 8, 2. (It seems to be an *ἰθύνω*; perh. also akin to but ῠ in Ind. and aor.]

'Ιθυωρία, ας, ἡ, like *straight line* or *direction*.

†'Ιθωμαῖος, α, ον, of *Ith an*, Paus.: *τὰ Ἰθωμαῖα of Jupiter at Ithome*, Id.

†'Ιθώμη, ης, ἡ, *Ithōmē*, Thessaly (Pelasgiotis) polis, Il. 2, 729.—2. a Messenia on a mountain name, with a temple of 9, 34; etc. Hence

†'Ιθωμήτης, ου, Dor. *ὁ, of Ithome, Ithomaean*; *τας*, Thuc. 1, 103.

†'Ιθωρία, ας, ἡ, *Ithoria*, Acarnania, Polyb. 2, 64.

'Ιΐζω, (ἰός) *to be rusty, ferrugineus*, Diosc. [ῐ]

'Ικανοδοσία, ας, ἡ, Lat. *satisdatio*: from

'Ικανοδότης, ου, ὁ, (ἱκ *one who gives security*, lat

'Ικάνος, ή, όν, (ἵκω, ἱκ *becoming*: hence usu.— states, and the like, *strong* or *skilful enough* ἱκανὸς (εἶναι) c. inf., Ha Att.; *ἱκ. τεκμηριῶσαι*, prove a point, Thuc. 1, Hdt. 4, 121; *ἐπί* or *πρός* Rep. 371 E, Prot. 322 a man of sufficient prud 4: *ἱκ. ἰατρικήν, sufficie* medicine, Xen. Cyr. 1, *considerable, respectable*, say "a very *sufficient* ma A.—II. of things, etc., *ficient, enough*, τινί, Eu etc., in size, *large enough* of time, *ἱκανὸν χρόνον*, Pac. 354, etc.; in numb *ble, many*, Hipp., etc., a cording to the context *λαμβάνειν*, to take *su* Lat. *satis accipere*, N. T *ποιεῖν*, Lat. *satisdare*, Adv. -νῶς, *sufficiently*, etc.: hence, *ἱκ. ἔχειν*, Thuc. 1, 91; *τινος* or thing, Plat. Theaet. 158 B; *τινί*, for one, C. [ῐ] Hence

'Ικανότης, ητος, ἡ, *ness*, Plat. Lys. 215 A— *supply*, Id. Legg. 930 C

'Ικάνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *qualify*, N. T. Pass. *τινί*, Dion. H.; absol., p. 523, 34. [ῐ]

'Ικάνω, Ep. lengthd. f *arrive at, reach, hit*, very usu. c. acc. pers. vel lo also, *ἱκ. εἰς*..., but more Il. 2, 17. In like ma the mid. *ἱκάνομαι*, Il. 1 92, etc. Cf. ἵκω, ἱκνέο

†'Ικαρία, ας, ἡ, *Icaria*, the Aegean sea, ea named from Icarus son Apollod., Strab., etc. 2. an Attic deme of the also 'Ικάριος, Ath., Pa

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inhab. of Icaria,

Icarian, πόντος,
e of that part of
ich is betw. the
a, where Icarus
was said to be
also τὸ Ἰκάριον
, Soph. Aj. 702.

arius, son of Pe-
one, father of Pe-
2, 53 : in Apollod.
0, 4.—2. an Athe-
Erigone, Apollod.

daughter of Ica-

cārus, the son of
tc.—2. of Hype-
mpia, Paus.—II.
ore usual form,
Thuc. 3, 29.—2.
ian Gulf, Dion. P.
t. form for εἰκε-
τινά, Hom. Adv.

e like, Anth. [ῐ]
της) *the prayer of*
ion, Anth.—II. as
-ίκέτις, Eur. [ῐ, Anth.] Hence
ώω, late word.
ος, ον, Soph.
of, belonging to,
nts, esp. as epith.
il. 484, Eur. Hec.
II. *suppliant*, λό-
Supp. 360, Eur.
ις, ἱκ. σε λίσ-
230. [ἱκ, except
]
cēsius, masc. pr.

ἱκέτης, δέχομαι)
uppliants, Aesch.

, son of Hicetāon,
15, 546.
icētas, father of
f Arcadia, Paus.
Hicetāon, son of
n, Il. 3, 147 ; 20,
Percote, Strab.—
s, Paus.
arly form of ἱκε-
ο, T. 1, 1, p. 243.

ό, a supplication :
ost solemn *mode*
c. 1, 137. [ῐ]
, verb. adj. from
ight or *entreated*,

όν, supplicatory.

) *to beseech, sup-*
530, (where ἡμᾶς
ed before the inf.)
a after homicide,
rag. : ἱκ. τινά, c.
Att. : also in mid.,
c. gen. pers., ἱκ.
that.., c. inf., Eur.
me as a suppliant,
; and so, Hdt. 5,
.

v. ἱκετήριος II.
ync. ἱκτήριος, α,
nging to, connected
τῶν ἱκτήρια=φῶ-
h. O. C. 923 ; ἱκ.
Hence esp.—II.
αία or ῥάβδος, *an*
e suppliant held in
ol of his condition
μβάνειν, φέρειν,
ἱκ. τιθέναι, An-
κ. προβάλλεσθαι,

Ael.—2. hence, in genl. *a supplication, entreaty*, v. l. in Isocr. 186 D. [ῐ]

Ἱκετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἱκετήριος. [ῐ]

Ἱκέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵκω) *one who comes* to seek aid or protection, *a suppliant* or *fugitive*, who lays his ἱκετηρία on the altar or hearth of a house, after which his person was inviolable : esp. *one who comes to seek for purification after homicide*, ἀνὴρ ἱκέτης, Il. 24, 158. He was now under the protection of Jupiter, Od. 9, 270 ; and was an object of awe and respect (αἰδοῖος), Od. 7, 165 ; enjoying the sacred privileges of a ξένος, Od. 8, 546, etc. : ἱκ. θεοῦ, etc., Hdt. 2, 113, and Trag. ; even ἱκ. πατρῴων τάφων, Thuc. 3, 59 : προσίκτωρ and προστροπαῖος, were equiv., but post-Hom., words : see on the whole subject Müller Eumen. § 51, sq.—II. *the protector of the suppliant*, Od. 16, 422, cf. the twofold signf. of προστροπαῖος, ξένος. [ῐ]

†Ἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, *Hicētes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Ἱκετήσιος, α, ον, (ἱκέτης) Ep. of Jupiter, as *tutelary god of suppliants*, Od. 13, 213 ; later ἱκέσιος. [ῐ]

Ἱκετικός, ή, όν, = ἱκετήριος. Adv. -κῶς, Philostr. [ῐ]

Ἱκέτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from ἱκέτης, Hdt. 4, 165, and Trag. [ῐ]

Ἱκετοδόχος, ον, = ἱκεταδόκος.

Ἱκετώσυνος, η, ον, = ἱκετήσιος, hence τὰ ἱκετώσυνα, sub. ἱερά, *purifications of a homicide*.

Ἵκηαι, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 from ἱκνέομαι, Ep. for ἵκῃ, Hom. [ῐ]

†Ἱκησίας, ου, ὁ, *Icēsias*, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

†Ἵκκος, ου, ὁ, *Iccus*, of Tarentum, an athlete and sophist, Plat. Prot. 316 D, etc.

Ἰκμαδώδης, ες, (ἰκμάς, εἶδος) *moist, wet*.

Ἰκμάζω, = sq., Nic.

Ἰκμαίνω, (ἰκμάς) *to moisten, soak, supple*, cf. ἰαίνω : Ap. Rh. has the mid. c. acc., δέμας ἰκμαίνεσθαι, *to anoint one's body*.

Ἰκμαῖος, ου, ὁ, (ἰκμάς) epith. of Jupiter, as *god of rain*, also ὑέτιος, like Lat. *Jupiter pluvius*, Ap. Rh.

Ἰκμᾰλέος, α, ον, (ἰκμάς) *damp, wet*, Hipp.

†Ἰκμάλιος, ου, ὁ, *Icmalius*, an artist of Ithaca, Od. 19, 57.

ΙΚΜΑΣ, άδος, ἡ, *moisture* of any kind, e. g. of oily leather, Il. 17, 392 : of the body, Hdt. 3, 125 : of the earth, Id. 4, 185, τῆς φρουτίδος, Ar. Nub. 233.

Ἰκμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, = ἰκμάς.

Ἰκμάω, = λικμάω.

Ἴκμενος, only in the phrase, ἴκμενος οὖρος, *a fair* breeze for sailing, Il. 1, 479, Od. 2, 420, etc. : prob. from ἰκμάς and ἰκμαίνω, q. v., *smooth, softly gliding*, opp. to a rough, boisterous wind, but not to be compared with ἄνεμοι ὑγρὸν ἀέντες (Od. 5, 478), cf. Nitzsch Od. 2, 420 : others write ἰκμενος from ἱκνέομαι, a following, and so favourable, wind, Lat. *ventus secundus*.

Ἰκμη, ης, ἡ, (ἰκμάς) *a plant growing in moist places*, Theophr.

Ἴκμιος, ον, *moist*, Nonn.

Ἰκμώδης, ες, (ἰκμάς, εἶδος) *moist, wet*.

Ἱκνέομαι, lengthd. form from ΤΙΚΩ [ῐ], which is the common form in Hom., who only uses the pres. ἱκνέομαι twice (Od. 9, 128 ; 24, 339), but he oft. has the fut. ἵξομαι and aor. ἵκόμην [ῐ, except when lengthd. by augm.] : perf. ἶγμαι, part. ἰγμένος, Soph. Phil. 494. In prose most usu. in compd. ἀφίκνεομαι : cf. ἵκω. *To come, to go, arrive at, reach* a place, Hom. c. acc. loci rei vel pers., more rarely εἰς or ἐπί τι, also εἴς τινα, to his house, Od. 20, 372. In prose seldom c. acc. sine prep. Special uses : —1. *to come as suppliant* (ἱκέτης) to one, *to beseech, entreat him*, τινά, Il. 22, 123, Soph. O. C. 275, Eur. Or. 671 ; hence, θεὸν θυέεσσιν ἱκνεῖσθαι, *to approach* a god with offerings and prayer, Theocr. Ep. 7, 3. usu. in pres. and impf., except Il. l. c.—2. *to reach, live until*, ἵκετο εὐθρονον ἠώ, Od. 17, 497.—3. only in pres. and impf., like προσήκω, *to become, befit*, ἡμέας ἱκνέεται, *it becomes* us, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 26 ; τοὺς μάλιστα ἱκνέεται, whom *it* most *concerns*, Id. 2, 36, but also, ἐς τὸν ἱκνέεται, to whom *it belongs*, Id. 6, 57 : τὸ ἱκνεύμενον, *that which is fitting, proper*, Hdt. 6, 84 : so, ὁ ἱκν. χρόνος, *the fit, proper* time, Id. 6, 86, 1 ; τὸ ἱκν. ἀνάλωμα, *the proportionate* expense, Thuc. 1, 99 ; cf. sq.

Ἱκνευμένως, Ion. ἱκνεομ., ἱκνευμ., adv. part. pres. ἱκνέομαι, *fittingly, aright*, only in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 6, 65, and Hipp.

†Ἱκόνιον, ου, τό, *Icŏnium*, a large and opulent town of Lycaonia on the borders of Phrygia ; acc. to Xen. in Phrygia, An. 1, 2, 19, Strab. : it is now *Koniyah*.

†Ἱκός, οῦ, ἡ, *Icus*, a small island of the Aegean sea near Scyrus, now *Skiahe*, Strab.

ΤΚΡΙΑ, τά, also written ἰκρία, *the ribs* of a ship, Od. 5, 252, v. sub ἐπηγκενίδες.—2. usu. *the hatches*, or *partial decks*, at the poop and prow, which stand on the tops of the ribs, Hom., who also joins ἴκρια νηῶν, ἰκρια νηός οι νηὸς ἐπ' ἰκριόφιν : they were the sleeping-place of the sailors, Od. 3, 353 ; 13, 74 : in genl. *planks, boards*, Hdt. 5, 16.—II. later the sing. ἴκριον or ἰκρίον also occurs : —1. *anything set straight upright, a post ; the stake, the cross*.—2. *any scaffold* or *hustings*, esp. *a bench* in a theatre, Cratin. Incert. 51 et ibi Meineke, Ar. Thesm. 395 : though these were soon replaced by stone.—3. *a tower*, Strab.

Ἰκρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ἴκριον, ου, τό, v. ἴκρια II.

Ἰκριοπηγός, όν, (ἴκρια, πήγνυμι) *a maker of scaffolds* or *benches*.

Ἰκριόω, ῶ, (ἴκρια) *to build with scaffolding* or *benches*, Dio C.

Ἴκταρ, adv (ἵκω) *at one blow, at once, close together*, κεραυνοὶ ἴκταρ ἅμα βροντῇ, Hes. Th. 691.—II. of place, *close to, hard by*, c. gen., Aesch. Ag. 117, Eum. 998 : οὐδ' ἴκταρ βάλλει, does not strike even *near* the mark, i. e. fails utterly, Ael.

Ἰκτεράω, ῶ, = ἰκτεριάω.

Ἰκτερίας, ου, ὁ, λίθος, *a yellowish* kind of *stone*, Plin.

Ἰκτεριάω, ῶ, (ἴκτερος) *to be ill of the jaundice*, Diosc.

Ἰκτερικός, ή, όν, Gal., ἰκτεριώδης, ες, Hipp., ἰκτερόεις, εσσα, εν, Nic., *jaundiced*.

Ἰκτερόομαι, as pass., *to be jaundiced, have the jaundice*, Hipp. : from

Ἴκτερος, ου, ὁ, *the jaundice*, Hipp. —II. a bird *of a yellowish green colour*, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured ; the bird died ! Plin. 30, 11 : the same was believed of the χαραδριός.

Ἰκτερώδης, ες, = ἰκτερικός, Hipp.

Ἱκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.—II. *the protector of the suppliant*, Aesch. Supp. 479.—III. = ἴκτερος I, LXX., Vat.

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Ἱκτης, ου, ὁ,=ἱκέτης: hence
Ἱκτήριος, α, ον, v. ἱκετήριος.
Ἱκτίδεος, α, ον, (ἰκτις) *of a weasel, of weasel-skin*, in Hom. κτίδεος, q. v. —II. as subst., ἱκτιδέα, ἡ, contr. ἱκτιδῆ, sub. δορά, *weasel-skin*.
ΙΚΤΙΝΟΣ, (or acc. to others ἰκτῖνος) ου, ὁ, *a kite* or *hen-harrier*, Lat. *milvus*, Hdt. 2, 22.—II. *a* kind of *wolf*, Opp. In Ar. Fr. 525, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 69, we have acc. sing. ἰκτῖνα (not ἰκτῖνα), acc. to Gramm. a metapl. form for ἰκτινον or -ῖνον: they do not acknowledge the collat. form ἰκτιν, ινος, which is still found in a few dub. passages of later authors.
†Ἱκτῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Ictinus*, a celebrated architect in the time of Pericles, Strab. p. 395; Plut. Pericl. 13.
Ἱκτιος, ον,=ἱκέσιος, Aesch. Supp. 385, acc. to W. Dind.
ΙΚΤΙΣ, ῖδος, ἡ, a kind of *weasel* or *ferret*, Lat. *mustela*. (Acc. to some -ίς, -ίδος, in Ar. Ach. 880: but Elmsl. corrects, ἰκτῖδας, ἐνύδριας, cf. κτῖδεος.]
Ἵκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of ἱκνέομαι, Hes.
Ἱκτορεύω, (ἵκτωρ) poet. for ἱκετεύω, Soph. Fr. 56.
†Ἰκτουμοῦλοι, ων, οἱ, *Ictimulum*, a spot in the northwest of Gallia Cisalpina containing gold mines, Strab.
Ἱκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, also in Aesch. Supp. 652, and (acc. to Herm.) Lyc. 1164, ἡ,=ἱκτήρ, poet. for ἱκέτης, ἱκέτις.
ΙΚΩ, impf. ἵκον, aor. ἶξον: root of ἱκνέομαι, used in Ep., and Pind.; never in Hdt., and very rarely in Att., as Aesch. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5, 19. Hom. has usu. ἵκω and its deriv. ἱκάνω, rarely ἱκνέομαι: the aor. ἱκόμην in all moods, Hom., but not in part.; ἥκω is rare in Hom. As the signf. of all the forms is identical, they are here classed together as far as regards Hom.
Radic. signf.: *to come, go, arrive, come to an end* or *point*, whether of place or time, freq. in Hom., who mostly has it c. acc. loci pers. vel rei, with or without prep., *to come to, arrive at*, sometimes also with the adv. forms, οἴκαδε, Πηλείωνάδε, etc., Il. 9, 393; 24, 338; also with εἰς..., more rarely with ἐπί, μετά, πρός, κατά, ὑπό τι, and still more rarely c. dat. pro acc., Il. 12, 374, Od. 21, 209: reversely, ἰκ. ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά τινος, *to come from*: also absol., like νοστεῖν, *to return*, Od. 11, 104. Special usages: —1. of men, *to come to* one *as a suppliant* (ἱκέτης), *to supplicate, implore*, just like ἱκετεύω, τινά and εἰς τινα, Il. 14, 260, Od. 16, 424: esp. τὰ σὰ γούναθ' ἱκάνω, τὰ σὰ γοῦνα ἱκόμεθα (because the ἱκέτης *clasped* or *touched* the knees of him from whom he sought protection), Od. 3, 92; 5, 449, etc.: also *to come to ask for help*, Il. 18, 406; but also in hostile sense, ἐς χεῖρας ἱκέσθαι, Il. 10, 448: and in various metaphors, as ἱκ. ἠβήν, Il. 24, 728; ἡβης μέτρον, Il. 11, 225, Od. 11, 317; γήραος οὐδόν, Od. 15, 246; ὀλέθρου πείρατα, Il. 6, 143; τέλος μύθων, Il. 9, 56.—2. οὐρανὸν or ἐς οὐρανὸν ἱκειν, ἱκάνειν, *to go up, reach to* heaven, e. g. of κνίση, καπνός, but also of fixed objects, e. g. a towering rock, Od. 12, 73: then in genl. of any thing that spreads far and wide, esp. light and sound, αἴγλη, σέλας, and αὐτή, ὠμηστός, κλέος, ἀγγελίη: metaph., ὕβρις τε βίη τε τιθήμενον οὐρανὸν ἱκει, violence and force are *reaching* even to heaven, i. e. reaching their height, Od. 15, 329.—3. of ships, Od. 9, 128; 12, 66: of treasures, κτήματα ἱκει Φρυγίην, *are brought* thither, Il. 18, 292; ὅ, τι χεῖρας ἵκοιτο, whatever *came* to hand, Od. 12, 331; φλὲψ αὐχέν' ἱκάνει, it *reaches* to the neck, Il. 13, 547; χάλκὸς ἵκετο χρόα, Il. 11, 352, etc.—4. of circumstances, conditions, χρειὼ ἱκει με, necessity *is upon* me; also absol. sine acc., needs *must*, Il. 10, 142; ὕπνος, γῆρας, μόρος ἱκάνει με, *come upon* or *over* me: θέσφατα ἱκάνει με, they *strike* me, i. e. *are fulfilled upon* me, Od. 9, 507: esp. of thoughts, feelings, etc. which *come upon, seize, possess* one, πένθος, etc., ἱκάνει με, φρένας καὶ θυμόν, με φρένας, very freq. in Hom., more rare c. dat. pers., as Od. 20, 228. Sometimes Hom. adds a part., ἱκάνω φεύγων, etc., *to come* in flight, etc., also c. adj., ὑπότροπος, Il. 6, 501, etc. [ῐ usu. in ἵκω, in Hom., and so Aesch. Fr. 5; but ῑ always in ἱκάνω, unless with augm.: so ῑ in ἱκνέομαι, except by augm. in aor. indicat. ἱκόμην, which however Hom. freq. leaves out: acc. to Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 2, 36, ι might be short even in ἵκω, cf. also Donalds. ad l.]
Ἴλᾱ, ἡ, Dor. for Ἰλη. [ῑ]
†Ἴλα, ἡ, *Ila*, a harbour of Persia, Arr. Ind. 38, 2.
Ἰλᾶδόν, adv. (ἴλη) *in troops, in bodies*, Lat. *turmatim*, Il. 2, 93, Hdt. 1, 172 (where it is εἰλαδόν): in genl. *in abundance, in a mass*, Hes. Op. 285, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 21. [ῐ]
Ἰλάειρα, ας, ἡ, *the moon*, Emped. (Prob. from ἱλαρός.) [ἰλᾱ]
†Ἱλάειρα, ας, ἡ, *Hilaira*, a daughter of Apollo, Paus.—2. a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, Apollod. 3, 10.
Ἴλαθι, v. ἵλημι.
Ἵλαμαι, rare collat. form of ἱλάομαι, ἱλάσκομαι, H. Hom. 20, 5, cf. ἵλημι. [ἰλᾱ]
Ἱλάομαι, Ep. for ἱλάσκομαι, Il. 2, 550, Ap. Rh. 2, 847 [ἰλᾱ-]: Att. ἱλέομαι, Aesch. Supp. 117, 128; also ἱλεόομαι.
ΙΛΑΟΣ, ον, Hom., and Pind., as also in lyric passages of Trag.: but Att. ἵλεως, ων, as also in Hdt. 6, 91: nom. pl. ἵλεῳ, neut. ἵλεα (Plat. Phaed. 95 A): *soothed, appeased*, Lat. *pacatus*, hence of gods, *propitious, gracious*, Il. 1, 583; and so usu. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 44, Plat. Legg. 712 B; of men, *kind, kindly, mild, gentle*, Il. 9, 639, etc.; also *cheerful, gay*, like ἱλαρός (which is post-Hom.), H. Hom. Cer. 204, Plat. Symp. 206 D. [ῐ always Ep. and Att.: sometimes even ᾱ, prob. on the analogy of λεώς λᾶός, Μενέλεως Μενέλᾱος.]
Ἱλάριος, ας, ἡ, (ἱλαρός)=ἱλαρότης, Luc. [ῐ]
Ἱλάρια, ων, τά, sub. ἱερά, *a festival of mirth, revel*, Lat. *hilaria*, celebrated at Rome as soon as the vernal Equinox was past: from
Ἱλᾱρός, ά, όν, (ἵλαος) *cheerful, gay, joyous*, Lat. *hilaris*, Ar. Ran. 455, Xen., etc. Adv. -ρῶς, Xen. Apol. 33. [ῐ]
Hence
Ἱλαρότης, ητος, ἡ, *cheerfulness, gaiety*, Lat. *hilaritas*, Plut. [ῐ]
Ἱλαροτραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, (ἱλαρός, τραγῳδία) *a tragedy travestied*, invented by Rhinthon. [ῐῑ]
Ἱλάρυω, ὦ, LXX., and Ἱλαρύνω, (ἱλαρός) *to make cheerful, exhilarate*. [ῐ]
Ἱλαρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἴλη, ἀρχω) *the commander of a troop of horse*, Lat. *alae equitum praefectus*, Polyb. [ῐ] Hence
Ἱλαρχία, ας, ἡ, ἱλάρχης.
†Ἵλαρχος, ου, ὁ, in Sparta, Xen. H
Ἱλαρῳδία, ας, ἡ, ἱλαρῳδός, Aristox.
Ἱλαρῳδός, οῦ, *singer of joyous* described fully by 621 C. [ῐ]
†Ἵλας, α, ὁ, *Ilas*, sidamus, Pind. O
λαος.
†Ἱλάσαρος, ου, ὁ, Arabia, Strab.
†Ἱλάσθητι, aor. i κομαι III.
Ἱλάσιμος, ον, [ἱλᾱ]: from
Ἱλάσκομαι, rar fut. ἱλάσομαι [ᾱ] Dor. ἱλάξομαι: as act., (ἵλαος). *To* Hom. always of g ἔργον, ἱλάσκεσθ *pitious to one, recon* win his favour; sacrifices, *by* son 550: with part., τινί τι, *by* present also of men who and wishes to con ing divine honour 5, 47: but also s τινὰ χρήμασι, Id. 8 *to expiate, ἀμαρτία* also, we have an ἱλάσθητι, *be gracio* Hom. uses the ἵλημι, qq. v. [ῐ re 100, 147, cf. H. Hence
Ἵλασμα, ατος, τ and
Ἱλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Plut.: *a propitiat* Ἱλαστήριος, α, —II. as subst. ἱλα *expiatory sacrifice*, —2. sub. ἐπίθεμα, ering of the ark in LXX.
Ἱλάω, ἱλέομαι, μαι and ἱλάσκομαι Ἵλεός, ὁ,=εἵλε Ἵλεος, ον, poet., for ἵλαος. [ῐ]
†Ἱλεργέται, ων Ἱλέργητες, ων, οἱ, a people of Spain
†Ἵλερδα, ης, ἡ, a city of Spain on
†Ἵλεύς, έως, ὁ, Hes. Fr. 3.
Ἱλέως, adv. fro
Ἵλη or εἰλη, ἡ, Hdt., the former εἴλω) *a crowd, band* 1, 73, 202: esp. Pind. N. 5, 70: Eur. Alc. 581.—2. *a troop of horse*, La of 64 men; κατ' ἴλ An. 1, 2, 16: in g *diers*, Soph. Aj. *a certain division* Lac. 2, 11, cf. (For deriv. v. εἴλ
Ἱλῆδόν, adv.=
Ἵληθι, imperat.
Ἱλήκω. Ἵλαος *pitious*, of a god, junct. ἱλήκησι: el ἱλήκοιμι. [ῐ]
Ἵλημι,= foreg. in imperat. ἵληθι *cious!* Od. 3, 380; Theocr. 15, 143, a

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Dor. for Οἰλιάδης, , Pind. O. 9, 120 . Donaldson New

ός, a *Trojan*, Eur.

, *Trojan*, πόλεμος,

pecul. fem. of Ἴλι-, and Trag.—II. as sub. γῆ, *the Trojan* —2. sub. γυνή, *a* αί Ἰλιάδες, Eur. λιάς, sub. ποίησις, er: Proverb. Ἰλιὰς e. an endless string, 7, 12. [– ⏑ ⏑]

o have a dizziness in . 581, 1218: *to lose* en one looks down at. Theaet. 175 D; . Phaed. 79 C. [ἰλ]:

ός, (ἴλλω, εἴλω) *a* sp. *a swimming* or ead, Lat. *vertigo*, *a* 407 C.—2. *a whirl-* n. [ἰ]

a whirling, whirlpool, , *perplexity* of mind,]

, *the Iliōa, Trojan* A.

an inhab. of Ilium; *ans*, Strab.

rom Troy, Hom.

Troy, Hom. v. sub.

, ἡ, *Iliocŏlōne*, a city

. Ἴλιος. Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, horbas, a Trojan, Il.

ν, ὁ, (Ἴλιος, βαίω) oy, Anth.

os, the city of Ilus, .; seldom in other only in Il. 15, 71: : hence the advs., oy, Hom.: Ἰλιόθι, the phrase, Ἰλιόθι ατὰ Ἴλιόφι, Il. 21,

a city of Spain, on

the Ilissus, a river g from Hymettus, Paus. Εἰλισσός, 1,

ός) *to look awry,* λλαίνειν, Hipp.

ή, (ἴλλω, εἴλω) *a* . 13, 572, in plur.; v. εἰλεῖν 14: also *arious* kind of *thrush*,

(ἰλλός) *to look awry*, cf. ἰλλωπέω.

fem. of ἰλλός.

ἰλλω) *squinting*, ἰλ- o get a squint, Ar. to Moer., Att. for bo.

e eye in Ion. dialect, no doubt from ἴλλω, ence δενδίλλω.

sub. γῆ, *Illyria*.

ν, *of* or *belonging to* ῆ, ἴθνη, Strab.; πο- s subst. Ἰλλυρικόν, country of Europe astern shore of the edonia to Noricum,

, *the Illyrians, inhab.* 196; Ar. Av. 1521.

, fem. adj. *Illyrian,* αία, Dion. P., also without αία, *Illyria* =Ἰλλυρικόν.

†Ἰλλυριός, οῦ, ὁ, *Illyrius*, son of Cadmus and Harmonia, after whom Illyria was said to be named, Apollod. —II. *an Illyrian*, Hdt.

ἼΑΛΩ, v. sub εἴλω.—II. esp. of the eyes, *to squint, look askance;* though this signf. is perh. only found in the compds. and derivs., ἰλλός, -αίνω, etc.

Ἰλλώδης, ες, (ἰλλός, εἶδος) *squinting, distorted, ὄμματα*, Hipp.

Ἰλλωπέω, ῶ, ἰλλωπίζω, ἰλλώπτω, =ἰλλίζω, *to squint: to be short-sighted.* (Acc. to some from ἴλλω and ὤψ, better simply from ἰλλός, Lob. Phryn. 607.)

Ἴλλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἴλλω) *a distortion*, esp. of the eye, Hipp.

†Ἴλος, ου, ὁ, *Ilus*, son of Dardanus and Batea, ruler of Dardania, Il. 11, 166; Apollod.—2. son of Tros, founder of Ilium, Il. 20, 252, Pind. N. 7, 44. 3. son of Mermerus in Ephyra, Od. 1, 259.

†Ἰλούργεια, ας, ἡ, *Ilurgĭa*, a city of Spain, Polyb.

Ἰλυόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἰλύς) *muddy, slimy*, Ap. Rh.: in genl. *impure.* [ῐ]

Ἰλῠός, ὁ,=εἰλεός II., *a lurking-hole, den, lair*, Call. Jov. 25: also ἴλεος. [ῐ]

ἸΑΥ῎Σ, ύος, ἡ, *mud, slime, dirt*, Il. 21, 318, Hdt. 2, 7: sometimes for πηλός (q. v.), *dregs, sediment*, Hipp.; of wine, Arist. Gen. An.: so opp. to loam, clay. (Prob. from εἰλύω, ἴλλω. [– –, gen. ῦος, Hom., later ῡ Leon. T. 39.]

Ἰλυσπάομαι,=εἰλυσπάομαι, *to crawl* or *wriggle* like a worm, Plat. Tim. 92 A.

Ἰλύσπασις, εως, ἡ, *wriggling motion*, as of leeches, Arist. H. A.

Ἰλύσπωμα, ατος, τό, *a wriggling movement.*

Ἰλύω, (ἰλύς) *to cover with slime* or *dirt.*—II.=εἰλύω. [ἰλῡ̆]

Ἰλυώδης, ες,=ἰλυόεις, Gal. [ἰλῡ̆]

†Ἰμαϊκὸν ὄρος, τό,=Ἴμαον, Arr. Ind. 6, 4.

Ἰμαῖος, α, ον, (ἰμάω) *of, connected with drawing water, ἰμαῖα μέλη*, songs *of the draw-well*, Call. Fr. 42, v. Ilgen Praef. Scol. n. 5; so, ἰμόνιοστρόφου μέλη, songs *of the water-drawer*, Ar. Ran. 1297. [ῐ]

†Ἰμαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Imaeus*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 31.

Ἰμαλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *abundance of meal:* in genl. *plenty.*

Ἰμάλιος, α, ον, *plentiful.*

Ἰμαλίς ίδος, ἡ, a Syracusan epith. of Ceres, Polemo ap. Ath. 109 A.—II. *a song sung at the mill.* Dor. word.

Ἰμαντάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱμάς, naval term.

Ἰμαντελικτεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἱμάς, ἑλίσσω) *a twister of ropes:* metaph. *a puzzling, knotty sophist*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 614 E.

Ἰμαντίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱμάς.

Ἰμάντϊνος, η, ον, (ἱμάς) *of leathern thongs*, Hdt. 4, 189. [ῐ̆μ]

Ἰμάντιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱμάς.

Ἰμαντόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (ἱμάς, δεσμός) *a leathern band.*

Ἰμαντοπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ἱμάς, πέδη) *a leathern band:* metaph. *the feeler of the polypus*, Anth.

Ἰμαντόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (ἱμάς, πούς) like Lat. *loripes, crookshanked:* esp.—1. name of a tribe of Aethiopians, Plin. 5, 8.—2. *a* kind of *water-bird*, Opp. Ixeut. 2.

Ἰμαντόω, ῶ, (ἱμάς) *to bind with thongs.*

Ἰμαντώδης, ες, (ἱμάς, εἶδος) *leather-like*, Plat.

Ἰμάντωμα, ατος, τό, *a band, tie.*

Ἴμαντωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἱμαντόω) *a binding with thongs.*—II. *a piece of timber used instead of a bond-stone*, in building, LXX.

Ἰμαοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱμαῖος, ἀείδω) *one who sings the ἱμαῖος.*

†Ἴμαον, ου, τό, also wr. Ἰμαῖον, ὄρος, and in Ptol. Ἰμαος, *Mt. Imaus*, an extensive range of mountains in Asia, branching off to the east now *the Altai*, and south-east now *Mustag*, Strab.

Ἱμάς, άντος, others ἄντος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. *ἱμάντεσσι: a leathern strap* or *thong*, Il. 10, 262, etc.: in various usages, as in plur., *the straps, harness* of a chariot, Lat. *lora*, Il. 8, 544: *a rein*, Il. 23, 324, etc.: *the thong* or *lash* of a whip, Il. 23, 363: in plur. also, *the caestus* of boxers, being straps put round the hand, Il. 23, 684, in later times loaded with studs, etc., and then called *μύρμηκες: the chin-strap* of the helmet, Il. 3, 371: the magic *girdle* of Venus, Lat. *caestus*, Il. 14, 214, 219: in Od. *a latchet* or *thong*, by which the bolt was shot home into the socket, and which was then fastened to the *κορώνη*, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 442, cf. 4, 802; 21, 46: post-Hom. also *the rope of a draw-well*, elsewh. *ἱμονιά: a shoe-latchet*, N. T. Proverb., *ἱ. κύνειός ἐστι*, he's as tough as a piece of dogskin, Ar. Vesp. 231. (The root is rather to be found in the Sanscr. *si* (to bind), than in ἵημι, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 174, cf. Old-Sax. *simo*, a bond: hence also *ἱμάσσω, ἱμάσθλη*, and with *ἰ-* omitted, *μάστιξ*.) [⏑ –, but ῐ, Il. 8, 544; 10, 475; 23, 363, Od. 21, 46: in deriv. and compds. always ῐ̆.]

Ἱμάσθλη, ης, ἡ, (ἱμάς, ἱμάσσω) *the thong* or *lash* of a whip, in genl. *a whip*, Hom.: later, *any thong*, Opp. [ῐ̆]

Ἱμάσσω, fut. ἱμάσω [ᾰ̆], (ἱμάς) *to flog, scourge, ἵππους*, etc., Hom.: *πληγαῖς ἱμ. τινά*, Il. 15, 17; *χειρί*, H. Hom. Ap. 340: metaph., *ἱμ. γαῖαν, to smite* it with lightnings, Il. 2, 782. [ῐ̆]

Ἱμᾱτηγός, όν, (ἱμάτιον, εἶμα, ἄγω) *loaded with apparel, ναῦς*, Theophr. [ᾰ̆]

Ἱμᾱτιδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱμάτιον, Ar. Fr. 64. [ἱμ–δᾰ̆]

Ἱμᾱτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἱμάτιον, Ar. Plut. 985. [ῐ–ῐ̆]

Ἱμᾱτίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἱμάτιον) *to clothe*, N. T. [ἱμ]

Ἱμᾱτιοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἱμάτιον, θήκη) *a clothes-chest, wardrobe.* [ἱμ]

Ἱμᾱτιοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ἱμάτιον, κάπηλος) *a clothes-seller*, Luc. [ἱμ–κᾰ̆]

Ἱμᾱτιοκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἱμάτιον, κλέπτω) *one who steals clothes*, like λωποδύτης, Diog. L. [ῐ̆]

Ἱμᾱτιομίσθης, ου, ὁ, (ἱμάτιον, μισθός) *one who lets out dresses.*

Ἱμᾱτιομισθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱμάτιον, μισθόω)=foreg.

Ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, in form as if dim. from ἷμα (i. e. εἶμα), *a piece of dress:* esp. *an outer garment, a cloak, mantle* worn above the *χιτών*, Homer's *χλαῖνα*, Hdt. 2, 47, Epich. p. 88; it was, in fact, a square piece of cloth thrown over the left, and brought round over or under the right shoulder, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 337; cf. also *χλανίς, τρίβων: τὰ ἱμάτια*, in genl. *clothes*, Hdt. 1, 9: *ἐν ἱματίοις*, of civilians, *in the robe of peace*, Lat. *togati*, Plut. Camil. 10.—II. in genl. *a cloth*, Hdt. 4, 23. [ῐ̆μᾰ̆]

Ἱμᾱτιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἱμάτιον, πωλέω) *a dealer in clothes*, Criti. 54. [ἱμ]

Ἱμᾱτιοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., *ἱμ. ἀγορά, the slop-market.* [ἱμ]

Ἱματιουργικός, ή, όν, *of, skilled in making clothes: ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη, the*

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tailor's art, Plat. Polit. 280 A, ubi olim *ἱματουργική*: from

'Ἱματιουργός, όν, (*ἱμάτιον*, *ἔργω*) *making clothes*: as subst. *a tailor*.

'Ἱματιοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to take care of clothes*, Luc. [*ῡ*]: and

'Ἱματιοφῠλάκιον, ου, τό, *a clothes-chest, wardrobe*: from

'Ἱματιοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἱμάτιον*, *φύλαξ*) *one who has charge of the wardrobe*. [*ῡ*]

'Ἱματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἱματίζω*) *clothing, apparel*, Polyb.

'Ἱματουργικός, -ουργός, v. *ἱματιουργ-*.

'Ἱμάω, ῶ, Att. inf. *ἱμᾶν*, (*ἱμάς*) *to draw up with a strap* or *cord*, esp. water from a well, Ath.: also *to draw, suck out*, *γάλα*, Arist. H. A. [ᾱ]

†'Ἰμβρᾱσίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Imbrasus*, i. e. Pirous, Il. 4, 520.

†'Ἰμβράσιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Imbrasus*, Ap. Rh. 2, 866: pecul. fem. 'Ἰμβρασίς, Nic. Alex. 150: from

†'Ἰμβρασος, ου, ὁ, *the Imbrāsus*, a river of the island Samos, earlier Parthenius, Strab.

†'Ἰμβριος, ου, ὁ, *Imbrius*, son of Mentor of Pedasus in Caria, an ally of the Trojans, Il, 13, 171, 197.—II. adj. *of Imbrus, Imbrian*.

†'Ἴμβρος, ου, ὁ, *Imbrus*, son of Aegyptus and Caliandis, Apollod.—II. ἡ, an island on the coast of Thrace, with a city of same name, celebrated for its worship of the Cabiri; now *Imbro*, Il. 13, 33; 21, 43; Hdt. 5, 26; 6, 41.

'Ἰμείρω, Aeol. *ἰμέρρω*, Sapph. 1, 27, (*ἵμερος*) *to long, yearn for* or *after, desire*, *τινός*, Od. 10, 431, 555, Hes. Sc. 31, Ar. Nub. 435; but c. acc., Soph. O. T. 59; c. inf., *to long* or *wish to* do, Solon 5, 7; also absol., Soph. El. 1053. More freq. in same signf. *ἱμείρομαι*, as dep. c. aor. mid. (Il. 14, 163), and pass. *ἱμέρθην* (Hdt. 7, 44); c. gen., Od. 1, 41; c. inf., Hdt. l. c.; esp. of sexual desire, Il. 14, 163, etc. Very rare in Att. (v. ll. cc.); though Plat. Crat. 418 C has it in part., just like *ἀσμένοις γίγνεται αὐτοῖς*. [ῑ]

'Ἴμεν, 1 plur. pres. from *εἶμι*.

'Ἰμεν, Ep. inf. from *εἶμι* for *ἰέναι*, freq. in Hom. [ῑ]

'Ἴμεναι, Ep. inf. from *εἶμι* for *ἰέναι*, Hom. [ῑ]

'Ἰμέρα, ἡ, old collat. form of *ἡμέρα*, acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C, D.

†'Ἰμέρα, ας, ἡ, *Himĕra*, a city of Sicily on the Himeras, a colony of the Zancleans, Pind. O. 12, 2; Hdt. 6, 24; 7, 165; Thuc. 6, 5.

†'Ἱμεραῖον, ου, τό, *Himeraeum*, a place in Thrace near Amphipolis, Thuc. 7, 9.

†'Ἱμεραῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Himera, Himeraean*, Polyb.: pecul. fem. 'Ἱμερίς, ίδος.

†'Ἱμεραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Himeraeus*, brother of Demetrius Phalereus, Ath. 542 E.—II. *an inhab. of Himera*, v. foreg.

†'Ἱμέρας, α, ὁ, *the Himēras*, the name of two rivers of Sicily which rise in Mt. Nebrodes, the one running north, now *Fiume Grande*, Pind. P. 1, 153; Theocr. 5, 124; Polyb. 7, 4, 2; the other south, now *Fiume Salso*.

†'Ἱμέριος, ου, ὁ, *Himerius*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dinarchus was directed, Dion. H.

'Ἱμεροδερκῆς, ές, (*ἵμερος*, *δέρκομαι*) *looking sweet* or *longingly*, Anth.

'Ἱμερόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἵμερος*) *exciting love* or *desire, lovely, delightsome*, in Hom. always of things, *ἔργα γάμοιο*, Il. 5, 429, etc.; of the song and the dance, Od. 1, 141; 18, 193: so *ἱμερόεν κιθαρίζειν*, Il. 18, 570: also, *πᾶσιν δ' ἱμ. ὑπέδυ γόος*, Od. 10, 398, cf. sub v. *ἵμερος*. [ῐ]

'Ἱμεροθᾰλής, ές, (*ἵμερος*, *θάλλω*) Dor. for *ἱμεροθηλής*, *sweetly growing* or *blooming*, Ἔαρ, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ἱμερόνους, ουν, (*ἵμερος*, *νοῦς*) *lovely of soul*, Orph. [ῐ]

'Ἱμερόομαι, as pass., of a female, *to have sexual intercourse with*, *τινός*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ἵμερος, ου, ὁ, *a longing, yearning after* a person or thing, Lat. *desiderium*, *τινός*, Hom.: absol., usu. *love, desire*, as Il. 3, 446; hence, *φιλότης καὶ ἵμερος* joined, Il. 14, 198: and so in Pind., and Trag., much like *ἔρως*, though usu. a mere animal passion, Lat. *cupido*, cf. Luc. Dear. Judic. 15, who distinguishes *ἔρως*, *ἵμερος*, *πόθος*: the phrase *γόον ἵμερος*, freq. in Hom., *the yearning* after tears, i. e. the yearning of the soul to disburden itself in grief (see Genesis 43, 30); hence even c. gen. objecti, *πατρὸς ὑφ' ἱμερον ὦρσε γόοιο*, *a yearning* to weep *for* his father, Od. 4, 113: in Hdt. usu., *ἱμερον ἔχειν*=*ἱμείρεσθαι*, c. inf., 5, 106, etc.; cf. sub v. *ἐνστάζω*. [ῐ]

'Ἱμερόφωνος, ον, (*ἵμερος*, *φωνή*) *of lovely voice* or *song*, *ἀηδών*, Sapph. 36, and so W. Dind. Alcm. 12, for *ἱερ.* [ῐ]

'Ἰμέρῥω, Aeol. for *ἱμείρω*, Sapph. 1, 27. [ῐ]

'Ἱμερτός, ή, όν, (*ἱμείρω*) *longed for, much desired, lovely*, epith. of a river, Il. 2, 751; and so of places, Solon 5, 52; 16, 1; *ἱμ. λέχος*, Pind. P. 3, 177; *ἱμ. ἡλικίη*, *dear* life, Simon. 96, 2. Only poet. [ῐ]

'Ἱμερώδης, ες, (*ἵμερος*, *εἶδος*)=*ἱμερόεις*, Callistr.

†'Ἰμευσιμος, ου, ὁ, *Imeusimus*, son of Icarius and Periboea, Apollod.

'Ἰμέω,=*ἰμάω*, dub.

'Ἰμητήριον, ου, τό, (*ἰμάω*) *a rope to draw water*. [ῐ]

'Ἰμητός, ή, όν, (*ἰμάω*) *drawn out as from a well*. [ῐ]

†'Ἱμίλκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Himilco*, a Carthaginian, Polyb. 1, 42, 12.

†'Ἰμμαρᾶδος, ου, ὁ, *Immarādus*, son of Eumolpus, Paus.

'Ἰμμεναι, poet. for *ἰμεναι*, *ἰέναι*, inf. from *εἶμι*, Il. 20, 365.

'Ἰμονιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (not *ἰμονία*), (*ἱμάς*) *the rope of a draw-well*, in genl. *a rope*, Alex. Pann. 3: *ἰμονιάν*, absol., *a rope's length*, i. e. as long as a bucket takes to go down and come up a well, Ar. Eccl. 351. [ῐ]

'Ἰμονιοστρόφος, ον, (*ἰμονιά*, *στρέφω*) *drawing water at a well*, cf. sub *ἰμαῖος*. [ῐ]

'Ἰν, dat. of the old pers. pron. *ἰ*, *ἰς*, q. v.

'Ἰν, Cretic for *ἐν*, cf. Lat. *in, intus*.

'Ἰν, ὁ,=*ἰς*, Lat. *vis*, very dub.

'Ἰνά, A. as conjunction;—*that, in order that*—I. like all *final* conjunctions—1. *with subjunct. mood after tenses of present time*, as Od. 2, 307, Il, 1, 203. Its supposed Ep. use with the indic. in such cases, for the subjunct., is founded only on passages where the long vowel of the subj. mood has been shortened metri grat. e. g. *εἰδομεν* for *εἰδωμεν*, Il. 1, 363, *παύσομεν* for *παυσωμεν*, Il. 21, 314, etc.—2. *with optat. after tenses of past time*, Il. 5, 2, etc.: also after a pres. where the *purpose* or *intention* is spoken of rather than the *fact* asserted, Seidl. Eur. El. 59, Herm. Soph. El. 57.—3. but *with the past tenses of the indicat.*, to imply a consequence which is *now* impossible, Monk Hipp. 643, v. Kühner Gr. § 778. (The strict rules of these constructions are freq. violated by later and lax writers, v. Herm. Orph. p. 812.)—II. *ἵνα* *lest*, Lat. *ut ne*: in same c as *ἵνα*, Hom.—2. acc. to is put for *ἐὰν μή* in Il. 7, verse is prob. spurious, 5, p. 369. However, the for *ἐάν* seems establis dence of Gramm.; but from its adverbial force, in Lat. Hence *ἵνα* is kep even by Bekk.—III. wit ticles, *ἵνα δή*, Il. 7, 26, *ἵ* 382, and Att.: *ἵνα τί*; *to what end?* either abso tion, e. g. Ar. Eccl. 71 verb following, e. g. Ar B. as adv.—I. of place a place, *in what place*, Hom., and Att.: also lik of place, c. gen. loci, *ἵνα* etc., Lat. *ubi terrarum*, V 133, etc.; *οὐχ ὁρᾷς, ἵν'* what a depth of woe tho Aj. 386, cf. O. T. 367, cf. § 813.—2. of motion to *what place, whither*, Od. 4 also in Soph. O. T. 1311 this signf., seems only t exclamations.—II. of as some take Od. 6, 2 Soph. O. C. 621, Tr. Döderl. Soph. O. C. 62 referring these places to place, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4, the old person. pron. conj. *ἵνα* answers to the so the adv. *ἵνα* to the *ὅποι, ὁπόταν*, Lat *ubi, qu*

'Ἰναία, ή,=*ἰς*.

'Ἰνάρως, ω, ὁ, *Inarus*, mitichus, a king of Ae 12; Thuc. 1, 104.

†'Ἰνάχειος, α, ον, *of* or *Inachus*, *κόρη*, *daughter of* Io, Aesch. Pr. 590, *σπέρ*

†'Ἰναχίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of* pl. *οἱ 'Ἰναχ-*, *the descendan* i. e. the Argives, Eur. I

†'Ἰνάχιος, α, ον, *of* or *Inachus, Inachian*, Callim

†'Ἰνᾶχις, ίδος, ἡ, *daugh* i. e. Io, Mosch. 2, 44.

†'Ἰναχώνη, ης, ἡ,=*fo* Dian. 254

†'Ἰνᾶχος, ου, ὁ, *Inachus*, nus and Tethys, a river of Argos, father of Phoro Aesch. Pr.; Apollod.—I Argolis, flowing into th Sinus, now *Xeria*, Eur. river of Acarnania, fall Ambracian gulf, or, acc account, into the Achel

'Ἰνάω,=*ἰνέω*.

-ινδα, adverbial termi signifying a game or usu. joined to *παίζειν*, A. B p. 1353.

†'Ἰνδαθυρσις, ιος, ὁ, Scythian, Arr. Ind. 5, 6.

'Ἰνδάλλομαι, dep., only and impf., (*εἶδος*, *εἰδάλ μαι*) *to appear*, esp. *to ap τε μοι ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλ ασθαι*, Od. 3, 246: also *ἰνδάλλετο σφίσι Πηλείω* to them *like* the son of P absol. *to appear, seem*, Il. so, *ὡς μοι ἰνδάλλεται* memory *seems*, i. e. as seems in my memory, Ep. word, also used 188, Plat. Theaet. 189 E

'Ἰνδαλμα, ατος, τό, *ance*, Lat. *species*, Ael.

'Ἰνδαλματίζομαι,=*ἰνδ* ban.

'Ἰνδαλμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*Ἰν*

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mon of Phlius, Diog.

India, Luc. cf. 'Ινδι-

ν, οἱ, the Indicetae, a
ania Tarraconensis,

ής, οῦ, ὁ, ('Ινδικός,
n-voyager, name of

, Indian, Soph. Ant.
ἡ χώρη, Hdt. 3, 98;
3, 106; usu. form:
νδικόν, sub. φάρμα-
pepper, Hipp.—2. *a*
ligo, Diosc.
the Indian language,

, ('Ινδός, *γένω) *In-*
India, Joseph.
, ὁ, ('Ινδός, ὄλλυμι)
epith. of Bacchus,

ν, ὁ, Indopatres, masc.

n Indian, first in Hdt.
δοί, esp. of the drivers
lyb.—II. as adj. = 'Ιν-
ιτh.—III. *the Indus*, a
dia, Hdt. 4, 44.
ν, ὁ, = 'Ινδολέτης,

, = 'Ινδικός, Anth.
νάω, *to empty*, Hipp.
cted with Lat. *inanis*,

, an emptying, purging,

, = foreg., Erotian.
, Inessa, a small town
of Mount Aetna, the
ικ. 3, 104: hence
ον, of Inessa, Thuc.

(ἶς) *the sinews between*
he back: in genl. *the*
nape of the neck, Il. 5,

child, Aesch. Eum.
lso ἡ ἰνίς, *a daughter*,
Only poet. (Prob.

Inna, a fountain in
C.
ου, and *ἰννός*, οῦ, ὁ,

n compd. *καθίννυμι*.
(ἶς, εἶδος) = *ἰνώδης*.

, οἱ, and *'Ινσομβροι*,
cell. 4, 6.
, οἱ, the Insubres, a
Upper Italy on the

νης, ὁ, Intaphernes, a
rsian, Hdt. 3, 70.
, οἱ, the Intemelii, a
rians, Strab.
ς, ἡ, *Interamna*, now
Umbria, Strab.
ου, τό, Interamnium,
ty of Latium, Strab.
ς, ἡ, *Intercatia*, a city

ς, ἡ, *Interocrea*, a city
Strab.
ον, of Inychus, Iny-
p. Maj. 283 C: from
Inychus, a small town
y, now *Calta Bellota*,

. οῦς, ἡ, Ino, daugh-
mother of Learchus
and afterwards wor-
goddess by the name
Od. 5, 333, and Hes.
ο. 'Ινοῦς ἄχη, Zenob.
) 4, 38.

'Ινώδης, ες, (ἶς, εἶδος) *sinewy, fibrous*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, and Arist. [ῐ]

†'Ινωπός, οῦ, ὁ, *Inōpus*, a fountain and stream in the island Delos, H. Hom. Ap. 18; Callim. H. Dian. 171: styled *Αἰγύπτιος* from its rising and subsiding like the Nile, Anth., Strab. [ῐ]

'Ιξ or ἰξ, ἡ, gen. *ἰκός*, *a worm* or *grub that destroys the vine-buds*, prob. a collat. form of *ἴψ*, Alcm. 124. [where Welcker *ἰκα*, for *ι* is long.]

'Ιξᾶλῆ, ῆς, ἡ, (not *ἰξᾶλη*) *a goat's skin*, Hipp.: esp. used as a stage dress for satyric dramas; others corruptly *ἰζύνη*, Poll.: cf. *ἀλωπεκῆ, λεοντῆ*, etc.: from

'Ιξᾶλος, ον, epith. of the wild goat or chamois, *ἰξάλου αἰγὸς ἀγρίου*, Il. 4, 105; explained as = *πηδητικός, ὁρμητικός, bounding, darting, springing*, and usu. derived from *ἀίσσω*, as if *ἀἰξαλος*, cf. *αἴξ, αἰγός*.

'Ιξευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Ιξευτήριος, ον, *belonging to fowling; like birdlime*, Lat. *viscatus*, as epith. of *Τύχη*, Plut. 2, 281 E.

'Ιξευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἰξεύω*) *a fowler, bird-catcher, ἰξευτὺς κῶρος*, Bion. 2, 1. Hence

'Ιξευτικός, ή, όν, = *ἰξευτήριος*.

'Ιξευτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ἰξευτήρ*, as epith. of *Τύχη*, Plut. 2, 321 F, cf. *ἰξευτήριος*.

'Ιξεύω, (*ἰξός*) *to catch birds by birdlime*: in genl. *to catch*.

'Ιξία, ας, ἡ, Lat. *viscum*, = *ἰξός*, Theophr.—II. the plant *χαμαιλέων*, esp. *the white*, Diosc.—III. = *κιρσός*, Hipp.

'Ιξίας, ου, ὁ, *a poisonous plant*, perh. = *ἰξία* II., Diosc.

'Ιξοβόρος, ον, = *ἰξοβόρος*.

'Ιξίνη, ης, ἡ, *a plant of the thistle kind*, from which mastich was made, Theophr. [ῐ]

'Ιξόεις, εσσα, εν, *made, prepared from the plant ἰξία*, Nic.

'Ιξίονιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Ixion*, Il. 14, 317.

'Ιξις or ἰξις, εως, ἡ, (ἴκω) *a going, line of motion*, Hipp.; esp. in phrase *καθ' ἵξιν, in a straight line*.

'Ιξιφάγος, ον, = *ἰξοφάγος*.

'Ιξίων, ονος, ὁ, *Ixion*, a mythical king of Thessaly: his name prob. = *ἱκέτης*, for he was the first homicide (Pind. P. 2, 59), and therefore *the first suppliant*, v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 547, Müller Eum. § 53. [ῐ]

'Ιξοβολέω, ῶ, *to be an ἰξοβόλος, to catch birds with lime-twigs*, Anth.: from

'Ιξοβόλος, ον, (*ἰξός, βάλλω*) *setting lime-twigs*: as subst. *a fowler*.

'Ιξοβόρος, ον, (*ἰξός, βορά, βιβρώσκω*) *eating misseltoe-berries*: hence—II. as subst., *the missel-thrush*, Arist. H. A.

'Ιξοεργός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἰξός, *ἔργω*) *one who uses birdlime, a fowler*, Anth.

'Ιξομαι, fut. of *ἱκνέομαι*, Hom.

'Ιξον, ες, ε, Ep. aor. of *ἵκω*, Hom.

'ΙΞΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *viscum, misseltoe*, a parasitic plant, also *ἰξία*.—II. *the misseltoe berry*.—III. *the birdlime* prepared from the last, Lat. *viscus*, Eur. Cycl. 433: hence—2. metaph. *a close, miserly fellow*, Ar. Fr. 620, v. Lob. Phryn. 399. (Akin to *κισσός*, perh. from *ἴσχω, the grasper, holder*.)

'Ιξοφάγος, ον, (*ἰξός, φαγεῖν*) = *ἰξοβόρος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 65 A. [ᾰ]

'Ιξοφορεύς, έως, ὁ, = sq., Anth.

'Ιξοφόρος, ον, (*ἰξός, φέρω*) *having misseltoe growing on it, ὄρυς*, Soph. Fr. 354: *limed, δόναξ*, Opp.

'Ιξύθεν, adv., *from the loins*, Arat.: from

'Ιξύς, ύος, ἡ, *the waist* or *small of the back, περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἰξυῖ* (poet. contr. dat. for *ἰξύϊ*), Od. 5, 231; 10, 544, of women's girdles: but in Hipp. the plur. *ἰξύες, loins*, v. Foës. Oecon. (Prob. akin to *ἰσχύς*, like *ἰσχίον*, cf. Cic. *latera et vires*.) [ῠ in nom. and acc. sing.; ῡ in trisyll. cases.]

'Ιξώδης, ες, (*ἰξός, εἶδος*) *like birdlime, sticky, clammy*, Hipp.—II. metaph. *stingy*, Luc. cf. *γλοιός*.

'Ιοβάκχεια, ων, τά, *a festival in honour of Bacchus*, ap. (Dem.) 1371, 24: from

'Ιόβακχος, ου, ὁ, *Bacchus invoked with the cry of ἰώ*, Anth.—2. *a hymn beginning with ἰὼ Βάκχε*, cf. Archil. ap. Heph. p. 94. [ῐ]

†'Ιόβας, α, ὁ, and 'Ιούβας, *Iuba*, king of Numidia; name also of a son of same, Plut. Caes. 55; Rom. 14; Strab.

†'Ιοβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Jobates*, king of Lycia, Apollod.

'Ιοβαφής, ές, (*ἰον, βάπτω*) *violet-coloured*, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 C: *dark*, Ath. [ῐ]

†'Ιόβης, ὁ, *Iobes*, son of Hercules and Certhe, Apollod.

'Ιοβλέφαρος, ον, (*ἰον, βλέφαρον*) *dark-eyed, black-eyed*, Pind. Fr. 113. [ῐ]

'Ιοβολέω, ῶ, *to shoot arrows, dart*, Ap. Rh.—II. *to emit poison*, Geop. [ῐ]: from

'Ιοβόλος, ον, (*ἰός, βάλλω*) *shooting, darting*.—II. *venomous*, Arist. H. A. [ῐ]

'Ιοβόρος, ον, (*ἰός, βορά, βιβρώσκω*) *poison-eating*. [ῐ]

'Ιοβόστρυχος, ον, (*ἰον, βόστρυχος*) *dark-haired*, Pind. O. 6, 50, l. 7, 33. [ῐ]

'Ιόγληνος, η, ον, (*ἰον, γλήνη*) *with dark eyeballs*; in genl. *dark-eyed*. [ῐ]

'Ιόδετος, ον, (*ἰον, δέω*) *violet-twined, στέφανοι*, Pind. Fr. 45. [ῐ]

'Ιοδνεφής, ές, (*ἰον, νέφος, δνόφος*) *violet-dark*, in genl. *dark, black, εἰρος*, Od. [ῐ]

'Ιοδόκη, ης, ἡ, *a quiver*, Ap. Rh. [ῐ]: strictly fem. from

'Ιοδόκος, ον, (*ἰός, δέχομαι*) *holding, containing arrows, φαρέτρη*, Od. 21, 12.—II. *containing poison, ὀδόντες ἰοδ.*, poison-fangs, Nic. [ῐ]

'Ιοειδής, ές, (*ἰον, εἶδος*) *violet-coloured, dark*, in Hom. always of the sea, whether calm, Il. 11, 298, etc., or stormy, Od. 11, 107; *κρήνη*, Hes. Th. 3: in later Ep. also metaph., *ἰο. λοιγός, κέντρον*, Nic. [ῐ]

'Ιόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἰον*) *violet-coloured, dark, σίδηρος*, Il. 23, 850, (acc. to others from *ἰός*, either *rusty*, liable to rust, or *good for arrows*: but ῐ must come from *ἴον*, not from *ἴος*, cf. *ἰόμωρος*: moreover, Nic. has *ἰ. θάλασσα*, Al. 171.)

†'Ιόεσσα, ης, ἡ, *Ioëssa*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

'Ιόζωνος, ον, (*ἰον, ζώνη*) *with purple girdle*, ap. Hesych. [ῐ]

'Ιοθαλής or -θαλής, ές, (*ἰον, θάλλω*) *blooming with violets*, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E. [ῐ]

†'Ιοκάστη, ης, ἡ, (in Hom. 'Επικάστη) *Iocasta*, daughter of Menoeceus, sister of Creon, mother and wife of Oedipus, Trag.

†'Ιόκαστος, ου, ὁ, *Iocastus*, son of Aeolus, Callim.

'Ιόκολπος, ον, = *ἰόζωνος*, Alcae. 15. [ῐ]

†'Ιολαεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Iolaës*, mountaineers in Sardinia, Strab.: from

†'Ιολάϊα, ων, τά, *Iolaïa*, a place in Sardinia, Paus.

†'Ιολάϊδας, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Iolaüs*; as pr. n., *Iolaïdas*, a general of the Thebans at Mantinea, Ael.

†'Ιόλαος, ου, ὁ, Dor. 'Ιόλας, Pind.,

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Att. Ἰόλεως, Eur. Heracl. 478, *Iolaüs*, son of Iphicles and Automedusa, the companion of Hercules, Hes. Th. 317; Pind. N. 3, 62.—2. a commander of the Macedonians, Thuc. 1, 62.—3. a cup-bearer of Alexander, Plut. Alex. 74, 77. In Arr. An. 7, 27, 2, Ἰόλλας.

†Ἰόλη, ης, ἡ, *Iöle*, daughter of king Eurytus of Oechalia in Euboea, beloved by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Hyllus, Soph. Trach.

†Ἰόλλας, ὁ, = Ἰόλαος 3.—2. brother of Cassander of Macedon, Diod. S.

Ἰολόχευτος, ον, (ἰός, λοχεύω) *born of venom*, [ῐ]

Ἶομεν, Ep. for ἴωμεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. from εἶμι, *let us go*, Hom. [ῑ, but sometimes ῐ in arsis in Hom.]

Ἰομῑγής, ές, (ἰός, μίγνυμι) *mixed with poison, poisoned*, Anth. [ῐ]

Ἰόμωρος, ον, in plur. ἰόμωροι, Il. 4, 242; 14, 479, as epith. of the Argives, acc. to some from ἰός, *fighting with arrows*, as opp. to ἐγχεσίμωρος; but ῐ, whereas ῑ in all compds. of ἰός. Others from ἴεναι ἐπὶ τὴν μόρον, *rushing on their fate*. Others from Ἰα, *a voice*, and μῶρος, μῶλος or μόρος, all in signf. of *men of big words, braggarts*, which would suit Il. 14, 479 very well. But the best deriv. is from ἴον and μόρος, *men of the destiny of a violet*, i. e. *shortlived*, or still better, *violet-*, i. e. *dark-fated*, cf. ἰοειδής fin.

Ἴον, ον, τό, *the violet*, Od. 5, 72: cf. λευκόϊον. There seems however to be some doubt of its identity: for in Od. it is mentioned as a marsh-plant; moreover, the ἴον λευκόν or *leucoïum, snow-flake*, is of the *narcissus* kind, and the ἴον κρόκεον prob. is *the narcissus*, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., H. P. 5, 144, 147, and cf. σίον. (Orig. no doubt it was Fίον, Lat. *vio-la*.) [ἴον, cf. ἰός fin.]

Ἰόνη, ης, ἡ, *Ione*, a Nereid, Apollod.

Ἰονθάς, άδος, ἡ, *shaggy, hairy*, epith. of the wild-goat, Od. 14, 50 [ῐ]: from

Ἰονθος, ου, ὁ, *the root of a hair, young shooting hair*.—II. *an eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard*, etc., Hipp.; hence also called ἀκμαί. (Prob. akin to ἀνθέω.) [ῐ]

Ἰόνιος, α, ον, (Ἰών) *of, concerning Io*; esp. ὁ Ἰόν. κόλπος or πόντος, τὸ Ἰόνιον πέλαγος, *the Ionian sea*, the sea between Epirus and Italy, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea, across which she was said to have swum, Hdt. 6, 127, etc., cf. omnino Aesch. Pr. 837, etc. [῏ῑ]

Ἰόντων, Att. 3 pl. imper. of εἶμι for ἴτωσαν, Thuc., Xen.

†Ἰόπη and Ἰόππη, ης, ἡ, *Joppa*, now *Jaffa*, a city of Judaea on the Mediterranean, Strab.; Dion. P.—II. *Iopa*, daughter of Iphicles, wife of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 29.

Ἰοπλόκᾱμος, ον, (ἴον, πλόκαμος) *with violet-locks, dark-haired*, Pind. P. 1, 1. [ῐ]

Ἰοπλόκος, ον, (ἴον, πλέκω) *weaving violets*, Alcae. 42: but—II. proparox. ἰόπλοκος, ον, pass., *woven with violets*. [ῐ]

†Ἰόρας, ου, ὁ, *Iura*, a mountain of Gaul, Strab.

†Ἰορδάνης, ου, ὁ, *the Jordan*, the chief river of Palestine, Strab., N. T.: Ἰόρδανος in Paus.—Adj. Ἰορδάνειος, and -δάνιος, α, ον, *of the Jordan*.

Ἴορκος, ου, ὁ, (δόρξ, δορκάς) *an animal of the deer kind*, Opp.

Ἰός, οῦ, ὁ, (A) also with heterog. plur. τὰ ἰά, Il. 20, 68: *an arrow*, Hom., and Trag. (Prob. from ἴεναι, ῐ-re, to go, like Sanscr. *ishu*, from *ish*, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 269, cf. ἰότης.) [ῐ, whereas ῑ in ἴον a violet.]

Ἰός, οῦ, ὁ, (B) *rust*, Theogn. 451, esp. that of iron or brass, *verdigris*, Lat. *aerugo*, Plat. Rep. 609 A. [ῐ]

Ἰός, οῦ, ὁ, (C) *poison*, esp. of serpents, Aesch. Ag. 834, and Eur.: hence Pind. O. 6, 79 calls honey ἰὸς ἀμεμφὴς, μελισσᾶν. [ῐ]

Ἶος, ἴα, Ep. for εἷς, μία, v. ἴα, besides fem. only the dat. neut. ἰῷ for ἑνί occurs, ἥματι, Il. 6, 422. [ῐ]

†Ἶος, ου, ἡ, *Ios*, now *Nio*, one of the Sporades, where Homer was said to be interred, Strab.

Ἰόστεπτος, ον, (ἴον, στέφω) = sq. [ῐ]

Ἰοστέφᾰνος, ον, (ἴον, στέφανος) *violet-crowned*, epith. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 18, and others: esp. of Athens and the Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1323, Ach. 637. [ῐ]

Ἰότης, ητος, ἡ, *will, resolve, inclination*, in Hom. almost always in dat., as, θεῶν ἰότητι, *by the will* or *hest* of the gods, just like ἑκητι, Il. 19, 9, Od. 7, 214, etc.; more rarely of men, μητρὸς ἰότητι, *at* her *will* or *hest*, Il. 18, 396, cf. Od. 11, 384; 18, 234, Il. 5, 874: in acc. only in Il. 15, 41, δι' ἐμὴν ἰότητα for ἐμῇ ἰότητι. Hesych. explains it by βουλήσει, αἰτίᾳ, ὀργῇ, χάριτι. (Prob. the same as Sanscr. *ishta*, from *ish* (cupere), cf. ἰός (A), and Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 269.)

Ἰοτόκος, ον, (ἰός C, τίκτω) *producing poison, venomous*, Opp. [ῐ]

Ἰοτύπής, ές, (ἰός, τύπτω) *struck by an arrow*, or *by poison*, Anth. [ῐ]

Ἰοῦ, a wild cry of woe, *a howl*, Lat. *heu!* Trag., usu. twice repeated: seldom, like ἰώ, a cry of joy, Ar. Eq. 1096; or of surprise, Aesch. Ag. 25, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 499 B. The usu. accent ἰού, Dind. Ar. Pac. 345: Suid. says that ἰού ἰού is of woe, ἰοῦ ἰοῦ of joy. [ῐ]

†Ἰουγούρθας, α, ὁ, *Jugurtha*, king of Numidia, Strab.

†Ἰουδαία, ας, ἡ, *Judaea*, a region in Syria, Strab. In the time of David that part of Palestine occupied by Judah and Benjamin; after the division, Judah, Benjamin, and part of Dan and Simeon: afterwards, the southern part of Palestine: finally after the exile, all Palestine, N. T.—2. collect. = *the inhab. of Judaea*, N. T. Matth. 3, 5. Hence

†Ἰουδαΐζω, *to imitate, conform to the manners of the Jews*, N. T., Plut. Cic. 7.

†Ἰουδαϊκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Judaea, Jewish*, Strab.: N. T. Adv. -κῶς, Ἰουδ. ζῆν, *to live after the manner of the Jews*, N. T.

†Ἰουδαῖος, α, ον, *Jewish*, Strab., N. T.: as subst. ὁ Ἰουδαῖος, *a Jew*, N. T.: in pl. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, *the Jews*, also *the rulers of the Jews, the Sanhedrim*, N. T. Joh. 1, 19, etc.

†Ἰουδαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Ἰουδαΐζω) *the being a Jew, Judaism, the Jewish religion*, etc., N. T.

†Ἰουδαϊστί, adv., *in the Jewish language*, LXX.

†Ἰούδας, ὁ, *Judas, Judah*, son of Jacob, founder of the tribe of Judah, N. T.: metaph. *the tribe of Judah, the kingdom of Judah*, Id.—2. (Iscariot) one of the apostles, the betrayer of Christ, Id.—Others of this name occur in N. T.

†Ἰουλία, ας, ἡ, *Julia*, Rom. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Ἰουλία Ἰόζα, ἡ, *Julia Traducta*, now *Tarifa*, a city Hispania Baetica, Strab.

Ἰουλίζω, f. -ίσω, (Ἰουλος) *to become downy* or *hairy*, Tryph. [ῐ]

†Ἰουλιόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Juliop* earlier *Gordium* in Phrygia,

†Ἰούλιος, ου, ὁ, *Julius*, mas Ar. Eq. 407, esp. as Rom.

Ἰουλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a* kind of Arist. H. A. [ῐ]

†Ἰουλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Iulis*, capit island of Ceos, Strab.: ὁ Ἰο *an inhab. of Iulis*, applied to ides who was born there, A

Ἰουλόπεζος, ον, (Ἰουλος, π *ed like the centipede*, i. e. *ma many-oared*, of a ship, Lyc., c IV. [ῐ]

Ἰουλος, ου, ὁ, *down, the fir of the beard*, usu. in plur., Ἰο κροτάφοισιν, the cheek hair ers, opp. to γένυς, Od. 11, 31 *corn-sheaf*, also οὖλος, when is said to have the epith. Ἰουλώ: hence Ἰουλος, *a sor honour*, v. Spanh. ad Call. init., Inscr.—III. *the male flow noecious plants*.—IV. an insect *lopendra* or *centipede*, distin the ὀνίσκος, ὄνος πολύπους, οὖλος.) [ῠ]

†Ἴουλος, ου, ὁ, *Iulus*, an e of Latium, Strab.

Ἰουλώ, οῦς, ἡ, (Ἰουλος II.) Ceres, *the goddess of sheaves*, [ῐ]

Ἰουλώδης, ες, (Ἰουλος IV *scolopendra-like*, Arist. Part.

†Ἰουνίας, α, ὁ, *Junias*, mas N. T.

†Ἰοῦστος, ου, ὁ, *Justus*, a cognomen, N. T.

Ἰόφ, exclamation of avers *faugh!* [ῐ]

Ἰοφόρος, ον, (ἰός C, φέρω) *poisonous*, Opp. [ῐ]

†Ἰοφών, ῶντος, ὁ, *Iophon*, Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 73.— Dion. H.; etc.

Ἰοχέαιρα, ας, ἡ, (ἰός A, χ *who delights in arrows, the arro* or perh. (from χέω, like s *pouring, showering arrows*, fr of Diana in Hom., Il. 5, 53 subst., Ἰοχέαιρα, Il. 21, 480 198.—II. (ἰός C), *poisonous*, pents, Nic. [ῐ as in ἰός: yet P. 2, 16.]

†Ἰοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Iops*, a Spart Paus.

Ἰόω, (ἰός B), *to rust, cover* pass. *to become* or *be rusty*, Ari [ῐ]

Ἰπνεύω, (ἰπνός) *to dry, ro oven*.

Ἶπνη, ης, ἡ, a bird of *the er* kind, also ἶπα and πιπώ

Ἰπνιος, α, ον, (ἰπνός) *of, to the oven*.—II. *of the dung* Fr. 216.

Ἰπνίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰπνός) *dressed in the oven*, ἄρτος, Hi

†Ἶπνοι, ων, οἱ, *Ipni*, prop. ἐπνός, a rugged place at fo Pelion, Hdt. 7, 188; in St νοῦς, οὔντος.

Ἰπνοκᾱ́πης, ές, (ἰπνός, κα *in the oven*, Luc.

Ἰπνολέβης, ητος, ὁ, a *dron*, Luc.

Ἰπνολεβήτιον, ου, τό, *foreg.*

Ἴπνον, ου, τό, *a marsh-pla* phr., acc. to Sprengel *Hyp garis*.

Ἰπνοπλάθης, or -πλάθος (ἰπνός, πλάσσω) *one who works in an oven* or *furnace*, etc., Plat. Theaet. 147 A, wh πλάστης is a v. l.: analogy require either -πλάθος or -π cf. κοροπλάθος.

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, ου, ὁ, (ἰπνός, πλάσ-
, (ἰπνός, ποιέω) *work-*
potter, maker of casts,
an oven or *furnace,*
lt. 5, 92, 7: esp. for
or the bath, Ar. Vesp.
I. *the place of the oven,*
Lat. *culina*, Ar. Vesp.
rn, Ar. Pac. 841, Plut.
νός.—IV.=κοπρών, *a*
, Ar. Fr. 132. (Prob.

Ipnus, a place in Lo-
Ἰπνεῖς, *the inhab. of*
101.
ος, ὁ, v. Ἴπνοι.
, (ἔψ, κτείνω) *killing*
rubs in vines, Strab.

metimes ἡ, (ἵπτομαι)
use-trap, *the piece of*
id catches the mouse;
-trap. Usu.—II. *any*
ressure, press: esp. a
rchil. 117: and me-
11, calls Aetna ἵπος
weight that holds Ty-
sq. Hence
ess down: pass. *to be*
ed down, ῥίζαισιν Αἰ-
Typhoeus, Aesch. Pr.
: metaph. εἰςφοραῖς
Eq. 924. [ῐ]
τνη.
, ὁ, *Hippagōras*, masc.
A.
ῶν, οἱ, (ἱππεύς, ἀγείρω)
ers at Lacedaemon,
he flower of the ἑφη-
a body-guard for the
ame of ἱππεῖς (cf. ἱπ-
. Hell. 3, 3, 9.
, ὁ,=ἵππος ἄγριος, *a*

όν, (ἵππος, ἄγω) *car-*
sp. of ships used as
ς, ναῦς, πλοῖα, Hdt.
, etc.; also αἱ ἱππα-
ς), Ar. Eq. 599, Dem.

, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἀετός) *a*
ion. [ᾰ]
t. -άσομαι, Dep. mid.,
r *guide a horse, to drive*
26; later, *to ride*, Hdt.
Pass. of a horse, *to*
den, Plat. Ion 540 D;
n for riding, Xen. Eq.

ς, *Hippaeus*, masc. pr.

ς, ἡ, *a cavalry-action:*

ς, (ἵππος, ἀλχμή) *fight-*
equestrian, Pind. N.

the (Scythian) *mare's*
., and Aesch. Fr. 189.
ous plant, dub. In
πάκης. [ᾰ]
ής, οῦ, ὁ, *a horse-lancer,*

ον, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hip-*
Libya, Polyb.
ν, όνος, ὁ, (ἵππος,
rse-cock (we say *cock-*
abulous animal, Aesch.
.
ον, poet. for ἱππικός,

ν, ὁ, poet. lengthd.
ς, Theocr. 24, 127,
for δραπέτης, Schäf.

ον, ὁ, *Hippalcimus*,
Diod. S.

†Ἱππάλμος, ου, ὁ, *Hippalmus*, father of Peneleus, Apollod.

†Ἵππανα, ων, τά, *Hippana*, a city of Sicily near Panormus, Polyb.

Ἱππάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἄνθρωπος) *a centaur.*

Ἱππᾶπαί, formed after the seaman's cry ῥυππαπαί in Ar. Eq. 602, as if the *horses* were plying the oars.

Ἱππάρδιον, ου, τό, (ἵππος, πάρδος) *the camelopard, giraffe*, Arist. H. A.

†Ἱππαρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Hippărēte*, daughter of Callias, wife of Alcibiades, Plut. Alc. 8.

†Ἱππαρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Hipparīnus*, father of Dion of Syracuse, Ael. V. H.—2. son of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, Arist. Pol., etc.

Ἱππάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἵππος, *a little horse, pony*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19. [ᾰ]

†Ἵππᾶρις, ιος, ὁ, *the Hipparis*, now *Carina*, a river of Sicily near Camarina, Pind. O. 5, 27.

†Ἱππαρμόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Hipparmŏdōrus*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Ἱππαρμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἁρμοστής) Laced. for ἵππαρχος, *a commander of cavalry*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 10.

†Ἱππάρχειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Hipparchus*, Plat. Hipparch.

Ἱππαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a* ἵππαρχος, *command the cavalry*, c. gen., Hdt. 9, 20, 69.

Ἱππάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἄρχω) *a commander of cavalry*, Dion. H. Hence

Ἱππαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office, rank of* ἵππαρχος, Xen. Ath. 1, 3.—II. *a squadron of horse, such as he commands*, Polyb.

†Ἱππαρχία, ας, ἡ, *Hipparchia*, wife of Crates, Diog. L.

Ἱππαρχικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for, belonging to a* ἵππαρχος or *the* ἱππαρχία: ἱππ. ἐστι, it is *part of his duty*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 1.

Ἵππαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἄρχω) and ἱππάρχης, *ruling the horse*, epith. of Neptune, Pind. P. 4, 79, cf. Ἱππιος.—II. *a general of cavalry*, Hdt. 7, 154: at Athens two were elected, Ar. Av. 799, cf. Dem. 47, 11: Xen. wrote a treatise on his duties.

†Ἱππαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Hipparchus*, son of Pisistratus of Athens, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, Hdt. 5, 55.—2. an Athenian from whom one of Plato's dialogues was named, Plat.—3. a tyrant of Eretria, Dem. 125, 27; 324, 16.—4. an actor, Dem. 1353, 15.—5. a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea in Bithynia, Strab.—Others in Plut., etc.

Ἱππάς, άδος, ἡ, strictly pecul. fem. of ἱππικός, ἱππὰς στολή, *a riding-dress*, Hdt. 1, 80.—II. as subst.—1. sub. τάξις, *the class of knights* (ἱππεῖς), hence, ὡς (or εἰς) ἱππάδα τελεῖν, to belong to this class, Isae. 67, 23.—2. =ἡ ἵππος, *cavalry*, Opp.

Ἱππᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ἱππάζομαι) *riding, horse-exercise*, Ar. Ach. 1165: ἱππ. ποιεῖσθαι,=ἱππάζεσθαι, *to take a ride*, Xen.—2. *chariot-driving*, Luc.—II. *the cavalry.*

†Ἱππασίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Hippasus*, i. e. Charops, Il. 11, 426; Socus, Id. 11, 427; Hypsenor, Id. 13, 411; Apisaon, 17, 348.

Ἱππάσιμος, η, ον, (ἱππάζομαι) *fit, convenient for riding* or *the use of cavalry*, the character of a country, Hdt. 5, 63; opp. to ἀνίππος, Hdt. 2, 108: metaph. τοῖς κόλαξιν ἑαυτὸν ἀνεικῶς ἱππάσιμον, giving himself *to be ridden*, i. e. *governed* by flatterers, Plut. Alex. 23. [ᾰ]

†Ἱππασῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Hippasīni*, a people of Dalmatia, App.

†Ἱππάσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Hippasii*, a people of India, Strab.

Ἵππασμα, ατος, τό, *a ride.*

†Ἵππασος, ου, ὁ, *Hippasus*, father of the Argonaut Actor, Apollod.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 450; another, father of Hypsenor, 13, 411; another, father of Apisaon, 17, 347.—Others in Paus., etc.

Ἱππαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Anth., and

Ἱππαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἱππάζομαι)=ἱππευτής.—II. as adj., *fit for riding*, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

Ἱππαστί, adv. *like a horseman.*

Ἱππαστός, ή, όν, (ἱππάζομαι) *that can be ridden*, Arist. H. A.

Ἱππάστριαι κάμηλοι, *al, dromederies*, Plut. Eumen. 15.

Ἱππάφεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἵππος, ἀφίημι) *the starting-post in a race-course*, Lat. *carceres*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

†Ἱππάφεσις, εως, ἡ, *Hippaphēsis*, fem. pr. n., Lys. ap. Ath. 586 E.

Ἱππεία, ας, ἡ, (ἱππεύω) *the riding* or *driving* of horses, *horsemanship*, esp. *racing*, Soph. El. 505; and in plur., Eur. H. F. 374.—II. *cavalry*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 8.—III. *the breed and training of horses*, Strab., cf. πωλεία.

Ἱππειος, α, ον, (ἵππος) *of, belonging to a horse*, ζυγόν, φάτνη, ὁπλή, etc., Il.; κάπαι, Od. 4, 40: ἱππ. λόφος, *the horse-hair* crest, Il. 15, 537: also in Att. poets, though ἵππιος is more freq.; as, in prose, ἱππικός.

Ἱππελάτειρα, ας, fem. from sq., Orph. [ᾰ]

Ἱππελᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and

Ἱππελάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἐλαύνω) *a driver, rider of horses*, Opp. [ᾰ]

Ἱππέλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἔλαφος) *the horse-deer*, like *the nilghau?* Arist. H. A.

Ἱππεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἐράω) *a lover of horses*, Ael.

Ἵπερος, ου, ὁ, *a horse-fever*, formed after ἵκτερος, ὕδερος, etc., with a pun on ἔρος (the old form for ἔρως), Ar. Nub. 74.

Ἵππευμα, ατος, τό, (ἱππεύω) *a ride, expedition on horseback* or *in a chariot*, Eur. I. T. 1428, and ap. Ar. Thesm. 1066.

Ἱππεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (ἵππος) *a horseman*, Hom. (but only in Il.) as opp. to πεζός, Il. 2, 810, and always of a *driver of horses, charioteer*, or *of the hero who fights from a car* (Il. 12, 66, etc., cf. ἱππότης); or *of one who drives in a chariot-race*, Il. 23, 262: of *a horseman*, i. e. *rider*, first in Hdt. 3, 88, and Att.—II. in political sense,—1. acc. to Solon's constitution at Athens the ἱππεῖς, Att. ἱππῆς, *horsemen* or *knights*, were the 2d class: they were required to possess 300 medimni, a charger, and a hackney for their groom (ἱπποκόμος), and in war formed the Athen. cavalry, Ar. Eq. passim, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 262, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 37.—2. at Sparta 300 chosen men, who formed *the king's body guard*, but *were not* (or had ceased to be) *horsemen*, Hdt. 8, 124, cf. 1, 67, and Müller Dor. 3, 12, § 5 sq., also cf. ἱππαγρέται.—III. *a nimble* kind of *crab*, Arist. H. A.—IV. a kind of *comet*, Plin.

†Ἱππεύς, έως, ὁ, *Hippeus*, son of Hercules, Apollod.—2. a commander of the Samians, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 29.

Ἱππευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Anth.

Ἱππευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a rider, horseman*, Pind. P. 9, 217, and Eur.: from

Ἱππεύω, *to be a* ἱππεύς, *be a horseman, rider, to ride*, Hdt. 1, 136, etc., also, ἐπ' ὄνου, Luc. Hdt. also uses mid. in same signf., 1, 27, 79. Me-

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taph. of the wind, *ζεφύρου πνοαῖς ἱππεύσαντος*, Lat. *equitare*, Eur. Phoen. 212, cf. Hor. Carm. 4, 4, 44.—II. *to be a horse-soldier* or *trooper, serve in the cavalry*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 4.—III. of a horse, as we say "the horse *rides* (i. e. carries his rider) well," Xen. Eq. 1, 6; 10, 3. In same signf. also in mid. *ἱππεύεσθαι*, Hdt.

†Ἵππη, ης, ἡ, *Hippe*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 A.

Ἱππηγέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἡγέομαι) *guider, driver of horses*, epith. of Neptune, Lyc.

Ἱππηγός, όν, (ἵππος, ἄγω)=ἱππαγωγός Diod.

Ἱππηδόν, adv. *like a horse*, Aesch. Theb. 328.—II. *as on horseback, like a horseman*, Ar. Pac. 81.

Ἱππηλάσιον, ου, τό, *the driving, riding of horses*, strictly neut. from sq.

Ἱππηλάσιος, α, ον, (ἵππος, ἐλαύνω) like *ἱππήλατος, fit for riding* or *driving*, *ἱππ. ὁδός, a chariot* road, Il. 7, 340. [ᾰ̄]

Ἱππηλάτα, ὁ, Ep. form for *ἱππηλάτης*, freq. in Hom. [ᾰᾱ]

Ἱππηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to ride* or *drive*, Ar. Av. 1443: from

Ἱππηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἐλαύνω) *a driver of horses, one who fights from a chariot*, Hom. (always in Ep. form *ἱππηλάτα*, and only in nom.), as an epith. of honour, like our *knight*, Germ. *Ritter*, etc., cf. *ἱππότης*. [ᾰ̄]

Ἱππήλᾰτος, ον, (ἵππος, ἐλαύνω) *fit for horsemanship* or *driving*, *νῆσος*, Od. 4, 607; 13, 242; in prose *ἱππάσιμος*.

Ἱππημολγία, ας, ἡ, *a milking of mares*, Scymn.: from

Ἱππημολγοί, ῶν, οἱ, (ἵππος, ἀμέλγω) *the mare-milkers*, a Scythian or Tartar tribe, Il. 13, 5: hence, as adj., *milking mares*, Hes. Fr. 17.

Ἱππιάζω, f. -άσω, *to behave like Hippias, ape Hippias*, Philostr.: v. Ἱππίας 2.

Ἱππιάναξ, ακτος, *king, chief of horsemen*, Aesch. Pers. 997.

†Ἱππίας, ου, Ion. Ἱππίης, εω, ὁ, *Hippias*, son of Pisistratus, driven from Athens; aided the Persian army in its invasion of Greece, Hdt. 1, 61; 6, 123.—2. a celebrated sophist of Elis, who taught at Athens, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Hipp.—Many others of this name in Lys. 134, 38; Dem. 929, 18; 1351, 5; Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15; etc.

Ἱππιατρία, ας, ἡ, *veterinary surgery, farriery*: from

Ἱππίατρος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ἰατρός) *a veterinary surgeon, farrier*. [ἰ]

Ἱππίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἵππος, *a pony*, later than *ἱππάριον*.—II. *a* kind of *fish*, Epich. p. 42.

Ἱππικός, ή, όν, (ἵππος) *of, belonging to a horse, ἀγὼν ἱππ., a horse* or *chariot* race, Hdt. 1, 167, etc.; and freq. in Att., cf. *ἱππειος*, fin.—II. *of, belonging to riding* or *horsemen, equestrian*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20: *skilled in riding*, opp. to *ἀφίππος*, Plat. Prot. 350 A.—2. ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *horsemanship, riding*, Ar. Nub. 27, etc.; Xen. wrote a treatise on it: so too, *τὰ ἱππικά*, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 E, and Polyb.—III. *τὸ ἱππικόν, the cavalry*, Hdt. 7, 87, Xen., etc.—2. also *a course* or *space of four stadia*, Plut. Sol. 23.—IV. adv. -κῶς, *like a horseman*: superl. -κώτατα, *with best horsemanship*, Xen. Oec. 21, 7.

Ἵππιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1, 101. (ἵππος)=ἱππειος, *of, belonging to a horse, rider, riding*, Pind. P. 2, 22, and Trag.: esp. of *Neptune*, Aesch. Theb. 130, Ar. Eq. 551, etc.; of Minerva, Pind. O. 13, 115, Soph. O. C. 1070.

Ἱππιοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππιος, χαίτη) *shaggy with horse-hair*, λόφος, Il. 6, 469.

Ἱππιοχάρμης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππιος, χάρμη) *one who fights from a chariot*, Il. 24, 257, Od. 11, 259: later, *a horseman*, Aesch. Pers. 29.

Ἱππίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἵππος, name of a play by Alexis.

†Ἱππίτας, α, ὁ, *Hippitas*, a friend of Cleomenes, Polyb. 5, 37, 8: in Plut. Ἱππότης.

Ἱππόβαμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἵππος, βαίνω) *going on horseback, equestrian*, Aesch. Pr. 805, and Soph.: *κάμηλος ἱππ., trotting like a horse*, Aesch. Supp. 284: hence—2. metaph., *ῥήματα ἱππ., high-trotting* words, *bombast*, Ar. Ran. 821, like Lat. *equestris oratio*. [ᾰ̄]

Ἱππόβατης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, βαίνω) *a horseman*, Aesch. Pers. 26.—II. ἱππόβ. ἵππος, ὄνος, *a stallion* horse or ass, Strab., like *ἱππόβητης*. [ᾰ̄]

Ἱππόβινος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, βινέω) comic distortion of the pr. n. Ἱππόνικος,=ἱππόπορνος, Ar. Ran. 429.

Ἱππόβοσκος, ον, (ἵππος, βόσκω) *feeding horses*, Ael.

Ἱπποβότης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, βόσκω) *a feeder of horses*, in the Euboean Chalcis of a class,=ἱππεῖς, like Lat. *equites, the knights, nobles*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 77; 6, 100, cf. *ἱππεύς* II.

Ἱππόβοτος, ον, (ἵππος, βόσκω) *fed on by horses, good for their grazing, rich in cattle*, Hom.; esp. as epith. of Argos, from the rich meadows of Lerna.

Ἱππόβουκόλος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, βουκόλος) *a horse-herd, horsekeeper*, Soph. Fr. 891, yet cf. Valck. Phoen. 28.

Ἱππόβροτος, ον, like *ἱππάνθρωπος*, Lyc.

Ἱππόβρωτος, ον, (ἵππος, βιβρώσκω) *eaten by horses*.

Ἱππογέρανοι, ων, οἱ, (ἵππος, γέρανος) *crane-cavalry*, Luc.

Ἱππόγλωσσος, ον, (ἵππος, γλῶσσα) *with, like a horse's tongue*.

Ἱππογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἵππος, γνώμη) *a judge of a horse*: hence in genl. *knowing, skilful in*, τινός, Aesch. Fr. 224, cf. *προβατογνώμων*.—II.= *μεγαλογνώμων*.

Ἱππόγῡποι, ων, οἱ, (ἵππος, γύψ) *vulture-cavalry*, Luc.

†Ἱππόδαμας, αντος, ὁ, (ἵππος, δαμάω) *Hippodamas*, son of the Acheloüs, Apollod.—2. son of Priam, Id.—3. a Trojan, in Il. 20, 401.

Ἱππόδᾰμαστης, οῦ, ὁ,=ἱππόδαμος.

†Ἱπποδάμεια, ας, ἡ, (ἱππόδαμος) *Hippodāmia*, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Pirithous, Il. 2, 742.—2. daughter of Oenomaus of Elis, wife of Pelops, Pind. O. 1, 113; Eur. I. T. 825.—3. daughter of Anchises, wife of Alcathous, Il. 13, 429.—4. wife of Amyntor, Il. 9, 448.—5. acc. to Schol. ad Il. 1, 184, prop. name of Βρισηΐς.—6. a handmaid of Penelope, Od. 18, 182.—7. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. [ᾰ̄]

†Ἱπποδαμείος, ον, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 11, and Ἱππόδαμος, α, ον, Andoc., *of* or *belonging to Hippodamus* (3).

†Ἱππόδᾰμιον, ου, τό, *Hippodamium*, a spot in the grove of Jupiter at Olympia, so named from Ἱππόδαμεια (2), Paus.

Ἱππόδᾰμος, ον, (ἵππος, δαμάω) *tamer of horses*, Hom., epith. of heroes, esp. Nestor, cf. *ἱππότης*: of the Trojans in general, Il. 4, 352, etc.; and, in Hes. Fr. 22, of the Gerenians. Hence

†Ἱππόδᾰμος, ου, ὁ, *Hippodāmus*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 335,—2. a magistrate at Sicyon, Xen. Hell. 7, celebrated architect of the time of Pericles, son o Arist. Pol.—4. a philosop rii, Stob.—5. an Athen Diod. S.

Ἱπποδάσεια, as fem. masc. -δασυς in use, v. 538; in Hom. always epit *thick with horse-hair, with hair crest*. [ᾰ̄]

Ἱππόδεσμα, ων, τά, *horse-bands, reins*, prob. Hipp. 1225.

Ἱπποδέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵπ *rein to lead* or *tie up a hors* 241: esp. as epith. of Thebes and Onchestus.

Ἱπποδιώκτης, ου, ὁ, D πος, διώκω)=ἱππηλάτης, *rider of steeds*, Theocr. 14.

†Ἱπποδόκη, ης, ἡ, daughter of Danaus, Apo

Ἱπποδρομία, ας, ἡ, (ἱπ *horse-race* or *chariot-race*, 119: *ἱππ. ποιεῖν*, Thuc. of the sham-fight (descri gil, Aen. 5, 545, sq.). Plu

Ἱπποδρόμιον, ου, τό,= *the course*: strictly neut.

Ἱπποδρόμιος, ον, of, be *horse-race*, μάν, Böckh Ins —II. epith. of Neptune, Pind. I. 1, 78: from

Ἱππόδρομος, ου, ὁ, (ἱπ δρόμος) *a race-course for chariots*, Il. 23, 330, Plat., Olympic course, v. Paus *the race itself*.

Ἱπποδρόμος, ον, ὁ, (ἱ μεῖν) *a horse-courser, lig* Hdt. 7, 158, cf. Schäf. Gr 870.

†Ἱππόδρομος, ου, ὁ, *Hip* son of Hercules and Ant lod. 2, 7, 8.

†Ἱππόζυγος, ου, ὁ, *Hipp* of Hercules and Hippocra 2, 7, 8.

Ἱπποζώνη, ης, ἡ, *a bro* Hesych.—II. *the part o horse's fore-legs*, Hippiatr.

†Ἱπποθάλης, ους, ὁ, masc. pr. n., an Athenian 203 A.

Ἱππόθεν, adv. (ἵππος) *the horse*, esp. the Trojan 8, 515, etc.

Ἱππόθηλης, ου, ὁ, (ἱππ *an ass which has been suckle* such were kept for the s Arist. H. A. 6, 23, ult.

†Ἱππόθοη, ης, ἡ, *Hippoth* Hes. Th. 251.—Others in

Ἱππόθοος, ον, (ἵππος, *riding*: in Il. only as prop

†Ἱππόθοος, ου, ὁ, *Hippo* Lethus of Larissa in Troa 17, 217.—2. a son of P 251.—Others in Apollod.,

Ἱπποθόρος, ου, ὁ, (ἱππ *covering mares*, esp. of breeding mules.—II. as ρος νόμος, a tune *play while she was being covered*,

†Ἱππόθοων ωντος, ὁ, an Athenian hero, son and Alope; from him the θοωντις derived its name, 27.

†Ἱπποθοωντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Hippothoöntis*, in Attica,

Ἱππαβῦτέω, ῶ, (ἵππος, *horses*, τινί, Strab.

†Ἱππόϊατρος, ου, ὁ,= Anth.: Böckh Inscr. 2, p.

Ἱππουϊν, Ep. dual from ἵππουιν, Hom.

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, ης, ἡ, also -καμπος, κάμπτω) *a monster, with and fish's tail*, on which rode, Philostr. — II. *a al*, used in medicine, ς.

ον, ου, τό, dim. from rob. l., Epich. ap. Hdn. 9.—II. a kind of *earring*.

ς, ου, ὁ, v. ἱπποκάμπη.

ρος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, κάν- *e-beetle*, comic word in

θος, ου, (ἵππος, κέλευ- *by means of horses*, hence *orses, charioteer*, Il. 16, as epith. of Patroclus, like ἱππεύς, ἱππότης, thers write ἱπποκελευ- *horses*.

ρος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, κέν- *e-centaur, half-horse half-*ἰχθυοκένταυρος, q. v., 229 D, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, nl. of *any fabulous mon-*Luc. : v. Κένταυρος II.

ου, ὁ, *Hippoclēas*, a n of Phricias, Pind. P.

ς, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, κλείω) *ebre*, Ar. Fr. 621.

ς, ου, ὁ, *Hippoclĭdes*, an of Tisander, Hdt. 6,

contd. -κλῆς, gen. ἐους, n Athenian naval com- 8, 13.—Others in Ath.,

ου, ὁ, *Hippoclus*, a ty- acus to whom Hippias hter in marriage, Hdt. 6, 59.

ῶ, *to keep* or *groom* οτροφέω, hence *l. κάν- n one's beetle*, Ar. Pac.

ου, (ἵππος, κομέω) *oming horses*. — II. as esp. *one who attended ar*, Hdt. 3, 85, etc.

ου, (ἵππος, κόμη) *cked with horse-hair*, as and τριφάλεια. like ἱπ- 339, etc : never in Od.

ής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἵππος, κό- *g, arming horses*, or as *furnished with horses*, s supported by the an- κορυστής ; hence, ἀνέ- τάι, Il. 2, 1, etc. ; esp. he Paeonians, Il. 16. -others write ἱπποκό- όρυς) *with horse-haired*

ης, ου, ὁ, *Hippocorystes*, pollod.

, *Hippocorōna*, a place e, Strab.

ον, ου, τό, *Hippocoro-* n Crete, Strab.

ντος, ὁ, *Hippocŏön*, a ttendant of Rhesus, Il. n of Oebalus, and Ba- Tyndareus, Hdt. 5, 60 ; river of Sicily, Theocr.

τ, ων, τά, *the Hippocra-* n festival, Dion. H.

ς, ον, *of* or *belonging to* l.—Adv. -είως, *after the ocrates*.

, ῶ, (ἵππος, κρατέω) *to rse*, Polyb. : pass. *to be* Thuc. 6, 71.

ους, ὁ, (ἵππος, κράτος) her of Pisistratus the s, Hdt. 1, 59.—2. son Megacles, Id. 6, 131. —3. a tyrant of Gela in Sicily, Id. 6, 23 ; 7, 154.—4. the celebrated physician, born in Cos, practised at Athens during the plague? Plat. Prot. 311 B. —5. son of Ariphron, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 4, 66.—6. a commander of the Spartans in Chalcedon, Thuc. 8, 35 ; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23 ; 3, 5.—Others in Ar. Nub. 1001, Dem. 1380, 22 ; etc.

Ἱπποκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, (ἱπποκρατέω) *superiority in a horse : victory in a skirmish of horse*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24.

†Ἱπποκρατίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Hippocrătides*, son of Leotychides, of the royal line of the Eurypontidae, Hdt. 8, 131.

Ἱππόκρημνος, ον, (ἵππος, κρημνός) *tremendously steep* or *rough*, ἱππ. ῥῆμα, *a neck-breaking* word, Ar. Ran. 929, cf. ἱποβάμων.

†Ἱπποκρήνη, ἡ, v. Ἱππουκρήνη.

†Ἱππόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Hippocrĭtus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 30, 7, 10.

Ἱπποκροτέομαι, dep., *to sound with the trampling of horses*, Synes. : from

Ἱππόκροτος, ον, (ἵππος, κροτέω) *trampled on by horses, sounding with the trampling of horses*, ὁδός, Pind. P. 5, 123, γυμνάσια, Eur. Hipp 229.

Ἱππολάπαθον, ου, τό, (ἵππος, λάπαθον) *horse-sorrel*, a large kind, *rumex hydrolapathum*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Ἱππολείχην, ηνος, ὁ, (ἵππος, λειχήν) a sort of *moss* or *lichen*, used in farriery.

Ἱπολεχής, ές, (ἵππος, λέχος) *having given birth to a horse*, Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 42, 4.

†Ἱππόλεω ἄκρη, ἡ, *promontory of Hippolaus*, in European Sarmatia between the Borysthenes and Hypanis, now *Stanislaus-cap*, Hdt. 4, 53 : v. Bähr in ind.

Ἱπολοφία, ας, ἡ, *a horse's mane* : from

Ἱππόλοφος, ον, (ἵππος, λόφος) *with a horse-hair crest*, κόρυς, Anth.

†Ἱπολοχίδας, and -δης, ου, ὁ, *Hippolochidas*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 78 ; Isae. Prop. patron. from

†Ἱππόλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Hippolŏchus*, son of Bellerophon, Il. 6, 119 ; 12, 309 — 2. son of Antimachus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 122.—3. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Polyb. ; Ath ; etc.

†Ἱππολύτειος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Hippolytus*, Luc.

†Ἱππολύτη, ης, ἡ, *Hippolўte*, wife of Acastus king of Iolcos, Pind. N. 4, 92 ; cf. 5, 49 (in Apollod. Ἀστυδάμεια).—2 daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 968 ; acc. to Eur. mother of Hippolytus.

†Ἱππόλῡτος, ον, ὁ, *Hippolўtus*, a giant, slain by Mercury, Apollod.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Id.—3. son of Theseus and Hippolyte (2), Eur. Hipp.

Ἱππομανές, τό, v. ἱππομανής IV.

Ἱππομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be a-horsing*, as mares. Arist. H. A : hence in genl. *to be lustful*, Ib.—II. metaph *to be mad after horses, madly fond of them*, Synes.: from

Ἱππομᾰνής, ές, (ἵππος, μαίνομαι) *mad after horses* : esp. of mares, and so in genl. *lustful*, cf. ἵππος IV.: and so, λειμὼν ἱππ., Soph. Aj. 143, is prob. merely *a luxuriant* meadow, v. Lob. ad l. ; though others take it as ἐφ' ὧν οἱ ἵπποι μαίνονται :—hence—II. as subst., ἱππομανές, ές, τό, an Arcadian plant, *of which horses are madly fond*, or *which makes them mad*, Theocr. 2, 48.—2. *a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal*, supposed to be usu. eaten off by the dam, and eagerly sought to be used as a φίλτρον, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 9, cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 516.—3. *a humour let drop by a mare a-horsing*, used for like purposes, Arist. Ib. 6, 18, Voss Virg. G. 3, 280. Hence

Ἱππομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a mad love for horses, for racing*, etc., Luc.

Ἱππομάραθρον, ου, τό, *horse-fennel*, a large kind, in Theophr. ἱππειον μ., v. ἵππος VI.

Ἱππομᾰχέω, ῶ, *to fight on horseback*, Thuc. 4, 124 : and

Ἱππομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a horse-fight, skirmish of horse*, Thuc. 4, 72 : from

Ἱππομάχος, ον, (ἵππος, μάχομαι) *fighting on horseback, a trooper*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 38 : Luc. Macrob. [ᾰ]

†Ἱππόμᾰχος, ου, ὁ, *Hippomăchus*, a Trojan, Il. 12, 189.—2. a seer of Leucadia, Hdt. 9, 38.—3. one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Paus. ; etc.

†Ἱππομέδουσα, ης, ἡ, *Hippomedūsa*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. : fem. from

†Ἱππομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Hippomĕdon*, son of Aristomachus, (acc. to Soph. of Talaus) one of the 'Seven against Thebes,' Aesch. Theb. 488 ; Soph. O. C. 1317.—2. son of Agesilaus, Polyb.

†Ἱππομένης, ους, ὁ, *Hippomēnes*, father of Megareus, king of Onchestus. Apollod.—2. grandson of foreg., conquered Atalanta in running, and obtained her hand in marriage, Theocr. 3, 40, cf. Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—3. one of the ten-year archons, a Codrid, Nic. Damasc.

Ἱππόμητις, ὁ, ἡ, (ἵππος, μῆτις) *skilled in horses* or *in riding*, Pind.

Ἱππομῐγής, ές, (ἵππος, μίγνυμι) *partly a horse, half-horse half-man*, Ael.

Ἱπποιολγία, -μολγός, = ἱππημ.

Ἱππόμορφος, ον, (ἵππος, μορφή) *horse-shaped, horse-like*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C.

Ἱππομύρμηξ, ηκος, ὁ, (ἵππος, μύρμηξ) *a horse-ant*, Arist. H. A. : v. Luc. V. H. 1, 12, 16.

†Ἱππόνῑκος, ου, ὁ, *Hipponīcus*, son of Callias a rich Athenian, Hdt. 6, 121.—2. grandson of foreg., son of Callias, a commander of the Athenians at Tanagra, Thuc. 3, 91.—3. a commander of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 125, 24.

†Ἱππονόη, ης, ἡ, *Hipponŏë*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 251.

†Ἱπποναῖδας, α, ὁ, *Hipponāïdas*, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 5, 71.

Ἱππονομεύς, έως, ὁ, (ἵππος, νέμω) *a horse-keeper*.

†Ἱππονόμη, ης, ἡ, *Hipponŏme*, daughter of Menoeceus, Apollod.

Ἱππονόμος, ον, (ἵππος, νέμω) *keeping horses*.

†Ἱππόνοος, ου, ὁ, *Hipponŏus*, a son of Priam, Apollod.—2. father of Capaneus and Periboea, Id.—3. a Grecian hero before Troy, Il. 11, 303.

Ἱππονώμας, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, νωμάω) *guiding, driving horses*, Eur. Hipp. 1399, Ar. Nub. 571, and so Pors. in Soph. Aj. 231, ubi Herm. ἱπποκόμους.

Ἱππόομαι, v. ἱππόω.

Ἱπποπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ἵππος, πέδη) *a horse-fetter*.—II. *a* kind of *curve*, Procl.

Ἱπποπῆραι, ῶν, αἱ, (ἵππος, πήρα) *saddle-bags*, Seneca.

†Ἱππόποδες, ων, οἱ, (ἵππος, πούς) *the Hippopŏdes*, (*horse-footed*), a people of European Sarmatia, Dion. P.

Ἱποποίητος, ον, (ἵππος, ποιέω) *made* or *caused by a horse*, κήρ, Anth.

Ἱπποπόλος, ον, (ἵππος, πολέω) *busied with horses, a rider* or *driver of*

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horses, epith. of the Thracians, Il. 13, 4; 14, 227.

'Ιππόπορνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἵππος, πόρνος) *an excessive prostitute*, Alciphr., cf. 'Ιππόβινος and ἵππος VI.

'Ιπποπόταμος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, ποταμός) *the river-horse* of Aegypt, *hippopotamus*, Strab.: in Hdt. 2, 71, and Arist. H. A., ἵππος ποτάμιος.

'Ιπποπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, πωλέω) *a horsedealer*.

'ΙΠΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a horse*, ἡ, *a mare*, first in Hom.: he uses both genders, but most freq. fem.; for, as the ancients did not cut their horses, the mare was most used: to mark the gender strongly, he says in full, θήλεες ἴ., Il. 5, 269, or ἐ. θήλειαι, Il. 11, 681, and ἄρσενες ἴ., Od. 13, 81:—the plur. ἵπποι in Hom. is *the pair of horses in the chariot*, and hence also *the chariot* itself, e. g. ἀφ' ἵππων, *from the chariot*, Il. 5, 13; so, καθ' ἵππων ἅλλεσθαι, ἐξ ἵππων βῆσαι, Il.; ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενος, in intent to mount *his chariot*, Il. 5, 46:—opp. to πεζοί, Od. 14, 267, cf. 9, 49; ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνέρες, Il. 2, 554; λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι, 18, 153:—in all such cases heroes *in their chariots* are meant, opp. to those on foot with their shields; for horsemen or cavalry are never spoken of by Hom.: later, ἵπποι καὶ πεζοί, horse and foot.—II. ἡ ἵππος, *the horse*, Lat. *equitatus*, first in Hdt., and very freq. in Att.; always in sing., even with numerals, e. g. χιλίη ἵππος, as we say '*a thousand* horse,' etc., Hdt. 7, 41: ἵππος τρισμυρία, Aesch. Pers. 315: ἡ διακοσία ἵππος, Thuc. 1, 61.—III. *a sea-fish*, Antim. Fr. 18: but, ἵππος ποτάμιος, *the hippopotamus*, Hdt. 2, 71.—IV. *a lewd woman*, Ael.: also for *pudenda muliebria* or *virilia*.—V. *a complaint of the eyes*, such that they are always winking, Hipp. ap. Gal.—VI. in compos, it expressed *any thing large* or *coarse*, as in our *horse-chestnut*, *horselaugh*, v. ἱππόκρημνος, -μάραθρον, -σέλινον, -τυφία, -πορνος, cf. βου-. (Through the dialectic form ἴκκος we trace its identity with Sanscr. aśva, Lat. *equus*; the Pers. *esp* also is between both; Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 256.)

†'Ιππος, ου, ὁ, *Hippus*, a river of Colchis, a tributary of the Phasis, Strab.

'Ιπποσέλινον, ου, τό, (ἵππος, σέλινον) *horse-parsley*, a large kind, Theophr.; hence, γελᾶν ἱπποσέλινα, Pherecr. Pers. 2.

†'Ιπποσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Hipposthēnes*, a Spartan, the first victor in the wrestling of boys, Ol. 37, Paus.—2. an envoy of Hieronymus of Syracuse, Polyb.

'Ιπποσόος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, σεύω) *driver of horses*, Pind. P. 2, 119, I. 5, 40.

'Ιπποσόος, α, ον, (ἵππος, σεύω)= foreg., Pind. O. 3, 47, in fem. form.

'Ιπποστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, App.; and

'Ιπποστάσιον, ου, το, =sq., Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 50.

'Ιππόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ἵππος, ἵσταμαι) *a stable*, Polyb.: hence metaph., Ἀέλιον κνεφαία ἱππόστασις, the dark *stable* of the sun, i. e. *the west*, Eur. Alc. 594; but conversely, Ἕω φαρυὰν ἡλίου θ' ἱπποστάσεις, of *the east*, Id. Phaeth. 1.

†'Ιππόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Hippostrātus*, masc. pr. n., Apollod.; Arr.; etc.

'Ιπποσυνη, ης, ἡ, (ἵππος) *the art of driving and using the war-chariot*, in genl. *driving*, Il. 4, 303; also in plur., Il. 16, 776, Od. 24, 40: later, *riding*.—II. = ἵππος II., *the horse* of an army, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141 [ῡ]: hence

'Ιππόσῡνος, η, ον, = ἱππικός, Eur. Or. 1389, though Pors. seems to make ἱπποσύνα Dor. gen. from a nom. ἱπποσύνης.

'Ιππότᾱ, ὁ, Ep. form for ἱππότης, oft. in Il.

†'Ιποτάδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. Aeolus, Od. 10, 2.

'Ιπποτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (ἵππος, τέκτων) *the maker of the Trojan horse*, Lyc.

'Ιππότης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος) *a driver* or *rider of horses*, *a horseman*, *knight*, Hdt. 7, 55, etc., and Att.; Hom. always uses Ep. form ἱππόται as epith. of heroes, esp. of Nestor:—also as adj., λεὼς ἱππότης, *the horse*, *horsemen*, Aesch. Theb. 80, Soph. O. C. 899.

†'Ιππότης, ου, ὁ, *Hippōtes*, father of Aeolus, Ap. Rh. 4, 778: v. 'Ιποτάδης.—2. son of Phylas, Apollod.

'Ιππότιγρις, ιδος, ὁ, (ἵππος, τίγρις) *a large* kind of *tiger*, Dio C.

'Ιππότῐλος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, τιλάω) *diarrhoea of horses*.

'Ιππότις, ιδος, fem. of ἱππότης, Tryph.

†'Ιποτίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hippotion*, a Phrygian, Il. 13, 792: 14, 514.

'Ιπποτοξότης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, τοξότης) *a mounted bowman*, *horse-archer*, as the Persians, Hdt. 9, 49; of the Scythians, Id. 4, 46; the Getae, Thuc. 2, 96: seemingly also *a kind of light-horse* among the Greeks, v. Ar. Av. 1179.

'Ιπποτραγέλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος, τράγος, ἔλαφος) *a horse-goat-stag*, a fabulous monster, Ath. 497 F.

'Ιπποτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for breeding* or *keeping horses*, *a stable*, Strab.: from

'Ιπποτροφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, perf. ἱποτετρόφηκα, Lycurg., (ἵππος, τρέφω) *to breed* or *keep horses*.—II. *to use as fodder*, ἱππ. ποαν, Diosc.

'Ιπποτροφία, ας, ἡ, (ἱποτρόφος) *a breeding* or *keeping of horses*, esp. for racing, Simon. 147; ἱπποτροφίας νομίζειν, Pind. I. 2, 55, cf. Thuc. 6, 12: also for the service of the state, Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 C.

'Ιπποτροφικός, ή, όν, *of*, *belonging to a ἱπποτρόφος*: hence, ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, =ἱπποτροφία, Clem. Al.

'Ιπποτρόφιον, ου, τό, = ἱπποτροφεῖον.

'Ιπποτρόφος, ον, (ἵππος, τρέφω) *horse-feeding*, *abounding in horses*, Hes. Op. 505: of persons, *breeding and keeping race-horses*, Pind. I. 4, 23, Dem. 331, 18.

'Ιποτῠφία, ας, ἡ, (ἵππος, τῦφος) *horse-pride*, i. e. *excessive pride* or *conceit*, Luc.

'Ιπποκρήνη, ης, ἡ, (ἵππος, κρήνη) *Hippocrene*, *the horse's well* on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, said to have sprung out where the hoof of Pegasus struck the earth, Hes. Th. 6.

'Ιπποῦραιον, ου, τό, = ἱππουρις, *a horse-tail*, Arat.

'Ιπουρεύς, έως, ὁ, = ἱππουρος II. 1, Hices. ap. Ath. 304 C.

'Ιππουρις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἵππος, οὐρά) as adj. fem., *horse-tailed*, *decked with a horse-tail*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.) as epith. of κόρυς, κυνέη and τρυφάλεια, but only in nom. and acc. ἱππουριν.—II. as subst., *a horse-tail*, Ael.: hence —2. a water-plant, *mare's-tail*, *equisetum*, Diosc.—3. *a complaint in the groin*, caused by constant riding, Hipp., but dub.

†'Ιπουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Hippūris*, now *Hermonisi*, one of the Sporades near Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1712.

'Ιππουρος, ον, (ἵππος, οὐρά) *horse-tailed*.—II. as subst. ὁ ἵπ fish, *hippurus*, Epich. p *squirrel*, elsewh. σκίουρο of *insect with a bushy tail*.

'Ιπποφᾶές, ους or έως *known plant*, Hipp.

'Ιππόφαιστον, ου, τό, *plant*, Diosc.

'Ιππόφεως, ω, ὁ, Gal.

'Ιππόφλομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ *mullein*, or *verbascum*, Pl

'Ιποφοβᾶς, άδος, ἡ, βέω) *fear of horses*, nam lous plant, Plin.

'Ιπποφορβεύς, έως, ὁ, =

'Ιπποφορβία, ας, ἡ, = Plat. Polit. 299 D.

'Ιπποφόρβιον, ου, τό, φεῖον, *a stable*, Eur. El *troop of horses*, Hdt. 4, 11 4, 6, 6.

'Ιπποφορβός, όν, (ἵπ ἱποτρόφος, *a horse-keepe* 261 D: αὐλὸς ἱππ., a ἱπποφορβοί.

'Ιπποχάρμης, ου, ὁ, (ἵ =ἱπποιοχάρμης, Pind.

'Ιππόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἵπ *into a horse*: pass. *to hav tion* or *impression of a h* really seeing one, Plut.

†'Ιππύλλος, ου, ὁ, *Hipp* pr. n., an Athenian. Ar.

†'Ιππυς, υος, ὁ, *Hippys* of Rhegium; in Ath. 31

†'Ιππώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Hippo*, of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 351 azon, Callim. Dian. 239.— of Scedasus, Paus.

'Ιππώδης, ες, (ἵππος, *like*, Xen. Eq. 1, 11.

'Ιππών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a pla* and so—1. *a stable*, Xen II. *a posting-house*, *statio* 6, 17.

†'Ιππων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hippo* opher of Melos, Arist.— cian, Plut.—II. *Hippo*, a ca west of Utica, Strab.— Numidia, 'Ιππὼν ὁ βασι *Regius*, near mod. *Bona*,

'Ιππωνα, ἡ, *the horse* *Epona*, Orell. Inscr. Lat. also *Equeias*; cf. Juv. 8,

†'Ιππώναξ, ακτος, ὁ, lyric poet, of Ephesus, iambics, Ar. Ran. 661. Plut., etc.

'Ιππωνεία, ας, ἡ, *a buy* Xen. Hipparch. 1, 12; a

'Ιππωνέω, ῶ, *to buy* Hipparch. 1, 14, Eq. 11,

'Ιππώνης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππ *a buyer of horses*. Hence

'Ιππωνία, ἡ, = ἱππωνε

†'Ιππωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, *Vibonensis Sinus*, *gulf o* now *di St. Eufemia*, a g tium, Strab. [ᾰ] From

†'Ιππώνιον, ου, τό, *H* terwards *Vibo Valentia*, *Leone*, a town of Brutti οἱ 'Ιππωνιᾶται, *the inha nium*, Diod. S.

†'Ιππώνιος, α, ον, *of* or *Hipponium*, Lyc.—2. *of* o *Hippon*, Ath. 654 A.

'Ιπταμαι, fut. πτήσομ *την* and ἐπτάμην, dep. act., *to fly*, Att. form of π and freq. in Luc., and h v. Lob. Phryn. 325.

'Ιπτομαι, f. ἴψομαι, de *press hard*, *press down*, usu. in metaph. signf., λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, heavily *ed upon* them. Il. 1, 454;

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ᾱι νῖας Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 2, *hurt, harm*, like βλάπ- 19.—Act. ἴπτω seems by any good author. πος, ἰπόω, hence ἐνίπ-)

πύα, Lob. Phryn. 301. , ἡ, (ἰπόω) *a pressing* ipp. [ῑ] ι. and Ep. for ἱερά, ; ἱραι, ῶν, αἱ, v. l., Il. αι, v. εἰρη. [ῑ] , contr. for ἱεραξ. [ῑ] . for ἱερύομαι. [ῑ] τά, Ἰρᾶσα, a beautiful ca, south of Cyrene, c. to Pind. also a city 185. Dor. for ἱέρεια, *a priest-* ιd. P. 4, 5, nisi scri- ἱερία. [ῑ] ἱρηΐη, ἡ, Ion. for ἱέ- in Hdt. l. for εἱρερος. [ῑ] , Ion. and Ep. for ἱε- nd Ep. for ἱερεύω, Od.] etter Ἰρη, Ἰρῆ, a city of 9, 150: acc. to Paus. ; acc. to Strab.=Εἰρα Ion. for ἱέρεια, Hdt. ό, Ion. for ἱερεῖον. , Ion. for εἰρήν, Hdt. , Ion. and Ep. for ἱέ- Hes. [ῑ] έα. εον,=ἴρινος, Nic. ον, (ἶρις, μίγνυμι) -oil, Philox. ap. Ath. , (ἶρις III.) *made from* Alex. Εἰροικ. 1. [ῑ] d ἰδος, ὁ, *the Iris*, a us emptying into the nisus, now *the Tokatlu*, 9: Ap. Rh. 2, 965. acc. Ἶριν, voc. Ἶρι:— ager of the gods among 8, 398, or more freq. en, Il. 2, 786, etc.; but Il. 23, 198, she is the lles' wishes: she is the ndant of Venus in Il. r epithets all point to εῖα, ἀελλόπος, ποδή- κέα, χρυσόπτερος: in er named, Mercury be- ole messenger of the . 780, calls her daugh- as and Electra: later nd messenger of Juno. m ἐρῶ, εἴρω, *the speak-* Ἶρος: Herm. derives ω, as if *Sertia*.) Hence so ῐος and εως, late, ἡ: l as ἶριδα: *the rainbow*, Old Test. a sign to ρώπων ἀνθρώπων), Il. mpersonated as mes- en God and man, v. c. serpents are ἰρισσιν the play of colours in any *bright-coloured cir-* another body, as the , Gal.—III. the plant *lily* with an aromatic ich the ἶρινον μύρον eophr.:—in this signf. ncients wrote it oxyt. t. 391, 33. [ῑ] (ἶρις, εἶδος) *like the* Meteor. [ῐρ] d Ep. contr. for ἱερο-.

Ἱροδρόμος, ον, ὁ, (ἱερο-, δραμεῖν) poet. for ἱεροδρ., *running in the sacred races*, Anth. [ῑ]

Ἱρόν, ου, τό, Ion. for ἱερόν. [ῑ]

Ἱρουργίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερουργία, Hdt. 5, 83, ubi al. ἱρουργίη.

Ἱρός, ή, όν, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερός, Hom.; and so in all compds. [ῑ]

Ἶρος, ου, ὁ, *Irus*, a name given by the suitors to the Ithacan beggar Arnaeus, Od. 18, 5 sq.; prob. from Ἶρις, *the messenger, servant*: hence later as appellat., *an Irus*, i. e. *a beggar*.—2. father of Eurytion, Ap. Rh. 1, 72.—II. in Lyc. 905, a city of Thessaly.

Ἱροφάντης, ὁ, Ion. for ἱεροφ. [ῑ]

†Ἱρπηνοί, and Ἱρπῖνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Hirpini*, a people of Italy, Strab.

†Ἶρρα, ας, ἡ, *Irrha*, daughter of Arrhabeus, Strab.

Ἱρωστί, adv., Ion. for ἱερωστί, *in sacred fashion*, Anacr. 118.

Ἱρωσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερωσύνη, *priesthood*, Hdt. 4, 161.

Ἱς or ἷς, old demonstr. pron. *he* or *she*, hence Lat. *is*, v. sub ĭ.

Ἶς, ἡ, gen. ἰνός, acc. ἶνα, nom. pl. ἶνες, dat. ἶνεσι:—*strength, force, nerve*, Lat. *vis*, oft. in Hom., with strengthening epithets:—very freq. in periphr. like βίη, etc., esp. ἱερὴ ἷς Τηλεμάχοιο, *the strong Telemachus*, Od.; so, κρατερὴ ἷς Ὀδυσῆος, Il. 23, 720; and in twofold periphr. ἷς βίης Ἡρακληείης, Hes. Th. 332: so too, ἷς ἀνέμοιο freq. in Hom., ἷς ποταμοῖο, Il. 21, 356.—II. *the seat of strength* or *force, a sinew, muscle*, esp. of the strong sinews of the neck, and so *the neck*, Il. 17, 522, hence ἰνίον:—elsewh. Hom. uses in this signf. only plur. ἶνες, Il. 23, 191, Od. 11, 219; he also has νεῦρα, Il. 16, 316; and this became the usu. phrase.—III. in Hipp., and Arist. ἶνες are *the fibrous vessels* in the muscles, Lat. *fibrae*; also *the fibrin* in blood, dub.: in Theophr. also *the vessels* or *fibres of plants*. (Orig. it had the digamma, Ϝίς, as in Lat. *vis*, and so prob. it is akin to βίος, *vivere*: also to ἶνις, ἰσχύς.) [ῐ always.]

†Ἶς, ἡ, *Is*, a town of Babylonia, on the Euphrates, Hdt. 1, 179: near it a river of same name, a tributary of the Euphrates, famed for asphaltum.—In Lyc. also a river of Italy, 724.

Ἴσα, ἴσα, neut. plur. of ἴσος, ἴσος, q. v., used as adv., Hom.

†Ἰσαάκ, indecl. and Ἰσακος, ου, Joseph., ὁ, *Isaac*, masc. pr. n., son of Abraham, N. T.

Ἰσάγγελος, ον, (ἴσος, ἄγγελος) *like an angel*, N. T.

†Ἰσαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Isagŏras*, an Athenian archon Ol. 68, 1: son of Tisander, a leader of the aristocrats in Athens, Hdt. 5, 66, 69, sqq.

†Ἰσάδας, α, ὁ, *Isadas*, a Spartan, Plut. Ages. 34.

Ἰσάδελφος, ον, (ἴσος, ἀδελφός) *like a brother*, Eur. Or. 1015. [ᾰ]

Ἰσάζω, f. -άσω, (ἴσος) *to make equal*, Il. 12, 435. Mid. *to make* or *hold equal* to another, c. dat., ἰσάσκετο Ἀητοῖ, Il. 24, 607.—II. intr. *to be equal*, Plat. Legg. 773 A. [ῐ in Hom.; ᾰ Att., and in later Ep., as Nic.]

Ἰσαῖος, αία, αῖον, poet. for ἴσος, Call. Jov. 63. [ῑ]

†Ἰσαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Isaeus*, a celebrated orator at Athens, teacher of Demosthenes, Plut., etc.

Ἰσαίω, poet. for ἰσάζω, Nic. [ῑ]

Ἰσάκις, adv. from ἴσος, *the same number of times, as many times*, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc. [ῐσᾰ]

Ἰσᾶμι, Dor. for ἴσημι, q. v.

Ἰσάμιλλος, ον, (ἴσος, ἅμιλλα) *equal in the race*, ἰσάμιλλα δραμεῖν τινί, Anth.: in genl. *equal*. [ᾰ]

Ἴσαν, *they went*, 3 plur. impf. Ep. of εἶμι, oft. in Hom.—II. *they knew*, 3 plur. plqpf. Ep. of οἶδα, Il. 18, 405 Od. 4, 772. [ῐ]

Ἰσανδρος, ον, (ἴσος, ἀνήρ) *like a man*.

†Ἴσανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Isandrus*, son of Bellerophon, Il. 6, 197, 203.

Ἰσάνεμος, ον, (ἴσος, ἄνεμος) *swift as the wind*, Eur. I. A. 206. [ᾰ]

†Ἰσάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Isanthes*, a Thracian king, Ath. 536 D.

†Ἰσάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Isānor*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Ἰσάξιος, ον, (ἴσος, ἄξιος) *of equal worth*, Eccl.

†Ἴσαρ, αρος, and Ἰσάρας, ὁ, *the Isar*, now *Isère*, a tributary of the Rhone in Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab.

Ἰσάργῦρος, ον, (ἴσος, ἄργυρος) *like silver, worth its weight in silver*, Aesch. Ag. 959, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B.

Ἰσάριθμος, ον, (ἴσος, ἀριθμός) *equal in number*, τινί, Plat. Tim. 41 D. [ᾰ]

†Ἴσαρος, ου, ὁ, *the Isarus*, now *Isar*, a tributary of the Ister in Vindelicia, Strab.

Ἰσάρτητος, ον, (ἴσος, ἀρτάω) *in equipoise*, Philo.

†Ἰσαρχίδας, ου, ὁ, *Isarchidas*, a leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 29: prop. *son of Isarchus*, from

†Ἴσαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Isarchus*, father of foreg., Thuc. 1, 29.—Others in Diod. S., Ath., etc.

Ἴσασι, 3 plur. from οἶδα, Hom. [ῐσᾶ]

Ἰσάσκετο, [ῐ] Ep. for ἰσάζετο, 3 sing. impf. mid. from ἰσαζω, Il. 24, 607.

Ἰσάστερος, ον, (ἴσος, ἀστήρ) *like a star, bright as a star*, LXX.

†Ἰσασχάρ, indecl., and Ἰσαχάρης, ου, Joseph., ὁ, *Isaschar* or *Isachar*, pr. n., one of the sons of Jacob; met. *the tribe of Isaschar*, N. T.

Ἰσάτις, ιδος, ἡ, a plant producing a dark dye, *woad*, Lat. *isatis tinctoria*, Hipp. Hence

Ἰσατώδης, ες, (ἰσάτις, εἶδος) *like woad*, Hipp.

Ἰσαύδης, ες, (ἴσος, αὐδή) *speaking* or *sounding like*.

†Ἴσαυρα, ων, τά, *Isaura*, a city of Isauria, Strab.

†Ἰσαυρία, ας, ἡ, *Isauria*, a region of Asia Minor between Cilicia and Lycaonia, usu. considered a part of Pisidia, Strab.: also ἡ Ἰσαυρικῆ, Id.: Ἰσαυρέων πόλις, in Diod. S.=Ἴσαυρα: οἱ Ἴσαυροι, *the Isaurians*.

Ἰσαυροφόνος, ον, (Ἴσαυροι, *φένω) *Isaurian-slaying*, Anth. P. 9, 656, 19.

Ἰσαχῶς, adv. (ἴσος) *in the same number of ways, in as many ways as*, ἰσ. τινί, Arist. Eth. N. [ῐ]

†Ἰσέας, ου, ὁ, *Iseas*, a tyrant of Cerynea, Polyb.

Ἴσειον, ου, τό, *a temple of Isis* Plut. [ῐ]

Ἴσεια, ων, τά, *a feast of Isis*, Diod. [ῐ]

Ἰσεννύω, (ἴσος, ἕνος) *to be of the same age*, v. l., Hipp.

Ἰσηγορέω, ῶ, usu. in mid. -έομαι, (ἴσος, ἀγορεύω) *to speak like*, esp. *with the same freedom as* another, LXX. Hence

Ἰσηγορία, ας, ἡ, *equal freedom of speech, opinion*, etc., Hdt. 5, 78: hence at Athens in genl., like ἰσονομία, *equality*, ἰσ. καὶ ἐλευθερία, Dem. 555, 16.

Ἰσήλῐκος, η, ον,=sq., Math. Vett.

Ἰσῆλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἴσος, ἡλιξ) *of the same age with*, τινί, Xen. Symp. 8, 1.—II. *of the same stature* or *size*.

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'Ισημερία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, ἡμέρα) *the equinox*, ἰσ. ἐαρινή and φθινοπωρινή, Arist. H. A., μετοπωρινή, Plut. Hence

'Ισημερινός, ή, όν, *equinoctial*, πυρὸς ἰσ., wheat sown at that time, Theophr.: ὁ ἰσ. κύκλος, *the equinoctial line* or *equator*, Plut.

'Ισημέριος, ία, ιον, *lasting an equal time*, Soph. Fr. 692.

'Ισήμερος, ον, (ἴσος, ἡμέρα)=ἰσημερινός, Theophr.

'Ισημι, *I know*: but of the pres., we only find Dor. form ἴσᾱμι in Pind., and Theocr., 2 sing. ἴσης, 3 sing. ἰσᾱ-τι, 1 pl. ἰσᾶμεν, Pind. N. 7, 21, part. ἰσας, Pind. P. 3, 52. For other forms which seem to belong to this, v. ἴσ-μεν, ἴδμεν, ἴσασι, ἴσθι, ἴσαν, v. sub *εἰδω B. [ῐ]

'Ισήρετμος, ον, (ἴσος, ἐρετμός) *with as many oars as*, ἰσ. τινι, Eur. I. A. 242.

'Ισήρης, ες, (ἴσος, ἀρω) *equally fitted*: hence in genl.=ἴσος, ἰσ. ψῆφοι, Eur. I. T. 1472.

'Ισήριθμος, ον, poet. for ἰσάριθμος, Lyc.

'Ισθι, *know*, imperat. of οἶδα, Od., freq. Att. in elliptic form εὖ ἴσθ' ὅτι, *be assured of it, certainly*; εὖ ἴσθι also is often found as a mere parenthesis. —II. ἴσθι, *be*, imperat. of εἰμί, Eur. Or. 1327: Hdt. 1, 118 has compd. πάρισθι.

'Ισθμια, ων, τά, v. 'Ισθμιον III. Hence

'Ισθμιάζω, f. -άσω, *to attend the Isthmian games*.

'Ισθμιακός, ή, όν, = 'Ισθμικός, Strab.: † τὸ ἰσθμιακόν, a species of *garlaad* so called, Ar. ap. Ath. 677 B, Fr. 414.

'Ισθμιάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. I. 8, 5: hence αἱ 'Ισθμιάδες = τὰ 'Ισθμια, Pind. O. 13, 46: † 'Ισθμιάδες σπονδαί, *Isthmian truces*, i. e. truces which continue as long as the games were celebrating, Thuc. 8, 9: ἡ 'Ισθμιας, *an Isthmiad*, i. e. a space of three years, the interval between two successive celebrations, Apollod. —II. *Isthmias*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 16.

'Ισθμιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, ('Ισθμιάζω) *a spectator at the Isthmian games*.

'Ισθμικός, ή, όν, ('Ισθμός) *of, belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*, Paus.

'Ισθμιον, ου, τό, (ἰσθμός) *any thing belonging to the neck* or *throat*, esp. *a necklace*, Od. 18, 300: also a kind of *crown* or *wreath*, cf. Ar. Fr. 414 and ἰσθμιακον.—II. *the neck of a wine-jar*: in genl. *any narrow passage*: also *a big-bellied bottle with a long narrow neck*, Panofka in Nieb. Rhein. Mus. 2, 3, p. 451.—III. τὰ 'Ισθμια, sub. ἱερά, *the Isthmian games*, holden on the Isthmus of Corinth, Ar. Pac. 879; for the time of year when they were held, v. Arnold Thuc. 8, 9. (Strictly neut. from ἰσθμιος.)

'Ισθμιονίκης, ου, ὁ, ('Ισθμια, νῑκάω) *a conqueror in the Isthmian games*.

† 'Ισθμιόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Isthmionicus*, an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.

'Ισθμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Troad. 1098, *of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*, Pind. O. 13, 4, Soph., etc.: cf. ἰσθμιον.

† 'Ισθμιος, ου, ὁ, *Isthmius*, son of Temenus, Paus. 4, 3, 8: also son of Glaucus, Id.

'Ισθμοειδής, ές, (ἰσθμός, εἶδος) *like an Isthmus*.

'Ισθμόθεν, adv., *from the Isthmus*, Anth.

'Ισθμόθι, adv., *on the Isthmus*, Anth.

'Ισθμοῖ, adv., *on the Isthmus*: also, ἐν 'I., Simon. 67, 4, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 837.

'Ισθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a neck, any narrow passage* or *entrance*, Plat. Tim. 69 E: hence metaph., βίου βραχὺν ἰσθμόν, Soph. Fr. 146:—2. *a neck of land* between two seas, *an isthmus*, e. g. ὁ ἰ. τῆς Χερσονήσου, Hdt. 6, 36: esp. as prop. n. *the Isthmus* of Corinth, as fem. in Pind. O. 8, 64, Hdt. 8, 40, etc. The dat. 'Ισθμῷ is used as adv., as well as 'Ισθμοῖ (i. e. 'Ισθμῶι), Thuc. 5, 18, cf. Πυθοῖ, 'Ολυμπίασι. In Dion. P. 20, also *a long narrow ridge*, with the sea only on one side. (From εἶμι, ἰθμα, as δυσμή, δύθμη from δύω.)

'Ισθμώδης, ες, = 'Ισθμοειδής, Thuc. 7, 26.

'Ισι, poet. for ἴασι, 3 plur. from εἶμι, *to go*, Theogn. 716, acc. to Brunck, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 429.

'Ισῖᾶκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Isis*, and as subst. ὁ 'I., *a priest of Isis*, Diosc. [ῐ]

'Ισιάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Jac. A. P. p. 96. [ῐσ]

† 'Ισίας, ου, ὁ, *Isias*, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

† 'Ισίδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Isidōrus*, ὁ Χαρακηνός, a historian of Charax in Babylonia, Luc.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

'Ισίκιον, ου, τό, or ἰσῖκος, ου, ὁ, *a dish of meat minced very small*, formed from Lat. *insicium*, Jac. A. P. 11, 212. [ῐσῑ]

† 'Ισιόνδα, ἡ, *Isionda*, a city of Pisidia; οἱ 'Ισιονδεῖς, *the inhab. of Isionda*, Polyb.

† 'Ισιος, ου, ὁ, *Isius*, appell. of Alexander, an Aetolian leader, Polyb.

'Ισις, ή, gen. 'Ισιδος, Ion. 'Ισιος, dat. 'Ισῑ. acc. 'Ισιν, *Isis*, sister and wife of Osiris, an Aegypt. goddess, answering to the Greek Demeter (Ceres), acc. to Hdt. 2, 59, 156: by later wr. the same as Io, Apollod.: sometimes wrongly written paroxyt. 'Ισις.

'Ισκαι, ῶν, αἱ, *fungus which grows on trees*.

† 'Ισκαριώτης, ου, ὁ, *Iscariotes, Cariothensis*, i. e. *of Kerioth*, a town of Judah, N. T.

'Ισκε, *he spake*, v. sub ἰσκω III.

'Ισκλος, ου, ὁ, = ὖσκλος.

'Ισκω, *to make like*, τινί τι, e. g. φωνὴν ἀλόχοις (for φωνὴν φωνῇ ἀλόχων), *she made* her voice *like* (the voice of) their wives, Od. 4, 279; ἴσκε ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα, speaking many lies *she made* them like truths, i. e. seemed to speak truth, Od. 19, 203.—II. *to make like in one's own mind*, i. e. *to hold* or *think like*, ἐμὲ σοὶ ἴσκοντες, *thinking* me *like*, i. e taking me for, you, Il. 16, 41; so too σὲ τῷ ἴσκοντες, Il. 11, 799: absol., ἴσκεν ἕκαστος ἀνήρ, every one *raised a likeness* or *image* in his mind, i. e. *fancied, supposed*, Od. 22, 31: cf. ἴσος, and the collat. form εἴσκω from ἔισος. —III. ἴσκε, ἴσκεν, = ἔλεγεν, *he spake, said it*, Ap. Rh., Theocr., Lyc., and later poets. In Hom. this sense was once given to two of the places quoted above, Od. 19, 203: 22, 31; but the Schol. and Eust. long ago declared against this, explaining the former place by εἴκαζεν, and holding the latter to be interpolated: many modern critics have adopted these views; so that the later poets seem to have introduced this usage by a misinterpretation of the Homer. passages: Buttm. Catal. in voc., Lexil. voc. 6, would read ἴσπεν as an old impf. of εἰπεῖν.

'Ισμα, ατος, τό, (ἴζω) *that* or *established, a foundation*

† 'Ισμάνδης, ου, ὁ, *Ismandes*, egyptian name of Memnon

† 'Ισμαρικός, ή, όν, *of* o *Ismarus* (II.), οἶνος, Arc 30 F.

† 'Ισμαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, pe foreg. sub. λίμνη, *lake* near Maronea, Hdt. 7, 1

† 'Ισμαρος, ου, ὁ, *Ismārus* tacus, a Theban, Apollo μάραδος, q. v.—II. ἡ, Cicones in Thrace, Od.

'Ισμεν, 1 plur. of οἶδ Hom. always uses ἴδμεν

† 'Ισμήνη, ης, ἡ, *Ismēnē*, the Asopus, wife of Arg Io, Apollod.—2. daughte and Jocasta, Soph. Ant.

† 'Ισμηνία, ας, ἡ, *Ismeni* female, Ar. Lys. 697.

† 'Ισμηνίας, ου, ὁ, *Ismē* brated flute player of Boeotia, Plut.; Ael. Theban, at the head cratic party, Xen. Hell. 25.—3. in Ar. name of 861, v. 'Ισμήνιχος.—Oth Ael., etc.

† 'Ισμήνιος, α, ον, *of* or *b Ismenus, Ismenian*, appe who had a temple by th nus, Hdt. 1, 52: 5, 59; a hill near Thebes with the Ismenian Apollo, Pi

† 'Ισμηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pe foreg., Paus.

† 'Ισμήνιχος, ου, ὁ, Theban, Ar. Ach. 954, a by Dind. in 861 instead Steph. Thes. s. v.

† 'Ισμηνοδώρα, ας, ἡ, fem. pr. n., Luc.: prop.

† 'Ισμηνόδωρος, ου, ὁ, (ρον) *Ismenodōrus*, a The

† 'Ισμηνός, ου, ὁ, *Ismē* Apollo, Paus.—2. son of Supp. 61.—3. son of A Niobe, Apollod.—4. son pus, god of the Boeotia menus, Id.—II. *the Ismen* stream flowing near T N. 9, 53; 11, 46; Trag.

'Ισοβάθης, ές, (ἴσος, β *depth*.

'Ισοβᾰρής, ές, (ἴσος, β *weight*, Luc.

'Ισοβᾰσῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, σιλευς) *equal to a king*, P

'Ισόβοιος, ον, (ἴσος, βοῦ

'Ισόγαιος, ον, Att. ἰσ ophr., (ἴσος, γῆ, γαῖα) *l*

'Ισογενής, ές, (ἴσος, γ *kind*, Eccl.

'Ισόγεως, ων, gen. ω,

'Ισογλώχῑν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ χιν) *equiangular*, Nonn.

'Ισογωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, *ity of kind*, Plat.

'Ισόγρᾰφος or ἰσογρά γράφω) *writing like*, c. τιξεν, *whose writings are* Plato, Timon ap. Diog.

'Ισογώνιος, ον, (ἴσος, *angular*, Arist. Metaph.

'Ισοδαίμων, ον, gen. δαίμων) *godlike*, Aesch. II. *equal in fortune* or βασιλεῦσι, Pind. N. 4,

'Ισοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰσ *viding equally, giving to* of Bacchus and Pluto,

'Ισόδενδρος, ον, (ἴσος *a tree*, Pind. Fr. 146.

'Ισοδίαιτος, ον, (ἴσος, *alike, on equal footing*, πρὸ 1, 6. [δῐ]

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, *Isodice*, fem. pr. n.,
(ἴσος, δέμω) *built*
rchitecture, *built in*
p. to ψευδισόδομος,
(ἴσος, δοῦλος) *like a*
to run equally with,
νί, Arist. H. A.:
(ἴσος, τρέχω, δέδρο-
lly, *keeping up with*,
38 D, τινός, Arist.
, *to have equal force*
, Polyb.: and
ς, ἡ, *equal force* or
. 95 B.: from
ον, (ἴσος, δύναμις)
power, τινί. Adv.
(ἴσος, ἕλκω) *equal in*
ἴσος, ἐπίπεδος) *equal*
ambl.
(ἴσος, ἔτος) *equal in*
foreg.—II. τὸ ἰσ., *an*
ἴσος, εὖρος) *equal in*
make equal in weight,
(ἴσος, ζυγός) *equally*
anced*: in genl. *equa-*
and ἰσόζυξ, gen.
ος. Nonn.
ος, θεός) *equal to the*
in Hom. as epith. of
roes; and in Trag.
s. ap. Blomf. Aesch.
o make equal to the
ἴσος, θρόος) *sounding*
(ἴσος, θυμός) *equal in*
ς, ον, (ἴσος, κατα-
e, Gramm.
ον, (ἴσος, κέλευθος)
ing up with, Nonn.
, (ἴσος, κεφαλή) *like-*
yc. 27.
ν, *equal in danger.*—
nger or *risk, a match*
4.
ς, ον, (ἴσος, κινvά-
non, Plin. [ᾰ]
ἴσος, κλέος) *equal in*
(ἴσος, κλῆρος) *equal*
property, Plut.
(ἴσος, κλίνω) *incli-*
nly balanced, Arist.
ἴσος, κοῖλος) *equally*
αύλος, Plut.
ον, (ἴσος, κορυφή)
inent, Dion. H.
(ἴσος, κεράννυμι)
b. l., Hipp.
(ἴσος, κραῖρα) *with*
ς, ἡ, *equal might* or
to have equal power,
. Emp.: from
(ἴσος, κράτος) *of*
wer, possessing equal
ς, τινί, Hdt. 4, 26:
st. Probl. Adv. -τῶς.
ς, ὁ, *Isocrātes*, a lead-
ians, Thuc. 2, 83.—
d orator at Athens,
, Plut., etc.: adj.

'Ισοκράτειος, ον, and 'Ισοκρατικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Isocrates*. Dion. H.

'Ισοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, = ἰσοκράτεια, Tim. Locr. 95 C.—II. in Hdt. 5, 92, 1, = ἰσονομία, *equality of power and rights*, opp. to τυραννίς.

'Ισόκριθος, ον, (ἴσος, κριθή) *equal to barley in price*, Polyb.

'Ισόκτῐτος, ον, (ἴσος, κτίζω) *made alike*.

'Ισόκυκλος, ον, (ἴσος, κύκλος) *equally round*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A, in loco corrupto.

'Ισοκωλία, ας, ἡ, *equality of limbs* or *parts*: from

'Ισόκωλος, ον, (ἴσος, κῶλον) *of equal limbs* or *parts*: τὸ ἰσ., *a sentence consisting of equal clauses*, Dem. Phal.

'Ισολεξία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, λέξις) *likeness of words*, Gramm.

'Ισολεχής, ές, (ἴσος, λέχος) *with the same bed*.

'Ισολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, λόγος) = ἰσηγορία, Polyb.

†'Ισόλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Isolŏchus*, father of Pythodorus, an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 115: Plat. Alc. 1, 119 A.

'Ισολύμπιος, ον, (ἴσος, 'Ολυμπος) *like the gods*, Philo.—II. *like the Olympic games*, Inscr.

'Ισόλῠρος, ον, (ἴσος, λύρα) *like the lyre*.

'Ισόμᾰλος, ον, (ἴσος, ὁμαλός) *equally level, nearly equal*, φάλαγξ, Xen. Ages. 2, 9, where Dind. Steph. Thes. would read ἰσόπαλος.

†'Ισόμαντος, ου, ὁ, *Isomantus*, a river of Boeotia, Plut. Lys. 29.

'Ισόμᾰχος, ον, (ἴσος, μάχομαι) *equal in the fight*, Dion. H.

†'Ισομβρες, ων, οἱ, = 'Ινσουβροι, Polyb. 7, 17, 4.

'Ισομεγέθης, ες, (ἴσος, μέγεθος) *equal in size*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29. Adv. -θῶς.

'Ισομερής, ές, = ἰσόμοιρος, Ath.

'Ισομέτρητος, ον, (ἴσος, μετρέω) *of equal measure* or *size*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D.

'Ισομετρία, ας, ἡ, *equality of measure*, Plut.: from

'Ισόμετρος, ον, (ἴσος, μέτρον) = ἰσομέτρητος, Ephipp. Naυαγ. 1. Adv. -τρως.

'Ισομέτωπος, ον, (ἴσος, μέτωπον) *with an equal forehead* or *front*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 16.

'Ισομήκης, ες, (ἴσος, μῆκος) *equal in length* or *height*, Plat. Rep. 546 C.

'Ισομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἴσος, μήτηρ) *like one's mother*, Theocr. 8, 14.

'Ισομοιρέω, ῶ, (ἰσόμοιρος) *to have an equal share*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 17, Diog. L. 8, 26; *to go shares in* a thing *with* another, τινὸς πρός τινα, Thuc. 6, 16, cf. Isocr. 90 A.

'Ισομοιρής, ές, = ἰσόμοιρος.

'Ισομοιρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *a sharing equally, equal share* or *communion*, τινός, Hipp., and Thuc. 7, 75: from

'Ισόμοιρος, ον, (ἴσος, μοῖρα) *having an equal share of* a thing, πάντων, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 12, etc.: hence γῆς ἰσόμοιρος ἄῆρ, earth's *equal partner* air, i. e. dividing space with the earth so that their whole surfaces are in contact, Soph. El. 87, cf. Hes. Th. 126: also in genl. *equal, like*: hence ὁμὸς σκότῳ ἰσόμοιρος, light *that's just like* darkness, a day of perpetual darkness, Aesch. Cho. 319. Adv. -ρως.

'Ισόμορος, ον, (ἴσος, μόρος) *of like fortune*, Il. 15, 209: in genl. *like*, Anth.

'Ισόνειρος, ον, (ἴσος, ὄνειρος) *dream-like, empty*, Aesch. Pr. 550.

'Ισόνεκυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἴσος, νέκυς) *dying by the same death*, Eur. Or. 200.

'Ισονομέομαι, as pass. *to have equal rights*, μετά τινος, Thuc. 6, 38. Hence

'Ισονομία, ας, ἡ, *an equal distribution, equilibrium*, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 19.—II. esp. *equality of rights*, in genl. *the equality of a* Greek democracy, Hdt. 3, 80, 142; ἰσ. ποιεῖν, to establish democracy, Id. 5, 37, cf. Thuc. 4, 78, in full, ἰσ. πολιτική, Id. 3, 82.

'Ισονομικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to* ἰσονομία. ἰσ. ἀνήρ, *a democrat*, Plat. Rep. 561 E. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ισόνομος, ον, (ἴσος, νέμω) *equally distributed*.—II. esp. *having equal rights, free*, Scol. Gr. 10, Ilgen.

†'Ισόνομος, ου, ὁ, *Isonŏmus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Andoc. 3, 17.

'Ισόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἴσος, παῖς) *like a child*, Aesch. Ag. 74.

'Ισοπάλαιστος, ον, *equal to a παλαιστή, a span long*, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ισοπάλεω, ῶ, *to be a match for*: from

'Ισοπᾰλής, ές, (ἴσος, πάλη) *equal in the struggle, well-matched*, Hdt. 1, 82; 5, 49: hence in genl. *equal*, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Thuc. 2, 39: ἰσ. πλήθει τισί, Id. 4, 94. Adv. -λῶς.

'Ισόπᾰλος, ον, = foreg., prob. l., Xen. Ages. 2, 9, for ἰσόμαλος.

'Ισοπᾰχής, ές, (ἴσος, πάχος) *equal in thickness*, Arist. H. A.

'Ισόπεδον, ου, τό, *level ground, a flat*, first in Il. 13, 142: strictly neut. from

'Ισόπεδος, ον, (ἴσος, πέδον) *of even surface, level, flat*, τῇ ἄλλῃ γῇ, *even with it*, Hdt. 4, 201.

'Ισοπέλεθρος, ον, (ἴσος, πέλεθρον) *of the same number of* πλέθρα.

'Ισοπενθής, ές, (ἴσος, πένθος) *in equal distress*.

'Ισοπερῐμέτρητος, ον, (ἴσος, περιμετρέω) = sq.

'Ισοπερίμετρος, ον, (ἴσος, περίμετρος) *of equal perimeter*, late.

'Ισόπετρος, ον, (ἴσος, πέτρα) *like a rock*.

'Ισόπηχυς, υ, (ἴσος, πῆχυς) *of the same number of cubits*, Opp.

'Ισοπλᾰτής, ές, (ἴσος, πλάτος) *equal in breadth*, Archimed. ap. Ath. 209 C: ἰσ. τῷ τείχει, Thuc. 3, 21.

'Ισόπλᾰτος, ον, = ἰσοπλατής, dub. in Ath.

'Ισοπλᾶτων, ωνος, ὁ, (ἴσος, Πλάτων) *another Plato*, Anth. [ᾶ]

'Ισόπλευρος, ον, (ἴσος, πλευρά) *equilateral*, Plat. Tim. 54 E.

'Ισοπληθής, ές, (ἴσος, πλῆθος) *equal in number* or *quantity*, Hipp.; c. dat., Thuc. 6, 37.

'Ισοπολῑτεία, ας, ἡ, *equality of civic rights*; esp. *a treaty between two states for a mutual participation of such rights*, v. Niebuhr Rom. H. 2, at n. 101: from

'Ισοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἴσος, πολίτης) *a citizen with equal rights*: esp. *having the same rights as a Roman citizen*: hence πόλις ἰσοπολῖτις, *a city with the jus civitatis*, App. [λῐ]

'Ισοπραξία, ας, ἡ, *a faring equally, like condition*.

'Ισοπολῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, πόλις, v. ἰσοπολίτης.

'Ισόπρεσβυς, υ, (ἴσος, πρέσβυς) *like an old man*, Aesch. Ag. 78.

'Ισόπτερος, ον, (ἴσος, πτερόν) *swift as flight*.

'Ισόπτωτος, ον, (ἴσος, πτῶσις) *with like cases*, Gramm.

'Ισόπυρον, ου, τό, *a plant*, perh. a kind of *corydalis*, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 121.

'Ισορρεπής, ές, = ἰσόρροπος, Nic.

'Ισορροπέω, ῶ, (ἰσόρροπος) *to be equally balanced, be in equipoise*, Plat. Legg. 733 D, 794 E. Hence

'Ισορρόπησις, εως, ἡ, = sq.

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Ἰσορρόπια, ας, ἡ, equipoise, equilibrium, Plat. Phaed. 109 A: from

Ἰσόρροπος, ον, (ἴσος, ῥοπή) equally balanced, Aesch. Pers. 346: *ἴσ. τινί, in equipoise with* a thing, Hipp.: so too *ἴσ. τινός*, Thuc. 2, 42: freq. metaph., *ἰσ. ἀγών*, Eur. Supp. 706; *μάχη*, Thuc. 1, 105: hence *equal in weight size, strength*, etc., *τινί*, Hdt. 5, 91: in genl. *equal*, like *ἴσος*. Adv. *-πως*, Hipp.

Ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον, Att. usu. *ἶσος, ἴση, ἴσον*, Ep. also *ἔισος: equal to, the same as*, in appearance, size, strength or number, Hom.; also sometimes = *ὅμοιος, like*, Il. 11, 297. Construction: usu. c. dat.; yet oft. used absol., e. g. *ἴσον θυμὸν ἔχειν*, to have (or be of) *like* mind, Il. 13, 704; 17, 720; post-Hom. c. gen. pro dat., but this always rare, Thom. M. p. 649, Valck. Hipp. 302, Herm. Soph. Ant. 485, cf. *ὅμοιος* and Lat. *similis*: also post-Hom. with a conj., *ἴσον ἐμοί* for *ἴσον ὥςπερ ἐγώ*, Soph. El. 532, *ἴσον ὡς...*, or *ἅτε...*, Eur., *ἴσον ὅσονπερ ὑμῖν*, Ar. Eccl. 173, *ἴσον* or *ἴσα καί...*, Soph. O. T. 1187: the word is freq. repeated to denote equal relations, *ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα*, measure for measure, Wess. Hdt. 1, 2; so, *ἴσοι πρὸς ἴσοις*, Soph. Ant. 142: *ἴσος ἴσῳ*, strictly of wine, *ἴσος οἶνος ἴσῳ ὕδατι μεμιγμένος*: hence in genl. of any thing moderate, *fair, reasonable*, Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 362: note further an elliptic mode of speaking pecul. to the Greeks, where the real object of comparison is omitted and the subject or person possessing it substituted, as *οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας* (for *γέρας τῷ σῷ γέραϊ ἴσον*), Il. 1, 163; *κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι* (for *κόμαι κόμαις Χαρίτων ὁμοῖαι*), Il. 17, 51: so too in later authors, and not rare in prose, v. Schäf. Mel. 57, 134, Dion. Comp. 170.—II. *equally divided* or distributed, *ἴσῃ μοῖρα*, Il. 9, 318; also *ἴσῃ* alone (sub. *μοῖρα*), Od. 9, 42, cf. *ἴσιος* I., and *ὁμοιος: τὸ ἴσον* and *τὰ ἴσα, an equal share, fair measure*, e. g. *τῶν ἴσων τυγχάνειν τινί, to have an equal share with* another, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 20; *εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφικέσθαι τινί τῇ ἱππικῇ*, to be *as far* advanced in riding *as* another, Ib. 1, 4, 5; *προςτυχεῖν τῶν ἴσων*, to obtain *fair terms*, Soph. Phil. 552; *ἴσος ἀνήρ, an upright* man, Ib. 685, cf. Erf. O. T. 673.—2. esp. at Athens, of *the equal division of all civic rights*, hence *πολιτεία ἐν τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις*, an absolute democracy, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 1: *τὸ ἴσον, equality*, Valck. Phoen. 541; also *ἡ ἴση καὶ ὁμοία* (sub. *πολιτεία*), Thuc. 4, 105; but *ἡ ἴση*, sub. *τιμωρία*, punishment *equal to the offence, adequate* punishment, Soph. O. T. 810; *ἴσαι*, sub. *ψῆφοι*, votes *equally divided*, Ar. Ran. 685.—III. of place, *even, level, flat*, Lat. *aequus, εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν*, of an army, Lat. *in aequum descendere*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 18; but, *ἐν ἴσῳ προςιέναι*, to advance *with equal step*, Ib. 1, 8, 11; *εἰς τὸ ἴσον καθίστασθαί τινι*, to meet any one *on fair ground*, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 28: *δι' ἴσου*, at an *equal* distance.—IV. adv. *ἴσως*, v. sub voc.:—but there are many other adverbial forms, esp. the neut. sing. and pl. from Hom. downwds., *ἴσον Κηρί, even as* Death, Il. 3, 454; *ἴσον ἐμοὶ βασίλευε*, be king *like* me, Il. 9, 616; more freq. *ἴσα*, Il. 5, 71, Od. 1, 432, etc.; so too in Att., except that with them *ἴσα* in genl. means *equally, ἴσως, perhaps*, v. sub *ἴσως*: also *ἴσα καί..., like as, as if*, Lat. *aeque ac*, Soph. O. T. 1187; so, *ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ εἰ...*, Thuc. 2, 60: *κατὰ ἴσα, ἐπὶ ἴσα*, Il. 11, 336; 12, 436, of an undecided battle, for which Hdt. 1, 74 says, *ἐπὶ ἴσης διαφέρειν τὸν πόλεμον*: also *ἐξ ἴσου*, Hdt. 7, 135, Soph., etc.; so too *ἐξ ἴσης*, Plat., *ἐπ' ἴσον*, Dem. — V. Att. comp. *ἰσαίτερος*, Thuc. 8, 89. [*ι* always in Hom., *ῐ* once in Hes. Op. 750, though the reading is dub., and in Theogn. 678; and so always in Pind., and usu. in Att., but *ι* Aesch. Fr. 200, unless this be dub.: *ῐ* in Alex. poets, and later: in *some Homer. epithets*, e. g. *ἰσόθεος*, the Trag. sometimes use *ῑ*, v. Aesch. Pers. 80, Soph. Ant. 836, Pors. Or. 9.]

†*Ἴσος, ου, ὁ, Isus*, a Trojan, son of Priam, Il. 11, 101.—II. *ἡ*, a small town of Boeotia near Anthedon, Strab.

Ἰσοσθένεια, ας, ἡ, equal force, Diog. L.: and

Ἰσοσθενέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be in equal force*, Gal.: from

Ἰσοσθενής, ές, (ἴσος, *σθένος*) *equal in force, τινί*, Democr., *τινός*, Opp. Adv. *-νῶς*.

Ἰσοσθενία, ας, ἡ, = *ἰσοσθένεια*, Clem. Al.

Ἰσοσκελής, ές, (ἴσος, *σκέλος*) *with equal legs*, hence, *ἰσ. τρίγωνον, with two sides equal*, Plat. Tim. 54 A; hence of numbers, *that can be divided into two equal parts, even*, (e. g. 6, = 3 + 3) opp. to *σκαληνός* (e. g. 7, = 4 + 3), Id. Euthyphr. 12 D. Hence

Ἰσοσκελία, ας, ἡ, a having two sides equal, Procl.

Ἰσόσπριος, ον, (ἴσος, *ὄσπριον*) *bean-like: ὄνος ἰσ.*, an insect *that rolls itself up like a bean*, called also *ἰουλος*, Soph. Fr. 334.

Ἰσοστάθην, adv., (ἴσος, *ἵστημι*) *equally matched*. [*ᾰ*]

Ἰσοσταθμέω, ῶ, to be equal in weight: from

Ἰσόσταθμος, ον, (ἴσος, *σταθμός*) *equal in weight, evenly balanced*, Gal.

Ἰσοστάσιος, ον, (ἴσος, *στάσις*) = foreg., hence in genl. *equivalent, worth as much as, τινί*, Hipp. [*ᾰ*]

Ἰσοστατέω, ῶ, = *ἰσοσταθμέω*, Clem. Al.

Ἰσόστοιχος, ον, (ἴσος, *στοῖχος*) *equal in rows*, and so = *ἀντίστοιχος*: also *with even, regular rows*.

Ἰσόστροφος, ον, (ἴσος, *στρέφω*) *equally twisted, even, χορδή*, Iambl.—II. (ἴσος, *στροφή*) *of equal strophes*.

Ἰσοσυλλᾰβέω, ῶ, to have the same number of syllables; and

Ἰσοσυλλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, equality of syllables; from

Ἰσοσύλλᾰβος, ον, (ἴσος, *συλλαβή*) *having the same number of syllables*, Plut. Adv. *-βως*.

Ἰσόσχημος, ον, (ἴσος, *σχῆμα*) *formed alike*.

Ἰσοσώματος, ον, (ἴσος, *σῶμα*) *of a like body*.

Ἰσοτᾰλαντέω, ῶ, to be of like weight: from

Ἰσοτάλαντος, ον, (ἴσος, *τάλαντον*) *of like weight, equally balanced*.

Ἰσοτᾰχέω, ῶ, to go equally swiftly with, τινί, Philo.

Ἰσοτᾰχής, ές, (ἴσος, *τάχος*) *equally swift*, Polyb. Adv. *-χῶς*, Id.

Ἰσοτέλεια, ας, ἡ, the condition of an ἰσοτελής, equality in tax and tribute, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 25, cf. *ἰσοτελής* fin.

Ἰσοτέλεστος, ον, (ἴσος, *τελέω*) in Soph. O. C. 1220 (e conj. Herm.) Death is called *ἐπίκουρος ἰσ.*, man's only helper = *παιὰν, that comes at last to all alike*;—v. Dind. who now joins *Ἄιδος* with *μοῖρα* = *θανάτου μοῖρα* in Aesch. Pers. 917. Ellendt keeps the old reading *οὐδ' ἔπι κόρος*, though against the metre, v. Lex. Soph. in voc.

Ἰσοτελής, ές, (ἴσος, *alike*, esp. *bearing like* Athens the *ἰσοτελεῖς* ed class of *μέτοικοι*. all civic rights except litical nature; they ra *πρόξενοι*, and needed paid no *μετοίκιον*, an these privileges, were same burthens as the c P. E. 2, 316, sq.: how not put on the list o enrolled as members phylé; on the *general* *τέλεια*, v. Niebuhr Ro n. 101.

Ἰσοτενής, ές, (ἴσος, *stretched*, Anth.

Ἰσότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἴσο kinds, *numerical, physi* Plat.: *fairness, impart*

Ἰσοτιμία, ας, ἡ, (ἰσό *of honour* or *privilege*, I

†*Ἰσοτιμίδης, ου, ὁ*, *Is* pr. n., Andoc. 2, 10.

Ἰσότιμος, ον, (ἴσος, *equal honour: having leges*, Plut. Adv. *-μως*

Ἰσότοιχος, ον, (ἴσο *equal walls*.

Ἰσότονος, ον, (ἴσος, *strained* or *stretched*, *the same accent*. Adv.

Ἰσοτράπεζος, ον, (*equal to the table*, i. e. *fill it, κάκκαβος*, Antip

Ἰσοτρῐβής, ές, (ἴσος, *σελμάτων ἰσοτριβής* pro *ἰστοτρ.*) *pressing sleeping* on them *like o*

Ἰσότῡπος, ον, (ἴσος, *alike*.

Ἰσοτύραννος, ον, (*like a despotism, absolute*

Ἰσουργέω, ῶ, to do l

Ἰσουργός, όν, (ἴσος *like things*.

Ἰσοῦψής, ές, (ἴσος, *high, τινί, with*, Polyb.

Ἰσοφᾱνής, ές, (ἴσος, *pearing like*, Nonn.

Ἰσοφᾰρίζω, (ἴσος, *ἰσοφερίζω*) *to make one match one's self with, v* 6, 101; also c. acc. rei, *to vie with* one in accom 9, 390: hence in genl *τινί*, Il. 21, 194, Hes. trans. *to make equal*, N *ρίζω*.

Ἰσόφθογγος, ον, (*sounding equally*.

Ἰσοφόρος, ον, (ἴσος, or *drawing equal wei strength, βόες ἰσοφόρο οἶνος ἰσ.*, wine *that s strong* wine.

Ἰσοφῡής, ές, (ἴσος, *nature* or *substance*, Ar *-ῶς*.

Ἰσοχειλής, ές, (ἴσο *with the tip, edge* or *br κρατῆρσι κριθαὶ ἰσοχ to the brim* of the vesse 5, 26.

Ἰσόχειλος, ον, = *fore*

Ἰσόχνοος, ον, (ἴσος, *woolly with, τινί*, Anth.

Ἰσοχορδος, ον, (ἴσο *like* or *the same strings*.

Ἰσοχρονέω, ῶ, to be Luc.—II. in Gramm., *number of times*; and

Ἰσοχρόνιος, ον, = Adv. *-ίως*: from

Ἰσόχρονος, ον, (ἴσος *in age* or *time*, Theophr. *consisting of the same*

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, contr. -χρους, ουν, -coloured.
ν, (ἴσος, χρυσός) like eight in gold, Archipp.
, ἡ, equality of votes, qual right to vote, equal : from
, (ἴσος, ψῆφος) having of votes, about whom ded, Aesch. Eum. 741; o. 795.—II. having an thers, equal in authori-, Plat. Legg. 692 A: states, equal in fran-enl. free, independent, Supp. 353.—III. ἰσό-carmina, quorum litterae umeralis unum efficiunt rum.
, ἡ, equanimity: from , (ἴσος, ψυχή) of equal nce κράτος ἰσ., Aesch. . -χως.
-ώσω, (ἴσος) to make ence in Soph. El. 686, ἑρματα, to have made st even with the start-o have run the whole ἴνυχας χεῖράς τε ἰσώ-ade their nails and e. used them in like Sc. 263. Pass. to be, ual to, τινί ἐν ἄλγεσι, gh in mid. form ἰσώ-
, ἡ, Hispalis, a city Baetica, now Seville,
ἡ, Hispania, the mod-Portugal, Strab., usu.
cl.; Ἰσράηλος, ου, Jo-a name given to the , LXX.—2. met. the ts of Israel, the Israel-nce
ου, ὁ, an Israelite, N.T.: ῖται, ὧν, the Israelites,
clamation of spiteful nother's distress, Plat. cf. Mein. Menand. p. omatop., cf. σίττα.)
Issa, ancient name of bos, Strab., cf. Lyc. nd of the Adriatic on st near Pharia, now 4, 565. Hence
Ἴσσιος, ον, of or be-(2), Issian, Polyb.;
ν, οἱ, the Issēdŏnes, a north of the Araxes, ssagetae, Hdt. 1, 201;
ος, ἡ, Issēdon, a city thia; also, a city of
ν, of Issus; esp. ὁ Ἰσσ. ικὴ θάλαττα, and τὸ he gulf of Issus, Strab.: enderoon. From Issus, a city of Cilicia r the mouth of the Py-Arr. An. 2, 7, 1: also ῶν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 24.
, τό, Issorium, a moun-, Plut. Ages. 32: from amed Ἰσσωρία, Paus.
Histanes, son of Oxyar-ς, Arr. An. 7. 6, 4.
re collat. form of ἵστη-y later writers.
, τό, dim. from ἱστός,
collat. form of ἵστημι, Hdt. 4, 103.

Ἴστε, 2 plur, from οἶδα.
Ἰστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of οἶδα, to be known, Ath. 699 E.—2. ἰστέον, one must know or see, Plat. Symp. 217 C.
Ἰστεών, ῶνος, ὁ, = ἱστών.
Ἵστημι (lengthd. and redupl. from root ΣΤΑ-, which appears in the deriv. tenses, etc., v. sub fin.): impf. ἵστην, 3 sing. Ep. ἵστασκε, Od. 19, 574: fut. στήσω: aor. 1 ἔστησα with 3 plur. Ep. ἔστᾶσαν for ἔστησαν, like ἔπρεσε for ἔπρησε, Il. 12, 55, 56, etc., (to be carefully distinguished from 3 plur. plqpf. ἔστασαν): perf. ἕστηκα: plqpf. ἑστήκειν and Att. sometimes with strengthd. augm. εἱστήκειν: from Hom. downwds. the syncop. dual and plur. forms of perf. are very freq., ἕστᾶτον, ἕστᾶμεν, ἕστᾶτε, or in Il. 4, 243, 246, ἕστητε, ἑστᾶσι, subj. ἑστῶ, opt. ἑσταίην, imperat. ἕστᾶθι, inf. ἑστάναι, for which Hom. has Ep. forms ἑστάμεν and ἑστάμεναι [ᾰ], part. ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστώς, though the neut. ἑστός is prob. the better form, as is silently acknowledged by Herm. Soph. O. T. 632, and Bekk. has adopted it in Plat., cf. Dind. Ar. Eq. 564, but ἑστώς is defended by Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 503 (v. also τεθνεώς), gen. ἑστῶτος, Ion. ἑστεώς, ὥτος, of which Hom. does not use nom., but gen. ἑστᾰότος, acc. ἑστᾰότα, nom. plur. ἑστᾰότες, as if from ἑσταώς: so also in plqpf. dual ἕστᾶτον, ἑστάτην, plur. ἕστᾶμεν, ἕστᾶτε, ἕστᾶσαν, v. Spitzn. Excurs. V. ad Il.: aor. 2 ἔστην with Ep. collat. form στάσκον, ες, ε, Il. 3. 217, with 3 pl. ἔστησαν, or more freq. in Hom. ἔσταν, στάν [ᾰ]: of subj. στῶ he has 2 and 3 sing. στήῃς, στήῃ for στῇς, στῇ, also 1 pl. στέωμεν (as dissyll.) and στείομεν for στῶμεν: lastly inf. στῆμεναι for στῆναι. — Pass. ἵστᾶμαι, impf. ἱστάμην: fut. στᾰθήσομαι: aor. ἐστάθην [ᾰ]: perf. ἕστᾶμαι: plqpf. ἑστάμην: fut. mid. στήσομαι: aor. 1 ἐστησάμην: fut. 3 ἑστήξω in older Att., and ἐστήξομαι in later, Elmsl. Ach. 597, cf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι from θνήσκω: fut. and aor. 1 mid. are as early as Hom.; fut. 3 is later: no aor. 2 ἐστάμην ever occurs: στεῦμαι, q. v., is a defect. Ep. collat. form: adj. verb. στᾰτός.

The tenses of ἵστημι are divided into trans. and intrans.—A. transit. to make to stand, set, place, in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1 of act., with aor. 1 of mid.—B. intrans. to stand, in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. of act. ἕστηκα and ἑστήκειν with pres. and impf. signf., pres. and impf. pass. c. fut. mid., and later c. fut. 3, also aor. ἐστάθην first in Sapph. 56. But the pres., impf., and fut. mid. have both intr. signf. to set one's self, and trans. to set.

A. transit. to make to stand, set, Hom.; to set men in order or array, Il. 2, 525; 4, 298, etc.—II. to make to stand still, stop, check, arrest in its course, in Hom. esp. νέας, ἵππους, ἡμιόνους, λαόν; so too, μύλην, to stop the mill, Od. 20, 111: sometimes Hom. omits acc. νέας, ἵππους, etc., e. g. Od. 7, 4; 19, 188, where στῆσαι seemingly takes intr. signf. of στῆναι, to stand still, stop, whence even Damm Lex. p. 2246 wrongly concluded that aor. 1 was sometimes intr.; cf. ἐλαύνω I. 2: later in genl. to make fast, fix, e. g., ἱστάναι τὰ ὅμματα.—III. to set up, set upright, ἔγχος, Il. 15, 126; ἱστ. ἔγχος πρὸς κίονα, to lean it up against the pillar, Od. 1, 127: to set up, raise, in Hom. usu., ἱστ. ἱστόν, to set up the loom for weaving, but also to raise the mast in a ship, in the former case usu. in aor. 1 mid., of the mast in aor. 1 act. and mid.; ὀρθὸν οὐς ἱστάναι, to prick up the ear, Soph. El. 27: κρητῆρας στησασθαι, to set up bowls, as a sign of feasting, Od. 2, 431; τινί, in honour of some one, Il. 6, 528: later, esp. in aor. 1 mid., to raise buildings, statues, trophies, etc., ἱστ. ἀνδριάντα, Hdt. 2, 110, τροπαῖον, Soph. Tr. 1102, μνημεῖον, Ar. Eq. 269, etc.; hence in Att., ἱστάναι τινὰ χαλκοῦν, to set up a person in brass, raise a brazen statue to him, Dem. 493, 17; and so in aor. 2, λίθινος ἔστη, he had a marble statue of him set up, Hdt. 2, 141.—2. to raise, rouse, stir up, κονίης ὀμίχλην, Il. 13, 336; κῦμα, 21, 313, νηφέλας, Od. 12, 405; metaph., ἱστ. φυλόπιδα, to begin the fray, Od. 11, 314, like intr. φύλοπις ἕστηκε, the fray begins, Il. 18, 172: also in aor. mid., στήσασθαι μάχην, Od. 9, 54, πολέμους, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: so too, ἱστάναι βοήν, Aesch. Cho. 885, κραυγήν, Eur. Or. 1529: also of passions and states of mind, ἔριν στῆσαι, to raise, begin a quarrel, Od. 16, 292; so too μῆνιν, ἐλπίδας στῆσαι, etc., Erf. O. T. 692.—3. to set up, appoint, τινὰ βασιλέα, Hdt. 1, 97: and so freq. ἱστάναι χορούς, παννυχίδας, to establish, institute them, Id. 3, 48, so στήσασθαι νόμους, Id. 2, 35.—IV. to place in the balance, weigh, Il. 19, 247; 22, 350; τι πρός τι, to weigh one thing against another, Hdt. 2, 65.

B. in intrans. tenses, to stand, be set or placed, freq. in Hom., e. g. of men standing in opposite ranks, ἀντίοι or ἐναντίοι ἔσαν, Il.: proverb. of critical circumstances, ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς, Il. 10, 173: oft. merely a stronger form of εἶναι, to be there, to be, exist, as Od. 7, 89; so too ἑστάτω for ἔστω, Soph. Aj. 1084: Att. also c. adv., to be in a certain state or condition, ἵνα ξυμφορᾶς or χρείας ἑσταμεν, in what case or need we are, Soph. Tr. 1145, O. T. 1442; later also, ἀδίκως, ὀρθῶς, εὐλαβῶς ἵστασθαι, to behave wrongly, etc., Polyb.—2. to set one's self towards, go to, c. acc. loci, πέτραν, Eur. Supp. 987: so, στῆναι ἐς..., Hdt. 9, 21.—3. to lie, be situated, κατὰ βορέαν, Thuc. 6, 104.—II. to stand still, stop, halt, Il. 11, 348, Od. 6, 211; esp. freq. in aor. 1 mid.; also to remain fast, be fixed, δοῦρα ἐν γαίῃ, Il. 11, 574; also, ὀφθαλμοὶ ἕστασαν, Od. 19, 211: in genl. to stop, cease, be still, Il. 5, 485; c. part., οὐ στήσεται ἀδικῶν (Dem.) 134, 4: metaph. in part., ἑστηκώς, fixed, firm, constant, Polyb.—III. to be set up or upright, stand up, rise up, ἵστανται κρημνοί, Il. 12, 55; ὀρθαὶ τρίχες, Il. 24, 359: also, ἵσταται κονίη, Il. 2, 151, κῦμα, 21, 240; of a horse, ἵστασθαι ὀρθός, to rear up, Hdt. 5, 111.—2. in genl., to arise, begin, νεῖκος, φύλοπις ἵσταται, Il. 13, 333; 18, 171, cf. A. III: esp. in marking time, ἔαρος νέον ἱστάμενοιο, as spring was just beginning, Od. 19, 519; ἕβδομος ἑστήκει μείς, the seventh month began, Il. 19, 117; and, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἱσταμένοιο, as one month ends and the next begins, Od. 14, 162, cf. Hes. Op. 778, where, as in Hom., the month is plainly divided into two parts μὴν ἱστάμενος and φθίνων; but in Att. calendar it fell into three decads, μὴν ἱστάμενος, μεσῶν and φθίνων, first in Hdt. 6, 57, 106.—3. to be appointed, ὕπαρχος σταθείς, Hdt. 7, 105; στῆναι ἐς ἀρχήν, Id. 3, 80. (The root sta- becomes trans. in the pres.

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by redupl., like *si-sto* in Lat.: cf. Sanscr. *ti-shṭhāmi* from *stâ*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. p. 691.)

†Ἱστιαία, Ἱστιαεῖς, Ἱστιαῖοι, Ἱστιαιῆτις, and Ἱστιαιῶτις, Ion. for Ἑστιαία, etc.

†Ἱστιαία, ας, ἡ, *Histiaea*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegeïs; *οἱ Ἱστιαιεῖς, the inhab. of Histiaea*, Strab. Hence

†Ἱστιαιόθεν, *from Histiaea*, Dem.

†Ἱστιαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Histiaeus*, son of Lysagoras, tyrant of Miletus, Hdt. 4, 137; 6, 30.—2. son of Tymnes, tyrant of Termerus in Caria, Hdt. 5, 37.—Others in Hdt. 8, 85; Luc., etc.

Ἱστιατωρ, ορος, ὁ, strictly Ion. for ἑστιάτωρ, at Ephesus *the chief offerer*, Lat. *epulo, rex sacrorum*. [ᾰ]

Ἱστίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἑστία, q. v., Od.; sometimes also written *ἰστίη*.—Il. Ἱστίη, ἡ, Ion. for Ἑστία, Hes.

Ἱστιητήριον, and in Hdt. 4, 35, *ἱστιητόριον*, ου, τό, Ion. for *ἑστιατ.*

Ἱστιοδρομέω, ῶ, (*ἱστίον, δραμεῖν*) *to run under full sail*, Hipp.

Ἱστίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ἱστός* in form only: *any web, cloth*, or *sheet*, in Hom. *a sail*, Il. 1, 481: he usu. has the plur. *τὰ ἱστία, the sails* of a ship with verbs *πετανύναι, ἀναπετανύναι, ἐντίθεσθαι, ἀνερύειν*, to spread or hoist *sail*, also *ἕλκειν*, Od. 2, 426; and *στέλλειν, μηρύεσθαι, καθελεῖν*, to lower or furl *sail*: this signf. prevailed also in Att., *ἀκροισι χρῆσθαι ἱστίοις*, to keep *the sails* reefed, Ar. Ran. 1000. [τῐ] Hence

Ἱστιοπετέω, ῶ, *to furnish with sails, ναῦν*, Strab.

Ἱστιορράφος, ον, (*ἱστίον, ῥάπτω*) *sail-patching*, hence metaph. *a meddling, tricky, cheating fellow*, Ar. Thesm. 935. [ᾰ]

Ἱστιοφόρος, ον, (*ἱστίον, φέρω*) *carrying sails, ναῦς*, Anth.

Ἱστοβοεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (*ἱστός, βοεύς*) *the plough tree* or *pole*, Hes. Op. 433. Proverb., *ἱστοβοῆι γέροντι νέαν ποτίβαλλε κορώνην*, he put a new tip on the old plough, of an old man marrying a young wife.

Ἱστοβόη, ης, ἡ, =foreg., dub. in Anth.

Ἱστοδόκη, ης, ἡ, (*ἱστός, δέχομαι*) *the mast-hold*, a piece of wood standing up from the stern, on which the mast rested when let down, Il. 1, 434, ubi v. Schol.

Ἱστοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*ἱστός, τίθημι*)= foreg.

†Ἵστοι, ῶν, οἱ, *Histi*, a harbour in the island of Icaria, Strab.

Ἱστοκεραία, ας, ἡ, *a sail-yard*, Orph.

Ἱστοπέδη, ης, ἡ, *a piece of wood* set in the keel *to which the mast was bound*, or *a hole* in the keel *for fixing the mast in*, Od. 12, 51, 162.

Ἱστοποιία, ας, ἡ, *weaving*, Clem. Al.: from

Ἱστοπόνος, ον, (*ἱστός, πονέω*) *working at the loom, weaving*, Anth.

Ἱστόπους, ποδος, ὁ, esp. in plur., *ἱστόποδες*,=*κελέοντες, the long beams of the loom*, between which the web was stretched, Anth.

Ἱστορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*ἵστωρ*) *to learn* or *know by inquiry*, and so in genl. *to know*, Aesch. Eum. 455: *to ask, inquire of, question*, freq. in Hdt., who in 1, 24, uses mid. *ἱστορέεσθαι* for act.: c. acc. pers., *to ask, inquire of* a person, Hdt. 2, 19; but also, *ἱστ. τι, to inquire about* something, Ib. 2, 113; hence *to examine, survey*, Strab.—II. *to give a written account of what one has learnt, to relate as fact*, opp. to *πλάττειν*, Plut.—III. *to vouch, give one's word for the truth of* a thing, c. dat. Hence

Ἱστόρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is known by inquiry, a subject for inquiry, question*, Anacreont.—II. *a narrative*, Dion. H.

Ἱστορία, ας, ἡ, *a learning* or *knowing by inquiry*, hence *the knowledge so obtained, information*, Hdt. 1, 1: *an inquiry, examination*, Hdt.; *ἱστ. περί τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 96 A; whence also Arist. named his treatise on animals, *ἱστ. περὶ τὰ ζῷα*.—II. *a setting forth of one's inquiries* or *knowledge, a written account of them, a narrative, history*, Polyb.; strictly, acc. to Verr. Flaccus, *an account of things seen by one's self*, Lat. *rerum cognitio praesentium*. Hence

Ἱστορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to knowledge* or *inquiry*, Plat. Soph. 267 E.—II. *belonging to history, historical*, Plut.: ὁ *ἱστ.*, as subst., *a historian*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἱστοριογραφέω, ῶ, *to write history*, Dion. H.

Ἱστοριογραφικός, ή, όν, =*ἱστορικός* II.: from

Ἱστοριογράφος, ου, ὁ, (*ἱστορία, γράφω*) *a writer of history, historian*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Ἱστόριον, ου, τό, (*ἵστωρ*) *a fact learnt by inquiry*: hence *a positive fact, authentic proof*, Hipp.

Ἱστοριοσυγγραφεύς, έως, ὁ,=*ἱστοριογράφος*, Luc.

Ἱστορίς, ίος, ἡ,=*ἱστορία* II., Paus.

†Ἱστορίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Historis*, daughter of Tiresias, Paus.

Ἱστός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἵστημι*) *a ship's mast, ἱστὸν στῆσαι, στήσασθαι, ἐντίθεσθαι, to set up the mast*, Hom.: in genl. *a rod* or *pole*, *ἱστὸς χάλκεος*, Hdt. 8, 122.—II. *the bar* or *beam* of the loom, which *stood upright*, instead of lying horizontal as in our looms: and so in genl. *the loom*, Hom., mostly in Od.; hence *ἱστὸν στήσασθαι, to set up the beam*, and so *begin a web*, Hes. Op. 777; *ἱστὸν ἐποίχεσθαι, to go about the beam*, and so *to weave*, Il. 1, 31: later, when the horizontal loom was come in, this kind was called *ἱστὸς ὄρθιος*: the vertical loom is still used in India for tapestry, as also at the Gobelins manufactory. Hence—2. *the warp that was fixed to the beam*; and so *the web*, oft. in Hom., esp. in Od., usu. in phrase. *ἱστὸν ὑφαντειν*, so too Il. 3, 125: Theocr. also has *ἱστὸν καθελεῖν*, to take down *the web* when finished: *ἱστὸς ἀρχόμενος, the web* begun: in Polyb., *ἱστὸς πρὸς ἐκτομὴν ὢν the whole web* or *piece* ready for cutting out. Hence *στήμων*, the warp: for the several parts v. sub *μίτος, κυίρος, κανών, ἄντιον, ἄγγυθες*.—3. *a spider's web*, Bacchyl. Fr. 12.—4. *a honey-comb*, Arist. H. A.—III. *the shin-bone, leg*, Opp. Hence

Ἱστότονος, ον, (*ἱστός, τείνω*) *stretched on the web beam, πηνίσματα*, Ar. Ran. 1315.

Ἱστουρ; εῖον, ου, τό,=*ἱστών*: from

Ἱστουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to work at the loom, weave*, Soph. O. C. 340. Hence

Ἱστουργία, ας, ἡ, *weaving*, Plat. Symp. 197 A; and

Ἱστουργικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to weaving*: ἡ *ἱστ.* (sub. *τέχνη*)=foreg. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ἱστουργός, όν, (*ἱστός, *ἔργω*) *working at the loom*: as subst., ὁ or ἡ *ἱστ.*, *a weaver*, Joseph.

†Ἱστρία, ας, ἡ, *Istria*, a country lying on the Adriatic, west of Liburnia and Illyria, Strab.: *οἱ Ἴστροι* and *Ἱστριοι, the inhab. of Istria*, Id.

†Ἴστριος, α, ον, *of* or *be Ister*; ἡ *Ἱστρία γαῖα*, around the Ister, Pind. O.

†Ἴστρος, ου, ὁ, *the Ister* Germ. *Donau* (the name by the Romans only to part from the junction of mouth), one of the larg Europe, falls into the Th. 339; Hdt. 2, 23, Pin 2. ἡ, *Istrus*, also Ἴστρ Lower Moesia at the Danube, Hdt. 2. 33; Ἱστρόπολις.—II. son o Apollod.—2. a historian pupil of Callimachus, Pl

Ἴστω, 3 sing. imper Hom., esp. in protestatio

Ἱστών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*ἱστός* room, Lat. *textrina*, Var *τεών*.

†Ἱστώνη, ης, ἡ, *Istŏne*, in the island of Corcyra, 4, 46.

Ἵστωρ, or ἴστωρ as in H ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*εἰδέναι*) *know ed with, skilled in*, c. ge Hom. 32, 2: as subst., *a law and right, a judge*, Il. 486; *a witness*, Aristid.— κός II., Clem. Al.

†Ἰσχαγόρας, α, ὁ, *Ischag* mander of the Lacedaemo 4, 132; 5, 19.

Ἰσχάδιον, ου, τό, dim. Ar. Plut. 798. [ᾰ]

Ἰσχαδοκάρυον, ου, τό, ρυον) *a mixture of figs* Aristid., who also has [ᾰ]

Ἰσχαδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, λέω) *a dealer in figs*. Phere

Ἰσχαδοπώλις, ίδος, fem Ar. Lys. 564.

Ἰσχαδοφάγος, ου, *eati*

Ἰσχάδωνης, ου, ὁ, (*ἰσχ a buyer of figs*. Pherecr.

Ἰσχαιμος, ον, (*ἰσχω, ing blood*: τὸ *ἴσχ., a styp*

Ἰσχαίνω, poet. for *ἰσχ check, refrain, assuage*, acc. to Pors. softened fo as if *to reduce* a swelling by cf. Aesch. Pr. 3[illegible]0.

Ἰσχᾰλέος, α, ον, poet. *dry, dried, κρόμυον*, Od.

Ἰσχᾰλάω, Ep. lengthd. from *ἴσχω, to hold, hold hinder*. Il. 5, 89. Od. 15. *to hold back, check one's s* hence *to loiter, tarry*, Il. 7, 161.—II. intrans. *to hol* to a thing, and so *to long eagerly*, c. gen., *ἰσχανάα λότητος*. Il. 23, 300, Od. c. inf., *μνία ἰσχανάα δα* 572, cf. *ἔχομαι* and *ἀντέχ* glosses of Hesych. recog *ἰσχανάω*.)

†Ἰσχανδρος, ου, ὁ, *I* player at Athens, Dem. 3

Ἰσχάνω, poet.=*ἰσχανο hinder*, Il. 14. 387; 17. 42; c. gen. *to keep back f* Hes. Op. 493 [ᾰ]

Ἰσχάς, άδος, ἡ, (*ἰσχ fig*, Ar. Eq. 755.—2. the so called from the shape Theophr.—II. (*ἴσχω*) *that an anchor*, Soph. Fr. 699.

†Ἰσχάς, άδος, ἡ, *Ischas*, Ath. 587 E.

†Ἰσχένοος, ου, ὁ, *Isch* of Pytheas. Hdt. 7, 181.

†Ἰσχέπολις, ίδος, ὁ, *I* of Alcathous, Paus.

Ἰσχιᾰδικός, ή, όν, (*ἰσχ to pains in the loins*, *ἰσχ.*

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such pains, φύλλα, ίον) to stretch the legs and in genl. to part, ν,=ἰσχιαδικός, The- ή, sub. νόσος, pain in —II. a kind of thorn, , strictly the κοτύλη the thigh-joint (μηρός) t, Il. 5, 305.—II. usu. esp. the upper part, 7, 234; also freq. in), Hdt. 6, 75. (Prob. akin to ἰξύς.) Hence ς, ή, όν, (ἰσχίον, ῥώς) in genl. lame, limp- sody, στίχος ἰσχ., an has spondees against th, or 6th places, cf. ιχνός) to make thin, d, lean, dry, Hdt. 3, become so: metaph., ν ἰσχναίνειν, to weak- Pr. 380, where ἰσ- cf. Pors. Or. 292. , ον, later form of ως, ή, (ἰσχναίνω) a in. verb. adjective from must reduce, Arist. ή, όν, (ἰσχναίνω) fit t. Probl. ῆ, thinness, leanness, ρός, ὁ, = ἰσχνανσις, (ἰσχνός, ἔπος) to dis- l. δης, ες, (ἰσχνός, κά- a dry reed. ον, ὁ, a subtle dis- ,=ἰσχνοεπέω, Eccl.: ας, ή, subtle disputa- ν, (ἰσχνός, λέγω) dis- Eccl. ς, (ἰσχνός, μῦθος)= ence ας, ή, = ἰσχνολογία, ον, (ἰσχνός, πῦρειά) cheeks, γραῦς, Epigr. r. [ῡ] όν, (ἰσχνός, ποιέω) thin, lean, withered, Ar. Plut. 561: light, l. metaph. of style, plain, exact, opp. to αλοπρεπής, ἰσχ. χα- tenue dicendi genus, eq. in adv., ἰσχνῶς olainly, drily, Polyb.; ν, Lycurg. 157, fin. ἰσχω, ἰσχάνω, and ἰσχανός, compressed, elled: hence ἰσχναί- σχάς.) ές, (ἰσχνός, σκέλος) L. ος, ή, (ἰσχνός) thin- rist. H. A.—II. of xactness, Lat. tenuitas, νός II. ές, (ἰσχνός, *ἔργω) ας, ή, thinness, weak- stuttering, stammer- II: from ν, (ἰσχνός, φωνή) thin or weak voiced, opp. to μεγαλόφωνος, λαμπρόφωνος, Hipp.—II. checking one's voice, stuttering, stammering, ἰσχ. ὅτι ἰσχονται τοῦ φωνεῖν, Arist. Probl.: first in Hdt. 4, 155, where however is a v. l. ἰσχοφ., v. Schweigh. ad l.

'Ισχνόω, ῶ, (ἰσχνός) = ἰσχναίνω, Arist. Probl.

†'Ισχόλαος, ου, ὁ, Ischolaus, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

†'Ισχόμαχος, ου, ὁ, Ischomachus, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Lys.; etc.

'Ισχομένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from ἰσχω, with checks or hindrances, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

†'Ισχόπολις, εως, ἡ, Ischŏpolis, a city of Pontus, Strab.

'Ισχουρέω, ῶ. (ἴσχω, οὖρον) to suffer retention of urine. Hence

'Ισχουρία, ας, ἡ, retention of urine, Gal.

'Ισχόφωνος, ον, (ἴσχω, φωνή) v. ἰσχνοφ. II.

'Ισχῡρίζω, desiderat. from sq., to long to affirm, Gal.

'Ισχῡρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ῐοῦμαι: aor. ἰσχῡρίσάμην, dep. mid.: to use one's whole force, contend stiffly or stoutly, εἴς τινα, against one, Arist. Eth. N.: to persist, continue obstinately doing..., c. part., Thuc. 7, 49: esp. by word of mouth, to affirm, maintain stiffly, obstinately, τι, Thuc. 3, 44; also, ἰσχ. ὅτι..., ὡς..., Thuc. 4, 23; 6, 55, Plat. Theaet. 172 B; περί τινος, Plat. Soph. 249 C.—II. to put firm trust in a thing, hold fast by it, c. dat. τῷ σώματι, Plat. Gorg. 489 C.—B. as pass. to be strengthened, gain greater force, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18.

'Ισχῡρικός, ή, όν, like an ἰσχυρός, strong, stout, Plat. Theaet. 169 B, and so Meineke reads in Alex. Προσκεδ. 1, for ἰσχυρίσκος.

'Ισχῡριστέον, verb. adj. from ἰσχυρίζομαι, one must maintain stoutly, Plat. Rep. 533 A.

'Ισχῡρογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, obstinacy, Joseph.: from

'Ισχῡρογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἰσχυρός, γνώμη) stiff in mind, obstinate, Diog. L. 2, 24.

'Ισχῡράδετος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, δέω) fast bound.

'Ισχυροθώραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσχυρός, θώραξ) with a strong breastplate.

'Ισχυροκάρδιος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, καρδία) stout-hearted.

'Ισχῡροπᾰθέω, ῶ.=δεινοπαθέω.

'Ισχῡροποιέω, ῶ, to make strong, confirm, like ἰσχυρόω, Polyb.: from

'Ισχῡροποιός, όν, (ἰσχυρός, ποιέω) confirming.

'Ισχῡροπότης, ου, ὁ, (ἰσχυρός, πίνω) a hard drinker.

'Ισχῡροπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἰσχυρός, πρᾶγμα) doing mighty deeds.

'Ισχῡρόῤῥιζος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, ῥίζα) with a strong root.

'Ισχῡρός, ά, όν, (ἰσχύω) strong, mighty, powerful, opp. to ἀσθενής, of persons and things, first in Alcae. 1, and then freq. in Hdt., and Att.—2. firm, lasting, φιλία, Plat. Phaedr. 233 C.—3. hard, χθών, Aesch. Pers. 310: and of food, indigestible, Hipp.—4. obstinate, severe, great, σιτοδεία, ψῦχος, Hdt. 1, 94; 4, 29; νόσημα, Hipp.: βῆξ, Thuc. 2, 49: κατὰ ἰσχυρόν, by violence, force, opp. to δόλῳ, Hdt. 4, 201; 9, 2.—II. adv. -ρῶς, strongly, very much, exceedingly, Hdt. 4, 108; ἔθνος ἰσχ. μέγα, Ib. 183, διώρυξ ἰσχ. βαθεῖα, Xen An. 1, 7, 15; ἰσχ. ἡδέσθαι, ἀνιᾶσθαι, φοβεῖσθαι, Id.: in answers, ἰσχυρότατά γε, most certainly, Lat. maxime vero, Id. Oec. 1, 15. Hence

'Ισχυροσώματος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, σῶμα) strong-bodied.

'Ισχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, strength, might, Dion. H.

'Ισχυρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσχυρός, φρήν) strong-minded, Dio C.

'Ισχυρόφωνος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, φωνή) strong-voiced.

'Ισχυρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἰσχυροσώματος.

'Ισχῡρόψῡχος, ον, (ἰσχυρός, ψυχή) strong-souled.

'Ισχῡρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ἰσχυρός) to make strong, strengthen, Joseph.

'Ισχύς, ύος, ἡ, (ἴς, ἴσχω) strength, force, might, esp. of body, Hes. Th. 146, 823: but also in genl. might, power, Trag.; Plat. joins ῥώμη καὶ ἰσχ., Symp. 190 B: κατ' ἰσχύν, perforce, opp. to δόλῳ, Aesch. Pr. 212; also, πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος, Soph. Phil. 594; ὑπὸ τῆς ἰσχύος, Epicr. Antil. 2, 10.—2. esp. a force of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19. [ῡ in genit. etc.; in nom. and acc. sing. ῡ in Pind. N. 11, 41, but always ῠ in Att., e. g. Aesch. Theb. 1074, Cho. 721, Soph. Aj. 118.]

†'Ισχυς, υος, ὁ, Ischys, son of Elatus, lover of Coronis, H. Hom. Ap. 210; Pind. P. 3, 55.

'Ισχυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰσχύω) power, Philo.

'Ισχῡτήριος, α, ον, strengthening, φάρμακα, Hipp.

'Ισχύω, f. -ύσω, (ἰσχύς) to be strong, mighty, powerful, Trag.: to have one's full powers, be in health, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24: μεῖζον, πλέον ἰσχ., Eur., etc.: ἰσχ. τινὶ πρός τινα, Thuc. 3, 46; ὅθεν ἰσχ., Id. 1, 143; ἰσχ. πρός τινα, to have power or influence with one, Plut. [ῡ always, cf. Ar. Vesp. 357, Av. 488, 1607; except in Anth., sometimes ῠ in pres. and impf.]

'Ισχω, a form of ἔχω, only found in pres. and impf. ἴσχον, at first with limited signf., to hold, check, bridle, oft. in Hom.; ἰσχ. τινὰ μή..., Hdt. 1, 158; also intr. to stop, and of ships to lie at anchor, Thuc. 2, 91; but for intr. signf. the mid. is more freq., to hold one's self in, stop, Hom., esp. in exclam., ἴσχεο, hold! be still! also to be silent, Od. 11, 251; c. gen., ἴσχεσθαί τινος, to desist from a thing, Od. 18, 347; but ἴσχετο ἐν τούτῳ, impers. here it stopped, remained as it was, Xen. An. 6, 3, 9.—II. later it is sometimes used in genl. like ἔχω, to hold or have in possession, Hdt. 3, 39; to have to wife, Id. 5, 92, 2: of women, to be pregnant, Hipp., also to have a child, Hdt. 5, 41: also intr. to be, εὖ, ἀσθενῶς ἴσχειν, Plat., etc.

'Ισωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, ὠνή) sameness of price; a fair price, Ar. Pac. 1227.

'Ισωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, sameness of name.

'Ισώνῠμος, ον, (ἴσος, ὄνομα) bearing the same name, καλεῖν τινα ἰσ., Pind. O. 9, 96.

'Ισως, adv. from ἴσος, in like manner, equally, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.: more rarely=ὁμοίως.—II. fairly, equitably, ἴσως καὶ καλῶς, Dem. 59, 19.—III. according to appearances, probably, perhaps, Hdt. 6, 124, and Trag.: in Att. oft. joined with ἄν or τάχ' ἄν, c. opt., e. g. Soph. Aj. 691; and acc. to MSS. in Aesch. Supp. 727, Eur. I. T. 1055, c. opt. pro ἄν, but this is dub., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. ἴσως, fin.: ἴσως μέν...ἴσως δέ..., perhaps so or so, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 2: ἴσως repeated, Ar. Nub. 1320.—IV. with numerals, about, Ar. Plut. 1058.

'Ισωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰσόω) a making equal, comparison.

†'Ιταβέλιος, ου, ὁ, Itabelius, a leader

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of the Persians in Comania, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15: v. l. Ἰταβέλίσις and Ἰταμέλισις.

†Ἰταβύριον, ον, τό, *Itabyrium, Mt. Tabor*, a mountain of Galilee, Joseph.: in Polyb. Ἀταβύριον.

†Ἰταλία, ας, ἡ, *Italia, Italy*, Hdt. 1, 23; Thuc. 6, 2; etc. [⏑⏑–; ῐ. in arsis in Call. Dian. 58, and later poets.] Hence

Ἰταλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to live in Italy.*

Ἰταλίδης, ου, ὁ, poet. for Ἰταλιώτης, Anth.

†Ἰτάλικα, ης, ἡ, *Italica*, a city of Hispania Baetica on the Baetis, now prob. *Sevilla la Vieja*, Strab.

†Ἰταλικῆ, ῆς, ἡ, *Italica*, the name given by the allies to *Corfinium* their capital in the social war, Strab. From

†Ἰταλικός, ἡ, όν, *of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian*, Plat. Legg. 659 B: τὰ Ἰταλικά, *Italian affairs, history*, Polyb.

Ἰταλίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Ἰταλός, Anth.

Ἰταλιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Ἰταλιῶτις, ιδος, *an Italiote, one of the Greek inhabitants of Italy*,† in genl. *Italian*, νῆες, Thuc. 8, 91; πόλεις, Strab.; etc. Hence

†Ἰταλιωτικός, ή, όν, *Italiotic, Italian, Latin*, Luc. Hist. scrib. 15.

†Ἰταλόθεν, adv., *from Italy*, Or. Sib.

†Ἰτᾶλός, οῦ, ὁ, *Italus*, an early king of the Pelasgi, Siculi, or Oenotri, from whom Italy was said to have derived its name, Thuc. 6, 2.—II. adj. *Italian*†; subst. ὁ Ἰταλός, *an Italian.* [ῑ naturally, but long metri grat., Jac. A. P. 505; as also in Ἰταλίς, Ἰταλία.]

Ἰτᾶλός, οῦ, ὁ, Lat. *vitulus*, whence Italy is said to be called. [ῑ]

†Ἰταμάνης, ους, ὁ, *Itamanes*, a Persian, Thuc. 3, 34, v. l. Ἰταμένης.

Ἰτᾰμεύομαι, dep. mid.: —*to be an* ἰταμός. [ῐ]

Ἰτᾰμία, ας, ἡ, =ἰταμότης, LXX. [ῐ]: from

Ἰτᾰμός, ή, όν, (εἰμι, ἴτης) *headlong, hasty, eager*, Ar. Ran. 1292: *bold, impudent, ready for any thing*, usu. in bad sense, like Lat. *audax*, Dem. 777, 3; ἰτ. πρός τι, Plut. Adv. -μῶς, Alex. Kνίδ. 1. [ῐ] Hence

Ἰτᾰμότης, ητος, ἡ, *headlong boldness*, Lat. *audacia*, Plat. Polit. 311 A. [ῐ]

†Ἴτανος, ου, ἡ, *Itanus*, a city of Crete, Hdt. 4, 151.

ἼΤΕΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἰτέη and ἰτείη, *a willow*, Lat. *salix*, Il. 21, 350; cf. ὠλεσίκαρπος.—II. *a wicker shield*, covered with gypsum, ox-hide or copper, *a target*, Eur. Heracl. 376, etc. (Orig. with digamma, Fιτέα, which appears in our *with, withy*, Lat. *vitex*, etc.; cf. also οἰσυα; v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 120.) [ῐ] Hence

Ἰτέινος, η, ον, *of, belonging to willow*, ἰτ. βάϊδος, Hdt. 4, 67; *made of willow, wicker*, ἰτ. σάκεα, Theocr. 16, 79. [ῑτ]

Ἰτέον, verb. adj. from εἶμι, *one must go*, Plat. Rep. 394 D.

Ἰτεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ἰτέα) *a willow-ground.* [ῐ]

Ἴτηλος, η, ον, acc. to Hesych.= ἔμμονος. οὐκ ἐξίτηλος, in Aesch. Fr. 34, but v. Herm. Opusc. 2. p. 64.

Ἴτην, 3 dual impf. Ep. of εἶμι, Hom. [ῐ]

Ἴτης, ου, ὁ, (εἶμι) = ἰταμός, Ar. Nub. 445, and Plat. [ῐ]

Ἰτητέον, =ἰτέον, Ar. Nub. 131. [ῑ]

Ἰτητικός, ή, όν, =ἰταμός, πρὸς κίνδυνον, Arist. Eth. N. [ῐ]

Ἰτθέλη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for διφθέρα.

†Ἴτιον, ου, τό, *Portus Itius*, a promontory and harbour of Belgic Gaul, now *Witsand*, Strab.

Ἴτιον, ου, τό, a kind of *mushroom*, Theophr.

Ἴτος, ή, όν, (εἶμι) *passable*, Leon. Tar.

†Ἰτουραία, ας, ἡ, *Ituraea*, a region of eastern Palestine, N. T.: οἱ Ἰτουραῖοι, ων, *the Ituraeans*, a Syrian race, famous robbers, Strab.

Ἰτρίνεος, έα, εον, *like* ἴτρια, Anth.: from

Ἴτρια or ἰτρία, ων, τά, *a* kind of *cake*, made (acc. to Ath.) of sesame and honey, Anacr. 16, ubi v. Bergk:—the accent is dub., Elmsl. Ach. 1092.

Ἰτριοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἴτρια, πωλέω) *a dealer in* ἴτρια.

Ἴττω, Boeot. for ἴστω, 3 sing. imperat. of οἶδα, esp. in phrase ἴττω Ζεύς, Jupiter *be witness!* Valck. Phoen. 1671, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 62 A; also, ἴττω Ἡρακλῆς, Ar. Ach. 860.

†Ἰτύκη, ης, ἡ, the Lat. *Utica*, a celebrated city of Africa, northwest of Carthage, Polyb.; Strab.: adj. Ἰτυκαῖος, α, ον, *of Utica*, Polyb.

†Ἴτῠλος, ου, ὁ, *Itylus*, son of Zethus and Aëdon, Od. 19, 522,=Ἴτυς.

†Ἰτῠμονεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Itymoneus*, son of Hyperochus of Elis, Il. 11, 672.—Others in Ap. Rh.; etc.

Ἴτῠς, υος, ἡ, *the edge* or *rim of a round body*, in Hom. (only in Il.) always *the felly* of wheels, Il. 4, 486; 5, 724:—*the outer edge* of the shield, Hes. Sc. 314, Hdt. 7, 89: and so *the round shield* itself, Eur. Ion 210, Tro. 1197: ἴτυς βλεφάρων, *the arch* of the eye-brows: also *a rib*, Galen. (Acc. to some from ἴέναι, *that which goes round*; but prob. connected with ἰτέα.) [ῐ]

Ἴτυς, υος, ὁ, *Itys*, son of Tereus and Procne, Aesch. Ag. 1144; Soph.; etc., also in trisyll. form Ἴτῠλος, q. v.; Od. 19, 522. [Usu. ⏑–, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1113; but in dactylic metres also ῠ, Soph. El. 148, Dind., Ar. Av. 212.]

Ἴτω, 3 sing. imperat. from εἶμι, *let him* or *it go*, Hom. Att. used almost =ἔστω, *let it proceed! go on!* Soph. Phil. 120, Elmsl. Med. 780. [ῐ]

†Ἴτων, ωνος, ἡ, *Iton*, a city of Thessalian Phthiotis near Larissa, containing a temple of Minerva, Il. 2, 696: in Strab. also Ἴτωνος, ου, ὁ.

Ἰτωνία, ας, ἡ, or -ιάς, ιάδος, ἡ, or Ἰτωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Itonian, a name of Minerva*, Polyb. 4, 25, 2; Call. Cer. 75; Plut. Pyrrh. 26: prop. fem. from

†Ἰτώνιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Iton, Itonian*, Plut. Ἰτωνίαι πύλαι, *the Itonian gate*, one of the gates of Athens; Plat. Axioch. 365 A.; v. Leake Topog. Ath. 371.

†Ἰτώνη, ης, ἡ, *Itone*, a city of Lower Italy; hence ὁ Ἰτωνεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Itone*, Thuc. 5, 5.

†Ἴτωνος, ου, ὁ, *Itonus*, son of Amphictyon, Paus.

Ἰυγγοδρομέω, ῶ, =βοηδρομέω, βοηθέω.

Ἰυγή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἰυγμός, *a howling, shrieking, yelling*, as of men in pain, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9, 43, Soph. Phil. 752; *the hissing of snakes*, etc., Nic., and Opp. (Prob. from an interjection, v. sub ἰύζω.) [ῡ Ep., ῐ Att., Soph. l. c.]

Ἰυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἰύζω) *a shouting, shout of joy*, Il. 18, 572: also *a cry of pain, scream, shriek*, Aesch. Cho. 26, cf. ἰυγή. [ῡ]

Ἰυγξ, ιυγγος, also ἴυγξ, ἡ, (ἰύζω) *the wryneck*, Lat. *iynx torquilla*, so called from its cry: the ancient wizards and witches used to bind it to a wheel which they turned round, believing that they drew and charmed men's se esp. used to recover in ers: hence—II. *the magi* ἔλκειν ἴυγγα ἐπί τινι, *against* some one, Xen. 17, ubi v. Schneid.: cf. —III. metaph. *a love-ch strong desire*, Pind. N. 4, 1110. [ῑ Ep. and Pind. Ar. l. c.]

Ἰύζω, fut. ἰύξω, *to sh* 17, 66, Od. 15, 162, in b people shouting to scare animal: later *to cry out i* freq. *in pain, to howl, shri* P. 4, 422, Aesch. Pe (From an interject. so ἰού, ἰώ, whence also sub voice.) [ῑ, Ep.. and Pind Soph. Tr. 787.]

Ἰυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and

Ἴυκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰύζω) or *cries*: also *a singer,* Theocr. 8, 30, in poet. fo

†Ἴῦρκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Iy* ian people in Asiatic S 4, 22.

†Ἰφεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, Lycian, Il. 16, 417. [ῐ]

†Ἰφθίμη, ης, ἡ, *Iphthim* Penelope, Od. 4, 797. [

Ἰφθῐμος, η, ον, also ος *mighty*, oft. in Hom., as heroes; esp. of bodily s 336; 18, 204, etc.; eput stream, Il. 17, 749:—al signf., of women, *good* λεια, παράκοιτις, ἄλ Hom. uses it η, ον, of he says ἰφθίμου ψυχ (Prob. directly from ἰφ μος is a mere termin.)

Ἰφι, Ep. adv., *strongly might, force* or *power*; but only with four ve ἀνάσσειν, to rule *by* χεσθαι, to fight *valiantly* to be tamed *by force*; a μενος, Il. 3, 375.—Freq. prop. names, e. g. Ἰφιά νεια. (In Hom. it has Ἴφῐ, and so prob. is an from Ἰς: acc. to others old adj. ἰφίς.)

†Ἰφιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Iphia* n., Dem. 679, 18; etc.

†Ἰφιάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Iphianassa*,=Trag. Iph Il. 9, 145: distinct fro El. 157.—2. daughter of of Endymion, Apollod. Luc. [ῐφ.]

†Ἰφιανειρα, ας, ἡ, (ἰφι ντρα, daughter of Diod. S.

†Ἰφιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Iphia* Ap. Rh. 1, 312.

Ἰφῐγένειᾱ, ας, ἡ, (ἰφι *genia*, daughter of Aga Clytaemnestra, ordered ficed to Diana at Aulis, and carried away by th be her priestess in the T nese, Hdt. 4, 104; Aes Pind. P. 11, 35.† Trag Ἰφιάνασσα, q. v. [ῐφ Aesch. Ag. 1526, cf. D 51.]

†Ἰφῐ ἐντος, ον, (ἰφι *duced by might*, Or

†Ἰφιγονη, ης, ἡ, *Iphi vera*, Eur. El. 1023.

†Ἰφιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Iphidamas*, son of Anten

†Ἰφικλείδης, ου, ὁ, ι. e. Iolaus, Pind. P. 11, 111.

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td. Ἰφικλῆς, έους, ὁ, Amphitryon, brother s. Sc. 54; Pind. P. 9, n, Ἰφικλέος.

ον, of or belonging to 11, 289.

Iphictus,=Ἰφικλέης, n of Phylacus and hylace in Thessaly, 2, 705; 13, 698.—3. an Argonaut and one an hunters, Ap. Rh. f Cephalus, Paus.

ος, ὁ, (ἰφι, κρατέω) mander of the Athe- l. 4, 5, 13.

ων, αἱ, a kind of n foreg., Diod. 15, 44.

ή, Iphimedīa, daugh- fe of Aloeus, mother Otus and Ephialtes,

ς, ἡ, (ἰφι, μέδουσα) laughter of Danaus,

ος, ὁ, (ἰφι, μέδων) f Eurystheus, Apol-

Iphinŏe, fem. pr. n., ; etc.: fem. from (ἰφι, νόος) Iphinŏus, Greek, Il. 7, 14.

(ἰφι) strong, mighty, Hom., but only in a, large, goodly sheep.

acc. Ἰφεα, Iphis, a 17: cf. Buttm. Ausf. .—2. son of Alector, e, Eur. Supp. 986: s, Paus., Apollod.—

ος, ἡ, daughter of En- troclus, Il. 9, 667.—2. spius, Apollod.

, son of Iphitus, i. e. Il. 8, 128.

, ὁ, Iphition, son of yde, an ally of the 82.

Iphitus, son of Eury- , brother of Iole, an l, 14; Soph.; etc.— us of Phocis, an Ar- .—3. son of Haemon, o again restored the , Paus. 5, 4, 5; etc.: founded them.

, a kind of pot-herb, [ῐ]

Ion. ἰχθύη, (ἰχθύς) kin of the fish pinna, Hipp.

σω,=ἰχθυάω, Anth.

τό, dim. from ἰχθύς,

Ichthyas, a Megari- th. 335 A.

άσω, (ἰχθύς) to fish, ; Ep. impf. ἰχθυάα- : also in mid., Lyc.

έως, ὁ,=ἰχθυβόλος,

, to strike fish, har-

ον, (ἰχθύς, βάλλω) μηχάνη, of the tri- eb. 133: ὁ ἰχθ., a Tar. Hence

, ὁ, Ichthybŏlus, masc. A.

ν, (ἰχθύς, βορά, βι- ing, Leon. Tar.

, (ἰχθύς, βόσκω) fed H. 2, 1.

, (ἰχθύς, *γένω) pro-

τό, dim. from ἰχθύς, a little fish, Ar. Fr. 344, 8. [Acc. to Dawes Misc. p. 214, ῠ, but so only in Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C, elsewh. always ῡ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Ἰχθυδόκος, ον, (ἰχθύς, δέχομαι) holding fish, σπυρίς Leon. Tar.

Ἰχθύη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἰχθύα.

Ἰχθυηματα, ων, τά, (ἰχθύα) fish-scales: hence any small substances, filings, Hipp.

Ἰχθυηρός, ά, όν, (ἰχθύς) of, belonging to fish, fishy, i. e. foul, πινακίσκοι Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

Ἰχθυία, ας, ἡ, (ἰχθύς) fishing, Procl.

Ἰχθυϊκός, ή, όν, LXX, and ἰχθυϊνός, ή, όν, Ael.,=ἰχθυηρός.

Ἰχθύκεντρον, ου, τό, (ἰχθύς, κέντρον) a fish-goad, i. e. a trident, harpoon, Paus.

Ἰχθυμέδων, οντος, ὁ, king of fish.

Ἰχθυνόμος, ον, (ἰχθύς, νέμω) ruling fish, Opp.

Ἰχθυοβολεύς, ἰχθυοβολέω, ἰχθυοβόλος,=ἰχθυβ.

Ἰχθυόβρωτος, ον, (ἰχθύς, βιβρώσκω) fed on by fish, Plut.

Ἰχθυοειδής, ές, (ἰχθύς, εἶδος) fish-shaped, fish-like, Hdt. 7, 61.

Ἰχθύοις, εσσα, εν, (ἰχθύς) full of fish, fishy, Hom., esp. as epith. of πόντος, also ἰχθύοεντα κέλευθα, i. e. the sea, Od. 3, 177.—II. consisting of fish, βόλος ἰχθ., Anth.

Ἰχθυοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, θηράω) a fisherman.

Ἰχθυοθηρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, θηρεύω)=foreg.

†Ἰχθυοθηρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ἰχθυοθήρας, Anth. P. 7, 702.

Ἰχθυοθηρία, ας, ἡ, (ἰχθυοθήρας) fishing.

Ἰχθυοθηρικός, ή, όν, of, belonging to fishing: ἡ ἰχθ., sub. τέχνη,= foreg.

Ἰχθυόθηρον, ου, τό, or -ρος, ου, ὁ, =κυκλάμινος, a plant used for taking fish, Diosc.

Ἰχθυοκένταυρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰχθύς, κένταυρος) a fish-centaur, half-man and half-fish.

Ἰχθυόκεντρον, ου, τό,=ἰχθύκεντρον.

Ἰχθυόκολλα, ης, ἡ, (ἰχθύς, κόλλα) a slimy kind of fish, Plin.; or the slime from the belly of that fish, Diosc.

Ἰχθυολῃστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, λῃστής) a stealer of fish, Leon. Tar. 91, where MSS. ἰχθυσιλῃστήρ, which is defended by Lob. Phryn. 687.

Ἰχθυολκός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, ἕλκω) an angler.

Ἰχθυολογέω, ῶ, (ἰχθύς, λέγω) to speak, treat of fish.

Ἰχθυολύμης, ου, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, λύμη) the plague of fish, comic epith. of a fish-eater, Ar. Pac. 814, Horace's pernicies macelli. [λῠ]

Ἰχθυόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, μάντις) one who prophecies by means of fish, Ath.

Ἰχθυοπώλαινα, fem. of ἰχθυοπώλης, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

Ἰχθυοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, the fish-market, Plut.: from

Ἰχθυοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἰχθύς, πωλέω) a fishmonger, Antiph. Μισοπ. 1, 10. Hence

Ἰχθυοπωλία, ας, ἡ, fishmongering, Ath.: and

Ἰχθυοπώλιον, ου, τό,=ἰχθυοπωλεῖον.

Ἰχθυόπωλις, ιδος, fem. of ἰχθυοπώλης, sub. ἀγορά,=ἰχθυοπωλεῖον, Plut.

Ἰχθυόῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (ἰχθύς, ῥέω) running with fish, full of fish, ποταμός, Timocl. Icar. 1.

Ἰχθυοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, a stew, fish-pond, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A: and

Ἰχθυοτροφικός, ή, όν, fit for, delighting in keeping fish: from

Ἰχθυοτρόφος, ον, (ἰχθύς, τρέφω) feeding or keeping fish: full of fish, fishy, Plut.

Ἰχθυουλκός, οῦ, ὁ,=ἰχθυολκός.

Ἰχθυοφᾱγέω, ῶ, to live on fish, Arist. H. A.: and

Ἰχθυοφᾱγία, ας, ἡ, a living on fish: from

Ἰχθυοφάγος, ον, (ἰχθύς, φαγεῖν) eating fish, οἱ Ἰ. ἄνδρες, the Ichthyophagi, the Fish-eaters, a tribe of Africa on the Sinus Arabicus south-east of Syene, Hdt. 3, 19.—2. a tribe in Gedrosia on the Erythraeum Mare, Strab. [ᾰ]

Ἰχθυοφορέω, ῶ, to produce fish: from

Ἰχθυοφόρος, ον, (ἰχθύς, φέρω) producing fish.

Ἰχθυοπᾱγής, ές, (ἰχθύς, πήγνυμι) piercing fish, ἀγκιστρον, Anth.

Ἰχθύς, ύος, ὁ, a fish, Hom., etc.: metaph. of stupid fellows, Plut. 2, 975 B.—II. in Att. plur. οἱ ἰχθύες, the fish-market, Ar. Vesp. 789, Antiph. Κνοισθ. 2. For acc. ἰχθύν later is found ἰχθύα: the nom. and acc. pl. ἰχθύες, ἰχθύας, are contr. into ἰχθῦς, as early as Od. [nom. sing. ἰχθύς, with ῠ Il. 21, 127; acc. sing. ἰχθύν with ῠ only in Pind.: short in genit. and in all compds.]

†Ἰχθύς, ύος, ὁ, Ichthys (promontorium), a promontory of Elis between Pheia and Chelonatas, now prob. Catacolo, Thuc. 2, 25; Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 31.—II. masc. pr. n., ap. Ath. 346 E.

Ἰχθυσιλῃστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, v. ἰχθυολῃστήρ.

Ἰχθυτόκος, ον, (ἰχθύς, τεκεῖν) producing fish, Nonn.

Ἰχθυφάγος, ον, (ἰχθύς, φαγεῖν)=ἰχθυοφάγος, Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἰχθυφόνος, ον, (ἰχθύς, *φένω) killing fish, Opp.

Ἰχθυώδης, ες, (ἰχθύς, εἶδος)=ἰχθυοειδής, Hdt. 7, 109. Adv. -δῶς, Arist. H. A.

†Ἰχθύων, ονος, ὁ, Ichthyon, masc. pr. n., Ath. 335 A.

Ἴχμα, ατος, τό,=ἴθμα, Hesych.

†Ἴχναι, ῶν, αἱ, Ichnae, a city of Macedonia in Bottiaea, at the mouth of the Ludias, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a city of Thessalian Phthiotis, where Themis was especially revered, Strab.: adj. Ἰχναῖος, α, ον, of Ichnae, Ichnaean, v. sub sq.—3. a town of Mesopotamia, Plut. Crass. 25.

Ἰχναῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἴχνος) tracking, following on the track, epith. of Themis and Nemesis, H. Hom. Ap. 94: yet the ancients derived it from Ichnae in Thessaly, where was a temple of Themis, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 79.

Ἰχνάομαι, dep. mid.=ἰχνεύω, Plut.

Ἴχνεια, ας, ἡ, (ἰχνεύω) a tracking, casting about for the scent, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.

Ἰχνελάτης, ου, ὁ,= ἰχνηλάτης, Anth. [ᾰ]

Ἴχνευμα, ατος, τό, a track.

Ἰχνεύμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἰχνεύω) strictly the tracker, hence—1. an Aegypt. animal of the weasel-kind, which hunts out crocodile's eggs, Nic.—2. a wasp, that hunts spiders, Arist. H. A.

Ἴχνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰχνεύω) a tracking, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4.

Ἰχνεύτειρα, ας, ἡ, Welcker Syll. n. 32, 9, fem. of ἰχνευτήρ.

Ἰχνευτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ἰχνεύω, to be tracked or searched out, Philostr.

Ἰχνευτῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Opp.

Ἰχνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a tracker, hunter, ἰχν. κύων, a hound that hunts by nose: Ἰχνευταί was the title of a satyric

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play of Soph.—II. =ἰχνεύμων 1, *the ichneumon*, Hdt. 2, 67; and

'Ιχνευτικός, ή, όν, *good at tracking*, κύων, Epict.: from

'Ιχνεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἴχνος) *to track, trace, hunt after, seek out*, Soph., etc.; ἰχν. θῆρας κυσί, Eur. Cycl. 130; cf. Plat. Legg. 654 E: in Pind. P. 8, 48, Böckh now reads ἰχνέων metri grat., but Hermann's οἰχνέων is prob. best.

'Ιχνέω, v. foreg.

'Ιχνηλάσια, ας, ή, *a following on the track*, better form of ἰχνηλατία, Lob. Phryn. 507: and

'Ιχνηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to follow on the track, seek out*, Philo: from

'Ιχνηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἴχνος, ἐλαύνω) *one who follows on the track, a tracker, seeker*, Plut. [ᾰ] Hence

'Ιχνηλάτησις, εως, ή, *a following on the track*.

'Ιχνηλᾰτία, ας, ή, v. ἰχνηλασία.

'Ιχνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἴχνος only in form, *a track, trace, footstep*, Hom.; μετ' ἰχνιά τινος βαίνειν, to follow on one's *track*, Od. 5, 193, also κατ' ἰχνιά τινος, Ap. Rh.

'Ιχνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἴχνος, βαίνω) *going on the track*. [ᾰ]

'Ιχνογρᾰφία, ας, ή, (ἴχνος, γράφω) *a tracing* or *sketching out*, Vitruv.

'Ιχνοπέδη, ης, ή, (ἴχνος, πέδη) *a* kind of *fetter* or *trap*, Anth.

'Ιχνος, εος, τό, *a track, footstep*, Od. 17, 317, Hes. Op. 678: hence metaph. *a track, step, trace, mark*, ἴχνος κακῶν, λόγων, Trag., etc.: ἴχνη ὑποδημάτων, shoe-soles, Hipp., hence, ἰ. ποδὸς τιθέναι, Lat. *vestigium ponere*, Eur. Or. 140, 234, Phoen. 104. (From ἵκω, ἱκνέομαι, as ἶθμα from εἶμι.)

'Ιχνοσκοπέω, ῶ, (ἴχνος, σκοπέω) *to look at the track* or *traces*, Aesch. Cho. 228. Hence

'Ιχνοσκοπία, ας, ή, *a looking at the tracks*, Plut.

†'Ιχνοῦσα, ης, ή, *Ichnûsa*, earlier name of Sardinia, Paus.

'Ιχώρ, ῶρος, ὁ, *ichor*, the etherial juice, *not blood*, that flows in the veins of gods, Il. 5, 340: irreg. Ep. acc. ἰχῶ for ἰχῶρα, only Il. 5, 416, like γέλω for γέλωτα, and ἰδρῶ for ἰδρῶτα.—II. *the watery part of the blood* or *of milk*, Arist. H. A.; *lymph*, Lat. *serum*; but also of *corrupted* or *impure juices, discharge, matter*, Lat. *pus*, Hipp. [ῐ] Hence

'Ιχωροειδής, ές, (ἰχώρ, εἶδος) *like ichor* or *serous matter*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ιχωρόεω, ῶ, (ἰχώρ, ῥέω) *to run with ichor* or *serous matter*, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ιχωρώδης, ες, = ἰχωροειδής, Hipp. [ῐ]

'Ιψ, ὁ, gen. ἰπός, nom. pl. ἶπες, (ἵπτομαι) *a worm that eats horn and wood*, Od. 21, 395; also *that eats the vine-buds*, Theophr.: also = ἶξ. [ῐ in all cases.]

'Ιψαο, 2 sing. aor. 1 from ἵπτομαι, Il.

'Ιψος, ον, or ἰψός, οῦ, ὁ, *the cork-tree*, Theophr.; acc. to others, ivy, and so prob. akin to κισσός.

†'Ιψος, ον, ἡ, *Ipsus*, a city of Phrygia, App.; in Arr. 'Ιψός, An. 7, 18, 5.

'Ιω, subj. from εἶμι, Hom.

Ἰώ, contr. for ἰάου, imper. of ἰάομαι, Hdt. 3, 53.

Ἰώ, *io! O!* an exclamation, esp. of joy, as in Lat. *io triumphe!* Trag.; but in Att. drama also very freq. of fear, sorrow, etc., *oh!*—II. sometimes merely a call, *ho! holla!* [ῐ; yet sometimes ῑ, Seidl. Dochm. p. 277.]

'Ιώ, ἰών, usu. ἰώγα, Ar. Ach. 898, and ἰόνγα, Boeot. for ἐγώ, ἐγών, ἔγωγε.

'Ιώ, 'Ιοῦς, ἡ, *Io*, daughter of Inachus, changed into a heifer, under which form she wandered to Aegypt, and was there worshipped as Isis, Hdt. 1, 1; Aesch. Pr., etc.—II. a name of *the moon* at Argos. [ῐ]

†'Ιωάθαμ, indecl. and 'Ιώθαμος, ου, Joseph., ὁ, *Jotham*, a king of Judah, N. T.

†'Ιωάννα, ης, ή, *Johanna*, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†'Ιωαννᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Johannas*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†'Ιωάννης, ου, ὁ, *Johannes, John*, surnamed *the Baptist*, the forerunner of Christ, N. T. Matth. 3, 1, etc.—2. the apostle, son of Zebedee and Salome, N. T.—Others in N. T., etc.

†'Ιώβ, ὁ, indecl. *Job*, masc. pr. n., LXX.

†'Ιωβάρης, ου, ὁ, *Iobares*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 8, 5.

'Ιωγή, ῆς, ή, poet. word like σκέπας, *shelter*, Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῇ, under *shelter* from the north-wind, Od. 14, 533, cf. ἐπιωγαί. [ῐ]

'Ιώδης, ες, (ἰον, εἶδος) *violet-like, smelling like violets*, Diosc. [ῐ]

'Ιώδης, ες, (ἰός, εἶδος) *rust-like, rust-coloured*, Diosc.—II. *acrid*, Hipp.: *poisonous*, Ath. [ῐ]

'Ιωή, ῆς, ή, (ἰά, ἰώ) *any loud sound*, as the cry or shout of men, Il. 10, 139; *the sound* of the lyre, Od. 17, 261; *the roaring* or *whistling* of the wind, Il. 4, 276; *the sound* of footsteps, Hes. Th. 682. Ep. word, used also by Soph. Phil. 216. Cf. sq. and ἰωχμός.

†'Ιωήλ, indecl. ὁ, *Joel*, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.

Ἰῶκα, v. sq.

'Ιωκή, ῆς, ή, *the battle-din*, or *the rout, pursuit*, Il. 5, 521: 'Ιωκή is personified along with Ἔρις and Ἀλκή, Il. 5, 740: there is also a metaplast. acc. ἰῶκα for ἰωκήν, as if from ἰωξ, Il. 11, 601. (Usu. like ἰωχμός and ἴωξις, deriv. from δίω, διώκω, cf. παλίωξις, προΐωξις: others from the interject. ἰώ. [ῐ]

†'Ιώλκιος, ον, ὁ, *Iolcius*, an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.

†'Ιωλκιος, α, ον, *of Iolcos, Iolcian*, γῆ, χθών, Eur. Med. 7, 551: fem. also 'Ιωλκίς, Ap. Rh. 1, 572: from

†'Ιωλκός, οῦ, Ep. 'Ιαωλκός, Dor. Ἰαλκός, ἡ, *Iolcos*, a city of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the Pagasaeus Sinus, the gathering-place of the Argonauts, Hes. Th. 997; Pind. P. 4; Ap. Rh. 1, 906, etc.

Ἰών, ἰῶνγα, v. ἰώ, ἰών.

'Ιων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ion*, the son of Xuthus or Apollo and Creusa, from whom sprung the Ionian race, Eur. Ion; Hdt. 7, 94: hence οἱ 'Ιωνες, *the Ionians*, v. 'Ιονες.—2. a tragic poet of Chios, Ar. Pac. 835.—3. a rhapsodist of Ephesus after whom was named the *Ion* of Plat.—II. a river of Epirus, Strab. [ῐ]

†'Ιωνᾶν, indecl. ὁ, *Ionan*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†'Ιωνᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Jonas* a Hebrew prophet, LXX.—2. father of Peter the apostle, N. T.

†'Ιωνες, ων, οἱ, contd. from 'Ιάονες, *the Ionians*, one of the four main races of the Greeks, from 'Ιων I. 1; in the historic period esp. the inhab. of the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 147; v. Clinton H. F. 1, p. 53, sq.

'Ιωνιά, ᾶς, ή, also ἰωνία, (ἰον) *a violet-bed*, Ar. Pac. 577. [ῐ]

†'Ιωνία, ας, ή, *Ionia*, the country of the Ionians, esp. the region on the coast of Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis, Hdt. 1, 142, 169; Aesch. Pers. 771; Thuc. 1, 2, Strab. this name was als Achaia, and to Attica fr ans dwelling therein.

†'Ιωνίας, ου, ὁ, *Ionias*, Andoc.

†'Ιωνιάς, άδος, ή, fem. νύμφαι, Ath. 681 D.

'Ιωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to speak in the Ionian fashion*, i. e.

'Ιωνικός, ή, όν, *Ionic*, so *effeminate*, Ar. Pac. 4 C; etc.† Adv. -κῶς, *in th ion*, i. e. *softly, effeminately* 163.

'Ιωνίς, ίδος, pecul. fe *Ionian*.—II. as subst.—1 *an Ionian woman*.—2. (su

'Ιωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fi* ap. Ath. 328 C, elsewh.

'Ιωνιστί, adv. ('Ιωνίζω) 'Ιαστί.

'Ιωνοκάμπτης, ου, ὁ, (κ τω) *one who sings with s ulations*. Plut., cf. ᾄσματ

'Ιωνόνυσος, ου, ὁ, a deba Incert. 68, cf. κυσολάκω

†'Ιωνόπολις, εως, ή, Ion of Paphlagonia, Luc.

'Ιωξις, εως, ή, = ἰωκή.

†'Ιωξος, ου, ὁ, *Iaxus*, so ippus, grandson of Th Thes. 8.

†'Ιωράμ, indecl., 'Ιώραμος ὁ, *Joram*, son of Josapha

†'Ιωρείμ, ὁ, *Iorim*, masc.

'Ιωρός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὥρα) a *man*, hence proverb., ἐν ἰωροῦ εἶναι, to be in or

†'Ιωσαφάτ, indecl.; 'Ιω ὁ, *Josaphat*, a king of Ju

†'Ιώσηπος, ὁ, v. 'Ιωσήφ

†'Ιωσῆς, -σῆ, or -σῆ, ὁ, masc. pr. n., N.T.

†'Ιωσήφ, indecl., 'Ιώσης seph., ὁ, *Joseph*, Hebr. son of Jacob and Rac met. *the descendants of tribe of Ephraim*, N. T.— three of the ancestors —3. husband of Mary Christ, Id.—4. of Arim entombed the body of Id.—5. one of the follow who is called Barsabas a

†'Ιωσίας, ου, ὁ, *Jonias*, dah, LXX.; N. T.

'Ιῶτα, v. sub ι: from of any thing very small, N. T. Hence

'Ιωτακίζω, f. -ίσω, *to stress upon the ι*, e. g. *Maiia*, Spald. Quinct Hence

'Ιωτακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *in pronunciation*.

†'Ιωτάπατα, ων, τά, *Io* of Syria, in Joseph. 'Ιω

†'Ιωτάπη, ης, ή, *Iotape* Artavasdes, Dio C.

'Ιωτίζω and ἰωτογρᾰφ γράφω) *to write with an*

'Ιωχμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἰωκή, in phrase, ἀν' ἰωχμόν, *i* Th. 683. [ῐ]

'Ιωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *an* Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F.

Κ

Κ, κ, κάππα, τό, inde ter in Gr. alphabet: as 20, but ϰ = 20,000.—I. to γ and χ, differing onl pronunciation; hence t

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into κνόος, γνάπτω γχω into ῥέγκω: so into κιθών, δέχομαι tc.; so from γόνυ cf. Lob. Phryn. 173, ange of κ into β is τήκω, Lat. *tabeo*: it nterchanged with π, κου, κοτε, κως, etc., πως, etc.: cf. also Ill. also akin to Teu- δία, *heart*, κάρ, *hair*, κήρυξ, *herald*, καλά- m, etc., v. Buttm. ίδιος 4, note.—IV. γ o before γ, χ, ξ), is our *ng*. Cf. κόππα. he Ion. κε,=the Att. or γε, oft. in Theocr. usl. Ach. 806.]

ὁ, *Caanthus*, son of

ὁ, (κάβος) *a glutton*- n. Malth. 7.

οἱ, *the Cabales*, a Lib- 4, 171, v. l. Βάκαλες.

ἡ, *Cabalis*, a small Lycia and Pamphy- of the same name, ίλιοι, and Καβηλέες, lis, Hdt. 5, 90; 7, 77.

ὁ, *a horse, nag*, like rm. *Gaul*, Plut.

Caballion, a city of the ruentias, Strab.

ης, ἡ, *Cabalūsa*, a fic- uc.

pet. for καταβ.: Alem. κἄβαίνειν.

t., Ep. for κατέβαλε λλω, Hom.

ή, όν, (καταβάλλω) , *good at throwing*, a t.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, g or *wrestling*, Galen.

. for καταβάς part. βαίνω, Pind.

τά, *Cabīra*, a city on e later *Diospolis* or -II. Καβείρα, ας, ἡ, f the Cabiri by Vul-

ία, αῖον, (Κάβειροι)

ι, f. -άσομαι, dep. *Cabīric orgies*.

δος, pecul. fem. of

. όν, (Κάβειρος) *Ca-*

ν, τό, *the Cabīrium*, τῖρι, Paus. 9, 26, 1.

ς, pecul. fem. of Κα-

οἱ, *the Cabīri*, divin- d by the Pelasgians Samothrace, whose d mysterious service d Greece, and was Aegypt: they were dwarfs with large were called sons of g masters in the art ls, Hdt. 2, 51; 3, 37: rogress of the Cabiric n closely examined of . Aglaoph. p. 1202 sq., yl. Trilogie, etc.

ὁ, *Mt. Cabīrus*, in reater Phrygia, from ῖρι were said to be

ὁ, worse form for

dv. *from Cabēsus*, a lesposit, or in Lycia,

Κάβος, ου, ὁ, *a corn-measure, answering to the Greek χοῖνιξ*. (Prob. from Hebrew *Kab*.)

†Καβύλη, ης, ἡ, *Kabyle*, a city of Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

†Καβυλλῖνον, ου, τό, *Cabillonum*, a city of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Chalons sur Saone*, Strab.

Κάγ, Ep. for κατά before γ, κὰγ γόνυ for κατὰ γόνυ, Il. 20, 458; also, κὰγ γόνων, Sapph. 25: but very rare.

Καγγαίνω, καγκαίνω, v. κάγκω.

Καγκᾶλέος, α, ον, and καγκᾰνέος, α, ον, v. κάγκανος.

Κάγκαμον, ου, τό, *an Arabian gum* used for fumigating, Diosc.

Καγκανέος, α, ον, v. sq.

Κάγκᾰνος, ον, (καίω) *fit for burning, dry, ξύλα κάγκανα*, Il. 21, 364, Od. 18, 308; *κάγκανα κᾶλα*, H. Hom. Merc. 112: καγκανέος and καγκαλέος are later and less certain forms: κάγκανος itself remained a rare poet. word, v. sq.

*Κάγκω, *to parch, dry*: this word with its collat. forms καγκαίνω and καγγαίνω seems to have been coined by Gramm. as root of κάγκανος and πολυκαγκής, which may come directly from καίω, as δανός and δαλός from δαίω.

Καγχάζω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αξῶ, v. sub καχάζω. Hence

Καγχᾰλάω, ῶ, *to laugh aloud, exult*, Hom.: also *to laugh scornfully, mock*, Il. 10, 565: later c. dat., *to be glad at* a thing.

Καγχάς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *the laugher, merry-andrew*, a comic person on the Dorian stage, Lat. *cachinno*, Müller Dor. 4, 7, 3, cf. also χαρίνος.

Καγχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (καγχάζω) *loud laughter*, Clem. Al., v. καχασμός.

Καγχαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a loud, rude laugher*. Hence

Καγχαστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to loud, rude laughing*.

Καγχλάζω,=καγχάζω, Ath.

Κάγχρυ, υος, τό,=κάγχρυς, Diosc.

Καγχρυδίας, ου, ὁ, (κάγχρυς) *of toasted barley*, Poll.—2. *a* kind of *wheat*, v. l. for καχρ. in Theophr.

Καγχρύδιον, ου, τό, usu. in plur., *the chaff* (ἄχυρα) or *husks of toasted barley* (κάγχρυς), Arist. Probl. [ῡ]

Καγχρύοεις, εσσα, εν, *belonging to κάγχρυς, like it*: from

Κάγχρυς, υος, ἡ, *roasted barley*, from which pearl-barley (ἄλφιτα, Lat. *polenta*), and barley-water were made.—II. *a husk upon the catkens* (amenta) of *nut-trees* and other monoecious trees.—III. *the capsule of rosemary* and like plants, Theophr., and Plin.

Καγχρυφόρος, ον, (κάγχρυς, φέρω) *bearing capsules*, like rosemary.

Καγχρυώδης, ες, (κάγχρυς, εἶδος) *like κάγχρυς* II.

Κάγώ, contr. from καὶ ἐγώ, first in Il. 21, 108; most. freq. in Att. [ᾰ]

Κάδ, Ep. for κατά before δ, very freq. in Hom., but only before δέ, κὰδ δέ, and only when κάδ is used as an adv.: but Hes. Op. 334, has also κὰδ δύναμιν: the writing καδδέ, καδδύναμιν, as one word, is wrong.

Καδδᾱλέομαι, Dor. for καταθηλέομαι.

Καδδίζω, (κάδδος, κάδος) *to choose* or *reject by vote*, hence perf. pass. κεκαδδίσθαι, κεκαδδίχθαι, κεκαδδεῖσθαι. Lacon. word.

Κάδδιον, ου, τό,=κάδιον, esp. Lacon.

Κάδδῐχος, ου, ὁ, (κάδδος) *a corn-measure holding four χοινικες*.

Κάδδος, ου, ὁ,=κάδος, *a vessel for collecting votes in*. Lacon. form.

Καδδρᾰθέτην, Ep. for κατεδραθέτην, 3 dual aor. 2 act. from καταδαρθάνω, Od. 15, 494.

Καδδύναμιν, v. κάδ sub fin.

Καδδῦσαι, Ep. for καταδῦσαι, nom. plur. fem. part. aor. 2 act. from καταδύω, Il. 19, 25.

†Κάδηνα, ων, τά, *Cadēna*, a strong city of Cappadocia, Strab.

Κάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάδος, LXX. [ᾰ]

Καδίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Nicoch. Gal. 1.

Καδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from κάδος, Cratin. Pyt. 16: esp. *the balloting-urn*, Ar. Vesp. 853, and Oratt.

Καδμεία, ας, ἡ, also καδμία, *cadmia, calamine*, Diosc.

Καδμεῖος, α, ον, Ep. and Ion. Καδμήϊος, η, ον, *Cadmēan*, Hes. Th. 940: οἱ Καδμεῖοι, *the Cadmēans* or ancient inhabitants of Thebes, Hom., and Hes.: in genl. *the Thebans*, Trag.: ἡ Καδμεία, *the citadel of Thebes*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 11. Proverb. Καδμεία νίκη, a victory won by one's own destruction, a dear-bought victory (from the story of Polynices and Eteocles), Valck. Hdt. 1, 166.

Καδμείων, ωνος, ὁ, *a descendant of Cadmus, Theban*, Il. 4, 385, in plur. Καδμείωνες.

†Καδμειώνη, ης, ἡ, *daughter of Cadmus*, i. e., Semele, Anth.

Καδμήϊος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for Καδμεῖος.

Καδμηΐς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of Καδμεῖος, Semele, H. Hom. 6, 57, Autonoë, Callim.; ἡ Κ. γαῖα, i. e. *Thebes*, Hes. Op. 161.

Καδμία, ας, ἡ,=καδμεία.

†Καδμογενής, ές, (Κάδμος, *γένω) *sprung, descended from Cadmus*, Soph. Tr. 116.

Κάδμος, ου, ὁ, *Cadmus*, Od. 5, 334; and Hes. Th. 937; son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, founder of Thebes in Boeotia about 1550 B. C.: he is said to have brought from Phoenicia the old Greek alphabet of sixteen letters, hence called Καδμήϊα γράμματα (Hdt. 5, 58, 59), which was afterwards increased by the eight (so called) Ionic, η, ω, θ, φ, χ, ζ, ξ, ψ, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. LII. sq.—2. son of Scythes, a ruler in Cos, Hdt. 7, 164.—3. a historian of Miletus, son of Pandion, the elder; another, the younger, son of Archelaus, Strab.: cf. Suid. s. v.—II. a mountain and river near Laodicea in Greater Phrygia; the Mt. is now *Babadagh*, Strab.

†Κάδοι, ων, οἱ, *Cadi*, a city of Phrygia on the borders of Lydia, Strab.

Κᾰδοποιός, όν, (κάδος, ποιέω) *making pails* or *vessels*.

Κάδος, ου, ὁ, or κάδδος, *a pail, jar, cask, vessel for water* or *wine*, Lat. *cadus*, Anacr. 16, Hdt. 3, 20, Soph. Fr. 479: all in first form, but the other afterwards prevailed.—II. *an urn* or *box for collecting the votes*, like καδίσκος, Lat. *situla*, Ar. Av. 1032. (Ion. word from ΧΑΩ, χανδάνω, ἔχαδον, *to hold, contain*.) [ᾰ]

†Κᾶδος, τό, Dor. for κῆδος.

†Καδουΐδας, α, ὁ, *Caduīdas*, brother of the Scythian Anacharsis, Diog. L.

Καδυλλοι or Κάδωλοι, ων, οἱ, *boys used in the worship of the Cabiri*, compared by Dion. Hal. to the Rom. *Camilli*.

†Καδοῦρκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cadurci*, a Celtic race in Aquitania, Strab.

†Καδούσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Caduūsii*, a nation of Asia, dwelling on the southwest of the Caspian between the

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Araxes and Mardus, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 25, sq.

Καδύτας, ου, ὁ, *a parasitic plant, dodder*, Lat. *cuscuta*, Theophr.

†Κάδῡτις, ιος, ἡ, *Cadytis*, a city of Palestine, Hdt. 2, 159; 3, 5; acc. to most interpp. *Jerusalem*, it being a corruption of the Hebr. *Kedoschah*, i. e. *sacred city*, which is its pres. Arabic name, *El Kods*; others make it = *Gath* or Gaza: v. Bähr Exc. XI., vol. I.

Κάδωλοι, οἱ, v. Κάδουλοι.

Κάειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from Κάρ, *a Carian woman*, Il. 4, 142.—II. adj. fem. for Καρική, e. g. Κάειρα ἐσθής, Hdt. 5, 88.

Κᾶεις, part. aor. 2 pass. from κάω, καίω.

Κᾶῆμεναι, Ep. for καῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of κάω, καίω, Il. 23, 198, 210.

Καθά, adv. used for καθ' ἅ, *according as, just as, as*, Polyb.: more usu. καθάπερ, also καθό, and καθώς, q. v.

Καθαγιάζω, = sq., very dub.

Καθᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἁγίζω) *to devote, dedicate*, esp. *by burnt sacrifice*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 86: hence—II. *to burn as a sacrifice, burn as incense*, Hdt. 1, 183; 7, 167: also *to burn a dead body*, Plut.; and so in genl., *to bury* the dead, ἣν κύνες καθήγισαν, whom dogs *have buried*, i. e. eaten up, Soph. Ant. 1081, ubi libri καθήγνισαν, but Schol. interprets it μετὰ ἄγους ἐκόμισαν, while Dind. ap. Stephan. follows Wunder, in supposing vv. 1079–1082 spurious.—III. = καθαγνίζω I., dub. Hence

Καθᾰγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a devoting, dedication*.—II. *a burning*, esp. *of a sacrifice* or *dead body*, hence in genl. *funeral rites*, Luc.

Καθαγνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἁγνίζω) *to make pure, cleanse, hallow*, Eur. Or. 40.—II. *to offer as an expiatory sacrifice*, καθ. πέλανον ἐπὶ πυρί, Id. Ion 707: hence absol. *to make offerings*, τινί, Luc.: on Soph. Ant. 1081, v. καθαγίζω II.

†Κάθαια, *Cathaea*, a city and territory of India, Strab.: hence

†Καθαῖος, α, ον, *of Cathaea, Cathaean*; οἱ Καθαῖοι, *the Cathaeans*, Arr. An. 5, 22, 1, sq.

Καθαιμακτός, όν, *bloodstained, bloody*, Eur. Or. 1358: from

Καθαιμάσσω, f. -ξω, (κατά, αἱμάσσω) *to make bloody, stain with blood*, Aesch. Eum. 450.

Καθαιμᾰτόω, ῶ, = foreg., Eur. Phoen. 1161, Ar. Thesm. 695.

Κάθαιμος, ον, (κατά, αἷμα) *bloody*.

Καθαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (καθαιρέω) *a putting down, destroying, killing, slaying*, Stesich. ap. Suid.: *a pulling down, razing*, Thuc. 5, 42, Isocr. 153 B.—2. in Medic., *a bringing down superfluous flesh, lowering*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. *a deposal from office*.

Καθαιρετέον, verb. adj. from καθαιρέω. *one must take down, reduce, destroy*, Thuc. 1, 121.—2. καθαιρετέος, έα, έον, *to be put down* or *destroyed*, Thuc. 1, 118.

Καθαιρέτης, ου, ὁ, (καθαιρέω) *a putter down, destroyer, overthrower*, πολεμίων, Thuc. 4, 83. Hence

Καθαιρετικός, ή, όν, *fit for putting down*: καθ. φάρμακα, *lowering* medicines, Gal. Adv. -κῶς.

Καθαιρέω, ῶ, Ion. καταιρέω: fut. -ήσω: fut. 2 καθελῶ: aor. 2 καθεῖλον, inf. καθελεῖν. (κατά, αἱρέω) *to take down, lower*, ἱστία, Od. 9, 149; ὄσσε, ὀφθαλμοὺς καθελεῖν, *to close* the eyes of the dead, Il. 11, 453, Od. 24, 296, for which Hom. says also κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς ἑλέειν; *to bring down, lower*, σελήνην, Lat. *coelo deducere lunam*, Ar. Nub. 750: in genl. *to take down* any thing *suspended*: hence in mid., καθαιρεῖσθαι τὰ τόξα, *to take down one's* bow, Hdt. 3, 78.—2. *to take down by force, tear* or *pull down, overpower, slay, kill*, Od. 2, 100; 3, 238, etc.: in genl. *to overturn, destroy, raze*, Thuc. 5, 40, and Plat.: also in a milder sense, *to put down, lower, humble, reduce*, καθ. Κῦρον καὶ τὴν Πέρσεων δύναμιν, Hdt. 1, 71, cf. 95, etc.: esp. *to depose, dethrone*, Id. 1, 124, etc.: *to cancel, rescind*, ψήφισμα, Thuc. 1, 140: as law term, *to condemn*, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 281; ἡ καθαιροῦσα ψῆφος, a verdict of *guilty*, Lys. 133, 12.—3. *to fetch down as a reward* or *prize*, καθαιρεῖν ἀγῶνα or ἀγώνισμα, Plut.; hence metaph., καταιρέεσθαι μεγάλα πράγματα, *to achieve, accomplish* great feats, Hdt. 7, 50, 2, cf. Eur. Supp. 749.—4. more rarely like simple, *aἱρεῖν, to take and carry off, seize*, Hdt. 6, 41, cf. 5, 36.

Κᾰθαίρω, fut. κᾰθᾰρῶ: aor. 1 ἐκάθηρα, later -ᾶρα, inf. -ᾶραι, Lob. Phryn. 25 (καθαρός). *To make pure* or *clean, cleanse, clean, purge*, χρόα, κρητῆρας, θρόνους, etc., Hom.; opp. to ἐναίρειν, to dirty, soil, Od. 19, 263: but also,—2. *to cleanse away, wash off* or *away*, λύματα, αἷμα, Il. 14, 171, Od. 6, 93; also καθ. γαῖαν, *to purge* the land of monsters, Soph. Tr. 1061. Pass., esp. medic., *to be purged* by medicine, Hipp.: hence καθαίρομαι γῆρας, *I am purged of* old age, Aesch. Fr. 39.—II. in religious sense, *to cleanse, purify*, θεείῳ καθῆραι, *to purify* by fumigating with sulphur, Il. 16, 228; καθ. τινὰ φόνου, *to purify* him *from* blood, Hdt. 1, 44; but in pass. c. acc., καθαρθῆναι φόνον, 1, 43. Mid. *to have one's self purified*, Plat. Phaed. 114 C; also, καθήρασθαι στόμα, *to keep one's tongue* pure, Aesch. Fr. 365: metaph. in Theocr. 5, 119, = μαστιγόω, like our vulgar phrase *to rub* one *down*, cf. σποδέω.—2. c. acc. rei, *to cleanse away, atone for, expiate*, φόνον, Aesch. Cho. 74.

Καθάλλομαι, fut. -αλοῦμαι, (κατά, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid.: *to spring, leap down*, Xen. Eq. 3, 7: metaph. of a storm, *to rush down*, Il. 11, 298.

Καθαλμής, ές, (κατά, ἅλμη) *salt, saltish*.

Κάθᾰλος, ον, (κατά, ἅλς) *very salt, salt*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 E.

Καθᾰμαξεύω, (κατά, ἁμαξεύω) *to wear with wheels*: hence strictly of a road *worn with wheels*; and then like Lat. *tritus, καθημαξευμένος, η, ον, hackneyed, stale*, γύναιον καθ., a common prostitute, Ael.; τὰ καθ., (sub. σκώμματα) *stale jests*, Lat. *convicia de plaustro*, Dion. H., v. πομπεύω.

Κάθαμμα, ατος, τό, (καθάπτω) *any thing tied, a knot*, καθ. λύειν λόγου, to loose a knotty point, Eur. Hipp. 671.

Καθαμμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἄμμος) *to sand over*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.

Καθανύω, Att. for καταινύω, v. l. in Soph. El. 1451.

Καθάπαν, adv. for καθ' ἅπαν, *on the whole*, Lat. *in universum*.

Καθάπαξ, (κατά, ἅπαξ) adv. *once for all*, Od. 21, 349: in genl. *altogether*, Dem. 377, 7; οὐδὲ καθάπαξ, not even *once*, Polyb.

Καθάπερ, adv. = καθά with enclit. περ, *even as, just as, like as*, freq. in Hdt. (in Ion. form κατάπερ), and Att. Sometimes still further lengthd. by εἰ and ἂν εἰ, καθαπερεί, καθαπεραν εί, *like as if, just as if*, Plat. Phileb. 59 E, Legg. 684 C.

Καθαπλόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἁπλόω) *unfold, let flow*, Aristaen.

Καθαπτικός, ή, όν, *laying hold, attacking, offensive*; from

Καθαπτός, ή, όν, or κάθαπτος, ον, *fastened on*: καθ. ἅρμασι, *with, clad in* skins, Eur. Ar. Ran. 1212: from

Καθάπτω, late act. of κάπτω (κατά, ἅπτω) *to tie, fasten, put upon*, τινί τι, Soph. Τ ἐπί τι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9: a βρόχῳ καθημένος, Soph —II. rare as καθάπτομαι, *of*, τινός, N. T.

B. καθάπτομαι, fut. mid.: *to lay hold of*, in H καθάπτεσθαί τινα ἐπέεσ *upon, accost, address* one mostly μαλακοῖς or μειλ σι; but also, καθ. ἀντι λεπτοῖς ἐπέεσσι, *to assail*, harsh and angry words, Hes. Op. 330: also sim τεσθαί τινα, *to address*, ac 20, 22: and so absol., Il. 2, 39.—II. post-Hom. usu signf. c. gen. pers., *to a upbraid* one, Thuc. 6, 16 τινὸς μάστιγι, *to attack* scourge.—2. in Hdt. 6, 68 *peal to one as witness*, Lat. *to lay hold of* a thing, ap *ceive* it, ψόφον, Hipp.

Κᾰθάρειος, ον, = καθ -ως, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1.

Κᾰθαρειότης, ητος, ἡ, =

Κᾰθαρευτέον, *one must* νός, from a thing, Luc.; v

Κᾰθαρεύω, (καθαρός) *pure*, Plat. Phaed. 58 B: *to be clean* or *free from* a from guilt in the eyes of Plat. l. c.; and so, ἀπό A: also, καθ. τινί, *to* thing, Ar. Ran. 355; ἐν περί τι, Polyb.—II. in *pure*, as words which hav before another.

Κᾰθαρεύω, *to be καθ* Valck. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, Plat. Phaed. 58 B.

Κᾰθαρίζω, fut. -ίσω form for καθαίρω, *to clea*

Κᾰθάριος, ον, (καθα *neat, nice*, Lat. *mundus*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 Menand. p. 175: καθ. πολυτελής, Ath.: of Adv. -ίως, Amphis Hence

Κᾰθαριότης, ητος, ἡ, *neatness*, Lat. *munditiae*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22: Eth. N.

Κᾰθάρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, καθαρμός, Luc.

Κᾰθαριστήριον, ου, τό *purifying*.

Κάθαρμα, ατος, τό, (κ *which is thrown away in cl* in plur. *off-scourings, scum* Aesch. Cho. 98: hence— *a worthless fellow, scum of cast*, Lat. *purgamentum*, Eupol. Dem. 15.—III. = IV. in Ar. Ach. 44, ἐντὸς within *the purified* grou Antiqq. p. 385.

Καθαρμόζω, (κατά, ἁρ or *fit to*, τινί τι, Eur. ὑπό τινι, Id. Bacch. 929.

Κᾰθαρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (καθα *ing*, νῆψαι καθαρμῷ, Soph —2. *an atonement, expiati tory sacrifice*, καθαρμὸν ποιεῖσθαί τινα, to take h ment for his country, Hdt

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ἁθαρμοῖς, like ἅγος Cho. 968 : also ap- st step in the Eleu- —3. *καθαρμοί, songs* Empedocles, Ath. metaph. like *κάθαρ-*

ῶ, (καθαρός, λέγω)

ῶ, *to purify.*

ά, όν, *clean, pure,* εἵματα, Hom. (only p. to ῥυπαρός, πινώ- *en, free,* esp. ἐν κα- ω), in *a clear, open* of a space *clear from* καθαρῷ βῆναι, to clear, Soph. O. C. ἴν, to live *in the open* 20 D ; διὰ καθαροῦ whose course is clear 1, 202 : ἐν καθαρῷ n sun, opp. to σκιά, 9 C : opp. to πλήρης, moral sense, *clean- n from guilt* or *defile-* Hdt. 1, 35 : also c. *om...*, Hdt. 2, 38 ; esp. ῶν, etc., Horace's lat., etc.: *καθαρὰ fasti,* ld. Legg. 800 κ. θάνατος, an *hon-* the sword, not the 32 : opp. to μυσαρός. *ed, bright, clear,* esp. , 53, and Att. ; φέγ- 159 : hence *genuine, real, genuine* saying, κ. Τίμων, *a very* Ti- so of language, *pure,* on. H.—V. in genl. *n its kind, spotless,* ρατός, also τὸ καθα- *the sound portion* of , 211 ; 4, 135 ; *καθα-, complete* reckoning, *emainder,* Dem. 303, slave *perfect in his* κριβωμένος, Antiph. Adv. -ρῶς, ἀγνῶς καὶ a. Ap. 121, Hes. Op. εγονέναι, to be of l, 147.—2. *with clean estly,* Dem. 127, 5.— , λέγειν, Ar. Vesp. Dio C. (With the cr. *cudh* (purificari), m. *keusch.* Buttm. ν 10, connects also ός, ψεδνός.) Hence ος, ἡ, *cleanness, pu-* al sense, Plat. Legg. *ess, brightness,* opp p. ή, όν, *made pure,* m όν, (καθαρός, *ἔργω)*

ιτ. Att. -άσω, usu. ίζω) *to tear* or *snatch* 813. καθαίρω) act. *cleans-* . from guilt or de- *expiatory,* Trag. ; c. Aesch. Eum. 578. τὸ καθάρσιον, sub. *sacrifice,* also *the vic-* ; hence *purification,* 35.—2. sub. φάρμα- *cine, a purge,* Medic. ή, (καθαίρω) *a cleans- mode of purification,* Medic., *a clearing off* ng, Hipp. [ᾰ] b. adj. from καθαί- or *clear.*

ος, ὁ, = καθαρτής,

Κᾰθαρτήριος, ον, = καθαρτικός, *expiatory,* Dion. H.

Κᾰθαρτής, οῦ, ὁ, (καθαίρω) *a cleanser, purifier,* esp. from guilt, defilement, etc., Hipp., and Soph. El. 70.

Κᾰθαρτικός, ή, όν, (καθαίρω) *of, fit for cleansing* or *purifying ; ἡ -κή,* sub. τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 231 B : but esp. as medic. term, *purgative,* Hipp. : but also = καθάρσιος, Arist. Pol.

Κᾰθᾰρύλλος, ον, dim. from καθαρός, *cleanly, pure, unmixed,* Plat. (Com.) Νύξ 1. Adv. -λλως, Cratin. Del. 7.

Καθαρώδης, ες, (καθαρός, εἶδος) *clean, clear,* ὄμμα, Hipp.

Καθαυαίνω, Att. for καταυαίνω.

Καθαυτό, for καθ' αὑτό, *of itself, by itself, absolutely.*

Καθαυτόν, or better divisim καθ' αὐτόν, *by one's self, alone, singly.*—II. *of one's self, voluntarily.*

Καθέδρα, ας, ἡ, *a seat,* κ. τοῦ λαγῶ, a hare's *seat* or *form,* Xen. Cyn. 4, 4 : esp. *a bench for rowers, a professor's chair* or *pulpit :* also *a privy.*—2. *the sitting part, posteriors,* Hipp.—II. *a sitting, the state, posture of sitting,* Plut. : hence *a sitting still, lounging, delaying,* ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ ἔχειν τινά, to keep him idle, Thuc. 2, 18.

Καθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, also -εδήσομαι, Diog. L., dep. mid., of which Buttm. Catal., v. ἵζω, doubts the use of pres. in early Greek, but v. Od. 10, 378, Eur. Heracl. 33, Lys. 133, 11 : cf. *κάθημαι : to set one's self down, sit down,* Hom. ; *to hold a sitting* or *meeting,* Od. 1, 372 : *to sit, sit still,* with collat. notion of rest, Od. 10, 378 ; and so *to lounge, loiter, linger,* Od. 6, 295 : *to sit* as suppliants, Eur. Heracl. 33 : *to sit down in a country, encamp,* Thuc. 2, 18, etc. Καθέζω is never found, the deficient transit. tenses being supplied by καθίζω, καθιδρύω, καθεῖσα.

Καθῆκα, Ep. and Ion. for καθῆκα, aor. 1 from καθίημι, Il.

Καθείατο, Ep. for ἐκάθηντο, 3 plur. impf. from κάθημαι, Il.

Καθείμαρται, *to be ordained by fate ;* esp. to one's misfortune, Epict. : part., καθειμαρμένος, η, ον, *ordained by fate,* Plut.

Καθειμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of καθίημι, *remissly, languidly.*

Καθειργνῦμι, Att. for κατειργνῦμι, aor. 1 -εἶρξα, *to shut in* or *up, enclose, confine, imprison,* first in Hippon. Fr. 13.

Καθείργω, Att. for κατείργω, = foreg. Hence

Κάθειρξις, εως, ἡ, Att. for κάτειρξις, *a shutting in, enclosing, confining,* Plut.

Καθεῖς, for καθ' εἷς, also εἷς καθεῖς, *one by one, one after another,* N. T. : this anomalous phrase for εἷς καθ' ἕνα, was prob. formed backwards from the neut. ἓν καθέν.

Καθεῖσα, aor. 1 from a pres. καθέζω, which is not used, (κατά, εἶσα) *I made to sit down, set* or *put down,* τινὰ ἐπὶ θρόνου, Il. 18, 389 ; in genl. *I made to sit still, lounge, loiter, tarry,* Il. 5, 36 ; σκοπὸν καθεῖσε, *he set* a spy, Od. 4, 524 ; ἀνδριάντα κ., Pind. P. 5, 55 : also in mid., καθεσάμην, Anacr. Ep. 10. (The deficient tenses are supplied by καθιδρύω.)

Καθέκαστα, for καθ' ἕκ., as adv., τὰ καθ., *each particular,* Strab.

Καθεκάστην, as adv., used for καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν, *day by day, daily.*

Καθεκούσιος, ον, = ἑκούσιος, LXX.

Καθεκτέον, verb. adj. from κατέχω. *one must keep,* Plut.

Καθέκτης, ου, ὁ, (κατέχω) *a trap-door.*

Καθεκτικός, ή, όν, *holding, containing,* τινός, Arist. H. A. : *holding in, retentive,* Medic. : from

Καθεκτός, ή, όν, (κατέχω) *held back, to be held back* or *checked,* Plut. Adv. -τῶς, Philostr.

Καθελεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. καθεῖλον, of καθαιρέω.

Καθελίσσω, (κατά, ἑλίσσω) *to wrap, wrap round,* τινί τι, Hdt. 7, 181 ; also in Ion. plqpf. pass. κατειλίχατο for καθειλιγμένοι ἦσαν, Ib. 76.

Καθελκόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἑλκόω) *to make sore, ulcerate,* Hipp., in pass.

Καθελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing down, launching,* Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A ; from

Καθελκύω, v. sub καθέλκω. [On quantity, v. ἑλκύω.]

Καθέλκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἕλκω) *to draw down,* esp. καθ. τὰς ναῦς, *to draw down* the ships *to* the sea, *launch* them, Lat. *deducere naves,* Ar. Ach. 544 ; so too νῆας καθελκύσαι, Hdt. 7, 100, Thuc. 2, 93.

Κάθεμα, ατος, τό, or κάθημα, (καθίημι) *something let down* or *suspended,* e. g. *a necklace, collar,* etc., Antiph. Incert. 78 : also καθετήρ.

Καθέννῡμι, *to clothe,* v. καταέννυμι.

Καθεξῆς, adv., the more usu. ἐφεξῆς, Plut. : also poet., καθεξείης, Opp., in tmesis.

Κάθεξις, εως, ἡ, (κατέχω) *a holding, keeping hold of, preservation,* τῆς ἀρχῆς, Thuc. 3, 47 : *a holding in,* τοῦ πνεύματος, Arist. de Somn. 2, 17.

Καθέξω, fut. of κατέχω, as early as Hom.

Κάθερμα, ατος, τό, = ἔρμα III., Anacr. 19.

Καθερπύζω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἑρπύζω) = sq., *to creep down,* ἐς..., Ar. Ran. 485.

Καθέρπω, (κατά, ἕρπω) *to creep, steal down,* Soph. Fr. 110 : metaph. of the first down, *to steal over the cheek,* Xen. Symp. 4, 23, cf. Asclepiad. Ep. 1.

Καθές, imperat. aor. 2 from καθίημι.

†Καθεσθήσομαι, fut. pass. from καθέζομαι, non-Att.

Κάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (καθίημι) *a putting down into,* Arist. Meteor. : esp. *a bringing of plays upon the stage,* Scholl.—II. (καθέζομαι) *a sitting down, seat, dwelling.*

Καθεστηκότως, adv. part. perf. act. from καθίστημι, *fixedly, steadily, calmly,* Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 22.

Καθεστηκώς, υῖα, ός, part. perf. from καθίστημι.

Καθεστήξω, fut. 3 from καθίστημι, with intr. signf.

Καθεστῶτα, ων, τά, syncop. neut. plur. part. perf. from καθίστημι, q. v.

Καθέτη, ἡ, v. κάθετος.

Καθετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (καθίημι) *any thing let down* or *put in,* esp.—1. *a plug of lint, pessary, to put into a wound,* Hipp.—2. *a surgical instrument for* emptying the bladder, Gal.—3. *a fishing-line,* Artemid.—4. = κάθεμα, Clem. Al. Hence

Καθετηρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a putting in of the* καθετήρ.

Καθέτης, ου, ὁ, = sq. I. 2.

Κάθετος, ον, (καθίημι) *let down, put down* or *in :* as subst.—I. ἡ κάθετος, sub. γραμμή, *a perpendicular line,* Procl. : hence also—2. *a mason's level* or *plumbline,* Vitruv.—3. *perpendicular height,* Strab.—4. *a fishing-line,* Opp. —5. sub. θύρα, *a trap-door.*—II. ὁ κάθετος, sub. ἀμνός or βοῦς, *an animal let down into the sea* as an offering to Neptune, Lys. ap. Harp. in voc.

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Καθευδητέον, *one must sleep*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 D.: verb. adj. from

Καθεύδω, impf. Hom. *καθεύδον*, Att. *καθηῦδον*, and *ἐκάθευδον*: fut. *καθευδήσω*, perf. *καθεύδηκα*, late, *to sleep, slumber*, Od. 6, 1, Hdt. 2, 95; in genl. *to lie down to sleep, lie*, esp. *to lie a-bed*, Il. 1, 611, Od 4, 304, etc.; *ἐν φιλότητι καθεύδειν*, Od. 8, 313: κ. *μετά τινος*, Plat. Symp, 219 D: metaph. *to rest, be at rest, still, quiet*, *καθ. χερί*, Aesch. Ag. 1357: acc. to Schleusn., in N. T., *of the sleep of death*, like *κοιμᾶσθαι*, but all the instances prove the reverse, except 1 Thess. 5, 10, where there is a verbal reference to its usu. signf. in v. 6.

Καθεύρεμα, *ατος, τό*, (*καθευρίσκω*) *an invention*, LXX.

Καθευρεσιλογέω, *ῶ*, (*καθευρίσκω, λόγος*) *to have a fertile invention, speak fluently*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 397.

Καθευρίσκω, f. *-ρήσω*, (*κατά, εὑρίσκω*) *to find, discover*, Soph. Ant. 395, in pass.

Κάθεφθος, *ον*, (*καθέψω*) *boiled down, well-boiled*, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A: κ. *χρυσός, refined* gold.

Καθεψής, *ές*,=foreg., Nic.

Καθέψησις, *εως, ἡ*, (*καθέψω*) *a boiling down*, Hipp.

Καθεψιάομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (*κατά, ἐψιάομαι*) dep. mid.: *to mock at*, Lat. *illudere*, *τινός*, Od. 19, 372.

Καθέψω, fut. *-ψήσω*, (*κατά, ἑψω*) *to boil down, boil well, boil away, digest*, Ar. Vesp. 795.—II. metaph. *to soften, temper*, joined with *πραΰνειν*, Xen. Eq. 9, 6, cf. *πέσσω* IV.

Κάθῃ, Att. for *κάθησαι*, 2 sing. pres. from *κάθημαι*.

Καθηγεμονικός, *ή, όν*=*ἡγεμονικός*: from

Καθηγεμών, *όνος, ὁ, ἡ*.=*ἡγεμών, a leader*, esp. *a guide*, Hdt. 7, 128; *καθ. ὁδοῦ*, Polyb.

Καθηγέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*,(*κατά, ἡγέομαι*) dep. mid. *to go before, lead, be guide, τινὶ εἰς τόπον*, Hdt. 4, 125; also, *καθ. τινί ὁδόν*, 9, 104; also c. part., Hdt. 7, 8, 1: hence *to go before and teach* a thing, Lat. *praeire verbis, χρηστήριον*, Hdt. 2, 56; also, *καθ. λόγου, to begin* the discourse, Plat. Symp. 199 C; *to be the first to do, to establish, ordain, τι*, Hdt. 2, 49; in genl. *to show, point out the way*, Wess. Hdt. 7, 183: *to be teacher of any one, τινός*, Strab.: construct. much like that of the simple verb. Hence

Καθηγήτειρα, *ας, ἡ*, Orph.: fem. from sq.

Καθηγητήρ, *ῆρος, ὁ*, and

Καθηγητής, *οῦ, ὁ*,=*καθηγεμών, a leader, guide, teacher*, Plut.

Καθηδύνω, (*κατά, ἡδύνω*) *to sweeten much, make too sweet*, Ath.: in genl. *to sweeten, please.* [ῡ]

Καθηδυπάθεια, *ας, ἡ, a luxurious life*: from

Καθηδυπαθέω, *ῶ*, (*κατά, ἡδυπαθέω*) *to squander, lavish in luxury* and *pleasures*, c. acc., Xen. An. 1, 3, 3.

†**Καθήκει,** impers. v. sub *καθήκω* II.

Καθήκον, *οντος, τό*, v. sub *καθήκω* II.

Καθηκόντως, adv. part. pres. from sq.: v. sq., fin.

Καθήκω, f. *-ξω*, (*κατά, ἥκω*) *to come* or *go down, go down to fight, attack*, Aesch. Cho. 455.—2. *to come down to, come* or *reach to, εἰς* or *ἐπί τι*, e. g. *ἐπὶ θάλασσαν*, Hdt. 2, 32: *to come to* any one, *καθήκει ἐς ἡμᾶς ὁ λόγος*, the turn of speaking *came to* us, Aeschin. 31, 27: of time, *ὁ χρόνος κ.*, the time *is come*, Arist. H. A.: *ἡ ἑορτὴ κ. ἐς τὴν ἡμέραν*, the festival *falls* or *happens on* the day, Plut.—II. *to suffice, be enough for* a thing, *τινί*; hence *to be meet, fit, proper*, *ὁ καθήκων χρόνος*, Soph. O. T. 75: *αἱ καθήκουσαι ἡμέραι, the regular*, proper days, (Dem.) 1372, 8: also impers., *καθήκει μοι, it belongs to* me, *beseems* or *behoves* me: hence in part., *τὸ καθῆκον, οντος*, and *τὰ καθήκοντα, that which is meet, fit* or *proper, one's due, duty*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5; and esp. as a technical term of the Stoic philos., Cic. Off. 1, 3: but in Hdt. 1, 97; 5, 49, *τὰ καθήκοντα*= *τὰ καθεστῶτα, the present state of things, circumstances.* Adv. part. pres. *καθηκόντως, meetly, properly*, Polyb.

Καθηλιάζω, (*κατά, ἡλιάζω*) *to bring the sun in upon, to illuminate*, Luc.

Καθηλόω, *ῶ*, (*κατά, ἡλόω*) *to nail on* or *to, τι πρός τι*, Plut.: pass. *to be nailed with, σανίσι*, Polyb. Hence

Καθήλωσις, *εως, ἡ, a nailing on* or *to*: and

Καθηλωτής, *οῦ, ὁ, one who nails on* or *to*: and

Καθηλωτός, *όν, nailed.*

Κάθημαι, inf. *καθῆσθαι*, impf. *ἐκαθήμην*, (*κατά, ἧμαι*) *to sit still, sit enthroned*, as if perf. pass. of *καθέζομαι, to be seated*, and so *to sit, sit down*, Hom., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 159; strictly, of judges, *to take their seats in court, be seated*, Ar. Nub. 208, v. Wolf Dem. 507, 25, cf. Thuc. 5, 85: in genl. *to sit still, tarry, abide, sojourn, dwell:* also with bad signf., *to sit, lie idle, sit doing nothing*, Hdt. 3, 134; *to lead a sedentary, effeminate*, unwarlike life, Valck. Hdt. 2, 86: but also of an army, *to lie in a place, encamp*, Thuc.: *to lie in wait, lie in ambush*: of districts and countries, *to lie, lie low*, Lat. *subsidere*, Eur. Cresph. 1, v. Jac. A. P. p. 561. Construct., *καθῆσθαι ἔν τινι, παρά τινι, ἐπί τινι* or *τινός*, Hom., and Eur.; also κ. *ἐκ δίφρου*, Od. 21, 420, cf. *ἐκ* I. 3: but also c. acc. cognato, *καθ. ἕδραν*, Eur. Heracl. 55. More freq. in Att. than the simple *ἧμαι*.

Καθημαξευμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *καθαμαξεύω, worn like a road*, hence *in a stale, hackneyed way*, v. *καθαμαξεύω*.

Καθημέραν, adv. better divisim, *καθ' ἡμέραν, daily.*

Καθημερεία, *ας, ἡ, the passing of the day, daily business*, Polyb.: from

Καθημερεύω, (*κατά, ἡμερεύω*) *to pass the day.*

Καθημερινός, *ή, όν*, a later form for sq., Theophr., v. Lob. Phryn. 53, who however confounds it with *μεθημερινός.*

Καθημέριος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον, happening every day* (*καθ' ἡμέραν*), *daily*, κ. *μοῖρα*, Soph. El. 1414.

Καθημερόβιος, *ον, living only for the day*, Lat. *qui in diem vivit.*

Κάθῆραι, inf., *καθήρας*, part. aor. 1 from *καθαίρω*, Hom.

Καθησυχάζω, f. *-άσω*, strengthd. form of *ἡσυχάζω*, Polyb.

Καθίγνυμι, v. *καθίννυμι.*

Καθίδριος, *ον*,=*καθιδρώς*, LXX.

Καθιδρόω, *ῶ, to throw into a violent sweat.*

Καθίδρυμα, *τό*,=*ἵδρυμα.*

Καθίδρυσις, *εως, ἡ*,=*ἵδρυσις.*

Καθιδρύω, (*κατά, ἱδρύω*) *to set down, make to sit down*, Od. 20, 257: *to establish, restore, heal*, Hipp; but also *to consecrate, dedicate*, Eur., who uses aor. 1 mid. (I. T. 1481). and pf. pass. in act. signf. (Cycl. 318): *καθ. βίον, to make* one *pass* his life, *settle* him *in* a place, Id. Bacch. 1339; hence in pass. *to sit down, settle*, Ar. Av. 45. [On quantity v. *ἱδρύω.*]

Καθίδρως, *ωτος, ὁ, ἡ*, *sweating much, tired.*

Καθίεμαι, pass. from

Καθιερεύω, (*κατά, ἱερεύω*) *to sacrifice, slaughter*, Arist. E

Καθιερουργέω, *ῶ*,=

Καθιερόω, *ῶ*. (*κατά, ἱερόω*) *to consecrate, devote, hallow*, Hdt *ὑπέρ τινος*, Plut.: v. L

Hence

Καθιέρωσις, *εως, ἡ*

Dio C.

Καθιερωτέος, *έα, έ*

from *καθιερόω, to be c*

Legg. 809 B.

Καθιζάνω, (*κατά,*

one's self, sit down, θῶκ

also, *ἐς θρόνους*, Aesch

τι, Isocr. 13 B: cf. *κα*

Καθίζησις, *εως, ἡ*, *a*

Καθίζω, impf. *καθίζ*

as Wolf writes it, and

ly, if *ἐκάθιζον* (which

16, 408) be allowed as

Buttm. however is aga

Gr. § 86, Anm. 2, cf. L

νοθεν 12: fut. *καθίσω*

Att. *καθιῶ*: aor. 1 *ἐκα*

καθίσα, Ar. Ran. 911,

66: Ep. part. *καθίσσ*

also *καθείσα* (*κατά,*

down, make to sit down,

later, κ. *στρατόν, to*

Heracl. 664, Thuc. 4,

to make an assembly *be*

open one, Od. 2, 69: a

δικαστήριον, to hold a c

305; but, κ. *τινὶ δίκας*

a judge to try a perso

873 E; and so in genl

stitute.—2. *to place* or

τινὰ εἰς δόμον, Eur.

put into a state or *condi*

der one *so and so*, e. g.

κ., *to set* him *down* to

weep, Plat. Ion 535

κλαίειν τινὰ κ., Xen.

II. intr. *to sit down, be*

in Hom.: esp. *to sit at*

cumbere, Xen. Cyr. 8,

judge, Plat. Legg. 659

in a country, encamp, *ἐς*

4, 93: also *to settle*,

Phaedr. 254 B: of ships,

Polyb. Later also in

Hdt. 8, 71: κ. *ἐπί τιν*

Ar. Ran. 197, *ἐν τινι*,

sit on a thing; but als

τρίποδα, Eur. El. 980,

F. 48, as we say *to sit*

B. the pass or mid.

this intr. signf., first

tmesis.

Καθίημι, fut. *καθήσ*

κα, Ep. *καθέηκα* (*κα*

send down, let down, let

in tmesis; *οἶνον λανκ*

I have sent the wine *d*

Il. 24, 642; but, *καθ*

δίναις, sink them in th

offering to the river-g

so, κ. *ἀγκυραν*, Hdt.

πειρητηρίην, to let dow

line, Hdt. 2, 28; and al

to reach by sounding,

Phaed. 112 E; hence

forward by way of trial,

πρόφασιν, Ar. Vesp.

to make an attempt,

to let one's hair *flow lo*

κ. *πώγωνα, to let* one

Dio C.: κ. *γόνυ εἰς γ*

down, Eur. Hec. 561

down from the hill to

in pass. *to march down*,

79, with v. l. *μεθ.*: a

reach or *stretch down*

πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν κ

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θεῖτο τὰ τείχη, were
water, Thuc. 4, 103,
εἶναι σπονδάς, Eur.
ἅρματα εἰς ἀγῶνα,
nd down into the place
ittere ad certamen (cf.
um, arenam), and so
16, Isocr. 353 D;
ingly intr., to come
, Ar. Eq. 430: mid.
ck, put one's self in
one, ἐπί τινα, Hdt.
ryn. 398. [On quan-

renghd. for ἱκετεύω,
τί τινος, Eur. Hel.
pers., Hdt. 6, 68:
Or. 324.
κατικραίνω.
it. -ίξομαι, aor. -ικόμην) dep. mid.: to
, reach to: hence to
to touch painfully,
ίμε, sorrow touched
342; μάλα πῶς με
πῆ, thou hast touch-
14, 104, where the
ined from the motion
a transit. force of
ph. O. T. 809: in
s more freq. καθι-
βδῶ, σκύτει, κονδύ-
θάπτομαι, to touch,
th a rod, etc., Plut.;
βολῆς, to reach, gain
b.
strengthd. form of

ιτά, ἱμάω) to let down
esp. 379, 396. [ῑ]

, ἡ, a letting down by

καθιμάω.
καθίννῡμαι, also
ς, καθιγνύμαι=κα-
Hipp. The simpl.
amm.
f. -άσομαι, (κατά,
mid.: trans. to ride
run with horse, καθ.
14: hence in genl.,
trample under foot,
Aesch. Eum. 150,
gen., κ. φιλοσοφίας,
de up and down, ride,
581 D, sensu ob-

ως, ἡ, a riding down
ion. H.: from
ατά, ἱππεύω)=κα-
e down, trample un-
ον στρατόν, Eur.
. οἱ ποταμοὶ καθιπ-
en rivers are ridden

ῶ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and
ῶ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to con-
ῶ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
pend or squander in
55, 22.
καταπέτομαι.
(καθίζω) a sitting,

τό, a seat, Diosc.
er and worse form

τά, ἵστημι). — A.
., impf., fut. κατα-
: also pres., impf.,
nid: imperat. pres.
, and καθίστη for
t, put down, κρητῆ-
ε καταστῆσαί τινα,
to Pylos, Od. 13,
ξον, Hdt. 1, 64; and
a ship to land, put
in, Od. 12, 185: and κ. δίφρον, to stay or stop it, Soph. El. 710.—2. to settle, ordain, appoint, establish, confirm, κ. τινὰ τύραννον, Hdt. 5, 92, 1, cf. 94; κ. νομοθέτας, δικαστάς, etc. Xen.; esp. of political constitutions, κ. πολιτεῖαν, ὀλιγαρχίαν, etc., like Lat. ordinare, constituere rempublicam, Wolf Dem. 460, 15; in genl. to set in order, arrange, τὰ πράγματα, Isocr.: also to restore, Eur. Alc. 362: in this sense freq. also in mid., esp. aor. 1, Aesch. Eum. 706, Ar. Vesp. 502; strictly to appoint for one's self, choose, e. g. a leader, Xen. An. 3, 1, 39.—3. esp. to bring into a certain state, κ. σῶμα, to prepare the body for medicine, Hipp.: freq. κ. τινὰ εἴς τι, e. g. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν, Thuc. 1, 82, ὀνείδη, Isocr. 134 C; to bring to power or dignity, Plat. Rep. 569 A: also sometimes c. inf.: in genl. to make or render so and so, κ. ἐμαυτὸν ψευδῆ, Soph. Ant. 657, κ. τι φανερόν, Thuc. 2, 42; and c. part., κλαίοντα καθιστάναι τινά, to bring one to tears, Eur. Andr. 635.

B. in pass. and intr. tenses, i. e. aor. 2, perf., and plqpf., of act.: intr. to be placed, set, set one's self down, settle, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 3, 131.—2. intr. to be settled, established, or appointed, Hdt., etc.—3. in a physical sense, to settle, deposit a sediment, Hipp.—4. also to stand quiet or calm, e. g. of water, πνεῦμα καθεστηκός, a calm, Ar. Ran. 1003; ὁ θόρυβος κατέστη, Hdt. 3, 80: metaph. of persons, to become calm and composed, Soph. Aj. 306; καστάς, composedly, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 300. —5. to be in a certain state, εὖ καταστῆναι, to come to a good issue, Hdt. 7, 132, etc.—6. to be usual or customary; and in genl. to be or become, Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 84, Soph. O. T. 703: hence καθεστηκώς, Ion. κατεστεώς, existing, established, ordinary, Hdt. 1, 65; 3, 89; ἡλικία καθεστηκυῖα, Cicero's constans aetas, middle age, Thuc. 2, 36: τὰ καθεστῶτα, the present state, existing laws, customs, usages, esp. the established construction of a state, Wolf Dem. 462, 3. Adv. -κότως, q. v.

Καθιστήριον, ου, τό, (καθίζω) a seat.

Καθιστορέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἱστορέω.

Καθό, adv. in use for καθ' ὅ,=καθά, in so far as, according as, Arist. Metaph.: so that, Plat. Soph. 267 D.

Καθοδηγέω. ῶ, f. -ήσω, (καθοδηγός) to lead, show the way, Plut.

Καθοδήγησις, εως, ἡ. Clem. Al., and

Καθοδηγία, ας, ἡ, Strab., a leading, guidance: from

Καθοδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, (κατά, ὁδηγός) a leader, guide, shower, Orph.

Κάθοδος, ου, ἡ, (κατά, ὁδός) a going down, descent, Plut.—II. a coming back, return, esp. of an exile (φυγάς) to his country, Hdt. 1, 60, 61, etc., freq. in Thuc., and Xen.

Καθολικός, ή, όν, (κάθολος) general, universal, Polyb.: unchanging, perpetual, νόμοι. Philo: catholic, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb.

Καθολκεύς, έως, ὁ, (καθέλκω) one that draws down.—2. a kind of bandage, Gal.

Καθολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (καθέλκω) a drawing down, esp. of ships to sea.

Καθολκός, όν, (καθέλκω) drawing down: ὁ καθ.=καθολκεύς, Gal.: v. Lob. Phryn. 316.

Καθόλου, as adv., on the whole, in general, generally, for καθ' ὅλου, Xen.; ἡ κ. ἀπόδειξις, a universal proof, opp. to ἡ κατὰ μέρος, Arist. Org.: ἡ τῶν κ. πράγματων σύνταξις, universal history, Polyb.

Καθομᾶλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὁμᾶλίζω) to make quite level or even; metaph. to soften, refine, civilize, Plut.

Καθομηρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, Ὁμηρίζω) to describe after the manner of Homer, Aristaen.

Καθομῑλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὁμιλέω) to engage, conciliate by daily intercourse, to suit one's self to, court, τινά, Arist. Pol. Pass. to be used in daily intercourse, to pass into a proverb, Diosc. Hence part. perf. καθωμιλημένος, every day, common, current, ἡ καθ. δόξα περί τινος, Polyb.

Καθομολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὁμολογέω) to confess, allow, esp. wrongly, Plat. Crito 49 C.—II. to promise, engage, vow, Luc.: to betroth, Plut., in pf. pass. c. signf. act.

Κάθομον, κάθομα, late words = ὁμοίως.

Καθοπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὁπλίζω) to equip, fit out, arm, Herm. Soph. El. 1074, Aeschin. 75, 33. Hence

Καθόπλῐσις, εως, ἡ, an arming, mode of arming, Polyb.

Καθοπλισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Polyb.

Καθορᾱτικός, ή, όν, able to see into: hence keen-sighted: from

Καθοράω, ῶ, fut. κατόψομαι: aor. κατεῖδον, inf. κατῐδεῖν: perf. καθεώρᾱκα (κατά, ὁράω). To look down, ἐκ τινος, Il. 7. 21; 11, 337, ἐπί τινος, Hdt. 7, 44.—II. transit. to look down upon, in which signf. Hom. uses only mid., as, καθορώμενος αἶαν, Il. 13, 4; hereto is referred also Il. 24, 291, Τροίην κατὰ πᾶσαν ὁρᾶται (for καθορᾶται): not found in Od.: but Hdt. has also the act., 7, 194, 208.—2. in genl. to view, see, Hdt. 9, 59: and then to perceive, observe, Pind. P. 9, 87; καθορᾶν τι ἔν τινι, to perceive or observe something therein, Plat. Legg. 905 B: in Ar. Eq 803 σοῦ is not gen. after καθορᾶν, but joined with ἃ πανουργεῖς, as if it were τὴν πανουργίαν σου: also κ. εἰ..., to look and see whether..., Hdt. 2, 38.

Καθορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ. (κατά, ὁρίζω) to bound, define. Hence

Καθοριστικός, ή, όν, bounding, defining, determining, Clem. Al.

Καθορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= ὁρμάω, Anth.

Καθορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, ὁρμίζω) to bring a ship into harbour, bring to anchor: and hence in pass., c. aor. mid, to come into harbour, put in, ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 32, etc.—2. in genl. to bring, plunge in or into, σαυτὸν ἐς πημονάς, Aesch. Pr. 965.

Καθόρμιον, ου, τό,= ὅρμος, a necklace, LXX.

Καθοσιόω, ῶ, like καθιερεύω, to offer, sacrifice, Ar. Plut. 661, in pass.; also in mid., Eur. I. T. 1320.—2. to consecrate, hallow, Plut. Hence

Καθοσίωσις, εως, ἡ, a dedication, hallowing, Eccl.

Καθόσον, used adv. for καθ' ὅσον, in so far as, inasmuch as.

Καθότι, used adv. for καθ' ὅ τι, how, in what manner, Thuc. 1, 82, etc.: so far as, Polyb.: but better written divisim.

Καθοῦ, for καθέσο, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from καθίημι.

Καθυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὑβρίζω) to treat despitefully, to insult, affront wantonly, usu. c. acc., as Soph. El. 522, etc.; but also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 960. Phil. 1364; and, rarely, c. dat., Soph. Aj. 153.—II. absol. to wax wanton, Soph. O. C. 1535. Hence

Καθυβριστέον, verb. adj., one must insult wantonly, Clem. Al.

Καθῡγίᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a cure. [ῡ]

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Καθυγραίνω, (κατά, ὑγραίνω) *to wet, moisten, wet through*, Theophr. Hence

Καθυγρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a *wetting through*.

Κάθυγρος, ον, (κατά, ὑγρός) *very wet* or *moist*, Theophr.

Κάθυδρος, ον, (κατά, ὕδωρ) *very watery, full of water*, κάθυδρος κρατήρ, a cup *of water*, periphr. for *water* itself, Soph. O. C. 158.

Καθῠλακτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑλακτέω) *to bark at*, εἰς τίνα, Plut.: also τινός.

Καθῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὑλίζω) *to strain* or *filter*, Ath.

†Κάθυλκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cathylci*, a German people, Strab.

Καθῠλομᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑλομανέω) *to shoot into too luxuriant foliage, run all to wood*, Hipp.

Καθυμνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑμνέω) *to sing of much* or *constantly*, Cleanth. 6.

Καθυπάρχω, strengthd. for ὑπάρχω, Plut.

Καθυπείκω, strengthd. for ὑπείκω.

Καθυπεμφαίνω, = ὑπεμφαίνω, *to indicate slightly*.

Καθυπενδίδωμι, strengthened for ὑπενδίδωμι.

Καθυπερᾰκοντίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthened for ὑπερακοντίζω, Ar. Av. 825.

Καθυπερέχω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for ὑπερέχω, Polyb.

Καθυπερηφᾰνεύομαι, dep., strengthened for ὑπερηφανεύομαι.

Καθύπερθε, and before a vowel καθύπερθεν, adv., (κατά, ὕπερθε) *from above, down from above*, Il. 3, 337, Od. 12, 442; c. gen., Od. 8, 279.—2. *over, on the top* or *upper side, above*, oft. in Hom.; Φρυγίη καθύπερθε, *upper* Phrygia, Il. 24. 545; also c. gen., καθύπερθε Χίου, *above* Chios, i. e. *north of* it, Od. 3, 170: opp. to ὑπένερθε, Od. 10, 353; hence, τὰ κ., *the upper country*, i. e. further inland, Hdt. 2, 5, etc.: also καθύπερθε γενέσθαι τινός, to get *the upper hand of* one, strictly of a wrestler who falls atop of his opponent, Hdt. 8, 60, 3; 8, 136: also, κ. ἦ..., Id. 8, 75.—II. of time, *before*, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 28, cf. ἄνω.

Καθυπερτερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = ὑπερτερέω. Hence

Καθυπερτέρησις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπερτέρησις.

Καθυπέρτερος, α, ον, compar. from καθύπερθε, *upper, higher, above*: of persons, *having the upper hand*, κ. πολέμῳ, Hdt. 1, 65, 67: superl. καθυπέρτατος, η, ον, *highest, uppermost*, Lat. *supremus*, Hdt. 4, 199.

Καθυπηρετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ὑπηρετέω.

Καθυπισχνέομαι, strengthened for ὑπισχνέομαι, Luc.

Καθυπνής, ές, = κάθυπνος, Nic.

Καθύπνιος, ον, (κατά, ὕπνος) *happening in sleep*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Κάθυπνος, ον, (κατά, ὕπνος) *fast asleep, sleepy, apt to sleep*, Arist. Probl. Hence

Καθυπνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to be fast* or *sound asleep, fall asleep*, Hdt. 7, 12, 15: also in mid. Hdt. 7, 14. Hence

Καθύπνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a falling asleep*, Arist. Probl.

Καθυποβάλλω, (κατά, ὑποβάλλω) *to subject, subdue*.—2. = ὑποβ.

Καθυπογράφω, f. -ψω, strengthd. for ὑπογράφω.

Καθυποδείκνυμι, -δέχομαι, -δύω, strengthd. for ὑποδ.

Καθυποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, strengthd. for ὑποκλ.

Καθυποκρίνομαι, (κατά, ὑποκρίνω) dep. mid.: *to deceive* one *by dramatic arts*, or *by assuming a mask*, τινά, Dem. 449, 16, cf. καταυλέω, κατορχέομαι.—II. καθυποκρίνεσθαι εἶναί τινα or τι, *to pretend to be other than* one is, *personate* some person or thing, Luc. [ῐ]

Καθυποπίπτω, strengthd. for ὑποπίπτω, Long.

Καθυποπτεύω, = ὑποπτεύω, *to suspect*, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Καθυποσαίνω, -στῐβίζω, -στρέφω, strengthd. for ὑποσ.

Καθυποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, (κατά, ὑποτάσσω) *to make quite subject*, Clem. Al.

Καθυποτοπέομαι, -τρέχω, strengthened for ὑποτ.

Καθυπουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ὑπουργέω.

Καθυποψῐθῠρίζω, f. -ίσω, = ὑποψιθυρίζω, *to whisper to in secret*.

Καθυστερέω, ῶ, (κατά, ὑστερέω) *to come far behind* another, τινός, Hipp.; hence *to be inferior to* another, τινός, Strab.: also absol. *to be behindhand, come too late*, Polyb.

Καθυστερίζω, f. -ίσω, = foreg., LXX.

Καθύφεσις, εως, ἡ, *submission*: esp. *false submission, collusion* with the adversary, Lat *praevaricatio*: from

Καθυφίημι, fut. -φήσω, (κατά, ὑφίημι) *to slacken, let loose, let go*, hence *to give up, betray*, τινί τι, Dem. 343, 3: in a lawsuit, καθ. τὸν ἀγῶνα, *to conduct* the contest *treacherously*, be in collusion with the adversary, Lat. *praevaricari*, Dem. 262, 12; 563, 19: also intr. *to slacken one's exertions* in a thing, *to fall back* from it, c. gen., Luc. Mid., καθυφίεσθαί τινι, *to give way, give in, yield to* any one, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 23; καθυφίεσθαι ἔν τινι, *to slacken* in a thing, e. g. ἐν μάχαις.

Καθυφίστημι, strengthd. for ὑφίστημι.

Καθωραΐζομαι, = ὡραΐζομαι.

Καθωρισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from καθορίζω, *definitely*, Clem. Al.

Καθώς, adv., = καθά, Hdt. 9, 82, acc. to MSS.; but the word seems later, and is at least never used by good Att. authors, Lob. Phryn. 426.

ΚΑΙ, conjunct., *and, also*, Hom. Its great variety of usage has been very scantily explained, so that what follows is little more than a first sketch.—I. joining words and sentences, like Lat. *et*, while enclit. τε answers to Lat. *que*: by anacoluth. it joins a partic. and finite verb, Il. 22, 247, ὣς φαμένη, καὶ ἠγήσατο. for ὡς ἔφη. καὶ ἠγήσατο, where others wrongly suppose a pleonasm of καί, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 297, 5; while Doderlein takes καί for *also* in all these cases, Lect. Hom. 2, p. 9, 10: anacoluth. also in apodosis, after relative particles of time in protasis, e. g. Hdt. 1, 79: when in prose two words or clauses are to be closely combined, τε καί and τε...καί are oft. used. as, ἄρκτοι τε καὶ λέοντες, bears and lions, *both as creatures of one kind*, ravenous beasts; θαυμάζονται, ὡς σοφοί τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγενημένοι, they are admired *both* as wise and fortunate, i. e. as wise, and therefore as fortunate: but in Hom. when these two conjunctions come together, καί belongs wholly to the word following, being not the copulative *and*, but the emphatic *also*, Il. 4, 160; 21, 262; and the same holds of ἠδὲ καί, *and also*, Od. 1, 240, and καὶ τε, Il. 1, 521, etc., which is simply Ep., also repeated καί τε..., καὶ τε.., Od. 14, 465; in the last case τε does not combine, like καί but merely adds,

Herm. on Elmsl. Eur. also Att. in one sente *and...also*, Poppo Xen. Herm. üb. Bockh's Beh Inschr. But the comm καί...καί, *both...and, as partly...partly*, Lat. *et...et* is unknown to the Ep. stead, τε...τε.—II. *also* joining words or senten emphatically distinguis word or clause, which press sometimes by *also*, *even*, sometimes by the Il. 5, 685, ἔπειτά με καὶ then let life *also* forsak as well as all other goods κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτιόω charge the innocent *als* nocent, Il. 11, 654, etc., usage is also very freq. in antithesis, as οὐ μόνο *not only...but also*: the even in strong emphasis ἀλλά, Wolf Dem. 467, *modo* or *non solum,...sed*, v. on Tac. Germ. 10, participles or adjectives emphat. signf., καί oft antithesis to the chief be rendered by *though*, as, Ἕκτορα, καὶ μεμαῶτ σεσθαι ὅΐω, strictly, raging, will I keep aw *much soever* he rage o rage, Il. 9, 655; so, τί ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν, ἀγορεύεις thou say this *how* brav be, or *although* thou be 627, cf. 13, 787, Od. Phoen. 277; and φεύγ λοὶ ὄντες, they fly, *alth* many: in all these might be used, but make us say that καί περ, for καί does not mental signf.; in Xen. πρόσθεν πολεμήσας, not stand. In Att. it into the signf. of καίτο gins a parenthet. Lept. 463, 9.—3. in ge cle increasing or di force of words and c creasing, esp. with a θεὸς καὶ ἀμείνονας Ἰπ το, Il. 10, 556; so, δύ ζον ἄεθλον, Il. 23, 55 23, 386; in which case λος is omitted, so that be ἄλλους καὶ ἀμείνονε λο καὶ μείζον ἄεθλον, a superl., καὶ μάλιστα, ime, Xen. This *increa* which may usu. be ren deed, *and that*, etc., is in prose; it answers to isque, idemque, and is re this way before οὗτος, 6, 11; most freq. with ταῦτα, *and that, and i sides, especially*, Wolf also καί sometimes co with its whole in orde strong emphasis, as, θ the gods *and above all* Ju Ποσειδῶν, Aesch. Pe closely connected wit freq. Att. phrase πολλ usu. taken as pleonast but which is really the λοὶ καὶ πολλοί, *others* so that here καί has a plaining force, and is qu so also in other case limited or explained πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ πον, he went to Olym

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Jupiter, Il. 5, 398; t logical order it fol- ακρὸν ὄρος καὶ Κύν- om. Ap. 17, cf. Aesch. 1277: the foll. forms ον, τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ι, τινὲς καὶ πολλοί, καὶ ἄλλος. Heind. D, 66 A: for ἄλλως ἄλλως.—b. diminish- αι καπνὸν ἀποθρώ- he longs to see *even* ng, *were it but* the ; so too, οἷς ἥδὺ καὶ om 'tis sweet *even* to eak, Ar. Nub. 528, a at the beginning of st refer to something ich it takes up and Hom., with whom usu. taken up by καὶ ν σ' ἔτι νῦν γε σαώ- μέν σ' ἔτι νῦν γε καὶ ν), we will save thee, tely, Il. 19, 408; so , 203: cf. supr. II. 3, uses it also esp. in καὶ τότε δή, καὶ τότ' eginning of a narra- me is more strongly τότε alone, Il. 1, 92, : in genl. very freq. s in Oratt., καί μοι ἀνάγνωθι..., *and now* but sometimes like roduces a formal ob- j. 462: esp. in form V. in a question, καί definiteness, admit- possibilities, which press by pronuncia- οι νεμεσήσεαι; wilt me? Od. 1, 389: it the question, Pors. after ὅμοιος, ἴσος, nds for ὡς or ὥςπερ, οντο ὁμοιῃσι καὶ σύ, me opinion as you, , 2, where strictly it ι καὶ σὺ ἐχρ. ὁμοίῃσι ewise used with ad- here however on ac- ferent notions, τε is s, νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι, ἀεί τε καὶ τότε, for ὥςπερ τότε, now *as* s at that time, Schäf. Heind. Plat. Soph. ll. 12, 17: here καί agreement between past, so that *now* and ar as one.—3. also ere ὅτε, etc., might ρ δεύτερον...καί κα- the second day...*and* (i. e. *when* I came), : and with τε going ται τε μέσαι νύκτες ὕδωρ (for ὅτε). Hdt. 08; 4, 139.—VI. in τις and the relat. the thoughts more o us καί easily ap- without being so, p. 33, Wolf Dem. Eur. Phoen. 1373: l. c.—VII. when καί lause with a negat. phrase κοὐ, also καί seems to take the sative particle, as if ὐ οὐ δέ, but the op- ies in the negation, πε κοὐ θανουμενος, t also carries on the d member of a sen- nds for οὔτε, Jac. A. in loose definitions of number, *about*, καὶ ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα, αὐξανόμενος γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακαίδεκα πήχεας, Hdt. 2, 60, 68.—IX. as to its *position*, καί, *and*, is sometimes poet. put after another word, as, ἔγνωκα, τοῖςδε κοὐδὲν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω for καὶ τοῖςδε οὐδέν, Aesch. Pr. 51: so Lat. *et*.—2. καί, *also*, sometimes goes between a prep. and its case, ἐν καὶ θαλάσσᾳ, Pind. O. 2, 51.—3. as καί always belongs to what *follows*, it is very seldom put at the end of a verse, but it is so Soph. Phil. 312, Ar. Vesp. 1193.—The compds. and combinations of καί, as καὶ γάρ, καί γε, καὶ εἰ, etc., are placed in alphabet. order.

Καιάδας, ου Dor. α, ὁ, *a gulf in the earth*, or *underground cavern* at Sparta, into which state-criminals or their corpses were thrown, like the Athen. βάραθρον, Thuc. 1, 134: also written κεάδας, καιάτας, καιέτας, Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώεσσα 4. (Akin to κῶς and sq.)

Καίαρ, ατος, τό, *a gulf* or *chasm in the earth*.—II. *the hollow of a sling*, in which the stone lies, also κύαρ. (Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώεσσα v. foreg.)

†Καϊάτταις, ου, ὁ, κόλπος, *Sinus Caïetanus, gulf of Caïeta*, now *Gaëta*, in Italy, Strab.

†Καϊάφας, α, ὁ, *Caiaphas*, a Jewish high priest, mainly instrumental in effecting the death of Christ, N. T.; Joseph.

Καὶ γάρ, *for truly*, to confirm a prop. which of itself even is tolerably certain, Il. 3, 188, Od. 18, 261; which notion is strengthd. by καὶ γὰρ δή, *for of a surety*, Il. 16, 810: also simply poet., καὶ γάρ ῥα, Il. 1, 113; and in Att., καὶ γὰρ καί, καὶ γὰρ οὖν, καὶ γάρ τοι, Lat. *etenim profecto*.

Καί...γε, *and indeed*, Lat. *et...quidem*, to introduce an emphatic addition, καὶ λίην κεῖνός γε ἐοικότι κεῖται ὀλέθρῳ (for κεῖνος ἐοικότι κεῖται ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ λίην γε), Od. 1, 46; unless with Wunder, Advv. in Soph. Phil. p. 46, γε be better referred to κεῖνος, and Aegisthus thereby opposed to Ulysses, cf. Od. 11, 181; 15, 155, Il. 1, 553, and so like καί followed by ἀλλά, *for indeed*, Od. 9, 357. —II. in Att., also to imply condition or limitation. Τε is always separated from καί by one or more words.

Καὶ δέ, *and yet, but also*, Il. 14, 364, Od. 12, 116, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 217; also, καὶ δέ τε, Il. 20, 28, and καὶ δέ νυ, Il. 22, 420. The Att. put one or more words between καί and δέ, Herm. Vig. n. 345; so Lat. *et...autem*, Schaf. Long. p. 350. Its usage in Trag. is denied by Pors. Or. 614, but v. Wellauer Aesch. Pr. 975, Seidl. Eur. El. 1112.

Καὶ δὲ καί, like foreg., *and also*.

Καὶ δή, *and even, also even*, Il. 1, 161, which Att. also express by καὶ δὴ καί and καὶ δὴ οὖν, *and indeed also, and certainly also*.—II. *and indeed, certainly*, allowing or conceding, Il. 15, 251: hence used by the Att. in strong affirmation, esp. in answers, *yes indeed, by all means*, Lat. *et certe, et vero*.—III. like καὶ ἤδη for εὐθύς, *even now, just now*, with pres. and fut., Wolf Lept. p. 285, Herm. Vig. n. 301, Id. ad Soph. Aj. 49.—IV. *supposing* or *granting it to be the case*, Lat. *fac, fac ita esse*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 184, Pors. Med. 1115, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 331.—V. καὶ...δή, *and indeed*, with one or more words between, freq. in Att.—VI. καὶ δὴ καί, *and therefore, and so*, also at the beginning of a second clause, when the first begins with καί, Lat. *quum..., tum etiam*, Hdt. 5, 28, etc., cf. Wolf. Lept. p. 212; and after τε, Plat. Rep. 618 A so also freq. after ἄλλος, Hdt. 1, 1, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 386: in the same sense Hdt. 5, 67, makes καὶ δὴ πρός follow ἄλλος.

Καὶ εἰ, *even if, although, supposing that*, where it is left uncertain whether the thing assumed really exists or not, with the same moods as εἰ, Il. 4, 347; 13, 316, etc.; whereas with εἰ καί, the thing is supposed as existing, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

Καιετάειις, εσσα, εν, (καΐαρ, καιάδας) *full of gulfs* or *caverns*, Λακεδαίμονα καιετάεσσαν was read by Zenodotus in Od. 4, 1, where Aristarch. gave κητώεσσαν, as we now read, Buttm. Lexil.

†Καιήτη, ης, ἡ, *Caïeta*, now *Gaëta*, a city of Latium in Italy, Strab.

Καί κε, καὶ κεν, Ep. for καὶ ἄν, κἄν, Hom.

Καικίας, ου, ὁ, *the north-east wind*, Ar. Eq. 437.

†Καικίλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Caecilius*, Anth.

†Καϊκινός, ου, ὁ, *the Caecinus*, a river of lower Italy near Locri, now the *Ancinale?* Thuc. 3, 103, v. l. Καικῖνος, and in Ael. V. H. [ῑ]

†Κάϊκος, ου, ὁ, *the Caïcus*, a river of Mysia falling into the sea opposite Lesbos, Hes. Th. 343; Hdt. 2, 47.—II. masc. pr. n., Theocr.

†Καΐκου πεδίον, ου, τό, *the plain of Caïcus*, in Mysia along the *Caïcus*, now prob. *Krimakli*, Hdt. 7, 28.

†Καικουβον, ου, τό, *Caecubum*, (Caecubus ager) a marshy plain of Latium, famed for its wine, Strab.: hence ὁ Καίκουβος οἶνος.

Καὶ μάλα, καὶ μάλα γε, *aye and very much*.

Καὶ μέν, with an answering δέ, *and in truth*, Il. 9, 632: usu. with one or more words between.—II. in Att., καὶ μὲν δή, καὶ μὲν δὴ καί, *moreover besides*.

Καὶ μήν, *and verily, and certainly, certainly too*, with collat. notion of confirmation or asseveration, Lat. *et vero, et sane*, Od. 11, 582, 593, cf. L. Dind. and Bornem. Xen. Conviv. 4, 15: in Att. Dram., oft. to call attention to the approach of a new person, *and see, but see*, e. g. Eur. El. 339.—II. introducing a proof of the contrary, *but, but now, yet, however*, Lat. *atqui*, Herm. Vig. n. 332.—III. καὶ μὴν καί *and what is still more*, Lat. *quin*, v. Jell Gr. Gr. § 728 c.

†Κάϊν, indecl., and Κάϊς, ος, Joseph., ὁ, *Cain*, first-born son of Adam, N. T.

†Καϊνάν, indecl., ὁ, *Caïnan*, masc. pr. n., LXX.; N. T.

†Καιναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Caenae*, a city of Mesopotamia on the Tigris, now *Senn*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28.

†Καινείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Caeneus*, i. e. Coronus, Il. 2, 746: and in Hdt. 5, 92, 2, v. l. Καινίδης. From

†Καινεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Caeneus*, son of Elatus, king of the Lapithae, Il. 1, 264; Hes Sc. 179.—2. son of Coronus, an Argonaut, Apollod.

†Καινὴ πολις, ἡ, (*new city*) *Caenepolis*, later name of Taenarum, Καινὴ πόλις, Paus.—2. *Carthago Nova*, Polyb. 2, 13, 1.

Καινίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (καινός) *to make new*: most examples must be translated by resolving καινίζω into ποιέω, ἔχω καινόν, etc., as, καί τι καινίζει στέγη, the house *has something new* or *strange* about it, Soph.

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Tr. 867 : but *καίνισον ζυγόν, bear* thy *new* yoke, *kansel* it, Aesch. Ag. 1071 ; *ἀμφιβλήστρου ὡ σ' ἐκαίνισαν*, the net in which *they treated* you *so strangely* (not perh. without a play upon *καίνω*), Id. Cho. 492 : *κ. εὐχάς, to offer strange, new-fangled prayers*, Eur. Tro. 889, which others take as=*καινόω* II, *to dedicate, offer* : *πρῶτον ταῦρον ἐκαίνισεν*, first *kansel'd* the bull (of Perillus), Call. Fr. 119.

†Καινίνη, ης, ἡ, *Caenina*, a city of the Sabines ; *οἱ* Καινινῆται, *the inhab. of Caenina*, Plut.

Καινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (καινίζω) *innovation.*

Καινιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an innovator.*

Καινογράφής, ές, (καινός, γράφω) *written in a new style*, Philic. ap. Hephaest. p. 53.

Καινοειδής, ές, (καινός, εἶδος) *in a new form.*

†Καινοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Caeni*, a Thracian people, Strab.

Καινόλεκτος, ον, (καινός, λέγω) *new-fangled.*

Καινολογία, ας, ἡ, *new, strange language*, Polyb. : from

Καινολόγος, ον, (καινός, λέγω) *using new phrases.*

Καινοπαθέω, ῶ, as ξενοπαθέω and δεινοπαθέω, *to suffer something new* or *unheard of*, Plut. : from

Καινοπαθής, ές, (καινός, πάσχω) *new-suffered, never before suffered*, hence *unheard of*, πήματα καινοπαθῆ, Soph. Tr. 1277.

Καινοπηγής, ές, (καινός, πήγνυμι) *newly fastened together, new-made*, Aesch. Theb. 642.

Καινοπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (καινός, πῆμα) *newly, lately suffering, new to misery*. ὁμωῖδες, Aesch. Theb. 363.

Καινοποιέω, ῶ, (καινός, ποιέω) *to make new, renew*, Polyb. : *to invent anew, give new life to*, κ. ἐλπίδας, Id. : pass. *τί καινοποιηθὲν λέγεις ;* what new phrases art thou using ? Soph. Tr. 873. Hence

Καινοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a renewer, inventor*. esp. *of new enjoyments* or *pleasures*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16.

Καινοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a renewing : a complete change*, Polyb. : from

Καινοποιός, όν, (καινός, ποιέω) *making new, changing.*

Καινοπραγέω. ῶ, (καινός, πράσσω, πράγος) *to do new* or *strange things.* Hence

Καινοπράγημα, ατος, τό, *an innovation :* and

Καινοπραγία, ας, ἡ, *innovation : a desire for innovation*, Diod.

Καινοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *a new* or *strange look, newness, novelty* : from

Καινοπρεπής, ές, (καινός, πρέπω) *looking new, novel.*—II. of persons, *like a novice*, Plut. Adv. -πῶς, *in a new-fangled manner*, Arist. Metaph., in comp. -πεστέρως.

ΚΑΙΝΟΣ. ἡ, όν, *new, fresh*, Lat. *recens*, first in Hdt. 9, 26, καινὰ καὶ παλαιά, and then freq. in Trag., as, κ. πέπλωμα, Soph. Tr. 613 ; ἐκ καινῆς (sub. ἀρχῆς), *anew, afresh*, Lat. *de novo*, Thuc. 3, 92.—II. esp. *newly invented, strange, unusual*, καινοὶ θεοί, *strange* gods, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B ; κ. καὶ ἄτοπα, Id. Rep. 405 D : καινὰ πράγματα, *innovations*, οὐδὲν καινότερον εἰςίοερε τῶν ἄλλων, he introduced *nothing of a more novel nature* than others, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 3. Hence τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου, the unforeseen turn which war often takes, Thuc. 3, 30. Adv. -νῶς, Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, etc. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 10, akin to καθαρός.)

Καινόσπουδος, ον, (καινός, σπουδή) *fond of novelty : τὸ κ., fondness for novelty*, Longin.

Καινοσχημάτιστος, ον, (καινός, σχηματίζω) and

Καινοσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (καινός, σχῆμα) *newly* or *strangely formed.* [ᾰ]

Καινότῠφος, ον, σχῆμα κ. for καινὸν σχῆμα τύφου, Anth.

Καινότης, ητος, ἡ, (καινός) *newness, freshness*, Philostr. : *novelty*, λόγου, Thuc. 3, 38.

Καινοτομέω, ῶ, (καινοτόμος) strictly *to cut fresh into*, esp. in mining *to open a new vein*, Xen. Vect. 4, 27, sq. —II. usu. metaph. *to begin something new, institute anew*, τελετάς τινα, Ar. Vesp. 876 : *to change, make changes* or *innovations*, esp. in the state, Ar. Eccl. 584 ; so, κ. τι νέον, Plat. Legg. 797 B ; also, κ. περί τι, Id. Euthyphr. 3 B : also to make changes in the language, Gramm. Hence

Καινοτόμημα, ατος, τό, *something begun new, an innovation.*

Καινοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a beginning something new : innovating*, ὀνομάτων, Plat. Legg. 715 C ; πολιτείας, Polyb.—II. =καινότης, Id.

Καινοτόμος, ον, (καινός, τέμνω) *beginning something new, innovating*, but—II. proparoxyt., καινότομος, ον, pass., *new begun*, τὸ κ., *freshness, novelty*, Arist. Pol. Adv. -μως.

Καινοτροπία, ας, ἡ, *strangeness :* from

Καινότροπος, ον, (καινός, τρόπος) *new-fashioned, strange, unusual.*

Καινουργέω, ῶ, (καινουργός) *to make new.*—II. usu. *to begin something new, innovate, change*, κ. λόγον, *to speak new, strange* words, Eur. I. A. 2, 838 ; usu. in bad signf., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 16. Hence

Καινούργημα, ατος, τό, *an innovation.*

Καινουργής, ές,=καινουργός.

Καινουργησις, εως, ἡ, and

Καινουργια, ας, ἡ, *a making new, changing, innovation*, Isocr. 125 C.

Καινουργίζω.=καινουργέω. Hence

Καινουργισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=καινουργια.

Καινουργιστός, ή, όν, *made new, renovated.*

Καινουργός, όν, (καινός, *ἔργω) *making new, changing : τὸ κ., a novelty, new invention*, Lne.

Καινοφᾰνής, ές, (καινός, φαίνομαι) *appearing new.*

Καινοφῐλος, ον, (καινός, φιλέω) *fond of any thing new : often changing one's friends.*

Καινοφρᾰδής, ές, (καινός, φράζω) *new-fangled.*

Καινοφωνέω, ῶ, (καινός, φωνή) *to use new words.*

Καινοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *novelty of a word* or *phrase :* from

Καινόφωνος, ον, (καινός, φωνή) *new-sounding*, of words *new-fangled.*

Καινόω, ῶ, (καινός) *to make new, change, innovate*, Thuc. 1, 71. Pass. *to become fond of novelty* or *innovation*, καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, *to have their* minds *revolutionised*, Thuc. 3, 82.—II. *to consecrate, dedicate*, Hdt. 2, 100.

Καί νύ κε, *and now perhaps...*, c. indic. et εἰ μή, in apodosis, *and now so and so might be*, unless..., Il. 3, 373, Od. 24. 50 ; also καί νυ κε δή, Il. 17. 530. Also with εἰ for εἰ μή, in apodosis, Od. 11, 317 , and ἀλλά, Od. 11, 630.—II. καί νυ κεν, c. opt. without apodosis, *and now perhaps* one might..., Od. 14, 325.

ΚΑΙ'ΝΥΜΑΙ, dep. without fut. and aor. : *to surpass, excel*, c. acc. pers. et inf. modi, ἐκαίνυτο φῶ κωβερνῆσαι, *he surpassed* steering, Od. 3, 282 ; al τινά τινι, Hes. Sc. 4. more usu. in pf. and plq ἐκεκάσμην, Dor. κέκαδμ impf. signf., which are from a root ΚΑ'ΖΩ. τινι, *to excel* one *in* a thi Od. 19, 395, etc. : c. inf. in Od. 2, 158.—II. κέκ seldom used c. dat. pers., and then answer *to excel in* a thing, Il. 4, 9, 509, etc. : also *to be* others, Od. 4, 725 , μετ 19, 82 ; πάντας ἐπ' αὐτ 535 : hence later also *to ed, adorned with* a thi Th. 929, Pind. O. 1, 42. with mere inf., *to be ski* do. Ap. Rh. (Though νω in form, it seems ra to a root ΚΑΖ-, which pf. and plqpf. κέκασμαι,

Καὶ νῦν, *and now*, esp usu. when he wishes example to something e erally, e. g. Il. 1, 109, C νῦν ἤτοι, Od. 4, 151.

†Καῖνυς, υος, ἡ, also sub. ἄκρα, *Caenys*, a p Bruttium opposite Mes Strab.

ΚΑΙ'ΝΩ, fut. κᾰ̄νῶ : inf. κᾰ̄νεῖν, pf. κέκονα, collat. form from κταιν *to kill, slay*, poet., esp. also used by Xen. Cyr. the compd. κατακαίνω, prose. (v. κτείνω, sub fi

†Καίνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ca* naine, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Καινωσις, εως, ἡ, (κα *tion*, Philo.

Καίπερ, *although*, a Hom. ; who, as other p serts a word between part., as καὶ αὐτῇ περ ἀχνυμενος περ ἑταίρου περ πεπαθυῖη, etc. ; als ὀψὲ περ, καὶ μάλα περ, *te cunque*, etc. Unsepar prob. only in Od. 7, never separated : καὶπ by ὅμως, Aesch. Theb. καίπερ, Lycurg.

†Καιπίων, ωνος, ὁ, the

Καὶ πῶς ; *and how ? impossible !* freq. in Att question of astonishme Phoen. 1373.

Καί ῥα, Ep., to make sition, *and then, and so*, etc.

†Καίρᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *the C* er of Crete, flowing by H. Dian. 44.—2. an earl city Cnosus, Strab.

†Καιρέα, ας, ἡ, *Caer* Etruria, Strab. : adj. K ὁν, *of Caere*, οἱ Καιρετα rites, Id.

Καιρικός, ή, όν, (καιρ *ing to time, temporal.*

Καίρμος, ὁ, ον=καί

Καιριολεκτέω, ῶ. (κα λέγω) *to use a word in se*

Καίριος, α, ον, Att. als (καιρος) : strictly *hap right time, in season, seas* λέγειν τὰ καιρια, Trag of place, *happening at t* hitting the right spot, es *deadly, fatal, mortal*, als of the body where th mortal, *vital* : cf. καιρ Hom. has it (only in

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καίριον, *a vital part*,
ιρίω and κατὰ καί-
, 439; καιρία, with
, *a mortal wound*,
καιρίη τετύφθαι,
πληγματ καιρίαν,
καιρίας πληγῆς τυ-
οο, καίρια νοσήμα-
p.: and in genl. τὰ
cidents, Thuc. 4, 10.
principal, Theophr.
ably, Aesch. Ag.
1344. Hom. never
ρός, nor the adj. in

(καιρός, μαίνομαι)
p. 4, 4, εἰς τέχνην
, *thou inspiredst* it
art, where prob.
ἐκαιρονόμεις, *thou*
ably to thy art.
ictly *the right meas-*
tion (Lat. *modus*),
ther, *measure, pro-*
ce proverb., καιροῦ
ος, Hes. Op. 692,
ροῦ πέρα, beyond
esch. Pr. 507; μεί-
στήρ, Xen. Symp.
τὸν καιρόν, Plut.,
easure of time, the
fit, proper time, the
Lat. *opportunitas*,
more fully, κ. χρό-
2: hence in genl.
d so *advantage, pro-*
Soph. Phil. 151;
he best times, best
man's body, Arist.
ἀκμή: μετὰ μέγι-
t critically for good
-2. *time appointed*, a
, e. g. κ. χειμῶνος,
Plat. Legg. 709 C.
ροι, Lat. *tempora*,
tances of the times,
stly in bad sense,
a tempora, Xen.
in sing., Xen. An.
., extreme *danger*,
arases: καιρός, c.
about something,
with preps., πρὸς
38, also absol., καὶ-
1316, *at the right* or
m, Lat. *opportune*;
ὑδέν' ἦλθες, Eur.
128, Wolf. Lept. p.
ρῷ, ἐς καιρόν, κα-
30: ἐν καιρῷ τινι
, to assist any one
ce in genl. to help,
Hdt. 1, 206; so, ἐς
c. inf., Id. 4, 139;
ὰ καιρὸν ἦν, Id. 1,
ς or ἄνευ καιροῦ,
ut of season, at an
tempore, Plat. Po-
etc.: καιρὸν ἔχειν
huc. 1, 42: ἐπὶ καί-
the moment, Lat.
τὲ κ. λέγειν: κατὰ
αιρὸν δέ, *sometimes*
Plut.—III. of place,
spot, Thuc. 4, 54,
t of the body, like
ἐς καιρὸν τυπῆναι,
(Perh. from same
, as we say *the head*
g, cf. καίριος, Lat.
mpora, the temples,
. τὰ καίρια, vital
nds are mortal.)
ῳος, ὁ, usu. in plur.
ums on the beam of
the threads of the
, Lat. *licia*, Tibull.
is καιρόω; the act
4

of fastening, καίρωσις, ἡ; the thing so fastened, καίρωμα, τό; hence Callim. called a *female weaver* καιρωστίς, or καιρωστρίς, cf. Lob. Phryn. 257. (καίρος is usu. taken to be a neut., but v. Hesych. 2, p. 110.) Hence

Καιροσέων, a gen. plur. in the line, Od. 7, 107, καιροσέων ὀθονέων ἀπολείβεται ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον, from *the close-woven, close-warped* linen trickles off the liquid oil, i. e. the linen is so close that oil does not ooze through, but runs off: it is said to be gen. plur. from καιρόεις for καιροεσσῶν: some of the ancients seem to have read κροσσωτῶν.

Καιροσκοπέω, ῶ, *to watch for the right season.*

Καιροσπάθητος, ον, (καῖρος, σπαθάω) *woven on the loom-threads, close-woven*, Hermipp. ap. Suid. voc. ἀνθέων.

Καιροτηρέω, ῶ, (καιρός, τηρέω) *to observe the right time*, κ. μεταβολάς, *to observe the seasons* of change, Diod.

Καιροφυλακέω, ῶ, (καιρός, φυλακή) *to watch for the right time*, τὴν πόλιν, Lat. *tempora urbis observare*, Dem. 678, 17; τὴν χρῆσιν, Arist. Pol.

Καιροφυλακτέω, ῶ, later form for foreg., Lob. Phryn. 575.

Καιρόω, ῶ, (καῖρος) *to fasten the loom-threads*, and so *to weave closely.* Hence

Καίρωμα, ατος, τό, *a closely woven web.*

Καίρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a close interweaving of a web.*

Καιρωστίς, ίδος, ἡ, or καιρωστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a female weaver*, Call., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 257.

†Καῖσαρ, αρος, ὁ, *Caesar*, at first prop. n., Julius and Augustus; later, imperial title, *the Caesar.*

†Καισαραυγούστα, ἡ, *Caesaraugusta*, a city of Spain on the Iberus, now *Saragossa*, Strab.

†Καισάρεια, ας, ἡ, *Caesarēa*, name of several cities,—1. in Palestine on the coast, north of Joppa, N. T.—2. *Philippi* or *Paneas*, in Palestine at the foot of Mt. Panius near the sources of the Jordan, now *Belinas*, Id.—3. a city of Mauretania, Strab.—Others in Steph. Byz.: and

†Καισάρειον, ου, τό, and Καισάριον, *Caesarēum*, or *temple of Caesar*, Strab.: from

†Καισάρειος, ον, *of* or *belonging to Caesar*, Dio. C.

Καισαρεύω, (Καῖσαρ) *to play the Caesar* or *emperor*, Dio. C.

†Καισήνα, ἡ, *Caesēna*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.

Καιτάειες, contr. for καιετάειες, Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώεσσα.

Καὶ ταῦτα, *and that, and besides, especially, chiefly*, v. καί II. 3, a: but καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, concludes a narrative, *so then was it*, Lat. *haec hactenus.*

Καί τε, v. καί I. 2.

Καί τοι, also καίτοι, as a single word, *and yet, yet*, Hom., who also puts one or more words between: the same notion strengthd. in καί τοί γε, and καί τοί γε μήν, Herm. Vig. n. 333; so, καίτοι περ, Hdt. 8, 53.—II. absol. like Lat. *quamquam*, referring to something foregone, *although*, Eur. Cycl. 480, cf. ad Tacit. Germ. 18.

Καὶ τότε, v. καί V. 2.

ΚΑΙ΄Ω, Att. κάω [ᾶ] impf. ἔκαιον, Att. ἔκων: fut. καύσω post-Hom.; aor. 1. pass. ἐκαύθην post-Hom.: aor. 2 ἐκάην [ᾶ] Hom. The Ep. have a double aor. 1 act. and mid. ἔκηα, ἐκήαμην and ἔκεια, ἐκειάμην, of which Hom. has a 1 pl. subj. κήομεν, Il. 7, 377, 396, and many parts of both forms with regular aor. inflexions, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xv ad Il.; Att. Poets have also a shortd. form ἔκεα part. κέας Soph. El. 757 (where before Herm. the Ep. κείας stood), Ar. Pac. 1133: verb. Adj. καυτός, καυστός, καυστέος. Also the Ep. impf. ἔκηον has already been changed by Wolf, Od. 9, 553, into ἔκαιον.—I. *to burn, light, kindle, set on fire*, πῦρ, πυρά, Hom.—II. *to burn, burn up*, μηρά, μηρία, ὀστέα, νεκρούς, δένδρεα, ὕλην, etc., Hom.: *to burn, scorch*, of the sun, Hdt. 3, 104. —III. metaph. like Lat. *urere, to burn, parch* or *wither up*, esp. of frost, *to pinch, nip*, Valck. Adon. p. 224 C, cf. Virg. G. 1, 93.

B. mid. *to kindle fires for one's self*, Hom. C. Pass. *to be lighted* or *burnt, to take fire, be set on fire, burn, be in flames* or *on fire*, Hom., etc.: metaph. *to be inflamed with passion*, Pind. P. 4, 389, Ar. Lys. 8: καίεσθαί τινος, sub. ἔρωτι, *to burn* with love *for* one, Hermesian. 5, 37, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 291. (The Sanscr. Root is *çush*, to be dry, cf. fut. καύσ-ω: hence *çushka*, Lat. *siccus.*)

Κάκ, for κάτ, abbrev. κατά before κ. in Hom. usu. κὰκ κεφαλῆς, and κὰκ κεφαλήν, also besides κὰκ κόρυθα, Il. 11, 351, and κὰκ κορυφήν, Il. 8, 83, cf. κάγ and κάδ.

Κάκ, contr. by crasis from καὶ ἐκ, Hes. Th. 447, esp. in Att. [ᾱ]

Κακάβη, ης, ἡ, κάκαβος, ου, ἡ, κακάβιον, τό, = κακκ.

Κακαγγελέω, ῶ, (κακάγγελος) *to bring evil tidings*, Trag. ap. Dem. 315, 23: opp. to εὐαγγελέω.

Κακαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *ill tidings, evil report, calumny*, v. l. for καταγγ. in Hipp.: from

Κακάγγελος, ον, (κακὰ ἀγγέλλων) *bringing ill tidings*, γλῶσσα κακ., Aesch. Ag. 636.

Κακάγγελτος, ον, (κακὰ ἀγγέλλω) *of, belonging to ill tidings*, κ. ἀχη, *the sorrow of ill tidings*, Soph. Ant. 1286.

Κακάγορος, Dor. for κακήγορος, Pind.

Κάκαλα, τά, Aesch. Fr. 152, which Hesych. and Phot. explain by τείχη.

Κακαλία, ας, ἡ, *a plant*, perh. *coltsfoot*, Lat. *tussilago*, Diosc.

Κακανδρία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, ἀνήρ) *unmanliness*, Soph. Aj. 1014.

Κακανέω, ῶ, in Plut. 2, 235 F, κ. ψυχάς, *to sharpen, excite* them, where prob. should be read κατακονῶν.

Κακανθήεις, εσσα, εν, (κακός, ἄνθος) *with noxious, poisonous blossom.*

Κἀκάω, dub. for κακκάω.

†Κάκεῖνος, by crasis for καὶ ἐκεῖνος.

Κακελπιστέω, ῶ, (κακός, ἐλπίζω) *to have ill hopes, fear something evil*, Epict.

Κακέμφᾰτος, ον, (κακός, ἔμφατος) *ill-sounding*; hence esp. of words, *used in a low, improper*, or *equivocal sense*, v. Quinct. Instit. Rhet. 8, 3, 44. —II. *of ill-repute.* Adv. -τως.

Κακεντρέχεια, ας, ἡ, *cunning, craft*, Polyb.: from

Κακεντρεχής, ές, (κακός, ἐντρεχής) *nimble in evil, cunning, crafty, wily*, Epich. p. 124. Adv. -κῶς.

Κακεργᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, ἐργάζομαι) *bad working*, dub in Theophr. for κατ.

Κακεργέτης, ου, ὁ, (κακός, *ἔργω) *an evil-doer*: hence fem.

Κακεργέτις, ιδος, ἡ, Themist.

Κακεστώ, οῦς, ἡ, (κακός, εἰμί) *ill-being*, opp. to εὐεστώ.

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Κᾰκέσχᾰτος, ον, (κακός, ἔσχατος) *extremely bad.*

Κάκη, ης, ἡ, (κακός) *badness of disposition, bad conduct, baseness*, Eur. Hipp. 1335, Ar. Av. 541, and Plat.: esp. *cowardice*, ἀψυχος κ., Aesch. Theb. 192, and so in Eur. [ᾰ]

Κᾰκηγορέω, ῶ, (κακήγορος) *to speak ill of, abuse, slander*, τινά, Plat. Legg. 934 E; πρός τινα, Pseudo-Phocyl. 213.

Κᾰκηγορία, ας, ἡ, (κακήγορος) *evil speaking, abuse, slander*, Pind. P. 2, 97: κ. τινός, *abuse of* one, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A: esp. κακηγορίας δίκη, an action *for defamation*, Dem. 524, 22, cf. Att. Process, p. 481, sqq. Hence

Κᾰκηγορίου δίκη, = foreg., ap. Dem. 544, 18: not used in nom.

Κᾰκήγορος, ον, (κακὰ ἀγορεύω) *speaking evil, abusive, slanderous*, Pind. O. 1, 85, and Plat. Irreg. comp. κακηγορίστερος, Pherecr. Crap. 16, Superl. -ρίστατος, Ecphant. Incert. 4. Adv. -ρως.

Κᾰκήθης, ες, poet. for κακοήθης, Hipp.

Κᾰκηπελέω, ῶ, (κακός, πέλομαι) *to be bad* or *ill, be badly off*, only used in part. κακηπελέων, which Nicand. formed after the Hom. ὀλιγηπελέων. Hence

Κᾰκηπελία, ας, ἡ, *a being ill*, Nic.: opp. to εὐηπελία.

Κάκης, ὁ, *an Aegyptian bread*, dub. in Strab.

Κᾰκία, ας, ἡ, (κακός) *moral badness, vice, depravity*, Plat.: *faultiness, wickedness, baseness*, like the Homer. κακότης, Lat. *malitia*, Soph. O. T. 512, and freq. in Plat.: esp.—*cowardice, faint-heartedness*, Thuc. 2, 87, Plat. Crito 45 E.—II. hence *ill-repute, disgrace, dishonour*, Thuc. 3, 58.—III. *a bad case, misfortune.*

Κᾰκιζότεχνος, ον, (κακίζω, τέχνη) *finding fault with works of art, never satisfied with them*, epith. of Callimachus, an artist known for the painful laboriousness of his finishing, Siebelis Paus. 1, 26, 7, cf. Plin. H. N. 34, 19; but MSS. have κατατηξίτεχνος or κατατηξότεχνος, of which the former would seem genuine, i. e. *one who melts, dilutes* or *enfeebles art*, cf. Dion. H. T. 6, p. 1114 Reiske, H. Sillig Catal. Artif. p. 128.

Κᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (κακός) *to make bad*, i. e. *to blame, reproach, accuse*, Hdt. 3, 145; but pass. *to make one's self bad*, i. e. *behave badly, basely* or *cowardly, play the coward*, Il. 24, 214; and so Eur. Med. 1246 has aor. pass. *καὶ μὴ κακισθῆς*: Thuc. however has κακίζεσθαι τύχῃ, *to be worsted* by fortune *alone*, 5, 75.

Κᾰκίτερος, irr. compar. of κακός for κακίων, Strato.

Κᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κακίζω) *blame, reproach*, Strab.

Κάκιστος, η, ον, irr. superl. of κακός, Hom. [ᾰ]

Κᾰκίων, ον, gen. ονος, irr. compar. of κακός, Hom. [ῐ in Hom. and Ep., ῑ in Att. poets, ῐ or ῑ in later poets metri grat.]

Κακκᾰβη, ης, ἡ, *a partridge*, elsewhere πέρδιξ, so called from its voice, v. sq., Ath.: the Sanscr. *kukubha* is said by Wilson to be *the pheasant*; but also—II. *a three-legged pan*, Ar. Fr. 26, etc., cf. κάκκαβος. [ᾰβ̆] Hence

Κακκᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cackle*, of the cry of partridges and some other birds, Arist. H. A.; also κακκύω, cf. κικκαβίζω.

Κακκάβιον, ου, τό, dim. from κακκάβη, Eubul. Ion 1. [ᾰβ̆]

Κακκῠβίς, ίδος, ἡ, collat form of κακκάβη, *a hen partridge*, Alcm. 22.

Κάκκῠβος, ου, ὁ, or ἡ, like κακκάβη II. *a* kind of *pot*, Antiph. Parasit. 1, (ubi v. Mein.): not approved by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 427.

Κακκύζω, f. -ύσω, v. κακκαβίζω.

Κακκύω, ῶ, *cacare*, Ar. Nub. 1384.

Κακκεῖαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. for κατακεῖαι, from κατακαίω, Od. 11, 74.

Κακκείοντες, Ep. part. for κατακείοντες, from κατακείω, Hom.

Κακκεφᾰλής, worse form for κὰκ κεφαλῆς, Ep. for κατὰ κεφαλῆς.

Κάκκη, ης, ἡ, *human ordure*, Ar. Pac. 162.

Κακκῆαι, v. l. for κακκεῖαι, q. v.

Κακκόρυθα, κακκορυφήν, worse form for κὰκ κορ., Ep. for κατὰ κορ.

Κακκρύπτω, Ep. for κατακρ., Hes. Op. 469.

Κακκῠνηγέτις, ίδος, ἡ, for κατακ., read by Wellauer in Aesch. Eum. 231, where Herm. has corrected κάκκυνηγετῶ.

Κακο- in compos. began very early to be used, = the simple adj., e. g. κακοίλιος, = κακὴ Ἴλιος, as was the opposite καλλι- in Καλλικολώνη, etc. So Hom. uses Δᾴφαρις, ἄϊρος. The usage was afterwards extended, cf. αἰνοπατήρ, κακόνυμφος, etc.

Κᾰκοανάστροφος, (κακός, ἀναστρέφω) *of bad conversation*: opp. to εὐανάστροφος.

Κᾰκοβάκχευτος, ον, = κακῶς βακχεύων.

Κᾰκόβιος, ον, (κακός, βίος) *living badly, living a hard life*, Hdt. 4, 95, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 67.

Κᾰκοβλαστέω, ῶ, *to bud, sprout badly* or *with difficulty*, Theophr.: from

Κᾰκοβλαστής, ές, (κακός. βλαστάνω) *budding, sprouting badly* or *with difficulty*, Theophr.

Κᾰκόβλαστος, ον, = foreg.

Κᾰκοβλητος, ον, (κακός, βάλλω) *badly thrown, missed.*

Κᾰκοβόρος, ον, (κακός, βορά) *eating bad food*, Ael.

Κᾰκοβουλεύομαι, as mid., *to be a κακόβουλος, act unwisely* or *imprudently*, Eur. Ion 877, but v. Lob. Phryn. 624.

Κᾰκοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *ill-advisedness, unwiseness*, Joseph.: from

Κᾰκόβουλος, ον, (κακός, βουλή) *ill-advised, unwise, foolish*, Eur. Bacch. 399, Ar. Eq. 1055. Adv. -λως. Hence

Κᾰκοβουλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κακοβουλία, Or. Sib.

Κᾰκόγαμβρος, ον, (κακός, γαμβρός) γόος, *for her wretched brother-in-law*, Eur. Rhes. 260.

Κᾰκογάμιον δίκη, ἡ, *an action for forming an unlawful* or *improper marriage*, Plut.

Κᾰκόγαμος, ον, (κακός, γαμέω) *ill-married.*

Κᾰκογείτων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, γείτων) *a bad neighbour*: in Soph. Phil. 692, usu. joined with στόνος, *of ill neighbourhood*, i. e. which are ill companions to the groaner himself; but Lessing, Laok. IV. 2, takes it separately, *a neighbour in ill*, Welcker, *a neighbour of low estate*, opp. to ἀγαθῶν παιδός below, cf. Donaldson N. Crat. p. 402.

Κᾰκογένειος, ον, (κακός, γένειον) *with a bad, thin beard.*

Κᾰκογενής, ές, (κακός, γένος) *ill-born, low-born*, Dio C.: opp. to εὐγενής.

Κᾰκογλωσσία, ας, ἡ, *ill-tongueness, slanderousness*: from

Κᾰκόγλωσσος, ον, (κακός, γλῶσσα) *ill-tongued, foul-mouthed, slanderous.*—II. *betokening ill, lamentable*, Hec. 661.

Κᾰκογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to be ill-disposed*: and

Κᾰκογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *ill-disposition*, Aesop.: from

Κᾰκογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακὴ γνώμη) *ill-disposed.*—II. *ill-advised*, Dio C.

Κᾰκόγονος, ον, (κακός, γόνος) *born to ill.*

Κᾰκογόναιος, ον, (κακός, γόναιον) *bringing ills to women.* [ᾰ]

Κᾰκοδαιμονάω, ῶ, (κακὸς δαίμων) *to be tormented by an evil spirit* or *to be one possessed*, Ar. Plut. 36, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5, cf. sq. II, and Plat. Euthyd. 279.

Κᾰκοδαιμονέω, ῶ, (κακὸς δαίμων) *to be unhappy* or *unfortunate*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4.—II. in Dem. 93, 24, and Ar. Plut. 36, according to MSS., and so Bekker, Dindorf, Schäf. read κακοδαιμο

Κᾰκοδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, *unhappiness, misfortune*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 3, et *possessed by a demon*, Ar. Plut. 501, Xen. Mem

Κᾰκοδαιμονίζω, f. -ί *deem unhappy*, Strab.: *μονίζω.*

Κᾰκοδαιμονικός, ή, *misfortune*, Diog. L. 7,

Κᾰκοδαιμονιστέον, *κακοδαιμονίζω, one mu py*, Philo.

Κᾰκοδαιμονίστης, ο *μονίζω) one who summo blasphemously puts him protection*, in gen. *an a acter*, Lys. ap. Ath. 551 *δαίμ.*

†Κακοδαιμόνως, adv. *δαίμων.*

Κᾰκοδαιμοσύνη, ης, *μονία* I. ap. Stob.—II *νία* II, Ael.: from

Κᾰκοδαίμων, ον, gen *δαίμων) having an evil starred, unhappy, wretch* 1362, and freq. in comic ral sense, *wretched*, like Soph. O. T. 1168. Adv —II. as subst. *an evil* 112.

Κᾰκοδάκρῡτος, ον, (κ *miserably bewailed.*

Κᾰκόδεμος, ον, (κ *with a bad skin.*

Κᾰκοδίδασκᾰλέω, ῶ, *σκαλος) to instruct in ev*

Κᾰκοδίκᾱς, ας, ἡ, (κ or *unjust judgment*, Pla

Κάκοδμος, ον, (κακ for κάκοσμος, Hipp. [ᾰ

Κᾰκοδόκιμος, ον, *du* l. Epict. p. 22.

Κᾰκοδοξέω, ῶ, *to be* Xen.: and

Κᾰκοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *bad* Xen. Apol. 31, Plat. R *a bad, perverted opinion*

Κᾰκόδοξος, ον, (κακ *repute*, i. e.—I. *without* Theogn. 195.—II. *infam* 4, 1.

Κᾰκόδουλος, ον, ὁ, (κ *a bad slave*, Cratin. Th

Κᾰκοδρομία, ας, ἡ, (κ *a bad passage*, Anth.

Κᾰκοδωρος, ον, (κακ *ill* or *unfortunate gifts.*

Κᾰκοειδής, ές, (κακ *looking, ugly*, Dio C.

Κᾰκοειμυτία, ας, ἡ, from

Κᾰκοείμων, ον, gen. εἵμα) *ill clad*, πτωχοί, C

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, (κακός, ἕλκος) *badly*
, dub. for καχέκτης.
ή, (κακός, ἔχω)=κα-
ας, ἡ, (κακός, ἔπος) opp. to εὐέπεια, *language, blasphemy,*
ας, ἡ,=κακεργασία.
ς,=κακουργέω, poet.
ς,=κακοεργός, poet.
ας, ἡ, poet. for κακ- opp. to εὐεργεσίη. Od. is used long]: from
ν, (κακὰ *ἔργω) *doing*
seudo-Phocyl. 125: κ.
ly *that treats the hun-*
lesome, vexatious, like
ύβα, Od. 18, 54, cf. κα-
ας, ἡ, *a bad, unhappy*
: esp. of stlye, *the un-*
hors or *bad phraseology,*
: opp. to εὐζηλία:
ν, (κακός, ζῆλος) *imi-*
happily: esp. of style,
ς.=κακοζηλία, Dem.
εὔζηλος. Adv. -λως,
ή, poet. for sq., Sapph.
, ἡ, *a poor, unhappy*
, (κακὸς, ζωή) *living*
ς, ἡ, (κακοήθης) *bad-*
, maliciousness, malice,
, Isocr. Antid. § 303;
ηθείᾳ γνώμῃς. Democr.
44 —II. *bad manners*
Cyn. 13, 16.
ατος, τό, *a malicious*
n
ι, Dep., *to be ill-dis-*
from
, (κακός, ἦθος) *of ill*
ed, malicious, wicked,
Dem. 228, 27: τὸ κα-
abit, itch for doing a
ndi κ., Juvenal.: also
ant, Hipp. v. Foës.
εὐήθης. Adv. -θῶς,
ή, v. κακοήθεια.
. Dep.=κακηθεύομαι,
to disparage, degrade,
40.
ος, ὁ, ἡ, *evil-hearted,*
, and κάκόηχος, ον,
-sounding, dissonant.
ές, (κακός, θάλπω)
ας, ἡ, *a bad, horrible*
ον, (κακός, θάνατος)
iserably, Plut.
ας, ἡ,=κακοθελία.
ς, (κακός, θέλω) *ill-*
d, averse, Lat. *malevo-*
Hence
ς, ἡ, *ill-will, malevo-*
(κακός, θεός) *having*
il towards the gods, im-
ι, ας, ἡ, *a bad cure,*
η, ης, ἡ, *disorder, dis-*
ssness, Hes. Op. 470.
νη: from
ν, gen. ονος, (κακός,
placed, ill ordered, dis-
—II. of persons, *in a*
ο εὐθήμων.
ω, *to be in a bad state,*

be weakly, barren, poor, Arist. H. A., v. εὐθηνέω.

Κᾰκόθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ουν, (κακός, θρόος) *speaking ill,* λόγος κακ., *slanderous* words, Soph. Aj. 138.

Κᾰκοθῠμία, ας, ἡ, *bad disposition, malevolence, malice,* Plut.: opp. to εὐθυμία: from

Κᾰκόθῠμος, ον, (κακός, θυμός) *ill-disposed, malicious*: opp. to εὔθυμος.

Κᾰκόθῠτος, ον, (κακὰ θύω) *offering bad sacrifices,* Theophr.

Κᾰκοΐλιος, ον, ἡ, (κακός, Ἴλιος) *evil* or *unhappy Ilium,* K. οὐκ ὀνομαστή, Od. 19, 260, 597, cf. κακο- [ῐ̆λ]

Κᾰκοκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *unfruitfulness,* Theophr.: from

Κᾰκόκαρπος, ον, (κακός, καρπός) *unfruitful.*

Κᾰκοκέλᾰδος, ον, (κακός, κέλαδος) *ill-sounding, dissonant.*

Κᾰκοκερδεία, ας, ἡ, *bad, base gain*: *base love of gain,* Theogn. 225: from

Κᾰκοκερδής, ές, (κακός, κέρδος) *making base gain.*

Κᾰκοκλεής, ές, (κακός, κλέος) *ill-famed.*

Κᾰκόκνᾱμος, ον, Dor. for sq.

Κᾰκόκνημος, ον, (κακός, κνήμη) *weak-legged, thin-legged,* Call. ap. A. B. 1188.

Κᾰκοκοίμητος, ον, (κακός, κοιμάομαι) *sleeping ill.*

Κᾰκοκρῐσία, ας, ἡ, *a bad judgment,* Anth.: from

Κᾰκόκρῐτος, ον, (κακός, κρίνω)=δύσκριτος, Gal.

Κᾰκοκτέριστος, ον, (κακός, κτερίζω) *meanly buried, unburied.*

Κᾰκόλεκτρος, ον, (κακός, λέκτρον) =κακόγαμος, Opp.

Κᾰκολῐμένιστος, ον,=sq.

Κᾰκολίμενος, ον, (κακός, λιμήν) *with a bad harbour.* [ῐ]

Κᾰκολογέω, ῶ, (κακολόγος) *to speak ill,* i. e. *to revile, abuse,* Lat. *maledicere,* Plut. Hence

Κᾰκολογία, ας, ἡ, *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse,* Hdt. 7, 237.

Κᾰκολογικός, ή, όν, *disposed to evil-speaking, slanderous*: from

Κᾰκολόγος, ον, (κακός, λέγω) *evil-speaking, slanderous, abusive,* Pind. P. 11. 44, τινός, Arist. Eth. N.

Κᾰκομᾰθής, ές, (κακός, μανθάνω) *learning ill, unlearned,* Anaxandr. Achill 1.

Κᾰκόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μάντις) *a prophet of ill* or *evil,* Aesch. Theb. 724.

Κᾰκομᾰχέω, ῶ, (κακός, μάχη) *to behave ill in fight, to be base* or *treacherous in fight,* Plut.

Κᾰκομέλετος, ον, in Aesch. Pers. 936, κακ. *lit.* as usu. explained, *an ill-sounding* voice or cry, i. e. a dirge: but the word cannot be formed analogously from μέλος, or, indeed, from anything else.

Κᾰκομετρέω, ῶ, (κακόμετρος) *to give bad measure,* Luc. Hence

Κᾰκομέτρητος, ον, *ill-measured, unmetrical.*

Κᾰκομετρία, ας, ἡ, *a bad measure, false metre*: from

Κᾰκόμετρος, ον, (κακός, μέτρον)= κακομέτρητος, Plut.—II. act. *giving bad measure.*

Κᾰκομηδής, ές, (κακός, μῆδος) *contriving ill, cunning, crafty, deceitful,* H. Hom. Merc. 389.

Κᾰκομήτης, ου, ὁ, Eur. Or. 1403; and κᾰκόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μῆτις)=foreg. Hence

Κᾰκομητίη, ης, ἡ, *cunning.*

Κᾰκομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μήτηρ) *mother of ill,* nisi leg. κακομήστωρ=κακομήτης.

Κᾰκομηχανάομαι, dep.=sq., Plut., and Clem. Al.: but the form is against analogy, and in Plut. is a v. l. κακὰ μηχ., v. Lob. Phryn. 626.

Κᾰκομηχᾰνέω, ῶ, (κακομήχανος) *to practise bad* or *base arts,* περὶ τοὺς φίλους, Polyb.

Κᾰκομηχᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a practising of base arts, ingenious mischief,* Luc Adv. -νως. From

Κᾰκομήχᾰνος, ον, (κακός, μηχανή) *contriving evil, mischief-plotting,* in gen. *mischievous, malicious,* Il. 6, 344, Od. 16, 418.

Κᾰκομῐλία, ας, ἡ, for καχομ., *bad intercourse* or *society,* dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 677, who would write κακομιλία.

Κᾰκομίμητος, ον, (κακός, μιμέομαι) *imitating ill.* Adv. -τως, Arist. Poet. [ῐ]

Κᾰκόμῐσθος, ον, *ill rewarded.*

Κᾰκομοιρία, ας, ἡ, *an unhappy fate.* Hence

Κᾰκομοίριος, ον,=sq.

Κᾰκόμοιρος, ον, (κακός, μοῖρα) *of evil lot* or *fate, unhappy,* Anth.

Κᾰκόμορος, ον,=foreg.

Κᾰκομορφία, ας, ἡ, *an ill shape, ugliness*: from

Κᾰκόμορφος, ον, (κακός, μορφή) *ill-shapen, misshapen, ugly,* Anth.

Κᾰκομουσία, ας, ἡ, *bad* or *corrupt music,* Plut.: from

Κᾰκόμουσος, ον, (κακός, Μοῦσα) *unmusical.*

Κᾰκόμοχθος, ον, (κακός, μόχθος) *labouring ill* or *fruitlessly,* LXX.

Κᾰκονοέω, ῶ, *to be κακόνους* or *ill-disposed, bear malice,* Lys. 182, 18; opp. to εὐνοέω.

Κᾰκόνοια, ας, ἡ, (κακόνους) *ill disposition* towards others, *dislike, ill-will,* Lys. 165, 33; opp. to εὔνοια

Κᾰκονομέομαι, as pass., *to be hardly governed,* Ocell. Luc.

Κᾰκονομία, ας, ἡ, *a bad system of laws and government, a bad constitution,* Xen. Ath. 1, 8; opp. to εὐνομία: from

Κᾰκόνομος, ον, (κακός, νόμος) *with bad laws, with a bad constitution, ill-governed,* Hdt. 1, 65; opp. to εὔνομος.

Κᾰκόνους, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, Att. plur. κακόνοι, (κακός, νόος νοῦς) *ill-disposed, disaffected,* Ar. Pac. 496, τῇ πόλει, Thuc. 6, 24; *bearing malice against* one, τινί, Xen. An. 2, 5, 16, and 27; opp. to εὔνους: superl. -νούστατος, Lys. 110, 38, Dem 623, 4.—Adv. -νόως, Att. -νως, but rare, Lob. Phryn. 141.

Κᾰκονύμφευτος, ον, (κακός, νυμφεύω)=sq.

Κᾰκόνυμφος, ον, (κακός, νύμφη) *ill-married,* κ. ὄνασις, inauspicious wedlock, Eur. Hipp. 758.—II. as subst. ὁ κ., *an ill* or *unhappy bridegroom,* Eur. Med. 206, 990, cf. sub κακο-.

Κακόνωτος, ον, (κακός, νῶτον) *with a foul back,* of fish, Antiph. Κουρ. 2, 7.

Κᾰκοξεινία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for κακοξενία: from

Κᾰκόξεινος, ον, Ion. for κακόξενος, the irreg. Ep. compar. κακοξεινώτερος, Od. 20, 376.

Κᾰκοξενία, ας, ἡ, *inhospitality,* Charond. ap. Stob. 289, 40: from

Κᾰκόξενος, ον, Ion. -ξεινος, ον, (κακός, ξένος) *having ill guests, unfortunate in guests,* Od. 20, 376: but usu. —II. *unfriendly to strangers* or *guests, inhospitable,* κ. δόμοι, Eur. Alc. 558, v. l. for ἐχθρόξενος.

Κᾰκοξύνετος, ον, (κακός, ξύνετος) *ill-wise, wise for evil,* opp. to ἀξύνετος, Thuc. 6, 76. [ῠ]

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Κᾰκοοινία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, οἶνος) *bad quality of wine*, opp. to εὐοινία.

Κᾰκοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (κακοπαθής) *suffering of ill, distress*, Thuc. 7, 77, Isocr. 127 C. [ᾰ]

Κᾰκοπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to suffer ill, suffer*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 17: κ. τινί, *to suffer by* or *from* a thing, *be distressed by* it, Thuc. 4, 29; and ὑπό τινος, Id. 2, 41; but also, κ. σώματι, *to suffer in* body, Isocr. 24 A: from

Κᾰκοπᾰθής, ές, (κακός, πάθος, πάσχω) *suffering ill, distressed*, Philo. Adv. -θῶς, *miserably*, Arist. Pol. Hence

Κακοπαθητικός, ή, όν, *exposed to distress, unfortunate*, Arist. Eth. E.

Κᾰκόπᾰθος, ον, = κακοπαθής: also *laborious, toilsome*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 E.

Κᾰκοπάρθενος, ου, ἡ, (κακός, παρθένος) *an evil* or *unlucky maiden*, Mel. 124, cf. sub κακο-.—II. ὁ, ἡ, *unbecoming a maid*.

†**Κακόπαρις**, ὁ, v. l. in Thuc. 7, 80 for **Κακύπαρις**, q. v.

Κᾰκόπατρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, πατήρ) *having a mean, low born father*, Theogn. 193, Alcae. 5, opp. to εὔπατρις.

Κᾰκοπετής, ές, (κακός, πέτομαι) *flying badly*, Arist. H. A.

Κᾰκόπηρος, ον, (κακός, πήρα) *with a bad knapsack* or *scrip*.

Κᾰκοπίνής, ές, (κακός, πῖνος) *most foul and filthy*, Soph. Aj. 381, cf. Ath. 565 E.

Κᾰκοπιστία, ας, ἡ, *faithlessness*: from

Κᾰκόπιστος, ον, (κακός, πιστός) *faithless*.

Κᾰκόπλαστος, ον, (κακός, πλάσσω) *ill-formed, ill-conceived* or *contrived*.

Κᾰκοπλοέω, ῶ, *to sail badly*, Strab.: from

Κᾰκόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (κακός, πλέω) *sailing badly*.

Κᾰκοπλώω, Ion. and poet. for κακοπλοέω.

Κᾰκόπνοος, ον, Att. -πνους, ουν, (κακός, πνοή) *breathing ill* or *with difficulty*.

Κᾰκοποιέω, ῶ, (κακοποιός) *to do ill, play the knave*, Aesch. Fr. 102, περί τι, Ar. Pac. 731: *to manage one's affairs ill*, Xen. Oec. 3, 11.—II. trans., *to make bad, spoil, waste, lay waste, pillage*, τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 26. Hence

Κακοποίησις, εως, ἡ, = κακοποιΐα, LXX.

Κᾰκοποιητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to do ill* or *spoil*.

Κᾰκοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a doing harm, hurt, damage*, Isocr. 7 C, 257 E: from

Κᾰκοποιός, όν, (κακὰ ποιέω) *doing bad, doing harm* or *damage, mischievous, hurtful*, ὄνειδος, Pind. N. 8, 56.

Κᾰκοπολῑτεία, ας, ἡ, *bad government* or *constitution*, Polyb.

Κᾰκοπονητικός, ή, όν, (κακός, πονέω) *unfit for toil*, Arist. Pol.

Κᾰκόποτμος, ον, (κακός, πότμος) *ill-fated, ill-starred*, Aesch. Ag. 1136, Eur. Hel. 694.

Κᾰκόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -πόδος, (κακός, πούς) *with bad, weak feet, weak in the feet*, ἵππος, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4, Eq. 1, 2.

Κᾰκοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κακοπραγής) *to be ill off, fare badly*, esp. *to fail in an enterprise*, Thuc. 4, 55. Hence

Κᾰκοπράγημα, ατος, τό, *ill-success*.—II. *ill-doing*. [πρᾱ]

Κᾰκοπρᾱγής, ές, (κακός, πρᾶγος) *unlucky*.—II. *doing ill*. Hence

Κᾰκοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *ill-success, ill-luck, failure*, Thuc. 2, 60, Arist. Pol., etc.—II. *ill-doing*: *a misdeed*, Joseph.

Κᾰκοπραγμονέω, ῶ, *to do ill, intend ill, be ill-disposed*, Polyb.

Κακοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *evil-doing*, Dem. 800, 17: from

Κᾰκοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, πρᾶγμα, πράσσω) *doing evil, wicked, mischievous*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 36, Isocr. Adv. -μόνως.

Κᾰκοπρόσωπος, ον, (κακός, πρόσωπον) *ugly-faced, ugly*, Posidipp. ap. A. B. 104, 19.

Κᾰκόπτερος, ον, (κακός, πτερόν) *with bad, weak wings*, Arist. H. A.—II. *ill-omened, ill-starred*, Anth.

Κακορραφέω, ῶ, *to contrive evil*; and

Κᾰκορρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a contriving of ill, love of mischief, mischievousness*, Il. 15, 16, Od. 2, 236: also *ill contrivance, unskilfulness*, Od. 12, 26: from

Κᾰκορράφος, ον, (κακός, ῥάπτω) *contriving evil, mischievous*. [ᾰ]

Κᾰκορρέκτειρα, ας, ἡ, Or. Sib.; fem. of

Κᾰκορρέκτης, ου, ὁ, (κακός, ῥέζω) *an evil-doer*, Ap. Rh.

Κᾰκορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *evil-speaking: bad, foul language*, Polyb.: from

Κᾰκορρήμων, ον, (κακός, ῥῆμα) *evil-speaking*, τὸ κ., = foreg., Archil. ap. Suid.—II. *telling of ill, ill-omened*, Aesch. Ag. 1155.

Κᾰκορροθέω, ῶ, (κακός, ῥόθος) = κακολογέω, *to speak evil*: but usu. c. acc., *to speak evil of, abuse, revile*, Eur. Hipp. 340, Ar. Ach. 576. Hence

Κᾰκόρροθος, ον, (κακός, ῥέγχω) *making ugly noises*, prob. l. Epict. for κακόρυγχος.

Κᾰκορρόθησις, ἡ, = κακολογία.

Κᾰκορρύθμος, ον, (κακός, ῥυθμός) *in bad time, ill-modulated*, Joseph.

Κᾰκορρύπᾰρος, ον, *very filthy*. [ῠ]

ΚΑ΄ΚΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, *bad, evil*.—I. of outward condition, *bad in its kind, bad, worthless, useless*, in Hom. esp. κακὰ εἵματα, *bad, sorry* garments: *ugly, hideous*, Il. 10, 316, opp. to καλός; of persons—1. *bad at one's trade, sorry, useless*, but without moral reference, e. g. κ. νομῆες, Od. 17, 246; κ. ἀλήτης, *a bad* beggar, Od. 17, 578, cf. Od. 8, 214; 17, 217: esp. however of warriors, and men in genl. = δειλός, *cowardly, faint-hearted, feeble*, very oft. in Hom., who also joins it with ἀναλκις and ἀνήνωρ.—2. *bad by birth, low, mean, vile*, Od. 4, 64, Lat. *malus* or *vitiosus*, opp. to ἀγαθός, in Hom. also to ἐσθλός, Od. 6, 187; v. ἀγαθὸς I.—3. in *moral* relation, *bad, evil, ill-disposed*, esp. *base, wicked, mischievous*, etc., Hes. Op. 238, and Trag.—II. of outward things, circumstances, etc. taken in relation to man, Hom.; κ. γίγνεσθαι περί τινα, to act *badly* towards one: hence both act. *bad, evil, mischievous*; and pass. *unhappy, wretched, pitiful*, very freq. in Hom. with δαίμων, θάνατος, νόσος: χόλος, ἔρις: πόλεμος, ἔπος, ἔργον: ἦμαρ, ἄνεμος, etc.: esp. of omens and the like, *unlucky, ill-boding*, Lat. *infaustus, male ominatus*, in Hom. with ὄρνις, ὄναρ, σῆμα: also of words, *evil, abusive, foul*, κ. λόγοι, Soph. Ant. 259, Tr. 461.—B. τὸ κακόν and τὰ κακά, as subst. *evil, ill, mischief*, also *woe, distress, loss, ruin*, Hom., etc.: also, *bodily ills, diseases, wounds*.—2. also in a moral sense, *evil, vice, badness, wickedness*, τὰ κακά, *cowardice*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25: esp., κακόν τι ἔρδειν or ῥέζειν τινά, to do *evil* or *ill* to any one, Il. 2, 195; 3, 351, etc.; also τινί, Od. 14, 289: so in prose, κακόν τι ποιεῖν τινα, more rarely τινί: to suffer *evil* from one, κακὸν πά τινος.—C. adv. κακῶς, Ho Att. phrases, κακῶς ποιεῖ *treat* one *ill, ill-use, maltre* κακῶς ποιεῖν τι, *to hurt, age* a thing, but κακῶς ποιε *to do* one *any evil* or *harm*, εἶν, absol., *to be* or *fare ill case*, more usu. κακῶς πρά rarely κακῶς πάσχειν. T fond of joining the adv. an κὸς κακῶς, κακὰ κακῶς, e Ar. Eq. 2, 189, 190, Eur. superl. κάκιστα, Ar. Ran. degrees of comparison:—I par. κακώτερος, Hom.: su τατος, post-Hom.: never prose.—2. irreg. compar. sup. κάκιστος, η, ον, Hom. ὦ κάκιστε, thou *most wo* κάκιστόν τινος or ἔν τινι, *the refuse* of a thing. Com ότερος only in Strato, 6, A. P. p. 733. Also χείρων, and ἧσσων, ἥκιστος are us par. and superl. of κακός. pos. it sometimes, like Lat presses a fault in the excess erty, and so stands for *nimis*: usu. however it de ply that a thing, which co good, is bad, and so is ne giving a collat. notion of *lucky*, as κακόσινος: but denotes merely that a thin too small measure or pro κακόπιστος.

Κᾰκόσημος, ον, (κακός, *omened*.

Κᾰκόσινος, ον, (κακός *very hurtful*, Hipp.

Κᾰκοστῐ́α, ας, ἡ, *want* from

Κᾰκόσῐτος, ον, (κακός, *ing badly, having no appet* Ganym. 1.—II. *eating badl tidious*, Plat. Rep. 475 C.

Κᾰκοσκελής, ές, (κακός *with bad, weak legs*, ἵππος, 3, 3, 4.

Κᾰκοσκηνής, ές, (κακός *of a bad, mean body*, Anth.

Κᾰκοσμία, ας, ἡ, *a bad s* from

Κάκοσμος, ον, (κακός, *smelling, stinking*, Aesch. Soph. Fr. 147.

Κᾰκόσπερμος, ον, (κακός *with bad seed*, Theophr.

Κᾰκόσπλαγχνος, ον, σπλάγχνον) *faint-hearted*, Aesch. Theb. 237.

Κᾰκοσπορία, ας, ἡ, (κα ρω) *a bad sowing* or *crop*, A

Κᾰκοσσόμενος, ἡ. l. II. κάκ', i. e. κακῶς ὀσσόμενος σομαι, *grim-looking*, v. Lo 560.

Κᾰκοστᾰθέω, ῶ, *to stand steady* or *in bad case*, Nic.:

Κᾰκοστᾰθής, ές, (κακός *standing badly, unsteady*, o σταθῆς.

Κᾰκοστένακτος, ον, (κα νάζω) *sighing much*.

Κᾰκοστομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσ *a bad, weak stomach*, Sex from

Κᾰκοστόμᾱχος, ον, (κακ χος) *with a bad, weak stoma ious*, Epict.—II. act. *wea stomach, unwholesome*, Herac 120 C; opp. to εὐστόμ.

Κᾰκοστομέω, ῶ, *to have a* c. acc., *to speak evil of one*, Soph. El. 597: and

Κᾰκοστομία, ας, ἡ, *fa ness, abuse*: from

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, ον, (κακός, στόμα) *oul-mouthed.*
ος, ον, (κακός, στρώννυμι) *d or strewed*, i. e. *rugged*, 6.
υλος, ον, (κακός, σύμφυτον) *ing badly, giving bad*
ος, ον, v. sub κακοξύνεια, ας, ἡ, *a bad compo-*
ych. and other Gramm.
ορραφία: from
ος, ον, (κακός, συντίθημι) *gether, badly composed, ill-joined, ill-contrived.*
, ας, ἡ, (κακός, σφύζω)
l.
ν, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, ὄνομα) *d mien* or *air, unbecom-*
Adv. -μόνως, Plat.
όομαι, dep.,=sq.
ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to use one's*
, ας, ἡ, *a bad use of one's orts* or *jesting*, Plut.:
, ον, (κακός, σχολή) *re ill*, Epict.—2. *inac-*
n.—II. act., κ. πνοαί, *ar men out in idleness*, 94, Jac. A. P. p. 73.
, ας, ἡ, opp. to εὐτεκνία, *bad children.*
ητος, ον, (κακός, τεκεῖν) *ill.*
, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, ὄνομα) *ill* or *with difficulty.*
ῶ, ῶ, (κακότεχνος) *to use olay tricks, act basely* or *s one*, εἴς τινα, Hdt. 6, (Dem.) 1136, 24; and 26: esp. *to bear false o be over-much wrought* em. Al.—II. transit. *to arts*, Aristaen. Hence
α, ατος, τό, = κακοτέχνημα.
, ές,=κακότεχνος.
, ας, ἡ, ((κακότεχνος) *bad* or *base arts, evil* esp. as law-term, *for-on, false evidence* and in plur., κακοτεχνιῶν lat. Legg. 936 D, cf.; also in sing.—II. *cor-, over-great refinement,*
ω, f. -ίσω,= κακοτεχνέω. om.) Ganym. 7.
ν δίκη,=κακοτεχνιῶν, , 37: not used in nom.
, ον, (κακός, τέχνη) *or evil practices, artful,* ll. 15. 14.—II. *without* Adv. -νως. Att. irreg. τερος, as from -χνής, again -χνότατος.
ος, ἡ, (κακός) *badness, hing, uselessness*, hence p. warriors, *cowardice,* 24, 455.—II. *moral bad-kedness, worthlessness,* 366, Hdt. 2, 124, etc.
, *woe, distress, loss, suf-*Hom., and in Hdt. 2, *in battle*, Il. 11, 382; , 109.
λος, ον, (κακός, τράχηλος) *l, weak neck.*
όομαι, dep.,=sq., πρός
ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κακότροπος) *y, deal perversely*, Hipp.
, ας, ἡ, *bad habits, mischievousness, maliciousness*, in genl. *wickedness*, Thuc. 3, 83: from

Κᾰκότροπος, ον, (κακός, τρόπος) *mischievous, malignant*, Dio C. Adv. -πως.

Κᾰκοτροφέω, ῶ, *to nourish badly.*—II. intr. *to have bad food, live badly:* so also in pass., hence part. aor. 1 act. κακοτροφήσας and aor. 1 pass. κακοτροφηθείς, in same sense, both in Theophr.: and

Κᾰκοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *bad food*, Theophr.: from

Κᾰκότροφος, ον, (κακός, τρέφω) *ill-fed.*

Κᾰκοτῡχέω, ῶ, *to be unfortunate*, Thuc. 2, 60: from

Κᾰκοτῡχής, ές, (κακός, τύχη) *unfortunate*, Eur. Med. 1274, Hipp. 669. Hence

Κᾰκοτῡχία, ας, ἡ, *misfortune.*

Κακόὕπνος, ον, *sleeping ill.*

Κᾰκοὐπονόητος, ον, (κακός, ὑπονοέω) *bad to guess.*

Κᾰκουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κακοῦργος) *to do evil* or *mischief*, Plat., and Xen.; περί τινα, Plat. Rep. 416 C; but more usu. c. acc., *to do evil* or *mischief to* one, *to hurt, harm*, Aesch. Fr. 243; esp. *to ravage* a country, κ. τὴν Εὐβοιαν, Thuc. 2, 32, cf. 3, 1; Plat. Rep. 416 A has ἐπιχειρεῖν τινι κακουργεῖν, but there the dat. *may* follow ἐπιχ.: in disputation, *to contend with captious artifices*, Wolf. Dem. 491, 16. Hence

Κᾰκούργημα, ατος, τό, *an ill deed, misdeed*, esp. *a knavish trick, fraud*, Plat. Rep. 426 E, etc.

Κᾰκουργία, ας, ἡ, *the character and conduct of a* κακοῦργος, *ill-doing, wickedness, villany*, Thuc. 1, 37.—II. *hurtfulness*, Diosc.

Κακουργικός, ή, όν, *like a* κακοῦργος, *knavish*, Arist. Rhet.: from

Κᾰκοῦργος, ον, (κακὰ *ἔργω) *doing ill, mischievous, knavish, villanous, deceitful: an evil-doer, bad fellow, knave*, κ. κλῶπες, Hdt. 1, 41; κ. ἀνήρ, Soph. Aj. 1043: *an offender, criminal* in the eye of the law, Thuc. 1, 134, cf. Att. Process p. 76.—II. *doing harm to* any one, *hurtful*, c. gen. κ. εἶναί τινος, *to hurt* any one, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 3. Adv. -γως, Plut.

Κᾰκουχέω, ῶ, (κακός, ἔχω) *to treat ill, wrong, hurt, injure*, τινά. Teles ap. Stob. p. 522, 18. Pass., *to be in a bad case, despair*, c. inf., Plut. Hence

Κᾰκουχία, ας, ἡ, *ill-treatment, ill-conduct*, Plat. Rep. 615 B: κ. χθονός, *maltreatment, devastation* of it, Aesch. Theb. 668.—II. *the bad state caused thereby, disease, faintness: wretchedness, misfortune*, Polyb.

Κᾰκόφᾰτις, ιδος, ἡ, *sounding ill, ill-omened*, βοά, Aesch.: from

Κᾰκόφατος, ον, (κακός, φημί) *ill-sounding, of an offensive* or *unseemly import*, like κακέμφατος, q. v.: τὸ κ., *an ill sound, word of bad import, word of offence*, Quintil.

Κᾰκοφημία, ας, ἡ, *bad fame*—II. act. *slander*, Ael.: from

Κᾰκόφημος, ον, (κακός, φήμη) *of bad omen: of evil report.*—II. act. *bringing into bad fame, defamatory*, Joseph. Adv. -μως.

Κᾰκόφθαρτος, ον, (κακός, φθείρω) *very corrupt.*

Κᾰκοφθορεύς, έως, ὁ, poet. for sq., Nic.

Κᾰκοφθόρος, ον, (κακός, φθείρω) *very destructive, deadly*, Nic.

Κᾰκόφλοιος, ον, (κακός, φλοιός) *with bad, stinking rind* or *bark*, Nic.

Κᾰκοφρᾱδής, ές, (κακός, φράζομαι) *bad in counsel, thoughtless, foolish*, Il. 23, 483: neut. κακόφραδες, as adv., *foolishly*, Euphor. Fr. 50. Only poet. Hence

Κᾰκοφρᾰδία, ας, ἡ, *badness of design* or *purpose, inconsiderateness, carelessness*, H. Hom. Cer. 227, in plur.

Κᾰκοφραδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, =foreg., Demon. ap. Stob. p. 437, 3: from

Κᾰκοφράδμων, ον, gen. ονος,=κακοφραδής: also κακοφράσμων, which Meineke would read e Cod. Harl. in Theocr. 4, 22, for κακοχράσμων.

Κᾰκόφραστος, ον,=κακυφραδής.

Κᾰκοφρονέω, ῶ, *to be* κακόφρων, *to bear ill-will* or *malice*, Aesch. Ag. 1174.—II. *to be foolish:* opp. to εὐφρονέω.

Κᾰκοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the disposition of a* κακόφρων, *malice*, LXX; *folly*, Opp.: from

Κᾰκόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, φρήν) *evil-minded, malicious, wicked*, Pind. Fr. 230: κ. μέριμνα, *distracting* care, Aesch. Ag. 100.—II. *imprudent, thoughtless, heedless*, Soph. Ant. 1104, Eur. Or. 824. Adv. -όνως.

Κᾰκοφῡής, ές, (κακός, φυή) *of bad nature, of bad natural qualities*, Plat. Rep. 410 A.—II. (κακός, φύω) *producing badly* or *with difficulty: growing ill*, Theophr. Hence

Κᾰκοφῠΐα, ας, ἡ, *a bad nature, bad natural qualities*, Def. Plat. 416 D.

Κᾰκοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a bad* or *unpleasant sound, harshness of sound*, Strab.: from

Κᾰκόφωνος, ον, (κακός, φωνή) *with a bad voice.*—II. *with a harsh, unpleasant tone, ill-sounding*, Dion. H.

Κᾰκόχαρτος, ον, (κακός, χαίρω) *rejoicing in the ills of others, malicious*, Hes. Op. 28, 194.—II. *at which bad men rejoice.*

Κᾰκοχράσμων, ον, gen. ονος,=sq., dub. in Theocr., v. κακοφράδμων.

Κᾰκοχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, χρῆμα) *in bad case, poor.*

Κᾰκοχροέω, ῶ, *to be of a bad colour*, Diosc.: and

Κᾰκόχροια, ας, ἡ, *a bad colour*, Gal.: from

Κᾰκόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (κακός, χρόα) *of a bad colour* or *complexion*, e. g. *sallow, pale*, etc., Hipp.

Κᾰκόχῡλος, ον, (κακός, χυλός) *with bad juice* or *flavour*, μῆλα, Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 80 E.

Κᾰκοχῡμία, ας, ἡ, *badness of the juices*, Gal.: from

Κᾰκόχῡμος, ον, (κακός, χυμός) *with bad juices* or *flavour.*—II. act. *generating bad juices*, Ath.

Κᾰκόψογος, ον, (κακός, ψέγω) *malignantly blaming*, Theogn. 287.

Κᾰκοψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *faint-heartedness, meanness of spirit*, Plat. Legg. 791 C; opp. to εὐψυχία: from

Κᾰκόψῡχος, ον, (κακός, ψυχή) *cowardly, faint-hearted, mean-spirited*; opp. to εὔψυχος.

Κᾰκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κακός) *to treat badly, use ill, maltreat, afflict, hurt*, Hom., always of persons: later also of things, *to harm, destroy, corrupt*, Hdt. 2, 133. Pass. *to be ill-treated, distressed*, or *destroyed, to suffer*, Od. 4, 754; also, κεκακωμένος ἅλμῃ, *disfigured* by brine, Od. 6, 137.

Κακτάμεναι, Ep. for κατακτάμεναι, κατακτάναι, inf. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, Hes. Sc. 453.

Κάκτᾰνε, Ep. for κατάκτανε, imperat. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, Il. 6, 164; but also for κατέκτανε 3 sing. ind. aor. 2.

Κάκτεινε, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from κατακτείνω, for κατέκτεινε.

Κάκτος, ον, ἡ, a prickly plant, *the artichoke* (acc. to H. Stephan.), The-

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ophr.—II. *κάκτος, ου, ὁ, the edible leaves* of this plant, Ath.

Κᾰκύνω,=*κακόω, to make bad, corrupt, spoil*, Theophr. Pass. *to become bad, behave badly, act basely*, Eur. Hec. 251; esp. of soldiers, *to be mutinous*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 27.—II.=*κακίζω, to revile, reproach, abuse*.

†**Κακύπαρις**, εως, ὁ, *the Cacyparis*, a river of Sicily near Syracuse, now *Casibili*, Thuc. 7, 80; v. l. *Κακύπαρις*.

Κακχάζω,=*καχάζω*.

Κακχεῦαι, Ep. for *καταχεῦαι*, inf. aor. 1 from *καταχέω*.

Κᾰκώδης, ες, (*κακός, ὄζω*) *ill-smelling, stinking*, Hipp. Hence

Κᾰκωδία, ας, ἡ, *a bad smell, stink, stench*.

Κᾰκώλεθρος, ον, (*κακός, ὄλεθρος*) *very destructive*.

Κακωνυμέω, ῶ, *to call by an ill name*: from

Κᾰκώνῡμος, ον, (*κακός, ὄνομα*)= *δυςώνυμος*.

Κάκωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κακόω*) *ill-treatment, abuse: a wasting, distressing, harassing*, Thuc. 7, 4, 82: of wives, parents, heiresses, etc., *κακώσεως δίκη*, an action *for ill-usage*, Oratt. ap. Harpocr., v. Att. Process p. 287 sq.: *damage, misfortune*, Thuc. 2, 43. [ᾰ]

Κακωτικός, ἡ, όν, (*κακόω*) *inclined to treat ill, hurtful, noxious, τινός*.

Καλαβίδια, ων, τά, a Laconian festival, celebrated with peculiar dances in honour of Diana, Paus.: from

Καλαβίς or **Καλλαβίς**, ίδος, ἡ, a Laconian dance, sacred to Diana, but at Athens a wanton dance, hence *Καλλαβίδας βαίνειν*, to tread a measure in this dance, Eupol. Col. 17. Hence

Καλαβόομαι, f. *-ώσομαι, to dance this dance*.

†**Καλαβρία**, ας, ἡ, *Calabria*, a district of southern Italy from Tarentum to the Iapygian promontory, Strab.

Κᾰλαβρίζω, *κάλαβρισμός*, v. *κολαβρ*.

†**Καλαβρίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Calabrian*, ἡ Κ. *γαῖα*,= *Καλαβρία*, Dion. P.

†**Καλαβροί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Calabri, inhab. of Calabria*, Strab.

Καλάβρουψ, ή, later form for *καλαῦρουψ*.

Κᾰλᾰβώτης, ου, ὁ,=*ἀσκαλαβώτης*, LXX.

Κᾰλᾰθηφόρος, ον, (*κάλαθος, φέρω*) *basket-carrying*; οἱ Καλ., name of a play of Eubul.

Κᾰλάθιον, ου, τό, and **κᾰλᾰθίς**, ίδος, ἡ,=sq.

Κᾰλᾰθίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *κάλαθος*, Ar. Thesm. 822, Lys. 535.—II. *a* kind *of dance*, Apolloph. ap. Ath. 467 F: v. sq.

Καλαθισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg. II, Ath. 629 F, and perh. this should be read in 467 F.

Κᾰλᾰθοειδής, ές, (*κάλαθος, εἶδος*) *basket-formed, like a basket*, Cleomed. Adv. *-δῶς*.

Κᾰλᾰθοποιός, όν, (*κάλαθος, ποιέω*) *making baskets*.

Κάλᾰθος, ου, ὁ, *a basket*, esp. *a wicker hand-basket*, Lat. *calathus*, Ar. Av. 1325.—II. *a cooling-vessel, cooler*, usu. *ψυκτήρ*: also a kind of *cup*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 71.—III. *a mould for casting iron*.—IV. *the solid part in the capital of a column*, round which the leaves, volutes, etc. are put, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B. (Perh. akin to *κλώδος*, and the same as Lat. *corbis*, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 275.) [ᾰ]

†**Καλαΐδης**, ου, ὁ, *Calaedes*, masc. pr. n., ap. Ath. 342 C, where Meineke proposes *Καλλιάδης*.

†**Κάλαιβις**, ιδος, ἡ, *Calaethis*, name of a female slave, Theocr. 5, 15.

Κᾰλλΐνος, η, ον, also *καλλαΐνος*, *made* or *consisting of the κάλλαϊς*.—II. *coloured like the κάλλαϊς, shifting between blue and green*, of changeful hue, *κ. πτέρυγξ*, Mel. 123.

Κάλλαϊς, ὁ, also *κάλλαΐς*, a precious stone of a greenish blue, perh. *a topaz* or *chrysolite*, Plin., v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 713. [ᾰ]

†**Κάλλαϊς**, ιδος, ὁ, *Calaïs*, son of Boreas and Orithyia, v. *Ζήτης*, Pind. P. 4, 324.

†**Καλακτή**, ῆς, ἡ, contd. from *Καλὴ ἀκτή*.

Κᾰλᾰμάγρωστις, εως, ἡ, (*κάλαμος, ἄγρωστις*) *reed-grass*, Diosc.

Κᾰλᾰμᾶδίας, ου, ὁ, (*κάλαμος*) *full of reeds* or *rushes*.

†**Καλάμαι**, ῶν, αἱ, *Calamae*, a town of Messenia, Polyb.

Κᾰλᾰμαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*καλάμη*) *belonging to the stalk, living among cornstalks*.—II. ἡ *καλαμαία*, a kind of *grasshopper*, prob. the same as the *μάντις*, Lat. *mantis oratoria*, or *religiosa*, Theocr. 10, 18.

Κᾰλᾰμάομαι, dep., (*καλάμη*) *to gather stalks* or *ears of corn*: in genl. *to glean*, LXX; hence metaph., *καλ. τὴν Ἀσίαν, to glean what is left from* Asia, opp. to *θερίζειν*, Plut. 2, 182 A.

Κᾰλᾰμάριον, ου, τό, (*κάλαμος*) *a reed-case, pen-case*. [ᾰ]

Κᾰλᾰμαύλης, ου, ὁ, (*κάλαμος, αὐλέω*) *one who plays upon a pipe of reeds*, Ath. 176 D.

Κᾰλᾰμαυλήτης, ου, ὁ,= foreg., Hedyl. ap. Ath. l. c.

Κᾰλᾰμεύς, έως, ὁ, *an angler*, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 C.

Κᾰλᾰμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a reaper, mower*, Theocr. 5, 111. II.=foreg., Anth.; as if from *καλαμεύω*, which however is not used.

Κᾰλᾰμεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=*καλαμών*.

ΚΑ᾽ΛΑ᾽ΜΗ, ης, ἡ, *a stalk*, esp. *the stalk of reed* or *corn*, Lat. *calamus stipula*, Il. 19, 222; *κ. πυρῶν, wheat-straw*, Hdt. 4, 33. Proverb. of a greedy farmer, *ἐπὶ καλάμῃ ἀροῦν*, to till land *for stalks only*, i. e. to exhaust it by continual crops, till at last it produces only stalks, Lys. ap. Suid. v. *ἐπὶ καλάμῃ*.—II. *the stalk with the ears cut off, stubble*, in genl. *the residue, remnant*, hence metaph. of an old man, *καλάμην γέ σ᾽ οἶμαι εἰςορόωντα γιγνώσκειν*, thou may'st still, I ween, perceive the stubble (i. e. the residue) of former strength, Od. 14, 214, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10; so Orac. ap. Polyaen. 6, 53, *Ῥήσου καλάμη, the remains* of Rhesus, i. e. his corpse: *ἀπὸ τῆς καλάμης τεκμαίρεσθαι*, to judge from *the remains*, Luc. Alex. 5.—III.=*λινοκαλάμη*, Call. Fr. (cf. sub *κάλαμος*.) [ᾰ] Hence

Καλαμηδόν, adv., *like a reed, shivered like a broken reed*; hence a kind of fracture was so called, Medic.

Κᾰλᾰμητομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of stalks, reaping*: Anth.: from

Κᾰλᾰμητόμος, ον, (*καλάμη, τέμνω*) *cutting stalks, reaping*, Ap. Rh.

Κᾰλᾰμήτρια, ας, ἡ, (*καλαμάομαι*) *a gatherer of stalks, gleaner*, Plut.

Κᾰλᾰμητρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Κᾰλᾰμηφάγος, ον, (*καλάμη, φαγεῖν*) *devouring stalks*, i. e. *mowing* or *cutting them*, *δρέπανον*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Κᾰλᾰμηφορέω, ῶ, *to carry straws*.—II. *to bring a corn-token* (Lat. *tessera*) in order to get corn upon it, Themist., v. *κάλαμος* IV: from

Κᾰλᾰμηφόρος, ον, (*κάλαμος, φέρω*) *carrying reeds* or *canes*, Xen. 1, 2, ubi olim *καλαμοφ*.

Κᾰλᾰμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κάλ*… *pipe on a reed*, Ath.

Κᾰλᾰμίνθη, ης, ἡ, Ar. E… and

Καλάμινθος, ου, ἡ, (*καλά*… *mentha*) *mint*, Nic.

Κᾰλᾰμινθώδης, ες, (*κα*… *εἶδος*) *like mint, full of it*.

Κᾰλᾰμίνθιος, ου, ὁ, *Mint*… name of a frog, Batr. 227.

Κᾰλᾰμῖνος, η, ον, (*κάλα*… *of reed* or *cane*, *πλοῖα*, Hd… *οἰκία*, 5, 101, *ὀίστοι*, *τόξα*, …

Κᾰλᾰμιον, ου, τό, dim. fr… *μη* and *κάλαμος*.

Κᾰλᾰμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*κάλαμ*… *fishing-rod*, Lat. *arundo pis*… II. *a stick used in bird-catch… bird-lime*.—III. *a reed-bed*, La… *netum*: also *a bed made of re*… *a case for a writing reed, pen-c… calamarium*: also *a writing-r*… —V. *a tooth-pick*, Diosc.—V… *ing-iron*, because it was hol… shaped like a reed: also *a … ment for dressing the hair of w… comb* or *hair-pin*.—VII. in pl. *… δες, reeds* or *straw* put in … strengthen buildings.—VIII. … *λαμαία*.

†**Κάλαμις**, ιδος, ὁ, *Calamis*… brated statuary, Strab.

Κᾰλᾰμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. … *λάμη* and *κάλαμος*, Ar. Ach.

Κᾰλᾰμίτης, ου, ὁ,=*κα*… fem., *κᾰλᾰμῖτις*, ιδος,=*κ*… also a kind of *locust*, Leon. T…

†**Καλαμίτης**, ου, ὁ, an Attic … Ἥρως *ἰατρός*, Dem. 419, 2… Schol. appell. of Aristomach…

Κᾰλᾰμοβόας, ου, ὁ, (*κάλαμ*… *noisy with the reed* or *pen*, … of Antipater, who dared … with Carneades except with… Plut. 2, 514 D.

Κᾰλᾰμογλῠφέω, ῶ, *to cut … pens*: from

Κᾰλᾰμογλύφος, ον, (*κάλα*… *φω*) *cutting reeds* or *pens*. [ῠ]

Κᾰλᾰμογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, (… *γράφω*) *a writing with a reed …*

Κᾰλᾰμοδύτης, ου, ὁ, (… *δύω*) a kind of bird, perh. … *sparrow*, Ael. [ῠ]

Κᾰλᾰμοειδής, ές, (*κάλαμ*… *like a reed*.

Κᾰλᾰμόεις, εσσα, εν, (*κάλ*… *reed*, κ. *ἀχά*, the sound *as …* Eur. I. A. 1038.

†**Κάλαμοι**, ων, οἱ, *Calami*… in the island Samos, Hdt. 9, … 572 F.

Κᾰλᾰμοκόπιον, ου, τό, (… *κόπτω*) *a reed-bed for cutting …*

ΚΑ᾽ΛΑ᾽ΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. … *reed* or *cane*, of which sou… are so large that one joint … boat, Hdt. 3, 98, whence *Va… rialis arundo*: on the differe… v. Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 10… acc. to its chief uses.—I. *a w…* for which not the hollow … that filled with pith was use… this was called *κάλαμος ν… μεσοκάλαμος*, also *τοξικὸς … της*, and from its native coun… *τικός, calamus Gnossius*, H… *καλάμινος*.—2. *a reed-pipe*, … Eur. El. 702 I. T. 1126: … *bridge of the lyre*, Soph. Fr. … *writing-reed*, which was long … a pen; hence in genl. *a pen*, … sometimes *a fishing-rod*. Pla… *αἱ ἀφ᾽ ἑσ.* 3, Theocr. 21, … *measuring rod*: hence a defi… ure,=6¾ *πήχεις*.—6. *a surge…*

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the hollow stalk of grain, o its straw, used esp. ence in genl. *thatch*.—hich is neither shrub , nor tree (*δένδρον*). .—IV. in the 4th cen-, by which corn was *tessera*, cf. *καλαμηφο- culmus*, Germ. *Halm*, Arab. *kelem*, Pott Et. [ᾰ]

ς, ές, (*κάλαμος, στέ- ered with reed*, Batr.

, ον, (*κάλαμος, τύπ- reeds*, i. e. *with lime-*

ης, ου, ὁ, (*κάλαμος, ding on a reed* or *pipe.*

ος, ον, (*κάλαμος, reg.*—II. *played* or Ar. Ran. 230.

, ον, cf. *καλαμηφ-*

ος, ον, (*κάλαμος, φύλ- Theophr.

(*κάλαμος*) *to bind a th a spliat of reed*, Gal. αμοῦσθαι, *to grow into*

ες, (*κάλαμος, εἶδος*) *full of reeds*, Arist.

ος, ὁ, *a reed-bed*, also Phryn. 167.

ς, ἡ, *a fence* or *edging*

, *ai*, the Roman *Cal-*., and Plut.

ς, ἡ, also *κάλανδρος, lark*, Opp.

αλή, barbarism in Ar.

ὁ, *Calanus*, a Brah- r. An. 7, 2, 4: in Plut.

νός:—Another in Arr.

l,=Καλατίαι, Hdt. 3,

τό, *κᾰλάπους*,=κα-

Calas, son of Harpa- 14, 4.

Calasarna, a spot in

ος, ἡ, *a long Aegyptian* t bottom with tassels 2, 81; also *a Persian* kind, Ath.—II. in pl. , a portion of the ior caste, Hdt. 2. 164.

ἡ, *Calatia*, a town of b.

, *ol*, *the Calatiae*, an lt. 3, 38.

ις, ἡ,=sq., Ap. Rh. 3,

ς, ἡ, *Calauria*, now d before Troezene, ; hence *Καλαυρῖτις* ort of litharge of sil- ained from thence, at. form of *Καλαύρια*.

, ου, τό, dim. from sq.,

πος, ἡ, *a shepherd's* ften thrown so as to cattle to the herd, Il. so written *καλάβροψ*. *Calbis*, a river of Ly-

ς, ε, iterat. impf. from d. *καλέσκετο*, Il. 15,

, ἡ, *a class*, Dion. Hal., ᾰ]

, ον, poet. *καλεσσ-*, *calling forth the dance*, nce, Ῥρόμιος, Orph.

†Κάλετοι, ων, οἱ, *the Caletes*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab.

ΚΑΛΕΩ, ῶ: fut. *καλέσω*, mid. *καλέσομαι*, Ep. and poet. *καλέσσω, καλέσσομαι*, Att. *καλῶ* and mid. *καλοῦμαι*: aor. 1 *ἐκάλεσα*, poet. *καλέσσα*, mid. *ἐκαλεσάμην*, poet. *καλεσσάμην*: perf. *κέκληκα*, pf. pass. *κέκλημαι*, opt. *κεκλήμην*: aor. pass. *ἐκλήθην*: fut. pass. *κληθήσομαι*: fut. 3 *κεκλήσομαι*. Ion. and Hom. impf. *καλέεσκον*.—I. *to call*, Hom., etc.: of many, *to call together, call, summon, καλεῖν εἰς ἀγορήν*, etc., also *ἀγορήνδε, θάλαμόνδε, θάνατόνδε*, Hom.; and so c. acc. only, *κεκλήατο*, (for *-ηντο*) *βουλήν, they had been summoned* to the council, Il. 10, 195: c. inf., *to call on, summon to do* a thing, *κ. συμμητιάσασθαι*, Il. 10, 197. Hom. freq. has also aor. mid. *καλέσασθαί τινι, to call to one's self*, Il. 1, 54, 270, etc. —Pass. *to be called by fate, be appointed, destined* or *chosen*, only Od. 6, 244. In various special relations:—1. *to call to one's house* or *to a repast, to invite*, Od. 10, 231; 11, 187, but never in Il.; later often with a word added, *ἐπὶ δεῖπνον*, Hdt. 9, 16, Lat. *vocare ad coenam*.—2. *to call on, invoke, τοὺς θεούς*, Hdt. 1, 44, and Trag.: as was esp. done in sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Ran. 479.—3. as law-term, of the judge, *καλεῖν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, to cite, summon* before the court, Dem. 406, 27, etc.; hence also simply *καλεῖν*, Id. 407, 5, Ar. Vesp. 851, etc.: also *καλεῖν τὴν δίκην, to call on* the case: but of the plaintiff, in mid., *καλεῖσθαί τινα, to sue* at law, *bring before the court*, Lat. *vocare in jus*, Ar. Nub. 1221, Vesp. 1416, v. Att. Process p. 576.—II. *to call by name, call* or *address by name*, hence in genl. *to name*, Hom., *καλεῖν τινα ἐπώνυμον* and *ἐπίκλησιν, to call* by surname, or merely *to call* by name, Hom., v. sub *ἐπίκλησις, ἐπώνυμος*: also c. dupl. acc., *τινά τι καλεῖν*, Il. 5, 306; and *ὄνομ', ὅττι σε κεῖθι κάλεον*, the name, by which *they called* thee, Od. 8, 550, cf. Pind. O. 6, 94, and so in Att.; also, *καλεῖν τινά τινι, to call* one *by* a name, Eur. Hec. 1271; but, *κ. τινά τινος* or *τινί, to call* one *after* another, Pind. P. 3, 119, O. 7, 140: Att. also in mid., *καλεῖσθαι, to call by name, address*, Aesch. Cho. 201, Eum. 508, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 228. Pass. *to be named, receive a name*, and in pf. pass., *to have been named, bear a name*, hence *to be called*, often in Hom.; Att. *ὁ καλούμενος, the so called, ὁ κ. θάνατος*, Plat. Phaed. 86 D: in poets the pass. has freq. the signf. *to be*, because one is named according to what one *is* or *seems to be*, Il. 4, 61, Od. 7, 313, and elsewh.: *σὴ κεκλημένη ἦν*, she would have been thy daughter and so called, H. Hom. Ap. 324; so *πατρὸς κεκλῆσθαι*, Pind. P. 3, 119, Soph. El. 366.—III of things, *to require, demand*. (Prob. akin to *κλύω*, q. v.: no doubt to *κέλ-ομαι*, old Lat. *cal-are*, and its frequent. *clamare*, our *call*, also to *κλέος, κλείω, clarus*, and prob. to Germ. *hell*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 214.)

Κάλη, *κᾰλήτης*, Dor. and Att. for *κηλ-*, Lob. Phryn. 639. [ᾰ]

†*Καλὴ ἀκτή, ἡ, the beautiful shore*, also wr. *Καλάκτη, Calacta*, a tract along the Sicilian coast east of Himera, with a town of same name, Hdt. 6, 22; Ath. 272 F.: adj. *Καλακτῖνος, η, ον, of Calacta*, Diod. S.

Κᾰλήμεναι, poet. for *καλεῖν*, inf. pres. act. of *καλέω*, Il. 10, 125.

Κᾰλήμερος, ον, (*καλός, ἡμέρα*) *with fair* or *fortunate days*. Anth. P. 9, 508.

Κάλημι, Aeol. for *καλέω*, Sapph. 1, 16; also written *κάλημμι*, but not so well.

†*Καληνός, ή, όν, of* or *belonging to Cales*, in Campania, *Calenian*, Polyb.

†*Κάληξ, ηκος, ὁ*, corrupt reading in Thuc. for sq.

†*Κάλης, ητος, ὁ, the Cales*, a river of Bithynia, falling into the Euxine east of the Sangarius, Arr.: acc. *Κάληκα* in Thuc. 4, 75 for *Κάλητα*.—II. a haven on this river, Arr.

†*Καλήσιος, ου, ὁ, Calesius*, masc. pr. n., Il. 6, 18.

Κᾰλήτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for *κηλήτης*.

†*Καλητορίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Calētor*, i. e. Aphareus, Il. 13, 541.

Κᾰλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (*καλέω*) *a crier*, Lat. *calator*, Il. 24, 577. Hence

†*Καλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Calētor*, son of Clytius, a relative of Priam, Il. 15, 419.—2. a Greek, v. *Καλητορίδης*.

Κᾰλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. *καλιή, ῆς*, *a wooden house, cabin, cot*, Hes. Op. 501: esp. *a barn, granary*, Id. 299, 305: in genl. *a dwelling, abode*; a bird's *nest*, Theocr. 29, 12, Pseudo-Phocyl. 79: also *a wooden enclosure* containing the image of a god, Jac. A. P p. 868. [usu. *ῐ*; yet in Theocr. and Pseudo-Phocyl. *ᾰ*.] (Prob. from *κᾶλον*, notwithstanding the *ᾰ*.)

†*Καλιάνδη, ης, ἡ, Caliande*, a nymph, Apollod.; Heyne reads *Καλιάδνη*.

Καλιάς, άδος, ἡ,=*καλιά*, esp. *a chapel*, Plut.

Καλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *καλιά*, Eupol. Autol. 5.

Καλίκιοι, ων, οἱ the Lat. *calcei*, Polyb.

†*Καλίκοινοι, ων, οἱ, the Calicoeni*, an Illyrian people, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Κᾰλινδέω, ῶ, to roll: usu. in Pass. *κᾰλινδέομαι*, c. fut. mid. *-ήσομαι*, also *ἁλινδέομαι*,=*κυλινδέομαι*, from which it differs only in sound: *to roll, roll about, lie rolling* or *wallowing, ἐν τῆσι στοιῆσι*, Hdt. 3, 52, cf. Thuc. 2, 52; metaph. *to be continually busy with* a thing, *pass one's time in* a thing, Lat. *versari in aliqua re, ἔν τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 5, ubi alii *κυλινδ.*; *περί τι*, Isocr. 295 B: also, *κ. ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος*, Lat. *in foro versari*, Id. 98 C (ubi Bekk. *κυλ.*), cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *κυλινδεῖν*. Hence

Κᾰλινδήθρα, ας, ἡ,=*ἁλινδήθρα, a place for horses to roll after exercise*, cf. *ἐξαλίω*, Ael.

Κᾰλίνδησις, εως, ἡ,=*κυλίνδησις*, esp. *a throw of dice*, Alciphr.

Κᾰλίνδος, ἡ, ὄν, or *κάλινος*, (*κᾶλον*) *wooden*, Lyc.

Κάλιος, ον, or *καλιός, οῦ, ὁ, a cabin, cot*, Epich. p. 19: also *a chapel*, Dion. H.—II.=*δεσμωτήριον, κύφων, a prison*.

Καλιστρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, Ep. strengthd. for *καλέω*, Call. Dian. 67, Cer. 97.

Καλλαβίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. *Καλαβίς*.

Κάλλαια, ων, τά, a cock's wattles, Lat. *palea*, Ar. Eq. 497: also *a cock's comb*, Arist. H. A.: and *the tail-feathers*, Ael. Dionys. (prob. so called from their changeful hues, cf. *καλλύνος*.)

†*Καλλαῖκοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Gallaeci*, a people in N. W. of Hispania, Strab.

Καλλαΐνος, κάλλαϊς, v. *καλ-*.

†*Καλλαισχρος, ου, ὁ, Callaeschrus*, an Athenian, father of Critias, Plat. Charm. 153 C.—2. son of Diotimus, sent as one of the envoys to the Thebans to induce them to join the Athenians against Philip, Dem. 291, 8; 565, 13.—3. an individual against

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whom Dinarchus delivered an oration, Dion. H.

Καλλαίφης, Aeol. for καταλάπτεις, v. Neue Sapph. 15.

Καλλᾰρίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *cod-fish*, also γαλλαρίας, Opp.

†Κάλλαρος, ου, ὁ, *Callarus*, name of a slave, Dem. 1280, 20.

†Κάλλας, αντος, ὁ, *the Callas*, a river of Euboea, Strab.—II. *Callas*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

†Καλλάτηβος, ου, ἡ, *Callatēbus*, a city of Lydia on the Cogamus, Hdt. 7, 31, now, *Alla-Schehr*, acc. to Bähr Hdt. 3, p. 822.

†Κάλλατις, ἡ, *Callatis*, a city of Lower Moesia on the Euxine, Strab.: adj. Καλλατιανός, ή, όν, *of Callatis, Callatian*, Arr. An. 6, 23, 9.

Κάλλεα, τά, contr. κάλλη, =κάλλαια.

Καλλείπω, Ep. for καταλείπω, Hom.

Καλλι-, the first part of the word in many compds., in which the notion of *beautiful* is added to the chief or simple notion; καλο- is much less freq., and later: cf. ὑψι-.—2. καλλι- is sometimes like a mere adj. with its subst., as καλλίπαις=καλὴ παίς, cf. κακο-.

†Καλλιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Calliādes*, an Athenian archon Ol. 75, 1, Hdt. 8. 51; Thuc. 1, 61.—Others in Plat. Alc. 1, 119 A. (prop *son of Callias*).

†Καλλιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Calliānax*, a Rhodian, father of Eucles, Pind. O. 7, 171.

†Καλλιάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Callianassa*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 46.

†Καλλιάνειρα, ας, ἡ, *Calliānīra*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 44.

†Καλλίαρος, ου, ἡ, *Calliarus*, a city of Locris, Il. 2, 531.

†Καλλίαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Calliarchus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 119, 4, Dion. H.

Καλλίας, ου, ὁ, *an ape*, elsewh. πίθηκος: esp. at Athens, *a tame ape*, Dinarch. ap. Suid.

Καλλιάς, άδος, ἡ, a synonym for the plant στρύχνος, *Physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 72.

†Καλλίας, ου, Ion. Καλλίης, εω, ὁ, *Callias*, son of the Heraclid Temenus, Apollod. 2, 8, 5. — 2. Athenian archons Ol. 81, 1, Diod. S. 11, 84; Ol. 92, 1, Id. 13, 34; Ol. 93, 3, Id. 13, 80; Ol. 100, 4, Id. 15, 28.—3. father of Hipponicus, opponent of Pisistratus, Hdt. 6, 121.—4. son of Hipponicus, grandson of foreg., famed for his wealth, Id. 7, 151.—5. grandson of foreg., brother-in-law of Alcibiades, fond of the company of sophists, and of dissolute habits, Ar. Ran. 428, Plat. freq.—cf. respecting this family Böckh P. E. 2, p. 242, sqq.—6. son of Calliades, an Athenian commander, Thuc. 1, 61.—7. of Aegina, famed for his victories at the Pythian games, Pind. N. 6, 63.—8. an Elean soothsayer, who aided the Crotoniats against the Sybarites, Hdt. 5, 44, sq. —9. son of Hyperechides, Thuc. 6, 55.—10. a Euboean, son of Mnesarchus, tyrant of Chalcis, Aeschin. 65, 38.—Others in Dem. 265, 6; 272, 5; Xen.; etc.

Καλλιαστράγαλος, ον, (καλλι-, ἀστράγαλος) *with a fine ankle*, Arist. H. A.

†Καλλίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Callibius*, the Spartan harmost at Athens under the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 13.—2. a leader of the democratic party at Tegea, Id. 6, 5, 6.

Καλλιβλέφαρος, ον, (καλλι-, βλέφαρον) *with beautiful eye-lids, beautiful eyed*, Eur. Ion 189.—II. τὸ κ., sub. φάρμακον, *a dye for the eyelids and eyelashes*, Plin.

Καλλιβόας, ου, ὁ, (καλλι-, βοή) *beautifully sounding*, αὐλός, Simon. 115.

Καλλίβοτος, ον, (καλλι-, βόσκω) *with fine pastures*, Nonn.

Καλλίβοτρυς, υ, gen. υος, (καλλι-, βότρυς) *beautifully clustering*, νάρκισσος, Soph. O. C. 682.

Καλλίβωλος, ον, (καλλι-, βῶλος) *with a fine, rich soil*, Eur. Or. 1382.

Καλλιγάληνος, ον, (καλλι-, γαλήνη) *beautiful and still*, πρόςωπον, Eur. Tro. 837. [γᾰ]

Καλλίγᾰμος, ον, (καλλι-, γάμος) *happy in marriage*, λέκτρα, Anth.

†Καλλίγειτος, ον, ὁ, *Calligītus*, masc. pr. n., a Megarian, Thuc. 8, 6.

†Καλλιγειτων, ονος, ὁ, *Calligīton*, of Byzantium, Polyb. 4, 52, 4.

Καλλιγένεθλος, ον, (καλλι-, γενέθλη) *beautifully formed*, Poet. de Vir. hab. 104.—II. act. *having a fair offspring*, Corinn. ap. Schol. Il. 2, 498.

Καλλιγένεια, ας, ἡ, *the bearer of a fair offspring, mother of glorious things*, the name by which Ceres or the Earth was invoked in the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 299: acc. to others a priestess of Ceres, Apollod. Fr. p. 1057, Heyn.—II. also pecul. fem. of καλλιγενής.

Καλλιγένεια, ων, τά, *the festival of Ceres*, Alciphr., v. foreg.

Καλλιγενής, ές, (καλλι-, *γένω) *of noble birth*.

Καλλιγέφῡρος, ον, (καλλι-, γέφυρα) *with beautiful bridges*, Eur. Rhes. 349.

Καλλίγλουτος, ον, =καλλίπυγος, Nic. ap. Clem. Al.

Καλλίγονος, ον, (καλλι-, *γένω) *of noble race*.

Καλλιγρᾱφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to write elegantly*, Diog. L.: also *to paint beautifully*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 122: and

Καλλιγρᾱφία, ας, ἡ, *beautiful writing* or *painting*, Plut.: from

Καλλιγράφος, ον, (καλλι-, γράφω) *writing* or *painting beautifully*, esp. *copying books beautifully*. [ᾰ]

(Καλλιγύναιξ), gen. αικος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, γυνή) *with beautiful women* or *maidens, abounding with such*, as epith. of Sparta: Hom. uses only the acc. καλλιγύναικα; Sapph. 135 has the gen., and Pind. P. 9, 131 the dat.: the nom. seems never to have been used, Lob. Phryn. 659: the word is poet. [ῠ]

Καλλιδενδρος, ον, (καλλι-, δένδρον) *with fine trees*, Polyb.

†Καλλιδημίδης, ου, ὁ, *Callidemides*, Athenian archon Ol. 105, 1, Diog. L.; in Diod. S. Καλλιμήδης.—2. a masc. pr. n., in Luc.

†Καλλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Callides*, an Athenian, Andoc. 16, 39: Καλλιάδης, Reiske.

†Καλλιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Callidīce*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.—2. a daughter of Celeus in Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 109.

Καλλίδινης, ου, ὁ, (καλλι-, δίνη) *the beautifully eddying* or *flowing*, Πηνειός, Eur. H. F. 368. [δῐ]

Καλλιδίφρος, ον, (καλλι-, δίφρος) *with beautiful chariot*, Ἀθηναία, Eur. Hec. 467.

Καλλιδόναξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful reeds*, Εὐρώτας, Eur. Hel. 493.

†Καλλίδρομον, ου, τό, *Mons Callidrōmus*, a mountain near Thermopylæ, the highest summit of Oeta, Strab. p. 428; Plut. Cat. Maj. 13: also Καλλίδρομος.

Καλλιέθειρα, ας, ἡ, Nonn.: pecul. fem. of

Καλλιέθειρος, ον, (κα *with beautiful hair*, Orph.

Καλλιέλαιος, ον, (καλ *rich in fine oil*: hence, ὁ *olive*, opp. to ἀγριέλαιος,

Καλλιέπεια, ας, ἡ, *beautiful language*.

Καλλιεπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσ *beautifully, speak in high-f* κ. ὡς . . , Thuc. 6, 83, καλλιεπημένοι λόγοι, speeches, Plat. Apol. 17

Καλλιεπής, ές, (καλλ *tifully speaking, elegant*, 49, of Agatho.

Καλλιεργέω, ῶ, to wor from

Καλλίεργος, ον, (κα *beautifully wrought*, Plat.

Καλλιερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω ρόν) *to have favourable sig fice, to obtain good omens* taking, Lat. *litare, perl* person, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺ c. inf., οὐ γὰρ ἐκαλλιέρει as he *did* not *obtain go* crossing, Hdt. 6, 76, and Hdt. 7, 113, Xen. An. 5 also—2. of the offering, *omens, be favourable*, καλλ μένοισι οὐκ ἐδύνατο (sc. sacrifices would not *give* were constantly unfavo 7, 134, opp. to which in καλὰ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἱρά; in ρησάντων τῶν ἱερῶν, w rifices were all favourabl *perlitato*: also in Pass., Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 17. He

Καλλίερημα, ατος, τ *cious sacrifice*.

Καλλιζῠγής, ές, (καλλ *beautifully-yoked*, Eur. An

Καλλίζωνος, ον, (καλλ *beautiful girdles*, epith. o 7, 139, Od. 23, 147.

Καλλιθέμεθλος, ον, (κ θλον) *with beautiful found*

†Καλλιθόη, ης, ἡ, *Callit* ter of Celeus in Eleusis, H 110.

Καλλίθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, θριξ) *with beautiful hair*, I of horses, Il. 5, 323, Od. also of sheep, *with fine woo*

Καλλιθῡτέω, ῶ, *to offe sacrifice; to offer in an aus fice*, c. acc., κάπρον, Ant

Καλλίθῡτος, ον, (καλλ *beautiful sacrifices*, βωμὸς *on which beautiful sacrifice*

Καλλικαρπέω, ῶ, *to b fruit*, Theophr.: and

Καλλικαρπία, ας, ἡ, *be ness of fruits*, Theophr.:

Καλλίκαρπος, ον, (καλ *with beautiful fruit, rich* Σικελία, Aesch. Pr. 369, Bacch. 108.

Καλλικέλᾰδος, ον, (κα δος) *beautifully sounding*.

Καλλικέρως, ωτος, ὁ, κέρας) *with beautiful horn*

†Καλλικλῆς, έους, ὁ, Aeginetan, uncle of T Pind. N. 4, 130.—2. son phes, of Thria, Dem. 122 Athenian of the borough Plat. Gorg. 495 D.

Καλλίκοκκος, ον, (καλ *with beautiful kernels* or *grai*

Καλλικολώνη, ης, ἡ, district near Troy, Il. 20, 3

Καλλικόλωνος, ον, (κ νη) *with a fair hill*, Deme

Καλλικόμης, ό, ἡ, Dor Eur. I. A. 1080.

Καλλίκομος, ον, (κα

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epith. of women, Il.
38.
ἑω, ῶ, =καλῶς κοττα-
ll, *win at the cottabus*,
gen. -κρέως, τό, (καλ-
tiful, *savoury flesh*.
, ους, ὁ, *Callicrātes*, a
for his beauty, slain
t. 9, 72—2. a naval
ne Corinthians, Thuc.
Euphemus, an Athe-
1, 25.—4. brother of
72, 10.—5. an Achae-
betrayed the inte-
ntry to the Romans,
in Ath.; Plut., etc.
ας, ου, ὁ, *Callicratidas*,
al commander, Xen.
νος, ον, (καλλι- κρή-
autiful fillets or *hair-*
Od. 4, 623.
, ου, Dor. -κρᾶνος,
with a beautiful spring,
ης, ἡ, better Καλλι-
, a nymph, daughter
Theag. 125 D.
ου, ὁ, *Callicrītus*, a
. 23, 2, 8.
ς, ον, =καλλίκρηνος.
ρος, ὁ, *Callicter*, a poet
y.
ον, (καλλι-, κτίζω)
Nonn.
ης, ου, ὁ, (καλλι-,
ully shining, Ἥλιος,
, ῶ, (καλλι-, λέγω) *to*
Sext. Emp. Hence
ας, ἡ, *elegant language*.
ῶ, (καλλι-, λέγω) *to*
ng *elegantly*, Dion. H.
a bad meaning *under*
Hence
ας, ἡ, *elegant language*,
H.
ς, ὁ, ἡ, *of* or *belonging*
a follower or *pupil of*
n. 272 B.
ον, (καλλι-, μάχομαι)
ghting Liban.: hence
ου, ὁ, *Callimāchus*, an
on, Diod. S.—2. an
arch, who gave the
favour of joining bat-
, when the generals
vided, Hdt. 6, 109, sq.
n, a lochagus in the
thousand, Xen. An.
. a celebrated gram-
of Cyrene, educated
where he afterwards
-Others in Ath: etc.
οντος, ὁ, *Callimēdon*,
thens, a partisan of
h. 100 C, D.
ους, ὁ, v. Καλλιδημί-
ον, (καλλι-, μηρός,
ος, or *thighs*.
, ον, (καλλι-, μορφή)
d or *formed*, Eur. Andr.
, ου, ὁ, *Callimorphus*,
istorian, Luc.
poet. for *καλός, beau-*
ς, Od. 4, 130, οὖρος,
ια, ὅπα κάλλιμον, Od.
ν, (καλλι-, νάω) *beau-*
Κηφισός, Eur. Med.
ν, ὁ, *Callines*, masc.
7, 11, 9.
ον, (καλλι-, νίκη) *with*
, *gloriously triumphant*,
first in Archil. 60; c. gen. τῶν ἐχθρῶν, *over* one's enemies, Eur. Med. 765, cf. Plat. Alc. 2, 151 C: esp. as epith. of Apollo, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 361: also, of Hercules, Apollod.: later of heroes, as Seleucus *Callinicus*, Polyb.—II. *adorning* or *ennobling victory*, κ. στέφανος, Eur. I. T. 12; ὕμνος, Pind. N. 4, 26; τὸ καλλίνικον, *the glory of victory*, Pind. N. 3, 31: cf. τήνελλα.

†Καλλίνικος, ον, ὁ, *Callinīcus*, father of Pythocritus, Paus.

†Καλλῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Callīnus*, an elegiac poet of Ephesus, Strab.—2. a commander of cavalry, Arr. An. 7, 11, 6.

†Καλλιξένα, ας, ἡ, *Callixĕna*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 435 A.: from

†Καλλίξενος, ου, ὁ, *Callixĕnus*, an Athenian demagogue, who proposed the decree by which the death of the generals at Arginusae was brought about, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 8, sqq.—2. a Rhodian, who wrote concerning Alexandrea, Ath, 196 sq.; 387 D., etc.

Καλλιοινία, ας, ἡ, (καλλι-, οἶνος) *goodness* or *plenty of wine*.

Καλλιον, neut. from καλλίων, compar. of καλός, used also as adv., *more beautiful, glorious* or *excellent, finer*, Hom.; in Att. also καλλιόνως, Plat. Theaet. 169 E.

†Κάλλιον, ου τό, *Callium*, a city of Aetolia, beneath Mt. Corax, Paus.: called Καλλίπολις in Polyb. 20, 11, 11; ὁ Καλλιεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Callium*, οἱ Καλλιεῖς, Att. -λιῆς, Thuc. 3, 96.

Καλλιόπη, ης, ἡ, (καλλι-, ὄψ) *Calliŏpe*, strictly *the beautiful voiced*, the first of the nine Muses, presided over Epic poetry; she was the mother of Orpheus and Linus, Hes. Th. 79, H. Hom. 31, 2: also Καλλιόπεια, Anth.

Καλλίουλος, ου, ὁ, like ἴουλος, a song of praise to Ceres.

Καλλιόω, ῶ, (καλλίων) *to make more beautiful, beautify*, LXX.

Καλλιπαιδία, ας, ἡ, *the having beautiful children*: from

Καλλίπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, παῖς) *with beautiful children, blessed with fair children*, Aesch. Ag. 762; κ. στέφανος=στέφανος καλῶν παίδων, Eur. H. F. 839.—II. *a beautiful child*, Eur. Or. 964, cf. sub κακο-.

Καλλιπάρειος, ον, later form for sq., Anth. [ᾰ]

Καλλιπάρηος, ον, (καλλι-, παρειά) *beautiful-cheeked*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of beautiful women. [ᾰ]

Καλλιπάρθενος, ον, (καλλι-, παρθένος) *with beautiful maidens* or *nymphs*, Eur. Hel. 1; δέρη κ. the necks *of beauteous maidens*, Id. I. A. 1574.—2. later καλλ., ἡ, as subst., =καλὴ παρθένος, Lob. Phryn. p. 600.

Κάλλιπε, Ep. for κατέλιπε, 3 sing. ind. aor. 2 from καταλείπω, Hom.; inf. καλλιπέειν, Od. 16, 296.

Καλλιπέδιλος, ον, (καλλι-, πέδιλον) *with beautiful sandals* or *shoes*, H. Hom. Merc. 57: only poet.

Καλλιπέπλος, ον, (καλλι-, πέπλος) *with beautiful robe* or *veil*, in genl. *beautifully clad*, epith. of women, Pind. P. 3, 43.

Καλλιπέταλον, ου, τό, (καλλι-, πέταλον) *the beautiful-leafed plant*, name of *the cinque-foil*, Diosc.

Καλλιπέτηλος, ον, (καλλι-, πέτηλον) *with beautiful leaves* or *petals*, Anth.

Καλλίπηχυς, υ, gen. εως, (καλλι-, πῆχυς) *with beautiful elbow*, κ. βραχίων, Eur. Tro. 1194.

†Καλλιπίδαι, οἱ, better Καλλιππίδαι, q. v.

Καλλιπλόκαμος, ον, (καλλι-, πλόκαμος) *with beautiful locks*, epith. of women, Hom.

Καλλίπλουτος, ον, (καλλι-, πλοῦτος) *adorned with riches*, πόλις, Pind. O. 13, 159.

Καλλίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (καλλι-, πνέω) *beautifully breathing*, αὐλός, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

Καλλίπολις, εως, ἡ, (καλλι- πόλις) *beautiful city*, Plat. Rep. 527 C: hence

†Καλλίπολις, εως, ἡ, *Callipŏlis*, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Aetna, Hdt. 7, 154.—2. a city on the Thracian Chersonese, opposite Lampsacus, Strab.—3. in Aetolia, v. Κάλλιον, Polyb. Hence

†Καλλιπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Callipolis*; οἱ Καλλιπολῖται, Hdt. 7, 154.

Κάλλῐπον, Ep. for κατέλιπον, aor. 2 of καταλείπω, Hom.

Καλλίπονος, ον, (καλλι-, πόνος) *beautifully wrought*, Anth.

Καλλιπόταμος, ον, (καλλι-, ποταμός) *of beautiful rivers*, Eur. Phoen. 645.

†Καλλίππη, ης, ἡ, *Callippe*, fem. pr. n., Isae. 57, 26.

†Καλλιππίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Callippidae*, a Scythian people in European Sarmatia, around the Hypanis, Hdt. 4, 17.

†Καλλιππίδης, ου, ὁ, *Callippides*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 64. —2. father of Callicles and Callicrates, Dem. 1272, 18.—3. a celebrated tragic actor, Plut.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Κάλλιππος, ου, ὁ, *Callippus*, an Athenian, against whom Dem. delivered an oration.—2. of the borough of Paeania, proposed a decree injurious to the Athenians, for which he was prosecuted, Dem. 87, 9; cf. 76, 4.—3. brother of the one who delivered the oration against Olympiodorus, Id. 1173, 4.—4. a disciple of Plato, murdered Dion and made himself master for a time of Syracuse, Plut. Dion 28 sqq.—5. an astronomer of Cyzicus, Arist.—Others in Paus., etc.

Καλλιπρεπής, ές, (καλλι-, πρέπω) *of beautiful appearance*.

Καλλιπρόβατος, ον, (καλλι-, πρόβατον) *with beautiful sheep*.

Καλλιπρόςωπος, ον, (καλλι-, πρόσωπον) *with a beautiful face*, Philox. ap. Ath. 564 E.

Καλλίπρωρος, ον, (καλλι-, πρώρα) *with beautiful prow*, of ships, Eur. Med. 1335: metaph. of men, *with beautiful face, beautiful*, Aesch. Theb. 533, Ag. 235.

Καλλιπύγος, ον, (καλλι-, πυγή) *with beautiful πυγή*, Cercid. ap. Ath. 554 D: a famous statue of Venus, now at Naples, was esp. so called, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 377, 2.

Καλλίπυλος, ον, (καλλι-, πύλη) *with beautiful gates*, Θῆβη, Anth.

Καλλίπυργος, ον, (καλλι-, πύργος) *with beautiful towers*, ἄστυ, Eur. Bacch. 1202: *high-towering, lofty*, σοφία, Ar. Nub. 1024.

Καλλιπύργωτος, ον, (καλλι-, πυργόω)=foreg., πόλις, Eur. Bacch. 19.

Καλλίπωλος, ον, (καλλι-, πῶλος) *with beautiful steeds*, Pind. O. 14, 2.

Καλλιρέεθρος, ον, (καλλι-, ῥέεθρον) *beautifully flowing*, κρήνη, Od. 10, 107.

Καλλίροος, ον, (καλλι-, ῥέω) poet. for καλλίῤῥοος, q. v., Od. 5, 441: also in fem. Καλλιρόη, as name of one of the Oceanides, H. Hom. Cer. 419, Hes. Th. 288.

Καλλίῤῥαβδος, ον, *with beautiful wand*.

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Καλλιῤῥημονέω, ῶ, *to speak beautifully.*

Καλλιῤῥημοσυνη, ης, ἡ, *beautiful speaking, elegant language*, Dion. H.: from

Καλλιῤῥήμων, ον. gen. ονος, (*καλλι-, ῥῆμα*) *beautifully speaking, elegant, λέξις*, Dion. H.

†Καλλιῤῥόη, ης, ἡ, *Callirrhoë*, (also wr. Καλλιρόη) a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Chrysaor, mother of Geryon and Echidna, Hes. Th. 351, Apollod.—2. daughter of the Scamander, wife of Tros, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.—3. daughter of the Achelous, wife of Alcmaeon, Id. 3, 7, 5.—II. a spring at Athens, v. sub Καλλιῤῥοος.

Καλλιῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (*καλλι-, ῥέω*) *beautifully flowing, ὕδωρ, κρουνός*, Il. 2, 752; 12, 33: metaph of the flute, *κ. πνοαί*, Pind. O. 6, 143: ἡ Καλλιῤῥόη, *Callirrhoë*, a famous spring at Athens, later Ἐννεάκρουνος, (but now again Καλλιῤῥόη) Thuc. 2, 15.

Καλλισθενής, ές, (*καλλι-, σθένος*) *adorned with strength*, poet.

†Καλλισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Callisthēnes*, an orator at Athens, son of Eteonicus, a friend of Demosthenes, Dem. 238. 5.—2. a Sphettian, Id. 541, 6.—3. an Olynthian, a relative and pupil of Aristotle, Arr. An. 4, 10, 1; Plut.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Καλλιστάδιος, ον, (*καλλι-, στάδιον*) *with a fine race-course*, Eur. I. T. 437. [ᾰ]

Καλλιστεῖον, ου. τό, (*καλλιστεύω*) *the prize of beauty*, Eur.: also *the prize of moral beauty* or *virtue*: *τὰ κ. a contest of beauty*: but also in genl.=*ἀριστεῖα, the meed of valour*, Soph. Aj. 435.

Καλλίστερνος, ον, (*καλλι-, στέρνον*) *beautiful-breasted*, Nonn.

Καλλίστευμα, ατος, τό, *the prime of beauty*, Eur. Or. 1639: *the first-fruits of beauty*, or *the most beautiful*, Id. Phoen. 215: from

Καλλιστεύω, (*κάλλιστος*) *to be the most beautiful, be considered so*, Hdt. 8, 124; c. gen. *to be the most beautiful among* others, *surpass* them *in beauty*, Hdt. 6, 61; 7, 180: also in mid., Eur. Hipp. 1009, ubi v. Valck.

Καλλιστέφᾰνος, ον, (*καλλι-, στέφανος*) *beautifully crowned*, epith. of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 252, 296: of cities, *crowned with beauteous towers*.—II. *κ. ἐλαία*, the wild olive-tree at Olympia, *from which the crowns of victory were taken*, Paus.

†Καλλίστη, ης. ἡ, *Calliste*, strictly *most beautiful*, one of the Sporades insulae, later Thera, Hdt. 4, 147; Pind. P. 4, 459.—II. appel. of Diana, Paus.

†Καλλίστιον, ου, ἡ, *Callistium*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 486 A.

†Καλλιστόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Callistonicus*, a Theban statuary, Paus.

Κάλλιστος, η, ον, superl. of *καλός*, Hom.

†Καλλιστράτη, ης. ἡ, *Callistrate*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 220, F.

†Καλλιστρατίδας, ου, ὁ, *Callistratidas*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 3, 24, 7.

†Καλλίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Callistratus*, an Athenian of the tribe Leontis, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 27.—2. son of Calliarates, of Aphidna, an Athenian orator and commander in conjunction with Iphicrates, Id. 6, 2, 39; Dem. 301, 18; etc.—3. son of Empedus, commander of a body of Athenian cavalry under Nicias in Sicily, Paus.—4. an Elean, sent as ambassador to Antiochus the Great, Polyb.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Καλλιστροθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, name of a kind of *fig*, Ath.

Καλλιστώ, οῦς, ἡ, *a name of Diana*, like *καλλίστη*, Paus.: also as fem. pr. n., *Callisto*, a daughter of Lycaon, mother of Arcas, changed into a she bear, Eur. Hel. 375, v. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 75.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Καλλίσφῦρος, ον, (*καλλι-, σφυρόν*) *beautiful-ankled*, hence in genl. *with beautiful feet*, epith. of women, Hom., and Hes.

Καλλιτεκνία, ας, ἡ, *the beauty of children*, Orph.: from

Καλλίτεκνος, ον, (*καλλι-, τέκνον*) *with beautiful children.*

†Καλλιτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Callitēles*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Καλλιτεχνέω, ῶ, *to work beautifully*: from

Καλλιτέχνης, ου, ὁ, *a beautiful artist*, Anacreont.

Καλλιτεχνία, ας, ἡ, *beauty of art* or *workmanship*, Plut.: from

Καλλίτεχνος, ον, (*καλλι-, τέχνη*) *making beautiful works of art*, Strab.

Καλλιτόκεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

Καλλιτόκος, ον, (*καλλι-, τίκτω*) *having beautiful children*, like *καλλίτεκνος*, Christod. Ecphr. 132.

Καλλίτοξος. ον, (*καλλι-, τόξον*) *with beautiful bow*, Eur. Phoen. 1162.

Καλλιτράπεζος, ον, (*καλλι-, τράπεζα*) *with beautiful, well-spread table*, Callias ap. Ath. 524 F. [ᾰ]

Καλλιτρῖχον, ου, τό,=*καλλίφυλλον*, Diosc.

Καλλίτρῑχος, ον, later form for *καλλίθριξ*, Opp.

Κάλλιφ' for *κάλλιπε*, i. e. *κατέλιπε*, Il.

†Καλλιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Calliphānes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 4 C.

Καλλιφεγγής, ές, (*καλλι-, φέγγος*) *beautifully shining, ἠλίου σέλας*, Ἑως, Eur. Tro. 860, Hipp. 455.

Καλλιφθογγος, ον, (*καλλι-, φθέγγομαι*) *beautifully sounding, κιθάρα, ᾠδή*, Eur. H. F. 350, Ion 169.

Καλλίφλοξ, φλογος, ὁ, ἡ, (*καλλι-, φλόξ*) *beautifully blazing, πέλανον*, Eur. Ion 706.

Καλλιφυής, ές, (*καλλι-, φυή*) *of beautiful growth* or *shape*, Nonn.

Καλλίφυλλον, ου, τό, *maiden-hair*, a plant, Hipp.: also *καλλίτριχον* and *ἀδίαντον*: from

Καλλίφυλλος, ον, (*καλλι-, φύλλον*) *with beautiful leaves*, Anacreont.

Καλλιφύτευτος, ον, (*καλλι-, φυτεύω*) *beautifully planted.* [ῠ]

Καλλίφυτος, ον, (*καλλι-, φύω*)= foreg., Nonn. [ῠ]

†Καλλιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Calliphon*, a painter of Samos, Paus.

Καλλιφωνέω, ῶ, *to pronounce elegantly*: and

Καλλιφωνία, ας, ἡ, *beauty of sound* or *pronunciation*, Dion. H.: from

Καλλίφωνος, ον, (*καλλι-, φωνή*) *having a fine voice*, ὑποκριταί, Plat. Legg. 817 C.

Καλλίχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*καλλι-, χείρ*) *with beautiful hands*, ὦλέναι, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

Καλλιχέλωνος, ον, (*καλλι-, χελώνη*) *with a beautiful tortoise*, ὄδολός, Eupol. Hel. 4, cf. *χελώμη* VI., and Müller, Aegin. p. 95.

Κάλλιχθῦς, υος, ὁ, (*καλλι-, ἰχθύς*) *the beauty-fish*, a sea-fish,=*ἀνθίας* acc. to Ath., but distinguished from it by Opp.

Καλλίχοιρος, ον, (*καλλι-, χοῖρος*) *with fine pigs*, ὗς, Arist. H. A.

Καλλίχορος, ον, (*καλλι-, χορός*) *with beautiful dancing-pla*
large cities or fair count
581, Pind. P. 12, 45, S
εὐρύχορος.—II. *of, belon*
tiful dances, στέφανοι,
Phoen. 787, Cresphont.
ὁ K., and *Καλλίχοροι*
chorus, a sacred spring
the fount of goodly danc
Cer. 273; Eur. Ion 1075
†*Καλλίχορος, ου, ὁ, th*
a river of Paphlagonia ne
Ap. Rh. 2, 904.—2. v. fo
Καλλίων, ον, gen. *ονο*
καλός, Hom.
Καλλιώνῡμος, ον, (*κα*
with a beautiful name: al
ὁ K., a kind of *fish*, Hipp.
Καλλονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κάλ*
Hdt. 3. 106; 7, 36, Eur.
rarer collat. form of sq.
Κάλλος, εος Att. *ους*,
beauty, Hom., both of men
post-Hom., also of animal
in Od. 18, 192, *κάλλει μ*
προςώπατα καλὰ κάθηρε
οἷῳ Κυθέρεια χρίεται, M
Penelope's face bright w
beauty, such as Cythe
herself withal,—where t
εται has led even Voss
λως for a sweet unguen
Cer. 277; but Hom. reg
as something substantial
which the gods could pu
off at will: so *κάλλεί*
καὶ εἶμασι, Il. 3, 392, cf.
cf. *ὑπουλος*.—II. *a beauty*
tiful thing, of a woman,
rent., Eun. 2, 3, 70, says
mosa puella: also in pl
κάλλη, beauties, beautif
garments and stuffs, Aes
cf. Hesych. in v.; *κάλ*
beautiful works of wax,
combs, Mel.; and so,
Dem. 35, 15: cf. *κάλλαι*
Καλλοσυνη, ης, ἡ, poet
Eur. Or. 1388, Hel. 383.
†*Καλλύδιον, ου, τό*,
fortress of Phrygia, Stra
Καλλυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (
that beautifies, adorns. H
Καλλυντήριος, ον, belo
tifying, adorning, τὰ Καλ
on the 19th Thargelio
statue of Minerva Polia
adorned, cf. Πλυντηρια.
Καλλυντής, οῦ, ὁ,=*κα*
Κάλλυντρον, ου, τό, *a*
for beautifying or *clea*
broom, brush, Plut.—II.
—III. *a shrub*, elsewh
Arist. H. A.: from
Καλλύνω, (*καλός*) *to be*
dress, trim, clean, esp. *to*
Arist. Probl.: metaph. *to*
over, Soph. Ant. 496. M
one's self, to prude one's se
foll. by *εἰ*..., Plat. Apol
καλλωπίζω.
†*Κάλλων, ωνος, ὁ, Cal*
ary of Aegina. Paus. 2, 3
in Id. 5, 25, 4; etc.
†*Καλλωνῖτις, ίδος, ἡ*,
region of Media, Polyb.
Καλλωπίω, f. *-ίσω*, (
strictly *to make the fa*
hence *to give a fair app*
thing, *beautify*, Plat. Cra
409 C. Mid. *to adorn on*
one's self fine, Plat. Sy
but usu. metaph., *to pro*
boast, glory in a thing, *τιν*
Plat. Phaedr. 252 A. R
also, *καλλ. ὡς...*, Id. Crit
absol., *to make a display*,
Prot. 333 D, Xen. Eq. 10

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…ατος, τό, *ornament*, Plat. Gorg. 492 C: *an* …ech, Dion. H.

…ς, οῦ, ὁ, *an adorning* …king *a display*, Plat. …*showing off*.—II. also

…ος, έα, έον, verb. adj. …ω, *to be adorned*, Clem.

…ς, οῦ, ὁ, (καλλωπίζω) *himself much, a fine-*…φιλόκαλος, Isocr. 7 D.

…κός, ή, όν,=καλλυν-

…ια, ας, ἡ, fem. of καλ-…

…ον, gen. ονος [βᾰ], …ος, ὁ, [βᾰ], (κᾶλον, *stilts*, Lat. *grallator*.

…ος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a fine voice*. …ς, ον, gen. ονος, (καλός, …*inded*.

…λος, ου, ὁ, (καλός, δι-…*cher of virtue*, N. T.

…νος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλός, εἶμα)

…ς, ἡ, *a good disposition*:

…ς, (καλός, ἦθος) *well-* …κακοήθης, M. Anton.

…χος, ὁ, ἡ,=καλλίθριξ.

…ες, οἱ, *the Fair Havens*, …he southern shore of … Lebena, now *Caloli-*

…ς, ον, (καλός, οἰωνί-…*men*.

…ι, ας, ἡ, *the character* … *a* καλοκἀγαθός, *up-*…*rableness*, καλ. ἀσκεῖν.

…κός, ή, όν, *belonging to*, …οκἀγαθός, *honourable*, …q., Plut. Adv. -κῶς,

…ς, όν, i. e. καλὸς κἀ-…*and good*: a name …*e nobles* or *gentlemen*, like the old French …*rm. güte Männer*, etc., Theogn. p. xliii.: and …t. Mag. M., applied to …man as he should be, …ῖος. In early Greek, …: 1, 30, it is always …ὸς καὶ ἀγαθός, …603 suspects the form …ltogether, and rightly …f it is used, it should …arox. καλοκἀγαθος.

…ας, ἡ, *a happy state of*

…ῶ, (κᾶλον, κόπτω) *to*

…ας, ἡ,= καλλιλογία,

…ς, ον, (καλός, μηχάνη)

…ον,=καλλίμορφος.

…ό, *wood*, esp. *dry wood*, …*soned wood* for joiner's …. Merc. 112, Hes. Op. …ur.: adj. καλινός. Cf. …rom καίω, κάω, strict-…*le*, as if καίελον, like …ίω.)

…τήριον, τό, (*the beau-*…) a promontory of Zeu-…rthage, Polyb. 3, 22, 5.

…ς, ἡ, *Calonice*, fem. pr. [ῐ]

…α, τό, (*the beautiful* …ithern mouth of the …h. 4, 306.

…*beautiful Paris*, quoted …sub κακο-.

Κᾱλοπέδῐλα, ων, τά, (κᾶλον, πέδιλον) strictly *wooden shoes*, being prob. *a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs* to keep her still while milking, Theocr. 25, 103.

Κᾱλοπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from καλόπους, Gal.

Κᾱλοποιέω, ῶ, *to do good*, LXX.: from

Κᾱλοποιός, όν, (καλός, ποιέω) *doing good*.

Κᾱλόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, (κᾶλον, πούς) *a wooden foot, shoemaker's last*, Plat. Symp. 191 A; also καλάπους.

Κᾱλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (καλός, πούς) *with beautiful feet*.

Κᾱλοῤῥημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=καλλιῤῥημοσύνη.

ΚΑΔΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, *beautiful*, from Hom. downds. a very freq. word. of the outward form of all visible things; hence strictly *beautiful to behold*, καλὸς δέμας, *beautiful* of form, Hom.; and so in prose, κ. τὸ εἶδος: not rarely c. inf., κ. εἰςοράασθαι, etc., Hom. When Hom. uses it of men, he oft. joins it with μέγας, but otherwise has it as epith. of parts of the body, clothes, arms, places, etc.: it may often also be rendered by *fair*, *lovely*, *graceful*, *delightful*, etc.: in Att. ὁ καλός very freq. subjoined to the name of a person, Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ κ., Σαπφὼ ἡ καλή, Plat.; hence esp. lovers used to write the name of those they loved on walls, trees, etc., ὁ δεῖνα καλός, ἡ δ. καλή, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 194, Vesp. 98, Creuzer Plotin. Pulchr. p. 97: ἡ Καλή or Καλλίστη was also a name of Diana, cf. Καλλιστώ: τὸ καλόν, like κάλλος, *beauty*, Eur.: hence, τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις καλά, worldly beauties; and esp. in Att., τὰ καλά are *the enjoyments and elegancies of life*, v. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13: hence καλὰ πάσχειν, like εὖ πάσχειν, to be well off.—II. *serving a good end* or *purpose*, *fair*, *good*. κ. λιμήν, Od. 6, 263: later also ironically, e. g. Soph. O. C. 1003: freq. also Att., esp. in foll. phrases: ἐν καλῷ, sub. τόπῳ or χρόνῳ, *in good* time or place, well, Xen.; also c. gen., ἐν καλῷ τινος *good for* or *towards* something, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 9; so too, καλὸν εἴς τι, Xen., πρός τι, Plat.; also in same signf., εἰς καλόν and εἰς κάλλιστον, Soph. O. T. 78, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; and later τὸ καλόν as adv.=καλῶς, Theocr. 3, 3, Call. Ep. 56: cf. infr. IV.—2. of sacrifices, *good*, *auspicious*, ἱερά, Aesch.; hence the phrase in sacrifices, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καλά, all sacred duties *are rightly performed*, Ar. Pac. 868.—III. of man's inward nature, *morally beautiful*, *right*, *noble*, Hom., only in neut. καλόν and οὐ καλόν ἐστι, it is or is not *right and proper*: later of all high qualities, hence τὸ καλόν, *moral beauty*, *virtue*, Cicero's *honestum*; hence proverb., τὸ καλὸν φίλον, first in Theogn. 17: also τὰ καλά and τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, *noble* deeds, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρόν, τὰ αἰσχρά: but τὰ καλά τινος, one's *advantages*. Cf. καλοκἀγαθός.—B. Adv. καλῶς, *beautifully*: but usu. in moral signf., *well*, *rightly*, Od. 2, 63; elsewh. Hom. uses καλόν and καλά as adv., esp. in phrase καλὸν ἀείδειν: very freq. Att. in many phrases, as,—1. κ. ἔχειν or πράττειν, like εὖ, to be *in good case*, be *well off*, Trag.; also c. gen., κ. ἔχειν τινός, to be *well off for* a thing, like εὖ ἔχειν τινός, Hipp.: so, καλῶς τινος κεῖσθαι, Thuc. 1, 36: κ. ἔχει, it is good, c. inf., Xen.—2. καλῶς= πάνυ, *right well*, *altogether*, κ. εὐδαίμων, Aesch. Fr. 280: κ. ἐξοιδα, Soph. O. C. 269.—3. κ. ἀκούειν, to be well spoken of, Lat. *bene audire*, Plut.—4. κ. ποιεῖς, c. part., you do well in..., Xen.—5. in answers to approve the words of the former speaker, *well said!* Lat. *euge*, Ar. Ran. 888: but also to decline an offer courteously or ironically, *thank you!* like Lat. *benigne*, usu. in superl., κάλλιστα, Ar. Ran. 508, v. Bentl. Terent. Heaut. 3, 2, 7, Horat. Ep. 1, 7, 16, and 62: also, πάνυ καλῶς, ἀμέλει καλῶς, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ran. 511, 515: εὖ καὶ καλῶς are oft. joined: freq. also καλῇ καλῶς, Ar. Ach. 253, etc., Lat. *bella belle*.—C. degrees of compar.; comp. καλλίων, ον, Hom., who oft. joins it with ἀμείνων and μείζων: superl. κάλλιστος, η, ον, Hom.: in Thuc. 4, 118 a comp. καλλιώτερος, was once read but v. Lob. Phryn. 136, who will allow it only in very late writers.—D for compds. v. sub καλλι-. (Acc. to Döderl. Lat. Synon. 3, p. 97, akin to καινός, as Lat. *recens* to *candidus*.) [ᾰ in Ep. and old Iamb. poets, but ᾱ in Hes. Op. 63, Th. 585; in Pind., and Att. always ᾰ, except a few Trag. passages, as Aesch. Fr. 308, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 1287; in Eleg. Epigr. and Bucol. poets ᾰ̃, as the verse requires, but in thesis usu. ᾱ, Jac. A. P. p. 761. Always ᾱ in the few compds. of καλός.]

Κᾶλος, ου, ὁ, usu. Att. κάλως, ω, ὁ, q. v. [ᾱ]

Κᾱλοστρόφος, ὁ, v. sub καλωστρ.

Καλοσύμβουλος, ον, (καλός, σύμβουλος) *giving good counsel*, Procl.

Καλότης, ητος, ἡ,=κάλλος, *beauty*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B; a rare word, v. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Καλοτίθηνος, ον, (καλός, τιθήνη) *well-reared*.

Καλότροφος, ον, (καλός, τρέφω) = foreg.

Κᾱλοτύπος, ου, ὁ, (κᾶλον, τύπτω) *the woodpecker*, ap. Hesych. [ῠ]

Καλοὐφαντος, ον, (καλός, ὑφαίνω) *beautifully woven*.

Κᾱλοφόρος, ον, (κᾶλον, φέρω) *a wood-carrier*, one of a soldier's attendants, Lat. *calo*, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B.

Κᾱλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (καλός, φρήν)=καλογνώμων.

Καλόψυχος, ον, (καλός, ψυχή) = εὐψυχος.

Καλπάζω, f. -άσω, (κάλπη) of a horse, *to trot* or prob. *gallop*.

†Κάλπας, ου, ὁ, *the Calpas*, a river of Bithynia west of the Sangarius, Strab.: also Κάλπη, hence Κάλπης λιμήν, *the port of Calpe* near the river C., now *Kirpe*, Xen. An. 5, 10, 13; 6, 1, 2.

Κάλπᾰσος, ἡ, v. κάρπασος.

Κάλπη, ης, ἡ, *a trot*, *amble*, or (ad verbum) *gallop*: hence δρόμος κάλπης, a race in the Olympic games, wherein the rider when near the goal sprang off horseback and ran alongside, Paus. —II. =κάλπις, *a pitcher*, Hdn.

†Κάλπη, ης, ἡ, *Calpe*, one of the Pillars of Hercules, a mountain of Spain, with a city of same name, now *Gibraltar*, Strab.

Κάλπιον, τό, dim. from sq., Pamphil. ap. Ath. 475 C.

Κάλπις, ιδος, ἡ, acc. κάλπιν, Od. 7, 20, κάλπιδα, Pind. O. 6, 68, *a vessel for drawing water*, *a pitcher*, Od. l. c., H. Hom. Cer. 107: *a drinking cup*: *an urn for drawing lots*, or *collecting votes*, Jac. A. P. p. 309: also *a cinerary urn*. Later form κάλπη, ἡ.—II. *a racing-mare*, ap. Hesych., v. κάλπη. (Usu. taken quasi καλύπτη, from καλύπτω; but very dub.)

Κάλπος, ὁ,= foreg., dub.

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Κάλτιος, ου, ὁ, *a Roman shoe*, Sicil. form of Lat. *calceus*, also καλίκιος and καλτίκιος: the proper Greek word for this shoe was ὑπόδημα κοῖλον.

Κᾰλύβη, ης, ἡ, (καλύπτω) *a hut, cabin, cell*, Lat. *tugurium*, Hdt. 5, 16, Thuc. 1, 133, [ῠ]

†Καλύβη, ης, ἡ, *Calybe*, a nymph, mother of Bucolion, Apollod.—II. a city of Thrace, Strab.

Κᾰλύβιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut.

Κᾰλῠβίτης, ου, ὁ, (καλύβη) *living in a hut*, Strab.

Κᾰλῠβοποιέομαι, as mid.: *to make one's self huts or cabins*, Strab.

Κάλυβος, ὁ, = καλύβη, Hesych.

†Κᾰλυδναι νῆσοι, αἱ, *the Calydnae (islands)*, two small islands on the coast of Troas, between Tenedos and Lectum, Strab., Qu. Sm. 12, 453: Tenedos itself was earlier Κάλυδνα.—2. a group of islands near Cos, belonging to the Sporades, of which the largest was called Κάλυδνα, afterwards Κάλυμνα, Il. 2, 677; cf. Strab. 489, etc.; some expl. it as the name of one island; the ancients themselves were in doubt respecting its application.

†Καλύδνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Calydnians, inhab. of the Calydnae* (2), Hdt. 7, 99.

†Καλῠδών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Calydon*, son of Aetolus and Pronoë, Apollod.

†Καλῠδών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Calydon*, an ancient city of Aetolia on the Evenus, famed for the hunt of the boar in its vicinity, Il. 2, 640; Thuc. 3, 102: also *the territory of Calydon*, Il. 13, 208. Hence

†Καλυδώνιος, α, ον, *of Calydon, Calydonian*, κάπρος, Callim. Dian. 218: οἱ Καλ., *the Calydonians*, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 1.

†Καλύκαδνος, ου, ὁ, *Calycadnus*, a river of Cilicia Trachea, Strab.

Καλυκάνθεμον, ου, τό, a kind of *honeysuckle, lonicera periclymenum*, or *caprifolium*, Diosc.

†Κᾰλύκη, ης, ἡ, *Calyce*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 322.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Καλύκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάλυξ.

Κᾰλῠκοστέφᾰνος, ον, (κάλυξ, στέφανος) *crowned with flower-buds*, Anth.

Κᾰλῠκώδης, ες, (κάλυξ, εἶδος) *like a budding flower*, Theophr.

Κᾰλῠκῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (κάλυξ, ὤψ) *like a budding flower in face*, i. e. *gentle, retiring*, or *blushing, roseate*, H. Hom. Cer. 8, 420, Ven. 285.

Κάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (καλύπτω) *a covering*: esp.—1. *a head-covering* of women, *a hood* or *veil*, hiding all the face, except the eyes and falling upon the shoulders; κ. κυάνεον, a dark veil worn as mourning instead of the κρήδεμνον, Il. 24, 93, H. Hom. Cer. 42; also worn esp. by brides, Aesch. Ag. 1178, cf. καλύπτρα.—2. *a round fishing-net* shaped like a sack, Opp. —3. *the eye-lid*.—4. *the shell of fruit*. —5. *a grave, tomb*. [ᾰ]

Κᾰλυμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάλυμμα, esp. *a* sort of *tile*, Ar. Fr. 54, v. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst, § 283.

†Κάλυμνα, ἡ, *Calymna*, one of the Sporades insulae near Cos, v. Κάλυδναι 2; hence ὁ Καλύμνιος, *an inhab. of Calymna*, Ath. 474 C: cf. Strab. p. 489.

†Κάλυνδα, ἡ, *Calynda*, a city of Caria, Strab.: hence ὁ Καλυνδεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Calynda*, Hdt. 8, 87: hence

†Καλυνδικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Calynda*, Hdt. 1, 172.

Κάλυξ, ῡκος, ἡ, (καλύπτω) strictly *any covering, husk, shell*, esp. *the cup* or *calyx of a flower, a flower-bud*, poet. usu. *a rose-bud*, H. Hom. Cer. 427; κάλυκος ἐν λοχεύμασι, at the time when *the ear* is filling, Aesch. Ag. 1392, cf. Soph. O. T. 25: metaph., κ. ἥβης, Ar. Fr. 74.—II. in Il. 18, 401, κάλυκες, are *women's ornaments*, of which no more is known than that they were of metal and the work of Vulcan, perh. *earrings shaped like a flower-cup* or *bud*, also in H. Hom. Ven. 87, 164. [ᾰ]

Κάλυξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg. in Hesych.

Κᾰλύπτειρα, ας, ἡ, like καλύπτρα, *a veil*, Anth.: strictly fem. from sq.

Κᾰλυπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (καλύπτω) *a covering, sheath*, Arist. Probl.: also *a tile*, Dion. H. Hence

Καλυπτηρίζω, *to cover with tiles*, Inscr.

Κᾰλυπτήριον, ου, τό, *a covering*.

Κᾰλυπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. *covered*, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. Thesm. 890.—II. (from καλύπτω II.) *wrapped* or *folded round something* else, Lat. *circumdatus*, Soph. Ant. 1011, where Br. wrongly takes it in act. signf., *covering*.

Κᾰλύπτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -πτρη, *a covering*, esp. *a woman's veil*, Il. 22, 406, Od. 5, 232, cf. κάλυμμα and κρήδεμνον: metaph., ὄνοφερὰ κ., the dark *shroud* of night, Aesch. Cho. 811. —2. any *cover*, of a quiver, Hdt. 4, 64.

Καλύπτω, f. -ύψω,—I. *to cover with* a thing, παρδαλέῃ μετάφρενον εὐρὺ κάλυψεν, Il. 10, 29; νυκτὶ καλύψας, Il. 5, 23; and then simply *to cover*, as, τέλος θανάτοιο, γαῖα ἐκάλυψέ νιν, Hom.; πέτρον χειρὶ ἐκάλυψεν, his hand *grasped* a stone, Il. 16, 735; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν, Il., etc.; and metaph., ἀχεος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψέ νιν, cf. Il. 11, 249. Mid. *to cover one's self, bethink one's self*, Il. 3, 141; and absol., Od. 10, 53: so too in pass., ἀσπίδι, ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος, Il.—2. *to cover with dishonour, throw a cloud over*, σὺ μὴ κάλυπτε τὰς εὐδαίμονας ἔργοις Ἀθήνας ἀνοσίοις, Soph. O. C. 282.—3. *to cover, conceal*, Soph. Ant. 1254, Eur. Hipp. 712.—II. *to put over as a covering, put over* or *around*, Lat. *circumdare*, πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοιο πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν, Il. 5, 316; so, ἀσιν οἱ καλύψω, *I will* put mud *over* him, Il. 21, 321; so too, σάκος ἀμφί τινι and πρόσθε τινὸς κ., Il. 17, 132; 22, 313. (The root is ΚΑΛΥΒ- or ΚΑΛΥΠ-, which appears in καλύβη, κελύφη, -φος, κοίλος, and perh. γύλιος, Lat. *oc-cul-ere, clam, clupeus*: also to κλέπτω, Lat. *clepere*: ΚΡΥΒ-, κρύπτω (q. v.) is merely a different form of the root, and κεύθω, is akin, acc. to Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, p. 27.)

Κᾰλυψώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Calypso*, a nymph, daughter of Atlas, acc. to Od. 1, 52, who lived in the island Ogygia, and detained Ulysses on his way back from Troy, freq. in Od.: acc. to Hes. Th. 359 daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. (So called perh. because *she hid*, ἐκάλυψε, Ulysses.)

Καλχαίνω, (κάλχη) strictly *to make purple*, and so Nic. Ther. 641, has it in pass., *to be purple*: hence—II. *to make dark and troublous* like a stormy sea: and metaph. *to turn over in one's mind*, like Lat. *volvere, volutare, to search out*, κ. ἔπος, Soph. Ant. 20: absol. *to be in doubt, trouble* or *alarm*, ἀμφί τινι, Eur. Heracl. 40; also c. inf., *to long, desire*, Lyc. 1457, cf. πορφύρω.

Κάλχας, αντος, ὁ, *Calchas*, son of Thestor, the Greek Seer at Troy, Il. (No doubt from same root as foreg., and so strictly *the Searcher*.)

ΚΑΛΧΗ, ης, ἡ, *murex, purple limpet*, Nic.—II. *purple dye*, kind of *shell* or *volute* on some columns, Böckh kind of *herb*, also *of purp* 30. (Akin to Lat. *coch* to *concha*, Sanscr. *çankh*

†Καλχηδόνιος = Χαλκ

†Καλχηδών, όνος, ἡ, = χαλκίς,

Καλχίς, ή, = χαλκίς,

Κᾰλῴδιον, ου, τό, λως, *a small cord* or 379.

Κᾰλωπός, ή, όν, (κα *beautiful face*.

Καλῶς, adv. from κα

ΚΑ΄ΛΩΣ, ὁ, gen. κάλ Ep. and Ion. κάλος, ου and Hdt.; but Ap. Rh. κάλωες: *a rope*, esp. *a* rope, Od. l. c., and He Hdt. 2, 36; also *a cab* κ., Eur. Med. 770; ἀπ to have the ship towe μουλκεῖν, Thuc. 4, 25 ναι, to let down *a sou* 2, 28: hence proverb., ἐξιάσι, they go all leng ery nerve, Eur. Med. πάντα κ. ἐκτείνειν, Pla κινεῖν, Luc., cf. Valck. Küster Ar. Eq. 766.

Κᾰλωστρόφος, ον, (κ twisting, ὁ κ., *a rope-ma*

Κάμ, Ep. shortd. for fore μ, κὰμ μέν, Od. 2 437, κάμ μέσσον, Il. 11

Κᾰμάκῖνος, ον, (κάμ *a pole*, or perhaps *from* (v. κάμαξ III), hence Xen. Eq. 12, 12.

Κᾰμάκιον, ου, τό, di

ΚΑ΄ΜΑΞ, ᾰκος, ἡ, *piece of wood, a pole, sta prop*, Il. 18, 563, Hes. S Il. *the shaft of a spear*, connected with which signf. in Hesych., *a ree* οἱ κάμακες, *a palisade* elsewh. χάραξ, Joseph. it was masc. only in sig Jac. A. P. p. 155. (He [κᾰ]

Καμάρα, ας, ἡ, Lat *thing with a vaulted roof ing, a covered carriage*, covered boat or *barge*, St *bed*, etc.: as medic. t *hollow of the ear*. [μᾰ]

Κᾰμᾰρεύω, *to heap a like a vault*, dub.

†Καμάρῖνα, ας, ἡ, *Cam* ter of Oceanus, Pind. whom was said to be name of—II. a city on coast of Sicily, a colony now *Camarana*, Hdt. 7, 4, 21: near this was a name emitting pestile forbidden by the oracle hence prov. τὴν Καμ. Luc.; cf. Virg. Aen Hence

†Καμαρῑναῖος, α, ον, to *Camarina*, Hdt. 7, 15

†Καμαρῖνον, ου, τό, Umbria, Strab.

Κᾰμάριον, ου, τό, di ρα. [ᾰ]

Κᾰμᾰροειδής, ές, (κ *like a vault, vaulted*.

Κάμαρος, ου, ὁ, v. κά

Κᾰμᾰρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω *vault* or *arch over*, Böck 573. Hence

Κᾰμάρωμα, ατος, τό, *vaulted, a vault, arch*, St

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Κᾰμάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (καμαρόω) *a vaulting, arching over.* [ᾰ]

Κᾰμᾰρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from καμαρόω, *vaulted, arched*, Ath.

Κᾰμᾶσῆνες, (or κᾰμᾶσῖνες?) ων, οἱ, *a kind of fish*; but used by Emped. 235, 285, for *fish* in genl.

Κᾰμίσσω, *to shake, brandish*, from κάμαξ II, as δονέω from δόναξ. Hesych. also hints at the forms καμάζω, and καμασσύω.

Κᾰμᾰτηδόν, adv. (κάματος) *laboriously.*

Κᾰμᾰτηρός, ά, όν, *toilsome, troublesome, wearisome*, γῆρας, H. Hom. Ven. 247.—II. pass. *bowed down with toil, broken down, worn out*, Hdt. 4, 135, of sick persons, whom he had just before called ἀσθενεῖς: from

Κάμᾰτος, ου, ὁ, (κάμνω) *toil, trouble, hardship, distress*, Hom., Pind., etc.—2. *weariness, weakness*, freq. in Hom.—II. *that which is earned by toil, hardly* or *painfully earned*, ἡμέτερος κάματος, our hard-won earnings, Od. 14, 417, cf. Hes. Th. 599.—2. *that which is made by labour*, τόρνου κ., *a thing wrought by the* lathe, Aesch. Fr. 54: like πόνος, and Lat. *labor.* [κᾰ] Hence

Κᾰμᾰτώ, ῶ, = κάμνω, κοπιάω.

Κᾰμᾰτώδης, ες, (κάματος, εἶδος) *toilsome, wearisome, weariful, θέρος*, Hes. Op. 582; πλαγαί, μέριμναι, Pind. N. 3, 28, Fr. 239.

Καμβαίνω, Ep. for καταβαίνω, Bion 4, 9, where βαμβαίνω is now read: this like all the other words in which κατά before β is changed into καμ is very dub.: it should be καββαίνω, etc.

†Κάμβαλα, ων, τά, *Cambala*, a city of Greater Armenia, Strab.

†Καμβαύλης, ου, ὁ, *Cambaules*, a leader of the Gauls, Paus.

†Κάμβης, ητος, ὁ, Ael. V. H., Κάμβλης, ὁ, Ath. *Cambes* or *Cambles*, a king of the Lydians.

†Καμβῦλος, ου, ὁ, *Cambȳlus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

†Καμβυσηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Cambysēnē*, a district of Greater Armenia between the Araxes and Cyrus, Strab.

†Καμβύσης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Cambȳses*, a Persian, father of Cyrus the Great, Hdt. 1, 46.—2. son and successor of the elder Cyrus on the Persian throne, Hdt. 2, 1, etc.: respecting an earlier Cambyses, v. Bähr Hdt. 7, 11.

Κάμε, Ep. for ἔκαμε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κάμνω, Hom.

†Κάμέ by crasis for καὶ ἐμέ.

†Καμειραῖος, α, ον, of *Camirus*; ὁ Καμειρεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Camirus*, Strab.: from sq. II.

†Κάμειρος, ου, ὁ, *Camīrus*, son of Cercaphus, grandson of Helius, Pind. O. 7, 135: by him was said to be founded—II. ἡ, a city in the island Rhodes, now *Camiro*, Il. 2, 656; Hdt. 1, 144.

Καμεῖται, 3 sing. fut. of κάμνω, Il. 2, 389.

Κᾰμήλειος, εία, ειον, (κάμηλος) *of* or *belonging to a camel.*

Κᾰμηλέμπορος, ου, ὁ, (κάμηλος, ἔμπορος) *one who travels* or *carries his wares on a camel*, of merchants, Strab.

Κᾰμηληλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a driving of camels* or *riding on them*: from

Κᾰμηληλάτης, ου, ὁ, (κάμηλος, ἐλάτης, ἐλαύνω) *a camel-driver, camel-rider.* [ᾰ]

Κᾰμηλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be like a camel* Heliod.

Κᾰμηλίτης, ου, ὁ, = καμηληλάτης, Arist. H. A.

Κᾰμηλοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (κάμηλος, βαίνω) *a camel-rider*, Clem. Al.

Κᾰμηλοβοσκός, όν, (κάμηλος, βόσκω) *feeding, keeping camels*, Strab.

Κᾰμηλοκόμος, ον, (κάμηλος, κομέω) *keeping camels.*

Καμηλοπάρδᾰλις, εως, ἡ, (κάμηλος, πάρδαλις) *a camelopard, giraff*, Agatharch. ap. Phot. 455, 4.

Καμηλοπόδιον, ου, τό, (κάμηλος, πούς) = πράσιον, *a* kind of *horehound*, Diosc.

Κάμηλος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *a camel*, first in Hdt.; but also ἡ κ., like ἡ ἵππος, *the camels in an army*, as one might say *the camelry*, Hdt. 1, 80, v. also—II. κάμιλος. (Found in all the Semitic languages, v. Gesen. Lex. Hebr. voc. *Gámal.*) [ᾰ]

Κᾰμηλοτροφέω, ῶ, (κάμηλος, τρέφω) *to feed, keep camels*, Diod.

Κᾰμηλωτή, ῆς, ἡ, sub. δορά, *a camel's skin*, or *garment of camel's skin*, like μηλωτή.

†Καμικός, οῦ, ἡ, and Καμικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *Camīcus*, a city of Sicily near Agrigentum, Hdt. 7, 170; Strab.

†Κάμιλλος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Camillus*, Polyb.—2. son of Vulcan and Cabira, father of the Cabiri, Strab. p. 472; acc. to others one of the Cabiri.

Κάμῐλος, ου, ὁ, acc. to Suid., and Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1030, *a rope*: but prob. invented merely to explain away the well-known passage in the N. T., *for a camel to go through the eye of a needle*, etc., where *a rope* might seem to us a more prob. image than a *camel*: but the Arabs have a proverb, *like an elephant going through a needle's eye*; and *to swallow a camel* occurs in N. T.; so that this is needless.

Κᾰμῐναῖος, α, ον, = καμινιαῖος.

Κᾰμῐνεία, ας, ἡ, (καμινεύω) *work performed by means of a furnace*, Theophr.

Κᾰμῐνεύς, έως, ὁ, (καμινεύω) *one who works at a furnace*, esp. *a worker in metal, a smith* or *potter*, Diod.

Κᾰμῐνευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = foreg., αὐλὸς κ., the pipe *of a smith's bellows*, Anth.

Κᾰμῐνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = καμινεύς, Luc.

Κᾰμῐνευτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of καμινευτήρ.

Κᾰμῐνεύω, (κάμινος) *to melt, burn, bake in a furnace*, Theophr.

Κᾰμῐνία, ας, ἡ, = καμινεία.

Κᾰμῐνῐαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of, belonging to a furnace*, LXX.

Κᾰμῐνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάμινος. [μῐ]

Κᾰμῐνίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread baked in an oven*, Diosc. [νῐ]

Κᾰμῐνόθεν, adv., *from a furnace*, Nic.

Κᾰμῐνοκαύστης, ου, ὁ, (κάμινος, καίω) *one who heats a furnace* or *oven*: pecul. fem. καμινοκαύστρια.

Κάμῐνος, ου, ἡ, *an oven, a furnace* or *kiln*, for melting metals, for baking, burning earthenware, etc., Ep. Hom. 14: never *a fire* or *stove for heating rooms*, for the ancients did not know the use of these. (Perh. from καίω, κάω, though ᾰ: Lat. *caminus*, chimney.) [ᾰ] Hence

Κᾰμῐνώ, οῦς, ἡ, γρηῢς κ., an old *furnace-woman*, Od. 18, 27, acc. to some, an old woman *who worked at a furnace*, others, *one who heated it*, others, in genl., an old woman *covered with dirt and soot*: prob. it was proverb. for an impudent, noisy fellow.

Κᾰμῐνώδης, ες, (κάμινος, εἶδος) *like an oven* or *furnace, sooty*, Strab.

†Κάμισα, ων, τά, *Camisa*, a fortress of Pontus, Strab.: from it the territory was called Καμισηνή, Id.

Κάμμα, ατος, τό, (κάπτω) *a baked pie* or *cake which was supped up with* καμματίδες, Ath. 141 A.

†Κάμμα, ή, *Camma*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Κάμμᾰρος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of crab, lobster* or *shrimp*, also written κάμαρος and κάμμορος, Epich. p. 32; Maced. κομμάραι and κομάραι, Lat. *cammarus, gammarus*, cf. also κάραβος, σκάραβος.

Καμματίδες, ων, αἱ, *the bay leaves in the baked dish* κάμμα, Ath. 141 A.

Καμμέν, wrong way of writing κὰμ μέν, Ep. for κὰτ μέν, i. e. κατὰ μέν, hence κὰμ μὲν ἄροτρον ἀξειαν, for κατάξειαν μὲν ἄροτρον, Hes. Op. 437, v. κάμ.

Κάμμες, Aeol. and Dor. for καὶ ἄμμες, i. e. καὶ ἡμεῖς.

†Κάμμης, ου, ὁ, *Cammes*, a tyrant of Mytilene, Dem. 1019, 19.

†Καμμίξας, Ep. for καταμίξας, part. aor. 1 from καταμίγνυμι, v. l. Il. 24, 529, ubi Wolf κ' ἀμμίξας, for ἀναμίξας, from ἀναμίγνυμι.

Καμμονίη, ης, ἡ, Ep. for καταμονή, *staunchness in battle, the fruits of such conduct*, Il. 22, 257; 23, 661.

Κάμμορος, ον, Ep. for κατάμορος, *subject to destiny*, i. e. *ill-fated, ill-starred*, Od. 2, 351; 5, 160, etc., always of men: never in Il.—II. τὸ κάμμορον, *a cooling medicine*, perh. *hemlock-juice*, κώνειον, Hipp.: also = ἀκόνιτον, Nic.—III. κάμμορος, ὁ, = κάμμαρος.

Καμμύω, Ep. and poet. for καταμύω, in Att. only used by Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 28, (where Poppo καταμ.) and Alex. Incert. 71; v. Phryn. 339.

Κάμνω, lengthd. from root ΚΑΜ–, which appears in the other tenses: fut. κἀμοῦμαι, 2 sing. καμεῖ, Soph. Tr. 1215: aor. ἔκαμον, inf. καμεῖν, Ep. subj. redupl. κεκάμω, κεκάμῃσι, κεκάμωσι, Hom.: aor. mid. ἐκᾰμόμην: perf. κέκμηκα, which Hom. mostly uses in Ep. part. κεκμηώς, κεκμηῶτι, κεκμηῶτα, but also acc. pl. κεκμηότας.—I. intr. *to work one's self weary, tire one's self, be weary, tired* or *worn out*, Hom.; κάμνειν γνῖα, χεῖρας, *to be tired* or *distressed in* limb, hand, etc., Hom.; κ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, Hdt. 2, 111: also very freq. c. part., κάμνει πολεμίζων, ἐλαύνων, ἐρεθίζων, δακρυχέουσα, θέουσα, *one is weary* of fighting, rowing, etc., Hom.; and in prose with collat. notion of annoyance or vexation, μὴ κάμῃς ποιῶν or λέγων, never *be tired* of doing or saying, i. e. do not cease to do or say, Plat.; so also poet., μὴ κάμῃς λέγων, Eur. I. A. 1143.—2. *to feel trouble* or *distress*, οὐκ ἔκαμον τανύων, *I found* no *trouble* in bending the bow, i. e. did it without trouble, Od. 21, 426.—3. *to give over fighting* with another, *be worsted* or *beaten*, Pind. P. 1, 151, 156.—4. *to be sick* or *ill, suffer under illness*, and in genl. *to be afflicted, distressed, harassed*, c. gen., κάμνειν νόσου, Soph. Phil. 282; c. dat., κ. προτέρα πάθᾳ, Pind. P. 8, 68, cf. Hdt. 1, 118; c. acc. κ. νόσον, Eur. Heracl. 990; also, κ. ἔν τινι, Id. Hec. 306.—5. οἱ καμόντες, and Ep. κεκμηότες, or more freq. κεκμηῶτες, *the dead*, those who have done their work, Lat. *defuncti*, Hom., in Att., οἱ κεκμηκότες, e. g. Aesch. Supp. 158, but also in prose, as Thuc. 3, 59, Plat. Legg. 718 A: acc. to Buttm. Lexil., v. καμόντες, it is rather *the weary* or *weak*, euphem. for θανόντες, τεθνηκότες, cf. ἀμενηνός; and so οἱ κάμνοντες, the sick, Hdt. 4, 197: but in Eur. Tro. 96, κεκμηκότες, are *the spirits of the dead*, Lat. *dii manes* of the Romans. The perf. is always intr.—II. transit. *to work* or *execute with*

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toil and trouble, to work hard at, esp. of working in metal, Hom.; also *κάμε τεύχων*, Il. 2, 101; 8, 195.—2. *to work out, earn, win* or *gain by toil*, in which signf. Hom. has aor. mid., *to earn, win for one's self*, Il. 18, 341; *νῆσον ἐκάμοντο, they worked, tilled* the island *for themselves*, Od. 9, 130.—3. *to effect with labour.*

†Κάμοι, by crasis for *καὶ ἐμοί.*

†Καμοῦν, τό, *Camun*, a city of Syria, Polyb. 5, 70, 12.

†Καμοῦνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Camūni*, a Rhaetian tribe, Strab.

Καμπᾰλέος, α, ον, (καμπή)=καμπτός.

†Καμπᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *Campania*, a province of lower Italy on the west coast, between Latium and Lucania, Strab.

†Καμπᾰνικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Campania, Campanian*, Strab.

†Καμπᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Dion. H.

†Καμπᾰνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Campanians*, Strab.

Καμπεσίγουνος, ον, (κάμπτω, γόνυ) *bending the knees*, cf. *καμψίπους.*

Καμπεσίγυιος, ον, (κάμπτω, γυῖον) *bending the limbs, παίγνια κ., puppets*, Orph.

ΚΑΜΠΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *a bending, winding*, as of a river, Hdt. 1, 185.—II. *the turning* in a *race-course, turning-post*, Lat. *flexus curriculi*, Ar. Pac. 904: hence metaph., *μῦθον ἐς καμπὴν ἀγειν*, to bring a speech to *its middle* or *turning point*, Eur. El. 659, cf. *κάμπτω* II, *καμπτῆρ* II.—III. in music, of *turns, tricks, sudden changes, καμπὰς κάμπτειν*, Ar. Nub. 969, cf. *κατακάμπειν*: also in rhetoric, *the turn of a sentence*, Dem. Phal.—IV. *the bend of a limb, joint*, Arist. H. A.: v. *κάμπτω.*

Κάμπη, ης, ἡ, paroxyt., *a caterpillar*, so called because *it bends itself* up to move, Hipp., cf foreg.—II. also *a fabulous Indian monster*, Diod., cf. *ἱππόκαμπος.*

Κάμπιμος, η, ον, (καμπή) *bent, turning, δρόμος*, Eur. I. T. 81: in Gramm. also *κάμπιος* and *κάμπειος.*

†Καμπόδουνον, ου, τό, *Campodūnum*, a city of Vindelicia, Strab.

†Κάμπος, εος, τό, *a sea-monster*, Lyc.

Καμπτῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κάμπτω) *a bend, an angle*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 6: esp.—II. *the turning-point in a race-course*, like *καμπή* II, Arist. Rhet.: metaph., *κ. βίου, the turn* of life, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 591, 34; but, *κ. πύματος*, life's *last turn* or *course*, Mel. 129; cf. *κάμπτω* II.

Καμπτικός, ή, όν, *readily bending, flexible, κ. κίνησις, a bending movement*, Arist.

Καμπτός, ή, όν, (κάμπτω) *to be bent, flexible*, Arist. Meteor.

Κάμπτρα, ἡ, v. *κάμψα.*

Κάμπτω, lengthened from root ΚΑΜΠ–, which appears in *καμπ-ή*: fut. *κάμψω.* *To bend, crook, curve*, Il. 4, 486; 24, 274: esp., *γόνυ* and *γοῦνατα κ., to bend* the knees so as to sit down and rest, hence in genl. *to rest* from toil, Il. 7, 118; 19, 72: also, *κ. γούνατα χεῖράς τε, he bent* his arms and legs, i. e. *he let* them *rest* from toil, Od. 5, 453; so too, *κ. κῶλα*, Soph. O. C. 19, and then *κάμπτειν* alone, *to sit down, rest*, Ib. 85: *γόνυ κ., to bend* the knee in prayer, N. T. Pass. *to bend one's self, turn*, Theophr. —II. *to bend, turn* or *guide* a horse, etc., *round* a post, etc.: then freq. absol., *to turn round* a point or post, esp. *κ. ἄκρην, to turn, double* a headland, where *ναῦν* must be supplied, Hdt. 7, 122; also *κ. περὶ ἄκραν*, Ar. Ach. 96; also *κ. κόλπον, to wind round* the bay, Hdt. 7, 58: hence metaph. (from the double race-course, *δίαυλος*, with a *turning-post, καμπτῆρ*, at the end), *κάμπτειν βίον, to turn the middle point* of life, i. e. to draw near to its close, Soph. O. C. 91; also, *κ. βίου τέλος*, Eur. Hipp. 87.—III. in music, *make a sudden turn* or *change*, v. *καμπή* III.—IV. metaph. like Lat. *flectere, inflectere, κάμπτειν τινά, to bend* one, i. e. *to move by intreaties, change in purpose, soften*, in genl. also *to bend, humble*, Pind. P. 2, 94; and so in Pass., Aesch. Pr. 306. (Akin to *γνάμπτω, γαμψός.*)

Καμπῠλαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *crook-necked.*

Καμπῠλέω, Ion. for *κάμπτω*, dub.

Καμπύλη, ης, ἡ, *a crooked staff*, v. *καμπύλος* II.

Καμπῠλίζω, f. -ίσω,=sq.

Καμπύλλω, Ion. for *κάμπτω, to bend, crook*, Hipp., in Pass.

Καμπῠλόγραμμος, ον, (καμπύλος, γραμμή) *consisting of crooked lines* or *strokes.*

Καμπῠλοειδής, ές, (καμπύλος, εἶδος) *appearing crooked.*

Καμπῠλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *καμπύλος.*

Καμπῠλόπρυμνος, ον, (καμπύλος, πρύμνα) *with a crooked stern.*

Καμπῠλόῤῥῑν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, and *-ῥῑνος*, ον, (καμπύλος, ῥίς) *crook-nosed.*

Καμπύλος, η, ον, (κάμπτω) *bent, crooked, curved*, esp. as epith. of a bow, *κ. τόξα*, Hom.: meatph., *κ. μέλος*, an ode *of varied metre*, Simon. 43 Schneidewin.—II. *ἡ καμπύλη*, sub. *βακτηρία, a crooked staff, crook*, Lat. *lituus.* [ῠ] Hence

†Καμπύλος, ου, ὁ, *Campylus*, a river of Aetolia, Diod. S.

Καμπῠλότης, ητος, ἡ, (καμπύλος) *crookedness, curvature*, Arist. Categ.

†Καμπῠλοχος, ον, (καμπύλος, ὄχος) *with, of bent wheels, κερκίσι καμπυλόχοισι* (Lob. for *-λόχρωσι*)=*ἀρότροις*, Orph. ap. Clem. Al.

Κάμψα, ης, ἡ, also written *κάψα* and *κάμπτρα, a wicker basket*: in genl. *a case, casket*, Lat. *capsa.* Not from *κάμπτω*, but from *κάπτω, to contain*, cf. Lat. *capio, cavo.*)

†Κάμψα, ης, ἡ, *Campsa*, a city of Macedonia on the Thermaïcus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

Καμψάκης, ου, ὁ, also *καψάκης*, (κάπτω)=foreg., *κ. ἐλαίου*, LXX.: also *a liquid measure*=4 *sextarii.*

Καμψιδίαυλος, ον, (κάμπτω, δίαυλος) *turning the post and running the whole δίαυλος*, in genl. *running quickly up and down*, hence metaph. of a harp-player, *χεὶρ κ.*, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Καμψικίζω, f. -ίσω, *to speak broken language*, usu. *βαρβαρίζω*, ap. Hesych.

Καμψίον, ου, τό, dim. from *κάμψα.*

Καμψίουρος, ον, (κάμπτω, οὐρά) *bending the tail*, esp. epith. of the squirrel, *σκίουρος*, q. v.

Καμψίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, (κάμπτω, πούς) *bending the foot* or *knee*, and so *throwing one to the ground*, or, as others, *rapid, overtaking*, *κ. Ἐρινύς*, Aesch. Theb. 791.

Κάμψις, εως ἡ, (κάμπτω) *a bending, winding, curving*, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Arist., etc.

Καμψόδῡνος, ον, (κάμπτω, ὀδύνη) *bent with pain.*

Καμψός, ή, όν, (κάμπτω) *crooked, bent*, like *γαμψός.*

Κάμων, ωνος,=σκαμωνία, poet. [ᾰ]

†Κάμών, 2 aor. part. from *κάμνω.*

Κᾶν, (not *κἄν*)—I. for *καὶ ἄν*, Hes. Op. 355, and freq. in Att.—2. in Att. *κἄν* is sometimes used before *εἰ* ellipt., so that a verb used in the preceding clause must be supplied, Legg. 646 B, *πῶς δ' οὐκ κἂν [ἀκούσαιμεν], εἰ μὴ χάριν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ θαυμα εἰ* must not be taken Heind. Plat. Soph. 2 *καὶ ἐάν, and if*, Ar. Ac *even if, although*, with th as *ἐάν.*—2. *κἄν... κἄν.., ἤν δέ..*, whether.., or. *sive...*—III. for *καὶ ἐν*, be written *κάν*, without

Κάν, i. e. *κατά* sho *κὰν νόμον*, for *κὰτ νό μον*, Pind. O. 8, 103.

†Κανᾶ, ἡ, *Cana*, a vill near Capernaum, N. T.

Κᾰνάβευμα, ατος, *κάναβος* II. [ᾰ]

Κᾰνάβῐνος, η, ον, *model* or *sketch*, hence *for modelling, σῶμα κ., as to be a mere skeleton.*

Κάνᾰβος, ου, ὁ, *the round which artists mou* or plaster, etc., *a skelet* —I. *a model, sketch, rou* sculptors and painters elsewh. *πρόπλασμα*, chäol. d. Kunst, § 305 they say, comes *canva evas.*)—II. *an anatomica* the human frame, d veins, etc., Arist. H. An. 2, 6, 18.—III. meta *son*, as we say, *a skelet* 3. (Prob. from *κάννα.*

Κάναβρον, ου, τό, (κάνη) *the seat* or *body wicker carriage*, and so *this kind*, Ovid's *plaustr pea matta*, Xen. Ag. 8,

†Κάναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Canae* coast of Asia Minor in

†Κανάκη, ης, ἡ, *Cana* Aeolus, Callim. H. Ce

†Κανανίτης, ου, ὁ, (K τής, appell. of Simon,

ΚΑΝΑΣΣΩ, f. -ξω, *gurgling sound with wa* throat or in pouring i prob. only found in com *ἐκ- κανάσσω*, and these to be used in the pres. *χή, -έω, -ίζω*, etc.

†Καναστραῖος, *a* Ion. *longing to Canastrum*, Lyc.; as subst. *τὸ Κανα* q. v.

Κάναστρον, ου, τό, *veον, a wicker basket*, L —II. *an earthen vessel, τρυβλιον*, Ep. Hom. Wolf writes parox. *κά* coph. Incert. 2.

†Κάναστρον, ου, τό, promontory of the peni at the entrance of the Sinus, now *Paillari* Strab.: *τὸ Καναστραῖ τήριον*, Thuc. 4, 110: *ἄκρη*, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κᾰνᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, as metal does, Od. 19, *plash*, like water, Crati trans. *to make to ring* or *λος*, Ap. Rh.: from

Κᾰνᾰχή, ῆς, ἡ, (κανά *sound*, esp. *the ring* or *cl* Il. 16, 105, Soph. Ant. of mules, Od. 6, 82; *κ. gnashing* of teeth, Il. 19, 164, in plur. Ib. 160; *κα the sound* of flutes, Pind Soph. Tr. 642. Hence

Κᾰνᾰχηδά, adv. *with ing noise*, Hes. Th. 367, 25. [δᾰ]

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Κᾰνᾰχηδόν, adv.=foreg., Dion. P.

Κάνᾰχηπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (καναχή, πούς) *with sounding feet*, epith. of the horse, Lat. *sonipes*, Hes. ap. Plut. 2, 154 A.

Κᾰνάχης, ές, (κανάσσω) *making a sharp, ringing noise:* of the falling of water, *plashing*, κ. δάκρυ, Aesch. Cho. 152.

Κᾰνᾰχίζω, f. -ίσω,=καναχέω, Il. 12, 36, Od. 10, 399, Hes. Sc. 373.

Κᾰνᾰχός, ἡ, όν,=καναχής, *noisy*, κ. βάτραχοι, Nic.

†Κάναχος, ου, ὁ, *Canāchus*, a statuary of Sicyon, a pupil of Polycletus, Paus. 2, 10, 5.

†Κανδαῖος, ου, ὁ,=Κανδάων, Lyc.

†Κανδάκη, ης, ἡ, *Candace*, an Aethiopian queen; it was a name common to all the queens of Aethiopia, N. T.

†Κάνδασα, ων, τά, *Candasa*, a city of Caria, Polyb.

†Κανδαύλης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Candaules*, son of Myrsus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7, sqq.—2. another, Id. 7, 98.

†Κανδαονία, ας, ἡ, *Candavia*, a mountainous region of Illyria, Strab.

Κάνδαυλος ου, ὁ, also κάνδῡλος, ὁ, and κανδύλη, ἡ, a kind of *Lydian dish*, of which there were several varieties, Comici ap. Ath. 516 D, sq.

†Κανδάων, ονος, ὁ, appell. of Mars, Lyc.

Κανδύκη, ης, ἡ,=κάνδυς.

Κανδύλη, ης, ἡ, and

Κάνδῡλος, ου, ὁ, v. κάνδαυλος.

Κάνδυς, υος, ὁ, *a Median doublet* or *upper garment with sleeves*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, An. 1, 5, 8, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 246, 5: in Gramm. also κανδύκη or rather καννάκη.

Κανδύταλις, ίδος, ἡ, also κανδυτάλη, κανδυτάνη, κανδυτάνις, *a clothes press*, Hesych.

Κάνειον, ου, τό, Ion. for sq., Od. 10, 355.—II. *the lid of a vessel*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Κάνεον, ου, τό, more rarely κάνιον, q. v., Att. contr. κανοῦν, (κάνη) strictly *a basket of reed* or *cane:* then *any vessel in which any thing was served, a bread-basket, dish*, Lat. *canistrum*, Hom.; made of bronze, Il. 11, 630, of gold, Od. 10, 355; also earthenware: it was used for carrying the sacred barley, οὐλαί, at sacrifices, Od. 3, 442. [ᾰ]

Κάνη, ἡ, a rarer form for κάννα. [ᾰ]

†Κάνη, ης, ἡ, *Canē*, a promontory on the southern coast of Aeolis, opposite Lesbos, Strab.: also τὸ Κάνης ὄρος, Hdt. 7, 42.

†Κάνηθος, ου, ὁ, *Canēthus*, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. son of Abas of Euboea, Ap. Rh. 1, 78: after him a mountain in Euboea was named, Strab.: in Plut., father of Sciron, Thes. 25.

Κάνης, ητος, ἡ, (κάνη) *a mat of reeds*, such as the Athen. women took with them when they went out.—II. =κάνεον, Crates Her. 5.

Κᾰνήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάνης.

Κᾰνηφορέω, ῶ, *to be κανηφόρος, to carry the sacred basket in procession*, Ar. Lys. 646, 1194, v. κανηφόρος.

Κᾰνηφορία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *duty of a κανηφόρος*, Plat. Hipparch. 229 C. From

Κᾰνηφόρος, ον, (κάνη, φέρω) *carrying a basket.*—II. usu. ἡ κ., *the Basket-bearer*, at Athens a maiden who carried on her head a basket containing the sacred things in processions at the feasts of Ceres, Bacchus and Minerva, Ar. Ach. 242, 260: she was to be above 10 years old, wore her hair powdered and carried a string of dried figs in her hand, and had a parasol held over her: this office, which was highly honourable, was called κανηφορία, and the verb κανηφορεῖν. Female figures of this kind, supporting a basket on their head with both hands, were freq. subjects for works of art: the most celebrated were the Canephoroe of Polycletus and Scopas, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 422, 7.

Κανθάρεως, ὁ, name of a kind of *vine* from which was made οἶνος κανθαρίτης, Theophr., where there is a v. l. κανθάρεος.

Κανθαρίζω, f. -ίσω,=ταναθαρύζω, *to tremble*, Gramm.

Κανθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κάνθαρος II., *a small drinking-cup*, Plut.

Κανθάριος, ου, ὁ,=κανθάρεος, dub.

†Κανθάριος, ἡ, ἄκρα, *the prom. of Cantharus*, in Samos, Strab.

Κανθαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, name of several kinds of *beetle*, esp.—1. *the Spanish fly*, Lat. *cantharis*, Hipp.—2. *a beetle hurtful to corn*, Plat. (Com.) Ἑορτ. 2.—II. *a* kind of *fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F.

Κανθαρίτης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος) *wine made from the vine* κανθάρεως, Plin. [ῐ]

Κάνθᾰρος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *cantharus*, *a* kind of *beetle*, worshipped in Aegypt, Ar. Pac. 81, ubi v. Schol.—II. *a* sort of *drinking-cup*, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Phryn. Κωμ. 1, cf. ap. Ath. 473 sq.—III. *a* kind of *Nazian boat*, Ar. Pac. 143, cf. Meineke Menand. 122, v. κάραβος III.—IV. *a sea fish*, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Arist. H. A.—V. *a mark* or *knot* on the tongue of the Aegyptian god Apis, Hdt. 3, 28.—VI. *a* kind of *woman's ornament*, Antiph. Boeot. 4: prob. a gem, like the *scarabaei* so common among the ancient Aegyptians, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 230.

†Κάνθαρος, ου, ὁ, *Cantharus*, an Attic hero, from whom one of the smaller bays of the Piraeus was said to be named, ὁ Κανθάρου λιμήν, Ar. Pac. 145.—2. a statuary of Sicyon, Paus.—Others in A h., etc.

Καθαρώλεθρος, ὁ, (κάνθαρος, ὄλεθρος) *death-to-beetles*, as a mountainous part of Thrace near Olynthus was called, Arist. Mirab.

Κανθήλια, ων, τά, (κάνθος) Lat. *clitellae*, *a pack-saddle* for loading beasts of burden, also *the large paniers* hanging at the sides of a pack-saddle, Ar. Vesp. 169: hence *any large baskets, tubs*, etc., for carrying grapes at the vintage, etc.—II. *the wooden frame that rises in a curve at a ship's stern*, Hesych.

Κανθήλιος, ου, ὁ, (κάνθος) *a large sort of ass* for carrying burdens, *a pack-ass*, Lat. *cantherius*, Ar. Lys. 290; also as adj. with ὄνος, Plat. Symp. 221 E, cf. Ruhnk. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37.—II. metaph. *an ass, blockhead*, Lysipp. ap. Dicaearch.

Κανθίαι, ῶν, αἱ,=κανθήλια, Artemid.

Κανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small she-ass*, Hesych.: dim. from

Κάνθος, ου, ὁ, *an ass, a pack-ass.*

Κάνθος, ου, ὁ, *the corner of the eye, the apple of the eye*, Moschio ap. Stob. p. 561, 43.—II. *the felly of a wheel*, Lat. *canthus*, Persius.

†Κάνθος, ου, ὁ, *Canthus*, son of Canethus (2), an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 77.

Κανθύλη, ης, ἡ, *a swelling*, Aesch. Fr. 202.

Κάνθων, ωνος, ὁ, (κάνθος=κανθήλιος, *a pack-ass*, Ar. Vesp. 179: hence Trygaeus, in Ar. Pac. 82, calls his beetle κάνθων, with a play on κάνθαρος.

Κάνίας, ου, ὁ,=κάνεον, Hesych.

Κάνίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάνεον, Ar. Fr. 208, Crates ap. Poll. 10, 90

KA'NNA, ης, ἡ, also κάννη, strictly *a reed* or *cane*, Lat. *canna:* usu. *any thing made therefrom*, esp.—1. *a reed mat*, Lat. *cannea storea*, Ar. Vesp. 394—2. *a reed fence* round statues, shops tents and the sides of ships, elsewh γέρρα, δέρρεις, περιφράγματα.

†Κάννα, ης, ἡ, and Κάνναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Cannae*, a town of Apulia, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, Polyb. 3, 107, 2; etc.

Κανναβίζω, *to smoke with hemp:* pass. *to take a vapour-bath by means of κάνναβις*, q. v., ap. Hesych.

Καννάβῐνος, η, ον, *hempen, made of hemp*, Lat. *cannabinus*, Anth. [ᾰ]: from

Κάννᾰβις, ἡ, gen. ιος, Hdt. 4, 74, but acc. ίδα, Ibid.: later also gen. εως, (κάννα) *hemp*, Lat. *cannabis*, Hdt.—II. *any thing made of it, tow.*—2. *a hempen garment*, Lat. *stuppa.* (Germ. *Hanf*, our *hemp*, is the same word, and so in the Slavonic languages, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 110, Winning's Compar. Philology, p. 58.)

Κάνναβος, ου, ἡ,=foreg.

Κάνναθρον, ου, τό,=κάναθρον.

Καννεύσας, Ep. for κατανεύσας, v. l. Od. 15, 464, received into the text by Wolf.

Κάννη, ἡ,=κάννα.

Καννητοποιός, όν, (κάννης, ποιέω) *making mats of reeds*, Hippon. 104.

Καννόμον, worse way of writing κὰν νόμον, i. e. κατὰ νόμον, Pind.

†Κάννωνος, ου, ὁ, *Cannōnus*, an Athenian statesman, Ar. Eccl. 1089; Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 21.

Καννωτός, ἡ, όν, (κάννα) *made of reed.* also κανωτός.

Κᾰνονίας, ου, ὁ, ἄνθρωπος κ., *one as straight as a κανών, a straight, slight, well-made man*, Lat. *ad amussim factus*, Hipp.

Κᾰνονίζω, f. -ίσω, (κανών) *to make, form by rule, to measure* or *judge by rule, to rule* or *establish*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. in Gramm. *to range under a rule:* hence in pass., κανονίζεται, *it follows the rule.*—III. in Eccl., *to receive into the canon of Scripture.*

Κᾰνονικός, ή, όν, (κανών) *made by rule, regular*, esp. in Gramm.—II. in music, κ. τέχνη, *theoretical* music, in which the notes of the scale are measured acc. to the different ἁρμονίαι: also *prosody.*—III. in Eccl., *canonical, regular.* Adv. -κῶς.

Κᾰνόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κανών.

Κᾰνονίς, ίδος, ἡ, acc. to Suid.= ἐργαλεῖον καλλιγραφικόν, prob. *a ruler*, Anth.

Κᾰνόνισμα, ατος, τό, poet. for κανών, *a rule.*—II.=foreg., Anth.

Κᾰνονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a building by rule.*—II. part of a building, perh. *the frieze*, Maneth. 1, 299; 4, 151.

Κανονιστέον, verb. adj. from κανονίζω, *one must regulate* or *rule*, Luc.

Κανονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a giver of rules.*

†Κανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Canus*, a flute player, Plut.

Κᾰνοῦν, τό, Att. contr. from κάνεον.

Κάνυστρον, ου, τό, = κανίσκιον, dim. from κανίας. Lat. *canistrum.*

Κᾰνεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of καίνω.

†Καντα͡βρία, ας, ἡ, *Cantabria, the country of the Cantabri* in Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab.: and

†Καντα͡βρῐκός, ή, όν, *Cantabrian*, Strab.: also Καντάβριος: from

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†Κάνταβροι, ων, οἱ, *the Cantabri*, a powerful nation in north of Hispania, Strab.

†Καντάβαρις, ιος, ὁ, *Cantabaris*, a Persian, Ath. 416 B.

†Κάντιον, ου, τό, (ἀκρωτήριον) *Cantium Promontorium*, the eastern point of Britain now *North Foreland*, Strab.

†Κανυσῖνος, η, ον, *of Canusium*, Ath. 97 E. From

†Κανύσιον, ου, τό, *Canusium*, a city of Daunia in Italy, Strab.

Κᾶνῶ, fut. of *καίνω*.

†Κανωβικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Canobus*; *στόμα*, Hdt. 2, 15, 113, etc., *διώρυξ*, Strab.

†Κανωβίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., *ἀκτή*, Plut. Sol. 26.

†Κανωβίτης, ου, ὁ, and Κανωβεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Canobus*, Paus.; former also adj.=Κανωβικός, Anth.: from

Κάνωβος, ου, ὁ, also Κάνωπος, ου, ὁ, *Canobus*, a town in Lower Aegypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile (which received its name from it), notorious for its luxury, Aesch. Pr. 846; Hdt. 2, 97; etc.: hence Κανωβίζω, *to live like a Canobian, live luxuriously*, and Κανωβισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *luxurious living*, Strab.

Κᾶνών, όνος, ὁ, (κάνη, κάννα) *any straight rod* or *pole*, esp. to keep a thing upright or straight, to regulate and order it: hence—1. in Il. 8, 193; 13, 407, *κανόνες* are *parts of the shield*, either *the diagonal rods* round the ends of which ran the rim, or *two cross rods* at top and bottom to which the holding-strap (*τελαμών*) was fixed, instead of the later *ὄχανον* or handle.—2. *a rod* or *bar used in weaving*, acc. to some *the breast-beam*, acc. to others, *the shuttle* or *quill* for unrolling the yarn, Il. 23, 761, Ar. Thesm. 822.—3. *any rod used for measuring, a carpenter's rule*, also *a rule for finding vertical* or *horizontal* position, *a plumb-line* or *level*, v. Valck. Hipp. p. 218 sq.—4. *the beam* or *tongue of the balance*, Anth.—5. *a curtain-rod*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.—6. *κανόνες* were *the keys* or *stops of the flute*, A. P. 9, 365.—II. metaph. like Lat. *regula* and *norma*, *any thing that serves to fix, regulate, determine* other things, *a rule*, Lat. *norma*, Eur. Hec. 602, El. 52: so the Δορυφόρος of Polycletus was called *κανών*, as *a rule* or *model* of beautiful proportion, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120, 4: so too in music the monochord was called, as *the basis* of all the musical intervals: also in Gramm. and Rhet., *κανόνες* were *general rules* or *principles*: and in chronology, *κανόνες χρονικοί* were *chief epochs* or *eras*, which served to determine all intermediate dates, Dion. H.—2. esp. in Alexandr. Gramm., collections of the old Greek authors were called *κανόνες*, as being *models* of excellence, *classics*, Ruhnk. Hist. Crit. Orat. Graec. p. xciv., cf. Quinctil. Inst. Rhet. 10, 1, 54, 59: and so in Eccl., the books received by the Church as the rule of faith and practice, *the canonical* scriptures.

Κάνωπον, ου, τό, *the elder-flower*, Lat. *sambucus*.

Κάνωπος, ου, ὁ, v. Κάνωβος.

Κᾶνωτός, ή, όν, v. καννωτός.

Κάξ, contr. from *καὶ ἓξ*.

†Καούαροι, ων, οἱ, *the Cabares*, a people in Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

Κάπ, shortd. Ep. for *κατὰ π.*, *κὰπ πεδίον*, Il. 6, 201, and before *φ*, *κὰπ φάλαρα*, Il. 16, 106.

Κᾶπάναξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, (*καπάνη*) *the wood at the sides of a chariot-seat*. [πᾶ]

†Καπανεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Capaneus*, son of Hipponous, father of Sthenelus, one of the Seven against Thebes, Il. 2, 564; Aesch., etc.

Κᾶπάνη, ης, ἡ, (κάπη) strictly *a crib* or *manger*: also *a Thessalian chariot*, for *ἀπήνη*, Xenarch. Σκύθ. 2: and *the cross piece in a chariot-seat*, Poll.—II. *a felt helmet*, ap. Hesych.. [πᾶ]

†Καπανηϊάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Capaneus*, i. e. Sthenelus, Il. 5, 109.

†Καπανήϊος, ὁ, *of Capaneus*, *υἱός*,= foreg., Il. 4, 367.

Κᾶπᾰνικός, ή, όν, (καπάνη) *belonging to a Thessalian chariot*: hence metaph. *splendid, stately, δεῖπνα*, Ar. Fr. 413.

†Καπάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Capaton*, a Locrian, Thuc. 3, 103.

†Καπέδουνον, ου, τό, *Capedūnum*, a city of Illyria, Strab.

Κάπειτα, contr. from *καὶ ἔπειτα*, *and then*, i. e. *and secondly, and further*.

†Καπερναούμ, ἡ, and Καφαρναούμ, ἡ, *Capernaum*, a flourishing city of Galilee, N. T.

Καπέτις, ιδος, ἡ,=*χοῖνιξ*, Polyaen., cf. *καπίθη*.

Κάπετος, ου, ἡ, (σκάπτω, for *σκάπετος*) *a ditch, trench*, Il. 15, 356; *a vault, grave*, Il. 24, 797; in genl. *a hollow, hole*, Il. 18, 564, also in Soph. Aj. 1403: in Hipp., *a hole* to receive a bolt, Foës. Oecon.

†Καπετωλιον, Καπετωλίς, v. Καπιτώλιον, etc.

ΚΑ΄ΠΗ, ης, ἡ, *a crib* for the food of cattle, *manger*, Il. 8, 434, Od. 4, 40, both times in dat. plur. *κάπῃσι*: *κάπηθεν, away from the crib*, Lyc. (v. sub *κάπτω*.) [ᾰ]

Κᾰπηλεία, ας, ἡ, (καπηλεύω) *retail trade*, esp. *a dealing in provisions, tavern-keeping*, Plat. Legg. 849 D.

Κᾰπηλεῖον, ου, τό, *the shop of a κάπηλος*, esp. *a tavern*, Lat. *caupona*, Ar. Eccl. 154, Isocr. 149 D.

Κᾰπηλευτης, οῦ, ὁ, (καπηλεύω)= *κάπηλος*. Hence

Κᾰπηλευτικός, ή, όν,=καπηλικός, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Κᾰπηλεύω, *to be a κάπηλος*, or *retail dealer, drive a petty trade, sell by retail*, absol. Hdt. 1, 155; 2, 35: c. acc., *κ. πράγματα*, Id. 3, 89: hence metaph., *κ. τὰ μαθήματα, to sell* learning *by retail, higgle in* philosophy, Plat. Prot. 313 D; and so in Aesch. Theb. 545, *κ. μάχην, to make a trade* of war, *play petty tricks* in war, Ennius' *bellum cauponari*: also *to adulterate*, as tavern-keepers do wines, N. T.: *to give out as genuine, palm off*, like Lat. *venditare*, Valck. Hipp. 952.

Κᾰπηλικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a κάπηλος, like one*, and so *tricky, knavish*: *ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη*,=καπηλεία, Plat. Soph. 223 D. Adv. -κῶς, hence *κ. ἔχειν*, to play *roguish tricks*, play *the knave*, Ar. Plut. 1063.

Κᾰπήλιον, ου, τό,=καπηλεῖον.

Κᾰπήλις, ιδος, ἡ, also -λίς, ίδος, fem. of *κάπηλος*, Lat. *copa*, Ar. Thesm. 317, Plut. 435. [κᾰ]

Κᾰπηλοδυτης, ου, ὁ, (κάπηλος, δύω) *a tavern-lounger*.

Κάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (κάπτω, κάπη) strictly *one who sells provisions*: then *any retail dealer, petty tradesman, huckster, higgler*, Lat. *caupo, propola*, Hdt. 1, 94, etc.; opp. to *ἔμπορος*, the wholesale-dealer, importer, Lat. *mercator*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 42: esp. *a tavern-keeper, publican*: freq. in compds., *βιβλιο-, ἱματιο-, σιτοκάπηλος*.—II. from the popular character of *κάπηλοι, a cheat, rogue, knave*, as adj. *ος, ον, cheating*: *τεχνήματα*, Aesch. Fr.

Κᾶπητόν, οῦ, τό, (κά later Lat. *capitum*.

Κάπί, contr. from *καὶ*

Κάπια, ων, τά, *onions* Hesych.

Καπίθη, ης, ἡ, (κάπτ containing two *χοίνικες* sia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 6. *κάπτω, to contain*, like *pio*, cf. *καπέτις*.

†Καπιτώλιον, ου, τό, *Capitol*, in Rome, Poly *πετώλιον*. Hence

†Καπιτώλιος, α, ον, a or *belonging to the Capit* Polyb.; Dion. H.: and

†Καπιτωλίς, ίδος, ἡ, p foreg., in Anth. Καπετω

Καπνέιω, poet. for *κα into smoke, burn*, Nic.

Καπνέλαιον, ου, τό, flowing naturally from t

Κάπνεος or -νεως, Arist. Gen. An., and Th

Κάπνη, ἡ,=καπνοδό 143.

Καπνηλός, όν, *smok smelling of smoke*, Nic.

Καπνίας, ου, ὁ, (κα *full of smoke*.—II. *κ. οἶ that had a smoky taste* been long hung up in s old wine, Lat. *venum f* better perh., wine *made κάπνεος*, Pherecr. Pers Näke Choeril. p. 52.

Καπνιάω, ῶ, *to smoke*, νος, *to smoke* a bee-hive.

Καπνίζω, f. -ίσω A νός) *to make smoke*: and *light a fire*, Il. 2, 399.— *blacken with smoke*, De Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F: ζομαι, *to be affected by from it*, Arist. Probl.

Καπνίον, ου, τό, dim νός.

Καπνικός, ή, όν, *smok*

Κάπνιος, ου, ἡ, also c. aut sine *ἀμπελος*, *with smoke-coloured grape* and *καπνίας*.—II. *ἡ κ.*, mitory, Lat. *fumaria*, Dio

Κάπνῐσις, εως, ἡ, *smoking*, Anth.

Κάπνισμα, ατος, τό, *smoke*, i. e. *incense*.

Καπνιστέον, verb. ad νίζω, *one must smoke*.

Καπνιστός, ή, όν, (κα Ath. 153 C.—2. *made fra*

Καπνίτης, ὁ,=κάπνιο

Καπνοβότης, ὁ, (καπν καπνοπάτης, (πάομαι) *smoke*, dub. in Strab. for

Καπνοδόκη, ης, ἡ,= Ion. and Att., Hdt. 4, 10 Lob. Phryn. 307.

Καπνοδοχεῖον, ου, τό

Καπνοδοχη, ης, ἡ, (κ μαι) strictly *a smoke-rece the ceiling* or *roof for the through*, Hdt. 8, 137.

Καπνοδόχος, ον, (καπ *receiving smoke*.

Καπνοειδής, ές, (καπν *smoke, smoke-coloured*, A

Καπνοπάτης, ου, ὁ, v.

Καπνοποιός, όν, (κα *making smoke, smoky*.

ΚΑΠΝΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Hom.: metaph. *καπνοῦ* Ant. 1170, for things w cf. Ar. Nub. 320, Plat. (In the Lat. form *cap-*

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and υ appears; both of which are found in some Slavonic languages, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 205.)

Καπνοσφρίντης, ου, ὁ, (καπνός, ὀσφραίνομαι) *one who snuffs up smoke*, epith. of a miser, Alciphr.

Καπνοφόρος, ον, (καπνός, φέρω) *causing smoke.*

Καπνόω, ῶ, (καπνός) *to turn into smoke, burn*: pass. *to be burnt to ashes*, Pind. P. 5, 111, Eur. Tro. 8.

Καπνώδης, ες, (καπνός, εἶδος) *like smoke, smoky*, Theophr.: in genl. *dark, dusky*, Lac. Adv. -δῶς.

†**Κάπος, ου, ὁ,** Dor. for κῆπος.

Κάπος, ὁ, Aeol. *κάπυς, breath*, only in Gramm.

Κάππα, τό, v. sub K.

Καππᾰδόκης, ου, ὁ, *a Cappadocian*, Hdt. 5, 49; 7, 72; usu. later **Καππάδοξ, οκος, ὁ,** Xen.; etc.

†**Καππαδοκία, ας, ἡ,** *Cappadocia*, a country of Asia Minor between Pontus and Cilicia, Strab.

Καππᾰδοκίζω, *to favour the Cappadocians*, App.—II. *to play the Cappadocian*, i. e. *play the coward* or *knave*, Anth., in pass.: and

†**Καππαδοκικός, ή, όν,** *Cappadocian*, Dio C.: and

†**Καππαδόκισσα, ης, ἡ,** fem. to **Καππαδόκης**, Strab.: from

Καππάδοξ, οκος, ὁ, later usu. form for **Καππαδόκης**,† *a Cappadocian.*—II. *the Cappadox*, a tributary of the Halys, on the borders of Cappadocia and Galatia, Luc. [πᾰ̄]

Καππάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 668 A.

Κάππᾰρις, εως, ἡ, *the caper plant*: also its fruit, *the caper*, Lat. *capparis*, Antiph. Bomb. 3. (But the Sanscr. *caphâri* is our *ginger*, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 423.)

Κάππεσον, ες, ε, Ep. for *κατέπ.*, aor. 2 act. of *καταπίπτω*, Hom.

Καποφόρος, ον, (κάππα, φέρω) of a horse, *marked with a κάππα*, cf. *κοππατίας*; some read *κοππαφόρος*, Luc.

Καππῠρίζω, for *καταπυρίζω, to catch, take fire*, only in Theocr. 2, 24, where indeed Valck. would read *καπνὸς εὖσα* instead of *καππυρίσασα*, but without sufficient grounds.

Καππώτας, α, ὁ, v. λεύς.

Καπρᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, contr. for *καπρέα, lewdness*, Hesych., cf. Bach Philet. 32.

Κάπραινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of *κάπρος, a wild sow.*—II. metaph. *a lewd woman*, Phryn. (Com.) Μοῦσ. 3.

Καπράω, ῶ, (κάπρος) strictly of sows, *to want the boar*, Lat. *subare*: hence in genl. *to be lewd* or *lecherous*, Ar. Plut. 1024; also *καπριάω, καπρίζω, καπρώζω.*

Καπρεά, ᾶς, ἡ, or better *καπριά, ᾶς, ἡ, the ovary of a sow* or *camel*, which may be cut out to prevent their breeding, Arist. H. A.

†**Καπρέαι, ῶν, αἱ,** or **Καπρέαι, Capreae**, now *Capri*, an island on the coast of Campania, Strab.

Κάπρειος, α, ον, (κάπρος) *belonging to* or *like a wild boar*, Lat. *aprinus*, Nonn.

Καπριά, ἡ, v. *καπρεά.*

†**Καπρία, ας, ἡ, Capria**, a lake of Pamphylia, Strab.

Καπριάω, ῶ, and *καπρίζω*, = *καπράω*, Arist. H. A.

Κάπριος, ου, ὁ, poet. for *κάπρος, a wild boar*, Il. 11, 414; 12, 42; also, σῦς *κάπριος*, Il. 11, 293; 17, 282.—II. as adj. *κάπριος, ον*, = *κάπρειος, like a wild boar*, *καπρίους ἔχειν τὰς πρῴρας*, Hdt. 3, 59.

Καπρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *κάπρος*: hence = sq. II, Crobyl. ap. Ath. 107 F.

ΚΑΠΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the boar*, esp. the wild boar, Hom., who also has σῦς *κάπρος*.—II. *a sea-fish* that makes a grunting noise, Philem. p. 384.—III. Lat. *membrum virile*? (Cf. Lat. *caper*, Germ. *Eber*; though the Lat. *caper* is *a goat*, both perh. so called from the notion of *καπράω*, which is commonly attributed to both.)

†**Κάπρος, ου, ὁ,** *the Caprus*, a tributary of the Maeander in Greater Phrygia, Strab.—2. a river of Assyria, the lesser *Zab*, Id.—II. the harbour of Stagira in the peninsula Chalcidice, and a small island in front of it, Strab.

Καπροφάγος, ον, (κάπρος, φαγεῖν) *eating boar's flesh*, epith. of Diana, Hesych.

Καπροφόνος, ον, (κάπρος, φονεύω) *killing wild boars, κύων*, Anth.

Καπρώζω, = *καπράω*, Scler. ap. Ath. 402 B.

Καπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, in Theophr., *an earthen tube*: but prob. a mistake for *καλυπτήρ.*

Κάπτω, (lengthd. from root ΚΑΠ-, which appears in *κάπη*, Lat. *capio*) fut. *κάψω, to eat quick, swallow* or *gulp down*, of solids, Ar. Av. 245; and of liquids, Xenarch. Porph. 3: for its expressing still greater greediness than *φαγεῖν*, cf. Ar. Pac. 7. (Cf. also Germ. *schnappen, happen*, our *snap.*)

†**Καπύαι, αἱ,** = **Καφύαι**, Strab.

†**Καπυανοί, ὦν, οἱ,** = **Καπυηνοί**, Polyb.

†**Καπύη, ης, ἡ,** the city *Capua* in Campania. Polyb. 2, 17, 1.

†**Καπυηνοί, ῶν, οἱ,** *the inhab. of Capua, the Capuans*, Polyb. 9, 5, 6; also **Καπυήσιοι, οἱ,** Id. 7, 1, 1.

Κᾰπύρια, ων, τά, and

Κᾰπυρίδια, ων, τά, a kind of *cakes*, Ath.

Κᾰπῠρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (καπυρός) *to breathe dry, warm air*: in genl. *to enjoy one's self, live luxuriously*, Strab. Hence

Κᾰπῠριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a debauchee*, Strab.

Κᾰπῠρός, ά, όν, *dried by the air, dry, dried*, κ. *κρέα*, Antiph. Parasit. 2; *ἄλευρον καὶ ἄλφιτον κ.*, Arist. Probl.—2. act. *drying, parching*, κ. *νόσος, a parching, burning* sickness, of love, Theocr. 2, 85.—II. metaph. of sound, *καπυρὸν γελᾶν*, to laugh *loud*, Anth., etc.: so also poets are described as having κ. *στόμα*, a loud, clear-sounding song, Theocr. 7, 37; Mosch. 3, 94: κ. *συρίζειν*, to play *clearly* on the Syrinx, Luc.; *ᾠδαὶ κ.*, *rude* comic songs, opp. to *ἐσπουδασμέναι*; cf. *κραμβαλέος.* (Not for *κατάπυρος*, but from *κάπω, καπύω*, from the drying effects of wind, like *αὖος* from **ἄω, ἄημι*, but cf. Herm. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 59.) Hence

Κᾰπῠρόω, ῶ, *to dry, parch*: pass. *to become dry* or *parched*, Strab.

Καπυρώδης, ες, (καπυρός, εἶδος) *of a dry nature, dry*, Phot.

Κάπυς, Aeol. for *κάπος.*

†**Κάπυς, υος, ὁ, Capys**, son of Assaracus, father of Anchises, Il. 20, 239.

Κᾰπύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*κάπω*) *to breathe, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχὴν ἐκάπυσσεν*, she *gasped* away her soul, Il. 22, 467, (where however it is not meant of *expiring*, but of the death *ruckle* in the throat, like Lat. *animam agebat*, cf. Q. Sm. 6, 523); a rare poet. word, perh. akin to *καπνός, vapour*, cf. *κεκαφηώς, κάπος.* [ῠ̄ in all tenses.]

Καπφάλαρα, worse form for *κὰπ φάλαρα* for *κατὰ φ.*, only Il. 16, 106

Κάπων, ωνος, ὁ, *a capon*, Lat. *capo*,

Κάρ, for *κατά* before *ῥ, κὰρ ῥόον*, Il. 12, 33, *κάρ ῥα*, Il. 20, 421.

ΚΑ᾽Ρ, seemingly an old word = *θρίξ, the hair of the head*, akin to *κάρα*, hence Il. 9, 378, *τίω δέ μιν ἐν κᾱρὸς αἴσῃ*, I value him not at *a hair's worth.* Deriv. uncertain, but prob. from same root with *ἀκαρής*, so that *ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ* answers to the Lat. *nec hili*: some ancients made it Dor. for *κηρός*, I esteem (i. e. hate) him as *death*, like *ἴσον ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ*, Il. 3, 454; others wrote *ἐν Καρὸς αἴσῃ*, I hold him as *a Carian*, i. e. *lightly*: but this refers to a later proverb (cf. sq.), and in both these cases, it would have *ᾱ̆*.—II. also for *κάρα, κάρη, head*, in phrases *ἐπὶ κάρ, head*-long, like *κατώκαρα*, Il. 16, 392; and *ἀνὰ κάρ upwards*, Hipp. But these are now usu. written *ἐπικάρ, ἀνακάρ.*

Κάρ, ὁ, gen. **Κᾱρός**, plur. **Κᾶρες**, *a Carian*, Il. 2, 867; in later times despised as mercenaries, Valck. Hdt. 5, 66, Hemst. Ar. Plut. Arg. p. 6, sq.: hence proverb., *ἐν Καρὶ* or *ἐν τῷ Καρὶ κινδυνεύειν*, to make the risk *on a Carian*, Lat. *experimentum facere in corpore vili*, Musgr. Eur. Cycl. 647; cf. Schol. Plat. Laches 187 B; so too *δεῖ ἐν Καρὶ τὴν πεῖραν γίγνεσθαι*, Polyb. 10, 32, 11; hence in full, *ἐν τῷ Καρὶ καὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν σώμασι κινδυνεύειν*, Aristid. 1, p. 163; but the same proverb meant also to undertake a risk with the help of others, Ruhnk. Praef. Hesych. 2. p. 7, Cic. Flacc. 27. [ᾰ̆ only in very late writers, Jac. A. P. p. 441.] Fem. **Κάειρα** [ᾰ̆].

†**Κάρ,** gen. **Κᾱρός**, ὁ, *Car*, son of Phoroneus, brother of Mysus and Lydus, from whom Caria was said to be named, Hdt. 1, 171.

ΚΑ᾽ΡΑ᾽, τό, Ion., and in Hom. *κάρη* [ᾰ̆], indecl.: *the head*, of men and animals, oft. in Hom., only in nom. or acc. sing.: *the face*, Soph. O. C. 285, El. 1310: also in genl. *the head, top* of anything, e. g. a mountain, Hes. Th. 42; of a tree, Soph. Fr. 24; *the edge* or *brim* of a cup, Soph. O. C. 473, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, 6; but rare in such signfs.: in Att. poets it serves, like *κεφαλή* and Lat. *caput*, as periphr. for *a person*, Οἰδίπου, Ἰοκάστης *κάρα* for Οἰδίπους, Ἰοκάστη, etc. Later writers supplied the defect. cases, as if *κάρη* were of decl. 1, viz., *κάρης, κάρῃ, κάρην*, Theogn. 1018, Mosch. 4, 74, cf. Valck. Fr. Callim. p. 130; so too we have *κάρᾳ* as dat. of *κάρα* in Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 1272, but that is neut., not fem.: acc. *κάραν*, Aesop. 94, Schneid. cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 50, 9: lastly in H. Hom. Cer. 12, we find the regul. contr. Ep. nom. plur. *κάρᾱ* (for *κάρη* in Il. 10, 259, and *κάρα*, in Soph. Ant. 291, need not be taken as plur.) The Ep. gen. and dat. *κάρητος, κάρητι* [ᾰ̆], Il. 15, 75, Od. 6, 230, must be taken as supplementary to *κάρη*, and from these again came the fuller forms *κᾰρήατος, κᾰρήατι*, plur. *κᾰρήατα*, Il.; for there is no need to assume a nom. *κάρηαρ, κάρητος* being formed by anal. from *κάρη* as *σώματος* from *σῶμα, μέλιτος* from *μέλι*, etc.: add to these the cases formed from **κράς, κράας*, qq. v. and cf. the lengthd. form *κάρηνον.* (Prob. akin to Sanscr. *çiras, cirsha*, cf. *κόρση*: also prob. to *κάρ, hair*, as also to *cerebrum*, Germ.

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Gehirn, as also to κέρας, *cornu*, *horn*, and to κόρυς.)

Κᾰράβιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάραβος in all signfs. [ρᾰ]

Κᾰρᾰβίς, ίδος, ἡ,=κάραβος: esp. *a kind of crab*, Gal.

Κᾰρᾰβοειδής, ές, (κάραβος, εἶδος) *like a* κάραβος, Arist. Part. An.

Κᾰρᾰβοπρόςωπος, ον, (κάραβος, πρόςωπον) *with the face of a* κάραβος, Luc.

ΚΑ΄ΡΑΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a kind of beetle, the stag-beetle*, Lat. *scarab-aeus*, also καράμβιος and κεράμβυξ.—II. a prickly kind of *crab*, Lat. *carabus*, *locusta*, Epich. p. 27, Ar. Fr. 302, etc.—III. a kind of *light ship*, still called κάραβι, cf. κέρκουρος, κάνθαρος. (Cf. our *crab*, Germ. *krebs*, Lat. *scarabaeus*; also Grem. *krabbeln*, *to crawl*: in Sanscr. *çarabha* is *a locust*. [κᾰ]

Κᾰραβώδης, ες,=καραβοειδής, *like a* κάραβος, Arist. H. A.

Κᾰρᾰδοκέω, ῶ, (κάρα, δοκεύω) strictly, *to watch with outstretched head, watch eagerly* or *anxiously*, τι, Hdt. 7, 163, 168, cf. 8, 67; also κ. εἴς τινα, *to look eagerly at one*, Ar. Eq. 663. Hence

Κᾰρᾰδοκία, ας, ἡ, *eager expectation*, v. l. N. T.

Κᾰραιβαράω, ῶ,=καρηβαρέω, dub.

Κᾰρακάλλιον, also καράκαλλον, ου, τό, *a hood*, Lat. *caracalla*, *cucullus*.

†Κάραλις, ἡ, *Caralis*, a city of Sardinia, now *Cagliari*, Strab. with v. l. Κάλαρις.

†Κᾰράμβις, εως and ιδος, ἡ, *Carambis*, a promontory of Paphlagonia, Strab.; Ap. Rh. 2, 361.

†Κάρανα, ων, τά, *Carana*, a city of Galatia, Strab.

Κᾰρᾰνιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κάρα) *touching the head, beheading*, κ. δίκη, Aesch. Eum. 177.

Κᾰρᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κάρα)=foreg., κ. μόρος, Eur. Rhes. 817.

†Καρανῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Κάρανα, *of* or *belonging to Carana*, χώρα, Strab.

Κᾰρᾰνον, ου, τό, Dor. and Att. for κάρηνον.

Κᾰρᾰνος, ου, ὁ, *a head, chieftain, chief*, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 3. (Akin to κάρα, as κάρηνον to κάρη) [κᾰ] Hence

†Κᾰρᾰνος, ου, ὁ, Ion. Κάρηνος, *Carānus*, a Heraclid of Argos, founder of the Macedonian kingdom, Plut.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 7, 173.—3. one of the commanders of Alexander, Arr. An. 3, 28, 2.

Κᾰρᾰνόω, ῶ, (κάρανος) like κεφαλαιόω, *to accomplish, achieve*, Aesch. Cho. 528, 705.

Κᾰρᾰτομέω, ῶ, *to cut off the head, behead*, Eur. Rhes. 586: hence

Κᾰρᾰτόμησις, εως, ἡ, and κᾰρᾰτομία, ας, ἡ, *a beheading*.

Κᾰρᾰτομος, ον, (κάρα, τέμνω) *beheaded*, Τοργών, Eur. Alc. 1118: κ. ἐρημία νεανίδων, i. e. their slaughter, Id. Tro. 564.—2. *cut off from the head*, κ. χλιδαί, one's *shorn* locks, Soph. El. 52.—II. parox. καρατόμος, ον, act., *beheading*, c. gen. κ. Ἑλλάδος, Lyc. [ρᾰ]

Καρβάζω, and

Καρβαΐζω,=βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.

Καρβάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, ἡ,=κάρβανος, καρβᾶνα αὐδήν, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 118.

Καρβανίζω,=βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.: from

Κάρβᾰνος, ον,=βάρβαρος, *outlandish, foreign*, Aesch. Supp. 129, Ag. 1061.

Κάρβᾰσα, ων, τά, *linen sails, canvass*, Lat. *carbasa*, v. κάρπασος.

Καρβάτιναι, ῶν, αἱ, also καρπάτιναι, *shoes of undressed leather, brogues*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14, and Lat. *crepidae carbatinae* of Catull.: strictly fem. from

Καρβάτινος, ίνη, ινον, *made of undressed leather*. [ᾰ]

Καρβᾰτιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *an engine for throwing missiles*, Math. Vett.

†Καρβίλιος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Carvilius*, Plut.

†Κάρβινα, ἡ, *Carbina*, a small town of Apulia; hence οἱ Καρβινᾶται, *the inhab. of Carbina*, Ath. 522 E.

†Κάρβων, ωνος, ὁ, the Lat. *Carbo*, Strab.

†Κάρδακες, ων, οἱ, v. sub Κάρδαξ.

Καρδᾰμίλη, ης, ἡ, also καρδαμύλη or παρδαμάλη, a kind of Persian *loaf* or *cake made of* κάρδαμον, Ath.

Καρδᾰμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κάρδαμον) *to be like cress*, hence metaph., like κάρδαμον βλέπειν, *to look sharp* or *stinging*, but τί καρδαμίζεις; Why *chatter so much about cresses* (i. e. about nothing)? Ar. Thesm. 617.

Καρδᾰμίνη, ἡ,=sq., Diosc.

Καρδᾰμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κάρδαμον) *a cress-like herb*, also ἰβηρίς, λεπίδιον or σισύμβριον, Plut.

Καρδᾰμογλύφος, ον, (γλύφω) *cress-scraping*. [ῠ]

Κάρδᾰμον, ου, τό, a kind of *cress*, Lat. *nasturtium*, both *the herb*, and *the seed*, which was bruised and eaten like our mustard, esp. by the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8: used also in plur.: metaph., κ. βλέπειν, to look cress, i. e. to look sharp and stinging, Ar. Vesp. 455, cf. ναπὺ, ὁριμὺ βλέπειν.

Καρδαμόσπορον, ου, τό, (κάρδαμον, σπείρω) *cress-seed*, Galen.

†Καρδᾰμύλη, ης, ἡ, *Cardamȳle*, a city of Messenia, under Agamemnon, assigned to Laconia by Augustus, now *Scardamoula*, Il. 9, 150; Hdt. 8, 73; Strab.—2. a town in Chios on N. E. coast, (or a small island near), Thuc. 8, 24. [ῠ]

Καρδαμύσσω,=σκαρδαμύσσω.

Καρδάμωμον, ου, τό, *the spice cardamom*, Lat. *cardamomum*, Theophr. [δά]

Κάρδαξ, ακος, ὁ, usu. in plur., *foreign mercenaries* among the Persians, †Arr. An. 2, 8, 6; cf. Polyb. 5, 79, 11†; cf. Κάρ.

ΚΑΡΔΙΑ, ας, ἡ, poet. κρᾶδία, Ion. καρδίη and in Hom. usu. κρᾰδίη, καρδίη being found only in the line Il. 2, 452, though this is twice repeated.—I. *the heart*, as the seat of life, Il. 13, 282, 442: hence—II. metaph. like Lat. *cor* and our *heart*, as the seat of feeling, passion, impulse, etc., esp. of anger, Il. 9, 646; of courage, Il. 1, 225; 2, 452, etc.; of joy and sorrow, Il. 1, 395, Od. 4, 548, etc.: also the seat of thought, like θυμός, *the mind*, Il. 21, 441; hence Hom. often joins κραδίη καὶ θυμός, and so, καρδία ψυχή τε, Eur. Alc. 837: ἀπὸ καρδίας λέγειν, like Lat. *ex animo*, to speak *freely*, Eur. I. A. 475. Cf. the equiv. ἦτορ.—III. *the cardiac extremity of the stomach*: in genl. *the stomach*, Thuc. 2, 49: hence—2. in genl. *any vessel* or *hollow*, κ. τῆς κλεψύδρας, Arist. Probl.—IV. *the heart in wood*, *pith*, Theophr.: also ἐγκάρδιον. (Cf. Sanscr. *hrid*, (κραδία) Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, Germ. *herz*, our *heart*, etc.: κέαρ, κῆρ is a shortd. form.) [sometimes used as a dissyll., Aesch. Sept. 288, Supp. 71, cf. Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. p. 54.]

†Καρδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Καρδίη, *Cardia*, a city in the Thracian Hdt. 6, 33; 9, 115.

Καρδιακός, ή, όν, (κ *ing to the heart, hearty* διαλγής, Diosc. Adv Emp.

Καρδιαλγέω, ῶ, to *burn* or *the stomach-ache*

Καρδιαλγής, ές, (κ *having the heart-burn ache*, Gal. Hence

Καρδιαλγία, ας, ἡ, *the stomach-ache*. Hen

Καρδιαλγικός, ή, ό *accompanied by*, or *cau ache*, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς

†Καρδιᾶνός, ή, όν, lo (Καρδία) *of* or *belong Cardian*, Xen.; Dem. διανῶν πόλις=Καρδία

Καρδιᾶτις, ίδος, ἡ, name for the number

Καρδιάω, ῶ,=καρδι

Καρδιοβολέομαι, *stricken in heart, to be ver* from

Καρδιοβόλος, ον, (κ *striking the heart*.—2. *upon the heart* or *stomac* τα, Aretae.

Καρδιογνώστης, ου γιγνώσκω) *Knower of*

Καρδιόδηκτος ον, (κ *gnawing* or *grieving the* Aesch. Ag. 1471.

Καρδιοειδής, ές, (κα *the heart*.

Καρδιοκολάπτης, κολάπτω) *one who pier*

Καρδιόπληκτος, ον, σω) *heart-stricken, pani*

Καρδιοπονέω, ῶ, to esp. from fear, Eccl.

Καρδιόπονος, ον, ό νος) *pain at heart*, Gal

Καρδιουλκέω, ῶ, (κ *draw the heart out of th crifice*, Luc. Hence

Καρδιουλκία, ας, ἡ, διουλκεῖν, Clem. Al.

Καρδιουργέω, ῶ,=κ

Καρδιοφαγέω, ῶ, to from

Καρδιοφάγος, ον, (κ *eating the heart*.

Καρδιοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, λαξ) *a breast-plate*, Pol

Καρδιόω, ῶ, *to stri* LXX.

Καρδιωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, Hipp.

Καρδίωξις, εως, ἡ,=

Καρδιώσσω, Att. -τ γέω, *to have the stomach-* prob. l. Ar. Fr. 329: in βουλιμιῶν.

Καρδοπεῖον, ου, τό, *kneading-trough*, καρδο σικάπη, *a muzzle*, Ar.

†Καρδοπίων, ωνος, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp.

Καρδοπογλύφος, γλύφω) *hollowing out* or other *wood-utensils*, 3. [ῠ]

Κάρδοπος, ου, ἡ, *a* or in genl. *any woode* Hom. 15, 6; equiv. t Ran. 1159.

Κάρδος, ου, ἡ, the *thistle*, Ath.

†Καρδούχιος, α, ον, *Carduchian*, Xen.; fro

Καρδοῦχοι, ων, οἱ, race of mountaineers o of the Tigris on the bo nia and Assyria, the Xen. An. 3, 5, 15.

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†Κάρδυς, υος, ὁ, *Cardys*, father of Clymenus, Paus.

Κάρειρον, ου, τό, poet. for *κάρα*, *κάρη*, dub. in Nic.

†Καρεῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Careōtis*, name of a fabulous fountain, Luc.

Κάρη, τά, Ion. and Hom. for *κάρα*, q. v., *the head*, Il. [ᾰ]

* Κάρηαρ, a nom., assumed for the Ep. forms *καρήατος*, *καρήατι*, *καρήατα*, but needlessly, cf. *κάρα*.

Κᾰρηβάρεια, ας, ἡ, *heaviness in the head, head-ache*, Hipp.: also *καρηβαρία* and *καρηβάρησις*: from

Κᾰρηβᾰρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be heavy in the head, have a bad head-ache*: hence *to hang the head*, also, *τὴν κεφαλὴν κ.*, Arist. Part. An.: Att. *-ρῶ*, Theophr. Odor. 46, cf. *καρηβαρώω*: from

Κᾰρηβᾰρής, ές, (*κάρη*, *βαρύς*) *heavy in the head*, Synes. Hence

Κᾰρηβάρησις, εως, ἡ, and *κᾰρηβᾰρία*, ας, ἡ, = *καρηβάρεια*.

Κᾰρηβᾰρώω, ῶ, = *καρηβαρέω*, Ar. Fr. 625, where Lob. Phryn. 80 reads *καρηβαρᾶν*.

Κᾰρηβᾰρικός, ή, όν, (*καρηβαρής*) *heavy in the head*.—II. *causing head-ache*, *οἶνος*, Hipp.

Κᾰρηβᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, *making the head heavy*, *οἶνος*.

Κᾰρηκομόωντες, οἱ, (*κάρη*, *κομάω*) *with hair on the head, long-haired*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the Achaians, who let all their hair grow, opp. to the Abantes, who wore theirs only at the back of the head, and so were called *ὄπιθεν κομόωντες*. (There is no verb *καρηκομάω* in use to this part.: so perh. it should be written divisim *κάρη κομόωντες*, cf. *κομάω*.)

Κᾰρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from *κείρω*.)

†Καρνῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, prob. = *Καρανῖτις*, Strab.

Κάρηνον, ου, τό, in Hom. always in plur. *κάρηνα*, (*κάρη*) *the head*, Hom., who also uses it periphrast. *ἀνδρῶν κάρηνα*, for *ἄνδρες*, Il. 11, 500; and so, *νεκύων κάρηνα*, Od. 10, 521, *βοῶν κάρηνα*, as we say, so many *head* of cattle, Il. 23, 260.—II. metaph. *a mountain-top, peak*, Hom., esp. in plur., *Οὐλύμπιον κάρηνα*: also of a town, *the highest part*, i. e. *its fortress*, or *citadel*, Il. 2, 117; 9, 24, elsewh. *ἀκρόπολις*. [ᾰ]

†Καρησπνή, ῆς, ἡ, (*χώρα*) *the territory of Caresus*, Strab.: from sq. 2.

†Κάρησος, ου, ὁ, *the Caresus*, a branch of the Aesepus, in Mysia, Il. 12, 20.—2. ἡ, a city on this river, in ruins before the time of Strabo, Strab. p. 602.

Κάρητος, *κάρητι*, gen. and dat. of *κάρη*, Hom., v. *κάρα*.

†Καρθαία, ας, ἡ. *Carthaea*, a city on the west coast of the island Ceos, Strab.: ὁ *Καρθαιεύς*, *an inhab. of Carthaea*, Polyb.

†Καρθάλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Carthalon*, a Carthaginian commander, Polyb.

†Κᾶρία, ας, ἡ, *Caria*, a country in the south-west of Asia Minor between Lydia and Phrygia, Hdt. 1, 142; etc.

Κᾰριδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *καρίς*, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Κᾰρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *καρίς*, Arist. H. A. [ῐρῐ]

Κᾰριδόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*καρίς*) *to wriggle, twist about like a shrimp*, Anaxandr. Pandar. 1. [ῐ prob. in l. c., but uncertain.]

Καρίεντο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1210, for *χαρίεν*.

Καρίσο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1195, for *χαρίσω*.

Κᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*Κάρ*) *to act* or *speak like a Carian*, Strab.

Κᾰρικοεργής, ές, (*Καρικός*, **ἔργω*) *of Carian work*, Anacr. 91, ubi Bergk *Καριεργέος*.

Κᾰρικός, ή, όν, *Carian*, *ἔθνος*, Hdt. 1, 171; etc.: said by Hesych. to be used for *εὐτελής*, *common, worthless*, *κ. τράγοι*, Soph. Fr. 485.—II. *τὸ Καρικόν*, a kind of *salve*, Hipp.—III. *Καρικὴ μοῦσα*, ἡ, a kind of *funeral song*, *a wail* or *dirge*, Plat. Legg. 800 E; and so, *Κ. αὐλήματα*, Ar. Ran. 1302, v. Francke Callin. p. 124, and cf. sq.

Κᾰρίνη, ης, ἡ, *a Carian woman*, but usu. *a woman hired to sing Carian dirges*, like Lat. *praefica*, Meineke Menand. p. 91, cf. foreg. III.—II. *Carine*, a town of Mysia, near Atarneus, Hdt. 7, 42. [ῐ]

Κάριος, *α*, *ον*, = *Καρικός*, Hdt. 1, 171. [ᾰ]

Κωρίς (for gen. v. sub fin.), ἡ, Dor. also *κουρίς* or *κωρίς*, *a kind of small lobster*, prob. *a shrimp* or *prawn*, Lat. *squilla*, first in Anan. 1, and freq. in Comici ap. Ath. [*ᾰ* always: *ῐ* in Anan. l. c., Ar. Vesp. 1522, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Aeg. 3, Dem. 21: but later *ῐ*, gen. *ἴδος*, Araros, Alexis, Eubul., etc. ap. Ath. 105 sq.: cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 49, Lob. Phryn. 171.]

Κᾰριστί, adv., (*Καρίζω*) *in Carian fashion* or *language*, Strab.

Κᾰρίων, ωνος, ὁ, (dim. from *Κάρ*) strictly *a little Carian soldier*: then usu. the name of slaves in comedy, *Carion*, e. g. in Ar. Plut., and Plaut. Mil. Glor.

†Κάρκαβος, ου, ὁ, *Carcabus*, son of Triopas, Il. 4, 88.

†Καρκαθιόκερτα, ων, τά, *Carcathiocerta*, the capital city of Sophene in Greater Armenia, Strab.

Καρκαίρω, *to ring* or *quake*, of the effect produced by the trampling of men and horses, like Lat. *tremere*, *κάρκαιρε γαῖα πόδεσσι ὀρνυμένων*, Il. 20, 157.

Κάρκαρον, ου, τά, *a prison*, Lat. *carcer*, Diod. ap. Phot. 38, 33.

†Καρκασός, οῦ, ὁ, v. l. for *Κάϊκος*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 18.

Καρκῖνάς, ᾶδος, ἡ, dim. from *κάρκινος*, Opp.

Καρκινευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a crab-catcher*.

Καρκίνηθρον, ου, τό, *a plant, polygonum aviculare*, Diosc.

Καρκίνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *καρκίνος*, Dorion ap. Ath. 300 F.

†Καρκινῖτης, ου, ὁ, *of* (the race of) *Carcinus*, *son of Carcinus*, with allusion to *καρκίνος*, *a crab*, Ar. Vesp. 1505, cf. 1507.—II. ὁ Καρκ. *κόλπος*, *the Carcinitic gulf*, a gulf of European Sarmatia, Strab.

†Καρκινῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, (*πόλις*) the city *Carcine* in the Tauric Chersonesus, Hdt. 4, 55.

Καρκινοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*καρκίνος*, *βαίνω*) *walking like a crab*, Aristonym. Ἡλ. 1, where however the metre requires *καρκινοβαίτης* or *-βήτης*, Meineke Menand. p. 183. [ᾰ]

Καρκινοειδής, ές, (*καρκίνος*, *εἶδος*) *crab-shaped*, *like a crab*, Arist. Part. An.

ΚΑΡΚΙ'ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, with heterog. pl., *τὰ καρκίνα* in Phanias Ep. 3, 5: *a crab*, Lat. *cancer*: hence proverb., *οὔποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν*, Ar. Pac. 1083.—II. *the Crab* or *Cancer*, as a sign in the zodiac, Arat.—III. *an eating sore* or *ulcer*, *a cancer*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: elsewhere *καρκίνωμα*.—IV. *a pair of tongs*, Anth. P. 6, 92; used as an instrument of torture, Diod. 20, 71:—metaph. in Eur. Cycl. 609.—V. a kind of *shoe*, Pherecr. Incert. 75: also a kind of *bandage*, Gal. [*Always ῐ*: cf. E. M. p. 488, 4: yet some Gramm. as e. g. Arcad. de Acc. p. 65, 16, strangely write *καρκῖνος*.]

†Καρκίνος, ου, ὁ, *Carcinus*, son of Xenotimus, leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 23.—2. a tragic poet in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Pac. 781; Nub. 1261.—3. another tragic poet, prob. grandson of foreg., v. Meineke 1, p. 505 sqq.

Καρκινόχειρες, ων, (*καρκίνος*, *χείρ*) *with crab's-claws for hands*, Luc.

Καρκινόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*καρκίνος*) *to make like a crab* or *lobster*, hence *to crook*, *κ. τοὺς δακτύλους*, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1, 15, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 180: pass. esp. of roots, *to become tangled*, Theophr.—II. *to cause the disease cancer*: pass. *to suffer from it*, Hipp.

Καρκινώδης, ες, = *καρκινοειδής*, Arist. Part. An.—II. *cancerous*, Diosc.

Καρκίνωμα, ατος, τό, (*καρκινόω*) = *καρκίνος* III., Hipp. [ῐ]

†Καρμᾶλας, ὁ, *the Carmalas*, a river of Cataonia, Strab.

†Καρμᾱνία, ας, ἡ, *Carmania*, a province of Persia on the Indian sea, Strab.

†Καρμάνιος, *α*, *ον*, *Carmanian*; *οἱ Καρμάνιοι* and *Καρμανοί*, *the Carmanians*, Strab.; Dion. P.

†Καρμανίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *Καρμανίς*, *ίδος*, = foreg., Strab.; Dion. P.

†Καρμέντις, ιος, ἡ, *Carmenta*, mother of Euander, Strab.

†Κάρμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Carmel* in Judaea, Strab.

†Καρμήλησσός, and *-ησός*, οῦ, ἡ, *Carmylessus*, a city of Lycia, Strab.

†Κάρμων, ωνος, ἡ, *Carmon*, a city of Hispania Baetica, now *Carmona*, Strab.

†Κάρνα, ων, τά, *Carna*, a city of Arabia Felix, Strab.

Καρναβάδιον, ου, τό, = *κάρος*, *cumin*.

†Καρνάσιον, ου, τό, *Carnasium*, the earlier Oechalia, Paus.

†Καρνεάδης, ου, ὁ, *Carneädes*, a philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the New Academy, Luc.—2. an elegiac poet, Diog. L.

Κάρνεια, τά, Pind. P. 5, 106, also *Κάρνεα*, τά, Theocr. 5, 83, *the Carnea*, *a festival held in honour of Apollo* Κάρνειος by the Dorians of Peloponnesus, esp. by the Spartans, during nine days of the Att. month Metageitnion, our August, called by them *Καρνεῖος μήν*, Eur. Alc. 449, Thuc. 5, 54; so that it fell in with the Olymp. games, Hdt. 7, 206: the conquerors in the national games then performed were called *Καρνεονῖκαι*, Müller Dor. 1, 7, § 2: pupp. neut. from

†Καρνεῖος, ου, ὁ, and *Καρνήϊος*, *Carnēan*, an appell. of Apollo among the Dorians from *Κάρνος*, Schol. ad Theocr. 5, 83; Callim. H. Ap. 71.—II. *Carnēus*, a cynic philosopher of Megara, Ath. 156 E.

†Κάρνιον, ου, τό, *a temple of the Carnean Apollo*, Polyb. 5, 19, 4.

†Καρνίτης, ου, ὁ, *of Carne*, a city of Phoenicia, Lyc. [ῐ]

†Καρνίων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Carnion*, a branch of the Alpheus, Call. H. Jov. 24.

†Κάρνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Carni*, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.

Κάρνον, ου, τό, and *κάρνυξ*, ὁ, *the Gallic trumpet*, Lat. *cornu*, Diod.

†Κάρνος, ου, ὁ, *Carnus*, son of Jupiter and Europa, favourite of Apollo; or an Acarnanian soothsayer, slain by Hippotes, who to atone for his death

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instituted the *Κάρνεια*, Paus. 3, 13, 3: v. Müller Dor. 1, 3, § 8.

Κάροινον, ου, τό, a sweet wine boiled down, Lat. *caroenum* or *carenum*, also *καρύϊνον* and *κάρυνον*.

Κάρον, τό, also *κάρος, εος, τό, cumin*, Lat. *careum*, Ital. *caro*, French *carvi*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Κάρος, τό, deep, heavy sleep, lethargy, Galen., like *καταφορά*: also *dizziness*, Arist. Probl. [ᾰ]

†*Κάρουρα, ων, τά, Carūra*, a city on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Strab.

Κᾰρόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*κάρος*) *to plunge into deep, heavy sleep, to stupify, make dizzy*, of wine. Anaxandr. *Ἀγροικ.* 2. Pass. *to be torpid, feel heavy in the head*, Arist. H. A.

†*Καρπάθιος, α, ον, Carpathian, τὸ Καρ. πέλαγος*, so called from sq., Strab.

Κάρπᾰθος, ου, ἡ, Carpăthus, an island between Crete and Rhodes (now *Scarpanto*), for which Hom., Il. 2, 676, writes *Κράπαθος* metri grat.: the usu. form first in H. Hom. Ap. 43.

Καρπαία, ας, ἡ, a mimic dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffles with a cattle-stealer, Xen. An. 6, 1, 7.

Καρπάλῐμος, ον, (from *ἁρπάζω*, cf. Lat. *carpo*) *tearing, swift*, Lat. *rapidus*, epith. of the feet, Il. 16, 342, 809; but Hom. much more freq. has the adv. *καρπαλίμως, with tearing speed, rapidly*, Il. 1, 359, etc. [πᾰ̄]

†*Καρπασία, ας, ἡ, Carpasia*, a city in the island Cyprus, with a port, now *Carpas*, Strab.—2. as adj. in pl. *αἱ Καρπασίαι νῆσοι, the Carpasiae insulae*, a group of small islands near Carpasia, Id.

Καρπάσῐνος, η, ον, made of κάρπασος, Strab. [πᾰ̄]

Κάρπᾰσος, ου, ἡ, with heterog. pl. *τὰ κάρβασα*, Jac. A. P. p. 557: *a fine flax* grown in Spain, Lat. *carbasus*, Dion. H. (but the name is derived from the Sanscr. *karpâsa*, i. e. cotton.) —II. *a plant with a poisonous juice*, Diosc.; also *κάλπασος*, cf. *ὀποκάρπασον*.

Καρπεία, ας, ἡ, (*καρπεύω*) *a making use of, use*: in genl. *produce*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 363, 5.

Καρπεῖον, ου, τό, = *καρπός*, Nic.

Κάρπευμα, ατος, τό, fruit, Sosib. 17, Heeren: from

Καρπεύω, (*καρπός*) *to make use of, enjoy, χώραν*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7, 149.

†*Καρπήσιοι, ων, οἱ, the Carpesii*, an Iberian tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, Polyb. 3, 14, 2: also called *Καρπητανοί*, Id. 10, 7, 5.

Καρπήσιον, ου, τό, and *καρπησία, ας, ἡ, an aromatic wood*, chiefly brought from Asia, Galen.

†*Καρπητανία, ας, ἡ, the country of the Carpetani* or *Carpesii*, Strab.: from

†*Καρπητανοί, ὧν, οἱ*, = *Καρπήσιοι*, Polyb.

Καρπία, ας, ἡ, = *καρπεία*, Polyb.

Καρπίζω, f. *-ίσω* (A), (*καρπός*) *to pluck* or *gather fruit*, Diosc. Mid. *to enjoy the fruits of, make use of*, like *καρποῦσθαι*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 261 A; but also, *καρπίζεσθαι γῆν, to exhaust* the soil, Theophr.—II. *to make fruitful, fertilize*, Eur. Bacch. 406, Hel. 1328.

Καρπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (B), *to enfranchise a slave by touching him with the καρπίς*, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem*.

Κάρπιμος, η, ον, (*καρπός*) *bearing fruit, fruitful*, Aesch. Pr. 455, and Eur.: esp. of trees, opp. to *ἄκαρπος*: hence metaph. of rich men, Ar. Eq. 326.

Καρπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*καρφίς, καρφός*) *the vindicta* or *festuca* of the Romans, *the rod with which the praetor enfranchised a slave*.

†*Κάρπις, ιος, ὁ, the Carpis*, a river flowing through the northern districts of the Umbri into the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49: v. Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, p. 144.

Καρπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (A) (*καρπίζω*) *a gathering of fruit, reaping the fruit*, hence, *κ. τῆς γῆς, a reaping too much fruit from, exhausting* the soil, Theophr.

Καρπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (B) *the enfranchisement of a slave by touching him with the καρπίς*, Lat. *emancipatio*, Clem. Al.

Καρπιστεία, ας, ἡ, = foreg.: from

Καρπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*καρπίς*) *one who emancipates* a slave, Lat. *vindex*, for *καφιστής*. Epict.

Καρποβάλσαμον, ου, τό, the fruit of the balsam. Diosc.

Καρποβρῐθής, ές, (*καρπός, βρίθω*) *loaded with fruit*.

Καρπόβρωτος, ον, (*καρπός, βιβρώσκω*) *with eatable fruit, ξύλον*, LXX.

Καρπογένεθλος, ον, (*καρπός, γενέθλη*) = *καρπογόνος*, Anth.

Καρπογονέω, ῶ, to bear fruit, Theophr.: and

Καρπογονία, ας, ἡ, a bearing of fruit, fruitfulness, Theophr.: from

Καρπογόνος, ον, (*καρπός, *γένω*) *bearing fruit*, Diosc.

Καρπόδεσμα, ων, τά, (*καρπός* B, *δεσμός*) *chains for the arms, armlets*, Luc. Hence

Καρποδέσμιος, ον, wearing armlets.

Καρποδότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. as if from *καρποδοτήρ, giver of fruit*, Orph.

Καρποδοτέω, ῶ, to give fruit, Synes.: from

Καρποδότης, ου, ὁ, (*καρπός, δίδωμι*) *a bringer of fruit*.

Καρπολογέω, ῶ, to gather fruit, cf. *καρπολ.*: and

Καρπολογία, ας, ἡ, a gathering of fruit: from

Καρπολόγος, ον, (*καρπός λέγω*) *gathering fruit*, Polyaen.

Καρπομᾰνής, ές, (*καρπός, μαίνομαι*) *running wildly to fruit, bearing luxuriantly*, like *ὑλομανής*, cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Καρποποιός, όν, (*καρπός, ποιέω*) *making* or *bearing fruit*, epith. of Ceres, Eur. Rhes. 964.

ΚΑΡΠΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, (A), *fruit*, usu. of trees but also of the earth, though the latter is called in full *καρπὸς ἀρούρης* by Hom. (who always uses sing.), and *κ. Δήμητρος* by Hdt. 1, 193, etc.; but, *κ. ἀρουρης* also of wine, Il. 3, 246: the plur. *οἱ καρποί*, usu. of *the fruits of the earth, corn*, but, *ξυλινοὶ καὶ σιτικοὶ κ.*, tree-fruit and corn. Strab. In genl. *any produce*, hence—1. *the fruit of the body, children*, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 23.—2. *of the mind*, as Pind. O. 7, 15, calls poetry *κ. φρενῶν*.—3. in genl. *the fruits, result, profit of* a thing, Hdt.; *κ. ἐπέων*, etc., Pind.; *εἰ καρπὸς ἔσται θεσφάτοις*, if the oracles shall bear fruit, i. e. be fulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 618: *ἡβᾶς κ., the first beard*, Pind. O. 6, 97, but also *maidenhood*, Id. P. 9, 193: *κ. μήλων*, wool, Opp. (Perh. from same root as *κάρφω, κάρφος*, and so strictly *that which is dry* and so *ripe*.)

ΚΑΡΠΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ (B), *the joint of the arm and hand* (*ὠλένη* and *παλάμη*), *the wrist*, Lat. *carpus*, Hom. (cf. *κάρφω* sub fin.)

Καρποσπόρος, ον, (*κ*
sowing fruit.

Καρποτελής, ές, (*κ*
bringing fruit to perfect
in genl. *fruitful*, Aesch

Καρποτόκεια, ας,
fem. from *καρποτόκος*

Καρποτοκέω, ῶ, to
ophr.: and

Καρποτοκία, ας, ἡ
fruit, Theophr.: from

Καρποτόκος, ον, (*κ*
bearing fruit, Anth.

Καρποτρόφος, ον, (*κ*
rearing or *ripening fru*
Lyc.: in Eur. Ion 47
is a prob. emend.

Καρποφαγέω, ῶ, t
Arist. H. A.: from

Καρποφάγος, ον, (*κ*
eating, living on fruit,

Καρποφθόρος, ον, (*κ*
spoiling fruit, Anth.

Καρποφορέω, ῶ, (*κ*
bear fruit, Xen. Vect.

Καρποφόρημα, ατος
Long.

Καρποφορία, ας, ἡ
fruit, fruitfulness, Phil

Καρποφόρος, ον, (
bearing fruit, fruitful,
193; 2, 156, and Pind.

Καρποφύεω, ῶ, (*κ*
produce fruit, Theophr.

Καρποφύλαξ, ακος
φύλαξ) *a watcher of fru*

Καρπόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσ*
make or *bear fruit*: *ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν ἀτη* 821, cf. Theb. 601, whe *θαι* is used in the sam
bring or *offer fruit*, LX
in mid. *καρπόομαι, to*
reap the fruits of, enjoy
rei, ἀρούρας, Hdt. 2
Aesch. Pr. 851; cf. Va
1423, Wolf Lept. p.
acc. exp. Xen. Mem. I
καρποῦσθαι βαθεῖαν
νός, Aesch. Theb. 593
σθαί τι, also *to use i*
Dem. 419, 19: also
καρποῦσθαι λύπας, H
Aesch., *ὀνείδη*, Plat.,
λαύω. Pass. *to come*
fruit.

Καρπύκη, ης, ἡ, a
Chioph. ap. Stob. p. 5

(*Κάρπω*), v. *κάρφω*.

†*Καρπώ, οῦς, ἡ*, Car
Hours, Paus. 9, 35, 2.

Καρπώδης, ες, (*καρπ*
ful, useful.

Κάρπωμα, ατος, τό,
esp. *ripe fruit*, Aesch
produce, profit.—II. *an*
cf. *κάρπωσις* II

Καρπώσιμος, ον, (*κ*
fitable, Ath.: from

Κάρπωσις, εως, ἡ, (
profit, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5,
fering of fruits on the
offering or *sacrificing*, I
πωμα II.

Καρπωτός, όν, (*καρ*
to the wrist, κ. χιτῶν
sleeves down to the w
χειριδωτός.

†*Κάρραι, ῶν, αἱ, Car*
Mesopotamia not far
now *Harran*, Strab.

†*Καρραῖος, α, ον*, an
ὄν, of Carrhae, Carrhae

Καρρέζουσα, Ep. for
Il. 5, 424, v. *καταρρέζ*

Κάρρον, ου, τό, a
LXX.

Κάρρων, ον, gen.

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better, Epich. p. 95, Alcm. 83; Dor. compar. for Ion. *κρέσσων*, Att. *κρείσσων*, coming from *κάρτα*, *κρατύς*, with superl. *κάρτιστος*.

†**Κάρρωτος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Carrhōtus*, a Cyrenean, who gained the prize in a chariot race in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5, 34.

†**Καρσεῖς**, *έων*, *οἱ*, *Carses*, a place in Mysia, Polyb.

†**Καρσέολοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Carseŏli*, now *Carsoli*, a city of Latium, Strab.

* **Κάρσιος**, *α*, *ον*, *crosswise*, Gramm., only used in compds. *ἐγκάρσιος* and *ἐπικάρσιος*.

Κάρσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*κείρω*) *a shearing, clipping*, Theophr.

†**Κάρσουλοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Carsulae*, a city of Umbria, now *Casigliano*, Strab. 227.

Κάρτᾰ, adv. (*κάρτος*) *very, very much*, Lat. *valde*. chiefly Ion., but not rare in Trag.: strengthd. *καὶ τὸ κάρτα, very much indeed*, in Hdt.; *the very truth, really and truly*, Hdt. 1, 191; 6, 52: freq. also *καὶ κάρτα* in strong affirm., *sure enough, really and truly*, e. g. Soph. O. C. 65, Eur. Hipp. 90. To *κάρτα* belong *κάρρων* and *κάρτιστος*.

†**Κάρτα**, *Carta*, a city of Hyrcania, Strab.

†**Καρτάζωνον**, *ου*, *τό*, an Indian animal, *μονοκέρως*, Ael. N. A. 16, 20.

Καρτάζω and **καρταίνω**, = *καρτύνω*, Hesych.

Καρταίπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *-πουν*, *τό*, gen. *-ποδος* = *καρταίπους*, q. v., Pind.

Καρταλάμων, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *κάρταλος*.

†**Καρταλίας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Cartalias*, a city of Hispania near Saguntum, Strab.

Κάρταλλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, and

Κάρταλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a basket with a pointed bottom*, LXX.

Καρτερόχειρ, *-αύχην*, = *κρατερ-*.

Καρτερέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*καρτερός*) *to be steadfast* or *patient*, Soph. Phil. 1274, etc.: c. ἐλπίδι τινός, Thuc. 2, 44.—2. c. acc. *to bear, endure manfully, to be patient under*, e. g. *δεινά*, Soph. Aj. 650.—3. c. praep., *κ. πρός τι, to hold up against* a thing, e. g. *πρὸς ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας*, Plat. Rep. 556 B; so too, *ἐπί τινι*, Isocr. 125 D: but, *κ. ἔν τινι, to be patient* or *temperate in* a thing, Plat. Legg. 635 C; and, *κ. ἀπό τινος, to refrain* therefrom, Ael.—4. c. part., *to persevere in* doing, e. g. *κ. ἀναλίσκων φρονίμως*, Plat. Lach. 192 E, *ἀκούων*, Aeschin. 88, 19. Hence

Καρτέρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an act of patience, endurance*, Plat. Meno 88 C.

Καρτέρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a bearing patiently, steadfastness, patience*, Plat., etc.

Καρτερία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = foreg., Plat., and Xen. Hence

Καρτεριάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, Laeon. *-άδδομαι*, dep. mid., *to be steadfast* or *patient*.

Καρτερικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to endurance* or *patience, capable thereof, enduring, steadfast, patient*, Plat., etc.; *κ. πρός*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 1: opp. to *μαλακός*, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Xen. id., 1, 2, 2. Adv. *-κῶς*, Arist. Eth. N.

Καρτεροβρόντης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*καρτερός*, *βροντή*) *thundering mightily*, Pind. Fr. 127, 2.

Καρτερόθῡμος, *ον*, (*καρτερός*, *θυμός*) *strong-hearted*, Hom., as epith. of Hercules, Achilles, etc.: also of Ἔρις, Hes. Th. 225: in genl. *strong, mighty*, Hes. Th. 378. 476.

Καρτεροπλήξ, *ῆγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*καρτερός*, *πλήσσω*) *striking fiercely*, Diod.

Καρτερός, *ά*, *όν*, (*κάρτος*) = *κρατερός*, *strong* or *staunch, brave, bold*, Hom., c. inf. Il. 13, 483; also *ἐν πολέμῳ*, Il. 9, 53: in Hom. usu. of persons, but also *κ. ἔργα*, deeds *of might* or *force*, Il. 5, 872; *κ. ὅρκος*, Il. 19, 108: *κ. ἕλκος*, Il. 16, 517: so too, *κ. μάχη*, Hdt. 1, 76; hence of any thing great or vast, e. g. *κ. λίθος*, Pind. O. 1, 92.—2. esp. of places, *strong, steep, defensible*, freq. in Thuc.—3. later usu. c. gen., *possessed of* a thing, *lord* or *master of* it, like *κύριός τινος*, Archil. 85, Theocr. 15, 94; but also absol. in same sense, *master of one's self* or *one's passions*; hence *steadfast, patient*, *πρός τι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 25; also *obstinate*, Plat. Phaed. 77 A. Adv. *-ρῶς*, *strongly*, etc., hence, *κ. ὑπνοῦσθαι*, to sleep *sound*, Hdt. 3, 69: *κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν* is also used as adv. like *πρὸς βίαν*, Hdt. 1, 212, Aesch. Pr. 212, etc. The usu. compar. and superl. are *κρείσσων* and *κράτιστος*, qq. v.: but the regul. forms *καρτερώτερος*, *-τατος*, occur now and then in Att., Aesch. Theb. 517, Soph. Aj. 669, Plat. Phaed. l. c.

Καρτερούντως, Adv. part. pres. from *καρτερέω*, *strongly, patiently*, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

Καρτερόχειρ, *χειρος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*καρτερός*, *χείρ*) *strong-handed*, epith. of Mars, H. Hom. 7, 3.

Καρτερόω, *ῶ*, *to strengthen*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1086.

Καρτερώνυξ, *ῦχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, and **καρτερώνυχος**, *ον* = *κρατερ-*.

Κάρτιστος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. for *κράτιστος*, q. v., Hom.

Καρτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κείρω*) *chopped, sliced*, *κ. κρόμμυον*, Lat. *sectile porrum*, Galen.: hence *τὸ καρτόν*, absol., in Geop.

Κάρτος, *εος*, *τό*, Ep. and Ion. for *κράτος*, q. v., *strength, vigour, courage*, Hom., and Hdt. Hence

Καρτύνω, Ep. for *κρατύνω*, *to strengthen, make strong*, Phanocl. ap. Stob. p. 399, 53: Hom uses only aor. mid. in phrase, *ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας, they strengthened* or *reinforced their* ranks, Il. 11, 215; 12, 415; so too *χεῖρας ἐκαρτύναντο, they strengthened* or *armed* their hands, Theocr. 22, 80.

Κάρυα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the walnut tree*, the fruit of which is *κάρυον*, Soph. Fr. 892.

†**Καρύαι**, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Caryae*, a town of Laconia, near the frontiers of Arcadia, containing a temple of Diana, Thuc. 5, 55; Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 28: hence **Καρυάτης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Caryae*, Paus.

†**Καρύανδα**, *ἡ*, *Caryanda*, an island on the coast of Caria, with a city of same name, Strab.: *ὁ Καρυανδεύς, an inhab. of Caryanda*, Hdt. 4, 44.

Κᾰρῠάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *καρύα*.

Κᾰρυᾰτίδες, *ων*, *αἱ*, (*Καρύαι*) *the women of Caryae*; esp. *the priestesses of Diana there*, Meineke Euphor. p. 94.—II. in architect., *Caryatides* are *female figures used as bearing-shafts*, Vitruv. 1, 1, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 279, Museum Crit. 2, p. 400, and v. sub Ἄτλαντες, Τελάμωνες. [ᾰ] Hence

Κᾰρῠᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to dance the Caryatic dance at the festival of Diana in Caryae*.

Κᾰρῠᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κάρυον*) *to play with nuts*.

Κᾰρύδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *καρύα* and *κάρυον*, *a small nut-tree* or *nut*.

Κᾰρυηδόν (*κάρυον*) *like a nut*, hence *κ. κάταγμα*, a fracture *like a broken nut*, Galen.

Κᾰρῠηρός, *ά*, *όν*, (*κάρυον*) *of* or *belonging to a nut, nut-like*, Theophr.

Καρύϊνον, *τό*, v. *κάροινον*.

Κᾰρῠΐνος, *η*, *ον*, = *καρυηρός*, Theophr.

Κᾰρῠΐσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, dim. from *καρύα* and *κάρυον*.—II. *a drinking-cup*, LXX.

Καρυΐτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κάρυον*) *bearing fruit like a nut*, *τιθύμαλλος κ.*, Euphorbia Myrsinites, Diosc. [ῐ]

Κᾰρῦκάζω = *καρυκεύω*.

Κᾰρῦκεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*καρυκεύω*) *a cooking with the sauce καρύκη*: hence in genl. *rich cookery, a rich dish*, like sq., Ath.

Κᾰρύκευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a rich, savoury dish* [ῡ]: from

Κᾰρῡκεύτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a cook who makes the sauce, καρύκη*, Clem. Al.

Κᾰρῡκεύω, *to cook with the sauce καρύκη*: in genl. *to dress with rich savoury sauce*, Alex. Ὁμοία 1: *ἐς ταυτὸν κ. to make up into one sauce*, Menand. p. 179: hence metaph., *to dress up* a story, *season* it *well*, Plut.: from

Κᾰρύκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a sauce* invented by the Lydians, *composed of blood and rich spices*, Ath.: hence *any rich savoury sauce* or *dish dressed therewith*, Plut. [ῡ] Hence

Κᾰρύκινος, *η*, *ον*, *of the colour of καρύκη, blood-red, dark-red*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 3. [ῡ]

Κᾰρῡκοειδής, *ές*, (*καρύκη*, *εἶδος*) = foreg., Hipp.

Κᾰρῡκοποιέω, *ῶ*, *to make a καρύκη* or *rich savoury sauce*, Ar. Eq. 343: from

Κᾰρῡκοποιός, *όν*, (*καρυκη*, *ποιέω*) *making a καρύκη*, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D.

Κάρυξ, Dor. for *κήρυξ*.

Κᾰρῡοβᾰφής, *ές*, (*κάρυον*, *βάπτω*) *stained with walnut-juice*.

Κᾰρῡοκατάκτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κάρυον*, *κατάγνυμι*) *a nutcracker*, Paimphil. ap. Ath. 53 B: hence *the nut-hatch*, a bird.

ΚΑΡΥΟΝ, *ου*, *τό*, any kind of *nut*, distinguished into various kinds, as, *κ. βασιλικόν* or *Περσικόν, the walnut*, Diosc., also called simply *κάρυον*, by Epich., etc., v. Ath. 52 A: *κ. Εὐβοϊκόν, the chestnut*, Theophr., cf. *κάστανα*: *κ. Ποντικόν* or *λεπτόν, the filbert*, Diosc.—II. *the stone*, in stone-fruit: *the kernel* in a pine-cone, Diosc.—III. in mechanics, *a* kind of *pulley*, in which a rope moved round a sheaf or nut. [κᾰρῡ-]

Κᾰρῡοναύτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κάρυον*, *ναύτης*) *one who sails in a nut*, Luc.

Κᾰρῡόφυλλον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κάρυον*, *φύλλον*) strictly *nut-leaf*, an Indian plant, *the clove-tree*, Lat. *caryophyllum*.

Κᾰρῡόχρους, *ουν*, (*κάρυον*, *χρόα*) *nut-brown*.

Καρύσσω, Dor. for *κηρύσσω*, Simon.

†**Καρύστιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Carystius*, a Greek grammarian of Pergamus, Ath. 640 F.

†**Καρύστιος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Carystus* (1), *Carystian*, *δειράς*, Eur. I. T. 1451; *οἱ Καρύστιοι, the Carystians*, Hdt. 8, 112; Ar. Lys. 1058.—2. *of Carystus* (2), *οἶνος*, Strab. From

†**Κάρυστος**, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Carystus*, a city on the southern coast of Euboea at foot of Mt. Oche, now *Carysto* or *Castel Rosso*, Il. 2. 539; Hdt. 4, 33; 6, 99.—2. a town of Laconia, famed for its wine, Alcm. ap. Strab. p. 446.

Κᾰρῡώδης, *ες*, (*κάρυον*, *εἶδος*) *like a walnut*, Theophr.

Κᾰρῡωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, = *καρυωτός*.

Κᾰρῡῶτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, a kind of *date shaped like a walnut*, Lat. *caryotis*, Diosc.: also

Καρῡωτὸς φοίνιξ, *ὁ*, *palmula caryota*, Galen.

Καρφᾰλέος, *α*, *ον*, (*κάρφω*) *dry, parched, thirsty*, Od. 5, 369. Il. 21, 541: of sound, *καρφαλέον ἀσπὶς ἄϋσε*, the shield rung *dry*, i. e. *hollow*, Il. 13, 409.—II. act. *drying, parching*, *πῦρ*, Nic.

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Καρφᾶμάτιον, ου, τό, (κάρφος, ἁμάω) *an instrument for reaping* or *collecting the dry* or *ripe ears of corn*, Lat. *merga*, Hesych.

Καρφεῖον, ου, τό, dim. from κάρφη.—II. in plur.=καρπός, Nic. Al. 118.

Κάρφη, ης, ἡ, =κάρφος: *hay*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10. Hence

Καρφηρός, ά, όν, (κάρφος) *of dry straw*, Eur. Ion 172: also καρφηρός.

Καρφίον, ου, τό, dim. from κάρφος, Galen.

Καρφίς, ίδος, ἡ,=καρπίς.

Καρφίτης, ου, ὁ, (κάρφος) *built of dry straws*, θάλαμος κ., a nest, Anth.

Καρφοειδής, ές, (κάρφη, εἶδος) *like a κάρφη*.

Καρφολογέω, ῶ, (κάρφος, λέγω) to gather *chips* or *dry twigs*, κ. τὰ δένδρα, *to pick* such *off* the trees, Theophr.: also *to pick bits of straw*, *wool*, etc. off a person's coat, Id. Char. 2. Hence

Καρφολογία, ας, ἡ, *a gathering of straws*, *dry twigs*, etc., Galen.

Κάρφος, εος, τό, (κάρφω) *any small dry body*, esp. *a dry stalk*, Lat. *palea*, *festuca*, *stipula*, and so Hdt. 3, 111, calls *the dry sticks* of cinnamon κάρφα (which word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name *kerfat*, *kirfah*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀβασηνοί): also *dry twigs*, *straws*, *bits of wool*, such as birds make their nests of, Ar. Av. 642, cf. Aesch. Fr. 19; in plur. usu. like φορυτός, *husks*, *chaff*, *rubbish*, Lat. *quisquiliae*.—II. καρπίς, ἡ, q. v. —III. *a small piece of wood* on which the watch-word was written, Polyb. —IV.=καρπός, *ripe fruit*, Nic. (Prob. καρπός and κάρφος both come from the same root, for καρπός itself is strictly *ripe* fruit or grain, cf. κάρφω.) Hence

Καρφόω, ῶ, and καρφύνω,=κάρφω.

†Καρφυλλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Carphyllides*, a poet of the Anthology.

Καρφῦρός, ά, όν,=καρφηρός, dub.

ΚΑΡΦΩ, fut. κάρψω, a poet. verb. used by Hom. only in the phrase, κάρφειν χρόα καλόν, *to make* the fair skin *withered* and *wrinkled*, Od. 13, 398, 430; so too, ἠέλιος χρόα κάρφει, Hes. Op. 573: hence in genl. *to make to wither*, and in pass. *to wither*, Archil. 27; so too in Euphor., Ap. Rh., and Nic.: metaph. in Hes. Op. 7, Ζεὺς ἀγήνορα κάρφει, Jupiter *blasts* the proud of heart. (Prob. from same root as ἁρπάζω, ἅρπη, and Lat. *carpere*, *rapere*, radic. signf. being *to draw up*, like Lat. *contrahere*; and so to *wither*, *dry*, which appears distinctly in κάρφος, and more remotely in καρπός. Hence too Passow would also explain καρπός, *wrist* as connecting the *seizing* or *grasping* part with the arm, Lat. *carpus*, cf. *carpo*: akin to κάρφω is μάρπτω, and also κείρω. The form κάρπω is not in use.)

Καρφώδης, ες,=καρφοειδής.

Καρχᾰλέος, α, ον, (κάρχαρος) *rough*, *sharp*, *δίψη καρχαλέοι*, *rough in the throat* with thirst, Il. 21, 541, Virgil's *siti asper*, with v. l. καρφαλέοι.—II. *rough*, *fierce*, Lat. *asper*, κ. κύνες, Ap. Rh., λύκοι, Tryphiod., but with v. l. καρχάρεος.

Καρχᾰρέος, α, ον, v. foreg. sub fin.

Καρχᾰρίας, ου, ὁ, *a* kind of *shark*, so called from its *sharp* teeth, Sophron ap. Ath. 306 D, Plat. (Com.) Phaon. 1, 13.

Καρχᾰρόδους, όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (κάρχαρος, ὀδούς) *with sharp* or *jagged teeth*, κύνες, Il. 10, 360; 13, 198; ἅρπη, Hes. Th. 180: in Arist. Part. An. opp. to γαυλιόδους.

Καρχᾰρόδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Theocr. 24, 85.

Κάρχᾰρος, ον, strictly *sharp-pointed* or *jagged*: esp. *with sharp* or *jagged teeth*, κύνες, Lyc.: in genl. *rough*, *sharp*, *pointed*, like τραχύς, and Lat. *asper*: hence metaph. of criticism, Luc. (Prob. akin to χαράσσω.)

Καρχηδονιάζω, f. -άσω, *to side with the Carthaginians*, Plut. Marcell. 20, ubi Schäf. καρχηδονίζω: and

†Καρχηδονιᾰκός, ή, όν, and -δονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Carthage*, *Carthaginian*, Strab.: Diod. S.: and

†Καρχηδόνιος, ᾱ, ον,= foreg., ἡ Καρχηδονία γῆ, *the Carthaginian territory*, Strab.; οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, *the Carthaginians*, Hdt. 3, 19; etc.: from

Καρχηδών, όνος, ἡ, *Carthage* in Africa, opposite Rome, and long the rival of that city, Hdt. 3, 19; etc.—2. Κ. ἡ νέα, *Carthago Nova*, *New Carthage*, now *Carthagena*, founded by the Carthag. on southern coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab.†—II. a sort of precious stone, *a carbuncle*.

Καρχήσιον, ου, τό, *a drinking-cup*, narrower in the middle than the top and bottom, Sapph. 70, as Virg. uses the plur. *carchesia*: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 299 A.—II. *the mast-head of a ship*, through which the halyards worked, usu. in plur. as Eur. Hec. 1261, cf. sq.—III. *the upright beam of a crane*, Schneid. Vitruv. 10, 5.

Καρχήσιος, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. οἱ καρχήσιοι, *the halyards of a ship*.—2. *surgical bandages*, Galen.

†Κάρχοι, ων, οἱ, *the Carchi*, inhabiting Mt. Zagrus in Media, Polyb.

Κᾰρώδης, ες, (κάρος, εἶδος) *drowsy*, *heavy*, Hipp.

Κάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (καρόω) *heaviness in the head*, *drowsiness*, Hipp. [ᾰ] Hence

Κᾰρωτίδες, ων, αἱ, *the carotids*, the two great arteries of the neck, Arist. H. A.

Κᾰρωτικός, ή, όν, (καρόω) *stupifying*, *soporific*, Galen.—II. καρωτικαὶ ἀρτηρίαι,=καρωτίδες.

Κᾰρωτόν, οῦ, τό, *a carrot*, Ath.

Κᾱς, contr. for καὶ εἰς or καὶ ἐς, e. g. Ar. Ach. 184: no contr. form κἐς occurs.

Κᾰσαλβάζω, (κασάλβη) *to behave like a prostitute*: hence—II. trans., κ. τοὺς στρατηγούς, *to abuse* them *in strumpet fashion*, Ar. Eq. 355.

Κᾰσαλβάς, άδος, ἡ,= sq., Ar. Eccl. 1106. Fr. 402.

Κᾰσάλβη, ης, ἡ, *a courtesan*, *whore*, *strumpet*: kindred forms are κασωρίς, κάσσα. Hence

Κᾰσάλβιον, ου, τό=κασαύριον.

†Κάσαμβος, ου, ὁ, *Casambus*, son of Aristocrates of Aegina, Hdt. 6, 73.

Κάσαμον, ου, τό,=κυκλάμινος, Medic.

Κάσας, ου, ὁ, also written κασᾶς or κασῆς, *a horse's caparison* or *housing*, *a carpet* or *skin to sit upon*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 6, prob. akin to κῶς, κῶας, whence καττύς, κάττυμα, κάσσυμα.

Κασαύρα, ας, ἡ, and κασαυρώς, άδος, ἡ,=κασάλβη. Hence

Κασαυρεῖον, ου, τό, κασαύριον, ου, τό, κασαυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sub κασωρ.

†Κασθαναία, ας, ἡ, *Casthanaea*, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, v. l. Καστανάια, Hdt. 7, 183, 188.

Κᾱσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κασίη, *cassia*, a spice of the nature of cinnamon, but of inferior quality, brought from Arabia acc. to Hdt. 2, 86; 3, 110. It is sometimes written, as with us, κάσσια, cf. κασσίζω; but the Lat. *easia*, and κασιόπνους, q. v., used by poets, require ᾱ, and therefore a single σ.

†Κασιανά, also Κασσ., and Κοσ., ὼν, τά, *Casiana*, a city of Syria, Strab.

Κᾱσιγνήτη, ης, fem. from κασίγνη
Κᾱσιγνητικός, *sisterly*: from
Κᾱσίγνητος, ου *a brother*.—II. in g
esp. *a nephew* or *n*
456.—III. as adj., *brotherly*, *sisterly*, so Il. 9, 567 may
συκὴ ἀμπέλου
19. cf. κάσις, ἀδελ
†Καπίλινον, ον, city of Campania,
†Κάστνον, ου, τό Latium, Strab.
†Κάστνος, ου, ὁ, Latium, Strab.
†Κάστον, ου, τό, the base of Mt. Strab.
†Κάσιον ὄρος, mountain in Low borders of Syria, 2, 6; 3, 5.—2. a near Antiochia, S
Κᾱσιόπνους, πνέω) *breathing* o Antiph. Aphrodis
†Κάσιος, ου, ὁ, Ath. 593 F.—2. a ter from Mt. Casi
ΚΑΣΙΣ, τος, *sister*, esp. in T Soph. O. C. 1440, τος, in genl. *a blo phew* or *niece*: met κ., κόνις πηλοῦ κ. Ag. 495.—III. in *same class* in gy ἀγέλη or βοέα. [ᾰ
†Κασιώτις, ίδος Κάσιον, *of Casius* σιον ὄρος (1), Dio
†Κασμένη, ης, ἡ, ὧν, αἱ, Thuc. 6, of Sicily, Hdt. 7,
†Κάσος, ον, ἡ, C clades insulae, Il. a, ον, *of Casus*, C
†Κασπάτυρος, on the right bank 3, 102; 4, 44; *Kaschmyr*.
†Κάσπειρος, ον, of the Parthians Indi: whence Re in Hdt. in place o
†Κασπιακός, ή,
†Κασπιάς, άδος, Dion. P.
†Κάσπιοι, ων, οἱ, on the coast of th 67; cf. sub Κάσπ
†Κάσπιος, α, ον, θάλασσα, Hdt. Strab.; and τὸ Κά *the Caspian Sea*, e in opp. to the Hyr was applied to th Κάσπιαι πύλαι, *pass*, a mountain p and Hyrcania. Po τὸ Κάσπιον ὄρος, *Caspian mountains* Caucasus between dia, Strab. [ῐ wh long in Ep., Ap.
†Κασπίς, ίδος, foreg., Dion. P.
Κάσσα, ἡ,= κα
†Κασσανδάνη, ης of Cyrus, mother 2, 1; 3, 2.
†Κασσάνδρα, daughter of Prian ceived from Apoll cy, Il. 13, 366; Od

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†**Κασσάνδρεια**, or **Κασανδ.**, ας, ἡ, *Cassandria*, a city of Macedonia in the peninsula Pallene, the earlier Potidaea, so called from its being rebuilt by Cassander, Strab.; hence ὁ **Κασσανδρεύς**, *an inhab. of Cassandria*, Ath.

†**Κάσσανδρος**, ου, ὁ, *Cassander*, an ally of the Trojans, Q. Sm. 8. 81.—2. son of Antipater, king of Macedon, Polyb.; Arr.—Others in Polyb., etc.

Κασσία, ας, ἡ, v. sub *κασία*.

†**Κασσιέπεια**, ας, ἡ, *Cassiepia*, daughter of Arabus, wife of Cepheus, Apollod.; Luc.

Κασσίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κασσία*) *to look, taste* or *smell like cassia*, Dioscr.

†**Κασσιόδωρος**, ου, ὁ, *Cassiodorus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.—A late writer.

†**Κασσιόπη**, ης, ἡ, *Cassiope*, = **Κασσιέπεια**, Anth.

†**Κάσσιος**, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Cassius*, Plut.

Κασσίτερίδες, ων, αἱ, *the Cassiterides* or *tin-islands*, (v. sub *κασσίτερος*), Hdt. 3, 115, cf. Strab. p. 120, 129, etc.

Κασσίτέρινος, η, ον, Att. *καττ.*, *made of κασσίτερος* or *tin*, Plut.

Κασσιτεροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κασσίτερος*, *ποιέω*) = **κασσιτερουργός**, *a tinman*.

Κασσίτερος, ὁ, Att. *καττίτερος*, *tin*. Freq. in Il. (though never in Od.), usu. as an ornament of armour, e. g. Il. 11, 25, etc.; or of chariots, as Il. 23, 503; it was usu. melted and cast upon the harder bronze, hence, *χεῦμα κασσιτέροιο*, a plating of *tin*, Il. 23, 561; but was also worked with the hammer, as in Il. 20, 271, where we have a shield of five layers (*πτύχες*), which the smith had forged or beaten (*ἤλασε*). Sometimes also greaves (*κνημῖδες*) were of tin, as Il. 21, 592, and in Il. 18, 612, of *ἐανὸς κασσίτερος*, cf. *ἐανός*: but as our tin seems too weak for defensive armour, some have supposed Homer's *κασσίτερος* not to be common tin, Lat. *plumbum album*, but rather *a compound of tin and other metals*, like our *pewter*, and Lat. *stannum*: however it is better with Arist., to take the greaves not as actually *of tin*, but *tinned, plated with tin*: cf. *χρύσεος*. (The Sanscr. name is *kastîra*, from *kâsh*, (lucere); and as much tin is found in the islands on the coast of India, it is supposed that the Phoenicians first got the name with the metal from thence, and afterwards gave the name of *κασσιτερίδες* to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, when they began to bring tin from them, Lassen in Ritter's Erdkunde 5, p. 439: the Arab. name is *kasdir*, prob. from the same source.) [ῐ]

Κασσιτερουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κασσίτερος*, *ἔργω*) *a tinman*.

Κασσιτερόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*κασσίτερος*) *to cover with κασσίτερος*, *to tin*, Dioscr.

Κάσσυμα, ατος, τό, Att. *κάττ.*, *any thing stitched of leather*, esp. *the sole stitched under a shoe* or *sandal*: and in gen. *a leather sole* or *shoe*, Hipp., and Ar., cf. Schol. Ach. 300.—II. metaph. *a cunning trick*, Lat. *sutela dolorum*, *machinatio*, cf. sq. II: from

Κασσύω, Att. *καττύω*, *to stitch, sew together like a shoemaker*, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B; and so in mid., Pherecr. Incert. 75.—II. metaph. like *ῥάπτειν*, *to stitch up a plot, intrigue*, like Lat. *dolos suere*, Ar. Eq. 314, with esp. reference to Cleon the *tanner*. (Prob. from *κατά* and root ΣΥ–, Lat. *suere*, our *sew*.)

†**Κασσώπη**, ης, ἡ, *Cassope*, a city in the territory of the Molossi, ὁ **Κασσωπαῖος**, *a Cassopaean*, Strab., who places the town in Thesprotia and calls it **Κασσώπη λιμήν**.

Κασσωρεῖον, ου, τό, and **κασσωρίς**, ίδος, ἡ, = **κασωρίς**, Lyc.

†**Καστάβαλα**, ων, τά, *Castabala*, a city of Cappadocia, Strab.

†**Κασταλία**, ας, ἡ, *Castalia*, a fountain on Mt. Parnassus, Hdt. 8, 39; Soph.; etc. Hence

†**Κασταλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Castalian*, **Νυμφαι**, of the Muses, Theocr. 7, 148.

†**Καστάλων**, ῶνος, ἡ, *Castulo*, a city of Hispania Baetica, capital of the Oretani, Polyb. 10, 38, 7; Strab.; v. l. **Κλαστών** and **Καστάων**.

Κάστανα, ων, τά, *chestnuts*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 54 B: also called *κάρυα Καστανάια* or **Καστανάϊκά**, Theophr., and in Nic. *κάστηνα κ.*, from **Κάστανα**, ἡ, a city of Pontus, called also **Καθαναία**: the sing. τὸ *κάστανον*, etc. is rare.

†**Καστανάια**, ἡ, v. l. for **Κασθαναία**, q. v. Hdt. 7, 183.

Καστᾰνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*κάστανα*) *a chestnut grove*.

†**Καστιάνειρα**, ας, ἡ, *Castianira*, mother by Priam of Gorgythion, Il. 8, 305.

†**Κάστιν**, Att. contr. for *καὶ ἔστιν*, Ar. Nub. 97.

†**Κάστνιος**, ον, *Castnian*: an appell. of Venus from Mt. Castnius in Pamphylia, Lyc.

Κάστόν, Att. contr. for *καὶ ἐστόν*, Ar. Av. 326.

Καστόρειος, ον, (**Κάστωρ**) *of*, *belonging to Castor*: **κ. νόμος**, a warlike air for the flute, mostly used in Sparta, accompanying the *ἐμβατήρια*, Bockh Expl. Pind. P. 2, 57, sq., Id. Metr. Pind. p. 276.

Καστόρειος, ον, (*κάστωρ*) = **καστόριος**.

Καστορίδες, αἱ, a famous Laconian breed of *hounds*, said to be first reared by Castor: also *καστόριαι κύνες*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1, and in Nic.—II. a kind of sea-beast, *sea-calves* or *seals*, LXX.

Καστορίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to be like castor*, Dioscr.: from

Καστόριον, ου, τό, *castor*, Lat. *castoreum*, or (in plur.) *castorea*, a liquid found near the hinder parts of the beaver, in two bags, but not (as was believed) in the scrotum, Hipp., etc.: strictly neut. from

Καστόριος, α, ον, (**Κάστωρ**) = **Καστόρειος**, Od.—2. cf. **καστορίδες** I.—II. (*κάστωρ*) *of* or *belonging to the beaver*, Hipp.

†**Καστορίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Castorean*, Paus.

†**Καστορίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Casterien*, a poet of Soli, Ath. 454 F.

Καστορνῦσα, Ep. for **καταστορνῦσα**, part. fem. pres. from *καταστόρνυμι*, Od. 17, 32.

†**Καστωλός**, οῦ, ἡ, *Castôlus*, a town of Lydia, Steph. Byz., in Xen. **Καστωλοῦ πεδίον**, Hell. 1, 4, 3, a gathering place for the troops of the satrap of Lydia, Id. An. 1, 1, 2.

Κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Castor*, son of Jupiter, or Tyndareus, and Leda, brother of Pollux, Hom.—2. a leader of the Gauls, son-in-law of Deiotarus, Strab.; the father of Deiotarus also bore this name, Id.—3. a writer of Rhodes, Plut.

Κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *the beaver*, Hdt. 4, 109.

†**Κασύστης**, ου, ὁ, *Casystes*, a port of the Ionian Erythrae, Strab.

Κασύτας, ου, ὁ, also **καδύτας**, *a Syrian plant*.

Κάτεχεθε, Ep. for **κατέσχεθε**, **κατέσχε**, lengthd. 3 pers. sing. aor. 2 of *κατέχω*, Il. 11, 702.

Κάσωρεύω, *to whore*, Lyc.: and

Κάσωρίον, ου, τό, *a brothel, stews*, Ar. Eq. 1285, with v l. *κασαύριοισι*: from

Κᾰ̈σωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*κύσσα*) = *κασάλβη*, Lyc. 1385.

Κᾰ̈σωρῖτις, ίδος [illegible] *κασάλβη*, Hippon. 81.

ΚΑΤΑ', prep. [illegible] vel. acc.: (never c. dat., though some attribute this usage to poets, as in Od. 10, 238; 2, 425; 15, 290, *κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἔέργνυ*, *κατὰ δὲ προτόνοισιν ἔδησαν*, which is merely tmesis for *συφεοῖς κατεέργνυ*, *προτόνοις κατέδησαν*.) Radic. signf. *down* or *downwards*: a poet. form *κατα΄ι* is mentioned only by Apoll. Dysc., though it is found in some poet. compds. with *βαίνω*, as *καταιβάτης*. [ᾰ ῠ]

A. c. GENIT.—I. denoting *motion from above, down from*, Hom., esp. in phrases *βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων*, *κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων*, *κατὰ πέτρης*, *καθ' ἵππων*, also *ὄμκρνα κατὰ βλεφάρων ῥέε*: so too *κατ' ἄκρης*, *down from the top*, i. e. *from top to bottom*, *utterly*, Il. 13, 772; others, as Schweigh. Hdt. 6, 18, take it to mean, *from the citadel downwards*, i. e. *entirely*, but v. Od. 5, 313, cf. *κατάκρας* and *κρῆθεν*.—II. denoting *motion to below*,—1. simply *down upon*, *down into*, in Hom. esp. of the dying. *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς*, a cloud settled *upon* the eyes: so too *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέεν ἀχλύν*, *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν νὺξ ἐκάλυψε*, also *κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξε*, to fix the eyes *upon* the ground: of a dart, *κατὰ γαίης ᾤχετο*, it went *down into* the ground: so of a departed soul, *ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονὸς ᾤχετο*, Il. 23, 100, cf. Soph. Ant. 24: hence, *ὁ κατὰ γῆς*, one dead and buried, Xen Cyr. 4, 6, 5: *κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ*, water (to pour) *upon* the hands, Ar. Vesp. 1216; hence, *κατὰ χ. διδόναι* (sub. *ὕδωρ*), Apollod. 2, 7, 6, cf. *ἐπισπένδω*.—2. later in gen., *towards* a point, like *ἐπί* and *πρός*, c. gen., *τοξεύειν κατά τινος*, *κατὰ σκοποῦ*, etc., to shoot *at* (because the arrow falls *down upon* its mark): also, *παίειν κατά τινος*, to strike *at* one, etc.: *εὔχεσθαι* or *ὀμόσαι κατά τινος*, to vow or swear *upon* a thing (because one holds out the hand *over* it), Thuc. 5, 47; but also to make a vow *towards* something, i. e. make a vow of offering it, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 660.—3. metaph. *upon*, *in respect of*, *concerning*, Lat. *de*, *σκοπεῖν κατά τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 70 D; *ἐπαινος κατά τινος*, praise *bestowed upon* one, Aeschin. 22, 31: but usu. in bad sense, *εἰπεῖν κατά τινος*, to speak *about* one, esp. to his prejudice, and so *ψεύδεσθαι κατά τινος*, Xen. Apol. 13: *λόγος κατά τινος*, Lat. oratio *in* aliquem, but *πρός τινα*, Lat. *adversus* aliquem, Wolf Lept. p. clii: hence the corresponding compds. *κατηγορεῖν*, *καταλέγειν*, etc., are used c. gen. pers.—III. periphr. for an adv., esp. in *καθ' ὅλου* and *κατὰ παντός*, for *ὅλως* and *πάντως*, *in general, altogether*.

B. c. ACCUS.—I. of motion *downwards*, *κατὰ ῥόον*, *down with* the stream, opp. to *ἀνὰ ῥόον*, Hdt. 2, 96, cf. *κάτω* and *ἄνω*.—2. of motion or extension *on*, *over*, *throughout* a space, to a point, *on*, *in*, *among*, *at*, *about*, *over*, etc., very freq. indeed in Hom., e. g. *κατὰ γαῖαν*, *κέλευθον*, *πόντον*, *ὕλην*, *πτόλιν*, *οἶκον*, *δμιλον*, esp. *στρατόν*, *νῆας*, *κλισίας*, usu. in signf.,

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throughout, all along, κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, *all through* the city, etc.: so in describing the exact spot of a wound, βάλλειν, νύσσειν, οὐτᾶν κατὰ στῆθος, γαστέρα, etc., *in, on* the breast: also βάλλειν κατ' ἀσπίδα, ζωστῆρα, etc., βέλος κατὰ καιριον ἦλθεν, struck *upon* a mortal part, Il. 11, 439. Also very freq. in Hom., κατὰ θυμόν, *in* heart or soul, also κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν (cf. however signf. IV.); in prose κατὰ νοῦν. Even in these local signfs. the signf. *downwards* is more or less traceable.—3. in genl. of place indefinitely, of *a space* in which no point is esp. marked out, οἱ κατά τινα, those who are *with* or *about* him, where τεταγμένοι is usu. supplied: κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by* land and sea: τὰ κατὰ τὸν οὐρανόν, celestial phenomena.—II. *distributively*, of a whole divided into parts, κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, *by* tribes and clans, Il. 2, 362: κατὰ σφέας, *by* themselves, separately, Il. 2, 366; and so in prose, καθ' ἑαυτόν, καθ' αὑτούς, Thuc. 1, 138, cf. Wessel. Diod. 13, 72; κατ' ἄνδρα, man by man, singly, Hdt. 6, 79.—2. so of parts of time, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, year *by* year, κατὰ μῆνα καθ' ἡμέραν, Herm. Vig. n. 402.—3. of numbers, κατὰ τρεῖς, *by* threes, καθ' ἕνα, one at a time, Hdt. 7, 104, κατ' ὀλίγους, Wess. Hdt. 8, 113; and so with neut. adj., κατὰ μικρόν, ὀλίγον, little *by* little, gradually, etc.—III. of direction towards an object, purpose, esp. freq. in Hom. πλεῖν κατὰ πρῆξιν, *on* business, *for*, or *after* a matter, Od. 3, 72; 9, 253; πλάζεσθαι κατὰ λῃδα, to rove *in search of* booty, Od. 3, 106; κατὰ χρέος ἐλθεῖν, to come *after*, to seek a response, Od. 11, 479, etc.; like ἐπί and μετά, c. acc., Wess. Hdt. 2, 152; 8, 30, etc.—IV. of fitness, suitableness, conformity to a thing (as if attaining and reaching the object aimed at, and so arising from signf. III.), *according, agreeable, answering to*, κατὰ θυμόν, very freq. in Hom.; so, καθ' ἡμέτερον νόον, *after* our liking, Il. 9, 108, κατὰ μοῖραν, as is meet and right, freq. in Hom.; also in phrases κατ' αἶσαν and κατὰ κόσμον, opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν, παρ' αἶσαν. Also, τὰ κατά τινα, what belongs to, beseems one; κατ' ἄνθρωπον, *according to* the standard of a man, v. signf. IX.: κατὰ φύσιν, naturally; κατὰ τύχην, by chance; κατὰ δύναμιν, to the best of one's power; κατὰ τὴν τέχνην, skilfully; κατὰ τρόπον λέγειν, to speak to the purpose; κατ' εὔνοιαν, of good will, κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, τὰ συγκείμενα, *according to* the terms agreed upon, κατὰ θεόν, Lat. *non sine numine*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 153: freq. *in relation to, concerning*, τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον, all *that belongs to* war, military matters, τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, public affairs, political relations: τὸ καθ' ὑμᾶς, as far as concerns you, Hdt. 7, 158; κατὰ τοῦτο, *according to* this way, in this view, κατὰ ταὐτά, *in* the same *way*, καθ' ὅτι, so far as: hence—V. of likeness, correspondence of fashion or manner, κατὰ λοπὸν κρομύοιο, *like* the coat of a leek, Od. 19, 233; κατὰ Μιθραδάτην, *answering to the description of* him, Hdt. 1, 121; οὐ κατὰ σέ, none *of your sort*, Chionid. Her. 1; κατὰ πινγέα, *very like* an oven, Ar. Av. 1001.—VI. of loosely stated numbers, *nearly, about*, κατὰ ἑξηκόσια ἔτεα, 600 years *more or less*, Hdt. 2, 145, etc.: hence also, κατ' οὐδέν, next to nothing, Hdt. 2, 101.—VII. of periods of time, *throughout, during, for*, less definite than ἐπί, c. gen., κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, *during* or *in the course of* the war, Hdt. 7, 137; κατὰ Ἄμασιν, *about the time* of Amasis, Id. 2, 134; also, κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροῖσον χρόνον, 1, 67: οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς or ἑαυτούς, our, their contemporaries, Xen.; οἱ κατὰ τὸν Πλάτωνα, etc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. Verb. p. 264.—VIII. with an abstract subst. used in periphr. for adverbs, as καθ' ἡσυχίην, κατὰ τάχος, etc., for ἡσύχως, ταχέως, Hdt. 1, 9, 124; 7, 178.—IX. the compar. is followed by ἢ κατά..., when the *qualities* of things, not themselves, are compared, Lat. *quam pro*, e. g. μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον, greater than *is suited to* man, above human nature or powers, esp. freq. in Plat., Wess. Hdt. 8, 38; μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, too great to weep for, Thuc. 7, 75; βαθύτερα ἢ κατὰ Θρῄκας, deeper than was common among the Thracians, Hdt. 4, 95; μείζω ἢ κατ' ἐμὲ καὶ σὲ ἐξευρεῖν, too great for me or you to find out; ἢ πρός..., and ἢ ὡς, c. inf., are used in the same way, cf. ὡς B. I. 3.

C. POSITION: κατά may follow both its cases, but is then written with anastr. κάτα.

D. absol. AS ADV. in all the above signfs., esp. like κάτω, *downwards, from above, down*, freq. in Hom.: often we cannot render it by an adv., and must then attach it to the verb: when used as an adv. after its verb, it is written with anastr. κάτα, e. g. Il. 17, 91, Od. 9, 6.

E. κατά IN COMPOS.—I. *downwards, down*, as in καταβαίνω, καταβάλλω, κατάκειμαι.—II. *down upon*, and so in genl. *over against, in answer to*, Lat. *ob*, as in κατᾴδω, *occino*, καταβληχάομαι, καταβοάω: hence—III. *against*, in hostile sense, like A. II. 2, as in καταγιγνώσκω, κατακρίνω, more rarely with a subst., as καταδίκη.—IV. oft. only to strengthen the notion of the simple word, as in κατακόπτω, καταφαγεῖν, κατακτείνω, etc.; also with substs. and adjs., as κατάδηλος.—V. sometimes to give a trans. force to an intr. verb, like our *be-*, as καταθρηνέω, to *be*wail.

F. κατά, as a prep. was sometimes shortened, esp. in old Ep. poetry, into κάγ, κάκ, κάμ, κάν, κάπ, κάρ, κάτ, before, γ, κ, μ, ν, π or φ, ῥ, τ or θ respectively; see these forms in their own places. In these cases some join the prep. with the following word, as καγγόνυ, καδδέ, κακκεφαλῆς, καππεδίον, καπφάλαρα, καῤῥα, κατ̓ τάδε, κατ̓ τόν, etc., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, Anm. 4, n. In compd. verbs, κατά sometimes changes into καβ, καλ, καρ, κατ, before β, λ, ρ, θ respectively, as κάββαλε, κάθθανε, κάλλιπε, καῤῥέζουσα: before στ and σχ the second syll. disappears in κασταρνῦσα, κάσχεθε. However these are all rare cases, mostly in Hom.

Κατά, Ion. for καθ' ἁ, Hdt., cf. Koen Greg. p. 400, Struve Quaest. Herodot. 1, p. 34.

Κᾶτα, contr. from καὶ εἶτα, *and then, and afterwards*, usu. to strengthen the interrog. sense of εἶτα.

Κατάβα, for κατάβηθι, imperat. aor. 2 from καταβαίνω, Ar. Ran. 35.

Καταβάδην, adv. (καταβαίνω), *going down; below, down-stairs*, or *with the feet down*, opp. to ἀναβάδην, Ar. Ach. 411, ubi v. Schol. [βᾰ]

Καταβαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a descending, descent*: hence the *Catabathmus*, (now *Akabet-assalom*) name of th separates Aegypt a Pr. 811, in Att. form K

Καταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. κατέβην, Ep. κατέβημεν, Ep. subj. for κ 97; κατάβᾱ, Att. i βηθι, Ar. Ran. 35: σάμην, of which Ho σατο, as well as the τεβήσετο, imperat. (κατά, βαίνω) *To come down*, Lat. *de* ἀναβαίνω, Hom. full, κ. ἔκ or ἀπό *from...*, and εἰς τι, also in the former c as, κ. δίφρου, πόλιο 329; and in the lat as, θάλαμον κατεβή also c. acc. in quite κλίμακα κατεβησα *come down, descend* t 330; again, κατέβα *came down* (*from*) tha Od. 18, 206; 23, ἐφόλκαιον καταβας with pecul. referenc position of two plac *from the inland parts* 94, etc.—2. *to go do to fight, wrestle, race,* Hdt. 5, 22; and ab *certamen descendere*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 27: an orator, *to come dow* rarely with ἀπὸ τοῦ Wolf Lept. p. 500.— καταβαίνειν εἰς τι, *in the course of speak* but more usu. c. p αὐτὶς παραιτέομενο 1, 118; 9, 94.—2. κ. the *same* point, *agree* εἰς χρόνους, *to agr* Pol.—3. *to let one's sel fall*.—B. transit. *to m lower*, Pind. P. 8, 111 also in pass. ἵππος κ horse *is dismounted fr*

Καταβακχεύω, (κ *fill with Bacchic fre* βακχεύομαι, as pass also as a dep.: only

Καταβακχιόομαι, Βακχιόω) *to be full o* κ. ὄρυος κλάδοις, wreaths and rave wi Eur. Bacch. 109.

Καταβάλλω, fut. τέβᾰλον, 3 sing. in (κατά, βάλλω) *To down, overthrow, lay l* etc.; metaph., κ. ἐς 9, 79: *to let fall, drop* 8, 249: hence of a fa τα κἀβ̓βαλεν, Od. 17 ὀφρῦς καταβάλλειν, cf. ὀφρῦς; but, πρὼ κροτάφων καταβάλλ first young hair *fallin* ples, Theocr. 15, 85: *lay* or *put down*, Lat 206, Ar. Ach. 165.— esp. with darts, and Hdt. 4, 64, etc.—3. *to* esp. *to the sea-coast*, 25, where others take or *depots*.—4. *to put yield* or *pay*, Hdt. 2, *to pay off, pay, discha vere*, Plat. Legg. 932 cf. καταβολή 2.—5. *t place and leave there*, Hdt. 4, 146: hence *to put in* seed, cf. κ too Schweigh., Hdt. κ. φάτιν, by *spargere*

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is rather *to found, give rise to* a report, like καταβάλλομαι, cf. Eur. H. F. 1261.—6. *to cast off, reject*, Lat. *projicere*: καταβεβλημένοι, *abandoned fellows*, Lat. *homines projectae audaciae*, Isocr. 234 B; and so, τὰ καταβεβλημένα παιδεύματα, *common* education, Arist. Pol.: adv. καταβεβλημένως, *contemptibly*, Isocr. Antid. § 326.—B. mid. *to lay down as a foundation, ground, found, begin*, Eur. Hel. 164, Plat. Legg. 803 A.

Καταβαπτίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά, βαπτίζω) *to dip* or *plunge in, drown*, Alciphr. Pass. *to be drowned.* Hence

Καταβαπτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who dips* or *drowns.*

Καταβάπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, βάπτω) *to dip down* or *into*, εἴς τι, Luc.: also *to dye*, hence καταβεβαμμένος, *dyed, coloured*, Medic.

Καταβᾰρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to weigh down, overload*, Luc.: from

Καταβᾰρής, ές, (κατά, βάρος) *very heavy*, dub. and prob. always to be altered into κατάβαρυς, Lob. Phryn. 540.

Καταβάρησις, εως, ἡ, (καταβαρέω) *a weighing down.*

Καταβᾰρύνω, = καταβαρέω, Theophr.

Κατάβᾰρυς, υ, v. sub καταβαρής.

Καταβασανίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for βασανίζω, Hipp.

Κατᾰβάσιον, ου, τό,=κατάβασις, *a way that leads downwards, the entrance to an underground cave*, Suid.

Κατᾰβάσιος, ου, ὁ, Ζεύς,=καταιβάτης, dub.

Κατάβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (καταβαίνω) *a going down, descending*, opp. to ἀνάβασις.—2. *a way down, a descent*, Hdt. 1, 186; 7, 223: *the entrance to a cave*, Id. 2, 122.

Καταβασκαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, strengthd. for βασκαίνω, Plut.

Καταβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, cf. καταβαθμός.

Καταβᾰτέον, verb. adj. from καταβαίνω, *one must descend*, Plat. Rep. 520 C.

Καταβᾰτεύω, *to tread* or *walk upon.*

Καταβάτης, ου, ὁ, (καταβαίνω) *a chariot-fighter who dismounts* and fights on foot, Plat. Criti. 119 B.—II.=καταιβάτης. [ᾰ]

Καταβατικός, ή, όν, *inclined to go down.* Adv. -κῶς.

Κατᾰβᾰτός, ή, όν, *descending, steep.*

Κατᾰβαύζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, βαύζω) *to bark at*, τινός, Anth.

Καταβαυκαλάω, ῶ, (κατά, βαυκαλάω) *to sing* or *lull to sleep*, Ael. Hence

Καταβαυκάλησις, εως, ἡ, *a singing* or *lulling to sleep*, Ath.

Καταβαυκᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω,= καταβαυκαλάω.—II. (κατά, βαύκαλις) *to gulp down*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Καταβδελύσσομαι dep., strengthd. for βδελύσσομαι, *to detest utterly.*

Καταβεβαιόομαι, (κατά, βεβαιόω) dep., *to affirm*, Plut. Hence

Καταβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *affirmation*, Plut.

Καταβεβλᾰκευμένως, v. l. for κατεβλ., q. v., in Ar. Plut. 325.

Καταβεβλημένως, v. καταβάλλω, sub fin.

Καταβείομεν, Ep. for καταβῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω, Il. 10, 97.

Καταβελής, ές, (κατά, βέλος) *stricken by many arrows*, Dion. H.

Καταβῆναι, Ep. καταβῆμεναι, inf. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω, Hom.

Καταβήσεο, 2 sing. imperat. aor. mid. from καταβαίνω, Il.

Καταβήσομαι, fut. of καταβαίνω, Il.

Καταβῐάζω, (κατά, βιάζω) *to force*, Philo: more freq. as dep., καταβιάζομαι, pass., *to treat with violence*, Plut.: and intr. *to become violent*, Hipp. p. 303, 46.

Καταβῐβάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, βιβάζω) *to make to go down, put* or *bring down*, Hdt. 1, 86; 8, 119: metaph. *to bring down, lower*, κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ αὐχημάτων, Dion. H. Hence

Καταβῐβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bringing* or *letting down, lowering.*

Καταβῐβαστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of καταβιβάζω, *to be brought down*, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

Καταβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσω: aor. κατέβρων, (κατά, βιβρώσκω) *to eat up, devour*, H. Hom. Ap. 127, Hdt. 3, 16. (the aor. καταβρώξειε in Dion. P. 604, must be altered to καταβρόξειε, q. v.)

Καταβῑνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = βινέω, Ar. Thesm. 1215, dub.

Καταβῐόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι: aor. κατεβίωσα, Plat. Prot. 355 A, also κατεβίωσα, Polyb., and Plut.: (κατά, βιόω) *to bring life to an end, pass life.* Hence

Καταβίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a passing life, living*, Diod. [ῐ]

Καταβλᾰκεύω, (κατά, βλακεύω) *to neglect, treat carelessly*, τι, Hipp. Pass. *to be careless* or *slothful.*

Καταβλάπτω, f. -βλάψω, (κατά, βλάπτω) *to hurt, damage*, H. Hom. Merc. 93.

Καταβλέπω, f. -βλέψω, (κατά, βλέπω) *to look down at, look into, examine*, Plut.

Κατάβλημα, ατος, τό, (καταβάλλω) *any thing thrown, let, put down*; esp. *a curtain, the drop-scene* of a theatre.—2. *a basement.*—II. *that which is put upon* or *over, a covering*, Galen.

Καταβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, (καταβάλλω) =ἐπιβλής, *a bolt.*

Καταβλητέον, verb. adj. from καταβάλλω, *one must put down* or *into*, σπέρμα, Plat. Theaet. 149 E.

Καταβλητικός, ή, όν, (καταβάλλω) *belonging to, fit for throwing down, overthrowing*, Xen. Eq. 8, 11; c. gen., Dion. H.

Καταβλῃχάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: strengthened for βλῃχάομαι, Theocr. 5, 42.

Καταβλώσκω, fut. -μολοῦμαι, aor. κατέμολον, poet. for κατέρχομαι, *to go down* or *through, pass through*, ἄστυ, Od. 16, 466.

Καταβοάω, ῶ, fut. -βοήσομαι, Ion. -βώσομαι, (κατά, βοάω) *to cry down, cry out* or *inveigh against*, τινός, Hdt. 6, 85, Thuc. 1, 67: also *to outcry, silence*, τινά, Ar. Ach. 711, Eq. 286, cf. κατακράζω.—II. *to implore by crying*, τινός, Plut. Hence

Καταβοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cry* or *outcry against* any one, c. gen. pers., Thuc. 1, 73; 8, 85.

Καταβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a crying out against*, Plut.

Καταβολεύς, έως, ὁ, *a founder.*—II. *one who pays*: from

Καταβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταβάλλω) *a throwing down*: hence—1. *a laying down: a foundation, ground, beginning*, hence, ἐκ καταβολῆς, *from the foundations, anew, afresh*, Lat. *denuo*, Polyb.—2. *a paying down*, esp. by instalments, καταβάλλειν τὰς κ., Dem. 1353, 22: hence—3. *a periodical attack of illness, a fit*, Lat. *accessio*, Plat. Gorg. 519 A, Dem. 118, 20: and so in genl. *any disease*, e. g. *a cataract* in the eye, Plut. Timol. 37. On the form κατηβολή, which Hipp. is said to use in this signf., and Eur. Temen. 22 in signf. 2, v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

Καταβόλος, ου, ὁ, (καταβάλλω) *a place for putting any thing in*: hence—I. *a stew-pond, oyster-bank*, Xenocr.—II. *a naval station, roadstead*, Gramm.

Καταβομβέω, ῶ, *to hum* or *murmur loudly.*

†**Καταβορβορόω**, ῶ, (κατά, βορβορόω) *to soil with mud.* Hence

Καταβορβόρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a soiling with mud*, or *wallowing in it*, Plut.

Καταβόρειος, ον, (κατά, Βορέας)= sq., Theophr.

Κατάβορρος, ον, *protected towards the north*, hence *facing the south*, opp. to πρόςβορρος, Plat. Criti. 118 B, ubi v. Stallb.

Καταβόσκω, fut. -βοσκήσω, (κατά, βόσκω) *to feed flocks upon* a place, c. acc. loci, Theocr. 15, 126. Mid. *to feed upon*, of the flock, Lat. *depasci*: in genl. *to devour, consume*, of a pestilence, Call. Dian. 125.

Καταβόστρῡχος, ον, (κατά, βόστρυχος) *with long flowing locks*, νεανίας, Eur. Phoen. 146. Hence

Καταβοστρῡχόω, ῶ, *to furnish with long flowing locks.*

Καταβουκολέω, ῶ, *to lead astray, beguile*, Themist.

Καταβρᾰβεύω, (κατά, βραβεύω) *to give judgment against* one as βραβεύς, and so *to deprive* one *of the prize*, prob. with collat. notion of cheating, hence in pass. *to have an unfair decision given against* one, ὑπό τινος, Dem. 544, fin.

Καταβρᾰχύ, adv. for κατὰ βραχύ, *little by little, gradually.* Also καταβραχύς, Lob. Phryn. 540.

Καταβρενθύομαι, dep., only used in pres. and impf., strengthd. for βρενθύομαι. [ῡ]

Καταβρέχω, f. -βρέξω, (κατά, βρέχω) *to wet through, drench, soak*, Ar. Nub. 267: metaph., μέλιτι καταβρέχειν, like εὐλογίαις βαίνειν, Pind. O. 10, 119; καύχημα σιγᾷ κ., *to steep* boasting in silence, i. e. to be silent instead of boasting, Pind. I. 5, 65; so, σιγᾷ βρέχεσθαι for *to be silent*, Id. Fr. 269.

Καταβρίζω, f. -βρίξω, (κατά, βρίζω) *to fall asleep.*

Καταβρίθω, f. -βρίσω, (κατά, βρίθω) *to weigh* or *press down*: metaph. *to outweigh, surpass*, τινὰ ὀλβῳ, Theocr. 17, 95. Perf. καταβέβρῐθα, *to be heavily laden, weighed down by* a thing, τινί, Hes. Op. 236, also intr. in pres Theocr. 7, 146. [ῐ]

Καταβροντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά βροντάω) *to thunder at*, τινά, Longin

Καταβρόξειε, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 act of an obsol. pres. καταβρόχω (akin to βιβρώσκω), *to gulp* or *swallow down*, φάρμακον, Od. 4, 222, where however the Schol. connects it with καταβρέχω: so also ἀναβρόξειε, Od. 12, 240. The corrupt forms καταβρώξειε in Dion. P., and -βρώξασαι in Ap. Rh. 2, 271, which some have wrongly referred to καταβιβρώσκω, must be corrected, cf. Buttm. Catal. voc. βιβρώσκω: part. aor. καταβρόξας occurs in Ap. Rh., and there is a part. aor. pass. καταβροχθείς in Lyc.

Καταβροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταβρέχω) *a soaking, softening*, Galen.

Καταβροχθίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, βροχθίζω) *to gulp* or *swallow down*, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 503, v. foreg. Hence

Καταβροχθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a gulping down*, Clem. Al.

(**Καταβρόχω**), v. καταβρόξειε.

Καταβρύκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, βρύκω) *to bite in pieces, eat up*, Hippon. 26.

Καταβρῡχάομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, et aor. pass., (κατά, βρυχάομαι) *to roar at, roar loudly.*

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Καταβρύχω, f. -ξω,=foreg., dub. l. in Anth. for *καταβρύκω*. [ῠ]

Καταβρύω, (*κατά*, *βρύω*) *to be overgrown*, *κισσῷ*, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, ubi Meineke post Pors. *κάρα βρύουσαν*, coll. Soph. O. C. 474.

Κατάβρωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*καταβιβρώσκω*) *that which is eaten*, *food*, LXX.

†**Καταβρώξας** in Ap. Rh. wh. Buttm. corrects -*βρόξας*, Catal. p. 41, v. sub *καταβρόξειε*.

Καταβρώξειε, v. sub *καταβρόξειε*.

Κατάβρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*καταβιβρώσκω*) *an eating up*, *devouring*, LXX.

Καταβρώσω, fut. of *καταβιβρώσκω*.

Καταβῡθίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *βυθίζω*) *to plunge under water*, *make to sink*, Hipp.: hence

Καταβῡθισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a making to sink*.

Καταβυρσόω, *ῶ*, (*κατά*, *βυρσόω*) *to cover quite with hides*, Thuc. 7, 65: *to sew up in a skin*, Plut. Cleom. 38.

Κατάγαιος, *ον*,=*κατάγειος*, Hdt. 2, 150, etc.—II. *on the ground*, *κ. στρουθοί*, birds that *run on the ground* instead of flying, *ostriches*, Bähr Hdt. 4, 175.

Καταγᾰνόω, *ῶ*, strengthd. for *γανόω*, Clem. Al.

Κατᾰγᾰπάω, *ῶ*, f. -*ήσω*, strengthd. for *ἀγαπάω*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 94, 116, cf. Schäf. Plut. 5, p. 28.

Καταγαργᾰλίζω, f. -*ίσω*, strengthd. for *γαργαλίζω*.

Καταγγελεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*,= *κατάγγελος*, N. T.

Καταγγελία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *an announcement*, *proclamation*, Plut.—II. *an accusation*: from

Καταγγέλλω, f. -*ελῶ*, (*κατά*, *ἀγγέλλω*) *to announce*, *proclaim*, *declare*, *κ. πόλεμον*, *to declare* war, Lys. 174, 28: *κ. ἀγῶνα*, Lat. *litem intendere*, Luc.: *to tell*, *disclose*, *betray*, *τινί τι*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 38, cf. *καταγγελτός*.

Κατάγγελος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*κατά*, *ἄγγελος*) *a messenger*, *proclaimer*, Plut. Hence

Καταγγελτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *announcing*, c. gen. rei, Heliod.

Κατάγγελτος, *ον*, (*καταγγέλλω*) *announced*, *betrayed*, *κ. γίγνεσθαι*, Thuc. 7, 48.

Καταγγίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *ἄγγος*) *to put into a vessel*, Diosc.

Κατάγειος, *ον*, (*κατά*, *γέα*, *γῆ*) *in* or *under the earth*, *underground*, *οἴκησις*, Plat., and Xen.: also *κατάγαιος*, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 297.

Καταγέλα, *ἡ*, (*κατά*, *γαλάω*) comic name of a supposed town, with a play on the Sicil. Gela, Γέλα *καὶ* Καταγέλα, Ar. Ach. 606.

Καταγελαστικῶς, *scoffingly*.

Καταγέλαστος, *ον*, *to be ridiculed*, *ridiculous*, *absurd*, Ar. Nub. 849, Plat., etc.: *κ. τινί*, *ridiculous* in another's eyes, Hdt. 8, 100. Adv. -*τως*, Plat. Legg. 781 C: superl. -*τατα*, Id. Soph. 252 B: from

Καταγελάω, *ῶ*, f. -*άσομαι* and -*άσω*, (*κατά*, *γελάω*) *to laugh down*, *jeer* or *mock at*, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 68, Ar. Ach. 1081, and Plat.: but in Hdt. also c. dat., e. g. 3, 37, 38, cf. Schweigh. ad 7, 9: also absol. *to laugh scornfully*, *mock*, Eur. I. A. 372.

Κατάγελως, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, (*κατά*, *γέλως*) *mockery*, Aesch. Ag. 1264; *κ. πλατύς*, sheer *mockery*, Ar. Ach. 1126; *ὁ κατάγελως τῆς πράξεως*, the absurdity of the matter, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 E.

Καταγεμίζω, f. -*σω*, (*κατά*, *γεμίζω*) *to load heavily*, Dio C.

Καταγέμω, strengthd. for *γέμω*, only used in pres. and impf., *to be very full of*, *overloaded with*, *τινός*, Polyb.

Καταγεύομαι, (*κατά*, *γεύω*) dep., *to taste carefully*, *examine*, *τινός*, Chirurgg. Vett.

Καταγεωργέω, *ῶ*, (*κατά*, *γεωργέω*) *to bring into tillage*, Strab.

Καταγεωτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κατά*, *γέα*) *one who puts under-ground*, *a grave-digger*, ap. Hesych.

†**Καταγῆναι**, 2 aor. inf. pass. of *κατάγνυμι*.

Καταγήραιος, *ον*, = *κατάγηρως*, dub.

Καταγηράσκω,=sq., *to grow old*, Od. 19, 360.

Καταγηράω, *ῶ*, fut. -*άσομαι*, (*κατά*, *γηράω*) *to grow old*, Hdt. 2, 146; 6, 72: *to grow old* or *pass one's old age among*, *τισί*, Od. 9, 510.

Κατάγηρως, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (*κατά*, *γῆρας*) *grown old*: *very old*.

Καταγῑγαρτίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *γίγαρτον*) *to take out the kernel*: in Ar. Ach. 275, metaph. for *stuprare*.

Καταγίγνομαι, older and Att. form for which the later *καταγίνομαι* [*ῐ*], (*κατά*, *γίγνομαι*) *to stay*, *abide*, *ἔν τινι τόπῳ*, ap. Dem. 521, fin.: also *to busy one's self in* or *about* a thing, *ἐν τινι*, Polyb., *περί τινος*, Galen., *περί τι*, Epict.—II. *to go* or *come*, *come down to*, *εἰς τόπον*, Plut.

Καταγιγνώσκω, older and Att. form for which the later *καταγῑνώσκω*, (*κατά*, *γιγνώσκω*) *to remark*, *find out*, *discover*, esp. *to remark* something *against one* or *to one's prejudice*, e. g. *τοῦ γέροντος τοὺς τρόπους*, Ar. Eq. 46: hence—2. *to give judgment against* a person: in genl. *to be of opinion*, *judge*, but always with the notion of unfavourable judgment, *κ. κατά τινος*, Hdt. 6, 97: hence—3. *to judge* something *of* a person, *lay* something *to his charge*, usu. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, as, *κ. τινὸς ἀνανδρίην*, *to lay a charge* of cowardice *against* him, *accuse* him *of* it, Hipp. 293, 30; so, *κ. τινὸς κακίαν*, *ἀδικίαν*, *ψυχρότητα*, etc., Plat., and Oratt.; but also reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *κ. τινὰ φόνου*, *to accuse* him *of* murder, Lys. 94, 32; more rarely, *τινά τι*, Lob. Aj. p. 341, and *τινά τινι*, Lob. Phryn. 475: also c. gen. pers. et inf., *κ. ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖν τι*, *to charge* one *with doing*, Lys. 158, 26, *κ. ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέσεσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 45; and so in pass., *καταγνωσθεὶς πρήσσειν*, *being thought to be* doing, Hdt. 6, 2: so too, *κ. τινὸς ὅτι* or *ὡς ἐστι*, Plat. Meno 76 C, Crat 440 C: lastly c. gen. pers. only, *to accuse* any one, Id. Demod. 382 E.—4. *to give as judgment* or *sentence against* a person, also c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, usu., *κ. τινὸς θάνατον*, *to pass sentence* of death on one, Lat. *aliquem mortis damnare*, Thuc. 6, 60; so *κ. τινὸς φυγήν*, Lys. 143, 19: pass., *θάνατός τινος κατέγνωστο*, Antipho 137, 34: also c. acc. rei only, *κ. δίκην*, *to adjudge* or *decide* a suit, Aesch. Eum. 573. Cf. *κατακρίνω*, *καταδικάζω*.

Κατᾰγίζω, f. -*ίσω*, Ion. for *καθαγίζω*, Hdt. 1. 86.

Κατᾰγῑνέω, Ion. for *κατάγω*, *to bring*, *lead*, *carry down*, Od. 10, 104: *to bring back*, Hdt. 6, 75.

Καταγίνομαι, -*γινώσκω*, later forms for *καταγιγ-* [*ῐ*]

Καταγλᾰΐζω, f. -*ίσω*, strengthd. form of *ἀγλαΐζω*, Anth.

Καταγλισχραίνω, f. -*ᾰνῶ*, strengthened form of *γλισχραίνω*, Hipp.: from

Κατάγλισχρος, *ον*, (*κατά*, *γλίσχρος*) *very glutinous*, Alex. Trall.

Καταγλῠκαίνω, f. -*ᾰνῶ*, (*κατά*, *γλυκαίνω*) *to make very sweet*, *make sweet sounds*, Ch... in aor. mid.

Καταγλῡφή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *an incision*, *hollow*, Hip...

Καταγλωσσαλγέω, for *γλωσσαλγέω*.

Καταγλωττίζω, f. (*κατά*, *γλωττίζω*) *to b... by joining mouths and t... μέλος κατεγλωττισμέ... lascivious* song, Ar. Th... others take it to be a ... *of rare and far-fetched* ... V.), cf. *κατάγλωσσος*. ... *tongue* or *speak against* ... *κ. τινός*, Ar. Ach. 380.—... *talk* one *down*, *talk* hi... 352, where irreg. pe... *γλωττισμένος* is us... Thesm. l. c. Hence

Καταγλώττισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a kiss*, Ar. Nub. 51, v. fo... *of rare*, *far-fetched word*

Καταγλωττισμός, ...

Κατάγλωττος, *ον*, (... *talkative*.—II. *ποίημα* ... written *in rare* or *far-f*... like Euphorion's, v. M... p. 47.

Κάταγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *wool drawn* or *spun* ou... where *μήρυμα*, Lat. ... Plat. Polit. 282 E: in... *wool*, Soph. Tr. 695.

Κάταγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *μι*) Ion. *κάτηγμα*, *a br...* Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon...

†**Καταγματικός**, *ἡ*, *ὁ*, *to a fracture*, Gal.

Καταγνάπτω, f. -*ψ*... *τω*) *to scratch in pieces*...

Καταγνύφω,=*κατα*... et Schweigh. Hdt. 3... *γράφω*, fin.

Κατάγνῡμι, later ... fut. *κατάξω*, also, *κ*... of distinction from th... *γω*: aor. *κατέαξα*, p... and in Hes. Op. 664, ... form *κανάξαις* is 2 si... *τράξαις* (for *ἀγνῦμι* o... gamma), cf. *εὐαδον* su... *κατέαγα*, Ion. *κατέηγ*... aor. pass. *κατεάγην* [... *μι*). *To break in piece*... 257, Od. 9, 283, both ... *break*, *weaken*, *enervat*... 5; esp. in pf. part. ... Lat. *fractus*, Dion. ... and pf. act., *to be brok*... esp., *κατεαγέναι* or ... *κεφαλήν*, *to have* the ... Plut. 545, Lys. 99, 4... *κατεαγέναι τὰ ὦτα*, ... E, of pugilists, cf. V... § 30, sq.: but also c. ... *φαλῆς*, Ar. Ach. 116... Eupol. Incert. 30, Pla... where Elmsl. Ach. l. ... *ὀστοῦν*, but cf. Jelf G...

Καταγνῡπόω, *ῶ*, *to ... ταγνυπόω*, and v. *γνυ*...

Κατάγνωσις, *εως*, ... *σκω*) *a thinking ill* of a ... *low opinion*, *κ. ἀσθενεί... of one's weakness*, Th... *censure*, Polyb.—II. ... *against* a person, *cond... 3, 82.*

†**Καταγνωστέον**, ve... *ταγιγνώσκω*, *one must ... condemn*, Luc.

Καταγνωστός, *ὁν*, (... *condemned*: *damnable*...

Καταγογγύζω, f. -*ι*... *γύζω*) *to murmur at* or ... *obmurmurare*, *τινός*, L...

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Καταγοητεύω, (κατά, γοητεύω) *to enchant, bewitch*, in genl. *to cheat* or *blind by trickery*, τινά, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 40, An. 5, 7, 9.

Κατάγομος, ον, (καταγέμω) *deep laden, heavy laden*, Polyb.

Καταγομφόω, ῶ, *to nail fast*.

Κατᾱγοράζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἀγοράζω) *to buy with borrowed money, φορτία*, Dem. 908, fin. Hence

Κατᾱγορασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a buying*, esp. *with borrowed money*, Diod.

Κατᾱγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, = κατηγορία: in genl. *a declaration*, Plut.; and

Καταγορευτικός, ή, όν, *declaratory*, Diog. L. 7, 70: from

Κατᾱγορεύω, (κατά, ἀγορεύω) *to denounce, give information of* a thing, τινί τι, Ar. Pac. 107, Vesp. 932.—II. = κατηγορέω, *to accuse*, τινός, Ael.

Καταγραπτέον, verb. adj. from καταγράφω, *one must describe*, Strab.

Κατάγραπτος, ον, (καταγράφω) *drawn* or *painted on, variegated*, Geop.

Καταγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταγράφω) *a drawing, drawing out, delineation*, Diod.; esp. *a drawing of maps*, Ptolem. —2. *a marking out*, Lat. *designatio*, Dion. H.—II. like ἀπογραφή, *a writing in full, a list, register*, Plut.: esp.—2. *a levy* or *roll of soldiers*, Polyb.

Κατάγρᾰφος, ον, = κατάγραπτος, Luc.

Καταγράφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, γράφω) *to draw, paint, delineate*, Pausan.: *to describe*, Dion. P.—2. *to paint over*, Luc.—II. *to write down*, Eur. Alc. 969: *to enter, register, enroll*, esp. as a soldier, Polyb.—2. *to assign by a legal writing* or *conveyance*, Lat. *mancipare*, Plut.: hence in genl. *to assign, ascribe*, τινί τι, Ael.—III. *to mark* or *scratch*, τοῖς ὄνυξι, Ael. V. H. 10, 3, et sic vulgo Hdt. 3, 108, ubi Schweigh. ex uno cod. καταγνάψων.

Καταγρέω, (κατά, ἀγρέω) *to catch*, *overtake*, Sapph. 40.

Καταγρῡπόω, ῶ, *to curl the nose*. Hence αὐστηρὸν καὶ κατεγρυπωμένον, *severe, scornful*, Plut. 2, 753 C, like Horace's *nasus aduncus*: Schneid. however reads κατεγνυπωμένον, cf. κατεγνυπωμένως.

Καταγνιόω, ώ, strengthd. for γνιόω, Hipp.

Καταγυμνάζω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, γυμνάζω) *to exercise very much, accustom by exercise*, Luc.—II. *to squander in gymnastic exercises and the games*, ap. Hesych.

Καταγυμνόω, ῶ, (κατά, γυμνόω) *to strip quite naked*, Aristaen.

Καταγύναιος, ον, and καταγύνης, ους, ὁ, = sq.

Κατάγυνος, ον, (κατά, γυνή) *much given to women*, Arist. Mirab. 88, ubi olim καταγύναικας.

Κατάγχω, f. -άγξω, (κατά, ἄγχω) *to strangle*: met. *to extort money from*, Plut.

Κατάγω, f. -ξω: aor. κατήγαγον, (κατά, ἄγω) *to lead, take* or *carry down*, Lat. *deducere*, Hom., esp. *into the nether-world*, as Od. 24, 100: in genl. *to lead, carry to a place*, Il. 6, 53, Od. 20, 163, where the prep. loses its force, though in all such cases a relation of *higher* and *lower* is implied: hence esp.—1. *to bring down to the sea-coast*, Il. 5, 26; 21, 32.—2. *to bring down from the high seas to land*, ναῦν, to bring a ship into port, Lat. *subducere navem in portum*, Hdt. 8, 4; esp. for purposes of exacting toll or plundering, Dem. 63, 19: in this signf. Hom. uses only pass. κατάγεσθαι, *to come to land, land*, opp. to ἀνάγεσθαι, of seamen as well as ships, Od. 3, 10, 178: also νηὶ κατάγεσθαι, Od. 10, 140, Hdt. 4, 43; hence later, κατάγεσθαι παρά τινι, *to turn in and lodge in* a person's house, Lat. *deversari apud aliquem*, Eupol. Incert. 62, Dem. 1242, 14; also, εἰς οἰκίαν τινός, Id. 1190, 25.—3. *to draw down* or *out, spin*, Lat. *deducere filum*, Plat. Soph. 226 B: hence κάταγμα, *a woollen thread*.—4. κ. θρίαμβον, like Lat. *deducere triumphum*, Polyb.—5. *to derive* or *trace from certain ancestry*, Plut.—II. *to bring back*, Lat. *reducere*, esp. from banishment, *to recal*, Hdt. 1, 60: hence in genl. *to restore*, Id. 5, 92, 1. [ᾰγ] Hence

Κατᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading, taking* or *carrying down*: intrans. *a coming down*, in genl. *arrival*.—2. *a putting a ship into harbour, landing*, Thuc. 6, 42: also *a landing place*: hence in genl. *a resting place, inn, port*, Lat. *statio*, like καταγώγιον, Hdt. 1, 181; 5, 52. —II. *a tracing down from ancestry, γένους κ., a genealogy*, Plut.—III. *a bringing back*, esp. from banishment, *restoration*, Polyb.: also intrans. *return*. —2. *a drawing back* or *straining*, esp. of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.

Καταγωγεῖον, ου, τό, = sq., Antiph. Aphrodis. 2, 5.

Κατᾰγώγιον, ου, τό, *a place to lodge in, resting-place, inn*, Thuc. 3, 68, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A.—II. τὰ καταγώγια, *the festival of the return*, opp. to ἀναγώγια.

Κατᾰγωγίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a rope for putting down* or *drawing*: esp. the string of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.: from

Κατᾰγωγός, όν, (κατάγω) *bringing down*, metaph. *lowering, degrading*, Iambl.—II. *fit for ships to come into, affording refuge*, of a harbour.

Κατᾰγωνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (κατά, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to struggle against, prevail against, conquer*, τινά, Polyb. Hence

Κατᾰγώνισις, εως, ἡ, *a struggling against, conquest*.

Κατᾰγωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

Καταδαίνυμαι, f. -δαίσομαι, (κατά, δαίνυμαι) dep. mid.: *to devour, consume*, τινά, Phryn. (Trag.) ap. Paus. 10, 31, 2.

Καταδαίω, fut. -δάσομαι, (κατά, δαίω B) *to divide*, esp. *into small pieces, tear and devour*, κατὰ πάντα δάσονται, Il. 22, 354.—II. *to assign*, Tab. Heracl.

Καταδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, (κατά, δάκνω) *to bite in pieces*, Batr. 45.

Καταδακρυχέων, ουσα, a wrong way of writing κατὰ δάκρυ χέων, followed by Heyne in Il.

Καταδακρύω, (κατά, δακρύω) *to bewail*, τι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 31: also absol. *to weep bitterly*, Eur. Hel. 673. —II. *to make weep, move to tears*, App. [On the quantity v. δακρύω.]

Καταδακτῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, δακτυλίζω, like σκιμαλίζω, *to feel with the finger*: and so sensu obsc. = παιδεραστέω. Hence

Καταδακτῠλικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to καταδακτυλίζειν, prone thereto*.

Καταδᾰμάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, δαμάζω) *to tame, subdue utterly*, Thuc. 7, 81, in aor. mid. καταδαμάσασθαι.

Καταδᾰμάομαι, = foreg., H. Hom. Merc. 137.

Καταδάνειος, ον, (κατά δάνειον) *in debt*, Diod. [ᾰ]

Καταδᾰπᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δαπανάω) *to spend, squander, lavish, χρήματα*, Hdt. 5, 34; κ. εἴς τι, *to spend upon* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 30: in genl. *to waste away, consume*, as hunger, Sotad. ap. Stob. p. 528, 21.

Καταδᾰπάνη, ης, ἡ, *expense, waste*.

Καταδάπτω, f. -δάψω, (κατά, δάπτω) *to tear in pieces, devour*, Il. 22, 339, Od 3, 259: metaph., καταδάπτεται ἦτορ, Od. 16, 92, like δαίεται ἦτορ.

Καταδαρδάπτω, lengthd. for foreg.

Καταδαρθάνω, fut. -δαρθήσομαι: aor. κατέδαρθον, poet. by metath. κατέδραθον, Hom., which. aor. in later writers takes a pass. form κατεδάρθην, hence κατέδαρθεν 3 pl. in Ap. Rh. 2, 1227, καταδαρθέντα, Ar. Plut. 300, where however Pors. καταδαρθόντα: pf. καταδεδάρθηκα, Plat. (κατά, δαρθάνω.) *To sleep soundly, fall asleep*, Od. 5, 471, etc: of sexual intercourse, Od. 8, 296: καδδαθέτην for κατεδραθέτην, Od. 15, 494, καταδραθῶ, subj. aor. pass. Od. 5, 471, Hom. elsewh. prefers. aor. act.

Καταδεής, ές, (καταδέω, -δεήσω) *wanting, failing in* something, *lacking of*, τινός, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; hence of persons, *poor, needy*, Plat. Legg. 719 E, Dem. 141, 1: but usu. in compar., καταδεέστερος, *weaker inferior*, Isocr. 16 B, etc. Adv. -δεῶς, Isocr., comp. -εστέρως, κ. ἔχειν περί τι, *to be very ill off* in a thing, Dem. 1182, fin.

Καταδεῖ, impers., *there is wanting*, v. καταδέω.

Καταδείδω, f. -δείσομαι, (κατά, δείδω) *to fear very much*, τι, Ar. Pac. 759, and Thuc.—II. *to put into great fear, scare*, only in Phalaris.

Καταδείκνῡμι and -νύω, f. -δείξω, Ion. aor. κατέδεξα, (κατά, δείκνυμι) *to show clearly, make known, publish*, τι, Hdt. 1, 163, also c. inf. *to show how to do*, Hdt. 1, 171, cf. Ar. Ran. 1032, where both constructions are joined: *to establish, prove*, c. part. Hdt. 7, 215.

Καταδειλιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (κατά, δειλιάω) *to show signs of fear* or *cowardice*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 22

Καταδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δειπνέω) *to dine off, eat up*, c. acc., Plut.

Κατάδειπνον, ου, τό, = δεῖπνον.

Κατάδενδρος, ον, (κατά, δένδρον) *abounding in trees, woody*, Nymphod. ap. Ath. 265 D.

Καταδέομαι, f. -δεήσομαι, (κατά, δέομαι) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., *to want* or *need very much*, hence *to entreat earnestly*, Lat. *deprecari*, c. gen. pers., Plat. Apol. 33 E, cf. καταδέω, -δεήσω.

Καταδέρκομαι, (κατά, δέρκω) dep. pass., *to look* or *gaze down*, H. Hom. Cer. 70: trans. *to look down upon, watch from above*, Od. 11, 16: poet. for καθοράω.

Κατάδεσις, εως, ἡ, (καταδέω) *a binding fast*. Plut.—II. *a binding by magic knots*, Plat. Legg. 933 A, cf. κατάδεσμος.

Καταδεσμεύω, (κατά, δεσμεύω) *to bind fast, bind up*, as a wound, LXX.

Καταδεσμέω, ῶ, = foreg.

Κατάδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (κατά, δεσμός) *a tie, band*, Theopomp. (Com.) Παίδ. 2.—II. *a magic tie* or *knot, a bewitching thereby*, Plat. Rep. 364 C, ubi v. Stallb., cf. κατάδεσις, καταδέω.

Κατάδετος, ον, (καταδέω) *tied, bound*.

Καταδεύω, (κατά, δεύω) *to wet much*, Hes. Op. 554; *to drench, soak with* a thing, χιτῶνα οἴνου, Il. 9, 490.—II. *to let get wet*, Hes. Op. 544.

Καταδέχομαι, (κατά, δέχομαι) dep. mid.: *to receive, take*, esp. of food, πόμα, Hipp., τροφήν, Plat. Tim. 84 B.—2. *to receive back*, esp. from banishment, Oratt., as Lys. 104, 22, Andoc. 23, 42.—3. *to take upon one's self, undertake*. Luc.—4. *to allow, suffer*.

Καταδέω, (Α), f. -δήσω, (κατά, δέω) *to bind on* or *to, bind fast, bind*, Hom.,

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ἐν δεσμῷ καταδῆσαι, Od. 15, 443 : esp. *to put in bonds, imprison*, Hdt. 3, 143 ; and κ. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sub. δέσιν) Id. 5, 72 : hence—2. metaph. *to convict and condemn of* a crime, c. inf., κ. τινὰ φῶρα εἶναι, Valck. Hdt. 2. 174 ; and so in 4, 68 opp. to ἀπολύω. —II. *to tie down, shut up, close, stop, check, ἀνέμων κέλευθα*, Od. 5, 383 ; 10, 20 ; so too, ἐμοὶ κατέδησε κέλευθα, Od. 7, 272, cf. 14, 61.—III. *to bewitch by magic knots*, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 378 F.

Καταδέω, (B), f. -δεήσω, (κατά, δέω) *to want, lack, need* : usu. for κατα δεής εἰμι, c. gen., *to be wanting* or *lacking in* a thing, esp. of numbers, as ἡ ὁδὸς καταδέει πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων ὡς μὴ εἶναι πεντακοσίων, Hdt. 2, 7, cf. 134 ; 9, 30 : in 8, 82, κατέδει is usu. taken impers., δύο νηῶν κ. εἰς τὸν ἀριθμόν, *there was a lack of* two ships, but τὸ ναυτικόν may easily be supplied with Schweigh. Cf. καταδέομαι.

†Καταδεῶς, adv. v. sub καταδεής.

Καταδηΐω, ῶ, contr. -δηόω, ῶ, *to ravage, waste*, Dion. H.

Καταδηλέομαι, (κατά, δηλέομαι) dep. mid. : *to injure, violate*, Bockh Inscr. I. p. 26, in Dor. form καδδᾱλέομαι.

Κατάδηλος, ον, (κατά, δῆλος) *very plain, quite evident* or *manifest*, κ. γιγνεσθαι, to become so, Hdt. 1, 5 ; κατάδηλον ποιεῖν, to make so, 3, 88. Adv. -λως.

Καταδημᾰγωγέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, *to conquer in the arts of a demagogue*, Plut. : also simply as strengthd. for δημαγωγέω, Id.

Καταδημοβορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δημοβόρος) *to consume publicly*, Il. 18, 301.

Καταδημοκοπέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, strengthd. form of δημοκοπέω, App.

Καταδηόω, ῶ, contr. for καταδηΐόω.

Καταδηριάομαι, dep. strengthd. for δηριάομαι, Il. 16, 96, ubi nunc divisim κάτα δ.

Καταδιαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, διαιρέω) *to distribute*, Dion. H. Mid. *to distribute among themselves*, Polyb.

Καταδιαιτάω, ῶ, (κατά, διαιτάω II) *to decide as diaitetes against* one, *give arbitration against*, opp. to ἀποδ., κ. δίκην τινός, Dem. 542, 6 ; 1013, 21 : mid., *to be the cause of an arbitration being given against one*, Lys. 172, 38, cf. Reiske Dem. 1013, 23, and καταδικάζω.

Καταδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άξω, (κατά, διά, ἀλλάσσω) *to reconcile again*, Ar. Vesp. 1284.

Καταδιασπλεκόω, ῶ, strengthd. for σπλεκόω.

Καταδιαφθείρω, strengthened for διαφθείρω, Eupol. Autol. 10.

Καταδιαχέω, (κατά, διαχέω) *to diffuse completely*, Arist. Spirit.

Καταδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (κατά, δίδωμι) *to give away, give*, Dion. H.—II. seemingly intrans., sub. ἑαυτόν, of rivers, *to flow into*, Hdt. 4, 85, cf. ἐκδίδωμι.

Καταδίστημι, strengthd. for διΐστημι.

Καταδῑκάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, δικάζω) *to give judgment against* a person, *pass sentence upon* him, and absol., *to condemn* :—Construction : c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, κ. τινὸς θάνατον, Hdt. 1, 45 ; so too κ. τινὸς ζημίαν, δίκην, Lex ap. Dem. 733, 5 : later also in pass., καταδικασθῆναι θανάτῳ or θάνατον, *to be condemned* to death, Lob. Phryn. 475. Cf. καταγιγνώσκω, κατακρίνω. In mid., *to have sentence given against* another, *procure* his *condemnation*, τινός, Lys. 167, 41 ; so, καταδικάζεσθαι δίκην τινός, Thuc. 5, 49, Dem. 571, 21, cf. καταδιαιτάω. Pass., καταδεδικασμένος, *one who has judgment given against him*, Isae. 82, 18. Hence

Καταδικαστέον, verb. adj., *one must condemn*, Clem. Al.

Καταδῑκαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *he who gives judgment against* one, Iambl.

Καταδίκη, ης, ἡ, (κατά, δίκη) *judgment given against one, condemnation, sentence*, Epich. p. 98 : esp. *a fine*, Thuc. 5, 49, 50, and Dem. [ῑ] Hence

Κατάδῑκος, ον, *having judgment given against* one, *found guilty, condemned*, c. gen., e. g. φυγῆς, θανάτου, to banishment, death, Diod.

Καταδιφθερόω, ῶ, (κατά, διφθερόω) *to cover over with skins*, Plut.

Καταδιψάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make thirsty*.

Καταδῑώκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, διώκω) *to follow hard upon, pursue close*, Thuc. 1, 49, etc.

Καταδοκέω, ῶ, f. -δόξω, (κατά, δοκέω) *to think against* one, i. e. *suspect* him, but also in genl. *to think, suppose*, like καταφρονέω, κ. τινὰ ποιεῖν or εἶναι, *to suspect* one *of doing* or *being* so and so, Hdt. 3, 27 ; 6, 16 : and so in 1, 22, 111 ; 3, 69, etc., an inf. is easily supplied from the context : the acc. pers. becomes a dat. in 9, 99, ubi v. Schweigh. : the pass. is also used c. inf., καταδοχθεὶς εἶναι, Antipho 116, 32.

Καταδολεσχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀδολεσχέω) *to chatter at* one, *weary* one *by chattering*, τινός, Plut.

Καταδοξάζω, fut. -άσω, = καταδοκέω, Xen. An. 7, 7, 30.

Καταδουλεύομαι, and -δουλίζομαι, dep., *to reduce to slavery*.

Καταδουλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = καταδούλωσις.

Καταδουλόω, ῶ, (κατά, δουλόω) *to enslave, reduce to slavery*, Hdt. 6, 109, etc. : also as dep. c. fut. et aor. mid., et perf. pass., Hdt. 7, 51, Xen., etc.—II. *to enslave in mind, break in spirit*, καταδουλώσασθαι τὴν γνώμην, Hipp., and Isocr. 270 C. Hence

Καταδούλωσις, εως, ἡ, *enslavement*, Thuc. 3, 10.

Καταδουπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δουπέω) *to fall with a loud heavy sound*, Anth.

Κατάδουποι, ων, οἱ, *the Cataracts* of the Nile, also the parts of Aethiopia in which they are, Hdt. 2, 17, called by Cicero *Catadupa* as neut. pl. (Usu. derived from foreg. ; but it is curious that Καπάδουπα was also the name of an Indian town, Arr. Ind. 4, and *Kataḍvipa* in Sanscr. means a *flood of rain*.)

Καταδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταδέχομαι) a *receiving, allowing, admitting*, Plat. Legg. 867 E.—II. *a place for receiving, receptacle*, Gal.

Καταδρᾰθῶ, subj. aor. 2 of καταδαρθάνω, Od. 5, 471.

Καταδρᾰμεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of κατατρέχω.

Καταδράσσομαι, fut. -δράξομαι, (κατά, δράσσομαι) as mid., *to lay fast hold of*, c. gen., Diosc.

Καταδρέπω, f. -δρέψω, (κατά, δρέπω) *to pluck* or *strip off*, φύλλα, Hdt. 8, 115.

Καταδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (κατατρέχω) *a running at* or *over, an inroad*, Thuc. 1, 142, etc.—2. metaph., *an attack with words, an invective*, Polyb., and Dion. H., cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhetor., and κατα-

θές.—II. *a hidden wa place*, Ael. Hence

Κατάδρομος, ον, *overr by an inroad, μέλαθρα κ* Tro. 1300.—II. as subst., *lists for exercising in*, Suc

Κατάδρυμμα, ατος, τό τω) *a tearing* or *rending*, 52.

Κατάδρυμος, ον, (κα *very woody*, Strab. [ῠ]

Καταδρύπτω, f. -δρ δρύπτω) *to tear in peices*, in mid., κατὰ δ' ἑὸν πτο *they tore their* cheeks, H Jac. A. P. p. 62.

Καταδρῠόω, f. -ώσ *fence in*, Lyc.

Καταδυναστεία, ας, ἡ *of power against one, oppre* from

Καταδῠναστεύω, (κα τεύω) *to exercise power overpower, oppress, τινά*, 5, 8, τινός, Diod.

Καταδύνω, = καταδύ signf., H. Hom. Merc. prose.

Κατάδῡσις, εως, ἡ, (κα *ing down, descent*, Luc. : *a setting*.—II. *a hiding-pla*

Καταδῡσωπέω, ῶ, st δῠσωπέω, *to make to blu blush*, esp. by earnest en Luc.

Καταδύω, also -δέω aor. 1 κατέδυσα ; aor. (κατά, δύω).—I. intran signf. the act. pres. κατα mid. καταδύομαι, with perf., plqpf. act. is used, *sink, set*, esp. of the su ways in aor. 2 act., ἡέ ἐς ἠέλιον καταδύντα, ἀμ δύντι, later also ἠέλιος νος, H. Hom. Merc. 19 Thuc. 7, 34, etc., cf. in genl. *to go under* or *into*, collat. notion of secrecy *creep into*, but also *to get into the throng* or *thick of subire*, in Hom. always ὁμίλου καταδῦναι, more mid., καταδύσασθαι ὁμ 517, καταδύσεο μῶλον 134 ; so too δόμον, πόλι ταδῦναι, καταδῦσαι, H καταδῦναι, *to put on* a 504, Od. 12, 228, and κα Il. 7, 103 ; σπάργαν' ἑσω Hom. Merc. 237 ; and onc μετ' εἰς Ἀΐδαο δόμους, into..., Od. 10, 174 ; so, ἐς ὕλην, Hdt. 9, 37, κατ 4, 132.—3. esp. *to keep h* esp. in perf. καταδέδυκ Xen.—II. trans., in whi pres. καταδύω, fut., an used, *to make to sink*, submergere, esp. κ. ναῦν, ther *disable* a ship, v. esp Thuc. 1, 50 : metaph. ἀχει, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 3 quantity, v. δύω : ὁ alwa

Κατάδω, fut. -άσω Ion. κατᾱείδω, (κατά, ᾄδ Lat. *occinére*, and so,—I. *appease by singing*, and *a spell* or *incantation* (ἐπ ther, τινί, Valck. Hdt. 7, I. T. 1337.—2. κ. δεῖπνο a repast *by song*, Ael.—II *singing*, Luc.

Καταδωροδοκέω, ῶ, f. δωροδοκέω) *to take presen* Ar. Vesp. 1036, Lys. 17 as dep. mid., Ar. Ran. 36

Καταείδω, Ion. for κα

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Κατειμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. of κατεέννυμι, καθέννυμι, clothed, clad, covered, Od.—II. part. perf. pass. of καθίημι, let down, hanging down.

Κατείνῦον, Ep. imp. from κατέννυμι, Il. 23, 135.

Κατείσατο, Ep. for καθείσατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. from καθέζω, Il. 11, 358.

Καταέννῡμι, poet. for καθέννυμι: impf. κατεείνυον, Il. 23, 135, as if from a pres. εἰνῦμι or εἰνύω, which occurs in the inf. ἐπείνυσθαι in Hdt. To clothe, cover, θριξὶ νέκυν κ., Il. l. c. pass., ὄρος κατειμένον ὕλῃ, Od. 13, 351; 19, 431.

Καταζαίνω, (κατά, ἀζαίνω) to make quite dry, parch quite up, Od. 11, 587, in Ep. aor. καταζήνασκε.

Καταζώ. inf. καταζῆν, (κατά, ζάω) to live one's life out, Eur. Ion 56.

Καταζεύγνῡμι and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (κατά, ζεύγνυμι) to tie, yoke together, yoke, Pind. P. 2, 21: in genl. to bind fast, pass. to be so bound, be straitened, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης, Hdt. 8, 22, cf. Plat. Legg. 753 E: to be confined, imprisoned, Soph. Ant. 947.—II. intr. to fix one's quarters, opp to ἀναζεύγνυμι; and so to rest, encamp, Polyb.

Καταζευγοτροφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ζευγοτροφέω) to squander money on teams of chariot horses, Isae. 55, 23.

Κατάζευξις, εως, ἡ, (καταζεύγνυμι) a yoking together, Plut.—II. opp. to ἀνάζευξις, a resting, encamping, Id.

Καταζήνασκε, poet. lengthd. aor. from καταζαίνω, Od.

Καταζυγίς, ἡ, =κατάζευξις.

Καταγραφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to portray.

Καταζωμεύω, to sup up.

Καταζώννῡμι and -νύω, f. -ζώσω, (κατά, ζώννυμι) to gird fast: pass. and mid. to gird one's self or for one's self, Eur. Bacch. 698. Hence

Καταζώστης, ου, ὁ, a girth, strap.

Καταθάλαττόω, ῶ, to throw into the sea.

Καταθάλπω, f. -ψω, strengthd. for θάλπω, Diog. L. 7, 152.

Καταθαμβέομαι, (κατά, θαμβέω) dep. pass., to be astonished or astounded at, τι. Plut.

Καταθανεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of καταθνήσκω.

Καταθάπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, θάπτω) to bury, Il. 19, 228; 24, 611.

Καταθαρσέω, ῶ, new Att. -θαῤῥέω, to be bold, behave boldly against one, τινός, Strab.—II. to rely upon, trust in, τινί, Polyb.

Καταθαρσύνω, (κατά, θαρσύνω) to embolden, encourage against, πρός τι, Plut.: in pass.=foreg., Luc.

Καταθεάομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰσ], (κατά, θεάομαι) dep. mid., to look down: to look down upon, watch from above, Xen. An. 6, 5, 30; εἴς τι, Ib. 1, 8, 14. —II. in genl. to contemplate, Philo.

Καταθεῖο, 2 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. of κατατίθημι, Hes.

Καταθείομαι, Ep. for -θέωμαι, -θῶμαι, subj. aor. 2 mid. of κατατίθημι, Hom.

Καταθείομεν, Ep. for -θέωμεν, -θῶμεν, plur. subj. aor. 2 of κατατίθημι, Od.

Καταθέλγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, θέλγω) to soften or soothe completely, esp. to subdue by spells or enchantments, Od. 10, 213. Hence

Κατάθελξις, εως, ἡ, enchantment, Luc.

Κατάθεμα, ατος, τό, an accursed thing, like ἀνάθεμα, and

Καταθεματίζω, to curse, like ἀναθεματίζω, as the critical edd. of N. T. read in Apocal. 22, 3, Matth. 26, 74, for καταναθεμ.

Κατάθεος, ον, (κατά, θεός) godly, pious, Philo.

Καταθεράπεύω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω.

Καταθέρω, strengthd. for θέρω.

Καταθέσιον, ου, τό, (κατατίθημι) a place for depositing: also=sq., very late

Κατάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (κατατίθημι) a putting down upon: hence—1. a paying down, discharging.—2. a putting in or planting, Diod.—3. a laying down or affirming, an affirmation: also a deposition or confession.

Καταθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (κατά, θέω) to run down, ἀπὸ λόφων, Thuc. 3, 97: of ships, to run or put into port, e. g. εἰς Πειραιᾶ, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 35.—II. to make inroads, εἰς πόλεις, Ib. 5, 2, 43: but also c. acc., κ. χώραν, overrun, plunder by inroads, Thuc. 7, 27: hence—2. metaph. to attack in argument, (as we say) to run down, τινά, Plat. Theaet. 171 C: cf. καταδρομή.

Καταθεωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά. θεωρέω) to view or contemplate from above, Plat. Gorg. 465 D.

Καταθήγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, θήγω) to sharpen, whet, Anth.

Καταθήκη, ης, ἡ, (κατατίθημι) that which is laid down, a deposit, like παρακαταθήκη, Isocr. 364 B.

Καταθηλύνω, (κατά, θηλύνω) to make womanish, Luc.: in genl. to soften, Hipp.

*Καταθήπω, obsol. pres. of κατατέθηπα. q. v.

Καταθλάω, f. -άσω [ᾰσ], (κατά, θλάω) to crush, break in pieces, Clem. Al.

Καταθλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀθλέω) to overcome in contest, Plut.—II. to exercise one's self very much, Id.

Καταθλίβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, θλίβω) to press down, crush, oppress, Plut. [ῐ] Hence

Κατάθλιψις, εως, ἡ, a pressing down, oppression.

Καταθνήσκω, fut. -θᾰνοῦμαι: aor. κατέθᾰνον, Ep. κάτθᾰνον: pf. -τέθνηκα, part. -τεθνηκώς, in Hom. always -τεθνηώς, ῶτος, inf. -τεθνάναι, Ep. τεθνάμεν, Il. (κατά. θνήσκω). To die away, be dying, Il. 22, 355: in aor. and perf. to be dead, Hom., most freq. in part. plur. κατατεθνηῶτες, as subst., the dead, but also νεκρούς and νέκυας κατατεθνηῶτας; the word is freq. in Trag., but only in syncop. fut. καθθανεῖσθαι, and unaugm. moods of aor. κατθανεῖν.

Καταθνητός, ή, όν, mortal, Hom.: the fem. only in H. Ven. 39, 50.

Καταθοινάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, also -άσω, (κατά. θοινάω) to feast upon, devour, c. acc., Aesop. [ᾰσω]

Καταθολόω, ῶ, (κατά, θολόω) to make very dark or muddy, defile, Anaxag.

Καταθρεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. from καταθρώσκω.

Καταθορῦβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, θορυβέω) to cry down, stop a speaker by noise, Plat. Prot. 319 C, in pass.: in genl. to disturb or annoy much, Numen. ap. Euseb. Praep. 14, 6.

Καταθρᾰσύνω, another form of καταθαρσύνω.

Κατάθρανστος, ον, broken in pieces, Diosc.: from

Καταθραύω. (κατά, θραύω) to break in pieces, shatter, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

Καταθρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀθρέω) to look down on from above, c. acc., like καθοράω.

Καταθρηνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, θρηνέω) to bewail, lament, mourn, Eur. El. 1326; c. acc., Diod.

Καταθροέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =καταθορυβέω.

Καταθρυλλέω or better -θρῦλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =καταθορυβέω.

Κατάθρυπτος, ον, very mincing or effeminate, Eubul. Sphing. 2: from

Καταθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, θρύπτω) to mince up, crumble, break in pieces, soften, Nic.

Καταθρώσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι: aor. 2 κατέθορον, inf. -θορεῖν, (κατά, θρώσκω) to leap down, Il. 4, 79, in tmesis: c. acc., κ. τὴν αἰμασιὴν, to leap down (from) the wall, Hdt. 6, 134, cf. καταβαίνω; but also, κ. ἀπὸ ἵππου, Id. 3, 86.

Καταθῡμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἀθυμέω, to be quite cast down, to lose all heart, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 7.

Καταθύμιος, ον, also ίη, ιον, Hdt. 5, 39, (κατά, θυμός) in or upon the mind, at heart, usu. with εἶναι, as μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιος ἔστω, let not death sit heavy on thy heart, Il. 10, 283, cf. 17, 201, Od. 22, 392.—II. according to one's mind, welcome, acceptable, Theogn. 617, 1082, Hdt. l. c. Adv. -ίως. [ῠ]

Καταθῡμοβορέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, strengthd. for θυμοβορέω, ζωὴν κ., Pythag. ap. Vit. Hom.

Καταθύω, (κατά, θύω) to sacrifice, Hdt. 8, 19: in genl. to offer, dedicate, τὴν δεκάτην, Xen. An. 5, 3, 13.—II. mid. καταθύεσθαί τινα, to overpower, compel to love by magic sacrifices, Theocr. 2, 3. [On quantity v. θύω.]

Καταθωρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for θωρακίζω, to cover with a coat of mail, arm at all points, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17.

Καταί, rare poet. form for κατά, Apoll. Dysc. Synt., p. 309, 28.

Καταιβᾰσία, ας, ἡ, poet. for κατάβασις, Q. Sm.—II. in plur. καταιβασίαι, descending lightnings or meteors, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 555 A, cf. καταιβάτης.

Καταιβάσιος, ον, poet. for καταβάσιος, descending, darting, epith. of Apollo.

Καταίβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, poet. for κατάβασις, Anth.

Καταιβάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for καταβάτης, (καταβαίνω) one who comes down or descends, esp. epith. of Jupiter as descending in thunder and lightning, Jupiter Elicius of the Romans, Ar. Pac. 42: also of the thunder-bolt, Aesch. Pr. 359.—2. epith. of Mercury, who led souls down to the nether world, Schol. Ar. Pac. 649.—3. as epith. of Ἀχέρων, that to which one descends, downward, Eur. Bacch. 1360, cf. sq., and καταίβατος. [ᾰ]

Καταιβάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Lyc.—2. with κέλευθος or οἶμος, a steep, downward path, Ap. Rh.—II. act. that brings down, κ. σελήνης, that brings down the moon by spells, Sosiphan. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 553. [ᾰ]

Καταιβάτός, ή, όν, poet. for καταβατός, descended, by which one descends, θύραι καταιβαταὶ ἀνθρώποισι, gates by which men descend, Od. 13, 110.

Καταΐγδην, adv. (καταΐσσω) rushing violently against, τινί, Ap. Rh. 1, 64.

Καταιγίζω, f. -ίσω, to rush down like a storm, κ. βρόμος, a rushing, roaring sound, Aesch. Fr. 181: in genl. to be or become violent, of pain and sickness,

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Hipp. Pass. *to be tempest-tost*, Aretae., cf. ἐπαιγίζω: from

Καταιγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κατά, αἰγίς II) *a sudden squall* or *gust of wind descending from above, a hurricane*, Arist. Mund. 4.—II. metaph. *a storm of passion.*

Καταιγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.: so Epicur. called the sensual desires ap. Ath. 546 E.

Καταιδέομαι, f. -έσομαι, (κατά, αἰδέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to feel shame* or *reverence before* another, *to reverence*, c. acc., Hdt. 3, 72, Soph. O. T. 654, etc.: also c. inf. *to be ashamed to do* a thing, Eur. Heracl. 1027. Later writers, as Heliod., use the act. καταιδέω, *to put to shame.*

Καταιθάλόω, ῶ, (κατά, αἰθαλόω) *to burn to ashes*, Aesch. Fr. 148, cf. Ar. Av. 1242, 1248: metaph., *to burn, inflame*, Schol. Ib. 1261.

Καταιθύσσω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for αἰθύσσω, with collat. notion of *downwards*, πλόκαμοι νῶτον καταίθυσσον, rich locks *floated down* his back, Pind. P. 4, 147, Κάστωρ καταίθυσσει ἑστίαν, Castor *sheds his lustre upon* the house, Ib. 5, 13.

Καταίθω, (κατά, αἴθω) *to burn quite away, burn to ashes*, τι, Aesch. Cho. 606: metaph. *to kindle, rouse*, Lyc. 249.

Καταικίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, αἰκίζω) *to wound severely: ill treat*, τενθεα κατήγκιστα, the arms are *disfigured* by smoke and soot, Od 16, 290; 19, 9: Eur. also has mid. fut.

Καταίνεσις, εως, ἡ, *agreement*, esp. *a betrothal*, Plut.: from

Καταινέω, ῶ, f. -έσω poet. -ήσω, (κατά, αἰνέω) *to agree to* a thing, *approve of* it, opp. to ἀναίνομαι, c. acc. rei, Hdt. 4, 80; 6, 62; also κ. (τι) ἐπί τινι, *to agree to* a thing on certain conditions, Id. 3, 53: but more usu. c. inf., *to agree to* do, Pind. P. 4, 395, Soph. O. C. 1633: also, κ. τινὰ βασιλέα εἶναι, *to agree that* he should be king, Hdt. 1, 98; so, κ τινὰ ταγόν, (sub. εἶναι) Anth.—II. *to grant, promise*, τινί τι, Soph O. C. 432, with v. l.: esp. *to promise in marriage, betroth*, τινί τινα, Eur. I. A. 695.

Καταίξ, or as others καταῒξ, ικος, ἡ, = καταιγίς, Ap. Rh., and Call.

Καταιονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, αἰονάω) *to pour upon* or *over, steep, foment*, also καταιονέω, Luc. Hence

Καταίόνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is poured upon, a fomentation*, Ael.

Καταιόνησις, εως, ἡ, (καταιονάω) *a pouring upon* or *over, fomentation*, Galen.

Καταιρέω, Ion. for καθαιρέω, Hdt.

Καταίρω, fut. -ᾶρῶ, (κατά, αἴρω) *to take* or *put down*, like κατάγω: but only used seemingly intrans., esp. sub. ναῦν, *to put into port, put in*, εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 8, 39: *to go down to* a place, *light upon* it, of birds, Ar. Av. 1288; in genl. *to go* or *come to* a place, esp. *to rest there*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 A.

Καταισθάνομαι, f. καταισθήσομαι, dep. mid., strengthd. for αἰσθάνομαι, Soph. O. T. 422.

Καταίσιμος, ον, = αἴσιμος.

Καταισιμόω, ῶ, (κατά, αἶσα) *to use up, consume utterly*, Eubul. Auge 1; κ. πῶμα, *to drink* it *off*, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C: cf. ἀναισιμόω, for the simple αἰσιμόω does not occur in use.

Καταίσιος, ον, = αἴσιος, *righteous*, Aesch. Ag. 1598.

Καταΐσσω, f. -ΐξω, (κατά, ἀΐσσω) *to rush down from*, Ap. Rh.—II. trans. *to rush* or *dart through*, φρὴν κόσμον καταΐσσουσα, Emped. 299.

Καταισχυμμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shaming, disgrace*, Clem. Al.: and

Καταισχυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a shamer, disgracer*, δόμων, Aesch. Ag. 1363: from

Καταισχύνω, (κατά, αἰσχύνω) *to shame, disgrace, dishonour*, πατέρων γένος, Od. 24, 508, ἅαῖτα, Od. 16, 293, cf. Hdt. 7, 53: κ. χρέος, *to prove* a debt *disgraceful*, Pind. O. 10, 10: esp. *to dishonour* a woman, *deflower*, Lys. 96, 15, cf. Dem. 1125, 12.—II. mid. *to feel shame before* another, c. acc., Soph. O. T. 1424, Phil. 1382.

Καταΐσχω, poet. for κατίσχω, κατέχω, Od. 9, 122.

Καταιτιάομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰ], (κατά, αἰτιάομαι) dep. mid.: *to accuse, arraign, blame, reproach*, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 6, 14, Dem. 553, 7; c. acc. rei, *to lay* something *to one's charge, impute*, κ. ἁμαθίαν, Thuc 3, 42. The part. aor. 1 pass. καταιτιαθείς, is used in pass. signf., *an accused person, defendant*, Thuc. 6, 60. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32. Hence

Καταιτίασις, εως, ἡ, *accusation*, Plut.

Καταΐτυξ, ῦγος, ἡ, *a low helmet* or *skull-cap* of neat's leather, without φάλος or λόφος, Il. 10, 258. (From κάτω and τεύχω, as if κάτω-τευκτή!)

Καταιχμάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, αἰχμάζω) *to strike* or *cut down.*

Καταιωρέομαι, as pass. (κατά, αἰωρέω) *to hang down, θύσανοι κατηωρεῦντο*, Hes. Sc. 225.

Κατακαγχάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, καγχάζω) *to laugh loud at*, τινός, Anth.

Κατακαῆμεν, Dor. and Lacon. for κατακαῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from κατακαίω.

Κατακαιάθω, poet. for κατακαίω, dub.

Κατακαιέμεν, Ep. for κατακαίειν, inf. pres. act. from κατακαίω, v. l. Il. 7, 408.

Κατακαίνω, = κατακτείνω, freq. in Xen., in aor. 2 κατέκανον, v. L. Dind. Xen. An. 1, 6, 2.

Κατακαίριος, ον, = καίριος, v. l. Il. 11, 439.

Κατακαίω, Att. -κάω [ᾰ], fut. -κάυσω: Ep. aor. 1 κατέκηα, with inf. κακκεῖαι, Od. 11, 74: aor. pass. κατεκαύθην and κατεκάην, both in Hdt., the former is said to be the Att. form; cf. καίω (κατά, καίω): *to burn, burn down*, in Hom. esp. of burning sacrifices and dead bodies, so too in Hdt. etc.: but, κατὰ πῦρ ἑκάη, the fire *had burnt down* or *out*, Il. 9, 212.

Κατακᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (κατά, καλέω) *to call down, summon, invite*, Thuc. 1, 24.—II. *to call upon, invoke*, τοὺς θεούς, v. l. Isocr. 218 C, in aor. mid.—III. *to call back, recall*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Κατακαλλύνω, strengthd. for καλλύνω, *to embellish, adorn.*

Κατακᾰ́λυμμα, ατος, τό, *a covering, veil*, LXX. [ᾰ]: from

Κατακᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, καλύπτω) *to cover up*, freq. in Hom., in tmesis, Hdt. 2, 47: pass. and mid. *to veil one's self*, Hdt. 1, 119; 6, 67. Hence

Κατακᾰ́λυψις, εως, ἡ, *a covering* or *hiding*, Galen. [ᾰ]

Κατακάμπτω, f. -κάμψω, (κατά, κάμπτω) *to bend down*, in genl. *to bend* or *turn*, κ. στροφάς, Ar. Thesm. 68: *to bend, stoop*, Plat. Tim. 71 C.—II. *to vault* or *arch over*, Strab., in plur.—III. metaph. *to bend by entreaty*, Aeschin. 26, 33: but in Eur. Tro. 1252, κ. ἐλπίδας, *to bend down, overthrow* hopes, acc. to Lob. for κατέγναψε, but Pors. κατέκαμπτω, fin.

Κατάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a bending down, bending*, Strab.

Κατακαπηλεύω, *to* κάπηλος.

Κατακάρδιος, ον, (κ *against* or *to the heart*, π

Κατακάρπιον, ου, τό, ον, Theophr.

Κατάκαρπος, ον, (κ *fruitful.* Adv. -πως, LXX. Hence

Κατακαρπόω, ῶ, *to* b esp. *of fruits*: hence

Κατακάρπωσις, εως, *of offerings*: *the ashes of fice*, LXX.

Κατακάρφω, (κατά, *quite up*: pass. *to wither sere*, Aesch. Ag. 80.

Κατάκασσα, ἡ, = κάσσ

Κατάκαυμα, ατος, τ *that which is burnt*, a *burning*, Hipp.—II. a *b* Hence

Κατακαυματόω, ῶ, *to*

Κατάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, *burning*, Galen.

Κατακαύτης, ου, ὁ, Plut.

Κατακαυχάομαι, f. -ή καυχάομαι) dep. mid. one, *exult over* him, absol. *to exult*, LXX.

Κατακεάζω, f. -άσω, κατακεαίνω, = κεάζω.

Κατακεῖαι, Ep. inf. κατακαίω, Od. 10, 533;

Κατακείμεν, Ep. for 408, where however V others -καίμεν, Buttm καίω.

Κάτακειμαι, dep., c. f besides which only p are used. *To lie, lie d prostrate*, Hom.: *to lie* 439: *to lie stored up, be k reponi*, Hes. Op. 362, 514: later also—2. *to lie* 229, cf. Ar. Plut. 742.— *meals*, Lat. *accumbere*, 185 D, etc.—4. τὸ κατα *which lies below*, i. e. *on t*

Κατακειομεν, Ep. fo 7, 333, cf. κατακείμεν.

Κατακείρω, f. -κερῶ, strictly *to shear off, clip*, II. in Hom. only metap *waste*, βίοτον, οἶκον, 686; 22, 36; 23, 356.

Κατακείω, desiderat. *to wish to lie down*, Hom. Ep. part. of κατακ., He

†Κατακεκαυμένη, ης, *tacecaumène*, i. e. *the bur* district of Mysia, or Ma for its wine, Strab.: he

†Κατακεκαυμενίτης, ο *cecaumene*, οἶνος, Strab.

Κατακεκράκτης, ου, ὁ *one who cries down*, a *be* 363, acc. to Herm. and

Κατακελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ *one, encouraging*: from

Κατακελεύω, (κατά, *command*, Ar. Av. 1273: esp. of the κελευστής, *in rowing*, Ar. Ran. 208.

Κατακενόω, ῶ, stren νόω, LXX.

Κατακεντάννυμι, rare Luc.

Κατακεντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσ τέω) *to pierce* thro h, Plat. Tim. 76 B: later τάω, and -τάννυμι. He

Κατακέντημα, ατος, τ

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to pierced, a puncture, point, Plat. Tim. 76 B.

Κατακεντίζω, f. -ίσω, *to slay with a spear,* Ael.

Κατακεντρόω, ῶ, *to furnish with spikes,* Diod.

Κατακεράννῡμι, f. -άσω, (κατά, κεράννυμι) *to mix, temper,* Plut. Hence

Κατακέρασις, εως, ἡ, *a mixing up, admixture,* Arist. Gen. An.

Κατακεραστικός, ή, όν, *qualified for mixing, easily mixing,* Galen.

Κατακεραυνοβολέω, ῶ, (βάλλω)= sq.

Κατακεραυνόω, ῶ, (κατά, κεραυνόω) *to strike down by thunder,* Luc.

Κατακερδαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, also -ήσω, (κατά, κερδαίνω) *to make gain of a thing wrongly,* Xen. Oec. 4, 7.

Κατακερματίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (κατά, κερματίζω) *to make into κέρματα,* esp. *to change into small coin:* in genl. *to divide into small parts,* Plat. Rep. 395 B.—II. metaph. *to fritter away,* Plut. Pass. *to melt away,* Hipp. Hence

Κατακερματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dividing into small parts.*

Κατακερτομέω, ῶ, (κατά, κερτομέω) *to scold, rail violently,* Hdt. 1, 129. —II. *to mock at,* τινά, Id. 2, 135; later also τινός.

Κατακέφᾰλα, adv. for κατὰ κεφαλῆς, *head downwards, upside down.*

Κατακηέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. of κατακαίω, Il. 7, 408.

Κατακηλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κηλέω) *to enchant,* Plat. Crat. 403 D: in genl. *to charm* or *soothe down,* Soph. Tr. 1003. Hence

Κατακηλητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fit for enchanting,* c. gen., Ael.

Κατακήομεν, Ep. for κατακήωμεν, 1 plur. subj. aor. 1 of κατακαίω, Il. 7, 333.

Κατακηρόω, ῶ, (κατά, κηρόω) *to cover over with wax,* Hdt. 1, 140.

Κατακηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ύξω, (κατά, κηρύσσω) *to proclaim* or *command by herald,* Xen. An. 2, 2, 20: also *to summon by herald.*

Κατακίνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for κινέω. Hence

Κατακίνησις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for κίνησις. [κῐ]

Κατακιρνάω and -κίρνημι, poet. for κατακεράννυμι, Longin.

Κατακισσηρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κισσηρίζω) *to rub smooth with pumice-stone,* Ath.

Κατάκισσος, ον, (κατά, κισσός) *ivy-wreathed,* Anacreont.

Κατακκίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., strengthd. for ἀκκίζομαι.

Κατακλάζω, f. -ξω, Dor. for κατακλήιω, κατακλείω: *to shut up:* in aor. mid. κατακλάξασθαι, *to shut up* the bride *with one's self* in the bridal chamber, Theocr. 18, 5; and prob. κατακλάχθης, should be read in 7, 84 for κατεκλάσθης, *thou wast shut up,* v. Valck. ad l.

Κατακλαίω, Att. -κλάω [ᾱ], fut. -κλαύσομαι, (κατά, κλαίω) *to bewail, lament,* Eur. El. 113; and so in mid., Ib. 156.—II. c. gen. pers. *to lament before* another, Epict.

Κατάκλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλάω) *a breaking in pieces, a fracture,* Hipp.: hence also in Medic., *distortion caused by some fracture,* Id.—II. *the breaking and scattering of light* or *sound,* opp. to ἀνάκλασις (reflexion), Arist. Probl.

Κατάκλασμα, ατος, τό, *a breakage.*

Κατάκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλαίω) *a bewailing.*

Κατακλάω, f. -άσω [ᾱ], (κατά, κλάω) *to break down, break short, snap,* Il. 13, 608; 20, 227.—II. metaph. *to break, move,* of sorrow, Plat. Phaed. 117 D, ubi olim κατέκλασε; and so freq. in Od. in aor. pass., κατεκλάσθη μοι φίλον ἦτορ; also of fear, as ἡμὲν κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων, Od. 9, 256, like Lat. *frangi.*—2. later *to break in strength, weaken,* of the effects of fever, Hipp.; also, κ. πῶμα, *to make* good drink *weak,* Eur. Cycl. 677.—II. *to break, scatter,* of light, etc., opp. to ἀνακλάω, Plut.

Κατακλάω, Att. for κατακλαίω. [ᾱ]

Κατάκλεισμα, ατος, τό, (κατακλείω) *that which serves to enclose, a bond, band,* Galen.

Κατακλείς, εῖδος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. -κλῆις: *a thing for shutting* or *fastening doors,* distinguished from the bolt (μοχλός) and bolt-pin (βάλανος), Ar. Vesp. 154.—II. *the hole of a buckle.*—III. *the cartilage joining the collar-bone to the breast,* hence also *the throat,* cf. κατακληΐς.—IV. *a clause,* Cic. Att. 2, 3; 9, 18.

Κατάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλείω) *a shutting up* or *closing,* Galen.

Κατάκλειστος, ον, *shut up, kept close shut up,* esp. of women, Callim. Fr. 118: from

Κατακλείω. Ion. -κληίω, f. -είσω, in Eupol. a fut. -κλιῶ, Χρυσ. Γεν. 19, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 149 (κατά, κλείω) *to shut up, shut fast, close,* Hdt. 1, 191. —2. *to shut in, inclose,* Hdt. 2, 86: esp. *to shut up* in a fortress, *blockade,* κ. εἰς τόπον, *to drive into* a place *and shut up* there, Thuc. 1, 109, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 18: νόμῳ κ., *to confine* or *compel* by law, c. inf., Andoc. 24, 19, Antiph. —II. metaph. *to close* a speech, *conclude,* Dion. H. Cf. κατακλάζω.

Κατακληίω, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

Κατακλῆις, ῖδος, ἡ, Ion. for κατακλείς, in Call. Dian. 82 prob. *a quiver.*

Κατακληροδοτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κληροδοτέω) *to distribute by lot,* LXX.

Κατακληρονομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κληρονομέω) *to inherit, obtain by inheritance,* LXX.—II. *to make one's heir, make possessor of* a thing, Ib.—III.= foreg., *to distribute by lot,* Ib.

Κατακληρουχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κληρουχέω) *to receive as one's portion,* esp. of a conquered country, *to divide among themselves, portion out,* κ. γῆν, Polyb.—II. *to assign* to another *as his portion, give to inherit,* LXX, and N. T., τινί τι, Diod.

Κατακληρόω, ῶ, (κατά, κληρόω) *to portion out,* like foreg., Diod. Mid. *to receive as one's portion, obtain,* Plut.: also *to choose for one's self, choose,* LXX.

Κατακλησία, ας, ἡ, and

Κατάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (κατακαλέω) *a summoning of the non-resident citizens.* —II. *a recalling.*

Κατάκλητος, ον, (κατακαλέω) *summoned.*

Κατάκλῖμα, ατος, τό, (κατακλίνω) *a place for lying down, a couch,* Joseph.

†Κατακλῖνῆναι, -κλινείς 2 aor. inf. and part. pass. from κατακλίνω, Plat., Ar.

Κατακλῑνής, ές, (κατακλίνω) *lying down, stretched at length,* Polyb.: also *bed-ridden.*—II. *sloping, steep,* Anth.

Κατακλῑνοβᾰτής, ές, (κᾰτά, κλίνη, βαίνω) *lying abed, bed-ridden,* or *making one lie abed;* epith. of the gout, Luc.

Κατακλίνω, f. -κλῑνῶ, (κατά, κλίνω) *to make to lie down, lay down, ἐπὶ γαίῃ,* Od. 10, 165: *to make to lie* or *sit upon* a couch, esp. at table, Hdt. 1, 126; also *to lay* the sick *on couches* in the temples, esp. in that of Aesculapius, that they might sleep there and so be cured, Ar. Plut. 411, Vesp. 123, cf. ἐγκοιμάομαι. Pass. *to lie down,* esp. at table, Ar. Eq. 98, etc.; also in mid., Plut. 2, 149 F.—II. *to lay prostrate, overthrow,* Theogn. 1183. —III. *to make to slope:* pass. *to slope,* Ap. Rh. [ῐ] Hence

Κατάκλῑσις, εως, ἡ, *a lying down,* esp. at table, *a sitting at meat,* Plat., etc.: hence, ἡ κ. τοῦ γάμου, the celebration or consummation of the marriage, Wess. Hdt. 6, 129.

Κατάκλῑτον, ου, τό, *a couch.*

†Κατακλῑῶ, rare fut. of κατακλείω Eupol.

Κατακλῠδωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κλυδωνίζομαι) *to deluge.*

Κατακλύζω, f. -ύσω [ῠ], (κατά, κλύζω) *to dash over, deluge, flood,* c. acc., Hdt. 2, 13, Pind. O. 9, 76: *to fill full of water, to deluge, flood* or *fill overfull with,* τινί τι, Cratin. Pytin. 7. —II. *to wash down* or *away,* Pind. O. 10, 15, Thuc. 3, 89: also *to wash out,* κ. ἰχνη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4. Hence

Κατάκλῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a deluging;* esp. *a purging* of the *stomach,* Hipp.

Κατάκλυσμα, ατος, τό, =κλυστήρ, *a purge* or *clyster,* Hipp.

Κατακλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a deluge, flood,* Plat. Legg. 677 A.—II. also=κατάκλυσις.

Κατάκλυστρον, ου, τό, Lat. *compluvium, a place for collecting rain water.*

Κατακλῶθες, ων, αἱ, (κατακλώθω) strictly *women who draw down thread* from the distaff, *spinners,* a name of the goddesses of Fate, Μοῖραι, Lat. *Parcae,* only in Od. 7, 197, πείσεται, ἅσσα οἱ Αἶσα Κατακλῶθές τε βαρεῖαι γείνομένῳ νήσαντο λίνῳ, cf. Κλωθώ.

Κατακλώθω, (κατά, κλώθω) *to spin out,* esp. of the Μοῖραι, Lyc., cf. foreg.

Κατακνάω, also -κναίω, (κατά, κνάω) *to scrape* or *grate down:* in genl. *to cut to bits, cut up,* Lat. *concidere,* like κατατέμνω, Ar. Vesp. 965. Pass. *to itch.* Cf. sq., and κατακνίζω.

Κατακνήθω,=foreg.. Ar. Eq. 771.

Κατακνιδιάω, (κατά, κνίδη) *to itch as if from the sting of nettles,* dub.

Κατακνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κνίζω) *to chop, hack in pieces:* metaph. *to pull to pieces, carp at,* Lat. *vellicare,* Isocr. 236 C.—II. *to make to itch, tickle:* pass. *to itch, be prurient,* Ar. Plut. 973. Hence

Κατακνισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=κνισμός.

Κατακνώσσω, (κατά, κνώσσω) *to sleep, fall asleep,* Ap. Rh.

Κατακοιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κοιμάω) like κατακοιμίζω, *to put to sleep, send to bed,* Hdt. 8, 134, with v. l. κατεκοίμισε, but cf. Soph. O. T. 1222. In Hom. only aor. in pass. κατακοιμηθῆναι, *to go to sleep, fall asleep, sleep,* Il.; also of sexual intercourse, Il. 2, 355: so too in Hdt.—II. *to sleep through, sleep out,* κ. τὴν φυλακήν, *to sleep out* the watch, i. e. sleep all the time of one's watch, Hdt. 9, 93 (with v. l. κατακοιμίσαντα); and so in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30, κ. τὴν ἡμέραν. Hence

Κατακοιμητής, οῦ, ὁ,=κατακοιμιστής, dub.; and

Κατακοιμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fit for lulling to sleep.*

Κατακοιμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κοιμίζω)=κατακοιμάω in both signfs., for which it is a constant v. l., cf. Plat. Legg. 790 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30: metaph. *to lull suspicion to sleep,* Plut. Hence

Κατακοιμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who puts to bed, a chamberlain,* Diod., cf. κοιτωνίτης.

Κατακοινόω, ῶ, v. l. for sq.

Κατακοινωνέω, ῶ, (κατά, κοινω-

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νέω) *to make one a partaker, give one a share*, Dem. 889, 6 ; κ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *to share* the public property *among themselves*, Aeschin. 63, 9.

Κατακοιρανέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κοιρανέω) *to manage as lord and master, lord it over, govern :* in Hom. the best Edd. divisim κατὰ κ., cf. κοιρανέω.

Κατάκοιτος, ον, (κατά, κοίτη) *in bed*, hence *at rest, quiet*, Ibyc. 1.

Κατακολλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κολλάω) *to glue* or *fasten upon, inlay*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

Κατάκολλος, ον, (κατά, κόλλα) *mixed with glue.*

Κατακολλῠβίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κόλλυβος'=κατακερματίζω.

Κατακολουθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀκολουθέω) *to follow after, follow*, c. dat., Polyb. : *to obey*, Plut. Hence

Κατακολουθητέον, adj. verb., *one must follow*, Clem. Al.

Κατακολούω, strengthd. for κολούω, LXX.

Κατακολπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κολπίζω) *to run into a bay* or *gulf*, κ. εἰς Αἴγιναν, Thuc. 8, 92. Hence

Κατακόλπισις, εως, ἡ, *a putting into a bay.*

Κατακολυμβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κολυμβάω) *to dive down*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κατακολυμβητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a diver*, Arist. H. A.

Κατακομάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατάκομος) *to have* or *cherish long hair.*—II. Met., act. *to cover, clothe with vegetation*, τὴν γῆν, Byz.

Κατακομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing down*, esp. *down to the sea-shore*, hence *exportation*, opp. to ἀντιλημψις, importation, Thuc. 1, 120 : from

Κατακομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, κομίζω) *to bring down*, esp. *from the inland*, Thuc. 6, 88 ; but also *to bring to land*, like κατάγω, Dem. 1291, 10.—2. *to bring into a place of refuge*, κ. γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν, Dem. 379, 26. —II. *to bring back :* mid. *to come back, return*, Hdn.

Κατάκομος, ον, (κατά, κόμη) *with long falling hair*, Eur. Bacch. 1186 : also *of thick foliage*, Synes. ; *with long thick grass*, Byz.

†Κατακομπέω, ῶ, strengthd. for κομπέω, Euseb.

Κατακομψεύομαι, dep. (κατά, κομψεύομαι) *to speak elegantly* or *boastfully.*

Κατᾰκονά, ᾶς, ἡ,=διαφθορά, *destruction*, κ. ἀβίοτος βίου, Eur. Hipp. 821, where others (with Schol.) read κατακονᾷ, from κατακονάω, *to destroy, ruin*, or, strictly, *to rub off* or *away*, as is done in whetting steel, for the root can be no other than ἀκονάω.

Κατακονδῡλίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for κονδυλίζω, Aeschin. 84, 22.

Κατακοντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, ἀκοντίζω) *to strike down with darts*, Hdt. 9, 17.

Κατακοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (κατακόπτω) *a cutting down*, Theophr. : *a cutting in pieces.*

Κατάκοπος, ον, *cut up.* Hence *much tired, very weary*, Dion. H., cf. κόπος : from

Κατακόπτω, f. -ψω : pass. fut. 3 κατακεκόψομαι in Xen. An. 1, 5, 16 (κατά, κόπτω). *To cut down*, Theophr. : *to cut in pieces, cut up*, Hdt. 2, 42, etc. : hence *to kill, slay*, Id. 1, 207, and Att.—II. *to strike* or *coin money*, Hdt. 3, 96, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 3.—III. mid. *to beat one's self, mourn*, Lat. *plangere : to pity, mourn*, because in doing so people beat their breasts.

Κατακορέννῡμι, and -νύω, fut. -κορέσω, (κατά, κορέννυμι) *to satiate.* Hence

Κατᾰκορής, ές, *satiated, quite full :* hence of colours, *full, dark*, Lat. *saturatus*, Plat. Tim. 68 C, Theophr. Color. 25.—II. *filled with one thing*, opp. to *mixed*, hence *unmixed, sheer*, like ἄκρατος, and metaph. *excessive, violent*, βῆξ, ἐρυθημα, ῥῦσις, etc. Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. act. *very satiating*, and so *disgusting, excessive, immoderate, troublesome*, παῤῥησία, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. Adv. -ρέως, Hipp. : also neut. κατακορές, as adv.

Κατακορμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cut wood into logs* or *pieces.*

Κατάκορος, ον,=κατακορής, Plut. Adv. -ρως, *to satiety, to excess*, ap. Dem. 289, 16.

Κατακοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κοσμέω) *to arrange, order, set in order*, δόμον, Od. 22, 440, in mid. ; κ. ὀϊστὸν ἐπὶ νευρῇ, to fit the arrow on the string, Il. 4, 118 : hence in genl. *to fit out, furnish, adorn*, τινά τινι, one *with* a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1473 : κατακοσμούμενος εἴς τι, all ready for a thing, Plat. Polit. 273 A.—II. *to calm* or *silence.* Hence

Κατακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, *an arranging, ordering, order*, Plat. Polit. 271 E.

†Κατάκοσμος, ον, *in order ; adorned*, θρόνοι, App.

Κατακοττᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω, τινός, *to play the* κότταβος at a banquet *in honour of a guest*, giving his name at the same time, like our drinking of healths, Ar. Fr. 207.

Κατάκουσις, εως, ἡ, *a hearing*, Arr. [ᾰ] ; and

Κατακουστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a listener :* from

Κατᾰκουω, f. -σομαι, (κατά. ἀκούω) *to hear and obey, be subject* to any one, τινί, Hdt. 3. 88, also τινός, Dem. 15, 29 : cf. κατήκοος.—II. *to listen* or *hearken secretly* to any one, and in genl. *to listen, hearken* or *give ear to* one, τινός, Plat. Prot. 314 C ; in genl. *to hear*, Thuc. 3, 22.

Κατακράζω, fut. -κεκράξομαι, (κατά, κράζω) *to cry down, outdo in crying*, τινί, Ar. Eq. 287.

Κατάκρας, Ion. κατάκρης, adv. for κατ' ἄκρας. Ion. κατ' ἄκρης, (as it is always now written in Hom.) *from above, from top to bottom*, i. e. *utterly*, v. ἄκρα and κατά I. 1. Cf. κατάκρηθεν.

Κατάκρᾱσις, εως, ἡ,=κατακέρασις, Plut.

Κατακρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κρατέω) *to prevail over, subdue, conquer, overpower, master*, c. gen., Polyb., etc. ; but also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 789 D ; absol. in Hdt. 7, 168 : also *to win, possess*, τι.—II. intr. *to prevail, become current*, Hdt. 7, 129. Hence

Κατακράτησις, εως, ἡ, *a subduing*, [ᾰ] : and

Κατακρᾰτητικός, ή, όν, *able to subdue* or *check*, τινός.

Κατακράτος, adv. for κατὰ κράτος, *by fire, by storm.*

Κατακραυγάζω, f. -άσω, = κατακράζω.

Κατακρέμαμαι, as pass., *to hang down*, Hdt. 4, 72, Cratin. Plut. 1 : v. sq.

Κατακρεμάννυμι, also -νύω, fut. -κρεμάσω, (κατά, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang to* or *upon, hang up*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3 : in H. Hom. 27, 16, it is used in a mid. signf., κατακρεμάσασα τόξα, *having hung* the bow *on herself.* Pass. *to hang down*, Theophr., cf. foreg. Hence

Κατακρέμαστος, ον, *hung up, hanging*, Theophr.

Κατακρεουργέω, ῶ, f. κρεουργέω) *to hew* or strictly *as a butcher* 7, 181, cf. Xanth. p. 18

Κατάκρηθεν or κατα *from top to bottom, from* Od. 11, 588, H. Hom. Th. 574. Metaph. *fro entirely, utterly*, Τρῶας θος, Il. 16, 548 : like ἄκρα and κατά I. 1. κατ' ἄκρηθεν=κατ' ἀκ prob. for κατὰ κρῆθεν, in Hes. Sc. 7, with ἄπ gen. of κρᾶς, *head* ; Hom. Cer. 182, would sim. As for the sense indifferent.)

Κατακρημνάμαι, as κρέμαμαι, *to hang* and Ar. Nub. 377.

Κατακρημάμαι, as H. Hom. 6, 39.

Κατακρημνίζω, f. -ίσω νίζω) *to throw down a* headlong down, Xen. Pass. *to be so thrown*, Id Hence

Κατακρημνιστής, οῦ throws headlong down.

Κατάκρημνος, ον, (κ steep and rugged, Batr.

Κατάκρης, adv. Ion. q. v.

Κατακρῐβόω, ῶ, stre ρῐβόω.

Κατάκρῖμα, ατος, τό sentence, Dion. H. : fro

Κατακρίνω, f. -κρῑνῶ νω) *to give judgment ag sentence*, strictly like κ τί τινος, as, κ. θανάτ 11 C ; but also c. dat. τὸν τινι, Hdt. 2, 133, c. inf. pro acc. rei, Hd c. acc. pers. Luc. : he inf. *to be condemned to* Fr. 116. Hence

Κατακρίσιμος, ον, co convicts, Arr. [ῐ]

Κατάκρῖσις, εως, ἡ, LXX.

Κατάκρῖτος, ον, co tenced, Diod.

Κατακροαίνω, to tra

Κατακροάομαι, f. -άσ mid., strengthd. for listen to, τί τινος, Eup

Κατακροτᾰλίζω, f. κροταλίζω) *to make a* noise, Call. Dian. 247.

Κατακροτέω, ῶ, f. κροτέω) *to strike hard* loudly, LXX.

Κατάκροτος, ον, noisy, Heliod.

Κατακρουνίζω, f. -ίσω νίζω) *to make to trickle* Archestr. ap. Ath. drop or trickle, Diog. L.

Κατάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a knocking down : also tering, Arist. Probl.

Κατακρουστικός, ή, to, fitted for knocking or hence, κ. οἶνος, a win teracts the heat of a Prob. 3, 18 : from

Κατακρούω, (κατά, κ beat down, beat : esp.— a knife or lancet, hence lance, Hipp.—2. *to beat* pans, etc., in order to Plat. Legg. 843 E.

Κατακρύπτω, f. -ψω πτω) *to hide, hide away* Hom. ; Hes. has synco κρύπτων, Op. 469.—II.

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e's self, Od. 7, 205 : metaph. *to dis-mble*, Od. 4, 247. Hence

Κατακρῡφή, ῆς, ἡ,=*κατάκρυψις* : etaph. *a subterfuge*, Soph. O. C. 218.

Κατακρύφω,=*κατακρύπτω*, Q. Sm.

Κατάκρυψις, εως, ἡ, *a hiding* : me-aph. *dissimulation*.

Κατακρώζω, f. -*κρώξω*, (*κατά*, *ρώζω*) *to croak at*, like ravens and ackdaws, c. acc., Ar. Eq. 1020.

Κατακτάμεν and -*κταμεναι*, Ep. nf. aor. 2 act. of *κατακτείνω*, Il.

†**Κατακτανέω**, Ep. fut. from *κατα-τείνω*.

Κατακτάομαι, fut. -*κτήσομαι*, (*κα-τά*, *κτάομαι*) dep. mid., *to get for one's elf entirely* or *certainly*, in genl. *to get*, nd in past tenses, *to have*, Soph. Aj. 68, 1256, and Plat.—II. metaph. *to win ver to one's self*, τινά, Ael.

Κατακτάς, Ep. part. aor. 2 act. of *ατακτείνω*, Hom. : pass. *κατακτά-ενος*, Od.

Κατακτεΐτίζω, f. -*ίσω*, strengthd. or *κτεατίζω* : mid. = *κατακτάομαι*, ap. Rh.

Κατακτείνω, fut. -*κτενῶ*, Ion. -*κτῐ-ῶ*, and in Hom. -*κτᾰνέω* : aor. *κα-έκτεινα* and *κατέκτανον*, poet. *κα-έκταν*, ας, α, inf. *κατακτάμεν* and *ατακτάμεναι*, part. *κατακτάς* : aor. ass. *κατεκτάθην*, poet. *κατεκτάμην*, art. *κατακτάμενος*, Od. : *κάκτανε*, p. imperat. aor. 2 act. for *κατάκτα-ε*, Il. 6, 164 : (Hom. uses all the or. forms, as his verse requires.) erf. *κατέκτονα*, Aesch. Eum. 587. *To kill, slay, murder*, freq. in Hom., nd Trag., also in Hdt. 2, 75.

Κατακτενίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *κτεν-ίζω*) *to comb* or *dress carefully*, Duris p. Ath. 525 E. Hence

Κατακτενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *careful comb-ng*.

Κάτακτενος, ον, (*κατά*, *κτείς*) *care-ully combed* or *dressed*.

Κατάκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κατάγνυμι*) *a reaker*.—II. (*κατάγω*), *a conductor* : m. *κατάκτρια*.

Κατάκτησις, εως, ἡ, (*κατακτάομαι*) *getting, getting possession of*, τινός olyb.

Κατακτός, ή, όν, (*κατάγνυμι*) *easily oken, frail*, Arist. Meteor.—II. (*κα-άγω*) *to be sunk, let down*, esp. of one nd of *κότταβος*, Pherecr. Ipn. 9, cf. th. 667 E.

Κατάκτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *κατάκτης* both signfs.

Κατακτῡπέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, (*κατά*, *κτυ-έω*) *to make a loud noise, roar, bluster*.

Κατακῡβεύω, (*κατά*, *κυβεύω*) *to se in dicing, gamble away*, Lys. 142, 5 : in Pass. *to be gambled away*, eschin. 13, 34.

Κατακῡβιστάω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, (*κατά*, *κυβιστάω*) *to turn head over heels, throw summerset*, Ael.

Κατακυδρόω, ῶ, strengthd. for *κυ-δρόω*.

Κατακῦκάω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, (*κατά*, *κυ-κάω*) *to melt and mix*, Hipp.

Κατακυκλόω, ῶ, *to encompass*, LXX: lso in mid., Plut.

Κατακῦλινδέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, Dio C ; nd *κατακῦλίνδω*,= *ησω*.

Κατακῦλίω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *κυλίω*) *roll down*, Dion. H. : pass. *to be rolled r thrown down* or *off*, Hdt. 1, 84 ; 5, 6. [*ῐ*]

Κατακῦμᾰτόω, ῶ, *to cover with waves*.

Κατακυμβᾰλίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*κατά*, *κυμβαλίζω*) *to delight* or *stun by play-ng cymbals*, cf. *κατανλέω*.

Κατακυπτάζω, f. -*άσω*, frequentat. rom *κατακύπτω*, Sophron ap. Schol. r. Ach. 263.

Κατακύπτω, f. -*ψω*, (*κατά*, *κύπτω*) *to bend down, stoop*, Il. 16, 611 ; 17, 527 : later esp. *to bend down, so as to look* or *peep into* a thing, Luc.

Κατακῡριεύω, strengthd. for *κυριεύω*, LXX.

Κατακῦρόω, ῶ, (*κατά*, *κυρόω*) *to confirm, ratify*, Soph. Ant. 936 : esp. *to confirm* a purchase at an auction, *to knock down to* one, Joseph. : but *κατακυρωθείς*, c. gen.,=*κατακριθείς*, *condemned to* something, Eur. Or. 1013.

Κατακυρτόω, ῶ, strengthd. for *κυρτόω*.

Κατακωκύω, *to bewail*.

Κατακωλύω, (*κατά*, *κωλύω*) *to hinder from* doing, c. acc. et inf., Simon. 117 ; *to detain, keep back*, τινά, Dem. 1248, 1 : also in pass., c. gen. rei, Id. 896, 20. [On the quantity v. *κωλύω*.]

Κατακωμάζω, f. -*άσω*, (*κατά*, *κωμάζω*) *to burst riotously in upon*, like *εἰς-κωμάζω*, κ. *δώματι*, Eur. Phoen. 352.

Κατακωχή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κατέχω*, *κατοχή*) *a keeping hold of, seizing* : but usu.—II. pass. *a being seized* or *possessed*, esp. by divine inspiration, as we say *possession*, Plat. Ion 536 C, Phaedr. 245 A, ubi nunc Att. *κατοκωχή*, cf. *ἀνα-κωχή*. Hence

Κατακώχιμος, ον, *capable of being held, seized* or *possessed*, esp. by a feeling or passion, *ὑπό τινος*, Arist. Pol., *ἐκ τινος*, Id. Eth. N., *τινί*, Id. H. A. : hence *susceptible, inclined, πρός τι*, Id. Pol.—II. *held in pledge*, prob. l., Isae. Menecl. ϕ 35, Bekk., ubi olim *κατόχιμον*.

Κατάλαβρος, ον, strengthd. for *λαβρός*, Eupol. Χρυσ. 9.

Καταλαγνεύω, *to be very lewd*.

Καταλαγχάνω, (*κατά*, *λαγχάνω*) *to hold possession of*, τι, Ael.

Κατᾰλαζονεύομαι, (*κατά*, *ἀλαζονεύομαι*) dep. mid., : *to boast* or *brag largely*, *περί τινος*, Isocr. 311 B : *πρός τινα*, Dem. 569, 9 ; κ. *τινός*, *to boast against one*, LXX.

Καταλᾰλέω, ῶ, (*κατά*, *λαλέω*) *to babble* or *blab*, τινί τι, Ar. Ran. 752.—II. *to talk down, talk* or *rail at, slander*, τινά, Polyb., *τινός*, Diod., *κατά τινος*, LXX. : and

Καταλᾰλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *evil report, slander*, N. T. : from

Κατάλᾰλος, ον, *slanderous*, N. T.

Καταλαμβάνω, f. -*λήψομαι* Ion. -*λάμψομαι*, (*κατά*, *λαμβάνω*) *to seize upon, take possession of, lay hold of*, Lat. *occupare*, Hdt. 5, 71, etc. : in mid. *to seize for one's self*, Hdt. 6, 39 ; esp. *to pre-occupy*, Ib. 55.—II. *to grasp, seize* or *catch hold of*, esp.—1. *to hold down, in* or *back, keep down* or *under, check*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 46 : *ἑαυτόν*, Hdt. 3, 36 : hence also *to put an end to, stop*, κ. *διαφοράς*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 9, 2, cf. 3, 128.—2. *to bind* ; and metaph., κ. *ὅρκιοις*, Lat. *jurejurando adstringere, obligare, to bind by oath*, Hdt. 9, 106 ; so, κ. *νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσι*, Arist. Pol. : *σπονδὰς εὗρον κατειλημμένας*, they found the treaty *concluded*, Thuc. 5, 21.—3. *to find guilty, convict, condemn*, Antipho 120, 26, opp. to *ἀπολύειν*, Id. 129, 5.—III. *to catch, overtake, come up with*, Hdt. 1, 63, etc. : hence *to surprise, detect*, and in genl. *to find*, κ. *τινὰ ζῶντα*, Hdt. 3, 10, cf. Thuc. 8, 63, 65, Eur. Cycl. 260 : hence—2. of events, *to come upon, befal, happen to* one, Hdt. 2, 66 ; 3, 42, etc. : esp. impers., *καταλαμβάνει τινά*, *it happens* to one, c. inf., *τοῦτον κατέλαβε κεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 2, 152, cf. 3, 65, 118, etc., like the Att. *συμβαίνει μοι* : also absol. *to happen*, *τὰ καταλαβόντα* =*τὰ συμβάντα*, *what had happened, the circumstances*, Hdt. 9, 49, cf. Thuc. 2, 54 ; 4, 31.—3. *καταλαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν*, *it concerns* the state, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 201.—The perf. pass. is also used in act. signf. in Diod. 17, 85. Hence

Καταλαμπτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj., Ion. for *καταληπτέος*, *to be checked* or *stopped*, Hdt. 3, 127.

Καταλάμπω, f. -*λάμψω*, (*κατά*, *λάμπω*) *to light, shine upon*, τινός, Plat. Rep. 508 D ; also τι, Plut. : absol. *to shine*, Seidl. Eur. El. 581, which is the usu. signf. of pass. *καταλάμπομαι*, e. g. Eur. Tro. 1070, Ion 87. Hence

Κατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a reflection*, Iambl.

Κατάλαψις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for *κατάληψις*.

Καταλγέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, (*κατά*, *ἀλγέω*) *to suffer very much, feel sore pain*, Soph. Phil. 368 ; also in Polyb.

Καταλγύνω, *to grieve* or *pain very much*.

Καταλεαίνω, (*κατά*, *λεαίνω*) *to make quite smooth, rub smooth*, Clem. Al.

Κατάλεγμα, ατος, τό, *a mourning-song, dirge*, Eccl.

Καταλέγω, f. -*λέξω* : aor. pass. *κατελέχθην*, or more usu. in Att. *κατελέγην*, Piers. Moer. p. 207, sq. *To lay down, put to bed*, only in the oldest poets, freq. in Hom. : mostly in mid., *to lie down, go to bed*, in genl. *to lie, sleep*, with aor. 1 *κατελεξάμην* : Hom. more freq. uses in this signf. *κατελέκτο*, 3 sing. of syncop. aor. *κατελέγμην*, part. *καταλέγμενος*, Od., inf. *καταλέχθαι*, Od.—II. *to pick out, choose* out of many, *τῶν χρησμῶν*, Hdt. 7, 6 : hence—2. esp. *to choose* as soldiers, *levy, enlist, enrol*, κ. *στρατιώτας, ὁπλίτας*, first in Ar. Ach. 1065, Lys. 394 ; c. inf., κ. *τινὰ ἱπποτροφεῖν*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 15 : also in mid., Thuc. 7, 31 : cf. *κατάλογος*.—III. *to tell, count up, recount, go over at length and in order*, freq. in Hom., always in fut. or aor. 1 act. *κατέλεξα*, freq. with *εὖ* and *ἀτρεκέως* : also *καταλέξει τινά*, *will recount about* one, Od. 4, 832 : *to go over his pedigree*, like *γενεαλογέω*, Hdt. 6, 53.—2. *to count, reckon* so and so, Xen. An. 2, 6, 27, Plat., etc.—This is the usu. signf. in Att. : cf. *λέγω*.

Καταλείβω, f. -*ψω*, (*κατά*, *λείβω*) *to pour down, let drop*, absol. *to shed tears*, Eur. Andr. 131, like *κατατήκω*. Mid. and pass. *to pour itself down, run* or *drop down*, Il. 18, 109, Hes. Th. 786.

Κατάλειμμα, ατος, τό, (*καταλείπω*) *a remnant, the remains*, Galen.

Καταλειπτέον, verb. adj. from *καταλείπω*, *one must leave behind*, Clem. Al.

Κατάλειπτος, ον, (*καταλείφω*) *anointed*, τινί, *with* a thing, Ar. Eq. 1332. [*ᾰ*]

Κατάλειπτος, ον, *left behind* : from

Καταλείπω, f. -*ψω* : also Ep. syncop. *καλλείπω*, f. *καλλείψω*, aor. *κάλλιπον*, all in Hom. (*κατά*, *λείπω*.) *To leave behind*, and so—I. *to leave as an heritage*, esp. of persons dying or going into a far country, Il. 10, 238 ; 14, 89, and in Att. : in mid. *to leave behind one*, Hdt. 3, 34.—II. *to forsake, abandon*, esp. of fugitives, Hom., *πολλοὺς καταλείψομεν, we shall leave* many *upon the field*, Il. 12, 226 ; also c. inf., κ. *ἕλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι*, Od. 3, 271 ; hence *to leave, give up to* another, *τινί τι*, Il. 2, 160, Od. 3, 271.—III. *to leave remaining*, and so *to suffer, allow*, like *λείπω* and *ἐάω*, c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3, 2, 4 : mid., *καταλείπεσθαι ἑαυτῷ*, *to reserve for* one's self, Ib. 1, 1, 8.

Καταλειτουργέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, *to spend all one's substance in bearing the*

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public burdens (λειτουργίαι), Dem. 956, 20.

Κατῡλείφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἀλείφω) *to smear or rub on*, τι, Arist. H. A.—II. *to besmear, rub with*, τινί, Ael.

Κατάλειψις, εως, ἡ, (καταλείπω) *a leaving behind*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E. —II.=κατάλειμμα, LXX.

Καταλεκτέον, verb. adj. from καταλέγω, *one must choose* or *count*, Eupol. Ant. 3, in plur.—II. καταλεκτέος, ἑα, ἑον, *to be chosen*, Plat. Legg. 968 C.

Κατάλεξις, εως, ἡ, *a choosing, levying*, App.

Καταλεπτολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to refine away to nothing by subtle talk*, κ. πνευμόνων πολὺν πόνον, Ar. Ran. 828.

Καταλεπτύνω, (κατά, λεπτύνω) *to make very thin*, Hipp.

Καταλευκαίνω, *to make quite white, whitewash*.

Καταλευκόω, ῶ,=foreg.

Καταλεύσιμος, ον, *worthy to be stoned*, Lycurg. ap. Suid., etc.: from

Καταλεύω, (κατά, λεύω) *to stone to death*, Hdt. 1, 167, etc.—II. in Hesych., *to condemn to work in mines*.

Κατᾱλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (κατά, ἀλέω) *to grind down, grind to powder*, κατὰ πυρὸν ἀλεσσαν, Od. 20, 109, Hdt. 4, 172.

Καταλήγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, λήγω) *to leave off, end, stop*, Aesch. Ag. 1479: *to leave off* or *stop at* a point, ποῖ καταλήξει μένος ἄτης; Id. Cho. 1075; also κ. ἐν . . Plut., εἰς or ἐπί . . Diod., περί . . Plut.—II. transit. *to make an end of, finish*, Diod. 14, 84.

Καταλήθομαι, (κατά, λήθομαι) dep. mid., *to forget utterly*, τινός, Il. 22, 389.

Καταληΐζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., *to plunder*.

Καταληκτικός, ή, όν, (καταλήγω) *leaving off, stopping*: τὸ κ. was *a verse that had its last foot incomplete*, cf. βραχυκατάληκτος and ὑπερκατάληκτος. Adv. -κῶς, *so as to want something more, niggardly*, M. Anton.

Κατάληξις, εως, ἡ, (καταλήγω) *an ending, close*, Long.: esp. *the last syllable* of a verse, Dion. H.

Καταληπτέος, ἑα, ἑον, verb. adj. from καταλαμβάνω, *to be seized* or *occupied*, Plut.: Ion. καταληπτέος, q. v.

Καταληπτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fitted for grasping* or *checking, able to keep down*, c. gen., Ar. Eq. 1380.—2. of the mind, *comprehensive, perceptive*, κ. φαντασία, freq. in later philosoph. writers, as Plut., Diog. L., etc. Adv. -κῶς, *comprehensively*, Clem. Al.—II. *liable to* κατάληψις, *cataleptic*, Medic.: from

Καταληπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from καταλαμβάνω, *to be grasped* or *seized, within reach*, Thuc. 3, 11.—2. *to be comprehended* or *understood, comprehensible*, Cic. Q. Acad. 1, 11, 41.—II. trans. *seizing, falling suddenly upon, of the nature of catalepsy*, Hipp.: hence, πένθος θεόθεν καταληπτόν, grief *that falls on us* from the gods. Eur. Hipp. 1347.

Καταληρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ληρέω) *to chatter away, lose by idle talking*, τι, Eubul. Cerc. 1.—II. *to chatter at one, overpower* one *with talk*, τινός, Julian.

Καταλήψιμος, ον, *to be seized and condemned*, opp. to ἀπολύσιμος, Antiphon 129, 4: from

Κατάληψις, εως, ἡ, (καταλαμβάνω) *a grasping, seizing, gaining, winning*, ἐν καταλήψει εἶναι, to be within *reach*, Thuc. 3, 33; κ. χωρίων, *a taking possession* of places or countries, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Rep. 526 D. —2. in Stoic philosophy, *comprehension, perception*, Lat. *comprehensio*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5,—II. *a seizing, attacking, assaulting*, Ar. Nub. 318, cf. καταληπτικός: esp.—2. *a sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Καταλῑθάζω, f. -άσω,=καταλιθόω.

Καταλῑθοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λιθοβολέω) *to throw stones at, stone*, LXX.

Κατάλῑθος, ον, (κατά, λίθος) *full of stones, set with precious stones*, LXX.

Καταλῑθόω, ῶ, (κατά, λιθόω) *to stone to death*, Pausan.

Καταλιμπάνω,=καταλείπω, Hipp.; Antiph. Anteia 2.

Καταλῑπαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, *to make very fat*.

Καταλῑπᾰρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λιπαρέω) *to entreat earnestly*, Luc.

Καταλιχμάομαι, dep., *to lick up*, Sext. Emp.

Καταλιχνεύω, *to spend in eating*.

Καταλλάγδην, adv. (καταλλάσσω) *reciprocally*.

Καταλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταλλάσσω) *exchange*, esp. of money, Arist. Oecon.: also *the profits of the money-changer*, Dem. 1216, 18, Diphil. ap. Ath. 225 B.—II. *a change from enmity to friendship, reconciliation*, Aesch. Theb. 767, Dem. 10, 15, in plur.; also, κ. πολέμου, Ar. Av. 1588, cf. διαλλαγή.

Καταλλακτήριος, ία, ιον, *given in exchange*.—II. *reconciling*, Philo.

Καταλλάκτης, ου, ὁ, (καταλλάσσω) *a money-changer*.—II. *a reconciler, a mediator*, Joseph. Hence

Καταλλακτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for reconciling: easily reconciled, placable*, Arist. Rhet.

Καταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άξω, (κατά, ἀλλάσσω) *to change, exchange, give in exchange*, τι πρός τι, one thing for another, mostly in mid., e. g. Plat. Phaed. 69 A; in mid. also *to change money*, Matreas ap. Ath. 19 D, with a play on signf. II: also *to change* or *give away*, Dinarch. 111, 8, in mid.: κ. τὸν βίον, to leave life, Ael.—II. *to change* a person *from enmity to friendship, reconcile*, Hdt. 5, 29, 95: also in mid., καταλλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἔχθρην τινί, *to make up one's* enmities with any one, Hdt. 1, 61, cf. 7, 145. Pass. c. aor. κατηλλάχθην or κατηλλάγην, (the former preferred by Trag., the latter in prose), *to become reconciled*, πρός τινα or τινί, e. g. Eur. I. A. 1157; so, θεοῖς καταλλάττεσθαι χόλον, Soph. Aj. 744, cf. διαλλάσσω.

Κατάλληλος, ον, (κατά, ἀλλήλων) *set over against one another, correlative*: hence *correspondent, suitable*, Dion. H.; opp. to παράλληλος. Adv. -λως, also κατᾰλλήλα, Polyb. Hence

Καταλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a correspondency, suitableness*.

Κατᾰλοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀλοάω) *to crush in pieces, make an end of*, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31, Eubul. Αὐγ. 1, 5.

Καταλογάδην, adv. (κατά, λόγος) *by way of conversation, in prose*, ὁ συγγράφειν, διηγεῖσθαι, Plat. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 204 D. [ᾰ]

Καταλογεύς, έως, ὁ, (καταλέγω V) *one who chooses and enrols* citizens *for public service*, Lys. 159, 9.

Κατᾰλογέω, ῶ, v. sub κατηλογέω.

Καταλογή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταλέγω V) *a choosing and enrolling in classes*, Polyb.

Καταλογία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for καταλόχεια.

Καταλογίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (κατά, λογίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to count up, reckon, co* 5, 6, 16: κ. τι πρός *impute* it to him, De *count* or *reckon amo* τare, ἐν τισι, Xen. M *to recount in order*, Ap

Καταλογισμός, οῦ, *reckoning, recounting*,

Κατάλογος, ον, *counting up, enrollmen persons appointed to burden*, as *to serve in* οἱ ἐκ καταλόγου, tho *service*, Thuc. 6, 43; ἐν καταλόγῳ, Xen. ὑπὲρ τὸν κ., *the sup emeriti*, Dem. 167, ποτεῖσθαι, to make *service*, Lat. *delictum* 26.

Κατᾰλοιάω, ῶ, f. -ά

Κατάλοιπος, ον, (κ *remaining*, Plat. Tim etc.

Κατᾰλοκίζω, f. -ίσ ζω) *to cut into furrows*, in tmesis.

Καταλούω, streng Mid. *to spend in bath* Ar. Nub. 838.

Καταλοφάδια, adv =κατὰ λόφον, *on t* 169. [τᾰ and ῐ in Od συβόσιον.]

Καταλόχεια, ας, ἡ

Καταλοχίζω, f. -ίσ *to distribute into* or *as* in genl. *to distribute*.

Καταλοχισμός, οῦ *into λόχοι*, Luc.: *an of λόχοι*.

Κατάλοχος, ον, dub., v. Poppo Thuc.

Κατάλσης, ες, (κ *of woods, woody*, Stra

Καταλῡγίζω, f. -ίσ

Καταλῡκουργίζω, Λυκοῦργος) *to pres curgus against* one, τ

Κατάλῡμα, ατος, *inn, lodging*, Polyb.

Καταλῡμαίνομαι, *age, destroy*, Xen. Oe

Καταλῡμανσις, εω [ῡ]

Καταλῡσιμος, ον, *done away*, Soph. El.

Κατάλῡσις, εως, *dissolving, putting do* ernments, e. g. τυρ 18, πολιτείας, Plat. στρατιᾶς, *a disband* 6, 1, 13; so, κ. τριήρ *up* of a ship's crew, πόλεμον, *an ending tion*, Thuc. 8, 18: so σίου, etc., *an ending*, Apol. 30, Symp. 9, 7. *one's horses* or *endi resting, lodging*, Eur. 2.=καταλυμα, *a* Plat. Prot. 315 D, cf.

Καταλυσσάω, ῶ, *against* one.

Καταλυτέον, verb. λύω, *one must put do*

Καταλῡτήριον, ον,

Καταλῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, —II. καταλυτης, ου *lodger, stranger*, Poly

Καταλῡω, f. -λύσω *put down, make an en* λίων κάρηνα, Il. 2, *to put down* a form of ἀρχήν, βασιλήϊην, 1, 53, 54; 5, 92, 1; Att., κ. τυραννον, δ κ. τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, *to*

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Cyr. 8, 5, 24; and so ἐεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, Hdt. ἀρχὴ καταλύεται, *is* ed, *overthrown*, Xen. ere fut. mid. in pass. *dissolve, dismiss, dis-* στρατηγούς, στόλον, 3; 7, 16, 2: κ. βίστον, l life, *die*, Eur. Supp. l. 7.—2. esp. freq., κ. a war, make peace, ence in mid., καταλύ- *come to terms with* one, him, Hdt. 9, 11, Thuc. also in act. (sub. τὴν τόλεμον), Thuc. 5, 23; : also simply intrans. ease, Dem. 893, 23.— *ηγεῖσθε, ἵππους*, Od. 4, ommon intrans. signf. n. An. 1, 8, 1, *to turn in* , παρά τινα, Thuc. 1, Dem. 252, 24: cf. κα- νομα.

ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λω-

ῶ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, λω- *rest from* a thing, c. in tmesis.—II. transit. *give rest from* a thing, h., in Ep. impf. κατε-

, ον, τό, (καταμάσσω) g, Artemid. [ᾰ]

, (κατά, μαγεύω) to be-

ς, εως, ἡ, (καταμαν- *ing thoroughly, under-* . [ᾰ]

ον, verb. adj. of κατα- *must learn thoroughly*, Hipp.

όος, ἡ, όν, *apt at learn-*

αι, as pass., *to be mad gainst*, τινός, Philo.

ῶ, f. -ίσω,=μακαρίζω. ον, ὁ, (καταμάσσω)

ξω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, ω) *to make soft* or *effem-* be or *become so*, Xen.

ττω, Att. -ττω, f. -άξω, ω) *to soften much*, Luc.: ase, Luc.

ίζω, f. -ίσω,=καταμα- at. 329 B.

σω, f. -άξω,=καταμα-

ω, fut. -μᾰθήσομαι, ω) *to learn* or *observe* 16: *to perceive*, Id. 4, *thoroughly, understand*, d Xen.

ομαι, (κατά, μαντεύο- : *to foretell against* or ς, Ath., τινί, App.—II. τὰ μέλλοντα, Arist.

, f. -σω, (κατά, ἁμα- *h chariot wheels*: hence, ς, *worn, trite*, Artemid. ω, f. -ᾱνῶ, (κατά, μα- *to wither up*. Pass. *to* t *die away*, Hipp.

ῶ, Ion. -μαργέω, ω, μαργάω) to be quite όνω, Hdt. 8, 125.

ῶ, f. -μάρψω, (κατά, *sp, catch hold of*, τινά, to catch a runaway, 98; also in Pind.

έω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, *ar witness against* one, ά τινος, Lys. 132, 23, also c. inf., κ. τινὸς Dem. 377, 25. Pass. *to have evidence given against* one, Dem. 860, 26: *to be convicted*, Aeschin. 13, 3.

Καταμᾰσάομαι, and -μασσάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, μασάομαι) dep. mid.: *to chew away, eat up*, Hipp.

Καταμάσσω, f. -μάξω, (κατά, μάσσω) *to wipe off*.

Καταμαστεύω, strengthd. for μαστεύω.

Καταμαστίζω, *to scourge again*.

Καταμᾰττεύομαι, -ματτεύομαι, -μάττομαι, dep. (κατά, ματέω, μάσσω) *to feel and search out, probe*.

Καταμάχομαι, f. -μᾰχοῦμαι, (κατά, μάχομαι) dep. mid.: *to subdue by fighting, conquer*, Diod. [ᾰ]

Καταμάω, ῶ, f. -ησω, (κατά, ἀμάω) used by Hom. only once in mid., *to pile up* (strictly what has been cut), *heap up*, κόπρον κατᾰμήσατο, Il. 24, 165, and so in Joseph.: but Soph. has the act., v. sub ἀμάω 2. [On the quantity v. ἀμάω.]

Καταμβλᾰκεύω, (κατά, ἀμβλακεῖν) *to neglect*.

Καταμβλύνω, (κατά, ἀμβλύνω) *to blunt* or *dull*, Soph. O. T. 688.

Καταμβλυόω, ῶ,=foreg., Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F.

Καταμεγᾰλοφρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μεγαλοφρονέω) *to look down upon and despise*, c. gen., Clem. Al.: absol. *to be high-minded*, Id.

Καταμεγαλύνομαι, as pass., *to exalt one's self against*, τινός, Eccl.

Καταμεθύσκω, f. -μεθύσω, [ῡ] (κατά, μεθύσκω) *to make drunk with sheer wine*, Hdt. 1, 106: pass. *to get drunk*, Polyb.

Καταμεθύω, (κατά, μεθύω) *to get drunk*, c. gen.: *to rave madly against*, Philo.

Καταμείβομαι, (κατά, ἀμείβω) as mid.: *to answer*.

Καταμειδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾱσ] (κατά, μειδιάω) *to laugh at*, c. gen., Joseph.

Καταμειλίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, f. -ξομαι, (κατα, μειλίσσομαι) dep. mid.: *to soften, appease*, Joseph.

Καταμελεῖστί, (κατά, μελεῖστί) adv., *limb by limb, limb-meal*, Arat. 624. [τᾰ metri grat.: τῐ]

Καταμελετάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μελετάω) *to train, practise, exercise*, Plat. Phil. 55 E, Legg. 649 C.

Καταμελέω, ῶ, f. -ησω, (κατά, ἀμελέω) *to give no heed to, take no care of*, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 4, 7: absob. *to be heedless*, Soph. Aj. 45.

Καταμελῑτόω, ῶ, (κατά, μελιτόω) *to spread over with honey, honey over*, metaph. of the nightingale's voice, Ar. Av. 224.

Καταμέλλω, f. -μελλήσω, (κατά, μέλλω) *to hesitate, be backward to* do a thing, esp. to fight, Lat. *detrectare pugnam*, Polyb.

Κατάμεμπτος, ον, *blamed by all, abhorred*, γῆρας, Soph. O. C. 1235: neut. pl. as adv., *blameable*, Ib. 1695: from Καταμέμφομαι, f. -ψομαι, (κατά, μέμφομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. mid. et pass.: *to blame, attack, accuse*, c. acc., Pind. N. 11, 40: and so usu. in Att. prose, cf. Thuc. 7, 77; and c. gen. in Plut., and later writers. Hence

Κατάμεμψις, εως, ἡ, *a blaming, finding fault, accusing*, c. gen., Thuc. 7, 75: οὐκ ἔχει τινὶ κατάμεμψιν, it leaves him no *ground for finding fault*, Id. 2, 41.

Καταμένω, (κατά, μένω) *to stay behind, stay*, Hdt. 2, 103, 121, 4, etc.: *to remain fixed, continue* in a state, ἐν..., Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 18.—II. *to abide, live*.

Κατᾰμέργω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for ἀμέργω.

Καταμερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, μερίζω) *to cut in pieces: distribute*, τινί τι, Xen. An. 7, 5, 4. Hence

Καταμέρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *distribution*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 106.

Καταμερισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., LXX.

Καταμέρος, adv. for κατὰ μέρος, *in parts* or *pieces*.

Καταμέστιος, ον, poet. for μεστός, *quite full*, Nic.

Κατάμεστος, ον, strengthd. for μεστός.

Καταμεστόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, μεστόω) *to fill quite full of* a thing, τινός, Pherecr., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 332.

Καταμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μετρέω) *to measure out to*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 91, Xen. Oec. 4, 21: also *to measure out, measure*, Plut., so also Polyb. in mid. Hence

Καταμέτρημα, ατος, τό,=sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 59: and

Καταμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring out*, Polyb.

Καταμήκης, ες, *very long*, v. l. Hdt. 4, 72.

Καταμηκύνω, (κατά, μηκύνω) *to lengthen out*, Galen.

Καταμηλόω, ῶ, *to put in the probe* to sound wounds, *to probe*: hence metaph., κημὸν κ., *to put* the ballot-box *like a probe* down another's throat, i. e. *make* him *disgorge* what he has stolen, Ar. Eq. 1150.

Καταμήνιος, ον, (κατά, μήν) *monthly*: τὰ καταμ., *the menstruation of women*, like ἐπιμήνια, Hipp.

Καταμηνιώδης, ες, (καταμήνιος, εἶδος) *like* or *belonging to menstruation, menstruous*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 14.

Καταμήνῡσις, εως, ἡ, *an information, exposition*: from

Καταμηνύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, μηνύω) *to inform against*: in genl. *to point out, make known*, c. acc., Hdt. 6, 29; 7, 30; also c. gen. like καταμαρτυρέω, Lys. 134, 17, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 2, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 291. [ῡ in pres., ῠ in fut.]

Καταμηχανάομαι, dep. mid.; *to plan and execute*, Plotin.

Καταμῐαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (κατά, μιαίνω) *to taint, defile, ψεύδεσι γένναν*, Pind. P. 4, 178. Pass. καταμιαίνομαι, *to be dirty*, esp. *to wear unwashen, squalid garments* as a sign of grief, *wear mourning*, Lat. *squalere, in squalore esse*, Hdt. 6, 58.

Καταμίγνῡμι, f. -μίξω, (κατά, μίγνυμι) *to mix, mix up*, Ar. Lys. 580: κ. εἴς τι or εἰς τινας, *to mix up with* a thing or *among* others, Ar. Nub. 230, Dem. 789, 19.

Καταμῑμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, μιμέομαι) dep. mid.: *to parody*, Dion. H.

Καταμιμνήσκομαι,=μιμνήσκομαι, LXX.

Κατάμιξις, εως, ἡ, (καταμίγνυμι) *a mixing, mixture*, Diosc.

Καταμίσγω,=καταμίγνυμι, H. Hom. 18, 26, in mid.

Καταμισθοδοτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μισθοδοτέω) *to corrupt by giving high pay*, Dion. H.

Καταμισθοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μισθοφορέω) *to spend in paying* δικασταί, etc., Ar. Eq. 1352, ubi v. Schol.

Καταμνημονεύω, (κατά, μνημονεύω) *to call to mind*, Plut.

Καταμνηστεύομαι, as mid., (κατά, μνηστεύω) *to betroth*.

Καταμολίσκω,=καταβλώσκω.

Καταμολύνω, *to defile*.

Κατάμομφος, ον, (κατά, μομφή) *faulty*, Aesch. Ag. 145.

Καταμόνᾱς, adv. *alone, apart*, better divisim κατὰ μ.

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Καταμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταμένω) *a staying*, Polyb.: *perseverance.*

Καταμονίη, ης, ἡ,= foreg., only found in poet. form καμμονίη, q. v.

Καταμονομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μονομαχέω) *to conquer in single combat*, τινά, Plut.

Κατάμονος, ον, (καταμένω) *lasting, continuing*, Polyb.

Καταμοσχευσις, εως, ἡ, *propagation by suckers*: from

Καταμοσχεύω, (κατά, μοσχεύω) *to propagate by suckers.*

Καταμουσόω, ῶ, *to embellish.*

Κατάμπελος, ον, (κατά, ἄμπελος) *planted with vines, producing wine*, χώρα, Strab.

Καταμπέχω, (κατά, ἀμπέχω) *to encompass, cover*, Antiph. Ἀγροῖκ. 1, 4.

Καταμπίσχω,=foreg., κ. τινὰ χθονί, Eur. Hel. 853.

Καταμῦθολογέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, μυθολογέω) *to amuse with fables*, τινά, Philostr., cf. καταυλέω.

Καταμυκτηρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to mock with upturned nose.*

Κατᾱμύνομαι, (κατά, ἀμύνομαι) as mid., *to avenge one's self*, Ael.

Καταμῦρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to anoint.*

Κατάμῦσις, εως, ἡ, (καταμύω) *a closing one's eyes*, Plut.

Κατᾱμύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἀμύσσω) *to tear, scratch*: hence in mid., καταμύξατο χεῖρα, *she scratched her* hand, Il. 5, 425, cf. Hdt. 4, 71.

Καταμυττωτεύω, (κατά, μυττωτεύω) *to chop up, make mincemeat of*, Ar. Pac. 247.

Καταμύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, μύω) *to shut* or *close the eyes*, in full κ. βλέφαρα, Xen. Cyn. 5, 11, and so later freq. with ὄμματα or ὀφθαλμούς: but usu. absol. *to nod, drop asleep, doze*, first in Batr. 192 (in poet. aor. καμμῦσαι); then in Hipp., and Ar.: also *to die*, Luc. [ῡ by nature in all tenses: ῠ metri grat. in pres., Hedyl. ap. Ath. 345 A; and in aor. Batr. 139: cf. μύω.]

Καταμφιέννῡμι, f. -αμφιέσω, Att. -ῶ, = ἀμφιέννυμι, *to put on, put around*, τινί τι, Joseph.

Καταμωκάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, μωκάω) dep. mid., *to mock at*, c. gen. Arr., c. acc. Clem. Al.

Καταμωκεύω,=foreg.

Καταμώκησις, εως, ἡ, (καταμωκάομαι) *mockery*, Ath.

Καταμωλύνω, (κατά, μωλύνω) *to calm by degrees, alleviate*, Hipp.

Καταμωλωπίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cover with weals* or *stripes.*

Καταμωμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: *to blame very much.*

Καταμωραίνω, f. -ανῶ, (κατά, μωραίνω) *to waste through folly*, Antiph. Incert. 71.

Κατᾰναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἀναγκάζω) *to force down*, esp. of dislocated limbs, *to force* them *into their place*, Hipp.—II. *to overpower by force, constrain, confine*, κ. τινὰ δεσμοῖς, Eur. Bacch. 643: in genl. *to coerce*, εἰς ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 4, 77. Hence

Κατᾰνάγκᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting dislocated limbs*, Hipp.

Κατᾰνάγκη, ης, ἡ, *force*: ἐρωτικαὶ κ., potions that compel to love, Synes. —II. *a plant* from which such was made, Diosc.

Κατανάθεμα, ατος, τό, (κατά, ἀνάθεμα) *a curse*, N. T. Hence

Καταναθεμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to curse*, N. T.

Καταναιδεύομαι, (κατά, ἀναιδεύομαι) dep. mid.: *to behave impudently to* one, τινός.

†Καταναῖος, α, ον, *of Catana, Catanian*, Thuc. 3, 116; Arist.; etc.; as subst. ἡ Καταναία, sub. χώρα, *the territory of Catana*, Strab.

Καταναισῑμόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἀναισιμόω) *to use quite up*, Hipp.

Καταναισχυντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=καταναιδεύομαι.

Καταναίω, (κατά, ναίω) *to make to dwell, settle*, only used in aor. κατένασσα, κ. ἐς πείρατα γαίης, Hes. Op. 167; also, κ. ὑπὸ χθονός, Id. Th. 620; c. dat. loci, Ib. 329: so too in aor. mid., κατενασσάμην, Aesch. Eum. 929. Pass., *to take up one's abode, dwell*, also only in aor. κατενάσθην, Eur. Phoen. 207, Ar. Vesp. 662: Ap. Rh. 2, 520 has aor. mid. in pass. signf.

Καταναλείχω, strengthd. for ἀναλείχω, LXX.

Κατανᾰλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (κατά, ἀναλίσκω) *to use up, spend, lavish, εἴς τι, upon* a thing, Isocr. 5 D, and so Plat. Phaed. 72 D, in pass.; also, τινί, Diod. Hence

†Κατανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, *an expending, consumption*, Plut. 2, p. 678 F.

Καταναρκάομαι, as pass., (κατά, ναρκάω) *to grow quite stiff*, Hipp.—II. act. καταναρκάω, *to be slothful towards* or *press heavily upon* another, τινός only in N. T.

Κατανασκύλλω, (κατά, ἀνά, σκύλλω) *to trouble* or *annoy much*, dub. l., Aesop.

Κατανάσσω, f. -νάξω, (κατά, νάσσω) *to stamp* or *beat down firmly*, τὴν γῆν, Hdt. 7, 36.

Καταναυμᾰχέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, ναυμαχέω) *to conquer in a sea-fight, beat at sea*, c. acc., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10. Pass. *to be so conquered*, Isocr. 254 C.

Καταν-δρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κατά, ἀνδρίζω) dep. mid., *to prevail against*, τινός.

Καταν-δρολογία, ας, ἡ, i. e. συλλογὴ κατ' ἄνδρα, *an enlisting man by man*, LXX.

Καταν-εᾱνιεύομαι, dep. mid.,=νεανιεύομαι.

Καταν-είσσομαι, worse form for καταν-ισσομαι.

Καταν-εμέσησις, εως, ἡ,= νεμέσησις, Clem. Al.

Κατᾰν-εμόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἀνεμόω) *to blow through.*

Καταν-έμω, f. -νεμῶ, (κατά, νέμω) *to distribute, allot*, esp. *as pasture land*, κ. χώρην τισί, Hdt. 2, 109: also, κ. τοὺς δήμους ἐς τὰς δέκα φυλάς, *to distribute* them into or among the twelve tribes, Id. 5, 69, cf. Dem. 1380, fin.; hence also of a single person, κ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν τάξιν, *to assign* or *appoint* him to his post, Aeschin. 22, 18. Mid. *to divide among themselves*, Thuc. 2, 17: hence *to take possession of*, esp. with cattle, *to feed* or *graze land*, Lat. *depasci*, Isocr. 298 A, so also in act., βοσκήμασι κ., Dem. 278, 22, metaph. *to feed on, devour*, of a sore, Plut.

Καταν-έομαι, contr. -νεῦμαι, (κατά, νέομαι) dep.: *to come, go down, from*, Nonn.

Κατάνευρος, ον, (κατά, νεῦρον) *full of nerves* or *sinews*, Hippiatr.

Κατανευσιμος, ον, *to be granted*; and

Κατάνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a nodding to, assent*: from

Κατανεύω, f. -νεύσομαι, Il. 1, 524 and Plat.: Ep. aor. part. καννεύσας, Od. 15, 463 (κατά, νεύω). *To nod*, esp. *to nod assent, agree, allow, promise*, opp. to ἀπονεύω, τινί τι, Il. 8, 175, also c. inf. fut., Il. 10, 393; 13, 368; later c. inf. aor., Ar. Thesm. 1020, Bion 5, 9: in Hom. usu., ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν, he promised and *confirmed* his promise *by a nod*, esp. of Jupiter; so ὑπέστην καὶ in genl. *to make a sign by head*, Od. 15, 464; in full κρατὶ κατανεύειν, Hom. Pind. N. 1, 18.—II. trans. *to bow* the head, only in νεύων once, metri grat., 490.]

Κατανεφόω, ῶ, (κατά overcloud, Plut. Timol. 2

Κατανέω, Ion. -νήω, f. τά, νέω) *to heap* or *pile u*

Κατάνη, ης, ἡ,=τυρο cil. word ap. Plut.

†Κατάνη, ης, ἡ, *Cata* Sicily, on the eastern foot of Mt. Aetna, now *C* 6, 3; Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 5.

†Κατάνης, ου, ὁ, *Cat* the Paraetaeeni, Arr. A

Κατανῆσαι, inf. aor. 1 νέω.

Κατανήχομαι, f. -ξομα χομαι) dep. mid.: *to swim*

Κατανήω, Ion. for κατ

Κατανθίζω, fut. -ίσω for ἀνθίζω, *to adorn wit* genl. *to make bright-col adorn*, Diod.

Κατανθρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω

Κατανθρᾰκόω, ῶ, f. Aesch. Fr. 265 (κατά, *turn into coal, burn to* Pass. *to be so burnt*, S Eur. Cycl. 663.

Κατανίζω, f. -ψω, (κα *water, wet*, τινί τι, Hipp.

Κατανικάω, ῶ, fut. -ή for νικάω, *to conquer* Fr. 105.

Κατάνιμμα, ατος, τό *water for washing in*, Ath

Κατανίπτης, ου, ὁ, o esp. at Athens *he who w los of Athena Polias*, cf. From

Κατανίπτω, = κατα *wash away, carry off by a* d

Κατανίσσομαι, (κατ dep.: *to go* or *come down* Ap. Rh.—II. *to go thro* Hermesian. 5, 65: cf. μαι.

Κατανίσταμαι, as m act. forms, aor. κατανέσ τανέστηκα, (κατά, ἀνά *rise up against, oppose*, c

Κατανίφω, (κατά, upon, κατένιψε χιόνι (sub. ὁ θεός) Ar. Ach. *to sprinkle as with snow*, sol. *to snow*, usu. impers *it snows*, Ar. Nub. 965.

Κατανοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to remark, observe, perceiv to understand, learn*, Thuc. 1, 138: esp., κατ freq. in Plat.; also c. p 3.—II. intr. *to be in one's one's senses*, like κατανῴ v. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Κατάνοημα, ατος, τό, *remarked*: *a remark*, *per* Epin. 987 D: *a device* Arist. Pol.: and

Κατανόησις, εως, ἡ, *observing, learning*, Plat. Criti. 107 D.

Κατανοητέον, verb. τανοέω, *one must remark*, Plat. Polit. 305 C.

Κατανοητικός, ή, όν, *observant, intelligent.*

Κατάνομαι, as pass., hence, πολλὰ κατάνεται *ing used up* or *wasted*, O 537. The act is suppli νέω.

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τεύω,(κατά,νομιστεύω) ney, Joseph.
ετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, lay down laws, make egg. 861 B.
, ον, (κατά, νόμος) agree- lawful, Inscr.
ν, ὁ, a flat dish, Lat. ca-
ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, νοσ- from banishment, Polyb.
ζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. ί, νοσφίζομαι] as mid.: for one's self, embezzle,
ίος, α, ον, (κατά, νότος) ard, Inscr.
, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά, lew, Eur. I. T. 833, in
τέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strength- ετέω.
dv. of κατάντης, down- famous line, πολλὰ δ' ντα, πάραντά τε, δό-, Il. 23, 116.
ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀν- arrive: in a speech or nd to or end in a certain , εἰς or ἐπί τι, Polyb.: to come to an end, or re- ake place, Lat. evadere, e back, return, Id.—III. to come back, throw back, e
, ατος, τό, an end, result, an event.
adv.,= κάταντα, The-
ς, (κατά, ἄντα) down- pp., and Ar. Ran. 127. like Lat. pronus, in- Rhes. 318, πρός τι, Plut.
ν, adv., (κατά, ἀντάω) pposite, Od. 20, 387, ubi τιν.
ις, ἡ, (κατάντης) a slo- g downwards, Hipp.
λέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strength- βολέω, Ar. Fr. 523.
(κατά, ἀντικρύ) straight en., κ. τέγεος πέσε, Od.
, where ῠ in arsis.—II. st, right opposite, c. gen., 8, 5.—2. absol. outright, uc. 7, 57. Cf. Lob. On quantity v. ἀντικρύ.]
α, ον,= ἐναντίος, over te, hence adv., κατανν- Hdt. 6, 103, 118; also : absol. in Soph. Ant. αντία, Opp.
ρας, (κατά, ἀντιπέρας) κρύ.—II. c. gen., Xen.
έω, f. -πνεύσω,= ἀντι-
, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀν- upon or over, hence ar a flood of words over . Vesp. 483; so too, κ. ωτά τινος, Plat. Rep. —II. in Medic., to bathe with hot fomentations, at, κ. τι ὕδατι, Diosc.
α, ατος, τό, a fomenta- nd
ις, εως, ἡ, a bathing, fo-
έον, verb. adj. from κα- must bathe or foment.
ν,= ὑπέραντλος.
δης, ες, (κατά, ἄντυξ, like an ἄντυξ, rounded,
ός, ἡ, όν, (κατανύσσω) rt: and

Κατάνυξις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, esp. at heart, N. T.: from

Κατανύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, νύσσω) to prick, Lat. compungere: hence metaph. in pass. to be pricked at heart, have compunctious visitings, LXX.

Κατανυστάζω, f. -άσω and -άξω, (κατά, νυστάζω) to nod and fall asleep, go to sleep, Alex. Incert. 22.—II. trans. to lull asleep, Ael.

Κατᾰνύτω,=sq., ὁδόν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 17.

Κατᾰνύω, Att. -ύτω, f. -ύσω, to bring to an end, finish: esp.—1. with ὁδόν or some noun of distance, to accomplish a certain distance, Hdt. 4, 86; 8, 98: hence, the acc. being omitted, seemingly intr. to arrive at a place, εἰς τόπον, Wessel. Hdt. 6, 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 20: also c. gen., φίλης προξένου κατήνυσαν, they have come to, met with a kind hostess (where δόμον may be supplied), Soph. El. 1451; but in κατανύσαι φρενῶν, Eur. Hipp. 365, the orig. construction seems quite lost sight of.—2. to accomplish, perpetrate, Eur. El. 1163; hence κ. αἷμα, to murder, Id. Or. 89. Cf. κατάνομαι.

Κατανωτιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κατά, νῶτος) on or behind the back.

Κατανωτίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., (κατά, νωτίζω) to carry on one's back, Luc.—II. to put behind one's back, reject. Hence

Κατανωτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who despises, Dicaearch. p. 15.

Καταξαίνω, (κατά, ξαίνω) to card or comb well, κ. ἔρια, Hipp.: also, πέτρας or λίθους κ., to work stone for use, Diod.: hence—2. to tear in pieces, beat to a mummy, crush and destroy, κ. τινὰ πέτροις, βολαῖς, Soph. Aj. 728, Eur. Phoen. 1145; so κ. τινὰ εἰς φοινικίδα, to stone him to red rags, Ar. Ach. 320. —3. to rub, wear or waste away, Lat. atterere, Aesch. Ag. 197: so in pass., κατεξάνθην πόνοις, Eur. Hipp. 274, δακρύοις, Tro. 509. Hence

Κατάξανσις, εως, ἡ, a tearing in pieces.

Καταξενόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, ξενόω) to receive as a guest, entertain, Aesch. Cho. 706.

Καταξέω, f. -έσω, (κατά, ξέω) to rub or polish away, polish, Plut.—II.=καταξαίνω 2.

Καταξηραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (κατά, ξηραίνω) to dry up, Plat. Tim. 76 A.

Κατάξηρος, ον, (κατά, ξηρός) very dry, withered, Arist. de Anim.

Καταξιοπιστεύομαι, dep., (κατά, ἀξιόπιστος) to demand implicit belief to the prejudice of one, c. gen., Polyb. 12, 17, 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 567.

Κατάξιος, ον, strengthd. for ἄξιος, quite or very worthy of, c. gen., Soph. Phil. 1009. Adv. -ίως, Id. El. 800: also neut. plur. as adv. in Anth. Hence

Καταξιόω, ῶ, to deem worthy, esteem, honour, τινά, Aesch. Theb. 667, in aor. mid.: c. gen. rei, to deem worthy of a thing, Polyb., also c. acc. pers. et. inf. Dem. 1383, 11.—II. to bid, like κελεύω, πολλὰ χαίρειν ξυμφοραῖς καταξιῶ, Aesch. Ag. 572.—2. to resolve or determine a thing, Soph. Phil. 1095.

Κάταξις, εως, ἡ, (κατάγνυμι) Ion. κάτηξις, a shivering, Hipp.

Καταξίωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταξιόω) a deeming worthy; esteem or respect for one, τινός, Polyb.

Καταξυράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ξυράω) to shave close, Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 A.

Κατάξῠσις, εως, ἡ, (καταξύω a scraping off.

Κᾰταξυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a scraping, cutting, scratching, carving: artificial carving: from

Καταξύω, f. -ύσω [ῡ], (κατά, ξύω) to scrape, Theophr.: to scratch or mark, Luc.—II. to polish or carve, like καταξέω.

†Κατάονες, ων, οἱ, the Cataonians, Strab.

†Καταονία, ας, ἡ, Cataonia, a region of southern Cappadocia, between the ranges Antitaurus and Amanus, Strab.

Κατάορος, ον, Dor. for κατήορος.

Καταπᾰγῐδεύω, (κατά, παγίς) to encompass with nets.

Καταπᾰγίως, adv., (κατά, πάγιος) firmly, constantly, πόλιν κ. οἰκεῖν, Isocr. Antid. § 167.

Καταπαιδεραστέω, ῶ, to spend in παιδεραστία, Isae. 82, 22, cf. καταπορνεύω.

Καταπαίζω, f. -παίξομαι and -παιξοῦμαι, (κατά, παίζω) to jest upon, mock at one, c. gen., Ar. Fr. 212.

Καταπαίω, (κατά, παίω) to strike hard.

Καταπακτός, ή, όν, (καταπήγνυμι) only found in the phrase, καταπακτὴ θύρα, a door shutting downwards, a trapdoor, Hdt. 5, 16, like καταπηκτή.

Καταπαλαιόομαι, (κατά, παλαιόω) as Pass. to grow very old, Galen.

Καταπᾰλαίω, (κατά, παλαίω) to throw in wrestling, Ar. Ach. 710: in genl. to overthrow, Eur. I. A. 1013, and Plat.

Καταπάλλω, (κατά, πάλλω) to shake down. Pass. to swing one's self, i. e. vault or leap down, οὐρανοῦ ἐκ κατέπαλτο, Il. 19, 351, Ep. syncop. aor. for κατεπάλλετο: for, if this form be given to κατεφάλλομαι, it should be written properisp. κατεπᾶλτο, cf. ἀνέπαλτο.

Καταπαννῠχίζω, (κατά, παννυχίζω) to pass the night, Aleiphron: also as dep. καταπαννυχίζομαι.

Καταπᾰνουργεύομαι, (κατά, πανουργεύομαι) as dep. mid., to act villanously towards one, ἐπί τινα, LXX. —II. to outdo in villany.

Κατάπαρσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπείρω) a piercing, boring.

Κατάπασμα, ατος, τό, any thing that can be strewn, powder: from

Καταπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άσω, to besprinkle, bespatter with a thing, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, Ar. Eq. 99: τι κατά τινος, Id. Nub. 177.—II. later c. acc. rei, to strew or sprinkle over, ἄλευρα, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κατάπαστος, ον, besprinkled with a thing, e. g. στεφάνοις, Ar. Eq. 502: embroidered, Ib. 968.

Καταπᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthened for παταγέω.

Καταπᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πατέω) to tread or trample down, tread or trample under foot, Hdt. 7, 173, 223; κ. ὑσὶ τὸ σπέρμα κ., to trample down the seed (i. e. have it trampled down) by swine, Id. 2, 14.—2. metaph. to trample on, spurn, Il. 4, 157 (in tmesis), Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc. Hence

Καταπάτημα, ατος, τό, that which is trampled on: an object of contempt, LXX. [ᾰ]

Καταπάτησις, εως, ἡ, (καταπατέω) a trampling on, LXX. [ᾰ]

Κατάπαυμα, ατος, τό, (καταπαύω) rest from a thing, c. gen. γόου, Il. 17, 38: absol. rest, LXX.

Καταπαύσιμος, ον,=καταπαυστικός.

Κατάπαυσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπαύω) a putting to rest, putting down, deposing, τυράννων, βασιλῆος, Hdt. 5, 38; 6,

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67.—II. *a resting, calm*, Theophr. Hence

Καταπανστικός, ή, όν, *putting to rest, calming.*

Καταπαυω, poet. καππαύω, Pind. N. 9, 35, (κατά, παύω) *to put* or *lay to rest, calm, assuage, χόλον θεῶν*, Od. 4, 583, *μηνιθμόν*, Il. 16, 62, *πόλεμον*, Il. 7, 36, *ἔγχος κατέπαυσέ σε*, Il. 16, 618. —2. esp. *to make one stop from* a thing, *hinder* or *check from...*, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *τινὰ ἀφροσυνάων, ἀγηνορίης ἀλεγεινῆς*, Il. 22, 457, Od. 24, 457: and c. acc. only, *to stop, hinder, keep in check*, Od. 2, 168, Il. 15, 105: later also, like καταλύω, *to put down, depose* one *from power*, κ. τινὰ ἀρχῆς, βασιληΐης, Hdt. 4, 1; 6, 64: but also, κ. ἀρχήν, τύραννον, etc., Id. 1, 86; 5, 38. Pass. and mid. *to leave off, cease, rest.* The act. is also used in this intrans. signf., Eur. Hec. 918, and in Diod.

†Καταπεδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πεδάω) *to chain, bind down* or *fast*, Mosch. 2, 4, in tmesis, cf. Il. 19, 94; v. πεδάω.

Καταπειθής, ές, *obedient*, τινί, Philo: from

Καταπείθω, f. -πείσω, (κατά, πείθω) *to persuade.* Pass. c. fut. mid., *to let one's self be persuaded*: hence *to believe*, also *to obey.*

Κατᾱπειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἀπειλέω, κ. ἔπη, *to use threatening* words, Soph. O. C. 659.

Κατάπειρα, ας, ή, (κατά, πεῖρα) *an experiment.*

Καταπειράζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, πειράζω) *to make trial of, make an attempt on*, c. acc., Lys. 186, 29; c. gen., Polyb.: *to prove severely, harass*, Diod. Hence

Καταπειρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an attempt, trial, attack*, Diosc.

Καταπειρᾱτήρια, ας, ή, Ion. -ρητηρίη, *a sounding-line*, Hdt. 2, 5, cf. βολίς.

Καταπείρω, f. -περῶ, (κατά, πείρω) *to pierce, spit.*

†Καταπελεμίζω, f. -ίξω, (κατά, πελεμίζω) *to shake* or *swing violently*, Ap. Rh. 2, 92 in tmesis.

Καταπελμᾰτόω, ῶ, (κατά, πέλμα) *to cobble, patch*, LXX.

Καταπελτάζω, f. -άσομαι in Ar. Ach. 160 (κατά, πελτάζω): *to overrun with light-armed troops* (πελτασται), hence καταπελτάσονται Βοιωτίαν, Ar. l. c.

Καταπελτᾰφέτης, ου, ὁ, (καταπέλτης, ἀφίημι) *one who shoots the bolt from a catapult.*

Καταπέλτης, ου, ὁ, (perh. from καταπάλλω) *a war-engine for throwing bolts* or *darts*, a kind of *huge cross-bow*, Lat. *catapulta*, first in Mnesim. Philipp. 1, 9, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *an instrument of torture*, Diod., and LXX. Hence

Καταπελτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a catapult*, βέλος, Strab.—II. τὰ καταπελτικά, sub. ὄργανα, = οἱ καταπέλται.

Καταπέμπω, f. -ψω, (κατά, πέμπω) *to send down*, εἰς ἔρεβος, Hes. Th. 515: esp. from the inland to the sea-coast, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 30, An. 1, 9, 7: also simply, = πέμπω, Dem. 162, 11.

Καταπενθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πενθέω) *to mourn for, bewail*, LXX.

Καταπεπαίνω, strengthd. for πεπαίνω, Philo.

†Καταπέπορδα perf. act. from καταπέρδω.

Καταπεπτηνία, Ep, fem. part. perf. of καταπτήσσω, q. v.

Καταπέπτω, later collat. form of καταπέσσω.

Καταπεπυκασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of καταπυκάζω, *slyly.*

Κατάπερ, Ion. for καθάπερ, Hdt.

Καταπεραιόω, ῶ, (κατά, περαιόω) *to cross over*: *to conclude, end.* Hence

Καταπεραίωσις, εως, ή, *a crossing*: *an ending*, Eust.

Καταπέρδω, usu. in mid. -πέρδομαι: aor. κατέπαρδον: pf. καταπέπορδα, (κατά, πέρδω) *to break wind at* one, esp. in sign of contempt, c. gen., Ar. Vesp. 618, Plut. 618, Horace's *oppedere alicui.*

Καταπερίειμι, strengthd. for περίειμι, *to be far above*, Polyb.

Καταπερίξυσις, εως, ή, = περίξυσις, *a scarifying.*

Καταπερονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, περονάω) *to buckle* or *clasp tight*, Polyb.

Καταπερπερεύομαι, = περπερεύομαι.

Καταπέσσω, Att. -πέττω, fut. -πέψω, (κατά, πέσσω) *to boil down* or *digest thoroughly*: metaph. *to digest, keep under*, κ. χόλον, Il. 1, 81; κ. ὄλβον, i. e. *to bear* great fortune *meekly*, Pind. O. 1, 87.

Καταπετάνῡμι, also -νύω, fut. -πετάσω, (κατά, πετάννυμι) *to spread out over*, Il. 8, 441, in tmesis.—II. *to spread, cover*, or *hang with*, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 132, Plut. 731.

Καταπετάομαι, = καταπέτομαι, Hdt. 3, 111, in Ion. part. καταπετεύμενος.

Καταπέτασμα, ατος, τό, (καταπετάννυμι) *a curtain, veil*, N. T.

Καταπέτομαι, fut. -πτήσομαι, aor. κατεπτάμην, (κατά, πέτομαι, q. v.), *to fly down*, Ar. Vesp. 16, Av. 791, etc.

Καταπετροκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πετροκοπέω) *to dash in pieces against rocks*, Diod.

Καταπετρόω, ῶ, (κατά, πετρόω) *to stone to death*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 2.—II. *to throw down from a rock*, Strab.

Καταπέττω, Att. for καταπέσσω, q. v.

Καταπέφνων, part. of aor. κατέπεφνον q. v., though with accent as if pres., Il. 17, 539.

Καταπεφρονηκότως, adv. part. perf. from καταφρονέω, *contemptuously*, Dem. 219, 25.

Καταπεφρονημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταφρονέω, *despisedly.*

Καταπήγνῡμι and -νύω, fut. -πήξω, (κατά, πήγνυμι) *to stick fast in the ground, plant firmly*, τι ἐπὶ χθονί, Il. 6, 213, cf. 7, 441, Hdt. 4, 72. Pass. c. pf. et plqpf. 2 act., *to stand fast* or *firm in*, ἰὸς ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκτο, Il. 11, 378; στήλη καταπεπηγυῖα, Hdt. 7, 30: later also *to become congealed, freeze*, Arist. H. A.

Καταπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πηδάω) *to leap down from*, ἵππου, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 38.

Καταπημαίνω, (κατά, πημαίνω) *to hurt* or *damage much.*

Καταπήξ, ῆγος, or κατάπηξ, ηγος, ὁ, v. Lob. Paralip. p. 279, (καταπήγνυμι) *a post fixed in the ground, a pale*, Joseph.—II. *a graft*, Geop.

Κατάπηρος, ον, (κατά, πηρός) *mutilated.*

Καταπιαίνω, (κατά, πιαίνω) *to make fat, fatten*, Plat. Legg. 807 A.

Καταπιέζω, f. -έσω, (κατά, πιέζω) *to press* or *keep down.* Hence

Καταπίεσις, εως, ή, *a pressing* or *keeping down*, τοῦ ψυχους, Theophr. [ῐ]

Καταπῐθᾰνεύομαι, (κατά, πιθανεύομαι) dep., *to use persuasive* or *probable arguments*, Sext. Emp.

Καταπικραίνω, strengthd. for πικραίνω.

Κατάπικρος, ον, (κ... *very sharp* or *bitter*, LX...

Καταπίλέω, ῶ, fut. ... πιλέω) *to wrap up in f... wrap close up*, Alciphr.

Καταπιμελής, ές, = ...

Καταπίμελος, ον, (... *very fat*, Galen. [ῐ]

Καταπίμπλημι, fut. ... πίμπλημι) *to fill up*, ... Ath. 132 B. Pass. *... full of* a thing, c. g... 496 D; also c. dat., ... 5, 4.

Καταπίμπρημι, fut. ... πίμπρημι) *to burn up*, ... Polyb.

Καταπίνω, fut. -π... 693: poet. aor. κάππιο... To drink, gulp or swall... guished from καταφαγ... 13, 39 as the stronge... Hes. Th. 459, 467, Hd... the sea, Theogn. 680.—... Εὐριπίδην, to drink in ... imbibe his spirit, Ar. ... also metaph. *to swallow ... swine*, Ar. Vesp. 1147... *spend* or *waste in tippling* ... 626, Jac. A. P. 62. [... πίνω.]

Καταπίπλημι, poet. ... πλημι.

Καταπιπράσκω, (κα... *to sell*, καταπραθέν, La...

Καταπίπρημι, poet. ... πρημι.

Καταπίπτω, fut. -π... κατέπεσον, poet. κάπ... πτωκα (κατά, πίπτω ... drop down, ἐν κονίησι... Il. 12, 23; 16, 311, O... but in Hom. always i... ter usu. κ. εἰς τι: πο... πεσε θυμός, their sp... 280, later καταπ. τῷ ... *concidere animo*: κατα... *down into...*, Eur. Cy... κ. εἰς ἀπιστίαν, Plat... [ῐ by nature.]

Καταπισσόω, Att. ... πισσόω) *to cover with ...* as was done to wine-... the air, Cratin. Pyt... 1109.—2. *to cover wi...* pull out the hair, hen... *at, annoy, attack*, Lat. ... —B. pass. *to be pitche...* burnt, Plat. Gorg. 473... Latin *tunica molesta*, ... (quoted also by Stallb...

Καταπιστεύω, †(κα... *entrust to*, τινί τι, lat... *in*, c. dat., Polyb. 2... Plut. Lys. 8.

Καταπιστόω, ῶ, (κ... *warrant.* Mid. *to becom...* τινος πρός τινα, for ... Plut. Cleom. 21. He...

Καταπίστωσις, εως... *security, an assurance*, ...

Καταπιττόω, ῶ, ... Hence

Καταπίττωμα, ατος... *is covered with pitch.*

Καταπλᾱγής, ές, (κ... *panic-struck, scared*, P...

Καταπλᾱγία, ας, ἡ, ...

Κατάπλᾶσις, εως, ... σω) *a plastering*, Hipp...

Κατάπλασμα, ατος... *is spread* or *smeared*, ... *ointment*, Ar. Fr. 309, ...

Καταπλάσσω, Att. ... [ᾶ], (κατά, πλάσσω) ... *plaster*, with, τινί τι, ... καταπλάσσεσθαι τὴν ... *plaster one's own head*, ...

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ιedic. term, *to apply as a* ...*ltice*, Diosc. Hence ...τέον, verb. adj. *one must* ...της, ου, ὁ, *one who plas-*..., Philo. ...τός, ή, όν, (καταπλάσ-... *plastered over*, κ. φάρμα-...ρ or poultice, Ar. Plut. ...χριστὸν φ., a salve or ...Schol. ad l., and cf. πι-...*de up, forged, false*, Me-...τές, οῦς, ἡ, Ion. for κα-...ἰdt. 4, 75. ...ω, f. -ξω, (κατά, πλέκω) ...*lait*, Hdt. 3, 98: hence ...*nplicate*, κ. τινὰ προδο-...28.—II. *to twist complete-*... genl. *to bring to an end*, ...ζόην, τὴν ῥῆσιν, Id. 4, ...f. διαπλέκω. ...νεκτέω, ῶ, *to have the ad-*...c. gen., Hipp. ...ς, ον, also α, ον, Att. ... gen. ω, (κατά, πλέος) ...νός, of a thing, Plut.: ..., *stained with* a thing, ...3, 30. ..., f. -πλεύσομαι, Ion. ...ά, πλέω) *to sail down*, ... *sail from the high sea to* ... *port*, *put in*, Od. 9, 142, ...—2. *to sail down stream*, ...Εὐφρήτην, Hdt. 1, 185; ...137.—II. *to sail back*, Id. ..., etc. ...ς, ων, gen. ω, Att. for ...Xen. ...νής, ές, = καταπλαγής, ...μός, οῦ, ὁ, = κατάπληξις, ...τικός, ή, όν, (καταπλήσ-... *to* or *fitted for striking* ...*nt*, *striking*, *wondrous*, εὐ-...αὶ κ., Macho ap. Ath. ...*le*, Polyb.; but expressly ...νός, in Muson. ap. Stob. ...Adv. -κῶς, Polyb. ...τος, ον, *striking*, *won-* ..., ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (καταπλήσ-... *sudden fear*, *fearful*, *tim-*...34, and Arist. Eth. N. ...ις, εως, ἡ, *amazement*, ...Thuc. 7, 42: κ. ὁμμά-...Hipp. ...όω, ῶ, (κατά, πλῆρόω) *to* ... Eccl. ...σω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, ...ω) strictly *to strike down*: ... *to strike with amazement*, ...d, the act. first in Xen. ...λήσσεσθαι, *to be panic-*...*mazed*, *astounded*, κατε-...ήτορ, Il. 3, 31; in which ...t. mostly used the aor. [ᾰ]: κ. τινί, *at* a thing, ...but also τι, Isocr. 415 E, ...ol. Κολακ. 1, 10. The ...κ. καταπεπληγώς, is also ... by late writers, as Dion. ...σω, f. -ξω, (κατά, πλίσ-...n antagonist by twisting ...is. Pass. *to be so thrown*, ...nid. καταπλιγήσει, *you'll* ... Dind. corrects the dub. ...from Hesych. ...ή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταπλέκω) *an* ...*nnexion*, *complication*, Plat. ...II. in music, *the connexion* ...*ding in regular succession*, ...λοκή. ...ς, ου, ὁ, contr. -πλους, ...*a sailing down to land*, *a* ..., *putting in*, Thuc. 4, 10. —2. *a landing-place*.—II. *a sailing back*, *return*, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 11.

Καταπλουτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πλουτέω) *to be very rich in* a thing, c. acc. rei.

Καταπλουτίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, πλουτίζω) *to make very rich*, *enrich*, Hdt. 6, 132.

Καταπλουτομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πλοῦτος, μάχομαι) *to conquer by money*, Diod.

Κατάπλυμα, ατος, τό, = κατάπλυσις: from

Καταπλύνω, (κατά, πλύνω) *to bathe with water*, *drench*, Ar. Fr. 546: metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα καταπέπλυται, the affair is *washed out*, i. e. *forgotten*, Aeschin. 79, 19. Hence

Κατάπλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a bathing in water*, *drenching*, Xen. Eq. 5, 9.

Καταπλώω, poet. and Ion. for καταπλέω, freq. in Hdt.

Καταπνείω, poet. for καταπνέω, H. Hom. Cer. 239.

Καταπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (κατά, πνέω) *to breathe upon* or *over*, τινός τι, as, κ. ἵμερον ἡμῶν, *to breathe* desire *upon* us, Ar. Lys. 552; but c. dat., κ. τόπον εὐωδίᾳ, *to fill* the place with fragrance, Heliod.: in Eur. Med. 839 c. dupl. acc., κ. αὔρας χώραν, nisi leg. χώρας.—2. *to inspire*, Aesch. Ag. 105, cf. Eur. Rhes. 387.—II. *to breathe*, *blow upon*, *strike*, καταπνεῖ νέμεσίς τινι, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 14.

Καταπνίγω, f. -πνιξοῦμαι, (κατά, πνιγω) *to choke*, *smother*, Arist. H. A. [ῐ] Hence

Κατάπνιξις, εως, ἡ, *a choking* or *smothering*, Arist. Probl.

Καταπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταπνέω) *a breathing* or *blowing*, Pind. P. 5, 162.

Κατάπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, *breathed* or *blown upon*.

Καταπόδα, also καταπόδας, adv. for κατὰ πόδα, κατὰ πόδας, *quickly*, *straightway*, like the French *sur les pas*, Hdt. 5, 98, but now usu. written divisim.

Καταποικίλλω, (κατά, ποικίλλω) *to make variegated*, *deck with divers colours*, *diversify*, Plat. Tim. 85 A; and in pass., Id. Euthyphr. 6 C.

Καταπολαύω, (κατά, ἀπολαύω) *to enjoy too much*, *abuse*.

Καταπολεμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πολεμέω) *to war down*, i. e. *overcome*, *subdue*, Lat. *debellare*, τινά, Thuc. 2, 7, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10, etc. Hence

Καταπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, *an overthrowing*, *subduing*.

Καταπολιορκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = πολιορκέω.

Καταπολῑτεύομαι, dep., (κατά, πολῑτεύω) *to subdue* or *reduce by policy*, τινά, Dem. 442, 21, and Plut.

Καταπολύ, adv. for κατὰ πολύ, *by a great deal*, *very much*.

Καταπομπεύω, (κατά, πομπεύω) *to scoff at*, *insult*, c. gen., Luc.; cf. πομπεύω.

Καταπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πονέω) *to tire*, *weaken by toil* or *suffering*, in genl. *to overpower*, *subdue after a hard struggle*, Menand. p. 250, and Polyb. Hence

Καταπόνησις, εως, ἡ, *a tiring out*: *weariness*, *weakness*.

Κατάπονος, ον, (κατά, πονέω) *tired*, *wearied*, Plut.

Καταποντίζω f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (κατά, ποντίζω) *to throw into the sea*, *plunge* or *drown therein*, τινά, Lys. 142, 16, Dem. 677, 6. Hence

Καταποντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drowning in the sea*, Isocr. 257 E.

Καταποντιστέον, verb. adj. from καταποντίζω, *one must drown in the sea*, Clem. Al.

Καταποντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (καταποντίζω) *one who throws into the sea*, esp. of pirates, λῃσταὶ καὶ κ., Isocr. 280 A, Dem., etc.

Καταποντόω, ῶ, = καταποντίζω, Hdt. 1, 165; also, κ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, 3, 30.

Καταποπέρδομαι, in mid., like καταπέρδω, Lat. *oppedere*.

Καταπορεύομαι, (κατά, πορεύομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., *to go* or *come down*: usu. *to come back*, esp. from banishment, like κατέρχομαι, Polyb.

Καταπορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀπορέω) *to treat wrongly* from awkwardness or ignorance, Hipp.

Καταπορθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πορθέω) *to ravage utterly*.

Καταπόρνευσις, εως, ἡ, *a prostituting*, Plut.: from

Καταπορνεύω, (κατά, πορνεύω) *to make a courtesan of*, *to prostitute*, κ. τὰ τέκνα, Hdt. 1, 94.—II. *to violate*, *ravish*, Plut.—III. *to squander on courtesans*, Dio C.—IV. metaph. *to pander to*.

Καταπορνοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πορνοκόπος) *to squander upon courtesans*.

Καταπορσύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, strengthd. for πορσύνω, dub. l. in Xen.

Κατάποσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπίνω) *a gulping down*, *swallowing*, Plat. Tim. 80 A, Arist., etc.—II. *the swallow*, *gullet*, Diosc.

Καταπότης, ου, ὁ, *a glutton*.

Καταπότιον, ου, τό, = sq., Theophr.

Κατάποτον, ου, τό, *that which can be gulped down* or *swallowed*, *a draught* or *pill*, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

Κατάποτος, ον, (καταπίνω) *to be drunk* or *swallowed*. Hence

Καταπότρα, ας, ἡ, *the lower end of the gullet*, *the orifice of the stomach*, Paul. Aeg.

Καταπραγμᾰτεύομαι, (κατά, πραγματεύομαι) dep., *to employ means against*, τινός.

Καταπρακτικός, ή, όν, (καταπράσσω) *fitted for accomplishing*, c. gen., Muson. ap. Stob. p. 338, 34.

Καταπρᾱνής, ές, Dor. for καταπρηνής.

Κατάπραξις, εως, ἡ, *fulfilment*, Clem. Al.: from

Καταπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άξω, (κατά, πράσσω) *to accomplish*, *achieve*, Xen., Isocr., etc. Mid. *to achieve for one's self*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 27. [πρᾱ by nature.]

Καταπράϋνσις, εως, ἡ, *a softening down*, [πρᾱ]: from

Καταπρᾰΰνω, (κατά, πραΰνω) *to soften down*, *appease*, *propitiate*, Plat. Euthyd. 288 B, Isocr., etc.

Κατάπρεμνος, ον, (κατά, πρέμνον) *with many stems* or *branches*.

Καταπρεσβεύω, (κατά, πρεσβεύω) *to undertake an embassy against* another, c. gen., Strab.

Καταπρηνής, ές, Dor. -πρᾱνής, (κατά, πρηνής) *with the fore part downwards*, *down-turned*, in Hom. always as epith. of χείρ, of the open hand *moved downwards* or *laid flat upon* a thing, Il. 15, 114; 16, 792, Od. 19, 467.—II. *sloping downwards*, *steep*. Hence

Καταπρηνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to throw headlong down*, Nic.

Καταπρηνόω, ῶ, = foreg., Leon. Tar. 74.

Καταπρηΰνω, Ion. and Ep. for καταπραΰνω, Ap. Rh. 1, 265.

Καταπρίω, (κατά, πρίω) *to saw through*, *saw up*, Hdt. 7, 36: in genl. *to cut* or *bite in pieces*, Theocr. 10, 55. [ῐ]

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Καταπροβάλλω, (κατά, προβάλλω) *to throw forwards down, prostrate*, Galen.

Καταπροδίδωμι, strengthened for προδίδωμι, *to betray, leave in the lurch*, Hdt. 7, 157: so too in Ar. Vesp. 1044, and Thuc.

Καταπροΐημι, strengthd. for προΐημι: usu. in mid., *to throw quite away, throw away*, Polyb. [On the quantity v. ἵημι.]

Καταπροΐξομαι, Att. -προίξομαι, a solitary fut. (for the pres. and aor. are only found in very late writers, as Themist.) (κατά, προΐξ). Strictly *to do for nothing*, i. e. *do scot-free, with impunity*, always used with a negat., and in bad sense:—1. absol., οὐ καταπροΐξεσθαι ἔφη, he said *they should* not *get off free*, Hdt. 3, 36: so too in common Att. dialogue, οὗτοι καταπροίξει, you shan't *get off*,=οὐ προῖκα ποιήσας ἔσῃ.—2. also freq. c. part. aor., οὐ λωβησάμενος ἐμὲ καταπροΐξεται, *he shall* not *escape for having* thus insulted me, Hdt. 3, 156; οὐ καταπροΐξονται ἀποστάντες, 5, 105, cf. 7, 17, Ar. Eq. 435, Vesp. 1396: also c. part. pres., οὐ κ. τοῦτο δρῶν, *thou shalt* not *escape for doing* this, Ar. Vesp. 1366, cf. Thesm. 566.—3. much more rarely c. gen. pers., ἐμεῦ δ' ἐκεῖνος οὐ καταπροΐξεται, *he shall* not *escape* for this despite done *to me*, Archil. 28, cf. Ar. Nub. 1240.—The word is of Ion. origin, and first occurs in Archil., and Hdt.: the Att. only used in familiar dialogue, Valck. Hdt. 3, 36, Lob. Phryn. 169.

Καταπρολείπω, fut. -ψω, (κατά, προλείπω) *to forsake utterly*, Ap. Rh.

Καταπρονομεύω, (κατά, προνομεύω) *to carry off captive* or *as booty*, LXX.

Καταπροτείνομαι, (κατά, προτείνω) dep., *to hold out as a pretence*, τι, Galen.

Καταπροτερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, προτερέω) *to be before, get the better of* another, c. gen., Diod.: in pass. *to be beaten*, τινί, *in* a thing, Polyb.

Καταπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (κατά, προχέω) *to pour down*, κ. δάκρυα παρειῶν *to pour* tears *down* or *over* one's cheeks, Ap. Rh.

Κατάπρωκτος, ον,=κατάπυγος, Ar. Eccl. 364, cf. Reisig Conj. 1, p. xi.

Καταπτᾶκών, όντος, ὁ, part. aor. 2 from καταπτήσσω, q. v.

Κατάπτερος, ον, (κατά, πτερόν) *winged*, Aesch. Pr. 798, Eur. Or. 176. Hence

Καταπτερόω, ῶ, *to furnish with wings*.

Καταπτήσομαι, fut. of καταπέτομαι.

Καταπτήσσω, fut. -πτήξω: poet. aor. 2 κατάπτην, 3 dual. καταπτήτην, Il. 8, 136: a poet. part. aor. καταπτᾰκών also occurs in Aesch. Eum. 252: pf. κατέπτηκα and κατέπτηχα, Ep. part. καταπεπτηώς, v. infr. *To stoop, crouch* or *cower down*, Il. 8, 136, Od. 8, 190; λίμῳ καταπεπτηυῖα, Hes. Sc. 265, which others refer to καταπίπτω, but cf. προσπτήσσω.

†Καταπτήτην, 3 dual 2 aor. of καταπτήσσω, Il.

Καταπτίσσω, f. -ίσω, [ῐ] (κατά, πτίσσω) *to grind to powder*, Plut.

Καταπτοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πτοέω) *to frighten*, Geop.

Κατάπτομαι, Ion. for καθάπτομαι, Hdt.

Κατάπτυστος, ον, also η, ον Anacr. 120, (καταπτύω) *spat upon, to be spat upon*, hence *abominable*, first in Anacr. l. c., then in Aesch. Eum. 68, etc.: also in prose, as Dem. 236, 22, etc. Adv. -τως.

Καταπτυχής, ές, (κατά, πτυχή) *full of folds, with ample folds*, Theocr. 15, 34.

Καταπτύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, πτύω) *to spit upon* or *at*, esp. as a mark of abhorrence or contempt, Ar. Ran. 1179, absol.; but usu. c. gen., as Dem. 295, 8. [ῠ̄ω, ῡ̄σω]

Κατάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (καταπίπτω) *a ruin*, LXX.

Κατάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπίπτω) *a falling down, a fall*, LXX.

Καταπτώσσω, (κατά, πτώσσω) *to stoop, crouch* or *cower down* from fear, like καταπτήσσω, Il. 4, 224, 340, etc.

Κατάπτωτος, ον, (καταπίπτω) *fallen down, ruined*.

Καταπτωχεύω, (κατά, πτωχεύω) *to reduce to beggary, beggar*, Plut. Pass. *to be* or *become beggared*, τύχαι κατεπτωχευμέναι, beggary, Dion. H.

Καταπῦγέω, ῶ,=sq., dub.

Καταπῦγίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be* or *act like a* καταπύγων. Hence

Καταπῦγοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *unnatural lust*, in genl. *lewdness*, Cratin. Drap. 4, Ar. Nub. 1023.

Καταπῦγόσῦνος, η, ον,=sq., Cratin. Chir. 4, but v. Meineke.

Καταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πῦγον, and poet. -γών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κατά, πυγή):—*given to unnatural lust*, in genl. *lewd*, first in Sophron, then in Ar. Eq. 639, Thesm. 200. The oblique cases with the short vowel ονος, etc., are held to be the right forms, Lob. Phryn. 195.—Irreg. compar. -γωνέστερος, Ar. Lys. 776; ap. Ath. 281 E, and in Sophron καταπυγότερος, as if from κατάπυγος, cf. ἐπιλήσμων.

Καταπύθω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, πυθώ) *to make rotten, corrupt*, H. Hom. Ap. 371. Pass. *to become rotten, rot*, Il. 23, 328. [ῠ̄]

Καταπῦκάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, πυκάζω) *to cover over, deck richly*.

Κατάπυκνος, ον, strengthd. for πυκνός, *very thick*, Theocr. Ep. 1, 1: as medic. term, *very costive*, Hipp. Hence

Καταπυκνόω, ῶ, *to make very thick, fill* or *stud thickly with* a thing, τινί, Polyb.—II. *to pile up, get together*, e. g. money, Damox. ap. Ath. 102 A.—III. *to make close, full* or *perfect*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 142. Hence

Καταπύκνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making full* or *perfect*, Alciphr.

Καταπυκτεύω, (κατά, πυκτεύω) *to conquer in boxing*.

Καταπῡρίζω, (κατά, πῦρ) *to light, kindle*: Theocr. 2, 24 has poet. part. aor. καππυρίσασα, in intrans. signf., wherefor Valck. would read κάππυρος εὖσα, v. sq.

Κατάπῡρος, ον, poet. κάππυρος, (κατά, πῦρ) *on fire, blazing*, v. foreg.

Καταπυρπολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πυρπολέω) *to burn quite up, waste with fire*, Ar. Thesm. 243.

Κατάπυρρος, ον, (κατά, πυρρός) *very red, deep red*, Diosc.

Καταπῡτίσκω, *to squirt away*.

Καταπώγων, ον, gen. ωνος, (κατά, πώγων) *with a long beard, bearded*, Diod.

Καταπωλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πωλέω) *to sell*, Clem. Al.

Καταπωμάζω, (κατά, πωμάζω) *to shut close up*, Math. Vett.

Κατάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ρη, *a curse*, κατάρην ποιεῖσθαί τινι, to lay *a curse* upon one, Hdt. 1 165; διδόναι τινὰ κατάρᾱ, Eur. El. 1324, Theb. 725, etc.]

Καταραιρημένος, Ion pass. from καθαιρέω, νος, Hdt.

Καταράκτης, ου, ὁ,=

Καταρακτικός, ή, όν *striking against*. Adv. aract.

Καταράομαι, f. -άσο μαι, (κατά, ἀράομαι) d *down upon* one, esp. τινι, Od. 19, 330, c. πολλὰ κατηρᾶτο, *he cu* evil, *uttered* many *curse* too c. inf., καταρῶνται *they pray* that he may 277: but c. dat. pers one, Hdt. 4, 184, Ar. so in N. T. c. acc. pers. find an aor. pass. κατ pass. signf.; and so mid. κατηράμενος, a and N. T. [ᾰ́ρ Hom., ᾰ̄

Καταράσιμος, ον, a

Κατάρασις, εως, ἡ, a

Κατάρᾱσσω, Att. -ττ ᾱράσσω) *to dash down*, Hippon. 23: *to drive* πον, Hdt. 9, 69.—II. down, *fall headlong*, Cl 393 B, and Polyb.

Κατάρᾱτος, ον, (κ *cursed, abominable*, first 1345. [Ep. ⏑ – – –, At Soph. l. c., Seidl. Doc

Κατάρβῡλος, ον, (*reaching down to the s* ρης, χλαῖνα κ., Soph.

Καταργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω *to leave unemployed* or Eur. Phoen. 753: κ. τ *miss* the opportuniti τὴν γῆν, *to make* the N. T.—II. *to make use* ish, N. T.: hence also ἀπό τινος, N. T.

Καταργίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make to tarry*, οὐ κα Aesch. Theb. 374, as read for the unmeanin ζει πόδα.

Κάταργμα, ατος, τό only used in plur., τ *that wherewith the sacr and the victim hallowed* λοχύται, Eur. I. T. 3 χομαι I. 2.—II. *the pa by such offerings*, Plut.

Κατάργῡρος, ον, (*covered with silver*, C 199 D. Hence

Καταργῡρόω, ῶ, *to silver over*, Hdt. 1, 98. *bribe with silver*, Soph.

Κατάρδευτος, ον, u from

Καταρδεύω, = κατ *drench*.

Κατάρδω, (κατά, *drench, water*, κ. τὴν Thamyr. 1: metaph. esp. *to besprinkle with* 658.

Καταρέζω,=καταβ

Κατᾱρέομαι or κα for καταράομαι, Hdt.

Κατάρης ἄνεμος, ὁ, *from above*, Alcae. et stath. 603, 35. (Prob. γνυμι: others write καταίρω.)

Καταρθρόω, ῶ, (κα *joint*.

Καταργιγλής, ής, ὄν *making* one *shudder*, φίλος, Od. 14, 226. [κᾰτᾰ- in arsis.]

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ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀρι-
ɔr *reckon among*, μετά
ɔ. 872, ἐν τισι, Plat.
count up, Plat. Symp.
mid., Id. Phil. 27 B,

ς, εως, ἡ, *a computa-*
: and
ον, verb. adj., *one must*
up, Philo.
=καταῤῥίπτω.
ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
d or *squander in break-*
to squander away, An-
423 A.
, strengthd. for ἀρι-

, f. -ήσω, strengthd.
fully sufficient, Hdt. 1,

, ἡ, όν, (κατάρχω) *be-*
ted for beginning, pri-

ion. for καθαρ., Hdt.
, dep. c. fut. mid. and
gthd. for ἀρνέομαι, *to*
l. by μή, c. inf., Soph.

fut. καταρόσω, (κατά,
up, till, τὴν γῆν, Ar.
etaph. *to generate.*
ῆς, ἡ, (καταῤῥήγνυμι)
ς, πέπλων, Lyc.
ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
e, miss from careless-
Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 39,
nence pass., τὰ κατερ-
ings thoughtlessly lost
Dem. 42, 14.—II. intr.
s or idle, καταῤῥαθυ-
ίζουσι, they stay be-
elessness, Xen. Mem.

(κατά, ῥαίνω) *to be-*
wet, Diod.
ῶ, (κατά, ῥακόω) *to*
hreds or tatters: part.
ῥακωμένος, *in rags* or
r. 1103.
ῆρος, ὁ, *a render*,
Lyc.
ς, ον, (καταῤῥήγνυμι)
broken, rushing down,
ɔr *steep* ground, Soph.
δμβρος, Strab.—II.
ὁ κ., *a broken fall of*
ll, Lat. *cataracta*, first
ας and ὁ μικρός, name
ls in the Nile on the
iopiaf; though Hdt. 7,
κτης, *the Catarrhactes*,
a river in Phrygia.—
door, Plut., called by
acta (cf. sq., and κατα-
n Dion. H., *the bolt* of
n canals, *a sluice*.—3.
o called from *rushing*
prey, Soph. Fr. 344,

ς, ή, όν,=foreg., κ. θύ-
Plut.
ῶ, f. -ίσω,=καταῤῥαί-

, f. -ψω, (κατά, ῥάπτω)
over over, τινί, with a
06: metaph. *to plot, de-*
. μόρον τινί, Aesch.
πτω. Hence
ῆς, ἡ, *a seam, suture*,

ον, *sewn together, patch-*

έω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
atter, prattle, spout like
loud and long.
f. -ξω, (κατά, ῥέζω) *to*
sp. *to pat with the hand*,
dog to make him *lie*

down, hence in genl., *to stroke, fondle*, like Lat. *mulcere*, in Hom. usu. χειρὶ δέ μιν κατέρεξε: also καῤῥέζουσα, Ep. for καταῤῥέζουσα, Il. 5, 424.

Καταῤῥεμβεύω, (κατά, ῥεμβεύω) *to lead astray*, LXX.

Καταῤῥεπής, ές, *sloped downwards*: from

Καταῤῥέπω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ῥέπω) *to sink down, hang downwards* or *to one side*, Hipp.—II. trans. *to make to fall down, push down*, Soph. Ant. 1158, cf. ἐπιῤῥέπω.

Καταῤῥέω, f. -ῥεύσομαι and -ῥυήσομαι; pf. -ἐῤῥύηκα. *To flow down*, Il. 4, 149; 5, 870, and oft. in tmesis: c. dat., κ. τινί, *to run down* or *drop with* a thing, e. g. φόνῳ, Eur. Tro. 16: metaph. *to rush down*, Ar. Ach. 26.—2. *to fall* or *slip down*, Ar. Pac. 146; esp. in part. aor. pass. καταῤῥυείς, *fallen*, Ib. 71.—3. *to fall away, come to naught*, περὶ αὐτὰ κ., Dem. 21, 4.—4. κ. εἰς τινα, *to come to, fall to the lot of*, Theocr. 1, 5, Bion 1, 55.—II. trans. *to overflow, wet, drench*; usu. in pass. *to be wet* or *dripping with* a thing, τινί, Plut., and Luc.

Καταῤῥήγνῡμι, f. -ῥήξω, (κατά, ῥήγνυμι) *to break down*, κ. γέφυραν, Hdt. 4, 201: so in pass., κρημνοὶ καταῤῥηγνῦμενοι, Id. 7, 23; but, καταῤῥήγνυσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν, *to be thrown down and broken*, Id. 3, 111.—2. *to tear in pieces, rend*, hence, in mid. καταῤῥήξαντο τοὺς κιθῶνας, *they rent their* coats, Id. 8, 99.—3. in Soph. Ant. 675, τροπὰς καταῤῥήγνυσι (sc. ἡ ἀναρχία), *breaks up* armies *and turns them to* flight.—B. pass., esp. in aor. κατερράγην [ᾰ], *to fall* or *rush down*, of storms, waterfalls, etc.: and so *to break* or *burst out*, χειμὼν κατερράγη, Hdt. 1, 87; so of tears, Eur. Alc. 1068; and so, πόλεμος κ., Ar. Eq. 644, cf. Ach. 528.—2. as medic. term, *to have a violent discharge, suffer from diarrhoea*, Hipp.; also of tumors, *to break* or *burst*, Id.: v. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Καταῤῥηκτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for breaking*: as medic. term, *promoting discharge, purgative*, Hipp., cf. foreg. fin.

Καταῤῥηξις, εως, ἡ, (καταῤῥήγνυμι) *a breaking down*: *a falling* or *rushing down*, esp. as medic. term, κ. τῆς κοιλίης, *a violent diarrhoea*, Hipp., v. καταῤῥήγνυμι fin.

Καταῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, (καταῤῥηθῆναι, κατειπεῖν) *an accusation.*

Καταῤῥήσσω,=καταῤῥήγνυμι..

Καταῤῥητορεύω, *to talk down, overcome by rhetoric* or *by speaking*, τινά, Plut.—II. *to declaim against*, τινός.

Καταῤῥῑγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ῥῑγέω) *to shudder at*, c. inf., Ap. Rh.

Κατάῤῥιζος, ον, (κατά, ῥίζα) *having roots, planted*, Theophr. Hence

Καταῤῥιζόω, ῶ, *to make rooted, plant firmly*, Plat. Tim. 73 B, 76 C.

Καταῤῥικνόω, ῶ, (κατά, ῥικνόω) *to make shrivel up*: pass. *to shrivel* or *wither up.*

Καταῤῥινάω or -έω, ῶ, (κατά, ῥινέω, ῥίνη) *to file down, polish, refine*: metaph., κατεῤῥινημένον τι λέγειν, Ar. Ran. 901; so too of men, εὖ κατεῤῥινημένους, well-*practised*, well-*trained*, Aesch. Supp. 747, nisi leg. -ουμένους, from sq.

Καταῤῥινόω, ῶ, (κατά, ῥινός) *to cover* or *furnish with a shield*, ap. Hesych., v. foreg.

Καταῤῥιπτάζω, f. -άσω, and καταῤῥιπτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= sq.

Καταῤῥίπτω, (κατά, ῥίπτω) *to throw down, overthrow*, Aesch. Ag. 884.—2. *to despise*, Diod. 3, 15.—3. *to depress*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 7.

Κατάῤῥις, -ῑνος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατά, ῥίν) *with a hanging* or *curved nose.*

Καταῤῥοή, ῆς, ἡ, also κατάῤῥοια, ας, (καταῤῥέω) *a flowing down*, Aesop. —II. =κατάῤῥοος II., Plut.

Καταῤῥοιζέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to throw hurtling down*, Nonn.

Καταῤῥοϊζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid. (κατάῤῥοος) *to have a catarrh*, Diosc.

Καταῤῥοϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to catarrh*, Hipp.: and

Καταῤῥοϊτικός, ή, όν,=foreg.: from

Κατάῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (καταῤῥέω) *a flowing down*, Philostr. —II. as subst., ὁ κ., *a running down, a settling of morbid matter* in some particular part: esp. a running from the head, *a catarrh, rheum*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: when the running is at the nose, it was called κόρυζα: when it goes to the throat and occasions hoarseness, βράγχος: when the uvula is inflamed, σταφυλή: when the glands of the throat swell, ἀντιάδες.

Καταῤῥοπία, ας, ἡ, *inclination* or *tendency downwards*, Hipp.: from

Κατάῤῥοπος, ον, (καταῤῥέπω) *inclining downwards*, Hipp.: hence *decreasing, slackening*, Galen.

Καταῤῥοφάνω, and -έω, ῶ, *to gulp* or *swallow down*, Hipp.

Καταῤῥοώδης, ες, (κατάῤῥοος, εἶδος) *like a catarrh, subject thereto*, Hipp.

Καταῤῥῦῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of καταῤῥέω.

Καταῤῥῠής, ές, (καταῤῥέω) *flowing down, falling away*, Soph. Ant. 1010.

Καταῤῥυθμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ῥυθμίζω) *to bring into a suitable form, bring into rhythm, harmony*, or *order*, Longin.

Κατάῤῥυθμος, ον, (κατά, ῥυθμός) *very symmetrical* or *rhythmical*, Longin.

Καταῤῥῠπαίνω, (κατά, ῥυπαίνω) *to dirt, defile*, Isocr. 245 D, and Plat.

Καταῤῥῠπόω, ῶ,=foreg.

Κατάῤῥῠτος, ον, (καταῤῥέω) *bathed from above, overflowed, watered*, κῆπος, Eur. El. 777; also, κ. χιόνι, Id. Andr. 215.—II. *carried down by water*: hence *formed by depositions from water, alluvial*, of the Delta, Hdt. 2, 15.

Καταῤῥωδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. for κατορρωδέω, *to fear, dread*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 34, 80, etc.; also, ὑπέρ τινος, 7, 178; absol. 8, 75.

Καταῤῥώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (καταῤῥήγνυμι) *jagged, steep*, like ἀπόῤῥωξ, κ. πέτραι, Soph. Phil. 937.

Κάταρσις, εως, ἡ, (καταίρω) *an arrival, landing*: *a landing-place*, Thuc. 4, 26.

Καταρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀρτάω) *to hang over* or *upon*: *to fasten*, or *adjust fitly*: hence χρῆμα κατηρτημένον, *a well-adjusted* or *convenient* thing, Hdt. 3, 80; so too, κατηρτημένον λέγειν, *to speak sensibly*, Hipp. 399, 7, cf. p. 984 F: but in Hdt. 9, 66, κατηρτισμένος now stands, and so Dind. would read with Stephens in the other places: cf. καταρτίζω and καταρτύω. Hence

Κατάρτησις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging upon*, dub.

Καταρτία, ας, ἡ=κατάρτιον.

Καταρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀρτίζω) *to adjust* or *put in order again, restore, ἐς τωὐτό*, Hdt. 5, 106: *to settle by acting as mediator, reform*, Id. 5, 28, cf. καταρτιστὴρ: *to repair, refit*, ναῦς, Polyb.: *to set* a broken bone, Medic. —II. in genl. *to prepare, train*, or *furnish thoroughly*, N. T. Cf. καρτάω.

Κατάρτιον, ου, τό, *a mast*, Clem. Al.

Κατάρτισις, εως, ἡ, (καταρτίζω) *an*

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adjusting, restoring: a preparing, training, Plut.

Καταρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=κατάρτισις, esp. *the setting* of a bone, Galen.

Καταρτιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (καταρτίζω) *one who adjusts*: esp. *a mediator, reformer*, Hdt. 4, 161; 5, 28.

Κατάρτυσις, εως, ἡ, *a preparing, training*, Plut.: from

Καταρτύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἀρτύω) *to prepare, dress*, strictly of food: in genl. *to arrange, adjust, put in order, finish, complete*, Soph. O. C. 71: freq. in pass., *to be prepared, arranged, trained, furnished, ready*, καταρτύεται νόος ἀνδρός, Solon 14, 11: ἵππον χαλινῷ καταρτυθείς, a horse *broken in* or *trained* by the bit, Soph. Ant. 478.—III. *καταρτυκώς*, part. perf. act. with intrans. signf., *brought to order, thoroughly furnished, complete*, used of horses which have lost their foals-teeth and are full-grown, Hesych., and A. B.: hence metaph. of men, *having finished all*, Aesch. Eum. 473: also c. gen., κ. πόνων, *having come to an end* of the toils (of training), Eur. Aeol. 19. [ῠ]

Κατάρυτος, ον,=κατάρρυτος, Eur. Tro. 1067.

Καταρχαιρεσιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἀρχαιρεσιάζω) *to beat in an election*, esp. by unfair means, τινά, Plut.

Καταρχάς, adv. for κατ' ἀρχάς, *in the beginning, at the first*, also τὸ καταρχάς, Dem.

Καταρχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a beginning*, Polyb. —II. in plur. *firstlings, first-fruits, the offering thereof*.

Κατάρχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἄρχω) *to make beginning* of a thing, c. gen., e. g. τῆς μάχης, Aesch. Pers. 351; ὁδοῦ καταρχε, *lead* the way, Soph. O. C. 1019; so too in mid., Eur. Phoen. 540: also c. acc., *to begin* a thing, κ. τὸν λόγον, Plat. Euthyd. 283 E; and so in mid., c. acc., Eur. Or. 960: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4: absol., Plat. Symp. 177 E, and in mid., Eur. H. F. 750.—2. in mid. esp. κατάρχομαι, in religious signf., *to begin the sacrificial ceremonies*, Νέστωρ χέρνιβά τ' οὐλοχύτας τε κατήρχετο, Nestor *began* (the sacrifice) *with* the washing of hands and sprinkling the barley on the victim's head, Od. 3, 445 (nowhere else in Hom.): later, c. gen., κ. τοῦ ἱερείου, strictly, *to make a beginning of* the victim, i. e. *consecrate* him *for sacrifice* by cutting off the hair of his forehead, Hdt. 2, 45, Ar. Av. 959, cf. Eur. Alc. 74, El. 800: hence *to sacrifice, slay*, like Lat. *immolare*, Eur. El. 1222; and simply *to strike* (as if to slay), Plut.; so too, σκυτάλην λαβών μου κατήρξατο, he took a stick *and began the sacrifice with* me, Luc. Somn. 3.—3. *to lead the choral dance in honour of* any one, hence *to celebrate, honour*, c. acc. Eur. Andr. 1199: cf. Valck. Phoen. 543, 576.—II. *to rule, govern*, c. gen., Alciphr.; c. acc., Diod.

Κατάσαρκος, ον, (κατά, σάρξ) *very fleshy, plump, fat*, Alciphr. Hence

Κατασαρκόω, ῶ, *to make fleshy* or *fleshly, bury in flesh*, Eccl.

Κατασαρόω, ῶ, (κατά, σαρόω) *to sweep down* or *away*, Euseb.

Κατασάττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σάττω) *to press* or *stamp tight down*, Theophr.

Κατασβέννῡμι, also -νυω, f. -σβέσω, (κατά, σβέννυμι) *to put out, quench*, Lat. *extinguere*, πῦρ, Il. 21, 381; metaph., κ. θάλασσαν, *to dry up* the sea, Aesch. Ag. 958; κ. βοήν, ἔριν, *to quash, put down* noise and strife, Soph. Aj. 1149, O. C. 422, cf. Critias 9, 40. Pass. c. aor. act. κατέσβην, and pf. κατέσβηκα, *to go out, be quenched*, Hdt. 4, 5, Aesch. Ag. 888. Hence

Κατάσβεσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting out*, Dio C.

Κατασβολόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἀσβολόω) *to turn to ashes*: metaph. *to destroy*.

Κατάσεισις, εως, ἡ, *a shaking violently, concussion*, Hipp.: from

Κατασείω, f. -σείσω, pf. -σέσεικα, Philem. p. 388 (κατά, σείω). *To shake down, throw down*, Thuc. 2, 76: metaph. *to make* one *drunk*, Menand. p. 4, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Casaub. Athen. 431 C: κατασείειν τινὶ (sc. τὴν χεῖρα), *to shake the hand at* any one, *beckon* to him as a sign for silence, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4: also κ. τῇ χειρί, *to beckon with* the hand, Polyb.

†Κατασέσηπα, perf. act. intr. from κατασήπω, Ar. Plut. 1035.

Κατασεύομαι, as pass., (κατά, σεύω) *to rush down* or *back into*, c. acc., κῦμα κατέσσυτο ῥέεθρα, Il. 21, 382: absol. *to rush down*, Q. Sm.

Κατασήθω, (κατά, σήθω) *to strain through a sieve*, Hipp.

Κατασημαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (κατά, σημαίνω) *to mark, sign and seal*, Lat. *obsignare*, Plat. Legg. 756 E, 937 B, in pass. Mid. *to seal up*, so as to preserve, Ar. Fr. 95, and Plat. Hence

Κατασημαντικός, ή, όν, *marking distinctly*, Longin.

Κατασήπω, (κατά, σήπω) *to make rotten, let rot*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22. Pass. c. pf. act. κατασέσηπα, *to grow rotten, rot away*, Il. 19, 27 (in tmesis), Ar. Plut. 1035, and Plat.

Κατασθενέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀσθενέω) *to weaken*, Anth.

Κατασθμαίνω, (κατά, ἀσθμαίνω) *to pant or struggle against*, ἵππος καταστθμαίνων χαλινῶν, Aesch. Theb. 393.

Κατασιγάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σιγάζω) *to make silent, calm*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κατασιγαστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj., *to be silenced*, Clem. Al.

Κατασιγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σιγάω) *to become silent*, Plat. Phaed. 107 A.—II.=foreg.

Κατασιδηρόω, ῶ, (κατά, σιδηρόω) *to plate* or *strengthen with iron*, Diod.

Κατασικελίζω, (κατά, Σικελός) *τυρόν, to Sicelise* the cheese (in allusion to the peculations of Laches in Sicily), Ar. Vesp. 911.

Κατασιλλαίνω, (κατά, σιλλαίνω) *to mock at*, Hipp.

Κατάσιμος, ον,=σιμός.

Κατασινίζω,=sq., v. sub σινάζω.

Κατασίνομαι, dep.: *to hurt much*. [ῐ]

Κατασῖτέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, σιτέω) dep. mid., *to eat up, feed on*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 216.

Κατασῖωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σιωπάω) *to be silent about* a thing, περί τινος (cf. σιωπητέον), πρός τι, Dem. 1035, 7: but also c. acc. rei, *to keep silent, pass over*, hence pass., *to be past over*, Isocr. 45 E.—II. trans., *to make silent, silence*, c. acc. pers., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 7; so to in mid., Ib. 2, 4, 20, and Polyb. Hence

Κατασιωπητέον, verb. adj., *one must be silent*, περί τινος, Isocr. 252 D.

Κατασκαίρω, (κατά, σκαίρω) *to bound up and down*, Opp.

Κατασκάπτω, (κατά, σκάπτω) *to dig under*, c. acc., Theophr.—II. esp. *to dig down, ruin, destroy utterly*, οἰκία, ἄστυ, Hdt. 6, 72; 7, 156; so too freq. in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 525, Soph. O. C. 1421.

Κατασκαριφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σκαριφάομαι) *to tear*, τινί τι, Ath.

Κατασκᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (κ *digging under* or *down* ground, *ruining*, Trag *burial*, Aesch. Theb. *grave*, Soph. Ant. 920.

Κατασκᾰφής, ές, (κα *under* or *down*: κ. οἶ grave, Soph. Ant. 891.

Κατασκεδάννῡμι -σκεδάσω, (κατά, σκεδ *scatter, pour upon* or *o dere*, τι κατά τινος, A τί τινος, which is the as κ. ἀμίδας τινός, *to* one, Dem. 1257, 17, cf 1: freq. metaph., κατ νός, *to pour* abuse *upon* καταντλέω, and Piers κ. φήμην τινός, *to s against* one, Plat. Apo 118, 14: also in mid., 32.—II. *to disperse, rou*

Κατασκελετεύω, (κα *to make quite dry, redu* pass., *to become so*, Isoc

Κατασκελετέω, ῶ,= Κατασκελής, ές, *dry* ter's style, Dion. H.:

Κατασκέλλω, (κατ *make quite dry, dry up,* λετεύω: pass. *to be* or *to wither* or *pine away*, so too perf. act. κατέσ Galen., and Philostr.

Κατασκεπάζω, (κατ *cover up*, Joseph.

Κατασκέπομαι, a τασκοπέω, q. v.

Κατασκέπω,=κατασ

Κατασκευάζω, f. -άσ ἀζω) *to prepare, furni* with a thing, τινί, Hd *to equip again*, Id. 2, 1 *ready, make, build, γέφ* mid. *to build one's self tle in it*, opp. to ἀνασκε 2, 17, cf. κατασκευή ous relations, κ. δημ Hell. 2, 3, 36, συμπόσ 363 C:—in pass. *to be vided* with a thing, Thuc. 6, 91:—also *to* thing *in a certain state so*, esp. with a notion fraud, κ. διαθήκην ψε 12; κ. τινὰ πάροινον, *as* drunken, Id. 1261 ments, *to support* or ment, opp. to ἀναιρεῖ *to construct, invent*, c. φασιν.—B. mid., κατα *prepare one's self, be* followed by ὡς and pa An. 3, 2, 24, cf. ὡς C.

Κατασκευάσιμος, de τασκευάζω, *to wish to* dub. l., Xen. Hell. 2,

Κατασκεύασμα, α σκευάζω) *that which made*, esp. *a building*, d *thereof*, Polyb.: in plu Id.: in genl. *any wor contrivance, device, inve*

Κατασκευασμός, σε *a contrivance*, Dem. 70

Κατασκευαστέον, *must prepare, make*, et 964 D.

Κατασκευαστής, σ ἀζω) *one who prepar* Hence

Κατασκευαστικός, *preparing, making* or gen., Arist. Virt.: in *ive*, opp. to destructi τικός), Id. Org. Adv.

Κατασκευαστός, ή, ἀζω) *prepared* or *made*

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for the nonce, suborned, Adv. -ῶς.

ῆς, ἡ, *any artificial preparation, furniture,* Lat. genl. *any kind of furniture* or *lasting,* opp. to ble or temporary (πα- e *a building,* Thuc. 1, ld: but also like πα- *y furniture,* as *the bag-*, Hdt. 9, 82, cf. Thuc. κ. τοῦ πολέμου, Thuc. ate, *condition, constitu-* βίου, Eur. Supp. 214; ς, Plat.—III. *a preparation,* the *composition* of a *rrangement, order, skill,* , *constructive reasoning,* ive (ἀνασκευή), Dion.

εως, ἡ, (κατασκέπτο- *carefully, examination,*

, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀσκέω) *much*: part. pf. pass. *regular* or *ascetic,* Plut. ῶ, f. -ήσω, =sq., hence σα in Xen. An. 3, 4, 32, id., Plat. Rep. 614 E. , ῶ, (κατά, σκηνόω) *to* or *tent, take up one's* , εἰς τόπον or ἐν τό- 4, 5, 39; 6, 2, 2: in tle, N. T. Hence α, ατος, τό, *a covering,* o. 999.

ις, εως, ἡ, *a pitching* ping, *taking up one's* ν τινα ἐπὶ κατασκή- hence—2. † *a place in up quarters;* of birds,

, f. -ψω, (κατά, σκήπ- *'s self upon, rush down* . like ἀποσκήπτω, of ns, etc., κ. εἰς τόπον, so of wrath, sudden ἡ μῆνις κατέσκηψε a, Hdt. 7, 134, 137; . acc., κ. τινά, *to fall* dub., v. Elmsl. Med. κ., *to storm* or *impor-* ers, Soph. O. C. 1011, .—III. absol. *to break* pp.: κ. εἰς τέλος, *to* Dion. H. Hence εως, ἡ, *a sudden at-* kness, Diosc.

f. -άσω, (κατά, σκιάζω) over, κατὰ δ' ἑσκίασαν ῆνας, Hes. Th. 716; κατασκιάζειν τινά, *to* . O. C. 406, cf. Eur.

poet. for κατασκιάζω,

ται, poet. as pass. of μι, q. v.

ν, (κατά, σκιά) *shaded,* with something, τινί, Hdt. 2, 138: later also f. Schäf. Mel. p. 138. vershadowing, Aesch. Ach. 965.

ω, ῶ, (κατά, σκιῥρόω) ρ *dry*: pass. *to become*

ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ap *down from,* τοῦ βή- L. *to jump upon,* hence nsultare, τινός.

ς, (κατά, σκληρός) *very* Hence νω, (κατά, σκληρύνω) rd: pass. *to become so,*

σις, εως, ἡ, *a viewing,*

Κατασκοπεύω, =sq., LXX.

Κατασκοπέω, ῶ, f. -σκέψομαι: aor. -εσκεψάμην, (κατά, σκοπέω) *to view closely, spy out,* Eur. Hel. 1607: *to reconnoitre,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 39: also in mid., Id. Mem. 2, 1, 22.

Κατασκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a viewing closely, spying,* πέμπειν τινὰ εἰς κατασκοπήν, Soph. Phil. 45, ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 9.

Κατασκόπησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Κατασκοπία, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατάσκοπος, epithet of Venus, Paus. 2, 32, 3.

Κατασκοπικός, ή, όν, *fitted for spying,* νεῶς κ., Lat. *navis speculatoria, a look-out* ship: from

Κατάσκοπος, ον, *viewing closely, spying, exploring:* usu. as subst., *a scout, spy,* Hdt. 1, 100, etc.

Κατασκορπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σκορπίζω) *to scatter abroad,* Diod.

Κατασκοτίζω, f. -σω, (κατά, σκοτίζω) *to veil in darkness,* Galen.

Κατασκυθρωπάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σκυθρωπάζω) *to look stern and sour,* LXX.

Κατασκυθρωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =foreg.

Κατασκυλεύω, (κατά, σκυλεύω) *to take as booty.*

Κατασκύλλω, (κατά, σκύλλω) *to tear in pieces,* Clem. Al.

Κατασκώπτω, fut. -σκώψομαι, *to make jokes upon,* τινά, Hdt. 2, 173; usu. in bad sense, *to jeer* or *mock,* Id. 3, 37, 151.

Κατασμικρίζω, f. -ίσω, =κατασμικρύνω.

Κατασμικρολογέω, ῶ, (κατά, σμικρολογέω) *to speak disparagingly of, to accuse as niggardly,* τὴν φύσιν, Democr. ap. Hipp. p. 1281, 45.

Κατασμικρύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (κατά, σμικρύνω) *to lessen, abridge,* Luc. Pass., *to become less.*

Κατάσμυρνος, ον, (κατά, σμύρνα) *smelling of myrrh,* Diosc.

Κατασμύχω, (κατά, σμύχω) *to burn with a slow fire, burn up,* κατά τε σμύξαι πυρὶ νῆας, Il. 9, 649 (653); so metaph. of love, Theocr. 3, 17, who also has pass. *to smoulder away,* 8, 90. [ῠ]

Κατασμώχω, (κατά, σμώχω) *to rub in pieces, bruise,* Nic.

Κατασοβαρεύομαι, (κατά, σοβαρεύομαι) dep.: *to behave haughtily towards* one, τινός, Diog. L.

Κατασοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σοβέω) *to scare* or *drive down.*

Κατασοφίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κατά, σοφίζω) dep. mid.: *to conquer by sophisms* or *fallacies, to outwit,* c. acc., Luc.: but also as pass., *to be outwitted,* Plut. Hence

Κατασοφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an outwitting.*

Κατασοφιστεύω, =κατασοφίζομαι.

Κατασπάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (κατά, ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., *to embrace,* esp. *to kiss,* c. acc., Plut. Coriol. 9, Anton. 85.

Κατασπαθάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σπαθάω) *to squander away.*

Κατασπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σπαράσσω) *to tear down, pull to pieces,* Ar. Eq. 729.

†Κατασπαργανόω, ῶ, (κατά, σπαργανόω) *to wrap up in swaddling clothes,* Philo.

Κατάσπασις, εως, ἡ, (κατασπάω) *a pulling* or *drawing down,* Arist. Meteor. 2, 9, 10.

Κατάσπασμα, ατος, τό, (κατασπάω) *that which is pulled down:* in Theophr. H. P. 4, 11, 5, it prob. means *an opening* in the mouth-piece of a flute, opp. to σύμμυσις, v. Schneid. —II. *a part,* Joseph.

Κατασπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, =κατάσπασις, Plut.—II. metaph. *depression of spirits,* Id.

Κατασπαστικός, ή, όν, (κατασπάω) *fitted for drawing down* or *forth,* c. gen., Diosc.

Κατασπαταλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to live wantonly, to revel, wanton,* LXX.

Κατασπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κατά, σπάω) *to draw* or *pull down,* Soph. Fr. 783; κατασπᾶν τινα τῶν τριχῶν, *to drag* one *down by* the hair, Ar. Lys. 725: κ. τὰς νῆας, *to haul* ships *down to the sea, set* them *afloat,* Hdt. 1, 164; 7, 193; κ. σημεῖα, *to pull them down* (in token of defeat), Thuc. 1, 63.—II. *to draw down* or *forth, procure,* Hipp.—III. *to quaff* or *swallow down,* Ar. Eq. 718.—IV. *to shorten in pronunciation,* Lat. *corripere.*

Κατασπειράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to fold* or *wind together,* ὡς κατεσπειραμένον, Diog. L. 10, 101, is said to signify light *produced.*

Κατασπείρω, (κατά, σπείρω) *to sow, plant thickly,* Soph. Aj. 1005: metaph. *to beget,* Eur. H. F. 469.—II. *to bestrew, besprinkle,* Anth.

Κατάσπεισις, εως, ἡ, *a pouring out,* esp. of a drink-offering, *a bathing, besprinkling with holy water,* Plut.—II. in genl. *consecration,* hence of the *devotion* of the Keltic *Soldurii,* Plut. Sertor. 14, cf. sq., fin.: from

Κατασπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (κατά, σπένδω) *to pour as a drink-offering,* Lat. *libare,* κ. χοάς, Eur. Or. 1187, absol. *to pour drink-offerings,* Hdt. 2, 151: in genl. *to pour upon* one, τι κατά τινος, Ar. Eq. 1094.—II. *to consecrate by pouring wine,* etc. *upon* one, hence in genl. *to consecrate, dedicate,* τινί τι, Polyb.—2. *to honour with drink-offerings* or *oblations,* Eur. Or. 1239; more rarely κ. τινά, *to inter* one *with tears,* Anth.—2. κ. ἑαυτόν, *to devote one's self,* like the Keltic *Soldurii,* Strab. p. 165, cf. κατάσπεισις.

Κατασπέρχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σπέρχω) *to urge, drive on,* τινά τινι, one *with* a thing, Ar. Ach. 1188, Thuc. 4, 126.

Κατασπεύδω, f. -σω, (κατά, σπεύδω) *to press, urge* or *hasten on,* Aeschin. 63, 18.—II. intr. *to make haste, hasten,* LXX. Hence

Κατάσπευσις, εως, ἡ, *haste.*

Κατασπιλάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σπῖλος) *to spot, stain.*—II. *to come down suddenly upon,* as a ship on a sunken rock (σπιλάς).

Κατασπλεκόω, ῶ, =σπλεκόω.

Κατασποδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σποδέω) *to throw down, strike down,* Aesch. Theb. 809, Ar. Thesm. 560.

Κατασπορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (κατασπείρω) *a sowing.*

Κατασπουδάζομαι, dep. c. aor. et perf. pass.: *to be earnest* or *serious about* a thing: and absol. *to be very earnest* or *serious,* Hdt. 2, 173, κατεσπουδασμένος ἀνήρ, Ib. 174.

Κατασσεύομαι, poet. for κατασεύομαι, Nonn.

Κατάσσυτος, ον, (κατασεύομαι) *rushing down,* Nonn.

Κατάσσω, later form for κατάγνυμι, q. v., esp. freq. in Artemid.

Κατασταγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dropping* or *running down:* from

Καταστάζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στάζω) *to let fall in drops upon, pour upon,* κ. δάκρυά τινος, Eur. Hec. 760, H. F. 934: in genl., *to let drop* or *fall, shed,* Aesch. Fr. 329: also of a garment, Soph. Fr. 342, cf. χέω.—II. intr. *to drop down, drip, trickle,* Eur. I. T. 72: c. dat. et acc., νάσῳ κ. πόδα, *to have*

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one's foot *running* with a sore, Soph. Phil. 7; κ. ἀφρῷ, *to run down with* foam, Eur. Supp. 587.—2. *to drop upon, bedew, wet*, Soph. Phil. 823, Eur. Hec. 241.

Καταταθμεύω, (κατά, σταθμεύω) *to put into a stable* or *stall*, Strab.

Καταστάθμησις, εως, ἡ, (κατά, στάθμη) *an examining by rule*, Epicur.

Καταταθμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σταθμίζω) *to measure out by weight*. Hence

Καταταθμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a weighing out*, Diosc.

Καταστᾶλάω, ῶ, = καταστάζω I. Nonn.

Καταταλτικός, ή, όν, (καταστέλλω) *fitted for driving back* or *checking*, κ. φάρμακα, Galen.

Καταταμνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σταμνός) *to draw off wine into a smaller vessel* (σταμνός), *to rack off* or *bottle* it, οἶνος κατεσταμνισμένος, wine *in bottle*, Theophr.; λάγυνοι κατεσταμνισμένοι, bottles of wine, Nicostr. Hecat. 1.

Κατάστᾰξις, εως, ἡ, (καταστάζω) *a dropping down* or *dripping*, Galen.

Καταστᾰσιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, στασιάζω) *to form a counter-party in the state*, Plut.—II. c. acc., *to disturb, annoy* or *conquer by forming a counter-party*, Diod. Pass. *to be beaten by party* or *faction*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 4, and Dem. Hence

Καταστᾰσιαστικός, ή, όν, *factious*, Heliod.

Κατάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (καθίστημι) trans. *a placing, settling, appointing, ordaining*, δαιμόνων κ., Eur. Phoen. 1266: *an appointment, institution*, χορῶν, Aesch. Ag. 23.—2. esp. *the appointment* of magistrates, κ. ἀρχόντων, δικαστῶν, etc., Plat.: hence at Athens, *the allowance made* to a citizen *on his appointment* to the cavalry, Eupol. Phil. 4, Lys. 146, 10, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 334.—3. *a bringing* of ambassadors *before* the senate or assembly, *an introduction, presentation, audience*, Hdt. 3, 46; 8, 141.—4. *a putting down, soothing, calming*, κ. ὀργῆς, Arist. Rhet.—5. in rhetoric, *a setting forth* one's cause *so as to dispose* the audience towards one, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.—II. intrans. *a standing fixed* or *firm, a being settled* or *steady*, Soph. Aj. 1247: *a condition, constitution*, πόλιος, Hdt. 5, 92, 2, ἀνθρώπου, 8, 83; esp. *the constitution of* a state, Id. 2, 173: κ. τῶν ὡρέων, *the state* of the seasons, Hipp.: in genl. *the nature* or *character* of a thing, Id., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hence ἐν καταστάσει νυκτός, in the night-time, Eur. Rhes. 111.

Καταστᾰτέον, verb. adj. of καθίστημι, *one must appoint*, τινά, Plat. Rep. 414 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10.

Καταστάτης, ου, ὁ, (καθίστημι) *one who settles* or *establishes, a restorer*, Soph. El. 72. [ᾰ] Hence

Καταστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for settling, calming, soothing*, Plut.

Καταστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, στεγάζω) *to cover over*, τινί, *with* a thing, Hdt. 4, 71. Hence

Καταστέγασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is put on to cover, a covering*, Hdt. 2, 155.

Κατάστεγνος, ον, (κατά, στεγνός) *close covered*. Hence

Καταστεγνόω, ῶ, *to cover close*, Geop.

Κατάστεγος, ον, (κατά, στέγη) *covered in, roofed*, αὐλαὶ κατάστεγοι, Hdt. 2, 148, though Schweigh. takes them to be courts *covered* or *surrounded* by a peristyle, v. Interpp.; opp. to ὕπαιθρος, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A.

Καταστείβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στείβω) *to tread on*, κ. πέδον, Soph. O. C. 467.

Καταστείχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στείχω) = κατέρχομαι, Nonn.

Καταστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, (κατά, στέλλω) *to put in order, arrange*: hence *to fit out, clothe, dress*, Ar. Thesm. 256.—II. *to put down, lower*, Dion. H.—2. *to check, restrain, calm, soothe*, Eur. I. A. 934, and freq. in Plut. and authors of his time: ὁ κατεσταλμένος, *a man of calmness and moderation*, Epict.

Καταστενάζω, f. -άξω, = sq.: pass., *to be full of sighing*, Alciphr.

Καταστένω, (κατά, στένω) *to sigh over* or *lament* one, τινά, Soph. O. C. 1440, etc.—II. *to sigh for* or *about* one, τινός, Eur. Andr. 443; also, ὑπέρ τινος, Id. I. A. 470.

Καταστεπτέον, verb. adj. from καταστέφω, *one must crown*, Clem. Al.

Καταστερίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀστερίζω) *to place among the stars*, Dion. H.—II. *to adorn with stars*. Hence

Καταστέρῐσις, εως, ἡ, = sq.; and

Καταστερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a placing among the stars*: καταστερισμοί, name of a treatise of Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations.

Κατάστερος, ον, (κατά, ἀστήρ) *set with stars, starry*. Hence

Καταστερόω, ῶ, = καταστερίζω.

Καταστεφάνοω, ῶ, (κατά, στεφανόω) *to crown*, Diod.

Καταστεφής, ές, *crowned, covered*, Soph. Tr. 178: esp. of the suppliant branch, *wreathed* (with wool), Eur. Supp. 259: from

Καταστέφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στέφω) *to wreathe, crown*, c. acc., Eur. Heracl. 125, etc.

Καταστηλῑτεύω, (κατά, στηλιτεύω) *to make* one *infamous by putting up* his *name in public*, Luc.

Καταστηλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = στηλογραφέω.

Καταστηλόω, ῶ, (κατά, στηλόω) *to mark with στῆλαι*, Polyb.

Κατάστημα, ατος, τό, (καθίστημι) *a state, situation, condition, constitution, quality*, e. g. of the body, the air, Diosc., v. Schäf. Mel. p. 39, and cf. κατάστασις. Hence

Καταστηματικός, ή, όν, *settled, established: steady, sedate*, Plut.

Κατάστημος, ον, (κατά, στήμων) *having many warp-threads*.

Καταστηρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, στηρίζω) transit. *to support, prop*, ἐπί τινι, Eur. Thes. 7, in pass.—II. intr., κ. εἰς τόπον, *to fall into* a place *and settle* there, of diseases, Hipp.

Καταστῑγής, ές, = κατάστικτος.

Καταστίζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στίζω) *to cover with punctures* or *spots*. Pass., *to be marked* or *spotted*, Arist. H. A.: metaph. *to be spotted and stained*, Philostr. Hence

Κατάστικτος, ον, *covered with punctures* or *spots, spotted, speckled, brindled*, κυών, Soph. Fr. 16, δορά, Eur. Bacch. 697.

Καταστῐλβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στίλβω) *to beam brightly*, H. Hom. 7, 10.

Καταστοιχειόω, ῶ, = sq., hence τύπος καταστοιχειωμένος, *an elementary* plan or design, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 35.

Καταστοιχίζω, f. -ίσω. (κατά, στοιχίζω) *to instruct in the rudiments*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1036 A.

Καταστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταστέλλω) *a putting in order, dressing*: hence *dress*, N. T.—II. *a letting* or *putting down, a checking*: hence *steadiness, quietness*, Hipp.: *moderation*, e. g. τῆς περιβολῆς, in dress, Plut.

Καταστολίζω, f. -ίσ… λίζω) *to clothe, dress*, P…

Καταστομίζω, f. -ί… ζω, Plut. Aristid. 4, Schäf. T. 5; p. 36.

Καταστομίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the mouthpiece of a flute*

Καταστονάχω, ῶ, *over, bewail*, c. acc., Ar…

Καταστονᾰχίζω, f. -

Καταστορέννῡμι and ρέσω, (κατά, στορέννυ… *cover with* a thing, τ… Ἔκτορα λάεσσι κατεσ… 798, cf. Od. 17, 32.—… *strew on the ground*: … *overthrow, lay low*, Hdt καταστ. κύματα, *to smo*… like Lat. *sternere aequor*… metaph., κ. τὴν ἀνω… τὸν θυμόν, Ael.

†Καταστορεσθῆναι, … from foreg., Hipp.

†Καταστόρεσις, εως, … *laying down*, Geop.

Καταστόρνῡμι, = κα… κώεα καστορνῦσα (Ep… for καταστορνῦσα), *sp*… Od. 17, 32.

Καταστοχάζομαι, f. … στοχάζομαι) dep. mid… gen.: *to hit, guess*, c. ac… Diod. Hence

Καταστοχασμός, οῦ… *conjecture*, Diod.; and

Καταστοχαστής, ο… *guesses*. Hence

Καταστοχαστικός, … *guessing, able to guess*, Al.

Καταστραγγίζω, fut… *let drop down*, LXX.

Καταστράπτω, f. -ψ… ράπτω) *to hurl down … lightning*, κατὰ τόπον, Soph. Tr. 437: absol., *it lightens*, Plut.—II. t… *strike with lightning*. da…

Καταστρᾰτεύομαι, … τεύω) dep.: *to take t…* one, *make war upon*, τ… —II. *to overrun* a cou… acc., κ. γῆν, etc.

Καταστρᾰτηγέω, ῶ, … στρατηγέω) *to overcom…* or *stratagem*, τινά, Pol… *outwit*, Dion. H.

Καταστρᾰτοπεδεία, … *ing a camp: living in ca…* ap. Ath. 539 C: from

Καταστρᾰτοπεδεύω, … τοπεδεύω) *to put into … camp*, τινάς, Xen. Cy… *to station* a fleet, Id. He… *to take up one's quarte…* An. 3, 4, 18, etc.

Καταστρεβλόω, ῶ, … βλόω) *to torture greatly … tortures*, Plut.

Καταστρέφω, f. -ψ… φω) *to turn up and do…* H. Hom. Ap. 73; esp. … Lat. *aratro vertere*, Xe…—II. *to upset, overturn*, … Eq. 275: mid. *to subjec… subdue, conquer*, Hdt. 1, … who also uses aor. an… signf., e. g. 1, 68, 130; … c. inf., κατέστραμμαι … *compelled* to hear, Aes… III. *to turn back, bring* … Aeschin. 33, 18.—IV. … *deuly round*, and so … *end*, Dinarch. 94, 23: … τοὺς λόγους, Polyb., … τελευτήν, Aesch. Pe… absol. seemingly intr… *an end, end, close*, and …

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to end life, die, freq. in
to end in something,
urn or *twist strongly*,
λέξις κατεστραμμένη,
style, opp. to a loose
(λ. εἰρομένη), Arist.
αταστρέφειν τὴν σύν-
versions.
ω, ῶ, (κατά, στρηνιάω)
tly towards, τινός, N.

ῆς, ἡ, (καταστρέφω)
down : an overthrowing,
. Eum. 490.—2. *a sub-*
on, reduction, Hdt. 1,
a sudden turn : an end,
ου, i. e. death, Soph.
ο without τοῦ βίου,
. esp. in the drama *the*
rn of the plot, Polyb.
Supp. 442 for ἐπιστρο-
which one must turn, a

ῶς, adv. from κατα-
anner of a turn or *con-*
he manner of a drama-
Ath. 453 C.
, ατος, τό, *that which*
r over : esp. in a ship,
eck, Hdt. 8, 118, 119;
, καταστρώματα διὰ
: from
ῦμι and -νύω, f. -στρώ-
έννυμι, Xen. Cyr. 3,

, εως, ἡ, *a spreading* or

ῶ, f. -ήσω, aor. κατέ-
στυγέω) inus. *to be hor-*
thing. Il. 17, 694: c.
r at, abhor, abominate,
ν αὐτήν, Od. 19, 113.
έστυξα or κατεστύγη-
ake abominable.
ζω, f. -άσω, *to be of sad*
m

ς, ον, (κατά, στυγνός)
ce, Ath. 585 D. Hence
ω, ῶ, *to afflict much*.
ος, ον, (κατά, στυφε-
ον *rugged*, πέτρη, χῶ-
Merc. 124, Hes. Th.

ς, ον,=foreg.
f. -ψω, (κατά, στύφω)
bitter : τὸ κατεστυμ-
harshness, Plut. Cat.

λω, (κατά, στωμύλλω)
gue : prob. only found
. c. act. signf., κατε-
chattering fellow, Ar.

ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
ten like a pig, τὴν ψυ-

ζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κα-
αι) Dep. mid., *to argue*
inst one, Arist. Org.
, f. -ξω, (κατά, συρίτ-
hiss at, τινός.
κατά, σύρω) *to drag*
to pull down and carry
ge and plunder a coun-
e, Hdt. 5, 81; 6, 33.
n, esp. of rivers, Dion.

ῆς, ἡ, *a slaughtering* or

f. -ξω, also -σφάττω,
to slaughter, murder,
ς, etc. Hence
ός, ή, όν, *murderous*.
, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀσ-
firm or *sure, bind fast*,

=κατασφίζω.
άω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (κατά,
σφενδονάω) *to overthrow with a sling*, c. acc.

Κατασφηκόω, ῶ, (κατά, σφηκόω) *to nail on, nail fast, fasten*, Tryphiod.

Κατασφηνόω, ῶ, (κατά, σφηνόω) *to wedge tight, bind tight*, Hipp.

Κατασφίγγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σφίγγω) *to lace tight*, Plut.

Κατασφραγίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σφραγίζω) *to seal up*, mostly used in part. pf. pass., κατεσφραγισμένος, *sealed up, secured*, first in Emped. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, 384, then in Aesch. Supp. 947.

Κατασχάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχάζω) *to slit* or *cut open*, Theophr. : esp. with a lancet, *to lance, blood*, Galen, etc. Hence

Κατάσχασις, εως, ἡ, *the opening a vein, blooding*.

Κατάσχασμα, ατος, τό, *a slit* or *cut* : also=sq., Diosc.

Κατασχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a slitting* or *cutting open*, esp. with a lancet, hence *a lancing, blooding*, Galen.

Κατασχαστέον, verb. adj. from κατασχάζω, *one must slit open* or *lance*, Diosc.

Κατασχάω, f. -άσω,=κατασχάζω, Hipp.

Κατασχεδιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχεδιάζω) *to talk off hand against*, τινός, Joseph.

*Κατασχέθω, assumed as pres., but prob. all its supposed forms belong to aor. 2 κατέσχεθον=κατέσχον (v. *σχέθω) *to hold back*, Θορικόνδε κατέσχεθον, *they held on towards* Thoricus, H. Hom. Cer. 126, κάσχεθε, Ep. for κατέσχεθε, Il. 11, 702.

Κατασχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατέχω.

Κατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (κατέχω) *a holding back, hindering*.—II. *a holding fast, possession*, LXX.

Κατασχετλιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχετλιάζω) *to be very wroth*, Joseph.

Κατάσχετος, ον, (κατέχω) poet. for κάτοχος, *held back, kept back*, κατάσχετόν τι καλύπτειν, Soph. Ant. 1253.—II. *held fast, possessed*, κ. δαιμονίῳ πνεύματι, Dion. H., κ. ἐκ Νυμφῶν, Paus.

Κατασχηματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (κατά, σχηματίζω) *to dress up, invest with* a certain form or appearance, Isocr. 226 A.

Κατασχημονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀσχημονέω) *to treat indecently*, Alex. ap. Phot. 513, 2 : *to act indecently towards*, τινός.

Κατασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σχίζω) *to split, cleave asunder*, or *in pieces*, Ar. Vesp. 239; and so in mid., Id. Ran. 403 : but, κατασχ. τὰς πύλας, τὰς θύρας, *to burst* the gates or doors *open*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 16, Dem. 540, 2. Hence

Κατάσχισις, εως, ἡ, *a splitting up*, Galen. : and

Κατάσχισμα, ατος, τό, *a piece split off, a splinter* : and

Κατάσχιστος, ον, *split up*.

Κατασχολάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχολάζω) *to pass the time in idleness, to loiter, tarry*, c. acc., χρόνον τι κ., *to tarry somewhat too long*, Soph. Phil. 127 : but, κατεσχόλαζε τῆς Γναθαινίου λέγων for ἐσχόλαζε λέγων κατὰ τῆς Γν., Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, acc. to Schweigh.

Κατασχολέομαι, (κατά, ἀσχολέω) *to be busy* or *engaged*, περί τι, Plut.

Κατασωρεύω, (κατά, σωρεύω) *to heap on* or *up*.

Κατασωτεύομαι, dep., (κατά, ἀσωτεύω) *to squander away*, Plut.

Κατασώχω, (κατά, σώχω) *to rub in pieces, bruise* or *pound*, Hdt. 4, 75.

Καταταινιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, ταινιόω) *to bind with a ταινία* or *band*, ap. Suid.

Κατατακερός, όν, (κατά, τακερός) *softened much*, Galen.

Κατατακτέον, verb. adj. from κατατάσσω, *one must set*, Artemid.

Κατατάμνω, Ion. and Dor. for κατατέμνω.

Κατατᾶνύω, f. -ύσω=κατατείνω, H. Hom. Bacch. 34, in Ep. form καττάνυσαν. [ῡ]

Κατάταξις, εως, ἡ, (κατατάσσω) *an ordering, arranging*, Epict. : *a digesting*, Clem. Al.

Καταταράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άξω, (κατά, ταράσσω) *to disturb very much, disorder*.

Καταταρταρόω, ῶ, (κατά, ταρταρόω) *to hurl down to Tartarus*, Sext. Emp.

Κατάτᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (κατατείνω) *a straining, stretching*, esp. *for the purpose of setting* broken or dislocated bones, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. : also *for the purpose of torturing*, Dion. H.—2. *violent exertion, straining*, prob. l. Plat. Legg. 796 A.—II. intrans. *downward tendency, depression*, Id. Tim. 58 E.

Κατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, τάσσω) *to draw up in order, arrange, στρατιάν*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11 : *to put in its proper place, classify, range under* or *refer to a class*, εἰς τάξιν, Plat. Legg. 945 A, εἰς φυλήν, Lys. 137, 19.—2. *to appoint*, ἐπί τι, to do a thing, Dem. 773, 17; κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον, *to appoint* one to go to a place, Polyb.—II. mid., κατατάξασθαί τινι ὑπέρ τινος, *to make arrangements* with one about a thing, Dem. 1327, 6.

Καταταχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, τάχος) *to outstrip, overtake, anticipate*, c. acc. Polyb.; also c. part., Id. : absol. *to be first, arrive first*, Id.

Καταττέγγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, τέγγω) *to wet through, soak, soften*, Hipp.

Κατατεθαῤῥηκότως, adv. part. perf. act. from καταθαῤῥέω, *boldly, confidently*, Polyb.

Κατατέθηπα, perf. c. pres. signf., *to be astonished at, admire*, aor. κατέτᾶφον : no other tenses occur.

Κατατεθνεώς, ῶτος,=sq.

Κατατεθνηώς, ῶτος, Hom. part. perf. of καταθνήσκω.

Κατατείνω, fut. -τενῶ, pf. -τέτᾶκα, (κατά, τείνω) *to stretch* or *draw tight*, κ. χαλινούς, Hdt. 4, 72, cf. Il. 3, 261 (where it occurs in tmesis) : hence—1. *to stretch for the purpose of setting* a bone, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. : or *for torture*, Dem. 1172, 14, in Pass.—2. *to hold in, check, curb*, Plut.—3. *to stretch on the ground, lay low, throw down*, κ. τινὰ εἰς γῆν, Plat. Tim. 58 E.—4. metaph. *to strain, force*, τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Eur. I. A. 336; hence λόγοι κατατεινόμενοι, words *of hot contention*, Id. Hec. 132 : also *to strain* or *exert*, κ. τὴν ῥώμην ὅλην, Polyb., cf. infr. II. 2.—II. seemingly intrans. *to stretch* or *strain one's self*, hence—1. *to stretch* or *extend towards*, Lat. *tendere*, κ. ἐκ τόπου εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 4, 3, κ. πρὸς ἑσπέρην ἐπί Ἀγγίτην, *it stretches* westward up to A., Id. 7, 113 : also *to go hastily, go on*, like Lat. *contendere iter*, Plut.—2. *to strain* or *exert one's self, strive earnestly, be earnest* or *vehement*, Plat. : κατατείνας ἐρῶ, I will speak *with all possible attention*, Id. Rep. 358 D, cf. 367 B. The pass. is used in both these signfs., cf. I. 4.

Κατατειχογραφέω, ῶ, v. κατατοιχ.

†Κατατελευτάω, ῶ, strengthd. for τελευτάω, Arist. Part. An. 3, 9, 5.

Καταταμάχίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, *to cut in pieces*.

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Κατατέμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, aor. κατέτᾰμον, (κατά, τέμνω) *to cut in pieces, cut up, divide*, κρέα, Hdt. 4, 26 : κ. χώρην ἐς διώρυχας, *to cut* it *up* into ditches or canals, Id. 1, 193, cf. 2, 8 ; but also c. acc. only without ἐς, ἡ πόλις κατατέτμηται τὰς ὁδοὺς ἰθείας, 1, 180 ; so κ. τινὰ καττύματα, *to cut* him into strips, Ar. Ach. 301, κατατμηθεὶην λέπαδνα, Eq. 768 : *to cut in pieces, kill*, like Lat. *occidere*, Plat. Rep. 488 B : τὰ κατατετμημένα, *places where mines have already been worked*, opp. to τὰ ἄτμητα, Xen. Vect. 4, 27, cf. καινοτομέω.

†Κατατέρπω, strengthd. for τέρπω, LXX.

†Κατατεταγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κατατάσσω, *in regular order*, Diod. S.

Κατατετραίνω, Att. for κατατιτράω.

Κατατεύχω, fut. -ξω, (κατά, τεύχω) *to make, render*, Q. Sm.

Κατατεφρόω, ῶ, (κατά, τεφρόω) *to cover quite with ashes*, Arist. Meteor.

Κατατεχνέω, ῶ, *to frame artificially*, Philo.

Κατατεχνικῶς, (κατά, τεχνικός) *very artificially*, dub. l. Plut.

Κατατεχνολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to handle by the rules of art.*

Κατάτεχνος, ον, (κατά, τέχνη) *too artificial* or *elaborate*, epith. of Callimachus the sculptor, Vitruv. 4, 1, 10 ; but cf. κακιζότεχνος.

Κατατήκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, τήκω) *to melt* or *thaw away*, Εὖρος κατέτηξεν χιόνα, Od. 19, 206, χιὼν κατατήκεται, Ib. 205 : in genl. *to dissolve, sap, make liquid and soft*, Hdt. 2, 87 : metaph., κ. τέχνην εἴς τι, *to waste* art and skill upon a thing, Dion. H. Pass. c. perf. act. κατατέτηκα, *to melt* or *be melting away*, κατατήκομαι ἦτορ, my heart *is melting away*, Od. 19, 136 ; so, ὑπ' ἄλγους κατατέτηκα, Ar. Plut. 1034 ; ἔρωτι κατατήκεσθαι, Xen. Symp. 8, 3 ; also, κατατήκεσθαι ἐρωτά τινος, Theocr. 14, 26.

Κατατηξίτεχνος, ον, v. κακιζότεχνος.

Κατατίθημι, f. -θήσω : Hom. freq. uses the Ep. aor. forms κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, κατθέμεν, κατθέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι, for κατέθεμεν, etc. : καταθείομεν, subj. aor. for καταθῶμεν, Od. καταθείομαι, subj. aor. mid. for καταθῶμαι, Hom. (κατά, τίθημι). *To place, put*, or *lay down*, foll. by various preps., as ἐπί, κατά, ἐκ τινος, ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, ὑπό τινι, εἰς and ὑπό τι, all in Hom., oft. with collat. notion of *laying by, preserving*, cf. Hdt. 5, 92, 7, though this signf. is most freq. in mid. : κ. ἀεθλον, *to put down, propose* a prize, Od. 19, 572 ; κ. τινὰ εἰς Ἰθάκην, *to put* one *on land* at Ithaca, Od. 16, 230.—II. *to put down* as payment, *pay*, Hdt. 9, 120, and freq. in Att. com., and prose : hence in genl. *to pay, perform* what one has promised, Pind. N. 7, 112, Soph. O. C. 227.—III. κ. τισί τι ἐς μέσον, *to communicate* a thing to others, *give* them *a common share of* it, Hdt. 3, 80 ; 7, 164 ; so, κ. τισί τι κοινόν, Plat. Rep. 369 E.—IV. *to make, render*, Pind. P. 5, 120.—B. mid. *to lay down from one's self, put down* or *off, lay aside*, esp. one's arms, Lat. *deponere*, Hom. : hence in genl. *to put away, get rid of*, θυμόν, Ar. Av. 401, πόλεμον, Thuc. 1, 121 : of the dead, *to bury*, Od. 24, 190.—2. *to lay down for one's self, to lay by* or *away*, ἐπὶ δόρπῳ, against supper, Od. 18, 45 : esp. of money, treasures, provisions, etc., *to lay them up in store*, Lat. *reponere*, Hes. Op. 590, Hdt. 1, 202, and freq. in Xen. : metaph., κατατίθεσθαι κλέος, *to lay up a store of* glory, Hdt. 7, 220 ; and very freq., χάριτα or χάριν κατατίθεσθαί τινι, *to lay up a store of* gratitude, gain, thanks or favor, Valck. Hdt. 6, 41 : hence, κ. χάριν τινί, Lat. *collocare gratiam apud aliquem*, Antipho 136, 27, Xen., etc. ; so ἔχθραν καταθέσθαι πρός τινα, Lys. 192, 35 : but, κ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, *to pour forth* one's fury *upon* some one, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8.—3. *to lay up in memory*, or *as a memorial*, Plat. Theaet. 209 C : hence, κ. εἰς μνήμην, to record, register, Id. Legg. 858 D.—II. in genl. *to place* or *set* in a certain position, Soph. O. C. 1216.—III. *to lay* or *put aside, have done with*, Plat. Prot. 348 A : so, κατατίθεσθαί τινα ἐν ὀμελείᾳ, *to treat* one *negligently*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 15.—The word is freq. in Hom., and in common Att., but in Trag. very rare.

Κατατίλάω, ῶ, (κατά, τιλάω) *to empty one's self over, befoul*, Lat. *concacare*, c. gen., Ar. Av. 1054, Ran. 1366.

Κατατίλλω, fut. -τιλῶ, (κατά, τίλλω) *to pluck* or *pull to pieces*, Hipp.—II. *to pluck quite out*, LXX.

Κατατιτράω, ῶ, f. -τρήσω, Att. -τετραίνω, (κατά, τιτράω) *to bore* or *pierce through*, Plat. Tim. 70 C, in pass.

Κατατιτρώσκω, f. -τρώσω, (κατά, τιτρώσκω) *to cover with wounds, wound mortally*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 26.

Κατατίτύσκομαι, dep., *to aim at*, τινός.

Κατατοιχογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, τοιχογραφέω) *to write upon a wall*, κ. τί τινος, *to write up libels against* a person, Strab. : the form κατατειχογραφέω is dub.

Κατατοκίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, τοκίζω) *to beggar by usurious interest*. Pass. *to be thus beggared*, Arist. Pol.

Κατατολμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, τολμάω) *to behave boldly* or *audaciously towards* one, c. gen., Polyb. : κ. τοῦ καλῶς ἔχοντος, *to presume beyond* propriety, Id. 40, 6, 9.—II. strengthd. for τολμάω, c. inf., LXX.

Κατατομή, ῆς, ἡ, (κατατέμνω) *a cutting into : a cut, notch, groove, channel*, Theophr.—II. *part of a theatre.*—III. = καταγραφή, *a profile*, Hesych.—IV. *a cutting in the flesh, concision*, used of the mere outward circumcision of the Jews, as opp. to that of the heart, N. T. Ep. Philipp. 3, 2.

Κατάτονος, ον, (κατατείνω) *stretching down : depressed*, i. e. less high than broad, opp. to ἀνάτονος, Vitruv. 10, 15.

Κατατοξεύω, (κατά, τοξεύω) *to strike down* with arrows, *shoot dead*, τινά, Hdt. 3, 36 ; κ. τινά τινι, *to shoot, kill* one *with*, Ar. Nub. 944.

Κατατρᾱγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατατρώγω.

Κατατρᾱγῳδέω, ῶ, (κατά, τραγῳδέω) *to describe tragically, exaggerate*, Ach. Tat.

Κατατραυματίζω, Ion. -τρωματίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (κατά, τραυματίζω) *to cover with wounds*, Hdt. 7, 212, Thuc. 7, 80 : also of ships, *to disable utterly*, Thuc. 7, 41.

Κατατρέπω, f. -ψω, (κατά, τρέπω) *to turn quite round*, esp. *to put to flight*, Lat. *convertere in fugam*, also in mid.

Κατατρέχω, f. -δρᾰμοῦμαι, aor. κατέδρᾰμον, (κατά, τρέχω) *to run down*, Hdt. 7, 192 ; also κ. κάτω, Id. 3, 156 : of a ship, *to run into port*, Polyb.—II. transit., *to run down at, assail, attack*, τινά, Plat. Legg. 806 C : more freq. τινός, *to inveigh against*, Ath. 220 C ; also, κ. κατά τινος, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 401.—III. *to overrun, waste*, χώραν, Thuc. 2.

Κατατρησις, εως, ἡ, *a boring through : a* Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 89

Κατατρῑακοντουτίζ τριακοντούτης) comi Eq. 1391, alluding to t ακοντουτίδες, which personified upon the s sans, with an obscene τίζω, i. e. περαίνω.

Κατατρίβη, ῆς, ἡ, *ing, rouging*, Clem. Al.

Κατατρίβω, f. -ψω, *to rub down* or *away*, clothes, *to wear out*, T Plat. Phaed. 87 C, E.— *to wear quite out, wear* Lat. *conterere*, τινά, T Mem. 1, 2, 37 : in Pass. *out*, c. part., Ar. Pac. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 60.— *wear it away, get rid of* Lat. *diem terere*, Aesch mid., βίον κ., Plat. Re esp. perf., *to wear awa one's whole time*, Ar. Fr 3, 4, 1. [ῐ]

Κατατρίζω, f. -ίσω, τρίζω, Batr. 88.

Κατατρίχιος, ον, *fine as a hair*, Hesych.

Κατάτριψις, εως, ἡ, *being worn out, languor*,

Κατατροπόομαι, *flight*, like κατατρέπ in Act., Id.

Κατάτροπος, ον, (κα dub. in Hesych.

Κατατροχάζω, f. - χω, Anth.

Κατατρῡγάω, ῶ, f. τρυγάω) *to reap* or *gat*

Κατατρύζω, f. -ύσω, *to chatter against*, τινός

Κατατρῡπάω, ῶ, f. τρυπάω) *to bore throug*

Κατατρῡφάω, ῶ, f. τρυφάω) *to revel* or *luxu* c. gen.

Κατατρύχω, f. -τρύ χω) *to rub down* or *away exhaust*, like κατατρίβ καὶ ἐδωδῇ, Il. 17, 225, 309, Eur. Med. 1100.

Κατατρώω, (κατά, Nic., in aor. mid. : in 6, perf. pass. κατατε Stephani.

Κατατρώγω, fut. -τ κατέτρᾰγον, but also ξαντες, Timon. Fr. 7 *to gnaw in pieces*, Odyss. 5.

Κατατρωματίζω, τραυμ., Hdt.

Κατατυγχάνω, fut. τά, τευχάνω) *to hit* on *again*, τινός, Demad. *to be lucky* or *successfu*

Κατατυμβοχοέω, ῶ, *ral mound over, bury*, 324.

Κατατύπτω, streng mid. *to beat one's self*, Poet. ap. Hephaest.

Κατατῠραννεύω, (κα *to be tyrant over*, τίνος, *to be tyrannical*, LXX.

Κατάτῡρος, ον, (κα *ered with cheese*, Arc 399 E.

Κατατυφλόω, ῶ, *to*

Κατατωθάζω, f. -άσ gen., Heliod.

Κατανεύω, (κατά, or *wither up*, Archil. 4

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-άσω, (κατά, αὐγά-ω, *to light, illume*, c. I. intr. and pass., *to* —III. mid. *to gaze at*, ce

, οῦ, ὁ, *a lighting*, Plut.

α, ας, ἡ, as if fem. of e *illuminator*, epith. ph.

, (κατά, αὐδάω) f. κατειπεῖν, *to speak* h. Ant. 86. Hence εως, ἡ, *loud speaking*

.

μαι, f. -άσομαι,=sq. αι, f. -ίσομαι, (κατά, p. mid., *to be self-will-* k *obstinately against* v. Lob. Phryn. 67.

on the spot, for κα- κατ' αὐθι, Od. 10,

f. -ίσω, *to plough with*

f. -ήσω, (κατά, αὐλέω) e *flute to one*, τινός, E: also c. gen. loci, place, *make* it *sound* , Ath. 624 B. Pass. f persons, *to have the* ne, *delight one's self* ep. 561 C: of places, ute-*playing*, νῆσος κα- —II. c. acc. pers., *to* e-*playing*: hence in r, *silence*, *strike dumb*, r. H. F. 871, cf. Suid.

εως, ἡ, *a playing upon* rein, Theophr.

, dep. c. fut. mid., et νλίσθην: aor. mid. . (κατά, αὐλίζομαι). *quarters*, *encamp*, *set-* 37, Soph. Phil. 30,

ον, (κατά, αὐστηρός) *morose*, Epict.

rob. should be read Theocr. 3, 21, v. Wü-

v. *on the spot*, for κατ' 01, v. Spitzn. Il. 10,

α, ον, also ος, ον, or *over the neck*, πλό-

f. -ήσω, (κατά, αὐ-ach, τινί, *in* a thing, .

ον, (κατά, αὐχμός) , late.

ά, αὔω) *to dry up by* ; in genl. *to destroy*, m. 120.

ῦ and ᾶ, ὁ, also -φα- . (καταφαγεῖν) *a de-* Aesch. Fr. 341, and but v. Lob. Phryn.

inf. aor. 2 act of κα-, *eat up*, Il. 2, 317 (in p. 22, Hdt. 2, 141, *to spend*, *consume in* (in tmesis), Aeschin. nl. *to consume*, LXX. , as pass., (κατά, e *visible*, *appear*, H. and c. inf., ὡς κατα- αι, Hdt. 1, 58, etc.— *plain*, Hdt. 3, 69; 7,

ας, ἡ, *clearness*, *trans-* anifestness, Id.: from ές, (καταφαίνομαι) sed *to sight*, ἐν κατα- r. 3, 3, 28, etc.—2. *manifest*, *clear*, καταφανὲς ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαί τι, Hdt. 2, 120, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 14, etc.: so, κ. ἐστι, γέγονε, Plat. Legg. 812 A, Theaet. 186 E. Adv. -νῶς, Ar. Eq. 943.

Καταφαντάζω, f. -άσω, *to exhibit*, *represent*.

Κατάφαντος, ον, also oxyt. -τός, όν, (κατάφημι) *to be affirmed*.

Καταφαρμᾱκεύω, (κατά, φαρμακεύω) *to anoint with drugs* or *charms*: hence—1. *to charm*, *bewitch*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E.—2. *to poison*, Plut.—3. *to paint*, Luc.

Καταφαρμάσσω, fut. -ξω, (κατά, φαρμάσσω)=foreg., Hdt. 2, 181, in tmesis.

Κατάφᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (κατάφημι) *affirmation*, *assent*, Arist. Interpr. 5.

Καταφάσκω,=κατάφημι, Philo.

Καταφᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φατίζω) *to protest*, *promise*, Plut.

Καταφᾰτικός, ή, όν, (κατάφημι) *affirmative*. Adv. -κῶς.

Καταφαυλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φαυλίζω) *to depreciate*, Plut.

Καταφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *steepness*: metaph. *proneness*.

Καταφερής, ές, (καταφέρομαι) *going down*, *sloping*, Lat. *declivis*, of ground, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9: εὐτε ἂν κ. γίγνηται ὁ ἥλιος, when the sun is *near setting*, Wess. Hdt. 2, 63.—II. *inclined*, like Lat. *proclivis*, *pronus*, esp. to sensual pleasures, πρὸς οἶνον, τἀφροδίσια, Plut.: cf. κατάφορος, κατωφερής.

Καταφέρω, f. κατοίσω, and mid. κατοίσομαι (κατά, φέρω). *To bear*, *bring down*, ἄχος με κατοίσεται Ἄϊδος εἴσω, grief *will bring* me *down* to the grave, Il. 22, 425 (the only example in Hom.)—2. *to pull down*, *demolish*, *overthrow*, Polyb.—3. *to pay down*, *discharge*, like καταβάλλω and καττίθημι, Polyb.—4. *to carry*, *refer* a cause, ἀπό τινος ἐφ' ἕτερον, v. l. Dem. 545, 9.—5. *to strike against*, τί τινος, Hemst. Luc. Tim. 40.—6. καταφέρειν, and in mid. καταφέρεσθαί, τινός τι, *to reproach*, *charge* one *with* a thing.—B. pass. *to be brought down*, as by a river, Hdt. 1, 93: *to move downwards*, esp. with violence, *to flow down*, of humours, Hipp.—2. *to tumble down*, *come to ruin*, Plut.—3. *to be weighed down*, ὕπνῳ, Hipp.: and so absol. *to be lethargic*, *drop asleep*, Arist. Gen. An.: of the sun, *to set*, Theophr. —II. *to be carried*, *driven to* a place, of ships, χειμῶνι ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 1, 137, etc.—2. metaph. *to be brought to light*, *to hit on as if by accident*, ἐπὶ γνώμην, Polyb.

Καταφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, φεύγω) *to flee down* or *to*, *for refuge*, *betake one's self*, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 145; 2, 113, etc.; so εἰς τινά, Id. 4, 23; ἐπί τινα, Plut.; πρός τι., Plat. Phaedr. 244 E: c. acc., βωμὸν κ., Eur. I. A. 911: more rarely κ. ἐν..., *to take refuge in*, Plat. Soph. 260 C: κ. εἰς λόγους, *to have recourse* to them, Plat. Phaed. 99 E. Hence

Καταφευκτέον, verb. adj., *one must betake one's self*, ἐπί τινα, Luc.: and

Καταφευξις, εως, ἡ, *a flight for refuge*, κ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τι, Thuc. 7, 41: *a place of refuge*, Id. 7, 38.

Κατάφημι, (κατά, φημί) *to say yes*, *affirm*, *agree with*, τῶν μεμομένων, Soph. O. T. 505: opp. to ἀπόφημι, Arist. Metaph.

Καταφημίζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φημίζω) *to spread a report abroad*, *announce*, κατεφάμιξέ μιν καλεῖσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 93: καταπεφήμισται, *it is rumoured*, Polyb.—II. *to call publicly* or *commonly*, τινά τι, Valck. Hdt. 4, 86.—2. *to name after* a god, *dedicate* to him, Polyb. 5, 10, 8 (ubi Ernesti et Schweigh. κατεπίφημ.)

Κατάφημος, ον, (κατά, φήμη) *infamous*.

Καταφθάνω, (κατά, φθάνω) *to fall upon unawares*, ἐπί τινα, LXX.

Καταφθᾰτοῦμαι, (κατά, φθατέω) *to forestall others by seizing upon*, *take first possession of*, *occupy*, γῆν, Aesch. Eum. 398, cf. Müller, § 42.

Καταφθείρω, fut. -φθερῶ, (κατά, φθείρω) *to destroy*, *bring to nothing*, Aesch. Pers. 345: καταφθαρείς, *in sorry plight*, Epich. p. 15.

Καταφθινύθω,=καταφθίω, H. Hom. Cer. 354. [ῠ]

Καταφθίνω,=sq. II., Pind. I. 8, 102, Hdt. 2, 123, and Att. poets, but not in the best Att. prose. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.]

Καταφθίω, f. -ίσω; aor. -ισα, and late -ίνησα, Plut.; pf. act. κατεφθίνηκα, pass. κατέφθιμαι: plqpf. κατεφθίμην, which is also sync. aor., and as such is found in Hom. in part. καταφθίμενος, and inf. καταφθίσθαι: v. sub fin. (κατά, φθίω)—I. trans. *to ruin*, *destroy*, *bring to nought*, *kill*, Od. 5, 341.—II. intrans. and in pass. *to be ruined*, *waste* or *pine away*, *perish*: in this signf. Hom. has only the sync. aor., ἤια κατέφθιτο, the provisions *were consumed*, Od. 4, 363; ὡς καταφθίσθαι ὤφελες, O that thou *hadst perished*, Od. 2, 183: usu. in part. *perished*, *dead*, νεκύεσσι καταφθιμένοισιν ἀνάσσειν, Od. 11, 491; in Aesch. Pers. 377, φέγγος κατέφθιτο, the sun's light *was gone*.—The pres. καταφθίω is only Homer.: the fut. καταφθίσω, and aor. κατέφθισα, are never intrans. [ῐ in pres., ῑ in fut.: ῐ aor. 1 in Trag.: ῐ always in pass.]

Καταφθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (καταφθείρω) *destruction*, *ruin*, *death*, Eur. Ion 1236: act. *a destroying*, *annihilation*, Polyb.: metaph. *confusion*, *perturbation*, φρενῶν, Aesch. Cho. 211.

Καταφίημι, (κατά, ἀφίημι) *to let slip down*, τὸ δόρυ διὰ χειρός, v. l. Plat. Lach. 183 E.

Καταφῐλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φιλέω) *to kiss very tenderly*, *caress*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10; 7, 5, 32. Hence

Καταφίλημα, ατος, τό, *a kiss*, *caress*, Philo.

Καταφῐλοσοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φιλοσοφέω) *to reason against*, τινός, Ael.

Καταφλέγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φλέγω) *to burn down*, *consume*, πυρί, Il. 22, 512, Hes. Sc. 18. Pass. *to burn*, *consume away*. Hence

Κατάφλεκτος, ον, *burnt*, Heliod.

Καταφλεξίπολις, ὁ, ἡ (καταφλέγω, πόλις) *inflamer of cities*, of a courtesan, Anth.

Κατάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, (καταφλέγω) *a burning*, Luc.

Καταφλῡᾰρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φλυαρέω) *to chatter* one *to death*, *weary* or *annoy* him *with chattering*, τινός, Strab.

Καταφοβέω, ῶ, (κατά, φοβέω) *to strike with fear*, Thuc. 7, 21. Pass. c. fut. mid., *to be afraid of*, τι, Ar. Ran. 1109.

Κατάφοβος, ον, (κατά, φόβος) *fearful*, *afraid of*, τινά or τι, freq. in Polyb.; κ. ἦν μή..., Id.

Καταφοινίσσω, f. -ίξω, *to make very red*.

Καταφοιτάω, ῶ, Ion. -φοιτέω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φοιτάω) *to come down*, as from mountains to prey, Hdt. 7, 125.

Καταφονεύω, (κατά, φονεύω) *to slaughter*, *slay*, Hdt. 1, 106, 165, etc.

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Καταφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (καταφέρω) *a bringing down*, esp. *a downward stroke*, freq. in Polyb.; ἐκ καταφορᾶς, Lat. *caesim*, opp. to *punctim*, as our *cut* to *thrust*, Id.—II. (from pass.) *a falling, rushing down*, ὄμβρων, Plat. Ax. 370 C: *a sinking*, κ. ἡλίου, *sunset*, Polyb. —2. *an oppression, lethargic attack*, Hipp., v. καταφέρω B. I. 3.

Καταφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φορέω)=καταφέρω, *to carry down*, esp. of a river, *to carry down with the stream*, Hdt. 5, 101; and pass. *to be so carried down*, Id. 3, 106.

Καταφορικός, ή, όν, *with a καταφορά, violent*, λόγος κ., *an invective*, Rhet.—II. *lethargic*. Adv. -κῶς.

Κατάφορος, ον, (καταφέρω)=the usu. καταφερής, Plut.—II. *in violent commotion, tempestuous*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 439.

Καταφορτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φορτίζω) *to load, charge, freight*, Joseph.

Καταφορτικός, ή, όν, *burdensome*.

Κατάφορτος, ον, (κατά, φόρτος) *laden with*, τινός, Joseph.

Κατάφραγμα, ατος, τό, (καταφράσσω) *a shelter* or *bulwark*.

Καταφράζομαι, (κατά, φράζω) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.:—*to consider, think upon, weigh*, Hes. Op. 246; *to remark, observe*, Hdt. 4, 76.

Καταφράκτης, ου, ὁ, (καταφράσσω) *a coat of mail*.

Κατάφρακτος, ον, *covered, shut up*, ἐν δεσμῷ, Soph. Ant. 958 (acc. to Dind., in form κατάφαρκτος): hence *clad in full armour, mailed*, ἵππος, Polyb.: from

Καταφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (κατά, φράσσω) *to cover, shelter*; *to clothe in full armour*, Plut., in pass.

Καταφρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φρονέω) strictly *to think down upon*, i. e. *look down upon, think slightly of, disdain, despise*, τινά, Hdt. 8, 10, Thuc. 6, 34: but usu. c. gen., Hdt. 4, 134, Plat., etc.; κ. τοῦ κινδύνου, Plat. Apol. 28 C: *to scorn, have nothing to do with*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 1, Plat. Rep. 556 D, etc.—II. *to fix one's thoughts upon, think of*; also *to aim at*, Lat. *affectare*, c. acc. rei, Schweigh. Hdt. 1, 59; 8, 10.—2. absol. *to come to one's senses, recover them*, Lat. *resipiscere*, Hipp.—3. in genl., *to think, suppose*, Hdt. 1, 66; but esp. *to think arrogantly, to presume*, Thuc. 3, 83: cf. καταδοκέω and κατανοέω. Hence

Καταφρόνημα, ατος, τό, *contempt* of others, μὴ φρόνημα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καταφρ., not only spirit, but *a spirit of disdain*, Thuc. 2, 62: and

Καταφρόνησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., in good sense, opp. to αὔχημα, Thuc. 2, 62: *overweening self-confidence, presumption*, Id. 1, 122.

†Καταφρονητέον, verb. adj. from καταφρονέω, *one must despise*, c. gen., Ath. 625 D.

Καταφρονητής, οῦ, ὁ, (καταφρονέω) *a despiser*, Plut.

Καταφρονητικός, ή, όν, (καταφρονέω) *given to despise, contemptuous, disdainful*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 17.

Κατάφρονις, εως, ἡ,=καταφρόνησις.

Καταφροντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -τῶ, (κατά, φροντίζω) *to think, study* a thing *away*, Ar. Nub. 857.—II. *to take care, think of*, Polyb.

Καταφρύαγμα, ατος, τό, *haughtiness*: from

Καταφρῠάττομαι, f. -άζομαι, (κατά, φρυάττομαι) dep. mid., strictly *to snort at*, of a spirited horse; hence—II. metaph. of men, *to behave insolently, be overweening towards one*, M. Anton.

Καταφρύγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φρύγω) *to burn away, to ashes*, Ar. Nub. 396. [ῡ]

Καταφρύσσω, Att. -ττω,=foreg., late.

Καταφυγγάνω,=καταφεύγω, Hdt. 6, 16.

Καταφῡγή, ῆς, ἡ, (καταφεύγω) *a refuge, place of refuge*, Hdt. 7, 46: c. gen., κ. σωτηρίας, a safe retreat, Eur. Or. 724; but more usu. κ. τινός, *refuge from* a thing, κακῶν, Ib. 448.

Καταφῡγιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Καταφῡλᾰδόν, adv. (κατά, φυλή, φῦλα) for κατὰ φυλάς, *in tribes, by clans*, Il. 2, 668.

Καταφῡλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φυλάσσω) *to watch, guard well*, Ar. Eccl. 482.

Καταφυλλοροέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φυλλοροέω) *to shed the leaves*: hence metaph., *to decay*, τιμὰ κατεφυλλορόησε, Pind. O. 12, 22.

Κατάφυλλος, ον, (κατά, φύλλον) *leafy*, Strattis Incert. 1, 1.

Καταφῡξιμος, ον, (καταφεύγω) *which one can fly to* or *take refuge in*, Plut.

Καταφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φυσάω) *to blow upon*, τινά τινι, Arist. H. A.

Καταφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, *a planting*, LXX. [ῡ]: from

Καταφῡτεύω, (κατά, φυτεύω) *to plant*, Plut.

Κατάφῡτος, ον, (κατά, φυτόν) *completely planted, full of plants* or *trees*, Polyb., τινί, Luc.

Καταφῡτουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to implant in, infuse into*, τί τινι.

Καταφωνέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, φωνέω) *to sound, resound through, fill with one's voice*, like καταδω. Hence

Καταφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a filling with the voice*.

Καταφωράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾶσ], (κατά, φωράω) *to catch in a theft*: in genl., *to catch in the act, detect*, ἐπιβουλεύοντας, Thuc. 1, 82, cf. 8, 87: in genl. *to discover*, c. part., ψυχὴν κ. οὖσαν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17.

Κατάφωρος, ον, (κατά, φῶρ) *detected, convicted*, Plut.—II. *manifest*.

Καταφωτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φωτίζω) *to illuminate, light up*, Anth.

Καταχαίνω, f. -χᾰνοῦμαι, *to laugh loud at*, τινός.

Καταχαίρω, (κατά, χαίρω) *to exult over* one, Hdt. 1, 129; 7, 239.

Καταχᾰλάζω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χαλαζάω) *to hail down on* one, hence, κ. λίθους τινός, *to shower* them *down on* him *like hail*, Luc.

Καταχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κατά, χαλάω) *to let down*, LXX.

Καταχᾰλκεύω, (κατά, χαλκεύω) *to work brass*: in genl. *to work up* any metal, dub. in Plut.

Κατάχαλκος, ον, (κατά, χαλκός) *overlaid with brass* or *copper*, ἐτέα, Eur. Heracl. 367; κ. πεδίον, the plain *gleaming with armour*, Id. Phoen. 109; δράκων κ., a serpent *lapt in mail*, i. e. scales, Eur. I. T. 1246. Hence

Καταχαλκόω, ῶ, *to cover with brass, brass over*, Hdt. 6, 50: κ. τόπον θυρίσι, *to block up with brasen doors*, Heracl. Pont. ap. Ath. 521 F.

Καταχᾰρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κατά, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to make one a present of* a thing, Dion. H.: but usu. *to do* or *give up* a thing *out of courtesy*, τι, Lys. 179, 7, Aeschin. 61, 8: hence, κ. τὰ δίκαια, *to give* judgment *by private interest*, Plat. Apol. τινί τι, Plut.: in genl. *favour*, Plat. Gorg. 513

Καταχᾰριστικός, ή,

Καταχᾰρίτόω, ῶ,=

Κατάχαρμα, ατος, τό *a thing to exult over*, *ludibrium*, ἐχθροῖς, Th

Καταχάσκω, (κατά, *for* a thing, Lat. *inhia*

Καταχασμάω, ῶ, fut mid.,=καταχαίνω.—II *open*, Theophr. Hen

Καταχάσμησις, εως, q. v.

Καταχέζω, f. -έσω, *befoul*, Lat. *concacare*, 173.

Καταχειρίζομαι, fut χειρίζω) dep. mid., *to slay*, Dio C.

Καταχείριος, ον, *ting the hand*, Ap. Rh.

Καταχειροτονέω, ῶ χειροτονέω) *to vote against* one (as esp. in κλησία): in genl. *to condemnation of*, τινό also, κ. θάνατόν τινο *of* death *against* hi Hence

Καταχειροτονία, *tion* esp. *by show of ha*

Καταχέω, aor. 1 for sq., Hom.

Καταχέω, fut. -χε τέχεα, Ep. κατέχευα, used by Hom., except the Ep. aor. sync. (κατά, χέω). *To pou* or *over, pour in*, esp. τινι χαιτῶν κατεχε in genl. *to shower do* notion of abundance δας, ψιάδας, Od. 19, 16, 459: *to throw do* εἴς τι, Il. 6, 134, Od. *fall upon, spread ove* χλην τινί, Od. 7, 42, πλον ἐπ' οὐδει, *to waving* on the pave κ. χάριν τινι, *to shed over...*, oft. in Od.; τινί, Il. 2, 670; 8, 3 τινί, Il. 23, 408, Od. post-Hom. construc τινος, as in Hdt. 4, metaph., ἵππερον χρημάτων, Id. Nub. τι κατά τινος, Plat. *to melt*, χρυσόν ἐς cf. infr.—B. mid. *to* χαίτην.—2. *to have* σὸν καταχέασθαι, H

Καταχήνη, ης, ἡ, *rision, mockery*, Ar. 631.

Καταχηρεύω, (κα βίον, *to live a widow* Dem. 852, 15.

Κατᾶχής, ές, D *loud sounding*.

Καταχθέω, ῶ, f. *afflict*, Joseph.: fro

Καταχθής, ές, (κα *with*, τινός, Arat. Nic.

Κατάχθομαι, (κα pass., *to be sore vexe* 175.

Καταχθόνιος, ον, *terranean*, Ζεὺς κα Il. 9, 457.—II. *earth*

Καταχλαινόω, ῶ *to clothe with a χλ clothe, dress*.

Καταχλανάζω, f. άζω) *to laugh at, m*

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ω, Ion. -δέω, f. -ήσω, *be utterly effeminate, display pomp* or *luxult over*, τινός, Posi- C.

ν, (κατά, χλόη) *very* pp.

ν, (κατά, χολή) *very*

, (κατά, χορδεύω) *to for a sausage*, καταχ. lt. 6, 75.

ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, r foreg.

, εως, ἡ, *a dance of*

(κατά, χορεύω) *to* or *down*, τινός, Ael.: ng: cf. κατορχέομαι.

, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, *h, squander as* χορηοηγία, Lys. 155, 33: *lavishly, squander*, τι καταλειτουργέω.

αταχράομαι, sub fin. ι, mid. (κατά, χραί- *rinkle*, γάλακτι, with 7.

f. -χρήσομαι, (κατά, id., *to make use of*, , ἐπί..., or πρός τι, B, Rep. 520 A, Crat. f. pass., κατακεχρηίοις, *used habitually*, , Amphis Dith. 2: *o what one likes with* ng, *exercise absolute* in. 17, 19: and so— *ttermost, use up*, con- c. acc., Lys. 153, 46: oney τι εἰς τι, Dem. *isuse, misapply, abuse*, νί, 1195, 1; also c. ν, Dionys. (Com.) ταχρηστικός.—3. of *way with, destroy, kill*, In this signf. we find ησθῆναι, Hdt. 9, 120: rf. κατακεχρῆσθαι, *to* d.—B. the act. κατα- ly in Hdt., and there ατάχρα, καταχρήσει, *nough, it suffices*, κ. 4, 118; κ. τινὶ εἰ..., with a nom., ἀντὶ κατέχρα, the mane a crest, Hdt. 7, 70: χράω.

ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, *ke useless*, Anth. P.

μαι, (κατά, χρέμπτο- *o spit upon* or *at*, in , τινός, Ar. Pac. 815. ν, Att. κατάχρεως,) of persons, *involved* of things, *pledged*,

ως, ἡ, (καταχράομαι) ι.—II. *a misuse, mis-* of a word, cf. κατα-

ν, verb. adj. from κα- *ust use* or *abuse*, Luc ός, ἡ, όν, (καταχράο- esp. *misapplying* a l. pass., of a phrase, *n a wrong sense*. Adv.

ως, ἡ, (καταχρίω) *a* ing.

ατος, τό, (καταχρίω) *ed on, salve, ointment*,

ον, *rubbed on*: from ίσω, (κατά, χρίω) *to* intment, Arist. H. A.

Κατάχρῡσος, ον, (κατά, χρυσός) *gilded, overlaid with gold-leaf*, Plut.: whereas ἐπίχρυσος is *plated with gold*, and περίχρυσος *set in gold*.—2. metaph. of persons, *gilded*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 422 B. Hence

Καταχρῡσόω, ῶ, *to gild*, Hdt. 2, 129; 4, 26, etc.

Καταχρώζω, also -χρώννῡμι and -νύω, f. -χρώσω, (κατά, χρώζω) *to colour, paint*: also *to soil, tarnish*, Eur. Hec. 911.

Καταχύδην, (κατά, χύδην) adv., *pouring down*, i. e. *profusely*, πίνειν, Anacr. 90. [ῡ]

Κατάχῡμα, ατος, τό, (καταχέω) *that which is poured on* or *over*: cf. κατάχυσμα.

Κατάχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (καταχέω) *a pouring on* or *over, watering, besprinkling*, LXX.—II. *a vase for pouring*.

Κατάχυσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is poured on* or *over, sauce*, Ar. Av. 535, 1637: καταχύσματα were esp. *nuts, figs*, etc., Lat. *bellaria*, which used to be showered over a bride (Theopomp. (Com.) Ἡδυχ. 3), or even on a new slave (Ar. Plut. 768, Dem. 1123, fin.) on entering the house, by way of welcome, cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.; so *sparge, marite, nuces*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 30. Hence

Καταχυσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.; esp. *a sauce to be poured over* a dish, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 11.

Κατάχυτλον, ου, τό, *a watering pot, a sort of portable shower-bath*, cf. Eupol. Χρυσ. 13, ubi v. Meineke.

Καταχυτρίζω, f. -ίσω, = ἐγχυτρίζω II., Ar. Fr. 626.

Καταχωλεύω, (κατά, χωλεύω) *to lame*.—II. intr. *to be lame, halt, limp*.

Κατάχωλος, ον, (κατά, χωλός) *lame*, Alcae. (Com.) Gan. 1.

Καταχωνεύω, (κατά, χωνεύω) *to melt down*, Dem. 617, 23.

Καταχώννῡμι, also -νύω, fut. -χώσω, (κατά, χώννυμι) *to cover with a heap* or *mound, bury*, Hdt. 4, 173, κ. τινὰ λίθοις, Ar. Ach. 295; metaph., λόγοις, Plat. Gorg. 512 C, cf. Theaet. 177 C.

Καταχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χωρέω) *to yield, give up*, τινί τινος, Diog. L. 5, 71, τινί τι, Plut., but dub.

Καταχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (κατά, χωρίζω) *to set, place in, bring to a place* or *spot*, freq. in Xen., as An. 6, 5, 10, Cyr. 2, 2, 8.—II. metaph. *to enter in a register*, LXX.; in genl. *to insert*, Dion. H.

Κατάχωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταχώννυμι) *a covering up, burying*.

Καταψακάζω, Att. for καταψεκ. q. v.

Καταψάλλω, (κατά, ψάλλω) *to play to on the cithara*. Pass., *to be played to, enjoy music*, Plut.: *to resound with music*, Id.: cf. καταυλέω.

Καταψάω, f. -ψήσω, (κατά, ψάω) *to stroke with the hand, to stroke, pat*, like the Homer. καταῤῥέζω, Hdt. 6, 61, Ar. Pac. 75, Xen. Apol. 28: cf. also καταψήχω.—II. *to strike level* or *even*, of a measure, dub. in Poll. 4, 170.

Καταψεκάζω, f. -άσω, Att. καταψακ., (κατά, ψεκάζω) *to drop down, bedew*, Aesch. Ag. 561.

Καταψελλίζω, f. -ίσω, = ψελλίζω, Philostr.

Καταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (κατά, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid. *to feign, invent*, τι, Dem. 229, 2: κ. τινός, *to tell lies against* one, Ar. Pac. 533; τί τινος, Plat. Rep. 391 D etc.: *to say falsely, pretend*, ὡς..., Eur. Bacch. 334.—II. perf. in pass. signf., Dion. H.; and aor. 1, Philostr.

Καταψευδομαρτῡρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ψευδομαρτυρέω) *to bear false witness against*, τινός, Xen. Apol. 24: in pass., Dem. 559, 14.

Κατάψευσις, εως, ἡ, (καταψεύδομαι) *a lie, false account*, Strab.

Κατάψευσμα, ατος, τό, (καταψεύδομαι) *that which is forged*, esp. *falsely told against one, a calumny*.

Καταψευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = κατάψευσις.

Κατάψευστος, ον, (καταψεύδομαι) *feigned, fabulous*, θηρία κ., Hdt. 4, 191, acc. to Reiz and Schäf.

Καταψηφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (κατά, ψηφίζομαι) as mid., *to vote against* or *in condemnation of*, τινός, Plat. Apol. 41 D; κ. τινὸς θάνατον, *to pass a vote* of death *against* him, Lys. 129, 32.—II. so in act., Dion. H. Hence as pass. *to be condemned*, Lys. 140, 36: also, δίκη κατεψηφισμένη τινός, Thuc. 2, 53. Hence

Καταψήφῐσις, εως, ἡ, Antipho 112, 2: and καταψήφισμα, ατος, τό, = sq.: and

Καταψηφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *condemnation, sentence*.

†Καταψηφιστέον, verb. adj. from καταψηφίζομαι, *one must pass a vote* or *decree against*, c. gen., Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 9.

Καταψήχω, f. -ψήξω, (κατά, ψήχω) *to scrape, rub, grate down*, Nic.: in pass. *to crumble away*, Soph. Tr. 698.—II. metaph. *to stroke down, pat*, ἵππους, Eur. Hipp. 110, cf. καταψάω, καταῤῥέζω.

Καταψιθῡρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ψιθυρίζω) *to whisper against* one, *backbite* him, τινὸς πρός τινα, Plut.

Καταψιλόω, ῶ, (κατά, ψιλόω) *to strip quite bare*.

Καταψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ψοφέω) *to make* a place *resound* or *echo with*, τινί, Clem. Al., cf. καταφωνέω.

Καταψυκτικός, ή, όν, (καταψύχω) *fit for cooling, refreshing*, Arist. Resp.

Κατάψυκτος, ον, (καταψύχω) *cooled* or *chilled*.

Κατάψυξις, εως, ἡ, *a cooling, chill*, Hipp.

Κατάψυχρος, ον, (κατά, ψυχρός) *very cold*, Diosc.

Καταψύχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ψύχω) *to cool, refresh, chill*, Theophr. Pass. *to be chilled* or *cold*, Arist. Rhet.—II. *to dry up, parch*, Plut. [ῡ]

Κατάωρος, ον, strengthd. for ἄωρος, v. l. Eur. Tro. 1090.

Κατέαγα, perf. 2, κατεάγην [ᾶ] aor. 2 pass., and κατέαξα aor. 1 act. of κατάγνυμι, q. v.

Κατεάσσω, late collat. form from κατάσσω, Fab. Aesop.

†Κατέαται Ion. 3 pl. for κάθηνται.

Κατεβλᾰκευμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταβλακεύω, *slothfully, tardily*, Ar. Plut. 325.

Κατεγγῡάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἐγγυάω) *to pledge, betroth*, παιδά τινι, Eur. Or. 1675.—II. as Att. law-term, *to make responsible, compel to give security*, τινὰ πρὸς τῷ πολεμάρχῳ, Dem. 890, 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 871 E: κ. τινὰ πρὸς εἴκοσι τάλαντα, *to make* him *give security* in 20 talents, Polyb. Pass. *to give, find security* or *bail*, c. acc. cognato, ἐγγύην κ., Plat. Legg. 872 B.—2. in genl. *to bind, subject*, τινά τινι, Thales ap. Stob. p. 421, 48.—3. in pass. *to take upon one's self, undertake*, τι, Polyb. Hence

Κατεγγύη, ης, ἡ, *bail, security given*, Dem. 788, 18: [ῡ] and

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Κατεγγῦητικά, ῶν, τά, *the betrothing, spousals.*

†Κατεγῆρα aor. of καταγηράσκω, Hdt. 6, 72, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 52.

Κατεγκάλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, *to charge, accuse.*

Κατέγκλημα, ατος, τό, (κατεγκαλέω) *an accusation.*

Κατεγκονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be in great haste.*

†Κατεγλωττισμένος, part. pf. pass. from καταγλωττίζω.

Κατεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (κατά, ἐγχέω) *to pour into,* v. l. Hdt. 3, 96.

Κατεγχλΐδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἐγχλιδάω) *to behave coldly* or *haughtily, τινί,* Ath.

Κατεδάφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, *to dash to earth.*

†Κατέδραθεν for -δράθησαν 3 pl. aor. pass. of καταδαρθάνω, Ap. Rh.

Κατέδω, fut. κατέδομαι, Il. 22, 89, and Ar.; pf. κατεδήδοκα, Ar. Pac. 388 etc. (cf. Moer. p. 221), also κατέδηδα, Il. 17, 542, in tmesis; pf. pass. κατήδεσμαι, Plat. (κατά, ἔδω). *To eat up, devour,* Hom., strictly only of beasts: but metaph., οἶκον, βίοτον, κτῆσιν κατέδειν, *to eat up* house, goods, etc., freq. in Od.; also, ὄν θυμὸν κατέδειν, *to eat* one's heart for grief, Il. 6, 202.

Κατεηγώς, Ion. part. perf. 2 of κατάγνυμι, for κατεαγώς.

Κατεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἐθίζω) *to make customary, τινί τι,* Polyb.

Κατείδω, poet. for καταλείδω, *to let flow down, shed,* δάκρυ, Od. 21, 86. Mid. *to flow apace,* esp. of tears, Hom.: metaph., αἰὼν κατείδετο, life *was ebbing, passing away,* Od. 5, 152.—II. trans. *to flood, overflow,* metaph., ἔρως κατείδων καρδίαν, Alcm. Fr. 26: hence in pass., *to be overflowed,* Ap. Rh. 3, 290.

Κατειδέναι, inf. from κάτοιδα, q. v.

Κατεῖδον, inf. κατιδεῖν, part. κατιδών, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, καθοράω being used instead, *to look down upon, regard,* Il. 4, 508 (in tmesis), Aesch., etc. So too, aor. 2 mid. κατειδόμην, inf. κατιδέσθαι, τι, Hdt. 4, 179, Soph., etc.; also, κατιδέσθαι ἐς τι, Hdt. 5, 35. Cf. κάτοιδα.

Κοτειδωλος, ον, (κατά, εἴδωλον) *full of idols, given to idolatry,* πόλις, N. T.

Κατεικάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, εἰκάζω) strictly, *to liken to:* pass. *to be, become like, τινί τι,* to one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 338.—II. usu. *to guess, surmise,* Hdt. 6, 112, and Hipp.: esp. *to suspect* evil, Hdt. 9, 109.

Κατεικής, ές, = ἐπειικής.

Κατειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εἰλέω) *to crowd, press together, coop up, ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, ἐς τὸ ἄστυ,* Hdt. 1, 80, 176, etc. Pass. *to be cooped up,* Id. 5, 119, etc.—II. *to wind, wrap up,* Luc., etc.

Κατείλημμαι, perf. pass. of καταλαμβάνω.

Κατείλησις, εως, ἡ, (κατειλέω) *a crowding, pressing together, compression,* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 101.

Κατειλίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181; hence κατειλίχατο, Ion. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. for κατειλιγμένοι ἦσαν, Hdt. 7, 76.

Κατείλλω, = κατειλέω.

Κατειλυσπάομαι, (κατά, εἰλυσπάομαι) as pass., used only in pres. and impf., *to wriggle, crawl down,* Ar. Lys. 722.

Κατειλύω, (κατά, εἰλύω) *to cover, wrap round, hide,* Il. 21, 318, in tmesis; cf. Hdt. 2, 8. [On quantity, v. εἰλύω.]

Κατείλω, = κατειλέω.

Κάτειμι, (κατά, εἶμι) *to go down, descend, come down,* Hom.: esp. *to go down* to the grave, to Hades, Il.: *to go down* to the sea, Od. 15, 505: but of a ship, *to sail down from* the high sea to land, Od. 16, 472: of a river, *to flow down,* Il. 11, 492: of a wind, *to come sweeping down,* Thuc. 2, 25:—hence metaph., ὀνείδεα κατιόντα, Hdt. 7, 160; ἅμα ταῖς πολιαῖς κατιούσαις, Ar. Eq. 520, v. sub πολιός.—II. *to come back, return,* Od. 13, 267: later also of exiles, *to return home,* Hdt. 1, 62; 5, 62, etc.: in genl. *to return home,* Id. 4, 3.

Κατεῖναι, Ion. inf. aor. 2 of καθίημι for καθεῖναι.

Κατείνῡμι, Ion. for καθέννυμι.

Κατεῖπα, aor. 1, = sq., *to tell,* Hdt. 1, 20, in inf.

Κατεῖπον, inf. κατειπεῖν, (κατά, εἶπον) *to speak against, τινός:* hence, *to accuse, charge,* Eur. Hel. 888, Ar. Pac. 377, etc.; κ. τινὸς πρός τινα, Plat. Theaet. 149 A.—II. *to speak out, straight-forward, tell, τινί τι,* Ar. Vesp. 54: *to confess, τινί τι,* Eur. Med. 589. —2. *to tell, to inform of, τι,* Ar. Vesp. 283, cf. κατεῖπα.

Κατειργαθόμην, an aor. mid. of κατείργω, Aesch. Eum. 566.

Κατείργῡμι, Hdt. 5, 69, and -νύω, = sq.

Κατείργω, f. -ξω, (κατά, εἴργω) *to drive in* or *into, shut in, coop* or *block up, ἐς τὰς νέας,* Hdt. 5, 63.—II. in genl. *to press hard, reduce to straits,* Hdt. 6, 102: Ion. κατέργω. Hence

Κάτειρξις, εως, ἡ, *a shutting in, blocking up.*

Κατειρύω, Ion. for κατερύω, Hdt. 8, 96.

Κατειρωνεύομαι, (κατά, εἰρωνεύομαι) dep. mid., *to use irony towards, banter, τινός,* Plut.—II. *to conceal, dissemble, τι,* Id.

Κατειςάγω, f. -άξω, (κατά, εἰςάγω) *to bring in, betray to one's own loss, μορίαν,* Anth. [ᾰ]

†Κατεκλίξατο, Theocr. 18, 5, v. sub κατακλείω.

Κατεκλύω, f. -λύσω, (κατά, ἐκλύω) *to dissolve, disable, ruin utterly,* Polyb.

Κατεκπλύνω, strengthd. for ἐκπλύνω.

Κατέκτᾰθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for κατεκτάθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κατακτείνω, Il.

Κατεκτελέω, ῶ, = ἐκτελέω, Welcker Syll. 9, 12.

Κατεκφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, *to fly away, escape.*

Κατέλαιος, ον, (κατά, ἔλαιον) *oily,* Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

Κατελαυνω, fut. -λάσω Att. -λῶ, (κατά, ἐλαύνω) *to drive into, drive down;* hence *to master.*—2. sensu obsceno, = Lat. *subagitare, τινός* or *τινά,* Ar. Pac. 711, Eccl. 1082.—II. seemingly intr. *to ride down,* sub. ἅρμα, ἵππον: and hence in genl., *to attack,* like Lat. *invehi in aliquem.*

Κατελέγχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἐλέγχω,) *to convict of falsehood: to belie, σὲ δὲ μή τι νόον κατελεγχέτω εἶδος,* Hes. Op. 712, cf. Tyrt. 1, 9: *to disgrace,* Pind. P. 8, 50.

Κατελεέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ἐλεέω, *to have compassion* upon, *τινά* or *τι,* Plat. Rep. 415 C, Lys. 103, 26.

Κατέλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a coming down, descent,* Clem. Al.: from

Κατελεύσομαι, fut. of κατέρχομαι, Od. 1, 303.

Κατελθεῖν, Ep. κατελθέμεν, inf. aor. 2 of κατέρχομαι, Hom.

Κατελίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, Hdt.

Κατελκύω, Ion. for καθελκύω.

Κατελπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἐλπίζω) *to hope confidently* or c. inf. fut., Hdt. 8, 13

Κατελπισμός, οῦ, Polyb.

Κατεμβλέπω, f. -ψ ἐμβλέπω, Philo.

Κάτεμεν, Ion. 1 pl. καθίημι, Od. 9, 72, w ever has the usu. for

Κατεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσ *to spew* or *spit upon, τι*

Κατεμμάτέω, ῶ, = τεύω, Nic.

Κατεμπάζω, f. -άσ ζομαι) = καταλαμβάν

Κατεμπεδόω, ῶ, st πεδόω.

Κατεμπίπρημι, (κα *to burn down, burn to* Eur. H. F. 1151.

Κατεμπρήθω, f. -σ ἐμπρήθω.

Κατεναίρομαι, (κατ *to kill, slay, murder, k* κῶ, Od. 11, 519. Lat ναίρω, f. -ᾱρῶ, aor. κ Soph. Ant. 871, Call.

Κατέναντα, Cydias 155 D, Q. Sm., κατ and κατεναντία, Adv

Κατεναντίον, adv., *posite, before, τινί,* Il. Hes. Sc. 73, Hdt. 3, 14 from

Κατεναντίος, α, ον, *over against, before.*

Κατενᾰρίζω, f. -ξω ἐναρίζω, *to kill,* Soph

†Κατένασθεν for -νά pass. of καταναίω, A

Κατένασσε, Ep. 3 καταναίω, Hes.

Κατενδυής, ές, = ἐν

Κατένεγκις or κα (καταφέρω, κατενεγκ

Κατενεχῡράζω, f. pawn. Hence

Κατενεχυρασμός,

Κατενήνοθε, *it was stuck upon* or *to,* occu Sc. 269, κύνις κατε and as plur. in H. Ho μαι κατενήνοθεν ὑμ sing. form is well Francke. In form it in signf. pres. or imp θε and παρενήνοθε. νοθε occurs.

Κατενθῆν, Dor. fo aor. 2 of κατέρχομαι,

Κατενιαύσιος, ον, τός) strictly *the man* of an annual magist Sicily.

†Κατεννεῖς, έων, οἱ, people of Pisidia, St

Κατεντεύνομαι, st τείνομαι.

Κατεντευκτής, οῦ, νω) *an accuser,* LXX.

Κατεντρῡφάω, ὦ, f. for ἐντρυφάω.

Κατεντυγχάνω, fut τά, ἐντυγχάνω) *to co* plead against, accuse,

Κατεντύνω, (κατά, pare against.

Κατενώπα, adv., right before the face, against, right opposite 320. Hom. uses also παδίως: al. proparox after Aristarch. wr riving it from an obs Paral. p. 169.

Κατενώπιον, adv., presence of, N. T.

Κατεξανάστασις,

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ng against, resistance,
τικός, ή, όν, fit for re-
ω, τινός, M. Anton.
μαι, as pass. c. aor. 2
ηφ.(κατά, ἐξανίστημι)
t, struggle against, τι-
ξαναστῆναι τοῦ μέλ-
n one's guard against
en, Polyb.
ος, ὁ, received as a guest,
s. from *καταξενόω,*
6.
ω, f. -άσω, strengthd.
id excrement against or
]
f. -άσω, strengthd. for
ζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd.
ω, f. -άσω, to use power
, τινός, N. T. Hence
τικός, ή, όν, of, belong-
ράδδος, Clem. Al.
ία, ας, ἡ, a promise:
λομαι, (κατά, ἐπαγγέλ-
make a contract or *en-*
with one, Dem. 885,
c. partic., Aeschin. 24,
5.
-άζω, (κατά, ἐπάγω)
upon, bring one thing
after another, Ar. Eq.
, inflict, τιμωρίαν τινί,
κατά, ἐπάδω) to sing,
ιπε, τινός.—II. *to tame,*
or *enchantment,* Plut.
ι, as pass., *(κατά, ἐπ-*
γant towards, τινός.
ος, ον,=ἐπάλληλος.
ος, Ep. syncop. part.
άλλομαι, Il.
Ep syncop. 3 sing.
ταπάλλω, Il.
, (κατά, ἐπεγείρω) to
ainst one.
-ξω, (κατά, ἐπείγω)
ppress, Il. 23, 623, in
impel, Hdt. 8, 126: *to*
Thuc. 1, 61, *τὰ κατε-*
nt necessity, cf. Xen.
Mid. *κατεπείγεσθαί*
ous, long for it, Polyb.
sten, make haste, Xen.
Hence
εως, ἡ, violent exertion,
. 7, 113.
ω, ῶ, strengthd. for
op. 22, De F.
, (κατά, ἐπιβαίνω)
nd.
ῶμαι, as mid., *(κατά,*
show off before another.
, f. -ψω, to press hard.
ς, ον, (κατά, ἐπιθυμέω)
, ον, (κατά, ἐπιθυμέω)
ul, LXX.
ι, as pass., *to lie, rest*
, f. -ύσω, to inundate.
άνω, (κατά, ἐπιλαμ-
: in mid. *to embrace,*
ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
ffect, gain by perjury,
. 1269, 24, in fut.
τω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἐπι-
mission, enjoin, τινί τι.
μα, ατος, τό, a far-
ion, dub. in Longin.:
ώω, (κατά, ἐπιτηδεύω)

to finish a thing *too carefully, make it too elaborate,* esp. of style, Dion. H.

Κατεπιτίθημι, fut. *-θήσω, to impose,* mid. *to set upon, attack.*

Κατεπιφημίζω, f. *-ίσω,* cf. *καταφημίζω* 2.

Κατεπιχειρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to lay hands upon, attack, τινός.*

Κατεπιχέω, f. *-χεύσω, to pour out* or *scatter over, τινί.*

Κατεπιχρώννῡμι, fut. *-χρώσω, to paint over.*

†Κατεπλήγην, 2 aor. pass. from *καταπλήσσω,* Il. 3, 31.

†Κατέπτηκα and *-πτηκα,* perf. act. from *καταπτήσσω.*

Κατεράω, ῶ, f. *-άσω* [ᾰ], *(κατά, *ἐράω) to pour out, pour off,* Strab.

Κατεργάζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. *-άσομαι,* pf. pass. *κατείργασμαι, (κατά, ἐργάζομαι). To effect, accomplish, achieve,* Hdt. 5, 24, 78.—2. like Lat. *conficere, to make an end of, destroy, kill,* Hdt. 1, 24, Soph. Tr. 1094, and Eur.; also, *κ. μόρον,* Soph. Ant. 57: hence *to overpower, conquer,* Hdt. 6, 2; 8, 100, etc.—3. in good sense, *to prevail over, persuade, influence,* Hdt. 7, 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 16.—II *to work down, bruise, grind, prepare for eating,* etc., Diod.: so of chewing, Lat. *concoquere,* Arist. H. A.: hence, *κ. μέλι, to make* honey, Hdt. 4, 194: also *to manufacture, work in, ἐλέφαντα καὶ σίδηρον,* Dem. 816, 19.—III. of things, *to earn, gain by labour, to acquire,* Hdt. 3, 65: absol. *to go to work, ποσὶ καὶ στόματι,* Id. 5, 111. The aor. 1 pass., *κατεργασθῆναι, to be overcome, gained, prevailed upon,* in pass. signf., is in Hdt. 9, 108: also pf. *κατέργασμαι, to be done, achieved,* Id. 1, 123, etc. Hence

Κατεργᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a working down,* esp. of food, *chewing,* or more freq. *digestion,* Arist. Part. An.: in genl. *a stewing, boiling,* Mnesith. ap. Ath. 59 B.—2. *a working, ploughing,* etc., of land, Theophr.

Κατεργαστέον, verb. adj. from *κατεργάζομαι, one must accomplish, work,* etc.

Κατεργαστικός, ή, όν, *(κατεργάζομαι) of, fit for accomplishing.*—II. *likely to wear out, consume,* Hipp.

Κατέργαστος, ον, *(κατεργάζομαι) elaborate.*

Κάτεργος, ον, *(κατά, *ἔργω) worked, cultivated, χώρα,* Theophr.

Κατέργω, Ion. for *κατείργω,* Hdt.

Κατερεθίζω, f. *-ίσω,* strengthd. for *ἐρεθίζω.*

Κατερείδω, f. *-σω, (κατά, ἐρείδω) to set, fix against.*—II. intr. *to set one's self against, oppose;* hence *to burst forth,* as a storm.

Κατερεικτός, όν, or *-ερικτός, όν, bruised, ground,* of pulse, Ar. Ran. 505: from

Κατερείκω, *(κατά, ἐρείκω) to tear, rend* garments, in token of sorrow; usu. in mid. *to rend one's* garments, Sapph. 128, Hdt. 3, 66, cf. *καταῤῥήγνυμι.*—II. *to bruise, grind to pieces* in a mill, cf. foreg.—III. metaph. *κ. θυμόν, to fritter* it *away, smooth* it *down,* Ar. Vesp. 647.

Κατερειπόω, ῶ, late and rare form for sq., Diod.

Κατερείπω, f. *-ψω, (κατά, ἐρείπω) to throw, cast down,* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, in tmesis: *to demolish, lay waste,* Eur. Hec. 477.—II. intr. in aor. 2 *κατήρῐπον* and pf. 2 *κατερήρῐπα, to fall down, fall in,* Il. 5, 92; 14, 55, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 113, Anm. 3 and 4.

Κατερεύγω, f. *-ξω, (κατά, ἐρεύγομαι) to spit, belch at* or *upon, τινός,* Vesp. 1151.

Κατερεφής, ές, for *κατηρεφής,* dub.

Κατερέφω, f. *-ψω, (κατά, ἐρέφω) to cover, roof,* Plut. Mid. *to roof over for one's self, one's own,* Ar. Vesp. 1294.

Κατερέω, Ion. for *κατερῶ,* serving as fut. of the aor. *κατεῖπον, to speak against* any one, *accuse* him, c. gen.: also c. acc.; hence *to denounce, impeach* before one, *τινὰ πρός τινα,* Hdt. 3, 71; more rarely *τινά τινι.*—2. *to say plainly, speak out,* Hdt. 5, 92, 7; so too in pass., *κατειρήσεται, it shall be declared,* Id. 6, 69. To this also belongs pf. *κατείρηκα.*

†Κατερημόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω, (κατά, ἐρημόω) to deprive, strip entirely,* Aesop. 23 De F.

†Κατερήρειπτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. for *κατηρήριπτο* of *κατερείπω,* Hdn.

Κατερήρῐπε, intr. 3 sing. perf. 2 of *κατερείπω,* q. v.

Κατερητύω, f. *-ύσω, (κατά, ἐρητύω) to keep, detain, keep fast,* Il. 9, 465, Od. 9, 31; 19, 545. [ῡ̆ω, ῡσω, cf. *ἐρητύω.*]

Κατερῐθεύομαι, dep. *(κατά, ἐριθεύω) to overcome by chicanery.*

Κατερικτός, όν, v. sub *κατέρεικτος.*

Κατέρνης, ες, *(κατά, ἔρνος) with luxuriant branches.*

Κατερυθραίνω, *to dye red.*

Κατερυθριάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω, (κατά, ἐρυθριάω) to blush deeply,* Heliod.

Κατερῡκάνω, poet. for *κατερύκω,* Il. 24, 218. [ᾰ]

Κατερύκω, f. *-ξω,* aor. *κατερύκᾰκον, to stop, hold back,* Hom. [ῡ̆]

Κατερύω, f. *-ύσω, (κατά, ἐρύω) to* draw or *haul down:* in Od. always of ships, *to draw down to the water, launch,* Lat *deducere naves.* [On the quantity, v. *ἐρύω.*]

Κατέρχομαι, dep., fut. *κατελεύσομαι:* aor. *κατῆλῠθον,* or usu. *κατῆλθον,* inf. *κατελθεῖν, to go down,* Lat. *descendere,* in Hom. esp. *to go down to the grave;* also from high land to the coast: c. gen., also *ἐξ..* or *κατά..* c. gen., *down from* a place, Il. 20, 125; 6, 109, 128: of things, *to fall down,* Od. 9, 484, 541: of a river, *to flow down, κατέρχεται ὁ Νεῖλος πληθύων,* Hdt. 2, 19.—II. *to come back, return, come home,* Od. 11, 188: later esp. *to return from exile,* first in Hdt. 4, 4; 5, 30, etc.; cf. Ar. Ran. 1165 sq., and *κάτειμι.*—III. metaph. *to come to, touch on* a point, in speaking.

Κατερῶ, v. sub *κατερέω.*

Κάτερωτα, Aeol. crasis for *καὶ ἑτέρωθε,* acc. to gramm.=*καὶ ἄλλοτε, at other times too,* Sappho 1, 5, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 349.

Κατεσθίω, f. *κατέδομαι,* aor. *κατέφαγον,* perf. *κατεδήδοκα, to eat up, devour,* Hom., always of animals of prey, as Il. 2, 314; 21, 24; later in genl. *to eat up,* Hdt. 3, 16, 38, etc.: *ὠμὸν κατεσθίειν τινά,* Xen. An. 4, 8, 14: cf. *καταφαγεῖν.*—†2. *to bite, τὸ οὐς,* Philostr.—3. met. in genl. *to consume squander, τὰ ὄντα,* Dem. 992, 25, *τὴν πατρῴαν οὐσίαν,* Ath. 404 C.

Κατέσθω, poet. for foreg.

Κατεσκεψάμην, aor. of *κατασκοπέω,* q. v.

Κατέσκληκα, intr. pf. of *κατασκέλλω, to be dried* or *parched up.*

Κατεσπευσμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *κατασπεύδω, hastily, speedily,* Diosc.

Κατεσπουδασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *κατασπουδάζω, carefully, zealously.*

Κατέσσῡτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. of *κατασεύομαι,* Il.

Κατέστᾰθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for *κα-*

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τεστάθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from καθίστημι, Hes. Th. 674.

Κατεστεώς, Ion. part. perf. of καθίστημι, for καθεστώς, καθεστηκώς.

Κατεστραμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταστρέφω, *reversely.*

Κατεστράφατο, Ion. for κατεστραμμένοι ἦσαν, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. from καταστρέφω.

Κατεσχάρου, ῶ, *to cover with a scab or scar.*

†Κατεσχόμην, aor. 2 mid. of κατέχω.

Κάτευγμα, ατος, τό, (κατεύχομαι) *a vow, wish,* Aesch. Cho. 218: esp. *an imprecation, curse,* Id. Theb. 709, Eur. Hipp. 1170.—II. *a votive offering,* Soph. O. T. 920.

Κατευδαιμονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, strengthd. for εὐδαιμονίζω, Joseph.

Κατευδοκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to approve much of,* c. dat.

Κατευδοκιμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐδοκιμέομαι) *to surpass in reputation,* τινάς, Diod.

Κατεύδω, for καθεύδω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1193.

Κατευημερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐημερέω) *to gain more praise,* etc., than another, c. gen.: absol. *to be thought most of,* παρά τινι, Aeschin. 40, 7.

Κατευθικτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὔθικτος) *to hit the mark, succeed,* LXX.

Κατευθύ, adv. *straight forward,* κ. ὁρᾶν, Xen. Symp. 5, 5; also κατευθύς.

Κατευθυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq., Clem. Al.

Κατευθυντής, οῦ, ὁ, (κατευθύνω) *a corrector, amender.* Hence

Κατευθυντηρία, ας, ἡ, =στάθμη, *a plumb line,* as if fem. from κατευθυντήριος, *directing straight.*

Κατευθύνω, (κατά, εὐθύνω) *to make straight, set right,* Plat. Legg. 847 A: κ. τινός, *to demand* an account from one, Ib. 945 A.—2. intr. *to go straight for, aim straight at:* metaph. *to go right.*

Κατευθύς, adv =κατευθύ.

Κατευθυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a direction,* εἴς τι, Clem. Al.

Κατευκαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐκαιρέω) *to find a good opportunity,* κατευκαίρησας ἀπάγει, Polyb. 12, 4, 13.

Κατευκηλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐκηλος) *to calm, quiet,* Ap. Rh.

Κατευκτικός, ή, όν, *wishing: imprecating.* Adv. -κῶς: from

Κάτευκτος, ον, (κατεύχομαι) *wished: imprecated.*

Κατευλογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐλογέω, *to laud, praise much,* Plut.

Κατευμᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthened for εὐμαρίζω.

Κατευμεγεθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐμεγέθης) *to be stouter, more powerful,* τινός, Eccl.

Κατευνάζω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, εὐνάζω) *to lay down,* esp. *put to bed, lull to sleep,* of the sun setting, Soph. Tr. 95: of death, Id. Ant. 833: in Eur. Rhes. 614, *to assign* one *quarters,* metaph. *to quiet, calm,* πόντον, Ap. Rh. Pass. *to lie down, lie down to sleep,* Il. 3, 448: *to be calm* or *quieted,* Plut. Hence

Κατευνασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a putting to bed, lulling to sleep,* Plut.

Κατευναστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a chamberlain.*

Κατευναστήριος, ον, =κατευνοστικός.—II. τὸ κατευναστήριον, *a bedchamber.*

Κατευναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κατεύνη, ζω) *one who conducts to bed* or *to repose,* Plut.: *a chamberlain,* Id.

Κατευναστικός, ή, όν, (κατευνάζω) *lulling to sleep,* κ. λόγος, *an epithalamium.*

Κατευνάστρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατευναστής.

Κατευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐνάω) *to put to sleep,* Il. 14, 245, 248: in genl. =κατευνάζω. Pass. *to lie down, fall asleep,* Od. 4, 414, 421. Hence

Κατευνήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq.

Κατευνητής, οῦ, ὁ, =κατευναστής.

Κατευοδόω, ῶ, strengthd. for εὐοδόω.—II. intr. and in pass. =εὐοδέω, LXX. Hence

Κατευόδωσις, εως, ἡ, *good success.*

Κατευορκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐορκέω) *to swear truly and solemnly by* a god, etc., Arist. Rhet.

Κατευπᾰθέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, *to waste in dissipation.*

Κατευπορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐπορέω) *to have sufficient means against* one, Diod.

Κατευστοχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, *to hit, be successful in* a thing, τινός, Diod.

Κατευτελίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd for εὐτελίζω, Plut.

Κατευτονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐτονέω.

Κατευτρεπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, εὐτρεπίζω) *to get ready, set in order,* Ar. Eccl. 510.

Κατευτῡχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐτυχέω) *to be successful, prosper,* Arist. Eth. Eud.: in a thing or against any one, τινός.

Κατευφημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐφημέω) *to applaud, extol,* τινά, Plut.

Κατευφραίνω, f. -ῡνῶ, strengthd. for εὐφραίνω, *to gladden, delight much,* τινά, Luc.

Κατευχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, εὐχειρία)=εὐμαρίζω, κατευμαρίζω.

Κατευχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a wish, prayer, vow,* Aesch. Cho. 477.

Κατεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, εὔχομαι) dep. mid., *to pray earnestly,* εὐ γενέσθαι τινί, Hdt. 1, 132; c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Eum. 922: *to pray to* one, τινί, Id. Cho. 88: absol. *to make a vow, pray,* Hdt. 2, 40; 4, 70, etc.—2. *to wish, pray for evil on* one, τί τινι, Aesch. Theb. 633, τινός, Plat. Rep. 393 A, cf. Valck. Phoen. 70.—3. *to wish, pray for* one, τινί τι, Eur. I. A. 1186.—II. *to boast,* c. inf., Theocr. 1, 97.

Κατευωχέομαι, (κατά, εὐωχέω) as pass., *to feast, enjoy one's self,* Hdt. 1, 216; 3, 99: later in act. *to feast, entertain,* τινά τινι, Clem. Al.

Κατεφάλλομαι, (κατά, ἐφάλλομαι) *to spring down upon, rush upon,* κατεπάλμενος, part. aor. 2 syncop. Il. 11, 94: cf. καταπάλλω.

†Κατεφθίνηκα, perf. act. of καταφθίω, Plut.

Κάτεφθος, ον, dub. l. for κάθεφθος.

Κατεφίστημι, (κατά, ἐφίστημι) *to set up against* one. Pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., *to rise up against,* N. T.

Κατεχθραίνω, *to hate bitterly.*

Κατεχμάζω, f. -άσω, *to hold fast, keep back.*

Κατέχω, fut. καθέξω and κατασχήσω, aor. κάτεσχον, (κατά, ἔχω)—I. transit. *to hold, keep back, withhold,* Il. 15, 186, Od. 3, 284, etc.: *to check, restrain, command,* κ. δάκρυ, Aesch. Ag. 204, διάνοιαν, Thuc. 1, 130, γέλωτα, Xen., etc.: κ. τινὰ ἐπὶ δυσκλείᾳ, *to overpower, weigh down...,* Soph. Aj. 142.—2. *to hinder, stop,* Hom.: so in pass., ἤέρι κατέχοντο, Il. 17, 368, 644: so, κ. μή, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 17.—II. *to have in possession* Hdt., etc.: *to occupy,* c. acc. loci, of rotel Cyr. 2, 1, 1; hence, δυζήμιαις, *to fill* it wi cries, Soph. Phil. 1 κατέχεσθαι κλανθμῷ *to be possessed,* i. e., 533 E, etc.: hence- *occupy,* so as *to cover,* νὺξ κατέχ' οὐρανόν, Od. 13, 269: and in νεφέεσσι κατείχετο, 3, 419: also in mid., σχετο, Od. 19, 361: with earth, of a tomb 14, 301, etc.: hence, γαῖα καθέξει, sooner many a one, Il. 16, etc., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt *to hide, keep concealed one's power, seize,* Hdt intrans. *to hold, stop,* wind, Ar. Pac. 944.— *the high sea to shore,* γαῦν is usu. supplied 7, 188, cf. 8, 40: but. Hel. 1206, Cycl. 223.— *come to pass, happen:* Soph. El. 503: τὰ κ ματα, circumstances *curred,* Hdt. 6, 40: *hold on, last, persever* c. part., κατέχει δι not the pursuit, cf. 6, 41.—5. *to prevail,* χει, the report *prevai* 1, 10; in genl. *to pre* Id. 3, 89: in genl. *hand,* Theogn. 262.— *back for one's self, emb* τα, Hdt. 7, 164: sim οισι, Hdt. 1, 29.—2. Polyb. 9, 21, 7.—3. *one's self, keep one's s* †Κατέφηκται, 3 from καταφήχω, Sop Κατέψησις, κατέ θέψ.

Κητηβολέω, ῶ, f. *sudden paroxysm,* Hi *swoon,* Nic.: from

Κατηβολή, ῆς, ἡ, ἰδος, ἡ, =καταβολή *paroxysm of fever,* etc

Κατηγεμών, κατη for καθηγ., Hdt.

Κατηγορέω, ῶ, (κ *speak against,* esp. *accuse,* τινός, Hdt. 8 rarely κατά τινος, X —2. κ. τί τινος, *to la charge, accuse* him *of* Soph. O. T. 514, etc νος, Thuc. 8, 85; gen. pers. et rei, D acc. rei only, *to bri* Eur. Heracl. 418. ταί τι τινός, *a charge* him. Hdt. 7, 205, cf. 95.—3. absol. *to be as prosecutor,* Ar. Ve in genl. *to signify,* acc. rei, τι, Xen. Cy pers., κ., *to tell of...,* κ. ὡς.., Hdt. 3, 115, Plat. Phaed. 73 B. *say positively, affirm,* son or thing, τί τιν Org. Hence

Κατηγόρημα, ατο *tion, charge: a subj* Dem. 314, 21.—II. *cate, property asserted* Metaph.: and

Κατηγορητέον, *accuse,* τινός, Isocr *must assert,* Plat. T

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Κατηγορία, ας, ἡ, *an accusation, charge*, Hdt. 6, 50, cf. Thuc. 1, 69; κ. τινός, *a charge against* one, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 31, κατά τινος, Isocr. 112 A.—II. in logic, *a category, predicament, head of predicables*, of which Arist., Top. I, 9, 1, makes ten.

Κατηγορικός, ή, όν, *inclined to accusation*: ὁ κ., *a common informer*, Plut.—II. *categorical*,=καταφατικός, Arist. Org. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph.: from

Κατήγορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (κατηγορέω) *an accuser*, Hdt. 3, 71: also *an exponent, betrayer*, Aesch. Theb. 439, Xen. Oec. 20, 15.†—II. *a traitor*, Lyc.

Κατήκοος, ον, (κατακούω) *listening to, λόγων*, Plat. Ax. 365 B: as subst. *a listener, spy*, Hdt. 1, 100.—II. *hearkening* or *obeying*, Soph. Ant. 642, τινός, Plat. Rep. 499 B: as subst. *a subject*, τινός or τινί, Hdt. 1, 72, 141. —III. *hearing, giving ear to, εὐχωλῆσι*, Anth.

Κατήκω, Ion. for καθήκω, Hdt.

Κατῆλιψ, ῖφος, ἡ, *the upper story* of a house, Ar. Ran. 566; where others take it for *a stair-case* or *ladder* (as it seems to be in Luc. Lexiph. 8), others for *the roof*. (Though the form refers us to ἦλιψ, *a shoe*, this deriv. is hard to explain.)

Κατηλογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make of small account, slight, despise*, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 1, 84; c. acc. rei, Id. 1, 144; 3, 121: the regul. form καταλογέω does not seem to occur.

Κατήλυδες, υδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι) *downward*. Hence

Κατηλυσία, ας, ἡ, Ap. Rh., and κατήλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a going down, way down, descent*, Anth.—II. *a return*, Diod.

Κάτημαι, Ion. for κάθημαι, Hdt.

Κατημαρ, adv., *day by day*; but better divisim κατ' ἦμαρ.

Κατημελημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταμελέω, *negligently*.

Κατηνύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἠνύω) *to sink, droop* or *drop down*, Ap. Rh. [On quantity v. ἠμύω.]

Κατηναγκασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταναγκάζω, *of necessity*, Diod.

Κατήνεμος, ον, (κατά, ἄνεμος) *towards the wind, exposed to the wind*, Theophr., cf. κατάβορρος.

Κάτηξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for κάταξις, *a breaking in pieces*.—II. for κάθηξις, *return*, dub.

Κατήορος or κατήορος, ον, Dor. -άορος, (κατά, αἰωρέω) *hanging down*, Ap. Rh.: in Eur. Tro. 1090 of children, prob. *hanging on their mother's neck*, v. Herm. ad l.

Κατηπειγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κατεπείγω, *hastily, speedily*.

Κατηπιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἠπιάω) *to soothe, assuage, allay*, ὀδύναι κατηπιόωντο, Il. 5, 417. [ᾰσω]

Κατηρεμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἠρεμίζω) *to calm, appease*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 22.

Κατηρεφής, ές, (κατά, ἐρέφω) *covered over, vaulted, overhanging*, σπέος, Od. 13, 349, σηκοί, Il. 18, 589, σίμβλα, Hes. Th. 594; μέγα κῦμα κατηρεφές, a huge *overhanging* wave, Od. 5, 367, like κῦμα κυρτόν: c. dat., δάφνῃσι κατηρεφές, *shaded by, embowered in* them, Od. 9, 183, cf. Hes. Th. 778; κ. πόδα τιθέναι, to keep the foot *covered*, of one who sits or rests, opp. to ὀρθὸν πόδα τ., Aesch. Eum. 294.—2. later also c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 137: hence of a table *covered with*, i. e. *loaded with, full of*, παντοίων ἀγαθῶν, Anacr. 136.

Κατήρης, ες, (κατά, *ἄρω?) *fitted out, furnished* with a thing, χλανιδίοις, Eur. Supp. 110, ὁσμῇ, Id. El. 498: of ships, *furnished with oars*, πλοῖον, Hdt. 8, 21, but cf. Herm. Eur. I. T. 1362.

Κατήρῐπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of καταερείπω, Il. 5, 92.

Κατήφεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. κατηφείη, (κατηφής) strictly, *a casting the eyes downwards*: hence in genl. *dejection, sorrow, shame*, Il. 3, 51; joined with ὄνειδος, Il. 16, 498; 17, 556.

Κατηφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be downcast*: *to be mute* with sorrow or shame, Il. 22, 293, Od. 16, 342: from

Κατηφής, ές, strictly, *with downcast eyes*, hence in genl. *downcast, mute*, Od. 24, 432. (Prob. from κατά and φάος, like κατωπός, κατωπιάω.) Hence

Κατηφία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κατηφίη,=κατήφεια. Hence

Κατηφιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω,=κατηφέω, Ap. Rh. [ᾰσω]

Κατηφών, όνος, ὁ, *one who causes sorrow* or *shame*: Priam calls his sons κατηφόνες, *dedecora*, Il. 24, 253; though some falsely explain it by ἀναίσχυντοι.

Κατηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἠχέω) *to sound around, resound*, Philostr.—II. *to sound* a thing *in one's ears, impress it* upon one *by word of mouth*, Luc.: in pass. *to be informed of* a thing, περί τινος, Plut.—2. esp. in N. T., and Eccl., *to teach* one *by word of mouth, teach* him *the elements of religion*, τινά, also τινά τι: whence pass. *to be instructed in, acquainted with*, τι or περί τινος, all in N. T.: οἱ κατηχούμενοι, in Eccl., *new converts under instruction* before baptism.

Κατηχής, ές, (κατά. ἦχος) *sounding, resounding*, ὕδωρ, Theocr. 1, 7.

Κατήχησις, εως, ἡ, (κατηχέω) *instruction by word of mouth, education*, Hipp.: esp. in Eccl. *the elementary religious teaching of converts* before baptism.

Κατηχητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κατηχέω) *an instructor, teacher*, according to the ancient way of teaching, where the teacher dictated and the pupil repeated, *a catechist*, Eccl.

Κατήχητος, ον, *instructed*.

Κατηχίζω, f. -ίσω,=κατηχέω II. Hence

Κατηχιστής, οῦ, ὁ,=κατηχητής. Hence

Κατηχιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, adapted for instruction*.

Κάτθανε, Ep. for κατέθανε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of καταθνήσκω, Il., and in Att. poets, Eur. Cycl. 201.

Κατθάψαι, Ep. for καταθάψαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of καταθάπτω, Il.

Κατθέμεν, κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, κατθέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι, Ep. for καταθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act., κατέθεμεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 act. of κατατίθημι, etc., Hom.

Κάτθεο, Ep. for κατάθου, imperat. aor. 2 mid. of κατατίθημι.

Κατΐάπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἰάπτω) *to harm, hurt*, Hom. in tmesis, κατὰ χρόα καλὸν ἰάπτειν, v. sub ἰάπτω.

Κατιᾶσι, 3 plur. pres. act. from κάτειμι, εἶμι.

Κατιᾶσι, Ion. for καθιᾶσι, 3 plur. pres. act. from καθίημι.

Κατῐδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 κατεῖδον of καθοράω.

Κατῐδέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from κατειδόμην of καθοράω.

Κατίζω, Ion. for καθίζω.

Κατίημι, Ion. for καθίημι, Hdt.

Κατῐθύνω, Ion. and Ep. for κατευθύνω, κ. τὸν πλόον, Hdt. 2, 96.

Κατιθύς, adv. for κατ' ἰθύ, *over against, opposite*, c. gen., Q. Sm.

Κατικετεύω, Ion. for καθικετεύω, Hdt.

Κατικμάζω, f. -άσω,=sq., Nic.

Κατικμαίνω, (κατά, ἰκμαίνω) *to moisten, bedew, wet*, Lyc.

Κατιλλαίνω, *to look askance at*, cf. κατιλλώπτω.

Κατιλλαντής, οῦ, ὁ, (κατιλλαίνω) *one who looks askance*.

Κατίλλω,=κατείλω.

Κατιλλώπτω, (κατά, ἰλλώπτω) *to look askance at, leer upon*, τινί, Philemon p. 407, ubi v. Meineke.—2. *to sneer at*, cf. ἐγκατίλλ.

Κατΐλύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἰλύω) *to fill with mud* or *dirt*, Xen. Oec. 17, 13. [ῠ]

Κατίμεν, Ep. inf. pres. act. from κάτειμι for κατιέναι, Il. 14, 457. [ῐ]

Κατΐόω, ῶ, (κατά, ἰόω) *to rust, cover with rust*. Pass. *to become rusty, be tarnished*, Diosc.

Κατιππάζομαι, κατῐρόω, κατίστημι, Ion. for καθ.

Κάτισθι, imperat. of κάτοιδα, Soph.

Κατισχναίνω, (κατά, ἰσχναίνω) *to make to pine, to emaciate, waste, wear out*, Aesch. Pr. 269, Eum. 138, written sometimes κατισχαίνω.

Κάτισχνος, ον, (κατά, ἰσχνός) *very lean, emaciated*, Plut. Hence

Κατισχνόω, ῶ,=κατισχναίνω, Joseph.

Κατισχύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἰσχύω) *to have power over, overpower, do violence to*, τινά, Diod., τινός, N. T. Pass. *to be worsted, beaten*, Diod.—2. absol., *to have the upper hand, succeed, prevail*, Polyb.: *to be prevalent*, Theophr.—II. intr., *to come to one's full strength, grow up*, Soph. O. C. 346. [Usu. ῠ, but v. sub ἰσχύω.]

Κατίσχω, (κατά, ἴσχω) collat. form of κατέχω, *to hold back, hold fast*, Lat. *detinere*, Il. 23, 321, Hdt. 2, 115. Mid. *to keep by one*, Il. 2, 233.—II. *to possess, occupy*, οὐ ποίμνησιν κατίσχεται, Od. 9, 122.—III. *to guide, steer* for a place, νῆα ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, Od. 11, 456, and freq. in Hdt.—IV. intr., σέλος κατίσχει ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, the light *comes down* from heaven, Hdt. 3, 28.

Κατῐτήριος, α, ον, (κάτειμι) *of, belonging to a descent* or *return*, esp. τὰ κ., sub. ἱερά.

Κατιχνηλάτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to trace, track*.

†Κατόαροι, ων, οἱ, *the Catoari*, a Scythian tribe, Hdt. 4, 6.

Κάτοδος, ου, ἡ, Ion. for κάθοδος, Hdt.

Κατοδύνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά. ὀδυνάω) *to grieve, afflict* one *much*. Pass. *to be grievously afflicted*, both in LXX.

Κατοδύρομαι, (κατά, ὀδύρομαι) dep. mid., *to bewail, deplore bitterly*, Plat. Ax. 367 D. [ῠ]

Κατόζω, fut. -ζήσω, (κατά, ὄζω) *to make to stink*.

Κατοιάδες, ων, αἱ, (κατά, οἶς) αἶγες κ., goats *that lead the sheep* in the flocks, Paus. 9, 13, 2.

Κάτοιδα, inf. κατειδέναι, perf. with no pres. in use, *to know well, certainly*, Soph. Ant. 1064, cf. κατεῖδον.

Κατοίησις, εως, ἡ, (κατοίομαι) *self-conceit*, Plut.

Κατοικάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος.

Κατοικεσία, ας, ἡ, = κατοίκησις, LXX.

Κατοικέσια, ἴων, τά, sub. ἱερά, *the anniversary, festival of a settlement* or *colony*: from

Κατοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκέω)

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to dwell in, inhabit, esp. *to have settled, be planted in a new* place, τόπον, Hdt. 7, 164, etc. Pass. *to be dwelt in, inhabited*, opp. to κατοικίζομαι, to be just founded, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 3 : *to be placed, situated*, and so of persons, much like act., *to be settled, dwell*, Hdt. 1, 96, ἐν τύπῳ, Id. 2, 102, and Thuc.—2. of a state, *to be administered, governed*, καλῶς, Soph. O. C. 1004, etc.—II. intrans.=pass., πόλεις κατοικοῦσαι ἐν πεδίῳ, Plat. Legg. 677 C, 682 C. Hence

Κατοίκησις, εως, ἡ, *a dwelling, habitation, abode*, Thuc. 2, 15, etc.

Κατοικητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *an inhabitant*. Hence

Κατοικητήριος, α, ον, *fit for inhabiting* ; τὸ κατοικητήριον (sub. χωρίον), *a dwelling place, abode*, N. T.

Κατοικία, ας, ἡ, *a dwelling*, Polyb. : *a farm, village*, Id.—2. *a settlement, colony*, Strab. : also *the foundation of a colony*, Plut.

Κατοικίδιος, ον, also α, ον, (κατά, οἰκία) *living about a house* : in genl. *domestic*, Hipp.

Κατοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατὰ οἰκίζω) *to bring, remove into a dwelling*, κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 154 ; also in pregnant constr., κ. τινὰ ἐν τόπῳ, *to settle* or *plant* one *in*..., Soph. Ant. 1069 ; hence metaph., ἐλπίδας ἐν τινι κ., *to plant* them *in* his mind, Aesch. Pr. 250.—II. *to bring home and re-establish there, restore to one's country*, cf. κατέρχομαι, Aesch. Eum. 756.—III. c. acc. loci, *to colonise, people* a place, Hdt. 5, 76, Aesch. Pr. 725, and freq. in Att.—B. pass. of persons, *to be placed, settled*, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 154 ; 9, 106 ; ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 2, 102, etc. :—the aor. mid. is also used in same signf., Isocr. 389 B, C.—II. of places, *to have colonies planted there*, Thuc. 1, 12 : *to be inhabited, founded, established*, Isocr. 192 D.

Κατοικίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος, Nic.

Κατοίκισις, εως, ἡ, (κατοικίζω) *a peopling, planting with inhabitants*, esp. *with colonists, colonisation*, Thuc. 6, 77, and Plat.

Κατοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 683 A.

Κατοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κατοικίζω) *the founder of a town*, esp. *of a colony*.

Κατοικοδομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκοδομέω) *to build upon* or *in* a place, τι, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3, 4.—II. *to build away*, i. e. *to squander in building*, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 4, 607, Id. Plut. 4, 327.—III. *to build up, block up by building*, Isae. 73, 34.

Κατοικονομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκονομέω,) *to distribute, arrange economically*, Plut.

Κάτοικος, ον, (κατά, οἶκος) *dwelling in, inhabiting* : as subst. *an inhabitant*, Arist. Oec. :—on Aesch. Ag. 1285, v. Dind. ad. l.

Κατοικοφθορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκοφθορέω) *to spoil* one *of house and home, ruin, τὴν πόλιν*, Plut.

Κατοικτείρω, (κατά, οἰκτείρω) *to pity, have compassion on*, τινά, Soph. O. T. 13.—II. intr. *to feel, show pity* or *compassion*, Hdt. 7, 46.

Κατοικτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, οἰκτίζω) =foreg., *to pity, have compassion on*, c. acc., Aesch. Eum. 121. Mid. c. aor. pass., *to pity one's self*, hence *to wail, deplore*, Hdt. 3, 156 : c. acc. rei, Aesch. Pers. 1062. Hence

Κατοικτίσις, εως, ἡ, *a pitying, compassion*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47.

Κατοιμώζω, fut. -ωξομαι, (κατά, οἰμώζω) *to bewail, lament*, Eur. Andr. 1159.

Κάτοινος, ον, (κατά, οἶνος) *drunken with wine*, Eur. Ion 553. Hence

Κατοινόω, ῶ, *to make drunk*. Pass. *to be drunk*, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

Κατοίομαι, (κατά, οἴομαι) *to be conceited of one's self*, LXX.

Κατοίσεται, 3 sing. fut. of καταφέρω, Il. 22, 425.

Κατοίχομαι, fut. -χήσομαι, (κατά, οἴχομαι) Dep. mid., *to go down*, hence οἱ κατοιχόμενοι, *the departed, dead*, Dem. 1073, 1.

Κατοιωνίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ιοῦμαι, (κατά, οἰωνίζομαι) Dep. mid., *to have an omen, to augur*.

Κατοκλάζω,=ὀκλάζω, Opp. : also in mid., Strab.

Κατοκνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀκνέω) *to shrink from doing* a thing, *neglect, omit* it, Aesch. Pr. 67, etc.

Κατοκωχή, ῆς, ἡ,=κατοχή III., κ. ἀπὸ Μουσῶν, *possession, inspiration by the Muses*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A, cf. sub ἀνακωχή.

Κατολίγωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀλιγωρέω) *to neglect utterly*, τινός, Lys. 115, 30.

Κατολισθαίνω or -θάνω, f. -σθήσω, (κατά, ὀλισθαίνω) *to slide, slip, sink down* or *into*, Ap. Rh.

†**Κατόλλῦμι**, (κατά, ὄλλυμι) *to destroy utterly*. Pass. c. perf. act. intr., *to perish utterly*, in tmesis, Aesch. Pers. 670.

Κατολολίζω, f. -ίξω, (κατά, ὀλολίζω) *to shout* or *shriek over, wish woe to*, Aesch. Ag. 1118.

Κατολοφύρομαι, (κατά, ὀλοφύρομαι) dep. mid., *to bemoan, bewail, lament*, c. acc., Eur. Or. 339. [ῡ]

Κατομβρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὄμβρος) *to rain upon : drench*, Anth. Hence

Κατομβρία, ας, ἡ, *a flood*.

Κατομβρίζω, f. -ίσω,=κατομβρέω.

Κάτομβρος, ον, (κατά, ὄμβρος) *wet with rain, drenched*, Theophr.

Κατόμνῡμι and -νυω : also in mid. κατόμνῡμαι, fut. -ομοῦμαι, aor. -ώμοσα, (κατά, ὄμνυμι). *To swear to, confirm by oath*, τινί τι, Ar. Av. 444 : c. inf., *to swear that*..., Dem. 995, 24.—2. κ. τῶν θεῶν, τῆς κεφαλῆς, *to swear by*... : but also c. acc., *to call to witness*, swear by, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχήν, Eur. Or. 1517, κ. τὸ θεύ, Lat. *jurare deos*, Ar. Eccl. 158.—II. c. gen., *to take an oath against, accuse on oath*, Hdt. 6, 65, in mid.

Κατομφάλιος, ον, (κατά, ὀμφαλός) *from the navel*, Nic. [ᾰ]

Κατονειδίζω, fut. -ίσω,=ὀνειδίζω, Dion. H. Hence

Κατονειδιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ὀνειδιστήρ.

Κατονίνημι, fut. -νήσω, (κατά, ὀνίνημι) *to be of use, profit*. Mid. *to have the use of, enjoy*, τινός, Ar. Eccl. 917.

Κατονομάζω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, ὀνομάζω) *to name*, Theophr.—II. *to promise, betroth, devote*, Polyb.

Κατόνομαι, (κατά, ὄνομαι) dep., *to blame, slight*, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 136. 172.

Κατονόμαξις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for sq., Archimed.

Κατονομάσία, ας, ἡ, (κατονομάζω) *a name, denomination*, Strab.

Κάτοξος, ον, (κατά, ὀξός) *steeped in vinegar, sour, harsh*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A, cf. κύβαλος.

Κατοξύνω, (κατά, ὀξύνω) *to make very sharp*.—II. *to make very swift, hasten*, Artemon ap. Ath. 637 E.

Κάτοξυς, εῖα, ὐ, strengthd. for ὀξύς, *very sharp, piercing*, of sound, Ar. Vesp. 471 ; of disease, *acute*, Hipp.

Κατοπάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ὀπάζω) *to follow, pursue, come upon suddenly*, Hes. Op. 322.

Κατόπιν, adv.=sq., first in Theogn. 280, then in Att., as Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 21 : c. gen., Ar. Eq. 625, Plat. Prot. 316 A.

Κατόπισθε and before a vowel **κατόπισθεν**, adv. of place, *behind, after, in the rear*, Il. 23, 505, Od. 22, 93 : c. gen., Od. 12, 148.—II. of time, *hereafter, afterwards, henceforth*, Od. 22, 40 ; 24, 546. Cf. foreg. (The root of κατόπιν, μετόπιν, ἀνόπιν, is ὀπί or Ἐπι- in ἔπομαι, *to follow*, hence κατ' ὄπιν, *afterwards* ; as secundum,= *pone, post*, from *sequi*.)

Κατοπτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀπτάω) *to roast very much*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

Κατόπτευσις, εως, ἡ, *a spying out, observation* ; and

Κατοπτευτήριος, ον, *belonging to, fit for spying* or *looking out*, τόπος, Strab. : from

Κατοπτεύω, (κατά, ὀπτεύω) *to spy out, espy*, Soph. Phil. 124, Aj. 839 : *to reconnoitre*, Polyb.

Κατοπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a spy, scout*, Aesch. Theb. 36.—II. *a surgical instrument*, Lat. *speculum*. Hipp. Hence

Κατοπτήριος, ον,=κατοπτευτήριος.

Κατόπτης, ου, ὁ,=κατοπτήρ I, Il. Hom. Merc. 372.

Κατόπτησις, εως, ἡ, (κατοπτάω) *much baking* or *cooking*.

Κατοπτίλλεταί μοι,= δοκεῖ μοι, from the Dor. ὀπτίλος, Koen Greg. p. 248.

Κάτοπτος, ον, (κατά, ὄψομαι) *to be seen, visible, conspicuous*, Thuc. 8, 104 : c. gen. *to be seen from, in view of*, τοῦ κάτοπτον πρῶτα, Aesch. Ar. 307, ubi v. Blomf., and Dind.—II. in signf. *much roasted*, from κατοπτάω, dub. in Diosc.

Κατοπτρίζω f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κάτοπτρον) *to show in* or *as in a mirror*, Plut.—B. mid. *to look into a mirror, behold one's self in it*, Ath. : but—2. in 2 Cor. 3, 18, *to give back, reflect* light, as by a mirror.

Κατοπτρικός, ή, όν, (κάτοπτρον) *of* or *concerning a mirror*, Plut. ; ἡ κατ. sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, *catoptrics, the science of the reflection of light*. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κάτοπτρις, ἡ,=κάτοπτρον, poet.

Κατοπτροειδής, ές, (κάτοπτρον, εἶδος) *like a mirror*, prob. in Plut.

Κάτοπτρον, ου, τό, (κατοπτεύω) *a mirror*. Epich. p. 87 ; in classical times of polished metal, cf. κάτοπτρον ἰδοὺς χαλκός, Aesch. Fr. 274 ; the Corinthian were the best :—metaph. of false, plausible appearances, ὡραῖος κ., Aesch. Ag. 839.

Κατορᾶω, Ion. for καθορᾶω, Hdt.

Κατοργάνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὄργανον) κ. τῆς ἑρμηίας, *to fill the solitude with music*, Anth.

Κατοργάω, ῶ, strengthd. for ὀργάω.

Κατοργιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ὀργιάζω) *to initiate in orgies* or *mysteries, prepare for them*, Plut.

Κατορθόω, ῶ, (κατά, ὀρθόω) *to set upright, erect, direct*, Eur. Hipp. 1443 : metaph., opp. to σφάλλω, *to keep straight, set right*, Soph. El 416, *to direct* or *manage well*, φρένα, Soph. O. C. 1487 ; *to accomplish successfully, bring to a successful issue*, Plat. Menex. 99 C : in genl., κ. τι, *to be right in* a thing, Eur. Hel. 1067. Pass. *to succeed, prosper*, Hdt. 1, 129. Eur. Hipp. 680 : *to be well, accurately finished*, Strab. : *to be rightly fared, duly accomplished*, ὡς κατώρθωσαι φρενί, *thou hast well purposed* to do, Aesch. Cho. 512.—II. intr. *to be upright*, or *in good case, to go on prosperously, succeed*, Thuc. 6, 12, and freq. in Isocr. Hence

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Κατόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is done rightly*: as philos. term, *a right action*, Lat. *recte factum*, Cic. Fin. 3, 7.—2. *that which is brought to a successful issue*, Strab., and freq. later, v. Lob. Phryn. 251: and

Κατόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making, setting straight* or *right*: esp.—1. *successful accomplishment* of a thing, in genl. *success*, Arist. Rhet.—2. *a setting right, correction*, LXX.—3. as philos. term, *right action*, Lat. *recta affectio*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14.

Κατορθωτικός, ή, όν, *fit, able for affecting* or *acting rightly*, opp. to ἁμαρτητικός, Arist. Eth. N.

†Κατόριγες, ων, οἱ, *the Caturiges*, a Gallic tribe among the Alps, Strab.

Κατορούω, (κατά, ὀρούω) *to rush downwards*, H. Hom. Cer. 342.

Κατορροφόω, ῶ, *to roof in*.

Καταρρωδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. καταρρ., (κατά, ὀρρωδέω) *to fear, dread*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 34.—II. absol. *to be afraid, in fear*, Id. 6, 9.

Κατορυκτός, ή, όν, (κατορύσσω) *buried, covered with earth*.

Κατόρυξις, εως, ἡ, *a burying, covering with earth*, Theophr.

Κατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, fut. pass. -ρύχησομαι, Ar. Av. 394, cf. Lob. Phryn. 318 (κατά, ὀρύσσω.) *To bury*, Hdt. 2, 41, ζώοντας, Id. 3, 35: in genl. *to bury, hide in the ground*, Ar. Plut. 238, Plat. Euthyd. 288 E; in full, κ. κατὰ γῆς, Hdt. 8, 36: metaph. *to make away with, destroy, ruin utterly*, Pherecr. (?) Chir. 1, 19 (v. Meineke p. 334.) Hence

Κατορύχη, ης, ἡ.=κατόρυξις.

Κατορφνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀρφνη) *to darken*.

Κατορχέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (κατά, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., *to dance in triumph over* one, hence like Lat. *insultare, to treat despitefully, insult*, τινά, Hdt. 3, 151.—II. *to subdue, win, charm by dancing*, Luc.—III. intr. *to dance vehemently*, Strab.

Κατόσσομαι, (κατά, ὄσσομαι) dep., used only in pres. and impf., *to contemplate, behold*, Anth.

Κατότι, adv. Ion. for καθότι, καθ' ὅ τι, Hdt.

Κατουδαῖος, ον, (κατά, οὐδας) *under the earth*, H. Hom. Merc. 112: κ. γέγας, of Briareus, Call. Del. 142.

Κατουλάς, άδος, ἡ, νύξ κ., *shrouding* night, Soph. Fr. 383, Ap. Rh. 4, 1695. (From κατά and εἴλω, ἴλλω, like ἐξούλη, so that it is quite needless to correct it into κατειλάς, or to derive κατουλάς from οὖλος, ὅλος, *complete* night.)

Κατουλόω, ῶ, (κατά, οὐλόω) *to make to cicatrise*, Diod. Pass., *to cicatrise, heal over*, Anth. Hence

Κατούλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cicatrising*, Diosc.: and

Κατουλωτικός, ή, όν, *healing over*.

Κατουράνόθεν, adv., better divisim κατ' οὐρανόθεν.

Κατουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οὐρέω) *to make water upon*, τινός, Ar. Eccl. 832: absol. *to make water*, Arist. H. A.

Κατουρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, οὐρίζω) *to waft with a fair wind*: but in Soph. Tr. 827, intr. *to come safe to port, come to a happy issue*.

Κατουρόω, ῶ, (κατά, οὐρόω) *to sail with a fair wind*, Polyb.: also in mid., Luc.

Κατουτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=οὐτάω, Q. Sm.

Κατοφείλω,=ὀφείλω.

Κατοφρυάομαι, f. -ήσομαι,=sq.

Κατοφρυόομαι, (κατά, ὀφρυόομαι) as dep., *to lift the eyebrows scornfully*, λόγοι κατωφρυωμένοι, *supercilious* words, Luc.—II. as pass. *to have eyebrows*.

Κατοχεύς, έως, ὁ, (κατά, ὀχεύς) *a holder*, esp. κ. πυλάων, *a bolt*, Call. Apoll. 6.

Κατοχεύω, (κατά, ὀχεύω) *to have a* she-animal *covered*, LXX.

Κατοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (κατέχω) *a holding fast, detention*, Hdt. 5, 35.—II. *possession*, Ion.—2. *possession by a spirit, inspiration*, Plut.: hence—3. in medic. writers, *stupor with stiffness, catalepsy*: cf. κᾶτοχος.

Κατόχιμος, ον,=κάτοχος, *possessed*: esp. *frantic*, Luc.

Κατόχιον, ου, τό, *a means of holding, a retention*, Diosc.

Κατοχμάζω, f. -άσω, strengthd. for ὀχμάζω, *to bind fast*, Opp.

Κάτοχος, ον, (κατέχω) *holding fast, tenacious*, esp. of the memory: *firm, tight*, δεσμοί, Plut.—II. pass., *held fast, overpowered, overcome*, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 223, Soph. Tr. 978: *subject*, Ἄρει κ. γένος, Eur. Hec. 1090, esp.—2. *possessed, inspired, frantic*, Plut.—3. medic. *seized by catalepsy*; and as subst., ἡ κάτοχος, *catalepsy*, cf. κατοχή.—B. adv. -χως in signf. I, Hermipp. Dem. 8: in signf. II. 3, Hipp.

Κατόψιος, ον, (κατά, ὄψις) *visible, before the eyes*, Ap. Rh.—II. *in sight, opposite*, τινός, Eur. Hipp. 30.

Κάτοψις, εως, ἡ, (κατά, ὄψις) *a sight, view*, Epicur.

Κατόψομαι, fut. of καθοράω, with aor. κατεῖδον, q. v.

Κατοψοφᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀψοφαγέω) *to waste in eating, in luxury*, Aeschin. 13, 34, in pass. Hence

Κατοψοφᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *ruinous gluttony* or *luxury*.

Κατρεύς, έως, ὁ, *an Indian kind of peacock*, Strab.

†Κατρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Catreus*, son of Minos and Creta, Apollod.

†Κατταβανία, ας, ἡ, *Cattabania*, a region of Arabia Felix, Strab.; ὁ Κατταβανεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Cattabania*, Id.

Καττάδε, Dor. for κατὰ τάδε, Thuc. 5, 77.

Καττάνῦσαν, Ep. for κατετάνυσαν 3 plur. aor. 1 act. from κατατανύω, H. Hom. 6, 34.

Καττίτερος, ὁ, Att. for κασσίτερος, *tin*.

Κάττῦμα, ατος, τό, Att. for κάσσυμα, Ar., etc.

Καττύς, ύος, ἡ, Att. for κασσύς, *a piece of leather*. [ῠ]

Καττύω, Att. for κασσύω. [ῠ]

Κατύπερθε, κατυπέρτερος, Ion. for καθύπ., Hdt.

Κατυπνόω, Ion. for καθυπνόω, Hdt.

Κάτω, adv. (κατά) *down, downwards*, Il. 17, 136, Od. 23, 91: in this signf. rare in prose, and not till Dem., v. Schäf. Appar. 4, p. 503.—II. *beneath, below, underneath*, Hes. Th. 303, opp. to ἄνω, in prose the usu. signf.:—οἱ κάτω,—1. *those in the nether world, the dead*, Soph. Aj. 865, etc.:—2. *dwellers on the coast* or *in the plain*, Thuc. 1, 120, etc., cf. Hdt. 1, 183: hence κάτω πορεύεσθαι, to go *down* to the sea: ἄνω καὶ κάτω, or ἀνω κάτω, *topsy-turvy, upside down*, freq. in Ar., etc.: of rank, *subordinate, inferior*.—3. of time, *afterwards, later*, Ael.—III. c. gen. *under, below*, Aesch. Ag. 871: *down from*, Eur. Cycl. 448.—Compar. κατωτέρω, with adj. -ώτερος. Superl. κατωτάτω, with adj. -ώτατος, v. sub voce.

Κατωβλέπων, οντος, ὁ, (κατά, βλέπω) also κατωβλέπον, οντος, τό, and κατῶβλεψ, επος, ὁ, Lat. *catoblepas, a down-looker*, name of an African animal of the buffalo kind, v. Ael. H. A. 7, 5, Plin. 8, 32, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 221 B.

Κατώγειος, ον, Att. κατώγεως, ων, gen. ω,=κατάγειος, q. v.

Κατωδῡνάω, ῶ, for καταοδυνάω, dub.

Κατώδῡνος, ον, (κατά, ὀδύνη) *in great pain* or *affliction*, LXX.

Κάτωθε, before a vowel -θεν, adv. (κάτω) *from below, up from below*, Aesch. Pers. 697, etc.—II. *below, beneath*, Eur. Alc. 424, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

Κατωθέω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω, (κατά, ὠθέω) *to push, fling down*, Il. 16, 410, in tmesis.

Κᾱτωκάρα, (κάτω, κάρα) adv., *head downwards*, Ar. Ach. 945: *heels over head*, Id. Pac. 153, but Dind. reads κάτω κ. divisim.

Κατωμάδιος, α, ον, (κατά, ὦμος) *from the shoulder*, δίσκος κ., a quoit *thrown down from the shoulder*, i. e. from the hand held upwards just above the shoulder (as in our northern game of 'putting the stane'), Il. 23, 431, cf. κατωμαδόν.—II. *worn* or *borne on the shoulder*, Call. Cer. 45. [ᾰ]

Κατωμᾰδίς, adv.=sq.

Κατωμᾰδόν, adv. (κατά, ὦμος) *from the shoulders*, κ. ἐλαύνειν, in Il. 15, 352; 23, 500, to flog *with the arm drawn back from the shoulder*, as wheel-horses are whipped; others, to flog *on the shoulder*, but cf. κατωμάδιος.—II. *on* or *hanging from the shoulders*, Ap. Rh.

Κατωμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὠμίζω) *to place the shoulder under* any one, *raise* him *up thereby*: *to set* (a limb) *in this manner*. Hence

Κατωμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the setting of a limb, by raising it with the shoulder*; and

Κατωμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, ἵππος κ., a kicking horse *that throws its rider over its shoulders*.

Κάτωμος, ον, (κατά, ὦμος) *low in the shoulder* or *fore-quarter*.

Κατωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (κατόμνυμι) *an oath against* one, *accusation on oath*, Hdt. 6, 65.

Κατωμοτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an affirmative oath*: as νή is an ἐπίῤῥημα κατωμ., opp. to μά, which is an ἐπίῤῥημα ἀπωμοτικόν or *negative* particle of swearing. Adv. -κῶς: from

Κατώμοτος, ον, (κατόμνυμι) *confirming by an oath, affirming*, ὅρκος κ., Harpocr.

†Κάτων, ωνος, ὁ, the Roman *Cato*, Plut.

Κατωνάκη, ης, ἡ, (κάτω, νάκος) *a coarse frock with a border of sheepskin*, (νάκος), worn by slaves and country labourers, Ar. Lys. 1151, Eccl. 724. [νᾰ]

Κατωνάκης, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Κατωνᾰκοφόρος, ον, (κατωνάκη, φέρω) *wearing* the κατωνάκη, name of slaves at Sicyon, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 271 D.

Κατωπιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to cast the eyes down*: in genl. *to be downcast, sad*, Arist. H. A., cf. κατηφέω: from

Κατωπός, όν, (κατά, ὤψ) *with downcast looks*, cf. κατηφής.

Κάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in H. Hom. 6, 55, δῖε κάτωρ, an unknown or corrupt word: no prob. explanation has been given of it: the Cod. Mosq. has ὄζ' ἑκάτωρ.

Κατωρᾱΐζομαι, Ion. for καθωραΐζομαι.

Κατωρής, ές, also κατωρίς,=κᾶτω ῥέπων, Hesych.—II. κατωρίδε δύω in an Inscr. seems to mean two *bands* or *ribands hanging from* the crown of a statue, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 235.

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Κατώρῡγος, ον,=κατώρυχος, dub.

Κατῶρυξ, ῠχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατορύσσω) *dug in, sunk, laid* or *imbedded* in the earth, so, κατωρυχέεσσι λίθοισι, Od. 6, 267 ; 9, 185, as if from κατωρυχής. —II. *buried, concealed in the ground*, hence *under ground*, in pits or caves, κατώρυχες ἔναιον, Aesch. Pr. 452.— III. as subst., ἡ κατῶρυξ, *a pit, cavern*, Soph. Ant. 774.—2. *a diver*, Lat. *mergus*.

Κατωρύομαι, fut. -ὑσομαι, (κατά, ὠρύομαι) dep. mid. *to howl much*, Apollod. [ῡ]

Κατωρῡχής, ές, and κατώρῡχος, ον, Arat.,=κατῶρυξ.

Κατώτατος, η, ον, *the lowest*, Hdt. 7, 23 ; adj. from

Κατωτάτω, adv. superl. from κάτω, *at the lowest part*, τὰ κ., Hdt. 2, 125.

Κατωτερικός, ή, όν, *carrying downwards*, of medicines, *purgative*, Hipp.

Κατώτερος, α, ον, *lower*, Hipp. etc. : of time, *later, younger*, Call. Cer. 130 : from

Κατωτέρω, adv. compar. from κάτω, *lower, further downwards*, Ar. Ran. 70 ; c. gen., Hdt. 8, 132. Hence

Κατωτέρωθεν, *from a lower part, greater depth*, Theophr.

Κατωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κατά, οὖς) *a cowl* or *hood which goes over the ears*, dub. l. for κατωμίς, q. v.

Κατωφᾰγᾶς, οῦ or ᾶ, ὁ, (κάτω, φαγεῖν) *with the head always down close to the ground eating, gluttonous*, seems to be the name of a bird in Ar. Av. 288 : καταφαγᾶς is also found in Menand. p. 151, but the Gramm. reject it, v. Lob. Phryn. 433.

Κατωφελής, ές, (κατά, ὄφελος) *very useful*, dub. in Theophr.

Κατωφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a sloping situation, declivity* : metaph. *propensity*, dub. for καταφ., *proneness, inclination* : from

Κατωφερής, ές, (κάτω, φέρομαι)= κάτω φερόμενος, *hanging downwards, sunk*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.—II. metaph. *prone to*, esp. *to evil*, almost always with v. l. καταφερής, which is usu. preferred. Adv. -ρῶς.

Κατώφορος, ον, (κάτω, φέρομαι) *moving down* or *downwards*.

Κατωχάνης, ου, ὁ, *the handle* or *holder of a borer*, Hesych.

Κατωχριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, in Anth. κατωχρόω, ῶ, (κατά, ὠχριάω) *to turn very pale*.

Καύαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, Ion. κανήξ, ηκος, Antim. Fr. 57, in Od. κῆξ, later also καύης, Hippon. Fr. 5, and κάβηξ, Lat. *ceyx* and *gavia*, a greedy kind of *sea-gull*.

Καυάξαις, in Hes. Opp. 664, 691, Ep. 2 sing. opt. aor. 1 act. of κατάγνυμι, q. v.

†Καύαρος, ου, ὁ, *Cauarus*, a Gallic king, Polyb. 8, 24.

Καύδιον, ου, τό, *Caudium*, a city of Samnium, Strab. ; adj. Καυδῖνος, ον, *of Caudium, Caudine*, Polyb.

†Καυή, ῆς, ἡ, *Caue*, a town of Mysia, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 20.

Καυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (καίω) *a burning, scorching*, esp. a disease in trees, produced by keen winds, Theophr.

Καυκαλίας, ου, ὁ, *a kind of bird*, Hesych.

Καυκάλις, ίδος, ἡ, *an umbelliferous herb*, Theophr. : in our Flora, *Caucalis* is *Bur-parsley*.—II. =βαύκαλις.

†Καῦκασα, ων, τά, *Caucasa*, a harbor in Chios, Hdt. 5, 33.

†Καυκάσιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian*, τὸ Κ. ὄρος, Hdt. 1, 104 ; τὰ Κ. ὄρη, Strab.=sq. : from

†Καύκᾰσος, ου, ὁ, Hdt. 1, 203, and usu. ; also Καύκασις, ιος, Id. 3, 97 ; τὸ Καύκασον, Arr. ; *Mt. Caucāsus*, a range of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian seas.—2. Paropamisus was also so called by the soldiers of Alexander, Arr. An. 5, 5, 3.

Καυκίδες, v. l. for βαυκίδες.

Καυκίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, v. l. for βαυκίζω.

†Καῦκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cauci*, a German tribe, Strab.

Καῦκος, ὁ,=καυκαλίς.

†Καύκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Caucon*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. son of Celaenus, Paus. 4, 1, 5.—II. *a Cauconian*, v. sq.—III. a river of Elis, a tributary of the Teutheas, Strab., also called Καυκώνη, Id.

†Καύκωνες, ων, οἱ, *the Caucōnes*, a people of Bithynia, on the borders of Paphlagonia, Il. 10, 429.—2. an early tribe of Elis at one time possessing most of the province, of same origin with foreg., Od. 3, 366 ; Hdt. 1, 147. Hence

†Καυκωνία, ας, ἡ, *Cauconia, the territory of the Caucones*, in Elis, Strab. ; and

†Καυκωνιάτης, ου, and -νίτης, ου, ὁ, *a Cauconian*, Strab. [ᾶτ and ῖτ.]

Καυληδόν, adv. (καυλός) *like a stalk* : surgical name of a peculiar kind of fracture, Gal., cf. βαφανηδόν and σικυηδόν.

Καυλίας, ου, ὁ, *made from a stalk*, Theophr.

Καυλίζω, f. -ίσω, (καυλός) *to form stalks* : pass. *to have a stalk* or *shaft*, of a spear, Ar. Fr. 357 : cf. ἀποκαυλίζω.

Καυλικός, ή, όν, *like a stalk*, Theophr.

†Καυλίνης, ου, ὁ, *a species of* κωβιός prob. from feeding on καυλίον II., Ath. 355 C. [ῑ]

Καύλινος, η, ον, *made of a stalk* or *stick*, Luc. V. H. 1, 16.

Καυλίον, ου, τό, dim. from καυλός, Diosc.—II. *a sea-weed*, Arist. H. A.

Καυλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from καυλός, Diod.

†Καυλομύκητες, ων, οἱ, (καυλός, μύκης) *the Stalk-mushrooms*, name of a people formed by Luc., from their using *mushroom*-shields, and spears of *stalks* of asparagus, V. H. 1, 16.

Καυλοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (καυλός, πωλέω) *a green-grocer*.

ΚΑΥΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a stalk, stem*, Epich. p. 102 : *a handle, shaft* ; in Il. always *the spear-shaft*, as Il. 13, 162, 608, etc., except in Il. 16, 338, *the hilt* of a sword ; not found in Od. : also, καυλὸς πτεροῦ, the *quill* part, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.—II. *a vegetable of the cabbage kind*, in genl. *any esculent sprout*, Lat. *caulis*, our *cole, kail, cauliflower*, Alex. Leb. 2.—III. =πόσθη, Nic. Hence

Καυλώδης, ες, (καυλός, εἶδος) *like a stalk, running to stem*, Theophr.

†Καυλωνία, ας, ἡ, *Caulōnia*, a Grecian colony on the west coast of Bruttium, Polyb. 10, 1, 4 ; Strab., who also mentions a city of this name in Sicily. Hence

†Καυλωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Caulonia, a Cauloniat*, Polyb. 2, 39, 6 : fem. Καυλωνιᾶτις, ιδος, sub. γῆ, *the territory of Caulonia*, Thuc. 7, 25.

Καυλωτός, ή, όν, (καυλόω) *stalked, with a stalk* or *stem*, Eudem. ap. Ath. 371 A.

Καῦμα, ατος, τό, (καίω) *a burning, glow*, esp. *the burning heat of the sun*, Il. 5, 865, Hes. Op. 413 : sometimes in plur., Hdt. 3, 104, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, Soph. O. C. 350, etc. : also of frost, Luc.—II. *feverish heat*, hence *a burning fever*, Hipp. : metaph. of love, Anth.

Καυμᾰτηρός, ά, όν, Strab.

Καυμᾰτίζω, fut. -ίσω, *to scorch, parch up, wither*, Hdt. 7, 115 ; T. : hence of a fever, cf. Lat. *aestuare*.

Καυμᾰτόω, ῶ,=foregoing.

Καυμᾰτώδης, ες, (καῦμα, καύματηρός, *burning*, Hipp. : Meteor.—2. *feverish*, Hipp.

Καυνάκη, ης, ἡ, also καυνάκης, ου, ὁ, *a Persian fur-garment*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8 ; 1137. (Prob. of no Gr. origin.)

Καυνάκης, ου, ὁ,=foregoing.

Καυνιάζω, f. -άσω, (καῦνος, *lots*, cf. διακαυνιάζω.

†Καυνικός, ή, όν, *of the Caunii, Caunian*, Hdt.

†Καύνιος, α, ον, *Caunian*, Καύνιοι, *the Caunians*, inh. Hdt. 1, 176.—II. *Cau* K. ἔρως, of improper, from Caunus beloved Byblis, who when s tain her desire hung Rhet. 2, 25, 4 ; cf. Ga 569.

Καῦνος, ου, ὁ,=κλ rare word, Cratin. Meineke.

†Καῦνος, ου, ἡ, *Ca* Caria, now *Kaiguez*,

Καυρός, ά, όν,=κ 895.

Καυσᾱλίς, ίδος, ὁ, *burn*.

Καύσησις, εως, ἡ, *scorching*, dub. in The

Καυσθμός, οῦ, ὁ, fo

Καυσία, ας, ἡ, Macedonian hat, *to of the sun* (καῦσις), M

Καύσῐμος, ον, (καίω *combustible*, Xen. An. Lat. *cremia*, Alex. Inc

Καῦσις, εως, ἡ, (κ τῶν ἱρῶν, Hdt. 2, 4 Plat. Theaet. 156 B.— *and polishing with hot* 9. Hence

Καυσόομαι, as pass ζομαι, *to be on fire, int* —II. *to be in a state o*

Καῦσος, ου, ὁ,=κα *burning heat*, Diosc. also τὸ καῦσος.—II. Hipp.—III. *a burnt so* bling ashes.—IV. *a* elsewh. δψώς, from thirst which its bite

Καυστειρός, ά, όν, *hot, raging*, but only ῆς μάχης, Il. 4, 342 ;

Καυστέον, verb. a *one must burn*.

Καυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=

Καυστηριάζω, f. -ά ζω. Strab.

Καυστήριον, ου, Luc.

Καυστηρός, ά, όν, Nic.

Καύστης, ου, ὁ, *one*

Καυστικός, ή, όν, *sive, caustic*, Arist. P persons, *suffering m* Hipp. Adv. -κῶς.

Καυστός, ή, όν, (κ *bustible*, Arist. Part. A

Καύστρα, ας, ἡ, a pl *are burnt*, Lat. *ustrina*,

†Καύστρινος, η, ον, *Caystrian*, Strab. : fro

†Καύστριος, ον, ὁ, 5, 100 ; Καύστρος, *o*

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the Caystrius or *Caystrus*, a river of Lydia flowing into the sea near Ephesus, now *Kutchuck Mendere*; hence *τὸ Καΰστρου πεδίον, the plain of Caystrus*, lying along its banks, Strab.; acc. to Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5, a gathering place for the Persian army. Different from this is the *Καΰστρου πεδίον* in Xen. An. 1, 2, 11, which is prob. the later *Κάστρος*, q. v. Hence

†*Καϋστριος, α, ον, of Caystrus, Caystrian*, τὸ Κ. *πεδίον*, Ar. Ach. 68.

†*Καϋστρόβιος, ου, ὁ, Caystrobius*, father of Aristeas of Proconnesus, Hdt. 4, 13.

†*Καΰστρος, ου, ὁ,*=*Καΰστριος*.

Καύσω, fut. of *καίω*.

Καυσώδης, ες, (*καῦσις, εἶδος*)=*καυματώδης*, in signf. 1, Theophr.: in signf. 2, Hipp.

Καύσωμα, ατος, τό,=*καῦμα, καῦσος, a burning: burning heat*, Gal.

Καύσων, ωνος, ὁ,=foreg., N. T.—II. *a scorching wind*, LXX.

Καυτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, a burner, Pind. P. 1, 185.—II. like *καυτήριον, a branding iron*, Hipp.

Καυτηριάζω, f. *-άσω, to sear with red-hot iron, cauterise*, Hipp.: from

Καυτήριον, ου, τό, a branding iron, Eur. Phoenix 8: metaph., Diod.—II. *a burnt mark, brand*: strictly neut. from

Καυτήριος, α, ον,=*καυστικός*.

Καύτης, ου, ὁ,=*καύστης, καυτήρ*, Anth.

Καυτικός and *καυτός,*=*καυστ-*.

Καυχάομαι, fut. *-ήσομαι*, dep. mid., *to boast, vaunt one's self*, Pind. O. 9, 58; c. inf. aor., Hdt. 7, 39. (Akin to *αὐχέω, εὐχομαι, εὐχετάομαι*.) Hence

Καυχάς, άδος, ἡ, a female boaster.

Καύχη, ης, ἡ,=*καύχησις, a boasting, vaunting*, Pind. N. 9, 15.

Καύχημα, ατος, τό, a vaunt, boast, Pind. I. 5, 65: *a subject of boasting*, N. T. Hence

Καυχημᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, a boaster, braggart.

Καύχησις, εως, ἡ, (*καυχάομαι*) *a boasting, reason to boast*, N. T.

Καυχητής, οῦ, ὁ, a boaster.

†*Κάφαυρος, ου, ὁ, Caphaurus*, son of Amphithemis and Tritonis, Ap. Rh. 4, 1490.

†*Καφήρειος, α* poet. *η, ον*, also *ος, ον*, Eur. Tro. 90, *of* or *belonging to Caphereus, Caphērĕan, ἄκραι*, Eur. I. c., *πέτρη*, Anth.

†*Καφηρεύς, έως, ὁ, Caphēreus*, the southern promontory of Euboea on which the Grecian fleet was wrecked when returning from Troy, now *Capo d'Oro*, Hdt. 8, 7.

†*Καφηρίς, ίδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to *Καφήρειος, πέτραι*, Eur. Hel. 1129.

†*Καφησίας, ου, ὁ, Caphēsias*, a flute player, Ath. 629 A.

†*Κάφισός, οῦ*, Dor. for *Κηφισός*, and so compds.

†*Κάφισος, ου, ὁ, Caphisus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Καφουρά, ᾶς, ἡ, Arabic name of *camphor*.

†*Καφύαι, ῶν, αἱ, Caphyae*, a town of Arcadia, Polyb. 4, 11, 13: hence *Καφυεύς, έως, ὁ*, and *Καφυάτης, ου, an inhab. of Caphyae*, Strab.; Paus.

Καφώνη, ης, ἡ, a she-fox, also *σκαφώνη*, Schneid. Ael. H. A. 7, 47.

Κᾰχάζω, f. *-άσω*, like *καγχαλάω, to laugh loud*, Lat. *cachinnari*, Ar. Eccl. 849, Theocr. 5, 142: *to laugh scornfully, mock*, Soph. Aj. 199: the MSS. give *καγχάζω*, but v. sq. (The root is prob. **χάω, χαίνω*, unless it be rather formed by onomatop. like *χλάζω, καχλάζω*.)

Κᾰχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *καγχασμός*, Ar. Nub. 1073, acc. to Rav. MS.

Κᾰχεκτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be in a bad habit of body, be unwell*, Polyb.—II. *κ. ψυχῇ, to be ill-disposed, disaffected*, Id.: and

Κᾰχέκτημα, ατος, τό, a bad state or *habit*: from

Κᾰχέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κακός, ἔχω, ἕξω*) *in a bad state of health* or *habit of body*, Diosc.: in genl. *ill-conditioned, disaffected*, Polyb.

Κᾰχεκτος, ον,=foreg., dub.

Καχελκής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*κακός, ἕλκος*) *with bad ulcers*.

Κᾰχεξία, ας, ἡ, (*καχέκτης*) *a bad habit of body*, Plat. Gorg. 450 A: in genl. *a bad disposition, ill condition*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 254 E.

Κᾰχεταιρεία, ας, ἡ, (*κακός, ἑταῖρος*) *ill company*, Theogn. 1171.

Κᾰχήμερος, ον, (*κακός, ἡμέρα*) *living bad days, wretched*.

Καχλάζω, f. *-άσω*, redupl. from *χλάζω, to dash, plash, patter*, Pind. O. 7, 3: esp. of waves, rain, pouring wine, etc., Valck. Hipp. 1210, where it has an acc. *ἀφρόν*; cf. *κανάσσω* and *παφλάζω*: metaph. of exhuberant eloquence, Dion. H. Hence

Κάχλασμα, ατος, τό, the plashing, dashing of waves, etc.

Καχλασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.

Κάχληξ, ηκος, ὁ, a pebble in the beds of rivers, etc., Strab.: hence collectively, *gravel, shingle*, Thuc. 4, 26: *κάχλιξ* is sometimes found. (Prob. akin to *χάλιξ, calx, calculus*.)

Κᾰχορμῐσία, ας, ἡ, (*κακός, ὅρμισις*) *an unlucky mooring, detention in harbour*, Jacobs Del. Epigr. 11, 59, 6.

Καχρῠδίας, ου, ὁ, (*κάχρυς*)=*καγχρυδίας*, Theophr.

Καχρύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κάχρυς*, Arist. Probl.

Καχρῠόεις, εσσα, εν,=*καγχρυόεις*, like *κάχρυς*, Nic.

Κάχρῡς, υος, ἡ,=*κάγχρυς, parched barley*, Cratin. Incert. 139, Ar. Vesp. 1306, Nub. 1358: hence of various seeds, Theophr.

Καχρῡφόρος, ον, Nic., and

Καχρῡώδης, ες, Theophr.,=*καγχρ-*.

Κᾰχυπονόητος, ον, (*κακός, ὑπονοέω*)=sq., dub. in Plat. ap. Poll. 2, 57.

Κᾰχύποπτος, ον, (*κακός, ὕποπτος*) *suspecting evil, always suspicious*, Ar. Fr. 627, Plat. Rep. 409 C, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 3.

Καχυπότοπος, ον,=foreg., Plat. Phaedr. 240 E, Bekker.

Κάψα, ἡ, a box, chest, case.

Καψάκης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., LXX.

Καψάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κάψα*.

Καψιδρῶτιον, ου, τό, (*κάπτω, ἱδρώς*) Lat. *sudarium, a napkin*, Com. ap. Poll. 7, 71: also *an upper garment*.

Καψικίδαλος, ον,=*ἐγκαψικίδαλος*, Hesych.

Κάψις, εως, ἡ, (*κάπτω*) *a swallowing, gulping down hastily*, Arist. H. A.

Κάω, [*ᾰ*] Att. for *καίω*. i. e. *κάΓω, to burn*, q. v.; not *κάω*, Piers. Moer. p. 231.

Κε, and before a vowel *κεν*, Ep. and Ion. for *ἄν* (q. v.), Hom., who sometimes uses metri grat. the prose *ἄν*, and sometimes joins *ἄν κε*, as later Ep. do *κεν ἄν*: oft. also joined with conjunctions *αἰ, εἰ, ἐπεί, ὅτε, ὁπότε*, like *ἄν*:—*κε* is always enclit.: Dor. *κᾱ*: cf. *γε*, Dor. *γα*.—Herm., H. Hom. Merc. 288, attempts to distinguish betw. *ἄν* and *κε*; and their different etymology is discussed by Kühner Gr. Gr. § 453: yet it is dub. whether a different deriv. can be assigned to words so exactly one in signf.: Rost considers them identical, as **ἴω* and *κίω*.

Κεάδας, ὁ,=*καιάδας*, v. *κεάζω*.

†*Κεάδης, ου* Ep. *αο, son of Ceas*, i. e. Troezenus, Il. 2, 847.

Κεάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*κέω, κείω*) *to split, cleave*, strictly wood, Hom.: also of lightning, *to shiver, shatter*, Od. 5, 132; 7, 250: *κεφαλὴ ἐκεάσθη*, his head *was cloven*, Il. 16, 412, etc.; in genl. *to sever, separate*: hence, *to pound, rub to pieces*, Nic. Only poet. (Hence *κέαρνον, σκέπαρνον, κέασμα, κεδάζω, σκεδάζω*: acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀκέων*, akin to *χάω, χάσκω*.) [*ᾱσω*]

Κεαίνω, rarer poet. form for foreg.

Κεάνωθος, ου, ὁ, a kind of thistle, Theophr.

Κέαρ, ᾰτος, τό, Lat. *cor, the heart*, in Hom. always contr. *κῆρ*, q. v.: hence *the soul, mind*, etc., Hom., etc.

Κέαρνον, ου, τό, (*κεάζω*) *a carpenter's axe*, also *σκέπαρνον*.

Κέασμα, ατος, τό, (*κεάζω*) *a chip*, like *κλάσμα*.

Κέᾶται, κέᾶτο, 3 pl. pres. and impf. from *κεῖμαι* for *κεῖνται, ἔκειντο*, Hom., esp. in Il.: also in later Ion.

†*Κέβης, ητος, ὁ, Cebes*, a pupil of Socrates, of Thebes, Plat. Phaed., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48.

Κέβλη, ης, or *κεβλή, ῆς, ἡ*, an Alexandr. or Maced. contraction for *κεφαλή, the head*; Alexandr. also *κεβαλή*.

Κεβλήγονος, ον, (*κέβλη, γονή*) *having its seed in its head*: of the poppy, Nic.

Κεβλήπῡρις, (*κέβλη, πῦρ*) *the red-cap*, a bird in Ar. Av. 303.

†*Κεβρήν, ῆνος, ὁ, Cebren*, father of Asterope, Apollod.—II. a river of Troas, named after foreg., also an Aeolian city of same name, Dem. 671, 9, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 17; and so elsewh. instead of *Κέβρην*. Hence

†*Κεβρήνιος, α, ον, of Cebren, Cebrenian, ἄνδρες*, Hom. Ep. 10, 4, *Κεβ. πεδιάς*, Strab.; *-ιος, ου, -ιεύς, ιέως*, and *-ός, οῦ, ὁ, an inhab. of Cebren*, Id.

†*Κεβρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to foreg., *Νύμφη*.

†*Κεβριόνης, ου, ὁ, Cebriones*, son of Priam, charioteer of Hector, Il. 8, 318.

†*Κέβρος, ου, ὁ, Cebrus*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 86.

Κεγχρᾰλέτης, ου, ὁ, (*κέγχρος, ἀλέω*) *grinding, bruising millet*.

Κεγχρᾰμιδώδης, ες, (*κεγχραμίς, εἶδος*) *like the κεγχραμίς*, Theophr.

Κεγχρᾰμίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*κέγχρος* II., *one of the small grains in a fig*, Hipp.: also *an olive-kernel*.

†*Κεγχρειά, ᾶς, ἡ, Κεγχρειαί* and *-χρεαί, ῶν, αἱ, Cenchrea* or *Cenchreae*, the eastern port of Corinth, on the Sinus Saronicus, still called *Kenchres*, Thuc. 4, 42; 8, 10; less correctly accented parox.—2. *Κεγχρεαί, αἱ*, a village of Argolis on the borders of Arcadia, Strab.—3. *Κέγχρεια*, v. l. for *Κερχνεία*, Aesch. Pr. 676.

Κεγχρείοισι, poet. lengthd. dat. for *κέγχροις*, Arat.

Κεγχρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*κέγχρος*) *a place where metal is granulated*, ap. Dem. 974, 16: cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

Κεγχριῶδης, αία, αἰον, (*κέγχρος*) *of the size* or *shape of a grain of millet*, Luc.

Κεγχρίας, ου, ὁ, like a grain of millet: esp.—1. *ἕρπης, an eruption on the skin*, Medic.—2. =*κεγχριδίας*.

†*Κεγχρίας, ου, ὁ, Cenchrias*, son of Neptune, Paus., who also has *-χρειός*.

Κεγχρῐδίας, ου, ὁ,=*κεγχρίας* 1, *a*

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kind of serpent, with spots like *κέγχροι*, Diosc.

Κεγχρίνης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Nic.

Κέγχρῖνος, η, ον, (*κέγχρος*) *made of millet*, Diosc.: hence, *ἡ κεγχρίνη, millet pottage*: also *κερχίνη*.

†Κέγχριος, ου, ὁ, *the Cenchrius*, a river near Ephesus, Strab.

Κεγχρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small bird, feeding on millet.*—2. *a small, speckled hawk*, Arist. H. A., v. *κέρχνη*.—3. = *κεγχρίας* 2, *a kind of serpent*.

Κεγχρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *like millet, full of small grains*, e. g. *ἰσχάς*, Anth.

Κεγχροβόλος, ον, (*κέγχρος, βάλλω*) *throwing, scattering millet*, Luc.

Κεγχροειδής, ές, (*κέγχρος, εἶδος*) *like millet*, Hipp.

Κέγχρος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *millet*, usu. in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Hdt. 1, 193; 3, 100: *any little grain*, so Hdt. 2, 93, of *the spawn of fish*: cf. *κέρχνος*.

Κεγχροφόρος, ον, (*κέγχρος, φέρω*) *bearing millet*, Strab.

Κεγχρώδης, ες,=κεγχροειδής, *like millet*, Hipp.

Κεγχρώματα, ων, τά, *things of the size of millet-grains*, in Eur. Phoen. 1386, prob. *eyelet-holes* in the rim of the shield, through which a soldier could view his enemy without exposing his person.

Κέγχρων, ονος, ὁ, *a local wind* on the river Phasis, Hipp.

Κεδάζω and κεδάννῡμι, f. κεδάσω, poet. for *σκεδάννυμι*. *To scatter, disperse, burst in sunder*, Hom., who however does not use the pres.; usu., *ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας*, he *broke through* the close array, Il. 17, 285; so, *κεδασθείσης ὑσμίνης*, when the battle *was broken up* into a multitude of single combats, Il. 15, 328; 16, 306: more rarely of things, *to cleave asunder, break in pieces, χειμαῤῥος ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας*, Il. 5, 88. [ᾰσω]

Κεδαίω, later poet. form for *κεδάζω*, Ap. Rh.

Κεδάννῡμι, v. sub *κεδάζω*.

†Κεδασθείς, aor. part. pass. of *κεδάννυμι*.

Κέδματα, ων, τά, *certain chronic affections of the joints*, Hipp.

Κεδμάτώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like κέδματα*, Hipp. ap. Erot.

Κεδνός, ή, όν, (prob. from *κήδομαι, κῆδος*) act. *careful, diligent, discreet, trusty*, oft. in Hom., always of persons in charge of something; neut. only in phrase, *κέδν' εἰδυῖα*, knowing *her duties*, Od. 1, 428, etc.—II. pass. *cared for, valued, cherished, dear, οἳ οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν*, Il. 9, 586; so too, *ὅς μοι κῆδιστος, κεδνότατός τε*, Od. 10, 225: all the other Homer. passages are better taken in the act. signf.—2. from Pind. downwards freq. poet. in pass. signf., of things, *valued, prized*: of tidings, *joyful*: in genl. opp. to *κακός*. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀνῆνοθε* 10, akin to *καθαρός*, as *ψεδνός* to *ψαθαρός*.)

†Κεδρέαι and Κεδραῖαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Cedreae*, a city of Caria on the Sinus Ceramicus, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 15.

†Κεδρεᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, appell. of Diana in Orchemenus, Paus.

†Κεδρεῖπολις, ιος. ἡ, *Cedrēpolis*, a city of Thrace, Arist. H. A. 9, 36.

Κεδρέλαιον, ου, τό, (*κέδρος, ἔλαιον*) *oil of cedar*.—II. *a liquid pitch*, Plin., etc.

Κεδρελάτη, ἡ, (*κεδρός, ἐλάτη*) *cedar-fir, a large kind of cedar*, Plin. [ᾰ]

Κεδρία, ας, ἡ, (*κέδρος*) *resin* or *pitch from the cedar-tree*, Diosc.

Κεδρίνεος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Nic. [ῐ]

Κέδρῐνος, η, ον, (*κέδρος*) *made of cedar*, e. g. *θάλαμος*, Il. 24, 192: *made from cedar*, e. g. *ἔλαιον*, Hipp.

Κέδριον, ου, τό, *oil of cedar*, like *κεδρέλαιον*.

Κεδρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the cone of the cedar-tree*, Hipp.: also *a juniper-berry*, Ar. Thesm. 486.

Κεδρίτης, ου, ὁ, *οἶνος, wine flavoured with κέδρον*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Κέδρον, ου, τό, *the fruit of the cedar*.

Κέδροπα, τά, Ion. for *χέδροπα*.

†Κεδρόπολις, v. l. for Κεδρεῖπολις.

ΚΕΔΡΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *the cedar-tree*, the wood of which was burnt for a perfume, Od. 5, 60, cf. *θύον*.—II. *a kind of juniper-tree*, Theophr.—III. *any thing made of cedar-wood: a cedar-coffin*, Eur. Alc. 365: *a cedar-box*, for a bee-hive, Theocr. 7, 81. Hence

Κεδρόω, ῶ, *to anoint, embalm with κεδρία*, Posidon. ap. Strab.

Κέδρωστις, εως, ἡ,=λευκάμπελος, *bryony*, Diosc.

Κεδρωτός, ή, όν, (*κεδρόω*) *anointed with κεδρία*.—II. *made of* or *inlaid with cedar-wood*, Eur. Or. 1371.

Κέεσθαι, κέεται, Ion. for *κεῖσθαι, κεῖται*, from *κεῖμαι*.

Κειάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of *καίω* for *κανσάμενος*, Od.

Κείαντες, Ep. plur. aor. 1 act. of *καίω* for *καύσαντες*, Od.

Κείᾶται, κείᾶτο, Ep. and Ion. 3 plur. for *κέαται, κέατο*, i. e. *κεῖνται, ἔκειντο*, Hom.

Κεῖθεν, adv. Ion. and Ep. for *ἐκεῖθεν, thence*, Hom.

Κεῖθι, adv. Ion. and Ep. for *ἐκεῖθι, there, at that place*, Hom.—2. =κεῖσε, *thither*, Hes. Fr. 39, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 49.

ΚΕΙΜΑΙ, *κεῖσαι, κεῖται*, Ion. *κέεται*, Hdt.: 3 pl. *κεῖνται*, for which Hom. and Ion. *κεῖᾶται* and *κέᾶται*, the latter only in Hom. and later Ionic, also *κέονται*, Hom.: so 3 pl. impf., from *ἐκείμην, ἔκειντο*, Hom. and Ion. *κείᾶτο* and *κέᾶτο*, and frequentat. *κέσκετο*, Od. 21, 41, inf. pres. *κεῖσθαι*, Ion. *κέεσθαι*, Hipp., part. *κείμενος*: subj. *κέωμαι, κέῃ*; in 3 sing., Wolf, Il. 19, 32, Od. 2, 102, writes *κῆται*, while Buttm. prefers retaining *κεῖται* as old subj. form; opt. *κεοίμην*, imperat. *κεῖσο, κείσθω*, etc. That *κεῖαι* also occurred in Ep. for *κεῖσαι* is shown by H. Hom. Merc. 254. Fut. *κείσομαι*.—Desiderat. *κείω*, q. v.—Radic. signf.: *to lie*, of persons or things: very freq. in genl. *to lie* or *be in* or *at* a place: but this only when *continuance* is implied.—1. *to lie asleep, repose*, from Hom. downwds., very freq.—2. *to lie idle* or *at ease, be inactive*, freq. in Il.: also *to lie quiet* or *still, rest*; hence, *κακὸν κείμενον, abated, assuaged* evil, Soph. O. C. 510.—3. *to lie in weakness, infirmity, old age*, etc., *to be sick* or *wounded*, Hom.—4. *to lie dead, be a corpse*, like Lat. *jacere*, very freq. in Hom.: hence later of things, *to be destroyed, lie in ruins*, etc., opp. to *ἵσταμαι*, Lyc. 252, and Anth.—5. but of a corpse, *to lie unburied*, Il. 19, 32; sometimes with *ἄθαπτος* and *ἀκηδής* added: but also *to lie* in the grave, Hdt. 1, 67.—6. *to lie uncared for, neglected*, Il. 5, 685, Od. 17, 296, etc.—7. *to lie, be plunged in affliction*, esp. of *lasting* sorrows, Od. 1, 46, etc.—II. of places, *to lie, be situated*, freq. in Od.; also, *ἐν τῇ γῇ κειμενά ἐστι τὰ Σοῦσα* (for *κεῖται*), Hdt. 5, 49.—2. of things, *to be in* or *at a place*, *ὄτορος, θρῆνυς κεῖται*, Od. 17, 331, 410, *εἰνή*, Od. 16, 3
esp. *to be perman*
κέσκετο μνῆμα, Od
the frequentat. form
signf.—III. in genl.
be laid or *put, stand*
hanging by the wal
of Ulysses *hanging*
belly, Od. 9, 434.—
be in store, of good
κτήματα, κειμήλια
freq. in Hom.: *κεί*
money, Hdt. 6, 86,
dedicated to a god
Hdt. 1, 51, 52, etc.,
—V. *to be fixed*, s
κεῖται ἀεθλον, Il. 2
κεῖται νόμος, the
down, Eur. Hec. 2
Att.; so, *κεῖται ζη*
θάνατος, Eur. Ion
ὄνομα, the name is
Valck. Hdt. 7, 200
without *ὄνομα*, Pla
—VI. metaph., *πένη*
ται, implying a cont
24, 423.—2. freq.
θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κε
in the power of the
not.—3. simply *to be*
Hdt. 2, 171: *Ἑλλή*
στόμασι, my name
hold word among
κεῖσθαι ἐν τινι, to r
pendent on him, Soph
usu. has with *κεῖμ*
ἐπί, παρά, πρός, ὑπ
τινος: rarely *κεῖσθ*
a prep., Soph. Phil.
of acc. of cogn. sig
σθαι κοίτην; so, *κεῖ*
1, 37: later we ha
in pregnant signf.,
and Anth.

Κειμηλιάρχης, ο
ἀρχω) *a treasurer* or

Κειμηλιάρχιον, ο
or *storehouse*, late:

Κειμηλίαρχος, ο
χης.

Κειμήλιον, ον, (
thing stored up as a
treasure or *precious t*
of precious or finely
Il. 6, 47; 23, 618, O
live chattels (*πρόβ*
cf. 4, 600: *δῶρον,*
ἔσται, a gift for a
Od. 1, 312, etc.; a
in plur. It seems n
used of *real* propert
from

Κειμήλιος, ον, (*κε*
preserved as somethi
Legg. 931 A. Hen

Κειμηλιόω, ῶ, *to*

Κειμηλίωσις, εω
up.

Κεῖνος, κείνη, κε
for *ἐκεῖνος, that, he*
the more freq. form
road, where *ὁδῷ* is
111: also *in that*
Sometimes *κεῖνος*
poets, and even in p
220, Elmsl. Med. 8
etc.—II. in Crete *κ*
speaking of one's
Shakspeare's "inex

Κεινός, ή, όν, Ion
νός, empty, once in
also in Hdt., v. Wess

Κεινόω, Ion. for *κ*
Nic.

Κεἶνως, adv. Ion
that way, Hdt. 1, 12

†Κεῖος, ου, ὁ, Ion.
of Ceos.

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Κεῖπος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of ape*, also κῆπος.

Κειρία, ας, ἡ, *a bandage, roller*, esp. to wrap infants in, *a swathing-band*, elsewh. σπάργανον.—II. *the cord* or *girth of a bedstead*, Lat. *instita*, Ar. Av. 816, cf. κηρία. Others write καιρία, as if from ὁ καῖρος.

†Κειριάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Ciriadae*, an Attic demus of the tribe Hippothoontis; hence ὁ Κειριάδης, *of Ciriadae*, Dem. 1358, 22, 24.

Κεῖριος, εως, ἡ, *a ravenous sea-fowl*, Lat. *cirris*, whose fabulous history is given in a little poem ascribed to Virgil.

Κειρύλος, ου, ὁ, in Ar. Av. 299, comic word for κηρύλος, *a king-fisher*, with a play upon κείρω.

ΚΕΙΡΩ, fut. κερῶ, Aeol. and Ep. κέρσω: aor. ἔκερσα: perf. pass. κέκαρμαι: aor. pass. ἐκάρην. [ᾰ] Hom. uses inf. fut. κερέειν, aor. act. ἔκερσα, aor. mid. κείρασθαι. *To shear, cut* the hair *short*, κόμην κ. τινά, Il. 23, 146: κείρ. ἐν χροΐ, to shave close, Hdt. 4, 175. Esp. in mid. *to cut off one's own* hair, κόμην, χαίτας κείρεσθαι, Od. 4, 198, Il. 23, 46; also, κείρεσθαι κουρὴν τῶν τριχῶν, Hdt. 3, 8, cf. περιτροχάλα: in Pass., κεκάρθαι τὰς κεφαλάς, *to have* their heads *shorn*, esp. as a mark of grief, Id. 2, 36, cf. Eur. Or. 458, and κουρά. Acc. to Phryn. p. 319, κείρασθαι was usu. of men, καρῆναι of sheep, etc. (ἐπ' οἰῶν καὶ ἐπὶ ἀτίμου κουρᾶς.)—2. *to cut* or *hew off*, δοῦρ' ἐλάτης, Il. 24, 450.—3. *to ravage, waste* a country, esp. *by cutting down* all the fruit-trees, etc., Hdt. 4, 127; 6, 75, 99, etc.: hence—II. in genl. *to destroy, consume*, and so—1. *to devour*, Lat. *depasci*, esp. of beasts, λήϊον, δημόν, Il. 11, 560; 21, 204, χῦτε ἦπαρ ἔκειρον, Od. 11, 578, with an acc. pers. added: singularly, κ. φόνον,=φονεύειν, Soph. Aj. 55.—2. κ. κτήματα, *to eat up, waste* them, Od. 2, 312; 22, 369, etc.: also without κτήματα, Od. 1, 378; 2, 143.—3. *to cut off, bring to nothing*, μάχης ἐπὶ μήδεα κ., like Lat. *praecidere*, Il. 15, 467; 16, 120.—4. in genl. *to cut short, lessen*, e. g. δόξαν τινὸς κ. *to detract from it*, Anth. (Akin to ξυρέω, Germ. *scheeren*, our *shear*.)

Κεῖς, contr. for καὶ εἰς, Trag., cf. κἀς.

Κεῖσε, adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἐκεῖσε, *thither*, Hom., who has not the common form.—II.=ἐκεῖ, *there*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1224.

Κείω, Ep. desiderat. from κεῖμαι, *to wish to lie down* or *sleep*, Hom., freq. in part., βῆ κείων, he went *to bed*, etc.: also of lying with another, Od. 8, 315: also κέω, κέομαι.

Κείω, *to cleave*, radic. form of the usu. κεάζω, only in Od. 14, 425.

Κείω, poet. collat. form from καίω, dub.

Κεκᾰδήσομαι, Ep. fut. of κήδομαι, Il. 8, 353.

Κεκᾰδήσω, Ep. fut. of κήδω, c. transit. signf., Od. 21, 153, 170.

Κέκαδμαι, Dor. perf. of καίνυμαι, for κέκασμαι.

Κεκάδοντο, Ep. 3 pl. aor. of χάζομαι, Il. 15, 574. [ᾰ]

Κεκᾰδών, Ep. part. aor. of κήδω, or (acc. to others) of χάζομαι, Il. 11, 334.

†Κέκαλος, ου, ὁ, *Cecalus*, masc. pr. n., a Megarian, Thuc. 4, 119.

Κεκάμω, κεκάμωσι, Ep. redupl. subj. aor. 2 of κάμνω, Il. 1, 168; 7, 5. [ᾰ]

Κεκαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from κείρω.

Κέκασμαι, ἐκεκάσμην, Dor. κέκαδμαι, -ὁμην, pf. and plqpf. pass. without any pres. κάζω in use: v. sub καίνυμαι, to which it belongs.

Κεκᾰφηώς, part. perf. from *καφέω, akin to κάπτω and καπύω, *to gasp for breath*; only in phrase, κεκαφηότα θυμόν, *gasping forth* one's soul, i. e. gasping for breath, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5, 468; cf. καπύω.

Κεκεύθει, 3 sing. plqpf. act from κεύθω, Simon. 98.

†Κέκηδα, 2 perf. act. intr. from κήδω, Tyrt. 3, 28.

Κεκινδῡνευμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κινδυνεύω, *hazardously*.

Κεκλασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κλάω, *broken in pieces*.

†Κεκλέαται Ion. and κεκλήαται Ep. for κέκληνται, 3 pl. perf. pass. of καλέω, Hdt. 2, 164, Ap. Rh. 1, 1128.

Κέκλετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κέλομαι, Hom.

Κεκλήᾱτο, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of καλέω, for ἐκέκληντο, Il. 10, 195.

Κέκληγα, part. κεκληγώς, perf. 2 of κλάζω, Hom., who also uses a second part. κεκλήγοντες, as if from a pres. κεκλήγω.

Κέκλημαι, inf. κεκλῆσθαι, part. κεκλημένος, perf. pass. of καλέω, Hom.

Κεκλίᾱται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. for κέκληνται, and κεκλιμένος, part. perf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom. [ῑ]

Κέκλῐτο, Ep. 3 sing plqpf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom.

Κεκλόμενος, poet. part. aor. of κέλομαι, *calling out to* one, *to exhort* or *encourage*, in Il. c. dat.; but in H. Hom. Cer. 21, c. acc., *calling on* one, *calling* him for help; so too in Aesch. Supp. 41, Soph. O. T. 159. (The pres. forms κέκλομαι, κέκλω or κεκλέω are mere barbarisms.)

Κέκλῡθι, κέκλῡτε, imperat. aor. 2 of κλύω, poet. for κλῦθι, κλῦτε, Hom.

Κέκμηκα, perf. 1 act. of κάμνω, Il. Hence

Κεκμηκότως, adv. part. perf. act. from κάμνω, *laboriously*.

Κεκμηώς, ότος and ῶτος, Ep. part. perf. act. of κάμνω, for κεκμηκώς, Hom.

Κεκολασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κολάζω, *tamely, orderly*, Ael.

Κεκονῐμένος, part. perf. pass. κεκόνῐτο, 3 sing. plqpf. from κονίω, Il.

Κεκοπώς, part. perf. act. from κόπτω, Hom.

Κεκόρημαι, indic., κεκορημένος, part. perf. pass. Ion. of κορέννυμι, Hom.

Κεκορηώς, ότος, Ep. and Ion. part. perf. act. of κορέννυμι, whence dual κεκορηότε, Od. 18, 372.

Κεκορυθμένος, Ion. and Ep. part. perf. pass. from κορύσσω for κεκορυσμένος, Hom.

Κεκοσμημένως, adv. perf. pass. part. from κοσμέω, *moderately, decently*, Ael.

Κεκοτηώς, ότος, Ep. part. perf. act. from κοτέω, Hom.

Κεκράανται, κεκράαντο, Ep. 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of κραίνω, κρααίνω, Od. [κρᾱ]

Κέκρᾱγα, perf. 2 of κράζω. Hence

Κέκραγμα, ατος, τό, (κράζω) *a croaking*, in genl. *a crying, shouting*, Ar. Pac. 637.

Κεκραγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Eur. I. A. 1357, and Plut.

Κέκρᾰκα for κεκέρακα, perf. act. from κερᾰννυμι.

Κεκρᾰκτης, ου, ὁ, (κράζω) *a crier, bawler*, Ar. Eq. 137.

Κεκρᾰμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of κεκράννυμι, *temperately, moderately*, Plut.

Κέκραξ, ὁ,=κεκράκτης, ap. Dracon.

Κεκραξιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, (κράζω, κέκραγα, δαμάω) coined by Ar. Vesp. 596, as epith. of Cleon, prob. formed after 'Αλκιδάμας, *he who conquers all in bawling, the roaring boy*.

Κεκρατημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κρατέω, *firmly, positively*, Sext. Emp.

Κέκραχθι, Att. imperat. perf. of κράζω, Arr.

Κέκρῐγα, perf. 2 of κρίζω.

Κεκρῐμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρίνω, Hom. Hence

Κεκρῐμένως, adv. part. perf. pass., *apart, distinctly*.—II. *with discrimination, accurately*, Plut.

†Κεκροπία, ας, ἡ, *Cecrŏpia*, the citadel of Athens founded by Cecrops, Eur. Supp. 658, etc. cf. Strab. p. 397; in genl. in poets=Athens. Κεκροπίηθεν, *from Athens*, Callim. H. Dian. 225, Ap. Rh. 1, 95.

†Κεκροπίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the descendants of Cecrops*, i. e. *the Athenians*, Hdt. 8, 44; the sing. occurs Ar. Eq. 1055, and freq. in Anth.

†Κεκρόπιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cecrops, Cecropian*; in genl. *Athenian*, esp. ἡ Κεκροπία χθών, *the land of Cecrops*, Attica, Eur. Hipp. 34; οἱ Κεκ.=*the Athenians*, Anth.

†Κεκροπίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., *ala*, Anth.

Κεκρωτημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κροτέω, *hammered together*.—II. metaph. *elaborately*, of style, Dion. H.

†Κέκροψ, οπος, ὁ, *Cecrops*, an Aegyptian leader who settled in Attica and founded the Acropolis, Apollod. 3, 14, 1.—2. son of Erechtheus, grandson of Pandion, king of Attica, Id. 3, 15, 5, etc.

Κεκρυμμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρύπτω, Od.: hence κεκρυμμένως, adv., *secretly*.

†Κεκρυφάλεια, ας, ἡ, *Cecryphalēa*, a small island in the Saronic gulf, Thuc. 1, 105.

Κεκρῡφᾰλοπλόκος, ον, (κεκρύφαλος, πλέκω) *weaving, netting* κεκρύφαλοι, v. sq., Critias 59.

Κεκρυφάλος, ου, ὁ, (κρύπτω) *a woman's head-dress* made of net, to confine the hair, esp. when within doors, Lat. *reticulum*, Il. 22, 469, Ar. Thesm. 138, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: such are still worn in Italy and Spain: quite distinct from ἄμπυξ and ἀναδέσμη.—II. *the second stomach* of ruminating animals, from its netlike structure, called also in French *le bonnet*, Arist. H. A.—III. *the pouch* or *belly of a hunting-net*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7.—IV. *part of the headstall of a bridle*, Xen. Eq. 6, 8. [ῡ in Anth, but ῠ in Ar. l. c., Antiph. Citharist. 1.]

Κεκρύφαται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. from κρύπτω, Hes.

†Κέκρυφες, ων, οἱ, *the Cecryphes*, a people named in Orph. Arg. 1060.

Κεκτῆσθαι, inf. perf. of κτάομαι, Hes.

Κεκύθωσι, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 from κεύθω, Od. 6, 303. [ῠ]

Κελᾰδεινός, ή, όν, (κέλαδος) *sounding, noisy*, Ζέφυρος, Il. 23, 208: elsewhere in Homer always epith. of Diana, from the noise of the chase: also Κελαδεινή alone as n. pr., Il. 21, 511: Pind. has Dor. form κελαδεννός, of *a loud, clear voice*, P. 9, 158, cf. 3, 200: also, κ. ὕβρις, *noisy* insult, Id. I. 4, 14.

Κελᾰδεννός, ά, όν, cf. foreg.

Κελᾰδέω, ὦ f. -ήσω, also -ήσομαι, Pind. O. 10, 96. (κέλαδος) *to sound as*

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rushing water, of the *din* of a crowd, Il. 8, 542; 23, 869.—2. *to utter a cry* or *sound*, Aesch. Cho. 610: c. acc. cognato, κ. φθόγγον, βοάν, παιᾶνα, Eur. El. 716, Ion 93, H. F. 694.—II. trans. *to sing of, celebrate loudly*, τινά, Pind. O. 2, 3, P. 2, 115, etc.: *to call to, invoke*, Eur. I. T. 1093. Only poet.; v. also κελάδω. Hence

Κελάδημα, ατος, τό, *a loud noise, din, sound*, Zεφύρου, Eur. Phoen. 213, ποταμῶν, Ar. Nub. 283.

Κελᾰδητής, οῦ, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ιδος, *loud sounding*, esp. *vocal*, γλῶσσα, Pind. N. 4, 140.

Κελᾰδόδρομος, ον, (κέλαδος, δραμεῖν) *rushing along with a shout, amid the noise of the chase*, epith of Diana, Orph., cf. κελαδεινός.

Κέλαδος, ου, ὁ, *a noise*, esp. *as of rushing waters*; in genl. *a din, the noise of battle*, etc., Il. 9, 547: *the sound of music*, Eur. I. T. 1129, Cycl. 487. Only poet. (Cf. κέλομαι and κελαρύζω, also καλέω and κέλλω.)

†Κέλαδος, ου, ὁ, *Celadus*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 38, 9: in Theocr. Κελάδων, 17, 92; cf. Call. H. Dian. 107.

Κελάδω, orig. form of κελαδέω, (κέλαδος) *to sound loud*, esp. of water, Il. 18, 576; 21, 16: of Zephyr, Od. 2, 421. Hom. uses only part. pres. κελάδων, οντος, and so later Ep. [ᾰ]

†Κελάδων, οντος, ὁ, *the Celadon* (*the roaring*), a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis, Il. 7, 134.—2. v. sub Κέλαδος.

†Κελαιναί, ὧν, αἱ, *Celaenae*, a city of Phrygia on the Maeander, near mod. *Deenair*, Hdt. 7, 26; Xen. An. 1, 2, 7; on the hill Κελαιναί, Strab., who also mentions another place of this name in Troas, p. 603.

Κελαινεγχής, ές, (κελαινός, ἔγχος) *with black*, i. e. *dark, bloody spear*, Pind. N. 10, 158.

†Κελαινεύς, έως, ὁ, *Celaeneus*, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod.

Κελαινεφής, ές, (κελαινός, νέφος) *black with clouds*, in Hom. usu. as epith. of Jupiter, *shrouded in dark clouds, cloud-wrapt*, cf. νεφεληγερετῆς; in Od. 13, 147, he is addressed simply by the name κελαινεφές: then in genl. *dark-coloured, black*, αἷμα, Il. 4, 140, Od. 11, 36: πεδίον κ., *black, rich* soil, Pind. P. 4, 93: cf. ἰοδνεφής. (No doubt syncop. for κελαινονεφής, though other derivs. have been suggested, v. Eust. Il. 122, 12.)

†Κελαινή, ῆς, ἡ, *Celaene*, daughter of Proetus, Ael.

Κελαινιάω, ῶ. (κελαινός) *to be black*, Opp., in Ep. part κελαινιόων.

Κελαινοβρωτος, ον, (κελαινός, βιβρώσκω) *black and gnawed*, of Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1025.

Κελαινόῤῥινος, ον, (κελαινός, ῥινός) *with a black skin* or *hide*, Opp.: in Soph. Fr. 27, we have the metaphast. plur. κελαινόῤῥινες.

Κελαινός, ή, όν, poet. for μέλας (μέλαινα), *black, dark*, oft. in Hom., esp. as epith. of αἷμα, also of νύξ, κῦμα, λαῖλαψ, χθών, etc.: later esp. of things on which the sun does not shine, esp. of the nether world, *dark, murky*, Aesch. Pr. 434, so too of the Ἐρῑνυες, Id. Ag. 463. (κμέλας is assumed as the common radic. form of κελαινός and μέλας, v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.) Hence

†Κελαινός, οῦ, ὁ, *Celaenus*, son of Neptune and Celaeno, Strab.—2. son of Phlyus, Paus. 4, 1, 5.

Κελαινότης, ητος, ἡ, *blackness*.

Κελαινοφᾶής, ές, (κελαινός, φάος) *dark-shining*, ὄρφνα κ., *murky* twilight, Ar. Ran. 1331.

Κελαινόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κελαινός, φρήν) *black-hearted*, Aesch. Eum. 459.

Κελαινοχρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κελαινός, χρώς) *black-coloured*, Anth.

†Κελαινώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Celaeno*, daughter of Danaus, Strab.—2. daughter of Atlas, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.—3. daughter of Hyamus, Paus. 10, 6, 3.

Κελαινώπις, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ώπᾶς, ὁ, fem. -ῶπις, ιδος, Pind. P. 1, 13, (κελαινός, ὤψ) *of black, dark aspect, gloomy, terrible*, θυμός, Soph. Aj. 954.

Κελαινώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ=foreg., Pind. P. 4, 377, poet.

Κελάρυζα, ης, ἡ, κ. κορώνη, *the croaking* crow, Ap. Rh., cf. λακέρυζα. [ᾰ]: from

Κελᾰρύζω, Dor. -σδω=κελαδέω, *to sound* like *running* water, *to babble, murmur*, Il. 21, 261, of blood rushing from a wound, Il. 11, 813, cf. Od. 5, 323. (Akin to κέλαδος, κελαδέω.) Hence

Κελάρυξις, εως, ἡ, κελάρυσμα, ατος, τό, Opp., and κελαρυσμός, ὁ, Clem. Al., *a rushing sound*, as of water: in genl. *noise, din*. [ᾰ]

†Κελεαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Celeae*, a town of Phliasia, Paus. 2, 12, 4.

†Κελέας, ου, ὁ, Ion. Κελέης, *Celeas*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 46.

Κελέβειον, ου, τό, Ion. κελεβήϊον, dim. from sq., Antim. Fr. 13.

Κελέβη, ης, ἡ, *a drinking vessel*, Anacr. 40, etc.: in genl. *a vase* or *pail*. (Usu. deriv. from χέειν λοιβήν: but prob. from same root as κύπελλον.)

Κελεβήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for κελέβειον, q. v.

†Κελένδερις, εως, ἡ, *Celenderis*, a seaport town of Cilicia, Strab.—2. harbour of Troezene, Paus.

Κελέοντες, ων, οἱ, (κᾶλον, κῆλον) *the beams in the upright loom* of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, also ἱστόποδες, Theocr. 18, 34.

Κελεός, οῦ, ἡ, *a bird*, perh. *the woodpecker*, Arist. H. A.

†Κελεός, οῦ, ὁ, *Celeus*, an early hero of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus, H. Hom. Cer. 146, Ar. Ach. 55.

Κελεύθειος, α, ον, (κέλευθος) *belonging to a road*, like ἐνόδιος, cf. Paus. 3, 12, 4.

Κελευθείω, *to travel*. Hence

Κελευθήτης, ου, ὁ, *a traveller*, Leon. Tar. 60.

Κελευθιάω, ῶ, v. κελευτιάω.

Κελευθοποιός, όν, (κέλευθος, ποιέω) *making, clearing a road*, like ὁδοποιός, Aesch. Eum. 13.

Κελευθοπόρος, ον, ὁ, *a traveller*, like ὁδοιπόρος, Anth.

Κέλευθος, ου, ἡ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ κέλευθα, *a road, way, path, track*, either by land or water, Hom., freq. in phrases ὑγρὰ and ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα of the sea; also, ἀνέμων κέλευθα, Od. 5, 383; 10, 20: κέλευθοι νυκτός τε καὶ ἡματος, *the ways* of night and day, i. e. night and day, Od. 10, 86.—II. *a going* or *travelling, journey, voyage*, by land or water, Hom.; esp. *a coming on, arrival, advancing*, Il. 11, 504.—III. *a way of going, walk, gait* Eur. Rhes. 212, cf. Id. Tro. 888.—IV. metaph. *a way* or *walk* of life, θεῶν κέλευθοι, Il. 3, 406, cf. Aesch. Cho. 350: also *a way* of doing. . . , Pind. I. 4, 1 (3, 19), cf. οἶμος. Only poet. (Acc. to some from κέλλω, κελεύω: but more naturally from *ἔλευθω, as Buttm. Hence

Κελεύθω, *to travel*, dub., v. κλεύθω.

Κέλευμα, ατος, τό.=κέλευσμα, q. v., Sophron ap. Ath. 87 A.

Κέλευσις, εως, ἡ, *ordering, commanding*.

Κέλευσμα or κ. . . (κελεύω) *an order*, esp. *the word of com* . . . 4, 141; 7, 16: also . . . κελευστής, which . . . the rowers, Blomf. . . hence ἀφ' ἑνὸς κε . . . once, Thuc. 2, 92, . . . 87 A; ἀπὸ or ἐκ . . . word of command, . . . Eubul. Damal. 1. . . λευμα and κέλευσμ . . .

Κελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, . . . Eur. I. A. 1130, et . . .

Κελευσμοσύνη, . . . ευσμός, κέλευσμα, . . .

†Κελευστάνωρ, ορ . . . a son of Hercules, . . .

Κελευστής, οῦ, . . . mander, esp. on bo . . . who by his voice or . . . time to the rowers, A . . . 2, 84, cf. Blomf. A . . .

Κέλευστιάω, ῶ, dv . . .

Κελευστικός, ή, . . . κελευστής, commar . . . -κή, sub. τέχνη, Pl . . .

Κελευστός, ή, όν . . . commanded, Luc. . . .

Κελεύστωρ, ορος . . .

Κελευτιάω, ῶ, fr . . . λεύω, as πνευστιά . . . continually urging o . . . Αἴαντε κελευτιόω . . . Γαιήοχος, Il. 12, 2 . . . others κελευστιόω . . . ων, going.

†Κελεύτωρ, ορος, . . . Agrius, Apollod. 1, . . .

Κελεύω, f. -σω: . . . λευσμαι or -λευμ . . . 323. (κέλλω). Stri . . . on, Lat. *incitare, mo* . . . 23, 642: hence *to w* . . . *mand, order*, very . . . downwds.: usu. of . . . ity, but also freq. o . . . tions: more rare o . . . *intreat, beseech*, Od. . . . 599, Hdt. 1, 116; s . . . 71: esp. *to call and* . . . rowers, Ath., cf. . . . struct.—I. usu. c. . . . inf., *to order* one t . . . πληθὺν ἰέναι, Il. . . . etc. (which was af . . . acc. c. inf., *to order* . . . ομαι, Lat. *jubeo*.)— . . . rei, κ. τινά τι, i. e. . . . a thing, Il. 4, 286; . . . pers. only, *to urge* . . . Od. 9, 278; 11, 5 . . . ἐπί . . (as we say) . . . or to . . , Xen. He . . . —II. c. dat. pers. fo . . . *order* one to do, Il. . . . —2. c. dat. pers. o . . . *mand* him, Il. 2, 15 . . . esp. in Homeric ph . . . εις: so, πολλὰ κε . . . —IV. c. inf. only, . . . ποιεῖν, to forbid to d . . . τινά or τινί.—V. in . . . παρά τινος, *to requ* . . .

Κελέων, ὁ, obsol. . . .

Κέλης, ητος, ὁ, . . . *race-horse*, Pind., bu . . . 5, 371. (From the . . . Lat. *celer, celeres*; . . . the Lat. *celsus* for . . . Koen. Greg. p. 30 . . . *sailing yacht* with o . . . *light vessel*, Lat. *e* . . . 94.—III. *pudenda* . . .

Κελήσομαι, fut. . . .

Κελητιάζω, f. -ά . . .

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Κελητίζω, f. -ίσω, (κέλης) *to ride a race-horse*; in genl. *to ride*, ἵπποισι κελητίζειν, Il. 15, 679: esp. of a race where one man rode two or more horses, leaping from one to the other. —II. *sensu obsceno*, Ar. Vesp. 501, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 260.

Κελήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κέλης, Thuc. 4, 120.

†Κελία, ας, ἡ, *Celia*, a place in Apulia, Strab.

†Κελκαία, ας, ἡ, an appell. of Diana at Athens, Arr. An. 7, 19, 3.

†Κέλλιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mons Caelius*, in Rome, Strab.

ΚΕΛΛΩ, f. κέλσω: aor. ἔκελσα, transit. *to urge, drive on*, the Lat. *cello* (*percello*), and *pello*: Hom. has it only in Od., always in aor., and in phrase νῆα κέλσαι, *to run* a ship to land, *put* her *in*, Lat. *appellere*, sometimes with ἐν ψαμάθοισι added, Od. 9, 546; 12, 5; sometimes absol., Od. 10, 511; 11, 20: also in Att.: so too, κ. πλάταν, Aesch. Ag. 696.—II. intrans. *to move, go*, esp. of ships, *to land, put to shore* or *into harbour*, so, κελσάσῃσι νηυσί, Od. 9, 149: κ. ἐπί, πρὸς γῆν, Aesch. Eum. 10, Soph. Tr. 804; also, κ. γαῖαν, Aesch. Supp. 16. (To this root belong also ὀκέλλω, κέλης, κελεύω, κέλομαι, perh. καλέω, v. κέλομαι II.)

†Κέλμις, ὁ, *Celmis*, one of the Dactyli Idaei, Strab.

Κέλομαι, f. κελήσομαι, aor. ἐκελόμην and ἐκεκλόμην, in Hom. esp. 3 sing. κέκλετο, part. κεκλόμενος, (κέλλω). Poet. for κελεύω, *to set in motion, urge on, exhort, command*, oft. in Hom.: curiously, λαίνετο κηρός, ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη ἰς, the wax melted, since mighty force *constrained* it, Od. 12, 175. Construct. like κελεύω, c. dat. vel acc. pers., with an inf. expressed or omitted, etc.; Hom. usu. adds the dat. to the aor. in signf. *to call, call to* or *on*.—II. κέλομαι sometimes adds to the signf. of κελεύω that of καλέω: hence—1. *to call, call to*, Ἥφαιστον, Il. 18, 391, cf. ἐπικέλομαι.—2. *to call by name*, hence *to name*, Pind. I. 6, 78.

Κέλσαι, inf. aor. from κέλλω, Od. 10, 511.

†Κέλσος, ου, ὁ, *Celsus*, a friend of Lucian, to whom he dedicated his life of Alexander the magician, Luc. Alex. 1, etc.

†Κέλται, ῶν, οἱ, later for Κέλτοι, Strab.

†Κελτίβηρες, ων, οἱ, (Κελτοί, Ἴβηρες) *the Celtiberi*, a Spanish tribe, Strab.; ἡ Κελτιβηρία, *the country of the Celtib.*, Polyb.

†Κελτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Celts, Celtic*; ἡ Κελτική, *the country of the Celtae, Celtica*, Arist. H. A. 8, 28; in Strab. also=*Gallia*, ἡ ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἄλπεων, *transalpina*; ἡ ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων, *cisalpina*, Id.

†Κελτίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., χιών, Anth.

Κελτιστί, adv. *in Celtic, in the language* or *after the manner of the Celts*, Luc. Alex. 51. From

Κελτοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Celtae, Celts*, Hdt. 2, 33: later also Κέλται; v. Strab. p. 33, 176.

†Κελτολίγυες, ων, οἱ, (Κελτοί, Λίγυες) *the Celto-ligurians*, Strab.

†Κελτοσκύθαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Celto-Scythae*, a genl. appell. of the northern tribes of Asia, Strab. p. 507.

†Κέλτρος, ου, ὁ, appell. of the river Ister, Lyc. 189.

Κελύφανον, ου, τό, (γλύφω)=κελύφη, Lyc., and Luc. [ῠ]

Κελῠφᾰνώδης, ες, (κελύφανον, εἶδος) *like a shell* or *husk*, Theophr.

Κελύφη, ης, ἡ, (γλύφω) dub. l. for κέλυφος in Theophr. [ῠ]

Κελῠφῖνος, ίνη, ινον, *of shells, pods*, or *husks*. [ῠ]

Κελύφιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Arist. H. A. [ῠ]

Κέλῠφος, εος, τό, *a husk, rind, pod, shell*, Arist. Gen. An.: metaph. of old dicasts, ἀντωμοσιῶν κελύφη, mere affidavit *husks*, Ar. Vesp. 545: also of testaceous animals.—II. *an old skiff boat*, Anth. P. 9, 242. (Cf. καλύπτω, κρύπτω.) Hence

Κελῠφώδης, ες,=κελυφανώδης.

†Κέλωνες, ων, οἱ, *Celōnes*, a people of Asia, Diod. S.

Κέλωρ, ωρος, ὁ, *son*, a rare poet. word in Eur. Andr. 1033, and Lyc. 495, etc.

Κεμᾰδοσσόος, ον, (κεμάς, σεύω) *chasing the deer*, Nonn.: from

Κεμάς, άδος, ἡ, an unknown kind of *deer*, Il. 10, 361.

Κέμμα, ατος, τό, (κεῖμαι) *the lair* of a beast, dub. in Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 917 D.

Κεμμάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. for κεμάς, Q. Sm.

†Κέμμενον, ου, τό, ὄρος, the range of *Mt. Cebenna* in Gaul, now *Cevennes*, Strab.

Κέμφος, or κέμπφος, ου, ὁ,=κέπφος.

Κέν, before a vowel for κε, q. v. Hom.

Κεναγγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. κενεαγγέω, q. v.: from

Κεναγγής, ές, (κενός, ἄγγος) *emptying vessels*, hence *breeding famine, hungry*. ἄπλοια, Aesch. Ag. 188. Hence

Κεναγγία, ας, ἡ, *emptiness of vessels*; esp. *hunger*, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 10; κ. ἄγειν, to fast, Ar. (!) ap. Meinek. ibid.: also Ion. κενεαγγείη, q. v.

Κενᾰγορία, ας, ἡ, (κενός, ἀγορεύω) *empty talk, prating*, poet. κενεαγ., ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B.

Κενανδρία, ας, ἡ, *lack of men, dispeopled state*, Aesch. Pers. 730: from

Κένανδρος, ον, (κενός, ἀνήρ) *empty of men, dispeopled*, Aesch. Pers. 119, Soph. O. C. 917.

Κεναυχής, ές, v. the poet. κενεαυχής.

Κένδῦλα, ων, τά, also κένδῡλα, ἡ, and κενδύλη, ἡ, dub. l. for σχένδυλα.

Κενεαγγέω, ῶ, (κενεός, ἄγγος) *to have empty vessels*; esp. in Hipp., *to have the vessels of the body empty, to be fasting, to hunger, be exhausted*. Hence

Κανεαγγείη, or rather -ίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κεναγγία, *hunger, exhaustion*, Hipp.

Κενεαγγητέον, verb. adj. from κενεαγγέω, *one must leave the vessels empty*, Aretae.

Κενεαγγικός, ή, όν, *having the vessels empty*, esp. Medic., *with those of the body empty, exhausted*, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

Κενεᾱγορία, ας, ἡ, v. κεναγορία.

Κενεαυχής, ές, (κενός, αὐχή) *vain boasting, braggart*, Il. 8, 230.

Κενέβρειος, ον,=νεκρίμαῖος, *dead*, esp. of dead cattle: esp. in plur., τὰ κενέβρεια.—1. *carrion, dog's-meat*, Ar. Av. 538.—2. *the dog's-meat market*, Erotian.

Κενεγκράνιος, ον, (κενός, ἐν, κρανίον) *brainless*. [ᾰ]

Κενεμβᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, ἐμβάτης) *to step into a hole, stumble*, Plut., and Luc.: in Medic. of the probe, *to reach a cavity*. Hence

Κενεμβάτησις, εως, ἡ, in Medic., *the reaching a cavity* with the probe. [ᾰ]

Κενεός, ή, όν, Ion. for κενός, q. v., *empty*, Hom., and sometimes in Att. Hence

Κενεότης, ητος, ἡ,=κενότης, Hipp.

Κενεόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κενεός, φρήν) *empty-minded*, Theogn. 233.

Κενεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κενός) *the hollow between the ribs and the hip, the flank*, elsewh. λαγόνες οἱ λαπάρα, Hom.—II. *any hollow space*, e. g. of a cave, Nonn.: in genl. *space*, Anth.

Κενήριον, ου, τό, *an empty monument, cenotaph*, Euphor. 81.

Κενοβουλία, ας, ἡ, (κενός, βουλή) *vain counsel*.

Κενογάμιον, ου, τό, (κενός, γάμος) *an empty, unreal marriage*, coined after κενοτάφιον by Ach. Tat. [ᾰ]

Κενοδοντίς, ίδος, fem. of κενόδους, Anth.

Κενοδοξέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be vain, puffed up*: and

Κενοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *vanity, conceit*, Polyb.: from

Κενόδοξος, ον, (κενός, δόξα) *vain, conceited*, Polyb. Adv. -ως.

Κενόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, *toothless*.

Κενοδρομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, δρόμος) *to run alone, be without attendants*.

Κενοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, κόπτω) *to labour in vain, waste one's pains*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1037 A.

Κενόκρᾱνος, ον, (κενός, κρᾶνον) *empty-headed*, Orac. Sibyll.

Κενολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to talk emptily*, Eupol. Incert. 98: and

Κενολογία, ας, ἡ, *empty, idle talk*, Plut.: from

Κενολόγος, ον, (κενός, λέγω) *talking emptily, prating*.

†Κενομᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cenomāni*, a people of Gallia Transpadana, Polyb. 2, 24, 7, who also writes Γονομ.

Κενοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *empty, unreal sensation*, Sext. Emp. [ᾰ]: from

Κενοπᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, πάθος) *to have empty unreal sensations*, to which no object corresponds, Sext. Emp. Hence

Κενοπάθημα, ατος, τό, *an empty unreal sensation*, Sext. Emp. [ᾰ]

Κενορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ῥῆμα)=κενολογία.

ΚΕΝΟΣ, ή, όν: poet. κενεός, εά, εόν, (as always in Hom except Od. 22, 249, where he has κενός, and Il. 3, 376; 4, 181, where κεινός): Ion. κεινός, ή, όν, Hdt., and also in Pind.:—*empty*, opp. to πλέως, πλήρης, Hom.—2. *empty*, hence, *empty-handed*, Il. 2, 298, Od. 15, 214: κενεὰς χεῖρας ἔχοντες, Od. 10, 42: τὸ κενόν, *the void of space*, Lat. *vacuum, inane*, Democr. ap. Plut. —II. in genl. *empty, fruitless, vain*, like μάταιος, εὔγματα, Od. 22, 249, γνώμη, ἐλπίς, etc., Pind., and Att.: κενεά, *in vain*, Pind. O. 10, 112; so, εἰς κενόν, Diod.; ἡ διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάστασις, *empty* flourishing of arms, Thuc. 4, 126.—III. *exhausted*, ὑπ' ἀσθματος, Aesch. Pers. 484.—IV. c. gen., *void, destitute, bereft*, φρενῶν, Soph. Ant. 754, δακρύων, Eur. Hec. 230: hence absol., *bereaved* of her young, λέαινα, Soph. Aj. 986.—Adv. κενῶς, Plut.—Compar. and superl., acc. to Gramm., κενότερος, κενότατος, yet the regul. κενώτερος, κενώτατος also occur, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65, Anm. 4, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 111 D. etc., cf. στενός.

Κενοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *vain, pretended wisdom*: from

Κενόσοφος, ον, *frivolously wise*, cf. ματαιόσοφος.

Κενοσπουδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to pursue frivolities*, M. Anton.: and

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Κενοσπουδία, ας, ἡ, *pursuit of frivolities*, Dion. H.: from

Κενόσπουδος, ον, (κενός, σπουδή) *zealous after frivolities*; τὰ κ., matters of mere curiosity, Cic. Att. 9, 1. Adv. -δως, Plut.

Κενοτᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, τάφος) *to raise an empty tomb*, i. e. *monument to any one's memory in a place where he was not buried*, τινά, Eur. Hel. 1060, cf. 1057: metaph., τὸν βίον, Plut. Hence

Κενοτάφιον, ον, τό, *an empty tomb, cenotaph*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 9. [ᾰ]

Κενότης, ητος, ἡ, (κενός) *emptiness, vanity*, Plat. Rep. 585 B.

Κενοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *emptiness of mind*, Timon. Phli. 3, 2: from

Κενόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κενός, φρήν) *empty-minded: vain, ineffectual*, βουλεύματα, Aesch. Pr. 762.

Κενοφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to speak idly*: and

Κενοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *vain talk, babbling*, N. T.: from

Κενόφωνος, ον, (κενός, φωνή) *empty sounding, prating*.

Κενόω, ῶ, (κενός) *to empty out, drain*, πόλιν ἀνδρῶν κ., Aesch. Supp. 660: *to make* a place *empty by leaving it, desert* it, βωμόν, Eur. Andr. 1138. Pass., *to be emptied of*..., c. gen., Hdt. 4, 123: *to be left empty, deserted*, Thuc. 2, 51, cf. Soph. O. T. 29.—2. *to become vain, of none effect*, N. T.

Κένσαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. of κεντέω, as if from *κέντω, Il. 23, 337.—II. also imperat. aor. 1 mid. of κεντέω.

Κέντᾱσε, Dor. 3 sing. aor. 1 from κεντέω for ἐκέντησε.

Κενταύρειον, ου, τό, =κενταύριον, Diosc.

Κενταύρειος, εία, ειον, *Centaurian, of, belonging to, befitting Centaurs*, γένος, Eur. I. A. 706.

Κενταυρίδης, ου, ὁ, *of*, or *descended from Centaurs*: hence ἵππος Κ., a *Thessalian* horse, Luc. adv. Indoct. 5.

Κενταυρικός, ή, όν, *like Centaurs*, hence *savage, gross, rude*, and so adv. -κῶς, Ar. Ran. 38.

Κενταύριον, or κενταύρειον, ου, τό, also ἡ κενταυρίς, Theophr., and ἡ κενταυρίη, Hipp., *the plant Centaury*.

Κενταυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of Κένταυρος, Philostr.; also fem. adj. Nonn. —2. v. foreg.

Κενταυρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from Κένταυρος, *a little Centaur*.

Κενταυροκτόνος, ον, (Κένταυρος, κτείνω) *slaying Centaurs*, Lyc.

Κενταυρομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (Κένταυρος, μάχη) *a battle of Centaurs*, Plut.

Κενταυροπληθής, ές, (Κένταυρος, πλῆθος) *full of Centaurs*, Eur. H. F. 1273.

Κένταυρος, ου, ὁ, *a Centaur*: they were a savage race, dwelling between Pelion and Ossa in Thessaly, extirpated in a war with their neighbours the Lapithae, Il 11, 832, Od. 21, 295, sq., Hes. Sc. 184, cf. Φήρ.—II. later, from Pind. P. 2, 82, sq., they were believed to be monsters of double shape, *half-man and half-horse*: hence also ἱπποκένταυρος, cf. Voss Myth. Br. 2, p. 265, sq.: usu. said to have been sons of Ixion and Nephele (the Cloud.)—III. also=παιδεραστής, from the brutal sensuality ascribed to the Centaurs; hence too—2. *the pudenda*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 14. (Prob. from κεντέω, ταῦρος, either from bull-fights, ταυροκαθάψια, or from their being mounted herdsmen.)

Κεντάω, ῶ, dub. for sq.

Κεντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ep. inf. aor. 1 κένσαι as if from *κέντω, Il. 23, 337, *to prick, goad, sting*, esp. in order to drive on, hence *to spur on, spur*, Il. l. c., v. κέντρον.—2. in genl. *to prick, wound*, Pind. P. 1, 55, etc.: *to stab, pierce*, Soph., and Eur.—3. *to torture, torment*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 29, Hell. 3, 3, 11. (Root κεντ-, as in κέντ-ρον, κέντ-ος, cf. *κέντ-ω.) Hence

Κέντημα, ατος, τό, *a sting, goad*: hence *the point* of a weapon, Polyb.—II. *the sting, wound* inflicted thereby, Aesch. Fr. 155.

†Κεντήνιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Centenius*, Polyb.

Κέντησις, εως, ἡ, *a pricking, goading*, etc.

Κεντητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who goads* or *spurs*. Hence

Κεντητήριος, ον, *of, belonging to, fitted for piercing, goading*, etc.: τὸ κ., like κέντρον, *a goad, piercer, awl*.

Κεντητικός, ή, όν, *prickly*, Theophr.

Κεντητός, ή, όν, (κεντέω) *pricked*.—II. *embroidered*, Epict.

Κέντο, Dor. for κέλετο, cf. γέντο, ἤνθον, Alcm. 117.

†Κεντόριπα, ων, τά, in Ptol. Κεντούριπαι, αἱ, *Centuripae*, a city of Sicily near Aetna, Thuc. 6, 94: hence

†Κεντόριπες, ων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Centuripae*, Thuc. 7, 22; in Diod. S. Κεντοριπῖνοι, οἱ, 19, 103.

Κεντόω, ῶ, rare collat. form from κεντέω, Hdt. 3, 16.

Κεντρήεις, εσσα, εν, (κέντρον) *pointed, sharp, prickly*, Nic.

Κεντρηνεκής, ές, (κέντρον, ἠνεκής) *spurred* or *goaded on*, ἵπποι, Il. 5, 752; 8, 396.

Κεντρίζω, f. -ίσω, =κεντέω, *to prick, goad, spur*, Xen. Eq. 11, 6: metaph. of desire, Id. Symp. 8, 24.

Κεντρίνης, ου, ὁ, (κεντέω) *a prickly kind of shark*, Arist. ap. Ath.—II. a kind of *beetle* or *wasp*, Theophr. [ῐ]

Κέντριον, ου τό, dim. from κέντρον: in genl. *a prick, goad, sting*.

Κεντριόω, ῶ, (κέντριον) *to prick, spur*.

Κεντρίς, ίδος, ἡ, =κέντρον.—II. = δενδρίς, Ael.

Κεντρίσκος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *fish*, dub. in Theophr., perh. for κεστρῖνος, κεστρινίσκος.

Κεντρίτης, ου, ὁ, =κεντρίνης, Ael.

†Κεντρίτης, ου, ὁ, *the Centrites*, a river forming the boundary between Armenia and the Carduchi, now the *Buhtan-chai*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 1. [ῐ]

Κεντροβᾰρής, ές, (κέντρον II, βάρος) *gravitating towards the centre*: hence τὰ κεντροβαρικά, a treatise of Archimedes *on finding the centre of gravity* in bodies.

Κεντροδήλητος, ον, (κέντρον, δηλέω) *goaded*: but—2. act. *goading, stinging*, ὀδύναι, Aesch. Supp. 563.

Κεντρομᾰνής, ές, (κέντρον, μαίνομαι) *madly spurring*, Jac. A. P. p. 789.

Κεντρομυρσίνη, ης, ἡ, *the prickly myrtle*, Theophr.

Κέντρον, ου, τό, (κεντέω) *a point, prickle, spike, sting, any thing piercing*: hence esp.—1. *a horse* or *ox-goad*, Lat. *stimulus*, Il. 23, 387, 430: later *a spur*: but usu. post-Hom., *a goad for driving oxen*, in Hom. βουπλήξ: proverb., πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, v. sub λακτίζω.—2. *an instrument of torture*, Hdt. 3, 130.—3. *a nail, rivet*, for joining iron.—4. *a thorn*.—5. = πόσθη, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A.—6. metaph. *a spur, incentive*, Soph. Phil. 1039: also of pointed language, that tells upon the hearer, as of Pericles, κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἀκροωμένοις, Eupol. Dem. 6.—II. *the poi* circle is described, 436 D.—III. *a kern* wood or stone. The

Κεντροπᾰγής, ές, μι) *deeply pricking o*

Κεντροτῠπής, ές, *struck by a goad* or *s*

Κεντροτύπος, ον, act. *hitting, striking* but—II. proparox. στιγίας. [ῠ]

Κεντροφόρος, ον, *with a goad* or *sting*,

Κεντρόω, ῶ, (κέντ *ed, arm with sharp* *have a spur* or *sting*, —II. *to put* or *find*

Κεντρώδης, ες, *pointed, prickly*.

Κέντρων, ωνος, *marks of the* κέντρο *galled jade*, or *a rog* *to the torture*, so in μαστιγίας, βάραθρο *lection of scraps stite work*, Diod.: esp. *verses made up of sc thors*, Lat. *cento*: he νες and ὁμερόκεντ up of fragments fr have them from Vi *conia* and *Ausonius*.

†Κέντρωνες, ων, Gallic Alpine tribe,

Κέντρωσις, εως, *goading, spurring on sition*.

Κεντρωτός, ή, όν *ed, pierced*, Plut.—I *sting*, Arist. H. A.

Κεντρίων, ωνος *turio*, N. T.

*Κέντω, obsol. whence the Ep. in τῆσαι is usu. deriv

Κέντωρ, ορος, ὁ, *driver*, ἵππων, Il. 4,

Κένωμα, ατος, τ *ty space, interval*, P —III. medic. *an eve*

†Κενῶς, adv. v. s

Κένωσις, εως, ἡ, *ing, evacuation*, Plat

Κενωτικός, ή, ό *emptying*, τινός, A *evacuating*.

Κέομαι, Ep. and from κεῖμαι, whenc κέεται, Hom. 3. p inf. κέεσθαι. The in use.

Κεφαττελεβώδ chestr. ap. Ath. 163 from κέφος and ἀτ ὄδης.

Κεφόομαι, as *cajoled* or *deceived*, LXX, Cic. Att. 13,

Κέφος, ου, ὁ, *the petrel kind*: hen *feather-brained simp dy*, Ar. Plut. 912, et Ar. akin to κοῦφος

Κεφώδης, ες, *a κέφος*: hence

Κεραβᾶτης, ου, ὁ

Κερᾱελκής, ές, *ing with the horns*, yoke, Call. Dian.

Κεραία, ας, ἡ, —II. *any thing like projecting like one*: cf. Lat. *cornua* Eum. 556, etc.: *jecting beam*, e. g. Thuc. 2, 76.—2. *crab*, etc., Arist.

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of the moon, Arat.—4. *a horn* or *promontory of land*, Anth.—5. *a branch, branching stake of wood*, Polyb.—6. *any little projection* or *mark at the top* of a thing, Plut.: esp. *an accentual mark* or *sign in* writing, *apex*, '*a tittle*,' N. T.: hence διὰ πάσης κεραίας διῆκον, of a character showing itself in every letter, Dion. H.: also *an abbreviation in short-hand writing*, Plut.—7. *the leg, point of a pair of compasses*, Sext. Emp.—III. *any thing made of horn*, e. g. *a bow*, Anth.

Κερᾰΐζω, f. -ίσω, *to destroy utterly, lay waste, ravage*, πόλιν, σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων, etc., Hom., and Hdt.—II. of persons, *to kill, slaughter*, Τρῶας, Il. 2, 861, cf. 21, 129, Hdt. 7, 125: *to sink* ships, Hdt. 8, 86, 91: κ. τινὰ ἐκ τόπου, *to make away with, carry off*, Id. 1, 159. (Acc. to some from κέρας, others from κείρω.)

Κεραίνω, v. l. for κεραίω, Il. 9, 203.

Κεραιοῦχος, ον, (κεραία, ἔχω) *holding the sail-yard*.

Κεραίρω, v. l. for κεραίω, Il. 9, 203.

Κερᾶϊς, ΐδος, ἡ, (κέρας) *a worm that eats horn*, once read in Od. 21, 395.

Κερᾶΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, (κέρας) *a sheep when its horns are grown*, Lyc.

Κερᾱϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κερᾶΐζω) *destruction, devastation*, Dion. H.

Κερᾱϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κερᾶΐζω) *a ravager, robber*, H. Hom. Merc. 336.

Κερᾶτις, ΐδος, ἡ, *a herb*, said to be *fenugreek*, also βούκερας and τῆλις.

Κεραύω, Ep. for κεράω, the radic. form of κεράννυμι, *to mix*, ζωρότερον κέραιε, *mix* the wine stronger, Il. 9, 203: prob. not found elsewh.; and here some read κέραινε and κέραιρε.

Κερᾰλκής, ές, (κέρας, ἀλκή) *stout of horn*.

Κερᾰμαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κέραμος)= κεράμειος, κεράμεος, dub. in Polyb.

Κερᾰμβηλόν, ου, τό, *a scare-crow* in a garden: acc. to Hesych. strictly a kind of *beetle* fixed on fig-trees to drive away gnats; cf. κεράμβυξ.

Κερᾰμβηλος, ου, ὁ,=sq.

Κερᾰμβυξ, υκος, ὁ, *a kind of horned beetle, cerambyx*, which feeds on dead wood; our musk-beetle is of this kind. (Prob. from κάραβος, with allusion to κέρας.)

Κερᾰμεία, ας, ἡ, (κεραμεύω) *pottery, the potter's art* or *craft*, Plat. Gorg. 514 E.—II. *potter's ware, earthenware*, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B.

Κερᾰμεικός, ή, όν, *earthen*, like κεράμειος: ὁ κ., *a potter*, τροχὸς τῶν κεραμεικῶν, dub. l. in Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.

Κερᾰμεικός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Potters' Quarter*: in Athens two places were called *Ceramicus*, one within and the other without the Dipylon or Thriasian Gates, Thuc. 6, 57, v. Schol. Ar. Ran. 1125, Eq. 769, Av. 395, Dict. Antiqq. voc. λαμπαδηφορία, fin. p. 566.—II. κόλπος, v. sub Κέραμος.

Κερᾰμεῖον, Ion. -ήιον, ου, τό, *a potter's workshop*, Aeschin. 70, 22.

Κερᾰμειος, α, ον, Ion. ήιος, ίη, ιον, (κέραμος) *of clay, earthenware*, Ep. Hom. 14, 14, and Plut.

†Κερᾰμειος, α, ον, ὁ Κ. κόλπος, v. sub Κέραμος.

†Κερᾰμεῖς, έων, οἱ, *Cerămeis*, an Attic demus of the tribe Acamantis; hence ὁ ἐκ Κεραμέων, *of the deme Cerameis*, Plat. Prot. 315 D.

Κερᾰμεος, ον, = κεράμειος, Plat. Lys. 219 E.

Κερᾰμεοῦς, οῦν, better form for κεράμειος, Lob. Phryn. 147.

Κερᾰμεύς, έως, ὁ, (κέραμος) *a potter*, Il. 18, 601, cf. Ep. Hom. 14. Proverb., ὡς κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει from Hes. Op. 25, etc.; also, κεραμέως πλοῦτος, of any thing frail and uncertain.

Κερᾰμευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., very late.

Κερᾰμευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a potter*, Diod.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the potter's art, pottery*, Luc.

Κερᾰμεύω, (κέραμος) *to be a potter, work in earthenware*; κ. κανθάρους, *to make earthenware* cups, Epigen. Hero. 1: in Ar. Eccl. 253, πόλιν εὖ καὶ καλῶς κεραμεύει, (as we say) he *tinkers* the state, of the demagogue Cephalus, whose father was a potter.

Κερᾰμήϊος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for κεράμειος.

Κερᾰμηΐς, ΐδος, pecul. Ep. fem. of κεράμειος.

Κερᾰμῐδόω, ῶ, (κεραμίς) *to cover with tiles*.—II. in war, *to make a roof of shields, as if of tiles*, to protect the soldiers; the Roman *testudo*.

Κερᾰμῖκός, ή, όν,=κεράμειος, γῆ κ., *potter's* earth, Hipp.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the potter's art, pottery*, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

†Κεραμικός, ή, όν, ὁ Κ. κόλπος, v. sub Κέραμος.

Κερᾰμῖνος, η, ον,=κεράμειος, *of earthenware* or *clay*, Hdt. 3, 96; 4, 70.

Κερᾰμιον, ου, τό, *an earthenware vessel, a pot, jar*, Lat. *testa*, Hdt. 3, 6, Xen. An. 6, 1, 15: strictly dim. from κέραμος, or neut. from sq.

Κερᾰμιος, ία, ιον,=κεράμειος, dub. in Xen. An. 3, 4, 7.

Κερᾰμίς, ΐδος, ἡ, Att. ίδος [ῐ], (κέραμος) *a roof-tile*, Ar. Vesp. 206, Thuc. 3, 22, etc.: also *a tiled roof*.—II.=κερᾰμιον, *an earthen vessel* or *utensil*, Ath.—III. as adj. κ. γῆ, *potter's earth, clay*, Plat. Crit. 111 D; also, ἡ κ., sub. γῆ, Id. Legg. 844 B.

Κερᾰμῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, *belonging to a* κέραμος, κεραμῖτις γῆ, *potter's earth, clay*, Hipp., like κεραμίς, for which Clem. Al. says παρθένιος γῆ.

Κέρᾰμον, ου, τό,=κερᾰμιον: τὰ κ., *vessels used at table*, of whatever material, *plate*, dub. in Ptolem. ap. Ath. 229 D.

Κερᾰμοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *the pottery market*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7, 161: from

Κερᾰμοπωλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sell earthenware*, Alex. Incert. 60: from

Κερᾰμοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κέραμος, πωλέω) *a seller of pottery*.

Κέρᾰμος, ου, ὁ, *potter's earth, potter's clay*, Plat. Tim. 60 D.—II. *any thing made of this earth*, as—1. *any earthen vessel, a pot, jar* or *jug*, for wine, etc., Il. 9, 469, Hdt. 3, 96: also in collective sense, *earthenware, pottery*, Id. 3, 6; 5, 88.—III. *a tile*, and in collective sense, *the tiles*, Ar. Nub. 1127, Thuc. 2, 4, etc.: hence *a tile-roof*, Ar. Fr. 129.—IV. *a prison, dungeon*, said to be a Cyprian usage: hence, χαλκέῳ ἐν κεράμῳ, Il. 5, 387; unless this is a later notion, instead of translating it *under roof of brass*, i. e. impenetrable; cf. however χήραμος. (Acc. to some from κεράννυμι, others from ΈΡΑ, *terra*: if signf. IV. is established, it would seem akin to γέργυρα, κύρκαρον, *carcer*.)

†Κέραμος, ου, ἡ, *Cerămus*, a town on the coast of Caria, Strab.; whence ὁ κόλπος Κεραμεικός, *the sinus Ceramicus*, was named, now *bay of Stanco*, Hdt. 1, 174; also Κεράμειος and Κεραμικὸς κ., Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 8; 2, 1, 15.

Κερᾰμουργός, όν, (κέραμος, *ἔργω) =κεραμοποιός.

Κερᾰμόω, ῶ, (κέραμος) *to cover, roof with tiles*, Arist. Phys. 7, 3, 6.

†Κεραμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κέραμος) *a heap of earthen vessels*, Ar. Lys. 200.

†Κεράμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cerămon*, an Athenian, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 3.

†Κεραμῶν ἀγορά, ἡ, *Ceramorum forum, the market-place of the Ceramians*, a town on the borders of Mysia and Phrygia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10.

Κερᾰμωτός, ή, όν, (κεραμόω) *covered with tiles, tiled*, esp. τὸ κ., Polyb., or κεραμωτὴ στέγη, Strab., *a tiled roof*.

Κεράννῡμι, and -νύω, Alcae. (Com.) Ion. 2: fut. κεράσω Att. κερῶ: aor. ἐκέρασα, aor. mid. ἐκερασάμην [σᾰ], hence Ep. also κεράσσω, ἐκέρασσα, but syncop. aor. mid. ἐκρᾰσάμην: perf. act. κέκρᾰκα, perf. pass. κέκρᾰμαι: aor. pass. ἐκράθην [ᾰ̄]: later also κεκέρασμαι and ἐκερᾰσθην, Lob. Phryn. 582. Of these tenses Hom. uses only the aor. act. nd mid. (not syncop.), usu. with σσ: also in Il. 4, 260, subj. pres. κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι; also the collat form κεραίω, Il. 9, 203: and more freq. κεράω: lastly in compos. with ἐπί the inf. aor. 1 act. κρῆσαι. Cf. also κιρνάω, κίρνημι. *To mix, mingle*, (diff. from μίγνυμι, v. sub κρᾶσις), from Hom. downwds. mostly of diluting the strong syrup-like wine of the Greeks (and Romans), and so preparing it for the table, as Od. 5, 93; 24, 364; but more freq. in Hom. in mid., e. g. οἶνον ἐν κρητῆρσι κέρωνται, *they mix their* wine in bowls, Il. 4, 260, cf. Od. 3, 332; also, κρητῆρα κεράσασθαι, *to mix one's self* a bowl (as we say of punch), Od. 3, 393; 18, 423; so too, κύλιξ ἴσον ἴσῳ κεκραμένη, a cup *mixed* half and half, Ar. Plut. 1132.—2. *to temper* or *cool by mixing*, as hot water for the bath, Od. 10, 362.—3. metaph. *to blend together, temper, regulate*, Lat. *temperare*, of climates, ὥραι μάλιστα κεκραμέναι, Hdt. 3, 106, cf. Xen. Cyn. 5, 5: of tempers of mind, ἤθει γεννικῷ, πραεῖ κεκραμένος, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Legg. 930 A.—II. in genl. *to mix, compound*, Lat. *attemperare, ἐκ τινος*, of a thing, Plat. Rep. 501 B.—III. in Pind., οὐ γῆρας κέκραται γενεᾷ, no old age *is mingled* with the race, i. e. it knows not old age, P. 10, 65, cf. O. 10, 123.

Κέραξ, ακος, ὁ,=κέρυς, Hesych.

Κερᾰξόος, ον, (κέρας, ξέω) *polishing, working in horn*; esp. *making it into bows*, etc., κ. τέκτων, Il. 4, 110.

Κερᾰός, ά, όν, and later ός, όν, (κέρας) *horned, ἔλαφος*, Il. 3, 24, ἄρνες, Od. 4, 85.—II. *of horn, made of horn*, Call. Apoll. 63.

Κερᾰοῦχος, ον, (κέρας, ἔχω)=κερουῦχος, Anth.

Κέρας, τό, gen. κέρατος, Ep. ρᾰος, contr. ρως, so dat. κέρατι, κέραϊ, κέρᾳ, dual κέρᾰε, κέρᾱ, and κεράοιν, κερῶν, plur. nom. κέρᾰα, κέρᾱ, gen. κεράων, κερῶν, dat. κέρασι, Ep. κεράεσσι. The Ion. decl. is κέρας, κέρεος, κέρεϊ. [The regul. quantity of the gen. is κερᾰτος, etc., Herm. Soph. Tr. 516; though Hom. has κερᾰσι. Arat. 174 has a lengthd. form κερᾱτος, and Nic. Th. 291 κερᾱτα, prob. formed after the Homer. κράατα: the other irreg. form κέρῡα, in Orph. Lith. 238, is now corrected into κέρᾰτα. Hom. has the contr. dat. sing. κέρᾳ, nom. pl. κέρα, but only before a vowel.]—I. *the horn of an animal*, in Hom. usu. of oxen.—II. *horn*, as a material for working, Od. 19, 563,

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where we find horn doors, through which the *true* dreams came, cf. Plat. Charm. 173 A (and prob. there is a play between κέρας, κραίνειν, as between ἔλεφας, ἐλεφαίρειν).—III. *any thing made of horn*; esp. *a bow*, Il. 11, 385: later esp.—1. of musical instruments, *a horn for blowing*, e. g. the Phrygian flute, Lat. *cornu*, either from its shape or because it was tipped with horn at the end, to deepen its tone, Luc., cf. Poll. 4, 74 sq.: also *the bridge of a lyre*, Soph. Fr. 232.—2. *a drinking-horn*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 23, or *a metal goblet in the shape of a horn*, ἀργυρήλατα κ., Aesch. Fr. 170, etc., cf. Ath. p. 476.—IV. *a horn, guard* or *pipe* at the end of a fishing line, to prevent the fish from biting it, Il. 24, 81, Od. 12, 253.—V. *an arm* or *branch of a river*, κέρας Ὠκεανοῦ, Hes. Th. 789, Νείλου, Pind. Fr. 215, Μενδήσιον κέρας, Thuc. 1, 110; whence perh. later, river-gods were represented with bull's horns, unless this involve the same notion as that of the horn of plenty, Ἀμαλθείας κέρας.—VI. *the wing of an army* or *fleet*, Hdt. 6, 8; 9, 26, etc.: κατὰ κέρας προσβάλλειν, to attack *in flank*, Thuc. and Polyb.: ἐπὶ κέρας ἄγειν, to lead (men or ships) *towards the wing*, i. e. *in column*, not with a broad front, Lat. *agmine longo*, Interpp. ad Hdt. 6, 12; in Att., ἐπὶ κέρως, Thuc. 2, 90; 6, 32, and Xen.; so too, κατὰ κέρας, Xen. An. 4, 6, 6.—VII. *the sailyard* of a ship, more usu. κεραία, Mel.—VIII. *any projection* or *elevation*, e. g. *a mountain-peak*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 7; like the Swiss Schreck*horn*, Finsteraar*horn*, etc.—IX. = πόσθη, Archil. 112.—X. κέρατα ποιεῖν τινι, *to give* him *horns*, *cuckold* him, proverb. in Artemid.; whence κερατίας, κερατᾶς.—XI. = κερατίνη, Sext. Emp., Luc. (The Lat. *cornu*, our *horn*: also found in Hebr. *keren*: akin to κάρα, q. v. sub fin. On the compds. of κέρας, v. Lob. Phryn. 672.)

Κερᾱός, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of κεραός, *horned*.

Κεράς, adv., (κεράννυμι) *mixed*, dub., v. Lob. Paral. p. 223.

†Κέρας, ατος, τό, *Ceras*, prop. *the Horn*, a promontory near Byzantium, Polyb. 4, 43, 7.—2. in pl. τὰ Κέρατα, *the Horns*, two mountains between Megaris and Attica, Diod. S. 13, 65, Plut. Thesm. 13.

Κερασβόλος, ον, (κέρας, βάλλω) strictly, *throwing, tossing with the horn*; and pass., *falling on the horn*: hence, δσπρια κ., pulse *that does not soften in boiling*, from an old belief that such pulse had fallen on the horns of the oxen in sowing, Theophr.—II. metaph. *a harsh, inflexible* person, Plat. Legg. 853 D.

Κερᾱσέα, and κερᾱσία, ας, ἡ, = κερασός, *the cherry-tree*.

Κεράσιον, ον, τό, *the fruit of the* κερασός, *a cherry*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 A: also *the tree*, Diosc.

Κέρασμα, ατος, τό, (κεράννυμι) *something mixed, a mixture*; esp. *a mixed drink, potion*, like κυκεών, Hipp.

Κέρασος, ου, ὁ, later also ἡ, *the cherry-tree*, Theophr. (Buttm. compares Lat. *cornus*, which is to *cornu*, as κέρασος to κέρας.)

†Κερασούντιος, α, ον, *of Cerasus, Cerasian*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 13: from

†Κερασοῦς, οῦντος, ἡ, *Cerasus*, a colony of the Sinopians in Pontus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 2.

Κεράστης, ου, ὁ, -τις, ἡ, Aesch. Pr. 674, (κέρας) *horned*.—II. as subst. ὁ κεράστης, *a horned serpent*, Nic.: also *an insect which destroys figs*, Theophr.

Κεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, fem. -τίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) *one that mixes, a mixer*, Orph.

Κεράστις, ἡ, fem. from κεράστης.

Κεραστίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from κεραστής.

Κεραστός, ή, όν, (κεράννυμι) *mixed, mingled*, Anth.

Κερασφορέω, ῶ, *to have horns*, Philostr.: from

Κερασφόρος, ον, (κέρας, φέρω) = κερατοφόρος, Eur. Phoen. 248.

Κερατάρχης, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, ἄρχω) *the commander of a body of 32 elephants*, Ael. Hence

Κερταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a* κερατάρχης.

Κερατᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *a cuckold*, v. κέρας, Byzant. word.

Κερατᾶυλης, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, αὐλέω) *a horn-blower*.

Κερατέα, ας, ἡ, also κερατεία and -ία, *the carob* or *locust tree* (Arab. *kharoob*): its fruit was κεράτιον, called also *St. John's bread*, from a notion that it was his fruit in the wilderness.

Κερατεία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Plin.

Κερατηφόρος, ον, = κεραςφόρος.

Κερατια, ας, ἡ, = κερατέα, Strab.

Κερατίας, ου, ὁ, *one that is horned*, Diod.—II. cf. κέρας X.

Κερατίζω, f. -ίσω, (κέρας) *to butt with the horns*, Philo.

Κερατίνη, ης, ἡ, *the fallacy called the Horns*, Quint. Inst. 1, 10, 6, cf. Diog. L. 7, 187, cf. κέρας XI.: strictly fem. from κεράτινος.

Κερατίνης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Diog. L. 2, 108.

Κεράτῑνος, η, ον, (κέρας) *of horn, made of horn*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 4, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς κακ. 8.

Κεράτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κέρας, *a little horn*, Arist. H. A.—II. *the fruit of the* κερατέα, q. v., Diosc.: hence—III. like Lat. *siliqua*, *a weight*, the *carat*, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of *a scruple*, = $\frac{1}{1728}$ of a pound. Rom. := $2\frac{2}{3}$ χαλκοῖ, = $\frac{1}{9}$ of an obol, Greek; v. Böckh, Metrol. Unters. § XI.—IV. a plant called also τῆλις, *fenum Graecum*, *fenugreek*, Columella.

Κερατίς, ίδος, ἡ, = κερατίνη, Diog. L. 7, 44, 82.

Κερατιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κερατίζω) *one that butts*, LXX.

Κερατίτης, ου, ὁ, -ῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, (κέρας) *horned*: hence *of the horned poppy*, Theophr.

Κερατογλυφος, ον, (κέρας, γλύφω) *cutting or working in horn*. [ῠ]

Κερατοειδής, ές, (κέρας, εἶδος) *like horn*, esp. Medic. *of the cornea* in the eye.—II. *sounding like a horn*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 170.

Κερατοξόος, ον, = κεραοξόος, Nonn.

Κερατοποιός, όν, (κέρας, ποιέω) = κεραοξόος.

Κερατόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κέρας, πούς) *horn-footed, hoofed*.

Κερατουργός, όν, (*ἔργω) = κερατοξόος.

Κερατοφορέω, ῶ, *to have horns*, Arist. Part. An.: from

Κερατοφόρος, ον, (κέρας, φέρω) *having horns, horned*, Arist. H. A.

Κερατοῦμαι, ῶ, *to produce* or *grow horns*: from

Κερατοφυής, ές, (κέρας, φύω) *producing* or *growing horns, horned*, Ath.

Κερατόφωνος, ον, (κέρας, φωνέω) *sounding from* or *like a horn*, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Κερατόω, ῶ, (κέρας) *to harden into horn*, Ael.

Κερατώδης, ες, Arist. H. A.

Κερατών, ῶνος, ὁ, *altar of horn*, in the Plut.

Κερατωνία, ας, ἡ, = ophr.

Κερατῶπις, ιδος, *horned-looking*, of the

Κεραύλης, ου, ὁ, Luc.

Κεραύνειος, ον, (κ *thunderbolt*; esp. *w* Anth.: v. κεραυνιος.

Κεραυνίας, ου, ὁ, *st*

Κεραύνιον, ου, τό, (ὄνον), said to grow der-storm.—II. *a marg* L. 3, 66.

Κεραύνιος, α, ον, al Theb. 430, (κεραυνός *bolt, βολή, φλόξ*, etc. —2. *stricken by the th* Ant. 1139, Eur. B τὰ Κεραύνια, the ' peaks,' of several m *the Ceraunian Mts.* 'Ακροκεραύνια, Ap. R —2. the northeastern sus near the Caspian

Κεραυνοβλής, ήτος and

Κεραυνόβλητος, *βάλλω*) *struck by a th ning*: hence—II. me *attonitus, astounded*.

Κεραυνοβολέω, ῶ, *the thunderbolt*, Mel. *with*, τινά, Anth.: a

Κεραυνοβολία, ας, *thunderbolts*: *a thund* from

Κεραυνοβόλος, ον, *λω*) *hurling the thun* chus, Eur. Bacch. 59 parox. κεραυνόβολος, *der-stricken*, Diod.

Κεραυνοβρόντης, *βροντάω*) *the lightene* Ar. Pac. 376: like βρ

Κεραυνομάχης, ου *μάχομαι*) *fighting wi thunderbolt*, Mel. [ᾰ]

Κεραυνοπλήξ, ήγος *νός, πλήσσω*) *thund struck*, Alcae. (Com.)

ΚΕΡΑΥΝΟΣ, οῦ, *bolt, thunder and lightn* as we oft. use *thun thunder* by itself was *itru*, and *the flash of l πή, στεροπή*, Lat. *fu* Opusc. 4, p. 268: in *ραννοῦ*, Soph. Tr. 10 *ραννοί, thunderbolts*, H Hom. downwds. the ter, v. also Hes. Th. to a later legend for clopes, first in Hes.

Κεραυνοσκοπεῖον, *νός, σκοπέω*) strictly *thunder is observed*.— *making thunder* on the 127, etc.

Κεραυνοσκοπία, ας *σκοπέω*) *the observatio lightning, divination by*

Κεραυνοῦχος, ον, *wielding the thunderbol*

Κεραυνοφάης, ές, *flashing like the thund* 1103.

Κεραυνοφόρος, ον, *ρω*) *wielding the thund*

Κεραυνόω, ῶ, (κερ *with a thunderbolt*, Hd metaph., = καταδεκ Hence

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Κεραύνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a striking with a thunderbolt*, Strab.

†Κεραύσιος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Cerausius*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 41, 3.

Κεράω, Ep. radic. form of *κεράννυμι*, q. v.

Κεράω, ῶ, (*κέρας*) *to take post on the wing* or *flank*, Polyb. 18, 7, 9.

†Κεράων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ceraon*, a hero, honoured by the cooks, in Sparta, Ath. 39 C, 173 F.

Κεραῶψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κέρας*, ὤψ) *horned-looking*, of the moon.

Κερβέριοι, ων, οἱ, coined by Ar. Ran. 187, as name of a tribe, with a pun on *Κέρβερος*.

Κέρβερος, ου, ὁ, *Cerberus*, the dog which guards the gate of the nether world, acc. to Hes. Th. 311, the fifty-headed son of Typhaon and Echidna: alluded to in Od. 11, 623, and Il. 8, 368, but without name or description: later regarded as three-headed, Apollod. 2, 5, 12.

†Κερβήσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cerbēsii*, an ancient Phrygian race extinct in Strabo's time, p. 580: hence

†Κερβήσιος, α, ον, *of the Cerbesii*, *Cerbesian*, *μέλος*, Alcm. 63.

Κερβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, also σκερβολέω, = *κερτομέω*.

Κερδαίνω, fut. κερδᾶνῶ: inf. aor. κερδᾶναι, Ion. κερδῆναι, Ep. Hom. 14, 6: un-Att. fut. κερδήσω, Ion. also κερδήσομαι, Hdt. 3, 72; and inf. aor κερδῆσαι (*κέρδος*). *To gain*, *derive profit* or *advantage from*, κακὰ κ., *to make* unfair *gains*, Hes. Op. 350: most freq. of all, κ. ἔκ or ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 4, 152, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 4: c. part., *to gain by* doing..., Eur. Hel. 1051; so too c. dat. et part., Μεγάρουσι κερδανέομεν περιεοῦσι, *we shall gain* by Megara's preservation, Hdt. 8, 60, 3: absol. *to gain profit* or *advantage*, Hdt. 8, 5, Soph. Fr. 26, 325, etc.: c. acc. cognato, *κέρδος κερδ.*, Id. O. T. 889: *to traffic*, *make merchandise*, Id. Ant. 1037.—II. like ἀπολαύω, καρπόομαι, *to gain* a loss, i. e. *reap* disadvantage from a thing, as, διπλᾶ δάκρυα κ., Virgil's *renovare dolorem*, Eur. Hec. 518, cf. Arist. Eth. 5, 4.

Κερδᾶλέη, ης, ἡ, contr. κερδάλῃ, ῆς; *the wily one*, and so like *κερδώ*, *a fox*, cf. Plat. Rep. 365 C, Heusing. Cic. Off. 1, 13, 10.—II. *a fox's skin*, sub. δορά: strictly fem. from

Κερδᾶλέος, έα, έον, (*κέρδος*) of persons, *looking sharp after one's interest*, *crafty*, *cunning*, or in good sense, *shrewd*, Od. 13, 291; so, κ. νόημα, *βουλή*, μῦθος, Hom.—2. of things, *gainful*, *profitable*, Hdt. 9, 7, 1, Ar. Av. 594, etc. Adv. -λέως, *to one's advantage*, opp. to *δικαίως*, Thuc. 3, 56. Hence

Κερδᾶλεότης, ητος, ἡ, *craftiness*, *cunning*, *shrewdness*.

Κερδᾶλεόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (*κερδαλέος*, φρήν) *crafty-minded*, *cunning*; or *selfish*, Il. 1, 149, etc.

Κερδαντέον, verb. adj. from *κερδαίνω*, *one must make money*, M. Anton.

Κερδαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κερδαίνω*) *a miser*.

Κερδαντός, ή, όν, (*κερδαίνω*) *that ought to be gained*: τὰ κερδαντὰ κερδαίνειν, to make fair gains, Diog. L. 1, 97.

Κερδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *κέρδος*.

Κερδέμπορος, ου, ὁ, (*κέρδος*, *ἔμπορος*) epith. of Mercury, as *presiding over gain in traffic*, Orph.

Κερδητικός, ή, όν, *greedy of gain*, Lat. *lucrosus*.

Κερδία, ας, ἡ, (*κέρδος*) = φιλοκερδία, only in Gramm.

†Κερδίμμας, ὁ, *Cerdimmas*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 13, 7.

Κέρδιστος, η, ον, superl. of *κερδίων* (with no positive in use), formed from *κέρδος*, *the most cunning* or *crafty*, Il. 6, 153.—II. *the most profitable*, Aesch. Pr. 385.

Κερδίων, ον, gen. ονος, compar. (with no positive in use), formed from *κέρδος*, *more profitable*, in genl. *better*: Hom. has only neut., in phrase ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη, or καί κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν.

ΚΕ΄ΡΔΟΣ, εος, τό, *gain*, *profit*, *advantage*, Hom., etc.; ἐν κέρδει τι ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Hor., *lucro apponere*, Hdt. 6, 13; so, κέρδος ἡγεῖσθαι, Eur. Med. 454, νομίζειν, Thuc. 7, 68; *κέρδη πονηρά*, ill-gotten gain, cf. Soph. Ant. 326, Arist. Eth. 5, 4.—II. *a gainful*, *shrewd scheme* or *device*, *plan*, Hom., usu. in plur.: hence *craft*, *cunning*, κέρδεα εἰδέναι and ἐπίστασθαι, to be versed *in crafty schemes*, *shrewd turns*, Hom.; κακὰ κέρδεα βουλεύειν, 'to mean mischief,' Od. 23, 217.—III. *desire of gain*, Pind. P. 3, 95.

Κερδοσυλλέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κέρδος*, συλλέγω) *a scraper together of gain*.

Κερδοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (*κέρδος*) like *κερδαλεότης*, *cunning*, *craft*, *shrewdness*: Hom. uses only the dat. *κερδοσύνῃ*, as adv. *cunningly*, *shrewdly*. [ῠ]

Κερδοφόρος, ον, (*κέρδος*, *φέρω*) *bringing gain*, Artemid.

†Κερδύλιον, ου, τό, *Cerdylium*, an elevated spot near Amphipolis in Thrace, Thuc. 5, 6.

Κερδύφιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κέρδος*.

Κερδώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, (*κέρδος*) name of *a fox*, Ar. Eq. 1068, cf. *κερδαλέη*.—II. = γαλέη, γαλῆ, *a weasel*, Artemid.

Κέρδων, ωνος, ὁ name of a slave in Dem. 1252, 27: hence the Lat. *cerdo*, *a handicraftsman*.

Κερδῷος, α, ον, (*κέρδος*) *bringing* or *dispensing gain*, epith. of Apollo, Lyc., of Mercury, Luc.—II. (*κερδώ*) *of*, *like a fox*.

Κέρεα, τά, Ion. for *κέραα*, *κέρατα*, from *κέρας*. Hence

Κερεαλκής, ές, poet. for *κεραλκής*, *stout in the horns*, ταῦρος, Call. Dian. 179, and Ap. Rh.

†Κερεαταί, ῶν, αἱ, *Cereatae*, a city of Latium, Strab.

Κερέειν, Ion. inf. fut. of *κείρω*, for *κερεῖν*, Il. 23, 146.

†Κερησσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Ceressus*, a fortress near Thespiae in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 14, 2, sq.

†Κέρθη, ης, ἡ, *Certhe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Κέρθιος, ου, ὁ, *a little bird*, *a tree-creeper*, Arist. H. A., Lat *certhia*.

†Κερκάσωρος, ου, πόλις, ἡ, *Cercasōrpolis*, a city of Aegypt on the west bank of the Nile above the Delta; its site now occupied by *Eksas* or *Aksas*, Hdt. 2, 17, 97: in Strab. Κερκέσουρα, p. 806.

†Κερκαφίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the descendants of Cercaphus*, i. e. the Rhodians, Anth.: from

†Κέρκαφος, ου, ὁ, *Cercăphus*, son of Helius, progenitor of the Rhodians, Strab., who mentions another, son of Aeolus.—II. a mountain near Colophon, Nic. Th. 218.

†Κερκέστης, ου, ὁ, *Cercestes*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

†Κερκέται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cercētae*, an Asiatic people in Sarmatia, Strab.; also Κερκεταῖοι, Hellan., and in Dion. P. Κερκέτιοι.

†Κερκετικός, ή, όν, *of the Cercetae*, *Cercetian*, Orph. Arg. 1044.

Κερκέτης, ου, ὁ, = δελφίς II., esp. used as *an anchor*.

†Κερκηίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Cercēïs*, an ocean nymph, Hes. Th. 355.

†Κερκιδᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Cercidas*, an Arcadian, a partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 324.—2. a poet and lawgiver of Megalopolis in Arcadia, Polyb. 2, 44, 17, etc.

Κερκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κερκίς*. [ῐ]

Κερκῐδοποιϊκή, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of the κερκιδοποιός*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 1.

Κερκῐδοποιός, όν, (*κερκίς*, ποιέω) *making shuttles*.

Κερκίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κερκίς*) *to make the web close with the κερκίς*, Plat. Crat. 387 E.

†Κερκίνη, ης, ἡ, *Cercine*, a mountain on the confines of the Sinti and Paeones, Thuc. 2, 98.

†Κερκινῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, λίμνη, *lake Cercinītis*, in Macedonia on the borders of the Edoni, Arr. An. 1, 11, 5.

†Κέρκιννα, ης, ἡ, *Cercinna*, an island with a city of same name at the entrance of the Syrtis Minor, Strab.; Plut. Mar. 40: in Polyb. ἡ τῶν Κερκινητῶν πόλις, 3, 96, 12: also *Κέρκινα*.

†Κερκιννῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Cercinnītis*, a smaller island near foreg., Strab.

Κερκίς, ίδος, ἡ, in the upright loom of the ancients, = the later σπάθη, *a staff* or *rod* with which the web was struck to make it thick and close, Il. 22, 448; made of gold in Od. 5, 62: later in the horizontal loom, *the weaver's stay* or *comb*: but usu. *the shuttle containing the spindle* or *spool*, Lat. *radius*, *pecten textorius*, Soph. Ant. 976, etc.—II. *any taper rod*, *of wood*, *ivory*, etc; as—1. *a beam* or *pole* of a plough? Orph. ap. Cram. An. Cat. cf. *καμπύλοχος*, and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 838.—2. *a skewer* for fastening.—3. *the reed*, *quill*, etc., with which stringed instruments were struck, Lat. *plectrum*.—4. in genl. *a peg*, *pin*, Lat. *paxillus*: *a hair-pin* or *comb*, Ap. Rh. 3, 46.—5. *a measuring-rod*, Lat. *radius mathematicus*, Anth.—6. *the small bone of the shin* or *forearm*, Lat. *radius*, Plut. Alex. 45: acc. to Herophilus, also *the shin*.—7. *the prickle* of the electric ray.—III. *a wedge-shaped division of the seats in the theatre*, Lat. *cuneus*, Alex. Gynaecoc. 1.—IV. *a kind of poplar*, *the trembling aspen*, from the *rustling* of its leaves, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 8. (Prob. from *κέρκω*, *κρέκω*, cf. Ar. Ran. 1349.)

Κέρκῐσις, εως, ἡ, (*κερκίζω*) *the striking of the web with the κερκίς*: in genl. *weaving*, Arist. Phys. 7, 2, 4. Hence

Κερκιστική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of weaving*, Plat. Polit. 282 B.

Κερκίων, ή, *an unknown bird*, also *κερκόρνως*, Ael.

Κερκολύρα, ας, ἡ, said to be for *κρεκολύρα*, quasi *κρέκουσα λύρα*, in Alcm. 104.

Κερκοπίθηκος, ου, ἡ, (*κέρκος*, *πίθηκος*) *a long-tailed ape*, Strab. [ῐ]

Κερκόρνως, ου, ὁ, ν. *κερκίων*.

ΚΕ΄ΡΚΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *a tail*, as of a dog, Ar. Eq. 1031; κ. λαγώ, a hare's *scut*, Ib. 909: hence—II. *membrum virile*, Lat. *cauda*, Ar. Thesm. 239.—2. *a little animal that injures the vine*.

Κέρκουρος or κερκοῦρος, ου, ὁ, *a light vessel*, *boat*, esp. of the Cyprians, Hdt. 7, 97, cf. Plin. 7, 57.—II. *a sea-fish*, Opp. (In signf. I. some Gramm. write *κέρκυρος* by way of deriving it from *Κέρκυρα*.)

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Κερκοφόρος, ον, (κέρκος, φέρω) *having a tail, tailed*, Arist. H. A.

†Κέρκῦρα, ας, ἡ, *Corcyra*, daughter of the Asopus and Methone, Ap. Rh. 4, 568.—II. the island *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*, west of Greece in the Ionian sea, the ancient *Scheria*, containing a city of same name, Hdt. 3, 49, etc.: hence

†Κερκυραϊκός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Corcyra*, τὰ Κερκυραϊκά, affairs *relating to Corcyra*, Thuc. 1, 118; and

†Κερκυραῖος, α, ον, *of Corcyra, Corcyrean*, Hdt., etc.; in Alcm. also Κέρκῦρ. ῦρος, ὁ.

†Κερκυών, όνος, ὁ, *Cercyon*, son of Neptune or Vulcan, a famous robber of Elis, slain by Theseus, Plut. Thes. 11.—2. son of Agamedes, Paus.

Κέρκω, rarer collat. form for κρέκω.

Κερκώπειος, ον, *befitting a* κέρκωψ, i. e. *crafty, tricksy*.

Κερκώπη, ἡ, a kind of *cicada*, from its *long tail*, Ar. Fr. 146.

†Κερκώπη, ης, ἡ, *Cercope*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 E.

Κερκωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κέρκωψ II) *to play the ape*.

Κέρκωσις, εως, ἡ, *an excrescence on the clitoris*.

Κέρκωψ, ωπος, ὁ, (κέρκος), in pl. Κέρκωπες, *the Cercopes* were fabled to be a mischievous monkey-like race of men, whose connexion with Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art: seemingly at first placed near Thermopylae, ἕδραι Κερκώπων, Hdt. 7, 216: but in the poem Κέρκωπες, ascribed to Hom., they were in Oechalia; acc. to others in Lydia, see Müll. Dor. 2, 12, § 10, and his references: hence—2. metaph. *a mischievous fellow, jackanapes*, Aeschin. 33, 24.—II. *a long-tailed ape* or *monkey*, cf. τίτυρος.—III. = κερκώπη.

Κέρκωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *Cercops*, a poet of Miletus, Ath. 503 D.

Κέρμα, ατος, τό, (κείρω) *any thing cut up into small parts, a morsel*: esp. *of small coin, small change*, usu. in pl., Ar. Plut. 379; in sing., Amphis. Ampel. 3. Hence

Κερματίζω, f. -ίσω, (κέρμα) *to mince into small pieces*, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A, etc.; metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρετήν, Plat. Meno 79 A.—II. *to coin into small money*, Anth.—2. *to change large coin for small*.

Κερμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κέρμα, Philippid. ap. Poll. 9, 88.

Κερματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κερματίζω) *a money-changer*, N. T.

Κερμοδότης, ου, ὁ, (κέρμα, δίδωμι) = foreg., Nonn.

†Κερναῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cernaei, inhab. of Cerne*, Palaeph.; from

†Κέρνη, ης, ἡ, *Cerne*, an island on the west coast of Africa, Dion. P.: in Lyc. νῆσος Κερνεῖτις, 1084: its existence denied by Strab. p. 47.

Κέρνον, ου, τό, also κέρνος, ου, ὁ, and κέρνος, εως, τό, *a large earthen dish* made with wells or hollows in the bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 300: borne by a priest or priestess called κερνοφόρος, Nic.—II. τὰ κέρνα, also αἱ κέρναι, *projections of the vertebrae*.

Κερνοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to carry the* κέρνον; from

Κερνοφόρος, ον, (κέρνον, φέρω) v. κέρνον.

Κεροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, βαίνω) *horn-footed* or *hoofed*, epith. of Pan, Ar. Ran. 230: acc. to Reisig. Comm. Crit. Soph. O. C. 709, *he that goes* (or *is*) *horned*. others *he that walks the mountain-peaks*, v. κέρας VIII. [ᾰ]

Κεροβόας, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, βοάω) *horn-sounding*, of a flute tipped with horn, Anth.

Κερόδετος, ον, (κέρας, δέω) *bound with, made of horn*, τόξον, Eur. Rhes. 33.

Κεροειδής, ές, (κέρας, εἶδος) *horn-like, horn-shaped*, Nic.

Κερόεις, ὁεσσα contr. οῦσσα, όεν, (κέρας) *horned*, Anacr. 49, Soph. Fr. 110: κερόεις ὄχος, a carriage *drawn by horned cattle*, Call. Dian. 113.—II. *horn-like, of horn*.

Κεροίαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, (κέρας, οἴαξ) in a ship, *a rope belonging to the sail-yards*, Luc.

Κεροπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, πλάσσω) *arranging the hair in plaits* or *queues, a hair-dresser*, prob. l. Archil. 77, v. Schol Il. 24, 81.

Κερόστρωτος, ον, (κέρας, στρώννυμι) *inlaid with horn*, Vitruv.

Κεροτῠπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κέρας, τύπτω) *to butt with the horn*; in genl. *to smite* or *dash about*; of ships in a storm, Aesch. Ag. 655, in pass.

Κερουλκίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Κερουλκός, ή, όν, (κέρας, ἕλκω) *drawing by the horns*, v. κεραελκής.—II. *drawing a bow of horn*, Soph. Fr. 738: also—2. pass. of the bow itself, τόξα κ., Eur. Or. 268.—III. κ. κάλως, *a rope for hauling the sailyard*, acc. to others κεροῦχος.

Κερουτιάω, ῶ, strictly of horned animals, *to toss the horns* or *head*, like Lat. *cornua tollere*: metaph of persons, *to hold the head high, give one's self airs*, Ar. Eq. 1344.

Κερουχίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Theocr 5, 145.

Κεροῦχος, ον, (κέρας, ἔχω) *having horns, horned*.—II. = κεραιοῦχος, sub. κάλως, *a rope fastened to the sailyard*, δελφινοφόρος κ., Pherecr. Agr. 6.

Κεροφόρος, ον, (κέρας, φέρω) = κεραοφόρος, *horned*, Eur. Bacch. 691.

Κερόχρῡσος, ον, (κέρας, χρυσός) *golden-horned*, Or. Sib.

Κερόω, ῶ, (κέρας) *to bend like a horn*.

†Κερρῆτανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cerretani*, a Spanish tribe at the base of the Pyrenees, Strab.

Κέρσας, Ep. part. aor. 1 of κείρω, Il. 24, 450.

Κέρσε, Ep. for ἔκερσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of κείρω, Il.

Κέρσιμος, ον, (κείρω) strictly *that may be shorn*: τὸ κέρσιμον, is said to have been *the horn on a fishing-line*, which Hom. calls κέρας βοός.

†Κερσοβλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *Cersobleptes*, a Thracian prince, a friend to the Athenians, Dem. 133, 160, etc.

†Κέρσος, ου, ὁ, *the Cersus*, a river of Cilicia flowing between the Cilician and Syrian gates, now the *Merkez-sú*, Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; with v. l. Κύρσος.

†Κέρσω, fut. act. of κείρω, Mosch. 2, 32.

Κερτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κέρτομος) *to taunt, mock* or *sneer at*, c. acc., τινά, Od. 16, 87; 18, 350: *to sneer, scoff*, Od. 8, 153, Il. 16, 261: usu. κ. ἐπέεσσι, also κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις, Il. 2, 256, cf. Od. 13, 326: παραιβόλα κερτομέουσι, H. Hom. Merc. 56. Hence

Κερτόμησις, εως, ἡ, *jeering, mockery*, Soph. Phil. 1236.

Κερτομία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Hom. always in plur., Il. 20, 202, 433, Od. 20, 263.

Κερτόμιος, ον, = sq., Hom., only in neut. pl., κερτομίοις ἔπεεσσι προσαυδᾶν, πειρηθῆναι, κερτομίοις προσαυδ 9, 474, as if τὰ subst.

Κέρτομος, ον, (κέ *heart-cutting*, like esp. *stinging*, κέρτ Op. 786 (cf. κερτομ χοροὶ κ., Hdt. 5, 83 II. *mocking, delusive*, Merc. 338, κ. χαρά

†Κερτώνιον, ου, Κερτώνιον and Κερ a city of Mysia o prob. *Kellès-lmán*,

†Κερύνεια, ας, ἡ, *rynĕa*, a city on a h in Achaia near Hel Strab. etc.; hence

†Κερύνειος, ον, *of* πάγος, Callim. Du

†Κερννεύς, έως, *rynea*, Polyb.

†Κερνίτης, ου, *of Cerynea*, Paus.;

†Κερύνης, ου, ὁ, menus, Paus.

Κερχᾰλέος, α, *rough, hoarse*, Hipp.

Κερχάω, ῶ, = κερ

Κερχίνη, ης, ἡ, = *pudding*, v. κέγχρι

Κερχνᾶλέος, α,

Κερχνασμός, ο from

Κερχνάω or κερχ

†Κέρχνεια, ας, ἡ, *chrĕa*, a fountain n Pr. 676: v. l. Κέγχ

Κέρχνη, ης, ἡ, a called from its ho be *the kestrel*, Lat. also κερχνῆις and χρῆις, ῆ.

Κερχνῆις, ῖδος, ῆδος, ἡ, collat. form Ar. Av. 304, 589.

†Κερχνίς, ίδος, ἡ, or *relating to* the h Corinth, Call. Del.

Κέρχνος, ου, ὁ, *roughness of the thro* dic.—II. by metaph

Κερχνόω, ῶ, and Hipp. Hence

Κερχνώδης, ες, *dry, rough, hoarse*,

Κέρχνωμα, ατος prob. a v. l. for κέγ

Κερχνωτός, ή, *roughened*.—2. *mail*

ΚΕΡΧΩ, trans *rough* or *hoarse*.—I pass., *to be dry, roug* voice. Hence the χάω, κέρχνω, κερχ χνόω: the Lat. *tus* es the same sound.

Κερχώδης, ες, = *hoarse*.

Κερῶ, fut. from Att. of κεράννυμι.

Κερωδός, οῦ, ὁ, (*blower*, Lat. *cornices*

Κερωνέα, ας, ἡ, κερατωνία.

Κέρωνται, Ep. a pass. of κεράννυμι *μαι*, only Il. 4, 260

Κερῶνις, ῖχος, *with horn hoofs*, Di

Κέρως, ων, cont

†Κερωσός or -ρω *sus*, an island in th Melite, Ap. Rh. 4,

Κερωτῠπέω, ῶ, =

Κές, v. sub κάς.

†Κεσβέδιον, ου,

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temple of Jupiter, near Selga in Pisidia, Polyb. 5, 76, 2.

Κέσκετο, Ion. 3 sing. impf. for ἔκειτο from κέομαι, i. e. κεῖμαι, only Od. 21, 41.

Κεσκίον or κέσκεον, ου, τό, *tow, the refuse of flax*, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 253, 27, Hesych.

Κεστός, ή, όν, (κεντέω, κένσαι) *stitched, embroidered*, κεστὸς ἱμάς, of Venus's charmed girdle, Il. 14, 214, cf. πολύκεστος: hence—II. later as subst. *a girdle, belt*, Lat. *cestus*, but esp. the girdle of Venus, v. Heyne Il. T. 6, p. 568, 620.

Κέστρα, ας, ἡ, (κεντέω, κένσαι) *a tool* or *weapon, a pickaxe, poleaxe* with a broad head, Soph. Fr. 21, elsewh. κροταφίς, κέστρον.—II. *a fish* held in esteem among the Greeks, doubtful whether *a pike* or *a conger*, Epich. p. 36, Ar. Nub. 339.

Κεστραῖος, ου, ὁ,=κεστρεύς, q. v.

Κεστρέα, ας, ἡ,=κέστρα II.

Κεστρεύς, έως, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, so named from its shape, Lat. *mugil*: called also νῆστις, *the faster*, because believed to be empty whenever caught, Comici ap. Ath. 307 C, sq.: whence κεστρεὺς was a nickname of a starveling, Ib. Hence

Κεστρεύω, *to be hungry, starving*.

†Κεστρίνη, ης, ἡ, *Cestrīne*, a district of Thesprotian Epirus, Thuc. 1, 46, so called from Κεστρῖνος, q. v.

Κεστρῑνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from sq., Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

Κεστρῖνος, ὁ, = κεστρεύς, Anaxandr. Od. 2.

†Κεστρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Cestrīnus*, son of Helenus and Andromache, king of Epirus, Paus. 1, 11, 1.

Κεστρίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος κ., wine *flavoured with* κέστρον, Diosc.

Κέστρον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, Lat. *betonica officinalis*, Diosc.—II. (κεντέω) *a pointed iron instrument*, esp. *a stile, graver*, Lat. *cestrum*, Plin.

Κέστρος, ου, ὁ, (κεντέω) *a sharpness, roughness* on *the tongue*.—II. = κεστροσφενδόνη, Suid.

Κέστρος, εος, τό, *a fish*, prob.=κεστρεύς.

†Κέστρος, ου. ἡ, *Cestrus*, a town of Pamphylia, Strab.—II. ὁ, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 8, 293.

Κεστροσφενδόνη, ης, ἡ, *an engine for slinging stones*, invented in the war with Perses, Polyb., and Liv.

Κεστρόω, ῶ, (κέστρον II.) *to point: to scratch with a graver*, etc. Hence

Κέστρωσις, εως, ἡ, *engraving, etching*, Plin.

Κεστρωτός, ή, όν, (κεστρόω) *pointed*: κ. ξύλον, a stake *with the point hardened in the fire*.

Κευθάνω, poet. for κεύθω, Il. 3, 453.

Κεῦθμα, ατος, τό,=κευθμών, Theogn. 243.

Κευθμός, οῦ, ὁ,=sq., Il. 13, 28.

Κευθμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κεύθω) *any secret place, hole, hiding-place, cave, den*, Od. 13, 367: esp. *the lair* of a beast, πυκινοὶ κευθμῶνες, of swine, Od. 10, 283.—2. of the nether world, Ταρτάρου κ., *the vault* of T., Aesch. Pr. 220, νεκρῶν, Eur. Hec. 1.—II. in Aesch. Eum. 805 = ἄδυτον, *the most holy place, sanctuary*.

Κεύθος, εος, τό, (κεύθω)=foreg., usu. κεύθεα γαίης, *the depths* of the earth, Il. 22, 482, Od. 24, 204, Hes., Pind., etc.

ΚΕΎΘΩ, fut. κεύσω: perf. κέκευθα: aor. 2 ἔκῠθον, Ep. redupl. subj. κεκύθω, Od. 6, 303. *To cover quite up, bury, hide, conceal*, Hom. Pass. *to lie hidden*, Ἀΐδι κεύθεσθαι, *to lie hid* in the nether-world, i. e. to be in the grave, Il. 23, 244.—II. esp. *to keep hidden* or *secret, conceal*, Hom., who has κ. νόῳ, νοήμασι, θυμῷ or ἐνὶ φρεσίν: οὐκέτι κεύθετε θυμῷ βρωτὺν οὐδὲ ποτῆτα, no more can ye *disguise* your eating and drinking, Od. 18, 406.—III. c. dupl. acc., κεύθειν τινά τι, *to keep* a thing *concealed, secret from* one, Od. 3, 187.—IV. the perf. is used as pres., *to keep concealed, secret*, Il. 22, 118: the plqpf. as impf. Od. 9, 348.—B. in trag. also sometimes intrans., *to be concealed, lie hidden*, Soph. O. T. 968, etc., esp in perf., Aesch. Pers. 649, Soph. Ant. 911, El. 868. The word is only poet. On its difference from κρύπτω, cf. sub κρύπτω. (Akin to κύω, κυέω.)

†Κεφαλαί, ῶν, αἱ, *the Heads*, headland at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, Strab.

Κεφάλαια, ας, ἡ, (κεφαλή) *an inveterate kind of headache*, Aretae.

Κεφάλαιον, ου, τό, v. sq.

Κεφάλαιος, αία, αιον, (κεφαλή) *of, concerning, belonging to the head*: usu. metaph. like Lat. *capitalis, principal, chief*: τὸ κεφάλαιον as subst., *the chief* or *main point, sum of a matter*, Plat. Legg. 643 C: and so in various relations, as in money matters, *the capital, principal*, opp. to interest or income, Id. Legg. 742 C, etc.: τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν μαθημάτων, *the heads* of the sciences, said of philosophers, Luc.—2. *a summary* of the chief heads, *the sum of the matter*, Thuc. 4, 50, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; so, κ. τῶν εἰρημένων, Isocr. 39 D, cf. 113 B: hence, ἐν κεφαλαίῳ εἰπεῖν, to speak *summarily*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 18, cf. Thuc. 6, 87; esp. in *recapitulating* an argument, etc., *summing up*, Plat. Tim. 26 C: also in rhet., *a head, topic, common place* of argument, Dion. H. —3. in genl. *the crown, completion* of a thing, κ. ἐπιτιθέναι ἐπί τινι, Lat. *fastigium imponere rei*, Dem. 520, 27: hence just=κεφαλή, κ. ῥαφανῖδος, Ar. Nub. 981; γλαυκινιδίου, Amphis Philet. 1.—4. later, *a division of a book, chapter*, Lat. *caput*, Eccl.—II. ῥῆμα κεφάλαιον, Ar. Ran. 854, seems to allude to κεφαλίτης λίθος, perh. also with the notion of breaking his *head*. Hence

Κεφᾰλαιόω, ῶ, *to bring under heads, sum up, state briefly* or *summarily*, Thuc. 6, 91, etc.: also in mid., Plat. Rep. 576 B.—II. in N. T.=κεφαλίζω, *to smite on the head, slay*.

Κεφᾰλαιώδης, ες, (κεφάλαιον. εἶδος) *principal, most important, chief*, Luc.: *summary*. Adv. -δῶς, *summarily, briefly*, like ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 8.

Κεφᾰλαίωμα, ατος, τό, (κεφαλαιόω) *the whole sum, sum total*, Hdt. 3, 159.

Κεφᾰλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (κεφαλαιόω) *a summing up, comprehensive consideration* of various things, Gramm.

Κεφᾰλαλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to suffer from headache*, Diosc.: from

Κεφᾰλαλγής, ές, (κεφαλή, ἄλγος) *suffering from headache*, Plut.—II. act. *causing headache*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15. Hence

Κεφᾰλαλγία, ας, ἡ, *headache*, Aretae., Plut.

Κεφᾰλαλγικός, ή, όν,=κεφαλαλγής, both act. and pass., Gal.

Κεφᾰλαλγός, όν, = κεφαλαλγής, dub. in Plut.

Κεφᾰλαργής, ές, and κεφαλαργία, ας, ἡ, later forms for κεφαλαλγής, κεφαλαλγία, Luc., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 158.

Κεφαλή, ῆς, ἡ, *the head*, of man or beast, Hom., etc.: ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, *from head to foot*, Il.: κατὰ κεφαλῆς, in Hom. κὰκ κεφαλῆς, *down from the head*; later also *heels over head*, topsy-turvy: ἐπὶ κεφαλήν, *head foremost*, hence, ἐπὶ κ. κατορύσσειν, to bury *head downwards*, Hdt. 3, 35; ἐπὶ κ. ὠθέεσθαι, to rush *headlong*, Hdt. 7, 136, ubi v. Valck.; hence of utter ruin, Lob. Phryn. 440, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 553 B.—2. *the head*, as the noblest part, periphr. for the whole person, Od. 1, 343, Il. 11, 55, etc.; so, οὐδενὸς ἐμψύχου κεφαλῆς γεύονται, Hdt. 2, 39: esp. in the salutation, φίλη, ἠθείη κεφαλή, Il. 8, 281; 23, 94: also in prose, like Lat. *carum caput*: also in bad signf., ὦ κακαὶ κεφαλαί, Hdt. 3, 29: μιαρὰ κεφαλή, Ar. Ach. 285, Dem., etc.—3. also in various phrases for *the life*, κεφαλῇ περιδείδια, Il. 17, 242, ἀπέτισαν σὺν σῇσιν κεφαλῇσι, Il. 4, 162, παρθέμενοι κεφαλάς, setting *their lives* on the cast, Od. 2, 237, for which we have in 3, 74, ψυχάς: also in imprecations, εἰς κεφαλὴν τρέποιτ' ἐμοί, on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833; so, εἰς κ. alone, Ar. Plut. 526: so too, τινὶ ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἀναθεῖναί τι, Dem. 323, fin., cf. ἀναμάσσω.—II. *the upper end, extreme* of a thing, Hipp., etc.—2. in plur. *the head* or *source* of a river, Hdt. 4, 91.—III. κ. περίθετος, *a wig* or *headdress*, Ar. Thesm. 258.—IV. metaph. *the chief, head* in a thing, κεφαλὴν ἔχειν, Arist. Eth. N.—2. *the chief point, sum, conclusion*,=κεφάλαιον, Plat. Gorg. 505 D. (There are dialect. forms κέβλη κεβαλή, cf. Sanscr. *kapāla*, Lat. *caput*, Goth. *haubith*, Germ. *haupt* and *kopf*, our *hood, head*, as in *man-hood, God-head*. On the root, v. sub κύβη.)

†Κεφαλή, ῆς, ἡ, *Cephāle*, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, hence adv. Κεφαλῆσιν, *in Cephale*, Ar. Av. 476.

Κεφᾰλῃγερέτης, ου, ὁ, (κεφαλή, ἀγείρω) *head-collector*, comic epith. of Pericles, formed after the Homeric νεφεληγερέτης, from the peaked shape of his skull, Cratin. Chir. 3.

Κεφᾰλῃδόν, adv. *like a head*, dub. in Opp.

†Κεφαλῆσιν, v. sub Κεφαλή.

Κεφᾰλῆφι, Ep. gen., and κεφαλῇφι, Ep. dat. of κεφαλή, Hom.

Κεφᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κεφαλή) *to strike on the head*, Lob. Phryn. 95: hence in genl. *to kill*.

Κεφᾰλικός, ή, όν, (κεφαλή) *of, for the head*, of medicines, Diosc.: esp. *threatening, costing the head* or *life, capital*, late. Adv. -κῶς, hence κ. κολάζειν, to punish *capitally*, Hdn.

Κεφᾰλίνη, ης, ἡ, *the head* or *root of the tongue, supposed* to be the seat of taste, hence also called γεῦσις, Poll. 2, 107. [ῐ]

Κεφᾰλῖνος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*,=βλεψίας, Dorio ap. Ath. 306 F.

Κεφάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from κεφαλή, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Κεφᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κεφαλή, *a little head*, Lat. *capitulum, scrobis*, Luc.—II. *the head, upper part* of any thing.—III. *a head, chapter, division*, βιβλίον, N. T.—IV. *part of a shoe*, Arist. Rhet.—V. =κερόιαξ, Polyaen.

Κεφᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the multiplication table of single numbers from one to ten*, Arist. Org.; as if from κεφαλίζω, cf. συγκεφαλειόω and συγκορυφόω.

Κεφᾰλίτης, ου, ὁ, λίθος, κ., *a chief corner stone*, Lob. Phryn. 700.

†Κεφαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cephalion*, of Gergithus, a historian, Strab. p. 589.

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-Κεφᾰλιῶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the principal men, chieftains.*

Κεφαλλήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *a Cephallenian, islander of Cephallenia*, Soph. Phil. 701; †Hom. uses only pl. οἱ Κεφαλλῆνες, ων, *the Cephallenians*, the subjects of Ulysses, who inhabited, besides the island Cephallenia, Ithaca, Zacynthus, and a part of Acarnania, Il. 2, 631; Od. 20, 210; etc., cf. Strab. p. 458; hence

Κεφαλληνία, ας, ἡ, *Cephallenia*, the Homeric *Same*, now *Cefalonia*, an island in the Ionian sea, Hdt. 9, 28. Hence

†Κεφαλληνιᾰκός, ή, όν, *of Cephallenia, Cephallenian*, πορθμός, Strab.

†Κεφαλληνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Ael. H. N. 3, 32.

Κεφᾰλοβᾰρής, ές, (κεφαλή, βάρος) *with heavy head* or *top*, Theophr.—II. act. *loading the head.*

Κεφᾰλοδέσμιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Κεφᾰλόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, *a band for the head, fillet*, Gramm.

Κεφᾰλοειδής, ές, (κεφαλή, εἶδος) *shaped like a head*, Hipp.

Κεφᾰλόθλαστος, ον, (κεφαλή, θλάω) *bruised in the head*, τὸ κεφαλόθλαστον, *a contusion of the head*, Theophr.

†Κεφαλοίδιον, ου, τό, the fortress *Cephaledium* in Sicily, Strab.

Κεφᾰλοκρούστης, ου, ὁ, (κεφαλή, κρούω) *piercing, assaulting the head*: epith. of a kind of *phalangium*, elsew. κρανοκολάπτης.

Κεφᾰλόμακτρον, ου, τό, *a napkin for the head.*

Κεφᾰλόρριζος, ον, (κεφαλή, ῥίζα) *with a head-like*, i. e. *a bulbous* or *lumpy root.*

Κέφαλος, ου, ὁ, *a large-headed sea-fish*, supposed to be a kind of *mullet*, Lat. *cephalus, capito*, Arist. H. A., cf. Ath. 307 B, sq.

†Κέφαλος, ου, ὁ, *Cephālus*, son of Mercury and Herse, acc. to Hes. Th. 986 father of Phaëthon by Eos (Aurora), and, acc. to Apollod., of Tithonus.—2. son of Deioneus, husband of Procris, after whom the Cephallenians were said to be named, Call. Dian. 209, etc.—3. a Rhetorician of Syracuse, who came to Athens, in the time of Pericles, father of Lysias, Plat. Rep. 327, sq.—4. an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 248.

Κεφᾰλοτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to cut off the head*, less Att. than καρατ., Theophr. ap. A. B.: from

Κεφᾰλοτόμος, ον, (κεφαλή, τέμνω) *cutting off the head*, Strab.

Κεφᾰλοτρύπᾰνον, ου, τό, (κεφαλή, τρυπάω) *a trepan*, Galen. [ῡ]

Κεφᾰλώδης, ες, = κεφαλοειδής, *like a head*, Theophr.

†Κεφάλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cephalon*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 14, 5.

Κεφᾰλωτός, ή, όν, *with a head, headed*, esp. of plants *with a clustering head*, as garlic, etc., Diosc.

Κεχᾰλασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from χαλάω, *slackly, loosely*, Galen.

Κέχανδα, perf. of χανδάνω, whence part. acc. κεχανδότα, Od. 4, 96, 3 sing. plqpf. Ep. κεχάνδει, Il. 24, 192.

Κεχάρηκα, perf. act. of χαίρω.

Κεχάρημαι, perf. pass. of χαίρω, part. -ημένος, H. Hom. 6, 10.

Κεχᾰρησάμην, Ep. inf. fut. act. of χαίρω, Il. 15, 98.

Κεχάρήσεται, Ep. 3 sing. fut. mid. of χαίρω, Od. 23, 266.

Κεχάρητο, κεχάρηντο, Ep. 3 sing. and plur. plqpf. pass. from χαίρω, Hes. Sc. 65, H. Hom. Cer. 458.

Κεχᾰρηώς, Ep. part. perf. act. from χαίρω, Il. 7, 312.

Κεχαρισμένος, η, ον, part. perf. of χαρίζομαι, *agreeable, winning, charming*, Hom., whence in Att. the adv. κεχαρισμένως, Ar., and Plut.: superl. adv. -νώτατα, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 1.

Κεχαρῐτωμένος, part. perf. pass. from χαριτόω, N. T. Adv. κεχαριτωμένως, *agreeably, welcome.*

Κεχάροιατο, Ep. 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 mid. of χαίρω, for κεχάροιντο, Il. 1, 256.

Κεχάροντο, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 mid. of χαίρω, Hom.

Κέχηνα, perf. 2 of χαίνω. Hence

Κεχηναῖοι, ων, οἱ, comic word, derived from κέχηνα, χαίνω, for Ἀθηναῖοι, *Gapenians* for *Athenians*, Ar. Eq. 1262, cf. χήν.

Κεχηνότως, adv. part. perf. of χαίνω, *gaping, open-mouthed.*

Κεχηνώς, part. perf. of χαίνω, Il. 16, 409.

Κεχλᾱδώς, part. perf. 2 of χλάζω, Pind. Ol. 9, 3: in Pyth. 4, 318, besides there is the anomal. acc. plur. κεχλάδοντας. [ᾰ]

Κεχλιαγκα, perf. from χλιαίνω.

Κεχλίδως, part. perf. from χλίω.

Κεχολωμένος, part. perf. pass. from χολόω, Hom.

Κεχολωσομαι, fut. 3 mid. from χολόω, Hom.

Κεχρημένος, part. perf. from χράομαι, Hom.

Κέχῡμαι, perf. pass. of χέω, Hom.

Κεχῡμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of χέω, *profusely*, Lat. *effuse*, Alciphr.

Κέχῡτο, κέχυντο, 3 plqpf. pass. Ep. of χέω, Hom.

Κεχωρίδαται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from χωρίζω, Hdt.

Κέω, Ep. collat. form of κείω, desiderat. of κεῖμαι, only Od. 7, 342, ὄρπο κέων, get thee to bed, to sleep.

Κέω, collat. form from κείω, κεύζω, *to cleave*, dub.

Κέω, collat. form from καίω, very dub.

†Κέως, ω, ἡ, Ion. Κέος, Hdt. 8, 76, *Ceos*, one of the Cyclades insulae, opposite the promontory Sunium, Hdt. l. c.: *inhab.* Κείος, Ion. Κήϊος, ὁ.

Κῆ, Ion. for πῆ or ποῖ: but κη enclit. for που, Hdt.

Κῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of καίω, Od. 15, 97; but κήαι 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of καίω, Il. 21, 336.

Κηάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of καίω, Il. 9, 234.

Κῆβος, ου, ὁ, *a long-tailed kind of monkey*, Arist. H. A.: the name is now given to the American species, *Sapajous*: al. κῆπος, Plin. *cephus.*

†Κηλουσα, ης, ἡ, *Ceglūsa*, mother of Asopus, Paus. 2, 12, 4.

Κῆγος or κῆχος, said by Gramm. to be an Ion. interrog. particle added to ποῖ or ποῦ, = ποῦ or ποῖ γῆς, cf. Ar. Fr. 527, Pherecr. Incert. 33, where however Meineke maintains that ποῖ κῆχος; is merely *quo tandem?* (quoting Moer. p. 227), κῆχος; ἀντὶ τοῦ δή;—v. Il. cc., et cf. Bernhardy Eratosth. p. 227, sq.

Κῆγώ or κήγών, Dor. for κἀγώ, i. e. καὶ ἐγώ, Theocr.

†Κηδαδᾶτας, ὁ, v. l. for Κιγδαγάτας, q. v.

†Κηδαῖ, ῶν, αἱ, *Cēdae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheïs.

Κηδαίνω, rare collat. form of κήδω.

†Κηδάλιων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cedalion*, a servant of Vulcan, Luc.; title of a satyric drama of Sophocles.

Κηδεία, ας, ἡ, (κήδος) *care*, esp. taken of the dead, Eur. Supp. 134: hence *funeral, burial*, Ap. Rh.—II. *affinity, connection by marriage.*

Κήδειος, ον, (κῆδος) *cared for, dear, beloved*, with a notion of near kindred, Il. 19, 294.—II. *of, belonging to a funeral* or *tomb, mourning, sepulchral*, χοαί, Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 227.

Κηδεμονεύς, έως, ὁ, = κηδεμών, Ap. Rh. 1, 271.

Κηδεμονία, ας, ἡ, (κηδεμών) *care, solicitude*, Plat. Rep. 463 D.

Κηδεμονικός, ή, όν, *of, befitting a κηδεμών, provident, careful, watchful*, Polyb.: τὸ κ. = foreg., Id. Adv. -κώς, Id. from

Κηδεμών, όνος, ὁ, (κηδέω) *one that has charge of* a person or thing, *a protector, guardian*: in Il. always of attending to the dead, 23, 163, 674 (not found in Od.): also of a female in Soph. Ant. 549.—II. *a connection by marriage*, cf. κηδεστής: never of blood-relations, Valck. Phoen. 431.

Κήδεος, ον, = κήδειος, like κῆδος and κήλειος, only in Il. 23, 160, ἐστι κήδεός ἐστι νέκυς, *to whom the charge of burying him belongs*: others (in same signf.) make it gen. from κῆδος: others make the adj. oxyt., κηδεός.

Κήδεσκον, κηδέσκετο, Ion. lengthd. impf. of κήδω, Od.

Κηδεστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κηδέω) *one that takes charge*, esp. of burying the dead.—II. *a connection by marriage*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 8, esp. *a son in law*, Antiphon 142, 43, etc.: also *a brother in law*, as a sister's husband, Lys. 90, 6, Isae. 59, 8; *b.* a wife's brother, Eur. Hec. 834, Dem. 867, 12: *a father in law*, Id. 954, 7; cf. κηδεμών. Hence

Κηδεστια, ας, ἡ, *connexion by marriage, affinity*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 21. Hence

Κηδεστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to affinity.*

Κηδέστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of κηδεστής, as if from κηδεστήρ, *a female connexion by marriage*, Euseb.

Κηδεστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = κηδεστής.

Κήδευμα, ατος, τό, (κηδεύω = κῆδος, esp. *affinity, connexion, alliance by marriage*, Eur. Med. 76.—2. poet. = κηδεστής, *one who is so connected*, Soph. O. T. 85.

Κηδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = κηδεστής, κηδεμών, Arist. Probl.: from

Κηδεύω, (κῆδος) *to take charge of, attend to, tend*, Soph. O. T. 1323, O. C. 750; πολιν, Soph. Fr. 606, Eur. I. T. 1213.—2. esp. *to attend to a corpse, take charge of the burial*, Soph. El. 1141, in pass.—II. *to contract affinity, ally one's self in marriage*, κ. καθ' ἑστίαν, Aesch. Pr. 890; c. acc., *a daughter, marry*, Soph. Tr. 1227: usu. c. dat., *to ally one's self with*..., Eur. Hipp. 634: in pass. *to be so connected*, Phoen. 347.—2. κ. τινί θυγατέρα, *give* her *in marriage*, Joseph.

Κηδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = κηδεύω, *to grieve, trouble*, Il. 24, 240.—II. = κήδεται, Il.

Κήδιστος, η, ον, superl. formed from κῆδος, *most worthy of one's care, dearest, most beloved*, with φίλτατος, Il. 9, 642, with κεδνότατος, Od. 1, 225.—II. in Od. 8, 583, κήδιστοι ἀνέρες *those nearest allied by marriage*.—Comp. par. κηδίων, ον, gen. ονος, post-H.

Κήδομαι, v. κήδω.

Κῆδος, εος, τό, (κήδω) *care*, esp. c. gen., τῶν ἄλλων οὐ κῆδος, Od. 22, 254: hence—II. *trouble, sorrow, mourning*, Hom.; distinguished from ἄχος, Od. 4, 108.—2 esp. *sorrow for one dead*, Il. 4, 270; 5, 156, etc.: hence *a funeral, burial*. Eur. Alc. 5 ἐς τὸ κ. ἰέναι, to attend the funeral, Hdt. 6, 58.—3. *affection, trouble*, etc.

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tress, Hom., esp. in plur.—III. *an object of care, a care*, Aesch. Ag. 699, with a play on the next signf.—B. *connexion by marriage*, Lat. *affinitas*, Hdt. 7, 189, and Trag.; and so some explain Il. 13, 464, but cf. Il. 15, 245; 16, 516.

Κηδοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *affliction, trouble*, Ap. Rh.

Κηδόσυνος, ον, *anxious*; in genl.= *κήδειος*, Eur. Or. 1017.

ΚΗΔΩ, fut. *κηδήσω, to make anxious*: hence *to trouble, annoy, distress, vex*, Hom. most. freq. of outward troubles, always c. acc., *χειμὼν μῆλα κήδει*, Il. 17, 550, cf. 5, 404, Od. 9, 402, etc. The fut. *κεκᾰδήσω*, which Buttm. refers to *χάζομαι*, might better be assigned to *κήδω*, *πολλοὺς τόδε τόξον κεκαδήσει θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς*, many will this arrow *trouble for* their life, i. e. will *deprive* them of it, Od. 21, 153, 170: cf. the part. aor. *θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκᾰδών*, Il. 11, 334. —B. pass., c. fut. *κεκαδήσομαι* (Il. 8, 353), and pf. 2 act. *κέκηδα* with pres. signf., *to be troubled, distressed, annoyed*: part., *κηδόμενος, ἔνη, ενον, distressed, in trouble*, Hom.: c. gen., *to be anxious* or *concerned for..., have a care for*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; *οὐκέτι Δαναῶν κεκαδησόμεθα*, Il. 8, 353; *κ. μὴ ἀπόλωνται*, Hdt. 7, 220.

Κήδωκε, Dor. for *καὶ ἔδωκε*.

†Κήδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cedon*, an Athenian, Diod. S. 15, 34.

Κῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *καίω*, Il. 21, 349.

Κηθάριον, ου, τό, = *κηθίς*, Ar. Vesp. 674.

Κηθίδιον, ου, τό, and in Hermipp. The. 6 *κήθιον, ου, τό*, = *κηθίς* II.

Κηθίς, ίδος, ἡ, in Poll. said to be *a vessel into which the ψῆφοι* were cast in voting, cf. *κημός*.—II. *a dice-box*, Ath., cf. *κήθιον*, elsewh. *φιμός*. (Acc. to Ath. from *χάω, χαδεῖν, χανδάνω*.

†Κήϊος, η, ον, Ion. for *Κεῖος, α, ον, of Ceos, ὁ K., an inhab. of Ceos*, Hdt. 5, 102.

Κῆκ, Dor. for *κάκ*, i. e. *καὶ ἐκ*.

Κῆκα, Dor. for *καὶ αἶκα*.

Κηκάζω, f. *-άσω*, = *κακίζω, to abuse, revile*, Lyc.: from

Κηκάς, άδος, ἡ, said to be an Ion. word from *κακός, mischievous, hurtful*, Nic.: metaph. *abusive, γλῶσσα*, Call. Fr. 253.

Κηκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κηκάζω*) *abuse, insult*, Lyc.

†Κηκείδης, ου, ὁ, *Cecides*, an early dithyrambic poet of Hermione, Ar. Nub. 985.

Κηκίβαλος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of shell-fish*, Epich. p. 22.

Κηκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κηκίς* II., *a small gall-nut*. [*κῐ*]

Κηκιδοφόρος, ον, (*κηκίς, φέρω*) *bearing gall-nuts*: from

ΚΗΚΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, *any thing gushing* or *bubbling forth*, esp. of fat or juices drawn forth by fire, *κηκὶς πισσήρης φλογός*, Aesch. Cho. 268; *κ. φόνου*, bubbling blood, Ib. 1012; cf. Soph. Ant. 1008: hence in genl. *juice, κηκὶς πορφύρας*, Aesch. Ag. 959. (cf. sub *κίκυς*.)—II. *a gall-nut*, because produced by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects, Dem. 816, 20. [*ῐ*] Hence

Κηκίω, (*κηκίς*) *to gush forth, bubble up, θάλασσα κήκιε πολλὴ ἂν στόμα*, much brine *gushed* up his mouth, Od. 5, 455; also, *κ. ἐκ τινος*, Soph. Phil. 784; and in mid., *αἱμάδα κηκιομέναν ἕλκέων*, Ib. 696: c. acc. cognato, *to bubble with, send forth, ἀϋτμήν*, Ap. Rh. [*Ī* Ep.; but *ῐ* Att., cf. Soph. Il. cc.]

Κηλαίνω, collat. form from *κηλέω, to soothe, appease, assuage*.

Κήλας, ό, an Indian bird, mentioned by Aelian, thought by some to be a kind of *bittern* or *curlew*.

Κηλάς, άδος, ἡ, *νεφέλη, a cloud that denotes wind, not rain*, Theophr.—B. *κηλὰς αἴξ, ἡ*, a she-goat *with a star on its forehead*, cf. *κνηκίς*.

Κήλαστρα, ας, ἡ, also *κήλαστρος, ου, ἡ*, and *κήλαστρον, ου, τό*, an evergreen tree, Lat. *celastrus*, Theophr.

Κήλειος, ον, Ion. for sq., q. v.

Κήλεος, ον, (*καίω*) *burning, blazing*, oft. in Hom., always in phrase *πυρὶ κηλέῳ*, and, except in Il. 8, 217, always ending the verse, so that *κηλέῳ* must be pronounced as dissyll.: collat. form *κήλειος* only in Il. 15, 744, cf. *κήδεος* and *κήδειος*. Hesych. also *κηλιός, combustible, dry*.

Κηλήστης, ου, ὁ, *a soother, charmer*; hence *a beguiler*: from

ΚΗΛΕΏ, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to charm, bewitch, win over*, esp. by music, Lat. *mulcere*, *κόρην ὑμνοισι*, Eur. Alc. 359, cf. Plat. Lys. 206 B: *to charm* serpents, etc., Plat. Rep. 358 B: in genl. *to coax, beguile*, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 D; of bribery, Theopomp. (Com.) Med. 1: *to seduce*, Aeschin. 27, 13, in pass. (Perh. akin to *ἔκηλος*.)

Κήλη, ης, ἡ, Att. *κάλη, a tumour*: also *hernia*, Lat. *ramex*.

Κηληδόνες, ων, αἱ, (*κηλέω*) *the Charmers*, mystical songstresses, like the Sirens, but harmless, Pind. Fr. 25; in Philostr. Ἰυγγες.

Κηληθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κηλέω*) *rapture, enchantment*, esp. in listening to sweet sounds, Od. 11, 334; 13, 2.

Κήληθρον, ου, τό, = *κήλημα*.

Κηλήκτας or *κηλίκτας*, α, ὁ, (*κηλέω*) Lacon. = *κηλήστης*, Plut. 2, 220, F.

Κήλημα, ατος, τό, *a magic charm, spell*, Ibyc. 2, Eur. Tro. 893.

Κήλησις, εως, ἡ, (*κηλέω*) *an enchanting, charming*, esp. to heal, *ἐχέων καὶ νόσων*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A: *delight, enjoyment, delusion*, esp. *by hearing* sweet sounds, Stoici ap. Plut.

Κηλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, fem. *-τειρα*, = *κηλητής*. Hence

Κηλητήριος, α, ον, better ος, ον, *charming, bewitching; appeasing. χοαί*, Eur. Hec. 535: *τὸ κ.* = *κήλητρον*.

Κηλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κηλέω*) *a charmer*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 8, 67.

Κηλήτης, ου, ὁ, Att. *κᾱλ.*, (*κήλη*) *one who is ruptured*, Strab.

Κηλητικός, ή, όν, (*κηλέω*) *charming, delighting*, Ath.

Κήλητρον, ου, τό, *a charm, spell*, Hesych.

Κηλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *κηλητής*.

Κηλίδόω, ῶ, (*κηλίς*) *to stain, soil*, Arist. Insomn.: metaph. *to dishonour, disgrace*, Eur. H. F. 1318. Hence

Κηλῐδωτός, ή, όν, *stained, soiled*.

Κηλιός, όν, v. sub *κήλεος*.

Κηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a stain, spot; defilement*, e. g. of blood, etc., Trag.: metaph. *a blot, blemish, disgrace*, Soph. O. T. 1384; also, *κ. συμφορᾶς*, Ib. 833. (Usu. deriv. from *καίω*.) [*ῐ*]

Κῆλον, τό, Att. *κᾶλον, the wooden shaft* of an arrow, like *καυλός*, hence *an arrow*, as we say *a shaft*, usu. in plur. *κῆλα*, Il. 1, 53, 383; 12, 280: in Hom. always of a god's arrows, e. g. of Apollo, i. e. pestilence, or of Jupiter, i. e. tempest, and so in Hes. Th. 708, of thunder: metaph., *κῆλα φόρμιγγος*, Pind. P. 1, 21. (Perh. akin to *καυλός* and *ξύλον*: †prob. better with Passow from *καίω*, cf. *κήλ εος*, and the similar use of *brand* in Eng. even of metal weapons.)

Κηλόνειον and *κηλόνιον, ου, τό*, = *κηλωνειον, κηλώνιον*.

Κηλοτομία, ας, ἡ, *the operation for a hernia*: from

Κηλοτόμος, ον, (*κήλη, τέμνω*) *operating for a hernia*, Medic.

†Κηλοῦσα, ης, ἡ, *Celūsa*, a mountain of Sicyon, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7: cf. *Κοίλωσσα*.

Κηλόω, ῶ, (*καίω, κήλεος*) *to burn, burn away*, Hesych.

Κηλόω, ῶ, collat. form of *κηλέω*, q. v.

Κήλων, ωνος, ὁ, (*κῆλον*) *a swipe, machine for drawing water from* a well, Lat. *tolleno*, also *κηλώνειον*.—II. *a he-ass*: and so metaph. *a lecherous fellow*, cf. Archil. 96.

Κηλώνειον, Ion. *-ήϊον, ου, τό*, = *κήλων* I, Hdt. 1, 193: from

Κηλωνεύω, *to raise as by a κήλων*, Math. Vett.

Κηλωνήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for *κηλώνειον*.

Κηλώνιον, ου, τό, v. l. for *κηλώνειον*.

Κηλωστά, ῶν, τά, *stews, brothels*, Lyc.: written also *κηλωτά*.

Κήμαυτόν, Dor. for *καὶ ἐμαυτόν*.

Κημέ, Dor. for *καὶ ἐμέ*.

Κημός, οῦ, ὁ, *a muzzle*, put on a led horse, to prevent it biting, Xen. Eq 5, 3.—II. *a wicker vessel like an eel-basket*, for fishing, *a weel*, Lat. *nassa*, Soph. Fr. 438.—2. *a funnel-shaped top* to the voting-urn (*κάδος*) in the Athen. law-courts, strictly *of wicker*-work, through which the ballots (*ψῆφοι*) were dropt, also *κηθίς, κήθιον, κηθάριον*, Ar. Eq. 1150, et ibi Schol., v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot. pp. 8, 10. —III. *a female ornament*. (Perh. akin to *χάω, χανδάνω*.)

Κῆμος, ου, ἡ, a plant, the *λεοντοπόδιον* of Diosc.

Κημόω, ῶ, (*κημός*) *to muzzle* a horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 3. Hence

Κήμωσις, εως, ἡ, *a muzzling*.

Κήν, Dor. for *κάν*, i. e. *καὶ ἐν*, but *κῆν* for *καὶ ἄν*.

†Κηναῖον, ου, τό, *Cenaeum*, northwest promontory of Euboea, opposite Thermopylae, H. Hom. Ap. 219; *ἄκρον K.*, Soph. Tr. 753; Thuc. 3, 93, etc.; it is now *Lithada*.

†Κηναῖος, α, ον, *of Cenaeum, Cenaean*, Ζεύς, so called from a temple of his on this promontory, Soph. Tr. 238.

Κῆνος, Aeol. for *κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος*, Sapph. 2, 1.: Dor. *τῆνος*.

Κῆνσος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *census, a tax*, N. T.

ΚΗΞ, ῆ, gen. *κηκός, a sea-gull, sea-mew*, Od. 15, 479, elsewh. *κήϋξ* and *κανῆξ*, whence some write *κηϋξ* monosyll. in Od.

Κήομεν, Ep. 1 plur. subj. aor. 1 act. of *καίω*, for *κηωμεν*, Il. 7, 377, 396.

Κηπαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*κῆπος*) *of, from a garden, growing* or *reared in one*, Diosc.—II. *ἡ κηπαία*, sub. *θύρα, a garden-door, back-door*, Hermipp. Moer. 2, cf. Dem. 1155, 13.—2. also *a salad-herb*, Diosc.

Κῆπε, Dor. for *καὶ εἶπε*.

Κῆπεί, *κῆπειτα*, Dor. for *κάπεί, κάπειτα*, i. e. *καὶ ἐπ*.

Κηπεία, ας, ἡ, (*κηπεύω*) *the tending of plants in a garden*, horticulture, Plat. Legg. 845 D.

Κήπευμα, ατος, τό, (*κηπεύω*) *that which is reared in a garden, a garden-herb* or *flower*, Ar. Av. 1100, cf Herm.

Opusc. 1, p. 58.

Κηπεύς, έως, ὁ, (*κηπεύω*) *a gardener*, Philyll. Pol. 5.

Κηπεύσιμος, ον, (*κηπεύω*) *cultivated in a garden*, opp. to wild, of plants.

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Κηπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = κηπεύς.

Κηπευτός, ή, όν, *cultivated, grown in a garden*, Diosc. : from

Κηπεύω, (κῆπος) *to cultivate, rear in a garden*, Theophr., in pass. : metaph., *to tend, cherish*, Eur. Hipp. 78, Tro. 1175.

Κῆπί, Dor. for κἀπί, i. e. καὶ ἐπί.

Κηπίδες, ων, αἱ, (κῆπος) Νύμφαι κ., *garden-Nymphs*.

Κηπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κῆπος, Plut.

Κηπίον, ου, τό, dim. from κῆπος, Thuc. 2, 62.—II. also = κῆπος II., Luc. Others, not so well, proparox, κήπιον.

†Κῆπις, ιδος, ὁ, *Cepis*, an Athenian, father of Adimantus, Plat. Protag. 315 E.

†Κηπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cepion*, a flute player, a pupil of Terpander, Plut.

†Κῆποι, ων, οἱ, *Cēpi*, (*the Gardens*) a city on the Cimmerian Bosporus, also, an island in the Maeotis, Strab. p. 495 : οἱ ὠνομασμένοι Κῆποι, Aeschin. 78, 18.

Κηποκόμας, ου, ὁ, (κῆπος, κομέω) *one who has his hair cut in the fashion called κῆπος*, comic word in Eustath.

Κηποκόμος, ου, ἡ, (κῆπος, κομέω) *a gardener*.

Κηπολόγος, ον, (κῆπος, λέγω) *speaking, teaching in a garden*, epith. of the Epicureans.

Κηποποιΐα, ας, ἡ, (κῆπος, ποιέω) *the making of a garden*.

ΚΗ῎ΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a garden, orchard*, or *plantation*, Hom., etc. ; κ. πολυδένδρεος, Od. 4, 737 : hence of any rich, highly cultivated region, as Cyrene is called Ἀφροδίτης κ., Pind. P. 5, 31, Libya Διὸς κ., Ib. 9, 91, etc. : also of *the enclosure* for the Olympic games, Pind. O. 3, 43 : οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν κήπων, the scholars of Epicurus, because he taught in a garden, Jac. A. P. p. 205 : οἱ Ἀδώνιδος κῆποι, lettuce and other quick growing plants in pots, hence proverb. for anything pretty, but fleeting and unreal, v. Interprr. ad Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, Theocr. 15, 113.—II. *a fashion of cropping the hair*, v. μάχαιρα I. 2, and μοιχός II.—III. *pudenda muliebria*, Diog. L. 2, 116.—IV. v. l. for κῆβος, q. v.

Κηποτάφιον, ου, τό, (κῆπος, τάφος, θάπτω) *a tomb in a garden*, Van Goens de Cepotaphiis 1763, Uhden in Wolf's Mus. 1, 3, p. 351.

Κηποτύραννος, ου, ὁ, (κῆπος, τύραννος) *tyrant of the garden*, epith. of the Epicurean philosopher Apollodorus, Diog. L. 10, 25.

Κηπουργία, ας, ἡ, (κῆπος, *ἔργω) *gardening*. Hence

Κηπουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to garden-work*.

Κηπουρέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, (κηπουρός) *to practise gardening*.

Κηπουρία, ας, ἡ, (κηπουρός) *gardening*.

Κηπουρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to gardening* or *to a gardener*, νόμιμον, Plat. Minos 317 B : from

Κηπουρός, οῦ, ὁ, (κῆπος, οὖρος) *a keeper of a garden*, ὄφις, Euphor. 111 : in genl. *a gardener*, name of a play of Antiph. ; also κηπωρός, Archipp. Incert. 2.

Κηποφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (κῆπος, φύλαξ) *watch of the garden*, of Priapus, Inscr.

Κηπωρός, -ωρέω, -ωρία, -ωρικός, (ὥρα) = κηπουρ.

ΚΗ῎Ρ, ἡ, gen. Κηρός, acc. Κῆρα, *the goddess of death*, also *goddess of fate*, esp. as bringing violent death, often in Hom., who sometimes has also the plur. Κῆρες : her usu. epithets are μέλαινα, ὀλοή, κακή : also Κήρ or Κῆρες θανάτοιο : associated with Ἔριες and Κυδοιμός as haunting battle-fields, like the northern *Valkyriur*, clad in robes red with blood, Il. 18, 535. A man who was to die a violent death, had a peculiar Κήρ assigned to him from his birth, Il. 23, 79. Jupiter puts those of Achilles and Hector into the scales, when it is to be decided whether is to die first, Il. 22, 210 : nay, Achilles had two Κῆρες, between which he was allowed to choose, Il. 9, 411 : here it passes into the more genl. signf. of *fate, death*, and so we have Κῆρες μυρίαι, Il. 12, 326, Κῆρες Ἀχαιῶν. Τρώων, Il. 8, 73. In Hes. Th. 217, 220, they are avenging deities.—2. later more generally, *goddess of mischief* or *evil*, without necessarily implying death.—Κήρ may be compared with Ἄτη and Ἐρινύς, but not with Αἶσα, Μοῖρα, or the Roman *Parcae*, as these do not bring misfortune only.—II. as appellat. *the fate of death, death* itself, esp. when *violent* : in Hom. acc. to Wolf's Ed. only once, Il. 1, 228, τὸ δέ τοι κὴρ εἰδεται εἶναι, *that seems to thee to be death* : yet even in such common passages, as φόνον καὶ Κῆρα φέρειν, θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα φυγεῖν, the appellat. signf. appears, which later became more prominent, *fate, destiny, doom*, esp. *an evil fate*, Plat. Legg. 937 D : hence *disease*, Soph. Phil. 42 : and even *moral evil*, e. g. κὴρ οὐ καλή, an unseemly *disgrace*, Soph. Tr. 454.

ΚΗ῎Ρ, gen. κῆρος, τό, contr. from κέαρ, (which form first occurs in Pind. and Trag., for Hom. always uses κῆρ) :—*the heart*, Lat. *cor*, Hom. ; κῆρ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, freq. in Hom. ; also κῆρ ἐν θυμῷ, Il. 6, 523, and φρεσὶν ἠσιν, Od. 18, 344 :—for λάσιον κῆρ v. sub λάσιος :—he makes it the seat of the will, μετὰ σὺν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ, Il. 15, 52 ; and esp. of the passions, and affections, e. g. joy, Il. 22, 504, cf. 19, 319, of sorrow, esp. in phrase ἀχνύμενος κῆρ : less freq. of the understanding, as in phrase, πολλὰ δέ οἱ κῆρ ὦρμαινε, Od. 7, 82 ; 18. 344 ; so too when joined with νόος, Il. 15, 52 : when used of a lion, Il. 12, 45, it is not so much physically as metaph. The dat. κῆρι is in Hom. freq. used as adv., like κηρόθι, *with all the heart, heartily*, Il. 9, 117 ; mostly however strengthd., πέρι κῆρι, from or in one's very heart, Il. 4, 46, Od. 5, 36, etc., where πέρι is an adv., and must not be mistaken for a preposition.

Κηραίνω, (κήρ) *to harm, hurt, destroy*, Aesch. Supp. 999.—II. (κῆρ) intransit. *to be alarmed, disquieted, anxious*, Eur. H. F. 518 : τι, *at* a thing, Id. Hipp. 223.—2. *to pine away, die for*, Lat. *deperire*, περί τινα, Philo.

Κηρᾰμύντης, ου, ὁ, (κήρ, ἀμύνω) *averter of evil*, Lyc.

Κηράνθεμον, ου, τό, = κήρινθος, Diosc.

Κηρᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, = κάραβος, καραβίς, *a* kind of *locust*, in Nic.

Κηρᾰχάτης, ου, ὁ, (κηρός, ἀχάτης) *a waxen agate*, Plin. : so called from its color. [χᾰ]

Κηρέλαιον, ου, τό, (κηρός, ἔλαιον) *wax oil*, a kind of salve, Medic.

Κηρεμβροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (κημός, ἐμβρέχω) *a fomentation with melted wax*, Medic.

Κηρέσιος, ον, (κήρ) *deadly, pernicious*.

Κηρεσιφόρος, ον, (κῆρ, φέρω) *death-bringing*.

Κηρεσσιφόρητος, ον, (Κήρ, φορέω) *brought, urged on by* [illegible] Il. 8, 527.

†Κηρεύς, έως, ὁ, [illegible] of Euboea, Strab.

Κηρία, ας, ἡ, v. [illegible]

Κηριάζω, f. -άσω [illegible] *like a honeycomb*, Ar.

†Κήριλλοι, ων, οἱ, Bruttium, Strab.

Κηρίνη, ης, ἡ, = [illegible]

Κηρινθον, ου, τό, Theophr.

Κήρινθος, ου, ὁ, θάκη, Arist. H. A.

†Κήρινθος, ου, ἡ, [illegible] the northeast of E[uboea] near Ἔστιαία.

Κήρῖνος, η, ον, (κ[ήρ]ινον, Plat. Theaet. 1[47] ρινα, *painted* wom[en] cosmetics were m[ade] Philostr.—II. meta[ph.] Plat. Legg. 633 D, *vitium flecti*.—2. also *lid*.

Κηριοκλέπτης, ο[υ] τω) *stealer of honey* ocritus' 19th Idyll.

Κηρίον, ου, τό, *bees' wax ; a honeyc[omb]* Hom. Merc. 559, H[dt.] in plur., Hdt. 5, 11[4] Id. 2, 92 : also *hone[y]* *a cutaneous disease*, μελικηρίς, Diosc., ἀχώρ was of the s[ame] virulent.

Κηριοποιός, ὁν *making cakes of wax*

Κηριόομαι, Dep. κηρόω, from κῆρ.

Κηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = [illegible]

Κηρίτης, ου, ὁ, [illegible] *stone*, precious sto[ne]

Κηριτρεφής, ές, *to death* or *misery*, 416.

Κηριώδης, ες, (κ[ήρ]ινος) *wax, wax-coloured*, [illegible]

Κηρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *waxen-torch*, Plut.—

Κηρογονία, ας, ἡ *production, formatio[n] cells*, Joseph.

Κηρογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *paint with wax*, Ath.

Κηρογρᾰφία, ας, *wax*, as was the m[ode] painting, Ath., cf. [illegible] Archäol. d. Kunst.

Κηρογράφος, ον *painting in wax* : b[y] κηρόγρᾰφος, ον, pa[inted] [ᾰ]

Κηροδέτης, ου, ὁ =sq., Eur. I. T. 11[7]

Κηρόδετος, ον, (κ[ηρός] *joined with wax*, v. [illegible]

Κηροδομέω, ῶ, f. μέω) *to build in* or Pseudo-Phocyl. 16[5]

Κηροειδής, ές, *wax, waxen*, Plat. *coloured*. Ath.—2. *pliable*, Philo.

Κηρόθεν, adv., (κ[ήρ]

Κηρόθι, adv., (κῆ *with all the heart, h[eartily]* always joins κηρόθ[ι] with the verbs φ[ίλ] χώσασθαι, χολώσα[σθαι] Hom. Cer. 362.

Κηροπᾱγής, ές, *fastened with wax*,

Κηρόπισσος, ον, *wax-pitch, an unguen[t]* Hipp., cf. πισσόκη[ρος]

Κηροπλαστ[έω], [illegible]

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mould of or *as of wax*, Hipp., κ. ἔρωτα, *to mould* him *in wax*, Eubul. Camp. 3. —2. *to make wax-cells*, Diod.: from

Κηροπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (κηρός, πλάσσω) *a modeller in wax*; in genl. *a modeller*, Plat. Tim. 74 C. Hence

Κηροπλαστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to modelling in wax.*

Κηρόπλαστος, ον, (κηρός, πλάσσω) *moulded of wax, waxen*, Soph. Fr. 464: *joined with wax*, δόναξ, Aesch. Pr. 574.

Κηροποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make wax.*

Κηροπῶλης, ου, ὁ, (κηρός, πωλέω) *a wax-chandler.*

Κηρός, οῦ, ὁ, *wax*, Lat. *cera*, Od. 12, 48, 173, 175.—II. in plur. κηροί, *wax-tapers*, Heliod.

Κηροτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (κηρός, τέχνη) *a modeller in wax*, Anacreont.

Κηροτρεφής, ές, = κηριτρεφής, very duh.

Κηροτρόφος, ον (A), (κήρ, τρέφω) *nourishing, bringing death, deadly*, Nic.

Κηροτρόφος, ον (B), (κηρός, τρέφω) *growing wax, waxy*, Anth.

Κηρουλκός, όν, (κήρ, ἕλκω) *bringing destruction*, Lyc.

Κηροφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κηρός, φέρω) *to produce wax.*

Κηροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (κηρός, χιτών) *clad* or *covered with wax*, Anth. [ῐ]

Κηρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κηρός, χρώς) *wax-coloured*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

Κηροχῠτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to melt wax: to mould as in melted wax*, Ar. Thesm. 56: from

Κηρόχῠτος, ον, (κηρός, χέω) *moulded, formed of melted wax*, Castor. ap. Ath. 455 A.

Κηρόω, ῶ (A), (κηρός) *to wax over*, Long.—II. *to form of wax.*

Κηρόω, ῶ (B), (κήρ) *to hurt, harm*, also κηριόομαι, Gramm.

Κήρυγμα, ατος, τό, (κηρύσσω) *that which is cried by a herald* or *crier, a proclamation, public notice*, κ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 3, 52; 5, 92, 7, etc.; ἐκ κηρύγματος, by *proclamation*, Id. 6, 78.

Κήρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = κηρυξις.

Κηρύκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. from κήρυξ, *a female herald* or *crier*, Ar. Eccl. 713. [ῠ̄]

Κηρῦκεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κηρυκηίη, (κηρυκεύω) *the office of a herald* or *crier.*—II. in Eccl. *preaching.*

Κηρῦκειοειδής, ές, (κηρύκειον, εἶδος) *shaped like a herald's staff.*

Κηρύκειον, ου, τό, Ion. -ήϊον, *the fee, pay of a herald.*—II. *a herald's wand*, such as Mercury bears on old works of art, usu. with two serpents wound round it, Lat. *caduceus*, Hdt. 9, 100, Thuc. 1, 53.—III. *the stone* whence the herald made his proclamations, v. λίθος. [ῠ̄] Strictly neut. from

Κηρύκειος, εία, ειον, (κήρυξ) *of, belonging to a herald*, Soph. Fr. 897. [ῠ̄]

Κήρυκευμα, ατος, τό, (κηρυκεύω) *a herald's proclamation, message*, Aesch. Theb. 651. [ῠ̄]

Κηρύκευσις, εως, ἡ, = κηρυκεία; [ῠ̄] and

Κηρῦκευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to proclamations*, etc.: from

Κηρῦκεύω, (κήρυξ) *to be a herald* or *crier, fulfil the office of one*, Plat. Legg. 941 A: hence—II. trans. *to proclaim, give notice of*, τινί τι, Aesch. Supp. 221.

Κηρῦκήη, -κήϊον, τό, Ion. for -κεία, -κειον, Hdt.

†Κηρῦκίδης, ου, ὁ, *Cerycides*, prop. patron., as masc. pr. n., Archil. 39, 1.

Κηρῦκικός, ή, όν, (κήρυξ) *of, belonging to heralds* or *criers*, φῦλον, Plat. Polit. 260 D.

Κηρύκῐνος, η, ον, = foreg.

Κηρύκιον, ου, τό, = κηρύκειον, Ar. Fr. 429.—2. τὰ κηρ., *tokens of suppliants*, Dinarch. 92, 28.—II. *a shell-fish*, cf. κήρυξ II.—III. *a collyrium for the eyes.* [ῠ̄, yet twice in Anth. ῠ̆, v. Jac. A. P. p. 680.] Hence

Κηρῦκιοφόρος, ον, (κηρύκιον, φέρω) *bearing a herald's staff.*

Κηρύκώδης, ες, (κήρυξ II, εἶδος) *like the shell-fish* κήρυξ, Arist. H. A.

Κηρύλος, ου, ὁ, Att. κειρύλος, *a sea-bird*, acc. to some *the male halcyon*, Alcm. 12, Arist. H. A. [ῠ̄]

Κήρυξ, ῡκος, ὁ, (κηρύσσω) *a herald, pursuivant* or *marshal*, in genl. *a public messenger*, partaking of the character of *an ambassador*, an honourable office in early times, Lat. *praeco, caduceator, legatus*, Hom.: they summoned the assembly, Il. 2, 50, 97, Od. 2, 6, etc.; and kept order in it, Il. 2, 280; 18, 503: they separated combatants, Il. 7, 274, sq.: they had esp. charge of the arrangements at sacrifices and festivals, and even private entertainments, Il. 3, 245 sq., Od. 20, 276. As *public* officers they are called δημιοεργοί, Od. 19, 135: their insignia were staves or wands, σκῆπτρα, Il. 18, 505, Od. 2, 37, etc. From the heroic times their office was sacred and their persons inviolable, as being under the immediate protection of Jupiter, hence in Il., θεῖοι, Διὶ φίλοι, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν: hence they were employed in messages, etc., esp. between enemies, Il. 9, 170; 24, 149, etc. Mercury was κήρυξ of the gods, Hes. Op. 80, Th. 939. In later times their functions remained much the same; but they are messengers between nations at war, Schol. Thuc. 1, 29. The fem. ἡ κήρυξ in Pind. N. 8, 1, Nonn. 4, 11, elsewh. κηρύκαινα.—II. a kind of *shell-fish*, with a wreathed shell which might be used as a sort of trumpet, Arist. H. A.—III. metaph. of the cock, Ar. Eccl. 30.—IV. in Eccl. *a preacher.* [ῠ̄ always: though some Gramm. call ῠ̆ in nom., and write it κῆρυξ, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 746.]

†Κήρυξ, υκος, ὁ, *Ceryx*, son of Mercury, Paus. 1, 38, 3, from whom a priestly family in Athens were called Κήρυκες, cf. Thuc. 8, 53.

Κήρυξις, εως, ἡ, *a proclaiming, proclamation*, Dio C.: *a preaching*, Clem. Al.: from

Κηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (κήρυξ) *to be, officiate as a herald*, κηρύσσων γήρασκε, Il. 17, 325: *to call, make proclamation as a herald*, Il. 2, 438, Od. 2, 8, also c. acc., λαὸν ἀγορήνδε κ., Il. 2, 51, Od. 2, 7, πόλεμόνδε, Il. 2, 443: κηρύσσειν τινά, *to summon* one to a place, Ar. Ach. 748.—2. freq. impers., κηρύσσει (sc. ὁ κήρυξ), *proclamation is made, it is proclaimed by voice of herald*, Poppo Xen. An. 3, 4, 36.—II. later in genl. *to proclaim, announce*, Trag.: *to extol, magnify*, Eur. Tro. 223.—2. esp. *to proclaim, advertise* for sale, Hdt. 6, 121, in pass.: κ. ἀποικίαν, to invite people to join as settlers, Thuc. 1, 27.—3. *to call on, invoke*, Aesch. Cho. init.; κ. θεούς, Eur. Hec. 148.—III. in Eccl. *to preach, teach publicly.* (Prob. akin to γηρύω, γῆρυς.)

Κήρωμα, ατος, τό, (κηρόω) *any thing made of wax* or *waxed over*; esp. —1. *a waxed tablet* for writing, v. Hdt. 7, 239.—2. = κηρωτόν, *a wax-salve, cerate*, Hipp.—3. *an unguent used by wrestlers* in later times, Plut., cf. πισσόκηρος: hence—4. *the wrestling ground*, Plin. Hence

Κηρωματικός, ή, όν, *anointed with* κήρωμα, Juvenal.

Κηρωματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who anoints with* κήρωμα, cf. ἀλείπτης, as if from κηρωματίζω.

Κηρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κηρός) *a bee-hive* or *honey-comb*, Gramm.

Κήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κηρόω) *the formation* or *materials of wax*, Arist. H. A.

Κηρωτοειδής, ές, (κηρωτόν, εἶδος) *like a cerate*, Medic.

Κηρωτός, ή, όν, (κηρόω) *mixed, covered with wax*: τὸ κηρωτόν, = κήρωμα 2: and ἡ κηρωτή, *a cerate* or *salve*, used both medically, Hipp., and as a cosmetic, Ar. Fr. 309.

Κῆς, Dor. for καὶ εἰς.

Κήτα, ή, = καλαμίνθη, Hesych.

Κῆται, 3 sing. subj. from κεῖμαι, for κέηται, Il. 19, 32, Od. 2, 102, acc. to Wolf; Buttm. prefers κεῖται, v. κεῖμαι.

Κητεία, ας, ἡ, *the fishery of large fish*, esp. *the thunny*, Ath.: *the place where it is carried on*, Strab. (as if from κητεύω.)

†Κήτειοι, ων, οἱ, ἑταῖροι, *the Cetēans*, a Mysian race near Pergamus, of whom nothing definite is known, Od. 11, 521, v. Nitzsch ad l.: acc. to Aristarch. = μεγάλοι: from

Κήτειος, εία, ειον, (κῆτος) *belonging to sea monsters*, νῶτα, Mosch.

†Κήτειος, ου, ὁ, *the Cetēus*, a river of Mysia, flowing into the Caïcus, Strab.

†Κητεύς, έως, ὁ, *Ceteus*, father of Callisto, Apollod. 3, 8, 2.

Κήτημα, ατος, τό, *salted thunny*, = ὠμοτάριχον, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

Κητία, ας, ἡ, = κητεία.

Κητόδορπος, ον, (κῆτος, δόρπον) συμφορά, *a being food for fishes, being lost at sea*, Lyc.

Κητοθηρεῖον, ου, τό, *a magazine of implements for the fishery of large fish*, Ael.

Κῆτος, εος, τό, *any sea-monster* or *huge fish*, Hom., and Hdt. 4, 53 (ubi al. κτήνεα): in Od. 4, 446, 452, = φώκη, *a seal, sea-calf*: later esp. of whales, sharks, thunnies; cf. Lat. *cete.*—II. *a constellation*, Arat. 354, Cicero's *pistrix.* (In compos. it seems to have had the signf. of *gulf, depth, abyss*, which acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώεσσα, etc., is the orig. signf., from *χάω, χάσκω, χαίνω, χανδάνω, cf. κητώεις and κύτος, μεγακήτης.)

Κητοτρόφος, ον, (κῆτος, τρέφω) *nourishing sea-monsters.*

Κητοφάγος, ον, (κῆτος, φᾱγεῖν) *eating sea-monsters*, Orac. ap. Paus.

Κητοφόνος, ον, (κῆτος, *φένω) *killing sea-monsters*, Anth.

Κητόομαι, as pass., (κῆτος) *to grow to a sea-monster*, Ael.

†Κητώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Ceto*, daughter of Pontus and Gaea, wife of Phorcys, Hes. Th. 270, 333, Apollod. 1, 2, 6, who also mentions a Nereid of that name.

Κητώδης, ες, (κῆτος, εἶδος) of fish, *cetaceous*, Arist. H. A.: also *monstrous*, Diod.

Κητώεις, εσσα, εν, only found as Homer. epith. of Lacedaemon, κοίλη Λακεδαίμων κητώεσσα, Il. 2, 581, Od. 4, 1: acc. to some from κῆτος in usu. signf. *vast, spacious*: acc. to others κῆτος is here = καῦαρ, *a gulf, depth, abyss*, so that κητώεις is for καιετάεις, denoting the *sunken situation* of Lacedaemon between the Mounts

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Taÿgetus and Parthenius, to which the epith. *κοίλη* certainly refers, so Nitzsch Od. l. c.: but Buttm. Lexil. in voce, explains it *full of hollows*, taking it of the region, not of the city.

Κητῶος, ὠα, ὦον,=κήτειος, Diosc.

Κηὐ, contr. by crasis from *καὶ εὖ*.

Κηῦξ, ῦκος [ῡ], ὁ, *a greedy sea-bird*, cf. *κῆξ* and *καυῆξ*, and sq. 2.

†Κηῦξ, ῦκος, ὁ, *Ceyx*, an early king of Trachis, Hes. Sc. 354, 476.—2. son of Lucifer, husband of Alcyone, Apollod. 1, 7, 4†:—on the story of Ceÿx and Alcyone, v. Ovid. Met. 11, 272, sq.; cf. foreg.

Κῆφᾱ, Dor. for *καὶ ἔφη*, Theocr.

†Κηφᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Cephas*, (=*πέτρος*) masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κηφεύς, έως, ὁ, *Cepheus*, son of Lycurgus, king of Tegea, one of the Calydonian hunters, Apollod. 2, 7, 3; acc. to Ap. Rh. an Argonaut, brother of Lycurgus, 1, 166; cf. Apollod. 1, 9, 16.—2. son of Belus, husband of Cassiope, king of the Aethiopians, Hdt. 7, 61; Ar. Thesm. 1056.

†Κηφηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from foreg. (2), *of Cepheus*, *γαῖα*, i. e. Aethiopia, Nic. Al. 100: cf. Lyc. 834.

ΚΗΦΗ΄Ν, ῆνος, ὁ, *a drone-bee*, Lat. *fucus*; hence freq. metaph. *a drone, a lazy greedy fellow*, who will do nothing for his bread, Hes. Op. 302, Th. 595, Plat. Rep. 552 C: in Plut. of literary plagiarists. From their having no stings, they were called *κόλουροι* or *κόθουροι*, *dock-tails*.—II. also metaph. of *old birds with the pen-feathers gone*, Eur. Bacch. 1364 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Tro. 191.

Κηφῆνες, ων, οἱ, *Cephēnes*, old name of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 61.

Κηφήνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κηφήν*, *a small drone, drone-grub*, Arist. H. A.

Κηφηνώδης, ες, (*κηφήν*, *εἶδος*) *like a drone*, Plat. Rep. 554 B.

Κῆφθᾱ or *κῆφθη*, Dor. for *καὶ ἤφθη* from *ἅπτομαι*, Theocr.

†Κηφισάνδρος, ου, ὁ, *Cephīsander*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Isae. 36, 42. [*ῑ*]

†Κηφισιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *Cephīsia*, one of the old twelve Cecropian cities of Attica, Strab. p. 397: afterwards a deme of the tribe Erechtheïs: hence adv. Κηφισιᾶσιν, *in Cephisia*, Aeschin. 14, 26; Κηφισίαθεν, *from Ceph.*, Alciphr.

†Κηφισιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Cephisiades*, masc., pr. n, of Scyrus, Dem. 1236, 21.

†Κηφισιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Cephisia, a Cephisian*, Plat. Apol. 33 E.

†Κηφίσιος, α, ον, *of the Cephisus*, Pind. O. 4, 1.

†Κηφίσιος, ου, ὁ, *Cephisius*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Lys. 106, fin.—2. an accuser of Andocides, Andoc. 5, 28.

†Κηφισόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Cephisodemus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 705.

†Κηφισόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Cephisodŏtus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 105, 3, Diod. S. 16, 6.—2. an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 16.—3. an Athenian orator, sent as ambassador to Sparta, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2.—Others in Dem.; etc.

†Κηφισόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Cephisodōrus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 114, 2, Diod. S. 18, 2: another, Dem. 927, 23.—2. a lochagus in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 2, 13.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 267.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Κηφισοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Cephisocles*, an Athenian against whom Dinarchus delivered a speech, Dion. H. Din. 12.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

Κηφισός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Cephisus*, a river in Boeotia, Il. 2, 522; hence the pecul. fem. *λίμνη Κηφισίς*, Il. 5, 709, H. Hom. Ap. 280.—II. later, the more famous river of Athens, Soph. O. C. 687; etc.: also a river in Argolis, etc.—The writing Κηφισσός, Κηφισσίς, is not so good, Jac. A. P. p. 886.

†Κηφισοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Cephisophon*, an Athenian, envoy to Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36.—2. of Rhamnus, sent as ambassador to Philip, Dem. 235, 18.—3. another, of Anaphlystus, sent on an embassy to Philip, Id. 250, 15.—Others in Dem. 1107, 8, etc.—5. a friend of Euripides, chief actor in his dramas, Ar. Ran. 944.

Κῆχος, v. *κῆγχος*.

Κηώδης, ες, *smelling as of burning incense*; in genl. *sweet-scented*, *κόλπος*, Il. 6, 483. (Usu. deriv. from *κάω*, *καίω*, and *ὀζω*, but both the synon. form *κηώεις*, and the analogous *θυώδης* make it prob. that there was an old subst. *κῆος*=*θύος*, which was to *καίω*, as in Lat. *fragro* to *flagro*.)

Κηώεις, εσσα, εν,=*κηώδης*, *fragrant*, in Hom. always epith. of *θάλαμος*: v. foreg.

Κῑ́ᾰθω, Att. lengthd. for *κίω*, *to go*. [*ᾰ*]

†Κιανός and Κιανίς, v. Κίος.

Κιβδη, ης, ἡ, v. sub *κίβδηλος*.

Κιβδηλεία, ας, ἡ, *adulteration, fraud*, Plat. Legg. 916 D; and

Κιβδήλευμα, ατος, τό, *an adulteration, fraud*, Plat. Legg. 917 E: from

Κιβδηλεύω, (*κίβδηλος*) *to adulterate*, esp. gold, Ar. Ran. 721, or merchandise, Plat. Legg. 917 B.—II. metaph., *εὐ κιβδ. τι*, *to trick* it *out* to tempt one, Eur. Bacch. 475.

Κιβδηλία, ας, ἡ, (*κίβδηλος*) strictly *alloy, dross, base metal*: metaph. *fraud, dishonesty*, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 158. Hence

Κιβδηλιάω, ῶ, f. -*άσω*, strictly *to look like adulterated gold*: hence usu. metaph. *to look bilious, have the jaundice*, Arist. Probl.

Κιβδηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sub *κίβδηλος*.

Κίβδηλος, ον, *adulterated, spurious, base*, *χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος*, Theogn. 119; and so in genl. of money, or goods.—II. metaph.—1. of men in moral signf., *base, false*, Theogn. 117, 959.—2. *base-born, bastard*,=*νόθος*.—3. in genl. *tricksy, deceitful, ambiguous*. Theogn. 123, esp. of oracles, Hdt. 1, 66, 75; 5, 91: *τὸ σὺν κίβδαλον*, i. e. *pronounced with a false sound*, Pind. Fr. 47, ubi v. Donalds. (Acc. to most Gramm. from *κιβδος*, *κίβδη* or *κιβδηλίς*, ἡ, *dross* or *alloy of gold*: hence they derive *κίβδης*,=*πανοῦργος*, *a clipper of money*, and *κιβδολοί*, *κιβδωλοί* or *κιβδονες*,=*μεταλλεῖς*, *miners*.)

ΚΙ΄ΒΔΟΣ, ῆ, v. foreg.

Κίβισις, ἡ, *a pocket, pouch, knapsack*, Hes. Sc. 224. (Said to be Cyprian for *πήρα*, akin to *κυμβη*, *κιβωτός*, Germ. *Kiepe*, *Kufe*, *Koffer*, *Kober*, Lat. *corbis*, *cophinus*: we find *κίβησις*, *κίβυσις*, *κυβίσις*, *κυβεσις*, *κυβησια* and *κιβίδα* also written.) [*κῐ*]

†Κίβισσος, ου, ὁ, *Cibissus*, son of Thales, Diog. L. 1, 26.

†Κιβύρα, ας, ἡ, *Cibyra*,—1. *ἡ μεγάλη*, a city of greater Phrygia on the confines of Caria, Strab. p. 630.—2. *ἡ μικρά*, a city of Pamphylia, Id. p. 667. Hence

†Κιβυράτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -*ρᾶτις*, ίδος, *of Cibyra, Cibyraean*; *οἱ Κιβ., the Cibyraeans*, *ἡ Κιβυρᾶτις*, *territory of Cibyra*, Strab.

Κίβώριον, ου, τό, *the seed vessel of the* Aegyptian *κολοκασία*, a kind of Nymphaea, containing the *κναμος* Αἰγυπτιακός, Nic. from the materi

Κιβωτάριον, Plut. 711, *κιβώ κιβωτός*.

Κιβωτοποιός, *making boxes, ch*

Κιβωτός, οῦ, *coffer*.—II. appell gia, Strab.—2. a andrea, Id. [*ῐ* 1056: *ῐ* first in

†Κιγδαγάτας, Persian, Aesch. *δαδάτας*.

Κίγκαλος, ου, †Κίγκιος, ου, Anth.

Κιγκλίζω, f. -*ί* esp. *the tail*, as t hence metaph. *t χρὴ κιγκλίζειν* 303; opp. to *ἀτρ*

Κιγκλίς, ίδος, *a lattice*, or *lat* Athens *the raili* the *δικαστήρια* Eq. 641, Vesp. 1 II. metaph., *κιγ* logical *quibbles*, sconces one's se Poll. 8, 124.

Κίγκλῐσις, *ew quick, frequently*

Κιγκλισμός, *o*

Κίγκλος, ου, of *wagtail*, Antol Prot. 1, 65, cf. Proverb., *κίγκλ* cause it was su *κλος* had no nest p. 76. Also *κί λουρος* and *σειρ* bird; the root b

Κιγχάνω [*ᾰ*], Herm. Soph. O. 1442.

†Κιδαλία, ας, Pind. Fr. 136.

Κίδαλον, ου,

†Κιδαρία, ας, Ceres, Paus. 8,

Κιδᾶρις, εως, *dress*, prob. the *ἁρα* or *κυβασί* common *τιάρα* peak, Philo; a Plut.—II. *an Ar*

Κῐδᾰφεύω, (*κί*

Κῐδάφη, ης, ἡ, from *κίδᾰφος*.

Κιδάφιος, ον,=

Κίδᾰφος, ἡ, *o* Hesych.: hence like *κερδαλέη*. *κινδάφιος*, *κινα* also written. A

†Κιδήνας, α, daean, Strab.

Κίδναμαι, as p *κίδνημι*, poet. fo *spread abroad, di extend*, esp. of th *ἄλα*, *πᾶσαν ἐπ'* Il. 8, 1; 23, 227. *δναμαι*, as *κεδά*

Κίδνη, ης, ἡ, *r*

Κιδνός, ή, όν, with *ἀκιδνος*, w Hesych.

†Κιθαιρών, ῶν mountain of Bo of Attica, sacred *Elatea*, from th its summit, Hdt 298. Hence

†Κιθαιρώνειος, *πας* K.=foreg. E

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†Κιθαιρώνιος, ον,=foreg., ἠχώ, Ar. Thesm. 996.

†Κιθαιρωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Hdt. 9, 38.

ΚΙ͂ΘΑ͂ΡΑ, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *cithara*, (whence our *guitar*), a kind of *lyre* or *lute*, much like the φόρμιγξ (cf. κιθαρίζω), H. Hom. Merc. 510, 515; but in Il., and Od. always *κίθαρις*: also *κιθάρη*, Hdt. 1, 24.—II.=*κίθαρος*, *the chest, cavity of the breast*, like χέλυς.—III. *a rib.* [θᾰ]

Κῐθᾰ́ρᾰοιδος, ου, ὁ, poet. resolved form from *κιθαρῳδός*, whence in Ar. Vesp. 1318, the superl. *κιθαραοιδότατος*. [ᾰ]

Κῐθᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κίθαρις*) *to play the cithara*, *φόρμιγγι κιθαρίζειν*, Il. 18, 570, Hes. Sc. 202; so too, *λύρᾳ κιθ.*, H. Hom. Merc. 423, Xen. Symp. 3, 1, cf. Oec. 2, 13; so that the difference of the *κιθάρα*, *λύρα* and *φόρμιγξ* cannot be great, though the invention of the first was attributed to Mercury, of the second to Apollo. Pass. of music, *to be played on the cithara*, Plut.: of persons, *to be played to.*

Κῐθᾰ́ρις, ιος, ὁ, acc. *κίθαριν*,=*κιθάρα*, Hom., who never uses the latter form: also for *music*, *harping*, Il. 3, 54; 13, 731, Od. 8, 248, elsewh. *κιθαριστύς*: cf. *κιθαρίζω*. [ῐ]

Κῐθᾰρῐ́σις, εως, ἡ, (*κιθαρίζω*) *playing on the cithara*, Plat. Prot. 325 E. [ᾰ]

Κῐθᾰ́ρισμα, ατος, τό, (*κιθαρίζω*) *that which is played on the cithara, a piece of music for it*, Plat. Prot. 326 B. [ᾰ]

Κῐθᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*κιθάρισις*, Call. Del. 312.

Κιθαριστέον, verb. adj. from *κιθαρίζω*, *one must play on the cithara*, Plat. Sis. 389 C.

Κῐθᾰριστήριος, ία, ιον,=*κιθαριστικός*, v. ap. Ath. 634 E.

Κῐθᾰριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κιθαρίζω*) *a player on the cithara*, H. Hom. 24, 3, Hes. Th. 95. Later, the *κιθαριστής* merely played, while the *κιθαρῳδός* accompanied his own singing: but Aristoxen. says that they only differed in the instruments they used, the *κιθαριστής* using the *λύρα*, the *κιθαρῳδός* the *κιθάρα*. Hence

Κῐθᾰριστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a κιθαριστής*, or *his art*: ἡ -κή, sub. *τέχνη*, *the art* or *skill of a κιθαριστής*, Plat. Gorg. 501 E. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κῐθᾰ́ριστρια, ας, ἡ, name of a play of Anaxandrides: and

Κῐθᾰριστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Anth., fem. of *κιθαριστής*, q. v.

Κῐθᾰριστύς, ύος, ἡ, *a playing the cithara, the art of playing it*, Il. 2, 600. Ion. word.

Κῐθᾰρος, ου, ὁ,=θώραξ II., Hipp.; cf. χέλυς.—II. *a kind of turbot*, sacred to Apollo, Epich. p. 34, Arist. H. A., etc. [ῐ]

Κῐθᾰρῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*κιθαρῳδός*) *to play and sing to the cithara*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A. Hence

Κῐθᾰρῳδησις, εως, ἡ, *a singing to the cithara*, Dio C.

Κῐθᾰρῳδία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 700 D. Hence

Κῐθᾰρῳδικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to harp-playing*, Ar. Ran. 1282: ἡ -κή, sub. *τέχνη*,=*κιθαρῳδία*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A: from

Κῐθᾰρῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κιθάρα*, *ἀοιδός*, *ᾠδός*) *one who plays and sings to the cithara, a harper*, Hdt. 1, 23; cf. *κιθαριστής*.

Κῐθών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. for χιτών, Hdt.

Κίκᾰμα, ων, τά, *a kind of vegetable*, Nic. [ῐ]

Κῐκαμία, ων, τά,=foreg.

Κίκεῖν, inf. of a rare poet. aor. *ἔκικον*, v. under *κίκω*. Cic.

†Κικέρων, ωνος, ὁ, Greek form for Lat. *Cicero*, Plut.

Κίκι, εως, τό, *the castor-berry, berry of the palma-christi* or *κρότων* (q. v.), Hdt. 2, 94, where however it is paroxyt. *κίκι*; so Plat. Tim. 60 A.

Κίκιννος, ου, ὁ, *curled hair, a ringlet of hair*, Lat. *cincinnus*, Ar. Vesp. 1069, also written *κίκινος*. [κῐκ-]

Κίκῖνος, η, ον, (κῖκι) *made of the palma-christi* or *its fruit*, Diosc. [ῐκ]

Κικκᾰβαῦ, onomatop., a cry in imitation of the screech owl's note, *tu-whit, tu-whoo*, Ar. Av. 261: from

Κικκάβη, ης, ἡ, *a screech-owl*, Schol. Ar., cf. *κακκάβη*. [ᾰ] Hence

Κικκᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω, or *κικκᾰβάζω*, *to cry* or *shriek like a screech-owl*, Lat. *tutubare*, v. l. Ar. Lys. 761.

Κίκκος, ου, ὁ, *the fruit-husk, shell*, the Lat. *ciccus* in the proverb, *ciccum non interduim*.

Κικλήσκω, Ion. for *καλέω*, *to call, invite*, Hom.: hence *to call on, invoke, implore*, Il. 9, 569.—II. *to accost, address*, Il. 23, 221.—III. *to name, call by name*, Hom.: also, *ἐκλήδην*, *ἐπίκλησιν κ.*, Il. 7, 139; 9, 11: used only in pres. and impf.

†Κίκονες, ων, οἱ, *the Cicŏnes, Ciconians*, a Thracian race on the coast of the Aegean west of the Hebrus, Il. 2, 846; Od. 9, 39.

Κικράω, Dor. for *κεράννυμι*, *κιρνάω*, also *κίκρημι*.

Κικυμίς, ίδος, ἡ, Call. Fr. 318: and

Κίκυμος, ου, ὁ, also *κίκυβος*,=*κικκάβη*, *a screech-owl*, Lat. *cicuma*. Hence

Κικυμώττω, *to be purblind like an owl*, also *ἀμβλυώττω*.

†Κικύνηθος, ου, ἡ, *Cicynēthus*, an island on the Thessalian coast, Strab.

†Κίκυννα, ἡ, *Cicynna*, an Attic deme; hence *οἱ Κικυννεῖς* Att. -νῆς, *the inhab. of* the deme *Cicynna*, Ar. Nub. 210. Hence

†Κικυννόθεν, adv. *from Cicynna*, Ar. Nub. 134: and

†Κικυννοῖ, *in, at Cicynna*, Lys. 148, 34; 149, 1.

ΚΙ͂ΚΥΣ, ῑος, ἡ, *strength, vigour*, old and rare poet. word, *οὐ γάρ οἱ ἔτ' ἦν ἴς ἐμπεδος, οὐδέ τι κίκυς*, Od. 11, 393, and so H. Hom. Ven. 238: others wrote in Od. *κηκίς* or *κηκύς*, and explained it by *ἰκμάς*, *juice*. [῏ –]

*ΚΙ͂ΚΩ, a verb only found in the rare poet. aor. *ἔκῐκον*, inf. *κῐ́κεῖν*, and the Dor. aor. 1 *ἔκῑξα*, mid. *ἐκῑξάμην*, *to make to go, bring, move, toss*, akin to *κίω*, as transit. to it, and to *δικεῖν*, Jac. A. P. p. 829. Others make the pres. *κίχω*.

†Κιλβιανὸν, οῦ, πεδίον, τό, *the Cilbianian plain*, at the foot of Tmolus in Lydia, Strab. p. 629.

†Κῐλῖκες, ων, οἱ, v. Κίλιξ. [ῐλ]

†Κιλικία, ας, ἡ, *Cilicia*, a country of Asia Minor, bordering on Syria on the east, and bounded by Pamphylia on the west, divided into *ἡ ὀρεινή*, Hdt. 2, 34 or *ἡ τραχεῖα*, Strab. p. 533, in the west, and *ἡ πεδιάς*, Strab. p. 668, in the east.

Κῐλῑκίζω, f. -ίσω, also in mid. *Κιλικίζομαι*, (Κίλιξ) *to play the Cilician*, i. e. to be cruel and treacherous like the Cilicians.

Κιλίκιον, ον, τό, *a coarse cloth*, Lat. *cilicium*, strictly of Cilician goat's hair.

†Κιλίκιος, α, ον, *Cilician*, Aesch. Pr. 351; *αἱ Κιλίκιαι πύλαι*, Strab. p. 537=*αἱ πύλαι τῆς Κιλικίας* in Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; proverb. *Κιλ. δλεθρος* from the cruel and piratical character of the Cilicians, Paroem. Zen. 4, 53.

Κῐλῑκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Κιλικίζω) *Cilician behaviour*, i. e. *drunken butchery*, Theopomp. ap. Phot.

Κίλιξ, ικος, ὁ, *a Cilician*, usu. in plur. *οἱ Κίλικες*, *the Cilicians*, Il.† 6, 397, said to have derived their name from Κίλιξ brother of Cadmus, Hdt. 7, 91.—2. adj. *Cilician*, *φύλακας*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 12. [ῐ]

Κίλισσα, ης, ἡ, *a Cilician woman*, Aesch. Cho. 732: in Xen. An. 1, 2, 12, *the Cilician woman* par excellence, i. e. *the Cilician queen*.—2. as adj., pecul. fem. of Κιλίκιος, *ναῦς*, Hdt. 8, 14. [ῐ]

†Κίλλα, ης, ἡ, *Cilla*, daughter of Laomedon, Apollod.—II. a city of Troas, sacred to Apollo, Il. 1, 38, Hdt. 1, 149: hence

†Κιλλαῖος, ον, *of Cilla, Cillaean*, epith. of Apollo, from his temple in Cilla, Strab. p. 612. Κιλλαῖον, τό, *Mt. Cyllaeus*, in Troas. Id.

Κιλλακτῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κίλλος*, *ἀγω*) *an ass-driver*, Poll.

†Κιλλάνιον, ον, πεδίον, τό, *the Cillanian plain* in Phrygia, Strab.

†Κίλλας, ου, ὁ, *Cillus*, charioteer of Pelops, Paus. 5, 10, 7.

Κίλλης, ου, ὁ,=*κίλλος*, *an ass*, Hesych.

†Κίλλης, ου, ὁ, *Cilles*, a commander of Ptolemy, Plut. Demetr. 6.

Κιλλίβας, αντος, ὁ, *a trestle* or *stand* for any thing, esp. for a shield, *κιλλίβαντες ἀσπίδος*, Ar. Ach. 1122: also of *a table*: and of *a warlike engine*; and esp. *a painter's easel*, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 319, 4. (From *κίλλος*, *ass*, and *βαίνω*: *ὄνος* was used in the same way, and our *easel* is merely the Germ. *esel*, though our general word is *horse*, and so the Germans use *Bock*.)

Κιλλικύριοι, οἱ,=Κυλλύριοι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†Κιλλικῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Cillicon*, a Milesian who betrayed his native city to the Prienians, whence his name passed into a prov., Ar. Pac. 363.

Κίλλις, ικος, ὁ, (κυλλός) *an ox with crooked horns*, Hesych.

Κίλλιος, α, ον, *of, like an ass*, esp. *ass-colored*, late: from

Κίλλος, ου, ὁ, *an ass*, Dor. word, written also *κίλλης*: *κίλλαι*, *dice made of ass's bone*, Lat. *tali*, Hesych. (Perh. from *κίλλω.)

Κιλλός, ή, όν,=*κίλλιος*.

Κίλλουρος, ου, ὁ, (*κίλλω*, *οὐρά*) *a wagtail*, or some such bird, cf. *κίγκλος* and *σεισοπυγίς*.

†Κίλλουτά, *Cilluta*, an island in the Indian Sea, Arr. An. 6, 19; cf. Plut. Alex. 66.

Κιλλύριοι, also Κιλλίριοι, οἱ, v. Κυλλύριοι.

*Κίλλω, old word synon. with *κέλλω* and *ἴλλω*, whence Lat. *cello*, *percello*, only found in a few compds., Valck. Hdt. 7, 155.

†Κίμαρος, ου, ὁ, *Cimarus*, the north west promontory of Crete, Strab.

Κιμβάζω, fut. -άσω,=*ὀκλάζω*, *to cower down*: hence *to be sluggish*, Lat. *desidere*, also *ὀκιμβάζω* and *σκιμβάζω*.

Κιμβρία, ας, ἡ, *stinginess*, Arist. Virt. et Vit., cf. *κιμβικεία* and *κιμβία*.

Κιμβερικόν, οῦ, τό, sub. *ἱμάτιον*, *a woman's garment*, Ar. Lys. 45. 52, dub., for *κιμμερ.*, is a v. l., and so Dind. would now read.

Κιμβέριον, ου, τό,=v. l. for foreg.

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Κιμβικεία or **κιμβικία**, ας, ἡ, *niggardness*; and
Κιμβικεύομαι, dep., *to be niggardly*: from
ΚΙ΄ΜΒΙΞ, ικος, ὁ, *a niggard, miser in little things*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 1, 39: metaph. of an author, *fond of petty details*, μικρολόγος, Ath. 303 E.
†**Κίμβροι**, ων, οἱ, *the Cimbri*, a German tribe of northern Europe, Strab.
†**Κιμινία**, ας, λίμνη, ἡ, *the 'Ciminius Lacus'* in Etruria, Strab.
†**Κιμμερικός**, ἡ, όν, *of the Cimmerii, Cimmerian*, ἰσθμός, Aesch. Pr. 730, κόλπος, Strab., at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis: from
Κιμμέριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cimmerians*, acc. to the legend, dwelling by the ocean in perpetual darkness, Od. 11, 14: by the ancients placed sometimes in Italy, sometimes in Spain; by Strab. regarded as Grecian appell. of the **Κίμβροι**: later, a people about the Palus Maeotis, Callin. 2, Hdt. 1, 15; 4, 12. (Prob. the same word as *Cimbri, Cymry, Cumbri.*) Hence
†**Κιμμέριος**, α, ον, *Cimmerian*, τὰ **Κ. τείχη**, *the Cimmerian fortress*=**Κιμμερικόν** in Strab., a town at the outlet of the Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 12: τὰ **Κ. Πορθμῆϊα**, *the Cimmerian ferry*, a harbor on the Bosporus Cim., Ib.: **Βόσπορος Κ.**, v. sub **Βόσπορος**.
†**Κιμμερίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to **Κιμμέριος**, Apollod.
†**Κίμμεροι**, οἱ, = **Κιμμέριοι**, Lyc.
†**Κίμψος**, ου, ἡ, *Cimpsus*, a town of Lydia, Lyc.
Κιμωλία, ας, ἡ, with or without **γῆ**, *Cimolian earth*, a kind of white clay, like *fuller's earth*, from Cimolus v. sq., which contained natron, and so served for soap for the baths and barbers' shops of Athens, Ar. Ran. 713.
†**Κίμωλος**, ου, ἡ, *Cimolus*, one of the Cyclades, now *Argentiera* or *Kimoli*, Strab. v. foreg.
†**Κίμων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Cimon*, father of the celebrated Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 39. —2. son of Miltiades, grandson of foreg., Id. 7, 107.—3. a celebrated painter of Cleonae, Anth. Hence
†**Κιμώνειος**, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cimon*, Plut. Cim. 4, 19.
Κινάβαρι, εως or εος, τό, = **κιννάβαρι**.
Κίνάβρα, ας, ἡ, *the rank smell of a he-goat*: hence also of men, Lat. *hircus alarum*, Luc.: hence
Κίναβράω, ῶ, *to stink as goats*, Ar. Plut. 294.
Κἀνάβρεγμα, ατος, τό, = **κινάβρα**.
Κίνᾰδεύς, έως, ὁ, cf. **κίναδος**, sub fin.
Κίνάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.
Κινᾰδος, εος, τό, Sicil. word, *a fox*: hence metaph. of *a shifty, wily fellow*, **ἐπίτριπτον κ.**, like **παιπάλημα**, Soph. Aj. 103, cf. Ar. Nub. 448, Dem. 307, 23: in genl. like Lat. *bellua, a monster*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 279, 4, cf. **κινδᾰλον, κινώπετον**. There is a vocat. **κίναδε** in Theocr. 5, 25, as if from **ὁ κίναδος, ὦ κίναδ', εὐ τάδε γ' ἔσσεται**, but here **ὦ κιναδεῦ** should be read. [κἰ-, v. **κινέω**, sub fin.]
†**Κίναδος**, ου, ὁ, *Cinadus*, pilot of Menelaus, Paus.
†**Κινάδων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Cinadon*, a Spartan leader of a conspiracy against the ephors and nobles, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.
Κίνάθισμα, ατος, τό, esp. *rustling motion, rustling*, Aesch. Pr. 124. (From **κιναθίζω**, which Hesych. explains by **μίννυρίζειν**, i. e. **κίννυρίζειν**; he also adds **κινεῖν**, q. v. sub fin.) [ῐ̆]

Κίναιδεία, ας, ἡ, *unnatural lust*, Aeschin. 18, 29: from
Κίναιδεύομαι, = **κιναιδίζομαι**.
Κίναιδία, ας, ἡ, = **κιναιδεία**, Aeschin. 41, 13.
Κίναιδίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., *to be a* **κίναιδος**. Hence
Κίναίδισμα, ατος, τό, *unnatural lewdness*.
Κίναιδογράφος, ον, (**κίναιδος, γράφω**) *writing of obscene things*, A. B.
Κίναιδολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to talk* or *write of obscene things*, Strab.: from
Κίναιδολόγος, ον, (**κίναιδος, λέγω**) *speaking* or *writing of obscene things*, Diog. L.: esp. *writing obscene books*, Ath.
Κίναιδος, ου, ὁ, *a sodomite, catamite*, Lat. *cinaedus, pathicus*, like **καταπύγων**: in genl. *a lewd fellow, lecher*, Plat. Gorg. 494 E.—II. *a sea-fish*, Opp. (Commonly referred to **κίνέω** = **βινέω**: v. **κινέω**, sub fin.)
Κίναιδώδης, ες, (**κίναιδος, εἶδος**) *like a* **κίναιδος**.
†**Κιναίθιον**, ου, τό, *Cinaethium*, a town of Messenia, Strab.
Κίνᾶμον and **κίνάμωμον**, ου, τό, = **κιννι**.
Κίνάρα, ας, ἡ, *a kind of artichoke*, Lat. *cinara*, Diosc. [ᾰ̆]
Κίνᾰρηφάγος, ον, (**κινάρα, φᾰγεῖν**) *eating artichokes*, Juba ap. Ath. 343 F.
Κινᾶχύρα, ας, ἡ, (**κινέω, ἀχύρον**) *a kind of bag* or *sieve* for bolting flour, Ar. Eccl. 730.
Κίνδαλος, ου, ὁ, v. **κύνδαλος**.
Κίνδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = **σκίναξ**.
Κινδαψός, ὁ, = **σκινδαψός**, q. v.
†**Κινδυάς**, άδος, ἡ, *Cindyan*, appell. of Diana, Polyb. 16, 12, 3; from
†**Κίνδυη**, ης, ἡ, *Cindya*, a place in Caria, Strab.: ὁ **Κινδυεύς**, έως, *a Cindyan*, Hdt. 5, 118.
Κίνδυν, υνος, ὁ, old collat. form of **κίνδυνος**, Alcae., et Sapph. ap. A. B., cf. Lob. Paral. 170.
Κινδύνευμα, ατος, τό, (**κινδυνεύω**) *a risk, hazard, bold enterprise*, Soph. O. C. 564, Eur. I. T. 1001, etc.: hence *an experiment*. [ῠ]
Κινδῠνευτέον, verb. adj. from **κινδυνεύω**, *one must venture, hazard*, ἐν τινι, Eur. Supp. 572.
Κινδῠνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (**κινδυνεύω**) *a daring, venturesome person*, Thuc. 1, 70.
Κινδῠνευτικός, ἡ, όν, *daring, venturous, rash*, Arist. Rhet.: from
Κινδῠνεύω, *to be daring, venture into* or *face danger, run a risk*, **κ. σώματι, ψυχῇ**. Hdt. 2, 120; 7, 209; **κ. πάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι**, *to run a risk with* all Greece, i. e. endanger all G., Id. 8, 60, 1: **κ. πρός τινα**, Hdt. 4, 11, and Xen.: **κ. περί τινος**, Hdt. 8, 74; **ὑπέρ τινος**, Lys. 198, 6: c. inf., *to run the risk of...*, Hdt. 6, 9; 8, 65, 97, etc.—2. absol. *to make a venture, do a daring thing*, Id. 3, 69, Thuc. 1, 20; also *to be in danger*, Arist. Eth. N.—3. also c. acc. of the danger, *to dare, venture, hazard*, **κ. κινδύνευμα**, Plat. Rep. 451 A, **μάχην**, Aeschin. 50, 40, **κ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν**, *to hazard* a prosecution for perjury, Dem. 1033, 1.—II. as *the running a risk* implies a *probable chance* of success, **κινδυνεύω**, c. inf., is used to express *that which seems likely, though uncertain*, as, **κινδυνεύουσι οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι γόητες εἶναι**, *they run a risk of being reputed* conjurors, Hdt. 4, 105; **κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδεῖξαι χρηστὸς εἶναι**, *you will have the chance of* showing your worth, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 17: also **κινδυνεύει**, as impers., *it may be, probably*, Plat. Phaedr. 262 C, etc. And hence freq. used to modify an assertion, merely when no real doubt **κινδυνεύει ἀναμφιλ εἶναι**, Xen. Mem. pass. *to be hazarded,* **ἐν τινι**, Thuc. 2, 35 **δυνεύεται**, *there is* Thuc. 2, 43: **τὰ κιν δυνεύματα**, Lys. 19
Κίνδῡνος, ου, ὁ, *ard, venture*, i. e. *haz* Lat. *periculum*, Ar. the abstract, *hazar* 585, 637: and so kind of it, freq. in him. (Hom. and He of this family.) **κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτε** metaph. from the d **τω** II), Hdt. 7, 50, c 149; also, **κινδύνο ὑποδύεσθαι**, Hdt. 3, 6 Heracl. 504, **ἐγχειρ** 108, etc., **ὑπομένει** 1, etc.: **ἐς κ. καταστ** 5, 99; **κινδύνῳ βάλ** Theb. 1048: **κίνδυν** or **μή** and subj. or o that or lest..., *it is t* lest... (Perh. from throwing the dice.)
Κινδῡνώδης, ες, *dangerous, perilous,* Adv. **-δως**, Dion. H.
†**Κίνδων**, ωνος, ὁ, n., Ath. 345 C.
Κινέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, *set a-going*, Od. 24, *to move, set in moti* Hom., both of per Later variously,—1. thing from its place, 1, 183: *to meddle wit* cred. **τὰ ἀκίνητα**, Id O. C. 1526, Ant. 106 **τα**, Thuc. 1, 143: *innovate*, **τὰ νόμαια**, *set a going, begin*, **κιν γματα**, etc., v. Soph *to cause, be the autho* thing.—3. also *to sti perate* evils, Soph. *anger, taunt, abuse, provoke*, **τινά**, Dem. 4. **κ. πᾶν χρῆμα**, to try every way, Hdt. *search, inquire into*, A.—B. pass. c. fut. and sometimes fut. **μαι**, Plat. Rep. 545 (cf. **κίνυμαι**), *to be p* ll. 1, 47: hence in *be in motion, move, st* **ἐκίνηθεν φάλαγγες**, quake, **ἐκινήθη Δῆλ** II. = **βινέω**, esp. in **νούμενοι** = **κιναιδοι**, 1102. Cf. **κίνυμαι**, yet ĭ in **κίναδος, κίν κινώπετον**, etc., u proves that these w rived from **κινέω**.]
†**Κινέας**, Ion. **ἐης**, Thessalian prince, o 63.—2. another Th or, Dem. 324, 8.—3. Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyr
Κίνηθός, οῦ ὁ, = Pind. P. 4, 370.
Κίνηθρον, ου, τό, **Κίνημα**, ατος, τό ment gives to a thi an emotion, impulse, litical movement, Poly
†**Κινησίας**, ου, ὁ, rambic poet of Athe etc.—II. a title of a tis, Ath. 551 D.

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Κίνησις, εως, ἡ, (κινέω) *a moving* or *being moved*: hence *motion*, as opp. to repose, Plat. Soph. 250 A, etc.: *a dance*, Alcm. 127.—II. *an excitement, emotion: a movement, disturbance*, Thuc. 3, 75: of the Peloponn. war, Id. 1, 1: hence *a change, revolution, πολιτειῶν*, Arist. Pol. [ῐ]

Κ ἰνησῐφόρος, ον, (κίνησις, φέρω) *causing motion*, Orph.

Κίνησίφυλλος, ον, (κίνησις φύλλον) *leaf-moving*.

Κίνησίχθων, ονος, gen. ονος, *earth-shaking*.

Κινητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from κινέω, *to be moved* or *excited*, Plat. Erast. 134 A.—II. κινητέον, *one must stir up, call into play*, Plat Rep. 373 A.

Κινητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = κινητής, H. Hom. 21, 2. Hence

Κινητήριος, α, ον, = κινητικός, *θυμοῦ*, Aesch. Supp. 448, cf. 307.

Κινητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κινέω) *one that sets a-going, an author, ἐπῶν*, Ar. Nub. 1397.

Κινητιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, = βινητιάω, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 21.

Κινητικός, ή, όν, (κινέω) *of, fit for moving, putting in motion*, Xen. Oec. 10, 12, *τινός*, Arist. H. A.: *moving, stirring up, exciting*.—II. (from pass.) *moveable*, Plut.: *turbulent*, Polyb.

Κίνητός, ή, όν, (κινέω) *moved, moveable*, Plat. Tim. 58 D.

Κίνητρον, ου, τό, contr. for κινητήριον, *a thing for stirring*. [ῐ]

Κίννα, ἡ, *a Cilician kind of grass*, Diosc.

Κιννάβαρι, εως also εος, τό, Att. τεγγάβαρι, *cinnabar, vermilion*, i. e. *the bisulphuret of mercury*, being the principal ore of mercury, Theophr.—2. *the color vermilion*, Plin.—II. a vegetable dye, *dragon's blood*, Ael.; also *αἷμα δράκοντος* or *κιννάβαρι Ἰνδικόν*, or simply *Indicum*. [ᾰ] Hence

Κιννᾰβᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to have the color of κιννάβαρι*, Diosc.

Κιννᾰβάρινος, η, ον, *of* or *like vermilion, vermilion-colored*, Arist. H. A.

Κιννᾰβάριος, ον, = foreg.

Κιννάβαρις, ὁ, = κιννάβαρι, Anaxandr. Zogr. 2.

Κιννάβευμα, ατος, τό, *a knavish trick*.

Κίννᾰβος, ὁ, dub. l. for κάνναβος I.

Κιννᾰμολόγος, ου, ὁ, (κίνναμον, λέγω) *the cinnamon-gatherer*, name of an Indian bird, said to build its nest of cinnamon-twigs, Plin., called also κιννάμωμος, cf. Hdt. 3, 111.

Κίννᾰμον, ου, τό, later form for κιννάμωμον, Plin.

Κιννᾰμωμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be like κιννάμωμον*, Diosc.

Κιννᾰμώμινος, η, ον, *made, prepared from* or *with cinnamon*, Antiph. Anteia 2: from

Κιννάμωμον, ου, τό, *cinnamon*, Hdt. 3, 111, who says that the Greeks took from the Phoenicians this name for τὰ κάρφεα (ν κάρφος): it came to them through the Arabians, being the *laurus cinnamomum* of Ceylon: there is an inferior and very different article, *κασία*, the bark of the *laurus cassia*, of Malabar. Later also written *κίννᾰμον*. (That the word came from Phoenicia is confirmed by the Hebr. *kinnāmôn*.) Hence

Κιννάμωμος, ου, ὁ, = κινναμολόγος, Arist. H. A. [ᾰ]

Κιννᾰμωμοφόρος, ον, (κιννάμωμον, φέρω) *bearing cinnamon*, Strab.

Κίνυγμα, ατος, τό, (κινύσσομαι) *any thing moved about, a floating* or *hovering body, αἰθέριον κ.*, an airy *phantom*, Aesch. Pr. 157, cf. *αἰώρημα*. A dub. collat. form is *κήνυγμα*. [ῐ]

Κίνῡμαι, poet. esp. Ep. pass. from an obsol. act. *κίνυμι*, = *κινέομαι*, *to go, move*, Hom., esp. in Il., usu. *ἐς πόλεμον κίνυντο φάλαγγες*, they *marched...*: also, *ἕλαιον κινύμενον*, oil *shaken, jolted about*, Il. 14, 173. Hom. uses only pres and impf., with aor. *κινηθῆναι* from *κινέομαι*. [κῐ]

Κίνύρα, ας, ἡ, *an Asiatic instrument with ten strings*, played with the hand, LXX; or with a plectrum, Joseph. (Merely the Hebr. word *kinnôr*, which was onomatop.; cf. *κιννυρός*, Germ. *knarren*, etc.) [ῠ]

†Κινύρας, Ion. -ρης, ου poet. and Ion. εω and ηο, ὁ, *Cinyras*, an ancient king of Cyprus, Il. 11, 20, Pind., etc.—2. a tyrant of Byblus in the time of Pompey, Strab.—3. a Cilician, Anth.

Κῑνύρομαι, dep., used only in pres. and impf., *to utter a plaintive sound, lament, wail*, Ar. Eq. 11.—II. trans. *to lament, bewail, bemoan, τινά*, Call. Apoll. 20.—III. c. acc. cognato, *χαλινοὶ κινύρονται φόνον*, the bridles *ring* or *clash murderously*, Aesch. Theb. 123, cf. *βλέπειν φόνον*, *Ἄρη*, etc. [ῠ]: from

Κῑνῡρός, ά, όν, *wailing, plaintive*, Il. 17, 5, v. *κινύρα, μινυρός*.

Κινύσσω, rare collat. form from *κινέω*: in pass. *to waver, be swayed back and forwards*, Aesch. Cho. 196.

†Κίννψι, υπος, ὁ, and Κίνυφος, ου, *the Cinyps*, a river of Africa between the two Syrtes, Hdt. 4, 175; 5, 42—2. the territory on both banks of the river was also so named, Id. 4, 198.

Κινώ, οῦς, ἡ, Dor. for *κίνησις*.

†Κίνωλις, ῐ, *Cinōlis*, a small town of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Κῐνώπετον, ου, τό, *a venomous*, or at least *deadly beast*, esp. *a serpent*, Call. Jov. 25, Nic., cf. sq. (Said, notwithstanding the ῐ, to come from *κινέω*, as *ἑρπετόν* from *ἕρπω*: akin to *κνώψ* and *κνώδαλον*, q. cf.)

Κῐνωπηστής, οῦ, ὁ, = κινώπετον, like *ἑρπηστής* for *ἑρπετόν*, Nic. Ther. 141, v. Lob. Paralip. 449.

Κιξαλλεία or -λία, ας, ἡ, *highway robbery*: and

Κιξαλλεύω, *to commit highway robbery*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 629.

Κιξάλλης, ου, ὁ, *a highway robber*, Ion. word: sometimes written also *κιξάλης* and *κισσάλης* or *κιττάλης*. (Prob. deriv. from *κιχεῖν*.)

Κίόκρᾱνον, ου, τό, = κιονόκρανον, Xen Hell. 4, 4, 5, ubi v. L. Dind.

Κίονηδόν, adv. (*κίων*) *like a pillar*.

Κιονικός, ή, όν, (*κίων*) *of, belonging to a pillar*.—II. (*κιονίς* II) *with a diseased uvula*, Gal.

Κιόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κίων, a small pillar*.—II. *the little central column* in a snail's shell, Diosc.

Κιονίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *κίων, a small pillar*.—II. the *uvula*, Lat. *columella, uva*, Medic.

Κιονίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *κίων, a small pillar*, Joseph.

Κιονοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a pillar*.

Κιονόκρᾱνον, ου, τό, (*κίων, κρανίον*) *the capital of a column*, Strab., and v. l. in Xen., v. *κιόκρανον*.

Κιονοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear pillars*: from

Κιονοφόρος, ον, (*κίων, φέρω*) *pillar-bearing*.

†Κῖος, ου, ὁ, *Cius*, a branch of the Ister in lower Moesia, Hdt. 4, 49; v. l. Σκῖος.—II. a companion of Hercules, Strab.—III. adj. v. sub sq.

†Κῖος, ου, ἡ, *Cius*, a city of Bithynia on the Propontis, Hdt. 5, 122; later Προυσιάς, Strab.: adj. *ὁ Κιανὸς κόλπος, the gulf of Cius*; *οἱ Κιανοί, ὧν, the inhab. of Cius*, Polyb. 17, 3, 12; Ap. Rh. 1, 1354: fem. *Κιανίς, ίδος*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1177; also *Κῖος* or *Κτῖος, inhab. of Cius*.—II. *the Cius*, a river flowing by this city, Ap. Rh. 1, 1178.

Κιρκαία, ας, ἡ, *an uncertain plant*, v. Sprengel Diosc. 3, 124: *κιρκαία ῥίζα*, used as a charm.

†Κιρκαῖον, ου, τό, (Κίρκη) *Circaeum promontorium*, in Latium, with a town and port of same name, Strab.: *οἱ Κιρκαῖται, ὧν, the inhab. of Circaeum*, Polyb. 3, 22, 11—2. Κ. *πεδίον, the Circaean plain*, in Colchis on the Phasis, Ap. Rh. 2, 400.

Κίρκη, ης, ἡ, *an unknown bird*, Ael.

Κίρκη, ης, ἡ, *Circe*, an enchantress, Od. 10, 136, sq., dwelling in the ocean-island *Aeaea*, in later writers, in Colchis, daughter of Helius and Perse, or acc. to Hes. Th. 957, Perseïs:—strictly fem. from *κίρκος*.

Κιρκήλᾰτος, ον, (*κίρκος, ἐλαύνω*) *chased by a hawk, ἀηδών*, Aesch. Supp. 62.

Κιρκήσια, ων, τά, sub. *ἀγωνίσματα. ludi Circenses*, Epict.

Κίρκῖνος, ὁ, (*κίρκος* III) *a circle*, Lat. *circinus*, also *καρκίνος*.

ΚΙΡΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a kind of *hawk* or *falcon*, which flies in *wheels* or *circles*, Il. 17, 757; 22, 139: as omens were drawn from its flight, it was sacred to Apollo, Od. 15, 526: also *ἱρηξ κίρκος* (where *κίρκος* defines the particular kind of *ἱρηξ*, like *βοῦς ταῦρος*, etc.), Od. 13, 87.—II. a kind of *wolf*.—III. *a circle, ring*, but usu. in form *κρίκος* (q. v.), Lat. *circulus, circinus*: hence—2. the Rom. *circus*, Polyb. Hence

Κῐρκόω, ῶ, Lat. *circino, to hoop in* or *round, bind, secure with rings*, Aesch. Pr. 74: cf. *κρικόω*.

Κιρνάω, ῶ and -νημι, collat., esp. poet., forms from *κεράννυμι, to mix*, esp. wine with water: Hom. has them only in Od., *οἶνον ἐκίρνα*, 7, 182; 10, 356; 13, 53: also from *κίρνημι*, 3 sing. impf. *κίρνη οἶνον*, 14, 78; 16, 52, part. *κιρνὰς οἶνον*, 16, 14.

†Κιροάδας, ου, ὁ, *Ciroadas*, king of the Odrysians, Anth.

†Κῐῤῥα, ας, ἡ, *Cirrha*, a city of Phocis on the Crissaean gulf, Pind. P. 3, 133: hence

†Κῐῤῥᾰθεν, adv. *from Cirrha*, Pind. P. 8, 26; and

†Κῐῤῥαῖος, α, ον, *of Cirrha, Cirrhaean*; *οἱ Κιῤῥαῖοι, the Cirrhaeans*, Aeschin. 68, 43; *ἡ Κιῤῥαία χώρα, the Cirrhaean territory*, Dem. 277, 6.

Κιῤῥάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of *κιῤῥός*.

Κιῤῥίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a sea-fish*, elsewh. *κηρίς*, Opp.

Κιῤῥοειδής, ές, (*κιῤῥός, εἶδος*) *of a yellowish, wan look*, Diosc.

Κιῤῥός, ά, όν, *tawny, orange-tawny*, between *πυῤῥός* and *ξανθός*, *οἶνος*, Hipp.

Κίρσιον, ου, τό, a kind *of thistle*, said to heal the *κιρσός*. Diosc.

Κιρσοειδής, ές, (*κιρσός, εἶδος*) *varicose*, of veins, Hipp.

Κιρσοκήλη, ης, ἡ, (*κιρσός, κήλη*) *an enlargement of the spermatic vessels* Medic.

Κιρσός, οῦ, ὁ, *enlargement of a blood-vessel, varicocele*, Lat. *varix*, esp. in the hips, legs and the belly, Att. *κρισσός*, Dor. *κριξός*: the same as *ἰξία* 3. Hence

Κιρσώδης, ες, = κιρσοειδής, Hipp.

†Κίρτα, ἡ, *Cirta*, a town of Africa, Polyb. 37, 3, 10.

†Κίρφις, εως, ἡ, *Cirphis*, a town of Phocis on a hill of same name Strab

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†Κίρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ciron*, masc. pr. n., Isae. 68, 35 sqq.

ΚΙ΄Σ, ὁ, gen. κιός, acc. κίν, *a worm in wood*, or acc. to some *in corn, the weevil*, Lat. *curculio*, Sapph. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4, 408. The Gramm. make κίς *a wood-worm*, σῆς, the worm or moth in wool. [ῑ in nom. and acc.: whence Lob. Paral. 84, sq., prefers the accent κῖν, κῖες.]

†Κίσαμος, ου, ἡ, *Cisamus*, a seaport town of Crete, Strab.

Κίσηρις, εως, ἡ, *the pumice-stone*, Lat. *pumex*, Ar. Fr. 309, 4, cf. Alex. Leb. 5, 9: also written κίσσηρις. (Prob. from κίς, as if *worm-eaten, porous*.) [ῐ]

Κίσθαρος, ου, ὁ, and κίσθος, ου, ὁ, =κίστος, Theophr.

†Κισθήνη, ης, ἡ, *Cisthēnē*, a city of Aeolis in Asia Minor, Strab.—2. an island on the coast of Lycia, Id.—3. in Isocr. 72 D, acc. to Harpocr., a mountain of Thrace. To the plains near this mountain some refer the Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης in Aesch. Pr. 793, while others place them in Libya: cf. Bergk, Comoed. Att. p. 44.

ΚΙΤΤΑ΄, ἡ, Att. κίττᾰ, *a chattering, mimicking and greedy bird*, like *the jay, pica glandaria*, Plin., *corvus caryocatactes*, Linn. (not to be confounded with the magpie, *pica varia*), Ar. Av. 302, etc.—II. *the longing of pregnant women, a false appetite, craving for strange food*, Medic. Hence

Κισσᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. κιτταβίζω, *to scream like a jay*.

†Κισσαία, ας, ἡ, (κισσός) appell. of Minerva, in Epidaurus, Paus. 2, 29, 1.

†Κισσαίθα, ας, ἡ, *Cissaetha*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 1, 151.

Κισσάλης, ου, ὁ, =κιξάλλης.

Κισσάμπελος, ου, ἡ, =sq.

Κισσάνθεμον, ου, τό, *a plant*, more usu. ἑλξίνη, Diosc.: also a kind of κυκλάμινον is called both κισσάνθεμον and κισσόφυλλον, from the look of the leaves.

Κίσσᾰρος, ου, ὁ, =κισσός, Hipp.

Κισσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Att. κιττάω, (κίσσα II) *to long, crave for strange food, etc., as pregnant women*, Arist. H. A.: in genl. *to long for, yearn after*, τινός, Ar. Pac. 497; c. inf., Vesp. 349.

Κισσεύς, έως, ὁ, (κισσός) *ivy-wreathed*, appell. of Apollo, and of Bacchus.

†Κισσεύς, έως, ὁ, *Cisseus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Eur. Hec. 3: cf. Κισσῆς.

Κισσήεις, εσσα, εν, (κισσός)=κίσσινος, Nic.

†Κισσηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Cisses*, i. e. Theano, Il. 6, 299.—2. *daughter of Cisseus*, i. e. Hecuba, Anth.

Κισσηρεφής, ές, (κισσός, ἐρέφω) *ivy-clad*.

Κισσήρης, ες, (κισσός) *ivy-clad*, ὄχθαι, Soph. Ant. 1132.

Κισσηρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to polish with pumice-stone*: from

Κίσσηρις, εως, ἡ, =κίσηρις, q. v., Theophr.

Κισσηροειδής, ές, (κίσσηρις, εἶδος) *like pumice-stone*, Theophr. Adv. -δῶς, Diog. Apoll. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 508.

Κισσηρώδης, ες, =foreg., Diod.

†Κισσής, οῦ, acc. to Schol. from Κισσεύς, ου, ὁ, *Cisses*, a king of Thrace, father of Theano, Il. 11, 223.

Κισσητός, ή, όν, =κισσωτός, dub.

†Κισσία, ας, ἡ, *Cissia*, a region of Susiana on the river Choaspes, Hdt. 5, 49, 52.—II. mother of Memnon, Aesch. Cho. 424.

†Κισσίδας, ου, ὁ, *Cissidas*, a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 28.

Κισσινοβᾰφής, ές, (κίσσινος, βάπτω) *ivy-coloured*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13.

Κίσσῑνος, η, ον, (κισσός) *of ivy*, freq. in Eur. Bacch.

†Κίσσινος, η, ον, *of Cissia, Cissian*, πόλισμα, i. e. Susa, Aesch. Pers. 120.

Κισσίον, ου, τό, dim. from κισσός, synonym. of the *asclepias*, Diosc. 2, 196.

†Κίσσιος, α, ον, *of Cissia, Cissian*; οἱ Κίσσιοι, *the Cissians*, Hdt. 3, 91, etc.: αἱ Κίσσιαι πύλαι, *the Cissian gate*, of Babylon, Hdt. 3, 158.

Κισσόβρυος, ον, (κισσός, βρύω) *luxuriant with ivy*, Orph.

Κισσοδέτᾱς, ου, ὁ, Dor. for -δέτης, (κισσός, δέω) *bound, crowned with ivy*, epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45, 9, ubi al. -δετος, al. -δότας. The Bresl. MS. has κισσοδαής, ές, but cf. κηροδέτης.

Κισσόδετος, ον, (κισσός, δέω) *bound with ivy*, cf. foreg.

Κισσοειδής, ές, (κισσός, εἶδος) *like ivy*, Diosc. Adv. -δῶς.

Κισσοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (κισσός, κόμη) *ivy-tressed, crowned with ivy*, Διόνυσος, H. Hom. 25, 1.

Κισσόπλεκτος, ον, (κισσός, πλέκω) *ivy-twined*; hence *Bacchic, μέλεα κ., dithyrambs*, Antiph. Tritag. 1, conj. Meinek.; the MSS. have κισσόπληκτα, which is explained *ivy-* (i. e. *thyrsus-*) *struck, frenzied*.

ΚΙΣΣΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Att. κιττός, *ivy*, Lat. *hedera*, of three kinds, two *climbing*, μέλας, H. Hom. 6, 40, and λευκός; and one creeping, ἕλιξ, Theophr.: the fruit forms a cluster, κόρυμβος: it was sacred to Bacchus, hence freq. as the crown of Bacchanals, and also of poets, Jac. A. P. p. 584. (Akin to ἰξός.)

†Κίσσος, ου, ὁ, *Cissus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 41.—II. Κισσός, οῦ, ἡ, a city of Macedonia, by which Thessalonica was subsequently augmented, Strab.: also a mountain near the city, Nic. Th. 804.

Κισσοστέφᾱνος, ον, and

Κισσοστεφής, ές, Anacreont., (κισσός, στέφανος, στέφω) *ivy-wreathed*.

†Κισσοῦσα, ης, ἡ, or more correctly -σοῦσσα, *Cissussa*, a fountain in Boeotia near Thebes, Plut. Lys. 28.

Κισσοφάγος, ον, (κισσός, φᾰγεῖν) *ivy-eating*, Long.

Κισσοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Att. κιττ., *to wear, be adorned with ivy*, like the Bacchanals, Plut.: from

Κισσοφόρος, ον, (κισσός, φέρω) *wearing, adorned with ivy, Bacchic*, Simon. 72: *luxuriant with ivy*, νάπη, Eur. Tro. 1066.

Κισσόφυλλον, ου, τό, =κισσάμπελος, q. v.

Κισσοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (κισσός, χαίτη) *ivy-tressed*, i. e. *ivy-crowned*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 F, Ecphant. Incert. 2.

Κισσοχᾰρής, ές, (κισσός, χαίρω) *delighting in ivy*, Orph.

Κισσοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (κισσός, χιτών) *ivy-clad*, Orph. [ῐ]

Κισσόω, ῶ, Att. κιττ., (κισσός) *to wreathe with ivy*, Eur. Bacch. 205.

Κισσύβιον, ου, τό, *a rustic drinking-cup* or *vessel*, esp. of wood, Od. 9, 346; 14, 78: usu. with one handle, Kiessling Theocr. 1, 27.—2. *a milk-pail*. (Strictly of *ivy wood*, κισσός, of which in Eur. Cycl. 390, we find a bowl three cubits wide, and four deep,—the Greek κισσός, esp. in poetry, growing larger than ours.) [ῠ]

Κισσώδης, ες, (κισσός, εἶδος) *ivy-like*, as κισσοειδής, *longing like pregnan*

Κισσωτός, ή, όν, or *wreathed with ivy*

ΚΙ΄ΣΤΗ, ης, ἡ, *cista*, Od. 6, 76, e Elmsl. Ach. 1099.

Κιστηφόρος, ον, =

Κιστίς, ίδος, ἡ, Ach. 1137; formed termination being ἀσπίς in the line b

ΚΙ΄ΣΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ *tus*, Diosc. Hence

Κιστοφάγος, ον, *cistus-eating*.

Κιστοφόρος, ον, *rying chests*.—II. as ρος, *a coin, the impr box*, worth about th

Κίταρις, εως, ἡ,

†Κίτιον, ου, τό, port of Cyprus, no 112: hence ὁ Κιτι *of Citium*, Diog. L.

Κιτρέα or κιτρία *tree*.

Κιτρῐνοειδής, ές *of a citron colour*.

Κίτρῐνος, η, ον, esp. *citron yellow*.

Κίτριον, ου, τό, *tree*.—II. =κίτρον, *of the citron tree*.

Κίτρον, ου, τό, ρέα, *citron*, also μῆ κιτρόμηλον, Lob.

†Κίτρον, ου, τό, Macedonia, later Strab.

Κιτρόφυλλον, ο

Κιτρόφῠτον, ον,

Κίττα, κιττᾰβίζ

Κιττάριον, ου, τ

Κιττάω, κιττός,

†Κίττος, ου, ὁ, *C* banker, Dem. 908,

Κίτων, ωνος, ὁ, Sicil. for χιτών, K

Κιχάνω, a pres. only, the other m collat. form κίχημ κιχείω, opt. κιχείη κιχήμεναι, part. κι χήμενος: so too which Hom. has l χημεν and κιχήτην, 24, 284, 2 sing. ἐκί ἐτίθεις, but withou fut. κιχήσομαι: augm. κίχον, opt. χών: aor. mid. ἐκ mid. forms c. act. *hit* or *light upon*, m in Hom., e. g. ποσὶ *up to* in the race, l δουρὶ κ., *to reach* w 10, 370: in genl. *to* as, κ. ἄστυ, *to take* λος πολέμοιο κ., *t* 291: sometimes of χήμενον, *that hits* and so, τέλος θα Il. 11, 451. In Ho later sometimes c. Jac. A. P. p. 189.

κιχχάνω, q. v. [κῐχ

Κιχήλη, ης, ἡ, Epich. p. 102, Ar.

*Κίχημι, v. sub

Κίχησις, εως, ἡ, *ing, attaining*.

Κίχητος, ος, τό Cyprian word. (A

Κίχλη, ης, ἡ, a b or *fieldfare*, Lat. *t* —II. *a sea-fish*, so lour, Epich. p. 33,

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Κιχλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to titter, giggle*, Ar. Nub. 983, Fr. 313, where however others make it—II. *to eat κίχλαι*, in genl. *to live luxuriously*.

Κιχλίον, ου, τό, dim. from κίχλη.

Κιχλίσκω, rarer collat. form of κιχλίζω.

Κιχλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κιχλίζω) *a tittering, giggling*.—II. *the eating of κίχλαι, dainty living*, v. l. Ar. Nub. 1073.

†Κίχοι, 3 sing. 2 aor. opt. of κιχάνω, Tyrt. 6, 6.

Κίχορα, ων, τά, Nic.; also κιχόρεια, and in Ar. Fr. 281, κιχορία, *succory*. [κι]

Κίχρημι, fut. χρήσω: aor. ἔχρησα: —also, but not Att., κιχράω, (χράω) *to lend*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 58. Mid. κίχραμαι, fut. χρήσομαι: aor. ἐχρησάμην, *to have lent to one, to borrow*, cf. χράω.

†Κίχυρος, ου, ἡ, *Cichyrus*, a city of Thesprotia, later name of Ephyra, Strab. p. 324.

Κίχώρη, ης, ἡ, Theophr., and κιχώριον, τό, Diosc., collat. forms of κιχόρια.

Κίχωριώδης, ες, (κιχώριον, εἶδος) *like succory, of that species*.

*ΚΙΩ, *to go*, the pres. not used in indicat., but freq. in Hom., etc., in opt. κίοιμι, part. κιών, κιοῦσα, (which is not aor., but with same accent as ἰών), also impf. ἔκιον, sine augm. κίον: found in no other tenses. Κίω seems to belong to *ἴω, the root of εἶμι, and from it come κιάθω, κινέω, and the Lat. *cio, cieo*. *To go*, in Hom. usu. in strict signf., of men, etc.; but of ships, Il. 2, 509.—2. *to go away*, Hom.—Only poet. [ῐ]

ΚΙΏΝ, ονος, ὁ, Ion. and Att. ἡ, in Od. (not in Il.) mostly fem., yet masc. in Od. 8, 66, 473; 19, 38; and so usu. in Att., while Hdt. has it fem., 1, 92, and so Pind.:—*a pillar*, Lat. *columna*, in Hom. usu. of the pillars of the roof in a large hall, Od. 19, 38; people often sit against them, as in Od. 6, 307; 8, 66; a man leans his spear against one, hangs up his bow on another, Od. 1, 127, H. Ap. 8: later used as a flogging-post, Aeschin 9, 11: in Od. 1, 53, of the pillars by which Atlas keeps heaven and earth asunder; so later of mount Atlas, Hdt. 4, 184, cf. Hes. Th. 779: κίονι, later freq. metaph. of all *high mountains*, as in Pind. N. 3, 36, of the Pillars of Hercules, cf. Ἡράκλειος.—II. =στήλη, *a grave-stone*, Lat. *cippus*, Leon. Tar.—III. *the uvula*, Lat. *columella*, Hipp.—IV. *a column-like meteoric appearance*, Plut. 2, 893 B.—V. *the division of the nostrils, cartilage of the nose*. [ῐ]

†Κίων, ὁ, *Cion*, a flute player, Ath. 624 B.

Κλαγγάζω, collat. form from κλάζω, *to resound*, esp. *to scream, cry*, of cranes, Lat. *clangere*.

Κλαγγαίνω, or -γάνω, collat. form from κλάζω, esp. of hounds, *to give tongue*, Aesch. Eum. 131, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23; and of the scream of birds, Soph. Fr. 782, where κλαγγάνω must be read.

Κλαγγέω, = κλάζω, of hounds, *to give tongue*, Theocr. Ep. 6.

Κλαγγή, ῆς, ἡ, (κλάζω) *a clang*, in Hom. of *the twang* of the bow as the arrow is discharged, Il. 1, 49; of *the scream* of birds, Il. 3, 3, Od. 11, 605, cf. Il. 2, 100; of *the grunting* of swine, Od. 14, 412: later of *the barking* or *baying* of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5, etc.; of musical sounds, as of instruments, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A; of song, Soph. Tr. 208, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1152. Cf. κλάζω throughout, and also κλαγγώδης. (With κλαγγή, κλάζω, cf. our *clang, clank, clash*, Lat. *clangere*.) Hence

Κλαγγηδόν, adv., *with a clang, noise, din*, Il. 2, 463.

Κλαγγόν, adv. = foreg., Babr., but read by Jac. A. P. p. 149 κλαγκτόν.

Κλαγγώδης, ες, (κλαγγή, εἶδος) *uttering a tone that rises from flat to sharp*, as in vomiting, Hipp. 208 B: of the voice, *hoarse, rough*, ld., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Κλᾶγερός, ά, όν, (κλάζω, κλαγεῖν) *screaming*, of cranes, Anth.

Κλαγκτός, ή, όν, (κλάζω) = foreg., Antiph. Incert. 7.

Κλάδα, metapl. acc. sing. of κλάδος, with metapl. acc. pl. κλάδας, Nic.

†Κλάδαος, ου, ὁ, *Cladaus*, a river of Elis near Olympia, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 29: in Paus. 5, 7, 1, Κλάδεος.

Κλᾰδᾰρόμμᾰτος, ον, (κλαδαρός, ὄμμα) *with swimming languishing eyes*, cf. *patranti fractus ocello* in Persius.

Κλᾰδᾰρόρυγχος, ου, ὁ, (κλαδαρός, ῥύγχος) *clapper-bill*, a name of the τροχίλος, cf. κλαδάω.

Κλᾰδᾰρος, ά, όν, (κλάω) *broken, easily broken, frail*, Leon. Tar.—II. metaph., *languishing*, Clem. Al.: cf. κλαδαρόμματος.

Κλάδας, metaplast. acc. pl. of κλάδος.

Κλᾶδας, Dor. acc. pl. of κλείς for κλεῖδας.

Κλᾰδάσσω, = sq.: hence αἷμα κλαδασσόμενον, blood *violently driven, circulating*, Emped. 270.

Κλᾰδάω, ῶ, *to shake*.—II. (κλάδος) = κλαδεύω.

Κλᾰδεία, ας, ἡ = sq.

Κλάδευσις, εως, ἡ, (κλαδεύω) *a cutting, lopping, pruning*, esp. of the vine, [ᾰ]

Κλαδευτέον, verb. adj. from κλαδεύω, *one must prune*.

Κλᾰδευτῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a pruner*: and Κλᾰδευτήριον, ου, τό, *a pruning-knife* or *hook*; from

Κλᾰδεύω, (κλάδος) *to lop, prune*, esp. vines.

Κλᾰδεών, ῶνος, ὁ, = κλάδος, Orph.

Κλᾰδί, metaplast. dat. of κλάδος, Scol. ap. Ar. Lys. 632.

Κλᾷδί, Dor. dat. of κλείς for κλειδί.

Κλᾰδίον, ου, τό, dim. from κλάδος, Leon. Tar.

Κλᾰδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from sq., Anacreont.

Κλάδος, ου, ὁ, (κλάω) *a young slip* or *shoot* of a tree, such as is broken off for grafting, Theophr.: in genl. *a young branch, shoot*, esp. an olive branch which was wound round with wool and presented by suppliants, Hdt. 7, 19, and Trag., cf. ὑψιγέννητος. We also find in poets a metapl. dat. sing. κλαδί, acc. κλάδα, dat. plur. κλάδεσι, κλαδέεσσι, acc. plur. κλάδας, as if from a nom. ΚΛΑΣ. [ᾰ]

Κλᾰδοῦχος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for κληδοῦχος.

Κλαδόω, = κλαδεύω, Arr., v. Lob. Phryn. 172.

Κλᾰδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *with many κλάδοι*.

Κλᾰδών, όνος, ὁ, = κλάδος, Hesych.: strictly a dim.

†Κλάδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cladon*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 2, 365.

†Κλαζομεναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Clazomenae*, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor on the gulf of Smyrna; afterwards built on a small island which was joined to the main land by Alexander; its ruins are near *Vourla*, Hdt. 1, 142, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 31, etc.: hence

†Κλαζομένιος, α, ον, *of Clazomenae, Clazomenian*; οἱ Κ., *the inhab. of Clazomenae*, Hdt. 1, 51.

ΚΛΑΊΖΩ, fut. κλάγξω: aor. 1 ἔκλαγξα: perf. c. pres. signf. κέκλαγγα and κέκληγα; poet. aor. 2 ἔκλᾰγον, inf. κλαγεῖν; Dor. aor. 1 ἔκλαξα. Hom. uses pres., aor. 1, and perf. κέκληγα, part. κεκληγώς, ότος, and also poet. κεκλήγων, οντος, as if from a new pres. κεκλήγω: the aor. 2 ἔκλαγε in H. Hom. 18, 14. *To clash, clang, make a loud noise* or *din*, in Hom. of birds, *to scream*, Il. 10, 276; 17, 756, etc.; esp. of cranes, as in Hes. Op. 447; hence also of dogs, *to bark* or *bay*, Od. 14, 30, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 563; of arrows in the quiver, *to clash, rattle*, Il. 1, 46; of the wind, *to rush, rustle*, Od. 12, 408: of men, oft. c. acc. cognato, *to shout aloud, ring forth*, κλ. Ἄρη, Aesch. Ag. 48, γόον, ld. Pers. 948, etc.; but it is never used of articulate speech; so too Ζεὺς ἔκλαγξε βροντάν, Pind. P. 4, 41, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386: rarely of musical sounds, as in H. Hom. 18, 14. (The root ΚΛΑΖ- is found only in pres. and impf., the other tenses coming from a root ΚΛΑΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, whence also κλαγγή: cf. our *clash, clang*, and see κλαγγή throughout.)

Κλᾴζω, fut. κλᾰξῶ, Dor. for κληίω, κλείω, *to shut*.

Κλᾷΐς, gen. κλᾷΐδος, ἡ, Dor. for κληίς, κλείς, Lat. *clavis*.

Κλαῖστρον, ου, τό, Dor. for κλεῖθρον, also κλαίστρον, Pind.

ΚΛΑΙ'Ω, Att. κλάω, [ᾰ, but not ᾱ]: fut. κλαύσομαι, and, esp. Dor., κλαυσοῦμαι, used also by Ar. Pac. 1081, metri grat.: more rarely κλαιήσω and Att. κλᾰήσω, Dem. 440. 17; 980, 24; aor. ἔκλαυσα: perf. κέκλαυμαι, and κέκλαυσμαι, Jac. A. P. p. 285. Hom. uses esp. pres. and impf., but also fut. κλαύσομαι and aor.—I. intr. *to weep, lament, wail*, oft. in Hom. of any loud expression of pain or sorrow, esp. for the dead, also in Att. prose: αὐτὸν κλαίοντα ἀφήσω, I shall send him home *weeping*, i. e. *well beaten*, Il. 2, 263: hence arose the very freq. Att. phrase, κλαύσεται, *he shall weep*, i. e. *he shall repent it, he shall suffer for it*, Eur. Cycl. 554, Ar. Vesp. 1327, etc.; so too, κλαίων, *at your peril, to your sorrow*, Soph. O. T. 401, 1152, etc.; κλάειν σε ποιήσω and κλάειν σε λέγω, Lat. *plorare te jubeo*, Hdt. 4, 127, etc., opp. to χαίρειν σοι λέγω.—II. transit. *to bewail, lament, mourn*, esp. the dead, τινά not rare in Hom., τι, Ar. Vesp. 584.—B. The mid. κλαίομαι is rare in old authors, yet occurs in Aesch. Theb. 920, Ag. 1096.—C. pass. *to be mourned* or *lamented*, ἀνδρὸς εὖ κεκλαυμένου, Aesch. Cho. 687: but also, κεκλαυμένος, *bathed in tears, all tears*, Ib. 458, 731, Soph. O. T. 1490.

Κλαιωμῐλία, ας, ἡ, (κλαίω, ὁμιλία) *fellowship in tears*, Anth. P. 9, 573.

Κλαμῠδός, ή, όν, *mutilated*, late word, prob. from κλάω, to break.

Κλανίον or κλάνιον, ου, τό, *a bracelet*, Gramm.

†Κλάνις, εως, ὁ, *the Clanis*, the earlier name of the Liris in Latium, Strab.—2. a river of Noricum falling into the Ister, Id.

Κλάξ, ᾰκός, ἡ, Dor. for κλείς, *a key* Theocr. 15, 33.

Κλᾰξῶ, fut. of Dor. κλᾴζω for κληίω κλείω, *to shut*.

Κλάπαι, ῶν, αἱ, in Dio C., = Lat *clavae*.

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Κλᾰπείς, κλᾰπῆναι, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. of κλέπτω.

Κλᾰ́ριον, ου, τό, Dor. for κληρίον, in plur., *bonds for debt*, Plut.

Κλᾰ́ριος, ον, (κλῆρος) Dor. for κλήριος (which is not found), *distributing by lot*, in Aesch. Supp. 360, epith. of Jupiter, cf. Paus. 8, 53, 9.

†Κλᾰ́ριος, α, ον, *of Clarus, Clarian*, ὁ, appell. of Apollo from Κλᾰ́ρος, Callim. Ap. 70.—II. *the Clarius*, a river of Cyprus, Plut. Sol. 26.

Κλᾰ́ρος, κλᾰρόω, κλᾰρονομέω, Dor. for κληρ.

†Κλᾰ́ρος, ου, ἡ, *Clarus*, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Colophon, now *Zille*, famed for the worship of Apollo, H. Hom. Ap. 40; his temple at this place, τὸ Κλᾰ́ριον ἱερόν, Plut. Pomp. 24.

Κλᾰ̃ρῶται, ῶν, οἱ, (κλῆρος) *serfs* in Crete, *ascripti glebae*, like the Helots at Sparta, Ruhnk. Tim.

Κλᾰσαυχενεύομαι, as pass., *to go with one's neck twisted*, i. e. *with an affected air*, esp. of Alcibiades, Archipp. Incert. 3, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 331, 2.

Κλᾰ̃στβῶλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (κλάω, βῶλαξ) *breaking clods*, Anth.

Κλάσις, εως, ἡ, (κλάω) *a breaking, fracture*, Plat. Tim. 43 D: *a breaking off*, esp., κλ. ἀμπέλων, *the pruning* or *plucking the leaves* of a vine, Theophr. —II. in Philo of *the modulation* of the voice. [ᾰ]

Κλάσμα, ατος, τό, (κλάω) *that which is broken off, a fragment, morsel*, N. T., and Anth.

Κλαστάζω, f. -άσω,=κλάω, esp. *to prune a vine*, Lat. *pampinare*: metaph. *to bring down, humble*, Ar. Eq. 166.

Κλαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a vine pruner*. Hence

Κλαστήριον, ου, τό, sub. δρέπανον, *a knife* or *bill for pruning vines*.

Κλάστης, ου, ὁ,=κλαστήρ.

†Κλαστίδιον, ου, τό, *Clastidium*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 2, 34, 5.

Κλαστός, ή, όν, (κλάω) *broken, broken in pieces*, Anth.

†Κλαυδία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. *Claudia*, Plut.

†Κλαυδιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. *Claudianus*.

†Κλαύδιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Claudius*, Polyb.

Κλαυθμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (κλαίω) v. l. for κλαυμονή.

Κλαυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κλαίω) *a weeping, wailing*, Hom., esp. in Od., Hdt. 3, 14, and Att.

Κλαυθμῡριάω, ῶ,=sq.

Κλαυθμῡρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κλαίω) *to weep, cry, pule*, like little children, Plut. More usu. in mid., Plat. Ax. 366 D. Hence

Κλαυθμῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a weeping, puling, crying like a child*, Plut.

Κλαυθμώδης, ες, (κλαυθμός, εἶδος) *like weeping* or *sobbing; broken as if by sobbing*, ἀναπνοή, Hipp.

Κλαυθμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κλαίω) *the place of weeping*, LXX.

Κλαῦμα, ατος, τό, (κλαίω) *a weeping, wailing*, Aesch. Pers. 705, and Soph.: hence—II. *a trouble, misfortune*, Ar. Pac. 249: κλαυμαθ' ὑπάρξει τινί,=κλαύσεται, Soph. Ant. 932.

Κλαυμονή, ῆς, ἡ,=foreg., *a weeping, wailing*, Plat. Legg. 792 A, with v. l. κλαυθμονή.

Κλαμυρίζομαι, dub. for κλαυθμυρίζομαι.

Κλαυσᾶρα, crasis for κλαύσει ἄρα. Dind. Ar. Pac. 532, cf. Plut. 876. [σᾶ]

Κλαύσε, Ep. for ἔκλαυσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of κλαίω, part. κλαύσας, Hom.

Κλαυσείω, desiderat. from κλαίω, *to wish to weep*, Synes.

Κλαυσιάω, ῶ, (κλαῦσις) *to wish to whine* or *weep*: hence in Ar. Plut. 1099, τὸ θύριον ὀθεγγόμενον ἄλλως κλαυσιᾷ, the door *shall suffer* (like κλαύσεται) for creaking without cause.

Κλαυσίγελως, ωτος and ω, ὁ, (κλαίω, γέλως) *smiles mixed with tears*, κλ. εἶχε πάντας, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 9, cf. Il. 6, 484. [ῐ]

Κλαυσίθῡρος, ον, (κλαίω, θύρα) *wailing at the door, complaining of its being shut*, esp. epith. of a serenade. [ῐ]

Κλαυσίμᾰχος, ον, (κλαίω, μάχη) found with βουλόμαχος in Ar. Pac. 1293, as parody on the name of *Lamachus*; prob. *that will come to a bad end in battle*. [ῐ]

Κλαύσιμος, η, ον, *plaintive*: from

Κλαῦσις, εως, ἡ, (κλαίω) *a weeping*.

Κλαύσομαι, fut. of κλαίω, Il.

Κλαυσοῦμαι, Dor. fut. of κλαίω, for foreg.

Κλαυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a weeper*.

Κλαυστικός, ή, όν, *given to mourning*. Adv. -κῶς.

Κλαυτός or κλαυτός, ή, όν, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. πάγκλαυτος, (κλαίω) *wept, bewailed: to be bewailed, mournful*, Aesch., etc.

†Κλαυτινάτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Clautinatii*, parent race of the Vindelicii, Strab.

ΚΛΑ΄Ω, fut. κλάσω [ᾰ], Ep. κλάσσω: aor. 1 ἔκλᾱσα: part. aor. 2 κλάς, as if from κλῆμι: aor. 1 pass. ἐκλάσθην: perf. pass. κέκλασμαι. *To break, break off* or *in pieces*, Hom.; esp. of plants, *to prune*, Theophr., cf. κλαδεύω. Metaph. *to weaken, enervate*, κεκλασμένη φωνή, Hipp., cf. κλαδαρός.

Κλάω, Att. for κλαίω, *to weep*, as κάω, for καίω. [ᾰ, but not ᾱ.]

†Κλεαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Cleagŏras*, a painter of Phlius, Xen. An. 7, 8, 1.—Others in Aeschin., etc.

†Κλεάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Cleades*, a Plataean, Hdt. 9, 85; v. l. Ἀλεάδης.

†Κλεαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Cleaenētus*, an Athenian, father of Cleon, Thuc. 3, 36; Ar. Eq. 574.—2. a Grecian officer in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 1, 17.—3. a tragic poet, Alexis ap. Ath. 55 C.—4. a chorus-master in Aeschin. 14, 9.

Κλεαινός, ή, όν,=κλεινός, Hesych.

†Κλεανακτίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cleanactidae, descendants of Cleanax*, a Lesbian family, Strab.

†Κλεάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Cleanax*, masc. pr. n., in Dem. 1223, fin.

†Κλεανδρίδας, α, ὁ, *Cleandridas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 6, 93.

†Κλέανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Cleandrus, Cleander*, a tyrant of Gela, Hdt. 7, 154; Γελῷος, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, 4; brother of Hippocrates, whose son was also named Κλέανδρος, Hdt. 7, 155.—2. an Arcadian soothsayer, Hdt. 6, 83. —3. an Aeginetan, son of Telesarchus, Pind. I. 8.—4. a Spartan, governor in Byzantium, Xen. An. 6, 2, 18. Hell. 7, 1, 45.—5. an actor, Dem. 1304, 8.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Κλεάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Cleanthes*, a Stoic philosopher of Assus, Strab.—2. a painter of Corinth, Ath. 346 C.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Κλεανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Cleanthis*, fem. pr. n., Luc. Conv. 16.

†Κλεάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Cleānor*, a commander of the Greeks from the Arcadian Orchomenus, —2. an Athenian, —

†Κλεάρετος, ον, ὁ, gus in the army of Xen. An. 5, 7, 14.

†Κλεαρίδας, α, ὁ, nian, Thuc. 4, 132.

†Κλεαρίστη, ης, pr. n., Theocr. 2, 7

†Κλεάριστος, ον, pr. n., Theogn. 511

†Κλέαρχος, ον, ὁ, daemonian, comma in the expedition of brother, Thuc. 8, 1, 9, etc.; his assas 2, 5, 31–2.—2. a tyr Pontus, Dem. 482, 81; 16, 36.—3. ὁ Σ Aristotle, a volumi freq.—Others in Pa

Κλέβδην, Dor. (κλέπτω) *by stealth*,

†Κλέεια, ας, ἡ, Cl Fr. 60, 2.

Κλεεννός, ή, όν, *famous*, Simon., an

†Κλέη, ης, ἡ, C Anth.

Κληδών, όνος, ἡ κληδών, q. v., *a tep a word of omen, pre* 20, 120, cf. φήμη: al (not found in Il.)

Κλεῖα, poet. co nom. and acc. plur.

†Κλειγένης, ους, pr. n., Ar. Ran. 709 sent as ambassado Hell. 5, 2, 11.

†Κλεῖδες, Ion. Κ *Keys*, two small isl east extremity of montory of the sam *Andrea*, Hdt. 5, 108

†Κλειδημίδης, ου, *demus*, Cl*demides*, Ran. 791, acc. to Sophocles'.

†Κλείδημος, ου, Athenian, author 235 A, etc.—Other

†Κλείδικος, ον, ὁ, nian, Dem. 1311, fi mides, an Archon,

Κλειδίον, ου, τό, *a little key*, Ar. The —II. *the collar bone*,

Κλειδοποιός, όν *making keys*.

Κλειδουχέω, ῶ, *the keys, have a char* θεῦς, *to be* her *pri* 1463.—2. in pass. *to* ed, τινί. Id. H. F. 1

Κλειδοῦχος, ον, κληδ., *holding the k charge* or *custody o* Hipp. 541: κλ. Ἅ Aesch. Supp. 291; *lary, guardian* of a 1142.

Κλειδοφύλαξ, ᾰκος Luc. [ῠ]

Κλειδόω, ῶ, (κλε Hence

Κλείδωμα, ατος, εως, ἡ, *a fastening*.

Κλείζω, fut. κλεί Ion. κληΐζω, fut. κληΐζω, f. κλήσω, et *To tell of, celebrate,* κλήσωμεν Ἀρτεμιν —II. *to mention, tell*, hence, in pass. *to b* ζετο, Aesch. Ag. 63 κλήζεται, *he is said* Hel. 132, cf. 721, 9

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to call, τινὰ σωτῆρα, Soph. O. T. 48; cf. 733, etc.

Κλειθρία, ας, ἡ, *a keyhole*: or, acc. to others, in genl. *a cleft, chink*, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1, 122.

Κλειθρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Κλειθροειδής, ες, (κλειθρία, εἶδος) *full of chinks*.

Κλεῖθρον, ου, τό, Att. κλῆθρον, (κλείω) *a lock, bolt* or *bar* for closing a door, Trag.—II. *the entrance of the windpipe*, Hipp.

†Κλειναγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Clīnagoras*, priest of the Amphitryons at Delphi, Dem. 278, 18.

†Κλεινarέτη, ης, ἡ, *Clīnarēte*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 41.

†Κλεινιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Clīnias*, Anth.

†Κλεινίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ης, εω, *Clīnias*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., father of Alcibiades, Hdt. 8, 17, Ar. Ach. 716.—2. brother of Alcibiades, Plat. Protag. 320 A.—3. son of Axiochus, cousin of foreg., Plat. Euthyd. 273 A.—4. father of Cleopompus, Thuc. 2, 26.—5. son of Clidicus, Dem. 1311, fin.—6. of Cnosus in Crete, Plat. Legg. Hence

†Κλεινίειος, ου, ὁ, son *of Clinias*, i. e. Alcibiades, Plat. Gorg. 482 A.

†Κλείνιος, ου, ὁ, *Clīnius*, a Coan, Diod. S.

†Κλεινόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Clinodemus*, an actor, Plut.

†Κλεινόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Clīnomachus*, an ephorus in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—Others in Dem., etc.

Κλεινός, ἡ, όν, (κλείω) *famous, renowned, illustrious*, Solon 23, 3, freq. epith. of cities, esp. Athens and Thebes, Valck. Phoen. 1746; also of men, Trag., who also have it ironical, ὁ κλεινός, as Soph. El. 300. Rare in prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A.—II. in Crete=τὰ παιδικά, like the Att. καλός, and Dor. ἀΐτης. Cf. κλεαινός, κλεεννός.

†Κλεινώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Clīno*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Κλεῖξαι, Dor. inf. aor. 1 act. of κλείζω.

†Κλειοπάτρη, ης, ἡ, =Κλεοπάτρα, Ap. Rh. 2, 239.

Κλεῖος, τό, poet. for κλέος, hence pl. κλεῖα, Hes. Th. 100.

†Κλειππίδης, ου, ὁ, *Cleippides*, son of Dinius, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 3, 3; in Diod. S. Κλειπππ., 12, 55.

Κλείς, ἡ, gen. κλειδός, acc. κλεῖδα, Att. κλεῖν, pl. κλεῖδες, κλείδας, contr. κλεῖς: Ion. κλῆις, gen. κλῆϊος, acc. κλῆϊδα, etc. (Hom. uses only the Ion. form): old Att. κλῆς, gen. κληδός, in which form however it is always imparisyll. (κλείω). Strictly, *that which serves for shutting and closing up*, hence *a key, a bolt, a latch*: in Hom.,—1. *a key*, by which the bolt (ὀχεύς) was shot home or drawn back *from the outside*; it is made of brass with ivory handle, in Od. 21, 6: but if the door was to be fastened *on the inside*, there was a thong (ἱμάς) by which the bolt was secured to the κορώνη, q. v.: ἐν δὲ κλῆιδ' ἧκε, Od. 21, 47; θύρετρα κλῆϊδι πλῆσσειν, Od. 21, 50, cf. 47.—2. *a bar* or *bolt*, in Il. usu a large bar of wood (εἰλατινός), drawn across folding doors, and so called ἐπιβλής, Il. 24, 453, cf. Il. 12, 456; 14, 168: but in Od. a smaller *bolt*, drawn or undrawn by a thong, Od. 4, 802, 838: hence, ἐπιτείνειν κλῆϊδα ἱμάντι, Od. 1, 442, θύρας κλῆϊδι κλῆισσαι, Od. 21, 241: hence —3. metaph., κλῆς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ, of silence, Aesch. Fr. 293, cf. Soph. O. C. 1052; so, καθαρὰν ἀνοῖξαι κλῆδα φρενῶν, Eur. Med. 661; κλῆδας ἔχειν or φυλάττειν, like κληδουχεῖν, to watch, preside over, γάμου, Ar. Thesm. 976.—II. *the hook* or *tongue* of a clasp, Od. 18, 294.—III. *the collarbone*, Lat. *jugulum*, also σφαγή, later λάκκος, freq. in Il. (never in Od.) as if from *locking* the neck and breast *together*, κλῆις ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε, Il. 8, 325; in plur. ἡ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν, Il. 22, 324; and so usu. in Att. κλεῖδες or κλῆδες, though Soph. Tr. 1035, has it in sing. —2. in Att. esp. of this part of the thunny, which was a dainty, Aristopho Pir. 1.—IV. *a rowing bench* in a ship, freq. in Od., always in plur., usu. ἐπὶ κλῆισι or ἐπὶ κληῖδεσσι καθίζειν; in Il. only 16, 170.—V. *a narrow strait* or *pass*, such as we call *the key* of a country, Κληῖδες τῆς Κύπρου, Hdt. 5, 108, cf. Eur. Med. 213. [ῑ in κλῆις.]

Κλεῖς, contr. nom. and acc. for κλείδες, κλείδας, from κλείς.

†Κλεισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Clisthēnes*, a tyrant of Sicyon in the time of Solon, Hdt. 5, 65; 6, 126.—2. an Athenian, son of Megacles and Agariste the daughter of foreg., the celebrated leader of the Alcmaeonidae, Hdt. 5, 66; 6, 131.—3. an Athenian often ridiculed by Aristophanes, Ar. Ach. 118, Nub. 355, etc.—4. a person against whom Dinarchus spoke, Dion. H.

Κλεισιάς, κλείσιον, v. sub κλισιάς, κλίσιον.

†Κλεισιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Clīsidicē*, a daughter of Celeus in Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 109.

†Κλεισιθήρα, ας, ἡ, *Clisithēra*, a daughter of Idomeneus, Lyc.

Κλεῖσις, εως, ἡ, (κλείω) v. sub κλῆσις.

Κλείσουρα, ας, ἡ, (κλείω) *custody*, Lat. *clausura*, late word.

†Κλείσοφος, ου, ὁ, *Clīsŏphus*, of Selybria, a parasite, Ath. 248 E.

Κλειστός, ἡ, όν, (κλείω) *shut, closed up*, Strab.: cf. κληϊστός.

Κλείστρον, ου, τό, (κλείω) *a bolt, bar*, etc., Lat. *claustrum*, Luc.

Κλεισώρεια, ας, ἡ, (κλειω, ὄρος) *a mountain-key*, i. e. *a pass* in a range of mountains: acc. to others=κλείσουρα, late word.

†Κλειταγόρα, ας, ἡ, *Clitagŏra*, a poetess, doubtful of what country, Ar. Lys. 1237.

†Κλειταρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Clitarēte*, fem. pr. n., Isae. 41, 8.

†Κλείταρχος, ου, ὁ, *Clitarchus*, a tyrant of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 125, fin.; 248, 16; etc.—2. son of Dinon, a historian of Alexander the great, Ath. 148 D, 586 D.

†Κλειτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Clītēles*, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 37.

†Κλείτη, ης, or -τή, ῆς, ἡ, *Clītē*, one of the Danaides, Apollod.—2. daughter of Merops, Ap. Rh. 1, 976.—3. Dor. Κλείτα, a female slave, Theocr. 18, 2.

†Κλειτόδικος, ου, ὁ, *Clītodīcus*, an Athenian, Lys.

†Κλειτομάχη, ης, ἡ, *Clitomăche*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1083, 13.

†Κλειτόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Clītomăchus*, a Theban, victor in the Olympic games, Pind. P. 8, 51.—2. an ambassador of the Athenians to the states of Peloponnesus to excite them against Philip, Dem. 129, 19.—3. a Carthaginian, a philosopher of the new academy, Ath. 402 C.—Others in Anth., etc.

†Κλειτορία, ας, ἡ, *Clitŏria*, wife of Cimon, Plut. Cim. 16, v. l. Κλιτορία.

Κλειτοριάζω, f. -άσω, and κλειτορίζω, f. -ίσω, *to touch the κλειτορίς*.

†Κλειτόριος, ον, *of Clitor* (III.); οἱ Κλειτόριοι, *the inhab. of Clitor*, Polyb. 2, 55, 9; ἡ Κλειτορία, *the territory of Cl.*, Id. 4, 10, 6.

Κλειτορίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the clitoris, in pudendis muliebribus*.

Κλειτός, ή, όν, (κλείω) *renowned, famous*, ἐπίκουροι, freq. in Il., βασιλῆες, Od. 6, 54: hence of things, *splendid, excellent*, κλειτὴ ἑκατόμβη, often in Il.; epith. of a city, Il. 17, 307. On the accent. of its compds. v. Buttm. Lexil. v. κλειτός 9, and cf. κλυτός.

Κλεῖτος, τό, poet. for κλιτύς, Alcm.

†Κλεῖτος, ου, ὁ, *Clītus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a Trojan, son of Pisenor, Il. 15, 445.—3. son of Mantius, Od. 15, 249.—4. the celebrated general of Alexander, surnamed ὁ μέλας, Plut. Alex. 16; Diod. S. 17, 21. —5. another surnamed ὁ λευκός, Ath. 539 C.—Others in Arr., etc.

†Κλειτοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Clitophon*, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 967.—2. son of Aristonymus, pupil of Thrasymachus, Plat. Rep. 340 A.

†Κλειτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Clito*, daughter of Euenor and Leucippe, Plat. Criti. 113 D.

†Κλείτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Clīton*, a statuary in Athens, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6.

†Κλειτώνῡμος, ον, ὁ, *Clitonȳmus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλείτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Clītor*, son of the Arcadian Lycaon, Apollod.—2. son of Azan, king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 4, 4.—II. a river of Arcadia, flowing into the Erymanthus, Paus. 8, 21, 1.—III. a city of Arcadia on this river, Pind. N. 10, 87, Strab. p. 388.

ΚΛΕΙΩ (A), f. κλείσω: perf. pass. κέκλεισμαι and κέκλειμαι: aor. pass. ἐκλείσθην. Ion. and Ep. pres. κληίω, f. κληίσω, Ep. aor. κλήϊσα, inf. κληῖσαι (so that there is no need to read κλήϊσσα, κληῖσσαι, as some do in Hom.), —this fut. and aor. are by Passow wrongly referred to a pres. κληΐζω: hence Att. κλήω, κλήσω, etc.: Dor. fut. κλᾰξῶ, Theocr. 6, 32. *To shut, shut up, close*, Hom. only in Od.; κλ. θύρας, ὀχῆας, Od. 21, 387; 24, 166, and so freq. in Att. Pass. *to be shut up*, Hdt. 2, 121, 2: also *to be confined*, χέρας βρόχοισι κεκλημένα, Eur. Andr. 503; and metaph., ὅρκοις κεκλήμεθα, Id. Hel. 977, cf. ἐκκλείω.

Κλείω (B), poet. for κλέω, (κλέος) *to tell of, make famous, celebrate, glorify*, Od. 1, 338, etc., Hes. Op. 1, Th. 105. From the form κλέω Hom. uses only pass. κλέομαι, q. v.—II. simply =καλέω, *to call, name*, Ap. Rh., etc.

Κλειώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Kleio, Clio*, one of the Muses, strictly *the proclaimer*, Hes. Th. 77, Pind. N. 3, 145: later esp. the Muse of Epic Poetry and History.—2. fem. pr. n., Ath. 345 A.

Κλέμμα, ατος, τό, (κλέπτω) *a thing stolen: a theft*, Eur. Hec. 618: hence —2. in genl. *a trick, secret device, a stratagem in war*, Thuc. 5, 9.—3. *a stolen amour*. Hence

Κλεμμάδιος, α, ον, =κλοπαῖος, κλοπιμαῖος, *stolen*, Lat. *furtivus*, v. l. Plat. Legg. 955 B. [ᾰ]

Κλεμμᾰδόν, adv., *by stealth*, dub.

Κλεμμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (κλέμμα) *thievish, cunning*.

Κλεμμᾰτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, as if from κλεμματίζω, *a thievish fellow*.

Κλέμμυς, υος, ἡ, =χέλυς, *a tortoise*.

†Κλέοβις, ιος, ὁ, *Cleobis*, son o Cydippe, an Argive, Hdt. 1, 31.

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†Κλεόβοια, ας, ἡ, *Cleoboea*, daughter of Thestius, Apollod.

†Κλεοβούλη, ης, ἡ, *Cleobūle*, mother of Demosthenes, Dem. 812, 3.

†Κλεοβουλίνη, ης, ἡ, *Cleobūlīne*, prop. *daughter of Cleobulus*, of Lindus, a poetess, Diog. L. 1, 89, Ath. 448 B.—2. title of a comedy of Alexis, Meineke 1, p. 390, and in pl. of one of Cratinus, Id. 2, 67.

†Κλεόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Cleobūlus*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 320.—2. of Lindus, son of Euagoras, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Plat. Prot. 343 A.—3. one of the Ephori at Sparta, Thuc. 5, 36.

†Κλεογένης, ους, ὁ, *Cleogēnes*, an Athenian, ap. Andoc. 13, 1.

†Κλεόδαιος, ου, ὁ, *Cleodaeus*, son of Hyllus, grandson of Hercules, Hdt. 6, 52; 7, 204: in Ael. also Κλεάδας, *a*, 12, 31.

†Κλεόδαμος, ου, ὁ, *Cleodāmus*, masc. pr. n., Bion 6, 11. Dor. for

†Κλεόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Cleodēmus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλεοδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Cleodīce*, fem. pr. n., Paus.

†Κλεοδόξη, ης, ἡ, *Cleodoxe*, a daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

†Κλεοδώρα, ας, ἡ, *Cleodōra*, a Danaïd, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. a nymph, Paus.

†Κλεοίτας, *a*, ὁ, *Cleoetas*, a statuary, Paus. 1, 24, 3.

†Κλεόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Cleocritus*, an Athenian, archon Ol. 91, 4, Diod. S. 13, 9.—2. son of Buselus, Dem. 1055, 26.—3. a herald employed at the celebration of the mysteries, noted for his corpulency, Ar. Ran. 1437, Av. 876, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20.

†Κλεόλαος, ου, ὁ, *Cleolāus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod.—Others in Paus., Anth., etc.

†Κλεόλας, ὁ, (a form of foreg.) *Cleolas*, masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

ΚΛΕΌΜΑΙ, pass. from obsol. act. κλέω, *to become famous*; in impf. *to be so*, Od. 13, 299; ἔκλεο, Ep. sync. 2 sing. impf. for ἐκλέεο, Il. 24, 202; κλεέσθαι φόρμιγγι, *to be celebrated* in lyric strains, Pind. I. 5, 33.

†Κλεόμαντις, εως, ὁ, *Cleomantis*, a Laconian, Plut. Alex. 50.

†Κλεομάχος, ου, ὁ, *Cleomāchus*, a tragic poet derided by Cratin. ap. Ath. 638 F.—2. a poet of Magnesia, from whom the μέτρον Κλεομάχειον was named, Strab.; Hephaest.

†Κλεόμβροτος, ου, ὁ, *Cleombrotus*, son of Anaxandrides, brother of Leonidas, and father of Pausanias, Hdt. 4, 81, 8, 71; Thuc.; etc.—2. son of Pausanias (23d Agid), Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14.—3. an academic philosopher of Ambracia, Luc. Philop. 1: also, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed. 59 E.

†Κλεομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Cleomedon*, son of the famous Cleon, Dem. 1016, 3.—2. father of Cleaenetus. Plut. Demetr. 24.—3. a person against whom Dinarchus spoke, Dion. H., and Isaeus also.

†Κλεομένης, ους, ὁ, *Cleomēnes*, Spartan royal name, 1. son of Anaxandrides (17th Agid), Hdt. 3, 148; 5, 41.—2. son of Cleombrotus, brother of Agesipolis (25th Agid), Polyb. 4, 35, 10; Diod. S.—3. son of Cleomenes (31st Agid), Plut. Cleom.—Other persons of this name occur in Plut., Symp.; Arr. An. 3, 5, 4; etc. Hence

†Κλεομενικός, ή, όν, *of Cleomenes*, πόλεμος, Polyb. 2, 56; and

†Κλεομενιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a follower* or *partisan of Cleomenes*, Polyb. 2, 53, 2.

†Κλεομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Cleomēdes*, an Athenian, son of Lycomedes, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 84; also one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 3.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Κλέομμις, ὁ, *Cleommis*, masc. pr. n., Isocr.

†Κλεονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Cleonīce*, fem. pr. n., of Byzantium, Plut. Cim. 6.—2. wife of Cnopus in Erythrae, Ath. 259 B. [ῑ]

†Κλεόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Cleonīcus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 698 A; etc.

†Κλεόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Cleoxēnus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 45, 6.

†Κλεοπᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, or Κλεόπας, *Cleopas*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κλεοπάτρα, ας, ἡ, poet. Κλειοπάτρη, ης, *Cleopatra*, daughter of Boreas, Apollod.—2. daughter of Tros and Callirrhoe, Id.—3. one of the Danaides, Id.—4. daughter of Idas, wife of Meleager, Il. 9, 556.—5. wife of Perdiccas king of Macedonia, Plat. Gorg. 471 C.—6. daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, the celebrated queen of Aegypt, Plut. Anton., etc. Hence

†Κλεοπατρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Cleopatris*, a city of Aegypt, Strab.

†Κλεόπατρος, ου, ὁ, *Cleopatrus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Arat. 40.

†Κλεόπομπος, ου, ὁ, *Cleopompus*, father of Parnassus, Paus. 10, 6, 1.—2. son of Clinias, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 26, 58.

†Κλεοπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *Cleoptolĕmus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 20, 8, 3.

†Κλεοῦρα, ας, ἡ, *Cleōra*, wife of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 19.

Κλέος, τό, *a rumour, report*, Lat. *fama*, oft. in Hom.: σὸν κλέος, *news* of thee, Od. 13, 415; so c. gen., κλέος Ἀχαιῶν, *the report* of their coming, Il. 11, 227, cf. 2, 325; 13, 364: *a mere report*, opp. to certainty, ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶον ἀκούομεν, οὐδέ τι ἴδμεν, Il. 2, 486.—II. *good report, fame, glory*, also like Lat. *fama*, very freq. in Hom. usu. κλέος ἐσθλόν, εὐρύ, μέγα, but also absol. Il. 4, 197; 7, 91, etc.: in bad signf. not until Pind. N. 8, 62, who has δύσφημον κλέος, ill *repute*; so, αἰσχρὸν κλ., Eur. Hel. 135: κλέος εἶναί τινι, Il. 22, 514: of great fame Hom. says κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἱκάνει, Od. 8, 74; 9, 20, etc. In plur. κλέα ἀνδρῶν ἀείδειν and ἀκούειν, almost like αἶνος, to sing *the lays* of their achievements, Il. 9, 189, 524, Od. 8, 73: for which Hes. Th. 100 has also κλεῖα, as if from κλεῖος: κλέος ἄρέσθαι, to win *honour*, Il. 5, 3; κλ. καταθέσθαι, to lay up store of *glory*, Hdt. 7, 220; κλ. ἔχειν περί τινος, Thuc. 1, 25.—No cases except the nom. acc. sing. and plur. seem to occur.

†Κλεοσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Cleosthenes*, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—2. a tyrant of Sicyon, Ath. 628 C.—Others in Anth., etc.

†Κλεόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Cleostrātus*, an Argive ambassador, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.—2. an astronomer of Tenedos, Ath. 278 B.

†Κλεότιμος, ου, ὁ, *Cleotīmus*, an Elean, a traitor, Dem. 324, 11.

†Κλεοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Cleophānes*, a rhetorician of Myrlea in Bithynia, Strab. p. 566; Plut. Phoc. 13.

†Κλεοφάντις, ιδος, ἡ, *Cleophantis*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλεόφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Cleophantus*, son of Themistocles, Plat. Meno 93 D.—2. a Theban, Ath. 22 C.

†Κλεοφίλη, ης, ἡ, *Cleophile*, wife of the Arcadian Lycurgus, Apollod.

†Κλεοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Cleophon*, a commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 35, Ar

tragic poet, Arist.

†Κλεοχάρεια, ας nymph, Apollod.

†Κλεοχάρης, ους, Chalcis, Aeschin.

rician of Myrlea, I

ΚΛΕΠΟΣ, εος, ap. Poll. 8, 34. (C

Κλεπτέλεγχος, χω) *detecting, convi* Diosc. 5, 161.

Κλεπτέον, verb. *one must conceal*, S

Κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, Il. 3, 11: in genl. *ful dealer*, Soph. A

Κλεπτίδης, ου, ed like a patrony *child of a thief*, Phe κλωπίδης.

Κλεπτικός, ή, όν *belonging to* or *prone* τική (sub. τέχνη) 334 B. Adv. -κῶς.

Κλέπτις, ίδος, ἡ, *she-thief*, Alciphr.

Κλεπτίστατος, formed from κλέπτ *thief*, Ar. Plut. 27,

Κλεπτός, ή, όν, Ar. Vesp. 933; κλ have a gallows-loo write κλέπτον, as from κλέπτω, v. Me p. 239.)

Κλεπτοσύνη, η *knavery, wiliness*, C

Κλέπτρια, ας, ἡ τήρ. *a female thief*,

Κλέπτω, (v. sub more usu. f. mid κέκλοφα, perf. pas also κέκλαμμαι: φθην: aor. 2 pass. πῆναι, part. κλαπ *filch*, c. acc., Il., a time it, like piracy itable, being ascri even gods, as Mer τινος, Hdt. 1, 186: *ry off, elope with*, P τοὺς μηνύοντας, *to* ponents, Antipho γάμον δώροις, Th *to cozen, cheat, begu* ψε νόον, Il. 14, 21 and so Trag.: abso Il. 1, 132: hence *to* —III. like κρύπτω, *cret*, Pind. O. 6, 60 Phil. 57: *to disguis* τὰ πράγματα, Aes in genl. *to do* a thi or *treacherously*, κλ 1137; κλ. μύθους, cious rumours, Ib κλέπτων ποιεῖ, h also, προβαίνει τὸ νος, he goes on *bli* 2. (The root is which appears in κλαπ-ῆναι, Lat. to κρύπτω, καλύ 317.)

Κλέτας, τό, prob

†Κλεύας, in Stra ον, ὁ, *Cleuas*, son

†Κλεύβοτος, ου, τος, masc. pr. n.,

†Κλεύδαμος, ου, *Cleodāmus*, father O. 14, 31.

Κλεύθω, for κλε old Gramm., Il. 23

†Κλεύμβροτος, ο βροτος, Anth.

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Κλεύνικος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Κλεόν., *Cleonicus*, Theocr. 14, 13.

Κλεψιαμβος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *musical instrument*, Phillis ap. Ath. 636 B. [ῐ]

Κλεψιγᾰμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to intrigue adulterously*: and

Κλεψιγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *illicit love*: from

Κλεψίγᾰμος, ον, (κλέπτω, γάμος) *seeking stolen love*. [ῐ]

Κλεψῐμαῖος, α, ον,=κλοπιμαῖος, *stolen*, LXX.

Κλεψίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (κλέπτω, νόος) *beguiling the mind*, Nonn. [ῐ]

Κλεψίνυμφος, ον, (κλέπτω, νύμφη) =κλεψίγαμος, Lyc. [ῐ]

Κλεψῐποτέω, ῶ, *to drink unfairly*, Gramm.: from

Κλεψῐπότης, ου, ὁ, (κλέπτω, πίνω) *an unfair drinker*, Gramm.

Κλεψιῤῥῠτος, ον, (κλέπτω, ῥέω) *secretly-flowing*, Hesych.; name of a stream at Athens, *which flowed some distance under ground*.

Κλεψιτόκος, ον, (κλέπτω, τεκεῖν) *bringing forth secretly*, Opp. [ῐ]

Κλεψίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κλέπτω, φρήν) *deceiving, dissembling*, H. Hom. Merc. 413, cf. κλεψίνοος.

Κλεψίχωλος, ον, (κλέπτω, χωλός) *disguising lameness*, Luc. [ῐ]

Κλεψύδρα, ας, ἡ, (κλέπτω, ὕδωρ) *a water-clock*, made somewhat like our *sand-glasses*, with a narrow orifice through which the water trickled slowly: esp. used to time speeches in law-courts, Ar. Av. 1695, etc.—II. *Clepsydra*, name of an ebbing well at Athens, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 858, Lys. 912; and another at Ithome, Paus. 4, 31, called also ἐμπεδών, ἡ.

Κλέω, (κλέος) v. sub κλείω, κλέομαι.

†Κλεώ, οῦς, ἡ, poet.=Κλειώ, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλέων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cleon*, an Athen. pr. n.; son of Cleaenetus, a demagogue and commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 36; 4, 21; often derided by Aristophanes and other comic poets.—2. son of Cleomedon, grandson of foreg., Dem. 1010, 2.—3. son of Thudippus, Isae. 74, 34.—Others not Athen.—4. a tyrant of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 8, 1.—5. a rhetorician of Halicarnassus, Plut. Lys. 25.—Others in Strab., etc.

†Κλεωναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Cleonae*, a town of Argolis near Nemea and Mt. Tretus, now *Courtese*, Il. 2, 570; Pind. O. 10, 37.—2. a city near Mt. Athos on the Singiticus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc. 4, 109.—3. a town of Phocis near Hyampolis, Plut.

†Κλεωναῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cleonae* (1), *Cleonaean*, ἀγών Κλ.,= Νεμεαῖος, Pind N. 4, 27; οἱ Κλεωναῖοι, *the inhab. of Cleonae*, Thuc. 5, 67.—II. ὁ, *Cleonaeus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 16, 9, 1.

†Κλεώνη, ης, ἡ, *Cleone*, daughter of the Asopus, from whom Cleonae was said to be named, Paus. 2, 15, 1.

†Κλεώνης, ου, ὁ, *Cleones*, son of Pelops, Paus. 2, 15, 1.

†Κλεωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Cleonides*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Demetr. 15.

†Κλεωνίκη, ης, ἡ,=Κλεονίκη, Anth. [ῐ]

†Κλεωνῠμίδης, ου, ὁ, *son, descendant of Cleonymus*, Pind. I. 4, 6.

†Κλεώνῠμος, ου, ὁ, *Cleonymus*, a Theban, victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 3, 23.—2. a Spartan, son of Sphodrias, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25.—3. a Laconian mentioned in Id. An. 4, 1, 18.—4. an Athenian often derided by Aristophanes, Ach. 88, etc.—Others in Thuc. 4, 132; Plut., etc.

Κλῆδες, Att. nom. plur. from κλής for κλεῖδες.

Κλήδην, adv. (καλέω) *by name*, Il. 9, 11, also ὀνομακλήδην.

Κληδονίζω, f. -ίσω, (κληδών) *to give a sign* or *omen*: hence in mid. *to accept a thing as an omen*, LXX. Hence

Κληδόνισμα, ατος, τό, *a sign* or *omen*, Luc.: and

Κληδονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the observing of a sign* or *omen*, esp. from a voice or sound: hence *a presage*.

Κλῃδουχέω, -δοῦχος, Att. for κλειδ., q. v.

Κληδών, (not κληδών) όνος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. κληδών, Ep. also κληδών, (κλέομαι) *an omen, presage contained in a word* or *sound*, Lat. *omen*, like φήμη, Od. 18, 117; 20, 120 (in Ion. form κληδών, Hdt. 5, 72.—II. like κλέος, *a rumour, tidings, report*, κληδὼν πατρός, *news* of my father, Od. 4, 317; absol., Hdt. 9, 101, and Trag.: hence also κλ. καλή, *good report*, Soph. O. C. 258.—III. *a calling, invocation*, Aesch. Ag. 228, Eum. 418.

Κλήζω, f. -σω,=κληίζω, κλείζω, κλείω, *to make famous, to celebrate*, H. Hom. 31, 18.—II. *to name, call*, Soph. O. T. 48.

Κληηδών, όνος, ἡ, Ep. for κληδών, Od. 4, 317.

Κλήθρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. κλήθρη, *the alder*, Lat. *alnus*, Od. 5, 64, 239. (Perh. from κλείω, *to close*, because of its thick foliage, cf. Plin. 16, 38.)

Κλῆθρον, ου, τό, Att. from the Ion. κληίθρον,=κλεῖθρον, q. v.

Κλῆθρος, ου, ἡ,=κλήθρα, Theophr.

Κληῖδες, ων, αἱ, Ion.=Κλεῖδες.

Κληίζω, f. -ίσω, Ion. for κλείζω, q. v.

Κληίθρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κλειθρία, q. v.

Κληίθρον, ου, τό, Ion. for κλῆθρον, κλεῖθρον, H. Hom. Merc. 146.

Κληῖς, ῖδος, ἡ, Ion. for κλείς, the only Homer. form.

Κληΐσκω,=κλείζω, κληίζω, *to call*, Hipp.

Κληϊστός, ή, όν, (κλήω, κλείω) Ion. for κλειστός, *shut, that can be shut up*, Od. 2, 344.

Κληϊστός, ή, όν, (κληΐζω, κλέος)= κλειτός.

Κληΐω, f. -ΐσω, Ion. for κλείω (A).

Κλῆμα, ατος, τό, (κλάω)=κλάδος and κλών, *a shoot* or *twig* broken off to be grafted on another tree, *a slip, cutting*, Xen. Oec. 19, 8: esp. *a vine-twig*, Lat. *palmes*, Ar. Eccl. 1031:—*the vine-switch* of the Roman centurions, Lat. *vitis*, Plut. Hence

Κλημᾰτῖνος, η, ον, *made of vine-twigs*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Κλημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλῆμα, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Κλημᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κλῆμα: in plur. *brush-wood, fagot-wood*, Ar. Thesm. 740, Thuc. 7, 53.—II. a creeping plant with long lithe branches, *clematis*, Diosc., etc.

Κλημᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -τῖτις, ιδος, *like* or *with shoots*.—II. as subst. ἡ κληματτῖτις,=foreg. II., Diosc.

Κλημᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, (κλῆμα) *like vine-twigs*.

Κλημᾰτόομαι, as Pass., (κλῆμα) *to shoot into long branches, luxuriate*, esp. of unpruned vines, Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 10, 3.

Κλημᾰτώδης, ες, (κλῆμα, εἶδος) *like tendrils* or *vine shoots*, Diosc.

†Κλήμης, εντος, ὁ, the Rom. *Clemens*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κληνώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Cleno*, fem. pr. n.,= Κλεινώ, Anth.

Κληρικός, ή, όν, (κλῆρος) *of, belonging to an inheritance*.—II. *belonging to the clergy, clerical*, Eccl.

Κληρίον, ου, τό, dim. from κλῆρος, and almost = to it.—II. Dor. *τὰ κλᾶρία, bonds, notes for debt*, Plut.

Κληροδοσία, ας, ἡ, *distribution by lot*: *an inheritance*, Diod.: and

Κληροδοτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to give, distribute by lot, assign*, LXX.: from

Κληροδότης, ου, ὁ, (κλῆρος, δίδωμι) *one who distributes by lot*, or *who bequeaths an inheritance*, Eccl.

Κληρονομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be κληρονόμος, to get, obtain by lot*: in genl. *to receive a share*, esp. *of an inheritance, to inherit*, c. gen. rei, Isae. 47, 11, Dem. 444, 13, etc.; also c. acc. rei, Lycurg. 159, 4: later, κλ. τινά, *to be heir to* one, Plut., and τινός, Luc.; τινά τινός, Dio C., v. Lob. Phryn. 129.—2. in genl. *to acquire, obtain*, δόξαν, Polyb.—II. *to leave an heir behind* one, κλ. υἱόν, LXX. Hence

Κληρονόμημα, ατος, τό, *an inheritance*, Luc.

Κληρονομία, ας, ἡ, (κληρονομέω 2) *an inheritance*, Isocr. 393 A: in genl., κλ. λαμβάνειν τινός, *to get possession of* it, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Κληρονομιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of, concerning an inheritance*.

Κληρονομικός, ή, όν,=foreg.: *hereditary*.

Κληρονόμος, ον, (κλῆρος, νέμομαι) *receiving, having a portion*; esp. of an *inheritance*: as subst., *an heir*, c. gen. pers., Plat. Legg. 923 E; c. gen. rei, Isocr. 386 B:—κληρόνομον καθιστάναι τινά, to make him *heir*, Dem. 603, fin., γράφειν τινά, Anth.

Κληροπᾰλής, ές, (κλῆρος, πάλλω) *distributed by shaking the lots*, H. Hom. Merc. 129.

Κλῆρος, ου, ὁ, Dor. κλᾶρος, *a lot*, Hom.: (perh. from κλάω, because twigs, potsherds, or other κλάσματα were used for the purpose.) In Hom. each marks his own lot, and they are thrown into a helmet (later there was a vase on purpose, κληρωτρίς), and shaken: the first which came out was the winning lot, Il. 7, 175: hence, κλήρους ἐμβάλλεσθαι, ἐν κυνέῃ πάλλειν, Il. 3, 316; 23, 352; ἐπὶ κλήρους ἐβάλοντο, Od. 14, 209; κλήρῳ πεπαλάχθαι, Od. 9, 331; ἐξέθορε κλῆρος, Il. 7, 182; κλήρῳ λαχεῖν, Il. 24, 400, Hdt. 3, 83; κλήροις θεοπροπέων, *divinans per sortes*, Pind. P. 4, 338, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4, 67, Tacit. Germ. 10. Later, dice were called κλῆροι, because used to decide any thing doubtful: hence—2. *a casting lots, drawing lots*, κλ. τίθεσθαι, Eur. I. A. 1198.—II. *that which is assigned by lot, an allotment, portion*, esp. of land: *an inheritance, estate, property*, Il. 15, 498, Od. 14, 64, Hes. Op. 37, 343: and freq. in Att. orators: in genl. *lands*, οἱ κλ. τῶν Συρίων, Hdt. 1, 76, cf. 9, 94.—III. in Eccl. *the clergy*, as opp. to *the laity*, cf. Num. 18, 20, Deut. 18, 2.—IV. *a mischievous insect in bee-hives*, also πυραύστης, Arist. H. A. 8, 27, 2, etc.—Cf. μοῖρα VI.

Κληρουχέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, *to be a κληροῦχος, to obtain, possess by allotment, to have allotted to one*, esp. of conquered lands divided among the conquerors, Hdt. 6, 100.—II. *to divide* lands *in this way*, Diod. Cf. κληρουχία.

Κληρούχημα, ατος, τό, *a portion, allotment of land*, App.

Κληρουχία, ας, ἡ, *the allotment*, (i. e. *apportionment by lot*) *of land in a foreign country among the citizens*: also *the body of citizens among whom it is divided*, κλ. ἐκπέμπειν, Isocr. 63 A, cf. Thuc. 3, 50. An Athenian

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κληρουχία differed from a colony, in that the κληροῦχοι were still citizens of the mother-country, with full privileges, instead of forming an independent state. Indeed sometimes (as in the case of Chalcis and Lesbos, Hdt. 6, 100, Thuc. l. c.) many stayed at home, leaving their κλῆροι to the old proprietors as tenants. Cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 168–180, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 3, p. 56. They may be compared to the Rom. *coloniae*, which indeed is translated by this word in Plut. Hence

Κληρουχικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a* κληρουχία, γῆ, Ar. Nub. 203.

Κληροῦχος, ον, (κλῆρος, ἔχω) *holding, possessed of a* κλῆρος or *allotment of land*; esp. *of land in a foreign country portioned out among the citizens of Athens*; as subst. *a settler*, (v. κληρουχία), Hdt. 5, 77, Thuc. 3, 50, etc., Lat. *agripeta*, Cic. Nat. D. 1, 26: hence—2. metaph., πολλῶν ἐτῶν κληροῦχος, with old age for her lot, Soph. Aj. 508.

Κληρόω, ῶ, (κλῆρος) *to choose by lot*, τινά, Hdt. 1, 94, Isocr. 144 A, etc.: in genl. *to choose*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 20, 4: of the lot, *to fall on*, οὓς ἐκλήρωσεν πᾶλος, Eur. Ion 416. Pass. *to be chosen by lot*, κληροῦσθαι τῶν ἀρχόντων, Lys. 169, 24. Mid. *to cast lots for* a thing, absol., Aesch. Theb. 55, τινός, Dem. 1318, 16: c. acc., *to have allotted one, obtain by lot*, Eur. Tro. 29, Aeschin. 26, 36: in genl. *to obtain, possess*, Hipp.—II. in genl. *to allot, assign*, τινί τι, Pind. O. 8, 19, Thuc. 6, 41. Pass., κληροῦσθαι δούλη, *to have* slavery *for one's lot*, Eur. Hec. 102.—III. in Eccl. *to make a clergyman of, ordain*, τινά. Hence

Κλήρωσις, εως, ή, *a choosing by lot*, τινός, Plat. Legg. 956 E: metaph. of a dilemma, choice of evils, Eur. Andr. 384.

Κληρωτήριον, ου, τό, at Athens *a place in the theatre, where the magistrates and dicasts* (οἱ κληρωτοί) *sat*, Eubul. Olb. 1, 5.—II. =κληρωτίς, Ar. Eccl. 682, cf. Fr. 194.—III. *the place where elections by lot were held*, Plut.

Κληρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (κληρόω) *one who casts lots.*

Κληρωτί, adv. *by lot*, LXX.

Κληρωτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to, for casting lots.*

Κληρωτός, ή, όν, (κληρόω) *appointed by lot*, esp. of magistrates, dicasts, etc., usu. opp. to αἱρετός, κεχειροτονημένος (elected), Plat. Legg. 759 B, Isocr. 265 A. Adv. -τῶς.

Κληρωτρίς, ίδος, ή, *a vase for casting lots in*, esp. at elections.

Κλής, ηδός, ή, Att. for κλείς, q. v.

Κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω) *a calling*: esp.—1. *a calling into court, legal summons*, Ar. Nub. 1189, cf. καλέω, κλητεύω, κλητήρ: hence *an indictment*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 13.—2. *a calling, invitation to a feast*, Xen. Symp. 1, 7, εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον, Dem. 351, 2.—3. *a name, appellation*, Plat. Polit. 262 D.—II. in Dion. H., κλήσεις and καλέσεις are the Rom. *classes*, which word he derives therefrom!

Κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κλῆω, κλείω) *a shutting up, closing*, λιμένων, Thuc. 2, 94, cf. 7, 70.

Κλήσω, fut. from κλῆω or κλῄζω.

†Κλησώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Cleso*, daughter of Cleson, Paus. 1, 42, 7.

†Κλήσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cleson*, son of Lelex, Paus. 1, 39, 6.

†Κλήτα, ἡ, *Cleta*, fem. pr. n., Paus. 3, 18, 6.

Κλητέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of καλέω, *to be called, named*, Plat. Rep. 341 D.—II. κλητέον, *one must call*, Ib. 470 D.

Κλήτευσις, εως, ἡ, v. sq.

Κλητεύω, (καλέω, κλητός) *to cite, summon* into court, Dem. 277, 14: esp. *to cite* a reluctant witness under penalty (cf. our subpoena), Dem. 890, 17, Att. Process p. 672, also ἐκκλητεύω.—II. *to be a witness, give evidence*, Ar. Nub. 1218; τινί, Id. Vesp. 1413, v. sq. II.

Κλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (καλέω) *one who calls, a sompnour, summoner*, Ar. Av. 147: in genl.=κῆρυξ, Aesch. Supp. 622: metaph., κλ. Ἐρινύος, Id. Theb. 574.—II. *a witness, bystander, called to prove that this legal summons has been served* (cf. Horace's 'licet *antestari*'), Ar. Vesp. 189, 1408 (in which places it is oft. interpr. *an ass*, and Passow connects it with *clitellae!* but the Schol. rightly explains as a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν), cf. Dem. 542, 19, and κλῆσις.

Κλητικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to calling* or *naming*: ἡ -κή, sub. πτῶσις, Lat. *casus vocativus*, Gramm.

†Κλῆτις, ιος, ὁ, *Cletis*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 25, 2, 15.

Κλητός, ή, όν, (καλέω) *called, invited*, hence *welcome*, Od. 17, 386: *called out, chosen*, Il. 9, 165.

Κλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (καλέω)=κλητήρ.

Κλῆω, contr. for κληίω, κλείω (A).

Κλῐβάνιτης, ου, ὁ, κλῐβανοειδής, ές, κλίβανος, ὁ, v. sub κριβαν-.

Κλῐδόν, adv. (κλίνω) dub. l. for ἐγκλιδόν.

Κλίμα, ατος, τό, (κλίνω) *an inclination, slope*, esp. of ground, Lat. *clivus*, Polyb.—II. *the supposed slope* of the earth from the equator towards the pole: hence—2. *a region* or *zone* of the earth, *parallel of latitude, clime*, Vitruv. 1, 1.—3. *the weather, etc. dependent on this position, climate.* [ῐ]

Κλῑμάζω, fut. -άσω, dub. l. for κλιμακίζω.

Κλῑμάκειον, ου, τό,=κλιμάκιον II., *the round of a ladder.*

Κλῑμᾰκηδόν, adv. (κλῖμαξ) *like a ladder* or *stairs.*

Κλῑμᾰκηφόρος, ον, poet. for κλιμακοφόρος.

Κλῑμακίδιον, ου, τό,=κλιμάκιον, Amips. Conn. 6.

Κλῑμᾰκίδόν, adv.=κλιμακηδόν.

Κλῑμᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, *to use the wrestler's trick called* κλῖμαξ (v. sub voc. III.), Poll.: hence—II. metaph. *to pervert, distort*, τοὺς νόμους, Dinarch. ap. Suid.

Κλῑμάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλῖμαξ, *a small stair* or *ladder*, Ar. Pac. 69.—2. *the round of a ladder*, Hipp.; also κλιμάκειον.

Κλῑμᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κλῖμαξ, *a small ladder, stair* or *set of steps.*—2. *a woman who makes a step-ladder of herself*, by letting persons step on her back to mount a carriage, Plut. 2, 50 E, Ath. 256 D.

Κλῑμᾰκισκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from κλῖμαξ.

Κλῑμᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κλιμακίζω) *a trick of boxers* or *wrestlers*, Hesych., cf. κλῖμαξ III.

Κλῑμᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, (κλῖμαξ) *with a staircase* or *ladder, with steps*, Nonn., and v. l. Il. 2, 729.

Κλῑμᾰκοφόρος, ον, poet. also κλιμακηφόρος, (κλῖμαξ, φέρω) *bearing a ladder*, Polyb.—2. *bearing a corpse on a bier*, v. κλῖμαξ VI.

Κλῑμακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κλῖμαξ) *the step of a staircase, round of a ladder*, Hipp., and Eur. Hel. 1570.—II. metaph. *a dangerous man's life, a climacteric year*, determined by multiples of 63, esp. the last, Hence

Κλῑμακτηρικός, ή, όν, *of a stair* or *ladder*, *climacterical year.*

Κλῑμᾰκώδης, ες, *like a ladder* or *stair.*

Κλῑμᾰκωτός, ή, όν, (κλιμακόω, *made like a ladder*, *harassed*, Polyb.

Κλῖμαξ, ᾶκος, ἡ, *a ladder* or *staircase*, because *easy of ascent*, Od. 1, 330, *scaling-ladder*, Aesch. Pers. 82, *a ship's ladder*, Od. 2, 390, Eur. I. T. 1382; κλ. στρεπτή, *winding-stair*: κλ. στρεβλή, *rack-ladder.*—II. *an instrument on which persons were tied*, Ar. Ran. 618, 521, κλίμακες ἁμαξικαί, *a certain wrestler's trick*, explained, v. Herm.—III. *a climax*, i. e. a gradation, *weaker expression for stronger*, *gradatio*, as in Dem. 1, Cicer. *abiit evasit erupit*, Att. Orat. 3, 54.—V. *steps, blocks* of wood placed and narrowing like *steps*, Poll. 1, 253.—VI.

Κλῖμαξ, ακος, ἡ, *the western extremity of* Europe, Strab. p. 666.—2. Coele-Syria, extending nician coast near Tyre, —3. a mountain in Thrace, 6, 4.

Κλῑμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, *of earthquake*, = Marcell.

Κλινάριον, ου, τό, *a small bed*, Ar. Fr.

Κλίνειος, α, ον, *bed*, Dem. 816, 19.

Κλίνη, ης, ἡ, (κλίνω) *one lies, a couch*, bed, Att.; κλίνην στρωτήν, up *a bed*, Hdt. 6, 1 *bier*, Plat. Legg. 9 νη, the *lectisternium* of the Rom were often richly and silver, Hdt. ivory legs, Plat. Cf. Dict. Antiqq.

Κλινήρης, ες, *ridden, in bed*, Lat

Κλινηφόρος, ον, *rying a bed.*

Κλινθῆ, Ep. aor 1 pass. from κλίνω, inf. κλινθῆναι, Il.

Κλινίδιον, ου, τό,

Κλινικός, ή, όν, *ing to a bed*: as s physician *that vi their beds*, Anth. τέχνη, *his art* or

Κλινίς, ίδος, ἡ, κλινίδιον, Ar. Th

Κλινοκοσμέω, *beds* or *couches*: *talking of such thi*

Κλινοπάλη, ης, *bed-wrestling.* Suc

Κλινοπετής, *bed-ridden*, Xen.

Κλινοπηγία, *making of beds*, T

Κλινοπήγιον, *beds are made*: [fr

Κλινοποιός, ὁ, *μι*) *making beds*, I

Κλινοπόδιον,

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rous plant, the tufts of which *are like the knobs at the feet of a bed, pulegium montanum*, Galen, and Plin.

Κλινοποικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the making of beds*: ἡ **-κή**, sub. τέχνη, *the art of making beds*: from

Κλινοποιός, όν, (κλίνη, ποιέω) *making beds, bedsteads*, etc., Plat. Rep. 596 E, etc.

Κλινόπους, ποδος, ὁ, *the foot of a bed*.

Κλινουργός, όν, (κλίνη, *ἔργω) = κλινοποιός, Plat. Rep. 597 A.

Κλινοφόρος, ον, = κλινηφόρος.

Κλινοχάρής, ές, (κλίνη, χαίρω) *fond of bed*, Luc.

Κλιντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κλίνω) *a couch, easy chair*, Od. 18, 190, Theocr. 2, 86, etc.

Κλιντήριον, ου, τό, dim. from κλιντήρ, Ar. Fr. 342.

ΚΛΙΝΩ [ῑ]: fut. κλῑνῶ: aor. ἔκλῑνα, mid. ἐκλῑνάμην, pass. ἐκλίνθην and ἐκλίθην [ῐ], both in Hom., yet ἐκλίνθην is exclusive Ep. and poet.: much more rare in aor. 2 pass., and prob. only in compds. like κατακλῑνῆναι, Ar., and Plat., ξυγκατακλῑνείς, Ar. Ach. 981, (cf. infr. IV.): pf. pass. κέκλῑμαι.—Radic. signf., *to make bend* or *bow, make slope* or *slant*, Lat. *inclinare*, κλ. τάλαντα, *to make* the scales *slant*, i. e. *incline* or *turn* the scale, Il. 19, 223; hence, also, κλ. Τρῶας, Ἀχαιούς κλ., *to make* them *bend, give way, turn* them *to flight*, Il. 5, 37, Od. 9, 59; so, μάχην κλ., Lat. *inclinare aciem*, Il. 14, 510: so, metaph., ἡμέρα κλίνει κἀνάγει πάλιν ἅπαντα τἀνθρώπεια, Soph. Aj. 131.—II. *to make* one thing *slant* or *slope* against another, *lean, prop* or *rest* it against, τι πρός τι, Il. 23, 171, 510, ἔς τι, Eur. Or. 227; also τινί τι, σάκε' ὁμοισι κλίναντες, i. e. raising their shields so that the upper rim rested on their shoulders, Il. 11, 592.—III. *to turn aside*, κλ. ἅρματα πρὸς ἐνώπια, Il. 8, 435, cf. Soph. O. C. 193: so, ὄσσε πάλιν κλ., *to turn* back the eyes, Il. 3, 427.—IV. *to make* another *recline* or *sit down*, esp. at meals, Hdt. 9, 16, where others take it intrans., and Dind. reads κλινῆναι as aor. 2 pass.—V. in Gramm. *to inflect* nouns and verbs, *decline* or *conjugate*, cf. κλίσις V.

B. pass. *to be bent*, ἀψ ἐκλίθη, of a spear's point, Od. 19, 470: *to bend aside, bow down*, esp. so as to shun a blow, Il. 7, 254: of battle, *to turn*, ἐκλίνθη δὲ μάχη, Hes. Th. 711: so too intr. in act., Polyb.—II. *to lean, rest, stay one's self* upon or against a thing, c. dat., ἀσπίσι κεκλιμέναι, Il. 3, 135, cf. 22, 3; κλισμῷ κεκλ., Od. 17, 29: also in mid., κλινάμενος σταθμῷ, Od. 17, 340: also, ἐς τι, Hdt. 4, 73.—III. *to lie down*, Il. 10, 350, etc.; esp. at meals, Lat. *discumbere*, Hdt. 1, 211: παραὶ λεχέεσσι κλιθῆναι, *to lie* beside the bride, Od. 18, 213: of things, *to lie*, Il. 10, 472, Od. 11, 194: *to lie hid*, Il. 5, 356.—2. of places, *to be sloping*, λίμνη, ἀλὶ κεκλιμένη, *sloping towards* the lake, the sea, Od. 4, 608; 13, 235: hence of persons, i. e. their places of abode, Ὀρέσβιος λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι, Il. 5, 709; ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης κεκλίαται (Ep. for κέκλινται), Il. 16, 68, cf. 15, 740: later, τόποι κεκλιμένοι πρὸς ἀνατολάς, εἰς τὰς ἄρκτους, etc., Polyb.—IV. *to wander from the right course*, ναῦς κεκλιμένη, Theogn. 854.—C. mid. *to decline*, κλινάμενης μεσημβρίης, Hdt. 3, 114, cf. ἀποκλίνω: and so later intr. in act., ὁ ἥλιος κλίνει, ἡ ἡμέρα κλίνει, the sun, the day *declines*, Polyb., and N. T.—D. intr. in act., like Lat. *vergere*, v. supr. B. I fin., and C: κλίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, *to fall away, decline, decay*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 13, and so absol., Polyb. (Hence κλισία, κλιτύς, cf. Lat. *clino, acclino, inclino, clivus*, etc.)

†**Κλίνων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Clinon*, a Grecian commander in Carthage, Diod. S. 20, 38.

Κλῑσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κλῑσίη, ης, (κλίνω) *a place for lying down* or *reclining*: hence—I. *a hut* or *any slight building*, used as a temporary dwelling-place: in Hom. these κλισίαι are of two kinds,—1. for use in time of peace, *the huts, cots* in which herdsmen passed the night, sought shelter against rough weather, and kept their stores; the usu. signf. in Od., but in Il. only once, 18, 589. Since such a hut had several compartments, the plur. was somtimes used of one, Od. 16, 1, (though even here Wolf has the sing.)—2. for use in war, *huts* or *cots*, such as besiegers lived in during long sieges; the usu. signf. in Il., seldom in Od.: sometimes also in plur. instead of sing., Il. 15, 478; 23, 254: these war-cabins corresponded in their use to our linen tents, but it appears from Il. 24, 448 sq. that they were of wood; hence, κλ. εὐτυκτος, Il. 10, 566, and εὔπηκτος, Il. 9, 663: hence also an army on breaking up did not strike the κλισίαι and take them away, but burnt them on the spot, Od. 8, 501: the κλισίαι all together formed *a camp*. Post-Hom., the word σκηνή came up instead, and κλισία remained in use only with the poets.—II. *any thing for lying down* or *sitting upon*: esp.—1. *a couch, easy chair*, Od. 4, 123; decorated with gold and ivory, Od. 19, 55: more usu. κλισμός.—2. *a couch for reclining on at table, seat with cushions*, Pind. P. 4, 237, also *a place on such couch*, κλ. ἄτιμος, Plut.—3. *a bed, nuptial bed*, Eur. Alc. 994, I. T. 857.—III. *a company* of people *sitting at meals*, N. T.—IV. *a reclining* or *lying*, Plut.

Κλισιάς, άδος, ἡ, (κλίνω) usu. in plur. κλισιάδες, ων, αἱ, *folding doors* or *gates*, Philo, Plut., etc.: hence metaph. *an entrance, way in*, Hdt. 9, 9. But Dind. would always write κλεισιάδες from κλείω, cf. κλίσιον fin.

Κλῑσίηθεν, adv., (κλισία) *out of* or *from a cot* or *hut*, Il. 1, 391, etc., cf. κλισία I. 2.

Κλῑσίηνδε, adv., *into* or *to a cot* or *hut*, Il. 1, 185, cf. κλισία I. 2.

Κλίσιον, ον, τό, *the yard and outbuildings round a* κλισία or *herdsman's cot* (cf. κλισία I. 1), Od. 24. 208, where however Dind would read κλισιών, ῶνος, ὁ. [κλῐ]—II in Att. *a mean house, hut, hovel*, opp. to a regular dwelling-house, Lys. 121, 35: *a house of ill fame*, Dem. 270, 10. [κλῑ-, acc. to Draco 57, 19, cf. Antiph. Acestr. 2, so that in Att., Dind. (ap. Steph. Thesaur.) would write κλεισίον from κλείω, and this is a common v. l., cf. κλισιάς.]

Κλίσις, εως, ἡ, (κλίνω) *a bending, inclination*, Plut.: *decline, sinking* of the sun, Dion. P.—II. *a lying down, lying*, Eur. Tro. 113.—III. *a turning aside, wheeling* right or left, of soldiers, Polyb.—IV. = κλίμα II., *a region, clime*, Dion. P.—V. in Gramm., *the inflexion* of nouns and verbs, *declension* or *conjugation*. [κλῐ]

Κλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κλίνω) *a couch, easy-chair*, like κλισία II. 1, oft. in Hom.; adorned with gold, Il. 8, 436: sometimes tapestried, Il. 9, 200; sometimes with a footstool (θρῆνυς), Od. 4, 136.

†**Κλίτερνα**, ης, ἡ, *Cliterna*, a city of the Aequi, Strab.

Κλῑτικός, ή, όν, (κλίνω) *belonging to the gramm. inflexion* of a word, E. M. p. 295, 14.

Κλῑτός, ή, όν, (κλίνω) *sloping, shelving*, dub.

Κλίτος, τό, = κλιτύς, Lyc.—II. = κλίμα II., *a clime*, Anth.—2. in genl. *the lower part, further end* of a place, LXX. Late word. [ῐ]

Κλῖτος, εος, τό, (κλίνω) = κλιτύς, Ap. Rh. 1, 599.

Κλιτύς, ύος, ἡ, acc. pl. κλιτῦς, Il. 16, 390, (κλίνω) *a sloping place, slope, declivity, hill*, Lat. *clivus*, Il. l. c., Od. 5, 470. [ῑ always: ῡ in acc. κλιτύν in Od. l. c., in arsis; but never so in Att., Schäf. Mel. p. 73, Monk Eur. Hipp. 227.]

†**Κλίτων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Clitus*, masc. pr. n., (Eur.) Epist. 1.

†**Κλοίλιος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Cloelius*, Plut.

Κλοιός, οῦ, ὁ, with heterog. plur. τὰ κλοιά besides the usu. οἱ κλοιοί, Att. κλῳός. (κλείω) :—*a collar for a dog*, Eupol. Κολ. 1, 16: esp. *a large wooden collar*, put on mischievous dogs, Ar. Vesp. 897, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 41: hence also a sort of *pillory*, Ib. 3, 3, 11, cf. Eur. Cycl. 235: also by way of ornament, χρυσεος κλ., Ib. 184: cf. κύφων. Hence

Κλοιόω, ῶ, *to put on a collar*.

Κλοΐστρον or **κλῴστρον**, ου, τό, = κλεῖστρον, Hesych.: hence our *cloister*.

Κλοιώτης, ου, ὁ, (κλοιόω) *one who has a collar on*, and so = δεσμώτης, ap. Hesych.: also κλοιωτός.

†**Κλόνᾶς** ᾶ, ὁ, *Clonas*, a composer of flute music, Plut.

Κλονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κλόνος) *to move violently*, in Il. (never in Od.) usu. *to drive* an enemy *in confusion* before one, Il. 22, 188; and more definitely, πρὸ ἕθεν κλονέειν φάλαγγας, Il. 5, 96; absol., Il. 11, 496, 526: so of cattle chased by a lion, Il. 15, 324; of clouds driven by the wind, Il. 23, 213; and of fire rolled along by it, Il. 20, 492: later in genl. *to confound, agitate, distract*, Soph. O. C. 1241, 1244. Pass. *to flee in confusion, be routed*, Il. 3, 93; 4. 302, etc.; but in Hes. Sc. 317, πὰρ δ' ἰχθυες ἐκλονέοντο, beside the fishes *tumbled*; so of bees, *to swarm*, Ap. Rh. Only poet. Hence

Κλόνησις, εως, ἡ, *commotion, agitation*, like κλόνος, Hipp.

†**Κλονίη**, ης, ἡ, *Clonia*, a nymph, Apollod.—2. an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 42.

†**Κλονίος**, ου, ὁ, *Clonius*, son of Alector, leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 495.—2. son of Priam, Apollod.

Κλόνις, ιος, ἡ, *the bone at the end of the spine, the os sacrum*, Antim. 59: cf. Lat. *clunis*.

Κλονοκάρδιος, ον, (κλονέω, καρδία) *heart-moving*, Orph. Hymn. 19, 8.

ΚΛΌΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *any violent confused motion*, in Il. always *the throng and press of battle*, in Il. (never in Od.) esp. of persons fleeing in confusion, *the battle-rout*, κατὰ κλόνον, Il. 16, 331, 713, 729: κλόνος ἐγχειάων, *the throng* of spears, Il. 5, 167; 20, 319 later in genl. *tumult, throng*, Ar. Nub. 387: still later *an earthquake*. Cf. κλονέω.

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Κλονώδης, ες, (κλόνος, εἶδος) *tumultuous*, Galen.

Κλοπαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κλώψ) *stolen*, πῦρ, Aesch. Pr. 110, cf. Eur. Alc. 1035: also *stolen, secret*, Plat. Legg. 934 C.

Κλοπεία, v. sub κλωπεία.

Κλοπεῖον, ου, τό, *any thing stolen*, Max. Tyr.

Κλοπεύς, έως, ὁ,=κλώψ, *a thief, stealer*, Soph. Phil. 77: in genl. *a secret doer, perpetrator*, Id. Ant. 493.

Κλοπεύω, v. sub κλωπεύω.

Κλοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (κλέπτω) *theft*, Aesch. Ag. 403, and Eur.; opp. to the bolder ἁρπαγή or *robbery*, Plat. Legg. 941 B. —2. of authors, *plagiarism*, Philostr. —II. *a secret act* or *transaction, fraud*, Eur. H. F. 100, Aeschin. 35, 25; κλοπῇ, *by stealth* or *fraud*, Soph. Phil. 1025: ποδοῖν κλοπὰν ἀρέσθαι, i. e. to steal away, Id. Aj. 245.

Κλοπία, ας, ἡ,=κλοπή.

Κλοπικός, v. sub κλωπικός.

Κλοπῑμαῖος, αία, αῖον,=sq., Luc. Adv. -ως.

Κλόπιμος, η, ον, *thievish*, Ps.-Phoc. 143.—2. *stolen*, Id. 127, Gaisf. Adv. -μως.

Κλόπιος, α, ον, (κλώψ) *thievish, artful*, μῦθοι, Od. 13, 295.

Κλοπός, οῦ, ὁ,=κλοπεύς, κλώψ, *a thief*, H. Hom. Merc. 276.

Κλοποφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κλοπή, φέρω) *to steal from, rob*, LXX. Hence

Κλοποφόρημα, ατος, τό, *a theft*.

Κλοτοπεύω, only in Il. 19, 149, οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλοτοπεύειν, 'tis not good *to deal subtly, to spin out time by false pretences*: seemingly a lengthd. poet. form of κλέπτω, κλωπεύω.

†Κλουνία, ας, ἡ, *Clūnia*, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, Dio C.

†Κλούσιον, ου, τό, *Clūsium*, a city of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 25, 1: οἱ Κλουσῖνοι, *the inhab. of Clusium*, and ἡ Κλουσίνη, [ῑ] *the territory of Cl.*, Strab.

†Κλούσιος, ου, ὁ, *Clusius*, a river of Gallia Transpadana, Polyb.

Κλύβᾶτις, ἡ, a plant, also ἐλξίνη. [ῡ]

Κλύδα, metaph. acc. of κλύδων, as if from κλύς, Nic.

Κλυδάζομαι, f. -άσομαι,=κλυδωνίζομαι. Hence

Κλῡδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a surging, dashing of waves*, Strab.

Κλῡδάττομαι,=κλυδωνίζομαι, Diog. L. 5, 66.

Κλύδιος, α, ον, *surging, dashing*, Gramm. [ῡ] From

Κλύδων, ωνος, ὁ, (κλύζω) *a wave, billow, surge*, Od. 12, 421, and Att. poets.—II. metaph., κλ. κακῶν, *a flood* of ills, Aesch. Pers. 599; so, κλ. ξυμφορᾶς, ἑριδος, Eur.: also, κλ. ἐφίππου, a flood of horsemen, Soph. El. 733; so, κλ. πολέμιος, Eur. Ion 60: κλ. καὶ μανία, Dem. 442, 18. Not oft. in prose. [ῡ] Hence

Κλῡδωνίζομαι, as pass., *to be tossed by the waves*, N. T.

Κλῡδώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλύδων, *a little wave, ripple*, Eur. Hec. 48: in genl. *a wave*, Aesch. Theb. 795: as collective noun, *a surging sea*, Thuc. 2, 84.

ΚΛΥΖΩ, fut. κλύσω [ῡ], *to wash, dash, dash against*, esp. of the waves, H. Hom. Ap. 75. Pass. of the sea, *to be agitated with waves, be* or *become stormy, dash high*, ἐκλύσθη θάλασσα, Il. 14, 392, Od. 9, 484, 541, cf. Hes. Sc. 209; and so the act. is found mtr., κύματα κλύζεσκον ἐπ' ἠϊόνος, the waves *dashed* against the shore, Il. 23, 61, Aesch. Ag. 1182.—II. *to wash off* or *away*, χολὴν κλύζουσι φαρμάκῳ, Soph. Fr. 733: hence metaph., θάλασσα κλύζει πάντα τἀνθρώπων κακά, Eur. I. T. 1193.—2. *to wash out*, τὸ ἔκπωμα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, οἴνῳ, with wine, Arist. H. A.: esp. with a clyster, *to drench*, Anth.—3. εἰς ὦτα κλ., *to put water* into the ears *and so cleanse* them, Eur. Hipp. 654.—4. in Theocr. 1, 27, κισσύβιον κεκλυσμένον καρῷ, *washed over* or *rubbed* with wax. (The word is prob. onomatop., the root being ΚΛΫΖ-, or ΚΛΥΔ-, as in κλύδων: cf. Sanscr. *klid, madescere*.)

Κλῦθι, 2 sing. imperat. aor. of κλύω, Hom.

†Κλυμένη, ης, ἡ, *Clymĕne*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 351, wife of Japetus, Id. 508.—2. a Nereid, Il. 18, 47.—3. an attendant of Helen, Il. 3, 144.—4. a daughter of Minyas, mother of Atalanta, Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—5. daughter of Catreus, mother of Palamedes, Id. 3, 1, 2.—6. daughter of Iphis, mother of Iphiclus, Od. 11, 326.—7. mother of Homer, acc. to Paus. 10, 24, 2.

Κλύμενον, ου, τό, a plant, Lat. *clymenon*.

Κλύμενος, η, ον, (κλύω)=κλυτός, *renowned, famous*, Antim. 65, Theocr. 14, 26: mostly as prop. n., Κλύμενος, of the god of the nether world, Anth.: though Κλύμενος and Κλυμένη, qq. v., occur even in Hom. and Hes. as pr. names. [ῡ]

†Κλύμενος, ου, ὁ, *Clymĕnus*, king of the Minyan Orchomenus, Pind. O. 4, 31, Paus. 9, 37, 1; father of Eurydice the wife of Nestor, Od. 3, 452.—2. son of Oeneus and Althaea, Apollod. 1, 8, 1.—3. son of Phoronens, Paus. 2, 55, 4.—4. son of Cardys, Id. 5, 8, 1.

Κλύσις, εως, ἡ, (κλύζω) *a washing out*, esp. by a clyster, *a drench*, Hipp. [ῡ]

Κλύσμα, ατος, τό, (κλύζω) *a liquid used for washing out*: esp. *a clyster* or *drench*, Hdt. 2, 77, 87.—II. *a place washed by the waves, the sea-beach*, Plut., and Luc. Hence

Κλυσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλύσμα: *a clyster*, Hipp.

Κλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κλύζω) *a washing out*, esp. *by a clyster*.

Κλυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κλύζω) *a clyster*, Nic.; also ἔνεμα.—II. *a clyster-pipe, syringe*, Hdt. 2, 87.

Κλυστήριον, ου, τό, dim. from κλυστήρ.

†Κλυσώνυμος, ου, ὁ, *Clysŏnўmus*, son of Amphidamas, Apollod. 3, 12, 8, cf. Il. 23, 88.

†Κλυταιμνήστρα, ας, ἡ, *Clytaemnestra*, daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, Il. 1, 113; Od. 11, 439; Trag.—2. appell. of the comic poet Nicostratus, Diog. L. 4, 18.

Κλῦτε, 2 plur. imperat. aor. act. from κλύω, Hom.

†Κλυτία, ας, Ion. η, ης, ἡ, *Clytia*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.—2. mother of king Chalcon in Cos, Theocr. 7, 5.—3. daughter of Pandareus, Paus. 10, 30, 2.

†Κλυτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Clytius*, οἱ Κλ., *the Clytiadae*, a celebrated priestly family in Elis, Hdt. 9, 33, in sing.: v. Bahr ad l.—In Hom. Κλυτίδης, Il. 11, 302, Od. 15, 540.

†Κλυτίδης,=foreg., i. e., Piraeus, Hom.

†Κλυτίος, ου, ὁ, *Clytius*, a Trojan elder son of Laomedon, father of Caletor, Il. 3, 147; 20, 238.—2. son of Alcmaeon, father of Piraeus, Od. 16 327.—3. son of Eurytus of Euboea, an Argonaut, Ap. giant, Apollod.

†Κλυτίππη, ης, ἡ, ter of Thespius, A

Κλῡτόβουλος, ο *famous in counsel*,

Κλῡτόδενδρος, *δρον) famous for tre*

†Κλυτοδώρα, a daughter of Laome

Κλυτοεργός, όν, *famous for work*, a τέχνης, epith. of V

Κλῡτόκαρπος, *πός) famous for frui* κλ. στέφανος, Pind

Κλῡτόμαντις, ε τις) *a famous seer*,

†Κλυτομήδης, o son of Enops, Il. 2

Κλῡτομήτης, o poet.

Κλῡτόμητις, ι, *μῆτις) famous for* can, H. Hom. 19,

Κλῡτόμοχθος, o *famous for toils*, A

†Κλυτόνηος, ου, of Alcinous, Od. Naubolus, Ap. Rh.

Κλῡτόπαις, πα *παῖς) with famous* c

Κλῡτόπωλος, o *famous for horses* o in Il. always epith 654; 11, 445; 16, 6 Dardania, Fr. Hom

Κλῡτός, ή, όν, h 5, 422 also ὅς, ὅν *heard, audible*: but *famous, renowned*, *did*, in Hom. freq. Heroes; also of m *ble*, as opp. to low φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων, ἔθνεα νεκρῶν, Od. ὄνομα κλυτόν, a g in Od. 9, 364, acc. t ὄνομα κλυτόν is t *one is called, one's* cities, κλυτὸν Ἄρ then also of things *ble, splendid, beauti* 321; δώματα, Il. 2 Od. 10, 87; 15, 47 9, 308, (in these some take it to be κλ. ὄρνις=ἀλεκτρ but wrongly): Ho the works of huma pons and garment *ματα, τεύχεα*: fr and sometimes in gen. only poet. O compounds v. B κλειτός, addend.— κλειτός and κλυτ to be one of quant

†Κλύτος, ου, ὁ, C pupil of Aristotle,

†Κλυτοσθένης, o masc. pr. n., Anth.

Κλυτοτέρμων, o *τέρμα) famous for*

Κλῡτοτέχνης, o *νη) famous for his* like κλυτοεργός, epith of Vulcan.

Κλῡτότοξος, o *famous for the bow*, Hom. always epith

Κλυτοφεγγής, *brightly-beaming*.

Κλῡτόφημος, o *lustrious by fame*, C

ΚΛΥΩ: impf. signf.: imperat. sin *κλῦτε*, Hom., wh

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redupl. *κέκλῦθι, κέκλῦτε. To hear*, Hom., etc. Construct. strictly c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, like *ἀκούω*, but rarely found in full: c. gen. pers., Il. 15, 300, etc., in which case a part. is usu. added, *οὐκ ἔκλυον αὐδήσαντος*, Il. 10, 47, Od. 4, 505; c. acc. rei, Od. 14, 89, etc.; also c. gen. rei, Od. 4, 767; etc.: the imperat. is esp. used in prayers, *give ear to* me, *hear* me, *κλῦθί μευ, Ἀργυρότοξε, κέκλυτέ μευ, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαί τε θέαιναι*,—where *μοι* is sometimes found as a v. l., and we find it—2. really c. dat., *to give ear to, listen to, comply with*, Hes. Th. 474, Theogn. 13, Solon 5, 2: but also c. gen., *to obey*, Soph. Aj. 1352, O. C. 740.—3. *to hear, learn by hearing*, ἔκ τινος, Od. 19, 93: in pres. sometimes with pf. signf., *to have heard, know*, Soph. Tr. 422, 425.—4. in genl. *to perceive* not merely by the hearing, Od. 6, 185; so, *κλῦθι ἰδὼν ἄϊον τε*, Hes. Op. 9, cf. *ἀΐω, ἐπαΐω*. —II. post-Hom. *to hear one's self called, be called* so and so, *κακῶς κλ.*, Soph. Tr. 721, *πρός τινος*, Id. El. 524; *δικαίως κλ.*, Aesch. Pr. 868; *μῶρος κλ.*, Soph. Tr. 414, c. *ἀκούω* III.—Only poetic. (Cf. Sanscr. *çru*, Lat. *cluo, clu-o, clu-to*: hence *κλυτός*, q. v., Lat. *cliens*, etc., cf. Winning Compar. Philology p. 65, 6.—*κλύω* and *κλέω*, like *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, differ only in form: the latter *to spread* a report, the former *to hear* it.) [ῡ only in the imperat. *κλῦθι* and *κλῦτε*.]

Κλωβίον, ου, τό, dim. from *κλωβός, a small cage.*

Κλωβός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cage, bird cage*, Anth.

Κλωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κλώζω, κλώσσω*) *the clucking* of hens, Plut.: hence—2. *the clucking sound by which we urge on a horse*, Xen. Eq. 9, 10: as also *a clucking sound by which Greek audiences expressed disapprobation*, Harpocr.

†**Κλωδία**, ας, ἡ, *Clodia*, Rom. fem. pr. n., Plut.

†**Κλώδιος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Clodius*, Plut.

Κλώδωνες, ων, αἱ, Maced. name of female Bacchanals, Plut. Alex. 1: also *Μιμαλλόνες*.

ΚΛΩ΄ΖΩ, f. *κλώξω*, like Lat. *glocire, of the sound made by jackdaws*, as *κρώζω* of crows, Clem. Al.: cf. *κλώσσω*.—II. *to make a similar sound in token of disapprobation*, Philo, cf. *κλωγμός*.

Κλῶθες, ων, αἱ, = *Κατακλῶθες*, only in Gramm.

ΚΛΩ΄ΘΩ, fut. *κλώσω, to twist by spinning, spin, λίνον*, Hdt. 5, 12: also of the Goddesses of fate, the *Μοῖραι*, or Lat. *Parcae, to spin* a man his thread of life or of fate, *κλ. τινὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα*, Arist. Mund., cf. sq. (Cf. our *clue* or *clew*.) Hence

Κλωθώ, οῦς, ἡ, Lat. *Clotho*, strictly *Spinster*, one of the three *Μοῖραι* or Parcae, who spins the thread of life, Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 258, cf. Plat. Rep. 617 C.

Κλωμᾶκόεις, εσσα, εν, *stony, rocky*, Il. 2, 729: from

Κλῶμαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, also *κρώμαξ, a heap of stones, rocky place*, akin to Lat. *glomus, globus, grumus*, our *clump, lump*, Buttm. Lexil. v. *εἰλεῖν* 12.

Κλών, gen. *κλωνός*, ὁ, (*κλάω*)= *κλάδος, a young shoot, sprout, twig*, Lat. *surculus*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.

Κλῶναξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, dim. from *κλών*.

†**Κλωνάριον**, ου, τό, dim. from *κλών*; *ἡ* fem. pr. n., *Clonarium*, Luc.

Κλωνίζω, ἰ. -*ίσω*, (*κλών*)=*κλαδεύω, to strip off young shoots.*

Κλωνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *κλών*.

Κλωμάστιξ, ῐγος, ὁ, ἡ, *one who is flogged with a collar on.*

Κλώς, ὁ, Att. for *κλοιός*.

Κλωπάομαι, fut. -*ήσομαι*, (*κλώψ*) dep. mid., poet. for *κλέπτω, to steal, do by stealth*: the act. occurs in compd. *διακλωπάω*.

Κλωπεία, ας, ἡ,=*κλοπεία*: from

Κλωπεύω,=*κλοπεύω, to steal*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 7, ubi al. *κλοπ.*

Κλωπηδίς, adv. like *κλοπιμαίως, stealthily*, A. B.

Κλωπήϊος, η, ον, Ion. and poet. for *κλοπαῖος*.

†**Κλωπίδαι**, ῶν, οἱ, a comic appell. of the inhab. of a deme *Κλωπία* (from *κλώψ, a thief*), instead of *Κρωπίδαι* from *Κρωπία*, the '*Filchingtonians*,' Ar. Eq. 79.

Κλωπικός, ή, όν, (*κλώψ*) *thievish, stealthy*, Eur. Rhes. 205, 512: *τὸ κλωπικόν thievishness*, Plat. Crat. 408 A, ubi Bekk. *κλοπικός*.

Κλωποπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κλώψ, πατήρ*) *of* or *from a thievish* or *unknown father*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Κλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*κλώθω*) *a spinning*. —II. also=*κλῶσμα*, Lyc.

Κλώσκω,=*κλώθω*, Hesych.

Κλῶσμα, ατος, τό, (*κλώθω*) *that which is spun, a thread, clew*, Paus.

Κλωσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κλῶσμα, a small thread.*

Κλωσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*κλωγμός* II: from

ΚΛΩ΄ΣΣΩ, *to cluck* like a hen, Suid., cf. *κλώζω*.

Κλωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κλώθω*)=sq.: hence *a spindle*, Ap. Rh.—II. like *κλῶσμα, a thread, yarn, line, λίνου κλ.*, of a fishing-line, Aesch. Cho. 507, cf. Ar. Ran. 1349.

Κλωστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a spinner.*

Κλωστός, ή, όν, (*κλώθω*) *spun, twisted*, Eur. Tro. 537.

Κλώψ, ὁ, gen. *κλωπός*, (*κλέπτω*) *a thief*, Lat. *fur*, Hdt. 1, 41; 2, 150, Eur., etc.: cf. *κλώπικος, κλωπεύω, κλωπεία*.

Κμέλεθρον, ου, τό, acc. to a rarer dialect=*μέλαθρον*, as is remarked by the Gramm. Pamphilos ap. E. M., cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *κελαινός* 7.

Κμητός, ή, όν, (*κάμνω, κέκμηκα*) *wrought*, ap. Hesych., elsewh. only in compds. *πολύκμητος*, etc.

†**Κναγεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Cnageus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 3, 17, 4, where also *Κναγία* is appell. of Diana.

Κνάδάλλω,=*κνάω, κναίω, κνήθω, to scratch*, ap. Hesych.: cf. *ψάω*, like *ψαθάλλω*.

Κναίω,=Att. *κνάω*, q. v., like *καίω, κλαίω* for Att. *κάω, κλάω*: mostly only in compds. *ἀποκναίω, διακναίω*.

†**Κνακάδιον**, ου, τό, *Cnacadium*, a mountain of Laconia, Paus. 3, 24, 6.

†**Κνάκαλος**, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Cnacalus*, in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 22, 3, from which Diana was called *Κνακαλησία*.

†**Κνακεᾶτις**, ίδος, ἡ, appell. of Diana at Tegea, Paus. 8, 53.

Κνᾶκίας, ὁ, *κνᾶκός*, ὁ, *κνάκων*, ὁ, Dor. for *κνηκ.*

†**Κνακιών**, ῶνος, ὁ, *Cnacion*, a river of Laconia, joining the Eurotas below Sparta, Plut. Lyc. 6.

Κνᾶμός, ὁ, Dor. for *κνημός*.

Κνάμπτω, old Att. for *γνάμπτω*, q. v.

Κνάπτω, like *ξύω* and *ξαίνω*, (*κνάω*) *to scratch* or *scrape*: esp. *to tease, card* or *comb* wool, *to dress* or *full* cloth, etc. (which was done either with a prickly plant, the teasel, or with a comb,) cf. *κναφεύω, ἀνακνάπτω*: hence—II. metaph. *to mangle, tear, μάστιγι*, Cratin. Incert. 116: pass., *ἀλλ' κναπτόμενοι*, of bodies *mangled* against sharp rocks, Aesch. Pers. 576; so, *ἐκνάπτετ' ἀεί*, of Hector's body trailing behind the chariot, Soph. Aj. 1031.—Acc. to the Gramm., *κνάπτω*, etc. were the forms used by the *old* Att. writers, and *γνάπτω*, etc. by the *later*: v. Brunck and Dobree ad Ar. Plut. 166, Dind. in Steph. Thes. Hence

Κνάπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *κναφεύς*,

Κνάσω, κνᾶσαι, Dor. for *κνήσω, κνῆσαι*, fut. and inf. aor. from *κνάω*.

†**Κναῦσον, ου, τό**, *Cnausum*, a small town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 27, 3.

Κνάφαλλον, ου, τό, (*κνάπτω*) *wool scratched* or *torn off* in fulling cloth: in genl. *wool, flock*, for stuffing cushions or pillows with, Cratin. Malth. 3, ubi v. Meineke: more freq. in form *κνέφαλλον*, Ar. Fr. 84, Plat. (Com.) Peisand. 4, Theopomp. (Com.) Pantal. 2; cf. *τύλη* III. [ᾰ]

Κνᾰφεῖον, Ion. -*ήϊον, ου, τό*, (*κνάπτω*) *a fuller's shop*, Hdt. 4, 14.

Κνᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, *a fuller*, Lat. *fullo*, i. e. *a cloth-carder* or *dresser, clothes-cleaner*, Hdt, 4, 14, Ar. Vesp. 1128, Xen., etc.: they used *λίτρον, κονία, γῆ Κιμωλία*, etc. with the carding comb. On the form *κναφ-, γναφ-*, v. *κνάπτω*, fin. Hence

Κνᾰφευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a fuller, ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη, a fuller's art* or *trade*, Plat. Polit. 282 A, cf. Soph. 227 A.

Κνᾰφεύω,=*κνάπτω, to full, card* or *clean cloth*, Ar. Plut. 166, cf. *κνάπτω*, fin.

Κνᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*,=*κναφεύω*.

Κνᾰφήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for *κναφεῖον*, Hdt.

Κνᾰφικός, ή, όν,=*κναφευτικός*.

Κνάφος, ου, ὁ, (*κνάω*) *the prickly teasel*, Lat. *spina fullonica*, a plant used by fullers to card or clean cloth: hence also a *carding-comb*, also used as an instrument of torture, *ἐπὶ κνάφου ἕλκειν τινά*, Hdt. 1, 92, ubi v. Wessel. [ᾰ]

Κνάψις, εως, ἡ, (*κνάπτω*) *a carding* or *dressing* of cloth.

ΚΝΑ΄Ω, inf. *κνᾶν*, but in the stricter Att. *κνῆν*, like *σμῆν* and *ψῆν*: fut. *κνήσω*: aor. 1 *ἔκνησα*: but of aor. 2 *ἔκνην*, as if from *κνῆμι*, we find only the 3 sing. *κνῆ* in Il. 11, 639. *To scrape* or *grate*, Lat. *radere, αἰγειον κνῆ τυρόν*, Il. l. c., and Hipp.: *to scrape off, κηρόν*, Hdt. 7, 239, cf. *ἐκκνάω*: metaph. *to destroy*.—II. *to scratch*, Lat. *scabere, τῇ χειρί*, Hipp. Mid. *to scratch one's self*, Plut.: *κνᾶσθαι τὴν πλευράν, to scratch one's* side, Gal.—III. *to tickle, make itch*, Plat. Symp. 185 E. Pass. *to itch*, Id. Gorg. 494 C. Mid., *κνᾶσθαι τὰ ὦτα, to tickle one's* ears, Luc. (From the root *κνάω* come *κναίω, κνήθω, κνίζω, κνύω, κνάπτω, κναδάλλω*, etc.) [ᾰ]

Κνεφάζω, f. -*άσω*, (*κνέφας*) *to cloud over*, Aesch. Ag. 134.

Κνεφαῖος, αία, αῖον, also *ος, ον*, Ar. Ran. 1350 (*κνέφας*):—*dark*, *Ταρτάρου βάθη*, Aesch. Pr. 1029, cf. Eur. Alc. 593.—2. *in the dark, κνεφαῖος ἐλθών*, having come *in the dark*, i. e. *at nightfall*, Hippon. 37; but also *early in the morning*, *κν. ἀνεφάνη*, Ar. Vesp. 124, v. Ran. l. c., cf. *κνέφας*, also *σκοταῖος*. Adv. -*ως*.

Κνέφαλλον, ου, τό, v. sub *κνάφαλλον*.

Κνέφᾰς, ᾰος, τό, in Att. in gen. *κνέφους*, later also *κνέφατος*, Att.; dat. *κνέφᾳ*, Ep. always *κνέφᾰϊ*, in Anth. also *κνέφεϊ*, Crinag. 38, 6:—

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darkness, Hom., with whom it always denotes the *dark* or *gloom that comes on next after sunset, evening, dusk*, κνέφας ἱερόν, ἱερὴ νύξ, Il. 11, 194, 209, and so Xen.: later also *the morning twilight* or *dawn*, Lat. *crepusculum, diluculum*, πρὼ πάνυ τοῦ κνέφους, Ar. Eccl. 291, ἅμα κνέφᾳ, *at dawn*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 15; cf. κνεφαῖος. (From νέφος, akin to γνόφος and ὄνόφος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός fin.)

Κνέωρον, ου, τό, and κνέωρος, ου, ὁ, (from κνάω?) *a kind of nettle*.

Κνῇ, 3 sing. aor. 2 as if from κνῆμι, or impf. of κνάω, with irreg. contr. from κνάε, only in Il. 11, 639.

Κνηθιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω,=κνηστιάω, κνησείω.

Κνηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an itching*, Nic.

Κνήθω, fut. κνήσω, (κνάω) *to scratch*: mid. *to scratch one's self*, Arist. H. A. —II. *to tickle*: pass. *to itch*, N. T.—III. metaph. *to provoke*: pass. *to be provoked* or *irritated*, Arist. Probl.—κνάω is used in the best Att., Moeris p. 234.

Κνηκέλαιον, ου, τό, (κνῆκος, ἔλαιον) *oil of carthamus*, Diosc.

Κνηκίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. κνᾶκίας, (κνῆκος)=κνήκων, cf. κνηκός fin.

Κνήκινος, η, ον, *of* or *from the* κνῆκος.

Κνηκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a pale spot*, esp. in the heavens, *a pale dim cloud*: *a pale-coloured antelope*, Hesych. [ῐ]

Κνηκοειδής, ές, (κνῆκος, εἶδος) *like* κνῆκος.

Κνηκόπυρος, ον, (κνηκός, πυρός) *yellowish like wheat*, or κνηκόπυρρος, ον, *yellowish-red*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.

ΚΝΗ΄ΚΟΣ, ου, ἡ, Lat. *cnecus*, a plant of the *thistle* kind, *carthamus tinctorius*, the leaves of which were used like rennet, to curdle the milk in making cheese, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 55, and Theophr. Hence

ΚΝΗΚΟ΄Σ, ἡ, όν, Dor. κνᾶκός, *pale yellow, whitish yellow*, like the κνῆκος-flower, of the colour of the goat, Theocr. 7, 16, and Anth.: hence the goat is called κνάκων, Theocr. 3, 5; and the wolf κνηκίας, Babrius.

Κνηκώδης, ες,=κνηκοειδής, Theophr.

Κνήκων, ωνος, ὁ, Dor. κνάκων, v. sub κνηκός.

Κνῆμα, ατος, τό, (κνάω) *that which is rubbed off*, in plur. *scrapings, filings*, Hipp.

Κνημαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κνήμη) *belonging to the calf* or *leg*, Hipp.

Κνήμαργος, ον, (κνήμη, ἀργός) *white-legged*, Theocr. 25, 127.

ΚΝΗ΄ΜΗ, ης, ἡ, *the part of the leg between the knee and ankle, the leg*, Lat. *tibia, crus*, opp. to the thigh, (μηρός), Il. 4, 147, Od. 8, 135; on which the greaves or boots were worn, cf. κνῆμις, ἐύκνημις, and Hdt. 6, 125; 7, 75: in medic. writers it was confined to the larger bones, the smaller being called περόνη, cf. also ἀντικνήμιον. —II. *the spoke* of a wheel, cf. κνημίς II. —III. *the pieces of wood* on which the body of a chariot rests, cf. sq.—IV. *the leg of a stool*.

Κνημία, ας, ἡ,=κνήμη III, Lys. ap. Poll. 10, 157.

Κνημιαῖος, αία, αῖον,=κνημαῖος, Hipp.

Κνημιδοφόρος, ον, (κνημίς, φέρω) *wearing greaves* or *leg-armour*, Hdt. 7, 92.

Κνημιδωτός, ή, όν, as from κνημιδόω, *furnished with greaves*.

Κνημίς, ῖδος, ἡ, (κνήμη) *a greave, leggin*, reaching from knee to ankle, κνημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμῃσιν ἔθηκε, Il. 3, 330: the κνημῖδες consisted of two halves and were fastened with silver clasps or buckles (ἐπισφύρια): oft. in Il., where also the Achaeans are esp. called ἐύκνημιδες: they appear to have been of tin or tinned over, Il. 18, 613; 21, 592, also of ὀρείχαλκος, Hes. Sc. 122. In Od. 24, 229 however βόειαι κνημῖδες are a kind of *boots* which Laertes put on for agricultural labour, to protect his legs. Polyb. 11, 9, 4 tells us that the κνημῖδες were worn with ὑποδήματα and κρηπῖδες. Cf. Dict. Antiqq. voc. *ocrea*.—II. *the spoke of a wheel*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 115. [ῐ: yet we also find κνᾱμῖδες Alcaeus 1, 4, cf. κρηπίς.]

†Κνημίς, ῖδος, ἡ, *Mt. Cnemis*, a mountain of Locris, on which lay the city αἱ Κνημῖδες, and from which a portion of the Locri were styled Ἐπικνημίδιοι, Strab.

Κνημοπᾰχής, ές, (κνήμη, πάχος) *thick in the leg*, Theophr.

Κνημός, οῦ, ὁ, *a woody mountain-pass*, in Hom. only in plur., in Il. always of the *woody passes* of Ida, just like the Lat. *saltus*. As πούς and πρόπους are used of the lowest parts of a mountain, so κνημός (from κνήμη) seems to be used of the parts just above them.

†Κνῆμος, ου, ὁ, *Cnemus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 2, 80.

Κνημώδης, ες, (κνήμη, εἶδος) *well-legged*.

†Κνήμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cnemon*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Κνησιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, desiderat. of κνάω, *to wish to scratch, to feel an itching*, Ar. Eccl. 919, Plat. Gorg. 494 E: the form κνηστιάω is rejected by Dind.

Κνῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κνάω) *a scratching, scraping, rubbing* or *scraping off*.—2. *an itching, tickling*.

Κνησίχρῡσος, ον, (κνάω, χρύσος) *scraping* or *gnawing gold*.

Κνῆσμα, ατος, τό, (κνάω)=κνίσμα, Xen. Symp. 4, 28.—2. *a curry-comb*.

Κνησμονή, ῆς, ἡ,=κνησμός.

Κνησμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κνάω 2) *a gentle scratching, tickling*: also metaph. *a tickling, titillation, incentive, excitement*. Hence

Κνησμώδης, ες, (κνησμός, εἶδος) *affected with itching* or *tickling*: *exciting an itching, inciting*. Adv. -δῶς.

Κνηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=κνῆστις, *a scraping-knife*.

Κνηστήριον, ου, τό, dim. from κνηστήρ.

Κνηστιάω, ῶ,=κνησιάω (q. v.), Clem. Al.

Κνῆστις, εως and ιος, ἡ, (κνάω) *a knife for scraping*, e. g. cheese, Il. 11, 640 (in contr. dat. κνήστι): elsewh. τυρόκνηστις.—II.=κνησμός, *an itching, tickling*, Opp.

Κνηστίς, ίδος, ἡ, in Plut. Anton. 86, seems to be a *pin* with which Cleopatra's hair was fastened up, made hollow (κοίλη) to conceal poison in, called βελόνη by Xiphilin.

Κνηστός, ή, όν, (κνάω) *scraped* or *rasped*, κνηστὸς ἄρτος, like our French rolls, Ath. 111 D.

Κνῆστρον, ου, τό,=κνήστις I, *a knife for scraping*, Hipp.—II.=κνέωρον, a kind of *nettle*, Id., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Κνήφη, ης, ἡ, (κνάω) *an itching, the itch*. LXX.

Κνίδᾱ, metaph. acc. of κνίδη, as if from *κνίς, Opp. [ῐ]

Κνιδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κνίδη) *to whip with nettles*.

Κνίδέλαιον, ου, τό, *oil from the seed of the* κόκκος Κνίδιος, Diosc., cf. θυμέλαια and Κνίδιος II.

Κνίδη, ης, ἡ, (κνίζω) *a nettle*, Lat. *urtica*, Theocr. 7, a sea-animal o *which*, if touche Lat. *urtica mari mone*, Arist. H. λήφη by Ath.

Κνίδιος, ία, *of* or *from Cnidu* οἱ Κνίδιοι, *the* ἡ Κνιδία, *the ter* so, the peninsu was situated, H 488.†—II. Κνίδιο *the shrub θυμέλα* tive, Eubul. Inc Oecon. Hipp. [ῐ

†Κνιδόθεν, adv Lexiph. 7.

Κνίδόκοκκος,

†Κνίδος, ου, ἡ, ria on a peninsu promontorium, 1, 144; etc.

Κνιδόσπερμο *nettle-seed*, Gal.

Κνίδωσις, εως δόω) *an itching*, e by a nettle, Hip

Κνίζα, ης, ἡ, Anacr. 87: from

Κνίζω: fut. κ *To scrape* or *gr* ophr., but rare i II. *to make to itc* feelings, esp. lo *tle*, Hdt. 6, 62, also. κόρος κνίζ grief, Soph. O. anxiety, Hdt. 7, etc. Pass., *to b nettled*, Eur. And *of* a person, Th root κνάω, cf. κνίψι, κνιπός, σκ

Κνίπεια, ας, *ness, penury*.

Κνιπία, ας, ἡ,

Κνιπολόγος, bird, *a* kind of κνῖπες or insect

Κνιπόομαι, a *inflamed*, of the *mildewed*, ap. H

Κνιπός, όν, νι (No doubt from so strictly *a scre* cf. κνιμινοπρίστ coining from κν πός, σκνιφός, a pr. n. of old mi Comedy. Cf. o

Κνιπότης, ητο *mation* of the ey

ΚΝΙ΄ΣΑ, ης, *dor, the steam a* exhales from m *smell* or *savour* o *burnt sacrifice*, v heaven as a gra oft in Hom., v. and cf. Ar. Av. *caul* in which th was wrapped an also ὀημός, Il. Κνίσα, Ion. κνί rect form for κνίσση, Draco p 30; accordingly have restored κ Hom., cf. Elmsl Pac. 1050. He

Κνισάειις, εσσ σῆεις. [ᾰ]

Κνισάλλεος, *the steam of fat* like.

Κνισάντι, Do from κνισάειις,

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Κνισάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κνῖσα.

Κνισάω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, (κνῖσα) *to fill with* κνῖσα, *fill with the steam* or *smell of burnt sacrifice*, κν. βωμούς, Eur. Alc. 1156; κν. τὰς ἀγυιάς, Ar. Eq. 1320, Av. 1233.—II. intr. *to make the steam of sacrifice*, κν. βωμοῖσι, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 5; κν. παρὰ τοὺς βωμούς, Luc.

Κνίσδω, Dor. for κνίζω.

Κνισήεις, εσσα, εν, (κνῖσα) *full of the steam of burnt sacrifice, steamy*, δώματα, Od. 10, 10; Dor. κνισάεις, Pind. O. 7, 145.

Κνίσηρός, ά, όν,=foreg., Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.

Κνίσμα, ατος, τό, (κνίζω) *that which is scraped off*, in plur. *scrapings*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 A.—II.=sq.: *an itching*, Anth.

Κνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κνίζω) *an itching of the skin, tickling*: metaph. of love and like feelings, Soph. Fr. 482, Ar. Plut. 974.

Κνισμώδης, ες, (κνισμός, εἶδος) dub. for κνησμώδης.

Κνισοδίωκτης, ου, ὁ, (κνῖσα, διώκω) *hunting after the smell of roast meat*, name of a mouse in Batrach. 235.

Κνισοκόλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (κνῖσα, κόλαξ) *a dinner-parasite*, Asius ap. Ath. 125 D.

Κνισολοιχία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for roast meat*, Sophil. ap. Ath. 386 F: from

Κνισολοιχός, όν, (κνῖσα, λείχω) *a licker of fat* or *roast meat, dainty fellow*, Antiph. Bombyl. 2, Amphis Gunaec. 2.

Κνῖσος, τό, rare form for κνῖσα.

Κνισός, όν,=κνισήεις, *fat*.—II.=λίχνος, *dainty*.

Κνισοτηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κνῖσα, τηρέω) =κνισοδιώκτης.

Κνισόω, ὠ,=κνισάω, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C.—II. *to burn* and *spoil* meat, Luc.

Κνίσσα, κνισσάεις, etc. v. sub κνῖσα, κνισάεις, etc., with single σ.

Κνιστός, ή, όν, (κνίζω) *scraped, rasped*, Ar. ap. Ath. 373 A.

Κνισώδης, ες, (κνῖσα, εἶδος) *steaming like roasted meat, fatty*, Gal.

Κνισωτός, ή, όν, (κνισόω) *steaming like a burnt sacrifice, fat and steamy*, Aesch. Cho. 485.

Κνιφός, ή, όν,=κνιπός, σκνιφός. Hence

Κνιφότης, ητος, ἡ,=κνιπότης, σκνιφότης.

Κνίψ, ὁ, also ἡ, gen. κνῖπός, nom. pl. κνῖπες, (κνίζω) :—a small kind of *gnat*, which gnaws (κνίζει) figs, Ar. Av. 590.—II. κνῖπες, several kinds of insects, esp. such as live in wood, Theophr., cf. κνιπολόγος.—The fem. ἡ, κνίψ occurs sometimes, Lob. Phryn. 400: the gen. is only found in Gramm.: v. also σκνίψ.

Κνόη, ἡ, Ion. for χνόη.

Κνόη, ης, ἡ, (κνάω) *the creaking of an axle*: also *of shoes, the sound of footsteps*, Aesch. Fr. 221.

†Κνοῖθος, ου, ὁ, *Cnoethus*, an Aegi-netan, Hdt. 6, 86.

Κνόος, ὁ, contr. κνοῦς, also χνόος, (κνάω)=κνόη and χνόος.

†Κνοῦφις, ιδος, ὁ, *Cnuphis*, a deity of the Aegyptians, Strab.

Κνόω,=κνάω, Hesych.

Κνῦ, usu. *οὐδὲ κνῦ*, not *a jot*, not *a whit*: hence κνύω, κνυζάω, like γρύζω from γρῦ, ap. Hesych.

Κνῦζα, ης, ἡ, (κνύω, κνάω) *an itching*: *the itch*.

Κνύζᾱ, ἡ, poet. contr. for κόνυζα, Theocr. 4, 25; 7, 68.

Κνυζάομαι, Soph. O. C. 1591, and κνυζέομαι, Ar. Vesp. 977, dep., *to whine, whimper*, strictly of a fawning dog, and then of children, cf. Theocr. 2, 109, and κνυζηθμός. The act. κνυζάω, -έω, only in Gramm. (Cf. κνῦ: nothing to do with κύων.) Hence

Κνυζηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a whining, whimpering*, strictly of dogs, opp. to barking or snarling, κύνες τε ἴδον καὶ οὐχ ὑλάοντο, κνυζηθμῷ δ' ἑτέρωσε διὰ σταθμοῖο φόβηθεν, Od. 16, 163.—II. *roaring, bellowing*, of a lion, Ap. Rh.

Κνυζημα, τό,=κνυζηθμός, of infants, Hdt. 2, 2.

Κνυζόω, ὠ, only in Od. 13, 401, κνυζώσω δέ τοι ὄσσε, πάρος περικαλλέ' ἐόντε, and 13, 433, κνύζωσεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε, *to disfigure* the eyes, *make* them *dim and dark*. (Acc. to Gramm. from a root κνυζός, *dim, dark*: but this adj. seems to be an invention of theirs: prob. better from κνύος, and so strictly *to make scabby*, Valck. Adon. p. 381.)

Κνύζομαι, rare collat. form of κνυζάομαι, Dion. H.: so too act. κνύζω, ap. Suid.

Κνύζω,=κνύω, κνάω.

Κνῦμα, ατος, τό, (κνύω) *a scratching*: κν. τῶν δακτύλων, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark, Ar. Eccl. 36, with v. l. κνίσμα.

Κνύος, τό, *the itch, scurvy*, Lat. *scabies*, Hes. Fr. 5, 1. [ῦ]: from

Κνύω, f. -ύσω, (κνάω) *to scratch, touch gently*, κνύειν τὴν θύραν, Ar. Thesm. 481, cf. κνῦμα. [ῦ]

Κνωδᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (κνώδαξ) *to hang* a body *on pins* or *pivots*, so that it turns as on an axis, Math. Vett.

Κνωδάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κνώδαξ, Math. Vett. [ᾰ]

Κνώδᾰλον, ου, τό, *any wild, dangerous animal*, from a lion to a serpent or worms, *a monster*, Od. 17, 317, Hes. Th. 582; of beasts opp. to man, Aesch. Cho. 601; of birds and beasts, Id. Supp. 1000; of men, Id. Pr. 462; of an ass, Pind. P. 10, 56; of a gnat, Mel. 93, 2: later esp. of reptiles, as in Nic. and Plat. Ax. 365 C: of men, as a term of reproach, *brutes, beasts*, Cratin. Χειρ. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 477.—In H. Hom. Merc. 188, should prob. be read νυχαλόν with Herm. (Perh., like κινώπετον, immediately from κινέω, for κινώδαλον.)

Κνώδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ὀδούς) *a peg, pin*, in plur. *pins* or *pivots* on which a body turns as on an axis, Sext. Emp., and Math. Vett.

Κνώδων, οντος, ὁ, (ὀδούς) in plur. κνώδοντες, *two projecting teeth* on the blade of a hunting spear, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16: hence ξίφους δίπλοι κνώδοντες, prob. of a two-edged sword, Soph. Ant. 1233; and so in sing. *a sword*, Ib. 1025.

†Κνωπίας, ου, ὁ, *Cnopias*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 63, 12.

Κνωπόμορφος, ον, (κνώψ, μορφή) *shaped like a beast*, Lyc.

†Κνωπός, οῦ, ὁ, or Κνῶπος, *Cnopus*, son of Codrus, king of Erythrae, Strab. p. 633.—II. a river of Boeotia, Nic. Th. 889, whence Κνωπία, a town in the Theban territory, Strab. p. 404.

†Κνώσιος, α, ον, *Cnosian, of Cnosus* or *Gnosus*; also in genl. *Cretan*, δρχήματα, Soph. Aj. 699; ταῦρος, Eur. H. F. 1327: οἱ Κνώσιοι, *the Cnosians*, Plat. Legg. 629 C.

†Κνωσίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cnosion*, a youth beloved by Demosthenes, Aeschin. 48, 10; Ath. 593 A.

†Κνωσόθεν, adv. *from Cnosus*, Ap. Rh. 4, 434.

†Κνωσός, less correctly Κνωσσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Cnosus*, ancient capital of Crete, on the Caeratus, which was also its earlier name; its ruins are now on the site called *Long Candia*, Il. 2, 646; Od. 19, 178.

ΚΝΩΣΣΩ, *to nod, slumber, sleep*, Od. 4, 809, Pind. O. 13, 100.

Κνώψ, ὁ and ἡ, gen. κνωπός, shortened for κινώπετον, Nic.

Κοάλεμος, ου, ὁ, *a stupid fellow, booby*, Ar. Eq. 198; addressed as a god or demon, Ib. 221: Miltiades the grandfather of Cimon had this nickname, Plut. Cim. 4. (Usu. deriv. from κοάω, κοέω, νοέω, and ἀλεός, ἠλεός.) [ᾰ]

Κοάξ, comic word formed to imitate the croaking of frogs, βρεκεκέξ κοάξ κοάξ, Ar. Ran. 209, etc.

Κοάω, v. κοέω.

Κοβᾰλεία, ας, ἡ, *impudent knavery*.

Κοβᾰλεύω, *to play the* κόβαλος.

Κοβᾰλία, ας, ἡ,=κοβαλεία.

Κοβᾰλίκευμα, ατος, τό, *a knavish trick*, Ar. Eq. 332: from

Κοβᾰλίκεύω,=κοβαλεύω.

Κόβᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *a cunning, impudent rogue, an arrant knave*, joined by Ar. with πανοῦργος, Eq. 450, with μόθων, Plut. 279: Κόβαλοι were also a set of *mischievous goblins*, invoked by rogues, Id. Eq. 635: as adj. κόβαλα, *knavish tricks, rogueries*, Ib. 417, Ran. 104.

Κόβειρος, ὁ,=κόβαλος, Hesych.

†Κοβρῆναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Cobrēnae*, a place in Media near Mount Zagrus, Polyb. 5, 44, 7.

†Κόβων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cobon*, a Delphian, Hdt. 6, 66.

†Κογκολίτανος, ου, ὁ, *Concolitanus*, a king of the Gaesati, Polyb. 2, 22, 2.

Κόγξ, the sound made by the voting-pebble as it fell into the urn (κάδος), Hesych.: on κόγξ ὄμπαξ, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 775, sq.

Κογχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόγχη, Diosc.

†Κογχεία, ας, ἡ, *Conchēa*, a river of Corcyra, Lyc. 869.

ΚΟΓΧΗ, ης, ἡ, *a muscle* or *cockle*, Lat. *concha*, Ar. Fr. 49, Xen. An. 5, 3, 8; the same as χήμη, but more usu. in Att.: also *a muscle-shell*. Proverb., κόγχην διελεῖν, to open a muscle, of any easy task, Teleclid. Ἡσιοδ. 2.—II. as a muscle-shell was used to hold water, etc., hence *a small measure*, esp. for liquids, Pherecr. Tyrann. 1, 3, and Hipp.: *any muscle-shaped* vessel, Id.—III. *any shell-like bone* or *cavity* in the body, as—1. *the hollow of the ear*.—2. *the socket of the eye*.—3. *the knee-pan*, Poll.—IV. *the case round a seal* attached to diplomas or documents, Ar. Vesp. 585: hence ἀνακογχυλιάζω, to unseal. Cf. also κόγχος. (κόγχη, κόγχος, κογχύλη, Sanscr. çankha, Lat. *concha*, cf. also κόχλος, *cochlea*, κάλαχη, etc.)

Κογχίον, ου, τό, dim. from κόγχη, Antiph. Γαμ. 1.

Κογχίτης, ου, ὁ, λίθος κ., *shelly marble*, esp. found near Megara, Paus. 1, 44, 6, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 268, 1, cf. κογχυλίας, -ίτης.

Κογχοειδής, ές, (κόγχη, εἶδος) *of the muscle kind*, Strab.

Κογχοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (κόγχη, θηράω) *a muscle-catcher*, Epich. p. 22.

Κόγχος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ,=κόγχη I, Aesch. Fr. 22, Epich. p. 22.—II.= κόγχη II., Diosc.—III.=κόγχη III.: also *the upper part of the skull*, Lyc.—IV. the *conchis* of the Romans, *lentils boiled with the pods*, a sort of *thick pea-soup*, Timo ap. Ath. 159 F.

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Κογχύλη, ης, ἡ,=κόγχη: esp. *the* Lat. *murex*, Philo. [ῠ]

Κογχῡλίας, ου, ὁ, with and without λίθος,=κογχίτης, κογχυλιάτης, Ar. Fr. 240.

Κογχῡλιάτης, ου, ὁ, =κογχίτης, κογχυλίας, Xen. An. 3, 4, 10.

Κογχῡλιευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who catches κογχύλια.*

Κογχύλιον, ου, τό, (κογχύλη) *a muscle* or *cockle*: also its *shell*, in genl. *a bivalve-shell*, Hdt. 2, 12: esp.—II. *the purple-fish*, Lat. *murex*, Arist. H. A.—2. *the purple color prepared therefrom*, Diosc.—3. *wool dyed with purple*, Gal. [ῠ]

Κογχῡλιώδης, ες, (κογχύλιον, εἶδος) *like a bivalve-shell*, κ. λίθοι, fossil-shells, Xanth. p. 162.

Κογχῡλιωτός, ή, όν, (κογχύλιον II.) *dyed with purple.*

Κογχώδης, ες,=κογχοειδής.

†Κοδδίνου πέτρα, ἡ, *the rock of Coddinus*, a projecting point of Sipylus near Magnesia, Paus. 3, 22, 4.

Κοδομεῖον, ου, τό, *a vessel for roasting barley in*: from

Κοδομεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who roasts barley.*

Κοδομευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,= κοδομεύς: fem. κοδομεύτρια, ἡ: from

Κοδομεύω, *to roast barley.*

Κοδομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a woman who roasts barley.*

Κοδράντης, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *quadrans*,=¼ *of an as*, N. T.

†Κόδρᾶτος, ου, ὁ, and Κουάδρᾶτος, the Rom. *Quadrātus*, Hdn.

†Κοδρίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Codrus*, Ael. V. H. 5, 13: from

†Κόδρος, ου, ὁ, *Codrus*, son of Melanthus, the last king of Athens, Hdt. 1, 147; 5, 65.—2. the founder of Miletus, Id. 9, 97.

Κοδύμᾶλον, ου, τό, acc. to some *a quince*, acc. to others *a medlar*, Alcman 85.

ΚΟΕΊΩ, Ion. for νοέω, contr. κοῶ, *to mark, perceive, hear*, very rare old form in Epich. p. 15; still more rarely κοάω, mostly found in compds., as in ἀμνοκῶν, εὐρυκόωσα, qq. v.; and in pr. names, like Δηϊκόων, Δημοκόων, Ἱπποκόων, Λαοκόων, Εὐρυκόωσα, Λαοκόωσα; κοάλεμος, also belongs hereto.—Prob. κοέω, is the root of ἀκούω, ἀκοή. On the formation of the word cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 6.

Κοθᾱρός, Dor. for καθαρός, Tab. Heracl.

Κόθεν, Ion. for πόθεν, Hdt.

Κόθορνος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *cothurnus*, *a buskin* or *high boot*, covering the whole foot and reaching to the middle of the leg, laced in front, and with very thick soles, Hdt. 1, 155; 6, 125. cf. ἐμβάτης and ἐνδρομίς.—2. the κόθορνος was esp. worn by tragic actors in heroic characters, whether male or female, its high heels serving to heighten the whole figure: thus it became the emblem of tragedy: v. Horat. Carm. 2, 1, 12; 1 Sat. 5, 64, A. P. 80, 280; as the *soccus* of comedy.—3. since the buskins might be worn on either feet, ὁ Κόθορνος was a nickname for Theramenes, because of his changeable time-serving politics, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 31.

Κοθουρίς, ίδος, or κοθοῦρις, ιδος, ἡ,=κολουρίς, q. v.

Κόθουρος, ον, in Hes. Op. 302, epith. of drones (from οὐρά), *docktailed*, i. e. *without a sting*, and so= κόλουρος.

Κοθώ, οῦς, ἡ,=βλάβη, ap. Hesych.

†Κοθωκίδαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Cothocidae*, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Oeneïs, hence

†Κοθωκίδης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Cothocidae*, Dem. 1369, 16; ὁ ἐκ Κωθωκιδῶν, Ar. Thesm. 620.

ΚΟΙ˙, onomatop., to express the *grunting* of young pigs, Ar. Ach. 780.

†Κοιαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Coeus*, i. e. Latona, Orph.

Κοΐζω, f. -ίσω, (κοῖ) *to cry koï, to grunt like a young pig*, Ar. Ach. 746.

Κοίη, Ion. for ποίᾳ, dat. sing. from ποῖος, Ion. κοῖος, used as adv. *how? in what manner? in what respect?* Hdt.

†Κοιηΐς, ίδος, ἡ,= Κοιαντίς, Call. Del. 150.

Κοίημα, τό,=κύημα.

Κοίης, ου, ὁ, a priest in the mysteries of Samothrace, ap. Hesych., who also has κοιάομαι, as dep., *to initiate.*

Κοΐκινος, η, ον, (κοΐξ) *made of palm-leaves*, Strab.

†Κοικόα, ας, ἡ, *Coecoa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 380 E.

Κοικύλλω, *to look gaping about*, Ar. Thesm. 852.

†Κοῖλα, ων, τά, prop. *hollow places*, —1. τῆς Εὐβοίας, the coast country between the promontories Caphareus and Chersonesus, Hdt. 8, 13, cf. 6, 100.—2. τῆς Χίης χῶρας, a valley in Chios, Id. 6, 26.—3. Ναυπακτίας, another near Naupactus, Polyb. 5, 103, 4.

Κοιλαίνω, fut. -ᾶνῶ, aor. ἐκοίληνα, inf. κοιλῆναι, Att. ἐκοίλᾶνα, inf. κοιλᾶναι, perf. pass. κεκοίλασμαι, (κοῖλος). *To make hollow, hollow out*, Hdt. 2, 73; κοιλαίνειν χῶμα, i. e. to dig a grave, Theocr. 23, 43. Pass. *to be* or *become hollow*, Hipp.—II. *to make empty, make poor*, like κενόω, Lyc. 772. Hence

Κοιλαῖος, αία, αῖον,=κοῖλος, Gal.

Κοίλανσις, εως, ἡ, *a hollowing.*

Κοιλάς, άδος, ἡ, as subst., *a hollow valley*, Diod.—II. as adj. pecul. fem. of κοῖλος, *hollow*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 161.

Κοίλασμα ατος, τό, (κοιλαίνω) *a hollow*, Math. Vett.

Κοιλέμβολον, ου, τό, (κοῖλος, ἔμβολον) *a hollow wedge*, name of an order of battle, ap. Suid., cf. ἐμβολος 3.

Κοίλη, ης, ἡ, *a hollow*, strictly fem. from κοῖλος, hence as name of a δῆμος, in Attica, belonging to the tribe Hippothoontis, *Coele*, Hdt. 6, 103.

†Κοίλη Συρία, ἡ, *Coele-Syria*, i. e. *hollow Syria*, a valley between Libanus and Antilibanus, Polyb. 1, 3, 1: later Κοιλοσυρία, and *inhab.*, Κοιλόσυροι, Strab.

Κοιλία, ας, ἡ, (κοῖλος) the whole *hollow of the belly, the belly*, Lat. *venter*, Hdt. 2, 87, and Hipp.: in Arist. Part. An., ἡ κ. ἡ ἄνω καὶ ἡ κάτω, *the stomach* and *the belly*: κ. κενή,=κενεών, Schw. Hdt. 2, 40.—2. *the contents of the belly, the guts, bowels*, Hdt. 2, 86, 92: *the tripe and puddings*, Ar. Eq. 160, Plut. 1169.—II. *any hollow, a ventricle, chamber*, as, κ. ἐγκεφάλου, καρδίας, etc., Medic. Hence

Κοιλιακός, ή, όν, *suffering in the bowels*, Galen, etc.

Κοιλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κοιλία.

Κοιλιοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, and ἡ, (κοιλία, δαίμων) *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god*, Ath., cf. σοροδαίμων.

Κοιλιόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, *a belly-band.*

Κοιλιοδούλος, ον, *a slave to his belly.*

Κοιλιολύσια, ας, ἡ, (κοιλία, λύω) *looseness of the bowels*, περὶ κοιλιολυσίαν γίνεσθαι, to take opening medicine, Cic. Att. 10, 13.

Κοιλιολῡτικός, ή, όν, *bowels.*

Κοιλιοπόλης, λέω) *a tripe or bo* Eq. 200.

†Κοίλιος, ου, Plut.

Κοιλιούχιον, *a money-chest*, d

Κοιλιοφορέω, φέρω) *to be preg*

Κοιλίσκος, *hollow* or hollow surgical uses, a

Κοιλισκωτός,

Κοιλιώδης, *a belly*, Arist. P

Κοιλίωσις, λιόω, *a hollow,*

Κοιλογάστωρ, γαστήρ) *hollow-b* of wolves, Aes of a shield, Ib.

Κοιλοκρότᾱφος, ταφος) *with holl*

Κοιλόπεδος, *ing in a hollow*, H

Κόϊλος, η, ον, Anacr. p. 93.

ΚΟΙ˙ΛΟΣ, η, Hom., who has ships, κοίλαι νῆ jan horse is call (later, κοίλη *hold* of the shi Xen.; and κοίλ 12): often wit *roomy* (as perh ships), κ. σπέος, of places, *lying* esp. κοίλη Λακε Θεσσαλία. Hdt. Soph. O. C. 378 λιμήν, of a har high cliffs, Od. *hollow* way, Il. ταμός, a river Thuc. 7, 84, (V *cunt*); but, κ. θ *full of hollows*, on, Polyb., and *a hollow place*, h νος, Thuc. 7, 52 χρυσός, ἄργυρος *into hollow vess* Oec., and Luc *vena cava*, Arist. 1011.—II. also κόχλον ἑλὼν μ ocr. 22, 75, thou agree with κόχλ l., and κοιλόστο λον, *the hollow of* Hipp.—2. *the hol* hence proverb., δεῖξαι (as we say of heels, ap. Hes *the side, the flan* Part. An.—The τατος is quoted 199. (Germ. *hoh* Lat. *coelum*, tho *caelum*: also ak

Κοιλοστᾰθέω *vaulted roof*, LX

Κοιλόσταθμος μός) *with vaulted*

Κοιλοστομία, *voice*, Quintil.:

Κοιλόστομος, *hollow-voiced.*

Κοιλοσώματος *hollow-bodied*, A

Κοιλότης, ητος *ness*: *a hollow*,

Κοιλοφθαλμία *hollow-sunken eye*

Κοιλόφθαλμος

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μός) *hollow-eyed*, Cratin. Incert. 107, Xen. Eq. 1, 9.

Κοιλοφῦής, ές, (κοῖλος, φύω) *hollow by nature, hollow*, Opp.

Κοιλόφυλλος, ον, (κοῖλος, φύλλον) *hollow-leaved*, Theophr.

Κοιλόφωνος, ον, (κοῖλος, φωνή) *hollow-voiced*.

Κοιλοχείλης, ες, (κοῖλος, χεῖλος) *hollow-brimmed*, Anth.

Κοιλόω, ῶ, (κοῖλος) *to hollow, hollow out*, Diosc.

Κοιλώδης, ες, (κοῖλος, εἶδος) *like hollows*.

Κοίλωμα, ατος, τό, (κοιλόω) *a hollow, deep place*, Polyb.

Κοιλῶνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κοῖλος, ὄνυξ) *hollow-hoofed*, ἵπποι, Stesich. 84.

Κοιλώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. κοιλῶπις, ιδος, ἡ,=sq., Nic. and Anth.

Κοιλωπός, όν (κοῖλος, ὤψ) *hollow to look at: hollow*, Eur. I. T. 263.

†**Κοίλωσσα**, ης, ἡ, *Coelossa*, a mountain pass of Sicyonia, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7, v. l. Κήλωσσα or Κηλοῦσα.

Κοιμάω, ῶ, Ion. κοιμέω, fut. -ήσω, *to lull* or *hush to sleep, put to sleep*, κοιμᾶν βλέφαρα, ὅσσε, Il. 14, 236; κοιμῆσαί τινα ὕπνῳ, Od. 12, 372, Aesch. Theb. 3: hence also *to put to bed*, Od. 3, 397, also of the hind, Od. 4, 336; 17, 127.—2. in genl. *to lull, hush to rest, still, calm*, ἀνέμους, κύματα, Il. 12, 281, Od. 12, 169; φλόγα, Aesch. Ag. 597: also *to soothe, assuage*, ὀδύνας, Il. 16, 524; ἕλκος Soph. Phil. 650; also of passion, κ. μένος, Aesch. Eum. 832; πόθον, Jac. A. P. p. 101. —B. pass. c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass., but the latter always in prose. *To fall asleep, go to bed, lie abed*, often in Hom. (who uses aor. κοιμήσασθαι as well as κοιμηθῆναι): also of animals, *to lie down*, Od. 14, 411: κοιμηθεῖσά τινι, as in Hom. εὐνηθεῖσά τινι, Hes. Th. 213; so, κ. παρά τινι, Hdt. 3, 68, ξύν τινι, Eur. Andr. 390: but, κοιμήσατο χάλκεον ὕπνον, *he slept* an iron sleep, i. e. the sleep of death, Il. 11, 241: hence—2. in genl. *to fall asleep, die*, Soph. El. 509, and freq. in late Gr. as N. T., cf. καθεύδω, κοιμίζω. (Akin to κεῖμαι, κῶμα, Lat. *cumbo, cubo*.)

Κοιμέω, Ion. for κοιμάω, Hdt. 2, 95.

Κοίμημα, ατος, τό, (κοιμάω) *sleep*: also=συγκοίμημα, whence, κοιμήματα αὐτογέννητα, *intercourse* of the mother with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864.

Κοίμησις, εως, ἡ, (κοιμάω) *a sleeping, lying*, Plat. Symp. 183 A.—II. *death*, LXX, etc.

Κοιμητήριον, ου, τό, *a sleeping-room*, Dosid. ap. Ath. 143 C.—II. *a burial-place*, our *cemetery*, late.

Κοιμητικῶς, adv. *sleepily*, κ. ἔχω, ap. E. M.

Κοιμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, post-Hom.=κοιμάω, *to put to sleep*, κ. ὄμμα, Eur. Rhes. 825.—2. metaph. *to lay to rest, put out* fire, κ. λύχνον, Nicoph. Pand. 7: *to quench* pride, μεγαληγορίαν, Eur. Phoen. 185: *to appease, still, assuage*, Plat. Legg. 873 A.—3. esp. *to put to sleep*, i. e. to the sleep of death, Soph. Aj. 832, and Eur.; also, κοιμίσασθαί τινα ἐς Ἅιδου, Eur. Tro. 589. That κοιμίζω must formerly have been read in Hom. is evident from Eust. Od. p. 1474, 6. Hence

Κοιμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *putting to sleep*, Anth.

Κοινάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, Dor. for κοινών, κοινωνός, Pind. P. 3, 28 (50), Böckh, cf. ξυνάν.

Κοινᾱνέω, Dor. for κοινωνέω, Thuc. 5, 79, cf. foreg.

Κοινάσομαι, Dor. for κοινώσομαι, fut. of κοινόω, Pind.

Κοινάω, ῶ,=κοινόω, ὁδὸν νυκτὶ κ., *to communicate* a journey to night, i. e. journey under cover of night, Pind. P. 4, 204.

Κοινεῖον and **κοινίον**, ου, τό, (κοινός) *a common place*, esp. *a tavern, brothel*: late word.

Κοινεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=κοινωνός, very dub., v. Herm. Eur. H. F. 340.

Κοινῇ, dat. fem. from κοινός, q. v. B. 2, used as adv.

Κοινηλογέομαι,=κοινολογέομαι.

Κοινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, as if from κοινίζω, *a mixing of different dialects*, Quintil.

Κοινοβῐακός, ή, όν, (κοινόβιος) *belonging to a common* or *monastic life*, late.

Κοινοβῐάρχης, ου, ὁ, (κοινόβιος, ἄρχω) *the head of a convent*, late.

Κοινόβῐος, ον, (κοινός, βίος) *living in communion with others*, Iambl.: hence, τὸ κοινόβιον, *a life in common*: later, *a convent*, Lat. *coenobium*.

Κοινοβλᾰβής, ές, (κοινός, βλάπτω) *damaging in common*, opp. to κοινωφελής.

Κοινοβουλευτικός, ή, όν, (κοινός, βουλεύομαι) *belonging to a deliberation in common*, Hippod. ap. Stob. p. 248, 39.

Κοινοβουλέω, ῶ, *to deliberate in common*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 1: from

Κοινοβούλης, ου, ὁ, (κοινός, βουλή) *a common-counsellor, senator*: hence

Κοινοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *a common council*.

Κοινοβούλιον, ου, τό, =foreg., and Polyb. and Strab.

Κοινοβωμία, ας, ἡ, (κοινός, βωμός) *communion of altar*, of gods who are worshipped at one common altar, ἀνάκτων τῶνδε κοινοβωμίαν σέβεσθε, Aesch. Supp. 222, cf. ἀγώνιος.

Κοινογάμια, ων, τά, (κοινός, γάμος) *community of marriage*, esp. of different ranks or tribes among one another, Lat. *connubia*, opp. to ἰδιογάμια, Ath. [ᾰ]

Κοινογενής, ές, (κοινός, γένος) *sprung from the intercourse of two different species*, opp. to ἰδιογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E, cf. sq.

Κοινογονία, ας, ἡ, (κοινός, γόνος) *the common procreation of two different species*, like the horse and ass, opp. to ἰδιογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

Κοινοδήμιον, ου, τό, (κοινός, δῆμος) *a common assembly of the people*.

Κοινοδίκαιον, ου, τό, *a common council* or *court*, Polyb. 23, 15, 4: from

Κοινόδικος, ον, (κοινός, δίκη) *enjoying a common right*.

Κοινοεργός, όν, (κοινός, *ἔργω) *working in common*.

Κοινοθῡλᾰκέω, ῶ, (κοινός, θύλακος) *to have a common purse*, Ar. Fr. 631.

Κοινολᾱΐτης, ου, ὁ, (κοινός, λαός) *one of the common people*, late.

Κοινολεκτέω, ῶ, (κοινός, λέγω) *to speak the language of common life*, Gramm. Hence

Κοινολέκτως, adv., *in the language of common life*, Gramm.

Κοινόλεκτρος, ον, (κοινός, λέκτρον) *having a common bed, a bed-fellow, consort*, Aesch. Ag. 1441.

Κοινολεχής, ές, (κοινός, λέχος)=κοινόλεκτρος:=μοιχός, *an adulterer*, Soph. El. 97.

Κοινολογέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass., (κοινός, λόγος). *To commune* or *take common counsel with*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 23, also, πρός τινα, Thuc. 7, 86: also, κ. πρὸς τὸ οὖς τινι, Luc.—Besides aor. mid. the aor. pass. κοινολογηθῆναι, is freq. in Polyb. Hence

Κοινολογία, ας, ἡ, *a consultation*, Hipp., and Polyb.

Κοινολογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι,=κοινολογέομαι, LXX.

Κοινονοημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (κοινός, νοήμων) *community of sentiment*, esp. among citizens, Lat. *communitas, civilitas*, M. Anton.

Κοινοπᾰθής, ές, (κοινός, πάθος, παθεῖν) *suffering in common with* others, *sociable*, opp. to ἰδιοπαθής, Dion. H.

Κοινόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (κοινός, πλέω) *sailing in common*, ναὸς κ. ὁμιλία, i. e. ship-mates, Soph. Aj. 872.

Κοινοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κοινός, ποιέω) *to make common*, and so in mid., Clem. Al.

Κοινόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κοινός, πούς) strictly *of a common foot*, hence *coming together*, κ. παρουσία, i. e. the arrival of persons all together, Soph. El. 1104.

Κοινοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κοινός, πράσσω) *to act in common with* any one, *have dealings with*, τινί, Polyb. 4, 23, 8. Hence

Κοινοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *an acting in common, a conspiracy*, Polyb. 5, 95, 2.

Κοινός, ή, όν, in Soph. Tr. 207, also ός, όν, *common, shared in common*, first in Hes. Op. 721, then freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwds.: κ. τινί, *common to* or *with* another, Aesch. Ag. 523, etc.; also, κ. τινος, Pind. N. 1, 48, Aesch Pr. 1092, etc. Proverb., κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων, Eur. Or. 735, cf. Suid in v.; κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς, v. Ἑρμῆς II. 2.—II. esp. in social and political relations, *common to all the people, public*, τὸ κ. ἀγαθόν, the *common weal*, Thuc. 5, 37; κοινῷ λόγῳ, στόλῳ, Hdt. 1, 141, 170; etc.:—hence—2. τὸ κοινόν, the *state*, Lat. *respublica*, τὸ κ. τῶν Σπαρτιητέων, τῶν Ἰώνων, Hdt. 1, 67; 5, 109, etc.; ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ, *by public authority*, Id. 5, 85; 8, 135: but also, τὸ κ., *the public treasury*, Id. 7, 144, Thuc. 1, 80, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 36: τὰ κοινά, *public affairs*, προστέναι πρὸς τὰ κ., Aeschin. 23, 37: but also *the public money*, Ar. Plut. 569, and Dem.: in Hdt. 3, 156, τὰ κοινά, are *the public authorities, magistrates*. Cf. infr. B. 2.—III. of disposition, *lending a ready ear to all, impartial*, Thuc. 3, 53: *affable*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9, cf. κοινότης II.—2. κοινότεραι τύχαι, *more impartial*, i. e. *equal* chances, Thuc. 5, 102.—IV. *connected by common origin, kindred*, esp. of brothers and sisters, Soph. O. T. 261, O. C. 535, Ant. 202.—V. in Gramm.—1. of the quantity of certain syllables, *common*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 174, cf. ἐπίκοινος.—2. of the dialect *generally used*, as opp. to Attic, Doric, etc.—VI. in N. T. of forbidden meats, etc., *common, profane*.—B. adv. κοινῶς, *in common, jointly*, Eurtion 1462, Thuc., etc.—2. also fem. dat. κοινῇ, *in common*, esp. *by common consent*, Hdt. 1, 148; 3, 79, etc.—3. so too, κατὰ κοινόν, opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, Polyb. (The root is σύν or rather ξύν, ξυνός being merely a collat. form, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 3.)

†**Κοῖνος**, ου, ὁ, *Coenus*, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 14, 3.

Κοινότης, ητος, ἡ, (κοινός) *a sharing in common, community*, Plat. Theaet. 208 D: κ. φωνῆς, a common language, i. e. not peculiar or dialectic, Isocr. Antid. § 316. cf. Xen

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Rep. Ath. 2, 8.—II. *affability*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30, cf. κοινός III.

Κοινότοκος, ον, (κοινός, τίκτω, τεκεῖν) *of* or *from common parents*, Soph. El. 858.

Κοινοτροφικός, ή, όν, (κοινός, τρέφω) *belonging to a common nurture*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, *common nurture* or *education*, Plat. Polit. 261 E, 264 B, etc.

Κοινοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (κοινός, φαγεῖν) *an eating of what is common* or *profane*, Joseph.

Κοινοφῐλής, ές, (κοινός, φιλέω) *loving in common*, κ. διάνοια, Aesch. Eum. 985, e conj. Schütz.

Κοινόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κοινός, φρήν) *like-minded*, τινί, with another, Eur. I. T. 1008, Ion 577.

Κοινοχρησία, ας, ἡ, or -τία, ας, ἡ, *common use* or *usefulness*.

Κοινόω, ῶ, (κοινός) *to make common, communicate, impart* a thing to another, i. e.—1. for the purpose of having his advice, κ. τινί τι, Aesch. Cho. 717, Eur., etc.; also, τι ἔς τινα, Eur. I. A. 44: and κ. τινί, alone, Aesch. Supp. 369, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 48.—2. for the purpose of making him a sharer, Thuc. 1, 39, Plat. Legg. 889 D; so in mid., Pind. N. 3, 19, Isae. 89, 25.—3. in N. T. *to defile, pollute*.—B. mid. *to take counsel, consult*; κ. ὅπως..., Aesch. Ag. 1347.—2. *to be partaker*, τινός, of a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1709; τινί, with one, Id. Andr. 933: also c. acc. rei, *to take part* or *share in*, κοινοῦσθαι τὰς ξυμφοράς, Eur. Ion 608, cf. 858; so, κοινοῦσθαι τὸν στόλον, Thuc. 8, 8, τὸν λόγον, Plat. Lach. 196 C.—C. pass. *to hold communion with* another, τινί, esp. of sexual intercourse, Eur. Andr. 38, 217, cf. Plat. Legg. 673 D; so, πρός τινα, Ib. 930 C: also κοινωθεὶς ξανθῷ χρώματι, i. e. tinged with yellow, Id. Tim. 59 B.

†Κόϊντος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Quintus*.

†Κοίννρα, ων, τά, *Coenyra*, a town of the island Thasus facing Samothrace, Hdt. 6, 47.

Κοίνωμα, ατος, τό, (κοινόω C) *intercourse*, esp. sexual, Plut. 2, 338 A.

Κοινωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κοίνωμα, *that which binds, a band*, like ἐφηλίς, Math. Vett.

Κοινών, ῶνος, ὁ, Dor. κοινᾶν, ᾶνος, ὁ, (v. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 3, 28),= κοινωνός, which is much more freq., Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 35; 8, 1, 16, cf. ξυνών, ξυνήων.

Κοινωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Plat. Rep. 540 C, (κοινωνός) *to have* a thing *in common, have a share*, τινός, *of* a thing, τινί, *with* another, Aesch. Theb. 1033, etc., v. esp. Dem. 789, 2: *to take part in*, κ. πόνων καὶ κινδύνων ἀλλήλοις, Plat. Legg. 686 A: freq. also with one or other of these cases omitted, κ. τινός, *to take part in* a thing, Soph. Tr. 546, etc.; κ. τινί, *to go shares with, have dealings with* a man, Plat. Legg. 844 C: also κ. τινὶ περί τι, Id. Crito 49 D; c. acc. cognato, κ. κοινωνίαν τινί, Id. Legg. 881 E: rarely c. acc. rei, κ. φόνον τινί, *to commit* murder *in common with* him, Eur. El. 1048.—II. esp. of sexual intercourse, κ. γυναικί, Luc. Hence

Κοινώνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is communicated*, esp. in pl., κοινωνήματα, *communications, dealings between man and man*, Plat. Rep. 333 A, Legg. 738 A.

Κοινώνησις, εως, ἡ, (κοινωνέω) *a community*, παίδων, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

Κοινωνητέον, verb. adj. from κοινωνέω, *one must impart, give a share of*, τινός τινι, Plat. Rep. 403 B.

Κοινωνητικός, ή, όν, v. l. for κοινωνικός.

Κοινωνία, ας, ἡ, (κοινωνέω) *communion, community, intercourse*, μαθηκὰ κ., Pind. P. 1, 189, and so in Trag.: τίς θαλάσσης βουκόλοις κ.; what have herdsmen to do with the sea? Eur. I. T. 254; also, τίς δαὶ κατόπτρου καὶ ξίφους κ.; i. e. what have women to do with the arms of men? Ar. Thesm. 140: κ. πρός τινα, Plat. Symp. 188 C.—II. esp. *sexual intercourse*, Eur. Bacch. 1277, Plat. Rep. 466 C. Hence

Κοινωνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fitted for* or *inclined to communion, communicative, social, sociable*, Arist. Rhet. and Pol. Adv. -κῶς: hence, κ. χρῆσθαι τοῖς εὐτυχήμασι, to suffer others to partake in one's good fortune, Polyb. 18, 31, 7.

Κοινωνοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κοινωνός, ποιέω)=κοινωνέω.

Κοινωνός, οῦ, ὁ, also ἡ, (κοινός) *a companion, partner*, τινός, *of* or *in* a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1037, etc.; τινί, *with* another, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 24: absol. *a partner, fellow*, name of a play of Philemon.—II. as adj.=κοινός, Eur. I. T. 1173.

Κοινωφέλεια, ας, ἡ, *common utility*, Diod.: from

Κοινωφελής, ές, (κοινός, ὄφελος) *of common use* or *utility*, Gal. Hence

Κοινωφελία, ας, ἡ,=κοινωφέλεια.

Κοινωφέλιμος, ον,=κοινωφελής.

Κόϊξ, ικος, ὁ, in Theophr. also ἡ, *the coïx*, an Aegyptian kind of palm, Theophr.; from its leaves matting, baskets, etc. were plaited: hence—2. *a palm-leaf basket*, Pherecr. Coriann. 12, Antiph. Bomb. 1. Another form, not Att., was κόΐς, Epich. p. 64.

Κοιογένεια, ας, ἡ, *daughter of Coeus*, i. e. Latona, Ap. Rh. 2, 710: pecul. fem. of Κοιογενής, ὁ, ἡ, Pind. Fr. 58, 7: cf. H. Hom. Ap. 62, Hes. Th. 404, sqq.

Κοῖος, κοίη, κοῖον, Ion. for. ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, oft. in Hdt.

Κοῖος, ὁ, Maced. for ἀριθμός.

†Κοῖος, ου, ὁ, *Coeus*, son of Uranus and Gaea, father of Latona, Hes. Th. 134, 404.—II. a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 6.

Κοιράνειος, εία, ειον, Ion. -ηος, (κοίρανος) *belonging to a master* or *ruler*, κ. κράτος, *sovereign* power, like κοιρανία, Melinno ap. Stob. p. 87, 24. [ᾰ]

Κοιρᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κοίρανος) *to be lord* or *master, rule, command*.—1. of the supreme command in war, Il. 2, 207; 4, 250, etc.—2. of the rightful authority of a king in time of peace, Il. 12, 318, Od. 1, 247.—3. of the unjust power assumed by the suitors in the house of Ulysses, oft. in Od.—Hom. always used it absol., as in Il. 2, 207, or with κατά and acc., πόλεμον κάτα, Λυκίην κάτα, Ἰθάκην κάτα, μέγαρον κάτα: c. gen., *to be lord of*, like κρατέω, etc., Hes. Th. 331, Aesch. Pers. 214; c. dat., like ἀνάσσω, Aesch. Pr. 49; c. acc., *to lead, arrange*, Pind. O. 14, 12. Only poet. Hence

Κοιρανῆος, Dor. for κοιράνειος.

Κοιρᾰνία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κοιρανίη, *sovereignty, sway*, Dion. P.

†Κοιρανίδας, ου Dor. α, ὁ, *son of Coeranus*, i. e. Polyïdus, Pind. O. 13, 105.

Κοιρᾰνίδης, ου, ὁ,=κοίρανος, Soph. Ant. 940. [ῐ]

Κοιρᾰνικός, ή, όν, *proper for a sovereign*, Opp.: from

Κοίρᾰνος, ου, ὁ, *a ruler, leader, commander*—1. in war, Il.; joined with ἡγεμών, Il. 2, 487; κοίρανε λαῶν, Il. 7, 234, etc.—2. in peace, *a lawful sovereign*, joined with βασιλεύς, Il. 2, 204.—3. in genl. *a lord, master*, Od. 18, 106: sometimes also in Trag., but only in poet.: rare in fem. ἡ κοίρανος, Ebert Diss. Sicul. p. 62. (From κῦρος, like κοινός from ξυνός, akin to κάρα, κάρανος, as also to τυραννος.)

†Κοίρανος, ου, ὁ, *Coeranus*, a Lycian, slain by Ulysses before Troy, Il. 5, 677.—2. companion of Memones, 17, 611.—3. father of Polyïdus, a seer of Corinth, Soph. Fr. 462.—4. son of Abas, Paus. 1, 43, 5.—5. a Milesian, Ath. 606 D.—6. a cavalry officer of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 3, 12, 4.—7. another, of Berrhoea, Id. 3, 6, 4.—8. a Smyrnaean, Polyb. 18, 35, 2.

†Κοιρατάδης, ου, ὁ, *Coeratades*, prop. *son of Coeratas*, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 1, 1, 33. In Hell. 1, 3, 13, -ρατάδας.

Κόϊς, ὁ, v. sub κόϊξ.

†Κοισύρα, ας, ἡ, *Coesyra*, wife of Alcmaeon, or of Piisistratus; her name became a common term for a gay, luxurious female, Ar. Nub. 801, cf. ἐγκοισυρόω.

Κοισῠρόομαι, v. ἐγκοισυρόω.

Κοιτάζω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αξῶ, (κοίτη) *to put to bed*. Mid., with Dor aor. κοιταξάμην (Pind. O. 13, 107), *to go to bed, sleep*.

†Κοῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Coetae*, a people of Pontus, prob. corrupted from Τεοχοι, L. Dind. Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Κοιταῖος, αία, αῖον, (κοίτη) *lying in bed, abed, asleep*, κ. γίγνεσθαι ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, to pass the night in the country, Dem. 238, 6; κ. ἔρχεται, he comes *at bed-time*, Polyb.—II. as subst., τὸ κοιταῖον,=κοίτη, τὰ κοιταῖα ἐπισπένδειν, *the last* of a wild beast, Plut.—2. *to take the last cup before going to bed*, Heliod.

Κοιτᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (κοιτάζομαι) *habitation*, LXX.

Κοιταστέος, ἑα, έον, verb. adj. from κοιτάζω, *to be put to bed*, Art.

Κοίτη, ης, ἡ, *a place to lie down in, bed, couch*, only once in Hom. Od. 19, 341 (and there with v. l. οἴκῳ), Hdt., etc.: esp. *the marriage-bed*, Aesch. Supp. 804, Eur. Med. 151, etc. hence, κοίτην ἔχειν τινί, to be wedded to a man, N. T.—2. *the lair* of a wild beast, *nest* of a bird, etc., Eur. Ion 155.—II. *sleep*, esp. of the act of *going to bed*, τῆς κοίτης ὥρα, bed-time, Hdt. 1, 10; 5, 20; πρατέζω καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι, to entertain and bed and board," Ibid.—2. as acc. cognat. κεῖσθαι κοίταν, Aesch. Ag. 1494.—III. *a chest, box*, or *case*, Menecke Menand. p. 50, cf. κοιτίς. (From κεῖμαι, cf. supr. II. 2; akin to κοιμάω.)

Κοιτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κοιτίς.

Κοιτίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κοίτη, *a small chest, box*, or *case*, Luc. Some write it κοΐτις.

Κοῖτος, ου, ὁ,=κοίτη: esp. *a going to bed*, Od. 19, 510: *a sleeping, sleep*, Od. 19, 515, Hes. Op. 572, κοίτου πειρεῖσθαι, to go to bed, Hdt. 7, 17; ἐκ κοίτου παρεῖναι, Id. 1, 9 (where some take it=κοιτών wrongly). Hence

Κοιτών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κοίτη) *a sleeping-room, bed-chamber*, Ar. Fr. 113, etc., ap. Lob. Phryn. 252; though it is rejected by the Atticists, who prefer οἴκημα, cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 160.

Κοιτώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κοιτών.

Κοιτωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from κοιτών, Artemid.

Κοιτωνίτης, ου, ὁ, a *sleeping-room valet*, later word from Galen's time.

Κοιτωνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (κοιτών, φύλαξ) *guardian of the bed-chamber*. [ῠ]

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†Κοκινθος, ου, ὁ, v. Κόκυνθος.

Κοκκάλια, ων, τά, a kind of *land-snail* with a shell, Arist. H. A., where usu. *κωκάλια* is falsely written.

†Κοκκαλίνη, ης, ἡ, *Coccalina*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1357, 1.

Κόκκαλος, ου, ὁ, (κόκκος) *the kernel of the στρόβιλος*, or *nux pinea*, Hipp., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 397.

†Κοκκήϊος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Cocceïus*, Strab.

Κοκκίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόκκος) *to pick out the kernel*, Ar. Fr. 506.

Κοκκινοβαφής, ές, (κόκκινος, βάπτω) *dyed scarlet*, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B.

Κόκκινος, η, ον, (κόκκος) *scarlet*, Lat. *coccineus*, Plut.

Κοκκίνον, ου, τό, dim. from κόκκος.

Κοκκοβαφής, ές, = κοκκινοβαφής, *dyed scarlet*, Theophr.

Κοκκοθραύστης, ου, ὁ, (κόκκος, θραύω) *kernel-breaker*, name of a bird, ap. Hesych.: from

ΚΟΚΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a kernel*, as of a pomegranate, H. Hom. Cer. 373, 412, Hdt. 4, 143: cf. Κνίδιος.—II. *a berry*: esp. *the kermes-berry*, used to dye scarlet, Lat. *coccus tinctorius*, Theophr.: hence, ἡ κόκκος, *the scarlet oak*, on which these berries grow, also πρῖνος and ὕσγη.—III. *the resinous cone* of several trees, e. g. of the black poplar, also μίσχος.—IV. *a pill*. —V. in Strat. *the testicles*, like κοκκωτή and ἐρέβινθος.

Κόκκῦ, *a cry* or *call* to a person, explained by ταχύ, κόκκυ, πεδίονδε, *now quick* to the field, Ar. Av. 507; κόκκυ, μεθεῖτε, *now then*, let go, Ran. 1384:—strictly the cry of a cuckoo.

Κοκκύαι, οἱ, v. sub κοκύαι.

Κοκκυγέα, ας, ἡ, a tree used for dying red, with its fruit sheathed in wool, perh. a species of *sumach* or the *rhus cotinus Linn.*, Theophr. Hence

Κοκκύγινος, η, ον, *purple-red*.

†Κοκκύγιον ὄρος, τό, *Cuckoo-mountain*, appell. of Thornax in Argolis, from Jupiter's change into the cuckoo there, Paus. 2, 36, 2; cf. Schol. Theocr. 15, 68.

Κοκκύζω, Dor. κοκκύσδω: f. -ύσω: pf. κεκόκκῡκα, Ar. Eccl. 31, (κόκκυξ) *to cry cuckoo*, Hes. Op. 488; but also of the cock, *to crow*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 20, Theocr. 7, 124, cf. Poll. 5, 89: hence—II. *to cry like a cuckoo* or *cock*, *give a signal by such cry*, Ar. Ran. 1380, Eccl. 31: on Strattis ap. Ath. 30 F, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 768.

Κοκκυμηλέα, ας, ἡ, = κοκκύμηλος, *a plum-tree*, Araros Incert. 1, and Theophr.

Κοκκύμηλον, ου, τό, (κόκκυξ, μῆλον) *a plum*, strictly *cuckoo-apple*, Hippon. 47, cf. Ath. 49 D, sq. Hence

Κοκκύμηλος, ου, ἡ, *a plum-tree*. Hence

Κοκκυμηλών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a plum-orchard*.

Κόκκυξ, ῡγος, ὁ, (κόκκυ) *a cuckoo*, from its cry, Hes. Op. 484, so Lat. *cuculus* from *cucu*: it was sacred to Juno and sat on her sceptre, Paus. 2, 17, 4: in Ar. Ach. 598, ἐχειροτόνησάν με—κόκκυγές γε τρεῖς, prob. a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, though the Schol. gives various interprr.—II. a *sea-fish*, *the piper*, said to make a sound like *cuckoo*, Arist. H. A.—III. = ὄλινθος, Lat. *grossus*, a fig that ripens early, Nic.—IV. *the os coccygis*, Galen. (Sanscr. *kókila*, Lat. *cúculus*, etc., v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 84.) [ῡ strictly, though Draco 28, 2 assumes ῠ.]

Κοκκύσδω, Dor. for κοκκύζω, Theocr. 7, 124.

Κοκκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κοκκύζω) *a crying cuckoo* or *crowing*: also the sound of a very high voice, Musici Vett., ubi al. κοκνισμός.

Κοκκυστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κοκκύζω) *a crower*, *crier*, Timo Phli. ap. Diog. L. 9, 6.

Κόκκων, ωνος, ὁ, *a pomegranate-seed*, Solon 30, 8.—II. = κόκκος Κνίδιος, *a purgative-berry*.—III. *a misletoe-berry*.

†Κοκκωνᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Cocconas*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Alex. 6.

Κοκκωτή, ἡ, = κόκκος V.

Κοκύαι or κοκκύαι, ῶν, οἱ, *ancestors*, rare word, prob. from κυέω, Euphor. 156.

†Κοκυλῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Cocylitae*, *inhab of Cocylium*, a town of Aeolis, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 16.

†Κόκυνθος, ου, ὁ, *Cocynthum promontorium*, on the eastern coast of Bruttium, Polyb. 2, 14, 5: also Κόκινθος.

Κολᾰβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = ἐγκοληβάζω, only in Suid.

Κόλᾰβος, ου, ὁ, = κόλλαβος.

Κολαβρεύομαι, = κολαβρίζω.

Κολαβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόλαβρος) *to dance a sort of armed dance*: in LXX., *to despise*, *mock*, *deride*. Cf. Jacobson Patres Apost. 1, p. 135. Hence

Κολαβρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a sort of armed dance*.

Κόλαβρος, ου, ὁ, a sort of *song to which the* κολαβρισμός *was danced*, Ath.—II. *a young pig*, acc. to Suid.

Κολάζω, fut. κολάσομαι, rarely κολάσω (Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 9); contr. 3 sing. κολᾷ, Ar. Eq. 456, part. mid. κολώμενος, Ar. Vesp. 244, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 Anm. 14, n. No doubt akin to κολούω (which is only poet.), and so strictly *to curtail*, *dock*, *prune*, τὰ δένδρα, Theophr.: but usu. like Lat. *castigare*, *to keep within bounds*, *hold in check*, *bridle*, *check*, λόγοις, Soph. Aj. 1160: then *to chastise*, *correct*, *punish*, τινά, Eur. Bacch. 1323, Ar. Nub. 7, etc.: κ. τινά τι, *to punish* one *for* a thing, Soph. Aj. 1108: c. dat. modi, κ. τινὰ πληγαῖς, τιμωρίαις, Plat. Legg. 784 D, Isocr. 13 A. The mid. is also sometimes used = act., Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 324 C. Pass. *to be punished*, etc., Xen., etc.

Κολαινίς, ίδος, ἡ, an obscure epith. of Diana, Ar. Av. 874, Metag. Aur. 4.

Κολᾰκεία, ας, ἡ, (κολακεύω) *a flattering*, *stooping to the taste and whims of others*, *flattery*, *fawning*, Plat. Gorg. 466 A, etc.

Κολάκευμα, ατος, τό, *a piece of flattery*, Xen. Oec. 13, 12. [ᾰ]

Κολᾰκευτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from κολακεύω, *to be flattered*, Luc.—II. κολακευτέον, *one must flatter*.

Κολᾰκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = κόλαξ. Hence

Κολακευτικός, ή, όν, (κολακεύω) *belonging to a flatterer*, *flattering*, *fawning*, Luc.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, = κολακεία, Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Adv. -κῶς.

Κολᾰκεύω, (κόλαξ) *to flatter*, *fawn on*, τινά, Ar. Fr. 360, Plat., etc. Pass. *to be flattered*, *be open to flattery*, Dem. 98, 14, etc.

Κολᾰκία, ας, ἡ, = κολακεία. Hence

Κολᾰκικός, ή, όν, = κολακευτικός, *flattering*, Plat. Gorg. 522 D: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, = κολακεία, ld. Soph. 222 E. Adv. -κῶς.

Κολᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of κόλαξ, *a female flatterer*, and so = κλιμακίς II., Plut.

Κολᾰκώνῡμος, ου, ὁ, (κόλαξ, ὄνομα) *parasite-named*, a comic distortion of the name Cleonymus, Ar. Vesp. 592.

ΚΟΛΑΞ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a flatterer*, *fawner*, Arist. Eth. 2, 7; 4, 6; †in Ar. Vesp. 45, used by the lisping Alcibiades for κόραξ.†—II. in Hellenic Gr. = the Att. γόης, Piers. Moer. p. 113.

†Κολάξαϊς, ὁ, *Colaxaïs*, a Scythian, Hdt. 4, 5, 7.

†Κόλαπις, ὁ, *the Colapis*, a river of Pannonia, Strab. p. 207.

Κολαπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a chisel*, Plut., and Luc.: from

Κολάπτω, f. -ψω, *to hew* or *cut by striking*, esp. of a stone-mason, *to hew*, *chisel*, Valck. Hdt. 8, 22: of birds, *to peck* with the bill, κ. ὠτα, Anaxil. (Lyr.) ap. Ath. 548 C, cf. δρυοκολάπτης. (Akin to γλάφω, γλύφω, etc., but prob. not to κόπτω.)

Κόλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (κολάζω) *a pruning*, δένδρων, Theophr.: hence *a checking*, *punishing*, *chastisement*, *correction*, *punishment*, Plat., and Arist.

Κόλασμα, ατος, τό, (κολάζω) *chastisement*, *punishment*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 23.

Κολασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = κόλασις, Plut.

†Κολασσαί, αἱ, v. Κολοσσαί.

Κολάστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from κολαστήρ, Anth.

Κολαστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from κολάζω, *to be chastised*, *punished*, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.—II. κολαστέον, *one must punish*, Ib. 492 D.

Κολαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = κολαστής. Hence

Κολαστήριος, ον, (κολαστήρ) = κολαστικός.—II. as subst., τὸ κολαστήριον, etc., *a place of chastisement*, *a prison*, Synes.—2. *an instrument of correction* or *torture*, Plut.—3. in genl. = κόλασμα, κόλασις, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 1.

Κολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κολάζω) *a chastiser*, *punisher*, τῶν ὑπερκότων φρονημάτων, Aesch. Pers. 827; and so in Soph., Eur., etc.

Κολαστικός, ή, όν, *fitted for chastising*, *punishing*, Plat. Soph. 229 A.

Κολάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from κολαστήρ.

Κολᾰφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κόλαφος) *give* one *a box on the ear*, *buffet*, *cuff*, τινά, N. T. Hence

Κολάφισμα, ατος, τό, *a box on the ear*, *cuff*. [ᾰ]

Κόλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, (κολάπτω) *a box on the ear*, *cuff*, Epich. p. 1: κόλαφος was in strict Att. κόνδυλος.

†Κόλδουοι, ων, οἱ, *the Coldui*, a people dwelling in the Hercynian forest, Strab. p. 290.

Κολεάζω, f. -άσω, (κολεός) *to sheathe*, *thrust into the sheath* or *scabbard*, ap. Hesych. Hence

Κολεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a sheathing*, Ib.

Κολέκανος or κολόκανος, ου, ὁ, *a long*, *lank*, *lean person*, Ib.

Κολεκτρυών or κολοκτρυών, όνος, ὁ, v. l. for ἱπποκολεκτρυών in Ar. Ran. 932.

Κολεόν, οῦ, τό, Ion. κουλεόν, = κολεός, Il. 11, 30.

Κολεόπτερος, ον, (κολεός, πτερόν) *sheath-winged*: insects of the beetle kind were esp. called κολεόπτεροι or κολεόπτερα, as having soft wings under a hard sheath, Arist. H. A.

Κολεός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. κουλεός, *a sheath*, *scabbard* of a sword, Lat. *culeus*, Homer uses both forms, but in Att. it must always be κολεός: Hom. also has κουλεόν, Il. 1, 220; 11, 30, Od. 11, 98: we find a sheath of silver, Il. 11, 30; adorned with ivory, Od. 8, 404.—II. in Hipp. *the sheath* or *covering of the heart*; †in Arist. of the *sheath*

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of insects' wings, H, A. 4, 7.† (Prob. akin to κοίλος.)

Κολερός, ά, όν, (κόλος, ἔριον) *short-woolled, dies*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10.

Κολετράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to trample on, τινά*, Ar. Nub. 552. (Of doubtful origin.)

Κοληβάζω, = ἐγκοληβάζω, only in Hesych.

Κολίας, ου, ὁ, *a kind of thunny-fish*, Ar. Fr. 365, Arist. H. A.

Κόλιξ, ικος, ὁ, dub. for κόλλιξ.

Κολιός, οῦ, ὁ, *a* kind of *wood-pecker*, Arist. H. A., with vv. ll. κολεός, κελεός.

Κόλλα, Ion. κόλλη, ης, ἡ, *glue*, Lat. *gluten*, Hdt. 2, 86.

Κολλᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόλαφος) to play a game, in which one holds the other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear, and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with. Hence

Κολλᾰβισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the above game.*

Κόλλᾰβος, ου, ὁ, = κόλλοψ.—II. a kind of *wheaten cake*, named from its shape, Ar. Ran. 507, Pac. 1196.

†Κολλαρία, ας, ἡ, *Collatia*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†Κολλατῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Collatinus*, Plut. Poplic. 1.

Κολλάω, ῶ, (κόλλα) *to glue, cement, τὰ περί τι, πρός τι*, Plat. Tim. 75 D, 82 D.—2. *to join* one metal to another, esp. by damascene work, *to inlay*, Pind. N. 7, 115: also, κ. σίδηρον, *to weld* or perh. *to inlay, damask* it, Plut. —II. in genl. *to join fast together, unite, τινί τι*, Emped. 25. Pass. *to cling close, τινί*, also *πρός τινι*, Aesch. Ag. 1566.—III. *to put together, build*, Pind. O. 5, 29.

Κολλεψός, οῦ, ὁ, (κόλλα, ἑψω) *a glue-boiler.*

Κολλήεις, εσσα, εν, (κόλλα) *glued together, close-joined*, ξυστά, Il. 15, 389, cf. 677; ἅρματα, Hes. Sc. 309. Only poet.

Κόλλημα, ατος, τό, (κολλάω) *that which is glued* or *joined together*, Antiph. Myl. 1.

Κόλλησις, εως, ἡ, (κολλάω) *a gluing, gluing together*, Theophr.: κ. σιδήρου, *a welding* of iron, Hdt. 1, 25, though this seems to be too simple a process to be described as a late invention, and so some take it to be *the art of inlaying* or *damasking* iron, cf. κολλάω, and Bähr ad l.—II. in genl. *a fixing tight, close fastening*, Hipp.

Κολλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κολλάω) *one who glues* or *fastens.* Hence

Κολλητικός, ή, όν, (κολλάω) *fitted for gluing* or *combining*, Plut.: κ. τραυμάτων, *making* wounds *close*, Gal.

Κολλητός, ή, όν, (κολλάω) *glued together, cemented, closely joined, well-fastened*, in Hom. epith. of δίφρος, ἅρματα, σανίδες, ξυστόν, like εὐποίητος, εὐπηκτος: in Hdt. 1, 25, ὑποκρητηρίδιον κολλητόν is a frame or saucer *inlaid* or *damasked* prob. with iron, cf. κόλλησις.

Κολλίζω, f. -ίσω, later form for κολλάω.

Κολλίκιος, α, ον, *of the nature* or *form of a* κόλλιξ. [λῐ]

Κολλικοφάγος, ον, (κόλλιξ, φαγεῖν) *eating* κόλλικες, *roll-eater*, epith. of the Boeotians, Ar. Ach. 872.

†Κολλίνα πύλη, ἡ, the *Porta Collina* at Rome, Strab. p. 228.

Κόλλιξ, ικος, ὁ, *a roll of coarse bread*, Hippon. 20, Ephipp. Artem. 1. [ῐ in genit., ll c.; in Ar. Ran. 576, which is usu. quoted in support of ῐ, χόλῐκας is now read.]

Κολλομελέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κόλλα, μέλος) *to patch verses together*, com. word in Ar. Thesm. 54.

Κολλοπεύω, *to be a* κόλλοψ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 3.

Κολλοπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόλλοψ I.) *to tighten with screws.*

Κολλοποδιώκτης, ου, ὁ, (κόλλοψ II. 2, διώκω) Com. name for a gross debauchee, ap. Eust. 1915, 16.

Κολλοπόω, ῶ, *to glue together*, because glue was boiled out of κόλλοψ (signf. II.), Achae. ap. Hesych.

Κολλοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κόλλα, πωλέω) *a dealer in glue.*

Κολλούριον, ου, τό, v. sub κολλύριον.

Κόλλουρος, ου, ὁ, *an unknown fish*, Anth.

Κόλλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *the peg* or *screw* of a lyre, by which the strings are tightened, Od. 21, 407, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 B: metaph., κόλλοπα ὀργῆς ἀνεῖναι, Ar. Vesp. 574.—2. *a handle*, by which a wheel turned.—II. *the thick skin on the upper part of the neck* of oxen, Lat. *callosum*, Ar. Fr. 526; and of swine, Lat. *glandium*, Ib. 421: hence—2. *a youth who has become worn and callous by premature excesses*, Lat. *cinaedus*, Eubul. Antiop. 3.

Κολλῠβάτεια, ας, ἡ, *a plant*, Nic., ubi al. κουλιβ.: also κλύβατις and ἐλξίνη. [βᾰ]

Κολλῠβιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κόλλυβος) *a money-changer*, like τραπεζίτης, Lys. ap. Poll., and N. T. Hence

Κολλῠβιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a money-changer* or *his business.*

Κόλλῠβος, ου, ὁ, *a small coin*, Ar. Pac. 1200.—2. in plur. also, τὰ κόλλυβα, *small round cakes*, Ar. Plut. 768, cf. Poll. 9, 72.—II. *the rate of exchange* in changing foreign for home money, fixed by the changer, κολλυβιστῆς, Cic. 2 Act. in Verr. 3, 78, Att. 12, 6. —III. *a small gold weight*, Theophr. (The word is said to be Phoenician: Riemer takes it to be akin to κολοβός, comparing κέρμα from κείρω.)

Κολλύρα, ας, ἡ, prob. much the same as κόλλιξ, Ar. Pac. 123, Fr. 363. [ῠ] Hence

Κολλῠρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to bake* κολλύραι, LXX., in mid.

Κολλύριον, ου, τό, dim. from κολλύρα, *eye-salve*, Lat. *collyrium*, in earlier writers, as Hipp., usu. κολλούριον: it was made in small cakes of a certain form (κολλῦραι): also in genl. *a salve.*—II. *a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed.* [ῠ]

Κολλῠρίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κολλύρα, LXX.

Κολλῠρίτης, ου, ὁ, sub. ἄρτος, = κολλύρα, κόλλιξ.

Κολλῠρίων, ό, also κορυλλίων, *a bird of prey*, Arist. H. A.

Κολλώδης, ες, (κόλλα, εἶδος) *like glue, viscous*, Plat. Crat. 427 B.

Κολοβή, ῆς, ἡ, = sq., Artemid.

Κολόβιον, ου, τό, *an under-garment*, with its sleeves *curtailed* (v. κολοβός), i. e. reaching only half down to the elbow, or entirely without sleeves.

Κολοβίων, ωνος, ὁ, = κολόβιον.

Κολοβοανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* κολοβοάνθης, Theophr.: from

Κολοβοάνθης, ές, (κολοβός, ἄνθος) *bearing stunted flowers*, i. e. *hapeleonaceous flowers*, like our pease, etc., Theophr.

Κολοβοκέρᾱτος, ον, (κολοβός, κέρας) *with stunted horns, short-horned.*

Κολοβόκερκος, ον, *with a docked tail, stump-tailed.*

Κολοβομάχη, ης, ἡ, for κολοβὸς or κόλος μάχη, *the interrupted battle*, as the Gramm. called Il. 8. [ᾰ]

Κολοβόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. -πόδος, *with maimed feet.*

Κολοβόρῑν and -ρῖς, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (κολοβός, ῥὶν, ῥὶς) *stump-nosed*, LXX.

Κολοβός, όν, (κόλος) *docked, clipped, stunted, curtal*, Lat. *curtus*, esp. of animals, *short-horned, short-eared*, etc., Arist. H. A.: *maimed, mutilated*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11; and c. gen., κολοβὸς χειρῶν, like Lat. *truncus pedum*, Anth.: of a cup, *broken, chipped*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 230 F: in genl. *short, small*, τεῖχος, App.

Κολοβόστῡχυς, υ, gen. υος, *with stunted ears.*

Κολοβότης, ητος, ἡ, (κολοβός) *stuntedness*, Plut.: κ. πνεύματος, *shortness* of breath in speaking, Id. Dem. 6.

Κολοβοτράχηλος, ον, *stump-necked* [ᾰ]

Κολοβοῦρος, ον, (κολοβός, οὐρά) *stump-tailed*, Hesych.

Κολοβόω, ῶ, (κολοβός) *to dock, curtail, shorten*, N. T. Pass. *to be stunted, stumpy, short, imperfect*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κολόβωμα, ατος, τό, *a mutilation, imperfection*, Arist. Metaph.

Κολόβωσις, εως, ἡ, *mutilation*, Arist. Incess. Anim.

Κολοβωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (κολοβόω) *a mutilator*: esp. *one who clips his words* in speaking.

†Κολόη, ης, ἡ, *Coloë*, a lake in Lydia, near Sardis, Strab. p. 626; hence Diana was called Κολοηνή.

Κολοιάρχος, ου, ὁ, (κολοιός, ἄρχω) *a leader of jackdaws*, or *the jackdaw-general*, Ar. Av. 1212.

Κολοιάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κολοιός) *to scream like a jackdaw.*

Κολοιός, οῦ, ὁ, *a jackdaw*, Lat. *graculus*, Il. 16, 583; 17, 755, where in both instances the jackdaws are mentioned along with starlings (φῆγες) as noisy flocking birds. Proverbs: κολοιὸς ποτὶ κολοιόν, 'birds of a feather flock together,' Arist. Eth. N.; κολοιὸς ἀλλοτρίοις πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεται, Luc.; κολοιῶν φωναί, of impudent noisy talkers, Polyb. (Akin to κολωός, κολωάω, q. v.)

Κολοιτέα, ας, ἡ, also κολοιτία, κοιλωτέα, or κολοντέα, *a tree that bears pods*, Theophr.

Κολοιώδης, ες, (κολοιός, εἶδος) *jackdaw-like*, i. e. *flocking and noisy*, Plut.

Κολοκάνος, ὁ, v. κολέκανος.

Κολοκᾰσία, ας, ἡ, Dioscor., or κολοκάσιον, ου, τό, Nic. [ᾰ], *the colocasium* or *Aegyptian bean*, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, bearing large rose-red flowers, found in the marshy parts of Aegypt: its beans, roots, and even its stalks were esteemed a savoury food; and its large leaves made into drinking-cups (κυβώρια), Voss. Virg. Ecl. 4. 20.

Κολοκορδόκολα, ων, τά, Comm. word for κόλον and χορδή, *the bowels*, only in Philodem. Ep. 29, 2, Jac. A. P. p. 654.

Κολοκυρώων, ὁ, v. κολεκυρώων.

Κολόκυμα, ατος, τό, *a large heavy wave* before it breaks (κόλον κύμα acc. to gramm.), esp. *the heavy swell* that announces a storm at hand, Ar. Eq. 692, where it is used of the swelling threats of Cleon: others make it another form of σκωλήξ, cf. σκώληξ III.

Κολοκύνθη or κολοκύντη, ης, ἡ, Hipp., Ar., etc., the latter being called the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 437: later also κολόκυνθα, Dioscor.—*the round gourd* or *pumpkin*, Lat. *cucurbita*, the long one being called *cucumis*

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Proverb. of health from its fresh juicy nature, *κολοκύντας ὑγιέστερον*, Epich. p. 101 ; as a lily was of death, *ἢ κρίνον ἢ κολ.*, Diphil. ap. Paroemiogr. :—on *λημᾶς κολοκύνταις*, v. sub *λημάω*. Hence

Κολοκυνθιάς, άδος, ἡ, food prepared from pumpkins, Anth.

Κολοκύνθινος, ίνη, ινον, made from pumpkins, Luc.

Κολοκυνθίς, ίδος, ἡ, the plant colocynth and *its fruit*, Galen.

Κολόκυνθος and *κολόκυντος, ου, ὁ*, =*κολόκυνθα, κολοκύντη*, Jac. A. P. p. 587, Lob. Phryn. 437.

Κολοκύντη, ης, ἡ, v. sub *κολοκύνθη*.

Κολοκύντιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κολοκύντη*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 7.

Κόλον, ου, τό, food, meat, fodder, whence Eust. derives *ἄκολος* and *κόλαξ*.—II. =*κῶλον*, Ar. Eq. 455, Nic. Ther. 260.

†*Κολόντας, ου, ὁ, Colontas*, an Argive, Paus. 2, 35, 4.

ΚΟ΄ΛΟΣ, *ον, docked, clipped, stunted*, Lat. *curtus*, *κόλον δόρυ*, a *broken* spear, Il. 16, 117 : later esp. of oxen, goats, etc., *stump-horned* or *hornless*, like *κολοβός*, Hdt. 4, 29, Theocr. 8, 51, etc. : *κ. μάχη* = *κολοβομάχη*. (Hence *κολοβός, κολούω, κολάζω* : akin to *κυλλός*.)

†*Κολοσσαεύς, έως, ὁ, an inhab. of Colossae, a Colossian*, N. T. : from

†*Κολοσσαί, ῶν, αἱ, Colossae*, a city of Greater Phrygia on the Lycus, (succeeded by a later town *Chonae*, at a short distance from its site, now *Khonas*) Hdt. 7, 30 ; Xen. An. 1, 2, 6 ; also written less correctly *Κολασσαί*.

Κολοσσηνός, ή, όν, of Colossae, Colossian, Strab. p. 578 : *Colossian-dyed, ἔρια*, Strab. (What this meant is unknown.)

Κολοσσιαῖος, αία, αῖον, never *κολασσαῖος*, Lob. Phryn. 542, (*κολοσσός*) *colossal*, Diod., etc.

Κολοσσικός, ή, όν,=foreg., Diod.

Κολοσσοβάμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*κολοσσός, βαίνω*) *with colossal stride*, Lyc. [ᾰ]

Κολοσσοποιός, όν, (*κολοσσός, ποιέω*) *making colossal statues*.

Κολοσσός, οῦ, ὁ, a colossus, gigantic statue, Hdt. 2, 130, 149, etc. ; seemingly also *a statue* without reference to size, Aesch. Ag. 416 (the only place it is found in good Att. writers). The most famous colossus was that of Apollo at Rhodes seventy cubits high, made in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, cf. Dict. Antiqq. (The origin unknown.)

Κολοσσουργία, ας, ἡ, (*κολοσσός, ἔργω*) *the making of a colossus*, Strab.

Κολοσυρτός, οῦ, ὁ, noise, din, or *a noisy crowd*, of men and dogs, Il. 12, 147 ; 13, 472, cf. Hes. Th. 880, Ar. Plut. 536. Only poet. (From *κέλλω* acc. to Döderl. Lat. Synonym. 2, p. 94, 4 : prob. akin to *κολωός*.)

†*Κολοττιαῖος, ον*, = *Κολοσσιαῖος*, Diod. S. 11, 72.

Κολουραῖος, αία, αῖον,=*κόλουρος*, *κ. πέτρα, a steep, abrupt* rock, Call. Fr. 66.

Κολουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*κόλος, οὐρά*) *dock-tailed*, Timocr. ap. Plut. Themist. 21 : from

Κόλουρος, ον, (*κόλος, οὐρά*) *docktailed, κ. ὄρνις*, a bird that has lost its tail from age, Plut., cf. *κάθουρος* and *κηφήν* : in genl. *docked, truncated*, Math. Vett.—II. *αἱ κόλουροι*, sub. *γραμμαί, the colures*, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, intersecting at the poles, Procl.

Κολουροειδῶς, adv. (*κόλουρος, εἶδος*) *crossing like the colures*, of the teeth of elephants crossing each other obliquely.

Κολούρωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from *κολουρόω*,=*κόλουσις*.

Κόλουσις, εως, ἡ, (*κολούω*) *a docking, clipping, cutting short*, Arist. Pol., and Theophr.

Κόλουσμα, ατος, τό, (*κολούω*) *that which is docked, clipped*, etc.

Κολουτέα, ή, v. l. for *κολοιτέα*.

Κολούω, fut. *-ούσω*, pass. perf. *κεκόλουμαι* and *κεκόλουσμαι*, aor. *ἐκολούσθην* and *ἐκολούσθην*, (*κόλος*). *To dock, clip, curtail, cut short, ἀστάχυας*, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, cf. Eur. Eurysth. 2 ; *βότρυς*, Theophr. : but in Hom., who first uses it, always in metaph. signf., *ἔπος μεσσηγὺ κολούειν, to cut short* a word in the middle, Lat. *praecidere*, i. e. leave it unfinished, opp. to *τελεῖν*, Il. 20, 370 ; *δῶρα κολούειν, to abridge, curtail* gifts, Od. 11, 340 ; *ἑο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει, he perils* or *destroys* all his own welfare, Od. 8, 211 : also like *κολάζω*, which is akin to it and more freq. in prose, *to check, restrain, put down, τὰ ὑπερέχοντα*, Hdt. 7, 10, 5, *δῆμον*, Eur. Alcm. 4, Plat. Prot. 343 C. Pass. *to be cut short* or *abridged*, Aesch. Pers. 1035 ; *τινός, of* a thing, Thuc. 7, 66. (*κολούω* is acc. to Döderl. the same with *κρούω*, as *φυλάσσω* with *φράσσω*, *καλύπτω* with *κρύπτω*.)

Κολοφών, ῶνος, ὁ, a summit, top, pinnacle ; hence *κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι*, like *θριγκὸν ἐπ.*, to put the finishing stroke, Heind. Euthyd. 301 E, cf. *κορυφή* 4, and *κορωνίς* II. 2 : in Plut. *a* sort of *ball* for playing with.

†*Κολοφών, ῶνος, ἡ, Colophon*, one of the twelve Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, Mimn. 9, 3, Hdt. 1, 142, Thuc. 3, 36. Hence

†*Κολοφωνιακός, ή, όν, of Colophon, τὰ Κολ...κά, writings relating to Colophon*, Ath. 569 D.

Κολοφώνιος, α, ον, Colophonian, of or *from Colophon*, Hdt. 1, 150, hence as subst., *ἡ Κολοφωνία*, sub. *ῥητίνη, Colophonium, resin*, Galen ; and *τὰ Κολοφώνια*, sub. *ὑποδήματα*, a kind of shoes, Hesych.

†*Κολοφωνίων λιμήν, ὁ, harbour of the Colophonians*, in Chalcidice near Torone, Thuc. 5, 2 : but v. Bloomf. ad loc.

Κολπίας, ου, ὁ, (*κόλπος*) *bosoming, swelling in folds, κ. πέπλος*, Aesch. Pers. 1060.

Κολπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κόλπος*) *to form into a bosom* or *fold*.

Κολπίτης, ου, ὁ, dwelling on a κόλπος or *bay*, Philostr.

Κολποειδής, ές, (*κόλπος, εἶδος*) *like a κόλπος* or *bay*, Ael. Adv. *-δῶς*, Strab.

ΚΟ΄ΛΠΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, the bosom, lap*, in Hom. esp. *ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχειν, κόλπῳ δέξασθαι* and *ὑποδέξασθαι*, as an expression of maternal love : *ἱμάντα κόλπῳ ἐγκαταθεῖναι*, to put a girdle on the bosom, Il. 14, 219, 223 : later also *the mother's womb*.—II. *a bosom-like fold of a garment, the fold* or *swell formed by a loose garment*, esp. as it fell over the girdle, oft. in plur., as Il. 9, 570 ; 22, 80 : this fold sometimes served for a pocket, as we find it in Od. 15, 469.—III. *any bosom-like hollow*, as—1. *θαλάσσης, ἁλὸς κόλπον ὑποδῦναι*, to go under *the lap* of ocean, i. e. *the deep hollow* between the waves, or *the cavernous depths* of the sea, Il. 18, 140 ; 21, 125 ; also in plur., *κόλπους ἁλός*, Od. 5, 52.—2. *a bay* or *creek* of the sea, Il. 2, 560, and so more freq. later, Hdt. 4, 99 ; 7, 58, 198, etc.—3. also *a deep retired vale*, Jac. A. P. p. 231.—4. *a fistulous ulcer* which spreads under the skin, Galen. —It corresponds to the Lat. *sinus*. (Modern Gr. *κόλφος*, whence Ital. *golfo*, our *gulf* : prob. also akin to Lat. *glob-us*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 206.) Hence

Κολπόω, ῶ, to form into a bosom or *swell*, esp. *to make* a sail *belly* or *swell*, Lat. *sinuare*, Luc. Pass. *to bosom* or *swell out*, Arist. H. A. : *to curve like a bay*, Polyb.

Κολπώδης, ες, (*κόλπος, εἶδος*) *like a bosom, embosomed, embayed*, Eur. I. A. 120, etc. : *winding, sinuous, παράπλους*, Polyb.—II. metaph. of discourse, *loose, diffuse*, Dion. H.

Κόλπωμα, ατος, τό, (*κολπόω*) *a folded, swelling garment*.

Κόλπωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κολπόω*) *the forming into a bosom, swell* or *fold*, *κ. πτερῶν, the swelling* of wings by the wind, Hdn.

Κολπωτός, ή, όν, (*κολπόω*) *formed into bosoms* or *folds, folded, χιτών*, Plut.

Κολύβδαινα, ης, ἡ, a kind of *crab*, Epich. p. 27.

Κολύβριον, ου, τό, another form of *μολόβριον*, q. v.

Κόλυθρον, ου, τό, also *κόλυτρον, a ripe fig*, Ath.

Κόλυθρος, ου, ὁ, the testicle, Arist. Probl. 16, 4.

Κολυμβάς, άδος, ἡ,= *κολυμβίς*, dub.—II. *κ. ἐλαία*, an olive swimming in brine, Lob. Phryn. 118.

Κολύμβατος, ή, v. l. for *κολύμφατος*.

Κολυμβάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to dive*, Plat. Lach. 193 C ; *κ. εἰς φρέαρ*, Id. Prot. 350 A, cf. sq. : *to jump into the sea and swim*, N. T.

Κολυμβήθρα, ας, ἡ, a place for diving, a swimming-bath, Plat. Rep. 453 D ; *κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμβήθραν μύρου*, Alex. Incert. 28.

Κολύμβησις, εως, ἡ, (*κολυμβάω*) *a diving, swimming*, Arr.

Κολυμβητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Aesch. Supp. 408.

Κολυμβητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κολυμβάω*) *a diver, swimmer*, Thuc. 4, 26.

Κολυμβητικός, ή, όν, (*κολυμβάω*) *belonging to, fitted for diving* : *ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη, the art of diving*, Plat. Soph. 220 A.

Κολυμβίς, ίδος, ἡ, a sea-bird, *a diver*, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A.

Κόλυμβος, ου, ὁ, a diver, swimmer, = *κολυμβίς*, Ar. Ach. 876.—II.= *κολύμβησις*, Paus. 2, 35, 1 ; Anth. P. 9, 82.

Κολύμφατος, ή, or *-βατος*, a plant, which indicates moist ground, Theophr.

Κολυτέα, ας, ἡ, cf. *κολοιτέα*.

Κόλυτρον, ου, τό, v. *κόλυθρον*.

†*Κολυττός*, (also wr. *Κολλυττός* and *Κολλυτός*) *οῦ, ὁ, Colyttus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegeis. Hence

†*Κολυττεύς, έως, ὁ, an inhab. of Colyttus*, one *of the deme Colyttus*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.

†*Κολχηίς, ίδος, ἡ*,=*Κολχίς* II. 2, Nic. Al. 249.

Κολχικόν, οῦ, τό, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, *meadow-saffron, colchicum*, Nic., and Diosc. ; cf. *ἐφήμερον* II.

†*Κολχικός, ή, όν, of the Colchians, Colchian*, Hdt. 2, 105.

†*Κολχίς, ίδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to

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foreg., *Colchian*, K. *aïa*, Hdt. 1, 2.—II. as subst.—1. *ἡ Κολχίς, the land of the Colchians, Colchis*, Hdt. 1, 104, also *ἡ Κόλχων aïa*, Eur. Med. 2.—2. *the Colchian female*, Eur. Med. 132, i. e. Medea.

†**Κόλχοι**, *ων, οἱ, the Colchians*, a people of Asia dwelling at the east of the Euxine, around the Phasis, said to derive their origin from the Aegyptians, Hdt. 2, 104; 4, 37; Xen. An. 4, 8, 8: in allusion to this descent called *Κελαίνωπες*, in Pind. P. 4, 377.

†**Κόλχος**, *ὁ, ἡ*, as adj. *Colchian, στόλος*, Ap. Rh. 4, 485, *ἡ* K. = *Κολχίς* II. 2.

Κόλχος, *ου, ὁ*, later and rare form for *κόχλος*, Jac. A. P. p. 592, 842.

Κολῳάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κολῳός*) *to cry, shout, bawl, scold*, Il. 2, 212; Ion. *κολῳέω*, Antim. 27. (Not the same as *κολοιάω*, v. *κολῳός*.)

†**Κολωναί**, *ῶν, αἱ, Colonae*, a city of Troas, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 13, in Thuc. 1, 131, called *αἱ Τρωϊάδες*; Strab. mentions another in Asia Minor near Lampsacus, p. 589; and three others in Thessaly, Phocis, and Erythraea, otherwise unknown.

ΚΟΛΏΝΗ, *ης, ἡ, a hill, mound*, Il. 2, 811; 11, 757: esp. *a sepulchral mound, barrow*, Lat. *tumulus*, Soph. El. 894: cf. *κολωνός*. (Cf. Lat. *collis, culmen*, our *cairn*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 227.)

Κολωνία, *ας, ἡ*, (*κολώνη*) *a grave*, as the Eleans called it, ap. Hesych.

†**Κολωνία**, *ας, ἡ*, the Lat. *Colonia*, applied to many towns in which colonies had been established by the Romans, as Philippi, N. T. Act. 16, 12.

†**Κολωνίδες**, *ων, αἱ, Colonides*, a city of Messenia, founded by Attic colonists, Paus. 4, 34, 8.

Κολωνοειδής, *ές*, (*κολώνη, εἶδος*) *like a hill* or *barrow*, Schol. Ap. Rh.

Κολωνός, *οῦ, ὁ*.=*κολώνη, a hill*, H. Hom. Cer. 273, 299, Hes. Fr. 19, 1, Hdt. 4, 181, etc.: *κ. λίθων, a heap* of stones, Id. 4, 92.—II. *Colonus*, a deme of Attica lying on and round a hill, famous for a temple of Neptune, a grove of the Furies and the tomb of Oedipus, and immortalised by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Oedipus Coloneus: hence **Κολωνεύς**, *έως*, **Κολωνίτης** and **Κολωνιάτης**, *ὁ, one of the deme Colonus*.

Κολῳός, *οῦ, ὁ, a brawling, wrangling, κολῳὸν ἐλαύνειν*, Il. 1, 575. Only poet. (Hence *κολῳάω*, akin to *κολοιός, κολοιάω*, and *κολοσυρτός*: the common root of all these words is, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., *καλέω, κέλομαι*.)

†**Κολώτης**, *ου, ὁ, Colōtes*, a statuary of Paros, Paus. 5, 20, 2.—2. an Epicurean philosopher against whom Plutarch wrote, Diog. L. 10.

Κόμαθος, *ον*, (*κομη, αἴθω*) *with fiery hair*, Lyc. 934.

†**Κομαιθώ**, *οῦς, ἡ, Comaetho*, daughter of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4, 3.

†**Κόμανα**, *ων, τά, Comāna*, a city in the Cappadocian district Cataonia, now *Al-Bostan*, Strab. p. 535.—2. *τὰ Ποντικά*, in Pontus, near the source of the Iris, Id. p. 557.—In both were temples of *Comana* the Syrian goddess = Ἐνυώ.

†**Κομανία**, *ας, ἡ, Comania*, a fortress of Mysia, prob. near Pergamus, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15.

†**Κομανός**, *οῦ, ὁ, Comānus*, a minister of Ptolemy Physcon, Polyb. 28, 16, 1.

Κομαρίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, a kind of fish, Epich. p. 36.

Κόμαρον, *ου, τό, the fruit of the tree κόμαρος*.

Κόμαρος, *ου, ὁ*, and *ἡ, the strawberry-tree, arbutus*, Ar. Av. 620, Amphis Incert. 6: its fruit being *κόμαρον* and *μιμαίκυλον*: the wild and smaller kind with inferior fruit was *ἀνδράχνη*.

†**Κόμαρος**, *ου, ὁ, Comarus*, a harbour of Epirus near Actium, Strab. p. 324.

Κομαροφάγος, *ον*, (*κόμαρος, φάγειν*) *eating the fruit of the arbutus*, Ar. Av. 240. [*ᾰ*]

†**Κομάτας**, (Dor.=**Κομήτης**) *ὁ, Comatas*, name of a shepherd, Theocr. 5, 4.

Κομάω, *ῶ*, fut. *-ήσω*, (*κόμη*) *to let the hair grow long, wear long hair*, Ἀβαντες ὄπιθεν κομόωντες, Il. 2, 542, *ἐθείρησιν κομόωντε*, Il. 8, 42; 13, 24; also, *κ. τὴν κεφαλήν*, Hdt. 4, 168, cf. 180, 191: as long hair was considered an especial ornament (cf. Hdt. 1, 82), *κομᾶν* was used as we say *to plume one's self*, i. e. *to be proud, haughty, give one's self airs*, like Lat. *cristam tollere*, as, *οὗτος ἐκόμησε ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, he aimed at* the monarchy, Hdt. 5, 71, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1317; so, *κ. ἐπὶ κάλλει, to plume one's self* on one's beauty, Plut. Caes. 45.—Originally the Greeks in genl. seem to have worn their hair long, whence *καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί*, in Hom. At Sparta it continued the custom for all the citizens to wear long hair. But at Athens it was worn only by youths until the 18th year: they then entered the age of *ἔφηβοι*, were enrolled in the list of citizens, etc. (cf. *φρατρία*); and to wear long hair after this time was considered as a sign of pride and foppishness, except among the Ἱππεῖς, cf. Ar. Eq. 580: but, although Athen. adults wore the hair short, they retained the phrase *μὴ κομᾶν* or *κείρασθαι* as a sign of mourning, cf. Eur. Alc. 818, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, etc.—II. also of horses, *χρυσέηισιν ἐθείρῃσιν κομόωντε*, Il. 13, 24.—III. metaph. of trees, plants, etc., *οὐθαρ ἀρούρης μέλλεν ἄφαρ ταναοῖσι κομήσειν ἀσταχυεσσι*, soon were the fields *to wave* with long ears, H. Hom. Cer. 454; so, *αἰγειρος φυλλοισι κομόωσα*, Ap. Rh., etc.—IV. *ἀστὴρ κομόων*,=*κομήτης*, Arat.

†**Κομβᾶτος**, *ου, ὁ, Combabus*, a friend of Seleucus Nicator, Luc. D. Syr. 19.

Κομβίον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *κόμβος*.

Κομβολύτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*κόμβος, λύω*) *a cut-purse*. [*ῠ*]

Κόμβος, *ου, ὁ, a strip of cloth*. (Hence *ἐγκομβόομαι, ἐγκόμβωμα* and *ἐπικόμβιον*, q. v.)

ΚΟΜΈΩ, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to take care of, attend to, tend*, in Il. always of horses, so too H. Hom. Ap. 236; and of a dog, *κύνα κομεῖν*, Hes. Op. 602: but in Od. always of men, *to attend to, furnish* with necessaries, and of children, *to attend to, rear, bring up*, joined with *ἀτιτάλλω*, Od. 11, 250. Only poet. (Hence *κομίζω, κομψός, κοσμέω, κόσμος*, and Lat. *comere, comptus*, but no root ΚΟ΄ΜΩ occurs. It seems akin to *κόμη, κομάω*.)

Κομέω, Ion. for *κομάω*.

ΚΟ΄ΜΗ, *ης, ἡ, the hair, hair of the head*, Lat. *coma*, Hom.; more rarely in plur., like Od. 6, 231; *κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι*, for *κόμαις Χαρίτων ὁμοῖαι*, Il. 17, 51; *τιλλειν κόμην, to tear* the hair, Il. 22, 406; *κείρασθαι κόμην, to have one's* hair cut, Od. 4, 198, usu. in sign of mourning, cf. *κομάω* I. fin.; so, *κόμην κειρειν τινί, to cut off* one's hair *in honour of* any one, as an offering to the dead, Il. 23, 146, cf. 151, 152: *κόμην τρέφειν*, to let the hair grow long, Hdt. 1, 82; so, *κ. ἔχειν*, Ar. Av. 911, cf. *κομάω*: of the beard, Epict.—II. metaph. like *coma, the foliage, leaves* of trees, Od. 23, 195, so of grass, Theophr., etc.—III. *the luminous tail of a comet*.

Κομητᾰμῠ́νιας, *ου, ὁ*, (*κομάω*, Ἀμυνίας) comic alteration of the name *Amynias*, as it were, *Pride-amyn*, Ar. Vesp. 466.

†**Κομητᾶς**, *ᾶ, ὁ, Comētas*, a poet of the Anthology.

†**Κομήτης**, *ου, ὁ, Comētes*, father of the Argonaut Asterius, Ap. Rh. 1, 35.—Others in Paus. etc.

Κομήτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*κομάω*) *wearing long hair, long-haired*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 19, Ar. Nub. 348: *ἰὸς κομήτης, a feathered* arrow, Soph. Tr. 561, *covered with* leaves, grass or flowers, *θύρσος κίσσῳ κομήτης*, Eur. Bacch. 1055.—II. *κομήτης*, with or without *ἀστήρ, a comet*, Arist. Meteor.

†**Κομηών**, *ῶνος, ὁ, Comēon*, a Rhodian ruler, ap. Ath. 444 D.

Κομιδή, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*κομίζω*) *attendance, attention, care*, Hom.: in Il. like *ὠμέ* always of attention to horses, Il. 8, 186; 23, 411, in Od. of attention to men; also *the management, care* of a garden, Od. 24, 245, 247: from this signf. we have the dat. *κομιδῇ* used as adv., v. sq.—II. *a bringing* or *carrying, conveyance, supplies, stock of provisions procured*, Od. 8, 232: esp. *a procuring of supplies, importation*, Thuc. 6, 21, Isocr. 224 B, etc.: *a gathering in* of harvest, *καρπῶν κ.*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, 25.—2. (from mid.) *a carrying away for one's self, a rescue, recovery τινος*, of a person or thing, Hdt. 9, 73.—3. (from pass.) *a going* or *coming back*, Hdt. 6, 95: esp. *a return, means of getting back*, Id. 4, 134; 7, 170, 229, etc.

Κομιδῇ, dat. from *κομιδή*, used as adv., by others written *κομιδῆ*, *with care, carefully, exactly, just*. *ἔστι κ. μεσημβρία*, Ar. Fr. 125: hence like *πάνυ, wholly, entirely, altogether*, Plat., etc.: *very much, absolutely, quite*, *κ. ἀτέχνως*, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, *μακκάλλιον ὧν κ.*, Dem. 539, 23: hence in answers, *κομιδῇ μὲν οὖν, just so, ave and more than that*, Ar. Plut. 833, Plat. Theaet. 155 A.

Κομίζω: f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, mid. *-ΐσομαι*, (*κομέω*). *To take care of, provide for, supply with necessaries, entertain, τινά*, oft. in Hom., though rare in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 262, 344 also in mid., *κομίζεσθαί τινα, to receive* him *hospitably at one's house*, Il. 8, 284, Od. 14, 316: but in *οὔτ' ἀμφιζόμενός γε θάμιζεν* it is pass., not often was he *attended to*, Od. 8, 451.—2. of things, *to take care of*, mid. *attend to, do*, esp., *τὰ σ' αὖτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε, mind, attend to* thine own affairs, Hom.: *κτήματα κομίζειν, to manage* property, Od. 23, 355: in mid., *ἔργα Δημήτερος κομίζεσθαι, to attend to* the labour of *one's* land, Hes. Op. 391; so, *Δημήτερος ἱερὸν ἄκτὴν μετρῶ εὐ κομισασθαι ἐν ἀγγεσιν*, Hes. Op. 598.—II. *to take up and carry away*, esp. in order to keep or save it, *νεκρὸν κ., to lift up and carry away* a corpse, to save it from the enemy, Il. 13, 196: hence also, *νεκρὸν κομίζειν, to carry out, bury* the dead, like *ἐκφορεῖν*, Soph. Aj. 1397, Isae. 71, 13: *κόμισαί με, carry, convey* me away, *carry* me *to a place of* safety, Il. 5, 359: *χλαῖναν ἑκόμισσε κήρυξ*, the herald

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lifted up the mantle, that it might not be lost, Il. 2, 183; so too, *τρυφάλειαν ἐκόμισσαν ἑταῖροι*, Il. 3, 378: — in mid., *Σίντιες ἐκομίσαντο πεσόντα*, the Sintians *raised* him *up* and *took care of* him *among themselves*, Il. 1, 594.—2. *to carry off* or *away*, *ἄκοντα κόμισε χροΐ*, i. e. carried it off sticking in him, Il. 14, 456, cf. 463; so in mid., *ἔγχος ἐν χροΐ κομίζεσθαι*, Il. 22, 286: hence esp. *to carry off as a prize*, *as booty*, Il. 2, 875; 11, 738: hence later freq. in mid., *to get, gain, receive*, Lat. *sibi acquirere*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67, Ar. Vesp. 690, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 431.—3. in genl. *to carry, convey, bear*, Il. 23, 699, Od. 13, 68, Hdt., etc.—4. *to bring to*, Soph. Aj. 530, Plat. Rep. 370 E: *to gather in* corn, *καρπὸν κ.*, Hdt. 2, 14: *to import, εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας*, Isocr. 227 A, etc.: and so in mid., Hdt. 6, 118, etc.—5. *to take, conduct, escort, lead*, Soph. Phil. 841, Plat., etc.; *κ. ναῦς*, Thuc. 2, 85, etc.: mid. *to bring with one, bring along*, Plat.—6. *to get back, rescue, save, τινά*, Pind.; *τινὰ ἐκ θανάτου*, Id. P. 3, 97: simply *to bring back*, also *πάλιν κ.*, Plat. Phaed. 107 E.—Mid. *to get back, recover, τὸν παῖδα*, Eur. Bacch. 1225, *τοὺς νεκρούς*, Thuc. 6, 103.—7. *to receive, entertain*, Thuc. 3, 65; and so in mid., *κ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν*, Andoc. 16, 37.—B. pass. *to be carried* or *brought, bring one's self*, i. e. *to go, come, journey, travel*, by land or sea, Hdt. 5, 43, Aesch. Ag. 1035, etc.: *to betake one's self*, *παρά τινα*, Hdt. 1, 73.—2. esp. *to come* or *go back, return*, oft. in Hdt., Xen., etc.: in this signf. Hdt. uses also aor. mid., 6, 118.

Κόμιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόμη*) dim. of *κόμη*, Epict.—II. *the scalp with the hair*, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4, 64; also *προκόμιον*.

Κομιστέος, *ἑα*, *ἑον*, verb. adj. from *κομίζω*, *to be taken care of, to be gathered in*, Aesch. Theb. 600.—II. *κομιστέον*, *one must bring*, Plat. Rep. 413 D.

Κομιστή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, = *κομιδή* I., Hesych.

Κομιστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, = sq., Eur. Hec. 222.

Κομιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κομίζω*) *one who takes care of*, *κ. νεκρῶν*, *one who buries* the dead, Eur. Supp. 25.—II. *a bringer, conductor*, Id. Andr. 1268.

Κομιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κομίζω*) *fit for taking care of*, etc., *κ. φάρμακα*, *reviving, strengthening* medicines, Hipp.—II. *fit for carrying*, *κ. πλοῖα*, transports, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

Κομιστός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κομίζω*) *taken care of*.—II. *brought*, Joseph.

Κομίστρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *κομιστήρ*, *a waiting-woman*.

Κόμιστρον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κομίζω*) *the hire of a carrier*: in plur. *pay for preservation, reward for saving*, like *σῶστρα*, *ψυχῆς κόμιστρα*, Aesch. Ag. 965, cf. Eur. H. F. 1387, v. *κομίζω* II. 6.

Κόμμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κόπτω*) *that which is struck, hewn, cut*, esp.—1. *the stamp, impression of a coin*, Lat. *nota*, Ar. Ran. 726; hence proverb., *πονηροῦ κόμματος*, of bad *stamp*, false die, Ar. Plut. 862: in genl. *coin*, Id. Ran. 890.—II. *a section: the member of a sentence, clause, comma*, Cic. Orat. 62: elsewh. *κῶλον*.—III. *the refuse of corn* in threshing, *chaff*, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

†**Κομμαγηνή**, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *Commagēnē*, a part of Syria, bordering on Cappadocia, Strab. p. 521, 746: **Κομμαγηνοί**, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the inhab. of Commagene*, Id.

Κομμᾶτίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who speaks in short clauses*, Philostr., cf. *κόμμα* II.

Κομμᾶτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κόμμα* II.) *consisting of single* or *short clauses*. Adv. *-κῶς*.—II. *κομματικά*, sub. *μέλη*, choral songs *of the nature of κομμοί* (cf. *κομμός* II.), Gramm.

Κομμάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *κόμμα*, *a small section, segment, piece*, esp. of a sentence, Dion. H.: *a passage quoted* from a poem, Eupol. Incert. 31.

Κόμμι, *τό*, *gum*, Lat. *gummi* and *commis*, Hdt. 2, 86, 96, and Hipp., where the word is indecl. *τοῦ κόμμι*, *τῷ κόμμι*; *τοῦ κόμμεως* or *κόμμιδος*, Lob. Phryn. 288.

Κομμίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *κόμμι*, Galen.

Κομμῐδώδης, *ες*, (*κόμμι*, *εἶδος*) *like gum, gummy*, Theophr.

Κομμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to look like gum*, Dioscr.

Κομμιώδης, *ες*, = *κομμιδώδης*, Arist. H. A.

Κόμμοδος, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Roman *Commŏdus*, Hdn.

Κομμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κόπτω*) *a striking*: esp. like Lat. *planctus* (from *plango*), *a beating of the head and breasts in lamentation*, hence *a wail, dirge*, Aesch. Cho. 423, cf. Eur. Tro. 789, and *κόπτω* fin.—II. esp. in the Att. drama, *a song sung alternately by an actor and the chorus*, usu. *a mournful dirge*, called also *κομματικὸν μέλος*, Herm. Arist. Poet. 12, 3, 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733.

Κομμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κομέω*) *care bestowed on dress, dress, decoration*.

Κομμόω, *ῶ*, *to dress up, decorate*, Themist. Hence

Κομμώ, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, = *κομμώτρια*.

Κόμμωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κομμόω*) *artificial dress, decoration*, Luc.

Κόμμωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*κομμόω*) *a dressing up, decoration*.

Κομμωτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, and **κομμωτής**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κομμόω*) *one who dresses up, a decorator*, Plut., and Luc. Hence

Κομμωτίζω, fut. *-ίσω*, = *κομμόω*, Synes., in mid.

Κομμωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to dressing up* or *decorating*: *ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη*, *the art of dressing up, decoration*, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, 465 B. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Κομμώτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *κομμωτήρ*, **κομμωτής**, *a female who dresses up* or *decorates, a tirewoman, waiting-maid*, Ar. Eccl. 737, Plat. Rep. 373 C.

Κομμώτριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a comb* or *some instrument for dressing women*, Ar. Fr. 309, 18.

Κομοτροφέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόμη*, *τρέφω*) *to let the hair grow*, Lat. *comam alere*, Strab.

Κομόωντες, Ep. part. pres. from *κομάω* for *κομῶντες*, Il.

Κομπάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*κόμπος*) = *κομπέω*, *to vaunt, boast, brag*, Aesch. Ag. 1671, etc.: *κ. ἐπί τινι*, *to speak big* against..., Id. Theb. 480: c. acc., *κ. λόγον*, *to speak big* words, Id. Ag. 1400, etc.; *κ. τέχνην*, *to boast* one's art, Soph. El. 1500: c. inf., *to boast that...*, Aesch. Ag. 1130.—The pass. is also found in same signf. ?, Aesch. Theb. 500, Eur. Alc. 497, H. F. 64.

Κομπασεύς, *ὁ*, comic word, *one of the borough* Κόμπος, as if *a Bragsman*, Ar. Av. 1126.

†**Κομπάσιον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Compasium*, a place in Arcadia, Polyb. 23, 1, 1.

Κόμπασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κομπάζω*) *a boast*: usu. in plur. *boasts, braggart words*, Aesch. Pr. 361, Theb. 794.

Κομπασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *κόμπασμα*, Plut.

Κομπαστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κομπάζω*) *a boaster, braggart*, Plut. Hence

Κομπαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *boastful, braggart*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Κομπέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόμπος*) *to ring, clash*, *κόμπει χαλκός*, Il. 12, 151, cf. *κόμπος*: hence—II. usu. metaph. *to utter high-sounding words, speak big, boast, brag, vaunt*, Hdt. 5, 41, and Trag.: also c. acc., *κ. γάμους*, Aesch. Pr. 947; cf. inf., Eur. El. 815, cf. *κομπάζω*. Pass. *to be boasted of*, Thuc. 6, 17. Hence

Κομπηρός, *ά*, *όν*, *boastful*.

Κομπισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *quavering* or *shaking* on an instrument; with the voice, it was called *μελισμός*; both together, *τερετισμός*.

Κομπολᾰκέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόμπος*, *λακέω*) *to talk big, be an empty braggart*, Ar. Ran. 961. Hence

Κομπολᾰκύθης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *big-boaster*, Ar. Ach. 589, 1182, with a play on *Lamachus*. [ῠ]

Κομποῤῥήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*κόμπος*, *ῥῆμα*) *speaking boastfully*.

ΚΟΜΠΟΣ, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a noise, din, clash*, esp. such as is caused by the collision of two hard bodies, as of a boar's tusks when he whets them, Il. 11, 417; 12, 149: *the stamping* of dancers' feet, Od. 8, 380; *the ringing* of metal, Eur. Rhes. 384; cf. *κομπέω*.—II. usu. metaph. *high-sounding words, big and boastful speech*, also *λόγου* or *λόγων*, Thuc. 2, 40: hence *a boasting, boast, empty vaunt*, Hdt. 7, 103, Trag., etc.: rarely in good sense, as Pind. I. 1, 60; 5, 30.

Κομπός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *κομπαστής*, *a boaster*, Eur. Phoen. 600.

Κομποφᾰκελοῤῥήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*κόμπος*, *φάκελος*, *ῥῆμα*) *pomp-bundle-worded*, derisive epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 839, because of his long compound words.

Κομπόω, *ῶ*, = *κομπέω*, Dio C., in pass.

Κομπώδης, *ες*, (*κόμπος*, *εἶδος*) *boastful, vain-glorious*, *κομπωδέστερα προσποίησις*, Thuc. 2, 62: *τὸ κομπῶδες*, *boastfulness*, Id. 5, 68. Adv. *-δῶς*.

†**Κόμψατος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Compsatus*, a river of Thrace, flowing into the lake Bistonis, Hdt. 7, 109.

Κομψεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*κομψεύω*) *elegance, refinement*, esp. of language: in bad sense, *daintiness, prettiness*, Plat. Phaed. 101 C.

Κόμψευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κομψεύω*) *a piece of elegance* or *wit, dantiness, prettiness*, Arist. Meteor.

Κομψευρῐπικῶς, adv. *with Euripides-prettinesses* (as if it were *-ευριπιδικῶς* (*κομψός*, *Εὐριπίδης*), which was the old reading), Ar. Eq. 18.

Κομψευτός, *ή*, *όν*, = *κομψός*, Philo: from

Κομψεύω, (*κομψός*) *to make elegant, dainty*, etc., *κόμψευε τὴν δόξαν*, *refine on* your suspicion, *reason subtly* on it, like Lat. *argutari*, Soph. Ant. 324. Mid. *to speak elegantly, refine overmuch*, Plat. Rep. 436 D, 489 C. Pass. *to be κομψός, play the κομψός*, and so *to be refined* or *dainty*, Eur. I. A. 333: of words, *to be prettily said*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C: of things, *to be fine, nice*, Id. Phil. 56 B. Cf. Ruhnk., Tim.

Κομψοέπης, *ές*, (*κομψός*, *ἔπος*) *fine spoken*, usu. in bad sense.

Κομψολογέω, *ῶ*, *to speak fine*; and

Κομψολογία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *fine speaking*: from

Κομψολόγος, *ον*, (*κομψός*, *λέγω*) = *κομψοεπής*.

Κομψοπρεπής, *ές*, (*κομψός*, *πρέπω*) *of dainty form, dainty seeming*, Ar. Nub. 1030.

Κομψός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κομέω*) *well-dressed, tired, decked*, Lat. *comptus*, hence, *a pretty fellow*, Lat. *bellus homo*, Ar

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Vesp. 1317, Alex. Polycl. 1: hence— 2. of words and actions, *elegant, pretty, dainty, clever, witty*, Ar. Nub. 649, Plat. Gorg. 493 A, Rep. 376 A: esp. in a sneering sense, of Sophists *who refine overmuch*, persons who are *studied and affected* in all they say and do, opp. to what is simple and natural, *σοφίσματα*, Eur. Antiop. 25, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 521 E, etc.:— *τὸ κομψόν*, = *κομψότης*, Arist. Pol. —3. of things, *pretty, elegant*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.—Adv. *κομψῶς, elegantly, prettily, daintily*, Ar. Ach. 1016, etc.; superl. *-ότατα*, Id. Lys. 89: in N. T., *κομψότερον ἔχειν, to be better* in health. Hence

Κομψότης, ητος, ἡ, = *κομψεία, elegance, refinement, prettiness, daintiness*, esp. of language, Ep. Plat. 358 C, and Plut.

Κονᾰβέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόναβος*) *to resound, ring*, esp. of metallic bodies, Il. 15, 648; 21, 593; of the ground under men's feet, Hes. Th. 840: *to re-echo, κονάβησαν νῆες, δῶμα*, Il. 2, 334, Od. 17, 542. Only poet. Hence

Κονᾰβηδόν, adv. *with a noise, clash, din*, Anth.

Κονᾰβίζω, f. *-ίσω*, = *κοναβέω, χαλκὸς σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε*, Il. 13, 498; 21, 255: so *χθών...*, Il. 2, 466. Only poet.

Κόνᾰβος, ου, ὁ, a resounding, ringing, clashing, κόναβος ἀνδρῶν τ' ὀλλυμένων, νηῶν θ' ἅμα ἀγνυμενάων, Od. 10, 122, cf. Hes. Th. 709; *κ. χαλκοδέτων σακέων*, Aesch. Theb. 160. Only poet. (Acc. to Buttm. from *κόμπος, κόπτω*.)

†*Κοναλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Conallis*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567.

Κόνᾰρος, ου, ὁ, an evergreen tree of the *thorn* kind, like the *κήλαστρος*, or *παλίουρος*: also *κόνναρος*.

Κόνδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, is said to have been the same game which is described under *κυνδαλισμός*.—II. metaph., *κόνδακα παίζειν*, of sexual intercourse, Anth., ubi al. *κόντακα, κύνδακα*.

Κονδῖτος, ου, ὁ, οἶνος κ., the Lat. *vinum conditum*, Geop.

Κόνδυ, νος, τό, a drinking vessel, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 478 A: said to be a Persian word.

†*Κονδυλέα, ας, ἡ, Condylea*, a place in Arcadia, with a temple of Diana, who was hence called *Κονδυλεᾶτις*, Paus. 8, 23, 6.

Κονδύλη, ης, ἡ, = *κορδύλη*, (from *κόνδυλος?*)

Κονδῠλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κόνδυλος*) *to strike with the fist*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 76. Mid. *to beat one's self*, Diog. L.

Κονδύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κόνδυλος*, v. l. in Axionic. Chalc. 1.

Κονδῠλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κονδυλίζω*) *a striking with the fist*, Artemid.: in genl. *ill-treatment*.

Κονδῠλόομαι, as pass., (*κόνδυλος* IV.) *to swell, swell up*.

Κόνδῠλος, ου, ὁ, the knob formed by a bent joint, knuckle, esp. of the hand, Arist. H. A.: hence in plur. *the knuckles, fist*, Ar. Eq. 1236, Vesp. 254; and so in sing., Ib. 1503: *δοῦναι κόνδυλόν τινι, κόνδυλον ἐντρίβειν*, Plut.; also, *κονδύλῳ καθικέσθαι τινά*, Id.: *κονδύλοις πατάξαι* was opp. to *ἐπὶ κόρρης* (a slap in the face), Dem. 537, fin.; cf. *κόρση*, and also *κόλαφος*.—II. in genl. *the knuckle of any joint*, as of the arm, Hipp.—III. any *hard, bony knob*, like *κονδύλωμα*, Id. (The root acc. to Hesych., is *κόνδος*, = *κεραία, ἀστράγαλος, a head, knob*.)

Κονδῠλώδης, ες, (*κόνδυλος, εἶδος*) *like a knuckle, knobby*, Hipp.

Κονδύλωμα, ατος, τό, (*κονδυλόομαι*) *a knob, callous lump*, Hipp. [*ῠ*]

Κονδύλωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. [*ῠ*]

Κόνειον, ου, τό, = *κώνειον, hemlock*, also *κόνιον*, Jac. A. P. p. LI.

Κονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόνις*) *to raise dust*, esp. by swift running: hence in genl. *to hasten, make haste*, Jac. A. P. p. 791: more usu. in compd. *ἐγκονέω*: but that *διακονέω* is from quite another root is shown under *διάκονος*.

Κονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κένω, κείνω, καίνω*) *murder*, ap. Hesych.; elsewh. only in compd. *κατακονιά*.

†*Κονθυλεύς, έως, ὁ*, one *of the deme Conthyle* (*Κονθύλη*), a deme belonging to the tribe Pandionis, Ar. Vesp. 233.

Κονία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *κονίη*, (*κόνις*) *dust*, esp. as stirred up by men's feet, *ποδῶν ὑπένερθε κονίη ἵστατ' ἀειρομένη*, Il. 2, 150, *ὑπὸ δέ σφισιν ὦρτο κονίη*, 11, 151: in Hom. also freq. in plur., *κονίαι*, like Lat. *arenae*, consisting of many grains, esp. *πίπτειν ἐν κονίῃσι, κάππεσεν* and *ἡμπτο ἐν κονίῃσι*, to fall in the *dust*, fall and lie there, Hom., who in descriptions of battles oft. joins *αἱματι καὶ κονίῃσι*: cf. *ἀκονιτί*.—2. *dust* or *sand*, Il. 21, 271.—II. *ashes*, also in plur. like Lat. *cineres*, Od. 7, 153, 160. —III. *a fine powder*, sprinkled over wrestlers' bodies after being oiled, to make them more easily grasped by the opponent: this powder was also used in the bath as *lye*, and prob. was a kind of *potash* or *alkali powder that served as soap*, *λούειν ἄνευ κονίας*, Ar. Lys. 470 (where there is a play on *ἀκονιτί*), cf. Ar. Ran. 713, Plat. Rep. 430 B.—IV. *lime-powder* used as *a plaster* or *stucco*. [*ῐ* in Hom., except in arsis at the end of a verse, v. ll. supr. cc.: in Att. also usu. *ῐ*, but in an iambic passage, Ar. Ach. 18, *ῑ*.]

Κονίᾱμα, ατος, τό, (*κονιάω*) *stucco*, Lat. *opus albarium*, Arist. Gen. An.: *petty repairs, white-washing*, Dem. 175, 4. [*ῑ*]

Κονίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (*κονιάω*) *a plastering*.

Κονῑᾶτής, οῦ, ὁ, a plasterer, name of a play of Amphis.

Κονῑᾶτός, ή, όν, plastered, stuccoed, Xen. An. 4, 2, 22: from

Κονιάω, ῶ, (*κονία*) *to plaster with lime, to plaster, stucco*, Lat. *dealbare*, Dem. 36, 16; 689, 24, etc.: *τάφοι κεκονιαμένοι, plastered, whited* sepulchres, N. T.: hence—2. metaph., *κ. τὸ πρόςωπον, to paint, disguise* it, Philostr.

Κονιβᾶτία, ας, ἡ, (*κόνις, βαίνω*) *a walking in dust*, Hipp., with vv. ll. *κονιοβατία, κοινοβατία, σχοινοβατία*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 521.

Κονίζω, fut. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῐῶ*, perf. pass. *κεκόνισμαι*, (*κόνις*)=the older *κονιω*, q. v.

Κόνικλος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for *κύνικλος*.

Κονίλη, ης, ἡ, a plant of the *origanum* kind, *cunile*, Diosc. [*ῐ*]

†*Κόνιον*, v. *κόνειον*.

†*Κόνιον, ου, τό, Conium*, a city of Phrygia; hence *ὁ Κονιᾶτος, an inhab. of Conium*, Hdt. 5, 63.

Κονιόπους, (κόνις, πούς) and *κονιορτόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κονιορτός, πους)*=*κονίπους*.

Κονιορτός, οῦ, ὁ, (κόνις, ὄρνυμι) dust raised or *stirred up, a cloud of dust*, Hdt. 8, 65, Plat. Rep. 496 D: *κ. ὕλης κεκαυμένης, a cloud* of wood-ashes, Thuc. 4, 34.—II. metaph. *a sordid, dirty fellow*, Anaxandr. *Ὀδυσσ.* 2, 6, Aristophon Pythag. 1, 8, Dem. 547, fin. Hence

Κονιορτόω, ῶ, to cover with dust, Theophr.

Κονιορτώδης, ες, (κονιορτός, εἶδος) like raised dust, dusty, Arist. H. A.

Κόνιος, α, ον, (κόνις) dusty, χῖος, Pind. N. 9, 102: epith. of Zeus, act., as Paus.

Κονίπους, -ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κόνις, πούς) dusty-foot: among the Epharians *κονίποδες* was a name given to the serfs, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. I, p. 417: our old courts of *pie-poudre* are supposed to derive their name from a similar word.—II. a kind of *shoe covering only a small part of the foot*, Ar. Eccl. 848, cf. Suid., and Poll. 7, 86. [*ῐ*]

Κονίπτω, = *κονιόω*.

ΚΟΝΙΣ, ιος Att. *εως, ἡ*: dat. *κόνι* for *κόνει*, Il. 24, 18, Od. 11, 191 = *κονία*, which is more usu. in prose, *dust*, Hom., etc.; as an emblem of a countless multitude, *τόσα, ὅσα ψαμάθός τε κόνις τε*, Il. 9, 385: also *the dust of ashes, ashes*, Hom.—II. *the powder with which wrestlers* were sprinkled after being oiled, Ath.: hence metaph. of toil, *ἡμῖν μία κόνις*, Lat. *cf. ἀκονιτί*.—III. *lye*, Plut. (The Lat. *cinis*: the root seems to be *κεν-κάω*.) [*ῐ*, Aesch. Pr. 1085, Supp. 180, 783, Bentl. Phalar. p. 135.]

Κόνις, ίδος, ἡ, usu. in pl. *κονίδες, the eggs of lice, fleas, and bugs*, etc., Lat. *lendes*, Arist. H. A.

Κονισαλέος, α, ον, dusty, Anth. 75, Euphor. 19: from

Κονίσᾰλλος, ον, ὁ, [*ῐ*] not so with *κονίσσ.*, (*κόνις*) *dust, a cloud of dust*, Il. 3, 13; 5, 503; 22, 401.—II. the mixed *dust, oil and sweat* on wrestlers, Galen.—III. a demon of the class of Priapus, Schol. Ar. Lys. 981, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 13.

†*Κονίσκοι, ων, οἱ, the Conisci*, a Cantabrian race in Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

Κονιστήριον, ου, τό, = *κονίστρα*.

Κονιστικός, ή, όν, ὄρνιθες κ., birds that like to roll in the dust, Arist. H. A.

Κονίστρα, ας, ἡ, (κονίζω, κονιῶ) place covered with dust or *fine sand*, hence like *ἁλινδήθρα, a rolling place*, such as birds make in the dust, Arist. H. A.—2. *the arena in the wrestling school*, Plut.: also *the area of a theatre*.

†*Κονίστωρσις, εως, ἡ, Conisturgis*, a city of Baetica, Strab., v. l. *Κονιστωργις*.

Κονίω, fut. *-ίσω* [*ῐ*]: perf. pass. *κόνῐμαι*: but later Att. fut. *κονιῶ*, as if from *κονίζω*, (*κόνις*). *To make dusty, fill with dust*, *κ. πεδίον*, of persons in hasty flight, Il. 14, 145, cf. Aesch. Pers. 163; so pass., *κονίσθην ὠκύς*, i. e. in the greatest haste, Ar. Eccl. 291; and so in mid., *κονίσεται λαβών, make haste and take*, Ar. Eccl. 1177, cf. infr. II.—2. *to cover with dust, bedust, χαίτας*, Il. 21, 407; and so in pass., *φεῦ ὃν κεκονῖσθαι, all dusty* he is they, Ib. 541, Virgil's *pulverulenta fugam dant terga*; *κεκόνιτο κάρη*, Il. 22, 410 in genl. *to sprinkle, cover* as with dust, *κισσὸς ἐλιχρύσῳ κεκονιμένος*, Theocr. 1, 30. Pass. *to roll in the dust*, like birds, horses, etc., Ath., cf. *κονίστρα*.—II. intr. *to raise dust, make haste*, epic, Hom., but only in the phrase, *κονίοντες πεδίοιο, dusting* or *running over the* plain, in Il. always of horses, 13, 390, 23, 372, 449; of men racing, Od. 8, 120, cf. Aesch. Theb. 60. [*ῐ* except in Att. fut. *κονιῶ*.]

Κόννᾰρος, ὁ, v. *κόναρος*.

†*Κοννᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ*, = *Κόννος*, Ar. Eq. 534.

Κοννέω, contr. *κοννῶ*, = *γυμνόω*.

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γιγνώσκω, as *ken* = *know*, Aesch. Supp. 174: also *κονέω*, Hesych.

†**Κονναδας**, ὁ, (prop. *son of Connus*) *Connadas*, teacher of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 4.

Κόννος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of trinket*, Polyb. 10, 18, 6 (ubi al. *κόνος*.)—2. *the beard*, Luc.

Κόννος, ου, ὁ, *Connus*, as pr. n. the music-master of Socrates, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.: proverb., **Κόννου ψῆφος**, i. e. something worthless, nothing, Ar. Vesp. 675.

†**Κονονέναι**, ῶν, *ol, Connenae*, a Gallic race at the base of the Pyrenees, Strab. p. 190.

†**Κονταδεσδος**, ου, ὁ, *Contadesdus*, a Thracian stream flowing into the Agrianes, Hdt. 4, 90.

Κόνταξ, ακος, ὁ, v. *κόνδαξ*.

Κοντάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *κοντός*.

Κοντοβολέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κοντός*, *βάλλω*) *to strike with a pole*, Strab.

Κοντοπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κοντός*, *παίζω*) *one who dances with balancing poles*, Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 190.

†**Κοντοπορία**, ας, ἡ, (more correctly *-πορεία*) *Contoporia*, the road from Cleonae to Corinth, Polyb. 16, 16, 4.

Κοντός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κεντέω*) *a pole*, Lat. *contus*, esp. *a punting-pole*, Od. 9, 487, Eur. Alc. 254, etc.—2. *the shaft of a pike*, Luc.—3. = *πόσθη*. Hence

Κοντοφόρος, ον, (*κοντός*, *φέρω*) *carrying a pole* or *pike*, Luc.

Κόντωσις, εως, ἡ, (as if from *κοντόω*) *fishing with a pole*, Ael.

Κοντωτός, ή, όν, (*κοντός*) *furnished with a pole*, *πλοῖον κοντωτόν*, a barge or punt, Diod., and App.

Κόνυζα, ης, ἡ, a strong-smelling plant of the *endive* kind, *fleabane*, *inula*, Arist. H. A., and Theophr.; in Theocr. 4, 25; 7, 68, contr. *κυνίζα*: there were two sorts, *ἀρρην* and *θήλεια*. Hence

Κονυζήεις, εσσα, εν, *like fleabane*, Nic.

Κονυζίτης, ου, ὁ, *οἶνος*, wine *flavoured with fleabane*, Diosc.

†**Κόνων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Conon*, an Athenian archon Ol. 79, 3, Diod. S. 11, 74.—2. a general of the Athenians, son of Timotheus, Thuc. 7, 31.—Other Athenians in Dem. 1168, 12; etc.—3. an artist, from whom the adj. **Κονώνιος**, *of Conon*, ap. Ath. 486 C.

Κοόρτις, ιος, ἡ, the Roman *cohors*, Polyb. 11, 23, 1; 11, 33, 1.

Κοπάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*κόπος*) *to grow tired* or *weary*: in genl. *to abate*, *lull*, *ἄνεμος ἐκόπασε*, Hdt. 7, 191; *κοπάσαντος τοῦ καύματος*, Schäf. Long. p. 334: of a sick man, *to rest*, Hipp.

Κόπαιον, ου, τό, (*κόπτω*) *a piece*, Alciphr.

Κοπᾰνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κόπανον*) *to bray*, *pound*, Galen. Hence

Κοπᾰνιστήριον, ου, τό, *a vessel for braying*, *a mortar*.

Κοπανιστός, ή, όν, (as if from *κοπανίζω*) *pounded*, Galen.

Κόπᾰνον, ου, τό, (*κόπτω*) like *κοπανιστήριον*, *an instrument for braying*, *a pestle*: in Aesch. Cho. 860, = *κοπίς*, *an axe*.

Κοπάριον, ου, τό, *a small surgical knife*.

Κοπάς, άδος, ἡ, (*κόπτω*) *pruned*, *lopped*, Theophr.

Κοπετός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κόπτομαι* = *κομμός*, *wailing*, Eupol. ap. Bekk. ad E. M. p. 176.

Κοπεύς, έως, ὁ, (*κόπτω*) *a chisel*, Diod., and Luc.

Κοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κόπτω*) *a striking*, *stroke*, = *κόμμα*, Arist. Mund.—2. *a cutting in pieces*, *slaughter*, N. T.: cf. *σκοπή*.

Κόπηθρον, ου, τό, *a wild vegetable*.

Κοπία, ας, ἡ, = *κόπος*, *weariness*: *rest from toil*. Hence

Κοπιάζω, f. *-άσω*, = *κοπάζω*, *κοπιάω*.

Κοπιᾰρός, ά, όν, (*κοπιάω*) *wearying*, *harassing*, Arist. Probl.

Κοπιάτης, ου, ὁ, *a grave-digger*.

Κοπιάω, ῶ, (*κόπος*) *to be tired*, *grow weary*, Ar. Thesm. 795, Fr. 302; *κ. τὰ σκέλη*, Alex. Merop. 1: *κ. ὑπὸ ἀγαθῶν*, *to be weary of*, *sink under* good things, Ar. Av. 734.—II. *to work hard*, *toil*, N. T. Cf. *κοπάζω*.

Κοπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κόπις*, ὁ) *to talk idly*, *lie*, ap. Hesych.

Κοπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to celebrate the κοπίς* (cf. *κοπίς*, ἡ, II.), Ath.

Κόπις, εως, ὁ, *a prater*, *liar*, *wrangler*, Eur. Hec. 133, and Lyc. (Prob. from *κόπτω*, cf. *δημοκόπος*.)

Κοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*κόπτω*) *a chopper*, *cleaver*, *kitchen-knife*, Ar. Fr. 184, etc.: *a broad curved knife*, somewhat like our *bill*, used by the Thessalians, Eur. El. 837; and by the eastern nations, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9; 6, 2, 10, cf. *σάγαρις*:—also, *κ. μάχαιρα*, Eur. Cycl. 241. Dem. used to call Phocion *ἡ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων κόπις*, Plut. Phoc. 5.—2. *the sting of a scorpion*, Nic.—II. among the Lacedemonians *a feast given on certain festivals to strangers*, Cratin. Plut. 1, Eupol. *Εἵλωτ.* 1.

Κοπιώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) dub. for *κοπώδης*.

Κόπος, ου, ὁ, (*κόπτω*) *a striking*, *beating*: hence *toil and trouble*, *suffering*, *ἀνδροδάϊκτος κόπος*, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1264; *the pain* of a disease, Soph. Phil. 880: *toil*, *weariness*, Eur., etc.: esp. freq. in plur., like *πόνοι*, *μόχθοι*, Plat., etc. Hence

Κοπόω, ῶ, *to weary*: pass. = *κοπιάω*, Batr. 190.

Κόππα, τό, a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet, which was not received into the Samo-Athenian (Kappa being there used for koppa also); its sign ϙ is preserved on coins of Corinth and its colonies, esp. Syracuse and Crotona: in the alphabet, *koppa* stood between *π* and *ρ*, so that it answers to the Phenician (Hebrew) *koph* ק, and the Lat. *q*, both in form and signification: it was always retained as a numeral = 90, as *π* = 80, *ρ* = 100, cf. *σαῦ*, *σάμπι*. Hence

Κοππᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, *ἵππος*, *a horse branded with the letter koppa* (ϙ) as a mark, Ar. Nub. 23, with a play on *κόπτω*: it is said to have signified *Corinth*, where there was a fine breed of horses, mythically carried back to Pegasus. Cf. *σαμφόρας*.

†**Κοππᾰφόρος**, ον, (*κόππα*, *φέρω*) *bearing the* (mark of the) *koppa*, v. foreg., Luc. adv. Indoct. 5.

Κοπρᾰγωγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to carry dung*, Ar. Lys. 1174: from

Κοπρᾰγωγός, όν, (*κόπρος*, *ἄγω*) *carrying dung*, *γαστήρ*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 54; *κ. ῥιπίς*, Crates Hero. 6.

Κοπρᾰνόν, οῦ, τό, (*κόπρος*) *a stool*, *excrement*, Hipp.

†**Κοπράτας**, and *-της*, ου, ὁ, *the Copratas*, a river of Susiana, flowing into the Pasitigris, Strab. p. 729, Diod. S. 19, 18.

Κοπρεαῖος, ου, ὁ, a quasi prop. n., formed from *κόπρος*, *Dungy*, Ar. Eccl. 317.

Κόπρειος, α, ον, v. sub *κόπριος*.

†**Κοπρεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Copreus*, son of Pelops, herald of Eurystheus, Il. 15, 639.

Κοπρεύω, = *κοπρίζω*.

Κοπρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, v. sub *κοπρίζω*.

Κοπρία, ας, ἡ, *a dung-hill*, Stratt, Phil. 2, and Strab.

†**Κοπρια**, ας, ἡ, *Copria*, a part of the northeastern coast of Sicily, near Tauromenium, Strab. p. 268.

Κοπρίας, ου, ὁ, (*κόπρος*) usu. in plur. *οἱ κοπρίαι*, *stinking*, *dirty fellows*, *nasty*, *low buffoons*, a word first used under the Rom. emperors, Lat. *copriae*, Dio C., and Sueton.

Κοπρίζω, f. *-ίσω* Ep. *-τσσω* usu. Att. *-ῶ*, *to dung*, *manure*, *τέμενος μέγα κοπρίσσοντες*, Od. 17, 299, ubi olim *κοπρήσσοντες*.

Κοπριήμετος, ον, (*κόπριον*, *ἐμέω*) *vomiting excrement*, Hipp.

Κοπρικός, ή, όν, (*κόπρος*) *full of dung*, *filthy*.

Κόπρινος, η, ον, = *κοπρικός*.

Κόπριος, α, ον, also *κόπρειος*, *κοπρικός* and *κόπρινος* (*κόπρος*) *full of dung*, *filthy*; hence, *ἀνὴρ κόπρειος*, *a stinkard*, Ar. Eq. 899, prob. with a play on **Κόπρος**, the name of an Attic *δῆμος*, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 216.—II. as subst., *τὸ κόπριον*, = *κόπρος*, Strab., and Plut.

Κόπρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (*κοπρίζω*) *a dunging*, *manuring*, Theophr.

Κοπρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Theophr.

Κοπριώδης, ες, (*κόπρια*, *εἶδος*) v. l. for *κοπρώδης*.

Κοπριών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*κόπρος*) *a dung-beetle*, Hipp.

Κοπροβολεῖον, ου, τό, (*κόπρος*, *βάλλω*) *a place to which dung and filth are thrown*, *a dunghill*.

Κοπροδοχεῖον, ου, τό, (*κόπρος*, *δέχομαι*) *a receptacle for dung and filth*.

Κοπροθέσιον, ου, τό, (*κόπρος*, *τίθημι*) *a place where dung is put*.

Κοπρολογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to collect dung* or *manure*, Ar. ap. Poll. 7, 134: from

Κοπρολόγος, ον, (*κόπρος*, *λέγω*) *collecting dung* or *manure*, *a dung-gatherer*, Ar. Pac. 9: hence *a dirty fellow*, Id. Vesp. 1184, cf. *κόπριος*, *κοπρίας*.

ΚΟΠΡΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *dung*, *the excrement* of men and cattle, Hom., etc.: esp. *dung used for husbandry*, *manure*, Od. 9, 329; 17, 297, 306.—II. in genl. *filth*, *dirt*, Il. 22, 414; 24, 164, 640.—III. *a farm-yard*, *cattle-stall*, Il. 18, 575, Od. 10, 411: in which last signf. some Gramm. wrote it oxyt. *κοπρός*. Later auth. said also ὁ *κόπρος*, Schäf. Long. p. 392, and *τὸ κόπρον*, Lob. Phryn. 760.

Κοπροφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κόπρος*, *φαγεῖν*) *to eat dung*.

Κοπροφορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to carry dung*: *to cover with dung* or *dirt*, *τινά*, Ar. Eq. 295: from

Κοπροφόρος, ον, (*κόπρος*, *φέρω*) *carrying dung*, *κόφινος κ.*, *a dung-basket*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 6.

Κοπρόω, ῶ, (*κόπρος*) = *κοπρίζω*, *to dung*, *manure*, Epict.

Κοπρώδης, ες, (*κόπρος*, *εἶδος*) = *κοπριώδης*, *like dung*, Hipp.: in genl. *dirty*, *impure*, Plat. Theaet. 194 E.

Κοπρών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a place for dung*, *privy*, *necessary*, Ar. Thesm. 485, Dem. 785, 13.

Κοπρώνης, ου, ὁ, (*κόπρος*, *ὠνέομαι*) *a former of dung*, i. e. *one who contracts to remove dung from the streets*.

Κοπρώνῠμος, ον, (*κόπρος*, *ὄνομα*) *dung-named*, nickname of the Byzantine emperor Constantine V.

Κόπρωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κοπρόω*) *a dunging*, *manuring*, Theophr.

Κοπτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. Diosc.

Κοπτή, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub *κοπτός*.

Κόπτη, ης, ἡ, (*κόπτω*) *chives*, Ath.

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Κοπτόν, οῦ, τό, (κοπτός)=κοπτή.

Κοπτοπλάκους, ουντος, ὁ,=κοπτή, Ath.

Κοπτός, ή, όν, (κόπτω) *struck, beaten, bruised, pounded,* ἰσχάς, Cratin. Incert. 112, τυρός, Antiph. Cycl. 2, 8.—II. esp. κοπτὴ σησαμίς, a cake of *pounded* sesame, Artemid.: hence κοπτή alone in same signf., Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.—2. also *a bruised medicine,* Galen.

†Κοπτός, οῦ, ἡ, *Coptus,* a city of Aegypt near the Nile, Strab. p. 781.

Κόπτω, lengthd. from root ΚΟΠ–, which appears in the deriv. tenses and κόπος: fut. κόψω, Hom.: part. perf. κεκοπώς: aor. 2 pass. ἐκόπην. *To strike, smite, cut,* from Hom. downwards in various relations—1. *to strike,* in hostile sense, esp. of pugilists, Od. 18, 335; c. dupl. acc., παρήϊον κ. τινά, Il. 23, 690.—2. *to strike, hit, wound,* like Lat. *ferire,* Od. 8, 528, Il. 12, 204: metaph., ῥήμασι κ., *to wound* with reproachful words.—3. *to knock down, slay,* Il. 17, 521, Od. 14, 425: but only of cattle, when not stabbed with a knife, but knocked down with a mallet, in Hom.—4. *to cut off, chop off,* χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, κεφαλὴν ἀπὸ δειρῆς, Il. 13, 203, Od. 22, 477: later esp., δένδρα κ., *to cut down, fell* trees, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 39, 43; also κ. τὴν χώραν, like κείρειν, τέμνειν, to cut down the trees in it, *to lay it waste,* Ib. 3, 2, 26; 4, 6, 5: in genl. *to break* or *cut up,* Hdt. 2, 172: hence *to damage, hurt,* esp. of ships in pass., *to be disabled,* Thuc. 8, 13: metaph., φρενῶν κεκομμένος, like νόου βεβλαμμένος, Aesch. Ag. 479.—5. *to strike* a horse to make him go faster, κ. ἵππους τόξῳ, Il. 10, 513: so Neptune the two Ajaxes, ἀμφοτέρω κεκοπὼς πλῆσεν μένεος, Il. 13, 60.—6. *to hammer, forge,* κ. δεσμούς, Il. 18, 379, Od. 8, 274, like ἐλαύνω III. 1: also *to stamp* metal, i. e. *coin* money, Lat *percutere nummos,* Hdt. 3, 56: so too in mid. *to coin one's self* money, κόπτεσθαι ἄργυρον, Hdt. 1, 94, νόμισμα, Id. 4, 166:—hence κόμμα.—7. *to knock* or *rap at,* κ. τὴν θύραν, Lat. *pulsare,* like ἀράσσω, of one without who wishes to get in, Ar. Plut. 1097, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 177.—8. *to cut small, chop up,* Hdt. 4, 71; 6, 113: also *to beat, bruise, pound.*—9. of birds, *to peck at, strike with the beak,* and so *to pierce, perforate,* Arist. H. A.; so too of insects, hence in pass., of corn, *to be worm-eaten,* Theophr.: *to shake violently, fatigue* by beating and jolting, ὁ ἵππος κ. τὸν ἀναβάτην, the horse wearies the rider by his rough paces, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, cf. 8, 7: *to tire* the ears, *stun, deafen,* Dem. 1439, 17: κ. ἐρωτήμασι, *to weary* by questions, like Lat. *obtundere,* Piers. Moer. p. 74: pass., *to be weary, be worn out,* Dem. 22, 22: hence κόπος.—B. mid. κόπτομαι, *to beat* or *strike one's self,* esp. one's breast or head through grief, just like Lat. *plangere,* κόπτεσθαι κεφαλήν, Il. 22, 33, μέτωπα, Hdt. 6, 58; cf. 2, 61: κόπτεσθαί τινα, *to mourn for, bewail* any one, Lat. *plangere aliquem,* Eur. Tro. 623, Ar. Lys. 396, cf. τύπτω II: hence, κομμός, κοπετός. (With root ΚΟΠ–, cf. French *couper,* Germ. *kappen,* our *chop, cut,* etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 140.)

Κοπώδης, ες, (κόπος, εἶδος) *wearying, irksome,* Hipp.: *causing pain,* Alex. Pythag. 1.

Κόπωσις, εως, ἡ, (κοπόω) *weariness, faintness,* LXX.

†Κόρα, ας, ἡ, *Cora,* a city of the Volsci in Latium, Strab. p. 237.

†Κόραγος, ου, ὁ, *Coragus,* masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Κορᾰκεύομαι,=κοράττω, Hesych.

Κορᾰκευς, έως, ὁ, *a kind of fish,* prob.=κορακῖνος, Hesych.

†Κορακήσιον, ου, τό, *Coracēsium,* a fortress in Cilicia, Strab. p. 667, Plut. Pomp. 28.

Κορᾰκίας, ου, ὁ, (κόραξ) *like a raven* or *crow,* κ. κολοιός, a raven-daw, Arist. H. A.

Κορᾰκῑνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κορακῖνος, Pherecr. Epil. 2.

Κορᾰκῖνος, ίνη, ινον, (κόραξ) *of* or *like a raven, raven-black,* Vitruv. [ᾰ]

Κορᾰκῖνος, ου, ὁ, (κόραξ) *a young raven,* Ar. Eq. 1053.—II. *a fish,* Epich., etc., ap. Ath. 308, sq.; esp. found in the Nile, Strab., and Plin.; acc. to Opp., so called *from its black colour.*

Κορᾰκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόραξ.—II. a plant, elsewh. ἱερᾰκιον, Arist. Mirab. [ᾰ]

†Κορᾰκιον, ου, τό, *Coracium,* a mountain between Colophon and Lebedus, Strab. p. 643.

Κορᾰκοειδής, ές, (κόραξ, εἶδος) *like a raven, of raven kind,* Arist. H. A.: so too κορᾰκώδης, ες, Id. Gen. An.

Κόρακος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for κόραξος.—II. Speusipp. ap. Ath. 165 B, ubi leg. κάραβος, q. v. II.

Κορᾰλλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be coral red:* from

Κορᾰλλιον, ου, τό, Diosc., Ep. and Ion. κουράλιον, Dion. P., Sicil. κωράλιον, *coral,* esp. *red coral.*

Κορᾰλλιοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (κοράλλιον, πλάσσω) *one who makes small images of coral.*

†Κόραλλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Coralli,* a Thracian tribe dwelling near Mt. Haemus, Strab. p. 318.

Κόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a raven* or *crow,* first in Theogn. 833, Pind. O. 2, 157, Hdt. 4, 15. Proverb., λευκοὶ κόρακες, like 'black swans,' Anth.: πάντα τἀδ' ἐν κοράκεσσι καὶ ἐν φθορᾷ, Theogn. l. c.; so too esp. in imprecations, ἐς κόρακας, go and be hanged! Ar. Vesp. 982; βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας, hang him! hang it! Ib. 133, cf. 123, Vesp. 51; so ἀπόφερ' ἐς κ., Pac. 1221; οὐκ ἐς κ. ἐρρήσετε, Ib. 500; ἐς, not εἰς, is always used in these phrases; cf. ἀποφθείρω, μακαρία. This phrase is usu. compared to the Lat. *abi in crucem malam et pasce corvos,* yet prob. refers not so much to the *gallows,* as to being *left unburied,* the greatest dishonour among the Greeks, cf. Il. 1, 4, etc.—II. *any thing hooked* or *pointed like a raven's beak,* as—1. *an engine for grappling ships,* described at length by Polyb. 1, 22.—2. *a hooked handle of a door,* like κορώνη, Anth.—3. *an instrument of torture,* Luc.—4. *a cock's bill,* Hesych. (Akin no doubt to the onomatop. words κράζω, κρώζω, our *croak,* Sanscr. *kruç,* cf. Lat. *corvus, cornix, grac-ulus,* Germ. *krähe,* our *crow,* etc.: the root also involves the notion of *curved,* cf. κορώνη, κορωνίς, Lat. *curvus* (*corvus*), *cornu,* etc.)

†Κόραξ, ακος, ὁ, *Corax,* son of Arethusa in Ithaca; from him was named ἡ Κόρακος πέτρα, *the rock of Corax* still called *Koraka,* near the fountain Arethusa in southern part of Ithaca, Od. 13, 407; by some made a part of Neritus.—2. a king of the Sicyonians, Paus. 2, 5, 8.—Others in Strab., etc.

†Κοραξοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Corari,* a people of western Caucasus, Strab. p. 578; in Colchis, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Κοραξός, ή, όν, *like a raven, raven-black,* Plut.

Κόραξος or κοραξός, ὁ, *an unknown fish.*

Κορᾰσίδιον, ου, τό,=sq., Art. Epict.

Κορᾰσιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη, *a little girl, maiden,* a word only used in familiar discourse, like κορώνιε, except in later Greek, as LXX., N. T., etc., Lob. Phryn. 74. [ᾰ, Plut. Epigr. 30.]

Κορᾰσώδης, ες, (κοράσιον, εἶδος) *of* or *like a little girl, girlish,* Plut.

†Κορασσίαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Corassiae,* small islands of the Icarian sea, Strab.

Κοράττω, *to implore incessantly,* Hesych., who also has κορακτίσαι. (Prob. from the ceaseless croaking of ravens.)

Κόραννα, ἡ, a barbarism for κόρη, Ar. Av. 1678.

†Κορβᾶν, indecl., Κορβανᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Hebr. *Corban,*—1. *a gift* devoted to God, N. T. Marc. 7, 11.—2. *the sacred treasury,* in the court of the women, =γαζοφυλάκιον, Id. Matth. 27, 6.

†Κορβίλων, ωνος, ἡ, *Corbilo,* a city of Gallia Aquitanica, Strab.

Κορβᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, *to dance the κόρδαξ.*

Κορδᾰκικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the dance* κόρδαξ, hence of metrical sound, *tripping, running,* ῥυθμός, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4, cf. Cicer. Brut. 56, § 198.

Κορδάκισμα, ατος, τό,=sq. [ᾰ]

Κορδᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κορδακίζω) *the dancing of the* κόρδαξ, Dem. 23, 11, Nicophon Incert. 5.

Κόρδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *the cordax,* a dance strictly belonging to the old comedy, κόρδακα ἑλκύσαι, to dance it, Ar. Nub. 540; its motions were unseemly and indecent, and to dance it off the stage was considered a sign of drunkenness or total immorality, Dem. 23, 13, Theophr. Char 7 (6), 1, cf Interpp. ad Ar. l. c., Muller Eumen. 923.

Κορδίνημα, ατος, τό,=σκορδινημα.

†Κόρδυβα, ης, ἡ, *Corduba,* now *Cordova,* a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 160.

Κορδυβαλλώδες πέδον, τό, Luc. Tragop. 223, is said to be for κορδυλοβαλλώδες (κορδυλη, βάλλω) *a beaten* floor.

Κορδύλη, ης, ἡ, *a club, cudgel:* also like τύλη, *a bump, swelling,* Lat. *tuber, tumour.*—II. *a covering for the head, head-dress,* in Cyprian: hence prob. ἐγκεκορδυλημένος, *wrapt* or *rolled up,* Ar. Nub. 10.—III.=σκορδύλη, Strab.

Κορδύλος, ου, ὁ,=σκορδύλος, *a water-lizard,* Arist. H. A. [ῠ]

†Κορέ, ὁ, indecl. (and Κωμᾶς, οῦ, ὁ, Joseph.) *Core,* Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

Κορέει, Ion. for κορεῖ, 3 sing. fut. Att. of κορέννυμι for κορέσει, Il. 9, 379; 17, 241, cf. 13, 831.

†Κορέθων, οντος, ὁ, *Corēthon,* son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κορέννυμι) *satiety.*

Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κορέω) *a sweeping, brushing, cleaning, wiping.*

Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κόρη, κορεύομαι) *maidenhood,* Lat. *virginitas,* Anth. and Lyc.

Κόρειος, εία, ειον, (κόρη) *of, belonging to a maiden:* hence—II. τὰ Κόρεια, sub. ἱερά, *the festival of Core* (Proserpina), Hesych.—2. τὸ Κ., *her temple,* Inscr.

Κορέννυμι, lengthd. from root ΚΟΡ–, which appears in κόρος, fut. κορέσω, Ion. κορέω, Il.: aor. ἐκόρεσα, mid. ἐκορεσάμην, pass. ἐκορέσθην, perf. pass. κεκόρεσμαι, Ion. κεκόρημαι, Od.: part. perf. act. with pass. signf., κεκορηώς, ότος, Od. 14, 372

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To sate, satisfy, *fill* one *with* a thing, c. dat. rei, κορέει κύναγ ἠδ' οἰωνους δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι, Il. 13, 831; also c. gen. rei, Soph. Phil. 1156. Pass. and mid., *to be sated* or *glutted with* a thing, *have one's fill of* a thing, c. gen., as οἴνου, ἐδωδῆς, σίτου, ὀαιτός, etc., Hom.: metaph., φυλόπιδος κορέσασθαι, Il. 13, 635; κεκορήμεθ' ἀέθλων, Od. 23, 350; more freq. c. part., κλαίουσα κορέσσατο, i. e. *she had her fill* of weeping, Od. 4, 541; and so, κλαίων ἐκορέσθην and κορεσσάμεθα κλαίοντες, Od. 20, 59, Il. 22, 427, etc.; so too, ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρας τάμνων, Il. 11, 87; οὕτω κεκορησθε ἐελμένοι, Il. 18, 287: rare in pass. c. dat. rei, ὑβρι κεκορημένος, Hdt. 3, 80, μολπῇ, Ap. Rh. Mostly poet.

Κορέσκω, poet. for κορέννυμι, Nic., cf. κορίσκω.

†**Κόρεσος, ου, ὁ, *Coresus***, masc. pr. n., Paus. 7, 21, 1.

Κορεστός, ή, όν, (κορέννυμι) *sated; to be sated.*

Κόρευμα, ατος, τό:=κορεία, Eur. Alc. 178, in plur.: from

Κορεύομαι, fut. κορευθήσομαι, as pass., (κόρη), *to be a maid, grow up to maidenhood*, Eur. Alc. 312.—II. *to be deflowered*, cf. Buttm. Schol. Od. 11, 289; but διακορεύομαι is more usu.

ΚΟΡΕΎΩ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sweep, brush, clean*, δῶμα, Od. 20, 149, τὴν αὐλήν, Eupol. Κολ. 9: κ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα, *to sweep* Greece *clean*, empty her of people, Ar. Pac. 59. (Hence κόρος (C), αἰγικορεύς, νεωκόρος, σηκοκόρος, but there is no root ΚΟΡΩ: cf. Lat. *colo, curo.*)

Κορέω, Ion. fut. of κορέννυμι: the *pres.* κορέω is very dub.

Κόρη, ης, ἡ, (not κόρα, even in Att.); Ion. κούρη, as always in Hom.; in the Att. form first in the susp. line, H. Hom. Cer. 439; Dor. κώρα, Theocr. 6, 36:—fem. from κόρος, κοῦρος, *a maiden, maid, girl*, Lat. *puella*, freq. in Hom., etc.; later also of unmarried females in general, as of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 68, the Fates, Plat. Rep. 617 D, etc.: and sometimes of a newly-married woman, young wife, like Lat. *puella*, as of Briseis, Il. 1, 98, cf. Schäf. Soph. Tr. 1221, and παρθένος.—2. metaph. of newly launched ships, Lyc. 24.—3. with the gen. of a pr. name added, *a daughter*, Νύμφαι κοῦραι Διός, Il. 6, 420, etc., cf. θυγάτηρ.—II. *a puppet, doll*, Lat. *pupa*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B.—III. *the pupil* of the eye, Lat. *pupa, pupula, pupilla*, because a little image appears therein, Soph. Fr. 634, and freq. in Eur.:—the change of signf. in γλήνη is exactly the converse of this.—IV. *a long sleeve* reaching over the hand, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8, cf. Cyr. 8, 3, 10, 13.—V. *the Attic drachma*, because it bore a head of Minerva, Poll. 9, 74.—VI. κόραι was the proper Greek word for Καρυατίδες, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 279.

B. **Κόρη**, Ion. **Κούρη, ἡ**, the name under which Proserpina was worshipped in Attica, *the Daughter*, viz. of Ceres, hence τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ, Hdt. 8, 65, Κόρη Δήμητρος, Eur. Alc. 858, Supp. 34; but in Att. usu. Κόρη alone, as Ar. Vesp. 1438, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 6.

Κόρη, ης, ἡ, (κορέννυμι) *satiety, surfeit*, acc. to Stallb. Plat. Rep. 404 D, but dub.

Κόρηθρον, ου, τό, (κορέω) *a besom, broom*, Luc., cf. also κόρος (C).

Κόρημα, ατος, τό, (κορέω) *sweepings, refuse.* Ar. Fr. 408.—II. *a broom, besom*, Ar. Pac. 59, Eupol. Κολ. 9.

†**Κορησσία, ας, ἡ, *Coressia***, a city on the west coast of the island Ceos, Strab. p. 486.

†**Κορησσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Mt. Coressus***, a mountain near Ephesus, Hdt. 5, 100.

Κορθύλη, ης, ἡ,=κόρθυς.

Κορθυλος, ου, ὁ, (κόρθυς) *a bird with a crest*, also βασιλίσκος.

Κορθύνω,=κορθόω, Hes. Th. 853. [ῡ]

Κόρθυς, υος, ἡ, like κόρυς, *a rising, heap*: in Theocr. 10, 47, κόρθυος ἀ τομά, the swathe of mown grass or corn.

Κορθόω or -ύνω, (κόρθυς) *to lift up, raise*, hence metaph., Ζεὺς κόρθυνεν ἑὸν μένος, he *raised high* his wrath, Hes. Th. 853. Pass. κῦμα κορθύεται, the wave *waxes high, rears its crest*, Il. 9, 7. [ῦω, ῦνω]

†**Κορία, ας, ἡ, *Coria***, appell. of Minerva in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 21, 4.—2. of Diana, Callim. Dian. 234.

Κοριαννον, ου, τό, also **κορίᾱνον, *coriander***, the plant or seed, esp. in plur., Anacr. 138, Ar. Eq. 676. [κορίαννον is used as trisyll. in Ar. l. c.]

†**Κοριαννώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Corianno***, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

Κορίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη, v. sub κορύσιον.

Κορίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κόρη, κόριον) dep. mid., *to do like a little girl*, i. e. *to fondle, caress, coax*, Ar. Nub. 68: in this signf. ὑποκορίζομαι is more freq.: cf. also κουρίζω.

Κορῖκός, ή, όν, (κόρη)=παρθενικός. Adv. -κῶς, *like a girl, girlishly*, Philo.

Κορινθιάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, dep. mid., *to practise whoredom* because Corinth was famous for its courtesans, Ar. Fr. 133.

†**Κορινθιακός, ή, όν,** = Κορίνθιος, κόλπος, *the gulf of Corinth*, now *gulf of Lepanto*, north of Achaia, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 9: τὰ Κορινθιακά, *writings relating to C.*, Paus.

Κορινθιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Κορίνθιος.

†**Κορινθικός, ή, όν,**=sq., Anth.

Κορίνθιος, ία, ιον, *Corinthian*, Hdt. 5, 87; †Soph. O. R. 794: οἱ Κορίνθιοι, *the Corinthians*, Hdt. 5, 92: ἡ Κορινθία sub. χώρα, *the territory of Corinth, Corinthia*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 5; 4, 8, 8.—Adv. -ως, *in Corinthian fashion*, Joseph.

Κορινθιουργής, ές, (Κόρινθος, *ἔργω) *of Corinthian workmanship, of Corinthian brass*, Strab.

Κορινθόθι, adv. *at Corinth*, Il. 13, 664: and

†**Κορινθόνδε**, *to Corinth*, Luc. Hermot. 28: from

†**Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ,** usu., also ὁ, *Corinth*, the city and country, situated at the entrance of the Isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the main land, the ancient Ephyra, first in Il., ἀφνειὸς Κ., Il. 2, 570; 6, 152; so, εὐδαίμων Κ., Hdt. 3, 52: it had harbours on both the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs, and hence called διθάλασσος (ἀμφιθάλασσος), Horace's *bimaris Corinthi*, N. T.†Proverb., Διὸς Κόρινθος, of frequent repetition, first in Pind. N. 7, 155, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 442, Eccl. 823.

†**Κόρινθος, ου, ὁ, *Corinthus***, son of Jupiter, claimed by the Corinthians as their progenitor, Paus. 2, 1, 1.

†**Κόριννα, ης, ἡ, *Corinna***, a poetess of Tanagra in Boeotia.

Κοριοειδής, ές, (κόριον, εἶδος) *like a little girl*, dub. l. Epich. p. 27.—2. *like coriander*, Diosc.

Κόριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη, *a little girl*, Theocr. 11, 60: Dor. κώριον, τό, Ar. Ach. 731.

Κόριον, ου, τό, like κορίαννον, *coriander*, Dion., and Nic.

†**Κόριος, ου, ὁ,** the Rom. name *Curius*, Polyb.

ΚΟΡΙΣ, ιος Att. εως, ὁ, *a bug*, plur. οἱ κόρεις, Ar. Nub. 634: later also ἡ κόρις, gen. ιδος, Lob. Phryn. 308.—II. a kind of *St. John's wort*, Diosc.

Κορίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from κόρη, Plat. (Com.) Lac. 1, 12.

Κορίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη.

†**Κορίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Coriscus***, a Socratic philosopher of Scepsis, Strab.

Κορίσκω, dub. for κορέσκω, Hipp.

Κοριώδης, ες, (κόριον, εἶδος) *like a girl.*

Κόρκορος, ου, ὁ, also **κόρχορος**, a vegetable growing wild in the Peloponnesus, said to be a kind of *pimpernel*, Ar. Vesp. 239.

Κορκορῦγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, like βορβορύζω, *to rumble*, of the hollow noise made by the bowels when empty, cf. διακορκορυγέω. Hence

Κορκορῦγή, ῆς, ἡ, *the rumbling* of the empty bowels: in genl. *any hollow noise, din, tumult*, Aesch. Theb. 345, Ar. Pac. 991, in plur.; and in sing., Ar. Lys. 491.

Κορκορυγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Luc.

†**Κορκύνη, ης, ἡ, *Corcyna***, nurse of Ariadne, Plut. Thes. 20.

†**Κόρκῦρα, ἡ,** later form for **Κέρκυρα**, q. v.—2. ἡ μέλαινα, an island of the Adriatic on the Illyrian coast, Strab. p. 124.

Κόρμα, τό,=κοῦρμι, q. v.

Κορμίζω, fut. -ίσω, (κορμός) *to cut into logs or pieces*, Dion. H.

Κορμηδόν, adv. (κορμός) *like logs*, Heliod.

Κορμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κείρω) *the trunk* of a tree (with the boughs cut off), Od. 23, 196, Eur. Hec. 575, etc.: *a log*, Hdt. 7, 36: κ. ναυτικοί, i. e. oars, Eur. Hel. 1601. (The Aeol. form κορπός connects it with Lat. *corpus*, i. e. *truncus corporis.*)

†**Κόρμος, ου, ὁ, *Cormus***, masc. pr. n., Timocl. ap. Ath. 240 E.

†**Κορνηλία, ας, ἡ,** the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Cornelia*, Plut.

†**Κορνήλιος, ου, ὁ, *Cornelius***, the Rom. name, Polyb., etc.

Κορνοπίων, ωνος, ὁ, epith. of Hercules, *scarer of locusts*, Strab.: from

Κόρνωψ or **κόρνοψ, οπος, ὁ,** *a* kind of *locust*, usu. πάρνωψ.

†**Κορογκάνιος, ου, ὁ,** the Rom. name *Coruncanius*, Polyb.

†**Κόροιβος, ου, ὁ, *Corocbus***, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon, Eur. Rhes. 539.—2. an Elean, a victor in the Olympic games, from whose victory the Olympiads are reckoned, Strab. p. 355.—3. an Athenian archon Ol. 118, 3, Diod. S. 20, 73.—4. an Argive, Paus. 1, 43, 7.—5. a Plataean, Thuc. 3, 22.

Κόροιφος, ον, (κόρη, οἰφάω) *defiling maidens.*

Κορομόσμιον, ου, τό, (κόρη, κόσμος) *a girl's toy* or *ornament*, A. B.

Κορομότας, ου or **α, ὁ,**=κροκότας, Dio C.

†**Κόροντα, ων, τά, *Coronta***, a city of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Acheloüs, Thuc. 2, 102.

†**Κοροπασσός, οῦ, *Coropassus***, a village of Lycaonia, Strab.

†**Κορόπη, ης, ἡ, *Corope***, a city of Thessaly: adj. Κοροπαῖος, as appell. of Apollo, v. l. Nic. Th. 614.

Κορόπλᾶθος, ον, Att. form for sq.,

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Isocr. 310 B, and name of a play by Antiphanes.

Κοροπλαστης, ου, ὁ, (κόρη, πλάσσω) *a modeller of little images, image-maker.*

ΚΟ῞ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (cf. κορέννυμι) *a being* or *becoming satisfied, one's fill, satiety,* Lat. *satietas,* κ. φυλώπιδος, γόου, Il. 19, 221, Od. 4, 103; πάντων κ. ἐστί, one may have *too much* of every thing, Il. 13, 636; so, κ. ἔχειν τινός, to have enough of a thing, Eur. Alc. 185, Phoen. 1751; τινὸς ἐς κόρον ἐλαύνειν, Tyrt. 2, 10; ἐλαύνειν, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E: hence freq. in bad sense, *satiety, surfeit,* freq. joined with ὕβρις by the poets, sometimes as producing, sometimes as produced by it, τίκτει τοι κόρος ὕβριν, Theogn. 153, ὕβριν κόρου ματέρα, Pind. O. 13, 12, κόρον ὕβριος υἱόν, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 77, cf. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 413: hence—II. *insolence, petulance,* Pind., and Trag.; πρὸς κόρον, *insolently,* Aesch. Ag. 382.

Κόρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. κοῦρος, as always in Hom.; Dor. κῶρος, *a boy, lad, youth,* oft. in Hom.; from early childhood (nay even before birth, Il. 6, 59), up to the military age; hence Il. 9, 86; 12, 196, and elsewh., κοῦροι are *the soldiers,* so too κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν, Il.; still more freq. in Hom. *the servants* waiting at sacrifices and feasts, like the Lat. *pueri:* at Sparta the ἱππεῖς were called κόροι, as the Roman *equites* were *pueri,* Ruhnk. Tim.—2. with genit. of prop. names, *a son,* Hom., cf. fem. κόρη.—II. *a shoot, sprout, scion* of a tree, like μόσχος, Lysipp. Incert. 3: hence perh. *a broom of young twigs.* Hesych., (though this may be derived from κορέω). (Usu. referred to κείρω, and so strictly *one who is just beginning to shave,* or *one who cuts his hair on arriving at the age of youth;* but v. Donald. Dict. Antiqq. p. 295.)

Κόρος, ου, ὁ, the Hebrew *cor,* a measure containing, acc. to Joseph. Ant. 15, 9, 2, ten Attic medimni, N. T.

†Κόρος, ου, ὁ, *the Corus,* a river of Persis, Dion. P.: v. Κύρος.

†Κορ(ρ)άγον, ον, τό, *Corragum,* a fortress of Macedonia, Aeschin.

Κόρρη, new Att. for κόρση.

†Κορσεία, ας, ἡ, *Corsia,* a city of Boeotia, on the borders of Locris, Paus. 9, 24, 5; in Dem. Κορσιαί.

Κορσεῖον, ου, τό, also κόρσειον, Nic., or κόρσιον,=κόρση.

Κόρση, ης, ἡ, in new Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα, *the side of the forehead, temple,* and in plur. *temples,* Il. 4, 502; 5, 584: ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάσσειν, to slap in the face, Dem. 562, 9, cf. κόνδυλος; so too, πὺξ ἐπὶ κόρρας ἠλασα, Theocr. 14, 34; also, κατὰ κόρρης παίειν, Luc.—II. *the hair on the temples, the side hair,* which first turns grey, Aesch. Cho. 282.—III. poet. *the head,* Nic. (Akin to κάρα, q. v. etc.; prob. also to κρόταφος.)

Κόρσης, ου, ὁ, (κείρω) *one who cuts his hair, wears it short,* Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A.

†Κόρσικα, ης, ἡ, *Corsica,* the Rom. name for Κύρνος, Strab. p. 224: in Paus. Κορσικὴ.

Κόρσιον, ου, τό, (κόρση) *the bulbous root of the Aegyptian lotus,* Theophr.: also κόρσειον, Diod.; and κορσίπιον, Hesych.

Κορσόω, ῶ, (κόρση) *to shear, shave the head.* Hence

Κορσωτεύς, έως, ὁ, *a shaver, barber,* Char. L. ap. Ath. 520 E.

†Κορσωτή, ῆς, ἡ, *Corsote,* a desolate city of Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.

Κορσωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=σωτεύς. Hence

Κορσωτήριον, ου, τό, *a barber's shop,* Char. L. ap. Ath. 520 E.

†Κόρτωνα, ης, ἡ, *Cortona,* a city of Etruria, Plut.

Κορυβαντιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Corybantic frenzy,* Dion. H.: from

Κορυβαντιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes:* hence *to be* or *become a Corybas, be filled with Corybantic frenzy,* Ar. Vesp. 8, Plat. Symp. 215 E, Ion 534 A, etc.

Κορυβαντίζω, f. -ίσω, *to purify* or *consecrate by Corybantic rites,* Ar. Vesp. 119.

Κορυβαντικός, ή, όν, *Corybantic,* Plut.

†Κορυβάντιος, α, ον, τὸ K., v. sub Κορυβάντειος.

Κορυβαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Κορυβᾶς, Nonn.

Κορυβαντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Κορυβαντίζω) *initiation among the Corybantes.*—II. *purification by their rites.*

Κορυβαντώδης, ες, (Κορύβας, εἶδος) *Corybant-like, wild, frantic,* Luc.

Κορύβας, αντος, ὁ, *a Corybant, priest of Rhea* or *Cybele in Phrygia,* usu. in plur., οἱ Κορύβαντες, associated with the Κούρητες and Τελχῖνες by Strabo: since their rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc., hence Κορύβας was taken to be *a frantic,* esp. *a drunken person,* Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 B. Fem. Κορυβαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, Nonn. (Acc. to some, like Κούρητες from κόρος, κοῦρος, others from κόρυς, from which Eur. Bacch. 123, calls them τρικόρυθες.) For a full account, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1135, sq. [ῠ] In mythol. from

†Κορύβας, αντος, ὁ, *Corybas,* son of Cybele and Iasion, acc. to Strab. p. 472, a Rhodian, founder of Hierapatne in Crete. Acc. to Apollod. 1, 3, 4, son of Apollo and the Muse Thalia; acc. to others son of Saturn or Jupiter and Calliope, Eur. Bacch. 113: Strab. p. 466.

Κορυδαλλή, ἡ, -αλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, -αλλός, ὁ and ἡ,=κόρυδος, etc.

†Κορυδαλλός, ου, ὁ, *Corydallus,* masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 214.—II. a deme of the tribe Hippothoontis; hence Κορυδαλλεύς, *an inhab of Cor.,* Strab.

Κόρυδος, ου, ὁ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 31, and κορυδός οῦ, ἡ, Ar. Av. 472, (κόρυς) *the crested* or *tufted lark,* Lat. *alauda cristata:* we have also the forms κορυδάλλη, ἡ, Epich. p. 3, κορυδαλλίς, κορυδαλλός, Theocr. 7, 23; 10, 50; not so well written with a single λ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 338.

†Κόρυδος, ου, ὁ, *Corydus,* name of a parasite in the later Comedy, Ath. 241 C.

†Κορύδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Corydon,* a shepherd's name, Theocr. 4, 1.

Κόρυζα, ης, ἡ, *an illness arising from cold in the head* (κόρη, κόρυς), hence *a running at the nose, defluxion,* Lat. *pituita,* Hipp., cf. κατάῤῥοος: and, from its deadening effect on the faculties, hence—II. metaph. *drivelling, stupidity,* like Lat. *pituita,* Luc., cf. Casaub. Pers. 2, 57, v. βλέννα, βλέννος. Hence

Κορυζάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to have a cold* or *catarrh,* Plat. Rep. 343 A.—II. metaph. *to drivel, be dull-witted,* Polyb. 38, 4.

†Κορυζώδης, ες, (κόρυζα, εἶδος) *suffering from κόρυζα,* Hipp.

Κορυθάϊξ, ικος, (κόρυς, ἄϊσσω) *helmet-shaking,* i. e. *with waving plume,* πτολεμιστής, Il. 20, 38. [ᾰ]

Κορυθαιόλος, ον, not κορυθαϊόλος, Heyne Il. 18, 21, (κόρυς, αἰόλλω = *moving the helmet quickly,* i. e. *with flashing helm,* freq. in Il. as epith. of Hector, as an active restless warrior; once only of Mars, 22, 132.

†Κορυθαλία, ας, ἡ, an appell. of Dione, Ath. 139 B.

†Κορυθεῖς, έων, αἱ, *Corythes,* a demus of Tegea, Paus. 8, 45, 1: from

†Κόρυθος, ου, ὁ, *Corythus,* an Arcadian, of Tegea, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Κορύθιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρυς. [ῠ]

Κόρυθος, ου, ὁ, (κόρυς) *a crested trochilos,* ap. Hesych., cf. κορυδός.

†Κορύλας, ου, ὁ, *Corylas,* a satrap of Paphlagonia, Xen. An. 5, 5, 12.

Κορυμβάς, άδος, ἡ, (κυμβος) *a string running round a net to draw it up like a purse,* ap. Hesych.

Κορυμβη, ης, ἡ, cf. κόρυμβος II.

Κορυμβηθρα, ας, ἡ, and in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C -βηλός, οῦ, ὁ,=sq.

Κορυμβίας, ου, ὁ, (κόρυμβος) *wine,* from its *clustered* flowers and fruit, Theophr.

Κορυμβοειδής, ές, (κόρυμβος, εἶδος) *like the peaked stern of a ship,* Diosc.

Κόρυμβος, ου, ὁ, with heteroc. plur τὰ κόρυμβα, as well as the regul. form οἱ κόρυμβοι, (κόρυς, κορυφή).—*the uppermost point, head, top, peak,* as of a mountain, Hdt. 7, 218, Aesch. Pers. 659:—in Hom. only once, ἀμφὶ κόρυμβα νηῶν, Il. 9, 241, *the high curved poops* of ships, much like ὠρόστα, Lat. *aplustria,* cf. Hesych., and Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 417: they were usu. adorned with figures, from which each ship took its name, cf. κορυφή.—II.=κρώβυλος, at least κορυμβὴ is so used, Asius 2, 6.—III. *the cluster, bunch of the ivy flower* or *fruit:* in gen. *a cluster, bunch of fruit* or *flowers,* Mosch. 3, 4.

Κορυμβοφόρος, ον, (κόρυμβος, φέρω) *cluster-bearing, κισσός,* Long.

Κορυμβόω, ῶ, *to make into a κόρυμβος.*

Κορυμβώδης, ες, = κορυμβοειδής, Diosc.

Κορυνάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κορύνη II) *to put forth club-like sprouts* or *buds,* Theophr. [ῠ, except in later authors.]

Κορυνη, ης, ἡ, (κόρυς) *a club,* esp. shod with iron for fighting, *a mace,* κ. σιδηρείη, Il. 7, 141. 143, ξύλου ὀρύναι, Hdt. 1, 59: also *a shepherd's staff,* Theocr. 7, 19. Cf Ruhnk Tim.—II. in plants, *a club-like bud* or *knot,* Theophr.—III.=πόσθη, Nic. [ῠ, except in Eur. Supp. 715, and late poets, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 289.]

Κορύνησις, εως, ἡ, (κορυνάω) *the putting forth of clubbed sprouts* or *buds,* Theophr.

Κορυνήτης, ου, ὁ, (κορυνάω) *a club-bearer, one who fights with a club* or *mace,* Il. 7, 9, 138.

Κορυνηφόρος, ον, (κορύνη, φέρω) *club-bearing:* οἱ κ. *club-bearers,* the body-guard of Pisistratus, instead of the usual δορυφόροι, Hdt. 1, 59, Plut. Solon 30.—II. *the peasants* of Sparta, also called κατωνακοφόροι, Pol. 4, 83, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, p. 444, Müller, Dor. 3, 4, § 2.

Κορυνήτης, ου, ὁ, appell. of Apollo Paus. 4, 31, 7, for which Κορυνήτας.

Κορυνιάω, ῶ,=κορυνάω, *bearing clubs,* κορυνιῶντα πέπλα, *sprouting leaves,* Hes. Sc. 289, ubi al. κορυνιόωντα, al. κορωνιόωντα.

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Κορυνώδεις, εσσα, εν, (*κορύνη*) *club-like*, v. foreg. [ῠ̄]

Κορυνήτης, ου, ὁ, dub. l. for *κορυνήτης*, q. v.

Κορυνώδης, ες, (*κορύνη*, *εἶδος*)= *κορυνιόεις*, Theophr. [ῠ̄]

Κορυπτιάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*,=*κορύπτω*.

Κορυπτίλος, ου, ὁ, *one that butts with the head*, Theocr. 5, 147, ubi al. *κορυττίλος* [ῐ]: from

Κορυπτω, f. *-ψω*, like *κυρίσσω*, (which is a v. l. in l. c.), *to butt with the head*, Theocr. 3, 5. (Akin to *κορύσσω*): from

Κόρυς, ῦθος, ἡ: acc. *κόρυθα* and *κόρυν*, both in Hom.; *a helmet, helm*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.) and usu. of *brass, χαλκείη, χαλκήρης*, and so distinguished from the leathern *κυνέη* (but this does not always hold good, cf. sub *κυνέη*); with cheek-pieces, *χαλκοπάρῃος*; usu. also with a crest of horse-hair, *λόφος*, hence *ἱππουρις, ἱπποκόμος, ἱπποδάσεια*, and sometimes adorned with *φάλοι*, cf. *φάλος, ἀμφίφαλος, τετράφαλος*.—II. *the head*, Eur. Bacch. 1185.—III.=its derivative *κόρυδος, κορυδαλός, the crested lark*. (Akin no doubt to *κάρα, κέρας*, Lat. *cornu*, etc.)

†**Κόρυς**, υος, ὁ, *Corys*, a river of Arabia, emptying into the Erythraean Mare, Hdt. 3, 9.

Κορύσσω, fut. *κορύξω*: aor. mid. *ἐκορυσσάμην*. in Hipp. *ἐκορυξάμην*, part. *κορυσσάμενος*, Il. 19, 397: perf. pass. *κεκόρυθμαι*, part. *κεκορυθμένος*, oft. in Hom. Strictly, *to helm, furnish with a helmet*, hence,—1. in genl. *to fit out, equip, πόλεμον*, Il. 2, 273, *κλόνον ἀνδρῶν*, Hes. Sc. 148, *μάχην*, 198.—Hom. mostly uses the pass. and mid. *to equip, arm one's self, be equipped*: hence also *to do battle, fight*: also, more fully, *τεύχεσι* or *χαλκῷ κορύσσεσθαι*; most freq. in part. perf., *χαλκῷ κεκορυθμένος*: in Il. also of things, *δοῦρε κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ, headed with* brass, Il. 3, 18; 11, 43; so without *χαλκῷ*, Il. 16, 802.—2. in genl. *to furnish, provide, βίον, ἔργον κορύσσειν*, Pind. P. 8, 106; l. 8, 115.—II. *to make crested, raise to a head, κῦμα ῥόοιο, to make* it *swell*, Il. 21, 306; (and so *πόλεμον, κλόνον* and *μάχην κορύσσειν* might be understood.) Pass. *to rise up, crest itself, come to a head, κῦμα κορύσσεται*, Il. 4, 424, cf. *κορθύω κορθύνω*.—III. *to raise the head threateningly, to butt with the horns*, Hipp., esp. in Att. in form *κορύττω*. (Akin to *κυρίσσω, κορύπτω*. cf. Lat. *coruscо*.) Hence

Κορυστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a helmed man*: hence *an armed warrior, man-at-arms*, Il.; nsu. *ἀνὴρ κορυστής*, Il. 4, 457; 8, 256, cf. *ἱπποκορυστης* and *χαλκοκορυστής*.

Κορυστός, ή, όν, (*κορύσσω* II) *raised up, heaped up*, esp. of full measure, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 165, opp. to *ψηκτός*.

Κορυττίλος, ου, ὁ, v. *κορυπτίλος*. [ῐ]

Κορυφαγενής, ές, (*κορυφή*, **γενω*) *head-born, sprung from the head*, epith. of Minerva, Plut.

Κορυφαία, ας, ἡ, (*κορυφή*) *the headstall of a bridle*, Xen. Eq. 3, 2.

†**Κορύφαινα**, ης, ἡ,=*ἵππουρος*, Dorion ap. Ath. 304 C.

Κορυφαῖον, ου, τό, *the upper rim of a hunting-net*, strictly neut. from *κορυφαῖος*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 2.

†**Κορυφαῖον**, ου, τό, *Mt. Coryphaeus*, a mountain of Syria near Seleucia, Polyb. 5, 59, 4.

Κορυφαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*κορυφή*) *standing at the highest point or head, at the top*; *ὁ κ., the head man, leader, chief*, Hdt. 3, 82, 159: esp. in the Att. Drama *the leader of the chorus*, Dem. 533, 25, cf. Ar. Plut. 953.—II. epith. of Jupiter, the Roman *Jupiter Capitolinus*, Paus. 2, 4, 5.—In Plut., Luc., etc., we have a superl. *κορυφαιότατος*, Lob. Phryn. 69.

†**Κορυφαντίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Coryphantis*, a city of the Mytilenaeans on the Aeolian coast, Strab. p. 607.

Κορῦφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κόρυς*) *the head, top, highest point*: hence—1. *the crown, top of the head* of a horse, Il. 8, 83; of a man, H. Hom. Ap. 309, Hdt. 4, 187, and Att.—2. in Hom. mostly *the top* or *peak* of a mountain, usu. *ὄρεος κορυφή* or *κορυφαί*, or with a pr. n., *Ὀλύμπου, Πηλίου, Ἴδης κ.*; so too in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; cf. *κάρηνον*.—3. *the vertex* of a triangle, Polyb.—4. metaph. *the chief* or *highest point, end*, Lat. *summa*, *λόγων*, Pind. O. 7, 125, cf. Plat. Crat. 415 A; *the highest excellence, the choicest, best, ἀέθλων, κτεάνων*, etc.; but, *λόγων κ.* in Pind. O. 7, 125 seems to be their *true sense*, cf. *κορυφαὶ μύθων*, Emped. 32: *τὴν κ. ἐπιτιθέναι*, to put *the finishing touch* to a thing, Plut., cf. *κολοφών*. Hence

†**Κορυφήνδε**, adv. *to the summit, summit-ward*, Orph.

Κορῦφιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Κορυφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fillet* or *diadem*, esp. as a woman's head-dress; also the border of the cap, cf. *κεκρύφαλος*.—II. prob.=*κορυφαία*.

Κόρῠδος, ου, ὁ, *a small bird*.

Κορῦφόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*κορυφή*) *to bring to a head, make peaked*. Pass., *κῦμα κορυφοῦται, rises to a crest*, Il. 4, 426: metaph., *τὸ ἔσχατον κορυφοῦται βασιλεῦσι*. kings *are on the highest pinnacle*, Pind. O. 1, 182.—II. *to sum up, bring under one head*, Anth.: *to bring to an end, finish*, Plut.

Κορῦφώδης, ες, (*κορυφή*, *εἶδος*) *peaked, pointed*, Hipp.

Κορύφωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κορυφόω*) *a bringing to a point*.—II. *a summing up, bringing under one head*. [ῠ]

†**Κορφίνιον**, ου, τό, *Corfinium*, the capital city of the Peligni in Italy, Strab. p. 238.

Κόρχορος, ου, ὁ,=*κόρκορος*, Nic.

†**Κορώδιος**, ου, ὁ, *Corobius*, a Cretan, Hdt. 4, 151.

†**Κορωναῖος**, α, ον, *of Coronea*, *οἱ Κορωναῖοι, the Coroneans*, Hdt. 5, 97.

Κορωνεκάβη, ης, ἡ, Comic word in Anth., *an old woman, as old as a crow* (900 years) *and Hecuba*; cf. *τετρακόρωνος*. [ᾰ]

Κορώνευς, ω, ἡ, (*κορώνη*) *συκῆ κ.*, a fig *of a raven-gray colour*, Ar. Pac. 628.

†**Κορώνεια**, ας, ἡ, *Coronea*, a city of Boeotia near lake Copais: its ruins are near *Korunies*, Il. 2, 503, Thuc. 1, 113.—2. a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

†**Κορωνειακός**, ή, όν, *of Coronea* (1), Strab.

†**Κορώνειος**, α, ον, and **Κορώνιος**,= *Κορωναῖος*, Strab. p. 411.

Κορώνη, ης, ἡ, (*κορωνός*) in Od. 12, 418; 14, 308, etc., *ταναύγλωσσος κ.*, a kind of *sea-fowl, sea-crow*, cf. Ovid. *spatiosus guttura mergus*; in Od. 5, 66, called expressly *κ. ἐλεάλιαι*.—2. *a crow*, Lat. *cornix*, Hes. Op. 745, Archil. 44, etc.: but prob *the jack-daw*, for Hes. calls it *λακέρυζα κ.*, expressly distinguishing it from *κόραξ*.—II. *any thing hooked* or *curved*, like a crow's bill: esp.—1. *the handle on a door*, by which it was shut, Od. 1, 441; 7, 90; 21, 46, sometimes of silver, sometimes gilded: later also, like *κόραξ, a knocker*.—2. *the tip of a bow*, on which the bow-string was hooked. usu. of metal, *χρυσέη*, Il. 4, 111, cf. Od. 21, 138, 165.—3. *the curved stern of a ship*, esp. *the crown, ornamental top of* it, Arat., cf. *κορωνίς*.—4. *the tip of the plough-beam*, upon which the yoke is hooked or tied; cf. *ἰστροβοεύς* II.—5. *the apophysis* of a bone, to which the tendon is fixed, Hipp.—6. in genl. *the end, tip, point* of a thing, Artemid. (Cf. *κόραξ* fin.)

†**Κορώνη**, ης, ἡ, *Corone*, a city of Messenia near Asine, Strab. p. 360: *οἱ Κορωνεῖς, the inhab. of C.*, Id. p. 411.—II. fem. appell., Ath. 583 E.

Κορωνίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. *-ίης*, *ἵππος κ., a high-crested, spirited* steed, prob. l. for *κορωνίτης* in Simon. 220.

Κορωνιάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω*, (*κορώνη* II) *to form a κορώνη, to bend, curve, κορωνιόωντα πέτηλα bent* leaves, v. l. in Hes. Sc. 289, for *κορυνιόωντα*: of a horse, *to arch the neck, go proudly*, Anth. (Akin to *κορύσσω, κορύπτω, κορυπτιάω, κερουτιάω*.)

Κορωνίδεύς, έως, ὁ, (*κορώνη*) *a young crow*, like *ἀηδονιδεύς, λαγιδεύς*, etc., Cratin. Pyl. 10.

Κορωνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, i. e. *τῇ κορώνῃ ἀγείρω, to gather, collect with* or *for the crow*, said of strollers who went about with a crow singing begging songs (*ἐλρεσιῶναι*); these were called *κορωνισταί* and we have a specimen of their *κορωνίσματα* in Ath. 359, sq.: cf. *χελιδονίζω*, and v. Fauriel, Chants de la Grèce Moderne, l, p. cix.

Κορώνιος, ον, (*κορωνός*) *with crumpled horns*.

Κορωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*κορωνός, κορώνη*) as adj., *crooked-beaked*, hence in genl. *crooked, curved, bent*, in Hom. always of ships, *παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίαι*, from the outline of the prow and stern, esp. the latter, cf. *κορώνη* II. 3.—2. of kine, *with crumpled horns*, Theocr. 25, 151, like *ἕλιξ*.—II. as subst., *any thing curved, bent*; esp.—1. *a wreath* or *garland*, Lat. *corona*, Stesich. 46.—2. *a curved line* or *stroke, flourish with the pen* at the end of a book or chapter, scene of a play, etc., Martial., Plut.: hence in genl. *the extreme, top* of a thing, Heliod.: *the end, completion*, *ἐπιθεῖναι κορωνίδα*, Luc., cf. *κορυφή* 3, and *κολοφών*.—3. in Gramm. *the mark of crasis* or *apostrophe* (᾽) was called *κορωνίς*, as in *τοὔνομα, θοἰμάτιον, δὑμός*, etc.—4. in architecture, *the topmost member* of a building, our *cornice*.

†**Κορωνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Coronis*, daughter of Phlegyas, sister of Ixion, mother by Apollo of Aesculapius, H. Hom. 16, 2: (acc. *Κορωνίδα*, Paus. 2, 11, 7, *Κορωνίν*, or *Κόρωνιν*, Hes. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 3, 14.)

Κορώνισμα, ατος, τό, and *κορωνιστής*, οῦ, ὁ, v. sub *κορωνίζω*.

Κορωνοβόλος, ον, (*κορώνη*, *βάλλω*) *shooting crows*: *τὸ κ., a sling* or *other piece for crow-shooting*, etc., Anth.

Κορωνοπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Κορωνόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (*κορώνη*, *πούς*) *crow-foot*, acc. to Sprengel *Plan-*

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tago Coronopus or *Buck's-horn Plantain*. Theophr.

Κορωνός, ή, όν, *curved, bent*, esp. *with crumpled horns*, βοῦς, Archil. Fr. 40, cf. κορωνίς I. 2, and ἕλιξ: but the E. M. explains it by γαῦρος, ὑψαύχην, cf. κορωνιάω II. Hence κορωνίς, κορώνη, cf. κόραξ fin.

†Κόρωνος, ου, ὁ, *Coronus*, son of Caeneus, king of the Lapithae in Gyrton, an Argonaut, Il. 2, 746, Ap. Rh. 1, 57: Κορωνός, Soph. Fr. 345.

†Κόσας, ὁ, *the Cosas*, a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Κοσκίνευω, (κόσκινον) *to sift*, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp.

Κοσκίνηδόν, adv., *like, as in a sieve*, Luc.

†Κοσκινία, ας, ἡ, *Coscinia*, a town of Caria, Strab.

Κοσκίνίζω, fut. -ίσω, = κοσκινεύω, Diosc.

Κοσκίνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόσκινον, Ath. [ῐ]

Κοσκινόγῡμος, ὁ, = τηλία.

Κοσκινοειδής, ές, (κόσκινον, εἶδος) *like a sieve*.

Κοσκινομαντεία, ας, and -τική, ῆς, ἡ, *divination by the sieve*: from

Κοσκινόμαντις, ιος Att. εως, ὁ, and ἡ, (κόσκινον, μάντις) *a diviner by a sieve*, Philippid. ap. Poll. 7, 188, Theocr. 3, 31.

Κόσκινον, ου, τό, *a sieve*, Ar. Nub. 373, Plat. Rep. 363 D.

Κοσκινοποιός, όν, (κόσκινον, ποιέω) *making sieves*, Philyll. Pol. 5.

Κοσκινοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κόσκινον, πωλέω) *a dealer in sieves*, Nicoph. Cheir. 1.

Κοσκυλμάτια, ων, τά, *parings, shreds of leather*; in Ar. Eq. 49, metaph. of the scraps of flattery of the tanner Cleon. (Lennep derives it from σκύλλω: the Lat. *cusculium, quisquilium, quisquiliae*, seems to have the same origin.)

†Κόσκυνθος, ου, ὁ, *the Coscynthus*, a river of Euboea, Lyc. 1035.

Κοσμᾱγός, οῦ, ὁ, (κόσμος, ἡγέομαι) *Ruler of the world*, Creuz. Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 171.

Κοσμάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόσμος, *a small ornament*, Ath.

Κοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κόσμος) *to order, arrange*, Hom.: esp. (as always in Il.) *to set* an army *in array, marshal* it; and so in Od., of the chase, διὰ δὲ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, Od. 9, 157: κοσμῆσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας, Il. 2, 554: also in mid., κοσμησάμενος πολίτας, *having arrayed his* men, Il. 2, 806: but δόρπον κοσμεῖν, *to arrange, prepare* a repast, Od. 7, 13; so, κ. ἀοιδήν, H. Hom. 6, 59, ἔργα, Hes. Op. 304.—II. *to order, rule, govern*, Hdt. 1, 59, Soph. Aj. 1103; hence, τὰ κοσμούμενα, *commands, laws*, Id. Ant. 677.—2. in Crete, *to be Cosmos, rule as such* (v. κόσμος IV.), Arist. Pol. —III. *to deck, adorn, dress*, esp. of women, H. Hom. Ven. 65, H. Hom. 5, 11, 12, Hes. Op. 72, Th. 573; κ. παννυχίδα, Id. 4, 180; and so often mid., κοσμέεσθαι τὰς κεφαλάς, *to adorn their* heads, Id. 7, 209: hence—2. of persons, *to adorn, be an honour to*, πόλιν, Theogn. 941, cf. Eur. Mel. 4, Thuc. 2, 42.—IV. in pass., *to be assigned* or *ascribed to, belong to*, just like τελέειν εἰς... ἐς Πέρσας ἐκεκοσμέατο, Hdt. 6, 41, cf. 3, 91.

Κόσμηθεν, for ἐκοσμήθησαν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from κοσμέω, Il. 3, 1.

Κόσμημα, ατος, τό, (κοσμέω) *an ornament, decoration*, esp. in dress, Plat. Legg. 956 A.

Κόσμησις, εως, ἡ, (κοσμέω) *an ordering, adorning*, Plat. Gorg. 504 D, Criti. 117 B.

Κοσμήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. *a female magistrate* at Ephesus, Inscr.

Κοσμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80, 22.

Κοσμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κοσμέω) *an orderer, arranger*, esp. of an army, Aeschin. 80, 24.—2. *an adorner*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20.—3. *a governor*: esp. at Athens, *a magistrate in charge of the Gymnasia*, Inscr., and Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 21. Hence

Κοσμητικός, ή, όν, *skilled in decorating*; ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of dress and ornament*, Plat. Soph. 277 A.

Κοσμητός, ή, όν, (κοσμέω) *well arranged, regular*, Od. 7, 127.

Κοσμήτρια, ας, ἡ, like κοσμήτειρα, fem. from κοσμητήρ.

Κόσμητρον, ου, τό, *an instrument for cleaning, brush, broom*, etc.

Κοσμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κοσμητής, *one who marshals an army, a commander, leader*; in Hom. always κ. λαῶν, Il. 1, 16, etc., Od. 18, 152.

Κοσμιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κόσμος V.) *of the size of the universe*, Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 348.

Κοσμικός, ή, όν, (κόσμος V.) *of, in, belonging to the world* or *universe*, Arist. Phys.—II. *of this world, earthly*, N. T.: hence *worldly, evil*, ἐπιθυμίαι, Ib.—2. *secular, lay*, Eccl.

Κόσμιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόσμος, *a small ornament*, Diod.

Κόσμιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (κόσμος) *well-ordered, moderate*, δαπάνη, Plat. Rep. 560 D: of persons, *orderly, well-behaved, discreet*, Ar. Plut. 89, Plat., etc.; κ. ἐν διαίτῃ, Plat. Rep. 408 A: *modest*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 14: τὸ κ., *decorum*, Soph. El. 872, Plat. Legg. 802 E. So too adv. -ίως, *regularly, decently*, Ar. Plut. 709. 978, and freq. in Plat.—II. in Plut., ὁ κόσμιος, = κοσμικός, κοσμοπολίτης. Hence

Κοσμιότης, ητος, ἡ, *the character* or *conduct of the* κόσμιος, *propriety, decorum, orderly behaviour*, Ar. Plut. 564.

Κοσμογένεια, ας, ἡ, Clem. Al.: and

Κοσμογενία, ας, ἡ, very dub., = sq.

Κοσμογονία, ας, ἡ, (κόσμος V., *γένω) *the creation, origin of the world*, name of a work of Parmenides, Plut. 2, 756 E.

Κοσμογραφία, ας, ἡ, *a description of the world*, Clem. Al.: from

Κοσμογράφος, ον, (κόσμος V., γράφω) *describing the world*. [ᾰ]

Κοσμοδιοικητικός, ή, όν, (κόσμος V., διοικέω) *governing the world*, Stob.

Κοσμοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (κοσμέω, κόμη) *dressing the hair*, κτείς, Anth.

Κοσμοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κόσμος V., κρατέω) *lord of the world*, Orph.: in Eccl. of *evil spirits*, from Epist. Ephes. 6, 12. [ᾰ]

Κοσμολέτης, ου, ὁ, (κόσμος V., δλλυμι) *destroyer of the world*.

Κοσμολογικός, ή, όν, (κόσμος V., λόγος) *of, concerning the philosophy of the world*, i. e. *physics*.

Κοσμομᾰνής, ές, (κόσμος V., μαίνομαι) *raging through the world*, Or. Sib.

Κοσμοπλαστέω, ῶ, *to form, create the world*, Philo: from

Κοσμοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (κόσμος V., πλάσσω) *framer of the world*, Philo.

Κοσμοπλόκος, ον, (κόσμος, πλέκω) *holding together the world*, Anth.

Κοσμοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κοσμοποιός) *to make, create the world*, Plut. —2. *to make a system, theory of the world*, Arist. Coel.: κ. τοὺς ἀστέρας, *to assert* them *to be worlds*, Plut. Hence

Κοσμοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, *creator of the world*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 376

Κοσμοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the creation*, LXX.—2. *a theory* or *system of the creation*, Emped. ap. Arist. Phys.: from

Κοσμοποιός, όν, (κόσμος V., ποιέω) *making, creating the world*, Parmenid. ap. Plut. 2. 884 E.

Κοσμόπολις, ὁ, a magistrate among the Locrians, Polyb. 12, 16, 9, Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 438; cf. κόσμος.

Κοσμοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (κόσμος V., πολίτης) *a citizen of the world*, Diog. L. [ῐ]

Κοσμοπρεπής, ές, (κόσμος V., πρέπω) *suitable for the universe*, Stob.

Κόσμος, ου, ὁ, (prob. from κατὰ) *order*, κόσμῳ καθίζειν, to sit *in order*, Od. 13, 77: esp. κατὰ κόσμον, *in order, duly*, in Hom. usu. strengthd., εὖ κατὰ κόσμον, opp. to οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, μὰψ ἄταρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον: later opp. to παρὰ κόσμον: so in Hdt., σύνεσι κόσμῳ, in no sort of order, 9, 59: esp., φευγειν, ἀπιέναι σύνεσι κόσμῳ, 3, 13; 8, 60. 3, etc.; so too, σύνεσις κόσμου, Id. 9, 69; opp. to σὺν κόσμῳ, 8, 86: hence—2. *good order, good behaviour, decency*, Aesch. Ag. 521; opp. to εὐκοσμία, Soph. Fr. 726.—3. *a set form* or *order*, Hdt. 1, 99: of states, *order, government*, Thuc. 4, 76, etc.; esp. of the Spartan constitution, Hdt. 1, 65, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C.—4 in gen. *the mode* or *fashion* of a thing, Hdt. 3, 22.—II. *an ornament, decoration, dress*, esp. of women, Lat. *mundus muliebris*, Il. 14, 187, Hes. Op. 76; of a horse, Il. 4. 145; of men, first in Hdt. 5, 92, 7, etc.; and in plur., *ornaments*, Tyrtt. Ag. 1271.—III. metaph. *an honour, credit*, Pind. O. 11, 13, N. 2, 12: κόσμον φέρει τινί, it does one credit, Hdt. 8, 60, 142, cf. Ar. Nub. 914.—IV. *a ruler, regulator*, title of the chief magistrate in Crete, Arist. Pol. v. Muller Dor. 3, 8; cf. κοσμέω II., κοσμητής 3, and κοσμήτειρα.—V. *the world* or *universe*, from its perfect *arrangement*, opp. to the *indigesta moles* of chaos; hence *of the different members of the universe, the heavenly bodies, earth*, etc.: and later *the inhabitants of earth, mankind*, cf. Lat. *mundus*: on the history of this *Pythagorean* usage, v. Bentl. Phalar. p. 351, Nake Opusc. pp. 16–26.

Κοσμοσάνδᾰλον, ου, τό, Dor. name of *the flower* ὑάκινθος, Cratin. Malth 1.

Κοσμοτρόφος, ον, (κόσμος V., τρέφω) *nurturing, feeding the world*.

Κοσμουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to create the world*: and

Κοσμουργία, ας, ἡ, *the creation*, from

Κοσμουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (κόσμος V., *ἔργω) *creator of the world*, Iambl.

Κοσμοφθόρος, ον, (κόσμος V., φθείρω) *destroying the world*, Anth.

Κοσμώ, οῦς, ἡ, *a priestess of Minerva* at Athens.

Κόσος, κόση, κόσον, Ion and Aeol. for πόσος, as κότε, κῶς, κῶν, κοῦ for πότε, πῶς, πῶς, ποῦ, so ὁκόσος, ὁκότερος, ὅκως, ὁκότε, καίος for ὁκόσος, ὁκότερος, ὅπως, ὁπότε, ταίος. Cf. πόσος sub fin.

†Κόσσα, ης, ἡ, and Κόσσαι, αἱ, *Cossa*, a city of Etruria. Strab. p. 222

Κόσσῠβος, ου, ὁ, Ion. and old Att. for κοττᾰβος.

†Κοσσαῖος, α, ον, *Cossaean*, Strab.

ἡ Κοσσαία, *Cossaea*, a district of Persis, extending to the Caucasian pass

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es, Strab. *οἱ Κοσσαῖοι, the Cossaeans*, Arr. An. 7, 15, 1; in the vicinity of Mt. Zagrus, Polyb. 5, 44, 7.

Κοσσίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (κόσσος) dep. mid., *to box a person's ears*, late.

†Κοσσινίτης, ου, ὁ, *the Cossinites*, a river of Thrace, Ael. H. A. 15, 25.

†Κοσσόανος, ου, ὁ, *the Cossoanus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Κόσσος, ου, ὁ, *a box on the ear, cuff*, Lat. *alapa*: hence the comic names of Parasites Κοσσοτράπεζος and Ἐτοιμόκοσσος, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 181. (Prob. from κόπτω.)

†Κόσσουρα, ας, ἡ, *Cossūra*, a small island between Sicily and Africa, now *Pantalarea*, Strab. p. 277: in Polyb. Κόσσυρος, 3, 96, 13.

Κοσσύμβη, ης, ἡ, v. κοσύμβη.

Κοσσύφίζω, f. -ίσω, *to sing, whistle like a blackbird*: from

Κόσσυφος, ου, ὁ, Att. κόττυφος, also κόψιχος, a singing bird like our *blackbird*, Arist. H. A.—II. also *a sea-fish*, so called from its colour, μελάγχρως κ., Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C.—III. *a peculiar breed of poultry* at Tanagra, Paus. 9, 22, 4.

Κοσταί or κόσται, ῶν, αἱ, = ἄκοστή, *barley*, ap. Hesych.

Κόστος, ου, ὁ, *costus, an aromatic root*, Theophr.

Κοσύμβη or κοσσύμβη, ης, ἡ, also κόσυμβος, ου, ὁ, (κόρυμβος, κορυφή) *an extremity* or *edge*: esp.—1. = Att. κρωβύλος, dub.—2. *a border of a garment*, LXX.—3. *a brace for fastening the ἐξωμίς*.—4. *a shaggy shepherd's coat*.

Κόσυμβος, ου, ὁ, v. foreg. Hence

Κοσυμβόω, ῶ, (κοσύμβη 2) *to put fringes on* a garment. Hence

Κοσυμβωτός, ή, όν, *tasseled, fringed*, LXX.

Κοταίνω, collat. form for κοτέω, Aesch. Theb. 485.

Κότε and κοτέ, Ion. for πότε and ποτέ.

Κοτεινός, ή, όν, (κοτέω) = κοτήεις, Böckh Pind. N. 7, 61.

Κότερον, κότερα, Ion. for πότερον, πότερα, Hdt.

Κοτέω, ῶ, and in mid. κοτέομαι, both used alike, v. infr., (κότος). *To bear* one *a grudge, be angry at* him, oft. in Hom. c dat. pers., and sometimes c. gen rei, ἀπάτης κοτέων..., *angry at* the trick, Il. 4, 168; also, κοτεσσαμένη τόγε θυμῷ, οὕνεκα..., Il. 14, 191: *to be envious, jealous of* one, *envy* him, c. dat. pers., in the proverb, κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων, Hes. Op. 25. Besides the pres. act., Hom. has imperf. mid. κοτέοντο, Il. 2, 223, fut. κοτέσσεται, Il. 5, 747, etc.; most freq., aor. κοτέσσατο, part. κοτεσσάμενος, -μένη; also part. perf. κεκοτηώς, only in phrase κεκοτηότι θυμῷ: an aor. act. only in H. Hom. Cer. 255, part. κοτέσασα. Only poet., mostly Ep.

Κοτήεις, εσσα, εν, (κοτέω) *angry, wrathful, jealous*, θεός, Il. 5, 191. Only Ep.

†Κοτιάειον, ου, τό, *Cotiaeum*, a city of Phrygia, on the river Thymbris, Strab.: freq. written Κοτυάειον.

Κοτίζω, fut. -ίσω, collat. form of κοτέω.

Κοτίνάς, άδος, ἡ, (κότινος) ἐλαία κ., *an olive-tree grafted upon a wild olive*.—II. *the fruit* or *berry of the wild olive-tree*, Hipp.

Κοτίνηφόρος, ον, (κότινος, φέρω) *producing wild olive-trees*, Mosch. 7, 2.

Κότῖνον, ου, τό, = sq.

Κότῖνος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, *the wild olive-tree*, Lat. *oleaster*, Ar. Av. 621: from it the crowns at the Olympic games were made, Ar. Plut. 586, 592 (where Pors. κοτινῷ, as if from an adj. κοτινοῦς), cf. A. P. 9, 357: also ἀγριελαία. Hence

Κοτῖνοτράγος, ον, (κότινος, τρώγω, τρᾱγεῖν) *eating the wild olive*, Ar. Av. 243.

†Κοτινοῦσα, ἡ, *Cotinusa*, the earlier name of Gadira in Spain, Dion. P.

Κοτίς, ίδος, ἡ, dub. collat. form from κόττα.

Κότορνος, ου, ὁ, v. l. in Hdt. 6, 125, as Ion. form for κόθορνος.

ΚΟΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a grudge, rancour, ill-will*, Il. 1, 82; but also, like χόλος, *anger, wrath*, Hom., and freq. in Aesch., but never in Sopn. or Eur.: in Hom. oft. c. dat. pers., κότον τινὶ ἐντίθεσθαι θυμῷ, Od. 11, 102: later also *envy, jealousy*. Only poet. (Akin to χώομαι, χόλος: hence κοτέω, ἔγκοτος, ζάκοτος, παλίγκοτος.)

†Κοτουάντιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cotuantii*, a people of Rhoetia, Strab. p. 206.

Κόττα, and in Hipp. κόττη, ης, ἡ, also κόττος, ου, ὁ, and κοττίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor., *the head*, esp. *the cerebellum*. (Akin to κόρση, κόρῃ, Dor. κόρρα, Syrac. κοδδά. Hence πρόκοττα, a mode of wearing the hair *short at the back, but long in front*, Poll. 2, 29: also κοτύλη, κώδεια, κωδία: also the Lat. surname of the Aurelii, *Cotta*. Cf. also κόττος.)

Κοττᾰβεῖον, ου, τό, *the metal basin for the game of cottabus*; also—2. *the cup to throw from*, v. Eubul. Beller. 1.—II. *the prize of the game*, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 1, 7.

Κοττᾰβίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κότταβος) *to play at the cottabus*, Ar. Pac. 343, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς κακ. 2, Antiph. Ἀφρ. Γον. 1.

Κοττᾰβικός, ή, όν, (κότταβος) *of, belonging to, used in the cottabus*, Hermipp. Moer. 2.

Κοττάβιον, ου, τό, (κότταβος) = κοτταβεῖον II., Callipp. ap. Ath. 668 C, dub. [ᾰ]

Κοττᾰβίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of κοταβικός: esp. κ. κύλιξ, = κοτταβεῖον I. 2, Ath.

Κοττάβισις, εως, ἡ, (κοτταβίζω) *a playing at the cottabus*, Plut. [τᾰ]

Κοττᾰβισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.—2. *a kind of shower-bath*, Medic.

Κόττᾰβος, Ion. and older Att. κόσσαβος, (as should be read in Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. Eur. Plisth. 6), ου, ὁ, *the cottabus*, a Sicilian game (Anacr. 52, Critias 1, 1), much in vogue at the drinking-parties of young men at Athens. The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup, so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if all fell in the basin, and the sound was clear, it was a sign he stood well with her; cf. Call. Fr. 102. *The wine thus thrown* was called λάταγες or λαταγή (v. λάταξ), and also like the game itself, κότταβος (Eur. l. c., Ar. Nub. 1073, etc.): *the basin*, κοτταβεῖον, λαταγεῖον, etc., also called κότταβος by Cratin. Nem. 6, Critias l. c. The action of throwing (ἀποκοτταβίζειν) is prettily described by Antiph. Ἀφρ. Γον. 1, ubi v. Mein.; cf. ἀγκύλη, et Bacchyl. ibi cit.—The game soon became more complicated, and was played in various ways. Sometimes a number of little cups (ὀξύβαφα) were set floating, and he who threw his κότταβος so as to upset the greatest number in a given number of throws, won the prize (κοτταβεῖον), Cratin. Nem. 6, cf. Juven. 3, 102. Sometimes the wine was thrown upon a scale (πλάστιγξ) suspended over a little image (μάνης, Antiph. l. c., γέρων, Eur. Oen. 9), placed in water; here the κότταβος was to be thrown, so as to make the scale descend the head of the image. For fuller accounts v. Ath. 666, sq. (cf. 479), Suid. voc. κοτταβίζω, Grodd eck Antiq. Versuche, 1, p. 163, sq., Beck Comm. Soc. Philol. Lips. 1, 1, p. 100. (The deriv. is rather dub.; referred by Passow to κόπτω, κόσσος, while he quotes another form ὀττᾰβος, as akin to ὄτοβος, ὀτοβέω.)

Κοττάνη, ης, ἡ, *an instrument used in fishing*, Ael.

Κόττάνον, ου, τό, *a small* kind of *fig*, Ath.; so *cottanum* in Martial and Juven.

Κοττάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόττη.

Κόττη, ης, ἡ, v. sub κόττα.

†Κοττίνα, ας, ἡ, *Cottina*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 574 C.

†Κόττιος, ου, ὁ, *Cottius*, an Alpine chieftain, Strab. p. 178.

Κόττις, ή, = κόττη, κόττα, Dor.

Κόττος, ου, ὁ, = κόττα.—II. a river-fish, *the bull's head, miller's thumb*, Lat. *cottus gobio*. (From κότη, κόττις.)

†Κόττος, ου, ὁ, *Cottus*, son of Uranus and Gaea, one of the Hundred-handed, Hes. Th. 149.

†Κοττυφίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cottyphion*, masc. pr. n., formed from sq., Luc. V. H. 1, 29.

Κόττῠφος, ου, ὁ, Att. for κόσσυφος.

†Κόττυφος, ου, ὁ, *Cottyphus*, of Pharsalus, a leader in the sacred war, Aeschin. 71, 7; Dem. 277, 23.

†Κοτύλαιον ὄρος, τό, *Mt. Cotylaeus*, a mountain of Euboea, Aeschin. 66, 8.

Κοτύλη, ης, ἡ, *any thing hollow*, esp. *a hollow vessel, small cup*, Il. 22, 494, Od. 15, 312:—also = κοτύλων, Dion. H.—2. in Att. *a liquid measure*, (sometimes also used for *solids*), containing 6 κύαθοι or ¼ a ξέστης, i. e. about ½ *a pint*, Hipp., and Ar. Plut. 436: cf. μέδιμνος.—II. *the cup, socket of a joint*, esp. *the socket of the hip-bone*, Il. 5, 306, sq., Hipp. 410, 54.—III. *the hollow, palm of the hand, hollow of the foot*.—IV. in Aesch. Fr. 54, χαλκόδετοι κοτύλαι = τύμπανα. (The deriv. fluctuates between κόττα and κοῖλος.) [ῠ]

Κοτυληδονώδης, ες, (κοτυληδών, εἶδος) *like, of the nature of a* κοτυληδών, Medic.

Κοτῠληδών, όνος, ἡ, *any cup-shaped hollow* or *cavity*; esp.—1. in plur. *the suckers on the feelers of the polypus*, Od. 5, 433, in Ep. dat. κοτυληδονόφιν: hence *the feelers* or *arms* themselves, elsewh. πλεκτάναι, Arist. H. A.—II. in plur. also *certain vessels at the mouth of the uterus* of some animals, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—III. = κοτύλη II., Ar. Vesp. 1495.—IV. *the hollow of a cup*, Nic.: hence, = κοτύλων.—V. *a plant*, prob. *Cotyledon umbilicus*, our *Navelwort*, Diosc.

Κοτῠληρῠτος, ον, (κοτύλη, ἀρύω) *that can be drawn in cups*, hence *flowing copiously*, αἷμα, Il. 23, 34: cf. εὐήρυτος.

Κοτῠλιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *holding a* κοτύλη, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 420 A.

Κοτῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to sell by the* κοτύλη, cf. Ar. Fr. 555: hence *to sell by retail*; in genl. *to distribute in small portions*.

Κοτῠλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Hipp., -ίσκη, ης, ἡ, Pherecr. Cor. 3, -ίσκιον, ου, τό, Ar. Ach. 459, and -ίσκος, ου, ὁ, diminutives from κοτύλη.

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Κορῠλοειδής, ές, (κορύλη, εἶδος) *shaped like a κορύλη*, Hipp.

Κόρῠλος, ου, ὁ, = κορύλη, Ep. Hom. 14, 3, Plat. Ζεὺς κακ. 1.

†Κόρυλος, ου, ὁ, *Corylus*, the highest point of Mt. Ida in Troas, Strab. p. 602.

Κορῠλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a κορύλη*, Ath.

Κορύλων, ωνος, ὁ, (κορύλη) *Corylo, nickname of a toper* (of Varius), Plut. Anton. 18. [ῠ]

†Κορύρτα, ἡ, *Coryrta*, a small town of Laconia, near Taenarus, Thuc. 4, 56, ubi v. l. Κορτύρα.

†Κόρυς, υος, ὁ, *Corys*, father of Asias, Hdt. 4, 45.—2. a king of Paphlagonia, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 13.—3. a king of Thrace, in alliance with the Athenians against Philip, Dem. 623, etc.—Cf. Κορυττώ.

†Κορυτταρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Corytaris*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 6, 40.

†Κορυττώ or Κορυτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Corytto*, goddess of licentiousness, especially worshipped in Corinth. In Strab. p. 470, Κόρυς, υος, ἡ, *Corys*, a goddess of the Edoni, whose festival Κορύττια was celebrated also in other parts of Greece.

†Κορύωρα, ων, τά, *Coryora*, a city in the territory of the Tibareni, a colony of Sinope, Xen. An. 5, 5, 3: in Strab. Κορύωρον, p. 548. Hence

†Κορυωρῖται, ὧν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Coryora, Coryortae*, Xen. An. 5, 5, 6.

Κού, contr. by crasis for καὶ οὐ, first in H. Hom. Cer. 227.

Κοῦ and κου, Ion. for ποῦ and που.

†Κούαρτος, ου, ὁ, *Quartus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κούϊνδα, *Cuinda*, a fortress of Cilicia, Plut. Eum. 13.

†Κουΐντα, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Quinta*, Anth.

†Κουϊρῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Quirinus*, Strab.: ὁ Κουϊρῖνος λόφος, *collis Quirinalis*, Id. p. 234.

Κούκέτι, by crasis for καὶ οὐκέτι, first in Theogn.

Κοῦκι, εος, τό, *the cocoa-palm*, and *its fruit*, Plin. Hence

Κουκίμηλον, ου, τό, (κοῦκι, μῆλον II.) *the cocoa-nut.*

Κούκινος, η, ον, (κοῦκι) *made from the cocoa-palm.*

Κουκιοφόρος, ον, (κοῦκι, φέρω) *bearing cocoa-nuts*, Theophr.

Κουκούμιον, ου, τό, the Lat. *cucuma*, Art.

†Κούκουλον, ου, τό, *Cuculum*, a city of Latium, Strab.

Κουκούφα, ἡ, *a bird*, acc. to some *the stork*, others *the hoopoe.*

Κουλεόν, οῦ, τό, = κουλεός, q. v., Il. 11, 30.

Κουλεόπτερος, ον, Ion. for καλεόπτερος.

Κουλεός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for κολεός, *the sheath, scabbard of a sword*, Hom., cf. κουλεόν.

†Κουλουπηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Culupēnē*, a district of Pontus, Strab.

†Κοῦμι, *arise*, a Hebrew word in N. T. Marc. 5, 41.

†Κούνεος, ου, ὁ, (the Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge) *the Cuneus* or *Wedge*, the southern part of Lusitania, so called from its shape, Strab. p. 137.

Κούνικλος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for κύνικλος: in Galen also κοννίκουλος.

Κουρά, ᾶς, ἡ, (κείρω) *a shearing, cropping* of the hair or beard, Soph. Tr. 587, and Eur.: κείρεσθαι κουρήν, Hdt. 3, 8: esp. as a sign of mourning, κ. πενθίμῳ, Eur. Alc. 512, cf. Or. 458, Hel. 1060.—2. in genl. *a cropping*, e. g. of grass, Arist. Part. An.—II. *that which is shorn, a lock cut off*, Aesch. Cho. 226. (On the connexion with ξύρω, ξυρόν, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 3.)

Κουράλιον, ου, τό, poet. for κοράλλιον, *coral*, Orph.—II. dim. from κούρη. [ᾰ]

†Κουράλιος, ου, ὁ, *the Curalius*, a river of Thessaly, which empties into the Peneus, Strab. p. 411.—2. a river of Boeotia near Coronea, Callim. Lav. Pall. 64: Dor. Κωράλιος, Alcae. ap. Strab. p. 411.

Κουραφροδίτη, ἡ, (κούρη, Ἀφροδίτη) *the virgin Aphrodite* (*Venus*), Procl.

Κουρεακός, ή, όν, (κουρεύς) *barber-like*, i. e. *gossiping*, Polyb.

Κουρεῖον, ου, τό, (κουρά) *a barber's* or *hair-dresser's shop*, Ar. Plut. 338, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 2; the great lounging-place at Athens:—εἰς κ., 'to my barber's bill,' Lys. 905, 6.—II. κούρειον, proparox., *the sheep* or *lamb offered and feasted on by the phratores at the feast* κουρεῶτις, v. Soph. Fr. 132, Isae. 58, 30.

Κουρείω, = κουριάω, dub. l. in Alciph.

Κουρεύς, έως, ὁ, (κείρω) *a barber, hair-cutter*, Lat. *tonsor*, Plat. Rep. 373 C: his implements are described by Phanias Epigr. 6.—II. metaph. *a gossiping fellow, chatterbox*, Dorv. Charit. p. 529? Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3.—III. *a bird*, said to chirp with a sound *as of clipping.*

Κουρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

Κουρευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a barber*, Diog. L.

Κουρεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of κουρεύς, κουρευτής, Plut.

Κουρεύω, (κουρεύς) = κείρω, *to be a barber, shaver.*

Κουρεῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, ἡμέρα κ., also ἑορτή, the third day of the festival Ἀπατούρια, on which the sons of Athenian citizens were introduced, at three or four years of age, among the φράτορες, and their names entered in their register, κοινὸν γραμματεῖον, which was thenceforth the proof of their citizenship, cf. Isae. 70, 43, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 100. sq., and μεταγωγέω, μεῖον. (Acc. to some from κόρος, κοῦρος, others from κείρω, κουρά, because the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day.)

Κούρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κόρη, as always in Hom.: in Od. 18, 279, it stands for νύμφη, *a bride.* But κουρή, Ion. for κουρά.

Κουρήϊος, ίη, ίον, Ion. for κόρειος, *youthful*, H. Hom. Cer. 108.

†Κουρής, ῆτος, ὁ, *a Cretan*, Strab., Plut. Sol. 12; v. Κουρῆτες.

Κουρήσιμος, ον, = κούριμος.

Κούρητες, ων, οἱ, (κόρος, κοῦρος) *young men*, esp. *young warriors*, κούρητες Παναχαιῶν, Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 19, 193, 248.

Κουρῆτες, ων, οἱ, *the Curetes*, oldest inhabitants of Pleuron in Aetolia, Il. 9, 529, 549, etc.—II. *a Cretan tribe*, connected with peculiar religious rites, compared by Dion. H., Antiqq. 2, 71, with those of the Roman Salii; v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1111.—III. a tribe of Curetes also in Euboea, Strab. Hence

†Κουρητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Curetes*, ἡ Κ. γῆ, *the land of the Curetes*, around Pleuron, Strab.: also called Κουρῆτις, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

Κουρητισμός, οῦ, ὁ, Greek name in Dion. H. for *the Salian rites.*

Κουρίας, ου, ὁ, (κουρά) *one who wears his hair short*, Luc.

†Κουριάτιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Curiatius*, Plut.

Κουριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κουρά) *to wear rough, untrimmed hair*, Luc.—2. of hair, *to need clipping, grow long*, Id.

Κουρίδιος, α, ον, (κοῦρος, κούρη, wedded, oft. in Hom., usu. as epith. of πόσις, ἀνήρ, ἄλοχος or γυνή: also even as subst., κουρίδιος φίλος, the beloved *husband*, Od. 15, 22: hence esp. of *a lawful, wedded wife*, as opp. to a concubine (παλλακίς, Hdt. 1, 135; 5, 18, and so in Il. 19, 296 Briseïs says, Patroclus had promised to make her Achilles' κουρίδιη ἄλοχος, whereas she *was* only his concubine; and so Agamemnon loved Chryseïs (his concubine) more than his κ. ἄλοχος, Il. 1, 114; so too, κ. λέχος, the bed *of lawful marriage*, Il. 15, 40; and in Od. 19, 580; 21, 78, Penelope calls her *husband's* house κ. δῶμα.—later, *nuptial, bridal*, Anth., as κοῦρις occurs even in Od. for νύμφη. The word is Ion. and poet. (The inadequate explan. *youthful*, hence *wedded in youth*, is refuted by Buttm. Lexil. in voc.: but the deriv. from κοῦρος, κούρη, seems certain; and the connexion of notions is prob. that between *youth* or *puberty*, and *marriage*. Buttm. hints at a connexion with κύριος, κῦρος, and Germ. *heurath, heirath*, cf. ἄλοχος δέσποινα, Od. 3, 403; and Doderlein Lectt. Hoin. 3, p. 9 carries out a similar notion.)

Κουρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόρος, κοῦρος) intr. *to be young, in the bloom of youth*, Od. 22, 185.—2. *to behave as a youth*, Ap. Rh.—3. *to grow to manhood*, Opp.—II. transit. *to bring up from boyhood, ἄνδρας, to bring* them *up* to manhood, Hes. Th. 347.

Κουρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κείρω, κουρά) *to prune constantly, keep trimmed*, hence in pass., κυπαρισσος κουριζομένη, Lat. *caedua cyparissus*, Theophr.

Κουρικός, ή, όν, (κουρά) *for shaving*, μάχαιρα, Plut.

Κούριμος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Agatho ap. Ath. 528 D. (κουρά) *of, for cutting hair* or *shaving*, σιδηρος, Eur. Or. 966.—II. pass. *shorn* or *shaven, cut, crop*, χαίτη, Aesch. Cho. 180, κρᾶτα, Eur. Tro. 279.—III. as subst., ἡ κούριμος, *a tragic mask for mourners, with the hair cut close.*

Κουρίς, adv. (κουρά) *by the hair*, κουρὶς ἑρύειν, Od. 22, 188, cf. κατὰ κόρρης.

Κουρίον, ου, τό, = κούρειον II., Isae. 58, 30, Bekk.

†Κούριον, ου, τό, *Curium*, a city on the southern coast of Cyprus, Strab.: hence Κουριεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of C.*, Hdt. 4, 153: fem. adj. Κουριάς, *of Curium*, Strab.

Κούριος, ον, *youthful*, read by Eustath. in an interpolated verse after Il. 13, 433: also in Orac. ap. Paus. 9, 14, 3.

Κουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κουρά) *a razor, shears.*—II. = κομωτρία, name of plays of Alexis and Amphis.—III. = καρίς, Epich. p. 12.

Κοῦρμι, τό, also κόρμα, *a kind of beer, an Aegyptian, Spanish, and British drink*, Diosc., and Plin.: cf. ζῦθος.

Κουροβόρος, ον, (κοῦρος, βιβρώσκω) *devouring children*, ἡ πάγη, the blood *of eaten children* (those of Thyestes), Aesch. Ag. 1512.

Κουρογονία, ας, ἡ, (κοῦρος, γονή) *begetting of boys*, opp. to θηλυγονία, Hipp.

Κουροθάλεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

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Κουροθῡλής, ές, acc. to some from *κοῦρος* and *θάλλω*, = *κουροτρόφος*; others from *κουρά* and *θάλλω*, *thriving luxuriantly by lopping* or *cutting*.

Κουροκτόνος, ον, (*κοῦρος*, *κτείνω*) *killing children* or *sons*.

Κοῦρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. for *κόρος*, *a boy, youth*, Hom., who uses only this form; v. *κόρος* and *κόρη*: cf. *κουρότερος*, and *κουρίδιος* fin.

Κουροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *youth, youthful prime*: hence *mirthfulness*, Theocr. 24, 57: strictly fem. from

Κουρόσυνος, η, ον, (*κοῦρος*) *youthful*, *ἡβάς*, A. P. 6, 156, with a play on *κούριμος*, *shorn*.—II. *τὰ κουρόσυνα*, sub. *ἱερά*, the *festival on the day* *κουρεῶτις*, q. v.

Κουρότερος, α, ον, compar. from *κοῦρος* (cf. *βασιλεύς*, *-λεύτερος*), *younger, more youthful*, Il. 4, 316, Od. 21, 310, Hes. Op. 445: later also as a positive, Ap. Rh.: perh., indeed, it is always so, cf. *ἀγρότερος*.

Κουροτοκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to bear children*, esp. boys, Hipp.: from

Κουροτόκος, ον, (*κοῦρος*, *τίκτω*) *bearing children*, esp. *boys*, Eur. Supp. 957.

Κουροτροφέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to nurse, rear a child*, esp. *a boy*, *κ. τὸν Δία*, Strab.: from

Κουροτρόφος, ον, (*κοῦρος*, *τρέφω*) *rearing children*, esp. *boys*: so Od. 9, 27, Ithaca is called *ἀγαθὴ κ.*, good *nursing-mother*, prob. from the stout hardy race of its sons, cf. Pind. Fr. 228; also *γῆ*, Ar. Thesm. 299.

Κουρόφιλος, ον, (*κοῦρος*, *φιλέω*) *loving children* or *boys*.

†**Κούρτιος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Curtius*, Plut.

Κουστωδία, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *custodia*, N. T.

†**Κυφαγόρας**, *ου* Ion. *εω*, ὁ, *Cyphagŏras*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 117.

Κουφίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, (*κοῦφος*) intr. *to be light*, Hes. Op. 461, Soph. Phil. 735, Eur. Hel. 1555.—II. trans. *to lighten*: and so *to lift up, raise*, Soph. Ant. 43: *κ. ἅλμα*, *to make a light* leap, Soph. Aj. 1287.—2. metaph. *to lighten, assuage, relieve*, *ἀλγηδόνας*, Eur. Oenom. 5, *ἔρωτα*, Theocr. 23, 9; *τινά τινος*, one *of* a load, Eur. Hel. 40. Pass. *to be relieved*, *δόὐνης*, Hipp. —2. *to be elate*, Polyb. Hence

Κούφισις, εως, ἡ, *a lightening, relief, alleviation*, Thuc. 7, 75.

Κούφισμα, ατος, τό, (*κουφίζω*) *that which is lifted up*.—2. = *κούφισις*, *relief*, Eur. Phoen. 848.

Κουφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *κούφισις*, Plut.

Κουφιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who lightens* or *relieves*.

Κουφιστικός, ή, όν, (*κουφίζω*) *lightening*, Arist. Coel.

Κουφοδοξία, ας, ἡ, (*κοῦφος*, *δόξα*) *vain conceit*.

Κουφολογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to talk lightly*, App.: and

Κουφολογία, ας, ἡ, *light, vain talking*, Thuc. 4, 28: from

Κουφολόγος, ον, (*κοῦφος*, *λέγω*) *talking lightly*.

Κουφόνοια, ας, ἡ, *levity, fickleness*: from

Κουφόνοος, ον, contr. *νους*, *ουν*, (*κοῦφος*, *νοῦς*) *light-minded, frivolous*: *τὸ κ.*, = foreg.: there is also a plur. *κουφόνοες*, Lob. Phryn. 453. Adv. *-νόως*, contr. *-νως*.

Κουφόπτερος, ον, (*κοῦφος*, *πτερόν*) *light-winged*, *αὖραι*, Orph.

ΚΟΥΦΟΣ, η, ον, *light, nimble*, *κοῦφα ποσὶ προβιβάς*, stepping *lightly* on, Il. 13, 158, cf. Hes. Sc. 323; so, *κ. ἅλμα*, a *light* leap, Eur. El. 439, etc.:—elsewh. Hom. has only the compar.: metaph. *easy*, Aesch. Theb. 260: so of government, *light, easy*, Isocr. 199 B.—2. *empty, vain*, *σκιά*, Soph. Aj. 126, *ἐλπίς*, Thuc. 2, 51, *λόγοι*, Plat., etc.: *frivolous, idle*, *φρήν*, Pind. O. 8, 80, *ἀφροσύναι*, Soph. O. C. 1230: *κ. πρᾶγμα*, *a trifle*, Plat. Legg. 935 A.—3. *light*, in point of weight, *κ. στρατιά*, *light* troops, Plut.; *κοῦφά σοι χθὼν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι*, may earth lie *lightly* on thee, Eur. Alc. 462; *κ. πνεύματα*, *light* airs, Soph. Aj. 558.—B. adv. *-φως*, *lightly*, Aesch. Pr. 701: *κούφως ἐσκευασμένοι*, of soldiers, Thuc. 4, 33, *ὡπλισμένοι*, Xen., etc.—2. *κουφότερον μετεφώνει*, he spoke *more lightly*, i. e. with lighter heart, Od. 8, 201: also *κούφως φέρειν*, opp. to *δεινῶς φέρειν*, Eur. Med. 449, 1018; *ὡς κουφότατα φέρειν*, Hdt. 1, 35.

Κουφοτέρως, adv. comp. from foreg.

Κουφότης, ητος, ἡ, (*κοῦφος*) *lightness*, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Legg. 625 D.—2. *relief*, *μόχθων*, Eur. Andromed. 25.

Κουφοφορέομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. *-ήσομαι*, (*κοῦφος*, *φέρομαι*) *to be borne aloft, rise by one's own lightness*, Sext. Emp.

Κοφῑνοποιός, όν, (*κόφινος*, *ποιέω*) *making baskets*.

Κόφῑνος, ου, ὁ, *a basket*, acc. to Gramm., less. Att. than *ἄρριχος*, but cf. Ar. Av. 1310, Plat. (Com.) Ἑορτ. 16, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 6.—II. *a Boeotian measure, containing three χόες*, Strattis Cin. 1. [*ῐ* once in Nonn.] Hence

Κοφῑνόω, ῶ, *to put a basket over* one: in Boeotia a way of exposing insolvent debtors, Nic. Dam. ap. Stob. p. 293, 16.

Κοφῑνώδης, ες, (*κόφινος*, *εἶδος*) *like a basket*.

Κοχλάζω, *κόχλασμα*, f. l. for *καχλ*.

Κοχλαχώδης, ες, (*κόχλαξ*, *εἶδος*) *stony, gravelly*, Theophr.

Κόχλαξ, *ακος*, ὁ, = *κάχληξ*, Diosc.

Κοχλιάριον, ου, τό, *a spoon*, Lat. *cochleare*, from *κόχλος*, Diosc.: usu. *λιστρίον*, Lob. Phryn. 321.

Κοχλίας, ου, ὁ, (*κόχλος*) *a snail with a spiral shell*, Lat. *cochlea*, Achae. ap. Ath. 63 B, Amphis Dexid. 1.—II. *any thing twisted spirally*; hence *a screw*, also *ἕλιξ*: esp. a spiral engine for raising water, *the screw of Archimedes*, Strab., cf. Ath. 208 F.—2. *a spiral stair*, Strab.

Κοχλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κόχλος*, *a small snail*.—II. *a spiral staircase*.

Κοχλιοειδής, ές, (*κοχλίον* II., *εἶδος*) *spiral*.

Κοχλίον, ου, τό, dim. from *κόχλος*, *a small snail*, Batr. 165.—II. *any thing spiral*, like *κοχλίας* II. [*ῐ* metri grat. in Batr.]

Κοχλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg.

†**Κοχλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Cochlis*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Κοχλιώδης, ες, = *κοχλιοειδής*.

Κοχλιώρυχον, ου, τό, = *κοχλιάριον*.

ΚΟ΄ΧΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, later also ἡ, Jac. A. P. p. 842, *a shell-fish with a spiral shell*, sometimes used as a trumpet, like Lat. *concha*, Eur. I. T. 303, Theocr. 22, 75; also used sometimes of *bivalve shell-fish*, like our *cockle*: also *κόλαχος*. (Akin to *κάλχη*, *κόγχος*.)

Κόχος, ου, ὁ, *a copious stream*: and

κόχυ, adv. = *χύδην*, v. sq.

Κοχῡδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to flow, stream forth copiously*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 4: Hesych. derives it from an adv. *κόχυ*, = *χύδην*, *copiously*; a subst. *κόχος* is quoted in Schol. Theocr. 2, 107.

(Reduplicated from *χέω*, *χόδην*, cf. *μορμύρω*, *ποιφύσσω*.)

Κοχύω, v. l. for foreg., Theocr. 2, 107.

Κοχώνη, ης, ἡ, *the part between the pudenda and the anus*, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 406; and so *τὰ κοχώνα* in Ar. Eq. 424, is dual, not a neut. pl. Cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to *κόκκυξ*, Lat. *coxa, coxendix*.)

Κόψῖμος, ου, ἡ, = *κότινος*, dub. in Theophr.

Κόψῐχος, ου, ὁ, Att. for *κόσσυφος*, *a blackbird*, Ar. Av. 806.

†**Κόων**, ωντος, ὁ, *Coön*, son of Antenor, Il. 19, 53.

†**Κῶνδε**, adv. *to Cos*, Il. 14, 255: from

†**Κῶς**, ἡ, Ep. = **Κῶς**.

Κράατος, *κράατι*, *κράατα*, lengthd. forms of *κρᾶτος*, etc., from *κάρα*, *a head*: for no nom. *κρᾶας*, τό, occurs.

Κραβάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Κράβατος or *κράββατος*, ου, ὁ, *a couch*, Maced. word in N. T., Sturz. Dial. Maced. p. 175, = Att. *σκίμπους*: used however by Crito and Rhinthon ap. Poll. 10, 35. [Lat. *grăbātus*, Lucil., and Martial.]

Κράβυζος, ου, ὁ, *a* kind of *shell-fish*, Epich. p. 22.

†**Κράγασος**, ου, ὁ, *Cragasus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 14, 2.

Κραγγάνομαι, dep. mid., (*κράζω*) *to cry aloud*, read by Lob. Phryn. 337, in Hdt. 1, 111, for *κραυγάνομαι*.

Κράγγη, ης, ἡ, = *κίσσα*.

Κραγγών, ῶνος, ἡ, a kind of *karίς*, Arist. H. A.

Κρᾱγέτης, ου, ὁ, (*κράζω*) = *κράκτης*, *a screamer, chatterer*, *κολοιός*, Pind. N. 3, 143.

Κρᾱγόν, adv. (*κράζω*) *with loud cries*, *κραγὸν κεκράξεται*, Ar. Eq. 487; acc. to others, part. neut. aor. 2 of *κράζω*, as adv.

†**Κράγος**, ου, ὁ, *Cragus*, a city of Lycia on a hill of the same name, Strab. p. 665.—2. a mountain of Cilicia, Id. p. 669.

Κρᾰδαίνω, like *κραδάω*, *to swing, wave, brandish*, *ἔγχος*, Eur. H. F. 1003, *λόφους*, Ar. Ach. 965: *to shake, χθόνα*, Aesch. Pr. 1047: Hom. has it only in part. pass. *αἰχμὴ κραδαινομένη*, the spear *quivering* (when it sticks in the ground, etc.), Il. 13, 504; 16, 614.

Κράδᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (*κράδη* I.) *a fig-tree branch*. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰδᾰλός, ή, όν, (*κραδάω*, *κραδαίνω*) *quivering*, cf. *ῥαδαλός*.

Κράδανσις, εως, ἡ, (*κραδάω*) *a brandishing*: *a quaking*, of the earth, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 105. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a vibration*.

ΚΡΑ΄ΔΑ΄Ω, ῶ, like *κραδαίνω*, *to wave, brandish, shake*, *ἔγχος*, *δόρυ κραδάων*, Il. 7, 213; 13, 583.—II. of trees, *to suffer from the κράδος* or *blight*, Theophr.

†**Κραδεύας**, ου, ὁ, *Cradeuas*, a king in India, Arr. Ind. 8, 2.

Κραδεύω, = *κραδάω*, Hesych.

Κράδη, ης, ἡ, (*κραδάω*) *the quivering twig at the end of a branch*, esp. of figtrees, *ἐν κράδῃ ἀκροτάτῃ*, Hes. Op. 679: in genl. *a branch*, esp. *of a fig-tree*, Hipp., and so perh. Eur. Scir. 3: hence for *a whole tree*, esp. *a fig-tree*, Ar. Pac. 627, ubi v. Schol.—II. *a blight* or *blast in trees*, v. *κράδυος*.—III. a *scenic contrivance* for exhibiting actors in comedy hovering in the air, like the *μηχανή* in tragedy, Poll. 4, 129. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰδηφορία, ας, ἡ, (*κράδη*, *φέρω*)

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a bearing of fig-tree branches at a festival, Plut., cf. θαλλοφόρος.

Κρᾰδία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for καρδίη, καρδία.

Κρᾰδίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. κρᾰδίης, (κράδη) τυρὸς κρ., *cheese curdled with fig-juice*.—II. κρ. νόμος, *an old air on the flute*, acc. to Hesych. played while the καθαρμοί or φαρμακοί *were whipt with fig branches*; cf. however Francke Callin. p. 129.

Κραδίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for καρδία.

Κρᾰδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κράδη, πωλέω) *one who sells fig-branches*.

Κράδος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ κράδη, *a blight, distemper in fig-trees*, etc., which withers and blackens the boughs, Theophr.—II. = κράδη I., *a twig*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰδοφάγος, ον, (κράδη, φᾰγεῖν) *eating the branches or leaves of the fig-tree*: hence ὁ κρ., *a rustic*.

ΚΡΑ΄ΖΩ, fut. κεκράξομαι: aor. ἔκρᾰγον, Lob. Phryn. 337: most usu. in perf. c. pres. signf. (for the pres. is very rare), κέκρᾰγα, 1 pl. κέκραγμεν, imperat. κέκραχθι, part. κεκρᾰγώς, inf. κεκρᾰγέναι. *To croak*, strictly of the raven (cf. κρώζω), Theophr.; of frogs, Ar. Ran. 258: in genl. *to scream, screech, cry*, Aesch. Pr. 742, Ar. Plut. 722, etc.; μέλος κεκρ., Aesch. Fr. 265: κεκραγέναι πρός τινα, *to call to...*, Ar. Ran. 982: c. acc. rei, *to call, clamour for* a thing, Id. Vesp. 103. (The root, strictly, is ΚΡΑΓ–, whence also κραυγή, κραυγάζω, onomatop. like κρώζω, κλάζω, Sanscr. *kruç*, Germ. *krächsen*, etc.) [In late writers sometimes κέκρᾰγα, v. Jac. A. P. p. 71.]

†Κραθία, ας, ἡ, appell. of Minerva from her temple on the Crathis near Sybaris, Hdt. 5, 45, conject. for Κραστή.

†Κρᾰθίς, ίδος and ιος, ὁ, *the Crathis*, a river of Achaia, rising in Mt. Crathis, now *the Acratha*, Hdt. 1, 145; Paus. 7, 25, 11.—2. a river near Sybaris in Italy named after the Achaian stream, now *Crati*, Eur. Tr. 228; Theocr. 5, 16; cf. Hdt. 5, 45.

†Κραιαίνω Ep. lengthd. form for κραίνω, Hom.

ΚΡΑΙ΄ΝΩ, fut. κρᾰνῶ, Ep. inf. fut. mid. c. pass. signf κρᾰνέεσθαι, Il.: aor. ἔκρηνα, imperat. κρῆνον, Od., inf. κρῆναι, Od., aor. pass. ἐκράνθην, Pind. But Hom. mostly uses the Ep. lengthd. form κραιαίνω for κραίνω, impf. ἐκραίαινεν, Il., aor. imperat. κρήνον, Il., κρήνατε, Od., inf. κρῆναι, Il., 3 perf. pass. κεκράανται, and plqpf. κεκράαντο, Od. [ᾰ] (From κάρα, κάρη, κάρηνον, akin to κρέων, κρέουσα, κρείων, κρείσσων.) *To accomplish, bring to pass, fulfil, vouchsafe* and κρῆναι, *to conceive* and *accomplish*, Od. 5, 170: ἔπος κραίνειν τινί, *to fulfil* one's word or wish, Od. 20, 115: ἐφετμάς, Pind. O. 3, 19; ἔντυια κραίνειν, of dreams, *to accomplish*, i. e. *bring to pass* what is dreamt, Od. 19, 567: so too freq. in Trag., esp. of fate, as Aesch. Pr. 512, Eur. El. 1248. Pass. *to be accomplished, brought to pass*, etc., οὔ μοι δοκεῖ τῇδέ γ' ὁδῷ κρανέεσθαι, methinks that nothing *will be accomplished* by this journey, Il. 9, 626; so too in Trag.: κέκριται ψῆφος, the vote *hath been determined*, Aesch. Supp. 943, cf. Eum. 347; κραν θεῖσα ψῆφος, the *prevailing* vote, Eur. Hec. 219, etc.: in Hom. also of a silver cup, χρυσῷ ἐπὶ χείλεα κεκράανται, the edges *are finished off* with gold, Od. 4, 132, 616; 15, 116.

The words in H. Hom Merc. 427, κραίνων ἀθανάτους τε θεοὺς καὶ γαῖαν ἐρεμνήν, ὡς ἐγένοντο (where κραίνων is usu. explained by τιμῶν, and Herm. would read κλείων) prob. mean *finishing the* (*tale of*) the gods and earth, how they were made.—II. intr. *to be chief, prince, have the power of deciding and acting, to reign*, Od. 8, 391: and post-Hom. c. gen., *to reign over, govern*, τοῦ στρατοῦ, τῆς χώρας, Soph. Aj. 1050, O. C. 296; in later Ep. also c. dat.: c. acc. cognato, κρ. σκῆπτρα, *to sway* the staff of rule, Soph. O. C. 449.—III. intr. also *to come to an end, result* in a thing, like τελευτάω, Hipp., and Aesch. Cho. 1075. Mostly poet. (The root = Sanscr. *kri* facere, Lat. *cre-are*, etc.)

Κραιπᾰλάω, ῶ, *to be drunken, to suffer from* κραιπάλη (q. v.), Plat. Symp. 176 D, and Comici ap. Ath. 34 C, sq.: from

Κραιπάλη, ης, ἡ, *a drunken fit, debauch*; esp. in its consequences, *the next day's sickness and headache*, Lat. *crapula*, Hipp.; ἐκ κραιπάλης, after such a fit, Ar. Ach. 277. (Prob. from the root of *carpo, rapio*, ἁρπάζω, for ἁρπάλη or ῥαπάλη, *a seizure, attack* of sickness, etc.) [πᾰ]

Κραιπᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, = κραιπαλάω.

Κραιπᾰλόβοσκος, ον, (κραιπάλη, βόσκω) δίψα κρ. *thirst which draws on drunkenness*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Κραιπᾰλόκωμος, ον, (κραιπάλη, κῶμος) *rambling about in drunken revelry*, Ar. Ran. 217.

Κραιπᾰλώδης, ες, (κραιπάλη, εἶδος) *given to drunkenness*, Plut.

Κραιπνός, ή, όν, (from root ἁρπ-άζω, Lat. *carpo, rapio*) *snatching away, tearing, sweeping, rushing*, like Lat. *rapidus* (from *rapio*), Βορέης, θύελλαι, Od. 5, 385; 6, 171: hence—II. *swift, rapid*, Il. 16, 671, 681: most freq. in Hom. as epith. of the feet.—III. metaph., *hasty, hot*, κραιπνότερος νόος (viz. of a youth), Il. 23, 590. As adv., besides κραιπνῶς, Hom. uses the neut. pl. κραιπνά, κραιπνῶς θέομεν, προσεβήσατο,—κραιπνὰ διώκειν, προβιβάς. Only poet.

Κραιπνόσυτος, ον, (κραιπνός, σεύομαι) *swift-rushing*, Aesch. Pr. 279.

Κραιπνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *swiftness*.

Κραιπνοφόρος, ον, (κραιπνός, φέρω) *swift-bearing*, αὖραι, Aesch. Pr. 132.

Κραῖρα, ας, ἡ, (κέρας, κεραία) *the top, head*; only in Gramm., but cf. εὐκραιρος, etc.

Κρακτικός, ή, όν, (κράζω) *clamorous*, Luc.

Κράκτρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κεκράκτης.

Κρᾶμα, ατος, τό, (κεράννυμι) *that which is mixed, a mixture*, Tim. Locr. 95 E: esp.—2. *mixed, tempered wine*, Plut.—3. *a mixed metal*, like bronze, Strab., elsewh. κρατέρωμα: *a mixture of warmth and cold, temperature*.

Κραμβᾰλέος, α, ον, (κράμβος) *dried, parched, roasted*, or the like, Ath. 376 C, cf. κράμβος. Hence

Κραμβᾰλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to laugh loud*.

Κραμβᾰλιαστής, οῦ, ἡ, *loud laughter*.

Κραμβᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, = κραμβαλιάζω.

Κραμβεῖον, ου, τό, = κραμβίον II., Hipp.

ΚΡΑ΄ΜΒΗ, ης, ἡ, *cabbage, cole*, Lat. *crambe*, Hippon. 21. Hence

Κραμβήεις, εσσα, εν, *like a cabbage*, Nic.

Κραμβίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κράμβη, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 10.

Κραμβίον, ου, τό, dim. from κράμβη, *a decoction of cabbage* or (acc. to others) *of hemlock*.

Κραμβίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κράμβη) *a cabbage caterpillar*, Ael.

ΚΡΑ΄ΜΒΟΣ, η, ον, *dry, parched, shrivelled*.—2. metaph. *clear, ringing shrill, loud*, κρ. γέλως, ap. Hesych., who explains it by καπυρός (q. v.) II., so too, κραμβότατον στόμα, like καπυρὸν στόμα, Ar. Eq. 539.—II. as subst. κράμβος, ὁ, *a blight in fruit*, esp. in grapes, *when they shrivel* before they are ripe, Theophr. (Akin to κραῦρος, καπυρός.)

†Κράμβουσα, ης, ἡ, *Crambusa*, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.—2. an island of Cilicia near Corycus, Id. p. 670.

Κραμβοφάγος, ον, (κράμβη, φᾰγεῖν) *Cabbage-eater*, name of a frog in Batr. 221.

†Κραναά, ᾶς, ἡ, and Κρανααί, ῶν, *al*, epith. of Athens, v. sub κραναός.

†Κρανάη, ης, ἡ, *Cranaë*, daughter of king Cranaüs, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.—II. an island to which Paris first brought Helen, Il. 3, 445; either acc. to Eur. Hel. 1674 and Strab. p. 399 the island named after her on the coast of Attica, *Helena*, or acc. to Paus. 3, 22, 1, in the Laconian gulf, near Gythion, perhaps *Cythera*.

Κρᾰνᾱπέδος, ον, (κραναός, πέδον) *with hard, rocky soil*, H. Hom. Ap. 72.

†Κραναίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the descendants of Cranaüs*, i. e. the Athenians.

Κρανάϊνος, η, ον, = κραντήρ, dub. in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 262.

†Κραναοῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Amea*, Bacchyl. v. sub κραναός.

†Κραναίχμη, ης, ἡ, *Cranaechme*, daughter of Cranaüs, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.

ΚΡΑ΄ΝΑΟΣ, ή, όν, *hard, rugged, rocky*, of the face of a country, in Hom. always of Ithaca (for in Il. 3, 445 it is no adj., but pr. n. of an island, v. Κρανάη), Il. 3, 201, and freq. in Od.; in Pind. usu. of Athens (O. 7, 151, etc.), which Ar. calls simply οἱ Κραναοί (Av. 123), and ἡ Κραναά (Lys. 481): hence *οἱ Κραναοί, the people of Attica*, Hdt. 8, 44, cbi v. Valck., and cf. Clinton F. H. 1, 57, sq.: also, κρ. ἀκαλῆφαι, *sharp nettles*, Ar. Fr. 473. Only poet.

†Κραναός, οῦ, ὁ, *Cranaüs*, an ancient king of Attica, successor of Cecrops, Aesch. Eum. 1011.—2. Athen. masc. pr. n., Isae.

†Κρανάσπης, ου, ὁ, *Cranaspes*, a Persian, Hdt. 3, 126, v. l. Κρανασπής.

Κρᾰνέα, ή, v. sub. κράνεια.

Κρανέεσθαι, Ep. inf. fut. mid., c. signf. pass., from κραίνω, Il.

Κράνειᾰ, ας, ἡ, Ion. κρανείη, ης, (κράνον) *the cornel-tree*, Lat. *cornus*, ταὶ ὑλοιος, Il. 16, 767; its fruit used to feed swine, Od. 10, 242: its tough and springy wood was used for spear-shafts and bows, cf. κρανεΐτης, and in Anth. κράνεια itself is *a spear*. Also κρᾰνέα or -ία, ἡ, Hipp., and Theophr. [κρᾰ]

Κρανέϊνος, η, ον, (κράνον) *made of cornel wood*, ἀκόντιον, H. Hom Merc. 460, τόξα, Hdt. 7, 92. πάλτον, Xen., cf. Virgil's *spicula cornea*.

Κράνειος, α, ον, (κράνον) = foreg., Ael. [ᾰ]

Κράνη or κράνα, ἡ, Dor. for κρήνη. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰνία, ας, ἡ, = κράνεια, Hipp.

Κράνινος, η, ον, = κρανέϊνος, Paus. [ᾰ]

†Κράνιοι, ων, οἱ, *Cranii*, a city in the island Cephallenia, Thuc. 2, 30: also οἱ Κράνιοι, *the inhab. of Cranii*, Id.

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Κρᾱνιόλειος, ον, (κρανίον, λεῖος) *bald-crowned, bald-headed*, A. B.

Κρᾱνίον, ου, τό, *the skull*, used of a horse in Il. 8, 84; of men, Pind. I. 4, 92, Plat., etc. (Akin to κάρα, κάρηνον.)

†Κράνιον, ου, τό, *Cranium*, a cypress grove at Corinth with a gymnasium, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 4: also Κράνειον, Plut. Alex. 14.

†Κραννών, and Κρανών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Crannon*, a city of Thessalian Pelasgiotis, Strab. p. 441, who regards it as the ancient Ephyra. Hence

†Κρανν-ώνιος, α, ον, *of Crannon*, οἱ Κραννώνιοι, *the Crannonians*, Hdt. 6, 127, Thuc. 2, 22.

Κρᾱνοκολάπτον, ου, τό, (κρανίον, κολάπτω) *a poisonous phalangium*, Diosc.

Κρᾱνοκρούστης, ου, ὁ, (κρούω)= foreg.

ΚΡΆΝΟΝ, ου, τό,=κρανεία, Lat. *cornus*, Theophr. (Prob. akin to κραναός, from its hard wood: [ᾰ]

Κρανοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to make helmets*: in Ar. Ran. 1018 used of one who *talks big and warlike*: from

Κρανοποιός, όν, (κράνος, ποιέω) *making helmets*: as subst., ὁ κρ., *a helmet maker*, Ar. Pac. 1255.

Κράνος, εος, τό, *a helmet*, Hdt. 1, 171; 4, 180, etc., and oft. in Xen.—II. in genl. *a cover, covering*. (Akin to κάρα, κρανίον.)

Κράνος, ου, ἡ, later form for κράνον, κράνεια, Geop. [ᾰ]

Κρανουργία, ας, ἡ, *a making of helmets*: from

Κρανουργός, όν, (κράνος, *ἔργω) *making helmets*.

Κράντειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.

Κραντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κραίνω) *one that accomplishes*.—II. κραντῆρες, Lat. *genuini, the wisdom-teeth*, which come last and *complete the set*, Arist. H. A.: in genl. *teeth*, Nic. Hence

Κράντης, ου, ὁ,=κραντήρ I., Lyc.

†Κραντώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Cranto*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243.

Κράντωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a ruler, sovereign*, Eur. Andr. 508.

†Κράντωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Crantor*, of Soli, a pupil of Xenocrates, Diog. L. 4, 24.

†Κράπαθος, ου, ἡ, Ep. metath. for Κάρπαθος, Il. 2, 676.

Κρᾰπᾰτᾰλός or κραπάταλος, ου, ὁ, a worthless kind of *fish*.—II. name of a play of Pherecrates, in which he says that the κραπάταλος is used as money in Hades,=δραχμή, Meineke Com. Fragm. 1, p. 84, sq.—III.=μωρός, Hesych.

Κράρα, ἡ,=κραῦρα, dub.

ΚΡΆΣ, ὁ, of this poet. collat. form of κάρα, the nom. τὸ κράς occurs only in Gramm., v. Cramer. Anecd. 3, 385; also gen. τῆς κρατός in Eur. El. 140: Hom. has gen. κρᾱτός, dat. κρᾱτί, acc. κρᾶτα, Od. 8, 92: gen. plur. κράτων, Od. 22, 309, dat. κρᾱσίν and κράτεσφι, Il. 10, 152, 156; and we have acc. κρᾶτας, Eur. Phoen. 1149, H. F. 526:—but Soph. has τὸ κρᾶτα as nom. and acc. neut., Phil. 1001, 1457, O. T. 263. In Hom. also we have a lengthd. gen. and dat., κράατος, κράατι, pl. nom. κράατα [all, – ◡◡], but no nom. κρᾶας is found. *The head*: also metaph., *a head, top, peak*, ἀπὸ κρατὸς Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 20, 5, and ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος, *at the upper part* of it, Od. 9, 140; 13, 102: plur. for sing., ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, under his head, Il. 10, 156. Poet.

Κρᾶς, τό, Dor. for κρῆς, contr. from κρέας, *flesh, meat*.

Κρασβόλος, ον, syncop. from κερασβόλος, q. v.

Κρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) *a mixing* of two things, so that they are quite blended and form a compound, as wine and water; whereas μῖξις is a mere mixing so that they can be separated again, as of two sorts of grain; (or, we might say, κρᾶσις is *chemical*, μῖξις *mechanical mixture*): hence of *a mixed cup of wine*, Aesch. Fr. 49; *the compounding* of drugs, etc., Id. Pr. 482; *the temperature* of the air, *climate*, Lat. *temperies*, Eur. Phaeth. 5, cf. Plat. Phaed. 111 B: in genl. *close union, composition*, Plat. Phaed. 59 A, Rep. 441 E, etc.—2. in Gramm., *crasis*, when the vowels of two syllables melt into one, e.g. τοὔλαιον, τοὔνομα for τὸ ἔλαιον, τὸ ὄνομα, ἀνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ.

Κρασπεδίτης, ου, ὁ, *the last, hindmost in a chorus*, opp. to κορυφαῖος, Plut.: [ῐ] from

Κράσπεδον, ου, τό, *the edge, border, margin, hem* of a thing, esp. of cloth, ἄκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις, with every stitch of sail set, Eur. Med. 524: metaph. *the edge* of a country, Soph. Fr. 536; *the skirts* of an army, Eur. Supp. 661, etc. (Acc. to Passow, from κρόσσος, κρόσσαι: but Döderl., better, refers it to κρηπίς, κρηπίδιον.) Hence

Κρασπεδόω, ῶ, *to surround with a border* or *hem*, Eur. Ion 1423, in pass.

†Κράσσος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Crassus*, Plut.

Κράσσων, ον, as if from κράτος, Dor. for κρέσσων, κρείσσων.

Κραστῆριον, ου, τό, *a rack, manger*: and

Κραστίζω, f. -ίσω,=γραστίζω: from

Κράστις, εως, ἡ,=γράστις, q. v., *grass, green fodder*, esp. for horses, Ar. Fr. 632: others write κρᾶστις properisp.

†Κράστις, ὁ, and Κραστίη, ἡ, in Hdt. 4, 45, for which Wess. reads Κρᾶθις and Κραθίη, qq. v.

Κρᾶτα, τό, *the head*: v. sub κράς.

Κρᾰτᾰβόλος, ὁν, (κράς, βάλλω) *striking the head*, v. l. for κραταιβόλος.

†Κραταίας, ὁ, *Crataeas*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 11.

Κρᾰταβόλος, ον, acc. to some poet. for κραταβόλος; but rather (from κραταιός, βάλλω, cf. κραταιγύαλος, κραταίλεως, κραταίπους) *hurled with violence*, Eur. Bacch. 1096.

Κραταιγός, οῦ, or κράταιγος, ον, ὁ, a kind of *flowering thorn*, of which our *hawthorn* is a species, Theophr.

Κρᾰταιγύᾱλος, ον, (κραταιός, γύαλον) *having strong gyala, strongly arched*, in genl. *strong, stout*, θώρηκες, Il. 19, 361.

Κραταιγών, όνος, ὁ,=κραταιγός.

Κρᾰταιΐς, ἡ, (κράτος) only in Od. 11, 597, of the stone of Sisyphus, when he had rolled it up the hill, τότ' ἀποστρέψασκε κραταιὶς αὖτις, then did *mighty weight* or *resistless force* turn it back again: a very doubtful word; for Aristarch. and others took it as adv.=κραταιῶς (making ἀποστρέψασκε intrans.), it rolled *violently* back; others make it a pr. n., v. signf. II; and some write κραταΐ' ἰς for κραταιά, but v. Lob. Paralip. 198.—II. Κρᾰταιΐς, as pr. n. *Crataeïs, the mighty* one, name of the mother of the sea-monster Scylla, Od. 12, 124.

Κρᾰταίλεως, ων, gen. ω, (κραταιός, λεύς, λᾶς) *of hard stones, rocky*, χθών, Aesch. Ag. 666, πέδον, Eur. El. 534.

†Κραταιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Crataemenes*, a Chalcidian who founded Zancle, Thuc. 6, 4.

Κραταιόγονος, ὁ,=κραταιγός, Plin.

Κρᾰταιός, ά, όν, (κράτος) poet. for the usu. κρατερός, *mighty, strong*, Hom., in Il. usu. epith. of Μοῖρα, *stern, resistless* fate: sometimes also in Pind., and Trag. Adv. -ῶς, Philo. Hence

Κρᾰταιότης, ητος, ἡ,=κράτος, Philo.

Κραταιόω, ῶ, later and worse form for κρατύνω, N. T.

Κρᾰταιπέδος, ον, (κραταιός, πέδον) *with solid, hard ground* or *soil*, οὐδας, Od. 23, 46.

†Κραταίπλοος, ὁ, ἡ, ὁ ἰσχυρὸν πίλιον ἔχων, *strong, coarse-haired*, Aesch. Fr. 423.

Κρᾰταίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κραταιός, πούς) *stout-footed*, ἡμίονοι, Ep. Hom. 15, 9; also καρταίπους, Pind. O. 13, 114.

Κρᾰταίρινος, ον, (κραταιός, ῥινός) *with stout shell* or *skin*, χελώνη, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47.

Κρᾰταίωμα, ατος, τό, (κραταιόω) *that which is firm* or *fast*: *firmness, strength*, LXX.

Κρᾰταίωσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., LXX.

Κρατάνιον, ου, τό, *a* kind of *cup*, Polemo ap. Ath. 480 A.

†Κρατέας, ου, ὁ, *Crateas*, a physician, Anth.—2. -τεῦς, ὁ, a Macedonian in Arr. Ind. 18, 6; v. l. in Plut. Κρατεύας.

Κρᾰτεραίχμης, ου, ὁ, (κρατερός, αἰχμή) *mighty with the spear, warlike*, also καρτ., Pind. I. 6, 55.

Κρᾰτεραύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερός, αὐχήν) *strong-necked*, also καρτ., Hipp.

†Κρατέρεια, ων, τά, *Craterēa*, a small island near Smyrna, Thuc. 8, 101.

Κρᾰτερός, ά, όν, (κράτος, κρατέω) poet. καρτερός, *strong, stout, mighty, valiant*, in Hom. usu. of *bodily* strength; but in Il. 21, 566, prob. with collat. notion of *hard-hearted, harsh*, also epith. of war, battle, and weapons: so, χῶρος κρ., *hard, solid* ground, H. Hom. Merc. 354: also of divers passions, *strong, vehement, mighty*, λύσσα, ἔρις, πένθος, ἄλγεα, etc., Hom.; and very freq., κρ. ἀνάγκη, *hard, stern* necessity, Hom.: κρ. ἔργα, *violent* deeds, Il. 1, 25; κρ. μῦθος, a *harsh, rough* speech, Ib. 326, etc. Cf. καρτερός, κραταιός, κρατύς.—Adv. -ρῶς, *strongly*, esp., κρ. ἀγορεύειν and ἀποειπεῖν, to speak out *sternly, roughly*, Il.; κρ. ἑστάμεναι, to stand *fast* or *firm*, Il.; κρ. καταβάλλειν, to dash *violently* to the earth, Od.

†Κράτερος, ου, and -ρός, οῦ, ὁ, *Crātērus*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 7, 12, 3.

Κρᾰτερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κρατερός, φρήν) *stout-hearted, dauntless*, in Hom. epith. of Hercules, the Dioscuri, etc.; of the lion, Il. 10, 184: sometimes with collat. notion of *stubborn, hard-hearted*.

Κρᾰτερόχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερός, χείρ) *stout of hand*, Anth.

Κρᾰτερόω, ῶ,=κρατύνω, dub.

Κρᾰτερώδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερός, ὀδούς) *strong-toothed*, dub.

Κρᾰτέρωμα, ατος, τό, *a mixture of copper and tin, a kind of bronze*, also κρᾶμα.

Κρᾰτερῶνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερός, ὄνυξ) *strong-hoofed, solid-hoofed*, ἵπποι, ἡμίονοι, Hom.: *strong-clawed*, λύκοι, λέοντες, Od. 10, 218.

Κράτεσφι, Ep. dat. of κράς, Il. 10, 156. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰτευταί, ῶν, οἱ, *the forked stand* or *frame on which a spit turns*, Il. 9, 214.

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Κρᾰτευτήρια, ων, τά,=foreg.

Κρατέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κράτος) *to be strong, mighty, powerful:* hence—I. *to rule, hold sway*, absol. Od. 13, 275, etc.; *οἱ κρατοῦντες*, the rulers, Trag.; and so, *τὸ κρατοῦν*, Eur. Andr. 133. —2. in poets, c. dat., *to rule among.., νεκύεσσι*, Od. 11, 485, *ἀνδράσι καὶ θεοῖσι*, Od. 16, 265; also *κρ. Φθίᾳ, to rule in* Phthia, Pind. N. 4, 81; *ἐν χθονί*, Eur. El. 4: cf. *ἀνάσσω*.—3. c. gen., *to be lord of, ruler over*, Ἀργείων, *πάντων κρατέειν*, Il. 1, 79, 288, and so freq. later, esp., *κρ. ἑαυτοῦ, κρ. τῶν ἡδονῶν*, Plat. etc.: hence *to conquer, subdue*, Aesch. Theb. 750, etc.: *κρατεῖν τοῦ μὴ πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις, to be above* obedience.., Xen. Lac 4, 6: hence again—4. absol. *to conquer, prevail, get the upper hand, πολλῷ ἐκράτησαν*, Hdt. 5, 77, etc.: *κρ. γνώμῃ*, Id. 9, 42: *to be in the right, ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος κρατεῖ*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; *to be the best*, Critias 1, 7: so of reports, etc., *to prevail, become current, φάτις κρ.*, Aesch. Supp. 293, Soph. Aj. 978; *νόμιμα κρ.*, Thuc. 6, 5.—II. *to become master of, get possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῶν νεκρῶν*, Hdt. 1, 92; 4, 111: hence *to lay hold of, τῆς χειρός*, N. T.; also *τινὰ τῆς χειρός*, one by the hand, Ib.—III. c. acc. pers. *to prevail against, master, subdue*, Aesch. Supp. 761, Eur. Alc. 490, Ar. Nub. 1346: so, *κρ. μάχῃ τινά*, Thuc. 6, 2: also *to surpass, outdo, exceed*, Pind. P. 4, 436, Xen. Heir. 11, 15.—IV. c. acc. rei, *to hold fast, seize, win and keep*, esp. by force, *θρόνους*, Soph. O. C. 1381, cf. Valck. Phoen. 594: *to hold in the hand, hold, σκῆπτρον*, Plut.: but—2. c. acc. cognato, *to win, gain, ἀγῶνα*, Dem. 520, fin., though the dat. modi is more freq., cf. supr. III. —V. *to order, command*, Aesch. Ag. 10: pass. *to obey, τινί*, Ar. Av. 755.—VI. in Eccl., the Christians were called *οἱ κρατοῦντες*, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 252; prob. from 2 Thess. 2, 15, etc. Hence

Κράτημα, ατος, τό, *a support, stay*, Medic. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. and Hom. *κρητήρ* (*κεράννυμι*) *a mixing-vessel*, esp. *a large bowl, in which* (acc. to the custom of the ancients) *the wine* for a meal *was mixed with water*, and from which the cups were filled, oft. in Hom.: hence *κρητῆρα κεράασθαι*, Od. 7, 179; 13, 50, etc.; elsewh. *οἶνον* or *οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ κρητῆρι* or *ἐν κρητῆρι μίσγειν, κεράσαι*, etc., (as we say) *to mix a bowl* (of punch), Hom.; also, *κρητῆρας πίνειν* (as we say) *to drink a bottle* of wine, Il. 8, 232: *κρητῆρα ἐλεύθερον στήσασθαι*, give a bowl of wine to be drunk in honour of the deliverance, Il. 6, 528, cf. Od. 2, 431; on the phrase *κρητῆρα ἐπιστέψασθαι ποτοῖο*, v. sub *ἐπιστέρω*. —The *κρατῆρ* stood upon a tripod in the great hall, on the left of the entrance, Od. 22, 341, etc.: usu. of silver, sometimes with a brim of gold, Od. 4, 615; sometimes all gilt, Il. 23, 219:—v. plura in Dict. Antiqq.—II. *any cup-shaped hollow, a basin* in a rock, Soph. O. C. 1593: esp. *the mouth* of a volcano, *crater*, Arist. Mund.

†Κρᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *Sinus Crater*, a gulf of Campania between prom. Misenum and Minervae, Strab. p. 243.

Κρᾰτηρία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Κρᾰτημίζω, f. -ίσω, (κρατήρ) *to drink out of the κρατήρ*, i. e. *to drink immoderately*, as we might say, *to drink from the bottle* instead of the glass, Sophron. ap. Ath. 501 B, Dem. 313, 16.

Κρατηρίδιον, ου, τό, Joseph., and *κρᾰτήριον*, ου, τό, Hipp., dim. from *κρατήρ*.

†Κράτης, ητος, ὁ, *Crates*, an Athenian, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 58; 2, p. 233.—2. a Theban, a cynic, a pupil of Diogenes of Sinope, Diog. L. 4, 85.—3. a grammarian of Mallos in Cilicia, Strab. Others in Plut., etc.

†Κρατησίκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Cratesicleïa*, Spartan fem. pr. n., Plut. Cleom. 38.

†Κρατησικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Cratesicles*, Spartan masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 11.

Κρᾰτησιμάχος, ον, (κρατέω, μάχη) *victorious in the fight*, Pind. P. 9, 149.

Κρᾰτησίπους, ὁ, ἡ -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κρατέω, πούς) *victorious in the foot-race*, Pind. P. 10, 25. [ῐ]

†Κρατησιππίδας, α, ὁ, *Cratesippidas*, a Spartan naval commander, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.

Κρᾰτήσιππος, ον, (κρατέω. ἵππος) *victorious in the race, ἅρμα*, Pind. N. 9, 8.

Κράτησις, εως, ἡ, (κρατέω) *power, dominion*, Joseph.—II. *possession*. [ᾰ]

†Κρατήτειος, ον, *of Crates* (3), Strab.

Κρᾰτητικός, ή, όν, (κράτησις) *of, fit for, inclined to holding* or *attaining*, τινός, Def. Plat. 414 A.

Κρᾰτί, dat. sing. of *κράς*, q. v.

†Κρατίδας, α, ὁ, *Cratidas*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 5, 90.

†Κρατιεύς, έως, ὁ, *Cratieus*, father of Anaxibia, Apollod.

†Κρατῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Cratīnus*, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 34; 2, p. 15—2. ὁ *νεώτερος*, a poet of the middle comedy, Id. 1, p. 411.—3. an Athenian commander in Euboea, Dem. 558, 6.—4. a statuary of Sparta, Paus. 6, 9, 4.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

†Κράτιππος, ου, ὁ, *Cratippus*, a historian, who continued the history of Thucydides, Dion. H.—2. a peripatetic philosopher of Mytilene, Ael. V. H. 7, 21.—3. another of Tralles, Strab. p. 649.

†Κρατισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Cratisthēnes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 19 E.

Κρᾰτιστεύω, (κράτιστος) *to be mightiest, best, most excellent*, κατ' ὄμμα, Soph. Tr. 101: *to gain the upper hand, surpass, τινί*, in a thing, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 14: c. gen. pers. *πάντων*, Andoc. 25, 37, *τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν κρ., to be first of* them, Isocr. 193 C; *τινὸς περί τι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1.

Κρᾰτιστίνδην, adv. *by choosing the best*.

†Κρατίστολος, ου, ὁ, *Cratistŏlus*, masc. pr. n., Plat.

Κράτιστος, η, ον, Ep. *κάρτ.* as always in Hom., an isolated superl. from *κρατύς*, (*κράτος*) *the strongest, mightiest*, Il.; *καρτίστη μάχη, the fiercest* fight, Il. 6, 185.—2. in genl. *best, most excellent*, Pind., and Att.; c. inf., *best at* doing, Thuc. 2, 81, and Plat.: so of things, *φυγέειν κάρτιστον*, to flee were *best*, Od. 12, 120, and so freq. in Att.: *ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου, in good earnest, seriously*, Polyb. The compar. in use is *κρείσσων*, q. v. [ᾰ]

Κρᾰτοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κράς, βιβρώσκω) *a devourer of heads* or *brains*, Lyc.

Κρᾰτογενής, ές, (κράς, *γένω) *head-born*, epith. of Minerva, late.

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, poet. *κάρτος*, εος, τό (both in Hom.), *strength, might*, in Hom. esp. of *bodily strength*, as opp. to *δόλος*, Il. 7, 142; also of things, as of iron, *strength*, Od. 9, 393: hence later, *πόλιν ἑλεῖν κατὰ κράτος*, to take it *by open force, by storm*, Thuc. 8, 100, etc.; so too *ἀνὰ κράτος*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1, cf. *ἀνά* C. IV: but also *κατὰ κράτος* simply, with *all one's might*, with *might and main*, παντὶ τρόπῳ, Plat., *φεύγειν*, Xen. etc.: in plur *κράτη*, like *ὕβρεις, deeds of violence*, Soph. Ant. 485.—II. in genl. *might, power*, *τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶν ἐν εἰέναι*, Od. 1, 359; cf. Il. 12, 214: hence post-Hom., *rule, sway, authority, sovereignty*, Hdt. 1, 129, etc.; c. gen. *power over*, *κρ. ἔχειν τῶν Περσῶν*, Id. 3, 69; so *κρ. θαλάσσης*, Thuc. 1, 143.—III. *mastery, victory*, freq. in Hom.: as Il. 6, 387, Od. 21, 280; so, *κρ. πολέμου καὶ νίκη*, Dem. 381, 12. (Prob. akin to Germ. *hart*, our *hard*.) [ᾰ]

Κρᾰτός, gen. sing. from *κράς*, q. v., Hom.

†Κρατύλος, ου, ὁ, *Cratylus*, a pupil of Heraclitus, teacher of Plato, who has named one of his dialogues after him.

Κρᾰτυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κρατύνω*) *one who prevails*. Hence

Κρᾰτυντήριος, α, ον, *strengthening, making firm*, Hipp.

Κρᾰτυντικός, ή, όν,=foreg., Dosoc.: from

Κρᾰτύνω, Ep. *καρτύνω*, (κρατύς) *to strengthen, confirm*, *κρ. ἑαυτόν*, Hdt. 1, 98, 100, Thuc., etc.: Hom. has only mid. *καρτύνομαι* in same sense, Il. 11, 215; 12, 415; so too Thuc. 4, 52, 114:—Pass. *to become strong, be confirmed and strengthened*, Hdt. 1, 13, and Hipp.—2. *to harden*, opp. to *ἀπαλύνω τοὺς πόδας*, Xen. Lac. 2, 1.—II. = *κρατέω, to rule, govern*, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 14, Eur. Bacch. 660: more rare c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 230, Supp. 699; absol., Id. Pr. 404.—2 *to become master, get possession of*, τινος, Soph. Phil. 1161: *to conquer*, Ib. 1058.

Κρᾰτύς, ὁ, (κράτος) like *κρατερός, strong, mighty*, in Hom. always as epith. of Mercury, and only in nom., *the mighty one*, as Il. 16, 181, Od. 5, 49. [ῠ]

Κρᾰτυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κρατύνω) *strength, firmness*, Hipp.

†Κράτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Craton*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Κραυγάζω, fut. -άσω, (*κραυγή*=κράζω, *to cry, screech*, Lob. Phryn. 337.

Κραυγάνομαι, dep.,=foreg., v. sub *κραυγάνομαι*.

Κραυγᾶσίδης, ου, ὁ, as if a patronym. from *κραύγασος, croaker*, name of a frog in Batr. 246.

Κραυγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κραυγάζω) *a crying, screaming, clamour*, Dyck. ap. A. B. 101.

Κράγγασος, ου, ὁ, *a croaker*, Lob. Phryn. 338, 436.

Κραυγαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a croaker*: hence

Κραυγαστικός, ή, όν, *crying, vociferous*. Adv. -κῶς.

Κραυγάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *κραυγαστής*.

Κραυγή, ῆς, ἡ, (akin to *κράζω*) *a crying, screaming, shouting*, Lat. *clamor*, Eur. Or. 1529, and freq. in Att.

Κραυγίας, ου, ὁ, ἵππος *a horse that takes fright at a cry*.

†Κραυγις, ιδος, ὁ, *Craugis*, of Megalopolis, father of Philopoemen, Paus. 8, 49.

Κραυγός, οῦ, ὁ, or *κραυγών, ῶνος, ὁ, a woodpecker*.

†Κραυξίδας, ὁ, *Crauxidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 8, 8.

Κραῦρα, ας, ἡ, *a disease in cattle, swine*, etc.; from *κραῦρος*. Hence

Κραυρόω, ῶ, *to be ill of the quarsy*, Arist. H. A.

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Κραῦρος, α, ον, *hard, dry, brittle*, Plat. Tim. 60 C; opp. to *μαλακός*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 13; but to *θερμός*, Eubul. Amalth. 1.—II. ὁ κρ., as subst.,=*κραῦρα*, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κραυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *hardness, dryness, brittleness*, Theophr.: opp. to *γλισχρότης*.

Κραυρόω, ῶ, (*κραῦρος*) *to make hard, dry, harsh*, Philo.

***Κράω**,=*γράω*, *to eat*, only in Gramm., as root of *κράστις* and *κρέας*, Heyne Il. T. 8, p. 117.

Κρεάγρα, ας, ἡ, (*κρέας, ἀγρέω*) *a flesh-hook*, to take meat out of the pot: in genl. *a hook*, to seize, drag by, Lat. *harpago*, Ar. Eq. 772, Vesp. 1155.

Κρεάγρευτος, ον, (*κρέας, ἀγρεύω*) *tearing off the flesh*, Lyc.

Κρεαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*κρεάγρα*, dim. only in form, Anth.

Κρεάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κρέας*, *a morsel, slice of flesh*, Ar. Plut. 227, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13. [ᾰ]

Κρεᾰδοτέω, ῶ, (*κρέας, δίδωμι*) collat. form of *κρεωδοτέω*.

Κρεᾰνομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to distribute flesh*, esp. *to divide the flesh* of a victim among the guests, Isae. 78, 17: in genl. *to divide, cut piece-meal*, Diod. Mid. *to divide among themselves*, Theocr. 26, 24, ubi al. divisim *κρέα νομ.*; and

Κρεᾰνομία, ας, ἡ, *a distribution of the flesh of a victim among the guests*, Lat. *visceratio*, Luc.: from

Κρεᾰνόμος, ον, (*κρέας, νέμω*) *distributing the flesh of victims*: as subst., ὁ κρ., in genl. *a carver*, Eur. Cycl. 245.

ΚΡΕΑΣ, τό, Att. *κρέως*. Dor. *κρῆς* (q. v.): in plur. oft. τὰ *κρέατα*, but in Hom. more freq. nom. and acc. plur. *κρέᾰ*. Att. gen. *κρεῶν* also in Od. 15, 98, but more freq. in Hom. *κρειῶν*; dat. *κρέασι*, Il., *κρέεσσι*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: in sing. Hom. has only acc. *κρέας*:—*flesh, a piece of meat*, Od. 8, 477: in plur. usu. *dressed meat*, and in genl. *meat*, oft. in Hom., etc.; *κρέα ἑφθά*, Hdt. 3, 23; κρ. *ὀρνίθεια*, Ar. Nub. 339, etc.—2. *a carcase*, hence *a body, person*, Soph. Fr. 650 (from a satyric piece): and so in addresses, like *κεφαλή*, etc., ὦ *δεξιώτατον κρέας*, Ar. Eq. 421, cf. 955. Proverb., *τὸν περὶ κρεῶν τρέχεις*, as we say, 'to save one's bacon;' and so prob. should be explained Ar. Ran 191, *τὸν περὶ κρεῶν νενανμάχηκε*, but v. Schol. (Sanscr. *kravya*; the Lat. *caro* by transpos., as in *cerno, κρίνω*.) [On *κρέᾱ*, v. Elmsl. Ach. 1049.]

Κρεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κρέκω*) *a striking so as to make a sound*: esp.—2. *the sound of stringed instruments*, Epich. p. 62.

Κρεηδόκος, ον,=*κρειοδόκος*.

Κρεηφᾰγέειν, *-φᾰγία*, *-φᾰγός*, Ion. for *κρεωφ.*

Κρειοδόκος, ον, (*κρέας, δέχομαι*) *containing flesh*, Anth.

†**Κρείσια**, ή, Dor.=*Κρέουσα*, Pind.

Κρεῖον, ου, τό, (*κρέας*) *a meat-tray, dresser*, H. 9, 206; not, as others take it, *a flesh-pot*.—II. in Euphor. 133,= *κρέας*.

†**Κρεῖον**, ὄρος, τό, = *Κρεόπωλον*, Callim. Lavacr. Pall. 41.

†**Κρειοντιάδης**, ου, ὁ, Ep.=*Κρεοντιάδης*, Il. 19, 240.

†**Κρειοντιάς**, άδος, ἡ,=sq., Anth.

†**Κρειωντίς**, ίδος, ἡ, poet. for *Κρεοντίς*, *daughter of Creon*, i. e. Megara, Pind. I. 4, 108.

†**Κρεῖος**, ου, ὁ, *Crius*, son of Uranus and Gaea, Hes. Th. 134, 375.

Κρειοφάγος, ον, (*κρέας, φᾰγεῖν*) *carnivorous*, Nic.

Κρείσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *κρέας*, *a small piece of meat*, Alex. Poner. 4.

Κρεισσότεκνος, ον, (*κρείσσων, τέκνον*) *dearer than children*, very dub. word in Aesch. Theb. 784.

Κρείσσων, ον, gen. *ονος*, as always in Ep. and old Att.: later Att. *κρείττων*, ον: later Ion. *κρέσσων*, ον: Dor. *κάρρων*, ον:—*stronger, mightier: braver, better*, esp. in battle, Hom.; sometimes c. inf., Il. 21, 486: οἱ *κρείσσονες*, one's *betters*, Eur. Or. 710, cf. Thuc. 1, 8; so, τὰ *κρείσσω*, Eur. Ion 973, τὸ κρ., Plat. Soph. 216 B; τὰ *ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσονα καταπροδοῦναι*, to throw away our *advantages*, Thuc. 4, 10: κρ. *λογός*, cf. *ἦσσων*:—κρ. *ἐστι*, c. part., as κρ. *γὰρ ἦσθα μηκέτ' ὢν ἢ ζῶν τυφλός*, thou wert *better* not alive, than living blind, Soph. O. T. 1368, cf. Lob. Aj. 622 (635).—II. *too great for, surpassing, beyond, ὕψος* κρ. *ἐκπεπήδημτος*, Aesch. Ag. 1376: of evil deeds, *κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης, too bad for* hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; κρ. *θανάτου*, κρ. ἡ *λέξαι λόγῳ*, Eur.; κρ. *δικαίου*, *above* being ruled by it, Thuc. 3, 84, cf. 83.—III. *having power over, master of*, esp. of desires and passions, κρ. *γαστρός*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 25; κρ. *χρημάτων*, Thuc. 2, 60. In genl. opp. to *ἥσσων*.—Adv. *κρεισσόνως*, Att. *κρειττόνως*.—IV. in Att. Prose freq. in moral signf., *better, more excellent*, e. g. ὁ *κρείσσων λόγος*, Ar. Nub. 113, etc. (*κρείσσων* is usu. called irreg. compar. of *ἀγαθός*: but *κρατύς* from *κράτος*, must be reckoned as the root, as if the compar. were *κραίσσων*, the superl. *κράτιστος* being regul.: akin also to *κρείων*, *κρείουσα*.)

Κρειττόομαι, as pass. of the vine, *to be diseased, have excrescences*, Theophr. Hence

Κρειττωσις, εως, ἡ, *a disease of the vine, when excrescences grow on it*, Theophr.

Κρείων, οντος, ὁ, fem. *κρείουσα*, ἡ, *a ruler, lord, master*, Hom., usu. of kings and chiefs; but also of the gods, as Jupiter and Neptune, cf. *εὐρυκρείων*. But in Od. 4. 22, Eteoneus, a *servant* of Menelaus is called *κρείων*, either as being *chief of the domestics*, or in genl. signf. of ἥρως, *a noble, honourable man*: the fem. *κρείουσα*, in Hom. only once, Il. 22, 48, *κρείουσα γυναικῶν*, of a concubine of Priam, where also it is a general title of honour. (The root prob. is *κράς, κραίνω, κρείσσων*: of the same signf. as the pr. names *Κρέων, Κρέουσα*. cf. *κρέων*. No verb *κρέω* or *κρίω* occurs.)

†**Κρείων**, οντος, ὁ,=*Κρέων*, Il. 9, 84.

Κρειῶν, Ep. gen. plur. from *κρέας* for *κρεῶν*, oft. in Hom.

Κρεκάδιι, ων, τά, (*κρέκω*) *a* kind of *tapestry*, Ar. Vesp. 1215.

Κρεκτός, ή, όν, (*κρέκω*) *struck so as to sound*, esp. of stringed instruments; in genl. *played, sung*, Aesch. Cho. 822.

ΚΡΕΚΩ, *to strike, beat*, esp. strings or threads:—1. *to strike, beat* the web with the *κερκίς*, in genl. *to weave, ἱστόν*, Sapph. 32, *πέπλον*, Eur. El. 542.—2. *to strike, touch* a stringed instrument with the plectrum, Dion. H.: in genl. *to play on* any instrument, *αὐλόν*, Ar. Av. 682: hence, *βοὴν κρ.*, Ib. 772, *ὕμνον*, Telest. ap. Ath. 626 A: more rarely c. dat. *κρέκειν δόνακι*, Anyte Epigr. 8, cf. Tibull. 1, 1, 4. (Hence *κρέξ, κρεγμός, κερκίς*.)

Κρεμάθρα, ας, ἡ, (*κρεμάννυμι*) *a net or basket to hang things up in*: hence in Ar. Nub. 218, *a basket* in which Socrates appears suspended, in caricature of the Tragic machines for exhibiting deities, etc., in the air: also *κρεμάστρα*.

Κρεμάμαι, shortd. pass. pres. of sq., q. v.

Κρεμάννῡμι, rarely *-νύω*: fut. *κρεμάσω* [ᾰ], Att. *κρεμῶ*, ᾷς, ᾷ, Ep. lengthd. *κρεμόω*, Il. 7, 83: aor. 1 *ἐκρέμασα*. Pass. pres. *κρεμάννυμαι*: aor. *ἐκρεμάσθην*: fut. *κρεμασθήσομαι*:—to this must be joined the shortd. pass. form *κρέμαμαι*, subj. *κρέμωμαι*, opt. *κρεμαίμην* and *κρεμοίμην*: aor. *ἐκρεμάσάμην*: fut. *κρεμήσομαι*. Cf. also *κρημνάω, κρήμνᾰμαι*. The radic form ΚΡΕΜΑ΄Ω, is not found in early Greek.—I. *to hang, hang up, let hang down*, ἀπό or ἔκ τινος, *σειρὴν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ*, Il. 8, 19; ἀπὸ *κάλω*, Ar. Ran. 121: κρ. *πρὸς ναόν*, *to hang up* as an offering on the temple-wall, Il. 7, 83: κρ. *τινά τινος*, *to hang* one *up by* a thing, Ar. Plut. 312: *κρεμάσαι τὴν ὰσπίδα*, i. e. to have done with war, Ar. Ach. 58: so in mid., *πηδάλιον κρεμάσασθαι*, *to hang up one's* rudder, i. e. give up the sea, Hes. Op. 627.—II. metaph. *to keep in suspense*, Lat. *suspensum tenere*, cf. *αἰωρέω* 2.—B. pass. *to be hung up, suspended*, Xen. Eq. 10, 9: so more usu. in form *κρέμαμαι*, as, *ἐκρέμω* (2 sing. aor.), *thou hangedst, hoveredst*, Il. 15, 18, 21; and so Hdt. 1, 34. 66, etc.—2. *to be hung*, of persons, Aristophon Pythag. 3, 10.—3. metaph. *to be in suspense*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 6, cf. Ar. Nub. 229. Hence

Κρέμᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging, hanging up*.

Κρέμασμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Κρεμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a hanging, suspension*, Hipp.

†**Κρεμαστή**, ῆς, ἡ, (*κρεμαστός*) *Cremaste*, an appell. of Larissa in Phthiotis from its steepness.—2. a place near Abydos on the coast of Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37.

Κρεμαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κρεμάννυμι*) *a suspender*: οἱ *κρεμαστῆρες*, *the muscles by which the testicles are suspended*, Celsus. Hence

Κρεμαστήριος, ον,=*κρεμαστός*.

Κρεμαστής, οῦ, ὁ,=*κρεμαστήρ*.

Κρεμαστός, ή, όν, (*κρεμάννυμι*) *hung up, hung, hanging*, Soph. O. T. 1263, and Eur.: also κρ. *αὐχένος*, *hung by* the neck, Id. Ant. 1221: c. gen., *hung from* or *on* a thing, *ταραστάδος*, Eur. Andr. 1122.

Κρεμίστρα, ας, ἡ, = *κρεμάθρα*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 5.—II. *the stalk by which a flower hangs*, Theophr.

Κρεμάω, v. sub *κρεμάννυμι*.

Κρεμβᾰλίζω, f. *-ίσω*. (*κρέμβαλον*) *to rattle, beat time with castanets, shells* or *the like*, Hermipp. The. 5, cf. Ar. Ran. 1305: hence

Κρεμβᾰλίστής, ύος, ἡ, *a rattling as with castanets*, to give the time in dancing, H. Hom. Ap. 162, ubi olim *-αστής*, οῦ, ὁ.

Κρεμβᾰλίζω, f. *-ίσω*. (*κρέμβαλον*) *to rattle, beat time with castanets, shells* or *the like*, Hermipp. The. 5.

Κρέμβᾰλα, ων, τά, *rattling instruments to beat time with in dancing*, like our *castanets*, Ath. 636 C, cf. *κρόταλον*. (The root prob. occurs in Lat. *crep-are*.)

Κρεμνάω, ῶ, collat. form of *κρημνάω*, very dub.

Κρεμόω, Ep. for *κρεμῶ, κρεμάσω*, fut. of *κρεμάννυμι*, Il. 7, 83.

Κρέμυς, υος, ἡ, for *χρέμυς*, *a fish*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

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Κρεμῶ, Att. fut. of *κρεμάννυμι*.

†**Κρεμώνη**, ης, ἡ, and **Κρεμών**, ῶνος, *Cremona*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab. p. 216, 247.

Κρέξ, ἡ, gen *κρεκός*, Lat. *crex*, (*κρέκω*) *a bird with a sharp notched bill* (Ar. Av. 1138), and long legs (Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 34); to which, in size, Hdt. compares the *ibis*, 2, 76: which description does not quite suit the *crex rallus*, Linn., our *rail*, though its cry is well expressed by the name (which like *κρέκω* is onomatop.) It was thought 'a word of fear' to the newly married, Euphor. 4.

†**Κρέξος**, ου, ὁ, *Crexus*, a poet, Plut.

Κρεόβοτος, ον, (*κρέας*, *βόσκω*) *fed on flesh*, prob. l., Aesch. Supp. 287, for *κρεόβροτος*.

Κρεοδείρα, ας, ἡ, (*κρέας*, *δείρω*, *δέρω*) *a flaying-knife*.

Κρεοδόχος, ον, =*κρειοδόκος*, Heyne Il. 9, 206.

Κρεοκάκκᾰβος, ου, ὁ, (*κρέας*, *κακκάβη* II.) *a mess of hashed meat*, etc., Ath. 384 D.

Κρεοκοπέω, ῶ, Att. for *κρεωκοπέω*, Pors. Hec. praef. p. viii., Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 469.

Κρεονομία, ας, ἡ, =*κρεωνομία*.

†**Κρεοντιάδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Creon*, i. e. Lycomedes, in Ep. form **Κρειοντ.**, Il. 19, 240.—2. *descendant of Creon*, son of Hercules and Megara daughter of Creon, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.

†**Κρεοντίδας**, α, ὁ, Dor. =foreg., Pind. N. 6, 69.

Κρεοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a seller of flesh*, *butcher*, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C, cf. A. P. 11, 212.

†**Κρεόπωλον**, ου, τό, *Mt. Creopōlus*, in Argolis near Argos, Strab. p. 389, called in Callim. **Κρεῖον**, q. v.

Κρεοσαπέντων, f. l. Plut. 2, 995 C, where *κατασαπ.* is conjectured.

Κρεοσκευασία, ας, ἡ, *a dressing of meat*, dub. in Ath. 550 D.

Κρεοστάθμη, ης, ἡ, (*κρέας*, *στάθμη*) *a butcher's scales* or *stilyard*, Ar. Fr. 633.

Κρεουργέω, ῶ, fut. *-ήσω*, *to cut up meat like a butcher* (*κρεουργός*), *to butcher*, Luc. —II. intrans. *to be a butcher*. Hence

Κρεουργηδόν, adv., *like a butcher: κρ. διασπᾶν*, to tear all *in pieces*, Hdt. 3, 13.

Κρεουργία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting up* like a butcher (*κρεουργός*), *butchering*, *κρ. Πέλοπος*, Luc.

Κρεουργικός, ή, όν, *of*, *belonging to a butcher* or *his trade*: from

Κρεουργός, όν, (*κρέας*, *ἔργω*) *working*, i. e. *cutting up meat*: ὁ *κρ.*, as subst., *a butcher* or *a carver*: *κρεουργὸν ἦμαρ*, a day *of slaughter and feasting*, Aesch. Ag. 1592.

†**Κρέουσα**, ης, ἡ, *Creüsa*, daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Xuthus, Eur. Ion 11.—2. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Aeneas, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.—3. daughter of Creon king of Corinth, married to Jason, Schol. Eur. Med. 19: called also **Γλαύκη**, q. v. 3.—4. a nymph, mother of Hypseus, Pind. P. 9, 30.—5. in Strab.= *Κρεῦσις*.

Κρεοφαγέω, ῶ, *to eat flesh*, Diod., in mid.; and

Κρεοφαγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of flesh*, Hipp.: from

Κρεοφάγος, ον, (*κρέας*, *φᾰγεῖν*) *eating flesh*, *carnivorous*, Hdt. 4, 186.

Κρέσσων, ον, gen. ονος, later Ion. for *κρείσσων*, also usu. form in Pind.

†**Κρεσφόντης**, ου, ὁ, *Cresphontes*, son of Aristomachus, the Heraclid, who obtained the sway of Messenia, Plat. Legg. 683 B.

†**Κρεύγας**, α, ὁ, *Creugas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 40, 3.

Κρεύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κρέας*, *a small piece of meat*.

†**Κρεῦσις**, ιος and ίδος, ἡ, *Creusis*, a city on the eastern coast of Boeotia, harbour of Thespiae, now prob. *Livadostro*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 16: also wr. **Κρέουσα** and **Κρεουσία**, Strab.

Κρεωβορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to eat flesh*: and

Κρεωβορία, ας, ἡ, *the eating of flesh*: from

Κρεωβόρος, ον, (*κρέας*, *βιβρώσκω*) *eating flesh*, *animal food*.

Κρεωδαισία, ας, ἡ, *a distribution of flesh*, Plut.: from

Κρεωδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (*κρέας*, *δαίω* II.) *a distributer of flesh*, esp. *a carver* at a public meal, Plut.

Κρεωδαίτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., cf. Poll. 6, 34.

Κρεώδης, ες, (*κρέας*, *εἶδος*) *of* or *like flesh*, *fleshy*, Arist. H. A.

Κρεωδοσία, ας, ἡ, *a distribution of meat*, esp. at a sacrifice, Lat *visceratio*, Plut.: and

Κρεωδοτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to give meat*, Eccl.: from

Κρεωδότης, ου, ὁ, (*κρέας*, *δίδωμι*) *a giver*, *distributer of meat*.

Κρεωδόχος, ον, (*κρέας*, *δέχομαι*)= *κρειοδόκος*.

Κρεωθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a place for keeping meat*, *a larder*.

Κρεωκάκκᾰβος, ου, ὁ, =*κρεοκάκκαβος*.

Κρεωκοπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to cut up flesh*: from

Κρεωκόπος, ον, (*κρέας*, *κόπτω*) *cutting up flesh*.

Κρέων, οντος, =the Homeric *κρείων* (q. v.), Pind. P. 8, 143, N. 3, 17; 7, 66, Aesch. Supp. 574.

Κρεῶν, gen. plur. from *κρέας*, Od. 15, 98.

†**Κρέων**, οντος, ὁ, *Creon*, a king of Corinth, father-in-law of Jason, Eur. Med. 19.—2. son of Menoeceus, brother of Jocasta, king of Thebes, Od. 11, 269; Trag.—3. father of Lycomedes, Il. 9, 84.—4. son of Hercules and a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. —5. father of Scopas, ruler of Thessalian Cranon, Plat. Protag. 339 B.

†**Κρεῶνδαι**, ῶν, οἱ, Boeot. for **Κρεοντίδαι**, *descendants of Creon* who ruled in Thessaly, Theocr. 16, 39.

†**Κρεώνιον**, ου, τό, *Creonium*, a place in Dassaretis, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Κρεωνομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κρέας*, *νέμω*) *to distribute flesh*. Hence

Κρεωνομία, ας, ἡ, *a distribution of flesh*, v. citata sub *κρεοκοπέω*.

Κρεωπωλεῖον, ου, τό, = *κρεωπώλιον*: from

Κρεωπωλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to sell*, *deal in butcher-meat*: from

Κρεωπώλης, ου, ὁ, =*κρεοπ.*, q. v. hence

Κρεωπωλικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a butcher*, *τράπεζα*, Plut.

Κρεωπώλιον, ου, τό, *the flesh-market*, *shambles*, Diod.

Κρεωστάθμη, ης, ἡ, v. *κρεοστ.*

Κρεωφαγέω, ῶ, *-φαγία*, Plut., *-φάγος*, Arist. Part. An.,=*κρεοφαγ.*

†**Κρεώφυλος**, ου, ὁ, *Creophylus*, an old poet of Chios, acc. to Plat. Rep. 600 C, a friend of Homer; cf. Plut. Lyc. 4. Acc. to Strab. p. 638, of Samos, teacher of Homer.

Κρήγυος, ον, *good*, *useful* or *agreeable*, *οὐ πώποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυον εἶπας*, Il. 1, 106.—II. *true*, *real*, Theocr. 20, 19. (An old and poet. word, used now and then in prose, as Hipp. 121 G, Plat. Alc. 1, 111 E: sometimes wrongly written *κρήγιος*. Cf. Butta. Lexil. in v. Origin uncertam.)

Κρήδεμνον, ου, τό, (*κρᾶς*, *δω δέμα*) a sort of *head-dress*, in Hom. esp. of women of rank, and usu. married: it hung down on both sides, so that at pleasure it might be drawn quite over the face (somewhat like a *mantilla*?), *ἄντα παρειῶν σχοῖνος λιπαρὰ κρήδεμνα*, Od. 1, 334, cf. Il. 14, 184: in Od. 6, 100, however, the waiting-women of Nausicaa wore the *κρήδεμνον*: in Od. 5, 346, the sea-goddess Ino gives her *κρήδεμνον* to Ulysses to swim with. In Eur. also worn by young maidens.—II. metaph. usu. in plur., *the battlements* which *top and crown* a city's walls, Τροίης *ἱερὰ κρήδεμνα*, Il. 16, 100, Od. 11, 388, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 151; also a sing., *Θήβης κρήδεμνον*, Hes. Sc. 15. —III. *the lid* of a vessel, as a wine-jar, Od. 3, 392.

Κρῆναι, inf. aor. 1 act. from *κραίνω*, Il. 9, 101.

Κρήηνον, imperat. aor. 1 act. from *κραιαίνω* Il. 1, 41.

†**Κρηθεΐδας**, α, Dor. for *-θείδης*, ου, ὁ, *son of Cretheus*, i. e. Neleus, Pind. P. 4, 272: Aeson, Ap. Rh. 3, 357.

†**Κρηθεΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Cretheus*, i. e. Hippolyte, Pind. N. 5. 49

Κρῆθεν, adv., (*κρᾶς*) *from the head downwards*, *from above*, *ἀπὸ κρᾶτος*, Hes. Sc. 7, cf. *κατακρᾶθεν*.

†**Κρηθεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Cretheus*, son of Aeolus, founder of Iolcos, father of Aeson and Pheres, Od. 11, 237, Apollod.

Κρῆθμον, ου, τό, also *κρίθμον*, *samphire*, a herb, Hipp., etc.

†**Κρηθίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Crethis*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†**Κρήθων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Crethon*, son of Diocles in Pherae, Il. 5, 542.

†**Κρήμνα**, ης, ἡ, *Cremna*, a mountain fortress of Pisidia, Strab.

Κρημνάω, ῶ, Ion. *-νέω*, f. *-ήσω*, also *κρήμνημι*, =*κρεμάννυμι*, *to let down from a height*, *cast down*, *κρημνὰς ἐς οὐρανόν*, Pind. P. 4, 43. Pass., *κρημνάομαι*, *to hang*, *be suspended*, Eur. El. 1217: *to float in air*, *νεφέλαι*, Aesch. Theb. 229.

Κρημνηγορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κρημνὸς*, *ἀγορεύω*) *to speak rugged words* of *κρημνοποιός*, *κρημνοκομπέω*.

Κρήμνημι, v. *κρημνάω*.

Κρημνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κρημνός*)=*κρημνάω*.—II. usu. *to hurl down headlong*, Plut. Hence

Κρήμνισις, εως, ἡ, *a hurling down headlong*.

Κρημνοβᾰτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to haunt*, *frequent precipices*, Strab.: from

Κρημνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*κρημνός*, *βαίνω*) *one who climbs steep places*: hence —2. *a mountebank*, *rope-dancer* [ᾰ]

Κρημνόθεν, adv., (*κρημνὸς*) *down from a height*, Orph.

†**Κρημνοί**, ῶν, οἱ, (*κρημνός*) *the precipices*, *Cremni*, a city of the Scythians at the entrance of the Tanais into the Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 20.

Κρημνοκομπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*,=*κρημνηγορέω*.

Κρημνοποιός, όν, (*κρημνός*, *ποιέω*) *speaking precipices*, i. e. *using big*, *rugged words*, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367.

Κρημνός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κρεμάννυμι*) *an overhanging steep*, *crag*, *cliff*, *precipice* (cf. Virgil's *scopulis pendentibus*), Hdt. 4, 103, and Att.: in Hom. (only l. freq. of the *steep bank* of a river, *edge* of a trench, etc., 12, 54; 21, 175, 234,

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etc.: hence—2. in plur., *the edges* of a wound, Hipp. 418, 44.

Κρημνώδης, ες, (κρημνός, εἶδος) *precipitous, steep*, Thuc. 7, 84.

Κρημνώρεια, ας, ἡ, (κρημνός, ὄρος) *a steep mountain ridge*: formed like ἀκρώρεια.

Κρῆναι, inf. aor. 1 act. from κραίνω, Hom.

†Κρῆναι, ῶν, αἱ, (κρήνη) *the Fountains*, a place near Argos in Acarnania, Thuc. 3, 150.

†Κρηναῖαι πύλαι, αἱ, *the Crenēan gate, the gate of the fountain*, in Thebes, so called from the fountain Dirce, Eur. Phoen. 1123: also *αἱ Κρηνίδες πύλαι*, Apollod. 3, 6, 6.

Κρηναῖος, αία, αἷον, (κρήνη) *of, from a spring* or *fountain*, κρ. ὕδωρ, *spring* water, Hdt. 4, 181, and Trag.: Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι, Od. 17, 240, Aesch. Fr. 159.—II. as subst., ἡ κρηναία, Ep. for sq., dub. in Ap. Rh.: from

Κρήνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. κράνα,=κρουνός (q. v.), *a well, spring*, Lat. *fons*, Hom., Hdt. 4, 120, and Att.: also in plur., like πηγαί, for *water*, Soph. O. C. 686, Ant. 844.—II. in genl. *a source, fountain-head*. (From same root as κρουνός; perh. κάρα, κάρηνον, Lat. *caput aquae*, or perh. from ῥέω.) Hence

Κρήνηθεν, adv., *from a well* or *spring*, Anth.

Κρήνηϐδε, adv., *to a well* or *spring*, Od. 20, 154.

Κρηνιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κρηναῖος, *of, belonging to a well* or *spring*: Κρᾱνιάδες, (Dor.) *spring-Nymphs*, Theocr. 1, 22; so too Κρᾱνίδες, Mosch. 3, 29.

†Κρηνίδες, ων, αἱ, *Crenides*, a city of Thrace, the later Philippi, Strab. p. 331.—2. a city of Bithynia, Arr.—II. v. sub Κρηναῖαι πύλαι.

Κρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κρήνη, Pind. Fr. 136, Eur. Hipp. 208. [ῑ, Draco p. 23, 14.]

Κρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ,=κρηνιάς. [ῑ]

Κρηνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, *belonging to*, esp. *growing near a spring*, ϐοτάνη, Hipp.

Κρῆνον, imperat. aor. 1 act. from κραίνω, Od. 20, 115.

Κρηνοῦχος, ον, (κρήνη, ἔχω) *ruling over springs*, epith. of Neptune.

Κρηνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ and ἡ, (κρήνη, φυλάσσω) *a guardian of wells* or *springs*, at Athens a public office. [ῠ]

Κρηπιδοποιός, όν, (κρηπίς, ποιέω) *making boots*.

Κρηπιδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κρηπίς, πωλέω) *a seller of boots*.

Κρηπιδόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (κρηπίς) *to furnish with boots*. Pass. *to be booted*, Plut.—II. metaph. *to furnish with a foundation, found*, Dio C. Hence

Κρηπίδωμα, ατος, τό, *a foundation, ground-work*, Diod. [ῑ]

ΚΡΗΠΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *man's boot* (reaching high up, acc. to Lex. Rhet. p. 273, 18), Xen. Eq. 12, 10; distinguished from mere ὑποδήματα, or shoes, Ath. 539 C, 621 B: in Theocr. 15, 6, κρηπῖδες, *soldiers' boots*, i. e. *soldiers* themselves.—II. in genl. *a groundwork, foundation, basement* of a building, esp. of a temple or altar, Hdt. 1, 93, Soph. Tr. 993, Eur. Ion 38: hence metaph., ϐάλλεσθαι κρηπῖδα σοφῶν ἐπέων, Pind. P. 4, 245, cf. 7, 3; ἡ ἐγκράτεια ἀρετῆς κρηπίς, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 4; also, οὐδέπω κρηπὶς κακῶν ὑπέστη, we have not yet got to the *base* or *bottom* of misery, Aesch. Pers. 815.—2. also *the walled edge* of a river, *a quay* (which resembles the basement of an altar, etc.), Lat. *crepido*, Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 170: in genl. *an edge*. [ῑ in gen., κρηπῖδος, etc., as in Lat. *crepīdo*: yet we have κρηπίδα [ῐ] in Pind. Fr. 196, as in Lat. *crepĭda*: cf. κνημίς.]

Κρής, ός, gen. Κρητός, usu. in plur. Κρῆτες, gen. Κρητῶν, *a Cretan*, Hom.; fem. Κρῆσσα: adj. Κρήσιος, ία, ιον, Soph., and Eur.; or more usu. Κρητικός, ή, όν, *Cretan*.

Κρῆς, Dor. for κρέας, Ar. Ach. 795, and Theocr.

Κρῆσαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of κεράννυμι, for κερῆσαι, Hom.

Κρησέρα, ας, ἡ, *a flour-sieve, bolting-sieve*, Ar. Eccl. 991, cf. Galen. Lex. Hippocr.

Κρησέριον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Κρησερίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος κρ., bread *made of sifted flour*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 111 E.

†Κρήσκης, ητος, ὁ, the Lat. *Crescens*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κρῆσσα, v. sub Κρής.

†Κρηστών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Creston*, an old Pelasgian city of Thrace, Hdt. 1, 57; cf. Thuc. 4, 109: οἱ Κρηστωνιῆται, *the Crestonians*, Hdt. 1, 57, οἱ Κρηστωνιαῖοι, 7, 124: also as adj. Κρηστωνιαῖος, η, ον, *Crestonian*; ἡ Κ., sc. γῆ, *the territory of C.*, Id. 7, 127; also called Κρηστωνία, and lying between the Strymon and Axius, Thuc. 2, 99.

†Κρηστωνικός, ή, όν,=Κρηστωνιαῖος, v. sub foreg., Hdt. 8, 116.

Κρηςφύγετον, ου, τό, (φεύγω) *a place of refuge, retreat, resort*, Hdt. 5, 124; 9, 15, 96 acc. to old Gramm., orig. *a refuge from the Cretan* (Κρής) *Minos*. [ῡ]

Κρητᾱγενής, ές, (Κρήτη, *γένω) *born in Crete*, epith. of Jupiter.

†Κρηταιεύς, ὁ, poet.=Κρής, Callim. Dian. 265. Adj. *Cretan*, Ap. Rh.

†Κρηταῖος, α, ον, *Cretan*, Callim.

Κρήτη, ης, ἡ, *the island Creta, Crete*, now *Candia*, Hom., who in Od. 14, 199; 16, 62, uses also the plur. Κρῆται.—II. daughter of Asterion, wife of the elder Minos, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. daughter of Deucalion, Id. 3, 3, 1.

Κρήτηθεν, adv. *from Crete*, Hom.

Κρήτηνδε, adv. *to Crete*, Hom.

†Κρητηνία, ας, ἡ, *Cretenia*, a place in Rhodes, named after the *Cretan* Althamenes, Apollod. 3, 2, 4.

Κρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion., and Ep. for κρατήρ, the only form in Hom.

Κρητίζω, f. -ίσω, (Κρής) *to act, behave like a Cretan*, i. e. *to lie*, Plut., cf. Call. Jov. 8, N. T. Ep. Tit. 1, 12.

Κρητικός, ή, όν, *Cretan, of the island of Crete*, Ar., etc.: τό Κρ. πέλαγος, *the Cretan sea*, a part of the Aegean north of Crete, Thuc. 4, 53. Adv. -κῶς, *in Cretan fashion*, Ar. Eccl. 1165.—II. τὸ κρ., sub. ἱμάτιον, a garment *of Cretan fashion*, Ar. Thesm. 730: ἡ κρ., sub. ϐοτάνη, a name of the plant *dittany*, Diosc.—III. ὁ Κρητικός, a metrical foot, e. g. 'Αντῐφῶν, called also (from its quantity) ἀμφίμακρος.'

†Κρητίνης, εω, ὁ, *Cretines*, father of Anaxilaus tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, Hdt. 7, 165.

Κρητισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Κρητίζω) *Cretan behaviour*, i. e. *lying*, Plut.

Κρηφᾱγεῖν, contr. for κρεηφαγεῖν.

Κρῐ, τό, Ep. shorter form for κριθή, *barley*, oft. in Hom., but only as nom. and acc.

Κρῐῖνός, ή, όν, (κριός) *born under the sign of the ram*; like σκορπιανός, ταυριανός, etc.

†Κρίασος, ου, ὁ, *Criasus*, son of Argus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 2

Κρῐϐάνη, ης, ἡ, (κρῐϐᾶνος) *a kind of cake*, Alcm. ap. Ath. 646 A.

Κρῐϐᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, *baked under a pot* (κρῐϐανος), Epich. p. 37, Ar. Ach. 87: esp. sub. ἄρτος, *a loaf so baked*, Ib. 1123.

Κρῐϐανοειδής, ές, Att. for κλιϐ., *shaped like a κρῐϐανος*, Diosc.

Κρῐϐᾰνον, ου, τό,=sq., Pherecr. Incert. 80. [ῐ]

ΚΡΙ΄ΒΑ΄ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Att. for κλιϐανος, Lob. Phryn. 179, *a covered earthen vessel, a pot* or *pan*, wider at top than at bottom, wherein bread was baked by putting hot embers round it, which produced a more equable heat than in the regular oven (ἰπνός), Hdt. 2, 92 (in form κλιϐ.), Ar. Vesp. 1153: hence—II. *a hollow, cavern in a rock*, Ael. [ῐ] Hence

Κρῐϐᾰνωτός, ή, όν, *baked* in a κρῐϐανος: hence, ὁ κριϐανωτός, sub. ἄρτος, Alcm. Fr. 18, Ar. Plut. 765, ubi al. κριϐανίτης.

Κρῐγή, ῆς, ἡ, (κρῐζω) *a creaking*; and so=τρῐγμός, *a shrieking*, νεκρῶν, Hippon. Fr. 39.

Κρῐγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.

Κρῐόδω, Boeot. for κρῐζω,=γελάω, Strattis Phoen. 3, 7.

Κρῐδόν, adv., (κρίνω) *with choice* or *judgment*, perh. only f. l. for ἐκκρῐδόν in Tryph. 224.

ΚΡΙ΄ΖΩ, perf. κέκρῐγα: aor. ἔκρῐγον, *to creak*, Lat. *stridere*, κρίκε (or κρίγε) ζυγόν, Il. 16, 470 (which however Lob. Paralip. 408, connects with κρέκω): *to screech, squeak*, etc., like τρῐζω, cf. κριγή, κρίδδω. (Onomatop. like τρῐζω: akin to κράζω and κρώζω.)

Κρῐηδόν, adv. (κριός) *like a ram*, Ar. Lys. 309.

Κρῐθαία, ας, ἡ, (κριθή) *a preparation of barley, pottage*: Ep. Hom. 15, 7.

Κρῐθάλευρον, ου, τό, *barley-meal*, Synes.

Κρῐθάμῐνος, η, ον,=κρίθινος, formed like πυράμινος. [ᾰ]

Κρῐθᾶνίας, ου, ὁ, *like barley*: κρ. πυρός, a kind of *wheat like barley*, Theophr.

Κρῐθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κριθή *a small barley-corn*.

Κρῐθάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be over-fed with barley, to wax wanton*, κριθῶν πῶλος, Aesch. Ag. 1641, cf. ἀκοστάω and v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

Κρῐθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. aor. 1 pass. from κρίνω.

Κρῐθεν, Aeol. for ἐκρῐθησαν, 3 plur aor. 1 pass. from κρίνω. [ῐ]

†Κρῐθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Critheus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Κρῐθή, ῆς, ἡ, usu. in plur. *αἱ κρ., ϐαί, barley*. Hom., only in plur.: οἱ νος ἐκ κοιθέων, a kind of *beer*, Hdt. 2, 77. κριθαι πεφρυγμέναι=κύκεως Thuc. 6, 22, cf. Moeris p. 213.—II. *a small sore, pustule, on the eyelid, a stye* Hipp.—III. *a barley-corn, the smallest weight, a grain*, Theophr.—IV. = πόσθη. Ar. Pac. 965, cf. κόκκος. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to κρύος, ὀκρυόεις, like *hordeum* to *horreo, horridus*, from *the beard* in barley.)

Κρῐθίᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a disease of horses, indigestion*, caused by feeding them *with barley* (as always among the ancients) when too hot, etc., Lat. *hordeatio*, Xen. Eq. 4, 2: from

Κρῐθίάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κριθή) of a horse, *to eat his barley too greedily*, esp. *when heated*, and so *to suffer from κρῐθίασις*.—II. metaph. *to grow wanton*, Cleanth. ap. Stob.: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκοστήσας.

Κρῐθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κριθή, *a little barley-corn*, Hipp.

Κρῐθίζω, f. -ίσω, *to feed with barley*, Babrius 76, 2.

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Κρίθϊνος, η, ον, *made of, from barley*, Hippon. Fr. 20: *prepared from barley*. κρ. οἶνος, *beer*, Ath. 447 A. [ῐ]

Κρίθιον, ου, τό, dim. from κριθή.

Κρίθμιον, ου, τό,=κρῆθμον, Diosc.

Κριθολόγος, ον, (κριθή, λέγω) *gathering barley*: hence among the Opuntii, *a magistrate who kept the barley for sacrifices*, Plut.

Κριθομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *divination by barley*: from

Κριθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (κριθή, μάντις) *a diviner by barley*, Clem. Al.

Κριθοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κριθή, πωλέω) *a dealer in barley*.

Κριθοτράγος, ον, (κριθή, τρώγω, τρᾱγεῖν) *eating barley*, Ar. Av. 231.

Κριθοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the eating of barley, barley-diet*, a punishment in the Roman army, Polyb. 6, 38, 4: from

Κριθοφάγος, ον, (κριθή, φᾰγεῖν) *living on barley*.

Κριθοφόρος, ον, (κριθή, φέρω) *bearing, fertile in barley*, Theophr.

Κριθοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the office of κριθοφύλαξ, inspection of barley*.

Κριθοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (κριθή, φυλάσσω) at Athens *a superintendent of the exportation of barley*, like σιτοφύλαξ, Wolf Lept. p. 254. [ῠ]

Κριθώδης, ες, (κριθή, εἶδος) *like barley: made of it*, Nonn.

†Κριθώτη, ης, ἡ, *Crithote*, a city of the Thracian Chersonesus, the later Καλλίπολις, Dem. 672, 20; etc.—2. a promontory of Acarnania near Alyzia, Strab.

Κρίκε, for ἔκρῐκε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κρίζω, Il. 16, 470: where others κρίγε.

Κρῐκηλᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (κρίκος, ἐλαύνω) *the trundling of hoops*, a child's game, Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 4, p. 257.

Κρῐκίλον, ου, τό, dim. from κρίκος, also κρικέλλιον, κρικίλλιον and κρικύλλιον.

Κρῐκοειδής, ές, (κρίκος, εἶδος) *ring-shaped, annular*, Plut.

ΚΡΙ΄ΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ,=κίρκος, *a ring, circle*; in Il. 24, 272, on a horse's breast-band, to fasten it to the peg at the fore-end of the carriage-pole (ἔστωρ): also at the corner of sails, Hdt. 2, 36. Hence

Κρῐκόω, ῶ, *to make into a ring*.—II. *to inclose, secure with* or *in a ring*: κεκρίκωνται τὸ χεῖλος χαλκῷ, *they have a ring passed through* the lip, Strabo, but dub.

Κρίκω, said to be=κρίζω, Heyne Il. 16, 470.

Κρῐκωτός, ή, όν, (κρικόω) *ringed, made of rings*, Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 F: κρ. σφαῖρα, an *armillary sphere*, Math. Vett.

Κρίμα, ατος, τό, (κρίνω) *a decision, decree, judgment*, Polyb.: *condemnation, sentence*, N. T.—2. *a matter for judgment, question for consideration*, Aesch. Supp. 397; hence *an accusation, charge*, Lat. *crimen*. [ῐ by analogy, yet in Aesch. l. c. we have κρῖμα, and so, acc. to Herm., in Pind. P. 4, 451.]

†Κρίμισα (also wr. Κρίμισσα), ἡ, *Crimisa*, a promontory of Bruttium with a fortress erected by Philoctetes, Strab.

†Κριμισός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Crimisus*, a river of Sicily, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

Κριμνᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, dub. in Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 B: and

Κριμνίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος κρ., bread *made of κρίμνον, coarse bread*, Ath.

Κρίμνον, ου, τό, acc. to Damm *κρῖμνον, barley, spelt, and wheat coarsely ground*, Hipp.—II. κρίμνα χειρῶν, *bread-crumbs*, etc., for cleaning the hands at meals, like ἀπομαγδαλιά, Lyc. (Perh. akin to κρῖ, κριθή.)

Κριμνώδης, ες, (κρίμνον, εἶδος) *like coarse meal*, κατανίφει κριμνώδη, it snows *thick as meal*, Ar. Nub. 965.

†Κριναγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Crinagoras*, an epigrammatic poet of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617.

Κρῐνάνθεμον, ου, τό, (κρίνον, ἄνθος) a synonym. for the *hemerocallis*, Diosc.

Κρίνινος, η, ον, (κρίνον) *made of lilies*, Polyb. [κρῐ]

†Κρίνιππος, ου, ὁ, *Crinippus*, father of Terillus tyrant in Himera, Hdt. 7, 165.—2. a Syracusan commander, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36.

Κρίνον, ου, τό, *a lily of any kind*, whereas λείριον is *the white lily*, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6, 6, 3: in plur. we have the heterocl. form κρίνεα, Hdt. 2, 92, dat. κρίνεσι, Cratin. Malth. 1, Ar. Nub. 911, etc.: but no nom. sing., τὸ κρῖνος occurs. [ῐ]

ΚΡΙ΄ΝΩ, [ῐ] fut. κρῖνῶ: aor. ἔκρῐνα: perf. κέκρῐκα, perf. pass. κέκρῐμαι: aor. mid. ἐκρῐνάμην, aor. pass. ἐκρίθην [ῐ], and in Hom. (only poet.) part. κρινθείς, Il. 13, 129, Od. 8, 48. (Hence metath. Lat. *cerno*.) *To separate part, put asunder*, Il. 2, 362; 5, 501, etc.: hence also *to order, arrange*, Il. 2, 446.—2. *to inquire, search into, investigate*, Soph. Aj. 586, etc.—II. *to distinguish between good and bad*, i. e. *to pick out*, oft. in Hom.; also in mid., *to pick out for one's self, choose*, κρίνασθαι ἀρίστους, Il. 9, 521, etc.:—in Hom. κεκριμένος and κρινθείς are always *chosen, picked out*; except in Il. 14, 19, οὖρος κεκριμένος, *a decided* or *strong* breeze, cf. infr.: hence—2. in genl. *to choose, prefer*, ἄφθονον ὄλδον, Aesch. Ag. 471, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1155.—3. *to decide* a contest, e. g. for a prize, Soph. Aj. 443, Ar. Ran. 873; also, κρ. τὰς θεάς, to decide their contest, i. e. *judge* them, Eur. I. A. 72: esp.—4. *to decide disputes*, νείκεα κρ., Od. 12, 440; νεῖκος πολέμου κρ., Od. 18, 264: c. acc. cognato, σκολιὰς θέμιστας κρ., *to judge* crooked judgments, i. e. to judge unjustly, Il. 16, 387. Pass. and mid. κρίνομαι, *to be at variance, contend, fight*, in Hom. usu., mid., κρίνασθαι Ἄρηϊ, Il. 2, 385, etc.: so, ὁπότε μνηστῆρσι καὶ ἡμῖν μένος κρίνηται Ἄρηος, when the struggle comes to be fought out, Od. 16, 269, cf. Hes. Th. 882; κρίνεσθαί τινί τινος, *to dispute with* one *for* a thing, Eur. Med. 609; in genl. *to dispute, quarrel*, Hdt. 3, 120, Ar. Nub. 66.—5. *to judge of, estimate*, Soph. O. T. 34, Eur., Thuc., etc.; so in pass., ἴσον παρ' ἐμοὶ κέκριται, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: hence *to expound, interpret* in a particular way, ταύτῃ ἐκρῖναν τὸ ἐνύπνιον, Hdt. 1, 120, cf. Aesch. Pr. 485, etc.: and so in mid., ἐκρίνατ' ὀνείρους, Il. 5, 150.—6. c. inf. *to judge, pronounce that* a thing is, Hdt. 1, 30, 214.—III. *to bring to trial, accuse*, like κατηγορεῖν, Lycurg. 147, 43, cf. Dem. 230, 7. Pass. *to be brought to trial, be accused, tried*, κρ. κρίσιν θανάτου, Dem. 535, 10; also (sub. κρίσιν), θανάτου, Thuc. 3, 57: c. gen. criminis, Lycurg. 164, 6; περί τινος, Isocr., and Dem.; ὁ κεκριμένος, Lat. *reus*, Aeschin. 49, 30: hence—IV. *to pass sentence upon, to condemn*, like κατακρίνω, Erf. Soph. Tr. 727. Pass. *to be judged, condemned*, N. T. (Sanscr. *kri*, to separate, Lat. *cerno, crimen*.)

†Κρινώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Crino*, wife of Danaus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Antenor, Paus. 10, 27, 4

Κρῐνών, ῶνος, ὁ,= sq.

Κρῐνωνιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a bed of lilies*, cf. *ἰωνιά* and *ῥοδωνιά*, Theophr.

Κριξός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. for ἀκρισσός, κιρσός.

Κριοβόλος, ον, (κριός, βάλλω) *ram-slaying*, κρ. τελετή, a sacrifice in honour of Atys, Anth., cf. ταυροβόλος.

Κριοδόκη, ης, ἡ,= sq.

Κριοδόχη, ης, ἡ, (κριός, δέχομαι) *the frame of a battering ram*.

Κριοειδής, ές, (κριός, εἶδος) *like a ram*.

Κριοκέφᾰλος, ον, (κριός, κεφαλή) *ram-headed*.

Κριοκόπεω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κριός, κόπτω) *to batter with a battering ram*, Polyb.

Κριομᾰχέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κριομάχη) *to fight like a ram*.—II. *to fight with a battering ram*. Hence

Κριομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a battle of rams*, dub.

Κριόμορφος, ον, (κριός, μορφή) *ram-formed*.

Κρῐόμυξος, ον, (κριός, μύξα) *like a drivelling ram, sheepish*, Cercidas ap. Galen.

Κριοπρόσωπος, ον, (κριός, πρόσωπον) *with the face* or *fore-part of a ram*, Luc.

Κριόπρωρος, ον, (κριός, πρῷρα)= foreg.

Κρῐός, οῦ, ὁ, *a ram*, Od. 9, 461. Bdt. etc.: proverbial of an ungrateful son, Eupol. Dem. 10.—2. *a battering ram*, Lat. *aries*, because it butted like a ram, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 1.—II. a huge *sea-monster*, Ael., and Plin.—III. a kind of *muscle*.—IV. a kind of *wild vetch*, Diosc.—V. *the volute* on the Ionic capital, *like a ram's horn*. (Prob. from κέρας, κεραός, *horned*.)

†Κρῐός, ου, ὁ,= Κρεῖος. Apollod.—2 an Aeginetan, son of Polycritus, Hdt. 6, 50; 8, 92.—3. a ruler in Eubœa, Paus. 10, 6, 6.—Others in Paus., etc.

Κριόστᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (κριός, ἵστημι) *the stand for a battering ram*.

†Κριοῦ μέτωπον, τό, (*Ram's head*) *Criu-metopon*, a promontory on the south-west coast of Crete, Strab.—a promontory of the Tauric Chersonesus, now *Ajadag*, Id.

Κριοφάγος, ον, (κριός, φᾰγεῖν) *devouring rams*.

Κριοφόρος, ον, (κριός, φέρω) *carrying battering rams*, Diod.

Κρῖσα, ης, ἡ, *Crisa*, a city in Phocis not far from Delphi, later harbour of Delphi, now *Crisso*, Il. 2, 520 and H. Ap.: others, not so well, Κρῆσσα. Hence

†Κρισαῖος, ον, *of Crisa*, Crissæus, Hdt. 8, 32: ὁ Κ. κόλπος, the *gulf of Crisa*, a part of the gulf of Corinth, now *gulf of Salona*, Strab. p. 336, also in wider signf. the whole Corinthian gulf called τὸ Κρισαῖον πέλαγος, Id.

†Κρισίη, ης, ἡ, *Crisia*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 358.

Κρῐσῐμος, ον, (κρίσις) *decisive*, esp. κρ. ἡμέρα, *the crisis* of a disease, Hipp.: τὸ κρ., *a critical point*, Id.: in genl.=κριτικός. Adv. -μως, Id.

ΚΡΙ΄ΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (κρίνω) *a separating, putting asunder*: hence *a choosing*—2. *a deciding, determining, judging, judgment*, Aesch. Ag. 1288: *a judgment, sentence*, Hdt. 8, 69, Pind. O. 7, 37, Plat., etc.: κρ. τινός, *judgment on* or *respecting* a thing, Plat. Rep. 6 B: κρίσιν ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος, Isocr. 48 D: κατὰ κρίσιν, with *judgment, advisedly*, Polyb.—II *judgment, a trial*, Thuc. 1, 34, 131: also *an accusation*, dub.—2. *a dispute, quarrel*, Hdt. 5, 7, 26.—III. *the event, issue* of a thing

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κρίσιν ἔχειν, to be decided, of a war, Thuc. 1, 23.—2. of a disease, *the crisis, turning point*, Hipp.: also *a fresh access*, of fever, etc., v. Foës. Oecon. [κρῐ̄]

†Κρῖσος, ου, ὁ, *Crīsus*, son of Phocus, Paus. 2, 29, 4.

†Κρισπῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Crispinus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κρίσπος, ου, ὁ, *Crispus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Anth., N. T.

Κρισσός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. for *κιρσός*.

Κρισσώδης, ες, Att. for *κιρσώδης*.

†Κρίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Crison*, of Himera, an Olympic victor, Plat. Prot. 335 E.

†Κρίταλλα, ων, τά, or Κριταλλοι, ων, οἱ, *Critalla* or *Critalli*, a city of Cappadocia on the river Halys, Hdt. 7, 26.

†Κριτάσιρος, ου, ὁ, *Critasirus*, a chief of the Boii, Strab.

Κριτέον, verb. adj. of *κρίνω*, *one must decide* or *judge*, Hipp., and Plat. Gorg. 523 D.

Κρῐτήριον, ου, τό, (*κριτής*) *a means for judging* or *trying, a criterion, test*, of the organs of sense, Plut.: esp. *a faculty of judging*, Plat. Theaet. 178 B.—2. *a court of judgment, tribunal*, Plat. Legg. 767 B.

Κρῐτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κρίνω*) *a decider, judge, umpire*, Hdt. 3, 160, and Att.: on the distinction between *κριτής* and *διαστής*, v. sub *διαστής*: at Athens esp. of the judges in the poetic contests, Ar. Nub. 1115, etc.—2. *κρ. ἐνυπνίων, an interpreter* of dreams, Aesch. Pers. 226, cf. *κρίνω* II. 5.

†Κριτίας, ου, ὁ, *Critias*, son of Dropides, a contemporary of Solon, Plat. Tim. 25 A.—2. son of Callaeschrus, grand-uncle of Plato, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 19; Plat. Crit.—Others in Paus.; Ael.; etc.

Κρῐτῐκός, ή, όν, (*κριτής*) *of, belonging to, fit for trying, examining, judging, critical*, ἡ *-κή*, sc. *τέχνη*; so, ἡ *κρ. δύναμις*, Luc.—2. as subst., *a critic*, esp. in language, Lat. *criticus*, Plat. Ax. 366 E, and freq. in Gramm. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Κρῐτίς, ίδος, fem. of *κριτής*, *a female judge*, late word.

†Κριτόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Critobūlus*, son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed.—2. a Toronean, Hdt. 8, 127, another, 2, 181.—Others in Arr.; etc.

†Κριτόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Critodēmus*, a physician of Cos, Arr. An. 6, 11, 1.—2. an Athenian, of Alopece, Lys. 151, 23.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Κριτολαΐδας, α, ὁ, *Critolaïdas*, a Spartan, Plut. Sol. 10: prop. patron. from

†Κριτόλαος, ου, ὁ, *Critolaus*, a peripatetic philosopher of Phaselis in Lydia, Ael. V. H. 3, 17.—2. a leader of the Achaians, Paus. 2, 1, 2.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Κρῐτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of *κρίνω*, *separated*, esp. *picked out, chosen*, Il. 7, 434, Od. 8, 258: hence *chosen, choice*, i. e. *excellent*, Pind. P. 4, 89, etc.

†Κρίτυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Critylla*, Athen. fem. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 323.

†Κρίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Crito*, an Athenian, the friend of Socrates, Plat. Crit.; Xen. Mem., freq.—Others in Aeschin.; etc.

†Κριωτός, ἑως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Criŏa*, a deme of the tribe Antiochis, Dem. 1042, 6.

Κροαίνω, poet.=*κρούω*, esp. of a horse, *to stamp, strike with the hoof*, *ἵππει πεδίοιο κροαίνων*, Il. 6, 507.

†Κρόβυζοι, ων, οἱ, *the Crobuzi*, a Thracian tribe, Hdt. 4, 49, acc. to Strab. in lower Moesia, p. 318.

†Κροῖσμος, ου, ὁ, *Croesmus*, a Trojan, Il. 15, 523.

†Κροῖσος, ου, ὁ, *Croesus*, son of Alyattes, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 86, etc.

Κρόκα, metaplast. acc. sing. of *κρόκη*, q. v.

Κροκάλη, ης, ἡ,=*κρόκη* II.: hence in plur. *the sea-shore, beach*, Eur. I. A. 211, Euphor. Ep. 1. [ᾰ̄]

†Κροκάλη, ης, ἡ, *Crocale*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Κροκᾰλός, ή, όν, *pebbly, gravelly*, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 288.

Κρόκεος, ον, (*κρόκος*) *saffron-coloured*, Pind. P. 4, 412: acc. to others, (from *κρόκη*) *woven*.

Κρόκες, αἱ, metaplast. nom. plur. of *κρόκη*, q. v.

Κρόκη, ης, ἡ, with a heterog. acc. *κρόκα* (Hes. Op. 536), nom. pl. *κρόκες* (Anth.), as if from a nom. **κρόξ* (*κρέκω*):—*the loose thread of the woof, which is passed by the shuttle* (*κερκίς*), hence *the woof* or *weft*, Lat. *subtemen*, Hdt. 2, 35: opp. to *στήμων*, *the warp*, Hes. l. c., Plat. Polit. 283 A, Crat. 388 B: in genl. *a thread*, Hipp.: in plur. *wool*, Soph. O. C. 474: *κρόκης χόλιξ*, cloth with curly knap, (like our duffel?), Ar. Vesp. 1144.—II. *a rounded* or *rolled stone, pebble* on the sea-shore, Arist. Mechan.: hence in plur. *the sea-shore*, Lyc.

Κροκήϊος, ίη, ῐον, poet. for *κρόκεος*, *saffron-coloured*, *ἄνθος*, H. Hom. Cer. 178.

Κροκίας, ου, ὁ, (*κρόκος*) *λίθος κρ.*, *saffron-coloured stone*, Plut., and Plin.

Κροκῐδίζω, f. *-ίσω*, and *-ιδισμός*, οῦ, ὁ,=*κροκυδ.*, susp.

Κροκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κρόκος*) *to be like saffron*, Diosc.

Κροκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κρόκη*) *to weave*, dub.

Κρόκινος, η, ον, (*κρόκος*) *from* or *of saffron*, *μύρον*, Diosc., *ἄνθος*, Theophr.

†Κρόκιον πεδίον, τό, *Crocius campus*, a plain in Thessalian Phthiotis, on the river Amphrysus, Strab.

Κρόκιος, α, ον, (*κρόκος*) *saffron-coloured*.

Κροκίς, ίδος, ἡ, better *κροκύς*, q. v.

Κροκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κροκίζω*) *a weaving, web*.

Κροκόβαπτος, ον, (*κρόκος, βάπτω*) *saffron-dyed, saffron-coloured*, Aesch. Pers. 66.

Κροκοβᾰφής, ές,=foreg.: but *κρ. σταγών*, in Aesch. Ag. 1121, is the *ruddy* life-blood: for though the *crocus-dye* (saffron) is yellow, its flower is purple (*puniceus*, Ovid., *rubens*, Virg.): others refer it by a strong image to the *paleness* of dying men, v. Blomf. ad l. Hence

Κροκοβᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a dyeing with saffron*, Philostr.

Κροκοδειλέα, or *-λεία*, ας, ἡ, *the dung of the κροκόδειλος χερσαῖος*, used as an eye-salve, Plin. 28, 8, cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11.

Κροκοδειλιάς, άδος, ἡ,=*κροκοδείλιον*.

Κροκοδείλινος, η, ον, *of a crocodile*: *κροκοδείλινος λόγος* or *κροκοδειλίνη*, ἡ,=*κροκόδειλος* II., Clem. Al.

Κροκοδείλιον, ου, τό, a plant, so named from the *rough skin* of its stalk, Diosc.

Κροκοδειλίτης, ου, ὁ,=*κροκόδειλος*, signf. II.

Κροκόδειλος, ου, ὁ, *a lizard*, strictly an Ion. word, Hdt. 2, 69: *κρ. χερσαῖος*, Id. 4, 192.—2. esp. used of *the crocodile, alligator* of the Nile: in full, ὁ *κρ. ὁ ποτάμιος*, called by the natives *χάμψα*, Hdt. 2, 68: found also in the Indus, Id. 4, 44: it grows to the length of seventeen cubits, Arist. H. A. 5, 33, 5.—II. *name of a fallacy of the Sophists*, v. Luc. Vit. Auct. 22; also *κροκοδειλίτης, κροκοδείλινος λόγος*, and *κροκοδειλίνη*, like *κερατίνη*, Menag. Diog. L. 2, 108, Spald. Quintil. 1, 10, 5.

†Κροκοδείλων πόλις, ἡ, (*city of crocodiles*) *Crocodilopolis*, in middle Aegypt, in the neighbourhood of the labyrinth on lake Moeris, Hdt. 2, 148.—2. a city of this name in Judea mentioned by Strab. p. 758; who also says that Ἀρσινόη was earlier so called, p. 811.

Κροκοειδής, ές, (*κρόκος, εἶδος*) *like saffron, saffron-coloured*.

Κροκοείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*κρόκος, εἶμα*) *saffron-clad*.

Κροκόεις, εσσα, εν, (*κρόκος*) *saffron-coloured*, Eur. Phoen. 1491.—II. ὁ *κροκόεις*, as subst., (sub. *χιτών*, or *πέπλος*),=*κροκωτός* II., *a dress-robe of saffron*, *κρ. ἐνέδυσεν*, Ar. Thesm. 1044.

Κροκόμαγμα, ατος, τό, (*κρόκος, μάσσω*) *the residuum* from which the *saffron-oil has been expressed*, Diosc.

Κροκονητική, ῆς, ἡ, sub. *τέχνη*, (*κρόκη, νέω, νήθω*) *the art of spinning the loose thread of the woof*, opp. to *στημονητική*, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Κροκόπεπλος, ον, (*κρόκος, πέπλος*) *saffron-veiled*, usu. epith. of Aurora, Il. 8, 1, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 273, 358.

ΚΡΟΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the crocus*, Il. 14, 348, Soph. O. C. 685: hence *saffron* (which is made from its stamens), v. *βαφή*: also ἡ *κρ.*, Strab.—II. *κρ. ᾠοῦ, the yellow*, i. e. *yolk* of an egg, Medic.

Κροκόττας, ου, ὁ, also *κροκούτας*, an Indian wild beast, Lat. *crocotta, crocuta*, prob. *the hyena*, Bähr Ctes. p. 343.

Κροκόω, ῶ, (*κρόκος*) *to sprinkle, dye with saffron*, Epigr. ap. Ath. 39 C.—B. (*κρόκη*) *to wrap with κρόκαι*.

Κροκῠδίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*κροκύς*) *to pick loose flocks off a garment*, cf. *κροκύς*: in genl. *to pick off*, *κρ. κάταγμα*, Philyll. Incert. 4: esp. in Medic. of persons in delirium, *to twitch the blankets*, etc. Hence

Κροκῠδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a picking off, twitching at the flocks of wool*, etc., of delirious people, Medic.

Κροκῠλεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κροκύς, λέγω*) =foreg.—II. metaph. *a dealing in trifles, trifling*.

†Κροκύλεια, ων, τά, *Croculēa*, a town or district of Ithaca, Il. 2, 633, placed however by Strab. p. 452 in Acarnania.

†Κροκύλιον, ου, τό, *Crocylium*, a city of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

†Κροκύλος, ου, ὁ, *Crocylus*, name of a shepherd, Theocr. 5, 11. [ῠ̄]

Κροκύς, ύδος, ἡ, (*κρόκη*) *the flock, nap*, on the loose-spun *woollen woof*, or in genl. on woollen cloth, Hdt. 3, 8: hence in genl. *a piece* or *knot of wool*, etc., Lat. *lacinia*, *κροκύδας ἀφελεῖν*, Theophr. Char. 2: also *κροκίς*, Jac. A. P. p. 596. [ῠ̄]

Κοκρύφαντος, ου, ὁ, (*κρόκη, ὑφαίνω*) *woven*: as subst.=*κεκρυφάλος*. [ῠ̄]

Κροκώδης, ες, A. (*κρόκος, εἶδος*) *like κρόκος* or *saffron, saffron-coloured*, Diosc. — B. (*κρόκη, εἶδος*) *like the κρόκη*, thread of the woof, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

†Κρόκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Crocon*, father of Meganira, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.—2. an Eretrian, Paus. 6, 14, 4.

Κροκωτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κροκωτός*, Ar. Lys. 47.

Κροκώτινος, η, ον,=*κροκωτός*.

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Κροκώτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κροκωτός.

Κροκωτόν, οῦ, τό, v. sq.

Κροκωτός, ή, όν, (κρόκος) *saffron-dyed* or *coloured*, Pind. N. 1, 58.—II. as subst. ὁ κροκωτός, (sub. χιτών or πέπλος) *a saffron-coloured robe for state occasions*, esp. for the festivals of Bacchus, Cratin. Dionys. 1, Ar. Ran. 46, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 2, 82, 4.

Κροκωτοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to wear the* κροκωτός, Ar. Lys. 219 : from

Κροκωτοφόρος, ον, (κροκωτός, φέρω) *wearing the* κροκωτός, Plut.

Κρομμυογήτειον, ου, τό, *onion-leek*, perh. our *chives*, Theophr.

Κρόμμυον, ου, τό, v. sub κρόμνον.

Κρομμυοξυεργμία, ας, ή, *a belch of onions and crudities*, Ar. Pac. 529, where Dind. prefers κρομμυοξερυγία.

Κρομμυοπώλης, ου, ὁ,=κρομυοπώλης.

†Κρομμύου ἄκρα, ή, *Cape Crommyum*, the northern point of Cyprus, now *Cormachiti*, Strab. p. 682.

†Κρομμύων, ωνος, ὁ, *Crommyon*, a city of Megaris on the borders of Corinthia, later reckoned in Corinthia, now prob. *Canetta*, Thuc. 4, 42. Hence

†Κρομμυώνιος, α, ον, *of Crommyon*, σῦς, Plut. Thes. 9 ; ἡ Κρομμυωνία, *the territory of Crommyon*, Strab.

Κρομμυώδης, ες, (κρόμμυον, εἶδος) *onion-like*, Diosc.

Κρομμύοεις, εσσα, εν, (κρόμμυον) *abounding in onions* : poet. contr. fem. Κρομμυόσσα, *the onion* island.

ΚΡΟ͂ΜΥΟΝ, ου, τό, *an onion*, Il. 11, 630, Od. 19, 233 : later usu. κρόμμυον, Hdt. 2, 125 ; 4, 17, and freq. in Ar. : cf. σκόροδον.

Κρομυοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κρόμμυον, πωλέω) *a dealer in onions*.

Κρομῦών, ῶνος, ὁ, *an onion-bed*.

Κρόνια, ων, τά, v. Κρόνιος.

Κρονιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Cronian, Saturnian* : Κρ. ἡμέραι, *the Saturnalia*, Plut. Cic. 18.

Κρονίδης, ου, ὁ, patronym. from Κρόνος, *son of Cronus* (*Saturn*), i. e. Jupiter, oft. in Hom., who joins Ζεὺς Κρονίδης ; Lacon. Κρονιδαρ : cf. Κρονίων, Κρόνος.

Κρονικός, ή, όν,=Κρόνιος : in contemptuous sense *old fashioned, gone by, out of date*, Ar. Plut. 581, Plat. Lys. 205 C, cf. also ἀρχαϊκός and ἀρχαῖος 2.

†Κρόνιον, ου, τό, *temple of Cronus* (*Saturn*) in Gades, Strab. p. 169.—II. ὄρος, *Mt. Cronius* (*hill of Saturn*), a mountain of Elis near Olympia, with a temple of Κρόνος, Paus. 5, 21, 2 ; in Pind. Κρόνιος λόφος, O. 5, 40, πάγος, 10, 59.

Κρόνιος, α, ον, (Κρόνος) *Cronian, Saturnian, pertaining to Cronus* or *Saturn, sacred to him* ; τὸ Κρόνιος, *son of Saturn*, i. e. Jupiter, Pind. O. 2, 22, Neptune, Id. 6, 49 ; ὁ Κρόνιος Ὠκεανός, *Oceanus Saturnus, the Frozen Ocean*, Dion. P. ; but ἡ Κρονία ἅλς, the Adriatic, Ap. Rh. 4, 509 : τὰ Κρόνια, ων, sub. ἱερά, festival of Saturn celebrated at Athens on the twelfth of the month Hecatombaeon, which was once called μὴν Κρόνιος : afterwards Κρόνια were the Roman *Saturnalia* : hence—II. in Att.=Κρονικός, Κρονίων ὄζειν (as we might say) to smell of the dark ages, Ar. Nub. 398.

†Κρόνιος, ου, ὁ, *Cronius*, a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 11.

Κρονίππος, ου, ὁ, (Κρόνος, ἵππος) *an old fool, old dotard*, Ar. Nub. 1070.

Κρονίων, ωνος, ὁ, patronym. from Κρόνος, *son of Cronus* (*Saturn*), i. e. *Jupiter*, oft. in Hom., also Ζεὺς Κρονίων : the gen. Κρονίονος occurs only Il. 14, 247, Od. 11, 620. [ῑ in nom. Κρονίων and the rarer gen. Κρονίονος : in other cases ῐ ; and so Tyrt. 5, 1, uses even the nom.]

Κρονόληρος, ου, ὁ, (Κρόνος, ληρέω) *an old twaddler, driveller*, Plut.

Κρόνος, ου, ὁ, *Cronus*, Lat. *Saturnus*, son of Uranus and Gaea, Hes. Th. 137 : husband of Rhea, father of Jupiter, before whom he reigned in heaven until his sons banished him to Tartarus, Il. 8, 479 ; 14, 203 : his time was the golden age, Hes. Op. 111. Later the name was interpreted as=χρόνος.—II. from the association of his name with *primitive, bygone days*, Κρόνος was a nickname at Athens for *a superannuated old dotard, old fool*, freq. in Ar., e. g. Nub. 929, Vesp. 1480, Plat. Euthyd. 287 B ; cf. Κρονικός, Κρόνιππος, also v. Ἰάπετος.

Κρονότεκνος, ου, ὁ, *father of Cronus*, Orph.

Κρόσσαι, ῶν, *al*, *battlements* on walls, behind which stood the warriors who defended them, elsewh. ἐπάλξεις, Il, 12, 258, 444 (certainly not scaling-ladders) : prob. κρόσσαι may apply to a wall which runs up the edge of a hill, *so that the battlements rise successively one above another, like steps* : for in Hdt. 2, 125, the word is applied to the *courses* or *steps* in which the pyramids rose from bottom to top, and he himself explains it by βωμίδες, ἀναβαθμοί, cf. also πρόκροσσος. In Hdt. some prefer the Ion. form κρῶσσαι. (Acc. to most Gramm., like κροσσοί, from κολλάρη, κόρση.)

†Κροσσαίη, ης, ή, *Crossaea*, a Macedonian district in the west of Chalcidice, on the Thermaïcus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κροσσοί, ῶν, οἱ,=θύσανοι, *a tassel, fringe*. Hence

Κροσσόω, ῶ, *to edge* with *tassels, fringe*. Hence

Κροσσωτός, ή, όν, *tasselled, fringed*, Lyc. 1102.

Κρόσφος, ου, ὁ,=γρόσφος.

Κροταίνω, poet. collat. form for κροτέω. Opp.

Κροτάλια, ων, τά, (κρόταλον) *earrings with several pendants of pearl*, which *rattled* against each other, Plin.

Κροτᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κρόταλον) strictly *to use* κρόταλα or *castanets*, Hdt. 2, 60 : in genl. *to make to rattle*, ἵπποι ὀχέα κροτάλιζον, Il. 11, 160, cf. κροτέω, in Il. 15, 453.—II. later, like κροτέω, *to applaud*, Ath. 395 A, 503 F, etc. Hence

Κροτάλισμα, ατος, τό, *a rattling sound, applause*. [ᾰ]

Κροτᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κροταλίζω)= foreg.

Κρόταλον, ου, τό, (κρότος, κροτέω) *a rattle*, whether of split reed, pottery, or metal, a sort of *castanet*, H. Hom. 13, 3, Hdt. 2, 60, Eur. Cycl. 205, etc.—II. metaph. *a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle*, Ar. Nub. 260, 448 : also as adj., οἷσ' ἄνδρα κρόταλον, Eur. Cycl. 104, cf. κώδων I. 2.

†Κρόταλος, ου, ὁ, *Crotalus*, one of the suitors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.

†Κροτανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Crotani*, a portion of the Pitanatae, Paus. 3, 14. 2.

Κροτᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κροτέω) *a pointed hammer*, also κέστρα.

Κροτᾰφίτης, ου, ὁ, μῦς, *the temporal muscle*, Medic. : from

Κρότᾰφος, ου, ὁ, (κροτέω) *the temple of the head*, Il. 4, 502 ; 20, 397 : usu. in plur. *the temples*, Lat. *tempora*, freq. in Hom.—2. metaph. *the brow* of a mountain, Aesch. Pr. 721 : *the head, knob* of a hammer.—3. σχῆμα ἀπὸ κρόταφον, a figure *in prosody*, οὗ ἡ κατὰ πλάτος.

Κροτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κρότος, κροτέω) *to make to rattle*, of horses, ὄχεα κροτέοντες, *rattling* them *along*, Il. 15, 453, H. Hom. Ap. 234, cf. κροταλίζω, Il. 11, 160.—II. *to knock, strike*, τοὺς λέβητας, Hdt. 6, 58, γῆν θύρσοις, Eur. Bacch. 188 : esp.—2. *to strike in token* of applause, *to strike together*, κροτεῖν τὰς χεῖρας, τὼ χεῖρε, *to clap the hands*, Hdt. 2, 60, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 15 : hence absol. *to clap, to applaud*, Xen. Symp. 9, 4 ; and c. acc., κρότους Διός, Diog. L. Pass. *to be applauded, to succeed*, Arist. Poet.—3. of a smith, *to hammer* or *weld together*, like σιδηρεύω : in genl. *to work with the hammer, forge*, hence pass. *to be wrought*, κεκρότηται χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος, Pind. Fr. 206 ; and metaph., ἐξ ἑτέρας κεκροταμένος, (as we might say) one mass of forgery, Theocr. 15, 49 : εἰθὺς τὸ πρᾶγμα κροτεισθῆ, *strike* while the iron is hot.'—B. pass. act. *to rattle, make a clatter*, τοῖς ὀστράκοις, Ar. Ran. 1306 : *to chatter*, πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, Lat. *crepare*, Plat. Ax. 369 D : ἐκ γῆς, *to sound*. Hence

Κρότημα, ατος, τό,=κρότος.—II. metaph. of men,=κρόταλον II, a nickname of Ulysses in Soph. Fr. 781 and Eur. Rhes. 499.

Κρότησις, εως, ἡ, (κροτέω) *a striking, smiting*, esp. κρ. χειρῶν, *as a sign* of grief, Plat. Ax. 365 A.

Κροτησμός, οῦ, ὁ,=κρότος, ὑπὸ πτικνοῦ κροτησμοῦ τε χαιτῶν, Aesch. Theb. 561.

Κροτητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from κροτέω, *stricken, smitten, sounding* with *blows*, κάρα, Aesch. Cho. 423 : ἕδρανα κρ. ἁρμάτων, chariots *rattled* or *driven along*, Soph. El. 714 ; cf. ὀχήματα κροτοῦντες, Il. 15, 453.—3. *played* on *stringed instruments* with the plectrum, etc., μέλη, Soph. Fr. 355.—4. *applauded*.

Κροτοβόρυβος, ον, ὁ, (κρότος, βόρυβος) *loud applause*. Epicur. ap. D. L. 10, 5.

Κρότος, ου, ὁ, (κρούω) *any striking* or *sound produced by striking*, κρ. ποδῶν, the beat of the feet in dancing, Eur. Heracl. 783, Tro. 546 ; κρ. χειρῶν, *a clapping* of hands, Ar. Eq. 157, and so absol., Plat. Lach. 194 c, Dem. 519 D : in genl. *a loud rattling* or *noise*.

Κρυτών, ῶνος, ὁ, also παρὰ τὰ κρύτη, ωνος, *a dog-louse, tick*, Lat. *ricinus*, Arist. H. A., in Od. ἀνάπεος.—II. *the palma-Christi*, or *thorn-bush*, *the castor-berry* (from the likeness of this to *a tick*), whence its prickly croton and *castor oil*, Hipp., cf. σιλλικύπριον.

†Κροτών, ωνος, ἡ, *Croton*, Crotona, a city of Bruttium on the river Aesarus, a colony of the Achaeans, Strab. ; Cotrone, Hdt. 3, 131, Strab.

Κροτώνη, ης, ἡ,=γογγύλη, II, *a excrescence, knot on trees*, esp. *on the olive*, Theophr.

†Κροτωνιάτης Ion. -ιήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ιᾶτις, Ion. -ιήτις, ιδος, ἡ, *of Crotona, Crotoniat*, Hdt., etc

Κροτωνιστής, ές, (κρότων, ωνος, ὁ, *like the* κρότων, Hipp.

†Κροτωνιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Croton*

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ant of Crotopus, i. e. Linus, Callim. Fr. 315.

†**Κρότωπος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Crotōpus*, son of Agenor, king of Argos, Paus. 1, 43, 7.

Κροῦμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κρούω*) *a beat, stroke*, Ar. Eccl. 257, sensu obscoeno. —2. esp. *a sound produced by striking*, e. g. *by playing on stringed instruments* with the plectrum, *a note*, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 120; *κρούματα σαπρά*, Theopomp. (Com.) Siren. 2: *an air, piece of music played on the lyre*, etc., Plat. Min. 317 D: in genl. of *any piece of instrumental music*, even for wind instruments, Plut. Hence

Κρουματικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of, belonging to striking* or *playing an instrument*: **κρ. μουσική**, *instrumental* music: **διάλεκτος κρ.**, expression *in playing*, Plut.: **λέξις κρ.**, a sound, note *of instrumental music*, i. e. an *inarticulate* sound without sense, Polyb. 3, 36, 3, cf. N. T. 1 Ep. Cor. 14, 9.

Κρουμάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **κροῦμα**.

Κρουματοποιός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (**κροῦμα**, **ποιέω**) *a musician*, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C.

Κρουναῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (**κρουνός**) *from* or *of a spring*, **κρ. ὕδωρ**, *spring-water*, Arist. Meteor.

Κρουνεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, a kind of *drinking-vessel*, Epigen. Mnem. 1.

Κρουνηδόν, adv. (**κρουνός**) *like a spring, gushing out*, Philo.

Κρουνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, =**κρουνεῖον**.

Κρουνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (**κρουνός**) *to run like a spring*, of the drinking-vessel called **χυτόν** (q. v.), Epinic. ap. Ath. 497 A.

Κρουνίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, dim. from **κρουνός** III., *a small cock* or *tap*.

Κρούνισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a gush* or *stream of any thing*, Anth.

Κρουνισμάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from foreg.

Κρουνίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ιδος*, =**κρουναῖος**, Orph.

†**Κρουνοί**, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, (*the springs*) *Cruni*, a fountain district near the river Chalcis, in Elis, Od. 15, 295, H. Hom. Ap. 423, cf. Strab. p. 343.—2. in Paus., a fountain of Arcadia, 8, 35, 8.—II. a city of Moesia on the Pontus, the later Dionysopolis, Strab. p. 319.

ΚΡΟΥΝΟΣ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a spring, well-head*, whence the **πηγαί** issue, Il. 22, 93, v. **πηγή**, and so Il. 4, 454 (where it seems needless to interpret it of *the basin* or *bed of a torrent*): in plur. also *streams*, **κρουνοὶ κρηναίου ποτοῦ**, Soph. Tr. 14; and so **κρουνοὶ Ἡφαίστου**, of streams of lava from Aetna, Pind. P. 1, 48: *a torrent of words*, Ar. Ran. 1005.—2. *a water course*, Strab. Prob. akin to **κρήνη**, q. v.) Hence

Κρουνοχυτρολήραιος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (**κρουνός**, **χύτρα**, **λῆρος**) comic word in Ar. Eq. 89, *a pourer forth of weak, rashy twaddle*, with collat. notion of *water-drinker*.

Κρούνωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, as if from **κρουνόω**, =**κρουνός**, Emped. 28.

Κρούπαλα, *ων*, *τά*, Soph. Fr. 43, and **κρούπανα**, =sq.

Κρούπεζαι, *αἱ*, in Lat. *scrupeda* and *subponea*, *high wooden shoes*, worn mostly in Boeotia: used for treading the olives: and worn on the stage by the fluteplayers, to beat the time, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1, p. 336.—II.= **κρόταλον**. Also **κρούπαλα**, **κρούπανα**, and **κρούπετα**, *τά*. (Prob. from **κρούω**.)

Κρουπέζιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **κρούπεζα**.

Κρουπεζοφόρος, *ον*, (**κρούπεζαι**, **φέρω**) *wearing wooden shoes*, of the Boeotians, Cratin. Incert. 153.

Κρουπεζόομαι, as pass. *to have wooden shoes on*.

Κρούπετα, *τά*, =**κρούπεζαι**, q. v.

Κρουσιδημέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (**κρούω**, **δῆμος**) in Ar. Eq. 859, a parody on **κρουσιμετρέω**, *to play upon the people, delude* them.

Κρουσίθυρος, *ον*, (**κρούω**, **θύρα**) *knocking at the door*, **τὸ κρ.** (sub. **μέλος**), *a serenade*, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

Κρουσιλύρης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (**κρούω**, **λύρα**) *striking the lyre*, Orph. [ῠ]

Κρουσιμετρέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (**κρούω** II., **μέτρον**) *to cheat in measuring* corn, *by striking off* that which lies at the top; so, **σταθμὸν μὴ κρούειν**, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13, and **παρακρούομαι**. Hence

Κρουσιμέτρης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a false measurer*; in genl. *a cheat*.

Κροῦσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (**κρούω**) *a striking, smiting*; esp.—1. *a tapping, ringing* of earthen vessels, to see whether they are sound: and hence, in genl. *a trying, examining*.—2. *a striking, playing on a stringed instrument*, then in genl. *instrumental music*, Polyb.; **παρὰ τὴν κροῦσιν λέγειν**, of the recitative, **ᾄδειν**, of the air, *to the accompaniment of instrumental music*, Plut. 2, 1141 A; **κροῦσις ὑπὸ τὴν ᾠδήν**, *a full instrumental accompaniment*, Ibid.—3. of a rhetorician, *the power of striking, astounding, and so captivating his hearers*, prob. playing into the signf. of *hoaxing, cheating them* (cf. **κρουσιμετρέω**), Ar. Nub. 318.

Κροῦσμα, **κρουσματικός**=**κρουμ.**

Κρουστέον, verb. adj. from **κρούω**, *one must knock at*, **θύραν**, Ar. Eccl. 989.

Κρουστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fit for striking*, as of sounds striking the ears, **ὄργανα**, Arist. Probl.—II. metaph. of a rhetorician or sophist, *striking, astonishing, making a forcible impression on his hearers*, Ar. Eq. 1379: **τὸ κρ.**, *striking eloquence*, Luc.

ΚΡΟΎΩ, (akin to **κρότος**, **κροτέω**). *To knock, strike, smite* one thing *with* another, **τινί τι**, Soph. Fr. 938, Eur., etc.: also *to strike* one against another, *strike together*, **κρ. χεῖρας**, *to clap* the hands, Eur. Supp. 720, so **ὅπλα**, Thuc. 3, 22: **κρ. τὸ ἔδαφος ποδί**, Plut. Caes. 33, and so **κρ. πόδα**, i. e. **κρ. γῆν ποδί**, in dancing, Eur. El. 180: c. prep. *to strike* or *dash against*, **κρ. τι πρός τι**, Xen. An. 4, 5, 18: esp. **πρός τι κέραμον κρούειν**, *to strike* an earthen vessel, to try whether it rings sound or not: hence—2. Met., in genl. *to examine, try, prove*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301 B.—3. *to strike* a stringed instrument with a plectrum, Anth.: and so in genl. *to play* any instrument, e. g. **αὐλὸν κρούειν**, Jac. A. P. p. 664.—4. **κρούειν τὴν θύραν**, *to knock at* the door *on the outside*, Ar. Eccl. 317, Plat. Prot. 310 B, etc., but **κόπτειν** is said to be better, Lob. Phryn. 177, cf. also **πατάσσω**. —II. **κρ. σταθμόν** = **κρουσιμετρεῖν**, Pseudo-Phoc. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 927: hence in genl. *to cheat*.—III. later, sensu obscoeno, like **κινέω**: and so **κρούειν πέπλον**, like Lat. *tunicam tundere* or *pertundere*, Eur. Cycl. 328. —B. mid. **κρούεσθαι πρύμναν**, like **ἀνακρούεσθαι** (v. **ἀνακρούω**), Thuc. 1, 51; 3, 78.

†**Κρουσίς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*. *Crusis*, a district of Macedonia on the Thermaïcus sinus, Thuc. 2, 79.

†**Κρουστομερία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Crustumerium*, a city of the Sabines, Dion. H.: hence **Κρουστομερῖνος**, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Cr.*, Id.

Κρῠβάζω, =**κρύπτω**.

Κρύβδᾰ, adv. (**κρύπτω**)=sq., c. gen. *without the knowledge of*, **κρύβδα Διός**, Lat. *clam Jove*, Il. 18, 168, cf. Aesch. Cho. 177.

Κρύβδην, Dor. **-δαν**, adv. (**κρύπτω**) *secretly*, Od. 11, 455; 16, 153, Plat., etc.; also like foreg., c. gen., Pind. P. 3, 25.

Κρύβηλος, *ον*, *hidden*, Hesych. [ῠ]

Κρῠβήτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who is hidden in the earth*, i. e. *dead*.

Κρύβω, radic. form of **κρύπτω**, but found only in late writers, cf. Lob. Phryn. 317.

Κρῦερός, *ά*, *όν*, (**κρύος**) *icy, chill, chilling*, in Hom. usu. epith. of **γόος**, also of **φόβος**, Il. 13, 48; of Hades, Hes. Op. 152; **τάφος**, Anth.:—but in the strict sense, Ar. Av. 951, 955. Adv. **-ρῶς**.

Κρῦμᾰλέος, *α*, *ον*, (**κρυμός**) *icy, chilly*, Heraclid. Pont.

Κρῦμοπᾱγής, *ές*, (**κρυμός**, **πήγνυμι**) *stiff and stark with cold*, Orph.—II. act. *stiffening, freezing*.

Κρῦμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (**κρύος**) *chilliness, cold, frost*, Hdt. 4, 8, 28. Soph., etc. —II. *a chill in the body, feverish cold*.

Κρῦμοχᾰρής, *ές*, (**κρυμός**, **χαίρω**) *delighting in cold* or *frost*, Orph.

Κρῦμώδης, *ες*, (**κρυμός**, **εἶδος**) *icy-cold*, Hipp.: *frozen, icy*, Anth.

Κρῦόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = **κρυερός**, *icy-cold, chilling*, **φόβος**, Il. 9, 2, **ἰωκή**, Il. 5, 740: from

ΚΡΎΟΣ, *τό*, *icy cold, chilliness, frost*, Hes. Op. 492.—II. metaph. *an inward chill, shudder*, Aesch. Eum. 161. (Hence **κρυόεις**, **κρυερός**, **κρυσταίνω**, **κρύσταλλος** and **κρυμός** [ῠ]: the same root appears in Lat. *crus*, *grumus*, *cur gore*, with a notion of the *curdling, congealing* effects of cold.) [ῠ]

Κρυπτάδιος, *α*, *ον*, and in Aesch. Cho. 946, *ος*, *ον*, (**κρύπτω**) *secret, hidden, clandestine*, **φιλότης**, Il. 6, 161: as adv. **κρυπτάδια**, Il. 1, 542: later also **κρυπταδίᾳ**. [ᾰ]

Κρυπτάζω, f. *-άσω*, collat. form from **κρύπτω**.

Κρύπτασκε, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. impf. from **κρύπτω**, Il. 8, 272.

Κρυπτεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (**κρυπτεύω**) *a secret commission*: at Sparta a duty or discipline of the young men, who for a certain time prowled about, watching the country, and enduring all sorts of hardships: intended to season them against fatigue, and (unless they are much belied) to reduce the number of the Helots by assassination; v. however Plat. Legg. 633 B, and Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 4.

Κρυπτέον, verb. adj. of **κρύπτω**, *one must conceal*, Soph. Ant. 273.

Κρυπτεύω, *to conceal, hide*, Eur. Bacch. 888.—II. intrans. *to hide one's self, lie concealed*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 5.— III. in pass. **κρυπτεύομαι**, *to have snares laid for* one, Eur. Hel. 541.

Κρύπτη, *ης*, or **κρυπτή**, *ῆς*, *ἡ*. (orig. fem. from **κρυπτός**) *a covered place, vault, crypt*, Juven. 5, 106, and Ath.

Κρυπτήριος, *α*, *ον*, *convenient for concealing*, Orac. ap. Paus.: **τὸ κρυπτήριον**, *a lurking-place*, or *a dungeon*.

Κρυπτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, =**κρυπτεία**.

Κρυπτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (**κρύπτω**) *fit for, good at hiding* or *concealing*. Adv. **-κῶς**, *underhand, cunningly*, Arist. Org.

Κρυπτός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj. of **κρύπτω**, *hidden, private*, **κλῆς**, Il. 14, 168; *hidden, concealed, secret*, Hdt. 3, 146, and freq. in Att., as **κρ. λόγος**, Aesch. Cho. 773; **κρ. ἤβη**, of one reared up in secret, Soph. El. 159: **τὸ κρ. τῆς πολιτείας**, Thuc. 5, 68. Adv. **-τῶς**.

ΚΡΥΠΤΩ, lengthd. from root **ΚΡΥΠ-**, **ΚΡΥΒ-**: fut. **κρύψω**: Ep.

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impf. κρύπτασκε, Il. 8, 272: perf. pass. κέκρυμμαι, Od.: aor. 1 pass. ἐκρύφθην, Il.: aor. 2 pass. ἐκρύβην [ῠ], also a part. aor. pass. κρῠφεις, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1124. *To hide, conceal, cloak*, oft. with collat. notion of protection, Hom.: *to hide beneath the earth*, Hes. Op. 137, 139; in full γῇ, χθονί, τάφῳ κρ., Hdt. 1, 216, Soph. O. C. 1546, Ant. 196.—II. metaph. *to conceal, keep secret* or *in silence*, like σιγάω, σιωπάω, Od. 4, 350; 11, 443: κρ. τί τινα, something from one, μή με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, Aesch. Pr. 625, cf. Eur. Hec. 570, Lys. 210, 21, etc.—III. like ἀμαυρόω, *to darken, make obscure*.—B. intr. *to be concealed*, Soph. El. 826, cf. κεύθω V.—Καλύπτω is simply *to cover over*, κεύθω, *to cover up* so that no token of it can be seen, κρύπτω, *to keep* [illegible], esp. for purposes of concealment. (On the root v. καλύπτω fin.)

Κρυσταίνω, (κρύος) *to congeal, freeze with cold*, Lat. *glacio*. Pass. *to be congealed, freeze*, Nic.

Κρυσταλλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κρύσταλλος) *to shine like crystal*, N. T.

Κρυστάλλινος, η, ον, (κρύσταλλος) *of crystal, crystalline*, Anth.

Κρυσταλλοειδής, ές, (κρύσταλλος, εἶδος) *like ice*, Strab.: *like crystal*, Medic. Adv. -δῶς, Plut.

Κρυσταλλόπηκτος, ον, (κρύσταλλος, πήγνυμι) *congealed to ice, frozen*, Eur. Rhes. 441.

Κρυσταλλοπήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρύσταλλος, πήγνυμι) = foreg., Aesch. Pers. 501.

Κρύσταλλος, ου, ὁ, (κρύος, κρυσταίνω) *clear ice, ice*, Lat. *glacies*, Il. 22, 152, Od. 14, 447, Hdt. 4, 28, and Att.: hence—2. in Opp. also=νάρκη, *extreme chill, numbness, torpor*.—II. ὁ and ἡ, *crystal, rock-crystal*, Lat. *crystallum*, Dion. P., and Anth.

Κρυσταλλοφᾰνής, ές, (κρύσταλλος, φαίνομαι) *of the look* or *transparency of crystal*, Strab.

Κρυσταλλόομαι, as pass., *to be frozen*, Philo.

Κρυσταλλώδης, ες,=κρυσταλλοειδής, Dio C.

Κρύφᾰ, adv., (κρύπτω)=κρύβδα, c. gen. Thuc. 1, 101.

Κρῠφᾶ, adv., Dor. for κρυφῆ, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1, 116; 3, 22.

Κρῠφάδις, adv.=κρύφα, A. B.

Κρῠφαῖος, αία, αῖον, and in Luc. ος, ον,=κρύφιος, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 81, Soph. Aj. 899. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pers. 370.

Κρῠφανδόν, adv.=sq., formed like ἀναφανδόν.

Κρῠφῆ, adv. (κρύπτω) like κρύφα, *secretly, in secret*, Soph. Ant. 85, and Xen.: Dor. κρυφᾶ, q. v.

Κρῠφηδόν, adv.=fo[illegible] opp. to ἀμφαδόν, Od. 14, 330; 19, 299.

Κρῠφίμαῖος, αία, αῖον, and κρύφιμος, ον,=sq.

Κρύφιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1321, etc., *secret, hidden, clandestine*, Hes. Op. 791, Soph., etc. Adv. -ως. [ῠ] Hence

Κρῠφιότης, ητος, ἡ, *secresy, obscurity*.

Κρῠφόνους, ουν,=κρυψίνους.

Κρῠφός, οῦ, ὁ,=κρυφιότης, Pind. O. 2, 177.—II. *a lurking-place*, LXX.—III.=κρύψις.

Κρύφω, impf. ἔκρῠφε, late collat. form from κρύβω, κρύπτω, Q. Sm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [ῠ]

Κρυψίγονος, ον, (κρύπτω, γόνος) *secretly born*, Orph.

Κρυψίδρομος, ον, (κρύπτω, δρόμος) *running secretly*, dub. in Orph.; ubi al. κρυψίδομος, *dwelling in secret places*.

Κρυψιμέτωπος, ον, (κρύπτω, μέτωπον) *hiding the forehead*, Luc.

Κρυψίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (κρύπτω, νόος) *hiding one's thoughts, cunning, crafty, reserved*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 19; 8, 2, 1. Adv. -νως.

Κρύψις, εως, ἡ, (κρύπτω) *a hiding, concealment*, κρύπτεσθαι κρύψιν, Eur. Bacch. 953: *the art* or *means of concealing*: esp. *of arguing so as to keep one's drift concealed from the opponent*, Arist. Rhet.

Κρυψίχολος, ον, *concealing, dissembling one's anger*.

Κρύψορχις, εως, ὁ, *with hidden testicles*, Medic.

Κρῠώδης, ες, (κρύος, εἶδος) *icy, chill*, Plut.

Κρῠωτήριον, ου, τό,=ψυκτήρ, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. sub hac v.

†Κρωβίαλος, ου, ἡ, *Crobialus*, a city of Paphlagonia near Cromna, Ap. Rh. 2, 944.

†Κρωβύλη, ης, ἡ, *Crobyle*, a town of Thrace, Dem. 159, 10.

Κρωβύλος or κρώβυλος, ου, ὁ, like κόρυμβος, *a roll of hair, knotted on the crown of the head*, in the time of Thucyd. (1, 6) worn at Athens by elderly persons: a similar coiffure of young girls was called κόρυμβος, Winckelm. Gesch. der Kunst, 5, 1, 14, Vorläufige Abhandl. 4, 66, with the notes.—II. *of hair* on a helmet, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13. [ῠ]

†Κρώβυλος, or -βύλος, ου, ὁ, *Crobylus*, nickname of Hegesippus, brother of the orator Hegesander, in Aeschin. 9, 35; 10, 31.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 490.—3. a Corinthian, Plut. Alex. 22.

Κρωβῠλώδης, ες, (κρωβύλος, εἶδος) *like the κρωβύλος*.

Κρωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κρώζω) *the croaking* or *cawing of a crow*, Lat. *crocitatio*: also *of a chough*, Anth.

ΚΡΩ'ΖΩ, f. κρώξω, *to cry like a crow, caw*, Lat. *crocitare*, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 2; the raven's note being expressed by κράζειν.—II. of men, *to croak out*, τι, Ar. Plut. 369, Lys. 506. (Onomatop., like κράζω, κλάζω, κλώζω: cf. κόραξ fin.)

†Κρώκελα, ων, τά, *Crocela*, an island in the Indian sea, Arr. Ind. 21, 7.

Κρωμᾰκίσκος, ου, ὁ, dub. word in Antiph. Philetaer. 1.

Κρωμᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, (κρώμαξ) *stony, rugged*.

Κρωμᾰκωτός, ή, όν,=foreg.

Κρώμαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, *a heap of rocks* or *stones*, for κλῶμαξ. [v. Draco p. 18, 24.]

†Κρῶμνα, ης, ἡ, *Cromna*, a fortress of Paphlagonia, Il. 2, 855, belonging to Amastris; or, acc. to Steph. Byz. later the same with the latter; the site is still *Cromena*.

†Κρῶμνοι, ων, οἱ, *Cromni*, a strong town of Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 21; in Paus. called Κρῶμοι, 8, 3, 4.

†Κρῶμος, ου, ὁ, *Cromus*, son of Neptune, Paus. 2, 1, 3.—2. son of Lycaon, Id. 8, 3, 4.

†Κρωπεία, Κρωπία, or -ιά, Κρωπιάς, and Κρῶπαι, *Cropia*, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis, διὰ Κρωπείας, Thuc. 2, 19.

Κρώπιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Pherecyd. ap. Poll. 10, 128.

Κρῶπος, ου, ὁ, *a scythe* or *bill-hook*.

Κρῶσσαι, αἱ, Ion. for κρόσσαι, v. l. in Hdt. 2, 125.

Κρωσσίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Anth.

ΚΡΩΣΣΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *a water-pail, pitcher, jar*, Aesch. Fr. 91, Soph. O. C. 478, and Eur.—2. *a cinerary urn*, Mosch. 4, 34. (Akin to our [illegible] *crock, crockery*, Germ. *Krug*.)

†Κρῶφι, τό, *Crophi*, a mountain [illegible] Upper Aegypt between Elephantine and Syene, Hdt. 2, 28.

Κτά, for ἔκτα, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω.

Κταίνω, Dor. for κτείνω in Alcm. 111.

Κτάμεν,=sq. [ᾰ]

Κτάμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Κτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 2 mid. [illegible] pass. signf., of κτείνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Κτάνε, for ἔκτανε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from κτείνω, Hom. [ᾰ]

Κτάνθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐκτάνθησαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω.

ΚΤΑ'ΟΜΑΙ, Ion. κτέομαι, dep. mid.: fut. κτήσομαι: aor. ἐκτησάμην: perf. κέκτημαι, Hes. Op. [illegible], Ion. ἔκτημαι, Il. 9, 402 (cf. Schw. Lex. Hdt.), so too Aesch. Pr. [illegible] and sometimes in Plat.; opt. [illegible] μην. *To procure for one's self, get, gain*, Lat. *acquirere*, τι, Hom.: κτήσασθαι βίον ἀπό τινος, *to get one's living from a thing*, Hdt. 8, 106: also *to bring* evil *upon one's self*, [illegible] ὀργὴν θεᾶς, Soph. Aj. 777, [illegible] Eur. Or. 543: δυσσέβειαν κτ. [illegible] name for impiety, Soph. Ant. [illegible], cf. ῥαθυμία.—2. *to procure* or *get* [illegible] another, κτᾶσθαί τινί τι, Od. 20, [illegible], Aesch. Pers. 755, Xen. Oec. 13 [illegible]—II. perf. *to have acquired* or *got* [illegible] *possess, have, hold*, ἐκτῆσθαι, Il. 9, [illegible] Hdt. 1, 155, etc.; and Att. [illegible] in aor., κτήσασθαι, Id. 1, 153 [illegible] κτῆσθαι is, however, distinguished from ἔχειν by Plat. Theaet. 197 [illegible] ὁ κεκτημένος, *an owner, master* [illegible] of slaves), used quite like a subst. [illegible] ἐμοῦ κ., Soph. Phil. 778; ἡ ἐμὴ κεκτημένη, my mistress, Ar. Eccl. 11[illegible]

B. κτάομαι as pass. *to be gotten*, ἐκτήθη, Thuc. 1, 123; 2, 36: *to be obtained as property*, as a slave, [illegible] σινος κτηθεῖσα, Eur. Hec. 44[illegible]—but so mostly in late authors. [illegible] Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 1, 695.

Κτέᾰνον, ου, τό, (κτάομαι)=κτῆμα, but usu. in plur. *possessions, property*, Hes. Op. 313, Pind. O. [illegible] etc., and Trag.: esp. *of property in cattle*, cf. κτῆνος.

Κτέᾰρ, ᾰτος, τό,=foreg., [illegible] Hom., but only in dat. pl. [illegible] Il. 23, 829, Od. 14, 115, and [illegible] only once in Trag., viz. Eur. Ph. [illegible] 4: the sing. only in late poets, [illegible] Paral. 176.

Κτεάτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from [illegible] μεγάλων κόσμων κτεάτειρα, *thou* [illegible] *hast put us in possession of* [illegible], Aesch. Ag. 356. [ᾰ]

Κτεάτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, (κτέαρ) [illegible] *gets: a possessor, master*. [ᾰ]

Κτεᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κτέαρ) *to get, gain, win*, Il. 16, 57, Od. 2, 102. [illegible]

Κτεᾰτιστός, ή, όν, *gotten*, [illegible] γυρος, Anth.

†Κτέατος, ου, ὁ, *Cteatus*, son of Actor and Molione, father of Amphimachus, Il. 2, 855; 11, 709.

Κτείνω, lengthd. from root ΚΤΕΝ, ΚΤΑΝ-: f. κτενῶ, Ion. [illegible] Hom. always κτενέω, έεις, [illegible] part. κτανέοντα only in Il. 18, [illegible] aor. 1 ἔκτεινα, Hom.: aor. 2 [illegible] νον, Hom.: perf. ἔκτονα, pass. [illegible] μαι, post Hom.: still later, the [illegible] Att. perf. ἔκτᾰκα, and [illegible] The following are purely poet. [illegible] ly Ep., and freq. in Hom., 3 sing. [illegible] plur. aor. syncop. ἔκτᾰ and [illegible] inf. κτάμεν, κτάμεναι [ᾰ], for [illegible]

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part. κτάς, also in Att.: subj. κτέω for κτῶ, hence κτέωμεν, Od. 22, 216: and the aor. mid. c. pass. signf. ἐκτάμην, inf. κτάσθαι, Il. 15, 558, part. κτάμενος, as if from ΚΤΑ΄Ω: Hom. has also 3 plur. ἔκτᾶθεν, Aeol. for ἐκτάθησαν, as if from ἐκτάθην, Il. 11, 691, Od. 4, 537; but never the form ἐκτάνθην, of which part. κτανθείς occurs in Anth.: κτείνωμι, Ep. subj. pres. Od. 19, 490.—Cf. also κτίννυμι. *To kill, slay*, usu. of men, from Hom. downwds.; more rarely of slaying an animal, as in Il. 15, 587, Od. 12, 379; 19, 543: also of the mere intention, *to wish to kill*, Od. 9, 408, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 993, Aj. 1126. (Akin to καίνω, καίνυμαι: Sanscr. *kshi*, to destroy.)

ΚΤΕΊΣ, ὁ, gen. κτενός, *a comb*, Anth.: from the disposition of the teeth of a comb are derived the following signfs.—1. *the comb* or *reed in a horizontal loom*, through which the threads of the warp pass, Lat. *pecten* and *radius*.—2. *a rake, harrow*, Anth.—3 *the fingers*, wh. branch off from the hand, Aesch. Ag. 1594.—4. *pudenda muliebria*, Lat. *pecten*, Call. Fr. 308.—5. κτένες, *the four cutting-teeth* or *incisors*.—6. *a cockle, scallop*, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 61; cf. κτηδών. Hence

Κτενίζω, f. -ίσω, *to comb*: in mid., κτενίζεσθαι κόμας, *to comb one's* hair, Hdt. 7, 208, πλοκάμους, Asius 2, 1: *to curry* horses, ψήκτραισιν, Eur. Hipp. 1174.

Κτενίον, ου, τό, dim. from κτείς, *a small comb*, Luc.—2. τὰ κτ., *the notches to receive the strings of the lyre*.

Κτενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κτενίζω) *a combing*, Eur. El. 529.

Κτενιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hair-dresser*.

Κτενοειδής, ές, (κτείς, εἶδος) *like a comb*.—2. *like a cockle*, etc.

Κτενοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κτείς, πωλέω) *a dealer in combs*.

†Κτενοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Ctenus*, a port in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. p. 308.

Κτενώδης, ες,=κτενοειδής 2, Xanthus p. 162.

Κτενωτός, ή, όν, *combed*: of clothes, *fulled*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 248.

Κτέομαι, Ion. for κτάομαι, Hdt. 8, 112.

Κτέρας, ατος, τό,=κτέαρ, κτέανον, κτῆμα, *a possession*, Il. 10, 216; 24, 235.

Κτέρεα, τά, (no nom. κτέρος, τό, in use,) strictly=κτέανα, κτήματα, *possessions, property*: but appropriated to *things bestowed on the dead* at burial, *favourite pieces of property placed on the pile and burnt with him*: in Hom. in genl. *funeral honours, obsequies*, usu. κτέρεα κτερείζειν, like Lat. *parentalia parentare*, Od. 1, 291; 2, 222, Il. 24, 38, etc.; also, κτερέων λαχεῖν, Od. 5, 311; later dat. pl. κτερέεσσι, Ap. Rh., and Mosch.

Κτερείζω, f. -ίξω, lengthd. for κτερίζω,—1. c. acc. pers. κτερείζειν τινά, *to bury* him *with due honours*, Il. 23, 646; 24, 657.—2. c. acc. rei, κτέρεα κτ., cf. foreg.: cf. also sq.

Κτερίζω, fut. κτεριῶ, aor. ἐκτέρῐσα, (κτέρεα). Orig.=κτεατίζω, but appropriated to the burial of the dead.—1. c. acc. pers., κτερίζειν τινά, *to bury* the dead *with due honours*, Il. 11, 455; 18, 334; 22, 336, in all three places in fut.—2. c. acc. rei, *to offer due honours* to the dead, κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν and κτερίσειεν, Lat. *justa facere, exequias facere*, Il. 24, 38, Od. 3, 285: cf. foreg., and v. κτέρεα.

Κτερίσματα, ων, τά, (κτερίζω)=κτέρεα, and like it only used in plur., Soph. O. C. 1410, and Eur. Tro. 1249.

Κτεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an undertaker*, Lat. *libitinarius*.

*Κτέρος, τό, v. sub κτέρεα.

Κτέω, Ep. subj. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω, for κτῶ, hence κτέωμεν, Od. 22, 216.

Κτηδών, όνος, ἡ, (κτείς) *a comb*.—II. *a trident*.—III. κτηδόνες τοῦ ξύλου, *the fibres* of wood, from their running in parallel lines, like the teeth of a comb, Math. Vett., cf. εὐκτήδων: also of *the fibres of the body*, Hipp.—IV. *a layer, stratum* of slate, etc., Diosc.

Κτῆμα, ατος, τό, (κτάομαι) *any thing gotten, a possession*, Od. 15, 19: elsewh. in Hom. always in plur., κτήματα, like κτέανα, *possessions*, etc.: his κτήματα (esp. in Il.) are mostly κειμήλια, *treasures, jewels*, etc., stored up at home, δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται, Il. 9, 382, Od. 4, 127: but in Od. freq. *all kinds of property*, and so usu. in Att.: esp. of a slave, κτῆμά τινος, Eur. Med. 49, cf. Xen. Oec. 1, 5, Vect. 4, 42: sometimes, κτήματα καὶ χρήματα, i. e. *property in kind*, and money, Plat. Legg. 728 E, cf. Lob. Paral. 58; sometimes opp. to ἄργος, *personal* (as opp. to real) *property*, Isae. 55, 24.—II. in genl. *a thing*, like χρῆμα, Soph. O. T. 549. Hence

Κτηματικός, ή, όν, *possessed of wealth, opulent*, Polyb., and Plut.

Κτημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κτῆμα, Alciphr.

Κτηματίτης, ου, ὁ,=κτηματικός, Lycurg. ap. Suid.

Κτηνηδόν, adv. (κτῆνος) *after the manner of cattle, like beasts*, Hdt. 4, 180.

Κτηνίατρος, ου, ὁ, (κτῆνος, ἰατρός) *a cattle-doctor*.

Κτηνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (κτῆνος, βαίνω II. 3) *one who is guilty of unnatural practices with animals*. [ᾰ]

Κτηνόομαι, as pass., (κτῆνος) *to become brutish*.

Κτηνοπρεπής, ές, (κτῆνος, πρέπω) *brutish*.

Κτῆνος, εος, τό, (κτάομαι)=κτῆμα, but, like it and κτέανα, almost always in plur., *property* in general, Aesch. Ag. 129; but τὰ κτήνεα, contr. κτῆνη, usu. *property in herds* or *flocks*, hence *cattle*, H. Hom. 30, 10, Hdt. 1, 50; 2, 41, and Att.: rarely in sing. *a single beast*, as *an ox* or *sheep*, Hdt. 1, 132.

Κτηνοστάσιον, ου, τό, (κτῆνος, ἵστημι) *a cattle-stall*. [ᾰ]

Κτηνοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, = foreg.: from

Κτηνοτροφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to feed cattle*, Philo; and

Κτηνοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a feeding, keeping of cattle*, Dion. H.; from

Κτηνοτρόφος, ον, (κτῆνος, τρέφω) *feeding* or *keeping cattle*, Diod.

Κτηνώδης, ες, (κτῆνος, εἶδος) *brutish*, LXX. Adv. -ώδως, Ib.: hence

Κτηνωδία, ας, ἡ, *brutishness*.

Κτησείδιον, ου, τό,=κτησίδιον.

†Κτησίας, ου, ὁ, *Ctesias*, a celebrated historian of Cnidus, physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, Xen. An. 1, 8, 26.—2. an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 1258, 24; Ar. Ach. 839.

Κτησίβιος, ον, (κτάομαι, βίος) *possessing property*. [ῐ]

†Κτησίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Ctesibius*, an Athenian, son of Diodorus, Dem. 1310, 17.—2. a celebrated mathematician of Alexandrea, Ath. 174 E.

Κτησίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κτῆσις, *a small property*.

†Κτησικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Ctesicles*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 572, 26; Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10; etc.—2. a historian, Ath. 272 B.—3. a statuary, Id. 606 A.

†Κτήσιον, ου, τό, *Ctesium*, a port in the island Scyrus, Plut. Cim. 8.

Κτήσιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (κτῆσις) *belonging to property, χρήματα* κτ., *property*, Aesch. Ag. 1009; so, κτ. βοτόν, a sheep *of one's own herd*, Soph. Tr. 690.—II. *belonging to one's own house, domestic*, Lat. *penetralis*: hence κτήσιοι θεοί, *household* gods, like Lat. *Penates*, so Ζεὺς κτήσιος,= ἑρκεῖος, Aesch. Supp. 445, cf. Ag. 1038, Ath. 473 B: but, Κύπρις κτησία as protectress of courtesans, Leon. Tar. 5.

†Κτήσιος, ου, ὁ, *Ctesius*, son of Ormenus, father of Eumaeus, Od, 15, 414.

Κτήσιππος, ον, (κτάομαι, ἵππος) *possessing horses*; as n. pr. in Od.: v. sq.

†Κτήσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Ctesippus*, son of Polytherses, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 20, 288.—2. son of Hercules and Astydamia, Paus. 2, 19, 1.—3. an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed. 59 B.—4. son of Glauconides, Dem. 1352, 26.—5. son of Chabrias, defended by Demosthenes, Id. 451.—6. son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, Diog. L. 2, 121.

Κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κτάομαι) *an acquiring, getting, possession*, κτῆσίν τινος ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, Thuc. 1, 8; 4, 105: but—II. usu. as collective,=κτήματα, *possessions, property*, Il. 5, 158, Od. 14, 62: also in plur., Hdt. 4, 114.

†Κτῆσις, ὁ,=Κτησίας, Isae. 47, 17.

†Κτησιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Ctesiphon*, an Athenian, son of Leosthenes, prosecuted by Aeschines for having proposed that Dem. be honoured with a golden crown, Aeschin., Dem.—2. a poet, Ath. 697 C.—II. ἡ, a city of Assyria on the right bank of the Tigris, Strab. p. 743.

†Κτήσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cteson*, an Athenian, Dem. 1361, 21.

Κτητέον, verb. adj. of κτάομαι, *one must get*, Plat. Rep. 373 A.

Κτητικός, ή, όν, (κτάομαι) *acquisitive, skilled in getting*, τῶν οὐκ ὄντων, Isocr. 283 C: absol. *industrious*, Strab.: ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη), *the art of* getting property, Plat. Soph. 219 C, Arist. Pol.—II. in Gramm. *possessive*. Adv. -κῶς.

Κτητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of κτάομαι, *that may be gotten* or *gained as property*, Il. 9, 407, Eur. Hipp. 1295, etc.—II. *acquired, gained, possessed*, Plat. Legg. 841 E: hence κτητή, *a female slave*, opp. to γαμετή, Hes. Op. 404.

Κτήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κτάομαι) *a possessor, owner*, Diod.

Κτίδεος, έα, εον, (κτίς)=ἰκτίδεος, *of a weasel* or *marten*, esp. *of its skin*, κτιδέῃ κυνέῃ, Il, 10, 335, 458. [ῐ]

ΚΤΙ΄ΖΩ, f. -ίσω, *to people* a country, *build houses and cities* in it, κτίσσε δὲ Δαρδανίην, Il. 20, 216; so, κτ. χώρην, νῆσον, Hdt. 1, 149; 3, 49.—2. of a city, *to found, plant, build* it, Od. 11, 263, Hdt. 1, 167, 168, etc. Pass., *to be founded*, etc., Id.; μήτε ἄστεα μήτε τείχεα ἐκτισμένα, no *fixed* cities or walls, Id. 4, 46.—3. κτ. ἑορτήν, *to found, establish* it, Pind. O. 6, 116; κτ. ἥρων, *to establish* his worship, Hdt. 1, 167.—II. *to produce, bring into being*, κτ. γόνῳ τινά, Aesch. Supp. 171.—2. in genl. *to make* so and so, κτ. φρένα ἔνδεον, κτ. τινὰ ἐλεύθερον, etc., Trag.—III. *to do, perpetrate* a deed, Soph. Tr. 898. (Akin prob. to κτίλος.)

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Κτίλεύω, *to make tame, tame*, Pind. Fr. 262, in pass. : from

Κτίλος, ον, *gentle, tame*, like ἥμερος, τιθασός, Hes. Fr. 63, Emped. 229 ; κτίλα ὠά, said to be *hatched* eggs, Nic. : ἱερεὺς κτίλος Ἀφροδίτας, Venus's *cherished* priest, Pind. P. 2, 31.—II. as subst., κτίλος, ὁ, *a ram*, Il. 3. 196 ; 13, 492. (Perh. akin to κτίζω.) [ῐ]

Κτίλόω, ῶ, *to tame, make tractable, to win the affections of...*, ἐκτιλώσαντο τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων, Hdt. 4, 113

†Κτιμένη, ης, ἡ, *Ctimene*, sister of Ulysses, Od. 15, 362.—II. a city of the Dolopians in Thessaly, Ap. Rh. 1, 68.

Κτίμενος, η, ον, Ep. part. of κτίζω, as if from an indic. *κτίω, *built, founded* : Homer has only the compd. ἐϋκτίμενος. [ῐ]

†Κτίμενος, ου, ὁ, *Ctimenus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 9, 31, 6.

Κτίννῡμι or κτίνῡμι [ῐ], also -νύω, collat. forms from κτείνω.

Κτίς, ἡ.=ἰκτίς, *a weasel, marten* ; hence κτίδεος.

Κτίσις, εως, ἡ. (κτίζω) *a founding, settling, foundation*, ἀποικιῶν, Isocr. 272 E, πόλεων, Polyb.—2. in genl. *a making, creating* ; esp. *the creation* of the universe, N. T.—II. hence, *that which was created, the universe, creation*, N. T.—2. *a created thing, creature*, Ib. [ῐ]

Κτίσμα, ατος, τό, (κτίζω) *a place founded* or *colonised*, τινός, *by* a person. Strab.—II. =foreg. II. 2, N. T.

Κτισματολατρεία, ας, ἡ, *creature worship*, Eccl. : and

Κτισματολατρεύω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to worship created things*, Eccl. : from

Κτισματολάτρης, ου, ὁ, (κτίσμα, λατρεύω) *a worshipper of created things*, Eccl.

Κτιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Κτίστης, ου, ὁ, (κτίζω) *a founder, settler, establisher*, Lat. *conditor*, Luc.

Κτιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of κτίζω, *founded ; created*, Eccl.

Κτιστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for κτίσις, in Hdt. 9, 97, ubi al. κτίσις.

Κτίστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=κτίστης, Eur. Ion 74.

Κτίτης, ου, ὁ,=κτίστης : in genl. *an inhabitant*, Eur. Or. 1637. [ῐ]

Κτῦπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω : aor. 2 ἔκτυπον, (κτύπος). *To crash*, as trees falling, Il. 23, 119 ; of rocks falling, Soph. Tr. 787 ; of a rushing torrent, Il. 13, 140 ; but most freq. of a crash of thunder, Ζεὺς ἔκτυπε, Il. 8, 75, Od. 21, 413, etc. ; so, ἔκτυπεν αἰθήρ, Soph. O. C. 1456 : in genl. *to ring, resound*, of horses galloping, Hes. Sc. 61, where χθόνα should be joined with νύσσοντες, not with ἔκτυπον : of the sea, Plat. Rep. 396 B : in genl. *to make a noise*.—2. c. acc. cognato, φόβον κτυπεῖν, like κλάζειν Ἄρη, etc., *to strike* terror by *noise*, Eur. Rhes. 308.—B. pass. in same signf., *to ring, resound*, Ar. Plut. 758, Thesm. 995. Hence

Κτύπημα, ατος, τό,=κτύπος : κτ. χειρός, Eur. Andr. 1212, v. κτύπος fin. [ῠ]

Κτῦπία, ας, ἡ,=κτύπημα, Hesych.

Κτῦπια, ων, τά, *a bell in the bridal chamber*, Hesych.

Κτυπος, ου, ὁ, (τύπτω) *any loud noise*, as *a crash* of thunder, κτ. θεῶν, Il. 20, 66 ; of the trampling of feet, Il. 12, 338, cf. Od. 21, 237 ; *the clash* of arms, Aesch. etc. : χειρῶν στέρνων κτ., of the noise made by mourners, Aesch. Cho. 23, Eur. Supp. 87. [ῠ]

Κτώ, for ὀκτώ, an affected, mincing way of speaking, Amphis Plan. 1.

Κῠάθειον, ου, τό, like κυάθιον, dim. from κύαθος, Nic.

Κῠᾱθίζω, f. -ίσω, (κύαθος) *to drink, tipple*, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 558, 54.—II. κ. ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ θαλάττης, *to draw water* from the sea with the ships (*as with cyathi* from a bowl), of the engines of Archimedes lifting the Roman ships out of the water, Polyb. 8, 8, 6.

Κῠάθιον, ου, τό, dim. from κύαθος, *a small cup*, v. l., Pherecr. Ler. 6.

Κῠᾱθίς, ίδος, ἡ, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B, and -ίσκος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Κῠᾱθος, ου, ὁ, *a cup*, for drawing wine out of the κρατήρ or bowl, Anacr. 62, 5, Comici ap. Ath. 424 A.—II. *an Atttic measure holding two* κόγχαι or *four* μύστρα, *about* $\frac{1}{12}$ *of a pint*.—III. *a cupping-glass, brass cups* having been orig. so used, Ar. Pac. 542 : hence proverb., κυάθους αἰτήσεις τάχα, you'll need cupping shortly (from being so soundly beaten), Ar. Lys. 444, cf. Pac. 542.—IV. *the hollow of the hand*. (From κύαρ, κύω, κυέω, κύτος, v. κύβη : the radic. signf. being *a hollow*.)

†Κῠάθος, ου, ὁ, *Cynthus*, son of Oeneus, a cup-bearer, Paus. 2, 13, 8.

Κῠᾱθότης, ητος, ἡ, a word coined by Plato from κύαθος, to express *the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood*, Diog. L. 6, 53.

Κῠᾱθώδης, ες, (κύαθος, εἶδος) *like a cup*, Ath.

Κῠαίνω,=κυέω, Hesych.

Κῠάμειος, λίθος, ὁ, (κύαμος) *a precious stone like a bean*, Plin.

Κῠᾱμευτός, ή, όν, (κυαμεύω) *chosen by beans*, i. e. *by lot*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 9, and Plut.

Κῠᾱμεύω, (κύαμος) *to choose by beans* or *lot*, (never *to choose by ballot*). Pass., *to be so elected*, as the βουλή at Athens, freq. in Inscrr., v. Böckh. 1, p. 121, etc.

Κῠᾱμιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (κύαμος) *of the size of a bean*, Luc.

Κῠᾱμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be ripe for marriage*, of a girl, Ar. Fr. 500 : v. κύαμος V.

Κῠάμῖνος, ίνη, ινον, (κύαμος) *made of beans*, ἔτνος, Henioch. Troch. 1.

Κῠᾱμινον, ου, τό, dim. from κύαμος, *a small bean*, late.

Κῠᾱμιστός, ή, όν,=κυαμευτός, dub. in Plut.

†Κυαμίτης, ου, ὁ, *Cyamites*, an Attic hero, Paus. 1, 37, 4.

Κῠᾱμόβολος, ον, (κύαμος, βάλλω) *chosen by beans*, i. e. *by lot*, κ. δικασταί, Soph. Fr. 271.

ΚΎΑΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a bean*, κύαμοι μελανόχροες, Il. 13, 589 : also of the plant, Theophr.—II. *the lot* by which public officers were elected at Athens, esp. ὁ κυάμῳ λαχών, an officer chosen by lot,=κλῆρωτός, Hdt. 6, 109, Ar. Av. 1022, cf. Thuc. 8, 66 : on the Pythagorean abomination for beans, v. Plut. 2, 12 E.—III. from the shape, *a testicle*, Emped. ap. Gell. 4, 11.—IV. *a small measure of the size of a bean*.—V. *the swelling of the breasts of girls as they grow to maturity* : cf. κυαμίζω.

†Κυαμόσωρος, ου, ὁ, *Cyamosōrus*, a river of Sicily in eastern part, Polyb. 1, 9, 4.

Κῠᾱμοτρώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, (κύαμος, τρώγω) *bean-eater*, Ar. Eq. 41, alluding to the political use of beans at Athens, v. κυαμος II.

Κῠᾱμοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (κύαμος, φαγεῖν) *eating of beans, a bean-diet*, Luc.

Κῠᾱμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (κύαμος) *a bean-field, bed of beans*, Theophr.

Κῠᾱναιγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κυάνεος, αἰγίς) *with dark, terrible Aegis*, epith. of Minerva, Pind. O. 13, 100.

Κῠᾱνάμπυξ, υκος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύανος, ἄμπυξ) *with dark-blue* or *dark* ἄμπυξ, Θήβη, Pind. Fr. 5, 3, Δῆλος, Theocr. 17, 67.

Κῠᾱναυγέτις, ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph.

Κῠᾱναυγής, ές, (κύανος, αὐγή) *dark-gleaming, ὄφρυσι*, Eur. Alc. 862 ; of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.

Κῠᾱναύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, *dark-furrowed, of a dark soil*, ap. Heliod.

Κῠάνεαι, αἱ, sc. νῆσοι or πέτραι, *the dark Rocks, Cyaneae insulae*, two small islands at the entrance of the Euxine, Hdt. 4, 85, and Strab., also κ. Συμπληγάδες, Eur. Med. 2, etc. ; cf. Συμπληγάδες and Πλαγκταί. [ᾰ]

Κῠάνειος, εία, ειον, poet. for κυάνεος. [ᾰ]

Κῠᾱνέμβολος, ον,=κυανόπρῳρος, Eur. El. 436, etc.

Κυάνεος, έα, εον, (κύανος) *strictly dark-blue, glossy-blue*, of the swallow in Simon. 118 ; of the halcyon, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 1 ; of the *deep* sea, Simon. 9, 3, Eur. I. T. 7, cf. κυανοπρῳρος : hence in genl. *dark*, in Hom. esp. of clouds, Il. 5, 345, etc. ; of the eyebrows of Jupiter, Il. 17, 209 ; the hair of Ulysses, Od. 16, 176 ; of the colour of Africans, Hes. Op. 525 : κυανέη κάπετος, *a deep dark trench*, Il. 18, 564, cf. Pind. O. 6, 69 : κυάνεαι φάλαγγες, *dark* masses, as any crowded throng looks from a distance, Il. 4, 282 ; so, κυάνεον Τρώων νέφος, Il. 16, 66 : Κῆρες κυάνεαι, Hes. Sc. 249. [ᾰ, only ᾰ metri grat., in Eur.]

Κυάνέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, *to look dark-blue, look dark*, formed like μελανέω, Dion. P. [κῠ-, metri grat.]

†Κυανή, ῆς, ἡ, *Cyane*, a Sicilian nymph, playmate of Proserpina, changed into the fountain Cyane near Syracuse, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.—2. daughter of Liparus, wife of Aeolus, Plat. Theag. 125 B.

Κῠᾱνίζω, f. -ίσω,=κυανέω, Dosc.

†Κυάνιππος, ου, ὁ, *Cyanippus*, son of Aegialeus, Paus. 2, 18, 4.—2. son of Adrastus, Apollod.

Κῠᾱνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (κύανος) *dark-blue*, like κύανος, Hes.

Κῠᾱνοβενθής, ές, (κύανος, βένθος) *with dark-blue depths*, strictly of the sea, then ludicrously of a cup, Ar. Fr. 209.

Κῠᾱνοβλέφᾰρος, ον, (κύανος, βλέφαρον I.) *dark-eyed*, Anth.

Κῠᾱνοειδής, ές, (κύανος, εἶδος) *dark-blue, deep-blue*, of deep water, Eur. Hel. 179, cf. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 23.

Κῠᾱνόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύανος, θρίξ) *dark-haired*, Orph.

Κῠᾱνοκευθής, ές, (κεύθος)=κυανοβενθής, [κῠ-, metri grat.]

Κῠᾱνοκρήδεμνος, ον, *with dark-blue* κρήδεμνον, Q. Sm.

Κυάνόπεζα, ης, ἡ, (κύανος, πούς) *with feet of* κύανος, τράπεζα, Il. 11, 629. [κῠ-, metri grat.]

Κῠᾱνοπέπλος, ον, (κύανος, πέπλος) *dark-veiled*, epith. of Ceres mentioned for her daughter, H. Hom. Cer. 438, 361, etc. [κῠ-, metri grat.]

Κῠᾱνοπλόκᾰμος, ον, *dark-tressed, dark-haired*, Q. Sm.

†Κυανοπρώιρα, poet. for sq., Semonid. 216.

Κῠᾱνοπρῴρειος, ον,=sq., Od. 3, 299.

Κυανόπρωρος, ον, (κύανος, πρῷρα) *with dark-blue prow, dark-prowed*, of ships, Od. 9, 482. [κῠ-, metri grat.]

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Κῠᾰνόπτερος, ον, (κύανος, πτερόν) strictly *with blue-black feathers*, like the raven: in genl. *dark-winged*, τέττιξ, Hes. Sc. 393.

ΚΥ΄ΑΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *cyanos, a dark-blue substance*, used in the Heroic age to adorn works in metal, esp. weapons and armour; so on Agamemnon's breastplate there were *δέκα οἱμοι μέλανος κυάνοιο*, and a boss of the same in the centre, Il. 11, 24, 35; and in Hercules' shield (*πτύχες κυάνου*), Hes. Sc. 143: and in Od. 7, 87, the *θριγκὸς κυάνοιο* is a cornice or frieze of this substance. Its *colour* was no doubt a *dark-blue*, cf. *κυάνεος, κυανοχαίτης*, etc.: *what* it was is very doubtful: some think it was *blue steel*, but in the Homeric times, they had little skill in working *iron*, cf. *σίδηρος, χαλκός*: perh. it was *blue carbonate of copper*, or (it may be) *lapis lazuli*, as it is in Theophr. de Lapid.; he distinguishes two kinds, *dark* and *light* (*ἀβρὴν* and *θήλυς*), § 31; compares it to the darker *blue* sapphire, § 37; says it was mixed with *χρυσόκολλα*, § 40; and that there was an artificial kind made in Aegypt, § 55. —II. *the blue corn-flower*, in this signf. usu. *ἡ κύανος*, Mel. 1, 40.—III. *a rock-bird*, so called from its colour, Arist. H. A. 9, 21.—IV. *a blue dye* or *lacquer*, Paus. 5, 11, 12.—B. as adj.=*κυάνεος*, dub. in Nic. [ῠ̆; but in compds. freq. ῡ̆, metri grat., as *κῠᾰνοχαίτης*.]

Κῠᾰνοστόλος, ον, (*κύανος, στολή*) *dark-robed*, Bion 1, 4.

Κῠᾰνόφρυς, υ, gen. υος, (*κύανος, ὀφρύς*) *dark-browed*, Theocr. 3, 18; 17, 53.

Κῠᾰνοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (*κύανος, χαίτη*) *dark-haired*, in Hom. usu. epith. of Neptune, who in Il. 20, 144, Od. 9, 536, is called simply *Κυανοχαίτης*: only in Il. 20, 224, of a horse, *dark-maned*: in H. Hom. Cer. 348, of Hades; cf. *μελαγχαίτας*. [κῠ̆-, metri grat.]

Κῠᾰνόχροος, ον, Eur. Hel. 1502, -χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, Eur. Phoen. 308, and -χρωτος, ον, Orph., (*κύανος, χρόα, χρώς*) *dark-looking*.

Κῠᾰνώπης, ου, ὁ, (*κύανος, ὤψ*) *dark-eyed*, Opp.: pecul. fem. -ῶπις, ιδος, epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 12, 60, cf. Hes. Sc. 356.

Κῠᾰνωπός, όν, (*κύανος, ὤψ*) *dark-looking*, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 403, 3.

Κῠᾰνωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from *κυανόω*, *a dark-blue colour*, Plut.

†Κυαξάρης, ους Ion. εω, ὁ, *Cyaxares*, son of Phraortes, king of Media, father of Astyages, Hdt. 1, 46: acc. to Xen. Cyr., son and successor of Astyages.

Κύᾰρ, ᾰτος, ὁ, (*κύω*) *a hole*, e. g. *the eye* of a needle, etc., Hipp. (Akin to *καῖαρ*.) [ῠ̆]

Κῠβάω, (*κυβή, κύπτω, κυπτάζω*) *to set a* thing *on its head, turn upside down*, Gramm.

Κύβᾰ, ἡ, (*κύβη*) *a coffin*, v. *κυβή*.

Κῠβᾶ, ἡ, =*κύμβη*, Hesych.

Κυβᾰ́, adv. (*κύπτω*) *with the head forwards, stooping, overhanging*, Archil. 26, sensu obsceno.

Κύβεθρον, ου, τό, = *κυψέλη* III., Hesych.

Κῠβεία, ας, ἡ, (*κυβεύω*) *dice-playing, dicing*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, Xen., etc.

Κῠβείας, ου, ὁ, *a* kind of *πηλαμύς*, Opp.: also *κύβιον*.

Κῠβεῖον, ου, τό, (*κυβεύω*) *a gaming-house*, Aeschin. 8, 22.

†Κύβελα, ων, τά, *Cybela*, a mountain of Phrygia, near Celaenae, Apollod. 3, 5, 1, whence Cybele was said to be named, Strab. p. 567.

Κῠβέλη, ης, ἡ, *Cybele*, a Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus; later, not only throughout Asia Minor, but Greece, where her rites coalesced with the worship of Rhea (first in Eur. Bacch. 79, Ar. Av. 877); and (from A. U. C. 547) also at Rome, under the name of *the Idaean Mother*: her priests, from Attis downwards, made themselves eunuchs: they were called Γάλλοι from the Phrygian river *Gallus*, as Κυβέλη from Κύβελα, v. foreg. The name is also written Κυβήβη, Hdt. 5, 102; and Bentl. Lucan. 1, 600, will allow these two forms only, viz., Κῠβέλη, *Cybele*, when the penult. was required short; Κυβήβη, *Cybebe*, when long; rejecting Κυβήλη, and *Cybēle* or *Cybelle*, cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 220, Propert. 3, 15, 35, Drakenb. Sil. 17, 8.

Κῠβερνάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, Lat. *gubernare, to steer*, νῆα, Od. 3, 283: also, κ. ἅρματα, Plat. Theag. 123 C; absol. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9: metaph. *to guide, govern*, Pind. P. 5, 164, Plat., etc.; but the orig. is seldom lost sight of, cr. esp. Ar. Eq. 544. Hence

Κῠβερνήσια, ων, τά, *a festival* at Athens *in memory of the steersman* of Theseus, Plut.

Κῠβέρνησις, εως, ἡ, Dor. -ᾶσις, (*κυβερνάω*) *a steering, pilotage*, Plat. Rep. 488 B: in genl. *a guiding, directing, government*, πολίων, Pind. P. 10, 112.

Κῠβερνήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from *κυβερνητήρ*, Anth.

Κυβερνητέον, verb. adj. from *κυβερνάω, one must direct*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

Κῠβερνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, rarer form for *κυβερνήτης*, Od. 8, 557: †asadj., Nonn. 25, 189.

Κῠβερνητήριος, ία, ιον, =*κυβερνητικός*, Orac. ap. Plut. Sol. 14.

Κῠβερνήτης, ου, ὁ, (*κυβερνάω*) *a steersman, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*, Il. 19, 43, Od. 9, 78, Hdt. 2, 164, etc.: in genl. *a guide, governor*, Eur. Supp. 880. Hence

Κῠβερνητικός, ή, όν, (*κυβερνάω*) *of, belonging to, good at steering, guiding* or *governing*, Plat. Rep. 488 D, E: *ἡ -κή* (sub. *τέχνη*) *the pilot's art*, Id. Gorg. 511 D, etc.

†Κυβέρνισκος, ου, ὁ, *Cyberniscus*, a Lycian, admiral of the Persian fleet, Hdt. 7, 98.

Κῠβερνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =*κυβέρνησις*.

Κύβετρον, ου, τό, =*κύβεθρον*, Hesych.

Κῠβευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = *κυβευτής*. Hence

Κῠβευτήριος, ία, ιον, =*κυβευτικός*: esp. in neut., *τὸ κυβευτήριον, a gambling-house*, Plut.

Κῠβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κυβεύω*) *a dice-player, gambler*, Soph. Fr. 686: *οἱ* K., name of a play by Antiphanes. Hence

Κῠβευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to, skilled in dice-playing*, Plat. Rep. 374 C. Adv. -κῶς.

Κῠβεύω, (*κύβος*) *to play at dice*, Cratin. Pyt. 13, Ar. Eccl. 672: hence *to run a risk* or *hazard*, περί τινος, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 16; περί τινι, Plat. Prot. 314 A.—II. trans. *to set upon a throw, hazard* a thing, A. P. 12, 47; so *Ἄρην κ., to hazard, venture on* war, Eur. Rhes. 446; cf. *κινδυνεύω*.

ΚΥ΄ΒΗ, ης, ἡ, *the head*: only found in Gramm., as E. M., to serve as root for *κυβητιάω, κυβιστάω, κύβηβος, κύμβαχος*: akin also to *κεφαλή*, Germ. *Kopf, Koppe, Kuppe*, etc.: and perh. to *κύπτω*, though here the *υ* is long by nature.

Κῠβήβη, ης, ἡ, =Κυβέλη, q. v.

Κύβηβος, ον, (*κυβή*) *stooping, bowing with the head*.—II. Κύβηβος, ὁ, *a minister of Cybele*: in genl. *one ecstatic* or *frantic*, Simon. ap. Phot., Cratin. Θρᾳτ. 9.

Κῠβήλη, ης, ἡ, =Κυβέλη, q. v., dub.

Κῠβηλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to strike with an axe*: from

Κύβηλις, ιος or ιδος, ἡ, *an axe, cleaver*, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C.—II. =*τυρόκνηστις*, Cratin. Incert. 62; cf. *ἀγερσικύβηλις*. [ῠ̆]

Κῠβηλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a minister of Cybele*, such as went about begging for the goddess, cf. *μητραγύρτης*.—II. in genl. *a vagabond*, Gramm.

Κυβήνη, ης, ἡ, =*γλαύξ*, Hesych.

Κύβησις, and *κυβισις*, ἡ, v. l. for *κίβισις*.

Κῠβίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κύβος*) *to make into a cube*, Plut. Pass. *to be raised to the cube*, of numbers, Math. Vett.

Κῠβικός, ή, όν, (*κύβος*) *cubic*, Plat. Tim. 55 D.—2. of numbers, *raised to the cube*, Arist. Probl. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κύβιον, ου, τό, *the flesh of the πηλαμύς, salted in square pieces*, *κύβοι*.—II. *the πηλαμύς* itself *when at a particular age*, Hicks. et Posidipp. ap. Ath. 118 B, also *κυβείας*. [ῠ̆]

Κῠβιοσάκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κύβιον, σάττω*)=*ταριχέμπορος, a dealer in salt fish*, nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, Strab.

†Κύβισθος, ου, ὁ, *Cybisthus*, nephew of Thales, Plut. Sol. 7.

Κῠβιστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*κυβή, κύπτω*) *to throw one's self* or *pitch headmost, tumble headlong, ἐξ ἵππων*, Il. 16, 745, 749: *to plunge headlong into water, dive, κατὰ καλὰ ῥέεθρα*, Il. 21, 354:—later of professional tumblers, employed to enliven banquets, etc., *to tumble, turn heels over head*, Plat. Symp. p. 190 A; the most approved method was to throw a summerset over swords fixed upright, *κ. εἰς ξίφη, εἰς μαχαίρας*, Xen. Symp. 2, 11, Plat. Euthyd. 294 E. Hence

Κῠβίστημα, ατος, τό, *a summerset*, Luc.; also=sq.

Κῠβίστησις, εως, ἡ, (*κυβιστάω*) *the throwing a summerset, playing mountebank's tricks*, Luc. Gymn. 16.

Κῠβιστητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κυβιστάω*) *one who throws himself on his head, throws a summerset, a mountebank, tumbler*, Il. 18, 605, Od. 4, 18, cf. *κυβιστάω*: esp. *a diver*, Il. 16, 750.—2. *a sea-fish*, Opp.—II. later as adj., *tumbling*, Wern. Tryph. 192.

Κῠβιστίνδα, παίζειν, (*κυβιστάω*) *to play at throwing summersets*.

†Κύβιστρα, ων, τά, *Cybistra*, a city of Cataonia near Tyana, Strab. p. 535.

Κῠβιτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to shove, push with the elbow*, Epich. p. 108.

Κύβιτον, ου, τό, more usu. *ὠλέκρανον, the elbow*, Lat. *cubitus*, Epich. p. 108, Hipp. [ῠ̆]

Κῠβοειδής, ές, (*κύβος, εἶδος*) *like a cube, cubical*, Strab.

ΚΥ΄ΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *cubus, a solid square, a cube*, Plat., etc.: esp.—II. *a cubical die*, marked on all six sides, for the game of dice, thus differing from the *ἀστράγαλος*, which was marked only on four sides (the other two being rounded), usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 94, Soph. Fr. 360, etc.; the Greeks threw with *three* dice, cf. infr. —2. proverb., *ἀεὶ γὰρ εὖ πίπτουσιν οἱ Διὸς κύβοι*, i. e. God's work is no mere chance, Soph. Fr. 763: *κρίνειν τι ἐν κύβοις*, to decide it by the dice, by chance, Aesch. Theb. 414; later in sing., so *βίπτειν* or *ἀναρρίπτειν*

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κύβον, to cast the dice, i. e. to risk, hazard, Anth., and Plut., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1235: ἔσχατον κύβον ἀφιέναι, to try one's luck for the last time Plut. Coriol. 3.—2. also of the single *pips on the dice*, βέβληκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς δύο κύβω καὶ τέσσαρα, he has thrown two aces and a four, Eur. Tel. 3; τρὶς ἓξ βαλεῖν, three sixes, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf.—II. *any cube, cubic number*, i. e. a number multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3, Plat. Rep. 528 B.—III. *a vertebre*, like ἀστράγαλος, Arr. ap. Poll. 2, 180.

Κύβωλον, ου, τό,=κύβιτον, Poll.

Κύγχραμος, ου, ὁ, *a bird that migrates with quails*, prob. *a kind of ortolan*, Arist. H. A.; also written κέγχραμος, κέγχραμις, κέχραμος, κέκρανος, κιγκράμας, κύγχρανος.

Κῠδάζω, also -άσσω, Att. -άττω, (κῦδος) *to revile, abuse*, τινά, Epich. p. 3; so too as dep. mid., Epich. p. 115. But in pass. *to be mocked, insulted* by one, Aesch. Fr. 86, Soph. Aj. 722. Only poet. (κῦδος, like Lat. *fama* and ὄνειδος, denotes *good* and *evil report*, but of the verbs, this is used always in bad, κυδαίνω almost always in good sense.)

†Κυδαθηναιεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Cydathenæan, an inhabitant of Cydathenaeum*, (a deme of the tribe Pandionis, the name of which deme as of many others not in use but formed by the Gramm. backward from the gentile name) Dem. 1397, 4; comic appell. in Ar., κύων Κυδ., of Cleon, Vesp. 895.

Κῦδαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (κῦδος) *to honor, do honor to, exalt, ennoble, glorify, praise*, etc., τινά, Hom., esp. in Il., synon. with τιμᾶν, Il. 15, 612; opp. to κακῶσαι, Od. 16, 212: of the external figure of a man, Αἰνείαν ἀκέοντό τε κύδαινόν τε, they healed and *glorified* him, by restoring strength and beauty, Il. 5, 448.—II. *to delight, gladden by marks of honour*, κύδαινε θυμὸν ἄνακτος, Od. 14, 438.—III. seldom in bad sense (cf. foreg., fin.), *to flatter, fawn upon*, Hes. Op. 38. Only poet.—Cf. κυδάνω, κυδιάω, κυδρόω.

Κυδάλιμος, ον, (κῦδος) *glorious, renowned, famous, noble*, freq. Homer. epith. of heroes and of whole nations, as in Il. 6, 184, 204: also, κυδάλιμον κῆρ, *noble, honourable* heart, Il. 10, 16: 18, 33: Od. 21, 247: of the heart of the lion, Il. 12, 45. Ep. word. Cf. κύδιμος, κύδιστος, κυδρός, κυδνός. [ᾰ]

Κύδαλος, v. κύδαρος.

†Κυδαντίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Cydantidae*, a deme of the tribe Aegeis.

Κῠδάνω,=κυδαίνω, *to honour, hold in honour*, τινά, Il. 14, 73.—II. intr.= κυδιάω, *to vaunt aloud, boast*, μέγ' ἐκύδανον, οὕνεκα..., Il. 20, 42. [ᾰ]

Κύδαρος, ου, ὁ, also κύδαλος, *a kind of small ship*, Antiph. Incert. 89.

Κῠδάσσω, Att. κῠδάττω, v. κυδάζω.

Κῠδάω,=κυδιάω and κυδαίνω, dub.

Κῠδεστερος, α, ον, irreg. compar. of κυδάλιμος in Polyb. 3, 96, 7, *more glorious, more honoured*, as if from κυδής, cf. ἐρικυδής.

Κῠδήεις, εσσα, εν, (κῦδος) *glorious, noble*, ὦρα, Anth.

Κῠδιάνειρα, ας, ἡ, (κῦδος, ἀνήρ) like ἀντιάνειρα, βωτιάνειρα, etc., as if from a masc. in -άνωρ, *glorifying* or *ennobling men, bringing them glory* or *renown*, in Il., usu. epith. of μάχη: once of the ἀγορή, Il. 1, 490.—II. pass. *glorified by men, famous for men*, Σπάοτη, Damaget. Ep. 3. Ep. word.

—The -ᾰ- shows that there is no masc. in ος. [ᾰ̆ν]

†Κυδίας, ου, ὁ, *Cydias*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Rhet. 2, 6; etc.

Κῠδιάω, ῶ, (κῦδος) *to vaunt, pride one's self*, Lat. *gloriari*: hence *to go proudly along, exult*, in Il. always in Ep. part. κυδιόων, Il. 21, 519, H. Hom. Cer. 170; of a horse, Il. 6, 509; 15, 266; κυδιόων ὀτι..., Il. 2, 579: *to be proud of* a thing, τινί, Hes. Sc. 27. Ep. word.

†Κυδιμάχη, ης, ἡ, *Cydimache*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

†Κυδίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Cydimachus*, Athenian masc. pr. n., Dinarch. 106, 7. —2. a tyrant of Caria, Luc.

Κύδιμος, ον,=κυδάλιμος, not in Il., or Od., but ten times in H. Hom. Merc. as epith. of Mercury. [ῠ]

†Κυδίππη, ης, ἡ, *Cydippe*, wife of Acontius, Callim. Fr. 101.—2. wife of Anaxilaus, Hdt. 7, 165.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Κύδιστος, η, ον, superl. of κυδρός (formed from κῦδος, as αἴσχιστος, from αἰσχος), *most glorious, most honoured, noblest*, in Hom. usu. epith. of Jupiter and Agamemnon, as the first of gods and men respectively: also of Minerva, Il. 4, 515: in genl. *the greatest*, κύδιστ' ἀχέων, Aesch. Supp. 14. In Att. also a compar. κῠδίων, ον, gen. ονος, τί κύδιόν μοι ζῆν; what boots it me to live? Eur. Alc. 960, cf. Andr. 639.—In E. M. we find also κῠδότερος and κῠδότατος. [ῠ]

Κῠδίων, ον, gen. ονος, v. foreg.

Κυδνός, ή, όν,=κυδρός, q. v., epith. of Dice, Hes. Op. 255, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 83.

†Κύδνος, ου, ὁ, *the Cydnus*, a river of Cilicia, flowing through Tarsus, now the *Tersoos*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 24.

Κῠδοιδοπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κυδοιμός) *to make a hubbub*, Ar. Pac. 1152, Nub. 616.

Κῠδοιμέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κυδοιμός) *to make an uproar, spread confusion and alarm*, Il. 11, 324.—II. trans. *to throw into confusion and alarm*, τινά, Il. 15, 136: in genl. *to war against* one.

Κῠδοιμός, οῦ, ὁ, *uproar, confusion*, Il. 18, 218: also Κυδοιμός, personified, as companion of Ἐνυώ and Ἔρις, Il. 5, 593; 18, 535: in Theocr. ὀρνίχων κυδοιμοί, *cock-fights*, 22, 72.

Κυδοιμοτόκος, ον, (κυδοιμός, τεκεῖν) *parent of confusion*, Greg. Naz.

ΚΥ^ΔΟΣ, εος, τό, *glory, fame, renown, praise*, esp. *in war*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), joined with τιμή, Il. 16, 84; 17, 251: he usu. says, κῦδος ἀρέσθαι, to win *glory*: of Jupiter, κύδεϊ γαίων, Il. 1, 405, etc.: of a single person, as Ulysses, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν, *the glory, pride* of the Achaians, like Lat. *decus*, Od. 12, 184; and of Nestor, Il. 14, 42.—2. *glory and success* together, cf. Nitzsch Od. 3, 57; in Trag. only used by Aesch.—II. in bad signf., *evil report, disgrace, shame*, only in Gramm., but cf. ὀνειδος, and Lat. *fama*, v. κυδάζω: acc. to E. M., in this signf. it was ὁ κῦδος. Only poet.

Κῠδότερος, κῠδότατος, v. κύδιστος.

†Κύδραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Cydrae*, a city of Chaonia in Epirus, Strab.

†Κύδραρα, ων, τά, *Cydrara*, a city of Phrygia on the confines of Lydia, Hdt. 7, 30.

†Κυδρήλος, ου, ὁ, *Cydrelus*, a son of Codrus, founder of Myus, Strab. p. 633.

Κυδρός, ά, όν, (κῦδος)=κυδάλιμος, *glorious, illustrious, noble*, in Hom. always in fem., as epith. of goddesses: also of women, Od. 15, 26: the masc. first in H. Hom. Merc. 461: of a horse, *proud, stately*, Xen. Eq. 10, 16, κυδρότερον πίνειν, to drink *more tastily*, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C. Poet. word, of which κυδνός is a v. l., though this form is very dub.

Κυδρόω, ῶ, *to honour, glorify*. Pass. κυδροῦμαι,= κυδιάω, *to pride one's self, bear one's self proudly, strut, show off*, Ael., etc.

†Κύδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cydon*, son of Apollo and Acacallis; from him acc. to Steph. Byz. *Cydonia* in Crete was named: in Paus. 8, 33, 4, son of Mercury and Acacallis.—2. a Byzantine, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 18.—II. adj. *Cydonian*.

Κῠδωνέα, ας, ἡ, and Κῠδώνια, ες, ἡ, *a quince-tree*.

†Κύδωνες, ων, οἱ, *the Cydonians*, an early race in the northwest of Crete, called by Strab. p. 475 indigenous, Od. 3, 292; 19, 176.

Κῠδωνία, ας, ἡ, also Κύδωνα, *Cydonia*, a city in the northwest of Crete; its ruins are on the site *Jeraka*, Hdt. 3, 44. Hence

†Κυδωνιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Cydoniad*, epith. of Diana, Orph.

Κῠδωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Cydonia*, Polyb. 4, 55, 4.

Κῠδωνιάω, ῶ, (Κυδώνιος) *to smell like a quince*, Lat. *sorbum olere*, μᾶλος Κυδωνιᾶν, Leon. Tar. 41, cf. sq., and μῆλον B.

Κυδωνικός, ή, όν,=sq., ἀπὸ Θεοκρ. Theocr. 7, 12, ubi al Κυδώνιος.

Κῠδώνιος, ία, ιον, (Κυδών) *Cydonian*: μῆλον K., *a quince*, cf. μῆλον B.—II. metaph. *swelling like a quince*, hence *round and plump*, of a girl's breasts, Ar. Ach. 1199, cf. foreg.

Κῠδωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.

Κῠδωνίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος Κυδ., *quince*-wine.

Κῠέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, older form for κύω, aor. ἐκύησα. *To bear in the womb, to have conceived, to be big or pregnant with* a child, Lat. *gestare*, c. acc., ἐκύει φίλον υἱόν Il. 19, 117; ἔμβρυον ἐκύησα Od. 23, 266; so too, Plat. Symp. 203 C, 206 D.—Pass., τὸ κυούμενον, *that which is in the womb, the foetus*, Plat. Legg. 789 A, Arist., etc.:—Mid. *to bring forth*, ἐκύησατο Opp. Cyn. 3, 22.—2. absol. *to be big* or *pregnant, to conceive*, like κύεσθαι, Hdt. 5, 41; κ. ἐξ ἀνδρός, Id. 6, 68. Cf. κύω, fin.

†Κυζικηνικός, ή, όν,=sq., Ar. Pac. 1176.

Κυζικηνός, ή, όν, *of or from Cyzicus, Cyzicenian*, Hdt.: ὁ Κυζικηνός, a gold coin, cf. sub. στατήρ.

†Κύζικος, ου, ὁ, *Cyzicus*, son of Aenus and Aenete, king of the Dolones, after whom the island (sq.) was named, Ap. Rh. 1, 949.

†Κύζικος, ου, ἡ, *Cyzicus*, an island in the Propontis, on the coast of Mysia, connected by two bridges with the main land, and on this account often considered as a peninsula, Strab. p. 575.—2. on it was a celebrated city of same name with a good harbour, earlier called Ἀρκτόνησος, Hdt. 4, 14.

Κύημα, ατος, τό, (κυέω) *that which is conceived, an embryo, foetus*, Plat. Rep. 461 C, and Arist.; also κύησις. [ῠ]

Κύησις, εως, ἡ, (κυέω) *conception or gestation, pregnancy*, Plat. Polit. 271 A, Menex. 238 A. [ῠ]

Κῠητήριος, α, ον, *aiding the delivery*, Hipp.

Κῠητικός, ή, όν, (κυέω) *belonging to conception, aiding it*, Clem. Al.

Κύθι, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 from κεύθω

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θω, Od. 3, 16 [ῠ], subj. κεκύθωσι, c. Ep. redupl., Od. 6, 303. There is no pres. κύθω.

Κύθειρα, ας, ἡ, later form for Κυθέρεια, Opp., v. Jac. A. P. p. 606. [ῠ]

Κυθέρεια, ας, ἡ, *Cytherea*, surname of Venus, Od. 8, 288; 18, 193, from the city Κύθηρα, in Crete, or the island Κύθηρα (q. v.), Κυπρογενὴς Κυθέρεια joined, H. Hom. 9, 1; Κυθέθεια Ἀφροδίτη, Musae. 37.

†Κυθέρη, ης, ἡ, =foreg., Luc. Conv. 41.

Κύθηρᾰ, ων, τά, *Cythera*, an island on the south of Laconia, now *Cerigo*, Il. 15, 432, and Hes. Th. 192: v. sub Κυθέρεια.†—2. the chief city of the island, Thuc. 4, 54; Strab. p. 363.—3. a city of Cyprus, Schol. Hes. Th. 192.

†Κύθηρᾰ́δε, adv. *to Cythera*, irreg. for Κυθηρόνδε, as if from Κύθηρα, Dem. 1041, 12.

Κῠθῆρη, ης, ἡ, = Κυθέρεια, Plat. Epigr. 29 Bgk.

†Κυθήριος, α, ον, *Cytherian, of Cythera*, Il. 10, 268; Hdt.; etc.: ἡ Κυθηρία, sc. γῆ, =Κύθηρα, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7: Κυθήριη, Hdt. 1, 82.

†Κυθήριος, ου, ὁ, *the Cytherius*, a river of Elis Pisatis, Strab.; in Paus. Κύθηρος.

Κυθηροδίκης, ου, ὁ, (Κύθηρα, δίκη) *a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera*, Κυθ. ἀρχή, Thuc. 4, 53.

Κῠθηρόθεν, adv. (Κύθηρα) *from Cythera*, Il. 15, 438.

†Κύθηρος, ου, ὁ, or -ρον, ου, τό, *Cythrus*, one of the twelve ancient cities of Attica; subsequently a deme of the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 397.

†Κύθνιος, α, ον, *of Cythnus, Cythnian*; *οἱ* Κύθνιοι, Hdt. 7, 91; from

†Κύθνος, ου, ἡ, *Cythnus*, one of the Cyclades, now *Thermia*, Strab. p. 485.

Κύθος, τό, =κεῦθος.

Κύθρα, -θρινος, -θρόγαυλος, -θρος, Ion. for χύτρ-.

†Κυΐζα, τά, *Cyïza*, a place in India, Arr. Ind. 27, 6.

Κῠΐσκω, (κύω, κυέω) *to make pregnant, impregnate*, of the male, Galen. Pass. κυΐσκομαι, of the female, =κύω, *to conceive, become pregnant* or *with young*, Hdt. 2, 93; 4, 30: also of plants, Theophr.—2. also intrans., = pass., Philostr.

Κῠκᾰνάω, ῶ, poet. strengthd. collat. form from sq., Ar. Thesm. 852.

ΚΥ΄ΚΑ΄Ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to stir up* and *mix, mix up*, Il. 5, 903; τινί, with a thing, Il. 11, 638, τυρὸν οἴνῳ, Od. 10, 235, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1515.—II. like ταράσσω, Lat. *miscere* and *turbare, to stir up*, and so, κ. τὸν βόρβορον, *to stir up* the mud, Ar. Eq. 866: hence *to throw into confusion* or *disorder, confound*, Aesch. Pr. 994; κ. τὴν βουλήν, Ar. Eq. 363: in this signf. Hom. only has the pass., *to be confounded, panic-stricken*, etc., τὼ δὲ κυκηθήτην, Il. 11, 129; so, κυκήθησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι, Il. 20, 489; of the tumult of waves, κῦμα κυκώμενον, Il. 21, 235, Od. 12, 238, etc.: later of *mental disquiet*, κήδεσι κυκώμενος, Archil. 14. Hence

Κύκεια, ας, ἡ, *a mixing up, confusion*.

Κῠκειῶ, Ep. acc. for κυκεῶνα, from sq., Il.

Κῠκεών, ῶνος, ὁ, acc. κυκεῶνα, and shortd. κυκεῶ, as always in Od., and H. Hom. Cer., but in Il. always Ep. acc. κυκειῶ (κυκάω): *a mixture*, esp. *a mixed drink, refreshing draught, potion*, made of barley-meal, grated cheese and Pramnian wine, Il. 11, 624, 641; to which Circe adds honey, Od. 10, 234, 316, and when it is ready, puts in magical drugs: its consistency was that of a thick soup, as may be inferred from its being called σῖτος in Od., and ποτόν in Il.: in H. Hom. Cer. 208, the κυκεών, given to Ceres is of ἄλφιτα, water, and γλήχων. Later, various ingredients were used, esp. for medical use, and various names were given to the κυκεών, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. The Lat. name was *cinnus*, Arnob.

†Κύκη, ης, ἡ, *Cyce*, fem. pr. n., Anacr. 19, 13.

Κῠκήθρα, ας, ἡ, (κυκάω) = ταραχή, *a mixture, medley*.

Κύκηθρον, ου, τό, (κυκάω) *a ladle for stirring*: hence metaph. *a turbulent fellow, agitator*, Ar. Pac. 654. [ῠ]

Κύκημα, ατος, τό, = τάραχος, κυκήθρα. [ῠ]

†Κυκήσιον, ου, τό, *Cycesium*, a city of Elis Pisatis, Strab. p. 356.

Κύκησις, εως, ἡ, (κυκάω) *a stirring up, mixing in confusion*, Plat. Tim. 68 A. [ῠ]

Κῠκησίτεφρος, ον, (κυκάω, τέφρα) *mixed up with ashes*, κονία, Ar. Ran. 710.

Κῠκητής, οῦ, ὁ, (κυκάω) *a stirrer, agitator*.

†Κυκλάδες, ων, αἱ, (κυκλάς) with and without νῆσοι, *the Cyclades*, islands in the Aegean sea, which lie in a *circle* round Delos, Hdt. 5, 30.

Κυκλάζω, f. -άσω, (κύκλος) *to go round about, surround*.

Κυκλαίνω, (κύκλος) *to make round*.

Κυκλάμινος, ου, ἡ, Theocr. 5, 123, Theophr., κυκλάμινον, τό, also κυκλαμίς, ἡ, Orph., *cyclamen, sow-bread*, a tuberous-rooted plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands.

Κυκλάς, άδος, ἡ, (κύκλος) *round, circular, lying around*, κ. νησαίας πόλεις, Eur. Ion 1583: hence, αἱ Κυκλάδες, q. v., Isocr. 68 D, cf. Strab. p. 485: also κυκλάς, ἡ, (sub. ἐσθής) *a woman's garment with a border all round it*, Propert. 4, 7, 36.—II. of time, *coming in a circle, revolving*, ὥρα, Eur. Alc. 449.

†Κυκλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Cycleus*, father of the poet Arion, Anth.

Κυκλεύω, (κύκλος) *to make a circle, go round, traverse*, Strab.—II. *to circumvent, to surround*. App.

Κυκλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to move round and round, wheel along*, in Hom. only once, κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς βουσὶ καὶ ἡμιόνοισι, Il. 7, 332, and v. Pors. Or. 624: usu.—2. *to move round* or *in a circle, bring round*, βάσιν, πόδα κ., *to walk round and round*, for the purpose of watching, etc., Soph. Aj. 19, Eur. Or. 624; so, κ. πρόσωπον, δμμα, to look round, look about, Eur. Phoen. 364, Ar. Thesm. 958.—B. pass. *to surround, encircle*, τινά, Hdt. 8, 16, Soph. Aj. 353.—2. *to go round and round, to revolve*, Id. Fr. 713, τὴν αὐτὴν φορὰν κ., Plat. Rep. 617 A.—3. metaph. of sayings, etc., *to be current, pass from mouth to mouth*, Plut.—C. also intr. in act., = pass.—2. *to revolve, come round and round*, νύκτες, ἡμέραι τε κυκλοῦσι, Soph. El. 1365, Tr. 130. Cf. κυκλόω.

Κυκληδόν, (κύκλος) adv., *in a circle*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 F.

Κύκλησις, εως, ἡ, (κυκλέω) *a round, circuit, revolution*.

†Κυκλιάδας, ου, ὁ, *Cycliadas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 1, 2.

Κυκλιάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύκλος) *circular, round*, τυροὶ κυκλιάδες, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 201.

Κυκλικός, ή, όν, (κύκλος) *circular, in a circle*, κίνησις, Plut. Adv. -κῶς. —II. those Epic poets were called κυκλικοί, whose writings collectively formed a *cycle* or series of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses, v. Welcker, Epischer Cyclus (Bonn, 1835); Müller Gr. Literat. 1, ch. 6; Düntzer Fragm. d. Ep. Poesie (Köln 1840): the chief ancient authority is Proclus' Chrestomatheia. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Coel.

Κυκλιοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (κύκλιος II., διδάσκω) *a teacher of the cyclic chorus*, i. e. *a dithyrambic poet*, v. sq., Ar. Av. 1403.

Κύκλιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (κύκλος) *round, circular*, ἀσπίς, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B:—the neut. τὸ κύκλιον, as subst. = κύκλος, Eur. I. A. 1056.—II. κύκλιοι χοροί, οἱ, *circular, cyclic choruses*, strictly of any which danced (and sang) in a ring round an altar in honour of the god: but usu. appropriated to those of Bacchus, *dithyrambic choruses*, opp. to the dramatic, which was arranged in a square (τετράγωνος), freq. in Ar., as Nub. 333, Ran. 366: hence κ. μέλη, *dithyrambs*, Ar. Av. 918.

Κυκλίσκος, ου, ὁ, Dim. from κύκλος, Diosc.

Κυκλοβορέω, ῶ, *to roar like the torrent Cycloborus*, Ar. Ach. 381: from

Κυκλοβόρος, ου, ὁ, *a mountain-torrent* in Attica, Ar. Eq. 137. (Prob. from κύκλος, βιβρώσκω, *devouring* all *round*.)

Κυκλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to write about and about* a thing, *to use periphrasis*, Dion. H.: from

Κυκλογράφος, ον, (κύκλος, γράφω) *writing on a certain circle* of subjects, esp. of a cyclic poet., v. κυκλικός II. [ᾰ]

Κυκλοδίωκτος, ον, (κύκλος, διώκω) *driven round in a circle*, Anth. [ῐ]

Κυκλοειδής, ές, (κύκλος, εἶδος) *circular*, Plut. Adv. -δῶς.

Κυκλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for κυκλικός, *circular*, Soph. O. T. 161.

Κυκλοέλικτος, ον, (κύκλος, ἑλίσσω) *revolving in a circle*, Orph.

Κυκλόθεν, adv. (κύκλος) *from the circumference, from all sides, all around*, Lys. 110, 41, Lob. Phryn. 9.

Κυκλομόλιβδος, ου, ὁ, *a round lead-pencil*, Anth.

Κυκλοπαιδία, ας, ἡ, = ἐγκυκλοπαιδία, dub.

Κυκλοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κύκλος, ποιέω) *to make into* or *like a circle*. Mid. *to form into, stand in a circle*, dub. in Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 40.

Κυκλοπορεία, ας, ἡ, *a going round, circuitous way*, Strab.: from

Κυκλοπορέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κύκλος, πόρος) *to go by a circuitous way*, Strab.

ΚΥ΄ΚΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, also with heterog. plur. τὰ κύκλα, Il. (cf. infr. II. 1):—*a ring, circle, round, δόλιος κύκλος*, of the *circle* which hunters draw round their game, Od. 4, 792: esp. *the rim* of a round shield, Il. 11, 33, etc.: κύκλῳ, *in a circle* or *ring, round about*, κύκλῳ ἀπάντῃ, Od. 8, 278; usu. with verbs compd. of περί, as, περιστῆναι, περιϊέναι, etc., Hdt. 1, 180, Aesch. Fr. 395, Plat., etc.; so κύκλῳ περί τι, round about it, Hdt. 1, 43; but we also have κύκλῳ, c. acc., as if for περί, κύκλῳ σῆμα, Id. 4, 72; also c. gen., κ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 5: so too, ἐν κύκλῳ, *around, on* or *from all sides*, Soph. Aj. 723, etc.—II. *any circular body*, esp. —1. *a wheel*, Il. 23, 340, in which signf. the heterog. plur. κύκλα, is mostly used, Il. 5, 722; 18, 375.—2. a

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place of assembly, the ἀγορά, called ἱερὸς κ., in Il. 18, 504; so, ἀγορᾶς κ., Eur. Or. 919, Thuc. 3, 74: also *an amphitheatre*, Dio C.—3. like Lat. *corona, a crowd of people standing round, a ring* or *circle of people*, Eur. Andr. 1089: *a place in the* ἀγορά *where domestic utensils were sold*, Alex. Calas. 1, cf. Bentley's Correspondence, p. 223, sq.—4. *the vault* of the sky, κ. οὐρανοῦ, Hdt. 1, 131, and so κ. alone, Soph. Phil. 815, Ar. Av. 1715: so, νυκτὸς κ., Soph. Aj. 672: *the moon's disk*, with or without σελήνης, Hdt. 6, 106: also the *sun's disk*, Trag.—5. *the circle* or *wall round* a city, esp. round Athens, Hdt. 1, 98, Thuc. 2, 13, etc.—6. *a round dish, plate: a round shield*, Trag.—7. in pl. *the balls of the eye*, Soph. O. T. 1270.—8. *κύκλοι προςώπου, the cheeks*, Hipp.—III. *any circular motion, movement in a circle, orbit* of the heavenly bodies, *revolution* of the seasons, Eur. Or. 1645, Hel. 112: hence too, κ. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων, Hdt. 1, 207.—2. in Logic, *the fallacy* of arguing in a circle.—3. in Rhet. *a rounded period*, Dion. H.—IV. *the Epic Cycle*, cf. κυκλικός II.—V. *a sphere, globe*, in Plat. Legg. 898 A, where it is fem., if the reading be right. (Κύκλος seems to be redupl. from κυλλός. Root ΚΥΛ-, in κυλ-ίνδω, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, 265.)

Κυκλόσε, adv. (κύκλος) *in* or *into a circle, around*, Il. 4, 212; 17, 392.

Κυκλοσοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κύκλος, σοβέω) *to drive round in a circle, whirl round*, πόδα, Ar. Vesp. 1523, e conj. Dind.

Κυκλοτερής, ές, (κύκλος, τείρω) *turned round, rounded, circular*, Od. 17, 209, Hes. Th. 145, Sc. 208; also in Hdt., and Att.; κ. μέγα τόξον ἔτεινεν, he bent it *into a circle*, Il. 4, 124. Adv. -ρῶς, Plut. Cf. κυκλόω.

Κυκλοφορέομαι, (κύκλος, φορέω) as pass., *to move in a circle*, Arist. Mund.: hence

Κυκλοφορητικός, ή, όν, *moving in a circle, circular*, κίνησις, Plut. Adv. -κῶς: and

Κυκλοφόρητος, ον, *moved in a circle.*

Κυκλοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a circular motion, revolution*, Arist. Phys. 8, 9, 1.

Κυκλοφορικός, ή, όν, =κυκλοφορητικός. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κυκλοφόρος, ον, (κύκλος, φέρω) *moving in a circle.*

Κυκλόω, ῶ, (κύκλος) *to encircle, surround*, Eur. I. A. 775, and Polyb: but—2. in earlier writers this sense of Act. occurs only in mid., κυκλώσασθαί τινας, *to surround* them, Hdt. 3, 157; 9, 18; and so Thuc., Xen., etc.: yet we have the pass., *to be surrounded*, Thuc. 7, 81; and that joined with the mid., εἰ οἱ κυκλούμενοι κυκλωθεῖεν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20.—II. *to lead in a circle, drive round and round, whirl round*, Eur. Cycl. 462: pass. δίναις κυκλούμενον κέαρ, Aesch. Ag. 997.—III. *to form into a circle*, κ. τόξα, Mel. 79, cf. κυκλοτερής: pass. *to form a circle, be bent round*, Eur. Bacch. 1066; also of a fleet *wheeling into a crescent* shape, Hdt. 8, 76. Cf. κυκλέω.

Κυκλώδης, ες, (κύκλος, εἶδος)=κυκλοειδής, *circular.*

Κύκλωθεν, adv. later form for κυκλόθεν, Lob. Phryn. 9.

Κύκλωμα, ατος, τό, (κυκλόω) *that which is rounded into a circle*, as—1. *a wheel*, Eur. Phoen. 1185.—2. βυσσότονον κ., *a drum*, Id. Bacch. 124.

†**Κυκλών**, ωνος, ὁ, *Cyclon*, an Argive, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1; cf. Κύλων.

†**Κυκλωπεία**, ας, ἡ, *the Cyclopēa*, or *Cyclopey*, appell. of 9th book of the Odyssey, Philostr.: from

Κυκλώπειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον, also **Κυκλώπιος**, ία, ιον, (Κύκλωψ) *Cyclopēan, of, belonging to, befitting the Cyclōpes*, esp. of the architecture so called (also called Πελασγικός), in which signf. it is oft. applied to Mycenae, as Eur. El. 1158, H. F. 15, I. A. 265, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 45.—II. proverb., κ. βίος, a wild savage life, Strab., cf. sq.

Κυκλωπικός, ή, όν,=foreg. Adv. -κῶς, K. ζῆν, to live a savage lawless life, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Od. 9, 106, sq., and foreg.

Κυκλώπιον, ου, τό, (κύκλος, ὤψ) *the white round the ball of the eye*, Arist. H. A.—II. **Κυκλώπιον**, τό, as dim. from Κύκλωψ, Eur. Cycl. 266.

Κυκλώπιος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον,= Κυκλώπειος; † ἡ **Κυκλωπία** γᾶ, of the territory of Argos and Mycenae, Eur. Or. 965†: pecul. fem. **Κυκλωπίς**, ίδος, Id. I. T. 845.

Κύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυκλόω) *a surrounding, enclosing*, esp. in a battle, Xen.: πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλέονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν προςμῖξαι, before the larger body that were endeavouring to surround them came up, Thuc. 4, 128.

Κυκλωτός, ή, όν, (κυκλόω) *rounded, round*, Aesch. Theb. 540.

Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, (κύκλος, ὤψ) *a Cyclops*, strictly *the round-eyed* (cf. infr. II.),—Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομ' ἦσαν ἐπώνυμον, οὕνεκ' ἄρα σφέων κυκλοτερὴς ὀφθαλμὸς ἐεις ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ, Hes. Th. 144. The Cyclopes are first mentioned in Od. as a savage race of one-eyed giants, dwelling on the coast of Sicily, Od. 9, 106, sq., 399, sq.; prob. the rude Aborigines, from whom the later *Leontini* were said to have sprung. The sing. in Od. is always used of *Polyphemus*, son of Thoösa, 1, 69, 71; in Hes. Th. 140, we find only three Cyclopes, *Brontes, Steropes* and *Arges*, sons of Uranus and Gaea, who forged the thunderbolts for Jupiter: afterwds. the caverns of Aetna were called their smithy; and all smiths were reckoned as their descendants. Cf. Κυκλώπειος, -ικός.—II. κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ, as adj. *round-eyed*, in genl. *round*, σελήνη, Parmenid. ap. Clem. Al. p. 732; and in Emped. 284 we have the irreg. form κύκλοπα.

Κύκνειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον, LXX., (κύκνος) *of, belonging to a swan*: τὸ κ. (sub. ἆσμα or μέλος), *a swan's dying song*, Polyb.†—II. *of* or *belonging to Cycnus*, μάχη, Pind. O. 10, 20.

Κυκνίας, ἀετός, ὁ, a kind of *eagle, white as a swan*, Paus.

Κυκνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, =κύκνειος, βοή, Soph. Fr. 457.

Κυκνόθρεπτος, ον, (κύκνος, τρέφω) *nurtured, reared by swans.*

Κυκνοκάνθαρος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of ship, between the κύκνος and the κάνθαρος*, or *having a swan and beetle for its sign*, Nicostr. Diab. 1, cf. κύκνος III.

Κυκνόμορφος, ον, (κύκνος, μορφή) *swan-shaped*, or perh. *white as a swan*, Aesch. Pr. 795.

ΚΥΚΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a swan*, Lat. *cycnus*, Il. 2, 460; 15, 692.—II. metaph. from the legends of the swan's (dying) song (cf. Hes. Sc. 316, Aesch. Ag. 1444, and esp. Plat. Phaed. 85 B), *a poet*, Leon. Tar. 80, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 20.—III. *a kind of ship*, from the figure head, or perhaps from the curve of the prow, like a swan's neck, Nicostr. Diab. 1.

†**Κύκνος**, ου, ὁ, *Cycnus*, son of Mars and Pelopia, slain by Hercules, Hes. Sc. 57.—2. son of Mars and Pyrene, Apollod.—3. son of Neptune and Calyce, king of Tenedos, Pind. O. 2, 147.

Κύκνοψις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (κύκνος, ὄψις) *like a swan*, Anth.

Κύλα, ων, τά, *the parts under the eyes*, Hesych.: also κυλάδες, αι, Eustath.: or, acc. to Poll. 2, 66, *the lower eye-lids*, ἐπικυλίδες, being *the upper*, cf. κυλίδες. (Hence κυλοιδιᾶν, cf. Lat. *cilium*.) [ῡ as in Lat. *cilium*, v. κυλοιδιάω; so that it was merely the resemblance of signf. that led some to write it κοῖλα.]

†**Κυλάβαρις**, ίδος, ἡ, v. l. for **Κυλάραβις** or Κυλλ-, q. v.

†**Κυλάβρας**, ου, ὁ, *Cylabras*, a hero honoured in Phaselis, ap. Ath. 237 F.

†**Κυλαράβης**, ου, ὁ, *Cylarabes*, son of Sthenelus, king of Argos, Paus. 2, 18, 5: hence

†**Κυλάραβις**, ίδος, ἡ, or **Κυλλ-**, *Cylarabis*, a gymnasium in Argos, so named from foreg., Plut. Cleom. 25; Paus. 2, 22, 8.

Κύλιδες, αἱ,=ἐπικυλ-, Poll.;—is it not rather=τὰ κύλα?

Κύλικεῖον, ου, τό, (κύλιξ) *a sideboard, beaufet, stand for drinking-vessels*, Ar. Fr. 159.—II. *a caravan*, Critin. Jun. Cheir. 1.

Κύλικειος, ον, (κύλιξ) *of, belonging to a cup*, or *drinking party.*

Κυλικηγορέω, ῶ, *to talk over one's cups*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 461 E, cf. 466 B: from

Κυλικηγόρος, ον, (κύλιξ, ἀγορεύω) *one who talks over his cups.*

Κυλικήρυτος, ον, (κύλιξ, ἐρύω) *drawn in cups*, i. e. *abundant.*

Κύλικιον, ου, τό, Theophr., κύλιξ, ίδος, ἡ, Ath., and κύλικνα, ἡ, dim. from κύλιξ, *a small cup.*

Κυλικοφόρος, ον, (κύλιξ, φέρω) *carrying cups*, Heliod.

†**Κυλικράνες**, ων, οἱ, *the Cylicranes*, a people from Lydia, who settled near Mt. Oeta, Ath. 461 E: from Κυλίξ.

Κυλικώδης, ες, (κύλιξ, εἶδος) *like a cup.*

Κυλινδέω, ῶ, lengthd. and poet. Att. pres. for κυλίνδω, q. v., first in Ar. Av. 502.

Κυλινδήθρα, ας, ἡ, = ἀλινδήθρα, q. v., and ἐξαλίω.

Κύλινδησις, εως, ἡ, (κυλινδέω) *a rolling, wallowing, ἐν τινι*, Plut.—II. metaph. *exercise, practise, skill*, ἐν λόγοις, Plat. Soph. 268 A: cf. Lat. *versari.*

Κυλινδρικός, ή, όν, (κύλινδρος) *cylindrical*, Math. Vett. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κυλινδροειδής, ές, (κύλινδρος, εἶδος) *like a cylinder, cylindrical*, Plut. Adv. -δῶς.

Κύλινδρος, ου, ὁ, (κυλίνδω) *a roller, cylinder*, Ap. Rh.: *a roll of a book, volume*, Diog. L. Hence

Κυλινδρόω, ῶ, *to roll, level with a roller*, Theophr.

Κυλινδρωδής, ες,=κυλινδροειδής, Theophr.

Κυλινδρωτός, ή, όν, (κυλινδρόω) *levelled with a roller*, Nic. ap. Ath. 369 B.

Κυλίνδω, fut. κυλίσω [ῐ]: aor. ἐκύλισα, inf. κυλῖσαι, aor. pass. ἐκυλίσθην: older form of the later κυλινδέω, (v. sub fin.) *To roll, roll on or along*, κῦμα κυλίνδει ὅστε, Od. 1, 162, cf. 14, 315; Βορέης μέγα κῦμα κυλίνδων, Od. 5, 296 (and so in pass. κῦμα κυλίνδεται τινι, Il. 11, 307,

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metaph., *πῆμα κυλίνδειν τινί, to roll* a calamity upon one, Il. 17, 688, (and so in pass., *νῶϊν τόδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται*, Il. 11, 347, cf. Od. 2, 163; 8, 81). —B. pass. *κυλίνδομαι, to be rolled, roll along, roll*, oft. in Hom. (cf. supr.); as, *κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής*, Od. 11, 598, cf. Il. 13, 142; 14, 411; *κυλίνδεσθαι κατὰ κόπρον, to roll* or *wallow* in the dirt (in sign of grief), Il. 22, 414; so *κυλίνδεσθαι* alone, Od. 4, 541; 10, 499: later also *to be tost from man to man*, i. e. *be much talked of*, like Lat. *jactari*, Ar. Vesp. 492: also of persons, *to wander about*, like *καλινδέομαι*, Plat. Theaet. 172 C (but with v. l. *καλ.*). Hom. has only the form *κυλίνδω*, and of it the pres. and impf. (except in Il. 17, 99, where he has aor. *κυλίσθη*): so too always in Pind., and Trag.; *κυλινδέω* first in Ar. Av. 502 (though he also has the older form), and so usu. in Att. prose. Later also we find a pres. *κυλίω, κυλίομαι*, as in Arist. Pol. 6, 4, 13, cf. Buttm. Lexil. (Akin to *καλινδέω, ἁλινδέω*; and so prob. from root *εἰλ-έω, εἰλύω, volvo*: cf. *κύκλος*.)

Κύλιξ, ικος, ἡ, *a cup, drinking-cup*, Phocyl. 7, Sapph. 5, Plat., etc.: *ἐπὶ κύλικι λέγειν*, =*κυλικηγορεῖν*, Plat. Symp. 214 A, cf. *ἐπικυλίκειος*. (Prob. from same root as *κῠλίνδω, κύλινδρος*, from their round shape: for the *ῠ* is against any connection with *κύω* or *κοῖλος*.) [ῠ]

†**Κύλιξ**, ικος, ὁ, *Cylix*, a Lydian, a companion of Hercules, Ath. 461 F.

Κύλισις, εως, ἡ, (*κῠλίνδω*) *a rolling*, esp. of athletes in the dust after anointing, Arist. Metaph., cf. *κυλιστικός*.

Κῠλίσκη, ης, ἡ, worse form for *κυλίχνη*, Br. Ar. Ach. 457.

Κῠλίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κυλίσκη*, dub.

Κύλισμα? ατος, τό, (*κυλίνδω*) *a roll*: also=*κυλίστρα*, N. T.

Κῠλιστικός, ή, όν, (*κυλίνδω*) *belonging to, practised in rolling*: as subst., *ὁ κυλιστικός*, a wrestler, who struggled on *while rolling in the dust*, Schol. Pind. I. 4, 81.

Κῠλιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of *κυλίνδω, rolled*, or *fit for rolling*: *twined in a circle*: epith. of a kind of garland, Comici ap. Ath. 678.

Κῠλίστρα, ἡ, =*καλινδήθρα*.

Κῠλίχνη, ης, ἡ, (*κύλιξ*) *a small cup*, Alcae. 31: also *a dish for food*, Ar. Fr. 423.

Κῠλίχνιον, ου, τό, *a little cup* or *box*, Ar. Eq. 906.

Κῠλιχνίς, ίδος, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp., and Achae. ap. Ath. 480 F.

Κῠλίω, later collat. form for *κυλίνδω*, q. v. [ῐ, Jac. A. P. p. 139.]

Κυλλαίνω, = *κυλλόω*, Soph. Fr. 619.

†**Κυλλάνα**, ας, ἡ, and **Κυλλάνιος**, Dor. for *Κυλλήνη*, etc.

Κύλλαστις, ιος, ὁ, Ion. *κύλληστις*, *Aegyptian bread made from ὀλύρα*, Hdt. 2, 77.

Κυλλή, ῆς, ἡ, =*κύλιξ*, *a cup*, Mimnerm. 9, 6 (Bach).—II. *any hollow: the palm of the hand*, Ar. Eq. 1083, cf. *κυλλός*.

†**Κυλλήν**, ῆνος, ὁ, *Cyllen*, son of Elatus, Paus. 8, 4, 4.

Κυλλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Cyllĕnē*, †the loftiest mountain of the Peloponnesus, in Arcadia on the borders of Achaia, sacred to Mercury who was born on it, and whose temple crowned the summit, now *Zyria*, Il. 2, 603; H. Hom. Merc. 2.—II. the haven of the Eleans, between Araxus and Chelonatas, Thuc. 1, 30; Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 27.—2. a small town on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor near Cyme, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 45.—III. a nymph, wife of Pelargus, Pherecyd. ap. Dion. Hal. 1, 13. Hence

†**Κυλλήνιος**, α, ον, *of Cyllene, Cyllenian*, Il. 15, 518; *ἡ Κυλληνία ὀρεὰς, the Cyllenian range* or *mount*, Soph. Aj. 695, as *Κυλλήνιος πάγος*, Callim. Del. 272: esp. *ὁ Κυλλήνιος*, epith. of Mercury, Il. 24, 1; H. Hom. Merc. 304.

†**Κυλλήνιος**, ου, ὁ, *Cyllenius*, a poet of the Anthology.

†**Κυλληνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to *Κυλλήνιος*, Orph.

Κυλλοίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, =*κυλλόπους*, Nic.

Κυλλοπόδης, ου, ὁ, =sq.

Κυλλοποδίων, ονος, ὁ, (*κυλλός, πούς*) *crook-footed, halting*, epith. of Vulcan, Il. 18, 371, etc., voc. *Κυλλοπόδιον*, Il. 21, 331. [ῐ]

Κυλλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (*κυλλός, πούς*) *crook-footed*, Aristod. ap. Ath. 338 A.

Κυλλός, ή, όν, *crooked*, esp. *bent inwards*: freq. of arms and legs crippled by disease, and so *maimed, halt*, like *χωλός*, Hipp., etc., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. but in Ar. Eq. 1083, *κυλλὴ χείρ* is (not without a pun) *a crooked hand*, i. e. *with* the fingers *crooked up* like a beggar's, *to catch an alms*, cf. Schol. ad l. (*κυλλός*, sometimes written *κυλός*, is prob. akin to *κοῦλος*, from the root *κύω*.) Hence

Κυλλόω, ῶ, *to bend, curve*: esp. *to crook, cripple*, Hipp.

Κυλλύριοι, οἱ, also **Κιλλύριοι** or **Κιλλίριοι**, *a class of slaves* at Syracuse, Hdt. 7, 155; another form is **Κιλλικύριοι**, q. v.

Κύλλωμα, ατος, τό, (*κυλλόω*) *a crooked* or *crippled part*, Medic.

Κύλλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κυλλόω*) *a crooking, laming, crippling*, Hipp.

Κῠλοιδιάω, ῶ, (*κύλα, οἰδάω*) *to have a swelling below the eye*, from blows, Ar. Lys. 472: or from sleepless nights, as unhappy lovers, Theocr. 1, 38; sf. Ruhnk. Tim. [v. *κύλα* fin.]

Κύλον, ου, τό, v. *κῶλα*.

Κυλός, ή, όν, v. *κυλλός*.

†**Κύλων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Cylon*, a distinguished Athenian, victor at the Olympic games, Ol. 35, attempted to make himself master of Athens, but was slain, Hdt. 5, 71; Thuc. 1, 126.—2. an Argive, v. *Κύκλων*, Paus. 3, 9, 8. —Others in Paus.; etc. Hence

†**Κυλώνειος**, ον, *of Cylon*, (1), *ἄγος*, Plut. Sol. 12.

Κῦμα, ατος, τό, (*κύω*) *any thing swoln* (like a pregnant female): hence —I. *the swell* of the sea, *a wave, billow*, of rivers as well as the sea, *the dashing of waves, breakers*, Hom., etc., but not freq. in prose: of the sea Hom. usu. says *μέγα κῦμα* or *κύματα μακρά*: collectively, *ὡς τὸ κ. ἔστρωτο*, when *the waves* abated, Hdt. 7, 193: in Trag. freq. metaph. of the waves of adversity, etc.: *κ. ἄτης, κακῶν, συμφορᾶς*, etc.: *κ. μάχης*, Tyrt. 3, 22: also of a flood of men, Aesch. Theb. 64. Proverb., *πρὸς κῦμα λακτίζειν*, Eur. I. T. 1396; *μάτην με κῦμ' ὄπως παρηγορῶν*, Aesch. Pr. 1001.—2. *a waved moulding, cyma* (*recta* or *reversa*), *Λέσβιον κ.*, Aesch. Fr. 70, cf. *κυμάτιον* III.—III. like *κύημα, the foetus in the womb, embryo*, Aesch. Eum. 659; also of the earth, Id. Cho. 128: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 169.—2. *the young sprout of a cabbage*, Lat. *cyma*.

†**Κυμαίθα**, ας, ἡ, *Cymaetha*, name of a cow, also wr. *Κιναίθα*, Theocr. 4, 46.

Κῦμαίνω, f. -ἀνῶ, (*κῦμα*) *to swell, rise in waves, πόντος κυμαίνων*, the *billowy* sea, Il. 14, 229, Od. 4, 425: of a pot, *to boil*, Poet. ap. Suid.—2. of any waving motion, *κ. τῇ πορείᾳ*, of caterpillars, Arist. H. A.: so of a line of soldiers, Plut.—III. metaph. of restless passion, *to boil up, swell, κυμαίνοντ' ἔπη*, Aesch. Theb. 443; *ἤβας ἄνθος κυμαίνει*, Pind. P. 4, 282.—IV. transit. *to set* in *violent commotion, make restless*. Pass. *κυμαίνεσθαί τινι, to be agitated* with it, *πόθῳ*, Pind. Fr. 88, 3.

†**Κῦμαῖος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cyme, Cymean*, *ὁ Κ. κόλπος, the Cymean gulf*,—1. on the coast of Asia Minor by Cyme in Aeolis, and—2. the Lat. *Sinus Cumanus*, by Cumae in Campania, Strab.: *ἡ Κυμαία, the Cymean territory*, of Cyme in Aeolis, Id. p. 626.

Κῦμάκτῠπος, ον, =*κυματόκτυπος*, nisi legend. *κυμόκτυπος*, Lob. Phryn. 668.

Κύμανσις, εως, ἡ, (*κυμαίνω*) *a waving, undulation*, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9.

Κῦμάς, άδος, ἡ, (*κύω, κῦμα* III.) *a pregnant woman*.

Κῦμᾰτηρός, ά, όν, (*κῦμα*)=sq.

Κῦμάτιας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ίης, *full of waves, surging, billowy, ποταμός*, Hdt. 2, 111, *πόρος*, Aesch. Supp. 545: in genl. *stormy*.—2. act. *causing waves, stormy, ἄνεμος*, Hdt. 8, 118.

Κυμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κῦμα*) *to stir, agitate*, as a wave: pass. *to be agitated by the waves*, Arist. H. A.

Κῦμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κῦμα, a small wave*.—2.=*κῦμα* I. 2, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 284.

Κῦμᾰτοαγής, ές, (*κῦμα, ἄγνυμι*) *dashing, breaking like waves, stormy, ἀταί*, Soph. O. C. 1243.

Κῦμᾰτοβόλος, ον, (*κῦμα, βάλλω*) *throwing up waves*.

Κῦμᾰτόδρομος, ον, (*κῦμα, δραμεῖν, τρέχω*) *running over the waves*.

Κῦμᾰτοειδής, ές, (*κῦμα, εἶδος*) *like waves*: in genl. *stormy, ἄνεμος*, Arist. Probl.

Κῦμᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *κυματίας*, Anth.

Κυμᾰτόκτῠπος, ον, (*κῦμα, κτυπέω*) *resounding with waves*.

Κῦμᾰτολήγη, ης, ἡ, (*κῦμα, λήγω*) *Wave-stiller*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

Κῦμᾰτοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κῦμα, πλήσσω*) *wave-beaten, ἀκτή*, Soph. O. C. 1241: *tossed to and fro by the waves*, of a fish, Hipp.

Κῦμᾰτοτρόφος, ον, (*κῦμα, τρέφω*) *nourishing waves*, epith. of the sea.

Κῦμᾰτοφθόρος, ον, (*κῦμα, φθείρω*) *plundering by sea, ἀλιάλετος*, dub. in Eur. Polyid. 1.

Κῦμᾰτόω, ῶ, = *κυματίζω*, Plut.: pass. *to swell*, of the sea, *ἡ θάλασσα κυματωθεῖσα*, Thuc. 3, 89.

Κῦμᾰτωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*κῦμα, ἀγνυμι*) *a place where the waves break, beach*, Hdt. 4, 196; 9, 100.

Κῦμᾰτώδης, ες, =*κυματοειδής*.

Κῦμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (*κυματόω*) *a surging: the beach where the waves break*, Strab. p. 53.

Κυμβαλίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κύμβαλον*) *to play the cymbals*, Luc.: hence

Κυμβᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a playing on the cymbals*, Alciphr.; and

Κυμβᾰλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a player upon the cymbals*, Dio C.

Κυμβᾰλίστρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg.

Κύμβᾰλον, ου, τό, (*κύμβος*) *a cymbal*, Lat. *cymbalum, musical instrument*

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like a hollow basin, two of which were struck together, Pind. Fr. 48, cf. *τύμπανον*.

Κύμβαχος, ον, (*κυβή, κύμβη, κύπτω, κυβιστάω*) *head-foremost*, Lat. *pronus*. *ἔκπεσε δίφρου κ. ἐν κονίῃσι*, Il. 5, 586.—II. *ὁ κ.*, as subst. *the crown* or *top of a helmet*, in which the plume is *placed*, *κόρυθος ἱπποδασείης κ. ἀκρότατος*, Il. 15, 536.

Κυμβεῖον, ου, τό,=*κυμβίον*, Diog. L. 3, 42.

Κύμβη, ης, ἡ, *a hollow, the bottom of a vessel*; esp.—1. *a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl*, cf. *κύββα, κύπελλον, κύφος*, etc.—II. *a boat*, Lat. *cymba*, Soph. Fr. 129.—III. *a knapsack, wallet*, like *κίββα*.—IV. a kind of *bird*, perh. *a tumbler*-pigeon (cf. *κύμβαχος*), Emped. 226.

Κυμβίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., esp. *a small cup*, Lat. *cymbium*, Comici ap. Ath. 481, sq., Dem. 565, fin.

Κύμβος, ου, ὁ,=*κύμβη, any hollow*: esp. *a hollow vessel, cup, basin*, Nic. Ther. 526: Nic. also has a heterocl. dat. *κύμβεῖ* or *κύμβεσι*, as if from *κύμβος, εος, τό*, Al. 129.

†Κύμη, ης, ἡ, Dor. Κύμα, *Cyme*, the greatest of the Aeolian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, Hes. Op. 634, Strab. p. 550, etc.—2. the city *Cumae* in Campania, Strab. p. 243, called *ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ* from Chalcis, Thuc. 6, 4. [ῡ]

†Κυμινάνθη, ης, ἡ, *Cyminanthe*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 173 A.

Κύμινδις, ὁ, (and acc. to some *ἡ*, but dub.) Ion. name of the bird *χαλκίς*, which Plin. calls *nocturnus accipiter, the night-hawk, night-jar*, which *χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ κύμινδιν*, Il. 14, 291. [ῡ]

Κῠμινεύω, (*κύμινον*) *to strew with cummin*, Luc.

Κῠμίνινος, ίνη, ινον, *of cummin*. [μῐ]

Κῠμινοδόκος, ου, ὁ, (*κύμινον, δέχομαι*) *a box for cummin*, to be placed on the table like a salt-cellar, Nicochar. Gal. 1.

Κῠμινοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*κύμινον, τίθημι*)=foreg., Apollodor. ap. Poll. 10, 93.

Κῠμινοκῐμβίς, ικος, ὁ, = *κυμινοπρίστης*.

Κύμινον, ου, τό, *cummin*, Lat. *cuminum*, Theophr., etc.

Κῠμινοπρίστης, ου, ὁ, (*κύμινον, πρίω*) *a cummin-splitter*, i. e. *a skinflint, niggard*, Arist. Eth. N.: as adj., *κ. ὁ τρόπος ἐστί σου*, Alex. Φιλοκαλ. 1, cf. sq., and Theocr. 10, 55.

Κῠμινοπριστοκαρδᾰμογλύφος, ον, (foreg., and *καρδαμογλύφος*) *a cummin-splitting-cress-scraper*, strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Vesp. 1357. [ῡ]

Κῠμινότρῐβος, ον, (*κύμινον, τρίβω*) *rubbed with cummin to flavour it*, *κ. ἅλς*, Lat. *sal cyminatus*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

Κῠμινώδης, ες, (*κύμινον, εἶδος*) *like cummin*, Theophr.

Κῠμοδέγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*κῦμα, δέχομαι*) *receiving, meeting the waves*, *ἀκτή*, Eur. Hipp. 1173.

Κῠμοδόκη, ης, ἡ, *Cymodoce, Wave-receiver*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 39.

Κῠμοθᾱλής, ές, (*κῦμα, θάλλω, θαλεῖν*) *abounding with waves*, epith. of Neptune, Orph.

Κῠμοθόη, ης, ἡ, (*κῦμα, θοός*) *Cymothoë, Wave-swift*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 41, Hes.

Κῠμοκτῡπος, ον,= *κυματόκτυπος*, Simmias.

Κῠμοπόλεια, ας, ἡ, (*κῦμα, πολέω*) *Cymopolia, Wave-walker*, a daughter of Neptune, Hes. Th. 819.

Κῠμοτόμος, ον, (*κῦμα, τέμνω, ταμεῖν*) *cleaving the waves*: *ὁ κυμοτόμος, a triangular breakwater, pier*.

Κῡμώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Cymo*, strictly *Wavy*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

†Κύνα, ης, ἡ, *Cyna*, daughter of Philip of Macedon, wife of Amyntas, Arr. An. 1, 5, 4: also wr. Κύννα, v. Ath. 155 A.

Κῠνᾱγέσιον, ου, τό, Dor. for *κυνηγέσιον*.

Κῠνᾱγός, όν, Dor. for *κυνηγός, dog-leading*: hence *a hunter, huntsman*; the Dor. form being always used in Att. poets, like *λοχαγός*, etc., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429: *κυναγὲ παρσένε*, of Diana, *huntress*-maid, Ar. Lys. 1272: fem. *κυνηγίς, ίδος, a huntress*, name of a comedy by Philetaerus.

Κῠνάγχη, ης, ἡ, (*κύων, ἄγχω*) strictly *a dog-throttling*: hence *Cynanche, a* bad kind of *sore throat*; also *κύναγχος* and *συνάγχη*: cf. *ὑάγχη*.—2. *a dog's collar*, for *κλοιὸς κυνοῦχος*, Rhian. Epigr. 8, ubi al. *κυνακτής*. Hence

Κυνάγχης, ου, ὁ, *a dog-throttler*, epith. of Mercury, Hippon. 18.

Κῠναγχικός, ή, όν, *suffering from cynanche*.

Κύναγχος, ου, ὁ,=*κυνάγχη*.

Κῠνᾰγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κύων, ἄγω*) *a leader of dogs, huntsman*, like *κυναγός*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2.

†Κυναίγειρος, ου, ὁ, *Cynaegirus*, an Athenian, son of Euphorion, brother of the poet Aeschylus, Hdt. 6, 114; also Κυνέγειρος, Anth.

†Κύναιθα, ης, ἡ, *Cynaetha*, name of a shepherdess, Theocr. 5, 102.—II. a city of Arcadia on the Erymanthus, Strab. p. 388. Hence

†Κυναιθεῖς, έων, Ath. 626 E, and Κυναιθαιεῖς, έων, Polyb. 4, 16, 11, *ol, the inhab. of Cynaetha, Cynaetheans*.

†Κύναιθος, ου, ὁ, *Cynaethus*, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. a rhapsodist of Chios, Schol. Pind. N. 2, 1.—3. another, Luc.

Κῠνάκανθα and *-θη*, ης, ἡ, also *κῠνάκανθος, ου, ὁ, dog-thorn*, perh. our *dog-rose*, *κυνόῤῥατος*, Arist. H. A.

Κῠνακτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*κύων, ἄγω*) *a dog-leash*, v. *κυνάγχη* II.

Κῠναλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, (*κύων, ἀλώπηξ*) *a fox-dog, mongrel between dog and fox*, like the Lacon. *ἀλωπεκίδες*, Ar. Lys. 957.—II. nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 1067, etc.: applied by Lucian to the Cynics.

†Κυνάμολγοι, ων, οἱ, *the Dog-milkers*, an Aethiopian tribe, Strab. p. 771.

Κύνάμυια, ας, ἡ, (*κύων, μυῖα*) *dog-fly*, i. e. *shameless-fly*, abusive epithet of impudent women, Il. 21, 394, 421: others write *κυνόμυια*, which is used in prose, Lob. Phryn. 689. [ῡᾰ]

†Κυνάνη, ης, ἡ,=*Κύνα*, Arr.

Κῠνάνθρωπος, ὁ and ἡ, (*κύων, ἄνθρωπος*) *a dog-man*, cf. *λυκάνθρωπος*.

Κυνάρα, ας, ἡ, and *κύναρος ἄκανθα*, ἡ, either=*κυνόῤῥατος*, or=*κινάρα*, Soph. Fr. 318, 643, v. ap. Ath. 70 A.

†Κυνάρητος, ου, ὁ, *Cynarētus*, son of Codrus, founder of Myus, acc. to Paus. 7, 2, 10.

Κύναριον, ου, τό, dim. from *κύων, a little dog*, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Xen., etc.; also *κυνίδιον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 180. [ᾰ]

Κύνᾰς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *κύνεος, of a dog*, Lat. *caninus*, *ἡμέραι κυνάδες, the dog-days*, Plut., v. *κύων* V.—II. usu. as subst.—1. sub. *θρίξ, dog's hair*, of a bad fleece, Theocr. 15, 19.—2.=*κυνάρα*.—3.=*ἀπομαγδαλία*, q. v., Polemo ap. Ath. 409 D.—4.= *κύων* IX., Gramm.

Κύναστρον, ου, τό, and *-στηρ*, ῆρος, ὁ, (*κύων, ἀστρον*) *the dog-star*, late.

Κῠνάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύων*) *to be at heat*, of bitches.—II.=*κυνίζω, to play the Cynic*, Luc.

Κυνδάλη, ης, ἡ,=*κύνδαλος*, Hesych.

Κυνδᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*κύνδαλος*) *a boy's game*, somewhat like our *peg-top*, Poll. 9, 120.

Κυνδᾰλοπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, (*κύνδαλος, παίζω*) *a player at κυνδαλισμός*.

Κύνδαλος, ου, ὁ, *a peg, wooden pin*.

†Κυνέας, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Cyneas*, Hdt. 6, 101; prob. l. Κινέας.

Κυνέη, ης, Att. contr. *κυνῆ*, ῆς, (orig. fem. from *κύνεος*, sub. *δορά* *a dog's skin*; but as this was used for making soldiers' caps, *κυνέη* is always in Hom. and Hes. *a leather cap* or *bonnet*, not necessarily of dog's skin, for we find *κ. ταυρείη, στιδίη*, Il. 10, 258, 335; nay even *κυνέη πὺς χαλκέη*, Od. 18, 378, though strictly the *κυνέη* was opp. to the regular helmet, cf. Il. 10, 258, where it is called *κασσίτερος*, and described as *ἀφάλος τε καὶ ἄλλοφος*: later however it was taken for *a helmet* in genl., cf. Hdt. 2, 151, with 7, 77, and Soph. Aj. 1287: but in Hom., when it is called *χαλκέη, χαλκοπάρηος, εὐχάλκος, χρυσείη*, it is of leather, only guarded or decorated with metal. It was however always a *soldier's* cap, except in Od. 24, 231, where *κυνέη αἰγείη*, is *a peasant's cap*, called by Hes. Op. 548. *σκληρὸς ἀσκητός*: it answered in genl. to the Lat. *galea, galerus*: later freq. *a bonnet, broad-brimmed Thessalian hat* (*πέτασος*), Soph. O. C. 314.—The *κυνέη Ἄϊδος*, worn by Minerva in Il. 5, 845, made her invisible, like the *Tarnkappe* of the Nibelungen Lied, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 227.

Κύνειος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, (*κύων*) *of, belonging to a dog, Ἰμάς*, Ar. Vesp. 231; *κ. θάνατος*, a *dog's* death, Ib. 898.

Κύνεος, έα, εον, (*κύων*)= foreg.: hence metaph. *shameless, unabashed*, Il. 9, 373.

ΚΥΝΕ΄Ω, ῶ, fut. *κῠνήσομαι* (Eur. Cycl. 172) or *κύσω*, Ep. *κισσυ*· aor. *ἔκῡσα*, Ep. *κύσα* or *κυσσα*. *To kiss*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Od.; though he only uses impf. and aor.), Trag., etc.: *κ. ἀλλήλους*, of doves, *to bill*, Arist. H. A.—2. sometimes,= *προσκυνέω*, Eur. l. c., A. P. 6, 283. [ῡ]

Κῦνῆ, ῆς, ἡ, Att. contr. for *κυνέη*, q. v.

Κῠνηγεσία, ας, ἡ, (*κυνηγέτης*) later form for sq. in signf. II., Plut.

Κῠνηγέσιον, ου, τό, *a hunting-establishment, huntsmen and hounds, a pack of hounds*, Hdt. 1, 36, Xen. Cyn. 10, 4: also *a pack of wolves hunting together*, opp. to *μονοπεῖραι*, Arist. H. A.—II. *a hunt, chase*, freq. in Xen.; *κ. περί τινα, a hunt* after him, metaph. in Plat. Prot. init.—III. *a hunting-ground*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, 26; 7, 10.—IV. *that which is taken in hunting, the game*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.

Κῠνηγετέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to hunt*, Ar. Eq. 1382, Xen., etc.: in genl. *to chase, pursue*, Soph. Aj. 5; *to persecute, harass*, Aesch. Pr. 573: from

Κῠνηγέτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *κυνάγης*, (*κύων, ἡγέομαι*) *a hunter, huntsman*, Od. 9, 120, Pind. N. 6, 26, and Att.: fem. *κυνηγέτις, ίδος, a huntress*, Anth. Hence

Κῠνηγετικός, ή, όν, *hunting, of, belonging to, inclined to the chase*, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 A: *ἡ -κή* (sub. *τέχνη*,

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Ibid. : *ὁ κυνηγετικός* (*λόγος*), name of Xenophon's work on hunting ; so, *τὰ -κά*, of Oppian's poem.

Κῠνηγέτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, fem. of *κυνηγέτης*, q. v.

Κῠνηγέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κυνηγός*) *to hunt, chase*, later form of *κυνηγετέω*, Arist. H. A., v. Lob. Phryn. 432.

Κῠνηγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a hunt, chase, hunting*, Soph. Aj. 37, in Dor. form *κυνᾱγ-*.

Κῠνήγιον, *ου*, *τό*, later form for *κυνηγέσιον*, Polyb.

Κῠνηγίς and **κῠνηγός**, *όν*, v. sub *κυναγός*.

Κῠνηδόν, adv., (*κύων*) *like a dog, greedily*, Soph. Fr. 646, Ar. Nub. 491.

Κῠνηλᾱσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a hunting with dogs*, Call. Dian. 217 : from

Κῠνηλᾰτέω, *ῶ*, (*κύων*, *ἐλαύνω*) *to follow the hounds*, Euphor. 63.

Κῠνήποδες, *οἱ*, (*κύων*, *πούς*) prob. *the fetlocks* of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, 15, cf. *κύων* VIII.

†**Κύνης**, *ητος*, *ὁ*, *Cynes*, an Acarnanian, son of Theolytus, Thuc. 2, 102.

†**Κυνήσιοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*,=sq., Hdt. 2, 33.

†**Κύνητες**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Cynētes*, acc. to Hdt. a people of Hispania on the Anas, 4, 49.

Κῠνητίνδᾰ, adv.,(*κυνέω*) *παιδιὰ κ., a game of kissing*, Crates Παιδ. 2.

†**Κυνθιάς**, *άδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. to sq., Callim. Apoll. 61.

†**Κύνθιος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to Cynthus* ; often in poets for *Delian* ; *ἡ Κυνθία πέτρα* or *Κύνθιος ὄχθος*=*Κύνθος*, H. Hom. Apoll. 17, etc. ; *ἡ Κ. σκοπή*, Lyc. 574 : *ὁ Κύνθιος*, appell. of Apollo, Call. Del. 10 : from

Κύνθος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Cynthus*, a mountain in Delos, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, now *Monte Cintio*, H. Hom. Ap. 26.

Κυνία, *ἡ*,=*κυνοκράμβη*, Diosc.

†**Κυνία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, sc. *λίμνη*, *Cynia*, a lake of Aetolia flowing into the sea near Oeniadae, Strab. p. 459.

Κυνίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*) like *κυνέη*, *a dogskin cap.*

Κῠνίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *κύων*, *a little dog*, Ar. Ach. 542. [*ῐ*]

Κῠνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to play the dog.*—II. esp. metaph. *to live, behave like a Cynic, profess their sect*, Diog. L.

Κύνικλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a rabbit*, Lat. *cuniculus*, Polyb. : also written *κόνικλος* or *κούνικλος*. [*ῠ* ?]

Κῠνῐκός, *ή*, *όν*, (*κύων*) *dog-like*, Lat. *caninus*, Plut. : *κ. σπασμός*, a spasmodic distortion of the mouth, so called from a dog's grin.—II. *cynical*, *ὁ Κυνικός*, *a Cynic*, as the follower of the philosopher Antisthenes was called ; but whether from the gymnasium (*Κυνόσαργες*) where he taught or from their coarse, filthy mode of life, is doubtful, Diog. L. 6, 13 : however the term was soon *applied* to them in the latter sense, cf. *κύων* II. fin.

†**Κυνίσκα**, *ἡ*, *Cynisca*, daughter of the Spartan king Archidamus, the first female who was victorious at the Olympic games, Paus. 3, 8, 1 ; 6, 1, 6 ; cf. Plut. Agesil. 20.—2. sister of Agesilaus, Xen. Agesil. 9, 6.—3. a Sicilian female, Theocr. 14, 8.

Κῠνίσκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a bitch-puppy*, Ar. Ran. 1360 ; and

Κῠνίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a young dog* : as a name of Zeuxidamus in Hdt. 6, 71 : —metaph. *a little Cynic*, Luc.—II. *a dog-fish.*

†**Κυνίσκος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Cyniscus*, a Spartan, Xen. An. 7, 1, 13 : acc. to Hdt. 6, 71, also appell. of the Spartan king Zeuxidamus.—2. a Mantinean, a victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 4, 11.

Κῠνισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κυνίζω* II.) *Cynical philosophy* or *conduct*, Diog. L.

Κῠνιστί, adv., (*κύων*) *like a dog*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 F.

†**Κυννα**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Cynna*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eq. 765.

†**Κυννάνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*,=**Κυνάνη**, Ath. 560 F.

Κῠνοβάμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*,=sq. [*ᾰ*]

Κῠνοβάτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*, *βαίνω*) *Ἵππος*, a horse *with a fault in the fetlocks*, Hippiatr., cf. *κύων* VIII. [*ᾰ*]

Κῠνοβλώψ, *ῶπος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *βλέπω*) *with a dog's look.*

Κῠνόβρωτος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *βιβρώσκω*) *devoured by dogs*, Diog. L.

Κῠνογᾰμία, *ας*, *ἡ*, or *κυνογάμια*, *ων*, *τά*, (*κύων*, *γάμος*) *a dog-wedding* : said by the Cynic Crates of his own, Jac. A. P. p. 319.

Κυνόγλωσσος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *γλῶσσα*) *dog-tongued*, Epich. p. 27.—II. *τὸ κυν., hound's tongue*, a plant, *Cyn. officinale*, Diosc.

Κῠνογνώμων, *ον*, (*κύων*, *γνώμη*) *doggishly disposed, impudent.*

Κυνοδέσμη, *ης*, *ἡ*, and *κῠνοδέσμιον*, *ου*, *τό*, (*κύων VII.*, *δεσμός*) the *Comoedi fibula* of Juvenal.

Κῠνόδεσμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*, *δεσμός*) *a dog-leash*, Long.

Κῠνόδηκτος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *δάκνω*) *bitten by a dog*, Arist. H. A.

Κῠνόδους, *όντος*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*, *ὀδούς*) *the canine tooth*, between the grinders and incisors in each jaw, Hipp. : in Epich. p. 9, *κυνόδων*.

Κῠνοδρομέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύων*, *δραμεῖν*) *to run*, i. e. *chase with dogs*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17, sq. : metaph. *to hunt after*, *τινά*, Id. Symp. 4, 63. Hence

Κῠνοδρομία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a chasing with dogs*, Hipp.

Κυνόδων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, v. sub *κυνόδους*.

Κῠνοειδής, *ές*, (*κύων*, *εἶδος*) *like a dog*, Lat. *caninus*, Arist. H. A.

Κῠνόζολον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κύων*, *ὄζω*) *a plant*, so called from its smell, Plin., *chamaelio niger*, acc. to Sprengel.

Κῠνοθαρσής, *ές*, (*κύων*, *θαρρέω*) *impudent as a dog*, Theocr. 15, 53.

Κῠνοθρᾱσής, *ές*,= foreg., Aesch. Supp. 758.

Κῠνοκάρδᾰμον, *ου*, *τό*, *a* kind of *nasturtium*, Diosc.

Κῠνόκαυμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *the heat of the dog-days*, Lob. Phryn. 304.

Κῠνοκεφάλαιον, or *-φάλιον*, *ου*, *τό*, acc. to some, *the anemone.* [*ᾰ*]

Κῠνοκέφᾰλος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *κεφαλή*) *dog-headed*, esp. as name of a people, *οἱ Κ.*, *the Cynocephali*, on coast of Aethiopia, Hdt. 4, 191, Strab. p. 774. —2. *the dog-headed ape*, Plat. Theaet. 161 C, cf. Ar. Eq. 416. [where *ᾰ* ; it should prob. be written *κυνοκεφάλλῳ*, v. Dind., cf. *τετρακέφαλος*, *τρικέφαλος*.]

Κῠνοκλόπος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *κλέπτω*) *dog-stealing*, Ar. Ran. 605.

Κῠνοκομέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to keep dogs.*

Κῠνοκοπέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύων*, *κόπτω*) *to beat like a dog*, Ar. Eq. 289.

Κῠνοκράμβη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *κράμβη*) *dog-cabbage*, Diosc.

Κῠνοκτονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a killing of dogs* : from

Κῠνοκτόνος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *κτείνω*) *killing dogs* ; *τὸ κ., the aconite*, Diosc.

Κῠνολέσχης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*, *λέσχη*) *an obscene talker*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 184.

Κῠνολογέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύων*, *λέγω*) *to talk, treat of the dogstar*, Ath.

Κῠνόλῡκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a dog-wolf*, name of the hyena, Ctesias.

Κῠνόλυσσος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *λύσσα*) *mad from the bite of a mad dog*, Medic.

Κῠνόμᾱλον, *ου*, *τό*, Dor. for *κυνόμηλον*, Hesych.

Κῠνομᾰχέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύων*, *μάχομαι*) *to fight with dogs.*

Κῠνόμηλον, *ου*, *τό*,=*κοκκύμηλον*.

Κῠνόμορον, *ου*, *τό*, *the fruit of the κυνόςβατος*, dub.

Κῠνόμορφος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *μορφή*) *dog-shaped.*

Κῠνόμυια, *ας*, *ἡ*, more usu. prose form for *κυνάμυια*, q. v.

Κῠνόπληκτος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *πλήσσω*) *wounded by a dog*, Diosc.

Κῠνόπρηστις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *πρήθω*) a venomous insect, *whose sting makes dogs swell up* and die, cf. *βοὺ πρηστις.*

Κῠνοπρόςωπος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *πρόςωπον*) *dog-faced*, Luc.

Κῠνοραιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*κύων*, *ῥαίω*) *a dog-flea, tick*, Lat. *ricinus*, Od. 17, 300, also *κρότων*.

Κῠνόροδον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κύων*, *ῥόδον*) *the dog-rose*, not quite the same with *κυνόςβατος*, Theophr.

Κῠνορραιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*κυνοραιστής*.

Κῠνόρροδον, *ου*, *τό*,=*κυνόροδον*, Hipp.

†**Κυνόρτας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, Dor. *-ορτης*, *Cynortes*, a king of Sparta, Apollod.

†**Κυνόρτιον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Cynortium*, a mountain of Argolis near Epidamnus with a temple of Apollo, Paus. 2, 27, 7.

†**Κῦνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Cynus*, father of Larymna, Paus. 9, 23, 7.—II. *ἡ*, a city of Locris on a promontory of same name, port of Opus, opposite Aedepsus, Il. 2, 531 ; Strab. p. 425.

Κῠνόσαργες, *εος*, *τό*, (*κύων*, *ἀργός*) *Cynosarges*, a gymnasium outside the city of Athens, on a hill of same name, sacred to Hercules, for the use of those who were not of pure Athenian blood, Hdt. 5, 63 ; 6, 116 ; cf. Dem. 691, 18, and v. Κυνικός II.

Κῠνόςβᾰτον, *ου*, *τό*, *the fruit of the κυνόςβατος.*

Κῠνόςβᾰτος, *ου*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *βάτος*) *a dog-thorn, kind of wild-rose*, Lat. *rubus caninus*, Theophr., cf. *κυνόροδον*.

†**Κυνὸς κεφαλαί**, *αἱ*, *Cynoscephalae* (*dog's heads*), small eminences at a spot near Scotussa in Thessaly, Strab. p. 441, famed for the victory of the Romans over Philip II. of Macedonia.—2. a hill in Boeotia between Thebes and Thespiae, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 15.

Κῠνόςουρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *οὐρά*) *a dog's tail* : esp. *the Cynosure*, name of the constellation *Ursa Minor*, Eratosth.—II. *Cynosura*, a promontory of Attica near Marathon.—2. another opposite Salamis, on an island near the coast, Bähr Hdt. 8, 76.

Κῠνόσουρα *ὠά*, *τά*, *addled eggs*, also *οὐρινα*, *ζεφύρια*, *ὑπηνέμια*, Arist. H. A. 6, 2 : cf. *οὐριος* III.

Κῦνοςουρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *name of a breed of Spartan hounds*, from the Laced. tribe so called.—II. =*κυνόςουρα*.

Κῠνοσπάρακτος, *ον*, (*κύων*, *σπᾰράσσω*) *torn by dogs*, Soph. Ant. 1198.

Κῠνοσπάς, *άδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*κύων*, *σπάω*) =foreg.

†**Κυνὸς πόλις**, *ἡ*, *Cynospolis*, (*dog's city*), a town of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 802.

†**Κυνὸς σῆμα**, *τό*, *Cynossēma*, (*dog's tomb*) the eastern point of the Thracian Chersonese opposite Ilium, where Hecuba, changed into a dog, was buried, now occupied by the Turkish fortress of the Dardanelles called *Kelidil-bahar*, Eur. Hec. 1273, Thuc. 8, 104, 105 : in Diod. S. also *τὸ Ἑκάβης μνημεῖον*.—2. a promontory of Caria, end of Mt. Phoenix, now cape *Alonpo* or *Volpe*, Strab. p. 656.—3. a town on coast of Marmarica, Id. p. 799.

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Κῠνοσσόος, ον, (κύων, σεύω) *cheering on the hounds*, Ath. 160 B.

Κῠνοσφᾰγής, ές, (κύων, σφάττω) *worshipped with sacrifices of dogs*, Lyc.

Κῠνοτροφικός, ή, όν, (κύων, τρέφω) *of, belonging to the feeding* or *keeping of dogs*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Clem. Al.

Κῠνοῦλκος, ον, (κύων. ἕλκω) *leading dogs, accompanied by them.*

†Κύνουλκος, ον, ὁ, *Cynulcus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 347 E.

Κύνουρα, ων, τά, *sea-cliffs*, dub. in Lyc.

†Κυνουρία, ας, ἡ, *Cynuria*, a district on borders of Argolis and Laconia, Hdt. 1, 81, Thuc. 4, 56. Hence

†Κυνούριος, α, ον, *of Cynuria, Cynurian*; οἱ Κυνούριοι, or -ρεῖς, *inhab. of Cyn.*, Paus. 3, 2, 2: acc. to Hdt. 8, 73, the Κυνούριοι were the aborigines of Argolis, of Ionic stem.

†Κύνουρος, ου, ὁ, *Cynūrus*, son of Perseus, Paus.

Κυνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (κύων, ἔχω) *a dog-holder, dog-leash*, Anth.—II. *a dog-skin sack*, used in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 2, 9.

Κῠνοφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κύων, φαγεῖν) *to eat dog's flesh*, Sext. Emp.

Κῠνοφθαλμίζομαι, dep., (κύων, ὀφθαλμός) *to be dog-eyed, look impudent.*

Κῠνοφόντις ἑορτή, ἡ, (κύων, *φένω, φονεύω) a festival, *in which dogs were killed*, Ath. 99 E.

Κῠνόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κύων, φρήν) *dog-like*, i. e. *shameless of soul*, Aesch. Cho. 622.

Κύντερος, α, ον, compar. adj. formed from κύων, strictly *more of a dog, more dog-like*, i. e. *more shameless*, Il. 8, 483: in genl. *bolder, more audacious, more dreadful*, Od. 7, 216; 11, 427; 20, 18: superl. κύντατος, η, ον, Il. 10, 503, H. Hom. Cer. 307: in Il. and Od. we find only the neut. Cf. κύων II.

Κῠνῠλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κύων, ὑλαγμός) *the howling of dogs*, Stesich. 66.

Κυνώ, οῦς, ἡ, (translation of the Median name Σπακώ) prop. *a she-dog*, as pr. n., *Cyno*, wife of the herdsman of Astyages, reared the elder Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 110.

Κῠνώδης, ες, = κυνοειδής, *dog-like*, Arist. Gen. An.

†Κυνῶν πόλις, ἡ, (prop. *dogs' city*) *Cynopolis*, ἡ μεγάλη, a city of Aegypt in which the dog-headed Anubis was worshipped, Strab. p. 812: its territory Κυνοπολιτικὸς νομός, Id.

Κῠνῶπης, ον, ὁ, (κύων. ὤψ) *the dog-eyed*, i. e. *shameless one*, Il. 1, 159, cf. κύων II.: like κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων in Il. 1, 225. Hence

Κῠνῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *the dog-eyed*, i. e. *shameless woman*, Il. 3, 180, Od. 4, 145; 8, 319: hence also *terrible-eyed, horrid*, Eur. Or. 260, El. 1252.

Κύνωψ, ωπος, ὁ, a kind of *grass*, Theophr.

Κῠογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύω, γαστήρ) *with capacious belly.*

Κυος, εος, τό, (κύω) = κύημα. [ῠ]

Κῠοτοκία, ας, ἡ, (κυος, τίκτω) *childbirth.*

Κῠοτροφία, ας, ἡ, (κύος, τρέφω) *the nourishment of the foetus*, Hipp.

Κῠοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be with young, pregnant*, Hipp.: and

Κῠοφορία, ας, ἡ, *pregnancy*, Clem. Al.: from

Κῠφορος, ον, (κύος, φέρω) *pregnant.*

Κύπαιρος, Dor. for κύπειρος, Alcman 29.

Κυπαιρίσκος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for κυπειρ., dim. from foreg., Alcm. 34.

†Κυπαρισσήεις, εντος, ἡ, *Cyparisseïs*, a city of Nestor in Triphylian Elis, Il. 2, 593, acc. to Strab. in Macistia or in Messenia, p. 348.—2. ὁ, a river of Messenia near foreg., Id. p. 349.

†Κυπαρισσία, ας, ἡ, *Cyparissia*, later name of foreg. city in Triph. Elis, Strab. p. 348.—2. a city on a prom. of same name on the west coast of Messenia, Id. p. 349, 359: in Paus. 8, 8, 1, *al* Κυπαρισσιαί.—3. a city of Laconia on a peninsula near Asopus, Id. p. 363.

Κῠπᾰρίσσῐνος, η, ον, Att. -ίττινος, (κυπάρισσος) *made of cypress wood*, Od. 17, 340, Pind., etc.

Κῠπᾰρισσόροφος, ον, (κυπάρισσος, δροφος) *cieled with cypress-wood*, θάλαμοι, Mnesim. Hipp. 1, 1.

Κῠπάρισσος, ου, ἡ, Att. -ιττος, *cypress*, Lat. *cupressus sempervirens*, κ. εὐώδης, Od. 5, 64; ἐλαφρά, Pind. Fr. 126; ῥαδινά, Theocr. Ep. 11, 45. [ᾰρ]

†Κυπάρισσος, ου, ἡ, *Cyparissus*, a small city near Delphi, Il. 2, 519; acc. to Paus. 10, 36, 1, the later Anticyra.

Κῠπᾰρισσών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a cypress grove*, Strab.

Κῠπᾶς, ᾶδος, ἡ, = sq., Lyc.

Κύπασσις, ιδος, ὁ and ἡ, (κύπη) *a short man's frock*, like χιτών, called also κύπαττις in Alcae. 1, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 337, 3: also attributed to women, Ar. Fr. 438, Leon. Tar. 2; and to the Persians, Hecatae. ap. Harp. [κῠ]

Κῠπασσίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from foreg., Hippon. 10.

Κῠπειρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be like κύπειρος*, Diosc.

Κῠπειρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a kind of κύπειρος*, Nic.

Κύπειρον, ου, τό, a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, perh. *galingal*, used to feed horses, Il. 21, 351, Od. 4, 603: cf. sq. [κῠ]

Κύπειρος, ου, ὁ, a marsh-plant, prob. = foreg., H. Hom. Merc. 107; cf. also κύπερος. [ῠ]

Κῠπελλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κύπη) = κύπελλον.

Κῠπελλομάχος, ον, (κύπελλον, μάχομαι) *fighting over cups*, or *at which they fight with cups*, εἰλαπίνη, Anth.

Κύπελλον, ου, τό, *a big-bellied drinking vessel, a beaker, goblet, cup*, oft. in Hom., = δέπας and σκύφος: made of metal, hence in Hom. usu. χρύσεια κύπελλα; cf. ἀμφικύπελλος. (Strictly dim. from κύπη, cf. κυμβη, κύμβα. κῦφος, σκυφος.) [ῠ]

Κῠπελλοφόρος, ον, (κύπελλον, φέρω) *carrying cups.*

Κῠπελλοχάρων, ον, (κύπελλον, χαίρω) *delighting in cups*, Eustath.

Κύπερος, ὁ, prob. Ion. for κύπειρος, Hdt. 4, 71, who describes it as an aromatic plant, used by the Scythians for embalming.

Κύπη, ἡ, = ὕπη, *a hole, hollow*: also *a kind of ship*; v. κυμβη.

Κῠπόω, rare collat. form from κύπτω, Lyc. 1442: ἀνακυπόω is more usu.

†Κύπρα, ας, ἡ, *Cypra*, appell. of Juno among the Tyrrhenians, Strab. p. 241, whence was named τὸ τῆς Κύπρας ἱερόν, Id.

†Κυπρία, = Κυπρίς, Pind.; also = Κύπρος, Strab.

Κυπριάζω, f. -άσω, = κυπρίζω.

†Κυπριακός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to Cyprus*, Diod. S. 14, 110.

Κυπρίδιος, ία, ιον, (Κύπρις) *belonging to Cyprus*, i. e. *lovely, tender*, Anth. [ῐδ]

Κυπρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κύπρις III.) *to bloom*, esp. of the olive and vine LXX., cf. κυπρισμός.

Κύπρῐνον, ου, τό, sub. ἔλαιον or μύρον, *oil* or *unguent made from the flower of the tree* κύπρος, Diosc.

Κυπρῖνος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *carp*, Arist. H. A.

Κύπριος, ία, ιον, *of Cyprus, Cyprian*, Aesch. Pers. 891, Hdt. 3, 19, etc.: λίθος K., a kind of precious *stone*, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B; prob. *the smaragdus*, Theophr. Lap. 25, 35, Plin. H. N. 37, 17:—τὰ Κύπρια, sc. ἔπη, an Epic poem introductory to the Il., beginning with the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, Arist. Poet.

Κύπρις, ίδος, ἡ, *Cypris*, a name of *Venus*, from the island where she was first and most worshipped, Il., where both Κύπρις and Κυθρείη occur in acc., Il. 5, 330, 458; later gen. Κύπριος, Jac. A. P. p. li.: joined with Ἀφροδίτη, H. Hom. Ven. 2.—2. metaph. of a beautiful girl, *a Venus*, dub. in Opp.—II. as appellat., *love*, = ἔρως, Eur. Bacch. 773, Κύπριν ὑφαρπάσαι, Ar. Eccl. 722.—III. *the bloom of the olive* and *vine*: in genl. *a blossom.* [ῠ by nature; in Ep. usu. ῡ by position.]

Κυπρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κυπρίζω *bloom*, esp. of the olive and vine, LXX.

Κυπρογενέα, ας, ἡ, Ep. for sq., used as a choriambus, Hes. Th. 199.

Κυπρογένεια, ας, ἡ, *the Cyprus-born*, epith. of Venus, Pind. P. 4, 394: pecul. fem. from sq.

Κυπρογενής, ές, (Κύπρος, *γίνω) *Cyprus-born*, epith. of Venus, H. Hom. 9, Solon 2, 1.

†Κυπρόθεμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Cypriothemis*, made tyrant of Samos by Tigranes, viceroy of the Persian king, Dem. 193, 4.

Κυπρόθεν, adv., *from Cyprus*, Anth.

Κύρονδε, adv., *to Cyprus*, Il. 11, 21.

Κύπρος, ου, ἡ, *Cyprus*, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—the Romans got the best *copper* from it, Lat. *cyprium* (Plin. 34, 2), Germ. *Kupfer*, etc.—II. *a tree growing in Cyprus*, Lat. *cyprus* (the flower of which yielded the ἔλαιον κυπρινον). Hebr. *copher* (Gen. 6, 14), now *Lawsonia alba*, Sprengel Diosc. 1, 124.—III. *a measure of corn*, holding two *modii*, Alcae. 96, cf. ἡμίκυπρον.

Κυπτάζω, f. -άσω, frequent. from κύπτω: *to keep stooping*: hence *to go poking about, potter about* a thing, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 17, Ar. Nub. 509, περί τι, Id. Pac. 731, cf. Plat. Rep. 469 D.

Κυπτός, ή, όν, (κύπτω) *bent forwards, stooping, crooked*, v. l. in Aesch. Cho. 773.

Κύπτω, lengthd. from root ΚΥ-Φ-: fut. κύψω: pf. κέκῡφα. *To bend forward, stoop*, Il. 4, 468, Od. 11, 585, etc., oft. with εἰς τὴν γῆν added, Hdt. 3, 14, Ar. Fr. 349; so, κ. κατω, Ar. Vesp. 279: *to bow down* under a burden, Dem. 332, 12: *to hang down the head* from shame, Ar. Eq. 1354, of several persons, = συγκύπτω, Epict. ap. Ath. 59 E; κέρεα κεκῡφότα εἰς τὸ ἔμπροσθεν, of oxen, Hdt. 4, 183 freq. in part. with another verb, *flectentes*, to put down the head and run, Ar. Ran. 1091; κύπτας ἐσθίει, to eat *sumpsus*, i. e. greedily, Ar. Pac. 33.—II. transit. *to bend* a thing *forwards*, *tilt*, later. (Cf. κυβή: hence κυβδα, κύφος, the collat. form κυπόω, and frequent., κυβδάζω and κυπταζω: akin to *cubo, cumbo, incumbo.*)

†Κύρα, ων, τά, *Cyra*, a city of Sogdiana on the Iaxartes, so named from its builder the elder Cyrus, Strab. p.

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517; in Att. Κύρου πόλις or Κυρόπολις.

†Κυράνα, ἡ, Dor.=Κυρήνη, Pind.

†Κυρακτική, ῆς, ἡ, or Κυρικτική, comm. Κηρυκτική, *Cyractice*, an island in the Adriatic near Illyria, Strab.

†Κύραυνις, ιος, ἡ, *Cyraunis*, a small island of Africa, inhabited by the giants, Hdt. 4, 195.

Κυρβαίη μάζα, ἡ, dub. l. in Ep. Hom. 15, 6, al. κυρκαίη from κυρκανάω, or γυραίη from γῦρις, or τυρβαίη from τύρβη, etc.: *a* kind of *paste* or *porridge*.

Κύρβας, αντος, ὁ, rare shortened form from Κορύβας, †Callim. Jov. 46.

Κυρβᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *a Persian bonnet* or *hat*, with a peaked crown, prob. much like the τιάρα (q. v.), Hdt. 7, 64. The king alone wore it upright, v. Ar. Av. 487 (where he compares a cock's comb to it), et Schol. ad l., and see the Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus in the Museo Borbonico at Naples.

Κύρβᾰσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg.

Κυρβεις, εων, αἱ, Ar. Nub. 448, etc., *ol*, Cratin. Incert. 139: at Athens *triangular-pyramidical tablets*, at first prob. of stone, but. usu. of painted wood, turning round on a pivot, having the few earliest laws written on the three sides, Cratin. l. c., Lys. 184, 38, cf. Ar. Av. 1354: acc. to some these contained *the religious*, ἄξονες the *civil law*: others make the κύρβεις three-sided, the ἄξονες four-sided, without difference of contents; Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 280, Ruhnk. Tim. Later, of all *pillars* or *tablets with inscriptions*; also of the pillars of Hercules, Jac. A. P. p. 48. The sing. κύρβις is used metaph. of the Spartan scytale in Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D: also in Ar. Nub. 448, of *a pettifogging lawyer*, Lat. *leguleius*, as if *a walking statute-book*. (κύρβεις comes from root κόρυς, κόρυμβος, κορυφή.)

Κῦρεία, ας, ἡ, (as if from κυρεύω) *dominion, power, rule*, LXX., v. κῦρος.

†Κύρειος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cyrus*; τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον, Xen. An. 1, 10, 1; τὸ Κ. στράτευμα, referring to the Greeks who accompanied the younger Cyrus, Id. Hell. 3, 2, 18.

Κυρέω, ῶ, and ΚΥΡΩ (v. sub voc.): impf. ἐκύρουν [ῡ] and ἐκῦρον, hence 3 sing. κῦρε, Il. 23, 821, H. Hom. Cer. 189: fut. κῦρήσω and κύρσω: aor. ἐκύρησα [ῡ], inf. κῦρῆσαι, Ep. Hom. 6, 6, part. κῦρήσας, Hes. Op. 753; also ἔκυρσα, part. κύρσας, Il. 3, 23, Hes. Sc. 426, inf. κύρσαι, Hes. Op. 689 (not so well κῦρσαι, cf. κύρμα fin.): pres. mid. κύρομαι [ῡ], quite =κυρέω, Il. 24, 530. The pres. act. κύρω, q. v., is much more rare.—I. trans. *to hit, light upon, reach, attain*: —1. c. dat., *to light upon accidentally, meet with* a person or thing, *fall in with*, ἄλλοτε μέν τε κακῷ ὄγε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῷ, Il. 24, 530; so, πήματι κύρσαι, Hes. Op. 689; and in Hes. Sc. 426, λέων σώματι κύρσας. —2. c. ἐπί et dat., ἐπ' αὐχένι κῦρε δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ, *he tried to reach, hit, get at* his neck with it, Il. 23, 821, where it is used of the *intention, aim*: but, λέων ἐπὶ σώματι κυρσας, Il. 3, 23, is just like σώματι κύρσας quoted above; so too, ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰθομένοισι κυρήσας, Hes. Op. 753: and so with ἐν, Soph. Aj. 314.—3. c. gen., *to reach to, as far as* a thing, μελάθρου κῦρε κάρη, H. Hom. Cer. 189: hence *to arrive at, become possessed of*, αἰδοίων βροτῶν, Ep. Hom. 6, 6, σωτηρίας, Aesch. Pers. 797.—4. c. acc. *to reach, obtain*, Aesch. Cho. 714; *to find* by chance, Eur. Hec. 698.—II. intrans. *to happen, come to pass, turn out*, Trag., as καλῶς, εὖ κυρεῖ, Aesch. Theb. 23, Soph. El. 799.—2. absol. *to be right, hit the exact truth*, with part., τόθ' ἂν λέγων κυρήσαις, Aesch. Supp. 589, cf. Soph. El. 663.—3. as auxil. verb, like τυγχάνω, c. partic., *to turn out* to be so and so, *prove* so, Trag., as, σεσωσμένος κυρεῖ, Aesch. Pers. 503; κυρεῖ ὤν, Eur. Alc. 954 (cf. τυγχάνω fin.): reversely, ἦν κυρῶν, Soph. Phil. 371, cf. 544: also absol., just=εἶναι, ἐκτὸς αἰτίας κυρεῖς (sc. ὤν), Aesch. Pr. 330; ποῦ γῆς κυρεῖ (sc. ὤν); Soph. Aj. 984, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1067.—In signf. II. the word is strictly only poet., τυγχάνω being the word used in prose: but it is used in signf. 3 by Hipp. 831 H, and in later prose. [Soph. O. C. 1159 has ἐκῦρον; elsewh. in Att. only κύρέω seems to be used; cf. however Herm. Soph. Aj. 307.]

†Κύρη, ης, ἡ, *Cyre*, a fountain in Africa sacred to Apollo, where afterwards Cyrene was built, Call. Apoll. 87; in Hdt. 4, 158 it is called κρήνη Ἀπόλλωνος, cf. Pind. P. 4, 524.

Κῦρηβάζω, f. -άσω, *to butt with the horns*, like goats or rams, Cratin. Incert. 69; in genl. *to strike*, τὸ σκέλος κ., Ar. Eq. 273, where it is metaph. Cf. κυρίσσω. Hence

Κῦρηβᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a butting*, as of horned animals: in genl. *a fighting*.

Κῦρηβάτης, ου, ὁ, *a fighter, quarreller*. [ᾰ]

Κῦρήβια, ων, τά, *chaff, husks, bran*, Cratin. Incert. 27, Ar. Eq. 254.

Κῦρηβιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κυρήβια, πωλέω) *a seller of bran*, etc.

Κύρηβος, ου, ὁ,=κυρηβάτης.

Κυρημα, ατος, τό, (κυρέω)=κύρμα, *that which one lights upon, a windfall*. [ῡ]

†Κυρηναία, ας, ἡ, *the territory of Cyrene, Cyrenaïca*, a region of Africa on the coast extending from Marmarica to the greater Syrtis, Arist. H. A. 5, 30, 4: in Hdt. 4, 199, ἡ Κυρηναίη χώρη.

Κῦρηναϊκός, ή, όν, *Cyrenaic*: esp. οἱ Κυρηναϊκοί, *the disciples* of Aristippus *of Cyrene*, Strab., v. Diog. L. 2, 85.

Κυρηναῖος, α, ον, *of Cyrene*, Hdt. 4, 199; *ol* Κυρηναῖοι, *the Cyrenæans*, Id. 3, 13: from

Κυρήνη, ης, ἡ, *Cyrenē*, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo, Pind. P. 9, 32, from whom the Greek colony in Africa received its name.—2. a nymph, mother of the Thracian Diomede, Apollod. 2, 5, 8.—3. a courtesan in Athens, Ar. Thesm. 98.—II. the chief city of Cyrenaïca in Africa founded by a Greek colony under Battus of Thera, Hdt. 4, 164, Pind. P. 4, 2. [Usu. ῡ, but ῠ in Hes. Fr. 35, 2, Call. Apoll. 72, 93, Catull. 7, 4.]

Κῦρία, ας, ἡ, *the mistress*, v. κύριος II. fin.

Κυριακός, ή, όν, (κύριος) *of, belonging to, concerning a lord* or *master*; esp. *belonging to the LORD* (*CHRIST*): hence ἡ κυριακή, sub. ἡμέρα, *the Lord's day, dies dominica*, N. T.: τὸ κυριακόν, *the Lord's house*, Eccl., whence our *kyrke, church*.

Κῦρίευσις, εως, ἡ, (κυριεύω) *possession*, as of property.

Κῦριεύω, (κύριος) *to be lord, master* of a thing, τινός, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 22: *to have legal jurisdiction*, μέχρι τινός, Lex ap. Aeschin. 5, 36: *to gain possession of, seize*, τινός, Polyb.

Κῠρίζω, f. -ίσω,=κυρίσσω.

Κυριλλιον, ου, τό, *a narrow-necked bottle* or *jug*, also βομβύλιος.

Κῠρίνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Quirinus*, Strab. p. 569; and Κυρῖνος, Plut. Rom. 28; in Anth. Κυρίνος with ῐ.

Κύριξις, εως, ἡ, (κυρίσσω) *a butting, fighting with horns*, Ael. [ῡ]

Κῦριοκτονέω, ῶ, in Eccl. *to kill the LORD*: and

Κῦριοκτονία, ας, ἡ, in Eccl. *the killing of the LORD*: from

Κῦριοκτόνος, ον, (κύριος, κτείνω) in Eccl. *killing the LORD*.

Κῦριολεκτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κύριος, λέγω) *to speak literally*, i. e. *without metaphor*, opp. to τροπολογέω: also *to use a word as a proper name*, Gramm. —II. Eccl., *to call by the title of LORD*. Hence

Κῦριολεκτικῶς or -λεκτῶς, adv., *speaking literally*: and

Κῦριολεξία, ας, ἡ, *the use of literal expression*, as opp. to *figurative*.

Κῦριολογέω,=-λεκτέω: κυριολογία, ἡ,=-λεξία, Longin.

Κῦριολογικός, ή, όν, *speaking* or *describing literally*: in Clem. Al. of that kind of hieroglyphics which consists of simple pictures of the things meant, opp. to συμβολικός, Strom. p. 657.

Κύριος, ία, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Heracl. 143, (κῦρος).—1. of men, *ruling, governing, having power* or *authority* over a person or thing, *lord* or *master of*, c. gen., Pind. P. 2, 106, Trag., etc.: κύριός ἐστί τινος, he has power over a thing, i. e. it is in his power, Lat. *penes eum est*, Thuc. 4, 20, etc.; as, κ. ἦν τοῦ μὴ μεθυσθῆναι, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 8: κύριος εἰμι, c. inf., *I have the right, am entitled to do...*, Aesch. Ag. 104; cf. δίκαιος C. —II. of things, etc., *decisive, positive, valid, on which all depends*, δίκαι, Eur. Heracl. l. c.: *critical*, e. g. κ. μήν, the month of a woman's delivery, Pind. O. 6, 52.—2. *authorised, ratified*, νόμοι, δόγματα, etc., Dem. 700, 8, etc.; κύριον ποιεῖσθαι, *ratum facere*, Id. 998, fin.: κ. ἔστω, *ratum sit*, Id.—3. of times, *fixed, appointed*, ἡ κυρία ἡμέρη, or τῶν ἡμερέων, *the fixed, fore-ordained day*, Hdt. 5, 50; 6, 129; so, τὸ κύριον, *the appointed* time, Aesch. Ag. 766: esp. at Athens, κυρία ἐκκλησία, an *ordinary fixed* assembly, opp. to συγκλητος ἐκκλησία (one specially summoned), Ar. Ach. 19; so ἡ κυρία, sub. ἐκκλησία or ἡμέρα, the regular day for it.—III. *principal, chief*, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc.—2. esp. of language, *proper, strict, literal*, Lat. *proprius*, opp. to *figurative*, Arist. Rhet.:—later κ. ὄνομα, *a proper name*, Hdn. Adv. κυρίως, v. sub voc.—B. as subst., ὁ κύριος, *a lord, master*, τινός, epith. of gods, Pind. P. 2, 106, Aesch. Ag. 878: *an owner, possessor, lord, master*, Trag.: esp. ὁ κ. τῶν δωμάτων, etc., or ὁ κ. alone, *the head* of a family, *master* of a house, cf. κοῦρος, κουρίδιος; he was κύριος of wife and children, δεσπότης of slaves, cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 965: hence also *a guardian*, Isae. 59, 26, Dem., etc.:—later, it was a title of address, like French *sire*, our *sir*, Germ. *Herr*. So, as fem., κυρία, ἡ, *mistress*, esp. *mistress* or *lady of the house*, Lat. *domina*, Plut. — 2. in LXX., ὁ Κύριος,= Hebr. *Jehovah*: and in N. T. esp. of CHRIST. (Akin to κυρέω, κοίρανος, τύραννος.) [ῡ] Hence

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Κῡριότης, ητος, ἡ, *power, rule, dominion*, N. T.

†Κύρις, εως, ἡ, Strab. p. 228, and Κύρεις, *ai*, Dion. H. 2, 48, *Cures*, a town of the Sabines.

Κῡρίσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ίξω, (κόρυς) *to butt, fight with the horns*, like rams, Plat. Gorg. 516 A: metaph. of floating corpses knocking against the shore, κ. ἰσχυρὰν χθόνα, Aesch. Pers. 310.

†Κυρίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Cures*, Strab. p. 230; *oi* Κυρῖται, *the Quirites*, i. e. Romans, Id. p. 228.

Κῡριωνῡμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to call by a proper name:* and

Κῡριωνῦμία, ας, ἡ, *a proper name:* from

Κῡριώνῡμος, ον, (κύριος, ὄνομα) *having a proper name.* Adv. -μως.

Κῡρίως, adv. from κύριος, *like a lord* or *master, authoritatively*, κ. ἔχειν, to be fixed, hold good, Aesch. Ag. 178.—2. *rightfully, fitly, by law*, κ. αἰτεῖσθαι, Soph. Phil. 63, δοῦναι, Dem. 954, 20.—3. in genl. *correctly, exactly*, Plat. Parm. 136 C: *accurately, literally*, Polyb.

Κυρκαίη, ης, ἡ, v. κυρβαίη.

Κυρκᾰνάω, ῶ, rare for κυκανάω, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 429.

Κύρμα, ατος, τό, not so well κῦρμα, Lob. Paral. 414, (κύρω, κυρέω, κύρσαι) *that which one meets with, lights upon, finds*, i. e. *a booty, prey, spoil*, c. dat., ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἕλωρ καὶ κύρμα, Il. 5, 488; κύρμα κυσί, οἰωνοῖς, θήρεσσι, ἰχθύσι, Hom.—2. hence in Ar. Av. 430, of *a swindler, sharper*.

†Κύρμασα, ων, τά, *Cyrmasa*, a small town of Pisidia, Polyb. 22, 19, 1.

†Κύρνιος, α, ον, *of Cyrnus, of Corsica, Corsican*, Hdt., etc.: from

†Κύρνος, ου, ἡ, *Cyrnus*, the Greek name of the island *Corsica* in the Tyrrhenian sea, Hdt. 1, 165, Strab. p. 223.—2. a town of Euboea, in the vicinity of Carystus, Hdt. 9, 105.

†Κύρνος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrnus*, son of Hercules, from whom the island (foreg.) received its name, Hdt. 1, 167.

†Κυρόπολις, ἡ, = Κῦρα, Arr. An. 4, 2.

Κῦρος, εος, τό, (akin to κάρη, κόρρη, κόρυς) *supreme power, authority, influence*, Aesch. Supp. 391; also, τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ κ., Hdt. 6, 109.—II. *validity, security, certainty*, ἔχειν κῦρος, Soph. O. C. 1780, cf. El. 919; and so freq. in Plat.

†Κῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrus*, ὁ παλαιός or πρότερος, the elder, son of Cambyses, founder of the Persian empire, Hdt., Thuc., etc. — 2. ὁ νεώτερος, the younger, son of Darius and Parysatis, famed for the expedition he undertook against his brother Artaxerxes, Xen. An.—II. *the Cyrus*, a river of Albania and Iberia on the borders of Armenia, emptying into the Caspian, Strab. p. 500.—2. another in Persis, Id. p. 729.

†Κύρου πεδίον, τό, *plain of Cyrus*, in Lydia near Sardis, Strab. p. 626.

Κῡρόω, ῶ, (κῦρος) *to make valid, sure, firm*, Lat. *ratum facere, φάτιν*, Aesch. Pers. 227: *to settle, finish, accomplish, perform*, Hdt. 6, 86, 2, etc.: *to confirm, ratify*, Thuc. 8, 69: *to decide*, Aesch. Eum. 639. Pass., ἐκεκύρωτο συμβάλλειν, *it has been decided* to fight, Hdt. 6, 110, cf. 130: also *to be ratified*, Id. 8, 56. Plat. has the mid., *ai λόγῳ τὸ πᾶν κυρούμεναι τέχναι*, arts *that accomplish* their object by speech alone, Gorg. 451 B.

†Κυρρήστης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Cyrrhus*, Polyb. 5, 50, 7.

†Κυρρηστική, ῆς, ἡ, *Cyrrhestice*, a district of Syria along the Amanus, Strab. p. 751.

†Κύρρος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrrhus*, a city of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 100.—2. a city of Syria in Κυρρηστική, with a temple of Minerva, Strab.

Κύρσαι, inf., and κύρσας, part. aor. of κυρέω.

Κυρσάνιος, ου, ὁ, Lacon. for νεανίας, *a youth, young man*, Ar. Lys. 983, 1248. (Perh. from κόρος, κοῦρος, as νεανίας from νέος.)

†Κυρσίλος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrsilus*, an Athenian stoned to death for advising submission to the Persians, Dem. 296, 9.—2. a companion and historian of Alexander the great, Strab. p. 530.

Κύρσω, fut. of κύρω, κυρέω.

Κυρταύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (κυρτός, αὐχήν) *with a crooked neck*, Pacuvius' *incurvicervicus*.

Κυρτεία, ας, ἡ, *fishing with the κύρτη*, Ael.

Κυρτεύς, έως, ὁ, *one that fishes with the κύρτη*.

Κυρτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Anth.

Κύρτη, ης, ἡ, like κύρτος, ὁ, *a fishing basket, weel*, Lat. *nassa*, Hdt. 1, 191.

Κυρτία, ας, ἡ, (κύρτος) *wicker-work, a wicker shield*, Diod.

Κυρτιάω, ῶ, (κυρτός) *to be crooked* or *bent*.

Κυρτίδιον, ου, τό, and κυρτίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κύρτος, Diosc.

†Κύρτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cyrtii*, a mountain tribe of Media, Polyb. 5, 52, 5.

Κυρτοειδής, ές, (κυρτός, εἶδος) *curved, crooked-looking*.

Κύρτος, ου, ὁ, = κύρτη, Sapph. 139, Plat. Soph. 220 C; etc.

ΚΥΡΤΟΣ, ή, όν, *curved, bent, arched*, κῦμα, κύματα, Il. 4, 426; 13, 799; ὦμω κυρτώ, *round* shoulders, i. e. *humped*, Il. 2, 218; κ. τροχός, Eur. Bacch. 1066:—esp. in Mathem., *convex*, opp. to κοῖλος (concave), Arist. Eth. N. (Akin to Lat. *curvus*, our *curb*, etc.) Hence

Κυρτότης, ητος, ἡ, *a bending, arching*, Arist. Meteor.: of the shoulders, Plut.: in Mathem., *convexity*, opp. to κοιλότης, Arist. Meteor.

Κυρτόω, ῶ, (κυρτός,) *to curve, bend, arch*, κυρτῶν νῶτα ταύρου, of a bull going to run, Eur. Hel. 1558: pass., κῦμα κυρτωθέν, a high swelling wave (before it breaks), Od. 11, 244. Hence

Κύρτωμα, ατος, τό, *curvature, convexity: a hump, tumour*, Hipp.: as military term, *a half-moon*, Polyb.

Κυρτών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a hunch-back*, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6, 92.

†Κύρτωνες, ων, οἱ, *Cyrtones*, a small town of Boeotia on lake Copaïs, Paus. 9, 24, 4.

†Κυρτώνιον, ου, τό, *Cyrtonium*, a town of Etruria, Polyb. 3, 82, 9.

†Κυρωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Cyronides*, masc. pr. n., Isae.

Κύρτωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυρτόω) *a crooking, curving*; esp. *a making* or *being hump-backed*: also = κύρτωμα.

ΚΥ΄ΡΩ, fut. κύρσω, radic. form of κυρέω, in pres. act. very rare and only poet., Aesch. Eum. 395, Herm. Soph. Aj. 307, Valck. Hippol. 744: impf. ἔκῦρον, Soph. O. C. 1159; κῦρε, Il. 23, 821. In mid. as dep. κύρεται, Il. 24, 530. [ῡ]

Κύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυρόω) *a ratification*, Thuc. 6, 103: hence *execution, accomplishment*, Plat. Gorg. 450 B: in genl. = κῦρος. Said to be strictly Sicilian, κῦρος being genuine Att. [ῡ]

Κῦρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who has the κῦρος, a sovereign*.

Κῡρωτικός, ή, όν, *confirming, establishing*.

Κύσθος, ου, ὁ, *any hollow*: esp. *pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Ran. 430, etc.: also *the anus*. (From κύω, κισσός, q. v.)

Κυσοδόχη, ης, ἡ, *a sort of stocks*, Alciphr., cf. κύφων 2.

Κυσολάκων, ωνος, ὁ, = παιδεραστής, from the Spartans being accused of the practice.

Κυσολαμπίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πυγολαμπίς.

Κυσολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (κυσος, λέσχη) *an obscene talker*.

Κυσοχήνη, ης, ἡ, = κυσοδόχη.

Κυσύς, οῦ, ὁ, = κύσθος, Hesych. (From κύω: root of κύσθος, κίστη, κύστις, κύτος, κυσσός, κύσσαρος.)

Κύσσα, ας, ε, Ep. aor. 1 of κυτέω, so κύσσαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1, for ἐκίκα, κύσαι, Od.

Κυσσᾰμένη, less correct form of κυσαμένη, Ep. fem. part. aor. 1 mid. from κύω, Hes.

Κύσσαρος, ου, ὁ, = κύσθος, κισσός, *the anus*, Hipp.; cf. κύτταρος.

Κυσσός, οῦ, ὁ, = κυσός, κίσθος.

Κύστη, ἡ, (κύσθος) = κύστις.

Κύστιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, dim. from κίστις, Hipp.

Κύστιον, ου, τό, (κύστη) *a plant which bears its fruit in a bladder*, perh. Lat. *vesicalis*, a kind of στρύχνος.

Κύστις, εως and ιος, ἡ, like κίστη, *the bladder*, Il. 5, 67; 13, 652: in genl. *a bag, pouch*, Ar. Fr. 425. (From κύω, to hold.)

†Κυταία, or Κύτ., ας, ἡ, *Cytaea*, a town of Colchis on the Phasis, where Medea was born, Steph. Byz.: hence Κυταιεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Cytaean*, epith. of Aeëtes, Ap. Rh. 2, 403, or Κυτταιάς, 2, 1094: fem. Κυταϊκή, ῆς, of Medea, Lyc. 174: Κυτηΐς, Euphor.: Κυταΐς, ίδος, γαῖα, of Colchis, Ap. Rh. 4, 511; or Κυτηΐς, Orph.

Κύταρος, ὁ, v. κύτταρος.

†Κυτίνιον, ου, τό, *Cytinium*, the largest city of the Dorian Tetrapolis, at the base of Parnassus, Thuc. 1, 107.

Κύτινος, ου, ὁ, *the calyx of the pomegranate*, Theophr. [ῐ]

Κῡτινώδης, ες, (κύτινος, εἶδος) *like a κύτινος*, Theophr.

Κῦτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a small chest, trunk, box*. (From κύτος, κύω.)

Κῡτισηνόμος, ον, (κύτισος, νέμομαι) *eating cytisus*, Nic.

Κύτισος, ου, ὁ, *cytisus, a shrubby* kind of *clover, Medicago Arborea*, Hipp., and Cratin. Malth. 1. [ῠ]

†Κυτίσσωρος, ου, ὁ, *Cytissorus*, son of Phrixus, and Chalciope. Hdt. 7, 197; Ephorus ap. Strab. p. 544, calls him Κύτωρος, as founder of the city Cytorus.

Κῡτογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύτος, γαστήρ) = κυσγάστωρ, Leon. Tar. 14.

Κύτος, εος, τό, (from κίω, to hold, contain) *a hollow*, κ. κτενός, of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 495: of a ship, *the hold*, Polyb.: hence *any vessel, a vase, jar, pot, urn*, Aesch. Ag. 322, 416, etc.—2. *a vessel, cavity of the body*, like ἀγγεῖον, κ. κεφαλῆς, Plat. Tim. 45 A; esp. *the trunk*, Arist. H. A —3. hence *an outer covering*, of the skin of the hippopotamus, Diod.; *the skin*, Lat. *cutis*, Lyc. (Hence ἐγκυτί, σκυτος) [κῠ]

Κύτρα, κύτρος, Ion. for χύτρα.

Κυτταρίον, ου, τό, dim. from κύτταρος, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 6.

Κύττᾰρον, ου, τό, = sq. 3, Ar. Thesm. 516.

Κύττᾰρος, ου, ὁ, (κύτος) *any hollow*,

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cavity, e. g. κ. οὐρανοῦ, *the vault* of heaven, Lat. *cavum coeli*, Ar. Pac. 199: esp.—1. *the cell of a honeycomb*, Ar. Vesp. 1111.—2. *the cup* of an acorn, and in genl. *the cup* or *pericarpium* in plants, Theophr.: hence—3. *a pine-cone*, cf. κύτταρον.

Κῠτώδης, ες, (κύτος, εἶδος) *hollow, capacious.*

†Κῦτωρος, ου, ὁ, *Cytorus*, v. Κυτίσωρος.—II. ἡ, a city of Paphlagonia near Amastris, possessing a harbour, Il. 2, 853.

Κῠφᾱγωγέω, ῶ, *to carry the neck curved downwards*, of a horse: from

Κῠφᾱγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (κυφός, ἄγω) *ἵππος*, a horse *that goes with the neck arched and head low*, Xen. Eq. 7, 10.

Κῐφᾶλέος, α, ον, poet. for κυφός, Anth.

†Κύφαντα, ων, τά, *Cyphanta*, a port of Laconia near Prasiae, Polyb. 4, 36, 5.

Κύφελλον, ου, τό, (akin to κύκτελλον, κυψέλη) only in plur., and in Alexandr. poets,—1. *the hollows of the ears*, Lyc. 1402.—2. *clouds of empty mist*, Call. Fr. 300; whence in Lyc. 1426, κ. ἰών, *clouds* of arrows. [κῠ]

Κῦφι, εος and εως, τό, *an Aegyptian medicine*, compounded of several stimulating drugs, Diosc.

Κῠφοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *of the nature or quality of* κῦφι.

Κῠφόνωτος, ον, (κῦφος, νῶτος) *crook-backed*, Antiph. Philoth. 1, 16.

Κῦφός, ή, όν, (κύπτω, κέκῡφα) *bent, bowed forwards, stooping*, γῆραϊ κυφὸς ἔην καὶ μωρὸς ἠδὴ, Od. 2, 16; so κ. ἀνήρ, κ. πρεσβύτης, Ar. Ach. 703, Plut. 266. Hence

Κῦφος, εος, τό, *a crookedness*, esp. *a hump, hunch*, Hipp.—II. *a hollow vessel*, very dub.

†Κύφος, ου, ἡ, *Cyphus*, a city of Thessaly in Perrhaebia, Il. 2, 748; acc. to Strab. p. 441 on a mountain of same name.

Κυφότης, ητος, ἡ, (κυφός) *a being bent* or *hump-backed*, Hipp.

Κῠφόω, ῶ, (κυφός) *to bend, crook forwards.* Pass. *to have a humped back*, Hipp. Hence

Κύφωμα, ατος, τό, *a hump on the back*, etc., Hipp. [ῠ]

Κύφων, ωνος, ὁ, (κυφός) *a crooked piece of wood*, esp. *the bent yoke of the plough*, Theogn. 1201.—II. *a sort of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck*, Cratin. Nem. 8, Ar. Plut. 476; hence—2. *one who has had his neck in the pillory, a knave*, Lat. *furcifer*, Archil. 101. [ῠ] Hence

Κῠφωνισμός, ὁ, (as if from κυφωνίζω) *punishment by the κύφων.*

Κύφωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυφόω) *a bowing, curving*, esp. *of the spine, a being hump-backed*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Κύχραμος, and κύχρανος, ὁ, v. l. for κύγχραμος.

†Κυχρεία, ας, ἡ, *Cychrēa*, appell. of Salamis from the old king Κυχρεύς, Strab. p. 393, prop. fem. from

†Κυχρεῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Cychreus*, *αἱ Κυχρεῖαι ἀκταί, the shores of Salamis*, Aesch. Pr. 551: v. foreg.

†Κυχρείδης δράκ, *the dragon of Cychreus*, Hes. ap. Strab. p. 393.

†Κυχρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Cychreus*, son of Neptune and Salamis, an ancient king of the island Salamis, Apollod. 3, 12, 7, Plut. Thes. 10; etc.

†Κύψελα, ων, τά, *Cypsela*, a fortified place in Arcadia, on the borders of Laconia, Thuc. 5, 33.—2. a city of Thrace on the Hebrus, Strab. p. 322.

Κυψέλη, ἡ, (κύπη, γύπη) *any hollow vessel: a chest, box* (whence Cypselus was called), Hdt. 5, 92, 4; 92, 5, cf. Pausan. 5, 17, 5.—II. *a bee-hive*, Plut.; cf. κύτταρος 1. Cf. Lat. *capsa, capsilla, capsula.*

†Κυψελίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Cypselus*, Hdt., esp. Κυψελίδαι, *οἱ, the descendants of Cypselus*, a celebrated family in Corinth, Plat. Phaed. 233 B.

Κυψελλίζω, corrupt word in Theogn. 894.

Κυψέλιον, ου, τό, and κυψελίς, ίδος, ἡ, dims. from κυψέλη, both in Arist. H. A.

Κυψελόβυστος, ον, (κυψέλη, βύω) *stopped up with wax and filth*, ὦτα, Luc.

Κύψελος, ου, ὁ, a bird, *the sand-marten*, Arist. H. A.

†Κύψελος, ου, ὁ, *Cypselus*, son of Aegyptus, king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 6.—2. son of Eëtion, tyrant of Corinth, father of Periander, Hdt. 5, 92: he derived his name from *a box* (κυψέλη) in which his mother Labda concealed him when a child from the Bacchiadae, Paus. 5, 17, 5.—3. father of Miltiades of Athens, Hdt. 6, 34; in Ael. called Κύψελλος, V. H. 12, 45.

ΚΥ΄Ω, strictly *to hold, contain*: esp. like κυέω, of females, *to be big with young, be pregnant*, τι, with young (cf. κυέω). Pass. *to be borne in the womb*, of the foetus, Arist. Probl.—2. absol. *to be big with young, be pregnant, conceive*, Grac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, Theogn. 39, Xen., etc.; metaph. *to be in labour of a thought*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 35. Cf. κυέω throughout.—B. in aor. act. ἔκῡσα, transit., of the male, *to impregnate*, metaph. ὄμβρος ἔκυσε γαῖαν, Aesch. Fr. 38: hence again in aor. mid. ἐκῡσάμην=the act., *to conceive*, ὃν τέκε κυσαμένη (as in Hom. ὑποκυσσαμένη), Hes. Th. 125, cf. 405. This aor. was written κυσσαμένη, even by Wolf; but Herm. and Dind. have struck out one σ, the υ being long. (The forms κυέω and κύω seem to be used quite indifferently, as may be seen by reference to the words, cf. Lob. Paral. 556, Dind. ap. Steph. Thes.: the distinction of Herm., Opusc. 2, p. 335, that κύω is trans. *to impregnate*, κυέω, intr. *to conceive*, seems to apply only to the aorists ἔκυσα, ἐκύησα. Hence κῦμα, κύημα, κύησις.)

ΚΥ΄ΩΝ, ὁ and ἡ, both in Hom., the masc. more freq.: gen. κυνός: dat. κυνί: acc. κύνα: voc. κύον, later also κύων, Bast App. Ep. Cr. p. 15. Plur. nom. κύνες: gen. κυνῶν: dat. κυσί, Ep. κύνεσσι, Il.: acc. κύνας. *A dog* or *bitch*, Hom., etc.; κύνες τραπεζῆες, *house-dogs*, that fed while their master was at table, Il. 22, 69, etc.: also of shepherds' dogs, Hom.; but he has it most usu. of hounds, in full κύνες θηρευταί or θηρευτῆρες, Il. 11, 325, etc.; some of which oft. followed his men of rank, as Telemachus goes with two to the council, Od. 2, 11, cf. 17, 62: they devoured the dead when left unburied, which was deemed a great calamity, cf. Il. 1, 4; 24, 409, etc.: later, when of *hounds*, usu. in fem., as in Xen. Cyn.; the Laconian breed was famous, Soph. Aj. 8; and later the Molossian. Proverb., κύων ἐπὶ φάτνης, 'a dog in a manger,' and many others:—νὴ or μὰ τὸν κύνα, was the favorite oath of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 21 E, Gorg. 482 B; but also without special reference to him in Ar. Vesp. 83.—II. *a dog, bitch*, as *a word of reproach*, freq. in Hom., esp. applied to women, to denote *shamelessness* or *audacity*, but less coarse than among us; for Helen calls herself so, Il. 6, 344, 356; Iris Minerva, Il. 8, 423; and Juno Diana, Il. 21, 481, cf. Od. 18, 338; 19, 91, etc.:—of men it rather implies *rashness, recklessness, fury*, Il. 8, 298, 527, Od. 17, 248; but also *impudence*, as in κυνώπης, κύντερος, qq. v.—The bad character of the dog in general in eastern countries, where they are oft. the only scavengers; but the story of old Argus shows that Hom. well knew the dog's virtues, Od. 17, 291, sq.—At Athens a nickname of the Cynics, Diog. L. 6, 19 and 60.—III. the Trag. oft. apply the term to the *servants, agents* or *watchers* of the gods, as the eagle is Διὸς πτηνὸς κύων, Aesch. Pr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136: the griffins also are Ζηνὸς κύνες, Id. Pr. 803; and so Alexis ludicrously calls *sparks* Ἡφαίστου κύνες, Miles. 1, 16; also of a faithful wife, Aesch. Ag. 607, cf. Ar. Eq. 1023.—IV. *a sea-dog*, Od. 12, 96.—2. *a sea-fish*, perh. *the sword-fish*, Cratin. Plut. 3; for it is called ξιφίας κ., by Anaxipp. ap. Ael. N. A. 13, 4.—3. also=μυῖα.—V. *the dog-star*, in full *the dog of Orion*, Il. 22, 29, placed among the stars along with its master; also Σείριος.—VI. *the worst throw* at dice, Lat. *damnosi canes, canicula.*—VII. the *frenum praeputii.*—VIII. *the fetlock joint of a horse*, also κυνήποδες, cf. κυνοβάτης.—IX. *a* kind of *nail* or *stud*, also κυνίς.—(Sanscr. çvan, in obl. cases çun-, cf. κύων, κυνός, *canis, chien*, and by another change from κύων, *hund, hound.* In Zend çvan became çpa (σπάκα, Hdt. 1, 110), Russian *sabak.*) [ῠ]

Κω, for πω, oft. in Hdt.

Κῶας, τό, in Hom. both in sing. and irreg. plur. τὰ κώεα, dat. κώεσι, later contr. κῶς (q. v.), *a soft, woolly fleece*, in Hom. (who has it freq. in Od., in Il. only 9, 661) used to cover chairs, stools and beds; prob. in Hom. always *a sheep's fleece, and skin*, Od. 20, 3, 142, which, in Od. 1, 443, is called οἰὸς ἄωτον. Later esp. of *the golden fleece*, which Jason fetched from Colchis, Hdt. 7, 193, Theocr. 13, 16. Cf. κώδιον. (Prob. from κείμαι, κοιμάω, cf. πώεος, ὁ: but Hemsterh. from δίς, Att. οἷς, Aeol. ὡς and digamm. κϝώς.)

†Κωβίαλον, ου, τό, *Cobialum*, a town of Paphlagonia, acc. to Strab. p. 545, v. l. for Αἰγιαλός, Il. 2, 855.

Κωβίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Anaxandr. Lyc. 1, Setad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 22. [βῐ]

Κωβιός, οῦ, ὁ, *a* kind of *fish, gobio*, to which the *gudgeon* and tench belong, Epich. p. 35, Simon. 201, etc.

Κωβίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, like a κωβιός, Arist. H. A.

Κωβιώδης, ες, (κωβιός, εἶδος) *of the nature of, like a* κωβιός, Plut.

†Κῶβος, ου, ὁ, *Cobus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Κωγαίνον, ου, τό, *Cogaenum*, a sacred mountain among the Getae, in southeastern Dacia, on a river of same name, Strab. p. 298.

†Κώδαλος, ου, ὁ, *Codalus*, a flute-player, Hippon. 77.

Κωδάριον, τό, dim. from κώδιον, Ar. Ran. 1203. [ᾰ]

Κώδεια, ας, ἡ, (κόττα) *the head*, Il. 14, 499: esp. of plants, as *the poppy, garlic*, Nic.

Κώδη, ης, ἡ, A. B.; κωδία, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 166=foreg., *a poppy-head.*

Κώδιξ, ῐ̆ος=κώδεια.

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Κώδιο, barbarism for sq., in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Κώδιον, ου, τό, dim. of κῶας, *a sheepskin, a fleece*, used esp. to sleep upon or under, Ar. Ran. 1478, etc.

Κωδιοφόρος, ον, (κώδιον, φέρω) *clad in sheepskin*, Strab.

Κωδύα, ας, ἡ, also κώδυνον, ου, τό, =κώδεια, Lob. Phryn. 302.

ΚΩ΄ΔΩΝ, ωνος, ὁ, and Att. ἡ, *a bell*: small ones were oft. attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. Theb. 386, 399: in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, hence τοῦ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος, as the bell *went round*, Thuc. 4, 135, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 843, Lys. 486, and κωδωνοφορέω.—2. esp. *an alarm bell*, or *crier's bell*, hence, διαπράσσεσθαί τι ὡς κώδωνα ἐξαψάμενος, 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797, 12: hence also *a noisy fellow*, Ar. Pac. 1078; cf. κρόταλον.—II. *the lower end, wide part of a trumpet*: hence *the trumpet* itself, Soph. Aj. 17.—III.=κώδεια. Hence

Κωδωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to try, prove by ringing*, of earthenware, metal, etc.: of money, Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 79, Anaxandr. Herc. 1.—II. *to prove by the sound of a bell*, cf. κώδων I.

Κωδωνόκροτος, ον, (κώδων, κροτέω) *tinkling, ringing, jingling*, as with bells, σάκος, Soph. Fr. 738, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386; κ. κόμποι, Eur. Rhes. 384.

Κωδωνοφαλαροπωλος, ον, (κώδων, φάλαρα, πῶλος) *with bells on his horse's trappings, with jingling harness*, coined by Ar. Ran. 963, as a parody on Aeschylus, v. κώδων init.

Κωδωνοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to carry bells*: esp. *to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels*, Ar. Av. 842 (cf. κώδων): so in pass., ἅπαντα κωδωνοφορεῖται, everywhere the watch is set and the bell goes round, Ib. 1160.—II. Strab., of a king, *to be attended by men with bells*: from

Κωδωνοφόρος, ον, (κώδων, φέρω) *carrying a bell*.

Κώεα, κώεσι, Ep. nom. acc. and dat. plur. of κῶας, Hom.

†Κώης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Coës*, son of Erxandrus, tyrant in Mytilene in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 97.

Κωθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶθος, Anaxandr. Lyc. 1.

Κῶθος, ου, ὁ, Sicil. name of *the* κωβτός, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 C.

Κώθων, ωνος, ὁ, *a Laconian earthen drinking-vessel*, used esp. by soldiers, Ar. Eq. 600, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8; and by the Athen. seamen, perh. as standing on a broad bottom (like the *sessilis obba* of Pers. 5, 148), Ar. Pac. 1094: in genl. *a cup, goblet*, Comici ap. Ath. 483 B, sq., et ibi Casaub.—II. *a drinking-bout, carousal*, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B.—III.=κῶθος, v. ap. Ath. 309 C. (Prob. akin to κόττα, κυβή, κύπη.)

†Κώθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cothon*, a small island near Carthage, with a harbour for war-vessels, Strab. p. 832.—II. masc. pr. n., son of Calligiton, a Byzantian, Polyb. 4, 52, 4.

Κωθωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κώθων) *to tope, tipple*: pass. *to be drunken*, Eubul. Incert. 5.

Κωθωνίη, ης, ἡ,=κώθων II., *a tippling*, Ion., Aretae.

Κωθώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώθων.

Κωθωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωθωνίζω) *tippling*, Arist Probl. 1, 39, 2.

Κωθωνιστήριον, ου, τό, *a banqueting house*, Diod.

Κωθωνόχειλος, ον, (κώθων, χεῖλος) *with the lip* or *rim of a κώθων, κύλιξ*, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

†Κωΐλη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κοίλη, of *the cup* of the sun, Mimn. 12, 6 Bgk. (Gaisf. κοίλη, 8, 6.)

Κώϊος, ία, ῖον, contr. Κῷος, q. v.

†Κώκαλος, ου, ὁ, *Cocalus*, a king of Camicus in Sicily, Diod. S. 4, 77; etc.

Κώκυμα, ατος, τό, (κωκύω) *a shriek, wail*, usu. in plur., Trag.

Κωκυτός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωκύω) *a shrieking, wailing*, Il. 22, 409, 447, and Trag.: hence—II. Κωκυτός, ὁ, *Cocytus*, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10, 514.—2. a river of Thesprotia, emptying into the Acheron, from its gloomy scenery converted into foreg., Paus. 1, 17, 5: from

ΚΩΚΥ΄Ω, f. -ύσω, *to shriek, cry, wail*: Hom., who usu. adds an adv., κ. λίγα, ὀξύ, μάλα, μέγα; also in Trag.; but in prose not till late. (Prob. onomatop.: cf. Sanscr., çôka, grief, çuṭah to be sad.) [ῡ in Hom. before a vowel, e. g. in pres., and impf.: always ῠ before a conson.: sometimes later, ῠ before a vowel, e. g. Bion 1, 23; Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 256.]

Κωλαγρετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a κωλαγρέτης*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Κωλαγρέτης, or -ακρέτης, ου, ὁ, *the collector of the pieces at a sacrifice*, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Clisthenes: from his time they only had charge of the public table in the Prytaneum, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts (κωλακρέτου γάλα, Ar. Vesp. 724, cf. 693): v. Böckh P. E. 1, 232; 2, 84, Ruhnk. Tim. (Said to be derived from their having the hides and feet of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγείρειν τὰς κωλᾶς.)

†Κωλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Colaeus*, a pilot of Samos, Hdt. 4, 152.—II. Κωλαιός, ὁ, τόπος, in Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 55, 5.

Κωλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶλον.

Κωλεά, ἡ, also κωλέα, κωλιά or κωλία, v. the contr. κωλῆ.

Κωλεός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Epich. p. 48, 56.

Κωλῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contr. from κωλεά or κωλέα, (κῶλον) *the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, hind-quarter*, esp. of a swine, the ham, Ar. Fr. 5, Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 3, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30: synon. forms are κωλεός, κωλία, κωλῆν: and κώλην is akin.—II. *membrum virile*, Ar. Nub. 1018.

Κωλήν, ῆνος, ὁ,=κωλῆ, Eur. Scir. 4.

Κωληπιον, ου, τό, and κωληφιον, τό, dim. from sq.

Κώληψ, ηπος, ἡ, (κῶλον, κωλῆ) *the hollow* or *bend of the knees*, Il. 23, 726, also *lyvia*.

Κωλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, also written κωλία,= κωλῆ.

Κωλιάς, άδος, ἡ, ἠιών, Hdt. 8, 96; ἄκρα, Paus. 1, 1, 5, also sub. ἄκρα, *Colias*, a promontory of Attica, near Phalerus, now the same or *Trispyrgi*: with a temple of Venus there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of *Colias*, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2.—2. *an annual festival of Ceres, held there*.—3. *potter's clay* of high repute, *dug at the same place*, Plut.

Κωλικεύομαι, as pass., *to suffer from colic*: from

Κωλικός, ή, όν, (κῶλον II.) *suffering in the colon, having the colic*, Diosc.: ἡ κ. διάθεσις, *the colic, from its being seated in the colon* and parts adjacent: κ. φάρμακα, remedies *for it*, Medic.

†Κωλίς, ή, νῆσος, αἱα, an Indian island, Dion. P. v. l. Κωλιάς.

Κωλοβαθρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to go on stilts*; and

Κωλοβαθριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that goes on stilts*: from

Κωλόβαθρον, ον, τό, (κῶλον, βαίνω) *a stilt*; like καλόβαθρον.

Κωλοειδής, ές, (κῶλον, εἶδος) *as limbs* or *members*. Adv. -δῶς.

Κῶλον, ου, τό, *a limb, member* of a body, esp. of the legs or feet, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 19, etc.; χτίσος καὶ κῶλα, Eur. Phoen. 1185.—II. in genl. *a member* of any thing, as—1 *a member* of a building, as *the side* or *front*, of a square or triangular building, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 42; Hdt. 2, 126, 134; 4, 62, cf. μονόκωλος.—2. *one limb* or *half of the course* (διαύλου) in racing, Aesch. Ag. 344.—3. *one of the thongs* of a sling, Polyb. 27, 9, 5.—4. *a member* or *clause of a sentence*, Lat. *membrum*, Arist. Rhet.—III. *the colon, part of the great intestines*, extending from the *coecum* to the *rectum*: but in this signf. more correctly written κόλον. (Acc. to Dodevl. Lat. Synon. 4, p. 152, from the root κελ-λω, akin to σκέλος and κολοσσός: but in signf. III., it seems akin to κυλίω.)

Κωλοτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κώλοτομος, τέμνω) *to cut off, mutilate limbs* in genl. *to mutilate, mow down*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 377 E.

Κώλυμα, ατος, τό, (κωλύω) *a hinderance*, Lat. *impedimentum*, Eur. Ion 862, Thuc. 5, 30: c. inf., *a hinderance to doing* a thing, κ. προσκεῖσθαι τὴν πύλην, Thuc. 4, 67; so too, c. μη, c. inf.; Id. 1, 16.—II. *a defence against* a thing, σιδηρᾶ κωλ., *protections* against fire, Thuc. 7, 53.

Κωλυμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώλυμα.—2. as military term,=χελωνεῖον.

Κωλύμη, ης, ἡ,=κώλυμα, Thuc. 1, 92; 4, 63. [ῡ]

Κωλυσάνεμος, ον, ὁ, or κωλυσανεμος, ον, (κωλύω, ἄνεμος) *checking the winds*, epith. of Empedocles, (who played the part of the Lapland witches), Diog. L. 8, 60.

Κωλυσίδειπνος, ον, (κωλύω, δεῖπνον) *interrupting the banquet*, Plat. 2, 726 A, prob. from some poet.

Κωλυσίδρομος, η, ον, (κωλύω, δρόμος) *checking the course*, Luc. Tragod. 198.

Κωλυσιεργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωλύω, ἔργον) *to prevent* one *from doing* a thing, Polyb.: also κωλυσιουργέω, Philo, Lob. Phryn. 667. Hence

Κωλυσιεργία, ας, ἡ, *a hinderance to work*.

Κωλυσιουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, v. κωλυσιεργέω.

Κώλυσις, εως, ἡ, (κωλύω) *a hindering, hinderance*, Plat. Soph. 230 C

Κωλῦτέον, verb. adj. from κωλύω, *one must hinder*, Xen. Hier. 8, 2.

Κωλυτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κωλύω,=κωλυτής, Iambl. Hence

Κωλυτήριος, ία, ιον, *hindering, preventive*, Dion. H.

Κωλυτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hinderer*, τινος, Thuc. 3, 23, and Plat.

Κωλυτικός, ή, όν, (κωλύω) like κωλυτήριος, *hindering, preventive*, τινός, *of* a thing, Arist. Rhet., Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 7.

Κωλυτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *hindered, to be hindered*, Epict: from

Κωλύω, f. -ύσω, (κολος) strictly = κολούω, *to cut short*: hence, *to set*,

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hinder, check, stop, prevent, forbid. Construct.—1. c. inf., *to hinder* one *from* doing, *forbid to* do, Hdt. 2, 20, Pind. P. 4, 57, and freq. in Att. from Soph. downwds.; so too. κ. τινὰ τὸ δρᾶν, Soph. Phil. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; so also, κ. μή, c. inf., Eur. Phoen. 1268, Thuc., etc.—2. c. gen. rei, κ. τινά τινος, *to let* or *hinder* one *from* a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 21; also, κ. τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 51.—3. c. acc. rei, *to hinder, prevent*, Eur. I. A. 1390, etc.—4. absol., esp. in part., ὁ κωλύσων, *one to hinder*, Soph. Ant. 261: τὸ κωλῦον, *a hinderance*,=κώλυμα, Xen. An. 4, 5, 20.—4. esp. in 3 pers., οὐδὲν κωλύει, there is nothing to hinder, Hdt. 7, 149, Plat., etc.; τί κωλύει; what hinders? Plut.—B. pass. *to be hindered*, of persons and things, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., gen., etc., as in act.—C. Thuc. also, 1, 144, has κωλύει, intr.,=κωλύεται, Dionys. de Thucyd. Idiom. c 7. [ῠ; but ῠ̔ sometimes before a vowel, as in pres. and impf., v. Pind. P. 4, 57, Ar. Eccl. 862.]

Κωλώτης, ου, ὁ, (κῶλον)=ἀσκαλαβώτης, Babrius Fr. 7 Lewis.

Κωλωτοειδής, ές, and -ώδης, ες, (κωλώτης, εἶδος) *like a* κωλώτης, *variegated, spotted*, Hipp.

Κῶμα, ατος, τό, (κεῖμαι, κοιμάω) *a deep, sound sleep*, Lat. *sopor*, esp. in Ep., μαλακὸν κῶμα, Il. 14, 359, Od. 18, 201: κακὸν κῶμα, Hes. Th. 798; also in Sapph. 4; ὕπνου κ., Theocr. Ep. 3, 6.—2. later *a lethargy*, Hipp.: also *a trance* without sleep, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. κάρος.

Κωμάζω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αξῶ (κῶμος). *To indulge in jovial festivity, revel, go revelling about* with dancing and singing, *make merry*, ὑπ' αὐλοῦ κ., Hes. Sc. 281: μετ' αὐλητῆρος κ., Theogn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703: esp. freq. in Pind.—2. in Pind. usu. *to celebrate a* κῶμος in honour of the victor at the games, *to join in these festivities* (cf. κῶμος), Pind. O. 9, 6, etc.; also c. acc. cognato, ἑορτὰν κ., Id. N. 11, 36, cf. Eur. H. F. 180: c. dat. pers., *to approach with a* κῶμος, *hold it for* him, *in* his *honour*, Pind. I. 7, 27; and so in mid., Id. P. 9, 157: c. acc. pers., *to honour* or *celebrate* him *in* or *with the* κῶμος, Id. N. 2, 38; 10, 64; and so in mid., Id. I. 4, 124; cf. χορεύω.—3. in genl. *to visit, break in upon in the manner of revellers*, ἐπὶ γυναῖκας, Isae. 39, 24; esp. of lovers visiting their mistresses, and perh. in a softer sense, *to serenade* them, Alcae. 40; κ. ποτὶ Ἀμαρυλλίδα, Theocr. 3, 1: then in genl., *to burst in*, κ. εἰς τόπον, Anth.; of evil, ἄτη ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν, Wernicke Tryph. 314.

Κωμαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (κῶμα) *to nod, be drowsy*, Hipp.

Κώμακον, ου, τό, a spicy plant, perh. *the nutmeg*, Theophr.

Κώμαξ, ακος, ὁ, (κωμάζω) *a debauchee.*

Κωμάρχης, ου, ὁ, (κώμη, ἄρχω) *the head of a village, village magistrate* or *bailiff*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 10.

†Κωμαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Comarchides*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Pac. 1142.

Κώμαρχος, ὁ,=foreg.

Κωμάσδω, Dor. for κωμάζω.

Κωμάσια, ας, ἡ, (κωμάζω) *a festive procession of the images of the gods* in Aegypt, Clem. Al.

Κωμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κωμάζω) *a reveller, one who takes part in a* κῶμος (v. sub κωμάζω, κῶμος), Plat. Symp. 212 C: name of plays by Epicharmus and many others.—2. epith. of Bacchus, *the jolly* god, Ar. Nub. 606.

Κωμαστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a* κωμαστής, κωμάζειν, or κῶμος, ᾠδή, Ael. Adv. -κῶς.

Κωμάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμαστής.

Κωματώδης, ες, (κῶμα, εἶδος) *in a deep sleep*, Hipp.

†Κώμβρεια, ας, ἡ, *Combrĕa*, a city of Macedonia in the district Crossaea, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κώμη, ης, ἡ,=Lat. *vicus, an unwalled village*, or *country-town*, opp. to a fortified city; strictly a Dor. word =the Att. δῆμος (Arist. Poet. 3, 6), first used in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5, 98: κατὰ κώμας οἰκεῖσθαι, οἰκισθῆναι, to live or be built in villages (not in walled towns), Thuc. 1, 5, 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5, sq.—II. of a city, like Lat. *vicus, a quarter, ward, inhabited by* a certain number of citizens. (Prob. from κεῖμαι, κοιμάω: cf. Lithuan. *kiemas*, a village, *kaimynas*, a neighbour, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 204.) Hence

Κωμηδόν, adv., *in villages*, Lat. *vicatim.*

Κωμήτης, ου, ὁ, (κώμη) *a villager, countryman*, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 763 A, Xen. An. 4, 5, 24.—II. in a city, *one of the same quarter*, exactly Lat. *vicinus*, Ar. Nub. 965: more loosely, Φεραίας χθονὸς κωμῆται, Eur. Alc.476.

Κωμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* κωμήτης, *suitable for him.*

Κωμῆτις, ιδος, fem. from κωμήτης, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265.

Κωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμήτης.

†Κωμίας, ου, ὁ, *Comias*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 230.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 55, 1, Plut. Sol. 32.

Κωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη.

Κωμικεύομαι, dep., *to speak like a comic poet*, Luc.: from

Κωμικός, ή, όν, (κῶμος) *of, belonging to comedy*, Lat. *comicus*, Luc.: in good Att., κωμῳδικός was more usu. —2. ὁ κωμικός, *a comedian, comic actor* (Alex. Isost. 1, 13) or *poet* (Polyb., and Plut.). Adv. -κῶς, Philo.

Κώμιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη, Strab.

†Κωμισηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Comisene*, a district of Parthia on the confines of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 514; also, a district of Armenia, usu. Καμισηνή, v. sub. Κάμισα.

Κῶμο, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176.

Κωμογραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, *the clerk, agent of a* κώμη, Joseph.

Κωμοδρομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κῶμος, δραμεῖν)=κωμάζω.

†Κῶμον, ου, τό, *Comum*, a town of Italy at south end of Lacus Larius, now *Como*, Strab. p. 192.

Κωμόπολις, εως, ἡ, (κώμη, πόλις) *a village-town*, i. e. *a straggling, unfortified town*, Strab.

Κῶμος, ου, ὁ, *a jovial festivity*, with music and dancing, *a revel, carousal, merry-making*, Lat. *comessatio*, ἐς ὄαΐτα βύλειαν καὶ χορὸν ἱμερόεντα καὶ ἐς φιλοκυδέα κώμον, H. Hom. Merc. 481, and so Theogn. 827, 934, Hdt. 1, 21, Pind., Eur, etc.: these entertainments usu. ended in the party parading the streets crowned, and with torches (Ar. Plut. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. κωμάζω): in time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honour of several gods, esp. Bacchus, and also in honour of the victors at the games; these were *festal processions*, of a more regular and orderly kind, partaking of the nature of a *chorus*; most of Pindar's extant odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, cf. O. 4, 15; P. 5, 28.—II. *the band of revellers, the jovial troop* who paraded the streets as above described, Eur. Bacch. 1168, etc.: hence metaph. κ. Ἐρινύων, Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791, Supp. 390, etc.—III. *the ode sung* at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8, 29, 99, etc. (Usu. deriv. from κώμη.)

Κωμόω, ῶ, (κῶμα) *to lull, hush to sleep.* Prob. only used in pass., κωμοῦσθαι, *to fall into a deep* or *sickly sleep*, whence κεκωμωμένος in Hipp. ap. Gal.

Κωμύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη.

Κώμυς, ῦθος, ἡ, *a bundle, sheaf*, of hay, etc., Lat. *manipulus*, Cratin. Incert. 157.—II.=κορυδαλός.—III. ὁ κώμυς, *a marshy place* where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4, 11, 1.

Κωμῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωμῳδός) *to represent in a comedy*, Ar. Ach. 655; hence *to ridicule, take off*, Ar. Plut. 557, Plat. Rep. 452 D; and in pass. *to be so satirised*, etc., Ar. Vesp. 1026. Hence

Κωμῴδημα, ατος, τό, *a comic saying, gibe*, Plat. Legg. 816 D.

Κωμῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a comedy*, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 522: hence in genl. *a mirthful spectacle*, βίου τραγῳδία καὶ κ., Plat. Phil. 50 B. (Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, ᾠδή, acc. to its character, esp. as there was a lyric comedy, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 7, 6 1: the other from κώμη, as if *the village song*, Bentley's Phalaris p. 337 sq.; Arist. Poet. 5 mentions the latter as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of comedy, because κώμη was their word = the Att. δῆμος.) On the three periods of Attic comedy, v. esp. Meineke Hist. Comicorum.

Κωμῳδιακός, ή, όν,=sq., dub.

Κωμῳδικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to comedy, comic*, freq. in Ar.

Κωμῳδιογράφος, ου, ὁ, (κωμῳδία, γράφω) *a comic writer*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Κωμῳδιοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωμῳδία ποιέω)=κωμῳδοποιός.

Κωμῳδόγελως, ωτος, ὁ,=κωμῳδό Anth.

Κωμῳδογράφος, ου, ὁ,=κωμῳδι γράφος, Anth. [ᾰ]

Κωμῳδοδιδασκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, *the tea ing and rehearsing a comedy with actors*: in genl. *the comic poet's* Ar. Eq. 516: from

Κωμῳδοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (κ δός, διδάσκαλος) *a comic poet*, bec he had the charge of teachin training the actors, chorus, etc Eq. 507, v. διδάσκω II.

Κωμῳδολοιχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (δός, λείχω) *to play the parasite foon, περί τινα*, Ar. Vesp. 1

Κωμῳδοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, ποιός, Ar. Pac. 734.

Κωμῳδοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a comedies*, Plut.: from

Κωμῳδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ποιέω) *a maker of comed* freq. in Plat., as Apo 606 C.

Κωμῳδός, οῦ, ὁ ἀείδω) *a comedi actor*, Lys. 162, Plat. Rep. 39 -δός, Ael.

Κωμῳ comedy σοτρῠγῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a serio des*, name of a play of Anaxandri 24 v. Meineke Histor. Com. p.

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†Κωνάρας, α, ὁ, *Conaras*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 102.

Κωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶνος, *a small cone.*—II. *the pineal gland in the brain*, from its shape.

Κωνάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κῶνος II. 3) *to drive round* or *spin a top:* in genl. *to carry round*, Ar. Fr. 439.—II. (κῶνος II. 1) *to pitch, cover with pitch*, cf. περικωνέω.

Κωνειάζομαι, prob. as pass., (κώνειον) *to be dosed with hemlock*, Menand. p. 102.

Κώνειον, ου, τό, *hemlock*, Lat. *cicuta*, Hipp., and Theophr.—II. *hemlock-juice*, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124, Plat., etc.

Κώνη, ης, ἡ, = κῶνος II. 3, prob. l. Emped. 24, v. Sturz ad l.

Κώνησις, εως, ἡ, (κωνάω II.) *a pitching, daubing with pitch.*

Κωνίας, ου, ὁ, (κῶνος II. 1) *olvos, pitched wine*, Galen.

Κωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κῶνος II. 1) *to pitch, cover with pitch*, dub.

Κωνικός, ή, όν, (κῶνος) *cone-shaped, conical*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Κωνίον, ου, τό, or κώνιον, Jac. A. P. p. 52, dim. from κῶνος, *a small cone*, Poseidon. ap. Ath. 649 D: *κωνία ωαστῶν*, Anth.

Κωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κῶνος) *a conical water-vessel.*

Κώνῖσις, εως, ἡ, (κωνίζω)=κώνησις.

Κωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, (κῶνος II. 1) *extracted from pine-cones, πίσσα*, Rhian.

†Κωνκορδία, ας, ἡ, *Concordia*, a small town of the Veneti in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 214.

Κωνοειδής, ές, (κῶνος, εἶδος) *conical*, Diog. L. Adv. -δῶς, Plut.

Κῶνος, ου, ὁ, *a cone*, Lat. *conus, meta*, Arist. Probl.: hence—II. *a pine-cone*, also *στρόβιλος*, Vit. Hom., Theophr., etc.: hence κωνάω, κωνίζω, etc.—2. *the cone, peak* of a helmet, Leon. Tar.—3. = βέμβιξ, *a spinning-top*, (The Sanscr. root is, *go*, to bring to a point; cf. Lat. *cuneus, cacumen*; Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 231.)

Κωνοτομέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κῶνος, τέμνω) *to make a conic section*, Mathem.

Κωνοφόρος, ον, (κῶνος, φέρω) *bearing cones*, as pines, etc., Theophr.: also of the thyrsus, Anth.

†Κωνσεντία, ας, ἡ, *Consentia*, a town of the Bruttii in lower Italy, Strab. p. 256.

†Κωνσταντῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Constantinus*, Anth.

†Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, ἡ, *Constantinople*, Steph. Byz.

†Κωνώπα, and -ώπη, ης, ἡ, *Conope*, a town of Aetolia, incorporated into the city *Arsinoe*, there erected by Arsinoe queen of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strab. p. 460; Polyb. 5, 6, 6.

Κωνωπεῖον, ου, τό, (κώνωψ) *an Aegyptian bed* or *couch with mosquito-curtains*, LXX.

Κωνωπεών, ῶνος, ὁ, = foreg., Anth.

Κωνώπιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώνωψ.

†Κωνώπιον, ου, ἡ, *Conopium*, name of a maiden, Anth.

Κωνωποειδής, ές, (κώνωψ, εἶδος) *like a gnat*, Theophr.

Κωνωποθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θηράω) *a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher.*

Κωνωπώδης, ες, = κωνωποειδής.

Κώνωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *a gnat*, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2, 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, etc.: a larger kind was called ἐμπις.

Κῶος, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. οἱ κῶοι, *caves, dens* (akin to κώς, κῶας, or to κεῖμαι, κοιμάω), only in Gramm.

Κῷος, ῳα, ῷον, *of, from the island* Κῶς, *Coan*, Hdt. 7. 64, etc.—II. ὁ Κῷος, usu. written Κῶος, sub. βόλος, *the highest throw with the ἀστράγαλοι, counting six*, with the *convex* side uppermost, opp. to Χῖος, with the concave side uppermost, *counting one:* hence the proverbs, Κῷος πρὸς Χῖον, and Χῖος παραστὰς Κῷον οὐκ ἐᾷ λεγειν, Strattis Lemn. 3; and so prob. Ar. Ran. 970, *οὐ* Κῷος ἀλλὰ Χῖος.—II. Arist. H. A. has χῖος and κῷος of the *ἀστράγαλοι* of the ankle.

†Κῶπαι, ῶν, *al. Copae*, an old city on the north side of lake Copais in Boeotia, Il. 2, 502. Hence

†Κωπαιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Copae*, Thuc. 4, 93.

Κώπαιον, ου, τό, (κώπη) *the upper end of an oar.*

†Κωπαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Copae, Copaean, ἐγχέλεις*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 298 F.

†Κωπαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Ar. Ach. 880; also contd. Κωπάδες, *al*, sc. *ἐγχέλεις*, Ar. Pac. 1005: esp. ἡ Κωπαΐς λίμνη, *lake Copais* in Boeotia, the largest lake of Greece, famed for its eels, now *Topolias*, Strab. p. 406.

Κωπαιώδης, ες, (κώπαιον, εἶδος) *oar-shaped.*

Κωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *a piece of wood fit for making into an oar, a spar for an oar*, Valck. Hdt. 5, 23, Br. Ar. Ach. 552.

†Κωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *Copeus*, father of Glaucus, Ath. 296 B.

Κωπεύω, (κώπη) *to propel with oars;* also *to furnish, fit out with oars, βᾶριν*, Anth.—II. *κεκώπευται στρατός*, it *has the sword drawn* (cf. κώπη 2), ap. Hesych.

Κωπέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, = κωπεύω.

Κωπεών, ῶνος, ὁ, = κωπεύς.

Κώπη, ης, ἡ, (from ΚΑΠ-, κάπτω, *capio*, like λαμβή from λαμβάνω) *any handle:* esp.—1. *the handle of an oar*, Od. 9, 489; 10, 129 (never in Il.): hence *the oar* itself, freq. in Att.; *ἐφ' ἑνδεκα κώπαις πέμπειν*, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honours,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Suid. voc. *ἐφ' ἑνδεκα:* cf. ἐμβάλλω, ἐλαύνω I. 2, ἀναφέρω II.—2. *of a sword, the hilt*, Lat. *manubrium, capulus*, Il. 1, 219, Od. 8, 403; 11, 531, in Hom. always of silver.—3. *of a key*, of ivory in Od. 21, 7.—4. *of a torch*, Eur. Cycl. 481.—5. *of a hand-mill*, and so *the mill* itself, Diod.—6. *of a whip.* Hence

Κωπήεις, εσσα, εν, *with a hilt* or *handle, ξίφος*, Il. 15, 713, etc.

Κωπηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a rowing;* and

Κωπηλᾰτέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, *to row*, Polyb.: metaph. *of any similar motion back and forwards*, Eur. Cycl. 461: from

Κωπηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (κώπη, ἐλαύνω) *a rower*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Κωπήρης, ες, (κώπη, *ἄρω?) *furnished with oars*, Aesch. Pers. 416.—II. *holding the oar*, χείρ, Eur. Tro. 161.

Κωπητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κώπη) usu. in plur. *κωπητῆρες, the row-locks of a ship.*

†Κωπιαί, ῶν, *al, Copiae*, later name of the Italian *Thurii*, Strab. p. 264.

Κωπίον, ου, τό, dim. from κώπη, *a small oar*, Ar. Ran. 269.

Κωπωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = κωπητήρ.

Κώρα, ἡ, v. κώρος.

Κωραλλιον, ου, τό, v. κοράλλιον, also κωράλλιον, *coral.*

†Κωράλιος, ου, ὁ, v. Κοραλιος.

†Κωραλις, ιος, ἡ, *Coralis*, a lake in Lycaonia, Strab. p. 568.

Κωραλλεύς, έως, ὁ, *a coral-fisher.*

Κώριον, ου, τό, Dor. for κόριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

Κωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Sicil. for κορίς

Κώρος, ου, ὁ, and κώρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for κοῦρος, κούρη, i. e. κόρος, κόρη

Κωρυκαῖος, ου, ὁ, and Κωρύκιος, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Corycus*; acc. to Ephorus, they were infamous as spies on all ships that landed there; hence *a spy, listener, traitor*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Κώρυκος.

†Κωρυκία, ας, ἡ, *Corycia*, a nymph, daughter of the river-god Pleistus, Paus. 10, 6, 5.

Κωρῠκίδιον, and κωρύκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώρυκος. [ῠ]

†Κωρῠκιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Corycus, Corycian, αἱ Κωρύκιαι Νύμφαι*, Ap. Rh. 2, 711: ὁ Κ. *κρημνος*, Id. 3, 855:—esp. τὸ Κωρύκιον ἄντρον, *the Corycian cave* or *grot*, in Mt. Parnassus above Delphi, Hdt. 8, 36, sacred to Pan and the Corycian nymphs, Strab. p. 417.—2. a cave or deep rock-encircled valley in Cilicia, famed for its saffron, the fabled abode of the giant Typhoeus, Strab. p. 667, 671; cf. Pind. P. 1, 31–3; Aesch. Pr. 351 sqq.

Κωρῠκίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κώρυκος, Epich. p. 64, Ar. Fr. 368.—II. *a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of elms and maple-trees* by the puncture of an insect, Theophr.

Κωρῠκοτόμος, ου, ὁ, v. Κωρυκεύς.

Κωρῠκομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (κωρυκος, μάχομαι) v. sq., signf. II.

Κωρῠκος, ου, ὁ, like θύλακος, *a leathern sack* or *wallet for provisions*, Od. 5, 267; 9, 212: acc. to Hesych., also *a leathern quiver*, like γωρυτός.—II. in the gymnasium, *a large leathern sack hung up, filled with fig-grains* (ἀγχραμίδες), *flour* or *sand, for the athletes to swing to and fro* by blows, not altogether unlike *the quintain.* Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 12: the game itself was called κωρυκομαχία, ἡ.—III. *a kind of muscle*, Macedon.

Κωρῦκος, ου, ὁ, *Corycus*, a promontory and town of Cilicia, now *Korghos*, H. Hom. Ap. 39, with a famous cavern, v. Κωρύκιος 2: cf. Κωρυκαῖος another Κωρύκιον ἄντρον was not far from Delphi, Hdt. 8, 36.†—2. a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 667 [in Dem. P. 865 Κωρύκος] — 3. northwest promontory of Crete, Strab. p. 483.—4. a mountain on the Ionian coast of Lydia, to which some refer Κωρυκαῖος, and H. Hom. Ap. 39, and Thuc. 8, 14.

Κωρυκώδης, ες, (κώρυκος, εἶδος) *like a sack* or *bag*, Theophr.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, dat. Κῷ, acc Κῶ and Κῶν, the island *Cos*, in the Aegean sea, opposite Caria, with a city of same name; in Hom. always in Ion. form Κόως, except in Il. 2, 677, where we find the common acc. Κῶν.†—Adv. Κόωνδε, *to Cos*, Il. 14, 255.

Κῶς, τό, contr. for κῶας, Nicoch. Lemn. 3.—II. at Corinth, *a public prison*, cf. κτεάδες, καίω.

Κῶς, Ion. for πῶς, but enclit ως, Ion. for πώς, oft. in Hdt.

†Κωσᾶμ, ὁ, indecl. *Kosam*, name in N. T.

Κώτῑλες, ἡ, = λάστης, *a pouch* (Perh. from κόπτω.)

†Κώτεις, εων, οἱ, *Cotes*, the western promontory of Mauretania, Strab. p. 825.

Κωτίλας, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of κωτίλος, *the twitterer*, Rome as name for the swallow, Strattis Phoen. 3, cf. Anacr. 99.

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Κωτιλία, ας, ἡ, (κωτίλος) *chattering, tattling*, esp., *flattery*.

†**Κωτίλιαι**, ὧν, αἱ, *Cotiliae*, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

†**Κωτίλιον**, ου, τό, *Mt. Cotilius* in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 41, 7.

ΚΩΤΙ΄ΛΛΩ, *to prattle, chatter, chat*, Lat. *garrire*, usu. with collat. notion of *coaxing, wheedling*, αἰμύλα κωτίλλειν, Hes. Op. 372: so, μαλθακὰ κ., Theogn. 850.—II. transit. c. acc. pers. *to chatter to, talk over, beguile with fair words*, εὖ κώτιλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν, Theogn. 363; so, μὴ κώτιλλέ με, *tease* me not *by prating*, Soph. Ant. 756. (Cf. Sanscr. *kath*, Lat. *dicere*, Engl. *quote, quoth, chat, chatter*, Gothic *quitha*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 241.)

†**Κώτιλον**, ου, τό, *Cotilum*, the territory around or a place near Mt. Cotilius, Paus. 8, 41, 10.

Κωτίλος, ίλη, ίλον, (κωτίλλω) *chattering, prattling*, Theogn. 295: of a swallow, *twittering*, Anacr. 99, cf. κωτιλίς: *coaxing, wheedling*, Anth.: metaph., δμμα κ., like Lat. *oculi arguti, loquaces, obtundens*. [ῐ]

†**Κωφαῖος**, ου, ὁ, *Cophaeus*, an Indian, Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

Κωφάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (κωφός) *to make dumb, to silence*, Opp. Pass. *to become* or *grow dumb*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 546 B.—II. *to deafen*. Pass. *to become so*.—III. in genl. *to dull, blunt, injure*: cf. Pors. Or. 1279.

Κωφεύω, (κωφός) *to be dumb* or *silent*, LXX.: also *to be deaf*, or in genl. *insensible*.

Κωφέω, ῶ.=κωφάω III., *to mutilate*, Prob. L, Soph. Fr. 223.

†**Κωφήν**, ῆνος, ὁ, *Cophen*, a tributary of the Indus in India, Strab. 697, Arr.—II. an Indian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 15, 1.

Κώφησις, εως, ἡ, (κωφέω) *a dulling, blunting*: in genl. *a mutilation*.

Κωφίας, ου, ὁ, *the deaf alder*, Ael.

Κωφός, ή, όν, (κόπτω, cf. Lat. *tusus*) radic. signf. *blunt, obtuse*, κωφὸν βέλος, *the blunt, dull* shaft, Il. 11, 390, opp. to ὀξὺ βέλος.—II. metaph.—1. *blunted* or *lamed in the tongue*, i. e. *dumb*, Lat. *mutus*, κωφὸν κῦμα, a *noiseless* wave or swell, Il. 14, 16: so too, κωφὸς λιμήν, *still, peaceful*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 31; κωφὴ γαῖα, *the dumb, senseless* earth (cf. *bruta tellus*), of a corpse, Il. 24, 54: of men, *dumb, mute, speechless*, Hdt. 1, 34, for which (in 1, 85) he has ἄφωνος: of solid earth, which sounds *dull* when struck, opp. to the ringing of a hollow body, Hdt. 4, 200: also *having ceased to sound, forgotten*, κωφὰ ἔπη, Soph. O. T. 290, unless we take this for *unmeaning, senseless*, as it were *inarticulate*.—This is the earlier signf., Valck. Ammon. p. 133.—2. later, esp. Att., *dull of hearing, deaf*, Lat. *surdus*, first in H. Hom. Merc. 92, Hdt. 1, 38 (cf. 34), Aesch. Theb. 184, etc.: c. gen., κωφὴ ἀκοῆς αἴσθησις, Antiph. Sapph. 1, 5; Ἑλλάδος φωνᾶς κωφός, deaf of one's Greek ear, i. e. ignorant of Greek, Fragm. Pythag.—3. *dull of mind, stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, Pind. P. 9, 151, Soph. Aj. 911, Plat., etc.: so, κωφὴ διήγησις, an *unmeaning* account, Polyb. cf. I. fin., and τυφλός.—4. metaph. *idle, empty, good for nothing*, in which signf. κωφός plays into κοῦφος.

†**Κωφὸς λιμήν**, ὁ, *the harbour Cophus*, of Torone, on the Toronaïcus sinus in Pallene, Strab. p. 330.

Κωφότης, ητος, ἡ, (κωφός) *deafness, dumbness*, Dem. 411, 26: in genl. *obtuseness, torpor*, Arist. H. A.—II. *stupidity*.

Κωφόω, ῶ, (κωφός)=κωφάω, LXX., etc.: hence

Κώφωσις, εως, ἡ, *dumbness*.—II. *deafness*, Hipp.—III. *dullness*, whether of the senses or mind.

Κῶχετο, by crasis for καὶ ᾤχετο, impf. from οἴχομαι.

Κωχεύω, (ὀκωχεύω, ὀκωχή, ὀχεύω, ὀχέω, ἔχω) *to lift, raise up*; the simple only in Soph. Fr. 303: of the compds. the most common is ἀνακωχεύω, q. v.

Κώψ, ὁ, gen. κωπός,=σκώψ, *a kind of owl*, perh. *a screech-owl*, Eust.

Κῶψον, contr. for καὶ ὄψον, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ

Λ, λ, λάμβδα, also λάμβα, τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral λ'=30, but ,λ=30,000. From λάμβδα, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, esp. λάπτω, Lat. *lambo*, also λείχω, *lingo*.—An over partiality for the use of λ was expressed by λαμβδακίζω, λαβδακίζω, λαμβδακισμός, λαβδακισμός: these words were also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, e. g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*. The Lacedaemonians bore Λ upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Σ, the Messenians Μ, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 16.

Changes of λ, esp. in the dialects: —I. Dor. into ν, as ἤνθον φίντατος for ἤλθον φίλτατος, Schaf. Greg. 197, 354: Att. prefers λ, e. g. λίτρον πλείωμεν for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryn. 305, cf. λύγη and νύξ.—II. esp. in Ion., λ beginning a word is dropt, as εἶβω for λείβω, ἰγήν for λίγδος, Greg. 446; so αἰψηρός ἀλαλή ἀφύσσω ἀχνη for λαιψηρός etc.—III. Ep. poets double λ metri grat., esp. after augment, as ἔλλαβε, ἐλλιτάνευε, and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τρίλλιστος, ἀπολλήξεις, etc.—IV. Att. sometimes into ρ, as κρίβανος for κλίβανος, Lob. Phryn. 179, 652: so γλώσσαργος for γλώσσαλγος, ναύκραρος for ναύκληρος, ΚΟΡΩ for ΚΟΛΩ, whence Lat. *curo, calo*.—V. Aeol. sometimes changed δ into λ, as Lat. *lacryma* was formed from δάκρυον, and λάσιος seems to have been orig. the same as ᾱσύς: so Lat. *odor* for *olor*, cf. *oleo, olfacio*, etc. —VI. in some words γ and λ are interchanged, e. g. γῆϊον and λήϊον, μόγις and μόλις.—VII. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω, παλίλλογος, ἐλλείπω, etc.

ΑΛ-, insep. prefix with *intensive* force (like λαι- and λι-, δα- and ζα-), though found in very few words, e. g. in λάμαχος, *very* warlike, λακαταπύγων, λακατάρατος.

ΛΑ΄ΑΣ, ὁ, gen. λάος, dat. λᾶϊ, acc. λᾶαν, gen. plur. λάων, dat. λάεσι, Ep. λάεσσι, all which forms occur in Hom., except λάεσι: in Att. also contr. ὁ λᾶς, acc. τὸν λᾶν, but acc. λᾶα, Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λάου, Soph. O. C. 196, as if λάας was of first decl.: Nic. also ἡ λᾶας like ἡ λίθος.—I. usu. a *stone, piece of rock*, Hom., who usu. has it, esp. in Il., of stones thrown by warriors.—II. a *rock, crag*, Od. 13, 163. (Cf. λᾶιγξ, Lat. *lapis*, and λαία, λεύς, v. also λαός sub fin.)

†**Λάας**, ἡ, v. Λᾶς.

†**Λάβαξ**, ὁ, *Labax*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 3, 4.

Λᾱβάργῡρος, ον, (λαβεῖν, ἄργυρος) *taking money, doing something* for money, Timon ap. Ath. 406 E.

†**Λάβας**, α, ὁ, *Labas*, a Sicilian, Theocr. 14, 24.

Λάβδα, τό, indecl. = λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 920.

†**Λάβδα**, ης, ἡ, *Labda*, daughter of Amphion, wife of Eëtion, mother of Cypselus, Hdt. 5, 92.

Λαβδακίζω, -ίσω, and **λαβδακισμός**, οῦ, ὁ,=λαμβδ., v. sub λ, init.

†**Λαβδάκειος**, α, ον, *of Labdacus*, Soph. O. T. 267.

†**Λαβδακίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Labdacus*; οἱ Λαβδακίδαι, *the descendants of Labdacus*, Pind. I. 3, 26, Soph.

†**Λάβδακος**, ου, ὁ, *Labdacus*, an ancient king of Thebes, son of Polydorus, Soph. O. T. 224.

†**Λάβδαλον**, ου, τό, *Labdalum*, a fortress on the highest point of Epipolae at Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 97.

Λαβδοειδής, ές,=λαμβδ., Poll.

Λάβδωμα, ατος, τό, (as if from λαβδόω) *a figure like that of* Λ.

Λᾰβεῖν, inf. aor. of λαμβάνω, Ep. and Ion. λαβέειν, Hdt.; also λᾶβέν, Dor. for λαβεῖν: but λάβεν, poet. for ἔλαβεν, Hom.

Λάβεσκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἔλαβον, aor. 2 act. of λαμβάνω, Hes., Hdt.

†**Λαβέων**, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Labeo*, Plut.

Λᾰβή, ῆς, ἡ, (λαβεῖν) *the part intended for grasping, a handle, haft, sword-hilt*, Alcae. 67, and Att.: λαβὴν δοῦναι, ἐνδοῦναι, pugil. term, to give one *a grip, a hold*, hence metaph., to give one *a handle, something to lay hold of*, Lat. *ansam praebere*, Ar. Eq. 841, 847; so, λ. παρέχειν, Plat. Rep. 544 B.—II. the act of *grasping, a taking, acceptance*, λ. ἀργύρου, Aesch. Supp. 935. —2. *an attack*, as of sickness, like λῆψις, Hipp.: also *a reproof, censure*, Ael.

Λαβῆν, Dor. for λαβεῖν.

†**Λάβης**, ητος, ὁ, (λαμβάνω) κύων, *the dog Labes*, comic distortion of the name of Laches from his having *received* bribes of the Sicilians, Ar. Vesp. 836.

Λάβῃσι, Ep. for λάβῃ, 3 subj. aor. of λαμβάνω, Od.

Λᾰβίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαβίς, Diosc. [ῐ]

†**Λαβιῆνος**, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Labienus*, Strab. p. 600.

†**Λαβικόν**, οῦ, τό, *Labici* or *Lavici*, a city of Latium in Italy, Strab. p. 230.

†**Λαβικάνός**, ή, όν, *of Labici, Labican*, Strab.; ὁ Λ., Dion. H.

†**Λαβινία**, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. name *Lavinia*, Plut. Rom. 2.

†**Λαβίνιον**, ου, τό, *Lavinium*, a city of Latium in Italy; ὁ Λαβινιάτης, *an inhab. of L.*, Dion. H.

Λάβιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαβή, Strab. [ᾰ]

Λᾰβίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a holder*, and so—1. *a pair of pincers, a forceps*, Hipp.—2. *a buckle, clasp*, Polyb.

†**Λάβος**, ου, ὁ, *Labus*, a mountain, Polyb. 10, 29, 3.

†**Λαβώρας**, ὁ, *the Labotas*, a river of Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Λάβρα, ἡ, worse form of λαύρα.

Λαβρᾰγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=λαβροστομέω; from

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Λαβρᾰγόρης, ου, ὁ, Att. -ρας, (λάβρος, ἀγορεύω) *a bold, rash talker, braggart*, Il. 23, 479.

Λαβράζω, = λαβρεύομαι, Lyc.

Λαβράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάβραξ, Antiph. Philotis 1, 2. [ρᾰ]

Λαβράκτης, ου, ὁ, = λαβραγόρης, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F.

†Λάβρανδα, ων, τά, *Labranda*, a town of Caria, in the vicinity of which was a temple of Jupiter, who was hence called Λαβρανδηνός, (or Λαβρανδεύς, Ael. H. A. 12, 30), Hdt. 5, 119, Strab. p. 659.

Λάβραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (λάβρος) *the sea-wolf*, a ravenous sea-fish, Epich. p. 31, Comici ap. Ath. p. 311.

Λαβρεία, ας, ἡ, = λαβροστομία: from

Λαβρεύομαι, (λάβρος) dep. mid., *to talk boldly, rashly, to brag*, Il. 23, 474, μύθοις λαβρεύεσθαι, Ib. 478: just like λαβράζω, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

Λαβρηγορέω, ῶ, = λαβραγορέω.

Λαβροπόδης, ου, ὁ, (λάβρος, πούς) *strong* or *swift-footed, rushing*, χείμαρρος, Anth., like λαβρόσσυτος.

Λαβροποτέω, ῶ, *to drink hard*, Anth.: from

Λαβροπότης, ου, ὁ, (λάβρος, πίνω) *a hard drinker*.

Λάβρος, ον, (prob. from ΛΑΒ–, λαμβάνω, like κραιπνός, *rapidus*, from ἁρπάζω, *rapio*), *furious, boisterous, blustering*, Ζέφυρος, κῦμα, ποταμός, Il. οὖρος, Od.; and so of heavy rains, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεύς, Il. 16, 385; σέλας, καπνός, λίθος, Pind., πῦρ, Eur.: — hence it seems to have been orig. used only of inanimate nature, but — 2. later freq. of man, *hasty, boisterous, hot, rash*, esp. in talking, Theogn. 634, Pind. O. 2, 156; λ. στρατός, *a boisterous, unruly* crowd, Pind. P. 2, 160; then, *gluttonous, greedy*, λάβρως διαρταμᾶν, Aesch. Pr. 1022, — in all which senses the notion of *ungovernable, led by blind natural impulse* still prevails, cf. all the derivs. from λαβραγορέω to λαβρύω. — 3. of animals, etc., *violent, fierce, savage*: but also *furiously swift, fast and furious*, ἵπποι λάβρως φέρουσιν ἄνδρα, Theogn. 982, a signif. not foreign to the Homer. passages, which perh. lies in the orig. sense, cf. λαβροπόδης, λαβρόσσυτος. The word is strictly poetic, except in Ion. and very late prose. Adv. -βρως, Theogn., l. c., Aesch., etc. [λᾰ-, Eur. Orest. 697, H. F. 861.] Hence

Λαβροσία, ας, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη.

Λαβρόσσυτος, ον, v. λαβρόσυτος.

Λαβροστομέω, ῶ, *to talk boldly, rashly*, Aesch. Pr. 327: and

Λαβροστομία, ας, ἡ, *bold, rash talking*: from

Λαβρόστομος, ον, (λάβρος, στόμα) *talking boldly and rashly*.

Λαβροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (λάβρος) *boisterousness, violence, greediness*, Leon. Tar.; also in plur., Tryph.

Λαβρόσυτος, ον, (λάβρος, σεύω) *rushing furiously*, Aesch. Pr. 601.

Λαβρότης, ητος, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη.

Λαβροφᾰγέω, ῶ, (λάβρος, φαγεῖν) *to eat greedily*.

Λαβρόω, ῶ, (λάβρος) = λαβροφαγέω, Lyc.

Λάβρυς, ὁ, ἡ, = πέλεκυς, Lydian word, Plut. 2, 302 A.

Λαβρύσσω, = λαβρεύομαι.

Λαβρώνιος, ον, ὁ, a large wide *cup with handles*, and so prob. from λαβή, Comici ap. Ath. 484 C, sq.: the forms ἡ λαβρωνία and τὸ λαβρώνιον also occur, Meineke Menand. p. 14.

Λάβυζος, ου, ἡ, an unknown *spice-plant*.

†Λαβύνητος, ου, ὁ, *Labynetus*, a king of Babylonia, Hdt. 1, 74, prob. same as Nebuchadnezar.—2. a king of Assyria, Id. 1, 188.

Λᾰβῠρίνθειος, ον, = λαβυρινθώδης: from

Λᾰβύρινθος, ου, ὁ, *a labyrinth*, a large building formed of numerous halls, with passages winding and crossing each other, first in Hdt. 2, 148, of the one constructed by Psammetichus on lake Moeris in Middle Aegypt, containing 3000 rooms: the most famous was that of Crete near Cnosus, built by Daedalus, Callim. Del. 311: hence—2. metaph. of *an obscure poem*, such as that of Lycophron, Anth.; of an eccentric man, Luc., etc.—II. *any wreathed* or *coiled up body, elνάλιος* λαβ., the twisted *sea-snail*, Anth.: ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ., *a bow-net* of rushes, Theocr. 21, 11, cf. Creuz. Melet. 1, p. 85. (Akin to λαύρα.) [ῠ]

Λᾰβῠρινθώδης, ες, (λαβύρινθος, εἶδος) *like a labyrinth, full of labyrinths*, Arist. H. A.: λ. ἐρώτησις, Luc.

Λάβω, subj. aor. of λαμβάνω. [ᾰ]

Λᾰβών, οὖσα, όν, part. aor. of λαμβάνω.

†Λαβώτας, α, ὁ, Ion. Λεωβώτης, *Labôtas*, a Spartan governor, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.—2. son of Echestratus, Paus. 3, 2, 3.

Λᾰγᾰνίζω, (λάγανον) *to make like cake*, i. e. *to incrust, cover slightly*, Hipp. 309, 14, nisi legend. λαγαρίζω, vel λαγγάζω, v. Foës. Oec.

Λᾰγᾰνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάγᾰνον, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 648 A.

Λάγᾰνον, ου, τό, a kind of *thin broad cake*, of meal and oil, like ἔτριον, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F.—II. *one slice of* a thicker cake, Lat. *tracta*. [ᾰ]

†Λαγαρία, ας, ἡ, *Lagaria*, a town of Lucania, a colony of the Phocians, Strab. p. 263.

Λᾰγᾰρίζω, (λαγαρός) *to make slack, hollow* or *sunken*. Mid. *to become so*, esp. *to become hollow in the flanks* from eating little, Ar. Vesp. 674 (where the Rav. MS. λαγαρύζομαι, but v. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, p. 313); the Schol. interprets it *to eat cake*, as if it were λαγανίζομαι.

†Λαγαριτανός, όν, *of Lagaria*, οἶνος, Strab.

Λᾰγᾰροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a λαγαρός*. Adv. -δῶς.

Λᾰγᾰρόκυκλος, ον, (λαγαρός, κύκλος) *somewhat convex*.

Λᾰγᾰρός, ά, όν, *slack, hollow, sunken*, of an animal's flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1: of a road, Ib. 6, 5.—II. *pliant*, λ. σκελοῖν, Ar. Eccl. 1167; αὐχήν, Id. Eq. 1, 8.—III. στίχος λαγαρός, a *halting* verse, with a short syllable for a long one in the middle, like Il. 2, 731, cf. Aesch. Fr. 309, Draco p. 7, 15. (λαγαρός is akin to λαπαρός, as λαγών to λαπάρα (= κενεών): whether λαγαρόν was used for λάγανον is dub.) Hence

Λᾰγᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *slackness, hollowness*.

Λᾰγᾰρόω, ῶ, (λαγαρός) = λαγαρίζω. Pass. ποταμὸς λαγαρούμενος, a stream *in the act of thawing*, Anth.

Λᾰγᾰρύζομαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι.

Λαγγάζω, *to loiter, to slacken, give up*, like ἐνδιδωμι, Lat. *langueo*, Antiph. Ἀντερ. 1; cf. λαγανίζω. (Kindred forms are λαγγάω, λαγγανίζω, λαγγανόομαι, λαγγέω, λαγγαρέω, λαγγεύω: Aesch. also had λογγάζω, so that it is plainly akin to Lat. *langueo*, our *long*, Germ. *lang*, *langsam*: hence λαγγών, λαγγώδης.)

Λαγγανίζω, *to blow softly*; and so = foreg., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λάγγαρος, ου, ὁ, *Langarus*, a king of the Agrianes, Arr. An. 1, 5, 2.

Λαγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *loitering*.

Λαγγών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a loiterer*.

Λάγδην, adv. (λάζω, λακτίζω) = λάξ, Soph. Fr. 606.

Λάγειος, ον, also α, ον, (λαγώς, λαγώς) *of* or *from a hare* [ᾰ]

Λᾰγέτης, ου, ὁ, (λαός, ἄγω) Dor. λᾱγέτας, α, ὁ, *leader of the people*, Pind. O. 1, 144, etc.

Λάγηνος, ου, ἡ, *a flagon*, Lat. *lagena*, *lagoena*, Plut., and Anth.; also λάγυνος. [ᾰ]

Λαγηνοφορία, ων, τά, (λάγηνος, φέρω) *the flagon-bearing*, a festival at Alexandrea, Plut.

†Λαγιάδας, α, ὁ, Dor. for Λαγιάδης, *son of Lagus*, i. e. Ptolemy, Theocr. 17, 14, Meineke for Λαγίδας.

Λᾱγῖδεύς, έως, ὁ, (Λαγος) a *hunter*, like λυκιδεύς from λύκος, etc., Plut. —II. *a rabbit*, Strab.

Λαγίδιον, ου, τό, like λαγωίδιον, dim. from λαγώς, M. Anton. [ῐ]

†Λάγινα, ων, τά, *Lagina*, a city of Caria, with a temple of Hecate, Strab. p. 660.

Λάγῐνος, η, ον, = λάγειος, *of* or *from a hare, γένεα*, Aesch. [ᾰ]

Λᾰγῐον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγώς, a *leveret*: also written λάγιον, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13.

†Λάγιος, ου, ὁ, *Lagus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 40, 5.

†Λαγίσκιον, ου, ἡ, *Lagiscium*, fem. pr. n., Anaxandr. ap. Ath. 570 D

Λαγκία, ας, ἡ, Gr. form of Lat. *lancea*, Diod.

†Λαγκόσαργοι, ων, οἱ, a German tribe, corrupted from *Langobardi*, Strab. p. 290.

†Λαγκεία, ας, ἡ, *Lancēa*, a fortress of Laconia, Paus. 3, 21, 2.

Λαγνεία, ας, ἡ, *coitus*, *venery*, Hipp., and Arist. H. A.: *lust*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 8.—II. *human seed*, Arist. ib.: and

Λάγνευμα, ατος, τό, *coitus*, Hipp.: from

Λαγνεύω, (λάγνος) *to have sexual intercourse*, usu. of the man, Lat. *semen emittere*, Hipp.: in pass. of the woman, Id. 1149 C.

Λάγνης, ου, ὁ, = λάγνος, Lob. Phryn. 184.

Λαγνῐκός, ή, όν, = sq.

ΛΑΓΝΟΣ, ον, *lewd, lustful*, Critias 35, Arist. H. A.: usu. of the man, μάχλος, of the woman, Lob. Phryn. 184. Irreg. compar. λαγνοστερος, superl. -ίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 2.

Λᾰγοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (λαγός, δαίω) *hare-devourer*, Aesch. Ag. 123.

Λᾰγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (λαγός, θηράω) *a hare-hunter*, Leon. Tar. 17.

Λᾰγοθηράω, or better -ρέω, ῶ, *to hunt hares*, Ar. Lys. 789.

Λᾰγοκτονέω, ῶ, *to kill hares*, Anth., from

Λᾰγοκτόνος, ον, (λαγός, κτείνω) *killing hares*.

Λᾰγοκῠμῖνον, ου, τό, a kind of *cummin*. [ῠ]

ΛΑΓΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγώς, q. v., Valck. Hdt. 3, 109, said to be Ion., but also in Epich. p. 33, Soph. Fr. 113, cf. Lob. Phryn. 104.

†Λάγος, ου, ὁ, *Lagus*, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy king of Aegypt, Arr., etc.

Λᾰγοσφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (λαγός, σφάζω) *a killing of hares*, Anth., with v. l. λαγωσφ.

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Λᾰγοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, (λαγός, τρέφω) *a place to keep hares*, Lat. *leporarium*.

†Λάγουσα, ης, ἡ, *Lagusa*, an island near Crete, Strab.

Λαγύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάγυνος, Diphil. ap. Ath. 499 E. [ῠ]

Λᾰγῡνίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from λάγυνος.

Λᾰγῡνίων, ωνος, ὁ, nick-name of a parasite, *Hardbottle*, Ath. 584 F: from

Λάγυνος, ου, ὁ, later also ἡ, Anth., =λάγηνος, Comici ap. Ath. 499 B, sq. (Prob. akin to λαγών.) [Usu. ῠ, later also ῡ, Jac. A. P. p. LXXIX. 705.]

Λᾰγῡνοφόρια, τά, = λαγηνοφόρια, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 276 B.

Λαγχάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΧ-: fut. λᾰ́ξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι, Hdt. 7, 144 (whence λάξις): aor. ἔλᾰχον, Hom. ἔλλαχον (whence λάχος, λᾰ́χεσις): pf. εἴληχα, poet. and Ion. λέλογχα, Od.—Hom. uses the impf. and aor. most freq.—I. *to obtain by lot, fate*, or *the will of the gods*: and as this directs all things, in genl. *to obtain, get possession of*, c. acc., freq. from Hom. downwards; also c. inf., Il. 15, 190, etc.: more definitely, κλήρῳ λαχεῖν, Il. 23, 862, πάλῳ λαχεῖν, Hdt. 4, 94: κλήρῳ λαχεῖν, c. inf., Il. 24, 400; πάλον λαχεῖν, Aesch. Theb. 376, or absol. λαχεῖν, *to have* a post *assigned* one by lot, Ib. 423.—2. *to have assigned to one as one's own portion, to have for one's share*, esp. of the gods, Κῆρ λάχε γεινόμενον, *had* him *given over* to her, *placed in* her *power*, Il. 23, 79; ἔλαχον πολιὴν ἅλα ναιέμεν, *I had* the sea *assigned* me for a dwelling, Il. 15, 190 (where the inf. depends on ἔλαχον as well as the acc., cf. Pind. O. 1, 84): hence *to protect, guard, be the tutelary deity of* a place, e. g. of Pan, πάντα λόφον λέλογχε, H. Hom. 18, 6, v. Valck. Hdt. 7, 53: in this signf. usu. in perf. with reference to the allotment of the world among the younger gods, when Saturn was dethroned, so that λέλογχα has *both* a pres. and a perf. signf.: so also of men, *to obtain for one's share*, esp. in an even distribution, Hdt. 7, 144.—3. later freq. to obtain *by inheritance, succeed to*, Xen. Symp. 4, 35, cf. κληρόομαι.—4. in prose, *to obtain an office by lot*, opp. to χειροτονηθῆναι, to be elected, ἀρχὴν λ., Ar. Av. 1111: also c. inf., *to have the lot* or *luck to be...*, e. g. c. inf. ὁ λαχὼν πολεμαρχέειν, *he who had the lot* to be polemarch, Hdt. 6, 109; οἱ λαχόντες βουλεύειν, *they who had the lot* to be members of the council, Dem. 1346, 2; also, οἱ λ. βουλευταί (sub. εἶναι), and so λαχὼν βασιλεύς, ἐπιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. *designatus*, Oratt.: and so absol. οἱ λαχόντες, those on whom the lot fell, Plat. Legg. 765 C; cf. κύαμος II.—5. as Att. law-term, λαγχάνειν δίκην τινί, to sue one at law, Lat. *intendere litem alicui, to obtain leave to bring* a suit, prob. because the archon decided the order of hearing by lot, freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 596; hence, λαγχάνειν τοῦ κλήρου (sc. δίκην or λῆξιν), *to sue* for one's inheritance, Dem. 1173, 3, in full, Isae. 68, 44: but also λ. τινός, to *undertake an action for* another, *in his behalf*, Andoc. 16, 7, 21.—II. *to receive, become possessed of* a thing, c. gen., Hom., only in Il. 24, 76, and Od. 5, 311, so Theogn. 914, Pind. I. 8 (7), 137, Fr. 45, 6; but rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 450.—III. *to put one in possession of* a thing, only in Il., in redupl. subj. aor. λελάχητε, λελάχωσι, as λ. τινὰ πυρός, *to grant* one *the privilege* of funeral rites, Il. 7, 80, etc.: cf. λανθάνω III.—IV. intr. *to fall to one's lot* or *share*, ἐς ἑκάστην ἐννέα λάγχανον αἶγες, nine goats *were allotted* to each, Od. 9, 160: *to be assigned by lot*, Od. 9, 334, cf. Il. 10, 430; 23, 354.

Λᾰγωβολεῖον, ου, τό, (λαγός, βάλλω) *a place for catching hares*.

Λᾰγωβολία, ας, ἡ, (λαγωβόλος) *hare-shooting*, Call. Dian. 2.

Λᾰγωβόλον, ου, τό, *a staff* or *stick for flinging at hares*, also used as *a shepherd's staff* or *crook*, Lat. *pedum*, Theocr. 4, 49; 7, 128; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387, 2: strictly neut. from

Λᾰγωβόλος, ον, (λαγός, βάλλω) *hitting, killing hares*.

Λᾰγωδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγός. [ᾰρ]

Λᾰγωδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαγός) a bird *with rough feet like the hare's*, a sort of *bustard*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F, also ὠτος.

Λαγώδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγός, Ar. Ach. 520.

Λᾰγώειος, εία, ειον, (λαγώς) *of* or *belonging to a hare*, Opp.

Λᾰγών, όνος, ἡ, also ὁ, (*λάω, *to hold*) *any empty space, a cave, cleft, gulf*, Plut.—II. like κενεών and the Homeric λαπάρα, *the hollow part below the ribs, the flank*, Hipp. 543, 45, Ar. Vesp. 1193: but usu. in plur. λαγόνες, *the flanks, loins*, Lat. *ilia*, Eur. I. T. 298, Ar. Ran. 662: also of animals, Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.—III. like κενεών and γαστήρ, *the hollow* of a goblet, etc., Eubul. Camp. 2.

Λᾰγωοβόλος, ον, =λαγωβόλος, γύρος, Leon. Tar.

ΛΑ῎ΓΩΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. for λαγώς, λαγός, *a hare*, the only form in Hom., and freq. in later prose from Arist. downwds., Lob. Phryn. 186.—II. *a sea-fish*, Hippon. 106?

Λᾰγῷος, ᾱ, ῳον, contr. for λαγώειος, κρέα, Ar. Ach. 1110; hence, τὰ λαγῷα, sub. κρέατα, *hare's flesh, roast hare*, and in genl. *dainties*, freq. in Ar., as, ζῆν ἐν πᾶσι λαγῴοις, Ar. Vesp. 709.

Λᾰγωοφόνος, ον, poet. for λαγωφόνος, Opp.

Λαγώπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λαγώς, πούς) *rough-footed, like a hare*.—II. a bird, perh. *the ptarmigan*, Plin. 10, 68, cf. λαγώς II.—III. a downy plant, *hare's-foot trefoil, Trifolium arvense*, Diosc.

Λᾰγώπῡρος, ου, ὁ, (λαγώς, πυρός) *hare's wheat*, a plant, Hipp.

Λᾰγώς, ὁ, gen. λαγῶ, acc. λαγών and λαγῶ, Lob. Phryn. 186: Ep. nom. λᾰγωός, οῦ: in Hdt. and also Att. λαγός, q. v.: acc. to Arcad., the Att. wrote it λαγῶς.—I. *a hare*, Hdt., Aesch., etc.: proverb. of cowards, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 F; and so, λαγὼ βίον ζῆν, to lead a hare's life, Dem. 314, 24.—II. a bird, *with rough feathered feet*, mentioned with the swallow, Artemid., cf. λαγωδίας and λαγώπους.—III. a kind *of fish*, Epich. p. 33, Ameips. Spend. 2, in form λαγός. Hence

Λᾰγωσφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, v. sub. λαγοσφαγία.

Λᾰγωτροφεῖον, ου, τό, =λαγοτροφεῖον.

Λᾰγωτροφέω, ῶ, (τρέφω) *to feed* or *keep hares*.

Λᾰγωφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) *a feeding on hares*.

Λᾰγωφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, a disease *in which the upper eye-lid does not cover the eye*: from

Λᾰγώφθαλμος, ον, (λαγώς, ὀφθαλμός) *having prominent eyes like the hare, unable to close the eye*, Cels., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λᾰγωφόνος, ον, (λαγώς, φονεύω) *killing hares*, epith. of the black eagle, Arist. H. A.

Λᾰγώχειλος, ον, (λαγώς, χεῖλος) *having a hare-lip*, Gal.

Λάδανον, ου, τό, *ladanum*, a kind of resin or gum, also λήδανον (q. v.); and this, acc. to Hdt. 3, 112, was the Greek name for the Arabian λάδανον. [ᾰ]

†Λάδας, α, ὁ, *Ladas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Λάδη, ης, ἡ, *Ladē*, a small island on the coast of Ionia near Miletus, now joined to the mainland, Hdt. 6, 7.

†Λᾰδίκη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for Λαοδίκη, *Laodice*, daughter of Battus, wife of Amasis, Hdt. 2, 181.

†Λᾰδόκεια, τά, =Λαοδόκιον, Polyb. 2, 51.

Λάδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Ladocus*, son of Echemus, Paus. 8, 44, 1.

†Λάδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ladon*, the dragon that guarded the apples of the Hesperides, Ap. Rh. 4, 1396: cf. Schol. ad l.—II. a river of Arcadia, tributary of the Alpheus, Hes. Th. 344.—2. a small stream of Elis joining the Peneus, Paus. 6, 22, 3.—3. the earlier name of the Ismenus in Boeotia, Id. 9, 10, 5. [ᾰ]

†Λᾰέρκης, ους, ὁ, *Laërces*, father of Alcimedon, a Myrmidon chief, Il. 16, 197.—2. a Pylian goldsmith, Od. 3, 425.

†Λᾰέρτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Laërtes*, only son of Arcesius, father of Ulysses, king of Ithaca, the government of which he gave his son and then lived in retirement, Od. 16, 118, etc. Hence

†Λᾰερτιάδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Laërtes*, i. e. Ulysses, Il. 3, 200, etc.

†Λαέρτιος, ου, ὁ, Eur. Hec. 402, contd. Λάρτιος, Soph. Phil. 401, = Λαέρτης.

†Λάζαρος, ου, ὁ, *Lazarus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Λαζίνης, ου, ὁ, *a bird*, elsewh. χαράδριος.—II. *a fish*, elsewh. μαζίνας and μάζινος.

†Λαζοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lazi*, a people of Colchis, Arr., Luc.

Λάζομαι, dep., poet. and Ion. for λαμβάνω, *to take, seize, grasp*, ἔγχος, μάστιγα, ἡνία, Il.; λ. τινὰ ἀγκάς, to take one in her arms, Il. 5, 371; but, ὀδὰξ λαζοίατο (for λάζοιντο) γαῖαν, *may they bite* the dust, Il. 2, 418; metaph., μῦθον πάλιν λάζεσθαι, to take back, retract one's words, Il. 4, 357, Od. 13, 254. Besides λαζοίατο quoted above, Hom. only uses 3 impf. λάζετο: Dor. imperat. λάσσεο, Theocr. 8, 84: the fut. λᾰ́ξομαι, Hdt. 7, 144, *to receive*, does not belong to this verb, but to λαγχάνω, q. v. The collat. form λάζυμαι, is synon., ἐλάζυτο Ἑρμῆν ἐπὶ βουσίν, *he caught* Mercury at the cattle, i. e. stealing them, H. Hom. Merc. 316; ὀδύνη με λάζυται, pain *seizes* me:—sometimes also in Att., Eur. Bacch. 503, Med. 956, H. F. 943, Ar. Lys. 209, and ἀντελάζυτο, Eur. Med. 1213, ubi v. Pors. The act. forms λάζω and λαζῶ occur in no good writer. (From ΛΑΒ–, λαμβάνω, cf. νίζω νίπτω, δίζημι διφάω.)

Λάζυμαι, collat. form of foreg., q. v

Λάζω, =λακτίζω: hence metaph.

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also = ὑβρίζω, but prob. only in Gramm. As act. of λάζομαι it seems barbarous.

Λάθα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for λήθη.

Λᾱθάνεμος, ον, (λήθη, ἄνεμος) Dor. for ληθάν., *escaping wind, calm, still, ὥρα*, Simon. 18. [ᾰν]

Λάθαργος, ον, ὁ, *a bit of leather*, Nic. [λᾰ]

Λᾶθέμεν, Ep. for λαθεῖν, inf. aor. of λανθάνω.

Λαθήβης, ου, ὁ, (λαθέσθαι, ἡβη) *having forgotten youth, old.*

Λᾰθητικός, ή, όν, (λαθεῖν) *of* or *belonging to hiding: likely to escape notice*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 5.

Λᾰθικηδής, ές, (λαθεῖν, κῆδος) *banishing care*, epith. of the mother's breast, Il. 22, 83 : *olvos*, Alcae. Fr. 31.

Λαθίνοστος, ον, *forgetful of return.*

Λαθίπημων, ον, gen. ονος, (λαθεῖν, πῆμα) *banishing sorrow*, like λαθικηδής, prob. l. Orph.

Λαθίποινος, ον, (λήθη, ποινή) *forgetful of vengeance.*

Λᾰθίπονος, ον, (λήθη, πόνος) *forgetful of sorrow, grief, distress*, Soph. Aj. 711 ; *βίοτος δόννᾱν λ.*, a life *forgetting*, i. e. *free from* pain, Id. Tr. 1021.

Λᾰθίφθογγος, ον, (λαθεῖν, φθογγή) *robbing of voice, striking dumb*, epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131.

Λᾰθιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *forgetfulness, heedlessness*, Ap. Rh., in plur.

Λαθίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (λαθεῖν, φρήν) *forgetful, heedless.*

Λᾶθος, εος, τό, Dor. for λᾶθος=λήθη, Theocr.

Λᾰθοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ληθοσύνη, *forgetfulness* : from

Λᾰθόσυνος, η, ον,=ληθόσυνος, *forgetting* : *causing forgetfulness.*

Λάθρα, and λάθρᾳ, v. sub λάθρη. Hence

Λαθραῖος, αία, αῖον, also ος, ον, *secret, hidden, concealed*, πημονή, etc., Soph., and Eur.: *ἀτη λ.*, a plague *that creeps on unseen*, Aesch. Ag. 1230 ; *λ. ἀσκεῖν κακά*, to practice *secret* frauds, Soph. Tr. 384 ; *λ. θάνατος*, Andoc. 31, 2 ; Κύπρις, Eubul. Nann. 1, 8. Adv. -ως, Aesch., etc. : superl. λαθραιότατα, Antipho 114, 26. Hence

Λαθραιότης, ητος, ἡ, *secresy, concealment.*

Λάθρη, adv., Ep. and Ion. for λάθρα, (ΛΑΘ—, λανθάνω), *secretly, by stealth*, Hom., esp. of secret love : c. gen., *λάθρη τεύος, unknown to* one, *without* one's *knowledge*, Il., Hdt., and Att. : *treacherously, λάθρη κτείναντές με*, Od. 17, 80 : *imperceptibly, gradually*, Il. 19, 165 : in Hom. Cer. 241 we have a form λάθρᾱ, and in Att. λάθρᾳ, Soph. O. T. 386, 787, and Eur. : of these λάθρᾱ would seem to be neut. pl. from λαθρός, and λάθρᾳ, dat. fem. sing., whence many edd., as Dind. in Trag., Bekker in Plat., now write it λάθρα : and on the same principle we should write λάθρῃ, in Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Λᾰθρηδόν, Anth., and λαθρηδά, adv.=λάθρη.

†Λαθρία, ας, ἡ, *Lathria*, daughter of Thersander, Paus. 3, 16, 6.

Λαθρίδιος, ία, ιον, poet. for λάθριος. Adv. -ως, Anth. [ῐ]

Λαθρίμαιος, αία, αῖον,=sq.

Λάθριος, ον, (λάθρα)=λαθραῖος, *stealthy, stolen*, Menand. p. 193, Call., and Anth. Adv. -ως.

Λαθροβόλος, ον, (λάθρα, βάλλω) *hitting secretly*, δόναξ, Anth.

Λαθρογαμία, ας, ἡ, (λάθρα, γάμος) *a secret marriage*, Eccl.

Λαθροδάκνης, ου, ὁ, (λάθρα, δάκνω) *biting secretly* or *maliciously, κορεύς*, Anth. : also λαθροδήκτης, ου, ὁ.

Λαθρόνυμφος, ή, (λάθρα, νύμφη) *secretly married*, Lyc.

Λαθρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, *stealthy-paced*, Anth.

Λαθροφαγέω, ῶ, *to eat secretly*, Metagen. Phil. 4 : from

Λαθροφάγος, ον, (λάθρα, φᾰγεῖν) *eating secretly.*

Λαθροφονευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (λάθρα, φονεύω) *a secret murderer*, Eccl.

Λαθρύρις, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, *lathyris*, Diosc.

Λάθῡρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *pulse, vetchling*, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 43, and Theophr. [ᾰ]

Λάθω, 1 subj., and λᾰθών, part., aor. of λανθάνω. [ᾰ]

Λαι-, insep. prefix, with intens. signf. like λα- and λι-, but like them found only in a few compds., as λαίμαργος, acc. to old Gramm., λαίσπαρος, λαίσπαις, λαισποδίας, λαιψηρός.

Λαιά, ᾶς, ἡ, usu. in plur. λαιαί, *stones*, used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 4, 6 ; 5, 7, 18 :—also written λεία, λέα, which would make the word belong to λεῖος, smooth, whereas, λαία clearly points to λᾶας.

†Λαιαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Laeaei*, a people of Macedonia on the Strymon, Thuc. 2, 96.

†Λαιανδρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. patron.) *Laeandris*, wife of the Spartan Anaxander, Paus. 3, 14, 4.

†Λαίας, ου, ὁ, *Laeas*, son of Hyraeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.—2. Λαΐας, ὁ, *Laïas*, a king in Elis, Paus. 5, 4, 5.

†Λαιβῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Laevinus*, Plut.

Λᾱϊβολέω, ῶ, (λᾶας, βάλλω) *to throw stones at, pelt.* Hence

Λᾱϊβολία, ας, ἡ, *a pelting with stones.*

Λᾱΐγξ, ῖγγος, ἡ, Dim. from λᾶας, *a small stone, pebble*, Od. 5, 433, though Ap. Rh. calls it *βαρεῖα*. (Hence Lat. *lapis.*)

Λαίδιος, ον,=λαιός.

Λαΐδος, τό,=λῆδος, *a light thin garment.*

Λαιδρός, ά, όν, *bold, forward, impudent*, Nic.

†Λαΐειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Laïus*, Soph. O. T. 451.

Λαίθαργος, ον, of a dog *that bites secretly* ; also λάθαργος, Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068.

Λαικάζω, *to wench*, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57. (Perh. from λᾱκώ, if not like λαικάτη, from λαός, Lat. *pudicitiam publicare.*)

Λαικάς, άδος, ἡ, *a harlot*, Aristaen.

Λαικαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Λαικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λαικάζω) *a wencher*, Ar. Ach. 79.

Λαικάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from λαικαστήρ, *a harlot*, Ar. Ach. 529.

Λαικάτη, ης, ἡ, (λαός) a Doric word for Att. ἐκκλησία, Inscr.

Λαικάω, ῶ,=λαικάζω, Hesych.

Λαϊκός, ή, όν, (λαός) *of, from, belonging to the people* : in Eccl. *a laic, layman*, opp. to a priest. Hence

Λαϊκόω, ῶ, *to make common, desecrate*, Eccl.

Λαιλαπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and λαιλαπίζω, (λαῖλαψ) *to agitate by storms.*

Λαιλαπώδης, ες, (λαῖλαψ, εἶδος) *stormy*, λ. ὕδωρ, *rain-water*, Hipp.

Λαῖλαψ, απος, ἡ, *a hurricane with clouds and thick darkness*, hence in Hom. usu. κελαινή, ἐρεμνὴ λ. : acc. to Arist. Mund. a whirlwind *sweeping upwards* (as some explain Il. 11, 305, Ζέφυρος βαθεῖῃ λαίλαπι πεπτηώς), esp. *a storm at sea, hurricane*, λαίλαπα τείνει Ζεύς, Il. 16, 365 : Hom. sometimes joins ἄνεμος σὺν λ., Βορέης λαίλαπι, Ζ. φορεῖ λαίλαπι or σὺν λ. τινάσσει, Plut.

†Λαίλιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Laelius*, Plut.

Λαίμα, ατος, τό, in Ar. Av. 1563, seemingly as a play upon the words λᾶμα, αἷμα, and λαιμός.

Λαιμάζω,=λαιμάσσω.

Λαιμαργέω, ῶ, *to be greedy* or *gluttonous* ; and

Λαιμαργία, ας, ἡ, *gluttony*, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 888 A : from

Λαίμαργος, ον, *greedy, gluttonous*, Theophr. : hence—II. *talkative*, like γλώσσαργος, γλώσσελγος. (Acc. to Gramm. from λαι- and μάργος, but perh. more correctly from λαιμός and ἀργός, and so strictly *active with the throat.*)

Λαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, (λαιμός) *to swallow greedily, devour* : metr. *to be greedy* or *hungry*, Ar. Eccl. 1178.

Λαιμάω, ῶ,=foreg.

Λαιμητόμος, ον, and λαιμότομος, ον, for λαιμοτ-, Anth.

Λαιμία, ας, ἡ, (λαιμός) *gluttony*, very dub.

Λαιμίζω, (λαιμός) *to cut the throat, slaughter*, τινά, Lyc.

Λαιμοδακής, ές, (λαιμός, δάκνω) *throat-biting*, Anth.

Λαιμοκέδη, ης, ἡ, (λαιμός, κέδη) *a dog-collar*, Leon. Tar.—II. *a sponge for catching birds*, Anth.

Λαιμόρῡτος, ον, (λαιμός, ῥέω) *gushing from the throat*, σφαγή, Eur. Hel. 355 : also λαιμορῥύτος.

Λαιμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the throat, gullet*, Hom., always of men ; later of animals, Eur. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1569 : also in plur., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092. (Akin to λάμια : thought to be ΛΑΒ—λαμβάνω.)

Λαιμός, όν,=λαμπρός III., Meineke Menand. p. 41, 455.

Λαιμότμητος, ον,=λαιμοτόμητος, κάρα, Eur. Phoen. 455 : λ. ἄχεα, *cut-throat* woes, Ar. Thesm. 1054

Λαιμοτομέω, ῶ, (λαιμός, τέμνω) *to cut the throat*, λ. τινά, *to slay*, Plut. Hence

Λαιμοτόμητος, ον, *with the throat cut*, rejected by Pors. Hec. 207, defended by Lob. Phryn. 588.

Λαιμοτόμος, ον, (λαιμός, τέμνω) *throat-cutting*, Eur. El. 459, I. T. 444. —II. proparox. λαιμότομος, ον, *with the throat cut, severed by the throat*, Id. Ion 1055, I. A. 776.

Λαιμώσσω, Att. -ττω,=λαιμάσσω Hippon.

Λαῖνα, ἡ,=χλαῖνα, Lat. *laena*, like λιαρός for χλιαρός, Strab.

Λάϊνεος, εα, εον,=λάϊνος, Il. 22, 154, Eur., etc. [ῐ]

†Λαινίλλα, ης, ἡ, *Lacnilla*, fem. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 7, 15.

Λάϊνος, η, ον, (λᾶας) *of stone, stony*, like λίθινος, Hom. : *λαΐνεον ἔσσο χιτῶνα*, thou hadst had a coat *of stone*, i. e. thou hadst been stoned, Il. 3, 57 ; others, and perh. better, take it simply, thou hadst been buried in a tomb of stone, cf. λ. τάφος, Soph. O. C. 1596, λ. μνῆμα, Eur. El. 338.

Λαινος, γῆ, *cultivated land*, Hesych. : from

Λαΐον, ου, τό, Dor. for λᾱϊον, q. v. —II.=δρέπανον, *a sickle.*

Λάϊος, ου, ὁ, a bird of the *thrush* kind, Arist. H. A.

Λαιός, ά, όν, *left*, λαιὰς χειρός, *on the left*, Aesch. Pr. 714 : *left-handed, awkward*, Lat. *lacvus*, cf. ἀμαιος.

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†**Λάϊος**, ου, ὁ, *Laïus*, son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus, king of Thebes, Soph.; etc. [ᾰ̄]

†**Λαῖνος**, or better **Λαίνους**, ὁ, *Laïnus*, a ship owner of Chios, Strab. p. 645.

Λαιστομέω, ῶ, (λαῖστον, τέμνω) *to plough land*, Theocr. 10, 3.

†**Λαΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Lāïs*, name of two celebrated courtesans of Corinth, the elder, born at Hybbara in Cilicia; the younger at Corinth, Ar. Plut. 179; Ael. V. H. 10, 2; etc.

Λαισηιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing a λαισήιον*.

Λαισήιον, ου, τό, a kind of *shield*, always distinct from ἀσπίς, and prob. lighter, hence πτερόεντα, Il. 5, 453; 12, 426: acc. to Hdt. 7, 91, they were covered with raw hides, and used by the Cilicians instead of the common ἀσπίδες: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 342, 6. (This account favours the deriv. from λάϊσιος: but is more prob. from λαιός, *the left-hand armour*.)

Λαίσκαπρος, ον, (λαι-, κάπρος) *very lewd* or *lustful*.

Λαίσπαις, ὁ, (λαι-, παῖς)=βούπαις.

Λαισποδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαι-, σποδέω) *one who is very lewd* or *lustful*: as prop. n. in Ar. Av. 1569, with a play on λαιός, πούς, *Laespodias*, an Athenian general, Thuc. 6, 105.

†**Λαιστρῠγόνιος**, α, ον, *of the Laestrygones*, *Laestrygonian*, Od. 23, 318; from

†**Λαιστρῠγών**, όνος, ὁ, *a Laestrygonian*, usu. in pl. *οἱ Λαιστρυγόνες*, *the Laestrygonians*, an ancient giant race, Od. 10, 119, by some placed in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 2; others again assign them to the western coast of Italy below Formiae.

Λαῖτμα, τό, *the deep sea*, *the profound*, Hom. esp. Od., usu. λ. θαλάσσης, or λαῖτμα alone; also, ἀλὸς μέγα λ., Il. 19, 267. (Prob. akin to λαιμός, λάμος, with τ inserted, hence=βύθος, βένθος.)

Λάϊτος, ον, contr. λαῖτος, Ion. λήϊτος, also λέϊτος and λῆτος, (λαός) *of* or *belonging to the people*, *public*, v. λήϊτον. [ᾰ̄]

Λαιφάζω,=λάπτω, λαφύσσω, Nic.

Λαίφη, ης, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq., Call. Fr. 245.

Λαῖφος, (τό) *a shabby*, *tattered garment*, Od. 13, 399; 20, 206: hence in genl. *a robe*, *garment*: and like φᾶρος, *cloth*, esp. *sail-cloth*, *a sail*, Trag. (Akin to λῶπος, λώπη.)

Λαιψηρόδρομος, ον, (λαιψηρός, δραμεῖν) *swift-running*, Eur. I. A. 207.

Λαιψηρός, ά, όν, *light*, Hom., esp. in phrase *λαιψηρὰ γοῦνατα*: of persons, *light-footed*, *swift*, Il. 21, 264; so of darts, Ib. 278: also in Pind., and Eur. Adv. -ρῶς. (No doubt from λαι- and ψαίρω: αἶψα from αἰψηρός, cf. Δ, init.)

Λᾶκάζω,=λακέω, λάσκω, *to shout*, *howl*, Aesch. Theb. 186, Suppl. 872.

Λᾰκάθη, ης, ἡ, a kind of tree, prob. a kind of *elm*, Theophr. [κᾰ̄]

Λάκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of **Λάκων**, Lat. *Lacaena*, *Laconian*, χώρα, Hdt. 7, 235, and Eur.: also **Λάκαινα** alone, Xen. Hel. 7, 1, 29.—2. more usu. with or without γυνή or κύρα, *a Laconian woman*, Theogn. 96, etc.—3. sub. κύλιξ, *Laconian cup*, Ar. Fr. 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 341. [Λᾰ̄]

Λᾰκάνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for λεκάνη.

Λακάρη and **λακάρτη**, ης, ἡ,=λακάθη.

Λᾰκαταπύγων, ον,=καταπύγων, with intens. prefix λα-, Ar. Ach. 664, ubi olim λακοκαταπύγων, contra metrum [ῠ]

Λᾰκᾰτάρᾰτος, ον, = κατάρατος, with intens. prefix λα-. [τᾰ̄]

Λάκαθον, ου, τό, *an aromatic bark*, an ingredient of the Aegypt. κῦφι, Paul. Aeg.: perh. same as νάρκαφθον.

Λάκε, 3 aor. 2 Ep. of λάσκω, Il. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾰκεδαιμονιάζω, = Λακωνίζω, Ar. Fr. 68: and

†**Λακεδαιμόνιος**, ου, ὁ, *Lacedaemonius*, an Athenian, son of Cimon, Thuc. 1, 45.—Others in Dem. 1301, 16, etc.—II. adj. ος, α, ον, *Lacedaemonian*; *οἱ Λακ.*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14: *Λακεδαιμονία*, *Lacedaemonia*, only in late wr.: from

Λᾰκεδαίμων, ονος, ἡ, *Lacedaemon*, the capital of Laconia, also *Laconia* itself, Hom., and Hdt.—II. ὁ, *Lacedaemon*, son of Jupiter and the nymph Taÿgete, Paus. 3, 1, 2; from him the city was fabled to be named, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.

Λακεδών, ή, (λακέω) *a voice*, *saying*, *doctrine*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 721.

Λᾰκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of λάσκω.

†**Λακέρεια**, ας, ἡ, *Lacerĕa*, a city of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the lake Boebeïs, Pind. P. 3, 59.

Λᾰκερολογία, ἡ, *talkativeness*: from **Λᾰκερός**, ά, όν, (λακεῖν) *noisy*, *talkative*.—II. *torn*, *tattered*, *ragged*, Lat. *lacer*. — III. in genl. *useless*, *bad*. Hence

Λᾰκέρυζα, ης, ἡ, *one that screams* or *cries*, λ. κορώνη, a *cawing* crow, Hes. Op. 745; λ. κύων, a *yelping*, *barking* dog, Inc. ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—also by metaph. κελάρυζα. The masc. λακέρυζος, is not found till later, Jac. A. P. 530. Hence

Λᾰκερύζω, *to make a noise*, also in mid. (By metath. κελαρύζω, akin to κέλαδος, κελαδέω.)

†**Λακεστάδης**, ου, ὁ, *Lacestades*, son of Hippolytus, Paus. 2, 6, 7.

Λᾰκέω, Dor. for ληκέω, Theocr., cf. λάσκω.

†**Λακητήρ**, ῆρος, ὁ, *Laceter*, a promontory of the island Cos, Strab. p. 657.

†**Λακιάδαι**, ῶν, *οἱ*, *Laciădae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeneis; hence ὁ Λακιάδης, *a citizen of Laciadae*, Dem.

†**Λακίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Lacides*, son of Medon, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Λακῐδόω, ῶ, (λακίς)=λακίζω, Diod.

Λακίζω, (λακίς) *to tear*, *rend*, Lyc. —II.=θωπεύω, Hesych.

†**Λακίνιον**, ου, τό, *Lacinium*, a promontory of Bruttium, with a celebrated temple of Juno (Lacinia), Theocr. 4, 33.

†**Λακινιάς**, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Lacinian*, epith. of Juno, Dion. P. [ῑ̆ν]

†**Λάκιος**, ου, ὁ, *Lacius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 297 F.

Λακίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a rent*, *rending*, Alcae. 2, Aesch., etc.: oft. in plur., *λακίδες ἐσθημάτων*, *ὑφασμάτων*, Aesch. Cho. 28, Pers. 835; but *λακίδες πέπλων*, *rags*, *tatters*, Ar. Ach. 423, cf. λάσκω. (Akin to ῥάκος, v. Müll. Dor. 2, 2, § 7, n.)

Λάκισμα, ατος, τό, (λακίζω) *that which is torn*, in plur. *tatters*, Eur. Tro. 497. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾰκιστός, ή, όν, (λακίζω) *torn*, *rent*, *split*, Antiph. Paed. 1: μόρος λ., death *by rending*, Luc.

Λακκαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λάκκος) *from the cistern*, ὕδωρ λ., Anaxil. Aul. 1.

Λακκόπεδον, ου, τό, *the scrotum*.

Λακκόπλουτος, ου, ὁ, (λάκκος, πλοῦτος) *pit-wealth*, comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have found a treasure *that had been thrown into a well* during the Persian war, Plut. Aristid. 5.

Λακκοποιός, όν, (λάκκος, ποιέω) *making wells* or *cisterns*.

Λακκοπρωκτία, ας, ἡ, *lewdness*, Eupol. Incert. 2, 4: from

Λακκόπρωκτος, ον, (λάκκος, πρωκτός) *loose-breeched*, like εὐρύπρωκτος, and so *a lewd person*, esp. *an adulterer*, Ar. Nub. 1330, cf. ῥαφανιδώ.

Λακκόπῡγος, ον, (λάκκος, πυγή)= foreg., v. λακ-.

ΛΑΚΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, also **λάκος**, *any hollow*, *a hole*, *pit*, Hdt. 4, 195: esp. *a cistern*, *tank*, Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Pann. 3, 9: also like βόθρος and σιρός, *a pit* for wine, oil, grain, etc., *a cellar*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 22: in Hdt. 7, 119, *a pond* on which water-fowl were kept, Lat. *vivarium*. (The Lat. *LACUS*, *lacuna*.)

Λακκοσχέας, ου, ὁ, (λάκκος, ὀσχέα) *with a hanging scrotum*, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

Λακκώδης, ες, (λάκκος, εἶδος) *like* or *fit for pits*, Geop.

†**Λάκμων**, ωνος, ὁ, Hdt. 9, 92, and **Λάκμος**, ου, ὁ, Strab. p. 271, *Lacmon* or *Lacmus*, the northern part of Pindus, between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Λακόπῡγος, ον,=λακκόπυγος, Anth.

Λάκος, ὁ,=λάκκος.

Λάκος, ὁ, (λᾰκεῖν) *noise*, esp. *by tearing*.

ΛΑΚΟΣ, τό,=λακίς, q. v. [ᾰ̄]

Λακπατέω, ῶ, for λὰξ πατέω, *to trample on*, Pherecr. Petal. 6: hence

Λακπάτητος, ον, *trampled on*, *trodden down*, Soph. Ant. 1275, ubi Br. λαξπάτητον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, and λεωπάτητος. [πᾰ̄]

†**Λᾰκράτης**, ους, ὁ, *Lacrates*, a Spartan, victor at the Olympic games, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.—2. a leader of the Aetolians, Paus. 10, 20, 4.—3. a son of Pyrrhus, Id. 6, 19, 8.

†**Λακρατίδας**, α, ὁ, *Lacratidas*, a Spartan ephor, Plut. Lys. 30: Dor. form of sq.

†**Λᾰκρατίδης**, ου, ὁ, (prop. patron. from **Λακράτης**) *Lacratides*, an early Athenian archon, Ar. Ach. 220.—2. a presiding priest at Eleusis, Isae. 64, 18.

†**Λᾰκρίνης**, ὁ, *Lacrines*, a Spartan ambassador, Hdt. 1, 152.

†**Λάκριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Lacritus*, a sophist of Phaselis in Asia, a pupil of Isocrates, against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.

Λακτίζω, f. -ίσω, pf. λελάκτικα, Ar. Nub. 136, (λάξ) *to kick with the heel* or *foot*, *stamp* or *trample on*, oft. c. acc, λ. ποσὶ γαῖαν, Od. 18, 99, φλὸξ αἰθέρα λακτίζουσα καπνῷ, flames *lashing* heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4, 113; κραδία φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει, my heart *knocks against* my breast for fear, Aesch. Pr. 881; λακτ. τὸν πεσόντα, *to trample on* the fallen, Id. Ag. 885; so λ. βωμὸν εἰς ἀφάνειαν, *to trample on* the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383, cf. Eur. Rhes. 411: hence in pass., ὑπὸ ἵππου λακτισθείς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 18.—2. absol. *to kick*, λ. πρὸς κέντρα, *to kick* against the pricks, Pind. P. 2, 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, cf. Pr. 323, etc.; so, πρὸς κῦμα λ., Eur. I. T. 1396:—also *to struggle convulsively*, *quiver*, *throb*, Od. 22, 88; and so of a child in the womb, Ar. Thesm. 509. Hence

Λακτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to kicking*; ἡ λακτική, sub. τέχνη, *kicking* in wrestling, as opp. to πυκτική, Oenom.

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Κώδιο, barbarism for sq., in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Κώδιον, ου, τό, dim. of κῶας, *a sheepskin, a fleece*, used esp. to sleep upon or under, Ar. Ran. 1478, etc.

Κωδιοφόρος, ον, (κώδιον, φέρω) *clad in sheepskin*, Strab.

Κωδύα, ας, ἡ, also κώδυον, ου, τό, =κώδεια, Lob. Phryn. 302.

ΚΩΔΩΝ, ωνος, ὁ, and Att. ᾱ, *a bell*: small ones were oft. attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. Theb. 386, 399: in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, hence τοῦ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος, as the bell *went round*, Thuc. 4, 135, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 843, Lys. 486, and κωδωνοφορέω.—2. esp. *an alarm bell*, or *crier's bell*, hence, διαπράσσεσθαί τι ὡς κώδωνα ἐξαψώμενος, 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797, 12: hence also *a noisy fellow*, Ar. Pac. 1078; cf. κρόταλον.—II. *the lower end, wide part of a trumpet*: hence *the trumpet* itself, Soph. Aj. 17.—III.=κώδεια. Hence

Κωδωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to try, prove by ringing*, of earthenware, metal, etc.: of money, Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 79, Anaxandr. Herc. 1.—II. *to prove by the sound of a bell*, cf. κώδων I.

Κωδωνόκροκος, ον, (κώδων, κροτέω) *tinkling, ringing, jingling*, as with bells, σάκος, Soph. Fr. 738, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386; κ. κόμποι, Eur. Rhes. 384.

Κωδωνοφᾰλᾰρόπωλος, ον, (κώδων, φάλαρα, πῶλος) *with bells on his horse's trappings, with jingling harness*, coined by Ar. Ran. 963, as a parody on Aeschylus, v. κώδων init.

Κωδωνοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to carry bells*: esp. *to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels*, Ar. Av. 842 (cf. κώδων): so in pass., ἅπαντα κωδωνοφορεῖται, everywhere the watch is set and the bell goes round, Ib. 1160.—II. Strab., of a king, *to be attended by men with bells*: from

Κωδωνοφόρος, ον, (κώδων, φέρω) *carrying a bell*.

Κώεα, κώεσι, Ep. nom. acc. and dat. plur. of κῶας, Hom.

†Κώης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Coës*, son of Erxandrus, tyrant in Mytilene in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 97.

Κωθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κώθος, Anaxandr. Lyc. 1.

Κώθος, ου, ὁ, Sicil. name of *the κωβιός*, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 C.

Κώθων, ωνος, ὁ, *a Laconian earthen drinking-vessel*, used esp. by soldiers, Ar. Eq. 600, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8; and by the Athen. seamen, perh. as standing on a broad bottom (like the *sessilis obba* of Pers. 5, 148), Ar. Pac. 1094: in genl. *a cup, goblet*, Comici ap. Ath. 483 B, sq., et ibi Casaub.—II. *a drinking-bout, carousal*, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B.—III.=κώθος, v. ap. Ath. 309 C. (Prob. akin to κόττα, κυβή, κύπη.)

†Κώθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cothon*, a small island near Carthage, with a harbour for war-vessels, Strab. p. 832.—II. masc. pr. n., son of Calligiton, a Byzantian, Polyb. 4, 52, 4.

Κωθωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κώθων) *to tope, tipple*: pass. *to be drunken*, Eubul. Incert. 5.

Κωθωνίη, ης, ἡ,=κώθων II., *a tippling*, Ion., Aretae.

Κωθώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώθων.

Κωθωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωθωνίζω) *tippling*, Arist. Probl. 1, 39, 2.

Κωθωνιστήριον, ου, τό, *a banqueting house*, Diod.

Κωθωνόχειλος, ον, (κώθων, χεῖλος) *with the lip* or *rim of a κώθων*, κύλιξ, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

†Κοίλη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κοίλη, of *the cup* of the sun, Mimn. 12, 6 Bgk. (Gaisf. κοίλη, 8, 6.)

Κῷος, ία, ῖον, contr. Κῶος, q. v.

†Κώκαλος, ου, ὁ, *Cocalus*, a king of Camicus in Sicily, Diod. S. 4, 77; etc.

Κώκυμα, ατος, τό, (κωκύω) *a shriek, wail*, usu. in plur., Trag.

Κωκυτός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωκύω) *a shrieking, wailing*, Il. 22, 409, 447, and Trag.: hence—II. Κωκυτός, ὁ, *Cocytus*, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10, 514.—2. a river of Thesprotia, emptying into the Acheron, from its gloomy scenery converted into foreg., Paus. 1, 17, 5: from

ΚΩΚΎΩ, f. -ύσω, *to shriek, cry, wail*: Hom., who usu. adds an adv., κ. λίγα, ὀξύ, μάλα, μέγα; also in Trag.; but in prose not till late. (Prob. onomatop.: cf. Sanscr., çôka, grief, çuṭsh to be sad.) [ῡ in Hom. before a vowel, e. g. in pres., and impf.: always ῠ before a conson.: sometimes later, ῠ before a vowel, e. g. Bion 1, 23; Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 256.]

Κωλαγρετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a κωλαγρέτης*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Κωλαγρέτης, or -ακρέτης, ου, ὁ, *the collector of the pieces at a sacrifice*, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Clisthenes: from his time they only had charge of the public table in the Prytaneum, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts (κωλακρέτου γάλα, Ar. Vesp. 724, cf. 693): v. Böckh P. E. 1, 232; 2, 84, Ruhnk. Tim. (Said to be derived from their having the hides and feet of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγείρειν τὰς κωλᾶς.)

†Κωλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Colaeus*, a pilot of Samos, Hdt. 4, 152.—II. Κωλαιός, ὁ, τόπος, in Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 55, 5.

Κωλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶλον.

Κωλεά, ἡ, also κωλέα, κωλιά or κωλία, v. the contr. κωλῆ.

Κωλεός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Epich. p. 48, 56.

Κωλῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contr. from κωλεά or κωλέα, (κῶλον) *the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, hind-quarter*, esp. of a swine, the ham, Ar. Fr. 5, Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 3, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30: synon. forms are κωλεός, κωλία, κωλήν: and κώλησι is akin.—II. *membrum virile*, Ar. Nub. 1018.

Κωλήν, ῆνος, ὁ,=κωλῆ, Eur. Scir. 4.

Κωλήπιον, ου, τό, and κωλήφιον, τό, dim. from sq.

Κώλης, ητος, ἡ, (κῶλον, κωλῆ) *the hollow* or *bend of the knees*, Il. 23, 726, also ἰγνύα.

Κωλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, also written κωλία,= κωλῆ.

Κωλιάς, άδος, ἡ, ἡιών, Hdt. 8, 96; ἄκρα, Paus. 1, 1, 5, also sub. ἄκρα, *Colias*, a promontory of Attica, near Phalerus, now the same or *Trispyrgi*: with a temple of Venus there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of *Colias*, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2.—2. *an annual festival of Ceres, held there*.—3. *potter's clay* of high repute, *dug at the same place*, Plut.

Κωλικεύομαι, as pass., *to suffer from colic*: from

Κωλικός, ή, όν, (κῶλον II.) *suffering in the colon, having the colic*, Diosc.: ἡ κ. διάθεσις, *the colic, from its being seated in the colon* and parts adjacent: κ. φάρμακα, remedies *for it*, Medic.

†Κωλίς, ή, νῆσος, αἰα, an Indian island, Dion. P. v. l. Κωλιές.

Κωλοβαθρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to go on stilts*; and

Κωλοβαθριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that goes on stilts*: from

Κωλόβαθρον, ον, τό, (κῶλον, βαίνω) *a stilt*; like καλόβαθρον.

Κωλοειδής, ές, (κῶλον, εἶδος) *as limbs* or *members*. Adv. -δῶς.

Κῶλον, ου, τό, *a limb, member* of a body, esp. of the legs or feet, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 19, etc.; χεῖρες καὶ κῶλα, Eur. Phoen. 1185.—II. in genl. *a member* of any thing, as—1. *a member* of a building, as *the side* or *front*, of a square or triangular building, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 62; Hdt. 2, 126, 134; 4, 62, cf. μονόκωλος.—2. *one limb* or *half of the course* (διαύλου) in racing, Aesch. Ag. 344.—3. *one of the thongs* of a sling, Polyb. 27, 2, 5. —4. *a member* or *clause of a sentence*, Lat. *membrum*, Arist. Rhet.—III. *the colon, part of the great intestines*, extending from the *coecum* to the *rectum*: but in this signf. more correctly written κόλον. (Acc. to Doderl. Lat. Synon. 4, p. 152, from the root κελ-λω, akin to σκέλος and κολοσσός: but in signf. III., it seems akin to κωλέα.)

Κωλοτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωλοτόμος, τέμνω) *to cut off, mutilate limbs* in genl. *to mutilate, mow down*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 377 E.

Κώλῦμα, ατος, τό, (κωλύω) *a hinderance*, Lat. *impedimentum*, Eur. Ion 862, Thuc. 5, 30: c. inf., *a hinderance to doing* a thing, κ. προσθεῖναι τὴν πύλην, Thuc. 4, 67; so too, κ. μή c. inf.; Id. 1, 16.—II. *a defence against* a thing, σιδηρᾶ κώλ., *precautions* against fire, Thuc. 7, 53.

Κωλῦμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώλυμα.—2. as military term,=χειλωτήριον.

Κωλύμη, ης, ἡ,=κώλυμα, Thuc. 1, 92; 4, 63. [ῡ]

Κωλῦσῑάνεμος, ον, ὁ, or κωλῦσιανεμος, ον, (κωλύω, ἄνεμος) *checking the winds*, epith. of Empedocles, (who played the part of the Lapland wizches), Diog. L. 8, 60.

Κωλῦσίδειπνος, ον, (κωλύω, δεῖπνον) *interrupting the banquet*, Plut. 2, 726 A, prob. from some poet.

Κωλῦσίδρομος, ή, ον, (κωλύω, δρόμος) *checking the course*, Luc. Tragod. 198.

Κωλῦσιεργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωλύω, ἔργον) *to prevent* one *from doing* a thing, Polyb.: also κωλῦσιουργέω, Philo, Lob. Phryn. 667. Hence

Κωλῦσιεργία, ας, ἡ, *a hinderance to work*.

Κωλῦσιουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, v. κωλυσιεργέω.

Κώλῦσις, εως, ἡ, (κωλύω) *a hindering, hinderance*, Plat. Soph. 230 C

Κωλῡτέον, verb. adj. from κωλύω, *one must hinder*, Xen. Hier. 8, 9.

Κωλῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κωλύω)= κωλυτής, Iambl. Hence

Κωλῡτήριος, ία, ιον, *hindering, preventive*, Dion. H.

Κωλῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hinderer*, τινος, Thuc. 3, 23, and Plat.

Κωλῡτικός, ή, όν, (κωλύω) like κωλυτήριος, *hindering, preventive*, τινός, *of* a thing, Arist. Rhet., Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 7.

Κωλῡτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *hindered, to be hindered*, Epict.: from

Κωλύω, f. -σω, (κολος) strictly= κολούω, *to cut short*: hence, *to let,*

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hinder, check, stop, prevent, forbid. Construct.—1. c. inf., *to hinder* one *from* doing, *forbid to* do, Hdt. 2, 20, Pind. P. 4, 57, and freq. in Att. from Soph. downwds.; so too, κ. τινὰ τὸ δρᾶν, Soph. Phil. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; so also, κ. μή, c. inf., Eur. Phoen. 1268, Thuc., etc.—2. c. gen. rei, κ. τινά τινος, *to let* or *hinder* one *from* a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 21; also, κ. τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 51.—3. c. acc. rei, *to hinder, prevent*, Eur. I. A. 1390, etc.—4. absol., esp. in part., ὁ κωλύσων, *one to hinder*, Soph. Ant. 261: τὸ κωλῦον, *a hinderance*,=κώλυμα, Xen. An. 4, 5, 20.—4. esp. in 3 pers., οὐδὲν κωλύει, there is nothing to hinder, Hdt. 7, 149, Plat., etc.; τί κωλύει; what hinders? Plut.—B. pass. *to be hindered*, of persons and things, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., gen., etc., as in act.—C. Thuc. also, 1, 144, has κωλύει, intr.,=κωλύεται, Dionys. de Thucyd. Idiom. c 7. [ῠ; but ῡ sometimes before a vowel, as in pres. and impf., v. Pind. P. 4, 57, Ar. Eccl. 862.]

Κωλώτης, ου, ὁ, (κῶλον)=ἀσκαλαβώτης, Babrius Fr. 7 Lewis.

Κωλωτοειδής, ές, and -ώδης, ες, (κωλώτης, εἶδος) *like a* κωλώτης, *variegated, spotted*, Hipp.

Κῶμα, ατος, τό, (κεῖμαι, κοιμάω) *a deep, sound sleep*, Lat. *sopor*, esp. in Ep., μαλακὸν κῶμα, Il. 14, 359, Od. 18, 201: κακὸν κῶμα, Hes. Th. 798; also in Sapph. 4; ὕπνου κ., Theocr. Ep. 3, 6.—2. later *a lethargy*, Hipp.: also *a trance* without sleep, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. κάρος.

Κωμάζω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αξῶ (κῶμος). *To indulge in jovial festivity, revel, go revelling about* with dancing and singing, *make merry*, ὑπ' αὐλοῦ κ., Hes. Sc. 281: μετ' αὐλητῆρος κ., Theogn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703: esp. freq. in Pind.—2. in Pind. usu. *to celebrate a* κῶμος in honour of the victor at the games, *to join in these festivities* (cf. κῶμος), Pind. O. 9, 6, etc.; also c. acc. cognato, ἑορτὰν κ., Id. N. 11, 36, cf. Eur. H. F. 180: c. dat. pers., *to approach with a* κῶμος, *hold it for* him, *in his honour*, Pind. I. 7, 27; and so in mid., Id. P. 9, 157: c. acc. pers., *to honour* or *celebrate* him *in* or *with the* κῶμος, Id. N. 2, 38; 10, 64; and so in mid., Id. I. 4, 124; cf. χορεύω.—3. in genl. *to visit, break in upon in the manner of revellers*, ἐπὶ γυναῖκας, Isae. 39, 24; esp. of lovers visiting their mistresses, and perh. in a softer sense, *to serenade* them, Alcae. 40; κ. ποτὶ Ἀμαρυλλίδα, Theocr. 3, 1: then in genl., *to burst in*, κ. εἰς τόπον, Anth.; of evil, ἄτη ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν, Wernicke Tryph. 314.

Κωμαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (κῶμα) *to nod, be drowsy*, Hipp.

Κώμακον, ου, τό, a spicy plant, perh. *the nutmeg*, Theophr.

Κώμαξ, ακος, ὁ, (κωμάζω) *a debauchee*.

Κωμάρχης, ου, ὁ, (κώμη, ἄρχω) *the head of a village, village magistrate* or *bailiff*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 10.

†Κωμαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Comarchides*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Pac. 1142.

Κώμαρχος, ὁ,=foreg.

Κωμάσδω, Dor. for κωμάζω.

Κωμάσια, ας, ἡ, (κωμάζω) *a festive procession of the images of the gods* in Aegypt, Clem. Al.

Κωμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (κωμάζω) *a reveller, one who takes part in a* κῶμος (v. sub κωμάζω, κῶμος), Plat. Symp. 212 C: name of plays by Epicharmus and many others.—2. epith. of Bacchus, *the jolly* god, Ar. Nub. 606.

Κωμαστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a* κωμαστής, κωμάζειν, or κῶμος, ᾠδή, Ael. Adv. -κῶς.

Κωμάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμαστής.

Κωματώδης, ες, (κῶμα, εἶδος) *in a deep sleep*, Hipp.

†Κώμβρεια, ας, ἡ, *Combrēa*, a city of Macedonia in the district Crossaea, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κώμη, ης, ἡ,=Lat. *vicus, an unwalled village*, or *country-town*, opp. to a fortified city; strictly a Dor. word =the Att. δῆμος (Arist. Poet. 3, 6), first used in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5, 98: κατὰ κώμας οἰκεῖσθαι, οἰκισθῆναι, to live or be built in villages (not in walled towns), Thuc. 1, 5, 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5, sq.—II. of a city, like Lat. *vicus, a quarter, ward, inhabited by* a certain number of citizens. (Prob. from κεῖμαι, κοιμάω: cf. Lithuan. *kiemas*, a village, *kaimynas*, a neighbour, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 204.) Hence

Κωμηδόν, adv., *in villages*, Lat. *vicatim*.

Κωμήτης, ου, ὁ, (κώμη) *a villager, countryman*, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 763 A, Xen. An. 4, 5, 24.—II. in a city, *one of the same quarter*, exactly Lat. *vicinus*, Ar. Nub. 965: more loosely, Φεραίας χθονὸς κωμῆται, Eur. Alc. 476.

Κωμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* κωμήτης, *suitable for him*.

Κωμῆτις, ιδος, fem. from κωμήτης, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265.

Κωμήτωρ, ωρος, ὁ, poet. for κωμήτης.

†Κωμίας, ου, ὁ, *Comias*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 230.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 55, 1, Plut. Sol. 32.

Κωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη.

Κωμικεύομαι, dep., *to speak like a comic poet*, Luc.: from

Κωμικός, ή, όν, (κῶμος) *of, belonging to comedy*, Lat. *comicus*, Luc.: in good Att., κωμῳδικός was more usu.—2. ὁ κωμικός, *a comedian, comic actor* (Alex. Isoet. 1, 13) or *poet* (Polyb., and Plut.). Adv. -κῶς, Philo.

Κώμιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη, Strab.

†Κωμισηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Comisene*, a district of Parthia on the confines of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 514; also, a district of Armenia, usu. Καμισηνή, v. sub. Κάμισα.

Κῶμο, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176.

Κωμογραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, *the clerk, agent of a* κώμη, Joseph.

Κωμοδρομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κῶμος, δραμεῖν)=κωμάζω.

†Κῶμον, ου, τό, *Comum*, a town of Italy at south end of Lacus Larius, now *Como*, Strab. p. 192.

Κωμόπολις, εως, ἡ, (κώμη, πόλις) *a village-town*, i. e. *a straggling, unfortified town*, Strab.

Κῶμος, ου, ὁ, *a jovial festivity*, with music and dancing, *a revel, carousal, merry-making*, Lat. *comessatio*, ἐς δαῖτα θάλειαν καὶ χορὸν ἱμερόεντα καὶ ἐς φιλοκυδέα κῶμον, H. Hom. Merc. 481, and so Theogn. 827, 934, Hdt. 1, 21, Pind., Eur., etc.: these entertainments usu. ended in the party parading the streets crowned, and with torches (Ar. Plut. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. κωμάζω): in time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honour of several gods, esp. Bacchus, and also in honour of the victors at the games; these were *festal processions*, of a more regular and orderly kind, partaking of the nature of a *chorus*; most of Pindar's extant odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, cf. O. 4, 15; P. 5, 28.—II. *the band of revellers, the jovial troop* who paraded the streets as above described, Eur. Bacch. 1168, etc.: hence metaph. κ. Ἐρινύων, Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791, Supp. 390, etc.—III. *the ode sung* at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8, 29, 99, etc. (Usu. deriv. from κώμη.)

Κωμόω, ῶ, (κῶμα) *to lull, hush to sleep*. Prob. only used in pass., κωμοῦσθαι, *to fall into a deep* or *sickly sleep*, whence κεκωμωμένος in Hipp. ap. Gal.

Κωμύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from κώμη.

Κώμυς, ῦθος, ἡ, *a bundle, sheaf*, of hay, etc., Lat. *manipulus*, Cratin. Incert. 157.—II.= κορυδαλός.—III. ὁ κώμυς, *a marshy place* where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4, 11, 1.

Κωμῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωμῳδός) *to represent in a comedy*, Ar. Ach. 655: hence *to ridicule, take off*, Ar. Plut. 557, Plat. Rep. 452 D; and in pass. *to be so satirised*, etc., Ar. Vesp. 1026. Hence

Κωμῴδημα, ατος, τό, *a comic saying, gibe*, Plat. Legg. 816 D.

Κωμῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a comedy*, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 522: hence in genl. *a mirthful spectacle*, βίου τραγῳδία καὶ κ., Plat. Phil. 50 B. (Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, ᾠδή, acc. to its character, esp. as there was a lyric comedy, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 7, 1: the other from κώμη, as if *the village song*, Bentley's Phalaris p. 337 sq.; Arist. Poet. 5 mentions the latter as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of comedy, because κώμη was their word = the Att. δῆμος.) On the three periods of Attic comedy, v. esp. Meineke Hist. Comicorum.

Κωμῳδιακός, ή, όν,=sq., dub.

Κωμῳδικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to comedy, comic*, freq. in Ar.

Κωμῳδιογράφος, ου, ὁ, (κωμῳδία, γράφω) *a comic writer*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Κωμῳδιοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (κωμῳδία ποιέω)=κωμῳδοποιός.

Κωμῳδόγελως, ωτος, ὁ,=κωμῳδό Anth.

Κωμῳδογράφος, ου, ὁ,=κωμῳδι γράφος, Anth. [ᾰ]

Κωμῳδοδιδασκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, *the teaching and rehearsing a comedy with actors*: in genl. *the comic poet's* Ar. Eq. 516: from

Κωμῳδοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (κ δός, διδάσκαλος) *a comic poet*, bec he had the charge of teachin training the actors, chorus, etc Eq. 507, v. διδάσκω II.

Κωμῳδολοιχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (δός, λείχω) *to play the parasite foon, περί τινα*, Ar. Vesp. 1

Κωμῳδοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ,= ποιός, Ar. Pac. 734.

Κωμῳδοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a comedies*, Plut.: from

Κωμῳδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ποιέω) *a maker of comed* freq. in Plat., as Apo 606 C.

Κωμῳδός, οῦ, ὁ ἀείδω) *a comedic actor*, Lys. 162, Plat. Rep. 39 *c*, etc.—2. *a comic poet*, -ῳδῆς, Ael.

Κωμῳ comedy σοτραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a seriodes*, name of a play of Anaxandri- v. Meineke Histor. Com. p.

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†Κωνάρας, α, ὁ, *Conaras*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 102.

Κωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶνος, *a small cone.*—II. *the pineal gland in the brain*, from its shape.

Κωνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κῶνος II. 3) *to drive round* or *spin a top*: in genl. *to carry round*, Ar. Fr. 439.—II. (κῶνος II. 1) *to pitch, cover with pitch*, cf. περικωνέω.

Κωνειάζομαι, prob. as pass., (κώνειον) *to be dosed with hemlock*, Menand. p. 102.

Κώνειον, ου, τό, *hemlock*, Lat. *cicuta*, Hipp., and Theophr.—II. *hemlock-juice*, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124, Plat., etc.

Κώνη, ης, ἡ,=κῶνος II. 3, prob. l. Emped. 24, v. Sturz ad l.

Κώνησις, εως, ἡ, (κωνάω II.) *a pitching, daubing with pitch.*

Κωνίας, ου, ὁ, (κῶνος II. 1) *olvos, pitched wine*, Galen.

Κωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κῶνος II. 1) *to pitch, cover with pitch*, dub.

Κωνικός, ή, όν, (κῶνος) *cone-shaped, conical*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Κωνίον, ου, τό, or κώνιον, Jac. A. P. p. 52, dim. from κῶνος, *a small cone*, Poxidon. ap. Ath. 649 D: *κωνία ωαστῶν*, Anth.

Κωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (κῶνος) *a conical water-vessel.*

Κώνισις, εως, ἡ, (κωνίζω)=κώνησις.

Κωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, (κῶνος II. 1) *extracted from pine-cones, πίσσα*, Rhian.

†Κωνκορδία, ας, ἡ, *Concordia*, a small town of the Veneti in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 214.

Κωνοειδής, ές, (κῶνος, εἶδος) *conical*, Diog. L. Adv. -δῶς, Plut.

Κῶνος, ου, ὁ, *a cone*, Lat. *conus, meta*, Arist. Probl.: hence—II. *a pine-cone*, also στρόβιλος, Vit. Hom., Theophr., etc.: hence κωνάω, κωνίζω, etc.—2. *the cone, peak* of a helmet, Leon. Tar.—3.=σέμβιξ, *a spinning-top*, from its shape. (The Sanscr. root is, ϕo. to bring to a pomt; cf. Lat. *cuneus, cacumen*; Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 231.)

Κωνοτομέω, ῶ. f. -ήσω, (κῶνος, τέμνω) *to make a conic section*, Mathem.

Κωνοφόρος, ον. (κῶνος, φέρω) *bearing cones*, as pines, etc., Theophr.: also of the thyrsus, Anth.

†Κωνσεντία, ας, ἡ, *Consentia*, a town of the Bruttii in lower Italy, Strab. p. 256.

†Κωνσταντῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Constantinus*, Anth.

†Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, ἡ, *Constantinople*, Steph. Byz.

†Κωνώπα, and -ώπη, ης, ἡ, *Conope*, a town of Aetolia, incorporated into the city *Arsinoe*, there erected by Arsinoe queen of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strab. p. 460; Polyb. 5, 6, 6.

Κωνωπεῖον, ου, τό, (κώνωψ) *an Aegyptian bed* or *couch with mosquito-curtains*, LXX.

Κωνωπεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=foreg., Anth.

Κωνώπιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώνωψ.

†Κωνώπιον, ου, ἡ, *Conopium*, name of a maiden, Anth.

Κωνωπώδης, ές, (κώνωψ, εἶδος) *like a gnat*, Theophr.

Κωνωποθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θηράω) *a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher.*

Κωνωπώδης, ες=κωνωποειδής.

Κώνωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *a gnat*, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2, 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, etc.: a larger kind was called ἐμπις.

Κῶος, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. οἱ κῶοι, *caves, dens* (akin to κώς, κῶας, or to κεῖμαι, κοιμάω,), only in Gramm.

Κῷος, ᾳα, ῷον, *of, from the island* Κῶς, *Coan*, Hdt. 7. 64, etc.—II. ὁ Κῷος, usu. written Κῶος, sub. βόλος, *the highest throw with the* ἀστράγαλοι, *counting six*, with the *convex* side uppermost, opp. to Χῖος, with the concave side uppermost, *counting one*: hence the proverbs, Κῷος πρὸς Χῖον, and Χῖος παραστὰς Κῷον οὐκ ἐᾷ λέγειν, Strattis Lemn. 3; and so prob. Ar. Ran. 970, οὐ Κῶος ἀλλὰ Χῖος.—II. Arist. H. A. has χῖος and κῷος of the ἀστραγάλοι of the ankle.

†Κῶπαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Copae*, an old city on the north side of lake Copaïs in Boeotia, Il. 2, 502. Hence

†Κωπαιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Copae*, Thuc. 4, 93.

Κώπαιον, ου, τό, (κώπη) *the upper end of an oar.*

†Κωπαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Copae, Copaean, ἐγχέλεις*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 298 F.

†Κωπαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Ar. Ach. 880; also contd. Κωπάδες, αἱ, sc. ἐγχέλεις, Ar. Pac. 1005: esp. ἡ Κωπαΐς λίμνη, *lake Copaïs* in Boeotia, the largest lake of Greece, famed for its eels, now *Topolias*, Strab. p. 406.

Κωπαιώδης, ες, (κώπαιον, εἶδος) *oar-shaped.*

Κωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *a piece of wood fit for making into an oar, a spar for an oar*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 23, Br. Ar. Ach. 552.

†Κωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *Copeus*, father of Glaucus, Ath. 296 B.

Κωπεύω, (κώπη) *to propel with oars*; also *to furnish, fit out with oars, βᾶριν*, Anth.—II. κεκώπευται στρατός, it *has the sword drawn* (cf. κώπη 2), ap. Hesych.

Κωπέω, ῶ. f. -ήσω,=κωπεύω.

Κωπεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=κωπεύς.

Κώπη, ης, ἡ, (from ΚΑΠ-, κάπτω, *capio*, like λαβή from λαμβάνω) *any handle*: esp.—1. *the handle of an oar*, Od. 9, 489; 10, 129 (never in Il.): hence *the oar* itself, freq. in Att.; ἐφ' ἑνδεκα κώπαις πέμπειν, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honours,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Suid. voc. ἐφ' ἑνδεκα: cf. ἐμβάλλω, ἐλαύνω I. 2, ἀναφέρω II.—2. *of a sword, the hilt*, Lat. *manubrium, capulus*, Il. 1, 219, Od. 8, 403; 11, 531, in Hom. always of silver.—3. *of a key*, of ivory in Od. 21. 7.—4. *of a torch*, Eur. Cycl. 484.—5. *of a hand-mill*, and so *the mill* itself, Diod.—6. *of a ship.* Hence

Κωπήεις, εσσα, εν, *with a hilt* or *handle, ξίφος*, Il. 15, 713, etc.

Κωπηλάσια, ας, ἡ, *a rowing*; and

Κωπηλατέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to row*, Polyb.: metaph. *of any similar motion back and forwards*, Eur. Cycl. 461: from

Κωπηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (κώπη, ἐλαύνω) *a rower*, Polyb. [ᾰ]

Κωπήρης, ες, (κώπη, *ἄρω?) *furnished with oars*, Aesch. Pers. 416.—II. *holding the oar, χείρ*, Eur. Tro. 161.

Κωπητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (κώπη) usu. in plur. κωπητῆρες, *the row-locks of a ship.*

†Κωπιαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Copiae*, later name of the Italian *Thurii*, Strab. p. 264.

Κωπίον, ου, τό, dim. from κώπη, *a small oar*, Ar. Ran. 269.

Κωπωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=κωπητήρ.

Κώρα, ης, ἡ, v. κῶρος.

Κωραλλιον, ου, τό, v. κοραλλιον, also κωραλλιον, *coral.*

†Κωραλίας, ου, ὁ, v. Κοραλίας.

†Κωραλις, ιος, ἡ, *Coralis*, a lake in Lycaonia, Strab. p. 568.

Κωραλλεύς, έως, ὁ, *a coral-fisher.*

Κώριον, ου, τό, Dor. for κοῦριον, κόριον, Ar. Ach. 721.

Κωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Sicil. for καρίς

Κῶρος, ου, ὁ, and κώρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for κοῦρος, κούρη, i. e. κόρος, κόρη

Κωρυκαῖος, ου, ὁ, and Κωρυκαίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Corycus*; acc. to Ephorus, they were infamous as spies on all ships that landed there; hence *a spy, listener, traitor*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Κώρυκος.

†Κωρυκία, ας, ἡ, *Corycia*, a nymph, daughter of the river-god Pleistus, Paus. 10, 6, 5.

Κωρυκίδιον, and κωρύκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κώρυκος. [ῡ]

†Κωρύκιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Corycus, Corycian*, αἱ Κωρύκιαι Νύμφαι, Ap. Rh. 2, 711: ὁ Κ. κρημνός, Il. 3, 855:—esp. τὸ Κωρύκιον ἄντρον, *the Corycian cave* or *grot*, in Mt. Parnassus above Delphi, Hdt. 8, 36: sacred to Pan and the Corycian nymphs, Strab. p. 417.—2. a cave or deep rock-encircled valley in Cilicia, famed for its saffron, the fabled abode of the giant Typhoeus, Strab. p. 627, 671; cf. Pind. P. 1, 31–3; Aesch. Pr. 351 sqq.

Κωρύκις, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from κώρυκος, Epich. p. 64, Ar. Fr. 368.—II *a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of elms and maple-trees* by the puncture of an insect, Theophr.

Κωρυκοῦτης, ου, ὁ, v. Κωρυκαῖος.

Κωρυκομάχια, ας, ἡ, (κωρυκος, μάχομαι) v sq., signf. II.

Κώρυκος, ου, ὁ, like θύλακος, *a leathern sack* or *wallet for provisions*, Od. 5, 267; 9, 212: acc. to Hesych., also *a leathern quiver*, like γωρυτός — II. in the gymnasium, *a large leathern sack hung up, filled with fig-grains* (ἀγχραμίδες), *flour* or *sand, for the athletes to swing to and fro* by blows, not a to-gether unlike *the quintain*, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 13: the game itself was called κωρυκομαχία. ς —III. *a kind of muscle*, Macedon.

Κώρυκος, ου, ὁ, *Corycus*, a promontory and town of Cilicia, now *Korghos*. H. Hom. Ap. 39, with a famous cavern, v. Κωρύκιος 2: cf. Κωρυκαίης another Κωρύκιον ἄντρον was not far from Delphi, Hdt. 8, 36.†—2. a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 667 [in Dem. P. 865 Κωρύκου]. — 3. northwest promontory of Crete, Strab. p 483.—4. a mountain on the Ionian coast of Lydia, to which some refer Κωρικαῖος, and H. Hom. Ap. 39, and Theoc. 8, 14.

Κωρυκώδης, ες, (κώρυκος, εἶδος) *like a sack* or *bag*, Theophr.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, dat. Κῷ, acc Κῶ and Κῶν, the island *Cos*, in the Aegean sea, opposite Caria, with a city of same name; in Hom. always in Ep. form Κόως, except in Il. 2, 677, where we find the common acc. Κῶν.† -Adv. Κόωνδε, *to Cos*, Il. 14, 255.

Κῶς, τό, constr. for κῶας, Nicoch. Lemn. 3.—II. at Corinth, *a public prison*, cf. κατάδας, καῖαδας.

Κῶς, Ion. for πῶς: but enclit. ως, Ion. for πως, oft. in Hdt.

†Κωσάμ, ὁ, indecl. *Kosem*, name in N. T.

Κώτιλες, ἡ, = λέστης, *a pirate* (Perh. from κόπτω.)

†Κώτιες, ιων, οἱ, *Cotes*, the western promontory of Mauretania, Strab p 825.

Κωτίλας, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet form of κωτίλος, *the twitterer*, Boeot name for the swallow, Strattis Phoen. 3, cf. Anacr. 99.

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Κωτιλία, ας, ἡ, (κωτίλος) *chattering, tattling*, esp., *flattery*.

†**Κωτίλιαι**, ὧν, αἱ, *Cotiliae*, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

†**Κωτίλιον**, ου, τό, *Mt. Cotilius* in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 41, 7.

ΚΩΤΙΛΛΩ, *to prattle, chatter, chat*, Lat. *garrire*, usu. with collat. notion of *coaxing, wheedling*, αἰμύλα κωτίλλειν, Hes. Op. 372: so, μαλθακὰ κ., Theogn. 850.—II. transit. c. acc. pers. *to chatter to, talk over, beguile with fair words*, εὖ κώτιλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν, Theogn. 363; so, μὴ κώτιλλέ με, *tease* me not *by prating*, Soph. Ant. 756. (Cf. Sanscr. *kath*, Lat. *dicere*, Engl. *quote, quoth, chat, chatter*, Gothic *quitha*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 241.)

†**Κώτιλον**, ου, τό, *Cotilum*, the territory around or a place near Mt. Cotilius, Paus. 8, 41, 10.

Κωτίλος, ίλη, ίλον, (κωτίλλω) *chattering, prattling*, Theogn. 295: of a swallow, *twittering*, Anacr. 99, cf. κωτιλύς: *coaxing, wheedling*, Anth.: metaph., δμμα κ., like Lat. *oculi arguti, loquaces, obtundens*. [ῐ]

†**Κωφαῖος**, ον, ὁ, *Cophaeus*, an Indian, Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

Κωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (κωφός) *to make dumb, to silence*, Opp. Pass. *to become* or *grow dumb*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.—II. *to deafen*. Pass. *to become so*.—III. in genl. *to dull, blunt, injure*: cf. Pors. Or. 1279.

Κωφεύω, (κωφός) *to be dumb* or *silent*, LXX.: also *to be deaf*, or in genl. *insensible*.

Κωφέω, ῶ.=κωφάω III., *to mutilate*, Strab. l., Soph. Fr. 223.

†**Κωφήν**, ῆνος, ὁ, *Cophen*, a tributary of the Indus in India, Strab. 697, Arr.—II. an Indian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 15, 1.

Κώφησις, εως, ἡ, (κωφέω) *a dulling, blunting*: in genl. *a mutilation*.

Κωφίας, ου, ὁ, *the deaf adder*, Ael.

Κωφός, ή, όν, (κόπτω, cf. Lat. *tusus*) radic. signf. *blunt, obtuse*, κωφὸν βέλος, *the blunt, dull* shaft, Il. 11, 390, opp. to ὀξὺ βέλος.—II. metaph.—1. *blunted* or *tamed in the tongue*, i. e. *dumb*, Lat. *mutus*, κωφὸν κῦμα, a *noiseless* wave or swell, Il. 14, 16: so too, κωφὸς λιμήν, *still, peaceful*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 31; κωφὴ γαῖα, *the dumb, senseless* earth (cf. *bruta tellus*), of a corpse, Il. 24, 54: of men, *dumb, mute, speechless*, Hdt. 1, 34, for which (in 1, 85) he has ἄφωνος: of solid earth, which sounds *dull* when struck, opp. to the ringing of a hollow body, Hdt. 4, 200: also *having ceased to sound, forgotten*, κωφὰ ἔπη, Soph. O. T. 290, unless we take this for *unmeaning, senseless*, as it were *inarticulate*.—This is the earlier signf., Valck. Ammon. p. 133.—2. later, esp. Att., *dull of hearing, deaf*, Lat. *surdus*, first in H. Hom. Merc. 92, Hdt. 1, 38 (cf. 34), Aesch. Theb. 184, etc.: c. gen., κωφὴ ἀκοῆς αἰσθησις, Antiph. Sapph. 1, 5; Ἑλλάδος φωνᾶς κωφός, deaf of one's Greek ear, i. e. ignorant of Greek, Fragm. Pythag.—3. *dull of mind, stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, Pind. P. 9, 151, Soph. Aj. 911, Plat., etc.: so, κωφὴ διήγησις, an *unmeaning* account, Polyb. cf. I. fin., and τυφλός.—4. metaph. *idle, empty, good for nothing*, in which signf. κωφός plays into κοθμός.

†**Κωφὸς λιμήν**, ὁ, *the harbour Cophus*, of Torone, on the Toronaïcus sinus in Pallene, Strab. p. 330.

Κωφότης, ητος, ἡ, (κωφός) *deafness, dumbness*, Dem. 411, 26: in genl. *obtuseness, torpor*, Arist. H. A.—II. *stupidity*.

Κωφόω, ῶ, (κωφός)=κωφάω, LXX., etc.: hence

Κώφωσις, εως, ἡ, *dumbness*.—II. *deafness*, Hipp.—III. *dullness*, whether of the senses or mind.

Κῶχετο, by crasis for καὶ ᾠχετο, impf. from οἴχομαι.

Κωχεύω, (ὀκωχεύω, ὀκωχή, ὀχεύω, ὀχέω, ἔχω) *to lift, raise up*; the simple only in Soph. Fr. 303: of the compds. the most common is ἀνακωχεύω, q. v.

Κώψ, ὁ, gen. κωπός,=σκώψ, *a kind of owl*, perh. *a screech-owl*, Eust.

Κῶψον, contr. for καὶ ὄψον, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ

Λ, λ, λάμβδα, also λάβδα, τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral λ'=30, but ,λ=30,000. From λάμβδα, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, esp. λάπτω, Lat. *lambo*, also λείχω, *lingo*.—An over partiality for the use of λ was expressed by λαμβδακίζω, λαβδακίζω, λαμβδακισμός, λαβδακισμός: these words were also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, e. g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamara*. The Lacedaemonians bore Λ upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Σ, the Messenians Μ, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 16.

Changes of λ, esp. in the dialects:—I. Dor. into ν, as ἤνθον φίντατος for ἦλθον φίλτατος, Schaf. Greg. 197, 354: Att. prefers λ, e. g. λίτρον πλεύμων for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryn. 305, cf. λύγη and νύξ.—II. esp. in Ion., λ beginning a word is dropt, as εἰβῶ for λείβω, ἴγδη for λίγδος, Greg. 446; so αἰψηρός ἀλαλή ἀφύσσω ἄχνη for λαιψηρός etc.—III. Ep. poets double λ metri grat., esp. after augment, as ἔλλαβε, ἐλλιτάνευε, and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τρίλλιστος, ἀπολλήξειες, etc.—IV. Att. sometimes into ρ, as κρίβανος for κλίβανος, Lob. Phryn. 179, 652: so γλώσσαργος for γλώσσαλγος, ναύκραρος for ναύκληρος, ΚΟΡΩ for ΚΟΛΩ, whence Lat. *curo, colo*.—V. Aeol. sometimes changed δ into λ, as Lat. *lacryma* was formed from δάκρυον, and λύσιος seems to have been orig. the same as δασύς: so Lat. *odor* for *olor*, cf. *oleo, olfacio*, etc.—VI. in some words γ and λ are interchanged, e. g. γῆϊον and λῆϊον, μόγις and μόλις.—VII. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω, παλίλλογος, ἐλλείπω, etc.

ΑΑ-, insep. prefix with *intensive* force (like λαι- and λι-, δα- and ζα-), though found in very few words, e. g. in λάμαχος, *very* warlike, λακαταπύγων, λακατάρατος.

ΑΑ-ΑΣ, ὁ, gen. λᾶος, dat. λᾶϊ, acc. λᾶαν, gen. plur. λάων, dat. λάεσι, Ep. λάεσσι, all which forms occur in Hom., except λάεσι: in Att. also contr. ὁ λᾶς, acc. τὸν λᾶν, but acc. λᾶα, Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λάου, Soph. O. C. 196, as if λάας was of first decl.: Nic. also has ἡ λᾶας like ἡ λίθος.—I. usu. *a stone, piece of rock*, Hom., who usu. has it, esp. in Il., of stones thrown by warriors.—II. *a rock, crag*, Od. 13, 163. (Cf. λᾶϊγξ, Lat. *lapis*, and λαία, λεύς, v. also λαός sub fin.)

†**Λάας**, ἡ, v. Λᾶς.

†**Λάβανα**, ων, τά, *Labana*, a mineral spring in Latium near Eretum, Strab. p. 238.

†**Λάβαξ**, ὁ, *Labax*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 3, 4.

Λᾱβάργῡρος, ον, (λαβεῖν, ἀργυρος) *taking money, doing something* for money, Timon ap. Ath. 406 E.

†**Λάβας**, α, ὁ, *Labas*, a Sicilian, Theocr. 14, 24.

Λάβδα, τό, indecl. = λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 929.

†**Λάβδα**, ης, ἡ, *Labda*, daughter of Amphion, wife of Eetion, mother of Cypselus, Hdt. 5, 92.

Λαβδακίζω, -ίσω, and **λαβδακισμός**, οῦ, ὁ,=λαμβδ., v. sub λ, init.

†**Λαβδάκειος**, α, ον, *of Labdacus*, Soph. O. T. 267.

†**Λαβδακίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Labdacus*; οἱ Λαβδακίδαι, *the descendants of Labdacus*, Pind. I. 3, 26, Soph.

†**Λάβδακος**, ου, ὁ, *Labdacus*, an ancient king of Thebes, son of Polydorus, Soph. O. T. 224.

†**Λάβδαλον**, ου, τό, *Labdalum*, a fortress on the highest point of Epipolae at Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 97.

Λαβδοειδής, ές,=λαμβδ., Poll.

Λάβδωμα, ατος, τό, (as if from λαβδόω) *a figure like that of* Λ.

Λᾰβεῖν, inf. aor. of λαμβάνω, Ep. and Ion. λαβέειν, Hdt.; also λᾰβέν, Dor. for λαβεῖν: but λάβεν, poet. for ἔλαβεν, Hom.

Λάβεσκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἔλαβον, aor. 2 act. of λαμβάνω, Hes., Hdt.

†**Λαβέων**, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Labeo*, Plut.

Λᾰβή, ῆς, ἡ, (λαβεῖν) *the part intended for grasping, a handle, haft, sword-hilt*, Alcae. 67, and Att.: λαβὴν δοῦναι, ἐνδοῦναι, pugil. term, to give one *a grip, a hold*, hence metaph., to give one *a handle, something to lay hold of*, Lat. *ansam praebere*, Ar. Eq. 841, 847; so, λ. παρέχειν, Plat. Rep. 544 B.—II. the act of *grasping, a taking, acceptance*, λ. ἀργύρου, Aesch. Supp. 935.—2. *an attack*, as of sickness, like λῆψις, Hipp.: also *a reproof, censure*, Ael.

Λαβῆν, Dor. for λαβεῖν.

†**Λάβης**, ητος, ὁ, (λαμβάνω) *κύων, the dog Labes*, comic distortion of the name of Laches from his having *received* bribes of the Sicilians, Ar. Vesp. 836.

Λάβησι, Ep. for λάβῃ, 3 subj. aor. of λαμβάνω, Od.

Λᾰβίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαβίς, Diosc. [ῐ]

†**Λαβιῆνος**, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Labienus*, Strab. p. 600.

†**Λαβικόν**, οῦ, τό, *Labici* or *Lavici*, a city of Latium in Italy, Strab. p. 230.

†**Λαβικάνός**, ή, όν, *of Labici, Labican*, Strab.; ὁ Λ., Dion. H.

†**Λαβινία**, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. name *Lavinia*, Plut. Rom. 2.

†**Λαβίνιον**, ου, τό, *Lavinium*, a city of Latium in Italy; ὁ Λαβινιάτης, *an inhab. of L.*, Dion. H.

Λάβιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαβή, Strab. [ᾰ]

Λᾰβίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a holder*, and so—1. *a pair of pincers, a forceps*, Hipp.—2. *a buckle, clasp*, Polyb.

†**Λάβος**, ου, ὁ, *Labus*, a mountain, Polyb. 10, 29, 3.

†**Λαβώτας**, ὁ, *the Labotas*, a river of Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Λάβρα, ή, worse form of λαύρα.

Λαβρᾰγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= λαβροστομέω: from

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Λαβρᾱγόρης, ου, ὁ, Att. -ρας, (λάβρος, ἀγορεύω) *a bold, rash talker, braggart*, Il. 23, 479.

Λαβράζω,=λαβρεύομαι, Lyc.

Λαβράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάβραξ, Antiph. Philotis 1, 2. [ρᾰ]

Λαβράκτης, ου, ὁ,=λαβραγόρης, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F.

†Λάβρανδα, ων, τά, *Labranda*, a town of Caria, in the vicinity of which was a temple of Jupiter, who was hence called Λαβρανδηνός, (or Λαβρανδεύς, Ael. H. A. 12, 30), Hdt. 5, 119, Strab. p. 659.

Λάβραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (λάβρος) *the sea-wolf*, a ravenous sea-fish, Epich. p. 31, Comici ap. Ath. p. 311.

Λαβρεία, ας, ἡ, = λαβροστομία: from

Λαβρεύομαι, (λάβρος) dep. mid., *to talk boldly, rashly, to brag*, Il. 23, 474, μύθοις λαβρεύεσθαι, Ib. 478: just like λαβράζω, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

Λαβρηγορέω, ῶ,=λαβραγορέω.

Λαβροπόδης, ου, ὁ, (λάβρος, πούς) *strong* or *swift-footed, rushing*, χείμαρβος, Anth., like λαβρόσσυτος.

Λαβροποτέω, ῶ, *to drink hard*, Anth.: from

Λαβροπότης, ου, ὁ, (λάβρος, πίνω) *a hard drinker*.

Λάβρος, ον, (prob. from ΛΑΒ–, λαμβάνω, like κραιπνός, *rapidus*, from ἁρπάζω, *rapio*), *furious, boisterous, blustering*, Ζέφυρος, κῦμα, ποταμός, Il. οὖρος, Od.; and so of heavy rains, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεύς, Il. 16, 385; σέλας, καπνός, λίθος, Pind., πῦρ, Eur.: — hence it seems to have been orig. used only of inanimate nature, but — 2. later freq. of man, *hasty, boisterous, hot, rash*, esp. in talking, Theogn. 634, Pind. O. 2, 156; λ. στρατός, *a boisterous, unruly* crowd, Pind. P. 2, 160; then, *gluttonous, greedy*, λάβρως διαρταμᾶν, Aesch. Pr. 1022,—in all which senses the notion of *ungovernable, led by blind natural impulse* still prevails, cf. all the derivs. from λαβραγορέω to λαβρόω.—3. of animals, etc., *violent, fierce, savage*: but also *furiously swift, fast and furious*, ἵπποι λάβρως φέρουσιν ἄνδρα, Theogn. 982, a signf. not foreign to the Homer. passages, which perh. lies in the orig. sense, cf. λαβροπόδης, λαβρόσσυτος. The word is strictly poetic, except in Ion. and very late prose. Adv. -βρως, Theogn., l. c., Aesch., etc. [λᾰ-, Eur. Orest. 697, H. F. 961.] Hence

Λαβροσία, ας, ἡ,=λαβροσύνη.

Λαβρόσσῡτος, ον, v. λαβρόσυτος.

Λαβροστομέω, ῶ, *to talk boldly, rashly*, Aesch. Pr. 327: and

Λαβροστομία, ας, ἡ, *bold, rash talking*: from

Λαβρόστομος, ον, (λάβρος, στόμα) *talking boldly and rashly*.

Λαβροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (λάβρος) *boisterousness, violence, greediness*, Leon. Tar.; also in plur., Tryph.

Λαβρόσυτος, ον, (λάβρος, σεύω) *rushing furiously*, Aesch. Pr. 601.

Λαβρότης, ητος, ἡ,=λαβροσύνη.

Λαβροφᾰγέω, ῶ, (λάβρος, φαγεῖν) *to eat greedily*.

Λαβρόω, ῶ, (λάβρος) = λαβροφαγέω, Lyc.

Λάβρυς, ὁ, = πέλεκυς. Lydian word, Plut. 2, 302 A.

Λαβύσσω,=λαβρεύομαι.

Λαβρώνιος, ον, ὁ, a large wide *cup with handles*, and so prob. from λαβή, Comici ap. Ath. 484 C, sq.: the forms ἡ λαβρωνία and τὸ λαβρώνιον also occur, Meineke Menand. p. 14.

Λάβυζος, ου, ἡ, an unknown *spice-plant*.

†Λαβύνητος, ου, ὁ, *Labynetus*, a king of Babylonia, Hdt. 1, 74, prob. same as Nebuchadnezar.—2. a king of Assyria, Id. 1, 188.

Λᾰβῠρίνθειος, ον,=λαβυρινθώδης: from

Λᾰβύρινθος, ου, ὁ, *a labyrinth*, a large building formed of numerous halls, with passages winding and crossing each other, first in Hdt. 2, 148, of the one constructed by Psammetichus on lake Moeris in Middle Aegypt, containing 3000 rooms: the most famous was that of Crete near Cnosus, built by Daedalus, Callim. Del. 311: hence—2. metaph. of *an obscure poem*, such as that of Lycophron, Anth.; of an eccentric man, Luc., etc.—II. *any wreathed* or *coiled up body, elvάλιος* λαβ., the twisted *sea-snail*, Anth.: ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ., *a bow-net* of rushes, Theocr. 21, 11, cf. Creuz. Melet. 1, p. 85. (Akin to λαύρα.) [ῡ]

Λᾰβῠρινθώδης, ες, (λαβύρινθος, εἶδος) *like a labyrinth, full of labyrinths*, Arist. H. A.: λ. ἐρώτησις, Luc.

Λάβω, subj. aor. of λαμβάνω. [ᾰ]

Λᾰβών, οῦσα, όν, part. aor. of λαμβάνω.

†Λαβώτας, α, ὁ, Ion. Λεωβώτης, *Labōtas*, a Spartan governor, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.—2. son of Echestratus, Paus. 3, 2, 3.

Λᾰγᾰνίζω, (λάγανον) *to make like cake*, i. e. *to incrust, cover slightly*, Hipp. 308, 14, nisi legend. λαγαρίζω, vel λαγγίζω, v. Foës. Oec.

Λᾰγάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάγᾰνον, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 648 A.

Λάγᾰνον, ου, τό, a kind of *thin broad cake*, of meal and oil, like ἴτριον, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F.—II. *one slice of* a thicker cake, Lat. *tracta*. [ᾰ]

†Λαγαρία, ας, ἡ, *Lagaria*, a town of Lucania, a colony of the Phocians, Strab. p. 263.

Λᾰγᾰρίζω, (λαγαρός) *to make slack, hollow* or *sunken*. Mid. *to become so*, esp. *to become hollow in the flanks* from eating little, Ar. Vesp. 674 (where the Rav. MS. λαγαρύζομαι, but v. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, p. 313); the Schol. interprets it *to eat cake*, as if it were λαγανίζομαι.

†Λαγαριτανός, όν, *of Lagaria*, olvος, Strab.

Λᾰγᾰροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a λαγαρός*. Adv. -δῶς.

Λᾰγᾰρόκυκλος, ον, (λαγαρός, κύκλος) *somewhat convex*.

Λᾰγᾰρός, ά, όν, *slack, hollow, sunken*, of an animal's flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1: of a road, Ib. 6, 5.—II. *pliant*, λ. σκελοῖν, Ar. Eccl. 1167; αὐχήν, Id. Eq. 1, 8.—III. στίχος λαγαρός, a *halting* verse, with a short syllable for a long one in the middle, like Il. 2, 731, cf. Aesch. Fr. 308, Draco p. 7, 15. (λαγαρός is akin to λαπαρός, as λαγών to λαπάρα (=κενεών): whether λαγαρόν was used for λάγανον is dub.) Hence

Λᾰγᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *slackness, hollowness*.

Λᾰγᾰρόω, ῶ, (λαγαρός) = λαγαρίζω. Pass. ποταμὸς λαγαρούμενος, a stream *in the act of thawing*, Anth.

Λᾰγᾰρύζομαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι.

Λαγγάζω, *to loiter, to slacken, give up*, like ἐνδιδωμι, Lat. *langueo*, Antiph. Ἀντερ. 1; cf. λαγανίζω. (Kindred forms are λαγγάω, λαγγανίζω, λαγγανόομαι, λαγγέω, λαγγαρέω, λαγγεύω: Aesch. also had λογγάζω, so that it is plainly akin to Lat. *longus*, our *long*, Germ. *lang*. *langsam*: hence λαγγών, λαγγώδης.)

Λαγγανίζω, *to blow softly*; and so =foreg., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λάγγαρος, ον, ὁ, *Langarus*, a king of the Agrianes, Arr. An. 1, 5, 2.

Λαγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *loitering*.

Λαγγών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a loiterer*.

Λάγδην, adv. (λάζω, λακτίζω)=λάξ, Soph. Fr. 606.

Λάγειος, ον, also α, ον, (λαγώς, λαγώς) *of* or *from a hare*. [ᾰ]

Λᾱγέτης, ου, ὁ, (λαός, ἄγειν) Dor. λᾱγέτας, α, ὁ, *leader of the people*, Pind. O. 1, 144, etc.

Λάγηνος, ου, ἡ, *a flagon*, Lat. *lagena, lagoena*, Plut., and Anth.; also λάγυνος. [ᾰ]

Λαγηνοφόρια, ων, τά, (λάγηνος, φέρω) *the flagon-bearing*, a festival at Alexandrea, Plut.

†Λαγιάδας, α, ὁ, Dor. for Λαγιάδης, *son of Lagus*, i. e. Ptolemy, Theocr. 17, 14, Meineke for Λαγιάδας.

Λᾰγῑδεύς, έως, ὁ, (λαγώς) *a hunter*, like λυκιδεύς from λύκος, etc., Plut.—II. *a rabbit*, Strab.

Λαγίδιον, ου, τό, like λαγώιον, dim. from λαγώς, M. Anton. [ῐ]

†Λάγινα, ων, τά, *Lagina*, a city of Caria, with a temple of Hecate, Strab. p. 660.

Λάγῑνος, η, ον, = λάγυνος, *of* or *from a hare, γένυα*, Aesch. [ᾰ]

Λᾰγῐον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγώς, a *leveret*: also written λαγεον, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13.

†Λάγιος, ου, ὁ, *Lagius*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 40, 5.

†Λαγίσκιον, ου, ἡ, *Lagiscium*, fem. pr. n., Anaxandr. ap. Ath. 570 D.

Λαγκία, ας, ἡ, Gr. form of Lat. *lancea*, Diod.

†Λαγκόσαργοι, ων, οἱ, a German tribe, corrupted from *Langobardi*, Strab. p. 290.

†Λαγκεία, ας, ἡ, *Lancēa*, a fountain of Laconia, Paus. 3, 21, 2.

Λαγνεία, ας, ἡ, *coition, venery*, Hipp., and Arist. H. A.: *lust*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 8.—II. *human seed*, Arist. ib.: and

Λάγνευμα, ατος, τό, *coition*, Hipp.: from

Λαγνεύω, (λάγνος) *to have sexual intercourse*, usu. of the man, Lat. *semen emittere*, Hipp.: in pass. of the woman, Id. 1149 C.

Λάγνης, ου, ὁ, = λάγνος, Lob. Phryn. 184.

Λαγνίκός, ή, όν,=sq.

ΛΑΓΝΟΣ, ον, *lewd, lustful*, Critias 35, Arist. H. A.: usu. of the man, μάχλος, of the woman, Lob. Phryn. 184. Irreg. compar. λαγνίστερος, superl. -ίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 2.

Λᾰγοδαΐτης, ου, ὁ, (λαγώς, δαίνυμι) *hare-devourer*, Aesch. Ag. 122.

Λᾰγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (λαγώς, θηράω) *a hare-hunter*, Leon. Tar. 17.

Λᾰγοθηράω, or better -θέω, ῶ, *to hunt hares*, Ar. Lys. 789.

Λᾰγοκτονέω, ῶ, *to kill hares*, Anth.: from

Λᾰγοκτόνος, ον, (λαγώς, κτείνω) *killing hares*.

Λᾰγοκτόνον, ου, τό, a kind of *cummin*. [ῠ]

ΛΑΓΩΣ, οῦ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγώς, q. v., Valck. Hdt. 3, 108, said to be Ion., but also in Epich. p. 33, Soph. Fr. 113, cf. Lob. Phryn. 198.

†Λάγος, ου, ὁ, *Lagus*, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy king of Aegypt, Arr., etc.

Λᾰγοσφαγία, ας, ἡ, (λαγώς, σφαγή) *a killing of hares*, Anth., with v. l. λαγωσφ-.

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Λᾰγοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, (λαγός, τρέφω) *a place to keep hares*, Lat. *leporarium*.

†Λάγουσα, ης, ἡ, *Lagusa*, an island near Crete, Strab.

Λαγύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάγυνος, Diphil. ap. Ath. 499 E. [ῠ]

Λᾰγῦνίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from λάγυνος.

Λᾰγῦνίων, ωνος, ὁ, nick-name of a parasite, *Hardbottle*, Ath. 584 F: from

Λάγυνος, ου, ὁ, later also ἡ, Anth., =λάγηνος, Comici ap. Ath. 499 B, sq. (Prob. akin to λαγών.) [Usu. ῠ, later also ῡ, Jac. A. P. p. LXXIX. 705.]

Λᾰγῡνοφόρια, τά, = λαγηνοφόρια, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 276 B.

Λαγχάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΧ-: fut. λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι, Hdt. 7, 144 (whence λάξις): aor. ἔλᾰχον, Hom. ἔλλαχον (whence λάχος, λάχεσις): pf. εἴληχα, poet. and Ion. λέλογχα, Od.—Hom. uses the impf. and aor. most freq.—I. *to obtain by lot, fate*, or *the will of the gods*: and as this directs all things, in genl. *to obtain, get possession of*, c. acc., freq. from Hom. downwards; also c. inf., Il. 15, 190, etc.: more definitely, κλήρῳ λαχεῖν, Il. 23, 862, πάλῳ λαχεῖν, Hdt. 7, 144: κλήρῳ λαχεῖν, c. inf., Il. 24, 400; πάλον λαχεῖν, Aesch. Theb. 376, or absol. λαχεῖν, *to have* a post *assigned* one by lot, Ib. 423.—2. *to have assigned to one as one's own portion, to have for one's share*, esp. of the gods, Κῆρ λάχε γεινόμενον, *had* him *given over to* her, *placed in* her *power*, Il. 23, 79; ἔλαχον πολιὴν ἅλα ναιέμεν, *I had* the sea *assigned* me for a dwelling, Il. 15, 190 (where the inf. depends on ἔλαχον as well as the acc., cf. Pind. O. 1, 84): hence *to protect, guard, be the tutelary deity of* a place, e. g. of Pan, πάντα λόφον λέλογχε, H. Hom. 18, 6, v. Valck. Hdt. 7, 53: in this signf. usu. in perf. with reference to the allotment of the world among the younger gods, when Saturn was dethroned, so that λέλογχα has *both* a pres. and a perf. signf.: so also of men, *to obtain for one's share*, esp. in an even distribution, Hdt. 7, 144.—3. later freq. to obtain *by inheritance, succeed to*, Xen. Symp. 4, 35, cf. κληρόομαι.—4. in prose, *to obtain an office by lot*, opp. to χειροτονηθῆναι, to be elected, ἀρχὴν λ., Ar. Av. 1111: also c. inf., *to have the lot* or *luck to be...*, e. g. c. inf. ὁ λαχὼν πολεμαρχέειν, *he who had the lot* to be polemarch, Hdt. 6, 109; οἱ λαχόντες βουλεύειν, *they who had the lot* to be members of the council, Dem. 1346, 2; also, οἱ λ. βουλευταί (sub. εἶναι), and so λαχὼν βασιλεύς, ἐπιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. *designatus*, Oratt.: and so absol. οἱ λαχόντες, those on whom the lot fell, Plat. Legg. 765 C; cf. κύαμος II.—5. as Att. law-term, λαγχάνειν δίκην τινί, to sue one at law, Lat. *intendere litem alicui, to obtain leave to bring* a suit, prob. because the archon decided the order of hearing by lot, freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 596; hence, λαγχάνειν τοῦ κλήρου (sc. δίκην or λῆξιν), *to sue* for one's inheritance, Dem. 1173, 3, in full, Isae. 68, 44: but also λ. τινός, *to undertake an action for* another, *in* his *behalf*, Andoc. 16, 7, 21.—II. *to receive, become possessed of* a thing, c. gen., Hom., only in Il. 24, 76, and Od. 5, 311, so Theogn. 914, Pind. I. 8 (7), 137, Fr. 45, 6; but rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 450.—III. *to put one in possession of* a thing, only in Il., in redupl. subj. aor. λελάχητε, λελάχωσι, as λ. τινὰ πυρός, *to grant* one *the privilege* of funeral rites, Il. 7, 80, etc.: cf. λανθάνω III.—IV. intr. *to fall to one's lot* or *share*, ἐς ἑκάστην ἐννέα λάγχανον αἶγες, nine goats *were allotted* to each, Od. 9, 160: *to be assigned by lot*, Od. 9, 334, cf. Il. 10, 430; 23, 354.

Λᾰγωβολεῖον, ου, τό, (λαγώς, βάλλω) *a place for catching hares*.

Λᾰγωβολία, ας, ἡ, (λαγωβόλος) *hare-shooting*, Call. Dian. 2.

Λᾰγωβόλον, ου, τό, *a staff* or *stick for flinging at hares*, also used as *a shepherd's staff* or *crook*, Lat. *pedum*, Theocr. 4, 49; 7, 128; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387, 2: strictly neut. from

Λᾰγωβόλος, ον, (λαγώς, βάλλω) *hitting, killing hares*.

Λᾰγωδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγώς. [ᾰρ]

Λᾰγωδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαγώς) a bird *with rough feet like the hare's*, a sort of *bustard*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F, also ὠτος.

Λᾰγῴδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγώς, Ar. Ach. 520.

Λᾰγώειος, εία, ειον, (λαγώς) *of* or *belonging to a hare*, Opp.

Λᾰγών, όνος, ἡ, also ὁ, (*λάω, *to hold*) *any empty space, a cave, cleft, gulf*, Plut.—II. like κενεών and the Homeric λαπάρα, *the hollow part below the ribs, the flank*, Hipp. 543, 45, Ar. Vesp. 1193: but usu. in plur. λαγόνες, *the flanks, loins*, Lat. *ilia*, Eur. I. T. 298, Ar. Ran. 662: also of animals, Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10. —III. like κενεών and γαστήρ, *the hollow* of a goblet, etc., Eubul. Camp. 2.

Λᾰγωοβόλος, ον, = λαγωβόλος, γύρος, Leon. Tar.

ΛΑ῎ΓΩΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Ep. for λαγώς, λαγός, *a hare*, the only form in Hom., and freq. in later prose from Arist. downwds., Lob. Phryn. 186.—II. *a sea-fish*, Hippon. 106?

Λᾰγῷος, ᾱ, ῷον, contr. for λαγώειος, κρέα, Ar. Ach. 1110; hence, τὰ λαγῷα, sub. κρέατα, *hare's flesh, roast hare*, and in genl. *dainties*, freq. in Ar., as, ζῆν ἐν πᾶσι λαγῴοις, Ar. Vesp. 709.

Λᾰγωοφόνος, ον, poet. for λαγωφόνος, Opp.

Λαγώπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λαγώς, πούς) *rough-footed, like a hare*.—II. a bird, perh. *the ptarmigan*, Plin. 10, 68, cf. λαγώς II.—III. a downy plant, *hare's-foot trefoil, Trifolium arvense*, Diosc.

Λᾰγώπῡρος, ου, ὁ, (λαγώς, πυρός) *hare's wheat*, a plant, Hipp.

Λᾰγώς, ὁ, gen. λαγῶ, acc. λαγών and λαγῶ, Lob. Phryn. 186: Ep. nom. λᾱγώς, οῦ: in Hdt. and also Att. λαγός, q. v.: acc. to Arcad., the Att. wrote it λαγῶς.—I. *a hare*, Hdt., Aesch., etc.: proverb. of cowards, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 F; and so, λαγὼ βίον ζῆν, to lead a hare's life, Dem. 314, 24.—II. a bird, *with rough feathered feet*, mentioned with the swallow, Artemid., cf. λαγωδίας and λαγώπους.—III. a kind *of fish*, Epich. p. 33, Ameips. Spend. 2, in form λαγός. Hence

Λᾰγωσφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, v. sub. λαγοσφαγία.

Λᾰγωτροφεῖον, ου, τό, = λαγοτροφεῖον.

Λᾰγωτροφέω, ῶ, (τρέφω) *to feed* or *keep hares*.

Λᾰγωφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) *a feeding on hares*.

Λᾰγωφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, a disease *in which the upper eye-lid does not cover the eye*: from

Λᾰγώφθαλμος, ον, (λαγώς, ὀφθαλμός) *having prominent eyes like the hare, unable to close the eye*, Cels., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λᾰγωφόνος, ον, (λαγώς, φονεύω) *killing hares*, epith. of the black eagle, Arist. H. A.

Λᾰγώχειλος, ον, (λαγώς, χεῖλος) *having a hare-lip*, Gal.

Λάδανον, ου, τό, *ladanum*, a kind of resin or gum, also λήδανον (q. v.); and this, acc. to Hdt. 3, 112, was the Greek name for the Arabian λάδανον. [ᾰ]

†Λάδας, α, ὁ, *Ladas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Λάδη, ης, ἡ, *Ladē*, a small island on the coast of Ionia near Miletus, now joined to the mainland, Hdt. 6, 7.

†Λαδίκη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for Λαοδίκη, *Laodice*, daughter of Battus, wife of Amasis, Hdt. 2, 181.

†Λαδόκεια, τά, = Λαοδόκιον, Polyb. 2, 51.

Λάδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Ladocus*, son of Echemus, Paus. 8, 44, 1.

†Λάδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ladon*, the dragon that guarded the apples of the Hesperides, Ap. Rh. 4, 1396: cf. Schol. ad l.—II. a river of Arcadia, tributary of the Alpheus, Hes. Th. 344.—2. a small stream of Elis joining the Peneus, Paus. 6, 22, 3.—3. the earlier name of the Ismenus in Boeotia, Id. 9, 10, 5. [ᾰ]

†Λαέρκης, ους, ὁ, *Laërces*, father of Alcimedon, a Myrmidon chief, Il. 16, 197.—2. a Pylian goldsmith, Od. 3, 425.

†Λαέρτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Laërtes*, only son of Arcesius, father of Ulysses, king of Ithaca, the government of which he gave his son and then lived in retirement, Od. 16, 118, etc. Hence

†Λαερτιάδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Laërtes*, i. e. Ulysses, Il. 3, 200, etc.

†Λαέρτιος, ου, ὁ, Eur. Hec. 402, contd. Λάρτιος, Soph. Phil. 401, = Λαέρτης.

†Λάζαρος, ου, ὁ, *Lazarus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Λαζίνης, ου, ὁ, *a bird*, elsewh. χαράδριος.—II. *a fish*, elsewh. μαζίνας and μάζινος.

†Λαζοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lazi*, a people of Colchis, Arr., Luc.

Λάζομαι, dep., poet. and Ion. for λαμβάνω, *to take, seize, grasp*, ἔγχος, μάστιγα, ἡνία, Il.; λ. τινὰ ἀγκάς, to take one in her arms, Il. 5, 371; but, ὀδὰξ λαζοίατο (for λάζοιντο) γαῖαν, *may they bite* the dust, Il. 2, 418; metaph., μῦθον πάλιν λάζεσθαι, to take back, retract one's words, Il. 4, 357, Od. 13, 254. Besides λαζοίατο quoted above, Hom. only uses 3 impf. λάζετο: Dor. imperat. λάσσεο, Theocr. 8, 84: the fut. λάξομαι, Hdt. 7, 144, *to receive*, does not belong to this verb, but to λαγχάνω, q. v. The collat. form λάζομαι, is synon., ἑλάζυτο Ἑρμῆν ἐπὶ βουσίν, *he caught* Mercury at the cattle, i. e. stealing them, H. Hom. Merc. 316; ὀδύνη με λάζυται, pain *seizes* me:—sometimes also in Att., Eur. Bacch. 503, Med. 956, H. F. 943, Ar. Lys. 209, and ἀντελάζυτο, Eur. Med. 1213, ubi v. Pors. The act. forms λάζω and λαζύω occur in no good writer. (From ΛΑΒ–, λαμβάνω, cf. νίζω νίπτω, δίζημι διφάω.)

Λάζυμαι, collat. form of foreg., q. v

Λάζω, = λακτίζω: hence metaph.

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also = *ὑβρίζω*, but prob. only in Gramm. As act. of *λάζομαι* it seems barbarous.

Λάθα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for *λήθη.*

Λᾶθάνεμος, ον, (*λήθη, ἄνεμος*) Dor. for *ληθάν-, escaping wind, calm, still, ὥρα,* Simon. 18. [*ᾰ̄ν*]

Λάθαργος, ον, ὁ, a bit of leather, Nic. [*λᾰ̄*]

Λᾰ̄θέμεν, Ep. for *λαθεῖν,* inf. aor. of *λανθάνω.*

Λαθήβης, ου, ὁ, (*λαθέσθαι, ἥβη*) *having forgotten youth, old.*

Λᾰ̄θητικός, ή, όν, (*λαθεῖν*) *of* or *belonging to hiding: likely to escape notice,* Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 3.

Λᾰ̄θικηδής, ές, (*λαθεῖν, κῆδος*) *banishing care,* epith. of the mother's breast, Il. 22, 83 : *οἶνος,* Alcae. Fr. 31.

Λαθίνοστος, ον, forgetful of return.

Λαθῑπήμων, ον, gen. *ονος,* (*λαθεῖν, πῆμα*) *banishing sorrow,* like *λαθικηδής,* prob. l. Orph.

Λαθῑποινος, ον, (*λήθη, ποινή*) *forgetful of vengeance.*

Λᾰ̄θῑπονος, ον, (*λήθη, πόνος*) *forgetful of sorrow, grief, distress,* Soph. Aj. 711 ; *βίοτος δύννᾱν λ.,* a life *forgetting,* i. e. *free from* pain, Id. Tr. 1021.

Λᾰ̄θῑφθογγος, ον, (*λαθεῖν, φθογγή*) *robbing of voice, striking dumb,* epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131.

Λᾰ̄θιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, forgetfulness, heedlessness, Ap. Rh., in plur.

Λαθίφρων, ον, gen. *ονος,* (*λαθεῖν, φρήν*) *forgetful, heedless.*

Λᾰ̄θος, εος, τό, Dor. for *λᾱ́θος*=*λήθη,* Theocr.

Λᾰ̄θοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*ληθοσύνη, forgetfulness :* from

Λᾰ̄θόσυνος, η, ον,=*ληθόσυνος, forgetting : causing forgetfulness.*

Λάθρα, and *λάθρᾳ,* v. sub *λάθρη.* Hence

Λαθραῖος, αία, αῖον, also *ος, ον, secret, hidden, concealed, πημονή,* etc., Soph., and Eur.: *ἄτη λ.,* a plague *that creeps on unseen,* Aesch. Ag. 1230 ; *λ. ἀσκεῖν κακά,* to practice *secret* frauds, Soph. Tr. 384 ; *λ. θάνατος,* Andoc. 31, 2 ; *Κύπρις,* Eubul. Nann. 1, 8. Adv. *-ως,* Aesch., etc. : superl. *λαθραιότατα,* Antipho 114, 26. Hence

Λαθραιότης, ητος, ἡ, secresy, concealment.

Λάθρη, adv., Ep. and Ion. for *λάθρα,* (ΛΑΘ–, *λανθάνω*), *secretly, by stealth,* Hom., esp. of secret love : c. gen., *λάθρη τινός, unknown to* one, *without* one's *knowledge,* Il., Hdt., and Att. : *treacherously, λάθρη κτείναντές με,* Od. 17, 80 : *imperceptibly, gradually,* Il. 19, 165 : in Hom. Cer. 241 we have a form *λάθρᾰ,* and in Att. *λάθρᾱ,* Soph. O. T. 386, 787, and Eur. : of these *λάθρᾰ* would seem to be neut. pl. from *λαθρός,* and *λάθρᾱ,* dat. fem. sing., whence many edd., as Dind. in Trag., Bekker in Plat., now write it *λάθρᾳ :* and on the same principle we should write *λάθρῃ,* in Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Λᾰ̄θρηδόν, Anth., and *λαθρηδά,* adv.=*λάθρη.*

Λαθρία, ας, ἡ, Lathria, daughter of Thersander, Paus. 3, 16, 6.

Λαθρίδιος, ία, ιον, poet. for *λάθριος.* Adv. *-ως,* Anth. [*ῐ*]

Λαθρίμαιος, αία, αῖον,=sq.

Λάθριος, ον, (λάθρα)=*λαθραῖος, stealthy, stolen,* Menand. p. 193, Call., and Anth. Adv. *-ως.*

Λαθροβόλος, ον, (*λάθρα, βάλλω*) *hitting secretly, δόναξ,* Anth.

Λαθρογαμία, ας, ἡ, (*λάθρα, γάμος*) *a secret marriage,* Eccl.

Λαθροδάκνης, ου, ὁ, (*λάθρα, δάκνω*) *biting secretly* or *maliciously, κορεύς,* Anth. : also *λαθροδήκτης, ου, ὁ.*

Λαθρόνυμφος, ή, (*λάθρα, νύμφη*) *secretly married,* Lyc.

Λαθρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. *-ποδος, stealthy-paced,* Anth.

Λαθροφαγέω, ῶ, to eat secretly, Metagen. Phil. 4 : from

Λαθροφάγος, ον, (*λάθρα, φᾰ́γεῖν*) *eating secretly.*

Λαθροφονευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*λάθρα, φονεύω*) *a secret murderer,* Eccl.

Λαθυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, *lathyris,* Diosc.

Λάθῡρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *pulse, vetchling,* Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 43, and Theophr. [*ᾰ̄*]

Λάθω, I subj., and *λᾰ́θών,* part., aor. of *λανθάνω.* [*ᾰ̄*]

Λαι-, insep. prefix, with intens. signf. like *λα-* and *λι-,* but like them found only in a few compds., as *λαίμαργος,* acc. to old Gramm., *λαίσκαπρος, λαίσπαις, λαισποδίας, λαψηρός.*

Λαιά, ᾶς, ἡ, usu. in plur. *λαιαί, stones,* used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 4, 6 ; 5, 7, 18 :—also written *λεία, λέα,* which would make the word belong to *λεῖος,* smooth, whereas, *λαία* clearly points to *λᾶας.*

†*Λαιαῖοι, ων, οἱ, the Laeaei,* a people of Macedonia on the Strymon, Thuc. 2, 96.

†*Λαιανδρίς, ίδος, ἡ,* (prop. fem. patron.) *Laeandris,* wife of the Spartan Anaxander, Paus. 3, 14, 4.

†*Λαίας, ου, ὁ, Laeas,* son of Hyraeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.—2. *Λαῖας, ὁ, Laïas,* a king in Elis, Paus. 5, 4, 5.

†*Λαιβῖνος, ου, ὁ,* the Rom. *Laevinus,* Plut.

Λᾰ̄ϊβολέω, ῶ, (*λᾶας, βάλλω*) *to throw stones at, pelt.* Hence

Λᾰ̄ϊβολία, ας, ἡ, a pelting with stones.

Λᾰ̄ΐγξ, ῐγγος, ἡ, Dim. from *λᾶας, a small stone, pebble,* Od. 5, 433, though Ap. Rh. calls it *βαρεῖα.* (Hence Lat. *lapis.*)

Λαίδιος, ον,=*λαιδς.*

Λαΐδος, τό,=*λῆδος, a light thin garment.*

Λαιδρός, ά, όν, bold, forward, impudent, Nic.

†*Λαῖειος, α, ον, of* or *relating to Laïus,* Soph. O. T. 451.

Λαίθαργος, ον, of a dog *that bites secretly ;* also *λάθαργος,* Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068.

Λαικάζω, to wench, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57. (Perh. from *λᾱκώ,* if not like *λαικάτη,* from *λαός,* Lat. *publicitiam publicare.*)

Λαικάς, άδος, ἡ, a harlot, Aristaen.

Λαικαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Λαικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λαικάζω) a wencher, Ar. Ach. 79.

Λαικάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *λαικαστήρ, a harlot,* Ar. Ach. 529.

Λαικάτη, ης, ἡ, (λαός) a Doric word for Att. *ἐκκλησία,* Inscr.

Λαικάω, ῶ,=*λαικάζω,* Hesych.

Λᾰϊκός, ή, όν, (λαός) of, from, belonging to the people : in Eccl. *a laic, layman,* opp. to a priest. Hence

Λᾰϊκόω, ῶ, to make common, desecrate, Eccl.

Λαιλαπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω,* and *λαιλαπίζω, (λαῖλαψ) to agitate by storms.*

Λαιλαπώδης, ες, (λαῖλαψ, εἶδος) stormy, λ. ὕδωρ, rain-water, Hipp.

Λαῖλαψ, απος, ἡ, a hurricane with clouds and thick darkness, hence in Hom. usu. *κελαινή, ἐρεμνὴ λ.* : acc. to Arist. Mund. a whirlwind *sweeping upwards* (as some explain Il. 11, 305, *Ζέφυρος βαθεῖαν λαῖλαπι τετυγμένος*) esp. *a storm at sea, hurricane, λαίλαπα τείνει Ζεύς,* Il. 16, 365 : Hom. sometimes joins *ἄνεμος σὺν λ., Βορέης λαίλαπι, Ζέφυρος λαίλαπι σὺν λ.* τινι.

†*Λαῖλιος, ου, ὁ,* the Roman *Laelius,* Plut.

Λαῖμα, ατος, τό, in Ar. Av. 1563, seemingly as a play upon the words *λᾶμα, αἷμα,* and *λαιμός.*

Λαιμάζω,=*λαιμάσσω.*

Λαιμαργέω, ῶ, to be greedy or *gluttonous ;* and

Λαιμαργία, ας, ἡ, gluttony, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 868 A : from

Λαίμαργος, ον, greedy, gluttonous, Theophr. : hence—II. *talkative,* like *γλώσσαργος, γλώσσαλγος.* (Acc. to Gramm. from *λαι-* and *μάργος,* but perh. more correctly from *λαιμός* and *ἀργός,* and so strictly *active with the throat.*)

Λαιμάσσω, Att. *-ττω, (λαιμός) to swallow greedily, devour :* metr. *to be greedy* or *hungry,* Ar. Eccl. 1178.

Λαιμάω, ῶ,=foreg.

Λαιμητόμος, ον, and *λαιμήτομος, ον,* for *λαιμοτ-,* Anth.

Λαιμία, ας, ἡ, (λαιμός) gluttony, very dub.

Λαιμίζω, (λαιμός) to cut the throat, slaughter, τινά, Lyc.

Λαιμοδακής, ές, (λαιμός, δάκνω) throat-biting, Anth.

Λαιμοκέδη, ης, ἡ, (λαιμός, κῆδω) a dog-collar, Leon. Tar.—II. *a sponge for catching birds,* Anth.

Λαιμόρῡτος, ον, (λαιμός, ῥέω) gushing from the throat, σφαγή, Eur. Hel. 355 : also *λαιμόῤῥυτος.*

Λαιμός, οῦ, ὁ, the throat, gullet, Hom., always of men ; later of animals, Eur. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1509 : also in plur., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092. (Akin to *λάμιος :* thought to be ΛΑΒ–, *λαμβάνω.*)

Λαιμός, ὁν,=*λαιμῳρός* III., Meineke Menand. p. 41, 455.

Λαιμότμητος, ον,=*λαιμοτόμητος, κάρα,* Eur. Phoen. 455 : *λ. ἄχεα, cut-throat woes,* Ar. Thesm. 1054.

Λαιμοτομέω, ῶ, (λαιμός, τέμνω) to cut the throat, λ. τινά, to slay, Plut. Hence

Λαιμοτόμητος, ον, with the throat cut, rejected by Pors. Hec. 207, defended by Lob. Phryn. 588.

Λαιμοτόμος, ον, (λαιμός, τέμνω) throat-cutting, Eur. El. 459, I. T. 444. —II. proparox. *λαιμότομος, ον, with the throat cut, severed by the throat,* Id. Ion 1055, I. A. 776.

Λαιμώσσω, Att. *-ττω,*=*λαιμάσσω,* Hippon.

Λαίνα, ἡ,=*χλαῖνα,* Lat. *laena,* like *λιαρός* for *χλιαρός.* Strab.

Λάϊνεος, έα, εον,=*λάϊνος,* Il. 22, 154, Eur., etc. [*ῐ*]

†*Λαινίλλα, ης, ἡ, Laenilla,* fem. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 7, 15.

Λάϊνος, η, ον, (λᾶας) of stone, stony, like *λίθινος,* Hom. : *λαΐνεον ἔσσο χιτῶνα,* thou hadst had a coat *of stone,* i. e. thou hadst been stoned, Il. 3, 57 ; others, and perh. better, take it simply, thou hadst been buried in a tomb of stone, cf. *λ. τάφος,* Soph. O. C. 1596, *λ. μνῆμα,* Eur. El. 338.

Λαίνης, γῆ, cultivated land, Hesych. : from

Λαΐον, ου, τό, Dor. for *λᾱΐον,* q. v. —II.=*δρέπανον, a sickle.*

Λάϊος, ου, ὁ, a bird of the *shrike* kind, Arist. H. A.

Λαιός, ά, όν, left, λαιὰς χειρός, on the left, Aesch. Pr. 714 : *left-handed, awkward,* Lat. *laevus,* cf. σκαιός.

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†Λάϊος, ου, ὁ, *Laïus*, son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus, king of Thebes, Soph.; etc. [ᾰ]

†Λαΐους, or better Λαΐνους, ὁ, *Laïnus*, a ship owner of Chios, Strab. p. 645.

Λαιστρεύω, ῶ, (λαΐον, τέμνω) *to plough land*, Theocr. 10, 3.

†Λαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Laïs*, name of two celebrated courtesans of Corinth, the elder, born at Hybbara in Cilicia; the younger at Corinth, Ar. Plut. 179; Ael. V. H. 10, 2; etc.

Λαισαιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing a λαισήϊον*.

Λαισήϊον, ου, τό, a kind of *shield*, always distinct from ἀσπίς, and prob. lighter, hence πτερόεντα, Il. 5, 453; 12, 426: acc. to Hdt. 7, 91, they were covered with raw hides, and used by the Cilicians instead of the common ἀσπίδες: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 342, 6. (This account favours the deriv. from λάϊος: but is more prob. from λαιός, *the left-hand armour*.)

Λαίσκαπρος, ον, (λαι-, κάπρος) *very lewd* or *lustful*.

Λαίσπαις, ὁ, (λαι-, παῖς)=βοῦπαις.

Λαισποδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαι-, σποδέω) *one who is very lewd* or *lustful*: as prop. n. in Ar. Av. 1569, with a play on λαιός, πούς, *Laespodias*, an Athenian general, Thuc. 6, 105.

†Λαιστρῠγόνιος, α, ον, *of the Laestrygones*, *Laestrygonian*, Od. 23, 318; from

†Λαιστρῠγών, όνος, ὁ, *a Laestrygonian*, usu. in pl. *οἱ Λαιστρυγόνες*, *the Laestrygonians*, an ancient giant race, Od. 10, 119, by some placed in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 2; others again assign them to the western coast of Italy below Formiae.

Λαῖτμα, τό, *the deep sea*, *the profound*, Hom. esp. Od., usu. λ. θαλάσσης, or λαῖτμα alone; also, ἁλὸς μέγα λ., Il. 19, 267. (Prob. akin to λαιμός, λάμος, with τ inserted, hence=βάθος, βένθος.)

Λάϊτος, ον, contr. λαῖτος, Ion. λήϊτος, also λέϊτος and λῆτος, (λαός) *of* or *belonging to the people*, *public*, v. λήϊτον. [ᾰ]

Λαιφύζω,=λάπτω, λαφύσσω, Nic.

Λαίφη, ης, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq., Call. Fr. 245.

Λαῖφος, (τό) *a shabby*, *tattered garment*, Od. 13, 399; 20, 206: hence in genl. *a robe*, *garment*: and like φᾶρος, *cloth*, esp. *sail-cloth*, *a sail*, Trag. (Akin to λῶπος, λώπη.)

Λαιψηρόδρομος, ον, (λαιψηρός, δραμεῖν) *swift-running*, Eur. I. A. 207.

Λαιψηρός, ά, όν, *light*, Hom., esp. in phrase λαιψηρὰ γοῦνατα: of persons, *light-footed*, *swift*, Il. 21, 264; so of darts, Ib. 278: also in Pind., and Eur. Adv. -ρῶς. (No doubt from λαι- and ψαίρω: αἶψα from αἰψηρός, cf. Δ, init.)

Λᾰκάζω,=λακέω, λάσκω, *to shout*, *howl*, Aesch. Theb. 186, Suppl. 872.

Λᾰκάθη, ης, ἡ, a kind of tree, prob. a kind of *elm*, Theophr. [κᾰ]

Λάκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of Λάκων, Lat. *Lacaena*, *Laconian*, χώρα, Hdt. 7, 235, and Eur.: also Λάκαινα alone, Xen. Hel. 7, 1, 29.—2. more usu. with or without γυνή or κόρα, *a Laconian woman*, Theogn. 96, etc.—3. sub. κύλιξ, *Laconian cup*, Ar. Fr. 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 341. [Λᾰ]

Λᾰκάνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for λεκάνη.

Λακάρη and λακάρτη, ης, ἡ,=λακάθη.

Λᾰκαταπύγων, ον,=καταπύγων, with intens. prefix λα-, Ar. Ach. 664, ubi olim λακοκαταπύγων, contra metrum [ῠ]

Λᾰκᾰτάρᾰτος, ον, = κατάρατος, with intens. prefix λα-. [τᾰ]

Λάκαφθον, ου, τό, *an aromatic bark*, an ingredient of the Aegypt. κῦφι, Paul. Aeg.: perh. same as νάρκαφθον.

Λάκε, 3 aor. 2 Ep. of λάσκω, Il. [ᾰ]

Λᾰκεδαιμονιάζω, = Λακωνίζω, Ar. Fr. 68: and

†Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου, ὁ, *Lacedaemonius*, an Athenian, son of Cimon, Thuc. 1, 45.—Others in Dem. 1301, 16, etc.—II. adj. ος, α, ον, *Lacedaemonian*; *οἱ Λακ.*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14: Λακεδαιμονία, *Lacedaemonia*, only in late wr.: from

Λᾰκεδαίμων, ονος, ἡ, *Lacedaemon*, the capital of Laconia, also *Laconia* itself, Hom., and Hdt.—II. ὁ, *Lacedaemon*, son of Jupiter and the nymph Taÿgete, Paus. 3, 1, 2; from him the city was fabled to be named, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.

Λακεδών, ή, (λακέω) *a voice*, *saying*, *doctrine*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 721.

Λᾰκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of λάσκω.

†Λακέρεια, ας, ἡ, *Lacerĕa*, a city of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the lake Boebeïs, Pind. P. 3, 59.

Λᾰκερολογία, ἡ, *talkativeness*: from

Λᾰκερός, ά, όν, (λακεῖν) *noisy*, *talkative*.—II. *torn*, *tattered*, *ragged*, Lat. *lacer*. — III. in genl. *useless*, *bad*. Hence

Λᾰκέρυζα, ης, ἡ, *one that screams* or *cries*, λ. κορώνη, a *cawing* crow, Hes. Op. 745; λ. κύων, a *yelping*, *barking* dog, Inc. ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—also by metaph. κελάρυζα. The masc. λακέρυζος, is not found till later, Jac. A. P. 530. Hence

Λᾰκερύζω, *to make a noise*, also in mid. (By metath. κελαρύζω, akin to κέλαδος, κελαδέω.)

†Λακεστάδης, ου, ὁ, *Lacestades*, son of Hippolytus, Paus. 2, 6, 7.

Λᾰκέω, Dor. for ληκέω, Theocr., cf. λάσκω.

†Λακητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *Laceter*, a promontory of the island Cos, Strab. p. 657.

†Λακιάδαι, ῶν, *οἱ*, *Laciădae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeneis; hence ὁ Λακιάδης, *a citizen of Laciadae*, Dem.

†Λακίδης, ου, ὁ, *Lacides*, son of Medon, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Λακιδόω, ῶ, (λακίς)=λακίζω, Diod.

Λακίζω, (λακίς) *to tear*, *rend*, Lyc. —II.=θωπεύω, Hesych.

†Λακίνιον, ου, τό, *Lacinium*, a promontory of Bruttium, with a celebrated temple of Juno (Lacinia), Theocr. 4, 33.

†Λακινιάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Lacinian*, epith. of Juno, Dion. P. [ῑν]

†Λάκιος, ου, ὁ, *Lacius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 297 F.

Λακίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a rent*, *rending*, Alcae. 2. Aesch., etc.: oft. in plur., λακίδες ἐσθημάτων, ὑφασμάτων, Aesch. Cho. 28, Pers. 835; but λακίδες πέπλων, *rags*, *tatters*, Ar. Ach. 423, cf. λάσκω. (Akin to ῥάκος, v. Müll. Dor. 2, 2, § 7, n.)

Λάκισμα, ατος, τό, (λακίζω) *that which is torn*, in plur. *tatters*, Eur. Tro. 497. [ᾰ]

Λᾰκιστός, ή, όν, (λακίζω) *torn*, *rent*, *split*, Antiph. Paed. 1: μόρος λ., death *by rending*, Luc.

Λακκαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λάκκος) *from the cistern*, ὕδωρ λ., Anaxil. Aul. 1.

Λακκόπεδον, ου, τό, *the scrotum*.

Λακκόπλουτος, ου, ὁ, (λάκκος, πλοῦτος) *pit-wealth*, comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have found a treasure *that had been thrown into a well* during the Persian war, Plut. Aristid. 5.

Λακκοποιός, όν, (λάκκος, ποιέω) *making wells* or *cisterns*.

Λακκοπρωκτία, ας, ἡ, *lewdness*, Eupol. Incert. 2, 4: from

Λακκόπρωκτος, ον, (λάκκος, πρωκτός) *loose-breeched*, like εὐρύπρωκτος, and so *a lewd person*, esp. *an adulterer*, Ar. Nub. 1330, cf. ῥαφανιδῶ.

Λακκόπῡγος, ον, (λάκκος, πυγή)= foreg., v. λακ-.

ΛΑ΄ΚΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, also λάκος, *any hollow*, *a hole*, *pit*, Hdt. 4, 195: esp. *a cistern*, *tank*, Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Pann. 3, 9: also like βόθρος and σιρός, *a pit* for wine, oil, grain, etc., *a cellar*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 22: in Hdt. 7, 119, *a pond* on which water-fowl were kept, Lat. *vivarium*. (The Lat. *LACUS*, *lacuna*.)

Λακκοσχέας, ου, ὁ, (λάκκος, ὀσχέα) *with a hanging scrotum*, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

Λακκώδης, ες, (λάκκος, εἶδος) *like* or *fit for pits*, Geop.

†Λάκμων, ωνος, ὁ, Hdt. 9, 92, and Λάκμος, ου, ὁ, Strab. p. 271, *Lacmon* or *Lacmus*, the northern part of Pindus, between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Λακόπῡγος, ον,=λακκόπυγος, Anth.

Λάκος, ὁ,=λάκκος.

Λάκος, ὁ, (λᾰκεῖν) *noise*, esp. *by tearing*.

ΛΑ΄ΚΟΣ, τό,=λακίς, q. v. [ᾰ]

Λακπᾰτέω, ῶ, for λᾶξ πατέω, *to trample on*, Pherecr. Petal. 6: hence

Λακπάτητος, ον, *trampled on*, *trodden down*, Soph. Ant. 1275, ubi Br. λαξπάτητον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, and λεωπάτητος. [πᾰ]

†Λᾰκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Lacrates*, a Spartan, victor at the Olympic games, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.—2. a leader of the Aetolians, Paus. 10, 20, 4.—3. a son of Pyrrhus, Id. 6, 19, 8.

†Λακρατίδας, α, ὁ, *Lacratidas*, a Spartan ephor, Plut. Lys. 30: Dor. form of sq.

†Λᾰκρατίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. patron. from Λακράτης) *Lacratides*, an early Athenian archon, Ar. Ach. 220.—2. a presiding priest at Eleusis, Isae. 64, 18.

†Λᾰκρίνης, ὁ, *Lacrines*, a Spartan ambassador, Hdt. 1, 152.

†Λάκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Lacritus*, a sophist of Phaselis in Asia, a pupil of Isocrates, against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.

Λακτίζω, f. -ίσω, pf. λελάκτικα, Ar. Nub. 136, (λάξ) *to kick with the heel* or *foot*, *stamp* or *trample on*, oft. c. acc, λ. ποσὶ γαῖαν, Od. 18, 99, φλὸξ αἰθέρα λακτίζουσα καπνῷ, flames *lashing* heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4, 113; κραδία φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει, my heart *knocks against* my breast for fear, Aesch. Pr. 881; λακτ. τὸν πεσόντα, *to trample on* the fallen, Id. Ag. 885; so λ. βωμὸν εἰς ἀφάνειαν, *to trample on* the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383, cf. Eur. Rhes. 411: hence in pass., ὑπὸ ἵππου λακτισθείς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 18.—2. absol. *to kick*, λ. πρὸς κέντρα, *to kick* against the pricks, Pind. P. 2, 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, cf. Pr. 323, etc.; so, πρὸς κῦμα λ., Eur. I. T. 1396:—also *to struggle convulsively*, *quiver*, *throb*, Od. 22, 88; and so of a child in the womb, Ar. Thesm. 509. Hence

Λακτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to kicking*; ἡ λακτική, sub. τέχνη, *kicking* in wrestling, as opp. to πυκτική, Oenom.

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Λάκτις, ιος, ἡ, (λάξ, λακτίζω) *a pestle*, Call. Fr. 178, and Nic.

Λάκτισμα, ατος, τό, (λακτίζω) *a kick*, whether given or received: *a kicking over, trampling on*, δείπνου, Aesch. Ag. 1601.

Λακτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λακτίζω) *a kicking*.

Λακτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λακτίζω) *one who kicks* or *tramples*, ἵπποι λ., *kicking* horses, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4; λ. ληνοῦ, *a treader* of grapes, Anth. Hence

Λακτιστικός, ή, όν, *addicted to kicking* or *stamping*.

†Λᾰκύδης, ου, ὁ, *Lacydes*, an Academic of Cyrene, Anth.; Diog. L. 4, 8. [ῠ]

Λάκων, ωνος, ὁ, *a Laconian* or *Lacedaemonian*, and as adj. *Laconian*. Pind., etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 341: pecul. fem. Λάκαινα, q. v.—II. pr. n., *Lacon*, a Plataean, Thuc. 3, 53.—2. name of a slave in Theocr. 5, 5. [Λᾰ] Hence

Λᾰκωνίζω, *to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress*, etc., Plat. Prot. 342 B sq., Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 18: hence *to speak laconically*, Plut.—II. *to be in the Lacedaemonian interest, to Laconize*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 2, Isocr., etc.—III. = παιδεραστέω, with which the Laced. were reproached, Ar. Fr. 322, Eupol. Incert. 2; v. also κυσολάκων. Hence

Λᾰκωνικός, ή, όν, *Laconian*; οἱ Λακ. = Λάκωνες, Ar. Nub. 186: esp. —I. ἡ Λακωνική, sub. γῆ, *Laconia*, Thuc., etc.—2. sub. κρηπίς, a kind of *man's shoe*, Ar. Vesp. 1158.—II. τὸ Λακωνικὸν κλειδίον, a kind of *key*, Ar. Thesm. 423, v. Salmas. Solin. p. 650 sq.—III. τὸ Λακ., *Laconian steel*, famous for its temper.

Λᾰκωνίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., usu. sub. γυνή, *a Laconian woman*: also sub. γῆ, *the Laconian land*, in full Λακωνὶς γαῖα, H. Hom. Ap. 410.

Λᾰκωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Λακωνίζω) *the imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, dress*, etc., esp. of their pointed way of talking, Cic. Fam. 11, 25, 2.—II. *a being in the Lacedaemonian interest, Laconism*, a grave crime at Athens, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 15.

Λᾰκωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (Λακωνίζω) *one who imitates* or *takes part with the Lacedaemonians*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.

Λᾰκωνομᾰνέω, ῶ, (Λάκων, μαίνομαι) *to be mad after the Lacedaemonians, to have a Laconomania*, Ar. Av. 1281.

Λᾰλᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to prattle, babble*, Pind. O. 9, 60: of birds and grasshoppers, *to chirrup, chirp*, Theocr. 5, 48; 7, 139; cf. λαλέω: from

Λᾰλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (λάλαξ) *prattle, babbling*, Opp.

Λαλάγημα, ατος, τό, = foreg., Anth. [ᾰ]

Λᾰλᾰγήτης, ου, ὁ, *a prattler, babbler*.

Λᾰλάζω, = λαλαγέω, *to babble, murmur*, of water, Anacr. 90.

ΛΑΊΑΞ, ᾰγος, ὁ, *a prattler, babbler, croaker*: esp. of the green frog, elsewhere κέρσερος, Hesych., cf. βάβαξ. Cf. λαλέω. [λᾰ]

ΑΑ῎ΑΕ῾Ω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to talk, chatter, babble*, Soph. Fr. 667, Ar., etc.; ἔπου καὶ μὴ λάλει, Ar. Eccl. 1059, cf. Vesp. 1135: λ. τινι, *to talk* to one, λαλῶν ἐν ὁδοῖς σεαυτῷ, Ar. Eq. 348: —opp. to λέγειν, as, λαλεῖν ἄριστος ἀδυνατώτατος λέγειν, Eupol. Dem. 8: and so in genl. *to talk, say*, Soph. Phil. 110. Strictly *to make a babbling, prattling sound*, as monkeys and dogs, λαλοῦσι μὲν οὗτοι, φράζουσι δὲ οὔ, they *utter sounds* indeed, but *speak* not, Plut. 2, 909 A: hence also of birds, locusts, *to twitter, chirp*, Mosch. 3, 113, Theocr. 5, 34: of musical sounds, ἐν αὐλῷ λαλεῖν, Theocr. 20, 29; also c. acc. cognato, μάγαδιν λαλεῖν, *to sound* the magadis, Anaxandr. Ὁπλομ. 1. (To λαλέω belong λάλος, λαλιά, λάλη, λάλαξ, λαλαγή, λαλαγέω, also ἀλαλή, ἀλαλαγή, ἀλαλάζω: cf. Lat. *lallare*, Germ. *lallen*, our *lull, lullaby*: the whole seem to be onomatop.) Hence

Λάλη, ης, ἡ, = λαλιά, prob. l. Luc. Hence

Λάληθρος, ον, (λαλέω) *talkative*, Lyc. [ᾰ]

Λάλημα, ατος, τό, (λαλέω) *talk, prattle*, Eur. Andr. 937, Eubul. Titan. 1, Mosch. 1, 8.—II. = λαλητής, *a prater, chatter-box*, Soph. Ant. 320. [ᾰ]

Λάλησις, εως, ἡ, = λαλιά.

Λᾰλητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from λαλέω, *to be talked of*.—2. *vocal*, Anth.

Λᾰλητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a talker, prater*. Hence

Λᾰλητικός, ή, όν, (λαλέω) *given to babbling*, Ar. Eq. 1381.

Λᾰλητός, ή, όν, (λαλέω) *endued with speech*.—II. *talked of*, LXX.

Λάλητρις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of λαλητής, Anth.

Λᾰλῐά, ᾶς, ἡ, (λαλέω) *talking, babbling, gossip*, λαλιὰν ἀσκῆσαι, ἐπιτηδεῦσαι, Ar. Nub. 931, Ran. 1069: *talkativeness*, Theophr. Char. 8 (7).—2. *common talk, report*, Polyb.—3. in good sense, *a discussion*, Id.—II. *a form of speech, dialect*, N. T.

Λάλιος, ία, ιον, poet. for λάλος, Mel. 94.

Λάλλαι, ῶν, αἱ, *pebbles*, from their *prattling* in the stream, Theocr. 22, 39.

Λαλοβαρυπαραμελορυθμοβάτης, ὁ, *a harsh, heavy, discordant talker*, comic word in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 E.

Λᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.

Λάλος, ον, (λαλέω) *talkative, babbling*, Epich. p. 86, Eur. Supp. 462, Ar., etc.: λάλοι πτέρυγες, Mel.: τὸ λ., = λαλιά, Plut.—Irr. compar. λαλίστερος, Ar. Ran. 91, superl. λαλίστατος, Eur. Cycl. 315. [λᾰ]

†Λάλος, ου, ὁ, *Lalus*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 11, 90.

Λᾶμα, τό, Dor. for λῆμα, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 134.

Λαμαχίππιον, ου, τό, burlesque word, *little jockey Lamachus*, in Ar. Ach. 1206: from

†Λάμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Lamachus*, an Athenian, son of Xenophanes, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 6, 8, etc.; Aristoph. is fond of punning on his name, v. foreg.—2. of Myrina, writer of an eulogium on Alexander, Plut. Dem. 9. From

Λάμᾰχος, ον, *very warlike*, a well-known Athen. name, v. foreg. (Usu. from λᾱ-, μάχη: —yet the deriv. from λαός, μάχη, like λαγέτης, *champion of the people*, deserves attention.)

Λάμῐα, ἡ, a large *sea-fish*, usu. λαμία.—II. = λάμος, *a chasm*.

Λαμβάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΒ-: fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λάμψομαι, as in Hdt., Dor. λαψοῦμαι and λαψεῖμαι: perf. εἴληφα, Ion. λελάβηκα also in Hdt.: perf. pass. εἴλημμαι, rarely λέλημμαι, as Aesch. Ag. 876, Eur. Ion 1113, Cycl. 433; Ion. λέλαμμαι: aor. ἔλᾰβον, Ep ἔλλαβον, imperat. λᾶβέ, part. λαβών, οὖσα, όν, inf. λαβεῖν, Ep. and Ion. λάβεσκον, Hes., and Hdt.: aor. mid. ἐλᾰβόμην: aor. pass. ἐλήφθην, Ion. ἐλάμφθην, Hdt.—Of these tenses Hom. uses only aor. act., and twice in Od. aor. mid., viz. ἐλλάβετο, 5, 325, λελαβέσθαι, 4, 398.—The orig. signf. of the word is twofold; one *to take*, the other *to receive*.

A. *to take, take hold of, grasp, seize*, oft. with χειρί or χερσί, e. g. χειρὸς χεῖρας λαβεῖν, Il. 21, 286; and metaph. φρενί, νόῳ λαβεῖν, *to apprehend*, Hdt. 3, 41; 9, 10: when this action refers only to *a part*, this part is put in genit., while the *whole* remains in acc., e. g. τὴν πτέρυγος λάβεν, *caught* her *by* the wing, Il. 2, 316: hence, the acc. of *the whole* being left out, λαμβάνειν takes genit. of *part* only, as γούνατος, ποδῶν, Hom.; ἀγκὰς λαβέτην ἀλλήλων, they took hold of one another with their arms, Il. 23, 711, and so in mid., Hdt. 4, 64; 9, 76: but mid. more usu. means *to seize and keep hold of*, also c. gen., σχεδίης, Od. 5, 325, which usage is freq. Att. in signf. *to get hold of, make one's own*, Hence Plat. Protag. 347 E: metaph. λαμβάνεσθαι τῶν ὁρῶν, *to take* to the hills, *gain* them, Thuc. 3, 24: cf. ἀντιλαμβάνω.—Λαμβάνω was soon transferred from *bodily* seizure to—1. *passions, impulses*, etc., as μένος, φόβος, ἄλγος ἔλαβε θυμόν—τρόμος, κάματος, λαβὲ γυῖα, Hom., et c. dupl. acc., Rudd. Ep. Crit. p. 212: later esp. of sicknesses, ὁ πυρετὸς λ. Hipp.—2. *possession, inspiration* by a god, Hdt. 4, 79, also esp. in pass., λαμβάνεσθαι θεῷ: so, ὅταν ἀτὴ λαμβάνῃ ἀνέρα, Il. 24, 480.—II. *to catch, come upon, overtake*, as an enemy, Il. 5, 159: so in mid., Od. 4, 388: also of things, *to take away, carry off*, Od. 9, 41: hence—2. Att. *to meet with, find*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 1342, though usu. in bad sense, *to catch, find out, detect*, as ἐπὶ κλοπῇ λ. Hdt. 2, 89; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λ., Ar. Pax 455: oft. c. part., λ. τινὰ ποιοῦντα τι, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 473 B, Rep. 389 D.—3. in mid. c. gen., χαλεπῶς λαμβάνεσθαί τινος, *to lay* rough hands on one, *deal* hardly *with* him, Hdt. 2, 121, 4.—III. *to take in, receive hospitably, entertain*, like δέχομαι, Od. 7, 255; more fully, ἐς κλισίην λ., Il. 11, 842: but this is rare.—IV. *to gain*, usu. κέρδος λαβεῖν, Od. 1, 298: hence later *to get by purchase, buy*.—V. in Hdt. 7, 42, τὴν Ἰδην λαβὼν ἐς ἀριστερὴν χέρα, *taking* or *keeping* Ida to your left (like ἔχων four lines above): so λ. κατὰ νώτου, *to take in rear*, i. e. be behind, Id. 1, 75; cf. ἀπειρος.—VI. λαμβάνειν τινὰ πίστι καὶ ὅρκοισι, *to bind* one by pledge and oath, Hdt. 3, 74: so also καταλαβεῖν in 9, 106.—VII. metaph. like δέχομαι, *to take* a thing, *ill, well*, etc., sometimes in mod. c. gen., also πρὸς ὀργήν λ., Lat. *accipere in malam partem*, or more usu. πρὸς ὀργῆς, etc., also c. dat. ὀργῇ and ἐν ὀργῇ, Lob. Phryn. 10.—2 *to take*, i. e. *understand* a thing so and so, e. g. a passage of an author, Lat. *accipere*, Hdt. 7, 142, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 462 A: hence in genl. *to take a thing as true, to hold* or *believe* it.

B. *to have given one, receive*, γυναῖκα, τέρψιν, etc., freq. in Hdt., and Att.: in mid. *to get to wife*, Hdt. 9, 108.—2 of a woman, *to conceive*, more fully λ. ἐν γαστρὶ λ., cf. ἔχω II. 4.—3 διὰ χειρὸς λαβεῖν, *to receive*, i. e. *suffer punishment*, as we say *to catch it*, Lat. *dare poenas*, Hdt. 1, 115, also τὴν ἀξίαν λ., *to get* his deserts, 7, 39: but also *to inflict punishment*, Lat. *sumere poenas*, Lex., etc., v. Elmsl. Herac. 852: for δίκην καὶ λ. δίκας v. sub δίκη.—II. the part. λαβών is often, esp. in Att., a mere pleon., but in fact it adds to the dramatic effect of a description, as ἐλθὼν κύσε χεῖρα, *took and kissed*, v. l. 24, 398, cf. Il. 21, 36, Valck. Phoen. 481, and v. ἔχω IV. fin. To the

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same root belong λάζυμαι, λάζομαι, and also *λαύω, ἀπο-λαύω.)

Λάμβδα, τό, indecl.: hence λαμβδᾶκίζω, λαμβδᾶκισμός, v. sub λ.

Λαμβδοειδής, ές, (λάμβδα, εἶδος) *formed like a* Λ, *ῥαφὴ λ.* the *suture* in the skull, between the occiput and sinciput; also λαβδοειδής.

†Λἀμέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Lamedon*, son of Coronus, king of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 5, 8.

†Λάμεχ, indecl. (and Λάμεχος, ου, Joseph.), ὁ, *Lamech*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Λαμητικὸς κόλπος, ὁ, *Lametinus sinus*, a gulf at the mouth of the Lametes, near Crotona in Italy, Arist. Pol. 7, 9, 2.

Λάμιᾶ, ας, ἡ, or better Λάμιᾰ, Spitzn. Vers. H. p. 30, Meineke Menand. p. 145, (λάμος) *a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh*, a bugbear to children, Ar. Vesp. 1177, etc.† in Myth. a daughter of Belus, changed by Juno into the foreg. monster, because she was beloved by Jupiter.†—II. *a fish of prey*, prob. a kind of *shark*, also λάμνα and λάμβα, of the order σελάχη, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 3.

Λαμία, ας, ἡ, *Lamia*, fem. pr. n., v. sub foreg. I.—2. daughter of Neptune, Paus. 10, 12, 1.—3. a celebrated flute player and courtesan at Athens, favourite of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Ath. 615 A.—II. of cities; a city of Thessaly, on the Achelous, near its entrance into the Maliacus sinus, Strab. p. 433.

Λάμια, τά, (λάμος) *gulfs, chasms.*

†Λαμιακός, ή, όν, *of Lamia* (in Thessaly) *Lamian*, πόλεμος, Diod. S.

†Λαμίας, ου, ὁ, *Lamias*, masc. pr. n., formed with allusion to Λάμια, Ar. Eccl. 77.

†Λάμις, ὁ, *Lamis*, a Megarian, leader of a colony to Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.

†Λαμίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Lamiscus*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Samos, Diog. L. 3, 22.

Λάμνα, ἡ, Ion. λάμνη,=λαμία II, Opp.

†Λᾶμνος, etc., Dor. for Λῆμνος, Pind.

Λαμόπτης, ου, ὁ, (λήμη, ὄψομαι) *blear-eyed.*

Λάμος, ου, ὁ, *an abyss, gulf, cavern*, hence Lat. *lama*, i. e. *voracgo.* (Akin to λαιμός, λαμυρός.) [λᾰ]

†Λάμος, ου, ὁ, *Lamus*, son of Neptune, king of the Laestrygonians, Od. 10, 81.—II. a city of Cilicia on a river of same name, Strab. p. 671.—III. a river of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 31, 7.

Λαμπᾰδαρχία, ας, ἡ, (λαμπάς, ἄρχω) *the superintendence of the* λαμπαδηδρομία, a branch of the Gymnasiarchia, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 20.

Λαμπᾰδεύω, *to make into a* λαμπάς, Diod.—II. mid.=λαμπαδίζω, Ael.

Λαμπᾰδηδρομία, ας, ἡ, (λαμπάς, δραμεῖν, δρόμος) *the torch-race*, an Athenian ceremony at the festivals of the fire-gods Prometheus, Vulcan and Minerva, in which the runners carried lighted torches sheltered by shields, from the joint altar of these gods in the outer Ceramicus to the Acropolis, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; after the Persian war Pan received a like honour, Hdt. 6, 105; and still later Diana, when horses were first used, Plat. Rep. 328 A:—the race was oft. called simply λαμπάς, q. v. Cf. Dict. Antiqq.

Λαμπᾰδηφορέω, ῶ, *to bear a torch: to run the torch-race*; and

Λαμπᾰδηφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying of torches*, and so=λαμπαδηδρομία, Hdt. 8, 98: from

Λαμπᾰδηφόρος, ον, (λαμπάς, φέρω) *torch-bearing*: ὁ λ., *a torch-bearer*, Aesch. Ag. 312.

Λαμπᾰδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαμπάς) *a torch-bearer.*—II. *a kind of comet.*—III. the star *Aldebaran*, Ptolem.

Λαμπᾰδίζω, *to run the torch-race.*

Λαμπᾰδικός, ή, όν, (λαμπάς) *belonging to torches*: esp. δρόμος λ., the torch-race.

Λαμπᾰδιοδρομέω, ῶ,=λαμπαδίζω.

Λαμπάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαμπάς, *a small torch*, Plat. Rep. 328 A.—II. *a bandage* for wounds, Ar. Ach. 1177.—2. *a band* for the hair, used by the Theban women, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds. [πᾰ]

Λαμπᾰδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λαμπαδίζω)=λαμπαδίας, *a torch-bearer.*—II. λ. ἀγών =λαμπαδηφορία.

Λαμπᾰδοδρομία, ας, ἡ,=λαμπαδηδρομία, also λαμπαδοδρόμια, τά.

Λαμπᾰδοδρομικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the torch-race*, λ. ἀγών,=λαμπαδηφορία.

Λαμπᾰδόεις, εσσα, εν, (λαμπάς) *torch-bearing*, Orph.

Λαμπᾰδουχέω, ῶ, *to hold* or *carry a torch*: and

Λαμπᾰδουχία, ας, ἡ, *torch-carrying*, Lyc.: from

Λαμπᾰδοῦχος, ον, (λαμπάς, ἔχω) *torch-carrying, bright-beaming*, ἡμέρα, Eur. I. A. 1506: λ. ἀγών=λαμπαδηφορία, q. v.

Λαμπαδοφορέω, ῶ,=λαμπαδηφορέω, Aristid. Hence

Λαμπᾰδοφορία, ας, ἡ,=λαμπαδηφορία, Plut.

Λαμπάζω, poet. for λάμπω, late word.

Λαμπάς, άδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) *a torch*, Hdt., Trag., etc.: later perh. also *a light, lantern, lamp*: metaph. of the sun, Soph. Ant. 879, and Eur.; of lightning, Eur. Bacch. 244.—2. *the torch-race*, like λαμπαδηδρομία, Hdt. 6, 105, Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 52; esp. ἱερὰ λαμπάς, Ar. Ran. 1525, Thesm. 102; λαμπάδα δραμεῖν, to run the race, Ar. Vesp. 1203; λαμπάδι νικᾶν, to win it, Andoc. 34, 29, cf. γυμνασιαρχέω: metaph. of life, λ. ζωῆς, Anth., cf. Plat. Rep. init., Lucret. 2, 78.—3.=λαμπηδών.—4. *a military engine.*—II. as adj., pecul. poet. fem of λαμπρός, *bright, gleaming with torches*, λ. ἀκτή, Soph. O. C. 1049.

†Λάμπεια, ας, ἡ, *Lampēa*, a mountain of Arcadia on confines of Elis, a part of Erymanthus, Ap. Rh. 1, 127; Strab. p. 341.

Λάμπεσκε, Ion. impf. from λάμπω.

Λαμπετάω, ῶ, poet. for λάμπω, *to shine*, Hom., but only in Ep. part. λαμπετόων, and in the phrase ὅσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἐΐκτην, Il. 1, 104, Od. 4, 662, so too Hes. Sc. 390: Hes. has also ἄστρα λαμπετόωντα, Th. 110, but he too uses no other part of the verb.

†Λαμπέτεια, ας, ἡ, the Italian city *Lampetia* in Bruttium, Polyb.

Λαμπέτης, ου, ὁ, *the lustrous one*: fem. λαμπέτις, ιδος, Luc.

†Λαμπετίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Lampus*, i. e. Dolops, Il. 15, 526.

†Λαμπετίη, ης, ἡ, (λάμπω) *Lampetia*, daughter of Helius and the nymph Neaera, prop. *the shining one*, Od. 12, 132; etc.

Λάμπη, ης, ἡ, *the scum, impurity* which gathers on wine, vinegar, etc. left to stand, Diosc. 5, 87, Plut. 2, 1073 A:—in Aesch. Eum. 387, Dind. now writes λάπᾳ; v. λάπη.—II. very dub. in signf. of *light*, though maintained by Lob. Paral. 340.

†Λάμπη, ης, ἡ, *Lampe*, a town of Crete: hence Λαμπαῖος, *of Lampe, a Lampaean*, Polyb.

Λαμπηδών, όνος, ἡ, (λάμπω) *a shining, lustre, ὀφθαλμῶν*, Diod.

Λαμπήνη, ης, ἡ, *a covered chariot*, Soph. Fr. 392. (Prob. from ἀπήνη, with λ prefixed, cf. Λ. II.) Hence

Λαμπηνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *like a* λαμπήνη, LXX.

Λαμπηρός, ά, όν, (λάμπη) *covered with scum, slimy*, Galen.

†Λαμπιδώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Lampido*, wife of king Archidamus II of Sparta, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 C.

†Λάμπις, ιδος, ὁ, *Lampis*, a wealthy ship-owner, Dem. 690, fin.—2. a Lacedaemonian, first victor in the pentathlon Ol. 18, Paus. 5, 8, 7.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Λαμπιτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Lampito*, Spartan fem. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 71.—2. a courtesan of Samos, Ath. 593 E.

†Λάμπιχος, ου, ὁ, *Lampichus*, a tyrant of Gela in Sicily, Luc.

Λάμπος, ου, ὁ, (λάμπω) †*Lampus*, son of Laomedon king of Troy, Il. 15, 527.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—Others in Paus., etc.†—II. one of the horses of Eos, *Bright*, Od. 23, 246: the other was Φαέθων.—2.† one of Hector's horses, Il. 8, 185.

Λαμπουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λάμπω, οὐρά) *a fox*, Aesch. Fr. 386.—II. *the glow-worm*, also λαμπυρίς, πυγολαμπίς, q. v.

Λάμπουρος, ον, (λάμπω, οὐρά) *with a bright tail*; in Theocr. 8, 65, as a dog's name, *Firetail.*

Λαμπραυγής, ές, (λαμπρός, αὐγή) *lustrous*; pecul. fem. λαμπραυγέτις.

Λαμπρειμονέω, ῶ, *to wear white* or *splendid garments*: and

Λαμπρειμονία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing white* or *splendid garments*: from

Λαμπρείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (λαμπρός, εἷμα) *clothed in splendid robes*, Hipp.

†Λαμπριάδας, α, ὁ, *Lampriadas*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 4, 21.

†Λαμπρίας, ου, ὁ, *Lamprias*, masc. pr. n., brother of Plutarch, Plut. Symp.—Others in Luc., etc.

Λαμπρόβιος, ον, *living splendidly.*

Λαμπροείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ,=λαμπρείμων.

Λαμπρόζωνος, ον, (λαμπρός, ζώνη) *with a bright zone.*

†Λαμπροκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Lamprocles*, the eldest son of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 2, 2.—2. a musician and dithyrambic poet, Ath. 491 C.

Λαμπρολογέω, ῶ, (λαμπρός, λέγω) *to speak brilliantly* or *of brilliant things.*

†Λαμπρόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Lampromachus*, of Opus, a victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. O. 9, 125.

Λαμπρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, *bright* or *beautiful footed.*

Λαμπρός, ά, όν, (λάμπω) *bright, brilliant, radiant*, in Hom. (esp. in Il.) usu. of the heavenly bodies or metals, also of colors, and freq. in all writers: λ. ὕδωρ, *clear, limpid* water, Aesch. Eum. 695; so, λ. αἰθήρ, Eur. Med. 829: λαμπρὸν ἐκλάμπειν, Id. Dan. 3, 5.—2. of the voice, *clear, sonorous, distinct*, like Lat. *clarus*, Plat. Phil. 51 D; so, λαμπρὰ κηρύσσειν, Eur. Heracl. 864: cf. σομφός.—3. λ. ἄνεμος, *a fresh, keen* wind, Hdt. 2, 96, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180, and Bergl. Ar. Eq. 430, 760.—II. metaph. *evident, clear, manifest*, μαρτύρια, Aesch. Eum. 797, cf. Soph. Tr. 1174: ἰχνη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 5.—2. of men, *well-known, illustrious* by deeds, station, etc., ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι, ἐν πολέμοισι, Hdt. 6, 125; 7, 154: hence *magnificent, munificent*, like Lat. *splendidus*,

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clarus, Dem. 564, 11: then in genl. *splendid, κατασκευή*, Xen. Symp. 1, 4; etc. Adv. *-πρῶς*, Aesch., etc. Hence

†Λάμπρος, ου, ὁ, *Lamprus*, a teacher of music at Athens in the time of Socrates, Plat. Menex. 236 A: in Ath. 20 F, said also to be the instructor of Sophocles.—2. a grammarian, Arist. Mag. Mor. 2, 7.

Λαμπρότης, ητος, ἡ, (λαμπρός) *brilliancy, splendour*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 18.—2. *clearness, distinctness, φωνῆς*, Plut. —II. metaph. *distinction, splendour*, Hdt. 2, 101: also in plur., *distinctions*, Thuc. 4, 62: *ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι, in distinction* for a thing, Id. 6, 61.—2. *munificence, liberality*, Dem. 565, 22.—3. *grandeur of* language, Plut.: *λ. ψυχῆς, magnanimity*, Polyb. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Aesch., etc.

Λαμπρότοξος, ον, (λαμπρός, τόξον) *with radiant bow.*

Λαμφοφαής, ές, (λαμπρός, φάος) *bright-beaming*, Orph.

Λαμπρόφθαλμος, ον, *bright-eyed.*

Λαμπροφορέω, ῶ, *to wear bright robes* · and

Λαμπροφορία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing of bright robes*: from

Λαμπροφόρος, ον, (λαμπρός, φέρω) *wearing bright robes.*

Λαμπροφωνέω, ῶ, *to have a clear, loud voice*; and

Λαμπροφωνία, ας, ἡ, *clearness* or *loudness of voice*, Hdt. 6, 60: from

Λαμπρόφωνος, ον, (λαμπρός, φωνή) *clear, loud of voice*, Hipp.

Λαμπρόψυχος, ον, (λαμπρός, ψυχή) *high-minded.*

Λαμπρυντής, οῦ, ὁ, (λαμπρύνω) *making bright, brilliant, famous, clear*, —II. (from mid.) *bearing one's self proudly*, Ἱππος Λ., Diog. L. Hence

Λαμπρυντικός, ή, όν, *fit for making bright* and *clean*, Diosc.

Λαμπρύνω, (λαμπρός) *to make bright* or *brilliant*, Xen. Eq. 10, 1.—B. mid. *to make one's self splendid, pride one's self on* a thing, *τινί*, Eur. El. 966: *to distinguish one's self in.. τινί*, Thuc. 6, 16, *ἐν τινι*, Ar. Eq. 556.—C. pass. *to be made bright, to shine*, Xen. Lac. 11, 3: λαμπρύνεσθαι δμμασιν, to become clear-sighted, Aesch. Eum. 104, *κόρας*, Soph. Fr. 634.—2. *to be* or *become clear, evident, notorious, ψόγος λαμπρύνεται*, Eur. El. 1039. Hence

Λάμπρυσμα, ατος, τό, *that whereby a thing is made bright, an ornament, dress.*—II. *a bright body.*

Λαμπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λάμπω) *a light*, Aesch. Ag. 22: orig. *a stand* or *grate* for pine and other wood used for lighting rooms, Od. 18, 307 sq., 343; afterwards *a torch, lamp*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 285, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 21, and cf. λαμπάς.

Λαμπτηροκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (λαμπτήρ, κλέπτω) *a torch-stealer*, Lyc.

Λαμπτηρουχία, ας, ἡ, (λαμπτήρ, ἔχω) *a holding of torches*, λαμπτηρουχίαι, *the beacon-watches*, Aesch. Ag. 290, cf. φρυκτωρία.

Λαμπτηροφόρος, ον, (λαμπτήρ, φέρω) *carrying lights, torches* or *lanterns.*

†Λαμπτραί, ῶν, αἱ, *Lamptrae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheis; hence Λαμπτρεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Lamptrae*, Dem. 1236, 15; better than Λαμπρεύς.

Λαμπτρις, pecul. fem. of λαμπέτης.

Λαμπυρίζω, *to shine like a glow-worm*, Theophr.: from

Λαμπυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) = λαμπυρις II., Arist. Part. An.

†Λαμπυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Lampuris*, fem. pr. n. Ath. 583 E.

ΛΑΜΠΩ, f. *-ψω*, and *-ψομαι*: pf. *λέλαμπα*. *To give light, shine, beam, be bright, brilliant, radiant*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), of fire, metal, the eyes.—2. of sound, *to be clear, ring loud and clear*, Soph. O. T. 186, 473, cf. λαμπρός 2.—3. metaph. *to shine forth, to be famous* or *conspicuous*, λάμπει κλέος, ἀρετή, Pind. O. 1, 36, I. 1, 30; so *δίκη λάμπει*, Aesch. Ag. 774.—II. transit. *to make to shine, light up*, Eur. Hel. 1131: hence—2. in pass. like the intr. act., *to shine*, etc., Hom., Hes., Eur., etc.: in pass. Hom. always uses the part.—The word is mostly poet., though Xen. has the pass. twice.

Λαμπώδης, ες, (λάμπη, εἶδος) = λαμπηρός.

†Λάμπων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lampon*, son of Laomedon, Apollod. 3, 12, 3, in Hom. Λάμπος.—2. an Aeginetan, father of the Olympian victor Pytheas, Hdt. 9, 77; son of Cleonicus, Pind. I. 6, 23; v. Donalds. Introd. to N. 5.—3. an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 21; a priest and seer, Thuc. 5, 19; often ridiculed by the Comic poets, Ath. 344 E.—Others in Hdt.; etc.

†Λαμπωνία, ας, ἡ, *Lamponia*, a city of Troas near Antandros, Strab. p. 610.

†Λάμπωνιον, ου, τό, = foreg., Hdt. 5, 26.

†Λαμπώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Lamponius*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. et Sulla 4.

†Λαμύνθιος, ου, ὁ, *Lamynthius*, an erotic, lyric poet of Miletus, Ath. 597 A.

Λᾰμῠρία, ας, ἡ, (λαμυρός III) *boldness, audacity, impudence*, Wyttenb. Plut. 66 C.

Λαμυρίς, ή, = λωγάνιον.

Λᾰμῦρος, ά, όν, also proparox. λάμυρος, (λάμος, λαιμός, λάβρος) *full of abysses, yawning, profound*, Lat. *voraginosus*, e. g. *θάλασσα, ὕλη*: hence —II. *gluttonous, greedy*, Epicr. Dyspr. 1, so *ὀδόντες*, Theocr. 25, 234.—III. metaph. *bold, wanton, impudent, λαμυρὸν λέγειν*, Xen. Symp. 8, 24, and so oft. in Plut.; esp. of women, *coquettish, δμμα*, Mel. 76: later quite in a good sense, *piquant, arch*, like *ἐπίχαρις*, Lob. Phryn. 291, 760, cf. Horace's *grata protervitas*. Adv. *-ρῶς*, compar. *-ότερον*, Xen. Symp. 8, 24.

Λαμφθῆναι, Ion. inf. aor. pass. of λαμβάνω, Hdt.

†Λάμφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Lamphilus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19, with v. l. Αὔφιλος.

†Λαμψακηνός, ή, όν, *of Lampsacus, Lampsacene*; ὁ Λ., *an inhab. of Lampsacus*, Strab. p. 589 sqq.; ἡ Λαμψακηνή, *the territory of L.*, Id.: from

†Λάμψακος, ου, ἡ, *Lampsacus*, a city of Mysia on the Hellespont, the earlier Pityusa, a colony of the Milesians; its ruins near modern *Lamsaki*, Hdt. 5, 117, etc.

Λαμψάνη, ης, ἡ, = λάψανη.

Λάμψις, ή, (λάμπω) *a shining* or *beaming, splendour.*

Λάμψομαι, Ion. fut. of λαμβάνω, for λήψομαι, Hdt.

†Λάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Lanassa*, daughter of Agathocles of Syracuse, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Λανθάνοντες, adv. part. pres. from λανθάνω, *secretly, by stealth.*

Λανθάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΘ-: fut. λήσω, Dor. λᾱσῶ: aor. ἔλαθον, inf. λαθεῖν (for aor. 1 ἔλησα, ἐλησάμην is only found in the Hom. ἐπέλησε, and in late Ep., Lob. Phryn. 719): perf. λέληθα. Mid. λανθάνομαι: fut. λήσομαι, Dor. λᾱσεῦμαι: aor. ἐλᾰθόμην, and in a pass. form ἐλήσθην, Theocr.: perf. λέλησμαι, Ion. and Hom. λέλασμαι, part. λελασμένος, etc. Together with λασθάνω an old pres. λήθω, λήθομαι is in use, rare in Att., but very freq. in Hom.; while of λανθάνω he has impf. act. thrice, impf. mid. once, but most freq. aor. act. and mid., oft. with Ep. redupl. λελάθη, λελαθέσθαι—I. *to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, unnoticed*, but usu. joined with a negat.: —Construct.,—1. c. acc. pers. or *to escape* his notice, Lat. *latere aliquem*, oft. in Hom., as *λάθεν Ἕκτορα*, Il. 22, 277; so too Pind. O. 6, 69, etc.—but—2. most freq. c. part., as *ἄλλον τινὰ λήθω μαρνάμενος, I am unseen by* others while fighting, i. e. I fight *unseen by* them, Il. 13, 273, cf. Od. 19, 88, etc., so Hdt. 8, 25; and so freq. in Att., when we should translate the part. by a verb, and express *λανθάνω* by an adverb, *unawares, without seeing* or *knowing, unseen, unknown*: and thus either c. acc., *μὴ λάθῃ με προσέχοντα*, lest he come on *without my seeing*, Soph. Phil. 46, as in Hom.: or without case, *μὴ διαφθαρεὶς λάθῃ*, lest he perish *without himself knowing it*, Id. 506; more fully, *ἕως ἂν αὐτὸν λάθῃς διαφθαγείς*, Ar. Pac. 32: sometimes however this construct. is reversed, and *λαθών* is put in the part., as in our idiom, *ἀπὸ τείχους ἄλτο λαθών*, Il. 12, 390: cf. *φθάνω*, and Jelf Gr. Gr. § 694, 3.—3. rarely c. inf., as Pind. P. 5, 30.—4. followed by a relat., *οὐ με λήθεις ὅττα θεῶν τις σ' ἦγε*, 'tis not unknown to me that some god led thee, Il. 24, 563, and more freq. in Att.; also *λήσειν εἰς ἐμηχανῶ*, Hdt. 8, 106.—II. mid., *to forget, lose, let slip, τινος*, Hom., esp. *ἁλκῆς λαθέσθαι*, opp. to *μνησασθαι*, Il.: also *to forget purposely, to pass over, ἢ λάθετ' ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν*, either *he chose to forget us* or..., Il. 9, 537, cf. Aesch. Ag. 39, and v. *ἐπιλήθομαι*: It is dub. whether the acc. was ever so used with mid., v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 898.—III. like *ληθάνω, to make one forget, τινά τινος*, only Il. 15, 60, as redupl. aor. act. *λελάθη*: in mid. the aor. keeps the usu. signf. Cf. *λαγχάνω* III.

†Λαναΐκη, ης, ἡ, *Lanaïca*, sister of Cratus, nurse of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 4, 9, 4; Ath. 129 A.

†Λανουβιον, ου, τό, *Lanuvium*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 229.

ΛΑΞ, adv., *with the heel, stamping on* or *spurning with the foot*, Hom. who usu. joins it with *ἐμ βαίνειν, τινος βῆναι*, and *ἐνθορεῖν*; so too, *λὰξ πατεῖσθαι*, to be trodden *under foot*, Aesch. Eum. 110, cf. Cho. 644: also, *λὰξ ποδὶ κινήσας*, Il. 10, 156, Od. 15, 45. (From *λάξ* come *λάζω* and *λακτίζω*, cf. Lat. *calx*:—the relation is just reversed in *γαλαξ-, lac.*)

Λάξευσις, εως, ἡ, (λαξεύω) *a cutting of stone*, Diod.

Λαξευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a stone-hewer.* Hence

Λαξευτήριον, ου, τό, *a stone-cutter's tool, a chisel*, LXX.

Λαξευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = λαξευτήρ.

Λαξευτός, ή, όν, *hewn in stone*, LXX: from

Λαξεύω, (λᾶς, ξέω) *to cut stones*, LXX: *to hew in stone.*

Λάξις, not λᾶξις, Ion. ἡ, (λαγχάνω, λάξομαι) like *λάγχασις, that which is assigned by lot*, esp. *an allotment of land*, Hdt. 4, 21.

Λᾶξις, ιος, ἡ, Dor. for λᾶξις, *connection.*

Λάξομαι, Ion. for λᾰβέσθαι, fut. of λαγχάνω, Hdt.

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Λαξπάτητος, ον, v. λακπάτητος.

Λᾱοβότειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph.

Λᾱοβοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λαός, βόσκω) *feeder of the people.*

Λαοβότος, ον, (λαός, βόσκω)=λαοτρόφος.

†Λᾱόγονος, ον, ὁ, *Laogŏnus*, son of Onetor, a Trojan, Il. 16, 604.—2. another Trojan, son of Bias, Il. 20, 460.

†Λᾱογόρας, ου, ὁ, *Laogoras*, a king of the Dryopes, Apollod. 2, 7, 7.

†Λᾱογογη, ης, ἡ, *Laogŏnē*, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Λᾱοδᾰμάς, αντος, ὁ, (λαός, δαμάω) *tamer of men, man-destroying*, Ἄρης, Aesch. Theb. 343. [δᾰ] Hence

†Λαοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Att. Λεωδάμας, *Laodamas*, son of Antenor, a Trojan, Il. 15, 116.—2. son of king Alcinoüs, a Phaeacian, Od. 7. 170.—3. son of Eteocles, a king of Thebes, Hdt. 5, 61.—4. a tyrant of Phocaea in Ionia, Id. 4, 138. Hence

†Λαοδάμεια, ας, ἡ, *Laodamīa*, daughter of Bellerophontes, mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter, Il. 6, 198.—2. daughter of Acastus, wife of Protesilaus, Luc.—3. daughter of Amyclus, Paus. 10, 9, 5.

†Λαοδίκεια, ας, ἡ, *Laodicēa*, a city of Greater Phrygia on the river Lycus, now *Eski-hissar*, Strab. p. 578.—2. a city of Syria on the sea, Id. p. 749. in Dion. P. Λαοδίκη.—3. a city of Coele-Syria at the base of Mt. Libanus, Id. p. 755.—4. a city of Media, founded by the Macedonians, Id. p. 524.—5. ἡ κατακεκαυμένη, a city of Lycaonia, Id. p. 663. Hence

†Λαοδικεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Laodicea* (1), οἱ Λαοδικεῖς, *the Laodicēans*, N. T.; of others also, Strab.

†Λαοδίκιον, ου, τό, *Laodicium*, a place in Arcadia on the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, Thuc. 4, 134, vv. ll. Λαοδόκιον, Λαδίκεια, in Paus. 8, 44, and Polyb. 2, 51, Λαδόκεια, τά.

†Λαοδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Laodicē*, a nymph, mother of Agis and Niobe by Phoroneus, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. daughter of king Priam, wife of Helicaon, Il. 3, 124.—3. daughter of Agamemnon, Il. 9, 143, in Trag., called *Electra*.—4. a Hyperborean female, Hdt. 4, 33.—5. daughter of Antiochus Soter, from whom Laodicea (1) was named, —Others in Paus.; etc.

Λᾱόδῐκος, ον, (λαός, δίκη) *tried by the people*, Socrat. ap. Diog. L.

Λᾱοδογμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (λαός, δόγμα) *suited to public opinion*, Polyb.

†Λᾱόδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Laodocus*, a Trojan, son of Antenor, Il. 4, 87: acc. to Apollod., also a son of Priam.—2. a Greek, companion of Antilochus, Il. 17, 699.—3. son of Apollo and Phthia, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.—Others in Orph.; etc.

Λᾱοηγησία, ας, ἡ, (λαός, ἡγέομαι) *the leading of the people.*

†Λᾱοθόη, ης, ἡ, *Laothoē*, daughter of Altes, bore to Priam Lycaon, Il. 21, 85.—2. mother of Echion and Erytus, Orph. Arg. 13.

†Λαοθόης, ου, ὁ, *Laothoës*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Λᾱοκᾰτάρᾱτος, ον, (λαός, καταράομαι) *accursed by the people.* [ᾱρ]

†Λαοκόων, όοντος and όωντος, ὁ, *Laocoön*, son of Porthaon, brother of Oeneus, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 191.—2. a priest of Neptune at Troy, Qu. Sm. 12, 448: Hence fem.

†Λαοκόωσα, ἡ, *Laocoösa*, mother of Lynceus and Idas, Theocr. 22, 206: in Apollod. called Ἀρήνη, 3, 10, 3.

Λᾱοκρᾰτέομαι, as pass. (λαός, κρατέω)=δημοκρατέομαι. Hence

Λᾱοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ,=δημοκρατία.

†Λᾱομέδεια, ας, ἡ, *Laomedīa*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 257.

†Λᾱομεδοντιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Laomedon*, i. e. Priam, Il. 3, 250: and

†Λᾱομεδόντιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Laomedon*, Pind. I. 5, 27; Eur. Tro. 822: from

†Λᾱομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Lāomēdon*, son of Ilus, father of Priam, king of Troy, Il. 21, 443.—2. son of Hercules and Meline, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. a governor of Alexander's in Syria, Arr. An. 3, 6, 5.—Others in Plut.; etc.: from

Λᾱομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (λαός, μέδω) *ruler of the people*: mostly as prop. n.: v. foreg.

†Λαομένης, ους, ὁ, *Laomĕnes*, a son of Hercules, Apolled. 2, 7, 8: v. l. Λανομένης.

†Λᾱονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Laonīce*, wife of Lebedus, Paus. 9, 39, 1.

†Λᾱονόμη, ης, ἡ, *Laonŏme*, mother of Amphitryon, Paus. 8, 14, 2.

Λᾱοξοϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a Λαοξόος*: from

Λᾱοξόος, ον, (λᾶας, ξέω) *stone-cutting*: ὁ λ., *a sculptor*, Anth.

Λᾱοπᾰθής, ές, (λαός, πᾰθεῖν) *suffered by all the people*, Aesch. Pers. 945.

Λᾱοπλάνος, ου, ὁ, (λαός, πλᾰνάω) *a misleader of the people*, Joseph.

Λᾱοπόρος, ον, (λαός, πορεύω) *serving as a passage for the people, man-conveying*, λ. μηχάνη, a bridge, Aesch. Pers. 113.

ΛΑΌΣ, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. ληός, Hdt. 5, 42, Att. λεώς, also in Hdt.:—*the people* at large, not like δῆμος, a body politic, yet more honourable than ὅμαδος, as is proved by being opp. to it in Il. 7, 306, Hom., etc.—I. in Hom. (esp. Il.) and Hes., λαός or λαοί usu. means *the soldiery, troops*, both of the whole army and smaller divisions, e. g. Il. 7, 434; periphr. ἔθνος, στρατός, στίχες λαῶν, Il.; mostly including both foot and horse, as Il. 2, 809: but sometimes λαός denotes *the foot* as opp. to the horse, Il. 7, 342; also *a land-army* opp. to a fleet, Il. 9, 424: also *the common men* opp. to their leaders, Il. 2, 365, etc.—II. in Od. λαοί, more rarely λαός, almost always means *men*, in genl. *people*, esp. as *subjects* of a prince: in which sense λαοί sometimes occurs in Il., e. g. Il. 17, 226, *the citizens* opp. to *soldiers*; cf. Il. 11, 676; 17, 390.—III. λαοί, *the people*, as united under one collective name, οὔνομα λαῶν, their name as a nation, Od. 6, 194; so in sing. first in Pind. (The resemblance between λαός, *people* and λᾶας, *stone*, is referred by Pind. O. 9, 66, sqq., to the legend of Deucalion.)

Λᾶος, ου, ὁ,=λᾶας, quoted by Arcad. 37, 2, from Soph.

Λᾶος, irreg. gen. from λᾶας; Hom.

†Λᾱός, ὁ,=Λᾶος, Pind.

†Λᾶος, ου, ἡ, *Lāus*, a city of Lucania, on a river of same name, a colony of Sybaris, now prob. *Scalea*, Hdt. 6, 21; Strab. p. 253, where the gulf by Lucania is also so called.

Λᾱοσεβής, ές, (λαός, σέβομαι) *revered by the people*, Pind. P. 5, 129.

Λᾱοσσόος, ον, (λαός, σεύω) *rousing* or *stirring the nations*, epith. of the war deities Mars, Eris, Il.; of Minerva, Apollo, Od. 22, 210, Il. 20, 79; also of men, as Amphiaraus, Od. 15, 244, cf. ἱπποσόος.—II. (λαός, σώζω) *preserving nations*, only in Nonn.

Λᾱοτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (λᾶας, τέκτων) *a mason, stone-worker*, Anth.

Λᾱοτίνακτος, ον, (λᾶας, τίνασσω) *stirred by a stone*, ὕδωρ, Anth. [ῐ]

Λᾱοτόμος, ον, (λᾶας, τέμνω)=λατόμος.

Λᾱοτόρος, ον, (λᾶας, τορέω) *piercing stones.*

Λᾱοτρόφος, ον, (λαός, τρέφω) *nourishing* or *tending the people*, πόλις, Pind. O. 5, 9: so, τιμή λ., an honour or office *useful to the people*, Ib. 6, 102.

Λᾱοτύπος, ον, (λᾶας, τύπτω) *cutting stones*, Anth.: as subst. *a stone-cutter, stone-mason*, like λατύπος, Anth. [ῠ]

†Λαουϊνία, ας, ἡ,=Λαβϊνία, Strab. p. 229.

†Λαουϊνιασηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Lavīniasēnē*, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 540.

†Λαουΐνιον, ου. τό, *Lavīnium*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 230.

Λᾱοφθόρος, ον, (λαός, φθείρω) *ruining the people, destructive*, c. gen., Theogn. 779.

Λᾱοφόνος, ον, (λαός, φονεύω) *slaying the people*, Theocr. 17. 53.

†Λαοφόντη, ης, ἡ, *Laophontē*, daughter of Pleuron, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.

Λᾱοφόρος, ον, Att. λεωφόρος, (λαός, φέρω) *bearing people*, λ. ὁδός, a road, highway, Il. 15, 682.

†Λᾱοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Laophon*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 8, 6.

Λάπαγμα, ατος, τό, (λᾰπάζω) *that which is evacuated.*

Λᾰπαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an evacuation.*

Λᾰπαδνός, όν, prob. l. for λέπαδνον in Aesch. Eum. 562,=ἀλαπαδνός, *weak, powerless*, as λαπάζω=ἀλαπάζω, v. Herm. Opusc. 6, P. 2, p. 84. sq.

Λᾰπάζω, f. -ξω,=ἀλαπάζω, *to empty out, plunder*, ἄστυ, Aesch. Theb. 47, 531; also, *to carry off*, κτήνη, Id. Ag. 130.—2. esp. κοιλίαν, γαστέρα λ., *to open the bowels, purge*: pass. *to have the bowels open*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and cf. λαπάσσω. (Akin to λάζομαι, λάπτω, λαφύσσω, λάφυρον, also to λαγών, λαγαρός, λαπάρα.) Hence

Λάπᾰθον, ου. τό. a kind of *lapathum* or *sorrel, which acts as an aperient*, Lat. *rumex*, Theophr.—II.=sq. [λᾰ]

Λάπᾰθος, ου, ὁ, (λᾰπάζω) *a pit, hole*, esp. *a pitfall for wild beasts.*

†Λάπαθος, ου, ἡ, *Lapathus*, a city with a port in the island of Cyprus, Strab p. 682.

Λᾰπακτικός, ή, όν, (λαπάζω) *good for purging*, Xenocr.

Λάπαξις, ή, (λᾰπάζω) *an emptying out; a having the bowels open*, Arist. Probl.

Λᾰπάρᾱ, ας, ἡ. Ep. and Ion. λαπάρη, ης, *the soft part of the body* betw. the ribs and hips, *the flank, loins*, Lat. *ilia*, often in Il.. also in Hdt. 2, 86, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; cf. κενεών, and the post-Hom. λαγών. [πᾱ] Strictly fem. from λαπαρός.

Λαπαροκήλη, ης, ἡ, *a lateral hernia*, Medic.

Λᾰπᾰρός, ά, όν, (λάπτω, λαπάζω) like λαγαρός, *slack, loose*, esp. of the bowels, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; λ. γενέσθαι, to have the bowels open, Arist. Probl. Hence

Λᾰπᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *softness, looseness*, esp. of the bowels, Hipp.

Λᾰπάσσω,= λαπάζω, Hipp.: Att. λαπάττω, Arist. Probl.

†Λᾰπέρσαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lapersae*, appell. of the Dioscuri, from *Lapersa*, a mountain of Laconia, Soph. Fr. 339; derived by Strab. from their *destroying* the town *Las* (Λᾶς, πέρθω), p. 364, but against this is the quantity and compos. v. Lob. Paral. p. 78, n. 12.

ΛΑΊΠΗ, ης, ἡ, esp. *phlegm*, Lat. *pituita*, Hipp.: metaph., ἀνηλίῳ λάπῃ, Aesch. Eum. 387 (as Dind. now reads,

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metrl grat., for λάμπα), in sunless *filth* or *damp*, of the nether world, cf. Homer's δόμον εὐρώεντα, Virgil's *loca senta situ*:—λάμπη is merely another form, (cf. λαμπήνη, ἀπήνη,) though used in a special signf.:—λέμφος also is akin to it. [ᾰ]

Λάπῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from λάπτω.

Λάπίζω, *to whistle*, Soph. Fr. 903: *to swagger, rodomontade*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4, with v. l. σαλπίζω, v. Ernesti Ind. Graec.: from

Λάπίθαι, ῶν, οἱ, the *Lapithae*, a wild Thessalian people in the heroic age, dwelling around the Peneus, conquerers of the Centaurs, Hom.: said to derive their name from their progenitor Λαπίθης, a son of Apollo, Diod. S. 4, 69. Hence later, *swaggerers, bullies*, cf. λαπιστής. [ῐ]

†Λάπιθον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Lapithum*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 5, 5, 8.

Λάπισμα, ατος, τό, (λάπίζω) *swaggering, boasting*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4.

Λάπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λαπίζω) like Λαπίθης, *a swaggerer, bully*: also λάπίκτης, like σαλπικτής for σαλπιστής.

Λαπτικός, ή, όν, (λάπτω, λαπάζω) *fit for purging, purgative*.

Λάπτω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΠ-: f. -ψω, perf. λέλᾰφα:—*to LAP with the tongue*, like dogs, cats, etc., Lat. *lambo*, of wolves, λάψοντες γλώσσῃσιν ὕδωρ, Il. 16, 161: later in genl. *to drink*, esp. *to drink greedily, drain, suck, alμα*, Ar. Fr. 492. (Hence λαπάζω, λαπάσσω, λαφύσσω, λαπαρός.)

Λάπώδης, ες, (λάπη, εἶδος) like λαμπώδης, *like* or *full of phlegm*.

†Λάραυδα, ων, τά, *Laranda*, a city of Lycaonia, Strab. p. 569.

†Λάρας, αντος, ὁ, *Lars* Porsenna, Plut. Popl. 16.

Λάρβᾶσον, ου, τό,=στίμμι, Diosc.

†Λαρεντία, ας, ή, the Rom. *Larentia*, Plut.

†Λαρήνσιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Larentius*, Ath.

Λάριμνον or λάριμον, ου, τό, an Indian *frankincense*, Strab.

Λαρίνεύω, (λαρινός) *to fatten, feed*. Mid. *to grow fat*, Sophron ap. Ath. 376 B: from

Λᾰρῖνός, ή, όν, (λαρός) *fatted, fat*, βοῦς, Ar. Pac. 925: hence metaph., λ. ἔπος, Id. Av. 465.

Λᾰρῖνός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Opp.

ΛΑ΄ΡΙΞ, ῐκος, ὁ and ή, *the larch-tree*. [ῑ̆rices, Lucan 9, 920.]

†Λάριος λίμνη, ή, *lacus Larius*, now *Lago di Como* in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 192.

Λάρίς, ίδος, ή,=λάρος, Leon. Tar. 74, 5.

†Λάρις, ιος, ὁ, *the Laris*, a river of Lucania, Lyc. 725.

Λάρισα, ης, ή, Ion. Λήρ., *Larissa*, a name of many old Greek cities, always marking a Pelasgic origin, Il., Hdt., etc.: seventeen of the name are enumerated by Clinton F. H. 1, p. 25 n.†—1. a city of Thessaly in Pelasgiotis, on the Peneus, Thuc. 2, 22; etc.—2. ή Κρεμαστή, also ή Πελασγία, in Phthiotis on the sinus Maliacus, Strab. p. 435, 440.—3. in Thessaly on Mt. Ossa, Ib.—4. in Troas, on the coast near Hamaxitus, Thuc. 8, 101; by Steph. Byz. considered the Homer. L.—5. ή Φρικωνίς, on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor, near Cyme, by Strab. called the *Larissa* of Homer, Il. 2, 841; in Hdt. Λήρισαι, 1, 149: Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 45, calls it Αἰγυπτία, because Cyrus gave it to the Aegyptians who joined him.—6. a city of Assyria on the Tigris, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7.—7. in Lydia, not far from Tralles, Strab. p. 440.—8. another in Thessaly on the confines of Macedonia.—9. a city of Crete joined with Hierapytna, Strab. p. 440.—10. another in Crete, same as Gortys, Steph. Byz.—11. a city of Attica, Strab. p. 440.—12. a citadel of Argos, with a temple of Jupiter, Ib., cf. p. 370.—13. a village of the Ephesian territory in the Caÿstrian plain, from which Jupiter was named Λαρισηνός and Λαρίσιος, Id. p. 620, cf. p. 440.—14. a city on confines of Elis and Achaia, Theopomp. ap. Strab. p. 440; cf. Λάρισος.—15. in the territory of Mytilene in Lesbos the Λαρισαῖαι πέτραι, Strab. ib.—16. a city near the summits of Haemus, Ib.—17. a city of Campania in Italy, Dion. H.—II. also fem. pr. n., daughter of the Pelasgian prince Piasus, Strab. p. 621: in Paus. 2, 24, 1, daughter of Pelasgus. †(Usu. written with σσ, but v. Dind. ap. Steph. Thesaur.) [Λᾰ̆]

Λᾰρῖσαῖος, αία, αῖον, *Larissaean, from Larissa*; *al* Λαρ. πέτραι, v. foreg. 15.—II. as subst. ὁ Λ. seems to be *a kind of kettle invented* or *made at Larissa*, Arist. Pol., cf. Ταναγρα and Ταναγρίς.

†Λαρῖσηνός, οῦ, ὁ, appell. of Jupiter, v. sub Λάρισα 13, Strab.

†Λαρίσιος, α, ον,=Λαρισαῖος, Strab.

Λαρῖσοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, for Λαρισαιοποιός, (Λαρισαῖος II., ποιέω) *a maker of such kettles*, Arist. Pol.

†Λάρισος, ου, ὁ, *the Larisus*, a river on the confines of Elis and Achaia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23.

†Λάριχος, ου, ὁ, *Larichus*, of Mytilene, father of Erigyus and Laomedon 3. Arr. An. 3, 6, 5.—2. of Mytilene, brother of Sappho, Ath. 424 F.

Λαρκᾰγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (λάρκος, ἄγω) *a coal-basket carrier*, ὄνος, Eur. Autol. 2.

†Λάρκας, α, ὁ, *Larcas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 360 F.

Λαρκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάρκος, Ar. Ach. 340. [κῐ]

ΛΑ΄ΡΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a basket*, esp. for charcoal, *a coal-basket*, Ar. Ach. 333.

Λαρκοφορέω, ῶ, (λάρκος, φέρω) *to carry a* λάρκος, Dio C.

Λαρνᾰκόγυιος, ον, (λάρναξ, γυῖον) doubtful epith. of Pan, apparently from a dull pun on χηλή and χηλός, Theocr. Fistula.

Λαρνᾰκοσθόρος, ον, (λάρναξ, φθείρω) *killing in a box* or *chest*, Lyc.

Λαρνᾰκόφορος, ον, (λάρναξ, φέρω) *borne* or *carried away in a chest*.

ΛΑ΄ΡΝΑΞ, ᾰκος, ή, and in late poets ὁ, Jac. A. P. p. 295, *a coffer, box, chest*, e. g. for keeping household store, Il. 18, 413, Hdt. 3, 123: *a cinerary urn*, Il. 24, 795: a *box* or *ark*, in wh. children were exposed, Simon. 7, 1.

Λαροειδής, ές, (λάρος, εἶδος) *like a sea-mew*. [v. λάρος.]

†Λάρολον, ου, τό, *Larolum*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227.

ΛΑ΄ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a ravenous seabird, perh. the *gull* or *the cormorant*, λάρος ὄρνις, Od. 5, 51; said of Cleon, Ar. Nub. 591, cf. Eq. 956. [ᾰ in Od. and Ar. Il. c., but ᾱ in Ar. Av. 567.]

ΛΑΡΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, *pleasant, nice, dainty, sweet*, in Hom. always of taste, as δεῖπνον, δόρπον, Il. 19, 316, Od. 12, 283; λαρὸν οἱ αἰμ' ἀνθρώπου, *sweet* to it (the gnat) is the blood of man, Il. 17, 572:—irreg. Ep. superl. λαρώτατος, Od. 2, 350, formed metri grat. like κακοξεινώτερος and ὀίζυρώτατος: but Comp. λαρότερον, as adv., Simon. 51, 10. [ᾰ]

†Λάρος, ου, ὁ, the Etrurian name *Lars*, Dion. H. 5, 21; cf. Λάρας.

†Λαρτιάδης, ου, ὁ,= Λαερτιάδης, Anth.

†Λάρτιος, ου, ὁ,= Λαέρτιος, Soph. Aj. 1.

†Λαρτολαῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lartolaetae*, a people of Iberia, Strab. p. 159.

Λᾰρυγγᾶς, οῦ, ὁ, (λάρυγξ) *a crier* or *bawler*.

Λᾰρυγγιάω, ῶ, (λάρυγξ)= sq., ἀραγχὰ λ, *to scream hoarsely*, Anth.

Λᾰρυγγίζω, Att. fut. -ιῶ, (λάρυγξ) *to shout with all one's might, bellow*, Dem. 323, 1.—II. trans. *to make to shouting*, τινά, Ar. Eq. 358, though some interpret this *to throttle*, v. Plut. Nic. 4. Hence

Λᾰρυγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shouting with all one's might*, Plut.

Λᾰρυγγοτομέω, ῶ, (λάρυγξ, τομή) *to cut open the windpipe*. Hence

Λᾰρυγγοτομία, ας, ή, *a cutting open the windpipe*.

Λᾰρυγγόφωνος, ον, (λάρυγξ, φωνή) *sounding from the throat, vocal*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.

ΛΑ΄ΡΥΓΞ, υγγος, rarely υγος, ὁ, *the larynx* or *upper part of the windpipe*, Arist. H. A: also *the swallow, gullet, throat*, Eur. Cycl. 157; *for the gullet* and *windpipe* are constantly confounded, and the *throat* is used for both, cf. φάρυγξ.

†Λάρυμνα, ης, ή, *Larymna*, a city of Boeotia, at the mouth of the Cephisus, Strab. p. 405.—2. ή ἄνω, in Locris, Id. p. 406.

Λᾰρύνω, *to coo* like a dove.

†Λαρύσιον ὄρος, τό, *Larysium*, a mountain of Laconia sacred to Bacchus, Paus. 3, 22, 2.

Λᾶς, λᾶος, ὁ, *a stone*, Att. contr. for λᾶας, q. v.

†Λᾶς, αος, ή, Ep. Λᾶας, *Las*, an ancient city of Laconia on the confines Laconicus, Il. 2, 585; Thuc. 5, 91; here was the tomb of the hero Λᾶς slain by Achilles, Paus. 3, 24, 10.

†Λασαία, ας, ή, *Lasaea*, a city of the island Crete, only in N. T. Act. 27, 8.

ΛΑ΄ΣΑΝΟΝ, ου, τό, *a trivet* or *stand for a pot, a kitchen utensil, gridiron*, Ar. Pac. 893, ubi Schol.; elsewhere χυτρόπους.—II. *a night-stool*, Lat. *lasanum*, Cratin. Drap. 6. Pherecr. Crapat. Eupol. Pol. 31, v. sq. [λᾶ]

Λᾶσανοφόρος, ον, (λάσανον, φορέω) *carrying a night-stool*: ὁ Λ., *the slave* who was charged therewith, Plut., cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 109.

Λάσδεο, Dor. for λᾶζον, imperat. from λάζομαι, Theocr.

Λᾶσεῦμαι, Dor. fut. mid of λασθάνω, Theocr.

Λασθαίνω, (λάσθη) *to mock, mumble*.

†Λασθένης, ους, ὁ, *Lasthenes*, a Theban, Aesch. Theb. 620.—2. an Olynthian, who betrayed the city to Philip, Dem. 99, 22; 128, 8; etc.: cf. Εὐθυκράτης.

†Λασθενία, ας, ή, *Lasthenia*, a courtesan of Mantinea, favourite of Speusippus, Ath. 546 D: a pupil of Plato, Diog. L. 3, 46.

ΛΑ΄ΣΘΗ, ης, ή, *mockery, insult*, Ion. for χλεύη, Hdt. 6, 67.

Λωστῆμεν, Dor. for λασθῆναι, inf. aor. pass. of λανθάνω, Theocr.

Λᾱσιαύχην, ενος, (λάσιος, αὐχήν) *with rough, shaggy neck*, epith. of the bull, H. Hom. Merc. 224; of the boar, H. Hom. 6, 46: also with a neut., λα-

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σιαύχενος ἄντρου, v. l. Theocr. Ep. 5, 5.

Λᾰσίμηλον, ου, τό, (λάσιος, μῆλον) *a downy apple*, prob. l. Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 82 B, v. λασιόμαλον.

Λᾰσιόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λάσιος, θρίξ) *shaggy*, Theocr.

Λᾰσιόκνημος, ον, (λάσιος, κνήμη) *hairy-legged*, Opp,

Λᾰσιόκωφος, ον, (λάσιος, κωφός) *deaf from hair growing in the ears.*

Λᾰσιόμᾶλον, ου, τό, (λάσιος, μῆλον) *a downy apple*, like the peach.

Λάσιον, ου, τό, *a rough cloth*, Sapph. 31, in poet. form λάσσιον.

Λάσιος, ία, ιον, Att. usu. ος, ον, *hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly*, of sheep, Il. 24, 125, Od. 9, 433: also of heroes, λάσια στήθεα, Il. 1, 189, λάσιον κῆρ, Il. 2, 851; 16, 554, for a hairy, shagged breast in the heroic age was a mark of strength: afterwards a hairy breast was looked upon rather as a sign of shrewdness and cunning, as, conversely, *mens vulsa* in Martial is used for a weak mind, cf. πυκινός, πυκνός.—II. in genl. like θασύς, *bushy, rough*, χώριον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16, cf. Plat. Crat. 420 D. Adv. -ίως. (λάσιος seems to differ from θασύς, δάσος only in dialect, λ and δ being often exchanged, cf. A. V. Prob. also akin to λαῖνα, χλαῖνα, Lat. *lana* and *laena*.) [ᾰ]

†Λάσιος, ου, ὁ, *Lasius*, a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.

Λασιόστερνος, ον, (λάσιος, στέρνον) *hairy-breasted*, Anth.

Λασιόθριξ, ον,=λασιόθριξ, Opp.

Λασιοφρυς, υ, gen. υος, *with bushy eyebrows.*

Λασιών, ῶνος, ὁ, (λάσιος II.) *a thicket.*

†Λασίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lasion*, a strong city of Elis on the border of Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30: hence

†Λασιώνιος, α, ον, *of Lasion, Lasionian*, *ol* Λ., Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 16, with v. l. Λασιωνεῖς.

Λασκύζω,=λάσκω.

Λάσκω, lengthd. from root ΛΑ-Κ-, as appears in aor. 2, λακίς, etc.: fut. λᾱκήσω, but also -ήσομαι, Ar. Pac. 381: aor. 1 ἐλάκησα [λᾰ, but Att. also λᾱ, cf. Elmsl. Med. 147]: aor. 2 ἔλᾰκον, inf. λᾰκεῖν, Ib.: aor. 2 mid. ἐλᾰκόμην, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. λελάκοντο, H. Hom. Merc. 145 [ᾰ]: perf. λέλᾰκα, Ep. and Ion. λέληκα, Il., but part. fem. λελᾰκυῖα, Od. —*To sound, ring, rattle, crash.*—I. of things which *ring* when struck, λάκε χαλκὸς νυσσομένων ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσι, Il. 14, 25, λάκε δ' ἀσπίς, Il. 20, 277; of axles, *to creak*, Aesch. Theb. 153: but, λάκε δ' ὀστέα, the bones *cracked, broke with a crash*, Il. 13, 616, cf. Hes. Th. 694: it only occurs in this signf. in aor. 2 act.—II. of animals, *to shriek, scream*, of the falcon, Il. 22, 141, of the nightingale in the falcon's talons, Hes. Op. 205; also of dogs, *to howl, bay*, Od. 12, 85: in this signf. the perf. prevails in Ep., the aor. mid. only occurs H. Hom. Merc. 145, κύνες λελάκοντο.—III. of men, *to speak*, esp. *to speak aloud, proclaim*, Trag.: hence esp. of oracles, Soph. Tr. 82, Ar. Plut. 39: also *to sing*, πρὸς αὐλόν, Eur. Ion 776:—in this signf. only Att., esp. Trag., and in all tenses. (Hence λᾱκέω, λακέω, λᾰκύζω, λασκύζω, λακερός, λακέρυζα.)

†Λασόνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Lasonii*, a people of Asia Minor on the river Halys between the Mariandyni and the Amazons, Hdt. 3, 90, cf. 7, 77.

†Λᾶσος, ου, ὁ, *Lasus*, son of Charbinus, a poet of Hermione in Argolis, Hdt. 7, 6.

Λάστανρος, ου, ὁ, (λάσιος, ταῦρος) =δασύπρωκτος, epith. of a κίναιδος, Theopomp. ap. Polyb. 8, 11, 6, cf. A. P. 12, 41.

†Λαστρατίδας, α, ὁ, *Lastratidas*, an Elean, Paus. 6, 6, 3.

Λάστρις, ὁ,=foreg., E. M.

†Λασύρτας, ου, ὁ, *Lasyrtas*, a citizen of Lasion, Ath. 44 F.

Λᾶσῶ, Dor. for λήσω, fut. of λανθάνω.

Λᾰτᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, *the vessel into which the λάταξ falls.*

Λᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (λάταξ) *to throw the λάταγες, λ. κοττάβους*, Luc. —II. of the λάταγες, *to make a splash*, cf. πλαταγέω. Hence

Λᾰτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *the throwing of the λάταγες*, or *the splash made by it*: also, =λάταξ, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 B.

†Λαταγή, ῆς, ἡ, *Latage*, a city of India, Ael. H. A. 16, 10.

Λάταξ, ᾰγος, ἡ, in plur. λάταγες, *the few drops of wine in the bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash*, Alcae. 35, Criti. 1, 2: in sing. also *the splash* itself, which lovers regarded as a sort of omen, and so= κότταβος, Soph. Fr. 257, cf. τόξον, and λαταγέω. (Akin to λατύσσω, πλαταγέω, and Lat. *latex*.)—II. *a water quadruped*, like a beaver or otter, Arist. H. A. [λᾰ]

†Λατίνη, ης, ἡ, *Latium*, in Italy, Strab. p. 229.

†Λατινιάς, άδος, ἡ, *a Latin female*, Anth.

†Λατινίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., Anth.

†Λατῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Latinus*, son of Ulysses and Circe, Hes. Th. 1013.—2. a king of the aborigines in Italy, Strab. p. 229.—II. *a Latin*, Polyb., Strab., freq.; also adj. Λατῖνος, η, ον, *Latin*, Id.

†Λάτιον, ου, τό, *Latium*, Hdn.

†Λατμικὸς κόλπος, ὁ, *gulf of Latmus*, in Caria, Strab. p. 635: from

†Λάτμος, ου, ὁ, *Latmus*, a mountain of Caria, Strab.: also, Heraclea in Caria, previously bore this name, Alcm.

Λατογενής, ές, (Λητώ, *γένω) *born of Latona*, Eur. Ion 465.

†Λατοΐδης, ὁ, and Λατώ, ἡ, Dor. for Λητ-.

Λᾰτομεῖον, ου, τό, *a stone quarry*: from

Λᾰτομέω, ῶ, (λᾶς, τέμνω) *to quarry* or *hew stones*, LXX. Hence

Λᾰτόμημα, ατος, τό, *stone cut from a quarry*, Diod.; and

Λᾰτόμητος, ον, or η, ον, Lob. Paral. 460, *hewn in stone, hewn out of a rock*, Strab., and LXX.

Λᾰτομία, ας, ἡ,=λατομεῖον, Anth. Hence

Λᾰτομικός, ή, όν, *of a quarry, fit for quarrying stones*, Diod.

Λᾰτόμιον, ου, τό,=λατομεῖον.—II. *a tomb hewn in a rock*: from

Λᾰτόμος, ον, (λᾶς, τέμνω) *cutting* or *hewing stones*: as subst. ὁ λατόμος, *a quarry-man, stone-cutter*, LXX.: also *an instrument used in quarrying*, Lat. *acisculus*.

†Λατόπολις, εως, ἡ, (λάτος, πόλις) *Latopolis*, a city of Upper Aegypt, so called from worship of sq., Strab. p. 817.

Λάτος, ου, ὁ, *a fish of the Nile*, Lat. *latus*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 E.

Λατρεία, ας, ἡ, (λατρεύω) *the state of a hired workman, service, servitude*, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 966.—2. esp., λ. τοῦ θεοῦ, *divine worship*, Plat. Apol. 23 B, θεῶν, Id. Phaedr. 244 E.

Λάτρευμα, ατος, τό, *a serving for hire, πόνων λατρεύματα*, painful *service*, Soph. Tr. 357.—2. esp. *service paid to the gods, worship*, Eur. I. T. 1275.—II.=λάτρις, *a slave*, Id. Tro. 1106.

Λατρεύς, έως, ὁ, *a workman for hire, servant, slave*, Lyc.

Λατρευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=λατρεύς: from

Λατρεύω, (λάτρις) *to work for hire* or *pay*, Solon 5, 48: esp. *to serve in war as a mercenary*, hence Lat. *latrocinari*.—2. λ. τινί, *to be subject to, be bound* or *enslaved to*, Soph. Tr. 35, Eur., etc.: hence metaph., λατρ. πέτρα, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 968; μόχθοις, Soph. O. C. 105:—but also c. acc. pers., like θεραπεύω, *to serve*, Eur. El. 131, I. T. 1115; c. acc. cognato, λ. πόνον, Id. Ion 129: hence—2. *to serve* the gods *with prayers and sacrifices*, λ. Φοίβῳ, Eur. Ion 152.

Λάτρης, ου, ὁ,=λάτρις, v. sub λάτρον.

Λάτριος, ία, ιον, *of a servant* or *service*, μισθός, Pind. O. 10, 34; and in Pind. N. 4, 89 λατρίαν is the prob. l. from

Λάτρις, ιος, ὁ, *a workman for hire, hired servant*, Lat. *latro*, Theogn. 302, 486: in genl. *a servant, slave*, Soph. Tr. 70, of the gods, as Mercury calls himself, Eur. Ion 4: also ἡ λάτρις, *a maidservant, handmaid*, esp. of the gods, Eur. Tro. 450: from

ΛΑ΄ΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, *pay, hire*, λάτρων ἄτερθε, without *rent* or *acknowledgment*, Aesch. Supp. 1011, cf. Call. Fr. 238, et ibi Ruhnk.

†Λάτταβος, ου, ὁ, *Lattabus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 34, 11.

†Λάτυμνος, ου, ὁ, *Latymnus*, a mountain of Bruttium near Crotona, Theocr. 4, 19.

Λᾰτῠπέω, ῶ, *to cut, hew stones.*—II. *to build of stone*, Lyc.; and

Λᾰτύπη, ης, ἡ, *the chips of stone in hewing*, like σκῦρον, Strab. p. 808.—II. *gypsum, lime*, Plut. [ῠ]: from

Λᾰτύπος, ον, (λᾶς, τύπτω)=λατόμος, λαοτύπος, as subst. *a stone-cutter, mason*, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 477. [ῠ]

Λᾰτύσσω, (λάταξ) *to clap, strike*, Opp., in mid.

†Λατωρεία, ας, ἡ, *Latorĕa*, an Amazon, after whom a town near Ephesus was named, Ath. 31 E.

Λαυκᾰνίη, ης, ἡ, = λαιμός, *the throat*, Il. 22, 325, with v. l. λευκανίη, which form prevails in later Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l.

ΛΑΥ΄ΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. λαύρη, *an alley, lane, narrow passage between houses*, Od. 22, 128, 137, Hdt. 1, 180, cf. Dissen Pind. P. 8, 86: also *a pass between rocks, ravine, defile: an avenue*, Theocr. Ep. 4, 1.—II. *a sewer, drain, privy*, Ar. Pac. 99, 158.—III. *a cloister* or *enclosure of a monastery*, Eccl.—Written wrongly in later authors λάβρα. (Akin to λαβύρινθος.)

†Λαυρέας, ου, ὁ, *Laureas*, an epigrammatic poet of the Anthology.

†Λαύρεντον, ου, τό, *Laurentum*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 229.

†Λαύριον, and Λαύρειον, ου, τό, *Laurion*, a mountain of Attica near the promontory Sunium, famed for its silver mines, Hdt. 7, 144; Thuc. 2, 55: v. Append. Böckh P. E.

†Λαυριωτικός, ή, όν, *of Laurion, ἡ πρόσοδος*, Plut. Them. 4: *al* γλαῦκες Λαυριωτικαί, *Laurian owls*, com. appell. of Athenian silver coins, Ar. Av. 1106; v. Append. Böckh P. E. § 6.

Λαῦρος, later and worse form for λάβρος.

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Λαυροστάται, οἱ, (λαύρα, στῆναι) *the choreutae who stood in the middle*, usu. the bad ones, Cratin. Incert. 71, cf. Müller Eumen. § 12

*ΛΑΥ΄Ω, the simple of ἀπολαύω, not found in use.

†Λᾱφύης, ους, ὁ, *Laphaës*, a tyrant of Argos, Paus. 2, 21, 8.—2. a statuary of Phlius, Id. 2, 10, 1.

†Λᾱφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Laphanes*, son of Euphorion, an Arcadian, Hdt. 6, 127. —2. son of Lasthenes, Anth.

†Λάφιλος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for Λάμφιλος.

Λαφρία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Minerva and Diana, perp. from λάφυρον, *the Forager*, Lyc. 356.

†Λάφριος, ου, ὁ, *Laphrius*, son of Castalius, Paus. 7, 18, 9; in Lyc. 835 an appell. of Mercury, v. foreg.

Λαφυγμα, ατος, τό, =sq., Welcker Syll. 54, 13.

Λᾱφυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *greediness in eating, gluttony*, Ar. Nub. 52: cf. λαφύσσω.

Λᾱφύκτης, ου, ὁ, (λαφύσσω) *a gourmand*, Arist. Eth. Eud.

Λάφυξις, ἡ, =λαφυγμός.

Λάφῡρα, ων, τά, *spoils* taken in war, Lat. *spolia*, Trag., and Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 24:—later in sing., λάφυρον, Polyb.; esp., ἐπικηρύττειν τινὶ λάφυρον, to give public authority for plundering a people, Polyb. 4, 26, 7; cf. ῥύσιον and σύλη. (Akin to λάπτω, λαπάζω, λαφύσσω, ἀφύσσω.)

Λᾱφῡρᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to make booty* or *spoil of*, ἀρετήν, Plut.—II. *to plunder*, πόλιν, Apollod.; and

Λᾱφῡρᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying off booty*: from

Λᾱφῡρᾰγωγός, όν, (λάφυρα, ἀγω) *carrying off booty*.

Λαφῡρέω, ῶ, (λάφυρα) *to plunder*, LXX.

Λᾱφῡροπωλεία, ας, ἡ, *a selling of booty*; and

Λᾱφῡροπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where booty is sold*, Polyb.: also Λᾱφυροπώλιον, Strab.: from

Λᾱφῡροπωλέω, ῶ, (λάφυρα, πωλέω) *to sell booty: to sell as booty*, Xen. An. 6, 6, 38. Hence

Λᾱφῡροπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a seller of booty, one who has bought up booty to retail*, Lat. *sector*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 56, Polyb., etc.

Λᾱφύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, *to swallow up greedily, eat up, devour*, in Il. always of the lion, *αἷμα καὶ ἔγκατα λ.*: of men, *to eat gluttonously, gorge*, Lat. *helluari*, both of eating and drinking, λαφύσσεται λαφυγμόν, Eupol. Col. 12: in genl. *to eat up, exhaust*, just like the kindred form ἀφύσσω. (From λάπτω, λαπάζω.)

†Λαφύστιον, ου, τό, *Mt. Laphystius*, near Coronea in Boeotia, containing a temple of Jupiter, said to be hence called Λαφύστιος, Hdt. 7, 197; Paus. 9, 34, 4: but v. sq.

Λᾱφύστιος, ία, ιον, (λαφύσσω) *gluttonous*, Anth.: epith. of Jupiter among the Minyae, Hdt. 7, 197, v. Müller Eumen. § 55.—II. pass. *devoured*, Lyc.

ΛΑΧΑΙ΄ΝΩ, f. -ᾰνῶ, *to dig, delve, trench, turn up*, Mosch. 4, 96, and Ap. Rh.: Hom. has only the compd. ἀμφιλαχαίνω. [Ᾰ̄ā]

Λᾱχᾰνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λάχανον. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾱχᾰνεία, ας, ἡ, *the culture of potherbs*, LXX.—II. =λαχανισμός, Joseph.: and

Λᾱχάνευμα, ατος, τό, =λάχανον. [ᾰ̄]: from

Λᾱχᾰνεύω, (λάχανον) *to plant with vegetables*, Strab., in pass.: *to use as potherbs*, Diosc., in pass. Mid. *to gather herbs*, Luc.

Λᾱχᾰνηλόγος, ον, (λάχανον, λέγω) *gathering vegetables*, Leon. Tar.

Λᾱχᾰνηρός, ά, όν, (λάχανον) *of the nature of vegetables*, Theophr.

Λᾱχᾰνήτης, ου, ὁ, (λάχανον) *a vessel* or *dish for vegetables*.

Λᾱχᾰνηφόρος, ον, (λάχανον, φέρω) *bearing vegetables*.

Λᾱχᾰνιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a kitchen-garden*, like πρασιά.

Λᾱχᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάχανον.

Λᾱχᾰνίζομαι, dep. mid., *to gather vegetables*.—II. =*betizo*, i. e. *langueo*, Suet.

Λᾱχᾰνικός, ή, όν, = λαχανηρός, Theophr.

Λᾱχάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λάχανον, Diog. L. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾱχάνιος, α, ον, =λαχανηρός, γῆ λ., *garden*-ground. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾱχᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λαχανίζομαι) *a cutting* or *gathering of vegetables*, Thuc. 3, 111.

Λᾱχᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, *a vegetable gardener*.

Λᾱχᾰνοειδής, ές, (λάχανον, εἶδος) *of the nature of vegetables*.

Λᾱχᾰνοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (λάχανον, θήκη) *a dish* or *pot for vegetables*, Alex. Magn. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Λάχᾰνον, ου, τό, (λᾰ̄χαίνω) usu. in plur., *garden-herbs*, opp. to wild plants, *potherbs, vegetables, greens*, Lat. *olus, olera*, Ar. Plut. 298, etc.: τὰ λάχανα, *the vegetable-market, the green-market*, Ar. Lys. 557, Alex. Demetr. 1, 8; cf. ἰχθύς II.

Λᾱχᾰνόπτερος, ου, ὁ, (λάχανον, πτερόν) *vegetable-winged*, comic word in Luc.

Λᾱχᾰνοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *the vegetable market*: from

Λᾱχᾰνοπωλέω, ῶ, (λάχανον, πωλέω) *to sell vegetables*. Hence

Λᾱχᾰνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *one who sells vegetables, a green-grocer*.

Λᾱχᾰνοπωλήτρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., *a woman who deals in vegetables*, Ar. Thesm. 387.

Λᾱχᾰνοπώλιον, ου, τό, =λαχανοπωλεῖον.

Λᾱχᾰνόπωλις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of λαχανοπώλης, Ar. Vesp. 497.

Λᾱχᾰνοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (λάχανον, φαγεῖν) *vegetable diet*, Hipp.

Λᾱχᾰνώδης, ες, = λαχανοειδής, Diosc.

†Λᾱχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Lachares*, a tyrant at Athens (Ol. 120), Plut. Epicur. 6; Paus. 1, 25, 7.

†Λάχαρτος, ου, ὁ, *Lachartus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cim. 17. [ᾰ̄χ]

Λάχε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of λαγχάνω for ἔλαχε, Il.

Λάχεια, ἡ, νῆσος, *ἀκτή*, Od. 9, 116; 10, 509: acc. to some from λαχαίνω, an island or coast *with good soil, that can be easily dug*, as opp. to rocky or stony: acc. to others for ἐλάχεια, fem. from ἐλαχύς, *little, small, low*, and some even read νῆσος ἔπειτ' ἐλάχεια, and ἔνθ' ἀκτὴ τ' ἐλάχεια. [λᾰ̄]

Λᾶχεῖν, inf. aor. of λαγχάνω.

Λάχεσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (λᾶχεῖν, λάχος) *Lachesis*, one of the three Fates, strictly *the disposer of lots*, Hes. Th. 218, Sc. 258.—II. as appellat., *lot, destiny, fate*, Bacis ap. Hdt. 9, 43: *distribution*, Plut. [ᾰ̄]

Λάχη, ης, ἡ, (λαχαίνω) *a digging*, λάχαι σιδηροπλακτοι, digging with *stroke of spade* (perh. with a play on λαχεῖν, λάχος), Aesch. Theb. 914.

†Λάχης, ητος, ὁ, *Laches*, an Athenian, son of Melampus, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc., Ar., freq.—2. a grandson of foreg., archon of Melampus, Dem.—3. an Athenian archon Ol. 95, 1, Diod. S. 14, 35.

Λαχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λαχεῖν)=λάχεσις, λάχεσις II.

Λαχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λάζω, λαγχάνω)=λακτισμός, Antimach. 64.

Λαχναίος, αία, αῖον, *woolly, hairy, downy*, Anth.: from

ΛΑ΄ΧΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *soft, woolly hair, down*, as of the first beard, Od. 11, 320; of the *thin hair* on Thersites' head, ψεδνὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λ., Il. 2, 219; of the *soft nap* on cloth, Il. 10, 134: not till later *sheep's-wool*, Hes. Op. 511, Soph. Tr. 690, for which λάχνος is used in Od.—II. metaph. like κόμη, *leafage*, App. (The same as ἄχνη, akin to χλαῖνα, χλανις. Lat. *laena, lana*.) Hence

Λαχνήεις, εσσα, εν, *woolly, hairy, shaggy*, Φῆρες, Il. 2, 743, στέρνα, 2, 415, δέρμα συός, Il. 9, 548; λ. ἄρνες, *a downy, soft* sedge, Il. 24, 451.

Λαχνόγυιος, ον, (λάχνος, γυῖον) *with hairy, shaggy limbs*, θῆρες, Eur. Hel. 378.

Λάχνος, ου, ὁ, =λάχνη, wool, Od. 9, 445. Hence

Λαχνόω, ῶ, *to make hairy*. Pass. *to grow hairy* or *downy*, of a youth's chin, Solon 14, 6.

Λαχνώδης, ες, =λαχνήεις, *mossy*, χλόης λαχνώδες, the ground *downy with* grass, Eur. Cycl. 541.

Λάχνωσις, εως, ἡ, (λαχνόω) *a covering with hair*, Philo.

Λᾱχοίην, Att. for λάχοιμι, opt. aor. of λαγχάνω.

ΛΑ΄ΧΟΣ, τό, (λᾰ̄χεῖν, λαγχάνω, *lot, fate, destiny*, Theogn. 592, Pind. and Trag.—II. *the portion obtained by lot, luck*, or *inheritance*, in genl. = Lat. *sors, portion*, Aesch. Eum. 334, 347, 400, etc., also in Xen. An. 3, 3, 9, τρίτατον λάχος νικτός, Mosch. 2, 2.—ὁ λάχος only occurs in Pseudo-Soph. [ᾰ̄]

Λᾱχών, part. aor. of λαγχάνω.

Λαψάνη, ης, ἡ, also λαψάνιον, τό, *an eatable herb*, Diosc.

Λαψεῦμαι and λαψοῦμαι, Dor for λήψομαι, fut. of λαμβάνω.

Λάψις, εως, ἡ, (λάπτω) *a lapping*, Arist. H. A.

ΛΑ΄Ω, =βλέπω, *to see, behold, look at*; old Ep. word which only occurs in three Homeric passages, κύων ἐχνι ποικίλον ἐλλόν, ὑσπαίροντα λάων, a dog held a fawn, *gazing on it as it* struggled, Od. 19, 229;—ὁ μὲν λάων νεβρὸν ἀπάγχων, he *looked upon* the fawn as he was throttling it, Il. 22, 310.—αἰετὸς ὀξὺ λάων, the keen-*seeing* eagle, H. Hom. Merc. 360. Also in later Ep. the word here and there occurs in this signf. (It is the root of γλαύσσω, γλαυκός, γλαξ, γλήνη, γλῆνος, λάμπω, λεύσσω, λευκός. Lat. *lux, luceo*, etc., and of ἄλαος with α priv.) [ᾰ̄]

*ΑΑ΄Ω, an old pres., now found only in the Doric λῶ, λᾷς, λᾷ, and ν *I wish* or *will*; the root however of a numerous family of words, which all involve the notion of *eager desire*, or *yearning* or *striving after*, as if the intensive syllables λα-, λαι-, λι-, had taken a *Verbal* form in ΑΑΩ. of which also λιλαίομαι, λελιημένος, seem to be remains: while λα- takes an *Adj.* form in λά-ϝρος, λᾱκς, and a *Subst.* in λάϝρος, and λι- again appears in the *Adv.* λίαν.—The stem of ἕλω, *to take, hold*, is very dub.

Λᾱϊκός, ή, όν, (λαός, εἶδος) *of or belonging to the people, fit for the people, popular*, Lat. *popularis*, Plut. Crass. 1

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Λέα, ἡ, v. sub λαία.

†Λέαγρος, ου, ὁ, *Leagrus*, son of Glaucon, an Athenian commander, Hdt. 9, 75; Thuc. 1, 51.

†Λεάδης, ὁ, *Leades*, a Theban, son of Astacus, Apollod. 3, 6, 8.

Λέαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. from λέων, *a lioness*, Hdt. 3, 108.—II. *σχῆμά τι συνουσίας*, Ar. Lys. 231.

†Λέαινα, ης, ἡ, *Leaena*, a courtesan, beloved of Aristogiton, Paus. 1, 23, 2: cf. Ath. 596 E, who cites a later one of same name, 577 C.

Λεαίνω, fut. λεᾰνῶ, aor. ἐλέηνα: Ep. λειαίνω, fut. λειᾰνέω, the only form in Hom., (λεῖος). *To smooth, polish*, of a worker in horn, Il. 4, 111; λ. κέλευθον, *to smooth* or *prepare the way*, Il. 15, 261, cf. Od. 8, 260: hence esp. *to shave the beard*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 518 A.—II. *to rub smooth, powder, pound in a mortar*, Lat. *levigare*, Hdt. 1, 200: in genl. *to destroy, extirpate*, Hdt. 4, 122.—III. *to smooth down* or *away*, τὰς ῥυτίδας, Plat. Symp. 191 A:—metaph. *to smooth* or *soften down*, τὸν λόγον τινός, Hdt. 8, 142; *τὴν κατάποσιν, to tickle* the palate, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 167, 1.

†Λεάνδρειος, α, ον, *of Leander*, Anth.: from

†Λεάνδρος, ου, ὁ, poet. Λείανδρος, *Leander*, a youth of Abydos, whose love for Hero is sung by Musaeus.

†Λεάνειρα, ας, ἡ, *Leantra*, mother of Elatus and Aphides, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

†Λέανσις, εως, ἡ, (λεαίνω) *the act of smoothing, polishing*, Clem. Al.: al. λείανσις.

Λεάντειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

Λεαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λεαίνω) *one that polishes, pounds*.

Λεαντικός, ή, όν, (λεαίνω) *good for polishing, pounding*, etc., Arist. Probl. Adv. -ῶς.

†Λέαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Learchus*, son of Athamas and Ino, Apollod.—2. brother of king Arcesilaus II. of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 160: in Plut. Λάαρχος.—3. an Athenian, son of Callimachus, Thuc. 2, 67.—4. a statuary of Rhegium, Paus. 3, 17, 6.

†Λεβάδεια, ας, ἡ, also Λεβαδία, *Lebadēa*, a city of Boeotia at the base of Helicon, containing an oracle of Trophonius; now *Libadia*, Hdt. 8, 134.

†Λέβαδος, ου, ὁ, *Lebadus*, an Athenian, from whom foreg. was said to be named, Paus. 9, 39, 1.

†Λεβαίη, ης, ἡ, *Lebaea*, an ancient city of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 137.

†Λεβέδιος, α, ον, *of Lebedus, Lebedian*, ol Λεβ., Strab.: from

†Λέβεδος, ου, ἡ, *Lebedus*, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor; its ruins now *Ecclesia* or *Xingi*, Hdt. 1, 142.

†Λεβέκιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Lebecii*, a people of Helvetia, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.

†Λεβήν, ῆνος, ἡ, and Λεβήνα, *Leben*, a seaport of Crete, haven of Gortyna, Strab. p. 487.

Λεβηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λέπω) *the skin, slough*, of serpents, etc., Ar. Fr. 102; *the husk* of fruit.—II. *a rabbit*, if λέπορις, q. v., be not better.

Λέβης, ητος, ὁ, (λείβω) *a kettle, caldron*, prob. with three feet (but different from, and prob. smaller than τρίπους), of bronze or copper (χαλκός), sometimes of costly workmanship, and so in the heroic age used for honorary gifts or prizes, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il.—II. in Od. mostly *the basin* in which the purifying water (χέρνιψ), was handed to the guests before meals, made of silver, Od. 1, 137, etc.; but Od. 19, 386, *a pan* for washing the feet.—III. among the Spartans a sort of *τύμπανον* or *basin*, which was struck by women at the funerals of the kings, Hdt. 6, 58.—IV. *a cinerary urn*, Aesch. Ag. 444.—V. *a vase* on the roof of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, Pausan. 5, 10, 4, and at Delos, Call. Del. 286.

Λεβητάριον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ath.

Λεβητίζω, (λέβης) *to put into, to boil in a caldron*, Lyc.

Λεβήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from λέβης, Ath.

Λεβητοειδής, ές, (λέβης, εἶδος) *like a kettle* or *basin*.

Λεβητοχάρης, ου, ὁ, =sq.

Λεβητοχάρων, ὁ, (λέβης, χαίρω) *pot-friend*, Cercid. ap. Ath. 347 D. [ᾰ]

Λεβητώδης, ες, =λεβητοειδής, Ath.

Λεβιανός, οῦ, ὁ, =sq.

Λεβίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *fish*, Lat. *lebias*, Ar. Fr. 365.

Λέβινθος, ου, ὁ, =ἐρέβινθος.

†Λέβινθος, ου, ἡ, *Lebinthus*, one of the Sporades, Strab. p. 487.

Λέγαι, nom. plur. from λέγος or λέγης, γυναῖκες λ., *lewd* women, *chamberers*, Archil. 95. (Akin. to λέχος, λαγνός.)

Λεγεών, ῶνος, ὁ, the Lat. *legio*, N. T.; †Plut. Rom. 13.

Λέγνη, ης, ἡ, =sq.

Λέγνον, ου, τό, *a hem, border*, esp. *the coloured hem* of a garment parallel to the ὦα or selvage, in genl. *the extremity, edge*, Hipp. ap. Gal. Hence

Λεγνόω, ῶ, *to furnish with a coloured hem* or *border*.

Λεγνώδης, ες, =λεγνωτός.

Λεγνωτός, ή, όν, (λεγνόω) *with a coloured hem* or *border*, Call. Dian. 12.

ΛΕΤΩ, f. λέξω, aor. ἔλεξα, pf. εἴλοχα, in comp., see usage under foll. heads, orig. signf. *to LAY*, Germ. *LEGEN*; and in pass. *to LIE*, Germ. *LIEGEN*:—hence all the other signfs. may be derived, so that it is needless, as Buttm. Lexil. in v. does, to assume a separate root *λέχω, for this signf.—I. *to lay asleep, lull to sleep, put to bed*, λέξον με, Il. 24, 635; λ. νόον Διός, Il. 14, 252. Pass. or mid. *to lie down*, Hom.; λέξεται ὕπνῳ, will lie asleep, Il. 4, 131, λέξομαι εἰς εὐνήν, Od. 17, 102.—This signf. is only in the earliest poets, nor is the pres. ever so used: we have in Hom. of the act., aor. imperat. λέξον; of the pass. or mid. f. λέξομαι, aor. 1 ἐλεξάμην, also some forms from a syncop. aor. ἐλέγμην, viz. 3 sing. λέκτο, in Od., imperat. λέξο and λέξεο, in Il. and Od. (Hence λέχος, λέκτρον, Lat. *lectus*, also λεχώ, λοχεία, λόχος, ἄλοχος.)—II. like Lat. *LEGO, to lay in order, arrange*, and so *to gather, pick up*, Lat. *lego* and *colligo*, λ. ὀστέα, Hom.; λ. αἱμασιάς, in Od. 18, 359, acc. to the Schol., *to pick out* stones for building, cf. λογάδην, λογάς, but v. sub. αἱμασιά. Mid. *to gather for one's self*, ξύλα, Il. 8, 507: hence *to choose, pick out*, ἄνδρας ἀρίστους, Od. 24, 108, κούρους, Il. 21, 27: absol. in syncop. aor., ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην, after these *I chose myself* the fifth, i. e. offered to go with the other four, Od. 9, 335; or it may mean, *I reckoned myself*..., v. infr. III. Pass. pres. *to be chosen*, Il. 13, 276.—In this signf. the Att. use the perf. εἴλοχα, pass. εἴλεγμαι, aor. pass. ἐλέγην, but only in compds., cf. ἐκλέγω, καταλέγω, συλλέγω: the simple εἰλεγμένος, *chosen*, as v. l. Eur. Tro. 296, Dem. 873, 33.—III. *to lay among*, and so *to count, tell* or *reckon up*, ἐν δ' ἡμέας λέγε κήτεσιν, he counted us among the seals, Od. 4, 452. Mid. aor. syncop., λέκτο δ' ἀριθμόν, *he told over* the number, Od. 4, 451: so, λέξατο πάντας, Pind. P. 4, 336. Pass., μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην, *I was counted* among these, Il. 3, 188, cf. supr. II. Hence—IV. *to recount, tell, relate*, τι, Hom. and Att., τινί τι, to tell something to one, Ib.: hence *to speak, say, utter*, in Hom. only once in act., Ἀγαμέμνονι λ. ὀνείδεα, *to utter* reproaches *to* or *against* him, Il. 2, 222: λέγε εἴ τι θέλεις, λέγε εἴ τι λέγεις, εἰπὲ ὅτι καὶ λέγεις, etc., if you have aught to say, say on, Valck. Hdt. 8, 58: mostly of men, less usu. of oracles, *to say, declare*, Hdt. 8, 136. Hom. also has the mid., once or twice, *to say over to one's self, say over*, Il. 13, 275, 292, Od. 3, 240. Hdt. and the Att. used the word chiefly in this signf., of all kinds of *oral* communications, of which some few instances follow:—1. λέγειν τινά τι, to *say something* of another, esp., κακὰ λ. τινά, to speak ill of him, abuse, revile him, Hdt. 8, 61, etc.; also, εὖ or κακῶς λ. τινά, Soph. El. 524, 1028, whereas the Latins say *maledicere al icui*.—2. λ. κατά τινος, *to accuse* one, λ. ὑπέρ τινος, *to defend* him, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 16.—3. λ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, *to tell, bid, command* one to do, like κελεύω, Soph. Phil. 101.—4. λ. τι, *to say something*, i. e. *to speak to the point* or *purpose*, Soph. O. T. 1475, Xen., etc.; opp. to λ. οὐδέν, *to say what is nothing, say nothing to the point* or *purpose*, Ar. Eq. 334: but λ. οὐδέν, also, *to say what is not, to lie*, Ar. Av. 66: also καλῶς, ὀρθῶς λ., *to be right*, Valck. Hipp. 715.—5. pleon., ἔφη λέγων, ἔλεγε φάς, etc., oft. in Hdt., as also in Att., Lob. Aj. 756.—6. as the beginning of letters or documents, Ἀμασις Πολυκράτεϊ ὧδε λέγει..., Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει..., etc., Hdt. 3, 40; 8, 140: τὰ γράμματα λέγει τάδε, Id. 1, 124, etc.—7. like Lat. *dicere, to speak of, mean, refer to*, Hdt. 7, 144; so freq. in Trag., as εἶσω κομίζου σύ, Κασάνδραν λέγω you, I mean Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1035; ποταμός, Ἀχελῷον λέγω, Soph. Tr. 9, cf. Valck. Phoen. 994.—8. pass. λέγεται, like Lat. *dicitur, it is said, on dit, λέγεται αὐτοὺς εἶναι...*, Hdt. 8, 119; but also, λέγονται εἶναι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 1: τὸ λεγόμενον, absol., *as it is said, as the saying goes*, Lat. *quod perhibent*, Thuc. 7, 68, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 217 E: ὁ λεγόμενος, *the so-called...*, as οἱ λ. αὐτόνομοι εἶναι, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 8.—In this signf. λέγω has no perf. act.: the perf. pass. is λέλεγμαι (not εἴλεγμαι, cf. supr. II): aor. pass. ἐλέχθην; the fut. λέξομαι has, esp. in Trag., a passive force, Pors. Hec. 293, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1186, and so is used for λεχθήσομαι: also λελέξομαι, Plat.—V. the usu. signf. of Lat. *LEGO, to read*, only occurs in Greek in the compd. ἐπιλέγομαι, Hdt.

†Λέδων, οντος, ἡ, *Ledon*, a city of Phocis, Paus. 10, 2, 2; named after an autochthon Λέδων, Id. 10, 33, 1.

Λεηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a making of booty, robbery*, Xen. Hier. 1, 36: and

Λεηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to drive away booty*, esp. *cattle*, to *make booty*, Soph. Aj. 343, and freq. in Xen.: hence c. acc. loci, *to plunder, despoil*, πεδίον, πόλιν, Hdt. 2, 152; 5, 101: from

Λεηλάτης, ου, ὁ, *a plunderer*.

Λεηλάτησις, εως, ἡ, (λεηλατέω)= λεηλασία, Aen. Tact.

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Ληλᾰτικός, ή, όν, able or *disposed to plunder.*

†Λεηταvοί, ων, οἱ, *the Lētani*, a people of Iberia, Strab. p. 159.

ΛΕΙ'Α, ας, ἡ, Ion. λῃΐη, ης, *booty, plunder*, freq. in Hdt. : esp. of cattle, opp. to *ἀνθρωποι*, Thuc. 2, 94, and so in plur., Soph. Aj. 26: hence in genl. *pillageable property*, Thuc. 8, 3, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 2 : *τοὺς λοιποὺς λῃΐην θέσθαι*, to give them up to plunder, Hdt. 4, 202 : *λείαν ποιεῖσθαι χώραν*, =*λῃλατεῖν χώραν*, Thuc. 8, 41 : *ἐπὶ λείαν ἰέναι*, etc., Xen. An. 5, 1, 8, etc. : so in plur. : *κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας λείας*, Id. Hell. 1, 2, 5:—proverb. *Μυσῶν λεία*, of any thing that may be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248, 23, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 20. Cf. *λῃΐς*, which is the form used by Hom. and Hes.

Λεία, ἡ, v. sub *λαία.*

†Λειαγόρη, ης, ἡ, *Leiagora*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 257.

Λειαίνω, fut. *λειᾰνῶ*, Ep. *λειᾰνέω*, (*λεῖος*) Ion. and Ep. for *λεαίνω*, q. v. Hom uses this form only.

†Λείανσις, ἡ, v. *λέανσις.*

Λειάντειρα, ας, ἡ, and *λειαντήρ, ῆρος*, Ion. for *λεάντειρα*, etc.

Λειαυστηρός, όν, (*λεῖος, αὐστηρός*) *sweetish-sour.*

†Λειβήθριος, *α, ον, of Libethrum, Libethrian* ; *οἱ Λειβ., the Libethrians*, regarded as rude and unpolished ; hence prov. *ἀμουσότερος τῶν Λειβηθρίων*, Paroem. Zenob. 1, 79.

†Λειβηθρίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., *αἱ Λειβηθρίδες*, appell. of the Muses, Strab. p. 410.

Λείβηθρον, ου, τό, (*λείβω*) *a canal : a wet country, meadow*, like *λειμών*.—II. also *Λείβηθρα, ων, τά*, and *Λίβηθρα, τά, Libethrum* or *Libethra*, a city and mountain district of Thrace inhabited by Orpheus, sacred to the Muses, Strab.† p. 410 ; Paus. 9, 30, 9, etc.—2. a mountain of Boeotia, near Coronea, containing a grotto of the Muses, Paus. 9, 34, 4.

ΛΕΙ'ΒΩ, f. *-ψω, to pour, pour forth*, usu. like *σπένδω*, in a religious sense, *οἶνον λείβειν*, Hom. ; also, *μέθυ λ.*, to make a libation of wine, Od. 12, 362 ; *οἶνον Ἀθήνῃ λ.*, Il. 10, 579 ; also *λείβειν* (without *οἶνον*), Il. 24, 285, esp. with a dat. of the gods to whom the libation is made, *λείβειν Διΐ, θεοῖς*, Il. 6, 266, Od. 2, 432. (Hence *λοιβή*, and Lat. *libare, libatio.*) —II. Hom. also uses it like *εἴβω, to let flow, shed*, though only in phrase *δάκρυα λ.*, Od. 5, 84 ; 16, 214 ; so too in Trag. Mid. *to flow, run, trickle*, Hes. Sc. 390 : *λείβεσθαι δακρύοις τι melt into* tears, Eur. Andr. 532 : hence *to melt* or *pine away*, Ar. Eq. 327. Pass. *to be watered, moistened, bedewed*, Anth. (Hence *λείβεθρον, λιβάς, λίμνη, λειμών.*)

†Λείγηρ, ηρος, ὁ, *the Liger*, now *Loire*, a river of Gallia Celtica, Strab. p. 191.

Λειεντερέω, ῶ, to have λειεντερία.

Λειεντερία, ἡ, (*λεῖος, ἔντερον*) *the passing one's food without digesting it*, Hipp.

Λειεντεριώδης, ες, (*λειεντερία, εἶδος*) *like* or *afflicted with λειεντερία*, Hipp.

Λειεῦμαι, Dor. for *λειοῦμαι*, pres. pass. from *λειόω.*

Λείζομαι, Ion. and poet. for *λῃΐζομαι*, q. v.

Λείηναν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. from *λειαίνω*, Od.

Λεικνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *λεῖκνον*, also *λικνάριον.*

Λεικνίζω, to cleanse by winnowing : to swing, to rock : from

Λεῖκνον, ου, τό, also *λίκνον* and *λικμός, a winnowing-fan*, Lat. *vannus.* II. *a cradle*, from its likeness to *a fan* in form and motion.

Λειμᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, νύμφη, a meadow-nymph, from *λειμᾰξ, λειμών.*

Λειμᾰκώδης, ες, (*λειμᾰξ, εἶδος*) *like meadows, grassy, moist*, Hipp.

Λειμᾰξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, perh. also *ἡ*,= *λειμών*, Eur. Phoen. 1571, Bacch. 867 : *a garden*, Pherecr. Metall. 2 : hence is formed comp. adj. *λειμακέστερος*, for *-κωδέστερος*, Hipp. 289, 25, but v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λείμαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ and *ἡ*, a kind of *shell-less snail*, cf. *σέσιλος.*

Λειμάς, άδος, ἡ,=*λειμών.*

Λείμμα, ατος, τό, (*λείπω*) *a remnant, remains*, Hdt. 1, 119.—II. in music,=*δίεσις* III., Plat.

Λειμόδωρον, ου, τό, a weed, perh. the same as *ὀροβάγχη*, Theophr.

Λειμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*λείβω*) *any moist* or *grassy place, a meadow, holm, pasture*, Hom., etc. : metaph., *λ. ποταμίων ποτῶν*, the smooth river-water, Soph. Fr. 587, like Lat. *Neptunia prata*, of the sea : metaph. also, *πλούτου καὶ νεότητος λειμῶνες*, Plat. Soph. 222 A.—II. like *κῆπος, pudenda muliebria*, Eur. Cycl. 171.—III. later freq. metaph. for *any bright, flowery surface, a blooming face, garment, peacock's tail*, etc., Jac. Ach. Tat. 478, 486. (Prob. from *λείβω*, as *σεμνός* from *σέβω* cf. *λίμνη, λιμήν*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 208.)

†Λειμών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Limon*, son of Tegeates, Paus. 8, 53, 2.—II. a place near Nysa, Strab. p. 650.

Λειμωνήρης, ες, (*λειμών, ἀρω*) *belonging to a meadow.*

Λειμωνιάς, άδος, poet. fem. of *λειμώνιος, νύμφη λ.*=*λειμακίς*, a *meadow-nymph*, Soph. Phil. 1454.

Λειμωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ᾶτις, ιδος, λίθος*, a stone *of a grass-green colour*, Plin.

Λειμώνιον, ου, τό, a plant, limeniun, Diosc. : strictly neut. from

Λειμώνιος, ία, ιον, (*λειμών*) *of, belonging to a meadow*, Lat. *pratensis, δρόσοι*, Aesch. Ag. 560, *φύλλα*, Theocr. 18, 39.

Λειμωνίς, ίδος, poet. fem. of *λειμώνιος*, Dion. P. 756.

Λειμωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, =*λειμώνιος.*

Λειμωνοειδής, ές, (*λειμών, εἶδος*) *like meadows, grassy and flowery*, Cebes.

Λειμωνοθεν, (*λειμών*) adv. *from a meadow*, Il. 24, 451 ; also *λειμωνόθε*, Theocr. 7, 80.

Λειόβᾱτος, ον, (*λεῖος, βαίνω*) *going smoothly : smooth.*

Λειόβατος, ου, ὁ, (*λεῖος, βάτος*) a fish, *the ray*, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 4, Arist. H. A. 2, 15, 12.

Λειογένειος, ον, (*λεῖος, γένειον*) *smooth-chinned, beardless*, Hdt. 5, 20.

Λειόγλωσσος, ον, (*λεῖος, γλῶσσα*) *smooth-tongued, flattering.*

Λειοθαλάσσιος, α, ον, (*λεῖος, θάλασσα*) name of a kind of *raphanis*, Theophr.

Λειοκάρηνος, ον, (*λεῖος, κάρηνον*) *smooth* or *bald-headed.*

Λειόκαυλος, ον, (*λεῖος, καυλός*) *smooth-stalked*, Theophr.

Λειοκῦμονέω, ῶ, to be upon a smooth sea : from

Λειοκύμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*λεῖος, κῦμα*) *having low waves. θάλαττα λ.*, a *calm smooth* sea, Luc. [ῡ]

Λειόμιτος, ον, (*λεῖος, μιτος*) *smoothing the threads of the warp, κάμαξ*, Anth.

Λειοντῆ, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for *λεοντῆ, a lion's skin*, Anth. Plan. 185.

Λειοντομάχης, ου, ὁ, (*λέων-μάχη*, poet. for *λεοντομ., a lion-fighter*, Theocr. Epigr. 20, 2. [ᾰ]

Λειοντοπύλης, ου, ὁ, (*λέων, πυλη*) poet. for *λεοντοπ., warder with a lion*, Anth. [ῡ]

Λειοποιέω, ῶ, (*λεῖος*) *to smooth, pound fine*, Geop.

Λειόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. *-ποδος, smooth-footed.*

ΛΕΙ'ΟΣ, *λεία, λεῖον*, later also *ος, ον*, the Lat. *LAEVIS, smooth, level, even* : Hom. and Hes. use it esp. of level places or countries, *πέδιον, χῶρος, ἱππόδρομος, ὁδός, ἀρουρα* ; *οὐ χωρίον λ.*, Hdt. 7, 9, 2 : c. gen., *χῶρος λεῖος πετράων*, *smooth, i. e. free from* rocks, Od. 5, 443 : also, *λ. ἅλα θαλάσσα*, a smooth sea, Hdt. 2, 117 . *λ. πνεῦμα*, a *gentle* breeze. Ar Ran. 1001, cf. Lob. Aj. 672.—II. later *smooth to the touch, polished, slippery*, ἐλπίς, Ar. Fr. 25, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.— 2. *with a smooth chin, beardless*, Theocr. 5, 90 : *bald*, Lat. *laevus*, Rabnh. Ep. Cr. p. 66.—2. metaph. *λ. ῥήσεις, smooth, soft* words, Aesch. Pr. 647 ; also, *λεία φώνη*, Plat. Tim. 67 B. *λ. ἦθος, ἡδοναί*, Id. Crat. 406 A, Phil. 51 D. Adv. *-ως*. (It prob. once had the digamma *λεῖϝος*, cf. Lat. *laevus*, and *λευρός* : hence *λειαίνω, λειαντήρ, λεαστός, λίστρον.*)

Λεῖος, ου, ὁ, a smooth-skinned sort of shark.

Λειόστρακος, ον, (*λεῖος, ὄστρακον*) *smooth-shelled*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6.

Λειόστρεια, ων, τά, (*λεῖος, ὄστρεον*) a sort of *smooth-shelled* fish.

Λειότης, ητος, ἡ, (*λεῖος*) *smoothness, σπλάγχνων*, Aesch. Pr. 493 : *κατόπτρων*, Xen. Eq. 10, 6.

Λειοτριβέω, ῶ, to rub smooth, pound, Gal., but v. Lob. Phryn. 572 : hence

Λειοτρῐβής, ές, (*λεῖος, τρῐβω*) *rubbed smooth, pounded*, Diosc.

Λειοτρῐχέω, ῶ,=sq., Arist. H. A.

Λειοτρίχιος, ον, (*λεῖος, θρίξ*) *to have smooth hair*, Sophron. ap. Ath. 106 E.

Λειουργέω, ῶ, (*λεῖος, *ἔργον*) *to make smooth.*

Λείουσι, poet. for *λέουσι*, dat. plur. from *λέων*, Il. 5, 782.

Λειόφλοιος, ον, (*λεῖος, φλοιός*) *smooth-barked*, Theophr.

Λειόφυλλος, ον, (*λεῖος, φύλλον*) *smooth-leaved.*

Λειόχρως, ωτος, (*λεῖος, χρώς*) *smooth-skinned*, Ath.

Λειόω, ῶ, (*λεῖος*) *to smooth, make even* or *bald.*—II. *to rub to pieces, pound.*

Λειπανδρέω, and other compds of *λειπ-*, from *λειπω*, should be written *λῖπ-*, as *λῑπανδρέω*, v. Cramer Anecd. 2, 239, Dind. in Steph. Thesaur.

†Λειπεφάλη, ης, ἡ, *Lepephale*, daughter of Iolaus, Paus. 9, 40, 6.

†Λειπόξαις, ιος, ὁ, *Lipoxais*, son of the Scythian king Tarpitana, progenitor of the Auchatae, Hdt. 4, 6.

Λειπτέον, verb. adj. (from *λειπω*, *one must leave*, Eur. H. F. 1385, and Plat.

Λειπυρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη, ἡ*,=sq., Hipp.

Λειπῠρίας, ὁ, with or without *πυρετός*, (*λειπω, πῦρ*) a malignant *intermittent* fever, for *λειποτακτικός*, Hipp. Hence

Λειπῠρικός, ή, όν, subject to λειπυρία, Hipp.

Λειπυριώδης, ες, (*λειπυρία, εἶδος*) *like* or *suffering from λειπυρία.* Hipp.

ΛΕΙ'ΠΩ, f. *-ψω*, aor. act. *ἔλιπον*, inf. *λῖπεῖν*, mid. *ἐλιπόμην*, (not like

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aor. 1 ἔλειψα only occurs in late authors, Lob. Phryn. 713, sq.): perf. act. λέλοιπα, pass. λέλειμμαι, part. λελειμμένος, plqpf. ἐλελείμμην, in Hom. usu. without augm.: fut. pass. λελείψομαι, Il. 24, 742: aor. pass. ἐλείφθην:—all which tenses, except aor. 1 act. and pass., are used by Hom. —I. trans. *to leave, let go, release, let alone*, of dying persons *to leave behind*, in all these signfs. freq. in Hom.: τί τινι, *to leave behind to* one, *leave as a legacy*, Trag.—2. *to desert in danger, leave in the lurch*, Il. 16, 368, etc.; so, λίπον ἐοὶ ὄνακτα, they *failed* him, Od. 22, 119, Lat. *deficiebant cum sagittæ*, cf. infr. II.—3. λ. φάος ἠελίοιο, to die, Hom.: also conversely, θυμός, ψυχή, αἰὼν λείπει με, also ἕλιπ' ὀστέα θυμός, Hom.—B. pass. *to be left, left behind*, etc., therefore *to stay, remain*, λείπεται, *it remains* to do so and so, Plat.: *to be left above, remain over*, hence *to survive*, Hom., who uses also κατόπισθε and μετόπισθε λείπεσθαι; σιτία τινι λείπεται, Hdt. 9, 45.—2. esp. *to be left behind in a race*, Hom., c. gen. pers., Il. 23, 523; λελειμμένος οἰῶν, *lingering behind* them, Od. 9, 448; so also, ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο, Il. 23, 523: but, λείπεσθαι ἀπό τινος, *to remain afar* or *aloof* from one, Il. 9, 437, 445: so too in Hdt., λ. βασιλῆος or ἀπὸ βασιλῆος, *to be left behind by, desert* the king, Hdt. 8, 113: 9, 66: absol. *to stay behind*, Id. 9, 56.—3. in genl. *to remain behind, come short of..., be inferior, worse, weaker* or *less than...*, and so c. gen. like ἐλαττοῦσθαι, ἡττᾶσθαι, ὑστερεῖσθαί τινος, because the verb has a compar. sense, freq. in Hdt.; also, λείπεσθαί τινος ἔς τι or ἐν τινι, Hdt. 1, 99; 7, 81, cf. Aesch. Pers. 344: λέλειψαι τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων, *you come short of, understand not* my plans, Eur. Or. 1085: absol. in part., ἄνδρες λελειμμένοι, *inferior* men, Aesch. Fr. 36.—4. *to be wanting* or *lacking*, τινός, of a thing, Soph. Tr. 937, El. 474: ἐν τινι, in a thing, Id. O. C. 495: cf. infr. II.—C. mid. c. acc., *to leave behind one on dying, leave a memorial to posterity*, μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι, Hdt. 6, 109, and freq. in Hdt., mostly in aor. 2.—II. intr. *to be gone, to depart, disappear*, in Hom. only in perf., ψυχή, πάντα λέλοιπε, life, everything *is gone*, Od. 14, 134, 213; where however the ellipsis may be ψυχὴ λέλοιπε τὰ ὀστέα, πάντα λέλοιπέ με, and on this construct., explained above I. 2, is prob. founded the intr. usage, freq. in Att. in all tenses, *to fail, be wanting, cease, be missing*, as in pres., Soph. O. T. 1232: in aor. 2, Id. El. 514; in fut., Eur. Hel. 1157; perf., Id. H. F. 133; cf. ἐλλείπω: the Lat. *deficere* is exactly similar. (From the aor. λιπεῖν, came a post-Hom. collat. form λιμπάνω: from λέλοιπα comes λοιπός.)

Λειπάδιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, in Suid. sine interpr., perh. *beyond bearing children*.

Λείρινος, ίνη, ινον, (λείριον) *made of, like lilies*, Theophr.

Λειριοειδής, ές, (λείριον, εἶδος) *like the lily* or *lilies*.

Λειριόεις, εσσα, εν, (λείριον) strictly *of* or *belonging to a lily, of its nature* or *colour*: but as early as Hom. metaph., χρὼς λειριόεις, *lily* skin, Il. 13, 830: metaph. of the cicadae, ὄψ λειριόεσσα, their *delicate* voice, Il. 3, 152: and so of the Muses, Hes. Th. 41.

ΛΕΙΡΙΟΝ, ου, τό, *a lily*, esp. *the white one*, H. Hom. Cer. 427; also, λείριον ἄνθεμον, Pind. N. 7, 116: cf. κρίνον. (λείριον was the Lat. *lilium*, cf. Δ. IV.)—2. =νάρκισσος, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6, 6, 9.—3. in genl. *a flower, blossom*, Nic.

Λειριοπολφανεμώνη, ης, ἡ, (λείριον, πόλφος, ἀνεμώνη) a kind of *omelet made with lilies*, etc., Pherecr. Pers. 1, 8.

Λείριος, ον, =λειριόεις, Ap. Rh. 4, 903.

†**Λεῖρις**, ιος, ὁ, *the Liris*, now *Garigliano*, the earlier boundary between Latium and Campania, Strab. p. 233.

Λειριώδης, ες, = λειριοειδής, Theophr.

Λειρός, ά, όν, *thin, pale*, Hesych.—II. λειρός, ὁ, *a leveret*, Id.

Λεῖς, collat. form of λίς, Lob. Paral. 85.

Λειστός, ή, όν, (λείζομαι) Ion. and poet. for λῃστός, Il. 9, 408.

Λείτος, ον, and λεῖτος, also λῄτος, λῖτος, and λάϊτος, λαῖτος, ον, (λαός, λεώς) *of, belonging to the people*, Lat. *publicus, popularis*, old and esp. Ion. forms for Att. δημόσιος, but seldom used, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 252 sq., Valck. Hdt. 7, 197. Hence

Λειτουργέω, ῶ, (λειτουργός) *to perform public duties*, in genl. *to serve the people* or *state*, τῇ πόλει, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: *to exert* one's self *for the public good*, περί τι, πρός τι, Arist. Pol.: in Com. also of *public* prostitutes.—II. esp. at Athens, *to serve expensive public offices at one's own cost*, freq. in Oratt.; λ. ὑπέρ τινος, to serve these offices for another, Isae. 62, 39; cf. λειτουργία.—III. *to minister* as a priest, N. T., and Eccl. Hence

Λειτούργημα, ατος, τό, *the performance of a* λειτουργία, Plut. Ages. 36.

Λειτουργησία, ας, ἡ, =sq., Philostr.

Λειτουργία, ας, ἡ, (λειτουργέω) *a public service*, esp. at Athens *a burdensome public office* or *duty*, which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense, usu. in rotation, but also voluntarily or by appointment: the ordinary ones (ἐγκύκλιοι) at Athens were the γυμνασιαρχία, the χορηγίαι, and the ἑστίασις, with the minor one of the ἀρχιθεωρία: the extraordinary were destined for the exigencies of the state, e. g. the τριηραρχία, and the εἰσφορά: on the λειτουργίαι, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 199 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161 sq., cf. λειτουργός.—II. *any service, work of a public* kind, hence ὁ ἐπὶ λειτουργιῶν, in an army, *the officer who superintended the workmen*, carpenters, etc., Polyb.—III. in LXX., *the worship, public service of God*: hence, Eccl. *public worship* in genl., but more particularly *the Eucharist*.

Λειτουργικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a* λειτουργία or λειτουργός, LXX.: from

Λειτουργός, όν, (λέϊτος, λεῖτος, *ἔργω) like δημιουργός, *performing public duties*, or *works of public use, useful to the public*: ὁ λ., in genl. *a workman, handicraftsman*, Polyb.—II. esp. at Athens, *a citizen who undertook a* λειτουργία, q. v., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 199 sq.—III. *a priest, minister of God*, N. T.

Λειφαιμέω, ῶ, *to be wanting in blood, to grow pale*, Arist. Probl.: from

Λείφαιμος, ον, (λείπω, αἷμα) *wanting blood, growing pale*, Gal.: λιφαιμος, -έω would be more correct, cf. λειπανδρέω.

Λειχάζω, =λείχω. *to lick*: also sensu obscoeno = Lat. *fello*.

†**Λείχας**, ὁ, v. Λίχας.

ΛΕΙΧΗΝ, ῆνος, ὁ, *a tree-moss, lichen*, that on the olive being ψώρα, *scabies*, but Theophr. uses λειχήν of the *olive*, and ψώρα of the *fig*: also a kind of liver-wort that grows on damp rocks.—II. hence *a lichen-like eruption* on the skin of animals, esp. on the chin, *mentagra*, as in men *the ring-worm, rush, scurvy*, Aesch. Cho. 281, in horses, *a tetter, scab*, Diosc.: also of the ground, *a blight, canker*, Aesch. Eum. 785: also written λιχήν not so well, v. Dind. Aesch. ll. c. Hence

Λειχηνιάω, ῶ, *to have the* λειχήν, of trees, Theophr.

Λειχηνώδης, ες, (λειχήν, εἶδος) *like the* λειχήν, Hipp.

ΛΕΙΧΩ, f. -ξω, *to lick*: also *to lick up*, Hdt. 4, 23, Aesch. Eum. 106, cf. ἄδην:—the irreg. part. perf. λελειχμότες, in Hes. Th. 826, is used in the signf. of λιχμάομαι (q. v.). (λείχω is the Lat. *lingo*, our *lick*, etc.; hence λιχμάω, λιχμάζω, λίχνος, *ligurio*.)

Λειψανδρία, ας, ἡ, (λεῖψις) = λιπανδρία.

Λειψᾱνηλόγος, ον, (λείψανον, λέγω) *gathering remnants*, Anth.

Λείψᾱνον, ου, τό, (λείπω) *a piece left, wreck*, Eur. Med. 1387; metaph. of men, Id. El. 554, Tro. 711; and so oft. in plur., *remains, remnants*, Lat. *reliquiae, θανόντος λείψανα*. Soph. El. 1113, cf. Plat. Phaed. 86 C; but, ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν λ. are *their deeds, good name*, etc., Eur. Andr. 774.

Λεῖψις, εως, ἡ, (λείπω) *a leaving, deserting, omitting*.—II. *a coming to an end, failing, want*.

Λειψίφᾱὴς, ές, (λεῖψις, φάος) *with decreasing light, waning*, μήνη, also λειψίφωτος.

Λειψόθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λείπω, θρίξ) *having lost his hair*, Ael.

Λειψοσέληνος, ον, (λεῖψις, σελήνη) *in the moon's first* or *last quarter*, Lat. *silente luna*, when she is hidden.

Λειψυδρέω, ῶ, *to want water, to dry up*; and

Λειψυδρία, ας, ἡ, *want of water*, Polyb.; and

Λειψύδριον, ου, τό, *Lipsydrium, a waterless district* near mount Parnes in Attica, Hdt. 5. 62, Ilgen. Scol. 24: some read λιψύδριον: from

Λείψυδρος, ον, (λείπω, ὕδωρ) *lacking water, waterless*.

Λειώδης, ες, =λεῖος, *smooth, even*.

†**Λειώδης**, ους, ὁ, *Liodes*, son of Oenops, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 21, 144.

†**Λειώκριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Liocritus*, son of Arisbas, a companion of Lycomedes before Troy, Il. 17, 344.—2. son of Euenor, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 2, 242.

Λείωμα, ατος, τό, (λειόω) *that which has been smoothed* or *pounded*: λείωμα ἄκρατον, ὑδαρές, etc., a colour made *by rubbing* κνανός down, Theophr.

Λείων, ό, poet. for λέων, hence Ep. dat. λείονσι, Il.

Λείωσις, ἡ, (λειόω) *a smoothing, polishing, pounding*.

Λεκᾰνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Λεκάνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. λακάνη, (λέκος) *a dish, pot, pan*, Ar. Nub. 907, Vesp. 600, etc. [ᾰ] Hence

Λεκᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, Luc., also λεκάνιον, ου, τό, Ar. Ach. 1110, λεκανίσκη, ης, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 637, and λεκᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λεκάνη, *a little dish* or *pan*. [ᾰ]

Λεκᾰνομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *divination by means of a dish*: from

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Δεκᾰνόμαντις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, (δεκάνη, μάντις) *a dish-diviner*, Strab. p. 762.

Δεκᾰνοσκοπία, ας ἡ, (δεκάνη, σκοπέω) *the inspecting of a dish*, in order to divine.

Δεκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from δέκος, *a little dish*, Poll.

Δεκῖθίτης, ου, ὁ, (δέκιθος) ἄρτος, a sort of *bread made either with the yolk of eggs* or *of pulse*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

Δεκῖθοπώλης, ου, ὁ, fem. -πωλις, (δέκιθος, πωλέω) *a pulse-porridge seller*, Ar. Plut. 427.

Δέκῖθος, ου, ὁ, *pulse-porridge*, esp. of ἄρακος, *pease-soup*, Lat. *lomentum*, Pherecr. Aut. 4.

Δέκῖθος, ου, ἡ, *the yolk of an egg*, Hipp., Arist. H. A., etc.

Δεκῖθώδης, ες, (ἡ δέκιθος, εἶδος) *like the yolk of an egg, yolk-coloured*, Hipp., and Theophr.

Δεκίς, ίδος, ἡ, Epich. p. 37, δεκίσκος, ου, ὁ, and δεκίσκιον, ου, τό, Hipp., dim. from δέκος, *a small dish* or *plate*.

ΔΕ΄ΚΟΣ, εος, τό, and δεκός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dish, plate, pot, pan*, Hippon. 43. (Hence δεκάνη, akin to δήκυθος and δάγυνος.)

Δέκροι, οἱ,=δίκροι, q. v.

Δεκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from δέγω, *to be said* or *spoken*, Plat. Rep. 378 A.—II. δεκτέον, *one must say* or *speak*, τι, Ib. 392 A.

Δέκτης, ου, ὁ, (δέγω IV.) *a speaker*. Hence

Δεκτικός, ή, όν, *good at speaking, able to speak*, περί τι, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 1, Cyr. 5, 5, 46: ἡ -κή sub. τέχνη, the art of speaking, Plat. Polit. 304 D.—II. *suited for speaking*, λόγοι λ., *common, familiar* discourse, Dem. 1401, 20; ῥυθμός, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4.

Δέκτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. mid. of δέγω, Od.

†Δέκτον, ου, τό, *Lectum*, a promontory of Troas, the southern point of Mt. Ida, now *Cape Baba*, Il. 14, 183, Hdt. 9, 114.

Δεκτός, ή, όν, (δέγω II.) *gathered, chosen, picked out*, Hes. Fr. 11, 3, and Trag.—II. (δέγω IV.) *uttered, spoken, said*, Soph. Phil. 633: *capable of being spoken, to be spoken*, κακὸν οὐ λεκτόν, Eur. Hipp. 875: τὰ λεκτά, *things having only a nominal existence*, as time and space, *abstractions*, Stoical term in Plut. 2, 1116 B.

Δέκτριος, ον, (δέκτρον) *bed-ridden*.

Δεκτρίτης, ου, ὁ, (θρόνος) *a recumbent chair* or *couch*.

Δέκτρον, ου, τό, (δέγω I.) like δέχος, *a couch, bed*, Lat. *lectus*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), δέκτρονδε, *to bed*, Od. 8, 292: also in plur., Od.—II. later, usu. in plur., the *marriage bed*, Pind., and Trag.; also δέκτρων εὐναί, Aesch. Pers. 543: hence *marriage*, γῆμαι δέκτρα τινός, to wed one, Eur. Med. 594: δέκτρα προδοῦναι, αἰσχύνειν, etc., Eur., who uses the word very frequently. Cf. δέχος.

Δεκτροχᾰρής, ές, (δέκτρον, χαίρω) *enjoying the marriage bed*, Orph.

Δελᾰδέσθαι, Ep. inf. aor. mid. by redupl., from λαμβάνω, Od. 4, 388.

Δελάθη, Ep. 3 aor. act. by redupl., from λανθάνω, Il. 15, 60: so also from aor. mid., δελάθοντο, δελᾰθέσθω, δελᾰθέσθαι, Il., Hes. Th. 471: ὅπως δελάθοιτο τεκοῦσα παῖδα, in act. signf., cf. λανθάνω III.

Δέλᾰκα, perf. of λάσκω.

Δελάκοντο, Ep. redupl. 3 pl. aor. 2 mid. of λάσκω, H. Hom. Merc. 145. [ᾰ]

Δελᾰκνῖα, Ep. fem. part. perf. of λάσκω, Od. 12, 85.

Δέλασμαι, perf. pass. of λανθάνω, Att.

Δελάχητε, δελάχωσι, Ep. redupl. 2 and 3 pl. aor., from λαγχάνω, in trans. signf., cf. λαγχάνω III.

†Δελεγεῖος, α, ον, Ion. and Ep. Δελεγήϊος, η, ον, *of the Leleges, Lelegean*.

†Δέλεγες, ων, οἱ, *the Lelēges*, an ancient race dwelling in Caria, who at a later period spread as far as Troy, if not a branch of, at least of same origin with the Thracians, Il. 10, 429, Hdt. 1, 171.

†Δελέγιος, α, ον, *of the Leleges, Lelegian*, Strab. p. 321.

Δέλειμμαι, perf. pass. from λείπω: part. δελειμμένος, Hom.

Δελειχμότες, nom. plur., irreg. part. perf. of λείχω, q. v.

†Δέλεξ, εγος, ὁ, *Lelex*, an Autochthon, first king of Lacedaemon, Apollod. 3, 10, 3; from him the Δέλεγες were said to be named, Paus. 3, 1, 1.

†Δελεύκασμαι, pf. pass. of λευκαίνω, Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 54 B.

Δέληθα, perf. of. λανθάνω.

Δεληθότως, adv. part. perf. of λανθάνω, like λάθρα, *secretly, unobserved*, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

Δέληκα, Ion. and Ep. perf. of λάσκω, Hes. Op. 205: part. δεληκώς, Il. 22, 141.

Δέλημμαι, rare poet. perf. pass. of λαμβάνω, for εἴλημμαι, Aesch., and Eur.

Δέλησμαι, Ion. and Ep. perf. pass. of λανθάνω, part. δελησμένος, Hom.

Δελίημαι, old Ep. perf., *to strive eagerly, long for, hasten*: Hom. uses only the part. δελῐημένος, and that only in Il., like an adj. in signf. of *zealous, hasty, eager*: also c. gen., *eager for* a thing, Ap. Rh. 1, 1164; who also has 3 plqpf. with inf. δελίητο αὐδῆσαι, 3, 1158. (Prob. for δελίλημαι, δελιλημένος from λιλαίομαι: v. sub *λάω.) [ῐ]

Δελιμμένος, part. perf. pass. from λίπτω, Aesch.

Δέλογα, perf. of δέγω, Gramm.

Δελογισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from λογίζομαι, *deliberately, advisedly*, Hdt. 3, 104, Eur. I. A. 1021.

Δέλογχα, perf. of λαγχάνω, Od. 11, 304, Hes. Th. 203.

Δέλοιπα, perf. from λείπω, Hom.

Δελουμένος, part. perf. pass. from λούω, Il. 5, 6.

Δελῠμμένος, perf. pass. from λυμαίνομαι. [ῠ]

Δελῠμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from λύω, *loosely, slackly, slowly*, Hipp.

Δέλυνται, δέλυντο for ἐλέλυντο, 3 pl. perf. and plqpf. pass. from λύω, Hom.

Δελῦτο, Ep. for δελύοιτο, 3 sing. opt. perf. pass. of λύω, Od. 18, 238.

†Δεμάτη, ης, ἡ, *Lacus Lemānus*, now *lake of Geneva*, in Helvetia, Strab. p. 186. [ᾰ]

Δεμβάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέμβος. [ᾰ]

Δέμβαρχος, ου, ὁ, (δέμβος, ἄρχω) *the commander of a δέμβος*.

ΔΕ΄ΜΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a small boat with a sharp prow*, Dem. 883, 28; used esp. by the Illyrians, v. Schweigh. Ind. Polyb.: a ship's *cock-boat*, hence metaph. in Anaxandr. 'Οδυσσ. 2, 7.

Δεμβώδης, ες, (δέμβος, εἶδος) *shaped like a δέμβος*, Arist. Inc. An. 10, 9.

Δέμμα, ατος, τό, (δέπω) *that which is peeled off, peel, husk, skin, scale, etc.*, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 674.

Δέμνα, ή, *a water-plant, Lemna palustris*, Theophr.

†Δεμοβίκες, ων, οἱ, and Δεμοβικες, *the Lemovices*, a people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

Δέμφος, ου, ὁ,=κόρῡζα, μέξα.—II. adj., *snotty: drivelling*, Menand. p. 172. (Akin to λάμπη, λύπη.)

Δεμφώδης, ες, (δέμφος, εἶδος) *drivelling*.

Δέντιον, ου, τό, also λίντιον, the Lat. *linteum*, Art. Peripl.

Δεξείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέξις.

Δεξείω, desiderat. from δέγω, *to wish to say*.

Δέξεο, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop. mid. from δέγω I., Hom.; cf. δέξα

Δεξίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δέξις [ῐ]

Δεξιθήρας, ου, ὁ, (δέξις, θηράω) *a word-hunter*. Hence

Δεξῐθηρέω, ῶ, *to hunt after words, catch at words*, Gell. Hence

Δεξῐθηρία, ας, ἡ, *a hunting after words*, Clem. Al.

Δεξῐκο)ράφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (δεξικόν, γράφω) *a lexicographer*. [ᾰ]

Δεξῐκός, ή, όν, (δέξις) *of, belonging to words*: τὸ δεξικόν, sub. βιβλίον, *a lexicon* or *dictionary*, Gramm.—II. ὁ δεξικός,=δεξικογράφος.

Δέξις, εως, ἡ, (δέγω) *a speaking, speech*, Plat.: λ. ἡ πρᾶξις, *saying* or *doing*, Id. Rep. 396 C.—2. *a way of speaking, diction, style*, Μούσης ἄ. poetical style, Id. Legg. 795 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 8, sqq., and Poet.—II. *a single word* or *phrase*, Polyb.—III. Gramm.,=γλῶσσα V., *an old rare foreign word*, that must be explained by a *common word*, (γλῶσσημα: hence δέξεις is the older term for *a glossary, lexicon*.

†Δεξιφάνης, ους, ὁ, (δέξις, φαίνω) *Lexiphanes*, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 493: v. Luc. Lexiph.

Δέξο, like δέξεο, Ep. imperat aor. syncop. mid. from δέγω, *to be drawn*, Il. 24, 650, Od. 10, 320; so also ὄρσο and ὄρσεο.

†Δεοννᾶτος, ου, ὁ, *Leonnatus*, son of Anteas, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.

†Δεουόριος, ου, ὁ, *Leonorius*, a leader of the Gauls in their expedition into Asia, Strab. p. 566.

Δεοντᾰ)χωνος, ον, (λύω, ἀγχω) *lion-strangling*, dub. l. Call. Epigr. 35.

ubi Bast δεοντόχαιτος.

†Δεοντάρνη, ης, ἡ, *Leontarne*, a place in Boeotia, Lyc. 645.

Δεοντέη, ης, ἡ, contr. δεοντῆ sub. δορά, *a lion's skin*, fem. of δεόντεος, Hdt. 7, 69.

Δεόντειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον, (δέων) *of a lion*, δορά, Aesch. Fr. 101: *lion-like*, δύναμις, Epich. p. 106.

Δεόντεος, έα, εον,=foreg.

†Δεοντεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Leonteus*, son of Coronus, a Grecian hero before Troy, Il. 2, 745.—2. a pupil of Epicurus, of Lampsacus, Strab. p. 589.—3. a tragic actor of Argos, Ath. 343 E.

Δεοντηδόν, adv., *like a lion*, LXX

†Δεοντιάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Leontiades*, son of Eurymachus, leader of the Thebans at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 205, Thuc. 2, 2.—2. a polemarch at Thebes, who betrayed the citadel to Phoebidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 2.

Δεοντιαῖος, αία, αῖον, *as great as a lion*.

†Δεοντίδας, α, ὁ, *Leontidas*, a Spartan, Plut. Agesil. 24.

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†Λεοντίνη, ης, ἡ, *the territory of the Leontini*, Thuc. 5, 4, Strab. p. 272. [ῑ]

†Λεοντῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *Leontini*, a city in the east of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 3, Strab. p. 272: in Ptol. Λεόντιον. Hence

†Λεοντῖνος, η, ον, *of Leontini, Leontine*; οἱ Λεοντῖνοι, *the inhab. of Leontini*, Thuc. 5, 4, 5, Hdt. 7, 154.

Λεοντίδεύς, έως, ὁ, dim. from λέων, *a young lion*, Ael. N. A. 4, 47.

Λεοντική, ῆς, ἡ, *the plant* κακαλία, Diosc.

†Λεόντιον, ου, ἡ, *Leontium*, a courtesan of Athens, beloved by Epicurus, Plut. Epicur. 16.—II. τό, a city of Achaia, near Aegina, Polyb. 2, 41, 8. —3. v. Λεοντῖνοι.

Λεόντιος, ία, ιον,=λεόντειος.

†Λεόντιος, ου, ὁ, *Leontius*, an Athenian, son of Aglaion, Plat. Rep. 439 E.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

†Λεοντίς, ίδος, ἡ, φυλή, *the tribe Leontis*, in Attica, which derived its name from the old hero Leos, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26.

Λεοντίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from λέων.

†Λεοντίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Leontiscus*, a son of Ptolemy (son of Lagus) and Thaïs, Ath. 576 E.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Λεόντιχος, ου, ὁ, *Leontichus*, an Athen. masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.

Λεοντοβάμων, ονος, ὁ, (λέων, βαίνω) σκάφη λ., a vase *resting on a lion* or *lion's feet*, Aesch. Fr. 210. [ᾰ]

Λεοντοβότος, ον, (λέων, βόσκω) *feeding* or *fed on by lions*, Strab.

Λεοντοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, (λέων, δαμάω) *a lion-tamer*, κύων, Pind. Fr. 53. (δᾰμᾶς]

Λεοντοδερής, ές, (λέων, δέρος) *like a lion's skin, tawny*, Orph., where Lob. Paral. 226 suspects λεοντοδόρην.

Λεοντόδιφρος, ον, (λέων, δίφρος) *in a chariot drawn by lions*, Anth.

Λεοντοειδής, ές, (λέων, εἶδος) *lion-like*, Ael.

Λεοντόθυμος, ον, *lion-hearted.*

Λεοντοκέφᾰλος, ον, (λέων, κεφαλή) *lion-headed*, Luc.

Λεοντοκόμος, ον, (λέων, κομέω) *that tends* or *rears lions*, Opp.

Λεοντομάχος, ον, (λέων, μάχομαι) *fighting with a lion.*

†Λεοντομένης, ους, ὁ, *Leontomenes*, son of Tisamenus, Paus. 7, 6, 2.

Λεοντομῐγής, ές, (λέων, μίγνυμι) *produced between a lion and another animal: half lion, half something else.*

Λεοντόπαρδος, ον, ὁ, *a leopard*, also λεόπαρδος.

Λεοντοπέτᾰλον, ου, τό, a plant, *Leontice leontopetalum*, Diosc.

Λεοντοπίθηκος, ου, ὁ, *a lion-ape.* [ῐ]

Λεοντοπόδιον, ου, τό, *lion's foot*, a plant, Diosc.

†Λεοντόπολις, εως, ἡ, (prop. *Lion's city*) *Leontopolis*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, so called from its worship of the lion, Strab. p. 802: ὁ Λεοντοπολίτης, *an inhab. of L.*, Ib.

Λεοντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. -ποδος, (λέων, πούς) *lion-footed*, Eur. Oed. I.

Λεοντοπρόσωπος, ον, (λέων, πρόσωπον) *lion-faced.*

†Λέοντος κώμη, ἡ, *Lion's village*, a town of Phrygia, Ath. 43 B.

Λεοντοτροφία, ας, ἡ, (λέων, τρέφω) *a rearing* or *breeding of lions*, Ael.

Λεοντοτρόφος, ον, (λέων, ἔχω) *having* or *keeping lions.*

Λεοντοφόνος, ον, (λέων, φονεύω) *killing lions*, Anth.: τὸ λ., a Syrian animal *that poisons lions*, Arist. Mirab.

Λεοντοφόρος, ον, (λέων, φέρω) *bearing a lion* or *the figure of one*, Luc.

Λεοντοφυής, ές, (λέων, φυή) *of lion nature*, Eur. Bacch. 1196.

Λεοντόχλαινος, ον, (λέων, χλαῖνα) *clad in a lion's skin*, Anth.

Λεοντόχορτος, η, ον, (λέων, χόρτος) Lob. Paral. 466, *eaten by a lion*, βούβαλις, Aesch. Fr. 304.

Λεοντόψυχος, ον, (λέων, ψυχή) *lion-hearted.*

Λεοντώδης, ες,=λεοντοειδής, Plat. Adv. -δως.

†Λεόντων πόλις, ἡ, *Lions' city*, in Phrygia, Strab. p. 756.

Λεοπάρδος, ου, ὁ, (λέων, πάρδος) *a leopard*, also λεοντόπαρδος.

Λεουργός, όν, = λεωργός, Lob. Phryn. 89.

Λεπᾰδεύομαι, (λεπάς) *to fish for limpets.*

Λεπαδνιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *the end of the* λέπαδνον.

Λέπαδνον, ου, τό, *a broad leather strap*, fastening the yoke under the neck, and passing between the forelegs to join the girth (μασχαλιστήρ), Lat. *antilena*, oft. in plur. as Il. 5, 730; 19, 393: metaph., ἀνάγκης δοῦναι λέπαδνον, Aesch. Ag. 217:—on Eum. 562, v. sub λάπαδνος.—A later form was λέπαμνον.

Λεπᾰδοτεμᾰχοσελᾰχογᾰλεοκρᾰνιολειψᾰνοδρῐμύπο τρῐμμᾰτοσιλφιοπᾰρᾰομελῐτοκάτᾰκεχυμενοκιχλεπῐκοσσύφοφαττοπεριστερᾰλεκτρῠονοπτεγκεφᾰλοκιγκλοπελειολᾰγωοσῖραιοβᾰφητρᾰγᾰνοπτερύγων, com. word used by Ar. Eccl. 1169, the name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, and fowl.

Λεπαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λέπας) *of a scaur* or *cliff*, ὀφρύη, Eur. Heracl. 394: *rocky, rugged*, χθών, νάπη, Id. Hipp. 1248, I. T. 324.

Λέπαμνον, ου, τό, later form of λέπαδνον.

Λέπαργος, ον, (λέπος, ἀργός) *with white skin* or *feathers*, κίρκος, Aesch. Fr. 291, 5, of a sheep or goat, Theocr. 4, 45: ὁ λ., of an ass, Nic. Th. 349.

Λέπας, τό, (λέπω) *a bare rock, scaur*, Simon. 88, 1, Aesch. Ag. 298, and Eur.

Λεπάς, άδος, ἡ, *a limpet*, Lat. *patella*, from its clinging to the rock (λέπας), Epich. p. 22, Ar. Vesp. 105, Pl. 1096.

Λεπαστή, ῆς, ἡ or λεπάστη, Ath. 484 F, (λεπάς) *a limpet-shaped drinking-cup*, Ar. Pac. 916, Comici ap. Ath. l. c.

Λεπαστίς, ἡ,=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 256.

Λέπαστρον, ου, τό, (λεπάς) *an instrument for catching limpets.*

Λεπίδιον, ου, τό, (λεπίς) *a small scale, scurf.*—II. a Syrian plant, used in cases of scurvy, *Lepidium*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Λεπῐδοειδής, ές, (λεπίς, εἶδος) *like scales, scaly.*

†Λέπιδος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Lepidus*, Polyb.

Λεπῐδόχαλκος, ὁ, dub. for λεπὶς χαλκοῦ, v. sub λεπίς.

Λεπῐδόω, ῶ, (λεπίς) *to make scaly, cover with scales*, Sext. Emp., in pass. —II. *to turn into scales*: pass., τὰ ὀστέα λεπιδοῦται, the bones *scale off*, Hipp. Hence

Λεπῐδωτός, ή, όν, *scaly, covered with scales*, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2, 68; of fish, Arist. H. A.:—λ. θώρηξ, scale-armour, Hdt. 9, 22.—II. ὁ λ., a fish of the Nile *with large scales*, Hdt. 2, 72. —2. a kind of *gem*, Orph.

Λεπίζω, (λέπος) *to peel, take off the husk, skin* or *bark*, Antiph. Philoth. 1, 10, and Theophr., in pass.

Λέπιον, ου, τό, dim. from λεπίς, *a small scale, thin rind, scurf.*

Λεπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λέπος) *a scale, rind, husk*, λ. ᾠοῦ, an egg-*shell*, Ar. Pac. 198:—usu. *a scale*, or collectively *scales*, as of fish, Hdt. 7, 61:—λεπὶς χαλκοῦ, σιδήρου, *the flakes* that fly from copper, iron, etc., in hammering, Lat. *squama aeris, ferri*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: λεπὶς πρίονος, saw-*dust*:—also λεπίς, sub. χιόνος, *a snow-flake*, Theophr.

Λέπισμα, ατος, τό, (λεπίζω) *that which is peeled off, a husk, scale*, like λεπίς, Diosc.

Λέπορις, ὁ, Aeol. for *a hare*, (cf. ἓλ αφος, ἐλαφρός, Lat. *lepus*), Varro.

Λέπος, τό, (λέπω) *bark* or *rind, a husk, scale*, Alex. Incert. 9.

Λέπρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. λέπρη, (λεπρός) *the leprosy, which makes the skin scaly*, Hdt. 1, 138, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Λεπούς, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λεπρός, *rough*, λεπρὰς πέτρα, Theocr. 1, 40: also ἡ λ., *a rock*, Opp.

Λεπράω, ῶ, (λέπρα) *to have* or *catch the leprosy*, of men, Hipp.; also used of trees, *to have the scab*, Theophr.; and of motherly wine, Ar. Fr. 511.

†Λεπρέα, ας, ἡ, *Leprea*, daughter of Pyrgeus, Paus. 5, 5, 5.

†Λεπρέας, ὁ,=Λέπρεος, Ael. V. H. 1, 24.

†Λεπρεάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ᾶτις, ιδος, *an inhab. of Lepreum*, Ion. οἱ Λεπρεῆται, Hdt. 9, 28: ἡ Λεπρεᾶτις, *the territory of L.*, Strab. p. 345: and

†Λεπρεᾶτικός, ή, όν, *of Lepreum, Lepreun*, Strab.: from

†Λέπρεον, ου, τό, poet. also Λέπρεον, *Lepreum*, a city of Triphylian Elis; its ruins near *Strobitzi*, Hdt. 4, 148; Thuc. 5, 31; etc.: in Ar. Av. 149, ὁ Λέπρεος.

†Λέπρεος, ου, ὁ, v. sub Λέπρεον.—II. *Lepreus*, son of Pyrgeus, founder of Lepreum, acc. to Paus. 5, 5, 4.

†Λεπρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Lepreus*, son of Caucon and Astydamia, Ath. 412 A.

Λεπριάω, ῶ,=λεπράω, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λεπρικός, ή, όν, (λέπρα) *good for the leprosy*, φάρμακα, Diosc.

Λεπρός, ά, όν, (for λεπερός, from λέπος) *scaly, scabby, rough*, opp. to λεῖος, Hipp., and Theophr.: hence *leprous, mangy*, Ar. Ach. 723. Hence

Λεπρόω, ῶ, *to make rough, scaly.* Pass. *to become so*, LXX.

Λεπρύνω,=λεπρόω, Nic.

Λεπρώδης, ες, (λεπρός, εἶδος) *like a leper, leprous*, Ael.

Λεπτᾰκῑνός, ή, όν, poet. for sq., Anth.

Λεπτᾰλέος, έα, έον, (λεπτός) *thin, weak, fine, delicate*, φωνή, Il. 18, 571; φᾶρος, χίτων, Ap. Rh.; σῦριγξ Callim., etc.

Λεπτεπίλεπτος, ον, (λεπτός, ἐπί, λεπτός) *thin-upon-thin*, i. e. *superlatively thin*, A. P. 11, 110, cf. φαυλεπίφαυλος, παππεπίπαππος.

Λεπτηγορέω, ῶ, (ἀγορεύω)=λεπτολογέω.

Λεπτηκής, ές, (λεπτός, ἀκή) *fine-pointed, delicate.*

†Λεπτίνης, ου, ὁ, *Leptines*, an Athenian, against whom Demosthenes delivered a speech, Dem. adv. Lept.—2. a brother of Dionysius of Syracuse, Ael. V. H.

†Λεπτινίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Leptiniscus*, title of a comedy of Antiphanes, Ath. 641 F.

Λεπτίς, ίδος, ἡ, κριθή, a kind of *fine barley*, Anth.; also λεπτῖτις κριθή, Geop.

†Λέπτις, εως, ἡ, *Leptis*, ἡ μεγάλη, also called Νεάπολις, a city of Africa

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on the coast near the greater Syrtis, now *Lebida*, Strab. p. 835.—2. ἡ μικρά, on coast of Byzacium, south of Hadrumetum, now *Lempta*, Ptol.

Λεπτοβάθης, ές, (λεπτός, βάθος) *shallow*. v. l. Aesch. Supp. 3.

Λεπτόβλαστος, ον, (λεπτός, βλαστός) *with feeble shoots* or *buds*, Theophr.

Λεπτοβόης, ου, ὁ, (λεπτός, βοή) *with a weak* or *delicate voice*.

Λεπτόβυρσος, ον, (λεπτός, βύρσα) *thin-skinned*.

Λεπτόγαιος, ον, or λεπτόγειος, ον, Theophr., etc., and λεπτόγεως, ων, Thuc. 1, 2, (λεπτός, γαῖα, γῆ) *of a thin* or *poor soil*.

Λεπτόγαστρος, ον, (λεπτός, γαστήρ) *with a small belly*, Hipp. 1133 C.

Λεπτογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λεπτός, γνώμη) *subtle in mind*, Luc.

Λεπτόγραμμος, ον, (λεπτός, γραμμή) *written fine, small* or *neat*, Luc.

Λεπτόγραφος, ον, (λεπτός, γράφω) *written small* or *neat*, Luc. [ᾰ]

Λεπτοδέρμᾰτος, ον, = λεπτόδερμος.

Λεπτοδερμία, ας, ἡ, *thinness* or *fineness of skin*, Theophr.: from

Λεπτόδερμος, ον, (λεπτός, δέρμα) *with a thin* or *fine skin*, Hipp.

Λεπτόδομος, ον, (λεπτός, δέμω) *thinly* or *lightly built*, in genl. *slight*, πεῖσμα, Aesch. Pers. 112.

Λεπτοεπέω, ῶ, (εἰπεῖν) = λεπτολογέω.

Λεπτόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λεπτός, θρίξ) *with thin, fine hair*.

Λεπτόθριος, ον, (λεπτός, θρῖον) *with thin, fine leaves*. [ῐ, but ῐ in Nic. metri grat., cf. θρῖον.]

Λεπτόϊνος, ον, (λεπτός, ἶς IV) *with thin, fine fibres*, Theophr. [ῐ]

Λεπτοκάλαμος, ον, (λεπτός, κάλαμος) *with thin, fine stalks*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Λεπτόκαρπος, ον, (λεπτός, καρπός) *with small, delicate fruit*, Diosc.

Λεπτοκάρῠον, ου, τό, (λεπτός, κάρυον) strictly *a nut with a thin shell*: *a hazel-nut*, Diosc.

Λεπτόκαρφος, ον, (λεπτός, κάρφος) *with a thin, light stem*, Diosc.

Λεπτόκαυλος, ον, (λεπτός, καυλός) *with thin, fine stalk*, etc.

Λεπτόκνημος, ον, (λεπτός, κνήμη) *spindle-shanked*.

Λεπτοκοπέω, ῶ, (λεπτός, κόπτω) *to chop fine* or *small*, Diosc.

Λεπτολογέω, ῶ, (λεπτολόγος) *to speak subtly, to chop logic, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 320; so too as Dep. λεπτολογέομαι, Luc., etc. Hence

Λεπτολόγημα, ατος, τό, *a subtle discourse*.

Λεπτολογία, ας, ἡ, *subtle discourse, quibbling*, Hermipp. Dem. 4: from

Λεπτολόγος, ον, (λεπτός, λέγω) *speaking subtly, subtle, frênes*, Ar. Ran. 876, Luc., etc.

Λεπτομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a consisting of small particles*, Tim. Locr. 98 E, and Plut.: from

Λεπτομερής, ές, (λεπτός, μέρος) *composed of small particles*, as water and fire, opp. to ἀδρός, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Coel.—II. *treated of in detail* or *minutely*, Ptolem. Adv. -ρῶς.

Λεπτομερμινία, ας, ἡ, *attention to trifles*: from

Λεπτομέρμνος, ον, (λεπτός, μέριμνα) *taken up with trifles*.

Λεπτόμητις, εως, *of subtle plans*.

Λεπτόμῐτος, ον, (λεπτός, μίτος) *of fine threads*, φᾶρος, Eur. Andr. 831.

Λεπτομυθέω, ῶ, (μῦθος) = λεπτολογέω.

Λεπτόν, οῦ, τό, sub. ἔντερον, *the small gut*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. sub. νόμισμα, *a very small coin*, about a half-cent, N. T.

Λεπτόνευρος, ον, (λεπτός, νεῦρον) *with thin sinews*.

Λεπτόνητος, ον, (λεπτός, νέω) *fine-spun*, v. l. for sq.

Λεπτόπηνος, ον, (λεπτός, πηνίον) *of fine threads* or *fabric*, ὕφος, Eubul. Nann. 1, 5.

Λεπτοποιέω, ῶ, (λεπτός, ποιέω) *to make thin* or *fine*, Diosc.

Λεπτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, gen. -ποδος, (λεπτός, πούς) *with small, delicate feet*.

Λεπτόπῡγος, ὁν, (λεπτός, πυγή) *with small buttocks*.

Λεπτόῤῥιζος, ον, (λεπτός, ῥίζα) *with thin, delicate root*.

Λεπτόῤῥῠτος, ον, (λεπτός, ῥέω) *thinly-flowing*, Hipp. 1279, 58.

Λεπτός, ή, όν, (λέπω, cf. λίσπος) strictly *peeled off, stripped, husked, thrashed out*, Il. 20, 497: in genl. *thin, fine, tender, delicate*, freq. in Hom., who usu. applies it to garments; also, λεπτότατος χαλκός, Il. 20, 275; of the human figure usu. in bad sense, *thin, lean, meagre*, Hes. Op. 495; so, λ. στῆθος, Ar. Nub. 1017; τράχηλος, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30; λ. ὑπὸ μεριμνῶν, Plat. Amat. 134 B; rarely in good sense, *taper, slender*.—II. *strait, narrow*, εἰς ἰσθμη, Od. 6, 264, like στενός: in genl. *small, weak, impotent*, λεπτὴ μῆτις, Il. 10, 226; 23, 590:—τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων, *small* cattle, i. e. *sheep and goats*, Hdt. 8, 137; λ. πλοῖα, *small* craft, Id. 7, 36.—III. *light, thin, consisting of fine particles*, κονίη, Il. 23, 506, κόνις, Soph. Ant. 256; and so freq. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—IV. *light, slight*, ῥιπαὶ κώνωπος, *slight* buzzing, Aesch. Ag. 892; πνοαί, *light* breezes, Eur. I. A. 813; λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖσι, on *slight* turns of fortune, Soph. Fr. 499.—V. metaph., *fine, subtle, refined*, νοῦς, Eur. Med. 529, λ. σοφισταί, λῆροι, Ar. Av. 318, Nub. 359, cf. λεπτολόγος:—so too adv. -τῶς, λ. μεριμνᾶν, Plat. Rep. 607 C: also κατὰ λεπτόν, *subtlely, in detail*, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 2.—2. *of fine feelings, sensitive*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 246. Opp. to παχύς.—3. rarely of the voice, *fine, delicate*, Ar. Av. 235, cf. λεπταλέος.—4. of smell, Plat. Tim. 66 E.—An irreg. comp. λεπτίστερος is given by Phot.—Cf. λεπτόν.

Λεπτόσαρκος, ον, (λεπτός, σάρξ) *spare of flesh, lean*, Geop.

Λεπτοσκελής, ές, (λεπτός, σκέλος) *thin-shanked*, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτοσπάθητος, ον, (λεπτός, σπαθάω) *fine-woven*, Soph. Fr. 430. [ᾰ]

Λεπτόσπερμος, ον, (λεπτός, σπέρμα) *with thin seed*.

Λεπτόστομος, ον, (λεπτός, στόμα) *with a small mouth*, Arist. ap. Ath. 88 B

Λεπτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = λεπτότης, Anth.

Λεπτοσύνθετος, ον, (λεπτός, συντίθημι) *of fine texture, καλύμματα*, Antiph. Aphrod. 1, 10.

Λεπτοσχῐδής, ές, (λεπτός, σχίζω) *with narrow slit*: hence *al* λεπτοσχιδεῖς, a kind of *sandals* or *shoes*, Cephisod. Troph. 2.

Λεπτόσωμος, ον, (λεπτός, σῶμα) *with a thin* or *taper body*.

Λεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, (λεπτός) *thinness, fineness, delicacy, leanness*, opp. to πάχος, Plat. Rep. 523 E: *weakness* of body, Id. Legg. 646 B.—II. metaph. *subtlety*, Ar. Nub. 153.

Λεπτοτομέω, ῶ, (λεπτός, τέμνω) *to cut small, mince*, Strab.

Λεπτοτράχηλος, ον, (λεπτός, τράχηλος) *thin* or *fine necked*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C. [ᾰ]

Λεπτότριτος, ον, (λεπτός, τρίτος) *with small holes*, Galen.

Λεπτότρῑχος, ον, = λεπτόθριξ, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτουργέω, ῶ, *to do fine work*, esp. of joiners and turners. Plut.: hence = λεπτολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 923, Plat. Polit. 262 B, 294 D: and

Λεπτουργής, ές, *finely wrought*, ἔσθος, H. Hom. 31, 14: and

Λεπτουργία, ας, ἡ, *fine workmanship*, esp. in wood, *tabernacle-work*, Joseph.: from

Λεπτουργός, όν, (λεπτός, ἔργω) *producing fine work*, esp. in wood, Dosiad.

Λεπτοῠφής, ές, (λεπτός, ὑφαίνω) *finely woven*, Luc. [ῠ]

Λεπτοφᾶής, ές, (λεπτός, φάος) *finely shining*, Nonn.

Λεπτόφλοιος, ον, (λεπτός, φλοιός) *with thin, fine bark*, Theophr.

Λεπτοφῠής, ές, (λεπτός, φύω) *of thin* or *delicate nature, delicately made*.

Λεπτόφυλλος, ον, (λεπτός, φύλλον) *with thin leaves*, Theophr.

Λεπτοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a small weak voice*: from

Λεπτόφωνος, ον, (λεπτός, φωνή) *with a small weak voice*, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτοχειλής, ές, (λεπτός, χεῖλος) *thin-lipped*, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (λεπτός, χρώς) *with a fine, delicate skin* or *body*, Eur. ap. Cic. Fam. 16. 8. cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 34.

Λεπτόχυλος, ον, (λεπτός, χυλός) *with thin, fine* or *little juice*, Theophr.

Λεπτόψαμμος, ον, (λεπτός, ψάμμος) *with fine, light sand*, prob. l. Aesch. Supp. 3.

Λεπτόω, ῶ, (λεπτός) = λεπτύνω, dub.

Λέπτυνσις, ῐος, ἡ, *a making thin, an attenuating*, Hipp.: and

Λεπτυντικός, ή, όν, *making thin*, Ath.: from

Λεπτύνω, (λεπτός) *to make thin*, Arist. H. A.: *to make small, to thrash*, Anth.:—*to digest food*, Plut. B. pass. *to grow lean*, Hipp., and Xen. Symp. 2, 17. Hence

Λεπτυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = λέπτυνσις.

Λεπύριον, ου, τό, dim. from λέπυρον, *a small husk, thin peel*, etc., Hipp. [πῠ, Theocr. 5, 95.] Hence

Λεπυρίόω, ῶ, like λεπυρόω, *to strip off the husk, to peel*.

Λεπυριώδης, ες, (λεπύριον, εἶδος) *like husks, consisting of coats* or *layers*, like the onion, Arist. H. A.

Λέπῠρον, ου, τό, (λέπος) *a rind, shell, husk*, Batr. 131.

Λεπῠρός, ά, όν, (λέπος) *with, in a husk, rind*, etc., Nic.

Λεπῠρόω, ῶ, (λέπυρον) = λεπυρίόω.

Λεπῠρώδης, ες, = λεπυριώδης, ῥᾶξ, Theophr.

Λεπύχανον, ου, τό, (λέπυρον) *a husk, shell, scale*, esp. one of the coats of an onion, Lat. *tunica cepae*, Theopomp. (Com.) Od. 2. [ῠ]

ΛΕΠΩ, fut. -ψω, *to strip off the rind* or *husk, to peel* or *bark*, Il. 1, 236: cf. ἐκλέπω.—II. metaph. in com. poets, *to hide*, i. e. *thrash*, Plat. (Com.) ap. ἀφ' ἑσπ. 5, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 280, and δέρω II. Pass. = ἀποτυλοῦσθαι, sc. su obsceno, Mein. ad Mnesim. Hippotr. 1, 18. (Hence λέπας, λεπάς, λέπυρον, λεπτός, λοπάς, λοπάς, λοβός, λέβης.)

Λεπώδης, ες, (λέπος, εἶδος) *like husks*, etc.: also = λεπυρώδης.

Λέρνα, ης, ἡ, and Λέρνη, *Lerna*, a marsh in Argolis, the mythol. abode of the Hydra, Aesch. Pr. 652: proverb. ap. Hesych., Λέρνα κακῶν, an abyss of ill, like Ἴλιος κακῶν: so Cratin.

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Incert. 73, called the theatre *Λέρνα Θεατῶν*.†—Strab. p. 368 mentions a river of same name flowing through the marsh: also a town near the same, Plut.: in Paus. 2, 36, 7, a grove adorned with temples. Hence

†*Λερναῖος, α, ον, of Lerna, Lernaean*, Hes. Th. 314.

†*Λέρνος, ου, ὁ, Lernus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 228.

†*Λέρος, ου, ἡ, Leros*, one of the Sporades, retains its name, Hdt. 5, 125; Thuc. 8, 27; *οἱ Λέριοι, the inhab. of Leros*, Anth.

Λεσβιάζω, (*Λέσβος*) *to do like the Lesbian women*, Lat. *fellare*, Ar. Ran. 1308.

Λεσβιάς, άδος, ἡ, a Lesbian woman, Lat. *fellatrix*, Anth.

Λεσβίζω,= *Λεσβιάζω*, Ar. Vesp. 1246.

Λέσβιος, ία, ιον, (*Λέσβος*) *Lesbian, of Lesbos: οἱ Λέσβιοι, the Lesbians*, Hdt., freq.; proverb., *μετὰ Λέσβιον ὠδόν*, of those who are judged second best, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 159:—*λέσβιον κῦμα* or *κυμάτιον* (cf. *κῦμα* I. 2), Aesch. Fr. 70, 2, Vitruv. 4, 6, 2; so, *Λεσβία οἰκοδομή*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 10, 7.—II. *τὸ Λέσβιον*, of a ship,= *δευτέρα τρόπις*.—2. *a drinking-cup*, Ath.

†*Λεσβίς, ίδος, ἡ*, fem. adj.: *Lesbian, a Lesbian female*; Il. 9, 129.

†*Λεσβόθεμις, ιδος, ὁ, Lesbothemis*, a statuary of Lesbos, Ath. 635 A.

†*Λεσβόθεν*, adv., *from Lesbos*, Il. 9, 664.

†*Λεσβοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, Lesbocles*, a rhetorician of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617.

†*Λέσβος, ου, ἡ, Lesbos*, an island of the Aegean sea, on the coast of Mysia, now *Metelin*, Il. 24, 544.

†*Λεσβώναξ, ακτος, ὁ, Lesbonax*, son of Potamon, a sophist of Mytilene, Luc. Salt. 69.

Λεσπίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*ἐλεσπίς*, Alex. word.

Λεσχάζω, (*λέσχη*) *to prate, chatter*, Theogn. 613.

Λεσχαίνω,=foreg., Perict. ap. Stob. p. 488, 54.

Λεσχαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of* or *belonging to the λέσχη*, hence *chattering, talkative*.

Λέσχη, ης, ἡ, (*λέγω*) *a place where people assembled for conversation*, a favourite resort for idlers and beggars, where some spent the night, Od. 18, 329: *a low* sort *of inn* or *lodging-house*, Hes. Op. 491, 499: *any lounge*, like the *scholae porticuum* of the Romans; also *a council-chamber, club-room*, esp. at Sparta, Cratin. Plut. 1, 3, cf. Paus. 3, 14, 2, Müller. Dor. 4, 9, § 1.—II. *talking, gossip, μακραὶ λ.*, Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. I. A. 1001.—2. in good sense, *conversation, discussion, λέσχης γενομένης*, Hdt. 9, 71; *ἀπικέσθαι ἐς λέσχην*, =*ἐς λόγους*, Hdt. 2, 32; so, *πρὸς ἐμὴν λέσχην*, to conversation with me, Soph. O. C. 167: also *a deliberation, session of the council*, Soph. Ant. 160:—in Aesch. Eum. 366, *Ζεὺς ἀκηξιώσατο ἁς λέσχας*, deemed them unfit for his *society*, or his *council-hall*. The word is strictly Ion.; hence *ἀδολεσχέω*.

Λέσχημα, ατος, τό, idle talk, Hipp.

Λεσχηνεία, ας, ἡ, (*λεσχηνεύω*) *gossip*, Plat. Ax. 369 D.

Λεσχηνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a gossip, chatterer, Ath.: from

Λεσχηνεύω, (*λέσχη*) *to chat, talk with, τινί*, App.; also in mid.: Hdt. has the compds. *περιλεσχήνευτος, προλεσχηνεύω*.

Λεσχηνίτης, ου, ὁ,=*λεσχηνευτής*.

Λεσχηνόριος, ου, ὁ, (as if from *λεσχήνωρ*, not from *λεσχαίνω*, Lob. Paral. 218) epith. of Apollo, as *guardian of the assemblies in the λέσχαι*, Plut. 2, 385 C.

Λεσχηνώτης, ου, ὁ, (*λεσχαίνω*)=*λεσχηνευτής*:—*a scholar, pupil*, Diog. L.

Λεσχηρέω, ῶ,=*λεσχάζω*.

Λέσχης, ου, ὁ, (*λέσχη*) *a talker*, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9, 40.

†*Λέσχης, ου, ὁ, Lesches*, a cyclic poet of Mytilene, author of the *μικρὰ Ἰλιάς*, Paus. 10, 25, 5, who gives in gen. *Λέσχεως*.

Λεσχομάχη, ης, ἡ,= *λογομαχία*, Timon. Fr. 4, very dub.

†*Λετρεύς, έως, ὁ, Letreus*, a son of Pelops, after whom the foll. city was said to be named, Paus. 6, 22, 8.

†*Λετρῖνοι, ων, οἱ, Letrini*, a city in northern Elis, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25; in Lyc. 54, *Λέτρινα*: adj. *Λετριναῖος, α, ον, of Letrini, Letrinaean*, Paus; etc.

†*Λευγαία, ας, ἡ*, sc. *ἴλη, the Leugaean*, name of a troop in Alexander's army, Arr. An. 2, 9, 3.

Λευγάλεος, έα, έον, (*λοιγός, λοίγιος, λυγρός*, Lat. *lugeo, luctus*).—1. of persons, *in sad* or *sorry plight, wretched, helpless*, πτωχός, Od. 16, 273, etc.; *λευγαλέοι ἐσόμεσθα*, Od. 2, 61: so too, *λευγαλέως χωρεῖν*, to come *ill* off, Il. 13, 723.—2. of events, feelings, etc., *sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful*, esp. *λ. θάνατος, a wretched, untimely* death, Il. 21, 288, and freq. in Od.; so *λ. κήδεα, ἄλγεα*, Od. 15, 359: 20, 203; *πόλεμος, δαΐς*, Il. 13, 97; 14, 387; *λ. φρένες, ἔπεα*, Il. 9, 119; 20, 109; *λ. ἤθεα*, Hes. Op. 523:—the word is rare in later poets, as *λ. κόρος*, Theogn. 1176, cf. *λυγρός*, fin.:—in Soph. ap. E. M. (Fr. 904) *μύρον λ.* is explained by *ὑγρόν*, or in Phot. by *διάβροχον*.

†*Λευί*, and *Λευΐς, ὁ, Levi*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., a son of the patriarch Jacob, LXX.; N. T.—2. otherwise Matthew, a tax-gatherer, called to be an apostle, N. T. Marc. 2, 14; cf. Matth. 10, 3.—Others in N. T. Hence

†*Λευΐτης, ου, ὁ, a descendant of Levi* (1), *a Levite*, LXX.; N. T.; hence

†*Λευϊτικός, ή, όν, of* or *pertaining to the Levites, Levitical*, N. T.

Λευκά, ῶν, τά, strictly neut. pl. from *λευκός*.—I. the *menstrua alba* of women, opp. to *ἐρυθρά*, Hipp.—II. *a thin fine shoe*, Alex. Tar. 4.

†*Λευκά, τά, ὄρη, the White mountains*, on the western side of Crete, Strab. p. 475.—II. *Leuca*, a city of Calabria, Id. p. 281.

†*Λευκαδία, ας, ἡ*,=*Λευκάς*, Thuc. 3, 94.

†*Λευκάδιος, ου, ὁ, Leucadius*, son of Icarius, brother of Penelope, Strab. p. 452.—II. *-ιος, α, ον, of Leucas, Leucadian*, Hdt. 8, 45.

†*Λευκαὶ στῆλαι, al, the white Pillars*, a tract in greater Phrygia on the Marsyas, Hdt. 5, 118.

†*Λεῦκαι, ῶν, αἱ, Leucae*, a city of Ionia near Smyrna, Strab. p. 646.—2. a place in Peloponnesus, under control of the Argives, Polyb. 4, 36, 5.—3. *Λευκαί*, a place on mount Ida.

Λευκαία, or *λευκέα, ας, ἡ*, a kind of *strong hemp* used for cordage or tackling, prob. the Spanish *spartum*, Moschion ap. Ath. 206 F.

Λευκαῖναι, ῶν, αἱ, chestnuts from Λευκαί, v. *Λεῦκαι* 3, Gal.

Λευκαίνω, (*λευκός*) *to make white, whiten, λεύκαινον ὕδωρ ἐλάτῃσι*, Od. 12, 172; so, *λ. ἅλα ῥοθίοις, λ. ῥόθια*, Eur. Cycl. 17, I. T. 1387.—2. *to make bright* or *light, ἠὼς λευκαίνει φῶς*, morn *brightens up* her light, Id. I. A. 156.—II. intr. *to grow white*, Nic. Al. 170.

Λευκάκανθα, ης, ἡ, (*λευκός, ἄκανθα*) *the white thorn*, Theophr.

Λευκάλφιτος, ον, (*λευκός, ἄλφιτα*) *rich in pearl-barley*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 B.

Λευκάμπυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λευκός, ἄμπυξ*) *with white head-band*, Opp.

Λευκάνθεμον, ου, τό, (*λευκός, ἄνθεμον*) strictly *white flower*, from *ἄνθεμον*, like *χρυσάνθεμον*, name for several plants of the camomile tribe, Diosc.

Λευκανθής, ές, (*λευκός, ἄνθος*) *white blossoming*, hence *white, λ. σώματα, pale, bleached* bodies, Pind. N. 9, 55; *λευκανθὲς κάρα*, a *snow-white* head, Soph. O. T. 742. Hence

Λευκανθίζω, to have white blossoms, in genl. *to be white*, Hdt 8, 27:—also in pass., LXX.

Λευκᾰνία, ας, or *λευκᾰνίη, ης, ἡ*, Ion. for *λαυκανία*, q. v.; *λευκανίηνδε*, Ap. Rh.; *-ίηθεν*, Opp.

†*Λευκᾰνία, ας, ἡ, Lucania*, a province of southern Italy, Strab. p. 252.

†*Λευκᾰνοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Lucanians, inhab. of Lucania*, Isocr. 168.

Λεύκανσις, ἡ, (*λευκαίνω*) opp. to *μέλανσις, a whitening*, or *a growing white*, Arist. Ause. Phys. 5, 1, 5.

Λευκαντής, ου, ὁ, (*λευκαίνω*) *one that makes* or *paints white*.

Λευκαντικός, ή, όν, (*λευκαίνω*) *fit for whitening*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Sext. Emp.

Λευκάργιλλος and *λευκάργιλος, ον*, (*λευκός, ἄργιλλος*) *of* or *with white clay*, Strab.—II. as subst., *ἡ λ., white clay*, Plin.

Λευκάς, άδος, poet. fem. of *λευκός* for *λευκή, πέτρα λ.*, Eur. Cycl. 166: hence sq.—II. a plant, Diosc.

†*Λευκάς, άδος, ἡ, πέτρη*, Od. 24, 11, in Thuc. 3, 94, *Λευκαδία, Leucas*, (*the white rock*) a rock on coast of Epirus, Od., the later promontory or peninsula *Leucadia* on the coast of Acarnania, subsequently separated from the main land, now *Santa Maura*, cf. Strab. p. 59, 450.

†*Λευκασία, ας, ἡ, the Leucasia*, a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 3.

†*Λευκάσιον, ου, τό, Leucasium*, a town of Messenia, Paus. 8, 25, 2.

Λευκασμός, ὁ,=*λεύκανσις*.

Λεύκασπις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λευκός, ἀσπίς*) *white-shielded*, Il. 22, 294: in Trag. the Argives only are *λευκάσπιδες*, Aesch. Theb. 90, cf. Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. Phoen. 1099, not because they wore *plain* shields without any device (which were common to all Greece, v. Stanl. Aesch. l. c.), but no doubt because white was the Argive colour (as it is the Austrian).

†*Λεύκασπις, ίδος, ἡ, Leucaspis*, a port in Marmarica, Strab. p. 799.—II. masc. pr. n., Anacr. 5, 3.

†*Λευκάτας, α, ὁ, Leucātas*, a promontory on southwest of Leucadia, now *Cape Dukato*, Strab. p. 452; famed as the lover's leap, Id. p. 461.

Λευκαυγής, ές, (*λευκός, αὐγή*) *white-gleaming*, of a fish, Antiph. Philoth. 1, 20.

Λευκᾰχάτης, ου, ὁ, (*λευκός, ἀχάτης*) *the white agate*, Plin. [ᾰχ]

Λευκέα, ας, ἡ, v. *λευκαία*.

Λευκερινέος, Att. *-έως, ἡ*, a kind of *fig-tree*, prob. *bearing white fruit*, Ath. 76 C: as adj., *λευκ. ἰσχάδες*, Hermipp. ibid.

Λευκέρυθρος, ον, (*λευκός, ἐρυθρός*) *whitish red, χροιά*, Arist. Physiogn.

Λευκερώδιος, ου, ὁ, (*λευκός, ἐρωδιός*) *the white heron, the spoon-bill*, Arist. H. A.

Λεύκη, ης, ἡ, the white leprosy, Hdt. 1, 138, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. *the white poplar*, Lat. *populus alba*, used for chaplets, Ar. Nub. 1007, Dem. 313, 24.—III. a place at Athens

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where the taxes were let out to the farmers of the revenue, prob. so called from *a poplar* in the place, Andoc. 17, 24, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 26.—IV. *the white spot* on the nails.

†Λευκή, ῆς, ἡ, *Leucē*, an island in the Euxine at the mouths of the Ister, sacred to Achilles, Strab. p. 125, cf. Pind. N. 4, 49.—2. a plain in Laconia, Strab. p. 363, in Polyb. 5, 19, 8, Λεῦκαι. Cf. Λεῦκαι.—II. Α. *ἀκτή*, ἡ, (*the white shore*) a town and roadstead in Thrace on the Propontis, Hdt. 7, 25.—2. the southern point of Euboea, Strab. p. 399.—3. a promontory of Africa, Id. p. 799, subsequently Λαοδίκεια.—III. *κώμη*, (*White-ville*) a town of the Nabataei on the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 780.

Λευκηπάτιας or λευχηπάτιας, ου, ὁ, (λευκός, ἵππαρ) *white-livered*, i. e. *cowardly*, A. B.

Λευκήπειρος, ον, (λευκός, ἤπειρος) *with white soil*, Geop.

Λευκήρετμος, ον, (λευκός, ἐρετμός) *with white* or *foaming oars*, "Αρης, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 283.

Λευκήρης, ες, (λευκός, ἀρω) *with white ties* or *fastenings*: in genl. *white*, *θρίξ*, Aesch. Pers. 1056.

†Λευκίμμη, ης, ἡ, *Leucimme*, the southern promontory of the island Corcyra, Thuc. 1, 30, v. l.—*κίμνη*.

Λεύκϊνος, ίνη, ινον, (λεύκη) *of white poplar*, *στέφανος*, Arist. Oec.

†Λεύκιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Lucius*, Polyb. 1, 52, 5.

†Λευκίππη, ης, ἡ, *Leucippe*, daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 418.—2. wife of Ilus, mother of Laomedon.—3. wife of Euenor in Plato's Atlantis, Criti. 113 C.—4. daughter of Minyas in Orchomenus, Ael. V. H. 3, 42.

Λευκιππίδες, ων, αἱ, *daughters of Leucippus*, nymphs worshipped at Sparta, *κόραι* A., Eur. Hel. 1466, cf. Siebel. Paus. 3, 13, 7: from

†Λεύκιππος, ου, ὁ, *Leucippus*, son of Perieres and Gorgophone, brother of Tyndareus, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.—2. a son of Hercules, Id. 2, 7, 8.—3. son of Oenomaus in Elis, H. Hom. Ap. 212.—4. an Elean or Abderite, pupil of Zeno, Diog. L.—Others in Strab.; etc. From

Λεύκιππος, ον, (λευκός, ἵππος) *riding a white horse*, Ibyc. 27, esp. like λευκόπωλοι, epith. of the Dioscuri, Valck. Phoen. 609, and of men of rank, Böckh Pind. P. 4, 117 (207): also λ. *ἀγυιαί*, *full of white horses*, Pind P. 9, 146.

Λευκίσκος, ου, ὁ, (λευκός) a fish, *the white mullet*, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E.

Λευκίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, = λευκός, Theocr. 5, 147.

Λευκοβαφής, ές (λευκός, βάπτω) *dyed white*.

Λευκοβραχίων, ον, gen. ονος, (λευκός, βραχίων) *with white arms* or *shoulders*. [ῐ]

Λευκόγαιος, ον, λευκόγεως, ων, Strab., or λευκόγειος, ον, Theophr., (λευκός, γαῖα, γῆ) *of* or *with white earth*.

Λευκογράφέω, ῶ, (λευκός, γράφω) *to paint white*, *to shade in*, like σκιαγραφέω, Arist. Poet. 6, 20.

Λευκογράφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a kind of clay for painting white*, Plin.

Λευκοδέρματος, ον, (λευκός, δέρμα) *with a white skin* or *fur*.

Λευκοδίφθερος, ον, (λευκός, διφθέρα) *with a white skin*.

Λευκόδους, δοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, ὀδούς) *white-toothed*.

Λευκοέρυθρος, ον, = λευκέρυθρος.

Λευκοθέα, ας, ἡ, (λευκός, θεά) *the white goddess*, *Leucothea*; under this name Ino was worshipped as a propitious sea-goddess, Od. 5, 334.

†Λευκοθέα (*θέα*) = λευκῶν *δρασις*, cf. *μελανθέα*, Plut. 2, 440 F.

Λευκόθριξ, τρῖχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, θρίξ) *white-haired*, *white*, *πλόκαμοι*, Eur. Bacch. 112, *κριός*, Ar. Av. 971, *ἵπποι*, Call. Cer. 120.

Λευκοθώραξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, θώραξ) *with white cuirass*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9.

†Λεῦκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Leuci*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 193.

Λευκόϊνος, η, ον, *made of* λευκόϊον. [ῐ]

Λευκόϊον, ου, τό, for λευκὸν ἴον, *the white violet*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. *a bulbous plant* (our *leucoïum* is the *snow-flake*), joined with the *narcissus* and *lily* in A. P. 5, 144, 147; cf. ἴον. [ῐ]

Λευκόκαρπος, ον, (λευκός, καρπός) *yielding white fruit*, Theophr.

Λευκόκαυλος, ον, (λευκός, καυλός) *white-stalked*, Theophr.

Λευκοκέρᾶτες, οἱ, (λευκός, κέρας) *white-horned*, Lob. Phryn. 658.

Λευκοκέφᾰλος, ον, (λευκός, κεφαλή) *white-headed*.

Λευκόκηρος, ον, *made of white wax*.

†Λευκόκομας, ὁ, *Leucocomas*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 478.

Λευκόκομος, ον, (λευκός, κόμη) *white-haired*: *white-leaved*, Plin.

Λευκοκράμβη, ης, ἡ, (λευκός, κράμβη) *white cabbage*, Geop.

Λευκοκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λευκός, κῦμα) *white with waves*, *surging*, *ἠόνες*, Eur. Or. 993. [ῠ]

Λευκόλῐθος, ον, (λευκός, λίθος) *of white stone* or *marble*, *στήλη*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 126: τὰ λ., *white marble*, Strab.

Λευκολῑνής, ές, *made of white flax*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 246: from

Λευκόλῑνον, ου, τό, (λευκός, λίνον) *white flax* for ropes and rigging, used esp. by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 7, 25.

†Λεύκολλα, ης, ἡ, *Leucolla*, a port in the island of Cyprus, Strab. p. 682.

†Λεύκολλος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Lucullus*, Plut.

Λευκολόφας, ου, ὁ, = λευκόλοφος, Eur. Phoen. 119.†—II. as pr. n., in Ar. Eccl. 647, Ran. 1513, the usu. soubriquet of sq.

†Λευκολοφίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. patronym. from sq.) *Leucolophides*, an Athenian, father of Adimantus, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 21; Plat. Protag. 315 A.

Λευκόλοφος, ον, (λευκός, λόφος) *white-crested*, Ar. Ran. 1016.

†Λευκόλοφος, ου, ὁ, *Leucolophus*, an Athenian, Isae. de Menecl. 3.

Λευκομαινίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the white maenis*, Polloch. ap. Ath. 313 C.

Λευκόμαλλος, ον, (λευκός, μαλλός) *with white wool*.

Λευκομέλᾶς, αινα, αν, (λευκός, μέλας) *whitish black*, *black and white*.—II. as subst., = Διβόνοτος, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4. p. 478.

Λευκομέτωπος, ον, (λευκός, μέτωπον) *with a white forehead*.

Λευκομφάλιος, ον, (λευκός, ὀμφαλός) *with a white navel*, of fig-trees with a white stem, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Λευκόν, οῦ, τό, *the white of an egg*, Arist. Gen. An.—2. *the white of the eye*.

†Λευκονοεύς, έως, ὁ, *a citizen of Leuconoë*, a deme of the tribe Leontis in Attica, Dem.

†Λευκὸν ὄρος, τό, = Λευκὰ ὄρη, Callim. H. Dian. 42.

Λευκόνοτος, ου, ὁ, (λευκός, νότος) *the south wind which cleared the weather*, Lat. *albus Notus*, the usual νότος bringing clouds and rain, Hipp.

†Λευκὸν πεδίον, τό, *White-Plain*, a district in Caria, Paus. 4, 35, 11.

†Λευκὸν τεῖχος, τό, *White-wall*, a quarter of Memphis, containing the residence of the queen, Hdt. 3, 91; Thuc. 1, 104.

Λευκούπωρος, ον, (λευκός, ὀπώρα) *white with autumn fruits*, Leon. Tar 45.

Λευκοπάρειος, ον, Ion. -ηιος, (λευκός, παρειά) *fair-cheeked*, Mel. 81. [ᾰ]

Λευκοπάρῦφος, ον, (λευκός, παρυφή) *with a white border to one's robe*, Plut.

Λευκόπεπλος, ον, (λευκός, πέπλος) *white-robed*, Corinn. ap. Heph. p. 107: ἡμέρα λ., Lat. *dies albo notandus*, Hippon. Fr. 17.

Λευκοπέτᾰλος, ον, (λευκός, πέταλον) *with white leaves* or *layers*, name of a gem in Plin.

†Λευκόπετρα, ας, ἡ, *Leucopetra*, (*white-rock*) the southern promontory of Bruttium, Strab. p. 259; in Thuc. πέτρα τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

Λευκοπέτρα, ας, ἡ, = sq., Polyb.?

Λευκόπετρον, ου, τό, (λευκός, πέτρα) *a white rock*, Polyb.

Λευκόπηχυς, υ, gen. εως, (λευκός, πῆχυς) *white-armed*, Eur. Phoen. 1351, Bacch. 1206.

Λευκόπλευρος, ον, (λευκός, πλευρά) *with white sides*.

Λευκοπληθής, ές, (λευκός, πλήθω) *filled with white*, *full of white persons*, ἐκκλησία, Ar. Eccl. 387.

Λευκοποίκῐλος, ον, *motley-white*.

Λευκοποιός, όν, (λευκος, ποιέω) *that makes white*.

Λευκόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (λευκός, πούς) *white-footed*: *bare-footed*, Βάκχαι, Eur. Cycl. 72, cf. ad. Ar. Lys. 665.

Λευκοπρεπής, ές, (λευκός, πρέπω) *white-looking*, *white*, v. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 90.

Λευκόπρωκτος, ον, (λευκός, πρωκτός) *with a white πρωκτός*, a play on the words εὐρύπρωκτος and λευκή II. conveying a notion of cowardice, Callias Ped. 1, cf. *μελάμπυγος*.

Λευκόπτερος, ον, (λευκος, πτερόν) *white-winged*, *white*, *ἱππάς*, Aesch. Pr. 993, *ἡμέρα*, Eur. Tro. 848.

Λευκοπτέρυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, πτέρυξ) = foreg., prob. l. Ion ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 835.

Λευκόπυγος, ον, (λευκός, πυγή = λευκόπρωκτος, q. v.

Λευκόπωρος, ου, ὁ, *fine wheat*, Philo.

Λευκόπυῤῥος, ον, (λευκος, πυῤῥός) *pale-red*, τριχώματα, Arist. Color.

Λευκόπωλος, ον, (λευκος, πῶλος) *with white horses*, ἡμέρα, Aesch Pers. 386, Soph. Aj. 673: esp. as epith. of the Dioscuri, like λευκίππος, Pind. P. 1, 127.

Λευκόπωρος, ον, = λευκοπώρος.

Λευκόρροδον, ον, τό, *the white rose*.

Λευκός, ή, όν, *light*, *bright*, *brilliant*, *clear*, αἰγλή, Od. 6, 45; λ. λεπτός, Il. 23, 268: hence also of water, *bright*, λ. ὕδωρ, Hom.; λ. γαλήνη, a *glassy* calm, Od. 10, 94.—2. metaph. *clear*, *plain*, *distinct*, of authors, Jac. Phil. Thess. 44; while Lycophr. is called *clear*, *the obscure*, by Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 157. Hence came—II. the usu. sense of colour, *white*, very freq. in Hom.; but like all Greek names of colours very indefinite, from the pure white *of snow* (Il. 10, 437), to the *grey of dust* (Il. 5, 503): also of *grey* hair, λ. κάρα, Tyrt. 1, 23, γήρως, Soph. Aj. 625:—often of the human skin, *white*, *fair*, Il. 11, 573, Od. 23, 240;—in Hom. as a sign of youth and beauty, but later *white* was a mark of effemi-

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nacy, like *ἐσκιαγραφημένος, blanched, white, pale,* not bronzed by the sun and air, hence *pale, wan, weakly, cowardly,* Ar. Thesm. 191, Eccl. 428, and Xen., cf. *λευκόπρωκτος, λευκόχρως*:—*λευκαὶ φρένες* in Pind. P. 4, 194 is expl. by the ancients *μαινόμεναι, passionate, covetous,* and so Böckh; Dissen interprets it *pale with envy, envious*:—proverb., *λευκὸν εἰδέναι,* to know black from white, Ar. Eq. 1279.—2. *λ. χρυσός, pale,* i. e. alloyed gold, opp. to *ἀπέφθος,* Hdt. 1, 50.—3. of men's limbs, sometimes, *naked, bare,* Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 133, cf. *λευκόπους* and *λευκώ* II.—4. as white in opp. to black is a sign of joy, *fair, happy, joyful, gay,* hence *λευκὸν ἦμαρ,* Aesch. Pers. 301, *λευκὴ ἡμέρα,* Soph. Fr. 10, like Lat. *candidus dies,* a *lucky* day, Meineke Menand. p. 107, Catull. 8, 3.—5. of sound, *clear,* like *λαμπρός,* Lat. *candidus,* Arist. Top. 1, 15, 13, cf. Suid. in v.: and *σομφός* II.—*Μέλας* is opp. to *λευκός,* in all its signfs. —Cf. *ἡ λευκη, τὸ λευκόν, τὰ λευκά.* Adv. *-κῶς,* Philostr. (The root is *λάω,* to see, *λεύσσω, λύκη,* Lat. *luceo, lux,* Sanscr. *lók,* to look or see.)

†*Λεῦκος, ου, ὁ, Leucus,* a companion of Ulysses before Troy, Il. 4, 491.—2. a tyrant in Crete, Lyc. 1218.—II. a river of Macedonia, Plut.

Λευκόσαρκος, ον, (*λευκός, σάρξ*) *with white flesh,* Xenocr.

Λευκοστεφής, ές, (*λευκός, στέφω*) *white-wreathed,* of suppliant boughs, Aesch. Supp. 191, 333.

Λευκόστικτος, ον, (*λευκός, στίζω*) *flecked with white, δάμαλις,* Aesch. Supp. 351: *grizzled, θρίξ,* Eur. I. A. 222.

Λευκόστολος, ον, (*λευκός, στόλη*) *white-robed,* Clem. Al.

†*Λευκόσυροι, ων, οἱ, the Leuco-Syri,* or *white Syrians,* in Pontus, from Cappadocia, so called to distinguish them from their more swarthy countrymen in Syria, Strab. p. 542, sqq.

Λευκόσφῦρος, ον, (*λευκός, σφυρόν*) *white-ancled,* in genl. *white-footed,* Theocr. 17, 32.

Λευκοσώματος, ον, (*λευκός, σῶμα*) *with a white body,* Antiph. Omph. 1.

Λευκότης, ητος ἡ, (*λευκός*) *whiteness,* Plat. Theaet. 156 D, etc.

Λευκοτριχέω, ῶ, to have white hair, Strab.: from

Λευκότριχος, ον,=*λευκόθριξ,* Strab. p. 784.

Λευκότροφος, ον, (*λευκός, τρέφω*) *white-growing, μύρτα,* Ar. Av. 1100.

Λευκουργέω, ῶ, (*λευκός, ἔργον*) *to make white,* Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 502.

Λεύκουρος, ον, (*λευκός, οὐρά*) *white-tailed.*

Λευκοϋφής, ές, (*λευκός, ὑφαίνω*) *of a white web.* [ῠ]

Λευκοφαής, ές, (*λευκός, φάος*) *bright-beaming: bright white, ψίμαθος,* Eur. I. A. 1054.

Λευκόφαιος, ον, (*λευκός, φαιός*) *gray, ash-coloured,* Ath.

Λευκοφᾰνής, ές, (*λευκός, φαίνομαι*) *appearing bright* or *white.*

Λευκόφθαλμος, ον, white-eyed.

Λευκοφλεγμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, (*λευκός, φλέγμα*) also *λευκὸν φλέγμα, the beginning of the dropsy,* or *chlorosis,* Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Λευκοφλεγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ,=*λευκοφλεγματώδης,* Hipp.

Λευκοφλεγμᾰτέω, ῶ, to have the chlorosis, Hipp. 194 G: from

Λευκοφλέγμᾰτος, ον, (*λευκός, φλέγμα* II) *suffering from white phlegm,* Hipp. 1133 B.

Λευκοφλεγμᾰτώδης, ες, (*λευκόν, φλέγμα, εἶδος*) *like* or *affected with chlorosis,* Hipp. 1121 H.

Λευκόφλοιος, ον, (*λευκός, φλοιός*) *with white bark,* Posid. ap. Ath. 649 D.

Λευκοφορέω, ῶ, to wear white garments: from

Λευκοφορινόχροος, ον, white-skin-coloured, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.

Λευκοφόρος, ον, (*λευκός, φέρω*) *white-robed,* Anth.

Λεύκοφρυς, υ, gen. *υος,* (*λευκός, ὀφρύς*) *white-browed,* Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: hence

†*Λευκόφρυς, υος, ἡ, Leucophrys,* earlier name of the island Tenedos, Strab. p. 604.—2. a city on the Maeander near Magnesia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19, with a famous temple of Diana, who was hence called *Λευκοφρύνη,* Strab. p. 647.

Λευκοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λευκός, χιτών*) *white-coated, ἥπατα,* Batr. 37. [ῐ]

Λευκοχροέω, ῶ, to be λευκόχροος, Hipp.

Λευκόχροια, ας, ἡ, the colour white, Plut.

Λευκόχροος, ον, contr. *-χρους, ουν,* (*λευκός, χρόα*) *white-coloured,* Eur. Phoen. 322.

Λευκόχρυσος, ον, (*λευκός, χρυσός*) *of a pale gold colour,* Plin.

Λευκοχρώματος, ον,=sq., Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 58.

Λευκόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λευκός, χρώς*) *white-skinned, colourless,* Alex. Isostas. 1, 18, Theocr. Epigr. 2, 1.

Λευκόψᾱρος, ον, whitish-gray.

Λευκόω, ῶ, (*λευκός*) *to whiten, λευκωθεὶς κάρα μύρτοις,* Pind. I. 4 (3), 117: *to paint white, plaster, τοῖχος λελευκωμένος,* Plat. Legg. 785 A: *γραμματεῖον λελ.*=*λεύκωμα* I, Dem. 1132, 8. Mid., *λευκοῦσθαι ὅπλα, to whiten their* shields, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 25, cf. 7, 5, 20.—II. *λ. πόδα, to bare* the foot, Anth.; cf. *λευκός* II. 3.

†*Λεῦκτρα, ων, τά, Leuctra,* a town of Boeotia, famed for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, now still *Lefka,* Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4; Strab. p. 414.—2. a city of Laconia on the borders of Messenia, or rather of Messenia, to whom it was awarded by Philip as umpire, Paus. 3, 21, 7; in Strab. p. 360, also *Λεῦκτρον.*—3. a city of Arcadia at the foot of Mt. Lycaeus, near Laconia, Thuc. 5, 54; Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24; in Paus. 8, 27, 4, *Λεῦκτρον.* Hence

†*Λευκτρικός, ή, όν, of Leuctra, τὰ Λευκτρικά, the battle of Leuctra,* Polyb. 2, 41, 7.

†*Λεῦκτρον, ου, τό, Leuctrum,* a town of Achaia near Rhypae, Strab. p. 387: cf. also *Λεῦκτρα.*

Λευκώλενος, ον, (*λευκός, ὠλένη*) *white-armed,* epith. of Juno, Hom.

Λεύκωμα, ατος, τό, (*λευκόω*) *any thing whitened:* esp. *a tablet covered with gypsum* to write public notices on, a list, Lat. *album, ἐς λεύκωμα γράφειν, ἀναγρ.,* Lys. 114, 40, et ap. Dem. 707, 12.—II. *the white of an egg,* Diosc.—III. *a white spot in the eye,* caused by a thickening of the cornea, *a cataract,* Arist. Physiogn. 6, 49, cf. *γλαύκωμα.* Hence

Λευκωμᾰτίζω, to afflict with a cataract.

Λευκωματώδης, ες, (*λεύκωμα, εἶδος*) *like* or *affected with a cataract.*

Λευκών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*λεύκη* I) *a grove of white poplars.*

†*Λεύκων, ωνος, ὁ, Leucon,* son of Athamas and Themisto, Apollod. 1, 9, 2.—2. a king of Bosporus, Dem. 466, 12.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 217.—II. a place in Cyrenaica near Barca, Hdt. 4, 160

†*Λευκώνη, ης, ἡ, Leucone,* fem. pr n., Paus. 8, 44, 7.

†*Λευκώνης, ου, ὁ, Leucones,* a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†*Λευκωνίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the descendants of Leucon* (2), *Leuconidae,* Ael. V. H. 6, 13.

†*Λευκωνίδης, ου, ὁ, Leuconides,* an Athenian, Aeschin. 16, 17.

†*Λευκώνιον, ου, τό, Leuconium,* a city of Chios, Thuc. 8, 24, in Polyaen. *Λευκωνία.*

†*Λευκωπεύς, έως, ὁ, Leucopeus,* son of Porthaon and Eurydice, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.

Λευκώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῶπις, ιδος,* (*λευκός, ὤψ*) *white to look at.*

Λευκωσία, ας, ἡ, Leucosia, one of the Sirens, Lyc. 723.—II. an island near Paestum, named after the Siren, Strab. p. 252.

Λεύκωσις, εως, ἡ, (*λευκόω*) *a whitening* or *plastering,* also=*λεύκωμα* III.

Λευρός, ά, όν, (*λεῖος*) *smooth, level, even, λευρῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,* Od. 7, 123, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67, Aesch. and Eur. —II. *smooth, polished, ξίφος,* Pind. N. 7, 39.—III. metaph. *plain, simple, σωφροσύνη,* ap. Hesych.—The word is strictly Ion.

Λευς, καππώτας, (Dor. for *λᾶας καταπαύτης*), *a stone for resting,* prob. l. Paus. 3, 22, 1.

Λεύσῐμος, ον, (*λεύς, λεύω*) *stoning, χεὶρ λ.,* Eur. Or. 863: but mostly, *λ. θῦμα,* death *by stoning,* Aesch. Ag. 1118, *τέλγος, θάνατος,* etc., Eur.; *λ. δοῦναι δίκην,* Eur. Or. 614: *λ. ἴραί,* curses *that will end in stoning,* Aesch. Ag. 1616.

Λευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*λεύς, λεύω*) *a stoning,* Aesch. Eum. 189.

Λεύσσω, by good authors only used in pres. and impf.; the f. *λεύσω,* aor. *ἔλευσα* being very late, if not barbarous, Reisig. Crit. ad Soph. O. C. 120. *To look* or *gaze upon, see, behold,* c. acc., Hom., as Il. 1, 120, and freq. in Trag.—2. absol. *to look, λ. ἐπὶ πόντον, ἐς γαῖαν,* Il. 5, 771, Od. 9, 166 *εἰς ὕδωρ, εἰς χέρας,* Soph. Phil. 716, Eur. Phoen. 596: *ὁ μὴ λεύσσων,* like *ὁ μὴ βλέπων,* he that lives no more, Soph. Tr. 829; so, *εἰ λεύσσει φάος,* Id. Phoen. 1084, cf. Tro. 269:—c. acc. cognato, *λ. δέργμα,* Aesch. Pers. 81. —The word is only poet. (On the root v. sub *λευκός.*)

Λευστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*λεύς, λεύω*) *one who stones, a stoner,* Eur. Tro. 1039; and so of a bloody tyrant, as Schweigh. interprets Hdt. 5, 67, after Hesych., cf. Ael. N. A. 5, 15, where however Suid. takes it pass. *worthy to be stoned, a scoundrel*:—as adj., *λευστὴρ μόρος,* death *by stoning,* Aesch. Theb. 199.

Λευστός, ή, όν, (*λεύω*) *stoned, to be stoned.*

Λευστός, ή, όν, (*λεύσσω*) *seen, visible.*

†*Λεύσων, ωνος, ὁ, Leuson* (*see-well*), a dog's name, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

†*Λευταρνία, ας, ἡ, Leutarnia,* a city of Campania, Lyc. 978, in Strab. *Λευτερνία,* the coast so called, from *Λευτέρνιοι,* the giants in Phlegra driven out by Hercules, p. 281.

†*Λευτυχίδης, ὁ,* Ion. for *Λεωτυχίδης.*

Λευχειμονέω, ῶ, to be clad in white, Plat. Rep. 617 C: from

Λευχείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λευκός, εἷμα*) *clad in white,* Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 53.

Λευχηπᾰτίας, ου, ὁ,=*λευκηπατίας.*

Λεύω, (*λεύς*) *to stone,* Thuc. 5, 60; *λ. πέτροις,* Eur. El. 328, *λευσθῆναι πέτροις,* Soph. O. C. 435.

†*Λέχαιον, ου, τό, Lechaeum,* one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Corinthian gulf, Xen. Ages. 2, 17: hence

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†Λεχαῖος, α, ον, *of Lechaeum, Lechaean;* ὁ Λ., as appell. of Neptune, Call. Del. 271.

Λεχαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λέχος) *belonging to, fit for a couch*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1182. —II. *a bed, in bed*, λ. τέκνα, *nestlings*, young birds, Aesch. Theb. 292, e. conj. Lachmanni.

Λεχεποίη, ης, ἡ, (λέχος, ποία) *grown with grass fit to make a bed*, i. e. *grassy, meadowy*, epith. of the towns Pteleos, Teumesos, and Onchestos, Il. 2, 697: λεχεποίης, ον, ὁ, of the river Asopus, from its grassy banks, Il. 4, 383, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9, 43.—Hom. has both forms in sing. only.

Λεχήρης, ες, (λέχος, ἄρω) *fastened to the bed, bed-ridden*, like κλινήρης, Eur. Phoen. 1541.

Λεχήρια, τά, = ἐνήλατα.

†Λέχης, ὁ, *Leches*, son of Neptune and Pirene, Paus. 2, 2, 3.

Λέχος, εος, τό, (λέγω I) *a couch, bed*, Hom., etc.; freq. in plur. esp. for a *bedstead*.—2. a kind of *state-bed* on which a corpse was laid out and borne, oft. in Hom.—II. *the marriage-bed*, Hom.: hence *love, the pleasures of love*, which sense in Hom. and Hes. is esp. discernible in euphemisms, λέχος πορσύνειν, ἀντιᾶν, εἰσαναβαίνειν: in same signf. λέχος and εὐνή are joined, Od. 3, 403.—2. *a marriage*, Trag.: also *a spouse*, Eur. El. 936; and so in plur., Ib. 481, v. Seidl. Dochm. p. 24, cf. λέκτρον.

Λέχοσδε, adv., *to bed*, Il. 3, 447, Od. 23, 294.

Λέχριος, ία, ιον, *slanting, slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. *obliquus*, usu. with a verb, λ. ὀκλάζειν, Soph. O. C. 195, cf. Eur. Hec. 1026, Med. 1168: from

Λέχρῖ, adv. *slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. *oblique*, Ap. Rh.; cf. λικριφίς. (Prob. referable to λέγω I: hence come λέχριος, λικριφίς λικροί, Lat. *liquus, liquis, obliquus, oblicus*.)

Λεχώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, (λέχος) *a woman in child-bed*, Eur. El. 652, 654, 1108, Ar. Eccl. 530.

Λεχωΐας, άδος, ἡ, = λεχώ, Nonn.

Λεχῶϊος, ον, (λεχώ) *of* or *belonging to child-bed*, λοετρά, Ap. Rh. 2, 1014: ὦρα λεχ., presents *made at the birth*, Anth.

Λεχωΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, = λεχώ, Callim. Dian. 127.

†Λεψιεύς, έως, and Λέψιος, ου, ὁ, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 1454, 1207.

†Λεω-, names thus commencing are Ionic and Attic forms for Λαο- from λεώς, λαός, *people*.

Λεώβατος, ον, (λεώς, βαίνω) *trodden by the people*: ἡ λ., sub. ὁδός, *a highway*

†Λεωβώτης, ὁ, Ion. = Λαβώτας, Hdt. 1, 65.

†Λεωγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Leogŏras*, father of the orator Andocides, Thuc. 1, 51.—2. another Athenian, Ar. Nub. 109.

†Λεώγορος, ου, ὁ, *Leogŏrus*, a king of the Samians, Paus. 7, 4, 2.

†Λεωδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Leodamas*, of Acharnae, an Athenian orator, Dem. 501, 23.—2. an Athenian naval commander, Id. 249, 14.

Λεώδης, ες, (λεώς, εἶδος) *popular, common*.

†Λεώδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Leodocus*, son of Bias and Pero, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 119.

†Λεωκήδης, ους, ὁ, *Leocēdes*, son of the tyrant Phidon in Argos, Hdt. 6, 127.

†Λεωκόραι, ῶν, αἱ, (Λεώς, κόραι) *daughters of Leos*, who devoted themselves for the safety of their country, Dem. 1398, 5: they were three in number, Phasithea, Theope, and Eubule, Suid.

• Λεωκόριον, ου, τό, *the temple of the daughters of Leos*, in the inner Ceramicus, Thuc. 1, 20.

Λεωκόρητος, ον, (λεώς, κορέω) *driven out with the whole people*, v. ἐκκορέω; cf. λεώλεθρος.

†Λεωκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Leocrates*, a general of the Athenians, son of Stroebus, Thuc. 1, 105.—2. son-in-law of the Thriasian Polyeuctus, Dem. 1028, 20.

†Λεώκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Leocritus*, son of Polydamas, Paus. 10, 27, 1.—2. an Athenian, son of Protarchus, Id. 1, 26, 2.

†Λεωκύδης, ους, ὁ, *Leocydes*, a commander of Megalopolis, Paus. 10, 27, 1.

Λεωλεθρία, ας, ἡ, *utter ruin*: from

Λεώλεθρος, ον, (λεώς, ὄλεθρος) *destroyed* or *ruined together with the whole people, utterly ruined*, cf. adv. λέως.

Λεωλογέω, ῶ, (λεώς, λέγω) *to collect people*, Näke Choeril. p. 229.

ΛΕΏΝ, οντος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. λεύουσι, Il. 5, 782, etc., Lat. *LEO, a lion*, Hom., etc., cf. λῖς: metaph. of Diana, Ζεύς σε λέοντα γυναιξὶ θῆκε, Jupiter made thee *a lion* toward women (because she was supposed to cause their sudden death), Il. 21, 483; also of brave men, Ar. Pac. 1189, etc.—2. = λεοντῆ, *a lion's skin*, Luc.; cf. ἀλώπηξ.—II. a kind of *crab*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 C.—III. *a large fish*, one of the κήτη.—IV. λέοντες were men dedicated to the service of Mithras, v. ὕαινα III. (Acc. to Lucas, Quaest. Lexilog. § 6, from λάω to see, as ὁράκων from δέρκομαι, δρακεῖν.)

†Λέων, οντος, ὁ, *Leon*, son of Lycaon in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. son of Eurycratidas, king of Sparta (14th Agid), Hdt. 1, 65.—3. a Spartan, founder of Heraclea, Thuc. 3, 92.—4. another Spartan, Id. 5, 44.—5. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—6. a general of the Athenians, of Salamis, Thuc. 8, 23.—7. another Athenian, Id. 5, 19; Xen.; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. a town of Sicily on the sea near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 97.

†Λεωνίδας, α and ου, ὁ, Ion. Λεωνίδης, *Leonidas*, the celebrated king of Sparta, who resisted Xerxes and fell so nobly at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 204.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Λεώνῡμος, ου, ὁ, *Leonymus*, a Crotoniat, Paus. 3, 19, 11.

Λεωπάτητος, ον, (λεώς, πατέω) *trodden by the people*, or (from adv. λέως) *crushed in pieces*, v. l. in Soph. Ant. 1275, defended by Herm.

Λεωπέτρα or λειοπέτρα, ας, ἡ, for λεία πέτρα, Diod.

Λεωπετρία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., LXX.

†Λεωπρέπης, ους, ὁ, *Leoprepes*, father of the poet Simonides of Ceos, Hdt. 7, 228.—2. a Spartan, Id. 6, 85.

Λεωργός, όν, (adv. λέως, *ἔργω) *one who will do any thing at all, audacious*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9; ὁ λ., *a knave, villain*, Aesch. Pr. 5; ἔργα λ., Archil. 17;—Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261 compares ῥαδιοῦργος, cf. λεωπάτητος, λιτοῦργος. The interpret. of those who derive it from λεώς, *people*, seems very forced.

Λεώς, ώ, ὁ, Att. for λαός, *people*, Soph., etc., also in Hdt. 2, 129:—also in plur., Soph. Aj. 1100; and so, ἀκούετε λεώ, hear *O people*,—the usual beginning of Athen. proclamations, like our *O yes! O yes!* Ar. Pac. 551, Av. 448, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 203.

Λέως, adv., Ion. for λίαν, *entirely, wholly, at all*, Archil. 104. (The old Gramm. explain it as shortd. for πᾶλέως, Ap. Dysc. de Pronom. p. 324: but Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261, perh. better, takes it as an adv. from λεῖος, *smoothly*, Germ. *glatt weg* much like the vulgarism *stick away*, cf. ἀναρπάζω.)

†Λέως, ω, ὁ, *Leos*, an Athenian hero, who in time of a pestilence offered his three daughters for the welfare of the state. Paus. 1, 5, 2; Plut. Thes. 13; from him the tribe Λεοντὶς was named: cf. Λεωκόραι.

†Λεωσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Leosthenes*, a general of the Athenians in the Lamian war, Luc. Dem. Enc. 14.

†Λεώστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Leostratus*, an Athenian, archon Ol. 27, 1, Dion. H. 3, 1.—2. an Eleusinian, Dem. 1053, 6.

Λεωφόρτερος, ον, (λεώς, φορτός) only in Hdt. 9, 33, λεωφορτέρους ἐποιήσαντο Τεισαμενόν, they made him *one of themselves, their fellow-citizen*: the emendat. λεὼ σφ. is needless.

†Λεωτροφίδης, ου, ὁ, *Leotrophides*, an Athenian, a lyric poet, Ar. Av. 1406.

†Λεωτυχίδης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -χίδας, *Leotychidas*, son of Ariston, king of Sparta (17th Eurypontid), Thuc. 1, 89.—2. son of king Agis, Xen. Ages. 1, 5.

Λεωφόρος, ον, (λεώς, φέρω) *bearing people*, Anacr. 142; αἱ μάλιστα λ. πύλαι, the gates *of greatest thoroughfare*, Hdt. 1, 187; ἡ λ., sub. ὁδός, *a thoroughfare*, Plat. Legg. 763 C.

†Λεώφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Leophron*, a victor at Olympia, Ath. 3 E.

†Λεωχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Leochăres*, an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke, v. p. 1080 sqq.—2. a statuary, Paus. 1, 3, 4.

Λᾐβολος, ον, (λᾶς, βάλλω) *pelted with stones, stoned*.

Λᾶγαι, ῶν, αἱ, *the Lagae*, a people of Scythia, Strab. p. 503.

ΛΗΓΩ, f. -ξω, *to LAY, i. e. to allay, still, appease, stay*, like σιωπᾶν, καταπαύειν, λῆγειν μένος, *to stay one's anger*, Il. 13, 424: c. gen. λῆγειν χόλου, φόνοιο, *to stay one's hands from murder*, Od. 22, 63.—II. more freq. mid., *to leave off, cease, stop, end*, ἐν οἷς μὲν λήξω σεο δ' ἀρξομαι, Il. 9, 97, cf. Hes. Th. 48: also λῆγ. ἔς τι, *to end in...*, Hdt. 4, 39: freq. c. gen., *to stop* or *cease from* a thing, χόλοιο, φόνου, ἐριδος, ἀπατῶν, πόνου, χαρᾶς, Hom.; λ. ἀοιδῆς, Hes. Th. 48, which Hom. expresses by the part. λήξαντε ἀκούειν, Il. 9, 191, Od. 8, 87; cf. παύομαι: both constructions are freq. in Att. (It was orig. the same as λήγω in signf. I., *to lay*.)

†Λήδη, ας, ἡ, Ep. Λήδα, *Leda*, daughter of Thestius, wife of Tyndareus, mother of Helen, Clytaemnestra, and the Dioscuri, Od. 11, 298, Apollod. 3, 10.

Λήδανον, ου, τό, or λάδανον, q. v., *the gum of the* λῆδον.

Λᾰδάριον, ου, τό, dim. of λῆδος, Ar. Av. 715 [ᾰ].

Λήδιον or λᾰδίον, ου, το, dim. of λῆδος, Philostr.

Λῆδον, ου, το, an oriental shrub, on the leaves of which the gum λήδανον or λάδανον is found, *Cistus Creticus*, as Theocr. 21, 10; v. sub θύλεος, in plur. Dioscor.

Λῆδος, εος, τό, (acc. to Damm from λεῖος) *a thin, light cloth, a light summer dress*, Alcman: we also find λῆδος, λήδιον, etc., without an ι subscr.; but λᾶδος is better by reason of the deriv., and the collat. forms λαῖδος, λαίδιον, λαίδαριον.

Λᾶζομαι, v. λαζ-.

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· †Ληθαῖον, ου, τό, *πεδίον, the Lethaean plain*, near Lebadea in Boeotia, Theogn. 1216.

Λήθαιος or ληθαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λήθη) *of, belonging to forgetfulness, oblivious*, Call. Del. 234.—II. *of* or *from Lethe, Lethean*, ἄκατος, Anth.; but v. λήθη II.

†Λήθαιος, ου, ὁ, *the Lethaeus*, a river of Crete near Gortyna, Strab. p. 478. —2. a tributary of the Maeander flowing by Magnesia, Anacr. 1, 4.—3. a river of Thessaly, Strab. p. 647.

Ληθάνεμος, ον, v. λαθάνεμος. [ᾰ]

Ληθάνω, (λήθη) *to make one forget* a thing, τινά τινος, Od. 7, 21; cf. λανθάνω III.

Ληθαργέω, ῶ, *to forget*: v. sq.

Λήθαργία, ας, ἡ, (λήθαργος II.) *drowsiness, lethargy*. Hence

Ληθαργίζω, *to be drowsy* or *lethargic*.—II. transit. *to make forgotten*, Bockh Schol. Pind. N. 6, 30. Pass. *to be forgotten*.

Λήθαργικός, ή, όν, *drowsy*, Anth.: from

Λήθαργος, ον, (λήθη) *forgetting*, c. gen., Mel. 55: absol. *forgetful, lethargic*: later word for ἐπιλησμών, Phryn. 416.—II. as subst., ὁ λήθαργος, *lethargy*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. — Also written λαιθαργος.

Λησεδᾶνός, ή, όν, *causing forgetfulness*, like ἐπίληθος, Luc.

Λησεδών, όνος, ἡ, poet. for λήθη, Anth.

Λήθη, ης, ἡ, Dor. λάθα, (λήθος, λήθομαι) *a forgetting, forgetfulness*, Lat. *oblivio*, Il. 2, 33, personified in Hes. Th. 227: λήθην τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι, to make a thing forgotten, Hdt. 1, 127; εἰς λήθην ἐμβάλλειν τινά, Aeschin. 83, 21; λήθην ἐμποιεῖν, Isocr. 2 D; λήθη λαμβάνει, ἔχει τινά, Thuc. 2, 49, Dem. 320, 5: etc.—II. *Lethe*, the river of oblivion in the lower world, called by the old writers ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμός, Casaub. Strab. p. 153.

Ληθήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=λήθαργος.

Λησικός, ή, όν, *forgetful*.—II. act. *causing forgetfulness*.

Λήθιος, ον, = ληθικός.—II. = λαθραῖος, *secret*.

Λησομέριμνος, ον, (λήθομαι, μέριμνα) *laying all cares asleep*, νύξ, Orph.

Λῆθος, τό, Dor. λᾶθος, (λήθομαι)= λήθη, Theocr. 23, 24.

†Λῆθος, ου, ὁ, *Lethus*, son of Teutamus, a king of the Pelasgi in Larissa, Il. 2, 843.

Λησοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=λήθη.

Λησότης, ητος, ἡ,=λήθη.

ΑΗ'ΘΩ, mid. λήθομαι, collat. form of λανθάνω, λανθάνομαι, freq. in Hom. and Hes., but rare in Att. writers, though found in Aesch. Ag. 39; and so two or three times in Soph.: for the fut. λήσω, etc., v. sub λανθάνω.

Λησώδης, ες, (λήθη, εἶδος) *forgetful*.

†Λήθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lethon*, a river of Africa, Ath. 71 B.

Λησιάνειρα, ας, ἡ, (λητις, ἀνήρ) *making men her prey*, epith. of Venus. [ᾰ]

Λῃΐᾶς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of λῃΐδιος, *taken prisoner, captive*, Il. 20, 193. [ῑ]

Λῃϊβοτειρα, ας, ἡ, *corn-consuming, crop-destroying*, σῦς, Od. 18, 29: fem. from

Λῃϊβοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and λῃϊβοτής, οῦ, ὁ, (λήϊον, βοσκω) *consuming* or *destroying crops*. [ῑ]

Λῃϊδάριον, ου, τό, poet. for ληδάριον.

Λῃΐδιον, ου, τό, poet. for λήδιον, dim. of λῆδος, τό.

Λῃΐδιος, ία, ιον, (λῃΐς) *taken as booty, captive*, Anth.

Λῃΐζομαι, f. -ίσομαι: Att. aor. ἐλῃσάμην, Eur. Tro. 866, dep. mid. (λῃΐς) *to seize as booty, to carry off as prey*, either men or things, Il. 18, 28, Od. 1, 398, Hdt., etc.; λ. ἐκ δόμων, Eur. l. c.: hence in genl. *to get by force, gain, get*, Hes. Op. 320, 700, Simon. 224.—II. *to plunder, ravage, spoil* a country, Hdt. 4, 112, Thuc. 1, 5, etc. —The act. λῃΐζω occurs in Thuc. 4, 41, with the mid. as a v. l., but Eur. has the pf. λέλῃσμαι several times in pass. signf., *to be carried off*, as Hel. 475, Med. 256, Tro. 373.

Λῃϊη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for λεία, freq. in Hdt.

Λῃϊνόμος, ον, (λήϊον, νέμω) *dwelling in the country*, Anth.

ΑΗΪ'ΤΟΝ, ου, τό, *a crop, the crop standing on the land*, Il., Hes. Sc. 286, Hdt., etc.: in later poets also *land with its crop, a field*, Theocr. 10, 42, in Dor. form λάϊον. [ῑ]

Λῃΐς, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for λεία, *booty, spoil*, usu. of cattle, Hom., v. esp. Il. 11, 676:—hence—2. without any notion of plunder, *a herd* or *flock, cattle, stock*, Hes. Th. 444, and so more freq. in Theocr., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 330.—3. in Aesch. Theb. 331,= ἀλχμαλωσία, for αἰχμάλωτοι, v. Dind. ad l. [ῑ]

†Λῃΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Leïs*, daughter of Orus, Paus. 2, 30, 5.

Λῃϊστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λῃΐζομαι)=Att. ληστήρ, Od. 3, 73, etc.

Λῃϊστής, οῦ, ὁ,=Att. ληστής, H. Hom. 6, 7, Hdt. 6, 17.

Λῃϊστία, ας, ἡ,=ληστεία.

Λῃϊστός, ή, όν, (λῃΐζομαι) *carried off as booty, to be so carried off, to be seized by force*, Il. 9, 406; also in Ep. form λειϊστός, Ib. 408.

Λῃϊστύς, ύος, ἡ, *a making of booty, plundering*, Hdt. 5, 6.

Λῃϊστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=λῃϊστήρ.

Λῃΐτις, ίδος, ἡ, (λῃΐς) *she who makes* or *dispenses booty*, epith. of Minerva, Il. 10, 460: elsewh. ἀγελείη.—II. pass.=*λῃΐας*.

Λῃϊτοάρχης, ου, ὁ,=λήταρχος.

Λήϊτον, ου, τό, *the town-hall* or *council-room*, as the Achaians called it, Hdt. 7, 197, ubi v. Bähr; being the same as the Athen. πρυτανεῖον: strictly neut. from

Λήϊτος, ή, ον, contr. λῆτος, (λεώς, λαός) *of, belonging to the people, public*: ἡ λῃΐτη, sub. ἱέρεια, *a public priestess*, Hesych.; cf. λέϊτος. [ῑ]

†Λήϊτος, ου, ὁ, *Leïtus*, son of Alectryon, leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 494. In Apollod. 1, 9, 16, also an Argonaut.

Λῃϊτουργέω, -ουργός, old and almost obsol. forms for λειτ.

Ληκαλέος, έα, έον, *lewd*, Luc.

Ληκέω, Dor. λᾱκέω, *to sound*, Theocr. 2, 24: cf. λάσκω.

Ληκέω, = λαικάζω. Pass. of the woman, Ar. Thesm. 494, Pherecr. Incert. 44.

Λήκημα, ατος, τό, (ληκέω) *wenching*, Epicur.

Ληκίνδα, (ληκέω or λακέω) *παίζειν λ., to beat time, tattoo*, Luc.

Ληκτήριος, ία, ιον, (λήγω) *soon ending*, Lyc. [ᾰ]

Ληκῠθίζω, metaph. from λήκυθος I. 2, *to adorn rhetorically, θέσεις ληκυθίζειν, to amplify* common places, Strab. p. 609.—II. intr. *to speak* or *write bombast*, Horace's *ampullari*.

Ληκύθιον, ου, τό, dim. from λήκυθος, *a small oil flask*, Ar. Ran. 1208, etc.—II. a name for the Trochaic dimeter catal., prob. with some reference to the passage of Aristoph., v. Müller Eum. § 23, n. [ῠ]

Ληκῠθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ληκυθίζω II.) *a speaking* or *chanting with sonorous voice*.

Ληκῠθιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ληκυθίζω II.) *one that speaks with a sonorous voice*.

†Ληκυθίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lecythion*, name of a slave, Luc. Fug. 32.

Ληκῠθοποιός, όν (λήκυθος, ποιέω) *a maker of oil flasks*, Strab.

Ληκῠθοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (λήκυθος, πωλέω) *a seller of oil-flasks*.

Λήκῠθος, ου, ἡ, *an oil-flask, oil-bottle*, in Od. 6, 79, 215, of gold: *a casket for unguents, cosmetics*, etc., Lat. *arcula pigmentorum*, cf. Bergk Ar. Daetal. 29 (ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 1043): hence—2. in plur. like Lat. *ampullae, rhetorical figures, tropes*, and the like, *big words*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3. —II. *the projecting cartilage on the gullet, Adam's apple*, elsewh. βρόχθος, Lat. *gurgulio*. (λήκυθος seems to be allied to λάγυνος.)

†Λήκυθος, ου, ἡ, *Lecythus*, a fortress of Macedonia near Torone, Thuc. 4, 113.

Ληκῠθουργός, όν, (λήκυθος, *ἔργω) *making oil-flasks*, Plut.

Ληκώ, οῦς, ἡ, *membrum virile*, whence ληκέω, λαικάζω.

†Λήλαντον πεδίον, τό, *Lelantum*, a place on the west of Euboea near Eretria, along the river Λήλαντος, with warm springs and iron and copper mines, H. Hom. Ap. 220; Theogn. 888; Λαλάντιον πεδίον, Callim.

Λῆμα, ατος, τό, (*λάω to wish, λῶ) *will, desire, resolve, purpose*, Pind. P. 3, 43, and freq. in Trag.: in genl. *temper of mind, spirit*, whether—1. good, as *courage*, Pind. N. 1, 87, Aesch. Theb. 448; or—2. bad, as *insolence, pride, arrogance*, Soph. O. C. 877, 960.—Poet. word, but also in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 5, 72, etc. in good sense.

Λημᾰλέος, έα, έον, (λήμη) *bleared*, of the eyes, Lat. *lippus*, Luc.

Λημᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, (λῆμα) *spirited, resolute*, v. sq.

Λημᾰτιάω, ῶ, (λῆμα) *to be spirited, resolute*, Ar. Ran. 494, with v. l. λημματίας.

Λημᾰτόω, ῶ, (λῆμα) *to fill with courage*.

Λημάω, ῶ, (λήμη) *to be bleared*, of the eyes, Hipp. 101 G: *to be blear-eyed* or *purblind*, λ. τὰς φρένας, Ar. Plut. 581: λημᾶν κολοκύνταις, to have one's eyes running pumpkins (like Shakspere's 'high-gravel-blind'), Ar. Nub. 327, Luc. Timo 2; v. also χύτρα I., 3, cf. γλαμάω.

Λήμη, ης, ἡ, also γλήμη and γλάμη, Lat. *gramia, a humour that gathers in the corners of the eye, gum, rheum*, Hipp. 37, 19; hence, αἱ λῆμαι, *sore eyes*, Ar. Lys. 301, ubi v. Schol.:—metaph., λῆμαι Κρονικαί, old prejudices *that dim the mind's eye*, Ar. Plut. 581.

Λῆμμα, ατος, τό, (λαμβάνω, εἴλημμαι) *anything taken* or *received*, as *income, revenue*, etc., Antiph. Sapph. 1, 9, λῆμμα καὶ ἀνάλωμα, *receipts* and *payments*, Lys. 905, 1, Plat. Legg. 920 C: in genl. *gain, profit*, Lat. *lucrum*, Soph. Ant. 313, and freq. in Dem., oft. in plur.: παντὸς ἥττων λήμματος, unable to resist any temptation of *gain*, Dem. 450, 9; λήμματα λαβεῖν, λημμάτων μετέχειν, Id.—II. in logic, *an assumption* or *premise taken for granted*, Cicero's *sumptio*, λῆμμα τίθεσθαι, Arist. Org.—III. *a title summary of contents*, Lat. *lemma*, Martial. 14, 2:—also *the contents, matter* Dion. H. Hence

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Ληκῐτικός, ή, όν, quick at seizing opportunity, Hipp.

Ληκῐτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *λῆκυθος*. [ῐ]

Ληκῐτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λῆκυθος) acquisition, gain, as if from *ληκῐτίζω*.

†*Ληνιάς, άδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to sq., Pind. O. 4, 32, in Dor. form

Λήμνιος, ία, ιον, Lemnian, οἱ Λήμνιοι,† the Lemnians, Aesch. Philoct. Fr. 229: *τὰ Λήμνια ἔργα, the Lemnian deeds* (of wickedness), the murder of the men by the Lemnian women, Hdt. 6, 138; v. also sub *Λῆμνος*.

Ληνίσκος, ου, ὁ, (λῆνος) a woollen fillet, band, or *bandage*, Lat. *taenia, infula*, Polyb., Plut. etc.

†*Ληνόθεν*, adv., *from Lemnos*, Pind. P. 1, 100, in Dor. form: from

Λῆμνος, ου, ἡ, Dor. *Λᾶμνος, Lemnos*, an island in the Aegean sea, now *Stalimene*, sacred to Vulcan, on account of its volcanic fires, Hom.: hence *Λήμνιον πῦρ* became proverbial, Soph. Phil. 800, Ar. Lys. 299. On the *Λήμνια κακά*, another proverb from the wickedness of certain Lemnian women, see Interpp. Aesch. Cho. 631: cf; *Λήμνιος*.

Λημώδης, ες, (λῆμη, εἶδος) full of rheum or *like it*.

Λῆν, inf. of *λῶ*.

Λῆναι, αἱ, or oxyt. *Ληναί*, Jac. A. P. p. 875, (*ληνός*) *Bacchanals*, Strab.

Λήναια, τά, v. sub *Ληναῖος*.

Ληναΐζω, (*Λήναια*) *to keep the feast of Bacchus*, Plut.

Ληνᾱϊκός, ή, όν, (*Λήναια*) *belonging to, played* or *sung at the Λήναια*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, and Plut.

Λήναιον, ου, τό, v. sub. sq.

Ληναῖος, αία, αῖον, (*ληνός*) *belonging to the wine-press*: esp.—1. *Ληναῖος*, epith. of Bacchus as *god of the wine-press*.—2. *Λήναια, ων, τά*, sub. *ἱερά, the Lenaea*, an Athenian festival held in the month *Ληναιών* (i. e. Gamelion) in honour of Bacchus, at which there were dramatic contests, esp. of the comic poets, Ar. Ach. 1155: they differed both from the Anthesteria, and the lesser or rural Dionysia, v. sub *Διονύσια*, and cf. infr.—3. *Λήναιον, ου, τό, the Lenaeum*, or place at Athens where the Lenaea were held, not far from the Limnae (cf. *Λίμναι*), or a part of the same: hence *ὁ ἐπὶ Ληναίῳ ἀγών*, the Lenaean dramatic contest, opp. to *τὰ κατ' ἄστυ*, Ar. Ach. 504, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 D, Dem. 517, 26.

Ληνᾱΐτης, ου, ὁ,=*Ληναϊκός*, Ar. Eq. 547.

†*Ληναιτόκυστος, ου, ἡ, Lenaetocystus*, name of a courtesan, Ath. 583 E.

Ληναιών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. name of the Att. month *Γαμηλιών*, in which the Athen. Lenaea were held (v. sub *Διονύσια*), the latter part of Jan. and former of Feb., Hes. Op. 502: the fifth month with the Asiat. Greeks, the seventh of the Att. year.

Ληνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, the place of the ληνός, Geop.

Ληνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a Bacchante.

Ληνοβᾰτέω, ῶ, to tread the wine-press: from

Ληνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ληνός, βαίνω) one who treads the wine-vat. [ᾰ]

ΛΗΝΟΣ, οῦ, ἡ, also ὁ, Dor. *λᾶνός*, like the Lat. *lacus* and *alveus, any thing shaped like a tub, trough*, or *chest*, esp.—1. *a wine-press, wine-vat* in which the grapes are pressed, Theocr. 7, 25; 25, 28: hence also *the vintage*.—2. *a trough*, esp. for watering cattle, *a watering-place* for them, H. Hom. Merc. 104.—3. *a kneading-trough*, Menand. p. 46.—4. *the socket into which the mast fitted*, elsewh. *ἱστοπέδη*, Ath. 474 F.—5. *a coffin*, Pherecr. Agr. 11, cf. Bentl. Corresp. p. 287.

Λῆνος, εος, τό, Dor. *λᾶνος*, Lat. *lana, wool*, Aesch. Eum. 44: in plur. like *ἔρια, any thing woollen*, Ap. Rh.

Ληξῐαρχικός, ή, όν, belonging to the ληξίαρχος: τὸ ληξῐαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον, the register of each Athen. deme, in which the names of its members were inscribed on their coming of age, and of which the *δήμαρχος* had charge, Isae. 66, 14, Dem. 1091, 9, etc., cf. Schömann Comit. Ath. p. 379: from

Ληξίαρχος, ου, ὁ, the officer at Athens who entered young citizens on the list of their deme when they came of age.

Ληξιπύρετος, ον, (λῆξις, λήγω, πυρετός) allaying fever; also *ληξοπύρετος*, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 771. [ῠ]

Λῆξις, εως, ἡ, (λαγχάνω, λήξομαι) a drawing of lots, lot: appointment by lot, a portion so obtained, Plat. Criti. 109 C, 113 B, Call. Jov. 80.—II. as law-term, *λ. δίκης* or *λ.* alone, *a written complaint lodged with the Archon, as the first step in private actions*, nearly= *ἔγκλημα*, Plat. Rep. 425 D, etc., cf. *λαγχάνειν* I. 4: but—2. *λῆξις τοῦ κλήρου*, was *an application to the archon to be put in legal possession of one's property*, Isae. 38, 8, cf. Att. Process, p. 462, 594, sqq.

Λῆξις, εως, ἡ, (λήγω) a cessation, end, Aesch. Eum. 505.

†*Ληξόβιοι, ων, οἱ*, or *Ληξούϊοι, the Lexovii*, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 189.

Λησός, ὁ, rarer Ion. form for *λαός*, which however occurs in Hdt. 5, 42.

†*Ληπόντιοι, ων, οἱ, the Lepontii*, an Alpine tribe in Southern Rhaetia, Strab. p. 204.

Ληπτέον, verb. adj. from *λαμβάνω, one must take hold*, Ar. Eq. 603: *one must accept, undertake, must assume* in arguing, etc., Plat.

Λήπτης, ου, ὁ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) one who accepts: hence

Ληπτικός, ή, όν, disposed to take or *accept*, Arist. Eth. N.

Ληπτός, ή, όν, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) taken, to be taken, esp. by the mind, *comprehensible*, Plat. Rep. 529 D.—II. =*ἐπίληπτος*, Arist. Probl.

Ληραίνω,=*ληρέω*, Plut.

Ληρέω, (λῆρος) to be foolish or *silly, speak* or *act foolishly*, Soph. Tr. 435, freq. in Ar. and Plat.; *λῆρον ληρεῖν*, Ar. Plut. 517: on *ληρεῖς ἔχων*, v. *ἔχω* IV. 8, and cf. *συνθιασωτής*. Hence

Λήρημα, ατος, τό, silly discourse or *conduct*, Plat. Gorg. 486 C.

Λήρησις, ἡ, a speaking foolishly, *λ. τοῦ γήρως, dotage*, Aretae.

†*Λήρισσα, ἡ*, Ion.= *Λάρισσα*.

Ληρολόγος, ον, (λῆρος, λέγω) talking nonsense.

ΛΗ̃ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *idle talk, trifling, nonsense*, Ibyc. 42, and freq. in Ar., esp. in the sense of *humbug, trumpery*, as *λ. τραγικός*, Ran. 1005, cf. *ληρέω*: also in plur., like Lat. *nugae*, *λῆροι λεπτότατοι*, of sophists, Id. Nub. 359, cf. Plut. 589; so in Plat., *λῆροι καὶ παιδιαί, λῆροι καὶ φλυαρίαι*, cf. Dem. 36, 18: as an exclamation, *λῆρος, humbug!* Ar. Plut. 23.—II. *a trifling talker, frivolous man*, Lat. *nugator*.—III. *λῆρος, a trifling gold ornament* worn by women, Lat. *leria*, Anth. 6, 292.

Ληρῳδέω, ῶ, to talk frivolously, Lat. *nugari*: from

Ληρῳδής, ες, (λῆρος, εἶδος) talkative, frivolous, silly, Plat. Theaet. 174 D. Adv. *-δῶς*, Hipp. Hence

Ληρῳδία, ας, ἡ, frivolous talk, nonsense.

†*Λήρων, ωνος, ἡ, Lero*, an island on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 185.

Λησιμβροτος, ον, (λήθω, βροτός) taking men unawares, a cheat, thief, H. Hom. Merc. 339.

Λῆσις, ἡ, (λήθω)= *λῆστις*, Crinag. 2, 12.

*Λῆσις, ἡ, (*λάω, to wish, *λῶ* will, *choice*.

Λησμοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*λήθη, forgetfulness, κακῶν*, Hes. Th. 55: from

Λήσμων, ον, gen. *ονος, (λήθω) forgetting, unmindful*.

†*Λῆσσα, ης, ἡ, Lessa*, a town near Epidaurus, Paus. 2, 25, 10.

†*Ληστάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, Lestades*, a town in the island Naxus, Arist. ap. Ath. 348 B.

Ληστάρχης, ου, ὁ, (λῃστής, ἄρχω a captain of robbers, Plut. Crass. 22.

Λῄσταρχος, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Polyaen.

Ληστεία, ας, ἡ, (λῃστεύω) a robber's life or *vocation, robbery, piracy*, Lat. *latrocinium*, Thuc. 1, 5, Xen., etc.

Λῃστειρα, pecul. fem. from *λῃστής*, *λ. ναῦς*, Ael.

Ληστεύω, (λῃστής) to be a robber or *pirate*: c. acc. *to despoil, plunder, sack*, Thuc. 1, 4, etc.: *to carry on a piratical* war, Lat. *latrocinari*, Dem. 46, 14.

Ληστήριον, ου, τό, a band of robbers, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 42, Aeschin. 27, 8.

Λῃστής, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. *ληϊστής*, Dor. *λᾱστής*, in Hom. *ληϊστήρ*, (*λᾄζομαι, ληΐζομαι*) *a robber, plunderer*, Soph. O. T. 535, Eur., etc.: esp. *a pirate*, later *πειρατής*, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.; *λῃστὴς κατεστήσατο Καρχηδονίων*, *he began* a course of piracies on them, Hdt. 6, 17.

Λῃστικός, ή, όν, (λῃστής) inclined to rob, piratical, Thuc. 6, 104: *ἡ -κή*, =*λῃστεία*, Plat. Soph. 222 C *sq.*, *τὸ λῃστικόν, piracy*, Thuc. 1, 4, *also a band of robbers*, App. Adv. *-κῶς*, *in the manner of robbers* or *pirates*, Comp. *-κώτερον*, Thuc. 1, 10. Cf. *λῃστρικός*.

Λῆστις, εως, ἡ, (λήθω)=*λήθη, a forgetting*, *λῆστιν ἴσχειν τι*, *to forget a thing*, Schaf. Soph. O. C. 564.

Λῃστοδίωκτος, ον, (λῃστής, διώκω) chased by robbers.

Λῃστοδόχος, ον, (λῃστής, δέχομαι) receiving pirates.

Λῃστοκτόνος, ον, (λῃστής, κτείνω) slaying robbers.—II. proparox. *λῃστόκτονος, ον*, pass. *slain by robbers*.

Λῃστός, ή, όν, contr. for *λῃϊστός*.

Λῃστοτροφέω, ῶ, (λῃστής, τρέφω) to maintain by robbing.

Λῃστρικός, ή, όν,=*λῃστικός*, q. v., *piratical*, but esp. of ships, *τριακόντορος*, Thuc. 4, 9: *τὸ λῃστρικον, a pirate-vessel*, Simon. 61:—later however just=*λῃστικός*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 362. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Λῃστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., *ναῦς λ., a pirate-vessel*, Dem. 1237, 10, and Plut.

Λήσω, λήσομαι, fut. act. and mid. of *λανθάνω*, Hom.

Λήταρχος, ου, ὁ, (λῆτος, ἄρχω) a public priest, Lyc.

Λήτειρα, ας, ἡ, a public priestess, Call. Fr. 123: from

Λητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λῆτος) a public priest.

Λητογένεια, ας, ἡ, born of Leto (Latona), of Diana; pecul. fem. of

Λητογενής, ές, Dor. *Λᾱτ-*, (*Λητώ, *γένω*) *born of Latona*, of Apollo and Diana, Eur. Ion 465.

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Λητοΐδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Latona*, i. e. Apollo, H. Hom. Merc. 253, etc., Hes. Sc. 479. Dor. also **Λᾱτοΐδας**, Pind. P. 1, 23. [ῐ]

Λᾶτος, η, ον, contr. for **λᾱΐτος**, q. v.

Λητουργέω, ὦ, **-ουργός**, acc. to some, Att. forms of **λειτ. λειτουργός**.

Λητώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, Dor. **Λατώ**, *Leto*, Lat. *Latona*, mother of Apollo and Diana, Hom.; daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, Hes. Th. 406, 918, who besides nom. and acc. **Λητώ** only uses the contr. gen. **Λητοῦς**, dat. **Λητοΐ**: vocat. **Λητοῖ**, H. Hom. Ap. 14, 62. Hence

†**Λητωΐας**, άδος, ἡ, = **Λητωΐς**, Callim. Dian. 83.

†**Λητῷος**, α, ον, v. **Λητῷος**.

†**Λητωΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. **Λατωΐς**, *daughter of Latona*, i. e. Diana, Ap. Rh. 2, 938; etc.

†**Λητῷος**, α, ον, contd. from **Λητώϊος**, Dor. **Λατῷος**, *of* or *belonging to Latona*, Aesch. Fr. 158: **τὸ Λητῷον**, *the temple of Latona*, in Delos, Ath. 614 B; in Lycia, ap. Strab. p. 665.

Ληχμός, οῦ, ὁ, Aeol. for **λῆξις**, from **λήγω**, Antim. 62.

Λῆψις, εως, ἡ, (**λαμβάνω**, **λήψομαι**) *a taking, seizing, catching*, Thuc. 5, 110, 114, etc.—2. *an accepting, receiving, getting*, λ. **ὧν ἐρᾷ καθ' ἡμέραν**, Soph. Fr. 326; opp. to **ἀπόδοσις**, Plat. Rep. 332 A: in plur. *receipts, income*, Ib. 343 D.—II. like **λαβή** III., **πυρετοῦ**, *an attack* of fever, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—III. in a problem, *the assumption*, Lat. *sumptio*, Plut. 2, 579 C, etc.; cf. **λῆμμα**.

Ληψολῑγόμισθος, ον, (**λῆψις**, **ὀλίγος**, **μισθός**) **τέχνη λ.**, the art of *taking low pay*, Ephipp. Nauag. 1, 4; but Meineke **ληψιλογόμισθος**, *receiving pay for words*.

ΛΙ-, insep. prefix with intens. force, like **λα-** and **λαι-**, appearing as an adv. in **λίαν** (of which it is wrongly said to be a shortd. form), and as verb in **λιλαίομαι**, **λίπτω**, **λίσσομαι**: **λι-** also remains in some few compds., as in **λιανθής**, if the reading is right. Acc. to Strab., p. 364, Epich. used **λί** for **λίαν**.

Λί or **λῖ**, τό, v. **λίς** II.

ΛΙΆΖΟΜΑΙ, aor. **ἐλλάσθην**, as pass.: an Ep. word of dub. origin, = **κλίνω**, *to bend, incline*, and so—I. *to bend sidewards, go aside*, usu. of men, **ἐκ ποταμοῖο, ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς λιασθείς**, Od. 5, 462, Il. 23, 231, also strengthd. **νόσφι λιασθείς**, Il. 1, 349; **ὑπαιθα λιάσθη**, he *covered* beneath, Il. 15, 520; **δεῦρο λιάσθης**, hither hast thou *retired*, Il. 22, 12; **ἐλίασθην πρός σε**, *I have come away* to thee, Eur. Hec. 100, ubi v. Herm.: also of the waves, **ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα σφι λιάζετο κῦμα**, all round them the waves *retired*, Il. 24, 96: hence simply *to withdraw, vanish*, of a vision, Od. 4, 838.—II. more rarely *to bend downwards, to slip down, fall, sink*, **λιαζόμενος προτὶ γαίῃ**, Il. 20, 420; and Ib. 418, **λιασθείς**, *having fallen*: so, **πτερὰ πυκνὰ λιασθεν** (for **ἐλιάσθησαν**) the dying bird's thick wings *dropped*, Il. 23, 879, where Aristarch. is said to have read **λίασεν**, *it dropped* its wings, though the act. is not used elsewh. (Hence **ἀλίαστος**, *unbending*: **λιάζομαι** is in no way akin to **λίαν**, as the notion of *force* or *haste* is foreign to the word, v. Buttm. Lex. in v.)

Λίαν, Ion. and Hom. **λίην**, adv. (**λι-**): —*very, exceedingly*, Hom., who uses it just like the later **ἄγαν**, **λίην μέγα, λίην τόσον**, Od., etc.: absol. *very much, exceeding, overmuch*, Od. 14, 282; **καὶ λίην**, freq. in Hom., is only a strengthd. form, and, for the sake of greater emphasis, always begins the sentence or verse, even though it apply to a part only, e. g. in Od. 1, 46, **καὶ λίην κείνός γε ἐοικότι κεῖται ὀλέθρῳ**, stands for **κεῖνος κεῖται ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ λίην γε ἐοικότι**, he lies in death, and that *too well* deserved: **λίην πιστεύειν**, like **κάρτα π.**, to believe *implicitly*, Hdt. 4, 96: with superl. **βέλτιστα**, Aeschin. Socr. 2, 5. In Att. it freq. stands between art. and noun, **ἡ λίαν φιλότης**, his too great love, Aesch. Pr. 123: **ὁ λ. κακός**, Soph. Fr. 583; **τὸ λίαν**, *excess*, Plat. Crat. 415 C. [In Hom. **ῐ** in arsis, but usu. **ῑ** in thesis, except in phrase **καὶ λίην**, which has always **ῑ**, Od. 8, 231: in later Ep. and Att. **ῐ**, Pors. Praef. Hec. xvi., Elmsl. Med. 899: **ᾱ** always.]

Λιανθής, ές, (**λι-**, **ἀνθέω**) *very blooming*, dub. l., Orph.

Λῐᾱρός, ά, όν, = **χλιαρός**, like **λαῖνα** = **χλαῖνα**, *warm, lukewarm*, **αἷμα, ὕδωρ**, Hom.: **οὖρος λ.**, *a warm soft* wind, Od. 5, 268: in genl. *soft, mild, gentle*, **ὕπνος λιαρός**, Il. 14, 164.

Λίασμα, ατος, τό, = **χλίασμα**, dub. [ῐ]

Λίβα, irr. acc. of **λιβάς**, Aesch. Fr. 49, 65.

Λῐβάδιον, ου, τό, (**λιβάς**) *water*, Strab., and Plut.—II. later, *a wet place*. [βᾰ]

Λῐβάζω, f. **-σω**, (**λιβάς**) = **λείβω**, *to let fall in drops*: mid. *to run out in drops, trickle*, Anth. P. 9, 258.

Λῐβᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim from **λίβανος**, Menand. p. 92.

Λῐβᾰνίζω, (**λίβανος**) *to smell like frankincense*, Diosc.

Λῐβᾰνικός, ή, όν, (**λίβανος**) *of* or *belonging to frankincense*.

Λῐβᾰνῖνος, η, ον, (**λίβανος**) *made of frankincense*. [ᾰ]

†**Λιβάνιος**, ου, ὁ, *Libanius*, a celebrated rhetorician, late.

†**Λιβανῖτις**, ιδος, ἡ, *of Libanus*, epith. of Venus, worshipped on Libanus, Luc. adv. Indoct. 3.

Λιβανοειδής, ές, = **λιβανώδης**, Diosc.

Λῐβᾰνόμαντις, εως, ὁ, also ἡ, (**λίβανος**, **μάντις**) *one that divines from the smoke of frankincense*, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 263.

Λιβανοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (**λίβανος**, **πωλέω**) = **λιβανωτοπώλης**, Lob. Phryn. 188.

Λίβανος, ου, ὁ, *the frankincense tree*, producing **λιβανωτός**, Hdt. 4, 75.—II. = **λιβανωτός**, in which sense Pind. Fr. 87, 2, Eur. Bacch. 144 and late authors use **ἡ λίβανος**, Lob. Phryn. 187. (The word is prob. Asiatic.) [λῐβᾰ-]

†**Λίβανος**, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Libanus*, a range of mountains in southern Syria, Strab. p. 754.

Λῐβᾰνόφορος, ον, (**λίβανος**, **φέρω**) *bearing frankincense*, Ath. 517 B.

Λῐβᾰνόχροος, ον, contr. **-χρους**, ουν, (**λίβανος**, **χρόα**) *fraankincense-coloured*, Strab.

Λιβανόω, ῶ (**λίβανος**) *to fumigate with frankincense*, LXX.

Λῐβᾰνώδης, ες, (**λίβανος**, **εἶδος**) *frankincense-like*, Philostr.

Λῐβᾰνωτίζω, (**λιβανωτός**) *to fumigate with frankincense*, Strab.—II. *to be like frankincense*, Diosc.

Λῐβᾰνώτῐνος, η, ον, (**λιβανωτός**) *prepared with frankincense*, Ath. 689 B.

Λῐβᾰνώτιον, ου, τό, dim. from **λιβανωτός**.

Λῐβᾰνωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *rosemary*, Diosc.: but **λιβανωτὶς καγκρυφόρος** or **καγχρυόεσσα**, an umbelliferous plant, Nic. Th. 850:—both so called from smell.

Λῐβᾰνωτοπωλέω, ὦ, *to deal in frankincense*, Ar. Fr. 638: from

Λῐβᾰνωτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (**λιβανωτός**, **πωλέω**) *a dealer in frankincense*, Cratin. (Jun.) Gig. 1.

Λῐβᾰνωτός, οῦ, ὁ, also ἡ, Phryn. 187, *frankincense, the gum of the tree* **λίβανος**, used to burn at sacrifices, Hdt. 1, 183; 2, 40, etc.; called, when in small pieces, **χόνδρος λιβανωτοῦ**, Lat. *gruma, grana thuris*; when pounded, **μάννα λιβανωτοῦ**, Lat. *mica thuris*.—II. *the frankincense market*, Eupol. Incert. 5.—III. *a censer*, N. T.

Λῐβᾰνωτοφόρος, ον, (**λιβανωτός**, **φέρω**) *bearing frankincense*, Hdt. 2, 8: ἡ λ., (sub. **χώρα**), Strab. p. 774.

Λῐβᾰνωτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a censer*, Lat. *thuribulum*, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 255.

Λῐβάς, άδος, ἡ, irreg. acc. **λίβα**, q. v. (**λείβω**) *any thing that drops* or *trickles*, esp. *a spring*, Soph. Phil. 1215, Eur. Andr. 116, 534; *the fount* or *stream* of a river, Soph. Phil. 1215: in plur. *water* in genl. Aesch. Pers. 613; **δακρύων λιβάδες**, *streams* of tears, Eur. I. T. 1106.

Λίβερτος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *libertus*, *a freedman*, Polyb.

†**Λίβηθρα**, τά, v. **Λειβηθρα**, Paus.

Λίβηθρον, ου, τό, = **λείβηθρον**. [ῐ]

Λῐβηρός, ά, όν, = **λιβρός**, E. M.

†**Λίβης**, ὁ, *Libes*, the high priest of the Catti, Strab. p. 292.

†**Λιβία**, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Livia*, Dio C.

†**Λίβιος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. n. *Livius*, Strab.

Λῐβόνοτος, ου, ὁ, (**Λίψ**, **Νότος**) *Libonotus, a wind between south and southwest*, Arist. Mund.; also **Λιβοφοίνιξ** or **λευκόνοτος**.

Λίβος, εος, τό, = **λιβάς**, Aesch. Ag. 1428; Cho. 448, in pl. *tears*.—II. the Lat. *libum*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 D.

Λῐβοφοίνιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, = **Λιβόνοτος**, Arist. Mund.—† II. **Λιβοφοίνικες**, οἱ, f. l. in Strab. p. 835, for **Λιβυφοίνικες**: v. **Λιβυφοίνιξ**.

Λιβρός, ά, όν, (**λείβω**) *dripping, wet*, Anth.; also **λιβηρός**.—II. *gloomy, dark*, prob. taken from the clouds that threaten rain; also **λιμβρός**, like **θιβρός θιμβρός, ὄβριμος ὄμβριμος**.

Λιβύη, ης, ἡ, *Libya, the north part of Africa* west of Aegypt, extending to the ocean, first in Od. 4, 85.† In subsequent writers, in part the north coast of Africa between Aegypt and the Syrtes, in part all *Africa*, Hdt. 2, 16: cf. Strab. p. 103, 130, etc. [ῐ] Hence

†**Λιβύηθεν**, Dor. **-ᾶθε**, *from Libya*, Theocr. 1, 24.

†**Λιβυκός**, ή, όν, *Libyan, African*; **τὸ Λιβ. χωρίον**, *the Libyan territory*, between Aegypt and Marmarica, Hdt.:—**τὸ Λ. πέλαγος**, *the Libyan sea*, between Africa and Crete, Strab.: **τὸ Λ. ὄρος**, separating Aegypt from Libya, Hdt. 2, 124.

Λιβύς, ύος, ὁ, a kind of *bird*, Arist H. A. 9, 1, 16.

†**Λιβυρνικός**, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the Liburni, Liburnian*, Strab.: v. sq.

Λῐβυρνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. ῶ foreg., Dion. P.—II. as subst., a light, swift-sailing vessel, like a *galley* or *felucca*, Lat. *Liburna*, Plut. Ant. 67; also **Λιβυρνικόν** (sc. **πλοῖον**), Id. Cat. Maj. 54.

†**Λιβυρνός**, οῦ, ὁ, *a Liburnian*; οἱ **Λιβυρνοί**, *the Liburni*, a people on the coast of Illyria, Strab.—2. as adj. = **Λιβυρνικός**, Luc. Amor. 6.

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†Λίβυς, υος, ὁ, *Libys*, a Spartan, brother of the celebrated Lysander, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 28.

Λίβῦς, ὕος, ὁ, *a Libyan*; in pl. *ol Λίβυες, the Libyans*, from Pind., downwds.—2. also as adj.=Λιβυκός, Eur. Alc. 346.—II. *a harmless* kind of *serpent*, Nic.—III. *a blackpitcher*, placed upon the grave of those who had died unmarried, Hesych.; cf. λουτροφόρος II. [ῐ] Hence

Λῐβῡσσα, ης, ἡ, *a Libyan woman*: also as adj.=Λιβυκή, Soph. Fr. 16.—II. †*Libyssa*, a city of Bithynia containing the tomb of Hannibal, Plut. [ῐ]

†Λιβυστικός, ή, όν, = Λιβυκός, Aesch. Eum. 292.

†Λιμυστίς, ίδος, ἡ,=Λιβυκή, Ap. Rh. 4, 1753.

Λῐβῠφοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, (Λίβυς, Φοίνιξ) *a Libyo-Phoenician*, i. e. *a Carthaginian*, Polyb. 3, 33, 15, etc.

†Λίβων, ωνος, ὁ, *Libon*, an architect of Elis, Paus. 5, 10, 3.

ΑΙΓΑ, adv. of λιγύς for λιγέα, like ὠκα for ὠκέα, *loud, clearly, thrilling*, Hom., mostly in phrase, λίγα κωκύειν, also with ἀείδειν, Od. 10, 254. [ῐ]

Λῐγαίνω, (λιγύς) *to cry out with a clear loud voice*, of heralds, Il. 11, 685: *to shriek, scream*, Aesch. Theb. 873: also of musical sounds, φόρμιγγι λ., to play upon the harp, Ap. Rh., σύριγγι, Mel. 110: also c. acc. cognato, μέλος λ., Bion 15, 1, cf. Mosch. 3, 127: also in mid., Arat. Poet. word.

†Λίγγονες, ων, οἱ, *the Lingones*, in Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab. p. 186: in Polyb. 2, 17, 7, Λίγγωνες.

Λιγγούριον, ου, τό,=λυγκούριον.

Λίγγω, only found in aor. 1, λίγξε βιός, the bow *twanged*, Il. 4, 125 (from λίγα, λιγύς): cf. λίζω.

Λίγδα, ἡ,=λίγδος, ίγδη, *a mortar*.

Λίγδην, adv. (λίζω, λείχω) *just scraping, grazing*, Lat. *strictim*, βάλε χεῖρα λίγδην, he grazed the hand, Od. 22, 278.

Λίγδος, ου, ὁ,=θυεία, *a mortar*, Nic. Th. 589, cf. Soph. Fr. 33.—II. *a clay mould*, like χοάνη, χόανος, χῶνος.

†Λίγεια, ας, ἡ, (λιγύς) *Ligēa*, (*clear-voiced*) one of the Sirens, Arist.

Λίγειος, εία, ειον, later form of λιγύς, Hellod. [ῐ]

Λιγέως, adv. from λιγύς, Hom.

Λῐγήιος, ία, ειον, lon. for λίγειος, dub.

Λιγνῦόεις, εσσα, εν, (λιγνύς) *smoky, sooty*, Ap. Rh. 2, 133.

ΑΙΓΝΥΣ, ύος, ἡ, *a smoking, thick smoke mixed with flame*, Aesch. Theb. 494, Ar. Av. 1241, Lys. 319, etc.; στέροψ λιγνυς, Soph. Ant. 1127; and so λιγνὺς πρόσεδρος, Trach. 794, seems rightly explained by Ellendt, *the smoke* round the altar, though others take it metaph. *the darkness of death* around him; cf. αἰθαλος. [Strictly ῠ, but in Soph. Ant. l. c. ῡ.]

Λιγνώδης, ες, (λιγνύς, εἶδος) *smoky, sooty, dark-coloured*, Hipp.

Λίγξ, ίγγος, ἡ,=Λίξος, Artemid. ap. Strab. p. 825.

Λιγούρα, Aeol. fem. of λιγυρός, Corinna ap Apoll. de Pronom. 924 B.

Λιγουροκώτιλος, η, ον, (λιγυρός, κωτίλλω) *clear and plaintive*, ἐνόπη, Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 107, Gaisf.

†Λιγυαστάδης, ου, ὁ, (λιγύς) *Ligyastades*, appell. of Mimnermus, applied by Solon, 1, 3 (2, 3, Bgk.), emend. for λιγέως τάδε, v. Müller Lit. Gr. 1, p. 115.

Λῐγῠηχής, ές, (λιγύς, ἠχή) *clear-sounding*, κιθάρη, Anth. P. 9, 308.

Λῐγυθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ουν, (λιγυς, θρόος)=foreg., Dion. P. 574.

Λιγύκροτος, ον, *loud rattling*.

Λῐγύμολπος, ον, (λιγύς, μολπή) *clear-singing*, Νύμφαι, H. Hom. 18, 19.

Λῐγύμῦθος, ον, (λιγύς, μῦθος) *clear-speaking*, Anth.

Λῐγύπνειων, ουτος, (λιγύς, πνέω) *shrill-blowing, whistling*, λιγυπνειοντες ἀῆται, Od. 4, 567. (Only used as masc. partic.)

Λῐγύπνοιος, ον, (λιγύς, πνοιή)= foreg., H. Hom. Ap. 28.

Λῐγύπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (λιγυς, πνέω)=λιγυπνειων, Coluth. —II. *strong-smelling*, Or. Sib.

Λῐγυπτερόφωνος, ον, (λιγύς, πτερόν, φωνή) *whizzing with the wings*, Or. Sib.

Λῐγυπτέρῠγος, ον, (λιγύς, πτέρυξ) *chirping with the wings*, epith. of the Cicada, Mel. 112.

Λῐγῠρίζω, (λιγυρός) *to speak, sing loud* or *clear*, ᾠδήν, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Λιγύριον, ου, τό,=λυγκούριον, dub.

Λῐγῠρόθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ουν, =λιγύθροος, Or. Sib.

Λῐγῠρόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, =λιγύπνοος.

Λῐγῠρός, ά, όν, Aeol. fem. λιγούρα, q. v.; *clear whistling, shrill*, of any *sharp, piercing* sound, in Hom. of the wind, Il. 13, 590; of a whip, 11, 532; so, ἀκόνη λ., Pind. O. 6, 140; λιγ. ἀχεα, griefs *which vent themselves in loud wailings*, Eur. Med. 205: also like λιγύς, of *a clear sweet* sound, as of the Sirens, λιγ. θέλγουσιν ἀοιδῇ, Od. 12, 44; a bird's note, Il. 14, 290, etc.: poet. word, used also by Plat., λιγυρὸν ὑπηχεῖν, of grasshoppers, Phaedr. 230 C.—II. *pliant, flexible*, of dogs' tails, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.—Adv. -ῶς, Theocr. 8, 71.

†Λιγύρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ligyron*, acc. to Apollod. 3, 15, 5, the earlier name of Achilles.

ΑΙΓΥΣ, λιγεῖα, or rather λίγεια, λιγύ, of any *sharp, piercing* sound, *clear, whistling, shrill*, of the wind, Il. 14, 17, etc.: but more usu. of *a clear, sweet* sound, clear-toned, λίγεια φόρμιγξ, Od. 8, 67, etc.: esp. of the voice, *clear-voiced*, Μοῦσα λίγεια, Od. 24, 62, and so constantly in Il., as epith. of Nestor, λιγὺς ἀγορητής: so too in adv., λιγέως ἀγορεύειν, Il. 3, 214: freq. also, λιγέως κλαίειν, to wail *shrilly*, Il. 19, 5, etc.; so too Aesch. always has it of sad sounds, λ. κωκύματα, etc.; and of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1146, cf. Soph. O. C. 671; λ. λωτός, Eur. Heracl. 892. Poet. word, used also by Plat. Phaedr. 237 A: cf. λιγυρός.

Λιγύς, ύος, ὁ, ἡ, *a Ligurian*, Aesch. Fr. 182: †*ol Λιγυες, the Ligurians*, in Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

†Λιγυστιάς, άδος, ἡ, = Λιγυστίς, Dion. P. 76.

Λῐγυστικός, ή, όν, *Ligurian, from Liguria*; ἡ Λιγυστικὴ, *Liguria*, Strab. p. 218: τὸ λ., an umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ligusticum, lovage*, Diosc.

†Λιγυστῑνός, οῦ, ὁ, *a Ligurian*, Polyb. 1, 67, 7.

†Λιγυστίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Λιγυστικός, Ap. Rh. 4, 553.

Λῐγύφθογγος, ον, (λιγύς, φθογγή) *clear-voiced*, in Hom. always epith. of heralds, Il. 2, 442, etc.; in Ar. Av. 1381 of the nightingale.

Λῐγῠφωνέω, ῶ, *to sound clear* or *loud*: from

Λῐγύφωνος, ον, (λιγύς, φωνή) *clear* or *loud-voiced, screaming*, ἀρπη, Il. 19, 350. cf. H. Hom. Merc. 478, etc.

†Λίδη, ης, ἡ, *Lide*, a mountain of Caria, Hdt. 1, 175.

ΑΙΖΩ, f. -ξω, akin to λείχω, *to graze, scratch, wound slightly*: hence in Hom. λίγδην and ἐπιλίγδην: the verb is only found in later auth. The signf. *to whistle, whizz*, has been assigned to it, as if it was the root of λιγύς, λιγυρός, λίγα, as well as the Hom. λίγξε: but the roots seem to be distinct.

Λίην, adv., Ion. and Hom. for λίαν. [ῑ, cf. λίαν.]

ΑΙΘ', v. ΑΙΣ.

Λῐθᾱγωγός, όν, (λίθος, ἄγω) *bringing stones*.

Λῐθάζω, (λίθος) *to fling stones*, Arist. Probl.; ἐπί τι, Strab. p. 705: *to throw like stones, τι*, App.—2. *to stone*, τινά, LXX.

Λίθαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίθος) *stony, rocky, hard*, Od. 5, 415.—II. λ. ὁ as subst., dim. from λίθος, *a small stone* or *rock*, Arat., etc. [ῐ]

Λῐθαργύρεος, έα, εον,=sq., Strabo 47.

Λῐθαργύρινος, ίνη, ινον, *made of* or *like* λιθάργυρος, Arist. Soph. El. from

Λῐθάργῡρος, ου, ἡ, (λίθος, ἄργυρος) *litharge*, Lat. *spuma argenti*, strictly the vitrified lead collected in the process of separating lead from silver, Diosc.: hence *a compound metal of lead and silver*, Id.—II. as adj.=λιθαργύριος, Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D.

Λῐθᾰρίδιον, ου, τό,=sq. [ῐ]

Λῐθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λίθος, *a pebble*: *a precious stone*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Λῐθάς, άδος, ὁ,=λίθος, *a stone*, Od. 14, 36; 23, 193, in Ep. dat. λιθάδεσσι: *a shower of stones*, Aesch. Theb. 198.

Λῐθασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λιθάζω) *stoning*.

Λῐθαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λιθάζω) *one who stones*. Hence

Λῐθαστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to stoning*.

Λῐθάω, ῶ, v. sub λιθάω.

Λίθεια, ας, ἡ, a sort of *stone or marble*: *stone for building*, Polyb. and Strab.—II. *a precious stone*, Strab.

Λίθειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον,=λίθινος, *of stone*. [ῐ]

Λίθεος, έα, εον, (λίθος)=λίθινος, *made of stone*, Il. 23, 202. [ῐ]

Λῐθηλογής, ές, (λίθος, λέγω) *built of stones*, Anth.

Λίθια, ας, ἡ, freq. v. l. for λιθιὰς II.

Λῐθῐαῖος, αία, αῖον, *stony*, dub. l., Anth.

Λῐθῐακός, ή, όν,=λιθικός.

Λῐθίασις, εως, ἡ, *the disease of the stone*, Hipp.—II. *a callosity within the eyelid*, Aët.: from

Λῐθῐάω, ῶ, (λίθος) *to suffer from the stone*, Hipp.; and Plat. Leg. 916 A, where prob. should be read λιθιᾷ, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λίθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λίθος, Plat. Phaed. 110 D: esp. of *calculi* in the bladder, Hipp. 215 F.

Λῐθίζω, (λίθος) *to look like a stone*.

Λῐθικός, ή, όν, (λίθος) *of* or *belonging to stones*: τὰ λιθικα, sub *scripta*, *a treatise upon precious stones*, such as the poem attributed to Orph.

Λίθινος, ίνη, ινον, also ος, ον, Ion. A. P. p. 622, (λίθος) *made of stone*, Ibyc. 32, Pind., etc.: στῆναι λίθινος, of a statue, Hdt. 2, 141. (cf. ἵστημι A. III. Adv. -νως, *like stone*, λ. ἔχειν πρός τινα, Xen. Symp. 4, 24.

Λίθιον, ου, τό, dim. from λίθος, Paus. 2, 25, 8.

Λῐθῐς, ίδος, ἡ, like λιθίδιον, dim. from λίθος.

Λῐθοβλητος, ον, (λίθος, βάλλω) *stone-throwing, pelting*, ριστοιία, Anth. —II. *set with stones*, Id.

Λῐθοβολέω, ῶ, (λιθοβόλος, *to pelt with stones, stone*, LXX: later also λιθοβολεύω.

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Λῐθοβολία, ας, ἡ, (λιθοβόλος) *a throwing of stones, a stoning*, Diod.

Λῐθοβολήσιμος, ον, and **λῐθοβόλητος**, ον,=λιθόβολος.

Λῐθοβολισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=λιθοβολία.

Λῐθοβόλος, ον, (λίθος, βάλλω) *throwing stones, pelting with stones*: οἱ λιθοβόλοι, *stone-throwers, light troops*, Thuc. 6, 69, ubi v. Interpp.; so, γυμνῆτες λιθ., Plat. Criti. 119 B.—2. ὁ λιθοβ. or τὸ λιθ., *an engine for hurling stones*, Polyh., 8, 7, 2.—II. proparox. **λιθόβολος**, ον, pass., *struck with stones, stoned*, Eur. Phoen. 1069: v. Valck.

Λιθόγληνος, ον, (λίθος, γλήνη) *stony-eyed*, Nonn.

Λῐθογλύπτης, ου, ὁ, (λίθος, γλύφω) *a stone-cutter*.

Λῐθογλῠφής, ές, (λίθος, γλύφω) *graven in stone*, Nonn.

Λῐθογλῦφία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting in stone*.

Λῐθογλύφος, ον, (λίθος, γλύφω) *carving stone, graving in stone*: ὁ λ., *a sculptor*, Luc. Somn. 18. [ῠ]

Λῐθογνωμικός, ή, όν, (λιθός, γνώμη) *skilful in stones*: τὸ λιθογνωμικόν, sub. βιβλίον, *a book on the knowledge of stones*.

Λῐθογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λίθος, γνώμη)=foreg., Julian.

Λιθογόνος, ον, (λίθος, *γένω) *producing stone*, Diosc.

Λῐθόδενδρον, ου, τό, (λίθος, δένδρον) *a tree-shaped coral*, Diosc.

Λῐθοδερκής, ές, (λίθος, δέρκομαι) *looking one to stone, petrifying with a glance*, Τοργώ, Anth.

Λιθόδερμος, ον, (λίθος, δέρμα) *with strong skin* or *shell*.

Λῐθοδικτέω, ῶ, (λίθος δικεῖν) *to throw stones: pelt*.

Λιθόδμητος, ον, (λίθος, δέμω) *built of stone*, Anth. 9, 570.

Λῐθοδόμητος, ον, (λίθος, δομέω)=foreg., Joseph.

Λῐθοδόμος, ον, (λίθος, δέμω) *building with stone*: τέκτονες καὶ λιθοδόμοι, joiners and *masons*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 11, cf. λιθολόγος.

Λῐθοειδής, ές, (λίθος, εἶδος) *like stone*, Plat. Tim. 74 A.

Λῐθοεργής, ές,=sq., Opp. C. 3, 222.

Λῐθοργός, όν, (λίθος, *ἔργω) *turning to stone*, Anth. P. 6, 126.

Λῐθοκάρδιος, ον, (λίθος, καρδία) *stony-hearted*.

Λῐθοκέφᾱλος, ον, (λίθος, κεφαλή) prob. *with a stone in its head*, κρέμυς, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D, ubi v. Casaub.

Λῐθοκόλλα, ή, (λίθος, κόλλα) *cement*, Diosc.

Λῐθοκόλλητος, ον, (λίθος, κολλάω) *inlaid* or *set with precious stones*, χιτών, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 B; περιταχήλιον, Plut. Alex. 32; etc.; τὸ λιθοκόλλητον, *inlaid work, mosaic*, Strab. p. 778, cf. Theophr. Lap. 35:—metaph. χάλυβος λ. στόμιον, a bit of steel *set with stones* (to make it sharper), Soph. Tr. 1261.

Λῐθόκολλος, ον, (λίθος, κόλλα)=foreg., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 551.

Λῐθοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *stone-cutting*; and **Λῐθοκοπική**, ῆς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of stone-cutting*: from

Λῐθοκόπος, ον, (λίθος, κόπτω) *cutting stones*: ὁ λ., *a stone-cutter*, Dem. 1159, 9.

Λῐθοκρήδεμνος, ον, (λίθος, κρήδεμνον) *with crown of stone*, Coluth.

Λιθοκτονία, ας, ἡ, (λίθος, κτείνω) *death by stoning*, Anth. P. 9, 157.

Λῐθολευστέω, ῶ, *to pelt with stones*: from

Λῐθόλευστος, ον, ὁ, (λίθος, λεύω) *stoned*, λ. Ἄρης, Od. *stoning*, Soph. Aj. 254.—2. *deserving to be stoned*, Call. Epigr. 42, 5.

Λῐθολογέω, ῶ, (λιθολόγος) *to pick out stones for building*: hence

Λῐθολόγημα, ατος, τό, *a stone building*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 25.

Λῐθολογία, ας, ἡ, *a gathering of stones, building*, Piers. Moer. p. 53: from

Λιθολόγος, ον, (λίθος, λέγω) *laying stones together* or *picking out stones for building*, not shaped or hewn (as in the old Cyclopean walls), cf. λογάς, λογάδην: hence in genl.=λιθοδόμος, Plat. Legg. 858 B; λιθολόγοι καὶ τέκτονες, *masons* and joiners, Thuc. 6, 44, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 18.

Λῐθόξεστος, ον, (λίθος, ξέω) *cut in stone*.

Λῐθοξόᾱνος, ον, (λίθος, ξόανον) *adorned with statues*, Nonn. †D. 4, 273.

Λῐθοξοεῖον, ου, τό, *the workshop of a* λιθοξόος.

Λῐθοξοϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to, good for stone-cutting*: from

Λῐθοξόος, ον, (λίθος, ξέω) *cutting* or *polishing stone*: ὁ λ., *a stone* or *marble mason*, Luc. Somn. 9, ubi v. Hemst.

Λῐθοποιέω, ῶ, *to turn to stone*: from

Λῐθοποιός, όν, (λίθος, ποιέω) *turning to stone*, Luc. Imag. 1.

Λιθοπρίστης, ου, ὁ, (λίθος, πρίω) *sawing stone* or *marble*.

Λῐθόῤῥῑνος, ον, (λίθος, ῥινός) *with stony skin*, χελώνη, H. Hom. Merc. 48, Emped. 238.

ΛΙ'ΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a stone*, freq. in Hom.: esp. the stone thrown by the Homer. warriors, also *a stone-quoit*, Od. 8, 190: also in genl. *stone*, opp. to wood etc.: Il. 4, 510; λίθον τινὰ ποιῆσαι or θεῖναι, to turn into stone, petrify, Il. 24, 611, Od. 13, 156: freq. as emblem of hard-heartedness, Od. 23, 103; also of stupidity, λίθοι, *blocks, stones*, Ar. Nub. 1202. Proverb., λίθον ἔψειν, to lose one's labour, Ar. Vesp. 280; πάντα λίθον κινεῖν, to leave no stone unturned, Paroem. p. 363, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 1002; λίθου βίος, Plat. Gorg. 494 A, B.—II. ἡ λίθος, in Hom. twice, Il. 12, 287, Od. 19, 494, just like masc.: but later this was usu. of *some special stone*, as the magnet, called Μαγνῆτις λ., by Eur. Oen. 5, Λυδία λ. by Soph. Fr. 886, Ἡρακλεία λ. by Plat. Ion 533 D: also of a *touch-stone*, Plat. Gorg. 486 D: ἡ διαφανὴς λίθος, *a piece of crystal* used for a burning-glass, Ar. Nub. 767: χυτὴ λίθος was perh. a kind of *glass*, and so an older name for ὕαλος, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, the same thing as the ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά in Hdt. 2, 69. Acc. to the Gramm. *a precious stone* was always ἡ λ., but the rule is far from absolute; indeed the fem. is chiefly poet., Jac. A. P. p. 137, and Hdt. 2, 44 uses the masc. of an emerald: in masc. also of *marble*, Πάριος λ., Pind. N. 4, 130, cf. κογκυλίας, -ίτης.—III. at Athens λίθος was a name for various *blocks of stone used for rostra* or *tribunes*; as the Bema of the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 683, Pac. 680: another in the ἀγορά used by the κήρυκες, Plut. Solon 8: also an altar in the ἀγορά, at which the Thesmothetae took their oaths, v. Interpp. ad Dem. 1265, 6, Plut. Solon 25: cf. λιθωμότης.—IV. *the stone* or *piece on a draught-board*, Theocr. 6, 18.—V. *a stone in the bladder, calculus*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [ῐ]

Λῐθοσόος, ον, poet. λῐθοσσόος, (λίθος, σεύω) *driving off* or *away with stones*, Nonn.

Λῐθοσπᾰδής, ές, (λίθος, σπάω) ἁρμὸς λ., a chasm *made by tearing out a piece of rock*, Soph. Ant. 1216.

Λῐθόσπερμον, ου, τό, (λίθος, σπέρμα) a plant, *gromwell*, Diosc.

Λῐθοστεγής, ές, (λίθος, στέγω) *covered with stones*.

Λῐθόστρωτος, ον, (λίθος, στρώννυμι) *paved with stones*, Soph. Ant. 1204; *inlaid with stones*, τὸ λ., *a mosaic* or *tesselated pavement*, N. T.

Λῐθοτομεῖον, ου, τό,=λιθοτομία.

Λῐθοτομέομαι, † (λιθοτόμος) as pass., *to be cut, hewn out of stone*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10.†—2. *to be cut for the stone*, Medic.

Λῐθοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of stones, stone-work*, Theophr.—II.=λαοτομία, *a quarry*, usu. in plur. αἱ λ., *the quarries*, as Hdt. 2, 8, Thuc. 7, 86, 87.—III. *a cutting for the stone, lithotomy*, Medic.: and

Λῐθοτομικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the cutting of stones*: ἡ λιθοτομική, *the art of stone-cutting*: from

Λῐθοτόμος, ον, (λίθος, τέμνω) *cutting stones*: ὁ λ., *a worker in stone*, v. l. for λιθοδόμος in Xen.—II. *cutting for the stone*: but—III. proparox. λιθότομος, ον, pass. *cut* or *hewn in stone*.

Λῐθοτράχηλος, ον, (λίθος, τράχηλος) *with a stone neck*. [ᾰ]

Λῐθοτρῐβικός, ή, όν, (λίθος, τρίβω) *belonging to stone polishing*: ἡ -κή, *the art of polishing*, Lys. Fr. 40.

Λῐθουλκέω, ῶ, *to draw* or *quarry stones*: from

Λῐθουλκός, όν, (λίθος, ἕλκω) *quarrying stones*.—II. ὁ λ., *an instrument for extracting the stone*, Medic.

Λιθουργεῖον, ου, τό, *the shop of a* λιθουργός, Isae. 55, 27.

Λῐθουργέω, ῶ, *to be a* λιθουργός, *to work in stone, hew, λίθον*, LXX.—II. *to turn into stone, petrify*, like λιθόω, Anth. P. 3, 11.

Λῐθουργής, ές, (λίθος, ἔργον) *worked in stone*.

Λῐθουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working at* or *in stone*, Diod.; and

Λῐθουργικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a* λιθουργός: ἡ λιθουργική (sub. τέχνη) *his art*, Lys. Fr. 40: and

Λῐθουργός, όν, (λίθος, *ἔργω) *working in stone*: ὁ λ., *a stone-mason*, Thuc. 4, 69; 5, 82; also *a sculptor*, Arist. Eth. N.: σιδήρια λιθουργά, a stone mason's tools, Thuc. 4, 4.

Λῐθουρία, ας, ἡ, (λίθος, οὐρέω) *a passing of gravel with the urine*.

Λῐθοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry stones*, Thuc. 6, 98: from

Λῐθοφόρος, ον, (λίθος, φέρω) *carrying stones*, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 D: ὁ λ.=λιθοβόλος, Polyb. 4, 56, 3.

Λῐθόψωκτος, ον, (λίθος, ψώχω) *rubbing* or *polishing stones*.

Λῐθόω, ῶ, (λίθος) *to turn into stone*: pass. *to be petrified*, Arist. Part. An.

†**Λίθρος**, ου, ὁ, *Lithrus*, a mountain of Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

Λῐθώδης, ες, like λιθοειδής, *like stone, stony*, γῆ, Hdt. 4, 23, ὁδός, Xen. Eq. 4, 4: metaph., λ. κέαρ, Plat. Theaet. 194 E. Hence

Λῐθωδία, ας, ἡ, *stone-like hardness*.

Λῐθωμότης, ου, ὁ, (λίθος, ὄμνυμι) *one that took an oath at the* λίθος or *tribune*, v. λίθος III.

Λῐθωπής, ές, (λίθος, ὤψ) *looking like stone*, Tryphiod. 68: fem. λιθῶπις, ιδος, Nonn.† D. 11, 512. †

Λίθωσις, εως, ἡ, (λιθόω) *a turning into stone, petrifying*, Plut. 2, 953 E.

†**Λικάττιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Licates*, a race of the Vindelicians, Strab. p. 206.

Λικμαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λικμάω) *presiding over winnowing*, epith. of Ceres, Anth. P. 6, 98.

Λικμάς, άδος, ἡ, *a winnowing-fan*,= θρῖναξ: from

Λικμάω, ῶ, (λικμός) *to part the grain*

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from the chaff, to winnow, sift, Il. 5, 500; σῖτον λ., Xen. Oec. 18, 6. καρπὸν ...λ., Bacchyl. 46 (Bgk.) Hence

Λικμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a winnower* of corn, Il. 13, 590. Hence

Λικμητήριον, ου, τό, *a winnowing fan* or *shovel.*

Λικμητηρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Λικμητής, οῦ, ὁ,=λικμητήρ, Anth. Hence

Λικμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to winnowing.*

Λικμητός, οῦ, ὁ, *winnowing,* Anth. P. 6, 225.

Λικμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=λικμητήρ, LXX.

ΛΙΚΜΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ,=λίκνον, q. v., *a winnowing fan* or *shovel,* LXX.

Λικμοφόρος, ον,=λικνοφόρος.

Λικνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λίκνον.

Λικνίζω, (λίκνον)=λικμάω, also λεικνίζω.

Λικνίτης, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut., v. λικνοφόρος.

Λικνοειδής, ές, (λίκνον, εἶδος) *shaped like a fan.*

ΛΙ΄ΚΝΟΝ, ου, τό, like λικμός, *a wicker fan* or *shovel* for throwing the corn against the wind to winnow it, *a winnowing-fan,* Lat. *vannus.*—II. esp. *a fan shaped basket* carried on the head at the feast of Bacchus, containing the sacrificial utensils and first fruits, Soph. Fr. 724, Virgil's *mystica vannus Iacchi,* cf. λικνοφόρος. —III. *a cradle,* prob. of wicker-work, H. Hom. Merc. 21, 150, etc. [ι prob. common, though some write ῐ λεῖκνον, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

Λικνοστεφέω, ῶ, *to carry the sacred λίκνον as a crown:* from

Λικνοστεφής, ές, (λίκνον, στέφω) *crowned with the sacred λίκνον.*

Λικνοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry the sacred λίκνον:* from

Λικνοφόρος, ον, (λίκνον, φέρω) *carrying the sacred λίκνον in procession,* Dem. 313, 28, Call. Cer. 126: this was done chiefly at the feasts of Bacchus, whence Bacchus was called λικνίτης.

Λικριβίς, adv., *crosswise, sideways,* λικριβὶς αἶξας, Il. 14, 463. (From λέχριος, λέχριος, cf. λίζω, λίγδην, Lat. *liquus, liquis, obliquus, oblicus.*) [φῐ̄ς]

Λικροί, οἱ, also λέκροι, *the slanting antlers* of the stag.

Λίκτης, ου, ὁ. (λείχω) *one that licks.*

†**Λίκυμνα,** ή, *Licymna,* the citadel of Tiryns, so called from

†**Λικύμνιος,** ου, ὁ, *Licymnius,* son of Electryon and Midea, Il. 2, 663.—2. a rhetorician of Sicily, instructor of Polus, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C.—3. a lyric poet of Chios, Ath. 564 C.

†**Λίλαια,** ας, ἡ, *Lilaea,* a city of Phocis at the sources of the Cephisus, Il. 2, 523, so named from a Naiad, Paus. 10, 33, 4. Hence

†**Λιλαίηθεν,** adv. *from Lilaea,* H. Hom. Ap. 241.

Λῑλαίομαι, (λι-, λελίημαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to long,* freq. in Hom. mostly c. inf., *to long to be* or *do* so and so, as metaph. of a lance, λιλαιομένη χροὸς ἀσαι, *longing* to taste flesh, Il. 21, 168, etc.: but, λιλαιομένη πόσιν εἶναι, *longing for him* to be her husband. Od. 1, 15: also c. gen., *to long for* a thing, *crave,* Il. 3, 133, Od. 1, 315: also φώνςδε λιλαίεσθαι, *to struggle* to the light of day, Od. 11, 223. Cf. λελίημαι.

†**Λιλυβαιΐτις,** ιδος, ἡ, χώρα, *the territory of Lilybaeum,* Polyb. 1, 39, 12.

†**Λιλύβαιον,** ου, τό, *Lilybaeum,* the western promontory of Sicily with a city of same name, now *Cape Boeo,* Polyb. 1, 38, 40; etc.

†**Λιλύβη,** ης, ἡ,=foreg., Dion. P. 469.

†**Λιλυβηΐς,** ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of Lilybaeum, Lilybaean,* ἄκρη, Ap. Rh. 4, 919.

Λίμαγχέω, ῶ, (λιμός, ἄγχω) *to weaken* or *reduce by hunger,* Hipp. p. 86.

Λιμαγχία, ας, ἡ, *a weakening by hunger,* Medic. Hence

Λίμαγχικός, ή, όν, *famished,* Hipp.

Λιμαγχονέω, ῶ, (ἀγχόνη)=λιμαγχέω, Hipp. p. 839. Hence

Λιμαγχόνησις, ή, = λιμάγχησις, also ἡ λίμαγχόνη.

†**Λιμαίας,** ου, ὁ, *the Limaeas,* a river of Lusitania, same as ὁ Λήθης ποταμός, Strab. p. 153.

Λιμαίνω, (λιμός) *to hunger, be starved,* Hdt. 6, 28; 7, 25.

Λιμακόδης, ες, dub. for λειμακ., Hipp.

Λιμβεία, ας, ἡ, later for λιχνεία: from

Λιμβεύω, or as dep. mid., λιμβεύομαι, later for λιχνεύω: from

Λίμβος or **λιμβός,** όν, *dainty, gluttonous:* later word for λίχνος.

Λιμβρός, ά, όν,=λιβρός II.

Λῑμενάρχης, ου, ὁ, (λιμήν, ἄρχω) *an inspector of the port, harbour-master.* Hence

Λῑμεναρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of λιμενάρχης.*

†**Λιμενήϊον,** ου, τό, Ion. for Λιμενεῖον, *Limenēum,* a place in the territory of Miletus, Hdt. 1, 18.

Λῑμενήχος, ον, (λιμήν, ἔχω) *confining* or *closing in the harbour,* ἄκρη, Ap. Rh. 2, 965.

†**Λιμενία,** ας, ἡ, *Limenia,* a town of Cyprus, near Soli, in the interior, Strab. p. 683.

Λῑμενίζω, (λιμήν) *to be in the harbour?*—II. *to form a harbour,* Polyaen.

Λῑμένιον, ου, τό, dim. from λιμήν.

Λῑμένιος, ία, ιον, (λιμήν) *belonging to the harbour,* epith. of Venus, Paus. 2, 34, 11; cf. λιμενίτης.

Λῑμενίσκιον, ου, τό, and **λῑμενίσκος,** ου, ὁ, dim. from λιμήν, Synes.

Λῑμενίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, *of, belonging to a harbour,* Anth.: *harbour-guarding,* epith. of several deities, e. g. of Priapus, dub. in Leon. Tar. 57, cf. ἐλλιμενίτης.

Λῑμενοειδής, ές, (λιμήν, εἶδος) *like a harbour,* Strab.

Λῑμενορμίτης, ου, ὁ, (λιμήν, ὁρμίζω) *tarrying in the harbour,* epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 10, 5, cf. λιμενίτης.

Λῑμενοσκόπος, ον, (λιμήν, σκοπέω) *watching the harbour,* epith. of Jupiter and Phoebus, Call. Fr. 114, Anth. P. 10, 25: as fem., Call. Dian. 259.

Λῑμενοφύλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the office of λιμενοφύλαξ:* from

Λῑμενοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (λιμήν, φύλαξ) *a harbour-watcher,* Aen. Tact. [ῠ]

ΛΙ΄ΜΗΝ, ένος, ὁ, *a harbour, haven, creek,* whereas ὅρμος is the inner part of the harbour, where vessels lie, the landing-place, v. esp. Il. 1, 432, 435; but later with no such distinction: oft. in plur. of a single harbour, Od. 5, 404; cf. 4, 846, and Att.—2. metaph. *a haven, retreat, refuge,* κακῶν, *from* ills, Aesch. Supp. 471; but ἑταιρείας λ., *a haven of* friendship, Soph. Aj. 683. —3. *a gathering-place, receptacle,* πλούτου λ., Aesch. Pers. 250; παντὸς ὀλωνοῦ λ., Soph. Ant. 1000.—4. *the source of birth, the womb,* etc., Emped. 205, Soph. O. T. 1208, cf. ὅρμος II. 3. (Akin to λίμνη.)

Λιμηρός, ά, όν, (λιμός) *hungry, starved,* Theocr. 10, 57, and Anth.

Λῑμηρός, ά, όν, (λιμήν) *furnished with a good harbour;* †hence ἡ Λιμηρά as epith. of Epidaurus in Laconia, Thuc. 7, 26, Artemid. ap. Strab. p. 368 v. Ἐπίδαυρος 2.†

Λιμνάζω, f. -άσω, (λίμνη) *to overflow, ὅσοι ποταμοὶ λιμνάζουσιν εἰς ἕλη,* Arist. Probl. 25, 2, 2.—II. of a country, *to be* or *become a marsh,* Diod. 4, 18, etc.—III. of blood, *to stagnate,* Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 11.

Λίμναι, ῶν, al, (λίμνη) *Limnae, a quarter of Athens* (once prob. marshy), near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenaeum, Ar. Ran. 216, Isae. 72, 40; also a temple of Diana, cf. Λιμνᾶτις.—2. also *a quarter* or *suburb of Sparta,* containing a temple of Bacchus, Strab. p. 363.—3. a town of Messenia on the borders of Laconia, containing a temple of Diana, Id. p. 362.—4. a colony of the Milesians in the Thracian Chersonese, Id. p. 635.

†**Λιμναία,** ας, ἡ, *Limnaea,* a town in the north of Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 80.

Λιμναῖος, αία, αῖον, (λίμνη) *marshy,* of or *from the water, ὄρνιθες λ.,* water-fowl, opp. to χερσαῖοι, Hdt. 7, 119; so of the crocodile, Id. 2, 68: λ. ὕδατα, *stagnant water,* Arist. H. A.—II. (Λίμναι) *of, from Limnae, Limnaean,* esp. epith. of Bacchus, from his temple there, Call. Fr. 280, and of Diana, Paus. 2, 7, 6; etc.

†**Λιμναῖος,** ου, ὁ, *Limnaeus,* masc. pr. n., Polyb. 18, 17, 4.

Λιμνάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λιμναῖος, Theocr. 5, 17.

Λιμνᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (λιμνάζω) *the overflow and stagnation of water,* Arist. Probl. 25, 2, 3.

Λιμνάτης, fem. -ᾶτις, Dor. for λιμνήτης, -ῆτις.

Λίμνη, ης, ἡ, orig. prob. *a salt-water lake* or *salt-marsh,* Lat. *aestuarium,* into which the sea comes regularly or at times, like the later λιμνοθάλασσα, στομαλίμνη, and so no doubt akin to λιμήν: hence—1. *a pool of standing water* left by the sea or a river, Il. 21, 317, and so should be explained Hdt. 1, 185, sq.—2. *a lake,* esp. *a marshy lake,* Boeotian λ., Il. 2, 711, cf. 5, 709, and so mostly in Hdt. and Att.—3. usu. in Hom. *the sea,* as Il. 12, 32, Od. 3, 1, and so in Trag., Valck. Hipp. 141.—4. *a basin* or *artificial reservoir for water,* Hdt. 1, 191.—II. for Λίμναι v. sub voc. (From λιμνάω, like Lat. *stagnum* from στάζω.) Hence

Λίμνηθεν, adv. (λίμνη) *from the lake* or *sea,* Ap. Rh. 4, 1579.

Λιμνῆστις, ή, a marsh-plant, elsewhere ἀβάρκη, Aretae.: in Gal. also λιμνηστρίς, λιμνῆτις.

Λιμνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις. Dor. -ᾶτις, ιδος,=λιμναῖος, *living* or *growing in marshes,* βδέλλα, Theocr. 2, 56: esp. epith. of Bacchus and Diana: hence λιμνᾶτι, poet. shortd. for λιμνάτιδι, Anth. cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Λιμνίον, ου, τό, dim. from λίμνη, Arist. Mirab. 112, 1.

Λιμνόβιος, ον, (λίμνη, βίος) *living in a lake,* opp. to χερσόβιος, Ael.

Λιμνοειδής, ές,= λιμνώδης. Adv. -δῶς.

Λιμνοθάλασσα, ή, Att. -ττα, (λίμνη, θάλασσα) *a lake formed by water from the sea, a salt marsh* or *lake,* Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 5, Gen. An. 3, 11, 7.

Λιμνομάχης, ου, ὁ, (λίμνη, μάχη) *a candidate for the dramatic prize in the Λίμναι.* [ᾰ]

†**Λίμνος,** ου, ὁ, *Limnus,* masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 49.

Λιμνόστρεον, ου, τό, (λίμνη, ὄστρεον) *the edible oyster which was kept in ponds on the sea-shore,* (λίμναι, Lat. *aestuaria*): Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6, Gen. An. 3, 11, 31.

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Λιμνοσώματος, ον, (λίμνη, σῶμα) marsh-bodied, ἐγχελυς, Eubul. Ion 2, where Dind. reads *λεισσώματος,* q. v.

*Λιμνουργός, όν, (λίμνη, *ἔργω) working in lakes* or *marshes,* e. g. a fisherman, Plut. Mar. 37.

Λιμνοφθῆς, ές, (λίμνη, φύω) marsh-born, δόναξ, Anth. P. 6, 23.

Λιμνοχαρής, ές, (λίμνη, χαίρω) delighting in marshes, v. l. for sq.

Λιμνόχαρις, ό, (λίμνη, χάρις) grace of the marsh, name of a frog, Batr. 12.

Λιμνόω, ῶ, (λίμνη) to flood and turn into a marsh: pass. *to become a marsh,* Theophr., Strab. p. 240.

Λιμνώδης, ες, (λίμνη, εἶδος) like a marsh, marshy, θάλαττα, Arist. Prob. 23, 6, 2; *τὸ Λ. τοῦ Στρύμονος, marshy ground* at the mouth of the Strymon, Thuc. 5, 7.

†*Λιμνώρεια, ας, ἡ, Limnoreïa,* a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Apollod. 1, 2, 7.

Λιμοδοξέω, ῶ, to crave after fame, Phil.

Λιμοδοξία, ας, ἡ, (λιμός, δόξα) a craving after fame, Phil.

Λιμόδωρον, ου, τό, = λειμόδωρον, Theophr.

Λιμοθνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιμός, θνήσκω) dying of hunger, Aesch. Ag. 1274.

Λιμοκιμδιές, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, one who starves himself from avarice.

Λιμοκόλαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, a needy, hungry flatterer.

Λιμοκτονέω, ῶ, to kill or *weaken by hunger, starve,* Hipp. p. 406, and Plat. Rep. 588 E: and

Λιμοκτονία, ας, ἡ, a killing by hunger, starvation, Plat. Prot. 354 A: *extreme abstinence, fasting,* v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Λιμοκτόνος, ον, (λιμός, κτείνω) killing by hunger, starving to death.

Λιμόξηρος, ον, (λιμός, ξηρός) wasted with hunger.

Λιμοποιός, όν, (λιμός, ποιέω) causing hunger.

ΛΙΜΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *hunger, famine, want of food,* Il. 19, 166; etc.; Ion., and Att.: the fem. *ἡ λιμός,* is called Dor. by the Gramm., and so is used by the Megarean, Ar. Ach. 743; but it also occurs H. Hom. Cer. 312, and in Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 188, Jac. A. P. p. 19, and Index.—II. *a hungry wretch, starveling,* ap. Eust. (The oldest form is said to have been *λειμός,* hence prob. deriv. from *λείπω, λέλειμμαι.*)

Λιμοφορεύς, ὁ,=sq., Anth.

Λιμοφόρος, ον, (λιμός, φέρω) bringing or *causing hunger.*

Λιμόψωρος, ου, ὁ, (λιμός, ψώρα) a cutaneous disease, like *scurvy,* arising from hunger or bad food, Polyb. 3, 87, 2.

Λιμπάνω, rare collat. form of *λείπω.*

†*Λίμυρα, ων, τά, Limyra,* a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.

†*Λίμυρος, ου, ὁ, the Limyrus,* a river of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.

Λιμφός, λιμφεύω, prob. the same with *λιμώδης, λιμώδεύω,* late.

Λιμώδης, ες, (λιμός, εἶδος) famished, Hipp. 37, Plut. 2, 703 F., etc.

Λιμώσσω, Att. *-ττω, (λιμός) to be famished, to be hungry,* Anth. P. 6, 307.

Λινᾱγέρτης, ου, ὁ, (λίνον, ἀγείρω) driven into the net?

Λινᾱγρέτης, ου, ὁ, (λίνον, ἀγρεύω) caught in the net, Lyc. 237.

Λίναῖος, αία, αῖον, (λίνον) dub. form of *λίνεος, λίνεος* in Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 147.

Λινάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *λίνον.* [ᾰ]

Λινάω, ῶ, (λίνον) to set nets or *snares, to catch in a net:* most usu. in compds. *διαλινάω, ἐκλινάω, ἐπιλινάω.*

†*Λίνδιοι, ων, οἱ, Lindii,* a district of Sicily, in which Gela was founded, Thuc. 6, 4.

†*Λίνδιος, α, ον, of Lindus, Lindian; οἱ Λίνδιοι, the Lindians,* Hdt. 7, 153; *ἡ Λινδία,* appell. of Minerva, Apollod. 2, 1, 4. Proverb. *Λίνδιοι τὴν θυσίαν,* for the Lindians while sacrificing to Hercules reviled him.

†*Λινδόνιον, ου, τό, Londinium, London,* in Britain; *inhab., Λινδονῖνος,* Steph. Byz.

Λίνδος, ου, ὁ, an aromatic plant, Mnesim. *Ἱππότρ.* 1, 63; cf. Eust. 315, 18.

†*Λίνδος, ου, ἡ, Lindus,* a city in the island Rhodes, containing a temple of Minerva, now *Lindo,* Thuc. 8, 44. —II. *ὁ,* son of Cercaphus and Cydippe, founder of foreg., Pind. O. 7, 137.

*Λίνειος, εία, ειον,=*sq. [ῑ]

Λίνεος, έα, εον, contr. *-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν, (λίνον) of flax, flaxen, linen,* Lat. *lineus, κιθών, θώρηξ,* Hdt. 1, 195, etc.; *ὅπλα Λ.,* cables of flax, Id. 7, 36. [ῑ]

*Λινεργής, ές, (λίνον, *ἔργω) wrought of flax,* Lyc. 716.

Λίνεύς, έως, ὁ, a sea-fish, *the mullet,* Lat. *mugil,* Callias Cycl. 1, cf. Plin. 32, 2.

Λινευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a hunter who uses nets, Anth.: from

Λινεύω, (λίνον) to lay nets, catch in them, both of hunters and fishers, Arr. Peripl.

Λινίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *λίνον.*

Λινόδεσμος, ον,=λινόδετος, Aesch. Pers. 68.

Λινόδετος, ον, (λίνον, δέω) bound with flax, i. e. *with flaxen cords, χαλινοί,* Eur. I. T. 1043: *tied by a thread,* Ar. Nub. 753.

Λινόδρυς, ἡ, a plant, v. *χαμαίδρυς.*

Λινοεργής, ές, (λίνον, ἔργον)=λινεργής, Opp. H. 3, 444.

Λινοερκής, ές, (λίνον, ἕρκος) pent within nets or *snares,* Nonn.

Λινόζευκτος, ον, (λίνον, ζεύγνυμι) joining with flaxen cords, Opp. H. 4, 79.

Λινόζωστις, or *-ζῶστις, ἡ,* a plant, the common *mercury,* Hipp., and Diosc.

Λινοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (λίνον, θηράω) one who uses nets or *snares,* Anth.

Λινοθώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for *λινοθώραξ, (λίνον, θώραξ) wearing a linen cuirass,* Il. 2, 529, opp. to *χαλκεοθώρηξ.*

Λινοκαλάμη, ης, ἡ,=sq. Hipp. p. 580.

Λινοκαλαμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (λίνον, κάλαμος) the flax-plant, flax, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Λινοκάρυξ, υκος, ὁ, Dor. for *λινοκήρυξ, (λίνον, κήρυξ) one who hawks about linen for sale.*

Λινόκλωστος, ον, (λίνον, κλώθω) spinning flax, ἡλακάτη, Anth. P. 7, 12.

Λινόκροκος, ον, (λίνον, κρέκω) woven of flax, made of linen, φᾶρος, Eur. Hec. 1081.

ΛΙΝΟΝ, ου, τό, perh. also *λίνος, ου, ὁ,* q. v., *any thing made of flax:* —1. *a flaxen cord, a fishing-line,* Il. 16, 408: *the thread* spun from a distaff, Eur. Or. 1431, etc.: metaph. *the thread of destiny* spun by the Fates, Hom.; also in plur., Theocr. 1, 139; *ὑπὲρ τὸ λίνον=ὑπὲρ μόρον,* Luc. Jup. Confut. 2: proverb., *λίνον λίνῳ συνάπτειν,* to be always at the same work, Stratt. Potam. 2, ubi v. Meinek.; yet cf. *λινοτόμος.*—2. *a fishing-net,* Il 5, 487, cf. *κλωστήρ* II.: *a hunting-net,* Theocr. 27, 16.—3. *linen, linen-cloth,* Il. 9, 661, Od. 13, 73, 118: usu. in plur. *sail-cloth,* Ar. Ran. 364; *linen garments,* Aesch. Supp. 121.—II. *the plant that produces flax, lint,* Lat. *linum,* post-Hom. (unless *λίνοιο ἄωτον,* Il. 9, 661, be referred hither, cf. *ἄωτος*), as in Hdt. 2, 105, etc.: *λίνου σπέρμα, lint* seed, Thuc. 4, 26.—On *λίνον ἀειδειν,* Il. 18, 570, v. sub *Λίνος* II. [ῑ, for the accent *λῖνον* is wrong.]

†*Λίνον, ου, τό, Linum,* a place in Troas, Strab. p. 588.

Λινόπεπλος, ον, (λίνον, πέπλος) with linen robe, Anth. P. 6, 231.

Λινόπλεκτος, ον, (λίνον, πλέκω) twisted or *plaited of flax,* Nonn.

Λινόπληκτος, ον, (λίνον, πλήσσω) shy of the net, of animals that have been caught, and escaped, Plut. 2, 642 A.

Λινοπληγής, ές, (λίνον, πλήσσω) beating the net, of a fish struggling to get out: metaph. of a man, Numen. ap. Ath. 321 B, in superl. *λινοπληγέστατος:* on the form, cf. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λινοπλόκος, ον, (λίνον, πλέκω) twisting flax, making nets, Nonn.

Λινοποιός, όν, (λίνον, ποιέω) making linen.

Λινοπόρος, ον, (λίνον, πορεύομαι) αὔραι Λ., the breezes, *that waft the sails along,* Lat. *auras velivolae,* Eur. I. T. 410.

Λινοπτάομαι, dep. *(λινόπτης) to watch nets, see whether any thing is caught,* Ar. Pac. 1178 [where *λι*].

Λινόπτερος, ον, (λίνον, πτερόν) sail-winged, λ. ναυτίλων ὀχήματα, Aesch. Pr. 468.

Λινοπτέρυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίνον, πτέρυξ)=foreg., Opp. C. 1, 121.

Λινόπτης, ου, ὁ, (λίνον, ὄψομαι) one who watches nets to see whether any thing is caught.

Λινοῤῥάφής, ές, (λίνον, ῥάπτω) sewed of flax, δόμος Λ., a ship, as *having the seams caulked therewith,* or *her sails made thereof,* Aesch. Supp. 134, cf. Soph. Fr. 794.—II. *making nets,* Nonn.

Λίνος, ου, ὁ,=λίνον, Lob. Paral. 350.

Λίνος, ου, ὁ, Linus, a mythical minstrel, son of Apollo and Urania (Calliope), teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, v. Hes. Fr. 1. Hence—II. as appellat. *ὁ Λίνος, the song* or *lay of Linus,* whether composed by or upon him; in Hom. sung by a boy to the cithara while the vintagers are at work, *λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἄειδεν λεπταλέῃ φωνῇ,* Il. 18, 570; where others explain it, *Λίνον ἀειδεν, sang of Linus:* others again think it is *τὸ λίνον,=χορδή, sang to the beautiful string,* which in Homer's time they say was of flax (P. Knight, Prol. Hom. § 47, Heyne ad l. c.); but this is little likely: see further Spitzn. Excurs. xxix. ad Il.: Pind. Fr. 103, Donalds.—This *Linus* seems to have been a kind of dirge, prob. on the minstrel's death, and evidently had peculiar music appropriated to it, since Hdt. (2, 79) identified it under various names in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Aegypt; here *ὁ Λίνος* is the name, not of the man, but of the air; just as *Λιτυέρσης, Μανέρως, Παιάν, Ἀρμόδιος,* esp. with the article, are used as names of songs, from their composers or subjects: cf. *αἴλινον, οἰτόλινος:* but later *Λίνος* was used without any signf. of lament, and in Eur. H. F. 348 we find even *αἴλινον ἐπ' εὐτυχεῖ μολπᾷ Φοίβος λαχεῖ.* (The interpr. in Eust., *λίνος, ᾄσμα ἱστουργούντων,* is a mere etymol. speculation.) [ῑ, so that *Λῖνος* is a mere error, Heyne Il. 7, p. 551.]

Λινόσαρκος, ον, (λίνον, σάρξ) with

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soft, tender body, τροφαλίς, Antiph. Αὐτοῦ ἐρῶν 1, where Meineke suspects λιχνόσαρκος.

Λἰνόσπαρτον, ου, τό, (λίνον, σπάρτον) *a plant*, used for like purposes as hemp and flax, Theophr.; cf. σπάρτον.

Λἰνόσπερμα, ατος, τό,=sq., Galen.

Λἰνόσπερμον, ου, τό, (λίνον, σπέρμα) *flax-seed*, Galen.

Λἰνοστάσια, ας, ἡ, *a laying of nets*, Anth P. 6, 179: from

Λἰνοστἄτέω, ὠ, (λίνον, ἵστημι) *to lay nets*, Opp. C. 4, 64. Pass. *to be surrounded and caught with nets*, Ath. 219 D.

Λἰνοστολία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing of linen, linen clothing*: Plut. 2, 352 C: from

Λἰνόστολος, ον, (λίνον, στέλλω) *clad in linen*, Or. Sib.

Λἰνόστροφος, ον, (λίνον, στρέφω) *twisted of flax*, θώμιγξ, Opp. H. 3, 76.

Λἰνοτειχής, ές, (λίνον, τεῖχος) *with linen walls*.

Λἰνοτόμος, ον, (λίνον, τέμνω) *cord-cutting*: esp. *a conjurer who cuts cords in two and shows them joined*: hence it is that some explain the proverb λίνον λίνῳ συνάπτειν by ἀπατᾶν.

Λἰνουλκός, όν, (λίνον, ἕλκω) *of twisted or spun flax*, χλαῖνα, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D.

Λἰνουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a linen factory*, Strab. p. 191: from

Λἰνουργέω, ὠ, *to work flax, make linen*; and

Λἰνουργία, ας, ἡ, *linen manufacture*, Strab. p. 498: from

Λἰνουργός, όν, (λίνον, *ἔργω) *working flax, making linen*, λ. γυνή, Alex. Bom. 1.—II. as subst., ὁ λ., a kind of goose, Opp. Ix. 3, 23.

Λἰνοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, contr. for λίνεος.

Λἰνοΰφος, ον, (λίνον, ὑφαίνω) *weaving linen*. [ῡ]

Λἰνοῦχος, ον, (λίνον, ἔχω) *having or using nets, fishing*.

Λἰνοφθόρος, ον, (λίνον, φθείρω) *linen-wasting*, Aesch. Cho. 27.

Λἰνοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίνον, χιτών) *with a linen χιτών or tunic*. [ῐ]

Λἰνόχλαινος, ον, (λίνον, χλαῖνα) *with a linen χλαῖνα or mantle*, Dion. P. 1096.

Λἰνόω, ὠ, (λίνον) *to bind with flaxen cords*.

Λιντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, the Lat. *linter*.

Λἴνωσις, εως, ἡ, (λινόω) *a binding with flaxen cords*. [ῐ]

Λἶξις, εως, ἡ, (λείχω) *a licking*.

†Λἴξος, ου, ὁ, *Lixus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—II. a city of Mauritania, also called Λίγξ, Strab. p. 825.—III. a river of Mauritania, Id. p. 99.

Λἶπα, an old word used by Hom. in the phrases ἀλείψαι and ἀλείψασθαι λἶπ' ἐλαίῳ, *to anoint with oil*, Il. 10, 577, Od. 6, 227, etc., or χρῖσαι and χρίσασθαι λἶπ' ἐλαίῳ, Od. 3, 466, Hes. Op. 520; only once without ἐλαίῳ, Od. 6, 277:—in all these places λἶπ' appears with its final vowel cut off, but in Hipp. p. 603 we find λίπα χρίεσθαι, in Thuc. 1, 6, λίπα ἀλείφεσθαι, etc., so that no doubt λίπα is the word in Hom. also. Some think (cf. Eust. 1560, 27) that λίπα was shortened from λἶπαῖ, λίπᾳ, dat. τὸ λιπα, so that ἐλαίῳ must be an adj., λἶπ' ἐλαίῳ, *with olive-oil*, as opp. to στέαρ, *animal fat, lard*, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 in voc., and this is confirmed by ῥοδίνῳ λίπα, Hipp. p. 278: —others would make it acc. from a nom. λίψ, used adverbially, *to anoint one's self fatly, thickly with oil*, and λίπα certainly appears as an acc. in Hipp. p. 277. (Cf. λίπος fin.)

Λἰπάζω, (λίπας)=λἰπαίνω, Nic.

Λἰπαίνω, (λίπας, λίπος) *to oil, anoint*, χρῶτα μύροις, Anaxil. Lyrop. 1: *to make fat, enrich*, γύας, χώραν, Eur. Hec. 454, Bacch. 575. Mid. *to anoint one's self*, Anth. Plan. 273.

Λἰπανδρέω, ὠ, (λείπω, ἀνήρ) *to be in want of men*, Strab. p. 279. Hence

Λἰπανδρία, ας, ἡ, *want of men*, Strab. p. 596.

Λἰπανθρωπέω, ὠ, (λείπω, ἄνθρωπος) *to be in want of men*. Hence

Λἰπανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, *want of men*.

†Λἰπαξος, ου, ἡ, *Liparus*, a city of Crossaea in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Λἰπάρα, ας, ἡ, *Lipara*, the largest of the Aeolian islands near Sicily, containing a city of same name, now *Lipari*, Thuc. 3, 88, Call. Dian. 47: also *al* Λιπάραι, Strab. p. 275: hence

Λἰπᾰραῖος, αία, αῖον, *of or from the Aeolian island Lipara*: λίθος A., perh. our *obsidian*, Theophr.: †hence *al* τῶν Λιπαραίων νῆσοι, and *al* Λιπαραῖαι νῆσοι, applied to the Aeolian group, now *Lipari islands*, Polyb. 1, 25, 4; etc.

Λἰπᾰράμπυξ, ῡκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπαρός, ἄμπυξ) *with bright fillet* or *tiara*, Pind. N. 7, 22: parodied by Ar. Ach. 671, as epith. of fish-sauce.

Λἰπᾰρανγής, ές, (λιπαρός, αὐγή) *bright-beaming*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.

†Λἰπαρεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Lipara, Liparaeans*, Strab.

Λἰπᾰρέω, ὠ, *to persist, hold out, persevere*, Hdt. 2, 42; λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω, ὅκως ἂν ἔχωμεν, Hdt. 8, 144; c. dat., λ. τῇ πόσει, *to persist in* a thing, *keep on* drinking, Hdt. 5, 19, also c. part., 3, 51: hence—II. *to beg or pray earnestly, to be importunate*, Hdt, 9, 111, Aesch. Pr. 520, Soph. O. C. 776, etc.: c. acc. et. inf., *to beg, beseech* one to do a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1004, also λιπαρεῖς τυχεῖν, *thou askest earnestly* to obtain, Soph. O. T. 1435, cf. Xen. Oec. 2, 16: pass., *to be earnestly entreated*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 12: from

Λἰπᾰρής, ές, *persisting, persevering in* a thing, *steadfast, earnest*, μὴ θαύμαζε πρὸς τὸ λιπαρές, wonder not at my *earnestness*, Soph. O. C. 1119: *industrious, indefatigable*, περί or πρός τι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 E, 372 B.: λ. πυρετός, an *obstinate* fever, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 1.—II. *earnest in begging* or *praying, importunate*, Ar. Lys. 673: λ. χείρ, a hand *instant in prayer*, Soph. El. 1378:—on Soph. El. 451 v. sub ἀλιπαρής.—III. adv. -ρῶς, esp. λ. ἔχειν, *to be in earnest*, Plat. Prot. 335 B; *to long earnestly*, c. inf., Ib. 315 E. (Prob. from λι-, cf. λίπτω, λιλαίομαι, λίσσομαι.) [ῐ always, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 529: cf. λιπαρός fin.]

Λιπάρησις, εως, ἡ, *supplication*, Dion. H. 1, 81.

Λιπαρητέον, v. adj. from λιπαρέω, *one must be importunate*, Xen. Apol. 23.

Λἰπᾰρία, ας, ἡ, (λιπαρής) *perseverance, patience, steadfastness*, Hdt. 9, 21, 70.—II. *importunity*.

Λἰπᾰρία, ας, ἡ, (λιπαρός) *fatness*, Diosc.

Λἰπᾰρόγεως, ων, (λιπαρός, γῆ) *with a rich soil*.

Λἰπᾰρόζωνος, ον, (λιπαρός, ζώνη) *bright-girdled*, ἅλιος, Eur. Phoen. 175.

Λἰπᾰρόθρονος, ον, (λιπαρός, θρόνος) *bright-throned*, Aesch. Eum. 806.

Λἰπᾰροκρήδεμνος, ον, (λιπαρός, κρήδεμνον) *with a bright head-band*, Il. 18, 382: cf. H. Hom. Cer. 25, 459.

Λἰπᾰρόμμᾰτος, ον, (λιπαρός, ὄμμα) *bright-eyed*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14.

Λἰπᾰροπλόκᾰμος, ον, (λιπαρός, πλόκαμος) *with shining locks*, Il. 19, 126, Pind. Fr. 58, 1.

Λἰπᾰρός, ά, όν, (λίπας, λίπος, λίπα) orig. *fatty, oily, shiny with oil, anointed therewith*, acc. to the custom in the *palaestra* after bathing, and in later times at banquets: Hom. has it in this signf. only Od. 15, 352, λιπαροὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ καλὰ πρόσωπα, so, Ar. Plut. 616; λιπαρὼς χωρεῖν ἐπί τι, Id. Eccl. 652; of the hair, opp. to αὐχμηρός, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21: later *fat, greasy*, ἄρτος, Ar. Fr. 163, etc.—II. of the healthy look of the human body or skin, *shining, sleek*, Lat. *nitidus*, in Hom. always λ. πόδες, *bright, smooth* feet, perh. also with a reference to their colour, *bright, white*, as too Hdt. 5, 23: and so freq. in Att., *sleek and fair*, Ar. Nub. 1002, etc.—III. of condition or state of life, *rich, comfortable, easy*, Od. 11, 136, Pind.; so, λιπαρῶς γηράσκειν, Od. 4, 210: Lat. *nitidus, opimus, opiparus, luculentus*, like εὐδαίμων, Schäf. Mel. p. 52.—IV. of things, *bright, brilliant, fresh and fair*, λιπαρὴ καλύπτρη, Il. 22, 406. λ. κρήδεμνα, Od., χάροι, Hes. Th. 68: and of castle walls, Od. 13, 388; so also, λιπαρὰς θέμεσθαι τελεῖν, *to pay rich* or *ample taxes*, Il. 9, 156.—V. of soil *fat, rich, fruitful*, as epith. of places, λ. Ὀρχόμενος, Θῆβαι, Pind.; but esp. λιπαραὶ Ἀθῆναι, a favourite epith. with the Athenians, prob. with allusion to the Attic olive, first in Pind., cf. Ar. Ach. 639, 640, Fr. 162.—Often confounded with λιπαρής, Interpp. ad Ar. Lys. 673. Adv. -ρῶς; εἰ. super. Hence

Λἰπᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *fatness, sleekness*, Arist. H. A.: *brightness*, Plut.—II. in plur. *fatty substances*, Hipp.

Λἰπᾰρόχροος, ον, contr. -χρως, ων, (λιπαρός, χρόα, χρώς) *with bright, shining body* or *skin*, Theocr. 2, 165.

Λιπαρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Theocr. 2, 102.

Λἰπᾰρώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπαρός, ὤψ) *bright-looking*, τριπτύζα, Philox. ap. Ath. 146 F.

ΛΙΠΑΣ, ασος, τό,=λίπος, *fat, suet*: cf. λίπα. [ῐ]

Λἰπασμα, ατος, τό, (λιπαίνω) *that which is oiled* or *greasy*: λ. ὀφθαλμῶν, tears, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2, 1, p. 112 Bake.—II. *fatness*, Hipp. 291, *fattening substance*, Plut. 2, 771 B.

Λἰπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λιπαίνω) *a fattening* or *manuring*.

Λἰπαυγής, ές, (λείπω, λιπεῖν, αὐγή) *deserted by light, dark, soulless*, Orph.: *blind*, Anth. P. 9, 13.

Λἰπάω, ῶ, (λίπας, λίπος) *to be fat and sleek*, only found in Ep. pres. λἰπάει, v. l. Od. 19, 72, part. λιπάων, Leon. Al. 19, and regul. part. λιπῶν, Plut.

Λἰπεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of λείπω.

Λἰπερνέω, ῶ, also λιφερνέω, ῶ, *to be deserted, forlorn*, Joseph.: from

Λἰπερνής, ές, gen. έος also ῆτος, *desolate, forlorn, homeless, outcast*, λιπερνῆτες πολῖται, Archil. 63, Cratin. Pyt. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (Prob. from λείπω and φερνή for λιποφερνής.)

Λἰπερνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ιδος,=foreg., Anth. P. 9, 649.

Λἰπεσήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, ἀνήρ) *leaving her husband*, Stesich. 74.

Λἰπήμερος, ον, (λιπεῖν, ἡμέρα)=ἀλιτήμερος.

Λἰποβίοτος, ον, (λιπεῖν, βίος) *leaving life, dying, dead*.

Λἰποβλέφαρος, ον, (λιπεῖν, βλέφαρον) *without eye-lids, eyeless*, Nonn.

Λἰποβοτᾰνέω, ῶ, (λιποβοτάνη) *to lose*, or *be without herbage*, Plut.

Λἰπόγᾰμος, ον, (λιπεῖν, γάμος) *leaving a wife* or *husband, adulterous*: ἡ λ., *the adulteress*, Eur. Or. 1305.

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Λἰπογάλακτος, ον, = λιπόθηλος. [γᾰ]

Λἰπόγληνος, ον, (λιπεῖν, γλήνη) *without eyeballs, sightless*, Nonn.

Λἰπόγλωσσος, ον, (λιπεῖν, γλῶσσα) *tongueless*, Nonn.

Λἰπογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λιπεῖν, γνώμων III) strictly of horses, *without the tooth which marks their age*: hence in genl. *of unknown age*, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

Λἰπογράμμᾰτος, ον, (λιπεῖν, γράμμα) *wanting a letter*.

Λἰπάγγιος, ον, (λιπεῖν, γυῖον) *wanting a limb: lame*, Anth. P. 9, 13.

Λἰπεδείς, ές, (λιπεῖν, δέον) *wanting the necessaries of life*, Pythag. ap. Diog. L.

Λἰπόδερμος, ον, (λιπεῖν, δέρμα) *without a skin: circumcised*.

Λἰποδρᾰνέω, ῶ, *to fail in strength*: from

Λἰποδρᾰνής, ές, (λιπεῖν, ὁραίνω) *lacking strength, faint*, like ἀδρανής.

Λἰπόεις, εσσα, εν, (λίπος) = λιπαρός, *fat*, Nic. ?

Λἰπόζυγος, ον, (λιπεῖν, ζυγόν) *having left the yoke, solitary*, Emped. 69.

Λἰπόθηλος, ον, (λιπεῖν, θηλή) *deprived of the breast*, esp. of pigs farrowed in winter (μετάχοιρα), which the sows *will not suckle*, Geop.: also λιπογάλακτος.

Λἰπόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, θρίξ) *wanting hair, hairless*, Ael. N. A. 17, 4.

Λἰπόθροος, ον, (λιπεῖν, θρόος) *wanting voice, voiceless*, Nonn.

Λἰποθῡμέω, ῶ, (λιπόθυμος) *to fall into a swoon, faint*, Hipp. p. 652.

Λἰποθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *a swoon*, Theophr.; and

Λἰποθῡμικός, ή, όν, *subject to fainting*, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς: from

Λἰπόθῡμος, ον, (λιπεῖν, θυμός) *lacking life or sense*, and so *fainting, in a swoon*.

Λἰπόκρεως, ων, gen. ω, (λιπεῖν, κρέας) *losing flesh*, i. e. *wasted, thin*.

Λἰποκτέᾰνος, ον, (λιπεῖν, κτέανον) *without property, poor*.

Λἰπόκωπος, ον, (λιπεῖν, κώπη) *without handle*, Anth. P. 6, 307.

Λἰπομαρτῡρίου δίκη, Lys. ap. Phot., an action *against a witness for non-appearance*, Dem. 1190, 7, cf. Att. Process p. 185: cf. λιποστράτιον.

Λἰπομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, μήτηρ) *wanting a mother, motherless*, Anth.

Λἰπόναυς, Dor. also λἰπόνᾶς, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, ναῦς) *leaving the ship, deserting the fleet*, Aesch. Ag. 212.

Λἰπονᾰύτης, ου, ὁ, (λιπεῖν, ναύτης) *leaving the sailors*, Theocr. 13, 73.

Λἰποναυτίου γραφή, an indictment *against one who deserts his ship* or *duty at sea*, Att. Process, p. 364, prob. not used in nom., cf. λιποστράτιον.

Λἰπόνεως, ων, = λιπόναυς, Dem. 1226, 15.

†**Λιπόξαῖς**, ῖος, ὁ, *Lipoxaïs*, a Scythian, progenitor of the Auchatae, Hdt. 4, 5, 6; on compos. and meaning of name v. Bähr ad l.

Λιπόξυλος, ον, (λιπεῖν, ξύλον) *lacking wood*; but in Emped. 125, 150, it must have genl. sense, *defective, feeble*; v. Karsten.

Λἰπόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, παῖς) *childless*, with neut. pl. λέχη, Manetho, cf. Lob. Paral. 264.

Λἰπόπατρις, ῐδος, ὁ and ἡ, (λιπεῖν, πατρίς) *leaving one's country, fugitive*, Nonn.—II. *causing to leave one's country*, Anth. P. 15, 12.

Λἰποπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, πατήρ) *deserter of one's father*, Eur. Or. 1305. [ᾰ]

Λἰπόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (λιπεῖν, πνοή) *left by breath, breathless, dead*, Mel. 58, 5.

Λἰποπτόλις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, πτόλις) *leaving the city*, Nonn.

Λἰποπῡρίας, ου, ὁ, = λειπυρίας.

Λἰποπωγωνία, ας, ἡ, (λιπεῖν, πώγων) *want of beard*, Crates Metoec. 1.

Λἰπόῤῥῑνος, ον, (λιπεῖν, ῥινός) *without skin*, Nonn.—II. (λίπος, ῥινός) *with a greasy skin*, dub. epith. of the salamander, Nic. Al. 550.

ΛΙ΄ΠΟΣ, τό, *grease*, whether animal, as *fat, lard, tallow*, Anth. P. 9, 377; or vegetable, as *oil*, λ. ἐλαίας, Soph. Fr. 464: metaph., βεβρῶτες αἱματος λ., having fed on *fat* and blood, Soph. Ant. 1022; Aesch. Ag. 1428, Dind. now reads λίβος, with Casaub. (Sanscr. *lip*, illinere: cf. λίπα, λιπάω: ἄλειφω, ἄλειφαρ and λείβω are prob. akin.) [ῐ]

Λἰποσαρκέω, ῶ, *to lose flesh, grow thin*, opp. to ἀδρύνεσθαι: from

Λἰποσαρκής, ές, = sq., Anth.

Λἰπόσαρκος, ον, (λιπεῖν, σάρξ) *having lost flesh, thin*, Hipp. p. 1279.

Λἰποσθενής, ές, (λιπεῖν, σθένος) *powerless*, Nonn.

Λιποσῑτέω, ῶ, (λιπεῖν, σῖτος) *to be in want of corn* or *bread*.

Λἰπόσκιος, ον, (λιπεῖν, σκιά) *shadowless*: metaph. *clear, distinct*, Nonn.

Λἰποστέφᾰνος, ον, (λιπεῖν, στέφανος) *falling from the wreath*, φύλλον, Anth. P. 6, 71.

Λἰποστρᾰτέω, ῶ, (λιπεῖν, στρατός) *to desert, refuse to serve in arms*: hence

Λἰποστρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *desertion of an army* or *refusal to serve*, Hdt. 5, 27.

Λἰποστρᾰτιον, ου, τό, *desertion*, = λιποστρατία, Thuc. 1, 99: such forms are rare in nom., cf. λιποναυτίου, λιποταξίου. [ᾰ]

Λἰποστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (λιπεῖν, στρατιώτης) *a deserter*, App.

Λἰποτακτέω, ῶ, *to leave one's rank, desert one's post*, Plut.: from

Λἰποτάκτης, ου, ὁ, (λιπεῖν, τάξις) *leaving one's post, a deserter*, Dion. H.

Λἰποταξία, ας, ἡ, *a leaving one's post, desertion*, Dem. 568, 8.

Λἰποτάξιος, ου, ὁ, = λιποτάκτης, dub.

Λἰποταξίου γραφή, an indictment *for desertion*, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 3, Antiph. Κουρ. 2, and Oratt., cf. Att. Process, p. 364: cf. λιποστράτιον.

Λἰποτονέω, ῶ, (τόνος) *to relax, give way*.

Λἰποτρῐχής, ές, Anth. P. 9, 52, and -τριχος, ον, Nonn., = λιπόθριξ.

Λίπουρος, ον, (λιπεῖν, οὐρά) *without tail, curtal*, Call. Fr. 76, 2. [ῐ]

Λἰποφεγγής, ές, (λιπεῖν, φέγγος) *wanting light* or *sight, dark, blind*, like λιπαυγής, Musae. 238.

Λἰπόφθογγος, ον, (λιπεῖν, φθογγή) = λιπόφρονος.

Λἰποψῡχέω, ῶ, (λιπεῖν, ψυχή) *to leave life, swoon*, like λιποθυμέω: *to die*, Thuc. 4, 12, Xenarch. Porph. 1, 12.—II. *to lack spirit, fail in courage*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 229, Soph. Fr. 441.

Λἰποψῡχία, ας, ἡ, = λιποθυμία, *swooning*, v. l. Hdt. 1, 86: from

Λἰπόψῡχος, ον, (λιπεῖν, ψυχή) *having lost life*, i. e. *swooning*, like λιπόθυμος.

Λἰποψῡχώδης, ες, (λιποψυχία, εἶδος) *like* λιποψυχία, *faint*, Hipp.

Λἴπτομαι, Dep., c. pf. pass. λέλιμμαι, *to be eager*, οὔτ' ἴσον λελιμμένοι, Aesch. Theb. 355: c. gen. *to be eager for, long for*, λελιμμένοι μάχης, Ib. 380: in later Ep., as Ap. Rh., 4, 813; etc., we have also an act. λίπτω, f. -ψω, in same signf. (Acc. to Passow from λι-, akin to λίσσομαι, λίτομαι:—but better prob. from the root ΑΑΒ-, λαμβάνω, *λανύω, with a desiderat. force.)

Λἰπώδης, ες, (λίπος, εἶδος) *fatty, oily*, Theophr.

Λἰραίνω, (λιρός) *to be bold* or *shameless, ἀναιδεύομαι*.

Λίριον, τό, faulty form of λείριον, so λίρινος, λιριόεις, for λειρ-.

Λιρός, ά, όν, *bold, shameless, lewd*, a word first used in later Ep., as Call. Fr. 229: others write λῖρος.

Λιρόφθαλμος, ον, *lewd-eyed*.

Λίς, ό, Ep. for λέων, *a lion*, Il., but only in nom., except in Il. 11, 480, where is the acc. λῖν as in Theocr. 13, 6: in the later Ep. nom. and dat. plur. λῖες, λίεσσι, so that the gen. sing. would be λιός: Aristarch. made the nom. oxyt. λίς, Wolf Anal. 4, p. 508. [Euphor. Fr. 27, and perh. Call. have λῖες, cf. Fr. 329, 468: indeed Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1166 (1173) asserts that it always has ῑ in the polysyll. cases: cf. Lob. Paral. 84.]

Λίς, ή, shorter old Ep. form for λισσή, λεία, *smooth*, λὶς πέτρη for λισσὴ π., Od. 12, 64, 79. [ῐ]—II. to this belongs the Homeric words λιτί and λίτα, of which no nom. is found in use, but τὸ λί or τὸ λῖ may be assumed as the anal. form, being an old Ep. shortd. form for λισσόν λεῖον, *smooth*, like βρῖ for βριθύ, but only used as subst., *plain smooth cloth, linen cloth*, opp. to *rich embroidered stuffs*: Hom. uses the sing. only in dat., and always in phrase ἑανῷ λιτὶ κάλυψαν, they covered (the corpse) with a fine *linen cloth*, Il. 18, 352; 23, 254; but plur. λῖτα of the *plain linen seat-covers*, over which were thrown the rich purple ῥήγεα, Od. 1, 130; 10, 353, cf. Ath. 48 C; so too Thuc. 2, 97 opposes λεῖα to ὑφαντά: in Il. 8, 441 the λῖτα serve as *chariot-covers*. That λίτα is acc. plur., not sing., is fully proved by Wolf Anal. 4, p. 501, where also the affinity of λί, λιτός, λισσός, λίσπος, λεῖος is made quite clear; cf. also Lob. Paral. 86. In Anth. P. 6, 332 λίτα (ῐ) against Homer. quant. and signf.

Λίσαι, Ep. λίσσαι, imperat. aor. 1 of λίσσομαι, λίτομαι.

Λίσαι, ῶν, *al*, *Lisae*, a city of Crossaea in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

Λισγάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Λίσγος, ου, ὁ, late Greek for σκαφεῖον, *a spade, mattock, shovel*, akin to λίστρον and Lat. *ligo*: cf. μίσχος. (Strictly *a tool for levelling*, from λισσός, λίσπος.)

Λίσῃ, 2 sing. fut. λίσσομαι, λίτομαι. Od.†10, 526. ῐ

Λίσπη, ή, v. λίσπος.

Λισπόπῡγος, ον, (λίσπος, πυγή) *smooth-buttocked*, esp. epith. of κίναιδοι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Λίσπος, η, ον, Att. λίσφος, (λισσός, λεῖος) *smooth, polished, made fine*, γλῶσσα, Ar. Ran. 826.—II. as subst. λίσπαι *al*, *dice cut in two*, by friends, (ξένοι), who each kept half as *tallies* (*tesserae hospitalitatis*), so that the reality of the bond could at any time be proved by producing them, Plat. Symp. 193 A, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 610. They were also called σύμβολα, cf. σύμβολον.

Λισσάνιος, ον, Lacon. for ἀγαθός, Hesych.; ὦ λισσάνιε, *my good friend*, Ar. Lys. 1171 vulg. λυσσάνιε. (Perh. akin to λάω, λᾶμα.) [ᾰ]

Λισσάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of λισσός for λισσή, Aesch. Supp. 794: also as subst., *a bare, smooth cliff*, for λισσὰς πέτρα, Plut. Mar. 23.

Λίσσομαι, also λίτομαι, [ῐ] q. v.

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Dep. mid.: fut. λίσομαι [ῑ]: aor. 1 ἐλῑσάμην, aor. 2 ἐλῑτόμην: of which Hom. esp. uses pres. and impf., the latter also in Ep. form λίσσομαι, impf. λισσέσκετο: fut. 2 sing. λίσῃ: aor. 1 Ep. ἐλλῑσάμην, and Ep. imperat. λίσσαι: aor. 2 inf. λῑτέσθαι, and opt. λῑτοίμην. *To beg, pray, intreat, beseech*, Hom., etc.—Construct.,—I. either absol. or c. acc. pers., Il. 1, 502; Od. 11, 35, etc.: the *thing by which* one prays, either with prep. ὑπέρ, as λ. ὑπὲρ τεκέων, ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γυίων, Il. 15, 660; 22, 338, λ. τινὰ ὑπὲρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος, Il. 24, 467; or simply in genit., as, λ. Ζηνὸς ἠδὲ Θέμιστος, Od. 2, 68; λ. τινὰ γούνων, Il. 9, 451, (for in the more freq. λαβὼν ἐλίσσετο γούνων, the gen. depends not on ἐλίσσετο but on λαβών, as in γούνων ἅψασθαι, cf. λιτανεύω); so in Trag., λ. or λ. τινὰ πρὸς θεῶν, πρὸ τέκνων, Soph. El. 428, Eur. Tro. 1045: an inf. is oft. added, as, οὐδὲ λίσσομαι μένειν, *I do not pray* thee to remain, Il. 1, 174, cf. 283; but, λ. μὴ προδοῦναι, *to pray* one *not* to betray, Eur. Alc. 202: more rarely c. acc. et inf. added to the first acc. pers., as, λίσσονται Διὰ Ἄτην ἅμ' ἕπεσθαι, they pray Jupiter that Ate may follow, Il. 9, 511, cf. Od. 8, 30, Soph. El. 420: sometimes also foll. by ὅπως, λίσσεσθαι μέν, ὅπως νεμερτέα εἴπῃ, *entreat* him to say the truth, Od. 3, 19, 327: c. acc. rei, *to beg* or *pray for*, οἱ αὐτῷ θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα λιτέσθαι, Il. 16, 47; and so c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα μὲν οὐχ ὑμέας ἔτι λίσσομαι, this *I beg* of you no more, Od. 2, 210, cf. 4, 347; 17, 138.—3. never c. dat. pers., v. Pors. Or. 663, Heyne Il. 1, 283: though Hom. often adds a dat. modi, as ἐπέεσσι, εὐχῇσι, λιτῇσι λίσσεσθαι.—The word is adopted by Pind. and Trag. from Hom., but very rarely used in prose, as Plat. Rep. 366 A. (Prob. from intens. prefix λι-, like λιλαίομαι, cf. λίπτομαι: to the same root also belong λίχνος, γλίχομαι like λῑμη γλῑμη, lac γάλα: from λίτομαι again come λιτή, λιτάζομαι, λιταίνω, λίτανος, λιτανεύω, and Lat. *litare*.)

Λισσός, ή, όν, (λεῖος, λίσπος) *smooth*, Hom. (only in Od.) always in phrase λισσὴ πέτρη, *a smoth, bare, steep cliff*, 3, 293; 5, 412, cf. λισσάς, the old Ep. form λίς.

†Λίσσος, ου, ὁ, *the Lissus*, a small river of Thrace, west of the Hebrus, Hdt. 7, 108.—2. Λισσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Lissus*, a city of Dalmatia, Polyb. 1, 12, 8: cf. Ἀκρόλισσος.

Λίσσωμα, ατος, τό, (λισσός) *smoothness, bareness*, λ. τριχῶν, the crown or spot on the head from which the hair sets different ways, Arist. H. A. 1, 7, 4.

Λίσσωσις, εως, ἡ, (λισσός) *the setting of the hair from the crown of the head*, Arist. H. A. 1, 7, 4.

Λιστός, ή, όν, (λίσσομαι) *to be moved by prayer*, v. l. Il. 9, 497, and found in the compd. ἄλλιστος.

Λιστραίνω, = sq.

Λιστρεύω, (λίστρον) strictly *to dig level*, hence in gen. *to dig, hoe*, φυτὸν λ., *to dig round* a plant, Od. 24, 227.

Λίστριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 639.

Λίστρον, ου, τό, *a tool for levelling* or *scraping, a shovel* or *hoe*, in Od. 22, 455, Mosch. 4, 101: later also ὁ λιστρος, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 168, 274. (From λισσός, λεῖος.)

Λιστρόω, ῶ, *to smooth, level*. Hence

Λιστρωτός, ή, όν, *levelled*, Nic. Th.

Λίσφος, η, ον, Att. for λίσπος, Lob. Phryn. 113.

Λίσχροι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. τὰ στροφικὰ τῶν σπερμάτων, i. e. *plants which were ploughed into the ground*, Lat. *quae vertuntur aratro*, and serving as manure, as was done with lupines of old in Italy.

Λῖτα, τά, in Hom., *smooth, plain cloths*, v. sub λίς II.

Λῑτάζομαι, dep. mid. = λιταίνω, Opp. C. 2, 373. [On the quantity v. Jac. A. P. p. lxvi.]

†Λιταί, ῶν, αἱ, v. λιτή II.

Λῑταίνω, (λιτή, λίτομαι, λίσσομαι) *to pray, entreat*: esp. as an ἱκέτης, Eur. El. 1215: λιτανεύω is more usu.

Λῑτᾰνεία, ας, ἡ, (λιτανεύω) *a praying* or *entreating*, Dion. H. 4, 67: in Eccl., *a litany*.

Λῑτᾰνευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, inclined for praying*; and

Λῑτᾰνευτός, ή, όν, *begged, entreated*: from

Λῑτᾰνεύω, f. -σω: in the augm. tenses λ is doubled by Hom. metri grat., ἐλλιτάνευε, ἐλλιτάνευσα, (λιτή, λίτομαι, λίσσομαι). *To pray, entreat*, esp. for protection, Od. 7, 145. Construct. same as λίσσομαι, either absol., Od. l. c., or c. acc. pers., usu. the latter, as Il. 9, 581, etc.: that *by which* one prays in gen., γούνων λιτανεύειν, Od. 10, 481, for which in Il. 24, 357, we have γούνων ἁψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν: also c. inf., Il. 23, 196: freq. also c. adj. neut., πολλὰ λ., Ibid., Pind. N. 5, 57: also in prose, as Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26.

Λίτᾱνος, η, ον, (λιτή) *praying, suppliant, mild*, Aesch. Supp. 809: as subst. τὰ λίτανα = λιταί, hence ἀμφὶ λ. ἔχεσθαι, to engage in *prayer*, Aesch. Theb. 102, e. conj. Seidler. [ῑ]

Λῑταργίζω, (λίταργος) *to hasten, run*, Ar. Pac. 562: cf. ἀπολιτ-. Hence

Λῑταργισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *quick running, haste*.

Λίταργος, ον, *running quick*. (Deriv. doubtful: perh. from λι-, and ἀργός.) [ῑ]

Λῑτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λιτάζομαι) *a praying, entreating*.

Λῑτή, ῆς, ἡ, (λίτομαι, λίσσομαι) *prayer, entreaty*, usu. in plur., λιτῇσι λίσσεσθαι, Od. 11, 34, cf. Hdt. 1, 105, 116, Pind., and Trag.—II. Λιταί, *Prayers of sorrow and repentance*, strikingly personified as goddesses, in Il. 9, 502, sq.—†2. title of part of ninth book of the Iliad, Plat. Crat. 428 C.

Λῑτήσιος, ον, *praying, entreating*, Nonn.

Λῑτί, v. λίς II.

Λῑτόβῐος, ον, (λῑτός, βίος) *living plainly, sparingly*.

Λῑτοβόρος, ον, (λῑτός, βορά) *faring frugally* or *ill*.

Λῑτοδίαιτος, ον, (λῑτός, δίαιτα) *of a plain way of life*, Dion. H. 2, 49.

Λίτομαι, rarer pres. for λίσσομαι, H. Hom. 15, 5; 18, 48; also in Ar. Thesm. 313, 1040. [ῑ]

Λῑτός, ή, όν, *smooth, even, plain*, like ἁπλοῦς. esp. as opp. to things *worked* or *embroidered*, cf. λίς: hence like Lat. *simplex* or *tenuis*, *plain, simple, unadorned*, of style, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 2; esp. of manner of life, λ. τράπεζαι, Pseudo-Phocyl. 76; cf. Polyb. 6, 48, 7; Plut. 2, 709 B: so adv. -τῶς, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 6: opp. to μέγας, Call. Apoll. 10.—Later also λειτός was written, but v. Wolf Anal. 4, p. 508 sq.: λῑτός does not occur in Hom. and the older writers. (From same root as λίτομαι, to which it is related, as λίτομαι to λισσομαι.)

Λῑτός, ή, όν, (λίτομαι, λίσσομαι) *praying, supplicatory*, ὑσσιαί, Pind. O. 6, 132, ἐπωιδαί, P. 4, 385.

Λῑτότης, ητος, ἡ, (λῑτός) the subst. of λῑτός, *plainness, simplicity*, Diod. 2, 59.—II. Gramm. a fig. of speech, = μείωσις.

Λῑτουργέω, ῶ, = λειτουργέω, but only in signf. of παναρμενέω: hence also λῑτουργημα, τό, = πανουργημα: from

Λῑτουργός, όν, acc. to Hesych. = λεωργός, πανοῦργος.

Λῑτοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (λῑτός, φαγεῖν) *plain, meagre fare*, LXX.

Λίτρα, ας, ἡ, *a silver coin* of Sicily, Epich. p. 4: seemingly = the Aeginetan (= about 1½ Attic) obol, Poll. 9, 80, 81; also = Lat. *libra*, to which the name is prob. akin, esp. as its subdivisions answer to those of the Roman *as libralis*, and not to any Greek standard: cf. Bockh Metrolog. Untersuchh. § xxi, and on the whole question of Sicilian money, Bentl. Phalaris, pp. 427–478.—2. as a weight, 12 ounces, a pound, Simon. 42: at Rome = *as libralis*, Polyb. 22, 26, 19.—II. later, *Libra* in the Zodiac, by a misinterp. of the Lat. *libra*. Hence

Λῑτραῖος, αία, αῖον, = sq., Anth.

Λῑτριαῖος, αία, αῖον, *weighing* or *worth a litra*, Lat. *libralis*, Dion. H. 9, 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

Λίτρον, ου, τό, Att. for νίτρον, Plat. etc., also in Hdt. 2, 86, 87, cf. Lob. Phryn. 305.

Λῑτροσκόπος, ου, ὁ, (λίτρα, σκοπέω) *one who examines money, a money-changer*, Soph. Fr. 907.

Λῑτρώδης, ες, (λίτρον, εἶδος) Att. for νιτρώδης, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Λῑτύερσης, ου, ὁ, or Λιτυέρσης, Dor. -σας, *Lityerses*, a bastard son of Midas, from whom was named a song sung by reapers, Theocr. 10. 41; v. Ilgen Scol. Gr. p. xvi. sq., Sonath. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. p. 54, sq.

Λίτυον, ου, τό, the Roman *lituus*, Plut. Rom. 22.

Λἰφαιμέω, ῶ, *to lack blood*, Arist.

Λιφαιμος, ον, *lacking blood*, Emped. 249. [ῑ]

Λἰφερνέω, = λιπερνέω, q. v.

†Λιχάδες, ων, αἱ, *the Lichades*, three small islands on the northern coast of Euboea, so named from Λιχας (1), Strab. p. 426.

Λιχάζω, = λιλαίομαι, γλίχομαι, akin to λείχω, *to have a longing for* a thing.—II. (λιχώς II.) *to throw down from a rock*, Cret. word acc. to Hesych.

Λῑχᾱνός, όν, (λείχω) *licking*: hence, ὁ λ., *the forefinger*, from its use in *licking up*, Hipp. p. 618, and Luc.

Λιχᾱνος, ου, ἡ, sub. χορδή, *the string* of a cithara, *struck with the forefinger*, (λιχανός): also *its note*, Arist. Probl. 19, 20. [ῑ]

Λῑχάς, άδος, ἡ, *the space between the forefinger* (λιχανός) *and thumb*, *the lesser span*.—II. acc. to Hesych., *a steep, sheer cliff*, like λισσός or λεπτή.

†Λίχας, ου and α, ὁ, also Λίχης, Ion. Λίχης, *Lichas*, a celebrated attendant of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 248: a Spartan ἀγαθοεργός, who discovered the bones of Orestes, Hdt. 1, 67.—Also as Spartan masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 50; 5, 76; Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 61, etc.

Λῑχήν, ῆνος, ὁ, v. sub λειχήν.

Λῑχμάω, f. -ασω, (λείχω = λιχμάω) *to lick, put out the tongue*, Hes. Sc. 235, Mosch. 2, 94.

Λῑχμαίνω, = λιχμάω, Opp. C. 3, 174.

Λίχμας, ᾶδος, ἡ, *lechery*.

†Λῑχμάω, ῶ, (λείχω = λιχμάω) *to lick*, of serpents, Eur. Bacch. 698.—Opp.

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C. 3. 168 : usu. as mid., *to play with the tongue*, esp. of snakes, Ar. Vesp. 1033, Pac. 756, cf. Theocr. 24, 20 ; used by Homer only in the compd. *ἀπολιχμ.* : Q. Sm. has also an Ep. act. part., *λιχμώοντες* :—to this sense also belongs the irr. part. perf. *λελειχμότες*, v. sub *λείχω*. Hence

Λιχμήρης, *ες*, *licking, playing with the tongue*, esp. of snakes, Nic. Th. 206, Al. 37.—II. *delicate, dainty.*

Λιχμώοντες, Ep. part. of *λιχμάω*, Q. Sm. 5. 40.

Λιχνάω, *ῶ*, (*λίχνος*) = *λιχνεύω*, Dind. Ar. Pac. 756.

Λιχνεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *daintiness, greediness* in meat and drink, Luc. Timo 55 ; in pl., Xen. Lac. 5, 4, and Plat. Rep. 519 B : but in pl. also *dainties*, Plut. ; and

Λίχνευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a dainty, delicacy*, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E : from

Λιχνεύω, (*λίχνος*) *to lick*, Luc. Pisc. 48 : metaph., *to be greedy of, covet*, *δόξαν*, Plut. Dem. et Cic. 2 : mid. *λιχνεύομαι*, *to desire eagerly, to long* to do, c. inf., Plut. 2, 247 A.

Λιχνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *λιχνεία*.

Λιχνοβόρος, *ον*, (*λίχνος*, *βορά*) *nice in eating, dainty*, Anth. P. 9, 86.

†**Λιχνόγρους**, *ἡ*, (*λίχνος*, *γραῦς*) *a greedy old woman*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 7, 15.

Λίχνος, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (*λείχω*, *γλίχομαι*) *dainty, lickerish, greedy*, Plat. Rep. 354 B ; metaph., *λ. τὴν ψυχήν*, Ib. 579 B : *λ. τινός*, *greedy for* or *after*..., Menand. p. 185 : *ὁ λ.*, *a glutton*, Polyb. 3, 57, 7.—2. metaph. *curious, eager*, Eur. Hipp. 913. Adv. *-νως*.

Λιχνοτένθης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*λίχνος*, *τένθης*) *a greedy glutton.*

Λιχνοφίλάργῦρος, *ον*, (*λίχνος*, *φιλάργυρος*) *both an epicure and miser*, Philyll. Pol. 8.

Λίψ, *ὁ*, gen. *λιβός*, *the S.W. wind*, Lat. *Africus*, Hdt. 2, 25, Theocr. 9, 11 : cf. Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 7, sq. (Prob. from *λείβω*, because it brought wet.)

Λίψ, *ὁ*, (not *ἡ*, Lob. Paral. 114, and Addend.), gen. *λιβός*, (*λείβω*) *any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, drink-offering*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 292, Ap. Rh. 4, 1454 : cf. *λιβάς*.

Λίψ, *ἡ*, gen. *λιβός*, = *λισσάς*, *λιχάς*, *a cliff*, cf. *αἰγίλιψ*.

Λίψ, *ἡ*, gen. *λιβός*, (*λίπτω*) *a longing.*

Λιψουρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*λίπτω*, *οὐρέω*) *desire of making water*, Aesch. Cho. 756.

Λιψύδριον, *ου*, *τό*, = *λειψύδριον*.

Λό', Od. 10, 361, v. *λόε*.

Λόβιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *λοβός* II., Diosc.

Λοβός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *the lobe* or *lower part of the ear*, *ἐὐτρητοι λ.*, Il. 14, 182 : cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 1.—2. *the lobe of the liver*, to which particular attention was paid in divination, Aesch. Pr. 495, Eur. El. 827.—II. *the capsule* or *pod*, esp. of leguminous plants, thence called *ἔλλοβα*, Theophr. : of these the *φασίολοι*, elsewh. *δολίχοι*, were called simply *λοβοί*, because they were eaten *pod and all*, Galen. (Doubtless from *λέπω*, *to peel* : and prob. akin to our *lap*, i. e. *fold.*) Hence

Λοβόω, *ῶ*, *to divide into single laps* or *pieces*, esp. of the liver in divination.

Λοβώδης, *ες*, (*λοβός* II., *εἶδος*) *like the pod* or *husk of pulse.*

†**Λόβων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Lobon*, a writer of Argos, Diog. L. 1, 34.

Λογάδες, *αἱ*, *the whites of the eyes*, Nic. Th. 292, *the pupils*, Anth. P. 5, 270 : also *λογχάδες*, Call. Fr. 132, Sophron ; cf. *λογάς*.

Λογάδην, adv., (*λογάς*) *picking out*, esp. of stones for building, Thuc. 4, 4 ; 6, 66 ; cf. *λογάς*.—II. *in heaps.* [*ᾰ*]

Λογαῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (*λογάς*) *chosen, picked out.*

Λογαοιδικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *logaoedic*, an epith. applied by Gramm. to verses in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to stand *between λόγος* and *ἀοιδή*, i. e. *between the rhythm of poetry and prose*, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 275.

Λογᾰριάζω, (*λογάριον*) *to calculate.* late word. Hence

Λογᾰριασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a calculation* : **Λογᾰριαστής**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a calculator.*

Λογάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *λόγος*, Ar. Fr. 640, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 236.

Λογάς, *άδος*, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, (*λέγω*) *gathered : picked, chosen*, mostly in plur., *λ. νεηνίαι*, Hdt. 1, 36, † so abs. *οἱ λογάδες*, *chosen youths*, Id. ib. †—2. *λ. λίθοι*, *rough, unhewn stones, taken just as they were picked*, Paus. 7, 22, 5.

Λογάω, *ῶ*, (*λόγος*, *λέγω*) *to be fond of talking*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

†**Λόγβασις**, *ὁ*, *Logbasis*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 74, 4.

Λογγάζω, = *λαγγάζω*, Aesch. Fr. 99.

Λογγανός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *ποταμός*, *the Longanus*, a river of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 9, 7.

Λογγάσια, *ων*, *τά*, (*λογγάζω*) *stones with holes in them*, through which mooring-cables were passed, Aesch. Fr. 99 : such *a mooring-place* is also *λογγαστήη*, *ἡ*, in Hesych.

†**Λογγῖνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Longinus*, a celebrated critic and philosopher.

†**Λόγγουρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Longurus*, a place in Sicily, Lyc. 868.

Λογγών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, = *λαγγών*.

Λογεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*λόγος*) strictly *a speaking-place* : in the Att. theatre the front of the stage occupied by the *speakers* or *players*, Lat. *pulpitum* ; but it sometimes took in the *θυμέλη*, and sometimes even the *ὀρχήστρα*, Lob. Phryn. 163.

Λογέμπορος, *ον*, (*λόγος*, *ἔμπορος*) *making a trade of speaking, writing*, or in genl. *of learning*, Artemid. 2, 75.

Λογεύς, *ὁ*, = *λογιεύς*, Lob. Phryn. 255.

Λογίη, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*λέγω*) *a collection for the poor*, N. T.

Λογίατρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*λόγος*, *ἰατρός*) *a physician only in words.* [*ῐ*]

Λογίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. of *λόγος*, Ar. Vesp. 64, Isocr. 295 B. [*ῐ*]

Λογιεύς, *ὁ*, (*λόγος*, *λέγω*) *a speaker, orator*, usu. *ῥήτωρ*, Critias 45.—II. *a prose writer.*

Λογίζομαι, dep. with f. and aor. mid., pf. pass. (*λόγος*) strictly of numerical calculation, *to count, reckon, calculate, compute*, Hdt., etc. ; c. inf. *to reckon* that..., 2, 145 : in full, *ψήφοις λ.*, Hdt. 2, 36 ; also, *ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ.*, *to calculate* off hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656 : absol. in part., *λογιζόμενοι εὗρον*, they found *on counting*, Hdt. 7, 28 : *λ. τινί τι*, *to set down* to one's *account*, Lat. *imputare*, Dem. 1148, 20.—II. in genl. *to take into account, consider, τι*, Hdt. 8, 53, and freq. in Att. : c. inf., *to count, deem* or *consider that* a thing is..., Hdt. 2, 46, etc. ; so too, *λογίζ. ὅτι*...or *ὡς*..., Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 28 ; 6, 4, 6 : also c. acc. et part., *Σμέρδιν οὐκ ἔτι ἐόντα λογίζεσθε*, Hdt. 3, 6 ; and so with two nouns, *μίαν ἀμφὸ τὰς ἡμέρας λ.*, *to count* both days as one, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 11.—2. c. inf. also, *to count* or *reckon upon* doing *ἐλογίζοντο ἐπισιτιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 7, 176, cf. Xen. An. 2, 2, 13.—3. absol., *to calculate reason, περί τινος*, Hdt. 2, 22.—4. *to conclude by reasoning, infer*, c. inf. or with *ὅτι*..., *ὡς*..., Xen. Ages. 7, 3, Mem. 2, 3, 2.—III. the aor. *ἐλογίσθην*, Plat. Tim. 34 A, and (sometimes) pf. *λελόγισμαι* are used in pass. signf., Phaedr. 246 C ; as is the pres. part. *λογιζόμενον* in Hdt. 3, 95.

Λογικεύομαι, dep. mid., *to conclude*, late word, Lob. Phryn. 198.

Λογικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*λόγος*) *belonging to speaking* or *a speech : writing in prose*, opp. to *ποιητικός* or *μουσικός*, Diog. L. 5, 85, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 213 : *ἡ -κή*, *prose*, Ib. p. 135.—II. *belonging to the reason, intellectual*, Tim. Locr. 99 E : opp. to *ἠθικός*, *φυσικός*, Arist. Top. 1, 14, 4 : *reasonable, rational, sensible*, Polyb. 25, 9, 2.—2. *fit for reasoning* or *argument* : hence *ἡ -κή* sub. *τέχνη*, *logic*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 : but Arist. has *λ. ἀπόδειξις*, Gen. An. 2, 8, 9 ; cf. Rhet. 1, 1, 11, and adv. *-κῶς*, Anal. Post. 1, 21, fin.

Λόγιμος, *ίμη*, *ιμον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (*λόγος*) *worth mention, remarkable, famous, πόλισμα, ἔθνος, ἀνήρ*, etc., Hdt. 1, 143, 171, etc. : elsewh. *ἑλλόγιμος* is more usu.

Λόγιον, *ου*, *τό*, *an announcement, oracle*, Hdt. 4, 178 ; 8, 60, 3, etc. ; also in Eur. Heracl. 405, Thuc. 2, 8 : from

Λόγιος, *ία*, *ιον*, (*λόγος*) *skilled in words* or *speech*, hence a freq. epith. of Mercury, as the god of language and eloquence, Luc. —2. in genl. *learned*, first in Hdt., who used the word esp. for *learned in history, chronicles* as opp. to Epic poets, v. Bähr. ad 1, 1, and cf. 2, 3, 77 ; 4, 46, *λ. καὶ ἀοιδοί*, Pind. P. 1, 183 : *a learned man*, Id. N. 6, 75 ; Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 1 : so Arist. called Theophr. *ὁ λογιώτατος* (of his disciples) : by later philosophers the *logicians* were esp. called *λόγιοι*.—II. *rational, wise, sensible*, Eur. Ion 602. †Adv. *-ως*, Plut. 2, 405 A. Hence

Λογιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *taste in suiting the style to the matter* : a quality ascribed by Plut. to Soph., while to Aesch. he ascribes *στόμα*, to Eurip. *σοφία*, 2. 348 D.

Λόγισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*λογίζομαι*) *that which is reckoned, a reckoning*, Antiph.

Λογισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*λογίζομαι*) *a reckoning* or *computing*, Thuc. 4, 122 : *computation*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C : *οἱ λογισμοί, arithmetic*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8 ; cf. Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc. : cf. *λογιστικός*.—II. *calculation* (in the way of reasoning), *consideration*, Eur. Alcm. 10, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat. Legg. 805 A. —2. *a reason, argument*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2, 27, and Plat., etc.

Λογιστέον, verb. adj. from *λογίζομαι*, *one must reckon*, Plat. Tim. 61 E.

Λογιστεύω, *to be a λογιστής*, *λ. τινάς*, *to govern* as one, Philostr.—II. *to examine* an account : in genl. *to examine.*

Λογιστήριον, *ου*, *τό*, *the place* at Athens *where the λογισταί met*, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10, 38, Lys. 158, 40 : *στρατιωτικὸν λ.*, *the war-office*, Strab. p. 752.—II. *a school for arithmetic : a place for philosophical discussions.*

Λογιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*λογίζομαι*) *a calculator, teacher of arithmetic.*—2. *a calculator* or *reasoner*, Ar. Av. 318, Plat. Rep. 340 D ; *πραγμάτων*, about matters, Dem. 11, fin.—II. in plur. *auditors*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 16 : at Athens, a board of ten, chosen from the *βουλή* by lot, to whom magistrates going out of office submitted their accounts, Dem. 266, 9 : they seem to have had also ten assessors called *εὔθυνοι*, Böckh P. E. 1, 254 sq. with note of transl., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 154. Any one not giving in his accounts within 30 days after his office expired, was liable to the *ἀλο-*

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γίου δίκη before the logistae. — 2. among the Romans λογισταί was the Greek name of the *curatores urbium*, who were entrusted with judicial and financial duties, Att. Process p. 89. Hence

Λογιστικός, ή, όν, (λογιστής) *skilled* or *practised in calculating*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7: hence ἡ λογιστική, sub. τέχνη, like οἱ λογισμοί, *practical arithmetic*, opp. to ἀριθμητική, which was the theoretical, Plat. Gorg. 451 B, etc.—II. *skilled in reasoning, reasonable*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 28, etc.: τὸ λογιστικόν, *the reasoning faculty*, Plat. Rep. 439 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 1, 6.

†Λογογραφεύς, έως, ὁ, = λογογράφος, Dion. H. de Din. 11, p. 660, 9.

Λογογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to be a* λογογράφος, *to write history : to write speeches*. τινί, for a man, Plut. Dem. 6, Dem. et Cic. 3.

Λογογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *writing in prose*, esp. of history, opp. to poetry, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E. — 2. *a writing of speeches for money*, Demad. 179, 26: and

Λογογρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *inclined for writing prose*, esp. *history* or *speeches*: ἀνάγκη λογ., compulsory rules *for composition*, Plat. Phaedr. 264 B: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of writing* : from

Λογογράφος, ον, (λόγος, γράφω) *writing prose*, as opp. to poetry, Arist. Rhet. 2, 11, 7: the early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Hdt. are so called by Thuc. 1, 21 ; and the name has been since appropriated to the old *chroniclers* before Hdt., cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1, p. 265, and cf. λογοποιός I. 1.—II. *writing speeches* ; esp. *one who lives by writing speeches* for others to deliver, usu. as a term of reproach, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C ; and so joined with σοφιστής, Dem. 417, fin., cf. Stallb. Plat. l. c., and Praef. ad Euthyd. p. 46, sqq.—III. *writing* or *keeping accounts*. [ᾰ]

Λογοδαίδαλος, ον, (λόγος, δαίδαλος) *skilled in tricking out a speech*, Cicero's *artificiosi sermonis fabricator*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

Λογόδειπνον, ου, τό (λόγος, δεῖπνον) *a feast of words, learned banquet*, Ath. 1 D.

Λογοδηρία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, δῆρις) *a wordy war*, late word.

Λογοδιάῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, διάῤῥοια) *a flux of words, ceaseless talk*, Ath. 22 E.

Λογοδιδάσκᾰλος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, (λόγος, διδάσκαλος) *a teacher of language* or *eloquence*.

Λογοείδεια, ας, ἡ, *likeness to prose* or *the language of common life*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 420 : from

Λογοειδής, ές, (λόγος, εἶδος) *prose-like* ; τὸ λ., *oratorical powers*, Philostr. — II. *appearing reasonable, rational*, Themist.

Λογοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, θέσις) *a demanding* or *auditing of accounts*.—II. *arrangement of words, composition*.

Λογοθέσιον, ου, τό, = foreg. Eccl.

Λογοθετέω, ῶ, *to call to account*, τινά, Aesop. : from

Λογοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (λόγος, τίθημι) *one who calls for* or *audits accounts*.—II. at the Byzant. court, *the chancellor* of the empire.

Λογοθεώρητος, ον, (λόγος, θεωρέω) *to be viewed* or *apprehended by the intellect alone*, as opp. to things perceptible by the senses.

Λογοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (λόγος, θηράω) *a word-catcher*, Philo.

†Λογοϊατρεία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, ἰατρεία) *a curing by words*, Philo : cf. λογιατρος.

Λογοκλοπεία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, κλέπτω) *a stealing of another's words* or *thoughts, plagiarism*, attributed to Empedocles by Timae. ap. Diog. L. 8, 54.

Λογολεσχέω, ῶ, *to prate* : from

Λογολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (λόγος, λέσχης) *a prater*, Anth. P. 11, 140.

Λογομάγειρος, ου, ὁ, *one who cooks up words*. [ᾰ]

Λογομᾰνέω, ῶ, (λόγος, μαίνομαι) *to have a passion for study*, Chionid. 15.

Λογομᾰχέω, ῶ, *to be a* λογομάχος, *to strive about words*, N. T. : and

Λογομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a war of words*, N. T. : from

Λογομάχος, ον, (λόγος, μάχη) *warring with* or *about words*. [ᾰ]

Λογόμῐμος, ον, (λόγος, μιμέομαι) *imitating words* or *with words*, Ath. 19 C.

Λογομῠθιον, ου, τό, (λόγος, μῦθος) *a fabulous legend*. [ῡ]

Λογονεχόντως, adv., = νουνεχόντως, Isocr. 152 A : al. diviaim.

Λογοπλάθος, ον, (λόγος, πλάσσω) *making words*, of Aesop, A. B. [ᾰ]

Λογοποιέω, ῶ, *to be a* λογοποιός, *to make words* ; λ. τι, *to invent, fabricate* tales, esp. of newsmongers, Thuc. 6, 38, περί τινος, Lys. 146, 36, cf. Theophr. Char. 8. Hence

Λογοποίημα, ατος, τό, *an idle tale, mere gossip*, Antiph. Nean. 1 : and

Λογοποιητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for a* λογοποιός.

Λογοποΐα, ας, ἡ, (λογοποιός) *tale-telling, news-mongering*, Theophr. Char. 8.

Λογοποϊκός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to* λογοποΐα or *to a* λογοποιός : ἡ -κή, = λογογραφική, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C : from

Λογοποιός, όν, (λόγος, ποιέω) *word-making* : usu. as subst., ὁ λ., *a writer of prose*, esp. *a historian, chronicler*, just like λογογράφος, as opp. to ἐποποιός, Hdt. 5, 36, 125, Isocr. 104 B, etc. —2. *a writer of fables*, Αἴσωπος ὁ λ., Hdt. 2, 134.—II. at Athens, esp. *one who wrote speeches* for others to deliver, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 257 C. —2. with collat. signf. of *an inventor, liar*, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 289 C ; and in genl. *a tale-teller, news-monger*, Theophr. Char. 8 : cf. λογογράφος.

Λογοπράγέω, ῶ, (λόγος, πράσσω) *to fabricate* or *circulate a rumour*.

Λογοπράτης, ου, ὁ, (πιπράσκω) = sq. [ᾰ]

Λογοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (λόγος, πωλέω) *a dealer in speeches or words*, Philo.

Λόγος, ου, ὁ, (λέγω) *the word* or *outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known* : also *the inward thought or reason itself*, so that λόγος comprehends both the Lat. *ratio* and *oratio*.

A. *a saying, speaking, that which is said* or *spoken*.—I. *a word*, and in plur. *words*, i. e. *language, talk*. Hom. and Hes. use it only in this signf., and in these passages, τὸν ἕτερπε λόγοις, Il. 15, 393 ; αἰμύλιοι λόγοι, flattering *language*, Od. 1, 56, cf. H. Merc. 317, Hes. Th. 890 ; so also, ψευδεῖς λόγοι, lying *words*, Hes. Th. 229 : — (the passage of Hes., Op. 106, where it signifies *tale, fable*, is prob. spurious). The word is in genl. rare in Ep., μῦθος, μῦθοι being used instead : but was brought into freq. use by Theogn., Pind., and the old historians, cf. Nake Choeril. p. 118 : — λόγος ἐστί, c. acc. et inf., 'tis *said* that.., freq. in Hdt. ; ὡς εἰπεῖν λόγῳ, in a word, in short. Hdt. 2, 37 ; so οὐ πολλῷ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, Hdt. 1, 61. — Λόγος never means a *word* in the grammat. sense, as the *mere name of a thing*, like ἔπος and ῥῆμα, Lat. *vox, vocabulum*, but rather as *the thing referred to, the material*, not *the formal part* ;—on the other hand, it is also, esp in Att., opp. to ἔργον, *as a thing merely uttered and not made good*, and so like ὄνομα, *a mere name, mere words*, Lat. *verba*, Theogn. 254, cf. Pors. Phoen. 512, Elmsl. Heracl. 5 : it in fact becomes = μῦθος, which is used for it, Aesch. Pr. 1080 ; so, λόγου ἕνεκα, Lat. *dicis causa*, merely *for talking's sake*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 191 C ; also τῷ λόγῳ, in *pretence*, Hdt. 1, 205 ; 5, 20.—II. *a word*, in a fuller sense *a sentence*, Lat. *oratio*, Plat. Theaet. 202 B.—2. *a saying, statement*, Thuc. 1, 2 : esp. *a divine revelation*, Plat. Phaed. 78 D ; *an oracular response*, Pind. P. 4, 105 : *a maxim, apophthegm, proverb*, Plat. Symp. 195 B.—III. *dialogue, conversation, discussion*, e. g. εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, συνελθεῖν, ἀφικέσθαι τινί, etc., Hdt. 1, 82, etc., and Att. ; also ἐν λόγοις εἶναι τινι, Hdt. 3, 148 ; Plat.—IV. *a speaking* or *talking* about a person or thing, περί τινος and ἀμφί τινος, Antipho 135, 29 ; also without prep., λόγος τινός, *a discourse about* one : λόγων ἄξιος, *worth talking of*, worth *mention*, Hdt. 4, 28 : hence—2. the *talk* which one occasions, Lat. *fama*, usu. in good sense, *praise, honour*, λόγος ἔχει σε, for ἔχεις λόγον, Hdt. 7, 5 ; 9, 78 : hence also *a tale, story*, λόγος ἐστί, λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει, φέρεται, c. acc. et inf., so *the story* goes, Lat. *fama fert*, freq. in Hdt. and Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 322 : —rare construct., Κλεισθένης λόγον ἔχει τὴν Πυθίην ἀναπεῖσαι, Cleisthenes has *the credit* of having bribed the Pythia, Hdt. 5, 66, for which the usu. phrase would be (as above) Κλεισθένεα λόγος ἔχει, ὅτι — 3. *speech*, λόγῳ παιδεύειν ἀνθρώπους, Plat. Rep. 376 D : and in pl., *words, eloquence*, Isocr. 27 B, 191 B, etc. : — oft. joined with πειθώ, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 134 : — Protagoras was called λόγων σοφιστής. —V. *a saying, report, tale, story*, opp. on the one hand to mere *fable* (μῦθος), on the other to regular history (ἱστορία), as Hdt. 2, 99 : and so, being once applied to *all stories, whether true or false*, it came to signify—1. *fabulous story, fable*, esp. those of Aesop, Hdt. 1, 141 ; 2, 47, Arist. Rhet. 2, 20.—2. *authentic narrative*, and so usu. in plur., *history, chronicles*, freq. in Hdt., who gives this name to his own work, 1, 106, 184, etc. ; in sing. *one section* or *part of such a work*, like the later βίβλος or βιβλίον, Hdt. 2, 38, etc. : later usu. opp. to μῦθος, but as the oldest Greek history was a rival to Ep. poetry, λόγος was also opp. to ἔπος, cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός, μῦθος VI.—VI as Greek prose began with history, hence οἱ λόγοι came to have the genl. signf. of *prose-writing, prose*, like Lat. *oratio*, as opp. to ποίησις and ποίημα, Arist. Poet. 2, 5 ; 6, 26, also, λόγοι ψιλοί, Plat. Legg. 669 D, and Arist. ; cf. λόγιος, λογογράφος.—VII. further, since at Athens the most valued and influential prose-writings were *speeches*, hence again like Lat. *oratio*, λόγος came to be *a speech*, freq. in Orat., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, etc. Cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός.—VIII. *the right, the privilege of speaking*, Lat. *copia dicendi*, λόγον τινὶ διδόναι or παρέχειν, to give one *the word*, i. e. allow him to speak, Dem. 508, 16 ; so λόγου τυγχάνειν, to come to one's turn in speaking, French *avoir la parole* ; or, as we say, *to be in possession of the house, to address the floor*.—IX. like ῥῆμα, *the thing spoken of, the subject of the* λόγος, Hdt. 1, 21, etc., cf. Br. Soph. Aj. 1268, Wolf

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Lept. p. 277,† but v. Schaef. ad l. 473, 13†; *μετέχειν τοῦ λ.*, to be in the secret, Hdt. 1, 127; *τὸν ἥττω λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖσθαι*, cf. Ar. Nub. 657, 882, etc.: Plat.; *οὐδὲν πρὸς λόγον*, nothing to the *point*, immaterial, v. Heind. Plat. Protag. 344 A:—also, *πρὸς λόγον τινός*, *as to the matter of*, Aesch. Theb. 519; *ἐς λ. τινός*, Hdt. 3, 99.—X. *that which is laid down* or *stated*, *a proposition*, *position*, *principle*, Plat. Gorg. 508 B.—XI.=*ὁρισμός*, *a definition*, *ψυχῆς οὐσία καὶ λόγος*, *the soul's essence*, *and its definition*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E.

B. *the power of the mind* which is *manifested in speech*, *reason*, *ὀρθὸς λ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 73 A: *κατὰ λόγον*, *agreeably to reason*, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc.; so *μετὰ λόγου*, Id. Prot. 344 A; opp. to *παρὰ λόγον*, *contrary to reason*, *improbable*, Thuc., etc. *ὡς ἔχει λόγον* =*ὡς ἐοικεν*, Dem. 1090, 12. In particular relations,—II. *examination by the reason*, *reflection*, opp. to *thoughtlessness* or *rashness*, *λόγον ἑαυτῷ διδόναι*, *to allow himself reflection*, i. e. *time for it*, *to think over a thing*, Wessel. Hdt. 2, 162, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 230 A; *περὶ τινος*, Hdt. 1, 209.—2. *account*, *consideration*, *esteem*, *regard*, *λόγου οὐδενὸς γενέσθαι πρός τινος*, to be of no *account* or *repute* with one, Hdt. 1, 120; so too, *λόγου εἶναι πρός τινος*, Hdt. 4, 138; and, *λόγου ποιεῖσθαι*, to make one of *account*, Id. 1, 33; so too, *πλείστου*, *ἐλαχίστου λόγου εἶναι*, Id.; but also, like Lat. *rationem habere alicujus*, *λόγον τινὸς ἔχειν* and *ποιεῖσθαι*, to make *account*, put *a value* on a person or thing, freq. in Hdt.; also without gen., as 1, 62, 115: also, *ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαί τινα*, Hdt. 3, 50; *περὶ ἐμοῦ οὐδεὶς λ.*, Ar. Ran. 87; *λόγῳ ἐν σμικρῷ εἶναι*, Plat. Rep. 550 A; *ἰδιώτεω λόγῳ καὶ ἀτίμου*, *reckoned* or *accounted* as a private person without rank; so *ἐν ἀνδρὸς λόγῳ*, *ἐν ἀνδραπόδων λόγῳ*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 120, etc.—3. *an account*, *λόγον διδόναι τινός*, to give an *account* of a thing, Hdt. 3, 143, cf. 8, 100; *λόγον διδόναι τε καὶ δέξασθαι*, Plat. Prot. 336 C; *παρέχειν* Rep. 344 D; *λόγου λαμβάνειν παρά τινος*, Dem. 101, 17; so, *λόγον αἰτεῖν* or *ἀπαιτεῖν παρά τινος*, etc.; *λόγον ὑπέχειν*, Plat. Legg. 774 B, Dem., etc.; cf. *λογισταί*.—III. *relation*, *reference*, *proportion*, *analogy*, *κατὰ λόγον τινός*, *in proportion to...*, Hdt. 1, 134; 2, 109; *κατὰ λόγον τῆς δυνάμεως*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 11; *περὶ τῶν νόσων ὁ αὐτὸς λ.*, Plat. Theaet. 158 D: in mathematics, *a ratio*: also, *arithmetical proportion*, *ἀνὰ λόγον τινί*, Plat., cf. *ἀναλόγον*.—IV. *a reasonable ground*, *an arrangement*, *a condition*, the last esp. in the phrase *ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ* or *ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις*, Hdt. 7, 158; 9, 26, 33, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 19: *κατὰ τίνα λόγον*; on what *ground*? Plat. Rep. 366 B; cf. Prot. 343 D: *ὁ λόγος αἱρεῖ*, or *ὁ λόγος αὐτως αἱρεῖ*, c. acc. et inf., *it stands to reason that ..*, just like the Lat. *ratio evincit*, Hdt. 3, 45, cf. 2, 33, etc.; also c. acc. pers. *ὁ λόγος αἱρεῖ με*, *the reason of the thing* convinces me, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.

C. in N. T., and Eccl., 'Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ, GOD THE WORD, comprising both the above general signfs. of *Word* and *Reason*, which were however distinguished by the Fathers as *Λόγος προφορικός*, and *ἐνδιάθετος*, v. Suicer Thes. in voc. I. 1.

Λογότροπος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*λόγος*, *τρόπος*) *a conditional syllogism*, much used by the stoics, e. g. 'if Plato be alive, he breathes; he is alive, therefore he does breathe,' Diog. L. 7, 77.

Λογοφίλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, Philo, and *λογόφιλος*, *ου*, Stob., (*λόγος*, *φιλέω*) *fond of words* or *of eloquence*.

Λογόω, *ὦ*, (*λόγος*) *to make rational*: pass. *to become rational*: *to assume the nature of the divine* ΛΟΤΟΣ, Eccl.

Λογχαῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (*λόγχη*) *of* or *with a spear*.

Λογχάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *λόγχη*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. [*ᾰ*]

Λογχεύω, *to pierce with a spear*, Anth.: from

ΛΟΤΧΗ, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a spear-head*, *javelin-head*, Lat. *spiculum*, Hdt. 7, 69, and Xen.; but usu. in plur., *the point with its barbs*, Hdt. 1, 52, etc., cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16: the shaft is in Hdt. *ξυστόν*, in Xen. *ῥάβδος*.—II. *a* LANCE, *spear*, *javelin*, Lat. *lancea*, Pind. N. 10, 112, and Trag.: *λόγχας ἐσθίων*, proverb. of a bragging coward, a 'fire-eater,' Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 397.—III. *a troop of spearmen*, '*a plump of spears*,' *ξὺν ἑπτὰ λόγχαις*, Soph. O. C. 1312; cf. *ἀσπίς* II., *αἰχμή* II.

Λόγχη, *ης*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *λάχος*, *lot*, from *λαγχάνω*, *λέλογχα*, E. M.

†*Λόγχη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Lonche*, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Λογχήρης, *ες*, (*λόγχη*, *ἄρω?*) *armed with a spear*, *λ. ἀσπιστής*, with spear and shield, Eur. I. A. 1067.

Λογχηφόρος, *ον*, =*λογχοφόρος*.

Λογχίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *λόγχη*. [*ῐ*]

Λόγχιμος, *ον*, (*λόγχη*) *of* or *with a spear*, *κλόνοι λ.*, the clash *of spears*, Aesch. Ag. 405.

Λογχίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, dim. from *λόγχη*, Lycophronid. ap. Ath. 670 E.

Λογχίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ιδος*, (*λόγχη*) *of* or *like a spear*.—II. *ἡ λογχῖτις*, as subst., a plant *with spear-shaped seeds*, Diosc.

Λογχοδρέπανον, *ου*, *τό*, (*λόγχη*, *δρέπανον*) *a spear with a sickle-shaped head*, like our *partisan*, Nonn.

Λογχοποιός, *όν*, (*λόγχη*, *ποιέω*) *making spears*, Eur. Bacch. 1208.

Λογχοφόρος, *ον*, (*λόγχη*, *φέρω*) *spear-bearing*, Eur. Hec. 1089: as subst., *a spear-man*, *pike-man*, Ar. Pac. 1294, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

Λογχόω, *ὦ*, (*λόγχη*) *to furnish with a point* or *head*. Pass. *to be sharp-pointed*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 17. Hence

Λογχωτός, *ή*, *όν*, *furnished with a point*, *lance-headed*, *βέλος*, Eur. Bacch. 761.

Λογώδης, *ες*, =*λογοειδής*, Arist. de Spiritu, 2, 6.

Λόγωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*λογόω*) *a making* or *becoming reasonable*; in Eccl. *a partaking of the nature of CHRIST through baptism*.

Λόε, Ep. 3 aor. of *λοέω*, *λούω*, Od. 10, 361.

Λοέσσας, *λοεσσάμενος*, Ep. part. aor. act. and mid. from *λοέω*, *λούω*, for *λούσας*, *λουσάμενος*, Hom.: *λοέσσομαι*, fut. mid. for *λούσομαι*, Od.

Λοετρήν, *λοετροχόος*, oldest form of *λουτρ-*, Hom.

Λοέω, the oldest and Hom. form of *λούω*.

Λοιβαῖος, *αία*, *αῖον*, *of* or *belonging to the λοιβή*, Ath. 512 F.

Λοιβάσιον, *ου*, *τό*, = *λοιβεῖον*, Epich. p. 46. [*ᾰ*]

Λοιβάω, *ὦ*, (*λοιβή*)=*λείβω*.

Λοιβεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cup for pouring libations*, Plut. Marcell. 2: from

Λοιβή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*λείβω*) *a pouring*, only used in religious sense, *a drink-offering*, Lat. *libatio*, Il. 4, 48; in Hom. joined with *κνίση*, *drink-offering* and burnt-offering, as Il. 9, 500; later also, like *σπονδαί*, freq. in plur., as Pind. N. 11, 7, Soph. El. 52:—rare in prose, as, *λ. οἴνου*, Plat. Legg. 906 D: Ap. Rh. has it of *water* in gen.

†*Λοιβίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, =*λοιβεῖον*, Antim. ap. Ath. 486 A.

Λοιγήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, and *λοιγής*, *ές*, =sq., Nic. Al. 256, Th. 921.

Λοίγιος, *ον*, (*λοιγός*) *pestilent*, *deadly*, *λ. ἔργα*, Il. 1, 518, 573; *οἵῳ λοίγι' ἔσεσθαι*, I think it will end *fatally*, Il. 21, 533.

ΛΟΙΓΟ΄Σ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *ruin*, *mischief*, *death*, of death by plague, Il. 1, 67; or by war, 5, 603; etc.; also of the *destruction* of the ships, Il. 16, 80 (neither *λοιγός* nor *λοίγιος* occurs in Od.); Pind., Aesch.; poet. word. (Akin to *λυγρός*, *λευγαλέος*, Lat. *lugeo*, *luctus*, cf. *λοιμός*.)

Λοιγός, *όν*, =*λοίγιος*, Nic., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 305.

Λοιδορέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a λοίδορος*, *to rail at*, *abuse*, *revile*, *blaspheme*, c. acc., Hdt. 3, 145, *λ. θεούς*, Pind. O. 9, 56; and so freq. in Att.: also absol., Eur. Med. 873, etc. Mid. *to rail at one another*, Ar. †Nub. 62, †Ran. 857; but also as dep., like act., Hdt. 4, 184, and Att.; except that the mid. has dat. pers., as Ar. Eq. 1400, Plut. 456, Plat. Rep. 395 D, etc.; so in aor. pass., Dem. 1257, 24: also, *λοιδορεῖσθαι ἐπί τινι*, Xen. Ages. 7, 3. The act. never has a dat., except in late writers, as Epict. Man. 34. Hence

Λοιδόρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *railing*, *abuse*, *an affront*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 8, 9.

Λοιδορημάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *λοιδόρημα*, Ar. Fr. 64. [*ᾰ*]

Λοιδορησμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, =*λοιδορία*, Ar. Ran. 758.

Λοιδορητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *abusive*, Arist.

Λοιδορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*λοιδορέω*) *a railing*, *abuse*; *a reproach*, Epich. p. 94, Antipho 115, 17, Thuc. 2, 84, etc.

Λοίδορος, *ον*, *railing*, *abusive*, Eur. Cycl. 534, Menand. p. 141: †as subst. *ὁ λοίδορος*, *a reviler*, Plut.: *τὸ λοίδορον*, *reviling*, *abuse*, Id. Adv. *-ως*, Strab. p. 661.† (Deriv. uncertain.)

Λοιμεύομαι, (*λοιμός*) dep. mid., *to destroy*, LXX.

Λοιμία, *ας*, *ἡ*, or *λοιμείη*,=*λοιμός*, *pestilence*, Hipp. p. 28.

Λοιμικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *belonging to the plague*, *pestilential*, Hipp. 1271, Strab., etc. Adv. *-κῶς*, Sext. Emp.: from

ΛΟΙΜΟ΄Σ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a plague*, *pestilence*, *any deadly infectious disorder*, Il. 1, 61, Hdt. 7, 171, etc.: also, of persons, *a plague*, *pest*, like Lat. *pestis*, Dem. 794, 5. (Prob. connected with *λῦμα*, *λύμη*, *λυμαίνομαι*, cf. *λοιγός* and *λυγρός*: the relation to *λιμός* is prob. only one of sound, as in Hdt. l. c., Thuc. 2, 54, and ap. Aeschin. 73, 6.)

Λοιμοφόρος, *ον*, (*λοιμός*, *φέρω*) *bringing plague*, *pestilential*.

Λοιμώδης, *ες*, (*λοιμός*, *εἶδος*) *like plague*, *pestilential*, Thuc. 1, 23.

Λοιμώσσω, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-ξω*, (*λοιμός*) *to have the plague*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 15: so *λιμώσσω* from *λιμός*.

Λοιπύζω, *to enter as in arrear*. Pass., *to be in arrear*: from

Λοιπύς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (*λοιπός*) *a remainder*, *arrear*, like Lat. *reliqua*.

Λοιπογρᾰφέω, *ὦ*, (*λοιπός*, *γράφω*) =*λοιπάζω*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 288.

Λοιπός, *ή*, *όν*, (*λείπω*, *λέλοιπα*) *remaining*, Lat. *reliquus*, post-Hom., but very freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwds.; Hdt. has *τοῦ λοιποῦ*, sub. *χρόνου*, *for the rest of the time*, *hence-*

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forward, hereafter, as in 1, 189, etc., which in later authors was usually *τὸ λοιπόν, τὰ λοιπά*, Aesch. Eum. 683, Soph. Ant. 311, El. 1226, etc. cf. Herm. Vig. n. 26: but also *τὰ λοιπά*, and *τὸ λ.*, without reference to time, *the rest*, Lat. *cetera*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 D, etc.: also *λοιπόν* without the article, as adv., *for the rest, further*, and so oft.=*ἤδη, already*, as Plat. Prot. 321 B, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 400: the regul. adv. *λοιπῶς* is rarer.

Λοισθήιος, ον, Ep. for *λοίσθιος, λοῖσθος*: Hom. has, *λοισθήιον ἆεθλον*, the prize *for the last*, Il. 23, 785; also plur. *λοισθήια*, sub. *ἄεθλα*, Ib. 751.

Λοίσθημα, ατος, τό, the last, end.

Λοίσθιος, ία, ιον,=sq., Pind. P. 4, 474 and Trag.: neut. *-ιον*, as adv., *last*, Soph. Aj. 468, Ant. 1304.

Λοῖσθος, ον, left behind, last, Il. 23, 536; superl. *λοισθότατος, last of all*, Hes. Th. 921: also in Trag. (Evidently from *λοιπός*, whether supl. form for *λοίπιστος*, or collat. form, like our *last*, Germ. *letzt*, cf. Pott Forsch. 1, 47.)

†*Λόκαλος, ου, ὁ, a* kind of *bird* (stork?) Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 34.

Λόκκη, ης, ἡ, an antiquated word in Anth. P. 11, 20: acc. to Hesych. =*χλαμύς*; Arcad. writes it *λόκη*.

†*Λοκρία, ας, ἡ, κρήνη, the Locrian fountain*, near Locri, Strab. p. 259.

†*Λοκρικός, ή, όν, Locrian, of the Locri*, Strab.; prov. *Λοκρικὸς βοῦς*, of any thing frugal or mean, Paroem. Zenob. 5, 5.

†*Λοκρῖνος κόλπος, ὁ, Lacus* or *Sinus Lucrinus*, near Baiae in Campania, Strab. p. 245.

†*Λοκρίς, ίδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to *Λοκρικός*, Pind. P. 2, 36: subst. sc. *γῆ, the territory of the Locri, Locris*, in Greece, as also in Italy, v. *Λοκροί*, Thuc. 2, 32; 3, 91: Polyb. 1, 56, 3: etc.

†*Λοκριστί*, adv., *in Locrian fashion*, ap. Ath. 625 E.

†*Λοκροί, ῶν, οἱ, the Locri*, a Grecian people, in Trojan war under Ajax son of Oïleus; of these only 1 and 2 below were known to Homer, Il. 2, 527, etc.; divided into three tribes,—1. *οἱ Ἐπικνημίδιοι*, (q. v.) *the Epicnemidii*, occupying a small district between Thermopylae and Mt. Cnemis, Strab. p. 416.—2. *οἱ Ὀπούντιοι, the Opuntii*, occupying a small tract along the coast south of the Epicnemidii, Id. p. 422 sqq.—3. *οἱ Ὀζόλαι, the Ozolae*, on the Corinthian gulf, between Phocis and Aetolia, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.; Strab. p. 417 sqq., who also calls them *Ἑσπέριοι*. Of the latter *οἱ Λοκροὶ Ἐπιζεφύριοι* in Italy, (so too the city, also called in Pind. O. 10, 17, *πόλις Λοκρῶν Ζεφυρίων*) were a colony, v. *Ἐπιζεφύριος*, Hdt. 6, 23; etc.

†*Λοκρός, οῦ, ὁ, Locrus*, a statuary of Paros, Paus. 1, 8, 4.

†*Λόλλιος, ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Lollius*, Anth.

Λόξευμα, ατος, τό, (*λοξός*) *a slanting direction, obliquity*, Manetho.

Λοξεύω,=*λοξόω*.

Λοξίας, ου, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, first in Hdt. 1, 91: acc. to some from his *intricate* and *ambiguous* (*λοξά*) oracles; but better from *λέγειν, λόγος*, as being the Interpreter of Jupiter, *προφήτης Διός*, Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Hdt. 8, 136, Ar. Plut. 8; cf. *Λοξώ*.

Λοξιάς, άδος, ἡ, (*λοξός*) sub. *ὁδός, the zodiac* or *ecliptic*, from its *obliquity* to the equator.

Λοξοβάμων, ον, (*λοξός, βαίνω*) *going sideways*, like the crab. [*ᾰ*]

Λοξοβάτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg. Batr. 297. [*ᾰ*]

Λοξοβλεπτέω, ῶ, (*λοξός, βλέπω*) *to look askance at.*

Λοξοκίνητος, ον, (*λοξός, κινέω*) *moving slantwise* or *sideways.*

Λοξοπορέω, ῶ, (*λοξός, πόρος*) *to go slantwise* or *sideways*, Plut. 2, 890 E.

ΛΟΞΟΣ, ή, όν, slanting, crosswise, Lat. *obliquus*, *λοξὴ γραμμή*, a *cross*-line, Eur. Thes. 7: *λοξὸν βλέπειν τινί*, to look *askance* at one, Lat. *limis oculis*, Anacr. 79; also, *λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρᾶν*, Solon 26, *λοξὰ βλ.*, Theocr. 20, 13: *Ζεὺς αὐχένα λοξὸν ἔχει*, Jupiter has turned his neck *aside*, i. e. withdrawn his favour, Tyrtae. 2, 2; but, *αὐχένα λοξὸν ἔχει*, (the slave) hangs down his neck, Lat. *stat capite obstipo*, Theogn. 536: hence *mistrustful, suspicious, λοξότερον εἶναι πρός τινα*, Polyb.: also of language, *indirect, ambiguous*, esp. of oracles, Luc. Alex. 10, etc.; cf. *σκολιός*. Mostly poet., but also in later prose. (Akin to Lat. *luxus, luxatus, luxatio*; also to *luctor* and *ob-liqu-us*; and perh. to *λύγος, λυγίζειν*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 232.)

Λοξοτενής, ές, (*λοξός, τείνω*) *stretched across, oblique*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 213.

Λοξότης, ητος, ἡ, (*λοξός*) *a slanting direction, obliquity*, Strab. p. 90: *ambiguity*, of oracles, Plut. 2, 409 C.

Λοξοτρόχις, ιος, ὁ and *ἡ, ἄγγελος λ., the oblique-running* messenger, of Lycophron's Cassandra, Anth., P. 9, 191; cf. *Λοξίας*.

Λοξόφθαλμος, ον, (*λοξός, ὀφθαλμός*) *looking askance*, Procl.

Λοξοχρήσμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*λοξός, χρησμός*) *uttering doubtful oracles.*

Λοξόω, ῶ, (*λοξός*) *to make slanting, cast sideways*, Sophron ap. E. M. p. 572. Pass. *to be so*, Arist. Metaph.

Λοξώ, οῦς, ἡ, epith. of Diana, Call. Del. 292: cf. *Λοξίας*.

Λόξωσις, εως, ἡ, (*λοξόω*) *a making slanting: obliquity*, Plut. 2, 890 E.

Λόος, ὁ,=*λῶος*.

Λοπᾰδάγχης, ου, ὁ, (*λοπάς, ἄγχω*) =sq., Meineke Eubul. Incert. 16.

Λοπᾰδαρπᾰγίδης, ου, ὁ, (*λοπάς, ἁρπάζω*) *a dish-snatcher*, Anth.

Λοπάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *λοπάς*, Ar. Plut. 812. [*ᾰ*]

†*Λοπάδιον, ου, ἡ, Lopadium*, fem. pr. n., Timol. ap. Ath. 567 E, v. l. *Λεπάδιον*.

†*Λοπάδουσα*, more correctly *Λοπαδοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, Lopadussa*, an island on the Carthaginian coast, Strab. p. 834: *Λοπαδοῦσσαι* in Ath. 30 D.

Λοπᾰδοφῦσητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*λοπάς, φυσάω*) *a dish-piper*, nickname of Dorion, a gluttonous flute-player, Mnesim. Philipp. 4; perh. with a play between *λοπάς* and *λωτός*.

Λοπάς, άδος, ἡ, a flat earthen vessel, like *τήγανον, a flat dish* or *plate*, in which food was served, Ar. Vesp. 511, etc.: (never for *a pot, χύτρα*.)—II. also in Com.=*ἡ σορός*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 15.—III. *a disease of the olive*, Theophr.

Λοπάω, ῶ, (*λοπός*) *to let the bark peel off*, of trees which lose their bark on the return of the sap in spring, Lat. *corticem remittere, vertere*, Theophr.—II. of olive and fig-trees, *to rot at the root*, Id. Hence

Λοπητός, οῦ, ὁ, the time of the bark peeling off, Theophr.

Λοπία, ας, ἡ, the tendency of the bark to peel off.

Λοπίζω, (*λοπός*) *to peel, strip off the bark.* Hence

Λόπιμος, ον, easily stripped, of nuts which have a skin and not a shell, Nic. ap. Ath. 54 D.

Λοπις, ίδος, ἡ,=*λεπίς, λοπός*, Ar. *Λόπισμα, ατος, τό*,=sq.

Λοπός, οῦ, or *λοπος, ου, ὁ*, (*λέπω*) *the shell, husk, bark, peel, λοπὸς ἐρυθρός, the peel* of an onion, Od. 18, 233.—II. of animals, *hide, leather*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—It thus combines the signfs. of Lat. *cortex, corium.*

Λορδαίνω,=*λορδόω*, Hipp p. 812.

Λορδός, ή, όν, bent forwards or *inwards*, Lat. *cernuus*, opp. to *ὀπίσω*, Hipp. p. 763; cf. 807. Hence

Λορδόω, ῶ, to bend the upper part of the body forwards and inwards, Hipp. p. 812, Mnesim. Ἰητρ., 1, 55. Pass. *to bend forwards and inwards*, Hipp. p. 816: also sensu obsceno, Ar. Eccl. 10, Fr. 191. Hence

Λόρδωμα, ατος, τό, a bending forwards, Hipp. p. 863.

Λορδών, ῶνος, ὁ, the demon of impure *λόρδωσις*, Plat. (Com.) Phaon. 2, 17.

Λόρδωσις, εως, ἡ, (*λορδόω*) *a bending forwards and inwards: a malformation of the spine and neck*, Hipp. p. 816.

†*Λούγδουνον*, or *Λουγδοῦνον, ου, τό, Lugdunum*, a city of Gallia, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhoda, now *Lyon*, Strab. p. 191; in Dio C. *Λουγόδουνον*.—2. a city of the Convenae in Aquitania, Strab. p. 190.

†*Λούγεον ἕλος, τό, Lugeus Lacus*, a lake in Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

†*Λουδίας, ὁ*,=*Λυδίας*, Strab. p. 330.

†*Λουέριος, ου, ὁ, Laverius*, a Gaul, Strab. p. 191; in Ath. 152 E, *Λουσέριος*.

Λουέω, ῶ, Ep. for *λοέω, λούω*, only in H. Hom. Cer. 290.

†*Λούϊοι, ων, οἱ, the Lugii*, a powerful German tribe, Strab. p. 290.

†*Λούκα, ης, ἡ, Luca*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 217.

†*Λουκᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ* (said to be contd. from Lucanus), *Lucas, Luke*, author of one of the Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles, a companion of St. Paul, N. T.

†*Λουκερία, ας, ἡ, Lucerna*, a city of Apulia, Polyb. 3, 88, 5.

†*Λουκιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, Lucian*, the famous writer, a native of Samosata.

†*Λούκιλλα, ης, ἡ, Lucilla*, Rom. fem. pr. n., Anth.

†*Λουκίλλιος, ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Lucilius*, Anth.

†*Λούκιος, ου, ὁ, Lucius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Polyb.; N. T.; etc.

†*Λουκοτοκία, ας, ἡ, Lutetia*, a city of Gallia on an island in the Sequana, now *Paris*, Strab. p. 194.

†*Λούκουλλος, ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Lucullus*, v. l. Λευκ., Luc. Macr. 13.

†*Λουκούμων, ωνος, ὁ*, the Lat. *Lucumo*, Strab. p. 219; in Dion. H. *Λῠκόμων*.

†*Λουκρητία, ας, ἡ*, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Lucretia*, Plut.

Λοῦμαι, Att. for *λούομαι*.

†*Λοῦνα, ης, ἡ, Luna*, a city and haven of the Ligurians in Etruria, which the Greeks call *ἡ Σελήνης λιμήν*, Strab. p. 217.

†*Λουπίαι, ῶν, αἱ, Lupiae*, a city of Calabria, Strab. p. 282; in Paus. *Λουπία*, later name of Sybaris, 6, 19, 6.

†*Λουπίας, ου, ὁ, the Lupia*, a river of Germany, now *Lippe*, Strab. p. 291.

†*Λουσηΐς, ίδος, ἡ*, fem. adj., *of or belonging to Lusi*, in Arcadia, Anth.

†*Λουσιᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, Lusia*, an Attic demus of the tribe Oeneis; hence *Λουσιεύς, έως, ὁ*, one of (the deme) *Lusia*, Isae. 65, 18.—II. *Λουσία*, (*λοετά*)

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epith. of Diana, from bathing in the Ladon, Paus. 8, 25, 6.

†Λουσιας, ου, ὁ, *the Lusias*, a river of Bruttium, near Thurii, Ael. N. A. 10, 38; hence—II. Λουσιάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Lusian, of the Lusias*, Νύμφαι, Ath. 519 C.

†Λούσιος, ου, ὁ, *the Lusius*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 2.

Λοῦσις, εως, ἡ, (λούω) *a washing* or *bathing*.

†Λουσιτανία, ας, ἡ,=Λυσ. Diod. S.

†Λουσοί and Λουσσοί, ῶν, οἱ, *Lusi*, a city of northern Arcadia, containing a temple of Diana, Call. Dian. 235: hence Λουσιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Lusi*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 21; Λουσιάτης, Id. 7, 6, 40.

Λοῦσσον, ου, τό, *the pith of the fir-tree*, Theophr.

Λούστης, ου, ὁ, (λούω) *one that is fond of bathing*, Arist. H. A. 9, 49, B 10.

†Λούσωνες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Lusones*, a race of the Celtiberi in Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Λουτάτιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Lutatius*, Polyb. 3, 40, 9.

Λουτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λούω) *a washing* or *bathing-tub*, Philo.

Λουτηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λουτήρ. [ῐ]

Λουτήριον, ου, τό, dim. from λουτήρ, Antiph. Traum. 2: λουτήρια μέγιστα, Aesch. Fr. 321.—II. a kind of *cup*, Epig. Mnem. 1.

Λουτηρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from λουτήρ.

Λουτιάω, ῶ, desiderat. from λούω, *to wish to bathe* or *wash*, Luc. Lex. 2.

Λούτριον, ου, τό, *water that has been used*, Ar. Eq. 1401.

Λουτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a woman employed to wash Minerva's temple*, Ar. Fr. 642. —II. ὦα λ., *a pair of drawers for bathers*, Theopomp. (Com.) Paed. 2.

Λουτροδάϊκτος, ον, (λουτρόν, δαΐζω) *slain in the bath*, Aesch. Cho. 1071. [ᾰ]

Λουτρόν, οὐ, τό, in Hom. always λοετρόν, but in contr. form as early as H. Hom. Cer. 50, Hes. Op. 751, (λοέω, λούω):—*a bath, bathing place*, Hom., always in plur., and usu. θερμὰ λοετρά, Hom., Il. 14, 6, etc.; later λουτρὰ Ἡράκλεια, Ar. Nub. 1051: but also of *cold* bathing, λοετρὰ Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489, Od. 5. 275: the sing. first in Hes. Op. 751, Soph. Ant. 1201, but always rare, cf. infr. IV.—II. *water for bathing* or *washing*, ὑδάτων λουτρά, Soph. O. C. 1599.—III. even =σπονδαί, χοαί, *drink-offerings, libations*, Soph. El. 84, 434, Eur. Phoen. 1667.—IV. *bathing*, ἐν λουτρῷ, while *bathing*, Xen. Oec. 5, 9: hence, λοῦσαί τινα λουτρόν, to give one a *bath*, wash one with water, Soph. Ant. 1201, λ. παρέχειν, Ar. Lys. 469; λοῦσθαι λουτρόν, *to bathe*, Aesch. Fr. 321.

Λουτροφορέω, ῶ, *to carry water for bathing*: from

Λουτροφόρος, ον, (λουτρόν, φέρω) *bringing water for bathing* or *washing* (λουτρόν): παῖς λ., at Athens the boy or girl, who, as next of kin to the bridegroom, *fetched him water from the fountain Callirrhoë* on his wedding-day, cf. Vales. ad. Harpocr. in v.: hence, λ. χλιδή, *the marriage-ceremony*, Eur. Phoen. 348.—2. ἡ λουτροφόρος, *the black urn* placed on the tomb of unmarried persons, Dem. 1086, 15; 1089, 23; also called λίβυς.

Λουτροχοέω, ῶ, *to pour water into the bath*, Anth. P. 9, 627: from

Λουτροχόος, ον, Hom. always λοετρ., Dor. λωτρ., (λουτρόν, λοετρόν, χέω) *pouring water into the bath*: ὁ λ., *the slave who did this*, Od. 20, 297, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20: λ. τρίπους, a three-legged kettle, *in which water was warmed for bathing*, Il. 18, 346, Od. 8, 435.

Λουτρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (λουτρόν) *a bathing-room, bath-house*, Aesch. Eum. 461, Xen. Ath. 2, 10.

ΛΟΥ Ω, fut. λούσω, contr. from the old λοέω, from which we still have several tenses in Hom.; viz., of act. inf. and part. aor. λοέσσαι, λοέσσας; of mid., fut. λοέσσομαι, aor. λοέσσατο, λοεσσάμενος; perf. pass., λέλουμαι, part. λελουμένος, Il. 5, 6:—Att. syncop. pres. mid. λοῦμαι, inf. λοῦσθαι, also in Od. 6, 216, and Hdt. (who also uses λούεσθαι) cf. Lob. Phryn. 189: part. λούμενος, Ar. Plut. 658; in genl. the Att. omit the final vowel, as 3 impf. ἔλου, 1 pl. ἐλοῦμεν, etc., Ar. Plut. 657.—Ep. collat. form λουέω, only in H. Hom. Cer. 290: but a pres. λόω is suspicious, for λόε, Od. 10, 361, and λόον, H. Hom. Ap. 120, are 3 sing. and plur. aor. 2 of λούω; and λόεσθαι (as it should be written, not λόεσθαι), in Hes. Op. 747, is inf. of same tense; also for λόει, Scol. 21, 4, λοεῖ must be written; Herm. however would read λόουσα in Soph. Ant. 40. *To wash*, τινά; esp. *to wash the body*, νίζω being used esp. of the *hands and feet*, πλύνω *of clothes*, βωμοὶ λοῦσαν καὶ χρῖσαν ἐλαίῳ, Od. 4, 49, cf. 7, 296; τίς ἂν σφε λούσειεν; Aesch. Theb. 739; ἔλουσα νεκρόν, Eur. Tro. 1152, cf. Soph. Ant. 901: most usu. in mid. *to wash one's self, bathe*, λ. ποταμοῖο ῥοῇσιν, Od. 6, 216; but also c. gen. λοεσσάμενος ποταμοῖο, Il. 6, 508; λελουμένος Ὠκεανοῖο (of a star just risen), *fresh from* ocean's bath, Il. 5, 6, (so in Att. λελουμένος, *fresh-bathed, fresh and clean*, Ar. Lys. 1066); and in like manner, ἀπὸ κρήνης λούεσθαι, Hdt. 3, 23: absol. λούσαντο, Od. 4, 48; λούεσθαι ἐς λουτρῶνας, to go to the bath to bathe, Ath. 438 E: c. acc. Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5: for λουτρὸν λούειν, λοῦσθαι, v. sub λουτρόν IV: metaph. αἵματι λ., Simon. 46; λελουμένος τῷ φόνῳ, Luc. D. Meretr. 13, 3.—II. *to wash off* or *away*, τι, cf. sub ἀπολούω. (Akin to Lat. *luo, diluo, eluo, lavo*, but hardly to the Greek λύω, v. λύω fin.)

Λοφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to have a crest* (λόφος) Babrius.—2. in Ar. Pac. 1211, *to be ill of a crest*, i. e. *to have more crest than enough*, comic word formed like βραγχάω, λιθάω, ποδαγράω, ὑδεράω, etc., which, like those in -ιάω, have the notion of sickness, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λοφεῖον, ου, τό, *a crest-case*, Ar. Ach. 1109, Nub. 751.

Λόφη, ης, ἡ,=λόφος, λοφιά, *a crest*.

Λοφιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. λοφιή, (λόφος) *the mane* or *bristly ridge* on the back of animals, *the mane* of horses, *the bristly back* of boars, (cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 4, etc.) φρίξας εὐ λοφιήν, Od. 19, 446; ὀρθὰς ἐν λοφιῇ φρίσσει τρίχας, Hes. Sc. 391: ἀντὶ λόφου ἡ λοφιὴ κατέχρα, *the mane* served for a plume, Hdt. 7, 70, cf. 2, 71: also the *back-fin* of dolphins and such fishes, Anth. P. 9, 222: hence—II. = λόφος, *the ridge of a hill, a hill*, Ib. 249. Hence

Λοφίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. λοφίης, *one that has a* λοφιά or *back-fin*, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F.

Λοφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λόφος, Ael. N. A. 16, 15. [ῐ]

Λοφίζω, *to raise the* λόφος.

Λοφίτης, ου, ὁ, (λόφος) *a dweller on the hills*, epith. of Pan, formed like ὀφιήτης, πολιήτης, etc., Anth.

Λόφιον or λοφίον, ου, τό, dim. from λόφος, *a small crest*: also=κάλλαια. —II.=λοφεῖον.

Λοφίς, ίδος, ἡ,=λοφεῖον.

†Λοφίς, ίδος, ὁ, *the Lophis*, a river of Boeotia, near Haliartus, Paus. 9, 33, 3.

Λοφνία, ας, ἡ,=λοφνίς, Ath. 699 D.

Λοφνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ῐ]

Λοφνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a torch made of vine-bark*, Anth. P. 11, 20, Lyc. 48. (Prob. from λοπός, λέπω.)

Λοφόεις, εσσα, εν, (λόφος) *crested*, Tryph. 68.—2. *hilly*, Nonn.

Λοφοποιός, όν, (λόφος, ποιέω) *making crests*; as subst., ὁ λ., *a crest-maker*, Ar. Pac. 545.

Λοφοπωλέω, ῶ, (λόφος, πωλέω) *to sell crests*, Ar. Fr. 643.

Λόφος, ου, ὁ, (λέπω) *the back of the neck, the nape*, esp. of draught-cattle, because the yoke rests upon and *rubs it* (λέπει), so of a horse, Il. 23, 508, cf. λοφιά; also of a man, Il. 10, 573: metaph., ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λόφον ἔχειν, to have *the neck* under the yoke, i. e. to obey patiently, Soph. Ant. 292, cf. εὔλοφος: from this sense comes the kindred one—II. *a ridge of ground, a rising hill*, like Lat. *jugum, dorsum*, Od. 11, 596, 16, 471, Hdt. 2, 124: so always in Pind. *a hill*, O. 8, 21; etc. —III. *the crest* of a helmet, Lat. *crista*, usu. of horse-hair, as Il. 16, 138, cf. 6, 469, Od. 22, 124; but Vulcan made them of gold, Il. 18, 612; 22, 316: κατασκίους λ., Aesch. Theb. 384; cf. Ar. Ach. 575; Theocr. 22, 186; also in prose, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; etc. (in signfs. I. and III., Hom. has it only in Il., in II., only in Od.: Att. mostly in II. and III.)—2. post-Hom. *the crest, tuft on the head* of birds, Lat. *crista*, whether of feathers or flesh, as a cock's *comb*, Ar. Av. 1366: also of men, *the tuft of hair* upon the crown, hence λόφους κείρεσθαι, to shave so as to leave tufts, like περιτρόχαλα κείρεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 175. (λόφος is to λέπω, as δείρη and δέρμα to δέρω, cf. λόπος II.) Hence

Λόφουρος, ον, (λόφος, οὐρά) *with a long-haired tail*: λόφουρα are animals with bushy tails and manes, as the horse, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 7; etc.

Λοφοφόρος, ον, (λόφος, φέρω) *wearing a crest*, Lat. *cristatus*, Babrius.

Λοφώδης, ες, (λόφος, εἶδος) *like a crest* or *ridge*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 15.

Λόφωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from λοφόω, *the wearing a crest: the crest itself*, Ar. Av. 291.

Λοφωτός, ή, όν, *crested*.

Λοχαγέτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for λοχηγέτης,=λοχαγός, Aesch. Theb. 42, Eur. Phoen. 974, v. sub λοχαγός.

Λοχαγέω, ῶ, Dor. and Att. for λοχηγέω, *to lead a* λόχος or *company*, usu. of 100 men, Xen. An. 5, 9, 30, c. gen., λόχου λ.. Hdt. 9, 53, cf. 21.

Λοχαγία, ας, ἡ, Dor. and Att. for λοχηγία, *the rank* or *office of* λοχαγός, Xen. An. 1, 4, 14.

Λοχαγός, οῦ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἡγέομαι, ἄγω) Dor. and Att. for λοχηγός, *the leader of a* λόχος or *armed band*, Soph. Ant. 141: usu. *the commander of* 100 *men* or *a company, a captain*, Lat. *centurio*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 22, etc.: but in the Spartan army, *the commander* of a λόχος (4 in every μόρα), Id. Lac. 11, 14, etc.—The word was always used by the Att. in the Dor. form, and Lob. Phryn. 430 remarks, that this was usu. in phrases of war and the chase, in which the Doric race excelled.

†Λοχαγός, οῦ, ὁ, *Lochagus*, a Spartan, Plut.

Λοχᾱγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἄγω)=

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λοχαγός, dub., as also λοχᾱγωγία for λοχαγία, Lob. Phryn. 430.

Λοχάδην, Adv., *in bands* or *companies* (λόχοι.)—II. (λοχάω) *from ambush, lurkingly, treacherously*, Nic. [ᾰ]

Λοχάζω,=λοχάω, Anth. P. 9, 251.

Λοχαῖος, αία, αῖον,=λόχιος; λ. ἔρως, *clandestine* love, Anth.—II. metaph. of a crop, *shooting up quickly* or *luxuriantly*, Theophr.: *richly-blooming*, Arat.—III. *bearing down*, like heavy ears of corn.

†Λοχαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Lochaeus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 6, 1.

Λοχάρχης, ου, ὁ, and λόχαρχος, ὁ, (λόχος, ἄρχω)=λοχαγός.

Λοχάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, in Hom. also -ήσομαι (Od. 4, 670), aor. ἐλόχησα: part. aor. λοχησάμενος (Ib. 388, 463), just like act.: he also has Ep 3 pl. pres. λοχόωσι, part. λοχόωντες: (λόχος). *To lie in wait for* one, *watch, way-lay, entrap*, c. acc. pers., Od. II. cc., 16, 369, etc., Hdt. 6, 37, Soph. Ant. 1075, etc.; but only in late prose: absol. *to lie in wait* or *ambush*, Il. 18, 520, Od. 13, 268; λελοχημένος, *in ambush*, Ap. Rh. 3, 7: c. acc. loci, *to occupy with an ambuscade*, ἐλόχησαν τὴν ἐν Πηδάσῳ ὁδόν, Hdt. 5, 121: metaph., λοχᾶν τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν, *to lay a trap* of friendship for them, Polyb. 3, 40, 6.

Λοχεία, ας, ἡ, (λοχεύω) *child-birth, child-bed*, Eur. I. T. 382, Plat. Theaet. 149 B, Arist., etc.; in pl., Plat. Polit. 268 A.—II.=λόχευμα I, Anth. Plan. 132.

Λοχειος, εία, εῖον,=λόχιος (q. v.); λοχεία (sc. χωρία) λιποῦσα, having left *the place where she bore the child*, Eur. I. T. 1241.—2. ἡ Λοχεία, =ἡ Λοχία, of Diana, Orph. H. 35, 3, Plut., etc.

Λοχεός, οῦ, ὁ,=λόχος, *an ambush*, only in Hes. Th. 178.

Λόχευμα, ατος, τό, (λοχεύω) *that which is born, a child, offspring*, Eur. Ion 921, Phoen. 810.—II.=ἡ λοχεία, *child-birth*, usu. in plur., as Eur. El. 1124: metaph., κάλυκος λοχεύματα, *the bursting* of the bud, Aesch. Ag. 1392.

Λοχεύτρια, ας, ἡ, *a woman in child-bed.*—II. *a midwife*: from

Λοχεύω, (λόχος II, λέχος, λεχώ) *to bring forth, bear*, παῖδα, H. Hom. Merc. 230, and Orph.: more freq. in mid., Aesch. Fr. 150, Eur. Ion 921, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 4.—II. of the midwife, *to bring to the birth, attend in child-birth, deliver*, τινά, Eur. Ion 948, 1596, cf. El. 1129.—III. pass. *to be brought to bed, be in labour, bear children*, ἐνθ' ἐλοχεύθην, Eur. Tro. 597; λοχευθεὶσ' ἀστραπηφόρῳ πυρί, of Semele, Eur. Bacch. 3: and so c. acc., τοιαύτας παρθένους λοχεύεται, Aesch. Fr. 150, though the line is dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 3, 45.—2. *to be brought forth, born, produced*, Soph. O. C. 1322; Τιτᾶνι λοχευθεῖσαν, by the obstetric art of Vulcan. Eur. Ion 455.—3. in genl. *to lie embedded*, ἐν τεύτλοισι, Ar. Pac. 1014.—The word is very common in late poets, as Orph., and Nonn., v. Herm. Orph. p. 811, sq.

Λοχηγέτης, λοχηγέω, λοχηγός, ὁ, Ion. for λοχαγ-.

Λόχησις, εως, ἡ, (λοχάω) *a way-laying, entrapping.*

Λοχητικός, ή, όν, (λοχάω) *lying in wait, treacherous.*

Λόχια, τά, and Λοχία, ἡ, v. sub λόχιος.

Λοχίζω, (λόχος)=λοχάω, *to lie in wait* or *lay snares for* one, τινά: hence, λοχισθέντες διεφθάρησαν, they were cut to pieces *by an ambuscade*, Thuc. 5, 115: χωρίον λολοχισμένον, an ambuscade, Dion. H. 1, 79.—2. *to place in ambush*, λ. εἰς ὁδὸν κοίλην ὁπλίτας, Thuc. 3, 107; and so, λοχίσαντος is the prob. l. in Plut. Otho 7.—II. *to distribute men in companies* (λόχοι), and so *put them in order of battle*, Hdt. 1, 103.—III.=λοχεύω, only in Hesych.

Λόχιος, ία, ιον, (λόχος II) *of* or *belonging to child-birth*, λ. νοσήματα, child-bed, Eur. El. 656; ὠδῖνων λοχίαις ἀνάγκαις, Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452: λοχία στερρὰ παιδεία, I. T. 206, (acc. to Elmsl. Med. 1031),=στερρᾶι ἐν τόκοις ἀλγηδόνες; (Herm. reads λόχιαι, agreeing with Μοῖραι): also, λοχίη νύμφη, like Lat. *foeta*, Opp. C. 3, 292.—2. τὰ λόχια, *the discharge after child-birth*, Hipp. pp. 239, 240, etc.; so, λοχίη or λοχείη κάθαρσις, Id. p. 601, etc.—3. ἡ Λοχία, epith. of Diana Εἰλείθυια, Eur. I. T. 1097, Plut., etc.

Λοχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λοχίζω) *a placing in ambush*, Plut. Philop. 13.

Λοχίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (λόχος) *one of the same* λόχος or *company, a fellow-soldier, comrade*, Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Xen.: ξὺν λοχίταις εἴ τε καὶ μονοστιβῆς, i. e. with attendants or alone, Aesch. Cho. 768: λοχῖτις ἐκκλησία, the Rom. *comitia centuriata*, Dion. H. 4, 20, etc. [ῐ]

†Λοχίτης, ου, ὁ, *Lochites*, an Athenian, against whom one of Isocrates' orations is directed.

Λοχμαῖος, αία, αῖον, *of* or *belonging to a bush* or *brake, frequenting thickets*, Μοῦσα λ., songstress *of the brake*, of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 737: from

Λόχμη, ης, ἡ, (λόχος) *a thicket, bush, brake, copse*, like ξύλοχος, esp. so far as serving for *the lair* of wild beasts, ἐν λόχμῃ πυκινῇ κατέκειτο μέγας σύς, Od. 19, 439, cf. 445; λόχμας ὑπὸ κυανέας, Pind. O. 6, 40, cf. P. 4, 434; in pl. λόχμαισι δοκεύσαις, *lying* in wait *in the copse*, Id. O. 10 (11), 36; μασχάλαι λόχμης δασύτεραι, Ar. Eccl. 61, cf. Lys. 800: also in late prose, as Ael. N. A. 13, 14. Hence

Λόχμιος, ον, also α, ον,=λοχμαῖος, τράγος, Anth. P. 6, 32: τὰ λόχμια,=ἡ λόχμη, Luc. Philopatr. 12.

Λοχμόομαι, (λόχμη) as pass., *to be bushy*, Lat. *fruticesco*; cf. ἀπολοχμ.

Λοχμώδης, ες, (λόχμη, εἶδος) *overgrown with bushes, bushy*, Thuc. 3, 107.

Λόχονδε, adv., *to ambush, for ambuscade*, Il. 1, 227, Od. 14, 217.

Λόχος, ου, ὁ, (λέγω, λέγομαι I.) *an ambush, a place for lying in wait*, εἰ γὰρ νῦν παρὰ νηυσὶ λεγοίμεθα πάντες ἄριστοι ἐς λόχον, Il. 13, 277; ἐκ λόχου ἀμπήδησε, 11, 379; of the wooden horse κοίλος and πυκινὸς λόχος, Od. 4, 277; 11, 525; so the enemy's ships are called ξύλινος λόχος, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: later also the *lurking-place* of robbers, *the lair* of wild beasts, like λόχμη.—2. *an ambush, lying in wait*, of the *act* rather than the *place*, λόχον ἀνδρῶν ἐξίζεσθαι, to lie in *ambush*, Il. 13, 285; λόχον εἶσαι, to place *an ambuscade*, Il. 4, 392, Od. 4, 531; λόχῳ εἶσαί τινα, to place in *ambush*, Hes. Th. 174; λόχον ἀρτύνειν, Od. 14, 469; λέγεσθαι ἐς λόχον, Il. 13, 277; and, λόχονδε κρίνειν ἄνδρας ἀριστῆας, to pick out the best men for an *ambuscade*, Od. 14, 217;—this being in Hom. the chief part of the art of war, v. Il. 13, 277, sq.—3. *the way of lying in wait, ambush*, Il. 24, 779, Od. 4, 441; λόχος θείοιο γέροντος, the way *to watch* him, Od. 4, 395; φύτευέ οἱ θάνατον ἐκ λόχου, Pind. N. 4, 96; δεινοῖς κρυπτομένα λόχοις Ἐρινύς, Soph. El. 490.—4. *the men that form the ambush*, Il. 8, 522, where it is strictly *a body of men destined for surprising a town*: hence—5. *any armed band, a body of troops*, Od. 20, 49; but only of foot, not horse; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 56, 460, Soph. O. C. 1371, etc., and then, metaph., παρθένων ἱκέσιος λ., Aesch. Theb. 111, cf. Eum. 46, etc.—6. in prose, usu. *a body of about* 100 *men, a company*,=Rom. *centuria*, (hence λοχαγός is Rom. *centurio*, and λοχῖτις ἐκκλησία, the *comitia centuriata*), Xen. An. 3, 4, 21, etc.:—but among the Spartans a λόχος was *the fourth* or *fifth part of a μόρα* (q. v.), Hdt. 9, 53, 57, etc.:—the difference of numbers seems to be due to the different divisions of regiments in the several Greek states, v. Arnold Thuc. 5, 68: cf. 1, 20.—7. *any body of people, a union* for civil purposes, Xen. Hier. 9, 5.—II. *a lying in; child-birth*, like λοχεία, Aesch. Ag. 137, Supp. 676.—III. a Macedonian month,=Att. μαιμακτηριών, Hesych.

Λοχός, οῦ, ἡ,=λεχώ, Dioscor. 3, 4.

*Λόω, v. sub λούω.

Λύάζω,=στασιάζω.

Λύᾱ, ας, ἡ, (λύω) *dissolution, separation*: hence *faction, riot*, like στάσις, Pind. N. 9, 34. [ῠ] Hence

Λύαῖος, ου, ὁ, (λύω) *the looser, deliverer*, esp. from care, hence as epith. of Bacchus, Lat. *Lyaeus*, Anacreont.

Λῦγάζω,=ἠλυγάζω, very dub., v. Ruhnk. Tim.

Λύγαῖος, αία, αῖον, (λύγη) *shadowy, dark, gloomy, vévos*, Soph. Fr. 471, Eur. Heracl. 855; νυκτὸς ὄμμα λυγαίας, Id. I. T. 110, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 1121: also ἠλύγαιος. Adv. -ως.

†Λυγαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Lygaeus*, father of Polycaste, grandfather of Penelope, Strab. p. 461.

Λυγγαίνω and -άνω, (λύζω, λυγξ, ἡ) *to have the hiccup, to hiccup.*

Λυγγώδης, ες, (λυγξ, ἡ, εἶδος) *attended with hiccup*, πυρετός, Hipp.

†Λύγδαμις, ιος, ὁ, *Lygdamis*, a king of the Cimmerians, who settled in Cilicia, Call. Dian. 252; Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 1.—2. father of Artemisia of Halicarnassus, Hdt. 7, 99.—3. a tyrant of Naxus, Id. 1, 64.—5. a Syracusan, who gained the first prize in the pancratium Ol. 33, Paus. 5, 8, 6

Λύγδην, adv. (λύζω) *with sobs, κλαίειν*, Soph. O. C. 1621.

Λυγδίνεος, έα, εον,=λύγδινος, Anth. P. 5, 48. [ῐ]

Λύγδινος, ίνη, ινον, *of white marble*, Anth. P. 6, 209: in genl. *white as marble, dazzling white*, λ. κύανος μαστῶν, Ib. 5, 13: from

Λύγδος, ου, ὁ, *a dazzling white stone, white marble*, λύγδου λειότερον, Anth. P. 5, 28: also fem., like λίθος, ἡ Παρία λύγδος, Diod. 2, 52.

Λύγη, ης, ἡ, *shadow, darkness, gloom*, App. Illyr. 25: also ἠλύγη. whence ἠλυγάζω, ἐπηλυγάζω: akin to νύξ, acc. to the freq. interchange of ν and λ: also to *λύκη. Lat. *lux*, but only by way of strong antithesis, just as Lat. *nox* to *lux*, *night* to *light*, v. Donalds. New Crat. p. 349. [ῠ, but short in ἠλύγη.]

Λύγηρός, ά, όν, (λύγος) *flexible.*

Λυγίζω, Dor. f. λυγιξῶ, Theocr. 1, 97, (λύγος). *To bend, twist*, as a wrestling-term, Ar. Vesp. 1497.—2. *to overthrow, master*, ἔρωτα, Theocr. l. c., cf. Luc. Gymn. 1, etc.—II. mid. *to bend* or *twist one's self, writhe*, so as to avoid a blow, Eupol. Incert. 54, Plat. Rep. 405 C: *to struggle, suffer*, οὐκ ἐλυγίχθη τὴν ψυχήν, Theocr. 23, 54

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to turn, play, as a joint in the socket, ἄρθρον ἡ λυγίζεται, Soph. Tr. 779.—2. pass. *to be thrown* or *mastered*, ἔρωτος ὑπ' ἀργαλέω ἐλυγίχθης, Theocr. 1, 98.

Λύγινος, ίνη, ινον, (λύγος) *of agnus-castus*, στέφανος λ., v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 49 sq., cf. λύγος II. [ῠ]

†Λυγινος, ου, ὁ, *the Lyginus*, a branch of the Ister in territory of the Treballi, Arr. An. 5, 6, 4.

Λύγισμα, ατος, τό, (λυγίζω) *that which is bent* or *twisted*: also=sq. [ῠ]

Λῠγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λυγίζω) *a bending, twisting*, strictly of willow, hence of wrestlers, and so metaph. of *the windings and twistings* of a sophist, Ar. Ran. 775.

Λῠγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λύγος, λυγίζω) *a basket-maker*, Lat. *vietor*.

Λῠγιστικός, ή, όν, (λυγίζω) *readily twisting: pliant, supple*.

Λῠγιστός, ή, όν, (λυγίζω) *bent, pliant*.

Λυγκάζω and λυγκαίνω, = λυγαίνω.

Λύγκειος, εία, ειον, (λύγξ, ὁ) *lynx-like*, βλέμμα, Anth. P. append. 66.

†Λυγκεύς, έως, ὁ, *Lynceus*, brother of Idas, an Argonaut, famed for his sharp sight, Pind. N. 10, 115 sqq.: hence prov. ὀξύτερον βλέπειν τοῦ Λυγκέως, Ar. Plut. 210.—2. son of Aegyptus, husband of Hypermnestra, king of Argos, Hes. Sc. 327.—3. a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—4. a tyrant of Samos, a pupil of Theophrastus, brother of Duris the historian, a historian, poet and general writer, Ath. 128 A, etc.; v. Meineke 1, p. 458.

†Λυγκησταί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lyncestae*, a people in south west of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 99: in Diod. S. Λυγκεσταί: hence

†Λυγκηστίς, ίδος, ή, *the country of the Lyncestae, Lyncestis*, between the rivers Haliacmon and Erigon, Strab. p. 326.

Λυγκικός, ή, όν,=λύγκειος.

Λυγκίον, ου, τό, Dim. from λύγξ, *a small* or *young lynx*, Callix. ap. Ath. 201 C.

†Λύγκος, ου, ὁ, *Lyncus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 11, 90.—II. ή, capital of the Lyncestae, Thuc. 4, 83, 124.

Λυγκούριον, ου, τό, also λιγκούριον or λιγγούριον, a sort of *gem*, acc. to some *a reddish amber*, acc. to others the *hyacinth*, Theophr., Diosc. (Some derive the word from the Λίγυες of Upper Italy, whence came the gem; others from λυγκὸς οὐρός, from the vulgar belief that it was *lynxes' water* petrified.)

Λυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λύζω) *a sobbing*, like λύγξ (ή). Plut. 2, 515 A. Hence

Λυγμώδης, ες,=λυγγώδης, Hipp. p. 400.

ΛΥΓΞ, ὁ, gen. λυγκός, also λυγγός, Eur. Incert. 118, *a lynx*, H. Hom. 18, 24, βαλιαὶ λ., Eur. Alc. 579, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 33, etc.

Λύγξ, ή, gen. λυγγός, (λύζω) *a violent sobbing*: esp. *a hiccup*, Hipp., etc.; λ. κενή, Thuc. 2, 49: for various remedies against it v. Plat. Symp. 185 D, and cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Onomatop., like its verb, and our *hiccup*; cf. κόγξ.)

Λῠγόδεσμος, ον, (λύγος, δεσμός) *bound with willow twigs*, epith. of Diana, Paus. 3, 16, 11.

Λυγοειδής, ές, (λύγος, εἶδος) *like agnus castus*, Diosc.

Λῠγοπλόκος, ον, (πλέκω) *plaiting of willow twigs*.

ΛΥΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, usu. ή, *any pliant twig* or *rod fit for wicker-work*, esp. of *a willow twig, with*, etc., Lat. *vimen*, Od. 9, 427; 10, 166; and so just like μόσχος, but in μόσχοισι λύγοισι, Il. 11, 105, it is doubtful whether one of the two words is not an adj., *pliant*, or whether they are both substs. in apposition: so, λ. καὶ κλάδοι, Arist. Plant. 1, 3, 3, etc.—II. later, a *willow-like tree*, elsewh. ἄγνος, Lat. *vitex agnus castus*, used for wreaths, Anacr. 39, prob. l. Aesch. Fr. 219, (ap. Ath. 674 E), cf. λύγινος.—III.=στρεβλή, *a screw-press*, used by carpenters. (Perh. akin to λοξός, q. v.) [ῠ]

Λῠγοτευχής, ές, (λύγος, τεύχω) *made of withs*, κύρτος, Anth. P. 9, 562.

Λῠγόφως, τό, (λῦγη, φῶς)=λυκόφως, q. v.

Λῠγόω, ῶ, = λυγίζω: *to overcome*, φρένα χρυσῷ, Anth. P. 9, 150; ἀλυκτοπέδῃσι λυγωθείς, Anth. Plan. 15.

ΛΥΓΡΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, *sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful*, ὄλεθρος, γῆρας, Il. 10, 174, Od. 24, 250, etc.; also with many other words, mostly denoting states of body or mind, as ἄτη, ἕλκος, ἔχθος, etc.: so, λ. δέος, Archil. 16; νεῖκος, Pind. N. 8, 43; πένθος, Aesch. Cho. 17; πόνοι, νόσος, Soph. O. T. 185, Phil. 1424; etc.: τὰ λυγρά, *bane, misery*, Il. 24, 531, Od 14, 226; *ruin*, Od. 3, 303: ἔξοχα λύγρ' εἰδυῖα, versed above all *in banes*, Od. 11, 432, cf. λυγρὰ νοεῦντες, Hes. Op. 259.—2. with an act. force, φάρμακα λυγρά, in opp. to ἐσθλά, *baneful* drugs, Od. 4, 230; γαστὴρ λυγρή, the stomach *that cause of bane*, Od. 17, 473; but—3. εἵματα λυγρά, *sorry* garments, Od. 16, 457. —II. less freq. of men, sometimes—1. *baneful, mischievous*, Od. 9, 454, but usu.—2. *sorry*, i. e. *weak, cowardly*, Il. 13, 119, 237, Od. 18, 107.—III. adv. -ρῶς, Il. 5, 763.—What was said of the kindred λευγαλέος, applies mostly to λυγρός also; but the active force of the word comes more forward in λυγρός, and it remained in use among the Att. and other poets, while λευγαλέος became nearly obsol. (Akin to λευγαλέος, λοιγός, λοίγιος, Lat. *lugeo, luctus*.)

Λῠγώδης, ες, (λύγος, εἶδος) *like a willow twig*, i. e. *taper, pliant*.

†Λύδδα, ης, ἡ, *Lydda*, a village of Palestine not far from Joppa; the later Diospolis, N. T.; Joseph.

†Λύδειος,=Λύδιος.

†Λύδη, ης, ἡ, *Lyde*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 598 C: but—2. Λυδή, fem. to Λυδός.

Λῦδία, ας, ἡ, *Lydia*, the kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor, afterwards a Persian satrapy, Hdt., etc.—†II. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Λυδιάδας, ου, ὁ, *Lydiadas*, of Megalopolis, a commander of the Achaean confederacy, Polyb. 2, 44; in Plut. Arat. 30 Λυσιάδης.

Λῠδιάζω and Λῠδίζω, (Λυδός) *to imitate the Lydians*, esp. in language and dress, Λυδίζειν τὴν στολήν, Philostr.:—λυδίζων, of Magnes, in reference to his play called Λυδοί, Ar. Eq. 523.

†Λυδιακός, ή, όν, and Λυδικός, ή, όν,=sq.; ἡ Λυδική,=Λυδία, Hdt.

Λύδιος, ία, ιον, (Λυδία) *of Lydia, Lydian*,† Aesch. Supp. 550; Pind. N. 4, 73†; hence Λυδία λίθος, ἡ, Bacchyl. Fr. 20, a silicious stone used to assay gold, and first discovered in Lydia, elsewh. βάσανος, v. Theophr. Lap. 46, 47.

Λῠδιστί, adv. (Λυδίζω) *in the Lydian tongue, after the Lydian fashion*, or (in music) *the Lydian mode*, Cratin. Hor. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 E. [τῐ]

Λῠδόλων, ωνος, ὁ, Lat. *ludio, ludius*, Dion. H. 2, 71; cf. Λυδός.

Λῠδοπαθής, ές, (Λυδός, παθεῖν) *voluptuous as a Lydian*, Anacr. 100. (Cf. ἡδυπαθής.)

Λῠδός, οῦ, ὁ,† fem. Λυδή, ῆς,† *a Lydian*, † *Lydian*, Λυδοῦ Πέλοπος, Pind. O. 1, 37, etc.; Λυδὴ γυναικί, Soph. Tr. 70; usu. in pl. *οἱ Λυδοί, the Lydians*, earlier called Maeonians, Strab. p. 625: said to derive their name from Λυδός, a son of Atys, Hdt. 1, 7, cf. 171. The name became proverb. for *a stupid* and also a *licentious* man, Paroem.†—II.=Λυδίων, App. Pun. 66.

ΛΥ΄ΖΩ, f. -ξω, to *have the hiccup*, Hipp. p. 160.—II. *to sob*, Lat. *singultire*, in genl. *to whine*, Ar Ach. 690, cf. Anth. P. 7, 218. (Onomatop., like its equivalent in Lat., etc., cf. λύγξ: hence λύγξ, ή, λυγμός, λυγαίνω, ἀναλύζω).

Λύη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for λύα. [ῠ]

Λύθεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from λύω for ἐλύθησαν, but Hom. λυθέν, neut. part. aor. 1 pass. [ῠ]

Λύθρον, ου, τό, or λύθρος, ου, ὁ, *filth, defilement*, esp. *of blood*, Hom., who however only uses dat., λύθρῳ παλάσσετο χεῖρας, Il. 20, 503; αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένος, Od. 22, 402; but the nom. λύθρος occurs in Anth. P. 9, 323, Poll., etc.—When the word stands alone, in Hom. it is expl. as *blood streaming from wounds, gore*, like βρότος, but when coupled with αἷμα, *blood and dust from battle*. The Medic. writers use it for *impure blood*, Hipp. p. 1284, and Euphor. simply for *dust*, Fr. 54, et ibi Meineke.—II. later, *the colouring matter of the murex*. (Akin to λύμη, q. v.) Hence

Λυθρόω, ῶ, *to defile with gore*.

Λυθρώδης, ες, (λύθρον, εἶδος) *defiled with gore, bloody*, Anth. P. 9, 258.

†Λύκα, ἡ, *Lyca*, fem. pr. n., Timocl. ap. Ath. 567 E.

Λῠκᾰβαντίδες, ὧραι, *al*, the hours *that make up the year*, Anth. †P. 5, 13†: from

Λῠκάβας, αντος, ὁ, *the year*, Od. 14, 161; 19, 306; acc. λυκάβαν, Ep. Adesp. 194, 8. (Prob. from *λύκη, Lat. *lux*, and βαίνω, and so, strictly *the path of light, the sun's course*.) [κᾰ]

†Λυκαβηττός, οῦ, ὁ, *Mt. Lycabettus*, a hill of Attica not far from Athens, Plat. Criti. 112 C.

†Λυκαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Lycagoras*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 12, 7.

Λῠκάγχη, ης, ἡ, (λύκος, ἄγχω)=κυνάγχη.

Λύκαια, ων, τά, v. Λυκαῖος II.

Λύκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. from λύκος, *a she-wolf*, Plut. Rom. 2. [ῠ]

Λῠκαινίς, ίδος, ἡ,= foreg. only —†II. as fem. pr. n., *Lycaenis*, Call Epigr. 56, 1, Anth. P. 5, 187.

Λῠκαινόμορφος, ον, (λυκαινίς, μορφή) *she-wolf-shaped*, Lyc. 481.

Λῠκαῖον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mount Lycaeus*,† in the south of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now *Tetragi*,† Pind. Fr. 68; also ὁ Λῠκαῖος. Cf. sq.

Λῠκαῖος, αία, αῖον, *Lycaean, Arcadian*: freq. epith. of Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 145: also of Pan, hence—II. ὁ Λυκαῖος, a mountain in Arcadia, also τὸ Λυκαῖον, q. v.—III. τὰ Λύκαια, (sc.) *lερά, the festival of Lycaean Jupiter*, ἄγειν τὰ Λ., Xen. An. 1, 2, 10:—also the Rom. *Lupercalia* (from λύκος, Lat. *lupus*), Dion. H. 1, 80, Plut. Ant. 12.

†Λυκάμβης, ου in Archil. 129 εος corrected by Elmsl. εω, ὁ, *Lycambes*, a Theban, father of Neobule, Archil l. c.; Anth. P. 7, 69; etc.: hence

†Λυκαμβίς, ίδος, and -αμβιάς, άδος, ἡ, *daughter of Lycambes*, Anth. P. 7, 70.

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†Λύκανθος, ου, ὁ, *Lycanthus*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2, with v. l. Λύκιθος.

Λῡκανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, *a melancholy madness*, in which one wanders at night, *howling like a wolf*.

Λῡκάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, (λύκος, ἄνθρωπος) *the were-wolf* or *war-wolf*, hence in Medic., †*one who labours under λυκανθρωπία*.

†Λυκάονες, ων, οἱ, *the Lycaones*, *Lycaonians*, Xen Cyr. 6, 2, 10; Strab. p. 554, etc.: v. sq.

†Λυκᾱονία, ας, ἡ, *Lycaonia*, a province of Asia Minor between Cappadocia and Pisidia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 19, etc.

†Λυκᾱονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Lycaon*, i. e. Maenalus, or Arcas, Theocr. 1, 125.

†Λυκᾱονικός, ή, όν, *Lycaonian*, Strab., but more usu.

†Λυκάονιος, α, ον,=foreg., Anth.—2. of or *relating to Lycaon*, A. ἄρκτος, =Καλλιστώ, Call. Jov. 41.

†Λυκαονιστί, adv. *in the Lycaonian tongue*, N. T. Act. Apost. 14, 11.

†Λυκάρητος, ου, ὁ, *Lycarētus*, a Samian, Hdt. 3, 143.

†Λυκάριος, ου, ὁ, *Lycarius*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†Λυκάστιος, α, ον, *of Lycastus*, a city of Leuco-Syria, Ap. Rh. 2, 999.

†Λύκαστος, ου, ἡ, *Lycastus*, a city in the south of Crete, Il. 2, 647: hence adj. Λυκάστειος, ον, *of Lycastus*, Anth. Plan. 253.

Λῡκαυγής, ές, (*λύκη, αὐγή) of or *at the gray twilight*, Heraclid. Alleg. 7: *τὸ λυκαυγές, early dawn*, Luc. Ver. Hist. 2, 12, etc.

Λύκαψος, ου, ἡ, a plant like the *alkanet*, ἄγχουσα, also λύκοψος, ἡ, λυκοψίς, ἡ, perh. our *lycopsis*, *bugloss*, Nic. Th. 840. [ῡ]

†Λυκάων, ονος, ὁ, *Lycaon*, son of Pelasgus and the nymph Meliboea, king of Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. father of Pandarus, Il. 2, 826.—3. son of Priam and Laothoë, Il. 3, 333.—4. a son of Mars, Eur. Alc. 502.—II. *a Lycaonian*, Xen.; etc.

†Λυκέας, ου, ὁ, *Lyceas*, a historian of Naucratis, Ath. 616 D.

Λύκη, ης, ἡ, Att. contr. λυκῆ, sub. δορά, *wolf's skin*, Il. 10, 459: *a helmet of it*.

Λύκεια, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Polyb.

Λύκειον, ου, τό, *the Lycēum*, a gymnasium or public palaestra with covered walks in the eastern suburb of Athens, where Aristotle taught, named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo λύκειος, Ar. Pac. 357, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 33:—strictly neut. from sq.

Λύκειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον, Eur. Rhes. 208, (λύκος): *Lycēan*, epith. of Apollo, Λύκειος ἄναξ, or simply, ὁ Λύκειος, either as λυκοκτόνος (q. v.); or as *the Lycian God* (v. Αυκηγενής); or, as Müller Dor. 2, 6, § 8, from *Λύκη, q. v.:—Aesch. Theb. 145, plays upon the doubtful meanings, Λύκει' ἄναξ, λύκειος γενοῦ στρατῷ δαίω, *Lycean* lord, be *a very wolf* to the enemy, cf. Id. Supp. 686, Soph. El. 7. [ῡ]

Λύκη, ῆς, ἡ, Att. contr. for λυκέη, q. v.

*ΛΎΚΗ, a root, only found Macrob. Sat. 1, 17, whence come λυκόφως, ἀμφιλύκη, λυκος, λύχνος, λύγδος, λευσσω, λευκός, and Lat. *luceo*, *lux*, as also λυκάβας, λυκαυγής, λυκωπία, and Germ. *leuchten*, our own *light*, *lighten*, in the same sense: cf. also λύγη, λυκόφως. [ῡ]

Λῡκηγενής, ές, (Λυκία, γένος) epith. of Apollo, usu. explained *Lycian-born*, i. e. at Patara, Il. 4, 101, cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 7, and λύκειος.

Λῡκηδόν, adv. (λύκος) *wolf-like*, Aesch. Fr. 30.

Λῡκηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a wolf's howl*, formed like μυκηθμός, ap. Suid.

Λυκήλατος, ου, ὁ, = ἔγχελυς, Hesych.

Λύκια, ας, ἡ, *Lycia*,† a province of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia, earlier called ἡ Μιλυάς, and acc. to Hdt. 1, 173, received its later name from Λυκός, the son of Pandion, Il. 2, 877, sqq.†: adv., Λυκίηθεν *from Lycia*, Il. 5, 105; Λυκίηνδε, *to Lycia*, Il. 6, 168.

†Λυκιακός, ή, όν, *Lycian*, *of Lycia*.

†Λυκίδας, ου Dor. α, ὁ, *Lycidas*, a bucolic poet, Mosch. 3, 96.—2. a slave of Chabrias, Dem. 497, 7.—Others in Dem. 1251, 4; etc.

Λῡκίδεύς, έως, ὁ, (λύκος) *a wolf's whelp*, Theocr. 5, 38, Plut. Solon 23, ubi v. Schäf.

†Λυκίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Lycides*, an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 5.

†Λυκῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Lycīnus*, father of Amphitheus, Ar. Ach. 50.—Others in Dem. 1223, 2; Paus.; etc.

Λῡκιοεργής, ές, Λῡκιουργής, ές, (Λυκία, *ἔργω) *of Lycian workmanship*, A. φιάλαι, Dem. 1103, 11: cf. λυκοεργής. (Formed like Ἀττικουργής, Βοιωτιουργής, etc., Valck. Hdt. 7, 76.)

†Λύκιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Lycians*, Il. 2, 876; v. Λυκία. [ῡ]

Λύκιον, ου, τό, *a Lycian kind of thorn*, elsewh. πυξάκανθα, Diosc.—II. *a liquor* drawn from it, and used as a medicine, Cels. [ῡ]

†Λύκιον, ου, τό, *the temple of* the hero *Lycus* (Λύκος I. 5), at Athens, Plut. Thes. 27.

Λύκιος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *daw* or *chough*, dub.

†Λύκιος, α, ον, *of Lycia*, *Lycian*, Pind. P. 3, 198; Hdt.; etc.: as epith. of Apollo, Id. 1, 74.

†Λύκιος, ου, ὁ, *Lycius*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8.—2.=Λύκος I. 5, Paus. 1, 19, 4.—3. an Athenian, commander of the cavalry in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 3, 22.—4. a Syracusan in the same, Id. 1, 10, 14.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Λυκιουργής, ές, contr. for Λυκιοεργής, q. v.

†Λύκις, ιδος, ὁ, *Lycis*, a comic poet derided by Aristoph. Ran. 14.

†Λυκίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Lyciscus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 109, 1, Dem. 1330, 24; cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 13.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†Λυκούτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Lycus*, a city of Arcadia, Polyb. 16, 17, 5.

Λῡκοβᾰτία, ου, ὁ, (λύκος, βαίνω) *wolf-trodden*.

Λῡκόβρωτος, ον, (λύκος, βιβρώσκω) *eaten by wolves*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 5.

Λυκοδίωκτος, ον, (λύκος, διώκω) *wolf-chased*, *δάμαλις*, Aesch. Supp. 350; as Herm. for λευκόστικτος.

Λῡκόδοντες, οἱ, (λυκος, ὀδούς)= κυνόδοντες, Galen.

Λῡκοειδής, ές, (λύκος, εἶδος) *wolf-like*, *wolfish*.

Λυκοεργής, ές, (λύκος, *ἔργω) *wolf-destroying*, Lat. *lupos conficiens*, προβόλοι λυκοεργέες, javelins *for killing wolves*, Hdt. 7, 76, ubi al. Λυκιοεργέες, but needlessly.

Λῡκοθαρσής, ές, (λύκος, θάρσος) *bold as a wolf*, Anth. P. 7, 703.

Λῡκοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (λυκος, θηράω) *a wolf-hunter*.

Λῡκοκτονέω, ῶ, *to slay wolves*: from

Λῡκοκτόνος, ον, (λύκος, κτείνω) *wolf-slaying*: epith. of Apollo, *the wolf-slayer*, Soph. El. 6, cf. Paus. 2, 19, 4, and Λύκειος.—II. τὸ λυκοκτονον, a plant, *wolf's bane*, *aconitum*, Galen.

†Λυκολέων, οντος, ὁ, *Lycoleon*, an Athenian orator, Arist. Rhet. 3, 10.

†Λυκομήδειος, ὁ, ἡ, *of Lycomedes*, Anth. P. 6, 276, 6: from

†Λυκομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Lycomedes*, son of Creon, a Grecian leader before Troy, Il. 9, 84.—2. a king of Scyros, father of Deidamia, Soph. Phil. 243. —Others in Hdt. 8, 11; etc.

†Λυκομηδίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Lycomedes* (2), Bion 15, 8.

Λῡκόμορφος, ον, (λύκος, μορφή) *wolf-shaped*.

†Λυκόμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lucumo*, v. Λευκούμων, Dion. H.

†Λυκόοργος, ου, ὁ, Ep. resolved form of Λυκούργος, Il. 6, 130.

Λῡκοπάνθηρ, ηρος, ὁ, a *wolf-panther*.

Λευκοπερσικὸν or -πέρσιον, ου, τό, *an Aegyptian plant* with a strong-smelling, yellowish juice, Galen.

Λῡκόποδες, ων, οἱ, (λύκος, ποῦς) *the body guards of tyrants*, perh. because they wore *wolf's skin boots*, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 665, Send. s. v.:—in Ar. Lys. l. c., λυκοποδαι must be read (with Herm.) metri grat.

†Λυκορμαῖος, α, ον, *of the Lycormas*, Lyc. 1012: from

†Λυκόρμας, ου, ὁ, *Lycormas*, a river of Aetolia, which was afterwards called Euenus, Strab. p. 327.—II. masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 111; etc.

Λῡκορραίστης, ου, ὁ, (λύκος, ῥαίω) *a wolf-worrier*, κύων, Anth. P. 7, 44, cf. 6, 106.

†Λυκόρτας, α, ὁ, *Lycortas*, father of Polybius, a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 2, 40, 2, etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

ΛΎΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a wolf*, Hom., the largest wild beast in Greece, and the emblem of greediness and cruelty, v. esp. Il. 16, 156 sq., 352, sq.; λ. ἀρέστεροι, Od. 10, 212; κοιλογαστορες, Aesch. Theb. 1035; etc.:—*proverb.* λύκον ἰδεῖν, *to see a wolf*, i. e. *to be struck dumb*, as was vulgarly believed of any one of whom a wolf *got the first look*, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Theocr. 14, 22; so, *Moerim lupus videre prorsus*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 54, cf. Plin. N. H. 8, 34: λύκου πτερά, proverb. of things that are not, like 'pigeon's milk,' Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 245: ὡς λύκου γενών, of vain expectation, Eb. 3, 213; so, λύκος κεχηνώς, Ar. Lys. 629: λύκου ὑμεναιοί, of an impossibility, Id. Pac. 1076, 1112; λύκου βίου ζῆν, ap. Polyb. 16, 24, 4; ἐκ λύκου στόματος, Paroem., etc.—II. a kind of *daw* or *chough*, Arist. H. A. 9, 24.—III. a kind of *fish*, Ath. 282 D.—IV. a kind of *spider*, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 1.—V. any kind of *iron hook* or *spike*, esp.—1. *a jagged bit* for hard-mouthed horses, Lat. *lupus*, *lupatum*, Plut. 2, 641 F; cf. λυκοστόμι.—2. *a hook* or *knocker on a door*, elsewh. μύνδαλος or κόρυς.—3. *the hook of a well-rope*, by which the bucket hangs.—VI. *nickname of ἐπιτρόποι*, Anth. P. 12, 250; cf. Plut. Pharetr. 241 D.—VII. *the flower of the orus*, Ath. 682 A. (Cf. *lupus*, ἀλώπηξ: *wolf*, *vulpes*: the Sansc. is *vṛikas* (cf. Sabine *hirpus*), and in Slavon. the *k* is retained, e. g. Russ. *volk*, Wassiljew, compar. Philology, p. 60). [ῡ]

†Λυκος, ου, ὁ, *Lycus*, I. of Mess.—2. son of Neptune and Celaeno, Apollod.

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3, 10, 1.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Id. 2, 1, 5.—3. son of Dascylus, king of the Mariandyni, Ap. Rh. 2, 139.—4. son of Hyrieus, an ancient king of Thebes, husband of Dirce, Eur. H. F. 27.—5. son of Pandion, an Athenian, fled to Asia, and from him Lycia is said to have derived its name, Hdt. 7, 92; Strab. p. 667: honoured as an Athenian hero, Ar. Vesp. 389: v. Λύκιον.—6. grandfather of Anacharsis, Hdt. 4, 76.—7. an Athenian, father of Thrasybulus, Thuc. 8, 75.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. of rivers, *the Lycus*, I. a tributary of the Tigris in Assyria, Strab. p. 737: in Xen. Ζάβατος.—2. a river of Syria, Strab. p. 755.—3. a tributary of the Maeander in Greater Phrygia, Hdt. 7, 30: now *Dyok-bounai*.—4. a river of Pontus, a tributary of the Iris, now *Karahissar*, Strab. p. 556.—5. a river of Bithynia flowing into the Euxine near Heraclea, now *Kilij-su*, Xen. An. 6, 2, 13.—6. a small stream of Mysia, Polyb. 5, 77, 7.—7. a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

†Λυκόσουρα, ας, ἡ, *Lycosura*, a city of Arcadia on Mt. Lycaeus, Paus. 8, 2, 1: *οἱ Λυκοσουρεῖς, the inhab. of Lyc.*, Id. 8, 27, 4.

Λύκοσπάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύκος, σπάω) *torn* or *attacked by a wolf*, τὸ ἱς, Ael. N. A. 1, 38.†—II. *drawn by the bit* (λύκος V.); *οἱ λυκοσπάδες*, were *a breed of horses in lower Italy*, elsewh. Ἐνετοί, Plut. 2, 641 F; cf. Ael. N. A. 16, 24, Call. Fr. ?—III. a name for *wasps*, Nic. Th. 742; ubi v. Schol. [ᾰ]

Λύκόστομος, ον, (λύκος, στόμα) *wolf-mouthed*: ὁ λ., a kind of *anchovy*, Ael. N. A. 8, 18.

†Λύκου πόλις, ἡ, (*wolf's city*) *Lycopolis*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 802.

Λυκουργεία, ας, ἡ, *the trilogy* (of Aesch.) *on the story of Lycurgus* (1), Ar. Thesm. 135; cf. Ὀρεστεία: prop. fem. of

†Λυκούργειος, α, ον, *of Lycurgus, Lycurgēan*, Polyaen.; from

†Λυκοῦργος, ου, ὁ, Ep. Λυκόοργος, *Lycurgus*, son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, punished by the gods for insulting Bacchus, Il. 6, 130.—2. son of Aleus and Neaera, a king of Arcadia, Il. 7, 142.—3. son of Pheres, a ruler in Nemea, Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—4. a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.—5. son of Eunomus, the famous lawgiver of the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 65.—6. an Arcadian, Id. 6, 127.—7. a celebrated orator of Athens, a pupil of Plato, Plut. Vit. X. oratt.—Others in Xen.; etc.

†Λυκουρία, ας, ἡ, *Lycuria*, a district of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 19, 4.

Λύκόφανος, ου, ὁ, *a plant*, also written λυκοφών, Plut. Lyc. 16, cf. Id. 2, 237 B.

Λύκόφθαλμος, ον, (λύκος, ὄφθαλμος) *wolf-eyed*.—II. as subst., *a precious stone*.

Λύκοφιλία, ας, ἡ, (λύκος, φιλία) *wolf's*, i. e. *false friendship*, Ep. Plat. 318 E, M. Ant. 11, 15. Hence

Λύκοφίλιος, ον, *of* or *like wolf's friendship*, Menand. p. 254. [ῐ]

Λύκοφόρος, ον, (λύκος, φέρω) *branded with the mark of a wolf*, Strab. p. 215.

†Λυκοφρονίδης, ου, ὁ, *Lycophronides*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 670 C.

Λυκόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύκος, φρήν) *wolf-minded*, Plut. 2, 988 D: in Hom. only as prop. n, v. sq.

†Λυκόφρων, *ονος*, ὁ, *Lycophrōn*, son of Mastor of Cythera, companion of the Telamonian Ajax before Troy, Il. 15, 430.—2. son of Periander of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50.—3. a tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 4.—4. father of the orator Lycurgus, Paus. 1, 29, 15.—5. a poet and grammarian of Alexandrea, born at Chalcis in Euboea, Luc.—Others in Arist.; etc.

Λύκόφως, ωτος, ὁ, *twilight*, both of morning and evening, like ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, Lat. *diluculum*, v. infra. (Usu. deriv. from the root *λύκη q. v., and φῶς, cf. σκιόφως: acc. to others from λύκος, *wolf-light*, during which the wolf prowls, as we say *owl-light*, *bat-light*, Ael. N. A. 10, 26, Schol. Il. 7, 433; cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 253.)

Λύκόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (λύκος, χρόα) *wolf-coloured*.

Λύκωψία, ας, ἡ, (ὄψις)=λυκόφως, Lyc. 1432.

Λυκωψίς, ἡ, and λύκοψος, ἡ,=λύκαψος, Diosc.

Λύκόω, ῶ, (λύκος) *to tear like a wolf*. Pass. *to be attacked, torn by wolves*, πρόβατα λελυκωμένα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 41.

†Λύκτιος, α, ον, *of Lyctus, Lyctian*, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 1: ἡ Λυκτία, sc. γῆ, *the territory of Lyctus*, Strab. p. 476: from

†Λύκτος, ου, ἡ, *Lyctus*, an ancient city of Crete, Il. 2, 647, where Strab. p. 476 read Λύττος, as Polyb. also named it.

Λυκώδης, ες, = λυκοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6, 32, 1.

†Λύκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Lycon*, son of Hippocoön, Apollod. 3, 10, 5.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 335.—3. an Athenian, one of the accusers of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 23; Ar. Vesp. 1301.—Others in Xen. An. 5, 6, 27; Theocr.; etc.

†Λυκώνη, ης, ἡ, *Lycone*, a hill of Argolis, Paus. 2, 24, 5.

†Λύκων πόλις, ἡ, (*city of wolves*) *Lycopolis*, a city of Aegyptian Thebais, so named from the respect there paid to wolves, Strab. p. 843.

†Λυκώπας, α, ὁ, *Lycōpas*, a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 62: Dor.=Ion. Λυκώπης.

†Λυκωπεύς, έως, ὁ, *Lycopeus*, son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8.—2. a citizen of Cos, Theocr. 7, 4.

†Λυκώπη, ης, ἡ, *Lycōpe*, a city of Aetolia; hence ὁ Λυκωπίτης, *an inhab. of Lycope*, Theocr. 6, 72.

†Λυκώπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Lycopas*, a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 3, 55, Ion. for -πας.

†Λυκώρεια, ας, ἡ, *Lycorēa*, a city on the southern point of Mt. Parnassus, now *Lyakoura*, Strab. p. 418: hence

†Λυκώρειος, α, ον, *of Lycorea, Lycorēan*, Anth.: ὁ Α. appell. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 4, 1490; and Λυκωρεύς, ὁ, Call. Ap. 19.

†Λυκωρεύς, έως, ὁ,=Λυκώρεια, Luc. Tim. 3.—II. *Lycoreus*, son of Apollo and Corycia; in Paus. Λύκωρος, 10, 6, 3.—2. v. sub foreg.

Λῦμα, ατος, τό, like κάθαρμα, *filth* or *dirt removed by washing*, esp. in plur., ἀμβροσίῃ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροὸς...λέματα πάντα κάθηρον, Il. 14, 171, Soph. Aj. 655: also *the dirty water*, etc., thrown away afterwards, Lat. *purgamentum*, hence, εἰς ἅλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον, Il. 1, 314: λ. τόκου, the discharge after child-birth,=τὰ λόχια, Call. Jov. 17.—II. *moral filth* or *defilement, disgrace, infamy*, Soph. O. C. 805.—III. *an abandoned man, the off-scourings of society*, like κάθαρμα III.—IV.=λύμη, *ruin*, Aesch. Pr. 692, cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 608.—V. *a thing to be redeemed, a pledge*, usu. ἐνέχυρον, Suid. (Prob. from λούω, Lat. *luo, lavo*, akin to λύθρος, λύμη, λοιμός.)

Λῦμαίνομαι, dep. mid.; with pf. pass. λελύμασμαι, Dem. 1109, 28; 3 sing. λελύμανται, 570, 20; v. sub fin.: —strictly, *to cleanse one's self* (from λῦμα), but this signf. only appears in compd. ἀπολυμαίνομαι.—II. (from λύμη) *to treat* another *outrageously, to outrage* by word or deed, *to maltreat*, esp. of personal injuries, scourging, torturing, etc., (cf. Dem. 630, 26), c. acc., τὴν ἵππον ἐλυμήναντο ἀνηκέστως, Hdt. 8, 28; ὀργῇ...ἥ σ' ἀεὶ λυμαίνεται, Soph. O. C. 855; cf. Eur. Bacch. 354, Ar. Av. 100, Isae. 58, 11, Xen., etc.; also c. dat., λυμαίνεσθαι τῷ νεκρῷ, Hdt. 1, 214; 9, 79; cf. Wess. ad 8, 15, Ar. Nub. 928, Eur. Bacch. 632, etc.; (the constr. with dat. is considered strictly Att., Schol. Ar. Nub. 925, but Xen. always has acc., and it is freq. in the Oratt.: Plat. does not use the word at all): absol. *to do mischief, cause ruin*, etc., Thuc. 5, 103; so, λύμῃσι λυμαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 12; c. acc. cognato. ἅλις λυμῆς ἦν ἐλυμήνω πάρος, Eur. Hel. 1099; also c. neut. adj. in acc., τἄλλα πάντα λυμαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 3, 16, cf. Dem. The act. λυμαίνω seems not to occur before Liban., who uses it with dat., (for the examples in Xen. and Aristot. have been corrected from MSS.): but λυμαίνομαι is used as pass., now and then, δεδεμένος καὶ λυμαινόμενος, Antipho 136, 43; λυμανθὲν δέμας, Aesch. Cho. 290. Hence

Λῦμαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a spoiler, destroyer*, φιλίας, Xen. Hier. 3, 3: hence

Λῦμαντήριος, ία, ιον, *injurious, destructive*, δεσμά, Aesch. Pr. 991: c. gen. *outraging, ruining* another, γυναικός, οἴκων, Aesch. Ag. 1438, Cho. 764.

Λῦμαντής, οῦ, ὁ,=λυμαντήρ, γάμος λ. βίου, Soph. Tr. 793.

Λῦμαντικός, ή, όν,=λυμαντήριος, Epict.

Λῦμάντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=λυμαντήρ, Timon. ap. Sext. Emp. Math. 11, 171.

Λύμαξ,=πέτρα, Hesych., whence Lat. *lumecta* and *lumarius*.

†Λύμαξ, ακος, ὁ, *Lymax*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 10, 3.

Λῦμαρ, τό, poet. for λῦμα, λύμη.

Λύμασις, ἡ,=λύμη, dub. l. Aesch. Supp. 877.

Λῦμάχη, ἡ,=λύμη, Hesych.

Λῦμεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (λῦμη) *a destroyer, spoiler, corrupter*, Soph. Aj. 573; γυναικῶν, Eur. Hipp. 1068; σωτῆρες ἀλλὰ μὴ λυμεῶνες, Isocr. 56 E, 187 B; cf. Xen. Hier. 6, 6. Hence

Λῦμεωνεύομαι, dep. mid.,=λυμαίνομαι, v. l. Polyb. 5, 5, 8.

Λύμη, ης, ἡ, *outrage* by word or deed, *maltreatment*, esp. *maiming*, and so *ruin, destruction*, ἐπὶ λύμῃ, for the sake of *insult*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, cf. Aesch. Theb. 879; ἄνδρα οὕτω αἰσχρῶς λύμῃ διακείμενον, Hdt. 2, 162; ὧν διαφθειρομένων οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο μεγάλη λύμη τῇ πόλει, Plat. Legg. 919 C; λ. καρπῶν καὶ προβάτων, Xen. Oec. 5, 6: freq. in plur., λύμησι λυμαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 12, λύμαις φθείρειν, Ar. Av. 1068; ἀδαμαντοδέτοισι λύμαις, Aesch. Pr. 148, cf. 426.—II.=λῦμα, *defilement, impurity*, Polyb. 5, 59, 11. (λύμη and λῦμα are orig. the same, though each has by custom been more restricted to one branch of their common signf.: from the same roots come λώβη, λύθρος, Lat. *labes, lutum*, prob. also λοιμός, Lat. *lues*: perh. also λύπη.) [ῡ]

Λύμην, Ep. aor. mid. c. pass. signf.

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formed from λύω, without any vowel of union, Il. 21, 80. [ῡ]

Λῡμήτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for λυμαντήρ.

Λῦμμα, ατος, τό, = λύμα, Strab. p. 235.

Λῡμώδης, ες, (λύμη, εἶδος) *ruinous, destructive.*

Λῡπαλγής, ές, (λύπη, ἄλγος) *distressed by pain,* Paul. S. Ecphr. 474.

Λῡπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (λύπη) *to give pain to, to pain, distress, grieve, annoy,* Hes. Op. 399, Hdt. 8, 144, Trag., etc.; opp. to εὐφραίνειν, Eur. Alc. 238; ταὐτὰ ταῦτα λυποῦντες, ἃ ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἐλύπουν, Plat. Apol. 41 E; ἐλύπει αὐτὸν ἡ χώρα πορθουμένη, Xen. An. 7, 7, 12:—Hdt. also has it of cavalry and light troops, *to harass, annoy* an army by constant attacks, Hdt. 9, 40, cf. 61, Thuc. 6, 66, etc.—Pass. *to be sad, to mourn, grieve,* λυπεῖσθαι φρένα, Theogn. 593; opp. to χαίρειν, Soph. Aj. 555, etc.: also c. acc. rei, *to grieve about* a thing, Soph. Aj. 1066; πρός τι, Thuc. 2, 64, Plat. Rep. 585 A; absol. *to feel pain,* Eur. Ion 632, Plat., etc.; τὸ λυπούμενον, = ἡ λύπη, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 205.

ΛΥ΄ΠΗ, ης, ἡ, *pain,* Lat. *dolor,* Hdt. 7, 152: opp. to ἡδονή, Plat. Phil. 31 C, etc.: also *pain of mind, grief,* Hdt. 7, 16; opp. to χαρά, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32; and so, mostly in Trag., δῆγμα δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἡπαρ προσικνεῖται, Aesch. Ag. 791; etc. [ῡ]

Λύπημα, ατος, τό, (λῡπέω) *pain, distress,* Soph. Tr. 554.

Λῡπηρός, ά, όν, (λυπέω), *painful,* Lat. *molestus,* τὸ σοι τοῦτ' ἐστι λυπηρὸν κλύειν, Soph. O. C. 1176; τάν δόμοισι λυπηρά, Eur. Ion 623, etc.: also of persons, *troublesome,* Ar. Ach. 456, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13. Adv. -ρῶς, λυπηρῶς ἔχει εἰ..., Soph. El. 767; λυπηρῶς φέρειν τι, Isocr. 199 D.

Λῡπησιλόγος, ον, (λυπέω, λόγος) *giving pain by talking,* Cratin. Incert. 42.

Λυπητέον, verb. adj. from λυπέομαι, *one must feel pain,* Xen. Apol. 27.

Λῡπητικός, ή, όν, (λυπέω) *distressing,* τὸ λυπ. = λύπη, Plut. 2, 657 A.—II. pass. *distressed distressful.*

Λυπρόβιος, ον, (λυπρός, βίος) *leading a wretched life,* Strab. p. 318.

Λυπρόγαιος, ον, Att. λυπρόγεως, ων, (λυπρός, γαῖα, γῆ) *with poor soil,* App. Hisp. 59, Philo, v. sq.

Λυπρός, ά, όν, (λυπέω, cf. λυπηρός) *distressful, wretched, poor, sorry,* esp. of land, γαῖα, Od. 13, 243, Hdt. 9, 122, Arist. H. A. 5, 28, 4, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., as the Romans opposed to each other *gracile* and *laetum solum.*—II. = λυπηρός, *painful, distressing, sad,* Aesch. Cho. 835, Eum. 174, Eur. Alc. 370, etc.; τὸ λυπρόν, Id. Supp. 38. Adv. -ρῶς, Ib. 898. Hence

Λυπρότης, ητος, ἡ, *wretchedness, distress:* esp. of land, *poverty, barrenness,* Strab. p. 130, etc.

Λυπρόχωρος, ον, (λυπρός, χώρα) = λυπρόγαιος, Strab. p. 427.

ΛΥ΄ΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Lat. *lyra, a lyre,* a Greek musical instrument *of seven strings,* (ἑπτάτονος, Eur. I. T. 1129), like the κιθάρα, said to have been invented by Mercury, H. Merc. 423, etc.; but never in Hom. (his name for similar instruments being κίθαρις and φόρμιγξ), but freq. from Pind. downwards.—The hollow shell or body of the lyre was deeper than that of the cithara, and was too large to hold on the knee: its strings were (as in the cithara of Terpander) seven, κέλαδος ἑπτατόνου λύρας, Eur. I. T. 1129, etc.; —being of a full rich tone, it was held to be the most manly of all stringed instruments, cf. κιθάρα: for the same reason it was not used in dirges and wild music such as the Phrygian mode, which is therefore called ὁ ἄνευ λύρας θρῆνος, Aesch. Ag. 990, cf. ἄλυρος. ἀφόρμικτος.—II. *lyric poetry* and *music,* Plat. Legg. 909 C.—III. *the constellation Lyra,* Anacr. 70, ubi v. Bergk, Arat. 268.—IV. a sea-fish of the *Trigla* kind, *Trigla Lyra,* Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 5. [ῡ]

†Λύρα, ας, ἡ, *Lyra,* a place in Bithynia, so named from the *lyre* of Orpheus, Ap. Rh. 2, 929.—II. fem. pr. n., Luc.

Λῡρᾱοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, contr. λυρῳδός, (λύρα, ἀοιδός) *one who sings to the lyre,* Anth. P. 7, 612, Plut. Sull. 33, etc.

†Λύρβη, ης, ἡ, *Lyrbe,* a city of Pisidia, Dion. P. 859.

Λῡρίζω, (λύρα) *to play the lyre,* Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1037 E, Anacreont.

Λῡρικός, ή, όν, (λύρα) *of* or *for the lyre, lyric,* μοῦσα, Anacreont. 25, 2: ὁ λ., *a lyric poet,* Anth. P. 11, 78, Plut. Num. 4.

Λύριον, ου, τό, dim. from λύρα, Ar. Ran. 1304.

Λῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λυρίζω) *a playing on the lyre.*

Λῡριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λυρίζω) *a player on the lyre.*

†Λυρκεία, ας, ἡ, *Lyrcēa,* a place in Argolis, Paus. 2, 25, 5.

†Λύρκειον, ου, τό, *Mt. Lyrcēus,* in Argolis on the borders of Arcadia, Strab. p. 370.

†Λύρκος, ου, ὁ, *Lyrcus,* son of Abas, Paus. 2, 25, 4.

†Λυρναῖος, α, ον, *Lyrnēan, of Lyrna,* acc. to Schol. Aesch. Pers. 324, v. Blomf. ad l. (v. 330): but Steph. Byz. *of Lyrnessus,* as if from Λύρνα for Λυρνησσός.

†Λυρνήσιος, α, ον, *of Lyrnessus, Lyrnessian,* Aesch. Fr. 250: and

†Λυρνησίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Aesch. Fr. 250; ἡ Λυρνησίς, *the territory of Lyrnessus,* Strab.: from

†Λυρνησσός or Λυρνησός, οῦ, ἡ, *Lyrnessus,* a city of Troas, Il. 2, 691.—2. acc. to Callisth. ap. Strab. p. 667, 676, a city of Pamphylia.

Λῡρογηθής, ές, (λύρα, γηθέω) *delighting in the lyre,* Anth. P. 9, 525, 12.

Λῡρόεις, εσσα, εν, (λύρα) *fitted for the lyre, lyrical,* Theopomp. (Coloph.) ap. Ath. 183 A.

Λῡροεργός, όν, (λύρα, *ἔργω) *making lyres* or *singing to the lyre,* Orph. Arg. 7.

Λῡροθελγής, ές, (λύρα, θέλγω) *charmed by the lyre,* Anth. P. 9, 250.

Λῡρόκτιτος, ον, (λύρα, κτίζω) *lyre-founded,* epith. of Thebes, said to have been built by the sound of Amphion's lyre, Christod. Ecphr. 261.

Λυροκτύπης, ου, ὁ, = λυρόκτυπος, Anacreont.

Λῡροκτῡπία, ας, ἡ, *a striking the lyre,* Anth. Plan. 277: from

Λῡροκτύπος, ον, (λύρα, κτυπέω) *striking the lyre.*—II. *twanging like a lyre,* of a bow-string, Lyc. 918. [ῡ]

Λῡροπηγός, όν, (λύρα, πήγνυμι) = λυροποιός.

Λῡροποιέω, ῶ, *to make lyres;* hence

Λῡροποιητικός, ή, όν, *good at making lyres.*

Λῡροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the art of making lyres:* and

Λῡροποικός, ή, όν, = λυροποιητικός, ἡ λ., sub. τέχνη, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C.: from

Λῡροποιός, όν, (λύρα, ποιέω) *making lyres,* Plat. Euthyd. 289 B, D. Crat. 390 B; cf. Bergk Anacr. 27.

Λυροφοίνιξ, ό, a kind of *lyre,* sq. Ath. 175 D.

Λύρτος, τό, Epirot. word for σκύφος, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 500 B.

Λῡρῳδός, ές, (λύρα, εἶδος = λυροειδής, Anth. P. append. 176.

Λῡρῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a song to be sung to the lyre:* from

Λῡρῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, contr. for λυροιδός, q. v.

Λῡρωνία, ας, ἡ, (λύρα, ὠνέομαι) *a buying of lyres,* Ar. Fr. 34.

†Λῡσαγόρης, εω, ὁ, Ion. = Λυσαγόρας, *Lysagoras,* masc. pr. n., a Mysian, Hdt. 5, 30.—2. a Parian, Id. 6, 133.

†Λυσάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Lysandra,* daughter of Ptolemy son of Lagus, Paus. 1, 9, 6.

†Λυσανδρίδας, α, ὁ, *Lysandridas,* a Spartan, Ath. 609 B.

†Λῡσάνορος, ου, ὁ, (λύω, ἀνήρ) *Lysander,* a Trojan, Il. 11, 491.—2. the celebrated general of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 1, sqq.—3. a Spartan officer, Id. ib. 7, 1, 45.—Others in Paus.; etc. [ῡ]

Λῡσῑνία, ας, ἡ, (λύω, ἀνία) *ending sadness,* like παυσανίας, λ. κακῶν, Ar. Nub. 1162.

†Λῡσανίας, ου, ὁ, *Lysanias,* an Athenian archon Ol. 78, 3, Diod. S. also Ol. 84, 2, Id., father of Aeschines, a friend of Socrates, Plat.—2. a friend of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 2, 1.—3. name of a youth in Call. Ep. 29, 5.—4. a grammarian of Cyrene, Ath. 304 B.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Λῡσέρως, ωτος, ὁ, (λύω, ἔρως) *deliverer from love.*

†Λύση, ης, ἡ, *Lysē,* a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Λῡσήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, λῦω, ἀνήρ) *relaxing, weakening men,* Tryphod. 449.

†Λυσιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Lysianax,* an Elean, Paus. 6, 4, 5.

†Λῡσιάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Lysianassa,* a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 58.—2. a daughter of Polytus, wife of Talaus, Paus. 2, 6, 6: cf. Ἀρσιμάχη.—3. daughter of Epaphus, mother of Busiris, Apollod. 2, 5, 11. Others in Anth.; etc.

†Λῡσίας, ου, ὁ, *Lysias,* son of Cephalus, the celebrated orator, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat.; Xen.; etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.—II. Λυσίαι, ῶν, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.—2. a city and fortress of Syria, Id. p. 752.—3. a stronghold for storing up plunder in Judea, Id. p. 763.

Λῡσίγαμος, ον, (λύω, γάμος) *dissolving marriage,* Anth. P. 5, 262.

Λῡσιγυΐα, ας, ἡ, or λῡσιγύια, ων, τά (Lob. Paral. p. 333): *relaxation of the limbs,* Hipp. p. 415.

Λῡσίγυιος, ον, (λύω, γυῖον) *relaxing the limbs, enfeebling.*

†Λῡσιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Lysidice,* daughter of Pelops, wife of Mestor, Apollod. 2, 4, 5: acc. to Plut. Thes. 7, mother of Alcmena.—2. a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Λῡσίδικος, ον, (λύω, δίκη) *ending* or *settling law-suits.*—II. *infringing on justice.*

Λῡσιέθειρα, ας, ἡ, *with dishevelled hair,* like λυσίθριξ, Nonn.

Λῡσίζωνος, ον, also ή, ον, (λύω, ζώνη) *loosing the zone,* i. e. ceasing to be a maid.—2. of a soldier, *ungirded, unarmed,* Lat. *discinctus,* †Polyaen. 6, 24, 3†.—II. epith. of Diana and Lucina, who *assisted women in travail,* Theocr. 17, 60.

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†Λῡσιθείδης, ου. ὁ, *Lysithīdes*, one of the wealthiest of the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, Dem. 565, 13; 703, 14; etc.

†Λῡσίθευς, ου, ὁ, *Lysitheus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 78, 4, Diod. S. 11, 69.

†Λῡσίθοος, ου, ὁ, *Lysithŏus*, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Λῡσίθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύω, θρίξ) *with loose hair*.

Λῡσῐκάκος, ον, (λύω, κακός) *ending evil*, Theogn. 476, ubi al. λῃσικ-.

†Λυσικλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Lysiclīdes*, against whom a speech of Dinarchus was directed, Dion. H. de Din. 12.

†Λυσικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Lysicles*, an Athenian, father of Abronychus, Thuc. 1, 91.—2. a young Athenian, who married Aspasia after the death of Pericles, and rose through her instructions to high stations, Thuc. 3, 19; Ar. Eq. 132, 765, etc.

Λῡσίκομος, ον, or λυσικόμης, (λύω, κόμη)=λυσίθριξ, v. l. Opp. C. 3, 128.

†Λυσικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Lysicrates*, an Athenian commander, Ar. Av. 513, 626.—2. an archon Ol. 81, 4, Diod. S. 11, 88.

†Λῡσίλλα, ης, ἡ, *Lysilla*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 684.

†Λῡσιμάχη, ης, ἡ, *Lysimăche*, daughter of Abas, wife of Talaus, Apollod. 1, 9, 13: cf. Λυσιάνασσα.—2. a daughter of Priam, Id. 3, 12, 5.

Λῡσιμᾰχία, ας, ἡ, and λῡσιμάχιον, ου, τό, a medicinal herb, *Lysimachia, loose-strife*, Diosc.

†Λυσιμαχία, and -μάχεια, ας, ἡ, *Lysimachia*, a city in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. p. 331.—2. a city of Aetolia on a lake of same name, Id. p. 460.

†Λυσιμαχίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. patron. from Λυσίμαχος) *Lysimachides*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 22; etc.

Λῡσιμᾰχος, ον, also pecul. fem. λυσιμάχη (Ar. Pac. 904, Lys. 554), (λύω, μάχη) *ending strife*, Anth. P. 5, 71, etc.: freq. as a prop. n., v. sq.

†Λῡσιμᾰχος, ου, ὁ, *Lysimachus*, an Athenian, father of the celebrated Aristides, Hdt. 8, 79.—2. son of this Aristides, Plat. Lach. 179 C.—3. a commander of the cavalry under the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 8.—Others of this name in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

†Λυσιμέλεια, ας, ἡ, λίμνη, *Lysimelīa*, a marsh in the suburbs of Syracuse, Thuc. 7, 53; Theocr. 16, 84.

Λῡσιμελής, ές, (λύω, μέλος) *limb-relaxing*, epith. of sleep, Od. 20, 57; 23, 343; of love, Hes. Th. 911, Sappho 43 Bgk., etc.; of death, Eur. Supp. 46; so too of wine, sickness, etc., Anth. P. 11, 414.

†Λυσιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Lysimēnes*, a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45.—2. an Athenian orator, Ath. 209 A.

Λῡσιμέριμνος, ον, (λύω, μέριμνα) *driving care away*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 12.

Λῡσῖμος, ον, (λῦσις) *able to loose* or *relieve*, Aesch. Supp. 811.—II. pass. *able to be loosed* or *redeemed*, ἐνέχυραν, Plat. Legg. 820 E.—2. *able to be solved* or *refuted*, συλλογισμός, Arist. An. Pr. 2, 27, 5. [ῡ]

Λῡσίνομος, ον, (λύω, νόμος) *doing away with the law*, Nonn.

†Λῡσίνομος, ου, ὁ, *Lysinŏmus*, son of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Λῡσίνοος, ου, ὁ, *Lysinŏus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 949, 6.—2. father of Aristophon, Paus. 6, 13, 11.

Λυσιος, ία, ιον, also ιος, ιον, (λύω) *releasing, delivering, able to release*, etc., λύσιοι θεοί, the gods *who deliver from curse* or *sin*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 366 A; epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 124, Orph. H. 49, 2; cf. Paus. 9, 16, 6. [ῡ]

Λῡσιπαίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λύσις, παῖγμα) *letting loose*, i. e. *giving play* or *sport*, dub. l. Anacreont., 39, 9, at least contrary to analogy, as being from the subst. λύσις [ῡ] instead of the fut. λύσω, cf. sq. [ῡ]

Λῡσιπήμων, ονος, (λύσις, πῆμα) *ending sorrow* or *pain*, Orph. Hymn. 1, 11; 58, 20, ubi Herm. λαθιπήμων metri grat., cf. foreg.

Λῡσίποθος, ον, (λύω, πόθος) *delivering from love*, Anth. P. 5, 269.

Λῡσιπόνιον, ου, τό, *a medicinal unguent*: from

Λῡσίπονος, ον, (λύω, πόνος) *releasing from toil, labor-lightening*, λ. θεράποντες, Pind. P. 4, 72; λ. τελευτά, death *that frees from care*, Id. Fr. 96.

†Λῡσίππη, ης, ἡ, *Lysippe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. daughter of Proetus, Id. 2, 2, 2.—Others in Paus.: fem. from

†Λύσιππος, ου, ὁ, (λύω, ἵππος) *Lysippus*, a Spartan harmost in Epitalium, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 29.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 215; 2, p. 744.—3. a celebrated statuary of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 9, 8.—Others in Dem. 1083, 11; etc.

Λύσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (λύω) *a loosing, setting free*, esp. of a prisoner, hence *a release, ransoming*, Il. 24, 655, Theogn. 1004:—οὐκ ἔχει λύσιν (sc. τὰ πήματα), Soph. Ant. 598:—c. gen., λ. θανάτου, *deliverance from* death, Od. 9, 421; λ. ἐριδος, Hes. Th. 637; λ. χρειῶν, *disburdening from* debt, Hes. Op. 402; λύσιν αἰτέειν κακῶν, Hdt. 6, 129; λ. πενθέων, μόχθων, Pind. N. 10, 143, Soph. Tr. 1171: also, λ. ἀπό τινος, Plat. Rep. 532 B: but—2. οὐ λύσις ἄλλη στρατοῦ πρὸς οἶκον, no other *means of letting* the host *loose* from port for home, Soph. El. 573.—3. absol. *deliverance from guilt* by expiatory rites, Lat. *expiatio*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 364 E.—4. *recovery from pain* or *sickness*.—5. on ὁμὴ λύσις v. ὁμήλυσις.—II. *a loosing, parting*, λ. καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, Plat. Phaed. 67 D:—*dissolution*, τῆς πολιτείας, Id. Legg. 945 C.—2. *solution* of a difficulty, *refutation*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 25, 1.—3. *the unravelling* of the plot in a tragedy, Id. Poet. 18, 1.—III. =δόρπου λ., *a place* for banquetting, Pind. O. 10 (11), 57, ubi v. Böckh; cf. κατάλυσις II. [ῡ]

†Λῦσις, ίδος, ὁ, *Lysis*, an Athenian, after whom one of Plato's dialogues is named.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas, Ael. V. H. 3, 17.—3. an immoral lyric poet, Strab. p. 648. (cf. Lob. Pathol. 511, n. 45.)

†Λῡσιστράτη, ης, ἡ, (λύω, στράτος) *Lysistrata*, fem. pr. n., formed by Aristophanes as title of one of his comedies in which he urged the *bringing the war to a close*.

†Λῡσίστρατος, ου, ὁ, (λύω, στράτος, v. foreg.) *Lysistratus*, an Athenian seer, Hdt. 8, 96.—2. an Athenian, notorious for effeminacy and gambling, Ar. Ach. 855.—Others in Dem.; Andoc.; etc.

Λῡσισωματέω, ῶ, (λύω, σῶμα) *to be relaxed in body*, Hipp. p. 1160.

†Λυσιτᾱνία, ας, ἡ, in Steph. Byz. Λουσιτανία, *Lusitania*, the western division of Hispania, now *Portugal*, Strab. p. 152, sq.

†Λυσιτᾱνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Lusitani*, Strab. p. 152, etc.

Λῡσιτέλεια, ας, ἡ, *advantage, use, profit*, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5, 54, Diod., etc.; λ. περὶ τὸν χρόνον, *economy* of time in *making payments*, Polyb. 32, 13, 11; and

Λυσιτελέω, ῶ, strictly, *to indemnify for expenses incurred*, hence *to be useful* or *advantageous to*, λυσιτελεῖ ἡμῖν ἡ δικαιοσύνη, Plat. Prot. 327 B: esp. in 3 pers., λυσιτελεῖ μοι, *it profits* me, *is better for* me, c. part., οἷς λυσιτελεῖ πειθομένοις, Lys. 174, 14, cf. Soph. O. T. 316; c. inf., ὅτι μοι λυσιτελοῖ ὑπὲρ ἐχω ἔχειν, Plat. Apol. 22 E; hence with a compar. force, τεθνάναι λυσιτελεῖ ἢ ζῆν 'tis *better* to be dead than alive, Andoc. 16, 28, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12: oft. too c. negat., οὐ λ. μοι, 'tis not *good* for me, *profits* me not, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 97, and Xen. cf. Valck. Hipp. 441: τὸ λυσιτελοῦν, τὰ λυσιτελοῦντα, *profit, gain, advantage*, Thuc. 6, 85, Plat., etc. Cf. λύω IV: from

Λῡσιτελής, ές, (λύω, τέλος) strictly, *paying* or *indemnifying for expenses incurred*: hence, *useful, profitable, advantageous*, λυσιτελέστερον ἀδικία δικαιοσύνης, Plat. Rep. 354 A; ἐμπορεύματα λυσιτελέστερα, Xen. Hier. 9, 11; λυσιτελεστάτη ζωή, Plat. Rep. 344 E; λυσιτελῆ; *advantages*, Polyb. 4, 38, 8:—*cheap*, Xen. Vect. 4, 30: cf. λύω IV. Adv. -λῶς, Diod. 14, 102.

Λῡσιτελούντως, adv. part. pres. from λυσιτελέω, *usefully, profitably*, Xen. Oec. 20, 21, Plat. Alc. 2, 146 B.

†Λῡσιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Lysiphānes*, teacher of Epicurus, Diog. L. 10, 13, v. l. Ναυσιφάνης.

Λῡσιφλεβής, ές, (λύω, φλέψ) *opening the veins*, Anth. P. 6, 94.

Λῡσίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύω, φρήν) *releasing from care*, Anacreont. 50, 2.

Λῡσιχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (λύω, χαίτη)=λυσίθριξ.

Λῡσιχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύω, χιτών) *with loose tunic*, Nonn. [χῐ]

Λῡσιῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἡ, (Λῦσις 3, ᾠδή) *one who played women's characters in male attire*, Aristox. ap. Ath. 620 E, Plut. Sull. 36, etc.; so called from Lysis, who wrote songs for such actors, Strab. p. 648; cf. Μαγῳδός.—†2. αὐλός, a flute *accompanying* or *adapted to such pantomimes*, Ath. 182 C.

†Λῦσος, ου, ὁ, *Lysus*, a statuary of Macedonia, Paus. 6, 17, 1.

ΛΥ΄ΣΣΑ΄, ἡ, Att. λύττα, *rage, fury*, in Il. always of *martial rage*, κρατερὴ δέ ἑ λύσσα δέδυκεν, 9, 239; λύσσαν ἔχειν ὀλοήν, Ib. 305: later *raging-madness, raving*, esp. caused by the gods, as that of Io, Aesch. Pr. 883, of Orestes, Id. Cho. 288, Eur. Or. 254, etc.; also of Bacchic frenzy, ἐλαφρὰ λ., Eur. Bacch. 851; λύσσῃ παράκοπος, Ar. Thesm. 681: strengthd., λ. μαινάς, Soph. Fr. 678: also of dogs, Xen. An. 5, 7, 26 in form λύσσα, whereas Plat. has λύττα ἐρωτική, Legg. 839 A.—2. personified, Λύσσα, *the goddess of madness*, Eur. H. F. 823.—II. *the worm* under the tongue *of dogs*, removed from the belief that it produces madness. Hence

Λυσσαίνω, =λυσσάω, *to be raging-mad, to rave*, λ. τινί, *to be mad at* or *with one*, Soph. Ant. 633.

Λυσσᾰλέος, έα, έον, (λυσσάω) *raging-mad*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1393.

Λυσσάνιος, v. sub λισσάνιος.

Λυσσάς, άδος, ἡ, *raging-mad*, Anth. Plan. 289; λυσσάδι μοίρᾳ, Eur. H. F. 1024.

Λυσσάω, Att. λυττάω, ῶ, (λύσσα) *to be raging* in battle, Hdt. 9, 71, cf. λύσσα init.: *to rave, be mad*, Soph.

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O. T. 1258, Plat., Rep. 329 C, etc.; of wolves, Theocr. 4, 11: *ἔρωτες λυττῶντες*, Plat. Rep. 586 C.

Λυσσηδόν, adv. (*λύσσα*) *furiously, madly*, Opp. H. 2, 573.

Λυσσήεις, εσσα, εν.=*λυσσαλέος*.

Λύσσημα, ατος, τό, (*λυσσάω*) *a fit of madness*: in plur. *ravings, εἰ μ' ἐκφόβοιεν μανιάσιν λυσσήμασιν*, Eur. Or. 270.

Λυσσήρης, ες,=*λυσσαλέος*, Orph. H. 68, 6.

Λυσσητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, one that is raging, raving, mad, κυων λ., Il. 8, 299; *ποὺς λ.*, Anth. P. 6, 94.

Λυσσητής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Anth. P. 7, 473.

Λυσσητικός, ή, όν,=*λυσσαλέος*, Ael. N. A. 12, 10.

Λυσσόδηκτος, ον, (*λύσσα, δάκνω*) *bit by a mad dog*, Geop.

Λυσσομᾶνέω, ῶ, to rage, rave, Manetho: from

Λυσσομᾶνής, ές, (*λύσσα, μαίνομαι*) *raging-mad, frenzy-tost*, Anth. P. 6, 219.

Λυσσόω, ῶ, to enrage, madden. Pass. *to be* or *grow furious*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 114.

Λυσσώδης, ες, (*λύσσα, εἶδος*) *like one raging, raving, mad*, Il. 13, 53.; *λ. νόσος*, Soph. Aj. 452; of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 980.

Λυσσῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (*λύσσα, ὤψ*) *with furious glance*, Orph. Arg. 977.

†*Λύσων, ωνος, ὁ, Lyson*, a statuary, Paus. 1, 3, 5.

Λύται. οἱ, law-students who had finished their course of study, and were ready to be examined: those who had still a year to study were *προλύται*, Pandect.

†*Λυταία, ας, ἡ, Lytaea*, daughter of Hyacinthus in Athens, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†*Λυτάτιος, ου, ὁ, Lutatius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 59, 8.

Λυτειρα, fem. from *λυτήρ*, Orph. H. 9, 17. [ῠ]

Λῠτέον, verb. adj. from *λύω, one must solve*, Plat. Gorg. 480 E.

Λῠτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*λυω*) *one who looses, a deliverer, πόνων*, Eur. El. 136; *πόρον...γάμων λυτῆρα*, Aesch. Supp. 807.—II. *an arbitrator, decider, νεικέων*, Aesch. Theb. 941.

Λῠτηριάς, άδος, ἡ,=*λύτειρα, she that delivers*, Orph. H. 13, 8.

Λῠτήριος, ία, ιον, usu. *ος, ον*, (*λύτήρ*) *loosing, releasing, delivering, δαίμονες*, Aesch. Theb. 175: c. gen. *delivering, setting free from* a thing. *λυτηρίους εὐχὰς δειμάτων*, Soph. El. 635, cf. 447, 1490; *τινί τινος λ., a deliverer to* a person *from* a thing, Aesch. Eum. 298; and *ἐκ τινος*, Eur. Alc. 224:—also simply=*λυτικός*, hence, *λ. λύτημα, relieving* or *lightening* sorrow, Soph. Tr. 554, where it governs the case of its verb *λύω*.—II. *τὸ λυτήριον*=*λύτρον, τὸ λ. δαπανῶν, the atonement* or *reward* for all costs, Pind. P. 5, 143.

†*Λυτέρσης, ὁ*, v. *Λιτνέρσης*; Theocr. 10, 41, in Dor. form *-σας*.

Λῠτικός, ή, όν, (*λύω*) *able to loose, τῆς κοιλίας*, Ath. 31 B.—II. *fit for solving* or *refuting*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 26, 3;—*οἱ λυτικοί*, certain grammarians, *who unravelled knotty points*.

Λῠτός, ή, όν, (*λύω*) *that may be loosed*, Plat. Tim. 41 A.—II. *that may be dissolved, soluble*, Ib. 43 D, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 12:—adv. *-ῶς, solubly*, Id. Part. An. 2, 2, 25.—2. of arguments and difficulties, *that may be solved, refutable*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 18.

Λύτρον, ου, τό, (*λύω*) *the price paid*, —1. for ransom, *a ransom*, usu. in plur., as Hdt. 5, 77: *λύτρα ἀποδιδόναι, καταθεῖναι*, to pay *ransom*, Dem. 1250, 1, and 18; *εἰσφέρειν εἰς λύτρα*, to contribute towards it, Id. 1248, 25; *ἀφιέναι ἄνευ λύτρων*, to release without *ransom*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 16.—2. in expiation, *an atonement*, Pind. O. 7, 141: *λ. αἵματος*, Aesch. Cho. 48; cf. Plat. Rep. 393 D; freq. in Christ. writers.—3. in genl. *a recompense, καμάτων*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 1.—II. a plant, like the Lysimachia, *lythrum*, Diosc.

Λυτροχαρής, ές, (*λύτρον, χαίρω*) *rejoicing in ransom*, Or. Sib.

Λυτρόω, ῶ, (*λύτρον*) *to release on receipt of ransom, to hold to ransom, λ. τινὰ χρημάτων, for* money, Plat. Theaet. 165 E. Mid. *to release by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem*, Polyb. 17, 16, 1. Pass., *to be ransomed*, Dem. 394, 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 4. Hence

Λύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, from mid., *ransoming*, Plut. Arat. 11: in Christ. writers, *Redemption*, i. e. *the being redeemed*.

Λυτρωτέον, verb. adj., *one must ransom*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 4.

Λυτρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a ransomer, redeemer, N. T.

Λύττα, ἡ, λυττάω, Att. for *λύσσα, λυσσάω*.

Λυττός, ή, όν, Cretan for *ὑψηλός*, Steph. Byz. in v. *Λυττός*.

†*Λύττος, ου, ἡ*, v. sub *Λύκτος*.

Λύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *λυτήρ*, f. l. in Leon. Al. 29, 4.

Λυχναῖος, ὁ, λίθος,=*λυχνίτης*.

Λυχνάπτης, ου, ὁ, (*λύχνος, ἅπτω* II) *a lamp-lighter*: fem. *λυχνάπτρια*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470. Hence

Λυχναψία, ας, ἡ, acc. to Ath., a less common form for *λυχνοκαυτία*, Cephisod. Ὑς 4.

Λυχνεῖον, ου, τό, (*λύχνος*) *a lamp-stand*, Pherecr. Crap. 5.

Λυχνέλαιον, ου, τό, lamp-oil.

Λυχνεύς, έως, ὁ, a torch, lantern, †Ath. 699 D.†—II.=*λυχνίτης*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

Λυχνεύω, (*λύχνος*) *to light*.

Λυχνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place to keep lamps in, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 29.

Λυχνία, ας, ἡ, a lamp-stand, Philo, cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

Λυχνιαῖος, αία, αῖον, (*λύχνος*) *belonging to a lamp* or *torch*, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Λυχνίας, ου, ὁ, λίθος,=*λυχνίτης*: Plat. (Com.) Soph. 8.

Λυχνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *λύχνος*, Ar. Fr. 115, 274, Luc., etc. [ῐ]

†*Λυχνίδιος, α, ον, of Lychnidus, Lychnidian*; *ἡ Λυχνιδία λίμνη, the Lychnidian lake*, Polyb. 5, 108, 8: from

†*Λυχνιδός, οῦ, ἡ, Lychnidus*, a city of Epirus on the via Egnatia, Strab. p. 323.

Λυχνικόν, οῦ, τό, the time of lamp-lighting, Lat. *hora lucernaris*, Eccl.

Λυχνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *λύχνος*, Antiph. *Ἀφροδ. γον.* 1, Luc. Symp. 46: others write it proparox. *λύχνιον*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 314.

Λυχνίς, ίδος, ἡ, lychnis, a plant with a bright scarlet flower, much used for garlands, Theophr., Mel. 1.—II. a precious stone *that emits light*, Luc. de dea Syr. 32.

Λυχνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *λύχνος*.—II. a kind of *fish*, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 30.

Λυχνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ίδος*, (*λύχνος*); *of* or *like a lamp*: esp., *λυχνίτης λίθος*, a name for *Parian marble*, Plin. H. N. 36, 4. 2: also, *a precious stone*, Plat. Eryx. 400 D, but different from that called *λυχνίς*.—2. *φλομὶς λυχνῖτις*, a plant, *a kind of mullen*, the leaves of which served as *lamp-wicks*, Diosc.

Λυχνόβιος, ον, (*λύχνος, βίος*) *living by lamp-light*, Senec. Ep. 122.

Λυχνοκαῖα, ας, ἡ, (*λύχνος, καίω*) *a lighting of lamps, illumination*, in Hdt. 2, 62, a festival at Sais, like the Chinese feast of lanterns.

Λυχνοκαυτέω, ῶ, to light lamps, Dio C. 63, 20: from

Λυχνοκαύτης, ου, ὁ, (*λύχνος, καίω*) *a lamp-lighter*. Hence

Λυχνοκαυτία, ας, ἡ,=*λυχνοκαΐα*, *λυχναψία*, Ath. 701 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 523.

Λύχνον, ου, τό,=*λύχνος*, Hippon., ap. E. M.: the plur. *τὰ λύχνα* is usu. taken as metaplast. from *λυχνος*, q. v.

Λυχνοποιέω, ῶ, to make lamps or *lanterns*: from

Λυχνοποιός, όν, (*λύχνος, ποιέω*) *making lamps* or *lanterns*, Ar. Pac 690.

Λυχνόπολις, εως, ἡ, (*λύχνος, πόλις*) *a city of lamps*, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 29.

Λυχνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*λύχνος, πωλέω*) *a dealer in lamps* or *lanterns*, Ar. Eq. 739.

Λύχνος, ου, ὁ: in plur. *λύχνοι*, Batr. 179, but usu. irreg. *λύχνα*. Hdt. 2, 62, 133, Eur. Cycl. 514, (cf. *λεχνον*): *a light, lamp, candlestick*, different from the *λαμπτήρ* which was fixed, the *λύχνος* being portable (cf. *λυχνοῦχος*), *χρύσεος λ.*, Od. 19, 34: *λύχνα καίειν, ἀνάπτειν*, to light *lamps*, Hdt. Il. cc.; *λ. ἀποσβέσαι*, Ar. Plut. 668; *περὶ λύχνων ἀφῆς, at lamp-lighting time*, i. e. towards night-fall, Hdt. 7, 215: *πάννυχος λ. παρακαίεται*, *Lamps* are kept burning all night, Hdt. 2, 130; *ἔλαιον ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔνεστ' ἐκ τοῦ λύχνου*, Ar. Nub. 56. (It belongs to the root **λύκη*, q. v.)

Λυχνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (*λύχνος, ἔχω*) *a lamp-stand, the stand into* or *upon which the λύχνος* was put, *καὶ τὸν λυχνοῦχον ἐκφερ' ἐνθεὶς τὸν λύχνον*, Pherecr. Δουλ. 5; *διαστιλβονθ' ὁρῶμεν ὥσπερ ἐν καινῷ λυχνούχῳ*, Ar. Fr. 114; *ἐξελὼν ἐκ τοῦ λυχνοστόου τὸν λύχνον*, Alex. Κηρίτ. 1: cf. Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 1060, Lob. Phryn. 60.

Λυχνοφορέω, ῶ, to carry a lamp or *lantern*: and

Λυχνοφορίω, Lacon. for foreg., Ar. Lys. 1003: from

Λυχνοφόρος, ον, (*λύχνος, φέρω*) *carrying a lamp*, Plut. Pomp. 52.

Λύχνωμα, ατος, τό,=*ἔμφοτον, λύχνιον*: cf. *λαμπάδιον*.

ΛΎΩ, fut. *λύσω* [ῠ]: aor. *ἔλῡσα*: perf. *λέλυκα* (v. infr.), pass. *λελῦμαι*: plqpf. *ἐλελύμην*: aor. pass. *ἐλύθην* [ῠ]. All these tenses, except the perf. act., occur in Hom.: besides these, he uses the Ep. aor. pass. *ἐλῡ́μην* in 1 and 3 sing. *λύμην, λῦτο*, and 3 pl. *λύντο*, which forms some refer to the plqpf.: of the perf. pass. he has the 3 opt. *λελῦτο*, for *λελύοιτο*, Od. 18, 238, a very rare form:—Pind. Fr. 55, has also an act. imperat. *λῦθι*, as if from *λῦμι*—[ῠ in pres. and impf., though Hom. has it twice long in arsis, Il. 23, 513, Od. 7, 74; in compds. long also in thesis, Od. 2, 105, 109: late authors were not so strict, but even they seldom use ῠ of the simple word in thesis: in fut., and aor. act. and mid. ῠ, hence *λῦσε, λῦσαι*, etc.: in perf., plqpf. act. and pass., and in aor. pass. ῠ, except in opt. perf. pass., Od. 18, 238; cf. Draco p. 46, 26, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, Anm. 6: ῠ in *λῦτο* in arsis, Il. 24, 1, but there is no need to write *λῦτο* with Heyne.]

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Orig. signf. *to loose.*—I. *to loosen, unbind, unfasten,* esp. clothes and armour, as λ. ζωστῆρα, θώρηκα, Il. 4, 215; 16, 804: but, ζώνην παρθενίην λ., *to loose* the maiden-girdle, of the husband after marriage, Od. 11, 245: so, of the wife, λύοι χαλινὸν ὑφ' ἥρωϊ παρθενίας, Pind. I. 8 (7), 95: ἔνθα παρθενεί'...ἔλυσ' ἐγὼ κορεύματα, Eur. Alc. 177, (cf. ζώνη): oft. of the tackling of ships, as λ. πρυμνήσια, ἱστία, λαῖφος, etc., Od. 2, 418; 15, 496, 552, H. Hom. Ap., etc., (but never so in Il.): ἀσκὸν λ., *to untie* a skin (used as a bottle), Od. 10, 47: then freq. in Att., λ. πέδας, Aesch. Eum. 645; πέπλον, Soph. Tr. 924; λ. ἡνίαν, *to slack* the rein, Id. El. 743; λ. γράμματα, δέλτον, *to open* them, Eur. I. A. 38, 307.—Mid. λύσασθαι ἱμάντα, *to undo one's own* belt, Il. 14, 214; but, λύοντο τεύχεα, *they undid* the armour *for themselves*, i. e. stripped it off (others), Il. 17, 318.—2. of horses, *to undo, unyoke, unharness,* ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπὲξ ὀχέων, Il. 5, 369; 8, 504; ὑφ' ἅρμασιν, 18, 244; ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν 24, 576: in mid., λύεσθαι ἵππους ὑπ' ὀχεσφι, *to unyoke one's* horses, Il. 23, 7; also ἰδὲ λῦσαι, opp. to ζευγνύσαι, Hes. Op. 606: hence metaph., λύειν τέλος βίου, Soph. O. C. 1720. —3. *to loose, release, set free,* esp. from bonds or prison, and so in genl. from difficulty or danger, Od. 8, 345; 12, 53, etc.; c. gen. rei, λύειν τινὰ κακότητος, Od. 5, 397, and freq. in Att.; λ. τινὰ δεσμῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1006; δόκνου, πημονῆς, etc., Soph. Tr. 181, etc.; and in mid., ὅπερ 'Ιὼ πημονᾶς ἐλύσατο, Aesch. Supp. 1066: also λ. τινὰ ἔκ τινος, Pind. O. 4, 34, Aesch. Pr. 872, Eur. Hipp. 1244, Plat., etc. —4. *to deprive* one *of* a good, also c. gen., Pind. P. 11, 51.—5. *to release a captive on receipt of ransom* (ἀποινα), *to hold to ransom, release,* Il. 1, 20, 29, etc.; Σαρπηδόνος ἕντεα κάλα λύσειαν, *would give* them *up*, 17, 162; in full, λύειν τινὰ ἀποίνων, Il. 11, 106: mid. *to release by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem,* Il. 1, 13; 24, 118, etc., also in Od.:—thus act. and mid. in this signf. are related just like λυτρόω and λυτρόομαι: so freq. in Att.—6. *to give up,* [θρόνον] λῦσον ἄμμιν, Pind. P. 4, 275.—II. *to loosen,* i. e. *weaken, relax,* esp. λ. γυῖα, γούνατα, ἀψευ τινος, *to loose* the limbs, knees, etc., i. e. *make* them *slack, unnerve* them; hence freq. in Hom. *to slay, kill:* also, γούνατα καμάτῳ λύειν, Od. 20, 118, cf. Il. 13, 85: pass., λύτο γυῖα, γοὐνατα λύντο, as the effect of death, sleep, weariness, fear, etc., Hom.; also, βίη, μένος, ψυχὴ λέλυται, Hom.—III. *to dissolve, break up,* ἀγορήν, Il. 1, 305, Od. 2, 69.—2. *to undo, bring to nought, break down,* πολίων κάρηνα, Il. 2, 118, Τροίης κρήδεμνα, Il. 16, 100, Od. 13, 388; λ. γέφυραν, Xen. An. 2, 4, 17; and so —3. in genl. *to undo, do away with,* λ. νείκεα, Il. 14, 205, 304, Od. 7, 74; ἐπιμομφάν, Plat. Prot. 324 E, etc., hence, *to refute* an argument, Arist. Rhet. 2, 25, 10, etc., (cf. λύσις, λυτικός): λ. ψῆφον, etc., *to rescind* a vote, Dem. 700, 13; λ. διαθήκας, *to cancel* a will, Isae. 59, 29, etc.—4. *to undo, assuage, calm, still,* μελεδήματα, Il. 23, 62, Od. 20, 56. —5. *to undo* and so *atone for, make up,* like Lat. *luere, rependere,* λ. ἁμαρτίας, Ar. Ran. 691, cf. Soph. Phil. 1224; λ. φόνον φόνῳ, Soph. O. T. 101.—IV. in Att., τέλη, μισθοὺς λύειν, *to pay* taxes or wages, *to quit one's self* of them, only used in cases of actual obligation, Xen. Ages. 2, 31: hence —2. = λυσιτελεῖν, *to profit, avail,* usu. c. negat., οὐ λύει and οὐ λύει τέλη, *it boots* not, Soph. O. T. 316; cf. Vulck. Hipp. 441, Pors. Med. 1359:—the construct. is much like that of λυσιτελέω, either absol., Monk Hipp. 443; or c. dat. pers., Elmsl. Med. 553;—in Soph. El. 1005, seemingly c. acc., λύει γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ... θανεῖν,—but Dind. supposes the acc. to be used because of the other verb ἐπωφελεῖ, v. ad l.; Elmsl. reads ἡμῖν. (Akin to Lat. *luo,* our *loose,* etc.; but hardly to λούω, and its deriv., cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 209.)

Λῶ, *I will,* or *wish,* v. *ΛΑΩ, a Doric defect. verb, only found in sing. λῶ, λῇς, λῇ, plur. λῶμες, λῶντι, Ar. Ach. 714, sq., Lys. 95, 1105, sq., cf. Thuc. 5, 77, Theocr. 1, 12; also part. τῷ λῶντι, Epich. p. 15, cf. Markl. Suppl. 221.

Λωβάζω, = sq.

Λωβάομαι, Ion. -ήσομαι, dep. mid. (λώβη) like λυμαίνομαι, *to treat despitefully, to outrage, insult, maltreat,* c. acc. pers., also with cognate acc. added, λωβᾶσθαί τινα λώβην, *to do* one *despite,* Il. 13, 623: esp. *to maim, mutilate,* τινά, Hdt. 3, 154; ἑωυτὸν λωβᾶται λώβην ἀνήκεστον, Ib: λωβ. βίον ἀρτάνῃς, to hang one's self, Soph. Ant. 54: *to dishonour* a woman, Eur. Or. 929; λ. τοὺς νέους, *to corrupt* the youth, Plat. Prot. 318 D; λ. πόλιν, Lys. 176, 5: *to pillage,* Polyb. 4, 54, 2;—sometimes also c. dat., Dind. Ar. Eq. 1408, Stallb. Plat. Crito 47 E:—absol. *to do despite, act outrageously,* Il. 1, 232; 2, 242.—II. the act. λωβάω occurs only in Pseudo-Phocyl. 33, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 37; but the pf. λελώβημαι is used as pass.; λελωβημένος, *mutilated,* Hdt. 3, 155; Plat. Gorg. 511 A, Rep. 611 C, etc.: Plat. also has aor. λωβηθῆναι as pass., Gorg. 473 C: cf. λωβητός.

Λώβευσις, εως, ἡ, = λώβη: from

Λωβεύω, (λώβη) *to mock, make a mock of,* τινά, Od. 23, 15, 26.

Λωβέομαι, Ion. for λωβάομαι, in pass. sense, Hipp. p. 802.

Λώβη, ης, ἡ, like λύμη, *maltreatment* by word or deed, *despiteful treatment, outrage, dishonour,* λ. καὶ αἰσχος, Od. 18, 225, λώβην λωβᾶσθαι, (v. sub λωβάομαι): λ. τίσαι, to pay for *an outrage,* Il. 11, 142; so, λ. ἀποδοῦναι, Il. 9, 387; but λ. τίσασθαι, to exact retribution for *an outrage,* i. e. to revenge it, Il. 19, 208, Od. 20, 169, Soph. Aj. 181; ὡς ἐπὶ λώβᾳ, Eur. H. F. 881; λ. καὶ διοφθορά, Plat. Meno 91 C; etc.: esp. *mutilation, maiming,* Hdt. 3, 154: also in plur., Soph. Aj. 1392; λώβας λωβηθείς, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. —II. in Byzant. writers = λέπρα, *leprosy,* Wernsd. Philes. p. 54, 56. (Akin to λύμη: from λώβη comes Lat. *labes.*) Hence

Λωβήεις, εσσα, εν, *despiteful, outrageous,* Ap. Rh. †3, 801.

Λώβησις, εως, ἡ, (λωβάομαι) = λώβη.

Λωβήτειρα, fem. from λωβητήρ, Anth. P. 9, 251.

Λωβητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (λωβάομαι) *one who treats despitefully, outrages, maltreats, a slanderer,* Il. 2, 275; 11, 385: in genl. *a ruiner, destroyer,* epith. of the Erinyes, Soph. Ant. 1074.—II. pass. *a worthless wretch,* like λυμεών, Il. 24, 239.

Λωβητής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.: λ. τέχνης, *one who disgraces* his trade, Ar. Ran. 93.

Λωβητός, ή, όν, (λωβάομαι) *despitefully treated, outraged, dishonoured,* λωβητὸν ἔθηκε, for ἐλωβήσατο, Il. 24, 531, cf. Hes. Sc. 366; κείνης ὁρῶν λωβητὸν εἶδος, Soph. Tr. 1069; cf. Aj. 1388; μόχθῳ λωβατός, Id. Phil. 1103.—II. act. *insulting, abusive,* λ. ἔπη, Soph. Phil. 607: *ruinous, mischievous,* Id. Tr. 538.

Λωβήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = λωβητήρ, Nic. Al. 536, Manetho.

Λωβός, ή, όν, = λωβητός.—II. in Byzant. writers *a leper*; v. λώβη II.

Λωγάλιον, ου, τό, = λωγάνιον, Hesych.

Λωγάνιοι, ων, οἱ, *dice made of the bones of oxen.*—II. *lewd fellows,* Hesych.; cf. λωγάς.

Λωγάνιον, ου, τό, *the dew-lap of oxen,* Lat. *paleare,* Luc. Lexiph. 3.

Λωγάς, άδος, ἡ, like λαικάς, *a lewd woman,* Hesych.

Λώγασος, ου, ὁ, *a whip of bull's hide.* †Λωΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Loïs,* fem. pr. n., N. T.

Λωΐτερος, v. sq.

Λωΐων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (λῶ, *λάω) *more desirable, more agreeable,* and in genl. *better,* Hom. only in neut. of nom. and acc. sing., τόδε λώϊόν ἐστι, Od. 2, 169, etc.: he has a second. compar. λωίτερος, ον, only in neut., λωίτερον καὶ ἄμεινον, Od. 1, 376; 2, 141, in Eust. also λωότερος, Jac. A. P. p. 75. —Later λωίων was used generally as compar. of ἀγαθός, and in Att. λωίων, λώϊον were contr. into λώων, λῷον, Aesch. Pers. 526, etc.; τοῦ λώονος δαίμονος, Soph. Phil. 1100; φρόνησιν λαβεῖν λώω, Ib. 1079; λῷον φρονεῖν, Id. O. T. 1038; εἰς τὸ λ. σὸν μεθέστηκεν κέαρ, Eur. Med. 911:—ἄμεινον καὶ λῷον, Plat. Legg. 828 A; ἀμείνω καὶ λώω, Id. Phil. 11 B, cf. Xen. An. 5, 10, 15:—superl. λώϊστος, η, ον, contr. λῷστος, τὰ λῷστα βουλεύειν, Aesch. Pr. 204, etc.; ὦ λῷστε, *my good friend,* like ὦ βέλτιστε, Plat. Gorg. 467 B, etc.—In Theocr. 26, 32, we have a neut. pl. λώια for λωΐονα, and this Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 68, 1, regards as posit. from a nom. λώϊς.

Λῶμα, ατος, τό, *the hem, fringe, border of a robe,* LXX.

Λωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Anth. †P. 11, 210, 2. †[ᾰ]

Λῶντι, 3 pl. from the Dor. verb λῶ, *I will* or *wish,* Epich. p. 15.

Λῶος, ὁ, also λόος, a Macedon. month, answering to the last half of the Att. ἑκατομβαιών and the first of μεταγειτνιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280, 12.

Λωπάς, άδος, ἡ, = λώπη, λῶπος.

Λώπη, ης, ἡ, (λέπω, λοπός, λόφος) *a covering, robe, mantle,* λίπτυχον ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχουσ' εὐεργέα λώπην, Od. 13, 224, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 32; in genl. *a skin, husk, shell.* Also λῶπος, which in Hippon. 44*, is certainly neut., as in Theocr. 14, 66; in Anacr. 98 doubtful. Only poet. though prose writers have the derivs. λωπίον, λωποδύτης.

Λωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (λῶπος) *to cover, cloak,* but only found in compds. ἀπολωπίζω, περιλωπίζω, etc.; for Soph. Tr. 925, ἐκ δ' ἐλώπισε πλευράν, belongs to ἐκλωπίζω: cf. λοπίζω.

Λωπίον, dim. from λώπη, λῶπος Arist. Metaph. 3, 4, 14, Top. 1, 7, 1.

Λωποδῦσία, ας, ἡ, (λωποδύτης).

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strictly, *a stealing of clothes* from bathers or travellers, *high-way robbery*.

Λωποδύσιου δίκη, *a prosecution for* λωποδυσία, Att. Process p. 360.

Λωποδῠτέω, ῶ, *to steal clothes*, esp. from bathers or travellers, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 11: then in genl. λωπ. τινά, *to rob, plunder*, Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 165, Dem. 116, 19, etc.:—also of plagiarists, Anth. P. 11, 130: from

Λωποδύτης, ου, ὁ, (λῶπος, δύω) strictly, *one who slips into another's clothes*: hence *a clothes-stealer*, esp. one who steals the clothes of bathers, or strips travellers, A. B. p. 176, cf. foreg.: in genl. *a thief, robber, footpad*, Ar. Ran. 772, Av. 497, Antipho, 130, 19, Lys. 117, 7, etc.; λοποδυτῶν θάνατον αἱρεῖσθαι, Dem. 53, fin.:—of plagiarists, Anth. P. 11, 130. [ῠ]

Λῶπος, ὁ,=λώπη, q. v.

Λωρόκάπιστρον, ου, τό, *a halter*, late word. (From the Latin.)

Λῶρον, ου, τό, and λῶρος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *lorum, a thong*.

Λωροτομέω, ῶ, *to cut into thongs*: from

Λωροτόμος, ον, (λῶρον, τέμνω) *cutting thongs*.

†Λώρυμα, ων, τά, *Loryma*, a city in the Dorian peninsula on the coast of Caria, opposite to Rhodes, Thuc. 8, 43.

Λῶστος, η, ον, Att. contr. from λώϊστος, superl. of λωΐων, q. v.

†Λώτ, indecl. (and Λῶτος, ου, Joseph.), ὁ, *Lot*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., son of Haran the brother of Abraham, N. T.

Λώταξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, (λωτός IV.) *a flute-player*:—also, *a buffoon, lewd fellow*:—†also, *a beggar*, Eccl.

Λωτεῦντα, Ion. for λωτόεντα, acc. pl. neut. from λωτόεις, q. v.

Λωτίζω, (λωτός) *to pluck flowers*, †only in Hesych.†; esp. in mid. λωτίζομαι, like καρπίζομαι, καρπόομαι, *to pick* or *choose for one's self, cull the best*, Aesch. Supp. 963.

Λώτῐνος, ίνη, ινον, (λωτός) *of lotus*, Theocr. 24, 45.

Λώτισμα, ατος, τό, (λωτίζω) *a flower*: metaph. like ἄνθος and ἄωτος, *the fairest, choicest, best*, γῆς Ἑλλάδος λωτίσματα, Eur. Hel. 1593.

Λωτόεις, εσσα, εν, (λωτός I.) *overgrown with lotus, πεδία λωτεῦντα, lotus*-plains, Il. 12, 283, ubi Aristarch. λωτοῦντα: others take it as part. from a suppos. pres. *λωτέω, *blooming*.

ΛΩΤΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *the lotus*, name of several plants, oft. wrongly confounded: five may be specially remarked: —I. *the Greek lotus*, a *grass* which grew wild in the meadows round Sparta and Troy, on which horses fed; a kind of *clover* or *trefoil*, perh. *trifolium melilotus* Linn., Il. 21, 351, Od. 4, 603.—II. *the Cyrenean lotus*, an African shrub, whose fruit was the food of certain tribes on the coast, esp. of those hence called *Lotophagi*, Od. 9, 84, sq., Hdt. 4, 177: acc. to Od. the fruit was *honey-sweet*, μελιηδής, and was also called λωτός: Hdt. compares it *in size* to the fruit of the σχῖνος (as large as the olive) and in taste to the date, φοινιξ: acc. to him wine was also made of it:—ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, Od. l. c., refers not literally to the *flower* being eaten, but to the *vegetable* nature of the food, v. ἄνθινος. It was a low thorny shrub, Hdt. 2, 96, cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 12, 2, acc. to Sprengel, *Rhamnus Lotus* Linn., acc. to Wildenow *Zizyphus Lotus*; still prized at Tunis and Tripoli under the name of the *jujube*, and a favourite subject of Arab poetry.—III. *the Aegyptian lotus*, first mentioned in Hdt. 2, 92, *the lily of the Nile*, of which there are three varieties:—1. with large, *white* flowers, which was dried, and its pith pounded for bread: the root, which was of the size and shape of an apple, and sweet of taste, was also eaten, and called later κολοκάσιον.—2. with *rose-coloured* flowers and leguminous fruit (κύαμοι, Aegyptian beans.)—3. with *blue* flowers; the two last mentioned in Ath. 677 D, E.—Of these the 1st is thought to be *Nymphaea Lotus*, the 2d, *Nymphaea Nelumbo*, the 3d, *Nelumbium Speciosum*; v. Sprengel Antiq. Bot. p. 56, Voss Virg. Ecl. 4, 20, Bähr Hdt. ll. cc. In Aegypt the lotus was sacred as a symbol of the Nile (with the rising of which it grew), and so of fertility: hence its constant use in the rites of Isis and Osiris, and its freq. appearance on ancient, esp. Aegyptian, works of art, v. Creuzer Symbolik 1, 283 sq., 508 sq. (French transl. 1, 404, cf. 525.) The Indian lotus, a sacred symbol of the Ganges etc., is of like kind.—IV. *a North African tree*, acc. to Sprengel *Celtis Australis* Linn., about the size, etc. of a pear-tree, with serrated leaves; bearing leguminous fruit without taste or smell, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 3, 1, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved: hence λωτός is often used poet. for *a flute*, Markl. Eur. I. A. 1036, Tro. 544, etc.—V. another *lotus-tree*, *Diospyrus lotus*, which grew in Italy, had a short stem with polished bark: its luxuriant branches were trained upon houses; its leaves were ovate, downy underneath, and its berries red and sweet-tasted, Voss Virg. Georg. 2, 84.

Λωτοτρόφος, ον, (λωτός I., τρέφω) *producing lotus* or *trefoil*, λεῖμαξ, Eur. Phoen. 1571.

Λωτοφάγος, ον, (λωτός II., φᾰγεῖν) *eating lotus*, hence—II. Λωτοφάγοι, ων, οἱ, *the Lotophagi* or *Lotus-eaters*, a peaceful nation on the coast of Cyrenaïca, Od. 9, 84, Hdt. 4, 177, v. λωτός II.

Λωτρύν, λωτροχόος, Dor. for λουτρ.

Λῶφαρ, τό,=λώφημα, Hesych.

Λωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to rest from toil, take rest*, Il. 21, 292; also c. gen., κακῶν, Od. 9, 460; so λ. χόλου, πόθου, *to have rest, abate from*.., Aesch. Pr. 376, 654: πόνου, Soph. Aj. 61; ὀδύνης, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, etc.; also, ἀπὸ νόσου καὶ πολέμου, Thuc. 6, 13. —2. *to abate*, of a disease, Thuc. 2, 49, cf. 7, 77; also in Plat., and Xen. —II. transit. *to lighten, relieve*, ὁ λωφήσων, *thy future releaser*, Aesch. Pr. 27: so c. gen., λ. θυμὸν ἀχέων, *relieve* thy mind *from* pains, Emped. 395. —2. *to make to leave off, desist*, τινά τινος, like παύω. (Acc. to Hesych., akin to λόοος I. and metaph. from draught-cattle, ἀπὸ τοῦ τραχήλου τὸ ἄχθος ἀποθέσθαι.)

Λωφέω, Ion. for foreg., Ap. Rh. 2, 648.

Λωφήϊος, ἡα, ἤϊον, (λωφάω) *relieving, soothing*, λωφήια ἱερά, *expiatory* offerings, Ap. Rh. 2, 485.

Λώφημα, ατος, τό, *rest taken, rest*.

Λώφησις, εως, ἡ, (λωφάω) *a being relieved: repose, remission, cessation*, πολέμου, Thuc. 4, 81.

Λώψ, λωπός, ἡ,=λώπη, Hesych.

Λῴων, neut. λῷον, Att. contr. for λωΐων, q. v.

M

Μ, μ, μῦ, τό, Ion. μῦ, indecl. twelfth letter of the Gr. alphabet, as numeral, μ'=40, but ,μ=40,000 in Inscrr. M is for μύριοι: but M for πενταπισμύριοι.

Changes of μ, esp. in the dialects: —I. into π, as ὄπτα πεδά, for ὀκτὼ μετά, esp. Aeol. and Lacon., Greg. Cor. p. 282, 580, 661.—II. μ is doubled, e. g. ἄμμες ὔμμες ἔμμα ἔμμι, for ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς εἶμα εἰμί, esp. in Aeol., the vowel or diphthong before it being shortened, Greg. Cor. p. 597: ἄμμες and ὔμμες are also in Hom. and Ep.—III. μ and β are interchanged, as in μεμβράς βεμβράς, βροτός Aeol. μορτός (v. ἀμβροτος fin.), μολύβδινος βλώσκω.—IV. μ becomes ν, as ἄμπ, Att. and Dor. νιν; μή, Lat. ne; μάτα, Lat. num, Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 145. —V. μ is freq. added or left out acc. to dialects,—1. at the beginning of a word, as ἀρύω μάρυω, ἰα μακ. ἰωθυλεύω μωθυλεύω, ὄσχος μώσχος, ὀχλεύς μοχλεύς, ὠρὰξ μάρᾳξ, ἀκλὰς Lat *ala*, Buttm. Lexil. v. οὐλαί 4, Lob. Phryn. 256: so, Ἄρης, Lat. *Mars*. —2. in the middle of a word, πλεμ=πλε μι πίπλημι, πίμπρημι πίπρημι, ἀμβροτος ἄβροτος, ὁμάρμος ὁ ἁρμός, λαμβάνω λαβεῖν, κεμμὴν κεκὴν, ὠρεμβας ἀρύδας, τύμπανον τυπανον, etc., mostly for euphony or easy pronunciation, Lob. Phryn. 95, sq., 428.—VI. μ sometimes has a or ο euphon. prefixed, as, μέλγω ἀμέλγω, μεργω ἀμέργω, μέρδω ἀμέρδω, μορύσσω ἀμόρυγνυμι, μίχω (Lat. *mingo*) ὀμείχω, etc.: so too ι seems euphonic in μάσθλη ἰμάσθλη, μιμώμαι ἰμείρομαι. —VII. σ is added or left out before μ acc. to convenience, as, σμικρός μικρός, σμίλαξ μίλαξ, σμικρός μικρός, σμίλαξ μίλαξ, σμικρός μικρός, σμυραινα μύραινα, σμύρνα μύρρα, σμώδιξ μώλιξ.

M', apostr. for με.—II. very rarely and only Ep. for μοι, e. g. Il. 9, 673, etc.; never so in Att., Markl. Eur. I. A. 491, 814, Pors. Phoen. 1230. Med. 719. (μά and μή never were elided, though the latter is contracted by synizesis.

Μά, a particle used in strong protestation and oaths, followed by acc. of the deity or thing appealed to.—In itself neither affirmative nor negative, but made so by some word added, as ναί, οὐ, etc.; or, in Att., merely by the context, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 499 E:—thus—I. *in affirmations*, νὴ καὶ τόδε σκῆπτρον, yea by this sceptre, Il. 1, 234, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 400; so in Att., Ar. Ach. 89, etc.; cf. νή.—II. *in negation*, οὐμὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα, οὐ μὰ Δία Ζῆνα, nay by..., Il. 1, 86, etc.; and in Att. Soph. El. 626, Ar. Eq. 235.—In Att. μά is freq. used without ναί (νή) or οὐ, esp. μὰ Δία, *by Jupiter*! —It is *seemingly* negative,—I. when οὐ *immediately follows* in the next sentence, e. g. μὰ τοὺς παρ' Ἀλύαττ τετρόπους ἁλυστάρας, οὐκοῦν ταῦτ' ἔστιν τοῦτο, Eur. Med. 1059, μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, οὐκ, Ar. Thesm. 269; Plat. etc., —but even here the negation usually lies in the οὐ only.—2. *in answers*, when the negation is expressed in the question, as οὐκ αὖμ' ἐκύσεις; Answ. μὰ Δί' ἔγωγε κἀγὼ πάνυ πρός εἰμι, Ar. Eq. 136, 335 (where οὐκ ἐάσω is to be supplied after μὰ Δία from the question, cf. Ar. Ran. 951, Plut. 400) so too when ἀλλά follows, δυο δοκοῦσιν

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μισθὸν τελεῖς; Answ. μὰ Δί', ἀλλ' ἔλαττον, Ar. Ran. 174, (where οὐ τελῶ is understood, cf. Ran. 753, 779, 1053.)—IV. in common discourse, esp. Att., the name of the deity sworn by was often suppressed, ναὶ μὰ τόν, οὐ μὰ τόν, μὰ τόν, μὰ τήν, etc., which was merely to avoid a downright oath, as is common in all languages, cf. Plat. Gorg. 466 E, Koen Greg. Cor. 150, sq.—V. μά is sometimes omitted after οὐ, though the acc. remains, οὐ τὸν Δία; οὐ τὸν θεόν, etc., v. Br. Soph. O. T. 660, Schäf. Greg. 257, Jac. A. P. p. 97. [ᾰ]

Μᾶ, shorter Aeol. and Dor. form for μάτηρ, in the form μᾶ γᾶ, for μήτερ γῆ, Aesch. Supp. 890, 899, Theocr. 15, 89; cf. βᾶ, δῶ, λῖ.

†Μαάθ, indecl., ὁ, *Maath*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μαάρβας, α, ὁ, the Carthaginian *Maharbal*, Polyb. 3, 84, 14.

Μᾰγᾰδεύω, = μαγαδίζω.

Μαγάδης, ου, ὁ, = μαγάδις, Anacr. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 179.

Μᾰγᾰδίζω, *to play on the* μαγάδις, Theophil. Neopt. 2; — *to play in the octave*, Arist. Probl., 19, 18, 1, and 39, 4; cf. Diet. Antiqq. p. 649.

Μαγάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from μαγάς, Luc. Dial. Deor. 7, 4.

Μᾰγάδις, ἡ: gen. ἴδος, Soph. Fr. 228, (-ίς, ἴδος, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 179) or εως, Bergk Anacr. p. 86, sq.; in Xen. An. 7, 3, 32 we have a dat. μαγάδι, as if from μαγάς, v. Poppo, yet v. Bergk l. c.; acc. μάγαδιν, Alcman 87:—*the magadis, a three-cornered instrument* like *a harp*, with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, H. cc.: cf. Ath. 634: the πηκτίς was of like kind, v. Böckh Comm. de Metr. Pind. p. 261, sq.—II. *a Lydian flute* or *flageolet*, producing a high and a low note together, Ion ap. Ath. 634 C, Anaxandr. Ὄπλομ. 1. [ᾰγ]

Μᾰγάζω = μαγαδίζω.

Μᾰγᾰρικός, οῦ, ὁ, = μεγαρικὸς κέραμος, *Megarian pottery*, according to the tradesmen's pronunciation: cf. μάγαρον. Hence

Μᾰγᾰρίσκος, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Μάγαρον, ου, τό, v. sub μέγαρον III.

†Μάγαρσα, ων, τά, *Magarsa*, a town and harbor of Cilicia, with a temple of Minerva, Strab. p. 676, she was hence called Μαγαρσίς or Μαγαρσία, Arr. An. 2, 5, 9.

†Μαγαρσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Magarsus*, = foreg., Arr. An. 2, 5, 9.

Μᾴγις, ἄδος, ἡ, *the bridge of the cithara*, Lat. *pons*, cf. ὑπολύριος, Philostr.:—for μαγάδι in Xen. cf. μαγάδις.

†Μάγας, α, ὁ, *Magas*, half-brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, prince of Cyrene, Paus. 1, 6, 8.

Μαγγάνα, ἡ, Lower-Italian name for *a wine cask*.

Μαγγᾰνεία, ας, ἡ, (μαγγανεύω) *jugglery, sleight of hand*, Plat. Legg. 908 D, 933 A:—of made dishes, Ath. 9 C.

Μαγγάνευμα, ατος, τό, (μαγγανεύω) *a piece of jugglery*; in plur. *jugglaries, deceptions*, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, Legg. 933 C: of women's arts, Plut. Ant. 25.

Μαγγᾰνευτήριον, ου, τό, *a place where* μαγγανεύματα *are practised*, Themist.

Μαγγᾰνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (μαγγανεύω) *a juggler, quack*.

Μαγγᾰνευτικός, ή, όν, *fit* or *inclined for juggling*, etc.: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *juggling, sleight of hand*.

Μαγγᾰνεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of μαγγανευτής.

Μαγγᾰνεύω, (μάγγανον) *to cheat, bewitch*, of Circe, Ar. Plut. 310. — 2. intr. *to play tricks*, Dem. 794, 2: μ. πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, *to use superstitious means* to propitiate the gods, Polyb. 15, 29, 9.—II. like φαρμάττω, *to beautify by artificial means, to adulterate*, Lat. *mangonizare*, ὄψον, Plut. 2, 126 A.—III. μ. ἀπάτην, *to contrive means for cheating*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609.

Μαγγᾰνοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, (μάγγανον, δαίμων) *a conjuring spirit*.

Μάγγᾰνον, ου, τό, *any means for charming* or *bewitching* others, *a philtre, drug*, etc. — II. *a machine for defending fortifications*, Maur. Strateg. —III. *the axis of a pulley*, as in Germ. *Mangel*, Ital. *mangano*, Math. Vett. —IV. = μάνδαλος, *a bolt*, v. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 155.—V. = γάγγαμον, *a hunting-net*. (From the first. signf. come Lat. *mango, mangonium, mangonizare*; prob., therefore, akin to μάσσω, Lat. *e-mungere*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 236: hence generally, *an art* or *device for doing* a thing,—which will explain its being used of divers implements.) Hence

Μαγγᾰνόω, ῶ, = μαγγανεύω. Hence

Μαγγάνωμα, ατος, τό, = μαγγάνευμα. [ᾰγ]

†Μαγδαλά, ἡ, *Magdala*, a town of Judaea on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, N. T. Hence

†Μαγδαληνή, ῆς, ἡ, fem. appell., *of Magdala, Magdalene*, N. T.

Μαγδᾰλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (μάσσω) later for ἀπομαγδαλιά, q. v., Galen.

†Μάγδολος, ου, ἡ, *Magdolus*, a city of Lower Aegypt near Pelusium, Hdt. 2, 159.

Μᾰγεία, ας, ἡ, (μαγεύω) *the theology* of the Magians, Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1, 122 A.—2. *art magic*, Theophr.

Μᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, (μάσσω) = the more usu. ἐκμαγεῖον, Longin.

Μαγείραινα, ἡ, comic fem. of μάγειρος, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

Μᾰγειρεῖον, ου, τό, (μάγειρος) *a place for cooking, a cook-shop*, Lat. *popina*; or, *the place where the public cooks lived*, Antiph. Strat. 4, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 276.—II. with the Macedonians *a pot, kettle*.

Μᾰγείρευμα, ατος, τό, *that which is cooked, food*: from

Μᾰγειρεύω, (μάγειρος) *to be a cook, to cook meat*, Theophr. Char. 7, Plut. 2, 704 A; c. acc. rei, Ath. 173 D.

Μᾰγειρικός, ή, όν, (μάγειρος) *fit for a cook* or *cookery, ῥημάτια*, Ar. Eq. 216: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *cookery*, Plat. Rep. 332 D. Adv. -κῶς, *in a cook-like way*, Ar. Ach. 1015, Eq. 376.

Μᾰγειρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from μάγειρος, Ath. 292 E.

Μᾰγείρισσα, ἡ, fem. of sq., LXX.

Μάγειρος, ου, ὁ, *a cook*, first in Batr. 40, Hdt. 4, 71; 6, 60, etc. (From μάσσω. μάζα, because *baking of bread* was the chief business of the ancient cook, cf. Plin. 18, 28.)—II. *a butcher*, because in early times the cook was butcher also, and so the Cyclops is called Αἰόον μ. in both capacities, Eur. Cycl. 397, cf. Matro ap. Ath. 243 F. [μᾰ]

Μάγευμα, ατος, τό, (μαγεύω) *a piece of magic art*; in plur. *charms, spells*, Eur. Supp. 1110; v. Dind. ad l.:—also, of *food artificially dressed*, Plut. 2, 752 B. [μᾰ]

Μάγευς, έως, ὁ, (μάσσω) *one who kneads*. — II. *one who wipes*, μαγῆα σπόγγον, Anth. P. 6, 306.

Μάγευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = μάγος, Dio C.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 316. Hence

Μᾰγευτικός, ή, όν, *magical*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *art magic*, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

Μᾰγεύω, (Μάγος) *to be a Magus* or *skilled in Magian lore*; *to use incantations*, Plut. Artax. 3, 6.—II. trans. *to enchant*, μέλη μ., to sing incantations, Eur. I. T. 1338; cf. Mel. 12.

Μᾰγῐκός, ή, όν, (Μάγος) *fit for the Magians, Magian*, Plut. Them. 29; †of or *relating to magic, magical*, βίβλων, Pseudo-Phocyl. 138.

Μάγις, ίδος, ἡ, (μάσσω) *any kneaded mass*, Lat. *offa*: esp. *a sort of cheese-pudding*, Hipp. p. 652. — 2. *the cake offered to Hecate*, Soph. Fr. 651, Ar Fr. 644; cf. Ath. 663 B.—II. *a kneading-trough*, like μάκτρα, Epich. p. 67.

Μάγμα, ατος, τό, (μάσσω) *any kneaded mass*:—*salve*, as opp. to unguents, Plin. 13, 2.

Μαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μάσσω) *a wiping* or *cleansing*.

†Μάγνης, ητος, ὁ, *Magnes*, son of Aeolus and Enarete, father of Polydectes, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. father of Pierus, Id. 1, 3, 3.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 29; Ar Eq. 520.

Μάγνης, ητος, ὁ, *a Magnesian*, a dweller in Μαγνησία in Thessaly, Il 2, 756; fem. Μάγνησσα. Also Μαγνήτης, fem. Μαγνῆτις, †Pind. P. 2, 83† hence,—II. λίθος Μαγνήτης or -ῆτις or -ήσιος, *the magnet*, also called λ. Ἡρακλεία, Eur. Oen. 5, cf. Stallb Plat. Ion 533 D: also *a metal that looked like silver*, prob. a kind of *talc*, Theophr.; v. Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 2, p. 5, sq.

†Μάγνησα, ἡ, = Μαγνησία, Ap. Rh. 1, 584.

†Μαγνησία, ας, ἡ, *Magnesia*, a territory of Thessaly on the eastern coast, Hdt. 7, 183, who also calls it ἡ ἠπειρος Μαγνησίη, 7, 176: Dem. 12, fin.; 15, 19; etc., mentions a city therein of same name.—2. a celebrated city of Lydia near the Maeander, now *Inek-bazar*, containing a temple of Venus Leucophryne, Hdt. 3, 122: Thuc. 1, 138.—3. a city of Lydia at the base of Mt. Sipylus, ἡ ὑπὸ Σιπύλῳ, Strab. p. 579, now *Manissa*. Hence

†Μαγνήσιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, *of Magnesia, Magnesian*, Hdt.; etc.

†Μάγνησσα, ἡ, fem. to Μάγνης, q. v., Theocr. 22, 79.

†Μάγνητες, ων, οἱ, *the Magnesians*, as well in Thessaly, Il. 2, 756; as in Asia in the valley of Maeander, Hdt. 3, 40: cf. Μάγνης.

†Μαγνητικός, ή, όν, *of Magnesia, Magnesian*, γαῖα, Aesch. Pers. 492; παραλία, Strab. p. 430.

†Μαγνῆτις, ἡ, v. sub Μάγνης.

†Μαγνόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Magnopolis*, the earlier Eupatoria, a city in Pontus, named after Pompeius *Magnus* Strab. p. 556.

†Μάγνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. appell. *Magnus*, Ath. 1 C.

Μάγος, ου, ὁ, *a Magus, Magian*, one of a Median tribe, Hdt. 1, 101.—II. *one of the priests and wise men in Persia* who interpreted dreams, etc., freq. in Hdt.: hence—2. *any enchanter, wizard*: and in bad sense, *a juggler, quack*, like γόης, Soph. O. T. 387; cf. Eur. Or. 1497, Plat. Rep. 592 E.—III. μάγος, ον, as adj. *magical, bewitching* κέατου μαγώτερα, Anth. P. 5, 121. (Prob. from the same root as μάγας etc., v. μέγας fin.) [ᾰ]

†Μάγος, ου, ὁ, *Magus*, an Arabian, Aesch. Pers. 318.

Μᾰγοφόνια, ων, τά, (Μάγος, φόνος) *the slaughter of the Magians*, a Persian

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festival, Hdt. 3, 79 : ἡ μαγοφονία in Ctesias 15.

Μαγύδαρις, ἡ, *the seed of the σίλφιον*, Theophr.: also its *stalk*.—II. *another plant*, distinct from σίλφιον, Id. [μᾰγῠδᾰρῐς, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 19.]

†Μαγώγ, indecl., ὁ, *Magog*, Hebrew pr. n., supposed to be a general appell. for the northern tribes of Europe and Asia, as the Greek Σκύθαι, N. T.

Μάγωδία, ας, ἡ, *a rude pantomime*, Ath. 621 C: also μαγῳδή.

Μάγωδός, οῦ, ὁ, (μάγος, ᾠδή) *a sort of coarse pantomime*, or *the actor of it*, Ath. 621 C, D: cf. λυσιῳδός.

†Μάγων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mago*, a Carthaginian commander, Polyb. 3, 71, 5, sq.

Μᾰδᾰγένειος, ον, =μαδιγένειος, ap. Phot.

Μᾰδαῖος, α, ον, poet. for μαδαρός.

Μᾰδάλλω, =μαδίζω.

Μᾰδᾰρός, ά, όν, (μαδάω) *melting away*: of flesh, *flabby, loose*, Arist. H. A. 4, 6, 9; of the head, *bald*, Anth. P. 11, 434. Hence

Μᾰδᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *baldness*, Hipp. p. 47.

Μᾰδᾰρόω, ῶ, (μαδαρός) = μαδίζω, *to make bald*, LXX. Hence

Μᾰδάρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making bald*, Galen.

†Μαδάτας, α, ὁ, *Madatas*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Μάδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μαδός) Lat. *madere, to be moist* or *wet, to melt away*, Theophr.: of hair, *to fall off*, Lat. *defluere*, Ael. N. A. 15, 18; hence *to be bald*, Ar. Plut. 266.

Μάδδα, ἡ, Dor. for μάζα, Ar. Ach. 732, 835.

Μάδησις, ἡ, (μαδάω) *loss of the hair, a becoming bald*, Hipp. p. 1083.

†Μαδιάν or Μαδιάμ, indecl., ἡ, *Madian* or *Madiam*, Hebr. pr. n., a tract of Arabia Petraea, so called from *Madian*, (in Joseph. Ant. 1, 15, 1, Μαδιάνης), son of Abraham and Keturah, N. T. Hence

†Μαδιηνός, ἡ, όν, *of Madian*; οἱ Μαδιηνοί, and Μαδιηνῖται, *the inhab. of Madian, Madianites*, Steph. Byz.: v. Berkel ad voc.

Μᾰδῐγένειος, ον, (μαδάω, γένειον) *smooth-chinned*, Lat. *imberbis*, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 13, with v. l. μαδηγ-; v. Lob. Phryn. 662.

Μᾰδίζω, f. -ίσω, (μαδός) *to pull* out *the hair*, like τίλλω; also μαδάλλω, μαδαρόω.—II. intr. = μαδάω, Hipp. p. 667. Hence

Μάδῐσις, ἡ, dub. l. for μάδησις, q. v., Hipp., and Theophr. [ᾰ]

Μᾰδιστήριον, ου, τό, *tweezers for pulling out hair*: also = εὐστρα.

Μάδον, ου, τό, = μαδυνία, Plin.; also, μάδος, ὁ, Diosc. Parab. 1, 179.

*ΜΑΔΟΣ, ἡ, όν, the root of μαδάω, etc., = μαδαρός, Hesych.

Μάδρυα, τά, for μαλόδρυα, = κοκκύμηλα, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 50 A, Theophr.; cf. ἀκρόδρυα.

†Μαδύης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Madyes*, a king of the Scythae, Hdt. 1, 103.

†Μάδυς, υος, ὁ, = foreg., Strab. p. 61.

†Μάδυτος, ου, ἡ, *Madytus*, a haven in the Thracian Chersonese, with the tomb of Hecuba, Hdt. 7, 33.

Μᾰδωνία, ας, ἡ, Boeot. name of *the water-lily*, Theophr.

Μάζα, ης, ἡ, (μάσσω, to knead) *barley-bread, a barley-cake*, Hdt. 1, 200; Archil. 45, etc.; ἀμολγαίη, Hes. Op. 592; κυρβαίη, Ep. Hom. 15, 6; φυστή, Ar. Vesp. 610;—v. sub vocc.—Opp. to ἄρτος, *wheaten* bread, Ar. Eccl. 606, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 11; proverb., ἀγαθὴ καὶ μάζα μετ' ἄρτον :—μάζαν μεμαχώς, having baked him *a cake*, with a play on μάχη, Ar. Eq. 55. (Bekker follows Draco in writing it properispom. μᾶζα, but v. Lob. Paral. 405.)

Μαζαγρέτας, ὁ, (μάζα, ἀγείρω) *one who begs for barley-loaves*, Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A; like ἱππαγρέτας and κωλαγρέτας.

†Μαζαία, ας, ἡ, *Mazaea*, daughter of king Leucanor in Bosporus, Luc. Tox. 44.

†Μαζαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Mazaeus*, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 7, 1.

†Μάζακα, ων, τά, *Mazaca*, capital of Cappadocia at the base of Mt. Argaeus, now *Kaisarieh*, Strab. p. 537; hence Μαζακηνοί, οἱ, *the inhab. of Mazaca*, Id.

†Μαζάκης, ου, ὁ, *Mazaces*, a Persian satrap of Aegypt, Arr. An. 3, 1, 2.

†Μαζάρης, ους, ὁ, *Mazares*, a Mede, Hdt. 1, 156.

†Μάζαρος, ου, ὁ, *Mazarus*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 16, 9.

Μαζάω, *to make a barley-cake*: also as dep. μαζάομαι.

†Μαζέας, ὁ, v. sub μαζίνης, Xenocr.

†Μαζήνης, ὁ, *Mazenes*, ruler of Doracta (or rather Oaracta) in the Persian gulf, Strab. p. 767.

Μαζηρός (μάζα), πίναξ, a plate *of barley-cakes*.

Μαζίνης, ὁ, a kind of *cod-fish*, (καλλαρίας), Theophr.; also written μαζίνας or -νος, μαζέας, Xenocr., or †μαζός, Epicharm. ap. Ath. 322 B†, λαζίνης, Hesych.

Μάζῐνος, ον, (μάζα) *made of barley-meal*, Hesych.

Μαζίον, ου, τό, dim. from μαζός.

Μαζίον, ου, τό, like sq., dim. from μάζα, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 7.

Μαζίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from μάζα, *a barley-scone*, Ar. Eq. 1105, 1166.

Μαζοβόλιον, ου, τό, (μάζα, βάλλω) = μαζονόμος.

Μάζομαι, Dep. = μαζάομαι, Welcker Syll. Ep. 170, 2.

Μαζονομεῖον, ου, τό, Ar. Fr. 367; μαζονόμιον, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 E, = sq.

Μαζονόμος, ου, (sc. κύκλος or πίναξ), ὁ, (μάζα, νέμω) *a wooden trencher for serving barley cakes on*, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 A, Horat. Sat. 2, 8, 86.

Μαζοπέπτης, ου, ὁ, (μάζα, πέσσω) *a barley-bread baker*.

Μαζοποιέω, ῶ, *to make barley-bread*: from

Μαζοποιός, όν, (μάζα, ποιέω) *making barley-bread*.

Μαζός, οῦ, ὁ, *the breast*, or rather, *one of the two breasts*, freq. in Hom., who distinguishes it as a part of the whole breast, (στέρνον, στῆθος), Il. 4, 528; 8, 121, etc.: so, δεξιτερὸν παρὰ μαζόν, Il. 5, 393.—1. usu. of *women*, as Il. 22, 80, Od. 11, 448, and so always in Od.; cf. Wessel. Hdt. 4, 202; but Hdt. also has μαστός in same sense.—2. of *men*, Il. ll. cc. — The distinction of the Gramm. between μαζός as the *man's* breast, and μαστός the *woman's*, will at least apply only to late authors: the words differed, at first, only in dialect: Hom. always uses the former, Pind. and Trag. always the latter. v. μαστος, cf Elmsl. Bacch. 700, Ellendt Lex. Soph.—3. less freq. of animals, *the udder*, Call. Jov. 48.—4. metaph. *a wet-nurse* (').—II. = μαζίνης. (The word is prob. akin to μάσσω, like μάζα, from the *yielding* nature of the breast.) Hence

Μαζούσιος, α, ον, *formed like a breast*, ἄκρα †M., *the promontory Mazusia*, in the Thracian Chersonese, Lyc. 534, in Lat. wr. *Mastusia*.

Μαζοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat barley-bread*, Hipp. p. 389: from

Μαζοφάγος, ον, (μάζα, φᾰγεῖν) *eating barley-bread*, Hipp. p. 478.

Μαζοφορίς, ίδος, ἡ, (μάζα, φέρω = μαζονόμος.

Μαζῶνες, οἱ, *a festival of Bacchus* at Phigalea, or, *those who kept it*, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 B.

Μαβαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a sort of cap, Blaes. ap. Ath. 487 C: also written μαβαλλίς, μασβαλίς.

Μάθεῖν, inf. aor. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

Μάθη, ης, ἡ, = μάθησις, Emped. 101, ed. Karsten. [ᾰ]

Μάθημα, ατος, τό, (μάθεῖν) *that which is learnt*, a lesson, πάθήματα μαθήματα, one learns by suffering, Hdt. 1, 207; μ. τινός or περί τι, Plat. Symp. 211 C, Rep. 525 D.—2. *learning*, Thuc. 2, 39, Plat., etc: hence in plur., *learning, science*, etc., freq. in Plat.; esp. *the mathematical sciences*, chiefly arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, Plat. Legg. 817 E, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 12, 5, etc. Hence

Μαθημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to learn, fond of learning*, like μαθητικός, Plat. Tim. 88 B.—II. *belonging to the sciences*, esp. to *mathematics*: ἡ -κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), = τὰ μαθήματα, *mathematics*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 8; so, τὰ -κά, Plut. 2, 367 C: ὁ μαθηματικός, *a mathematician*, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 8, 6; later esp. *an astronomer*, Plut. 2, 974 F. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Metaph. 1, Min. 3, 2.

Μαθηματοπωλικός, ή, όν, (μάθημα, πωλέω) *making a trade of science*, γένος, *the Sophists*; and ἡ -κή, *their trade*, Plat. Soph. 224 B, E.

Μάθησία, ας, ἡ, late form for sq.

Μάθησις, εως, ἡ, (μαθεῖν) *learning, the getting of knowledge*, very freq. in Plat.: μάθησιν ἐκμανθάνειν, ἄρασθαι, to gain *information*, Soph. Tr. 450, 711; μ. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Supp. 915; ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 1, 68; μ. περί τι, Plat. Rep. 525 A.—2. *desire of learning*, σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα, Soph. El. 1032.—II. like μάθημα, *knowledge, science*, Plat. Theaet. 144 B.—2. *a habit acquired*, Hipp. p. 593.

Μάθήσομαι, fut. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

Μάθητεία, ας, ἡ, (μαθητεύω) *instruction from a teacher*.

Μαθητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of μανθάνω, *to be learnt* or *perceived*, Hdt. 7, 16, 3. — II. μαθητέον, *one must learn*, Ar. Vesp. 1262, and Plat.

Μαθητεύω, *to be pupil to one*, τινί, Plut. 2, 832 B, etc.—II. trans. *to make a disciple of*, τινά, N. T.:—pass. *to be instructed*: from

Μαθητής, οῦ, ὁ, (μαθεῖν) *a learner, pupil*, Lat. *discipulus*, τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Hdt. 4, 77: freq. in Att. of the pupils of philosophers and rhetoricians, Plat. Prot. 315 A, etc.

Μαθητιάω, ῶ, Desiderat. of μανθάνω, *to wish to become a disciple*, Ar. Nub. 183.—II. later = μαθητεύω, Anth. P. 15, 38.

Μαθητικός, ή, όν, (μαθεῖν, *disposed to learn*, Plat. Soph. 219 C, (ubi Stallb. μαθηματικός): c. gen. μ. τινος, *eager to learn* a thing, Id. Rep. 475 E: of animals, *docile*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 2.

Μαθητός, ή, όν, (μαθεῖν) *learnt, that may be learnt*, ἡ ἀσκητὸν ἢ μαθητὸν (ἡ ἀρετή) Plat. Meno init.; μαθ. καὶ διδακτά, Id. Prot. 319 C.

Μαθήτρια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Diog. L.: and

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Μᾰθητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of μαθητής, Philo; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.

†Μαθία, ας, ἡ, *Mathia*, a mountain of Messenia, Paus. 4, 34, 4.

ΜΑΘΟΣ, τό, poet. and Ion. for μάθησις, Alcae. 94 E, Aesch. Ag. 177, and Hipp. [ᾰ]

†Μαθουσάλα, ὁ, *Mathusala*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μάθυμνα, ἡ, Dor. for Μήθυμνα, Anth.

Μάθών, part. aor. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

†Μάθως, ω, ὁ, *Matho*, an African chief in the service of Carthage, inciter of the mercenary war, Polyb. 1, 96, 6.

Μαῖα, ας, ἡ, *good mother*, a kind way of speaking to old women, esp. nurses, Hom., only in Od., and H. Cer. 147: in Od. always in vocat., and addressed to Eurycleа, who had prob. been nurse to Ulysses (Od. 19, 482); but still the name seems to be merely a general one, and so it remained, cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.—2. later simply *a nurse*, Soph. Fr. 782, Eur. Hipp. 243: —but also *a mother*, Eur. Alc. 393; ἰὼ μαῖα γαῖα, Aesch. Cho. 45.—3. *a midwife*, Plat. Theaet. 149 A, sq.—4. in Dor., *a grandmother*, Iambl.—II. a *large kind of crab*, Arist. H. A., 4, 2, 3, etc.; cf. γραῦς.

Μαῖα, ας, ἡ, *Maia*, daughter of Atlas, mother of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 3, etc.; in Hes. Th. 938, also Ion. Μαίη.—The form Μαιάς, άδος, ἡ, is also freq. poet., Od. 14, 435, and H. Merc.

†Μαιαδεύς, έως, ὁ, *son of Maia*, i. e. Mercury, Hippon. Fr. 10.

†Μαιάνδριος, ου, ὁ, *Maeandrius*, a Samian, successor of Polycrates, Hdt. 3, 142; in Plut. called Μαιανδρος.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†Μαιάνδριος, α, ον, *of the Maeander, Maeandrian*, πεδίον, Dion. P. 837: from

Μαίανδρος, ου. ὁ, *Maeander*, a river in Caria, †falling into the Icarian sea near Miletus, now *the Minder*, Il. 2, 869,† Hes. Th. 339; noted for its windings, Hdt. 2, 29.—II. metaph. *a winding canal*, Philostr.: *any winding mazy pattern*, Strab. p. 577.

†Μαιάνδρου πεδίον, τό, *the plain of Maeander*, a tract along the Maeander on the borders of Lydia and Caria, Hdt. 2, 29; Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17.

Μαιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of μαιευτικός.†—II. v. sub Μαῖα.

†Μαιδοβίθῦνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Maedobithyni*, a Thracian tribe who passed over into Asia, Strab. p. 295.

†Μαῖδοι, ων, οἱ, and Μαιδοί, *the Maedi*, a Thracian people on the left bank of the Strymon, on the confines of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 98; Strab. p. 316.

Μαιεία, ας, ἡ, (μαιεύω) *the art* or *business of a midwife*, Plat. Theaet. 150 D.

Μαίευμα, ατος, τό, (μαιεύω) *the child which a midwife has helped into the world*, σὸν μὲν παιδίον, ἐμὸν δὲ μαίευμα, Plat. Theaet. 160 E.

Μαιεύομαι, fut. -σομαι, dep. mid. (μαῖα I. 3):—*to serve as a midwife, act as one*, Diod. 19, 34; c. acc. pers., *to deliver* a woman, hence freq. in Plat. of Socrates' obstetric art (cf. sub μαιευτικός), as Theaet. 149 B, etc: ὄρνιθας μαιεύεσθαι, *to hatch* chickens, ap. Suid.: ἀλεκτὸν κάνθαρος μαιεύσοται, proverb. of taking bitter vengeance on a powerful enemy, Ar. Lys. 695, ubi v. Interpp. — The act. seems not to occur, but the pass. does, τὰ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μαιευθέντα, *brought into the world* by me, Plat. Theaet. 150 E

Μαίευσις, εως, ἡ, (μαιεύω) *the delivery of a woman in child-birth*, Plat. Theaet. 150 B.

Μαιευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Μαιευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a man-midwife*: also μαιεύτωρ, μαιήτωρ.

Μαιευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for midwifery*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *midwifery*, —the name given by Socrates to his *plan of eliciting from others what was in their minds without their knowing it*, Plat. Theaet. 161 E, v. Ib. 149 A, sq.

Μαιεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from μαιευτήρ, *a midwife*, Soph. Fr. 86.

Μαιεύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. μαιευτής.

Μαιήϊος, ον,=μαιευτικός, Nonn.

†Μαιήτης, ὁ, Ion. for Μαιώτης, Hdt.

†Μαιῆτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ion. for Μαιῶτις.

Μαιήτωρ, ὁ, = μαιευτήρ, v. μαιευτής.

†Μαικήνας, ὁ, the Rom. *Maecenas*, Ael.

Μαιμάζω,=μαιμάσσω.

Μαιμακτήρια, ων, τά, *the festival of* Ζεὺς Μαιμάκτης, kept at Athens in the month Μαιμακτηριών.

Μαιμακτηριών, ῶνος, ὁ, *the fifth Attic month*, containing the end of November and beginning of December, answering to the Boeot. Alalcomenios; so called from the festival of Ζεὺς Μαιμάκτης, held in it, cf. Clinton F. H. 2, p. 326, sq.

Μαιμάκτης, ου, ὁ, (μαιμάσσω) epith. of Jupiter, *the boisterous, stormy*, in whose honour the Maemacteria were kept at Athens in the first winter month, Harpocr., cf. Plut. 2, 458 B.

Μαιμάκυλον, ου, τό, v. μιμαίκυλον.

†Μαιμαλίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Maemalus*, i. e. Pisander, Il. 16, 194.

Μαίμαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, *boisterous, stormy*, Hesych.: from

Μαιμάσσω, = sq.: —*to burst forth*, Anth. P. 9, 272.

Μαιμάω, ῶ, (redupl. from root MA-, μάω, cf. παιφάσσω): f. -ήσω: hence Ep. lengthd. 3 pl. μαιμώωσι, part. μαιμώων, -ώωσα, Hom. *To be very eager, pant* or *quiver with eagerness*, μαίμησε δέ οἱ φιλὸν ἦτορ, Il. 5, 670; so, μαιμώωσι πόδες καὶ χεῖρες, 13, 75, cf. 78; metaph. of a spear, αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσσυτο μαιμώωσα, like λιλαιομένη, 5, 661, cf. 15, 542: δεινὸν μαιμώοντα, Orac ap. Hdt. 8, 77; and so Theocr. 25, 253 uses it c. inf., λῖς μαιμώων χροὸς ἀσαι: rare in Trag., μαιμᾷ ὄφις, the snake *rages*, Aesch. Supp. 895; c. gen., χεὶρ μαιμῶσα φόνου, *eager for* murder, Soph. Aj. 50. Pass. impf. μαιμώοντο in Dion. P. 1156, but the signf. is very dub.—The word is Ep., but only used by Hom. in Il., and not common in later poets. [The penult. long in arsis, Il. 20, 490.]

Μαιμώσσω, late form for μαιμάω, Nic. Th. 470.

Μαιμώων, ώωσα, Ep. part. of μαιμάω, lengthd. from μαιμῶν, ῶσα: so μαιμώωσι, 3 pl. for μαιμῶσι, μαιμώωντο for ἐμαιμῶντο.

†Μαίνακα, ἡ, *Maenaca*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 156.

†Μαινάλιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Maenalus*, δειραί, Pind. O. 9, 88; ἡ Μαινάλια, *the region around Maenalus*, Thuc. 5, 64: from

†Μαίναλον, ου, τό, *Mt. Maenalus*, in the southeast of Arcadia, sacred to Pan, now *Roino*, Theocr. 1, 122: also τὸ Μαίναλον ὄρος, Strab. p 388.

†Μαίναλος, ου, ἡ, *Maenalus*, a city at the foot of foreg., Strab.—II. ὁ, son of Lycaon and Meliboea, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. father of Atalanta, Eur. ap. Apollod. 3, 9, 2.

†Μαϊνάν, indecl., ὁ, *Maïnan*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μαινάς, άδος, ἡ, (μαίνομαι) *mad, raving, lyssa*, Soph. Fr. 678, 4.—2. as subst. *a mad woman*, μαινάδι ἴση, Il. 22, 460, H. Hom. Cer. 387: esp. *a Bacchante, Bacchanal*, Trag.; of the furies, Aesch. Eum. 500. — II. act. *causing madness*, esp. that of love, μαινὰς ὄρνις, Pind. P. 4, 384; v. ἴυγξ.

Μαίνη, ἡ, *maena, a small sea-fish*, which, like our herring, was salted, Anth. P. 9, 412:—later μαινομένη, ἡ; also μαινομένια, τά.

Μαινίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ar. Fr. 242.

Μαινίς, ἡ. dim. from μαίνη, *a sprat*, Ar. Ran. 985, etc., cf. Ael. H. A. 12, 28. [gen. ίδος [ῐ], Ar. l. c.; ἴδος, Opp. H. 1, 108.]

†Μαίνοβα, ἡ, *Maenoba*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

Μαινόλης, ου, ὁ, *raving, frenzied*, θυμός, Sapph. 1, 18: a name of Bacchus, Plut. 2, 462 A:—fem. μαινόλις, not found in genit. (though we have an irreg. nom. pl. μαινόλεις in late Greek, Lob. Paral. 267), μ. διάνοια, Aesch. Supp. 109.—II. act. *inspiring*, Philo. (From μαίνομαι, as φαινόλης from φαίνομαι: the compos. with ὄλλυμι is absurd, Piers. Moer. p. 279.)

Μαινόλιος, ία, ιον,=foreg., Anth. P. 9, 524, 13.

Μαινόλις, ή, fem. from μαινόλης, q. v.

Μαίνομαι, fut. μᾰνήσομαι †(un-Att. Moer. p. 264)† and μᾰνοῦμαι: perf. with pres. signf. μέμηνα: †pf. pass. μεμάνημαι, Theocr. 10, 31†: aor. ἐμάνην, part. μᾰνείς, inf. μᾰνῆναι: an aor. mid. μηνάμενος, Anth. P. 9, 35; (cf. infr. II.).—: Hom. only uses pres. and impf. *To rage, be furious*, in Il. mostly of martial rage, χεῖρες μαίνονται, δόρυ or ἐγχείη μαίνεται, Il. 8, 111; 16, 75, 245: also *to be mad, rave*, esp. with anger, Il. 8, 360; with love, Valck. Phoen. 543; with wine, *to be madly drunk*, Od. 18, 406; 21, 298: freq. also of Bacchic frenzy, μαινόμενος Διόνυσος, Il. 6, 132: hence freq. of *prophetic frenzy*, cf. μάντις:—also of things, *to rage, roar*, esp. of fire, Il. 15, 606: of the sea or other elements, Wern. Tryph. 230; μαινόμενος οἶνος, *a hot, strong* wine, Plat. Legg. 773 D. — Construct., μαίνεσθαί τινί, *to be mad with* or *at* a thing, Trag.; ἐπί τινι, Aesch. Theb. 781; ὑπό τινος, Soph. El. 1153: but, μαίνεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, *to be driven mad* by the god, Valck. Hdt. 4, 79: also c. acc. cognato, μ. μανίαν ἐρρωμένην, Luc. adv. Indoct. 22; so, μεμηνέναι οὐ σμικρὰν νόσον, *to suffer* no slight madness, Aesch. Pr. 977: πλεῖν ἢ μαίνομαι, more than *madness*, Ar. Ran. 103, 751.—II. an aor. 1 act. ἔμηνα, in act. sense, *to madden, drive mad*, occurs in Eur. Ion 520, Ar. Thesm. 561, †cf. Herm. Eur. I. A. 583†;—but in Bion 1, 61 it is intrans., = μέμηνα: cf. ἐκμαίνω. (From the root MA-, *μάω akin to μαίομαι, μαιμάω, μέμονα, hence μανία, μάντις: also to μένος and μῆνις, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 254.)

Μαινομένη, ης, ἡ, and μαινομένια, τά, v. μαίνη.

Μαίομαι, dep. mid.: (*μάω) *to endeavour*, esp. *to seek*, Od. 14, 356, H Hom. Cer. 44; c. acc., *to seek, search*, μαιωμένη κευθμῶνα, Od. 13, 367 Hes. Op. 534; but also *to seek after, seek for*, τι, Pind. P. 11, 76, N. 3, 9

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and so, *μ. ὀλεθρόν τινι, to seek* one's destruction, Nic. Th. 197; c. inf., *to seek* to do, Pind. O. 8, 8, Soph. Aj. 280.

Μαῖον, ου, τό, a kind of *cummin*, also λαγοκύμινον.

†Μαίονες, ων, οἱ (in Hom. Μῆονες, Hdt. Μῆλονες), in sing. Μαίων, *the Maeonians*, earlier inhabitants of Lydia, same as the Lydians acc. to Strab. p. 571, sq., who states also that others made them distinct.

†Μαιονία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Μηονία, *Maeonia*, strictly a district of eastern Lydia, Strab. p. 576: in genl. = *Lydia*.

†Μαιονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Maeon*, or *of Maeonia*, appell. of Homer, freq. in Anth.

†Μαιόνιος, α, ον, Ion. Μηόνιος, *Maeonian, Lydian*.

Μαιόομαι, dep., = *μαιεύομαι*, of a midwife, τινά, Call. Jov. 35, Luc. Dial. Deor. 16, 2.—II. of a nurse, *to suckle*, Nonn.

Μαῖρα, ας, ἡ, (μαρμαίρω) name of the dog-star, strictly *the Sparkler*, Anth. P. 9, 555, Lyc. 334:—in Hom. as prop. n., v. sq.

†Μαῖρα, ας, ἡ, *Maera*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 48.—2. daughter of Proetus and Antia, Od. 11, 326.—3. daughter of Atlas, wife of Tegeates, Paus. 8, 12, 7, where also is mentioned a village of Arcadia named after her.—4. a dog of Icarius, Apollod.: v. foreg.

Μαιριάω, Dor. for *μαρίω*.

†Μαισάδης, ου, ὁ, *Maesades*, father of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

†Μαῖσις, ὁ, *Maesis*, son of Hyraeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.

Μαίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *a native cook*, at Athens, Ath. 659 A:—*the comic mask of a cook, sailor*, etc., named after an actor so called, Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 22.

†Μαίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Maeson*, an actor from Megara, Ath. 659 A, from whom the Μαισωνικὰ σκώμματα were named, cf. Paroem. Zenob. 2, 11.

†Μαίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Maeon*, son of Haemon of Thebes, Il. 4, 394.—2. father of Homer, in Anth.: cf. Μαιονίδης.

Μαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (μαιόομαι) = *μαίευσις*, Plut. Alex. 3.

†Μαιῶται, ῶν, οἱ, Ion. Μαιῆται, *ἐων, the Maeotae*, the people dwelling around the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

†Μαιώτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. Μαιήτης, sing. of foreg., *Maeotic*, Hdt. 4, 45.

†Μαιωτικός, ή, όν, *Maeotic, αὐλών*, Aesch. Pr. 731.

Μαιωτικός, ή, όν, = *μαιευτικός*.

†Μαιῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, Ion. Μαιῆτις, fem. to Μαιώτης, esp. (with or without *λίμνη*) *the Palus Maeotis*, now *sea of Azof*, lying above the Euxine, Aesch. Pr. 419: *μήτηρ τοῦ Πόντου*, Hdt. 4, 86.

Μαιωτιστί, adv., *in Scythian fashion*, Theocr. 13, 56. [τῐ]

Μαίωτρα, τά, *a midwife's wages*, Luc. Dial. Deor. 8, 2.

†Μάκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Macae*, a people of Africa around the river Cinyps, Hdt. 4, 175: acc. to Strab. p. 765, at the mouth of the Persian gulf.

ΜΑ΄ΚΑΡ, ἄρος, ὁ: also *μάκαρ* as fem., Elmsl. Bacch. 565, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 251, though there is a special fem. *μάκαιρα*, v. sub fin.: also joined with neut. nouns, but only in oblique cases and by late writers, Lob. Paral. 208. *Blessed, happy*, strictly epith. of the gods, who are constantly called *μάκαρες θεοί* in Hom. and Hes., as opp. to *mortal* men, Il. 1, 339; so that its notion is of *everlasting, heavenly bliss*: also absol., *μάκαρες, the blessed, the blest ones*, = *θεοί*, Od. 10, 299, etc.; in which signf. Hom. always has the plur. except in addressing single gods, as H. Hom. 7, 16, etc.—II. hence of men, *blest, fortunate*, of the highest human happiness, Il. 3, 182, etc.: esp. *well off, wealthy*, Il. 11, 68, Od. 1, 217. But as the gods grant no perfect happiness in this life,—III. *the dead* were esp. called *μάκαρες, the blessed*, *μ. θνητοί*, Hes. Op. 14:—*μακάρων νῆσοι*, the islands *of the blest* (placed by the later Greeks in the ocean at the extreme west), where heroes slain in fight, and demigods of the fourth age enjoyed rest forever, first in Hes. Op. 169; Pind. O. 2, 128, assigns them no locality; Hdt. 3, 26, calls the oasis in the African desert by this name.—This signf. is not found in Hom.; and later the more usual word was *μακαρίτης*.—IV. Compar. *μακάρτερος*, superl. *μακάρτατος*, Od. 11, 483; where it stands for the compar., this not occurring in Hom.—V. Collat. forms *μάκαρς*, ὁ, Aeol. only in Alcman Fr. 66; in prose *μακάριος*: pecul. poet. fem. *μάκαιρα, the blessed one*, epith. of Latona, H. Hom. Ap. 14: cf. *μακαριστός, μακαρτός*. [μᾰ]

†Μάκαρ, αρος, ὁ, *Macar*, son of Aeolus, king of Lesbos, Il. 24, 544.—2. a man preserved from the deluge of Deucalion, Ath. 105 D.

†Μακαρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Macareus*, son of Lycaon, founder of Macaria in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 2.—2. son of Aeolus, brother of Canace, Plat. Legg. 838 C.—3. = Μάκαρ, colonized Lesbos, Diod. S. 5, 81, who makes him son of Krinacus, v. Wess. ad l.—4. a writer who composed a work on Cos, Ath. 262 C.

Μᾰκᾰρία, ας, ἡ, (μάκαρ) *happiness, bliss*, *κενὴ μ.*, Luc. Hermot. 71, Navig. 12:—hence, as a comic euphem. for *ἐς κόρακας, ἅπαγ' ἐς μακαρίαν*, Ar. Eq. 1151; *βάλλ' εἰς μ.*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 293 A, ubi v. Heind.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†Μακαρία, ας, ἡ, *Macaria*, daughter of Hercules and Deïanira, Paus. 1, 32, 6.—II. a fountain in Marathon named after foreg., Strab. p. 377.—2. a district of Messenia watered by the Pamisus, Id. p. 361.—3. a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 3.

Μᾰκᾰρίζω, (μάκαρ) *to bless, pronounce happy*, Lat. *gratulari*, c. acc., Od. 15, 538, Hdt., and Att.; *τινός, for* a thing, Ar. Vesp. 429, Lys. 198, 13; but Hdt. 1, 31 has *μ. τὴν ῥώμην τινός*, = *μ. τινὰ τῆς ῥώμης*, cf. Thuc. 5, 105, where it is ironical.

Μᾰκάριος, α, ον, collat. form of *μάκαρ*, Pind. P. 5, 61; *ὦ χελῶναι μακάριαι τοῦ δέρματος*, Ar. Vesp. 1292, cf. 1512, Plat. Euthyd. 303 C:—very freq. in Plat., *οἱ μακάριοι*, like *χαρίεντες, the rich and better educated*, Stallb. Rep. 335 E; of things, Id. Rep. 496 C: *ὦ μακάριε*, like *ὦ θαυμάσιε*, Id. Prot. 309 C.—Also of the dead, like *μακαρίτης*, Id. Legg. 947 D. Adv. *-ίως*, Eur. Hel. 909. [ᾰ]

†Μακάριος, ου, ὁ, *Macarius*, a Spartan, Thuc. 1, 100.

Μᾰκᾰριότης, ητος, ἡ, (μακάριος) *happiness, bliss*, Plat. Legg. 661 B.

Μᾰκᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μακαρίζω) *a pronouncing happy, blessing*, Plat. Rep. 591 D, and Arist.

Μᾰκᾰριστός, ή, όν, (μακαρίζω) like *ζηλωτός, deemed* or *to be deemed happy* by others, *πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, Hdt. 7, 18; *πᾶσιν Χαλδαίοις*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 6: absol. *ἐπαινεῖν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33, in superl. *μακαριστότατος*. Adv. *-τῶς*.

Μᾰκᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, like *μάκαρ* III, *one blessed*, i. e. *dead*, first in Aesch. Pers. 633, but only of one *lately dead*, *ὁ μ. σὸν πατήρ*, your *late* father, Luc. Dial. Mer. 6, 1, cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 23; most freq. in Christian authors, like Lat. *felix*, Ruhnk. Tim.: fem. *μᾰκᾰρῖτις, ιδος*, Theocr. 2, 70:—also as adj. *μ. βίος*, with a double meaning, Ar. Plut. 555, ubi v. Hemst.

Μάκαρς, ὁ, Aeol. for *μάκαρ*, Alcm. Fr. 66. [μᾰ]

†Μακάρτατος, ου, ὁ, *Macartatus*, an Athenian, against whom is directed one of the orations of Demosthenes; in same an uncle of foreg., of same name.—Others in Paus., etc.

Μάκαρτός, ή, όν, = *μάκαρ, μακαριστός*, Leon. Tar. 69, 5.

†Μακάρων νῆσοι, αἱ, *the Islands of the Blest*, in the west, lying in the ocean; hither the favourites of the gods were conveyed without dying, Hes. Op. 169: in Pind. O. 2, 129, only one island, as in Hdt. 3, 26, who applies the name to an oasis in the deserts of Africa.

†Μάκεδνον, ου, τό, *the nation of the Macedni*, (= Macedonians) a Dorian race, who dwelt in Histiaeotis, but being driven out, settled around Pindus, Hdt. 1, 56; v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 47.

†Μάκεδνος, ου, ὁ, *Macednus*, a son of Lycaon, in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Μᾰκεδνός, ή, όν, = *μακεδανός, μακρός, tall, αἰγειρος*, Od. 7, 106.

†Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ, in late poets also Μακεδωνία and Μακηδονία, *Macedonia*, a country north of Greece proper, between Thessaly and Thrace, Hdt. 6, 45, Thuc. 1, 58, 59, etc.: on its extent in Hdt., v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 455, sq., 466, and n. y. Cf. Μακεδονίς.

Μᾰκεδονίζω, *to be on the Macedonian side*, Plut. Alex. 30, etc.:—*to speak Macedonian*, Id. Ant. 27.

†Μακεδονικός, ή, όν, *of Macedonia, Macedonian*, Hdt., etc.

†Μακεδόνιος, *a* Ion. η, ον, = foreg., *ἡ Μακεδονίη γῆ*, Hdt. 7, 9.

†Μακεδονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Macedonia*; proper, the territory originally possessed by the Macedonians, a district only of the later Macedonia, at the mouth of the Haliacmon and Lydias, *ἡ Μακεδονὶς γῆ*, Hdt. 7, 127; v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 466.

†Μακεδόνισσα, ἡ, fem. to Μακεδών, *a Macedonian female*, Strab. Macrob. 4.

Μᾰκεδονιστί, adv., *in Macedonian*, Plut. Eum. 14.

Μᾰκεδών, όνος, ὁ, fem. Μακεδόνισσα, *a Macedonian*; also Μακέτης, q. v.†: *οἱ Μακεδόνες, the Macedonians*, Aesch. Pers. 492, Hdt., etc.—II. *Macedon*, a general of the Ozolean Hdn.

†Μακεδωνία, ας, ἡ, late poet. for Μακεδονία, Anth.

Μακελεῖον, ου, τό, v. *μακελλεῖον*.

Μᾰκέλη, ης, ἡ, = *sq.*, Hes. Op. 468, Theocr. 16, 32.

Μάκελλα, ης, ἡ, (κέλλω) *a spade, mattock*, Il. 21, 259, (if with two prongs, *δίκελλα*, Lat. *bidens*), Τιτᾶνας κατασκάψαντα Διὸς μακέλλῃ, a bold metaph. in Aesch. Ag. 526, parodied by Ar. Av. 1240. [μᾰ]

†Μάκελλα, ἡ, *Macella*, a city of Sicily on the Crimisus, Polyb. 1, 24, 2.

Μάκελλον or *μάκελλον*, ου, τό, also

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μάκελος, ου, ὁ, = φραγμός, *an enclosure*, cf. Lat. *maceria*.—Varro also derives from it *macellum*, and so Dio C. 61, 18 uses it; so also μακελεῖον, v. l. Plut. 2, 752 C.

†Μακέντης, ὁ, *Macentes*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Tox. 44.

Μάκερ, τό, *macir*, an Indian spice, Plin.

Μακεσίκρανος, ον, (μᾶκος, κρᾶνον) *tall-crested*, epith. of the hoopoe, quoted by Hesych., perh. from Aesch., Lob. Paral. 19.

Μάκεστήρ, v. sub μακιστήρ.

†Μακέστιος, α, ον, = Μακίστιος, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16: v. sub Μάκιστος.

†Μάκεστος, ου, ὁ, *the Macestus*, a river of Mysia, Strab. p. 576.

Μακέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. Μακέτις, ιδος, = Μακεδόνιος:—ἡ Μακέτις (sc. γῆ), *Macedonia*, †v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 474 sq.

†Μακηδονία, ας, ἡ, poet. for Μακεδονία, Dion. P. 427.

†Μακηδόνιος, α, ον, poet. for Μακεδόνιος, Anth.

Μάκηδών, όνος, ὁ, poet. for Μακεδών. Hes. Fr. 88.

†Μάκηρις, ιδος, ὁ, *Maceris*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 17, 2.

†Μακινή, ῆς, ἡ, *Macine*, a district of Arabia, Strab. p. 767.

†Μάκιστεύς, ὁ, Dor. for Μηκιστεύς.

Μάκιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, μῦθος μ., *a long and tedious tale*, Aesch. Pers. 698, ut nunc Dind. e Mss., ubi olim μακεστήρ.—In Supp. 466, for μακιστῆρα λόγον καρδίας (usu. explained *reaching far into, thorough-piercing*, Dind. now reads μαστικτῆρα, with Stanl.

†Μάκιστία, ας, ἡ, *Macistia*, the territory of sq., Strab. p. 343.

†Μάκιστος, ου, ἡ, *Macistus*, an ancient city of Triphylian Elis, founded by the Caucones, Hdt. 4, 148: adj. Μακίστιος, α, ον, *of Macistus, Macistian*, Paus. 6, 22, 4.—II. ὁ, a mountain of Euboea, probably near Eretria, which was a colony from foreg., Aesch. Ag. 289, Μακίστου σκοπαί.

Μάκιστος, Dor. for μήκιστος, (μῆκος) irreg. superl. of μακρός, also Trag., Br. Soph. O. T. 1301. [ᾰ]

Μακκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω [ᾰ]: — *to be stupid*: part. perf. μεμακκοῶκώς, *sitting mooning*, Ar. Eq. 62; so, μακκοῷ καθήμενον, Ih. 396.—Said to be from Μακκώ, *a stupid woman*, Suid.; cf. Lat. *maccus* = *stolidus* in Appuleius, and the *Maccus* in the Fabulae Atellanae.

Μᾶκος, τό, Dor. for μῆκος, *length*: acc. μᾶκος as adv., = μακράν, Pind. O. 10 (11), 89.

Μακρᾰδρόμος, dub. for μακροδρόμος, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 661.

†Μακραὶ Πέτραι, *ai, Macrae Petrae, the Long Rocks*, on the north-west side and at the foot of the Acropolis in Athens, with a grotto sacred to Apollo and Pan, Eur. Ion 13, 492-4; cf. Luc. bis acc. 9.

Μακραίων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, αἰών) *lasting long*, βίος, Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 518, σχολή, Soph. Aj. 194.—2. of persons, *long-lived, aged*, Soph. O. C. 150; hence, Μοῖραι μ., Soph. Ant. 987; οἱ μ., *the immortals*, Soph. O. T. 1099.

Μακράν, Ion. μακρήν, strictly acc. fem. from μακρός, *a long way, far*, μακρὰν ἀνωτέρω θακῶν, Aesch. Pr. 312; μακρὰν λελειμμένος, left *far* behind, Ib. 857; μακρὰν πτέσθαι, Soph. O. T. 16; etc.: —also in superl., ὅτι μακροτάτην, *as far as possible*, c. gen. loci, Xen. An. 7, 8, 20.—2. esp. μακρὰν ἐκτείνειν, λέγειν, to speak *at length, be lengthy* in speaking, Aesch. Ag. 916, cf. 1296, Soph. El. 1259 (where βᾶσιν may be supplied, v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.)—3. of time, *long*, μ. ζῆν, ἀναμένειν, Soph. El. 323, 1389. [ᾱν]

Μακραυχην, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, αὐχήν) *long-necked*, τὰ μακραύχενα, Hipp. p. 1006, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 1: generally, *long*, κλίμαξ, Eur. Phoen. 1173.

Μακρετειος, ον, (μακρός, ἔτος) *aged*.

Μακρηγορέω, ῶ, (μακρός, ἀγορεύω) *to speak at great length, be long-winded*, Aesch. Theb. 1052, Thuc. 2, 39, etc. Hence

Μακρηγορία, ας, Dor. μακρᾱγ-, ἡ, *long-windedness, tediousness*, Pind. P. 8, 41.

Μακρημερία, ας, ἡ, (μακρός, ἡμέρα) *the season of long days*, Hdt. 4, 86.

†Μάκρης, ὁ, *the Macra*, a small river between Etruria and Liguria, Strab. p. 222.

†Μακρία, ας, ἡ, *Macria*, a promontory in the territory of Teos, Paus. 7, 5, 11.

†Μακριάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of the Macrians, Macrian*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1112.

†Μακρίδιος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Macris*, or *the Macrians, Macrian*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1175.

†Μακριεύς, έως, ὁ, in pl. οἱ Μακριεῖς, έων, *the Macrians*, a people of Pontus, Ap. Rh. 1, 1024, prob. = Μάκρωνες.

†Μακρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Macrinus*, name of a Rom. emperor, Hdn.

†Μακρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (μακρός) acc. Μάκριν, Ap. Rh. 4, 540, Μάκριδα, Id. 4, 900, *Macris*,—1. daughter of Aristaeus, nurtured the youthful Bacchus in Euboea with honey, Ap. Rh. 4, 1131. —2. ancient name of the island Euboea (*Long-island*), Call. Del. 20, Strab. p. 444.—3. appell. also of Corcyra, Ap. Rh. 4, 990.

Μακροβάμων, ον, (μακρός, βῆμα, βαίνω) *taking long strides*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. [βᾰ]

Μακρόβιος, ον, (μακρός, βίος) *long-lived*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 15; esp. of an Aethiopian or Abyssinian people, south of Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 23.

†Μακρόβιος, ου, ὁ, *Macrobius*, a writer of the fourth century after Christ.

Μακροβιότης, ητος, ἡ, *longevity*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 15.

Μακροβιοτία, ας, ἡ = foreg., Clem. Al.

Μακροβίοτος, ον, = μακρόβιος, *long, aίων*, Aesch. Pers. 264. [ῐ]

Μακροβίωσις, ἡ, = μακροβιότης, LXX. [ῐ]

Μακροβολέω, ῶ, *to dart* or *throw far*, Math. Vett.; and

Μακροβολία, ας, ἡ, *a throwing far*, Strab.: from

Μακροβόλος, ον, (μακρός, βάλλω) *throwing far, far-darting*, Strab. p. 548.

Μακρογένειος, ον, (μάκρος, γένειον) *with a long chin*.

Μακρόγευυς, υ, gen. υος, (μακρός, γένυς) *with long jaw-bones*.

Μακρόγηρως, ων, gen. ω, (μακρός, γῆρας) *very old*, Anth. P. 11, 159.

Μακρογόγγυλος, ον, (μακρός, γογγύλος) *cylindrical*, Epich. p. 22.

Μακροδάκτῠλος, ον, (μακρός, δάκτυλος) *long-fingered*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 65.

Μακροδρόμος, ον, (μακρός, δραμεῖν) *running long* or *far*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21, Dind.

Μακροζωία, ας, ἡ, (μακρός, ζωή) *long life, longevity*.

Μακροημέρευσις, εως, ἡ, *length of days*, LXX.; and

Μακροημερεύω, *to prolong one's days*, LXX.: from

Μακροήμερος, ον, (μακρός, ἡμέρα) *long of days* or *life*, LXX.

Μακρόθεν, adv., (μακρός) *from afar*, Strab.: also of time, *from long since*, Polyb. 1, 65, 7. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 93.

Μακρόθι, adv., (μακρός) *far, at a distance*.

Μακρόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, *long-haired*.

Μακροθῡμέω, ῶ, *to be long-suffering*, εἰς τινα, towards one, N. T.: *to persevere*, Plut. 2, 593 F: and

Μακροθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *long-suffering, forbearance*, Menand. p. 203: from

Μακρόθῡμος, ον, *long-suffering, forbearing*, opp. to ὀξύθῡμος, LXX.: *patient*, N. T. Adv. -μως, N. T.

†Μακροὶ Κάμποι, οἱ, the Lat. *Macri Campi* (Liv. 45, 12), a plain near Parma in northern Italy, Strab. p. 216.

Μακροκαμπύλαύχην, ενος, (μακρός, καμπύλος, αὐχήν) *with long, bending neck*, ἑρωιδιοί, Epich. p. 41.

Μακροκάρηνος, ον, (μακρός, κάρηνον) *long-headed*, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 11.

Μακροκαταληκτέω, ῶ, *to end with a long syllable*, Gramm.: from

Μακροκατάληκτος, ον, (μακρός, καταλήγω) *ending with a long syllable*, Gramm.

Μακρόκαυλος, ον, *with long stalk*.

Μακρόκεντρος, ον, (μακρός, κέντρον) *with long sting*, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 7.

Μακρόκερκος, ον, (μακρός, κέρκος) *long-tailed*, Stratt. Incert. 1.

Μακροκέφᾰλος, ον, (μακρός, κεφαλή) *long-headed*, Hipp. p. 289; cf. μακροκώρηνος; esp. as name of a people, οἱ Κ., Hes. ap. Strab. p. 42. [Harpocr. says that Hes. used ᾰ in penult, cf. κυνοκέφαλος.]

Μακροκομέω, ῶ, (μακρός, κόμη) *to have long hair*, Strab. p. 320.

Μακροκωλία, ας, ἡ, of sentences, *a being in long clauses*: from

Μακρόκωλος, ον, (μακρός, κῶλον) *long-limbed*: ἡ μ., a kind of *sling*, Strab. p. 168.—2. of sentences, *with long clauses*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.

Μακρόλοβος, ον, *with long pods*.

Μακρολογέω, ῶ, *to speak long*, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, etc.; c. acc. rei, *to speak long on* a subject, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 13: and

Μακρολογία, ας, ἡ, *long speaking, lengthy speaking*, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, etc., opp. to βραχυλογία: from

Μακρολόγος, ον, (μακρός, λέγω) *speaking at length*, Plat. Soph. 268 B.

Μακρόμαλλος, ον, (μακρός, μαλλός) *with shaggy hair* or *long wool*, Strab. pp. 4, 196.

Μακρόν, οῦ, τό, strictly neut. of μακρός; v. παράβασις III.

Μακρονοσέω, ῶ, *to have a lingering sickness*, Arr. Epict.

Μακρονοσία, ας, ἡ, *lingering sickness*, Diosc. 1, 183.

Μακροπαραληκτέω, ῶ, *to have the penultima long*, Gramm.: from

Μακροπαράληκτος, ον, (μακρός, παραλήγω) *with the penultima long*, Gramm.

Μακρόπεπλος, ον, *long-robed*.

Μακρόπνοια, ας, ἡ, *long breath*: from

Μακρόπνους, ου, contr. -πνους, ουν, (μακρός, πνέω) *long-breathed*, or (acc. to others), as subst., ὁ μ., *a long breathing*, opp. to βραχύπν., Hipp. p. 1169: μ. ζωά, *long* life, Eur. Phoen. 1535.

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Μακροποιέω, ῶ, (*μακρός, ποιέω*) *to make long, lengthen out*, Arist. Metaph. 13, 3, 10.

Μακροπόνηρος, ον, *long out of humour*.

Μακροπορέω, ῶ, (*μακρός, πόρος*) *to go* or *travel far*, Strab. † p. 353. Hence

Μακροπορία, ας, ἡ, *a long way* or *journey*, Strab. † p. 636.

Μακρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, *long-footed*.

Μακρόπτερος, ον, (*μακρός, πτερόν*) *long-winged*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2.

Μακροπτόλεμος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μακρός, πόλεμος*) *ever-warring*, Theocr. Fistula.

Μακροπτύστης, ου, ὁ, or **μακρόπτυστος**, ον (*μακρός, πτύω*): *spitting far from one*, proverb. of a haughty person.

Μακρόπυλος, ον, *with high gates*.

Μακροπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μακρός, πώγων*) *long-bearded*; †esp. as name of a people, *οἱ* M., Strab. p. 492.

Μακρορριζία, ας, ἡ, *length of root*, Theophr.: from

Μακρόρριζος, ον, (*μακρός, ῥίζα*) *with long root*, Theophr.

Μακρόρρις, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, *long-nosed*.

Μακρόρρυγχος, ον, (*μακρός, ῥύγχος*) *long-beaked*, Ath. 294 F.

Μακρός, ά, όν, (*μᾶκος, μῆκος*) *long*, whether of space or time. — I. of space, *long, far-stretching*, Hom.: *ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα, lengthwise*, Hdt. 1, 50.—2. *tall*, also oft. in Hom., e. g. *μακρὸς Ὄλυμπος, οὔρεα, δένδρεα, τείχεα μακρά*, etc.—3. *deep*, like Lat. *altus, φρείατα*, Il. 21, 197.—4. *far, far distant*, Hom., e. g. *κέλευθος*, Il. 15, 358: *μακρὰ βιβάς, βιβᾶν, βιβάσθων, far-striding*, Hom.; also, *μακρὸν ὐτεῖν, βοᾶν*, to shout *so as to be heard afar*, i. e. *aloud*, oft. in Hom.; so, *μακρὰ μεμυκώς*, Il. 18, 580: *οἰμώζειν μακρά*, Antiph. Philotheb. 2. — 5. generally, *large in size, great*, and so *terrible*, first in Soph., in superl. *μάκιστος*, O. T. 1301.—6. dat. *μακρῷ*, is oft. used, like *πολύ*, to strengthen the compar. and superl., *by far*, Lat. *longe, μακρῷ πρῶτος*, Hdt. 1, 34.—II. of time, *long, μακρὸν ἐέλδωρ, a long-cherished* wish, Od. 23, 54: *long-lasting, long, ἤματα, νύξ*, Hom., only in Od., as 10, 470; 11, 373; but freq. in Att.: *διὰ μακροῦ* (sc. *χρόνου*), after *a long time*, long delayed, Eur. Hec. 320; *οὐ διὰ μακροῦ*, not *long after*, Plat. Alc. 2, 151 B; so, *οὐκ ἐς μακρήν*, Hdt. 5, 108; but, *οὐκ ἐς μακρόν*, for no *long time*, Pind. P. 3, 189.—III. regul. compar. *μακρότερος*, Od.; superl. *μακρότατος*, Il.; hence adv. *μακροτέρως*, -ρω, and *μακροτάτως*, -τω: also *μακρότερα, μακρότατα* as adv.; cf. *μακράν*: *ὅσον ἐπὶ μακρότατον* or *ἐπ' ὅσον μ., as far as possible*, Hdt. 2, 29, etc. —2. irreg. comp. *μάσσων, μᾶσσον*, Od. 8, 203: superl. *μήκιστος*, Hom., Dor. *μάκιστος*, Soph. supr. cit., formed from *μῆκος*, as *αἴσχιστος* from *αἶσχος*. [Ep. ᾰ, Att. ᾱ]

Μάκρος, εος, τό, =*μᾶκος, μῆκος, length*, only in Ar. Av. 1131.

Μακροσκελής, ές, (*μακρός, σκέλος*) *long-legged*, Aesch. Fr. 62.

Μακροστελέχης, ες, (*μακρός, στέλεχος*) *with long stem* or *stalk*.

Μακροσύλλαβος, ον, (*μακρός, συλλαβή*) *consisting of long syllables*, Dion. H.

Μακροτάτω, adv. superl. of *μακρός, farthest*.

Μακροτένων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μακρός, τείνω*) *stretched out*, Anth. P. 6, 96.

Μακροτέρω, adv. comp. of *μακρός, beyond, farther*; usu. with v. l. *-ρως*.

Μακρότης, ητος, ἡ, (*μακρός*) *length*, Plut. 2, 947 F.

Μακροτομέω, ῶ, *to cut, prune so as to leave a good deal of the shoot* (cf. sq.), Theophr.: from

Μακρότομος, ον, (*μακρός, τέμνω*) *cut, pruned so that the shoots are left pretty long*, of vines, opp. to *βραχύτομος*, Theophr.

Μακροτονέω, ῶ, *to persevere*, LXX.

Μακρότονος, ον, (*μακρός, τείνω*) *stretched out*, Anth. P. 9, 299: †adv. *-νως*, Sext. Emp. Math. 1, 121.

Μακροτράχηλος, ον, (*μακρός, τράχηλος*) *long-necked*, Anth. P. 5, 135.

Μακρούπνια, ας, ἡ, *long sleep*.

Μακροφάρυγξ, ὁ, ἡ, (*μακρός, φάρυγξ*) *long-necked*, of a bottle, Anth. P. 9, 229. [*φᾰ*]

Μακροφλύᾰρήτης, ου, ὁ, (*μακρός, φλυαρέω*) *a tedious prater*, Anth. P. 11, 134.

Μακροφυής, ές, (*μακρός, φυή*) *long-shaped*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 9.

Μακρόφυλλος, ον, (*μακρός, φύλλον*) *long-leaved*.

Μακροφωνέω, ῶ, *to shout, sing aloud*, Hipp. p. 253: from

Μακρόφωνος, ον, (*μακρός, φωνή*) *shouting aloud*.

Μακρόχειλος, ον, (*μακρός, χεῖλος*) *long-lipped*, v. *μακρόχηλος*.

Μακρόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, (*μακρός, χείρ*) *long-armed*, Lat. *longimanus*, Plut. Artax. 1.

Μακρόχηλος, ον, (*μακρός, χηλή*) *with long hoofs*, Strab. p. 835, ubi vulg. *-χειλος*.

Μακροχρονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*μακρόχρονος*) *to last a long time*, LXX.

Μακροχρόνιος, ον, (*μακρός, χρόνος*) *lasting* or *living a long time*, LXX. Hence

Μακροχρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, *length of time* or *life*.

Μακρόχρονος, ον, =*μακροχρόνιος*.

Μακρόω, ῶ, =*μακρυνω*.

Μάκρῦμα, ατος, τό, *a thing put far away*, esp. as abominable, LXX.: and

Μάκρυνσις, εως, ἡ, *a lengthening, prolonging*: from

Μακρύνω, (*μακρός*) *to lengthen*.—II. *to remove to a distance, put away from one*, Lat. *elongare*, LXX: *to delay*, lb.

Μάκρων, ωνος, ὁ, (*μακρός*) *a long-head*; †usu. in pl. *οἱ Μάκρωνες, the Macrones*, a people of Pontus between Colchis and Mt. Thechus, Hdt. 2, 104; Xen. An. 4, 8, 1; etc.

Μάκρωσις, εως, ἡ, =*μάκρυνσις*, esp. *a dwelling on* a thing, Polyb. 15, 36, 2.

Μακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μάσσω*) *one who kneads*.—II. =*μάκτρα*. Hence

Μακτήριος, α, ον, *belonging to kneading*: *τὸ μ.*, =*μάκτρα*, Plut. 2, 159 D.

Μάκτης, ου, ὁ, =*μακτήρ*.

Μακτός, ή, όν, (*μάσσω*) *kneaded*.

Μάκτρα, ας, ἡ, (*μάσσω*) *a kneading-trough*, Ar. Ran. 1159, etc.—II. *a bathing-tub*, Eupol. Diaet. 1; cf. *πύελος, σκάφη*.

Μακτρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a comic dance*, = *ἀπόκινος*, Ath. 629 C.

Μάκτρον, ου, τό, *a wiper, towel*.

†**Μακτώριον**, ου, τό, *Mactorium*, a city of southern Sicily near Gela, Hdt. 7, 153.

†**Μακῦνία**, ας, ἡ, *Macynia*, a city in south of Aetolia, Strab. p. 451: in Anth. P. 9, 518, **Μάκυνος**.

Μᾰκύνω, Dor. for *μηκύνω*.

Μᾰκών, old poet. part. aor. of *μηκάομαι*, (q. v.), Hom.

Μᾰκωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for *μηκωνίς*.

ΜΑ΄ΛΑ, adv., *very, very much, exceedingly*. "From Homer's time one of the commonest of Greek words, prefixed or subjoined to adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.—1. *simply strengthening the word with which it stands*, where it must be rendered as the case requires, in Hom. most freq., *μάλα πολλά, very many*; also *μάλα πάντες, μ. πᾶσαι, μ. πάντα*, etc., *all together, every one*, Il. 13, 741, etc.: *καὶ μάλα* and *μάλα πάγχυ, quite* utterly, Il. 12, 165, etc.; *εὖ μάλα* and *μάλ' εὖ, right* well, Od. 22, 190; *μαλ' αὐτίκα*, on the *very* spot, *quite* directly, Od. 10, 111, etc.; so, *αὐτίκα μάλα*, Hdt. 7, 103: *μάλ' αἰεί*, for *ever* and *aye*, Il. 23, 717, etc.; *ἄχρι μάλα κνέφους*, until *quite* dark, Od. 18, 370: *μάλ' ὧδε, quite* so, Od. 6, 258: *ἀλλ' ἦ μάλα τοῖος, so very, utterly* weak, Od. 11, 135: *Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον, so truly* grim, Od. 20, 302; *μάλα πάντα, absolutely* countless, Od. 16, 121, etc.: *μάλα διαμπερές, right* through, Il. 20, 362.—*Μάλα* sometimes stands for the usu. *μάλ' αὖ, μάλ' αὖθις*, to denote a *repeated* act, Aesch. Pers. 1045: it is joined with a compar. *μάλα πρότερος, much, far* before, Il. 10, 124: with a negat., *μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' οὐκέτι*, Il. 2, 241, Od. 5, 103, and Att.; *οὐ μάλα τι, by no means, on no account*, Hdt. *καὶ μάλα*, like *καὶ λίαν*, is very freq. in Att., v. *καί* III.; also used in strong assertions, v. sq.—2. *strengthening a whole sentence*, esp. *in strong assertion*, when it mostly stands with some other word, as in the Homeric phrase, *ἦ μάλα δή...*, now *in very truth*, Il. 5, 422, etc.; also *ἦ δὴ ποτ μάλα*, Il. 21, 583; and often *ἦ μάλα* without *δή*, Il. 3, 204, etc.: in Att., *μάλα δή, μάλα τοι* and *καὶ μάλα*: in Hom. also freq. after *εἰ*, as, *εἰ μάλα μὲν χόλος ἔκοι*, if wrath come on him *ever so much*, Il. 17, 399, etc.; and in like manner *μάλα περ*, joined with a partic., *μάλα περ μεμαώς*, though desiring *never so much*, Il. 13, 317, etc.; so also *καὶ μάλα περ, καὶ περ μάλα*, Il. 1, 217, Od. 18, 385, etc.—3 like *λίαν, too much, far too much*, Il. 10, 249, Od. 14, 464; but this, as in *ἄγαν*, rare; cf. infr. II. 2.—4. in Hdt. 7, 186, *in short, on the whole*. [*μᾰ́λα*, though Hom. sometimes has *-λᾰ* in arsis, esp. before a liquid, v. Il. 3, 214; 4, 379; 10, 172.]—II. compar. *μᾶλλον, more, more strongly*, freq. in Hom.; also *rather*, Lat. *potius*, Il. 5, 231, Od. 1, 351; also denoting a constant increase, *more and more*, *still more*, Od. 15, 370; and to this belongs the freq. Homeric phrase *κρείσσων μᾶλλον*, Hdt. 3, 104, etc.; cf. Lob Phryn 48; in Att. sometimes doubled, *μᾶλλον μᾶλλον*, Lat. *magis, magisque*, Meineke Menand. p. 286; *μᾶλλον καὶ ἡσυχαίτερα*, more or less violent, Thuc. 3, 82.—Usage:—1. it is often *strengthened*, *πολύ, ἔτι μᾶλλον*, oft. in Hom.; *καὶ μᾶλλον*, Il. 9, 470, in Att., *ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον*; and even, *ἔτι καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον*, Il. 23, 386; also, *ἔτι μ. ἔτι*, Hdt. 1, 94; or again doubled, *μᾶλλόν τι*, somewhat *more*, Hdt. 1, 114, etc., and Att.—2. *too much, far too much*, acc. to a freq. use of the compar., Il. 9, 300;—the full phrase being *μᾶλλον τοῦ δέοντος*, as in Plat. Gorg. 487 B.—3. *μᾶλλον* is sometimes joined to a second compar., first in Il. 24, 243, *ῥηΐτεροι μᾶλλον*; so not seldom in Hdt., as 1, 31, 32, and also in the best Att., as Eur. El. 223, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 79 E, Gorg. 487 B, Aristot. Rhet. 1, 7, 18.—4. it is said to be omitted after *βούλομαι* in Il. 1, 112, 117; 17, 331; 23, 594, Od. 11, 489; 12

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359; but prob. *βούλομαι* has itself a compar. force, *I had rather, I would sooner*, cf. *βούλομαι* II., Valck. Hdt. 3, 40; so in Soph. Aj. 1357, *νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετὴ με τῆς ἐχθρας πολύ*, a compar. force may be given to *νικᾷ*: however in Aj. 966, *ἐμοὶ πικρὸς τέθνηκεν ἢ κείνοις γλυκύς*, we *must* supply *μᾶλλον*.—5. *μᾶλλον δέ, much more...*, or *rather...*, to correct a statement already made, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 173 E: *οὐ μᾶλλον ἢ...*, not so, *but rather so...*, Thuc. 2, 87.—6. *μᾶλλον ἤ* is oft. followed by *οὐ* (where *οὐ* seems redundant), because in all comparison, the very notion of *preference* also implies *rejection* or *denial*, *πόλιν ὅλην διαφθείρειν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους*, Thuc. 3, 36; cf. the French *ceux qui parlent autrement qu'ils ne pensent*, etc.; note also that *μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ*, is almost always preceded by another negat., Hdt. 4, 118; 5, 94; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 749, 3.—7. *παντὸς μᾶλλον, most assuredly*, Plat. Legg. 715 D.—8. *τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ ἧττον*, a form of argument, which we call *a fortiori*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 4.—III. superl. *μάλιστα, most, most strongly*, oft. in Hom.: hence *most of all, above all, especially*; so, *ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα*, just like Lat. *inprimis*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 378; so too, *ἐς τὰ μάλιστα* and *ἐς μάλιστα, for the most part, mostly*, Hdt., and Att.; also *ἐπὶ μάλιστα*, Lob. Phryn. 48; but, *ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὁμοῖα τῷ μάλιστα*, as famous as he that is most (famous), Hdt. 7, 118, cf. 3, 8: also, *ὡς μάλιστα, ὅσον δύναται μάλιστα*, as *much as* one *possibly* can, Hdt. 1, 185. —1. *μάλιστα* is sometimes added to a superl. (cf. *μᾶλλον* 2, *πλεῖστον*), *ἔχθιστος μάλιστα, μάλιστα φίλτατος*, Il. 2, 220; 24, 334; cf. Eur. Med. 1323. —2. *μάλιστα* for *μᾶλλον*, followed by gen., or *ἤ*..., Eur. I. A. 1594, Ap. Rh. 3, 91.—3. in loose accounts of number, etc., *μάλιστα* is often added to show that they are *not exact*, much like Lat. *admodum*; strictly *at the most, at most, in round numbers*, as, *πεντήκοντα μάλιστα*, for *forty-nine*, Thuc. 1, 118; *ἑκατοστὸς μ.*, for *ninety-ninth*, Id. 8, 68: hence, generally, *about, pretty near*, *ἐς μέσον μάλιστα, about* the middle, Hdt. 1, 191, cf. 7, 21.—4. *καὶ μάλιστα* is used in strong affirmation, esp. in answer, *most certainly*, Lat. *vel maxime*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 61 E.—5. so, *μάλιστα μέν...*, followed by *εἰ δέ...* or *εἰ δὲ μή...*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 461 C: by *μᾶλλον μέντοι...*, Plat. Symp. 180 A. [*μᾰ*]

Μᾰλᾰβάθρινος, *ον*, *prepared with malabathrum*, Diosc. 1, 75.

Μᾰλᾰβάθρον or **μαλόβαθρον**, *ου*, *τό*, *malobathrum*, the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls, Diosc. 1, 11; also called simply *φύλλον* or *φύλλον Ἰνδικόν*, prob. the *betel*, *areca*, so much used in India for chewing. [λᾰ]

Μαλαγή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*μαλάσσω*) *a kneading, mixing up*, Medic.

Μάλαγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μᾰλάσσω*) *any emollient, a plaster, poultice*, etc., *malagma*, Theophr.—II. *soft materials*, used in sieges to blunt the force of engines and weapons, like Lat. *cilicia*.

Μᾰλαγμᾰτώδης, *ες*, (*μάλαγμα, εἶδος*) *like an emollient plaster*, Galen.

†**Μαλαιώτης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Malaeotes*, a chief of the Pelasgi in Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

†**Μάλακα**, *ἡ*, *Malăca*, now *Malaga*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 156.

Μᾰλᾰκαίπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *-ποδος*, *τό* (*μαλακός, πούς*):—poet. for *μαλακόπους, soft-footed, treading softly*, Theocr. 15, 103.

Μᾰλᾰκανῠγητός, *όν*, (*μαλακός, αὐγή*) *with languid eye*, epith. of sleep in a Scol. of Arist., v. Ilgen Scol. p 156.

Μᾰλάκειον, *ου*, *τό*, =*μαλάκιον*, Opp. H. 1, 638.

Μᾰλᾰκευνέω, *ῶ*, (*μαλακός, εὐνή*) *to sleep softly, lie on a soft bed*, Hipp. p. 379. Hence

Μᾰλᾰκεύνητος, *ον*, *lying softly*, Strab.

Μᾰλᾰκευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *softening*: from

Μᾰλᾰκεύω, (*μαλακός*) *to soften*.

Μᾰλᾰκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μαλακός*) *softness*, and of men, *delicacy, effeminacy*, Lat. *mollities*, Hdt. 6, 11, Thuc., etc.: in Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 4, opp. to *καρτερία, want of patience, weakness*:—*weakliness, sickness*, Vit. Hom. 36. — II. *calmness of the sea, malacia* in Caesar B. G. 3, 15.—III. plur., *a making soft by over-attention*: also *soft words, flatteries*, v. l. Isae. 73, 9.

Μᾰλάκια, *ων*, *τά*, a kind of *mollusca*, i. e. *water animals of soft substance*, without external shells or articulated bones, such as the cuttle-fish (*σηπία*), Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 2: snails and other *mollusca with hard shells* he calls *ὀστρακόδερμα*; and *crustacea*, such as the crab, lobster, *μαλακόστρακα*, Ibid., and 4, 4, 1, etc.

Μᾰλᾰκιάω, *ῶ*, (*μαλακία*) *to be soft*, or *tender*, *κύνες μαλακιῶσαι τὰς ῥῖνας*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2, of the effect of cold (so that *μαλκιῶσαι* should prob. be read, cf. *μαλκιάω*); *μ. εἰς τὰς χηλάς*, Plut. 2, 559 F.

Μᾰλᾰκίζω, (*μαλακός*) *to make soft, to enervate*. —II. in pass. and mid. *μαλακίζομαι, to be softened* or *made effeminate*, *πλούτῳ*, Thuc. 2, 42, etc.; *μ. πρὸς τὸν θάνατον, to meet* death *like a weakling*, Xen. Apol. 33; *to play the woman*, *μέλλομεν καὶ μαλακιζόμεθα*, Dem. 120, 7.—2. *to be softened* or *appeased*, Thuc. 6, 29, cf. Valck. Hipp. 303.—3. *to be weakly, sickly* or *ill*, Alciphr.; in which signf. the Gramm. would confine *μαλακίζεσθαι* to women, and *ἀσθενεῖν* to men, but the rule is far from absolute, Lob. Phryn. 399.

Μαλάκιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a soft garment*; v. l. for *μαλάχιον*.

Μᾰλᾰκίων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, a sort of dim. from *μαλακός, a weakling*: but in Ar. Eccl. 1058, a term of endearment, *darling*. [κῐ]

Μᾰλᾰκόγειος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, γῆ*) *with* or *of soft soil*, Strab. p. 91.

Μᾰλᾰκόγνᾰθος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, γνάθος*) *with soft jaw-bones*: of a horse, *soft-mouthed*.

Μᾰλᾰκογνώμων, *ον*, (*μαλακός, γνώμη*) *mild of mood*, Aesch. Pr. 188.

Μᾰλᾰκόδερμος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, δέρμα*) *soft-skinned*.

Μᾰλᾰκοειδής, *ές*, (*μαλακός, εἶδος*) *of a soft nature*, freq. in Gramm.

Μᾰλᾰκόθριξ, *τριχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*μαλακός, θρίξ*) *soft-haired*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 19.

Μαλακόκισσος, *ὁ*, (*μαλακός, κισσός*) a kind of *convolvulus*, Geop.

Μᾰλᾰκοκόλαξ, *ακος*, *ὁ*, (*μαλακός, κόλαξ*) *a voluptuous parasite*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

Μᾰλᾰκοκρᾶνεύς, *ὁ*, (*μαλακός, κρᾶνον*) a sort of *bird*, Arist. H. A. 9, 22, 2.

Μᾰλᾰκοποιέω, *ῶ*, *to make soft, enervate*: from

Μᾰλᾰκοποιός, *όν*, (*μαλακός, ποιέω*) *making soft, enervating*.

Μᾰλᾰκοπύρηνος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, πυρήν*) *with soft kernel*, Theophr.

ΜΑ΄ΛΑ΄ΚΟΣ, *ἡ*, *όν*, *soft*, Lat. *MOLLIS*, opp. to *σκληρός*:—I. *soft* to the touch, *εὐνή, τάπης, χιτών, πέπλος*, Hom.; *μ. νειός, a fresh-ploughed* fallow, Il. 18, 541; *μ. λειμών, a soft, grassy* meadow, Od. 5, 72, cf. Il. 14, 349.—II. of things not subject to touch, *soft, gentle, θάνατος, ὕπνος, κῶμα*, Hom.; so *μαλακῶς εὕδειν, ἐνεύδειν*, to sleep *softly*, Od. 3, 350; 24, 255; *μ. ἔπεα, λόγοι, soft, fair* words, Il. 6, 337, Od. 1, 56, etc.: *μ. βλέμμα, tender, youthful* looks, Ar. Plut. 1022.—2. *light, mild*, *μ. ζημία*, Thuc. 3, 45.—III. of persons, modes of life, and the like, *soft, mild, gentle*, *μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάσθαι, easier* to manage, of a fallen hero, Il. 22, 373; but—2. usu. in bad sense, *soft, womanish, faint-hearted, cowardly*, Thuc. 6, 13: *incapable of bearing pain* or *hardship*, opp. to *καρτερικός*, Hdt. 7, 153, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 4, etc.: proverb., *ἐκ μαλακῶν χώρων μαλακοὶ ἀνδρες*, Hdt. 9, 122: hence, *μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδιδόναι*, not to give in *from weakness* or *want of spirit*, not to flag a whit, Hdt. 3, 51, 105, Ar. Plut. 488: *τὰ μαλακά, indulgences*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 28.—3. *easy, careless, remiss*, *περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ*, Thuc. 8, 29:—Adv. *-κῶς ξυμμαχεῖν*, Ib. 6, 78.—4. *weakly, sickly*, *μαλακῶς ἔχειν*, to be *ill*, Vit. Hom. 34, Luc.; cf. *μαλακίζω*, fin., and Lob. Phryn. 389:—*μαλακῶς συλλογίζεσθαι*, to reason *loosely*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 22, 10.—Cf. *μαλθακός*. (Akin in root to *βλάξ*, as *μολεῖν* to *βλώσκω*, *μ* and *β* being interchangeable, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. vv. *ἀμβρόσιος* 9, *βλίττειν* 6, Lob. Phryn. 273: perh. also akin to *μαλός, μαλλός, ἀμαλός, ἁπαλός*.)

†**Μάλακος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Malacus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 267 A.

Μᾰλᾰκόσαρκος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, σάρξ*) *with soft flesh*, Diocles ap. Ath. 305 B.

Μᾰλᾰκόστρᾰκος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, ὄστρακον*) *soft-shelled*, v. sub *μαλάκια, τά*.

Μᾰλᾰκότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*μαλακός*)= *μαλακία, softness*, opp. to *σκληρότης*, Plat. Rep. 523 E, Theaet. 186 B.—II. *weakness, effeminacy*, Plut. Otho 9.

Μᾰλᾰκόφθαλμος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, ὀφθαλμός*) *soft-eyed*, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E.

Μᾰλᾰκόφλοιος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, φλοιός*) *with soft bark*, Theophr.

Μᾰλᾰκόφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*μαλακός, φρήν*) *gentle-hearted*, Orph. H. † Parc. 15.

Μᾰλᾰκόφωνος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, φωνή*) *with a soft voice*, Dion. H.

Μᾰλᾰκόχειρ, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*μαλακός, χείρ*) *soft-handed, φαρμάκων μαλακόχειρα νόμον*, of a physician's art, Pind. N. 3, 96.

Μᾰλᾰκοψῡχέω, *ῶ*, *to be cowardly*, Joseph. Macc. 6: from

Μᾰλᾰκόψῡχος, *ον*, (*μαλακός, ψυχή*) *faint-hearted, cowardly*.

Μᾰλακτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*μαλάσσω*) *one that melts and moulds, χρυσοῦ*, Plut. Pericl. 12.

Μᾰλακτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μαλάσσω*) *softening, emollient*, Hipp. p. 365.

Μᾰλακτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μαλάσσω*) *that can be softened*, as iron by fire, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 1.

Μᾰλάκυνσις, *ἡ*, *a softening*: from

Μᾰλᾰκύνω, =*μαλάσσω, μαλακίζω*, Hipp. p. 365:—Pass., like *μαλακίζεσθαι, to be soft, to flag*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 5.

Μᾰλᾰκώδης, *ες*, contr. for *μαλακοειδής*.

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†Μαλαλεήλ, or Μαλελεήλ, indecl. (Μαλήηλος, ου, Joseph.) ὁ, *Malaleel*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μάλαξις, εως, ἡ, (μαλάσσω) *a softening*, Plut. 2, 436 A, etc.

†Μαλαός, οῦ, ὁ, *Malaus*, a descendant of Agamemnon, Strab. p. 582.

Μᾰλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω:—strictly of dressing leather, *to make* it *soft and supple* (cf. δέφω):—hence, with reference to Cleon's trade, μαλ. τινά, *to give* one *a dressing, hide* him, Ar. Eq. 388; ἐν παγκρατίῳ μαλαχθείς, *beaten, worsted* in it, Pind. N. 3, 26:—*to soften* metal, wax, etc., *for working, work* or *model* it, Plat. Rep. 411 B, cf. Legg. 633 D, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 156 D.—II. metaph. *to soften by entreaties, to appease*, ὀργάς, Eur. Alc. 771: also *to soothe, relieve*, c. acc. pers., Ib. 381:—Pass. *to be softened*, Ar. Vesp. 973: *to be relieved*, like κουφίζεσθαι, c. gen., νόσου, *from* disease, Soph. Phil. 1334.

Μᾰλάχη, ης, ἡ, *a mallow*, Lat. *malva*, Hes. Op. 41, Ar., etc.;—a common article of food, esp. with the poor,—also written μολόχη, Ath. 58 D. (From μαλακός, μαλάσσω, either because of its *relaxing* properties, or its *soft, downy* leaves.) [λᾰ] Hence

Μαλάχιον, ου, τό, ἱμάτιον μ., a woman's garment *of a mallow colour*, Lat. *molochinum*, Ar. Fr. 309, 10.

†Μάλγις, ιδος, ὁ, *Malgis*, a Boeotarch, Paus. 9, 13, 6.

†Μαλέα, ἄκρα, ἡ, Ep. Μάλεια, Od. 9, 80, also in pl. αἱ Μαλέαι, Hdt. 1, 82, Strab., and Μαλειάων ὄρος, Od. 3, 287, in 19, 187 contd. Μαλειῶν, the promontory *Malea*, the southeast point of Laconia, round which the navigation was so dangerous as to give rise to the proverb Μαλέας δὲ κάμψας ἐπιλάθου τῶν οἴκαδε, Strab. p. 378; it is now *Cape St. Angelo*, or *Malio*.—2. the southern promontory of Lesbos, now *Cape Maria*, Thuc. 3, 4; in Strab. Μαλία, p. 616.—II. a town of Arcadia near Megalopolis, Plut.: hence Μαλεᾶτις, ἡ, sc. χώρα, *the territory of Malea*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 24.

†Μαλεᾶτις, ἡ, v. foreg. II.

†Μαλειαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Malea*, Anth.

Μᾰλερός, ά, όν, (μάλα) *fierce, devouring*, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 9, 242; 20, 316; 21, 375, and so in Hes. Sc. 18; so, πυρὸς μαλερὰ γνάθος, Aesch. Cho. 325:—hence metaph., *fiery, glowing, vehement*, ἀοιδαί, Pind. O. 9, 34; πόθος, Aesch. Pers. 62; λέοντες, Id. Ag. 141; Ἄρης, Soph. O. T. 190; πόνος, Arist. Scol. 6 (Ilgen xxxi): and so in Eur. Tro. 1300, μαλερὰ μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα,—μαλερά is perh. an adv., *furiously*: Hesych. interprets μαλεραὶ φρένες by ἀσθενεῖς, *subdued, prostrate* mind.

Μάλευρον, ου, τό, = ἄλευρον, Gramm.

Μάλη, ης, ἡ, *the arm-pit*, Lat. *ala, axilla*, for which μασχάλη is more usual: μάλη is found only in phrase ὑπὸ μάλης (later also ὑπὸ μάλην), *under the arm*, esp. of carrying concealed weapons, ξιφίδιον ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχειν, Plat. Gorg. 469 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 23, for which Ar. Lys. 985 ludicrously says δόρυ δὴθ' ὑπὸ μάλης ἥκεις ἔχων: hence in genl. *underhand, by stealth, slily*, Lat. *furtim*, v. omnino Plat. Legg. 789 C, Dem. 848, 12; cf. Lob. Phryn. 196. (The Lat. *ala* is μάλη with the μ thrown off, which is reversed in Ἄρης, *Mars*, etc., cf. Buttm. Lex. s v. οὐλαί 4.) [ᾰ]

†Μαλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Malene*, a place in the territory of Atarneus, in Asia Minor, Hdt. 6, 29.

†Μάλης, εω, ὁ, *Males*, an Aetolian, Hdt. 6, 127.

ΜΑ΄ΛΘΑ, ης, ἡ, also μάλθη, Lob. Phryn. 438:—*a mixture of wax and pitch* for calking ships, Hippon. 35: *the soft wax* laid over writing-tablets, Dem. 1132, 13.—II. a large *molluscous animal*, Ael. H. A. 9, 49. (Akin to μαλθακός, μαλακός, cf. Opp. H. 1, 371.)

Μαλθάζω=μαλάσσω.

Μαλθαίνω,=μαλάσσω, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 332, 1.

Μαλθᾰκευνία, ἡ, (εὐνή) *a soft bed*, Comicus ap. A. B.

†Μαλθάκη, ης, ἡ, *Malthace*, fem. pr. n., Theophil. ap. Ath. 587 F.

Μαλθᾰκία, ας, ἡ,=μαλακία, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

Μαλθᾰκίζω, = μαλακίζω: pass. *to be softened*, Aesch. Pr. 79, Eur. Med. 291; *to relax, give in*, Plat. Rep. 458 B, etc.

Μαλθάκινος, η, ον, poet. for μαλθακός, Anth. P. 9, 567.

Μαλθακιστέον, verb. adj., *one must be remiss*, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 D: so, μαλθακιστέα, Ar. Nub. 727.

Μαλθᾰκός, ή, όν, (μαλακός with θ inserted):—*soft*, μ. ἀνθεα, H. Hom. 30, 15; δρόσος, γνῖα, Pind. P. 5, 133, N. 4, 4.—II. usu. metaph., *weak, cowardly*, αἰχμητής, Il. 17, 588: so, μ. γένη, Aesch. Eum. 74: hence οἱ μ.=κίναιδοι, Lob. Aglaoph. 1008.—2. in good sense, *soft, gentle, mild*, ὕπνος, Hes. Fr. 43, 4, οἶνος, Hipp., μ. φωνά, ἀοιδά, κοινωνία, Pind., λόγοι, ὄμματα, etc., Trag. Adv. -κῶς, *mildly*, Aesch. Ag. 951, σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν, Soph. O. C. 774.—The word with its derivs. is poet., mostly in Pind., and Trag., μαλακός being the prose word: yet Plat. uses μαλθακός. Hence

Μαλθᾰκότης, ητος, ἡ, = μαλακότης, Hipp. p. 896.

Μαλθᾰκόφωνος, ον, (μαλθακός, φωνή) *soft-voiced*, ἀοιδή, Pind. I. 2, 14.

Μαλθάκόω, ῶ,=μαλάσσω.

Μαλθακτήριος, ια, ιον,=μαλακτικός. τὸ μ., Hipp. p. 263.

Μαλθακτικος, η, όν,=foreg., Hipp. p. 393.

Μαλθᾰκώδης, ες, (μαλθακός, εἶδος) *softish*, Hipp. p. 880.

Μάλθαξις, ἡ, = μάλαξις, Hipp. p. 264: from

Μαλθάσσω, = μαλάσσω, *to soften, soothe*, μ. κέαρ, μ. κέαρ λιταῖς, Aesch. Pr. 379, 1008; μ. τινὰ λόγοις, Eur. H. F. 298: τί γάρ σε μαλθασσοιμ' ἄν.., why should *I soothe* thee *with false words*, Soph. Ant. 1194. Pass., μαλθαχθῆναι ὕπνῳ, *to be unnerved by* sleep, Aesch. Eum. 134.

Μάλθη, ης, ἡ, v. μάλθα.

Μαλθόω,= μαλθακόω. μαλάσσω.

†Μάλθω, οῦς, ἡ, *Maltho*, a gymnasium in Elis, Paus. 6, 23, 6.

Μαλθώδης, ες, *like* μάλθα, *sticky*, v. l. in Hipp. for μαλθακώδης.

Μάλθων, ωνος, ὁ,=μαλακίων, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 369, 52.

Μᾶλία, ας, ἡ, and μᾱλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ,= μᾶλις.

†Μαλία, ας, ἡ,=Μαλέα (2).

†Μᾰλιακός, ή, όν, Ion. and Att. Μηλ.., *Malian, Maliac*; ὁ Μαλιακὸς κόλπος, *Maliacus sinus, the Maliac gulf*, on the south of Thessaly, Strab. p. 430: from

†Μᾰλιεύς, έως, ὁ, Ion. and Att. Μηλ.., *a Malian, Malian*; οἱ Μαλιεῖς, *the Malians*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 23; Arist.; etc.

Μαλιναβάλλη, ης, ἡ, an Aegyptian plant, perh. *cyperus esculentus* (v. χυρσιον), Theophr.

Μάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from μᾶλλος (for μαλλός), *a lock of hair*, Anth. P. 11, 157.

Μᾶλις, ιος, ἡ, *a distemper in horses and asses*, also μῆλις, μαλια, μαλεσμός, Lat. *malleus*, Veget.

Μᾶλις, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for Μαλίς, *a nymph who protects the flocks* (μῆλα), †Theocr. 13, 45†, cf. Μηλιάδες and Ἐπιμηλίδες.—†II. Dor.; Μήλις. Ion. and Att., fem. to Μαλιεύς, *Malian*, γῆ, lying around the Maliacus sinus, Hdt. 7, 198.

Μάλιστα, adv., superl. of μάλα, Hom., v. μάλα III.

ΜΑ΄ΛΚΗ, ης, ἡ, *numbness from cold*, esp. in the extremities, Nic. Th. 382, etc. (Origin uncertain, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 221.)

Μαλκιάω, ῶ, *to become numb with cold*, Aesch. Fr. 112; also v. l. in Hes. Op. 528, cf. μαλακιάω.—An inf. μαλκιῆν, in Phot.;—v. Buttm. Aust. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14, Lob. Phryn. 92.

Μάλκιος, ον, (μάλαξ) *freezing, benumbing*: also μαλκός, ή, ον: superl. μαλκίστατος. But these forms only in Gramm., who refer them to μαλάκός.

†Μάλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Manius*, Polyb. 1, 26, 11; etc.

Μαλλοδετής, οῦ, ὁ,=sq., Soph. Fr. 462.

Μαλλόδετος, ον, (μαλλός, δέω) *bound with wool*, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1256.

†Μαλλοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Malli*, an Indian nation, Strab. p. 701; in Plut. also Μάλλωνες.

Μᾶλλον, adv., compar. of μάλα; v. sub μάλα II.

ΜΑΛΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a lock of wool, the wool of sheep*, Hes. Op. 232, Aesch. Eum. 45, Soph. O. C. 475: of men, *a lock* of hair, μαλλοὶ πλοκαμῖται, Eur. Bacch. 113: μᾶλός is also found, in the dimin. form μᾱλίον, q. v. (Prob. akin to μαλακος, ἁμαλος, ἁπαλός, *mollis*, perh. also to Lat. *vellus*.)

†Μάλλος, οῦ, ἡ, *Mallus*, a city of Cilicia on the Pyramus, with an oracle of Amphilochus and of Mopsus, Luc. Alex. 29; Strab. p. 675: hence Μαλλώτης, ὁ, Strab., and Μαλλωτός, ὁ, Art., *an inhab. of Mallus*. ἡ Μαλλῶτις, *the territory of Mallus*, Strab.

Μαλλοφόρος, ον, (μαλλος, φέρω) *with long wool*.

Μαλλόω, ῶ, (μαλλος) *to furnish with wool*. Hence

Μάλλωσις, ή, *a furnishing, covering*, or *clothing with wool*.

Μαλλωτός, ή, όν, (μαλλόω) *furnished with wool, fleecy*; μ. χλαμύς, a cloak *lined with wool*, Plat. (Com.) αἱ ἀφ' ἱερ. 4; cf. μηλωτη.

†Μαλλωτός, and -ώτης, ὁ, v. sub Μαλλος.

Μαλοβαθρον, ου, τό, v. μαλοδεθρον.

†Μαλόεις, εντος, ὁ, *Maloeis, of Malea* (2), epith. of Apollo from his temple on that promontory, Thuc 3, 3, 5, in wh. latter passage some explain it as a plain and port.

†Μαλόθα, ἡ, *Malotha*, a city of Arabia, Strab. p. 782.

†Μαλοῖτας, ὁ, *the Malortas*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 36, 1.

Μᾶλον, ου, τό, Dor. for μῆλον, Pind., Theocr.

Μᾱλοπάργος, ον, Dor. for μηλοτόργος, Theocr. 26 1.

Μᾰλός, ή, όν, in Theocr. Ep. 1, 5,

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epith. of a he-goat, *white*, acc. to Hesych. (who also explains *μάλουρος* and *μαλουρίς*, by *λεύκουρος*, *white-tailed*); others make it *woolly*, *shaggy*, (as if *μαλλός*): others again take it as=*μαλακός*, (in which signf. some write *ἄρνα μᾶλήν*, for *ἄρν' ἀμαλήν* in Il. 22, 310.)

†Μαλοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, *Malus*, a place in Troas, Strab. p. 603.—II. a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35. 1.

Μᾰλοφόρος, *μᾰλοφύλαξ*, Dor. for *μηλοφ-*.

†*Μάλχος*, *ου*, ὁ, *Malchus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Μάμαος*, *ου*, ὁ, *the Mamaus*, a river of Triphylian Elis the earlier Amathus, Strab. p. 344.

†*Μάμερκος*, *ου*, ὁ, *Mamercus*, tyrant of Catana, a tragic poet also, Plut. Timol. 31, 34.—2. a son of Numa, so called as Plut. says after a son of Pythagoras, Num. 9, v. *Μάμερτος*.

Μάμερσα, ἡ, old epith. of Minerva, Lyc. 1417. [ᾰ]

†*Μαμερτῖνοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Mamertines*, a people of Campanian stock in Sicily at Messana, Strab. p. 268: the name by Diod. S. 21, 13 is derived from *Μάμερτος*: prop. pl. of

†*Μαμερτῖνος*, *η*, *ον*, *Mamertine*, Ath. 27 C: from

†*Μαμέρτιον*, *ου*, τό, *Mamertium*, a city of Bruttium, Strab. p. 261.

Μάμερτος, *ου*, ὁ, old epith. of Mars, Lyc.: also *Μάμερκος*, from the Oscan *Mamers*,=*Mavors*.

Μάμμα and *μάμμη*, *ης*, ἡ, (later also *μαμμαία*, ἡ): strictly like our *mama*, and similar forms in all languages, a child's attempt to articulate *mother*; Anth. P. 11, 67:—as *ἄππα*, *ἀππᾶ*, *ἄττα*, *πάππα*, *τάτας*, *papa* for *father*. —II. in Att. a real subst.=*μήτηρ*, *mother*, Pherecr. Coriann. 4:—also prob., like Lat. *mamma*, *the mother's breast*, Schweigh. Epict. 2, 16, 43.—III. later *a grandmother*, LXX., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 259. Hence

Μαμμᾰκύθος (not *Μαμμάκουθος*), *ου*, ὁ, proverb. word for *a blockhead*, (whether a real name or formed by Com. from *μάμμα* and *κεύθω*—*a great baby who creeps into his mother's lap*,—is dub.), Ar. Ran. 990:—Plato, or Metagenes, wrote a comedy of this name.—Similar comic characters are *μᾰλιτομάμμας*, *συκομάμμας*, also from *μάμμα*; *Μαργίτης* from *μάργος*. [ῠ]

Μαμμᾶν, *αἰτεῖν*, *to cry for food*, of children, Ar. Nub. 1383: said to be an Argive word for *to eat*; but it is more natural to refer it to *μαμμάω*, *to cry for the breast*, v. *μάμμα* II. (cf. *κακκᾶν φράσαι*, which follows in Ar. l. c.), being words by which children tried to express their first wants; cf. *βρῦν*, *βρυλλᾶν*.

Μαμμάριον, *ου*, τό, dim. from *μάμμα*.

Μάμμη, *ης*, ἡ, v. *μάμμα*.

Μαμμία, *ας*, ἡ, (*μάμμα*) *a mother*, Ar. Lys. 878.

Μαμμίδιον, *ου*, τό, dim. from *μαμμία*: so, *μαμμιον*, τό.

Μαμμοθρεπτος, *ον*, (*μάμμα* III., *τρέφω*) *brought up by one's granddam*.

†*Μαμούριος*, *ου*, ὁ, the Rom. *Mamurius*, Plut. Num. 13.

†*Μαμωνᾶς*, or *Μαμμωνᾶς*, *ᾶ*, ὁ, (Chaldean) *riches*, *money*, N. T., personified *Mammon*, Id. Matth. 6, 24.

Μάν, affirm. particle, Dor. and old Ep. for *μήν*, not rare in Il., but in Od. only 11, 344; 17, 470: it never can begin a sentence, and is used—1. alone, *verily*, *in sooth*, Il. 8, 373; 16, 14: *ἄγοιε μάν*, *well then* come on, Il. 5, 765.—2. strengthd. *ἦ μάν*, *of a surety*, *yea verily*, Il. 2, 370.—3. negat. *οὐ μάν*, *certainly not*, *assuredly not*, most. freq. in Hom.: also, *οὐ μὰν οὐδέ*, Il. 4, 512, cf. Od. l. c.: *μὴ μάν*, Il. 8, 512, etc.—4. *καὶ μάν*, *nay more*, *and even*, freq. in Pind. as P. 1, 121;—also, *ὁμῶς μάν*, Ib. 2, 149. (*μάν* and *μά* are near akin.) [ᾰ]

†*Μαναήν*, indecl., ὁ, *Manahen*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μανύκιον, *ου*, τό, v. *μαννύκιον*.

Μᾰνάκις, adv. (*μανός*) *seldom*, *μ. τῆς ἡμέρας*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 71. [ᾰ̄]

†*Μανασσῆς*, ῆ, ὁ, *Manasses*, *Manasseh*, a son of Joseph; Met. for *the descendants of Manasseh*, N. T.—2. a king of Judah, Id.

Μανδακηδόν, adv., *with* or *as with a mandáke*.

Μανδάκης, *ου*, ὁ, *a band to tie trusses of hay*.

Μανδᾰλος, *ου*, ὁ, *a bolt*, Artemid. Hence

Μανδᾰλόω, *ῶ*, *to bolt*: and

Μανδᾰλωτός, ἡ, όν, *with the bolt shot*: *φίλημα μ.*, a kiss *with the tongue protruded*, *a lascivious* kiss: hence generally, *lascivious*, *lewd*, *μέλος*, Ar. Thesm. 132, ubi v. Schol.

†*Μανδάνη*, *ης*, ἡ, *Mandane*, daughter of Astyages, mother of Cyrus the elder, Hdt. 1, 107; Xen. Cyr.

†*Μάνδανις*, *ιος*, ὁ, *Mandanis*, a Brahmin, Strab. p. 715.

Μανδοειδής, *ές*, (*εἶδος*) *like a mandúke?*

†*Μανδόνιος*, *ου*, ὁ, *Mandonius*, a king of the Ilergetes, Polyb. 10, 18, 7.

†*Μανδούβιοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Mandubii*, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 191.

Μάνδρα, *ας*, ἡ, *an inclosed space*, esp.—1. for cattle, *a fold*, *byre*, *stable*, Soph. Fr. 587, Plut. 2, 648 A, etc.—2. *the bed in which the stone of a ring is set*, Lat. *pala*, *funda*, Plat. Epigr. 17 (Anth. P. 9, 747).—3. *a monastery*, Eccl.

†*Μανδράβουλος*, *ου*, ὁ, *Mandrabulus*, a Samian, who having found a treasure, consecrated to Juno the first year, a golden, the second, a silver, the third, a brazen sheep; hence the prov. *ἐπὶ Μ. χωρεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα*, of anything gradually decreasing, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21.

Μανδρᾰγόρας, *ου* or *α*, ὁ, *mandrake*, *Atropa mandragora*, a narcotic plant, Hipp. p. 420; *μανδραγόρᾳ ἢ μέθῃ ξυμποδίσαι*, Plat. Rep. 488 C; *ὑπὸ μανδραγόρα*, *ἐκ μανδραγόρου καθεύδειν*, Luc. Tim. 2, Demosth. Enc. 36. Hence

Μανδρᾰγορικός, ἡ, όν, *made of mandrake*; and

Μανδρᾰγορίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with mandrake*, Diosc.

Μάνδρευμα, *ατος*, τό,=*μάνδρα* 1., Dion. H. 1, 79: from

Μανδρεύω, (*μάνδρα*) *to shut up in a stable* or *monastery*.

†*Μανδρογένης*, *ους*, ὁ, *Mandrogenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 D.

†*Μανδρόδωρος*, *ου*, ὁ, *Mandrodorus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 6, 23, 2.

†*Μανδροκλείδας*, *ου*, ὁ, masc. pr. n., Plut. Agis 6, where Schäf. reads *Ἀνδροκλ.*

†*Μανδροκλέης*, contd. *-κλῆς*, *έους*, ὁ, *Mandrocles*, an architect of Samos, Hdt. 7, 87.

Μανδυας, *ου*, ὁ, (said to be a Pers. word; perh. akin to *κανδύς*)=sq., LXX.

Μανδύη, *ης*, ἡ, *a woollen cloak*, a sort of *grego*, like *σισύρα*, Aesch. Fr. 342.

Μανδυοειδής, *ές*, (*εἶδος*) *like a mandúke*.

†*Μανέθων*, *ωνος*, ὁ, and *Μανεθώς*, *ῶ*, *Manetho*, an Aegyptian priest in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, writer of a history of Aegypt, Plut.

Μάνέομαι.=*μαίνομαι*, only in pf. *μεμάνημαι*, Theocr. 10, 31.

Μανέρως, ὁ, *Maneros*, only son of the first king of Aegypt: also a national dirge named after him, identified by Hdt. 2, 79, with the Greek *Λίνος*, q. v.

Μάνης, *ου*, ὁ, a kind of *cup*, Nicon ap. Ath. 487 C.—II. also *a small brazen figure* used in the game of *κόττᾰβος* (q. v.), Hermipp. Moer. 2, 7, ubi v. Meineke. [ᾰ]

†*Μανῆς*, *οῦ*, voc. *Μανῆ*, or *Μάνης*, *ου* Ion. *εω*, and *ητος*, *Manes*, acc. to Strab. p. 304, 553, a Phrygian or Paphlagonian masc. pr. n., esp. freq. as a name of slaves, Ar. Lys. 908, Av. 1311, etc.—II. a river of Locris, also called Boagrius, Strab. p. 426.

Μανθάνω, lengthened from root *ΜΑΘ-*, which appears in aor. 2, *μάθος*, etc. (akin to *μῆτις*): fut. *μᾰθήσομαι*, Dor. *μᾰθεῦμαι*: aor. *ἔμᾰθον*: perf. *μεμάθηκα*.—Hom. uses only the aor., either without augm. *μάθον*, or (with double *μ*), *ἐμμαθες*, *ἐμμαθε*. *To learn*, esp. *by inquiry*, and in aor. *to have learnt*, i. e. *to understand*, *know*, *κακὰ ἔργα*, Od. 17, 226; c. inf., *μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλός*, Il. 6, 444.—II. of the mere attempt, *to seek to learn*, *ask*, or *inquire about*, like *πυνθάνομαι*, *τι*, Hdt. 8, 88.—III. *to acquire a habit of*, *be accustomed to*.., c. inf., Emped. 96 Karsten; *τὸ μεμαθηκός*, *that which is customary* or *usual*, Hipp. p. 646.—IV. in Hdt. and Att. in all tenses, *to notice*, *perceive by the senses*, *understand*, *comprehend*, *τινά* or *τι*: but also c. gen. pers., like *ἀκούω*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 394 C: freq. in dialogue, like Lat. *tenere*, as, *μανθάνεις*; *d'ye see?* Answ., *πάνυ μανθάνω*, *perfectly!* Ar. Ran. 195;—so, *εἶεν*, *μανθάνω*, Plat. Rep. 372 E; cf. Stallb. Gorg. 496 D: with a partic., *μάνθανε ὤν*, like *ἴσθι*, *know that* you are, Soph. El. 1342; so, *διαβεβλημένος οὐ μανθάνεις*, Hdt. 3, 1, cf. 1, 68, 160: absol., *οἱ μανθάνοντες*, *the learners*, *pupils*.—V. in Att. *τί μαθών*, freq. begins a question, as Ar. Ach. 826, where it may be loosely translated, like the similar *τί παθών*, *wherefore?*—but each has its distinctive meaning;—*τί μαθών*; referring to a *μάθος*, *something founded on reason* or *judgment*; *τί παθών*; to a *πάθος*, *a feeling*, *impulse*, or *external influence*: so that *τί μαθων*; is, *what reason* had you for acting so? where could you have *learnt* to do so?—*τί παθών*, what *tempted* you, what *came over you* to do so? Of course they may be used convertibly, because the questioner may make either *folly* or *temptation* the prominent thought, cf. Wolf ad Dem. adv. Lept. 495, 20, Herm. Vig. n. 194.—Sometimes this phrase is used in orat. obliqua, as, *σοὶ εἰς κεφαλήν*, *ὅ τι μαθὼν ἐμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατεψεύδη τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα*, on your own head be, whatever you (*so stupidly*) forge against me and others! Plat. Euthyd. 283 E, cf. 299 A, and Heind. ad l.

Μανία, *ας*, ἡ, Ion. *μανίη*, (*μαίνομαι*) *madness*, *frenzy*, Hdt. 6, 112: Trag., etc.; also with another subst., *μανίη νοὺσος*, Hdt. 6, 75:—oft. in plur., Aesch. Pr. 879, Soph. etc.—2 *enthusiasm*, *Bacchic frenzy*, etc., Eur

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Bacch. 305; ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατοκωχὴ καὶ μανία, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; cf. μάντις.—3. *mad passion*, Trag.; opp. to σωφροσύνη, Plat. Prot. 323 B; μανίαι τινός, *mad desire for..*, Pind. N. 11, fin.

†Μᾱνία, ας, ἡ, fem. to Μανῆς, *Mania*, name of a female slave, Ar. Thesm. 754, etc.—2. fem. pr. n., wife of the satrap Zenis of Dardania, Xen. Hell. 3, ♄ 10.

†Μανίαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Maniae*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 34, 1.

Μανιάκης, ου, ὁ, *an armlet, bracelet*, χρυσοῖ μ., Polyb. 2, 29, 8: †also worn round the neck, φοροῦσι περὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὸν τράχηλον οἱ Γαλάται, Id. 2, 31, 5,† etc.: also, μανίακον, τό, Cf. μάννος.

†Μανίακον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Μᾱνῐ́ᾱς, άδος, (μανία, μαίνομαι) *raging, frantic, mad*, μ. νόσοι, Soph. Aj. 59; μ. λύσσα, Eur. Or. 327;—with neut. subst. in dat. pl., μανιάσιν λυσσήμασι, Ib. 270.

Μᾱνῐκός, ή, όν, (μανία) *belonging to madness, mad*, Ar. Vesp. 1496, Plat., etc.; μανικόν τι βλέπειν, to look *mad, like a madman*, Ar. Plut. 424: τὰ μ., *symptoms of madness*.—2. *giving way to mad passion, heady*, Plat. Symp. 173 D.—II. *mad, extravagant*, σωφρόνημα λίαν μ., Xen. Ag. 5, 4; cf. Hipparch. 1, 12.—III. adv. -κῶς, μ. διακεῖσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; ἔχειν, Id. Soph. 216 D.

Μᾱνιόκηπος, ον, (μανία, κῆπος III.) of women, *madly lustful*, Anacr. 142, where however Bergk μᾱνόκηπος.

Μᾱνιοποιός, όν, (μανία, ποιέω) *maddening*, Polyaen.

†Μάνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Manius*, Polyb.

Μᾱνιουργέω, ῶ, (μανία, *ἔργω) *to drive mad*, c. acc., Polyaen.

Μᾱνις, Dor. for. μῆνις, Pind.

Μᾱνιώδης, ες, (μανία, εἶδος) *like a madman, crazy, ὑπόσχεσις*, Thuc. 4, 39: τὸ μ., *madness*, Eur. Bacch. 299.—II. *causing madness*, Diosc. 4, 69.

ΜΑ΄ΝΝΑ, ῆ, *a morsel, grain*, μάννα λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. *mica thuris*, Diosc. 1, 83, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. *manna*, a sweet gum of Arabia, LXX., Galen.

Μαννάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from μάννος, *a little necklace*.

Μαννάριον, ου, τό, = μαμμάριον, *mama*, Luc. Dial. Mer. 6, 1.

Μαννοδότης, ου, ὁ, (μάννα, δίδωμι) *giver of manna*, Or. Sib.

ΜΑ΄ΝΝΟΣ, μάνος or μόννος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *monile, a necklace*; Dor. word, to which μανιάκης, μανίακον, μαννάκιον seem to belong.

Μαννοφόρος, ον, (μάννος, φέρω) *wearing a collar*, v. l. Theocr. 11, 41.

Μαννώδης, ες, (μάννα, εἶδος) *like manna*: τὸ μ., *a manna-like drug*, Hipp. p. 1223.

†Μανόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Manodōrus*, name of a slave, Ar. Av. 657.

Μᾱνοειδής, ές, (μανός, εἶδος) *thin* or *loose-looking*.

Μᾱνόκαρπος, ον, (μανός, καρπός) *bearing little fruit, and that scattered*.

Μᾱνόκηπος, ον, v. sub μανιόκηπος.

Μάνος, ὁ, v. sub μάννος.

ΜΑΝΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, Lat. *rarus*, strictly of substance or consistency, *thin, loose, slack*, first in Emped., then in Plat., and Arist.; μ. ὀστᾶ, σάρκες, Plat. Tim. 75 C, 79 C.—II. of number, opp. to πυκνός, *few, scanty*, as footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4.—2. also of things happening at intervals, e. g. the beatings of a pulse, *slow*, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. —The word is Att., A. B. p. 51. [ᾰ, acc. to A. B., as it is in Emped., so that the compar. and superl. are μανότερος, μανότατος, as given in Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6 by Poppo and L. Dind., cf. Cyn. 5, 4; but Aesch. has μάνοστημος, and Bergk, Anacr. 142, reads μᾰνόκηπος.]

Μανόσπορέω, ῶ, *to sow thinly*, Theophr.: from

Μανοσπορος, ον, (μανός, σπορά) *thinly sown*, Theophr.

Μανόστημος, ον, (μανός, στήμων) *of thin warp, finely woven*, Aesch. Fr. 401 [ᾰ, l. c.; but v. μανός.]

Μᾱνότης, ητος, ἡ, *thinness, loose consistency*, Plat. Tim. 72 C.—2. *fewness, scantiness*, opp. to πυκνότης, Id. Legg. 812 D.

Μανόφυλλος, ον, (μανός, φύλλον) *with scanty leaves*, Theophr.

Μανόχροος, ον, (μανός, χρόα) *with loose, flabby skin*, Theophr.

Μανόω, ῶ, (μανός) *to make thin, loose, slack*, Theophr.

Μαντεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μαντηίη in Hdt., (μαντεύομαι):—*prophesying, prophetic power, power of divination*, H. Hom. Merc. 533, 547, and 472 in plur.: also *the mode of divination*, Hdt. 2, 58, 83: proverb., μαντείας δεῖται, Soph. O. T. 394, Plat. Symp. 206 B.—II.= μαντεῖον, *an oracle, prophecy*, †Tyrt. 8, 2,† Soph. O. T. 149, Plat. Apol. 29 A, 33 C.—2. *an oracular*, i. e. *obscure expression*, Plat. Crat. 384 A.

Μαντεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. μαντήϊον:—*an oracle*, i. e.—I. *an oracular response*, μαντήϊα Τειρεσίαο, Od. 12, 272, also in Hdt., and Att.—II. *the seat of an oracle*, Hdt. 1, 46, 48, etc.; so Aesch. Pr. 831, Eum. 4, etc.;—both in sing. and pl., of one place.

Μαντεῖος, α. ον, also ος, ον, *belonging to oracles, oracular, prophetic*, βωμός, μυχός, Pind. O. 6, 6, P. 5, 92; στέφη, Aesch. Ag. 1265; μ. σποδός, of the altar's embers, Soph. O. T. 21:—μ. ἀναξ, Apollo, Eur. Tro. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 722.—Only poet.

Μάντευμα, ατος, τό, *an oracle*, Hes. Fr. 39, 8, Pind. P. 8, 86, and Trag.: usu. in plur.; but in sing., Pind. P. 4, 130, Soph. O. T. 992, and Eur.

Μαντεύομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et pf. pass., v. sub fine, (μάντις):—*to divine, prophesy, deliver an oracle*, τινί τι, Il. 19, 420, Od. 9, 510; absol., Od. 2, 170, etc.; so in Hdt., Pind., and Trag.: μ. τινί, *to draw divinations from* any thing, Hdt. 4, 67:—cf. προφητεύω.—2. generally, *to presage, forbode, surmise, guess*, of any dark undefined presentiment, as opp. to actual knowledge, Plat. Crat. 411 B, etc.; cf. Stallb. Rep. 349 A: Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 2:—hence of animals, *to scent*, Theocr. 21, 45.—II. *to consult an oracle, seek divinations*, ἐν Δελφοῖσι, Hdt. 6, 76; ἐπὶ Κασταλίᾳ, Pind. P. 4, 290: hence *to consult an oracle*, περί τινος, Pind. O. 6, 64, Hdt. 8, 36, and so in Att., as Ar. Vesp. 159, Av. 593, Plat. Apol. 21 A, cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 87.—The act. μαντεύω in first signf. only in Xen. Ephes.; but Hdt. has an aor. pass. used impers., ἐμαντεύθη, *an oracle was given*, 5, 114, and τὰ μεμαντευμένα, *the words of the oracles*, 5, 45; whereas Pind. P. 4, 290, uses the perf. pass. in act. signf. Hence

Μαντευτέον, verb. adj., *one must prophecy*, Eur. Ion 373:—*one must divine*, Plat. Phil. 64 A.

Μαντευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=μάντις, Heliod. Hence

Μαντευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for divination*:—ἡ -κή,=μαντεία, Plut. 2, 432 E.

Μαντευτός, ή, όν, (μαντεύομαι *foretold by an oracle*, Eur. Ion 1329.

Μαντεύω, v. μαντεύομαι, fin.

Μαντηίη, μαντήϊον, μαντήϊος, Ion. for μαντεία, etc.

Μάντης, ου, ὁ, very dub. form o. μάντις, Meineke Quaest. Menand. p. 40.

†Μαντιανὴ λίμνη, ἡ, *Mantiana Palus*, in Greater Armenia, Strab. p. 529.

†Μαντίας, ου, ὁ, *Mantias*, an Athen. masc. pr. n., Dem. 993; Arist.; etc.

†Μαντίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Manithēus*, an Athenian ambassador to Pharnabazus, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13; accused with Alcibiades and others of mutilating the Hermae, Andoc.; etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Μάντικλος, ου, ὁ, *Manticlus*, son of Theoclus, Paus. 4, 21.

Μαντικός, ή, όν, (μάντις) *fitted for a soothsayer or his art, prophetic, oracular*, Aesch. Ag. 1098; θρόνοι, Id. Eum. 616; τέχνη, Id. Fr. 266:—but usu. ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *the faculty of divination, prophecy*, Hdt. 2, 49, Trag., Plat., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Pac. 1028.

Μαντίλη, ης, ἡ,= ἀμάς, the Lat. *mutula*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 5, 3. v. Meineke: †but against this Cobet ad Plat. p. 153, sq.† [ῐ]

†Μαντινέη, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion.= ης, Il. 2, 607; Hdt. 4, 161.

†Μαντίνεια, ας, ἡ, *Mantinea*, a city in the east of Arcadia, famed for the victory and death of Epaminondas, Thuc. 5, 47. [ῐ]

†Μαντινεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Mantinean*, usu. in pl. οἱ Μαντινεῖς, Att. Μαντινῆς, *the Mantineans*, Thuc. 3, 108, sqq.—II. masc. pr. n., *Mantineus*, son of Lycaon, founder of Mantinea acc. to Apollod. 3, 8, 1; Paus. 8, 8, 4.

†Μαντινικός, ή, όν, *of Mantinea, Mantinēan*, Thuc. 5, 26.

†Μάντιος, ου, ὁ, *Mantius*, son of Melampus, brother of Antiphates, Od. 15, 242.

Μαντῐπολέω, ῶ, *to prophesy*, Aesch. Ag. 979: from

Μαντῐπόλος, ον, (μάντις, πολέω) *frenzied, inspired*, Βάκχη, Eur. Her. 123.

Μάντις, ὁ, gen. εως Ion. ιος:—*one who divines, a seer, prophet*, Il. 1, 62, etc.; μ. κακῶν, *prophet* of ill, Il. 1, 106, reckoned among the δημιοεργοί, with physicians, bards, carpenters, Od. 17, 384: μ. ἀνήρ, Pind. I. 6 (5), 75, μ. χορός, Soph. Fr. 116; usu. of men, but of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 1202, Cho. 559:—also as fem., Soph. El. 472, Thuc. 3, 20, Eur. Med. 239; μ. κόρα, Prom. P. 11, 49.—2. metaph. *a diviner, presager, foreboder*, ἐσθλῶν ἀ; ὦνυξ, Soph. O. C. 1080, cf. Ant. 1160.—3. as adj., χορός, *prophetic* band, Id. Fr. 116.—(The deriv. from μαίνομαι, is found as early as Plat. Tim. 72 B, where he distinguishes μάντεις from προφήτας, the former being *persons who uttered oracles in a state of divine frenzy*, the latter the *interpreters of those oracles*, cf. προφήτης.)—II. *a kind of locust or grasshopper*, with long thin fore-feet, which are in constant motion, perh. *mantis religiosa*, Linn., also καλαμαία and καλαμῖτις, v. Theocr. 10, 18.—III. *the green garden-frog, rana arborea*, so called as *predicting* the weather, only in Hesych.

Μαντῐχώρας, ου, ὁ, v. μαρτιχώρας.

Μαντοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the art of divination*, Il. 1, 72; also in plur., Il. 2, 832, Pind. O. 6, 112.

Μαντόσυνος, η, ον, (μάντις) *oracu-*

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lar, prophetic, κέλευσμα, Eur. Andr. 1031.

†*Μάντουα, ας, ἡ, Mantua*, a city of northern Italy, Strab. p. 213.

†*Μαντύης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ, Mantyes*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 12.

†*Μαντώ, οῦς, ἡ, Manto*, daughter of Tiresias, mother of Mopsus, a prophetess, Apollod. 3, 7.—2. daughter of Polyïdus, Paus. 1, 43, 5.

Μαντώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like divination* or *prophecy*, Nonn.

Μαντῷος, α, ον,=*μαντεῖος*, †Plut. 2, 472 B†; Anth. †P. 9, 201.

Μάνυω, μᾶνῦτῆς, ὁ, μάνῦσις, ἡ, Dor. for *μην-*.

Μᾰνώδης, ες,=*μανοειδής*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 7.

Μάνωσις, εως, ἡ, a making thin or *loose*,=*μανότης*, Theophr.

†*Μαξιμῖνος, ου, ὁ, Maximinus*, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

†*Μάξιμος, ου, ὁ*, the Roman name *Maximus*, Hdn.

†*Μάξυες, ων, οἱ, the Maxyes*, a people of Africa, Hdt. 4, 191.

Μάομαι, whence contr. *μῶμαι*, v. *μάω* C.

Μᾰπέειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *μάρπτω*, Hes.

†*Μάπην, ὁ, Mapen*, a Tyrian, Hdt. 7, 98.

Μάραγδος, ὁ,=*σμάραγδος*, q. v.

†*Μάραγδος, ου, ὁ, Maragdus*, an Arabian chief, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

Μάραγνα, ης, ἡ,=*σμάραγνα, a lash, whip, scourge*, Aesch. Cho. 375, Eur. Rhes. 817, Plat. (Com.) Cleoph. 7: v. Poll. 10, 56. Herodian wrote it *μαράγνα*. [*μᾰ*]

†*Μάραθα, Maratha*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 1.

†*Μαραθήσιον, ου, τό, Marathesium*, a city of Ionia on the Carian coast, Strab. p. 639.

†*Μαραθοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Marathi*, a Scythian people beyond the Tanaïs, Ath. 575 A.

Μάρᾰθον, ου, τό, Dor. and Att. form of *μάραθρον*, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 58: we also have *μάραθος, ὁ*, Epich. p. 103, Python ap. Ath. 596 A. [*ᾰρ*]

†*Μάραθος, ου, ὁ, Marathus*, a small town of Phocis, Strab. p. 423.—2. *ἡ*, a city of Syria, Id. p. 753.—II. *ὁ*, a hero of Arcadia, who accompanied the Tyndaridae in quest of Helen, and from whom Marathon was named, acc. to Dicaearch. ap. Plut. Thes. 32: v. *Μαραθών*.

†*Μαραθοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, Marathussa*, an island of the Aegean sea, near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31.

Μᾰραθροειδής, ές, (*μάραθρον, εἶδος*) *like fennel*, Diosc.

Μάραθρον, ου, τό, fennel, Lat. *maracthrum*, Alex. Leb. 2.

Μᾰραθρών, ῶνος, ὁ, a field of fennel, Strab.: cf. sq.

Μᾰραθών, ῶνος, ἡ, †Pind. O. 13, 157, *ὁ*, Hdt. 1, 62, as always in Hdt.,† *Marathon*, a demus on the east coast of Attica, prob. so called from its being overgrown with fennel (*μάραθον*): first mentioned in Od. 7, 80.—II. as appellat. *ὁ μαραθών*, Att. for foreg.

†*Μαραθῶνάδε*, adv. *to Marathon*, Dem. 1377. 3.

†*Μαραθώνιος, α, ον, of Marathon, Marathonian*, Strab. p. 399; *οἱ Μαραθώνιοι, the Marathonians*, Hdt.; etc.

Μᾰραθωνομάχης, ου, ὁ, (*Μαραθών, μάχομαι*) *one who fought at Marathon, a Marathon man*, proverb. *of a brave veteran*, Ar. Ach. 181, Nub. 986.—Jac. A. P. 867 prefers *Μαραθωνομάχος, ὁ*.

Μάραινα, ης, ἡ, v l. for *μάραγνα*, Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 369. [*μᾰ*]

ΜΑ΄ΡΑΙΝΩ, fut. *-ᾰνῶ*: aor. 1 *ἐμάρηνα*, Att. *ἐμάρᾶνα*, also H. Hom. Merc. 140: aor. pass. *ἐμᾰράνθην*: perf. pass. *μεμάρασμαι*, but *μεμάραμμαι* in Plut.—Strictly, *to put out, quench* fire, *ἀνθρακιήν*, H. Hom. Merc. 140:—Pass. *to die away, go slowly out*, of fire, *φλὸξ ἐμαράνθη*, Il. 9, 212, *πυρκαϊὴ ἐμαραίνετο*, Il. 23, 228.—II. later, in various relations, *ὄψεις μαραίνειν, to quench* the orbs of sight, Soph. O. T. 1328: *to weaken, make to waste* or *wither, wear out, νόσος μαραίνει με*, Aesch. Pr. 597; *μάραινε διώγμασι*, Id. Eum. 139; so, of neglect, Soph. O. C. 1260; of time, Id. Aj. 714:—Pass. *to die away, waste away, decay, languish*, Lat. *marcescere, νόσῳ*, Eur. Alc. 203; *μαραίνεται τὸ σῶμα*, Thuc. 2. 49: *αἷμα μ. χερός*, blood *dies away from* my hand, Aesch. Eum. 280; of a river, *to dry up*, Hdt. 2, 24; of winds and waves, *to abate*, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Mar. 37; of wine, *to lose its strength*, Id. 2, 692 C. (Akin to Lat. *marcere, marcidus*; and both of them, acc. to Pott, to *mori*, Sanscr. *mri*.)

†*Μαράκανδα, ων, τά, Maracanda*, the capital of Sogdiana, now *Samarkand*, Arr. An. 3, 30, 6.

†*Μαρακοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Maraci*, an Aetolian tribe, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 7.

†*Μαρανεῖται, ῶν, οἱ, the Maranitae*, a people on the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 776.

Μάρανσις, εως, ἡ, (*μαραίνω*) *a withering, decay*, Arist. Probl. 3, 5, 6.

Μᾰραντικός, ἡ, όν, (*μαραίνω*) *wasting, withering*.

Μάραον, ου, τό, and *μάραος, ου, ὁ*, =*πίτταξυς*.

Μᾰρασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*μάρανσις*, Galen. Hence

Μάρασμώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like* or *affected with μαρασμός*.

Μᾰράσσω,= *σμαραγέω*, Erotian, like *μάραγνα* for *σμάραγνα*.

Μᾰραυγέω, ὠ, to have a dazzling before the eyes, to lose the sight, Plut. 2, 376 E; of the eyes, Ib. 599 F: v. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 268. (From *μαραίνειν, αὐγή*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 671: or from *μαρμαίρω, ἀμαρυγή, αὐγή*.) Hence

Μᾰραυγία, ας, ἡ, a loss of sight, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 17, 4.

†*Μαράφιοι, ων, οἱ, the Maraphii*, a Persian race, Hdt. 1, 125.

†*Μάραφις, ιος, ὁ, Maraphis*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 778, in dub v.

Μαραίνω, (*μάρος*) *to rage, μ. ἐπί τινι*, Il. 5, 892; cf. *μαργάω*.

†*Μάραλαι, ῶν, αἱ*, and *Μάργαλα, Margalae*, a city of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 349.

†*Μάραγανα, ων, τά*,=foreg., Diod. S.: hence

†*Μαραγανεῖς, έων, οἱ, the Marganes, inhab. of Margana*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25.

Μαργᾰρίδης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for *μαργαρίτης*.

Μαργᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, later form for sq., Lob. Paral. 52.

Μαργᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, [*ῐ*] *a pearl*, Lat. *margarita*, Theophr.: *μ. χερσαῖος*, an unknown precious stone. (*Murwari* is the Pers. word.)—II. *an Aegyptian tree*, Arist. Plant. 1, 4, 1.

Μαργᾰρῖτις, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B.

Μάργᾰρον, ου, τό, = *μαργαρίτης*, Anacreont. 22, 14.

Μάργᾰρος, ου, ὁ and *ἡ, the pearl-oyster*, Ael. H. A. 15, 8.

†*Μάργασος, ου, ὁ, Margasus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 10, 143.

Μαργᾰρώδης, ες, (*μάργαρον, εἶδος*) *pearl-like*.

Μαργάω, ῶ, (*μάργος*) like *μαργαίνω, to rage*, esp. in battle, Aesch. Theb. 380, and Eur.; *φόνου μαργῶντος*, Eur. H. F. 1005; *μαργῶσαν χέρα*, Id. Hec. 1128:—*μαργῶσα γνάθος, greedy* teeth, Aesch. Fr. 237.

Μαργέλλια, τά, a kind of *palm-tree* or *its fruit*, perh. *the cocoa-nut*, (in Sanscr. *nârikêla*, Pers. *nargel*), Cosmas Indicopl., with v. l. *ἀργέλλια*:—Plin. calls the trees *μαργηλίδες*.

Μαργέλλιον, ου, τό, a pearl.

Μαργήεις, εσσα, εν,=*μάργος*, poet.

Μαργηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a pearl, Philostr.: —cf. *μαργέλλια*.

Μάργης, or *μαργῆς*, (contr. from *μαργήεις*),=*μάργος*.

†*Μαργιάνη, ης, ἡ, Margiana*, a country of Asia between Bactria and Hyrcania, Strab. p. 515.

†*Μαργιᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Margiani*, inhab. of foreg., Strab. p. 510.

Μαργίτης, ου, ὁ, (*μάργος*) *Margites*, i. e. *a mad silly fellow*, hero of a mock-heroic poem of the same name, ascribed to Homer; somewhat like the Germ. *Tyll Eulenspiegel*. Arist. Poët. 4, 10, has preserved four lines of this poem,—usu. printed with the Homeric fragments at the end of the Od.: all we know about it is collected by Falbe de Margite Homerico, 1798.

ΜΑ΄ΡΓΟΣ, η, ον, in Att. also *ος, ον, raging, mad*, Lat. *furiosus*, Od. 16, 421, Pind. O. 2, 175, Aesch., etc.: *senseless, rash*, Od. 23, 11: *μάργαι ἡδοναί*, Plat. Legg. 792 E:—generally, *giving a loose to passion*, and so—2. *greedy, gluttonous, γαστὴρ μάργη*, Od. 18, 2, cf. Eur. Cycl. 310.—3. *lewd, lustful*, Theogn. 581, Eur. El. 1027.—4. *proud, disdainful, ἵπποι*, Ep. Hom. 4, 4; *οἶνος*, Hes. Fr. 43.

†*Μάργος, ου, ὁ, Margus*, a tributary of the Oxus in Margiana, Strab. p. 516.—2. a river of Illyria, Id. p. 318, where vulg. *Βάργος*.

Μαργοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=sq., Anacr. 87, Anth. P. 9, 367, Ap. Rh.

Μαργότης, ητος, ἡ, (*μάργος*) *rage, madness*, Soph. Fr. 726.—2. *gluttony*, Plat. Tim. 72 E.—3. *lewdness, lust*, Eur. Andr. 949.

Μαργόομαι, as pass =*μαργαίνω*, Pind. N. 9, 46.

†*Μάρδοι, ων, οἱ, the Mardi*, a nomadic tribe on the borders of Media, Hdt. 1, 125.—2.=*Ἄμαρδοι*, a people on the Caspian, Arr. An. 3, 24.

†*Μαρδόνιος, ου, ὁ, Mardonius*, son of Gobryas, son-in-law of Darius, leader of the Medes, defeated at Plataeae, Hdt. 7, 5.

†*Μαρδόντης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ, Mardontes*, commander of the islanders in the Erythraeum Mare, Hdt. 7, 80.

†*Μάρδος, ου, ὁ*,=*Ἄμαρδος*, a river of Media, Dion. P. 734.

†*Μάρδων, ωνος, ὁ, Mardon*, a leader of the Lydians, Aesch. Pers. 51.

†*Μαρέη, ης, ἡ*, Hdt. 2, 18, *Μάρεια*, Thuc. 1, 104, *Μαρία*, Diod. S., *Marea*, a city of lower Aegypt, not far from Alexandrea, famed for its wine; hence

†*Μαρέωτης, ου, ὁ*, fem. *-ῶτις, ίδος, of Marea, οἶνος*, Strab. p. 799; cf. Ath. 33 D: *ἡ Μαρεῶτις λίμνη*, also *ἡ Μάρεια*, a lake near foreg., Strab. p. 789, in Arr. An. 3, 1, 5, *Μαρία*. In Ath. 33 D *Μαρεία* is name for a fountain in Alexandrea.

†*Μᾶρες, ων, οἱ, the Mares*, a people on the north coast of the Euxine, Hdt. 7, 79.

ΜΑ΄ΡΗ, ἡ, in Pind. Fr. 276, said

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.o be=χείρ, *a hand:* hence also are said to be deriv. μάρπτω and εὐμαρής for εὐχερής. [μᾰ]

†Μαρία, λίμνη, ἡ, v. sub Μαρεώτης.

†Μαρία, ας, ἡ, and indecl. Μαριάμ, ἡ, *Mary*, fem. pr. n. in N. T.,—1. the mother of Christ, Matth. 1, 16.—2. of Magdala, Id. 27, 56.—3. one of the sisters of Lazarus, Luc. 10, 39.—4. mother of John and James the less, Matth. 27, 56.—5. the wife of Cleophas, John 19, 25.—6. mother of John surnamed Mark, Act. 12, 12.—7. another female in Epist. Rom. 16, 6.

†Μαρίαβα, ἡ, *Mariaba*, capital of the Sabaei, Strab. 768.

†Μαριάμμη, ης, ἡ, and Μαριαμμία, *Mariamme*, a city of Syria, not far from Edessa, Arr. An. 2, 13, 8.

†Μαριάνδῡνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Mariandȳni*, a Thracian people of Bithynia on the coast of the Euxine, Ap. Rh. 2, 410; Xen. An. 5, 10, 1: hence

†Μαριανδῡνός, ή, όν, *Mariandynian*, θρηνητήρ, Aesch. Pers. 937, cf. Blomf. ad l. (933).

Μαριεύς, έως, ὁ, Arist. Mirab. 41 (with v. l. μαριθάς), *a stone that takes fire when water is poured on it.*

†Μαρίη, ης, ἡ, *Maria*, Anth.

†Μαρίλλάδης, ου, ὁ, v. sub μαρίλη.

Μᾰρίλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a charcoal-man*, prob. l. Soph. Fr. 908: and

Μᾰρῐλεύω, *to burn to charcoal:* from Μᾰρίλη, ης, ἡ, also σμαρίλη, (perh. from μαίρω, μαρμαίρω): *the embers of charcoal*, μ. ἀνθράκων, Hippon. 62; whence, ὦ Μᾰρῐλάδη, *O son of Coal-dust!* comic name of an Acharnian collier, Ar. Ach. 609. [ῐ]

Μᾰρῐλοκαύτης, ου, ὁ, (μαρίλη, καίω) *one who burns charcoal.*

Μᾰρῐλοπότης, ου, ὁ, (μαρίλη, πίνω) *gulper of coal-dust*, of a blacksmith, Anth. Plan. 15.

Μᾰρῖνος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 2.

†Μαρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Marinus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.. esp. a geographer of the second century A. C.

Μάρις, εως, ὁ, *a liquid measure*, = 6 κοτύλαι, Arist. H. A. 8, 9, 1.

†Μάρις, ιος, ὁ, *Maris*, a Lydian, companion of Sarpedon, Il. 16, 319.—II. a tributary of the Ister in Scythia, Hdt. 4, 48, prob. = sq.

†Μάρισος, ου, ὁ, *the Marisus*, a river of Dacia, falling into the Danube, now *Marosch*, Strab. p. 304.

Μαρίω, Dor. μαιριάω, *to be feverish:* from μαρμαίρω.

†Μαρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Marion*, an Alexandrean, Paus. 5, 21, 10.

†Μάρκελλος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Marcellus*, Plut.; also in fem. Μάρκελλα, ης, *Marcella*, Anth.

†Μαρκία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. name *Marcia*, Plut.

†Μαρκιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Marcianus*, a celebrated geographer of Heraclea.

†Μάρκιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Marcius*, Plut.

†Μαρκόμᾱνοι, ων, οἱ, or -μανοι, *the Marcomāni*, a German people, Strab. p. 290.

†Μάρκος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Marcus*, Plut.; etc.

ΜΑΡΜΑΙΡΩ, fut. -ᾰρῶ: Hom. only uses the part. pres. *To flash, sparkle, glisten, gleam*, of any *darting, quivering* light, Hom. (only in Il.), esp. of the *gleaming* of metal, ἔντεα μαρμαίροντα, Il. 12, 195, etc.; Τρῶες χαλκῷ μαρμαίροντες, Il. 13, 801; δώματα χρύσεα μαρμαίροντα, Il. 13, 22; so, μαρμαίρει δὲ δόμος χαλκῷ, Alcae. 1; οἰκία χαλκωμάτων ἐμάρμαιρε, Sophron ap. Ath. 230 A: also, δμματα μαρμαίροντα, *the sparkling* eyes of Venus, Il. 3, 397; αὐγὴ μαρμαίρουσα, Hes. Th. 699; νύκτα ἀστροισι μαρμαίρουσαν, Aesch. Theb. 401. Cf. μαρμαρυγή. (Strengthd. from μαίρω, by a sort of redupl., as in λιλαίομαι, μαιμάω, μορμύρω, παιφάσσω. From μαρμαίρω again come μάρμαρος, μαρμαρύσσω, μαρμαρυγή, ἀμαρύσσω, ἀμαρυγή, ἄμαυρος, μαυρός.)

†Μάρμαξ, ακος, ὁ, *Marmax*, a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 7.

Μαρμάρειος, α, ον, = sq. [ᾰ]

Μαρμάρεος, έα, εον, (μαρμαίρω) *flashing, sparkling, glistening, gleaming*, esp. of metals, αἰγίς, ἄντυξ, Il. 17, 594; 18, 480; πύλαι, Hes. Th. 811; also, ἅλς μαρμαρέη, the *many-twinkling* sea, Il. 14, 273; αὐγαὶ μ., Ar. Nub. 287.—II. later, *of marble*, δόμος μ., Anth. [μᾰ]

†Μαρμαρίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Marmaridae*, inhab. of Marmarica in Africa, Strab. p. 798.

Μαρμᾰρίζω, = μαρμαίρω, Pind. Fr. 88.

†Μαρμαρική, ῆς, ἡ, *Marmarica*, a country of Africa between Aegypt and Cyrenaïca, Ptol.

Μαρμάρῐνος, η, ον, = μαρμάρεος, Theocr. Ep. 10, 2. [ᾰ]

†Μαρμάριον, ου, τό, *Marmarium*, a city of Euboea, with a temple of Apollo Μαρμάριος, Strab. p. 446.—II. ἡ, a courtesan, Diog. L.

Μαρμᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, = μαρμάρεος.

Μαρμᾰρογλῡφία, ας, ἡ, (μάρμαρος, γλύφω) *a cutting in marble: sculpture*, Strab. p. 746.

Μαρμᾰρόεις, εσσα, εν, = μαρμάρεος, αἴγλα, Soph. Ant. 610.

Μάρμᾰρον, ου, τό, = μάρμαρος, Call. Apoll. 24.

Μαρμᾰροποιός, όν, (μάρμαρος, ποιέω) *working in marble.*

Μάρμᾰρος, ου, ὁ, (μαρμαίρω) *stone, rock* generally, μάρμαρος ὀκριόεις, Il. 12, 380, Od. 9, 499; and with another subst., πέτρος μάρμαρος ὀκριόεις, Il. 16, 735,—but always with some collat. notion of *brightness* or *whiteness.*—II. later, like Lat. *marmor, marble* properly so called, μ. λίθος, Strab.:—*a work in marble*, e. g. *a tomb-stone*, Theocr. 22, 211.—In this signf. μάρμαρος is fem.: cf. λίθος II.—III. *any hard body*, Hipp. Hence

Μαρμᾰρόω, ῶ, *to turn into stone* or *marble*, Lyc. 826.

Μαρμᾰρυγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a flashing, sparkling*, of light, Plat. Rep. 518 A, Criti. 116 C: of any quick motion, μαρμαρυγαὶ ποδῶν, *the quick twinkling* of the dancers' feet, Od. 8, 265, H. Hom. Ap. 203, cf. ἀμαρυγή.

Μαρμᾰρῠγώδης, ες, (μαρμαρυγή, εἶδος) *sparkling*, δμματα, Hipp.

Μαρμᾰρύζω, or μαρμᾰρύσσω, = μαρμαίρω, ἀμαρύσσω.

Μαρμᾰρῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (deriv. = sq.) like λιθοδερκής, *turning to stone by a glance*, Lyc. 843.

Μαρμᾰρωπός, όν, (μάρμαρος, ὤψ) *with sparkling eyes*, Eur. H. F. 883.

†Μαρμωλῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Marmolitis*, a district of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

ΜΑ΄ΡΝΑ΄ΜΑΙ, part. μαρνάμενος, inf. μάρνασθαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, μαρνοίμεθα, Od. 11, 513: impf. ἐμαρνάμην: 3 dual ἐμαρνάσθην, Il. 7, 301: only used in pres. and impf. like ἵσταμαι. *To fight, do battle*, τινί, with or against another, Il. 15, 475, etc.; ἐπί τινι, Il. 9, 317; πρός τινα, Eur. Tro. 726: ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν, Hes. Th. 646; but, σὺν τινι, *together with* another, *on his side*, Od. 3, 85: also c. dat. instrumenti, χαλκῷ, ἔγχει μ., Hom.: πρός τινος, *to fight for or about* a thing, Il. 16, 497, Hes. Th. 647; ἕνεκά τινος, Hes. Op. 162.—2. of boxers, Od. 18, 31.—3. *to quarrel, wrangle* with words, Il. 1, 257.—4. in Pind. *to contend, struggle, strive to one's uttermost*, P. 2, 120; ἀμφί τινι περί τινι, O. 5, 35, N. 5. 86; μ. φυᾷ, *to strive* with all one's might, Id. N. 1, 37.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used also by Eur.

Μάρνας, ό, name of Jupiter at Gaza in Syria.

†Μαροβοσδος, ου, ὁ, *Marobodus*, a king of the Marcomani, Strab. p. 290.

Μάρον, ου, τό, a kind of *sage*, Lat. *Teucrium marum*, Theophr., and Dioec. [ᾰ]

†Μαρούϊον, ου, τό, *Marruvium*, a city of the Marsi in Italy, Strab. p. 241.

†Μαρουκῖνοι, ων, οἱ, and Μάρουκοι, *the Marucini*, a mountain tribe of Latium, Strab. p. 241.

Μαρούλιον, ου, τό, later word for θριδακίνη, *lettuce.*

Μάρπτις or μάρπτης, ὁ, *a seizer, ravisher*, Aesch. Supp. 826.

†Μάρπησσα, ης, ἡ, *Marpessa*, daughter of Euenus, wife of Idas, and mother of Cleopatra, Il. 9, 557.

†Μάρπησσος, ου, ὁ, *Marpessus*, a mountain in the island of Paros, containing marble quarries, Paus. 10, 12.

Μάρπτω, fut. μάρψω: aor. 1 ἔμαρψα: besides these tenses, which occur in Hom., the Ep. aor. 2 redupl. μέμαρτον is found Hes. Sc. 245, and a shortd. aor., ἔμᾰπον, inf. μᾰπεῖν, Hes. Sc. 231, 304, opt. redupl. μεμᾰποιεν, Hes. Sc. 252, and part. perf. μεμαρτώς, Hes. Op. 202. *To grasp, hold*, c. acc., Hom.; later also c. gen. partis, *to get hold of, catch by*, μ. τινὸς αὐχένος, ποδός, Pind. N. 1, 60, Soph. Tr. 779.—Special usages: in a hostile sense, *to lay hold of, seize*, Od. 10, 116: *to embrace, clasp*, ἀγκὰς μαρτεῖν, Il. 14, 346: metaph. of sleep, Il. 23, 62; of old age, γῆρας ἔμαρψεν, *old age got hold on* him, Od. 24, 390: but also Lat. *vice versa*, γῆρας μέμαρτον, they *came to* old age, Hes. Sc. 245: ποσὶ μ. τινά, *to overtake, catch* a fugitive, Il. 21, 564, cf. Archil. 75; but, χθόνα ποδοῖϊν μάρπτειν, *to reach, touch* ground with one's feet, Il. 14, 228: also of lightning, ἃ μάρπτησι κεραυνός, what the lightning *reaches*, Il. 4, 405, 419: μ. σθένος, *to gain* strength, of a fallow field, Pind. N. 6, 20: ψῆφος μάρψει, the votes *will condemn*, Aesch. Eum. 597.—Only poet., and chiefly Ep. (Akin to ἁρπή, ἅρπαξ, ἁρπάζω, and κάρφω, and from the same root comes Lat. *carpo, rapio*, though we have indications of a different root in the aor. μαπεῖν: cf. ἁρπάζω fin.)

Μάρρον, ου, τό, *an iron spade*, Lat. *marra.*

†Μάρσῃ, ης, ἡ, *Marse*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Μαρσικός, ή, όν, *of the Marsi, Marsian*, Strab.

Μαρσίπιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., also written μαρσίππιον, μαρσυπεῖον, μαρσίπειον, Hipp. [ῐ]

Μάρσῐππος or μάρσῠπος, ου, ὁ, a *bag, pouch*, Lat. *marsupium*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11, ubi olim μάρσιππος.

†Μαρσωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Μαρσικός, Lyc. 1275.

†Μάρσοι, ων, οἱ, *the Marsi*, a people of central Italy, Strab. p. 241.—2. a German tribe on the Lippe, Id. p. 290.

†Μαρσύας, ου Ep. ao. leo Μαρσύης, εω, ὁ, *Marsyas*, son of Oeagrus or Oeagrus, famed for his contest with Apollo, Hdt. 6, 26; inventor of

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the flute, acc. to Strab. p. 470.—2. a historian of Pella, Ath. 629 D.—II. a river of Phrygia falling into the Maeander, Xen. An. 1, 2, 8.—III. a district of Syria, Strab. p. 755. [ῠ Nonn. Dion. 1, 42.]

†Μάρτιος Κάμπος, *ὁ, the 'Campus Martius,'* in Rome, Strab. p. 236.

Μαρτιχώρας or μαρτιχόρας (not μαντιχ-), ὁ, the Pers. *mardkhora, man-eater*, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 53 ; v. H. H. Wilson on Ctesias, p. 39.

†Μάρτος, *ου, ὁ, the Martus*, a river of Illyria, Strab. p. 316.

ΜΆΡΤΥΡ, ῠρος, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, Aeol. for the usu. μάρτυς : later the form μάρτυρ became general, esp. in the Christian sense, *a martyr, one who testifies with his blood.* Hence

Μαρτῠρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a witness : to bear witness*, first in Pind., and Hdt. Construct., oft. absol., *to bear witness*, Pind., etc. : μ. τινί, *to bear witness to* or *in favour of* another, *confirm* what he says, Hdt. 4, 29 ; 8, 94, and freq. in Att. : c. acc. rei, *to bear witness to* a thing, *testify* it, Soph. Ant. 515, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D : hence, μ. τινί τι, Pind. O. 6, 35 : also μ. περί τινος, Plat. Apol. 21 A : μ. ἀκοήν, *to give evidence* on hearsay, Dem. 1300, 16 : c. inf., *to testify, prove, declare* that a thing is, Soph. O. C. 1265, etc ; also μ. ὡς..., ὅτι..., Aesch. Ag. 494, Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Xen. Vect. 4, 25 : —c. acc. cognato, μαρτυρίαν μ., Isae. 86, 25 ; and in pass. μαρτυρίαι μαρτυρηθεῖσαι, Id. 39, 12.—II. in Christian writers, *to be* or *become a martyr.* Hence

Μαρτύρημα, ατος, τό, *testimony*, Eur. Supp. 1204. [ῠ]

Μαρτυρητέον, verb. adj. from μαρτυρέω, *one must testify*, Diosc.

Μαρτῠρία, ας, ἡ, (μάρτυς) *a bearing witness : witness, testimony, evidence*, Διονύσου μαρτυρίησιν, Od. 11, 325, Hes. Op. 280 ; and freq. in Att., both in sing. and plur. ; cf. μαρτυρέω, fin.

Μαρτῠρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to witness* or *evidence.*

Μαρτύριον, ου, τό, (μάρτυς) *a testimony, proof*, Hdt., Pind., esp. in plur., μαρτύρια παρέχεσθαι, to bring forward *evidence*, Hdt. 2, 22 : θέσθαι, Id. 8, 55 ;—in Att. freq. in phrase μαρτύριον δέ..., followed by γάρ, *here is a proof, namely...*, Hdt. 8, 120, Thuc. 1, 8, cf. τεκμήριον, σημεῖον. [ῠ]

Μαρτύρομαι, f. -ήσομαι (μάρτυς) : dep. mid. :—*to call to witness, attest, invoke*, Lat. *testari, antestari*, c. acc. pers., Soph. O. C. 813, Eur., etc. ; c. acc. et inf., μ. ὑμᾶς ταῦτ' ἀκούειν, Aesch. Eum. 643 : — c. acc. rei, *to call* one *to witness* a thing, Hdt. 1, 44 ; cf. Ar. Ran. 528, Plut. 932 ;—hence *to asseverate*, opp. to λέγειν, Plat. Phil. 47 C ; and absol., μαρτύρομαι, *I protest*, Ar. Ach. 626, Thuc. 6, 80, Lysias 97, 40. [ῠ in pres.]

Μαρτῠροποιέομαι, dep. mid. (μάρτυς, ποιέω) *to call to witness* : but also —II. *to testify* ; like μαρτύρομαι.

Μάρτῠρος, ου, ὁ, older Ep. form for μάρτυς, ἑστὲ μάρτυροι, Il. 2, 302, etc. :—the sing. only in Od. 16, 423, οἵσιν ἄρα Ζεὺς μάρτυρος.—Zenodot. wholly rejected this form.

ΜΆΡΤΥΣ, ὁ, also ἡ, gen. μάρτῠρος, acc. -υρα, etc., formed from μάρτυρ, except acc. μάρτῦν, Simon. 20 ; dat. pl. μάρτῠσι, poet. μάρτυσαι, Meineke Euphor. p. 109. *A witness*, first in Hes. Op. 369, H. Hom. Merc. 372 : μάρτυρας καλεῖν, θέσθαι, Eur. Phoen. 491, Supp. 261 ; but, μάρτυρας παρέχεσθαι was the usu. Att. phrase for *producing witnesses*, as Plat. Gorg. 471 E :—joined with a neut. subst., Lob. Paral. 261.—Collat. forms μάρτυρος, μάρτυρ, qq. v. (Pott connects it with Lat. *me-mor*, and both with Sanscr. *smri*, to remember.)

Μᾰρυκάομαι, μᾰρύκᾱμα, τό, Dor. for μηρυκ-.

Μᾰρύομαι, Dor. for μηρύομαι, q. v.

†Μαρφαδάτης, ου, ὁ, *Marphadates*, a Cappadocian, Plut. Cat. Min. 74.

†Μαρψίας, ου, ὁ, *Marpsias*, an Athenian orator, Ar. Ach. 702.

†Μάρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Maron*, son of Euanthes, priest of Apollo at Ismarus in Thrace, Od. 9, 197.—2. a Spartan at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 227.—3. the Rom. name *Maro*, Anth.

†Μαρώνεια, ας, ἡ, *Maronea*, a city of the Cicones in Thrace, Strab. p. 331.

†Μασαισύλιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Masaesȳli*, a Numidian people on the confines of Mauritania, Dion. P. 187 ; also wr. Μασσαισ. Strab. p. 829.

Μᾱσάομαι (not μασσ-), dep. mid., f. -ήσομαι, *to chew*, ἀμυγδαλᾶς μασᾶσθαι, Eupol. Tax. 2 D ; and so Ar. Eq. 717, Vesp. 780.—II. *to shoot out the lip*, as a mark of contempt, Philostr. (Akin to μάω, μάσσω, to knead, pound.)

Μάσασθαι, inf. aor. of root *μάω, to touch, Od. 11, 591.

Μάσδα, μασδός, Dor. for μάζα, μαζός.

Μάσημα (not μασσ-), ατος, τό, *something to chew, a quid*, Antiph. Incert. 24.

†Μάσης, ητος, ὁ, *Mases*, a city of Argolis, later port of Hermione, Il. 2, 562 ; Strab. p. 376.

Μάσησις (not μασσ-), ἡ, *a chewing* or *eating*, Theophr.

Μᾱσητήρ (not μασσ-), ῆρος, ὁ, *a chewer*, μῦς μ., *a muscle of the lower jaw*, used in *chewing*, Hipp.

Μασθαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = μαθαλλίς, Valck. Adon. p. 294.

Μάσθλη, ης, ἡ, =μάσθλη, Soph. Fr. 137, 160 :—cf. μάσθλης.

Μάσθλημα, ατος, τό, =foreg., esp. *dressed leather*, Ctesias Ind. 23.

Μάσθλης, ητος, ὁ, =μάσθλη, Sapph. 83, Soph. Fr. 137.—II. metaph., *a supple, slippery knave*, Ar. Eq. 270, Nub. 449.

Μασθλήτϊνος, η, ον, *like leather* :—καρὶς μασθλητίνη, *a* kind of *crab*, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Dem. 21.

Μασθός, ὁ, a Dor. form of μαστός, μαζός.

Μασι-, in Hesych. an intens. prefix like ἐρι- ; he quotes μασίγδουπος for ἐρίγδουπος : it may be traced in μάσσων, and Lat. *magnus, magis* may belong to it, as Hesych. also gives μάτις for μέγας, and μάτιον for μᾶσσον.

†Μασιανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Masiani*, an Indian people, Strab. p. 698.

†Μασινισσᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, and Μασσανάσσης, ου, Polyb. 3, 5, 1, etc. ; Ath. 229 D ; Μασσανίσσης, Strab., *Masinissa*, king of Numidia.

†Μασίστης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Masistes*, son of Darius, a leader of the Persians under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 82.

†Μασίστιος, ου, ὁ, *Masistius*, leader of the Persian cavalry, Hdt. 9, 20.—2. another, Id. 7, 79.

†Μασίστρης, ου, ὁ, *Masistres*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 30.

†Μασκάμειος, ὁ, ἡ, *of Mascames*, Hdt. 7, 106 : from

†Μασκάμης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Mascames*, a Persian governor in Doriscus, Hdt. 7, 105.

†Μασκᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *the Masca*, a river of Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.

Μάσμα, ατος, τό, (*μάω) *a seeking, inquiry*, Cratin. Incert. 74, ubi v. Meineke, Plat. Crat. 421 A.

†Μασούριος, ου, ὁ, *Masurius*, masc. pr. n., Ath.

Μάσπετον, ου, τό, *the leaf of σίλφιον*, Antiph. Δυσερωτ. 1.

†Μάσπιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Maspii*, a Persian people, Hdt. 1, 125.

Μάσομαι, fut., *I shall touch*, v. sub μάω B.

Μασουχᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *a medicinal plant*, Diosc.

†Μασσαβατική, ῆς, ἡ, *Massabatica*, a district of Media, Strab. p. 744.

†Μάσσαγα, ων, τά, *Massaga*, a city of the Assaceni in India, Arr. Ind.

†Μασσαγέτης, ου, ὁ ; usu. in pl. Μασσαγέται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Massagetae*, a Scythian people between the Caspian and the river Iaxartes, Hdt. 1, 204 : fem. Μασσαγέτις, ίδος, Luc.

†Μασσάγης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Massages*, a leader of the Libyans, Hdt. 7, 71.

†Μασσαισύλιοι, οἱ, =Μασαισύλιοι, Strab. [ῠ]

†Μασσαλία, ας, ἡ, *Massilia*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, a colony of the Phocaeans, now *Marseilles*, Thuc. 1, 13, cf. Hdt. 1, 166 : from the effeminate habits of the inhab. arose the proverb εἰς Μασσαλίαν πλεύσεις, Gaisf. Paroem. B. 369.

†Μασσαλιώτης, ου, ὁ, Dem. 884, 15, and Μασσαλήτης, Ath. 27 C, *of Massilia, Massilian* ; οἱ Μασσαλιῶται, *the Massilians.*

†Μασσαλιωτικός, ή, όν, *Massilian, of Massilia*, Polyb. 3, 41, 5 : ὁ Μ. κόλπος, now *gulf of Lyon*, Strab.

†Μασσανάσσης, and Μασσανίσσης, ὁ, v. Μασινισσᾶς.

Μασσάομαι, -σσημα, -σσησις, -σσητήρ, v. μασάομαι, etc.

†Μασσυλεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Massyli*, a people of Numidia, Strab. p. 829 : in Dion. P. 187 Μασυλῆες.

Μάσσω, Att. μάττω, fut. μάξω : pf. μέμᾶχα, Ar. Eq. 55, pass. μέμαγμαι, Ib. 57 (*μάω). Strictly *to handle*, but so only in fut. μάσομαι, aor. ἐμασάμην, which belong to *μάω (II).—II. usu. *to squeeze* or *work with the hands* ; esp. *to knead* dough, like Lat. *pinso*, μ. μάζαν, Ar. Eq. 55, and absol. μάσσειν, Soph. Fr. 149 : also in mid., Hdt. 1, 200, Ar. Nub. 788 : metaph., μάττειν ἐπινοίας, Ar. Eq. 539 : pass., σῖτος μεμαγμένος, dough *ready kneaded*, Thuc. 4, 16, cf. Ar. Pac. 28 : (hence μάγειρος, μάγμα, μαγεύς, μάζα, μάκτρα, μακτήρ).—III. *to smear* ; cf. ἀπομάσσομαι : (hence μάκτρον, μαγδαλιά, cf. σμάω).—IV. *to choose by feeling* (hence μάσμα, μάτος, ματίζω, μαστεύω.) [ᾱ by nature, Lob. Paral. 405.]

Μάσσων, ὁ, and ἡ, neut. μᾶσσον, μάσσον, gen. μάσσονος, irreg. compar. of μακρός, for μακρότερος, *longer*, Od. 8, 203 ; μάσσον' ἢ ὡς ἴδέμεν, *greater* than one else could see, Pind. O. 13, 162 : μάσσον' ἀριθμοῦ, *too many* for counting, Id. N. 2, 35 ; μάσσω λέγειν, Aesch. Ag. 598 : μᾶσσον *more*, as adv., Id. Pr. 629.—This form must be deriv. from μασι-, (q. v.).—Βράσσων for βραδύτερος is of like form.

Μαστάζω, f. -ξω, =μασάομαι, *to chew eat*, Nic. Th. 916 : from

Μάσταξ, ᾶκος, ἡ, whereas the La

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con. and Dor. *μύσταξ* is masc.: (*μασάομαι*) — *that with which one chews, the mouth*, *ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσὶ πίεζεν*, he stopped his *mouth* with his hands, Od. 4, 287; so, *ἑλεῖν ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσίν*, Od. 23, 76. — II. = *μάσημα*, *a mouthful*, of a bird feeding its young, *ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτῆσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρῃσι μάστακ'*, *ἐπεί κε λάβῃσι*, Il. 9, 324; — *μάστακ'* being taken to be the accus. *μάστακα*: others take it as the dat. *μάστακι*, *in its beak*, but v. Spitzn. ad. l., and cf. Theocr. 14, 39. — III. (from signf. I.) *the upper lip*, when it was usu. written *μύσταξ*, ὁ, q. v. — IV. a kind of *locust*, from its greediness, Soph. Fr. 642, Nic. (Akin to Lat. *mandere*, to eat, as *ῥῶστυς* to *ῥώννυμι*.)

Μαστάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μαστός*.

Μαστᾰρύζω, or **-ίζω**, like *μαστιχάω* and *τονθορύζω*, *to mumble*, like one with his mouth full; esp. of an old man, Ar. Ach. 689.

†**Μάσταυρα**, ων, τά, *Mastaura*, a city of Lydia, Strab. p. 650.

Μάστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from *μαστήρ*, q. v.

†**Μάστειρα**, ας, ἡ, *Mastira*, wife of Teucanor a king of the Cimmerian Bosporus, Luc. Tox. 51. — II. a town of Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

Μάστευσις, εως, ἡ, *a seeking, searching, inquiring*.

Μαστευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

Μαστεύω, (*μάω, μάσσω*) = *ματεύω*, *to seek, inquire, explore*, Hes. Fr. 31. — II. *to seek* or *strive after, long for, crave, need*, sometimes c. acc., sometimes c. inf., as Pind. P. 3, 107; 4, 62, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1099, Eur. Phoen. 36. — Old poet. word, but also in Xen. An. 5, 6, 25, Cyr. 2, 2, 20, etc.

Μαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μάω, μάσσω*) *a seeker, searcher, one who looks for*, τινος, Soph. O. C. 456, Tr. 733, Eur. Bacch. 986: so fem. *μάστειρα*, Ἴουος *μῆνις μ.*, Aesch. Supp. 163. — II. at Athens, the *μαστῆρες* were *persons appointed to seek after public debtors*, or *to ascertain the fortune of exiles* for confiscation, Hyperid., v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 213; cf. *ζητητής*, *συλλογεύς*. Old poet. word.

Μαστήριος, α, ον, *good at search*, Ἑρμῆς, Aesch. Supp. 920.

†**Μαστία**, ας ἡ, *Mastia*, a town of Spain near the straits of Gibraltar, Polyb. 3, 24, 2; hence *οἱ Μαστιᾶνοί*, *the inhab. of Mastia*, Id. 3, 33, 9.

†**Μαστιάω**, ῶ, = *μαστίζω*, in Ep. lengthd. part. *μαστιόων*, Hes. Sc. 431.

Μαστίγέω, = *μαστίζω*, *μαστιγόω*, Hdt. 1, 114, etc.

Μαστίγίας, ου, ὁ, (*μάστιξ*) *one that always wants whipping, a worthless slave, a knave, hang-dog*, Lat. *verbero*, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Eq. 1228, etc., Plat. Gorg. 524 C.

Μαστιγιάω, ῶ, com. desiderat. from *μαστίζω*, *to long for*, i. e. *deserve a whipping*, Eupol. Incert. 105.

Μαστίγονόμος, ον, (*μάστιξ, νέμω*) much the same as sq., Plut. 2, 553 A.

Μαστιγοφόρος, ον, (*μάστιξ, φέρω*) *carrying a whip*: — ὁ *μ.*, a sort of *constable* or *policeman* (cf. *μαστιγονόμος*, *ῥαβδοῦχος*), Thuc. 4, 47.

Μαστίγόω, ῶ, (*μάστιξ*) *to whip, flog*, Hdt. 3, 16; 7, 54, Lys. 93, 25, etc.: *πληγὰς μ.*, *to inflict* stripes, τινί, Plat. Legg. 845 A, etc.; *πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι*, *to receive* them, Ib. 914 B: — fut. n.id. in pass. signf., Id. Rep. 361 E.

Μαστίγώσιμος, ον, *that deserves whipping*, Luc. Herod. 8: from

Μαστίγωσις, εως, ἡ, *a whipping, flogging*, Ath. 350 C.

Μαστιγωτέος, ἑα, ἑον, verb. adj. from *μαστιγόω*, *to be whipped, deserving a whipping*, Ar. Ran. 633.

Μαστίζω, f. -ξω, (*μάστιξ*) *to whip, flog*, Ἵππους, Il. 5, 768, etc.; also c. inf., *μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν*, he whipped them on or forward, Il. 5, 366, Od. 6, 82, etc.: also *μαστίω*. — Only poet. and in late prose; — the Att. form being *μαστιγόω*.

Μαστικτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

Μαστίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a scourger*, Aesch. Eum. 159.

Μάστιξ, ιγος, ἡ, *a whip, scourge*, freq. in Hom., esp. Il., and Hdt.; mostly for driving horses, Il. 5, 748, etc.; *λιγυρᾷ μ.*, Il. 11, 532: Ἵππου *μ.*, *a horsewhip*, Hdt. 4, 3; *μ. διπλῆ*, Soph. Aj. 242: later also *a whip* or *scourge* to flog slaves and criminals, *ὑπὸ μαστίγων βαίνειν*, to be flogged on, Hdt. 7, 56; cf. 103; *τοξεύειν ὑπὸ μ.*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 25. — II. metaph. like Lat. *flagellum*, *a scourge*, *μάστιξ Διός*, Il. 12, 37; 13, 812; so, *μ. θεοῦ*, *μ. θεία*, Aesch. Theb. 608, Pr. 682: — but, *μάστιξ Πειθοῦς*, *the lash* of eloquence, Pind. P. 4, 390. — Ion. *μάστις*, (q. v.): — Hom. does not use the nom. *μάστιξ*: of *μάστιγ-* we have no example. (From **μάω, μάσσω*, *to touch, strike*, cf. *ἐπιμαίομαι* II.: hence with *ι* prefixed, *ἰμάσσω, ἰμάσθλη*, which brings us back to *μάσθλη*.) [ῐ]γος, only in late poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 431.]

†**Μαστιόων**, Ep. part. of *μαστιάω*, q. v.

Μάστῐς, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for *μάστιξ*, hence dat. *μάστι* for *μάστιι*, Il. 23, 500, acc. *μάστιν*, Od. 15, 182: this form is unknown in Att., Lob. Soph. Aj. 109, and the nom. altogether dub.

Μαστίσδω, Dor. for *μαστίζω*, Theocr.

Μαστιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μαστίζω*) *a scourger*, v. l., LXX.

Μαστιχᾶτον, ου, τό, (*μαστίχη*) *a drink prepared with mastich*. [ῐ]

Μαστῐχάω, ῶ, *to gnash the teeth*, only in Hes. Sc. 389, Ep. dat. part. *μαστιχόωντι* for *μαστιχῶντι*: — some Gramm. explained it by *μασταρυζω*, *μασάομαι*, *to chew*, doubtless from *μάσταξ*.

Μαστιχέλαιον, ου, τό, *mastich-oil*, Diosc.

Μαστίχη, ης, ἡ, *mastich*, the gum of the tree *σχῖνος*, Lat. *lentiscus*, Theophr. (From *μάσταξ*. *μαστιχάω, μασάομαι*, because of its being used for chewing in the east.) [ῐ] Hence

Μαστίχινος, η, ον, *prepared with mastich*, Diosc. 1, 51. [ῐ]

Μαστίω, f. -ίσω, poet. collat. form of *μαστίζω*, *to whip, scourge*, Il. 17, 622, Hes. Sc. 466: mid., *μαστίεται πλευρὰς οὐρῇ*, (the lion) *lashes* his sides with his tail, Il. 20, 171. [ῐ]

Μαστόδετον, ου, τό, (*μαστός, δέω*) *a breast-band*, Anth. P. 6, 201.

Μαστοειδής, ές, (*μαστός, εἶδος*) *like a breast*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 19; *λόφος μ.*, *a small round* hill, Polyb. 5, 70, 6.

Μαστός, οῦ, ὁ, *the breast*, esp. of *the swelling breasts* of a woman, Hdt. 3, 133; 5, 18, and Trag., who never use the Homeric form *μαζός*: — on the supposed difference of *μαζός* and *μαστός*, v. *μαζός*: — of men's breasts, Xen. An. 1, 4, 17; 4, 3, 6: *μασθός*, and Dor. *μασδός* are collat. forms. — II. of animals, *the udder*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 33, etc. — III. metaph. like *βοννός*, *any round, breast-shaped object*, esp. *a round hill, knoll*, Pind. P. 4, 14, Xen. An. 2, 4, 6; cf. *οὐθαρ*. — IV. *a round piece of wool* fastened to the edge of nets, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, cf. Poll. 5, 29. — V. among the Paphians, *a goblet*, Apollod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 487 B.

Μαστοφάγης, ὁ, an unknown *bird of prey*, Clem. Al.

Μαστρία, ας, ἡ, (*μαστρός*) *a seeking* or *searching*.

Μαστροπεία, ας, ἡ, *a pandering*, Xen. Symp. 3, 10, Plut.: from

Μαστροπεύω, (*μαστροπός*) *to be a pander, play the pander* = *προαγωγεύω*, Xen. Symp. 4, 57: *μ. τινὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν*, *to seduce* one into public life, Ib. 8, 42, cf. Luc. Tim. 16.

Μαστροπεύω, ῶ, = foreg.

Μαστροπικός, ή, όν, *ready to pander, pandering*: and

Μαστροπιον, ου, τό, *a brothel*: and

Μαστροπις, ίδος, ἡ, = ἡ *μαστωστις*: from

Μαστροπός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *a pander, pimp, bawd*, Lat. *leno, lena*, = *προαγωγός*, Ar. Thesm. 558, and metaph. in Xen. Symp. 4, 57, sqq. — The forms *μαστρωπός* and *μαστροφος* also occur: also the collat. fem. forms *μαστροπίς*, *μάστρυς*, *ματρύλλη*, *ματρύλη*, qq. v. (Doubtless from **μαω*, *μαστηρ*, *a seeker, finder*.)

Μαστρός, οῦ, ὁ, (**μαω*) = *μαστηρ*, *a seeker, searcher*.

Μαστρύλλιον, ου, τό, = *ματρυλλεῖον*, *ματρυλείον*, Plut. 2, 1093 F

Μάστρυς, υος, ἡ, = ἡ *μαστροπος*.

Μαστρωπός, Luc., *μαστρωπεία*, ἡ, Plut., = *μαστροπ-*.

Μαστύς, ύος, ἡ, (**μάω*) Ion. for *μάστευσις*, Call. Fr. 277. [ῠ, Herm. Soph. Phil. 43.]

Μαστώδης, ες, = *μαστοειδής*.

Μάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *μαστήρ*.

†**Μάστωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Master*, father of Lycophron of Cythera, Il. 15, 430.

†**Μασυλῆες**, οἱ, v. *Μασσυλιεῖς*

Μάσυντης, ου, ὁ, = *μαστηρ*: nickname of *a parasite*.

†**Μασυντίας**, ου, ὁ, *Masyntias*, name of a slave, Ar. Vesp. 433.

Μασχάλη, ης, ἡ, *the armpit*, ὑπὸ *μασχάλῃ*, Il. Hom. Merc. 242: *μασχάλην αἴρειν*, of loud, riotous laughers, Cratin. Incert. 63, as in Od. 18, 100, *χεῖρας ἀναςχόμενοι γέλω ἔκθεον*. — II. in trees and plants *the hollow under a fresh shoot*, like Pinus *ala, axilla*, Theophr. : — hence *the young shoot* itself, = *θάλος*, esp. of *young palm-twigs* for making baskets or ropes, Theophr. : — also *a part of the olive-leaf*, Hesych. — III. *a bay, gulf*, like *ἀγκών*, Strab. p. 257. — IV. of a ship, *that part of the πρῷρα to which the ἀρτέμων is fastened*. (From *μάλη*, Lat. *ala, axilla*, Germ. *Achsel*: for signf. II., cf. *μοσχός*.) [ᾰλ] Hence

Μασχᾰλία, ας, ἡ, or **μασχᾰλισις**, ἡ, *an ornament for a column*, perh. = *κάλαθος* II.; the latter in Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 282.

Μασχᾰλίζω, (*μασχάλη*) *to put under the arm-pits*: esp. *to mutilate a corpse*, since murderers had a fancy that, by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 439, Soph. El. 445, Ap. Rh. 4, 477; and v. *ἀκρωτηριάζω*.

Μασχᾰλίνος, η, ον, *μασχάλεος*, *of palm-twigs*.

Μασχᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *μασχάλη* II., Theophr., Cic. Ind. 2d.

Μασχᾰλίσματα, ων, τα, (*μασχαλίζω*) *the mutilated limbs of a corpse* — *the flesh of the shoulders*, laid on the haunches at sacrifices.

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Μασχαλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μασχάλη*) strictly *a broad strap passing behind the horse's shoulders* and fastened to the yoke by the *λέπαδνον*: hence, generally, *a girth, girdle, band*, Hdt. 1, 215, Aesch. Pr. 71 (ubi v. Blomf.):—esp. *a band used by tragic actors*, Müller Eum. § 32.

Μᾰτάζω, (*μάτην*) = *ματάω*, *οὐ ματάζει*, is not *without meaning*, Aesch. Ag. 967: *to act foolishly*, Soph. O. T. 891.

Μᾰταιάζω,=foreg., Luc. Luct. 16: so *ματαΐζω*, Joseph.

Ματαιόκομπος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *κομπέω*) *idly boasting*.

Μᾰταιολογέω, ῶ, *to talk idly, foolishly, at random*, Strab. p. 129: and

Μᾰταιολογία, ας, ἡ, *idle, foolish talk*, Strab. p. 179, Plut., etc.: from

Μᾰταιολόγος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *λέγω*) *talking at random*, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 A.

Μᾰταιοποιέω, ῶ, *to act foolishly* or *at random*: from

Μᾰταιοποιός, όν, (*ματαιός*, *ποιέω*) *acting foolishly* or *at random*, Ath. 179 F.

Μᾰταιοπονέω, ῶ, (*ματαιόπονος*) *to labour in vain*, Polyb. 9, 2, 2, etc. Hence

Μᾰταιοπόνημα, ατος, τό, *a vain, unprofitable work*, Iambl.

Μᾰταιοπονία, ας, ἡ, *labour in vain*, Strab., Luc. Dial. Mort. 10, 8: from

Ματαιοπόνος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *πονέω*) *labouring unprofitably* or *in vain*.

Μᾰταιοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (*μάταιος*, *πρᾶγος*)=*ματαιοπονέω*. Hence

Μᾰταιοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ,=*ματαιοπονία*.

Μᾰταιοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *having a beard in vain*.

Μάταιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 628, Plat. Soph. 231 B (*μάτη*):—like Lat. *vanus*,—1. *idle, foolish, useless, trifling*; and that,—1. of words, acts, etc., Theogn. 141, 487, 492, etc.; so, *μ. λόγοι*, *ἔπη*, *idle* tales or words, Hdt. 2, 118; 7, 11; but also, *μ. ἔπος*, a word *of offence*, Id. 3, 120; and so in Trag., Plat., etc. —2. of persons, Hdt. 2, 173, Pind. P. 3, 37, Soph. Tr. 888, etc.—II. in Aesch. usu., *thoughtless*, and so *rash, wanton, irreverent, profane*, esp. *μ. γλῶσσα*, Pr. 329, Ag. 1662; so *χεῖρες μ.*, Soph. Tr. 565; *αὐτουργίαι μ.*, of matricide and the like, Aesch. Eum. 336; *χαρὰ μ.*, *mad* merriment, Theb. 442.—III. Adv. *-ως*, *idly, without ground*, Soph. Tr. 940. (This family of words, *μάτη*, *μάτην*, *ματάω*, *ματάζω*, *μάταιος*, *ματία*, etc., are prob. to be referred to **μάω*, *μάτος*, *ματεύω*, in signf. *seeking about*, and so *wandering, erring*: cf. Ital. *matto*, French *mat*, Germ. *matt*, Engl. *mad*: perh. *μάψ* belongs to the same root.) [ᾰ]

Μᾰταιοσπουδέω, ῶ, *to exert one's self in vain*: and

Μᾰταιοσπουδία, ας, ἡ, *useless exertion*: from

Μᾰταιόσπουδος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *σπουδή*) *exerting one's self in vain*.

Μᾰταιοσυνη, ης, ἡ,=*ματία*, *μάτη*, *ματαιότης*, *folly*, Physiogn.

Μᾰταιοτεκνος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *τέκνον*) *having children in vain*.

Μᾰταιοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, *a vain, useless art*, Clem. Al.: from

Μᾰταιότεχνος, ον, ὁ, (*μάταιος*, *τέχνη*) *practising vain, useless arts*.

Ματαιότης, ητος, ἡ, (*μάταιος*) *folly, vanity: fruitlessness*, LXX.

Μᾰταιοφρονέω, ῶ, *to have a vain, weak mind*; and

Μᾰταιοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *frivolity*, Or. Sib.: from

Μᾰταιόφρων, ονος, (*μάταιος*, *φρήν*) ὁ, ἡ, *weak minded*.

Μᾰταιόφωνος, ον, (*μάταιος*, *φωνή*) *talking idly*.

Μᾰταιόω, ῶ, (*μάταιος*) *to frustrate*, LXX. Pass.=*ματάζω*.

Μᾰταϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *ribaldry*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 76 F; cf. *ἀποματαΐζω*.

Μάταλλος, ου, ὁ, *Matallus*, a Persian commander, Aesch. Pers. 314.

Μάταν, adv., Dor. for *μάτην*, Pind.

Μάταξα, ης, ἡ, *a thread*, Lat. *mātaxa* (Lucil).—II. in late authors, *the cocoon of the silk-worm*; a foreign word.

ΜΑ͂ΤΑ͂Ω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*μάτην*, *μάταιος*) *to be idle, lose time, to loiter, linger*, *ἀπέκοψε παρήορον οὐδ' ἐμάτησεν*, Il. 16, 474; *οὐδὲ μάτησεν*, Il. 23, 510: *to linger* for fear, *ἐπεὶ δείσαντε ματήσετον*, Il. 5, 233, cf. *ματία*: hence, *οὐ ματᾷ τούργον*, the work *goes on apace*, Aesch. Pr. 57; *ματᾶν ὁδῷ*, *to loiter* by the way, Aesch. Theb. 37:—also *to be in vain, fruitless*, Aesch. Eum. 141: of persons, *to labor in vain*, hence=*ἁμαρτάνειν*, *to fail of* a thing, *τινός*, Opp. H. 3. 102.

Μάτερνος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. *Maternus*, Plut.

Μᾰτευτής, οῦ, ὁ,= *μαστευτής*, *a seeker*, Manetho: from

Μᾰτεύω, (**μάω*)=*μαστεύω*, *to seek*, Il. 14, 110: hence, *to seek after, seek for*, *τινά*, properly of hounds casting for the scent, Aesch. Ag. 1094, Soph., etc.:—c. acc. rei, *to long for, strive after*, Pind. N. 3, 53, and Trag: c. inf., *to seek* or *strive* to do, Id. O. 5, fin., Soph. O. T. 1052.

Μᾰτέω, rarer form for *ματεύω*, Theocr. 21, 65.—II. Aeol. form of *πατέω*, *to tread on*, Sapph. 46.

ΜΑ͂ΤΗ, ης, ἡ, = *ματία*, *a folly, a fault*, Aesch. Cho. 918: *wandering*, Id. Supp. 800, cf. Soph. Fr. 788: (Perh. from **μάω*, to seek *without finding*; cf. *ματάω*, and Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 242.) [ᾰ] Hence

Μάτην, Dor. *μάταν*, adv., *in vain, idly, fruitlessly*, Lat. *frustra*, H. Hom. Cer. 309, Pind., and Trag.; *μάτην πονεῖν*, etc., Aesch. Pr. 44, etc.: hence,—2. *at random*, Lat. *temere*, like *μάψ*, Hdt. 7, 103; *without reason*, *μ. θαῤῥεῖν*, Plat. Theaet. 189 D; *μάτην νοσεῖν*, to be *mad*, Soph. Aj. 634.—3. *idly, falsely*, Lat. *falso*, *λέγοντες εἴτ' ἀληθές, εἴτ' ἂρ' οὐν μάτην*, Soph. Phil. 345, cf. Markl. Supp. 127.—Orig. acc. from *μάτη*, hence also *εἰς μάτην*, at *random*, Luc. Tragop. 28.

Μάτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ματέω*)=*μαστήρ*.

Μάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, Dor. for *μήτηρ*, like Lat. *mater*. [ᾰ]

Μᾰτηρεύω, (*ματήρ*)= *ματεύω*, Hesych.

Ματθαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Matthaeus, Matthew*, name of an apostle and evangelist, previously a tax gatherer, N. T.

Ματθάν, indecl., ὁ, *Matthan*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ματθάτ, indecl., ὁ, *Matthat*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ματθίας, α, ὁ, *Matthias*, an apostle in place of Judas Iscariot, N. T.

Μᾰτία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ματίη*, (*μάτην*) *a vain attempt, a fruitless enterprise*, Od. 10, 79:—*folly, error*, Ap. Rh. 1, 805; 4, 367. [ᾰ]

Ματιᾱνή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. **Ματιηνή**, *Matiana*, a district of Media, Strab.

Ματιᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, Ion. **Ματιηνοί**, *the Matiani*, a people in foreg. district, between the rivers Gyndes and Araxes, Hdt. 1, 189; Dion. P. 1002.—2. a people of Cappadocia around the Halys, Hdt. 1, 72. Hence

Ματιανός, ἡ, όν, *Matianian*, *τὰ Ματιηνὰ ὄρη*, in Media, Hdt. 1, 202.

Μᾰτίζω,=*ματεύω*.

Μάτιον, τό, said to be *a small measure*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 450.

ΜΑ͂ΤΟΣ, τό, *search, investigation*, Hipp. ap. Galen. [ᾰ]

Ματραδελφεός, *ματροδόκος*, etc., Dor. for *μητρ-*.

Ματρέας, ου, ὁ, *Matreas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 19 D.

Ματρῖνος, ον, ὁ, *the Matrinus*, a river in the territory of the Picentini in Italy, Strab. p. 241.

Μᾱτρις, ὁ, *Matris*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ath. 44 D.

Ματρυιά, Dor. for *μητρυιά*, Pind.

Ματρῦλεῖον, Menand. p. 65, and *ματρυλλεῖον*, ου, τό, like *μαστρόπιον*, *a brothel*: from

Ματρύλη and *ματρύλλη*, ης, ἡ, *a bawd*, Lat. *lena*, prob. from same root as *μαστροπός*. Hence

Ματρυλλιον, ου, τό,=*ματρυλεῖον*.

Μάτρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Matron*, a parodist of Pitana, Ath. 5 A, etc.

Μᾱτρως, Dor. for *μήτρως*, Pind.

Μᾱτρωσμός, Dor. for *μητρ-*.

Ματταβέω,=*ματάω*.

Ματτάβης, ου, ὁ, and *μάτταβος*, ον,=*μάταιος*.

Ματταθά, indecl ὁ, *Mattatha*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ματταθίας, ου, ὁ, *Mattathias*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ματτύα, ας, or *ματτύη*, ης, ἡ, Philem. ap. Ath. 663 F, Nicostr. et Macho ib. 664 B; *ματτύης*, ου, ὁ, Artemid. ib.; in the other places there quoted the gender is doubtful;—*a rich, high-flavoured dish*, made of hashed meat, poultry, and herbs, and served up cold as a dessert, Lat. *mattea, mattya*, Meineke Menand. p. 361: said by Macho l. c. to be a Macedonian (or Thessalian) dish; and the word came into vogue at Athens in the new comedy, under the Macedonian government; so that Bentley's conj., *ματτυολοιχός* (for the vox nihili *ματιόλοιχος*), in Ar. Nub. 451, is now generally given up, v. Dind. ad l. [ῠ] Hence

Ματτυάζω, *to eat* or *dress* a *ματτύα*, Alex. Demetr. 5.

Ματτύης, ου, ὁ, v. *ματτύα*.

Ματτυολοιχός, όν, (*ματτύα*, *λείχω*) *licking up ματτύαι*; v. sub *ματτυα*.

Μάττω, f. *-ξω*, Att. for *μάσσω*.

Μάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Matton*, a hero honoured by the cooks in Sparta, Ath. 39 D.

Ματύλλη, ης, ἡ, *a Macedonian dish that provokes thirst*, prob. the same as *ματτύα*.

Μάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Maton*, a sophist derided by Anaxilas on account of his gluttony, Anaxil. Monot. 2. [ᾰ]

Μανάκης, ου, ὁ, *Manaces*, a leader of the Scythians, Arr. An. 3, 8, 3.

Μαυλία, ας, ἡ, also *μαυλίς*, *a bawd*. (The ancients derived it from *ὁμοῦ αὐλίζειν*, *to put to bed together*.) Hence

Μαυλίζω,=*μαστροπεύω*, *to pimp, pander*.

Μαυλίς, ίδος, or ίος, ἡ,=*μαυλία*.—II. *a knife*, Nic. Th. 706, Anth. P. 15. 25.

Μαυλιστήριον, ου, τό, *a bawd's hire*, Welck. Hippon. 96: from

Μαυλιστης, οῦ, ὁ,=*μαστροπός*, *a pander*: hence

Μαυλίστρια, ας, ἡ,=*μαυλία*.

Μαυρίκιος, ου, ὁ, *Mauritius*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Μαῦροι, ων, οἱ, Rom. appell. for

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Μαυρούσιοι, Strab. p. 825; in sing. *Μαῦρος*, *ὁ*, Luc.

Μαυρός, *ά*, *όν*, like *ἀμαυρός*, *dark*, *invisible*.

†*Μαυρουσία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Mauritania*, in Africa on the coast from the Atlantic to Numidia, Strab. p. 829.

†*Μαυρούσιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Mauritanian*, *Moorish*; *οἱ* M., *the Moors*, Polyb.; etc.

†*Μαυρουσίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. = foreg., *ἡ* M. *γῆ*, = *Μαυρουσία*, Dion. P.

Μαυρόω, *ῶ*, (*μαυρός*) like *ἀμαυρόω*, *to darken*, *to blind*, Pind. P. 12, 24: *to make powerless*, *τὸν ἐχθρόν*, Id. I. 4, 82 (3, 66).—2. metaph., *to make dim* or *obscure*, or *forgotten*, Hes. Op. 327; *μὴ μαύρου τέρψιν*, *obscure* not *thy* pleasure, Pind. Fr. 92:—Pass. *to become dim*, Aesch. Ag. 296, or *obscure*, Theogn. 192.

†*Μαυσάκας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mausacas*, name of a Moor, Luc.

†*Μαυσώλειον*, *ου*, *τό*, *the Mausoleum* or *tomb of Mausōlus*, the splendid sepulchre erected by Artemisia to the memory of Mausolus in Halicarnassus, Strab. p. 656: hence—2. in genl. any *splendid tomb*, e. g., that of Augustus in Rome, Id. p. 236.

†*Μαύσωλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mausōlus*, a king of Caria, whose queen Artemisia raised a splendid tomb to his memory. Hdt. 5, 118; v. foreg.

Μάχαιρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a large knife* or *dirk*, worn by the heroes of the Iliad next the sword-sheath (*ξίφεος κουλεόν*), and used by them to slaughter animals for sacrifice, Il. 3, 271; 19, 252; it was gilt and hung by a silver belt, Il. 18, 597; used by *Machaon the surgeon* to cut out an arrow, Il. 11, 844: generally *a knife* for cutting up meat, Hdt. 2, 61; for pruning trees, Plat. Rep. 353 A.—II. as a weapon, *a short sword* or *dagger*, first in Hdt. 7, 225, Pind. N. 4, 95; but still rather an *assassin's* than a *soldier's* weapon:—later *a sabre* or *bent sword*, opp. to *ξίφος*, the straight sword, Xen. Eq. 12, 11, v. *μαχαιροφόρος*:—cf. *κυβιστάω*, fin.—III. a kind of *razor*, hence, *κεκαρμένος μοιχὸν μιᾷ μαχαίρᾳ*, *shaven close*, Ar. Ach. 849; opp. to *διπλῆ μ.*, *scissors*, used to *cut* the hair (Poll. 2, 32): This *close shaving*, which was a punishment of adulterers, was called *κῆπος*. (Deriv. uncertain.) [*μᾰ*]

†*Μαχαιρεύς*, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Machaereus*, a Delphian who slew Neoptolemus son of Achilles, Schol. Pind.; Strab. p. 421.

Μαχαιρίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *μάχαιρα*, Luc. Pisc. 45. [*ῐ*]

Μαχαίριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *μάχαιρα*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 16: *a surgeon's knife*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 8, 13.

Μαχαιρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, dim. from *μάχαιρα*, *a small knife* esp. *a small razor*, Ar. Eq. 413; cf. Luc. adv. Indoct. 29.

Μαχαιρωτός, *ή*, *όν*, v. l. for *μαχαιρωτός*.

Μαχαιροδέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μάχαιρα*, *δέω*) *a sword-belt*, Hesych.

Μαχαιρομαχέω, *ῶ*, (*μάχαιρα*, *μάχη*) *to fight with a μάχαιρα*, Polyb. 10, 20, 3.

Μαχαιροποιεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cutler's factory*, Dem. 823, 11: from

Μαχαιροποιός, *όν*, (*μάχαιρα*, *ποιέω*) *a cutler*, Ar. Av. 441, Dem. 816, 5.

Μαχαιροπωλεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cutler's shop*: from

Μαχαιροπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μάχαιρα*, *πωλέω*) *a cutler*.

Μαχαιροπώλιον, *ου*, *τό*, = *μαχαιροπωλεῖον*, Plut. Demosth. 15.

†*Μαχαιροῦς*, *ὁ*, *Machaerus*, a strong-hold in Judaea, Strab. p. 763: *οἱ Μαχαιρῖται*, *the inhab. of M.*, Joseph.

Μαχαιροφορέω, *ῶ*, *to wear a sabre*, Joseph.: from

Μαχαιροφόρος, *ον*, (*μάχαιρα*, *φέρω*) *wearing a sabre*, of Aegyptians Hdt. 32; of Thracians, Thuc. 2, 96; 7, [illegible].

Μαχαιρώνιον, *ου*, *τό*, *the sword-lily*, *gladiolus*, Diosc.

Μαχαιρωτός, *ή*, *όν*, (as if from *μαχαιρόω*) *sabre-shaped*, Galen.

†*Μαχανίδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Machanidas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb.; etc.

Μάχαταρ, *ὁ*, Lacon. for *μαχητής*.

Μαχᾶτάς, *ὁ*, Dor. for *μαχητής*, Pind.

†*Μαχάτας*, *ὁ*, *Machatas*, father of Harpalus, Arr. An. 3, 6, 4.—2. brother of Phila wife of Philip, Ath. 557 C.—3. *-τᾶς*, *ᾶ*, *ὁ*, an Aetolian, Polyb. 4, 34, 4.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Μαχάω, *ῶ*, (*μάχη*) *to wish to fight*.

Μαχάων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Machaon*, son of Aesculapius, the first surgeon of antiquity. Il. †2, 732, etc—2. a general of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 83; with v. l. *Μάχων*.† (Akin to *μάχαιρα*.) [*ᾰ*]

Μαχεόμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 17, 471.

Μάχεομαι, pres. for *μάχομαι*, Hom.

Μαχεούμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 11, 403; 24, 113.

Μαχετέον, rarer form of *μαχητέον*, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 249 C.

ΜΑ΄ΧΗ, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*μάχομαι*):—*battle*, *fight*, *combat*, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il.: *μάχην μάχεσθαι*, *to fight a battle*, Il. 15, 414; *μ. συνάπτειν τινί*, to engage *battle* with one, Aesch. Pers. 336, etc.; also *διὰ μάχης ἀπικέσθαι* or *ἔρχεσθαί τινι*, Hdt. 1, 169; 6, 9; so, *διὰ μ. ἥκειν*, *ἐλθεῖν τινί*, Trag.; *μάχην ποιεῖσθαι*, Soph. El. 302, and so usu. in prose; *μάχη ἐγένετο*, Plat. Legg. 869 C; *μάχην κρατεῖν*, to conquer in *battle*, Eur. H. F. 612, Dem.; *μάχην νικᾶν*, to win *a battle*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53; but in Aeschin. 79, 36, *μάχην* (for *μάχῃ*) *νικᾶν τινα*: *μάχῃ τινός*, *battle with* an enemy, as, *μ. Αἴαντος*, Il. 11, 542, cf. Hes. Sc. 361; *μ. ὑπέρ τινος*, *battle for* a thing, Pind. N. 7, 61; so, *περί τι*, Plat. Legg. 919 B:—Hom. joins *μ. καὶ φύλοπις*, *μ. πόλεμός τε*, *μ. καὶ δῆιοτης*, *μ. ἐνοπή τε*, *μάχαι τ' ἀνδροκτασίαι τε*: he usu. has it of *engagements between armies*, but twice in Il. of *single combat*, Il. 7, 263; 11, 255.—II. generally *a quarrel*, *strife*, *wrangling*, Il. 1, 177, in plur.; and freq. in Plat.—III. = *ἀγών*, *a contest*, as for a prize in the games, Pind. O. 8, 76; who distinguishes this from *μάχαι πολέμου*, O. 2, 79.—IV. *a mode of fighting*, *way of battle*, Hdt. 1, 79, cf. 7, 9, 85, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 7.—V. *a field of battle*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 6; 5, 5, 4. [*ᾰ*] Hence

Μάχημων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *warlike*, Il. 12, 247.

Μάχησμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μαχέομαι*) = *μάχη*, late word.

Μαχητέον, verb. adj. from *μάχομαι*, *one must contend* or *fight*, Arist. Rhet., 2, 25, 13: cf. *μαχετέον*.

Μαχητής, Dor. *μαχᾶτάς*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μάχη*) *a fighter*, *warrior*, Hom.; *ἀνὴρ μαχητής*, Od. 18, 261; *ὡς μ.*, Pind. N. 2, 20:—but really as adj., *θυμὸς μ.*, his *warrior* heart, Il. 9, 61. Hence

Μαχητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fit for a warrior* or *battle*, *inclined to battle* or *war*, *quarrelsome*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 19, etc.:—*ἡ*, *-κή*, (sc. *τέχνη*), *skill in fighting*, Plat. Soph. 225 A; so, *τὸ*, *-κον*, Ibid.:—*μ. ἵπποι*, *restive* horses, Id. Rep. 467 E. Adv. *-κῶς*, *pugnaciously*, Id. Theaet. 168 B.

Μᾰχητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μάχομαι*) *to be fought with*, *κακὸν ἄγρειον οὐδὲ μαχητόν*, Od. 12, 119.

Μάχῐμος, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* (*μάχη*)—*fit for battle*, *warlike*, freq. in Hdt. and Att.: *οἱ μ.*, *the fighting-men*, *soldiery*, opp. to the camp-followers, Hdt. 7, 186, etc.; so, *τὸ μ.*, *the effective force*, Hdt. 7, 186; but *ἐς τὸ μ.*, *for a πόλεμον*, Hdt. 2, 165:—*οἱ μάχιμοι*, a *caste* of the Aegyptians, Id. 2, 164 [*ᾰ*]

Μαχῐμώδης, *ες*, (*μάχιμος*, *εἶδος*) *warlike*, *quarrelsome*, Anth. P. 12, 98.

Μάχισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, like *μαχητεύω*. = *μάχη*.

†*Μαχλαῖοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Machlaei*, an Indian people, Luc. Bacch. 6.

Μαχλίς, *άδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of *μάχλος*, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Μαχλάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, and *μαχλεύω*, (*μάχλος*) *to be lewd*, *μαχλεύειν τινι*, *to commit fornication* with ... Manetho.

Μαχλικός, *ή*, *όν*, *like a μάχλος*.

Μαχλίς, *ίδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of *μάχλος*.

Μάχλος, *ον*, *lewd*, *lustful*, Hes. Op. 584, in superl.: usu of women, *λέγνος* being used of men, Lob. Phryn. 184, cf. sq.—2. metaph. *μάχλος ἄστλος*, *the luxuriant*, *wanton* vine, Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 143—3 generally, *wanton*, *insolent*, epith of *Ἄρης*, Aesch. Supp. 635. (*μιγλος* and *μύλος* are kindred forms.) Hence

Μαχλοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *lewdness*, *lust*, *wantonness*, of Paris, Il. 24, 30: rejected by Aristarch., as a word peculiar to women, as in Hes. Fr. 5. Hdt. 4, 154, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 110, and v. foreg.: but, granting this, Hom. is just speaking of Paris as *womanish*.—Strictly fem. from sq.

Μαχλόσυνος, *η*, *ον*, = *μάχλος*

Μαχλοτης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, = *μαχλοσύνη*.

†*Μάχλυες*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Machlyes*, a Libyan people between the smaller Syrtis and the river Tritonis, Hdt. 4, 178.—2. a Scythian people on the Palus Maeotis, Luc.

Μαχοίατο, Ion. for *μάχοιντο*, Il.

ΜΑ΄ΧΟΜΑΙ, Ion. *μαχέομαι*, dep. mid., later c. aor. pass. The Ion. pres. used by Hom. only in Il. 1, 272, 344; 20, 26, but he has the Ep part. pres. *μαχεόμενος* and *μαχεούμενος*, from *μαχέομαι*, only however in Od. 11, 403; 17, 471; 24, 113:—fut. *μαχέσομαι*, Ep., metri grat., *μαχεσσόμαι* or *μαχήσομαι*, (Wolf only admits the latter form):—Att. fut. *μαχοῦμαι*, not in Hom. (for *μαχεῖται*, Il. 20, 26, is rather the Ion. pres.): aor. *ἐμαχεσάμην*, Ep. *μαχέσσασθαι* or (acc. to Wolf) *μαχήσασθαι*: perf *μεμαχεσμαι* and *μεμάχημαι*, not in Hom.; v. Buttm. Catal. s. v.: aor. *ἐμαχέσθην* occurs in Ap. Rh., and later, Lob. Phryn. 732.—Adj. *μαχετέον*, *μαχητέον*, qq. v. *To fight*, *contend*, esp. in battle, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.): *μάχην μ.*, *ὑσμῖνι μ.*, Il.; *πολεμίζειν* καὶ *μάχεσθαι*, Il.; in Hom. usu. of armies, but sometimes of sing'e combat, Il. 3, 91, 435; 19, 153: also of the battle between men and beasts, Il. 15, 633; between beasts themselves, Il. 16, 824, Od. 20, 15.—Construct., usu. c. dat. pers., *to fight* with, i. e. *against* one, oft. in Hom., and Hdt.; but also *ἀντία* and *ἐναντίον τινός*, *ἐπί τινι*, *πρός τινα*, all in Il. *μ. τινί* or *πρός τινα*, usu. in prose, but, *σύν τινι*, *with the sanction*, *under the auspices* of..., esp of a deity, Od. 13, 390; *μετὰ πρώτοισι*, like *ἐν πρώτοισι*, *among* the foremost, Il. 5, 575; so *μετὰ Βοιωτῶν*, among their ranks, Il. 13, 700; but, *μ. μετ' ἀλλήλων*, *to fight* one with another, Plat. Symp.

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179 A; *μετὰ σφέας μ.*, by themselves, independently, Il. 2, 366; but, *καθ' ἕνα μ., to fight* one against one, in single combat, Hdt. 7, 104: *μ. πρό τινος*, strictly like *πρόσθε*, *before* him, but freq. metaph. *for* him, *in* his *defence*, Il. 4, 156; 8, 57; cf. *πρόμαχος*, *προμάχομαι*; so, *μ. ὑπέρ τινος*, Eur. Phoen. 1002, Plat., etc.: the *object for which* one fights is usu. *περί τινος*, Aesch. Supp. 740, etc.; also *περί τινι*, Il. 16, 565; *ἀμφί τινι*, Il. 3, 70; *εἵνεκά τινος*, Il. 2, 377:—freq. c. dat. instrum., *χερσί*, *τόξοις*, *πελέκεσσι μ.*, Hom., etc.; *μ. ἀφ' ἵππου*, *to fight* from horseback, Hdt. 9, 63.—II. generally, *to quarrel*, *wrangle*, *dispute* with one, *τινί*, Il. 1, 8, etc.; *μ. ἐπέεσσι*, opp. to *χερσί*, Il. 1, 304, etc.: hence, *to be an enemy*, *oppose one*, *object* to one, Il. 13, 118.—2. *to contend*, *struggle*, *make an effort*, Lat. *nitor ut...*, c. inf. Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 19.—III. *to contend for the mastery* in games, etc., *πὺξ μάχεσθαι*, Il. 23, 621: *to measure one's self with* or *against*, *τινί*, Il. 1, 272. [μᾰ]

Μαχομένως, adv. pres. part. from foreg., *pugnaciously*, Strab. ↑p. 148.

↑**Μάχων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Macho*, a poet of the new comedy of Corinth or Sicyon, who flourished at Alexandrea under Ptolemy Euergetes, Meineke, 1, p. 479; Ath. 241 F.

Μάψ, adv., like *μάτην*, *in vain*, *idly*, *fruitlessly*, *μὰψ οὔτω*, Il. 2, 120; *μὰψ ὀμόσαι*, to swear *lightly*, i. e. without meaning to perform, Il. 15, 40:—*vainly*, *idly*, Il. 5, 759; *μὰψ αὖτως εὐχετάασθαι*, Il. 20, 348:=*thoughtlessly*, *recklessly*, *σῖτον ἔδοντας μὰψ αὖτως*, Od. 16, 111; *μὰψ ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον*, Il. 2, 214; so in Od. 3, 138, of an assembly convened at evening, *in reckless haste*, Lat. *temere*. The word with all its compds. solely poet., and mostly Ep. (Acc. to some from *αἴψα*: better perh. from *μάρπτω*, *μαπέειν*, =*ἐμμαπέως*, *hastily*, *hand over head*, and so, *rashly*, etc.)

Μαψαῦραι, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, (*μάψ*, *αὖρα*) *random breezes*, *squalls*, *gusts* or *flaws of wind*, *cats' paws*, Hes. Th. 872, ubi al. divisim *μὰψ αὖραι ἐπιπνείουσι θάλασσαν*, but cf. Alb. Hesych. s. v.—II. as adj., *μαψαῦραι στόβοι*, *idle* boastings, Lyc. 395.

Μαψίδιος, *ον*, (*μάψ*) *vain*, *random*, *μαψίδιον φάτιν*, Eur. Hel. 251, cf. Theocr. 25, 188; but, *μαψιδίῃ κόνις*, Anth. P. 7, 602.—II. in Hom. only as adv. *μαψιδίως*, =*μάψ*, like Lat. *temere*, *foolishly*, *thoughtlessly*, *at random*, Il. 5, 374; Od. 3, 72, etc.; *without reason*. Od. 7, 310; *rashly*, *recklessly*, Od. 2, 58; 14, 365.

Μαψιλόγος, *ον*, (*μάψ*, *λέγω*) *talking idly* or *at random*, *μ. οἰωνοί*, birds *whose cries convey no sure omen*, H. Hom. Merc. 546.

Μαψῑτόκος, *ον*, (*μάψ*, *τίκτω*) *bringing forth in vain*, Anth. P. 14, 125.

Μαψίφωνος, *ον*, (*μάψ*, *φωνή*)=*μαψιλόγος*.

Μαψῐλλᾰκᾶς, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μάψ*, *ὑλάω*, *ὑλακτῶ*) *idly barking*, i. e. *repeating a thing again and again*, Pind. N. 7, fin., ubi v. Böckh:—so, *μαψυλάκαν γλῶσσαν*, Sapph. 31 Bergk, ubi vulgo *μαψυλάκταν*.

***ΜΑ΄Ω**, a root, found in three diff. forms and senses:—I. *μέμαα* perf. with pres. signf., not however used in all persons: Hom. has 3 pl. *μεμάᾶσι*, and the syncop. forms 1 pl. *μέμᾰμεν*, 2 pl. *μέμᾶτε*, 2 dual *μέμᾶτον*, 3 sing. imperat. *μεμάτω* [ᾰ̄]: 3 pl. plqpf. *μέμᾶσαν*: but most freq. part. *μεμάως*, (*μεμᾰ̄ώς* only Il. 16, 754); which (in Hom.) retains *ω* in the oblique cases, *μεμάωτος*, *μεμᾰ̄ῶτες*, except in Il. 2, 818; 13, 197, where we have *μεμᾰ̄ότες*, *μεμᾰ̄ότε*, with *ᾰ̄* metri grat.; fem. *μεμάνῖα*, cf. *βεβαώς*, *γεγαώς*: Theocr. 25, 64 has *μέμαε* as impf., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97, Anm. 10, n. *To strive after*, *attempt*, *long for*, *desire eagerly*, oft. in Hom.—Construct.; mostly c. inf., usu. of pres. or aor., but sometimes of fut., as in Il. 2, 543; Od. 24, 395: freq. also c. gen., as *ἐριδος*, *ἀὐτῆς*, *ἀλκῆς*, Il. 5, 732; 13, 197: oft. also absol., *πῇ μέματον*; whither *so fast*? Il. 8, 413; *πρόσσω μεμανῖαι*, *pressing* forward, Il. 11, 615; and so c. dat. instrum., *ἐγχείῃσι μεμαότες*, Il. 2, 818: *ἐπί τινι μ.*, *pressing eagerly upon* another, Il. 21, 174: and so c. dat., Il. 22, 284: Hom. very freq. puts the part. *μεμαώς* alone, to express any affection or passion,—its special nature being determined by the context, *μεμαὼς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξαι τὴν ἐθέλω*, *from wrath* will I destroy..., Il. 4, 40; *ἔβη μεμαώς*, he strode on *hastily*, *eagerly*, Il. 10, 339; cf. 11, 239; (however in most places there may be found a notion of angry, impetuous desire, as in *ἐμμεμαώς*):—*ἐν πέτρᾳ μεμαώς*, of a fisher, Theocr. 21, 42.—Cf. *μέμονα*.—2. in Il. 9, 641, just like *εὔχομαι* III, *to wish* or *claim to be*, *μέμαμεν δέ τοι ἄλλοι κήδιστοί τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι*.—II. in fut. *μάσομαι* [ᾰ̄], aor. *ἐμᾰ̄σάμην*:—*to seek*, *touch*, *lay hold of*, *grasp*, *wish to have*; of this Hom. has only inf. aor. *μάσασθαι*, c. gen. Od. 11, 591 (it is more freq. in compds.); both tenses belong in signf. to *μαίομαι*, cf. *ἐπιμαίομαι* and *ἐπιμάομαι*: just as *δάσασθαι* is formed from *δαίω*, *ἔνασσα* from *ναίω*.—III. pres. *μῶμαι*, as if contr. from *μάομαι*: but all the contr. are made in *ω*, as inf. *μῶσθαι*, Theogn. 769; imperat. *μώεο* (as *μνώεο* from *μνάομαι*, *μνῶμαι*), Epich. p. 88; part. *μώμενος*, Soph. O. C. 836:—*to seek after*, *covet*, c. acc., Il. cc.; these forms were, strictly, Lacon. (From the root **μάω* come many families of words, with the sense of either *to attempt*, *desire*, with a notion of passion and violence: or *to touch*, *seek after*, *inquire*: the most important are—1. of the former class, *μαιμάω*, *μαίνομαι*, with their derivs. *μαινάς*, *μανία*, etc.; also *μέμονα*.—2. of the second, *μαίομαι*, *μάσσω*, whence again *μάγειρος*, *μάζα*, *μάκτρα*, also *μάκτρον*, and *μάσμα*, *μάτος*, *ματίζω*, *ματεύω*, *μαστεύω*, *μαστήρ*, *μαστρός*, *μαστροπός*, *μάστρυς*, *μαστύς*, *μάστωρ*.—3. from the last sense to *search out*, and so *invent*, even the ancients derived the word Μοῦσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶα, or Μῶά.)

Μέ, enclit. acc. sing. from *ἐγώ*.

Μέγᾰ, neut. from *μέγας*, q. v.

↑**Μεγαβάζης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megabazes*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Theb. 22.

↑**Μεγάβαζος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megabazus*, a Persian commander under Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 143.—2. son of Megabates, a naval commander, Id. 7, 97.—3. another Persian officer, Thuc. 1, 109.—4. a Paphlagonian youth, son of Spithridates, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 28; in Ages. 5, and Plut. Ages. 11, called *Μεγαβάτης*.

↑**Μεγάβαροι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Megabari*, a people on the Nile between Meroë and Aegypt, Strab. p. 786.

↑**Μεγαβάτης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megabates*, a Persian naval commander, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. a Persian governor in Dascylitis, Thuc. 1, 129.—3. v. *Μεγάβαζος* 4.

Μεγαβρεμέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*μεγαλοβρεμέτης*, Orph. Arg. 747.

↑**Μεγαβρόντης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megabrontes*, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1041.

↑**Μεγάβυζος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megabyzus*, father of Zopyrus, Hdt. 3, 153.—2. son of Zopyrus, a commander of the Persians under Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 160; Thuc. 1, 109.—3. high priest of Diana at Ephesus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 6: v. *Μεγαλόβυζοι*.

↑**Μεγαδόστης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megadostes*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 105.

Μεγάδωρος, *ον*,=*μεγαλόδωρος*.

Μεγᾰθαμβής, *ές*, (*μέγας*, *θάμβος*) *greatly astounded*, Opp. C. 2, 488.

Μεγᾰθαρσής, *ές*, (*μέγας*, *θάρσος*) *very bold*, Hes. Sc. 385.

Μέγᾰθος, *τό*, Ion. for *μέγεθος*. freq. in Hdt.

Μεγάθῡμος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *θυμός*) *high-minded*, *great-hearted*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., as epith. of warriors and whole nations; also of the goddess Minerva, Od. 8, 520; 13, 121:—in Il. 16, 488 of a bull.

Μεγᾰθύνω, (*μέγαθος*) Ion. for *μεγεθύνω*.

↑**Μεγαίνετος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Megaenetus*, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 965.

↑**Μέγαιρα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Megaera*, one of the Furies, Orph.

Μεγαίρω, aor. *ἐμέγηρα*: (from *μέγας*, like *γεραίρω* from *γέρας*):—strictly, *to look on* a thing *as great* or *too great*; whence we get the notions of *ill-will* and *envy*, which soon became attached to it: hence,—I. *to grudge* one a thing *as too great* for him, *τινί τι*, Il. 23, 865; Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66: also c. inf. pro acc. rei, *μηδὲ μεγήρῃς ἡμῖν εὐχομένοισι τελευτῆσαι τάδε ἔργα*, Od. 3, 55, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 465; c. acc. et inf., *μνηστῆρας οὔτι μεγαίρω ἔρδειν ἔργα βίαια*, (for *μνηστῆρσιν*) Od. 2, 235: hence in genl. *to envy*, *to refuse*, *deny*, *withhold* through envy, like *φθονεῖν*, Il. 15, 473: sometimes however simply *to refuse*, etc., without any notion of envy, as Il. 7, 408, Od. 8, 206.—In two places of Il. it seems to be used c. gen. rei, viz. Il. 13, 563, *ἀμενήνωσεν δέ οἱ αἰχμὴν Ποσειδάων βιότοιο μεγήρας*, Neptune baffled his spear *grudging* him the life (of Antilochus); —(cf. *φθονέω* 2, which has exactly this construction, and we find *μεγαίρω* so used in Aesch. Pr. 626, Ap. Rh. 1, 289); so too in the other passage, Il. 4, 54, *τῶν οὔτι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἵσταμαι*, *οὐδὲ μεγαίρω*, (though here we might supply *μεγαίρω σοι τὸ διαπέρσαι* from v. 53, cf. Il. 7, 408); Od. 8, 206 is not to the purpose, as *Φαιήκων* depends on *ὄτινα*, not on *μεγαίρω*: cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 499.—Hom. never has the word absol., *to be envious*, *to bear ill-will*.—Pass., *to be envied*, Anth. P. 9, 645.—II. in Ap. Rh. *to treat as an enemy*, and, more definitely, *to bewitch*, *charm*, Lat. *fascinare*, *δμωσιν ἐμέγηρεν ὀπωπάς*, 4, 1670 —See further Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

Μεγᾰκήτης, *ες*, (*μέγας*, *κῆτος*) in Hom. epith. of *πόντος*, Od. 3, 158, *δελφίς*, Il. 21, 22, *νηῦς*, Il. 8, 222, etc.; —explained by Hemst. Luc. Tim. 26, to be simply, *vast*, *huge* (from *κῆτος*, *a huge monster*): others derive it from **χάω*, *χαίνω*, *yawning*; and then *μ. δελφίς* must be, the dolphin *haunting the depths*, (being itself a *κῆτος* from this peculiarity); *μ. νηῦς*, a ship *with a vast hollow* or *hold*; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *κητώεις*, Nitzsch Od. 4, 1. Cf. *κητώεις*, *κῆτος*, *βαθυκήτης*.

Μεγακλεής, *ές*, (*μέγας*, *κλέος*): poet

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pl. μεγακλέᾶ for μεγακλεέα :—very famous, Opp. C. 2, 4 :—best known as the prop. n. of several of the family of the Alcmaeonidae: †v. Μεγακλῆς.

†Μεγακλείδης, ου, ὁ, Megaclides, masc. pr. n., Dion. H.; etc.

†Μεγακλῆς, έους, ὁ, Ion. Μεγακλέης, Megacles, an Athenian name freq. in the family of the Alcmaeonidae,—1. the sixth life-archon.—2. one of the archons at the time of the attempt of Cylon, prob. B. C. 620, Plut. Sol. 12.—3. son of Alcmaeon, son-in-law of Clisthenes, head of the Alcmaeonidae in the time of Solon, Hdt. 1, 59; etc.—4. grand-son of foreg., victor in the Pythian games, Hdt. 6, 131; Pind. P. 7.—Others, not of this family.—5. father of Onasimus, of Sicyon, Thuc. 4, 119.—6. a Pellaean, father of Polemon, Arr. An. 3, 5, 3. —Others in Arist.; etc.

†Μεγακρέων, οντος, ὁ, Megacreon, a citizen of Abdera, Hdt. 7, 120.

Μεγᾰκύδης, ες, (μέγας, κῦδος) much renowned, Anth. P. Append. 328.

Μεγάλα, neut. pl. from μέγας, q. v. [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλῐδῐκητικός, ή, όν, v. l. for sq.

Μεγᾰλάδῐκος, ον, (μέγας, ἀδικος) unjust in great matters, opp. to μικροδικήτης, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 4. [ᾰ]

Μεγάλαλκής, ές. (μέγας, ἀλκή) of great strength, Or. Sib.

Μεγᾰλάμφοδος, ον, with very circuitous ways.

Μεγᾰλᾱνορία, μεγᾰλάνωρ, Dor. for μεγαλην-.

†Μέγαλα πεδία, τά, Magni Campi, a plain near Utica, Polyb. 14, 7, 9.

Μεγᾰλάρτια, (sc. ἱερά) τά, the feast of great loaves, kept by the Delians in honour of Ceres, Ath. 109 E: from

Μεγάλαρτος, ον, (μέγας, ἄρτος) the great-loaved; name of a Boeotian deity, Ath. 109 B.

Μεγᾰλάρχης, ες, (μέγας, ἄρχω) with high authority, v. l. for μεγαοχής.

Μεγάλᾱτος, ον, (μέγας, ἄτη) bringing mighty mischiefs, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 791, 822, Ald.

Μεγᾰλαυχενία, ας, ἡ, =μεγαλαυχία, Or. Sib.

Μεγᾰλαυχέω, ῶ, (μεγαλαυχής) to boast highly, talk big, Aesch. Ag. 1528; more usu. in mid., to boast one's self, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 C, Rep. 395 D: hence

Μεγαλαύχημα, ατος, τό, a matter for high boasting, Philo.

Μεγᾰλαυχής, ές, (μέγας, αὐχέω) very boastful:—very glorious, Orph. H. 62, 3.

Μεγᾰλαύχητος, ον, =foreg., Leon. Tar. 22.

Μεγᾰλαυχία, ας, ἡ, great boasting, arrogance, Plat. Legg. 716 A, etc.

Μεγάλαυχος, ον, = μεγαλαυχής, Pind. P. 8, 19, Aesch. Pers. 533, Plat. Lys. 206 A: τὸ μ., =foreg., Xen. Ages. 8, 1.

Μεγᾰλεγκωμίαστος, ον, highly praised.

Μεγάλειον, ου, τό, a sweet unguent, prob. = τὸ μεγάλλιον, q. v.

Μεγᾰλεῖος, α, ον, (μέγας) grand, splendid, magnificent, ῥήματα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34, cf. 4, 5, 2: of men, haughty, μ. καὶ σφόδροι, Ib. 4, 1, 4: τὸ μ., magnitude, Polyb. 8, 3, 1. Adv. -ως, splendidly, μ. γαμεῖν, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 7: greatly, Id. Ages. 11, 16; compar. -ότερον or -οτέρως, Plat. Theaet. 168 C, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 9. Hence

Μεγᾰλειότης, ητος, ἡ, majesty, N. T.

Μεγᾰλεμπορος, ου, ὁ, a general merchant, Strab.?

Μεγᾰλεπήβολος, ον, attaining great objects, v. l. for sq.

Μεγᾰλεπίβολος, ον, (μέγας, ἐπίβολος) attempting great objects, Polyb. 15, 37, 1; Diod. 1, 19, etc. [ῐ]

Μεγᾰληγορέω, ῶ, to talk big, boast, Xen. An. 6, 3, 18, Cyr. 4, 4, 2, and with neut. adj., τοιαῦτα ἐμεγαληγόρουν, Ib. 7, 1, 16. — II. trans. to extol highly, Hdn.: and

Μεγᾰληγορία, ας, ἡ, big talking, Eur. Heracl. 356, Xen. Apol. 1: from

Μεγᾰλήγορος, ον, (μέγας, ἀγορεύω) talking big, vaunting, Aesch. Theb. 565: boastful, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 17:—magniloquent, Longin.

Μεγᾰληνορία, ας, ἡ, great manliness, proud self-confidence, Pind. N. 11, 57, in plur.:—haughtiness, Eur. Phoen. 185, Heracl. 356.

Μεγᾰλήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, ἀνήρ) very manly, self-confident, epith. of Ἡσυχία, Pind. Fr. 228, cf. μεγαλόφρων:—haughty, Id. P. 1, 99.

†Μεγάλη πόλις, ἡ, =Μεγαλόπολις, Dem. 344, 13; etc.

Μεγᾰλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, ἦτορ) great-hearted, Hom., freq. epith. of brave men and of whole nations; also of Polyphemus, Od. 10, 200: Hom. only joins it to proper names, except in phrase, μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, Od. 9, 500, etc.; so, μεγαλήτορες ὀργαί, Pind. I. 5 (4), 44.

Μεγαλήφατος ὕμνος, a lofty strain, as Orph. Arg. 419, Herm., ubi vulgo μελανήφ-.

Μεγᾰλίζω, (μέγας)=μεγαλύνω:—pass., to be exalted, hence to bear one's self high and haughtily, Il. 10, 69; Od. 23, 174.

Μεγᾰλίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, ἱστωρ) knowing great things.

Μεγαλκής, ές, =μεγαλαλκής, Anth. Plan. 105.

Μεγάλλιον, ου, τό, a sweet-smelling oil, Comici ap. Ath. 690 E, sq.: cf. sq.

†Μέγαλλος, ου, ὁ, Megallus, a Sicilian or Athenian, from whom foreg. was named, Ar. Fr. 451, v. Ath. 690 F.

Μεγᾰλόβουλος, ον, (μέγας, βουλή) high-counselling.

Μεγᾰλοβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, (μέγας, βρέμω) loud-roaring, Q. Sm. 2, 508.

Μεγᾰλοβρόμος, ον, =foreg., ὕδωρ, Orph. Arg. 461.

Μεγᾰλόβρῡχος, ον, (μέγας, βρυχάομαι) loud-bellowing, Q. Sm. †5, 188.

†Μεγαλόβυζοι, ων, οἱ, Megalobyzi, unmanned priests of the temple at Ephesus, Strab. p. 641, v. Μεγάβυζος (3).

Μεγᾰλόβωλος, ον, (μέγας, βῶλος) with large clods.

Μεγᾰλογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, γαστήρ) big-bellied.

Μεγᾰλογκία, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, ὄγκος) hugeness, Democr. ap. Stob.: cf. εὐογκος.

Μεγᾰλογνωμέω, ῶ, to entertain noble sentiments, Dio C.; for the strict form μεγαλογνωμονέω: and

Μεγᾰλογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, loftiness of sentiment, Xen. Ages. 8, 3: from

Μεγᾰλογνώμων, ον, (μέγας, γνώμη) of lofty sentiments, high-minded, Xen. Oec. 21, 8: τὸ μ. = foreg., Id. Ages. 9, 6.

Μεγᾰλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, to write large.

Μεγᾰλογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, γραφή III.) the painting of large subjects, Vitruv.

Μεγᾰλοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, = μέγας δαίμων, Clem. Al.

Μεγᾰλοδάπᾰνος, ον, (μέγας, δαπάνη) incurring great expenses. [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλοδένδρος, ον, (μέγας, δένδρον) full of large trees, Strab. p. 74.

Μεγᾰλοδήλος, ον, (μέγας, δῆλος) quite evident, manifest, Porphyr.

Μεγᾰλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, great renown, high opinion of one's self: from

Μεγᾰλόδοξος, ον, (μέγας, δόξα) very glorious, Εὐνομία, Pind. O 9, 35.

Μεγᾰλόδουλος, ον, ὁ, a great slave, opp. to μικροδουλος, Epict.

Μεγᾰλόδους, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, ὀδούς) with large teeth.

Μεγᾰλοδύνᾰμος, ον, (μέγας, δύναμις) very powerful. [ῠ]

Μεγᾰλοδωρεά, ᾶς, ἡ, a munificent gift, Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 4: and

Μεγᾰλοδωρία, ας, ἡ, munificence, Luc. Saturn. 4: from

Μεγᾰλόδωρος, ον, (μέγας, δῶρον) making great presents, munificent, Ar. Pac. 393 (in superl.), Polyb. 10, 5, 6: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοδωρία, Plut.

Μεγαλοεργέω, contr. -ουργέω, ῶ, to do great things, Philo: from

Μεγᾰλοεργής, contr. -ουργής, ές (μέγας, *ἔργω): strictly, performing great deeds: hence, magnificent. Hence

Μεγᾰλοεργία, ας, ἡ, magnificence, Polyb. 31, 3, 1: contr. -ουργία, Luc. Calumn. 17.

Μεγαλοεργός, όν, contr. -ουργός, =μεγαλοεργής, Plut. Caes. 55: τὸ μεγ. =foreg., Luc. Alex. 4.

Μεγᾰλόζηλος, ον, very zealous.

Μεγᾰλόηχος, ον, loudly sounding.

Μεγᾰλόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, with strong or thick hair.

Μεγαλόθῡμος, ον, = μεγαλόψυχος, Plat. Rep. 375 C.

Μεγάλοιτος, ον, (μέγας, οἶτος) very wretched, Theocr. 2, 72.

Μεγαλόκαρπος, ον, (μέγας, καρπός) with large fruit, Theophr.

Μεγαλόκαυλος, ον, (μέγας, καυλός) with large stalk, Theophr.

Μεγαλόκερως, ων, gen. ω, (μέγας, κέρας) with large horns.

Μεγᾰλοκευθής, ές, (μέγας, κεύθω) concealing or holding much: capacious, θάλαμοι, Pind. P. 2, 60.

Μεγᾰλοκέφᾰλος, ον, (μέγας, κεφαλή) with a large head, Arist. Probl. 30, 3.

Μεγᾰλοκίνδῠνος, ον, (μέγας, κίνδυνος) braving great dangers, adventurous, opp. to μικροκίνδυνος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 23.

Μεγᾰλόκλονος, ον, making a loud noise, Clem. Al.

Μεγαλομής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, as Scholion on ἀνδρομής.

Μεγᾰλοκοίλιος, ον, (μέγας, κοιλία) with large ventricles (of the heart), Arist. Part. An. 4, 4, 30.

Μεγᾰλόκολπος, ον, (μέγας, κόλπος) full bosomed, or with large deep folds, Nyss. Bacchyl. 40, ubi al. μελανοκ-, or μελαγκ-.

Μεγαλόκορος, ον, (μέγας, κόρη III.) with large pupils.

Μεγᾰλοκορῡφος, ον, (μέγας, κορυφή) with vast summit, γῆ, Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Μεγᾰλόκρακτος, ον, (μέγας, κράζω) loud-screaming.

Μεγᾰλοκρᾰτής, ές, (μέγας, κράτος) far-ruling, Anth. P. 9, 657.

Μεγᾰλοκρᾰτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg., LXX. [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλοκύμων, ον, (μέγας, κῦμα) with great waves, Arist. Probl. 26, 16, 2. [ῠ]

Μεγᾰλόκωλος, ον, (μέγας, κῶλον) of sentences, with long clauses.

Μεγᾰλολ῱μος, ον, (μέγας, λιμός) talking big or much.

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Μεγᾰλόμαζος, ον, (μέγας, μάζα) =μεγάλαρτος (q. v.), Ath. 109 B.

†**Μεγᾰλόμαζος**, ου, ὁ, *Megalomazus*, a hero in Boeotian Scolus, Ath. 109 A.

Μεγᾰλομᾰνής, ές, (μέγας, μαίνομαι) *very frantic.*

Μεγᾰλόμαρτυρ, ῠρος, ὁ, =μέγας μάρτυς.

Μεγᾰλόμασθος, ον, (μέγας, μασθός) *with large breasts.*

Μεγᾰλομᾰ́τηρ, ἡ, Dor. for μεγαλομήτηρ.

Μεγᾰλομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *greatness of parts*, opp. to μικρομέρεια, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 4: cf. μεγαλομερία: from

Μεγᾰλομερής, ές, (μέγας, μέρος) *consisting of large parts*, Plat. Tim. 62 A: generally, *magnificent*, Polyb. 28, 17, 1, etc.; so in adv. -ρῶς, Id. 16, 25, 3, etc.

Μεγᾰλομερία, ας, ἡ, =μεγαλομέρεια: —*magnificence*, Polyb. 1, 26, 9.

Μεγᾰλομήτηρ, τρός, ἡ, *a grandmother*; v. Lob. Phryn. 453.

Μεγᾰλόμητις, τι, (μέγας, μῆτις) *of high design, ambitious*, Aesch. Ag. 1426.

Μεγᾰλόμισθος, ον, (μέγας, μισθός) *receiving high pay*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15.

Μεγᾰλόμμᾰτος, ον, *large-eyed.*

Μεγᾰλομῡκήτης, ου, ὁ, *the loud bellower.*

Μεγᾰλόνοια, ας, ἡ, *magnanimity*, Plat. Legg. 935 B, Plut 2, 401 D: from

Μεγᾰλόνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν (μέγας, νόος), *great-minded, high-minded.*

Μεγαλοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, παθεῖν) *great patience, fortitude*, Plut. 2, 551 C.

Μεγαλοπενθής, ές, *greatly sorrowing:* †v. Μεγαπενθής.

Μεγᾰλόπετρος, ον, (μέγας, πέτρα) *of or on the mighty rock*, Ἀκρόπολις, Ar. Lys. 482.

Μεγᾰλοπλούσιος, ον,=sq.

Μεγᾰλόπλουτος, ον, (μέγας, πλοῦτος) *exceeding rich*, Eubul. Ion. 2.

Μεγᾰλοποιέω, ῶ, (μέγας, ποιέω) *to do great things*, LXX. — II. trans. *to magnify*, Hierocl.

Μεγᾰλοπόλεμος, ον, (μέγας, πόλεμος) *great in war*, Joseph.

Μεγᾰλόπολις, poet. μεγαλόπτολις, λι, (μέγας, πόλις) epith. of great cities, *al μ. Ἀθῆναι*, Athens *that mighty city*, Pind. P. 7, 1; so, *μεγαλοπόλιες ὦ Συράκοσαι*, Ib. 2, 1; *ἁ μ. Τροία*, Eur. Tro. 1291.

†**Μεγᾰλόπολις**, εως, ἡ, and **Μεγάλη πόλις**, *Megalopolis*, a city of Arcadia, founded by Epaminondas after the victory at Leuctra, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 3; etc.—2. a city of Pontus, so called from its founder Pompey *the great*, Strab. p. 560: its *territory* Μεγαλοπολῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, Id.

Μεγᾰλοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *a citizen of a large city*, Philo.†—II. and fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, from foreg., *an inhab. of Megalopolis, Megalopolitan*, *οἱ Μεγ.*, Dem. 202, sqq.; Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 5; etc.: *ἡ Μεγ.....ῖτις, the territory of Megalopolis*, Polyb. 2, 51, 3; v. also foreg. 2.

Μεγαλοπόνηρος, ον, (μέγας, πονηρός) *exceeding wicked*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Μεγαλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (μέγας, πούς) *with large feet*, Arist. H. A. 9, 21.

Μεγᾰλοπρᾱγία, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, πρᾶγος) *greatness of deeds*, App.

Μεγᾰλοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the disposition to do great things: magnificence*, Plut. Alc. 6, etc.: from

Μεγᾰλοπράγμων, ον, (μέγας, πρᾶγμα) *disposed to do great deeds, forming great designs*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 36, Plut.

Μεγᾰλοπρέπεια, ας, Ion. -είη, ἡ, *the character of a μεγαλοπρεπής, splendour, magnificence*, Hdt. 1, 139; 3, 125; Plat., etc.: and

Μεγᾰλοπρεπεύομαι, dep., *to be magnificent*: from

Μεγᾰλοπρεπής, ές, (μέγας, πρέπω) *befitting a great man: magnificent*, Lat. *magnificus*, *δεῖπνον, δωρεὴ μ.*, Hdt. 5, 18; 6, 122; *ταφή*, Plat., etc.:—of persons, Plat. Rep. 487 A, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 2, 5:—of style, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5; Plat. Symp. 210 D.—Adv. -πέως, Att. -πῶς, Hdt. 6, 128, Plat. etc.; compar. -έστερον, Plat. Lys. 215 E; superl. -έστατα, Hdt. 7, 57.

Μεγᾰλοπτέρῠγος, ον,=sq., LXX.

Μεγᾰλοπτέρυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, πτέρυξ) *with large wings.*

Μεγᾰλόπτολις, λι, poet. for μεγαλόπολις, q. v.

Μεγᾰλόπτωχος, ου, ὁ, *very poor*, Stob.

Μεγᾰλόπῠλος, ον, (μέγας, πύλη) *with large gates.*

Μεγᾰλοπύρηνος, ον, (μέγας, πυρήν) *with large kernel*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Μεγᾰλόῤῥαξ, ᾶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, ῥάξ) *bearing large berries*, Strab.

Μεγᾰλορῥημονέω, ῶ, *to be a boaster*, Strab. p. 601: and

Μεγᾰλορῥημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=foreg., Polyb. 39, 3, 1; from

Μεγᾰλορῥήμων, ον, (μέγας, ῥῆμα) *talking big, boastful*, LXX.

Μεγᾰλόῤῥιζος, ον, (μέγας, ῥίζα) *with large roots*, Theophr.

Μεγᾰλόῤῥῑνος, ον, (μέγας, ῥίς) *with large nose.*

Μεγᾰλόῤῥῑνος, ον, (μέγας, ῥινόν) *thick-skinned.*

Μεγάλος, v. sub μέγας.

Μεγᾰλόσαρκος, ον, (μέγας, σάρξ) *great of flesh*, LXX.

Μεγᾰλοσθενής, ές, (μέγας, σθένος) *of great strength, exceeding strong*, Ep. Hom. 6, Pind. P. 6, 21.

Μεγᾰλοσμᾰράγος, ον, (μέγας, σμάραγος) *loud-resounding*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1. [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλοσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, = μέγας σοφιστής, Ath. 113 D.

Μεγᾰλόσπλαγχνος, ον, (μέγας, σπλάγχνον) *causing the bowels to swell*, Hipp. p. 392.—II. *high-spirited*, ψυχή, Eur. Med. 109.

†**Μεγαλοσσάκης**, ους, ὁ, *Megalossaces*, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1045.

Μεγᾰλοστᾰφύλος, ον, (μέγας, σταφυλή) *with large bunches.* [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλόστᾰχυς, υ, gen. υος, (μέγας, στάχυς) *with large ears of corn*, Diosc.

Μεγᾰλοστένακτος, ον, (μέγας, στενάζω) *to be greatly lamented.*

Μεγᾰλόστομος, ον, (μέγας, στόμα) *with large mouth*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 12.

Μεγᾰλόστονος, ον, (μέγας, στένω) *very lamentable, most piteous*, Aesch. Pr. 411.

†**Μεγαλοστράτη**, ης, ἡ, *Megalostrăte*, a poetess, beloved by Alcman, Ath. 600 E.

Μεγᾰλοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=μέγεθος.

Μεγᾰλόσχημος, ον,=sq., Theophr.

Μεγᾰλοσχήμων, ον, (μέγας, σχῆμα) *of large form: magnificent*, τιμή, Aesch. Pr. 409.

Μεγᾰλοσώμᾰτος, ον, (μέγας, σῶμα) *large bodied.*

Μεγᾰλόσωμος, ον,=foreg.

Μεγᾰλοτέχνος, ον, (μέγας, τέχνη) *great in art, a master of his art*, Arist. Mund. 6, 14: — *τὸ μ.=ὕψος, the sublime*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.

Μεγᾰλότης, ητος, ἡ, = μέγεθος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Μεγᾰλότῑμος, ον, (μέγας, τιμή) *highly honoured:—of great value.* Adv. -μως, Diog. L.

Μεγᾰλοτολμος, ον, (μέγας, τόλμα) *greatly adventurous*, Luc. Alex. 8.

Μεγᾰλότοξος, ον, (μέγας, τόξον) *with large bow.*

Μεγᾰλοτράχηλος, ον, (μέγας, τράχηλος) *large-necked.* [ᾰ]

Μεγᾰλουργέω, -γῆς, -γία, -γός, v. sub μεγαλοεργ-.

Μεγᾰλοφᾱνής, ές, (μέγας, φαίνομαι)=μεγαλοπρεπής.

†**Μεγαλοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Megalophānes*, teacher of Philopoemen, Paus. 8, 49, 2.

Μεγᾰλοφεγγής, ές, (μέγας, φέγγος) *giving a strong light.*

Μεγᾰλόφθαλμος, ον, (μέγας, ὀφθαλμός) *large-eyed*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 26.

Μεγᾰλόφῐλος, ον, (μέγας, φίλος) *having great friends.*

Μεγᾰλόφλεβος, ον, (μέγας, φλέψ) *large-veined*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 30.

Μεγᾰλοφρονέω, ῶ, *to be high-minded*, *μ. ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ, to be confident* in one's self, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 39; *τινί*, Dion. H. 8, 83:— in bad sense, *to be proud, haughty, περί τι*, as Plat. Rep. 528 B, in Mid.: and

Μεγᾰλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *greatness of mind*, Plat. Symp. 194 B: in bad sense, *pride, arrogance*, Hdt. 7, 24, 136; *μ. γένους, pride* of family, Antipho 127, 21: from

Μεγᾰλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέγας, φρήν) *high-minded, noble, generous, ἡσυχία*, Ar. Lys. 1289, cf. Isocr. 20 A; v. *μεγαλήνωρ*: in bad sense, *haughty, proud*; as in adv. -ονως, Plat. Euthyd. 293 A, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 6.

Μεγᾰλοφῡής, ές, (μέγας, φυή) *of noble nature.* Polyb. 12, 23, 5.

Μεγᾰλοφῡΐα, ας, ἡ, *nobleness of nature*, Iambl.

Μεγᾰλόφυλλος, ον, (μέγας, φύλλον) *large-leaved*, Theophr.

Μεγᾰλοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *loudness of voice*, Hipp.—*big talking*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8: from

Μεγᾰλόφωνος, ον, (μέγας, φωνή) *with a loud voice*, Hipp.: *loud-talking*, Dem. 415, 15. Adv. -νως.

Μεγᾰλοχάσμων, ον, (μέγας, χάσμα) *wide-yawning*, Epich. p. 36.

Μεγᾰλοψῐόφητος, ον, =sq.

Μεγαλόψοφος, ον, (μέγας, ψόφος) *loud-sounding.*

Μεγᾰλοψῡχέω, ῶ, *to be magnanimous*: and

Μεγᾰλοψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Isocr. 201 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3: = μεγαλοπρέπεια, Polyb. 10, 40, 6, etc.

Μεγᾰλόψῡχος, ον, (μέγας, ψυχή) *high-souled, magnanimous*, Isocr. 189 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 3, sq.: *τὸ μ.=μεγαλοψυχία*, Polyb. 1, 20, 11:—in Plat. Alc. 2, 140 C, a milder expression for *ἄφρων, romantic, Quixotic.* Adv. -χως, Polyb. 1, 8, 4, etc.

Μεγᾰλῡ́νω, (μέγας, *to make great* or *powerful*, Thuc. 5, 98:—pass. *to be high, lofty, exalted*, Aesch. Pr. 892. — II. *to make great by word, to extol, magnify*, Eur. Bacch. 320:—mid. *to boast one's self.*—2. *to exaggerate*, Thuc. 8, 81:

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Xen. Apol. 32: also *to aggravate* a crime, Thuc. 6, 28.—Also *μεγαλίζω*.

Μεγᾰλόδῡνος, ον, (μέγας, ὀδυνη) very painful.

Μεγᾰλώνῡμος, ον, (μέγας, ὄνομα) giving a great name, giving glory, νίκη, Soph. Ant. 148; *Ζεύς,* Ar. Thesm. 315.

Μεγᾰλωπός, όν, (μέγας, ὤψ) large-eyed, Opp. C. 2, 177.

Μεγᾰλως, adv. from *μέγας,* Hom., and Hdt.

Μεγᾰλωστί, adv. of *μέγας, at large, far and wide, over a vast space:* Hom. always joins *μέγας μεγαλωστί,* Il. 16, 776; Od. 24, 40.—II.=*μεγάλως,* Hdt. 2, 161; 5, 67:—also=*μεγαλοπρεπῶς,* Id. 6. 70. [*ῐ*]

†*Μεγαλωσύνη, ης, ἡ, (μέγας) greatness, majesty,* esp. of God, LXX.: in N. T. for *ὁ θεὸς ὁ μέγας,* Hebr. 1, 3.

Μεγᾰλωφελής, ές, (μέγας, ὠφέλλω) very useful or *serviceable,* Cleomed.

†*Μεγαμηδείδης, ου* Ep. *αο, ὁ, son of Megamēdes,* H. Hom. Merc. 100.

†*Μεγαμήδη, ης, ἡ, Megamēdē,* wife of Thestius, Apollod. 2, 4, 10.

Μεγᾰμῦκος, ον, loud bellowing.

†*Μεγάνειρα, ας, ἡ, Megantra,* daughter of Crocon, wife of Arcas, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.—2. wife of Celeus, Paus. 1, 39, 1.

Μεγάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=μεγαλήνωρ fin. *πλοῦτος,* Pind. O. 1, 4. [*ᾰ*]

†*Μεγάπανος, ου, ὁ, Megapanus,* a leader of the Hyrcanians, Hdt. 7, 62.

Μεγᾰπένθης, ες, (μέγας, πένθος) full of sorrows: † as pr. n., v. sq.

†*Μεγαπένθης, ους, ὁ, Megapenthes,* son of Proetus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 4, 4.—2. son of Menelaus by a female slave, Od. 3, 188; 15, 100.—3. son of Lacydes, Luc. Catapl. 8.

†*Μεγάπολα, ης, ἡ, Megapola,* fem. pr. n., Luc. Asin. 28.

†*Μεγάρα, ας, ἡ,* Ion. *Μεγάρη, ης, Megara,* daughter of Creon king of Thebes, wife of Hercules, Od. 11, 269: Eur. H. F. 9.—II. *Μέγαρα, ων, τά,* the chief city of Megaris founded by the Dorians. Pind. O. 13; Hdt. 9, 14; etc.—2. a city of Sicily near Syracuse, the earlier *Hybla,* Thuc. 6, 4.

†*Μεγᾰράδε,* adv., *to Megara,* Ar. Ach. 254.

†*Μεγαρεύς, έως, ὁ, a Megarian, an inhab. of Megara;* usu. in pl. *οἱ Μεγαρεῖς, έων,* (poet. *-ῆες*) *the Megarians,* Hdt. 1, 59; in Sicily Id. 7, 156: those in Megaris also *οἱ Νισαῖοι* M., Ap. Rh. 2, 747; Theocr. 12, 27 (v. *Νισαία*), while those in Sicily *οἱ* M. *οἱ Ὑβλαῖοι.* Thuc. 6, 4.

†*Μεγαρεύς, έως, ὁ, Megareus,* son of Hippomenes of Anchestus, after whom the city *Megara* (Graeco more) was said to be named, Apollod. 3, 15; acc. to Paus. 1, 39, 5, son of Neptune. —2. a son of Creon, Soph. Ant. 1303, =*Μενοικεύς* (q. v. 2) in Eur. Phoen. 769.—3. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 2, 5.

Μεγᾰρίζω, to side with the Megarians, or *to speak their dialect, κλώων Μεγαρικῆς,* Ar. Ach. 822, ubi v. Schol.—II. *to visit the μέγαρα* of Ceres at the Thesmophoria, Clem. Al.; cf. *μέγαρον* III.

Μεγᾰρικός, ή, όν, (*Μέγαρα*) *Megarian,* Ar. †Pac. 609†, etc.: *τὰ Μεγαρικά,* also *Μεγαρικοὶ κέραμοι,* and in the language of trade, *Μεγαρικά, Megarian pottery:* but *οἱ Μεγαρικοί, the philosophers of the Megarian school,* †Strab. p. 393.† Pecul. fem. *Μεγαρίς* (sc. *γῆ*), *the Megarian territory, Megarid,* Thuc. 2, 31, etc.: †also *ἡ Μεγαρική,* Strab.

†*Μεγαρίς, ίδος, ἡ,* v. sub foreg.

Μεγαρόθεν, adv., *from Megara,* Ar. Vesp. 57.

Μεγαροῖ, adv., *at Megara,* Ar. Ach. 758.

Μέγᾰρον, ου, τό, (μέγας?): a large room, chamber, hall, freq. in Hom., esp. Od.: usu.—1. *the large common hall* where the men dined, the chief room in the house: also—2. *a woman's apartment,* of the lady of the house and her maids, in the upper story, v. esp. Od. 18, 198: in plur., Od. 2, 94; 19, 30.—3. *a bed-chamber,* Od. 11, 374.—II. *a house,* esp. a large one, *a palace,* freq. in Hom., (esp. in Od.), but mostly, like Lat. *aedes,* in plur., because the house consisted of many rooms: in sing., Pind. P. 4, 238:—*ἐν μεγάροις,* quietly *at home,* as opp. to war and travelling, (cf. Lat. *domi, militiae*), Il. 1, 396, etc.; but also opp. to *ἐπ' ἀγροῦ,* Od. 21, 47.—III. *τὰ μέγαρα,* also *μάγαρα, underground caves* sacred to Demeter (Ceres) and Persephone (Proserpina) (whence the verb *μεγαρίζω* II.), into which young pigs were let down on a particular day in the Thesmophoria,—the *μυστηρικά* and *μυστικὰ χοιρία* (cf. *μυστικός*), of Ar. Ach. 747, 764, v. Paus. 9, 8, 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 829, sq.—IV. *μέγαρον,* also *μάγαρον, the sacred chamber in the temple of Delphi,* where the responses were received, Hdt. 1, 47, 65; also of other temples; *the sanctuary, shrine,* elsewh. *ἄδυτον,* freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. 6, 134: in genl. Hdt. uses the word only of sacred edifices and always in sing., like Lat. *aedes, a temple.*

Μεγᾰρόνδε, adv., *homewards, home,* Od. 16, 413, etc.

†*Μέγαρος, ου, ὁ, Megarus,* a son of Jupiter, Paus. 1, 40, 1.

Μέγαρσις, ἡ, (μεγαίρω) jealousy, envy.

Μεγαρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *μεγαίρω, envied, to be envied.*

ΜΕΓΑ΄Σ, μεγάλη [*ᾰ*], *μέγᾰ:* gen. *μεγάλου, ης, ου:* dat. *μεγάλῳ, ῃ, ῳ:* acc. *μεγάν, μεγάλην, μέγᾰ:* dual *μεγάλω, ᾱ, ω:* plur. *μεγάλοι, αι, ᾰ,* etc., like a regul. adj. in *ος*:—but the regul. form *ΜΕΓΑ΄ΛΟΣ,* is never used in sing. nom. and acc. masc. and neut., and only once in vocat. masc., *μεγάλε Ζεῦ,* Aesch. Theb. 822. —I. radic. sense, of bodily size, *big, great,* whether of animals or things, Hom., etc.: esp. freq. of men's bodily stature, in Hom. usu. *ἠΰς τε μέγας τε,* as *καλός τε μέγας τε;* more rarely of *women, καλή τε μεγάλη τε,* as Od. 15, 418: hence also, *great, grown up, full-grown,* of age as shown by stature, Od. 2, 314, cf. Lat. *major, maximus:* in Ion. prose it appears often to be used pleonast., *μεγαθει μέγας, μέγιστος, great in size,* Hdt. 1, 51, etc.,—the notion of *μέγαθος* being relative, as appears clearly from *μεγάθεϊ σμικρός,* Hdt. 2, 74, etc.—But as *bodily size* may be of various sorts, *μέγας* takes several subordinate signfs., as,—1. *vast, high, οὐρανός, ὄρος, πύργος,* etc., Hom.—2. *vast, spacious, wide, πέλαγος, λαῖτμα θαλάσσης,* etc., Hom.—3. *long, ἠῖών, αἰγιαλός,* etc., Hom.—II. of degree, *great, strong, mighty;* and that,—1. *powerful, mighty,* Hom., mostly as epith. of gods, esp. of Jupiter, also of men, like *μεγιστῆνες,* Od. 18, 382; freq. in Hdt.: *ὅρκος μέγας, the mighty, awful* oath, Hom.—2. *great, strong, violent,* of the elements, etc., *ἄνεμος, λαῖλαψ, ζέφυρος,* Hom.; and of properties, passions, etc., of men, *κράτος, θυμός, ἀρετή, κῦδος, ἄχος,* etc., Hom.—3. of sounds, *great, loud, ἰαχή, ἀλαλητός, ὀρυμαγδός, τυταγός,* Hom.—III. with a bad sense attached to it, *over-great, μέγα εἰπεῖν,* to speak *too big,* and so provoke divine wrath, Od. 22, 288: so, *λίην μεγα εἰπεῖν,* Od. 16, 243: and freq. in Att., even in prose; also *μεγάλα λέγειν,* etc., Lob. Soph. Aj. 384: so, *ἄκρα* and *μεγάλα φρονεῖν,* Lob. Aj 1109: —later *μέγα λέγειν,* to say *something marvellous,* Hemst. Luc. 1, p. 39.—IV. *μέγιστοι καιροί, the greatest,* i. e. *the most pressing* emergencies, *most critical* periods, Wolf. Dem. 470, 12 (p. 331), like Lat. *summa* or *maxima tempora.*—V. adv. *μεγάλως* [*ᾰ*], *greatly, exceedingly, in a great degree,* Hom., only Od. 16, 432, and strengthd., *μέγα μεγάλως,* Il. 17, 723: but Hom. and Hdt. more usu. have the Ion. adv. *μεγάλως,* q. v.: and still more the neut. sing. and pl. *μέγα* and *μεγάλα* as adv., which also occur in Att., *very much, exceedingly; μέγα χαίρε, all hail!* Od. 24, 402; esp. with verbs expressing *power, might,* etc., *μέγα κρατεῖν, δύνασθαι,* Hom., cf. Lob. Phryn. 197, or those which express *sound, μέγα ἀύτειν, βοᾶν, ἰάχειν, εἰκέσθαι,* etc., *aloud,* Hom.: with these last only he joins the plur. *μεγάλα.*—2. of space, *far, μέγα προβοῶν,* Il. 14, 363; so *μέγα ἀνενθε, far* away, Il. 22, 88.—3. with adjs. not only strengthening the positive, as, *μέγα ἶφι, μέγα νήπιος,* Il. 2, 480; 16, 46; like *πολύ,* with compar. and superl., *by far, μέγ' ἀμείνων, ἄριστος, ὀλέστατος,* Hom.: strengthd. *μάλα μέγα,* Il. 15, 321; *λίην μέγα,* Od. 16, 243.—VI. degrees of comparison.—1 compar. *μείζων,* neut. *μεῖζον,* gen. *μείζονος,* Hom., and Att.; but in Ion. prose *μέζων, ον,* Hdt.; Dor. *μεσδων*; Boeot. *μέσσων*: later also *μειζοτερος,* †N. T.†, Lob. Phryn. 136:—*greater,* Hom.; —but oft. also *too great, too much, greater,* or *more than enough,* Hemd. Plat. Soph. 231 A: *οὔτε μεῖζον, οὔτε ἔλαττον,* a strong form of denial, *nothing whatever,* Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71:—Adv. *μειζόνως,* Ion. *μέζονως,* Hdt. 3, 128, etc.—2. superl. *μέγιστος, η, ον,* Hom.; also, but very rare, *μεγάλωτατος,* v. Lob. Phryn. 93:—used with another superl. *μέγιστον ἐλάχιστος,* Eur. Med. 1323. (The root *μεγ-ας* appears in Lat. *mag-nus,* Sanscr. *mah-at,* (cf. *μέγ-αθος*), Pers. *meh* or *mah,* (cf. *Μάγοι*), Germ. *Mick-el, our mickle, much, migh-t,* also in *μακρ-ός, μῆκ-ος.*)

†*Μέγας, α, ὁ, Meges,* an Aetolian, father of Damis, Pind. N. 8, 27.

Μεγασθενής, ές, = μεγαλοσθενής, as epith. of gods, Pind. O. 1, 38, Aesch. Eum. 61, etc.: also, *μ. χρησός,* Pind. I. 5 (4), 2.

†*Μεγασθένης, ους, ὁ, Megasthenes,* a historian at the court of Seleucus, who wrote *Ἰνδικά,* Ath. 153 C. Arr.; etc. — 2. a Chalcidian, founder of Cyme, Strab. p. 243.

†*Μεγασίδρας, ου, ὁ, Megasidras,* a Persian, Hdt. 7, 72.

Μεγάτιμος, ον,=μεγαλότιμος, Ael.

Μεγάτολμος, ον,=μεγαλότολμος.

Μεγαυχής, ές, (μέγας, αὐχέω)=μεγαλαυχής, παγκρατιαστ., Pind. N. 11, 27: *ἀνδρῶν,* Aesch. Pers. 641.

†*Μεγαφέρνης, ους, ὁ, Megaphernes,* a Persian nobleman, slain by Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 20.

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Μεγάφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, dub. for *μεγαλόφρων*.

Μεγεθοποιέω, ῶ, *to make great, magnify*, Sext. Emp. †Math. 7, 108: from Μεγεθοποιός, όν, (*μέγεθος, ποιέω*) *making great, magnifying*, Longin.

Μέγεθος, εος, τό, in Ion. prose *μέγαθος*, (*μέγας*): *greatness, height*, both bodily and mental: Hom. always of *the stature* of men and women; joined with *εἶδος*, Od. 5, 217; 6, 152; with *κάλλος*, Od. 18, 219, cf. Plat. Charm. 154 C:—generally, *largeness, magnitude, size*, taken relatively, hence in Hdt., *μεγάθει μέγας* and *σμικρός*, v. sub *μέγας* I.:—*height* of a mountain, opp. to *πλῆθος*, Hdt. 1, 203;—Hdt. also uses the acc. *μέγαθος* or *τὸ μέγαθος* as adv.,—*in size*, I, 98; 4, 23, etc.: so, *τὸ μέγεθος*, Plat. Rep. 423 B; also in pl., *ποταμοὶ οὐ κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον ἐόντες μεγάθεα*, Hdt. 2, 10: but also, with verb, *λάμποντες μέγαθος*=*μεγάλως*, Id. 2, 44. —II. of degree, *greatness, πόνων*, Eur. Hel. 593.—2. *greatness*, i. e. *rank, power*, Id. Bacch. 273.

Μεγεθουργία, ας, ἡ, (*μέγεθος, *ἔργω*) *a doing* or *attempting great actions*, Plat. Ax. 370 B.

Μεγεθόω, ῶ, =*μεγαλύνω*.

Μεγεθύνω, =*μεγαλύνω*, Longin.

†Μεγεσσάρας, ου, ὁ, *Megessaras*, father of Pharnace, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Μεγήρατος, ον, (*μέγας, ἐρατός*) *passing lovely*, Hes. Th. 240; ubi al. cum Hesychio *μεγήριτος*, (*ἐρίζω*) *contended for*, sed v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 96.

†Μέγης, ητος, ὁ, *Meges*, son of Phyleus, a suitor of Helen, leader of the Dulichians before Troy, Il. 2, 627.

†Μέγιλλα, ης, ἡ, *Megilla*, name of a courtesan, Luc.

†Μέγιλλος, ου, ὁ, *Megillus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.—2. a historian, Strab. p. 692.—Others in Luc., etc.; in Plut. Timol. 35 *Μέγελλος* should prob. be *Μέγιλλος*.

†Μεγίσθης, ου, ὁ, *Megisthes*, a beautiful youth; Bgk. writes *Μεγίστης* in Anacr. 39, 1; 78, 3.

Μεγιστᾶνες, ων, οἱ, (*μέγιστος*) *the great chiefs*, LXX. cf Lob. Phryn. 197: later *μεγιστᾶνος*, ὁ. (Cf. *νεᾶνες, ξυνᾶνες*, from *νέος, ξυνός*.)

Μεγιστεύω, (*μέγιστος*) *to be* or *become very great*, App. Syr. 58. (Cf. *ἀριστεύω* from *ἄριστος*.)

†Μεγίστη, ης, ἡ, *Megiste*, an island on the coast of Lycia with a city of same name, Strab. p. 666.—II. fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 E.

†Μεγιστίας Ion. *-τίης*, ου, ὁ, *Megistias*, a celebrated seer of the family of Melampus, Hdt. 7, 221.

†Μεγιστόνους, ου, ὁ, *Megistonŏus*, uncle of the Spartan king Cleomenes, Plut. Arat. 38.

Μεγιστόπολις, λι, (*μέγιστος, πόλις*) *making cities greatest* or *most blest*, Ἡσυχία, *μ. θυγάτηρ Δίκης*, Pind. P. 8, 2.

Μέγιστος, η, ον, superl. of *μέγας*, Hom.

†Μέγιστος, ου, ὁ, *Megistus*, a river of Phrygia, Polyb. 5, 77, 8, earlier called Ῥύνδακος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 1165.

Μεγιστότιμος, ον, (*μέγιστος, τιμή*) *most honoured*, *Δίκη*, Aesch. Supp. 709.

Μεγιστόφωνος, ον, (*μέγιστος, φωνή*) *crying most loudly*.

†Μεγιστώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Megisto*, daughter of Pelagon, Ath. 560 C.

Μεδέων, οντος, ὁ, =*μέδων*, *a guardian*, Hom. (only in Il.), always of Jupiter, as *guardian of special places*, Ἰδηθεν *μεδέων*, *guardian* of Ida, 3, 276, etc.; *Δωδώνης μ.* 16, 234; in H. Hom. Merc. 2, also of Mercury; c. dat. loci, Pind. O. 7, 160.—2. fem. *μεδέουσα*, =*μέδουσα*, likewise always of *guardian goddesses*, e. g. of Venus, *Σαλαμῖνος μεδέουσα*, H. Hom. 9, 4; Mnemosyne, Ἐλευθῆρος *μεδέουσα*, Hes. Th. 54; Minerva, *τῆς ἱερωτάτης μεδέουσα χώρας* (Athens), Ar. Eq. 585; cf. Eur. Or. 1690, Hipp. 167.—A participial form, but no pres. *μεδέω* is found.

†Μεδεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Medeon*, 1. *ὁ Βοιωτικός*, a city of Boeotia at foot of Mt. Phoenicius, hence also called *ἡ Φοινικίς*, Il. 2, 501; Strab. p. 510.—2. *ὁ Φωκικός*, a city of Phocis on the Crissaean gulf, Strab.—3. a city of Acarnania on confines of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 106; also *Μεδίων*, Polyb.—II. acc. to Steph. Byz., a son of Pylades and Electra.

†Μέδη, ης, ἡ, *Medē*, sister of Penelope, Asius 4, Dübn.

Μεδιμναῖος, α, ον, *holding a μέδιμνος*: from

Μέδιμνος, ου, ὁ, but ἡ in Hdt. 1, 192, though he makes it masc. in 7, 187:—*the medimnus* or usual Attic corn-measure, containing 6 *ἑκτεῖς*, 48 *χοίνικες*, and 192 *κοτύλαι*, first in Hes. Fr. 14; acc. to Corn. Nep. Att. 2, =6 Roman modii, i. e. very nearly 12 gallons. As the medimnus was also used for other things, that of corn was expressly called *μ. σιτηρός*. The Sicilian medimnus was ⅓ less, Polyb. 2, 15, 1.—Proverb., *μεδίμνῳ ἀπομετρεῖσθαι ἀργύριον*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 27.—II. in Lower Italy the *pipe of a fountain*, elsewh. *κρουνός*, Diod. (Cf. Lat. *modus, modius*.)

†Μεδιόλᾶνον, ου, τό, and Μεδιολάνιον, *Mediolānum*, the chief city of the Insubres in northern Italy, now *Milan*, Polyb., etc.—2. a city of the Santones in Gallia, now *Saintes*, Strab. p. 190.

†Μεδιοματρικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Mediomatrici*, a Gallic people on the Rhine, Strab. p. 193.

†Μεδίων, ωνος, ὁ, =Μεδεών 3, Polyb. 18, 23: hence *οἱ Μεδιώνιοι, the inhab. of Medeon*, Id. 2, 2, 6.

†Μεδοακοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Medoaci*, a people in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 216.

†Μεδόακος, ου, ὁ, *the Medoacus*, a river in territory of foreg.; also the harbour of Paterium, Strab. p. 213.

†Μέδοισα Dor. = Μέδουσα, Pind.

ΜΕΔΟΜΑΙ, fut. *μεδήσομαι*, which Hom. uses in Il. 9, 650, elsewh. always in pres. and imperf.: dep. mid.—*To provide for, attend to, think on*, like *μιμνήσκομαι*, c. gen., Hom., esp. *νόστοιο* and *πολέμοιο μέδεσθαι, to be thinking of*, i. e. *preparing for*..., Il. 2, 384; 9, 622; *δείπνοιο, δόρποιο, σίτου, κοίτοιο μ., to be mindful of* the meal, of going to bed, Hom.; *ἀλκῆς μ., to bethink one of* one's defence, Il. 4, 418, —like *ἀλκῆς μνήσασθαι*.—II. *to plan, contrive* or *devise* something for one, *τινί τι*, always in bad sense, *κακὰ Τρώεσσι μ.*, Il. 4, 21; 8, 458; like *μήδομαι* and *μηχανάομαι*: later also c. inf., Orph. Arg. 90.—III. the act. *μέδω* (q. v.), not till after Hom., and in diff. signf. (From *μέδομαι* some derive *μέδιμνος*, Lat. *modius, modus, moderari*, also *meditari*: *μήδομαι* was orig. an Ion. form for *μέδομαι*, like *μήδεα* for *μέζεα*.)

†Μεδοντιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Medontias*, a courtesan of Abydos, Lys. ap. Ath. 534 F, in 574 E called Μεδοντίς, beloved of Alcibiades.

†Μέδουλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Medŭli*, an Alpine tribe around the Isar and Rhodanus, Strab. p. 203, 204.

Μέδουσα, fem. from *μέδων*, like *μεδέουσα, a ruler*: hence as name of the Gorgon, *Medusa*, Hes. Th. 276.—†2. a daughter of Sthenelus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. a daughter of Priam, Id. 3, 12, 5.

†Μεδυλλία, ας, ἡ, *Medullia*, a settlement of the Albans, made a Roman colony by Romulus, Dion. H.; *οἱ Μεδυλλῖνοι, the inhab. of M.*, Id.

ΜΕ'ΔΩ, *to rule, hold sway over*, c. gen. loci: usu. of the gods; as a verb only found in three passages, Κυλλάνας ὃ *μέδεις*, Alcae. 22; *μέδεις* Ἐλευσινίας Δηοῦς *ἐν κόλποις*, Soph. Ant. 1119; *ὃς Αἰγαίου μέδεις πρωνός*, Id. Fr. 341: it seems to be formed from the old Homer. part. *μέδων*, q. v. cf. also *μεδέων*.

Μέδων, οντος, ὁ, (*μέδομαι*) *one who provides for, a guardian, lord*: *ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες*, leaders and *guardians*, Hom.; he uses it thus always in plur., of the military princes, and c. gen. pers., as Ἀργείων, Δαναῶν:—the sing. only Od. 1, 72, of Phorcys, *μέδων ἁλός, lord of* the sea. Fem. *μέδουσα*, q. v.—Hom. uses *μέδων* as a real subst., but *μέδω* is found later as a verb, v. sub voc. Cf. also *μεδέων, μέδομαι, μέδουσα, μεδέουσα*.

†Μέδων, οντος (and *ωνος* Isae. and Arist. ap. B. A. 1393), *Medon*, son of Oïleus, brother of Ajax, leader of the Phthians before Troy, Il. 2, 727.—2. a herald of Ulysses in Ithaca, Od. 4, 677; 22, 357.—3. son of Codrus, first life archon in Athens, Ael. V. H. 8, 5. —Others in Paus., etc.

Μέζεα, ων. τά, =*μήδεα, the genitals*, Hes. Op. 510, where it is used of animals: in Sicil., and Tarent. *μέσα*. (*μέζεα* is connected with *μήδεα*, as *μέδομαι* with *μήδομαι*.)

Μεζόνως, Ion. adv. from *μέζων*, Hdt.

Μέζων, ον, gen. *ονος*, Ion. for *μείζων*, compar. of *μεγας*, Hdt.

Μεθαιρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, aor. *μεθεῖλον*, Ion. *μεθέλεσκον* (*μετά, αἱρέω*): —*to catch in turn*, of a game at ball, *σφαῖραν ἕτερος ῥίπτασκε ποτὶ νέφεα σκιόεντα, ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω· ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὑψόσ' ἀερθείς, ῥηϊδίως μεθέλεσκε, πάρος ποσὶν οὖδας ἱκέσθαι*, Od. 8, 374, sq., cf. Poll. 9, 106.

Μεθάλλομαι, (*μετά, ἄλλομαι*) dep. mid., but by Hom. only used. in part. aor. syncop. *μετάλμενος*:—*to leap* or *rush upon*, Il. 5, 336, etc.; also absol. of a lion, Il. 12, 305:—*to rush after, overtake*, Il. 23, 345.—II. *to leap from one* ship *to another*, App.

Μεθᾱμέριος, Dor. for *μεθημέριος*.

†Μέθᾱνα, ης, ἡ, *Methāna*, a mountain stronghold on a peninsula of same name between Epidaurus and Troezene in Argolis, Strab. p. 374; cf. *Μεθώνη*.

Μεθανδάνω, only found in the 3 aor. Ep. *μετέῠδε*, c. dat. *ἀθανάτοισι, it found favour among* the gods, Q. Sm 5, 127, nisi legend. *μέγ' εὖαδε*.

†Μέθαπος, ου, ὁ, *Methapus*, an Athenian, introducer of certain mysteries, etc., Paus. 4, 1, 7.

†Μεθάρμη, ης, ἡ, *Metharme*, daughter of Pygmalion, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Μεθαρμόζω, (*μετά, ἁρμόζω*) *to dispose differently, to change, to correct*, Soph. El. 31. Mid. *to alter one's way of life, μ. νέους τρόπους, to put on, adopt new* habits, Aesch. Pr. 309; *μ βίον βελτίω τοῦ πρόσθεν*, Eur. Alc 1157. Hence

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Μεθάρμοσις, εως, ἡ, *a change*, δεσποτῶν, Polyb. 18, 28, 6.

Μεθαρμόττω, Att. for μεθαρμόζω, Luc.

Μεθέηκε, Ep. for μεθῆκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of μεθίημι, Hom.

Μεθείω, ῃς, ῃ, poet. for μεθέω, μεθῶ, subj. aor. 2 of μεθίημι, Hom.

Μεθεκτέον, verb. adj. from μετέχω, *one must share*, τινός, Thuc. 8, 66, Plat. Rep. 424 E.

Μεθεκτικός, ή, όν, *partaking*, Arist. Physiogn.

Μεθεκτός, ή, όν, (μετέχω) *communicable*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 4, 11.

Μεθέλεσκε, Ion. for μεθεῖλε, 3 sing. aor. of μεθαιρέω, q. v.

Μεθέλκω, (μετά, ἕλκω) *to draw over*, Philo.

Μεθέμεν, Dor. and Ep. for μεθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of μεθίημι, Il.

Μέθεν, Dor. and poet. for ἐμέθεν.

Μέθεξις, εως, ἡ, (μετέχω) *participation*, Plat. Soph. 256 A:—esp. of the *communication* between the εἴδη (ἰδέαι) and earthly objects, Id. Parm. 132 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. 1, 6, 3.

Μεθέορτος, ον, (μετά, ἑορτή) *after the feast*: ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα), *the morrow of it*, Antipho ap. Harp., Plut. 2, 1095 A.

Μεθέπω, impf. μεθεῖπον, Ep. μέθεπον: fut. μεθέψω: poet. aor. μετέσπον, inf. μετασπεῖν, part. μετασπών, mid. μετεσπόμην (μετά, ἕπω). *To follow after, follow closely, be hard upon*, Lat. *insequi*, ποσσὶ κραιπνοῖσι μετασπών, Il. 17, 190, Od. 14, 33; so in mid., ἀπιόντα μετασπόμενος βάλε δουρί, Il. 13, 567; and c. dat., σοὶ μεθέψομαι, Soph. El. 1052.—2. *to follow with the eyes*, hence *to seek, search* or *strive after*, c. acc. ἡνίοχον μέθεπε θρασύν, Il. 8, 126.—3. *to visit, νέον μεθέπεις; dost thou come* but now *to visit us?* Od. 1, 175.—4. metaph. *to pursue* a business, Pind. N. 6, 24; ἁμ. γεωπονίην, Pseudo-Phocyl. 149†; so, ἄχθος νώτῳ μεθέπων, *attending to*, i. e. *carrying*, a burden on his back, Pind. N. 6, 98: cf. ἕπω and ἐφέπω.—II. transit., c. dupl., acc. Τυδείδην μέθεπεν κρατερόφρονα ἵππους, *he turned* the horses *in pursuit of* Tydides, Il. 5, 329; like ἐφέπειν ἵππους Πατρόκλῳ, Il. 16, 724.—Only poet., esp. Ep.

Μεθερμηνευτικός, ή, όν, *interpreting*: from

Μεθερμηνεύω, (μετά, ἑρμηνεύω) *to translate, interpret*, Polyb. 6, 26, 6, Diod.

Μεθερπύζω, = sq., Orph.

Μεθέρπω, f. -ψω, (μετά, ἕρπω) *to creep after, to overtake*, Opp. H. 1, 543.

Μέθεσις, ἡ, (μεθίημι) *relaxation*, τῆς ψυχῆς, Philo.

Μεθετέον, verb. adj. of μεθίημι, *one must let go*, τινός, Plat. Tim. 55 D.

Μεθετικός, ή, όν, (μεθίημι) *letting go, relaxing*.

Μέθη, ης, ἡ, *strong drinking, strong drink*, καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5, 20; ὑπερπλησθεὶς μέθης, μέθῃ βρεχθείς, Soph. O. T. 779, Eur. El. 326: ἐσφαλμένος ὑπὸ μέθης, Plat. Rep. 396 D:—in plur., *carousals*, Plat. Legg. 682 E.—II. *drunkenness*, Antipho 127, 22; πίνειν εἰς μέθην, Plat. Legg. 775 B; τρεῖς προφάσεις, ἔρωτα, μέθην, ἀγνοιαν, Dem. 526, 15; ἡ μέθη τοῦ φόβου, Plat. Legg. 639 B: also *enthusiasm*, Sturz Emped. 46. (From same root as μέθυ, q. v.; acc. to Pott from Sanscr. *mad*, to be *drunk* or *mad*.)

Μεθήκω, (μετά, ἥκω) *to be come in quest of*, τινά, Eur. Tro. 1270.

Μεθηλίκιόομαι, (μετά, ἡλικία) *to pass from one age to another*. Hence

Μεθηλίκιωσις, ἡ, *the passage from one age to another*.

Μέθημαι, (μετά, ἧμαι) *to sit among*, c. dat. pl., μνηστῆρσι, Od. 1, 118.

Μεθημερινός, ή, ον, (μετά, ἡμέρα) *happening by day*, Lat. *diurnus*, Plat. Soph. 220 D.—II. *daily*, Lat. *quotidianus*, Dem. 270, 9; cf. Lob. Phryn. 54, Paral. 63.

Μεθημέριος, ον, = foreg. (signf. I.), Eur. Ion 1050.

Μεθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *remissness, carelessness*, Il. 13, 121; also in plur. Ib. 108: from

Μεθήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μεθίημι) *remiss, careless*, Il. 2, 241; Od. 6, 25, of men; and in late poets, Anacreont. 61, 17.

Μεθητικός, ή, όν, = μεθετικός. Adv. -κῶς.

Μεθίδρυσις, εως, ἡ, *a change of place, migration*, Strab. †p. 571.

Μεθιδρύω, (μετά, ἱδρύω) *to place differently, transpose*, ἐπὶ τἀναντία, Plat. Legg. 904 E. Pass. *to keep moving*, Plut. Ages. 11.

Μεθίει, Ep. for μεθίεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from μεθίημι, Od. 21, 377. [ῐ]

Μεθιζάνω, (μετά, ἰζάνω) *to transpose, transplant*, Aretae. p. 104, 46.

Μεθίημι, (μετά, ἵημι) inf. μεθιέναι, part. μεθιείς: fut. μεθήσω: aor. 1 μεθῆκα, Ep. and Ion. μεθέηκα, acc. to Phot. also ἐμέθηκα, and in Coluth. 127, μεθῆσα: aor. 2 inf. μεθεῖναι, part. μεθείς. Mid. μεθίεμαι. Verb. adj. μεθετέον, q. v.—Hom. uses pres. 2 and 3 sing. μεθιεῖς, μεθιεῖ, poet. inf. μεθιέμεν and μεθιέμεναι: impf. 2 and 3 sing. μεθίεις, μεθίει, 3 pl. μεθίεν for μεθίεσαν: fut.: aor. 1 μεθῆκα and μεθέηκα: aor. 2 inf. poet. μεθέμεν for μεθεῖναι, subj. μεθείω, ῃς, ῃ, for μεθῶ. The mid. is wholly post-Hom.; Hdt. has 3 sing. pres. μετίει, 2, 70; μετίετο or ἐμετίετο for μεθίετο, 1, 12; μετήσομαι as pass. fut, 5, 35; and pf. μεμετιμένος for μεθειμένος, 6, 1, etc.—I. trans. *to set loose, let go* something bound, stretched or held back; and so—1. c. acc. pers., *to let loose, release* a prisoner, Il. 10, 449: generally, *to let one free* to do as he will, ἐμὲ μέθες ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην, Hdt. 1, 37, cf. 40.—2. c. acc. rei, *to let* a thing *go, let it fall, throw*, τι ἐς ποτωμόν, Od. 5, 460, Hdt. 2, 70: so, μ. χολον, *to let go, give up* one's cherished wrath, Od. 1, 77; and c. dat., Ἀχιλλῆϊ, *as a favour to Achilles* (not, *against Achilles*, v. Od. 21, 377, where the suitors give up *to* Telemachus their wrath *against* Eumaeus), Il. 1, 283; δάκρυα μ., *to let* tears *flow*, i. e. *shed* them, Hdt. 9, 16: γλῶσσαν Περσίδα μ., *to let drop*, i. e. *utter* Persian words, Hdt. 6, 29; so, λόγον, βρόμον μ., Eur. Hipp. 499, 1202.—3. *to set loose, unyoke*; and hence, *to suffer to rest, to relieve*, κῆρ ἀχεος, the heart *from* pain, Il. 17, 539.—4. *to give up, desert, abandon*, τινά, Hom.; so εἰ ῥιγος με μεθείη, if the cold would but *leave* me, Od. 5, 471: also c. dat., *to abandon to, expose to*, κινδύνῳ, v. Valck. Phoen. 1235: but reversely c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to give up to, surrender in favour of* one, Ἕκτορι νίκην, Il. 14, 364.—5. *to neglect, throw aside*, Hdt. 1, 33, 123, etc.; c. inf., μετιέντες νέμεσθαι, Id. 1, 78.—6. *to give up* a thing, *resign* it *deliberately*, γνώμην, Hdt. 4, 98; ἀρχήν, Id. 3, 143.—7. *to give up, forgive* one a fault, etc., Lat. *remittere, condonare*, τινί τι, Hdt. 8, 140.—II. intrans. *to relax* one's energies, where ἑαυτόν is usu. supplied: in Hom. freq. absol., esp. in Il. with reference to war, *to be slack of hand, to be remiss, to dally, idle*, Lat. *remissius agere*, Il. 13, 229; 20, 361;—more fully c. inf., ὁστις μεθιησι μαχεσθαι, whosoe'er *neglects to* fight, Il. 14, 234. (so, μ. τὰ δέοντα πράττειν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33); c. gen. rei, *to relax in, cease from*, ἀλκῆς, πολέμου, etc., Hom. (so, μεθιεὶς πολεμου, Tyrtae. 3, 44):—so μ. τινι χόλον, *to cease from anger* at one's request (v. I. 2), Od. 21, 377:—but c. gen. pers., *to abandon, neglect*, Il. 11, 841:—also c. part., κλαυσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθεμαι, *he sated himself* with weeping *and left off*, Il. 24, 48; like παυομαι and λαγχω. —This intrans. signf. is little used.—III. The mid. agrees in sense and construction with the intrans. act: but is most freq. used Att. for *freeing one's self from, leaving go a thing, withdrawing from* it, παιδος οὐ μεμνησομαι, Eur. Hec. 400:—Dawes, Misc. Cr. p. 236, first pointed out that μεθέναι, *to let go, let loose*, has the act., μεθιεσθαι (as also the intrans. act.) *to let go one's hold of, lose hold of*, the gen.: Br. Ar. Nub. 830, defends the acc. after μεθιεσθαι, and Herm. Soph. El. 1269 supports him against Pors. Med. 734, Elmsl. Med. 719, however all the passages cited in favour of it (Aesch. Supp. 849, Soph. El. l. c., Eur. Med. l. c., Phoen. 519, ubi Dind. ἐκείνου c. Pors.) have been otherwise explained, except Ar. Vesp. 416 where Dind. retains τόνδε.

[Generally ῐ in Hom. and Ep., ῑ in Att.: yet Hom. sometimes lengthens it metri grat., μεθίεμεν, Il. 14, 364, μεθίετε 4, 234, etc., μεθιεμέναι, 13, 114:—in μεθίει, Il. 15, 716, it is long by augment, which however is left out in μεθίεν, Od. 21, 377.]

Μεθιππεύω, (μετά, ἱππεύω) *to ride away to another* place, App. Pun. 44.

Μεθίπταμαι, (μετά, ἵπταμαι) dep. *to fly away to another place*.

Μεθιστάνω, later collat. form of sq., Diod.: also μεθιστάω, LXX.

Μεθίστημι, fut. -στήσω (μετα, ἵστημι):—*to place in another way*, *to substitute, μεταστήσω τοι ταῦτα, I will change* thee this present, i. e. *give another instead*, Od. 4, 612: μ. τὰ τιμια, Hdt. 1, 65; μ. τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου, Thuc. 8, 48, etc.: οὐ μεθίστησι τοῦ χρώματος, *he changes nothing of* his colour, Ar. Eq. 398.—II. *to remove, set free*, τινά τινος, Soph. Phil. 463; κακῶν, πόνων, Eur. Hel. 1442, I. T. 991.—III. generally, *to remove from one* place *to another*, *to drive away from*, ἐκ βαρείας γῆς, Eur. I. T. 775; εἰς ἄλλην γῆν μ. πόδα, Id. Bacch. 49:—*to remove*, Thuc. 4, 57: so in aor. mid. *to remove from one's self* or *from one's presence*, Hdt. 1, 89, Thuc. 1, 79—IV. *to transfer*, τὴν δυναστείαν εἰς τινα, Polyb. 22, 21, 1, cf. 2, 41, 5.

B. pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plupf. act.:—*to change one's position*, i. e. *to go elsewhere, go to, retire to*, c. dat., ἑτάροισι μεθίστατο, Il. 5, 514, δαιμων στρατῷ μεθιστηκε, fortune *has changed* for them, Aesch. Pers. 156: esp. *to go over to another party, to revolt*, Thuc. 1, 35, etc.; παρα or προς τινα, Id. 1, 107, 130.—2. generally, *to change, alter for the better*, Hdt. 1, 118: also *to change for the worse*, εἰς ὀχλου (μεταβολης) ὀλιγαρχία μετεστη, by which an oligarchy *was brought about*, Plat. Rep. 553 E; ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς σκοτος μ., Ib. 518 A.—II. *to go away, depart*, ἐκ τῆς τάξεως, Hdt. 9, 58, ἐκ τυραννικοῦ κυκλου, Soph. Aj. 719?

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α. φυγῇ, Eur. Med. 1295.—III. c. gen. rei, *to cease from*, κότου, Aesch. Eum. 900; ξηρῶν τρόπων, Ar. Vesp. 1451; κακῶν, Eur. Hel. 856; **μ. βίου**, to die, Id. Alc. 21; **μ. φρενῶν**, to go mad, Id. 944.

Μεθά, for **μεθ' ὅ**, *after that*.

Μεθοδεία, ας, ἡ, *craft, wiles*, like ; ἐχνη. N. T.; cf. μεθοδεύω.

Μεθόδευμα, ατος, τό, = μέθοδος.

Μεθοδευτέον, verb. adj. from μεθοδεύω, *one must go to work regularly*, Arist. Org.

Μεθοδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who goes to work by rule*. Hence

Μεθοδευτικός, ή, όν, *regular, methodical*, Dion. H.? †Agatharch. de mari R.

Μεθοδεύω, (μέθοδος) strictly = μετέρχεσθαι: — hence, *to treat by rule* or *method*, Diod. 1, 15, etc.;—in mid. *to contrive a cunning device*, Polyb. 38, 4, 10.—II. *to manage, deal with*, τινά, Diod.

Μεθοδηγέω, ῶ. (μετά, ὁδηγέω) *to lead another way*, Leon. Al. 29.

Μεθοδικός, ή, όν, (μέθοδος) *going to work by rule* or *method*: *methodical, systematic*, Polyb. 10, 47, 12, etc. —**οἱ μ.**, *regular* physicians, opp. to empirics, Galen.

Μεθόδιον, ου, τό, = ἐφόδιον.

Μεθοδίτης, ου, ὁ, = μεθοδευτής.

Μέθοδος, ου, ἡ, (μετά, ὁδός) *a following after*: hence,—I. *an inquiry into scientific subjects, scientific inquiry* or *treatise*, Plat. Soph. 218 D, Rep. 435 D; **μ. ποιεῖσθαι**, Id. Soph. 243 D, Rep. 510 B.—II. also *the mode of prosecuting such inquiry, method, system*, Id. Phaedr. 270 C, etc.; **ἡ διαλεκτικὴ μ.**, Id. Rep. 533 B; joined with ἐπιστήμη, τέχνη, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 1; **μ. ἔχειν**, to be *systematically* versed in..., Id. Top. 1, 2, 1:—**ἡ τοῦ κινεῖσθαι μ.**, *the system* or *assumption* of motion, Plat. Theaet. 183 C.

Μεθολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (μεθέλκω) *a drawing over* or *away*, Plut. 2, 517 D.

Μεθομήρεος, ὁ, in Pind. Fr. 18, Böckh interprets **μ. ἐρίφων**, *companion* of kids, i. e. Pan.

Μεθομιλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μετά, ὁμιλέω) *to hold converse with*, τοῖσι, Il. 1, 269.

Μεθορία, ας, ἡ, v. μεθόριος.

Μεθορίζω, *to border on*.

Μεθόριος, ία, ιον, (μετά, ὅρος) *lying between* or *separating as a boundary*: γῆ μεθορία, *border* country, Thuc. 2, 27; 4, 56; (later, ἡ μεθόριος): so, τὰ μεθόρια, *the borders, marches, frontier*, Id. 2, 18, Xen., etc.; τὸ μ., Plat. Legg. 878 B:—so, **μεθόρια φιλοσόφου τε καὶ πολιτικοῦ**, Plat. Euthyd. 305 C.

Μεθορκόω, ῶ, (μετά, ὁρκόω) *to bind by a new oath*, **τὴν στρατιάν**, App. Civ. 4.

Μεθορμάομαι, (μετά, ὁρμάω) as mid. *to follow closely, pursue eagerly*; part. aor. pass., **μεθορμηθείς**, *eagerly pursuing*, Od. 5, 325: *following close*, Il. 20, 192.

Μεθορμίζω, (μετά, ὁρμίζω) *to remove from one anchorage to another*, intr. (sub. νέας), **μ. εἰς Σηστόν**, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 25: metaph., **τοῦ νῦν σκυθρωποῦ....μεθορμιεῖ σε**, Eur. Alc. 797; **ἐξ ἕδρας μεθόρμισα πλόκαμον**, Id. Bacch. 931. Pass. *to sail from one place to another, put out from*, μετορμίζεσθαι ἐκ (or ἀπό)... ἐς..., Hdt. 2, 115; 7, 182: so in mid., **μεθορμίσασθαι παρὰ μόχθων**, *to seek a refuge* from..., Eur. Med. 442.

ΜΕΘΥ, ὕος, τό, *wine*, Hom., but only in nom. and acc.; ἡδύ, γλυκερόν, Od. 4, 746, Il. 9, 469; **ἐκ κριθῶν μ.**, Aesch. Supp. 953, etc. (Orig. of *any strong drink*, cf. μέθη, Germ. *Meth*, our *mead*, Lat. *te-met-um*: hence μέθη, μεθύω, μεθύσκω.)

Μεθύδότης, ου, ὁ, = μεθυδώτης.

Μεθυδριάς, άδος, ἡ, (μετά, ὕδωρ) *νύμφη*, = ὑδριάς, *a water-nymph*, Anth. Plan. 226: also ἐφυδριάς.

Μεθύδριον, ου, τό, †(μετά, ὕδωρ) *Methydrium*†, strictly *a place between waters*; name of a place in the heart of Arcadia, whence the waters *ran different ways*, some north, some south, Thuc. 5, 58. Hence

†Μεθυδριεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Methydrium, a Methydrian*, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27; etc.

Μεθύδωτης, ου, ὁ, (μέθυ, δίδωμι) *giver of wine*, Anth. P. 9, 524, Orph.

Μεθυμναῖος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, from μέθυ, Plut. 2, 648 E.

Μεθυπαλλαγή, ῆς, ἡ, = ὑπαλλαγή.

Μεθύπαρξις, η, *posteriority*: from

Μεθυπάρχω, (μετά, ὑπάρχω) *to come into existence after*.

Μεθύπῖδαζ, ὁ, ἡ, (μέθυ, πῖδαξ) *gushing with wine*, βότρυς, Anth. P. 6, 22. [ῐ]

Μεθυπλᾱνής, ές, (μέθυ, πλάνη) *staggering from wine*.

Μεθυπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέθυ, πλήσσω) *wine-stricken*, i. e. *drunk*, Call. Fr. 223, Leon. Tar. 57; cf. **οἰνοπλήξ**.

Μεθυποδέομαι, (μέθυ, ὑποδέω) as mid., *to change shoes, put on another person's shoes*, Ar. Eccl. 544.

Μεθυπόστρωσις, ἡ, (μετά, ὑποστρώννυμι) *a changing one's bed*, Hipp. †p. 763.

Μεθύσης, ὁ, worse form for μέθυσος, Luc. Soloec. 5.

Μέθῡσις, ἡ, (μεθύω) *drunkenness*, Theogn. 836.

Μεθύσκω, f. -ύσω, (μέθυ) *to make drunk*, **μ. ἑαυτὴν οἴνῳ**, Luc. Dea Syr. 22: in genl. *to intoxicate, dī' ἡδονῆς*, Plat. Legg. 649 D; **τὴν αἴσθησιν**, Theophr.: —*to water, moisten*, Anth. P. 11, 8.—Pass. = μεθύω, *to drink freely*, Hdt. 1, 133; *to get drunk*, **μ. οἴνῳ** 1, 202: **πίνων οὐ μεθύσκεται**, Xen Cyr. 1, 3, 11:—in aor. **ἐμεθύσθην**, *to be drunk, νέκταρος, with* nectar, Plat. Symp. 203 B; **ἐξουσίαις**, *with* power, Dion. H.:—Aeol. aor. 1 **μεθύσθην**, Alcae. 20 Bergk. [ῠ in fut. and aor. act.] Hence

Μέθυσμα, ατος, τό, *an intoxicating drink*, LXX, Philo.

Μεθῡσοκόττᾰβος, ον, (μέθυσος, κότταβος) *drunk with playing at the κότταβος*, Ar. Ach. 525.

Μέθῡσος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (μέθυ) *drunk with wine*, esp. of women, **μεθύσῃ γραῒς**, Ar. Nub. 555, cf. Lob. Phryn. 151; of a man, Meineke Menand. p. 27.

Μεθῡσοχάρυβδις, ιος, ἡ, *a wine-charybdis*, nickname for a drunken woman, Comici ap. A. B. 51. [ᾰ]

Μεθύστερος, α, ον, (μετά, ὕστερος) *later, living after*, οἱ **μ.**, *posterity*, Aesch. Theb. 581: the neut. as adv., of time, *afterwards*, H. Hom. Cer. 205; *so late*, Aesch. Cho. 516; **οὐ μ.**, *forthwith*, Id. Ag. 425:—**τὸ μ.**, *hereafter*, Soph. Phil. 1133; *too late*, Id. Tr. 710.

Μεθυστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μεθύω) *a drunkard*, Anth. P. 5, 296, Epict. Hence

Μεθυστικός, ή, όν, *intoxicating, ἁρμονία*, Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 14:—of persons, *given to wine, drunken*, Plat. Rep. 573 C.

Μεθύστρια, ας, ἡ, fem of μεθυστής, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 36.

Μεθυσφᾰλέω, ῶ, *to be reeling-drunk*, Opp. C. 4, 204: from

Μεθυσφᾰλής, ές, (μέθυ, σφάλλω) *reeling from wine*, **ἴχνος**, Anth. Plan. 99; cf. Anth. P. 6, 248.

Μεθυτρόφος, ον, (μέθυ, τρέφω) *producing wine*, **ἄμπελος**, Simon. 51.

Μεθύχαρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μέθυ, χαίρω) *rejoicing in wine*, Manetho.

Μεθύω, (μέθυ) *to be drunken with wine, νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἐοικώς*, Od. 18, 240; opp. to **νήφω**, Theogn. 478, 627; then in Pind., and Att.:—*to be drenched* or *soaked with, steeped in* any liquid, c. dat., e. g. **βοείῃ μεθύουσα ἀλοιφῇ**, Il. 17, 390. —II. metaph. *to be drunken* or *intoxicated* with passion, pride, etc., like Lat. *inebriari*, **ὑπὸ τρυφῆς**, Plat. Crit. 121 A; **τῆς ἐλευθερίας**, Id. Rep. 562 D; **ἔρωτι**, Anacr. 17:—but, **πληγαῖς μεθύων**, *drunken* (i. e. *stupefied*) with blows, Theocr. 22, 98.—This verb only occurs in pres. and impf.: the fut., etc., belong to **μεθύσκω**, whose pass. supplies the deficient tenses of **μεθύω**. On the formation, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 368, 1, *b*. [ῠ]

†Μεθωναῖος, α, ον, *of Methone* (3), *Methonean*; **οἱ Μεθωναῖοι**, *the Methoneans*, Thuc. 4, 129: from

†Μεθώνη, ης, ἡ, (also **Μέθανα**, q. v.) *Methone*, a city of Argolis on a peninsula of same name between Epidaurus and Troezene; it retains its ancient name, Thuc. 4, 45.—2. a city of Messenia, called also **Μοθώνη**, in Paus. from the rock **Μόθων**, forming the breakwater of its harbour, near mod. *Modon*, **τῆς Λακωνικῆς**, because under Lacedaemonian sway, Thuc. 2, 25.—3. a strong city of Macedonia on the Thermaïcus sinus, north of Pydna, Thuc. 6, 7; Dem. 11, 17.—4. a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Strab. p. 436: cf. **Μηθώνη**.

Μειᾱγωγέω, ῶ, *to bring too little*, v. sub μεῖον: **μ. τὴν τραγῳδίαν**, *to weigh* tragedy *by butcher's weight*, Ar. Ran. 798.

Μειᾱγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing too little*, v. sub μεῖον: from

Μειᾱγωγός, όν, (μεῖον, ἄγω) *bringing too little: bringing the sacrificial lamb* (μεῖον q. v.), Eupol. Dem. 1.

ΜΕΙΔΆΩ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to smile*, Hom., always in aor 1: so also Hes. Sc. 115: **Σαρδάνιον μειδῆσαι**, Od. 20, 301, v. sub **Σαρδάνιος**: so **κάρχαρον μειδῆσαι**, *to grin* a scornful *smile*, Babrius.—The distinction between **γελᾶν** and **μειδᾶν**, is that the former means *to laugh outright*, latter *to smile merely*. There is a climax in **μειδῆσαι, γελάσαι τε**, H. Hom. Cer. 204: **μειδιάω**, is the equiv. prose form: v. Lob. Phryn. 82. (Cf. Sanscr. *s-mi*, our *s-mile*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 206.) Hence

Μείδημα, ατος, τό, *a smile, smiling*, Hes. Th. 205.

Μειδίᾱμα, ατος, τό, (μειδιάω) *a smile*, Luc. Bis Acc. 28, Plut.

†Μειδίας, ου, ὁ, *Midias*, an Athenian, **ὁ ὀρτυγοτρόφος**, Plat. Alc. 1, 120 C; Ar. Av. 1297.—2. an Anagyrasian, against whom an oration of Dem. is directed.—3. a leader of the Locri, Paus. 10, 20, 4.

Μειδιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (μειδιάω) *a smile, smiling*.

Μειδίασμα, ατος, τό, = μειδίαμα: —**μειδιασμός**, οῦ, ὁ, = μειδίασις.

Μειδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ]:—*to smile*, Hom. only in Ep. part. **μειδιόων**, Il. 7. 212; 21, 491; 3 sing. **μειδιάει**, H. Hom. 9, 3:—then in Ar. Thesm. 513, Plat. Phaed. 86 D, Parm. 130 A. Cf. μειδάω.

†Μείδιος, ου, ὁ. *the Midius*, a small river of Asia Minor near Abydos, Poppo Thuc. 8, 106 for **Πήδιος**.

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Μεῖδος, τό,=*μείδημα*.

†Μειδυλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Mîdylides*, Athen. masc. pr. n., son of Aristotle of the deme Pallene, Dem. 1083, 21.—2. maternal grandfather of foreg., of the deme Otrynes, Id. 1083, 5.

Μειζονάκις, adv. from *μείζων*, *oftener*, Iambl.

Μειζονότης, ητος, ἡ, *majority*, opp. to *ἐλαττονότης*, Iambl.

Μειζόνως, adv. from *μείζων*, Thuc. 4, 19.

†Μειζότερος, α, ον, comp. of *μέγας*, q. v. VI., N. T. 3 Ep. Joh. 4.

Μείζων, ον, irreg. comp. of *μέγας*, Hom., v. *μέγας* VI. 1.

Μείης, ὁ, old form of *μείς* or *μήν*, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

†Μεικιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Mîciades*, a naval commander of Corcyra, Thuc. 1, 47.

†Μειλανίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mîlanion*, son of Amphidamas, husband of Atalanta, Apollod. 3, 9.

Μείλας, Ep. for *μέλας*, only in Il. 24, 79, *μείλανι πόντῳ*.

Μείλια, ἰων, τά, (*μειλίσσω*, *μειλιχος*) *soothing things*, esp. of gifts, *ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω*, I will give *gladdening gifts* besides, of a bridal dowry, Il. 9, 147, 289; so of play-things, etc., Ap. Rh. 3, 146.—II. *propitiations*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1549:—rarely in sing., as *μείλιον ἀπλοίας*, *a charm against* storms, Call. Dian. 230, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 135.

Μείλιγμα, ατος, τό, (*μειλίσσω*) *any thing that serves to soothe*, *μειλίγματα θυμοῦ*, *scraps with which* the master *appeases* the hunger of his dogs, Od. 10, 217; so, *μείλιγμα γλώσσης*, Aesch. Eum. 886; *μ. νοῦσον*, Nic. Th. 896.—2. in plur. *propitiations*, *atonements*, esp. to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Aesch. Cho. 15, Eum. 107; also *ἐναγίσματα*.—3. in Aesch. Ag. 1439, Agamemnon is called *Χρυσηίδων μείλιγμα*, *the fondling* of Chryseïs-girls, *Chryseïdum deliciae*.—II. *a soothing song*, like *μείλιγμα*.—III. plur. *soft words*, Longin.

Μειλικτήριος, ον, (*μειλίσσω*) *able to soothe*: *τὰ μ.*, (sc. *ἱερά*), *propitiations*, Aesch. Pers. 610; cf. *μείλιγμα* I. 2.

Μειλικτικός, ή, όν,=foreg.

Μειλικτός, ή, όν, (*μειλίσσω*) *soothed*: *to be soothed* or *appeased*.

Μείλικτρον, ου, τό,=*μείλιγμα*, Ap. Rh. 4, 712.

Μειλινόη, ης, ἡ, (*μειλίσσω*, *νόος*) euphemist. name of Hecate, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 818.

Μείλινος, η, ον, poet. for *μέλινος* (*μελία*):—*ashen*, Lat. *fraxineus*, *ἔγχος*, *δόρυ*, freq. in Il.; but in Od. 17, 339, we find the usu. form *μέλινος*.

Μείλινος, ον,=*μειλιχος*, Pseud-Eur. I. A 234.

Μείλιξις, ἡ, (*μειλίσσω*) *a soothing*, *propitiating*.

Μείλιον, τό, v. *μείλια*.

Μειλίσσω, f. -ξω, strictly, *to make mild*, *to soothe*, *to treat kindly*, τινά, Theocr. 16, 28, like *θεραπεύειν* and *χαρίζεσθαι*: esp. *to appease*, *propitiate*, rarely c. gen., *πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν*, (like *πυρὸς χαρίζεσθαι*) *to appease* (the dead) *by* fire, i. e. funeral rites, Il. 7, 410: of rivers, *λιπαροῖς χεύμασι γαίας οὐδας μειλίσσειν*, *to gladden* the soil with rich streams, Aesch. Supp. 1030; *ὀργὰς μ.*, Eur. Hel. 1339.—Pass. *μειλίσσομαι*, *to be soothed*, *grow calm*, H. Hom. Cer. 291.—Mid. *to use soothing words*, *μηδέ τί μ' αἰδόμενος μειλίσσεο μηδ' ἐλεαίρων*, *extenuate* not aught from respect or pity, Od. 3, 96; 4, 326. (*μειλίσσω*, or *μελίσσω*, like *εἰλίσσω*, *ἑλίσσω*, *μείλιχος μειλίχιος*, etc., are akin to *μέλι*, *μέλε*, Lat. *mulceo*, *mollis*, our *mild*.)

Μειλίχη, ης, ἡ, *the cestus* (*ἱμάς*) *of boxers*, in its earliest form, before it was loaded with metal, *a boxing-glove*, Paus. 8, 40, 3.

Μειλίχια, ας, ἡ, (*μείλιχος*) *mildness*, *softness*, *μειλιχίῃ πολέμοιο*, *lukewarmness* in battle, Il. 15, 741, like *μείλιχος ἐν δαὶ λυγρῇ*, Il. 24, 739: *kindness*, Hes. Th. 206.

Μειλίχιεῖον, ου, τό, *the temple of* Ζεὺς *μειλίχιος*, Inscr.

Μειλίχιος, α, ον, (*μειλίσσω*) *mild*, *kind*, *gentle*, *soothing*, *propitiatory*, Hom. mostly in dat. pl.: *μύθοις*, *ἐπέεσσι μ.*; —also without subst., *προσαυδᾶν μειλιχίοισι*, to address *in kind*, *soothing words*, Il. 4, 256; 6, 214: *αἰδοῖ μειλιχίῃ*, with *gentle* bashfulness, Od. 8, 172, Hes. Th. 92.—II. not till later of persons, *mild*, *gracious*, Ζεὺς *μειλίχιος*, the protector of *those who invoked him with propitiatory offerings* (v. infr. III.), Müller Eumen. § 55: at Athens the *Διάσια* were held in his honour twice a year, Thuc. 1, 126. —III. *μειλίχια ἱερά*, *propitiatory offerings*, like *μειλίγματα*, Plut. 2, 417 C: and this may be the signf. of *μειλίχια ποτά*, in Soph. O. C. 159, though Eust. takes it to be *water*, and the Schol. *honey*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. *κρατήρ*.—Adv. *-ίως*, Ap. Rh. Cf. *μείλιχος*. [ῑ]

Μειλιχόβουλος, ον, (*μείλιχος*, *βουλή*) *mild-counselling*, Proclus.

Μειλιχόγηρυς, υ, gen. υος, (*μείλιχος*, *γῆρυς*) *soft-voiced*, Tyrtae. 3, 8.

Μειλιχόδωρος, ον, (*μείλιχος*, *δῶρον*) *giving pleasing gifts*, Hermipp. ap. Ath. 29 E.

Μειλιχόμειδος, ον, (*μείλιχος*, *μειδάω*) *softly smiling*, Alcae. 42; ubi Bergk (54) c. Hermanno *μελλιχόμειδε*.

Μειλιχόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μείλιχος*, *μῆτις*) *gentle of mood*, ap. Hesych.

Μείλιχος, ον, *mild*, *soft*, *gentle*, *kind*, Hom., like *μειλίχιος*, but in Il. always of persons, as 17, 671; in Od. also *μ. ἔργον*, 15, 374; so, *μ. ὄῶρα*, H. Hom. 8, 2; *ἔπεα μ.*, Hes. Th. 84; *μείλιχος αἰών*, *ὀργά*, Pind. P. 8, 139; 9, 76.

Μειλιχόφωνος, ον, (*μείλιχος*, *φωνή*)=*μειλιχόγηρυς*, Sapph. 120 (128).

Μεῖναι, inf. aor. 1 from *μένω*, Hom.

Μεῖον, ονος, τό, neut. from *μείων*, *less*, *too small*.—II. *τὸ μεῖον*, *the lamb which was offered on the κουρεῶτις*, or *third day of the Athenian Apaturia*, by a father who was putting his son on the roll of his phratria: it was required to be of a certain weight, and so, while weighing, it was common to cry out in jest *μεῖον*, *μεῖον*, *too light!* Hence the animal was called *μεῖον*, the offerer *μειαγωγός*, the offering *μειαγωγεῖν* and *μειαγωγία*: the *μεῖον* was also called *κουρεῖον*. Schol. Ar. Ran. 798.

Μεῖον, ου, τό,=*μῆον*, Diosc. 1, 3.

Μειονεκτέω, ῶ, (*μεῖον*, *ἔχω*) *to have too little*, *to be poor*, Xen. Ages. 4, 5: *to be worse off*, *come short*, Id. Construct, absol., as Mem. 3, 14, 6; c. dat. rei, *to fall short in* a thing, Hier. 1, 11; also *ἔν τινι*, Ib. 1, 27: c. gen. rei, *to be short of* a thing, as, *σίτων καὶ ποτῶν*, Ib. 2, 1: also c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, *μ. τῶν ἰδιωτῶν τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ*. Ib. 1, 18. Opp. to *πλεονεκτέω*. Hence

Μειονέκτημα, ατος, τό, *a having less*, opp. to *πλεονέκτημα*.

Μειονέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*μεῖον*, *ἔχω*) *one who has less*.

Μειονεξία, ας, ἡ, *disadvantage*, opp. to *πλεονεξία*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25.

Μειόνως, adv. from *μείων*, *μ. ἔχειν*, to be *too mean*, Soph. O. C. 104.

Μειότερος, α, ον, poet. for *μειων*. compar. of *μικρός*.

Μειουρία, ας, ἡ, *a being curtailed*, also *μειουρία*: and

Μειουρίζω, *to curtail*, also *μειουρόω*: from

Μείουρος, ον, (*μεῖον*, *οὐρά*) *curtailed*, like *μώουρος*, Ael. N. A. 15, 13:—*μ. περίοδοι*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6 *στίχοι μ.*, hexameters, in which the last syll. of one of the last two feet is short instead of long, Ath. 632 E.

Μειόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μεῖον*, *φρήν*) *light-headed*, *thoughtless*.

Μειόω, ῶ, (*μείων*) *to make smaller*, *lessen*, *moderate*, Xen. Eq. 5, 9—2. *to lessen in honour*, *degrade*, Id. Hell. 3, 4, 9.—3. *to lessen by word*, *extenuate*, opp. to *μεγαλύνω*, Id. Hier. 2, 17.—II. pass. *to become smaller*, *to decrease*, Plat. Crat. 409 C, and Xen. —2. *to become worse or weaker*, *μ. τὴν διάνοιαν*, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1: c. gen. *to fall short of*, Ib. 1, 3, 3.

Μειρᾰκεύομαι, dub. form for *μειρακιεύομαι*.

Μειρᾰκίδιον, ου, τό, = *μειράκιον*. [ῐ]

Μειρᾰκιεξᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, (*μειρᾰξ*, *ἐξαπατάω*) *a boy-cheater*, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

Μειρᾰκιεύομαι, dep., *to play the boy*, *be mischievous*, like Lat. *adolescentiri*, *adolescentissire*, Luc. Dial. Mort. 27, 9, etc.: and

Μειρᾰκιζομαι, dep., *to reach the age of puberty*, Arr.: from

Μειράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μειρᾰξ*, *a boy*, *lad*, esp. one about 14 years of age (Plat. Prot. 315 D), oft. in Ar., and Plat.; opp. to *παῖς*, *παιδίον* (*a young boy*), Stallb. Plat. Apol. 34 C, cf. Aeschin. 6, 14; *εἰς ἄνδρας ἐκ μειρακίων τελεντῶν*, Plat. Theaet. 173 B; v. sub *μειρᾰξ*, *μειρακίσκος*—joined with a masc., *μ. τυπτῆς*, Philostr. [ᾰ]

Μειρακιόομαι, dep.=*μειρακιζομαι*, Xen. Lac. 3, 1.

Μειρᾰκίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from *μειρᾰξ*, *a little girl*, Ar. Ran. 409, Plut. 963, v. Lob. Phryn. 213.

Μειρᾰκίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *μειρᾰξ*, *a lad*, *ἦν δὴ παῖς μᾶλλον ἢ μειρακίσκος*, Plat. Phaedr. 237 B; cf. *μειράκιον*.

Μειρᾰκιώδης, ες, (*μειρᾰξ*, *εἶδος*) *youthful*, Plat. Rep. 466 B, 498 B.

Μειρᾰκύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μ.*, *a mere boy* or *lad*, Ar. Ran. 59; *μ. οὐ κομιδῇ*, Dem. 539, 23:—also, *-ύλλιδιον*, Liban.

Μεῖρᾰξ, (not *μείραξ*) ᾰκος, ὁ and ἡ, *a boy* or *girl*, *lad* or *lass*, but in Att. strictly only of girls, in about their fourteenth year (as Ar. Thesm. 476, Plut. 1071), as *μειράκιον*, of boys—hence in comic poets ὁ *μειρᾰξ*, *qui muliebria patitur*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 212, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 237 B. (Akin to *εἶρην*.)

ΜΕΙΡΟΜΑΙ, dep. (A): aor. *ἐμμορον*: perf. *ἔμμορα*: but the aor. and perf. are used by Hom. and Hes. only in 3 sing. *ἔμμορε*, and mostly in perf. signf., as Il. 15, 199; Od. 5, 335, Hes. Op. 345, etc.; being really aor. only in Il. 1, 278: Ap. Rh. has *ἔμμορεν*, Nic. *ἐμμορον* in pres. signf.: for the pass. v. inf. III.—I. in pres., *to receive as one's portion*, usu. with collat. notion of its being *one's due*, c. acc.,

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ἥμισυ μείρεο τιμῆς, *take* half the honour *as thy due*, Il. 9, 616; later *to divide*, Arat. 1054.—II. in perf. and aor., *to obtain* a thing *by lot*, c. gen., ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς, Il. 1, 278, cf. 15, 189; so in Hes.—III. perf. pass. εἵμαρται, plqpf. εἵμαρτο, impers. *it is allotted*, i.e. *decreed by fate*, c. acc. et inf., Il. 21, 281, Od. 5, 312, Hes. Th. 894: also in part., εἱμαρμένα ὥρα θεῶν, Theogn. 1027, so too Aesch. Ag. 913, Soph. Tr. 169; χρόνος εἱμαρμένος, Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Phaed. 113 A: also, ἡ εἱμαρμένη, (sc. μοῖρα), *that which is allotted, destiny* (like πεπρωμένη from πέπρωται, v. sub πορεῖν), Plat. Phaed. 115 A, Gorg. 512 E, etc.:—later we also find μεμορμένος, μεμορμένος, Anth. P. 7, 286, Ap. Rh. 3, 1130;—and in Tim. Locr. 95 A, a Dor. 3 sing. μεμόρακται.—IV. in Arat. 657, μείρομαι as pass., *to be divided from*, τινός. (Signf. IV., and the perf. pass. point to an act. *μείρω, *to portion out, assign*; whence μέρος, μόρος, μόρα, μοῖρα, μόρτος, and Lat. *mors* from ἔμμορα.)

Μείρομαι, dep. (B) = μείρομαι, c. gen., Nic. Ther. 402.

Μείς, ὁ, Ion. for μήν, *a month*, Il. 19, 117, Hes. Op. 555, Hdt. 2, 82; also in Pind. N. 5, 82, Plat. Crat. 409 C, Tim. 39 C; but Dor. μής.—II. *the moon*, esp. *a change of the moon*, Theophr., v. Schneid. in ind.—The dat. μεινί occurs in an Inscr.: otherwise all oblique cases come from μήν: but if we suppose, with Böckh, that *μένς (Lat. *mensis*, cf. θείς, θέντος) was the orig. form, this dat. μεινί will be dub.

Μείστος, η, ον, superl. of μείων, Bion 5, 10.

Μείωμα, ατος, τό, (μειόω) *a lessening*, esp. of fortune: *a fine*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 1.

Μείων, neut. μεῖον, irreg. compar. of μικρός, ὀλίγος, Il.; v. μικρός.

Μειώνιμος, ον, a sort of compar. of μικρώνυμος, lambl.

Μείωσις, εως, ἡ, (μειόω) *a lessening, diminution*, opp. to αὔξησις, Arist. Categ. 14, 1: *a fall*, ποταμοῦ, Polyb. 9, 43, 5.—II. like λιτότης, *a lowering* in description, opp. to δείνωσις.

Μειωτικός, ή, όν, (μειόω) *lowering* in description, Longin. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 318.

Μειωτός, ή, όν, (μειόω) *lessened, to be lessened*.

Μελάγγαιος, ον, Hdt. 2, 12; 4, 198; μελάγγειος, ον, Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 7, 2; μελάγγεως, ων, gen. ω, Id.: (μέλας, γαῖα, γῆ):—*with black soil, loamy*, Lat. *pullus*.

†Μελαγγεία, ων, τά, *Melangea*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 6, 4.

Μελάγγυιος, ον, (μέλας, γυῖον) *black-limbed*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 570.

Μελάγκαρπος, ον, (μέλας, καρπός) *with black fruit*, μ. ἀσάφεια, Emped. 14.

Μελάγκερως, ων, (μέλας, κέρας) *black-horned*, Aesch. Ag. 1127.

Μελαγκευθής, ές, (μέλας, κεύθω) *clad in black*, Bacchyl. Fr. 38, Neue.

Μελάγκολπος, ον, (μέλας, κόλπος) *black-bosomed*, Nonn.

†Μελαγκόμας, α, ὁ, *Melancomas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 19, 6.

Μελαγκορῦφίζω, *to pipe like the μελαγκόρυφος*.

Μελαγκόρυφος, ον, ὁ, (μέλας, κορυφή) *black-headed*: ὁ μ., a bird, *the black cap*, Ar. Av. 887.

Μελάγκραινος, ον, or rather μελαγκράνιος, ον, (μελάγκρανις) *plaited of rushes*, Philet. 6, 2. [κρᾶν]

Μελάγκραιρος, ον, (μέλας, κραῖρα) *with black head* or *hair*, Lyc. 1464.

Μελάγκρᾱνις, ιος, ἡ, (μέλας, κράνος) *a black-tufted* kind of *rush*, Theophr.

Μελαγκρήδεμνος, ον, (μέλας, κρήδεμνον) *with black head-band*.

Μελαγκρήπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, κρηπίς) *with black base*, i. e. *shoes*.

†Μελαγκρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Melancridas*, a Spartan naval officer, Thuc. 8, 6, with v. l. -χρίδας.

Μελάγκροκος, ον, (μέλας, κρόκη) *with black woof*: hence *with black canvass* or *sails*, Aesch. Theb. 857.

Μελαγχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (μέλας, χαίτη) *black-haired*, epith. of Centaurs and the like, Hes. Sc. 186, Soph. Tr. 837, Eur. Alc. 439.

Μελάγχειμα, ων, τά, *dark spots in snow*, (perh. f. l. for μελάγχιμα) Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, cf. An. 4, 5, 15.

Μελάγχῑμος, ον, poet. for μέλας, *black, dark*, φᾶρος, γυῖα στρατός, Aesch. Cho. 11, Supp. 719, 745; πέπλοι, ὁΐς, Eur. Phoen. 371, El. 513; —but also, μ. νύξ, Aesch. Pers. 301. (The term. -χιμος is not from εἶμα, χιτών, or from χεῖμα, χειμών, etc.: but the word is formed directly from μέλας as δύσχιμος from δυς-.)

Μελαγχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, χιτών) *with black raiment*: hence *darksome, gloomy*, φρήν, Aesch. Pers. 114. [ῐ]

Μελάγχλαινος, ον, (μέλας, χλαῖνα) *black-cloaked*, Mosch. 3, 27: οἱ Μ., †*the Melanchlaeni*,† a Scythian nation in Hdt. 4, 20, etc.

Μελαγχλωρος, ον, (μέλας, χλωρός) *darkly pale, sallow*, Aretae. 20, 6, etc.

Μελαγχολάω, ῶ, *to have black bile, be jaundiced* or *melancholy-mad*, Ar. Av. 14, Pl. 12, Plat., etc.: and

Μελαγχολία, ας, ἡ; *black bile, jaundice*, Hipp. v. Foes. Oecon.: hence, *melancholy, madness*, Lat. *atra bilis*, Tim. Locr. 103 A: and

Μελαγχολικός, ή, όν, *tending* or *inclined to black bile*, Hipp.: *atrabilious, melancholy-mad*, Plat. Rep. 573 C. Adv. -κῶς: from

Μελάγχολος, ον, (μέλας, χολή) *with black bile*:—*dipped in black bile, foul*, Soph. Tr. 573.

Μελαγχολώδης, ες, (μελαγχολία, εἶδος) *like black bile*, Aretae. 47, 18.

Μελαγχρής, ές, Att. for μελάγχροος, Cratin. Incert. 75, Antiph. Κωρ. 3, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 281.

Μελαγχροιής, ές, (μέλας, χροιά) poet. for μελάγχροος, *bronzed, swarthy*, of a hero's complexion, Od. 16, 175.

Μελάγχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (μέλας, χρόα): *black-skinned, swarthy*, esp. *sun-burnt*: Hdt. 2, 104 has an irreg. nom. pl. μελάγχροες, and a poet. form μέλαγχρος, ον, is found in Alcae. 7.

Μελαγχρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Eur. Or. 34.

Μέλαθρον, ου, τό, *the ceiling of a room*, or, (rather) *the main beam*, which bears it, Od. 8, 279; 11, 278, H. Hom. 3, 174: but in Od. 19, 544, where the eagle sits, ἐπὶ προὔχοντι μελάθρῳ, it is *the beam projecting outside the house*, or *the cornice*.—II. generally, *a roof*, Il. 2, 414, Od. 18, 150: *a house*, κυπαρίσσινον μ., Pind. P. 5, 52; but in this signf. usu. in plur., like Lat. *tecta*; freq. in Trag. (Acc. to E. M. from μελαίνω, cf. καπνοδόκη in Hdt. 8, 137, and Lat. *atrium*, from *ater*: hence some take Od. 22, 239, αἰθαλόεντος ἀνὰ μεγάροιο μέλαθρον, for αἰθαλόεν μέλαθρον, the smoky *vent-hole*.)

Μελαθρόφιν, poet. for μελάθρου, Od. 8, 279.

Μελαθρόω, ῶ, *to connect* or *fasten by beams*, LXX.

†Μέλαινα, ης, ἡ, (μέλας) *Melaena*, mother of Delphus, Paus. 10, 6, 4.—II. ἄκρα, ἡ, (*black cape*), a promontory of Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 349.—2. another in Lydia, Strab. p. 645.—3. the northwest point of Chios, Id.—III. τά, or Μελάνια, a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 760.

Μελαιναῖος, η, ον, = μέλας, Or. Sib.

Μελαινάς, άδος, ἡ, *a blackish fish*, Meineke Cratin. Plut. 3. [ᾰ]

†Μελαινεαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Melaeneae*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 5, 7, 1.

†Μελαινεύς, έως, ὁ, *Melaeneus*, son of Lycaon, said to be founder of foreg., Paus. l. c.—II. *an inhab. of Melaeneae*.

†Μελαινίς, ίδος, ἡ, (μέλας) a kind of *black shell-fish*, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 A.—II. appell. of Venus in Corinth, Id. 588 C.

Μελαινόβριν, -χρως, -φαιος, v. sub κελαινο-.

Μελαίνω, f. -ανῶ: pf. pass. μεμέλασμαι: aor. pass. ἐμελάνθην, (μέλας). *To blacken, make black*: metaph., μ. φράσιν, *to use an obscure* expression, Ath. 451 C.—Pass. *to grow black*, of the stain of blood on the skin, Il. 5, 354: but also of blood itself, Soph. Aj. 919: of the earth just turned up, Il. 18, 548; of ripening grapes, Hes. Sc. 300; of a newly-bearded chin, Ib. 167, cf. Plat. Polit. 270 E. The act. is not in Hom. or Hes.: cf. μελάνει.—II. intr. = pass. *to grow black*, Plat. Tim. 83 A.

†Μελλαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Melaei*, a people of lower Italy near Itone, Thuc. 5, 5.

Μελαμβᾰθής, ές, (μέλας, βάθος) *darkly-deep*, Τάρταρος, Aesch. Pr. 219, Soph. Fr. 469; σηκὸς δρύκοντος, Eur. Phoen. 1010.

Μελαμβᾰφής, ές, (μέλας, βάπτω) *dark-dyed*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Μελάμβιος, ον, *of dark and dreary life*.

Μελαμβόρειος, or -βόρεος, ου, ὁ, (μέλας, Βορέας) *the black north wind* which blows on the coast of Palestine and in Gaul, Strab. p. 182, ubi v. Casaub.; the French *bise*.

†Μελάμβιον, ου, τό, *Melambium*, a place in Thessaly near Scotussa, Polyb. 18, 3, 6.

Μελάμβροτος, ον, (μέλας, βροτός) γῆ μ., land *of negroes*, Eur. Arch. 2, 3; γείτονες μ., *negroes*, Id. Phaëth. 1.

Μελάμβωλος, ον, (μέλας, βῶλος) *with black soil, loamy*, Anth. P. 6, 231.

†Μελαμνίδας, ὁ, *Melamnidas*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 4, 7, 2.

Μελαμπᾰγής, ές, Dor. for -πηγής, (μέλας, πήγνυμι) *black-clotted, alma*, Aesch. Theb. 737: in genl. *black, discoloured*, Id. Ag. 392.

Μελάμπεπλος, ον, (μέλας, πέπλος) *black-robed*, epith. of Death, and Night, Eur. Alc. 844, Ion 1150: *dark, black*, στολή, Alc. 427.

Μελαμπέτᾰλος, ον, (μέλας, πέταλον) *dark-leaved*, Mel. 1, 14.

†Μελάμποδες, ων, οἱ, v. sub μελάμπους.

†Μελαμποδίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Melampus*; in pl. οἱ Μ., *the descendants of M.*, Plat. Ion 538 E.

Μελαμπόδιον, ου, τό, *sneeze-wort*, so named from Melampus, who is said to have first used it, Theophr.

Μελαμπόρφῡρος, ον, *dark purple*.

Μελάμπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (μέλας, πούς) *black-footed*, ancient epith. of the Aegyptians, Apollod. 2, 1, 4: in Hom. only as prop. n., *Blackfoot*, v. sq.

†Μελάμπους, οδος, ὁ, Dor. Μέλαυ-

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πος, *Melampus*, son of Amythaon and Idomene, a celebrated physician and seer, Od. 15, 225; Apollod. 2, 2, 2.—2. son of Ithogenes, Vit. Hom.

Μελάμπτερος, ον, (μέλας, πτερόν) *black-winged, black-feathered*, Anth.

Μελάμπυγος, ον, (μέλας, πυγή) *black-bottomed*, considered a mark of manhood, (cf. also λάσιος), esp. as epith. of Hercules, v. Müller Dor. 2, 12, § 10, Wess. Hdt. 7, 216: μή τευ μελαμπύγου τύχῃς, take care not to 'catch a Tartar,' Archil. 106; μ. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, Ar. Lys. 802. Hence

†Μελάμπῡγος, ου, ὁ, λίθος, the rock *Melampygus*, a part of Mt. Anopaea on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 7, 216.

Μελάμπυρον, ου, τό, (μέλας, πυρός) *melampyrum, cow-wheat*, Theophr.

Μελαμφαής, ές, (μέλας, φάος) *whose light is blackness*, Ἔρεβος, Eur. Hel. 518.

Μελάμφυλλος, ον, (μέλας, φύλλον) *dark-leaved*, δάφνα, Anacr. 82: of places, *dark with leaves, dark-wooded*, Αἶτνα, Pind. P. 1, 53, γῆ, Soph. O. C. 482: †also as epith. of the island Samos, Strab. p. 637.†—II. as subst. τὸ μ. = ἄκανθος, Plin.

Μελάμφωνος, ον, (μέλας, φωνή) *with indistinct voice*, Lat. *fusca vox*, Galen.

Μελαμψήφις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, ψῆφις) *with black pebbles*, of streams, Call. Dian. 101, Del. 76.

Μέλᾶν, ᾶνος, τό, (neut. from μέλας) *black dye, ink*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, Dem. 313, 11.

Μελᾶνάετος, ου, ὁ, (μέλας, ἀετός) *the black eagle*, Arist. H. A.

Μελᾶνᾰθήρ, ὁ, (μέλας, ἀθήρ) σῖτος, *a dark kind of summer-wheat*, Geop.: Hesych. μελαναιθήρ.

Μελᾶναιγίς, ίδος, ὁ and ἡ, or μελάναιγις (μέλας, αἰγίς):—*with dark aegis*, or *wrapped in black storms*, epith. of Erinys, Aesch. Theb. 699: also epith. of Bacchus at Athens, Paus.—II. οἶνος μ. was a *dark red* wine, Plut. 2, 692 E.

Μελᾶνανεγέτις, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Orph. Arg. 515.

Μελᾶναν�γής, ές, (μέλας, αὐγή) *dark-gleaming*, νασμός, Eur. Hec. 154.

Μελᾶνδειρος, ον, ὁ, (μέλας, δειρή) *the black-throat*, a bird, our *red-start*.

†Μελανδέπται, ῶν, οἱ, v. l. Xen. An. 7, 2, 32 for Μελανδῖται.

Μελάνδετος, ον, (μέλας, δέω) *bound* or *mounted with black*, φάσγανα μ., best understood of the *iron* scabbard, Il. 15, 713; so, μ. ξίφος, Eur. Phoen. 1091; σάκος μ., *an iron-rimmed* shield, Aesch. Theb. 43; but, μελάνδετον φόνῳ ξίφος, Eur. Or. 821.

†Μελανδία, ας, ἡ, *Melandia*, a district of Sithonia, Theopomp. ap. Steph. Byz.: v. Μελανδῖται.

Μελανδίνης, ου, ὁ, (μέλας, δίνη) *dark-eddying*, Dion. P. 577. [ῐ]

†Μελανδῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Melandia, the Melandītae*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32; cf. Μελανδέπται.

Μελανδόκος, ον, (μέλαν, δέχομαι) *holding ink*, ἄγγος μ. = sq., Anth. P. 6, 68.

Μελανδόχη, ης, ἡ, (μέλαν, δέχομαι) *an inkstand*.

Μελάνδρῡον, ου, τό, (μέλας, δρῦς) *heart of oak*, Theophr.; for which in Od. 14, 12 we have τὸ μέλαν δρυός.—II. τὰ μελάνδρυα, (μελάνδρυς) *a part of the tunny* which was salted: also μελανδρυαί, οἱ, Ath. 121 B; cf. Xenocr. p. 174 Coray.

Μελάνδρῡος, ον, (μέλας, δρῦς) *dark with oak-leaves*; generally *dark-leaved, πίτυς*, Aesch. Fr. 235.

Μελάνδρῡς, ῦος, ὁ, *the tunny-fish*, Ath. 121 B.

Μελᾰνειδέω, ῶ, *to look black*, Galen. Gloss.

Μελᾰνειμονέω, ῶ, *to be clad in black*, Arist. Mirab. 109, 1, Strab.: and

Μελᾰνειμονία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing of black clothes*: from

Μελᾰνείμων, ον, (μέλας, εἷμα) *black-clad*, μ. ἔφοδοι, the assaults *of the black-robed ones* (the Furies), Aesch. Eum. 376.

Μελάνει, (μέλας) in Il. 7, 64, a passage which was variously read in Aristarchus' time: his reading was μελάνει δέ τε πόντον ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. φρικός), so that μελάνω = μελαίνω, *to make black, darken*, (cf. κυδάνω, κυδαίνω), and ζέφυρος must be supplied as the nom.: Wolf and others read, μελάνει (impf.) or μελανεῖ (pres.) δέ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς, from μελανέω, intr. = μελαίνομαι, *to grow black* or *dark*. In later Ep. μελανέω, intr., is certainly found, Ap. Rh. 4, 1574, Arat. 836, Call. Ep. 55, etc.,—which is evidence that *they* read πόντος in Hom. Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xiv. ad Il.

†Μελανεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Melaneus*, father of Amphimedon in Ithaca, Od. 24, 103.—2. son of Apollo, Paus. 4, 2, 2.

†Μελανηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Melaneïs*, enrlier name of Eretria in Euboea, Strab. p. 448.

Μελᾰνήφᾰτος, ον, v. μεγαλήφ-.

Μελανθεά, ας, ἡ, = μελάνων ὄρασις, opp. to λευκοθέα, Aristo ap. Plut. 2, 440 F.

Μελανθέλαιον, ου, τό, *oil of* μελάνθιον, Diosc.

Μελάνθεμον, ου, τό, a sort of ἀνθεμίς (signf. III.), Diosc.

†Μελανθεύς, ὁ, *Melantheus*, son of Dolius, goatherd of Ulysses, Od. 17, 212; 21, 176; (only nom. and voc. of this form, the other cases from Μελάνθιος.)

Μελανθής, ές, (μέλας, ἄνθος) *with black blossoms*: generally, *black, swarthy*, γένος, Aesch. Supp. 154: cf. λευκανθής.

Μελάνθιον, ου, τό, also μελάνθιος πόα, (μέλας, ἄνθος) *a herb* whose seeds were used as spice, *nigella Sativa*, Theophr., Diosc.

†Μελάνθιος, ου, ὁ, *Melanthius*, = Μελανθεύς.—2. an inferior tragic poet at Athens, derided by Ar. Av. 151, Pac. 803.—3. another poet, Plut. Cim. 4.—4. a general of the Athenians, Hdt. 5, 97; Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 46.—Others in Diog. L.

†Μέλανθος, ου, ὁ, *Melanthus*, son of Neleus and Periclymene, a king of Messenia, who, driven out by the Heraclidae, fled to Athens, where he became king, Hdt. 5, 65; Paus. 2, 18, 8, who calls him son of Andropompus, 7, 1, 9.—2. a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 5.—II. in Lyc. 767 an appell. of Neptune.

Μελάνθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελανόθριξ, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 10.

†Μελανθώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Melantho*, daughter of Dolius, sister of Μελανθεύς, Od. 18, 321.

Μελᾰνία, ας, ἡ, (μέλας) *blackness*, Arist. Categ. 5, 45.—II. *a black cloud*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 8.

†Μελάνια, τά, v. sub Μήλαινα.

Μελᾰνίζω, (μέλας) *to be black* or *blackish*, Hicesius ap. Ath. 320 D.

Μελάνιον, ου, το. = μέλαν ἴον, *the common violet*, opp. to λεύκοιον. [ᾰ]

†Μελανιππη, ης, ἡ, *Melanippe*, daughter of Aeolus, mother of Boeotus and Aeolus by Neptune; from her a play of Eur. was named, Ar. Thesm 547; Plat. Symp. 177 A.—2 a queen of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 965. (Prop. fem. from Μελανιππος.)

†Μελανιππίδης, ου, ὁ, (prop. *son of Melanippus*), *Melanippides*, a celebrated dithyrambic poet (of Melos? at Athens, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 3: acc. to Suid. an elder and younger.

Μελάνιππος, ον, (μέλας, ἵππος) *with black horses*, γνώ, Aesch. Fr. 64. [ᾰ]

†Μελάνιππος, ον, ὁ, *Melanippus*, son of Astacus, one of the Theban chiefs, Aesch. Theb. 414, cf. 406 sqq.—2. son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8, 6.—3. son of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 8.—4. a son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—5. son of Hicetaon, of Percote, Il. 15, 547.—Others in Hdt. 5, 95; Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 35; etc.

†Μελανίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Melanion*, father of Parthenopaeus, Paus. 5, 17, 10.—2. an Athenian, Ar. Lys. 786.

Μελᾰνόγειος, ον, = μελάγγειος.

Μελᾰνόγραμμος, ον, (μέλας, γραμμή) *with black stripes*, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 C.

Μελανοδέρματος, ον, (μέλας, δέρμα) *black-skinned*, Arist. H. A. 3, 9, 2.

Μελᾰνοδοχεῖον, ου, τό, = μελανοθήκη.

Μελᾰνοειδής, ές, (μέλας, εἶδος) *black-looking*, Arist. Color. 5, 11

Μελᾰνοείμων, ον, gen. ονος, = μελανείμων, Hipp.?

Μελανόζυξ, ύγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, ζεύγνυμι) in Aesch. Supp. 530, μελανόζυγ' ἄταν, prob. of the *black* (Aegyptian) rowers, cf. 719, 745.

Μελᾰνόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, θρίξ) *black-haired*, Hipp. p. 955.

Μελᾰνοκάρδιος, ον, (μέλας, καρδία) *black-hearted*, Στυγὸς πέτρα, Ar. Ran. 470.

†Μελανόκολπος, ον, (μέλας, κόλπος) *black-bosomed*, epith. of Night, Ursin. in Bacchyl. 40 for Μηλανόκολπος.

Μελᾰνοκόμης, ου, ὁ, and μελᾰνόκομος, ον, (μέλας, κόμη) *black-haired*

Μελᾰνόμαλλος, ον, *black-fleeced*

Μελᾰνόμμᾰτος, ον, (μέλας, ὄμμα) *black-eyed*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D

Μελᾰνονεκυοείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μέλας, νέκυς, εἷμα) *clad in black shroud*, comic word in Ar. Ran. 1336.

Μελᾰνονεφής, ές, (μέλας, νέφος) *with black clouds*.

Μελᾰνοποιός, όν, (μέλας, ποιέω) *blackening*.

Μελᾰνόπτερος, ον, (μέλας, πτερόν) *black-winged*, φάσμα, Eur. Hec. 705, Nεφ. Ar. Av. 695.

Μελᾰνοπτέρῡξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, πτέρυξ) = foreg., Eur. Hec. 71 *with black fins*, Ar. Fr. 492.

Μελανορράδδωτος, ον, (μέλας, ῥάβδωτός) *striped with black*, Xenocr.

Μελᾰνόῤῥιζος, ον, (μέλας, ῥίζα) *black-rooted*: τὸ μ., *black hellebore*, Diosc.

Μελανός, ή, όν, = μέλας, Lob. Paral. 139.

†Μέλανος, ου, ὁ, *Melanus*, a promontory of Cyzicus, Strab. p. 576

Μελᾰνόσαρκος, ον, (μέλας, σάρξ) *with black flesh*, dub.

Μελανόσπερμον, ου, τό, = μελανθιον, Diosc. Par. 2. 93.

Μελᾰνόστερνος, ον, (μέλας, στέρνον) *black-breasted*, v. l. for sq

Μελᾰνόστερος, ος, ον, (μέλας, στερέος) *black-skinned*, Aesch. Fr. 377

Μελᾰνόστικτος, ον, (μέλας, στίζω) *black-spotted*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C

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Μελᾰνόστολος, ον, (μέλας, στολή) *black-robed*, Plut. 2, 372 D.

Μελάνοστος, ον, for μελᾰνόστεος, (μέλας, ὀστέον) *black-boned*, as was read in Il. 21, 252 by Aristot.; al. μελάνοσσος, (ὀσσε) *black-eyed*; but Aristarch. μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος; —v. Spitzn. ad l.

Μελᾰνοσυρμαῖος, ον, epith. of the Aegyptians in Ar. Thesm. 857, with a double meaning, (μέλας, σύρμα) *with black trains to their robes*, and (συρμαία) *black-dosed*, cf. Hdt. 2, 77, and v. sub μελανόζυξ.

†**Μελανόσυροι**, ων, οἱ, *the black Syrians*, dwelling beyond Mt. Taurus, Strab. p. 737: cf. Λευκόσυροι.

Μελανοτειχής, v. sub μελαντειχής.

Μελᾰνότης, ητος, ἡ, (μέλας) *blackness*, Galen.

Μελάνουρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Anth. P. 6, 304.

Μελάνουρος, ον, (μέλας, οὐρά) *black-tailed*:—ὁ μ., a sea fish, *the black-tail*, *melanurus*, Epich. p. 29, Antiph. Probl. 1, 4. [ᾰ]

Μελανόφαιος, ον, (μέλας, φαιός) *dark-gray*, opp. to λευκόφ., Ath. 78 A.

Μελᾰνόφθαλμος, ον, (μέλας ὀφθαλμός) *black-eyed*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 17.

Μελᾰνόφλεψ, εβος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, φλέψ) *black-veined*, Aretae.

Μελᾰνοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear black*, Plut. 2, 557 D.

Μελᾰνοφόρος, ον, (μέλας, φέρω) *wearing black*.

Μελάνοφρυς, υ, gen. υος, *black-browed*. [ᾰ]

Μελᾰνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, φρήν) *black-hearted*.

Μελᾰνόφυλλος, ον, = μελάμφυλλος: *black-plumed*, πτερά, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Μελᾰνόχλωρος, ον, (μέλας, χλωρός) *darkly pale*, Procl.

Μελᾰνοχρής, ές, = μελαγχρής.

Μελᾰνόχροος, ον, = μελάγχροος, Od. 19, 246:—metapl. nom. pl., κύαμοι μελανόχροες, Il. 13, 589.

Μελᾰνόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελάγχρως, Eur. Hec. 1105.

Μελᾰνόω, ῶ, *to blacken*.

Μέλανσις, εως, ἡ, (μελαίνομαι) *a becoming black*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 6, 5

Μελάνστερνος, ον, = μελανόστερνος.

†**Μελάντας**, α and ου, ὁ, *Melantas*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Artax. 19; etc.

†**Μελάντειος**, ον, *of* or *belonging to Melas*, *Melantian*, al **Μελάντειοι πέτραι** or **θειραί**, *the Melantian rocks*, near Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1707: in Strab. **Μελάνθιοι**, p. 636.

Μελαντειχής, ές, (μέλας, τεῖχος) *black-walled*, δόμος Περσεφόνης, Pind. O. 14, 28, ubi Böckh μελανοτειχής.

Μελάντερος, α, ον, compar. from μέλας, Il.

Μελαντηρία, ας, ἡ, *a black metallic dye* or *ink*, prob. oxide of copper, Arist. Color. 4, 1; cf. Diosc. 5, 118.

†**Μελάντης**, ου, ὁ, *Melantes*, an Athenian, an opponent of Demosthenes, Dem. 310, 10.

†**Μέλαντος**, ου, ὁ, *Melantus*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Μελαντρᾰγής, ές, (μέλας, τραγεῖν) *black when eaten*, σῦκον, Anth. P. 6, 299.

Μελάνυδρος, ον, (μέλας, ὕδωρ) *with black water*, κρήνη μ., a well *where the water looks black* from the shade, etc., Il. 9, 14, Od. 20, 158, etc. [ᾰ]

Μελάνωμα, ατος, τό, *blackness*. [λᾰ]

Μελᾰνωπός, όν, (μέλας, ὤψ) *black-looking*.

†**Μελάνωπος**, ου, ὁ, *Melanopus*, an Athenian, father of Laches, Thuc. 3, 86.—2. son of Laches, an Athenian orator, Id. ib.; Dem. 703, 21.—3. son of Diophantus, a Sphettian, Dem. 925, 2.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μελάνωσις, ἡ, = μέλανσις. [ᾰ]

Μελάρπινος, ον, (μέλας, ῥινόν) *black-skinned*, Nonn.

ΜΕΛΑΣ, μέλαινα, μέλᾰν, gen. μέλᾶνος, μελαίνης, μέλανος, cf. τάλας, the only word exactly like it in form. *Black*, *dark*:—in Hom. μέλαν αἷμα, κῦμα, ὕδωρ, μέλας οἶνος, γαῖα μέλαινα, etc., where it is simply descriptive, and evidently orig. meant no definite colour, but simply *dark*—: ναῦς μ. is prob. so called not from its being *pitched over*, nor yet from the *gloom of the hold*, but simply from the *dark look of all ships on the water*.—II. *black*, *dark*, *gloomy*, ἕσπερος, νύξ, etc., Hom.—III. metaph. *black*, *dark*, θάνατος, Il. 2, 834, etc.; Κήρ, Ib. 859, etc.; ὀδύναι μ., Il. 4, 117, etc.; the origin of the metaph. being more distinctly seen in the phrases μ. νέφος θανάτοιο, ἄχεος νεφέλη μ., Il. 16, 350; 18, 22: hence generally *dark*, *dire*, *horrid*, μ. τύχη, ἀρά, Aesch. Supp. 88, Theb. 833; ἀνάγκη, Eur. Hipp. 1388; etc.—In all these signfs., opp. to λευκός.—2. of the voice, *indistinct*, Lat. *fuscus*, opp. to λευκός (q. v.), Arist. Top. 1, 15, 4. —3. *dark*, *obscure*, *enigmatical*, Plut., as in Lat. *Lycophron ater*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 157.—4. of men, *black*, (like *hic niger est*), Plut. 2, 12 D:—so prob. μέλαιναι φρένες in Solon ap. Diog. L. 1, 61; μ. καρδία, Pind. Fr. 88.—IV. compar. μελάντερος, α, ον (which establishes the orig. form to be *μέλανς, cf. μελανός). Il. 24, 94, proverb. of the thickest darkness, νέφος μελάντερον ἠὲ πίσσα, Il. 4, 277, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 50: also μελανώτερος, in Strab.—Poet. collat. form κελαινός, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κελαινός: and in Il. 24, 79, μείλαξ: Aeol. μέλαιξ.

†**Μέλᾶς**, ᾶνος, ὁ, *Melas*,—I. masc. pr. n.;—1. son of Phrixus and Chalciope, from whom the gulf (infra III.) was said to be named, Ap. Rh. 2, 1156. —2. son of Porthaon, brother of Oeneus, Il. 14, 117.—3. son of Licymnius, a companion of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 7.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. of rivers;—1. a river of Thrace, falling into the gulf of same name, now *Saldatti?* Hdt. 7, 58.—2. a river of Thessaly, emptying into the Malian gulf, Id. 7, 198.—3. a river of Achaia near Olenos, Call. Jov. 23.—4. a small river of Boeotia near Orchomenus, flowing into the lake Copaïs, Strab. p. 407; Paus. 9, 38, 6.—Others mentioned in Strab., and Paus.—III. ὁ Μέλας κόλπος, (*the black gulf*) *Melas sinus*, a deep gulf between the Thracian Chersonese and the main coast of Thrace, now *gulf of Saros*, Hdt. 6, 41; 7, 58; etc.: in Ap. Rh. 1, 922, ὁ Μέλας πόντος.

Μέλασμα, ατος, τό, (μελαίνω) *a black colour*, or *dye*, Apollod. ap. Phot.; *black*, Anth. P. 6, 63:—*a black spot*, Plut. 2, 564 E.

Μελασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μελαίνω) *blackness*, *lividness*, Hipp. p. 425:—*a black spot*, Plut. 2, 921 F.

†**Μέλδοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Meldi*, a Gallic race on the Sequana, Strab. p. 194.

ΜΕΛΔΩ, *to melt*, *make liquid*, Call. Fr. 309: pass. μέλδομαι, *to melt*, *grow liquid*, λέβης κνίσην μελδόμενος, a caldron *melting* as to the fat, i. e. in which fat melts, Il. 21, 363; ubi al. κνίσῃ.

Μέλε, Ep. 3 impf. from μέλω, Od. 5, 6.

Μέλε, ὦ μέλε, an Att. vocat from a nom. not in use, as a familiar address to both sexes, *my good friend*, *my dear*, etc., Ar. Eq. 671, Nub. 33, Eccl. 120, 133; νὴ Δι', ὦ μέλε, Plat. Theaet. 178 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.;—later addressed to men only.—(The deriv. from μέλεος, *wretched*, will never do; for it almost always has a good sense. Buttm. refers it to a nom. μέλος from root μέλι, Lat. *mel*, *melior*: the Gramm. explain it by ὦ ἐπιμελείας ἄξιε καὶ οἷον μεμελημένε.)

Μελεαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ, †*of Meleager* (1),† a sort of *guinea-fowl*, named after the hero Meleager, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 3, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 B.†—II. *ai Μελεαγρίδες νῆσοι*, *islands of Meleager*, in the Padus, Anton. Lib.: from

†**Μελέαγρος**, ου, ὁ, *Meleager*, son of Oeneus and Althaea, an Argonaut, and one of the Calydonian hunters, Il. 2, 642.—2. one of Alexander's generals, Arr. An. 1, 24.—3. an epigrammatic poet of Gadara in Syria, Strab. p. 759; Anth.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Μελεΐζω, (μέλος) *to modulate*, *sing*.

†**Μελέας**, ου, ὁ, *Meleas*, a Laconian, Thuc. 3, 5.—2. -λεῦς, ᾶ, ὁ, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μελεδαίνω, (μέλω) *to care for*, *be cumbered about*, c. gen., πενίης, Theogn. 1125: also c. acc., Theocr. 10, 52, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 20; also c. inf. γῆμαι κακὴν οὐ μελεδαίνει ἐσθλὸς ἀνήρ, a good man *cares* not to marry a bad woman, Theogn. 185: as Lat. *non curare*, = *detrectare*.—II. *to care for*, *attend upon*, like θεραπεύω, μ. τοὺς νοσέοντας, Hdt. 8, 115.

Μελέδη, ης, ἡ, v. l. for μελέτη, Hipp. p. 617.

Μελέδημα, ατος, τό, (μελεδαίνω) *care*, *anxiety*, Hom., who always uses plur.: μελεδήματα πατρός, *anxiety about* one's father, Od. 15, 8: also of sleep, λύων μελεδήματα θυμοῦ, Il. 23, 62; cf. λυσιμελής:—μελεδήματα θεῶν, their *care for man*, Eur. Hipp. 1102.—II. *the object of care*, Ibyc. 4; cf. μέλημα.

†**Μελέδημος**, ου, ὁ, *Melademus*, an Athenian, son of Cleon, Dem. 275, 6; where Bekk. Τελέδημος from the best MSS.

Μελεδήμων, ον, (μελέδημα) *caring for*, c. gen., Anth. P. 9, 569.—II. *busy*, κερκίς, Ib. 6, 39, cf. 7, 425.

Μελεδών, ῶνος, ἡ, = μελεδώνη, Il. Hom. Ap. 532, Hes. Op. 66, Theogn. 879, Sappho 11; cf. Lob. Paral. 146.

Μελεδωνεύς, ὁ, poet. for μελεδωνός, Theocr. 24, 104.

Μελεδώνη, ης, ἡ, like μελεδών, *care*, *sorrow*, Od. 19, 517, Theocr., etc.:—also = μελέδημα, μελέτη, Hipp.

Μελεδωνός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *one who takes care of*, *an attendant*, *guardian*, μ. τῶν οἰκίων, a house-*steward*, Hdt. 3, 61; ὁ μ. τῶν θηρίων, *the keeper* of the crocodiles, Id. 2, 65; also μ. τῆς τροφῆς, *one who provides* their food, Ib.

Μέλει, impers., v. μέλω.

Μελεΐζω, (μέλος I) like μελίζω I, *to dismember*, *cut in pieces*.

Μελείνος, η, ον, = μέλινος, μείλινος, Theophr.

Μελεϊστί, adv. (μελεΐζω,) *limb from limb*, Shakspere's '*limb-meal*,' Il. 24, 409. [τῐ]

Μελεοπαθής, ές, (μέλεος, παθεῖν) *suffering wretchedly*, Aesch. Theb. 964.

Μελεόπονος, ον, (μέλεος, πόνος) *having done wretchedly*, Aesch. Theb. 963.

Μέλεος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur.

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Or. 207:—like *ἡλεός, idle, useless, οὐ χρὴ ἐστάμεναι μέλεον σὺν τεύχεσι*, Il. 10, 480; *μελέῃ δέ μοι ἔσσεται ὁρμή*, Od. 5, 416; *οὐ μέλεος εἰρήσεται αἶνος*, Il. 23, 795;—so *μέλεον* as adv., *in vain, μέλεον δ' ἠκόντισαν ἀμφω*, Il. 16, 336; *μέλεον δέ οἱ εὐχος, ἔδωκας*, Il. 21, 473, (where however the ancients took it as adj., with *εὐχος*,—a *fruitless* victory).—II. from Hes. Th. 563, *οὐκ ἐδίδου μελέοισι πυρὸς μένος...θνητοῖσι*, it took the later sense of *unhappy, miserable*, Trag.; esp. in addressing persons, as Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140: *μέλεος γάμων, unhappy* in thy marriage, Aesch. Theb. 779; cf. Pors. Hec. 425. Cf. *μέλε*.

Μελεόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μέλεος, φρήν*) *miserable-minded*, Lat. *infelix animi*, Eur. I. T. 854.

Μελεσίπτερος, ον, (*μέλος* II, *πτερόν*) *singing with its wings*, epith. of the cicada, Anth. P. 7, 194; cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

Μέλεται, poet. for *μέλει*, v. *μέλω*.

Μελετάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, Thuc. 1, 80, etc.; but *-ήσομαι*, Luc. Pseudos. 6:—*to care for, take care of*, c. gen., *βίου, ἔργου*, Hes. Op. 314, 441.—II. c. acc. rei, like *ἐπιμελέομαι, to attend to, study, pursue diligently*, Lat. *excolere*, Hdt. 3, 115: hence, *μ. δόξαν, to study, court* reputation, Thuc. 6, 11, *μ. δόξας, to court* popular opinion, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 171; and so *to practise*, etc., v. infr. Construct., mostly c. acc. rei, *μ. μαντείαν*, H. Hom. Merc. 557, cf. Hdt. 6, 105; freq. in Att., *μ. σοφίαν*, Ar. Plut. 511; *τέχνας, ῥητορικήν, ὀρχησιν*, etc., Plat.: esp. in Att. *to practise* speaking, *to go over* a speech *in one's mind*, Lat. *meditari*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B, Dem. 421, 20; also, *μ. ἐπὶ τῶν καιρῶν*, to get up a speech off-hand, Id. 1414, 12: *to rehearse*, Arist. Probl.:—rarely c. dat. rei, as *μ. τόξῳ, to practise with* the bow, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 21:—so c. inf., *to practise doing* a thing, as, *μ. τοξεύειν καὶ ἀκοντίζειν*, Ib. 1, 2, 12; *μ. ἀποθνήσκειν*, Plat. Phaed. 67 E: absol. *to practise, exercise one's self*, the acc. rei being omitted, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 16; hence, *ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι*, by want of *practice*, Thuc. 1, 142, Plat. Rep. 407 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436, γ.—In pass., *to be practised*, Thuc. 1, 142, Plat., etc.; c. inf., Eur. Alexandr. 4, Ar. Eccl. 119:—cf. *ἀσκέω*.—III. c. acc. pers., *to exercise* or *train* one, *ἐμελέτησεν αὑτοὺς ὡς εἰεν*...Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 42; also c. inf., *μ. τινὰ ποιεῖν*, Mnesim. Ἱππότρ. 1, 7, ubi v. Meineke.—2. *to attend* (as physician), Hipp. p. 550; and in pass., of the patient, Id. 556. (From *μέλω, μελεδαίνω*: some also connect it with Lat. *meditari*, v. *δ*, VI.)

Μελέτη, ης, ἡ, *care, attention*, Hes. Op. 410: c. gen. rei, *μ. πλεόνων, care for* many things, Ib. 378; so, *μελέτην τινὸς ἔχειν=μελετᾶν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι*, like *curam gerere rei*, Ib. 455: later also, *μ. περί τινος*, Plat. Polit. 286 A, *πρός τι*, Id. Legg. 865 A: c. gen. pers., *care paid* by one, *μ. θεῶν*, Soph. Phil. 196.—2. esp. *practice, exercise*, Thuc. 2, 85, etc.; *πόνων μ.*, Id. 2, 39; *μ. καὶ μάθησις*, Plat., and Xen.: in a military sense, *μελέτην ποιεῖσθαι*, to go through one's *practice*, Thuc. 1, 18, Xen., etc.: *the practice of speaking, declamation*, Dem. 328, 15, etc.—3. *a pursuit*, Pind. O. 9, 161.—II. *care, anxiety, μελέτῃ κατατρύχεσθαι*, Eur. Med. 1099.

†Μελέτη, ης, ἡ, *Melete*, one of the earlier Muses, in Paus. 9, 29, 2.

Μελέτημα, ατος, τό, (*μελετάω*) *a practice, custom*, Eur. Incert. 101; *μ. πρός τι, practice in...*, Xen. Eq. 11, 13: also=*μέλημα*.

Μελετηρός, ά, όν, (*μελετάω*) *practising diligently*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5: *συνουσίαι μελ.*, meetings *for practising* oratory, debating societies, Philostr.

Μελετητέον, verb. adj. from *μελετάω, one must care for, study, τι*, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.

Μελετητήριον, ου, τό, (*μελέτη*) *a place for practice*, Plut. Demosth. 8.—II. *the instrument for practising*, Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1.

Μελετητικός, ή, όν, (*μελετάω*) *inclined to practise, τινός*, Clem. Al.

Μελετητός, ή, όν, (*μελετάω*) *practised: to be gained by practice, ἀρετή*, Plat. Clit. 407 B.

Μελέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*μέλω*) *one who cares for, a guardian, avenger, ἀμφί τινα*, Soph. El. 846.

Μέλη, ης, ἡ, a sort of *cup*, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 486 F.

Μεληδόν, adv., (*μέλος*)=*μελεϊστί, limb by limb, in joints*, Poseidon. ap. Ath. 153 E.—2. *by paragraphs*.

Μεληδών, όνος, ἡ,=*μελεδών*, Simon. 14, Anth. P. 5, 293.

Μέλημα, ατος, τό, (*μέλω*) *the object of care,—a beloved object*, *τοὐμὸν μέλ.*, like Virgil's *mea cura*, Sappho 105; so, *νέαις μ. παρθένοις*, Pind. P. 10, 93; *Χαρίτων μ.*, Id. Fr. 63; *Κύπριδος*, Ib. 237;—so also in Trag.—II. *a charge, duty*, Aesch. Ag. 1549:—hence *care, anxiety*, Aesch. Eum. 444, Theocr. 14, 2; etc.

†Μέλης, ητος, ὁ, *the Meles*, a river of Ionia near Smyrna, on the banks of which Homer was said to have been born, H. Hom. 8, 3; Strab. p. 554: in Anth. Plan. 292, the river-god is made the father of Homer: cf. Dubn. Asius 12.—II. *Meles*, father of the dithyrambic poet Cinesias, Plat. Gorg. 501 B.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Μελήσανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Melesandrus*, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 69.—2. a person against whom an oration of Dinarchus is directed, Dion. H.

†Μελησίας, ου, ὁ, *Melesias*, an Olympic victor of Aegina, Pind. N. 4, 151.—2. an Athenian ambassador, Thuc. 8, 86; father of the Thucydides, who was an opponent of Pericles, v. l. *Μιλησίας*, v. Marcell. vit. Thuc. § 43.—Others in Plat. Lach.; etc.

†Μελησιγενής, οῦς, ὁ, (Μέλης I, **γένω*) *Melesigĕnes*, i. e. *born on* or *of* (the) *Meles*, appell. of Homer, Vit. Hom.; v. Μέλης I.

Μελησίμβροτος, ον, (*μέλησις, βροτός*) *being an object of care* or *love to men*, Pind. P. 4, 27.

†Μελήσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Melesippus*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 1, 139.

Μέλησις, εως, ἡ, (*μέλω*) *care, diligence*.

Μελησμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Μελητέον, verb. adj. from *μέλω, one must take thought, τινός*, Plat. Rep. 365 D.

†Μελητίδης, ου, ὁ, *Melētides*, a person, whose name became proverb. for stupidity, Ar. Ran. 991: in form patron. from sq.

†Μέλητος, ου, ὁ, (more correct than Μέλιτος) *Melētus*, an Athenian tragic poet, of the deme Pitthus, one of the accusers of Socrates, Ar. Ran. 1302; Plat. Apol.; Xen. Mem.; etc.: another Meletus is mentioned as an accomplice of the Thirty, implicated in a charge of profaning the mysteries, Andoc. 2, 41; 12, 34; Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36; etc.; perh. same as the poet, v. Clinton Fast. Hell. 2, p. xxxvi. a.

ΜΕΛΙ, τό: gen. *ἴτος*, etc: (a dat. *μέλι* acc. to Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 641,—but?):—Lat. *mel*, *honey*, Hom.: said to be made by men from the *φοίνιξ* in Hdt. 1, 193, cf. 4, 194: *τὸ ὑον μέλι*, the Persian *manna*, Polyaen.: metaph. of any thing sweet, Alex. Mant. 1, 6. Cf. *μειλίσσω*.

Μελία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *μελίη*, *the ash*, Lat. *fraxinus*, Il. 13, 178; 16, 767:—Hes. Op. 144 brings the third or brazen race of men from ash-trees, *ἐκ μελιῶν*,—so hard is its wood.—II. *a spear*, the shafts being usu. made of ash, (cf. *μείλινος*), Il. 22, 225, etc.

†Μελία, ας, ἡ, *Melia*, daughter of Oceanus, wife of Inachus, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. a nymph, mother of the Centaur Pholus, Id.

Μελιάδης, ές, Dor. for *μελιώδης*, Alcae. 47, Pind. Fr. 147.

Μελίαι, ῶν, αἱ, a race of nymphs said to have sprung from the spot of earth on which fell the blood of Uranus, Hes. Th. 187; they were also called *Μελιάδες*. The name seems to mean *ash-nymphs* (*μελία*), like *Δρυάδες, Ἁμαδρυάδες, oak-nymphs*.

Μελίβοας, ὁ, (*μέλι, βοή*) *sweet-singing, κύκνος*, Eur. Phaëth. 2, 34.

†Μελίβοια, ας, ἡ, *Melibœa*, daughter of Oceanus, Apolld. 3, 8, 1.—2. a daughter of Niobe, Id. 3, 5, 6.—3. wife of Theseus, mother of Ajax, Ath. 557 A.—4. appell. of Proserpina, Lasus ap. Ath. 624 E.—II. a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 717.

Μελίβρομος, ον, (*μέλι, βρέμω*) *sweet-toned*, Anth. P. 7, 696.

Μελίγαθής, ές, Dor. for *-γηθής*, *honey-sweet, ὕδωρ*, Pind. Fr. 211

Μελίγδουπος, ον, (*μέλι, δουπέω*) *sweet-sounding, ἀοιδή*, Pind. N. 11, 23.

Μελίγηρυς, υος, Dor. *-γᾶρυς*, ὁ, ἡ, (*μέλι, γῆρυς*) *sweet-voiced, melodious, ὄψ*, Od. 12, 187, *ἀοιδή*, H. Hom. Ap. 519; *ὑμνοι, κώμοι*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 4, N. 3, 7.

Μελίγληνος, ον, *soft-eyed*.

Μελίγλωσσος, ον, (*μέλι, γλῶσσα*) *honey-tongued, πειθώ*, Aesch. Pr. 172; *ἀοιδαί*, Bacchyl. 12; *ῥῆτρ.* Ar. Av. 988.

Μέλιγμα, ατος, τό, (*μελίζω* II) *a song*, Moesch. 3, 93:—but, Ibid. 56, *a musical instrument*, where some take it for *μείλιγμα*.

†Μελιγουνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Meligounis*, the earlier name of the island Lipara, Call. Del. 48.

Μελίδουπος, ον,=*μελιγδουπος*.

Μελιειδής, ές, f. l. for *μελιηδής*, in Hipp. p. 529.

Μελίεφθος, ον, (*μέλι, ἕψω*) *dressed with honey*, Att.

Μελίζω, Dor. *μελίσδω*: (*μέλος*):—*to dismember, cut in pieces*, v. l. Luc. Dial. Mort. 29, 1.—2. in pass. *to have the limbs fully formed*, Opp. C. 3, 159; cf. *διαρθρόω*.—II. (*μέλος* II) *to modulate, sing, warble, μελισδέτην σύριγγε*, Theocr. 20, 28: but usu. in mid., Id. 1, 2; 7, 89.—2. trans. *to sing of, celebrate in song, τινὰ ἀοιδαῖς*, Pind. N. 11, 23; *μ. πάθη*, Aesch. Ag. 1178.

Μελίζωρος, ον, (*μέλι, ζωρός*) *of pure honey*, Nic. Al. 205: *sweet as honey*, Id. Th. 663.

Μελιηγενής, ές, (*μελία, *γένω*) *sprung from ash-trees, ash-born*, Ap. Rh. †4, 1641†; cf. *μελιεφθος*.

Μελιηδής, ές, (*μέλι, ἡδύς*) *honey-sweet, λωτοῦ μελιηδέα καρπόν*, Od. 9, 94, etc.: metaph. *μ. ὕπνος, sweet sleep*, Il. 10, 495, Od. 11, 630; 19, 551; so in Pind., etc.; cf. *μελιηδέως*.

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Μελίθρεπτος, ον, (*μέλι, τρέφω*) *honey-fed*, Anth. P. 9, 122.

Μελίθροος, ον, contr. *-θρους*, (*μέλι, θροέω*) *sweet-sounding*, Anth. P. 5, 125.

Μελίϊνος, η, ον, v. l. for *μελέϊνος*. [ῐ]

†**Μελικέρτης**, ου, ὁ, *Melicertes*, son of Athamas and Ino, changed into the sea-god Palaemon, Apollod. 1, 9, 5.

Μελίκηρα, ή, *the spawn of the murex*, as being like *a honey-comb*, Arist. H. A., 5, 15, 1; (hence *κηριάζειν, to deposit this spawn*, Ib. 3.); cf. Lob. Paral. 346:—also *μελίκηρα, τά*.—II.=*μελικηρίς* II, Pherecr. Aut. 7, ubi v. Meineke. [ῐ]

Μελίκηρία, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Μελίκηρις, ίδος, ἡ, *meliceris, a virulent eruption on the head*, also called *tinea favosa*, from its resembling *a honeycomb*, Hipp.—II. *a honey-cake*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Μελίκηρον, ου, τό, (*μέλι, κηρός*) *a honey-comb*, Theocr. 20, 27.

Μελίκομπος, ον, (*μέλι, κομπέω*) *sweet-sounding, ἀοιδαί*, Pind. I. 2, 46.

Μελῐκός, ή, όν, (*μέλος* II.) *belonging to* or *accompanied by singing, song-like, to be sung*.—II. *singing: ὁ μελικός, a lyric poet*, Plut. 2, 120 C. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Μελίκρᾶτος, ον, Ion. *-κρητος*; (*μέλι, κεράννυμι*):—*mixed with honey: τὸ μελίκρητον*, Att. *-κρᾶτον, a drink of honey and milk* offered as a libation to the souls of the dead and to the infernal gods, Od. 10, 519; 11, 27: more fully, *μελίκρατα γάλακτος*, Eur. Or. 115,—because after Hom. it also meant *a mixture of honey and water*:—we also find the metaplast. dat. *μελίκρᾱτι*, but no nom. *μελίκρᾱς*, Lob. Paral. 224.

Μελίκταινα, ή, poet. for *μελίταινα*, Nic. Th. 555.

Μελικτής, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. *μελικτάς*, (*μελίζω* II.) *a singer, player*, esp. *flute-player*, Theocr. 4, 30, Mosch. 3, 7;—also *μελιστής*.

Μελίλωτίνος, η, ον, *made of μελίλωτον*, Pherecr. Pers. 2: from

Μελίλωτον, ου, τό, also *μελίλωτος*, ου, ὁ, (*μέλι, λωτός*) *melilot*, a kind of clover, so called from the quantity of honey it contained, Cratin. Malth. 1. [ῐ: but long in arsi, Nic. Th. 897.]

Μελίμηλον, ου, τό, (*μέλι, μῆλον*) *a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince*, Diosc. 1, 161.

Μελίνη, ης, ἡ. *millet, panicum miliaceum*, Hdt. 3, 117; *κνήμη μελίνης*, Soph. Fr. 534; also *ἔλυμος*. [ῐ?]

†**Μελίνη**, ης, ἡ, *Melinē*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Μέλινον, ου, τό,=*μελίταινα*.

Μέλινος, ου, ὁ,=*μελίνη*.

Μελίνος, v. sub *μείλινος*.

†**Μέλινος**, ου, ὁ, *Melinus*, a harbour on the coast of the Troglodytae, Strab. p. 771.

†**Μελινοφάγοι**, ων, οἱ, (*μελίνη, φαγεῖν; millet-eaters*), *the Melinophagi*, a Thracian people, Xen. An. 7, 5, 12.

†**Μελιξώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Meliso*, a female flute-player, Theocr. 2, 146.

†**Μέλιος**, ου, ὁ, *Melius*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 11, 85.

Μελίπαις, (*μέλι, παῖς*) *σίμβλος*, the hive *with its honey-children*, Anth. P. 12, 249.

Μελίπηκτον, ου, τό, (*μέλι, πήγνυμι*) *a honey-cake*, Antiph. Leptin. 1.

Μελίπνοος, ον, contr. *-πνους*, ουν, (*μέλι. πνέω*) *honey-breathing, sweet-breathing*, συριγξ, Theocr. 1, 128.

Μελιπτέρωτος, ον, (*μέλι, πτερόω*) *honey-winged, μέλεα*, ap. Ath. 633 A.

Μελίπτορθος, ον, (*μέλι, πτόρθος*) *with honeyed boughs*, Androm. ap. Galen.

Μελιῤῥᾰβάμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μέλι, ῥαβάμιγξ*) *dropping honey*, Nonn. [ᾰ]

Μελίῤῥοθος, ον, (*μέλι, ῥοθέω*)=sq., Pind. Fr. 286.

Μελίῤῥοος, ον, contr. *-ρους*, ουν, (*μέλι, ῥέω*) *flowing with honey*,

Μελίῤῥῠτος, ον,=foreg., *κρῆναι*, Plat. Ion 534 A.

Μέλις, barbarism for *μέλι*, Ar. Thesm. 1192.

†**Μελίσανδρος**, ου, ὁ, *Melisander*, an early poet of Miletus, who sang the battle of the Lapithae and Centaurs, Ael. V. H. 11, 2.

Μελίσδω, Dor. for *μελίζω* II, Theocr.

Μελίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μέλος* II, Antiph. Τραυμ. 1.

Μέλισμα, ατος, τό, (*μελίζω* II) *a song*, Theocr. 14, 31:—*an air, melody*, Mel. 1, 35.

Μελισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μέλισμα*. [ᾰ]

Μελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*μελίζω* I) *a dismembering*.—II. (*μελίζω* II) *a singing, song*.

Μελίσπονδα (sc. *ἱερά*), ων, τά, *drink-offerings of honey*, Plut. 2, 464 C; cf. *ἐλαιόσπονδα, οἰνόσπονδα*.

Μέλισσᾰ, ης, ἡ, Att. *μέλιττα*: no doubt from *μέλι, honey*, and so we find a genit. pl. *μελιτῶν*, Emped. 311,—(unless this be written *μελίτων*). *A bee*, Lat. *apis*, Hom., etc.: *μέλισσαι*, Hes. Th. 594; cf. *ξυνθός, πόνος* II. 2:—*ὥςπερ μέλιττα κέντρον ἐγκαταλιπεῖν*, Plat. Phaed. 91 C; etc.—The term *μέλισσα* was applied,—2. to *poets*, from their culling the beauties of nature, as Horace, *more apis Matinae*, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 580: also—3. *to the priestesses* of Delphi, Pind. P. 4, 106; of Ceres and Diana, Creuzer Symbolik, 3, 354; 4, 241, 382 sq., Meineke Euphor. p. 95, cf. *ἐσσήν*: hence—4. in the mystic philosophy of the Neoplatonists, *to any pure, chaste being*, Porphyr.; cf. *νύμφη*.—II. *μέλισσα* for *honey* itself, Soph. O. C. 480, cf. Lob. Phryn. 187: on the phrase *ἑσμὸς μελίσσης* in Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, v. Herm. Opusc. 2. p. 252–7.

†**Μέλισσα**, ης, ἡ, *Melissa*, wife of Periander tyrant of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50:—2. a courtesan of this name in Ath. 157 A.—Others in Anth.; etc.—II. a town of Phrygia where Alcibiades was buried, Ath. 574 E.

Μελισσαῖος, α, ον, (*μέλισσα*) *of* or *belonging to bees*, Nic. Th. 611.

Μελίσσειος, α, ον,=foreg.: cf. *μελίσσιος*.

Μελισσεύς, έως, ὁ, *a bee-keeper*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 37.

†**Μελισσεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Melisseus*, an ancient king of Crete, Apollod.

Μελισσήεις, εσσα, εν, *rich in bees*, Nic. Th. 11, Coluth. 23.

Μελισσία, ας, ἡ,=*μελισσών*.

Μελίσσιος, α, ον, (*μέλισσα*) *of, belonging to bees: μ. κηρίον, a honeycomb*, N. T., with v. l. *μελίσσειον*.

Μελισσοβότᾱνον, ου, τό, (*μέλισσα, βοτάνη*) an herb, *baulm*, Lat. *apiastrum*, also *μελισσόφυλλον, μελίταινα, μέλινον, μελισσόβοτον*.

Μελισσόβοτος, ον, (*μέλισσα, βόσκω*) *fed on by bees*, Anth. P. 9, 523, Dion. P. 327: *τὸ μ.*=foreg., Nic. Th. 677.

Μελισσοκόμος, ον, (*μέλισσα, κομέω*) *keeping bees*, Ap. Rh. 2, 131, Opp.

Μελισσόκρᾱς, ᾶτος, ὁ, and ἡ,=*μελιτόκρας*.

Μελισσονόμος, ον, (*μέλισσα, νέμω*) *feeding* or *keeping bees*, like *μελισσοκόμος*.—II. in Ar. Ran. 1273, the *Μελισσονόμοι* are *the chief priestesses* (v. *μέλισσα* I, 2.)

Μελισσοπόλος, ον, Att. *μελιττ-*, *keeping bees*, Arist. Mirab. 64.

Μελισσοπόνος, ον, (*μέλισσα, πονέω*)=*μελισσοκόμος*, Anth. P. 6, 239.

Μελισσόρῠτος, ον, (*μέλισσα, ῥέω*) *flowing from bees*; *μ. νασμοί*, streams *of honey*, Orph. Arg. 572.

†**Μέλισσος**, ου, ὁ, *Melissus*, son of Telesiades of Thebes, victor in the Nemean and Isthmian games, Pind. I. 3, 15 sqq.—2. a philosopher and statesman of Samos, pupil of Parmenides, Plat. Theaet. 180 E.

Μελισσοσόος, ον, (*μέλισσα, σώζω*) *guardian of bees*, of Pan, Anth. P. 9, 226.

Μελισσότευκτος, ον, (*μέλισσα, τεύχω*) *made by bees, κηρία*, Pind. Fr. 266.

Μελισσότοκος, ον, (*μέλισσα, τίκτω*) *produced by bees, honied*, Anth. P. 7, 12.

Μελισσοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a bee-house*, Lat. *apiarium*: from

Μελισσοτρόφος, ον, (*μέλισσα, τρέφω*) *feeding bees*, Σάλαμις, Eur. Tro. 795.

Μελισσουργεῖον, ου, τό,=*μελισσοτροφεῖον*, Aesop.

Μελισσουργέω, ῶ, *to be a μελισσουργός*.

Μελισσουργία, ας, ἡ, Att. *μελιττ-*, *bee-keeping*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 2.

Μελισσουργικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a μελισσουργός*.

Μελισσουργός, όν, (*μέλισσα, *ἔργω*) Att. *μελιττ-*, *busied with bees*: ὁ *μ.*=*μελισσεύς*, Plat. Legg. 842 D, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 6; cf. *μελιτουργός*.

Μελισσοφάγος, ον, (*μέλισσα, φᾱγεῖν*) *eating bees*.

Μελισσόφυλλον, ου, τό=*μελισσοβότανον*, Diosc. 3, 118.

Μελίσσω, poet. for *μειλίσσω*, formerly in Aesch. Supp. 1030.

Μελισσών, Att. *μελιτών*, ῶνος, ὁ, *a bee-house, apiary*.

Μελιστᾰγής, ές, (*μέλι, στάζω*) *dropping honey*, Anth. P. 5, 295, etc.

Μελίστακτος, ον,=foreg., Mel. 1, 33.

Μελιστής, οῦ, ὁ,=*μελικτής*, Anscreont. 62, 31.

†**Μελιστίχη**, ης, ἡ, *Melistiche*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 46.

Μέλῐτα, ή, poet. for *μέλισσα* (q. v.), Emped. 311.

†**Μελιταία**, ας, ἡ, Strab., **Μελιτία**, Thuc. 4, 78, **Μελίτεια**, Polyb., *Melitaea*, a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, earlier called *Πύῤῥα*; hence *Μελιταιεύς, έως, ὁ, an inhab. of M.*, Strab.; *οἱ Μελιταεῖς*, Polyb. 5, 97, 6.

Μελίταινα, ή, said to be=*μελίτταινα*. [ῐ]

Μελίταιον, ον, τό, name of a lapdog, prob. *from Melita*, Artemid.

†**Μελιταῖος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Melita* (II., 3), *Maltese*; *τὰ Μελιταῖα κυνίδια*, Strab. p. 277, v. foreg.: hence proverb. *ὄνος τὰ Μελιταῖα*, the ass playing lap-dog, Paroem. C. 369.

Μελίτεια, ας, ἡ, (*μέλι*)=*μελισσοβότανον*, Theocr. 4, 25. [ῐ]

†**Μελίτεια**, ας, ἡ, *Melitēa*, fem. pr. n., Anth.—2. v. **Μελιταία**.

Μελίτειον, ου, τό, or *μελίτιον*, ου, τό, (*μέλι*) *mead*, Plut. Cor. 3, etc.: also *μελίτειος οἶνος, μελιτίτης*, Plut. 2, 672 B.

Μελίτερπής, ές, (*μέλι, τέρπω*) *honey-sweet*, μολπή, Simon. 52, 9.

†**Μελίτη**, ης, ἡ, *Melite, Melita*, I., fem. pr. n.;—1. a nymph, daughter of Nereus, Il. 18, 42.—2. daughter of the river-god Aegaeus, mother of Hyllus, Ap. Rh. 4, 538.—Others in Anth.—II. of islands;—1. ancient name of Samothrace, Strab. p. 472.

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—2. an island in the Adriatic on the coast of Illyria, now *Meleda*, Ap. Rh. 4, 572; on this island, in all probability, St. Paul was cast, N. T. Act. 28, 1 sqq.; v. Anthon's Class. Dict., s. v. where the reasons are stated at large.—3. an island of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Africa, now *Malta*, Strab. p. 277; Μελίτη in Lyc. 1027.—III. a lake near Oeniadae in Aetolia, Strab. p. 459.—IV. an Attic deme of the tribe Cecropis, Strab. p. 65; acc. to Steph. Byz. of the tribe Oeneïs: Dem. 1258, fin.

†Μελιτήϊος, η, ον,=Μελιταῖος, Ap. Rh. 4, 1150.

Μελίτημερος, ον, (μέλι, ἡμέρα)= καλήμερος.

†Μελιτηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Melitene*, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 527.

Μελίτηριος, α, ον,= sq., Ar. Fr. 440.

Μελίτηρός, ά, όν, *of* or *for honey*, Theophr.

†Μελιτία, ας, ἡ, v. Μελιταία.

Μελιτίδης, ου, ὁ, †less correct than Μελητίδης, q. v.

Μελῑτίζω, (μέλι) *to use honey* for medical purposes, as for plasters.

Μελίτινος, η, ον, *honey-sweet*, Zeno ap. Diog. L.

Μελίτιον, ου, τό,=μελίτειον.

Μελῑτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the use of honey* for plasters.

Μελῑτίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, *wine prepared with honey*, Lat. *vinum mulsum*, Diosc.

Μελιτοειδής, ές, (μέλι, εἶδος) *like honey*, Hipp. p. 878.

Μελίτοεις, εσσα, εν, *honied*, i. e. *sweet, delicious*, εὐδία, Pind. O. 1, 158. —II. *made of honey*: ἡ μελιτόεσσα, (sc. μάζα), *a honey-cake*, esp. used as a sacred offering, Hdt. 8, 41; Att. contr. μελιτοῦττα, Ar. Nub. 507, Av. 567,—like οἰνοῦττα, etc.:—also μελιτοῦς, ὁ, sub. πλακοῦς.

Μελῑτόκρᾶς, ᾶτος, ὁ and ἡ, = μελίκρατος.

Μελῑτοπωλέω, ῶ, *to sell honey*: from Μελιτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (μέλι, πωλέω) *a dealer in honey*, Ar. Eq. 853, Antiph. Κνουσθ. 2, 5: fem. μελιτόπωλις, ιδος.

†Μέλῑτος, ου, ὁ, less correct form of name Μέλητος, q. v.

Μελῑτοτροφέω, ῶ, (μέλι, τρέφω) *to feed with honey*.

Μελῑτοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a feeding with honey*.

Μελῑτουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where honey is made*.

Μελῑτουργέω, ῶ, *to make honey*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 11; and

Μελῑτουργία, ας, ἡ, *honey-making*; and

Μελῑτουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to honey-making*; from

Μελῑτουργός, όν, (μέλι, *ἔργω) *making honey*: ὁ μ., like μελιττουργός, Plat. Rep. 564 C, Bekk.

Μελῑτοῦς, μελῑτοῦττα, v. μελιτόεις II.

†Μελίτουσσα, ης, ἡ, *Melitussa*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 13, 10, 3.

Μελῑτόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, =μελίχροος.

Μελῑτόω, ῶ, (μέλι) *to sweeten with honey*, μήκων μεμελιτωμένη, Thuc. 4, 26.

Μέλιττα, ἡ, Att. for μέλισσα, *a bee*. †—II. also for Μέλισσα, fem. pr. n.

Μελίτταινα, ἡ,=μελισσοβότανον, Diosc.

Μελίττιον, ου, τό, dim. from μέλιττα, Ar. Vesp. 367.—II. *the cell of a bee's comb*, and in plur., *a honey-comb*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 8; cf. κηφήνιον, σφηκίον.

Μελιττοπολέω, ῶ, *to busy one's self with bees*: from

Μελιττοπόλος, ον, v. μελισσ-.

Μελιττοπτηχέω, ῶ, (μέλιττα, πτήσσω) *to frighten bees* by striking metal pans, and so collect the swarm.

Μελιττοτροφεῖον, μελιττοτρόφος, Att. for μελισσοτρ-.

Μελιττουργός, όν, -ουργέω, -ουργία, ἡ, Att. for μελισσ-.

Μελιττώδης, ες, (μέλιττα, εἶδος) *like a bee*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 14.

Μελιττών, ῶνος, ὁ, Att. for μελισσών.

Μελῑτώδης, ες, (μέλι, εἶδος) *like honey*, †Luc. Vit. Auct. 19†: also as a name of Proserpina, like Lat. *Mellita*, Theocr. 15, 94.

Μελίτωμα, ατος, τό, (μελιτόω) *a honey-cake*, Batr. 39. [ῑ]

†Μελίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Melitos*, a lyric poet, Anth.

Μελίτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a sweetening with honey*. [ῑ]

Μελίφθεγκτος, ον,=sq., Or. Sib.

Μελίφθογγος, ον, (μέλι, φθογγή) *honey-voiced, sweet-toned, honied*, Μοῖσαι, ἀοιδαί, Pind. O. 6, 36, l. 2, 12, etc.

Μελίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλι, φρήν) *sweet to the mind, delicious*, οἶνος, Od. 7, 182, etc.; ὕπνος, Il. 2. 34; θυμός, Hes. Sc. 428; σκόλιον, Pind. Fr. 87, cf. N. 7, 16.—II. act. *minding bees*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1132.

Μελίφυλλον, ου, τό, (μέλι, φύλλον) *basilm* = μελισσόφυλλον, Nic. Th. 554.

Μελίφυρτος, ον, (μέλι, φύρω) *mixed with honey*, Anth. P. 5, 270.

Μελίφωνος, ον, (μέλι, φωνή) *honey-voiced*, Sappho 120; cf. μειλιχόφ-.

Μελίχλωρος, ον, (μέλι, χλωρός) *honey-complexioned*, prob. what we call *olive*, or a softer word for χλωρός, Plat. Rep. 474 E, Theocr. 10, 27.

Μελίχροος, ον,=sq.

Μελίχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, *honey-coloured*, Mel. 31.

Μελιχροτοιέω, ῶ, *to make as sweet as honey*, Hipp.: from

Μελιχρός, ά, όν, *sweet as honey, honied*, οἶνος, Hipp. (Not a compd.; but formed straight from μέλι, as πενιχρός from πενία.)

Μελίχρυσος, ον, (μέλι, χρυσός) *of a golden honey-colour*, Opp. C. 1, 315: †as subst. ὁ μ., gem of a bright *golden* or *honey-yellow* colour, Plin. 37, 45.

Μελιχρώδης, ες, (μελίχρους, εἶδος) *yellow as honey*, Anth. P. 12, 5.

Μελίχρωος, ον,=μελίχροος, dub., Böckh Plat. Min. p. 139.

Μελίχρως, ωτος and ωος,= μελίχροος, Q. Sm. 3, 224, Anth.

Μέλκα, ἡ, *a cooling food made from sour milk*:—late word, prob. formed from Germ. *Melk, Molke*, the real Greek word being ὀξύγαλα, Morell Codd. Mss. Lat. Bibl. Nan. p. 67.

Μέλλαξ, ακος, ὁ, *a youth*, late word. (Either from μέλλω, like μελλείρην, μελλέφηβος, or akin to μείραξ.)

†Μελλαρία, ας, ἡ, *Mellaria*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 140.

Μελλείρην, ενος, ὁ, Lacon. for μελλέφηβος, Plut. Lyc. 17: †v. εἴρην.

Μελλέπτοσις, ὁ and ἡ,=μελλόπτοσις.

Μελλέπταρμος, ον, *just going to sneeze*, Arist. Probl. 31, 7, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

Μελλέφηβος, ον, (μέλλω, ἔφηβος) *near upon the age of puberty*.

Μέλλημα, ατος, τό, (μέλλω) *a delay*, usu. in plur. *delays*, Eur. I. A. 818, Aeschin. 64, 4.

Μέλλησις, εως, ἡ, (μέλλω) *a being about to do, threatening to do*, Thuc. 1. 69, etc.: *an intention*, esp. *unfulfilled*, Id. 5, 116; cf. Plat. Legg. 723 D: διὰ βραχείας μελλήσεως, at short notice, Thuc. 5, 66: and so,—II. *a delaying, putting off*, τινός, Id. 3, 12. Cf. ἐκμέλλησις.

Μελλησμός, οῦ, ὁ, *procrastination*, Epicur. ap. Stob. p. 155, 20.

Μελλητέον, verb. adj. *one must delay*, Eur. Phoen. 1279, Plat. Crit. 108 E.

Μελλητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a delayer, loiterer*, Thuc. 1, 70.

Μελλητιάω, ῶ, desiderat. from μέλλω, *to wish to delay*.

Μελλητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to delay*.

Μελλίερη, ης, ἡ, (μέλλω, ἱερή) *a probationary priestess, a novice*, Plut. 2, 795 D.

Μελλίχροος,=μελίχροος, in Sappho 64, Neue.

Μελλόγῡμος, ον, (μέλλω, γαμέω) *betrothed*, Soph. Ant. 628, Theocr. 22, 140.

Μελλοδειπνικός, ή, όν, (μέλλω δεῖπνον) *μέλος μ.*, music *at the beginning of dinner*, Ar. Eccl. 1153.

Μελλοθάνᾰτος, ον, (μέλλω, θάνατος) *about to die, at the point of death*; dub. [θᾰ]

Μελλονῑκιάω, ῶ, (μέλλω, νῑκάω) *to be going to conquer*, Ar. Av. 639, with a play on the name of Νῑκίας, the Athenian *Cunctator*.

Μελλονύμφιος, ον, ὁ, (μέλλω, νύμφιος) *about to be betrothed* or *wedded*.

Μελλόνυμφος, ον, (μέλλω, νύμφη) *about to be betrothed* or *wedded*, esp. of females. ἡ μ., Soph. Ant. 633.—II. Soph. Tr. 207, the Schol. explains ὁ μ. by εἰ τις μ. ἔστιν; others, as Erfurdt, read ἁ μ. κλαγγά, *the maidens'* song, opp. to ὑμέναιος κλαγγά; Dind. now reads δόμος in v. 205, and refers μ. to it.

Μελλόπαις, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλλω, παῖς) *a child*, acc. to Hesych., in the tenth year.

Μελλόποσις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, (μέλλω, πόσις) *about to become a husband or wife*, Soph. Fr. 910: also μελλόποσις, v. Lob. Phryn. 769.

Μελλόπταρμος, ον,= μελλέπταρμος, q. v.

ΜΕΛΛΩ, fut. μελλήσω: aor. ἐμέλλησα: in Att. the augm. is doubled, ἠμέλλον, ἠμέλλησα: Hom. uses only pres. and impf.—Radic signf., *to be on the point to* do or suffer something, with inf. of fut., more rarely of pres.; still more rarely of aor.; but the last, though wholly rejected by some, as Phryn. p. 336, is found not only in Hom. (Il. 13, 777, Od. 4, 377, etc.), but also in Ion. and Att., v. Pors. Or. 929, Elmsl. Heracl. 710, Lob. Phryn. 132, 745 sq. As this radic. sense often passes into that of *to have a mind, intend to do*, like φροντίζειν, περὶ μελλω and μέλω belong to the same root. The word differs from the fut. proper in this,—that μέλλω denotes *an action as yet incomplete*, rather than *wholly future*. The usage of μέλλω is so varied, that sometimes it can be rendered only by auxiliary verbs, *I will, would*, etc.: sometimes it expresses mere *possibility* or *at most probability*; as will be seen from the following division, founded on Homeric examples.—I. *to be on the point of doing* something or *having it done to* one, with an express notion of free will and choice, *to intend, design, purpose*, oft. with τάχα, as, καὶ δή ποτ' ἐγὼ τάχ' ἔμελλε δώσειν ᾧ θυμαχέσαι ἐπὶ

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ταξέμεν, and then he *was just going* to give..., Il. 6, 52, cf. 515; *θήσειν ἐτ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγεά τε στοναχάς τε Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι*, he *still purposed* to lay sufferings on them, Il. 2, 39; *μέλλεις ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἄεθλον*, thou *thoughtest* to strip me of the prize, Il. 23, 544: oft. with *οὐκ ἄρα*, as, *οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλον πείσειν*, nor did *I think I should* persuade thee, Il. 22, 356; *οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες λήξειν; did you* not *think you might* stop? Od. 13, 293; cf. *ἄρα* V.—II. *to be about to do*, etc., whether one will or not; and so, *to be made to do*,—1. esp. by the divine will or necessity, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 232; *to be fated, destined to do, τὰ οὐ τελέεσθαι ἐμελλον*, which *were* not *to be* accomplished, Il. 2, 36; *τύχα δ' ἀνστήσεσθαι ἐμελλεν*, he *was* soon to rise up again, Il. 2, 694; *ἐμελλον ἔτι ξυνέσεσθαι οἰζυῖ πολλῇ*, *I was* still *to* live in much misery, Od. 7, 270.—2. sometimes, though very rarely, by the will of other *men, περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλον θεύσεσθαι, they were to* have run for a tripod, by order of the Eleans, Il. 11, 700. — 3. to denote a conclusion, which seems a certain result from foregoing events, when our *must* will usu. render it; often with *που*, as, *μέλλω που ὑπέχθεσθαι Διΐ πατρί*, sure *it must be that* I am hated by father Jupiter, Il. 21, 83; *κελευσέμεναι δέ σ' ἐμελλε δαίμων, it must have been* a god that bade thee, Od. 4, 234: *μέλλω ἀθανάτους ἀλιτέσθαι, I must have* aggrieved the immortals, Od. 4, 377; in full, *εἰ δ' οὗτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι*, if this is so, then *must* I be content, Il. 1, 564.—4. often to mark *a possibility* or *probability*, when it may usu. be rendered by our *will* or *may*, or expressed by an adv., such as *perhaps, likely, belike*, etc., as, *τὰ δὲ μέλλετ' ἀκουέμεν, belike* you have heard it, Il. 14, 124, Od. 4, 94; *μέλλεις δὲ σὺ ἴδμεναι, 'tis like* thou may'st know, Od. 4, 200; *ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἀριστοι βουλὰς βουλεύειν*, where *belike* the best are holding counsel, Il. 10, 326; *εἰ αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλοιμεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε ἔσσεσθαι*, if we *might* be..., Il. 12, 323; *καὶ μὲν δή πού τις μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέσσαι, πῶς δὴ ἐγωγ' οὐκ ὄφελον Τρώεσσι κακὰ ῥάψαι; 'tis like*, I ween, that mortal man worketh ill for his neighbour, and shall not I (Juno) plan ills for Troy? Il. 18, 362; —and we may so understand Od. 18, 138, *καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτ' ἐμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιος εἶναι*, one time perchance I *may* have been happy; and perh. Od. 1, 232, *μέλλεν ποτὲ οἶκος ἀφνειὸς ἔμμεναι:* (these two places are remarkable, for that *μέλλω* here denotes a *wholly past* event, but yet so long past, that all we can say of it is, that *it may have been*: however the last passage belongs in part to signf. II., and may be rendered, *it seems* this house *was to be* happy, so long as...)—5. *to be always going to do*, without ever doing, and so *to delay, put off, hesitate, scruple*, only in Att., who also have a mid. *μέλλομαι*, just like act. (v. infr. 6, fin.): —in this signf. *μέλλειν* is properly followed by inf. pres., never by fut., Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 1209; Elmsl. also rejected the inf. aor., but perh. too hastily: Buttm. held that the aor. *ἐμέλλησα, ἡμέλλησα*, was used only in this signf., but v. Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 148 E.—6. *μέλλω* often stands without its infin., when the verb immediately precedes or follows, as, *τὸν υἱὸν ἑώρακας αὐτοῦ*; answ. *τί δ' οὐ μέλλω*; why *shouldn't I* (have seen him)? i. e. *to be sure I have*: also *πῶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλει*; Plat. Phaed. 78 B.—So *μέλλω* sometimes seems to govern an acc., which however really depends on the inf. omitted, as, *ὅ τι μέλλετε (πράττειν), εὐθὺς πράττετε*, what ye are about (to do), do quickly, Thuc., cf. 7, 70: there is also a remarkable omission of the inf. in Eur. I. A. 1118, Or. 1182, cf. also Stallb. Plat. Theaet. l. c. :—the part. *μέλλων* is also freq. used in Att. without an inf., (where *εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι* may be supplied), as, *ὁ μ. χρόνος, the future* time, Plat. Theaet. 178 E; *ἡ μ. αὐτοῦ δύναμις*, his *future* power, Id. Rep. 494 C: esp. in neut., *τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα, things to come, the event, issue, the future*, Thuc. 1, 138; 4, 71, Plat., etc.: so in mid., *τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπιζόμενα μέλλεται*, your strongest pleas *are* hopes *in futurity*, Thuc. 5, 111: but *μέλλομαι* seems also to be a real pass., *ὡς μὴ μέλλοιτο τὰ δέοντα*, that the necessary steps *might* not *be delayed*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47, see v. l. Dem. 50, 23.—7. in Gramm. *ὁ μέλλων*, with or without *χρόνος, the Future tense*.

Μελλώ, οῦς, ἡ, poet. for *μέλλησις*, Aesch. Ag. 1356; cf. *δοκώ*.

†Μέλλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mellon*, a Theban exile, one of the most active in recovering Thebes from the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2; in Plut. Agesil. 24, Pelop. 8, wr. Μέλων.

Μελογράφέω, ῶ, (*μέλος* I., *γράφω*) *to paint* or *describe with limbs*: but

Μελογραφία, ας, ἡ, *song-writing*, Anth. P. Append. 109: from

Μελογράφος, ον, (*μέλος* II., *γράφω*) *writing songs*, Anth. P. 11, 133. [ᾰ]

Μελοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (*μέλος* I., *θέσις*) *the disposition of limbs*, Porphyr.

Μελοκοπέω, ῶ, *to cut off limbs, to mutilate*.

Μελοκόπησις, ἡ, = sq.

Μελοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting off limbs, mutilation*: from

Μελοκόπος, ον, (*μέλος* I., *κόπτω*) *cutting off limbs, mutilating*.

Μέλομαι, v. *μέλω* III.

Μελοποιέω, ῶ, (*μελοποιός*) *to make lyric poems*, Ar. Ran. 1328, Thesm. 42:—*to set poems to music*, Ath. 632 C:—a part. pf. pass. with double redupl. *μεμελοποιημένος*, like *ὠνοματοπεποίηται*, in Ath. 453 C.

Μελοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, = *μελοποιός*, Anth. P. 11, 143.

Μελοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a making of lyric poems* or *music for them*: generally, *music*, Ar. Poët. 6, 5, sq.:—*the theory of music, its composition*, as opposed to *its practice*, Plat. Symp. 187 D, cf. Rep. 404 D: from

Μελοποιός, όν, (*μέλος* II., *ποιέω*) *making lyric poems*: *ὁ μ., a lyric poet*, Ar. Ran. 1250, and Plat.; esp. of Pind.; and so *ἡ Αεσβία μ.*, of Sappho, Luc. Imag. 18.

ΜΕ΄ΛΟΣ, εος, τό, *a limb*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., but only in plur., which later also is the most freq. in this signf.: *μέλη καὶ μέρη*, or inversely, freq. in Plat., v. Stallb. Phaedr. 238 A: *κατὰ μέλεα, limb by limb*, Hdt. 1, 119, Pind. O. 1, 79; like *μελεϊστί*.—II. *a song, strain*, first in H. Hom. 19, 18, Theogn. 759, freq. in Pind., Hdt., most usu. in Att. Prose, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 D: *τὰ μέλη, lyric poetry*, esp. *the choral songs* of Trag. and Com., Plat., etc.:—acc. to Plat., *μέλος* was *ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον, λόγου τε καὶ ἁρμονίας καὶ ῥυθμοῦ*. Rep. 398 D. cf. Arist. Poët. 6, 4:—also *the music to which a song is set, an air, melody*, opp. to the *ῥυθμός* and *μέτρον*, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; opp. to *ῥυθμός* and *ῥῆμα*, Id. Legg. 656 C: *ἐν μελεῖ, in tune, harmoniously, παρὰ μέλος, out of tune*, both joined with *φθέγγεσθαι*, Plat. Soph. 227 D, Legg. 696 D; hence, *παρὰ μέλος* = *παρὰ καιρόν*, Pind. N. 7, 101; cf. *πλημμελής*. (Hence *μέλπω*. Doubtless these two words are connected through the notion of *symmetry of parts*, as in German, *Glied, Lied*; and the phrase *μέλος βοῆς*, an *articulate* sound, Eur. El. 756, seems to connect the two notions.)

Μελοτῠπέω, ῶ, (*μέλος* II., *τύπτω*) *to strike up a strain, chant*, τι, Aesch. Ag. 1153.

Μελουργός, όν, (*μέλος* II., *ἔργω*) = *μελοποιός*, Manetho.

†Μέλπεια, ας, ἡ, *Melpēa*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 38, 11.

Μέλπηθρον, ου, τό, (*μέλπω*) strictly, *the song with the dance*, Hom. (only in Il.), always in plur., of an unburied corpse, *μέλπηθρα κυνῶν, a sport for dogs*, 13, 233; or, *κυσίν*, Il. 17, 255; 18, 179: cf. *μολπή*.

Μελπήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*μέλπω*) *a singer*, †Manetho 4, 183.

†Μέλπις, ιδος, ὁ, *the Melpis*, a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ, *Melpomĕnē*, a Muse, strictly *the Songstress*, Hes. Th. 77: later esp. as the Muse of Tragedy: from

Μέλπω, (*μέλος* II.) *to sing, celebrate with song and dance*, *μ. Ἐκάεργον*, Il. 1, 474, so Pind. Fr. 45, 10, Eur. Bacch. 155.—2. intr., *to sing*, Hes. Fr. 34, Aesch. Ag. 244, and freq. in Eur.; also c. acc. cognato, *μ. γόον*, Aesch. Ag. 1445, *ἰαχάν*, Eur. Med. 149, etc.: c. dat. instrum., *μ. αὐλῷ, to play* on..., Anth. P. 6, 195: so, *μ. πτεροῖς*, of the cicada, Anacreont. 62, 9.—In this last signf. Hom., as Pind. mostly, uses *μέλπομαι*, fut. *-ψομαι*, as dep. mid., *μ. φορμίζων, κιθαρίζων, to sing to* the lyre or harp, Od. 4, 17; 13, 27: *to dance and sing*, as a chorus, Il. 16, 182, H. Hom. 18, 21; *μέλπεσθαι Ἄρηϊ, to dance a war dance before Mars*, by a bold metaph. for *to fight on foot*, (*ἐν σταδίῃ*), Il. 7, 241.—2. c. acc., as in act., *to sing, celebrate*, Hes. Th. 66, Pind. P. 3, 139; *μ. χοροῖσι*, Eur. Tro. 555.—3. later, generally, *to sport, make merry*.

Μελπωδός, όν, (*μέλπω, ᾠδή*) *singing songs*.

†Μέλσος, ου, ὁ, *the Melsus*, now *Narcea*, a river of Asturia in Hispania, Strab. p. 167.

†Μέλτας, ὁ, *Meltas*, son of Lacides, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Μελύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μέλος* II., *a ditty*, Ar. Eccl. 883.

†Μελχί, indecl., ὁ, *Melchi*, Hebr masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μελχισεδέκ, indecl., (and Μελχισεδέκης, ου, Joseph.) ὁ. *Melchisedek*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

ΜΕ΄ΛΩ, fut. *μελήσω, to be an object of care, anxiety, thought, πᾶσι δόλοισιν ἀνθρώποισι μέλω*, by subtlety of all sorts *I am become an object of anxiety, fear*, or (in good sense) *of remark, notice* to mortals, Od. 9, 20.—2. *to be careful, anxious, μέλουσα καρδία*, Eur. Rhes. 770.—II. most usu. in 3 pers. sing. and plur. of act. pres. *μέλει, μέλουσι*, impf. *ἔμελε*, fut. *μελήσει*, inf. pres. and fut. *μέλειν* and *μελήσειν*:—*it is a care to me, an object of*

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thought, anxiety, interest, etc., *I have it at heart*, Lat. *hoc mihi curae est*, the object being in nom., the pers. in dat., as, *μή τοι ταῦτα μελόντων*, *let* not these things *weigh on thy soul*, Il. 18, 463, etc.; esp. of a pursuit, business, *μέλει μοι πόλεμος, θαλάσσια ἔργα*, etc., Hom.; so, *σοὶ χρὴ τάδε μέλειν*, 'tis good these things *should be a care* to thee (not, for thee *to take care of* these things, v. inf. B), Il. 5, 490; *σοὶ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς*, Aesch. Pr. 3; *ἐκέλευσε τὴν ὥρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν*, Hdt. 8, 19: sometimes an inf. stands as nom., *οὐκ ἐμελέν μοι ταῦτα μεταλλῆσαι*, Od. 16, 465: more rarely a conjunction follows, *οὐ μέλειν οἱ ὅτι ἀποθνήσκει*, Hdt. 9, 72; *μελέτω σοι ὅκως...*, Id. 1, 9, cf. Xen. An. 1, 8, 13; so, *οὔ μοι μέλει εἰ...*, Lys. 162, 32.—2. strictly impers., with the object in genit., and pers. in dat., as, *ᾧ μέλει μάχας*, who *careth for* the battle, Aesch. Cho. 946, cf. Pr. 938; *θεοῖσιν εἰ δίκης μέλει*, Soph. Phil. 1036; *Ζηνὶ τῶν σῶν μέλει πόνων*, Eur. Heracl. 717; and very freq. in Att. prose;—also, Hdt. has *μέλει μοι περί τινος*, 8, 19, Aesch. Cho. 780, and Plat.: — Aesch. has it absol., *μέλει, φόβῳ δ' οὐ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ*, Theb. 287. — Hom. has the gen. only with *ἀμελέω*.—III. the poets used several other forms, viz.,—1. the mid. *μέλεται, μελήσεται*, for *μέλει, μελήσει*, as, *ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται*, Il. 1, 523; and 3 imperat. mid., *μήτι τοι ἡγεμόνος γε ποθὴ μελέσθω*, *let* it not *weigh* on thy mind, Od. 10, 505; *μέλεταί μοι τινός*, Theocr. 1, 53: so the part., *τάδε δὲ μελόμεν' ἐπ' ἐλπίσιν*, Soph. Tr. 951, e conj. Erfurdt. —2. perf. *μέμηλε*, as a pres., and plqpf. *μεμήλει* as impf., (for *ἐμεμήλει* seems never to have been used), Il. 2, 25, Od. 1, 151, etc.: but the part. *μεμηλώς* in Hom. is always act., c. gen., *πλούτοιο, πτολέμοιο μ.*, *busied with, attending to...*, Il. 5, 708; 13, 297; so c. dat., *ἀρεταῖς μ.*, Pind. O. 1, 145 (cf. infr. B); whereas the perf. itself appears in the 2 pers. sing., *ταῦτα μέμηλας*, these things *hast* thou *thought out, invented*, H. Hom. Merc. 437; and we have the part. in neut. signf., *μεμηλότα ἔργα, carefully tended* works, Hes. Opp. 229; *ἀρεταῖσι μεμᾶλότας οἰούς*, sons *tended* by (endowed with) all virtues, Pind. O. 1, 145.—3. perf. and plqpf. pass. *μέμβλεται, μέμβλετο*, shortd. for *μεμέληται, μεμέλητο* (the latter is found in Theocr. 17, 46, part. *μεμελημένος*, Leon. Al. 12), with pres. and impf. signf., *ἡ νύ τοι οὐκέτι πάγχυ μετὰ φρεσὶ μέμβλετ' Ἀχιλλεύς* (for *μέλει*), Il. 19, 343; *μέμβλετο γάρ οἱ τεῖχος* (for *ἔμελε*), Il. 21, 516; so too, *φόνος δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐνὶ θυμῷ μέμβλετο*, Od. 22, 12, cf. Hes. Th. 61.—There is no such pres. as *μέμβλομαι*.—B. after Hom. we now and then find act. *μέλω*, and mid. *μέλομαι* (in act. signf.), *to care for, take care of, tend* (like *ἐπιμέλομαι*, and the perf. part. *μεμηλώς*, in Hom., v. supr. III. 2, cf. also supr. I.), c. gen., *μέλειν βροτῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 370; also c. inf., *μέλομαι μέλπειν, ἀείδειν, I have it in my mind* to sing, Anacreont.:—also aor. *μεληθῆναι, to care for, take care of*, c. gen., Soph. Aj. 1184; but *μεληθέν*, as pass., *cared for*, Anth. P. 5, 201.

Μελῳδέω, ῶ, (*μελῳδός*) *to sing*, Ar. Av. 226. Pass. *to be sung*, opp. to *ῥηθῆναι*, Plat. Legg. 655 D, cf. Ath. 620 C; also, *to be used in singing* or *music*, of different notes, Plut. Hence

Μελῳδημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a song*, Plut. 2, 1145 A.

Μελῳδής, *ές*, (*μέλος* I., *εἶδος*) *consisting of members* or *limbs*.

Μελῳδητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μελῳδέω*) *to be sung, used in singing*, Plut. 2, 389 F.

Μελῳδία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a singing*, Eur. Rhes. 923.—II. *a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song*, both words and air, *μελῳδίας ποιητής*, Plat. Legg. 812 D, 935 E, cf. 794 E: from

Μελῳδός, *όν*, (*μέλος* II., *ᾠδή*) *singing, musical, melodious, κύκνος, ὄρνις*, Eur. I. A. 1104, Hel. 1111; *ἄχημα*, Id. I. T. 1045:—*ὁ μ.*, = *ὁ μελοποιός*, Plat. Legg. 723 D.

†**Μέλων**, ωνος, ὁ, in Plut.=**Μέλλων**, q. v.—2. a leader of the Sygambri, Strab. p. 291.

Μέμαα, pf. of **μάω*, q. v.; 3 pl. *μεμάᾶσι*, Hom.; 2 pl. *μέμᾶτε*, Il.

Μεμάθηκα, perf. of *μανθάνω*.

Μεμᾰκνῖα, Ep. shortd. fem. part. perf. of *μηκάομαι*, Il. 4, 435.

Μέμᾱμεν, syncop. 1 plur. from pf. *μέμαα*, Il.; cf. **μάω* A.

Μεμᾰότες, pl. part. perf. of **μάω*, Il. 2, 818.

Μεμάποιεν, Ep. redupl. opt. aor. of *μάρπτω*, Hes. Sc. 252. [*ᾰ*]

Μέμαρπον, Ep. redupl. aor. of *μάρπτω*, Hes. Sc. 245.

Μεμαρπώς, part. pf. from *μάρπτω*, Hes. Op. 202.

Μεμᾱώς, **μεμᾱυῖα**, part. perf. of **μάω*, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Μέμβλεται and **μέμβλετο**, for *μεμέληται* and *μεμέλητο*, 3 sing. pf. and plqpf. pass. of *μέλω* (v. *μέλω* III. 3), with signf. of pres. and impf., Hom., and Hes.: there is no pres. *μέμβλομαι*.

†**Μεμβλίαρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Membliarus*, a Phoenician, son of Poecilus, a companion of Cadmus, Hdt. 4, 147.

Μέμβλωκα, perf. of *βλώσκω*, Od. 17, 190; cf. *μολεῖν*.

Μεμβράδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *μεμβράς*. [*ᾰ*]

Μεμβρᾰδοπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μεμβράς, πωλέω*) *a dealer in anchovies*, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1.

Μεμβράνα, *ης*, *ἡ*, the Lat. *membrāna, parchment*, N. T.

Μέμβραξ, *ακος*, *ὁ*, a kind of *cicada*, Ael. N. A. 10, 14, 1.

Μεμβρίς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, a small kind of *anchovy*, not so good as the *ἀφύη*, Ar. Vesp. 493; also *βεμβράς*, cf. sq. [*ᾰ*] Hence

Μεμβρῐᾱφύα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μεμβράς, ἀφύη*) a kind of *anchovy*, Aristonym. Ἥλιος *ῥ*. 1.

Μεμελετηκότως, adv. part. pf., *by practice*, v. l. Xen. Hipparch. 7, 14.

Μεμελημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of *μέλω, carefully*, Plat. Prot. 344 B.

Μεμερισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of *μερίζω, in parts*.

Μεμετιμένος, Ion. for *μεθειμένος*, part. pf. pass. of *μεθίημι*, Hdt.

Μεμετρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μετρέω, according to a stated measure*, Luc. Salt. 67.

Μεμηκώς, part. pf. of *μηκάομαι*, Il. 10, 362.

Μέμηλε, Ep. 3 pf. of *μέλω* with pres. signf.; also *μεμήλει*, plqpf. for impf., part. *μεμηλώς*, Hom., and Hes.; v. *μέλω* III. 2.

Μεμηνιμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μηνίω, wrathfully, angrily*, Ep. Plat. 319 B.

Μεμηχᾰνημένως, adv. part. pf. from *μηχανάομαι, craftily, by stratagem*, Eur. Ion 809.

Μεμῐασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μιαίνω, disgustingly*.

Μεμιγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μίγνυμι, mixedly*, Arist.

Μέμνεο, Ion. imperat. pf. pass. of *μιμνήσκω*, Hdt.

Μεμνέῳτο, Ion. for *μέμνοιτο, μέμνωτο*, 3 opt. pf. pass. of *μιμνήσκω*, Il. 23, 361.

Μέμνημαι, pf. pass. of *μιμνήσκω*, Hom., and Hes.

Μεμνήμην, opt. pf. pass. of *μιμνήσκω*, Il. 24, 745.

†**Μεμνόνειος**, *ον*,=**Μεμνόνιος**; esp. *τὸ Μεμνόνειον*, and pl. *τὰ -νεια*, *the Memnonium*, a citadel and temple of Aegyptian Thebes, Strab. p. 813; also of Abydos, Id.; the citadel of Susa, v. sub **Μεμνόνιος**, Id. p. 728.

Μεμνόνια (sc. *κρέα*), *τά*, *ass's flesh* (v. *Μέμνων* III.): — also *the market where it was sold*.

†**Μεμνονίδες**, *ων*, *αἱ*, sc. *ὄρνιθες*, v **Μέμνων** II., Paus. 10, 31, 6.

†**Μεμνόνιος**, *ον*, *of Memnon, Memnonian*; *τὸ Μεμνόνιον ἄστυ*, Hdt. 5, 54, i. e. Susa, said to be so called because founded by Tithonus, *Memnon's* father; also *Σοῦσα τὰ Μεμνόνια*, Id. 7, 151.

Μέμνων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, (*μένω*) strictly, *the Steadfast, Resolute*, hence as pr. n., *Memnon*, son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora), leader of the Aethiopians, an ally of king Priam, killed by Achilles, Od. 11, 522, Hes. Th. 984: †also the vocal statue of Memnon in Aegyptian Thebes, Luc. Philop. 33, Tox. 27†: cf. **Ἀγαμέμνων**. †—2. a Rhodian, satrap of Lydia, Dem. 672, 5; a general of the Persians against Alexander, Arr. An. 1, 12, 9†.—II. a black eastern bird, named after Memnon, Opp. Ix. 1, 6, Ael. N. A. 5, 1; †in Paus. **Μεμνονίδες**†, Pliny's *memnonides*. — III. **μεμνών**, a name for the ass at Athens, from its *patient* nature, Poll. 9, 46; cf. *μεμνόνια*.

Μεμοιρᾱμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μοιράω, by lot* or *fate*.

Μέμονα, poet. and Ion. perf. used as pres., *to wish, long, yearn, strive*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), foll. by inf. pres., Od. 15, 521, etc.; also by inf. aor., *μέμονας καταδῦναι δόμον*, Il. 13, 307, cf. Hdt. 6, 84; by inf. fut., *μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαύσεσθαι*, Il. 7, 36.—2. absol., *διχθὰ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε*, my heart *yearneth* with a twofold wish, Il. 16, 435; *μέμονεν δ' ὄγε ἶσα θεοῖσι*, he *puts forth strength* equal with the gods, Il. 21, 315; so, *τί μέμονας*; what *wishest* thou? Aesch. Theb. 686; *δίδυμα μέμονε φρήν*, Eur. I. T. 655 (*μέμονα* is to *μέμαα*: **μαω*, as *γέγονα* to *γέγαα*: it is akin also to *μένος, μενεαίνω*, as well as to *μένω, μίμνω*, because *μέμονα* conveys the notion of a *steadfast, fixed purpose*: but it has no proper pres. *μένω*.)

Μεμονωμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *μονόω, singly, solitarily*.

Μεμόρηται, poet. 3 pf. pass. of *μείρομαι*.

Μεμορμένος, poet. part. pf. pass. of *μείρομαι*, Lyc.

Μεμπτέος, *α*, *ον*, (*μέμφομαι*) *blameable*, M. Anton.

Μεμπτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *disposed to blame*, from

Μεμπτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μέμφομαι*) *to be blamed, blameworthy*, Hdt. 7, 49. usu. with a negat., Pind. Fr. 241; so, *οὐ μ.*, not *contemptible*, Plat. Theaet. 157 C, etc.; *οὐ μεμπτῶς*, Plut. Cicero 38. —II. act. *blaming, bearing a grudge against*, τινί, Soph. Tr. 446, cf. Poes. Hec. 1125.

Μέμυκα, perf. of *μυκάομαι*, Il.: but

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also regul. from *μύω*, Il. 24, 420. Hence

Μεμῑκότως, adv., *winking*.

Μέμφειρα, ας, ἡ,=*μέμψις*, Teleclid. ap. Phot. (Incert. 12, v. Mein.)

Μεμφίδιος, α, ον, *blaming*. [ῐ]

†*Μέμφις, ιος* and *ίδος*, Att. *εως, ἡ*, *Memphis*, a city of Middle Aegypt, the ancient residence of the Aegyptian kings, Aesch. Pers. 36, Hdt. 2, 99, etc.; Hdt. 2, 3, has dat. *Μέμφι* for *Μέμφῐ*.—II. a daughter of the Nile, wife of Epaphus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—2. wife of Danaus, Id. 2, 1, 5.—III. *ὁ*, masc. pr. n., a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 970.—2. a philosopher, Ath. 20 C.

†*Μεμφίτης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ, an inhab. of Memphis*; as adj. *Memphitic*. [ῐ]

ΜΕΜΦΟΜΑΙ, dep. c. fut. mid. *μέμψομαι*: aor. pass. *ἐμέμφθην* in earlier writers, as Hdt.; but in Att. more usu. aor. mid. *ἐμεμψάμην*, which, however is also in Hdt. 8, 106, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 78. *To blame, upbraid, find fault with*: — first in Hes.—Construct.: I. c. acc. pers., Hes. Op. 184, Theogn. 795, 871, also in Pind., Hdt., and Att., as Soph. El. 384, etc.; *μ. τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους*, Xen. Oec. 11, 23; *τι*, Id. An. 7, 6, 39: c. acc. rei, *μ. τὴν γνώμην, τὰ δῶρα*, etc., Hdt., and so Att.; also, *μ. τι κατά τι, to find fault* with a thing *in* some particular, Hdt. 1, 91: c. gen. rei, *to complain of* a thing, *find fault because of* it, Eur. Hec. 962: also c. acc. rei et gen. pers., *ὁ μάλιστα μέμφονται ἡμῶν*, which is the chief *complaint they make* against us, Thuc. 1, 84, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1402; like *ἐπιμέμφομαι*.—II. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to object* a thing *to* another, *cast* it *in* his *teeth*, Hdt. 3, 4; 4, 180, as usu. in Att.; also c. acc. cognato, *μέμψιν μ. τῷ Λοξίᾳ*, Ar. Plut. 10; also, *μ. τινὶ ὅτι...*, Hdt. 6, 92; 9, 6; *εἰ...*, Thuc. 4, 85:—c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Aesch. Theb. 652: and c. dat. pers. only, *to be dissatisfied with, find fault with*, Eur. Or. 285, I. A. 899. (Hence prob. *μῶμος*.) Hence

Μεμφωλή, ῆς, ἡ,=*μέμψις*, Hesych., formed like *εὐχωλή*.

Μεμψῐζολέω, ῶ, (*μέμψις, βάλλω*) *to cast reproaches*, cf. *ἐπεσζολέω*.

Μεμψῐμοιρέω, ῶ, (*μεμψίμοιρος*) *to complain of one's fate*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 40; *μ. ὅτι...*, Id. Sacr. 1; *μ. τινὶ ἐπί τινι*, Polyb. 18, 31, 8.—II. like *μέμφομαι* II., *to object* a thing *to* another, *cast* it *in his teeth*, *τινί τι*, ap. Dem. 249, 25: hence

Μεμψιμοιρητέον, verb. adj., *one must blame*, Polyb. 4, 60, 9.

Μεμψῐμοιρία, ας, ἡ, querulousness, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 6: from

Μεμψίμοιρος, ον, (*μέμφομαι, μοῖρα*) *complaining of one's fate* or *lot, repining, querulous*, Isocr. 234 C, Luc. Tim. 13, etc.

Μέμψις, εως, ἡ, (*μέμφομαι*) *blame, reproach, reproof, μ. μέμφεσθαι, ἐπιφέρειν τινί*, Ar. Plut. 10, Ran. 1253; *ἔχειν μέμψιν*, to incur *blame*, Eur. Heracl. 974:—but also act., *ἔχειν μ. τινί* or *εἴς τινα*, to have *ground of complaint* against him, Aesch. Pr. 445, Soph. Phil. 1309; cf. *μομφή*.

ΜΕΝ, conjunctive particle, used to call attention to the fact that the word or clause with which it stands must be distinguished from something that is to follow. It is usu. taken up or answered by *δέ* in the corresponding clause. Often the distinction marked by *μέν* is too subtle for us to render, though, esp. in prose, the *two* particles may often be expressed by *first...then; on the one hand ...on the other; as well...as;...while...*; and in cases of direct opposition by *true that...but...*—Usage: 1. *μέν*, like *δέ*, can never stand first in the clause, though it oft. goes before that to which it properly refers, Il. 2, 509, etc.—2. the sentences connected by *μέν* and *δέ* are often separated by several intervening ones; as *δέ* in Il. 2, 511, 527, sq., answers to *μέν* in v. 494: this is very freq. in Thuc., e. g. *τοιαῦτα μέν, τ. δέ* are opposed, 1, 36–43. — 3. the word with which *μέν* stood is often repeated with *δέ* for emphasis, *περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι*, Il. 1, 258; esp. freq. with *πολύς* and *πᾶς*, Schäf. Soph. Phil. 633. — 4. sometimes *μέν* and *δέ* are used to connect different sorts of words, so that with *μέν* we may find a part. or adj., with *δέ* a finite verb, e. g. Soph. Tr. 123, O. C. 522, cf. Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 149: sometimes an infin. with *μέν*, a finite verb with *δέ*, *χωρὶς μὲν τοῦ ἐστερῆσθαι τοιούτου..., ἔτι δὲ καὶ δόξω*, Plat. Crito 44 B.—5. sometimes the first clause with *μέν* is doubled, Il. 23, 311, Hdt. 4, 48; more freq. in Att., Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 153: it is oft. repeated in apodosis with the demonstr. pron., *τὸν μὲν καλέουσι θέρος, τοῦτον μὲν προςκυνέουσι, τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα...*, Hdt. 2, 121: cf. *δέ* I. 5. —6. *μέν* is not always answered by *δέ*, but often by other equivalent particles, by *ἀλλά*, Il. 2, 703, and Att.; *ἀτάρ*, Il. 6, 84; *αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα*, Il. 1, 50; *αὖ*, Il. 11, 108; *αὖτε*, Od. 22, 5, and in Att.; *αὖθις*, Soph. Ant. 167; *καί*, Il. 1, 267, and Att.; also *μέντοι, μήν, ἔπειτα, εἶτα*.—That *τε* (for *δέ*) may answer *μέν* is doubted by Pors. Or. 1311; but places like Pind. P. 4, 443, N. 8, 51, Soph. Tr. 1011, Eur. Tro. 48, and even Thuc. 3, 46, cannot be got over; cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 1410, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 765, 6, a.—7. *μέν* is often found without *δέ*, or any answering particle, or even clause expressed, though it is always easy to supply these, as, *τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι*, *her* (Juno) can I scarce subdue, (*but* all others easily), Il. 5, 893; *ὡς μὲν λέγουσι*, as they *say*, (but I do not believe), Eur. Or. 8. This usu. happens when *μέν* stands with a pron., Od. 7, 237, and so in Att., Jelf § 766. *Μέν* was orig. the same as *μήν*, q. cf.: so *ἡ μέν* is the Ion. form of the Att. *ἡ μήν*, as a form of protestation, Hdt. 4, 154, etc.; so also *μὴ μέν*, and *γε μέν*, Hdt.

II. *μέν* before other particles:—1. *μὲν ἄρα*, in Il. *μέν ῥα, accordingly, and so*, like *μὲν δή, μὲν οὖν, μὲν τοίνυν*.—2. in *μὲν γάρ*, each particle retains its force, Soph. O. T. 62: Hom. often omits the second clause after *μὲν γάρ*, as Il. 5, 901, Od. 1, 173: also, *μὲν γὰρ δή*, Il. 11, 825; *μὲν γάρ τε*, Il. 17, 727.—3. *μέν γε*, or *μέν...γε*, *yet at least, certainly*, Lat. *certe*, Il. 1, 216; rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 1090; here *γε* confirms something gone before, and *μέν* is as usu. followed by *δέ*, etc., Ar. Nub. 1382, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 296: reversely, *γε μέν, though true*, Il. 2, 703.—4. *μὲν δή, at least, however*, Il. 1, 514; and so in Att., esp. after *ἀλλά*, as Soph. O. T. 294: also, *then indeed, why then*, Il. 11, 142; and, generally, its use is much like that of *μέν τοί*. —5. *μέν νυν* for *μὲν οὖν*, esp. in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 1, 18; but also Att., Valck. Hipp. 20.—6. *μὲν οὖν* or *μενοῦν*, much like *μὲν δή*, but more freq., it seems, in Att.: in answering, it affirms more than was asked, Lat. *imo vero, aye indeed*, e. g. *κακοδαίμων; Answ. βαρυδαίμων μὲν οὖν!* Ar. Eccl. 1102: and hence it often has a correcting force, *rather, nay rather*, as Aesch. Cho. 999; so too in Ar. Eq. 910, *μου πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψῶ*, wipe your nose on my head, (answered by the rival) *ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν...*, *nay* on mine: *μὲν οὖν δή* or *μὲν δὴ οὖν*, Hdt. 4, 144: so too *μὲν οὖν γε* or better *μενοῦνγε*, to *begin* a sentence in N. T., *yea rather*, Lat. *quin imo*, v. Lob. Phryn. 342.—7. *μέν που, no doubt, of course*, Lat. *nempe, nimirum, μνημονεύεις μέν που*, Plat., etc.; —expressing an assumption, as, *εἰδέναι μέν που χρή*. — 8. *μεντἄν*, for *μέντοι ἄν*, does not alter the signf. of *μέντοι*, as *ἄν* belongs to the verb: it should not be written *μέντ' ἄν*, for *οι* is not cut off, but forms a crasis with *ἄν*.—9. in *μέν τε*, if *δέ τε* follows, *μέν* retains its usu. force: Hom. also uses *μέν τε* absol., like *μὲν δή* or *μέν τοι, σφῶιν μέν τ' ἐπέοικε*, you *at least* it befits, Il. 4, 341. —10. *μέν τοι*, Hom., but in Att. as one word, *μέντοι*: here *μέν* adds to the force with which *τοι* asserts, *I am sure, certainly, at any rate*, esp. after *οὐ, οὐ μέντοι...πάνομαι, I am sure at least* that I am not slack, Il. 8, 294, etc.; in Att. oft. in emphatic affirmat. answers, like *μήν*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 176 B; more rarely giving emphasis to a question, *οὐ σὺ μέντοι..., why* you are not...? Id. Prot. init.: sometimes to express impatience, *τί μέντοι πρῶτον ἦν, τί πρῶτον ἦν; nay* what *was* the first? Ar. Nub. 787, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236 D. — *b.* recalling more explicitly that which was the point of the preceding sentence, our *now*, in narratives, Od. 2, 294.—*c.* but its most. usu. signf. is to mark an objection, or exception, *yet, however, still*, Od. 18, 233; cf. *μὲν δή, μὲν οὖν*, usu. without any answering clause. —*d.* additional force is given to *μέντοι* by joining *μ. ὅμως, μ. γε*, or *γε μ.*, Pors. Hec. 604; also, *ὅμως γε μ.*, Ar. Ran. 61: while in *μ. που* the force of *μέντοι* is softened: on *μέντοι*, v. Herm. Vig. n. 337–341.—11. *μὲν τοίνυν*, like *μὲν οὖν*, freq. without *δέ* following. — III. for *μέν after* other particles, v. each particle.

Μεναίχμης, ου, ὁ,=*μενεπτόμενος, μενέχαρμος, a staunch soldier*, Anacr. 74: — *χειρὶ μεναίχμᾳ*, in Anth. P. 6, 84, may belong to this or may be fem. of a form *μέναιχμος*.

†*Μέναιχμος, ου, ὁ, Menaechmus*, a statuary of Naupactus, Paus. 7, 18, 10.—2. a Sicyonian, who wrote a work *περὶ τεχνιτῶν*, Ath. 635 A.—Others in Ath., etc.

†*Μενάλκας, α, ὁ, Menalcas*, a shepherd, Theocr. 8.

†*Μενάλκης, ους, ὁ, Menalces*, an Elean, Paus. 6, 16, 5.

†*Μεναλκίδας, α, ὁ, Menalcidas*, a Spartan, Paus. 7, 11, 7.

†*Μενάνδρειος, ον, of Menander* (2), *Menandrean*, Luc.

Μένανδρος, ον, (*μένω, ἀνήρ*) *awaiting a man, marriageable*, Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

†*Μένανδρος, ου, ὁ, Menander*, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 7, 16, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 16.—2. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Diopithes.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

†*Μενάπιοι, ων, οἱ, the Menapii*, a

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German people at the mouth of the Rhine, Strab. p. 194.

Μὲν ἄρα, μὲν γάρ, μέν γε, μὲν δή, v. sub. μέν II. †1, 2, 3, 4.

†Μενάρης, ους, ὁ, *Menares*, father of the Spartan king Leotychides, Hdt. 8, 131.

†Μέναις, α, ὁ, *Menas*, founder of Μενεσθρία, Strab. p. 319.

†Μένασκος, ου, ὁ, *Menascus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 8.

†Μέναχος, ου, ὁ, *Menachus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†Μενδαῖος, α, ον, *of Mende*, *Mendæan*, Ath.; ὁ *M.*, *an inhab. of M.*, Thuc. 4, 7.

†Μένδη, ης, ἡ, *Mende*, a city on the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia, a colony of the Eretrians, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 4, 123.

†Μένδης, ητος, ἡ, *Mendes*, a city of lower Aegypt on one of the mouths of the Nile, Strab. p. 802. cf. Hdt. infr. —II. ὁ, an Aegyptian deity answering to the Greek Pan, Hdt. 2, 46: from the Aegypt. term for a goat, which was held at Mendes in high veneration, Id. ib. Hence

†Μενδήσιος, α, ον, *of Mendes*, *Mendesian*, ὁ νομὸς ὁ *M.*, *the Mendesian nome* or *district*, Hdt. 2, 46: τὸ *M.* στόμα, *the Mendesian mouth* of the Nile, Id.; also τὸ M. κέρας, Thuc. 1, 110.

Μενεαίνω, (μένος) *to desire earnestly* or *eagerly*, *long for*, *be bent on*, and, generally, *to intend*, but always with collat. notion of resolution and firmness, Hom., with inf. pres. Il. 5, 606, etc.; or more commonly inf. aor., Il. 4, 32, etc.; rarely with inf. fut. as in Il. 21, 176, Od. 21, 125; when absol., as in Il. 22, 10, Od. 5, 341, an inf. may easily be supplied: — also like all verbs of wishing, c. gen., *μ. μάχης*, *to long for* battle, Hes. Sc. 361; but, *μ. τινί τι*, *to purpose* something *against* another, Q. Sm. 12, 380. — II. *to be angry*, *rage*, in Hom. usu. absol., as Il. 19, 68; 24, 22; also, ἐριδι μενεῆναι, like ἐριδι μάχεσθαι, Il. 19, 58; *μ. τινί*, *to rage* against one, Il. 15, 104, Od. 1, 20, etc.: — but in Il. 16, 491, where Sarpedon κτεινόμενος μενέαινε, the meaning can only be, *he raged* even while being killed, i. e. even in death *his anger burnt*; though the Gramm. here explained it by ἐλλειποψύχει. Cf. μενοινάω. — The word is Ep., also used in Pseud-Eur. Dan. 51.

†Μενεβρία, ας, ἡ, = Μεσημβρία 1.

Μενέγχης, ες, (μένω, ἔγχος) = μενεαίχμης, Aesch. ap. Anth. P. 7, 255.

†Μενεδαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Menedaeus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 3, 100; v. l. Μενέδατος.

Μενεδήϊος, ον, (μένω, δῆϊος) *standing one's ground against the enemy*, *staunch*, *steadfast*, Il. 12, 247; 13, 228; Dor. -δάϊος, Anth. P. 7, 208.

†Μενέδημος, ου, ὁ, *Menedemus*, a philosopher, founder of the Eretrian school, a pupil of Plato, Strab. p. 393. —2. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 4, 3, 7.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Μενέδουπος, ον, (μένω, δοῦπος) *steadfast in the battle-din*, Orph. Arg. 537.

†Μενεκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Menecles*, an Athenian orator, Xen. Hell. 1, 8, 38. —Others in Ath. 184 B; Anth.; etc.

†Μενεκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Menecrātes*, a Megarian, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. father of Myscon, a Syracusan general, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.—3. a Nysaean, pupil of Aristarchus, Strab. p. 650.—4. a physician of Syracuse, Ath. 289 B.—5. a pupil of Xenocrates, a geographer, Strab. p. 550.—6. a poet of the Anthology.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Μενέκτυπος, ον, = μενέδουπος.

†Μενέκωλος, ου, ὁ, *Menecolus*, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 5.

†Μενελάϊος, ον, *of Menelaus* (1); τὸ Μενελάϊον, *the Menelaium*, a hill and castle near Lacedaemon, Polyb. 5, 18, 3.

†Μενελᾶϊς, ίδος, ἡ, πηγή, fountain *of Menelaus*, in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 4.

Μενέλαος, ου, ὁ, Att. Μενέλεως, Dor. Μενέλας, (μένω, λαός, and so strictly *abiding*, *withstanding people*) †*Menelaus*, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen, through whom he received the sovereignty of Lacedaemon, Hom.; acc. to Apollod. 3, 2, 2, son of Plisthenes and so grandson of Atreus, v. Πλεισθένης.—2. father of Amyntas, grandfather of Philip of Macedon, Ael. V. H. 12, 43.—3. a leader of the Athenian cavalry in the war of the allies, Dem. 47, 21.—4. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 14, 3.—Others in Strab.; etc.—II. of cities, —1. a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 803; ὁ Μενελαΐτης νομός, *the Menelaitic nome*, Id. p. 801.—2. a city and harbour of Cyrenaica, Id. p. 801, 838: in Hdt. 4, 169, ὁ Μενελάϊος λιμήν.

Μενεμάχος, ον, (μένω, μάχη) *staunch in fight*, App.

†Μενέξενος, ου, ὁ, *Menexenus*, an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Menex.—2. son of Polyaratus, Dem. 1009, 26.—Others in Isae.; etc.

Μενεπτόλεμος, ον, (μένω, πόλεμος) *staunch in battle*, *steadfast*, *brave*, in Hom. (esp. Il.) epith. of heroes, 19, 48, etc.; or of nations, 2, 749:—equivalent to μέναιχμος, μενεδήϊος, μενέχαρμος, etc.

†Μενέπτολεμος, ου, ὁ, *Meneptolemus*, an Apolloniat, Paus. 6, 14, 13.

†Μενεσθένης, ους, ὁ, (μένω, σθένος) *Menesthenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 494 B.

Μενεσθεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (μένω) strictly *one who abides*, pr. n., †*Menestheus*, son of Peteus, king of Athens, leader of the Athenians before Troy, Il. 2, 552.—2. son of Iphicrates, a general of the Athenians, Dem. 217, 19.—3. another Athenian, son of Philagrus, Id. 1064, 16.† Cf. Μέμνων.

†Μενεσθέως λιμήν, ὁ, *harbour of Menestheus*, in Hispania Baetica near Gades, Strab. p. 140.

†Μενέσθης, ους, ὁ, *Menesthes*, a Greek in the Trojan war, Il. 5, 609. —2. an Athenian, who went with Theseus to Crete, Plut. Thes. 17.

†Μενέσθιος, ου, ὁ, *Menesthius*, son of Areithoüs, king of Arne in Boeotia, Il. 7, 9.—2. son of Sperchius and Polydora, nephew of Achilles, a leader of the Myrmidons before Troy, Il. 16, 173.

†Μενεσθώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Menestho*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 357.

†Μενέστρατος, ου, ὁ, (μένω, στρατός) *Menestratus*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Dem.; etc.

Μενετέον, verb. adj. from μένω, *one must remain*, Plat. Rep. 328 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 446.

†Μενετηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Menetus*, i. e. Antianira, Ap. Rh. 1, 56.

Μενετικός, ή, όν, (μένω) *inclined to wait*, M. Anton.

Μενετός, ή, όν, (μένω) *waiting*, *standing fast*: also *inclined to wait*, *patient*, *long-suffering*, μενετοὶ θεοί, Ar. Av. 1620; so, οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί, opportunities *will* not *wait*, Thuc. 1, 142.

†Μενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Menetor*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 594 D.

†Μενέφυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Menephyllus*, a peripatetic philosopher, Plut.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Μενεφύλοπις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = μενεπτόλεμος, Anth. P. 6, 84. [ῠ]

Μενεχάρμης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Il. 9, 529, etc.

Μενέχαρμος, ον, (μένω, χαρμή) *staunch in battle*, Il. 14, 376; cf. μενεπτόλεμος.

†Μένης, ητος, ὁ, *Menes*, a general of Alexander, Arr. An. 2, 12, 2.

Μενητέον, worse form for μενετέον, Dion. H. †7, 27.

Μενθῆραι, αἱ, also *μένθηρες*, αἱ, = μέρμηραι, Suid. Hence

Μενθηρίζω, = μερμηρίζω, Gramm.

Μενί, for μέν, only occurs in the compd. νυνμενί.

†Μενίδας, ου, ὁ, *Menidas*, son of Hegesander, Arr. An. 3, 5.

†Μένιος, ου, ὁ, *Menius*, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 71.

†Μενίππειος, ον, *of Menippus* (3), *Menippean*, Anth.

†Μενίππη, ης, ἡ, *Menippe*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 260.

†Μενιππίδης, ου, ὁ, *Menippides*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Μένιππος, ου, ὁ, *Menippus*, an Athenian, father of Hippocles, Thuc. 8, 13.—2. a breeder of horses, called χελιδών, Ar. Av. 1293.—3. a tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, a friend of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 126, 4.—4. a Carian, Id. 571, 22.—5. a cynic philosopher, known as a writer of satires, Diog. L. 6, 99.—Others in Strab.; Diog. L.; etc.

†Μενίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Meniscus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 14, 3; etc.

†Μεννέας, ου, ὁ, *Menneas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 71, 2.

Μέν νυν, v. μέν II. 5.

Μενοεικής, ές, (μένος, εἰκός, ἑοικώς) *suited to the desires*, *satisfying*, and so *enough*, *sufficient*, *plentiful*, Hom.; mostly of meat and drink, as ἄλφι, δεῖπνον, σῖτος, οἶνος, etc.; so, τάφος μ., a *plentiful* funeral feast, Il. 23, 29; μ. ὕλη, *enough* wood, Il. 23, 139; δῶρα, χάρις, etc., Hom.:—generally, *agreeable*, *pleasant*, *to one's taste*, Il. 9, 227, Od. 13, 273, etc., cf. Plut. Phoc 2.

†Μενοικεύς, έως, ὁ, *Menoeceus*, father of Creon and Jocasta, Soph. O. T. 69; Eur. Phoen. 10; etc.—2. grandson of foreg., son of Creon, devoted himself to ensure victory to the Thebans, Eur. Phoen. 769; etc.

Μενοινάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: Ep. impf. μενοίνεον, Il. 12, 59: Ep. lengthd. pres. μενοινάω, Il. 13, 79; 3 sing. μενοινάα, Il. 19, 164; for the opt. aor. μενοινήσειε, Il. 15, 82, Aristarch. gave a subjunct. form μενοινήσει, but cf. Spitzn. ad l.: (μένος). Like μενεαίνω, *to desire eagerly*, *long for*; generally, *to be bent on*, *to purpose*, *intend*, *have in mind*, Lat. *meditari*, Hom.; who oft. adds φρεσὶν ἠσι, φρεσὶ σῇσι μ., *to desire* in his, thy heart.—Construct. usu. c. acc. rei; also not seldom with inf. of pres., as Il. 19, 164, Od. 22, 217: or of aor., as Od. 2, 245, 21, 157, and so Pind.; μ. τινί τι, *to design*, *purpose* something against one, Od. 11, 532, Il. 15, 293; but c. dat. rei, alone, esp. *to strive for* a thing, μ. χρήμασι, Theogn. 461.—Ep word, used also by Pind., and twice in Trag., Soph. Aj. 341, Eur. Cycl. 447; also in Ar. Vesp. 1080.

Μενοίνεον, Ep. impf. of foreg.

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Μενοινή, ῆς, ἡ, *eager desire*, Call. Jov. 90, Ap. Rh. 1, 894, Anth.

Μενοινάω, Ep. lengthd. pres. for *μενοινάω*, Il.

†**Μενοίτας**, α, ὁ, *Menoetas*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Dor. form for †**Μενοίτης**, ου, ὁ, *Menoetes*, masc. pr. n., a Samian, Anth.

†**Μενοιτιάδης**, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Menoetius* (3), i. e. Patroclus, Il. 1, 307.

†**Μενοίτιος**, ου, ὁ, *Menoetius*, son of Japetus, brother of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 500.—2. son of Ceuthonymus, herdsman of Pluto, Apollod. 2, 5, 10. —3. son of Actor, father of Patroclus, of Opus, an Argonaut, Il. 11, 765; Ap. Rh. 1, 69.

ΜΕ΄ΝΟΣ, εος. τό, *force, strength of body*, esp. as shown in quick movement and exertion: very freq. in Hom., who sometimes joins *μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή* as equiv., Il. 6, 265; *μ. χειρῶν*, Il. 5, 506, for which he more freq. has *μ. καὶ χεῖρες*, Il. 6, 502, etc.; also, *μένος καὶ γυῖα*, Il. 6, 27.—2. of animals, *strength, fierceness*, as of horses, panthers, etc., Il. 17, 20, Od. 3, 450, etc.—3. of things, *power, might, force*, *μ. ἔγχεος*, Il. 16, 613; *ἠελίοιο*, Od. 10, 160: *πυρός*, Il. 6, 182, etc.; *ποταμῶν*, Il. 12, 18, cf. Aesch. Pr. 721; *χειμῶνος*, Eur. Heracl. 428; in Hipp. also, *μ. οἴνου*, *strength* of wine: *μέλαν μένος*, a gush of black blood, Soph. Aj. 1413, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1067. —4. *force, strength*, as implying *life*, and so *life* itself, Il. 3, 294; *ψυχή τε μένος τε* as equiv., Il. 5, 296.—II. *strength, force of soul*, esp. as acting on the body, and giving rise to bold, or passionate action; hence in Hom., *spirit, warlike rage*, *μένος ἀνδρῶν*, the *battle-rage* of men, Il. 2, 387; so too, *μένος Ἄρηος*, Il. 18, 264; more rarely in plur., and that mostly in phrase *μένεα πνείοντες*, Il. 2, 536, etc., where perhaps the number of *μένεα* follows that of *πνείοντες*: Hom. oft. joins *μένος καὶ θυμός*, Il. 5, 470, etc., v. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 362; *μένος καὶ θάρσος*, Il. 5, 2, Od. 1, 321; *μένος ἑλλάβε θυμόν*, Il. 23, 468; *μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμόν*, Il. 22, 312; *μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναι πίμπλαντο*, Il. 1, 103: *μένει* in dat., *violently, furiously*, Aesch. Theb. 393.—2. *wish, bent, intent, purpose*, *Τρώων μ. αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον*, their *bent* is aye to folly, Il. 13, 634; so in plur., Il. 8, 361: hence,—3. generally, *mind, temper, disposition*, like Lat. *mens*, esp. in compds., like *εὐμενής, δυσμενής*, etc.; but never used strictly of *the intellect*. —In most cases it answers to Lat. *impetus*.—III. *μένος* is also used in periphr. like *βίη, ἴς, σθένος, ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο*, for *Alcinoüs* himself, Od.; so too *μένος Ἀτρείδαο, Ἕκτορος*, etc., Il.; also, *μένεα ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 4, 447, Od. 4, 363.—The word is most freq. in Hom.; of the Att. poets, mostly in Aesch.: rare in prose, though Xen. has it of *spirit, ardour, προθυμία καὶ μ., θάρσος καὶ μ.*, Cyr. 3, 3, 61, Hell. 7, 1, 31. (*Μένος* belongs to the root **μάω*, akin to *μένω*: hence *μενεαίνω, μενοινάω. μέμονα*. Lat. *mens*, our *mind*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 254.)

†**Μενοῦνγε**, v. sub *μέν* II., 6, N. T.

†**Μενούνιος**, ου, ὁ, *Menūnius*, an Illyrian, Ath. 440 A.

Μέν που, μέν βα, μεντἂν, μέν τε, v. sub *μέν* II., †7, 1, 8, 9.

†**Μέντας**, ὁ, *Mentas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 31, 7: Dor. form for

†**Μέντης**, ου, ὁ, *Mentes*, a leader of the Cicones, Il. 17, 73.—2. king of the oar-loving Taphians, a hereditary friend of Ulysses, Od. 1, 105; etc.

†*Μέν τοι*, Att. *μέντοι*, v. *μέν* II., 10.

†**Μεντορίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Mentor*; also as pr. n., Anth.

†**Μεντορουργής**, ές, (*Μέντωρ*, **ἔργω*) *wrought, engraved by Mentor* (6), Luc. Lexiph. 7.

†**Μέντωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Mentor*, father of Imbrius, Il. 13, 171.—2. son of Alcimus, a friend of Ulysses in Ithaca, under whose form Minerva accompanies Telemachus to Pylos and Lacedaemon, Od. 2, 225, 268; 4, 655, etc.—3. son of Eurystheus, Apollod. 2, 8, 1.—4. son of Hercules, Id. 2, 7, 8.—5. brother of Memnon (3), Dem. 672, 5.—6. a celebrated engraver on silver, Luc.

†**Μένυλλος**, ου, ὁ, *Menyllus*, a Macedonian governor in Athens, Plut. Phoc. 30.

ΜΕ΄ΝΩ, fut. Ep. *μενέω*, Att. contr. *μενῶ*: aor. *ἔμεινα*: impf. *μένεσκον*, Hdt. 4, 42: perf. *μεμένηκα*: adj. *μενετός, μενετέον*, later *μενητέον*. Lat. *MANEO*, also in Att. poets redupl. *μίμνω* (i. e. *μι-μένω*, v. sub v.), *to stay, wait*:—I. *to stay, stand fast, abide*, in battle, Hom.; who oft. joins it (as synon.) with *τλῆναι*, opp. to *φεύγειν*; and so in Att.—2. *to stay at home, stay where one is, not stir*, Il. 16, 838; elsewhere more fully, *ἔντοσθε μένειν*, Hes. Th. 598; *μ. αὐτοῦ*, Hdt. 8, 62; *μ. κατ' οἶκον*, Eur. I. A. 656; *ἐν δόμοις*, Soph. Aj. 80; *μ. κατὰ χώραν*, Plat. Tim. 83 A; etc.: *μ. ἐκεῖ, to stay, lodge* there, Polyb. 30, 4, 10:—but, *μ. ἀπό τινος, to stay away, be absent from...*, Il. 2, 292.—3. *to stay behind, tarry*, with a notion of delay or idleness, Il. 9, 318; *οἱ μένοντες*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 19; etc.—4. of things, *to be lasting, remain, last, stand, στήλη μένει ἔμπεδον*, Il. 17, 434; *ἀσφαλὲς αἰὲν...μένει οὐρανός*, Pind. N. 6, 7; *τόδ' αἰανῶς μένοι*, Aesch. Eum. 672. —5. of condition, *to remain as one was*, of a maiden, Il. 19, 263: generally, *to remain as before, to stand, hold good*, *ἣν μείνωσιν ὅρκοι*, Eur. Andr. 1000; so, *μένειν κατὰ χώρην*, of an oath, Hdt. 4, 201; *ἐν ταὐτῷ μ.*, Hdt. 1, 5; *μένειν ἐμπέδοις φρονήμασι*, Soph. Ant. 169; so, *μ. τὰ βουλήματα*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 3.—6. *to abide* by an opinion, conviction, etc., *ἐπὶ τῷ ἀληθεῖ*, like *ἐμμένειν τῷ ἀληθεῖ*, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 356 E.—II. trans., c. acc., *to await, expect*, esp. *to receive, stand* an attack without blenching, Lat. *manere hostem*, freq. in Hom., and Att.: so of a rock, *to bide* the storm, Il. 15, 620.—2. also c. acc. et inf., *to wait for, ἦ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν; wait ye for* the Trojans to come nigh? Il. 4, 247; *μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἑσπερον ἐλθεῖν, they waited for* evening's coming on, Od. 1, 422, etc.; *οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἐλθεῖν τράπεζαν νυμφίαν*, Pind. P. 3, 28: but, *μένω δ' ἀκοῦσαι*, I *wait*, i. e. *long* to hear, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. Ag. 459 (which brings *μένω* near to *μέμονα*).—2 of time, *to await, wait for, watch for*, *Ἠῶ δῖαν*, Hom.; and so Aesch. Theb. 394, si vera l.: but reversely, *τὸ μόρσιμον τόν τ' ἐλεύθερον μ., awaits* him, Aesch. Cho. 103.—(*Μένω* belongs to the root **μάω*; cf. *μέμονα*.)

†**Μένων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Menon*, a Trojan, Il. 12, 193.—2. a Thessalian of Pharsalus, leader of a body of Thessalian auxiliaries of the Athenians, and afterwards a commander of the Greeks in the army of the younger Cyrus, Thuc. 2, 22; Xen. An. 1, 2, 6: his character depicted, Id. ib. 2, 6, 21.—3. an Athenian archon Ol. 76, 4, Diod. S. 11, 52.—4. a satrap of Arachosia, Arr. An. 3, 28, 1.—5. a satrap of Coelesyria, Id. 2, 13, 7.—6. an Athenian, a maker of *χλανίδες*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6.—Others in Xen. Hell.: etc.

Μεράρχης, ου, ὁ, (*μέρος, ἄρχω*) *the commander of a detachment of* 2048 *men*, Ael. Tact. Hence

Μεραρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of μεράρχης*, Arr.

†**Μέρβαλος**, ου, ὁ, *Merbalus*, an Arcadian, Hdt. 7, 98.

†**Μεργάνη**, ης, ἡ, *Mergane*, a place in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 8, 3.

Μέργω. = *ἀμέργω*, and *μέρδω* = *ἀμέρδω*, Gramm.

†**Μέρδις**, ιος, ὁ, poet. form for **Σμέρδις**, Aesch. Pers. 774.

Μερεία, ας, ἡ, = *μερίς*, Tab. Heracl.

Μεριδάρπαξ, ό, (*μερίς, ἁρπαξ*) *Bit-stealer*, a mouse in Batr. [*ῑ* 265, *ῐ* 274.]

Μεριδάρχης, ου, ὁ, (*μερίς, ἄρχω*) *the governor of a province*, LXX., Joseph.

Μεριδαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of μεριδάρχης*, LXX., Joseph.

Μερίζω: f. -*ίσω*, Att. -*ιῶ*, Dor. -*ιξῶ*, Tim. Locr. 99 D: (*μερίς*):—*to divide, distribute*, Plat. Parm. 131 C, Polit. 292 C: *μ. τοὺς τόκους πρὸς τὸν πλοῦν, to divide* the interest according to the voyage, i. e. *pay only a part* of it, if a part only of the voyage has been performed, Dem. 1297, 21: *μεμέρισται τὶ ἀπό τινος*, Luc. Nav. 8. —Mid. *μερίζεσθαί τι, to divide among themselves*, Dinarch. 91, 22: *to get a portion of*, *τινός*, Isae. 77, 14: *to take possession of, τι*, Dem. 917, 19: 913, 1; *ἠρώμην αὐτὸν πότερα μεμερισμένος εἴη πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν*, whether *he had divided* with his brother, i. e. whether each had his share, Dem. 1149, 21.—II. in pass. *to be dispersed*, Plat. Tim. 56 D: *to be split into parties*, Polyb. 8, 23, 9.—2. *to be assigned to, reckoned in, ἐν ἀρχῇ τινος μ.*, Dem. 192, 1.

Μερῖκός, ή, όν, Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2, 87.

Μέριμνα, ης, ἡ, *care, thought*, esp. *anxious care* or *thought, trouble*. first in H. Hom. Merc. 44, 160, Hes. Op. 180, and then in Pind., and Trag., but rare in prose (though *μεριμνάω* is used by Plat., Xen., Dem.):—in plur. *cares*, Aesch. Eum. 360, etc.; also *anxious pursuits*, esp. of victory at the games, Pind. O. 1, 174, cf. P. 8, 131, N. 3, 121.—II. *the thought, mind*, Aesch. Ag. 460. (From *μερίς, μερίζω*, as Terence says *curae animum divorse trahunt*; hence *μέριμνα* as if for *μεριμένη, μεμερισμένη*: cf. also *μέρμερος, μερμηρα, διάνδιχα μερμηρίζειν*.) Hence

Μεριμνάω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*, *to care for, be anxious about, think earnestly upon, scan minutely*, *τι*, Soph. O. T. 1124; esp. of philosophers, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 6; also *μ. περί τινος*, Ib. 1, 1, 14: *πολλὰ μ., to be cumbered with* many *cares*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 12: c. inf., *to be careful* to do, Dem. 576, 23: also *πολλὰ μ. ὅπως μὴ λάθῃς*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 23: absol. in Plat. Rep. 607 C: cf. *μερμηρίζω*. Hence

Μερίμνημα, ατος, τό, *thought, care*, in plur., Pind. Fr. 245, 251, Soph. Phil. 186.

Μεριμνητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who is careful about, λόγων*, Eur. Med. 1226.

Μεριμνητικός, ή, όν, *of a thoughtful* or *anxious temper*.

Μεριμνοποιέω, ῶ, *to cause care*.

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Μεριμνοσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ,=μεριμνοφροντιστής.

Μεριμνοτόκος, ον, (μέριμνα, τίκτω) *mother of cares*, βίοτος, Anth. P. 11, 382.

Μεριμνοφροντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μέριμνα, φροντίζω) *a 'minute philosopher,' a student of the hard thinking school*, Ar. Nub. 101.

Μερίς, ίδος, ἡ, (μέρος) *a part, portion, share*, κρεῶν, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1, etc.: esp. *a share* in mines and the like, Dem. 1039, 22.—2. *the share* or *contribution made*, like ἔρανος, πρὸς μερίδα δειπνεῖν, to dine each on his own contribution, Plut. 2, 644 B: cf. Becker Charikl. 1, p. 419.—3. *a share received*, hence *advantage, aid*, μ. εἰς σωτηρίαν, Dem. 537, 8, cf. 574, 8.—II. *a part, division, class*, πολιτῶν, Eur. Supp. 238: esp. *a party*, Lat. *partes*, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Dem. 246, 10.

Μέρισμα, ατος, τό, *a part*, Orph. H. Pan. 16.

Μερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dividing, division*, Plat. Legg. 903 B, Strab.

Μεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a divider*, N. T. Hence

Μεριστικός, ή, όν, *fit for dividing*.

Μεριστός, ή, όν, *divided*, Plat. Parm. 144 D: *divisible*, Ib. 131 C, Tim. 35 A.

Μερῐτεύομαι, as mid., *to divide among themselves*, LXX.

Μερίτης, ου, ὁ, (μερίς) *a partaker*, τινός, Dem. 889, 7; τινί τινος, *with* one *in* a thing, Polyb. 8, 31, 6. [ῐ]

†Μερμάδαλις, ιος, ὁ, *the Mermadalis*, a river in the territory of the Amazons, Strab. p. 503.

Μερμαίρω, (μέρμερος)=μερμηρίζω, Orph. Arg. 766.

Μερμέριος, α, ον, rare collat. form of sq., Jac. Anth. P. p. 663.

Μέρμερος, ον, *care-laden, troublous, anxious*, Hom. (only in Il.), always in neut. plur., μέρμερα μητίσασθαι, ῥέζειν, 10, 48; 11, 502: also, μ. ἔργα μήσασθαι, 10, 289; always of *warlike deeds*, (in full, πολέμοιο μ. ἔ., 8, 453), either as being *troublous and toilsome* to the doer, or *troublous and ruinous* to the sufferer: but in Hes. Th. 603, μ. ἔργα γυναικῶν, *the ills* that women work.—II. metaph., like δύσκολος, of persons, *peevish, morose*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.:—but, = ποικιλόμητις, Anth. also—Ep. word, used in Eur. Rhes. 509, Plat. l. c. (Prob. connected with μερίζω, μέρος, μέριμνα.)

†Μέρμερος, ου, ὁ, *Mermerus*, a Trojan, Il. 14, 513.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 28.—3. v. Μερμερίδης.

†Μερμερίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Mermerus*, i. e. Ilus, Od. 1, 259.

Μέρμηρῐ, ή, (μέρμερος) poet. collat. form of μέριμνα (but not in Hom.), *care, trouble*, ἄμπαυμα μερμηρίων, rest *from troubles*, Hes. Th. 55, Theogn. 1325. Hence

Μερμηρίζω, f. -ξω, intr. *to be full of cares, anxious, thoughtful, to ponder, be in doubt*, freq. in Hom., usu. μερμ. φρεσί, κατὰ φρένα, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν; and, where *the doubt* is to be strongly expressed, δίχα μ., Od. 16, 73; διάνδιχα μ., Il. 1, 189, etc.: hence, to be *perplexed, doubtful, to hesitate*, Il. 12, 199.—Construct.: foll. by ὡς.., *to be doubtful how*.., Il. 2, 3; also by ὅπως.., Od. 9, 554; and often by ἦ..ἦ.., *whether..or*.., Il. 5, 671, Od. 22, 333; also freq. with inf. aor., *to hesitate to* do, Il. 8, 167, Od. 10, 438; also with inf. in first clause and ἤ in second, μερμήριξε..κύσσαι καὶ περιφῦναι.., ἢ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο, Od. 24, 235, sq.: also, μ. περί τινος, Il. 20, 17.—II. transit., *to think of, devise, contrive*, μ. πολλά, ἀεικέα, Od. 1, 427; 4, 533, etc.; δόλον, 2, 93, φόνον τινί, 2, 325, etc.; ἀμύντορα, 16, 256.

Μέρμιθα, ἡ,=sq., Agatharchid. ap. Phot.: also -θος?

Μέρμις, ῖθος, ἡ, *a cord, string, rope*, Od. 10, 23; like μήρινθος. (Prob. from εἴρω, Lat. *sero*, to fasten, with μ prefixed.)

†Μερμνάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Mermnadae*, a royal family of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.

Μερμνός, οῦ, ὁ, a sort of *hawk*, Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

†Μέρμνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mermnon*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 35.

†Μερμόδας, ου, ὁ, *the Mermodas*,= Μερμάδαλις, Strab. p. 503.

†Μερόη, ης, ἡ, *Meroë*, an island of Aethiopia formed by the Nile and Astaboras, Strab. p. 821.—II. a famous city of ancient Aethiopia on foreg. island, early famed for its civilization and conquests, Hdt. 2, 29.

†Μερόης, ου, ὁ, *Meroës*, an Indian, Arr. An. 5, 18, 7.

†Μέροπες, ων, οἱ,= Μαίονες, Strab. p. 550.

†Μέροπες, ων, οἱ, *Meropes*, an ancient name of the inhab. of the island Cos, from an early king Μέροψ, H. Hom. Ap. 42: v. Μέροψ.

†Μερόπη, ης, ἡ, *Merope*, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, Apollod. 1, 9, 3.—2. daughter of Oenopion, wife of Orion, Id. 1, 4, 3.—3. daughter of the Arcadian king Cypselus, Id. 2, 8, 5.—4. wife of Polybus king of Corinth, Soph. O. T. 775.

Μεροπήϊος, ον, (μέροψ) *human*, Opp. C. 2, 364.

Μεροπηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Opp. C. 1, 23.†—II. (Μέροπες) *of the Meropes, Meropean*, ἡ Μ. νῆσος, i. e. Cos, Call. Del. 160.

†Μεροπίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg. II., Κῶς ἡ Μ., Thuc. 8, 41.

ΜΕΡΟΣ, εος, τό, *a part, share*, first in Hdt. 1, 145, and Pind.: esp. *a portion, heritage, one's lot, destiny*, like μοῖρα, τύφου μ., Aesch. Ag. 507, Soph. Ant. 147: μέρος τι, *partly*, Lat. *partim*, Thuc. 4, 30: κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος, in this *respect*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 269: ἐπὶ μέρους συντάξεις, *particular* histories, Polyb. 3, 32, 10; so, τὰς ἐπὶ μέρους πράξεις γράφειν, Id. 7, 7, 6.—2. *a share* in a thing with others; hence, *each person's turn*, Hdt. 3, 69: κατὰ μέρος, *in turn, successively*, H. Hom. Merc. 53; *severally*, Plat. Theaet. 157 B; so, κατὰ μέρη, Ib. 182 B; also, ἀνὰ μέρος, *by turns, successively, one after another*, Eur. Phoen. 483; but most usu., ἐν μέρει, Hdt. 1, 26, and freq. in Aesch.; ἐν τῷ μέρει, Eur. Or. 452: also absol. as adv., τὸ μέρος, Hdt. 1, 120:—but τοὐμὸν μέρος, τὸ σὸν μ., *my* or *thy part*, i. e simply *I* or *me*, *thou* or *thee*, Soph. Tr. 1215, Phil. 498: also as adv., τοὐμὸν μ., *as to me*, Lat. *quod ad me attinet*, Eur. Heracl. 678; τὸ σὸν μέρος, as to *thee*, Soph. O. C. 1366; πλὴν ὅσον τὸ σὸν μ., Ant. 1062; κατὰ τὸ σὸν μ., Ep. Plat. 328 E.—3. ἐν μέρει τινὸς τιθέναι, ποιεῖσθαι, καταθέσθαι, λαβεῖν, etc., to put *in the class of*.., consider *as so and so*, like ἐν μοίρᾳ, ἐν ἀριθμῷ, ἐν λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *in numero habere*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 424 D: so too, ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει, to be *as* no one, Dem. 23, 14; ἐν ὑπηρέτου μέρει γίγνεσθαι, Id. 37, 4, etc. (Hence μείρομαι.)

Μέροψ, οπος, ὁ, (μείρομαι, μερίζω, ὄψ) usu. in plur., *dividing the voice*, i. e. *speaking, endowed with speech*, hence always epith. of men, ἀρότης ἄνθρωποι, Hom., and Hes.; μ. βροτοί, Il. 2, 285;—because articulate speech is the characteristic of man among animals (cf. αὐδήεις); and Aesch. used μέροπες as subst. = ἄνθρωποι, Cho. 1018; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 85.—II. a bird, *the bee-eater*, merops apiaster, also ἀέροψ, Arist. H. A. 9, 13, 2.

†Μέροψ, οπος, ὁ, *Merops*, son of Triopas, father of Cos, an ancient king of Cos, Eur. Hel. 382; etc.—2. a prince of Percote on the Hellespont, a celebrated seer, father of Adrastus and Amphius, Il. 2, 831.—3. father of Arisbe, grandfather of Aesacus, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Μές, Dor. for μέν, just as in 1 pers. plur. of verbs -μες for -μεν, Greg. Cor. Dial. Dor. 2.

†Μεσαβατική, ῆς, ἡ,=Μεσοβατική.

Μέσᾰβον, ου, τό, (μέσος, βαίνω) *a leathern strap*, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole, Lat. *subjugium*, Hes. Op. 467, cf. ζυγόδεσμον. Μέσᾰβος, ὁ, and μεσᾰβοιον, τό, are also quoted.

Μεσᾰβόω, ῶ, poet. μεσσ., *to yoke, put to*, Lyc. 817.

Μεσάγκεια, ας, ἡ, *a ravine between hills*.

Μεσαγκῠλον, (sc. ἀκόντιον), τό, *a javelin with a poise* (ἀγκύλη) *for throwing it by*, Eur. Phoen. 1141, Polyb. 23, 1, 9.

Μεσάγριος (μέσος, ἄγριος) or μεσαγρικός, ον, (ἀγρικός) *half savage*, Strab. p. 592.

Μεσάζω, f. -άσω,=μεσόω, Hipp.

Μεσαιγεως, ωv, gen. ω,=μεσόγειος, Scymn. 363.

Μεσαιπόλιος, ον, poet. for μεσόλιος, *half-grey, grizzled*, i. e. *middle-aged*, Il. 13, 361.

Μεσαίτατος, η, ον, poet. and Ion. superl. of μέσος, *the midst, middlemost*, Hdt. 4, 17. Strictly formed from μέσαι (i. e. μέσῃ), as παλαίτατος from πάλαι, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 251: so compar. μεσαίτερος, η, ον, *more in the middle*.

Μέσαιος, α, ον, = μέσος. Antiph. Gam. 3: prob. formed backwards from μεσαίτατος, on analogy of παλαίτατος (παλαίτατος).

Μεσαίχμιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, αἰχμή) *the space between two armies*, Ion. Joseph.; cf. μεταίχμιος.

Μέσακτος, ον, (μέσος, ἀκτή) *half-way between two shores*, in mid-sea, Aesch. Pers. 869.—II. (μέσος, ἄγνυμι) *broken midway*, Id. Fr. 194.

Μεσαμβρίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for μεσημβρία, Hdt.

Μεσαμβρινός, μεσαμέριος, Dor. for μεσημ-, Theocr.

Μεσάντιον, ου, τό, *a weaver's beam*, LXX.

Μεσάραιον, (sc. δέρμα) ου, τό, (μέσος, ἀραιά)=μεσεντέριον, v. Greenhill ad Theophil. p. 77, 14. [ᾰ]

Μεσάστῡλον, ου, τό,=μεσόστυλον.

†Μεσάτη, ης, ἡ, ἄκρα, (*the middle point*) *Mesate*, a promontory on coast of Ionia, Paus. 7, 5, 6.

Μεσάτιος, ον, and in Ar. Vesp. 1502 μέσατος, η, ον, poet. for μέσος; cf. Ep μέσσατος and μεσσάτιος [ᾰ]

†Μεσάτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Mesatis*, a small town of Achaia, Paus. 7, 18, 4.

Μεσαύλη, ης, ἡ, v. μισαύλης.

Μεσαυλικόν, οῦ, τό, (μέσος, αὐλός) *a piece of flute-music*, played in the intervals of the choral song, Arist., also written μεσαύλιον.

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Μεσαύλιος, ον, = μέσαυλος :—the slave Mesaulius in Od. 14, 449, is prob. so called from his having the care of the μέσαυλος (q. v., signf. I).

Μέσαυλον, ον, τό, v. sq.

Μέσαυλος, ον, (μέσος, αὐλή) Ep. μέσσαυλος, Att. μέταυλος : — I. in Hom. ὁ μέσσαυλος or τὸ μέσσαυλον (for no passage determines the gender) is prob. *the after* or *inner court, behind* or *inside the αὐλή*, where the cattle were put at night for greater safety, Il. 17, 112, 657 ; and so of the cave of the Cyclops, Od. 10, 435.—II. in Att. ἡ μέταυλος (with or without θύρα), *the door between the αὐλή and inner part of the house*, opposite the αὔλειος θ. or house-door ; this was often also *the door between the men's and women's apartments*, Ar. Fr. 338, Lys. 93, 19 ; so, θύραι μέσαυλοι, Eur. Alc. 549, ubi v. Monk, cf. Becker Charikl. 1, p. 182, sq., and αὐλή.

Μέσδων, ον, Dor. for μέζων, μείζων.

Μεσεγγύᾱω, ῶ, (μεσέγγυος) *to deposit a pledge in the hands of a middleman* or *third party*, τρία τάλαντα μεσεγγυηθέντα, Lys. 182, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 914 D.—Mid., μεσεγγυᾶσθαι ἀργύριον, *to have* money *deposited for one in a third party's hands*, Dem. 995, 21, cf. Antipho 147, 17 :—Isocr. 292 A, has μεσεγγυοῦσθαι in this signf.

Μεσεγγύη, ης, ἡ, *security by means of a third party* : also = sq.

Μεσεγγύημα, ατος, τό, *the money* or *pledge deposited with a third party*, Aeschin. 71, 18.

Μεσεγγύησις, ἡ, *a depositing a pledge with a third party*.

Μεσεγγύητής, οῦ, ὁ, *the third party with whom a security* (μεσεγγύημα) *is deposited*.

Μεσεγγυόομαι, v. sub μεσεγγυάω.

Μεσέγγυος, ον, ὁ, (μέσος, ἐγγύη) as subst., = μεσεγγυητής.

Μεσεγγύωμα, ατος, τό, = μεσεγγύημα, Isocr. 235 C Bekk.

Μεσεμβάλλω, dub. for sq., Iambl.

Μεσεμβολέω, ῶ, (μέσος, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw into the middle*, Lob. Phryn. 622. Hence

Μεσεμβόλημα, ατος, τό, *a parenthesis*, Gramm.

Μεσεντέριον, ου, τό, = sq., Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 18.

Μεσέντερον, (sc. δέρμα) ου, τό, (μέσος, ἔντερον) *the mesentery*, or *membrane by which all the intestines are connected*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 4, 5,—though just above we find -τέριον : cf. μεσάραιον, μεσόκωλον.

Μεσέρκιος, ον, (μέσος, ἔρκος) *in the middle of the house* : Ζεὺς μ. = ἑρκεῖος.

Μεσευθύς, ύ, gen. έος, (μέσος, εὐθύς) *between the even ones* : Pythag. name for the number 6, as *half way between* 2 *and* 10, the first and last even (εὐθεῖς) numbers of the denary scale, Clem. Al.

Μεσεύω, like μεσόω, *to keep the middle* or *mean*, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν, Plat. Legg. 756 E :—*to stand mid-way*, μ. κατὰ τόπους, Ar. Pol. 7, 7, 3.

Μέση, (sc. χορδή) ης, ἡ, *the middle of the three tones* which formed the earliest Greek musical scale, the other two being ἡ νήτη, ἡ ὑπάτη : afterwards, the middle note of the heptachord, Arist. Probl. 19, 25, etc. ; v. Müller Literat. of Greece 1, p. 152. —II. ἡ μ. (sc. στιγμή), *the centre of any thing*, Arist. Metaph. 2, 2, 9.†—2. in punctuation, *the colon*, Vit. Soph.

Μεσήγεως, ων, gen. ω, = μεσόγεως, dub.

Μεσηγύ, Ep. μεσηγύ, and before a vowel or metri grat. μεσηγύς, Ep. μεσσηγύς,—all of which are in Hom. except μεσηγύς :—I. adv. of space,—1. absol. *in the middle, between*, Il. 11, 573.—2. c. gen., *in the middle of, betwixt, between*, ὠμων μ., Il. 8, 259 ; Κουρήτων μ. καὶ Αἰτωλῶν, 9, 549 ; etc. ; so in Hes. Sc. 417.—II. of time, *meanwhile, meantime*, once in Hom., Od. 7, 195, in form μεσσηγύς.—III. as subst., τὸ μεσηγύ, *the part between*, H. Hom. Ap. 108 : τὸ μεσηγὺ ἤματος, *mid-day, noon*, Theocr. 25, 216, cf. 237. [ῡ except in arsis, Od. 4, 845.]

Μεσήεις, εσσα, εν, *middle, middling*, Il. 12, 269,—where the μεσήεις is placed between the ἐξοχος and χερειότερος.

Μεσῆλιξ, ικος, *middle-aged*.

Μεσημβρία, ας, (for μεσημερία), ἡ, Ion. μεσαμβρίη : (μέσος, ἡμέρα) :—*mid-day, noon*, first in Archil. 16 ; σμικρὸν μετὰ μεσημβρίαν, Hdt. : μ. ἵσταται, 'tis high *noon*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. *the South*, Hdt. 1, 6, 142 etc. [ῑ]

†Μεσημβρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Μεσαμβρίη, Hdt. 4, 93, *Mesembria*, a city of Thrace on the Euxine, a colony of Miletus, Strab. p. 319.—2. a city of Thrace on the Aegean opposite Samothrace, Hdt. 7, 108.

Μεσημβρῐάζω. (μεσημβρία) *to spend, pass the noon*, Lat. *meridiari*, esp. in part., μεσημβριάζοντα εὕδειν, to sleep *at noon*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A.—2. of the sun, *to be in the meridian*.

†Μεσημβρῐανός, ή, όν, *of Mesembria* (1), *Mesembrian*, Strab. p. 319.

Μεσημβρῐάω, ῶ, poet. for μεσημβριάζω 1, Ap. Rh. 2, 739, Anth. P. 9, 764.

Μεσημβρίζω, = μεσημβριάζω. Strab.

Μεσημβρινός, ή, όν, (μεσημβρία) *belonging to noon, about noon, noontide*, θάλπη μ., *noon-day* heat, Aesch. Theb. 431 ; cf. Ar. Av. 1096 ; κἂν ἔγῳ μεσημβρινός, Ar. Vesp. 774 :—ὁ μ. ᾠδός, the cicada, Anth. P. 9, 584, cf. Ar. Av. l. c. ; τὸ μεσ., *noon*, Schäf. Long. p. 356.—II. *southern*, κέλευθος, Aesch. Pr. 722 : ὁ μ. (κύκλος) *the meridian*. [ῑ : Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73, and later poets made ι metri grat., on the analogy of ὀπωρινός, ὀρθρινός, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr p. 165. Jac. Anth. P. p. 602 ; ubi al. μεσημερινός.]

Μεσημέριος, ον, = μεσημβρινός, Theocr. 7, 21.

†Μεσήνη, ης, ἡ, *Mesĕnē*, a district of Babylonia in a Delta of the Tigris, Strab. p. 84.

Μεσήπειρος, ον, (μέσος, ἤπειρος) *inland*, Dion. P. 1068.

Μεσηρεύω, *to be neutral*, Philist. ap. Hesych. : from

Μεσήρης, ες, poet. μεσσ- : (μέσος, *ἄρω?) :—*in the middle, midmost*, Eur. Ion 910 ; Σείριος ἔτι μ., is still *in mid-heaven*, Id. I. A. 8.

Μέσης, ου, ὁ, *a wind between* βορέας and καικίας, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 9, and 20.

†Μέσθλης, ου, ὁ, *Mesthles*, son of Pylaemenes and the nymph Gygaea, leader of the Maeonians, Il. 2, 864.

Μεσῐδιόομαι, dep. *to mediate*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 121.

Μεσίδιος, ία, ιον, poet. μεσσίδιος, = μέσσος, *a mediator, arbitrator*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 4, 7, Polyb. 5, 6, 13 ; v. Lob. Phryn. 121. [ῑ]

Μεσῖτεία, ας, ἡ, *mediation, a mediator's office* ; from

Μεσῖτεύω, *to be in the middle, be a mediator*, N. T. : *to come between, interpose*, Ib.—II. transit. *to mediate, negociate*, διάλυσιν μ., Polyb. 11, 34, 3. From

Μεσίτης, ου, ὁ, *one that is in the middle, a mediator, peace-maker*, Polyb. 28, 15. 8 ; fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, Luc. Amor. 27. [ῑ]

†Μεσόα, or Μεσσόα, ας, ἡ, *Mesoa*, a quarter of Sparta, Strab. p. 364.

Μεσοβᾰσῐλεία, ας, ἡ, *an interregnum*, Plut. Num. 2 : hence

Μεσοβᾰσίλειος, ον, *belonging to an interregnum*, Dion. H.

Μεσοβᾰσῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, (μέσος, βασιλεύς) the Roman *interrex, one who holds kingly power between* the death of one king and the accession of another, Dion. H., Plut. Num. 7.

†Μεσόβοα, ων, τά, *Mesoboa*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 2.

Μεσόβοιον, ου, τό, = μεσάβοιον, μέσαβον.

Μεσόγαιος, ον, also α, ον, (μέσος, γαῖα) :—*inland, in the heart of a country*, μ. οἰκέειν, Hdt. 1, 145 : usu. as subst., ἡ μεσογαία, *the inland parts, the interior*, Lat. *loca mediterranea*, Hdt. 1, 175, etc., cf. τέμνω V. 2 :—v. Lob. Phryn. 298, and sq.

Μεσόγειος, ον, also α, ον, = foreg. : so too, ἡ μεσογεία, Thuc. 1, 100 ; 6, 88 ; also, μεσόγεως, ων, Plat. Legg. 909 A. Hence

Μεσογειότης, ητος, ἡ, *the interior*, dub.

Μεσογειωτικός, ή, όν, *inland*.

Μεσογονάτιον, ου, τό, Theophr. [ᾰ], and μεσογόνιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, γόνυ) *the space between two knots* or *joints*, Lat. *internodium*.

Μεσόγρᾰφος, ον, (μέσος, γράφω) *written in the middle* : τὸ μ., *a mean proportional* found by the μεσολάβιον, Anth. P. Append. 25, cf. Plut. Marc. 14.

Μεσοδάκτῡλον, ου, τό, (μέσος, δάκτυλος) *the space between two fingers* or *toes*, Diosc. 4, 189.

Μεσοδερκής, ές, (μέσος, δέρκομαι) *seen in the middle*, Manetho.

Μεσόδμη, ης, ἡ, (μέσος, δέμω, as if shortd. for μεσοδόμη) :—strictly *something built between*, Od. 19, 37 ; 20, 354 (where καλαὶ μεσόδμαι are mentioned with the τοῖχοι, and explained by Aristarch. by μεσόστυλα) prob. the *bays* or *panelled compartments* of a room : but—2. κοίλη μ., *the cross-plank* of a ship, with a hole for the mast, Od. 2, 424 ; 15, 289 : hence—3. later *any cross-beam ; the beam of a pair of scales*, Hipp.

Μεσόζευγμα, ατος, τό, *a bond, tie*. —II. in Gramm., *a word joining two words* or *sentences*.

Μεσόθεν, μεσόθι, v. μεσσ-.

Μεσόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, *having mid dling hair*.

Μέσοι, poet. μέσσοι, adv. *in the middle*, Alcae. 52.

Μεσοικέτης, ου, ὁ, (μέσος, οἰκέω) *one that dwells inland*.

Μεσόκλαστος, ον, (μέσος, κλάω) *broken in half*, Plut.

Μεσοκνήμιον, ου, τό, *the middle of the leg*, Strab.

Μεσόκοιλος, ον, (μέσος, κοῖλος) *hollow in the middle*, Polyb. 10, 10, 7.

Μεσόκοπος, ον, (μέσος, κόπτω) *of middle size* or *age*, Cratin. Incert. 2, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 9.

Μεσόκρᾱνον, ου, τό, *the crown of the head*, Orphic word.

Μεσοκρῑνής, ές, (μέσος, κρίνω) *parting in the middle ; κίων μ.*, a pillar *left as a support in working mines*, Plut. 2, 843 D.

Μεσοκύνιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, κύων VIII) *the pastern* of a horse, etc., Hipp., cf. κυνήποδες. [ῡ]

Μεσόκωλον, ου, τό, like μεσεντέ-

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ριον, *the mesocolon*, or *part of the mesentery next the κῶλον*, Hipp. p. 274.

Μεσολᾰβέω, ῶ, *to take by the middle: to interrupt*, Polyb. 16, 34, 5, etc. :—also resolved, *μέσον λαβεῖν*, Plut. : from

Μεσολᾰβής, ές, (*μέσος, λαβεῖν*) *striking to the centre*; or better pass. (cf. *μεσοπαλής*), *held by the middle, firm-grasped*, *κέντρον*, Aesch. Eum. 157. Hence

Μεσολάβιον or -λαβον, ου, τό, (as Vitruv.), *a mesolabe*, mathematical instrument used by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines.

Μεσόλευκος, ον, (*μέσος, λευκός*) *middling white*, *χιτὼν πορφυρᾶ μ.*, a tunic of purple *shot with white*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13 ;—also *μ. χιτών* alone, Luc. Alex. 11 ; opp. to *πορφύρεος*, Ephipp. ap. Ath. 537 D ; cf. *μεσοπόρφυρος*.

†Μεσομήδης, ους, ὁ, *Mesomēdes*, a lyric poet in Anth.

Μεσομηνία, ας, ἡ, *the middle of the month*, the Rom. *Idus*.

Μεσομήνιον, ου, τό, =foreg.

Μεσομήρια, ων, τά, (*μέσος, μηρός*) *the space between the hips*.

Μεσομφάλιος, ον, = sq.

Μεσόμφᾰλος, ον, (*μέσος, ὀμφαλός*) *in mid-navel, central*, used esp. of Apollo's shrine at Delphi, (cf. *ὀμφαλός*), *μ. χρηστήρια, ἑστία, ἕδρα, μυχοί*, Aesch. Theb. 747, Ag. 1056, Eur. ; also, *τὰ μ. γῆς μαντεῖα*, Soph. O. T. 480 : *τὸ μ., the very centre*, Batr. 129. —II. *with a navel in the middle*, of the letter Θ, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D ;—also of a *φιάλη*, Ion ib. 501 F.

Μέσον, ου, τό, v. sub *μέσος* III, and as adv., V.

Μεσόνεοι, ων, οἱ, (*μέσος, ναῦς*) *the rowers a-midships*, who had the longest oars, Arist. Metaph 4. — Others make them the same as the *ζυγῖται*, but v. ll. cc.

Μεσονῠκτιος, ον, *in the middle of the fast*, Eccl.

Μεσονύκτιος, ον, (*μέσος, νύξ*) *of* or *at midnight*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 6, Eur. Hec. 914 : *τὸ μ., midnight*, Arist. Probl. 26, 18, Plut. 2, 284 D ; v. Lob. Phryn. 53.

Μεσόνυξ, ῠχος, Pythag. name for *one of the planets*, Stesich. 85

Μεσοπᾰλής, ές, Ep. μεσσοπ- : (*μέσος, πάλλω*) :—*brandished* or *poised by the middle*, and so thrown to the best advantage, *μεσσοπαλὲς δ' ἀρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὀχθης μείλινον ἔγχος*, Il. 21, 172, where however is a v. l. *ἔπηξε μεσσοπαγές*, drove it in *up to the middle*, v. Spitzn. ad l.

Μεσοπεντηκοστή, ῆς, ἡ, *the week midway between Easter and Whitsuntide*, Eccl.

Μεσοπερσικός, ή, όν, *half Persian* : *τὸ μ.*, a kind of *shoe*.

Μεσοπετής, ές, (*μέσος, πέτομαι*) *flying in the middle*, dub.

Μεσόπλᾰτος, ον, (*μέσος, πλατύς*) *broad* or *flat in the middle*.

Μεσοπλεύριος, ον, Galen ; *μεσόπλευρος, ον*, (*μέσος, πλευρά*) *between the ribs* : also *μεσοπλευρίτης, ον, ὁ*.

Μεσόπλουτος, ον, (*μέσος, πλοῦτος*) *middling rich*, Aleiphr.

Μεσοπόλιος, ον, strict form for *μεσαιπόλιος* (q. v.), Aesop.

Μεσόπολις, ἡ, v. *μητρόπολις*.

Μεσοπορεία, ας, ἡ, *a middle path* or *way* : from

Μεσοπορέω, ῶ, *to go in the middle, be half way*, Menand. ap. Phryn. : from

Μεσοπόρος, ον, (*μέσος, πόρος*) *going* or *passing in the middle*, Opp. H. 5, 46 :—*μ. δι' αἰθέρος*, through *mid*-air, Eur. Ion 1152.

Μεσοπόρφῡρος, ον, (*μέσος, πορφύρα*) *mixed* or *shot with purple, οὐκ ὅλως λευκὸν ἀλλὰ μ.*, Plut. Arat. 53 ; cf. *μεσόλευκος*.

Μεσοποτάμιος, α, ον, (*μέσος, ποταμός*) *between rivers* : ἡ M., (sc. *χώρα*), a land *between two rivers*, esp. that between the Tigris and Euphrates, *Mesopotamia*, Strab. p. 736.—II. *in the middle of the river*, *ἐν μεσοποταμίᾳ νήσῳ*, Plut. Otho 4. [ῐ]

†Μεσοποταμίτης, ου, ὁ, *a Mesopotamian*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 24.

Μεσοπτερύγια, ων, τά, (*μέσος, πτέρυξ*) *the middle wing-feather*, Ael. H. A. 7, 17.

Μεσοπύλη, ης, poet. *μεσσ-*, ἡ, *the middle gate*, Anth. P. 5, 203.

Μεσοπύργιον, ου, τό, (*μέσος, πύργος*) *a space between two towers*, Polyb. 9, 41, 1.

Μεσοπωρέω, ῶ, (*μέσος, ὀπώρα*) *to be in the middle of autumn*, Diosc.

Μεσόριον, ου, τό, v. l. for *μεθόριον*, Dion. H. †3, 55.

Μέσορος, ον, (*μέσος, ὄρος*) *bordering on two countries*.

Μεσορῥᾱγής, ές, (*μέσος, ῥήγνυμι*) *rent in twain*, Opp. H. 2, 31.

ΜΕΣΟΣ, η, ον, Ep. *μέσσος* : Hom., like Hes., uses both forms, acc. to his verse, and Soph. sometimes has *μέσσος* (v. sub voc.) :—I. *middle, in the middle*, Lat. *medius*, of space, oft. in Hom. ; of time only in Il. 21, 111, Od. 7, 288, in phrase *μέσον ἦμαρ, mid-day* ; but freq. in prose, *μεση ἡμέρα, μέσαι νύκτες*, etc., Hdt. 4, 181, v. Lob. Phryn. 53, 465 ; so, *μέσον ἡμέρας*, Hdt. 8, 15, etc. :—in Att. also freq. c. gen., *between, midway between* ; for which in Soph. O. C. 1595, *ἀφ' οὗ μέσος* :—proverb. from the wrestling ring, *ἔχεται μέσος*, we have him *by the middle*, he's caught fast, Ar. Ran. 469, cf. Nub. 1017 :—*μ. δικαστής* = *μεσίτης*, a judge *between two*, an umpire, Thuc. 4, 83.—As *μέσος* marks the half-way point, it also means *half*. —II. *of middle class, quality*, etc., *middling, moderate*, *μέσος ἀνήρ*, a man *of middle rank*, etc.. Hdt. 1, 137 ; *μ. πολίτης*, Thuc. 6, 54 ; *οἱ διὰ μέσου*, the *moderate* party, Id. 8, 75 : cf. *μεσίτεις*. —III. *τὸ μέσον* is very freq. as subst., *the middle, the space between*, usu. c. gen. : Hom. often has *ἐς μέσσον* and *ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων* for *μεσαίχμιον* ; so *ἐν μέσσῳ* for *ἐν μεσαιχμίῳ*, Il. 3, 69 ; *μέσσῳ* without prep., Il. 4, 444, *μέσσῳ ἀμφοτέρων*, Il. 7, 277 : *κεῖται ἐν μέσσοισι*, the prize lies *before all*, Il. 18, 507 ; *ἐς μ. τιθέναι τισί τι*, to set a prize *before all*, for all to contest, Lat. *in medio ponere*, Il. 23, 704 : hence a notion of fairness and impartiality, as in, *ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροις δικάζειν*, to judge *evenly* for both, Il. 23, 574 ; also *κατὰ μέσον*, Il. 9, 87 ; and so in prose *ἐν μέσῳ, ἐς μέσον* are very common, as in *ἐς τὸ μ. τιθέναι, φέρειν*, to propose, bring forward *in public*, Hdt. 3, 142 ; 4, 97 ; *ἐς τὸ μ. λέγειν*, to speak before all, Id. 6, 129 ; *ἐν μέσῳ εἶναί τινος*, to stand *in the way* of a thing, Xen Cyr. 5, 2, 26 ; but, *ἐκ τοῦ μέσου καθέζεσθαι*, to keep *clear of* a contest, i. e. remain neutral, Hdt. 3, 83, etc. ; rarely c. dat., as Hdt. 8, 22 ; *τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας*, *the average* between..., Thuc. 1, 10 : *πολλὸν τὸ μέσον*, *the difference* is great, Hdt. 1, 126 : also of time, *διὰ μέσου* (sc. *χρόνου*), *meanwhile, in the meantime*, Hdt. 9, 112 ; but also of space, *between*, Hdt. 1, 104 ; and in Gramm. =*ἐν τῷ μέσῳ*, in a *parenthesis*.—2. a *middle state, mean*, Lat. *mediocritas*, *παντὶ μέσῳ τὸ κράτος θεὸς ὥτασεν*, Aesch. Eum. 527 ; cf. Eur. Supp. 244, Pind. P. 11, 79, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 5.—3. in logic, *the middle term* of a syllogism, Arist. Org. :—in geometry, *τὰ μέσα, the mean terms* of a proportion, Eucl. ;—opp. to *τὰ ἄκρα*, in both cases.—IV. for ἡ *μέση*, as subst. v. sub *μέση*.—V. adv. *μέσον*, *in the middle*, Il. 12, 167 ; also c. gen. *ἀν μέσον, καὶ μ.*, even a *little*, Thuc. 2, 60.—VI. poet. and Ion. compar. *μεσσότερος*, superl. *μεσαίτατος* (in both voccc.), and v. *μεσαῖος*. See also *μέσατος, -άτιος*. (*Μέσος* is from the same root as *μετα*-, Lat. *medius*, Germ. *Mitte, mit*, Engl. *mid*, Sanscr. *madhya* : hence in Att. we find *μεταιχμιον, μεταυλος* for *μεσ-* : cf. *μετά*, sub fin.)

Μεσοσέλῆνον, ου, τό, *μέσον σελήνη*) *the new moon*, Lat. *interlunium*.

Μεσοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (*μέσος, ἵστημι*) *one who stands in the middle*. [ᾰ]

Μεσόστενος, ον, (*μέσος, στενός*) *narrow in the middle*.

Μεσόστηλον, ου, τό, (*μέσος, στήλη*) =sq.

Μεσοστύλιον, ου, τό, [ῠ] and *μεσόστῡλον, ου, τό*, (*μέσος, στῦλος*) *a space between columns*, Lat. *intercolumnium* ; or=*μεταστυλιον*. [ῠ]

Μεσοσυλλᾰ́βεω, ῶ, (*μέσος, συλλαβή*) *to lay hold of by the middle*, Alex. Aphr.

Μεσόσφαιρον, ου, τό, (*μέσος, σφαῖρα*) *the middle-sized Indian μάλαθρον*, Art. Peripl. ; the smaller being called *μικρόσφαιρον*.

Μεσοσχίδης, ες, (*μέσος, σχίζω*) *split in two*, Theophr.

Μεσοτᾰ́γής, ές, (*μέσος, τάσσω*) *placed, arranged in middle*.

Μεσοτείχιον, ου, τό, (*μέσος, τεῖχος*) *the space between the wall and the besiegers*, App.

Μεσότης, ητος, ἡ, (*μέσος* a middle) *a mean*, strictly in mathematics, Plat. Tim. 32 B, 43 D.—II. *any state between two extremes* (*ἔλλειψις* and *ὑπερβολή*) *a mean*, Lat. *mediocritas*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 15.—III. in Gramm. *quality* or *nature* generally.

Μεσότοιχον, ου, τό, = sq., N. T.

Μεσότοιχος, ον, ὁ, (*μέσος, τοῖχος*) *a partition-wall*, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 281 D.

Μεσοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut through the middle, cut in two*, Xen. Oec. 18, 2 : *to halve, bisect*, Plat. Polit. 265 A : from

Μεσότομος, poet. μεσσ-, ον, (*μέσος, τέμνω*) *cut through the middle*, Anth. P. 6, 63.

Μεσοτρῐ́βής, ές, (*μέσος, τρίβω*) *half worn out*.

Μεσουρᾰνέω, ῶ, (*μέσος, οὐρανός*) *to be in mid-heaven* ; of heavenly bodies, *to culminate, be in the meridian*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 4, 4, etc. : hence

Μεσουράνημα, ατος, τό, *the meridian*, Sext Emp.—2. *mid-heaven, mid-air*, N. T.

Μεσουράνησις, ἡ, *the place of the sun in meridian*, Strab. p. 73. [ᾰ]

Μεσουράνιος, ον, (*μέσος, οὐρανός*) *in mid-heaven*. [ᾰ]

Μεσουράνισμα, ατος, τό, = *μεσουράνημα*. [ᾰ]

Μεσουραι, (sc. *κάλοι*) *οἱ*, (*μέσος, οὖρος*) *ropes for lowering the sails*.

Μεσούριον, ου, τό, Ion. for *μεσόριον*, Dion. P. 17.

Μεσοφάλαρος, ον, *bold on the crown*.

Μεσοφᾶνής, ές, (*μέσος, φαίνομαι*) *appearing in the middle*, Nonn.

Μεσοφάρυγγιον, ου, τό, = *μεσοφάρυγξ*.

Μεσόφθαλμος, ον, *with middle-sized eyes*.

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Μεσόφθεγμα, ατος, τό,=ἐφύμνιον, acc. to Schol. Aesch. Eum. 337.

Μεσοφλέβιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, φλέψ) *the space between two veins.*

Μεσόφρυον, ου, τό, (μέσος, ὀφρύς) *the space between the eyebrows*, Plut. 2, 899 A, 909 D.

Μεσόχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέσος, χθών) *midland, in the interior*, Dion. H. 1, 49.

Μεσόχλοος, ον, (μέσος, χλόα) *greenish*, Nic. Th. 753.

Μεσοχορος, ον, (μέσος, χορός) *standing in the mid-chorus*, of the coryphaeus, Plin. Ep. II., 14.

Μεσόχροος, ον, (μέσος, χρόα) *of mixed complexion*, Procl.

Μεσόχωρος, ον, (μέσος, χῶρος) *midland: τὸ μ., the middle space.*

Μεσόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (μέσος) *to form the middle; to be in the middle, be half over, reach the height*, μηδέπω μεσοῦν κακόν, Aesch. Pers. 435; κούδέπω μεσοῖ κακόν, Eur. Med. 60; ἡμέρα μεσοῦσα, *noon*, Hdt. 3, 104; θέρος μεσοῦν, *midsummer*, Thuc. 5, 57; ἐν μεσοῦντι ἐνιαυτῷ, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 24: ἐπειδὴ τὸ δρᾶμα μεσοίη, Ar. Ran. 923: *to be in the midst of*, c. gen., τῆς ἀναβάσιος, Hdt. 1, 181, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 618 B: c. part., μεσοῦν δειπνοῦντας, Plat. Symp. 175 C.—II. *to come between, mediate.*

†**Μέσπιλα**, ης, ἡ, *Mespila*, a city of Assyria on the Tigris, not far from Nineveh, Xen. An. 3, 4, 10.

Μεσπίλη, ης, ἡ, *the medlar-tree*, Theophr.

Μέσπιλον, ου, τό, *the medlar-tree* and its *fruit*, Amphis Incert. 6, and Anth. [ῐ, Eubul. Olb. 1.]

Μεσπιλώδης, ες, (μέσπιλον, εἶδος) *like a medlar*, καρπός, Theophr.

†**Μεσσάνα**, **Μεσσάνιος**, Dor. for **Μεσσήνη**, **Μεσσήνιος**, Pind.

†**Μεσσαπία**, ας, ἡ, *Messapia*, a country of southern Italy, called by the Romans Calabria, Thuc. 7, 34; Strab. p. 277, 282. Hence

†**Μεσσάπιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Messapii*, Hdt.: in Thuc. 3, 101, *Messapii* are named as a people in Locris.

†**Μεσσάπιον ὄρος**, τό, *Mt. Messapius*, in Boeotia near Anthedon, Strab. p. 405; Aesch. Ag. 293, now *Ktypia.*

†**Μεσσάπιος**, α ον, *Messapian, of Messapia* in Italy, ἔθνος, Thuc. 7, 33; οἱ Ἰήπυγες M., Hdt. 7, 170. [ᾰ]

†**Μέσσαπος**, ου, ὁ, *Messapus*, a Boeotian, who led a colony to Italy, from whom the Messapii were said to be named, Strab. p. 405.

†**Μεσσάτιος**, ον,=μεσάτιος, Call. Dian. 78. [ᾰ]

Μέσσατος, η, ον,=μέσατος, poet. for μέσος, ἐν μεσάτῳ for ἐν μέσῳ, Il. 8, 223; 11, 6.—In form, an old superl. (cf. μεσαίτατος), like τρίτος τρίτατος, μύχιος μύχατος, etc.

Μέσσαυλος, ου, ὁ, or **μέσσαυλον**, ου, τό, poet. for μέσαυλ-, Hom.

†**Μέσση**, ης, ἡ, *Messa*, a city and harbour of Laconia, Il. 2, 582; in Paus. 3, 25, 9, **Μέσσα.**

Μεσσηγύ, **μεσσηγύς**, poet. for μεσηγ-, Hom.

Μεσσηγὺδορποχέστης,=ὁ μεσηγὺ δόρπου χέζων, Hippon. 85.

†**Μεσσηΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, **Μεσσῆις**, a fountain of Thessaly in the city Pherae, Il. 2, 457; Strab. p. 432.

†**Μεσσήνη**, ης, ἡ, Dor. **Μεσσάνα**, *Messēnē*, daughter of Triopas, wife of Polycaon, Paus. 4, 1, sqq.—II. a small district around Pharae in the later Messenia, Od. 21, 15: in Plat. and Xen. also=**Μεσσηνία.**—III. capital city of Messenia, founded by Cresphontes, Strab. p. 389; destroyed by the Spartans and rebuilt by Epaminondas, Id. 358.—2. a city of Sicily on the strait between Italy and Sicily, the earlier Zancle, Hdt. 7, 64.

†**Μεσσηνία**, ας, ἡ, *Messenia*, the southwest province of the Peloponnesus, Polyb. 2, 5, 1; etc.; prop. fem. from **Μεσσήνιος.**

†**Μεσσηνιακός**, ή, όν, *of Messenia, Messenian*, Arist.; ὁ **Μ. κόλπος**, *the Messenian gulf*, south of Messenia, Strab. p. 359.

†**Μεσσήνιος**, α, ον, *Messenian, of Messene*, or *Messenia*, of the city, district, and country, Hom., etc.

†**Μεσσηνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., ἡ **Μ.** γῆ,= **Μεσσηνία**, Thuc. 4, 41.

†**Μεσσόα**, ας, ἡ, v. **Μεσόα.**

†**Μεσσόλα**, ἡ, *Messola*, a city of Messenia, Strab. p. 360.

†**Μεσσωγίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Messogis*, a mountain of Lydia, that stretches from Celaenae to Mycale, Strab. p. 629.

Μεσσήρης, ες, poet. for μεσήρης.

†**Μεσσίας**, ου, ὁ, Hebr.=Gr. χριστός, *the anointed, the Messiah*, N. T.

Μεσσογενής, ές, (μέσος, γένος) *middle-aged.*

Μεσσόγεως, ων, gen. ω, poet. for μεσόγεως, Call. Dian. 37.

Μεσσόθε, **μεσσόθεν**, adv. for μεσόθε, *from the middle*, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E.

Μεσσόθι, adv. for μεσόθι, *in the middle*, Hes. Op. 367:—c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2, 172.—So, μέσσοι, poet. for μέσοι.

Μεσσοπάλης, **μεσσοπόρος**, **μεσσοπύλη**, poet. for μεσοπ-.

Μέσσορος, ον, poet. for μέσορος.

Μέσσος, η, ον, poet., esp. Ep., for μέσος, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: also sometimes in Att. even in lambics, Soph. O. C. 1247, Ant. 1223, Tr. 635, cf. Meineke Quaest. Menandr. p. 31.

Μεσσωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (μεσόω II) *a mediator*, poet.

Μεστός, ή, όν, *full, filled, filled full*, c. gen., first in Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 195, and freq. in Att.; ποιεῖν μεστόν, Ar. Eq. 811:—metaph. *sated, wearied of* a thing, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 804; but, μ. θεάτρου, *full of* theatric pride, i. e. spoilt by applause, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 194 B: also c. part., μεστὸς ἦν θυμούμενος, *he was full*, i. e. *sated of* being angry, Soph. O. C. 768; so, μ. ἐγένετο ἀγανακτῶν, Dem. 1175, 5; also, μεστοὶ τοῦ συνεχῶς λέγοντος, Id. 328, 6: μ. τὸν θυμόν, Plut. Alex. 13. (Acc. to old Gramm. from ἔδω, ἐστός, with μ prefixed: cf. the Germ. *mästen*, to feed, fatten.) Hence

Μεστότης, ητος, ἡ, *fulness.*—II. *satiety.*

Μεστόω, ῶ, (μεστός) *to fill*, c. gen. rei, ὀργῆς τινα, Soph. Ant. 280: pass. *to be filled or full of*, κτύπου, Id. El. 713, cf. Soph. Ant. 420: so of persons, μεστοῦσθαι παῤῥησίας, ὕβρεως, Plat. Legg. 649 B, 713 C. Hence

Μέστωμα, ατος, τό, *fulness.*

Μεσύμνιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, ὕμνος) an exclamation *in the middle of a strophé*, Hephaest. p. 70.

Μέσφᾱ, poet. adv. for μέχρι, *even till, until*, c. gen., μέσφ' ἠοῦς, Il. 8, 508; later, like Lat. *usque ad..*, μέσφ' ἐπί τινα, Anth. P. 12, 97; μ. παρά τι, Arat.—2. also μέσφ' ὅτε, *even till..*, Call. Dian. 195; and so without ὅτε, like Lat. *usque, until*, Id. Del. 47, Dem. Cal. 92, Ap. Rh. 2, 1229, Opp., etc.—3. *meantime*, Call. Lav. Pall. 55.

Μεσῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to*, or *like a μεσῳδός*: from

Μεσῳδός, οῦ, ἡ, (μέσος, ᾠδή) *a portion of a choral ode coming between* the strophé and antistr., without any thing to correspond with it, Seidl. Dochm. p. 184, 206, etc.

Μέσωρος, ον, (μέσος, ὥρα) *between boyhood and manhood.*

ΜΕΤΑ', poet. *μεταί*, but very rare (Herm. Soph. Phil. 186); Dor. πεδά, or better πέδα, Böckh Pind. P. 5, 47 (63):—Prep. with gen., dat., acc. Radic. signf. *in the middle*, v. fin.

A. WITH GEN. of the object or objects in the middle of which one is: and so,—I. *in the midst of, among, between*, μετ' ἄλλων λέξο ἑταίρων, Od. 10, 320; μετὰ δμώων πῖνε καὶ ἤσθε, Od. 16, 140; τῶν μέτα παλλόμενος, Il. 24, 400;—where the sense is both of being with them, and of doing as they do:—hence—II. *in common, in connexion with*, and so *along with, in aid of*, or *by aid of*, μετὰ Βοιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο, Il. 13, 700, cf. 21, 458: μετ' Ἀθηναίης, *with*, i. e. *by aid of* Minerva, H. Hom. 19, 2; μετά τινος εἶναι, to be *with* one, *on* one's *side*, Thuc. 3, 56:—as, with intr. verbs, μετά c. gen. denotes community of *interest*, etc., Hom.; so, with transit., it indicates community of *action*; so that ἦλασε Κλεομένης μετ' Ἀθηναίων, Thuc. 1, 126, might have been K. καὶ οἱ Ἀθ.: cf. σύν.—III. from co-operation it comes to denote instrumentality, *with, through, by means of*, μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8.—IV. *together with*, i. e. *precisely fitting, in strict accord with*, μετὰ τοῦ νόμου, *according to* the law, *keeping close to* it. Plat. Apol. 32 C; μεθ' ὁτουοῦν τρόπου, *after* whatever manner, Thuc.; much like κατά, c. acc., v. κατά B, IV.

B. WITH DAT., only poet., mostly Ep., cf. ἀνά B:—I. to denote actual presence with or among others, but apparently without the close union of purpose which belongs to the genitive, and so nearly=ἐν, which is sometimes exchanged with it, as Il. 11, 64, sq.:—1. strictly of persons, *among, in company with*, μετ' ἀθανάτοις, μετὰ πρώτοις, etc.; so, μετὰ τριτάτοισιν ἄνασσεν, *in, among* the 3d generation Nestor reigned (though he could not be said to *belong to it*, which would be μετὰ τριτάτων), Il. 1, 252; of haranguing an assembly it thus answers to Lat. *coram*: it is omitted c. dat., Od. 1, 71.—2. less freq. of things, when represented as moving, and, as it were, animated, μετὰ νηυσί, κύμασι, ἀστράσι, Hom.; thus, μετὰ πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο, *in company with the winds, as swift as they*, Il. 23, 367: like ἅμα πν. ἀν., v. ἅμα fin.—3. of separate members of living persons, *in, among, between*, μετὰ χερσί, πίπτειν μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικός, of a child being born, as our Bible has it, 'to come out from *between* her feet,' Il. 19, 110: so, μετὰ γένυσι, γαμφηλῇσι; and very freq., μετὰ φρεσί,=ἐν.—II. more rarely it denotes an *adding to, putting among*, strictly as with the view of completing a number, *besides, thereto, over and above*, αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην, I chose myself to be *with* them a fifth, Od. 9, 335; ἀρχὸν δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ὀπασσα, I gave them each their leader, Od. 10, 204: Οὐτιν., πύματον μετὰ οἷς ἑτάροισιν, last *to complete the number*, i. e. *after*, Od. 9, 369: cf. the signf. c. acc.—Hom. never uses μετα with dat. sing., unless of collective (i. e. *in sense* plural) nouns, as στρατῷ, ἀριθμῷ, ἀγορῇ: in μεθ' αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσιν, Il. 15, 118, it unites two

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words, one of which is already in the plural.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. strictly of motion, *right into the middle of, coming into* or *among*, very freq. in Hom., esp. where a number of *persons* is implied, *μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν, μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρηος, μετὰ λαόν*, hence, but more rarely, of single persons; and of *things*, *μετὰ νῆας, μετὰ νείκεα βάλλειν*, plunged me *into* them, Il. 2, 376; and of place, *μετ' ἦθεα*, Il. 6, 511: similar is the prose, esp. Att., usage of *μεθ' ἡμέραν*, Lat. *interdiu, between its beginning and end, during, on* the day, first in Hdt. 1, 150; with a numeral, *μετὰ τρίτην ἡμέραν, on* the third day, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.—2. in friendly signf., *βῆναι μετὰ Νέστορα, to go to see* Nestor, Il. 10, 73.—3. in hostile signf., *βῆναι μετά τινα*, to go *after*, pursue him, Il. 5, 152, etc.; with plur., *ὥστ' αἰγυπιὸς μετὰ χῆνας*, swooping *among* them, Il. 17, 460.—II. to express the aim or object of an exertion *after* a thing, i. e. *in quest of* it, *πλεῖν μετὰ χαλκόν*, to sail *in quest of it*, Od. 1, 184; *βῆναι μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκουήν*, to *go in search of* news *of* thy father, Od. 2, 308; *πόλεμον μέτα θωρήσσοντο*, they armed *for, looking to*, the battle, Il. 20, 329, etc. It usu. implies *attainment* as well as *pursuit of an object:* sometimes *οἰσόμενος* is added, Il. 13, 247. —III. hence of mere sequence or succession,—1. in order of place, *after, next after, behind*, esp. with verbs implying to follow, to go, *λαοὶ ἕπονθ', ὡςεί τε μετὰ κτίλον ἕσπετο μῆλα*, like sheep *after* the bell-wether, Il. 13, 492, etc.—2. in order of time, *after, next to, μεθ' Ἕκτορα πότμος ἑτοῖμος, after* Hector thy death is at the door, Il. 18, 96: in Att., *μετὰ ταῦτα, thereupon, thereafter*, which indeed occurs in H. Hom. Merc. 126: strengthd., *μετὰ ταῦτα ὕστερον*, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 235: *μετὰ μικρόν*, a moment after, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 628.—With subst. and part., *μετά*, c. acc.=genit. absol., *μετὰ Πάτροκλόν γε θανόντα =Πατρόκλου γε θανόντος, after* Patroclus' death, Il. 24, 575: v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 696, Obs. 4.—3. in order of worth, rank, etc., *next to, next after, after*, usu. following a superl., *κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα*, Il. 2, 674, etc.; cf. Hdt. 4, 53.—IV. *as follows* or *results from; after, according to* (v. supr. A. IV.), *μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ, as* you and I *wish*, Il. 15, 52; *μετ' ὄγμον, after, acc. to the line of* the *furrow*, Il. 18, 552: *μετ' ἴχνια ἐρευνᾶν*, to follow *upon* the track, Il. 18, 321, cf. Od. 2, 406: but v. *ἐρευνάω*.—V. generally, *among, in, between*, as with dat. (B. I.), *μετὰ πάντας ἄριστος*, thus comes to signify *best of all, among all*, Il. 9, 54, etc.: so, *μετὰ χεῖρας*, Hdt. 7, 16, 2, Thuc. 1, 138, just like Homer's *μετὰ χερσί*, q. v. supr. B. I. 3.

D. Μετά with all cases can be put after its subst., and is then by anastrophe written *μέτα*, e. g. Il. 13, 301: Wolf however does not admit this when the ult. is cut off, as Il. 17, 258.

E. absol. AS ADV., *among them, with them*, Il. 2, 446; v. A. II., B. II.—II. *and then, next afterwards*, opp. to *πρόσθε*, Il. 23, 133; v. C. III.—III. *at last*, Il. 15, 67; *thereafter, afterwards, μετὰ γάρ τε καὶ ἄλγεσι τέρπεται ἀνήρ*, one feels pleasure even in troubles, *when past*, Od. 15, 400; just like the usu. *μετὰ ταῦτα* and *μετέπειτα*; v. C. IV. —IV. in Hom. *μετά* is freq. separated by tmesis from a verb compd. with it, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλών*, for *νῶτα μεταβαλών*, Il. 8, 94, etc.; — the most usu. instance being in *μετέειπε*.

F. *μετά* for *μέτεστι*, Od. 21, 93, etc., very freq.

G. IN COMPOS.;—I. of *community* or *participation*, as in *μεταδίδωμι, μετέχω*, usu. c. gen. rei.—2. of action *in common with* another, as in *μεταδαίνυμαι, μεταμέλπομαι*, etc., c. dat. pers.—II. of *an interval* of space or time, *between, during*, as in *μεταίχμιον, μεταπύργιον, μεταδόρπιος*: cf. *μεταδήμιος*.—III. of *sequence* or *succession* of time, as in *μετακλαίω, μετανύκα*.—IV. of the *direction, towards* or *to*: and so of *pursuit, following*, as in *μεταδιώκω, μετέρχομαι*. — V. of *letting go*, as in *μεθίημι, μεθήμων*.—VI. *after, behind, at the back*, as in *μετάφρενον*, opp. to *πρόσθε*: hence,—VII. *backwards, back again, reversely*, as in *μετατρέπω, μεταστρέφω*.—VIII. most freq. of *change* of place, condition, etc., as in *μεταβαίνω, μεταβάλλω, μεταβουλεύω, μεταγιγνώσκω*, etc.

H. *root:* on the connexion of *μετά* with *μέσος*, v. sub voc.: hence the *strict* usage of *μετά* is, in all cases, with the plur., or with collectives, and this is usu. observed in Ep., and Eleg.

Μετάβα, for *μετάβηθι*, imper. aor. 2 *μεταβαίνω*, Alex. Aphr. 2.

Μεταβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*: aor. *μετέβην*: pf. *-βέβηκα* (*μετά, βαίνω*). *To pass over from one place to another, to pass on*, *μετάβηθι*, Od. 8, 492: *εἴς τι*, H. Hom. Ven. 294, cf. Hymn. 8, 9; 17, 11;—*μετὰ δ' ἄστρα βεβήκει* (for *μετεβεβήκει*), the stars *had passed over, southed*, Od. 12, 312; so usu. later, *μ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην*, Hdt. 7, 73, cf. 1, 57; *ἡ τὸ δίκαιον μεταβαίνει*, according as right *passes over* (from one side to the other), Aesch. Cho. 308: —esp. *to pass from one state to another; μ. ἐκ μείζονος εἰς ἔλαττον*, Plat. Parm. 165 A; esp. of changes of government, *μεταβαίνειν ἐκ τιμαρχίας εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν*, Id. Rep. 550 D; also, *μεταβαίνει τυραννὶς ἐκ δημοκρατίας, comes on after...*, Ib. 569 C: also, *μ. ἀπό τινος πρός τι*, Id. Phaedr. 265 C; *ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα*, Luc. Amor. 24.—2. c. acc., *to pass to another* place or state, *ἄνω μεταβὰς βίοτον*, Eur. Hipp. 1292; but also *to go after, follow* a pursuit *eagerly*, Opp. H. 4, 418.—II. in aor. 1, *μεταβῆσαι*, transit. *to carry over* or *away*, *μ. τινὰ ποτὶ δῶμα Διός*, Pind. O. 1, 68; *μ. ὁδοὺς ἀστρων*, Eur. El. 728.

Μεταβάλλω, f. *-βαλῶ*: aor. *μετέβαλον* (*μετά, βάλλω*). *To throw round*, esp. *to turn quickly* or *suddenly*, in Hom. only once, in tmesis, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλών*, Il. 8, 94, cf. infr. sub mid.: *μ. γῆν, to turn*, i. e. *plough* the earth, Lat. *novare*, Xen. Oec. 16, 13: hence,—II. *to turn about, change, alter, μ. τὰ ὕδατα, to change the course of* the water, Hdt. 8, 117; *μ. οὔνομα*, Hdt. 1, 57; *οἱ Βρίγες τὸ οὔνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας*, Id. 7, 73; also of changing other people's names, *τὰς φυλὰς μετέβαλε* (*ὁ Κλεισθένης*) *ἐς ἄλλα οὐνόματα*, 5, 68, cf. Eur. Bacch. 54: esp., *μ. δίαιταν, to change* diet or way of life, Thuc. 2, 16, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; *μ. ὁδαγός, to change*, i. e. *give up* anger, Eur. Med. 121: *μ. τρόπους*, Ar. Plut. 36, cf. infra:—freq. with an adj. implying change, as, *μ. ἄλλους τρόπους*, Eur. I. A. 343; *μ. ἄλλας γραφάς*, Ib. 363; *μ. καινὸν εἶδος*, Plat. Rep. 424 C:—*μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω*, Plat. Gorg. 481 D, etc.: c. acc. cognato, *μ. μεταβολάς*, Id. Rep. 494 A.—2. intr. *to undergo a change, change, alter* one's state or condition, Hdt. 1, 65; *μ. ἐκ τινος εἰς τι*, Plat. Rep. 553 A, etc.: *μ ἐπὶ τοὐναντίον*, Id. Polit. 270 D: *to change one's position* or *purpose*, Hdt. 8, 109: c. gen. rei, *to come in exchange for*, or *instead of*, Eur. Tro. 1118:—freq. in participle, *μεταβάλλων* or *μεταβαλών*, as adv., *instead, in turn*, Lat. *vicissim*, Plat., cf. Heind. Gorg. 480 E.

B. mid., *to change what is one's own*, yet rather by chance than of set purpose (this being rather *μεταβαλλόμενον*), Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A. *μ. ἱμάτια, to change one's* clothes, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 6; *μ. τροφήν, to digest one's* food.—2. *to change one with another, exchange, barter, traffic*, Plat. Legg. 849 D, Soph. 223 D: *μ. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ*, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 6, cf. *μεταβολεύς*.—II. *to turn one's self, turn about, ἄνω καὶ κάτω*, Plat. Gorg. 481 E: esp.—1. *to change one's mind* or *purpose*, Hdt. 5, 75, Thuc. 8, 90.—2. *to turn one's back, turn* or *wheel round*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6: also, *μ. εἰς τοὐπισθεν*, Id. Eq. 8, 10; (but in An. 4, 5, 16, prob. *ὅπλα* must be supplied from the former clause,—*to turn their shields round*, i. e. *throw them over their shoulders*).—3. *to turn from one person to another*, Aeschin. 53, 21.

Μεταβάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*μετά, βάπτω*) *to change by dipping*, Plut. Lyc. 17.—in pass., metaph. *to change one's complexion*, Luc. Gymn. 33, cf. Bis Acc. 2.

Μετάβασις, εως, ἡ, (*μεταβαίνω*) a *passing over, shifting. εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον*, Antipho 132, 5: *μετάβασις*, Plut. 2, 78 D.—II. *change*, revolution in laws and government, Plat. Rep. 547 C, Legg. 676 C.—III. a *comparison*, Sext. Emp. Math. 8, 194.

†Μεταβατέον, verb. adj. of *μεταβαίνω, one must pass over*, Sext. Emp. Math. 8, 202.

Μεταβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*μεταβαίνω*) *one who passes over*; = Lat. *desultor*. [ᾰ] Hence

Μεταβατικός, ή, όν, *able to pass from one place to another*, Plut. 2, 903 A: *μ. κίνησις*, motion *involving change of place*, Ib. 899 B: — so, *-κως ἀπιέναι*, Ib. 896 A.—II. *exchanging, bartering, τὸ -κόν, the petty dealers*. Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 5.—III. in Gramm., *transitive*, of verbs, Adv. *-κῶς*, v. I.

Μεταβιβάζω, f. *-σω*, (*μετά, βιβάζω*) *to carry over, shift, bring into another place* or *state, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἐς ἑτέραν ναῦν*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19. *μ τινὰ ἐς ἀγαθά*, Ar. Pac. 947; *μ. τὸν λόγον εἰς Διδύμην*, Polyb. 1, 41, 4.—II. *to change, alter*, Plat. Gorg. 517 B.—III. *to argue*, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 3.

Μεταβιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσομαι*, (*μετά, βιόω*) *to live after, survive*, Plut. 2, 908 D.

Μεταβλαστάνω, f. *-βλαστήσω*, (*μετά, βλαστάνω*) *to change foliage*, Theophr.

Μεταβλαστικός, ή, όν, *changing foliage*.

Μεταβλέπω, f. *-ψω*, (*μετά, βλέπω*) *to look after* or *at*, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 1, 726.

Μετάβλημα, ατος, τό, poet. for *μεταβολή*, Manetho

Μεταβλητέον, verb. adj. of *μεταβάλλω, one must change*, Plat. Theaet. 167 A.

Μεταβλητικός, ή, όν, (*μεταβλητός*) *disposed for exchanging*: ἡ *-κὴ* sc. *τέχνη*, *exchange, barter*, Plat. Soph.

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323 D; so, τὸ -κόν, Ib. 224 D; cf. μεταβολεύς, and μεταβολή. Adv. -κῶς.

Μεταβλητός, ή, όν, (μεταβάλλω) *changeable*, Plut. 2, 718 D, etc.

Μεταβοθρεύω, (μετά, βοθρεύω) *to move into another trench, transplant.*

Μεταβολεύς, έως, ὁ, (μεταβάλλω) *one who exchanges* or *barters, a huckster*, κάπηλος, παλιγκάπηλος, μεταβολεύς, Dem. 784, 8.

Μεταβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (μεταβάλλω) *a change, changing*, ἱστίων, Pind. P. 4, 520: but, mostly, rather by accident than of set purpose, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A: freq. in plur. *changes, vicissitudes*, τῶν ὡρέων, Hdt. 2, 77, τύχης, Eur. Oed. 12, etc.; but c. gen. objecti, *change from* a thing, μ. κακῶν, Eur. H. F. 735; rarely *change to...*, as, μ. ἀκραγμοσύνης, Thuc. 6, 18: usu. μ. ἐκ.., εἰς... or ἐπί..., Plat. Rep. 553 D, 565 D: ἡ ἐναντία μ., *change to the* contrary, Thuc. 2, 43; μ. ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *a going over* to the Greeks, Hdt. 1, 57; μεταβολὰς ἔχειν, to admit of *change*, Eur. Oed. 13, Thuc. 1, 2; μ. μεταβάλλειν, Plat. Rep. 404 A, esp. — 2. μ. τῆς ἡμέρης, *an eclipse*, Hdt. 1, 74; so, μ. ἡλίου, Plat. Polit. 271 C.—3. μ. πολιτείας, *change* of government, *a revolution*, Thuc. 6, 17. — 4. *barter, traffic*, Id. 6, 31. — 5. as military term, *a wheeling about face*, being a double κλίσις, Polyb. 18, 13, 4; ἐκ μεταβολῆς, Id. 1, 36, 8.—6. *a version, paraphrase*, Gramm.

Μεταβολία, ας, ἡ, = foreg. 4, dub. in LXX.

Μεταβολικός, ή, όν, *changeable*, Plut. 2, 373 D.—2. *disposed to barter*; τὸ μ., *a huckster's shop*.—3. φωνάεντα μ., the *doubtful* vowels (α, ι, υ), Sext. Emp. †Math. 1, 100: from

Μεταβόλος, ον, (μετά, βάλλω) *changeable*, Plut. 2, 428 B.—2. ὁ μ., = μεταβολεύς.

†Μέταβον, ον, τό, *Metabum*, early name of Metapontum, Strab. p. 265: from

†Μέταβος, ου, ὁ, *Metabus*, son of Sisyphus, said to have founded Metapontum, Strab. p. 265; cf. foreg.

Μεταβουλεύω, (μετά, βουλεύω) *to alter one's plans, change one's mind*, ἀμφί τινι, Od. 5, 286. — Mostly as dep. mid., μεταβουλεύεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 156, etc., Eur. Or. 1526; μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω, Plat. Epin. 982 D; c. μή et inf., μετ. μὴ στρατεύεσθαι, *to change one's mind and not* march, Hdt. 7, 12, cf. μεταγιγνώσκω II., and μεταδοκέω: also c. gen., Alciphr.

Μεταβουλία, ας, ἡ, *a change of mind*, Simon. 7, 18, ubi Bergk (44) μεταιβολία: from

Μετάβουλος, ον, (μετά, βουλή) *changing one's mind, changeful*, Ar. Ach. 632.

Μετάγγελος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, (μετά, ἄγγελος) *one who carries news from one to another, a messenger*, Lat. *internuncius*, epith. of Iris, Il. 23, 199; 15, 144:—others wrote θεοῖσι μέτ' ἄγγελος, v. Spitzn.

Μεταγγίζω, (μετά, ἄγγος) *to pour from one vessel into another*, Diosc. Hence

Μεταγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a pouring into another vessel.*

Μεταγειτνιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the second month of the Athen. year, answering to the Boeot. Πάνεμος, and Lacon. Καρνεῖος, the latter half of August and first of Sept., Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 1, etc.; cf. Plut. Poplic. 14. (Said to be from μετά, γείτων, because then people *flitted and changed their neighbours*). Hence Ἀπόλλων Μ.=Καρνεῖος: τὰ μεταγείτνια, = μετοίκια, Plut. 2, 601 B.

Μεταγενής, ές, (μετά, *γένω) *born after*; †*later*, in compar.,† Luc. Salt. 80; ὁ μ., *the youngest*, Menand. p. 57: —in compar., *οἱ μεταγενέστεροι, posterity*, Diod., Plut.

†Μεταγένης, ους, ὁ, *Metagenes*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19. — Others in Aeschin., etc.

Μεταγεννάω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (μετά, γεννάω) *to restore to life, revive*, Joseph.

Μεταγίγνομαι, later -γίνομαι [ῐ]: fut. -γενήσομαι (μετά, γίγνομαι):—*to be later, happen after*.—2. *to be transferred, carried away*, LXX.—3. *to intervene.*

Μεταγιγνώσκω: Ion. and later -γινώσκω: f. -γνώσομαι: aor. μετέγνων (μετά, γιγνώσκω):—*to find out after*, i. e. *too late*, Aesch. Supp. 110. —II. *to change one's mind*, absol., Hdt. 1, 40, 86, etc.; c. acc. rei, *to change one's mind about* a thing, esp. *to alter* or *repeal* a decree, μ. τὰ προδεδογμένα, Thuc. 3, 40, cf. Luc. Nero 4:—c. inf., *to change one's mind and do* something, Aesch. Ag. 221; but c. μή et inf., *to change one's mind and not* do, Thuc. 1, 44, cf. μεταβουλεύω: hence, —2. *to repent*, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A; μ. πάλιν, Soph. Phil. 1270: c. acc., *to repent of* a thing, Eur. Med. 64: cf. μετανοέω.

Μεταγίνομαι, -γινώσκω, later forms for μεταγίγν-. [ῐ]

Μετάγκεια, ας, ἡ, (μετά, ἄγκος)= μεσάγκεια.

Μεταγλωττιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an interpreter.*

Μετάγνοια, ας, ἡ, = μετάνοια, *repentance, remorse*, Soph. El. 581.

Μεταγνώμη, ης, ἡ, (μετά, γνώμη) *change of mind*:—*defection*, App. Civ. 5, 122.

Μετάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (μεταγιγνώσκω) *change of mind* or *purpose*, Hdt. 1, 87, Dem. 1466, 23.

Μεταγραφεύς, έως, ὁ, *a transcriber, copyist.*

Μεταγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a transcribing.*— 2. esp. *a borrowing from one person to pay another*, Lat. *versura*, Plut. 2, 831 A. Hence

Μεταγραφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to transcription.*

Μεταγράφω, f. -ψω, (μετά, γράφω) *to write differently, to alter*, Thuc. 1, 132: esp. of a public document, *to alter, correct*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 19; μ. νόμον, *to tamper with* it, Dinarch. 95, 31; *to corrupt, falsify*, Dem. 542, 8; so in pass., τἀναντία ταῖς διαθήκαις μετεγράφη, Isae. 47, 40.—2. *to translate*, ἐς τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 21; τὰς ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραψάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων, Thuc. 4, 50.

Μετάγω, f. -άξω, (μετά, ἄγω) *to convey from one place to another, to transfer*, Polyb. 5, 1, 9.—II. seemingly intr. *to go by another route, to change one's course*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 8. [ᾰ] Hence

Μετᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a transferring*, Joseph. — 2. *a transfer, different arrangement*, πραγμάτων, Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.

Μετᾰγωγός, ή, όν, *conveying to another place.*

†Μεταγώνια, ων, τά, *Metagonia*, a part of the coast of Mauritania, Polyb. 3, 33, 12.

†Μεταγώνιον, ου, τό, *Metagonium*, a promontory of Mauritania, Strab. p. 827.

†Μεταγωνίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Metagonia*; *οἱ Μ....ῖται*, Polyb. 3, 33, 13.

Μεταδαίνυμαι, fut. -δαίσομαι (μετά, δαίνυμαι): — *to share the feast*, ἡμῖν, *with* us, Il. 22, 498, Od. 18, 48: *to partake of*, c. gen. rei, ἱρῶν, Il. 23, 207, Od. 18, 48; absol., Q. Sm. 2, 157.

Μεταδειπνέω, ῶ, (μετά, δειπνέω) *to dine* or *sup after*, Hipp. †p. 389.

Μεταδετέον, verb. adj., *one must untie*, Xen. Eq. 4, 4: from

Μεταδέω, f. -ήσω, (μετά, δέω) *to tie differently*;—hence, *to untie.*

Μεταδήμιος, ον, (μετά, δῆμος) *in the midst of* or *among the people* (like ἐπιδήμιος, ἐνδήμιος), μήτι κακὸν μεταδήμιον εἴη, no harm be *among the people*, Od. 13, 46: *among one's own people, native, at home*, Od. 8, 293; οἶνος μ., = ἐπιχώριος, Dion. P. 744.

Μεταδιαιτάω, ῶ, (μετά, διαιτάω) *to change one's way of life*, Luc. D. Mort. 12, 3.

Μεταδιδάσκω, (μετά, διδάσκω) *to teach new things*, Philostr.; in pass. much like μεταμανθάνω, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 170, 30, Plut. 2, 784 B.

Μεταδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, (μετά, δίδωμι) *to give part of, give a share*, usu. c. gen. rei, first in Theogn. 104; τινί τινος, Hdt. 1, 143; 7, 150, and Att. —also, μ. τινί τι, *to give* one *as his share*, Hdt. 8, 5; 9, 34; as we find, μ. τὸ μέρος, Xen. An. 7, 8, 11: μ. πυρούς, *to distribute it*, Ib. 4, 5, 5: — cf. μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω, and v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E.—2. μ. τινὶ περί (or ὑπέρ) τινος, *to communicate* with one about..., Polyb. 29, 11, 4; 39, 2, 1.— II. *to give after*, τινί τι, Theogn. 921. [ῐ]

Μεταδίομαι, = μεταδιώκω, Aesch. Supp. 819, in tmesis.

Μεταδιωκτέον, verb. adj. from μεταδιώκω, *one must pursue*, Plat. Tim. 64 B.

Μεταδίωκτος, ον, *pursued, overtaken*, Hdt. 3, 63: [ῐ] from

Μεταδίωκω, f. -ξομαι, rarely -ξω (μετά, διώκω): — *to pursue, overtake*, Hdt. 3, 4, 62, and Xen.: μ. τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν, Plat. Polit. 310 D; τὰς αἰτίας, Id. Tim. 46 D.—II. intr. *to follow close after*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 12. Hence

Μεταδίωξις, εως, ἡ, *a pursuing* or *overtaking.*

Μεταδοκέω, ῶ, f. -δόξω, (μετά, δοκέω) *to change one's opinion*: — mostly impers., μεταδοκεῖ, μετέδοξε, *one changes, has changed one's plan* or *purpose*, Hdt. 4, 98; δείσασα μή σφι μεταδόξῃ, fearing lest *they change their mind*, Hdt. 5, 92, 4; absol. in part. μεταδόξαν, *when they changed their mind*, Dem. 1241, fin.; and in pass., μεταδεδογμένον μοι μὴ στρατεύεσθαι, *I have* changed *my mind*, (and resolved) not to march, Hdt. 7, 13; cf. μεταβουλεύω.

Μεταδοξάζω, (μετά, δοξάζω) *to change one's opinion*, Plat. Rep. 413 C.

Μεταδόρπιος, ον, (μετά, δόρπον) *during supper, οὐ τέρπομ' ὀδυρόμενος μ.*, Od. 4, 194; μ. ὥρη, Anth. P. 12, 250.—II. *after supper*, of a song, *to be sung after supper* or *at one's wine*, Pind. Fr. 89: — τὰ μ., *dessert*, Stallb. Plat. Criti. 115 C.

Μετάδοσις, εως, ἡ, (μεταδίδωμι) *the giving a share, imparting*, σίτων, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2: *a contribution*, Plut. Cleom. 32.—2. *a thesis given, subject for discussion*, Id. 2, 634 A.

Μεταδοτέον, verb. adj. of μεταδίδωμι, *one must give a share*, Plat. Alc 1, 134 B.

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Μεταδοτικός, ή, όν, (μεταδίδωμι) *disposed to give a share, giving freely*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 27, 10.

Μετάδουπος, ον, (μετά, δουπέω) *falling between, useless, ἡμέραι*, Hes. Op. 821.

Μεταδρομάδην, adv., *running after, following close upon*, Il. 5, 80: — in Opp. H. 4, 509 is a v. l. -δροπάδην. [μᾰ]

Μεταδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a running after, pursuit, chase*, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7, etc.; μ. Ἐρινύων, Eur. I. T. 941: from

Μεταδρόμος, ον, (μεταδραμεῖν) *running after, pursuing, taking vengeance of*, μ. πανουργημάτων, Soph. El. 1387.

†Μεταδροπάδην, v. sub μεταδρομάδην.

Μέταζε, adv., (μετά) *afterwards, in the rear*, of time, only in Hes. Op. 392; cf. Schol. Il. 3, 29, A. B. 945.

Μεταζεύγνυμι, f. -ζεύξω, (μετά, ζεύγνυμι) *to unyoke and put to another carriage*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 21.

Μετάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (μετατίθημι) *transposition, change*, τῶν ῥημάτων, Dem. 727, 10: *change of sides* or *opinions*, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, Polyb. 1, 35, 7; ἐκ -σεως, Id. 30, 18, 2: *a going over*, πρός τινα, Id. 5, 86, 8.—2. *exchange, barter*, Id. 10, 1, 8.—II. *the power* or *right of changing*, Thuc. 5, 29.

Μεταθετέον, verb. adj. of μετατίθημι, *one must transpose*, Plat. Legg. 894 D.

Μετάθετος, ον, (μετατίθημι) *changed: changeable, τύχη*, Polyb. 15, 6. 8.

Μεταθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (μετά, θέω) *to run after, chase*, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, etc.; also, μ. ἴχνη, Plat. Soph. 226 A, Polit. 301 E.—II. *to hunt* or *range over*, τὰ ὄρη, Xen. Cyn. 4, 9:—absol. *to hunt about, range*, Ib. 6, 25.

Μεταί, poet. for μετά, rare, Herm. Soph. Phil. 186.

Μεταιβολία, ας, ἡ, v. sub μεταβολία.

Μεταΐγδην, adv., (μεταΐσσω) *rushing after*, Ap. Rh. †2, 95.

Μεταΐζω, poet. for μεθίζω, *to sit with* or *beside, seat one's self beside*, Od. 16, 362.

Μεταίρω, Aeol. πεδ· (μετά, αἴρω): *to lift up and remove, to shift*, Eur. I. T. 1157: ψήφισμα μ., *to repeal a* statute, Dem. 395, fin.—II. seemingly intr., *to go away, depart*, N. T.

Μεταΐσσω, f. -ξω, (μετά, ἄϊσσω) *to rush after, rush upon*, Hom., always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another verb, κτεῖνε μεταΐσσων, ἠὲ μεταΐξας μάρψῃ, ἠὲ μεταΐξας θάνατον τευξειε, etc., Il. 16, 398, Od. 17, 236; 20, 11; —μ. τινά, *to follow closely in* another's *steps*, Pind. N. 5, 78. [ᾰ, Ep.]

Μεταιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μετά, αἰτέω) *to demand one's share of*, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 4, 146, etc.; in full, μέρος τινός μ., Ar. Vesp. 972; also, μ. παρά τινος, Dem. 410, 12.—2. *to beg of, ask alms of*, c. acc. pers., Ar. Eq. 775; but also,—3. absol. *to beg*, Luc. Necyom. 17. Hence

Μεταίτης, ου, ὁ, *a beggar*, Luc. Necyom. 15.

Μεταίτιος, ον, in Aesch. and Soph. also α, ον (μετά, αἴτιος):—*being in part the cause, instrumental in*, c. gen. rei, μ. πολέμου, μηδισμοῦ, etc., Hdt. 7, 156; 9, 88, Trag., etc.: μ. φόνου, *an accomplice in* it, Hdt. 2, 100: also c. dat. pers. added, θεοὶ ἐμοὶ μ. νόστου, Aesch. Ag. 811; c. dat. et inf., ἡ μητρὶ θανεῖν μεταίτιος (for τοῦ θανεῖν), Soph. Tr. 1231; πλείστοις σὺν μ... ἀπολωλέναι, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 32. Cf. αἴτιος.

Μέταιτος, ὁ, = μεταίτης, ap. Suid.

Μεταίφνιος, ον, = αἰφνης.

Μεταίχμιος, ον, (μετά, αἰχμή) *between two armies*: τὸ μ., *the space between two armies*, Hdt. 6, 77, 112; so in pl., ἐν μεταιχμίοις δορός, Eur. Heracl. 803:—also *a disputed frontier*, like our *Debateable Land*, Hdt. 8, 140, 2.—2. generally, *midway between*, c. gen., ἀνὴρ γυνή τε χὠτι τῶν μεταίχμιον, Aesch. Theb. 197; ἐν μεταιχμίῳ σκότου, i. e. between light and darkness, Aesch. Cho. 63; ζωῆς καὶ θανάτου μ., Anth. P. 9, 597.

Μετακαθέζομαι, (μετά, καθέζομαι) *to change one's seat* or *place*, Luc. Icarom. 26.

Μετακαθίζω, fut. -ιζήσω and -ιῶ, (μετά, καθίζω) *to shift to another place*. Il. intr. = foreg., Joseph. †—2. metaph. *to change one's opinion*, Sext. Emp. Math. 1, 215.

Μετακαθοπλίζω, (μετά, καθοπλίζω) *to arm differently*, Polyb. 3, 87, 3.

Μετακαινίζω, (μετά, καινίζω) *to model anew*, Anth. P. 7, 411.

Μετακαλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (μετά, καλέω) *to call away* or *to another place*, Aeschin. 49, 30: *to call back, recall*, Thuc. 8, 11.

Μετακάρπιον, ου, τό, (μετά, καρπός II.) *the wrist*.

Μετακατυχέω, f. -χεύσω, (μετά, καταχέω) *to water afterwards*, Hipp. †p. 395.

Μετακαταψύχω, f. -ξω, (μετά, καταψύχω) *to cool afterwards*, Hipp. †p. 205. [ῠ]

Μετάκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, (μετά, κείμαι) *to lie elsewhere, to be changed* or *transposed*, Plat. Crat. 394 B: in rhetoric, ἡ μεταφορὰ μετάκειται, the metaphor *is introduced*, Dem. Phal.

Μετακελητίζω, (μετά, κελητιζω) *to change one's κέλης* (*horse* or *boat*).

Μετακενόω, ῶ, (μετά, κενόω) *to empty*.

Μετακεράννυμι, f. -κεράσω, (μετά, κεράννυμι) *to mix by pouring from one vessel into another*, Plut. 2, 801 C, v. l. for μετερύσαντες. Hence

Μετάκερας, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *intermixed*, esp. of hot and cold; hence *lukewarm*, Comici ap. Ath. 123 E, cf. Lob. Paral. 223; and

Μετακέρασμα, ατος, τό, *the mixture of two things*, as of cold and hot water, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Μετακηπεύω, (μετά, κηπεύω) *to transplant*, Prol. ad. Arist. Plant. 6.

Μετακιάθω, (μετά, κιάθω) *to follow after with hostile intent*; whether absol. *to give chase*, as Il. 11, 52, or c. acc., *to chase*, Il. 16, 685: but in Il. 18, 581, *to follow after* the bull which the lions are carrying off.—II. *to go to visit*, c. acc., Od. 1, 22.—III. μ. πᾶν πεδίον, *to march over* the whole field, Il. 11, 714. [ᾰθ]

Μετακινέω, ῶ, (μετά, κινέω) *to shift, remove*, Hdt. 1, 51; 9, 74: *to change, alter*, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν, Dem. 688, 26, cf. Xen. Lac. 15, 1: — mid. *to go from one place to another*, Hdt. 9, 51:—pass. *to be transposed*, Plat. Legg. 834 A. Hence

Μετακίνημα, ατος, τό, *a movement*, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, Hipp. p. 102: [ῐ] and

Μετακίνησις, εως, ἡ, *a transposing, changing, removing*, Hipp. †p. 379. † [ῐ]

Μετακινητέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be removed*, Luc. Contempl. 5.

Μετακινητός, ή, όν, (μετακινέω) *to be changed* or *disturbed, ὁμόλογια*, Thuc. 5, 21.

Μετακιρνάω, ῶ, = μετακεράννυμι.

Μετακλαίω, fut. -κλαύσομαι, (μετά, κλαίω) *to weep* or *deplore afterwards*, μετακλαύσεσθαι, Il. 11, 764: also in pres. mid., Eur. Hec. 214.

Μετακλείζω, f. -ξω, (μετά, κλείζω) *to call by a new name*.

Μετάκλειο, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 2, 256

Μετάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (μετακαλέω) *a summoning*.

Μετάκλητος, ον, *called to one, summoned*, Heliod.

Μετακλίνω, (μετά, κλίνω) *to turn another way*:—pass., *to shift to the other side, set the other way, πολέμιοι μετεκλινθέντος*, Il. 11, 509. [ῐ] Hence

Μετάκλισις, εως, ἡ, *a turning another way*, Aretae.

Μετακλύζω, (μετά, κλύζω) *to cleanse afterwards by a clyster*, Hipp.

Μετακοιμίζω, (μετά, κοιμίζω) *to shift to a new bed: to put to bed, lull to sleep*, Aesch. Cho. 1076, in pass.

Μετάκοινος, ον, (μετά, κοινός) *sharing in common, partaking*, Aesch. Eum. 351; τινί, with another, Ib. 96, Supp. 1039.

Μετακοίνωνος, ον, *having a share in a thing*.

Μετακομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a transporting, conveying over*: from

Μετακομίζω, (μετά, κομίζω) *to transport, εἰς τόπον*, Plat. Legg. 904 D:—mid. *to cause to be carried over*, Lycurg. 155, 5. Hence

Μετακομιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be transferred*, Plut. 2, 710 E.

Μετακόνδυλοι, οἱ, also τὰ μετακόνδυλα, (μετά, κόνδυλος) *the parts between the knuckles*.

Μετακόπτω, f. -ψω, (μετά, κόπτω) *to stamp* or *coin anew*, Polyaen.

Μετακοσμέω, ῶ, (μετα. κοσμέω) *to arrange anew*, Arist. de Xenophane 1, 4.

Μετακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, *a new arrangement, change of condition*, Plat. Legg. 892 A: generally, *a conversion, change*, Plut. 2, 75 E.

Μετάκοσμος, ον, (μετά, κόσμος V) *between worlds*: τὰ μετάκοσμα, *the spaces between the bodies of the universe*, Lat. *intermundia*, Epicur ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 23, Plut. 2, 731 D, 734 C.

Μετακρουω, (μετά, κρουω) *to push back*, (sc. τὴν ναῦν); hence *to change one's opinion*, Plut. 2, 1069 C.

†Μετακτέον, verb. adj. from μετάγω, *one must bring over*, Sext. Emp. Math. 1, 154.

Μετακτίζω, (μετά, κτίζω) *to found anew, to remove a settlement*, Strab.

Μετακυλίνομαι, pass., *to come round by chance, εἰς τινα*.

Μετακυκλέω, ῶ, (μετά, κυκλέω) *to whirl away, remove*, Plat. Epin. 988 D.

Μετακυλινδέω, ῶ, (μετά, κυλινδέω) *to roll away*: μ. αὐτόν, *to roll one's self over, πρός τι*, Ar. Ran. 536.

Μετακύμιος, ον, (μετά, κῦμα) *between the waves, ἄτας μ., between two waves of misery*, i. e. *bringing a short lull or pause* from misery, Eur. Ale. 91: τὸ μ., *the space between the waves*. [ῠ]

Μεταλαγχάνω, f. -λήξομαι, (μετα. λαγχάνω) *to have* or *get a share of*, τινος, Plat. Gorg. init., Rep. 429 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; in full, μέρους τινός, Eur. Supp. 1078; cf. μεταλαμβάνω, μετέχω.—II. *to give a share in*, τινί τινος, Ael. V. H. 12, 43, Plut. Aristid. 6.

Μεταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (μετα. λαμβάνω) *to have* or *get a share of*, *to partake in*, τινος, Hdt. 4, 61, Pind. N. 10, 148, freq. in Plat.; in full, μ. μοίρας or μέρος τινος, Eur. Bacch. 1082, Dem. 702, 7, cf. foreg.; also c. acc., Heind. et Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E;

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cf. μετέχω, μεταβίδωμι :—mid. μεταλαμβάνεσθαί τινος, *to get possession of, assume*, e. g. ὀνόματος, Hdt. 4, 45. —II. *to take* another, *take afterwards*, τὴν ἀρχήν, *to succeed to* the government, Polyb. 5, 40, 6, etc.; μετ. τὸν λόγον, *to take up* the discourse, i. e. *answer*, Id. 17, 2, 2: and μετ. alone, Id. 10, 38, 1, etc.—2. absol. *to come after, come on*, of night, Id. 15, 30, 2.—III. *to take in a new way*, hence *to change, alter, take in exchange*, πόλεμον ἀντ. εἰρήνης, Thuc. 1, 120; and c. acc. only, *to take instead, to exchange, interchange*, μ. τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα, Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Plat. Rep. 434 B; ἱμάτια, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 4.—2. also c. acc., *to take another...*, μ. παλτόν, Id. Eq. 12, 13; μ. ἐσθῆτα, *to take a new* garment, Polyb. 3, 78, 3: cf. μεταβάλλω B.—IV. *to take words in another sense*, Lob. Aglaoph. 155: also *to understand, explain*, Philostr.—V. on the logical signf., v. sub μετάληψις.

Μεταλαμπάδευω, (μετά, λαμπάς) *to hand on as a torch to another*, Clem. Al.

Μεταλγέω, ῶ, (μετά, ἀλγέω) *to feel pain afterwards*, hence *to repent*, c. inf., Aesch. Supp. 405.

Μεταλδήσκω, (μετά, ἀλδήσκω) *to change in growing, ἀνδράσι τευχηστῆσι μ., to grow into* armed men, Ap. Rh. 3, 414.

Μεταλείπω, (μετά, λείπω) *to leave behind, τί τινι*, Philemon p. 395, in aor. 1 part. μεταλείψας: v. Lob. Phryn. 713, sq.

Μεταλήγω, Ep. μεταλλήγω (as always in Hom.): fut. -ξω (μετά, λήγω): —*to leave off, cease from*, c. gen., χόλοιο, Il. 9, 157, 261.

Μεταληπτέον, verb. adj. of μεταλαμβάνω, *one must have a share of, τινός*, Plat. Parm. 163 D.—II. *one must take instead*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 34, fin.

Μεταληπτικός, ή, όν, (μεταλαμβάνω) *capable of partaking* or *receiving*, Plut. 2, 884 A.—II. *explanatory*.

Μεταληπτός, ή, όν, *shared in: communicable*.

Μετάληψις, εως, ἡ, (μεταλαμβάνω) *participation, communion, τινος, in* a thing, Plat. Rep. 539 D.—II. *a taking up, alternation*, Id. Theaet. 173 B: *change*, τοῦ σχήματος, Polyb. 9, 20, 2; ἐκ μεταλήψεως, Id. 2, 33, 4; cf. μεταβολή.—III. *succession*, μ. τῆς ἀρχῆς, Id. 31, 21, 3.—IV. *a taking* or *assuming one thing instead of another*, μ. τινος ἀντί τινος, Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 18. — V. *explanation, interpretation*, Gramm.—VI. in Aristotle's Logic, *the alteration* of a term from being the subject of a *hypothetical* to being the subject of a *categorical* proposition, Pacius ad Anal. Pr. 1, 29, 6 (5).

†Μετάλκης, ους, ὁ, *Metalces*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Μεταλλάττω, ῆς, ἡ, (μεταλλάσσω) *change*, like μεταβολή, μ. τῆς ἡμέρης, *an eclipse*, Hdt. 1, 74; ἐν μεταλλαγῇ πολυμηχάνου ἀνδρός, *by receiving* a crafty man for thy master *instead* (of me), Soph. Phil. 1134; *change of nature, constant change*, Epich. p. 76; μ. πολέμου, *a change from* war, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 765, 766. —II. *exchange, interchange*, Plat. Theaet. 199 C.

Μεταλλακτήρ, ῆρος, (μεταλλάσσω) *one that changes*, χροός, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.

Μεταλλακτός, όν, verb. adj. from μεταλλάσσω, *changed, altered*, Aesch. Theb. 706.—II. *to be changed* or *altered*, Pind. Fr. 241.

Μετάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = μεταλλαγή, *a change*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.

Μεταλλάρχης, ου, ὁ, (μέταλλον, ἄρχω) *an overseer of mines*.

Μεταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω, (μετά, ἀλλάσσω) *to exchange, to change, alter, θέσμια*, Hdt. 1, 59, Soph. Fr. 519, etc.: hence,—2. *to change to, take in exchange*, μ. φύσιν ὄρνιθος, *to assume* a bird's nature, Ar. Av. 117; so, μ. τόπον, χώραν, *to go into a new* country, Plat. Legg. 760 C, Parm. 138 C. —3. *to change from, leave*, βίον μ., *to die*, Isocr. 192 A; so μεταλλάσσειν alone, Plat. 367 C, 369 B; cf. ἀλλάσσω. — 4. intr. *to undergo a change, change*, Epich. p. 76, Hdt. 2, 77, Eur. Archel. 26.—II. *to carry to another place, transfer*, Plat. Tim. 19 A.

Μετάλλᾶτος, Dor. for μετάλλητος, *to be searched* or *sought out*, Pind. P. 4, 291.

Μεταλλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: (μετ' ἄλλα): —strictly, *to search after other things, to explore* or *search carefully, to inquire curiously*, Il. 1, 550, Od. 14, 378; 15, 23. Construct.,—1. c. acc. pers., *to question*, freq. in Hom.—2. c. acc. pers. vel rei, *to ask about, ask after*, freq. in Hom.; also *to ask, inquire, τι ἀμφί τινος*, Od. 17, 554.—3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *to ask* one *about* a thing, as we say *to ask a man a thing*, Il. 3, 177, and freq. in Od. — Hom. freq. joins it as equivalent with ἔρομαι, ἀνείρομαι, διείρομαι.—In Pind. O. 6, 106, some (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v.) explain it, simply, *to address*; others, as Schol., *to guard* or *cherish carefully*; but Dissen endeavours to keep the usu. signf., v. Donalds. ad l.—Cf. μέταλλον.

Μεταλλεία, ας, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) *a searching for metals* and the like, *mining*, Plat. Criti. 114 E: — hence simply *a trench, canal, channel*, Id. Legg. 761 C: and in sieges, *a mine*, Diod.

Μεταλλεῖον, ου, τό, = μέταλλον, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

Μεταλλεύς, έως, ὁ, = μεταλλευτής, Plat. Legg. 678 D:—a kind of *ant*.

Μετάλλευσις, εως, ἡ, = μεταλλεία.

Μεταλλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who searches for metals* or *water, a miner*, Strab. fp. 407†:—poet. μεταλλευτήρ, Anth.: hence

Μεταλλευτικός, ή, όν, *skilled in searching for metals*, etc.; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of mining*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 4.—II. *of metal, metallic*, μ. κτῆμα, Plat. Legg. 847 D; κτῆσις, Arist. Oec. 1, 2, 2.

Μεταλλευτός, ή, όν, *to be got by mining*, τὰ μεταλλευτά, opp. to τὰ ὀρυκτά, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 10: from

Μεταλλεύω, (μέταλλον) *to search* or *dig for metals*, etc., *to mine*; pass. *to be got by mining* (cf. μεταλλευτός), Plat. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 5.—2. generally, *to explore*, like μεταλλάω, Leon. Al. 30.—II. = μεταλλίζω, Polyaen.

Μεταλλήγω, Ep. for μεταλήγω, Il.

Μεταλλίζω, *to condemn* one *to labour in the mines*.

Μεταλλικός, ή, όν, (μέταλλον) *of* or *concerning mines*, νόμος, δίκη μ., Dem. 976, 24, and fin.—II. *of metal, metallic*.

Μετάλλιον, ου, τό, v. μεγάλλιον.

Μεταλλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, -ίδος, *metallic*. [ῐ]

Μεταλλοιόω, ῶ, *to change*, Philo. Hence

Μεταλλοίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a change*.

Μέταλλον, ου, τό, *a pit* or *cave*, in which minerals or water are sought for: hence *a mine*, ἁλὸς μέταλλον, a salt *pit*, salt *mine*, Hdt. 4, 185; so usu. in plur., χρύσεα καὶ ἀργύρεα μέταλλα, gold and silver *mines*, Hdt. 3, 57; μέταλλα (alone) for *silver mines*, Xen. Vect. 4, 4, etc.; λευκοῦ λίθου μ., marble *quarries*, Strab. — II. later, *that which is found in mines or quarries, minerals*; and lastly *metal* (strictly so called), *ore*, which signf. though rare in Greek, prevails in Lat. *metallum*. (Prob. with μεταλλάω, from μετ' ἄλλα, Plin. H. N. 33, 31; so that orig. it would answer to the French *fouille*, and mean—1. *a search*.—2. *the place*.—3. *the product*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. μεταλλάω.—Pott takes its first signf. to be *ore*, as that *which is combined with other substances*, μετ' ἄλλων.)

†Μέταλλον, ου, τό, *Metallum*, a city of Crete, a harbour of the Gortynians, v. l. Strab. p. 478.

Μεταλλουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where metal is worked, a mine*, Diod. 5, 38: and

Μεταλλουργέω, ῶ, *to smelt ore* or *work metals*, Diosc.: from

Μεταλλουργός, όν, (μέταλλον, *ἔργω) *working metals: οἱ μ., miners*.

Μεταλλόχρυσος, ον, (μέταλλον, χρυσός) *containing gold ore*, Anth.

Μετάλμενος, part. aor. syncop. of μεθάλλομαι, Il.

Μεταλωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: —*to cease doing*, c. part., Ap. Rh. 1, 1161.

Μεταμάζιος, ον, (μετά, μαζός) *between the breasts, ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον*, Il. 5, 19:—*τὸ μ., the space between the breasts*, Anacreont. 16, 30.

Μεταμαίομαι, (μετά, μαίομαι) dep., *to search after, chase*, Pind. N. 3, 141.

Μεταμανθάνω, f. -μᾰθήσομαι, (μετά, μανθάνω) *to learn differently*, μετ. ὕμνον, *to change* one's strain, Aesch. Ag. 709: *to unlearn one thing and learn another instead*, γλῶσσαν, Hdt. 1, 57; absol. *to learn better*, Ar. Plut. 924, Plat. Rep. 413 A.

Μετᾰμείβω, Aeol. πεδ-: f. -ψω, (μετά, ἀμείβω) *to exchange, change*, ἑσλὸν πῆματος π., good *for* ill, Pind. O. 12, 18; *to remove, τινὰ ἀημόνθεν*, Id. P. 1, 100 (as Böckh reads, 53); γᾶν τέκνων τέκνοις μ., *to hand down* land to children's children, Eur. H. F. 796.—II. mid. *to change one's condition, ἐκ προτέρων μεταμειψάμενοι καμάτων, having escaped* from..., Pind. P. 3, 169; absol., μεταμειβόμενοι, *in turns*, Pind. N. 10, 103.—2. c. acc., μεταμείβεσθαί τινί τι, *to change* one thing *for* another, Eur. Phoen. 831. Hence

Μετάμειψις, ἡ, *exchange: alteration*.

Μεταμέλει, impers., fut. -μελήσει: aor. μετεμέλησε; (μετά, μέλω):—*it repents* me, *rues* me, Lat. *poenitet me*. Construction:—1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 32.—2. oftener, the thing one repents of is in part. agreeing with the dat., μετεμέλησέ οἱ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον μαστιγώσαντι, *it repented him of* having scourged it, Hdt. 7, 54, cf. 1, 130; 3, 36, 140; μεταμέλει μοι οὑτῶς ἀπολογησαμένῳ, *I repent of* having so defended myself, Plat. Apol. 38 E.—3. μ. μοι ὅτι..., Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 6.—4. oft. absol. μ. μοι, *it repents* me, where however a gen. or part. may always be supplied, as ποιήσαντι, in Ar. Plut. 358.—5. c. nom. rei, τῷ Ἀρίστωνι μετέμελε τὸ εἰρημένον, Hdt. 6, 63; 9, 1, cf. Aesch. Eum. 771; so too in inf., οἶμαί σοι ταῦτα μεταμελήσειν, Ar. Nub. 1114.—6. part. neut. μεταμέλον, absol., *since he repented*, Plat.

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Phaed. 113 E. — Cf. *μεταμέλομαι*. Hence

Μεταμέλεια, ας, ἡ, change of purpose, regret, repentance, Eur. Incert. 48, Thuc., etc.; *μ. περί τινος*, Thuc. 3, 37; *μ. ἔχει με=μεταμέλει μοι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 7:—in plur., *regrets, λαμβάνειν μ.*, Thuc. 1, 34.

Μεταμελητικός, ή, όν, (μεταμέλομαι) full of regrets, always repenting, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 2;=Plato's *μεταμελείας μεστός*, Rep. 577 E.

Μεταμελητός, ή, όν, repented of.

Μεταμελίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *μεταμέλεια*, Vit. Hom. 19.

Μεταμέλομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.:—*to feel repentance, to rue, regret*. Construct.: c. part., *μετεμέλοντο οὐ δεξάμενοι, they repented that* they had not..., Thuc. 4, 27; so with *ὅτι*..., Id. 5, 141:—also, *μεταμέλεσθαί τινι*, Plut. Timol. 6; *ἐπί τινι*, Diod. 17, 42:—absol. *to change one's purpose* or *line of conduct*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 5:—part. fut. *τὸ μεταμελησόμενον,=μεταμέλεια*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 23.—Cf. impers. *μεταμέλει*.

Μετάμελος, ου, ὁ, repentance, regret, Thuc. 7, 55.

Μεταμέλπομαι, (μετά, μέλπομαι) dep., *to sing* or *dance among*, τισί, H. Hom. Ap. 197.

Μεταμέμβλεται, v. *μέλω*.

Μεταμήθεια, ας, ἡ, after-wisdom, like *ἐπιμήθεια*: also=*μεταμέλεια*.

Μεταμίγνυμι, f. *-μίξω*, (μετά, *μίγνυμι*) *to mix with* or *among*, τινί τι, Od. 22, 221.—II. *to change by mixing*. Hence

Μεταμίξ, adv., *mixedly*; and

Μεταμίξις, εως, ἡ, a mixing among: change by mixture.

Μεταμίσγω,=μεταμίγνυμι, Od. 18, 310.

Μεταμορφόομαι, (μετά, μορφόω) as pass., *to be transformed*, Plut. 2, 52 D; *εἰς προφήτην*, Philo V. Mos. 1:—*to be transfigured*, N. T.: hence

Μεταμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, a transformation, Luc. Salt. 57, Halc. 1.

Μεταμόσχευσις, εως, ἡ, a transplanting: from

Μεταμοσχεύω, (μετά, μοσχεύω) to transplant.

Μεταπέχομαι, or *-ἰσχομαι*, as mid., aor. *-ημπισχόμην (μετά, ἀμπέχομαι)*:—*to put on a different dress, μ. δουλείαν, to put on the new dress of* slavery, Plat. Rep. 569 C; cf. sq.

Μεταμφιάζω, (μετά, ἀμφιάζω)=sq., *to strip* one *of his dress*, Luc. Necyom. 16: *μεταμφιέζω*, Plut. 2, 340 D:—in mid. *to take off one's own dress*; and so, *to put on another*, Luc. Hermot. 86, etc.

Μεταμφιέννυμι, f. -έσω, (μετά, ἀμφιέννυμι)=foreg.:—mid., *to take off one's own* dress, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 E; and so, *to put on another*, Plut. Nic. 3; *μ. ἐλευθερίαν*, Diod.; cf. *μεταμπέχομαι*.

Μετἀμώλιος, ον, dub. l. for sq.:—in Hesych.=*ἐμπόλεμος*.

Μετἀμώνιος, ον, only used by poets, as=*μάταιος, vain, idle, bootless, μ. νήματα, a vainly-woven* web, Od. 2, 98; 19, 143; *μ. βάζειν*, to talk *idly*, Od. 18, 332, 392; *τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μ. θεῖεν*, may the gods give all that *to the winds*, Il. 4, 363; so too in Pind., *μ. ψεύδεα*, O. 12, 8, *μ. θηρεύειν*, P. 3, 40. (Doubtless from *μετά* and *ἄνεμος*, cf. *ἀνεμώνη*,—though the literal signf. is hardly ever found, cf. Schol. Ar. Pac. 117. In the older poets, *μεταμώνιος*, the reading of the best Mss., is to be preferred to *μεταμάλλιος*, though this may be supported by the Homer. synon. *ἀνεμώλιος*, and the freq. Att. interchange of *ν* and *λ*.)

Μεταναγιγνώσκω, (μετά, ἀναγιγνώσκω) to persuade one *to change his purpose*: pass. *to be changed in purpose*, Soph. Aj. 717.

Μεταναιετάω, (μετά, ναιετάω) to dwell with, τινί, H. Hom. Cer. 87, acc. to Voss.

Μεταναιέτης, ου, ὁ, (μετά, ναίω) one who has changed his abode, a wanderer, Hes. Th. 401; like *μετανάστης*.

Μεταναστάσιος, ον, transported, Nonn.: from

Μετανάστασις, εως, ἡ, (μετανίστημι) migration, Thuc. 1, 2; 2, 16.

Μετανάστατος, ον, (μετανίστημι) transported from one place to another: γῆ μ., a country *whose inhabitants have emigrated.*

Μεταναστεύω, to remove, flee, LXX, in mid.

Μετανάστης, ου, ὁ (μετά, ναίω, ἐνασσα): one who has changed his home, a wanderer, opp. to a native; usu. as a term of reproach, like the Scottish *landlouper, ἀτίμητος μ.*, Il. 9, 648; 16, 59: in Hdt. 7, 161, the Athenians boast of their being *μοῦνοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ μετανάσται*.—II. of *the planets*, in opp. to the fixed stars, Arat. 457.

†*Μετανάστης, ου, ὁ, Metanastes*, son of Archandrus, Paus. 7, 1, 7.

Μετανάστιος, ον, (μετανάστης) like a μετανάστης, wandering, Νύμφαι, Anth.

Μετανάστρια, ας, fem. of *μετανάστης*, Anth. P. 7, 204.

†*Μετάνειρα, ας, ἡ, Metanira*, wife of Celeus, mother of Triptolemus, H. Hom. Cer. 161: cf. *Μεγάνειρα*.—2. an Athenian female beloved by the orator Lysias, Dem. 1351, 24.

Μετανείσσομαι, worse form for *μετανίσσομαι*.

Μετανέμω, (μετά, νέμω) to distribute between or *among*.

Μετανέομαι, (μετά, νέομαι) dep., *to migrate*, Musae. 205.

Μετανθέω, ῶ, (μετά, ἀνθέω) to change its flower or *color*, Philostr., Aristaen.

Μετανίζω, f. *-ψω, (μετά, νίζω) to wash away*, dub.: hence

Μεταννιπτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, the cup drunk after washing the hands at the end of meals, Comici ap. Ath. 487 A: and

Μετάννιπτρον, ου, τό,=foreg., Antiph. Lamp. 1, cf. Ath. 486, sq.

Μετανίσσομαι, (μετά, νίσσομαι) as pass., *to pass over to the other side*, Ἥλιος *μετενίσσετο βουλυτόνδε*, the sun *passed over* to the west, Il. 16, 779.—II. trans. *to go after, pursue*, Eur. Tro. 131: also *to win, get possession of*, Pind. P. 5, 8.

Μετανίστημι, f. *-στήσω. (μετά, ἀνίστημι) to remove from his* or *their country*, as a captive, settler, etc., Polyb. 3, 5, 5, etc.—II. pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to move off and go elsewhere, to remove*, Hdt. 9, 51, Thuc. 1, 12, Soph. O. C. 175.

Μετανοέω, ῶ, (μετά, νοέω) like *μεταγιγνώσκω, to perceive* or *come to a conviction afterwards*, opp. to *προνοεῖν*, Epich. p. 82.—2. *to change one's mind* or *purpose*, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C; *μ. μὴ οὐ...ᾖ, to change one's opinion and think* that it is not..., Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 3; cf. *μεταγιγνώσκω*.—3. *to repent*, Antipho 120, 28. Hence

Μετανοητικός, ή, όν, given to repentance; and

Μετάνοια, ας, ἡ, after-thought: a change of mind on reflection: hence *repentance*, Thuc. 3, 36, Polyb. 4, 66, 7, N. T., etc.

Μεταντλέω, ῶ, (μετά, ἀντλέω) to draw from one vessel into another, Anth. P. 9, 180.

Μέταξα, or *μάταξα, ἡ*, Lat. *netaxa, raw silk, silk*; foreign word.

Μετάξιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Μεταξύ, adv. (*μετά*):—radic. signf. *in the midst*: hence.—I. as adv.—1. of place, *betwixt, between*, Il. 1, 156, H. Hom. Merc. 159, and Att.: also, *τὸ μεταξύ*, Hdt. 2, 8.—2. of time, *in-tween-whiles, meanwhile*, oft. c. part., *μεταξὺ πορευομένοις, λέγων, ἀφικόμενος, while* journeying, speaking, coming, Hdt. 2, 158, Wess. ad 4, 155, Plat. Lys. 207 A:—also *afterwards*, N. T., cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1, p. 132.—II. as prep. with gen. *between*, Hdt. 7, 85.—2. of time, *during, τὰ μ. τούτων*, meanwhile, Soph. O. C. 291: also, *μεταξὺ λέγοντος, whilst* he was speaking, Polyb. 15, 23, 4, (and like *μ. λεγων*); so in Luc., etc.; Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 891. [ŭ]

Μεταξυλογέω. ῶ, (μεταξύ, λέγω) to make digressions in speaking, Eccl.: hence

Μεταξυλογία, ας, ἡ, a making digressions in speaking.

Μεταξύτης, ητος, ἡ, (μεταξύ) an interval, Sext. Emp. [ŭ]

Μεταξυτριγλυφιον, ου, τό, (μεταξύ, τρίγλυφος) the space between the triglyphs, in architecture. [ŭ]

†*Μέταπα, ων, τά, Metapa*, a city of Aetolia, Polyb. 5, 7, 8.

Μεταπαιδάγωγέω, ῶ,=sq.

Μεταπαιδεύω, (μετά, παιδεύω) to educate differently, Luc. Gymn. 17, etc.

Μεταπαιφάσσομαι, (μετά, παιφάσσομαι) to rush or *dart to and fro*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1266.

Μεταπαραδίδωμι, (μετά, παραδίδωμι) to transfer from one to another, Iambl. [ῐ]

Μεταπαραλαμβάνω, (μετά, παραλαμβάνω) to receive a thing from another, opp. to *μεταπαραδίδωμι*.

Μεταπαύομαι, (μετά, παύω) to rest between-whiles, Il. 17, 373: also c. gen., *to rest between*, Opp. Hence

Μεταπαυσωλή, ῆς, ἡ, rest between-whiles, πολέμοιο, from war, Il. 19, 201, where some read *μετα π*, divisim.

Μεταπείθω, (μετά, πείθω) to change by persuasion, win over, Ar. Ach. 686:—pass. *to be persuaded to change*, Plat. Rep. 413 B, Xen. †Hell. 7, 1, 14, etc.

Μεταπειράομαι, (μετά, πειράω) to try in a different way, Ar. Eccl. 217.

Μετάπειστος, ον, or *μετεπιστός (μεταπείθω) open to persuasion*, Plat. Tim. 51 E.

Μεταπεμπτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *μεταπέμπω, to be sent for*, Theoc. 6, 25.

Μετάπεμπτος, ον, sent for, Hdt. 8, 67, Thuc. 6, 29: from

Μεταπέμπω, (μετά, πέμπω) to send one *after* another.—II. mostly in mid., *μεταπέμπεσθαί τινα, to send for, summon*, Lat. *arcessere*, Hdt. 1, 41. 73. 108, etc., and in Att. prose:—but the act. is also used in the same sense, Eur. Hec. 504 (in tmesi). Ar. Vesp. 679: cf. Thuc. 4, 30, 6, 52, with 2, 29, etc. Hence

Μετάπεμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending for, summons. Ep. Plat. 338 B, etc

Μεταπεριστρώω, ῶ, to draw over, to withdraw, Clem. Al.

Μεταπέτομαι or *-πέτημαι, (μετά, πέταμαι)* dep., *to fly to another place, fly away*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 50.

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Μεταπεσσεύω, Att. **-πεττεύω**, (**μετά**, **πεσσεύω**) *to make a move in the game of draughts:* generally, *to change, alter*, Plat. Minos 316 C, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

Μεταπήγνυμι, and **-νύω**, (**μετά**, **πήγνυμι**) *to transfer and fix to another place*:—mid., **μεταπήγνυσθαι τὴν καλιάν**, *to build one's* nest *upon another* tree, Dio Chr.

Μεταπηδάω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **πηδάω**) *to leap from one place to another, jump about*, Luc. Gall. 1, Dea Syr. 36.—II. *to leap among*, τισί, App.: hence

Μεταπήδησις, εως, ἡ, *a leaping from one place to another*, Plut. 2, 739 C.

Μεταπίνω, f. **-πίομαι**, (**μετά**, **πίνω**) *to drink after*, Hipp. ↑p. 393.

Μεταπιπράσκω, (**μετά**, **πιπράσκω**) *to sell after* or *again*.

Μεταπίπτω, f. **-πεσοῦμαι** (**μετά**, **πίπτω**) :—*to fall differently, undergo a change, to change*, whether outwardly in form, **μ. τὸ εἶδος**, Hdt. 6, 61; or inwardly in mind, *to change one's opinion suddenly*, Eur. I. A. 502; **μ. ἐξ ἐχθίστου**, Ar. Av. 628.—2. of votes, *to pass from one side to the other, change sides*, Plat. Apol. 36 A, ubi v. Stallb.: **ὀστράκου μεταπεσόντος**, as the shell *has turned over*, proverb. of a sudden change of mind (said to be borrowed from the game **ὀστρακίνδα**), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 B.—3. of conditions, circumstances, **μεταπίπτοντος δαίμονος**, Eur. Alc. 913; **μ. ἄνω κάτω**, Plat. Gorg. 493 A: freq. of political changes, *to change*, esp. for the worse, *to fall away, decline*, Lat. *concidere*, Thuc. 8, 68; **μεταπεπτώκει τὰ πράγματα**, a revolution had taken place, Lys. 159, 16: also, **μ. εἴς τι**, as, **εἰς δουλείαν**, Lycurg. 154, 14, cf. Plat. Crat. 440 B: but also *to change for the better*, **μ. ἐκ τοῦ κακῶς πράττειν**, Lycurg. 155, 32; **μεταπέσοι βελτίονα**, Eur. Ion 412.—II. c. gen. rei, *to fall from, fail of*..., like Lat. *spe excidere*, **εἰ ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ γνῶσις εἶναι μὴ μεταπίπτει**, Plat. Crat. 440 A; cf. **ἐκπίπτω** I.

Μετάπλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (**μεταπλάσσω**) *transformation*.

Μεταπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.:—in Gramm. *metaplasm, the assumption* of a pres. or nom. for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, as ***τὸ δένδρος** for **δένδρεσι**, ***πέσω** for **ἔπεσον**: from

Μεταπλάσσω, Att. **-ττω**: f. **-άσω**: (**μετά**, **πλάσσω**)—*to transform, change*, Plat. Tim. 50 A: *to mould*, Ib. 92 B.

Μεταπλόμενοι, οἱ, (**μετά**, **πέλομαι**) *the transformed, the deified*, ap. Hesych.

Μεταπλώω, for **-πλέω**, (**μετά**, **πλώω**) *to change one's sailing, sail on another tack*, Opp. H. 3, 427.

Μεταπνέω, f. **-πνεύσω**, (**μετά**, **πνέω**) *to recover breath*, Opp. H. 5, 314: hence

Μεταπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a recovering of breath*.

Μεταποιέω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **ποιέω**) *to alter the make of* a thing, *remodel, alter*, Solon 1, 3. Dem. 268, 5. Mid. *to lay claim to, pretend to, make a pretence of* a thing, c. gen., e. g. **ξυνέσεως, ἀρετῆς**, Thuc. 1. 140; 2, 57, v. Ruhnk. Tim.:—in Hdt. 2, 178. c. acc.,—unless **οὐδέν σφι μετεόν** be taken as absol., the gen. being omitted, but cf. **μεταλαγχάνω, μεταλαμβάνω**. Hence

Μεταποίησις, εως. ἡ, *a changing the form of* a thing, *remodelling*: and

Μεταποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who makes afresh*: hence

Μεταποιητικός, ἡ, όν, *fit, disposed for altering*, etc.

Μεταπολίνιος, ον, (**μετά**, **ποινή**) *punishing afterwards*, ap. Suid.

Μεταπομπή, ῆς, ἡ,=**μετάπεμψις**, Ep. Plat. 348 D.

†**Μεταπόντιον**, ου, τό, *Metapontum*, a Grecian city of Lucania in Italy, Hdt. 4, 15: cf. **Μέταβον**. Hence

†**Μεταπόντιος**, ον, *of Metapontum*; **οἱ Μετ.**, *the inhab. of M.*, Hdt., etc.

Μεταπόντιος, ον, (**μετά**, **πόντος**) *in the midst of the sea*.

†**Μετάποντος**, ου, ὁ, *Metapontus*, a hero honoured in Metapontum, Strab. p. 265.

Μεταπορεύδην, adv., *pursuing*, ap. Hesych.: from

Μεταπορεύομαι, (**μετά**, **πορεύομαι**) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.:—*to go after, follow up*, **ἔχθραν**, Lys. 187, 1: *to seek after, canvass for*, Lat. *ambire*, **ἀρχήν**, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.—II. *to go from one place to another, migrate*, Plat. Legg. 904 C.—III. in hostile signf., *to pursue, punish*, **ἀσέβειαν**, Polyb. 1, 88, 9, etc.; like **μετέρχομαι**.

Μεταποροποιέω, **μεταποροποιΐα**, v. **μετασυγκρίνω**, **-κρισις**.

Μεταποτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of **μετατίνω**, *to be drunk after*, Hipp.

Μετάπρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (**μετά**, **πιπράσκω**) *a retailing* or *hawking*, Strab. ↑p. 235.

Μεταπράτης, ου, ὁ, (**μετά**, **πιπράσκω**) *a retail-dealer*, also **παλιμπράτης**. [πρᾰ]

Μεταπρεπής, ές, *distinguished among*, c. dat. plur., **ἀθανάτοισιν**, Il. 18, 370: from

Μεταπρέπω, (**μετά**, **πρέπω**) *to distinguish one's self, be distinguished among*, c. dat. plur., of stately animals, **ταῦροι μεταπρέπει βόεσσι**, Il. 2, 481, etc.; or of heroes, **μ. ἡρώεσσι, Μυρμιδόνεσσι, Τρώεσσι**, etc., freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Hes.: also c. dat. modi, **ἔγχεῖ Τρωσὶ μεταπρέπω**, I *am distinguished among* the Trojans *by* the spear, Il. 16, 835, cf. 596, Hes. Th. 377; so c. inf. **μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἔγχεῖ μάρνασθαι**, Il. 16, 194; c. acc., **μ. ἠιθέοισιν εἶδος**, Ap. Rh. 2, 784.

Μεταπτάμενος, part. aor. of **μετα-πέταμαι**.

Μεταπτοιέω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **πτοιέω**) *to scare away*.—II. intr., *to cower down* or *flee for fear*, Aesch. Supp. 331.

Μετάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (**μεταπίπτω**) *a falling into another place*, change, Plat. Legg. 895 B; *change of party*, **εἰς τινας**, Polyb. 3, 99, 3: hence

Μεταπτωτικός, ἡ, όν, *changeable*, Dion. H.

Μετάπτωτος, ον, (**μεταπίπτω**)= foreg., Plut. 2, 447 A. Adv. **-τως**, Epict.

Μεταπύργιον, ου, τό, (**μετά**, **πύργος**)=**μεσοπύργιον**, Thuc. 3, 22.

Μεταπωλέω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **πωλέω**)= **μεταπιπράσκω**, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 816.

Μεταρδεύω, (**μετά**, **ἀρδεύω**) *to water*, Heraclid. Pont.

Μετᾰρίθμιος, ον, (**μετά**, **ἀριθμός**) *counted among*, c. dat. plur., **ἀθανάτοισιν**, H. Hom. 25, 6.

Μεταῤῥέω, f. **-ῥεύσομαι**, (**μετά**, **ῥέω**) *to flow differently, to change to and fro, ebb and flow*, **ὡς Εὔριπος**, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 3: so of agues and recurring fevers, Aretae.—II. trans. *to change the course of*, Plat. Theaet. 193 C.

Μεταῤῥιζόω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **ῥιζόω**) *to move the roots, uproot*, Nonn. †D. 32, 143.

Μεταῤῥιπίζω, (**μετά**, **ῥιπίζω**) *to fan into flame*, Nonn.

Μεταῤῥιπτέω, ῶ,=sq. [ῐ]

Μεταῤῥίπτω, f. **-ψω**, (**μετά**, **ῥίπτω**) *to turn upside down*, Dem. 797, 11: *to bring over from one party to another*, Polyb. 17, 13, 8, etc.

Μετάῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, (**μεταῤῥέω**) *a change of stream, change*, **τοῦ πνεύματος**, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 20.

Μεταῤῥυθμέω, ῶ, (**μετά**, **ῥυθμός**) v. l. for sq., Plat. Tim. 46 A.

Μεταῤῥυθμίζω, (**μετά**, **ῥυθμίζω**) *to change the form of* a thing, *to remodel*, **γράμματα**, Hdt. 5, 58; **πόρον μετ.**, Aesch. Pers. 747: esp. *to reform, amend*, Xen. Oec. 11, 2 and 3, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 5.—II. *to make in a different form*, Plat. Tim. 91 D. Hence

Μεταῤῥύθμῐσις, ἡ, *change of ῥυθμός: alteration*.

Μεταῤῥυθμόω, ῶ,=**μεταῤῥυθμίζω**.

Μεταῤῥῠσκομαι, as pass.,=**μεταῤῥέω**.

Μετάῤῥῡσις, ἡ, (**μεταῤῥέω**)=**μετάῤῥοια**.

Μεταρσιολεσχέω, ῶ,=**μετεωρολεσχέω**: from

Μεταρσιολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (**μετάρσιος**, **λέσχη**)=**μετεωρολέσχης**, Plat. Sisyph. 389 A: hence

Μεταρσιολεσχία, ας, ἡ,=**μετεωρολογία**, Plut. Pericl. 5.

Μεταρσιολογέω, ῶ, **μεταρσιολογία**, =**μετεωρολ-**.

Μεταρσιολογικός, ἡ, όν,=**μετεωρολογικός**, Theophr.

Μεταρσιολόγος, ον,=**μετεωρολόγος**.

Μετάρσιος, ον, also α, ον: Dor. **πεδάρσιος**: (**μεταίρω**) :—*raised on high, high in air*, Lat. *sublimis*, Trag. (though Aesch. has it only in Dor. form); **μ. ἐπαίρειν** Eur. Hec. 499 (cf. **μετέωρος**); **ἐσπᾶτο πέδονδε καὶ μετ.**, Soph. Tr. 786; **πτερωθεὶς βούλομαι μ. ἀναπτέσθαι**, Ar. Av. 1382; **μετάρσιοι χολαὶ διεσπείροντο**, melted *into air*, Soph. Ant. 1009; so, **λόγοι πεδ. θρώσκουσι** are scattered *to the winds*, Aesch. Cho. 846: **τὰ μ.**= **μετέωρα**, *the sky, heavens*, Theophr. —2. *floating in air*; hence, metaph., *wavering, unsteady*, opp. to **βέβαιος**, Eur. H. F. 1093: also *airy, empty*, **κόμπος**, Eur. Andr. 1220.—II. like **μετέωρος**, *on the high sea*, i. e. *out at sea*, Hdt. 7, 188.—Mostly poet. Hence

Μεταρσιόω, ῶ, *to raise aloft, lift*, like **μετεωρίζω**, Hdt. 8, 65.

Μέταρσις, εως, ἡ, (**μεταίρω**) *a raising and removing; a transplanting*, **εἰς τόπον**, Theophr.

Μετασεύομαι, (**μετά**, **σεύομαι**) *to go with* or *by the side of*, Il. 6, 296.—II. *to rush towards* or *after*, Il. 21, 423; c. acc. *to rush upon*, **ποιμένα λαῶν**, Il. 23, 389. (After the augm., σ is usu. doubled, hence Il., **μετεσσεύοντο** and 3 aor. syncop. **μετέσσῦτο**.)

Μετασκαίρω, (**μετά**, **σκαίρω**) *to skip among* or *after*, Arat. 280.

Μετασκευάζω, f. **-άσω**, (**μετά**, **σκευάζω**) *to put into another dress* (**σκευή**): *to change the fashion of, transform*, **ἑαυτόν**, Ar. Eccl. 499; **τὰ ἅρματα**, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 8; **μ. νόμον**, *to alter* a law, *insert* something in it, Dinarch. 95, 31.—II. in mid. *to pack up one's* things *and shift one's quarters*, **μετασκευασάμενος τὸν ὅλον οἶκον**, Dion. H. 4, 6. Hence

Μετασκευαστικός, ἡ, όν, *fit for altering*.

Μετασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, (**μετά**, **σκευή**) *alteration, amendment*, Dion. H.

Μετασκευωρέομαι, (**μετά**, **σκευωρέομαι**) dep., *to alter*, Plat. Polit. 276 C.

Μετασκηνόω, ῶ, (**μετά**. **σκηνόω**) *to*

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go from one dwelling to another, Diod. †S. 14, 32.

Μετασοβέω, ῶ, (μετά, σοβέω) = μεταδιώκω.

Μετασπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (μετά, σπάω) *to draw over from one side to another*, πειρᾶ μετασπᾶν σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγων, Soph. O. C. 774.

Μετασπόμενος, part. aor. mid. of μεθέπω, Il. 13, 567.

Μετασπών, part. aor. act. of μεθέπω, Hom.

Μέτασσαι, *al*, in Od. 9, 221, *lambs* younger than the firstlings (πρόγονοι), but older than the last-born (ἔρσαι), and so=μέσσαι, *the middle-born* or *summer-lambs*. (Not from μετά, *after*, as if=ἔπισσαι from ἐπί, *after-born*, *afterlings*; but from μετά, μέσος, *between*. Cf. περισσός from περί.)

Μετασσεύομαι, Ep. for μετασεύομαι, Il. Hence

Μετάσσυτος, ον, *hastening towards one*.

Μετάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (μεθίσταμαι) *a being put into a different place, removal*, of place, μ. ἐξ οἰκείας εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν, Plat. Tim. 82 A, cf. Legg. 177 A: μ. ἡλίου, *an eclipse*, Eur. I. T. 816: —μ. βίου, *departure* from life, Eur. Oed. 12; and without βίου, Simon. 2:—on the Att. stage, *the exit* of the chorus; cf. πάροδος II.—2. *a changing, change*, μορφῆς, γνώμης, Eur. Hec. 1266, Andr. 1003; θυμῷ μετάστασιν διδόναι, to bring *a change* upon one's wrath, i. e. give it up, Herm. Soph. Ant. 714:—*a change of political constitution, revolution*, Thuc. 8, 74, Plat. Legg. 856 C; esp. at Athens, *the Revolution of* 411 B. C., Lys. 184, 6, etc.—II. (μεθίστημι) *a putting away, banishing*, τῶν πολιτῶν, Ep. Plat. 356 E.

Μεταστατέον, verb. adj. of μεθίστημι, *one must alter*, Isocr. 109 B.

Μεταστᾰτικός, ή, όν, (μετάστασις) *denoting change*, of particles, Gramm.

Μεταστατός, ή, όν, (μεθίσταμαι) *removed, changed*, Hipp. p. 302.

Μετασπείχω, (μετά, στείχω) *to go after, pursue*, τινά, Eur. Hec. 509, Supp. 90.—II. absol. *to depart*, Ap. Rh. 3, 451.

Μεταστέλλομαι, (μετά, στέλλω) as mid., like μεταπέμπομαι, *to send for, summon*, τινά, Luc. Alex. 55; also in act., Id. Contempl. 12.

Μεταστένω, (μετά, στένω) *to lament afterwards*, ἄτην, Od. 4, 261, πόνον (al. πόνῳν) Aesch. Eum. 59; in mid., Eur. Med. 996.

Μεταστεφάνόω, ῶ, (μετά, στεφανόω) *to put on a different wreath*.

Μεταστήθιος, ον, (μετά, στῆθος) *between the breasts*.

Μεταστοιχεί, adv.=μεταστοιχί.

Μεταστοιχειόω, ῶ, (μετά, στοιχειόω) *to change the elementary nature of* a thing; μ. γῆν, *to transform* earth into water, of Xerxes, Philo. Hence

Μεταστοιχείωσις, ή, *a remodelling, transformation*, Eccl.

Μεταστοιχί, adv. (μετά, στοῖχος) *all in a row, one behind another*, Il. 23, 358. [ῐ]

Μεταστοιναχίζω, (μετά, στοναχίζω) *to sigh* or *lament afterwards*, Hes. Sc. 92.

Μεταστρατεύομαι, (μετά, στρατεύομαι) of troops, *to go over to another general*, App. Mithr. 51.

Μεταστρᾰτοπεδεύω, (μετά, στρατοπεδεύω) *to shift one's ground* or *camp*, Polyb. 3, 112, 2:—so as dep. mid., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 23.

Μεταστρεπτέον, verb. adj. from μεταστρέφω, *one must turn, retort*, Arist.

Μεταστρεπτικός, ή, όν, *fit for turning another way, fit for directing*, ἐπί τι, Plat. Rep. 525 A: from

Μεταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (μετά, στρέφω) *to turn about, turn round* or *away*, νόον, Il. 15, 52; ἦτορ ἐκ χόλου, Il. 10, 107; ἑαυτὸν πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον, Ar. Ran. 538; τὸ πρόσωπον πρός τι, Plat. Symp. 190 E:—hence in pass., *to turn one's self about, turn about*, whether to face the enemy, as Il. 11, 595, Hdt. 7, 211; or to flee, as Il. 8, 258, (in Il. always in part. aor. μεταστρεφθείς): so, simply, *to turn round*, Plat. Phaedr. 116 D, etc.: and so, *to attend*, Dem. 585, 11.—2. *to turn round, retort*, αἰτίας, Dem. 1032, 1.—3. *to turn all ways*, so as to examine, Plat. Theaet. 191 C; also, μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω, Id. Phaedr. 272 B.—4. *to pervert, make a bad use of*, δύναμιν, Id. Rep. 367 A.—5. *to change, alter*, ψήφισμα, Ar. Ach. 537, in pass.: but μ. τι ἀντί τινος, *to use* one for another, Plat. Crat. 418 C.—II. intr., *to turn another way, change one's ways*, Il. 15, 203:—hence μεταστρέψας, *contrariwise*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 456 E, Rep. 587 D.—2. c. gen., *to care for, regard*, Eur. Hipp. 1226; cf. μετατρέπω.—3. *to turn round upon*, so as to punish or avenge, of the gods, Od. 2, 67; cf. μετάτροπος. Hence

Μεταστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning from* one thing *to another*, ἀπό τινος ἐπί τι, Plat Rep. 525 C, 532 B.

Μεταστρωφάω, ῶ, = μεταστρέφω, Orph. Lith. 733.

Μεταστύλιον, ου, τό, (μετά, στῦλος) *a colonnade*, Dio C. †68, 25, † with v. l. μεταστήλιον.

Μετασυγκρίνω, (μετά, συγκρίνω) *to discharge peccant humours through the pores, to employ diaphoretics*, medical term of the Methodic school, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also μεταποροποιέω. Hence

Μετασύγκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *the discharge of peccant humours by the pores*, Diosc.: also μετοποροποιία. Hence

Μετασυγκρῐτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* μετασύγκρισις, δύναμις μ., = foreg.: τὰ μ., *diaphoretics*, Diosc.

Μετασυντίθημι, (μετά, συντίθημι) *to place, arrange differently*, Dem. Phal. [ῐ]

Μετασύρω, (μετά, σύρω) *to drag to another place*. [ῠ]

Μεταφαιρίζω, (μετά, φαιρίζω) *to throw a ball over* or *away*. Hence

Μεταφαιρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the throwing of a ball away*.

Μετάχεσις, εως, ἡ, (μετέχω) *participation*, τινός, *in* the nature of a thing, like μέθεξις, Plat. Phaed. 101 C.

Μετασχημᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (μετά, σχηματίζω) *to change the form of, alter*, Plat. Legg. 903 E; ῥῆμα μετεσχηματισμένον, a metaphor, Ib. 906 C. Hence

Μετασχημάτῐσις, εως, ἡ, *change of form*, Arist. de Sens. 6, 15: and

Μετασχημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. 2, 687 B.

Μετατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω (μετά, τάσσω):—*to change the order of, arrange* or *place differently*.—Mid., *to change one's order of battle*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 43; μετατάσσεσθαι παρ' Ἀθηναίους, *to go over and join* them, Thuc. 1, 95.

Μετατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (μετά, τίθημι) *to place among*, τῷ κ' οὐτι τόσον κέλαδον μετέθηκεν, then *he would* not *have caused* so much noise *among* us, Od. 18, 402.—II. *to place differently, change, alter*, Thuc. 5, 18, etc.; μ. τὰς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπὶ τοὺς, *to change their names and call them* after swine, Hdt. 5, 68; μ. τι ἀντί τινος, *to put one thing in place* of another, Dem. 303, 9; μ. τι εἰς τόπον, Plat. Symp. 191 B: *to transpose*, Arist. Interpr. 10, 14.—2. mid., *to change what is one's own* or *for one's self*, μ. τὰ εἰρημένα, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 18, τὰς δόξας, Dem. 204, 3:—absol. *to change one's opinion, retract*, Plat. Rep. 345 B, etc.; whence Dionysius of Heraclea, who went over from the Stoics to the Cyrenaics, was called μεταθέμενος, *turn-coat*, Diog. L. 7, 37, 166: also μ. τὴν γνώμην, *to change to* a new opinion, Hdt. 7, 18; μετέθου λυσσαν, *thou hast changed to* madness, Pors. Or. 248: but, μ. τὸν φόβον, *to get rid of, transfer one's fear*, Dem. 287, 7: also c. inf., *to change and say that*... Plat. Gorg. 493 C, D: τὸ κεῖνων εἶσον τῷδε κέρδος μ., *to alter their evil designs into gain for him*, Soph. Phil. 515.

Μετατίκτω, (μετά, τίκτω) *to bring forth after*, Aesch. Ag. 769, in tmesis.

Μετατρεπτικός, ή, όν, *able to turn* or *change*, Iambl.: from

Μετατρέπω, f. -ψω, (μετά, τρέπω) *to turn round*, Diod.—II. usu. in mid. or pass., *to turn one's self round*, esp. *to turn back*, as Il. 1, 199, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετο: hence,—2. *to look back to, care for, mind* or *regard*, like ἀλίσκομαι c. gen., Il. 1, 160; 12, 238, φιλοτησίης, Il. 9, 630: *to attend to, take care of*. Cf. ἐντρέπομαι, ἐπιστρέφομαι, μεταστρέφω II. 2.—III. intr. = mid., Pind. Fr. 164.—This compd. does not seem to have been much used in Att.

Μετατρέφω, (μετά, τρέφω) *to bring up among*, τισί, Ap. Rh. 2, 1236.

Μετατρέχω, (μετά, τρέχω) *to run after*, τινά, Phryn. (Com.) Κραν 1; *to run to get a thing*, παρ' Ἀθηναίους μεταθρέξει ταχύ, Ar. Pac. 361

Μετατροπᾰίζομαι, = μετατρέπομαι 2.

Μετατροπᾰλίζομαι, (μετά, τροπάω) as pass., *to turn about*, esp. for flight, Il. 20, 190.

Μετατροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (μετατρέπω) *a turning about: a turning upon, retribution, vengeance for* a thing, ἔργων, Eur. Andr. 492.

Μετατροπία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., *a reverse*, Pind. P. 10, 31: from

Μετάτροπος, ον, (μετά, τρέπω) *turned, turning* about, esp. as an omen; *turning round upon*, δαίμων μ. ἐτί τινα, Aesch. Pers. 942:—but, ἔργα μετάτροπα = ἔργα ἀντίτα, παλίντιτα, *deeds that turn upon their author* or *are visited with vengeance*, Hes. Th. 99;—and there is prob. the same collat. notion of vengeance in μ. σῖραι, Eur. El. 1147; πολέμου μετάτροπος αἶσα, Ar. Pac. 945. Cf. μεταστρέφω I. 2.

Μετατρωπάομαι, (μετά, τρωπάω) as pass., frequent. of μετατρέπομαι, Ap. Rh. 3, 297.

Μετατρωχάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. for μετατρέχω, Rhian.

Μετατύπόω, ῶ, (μετά, τυπόω) *to transform*, τι ἀντί τινος, Philo. Hence

Μετατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, in Gramm. *the conversion* of a compound word into two simple ones, as ἀμφιτάλης into ἄκρα πολις. [ῠ]

Μεταυγάζω, Dor. πτε-, (μετά, αὐγάζω) *to look keenly after, look about for*, τινά, Pind. N. 10, 114.

Μεταυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μετά, αὐδάω) *to speak among*, and so *to address*, in Hom. always c. dat. plur. ἀθανάτοισι, Ἀργείοισι, etc., and always in 3 sing. impf., μετηύδα, except in Od. 12, 153, 270, where we have 1 sing.

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μετηύδων: cf. μετάφημι, μεταφωνέω. —II. later also c. acc. pers., *to accost, address*, Ap. Rh. 2, 54, Mosch. 4, 61.

Μεταῦθις, Ion. -αῦτις, (μετά, αὐθις) adv., *afterwards, thereupon*, Hdt. 1, 62, Aesch. Eum. 478.

Μέταυλος, ον, Att. for μέσαυλος (q. v.), Lob. Phryn. 195.

Μεταύριον, (μετά, αὔριον) adv.: ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα) *the day after to-morrow*.

†Μέταυρος, ου, ὁ, *the Metaurus*, a river of Umbria, now *Metaro*, Strab. p. 227.—2. a river of Bruttium, now *Maro*, Id. p. 256.

Μεταυτίκα, (μετά, αὐτίκα) adv., *forthwith, thereupon*, Hdt. 5, 112. [ῑ]

Μεταῦτις, Ion. for μεταῦθις, Hdt.

Μέταυτος, for μετά, Tab. Heracl.

Μεταχένιος, ον, (μετά, αὐχήν) *belonging to* or *behind the neck*: τὰ μ., *the back of the shoulders*.

Μεταφέρω, f. μετοίσω (μετά, φέρω): —*to carry over, transfer*, τι ἔκ τινων εἰς τινας, Dem. 262, 25; τινὰς εἰς or ἐπί τι, Id. 724, fin.; 491, 16; μ. κέντρα πώλοις, *to apply* the goad to the horses *in turn*, Eur. Phoen. 179.—2. *to change, alter*, γνώμην μετοίσειις, Soph. Phil. 962; *to pervert, confound*, τὰ δίκαια, ἀξίωσιν, Aeschin. 81, 33; 85, 17:—Pass. *to change one's course*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.—3. *to carry news*, hence *to report*, Lat. *referre*, App.—4. in rhetoric, *to transfer the sense of one word to another, employ a metaphor*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 5, 3: cf. μεταφορά.

Μετάφημι, (μετά, φημί) like μεταυδάω, *to speak among*, and so *to address*, Hom. (who only uses 3 sing. impf. μετέφη), c. dat. plur., e. g. τῆσι (sc. ὁμωαῖς), Od. 18, 312; elsewhere, Hom. always joins it with τοῖς or τοῖσι, which in Od. *may* be taken as dat. pers. (like τῆσι supr.), *he addressed them*; but in Il. 2, 411; 4, 153; 19, 55, *a single person* is spoken to, so that here τοῖς must be dat. rei (sub. μύθοις, ἔπεσι), *in these words he spake*; and so we *might*, though not so well, explain the places of the Od., except indeed 18, 312, supr. cit.—In Il. 2, 795 absol. for simple ἔφη.—Cf. μετεῖπον.

Μεταφημίζομαι, (μετά, φημίζω) dep., *to change the name to*, c. acc., Rhian.

Μεταφοιτάω, ῶ, (μετά, φοιτάω) *to pass from one to another*, Strab.

Μεταφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (μεταφέρω) in rhetoric, *a transferring to one word the sense of another, a metaphor, trope*, Lat. *translatio*, Arist. Poët. 21, 7, Rhet. 3, 10, 7.

Μεταφορέω, ῶ, = μεταφέρω, Hdt. 1, 64. Hence

Μεταφορητός, όν, *carried from one place to another*: *to be so carried, portable*, Arist. Ausc. Phys. 4, 4, 18.

Μεταφορίζω, = μεταφέρω, dub.

Μεταφορικός, ή, όν, (μεταφορά) *apt at metaphors*, Arist. Poët. 22, 16.—II. *metaphorical*: adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 884 A.

Μεταφράζομαι, (μετά, φράζομαι) as mid., *to consider after*, ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὖθις, Il. 1, 140.

Μεταφράζω, (μετά, φράζω) *to change from one style into another*, e. g. from poetry to prose: *to paraphrase, to translate*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 19, Cic. 40. Hence

Μετάφρασις, εως, ἡ, *a paraphrasing*, Plut. Demosth. 8: and

Μεταφράστης, ου, ὁ, (not μεταφραστής, Lob. Paral. 448) :—*one who changes from one style into another: a translator*.

Μετάφρενον, ου, τό, strictly, *the part behind the midriff* (μετὰ τὰς φρένας) *the broad of the back*, and generally *the back*, μεταφρένῳ ἐνὶ δόρυ πῆξεν ὤμων μεσσηγύς, Il. 5, 40, 56; μετάφρενον ἠδὲ καὶ ὦμω πλῆξεν, Il. 2, 265, etc.; μετ. ἠδὲ καὶ ὤμους (of a woman), Od. 8, 528, etc.:—later, *the parts about the kidneys*; and *the back of the head*.

Μεταφρίσσω, f. -ξω, (μετά, φρίσσω) *to shiver after, to get a chill*, Hipp.

Μεταφύομαι, (μετά, φύω) mid., c. aor. 2 -ἐφῦν, inf. -φῦναι: perf. -πέφῦκα:—*to become by a change*, ἀλλοῖοι μετέφυν, Emped. 319: ἀνδρῶν ὅσοι δειλοὶ (ἦσαν) γυναῖκες μετεφύνητο, *grew into* women, Plat. Tim. 90 E.—2. *to grow after*, Hipp. p. 251.

Μεταφῠτεία, ας, ἡ, *a transplanting*, Theophr.; so μεταφύτευσις, εως, ἡ: from

Μεταφῠτεύω, (μετά, φυτεύω) *to transplant, shift*, Philem. p. 416.

Μεταφωνέω, ῶ, (μετά, φωνέω) like μεταυδάω, *to speak among*, c. dat. pl., Μυρμιδόνεσσι, Il. 18, 323, etc.: c. acc. pers., *to accost*, Ap. Rh. 1, 702.

Μεταχάζομαι, (μετά, χάζομαι) dep., *to shrink from*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 3, 436.

Μεταχάλκευσις, εως, ἡ, *the working of metals into a new form*: from

Μεταχαλκεύω, (μετά, χαλκεύω) *to work metals into a new form*.

Μεταχαράσσω, (μετά, χαράσσω) *to grave anew*, Menand. p. 204.

Μεταχείμασις, ἡ, (μετά, χειμάζω) *an after-storm*, Plin.

Μεταχειρίζω, (μετά, χειρίζω) *to have* or *take in hand*, μ. σκῆπτρον, Eur. Incert. 103.—II. *to have in hand, have the management of*, χρήματα, Hdt. 3, 142.—2. *to handle, manage, treat*, Thuc. 1, 13; 4, 18; 6, 16:—of persons, χαλεπῶς μ. τινά, Id. 7, 87.

B. Elsewh. in Att. prose, as dep., μεταχειρίζομαι, f. -ισῦμαι: aor. μετεχειρισάμην: like the act., *to have in one's hands, handle*, τι, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E; and so, always c. acc. (for the genit., in Plat. Rep. 417 A, belongs only to ἅπτεσθαι).—2. *to take in hand, manage, contrive*, like French *manier*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1; μ. πρᾶγμα, *to conduct* an affair, Ar. Eq. 345: *to govern*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 17.—3. *to have in hand, practise, pursue* an art, study, etc., Lat. *tractare, exercere*, μ. μουσικήν, ἰατρικήν, etc., freq. in Plat.: also c. inf., *to study to* do, Id. Meno 81 A.—4. *to handle, treat* or *deal with* in a certain way, ὡμῶς μ. τινά, Dem. 753, 13; ὡς ἀλυπότατα μ. πάθος, Lys. 169, 9: absol. *to treat*, of physicians, Plat. Rep. 408 C.—5. perf. μετακεχείρισμαι, *to have put in one's hands*, ἀρχάς, Plat. Tim. 20 A; μετακεχειρίσθαι παιδείαν, *to have received* an education, Id. Legg. 670 E.

Μεταχείριος, ον, (μετά, χείρ) *in the hands*, Nonn.

Μεταχείρισις, εως, ἡ, (μετά, χειρίζω) *a taking in hand, management*, prob. l. in Dion. H.:—*medical treatment*, Galen.

Μεταχειρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = μεταχείρισις.

Μεταχεύομαι, (μετά, χεύω, χέω) mid., *to pour back into one's self, suck back*, Opp. H. 1, 572.

Μεταχθόνιος, ον, (μετά, χθών) *high above the earth, high up*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1151: v. μεταχρόνιος.—II. *on earth*, Nonn.

Μετάχοιρον, τό, (μετά, χοῖρος) strictly, *an after-pig*, i. e. *the least, weakest of the litter*, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 27, Gen. An. 2, 8, 24.

Μετάχοιρος, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Μεταχρηματίζω, (μετά, χρηματίζω) *to call by a different title*, Diod.

Μεταχρόνιος, ον, poet. usu. α, ον, (μετά, χρόνος) strictly = μετάχρονος, *happening afterwards*, and so in Tryph. 1, Luc. Alex. 28; but,—II. in Ep. poets, from Hes. Th. 269 downwds, it is always used like μεταχθονιος, μετέωρος, μετάρσιος, *high above the earth, high up*: the places are collected by Ruhnk. ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c., and in all of them Brunck would substitute μεταχθόνιος for it; but wrongly, for the ancients distinctly recognized this use of μεταχρόνιος, Wolf Hes. l. c.—though it is hard to explain it.

Μετάχρονος, ον, (μετά, χρόνος) *after the time, done later*, Luc. Salt. 80.

Μεταχρώννῡμι, f. -χρώσω, (μετά, χρώννυμι) *to change the colour of, dye*. Hence

Μεταχρωστέον, verb. adj., *one must dye*, Clem. Al.

Μεταχωρέω, ῶ, (μετά, χωρέω) *to go to another place, retire*, Aesch. Pr. 1060, in tmesis; *to migrate*, of birds of passage, Ar. Av. 710; *to go over* to another party, Plut. Demetr. 29; *to change*, εἰς φύσιν τινός, Ael. N. A. 9, 43. Hence

Μεταχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a going from one place to another, passage*.

Μεταψαίρω, (μετά, ψαίρω) *to brush against*, ποδὶ πέτρον, Eur. Phoen. 1390.

Μεταψᾰλάσσω, (μετά, ψαλάσσω) *to remove, put elsewhere*.

Μεταψηφίζω, (μετά, ψηφίζω) *to transfer by a decree*, App., in pass. Hence

Μεταψήφῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a transferring by decree*.

Μετάψυξις, ἡ, (μετά, ψύχω) *a cooling*.

Μεταψυχωσις, ἡ, = μετεμψύχωσις, dub. [ῠ]

Μετεῶσι, Ep. 3 pl. for μέτεισι, Il. 7, 227.

Μετεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (μετά, ἐγγράφω) *to put upon a new register*, Ar. Eq. 1370, in fut. 2 pass., μετεγγραφήσεται. [ᾰ]

Μετεγγῠάομαι, μετέγγῠος, Att. for μεσεγγ-, dub.

Μετεγκεντρίζω, (μετά, ἐγκεντρίζω) *to bud on another tree*, Geop.

Μετεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (μετά, ἐγχέω) *to pour from one vessel into another*.

Μετέειπε, μετέειπον, Ion. and Ep. for μετεῖπον, q. v., Hom.

Μετέργσι, Epic. for μετῇ, 3 sing. subj. pres. of μέτειμι, Il. 3, 109.

Μέτειμι, (μετά, εἰμί):—*to be among*, c. dat. plur., ἀθανάτοισι, ζωοῖσι, φθιμένοισι μετεῖναι, etc., Hom., cf. Hdt. 1, 171; absol., Il. 2, 386, οὐ γὰρ πανσωλή γε μετέσσεται, no *interval* of rest *will be mine*.—II. impers., μέτεστί μοι τινός, *I have a share in* or *claim to* a thing, Hdt. 5, 94, and freq. in Att., both verse and prose; in full, μέτεστί μοι μέρος τινός, Hdt. 6, 107, cf. Eur. I. T. 1299, Plat. Parm. 163 C: so part. neut. used absol., μετόν τινί τινος, *since* he *had a share of*..., Thuc. 1, 28:—but also c. nom. rei, μέτεστι πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, Thuc. 2, 37.—2. μέτεστί μοι, c. inf., *I have a right* to do so and so, Soph. El. 536, Plat. Rep. 490 B.

Μέτειμι, (μετά, εἶμι, and like it usu. with a fut. signf.):—*to go between* or *among*; so in Ep. part. aor., μετειςάμενος, *walking between*, Il. 13, 90; 17, 285.—II. *to go after* or *behind, follow*, absol. in Il. 6, 341; μ. πόλεμόνδε, *to go* to battle, Il. 13, 298:—later, c. acc.; and so,—1. *to go after, go for, to go to fetch, go to seek*, in full μετήϊσαν ἄξοντες, Hdt. 3, 28; but usu. simply c. acc., Hdt. 3, 19, Ar. Eq. 605; σεῦ

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μ. φόνον, Eur. Med. 390;—*to pursue an art*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, etc.; *to pursue* a subject (in arguing, etc.), Id. Symp. 210 A.—2. in Trag., esp. *to pursue, punish, visit with vengeance*, τινά, Aesch. Ag. 1666, Soph. El. 478, cf. Thuc. 4, 62; μ. δίκας τινά, Aesch. Eum. 231, where δίκας must be taken as acc. cognat., *to execute* judgment *upon* one, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 346, Med. 256; so, ἄποινα μ. τινά, Eur. Bacch. 517.—III. c. acc. pers., also, μ. τινὰ θυσίαις, *to approach* one with sacrifices, Hdt. 7, 178.—IV. *to pass over, go over to the other side*, μετῆσαν, 3 pl. impf., Ar. Eq. 605, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 688.—2. *to pass over* to another question, ἐκεῖσε τοῦ λόγου, Ar. Nub. 1408. Cf. μετέρχομαι throughout.

Μετεῖπον, Ep. μετέειπον, aor. 2 of μετάφημι, (μετά, εἶπον) *to speak among, address*, c. dat. plur.; oft. in Hom., mostly in phrases, ὅ σφιν εὖ-φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν, τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν, cf. Hes. Th. 643: absol., *to speak thereafter, afterwards*, usu. with ὀψέ, Il. 7, 94, Od. 7, 155, etc. Hom. always uses 3 sing. Ep. μετέειπε; except once, 1 sing. μετέειπον, Od. 19, 140.

Μετείς, Ion. for μεθείς, part. aor. 2 of μεθίημι.

Μετεισάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of μέτειμι, (εἶμι), q. v.

Μετεισβαίνω, (μετά, εἰσβαίνω) *to go into another ship*, Heliod.

Μετεισδύνω, (μετά, εἰσδύνω) *to glide into one another*, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 22.

Μετείω, Ep. for μετῶ, subj. pres. from μέτειμι, Il. 23, 47.

Μετεκβαίνω, (μετά, ἐκβαίνω) *to go from one into another, ἐκ τινος εἰς τι*, Hdt. 7, 41, 100, Plat., etc.

Μετεκβιβάζω, (μετά, ἐκβιβάζω) *to carry from one place to another*, Dio C.

Μετεκβολή, ῆς, ἡ, = μεταβολή. Cratin. Incert. 76.

Μετεκδέχομαι, (μετά, ἐκδέχομαι) dep., *to take up and accept*, Dion. P. 74.

Μετεκδίδωμι, (μετά, ἐκδίδωμι) *to lend out*, Plut. †Lyc. et Num. 4,† in mid. [ῐ]

Μετέκδυμα, ατος, τό, in plur., *clothes pulled off*, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 56, 9; ubi Valck μετενδ-: from

Μετεκδύομαι, (μετά, ἐκδύω) as mid., *to pull off one's own clothes, and put on others*; μ. τὴν φύσιν, to assume *a new* nature, Plut. Num. 15.

Μετεκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (μετά, ἐκ-πνέω) *to breathe forth between* or *among*, ῥοθίοισι, between the waves, Opp. H. 2, 164.

Μετεκφέρω, (μετά, ἐκφέρω) *to carry out, convey away*, Il. 23, 377.

Μετελέγχω, f. -ξω, (μετά, ἐλέγχω) *to convince*, Iambl.

Μετελεύσομαι, fut. of μετέρχομαι, Il.

Μετελευστέον, verb. adj. of μετέρχομαι, *one must punish*, Luc. Fugit. 22.

†Μέτελλος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Metellus*, Plut. Met.; etc.

Μετεμβαίνω, (μετά, ἐμβαίνω) *to go on board another* ship, Plut. Anton. 66.

Μετεμβιβάζω, (μετά, ἐμβιβάζω) *to put on board another* ship, ἐς ἄλλην ναῦν μ., Thuc. 8, 74:—ἐρέτας μ., *to change* the crew, Polyaen.

Μετέμμεναι, Ep. and Ion. for μετεῖναι, inf. pres. of μέτειμι, Il.

Μετεμφύτος, ον, (μετά, ἐμφύω) *engrafted afresh*, Anth. P. 9, 4.

Μετεμψύχωσις, ἐως, ἡ, *a transferring the soul from one body to another: the transmigration of souls.* [ῠ]

Μετενδεσις, εως, ἡ, (μετενδέω) *the binding in a different place*, Clem. Al.

Μετενδέσμεω, ῶ, = sq.

Μετενδέω, f. -δήσω, (μετά, ἐνδέω) *to loosen from one place and bind to another.*

Μετενδύω, *to put other* clothes *on* a person, θολμάτιον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν περισπάσας αὐτοῦ βαρβαρικὸν μετενέδυσα, Luc. Bis Acc. 34.—II. pass. μετενδύομαι, c. aor. act. μετενέδυν, *to put on other clothes*, Strab. p. 814; metaph. of souls *assuming new bodies*, Tim. Locr. 104 D.

Μετενεκτέον, verb. adj. of. μεταφέρω, Strab. p. 613.

Μετενήνοχα, Att. perf. of μεταφέρω.

Μετεννέπω, (μετά, ἐννέπω) *to speak among, τισί*, Mosch. 2, 101, Ap. Rh. †3, 1168.

Μετενσωμᾰτόω, ῶ, (μετά, ἐνσωματόω) *to put into another body*, Clem. Al. Hence

Μετενσωμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *the putting into another body.* [ᾰ]

Μετεντίθημι, (μετά, ἐντίθημι) *to put into another place*: mid., γόμον μ., *to shift* a ship's cargo, Dem. 1290, 19. [ῐ]

Μετεξαιρέομαι, (μετά, ἐξαιρέω) as mid., *to take out of and put elsewhere*, γόμον μ., like foreg., Dem. 1290, 10.

Μετεξανίστημι, (μετά, ἐξανίστημι) *to move from one place to another*, Luc. Symp. 13.

Μετεξαντλέω, ῶ, (μετά, ἐξαντλέω) *to draw water for pouring out*, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.

Μετεξάρτῡσις, ἡ, (ἐξαρτύω) *a placing differently*, e. g. *changing the direction* of an astronomical instrument.

Μετεξέτεροι, αι, α, (μετά, ἐκ, ἕτεροι) *some others*, Ion. for ἕτεροί τινες, freq. in Hdt., and Hipp.: Nic. has it in sing., Ther. 588.

Μετεόν, Ion. for μετόν, neut. part. from μέτειμι (εἰμί), Hdt. †5, 94.

Μετέπειτα, (μετά, ἔπειτα) adv., *afterwards, thereafter*, Hom., and Hdt.

Μετεπιγράφω, (μετά, ἐπιγράφω) *to put a new inscription on*, Plut. 2, 839 D.

Μετεπίδεσις, ιος, ἡ, *the changing of a bandage*, Hipp. †p. 759: from

Μετεπιδέω, f. -δήσω, (μετά, ἐπιδέω) *to change a bandage*, Hipp. †p. 757.

Μετεράω, ῶ, (μετά, ἐράω) *to pour from one vessel into another*, Diosc.

Μέτερβος, Aeol. for μέτριος.

Μετέρχομαι, f. μετελεύσομαι, (μετά, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act. *To come among*, c. dat. plur., Od. 1, 134; 6, 222; freq. absol. in part., μετελθών, *if he came among them, if he came in* by chance, Il. 4, 539, etc.—2. *to go among* or *between the ranks*, as a leader, Il. 5, 461; 13, 351.—3. *to go among* with hostile purpose, and so *to attack*, Il. 16, 487; also Od. 6, 132, where we have joined, μ. ἢ ὀίεσσι, ἠὲ μετ' ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους.—II. *to go to another place, go away*, πόλινδε, Il. 6, 86, εἰς τόπον, Dem. 1472, 9.—III. *to follow, come after*, εἰ πόνος ἦν, τὸ τερπνὸν πλέον πεδέρχεται, Pind. N. 7, 109.—IV. c. acc., like μέτειμι, *to go after, to go to seek* or *fetch, go in quest of*, Il. 6, 280, and freq. in Att.; μ. κλέος πατρός, *to go to seek* tidings of his father, Od. 3, 83:—hence, *to seek for, aim at*, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, τὸ ἀνδρεῖον, Thuc. 1, 124; 2, 39; μ. τι τινί, *to go to seek* a thing *for* another, Eur. Med. 6.—2. of things, *to go after, attend to*, ἔργα, Od. 16, 314; ἔργα γάμοιο, Il. 5, 429: *to prosecute* a business, πρᾶγμα, Ar. Lys. 268; ἐγκλήματα, Thuc. 1, 34.—3. in hostile sense, *to pursue*, Il. 5, 456; 21, 422; τίσιες μετῆλθον Ὀροίτεα, Hdt. 1, 126; δίκη μ. Προμηθέα, Plat. Prot. 322 A: esp. in legal sense, *to prosecute*, μ. φονέα, Antipho 112, 32, cf. Lycurg. 164, 21: also c. acc. rei, μ. μόρον, Aesch. Cho. 988, etc.; and then c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, μ. τ. τινά, *to exact a crime* upon a person, Eur. Cycl. 280, cf. Or. 423.—4. *to approach with prayers*, Lat. *adire, precari*, τινά, Hdt. 6, 68; also, μ. τινὰ λιτῇσι, εὐχαῖς, Hdt. 6, 69, Eur. Bacch. 713, μ. τινὰ θυσίῃσι, Hdt. 4, 7; cf. ἱκνέομαι, ἱκέτης, προσιστορ.—5. *to court* or *woo* a woman, Pind. I. 7, (6), 10.—6. *to go over to another side*, Polyb. 27, 14, 5.—See μέτειμι (εἰμι) throughout.

Μετέσσῡτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of μετασεύομαι, Il. 21, 423.

Μετέσχηκα, perf. of μετέχω, Hdt. 3, 80.

Μετεύᾰδε, Ep. 3 aor. of μεταυδάνω, dub. in Q. Sm.

Μετεύχομαι, (μετά, εὔχομαι) dep. mid., *to change one's wish, to wish something else, οἷσθ' ὡς μετεύχει*, Eur. Med. 600.

Μετέχω, f. μεθέξω, (μετα, ἔχω) *to share in, partake of, enjoy a share, take part in.* Construct., usu. c. gen. as only, Theogn. 82, 354, and in prose, as Hdt. 3, 80, etc.; in full, μοῖραν or μέρος τινὸς μ., Hdt. 1, 204; 6, 107, cf. 7, 16, 3: also c. gen. pers., *to enjoy* a person's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 54: μετ. τινός τινι, *to partake of* something *in common with* another, πόνων μ. Ἡρακλέει, Eur. Heracl. 8; μ. ἴσων τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 15: but also c. acc. rei, μ. ἴσον (sc. μέρος, ἀγαθῶν τινι, Ib. 7, 2, 28, cf. Eur. Phil. 1, 3, Ar. Plut. 226; but very rarely with the acc. only, ἀκμὴν γέρων μ., Soph. O. C. 1484.

Μετέω, Ion. and Ep. for μετῶ, subj. pres. from μετειμι, Il.

Μετεωρία, ας, ἡ, (μετέωρος) *forgetfulness*, Sueton. Claud. 39.

Μετεωρίζω, (μετέωρος) *to raise to a height*, τὸ ἕρυμα, Thuc. 4, 90. μ. ἄνω, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D: *to lift*, τὰ σκέλη, Xen. Eq. 10, 4, cf. Cyn. 10, 13; so in mid., Ar. Eq. 762: *to lift* or *buoy up*, μ. τινὰ νώτῳ, Arist. H. A. 9, 48, 3:—in pass., *to be raised up, to float in mid-air*, Plat. Tim. 63 C; of ships, μετεωρισθεὶς ἐν τῷ πελάγει, *keeping out* on the *high* sea, Thuc. 8, 16:—in pass., also, *to rise up*, Hipp. p. 338.—II. metaph. *to lift up, buoy up*, esp. with false hopes, μ. καὶ φορεῖν, Dem. 169, 23, cf. Hegesip. ap. Ath. 698 D, Polyb. 26, 5, 4;—*to unsettle* a man's mind, Id. 5, 70, 10:—Pass., *to be so excited*, μετεωρισθεὶς ὑπὸ λόγων, Ar. Av. 1447, Polyb., etc. Hence

Μετεώρισις, εως, ἡ, *a lifting up*, Plut. 2, 951 C: and

Μετεωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a being raised up, swelling*, Hipp.—II. *elation, excitement* of mind, LXX.

Μετεωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, †Dor. acc. Aeol. πεδ-, (μετεωρίζω) *a prancer*, of a horse:—hence, π. πόλις, *a turbulent* city, v. l. Theocr. Ep. 17, 5: fr. πεδαωριστής.

Μετεωροθηρᾶς, ου, ὁ, (μετέωρος, θηράω) *hunting high in air*, epith of a hawk, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 3.

Μετεωροκοπέω, ῶ, (μετέωρος, κόπτω I. 9) *to prate about high things*, Ar. Pac. 92.

Μετεωρολεσχέω, ῶ, satirically for μετεωρολογέω, Plut. 2, 400 E: from

Μετεωρολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (μετέωρος,

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λέσχη) satirically for μετεωρολόγος, Plat. Rep. 489 C, Luc. Icar. 5.

Μετεωρόλεσχος, ον,=foreg., Ar. ap. Suid.

Μετεωρολογέω, ῶ, (μετέωρος, λέγω) *to talk of high things*, esp. the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, Plat. Crat. 404 C, etc.

Μετεωρολογία, ας, ἡ, *a treatise on τὰ μετέωρα, meteorology*, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A: and

Μετεωρολογικός, ή, όν, *skilled in meteorology*, Plat. Tim. 91 D:—τὰ μ. =μετεωρολογία, a treatise attributed to Arist.: from

Μετεωρολόγος, ον, (μετέωρος, λέγω) *talking* or *treating of high things*, esp. of *the heavenly bodies* or *natural phenomena*, a *meteorologer*, Eur. Incert. 106, and Plat.: hence, generally, *a mere speculator* or *visionary*, μ. καὶ ἀδολέσχης, Plat. Crat. 401 B.

Μετεωροπιέω, ῶ, (μετέωρος, ποιέω) *to lift up, raise*, Hipp. ῾p. 497.

Μετεωροπολέω, ῶ, *to busy one's self with high things*, Philo: from

Μετεωροπόλος, ον, (μετέωρος, πέλω) *busying one's self with high things*.

Μετεωροπορέω, ῶ, *to walk in air*, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, with v. l. μετεωροπολέω: and

Μετεωροπορία, ας, ἡ, *a walking in air*: from

Μετεωροπόρος, ον, (μετέωρος, πόρος) *walking, wandering on high in air*.

Μετεωρόῤῥιζος, ον, (μετέωρος, ῥίζα) *with roots on the surface*, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 2, 4.

Μετέωρος, ον, (μετά, ἠώρα, αἴρω) *raised up above the earth, off the ground*, Hdt. 1, 187; 4, 72, Thuc., etc.; τὰ μ., opp. to τὰ ὑπόγαια, Hdt. 2, 148; so of roots, *on the surface*, opp. to βαθύῤῥιζος, Theophr.:—of *high* ground, Thuc. 4, 32:—of eyes, *prominent*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—hence *on high, in air*, μ. βλέπειν τινά, Hdt. 4, 94; αἴρειν, Ar. Eq. 1367; cf. Lob. Paral. 531: esp. *soaring, floating, poised*, Lat. *sublimis*, Ar. Nub. 264; τὰ μ. χωρία, the regions *of air*, Ar. Av. 818, cf. 690.—3. of a ship, *on the high sea, out at sea*, Thuc. 1, 48; 8, 10.—II. metaph. of the mind, *lifted up, buoyed up, on the tiptoe of expectation, in suspense*, Lat. *spe erectus*, Thuc. 2, 8; 6, 10: μετ. εἰς τι, ἐπί τι, πρός τι, *eager for...*, Polyb. —2. *wavering, inconstant, fickle, uncertain*, κινήματα τύχης, Isocr. p. 618 Bekk.:—so, πνεῦμα μ., *short and interrupted breathing*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. —III. τὰ μ., *things in the air, the heavenly bodies, meteors, natural phenomena*, Cicero's *supera atque coelestia*, Plat. Apol. 18 B, 23 D: hence, generally, τὰ μ. πράγματα, *abstruse, lofty* speculations, Ar. Nub. 228.—IV. Adv. -ρως, *in uncertainty* or *doubt*, Plut.—Hom. only has the form μετήορος, q. v. Cf. μετάρσιος.

Μετεωροσκοπέω, ῶ, *to contemplate high things*: and

Μετεωροσκοπικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* μετεωροσκόπος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *his art*; and

Μετεωροσκόπιον, ου, τό, an instrument of Ptolemy's *for taking observations of the stars*: from

Μετεωροσκόπος, ον, (μετέωρος, σκοπέω) *observing the heavenly bodies*, etc.; hence—2. *visionary*, Plat. Rep. 488 E.

Μετεωροσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μετέωρος, σοφιστής) *a meteorological sophist: a speculating visionary*, Ar. Nub. 360.

Μετεωροσυνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for μετεωρία, Manetho.

Μετεωροφώνής, ές, (μετέωρος, φαίνομαι) *appearing in the air*, Philo.

Μετεωροφέναξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, (μετέωρος, φέναξ) *a meteorological quack*, Ar. Nub. 333.

Μετεωροφρονέω, ῶ, *to think of high things*.

Μέτηλυς, ύδος, ὁ and ἡ, (μετέρχομαι, μετήλυθον)=μέτοικος, a *foreign settler, an emigrant*, Dion. P. †689.

Μετηνέμιος, ον, (μετά, ἄνεμος) *swift as wind*, πῶλος, Anth. Plan. 62.

Μετήορος, ον, (μετά, αἰωρέω) older poet. form for μετέωρος, *on high, in the air, hanging*, Il. 8, 26; ἅρματα μ., chariots *which seem to fly*, Il. 23, 369. —II. metaph., *wavering, inconstant, thoughtless*, μετήορα θρυλλίζειν, H. Hom. Merc. 488.—Aesch. Cho. 590 has Dor. form πεδάορος, with v. l. πεδάμερος.

Μετήσεσθαι, Ion. for μεθήσεσθαι, inf. fut. mid. of μεθίημι, Hdt.

Μετίει, Ion. 3 sing. pres. from μεθίημι, Hdt. 6, 37, 59: but the analogy of τίθημι, would suggest rather as pres. μετιεῖ, and μετίει as impf., v. Heyne Il. 6, 523,—in which place Wolf (in his last edit.) and Spitzn. write μεθιεῖς.

Μετίετο, Ion. for μεθ-, 3 sing. impf. mid. from μεθίημι, Hdt. 1, 12.

Μετίημι, μετίστημι, Ion. for μεθ-, Hdt. †1, 40; 8, 81.

Μετίσχω,=μετέχω, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5, 92, 3.

Μετιτέον, verb. adj. of μέτειμι, *one must go to seek*, Arist. Top. 4, 6, 14.

Μετοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (μετά, οἰκίζω) *to steer round*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 34 A.

Μετοικεσία, ας, ἡ, = μετοικία I, Leon. Tar. 79:—esp. *the captivity* of the Jews, LXX.: and

Μετοικέσιον, ου, τό,=foreg.: and

Μετοικέτης, ου, ὁ,=μέτοικος: from

Μετοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μετά, οἰκέω) *to change one's abode, remove to* a place, c. acc. loci, Eur. Hipp. 837; ἐκ..εἰς.., Lycurg. 150, 34:—c. dat. loci, *to settle in*, Pind. P. 9, 147.—II. absol., *to be a μέτοικος* or *settler*, Eur. Supp. 892; so, μετ. γῆς, Aesch. Supp. 609; μ. ἐν τῇ πόλει, Lys. 102, 41, etc. Hence

Μετοίκησις, εως, ἡ,=sq. I, μ. εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, Plat. Apol. 40 C; μ. ἐνθένδε ἐκεῖσε, Id. Phaed. 117 C.

Μετοικία, ας, ἡ, (μέτοικος) *change of abode, removal, migration*, Thuc. 1, 2: and so,—II. *a settling as μέτοικος, settlement*, Aesch. Eum. 1017: *society*, Soph. Ant. 890.—2. *the state and rights of a μέτοικος*, Lys. 107, 31.

Μετοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (μετά, οἰκίζω) *to lead to another abode*; metaph., μ. τὰς φρένας, Melanth. ap. Plut. 2, 551 A.—Pass. *to go to another country, to emigrate*, Ar. Eccl. 754.

Μετοικικός, ή, όν, *like* or *in the condition of a μέτοικος*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 144, Plut. Alc. 5:—τὸ μ., *the list of μέτοικοι*, Luc. Bis Acc. 9.

Μετοίκιον, ου, τό, (μέτοικος) *the tax of twelve drachms paid by the μέτοικοι* at Athens; μ. κατατιθέναι, to pay *it*, Lys. 187, 29; μ. τιθέναι, Dem. 845, 20; τελεῖν, Plat. Legg. 850 B, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 44, sqq.—II. τὰ μετοίκια (in Thuc., συνοίκια, later συνοικέσια), a feast at Athens, *to commemorate the change of abode* which took place when Theseus settled the greater number of Attic citizens in the city, Plut. Thes. 24.

Μετοίκιος Ζεύς, ὁ, Jupiter, *as protector of the μέτοικοι*.

Μετοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μετοικίζω) *emigration*, Plut. Agis 11.

Μετοικιστέον, verb. adj. from μετοικίζω, *one must transfer*, Plut. 2, 746 C.

Μετοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μετοικίζω) *an emigrant*, Plut. Thes. et Rom. 5.

Μετοικοδομέω, ῶ, *to build in a different way*, Plut. Caes. 51: from

Μετοικοδόμος, ον, (μετά, οἰκοδομέω) *building differently*.

Μέτοικος, ον, (μετά, οἶκος) *changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere*, Hdt. 4, 151:—Aesch. Ag. 57 gives the name of μέτοικοι, *emigrants*, to young birds *kidnapped* from the nest.—II. ὁ, ἡ, μέτοικος, *an alien who was suffered to settle in a foreign city, a settler*, Aesch. Theb. 548, Soph. Ant. 852, etc.; μ. δόμων, γῆς, *a settler in...*, Aesch. Cho. 971, Pers. 319, cf. Soph. O. C. 934:—esp. at Athens, *a resident alien*, who paid a certain tax (μετοίκιον), but enjoyed no civic rights, Lat. *inquilinus, incola*, opp. to ἀστός on the one hand, ξένος on the other, Thuc. 2, 13, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, with the places there quoted.

Μετοικοφύλαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέτοικος, φύλαξ) *the overseer and guardian of the μέτοικοι*, Xen. Vect. 2, 7.

Μετοίχομαι, f. -χήσομαι, (μετά, οἴχομαι) dep. mid.:—*to be gone elsewhere, to have gone away*, πολινδε, Il. 6, 86.—2. *to have gone after*, i. e. *to have gone to seek*, τινά, Il. 10, 111, Od. 8, 47; cf. Eur. I. T. 1332.—3. with hostile intent, *to rush upon, to pursue*, τινά, Il. 5, 148.—4. *to have gone among* or *through*, ἀνὰ ἄστυ, Od. 8, 7.—5. *to have gone with, to be in attendance*, Od. 19, 24.

Μετοίσω, fut. of μεταφέρω.

Μετοιωνίζομαι, (μετά, οἰωνίζομαι) dep. mid.: τὰς τῆς πόλεως πράξεις μ., *to effect an auspicious change* in a state, *procure* it *happier omens*, Dinarch. 94, 5, cf. 101, 45.

Μετοκλάζω, f. -σω, (μετά, ὀκλάζω) *to keep shifting* or *fidget with one's knees*, Il. 13, 281, said of a coward crouching in ambush.

Μετοκωχή, ῆς, ἡ,=μετοχή.

Μετονομάζω, (μετά, ὀνομάζω) *to change the name, call by a new name*, Hdt. 4, 189, Thuc., etc.: in pass. *to take* or *receive a new name*, Hdt. 1, 94; 4, 155. Hence

Μετονομάσία, ας, ἡ, *a change of name*, ap. Ath. 296 E.

Μετόπη, ης, ἡ, (μετά, ὀπή) in Doric architecture, *the panel placed in the ὀπή* (i. e. the interstices between two beam-ends, which latter had the triglyphs carved upon them), Lat. *intertignium*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

Μετόπιν, adv.=μετόπισθε, Soph. Phil. 1189: cf. κατόπιν.

Μέτοπις, ιδος, ἡ, *retribution*, Ep. Hom. 8, 4, but prob. f. l. for μετ' ὀπις.

Μετόπισθε, and before a vowel, or metri grat., -θεν, (μετά, ὄπισθε) adv.: —1. of place, *from behind, behind, backwards, back*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), and Hes.—2. of time, *after, afterwards*, freq. in Hom., παῖδες μετόπισθε λελειμμένοι, the children left *behind*, Il. 24, 687.—II. as prep. with gen., *behind*, Il. 9, 504, Od. 9, 539. Equiv. to Lat. *post*.

Μετοπώρα, ας, ἡ, (μετά, ὀπώρα) *the end of autumn*, Lat. *bruma*. Hence

Μετοπωρίζω, *to be like the end of autumn*, Philo: and

Μετοπωρινός, ή, όν, *of* or *like the end of autumn, in autumn*, Hes. Op. 413, Thuc. 7, 87. [Cf. ὀπωρινός.]

Μετόπωρος, ον, (μετά, ὀπώρα) *autumnal*: τὸ μ.,=μετοπώρα, Thuc. 7, 79; cf. φθινόπωρον.

Μετορμίζω, Ion. for μεθορμίζω, Hdt.

Μετόρχιον, ου, τό, (μετά, ὄρχος)

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the space between rows of vines, etc., Lat. *interordinium*, Ar. Pac. 568.

Μετοσσέω, ῶ, (μετά, ὀσσε) *to look away, look back*, ap. Hesych.

†Μέτουλον, ου, τό, *Metŭlum*, a city of the Iapodes, Strab. p. 207.

Μετουσία, ας, ἡ, (μετών, -οῦσα, μέτειμι) *a sharing in, partaking of, communion*, μ. ἔχειν τινός, Ar. Ran. 443: hence *possession, enjoyment, means of using*, Lat. *copia, copiae*, τοῦ πεδίου, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 23. Hence

Μετουσιαστικός, ή, όν, *denoting participation*: τὸ μ., in Gramm., *the derivative adjective*, e. g. παίδειος from παῖς.

Μετοχέτευσις, εως, ἡ, *conveyance* of water; of the urine, Aretae.: from

Μετοχετεύω, (μετά, ὀχετεύω) *to convey* water *in ὀχετοί*; metaph., Hdn.

Μετοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (μετέχω) *a sharing, communion*, Hdt. 1, 144, Ep. Plat. 345 A.—II. Gramm. *a participle*. Hence

Μετοχικός, ή, όν, *partaking*:—τὸ μ., in Gramm.,=μετοχή II.

Μετοχλίζω, f. -ίσω, (μετά, ὀχλίζω) *to remove by a lever, hoist* a heavy body *out of the way*, Od. 23, 188; ὀχῆας θυράων μ., *to push back* the bolts of the doors, Il. 24, 567.

Μετοχμάζω, (μετά, ὀχμάζω) *to carry elsewhither*, Nonn.

Μέτοχος, ον, (μετέχω, μετοχή) *sharing in, partaking of*, c. gen., συμφορῆς τὸ πλεῖν μέτοχος, Hdt. 3, 52, μ. ἐλπίδων, τέχνης, etc., Eur. Ion 697, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, etc.: *a partner, accomplice in*, τοῦ φόνου, Eur. H. F. 721; absol., Thuc. 8, 92.

Μετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μέτρον) *to measure in any way*, hence,—I. of space, *to measure*, i. e. *pass over*, πέλαγος μετρεῖν, Od. 3, 179, like Lat. *mare or iter cursu metiri, emetiri*: hence, προτέρω μετρεῖν (sc. θάλασσαν), *to sail* further, Ap. Rh. 2, 915; and so in mid. τόσην ἄλα μετρήσασθαι, Mosch. 2, 153: in mid., μετρεῖσθαι ἰχνη, *to measure* them with the eyes, Soph. Aj. 5:—so of time, Id. O. T. 561:—in pass., also, *to be measured round, surrounded*, Dion. P. 197.—II. of number, size, worth, etc.; and so, —1. *to count*, Alcae. 104, Theocr. 16, 60.—2. *to measure, estimate, compute*, c. dat., Lat. *mensurare*, τὴν γῆν ὀργυίῃσι, σταδίοισι, etc., Hdt. 2, 6; γαστρὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν μ., *to measure* happiness by sensual enjoyments, Dem. 324, 24; μ. πορφύρᾳ τὸ εὐδαιμον, Luc. Nigr. 15, etc.; μ. τι πρός τι, Polyb. 17, 14, 11.—3. *to measure out, dole out*, τὸν σῖτόν τινι, Dem. 1135, 5; cf. Ar. Ach. 1021; μετρεῖν τὴν ἰσην, *to give measure* for measure, Paus.;—*to lend by measure*, ἡ μέταδος ἡ μέτρησον ἢ τιμην λαδέ, Theopomp. (Com.) Καπηλ. 3.—Mid. *to have measured out to one's self*, in buying or lending, εὐ μετρεῖσθαι παρὰ γειτονος, *to get good measure* from one's neighbour, Hes. Op. 347; τὰ ἀλφιτα παρ' ἡμιεκτον μετρουμενοι, Dem. 918, 11. Hence

Μετρηδόν, adv. *by measure*, Nic. Al. 45:—*in metre*, Nonn.: and

Μέτρημα, ατος, τό, *a measured distance*, Eur. Ion 1138.—2. *a measure, allowance, dole*, Eur. I. T. 954; a soldier's *rations*, Polyb. 6, 38, 3; his *pay*, Id. 9, 27, 11: and

Μέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring, measurement*, Hdt. 4, 99, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 2, Plat., etc.

Μετρητέον, †verb. adj. from μετρέω, *one must measure*, Plat. Rep. 531 A.

Μετρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (μετρέω) *one who measures* or *values*, Plat. Minos 373 A.—II.=ἀμφορεύς, Lat. *metreta*, at Athens the usu. liquid measure, holding 12 χόες, or 144 κοτύλαι, ⅔ of the Att. μέδιμνος, about 9 gallons Engl., Dem. 1045, 7, Sosith. ap. Ath. 415 B. The Roman amphora held ⅔ of a μετρητής.

Μετρητικός, ή, όν, (μετρέω) *of* or *good at measuring*, Plat. Minos 373 D: ἡ -κη (sc. τέχνη) *the art of measuring, mensuration*, Plat. Prot. 357 D, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Μετρητός, ή, όν, (μετρέω) *measurable*, Eur. Bacch. 1244, Plat. Legg. 820 C, etc.

Μετρίάζω, *to be* μέτριος, *to be moderate, keep measure*, Thuc. 1, 76; in a thing, ἔν τινι, Dem. 506, fin.; περί or πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 784 E, Rep. 603 E; *to be of an even temper, be calm, to moderate one's anger*, Soph. Phil. 1183; μ. ἐν τῷ προθυμῳ, to show but moderate zeal, Hdn.:—in Medic. *to be pretty well*.—II. transit. *to moderate, keep within bounds, guide*, Lat. *moderari*, Plat. Legg. 692 B.

Μετριάω, ῶ, Dor. for μετρέω, like ἀδικιάω for ἀδικέω, Tab. Heracl.

Μετρικός, ή, όν, (μέτρον) *belonging to measure*, esp. that of syllables, *metrical*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη) *prosody*, Arist. Poët. 20, 5.

Μετριολόγος, ον, (μέτριος, λέγω) *speaking moderately*, Antipho ap. Poll. 3, 123.

Μετριοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *restraint over the passions*, Plut. 2, 102 D: and

Μετριοπαθέω, ῶ, *to be moderate, to bear reasonably with*, τινί, N. T.: from

Μετριοπαθής, ές, (μέτριος, πάθος) *moderating one's passions*, a peripatet. word, opp. to the Stoic ἀπαθής: *cool, calm*, Dion. H. 8, 61. Adv. -θῶς, App. Pun. 51.

Μετριοποσία, ας, ἡ, *moderation in drinking*: and

Μετριοποτέω, ῶ, *to be moderate in drinking*: from

Μετριοπότης, ου, ὁ, (μέτριος, πίνω) *moderate in drinking*, Xen. Apol. 19: —superl. -ποτίστατος, Poll.

Μέτριος, α, ον, in Att. also sometimes, ος, ον; (μέτρον):—*within measure, moderate*, and so,—I. of size, μ. ἀνδρες, men *of common height*, Hdt. 2, 32; μ. πῆχυς, *the common* cubit, Id. 1, 178: so, μ. μῆκος λόγων, a *moderately* long speech, Plat. Prot. 338 B; μ. χρόνος, Id. Rep. 460 E, etc.—II. of number, *few*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12.—III. usu. of degree, *holding to the mean, moderate*, Lat. *modestus*, ἔργα, Hes. Op. 304; οὐδὲν μ. λέγειν, to speak *out of all bounds*, Plat. Theaet. 181 B: esp. of a *mean* or *middle* course or state, opp. to a high or low estate, freq. in Trag.: τὸ μέτριον, *the mean*, Lat. *aurea mediocritas*, Soph. O. C. 1212, cf. Plat. Legg. 716 C, etc.; so, τὰ μέτρια, Eur. Med. 125; μ. γάμοι, φιλία, etc., a marriage, a friendship *not too great*, Eur. Melanipp. 17, Hipp. 253; βιος μ. καὶ βέβαιος, Plat. Rep. 466 B; μ. ἑσθης, *common* dress, Thuc. 1, 6; μ. σχῆμα, *modest* apparel, Plat. Gorg. 511 E.—2. *tolerable*, ἀχθος, Eur. Alc. 884; hence, οὐ μ., *intolerable*, αἰων, Soph. Phil. 179; κακά, Eur. Tro. 717: also, μ. φέρειν, Ib. 683.—3. of persons, *moderate* in desires and the like, *modest, temperate*, μέτρ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς, Plat. Legg. 816 B; πρὸς ψαιταν, Aeschin. 78. 4; ἐν τῷ σίτῳ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17: later esp. of moderation in love, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 132 A; so, μετριων δεῖσθαι, to have *moderate* desires, Hdt. 4, 84:—also *moderate, fair*, μ. ἀνήρ, Ar. Plut. 245, and freq. in Plat.; μ. πρὸς τοὺς ἑτέρους, *mild* towards.., Thuc. 1, 77; μετρία φυλακῆ, *not* in *strict* custody, Id. 4, 30:—so, μέτρια καὶ δικαια, Ar. Nub. 1137.—4. *proportionate, fitting*, μέτρ. μ. τοῖς σώφροσι, Plat. Tim. 18 B.

B. adv.:—1. μετρίως, *moderately, briefly*, λέγειν, Hdt. 2, 161: *to the measure, neither exaggerating nor depreciating*, εἰπεῖν, Thuc. 2, 35.—2. *tolerably*, μετρίως κεχορευται, Ar. Nub. fin. μ. ἔχειν, to be *pretty well off*, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, τινος, for a thing, Hdt. 1, 32, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D.—3. *modestly, temperately, calmly*, μ. φέρειν, Polyb. 3, 85, 9:—*on fair terms*, Thuc. 4, 19, 20.—II. the neut. μέτριον and μέτρια are also used as adv., μέτριον ἔχειν, Plat. Legg. 846 C, μέτρια γε, Eur. Ion 632, μέτρια βασανιζόμενοι, Plat. Soph. 237 B: also, τὸ μέτριον ἀποκοιμηθῆναι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 3: superl., ὡς μετριώτατα, Thuc. 6, 69. Hence

Μετριότης, ητος, ἡ, *moderation*, Lat. *modestia*, Thuc. 1, 38, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17, etc.: *moderation in a thing*, τινος τι, ἐν τινι, Def. Plat. 411 E, 412 B.—II. *a middle condition*, βιου, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 33.

Μετριοφρονέω, ῶ, (μέτριος, φρονέω) *to think modestly, to be moderate*, App. Hence

Μετριοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *modesty*.

Μέτρισμα, ατος, τό,=νόμισμα.

Μετροειδής, ές, (μέτρον, εἶδος) *like metre, metrical*, Dem. Phal.

ΜΕΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, *that by which anything is measured, a measure* or rule, Il. 12, 422: in the widest sense, either *weight* or *measure*, Hdt. 6, 127: generally, *a measure, standard*, Plat. Theaet. 183 B.—2. esp. *a measure of content*, as well as *the contents or thing measured*, μέτρα οἴνου, ἀλφιτου, νέκτος, Il. 7, 471, Od. 2, 355; 9, 209, cf. Il. 23, 268, 741;—so that Homer's μετρον seems to have been of definite size.—3. *any space measured or measurable*, μέτρα κελεύθου, *the length of* the way, Od. 4, 389; μετρον ἄκρης, *the size* of the harbour, Od. 13, 101; so, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.—hence also, μέτρον ἡβης, *full measure*, i. e. *prime* of youth, like τέλος, Il. 11, 225: σοφίης μέτρον, *perfect* wisdom, Solon 5, 52; μέτρα μορφῆς, one's stature, Eur. Alc. 1063: also, μετρα θαλάσσης, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67; though such phrases as μετρα ὁσου ρης, βίου, ἐτέων are mostly later, Jac. Ep. Ad. 651, 2; but in Thuc. 6, 95, μέτρον θαλάσσης, *a distance by sea*.—II. *the mean between two extremes, due length, breadth*, etc., *proportion*—hence metaph., *measure, proportion, fitness*, χρὴ κατ' αὐτον ἑκαστος ἑρᾶν μ., Pind. P. 2, 64; μέτρα δικαιειν, Id. I. 6, 103; πλέον μέτρου, Plat. Rep. 621 A; μ. ἔχειν, Id. Legg. 957 A: μ. προστιθέναι, to limit, Aesch. Cho. 797; but, μέτρα ἐπιτιθέναι, *to add means* (of guiding or driving), Pind. O. 13, 27, ubi v. Donalds. (29) —ατρῳ,=μετρίως, Pind. P. 8, 111: so too, κατὰ μέτρον.—III. *metre*, freq. in Plat.; opp. to μέλος (music and rhythm) and ῥυθμός (time), Id. Gorg. 502 C: μέτρα τιθέναι, to put into *verse*, Id. Legg. 669 D:—also *a verse, metrical line*, Id. Lys. 205 A. (The Sanscr. root is má, cf. *met-ior*, *mens* mv-, and to it are μέδιμνος, *modus*, *modius*, Schaf. Phocyl. 130.)

Μετρονόμοι, οἱ, (μετρον, νέμω) fifteen officers *who inspected the weights and measures*, (acc. to Bekk. P. A. 1,

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p. 67) ten in Athens itself and five in the Piræus, Dinarch. ap. Suid., Arist. ap. Harp.:—their attendants were called *προμετρηταί*.

Μετροποιέω, ῶ, (*μέτρον, ποιέω*) *to make a measure: to make by measure.* Hence

Μετροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, = *μέτρον* III., Longin.

†**Μέτων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Meton*, son of Pausanias, of Leuconoë in Attica, a celebrated astronomer, Ar. Av. 997. —Others in Plut. Pyrrh. 13; etc.

Μετωνῠμία, ας, ἡ. (*μετά, ὄνομα*) *change of name:* in rhetoric, *the use of one word for another, metonymy*, Vit. Hom. 25. Hence

Μετωνῠμικός, ή, όν, *belonging to metonymy.* Adv. *-κῶς*.

Μετωπᾰδόν, adv. = *μετωπηδόν*, Opp. C. 2, 65.

†**Μετώπη**, ης, ἡ, Dor. *-πα*, *Metōpē*, daughter of the Ladon, wife of Asopus, and mother of Thebe, Pind. O. 6, 144; Apollod. 3, 12, 6.—2. wife of Sangarius, mother of Hecuba, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—II. a river of Arcadia near Stymphalus, Call. Jov. 26.

Μετωπηδόν, (*μέτωπον*) adv. *with head* or *forehead foremost:* of ships, *forming a close front*, Virgil's *junctis frontibus*, Hdt. 7, 100; *in line*, opp. to *ἐπὶ κέρως* (in column), Thuc. 2, 90.

Μετωπιαῖος, α, ον, (*μέτωπον*) *on* or *of the forehead*, Galen.

Μετωπίας, ου, ὁ, (*μέτωπον*) *having a broad* or *high forehead.*

Μετωπίδιος, ον, = *μετωπιαῖος*, prob. l. Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 557. [ῐ]

Μετώπιον, ου, τό, =*μέτωπον*, *the forehead*, Il. 11, 95; 16, 739.—II. *an aromatic Aegyptian ointment*, Diosc.

Μετωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a head-band:* from

Μέτωπον, ου, τό, (*μετά, ὤψ*) strictly *the space between the eyes*, and so *the forehead, front*, cf. Il. 13, 615, and freq. in Hom., etc.; usu. of men, but of a horse in Il. 23, 454:—also in plur., Od. 6, 107, Eur., etc.; cf. *ἀναστράω* II., *χαλάω* I., 2:—Aetna is called the *μέτωπον* of Sicily by Pind. P. 1, 57.—II. *the front, fore part* of any thing, *the front, face* of a wall or building, Hdt. 1, 178; 2, 124: *the front* or *front-line* of an army, fleet, etc., Aesch. Pers. 720, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 2.

†**Μέτωπος**, ου, ὁ, *Metopus*, a Pythagorean of Metapontum, Stob.

Μετωποσκόπος, ον, (*μέτωπον, σκοπέω*) *observing the forehead, judging of men by their foreheads.*

Μετωποσώφρων, ον, gen. *ονος*, *with modest and ingenuous countenance*, Aesch. Supp. 198, e conj. Pors.

Μεῦ, Ep. and Ion. for *μοῦ*, enclit. gen. of *ἐγώ*, freq. in Hom.

†**Μεχερῖνος**, ου, ὁ, = **Μυκερῖνος**, Diod. S. 1, 64.

Μέχρῐ, and before a vowel, or metri grat., *μέχρις*,—I. prep. with gen., *until, unto, to a given point*:—1. of place. *μέχρι θαλάσσης*, Il. 13, 143, cf. Hdt. 2, 80; in poets, *μέχρι* sometimes follows its case.—2. of time, *τέο μέχρις; until* when? how long? Il. 24, 128, cf. Hdt. 1, 4; 3, 10, etc.; so also in prose, *μέχρις οὗ; μέχρις ὅσου;* Hdt. 8, 3, etc.; *μέχρι τινός*, for a space, whether of space or of time: *μέχρι πολλοῦ*, for long: *μέχρι παντός*, for ever: *μέχρι τούτου*, so long, Hdt. 1, 4; *μέχρι πότε;* for how long? Lat. *quousque?* etc.—3. in numbers it expresses a round sum, where prob. the real quantity is a little less, *up to, about, nearly*, Lat. *ad*, sometimes without altering the case of the subst., Lob. Phryn. 410: hence sometimes, like Lat. *citra, short of, within* a limit, *μέχρι κόρου μετρεῖσθαι*, Joseph. B. I. 2, 8, 5.—4. in Ion., *μέχρις οὗ* is sometimes followed by another gen., e. g. *μέχρις οὗ ὀκτὼ πύργων, μέχρις οὗ τροπέων τῶν θερινέων*, Hdt. 1, 181; 2, 19 (for *μέχρις οὗ ὀκτὼ πύργοι εἰσίν*, etc.), cf. Herm. Vig. n. 251; cf. *οὕνεκα* B.—5. sometimes before another prep. of motion to a place, as *μέχρι πρός...*, like *usque ad...*, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E; so *μ. δεῦρο*, c. gen., Plat. Symp. 217 E.—II. as adv., *until, until that*, with subjunct. or optat., *μέχρι τοῦτο ἰδωμεν*, Hdt. 4, 119, etc.: *μέχρι μέν*, in protasis, with *δέ* in apodosis, Hdt. 4, 3: *μέχρι περ ἄν*, with subj., *so long as*, Plat. Sophist. 259 A.—2. *μέχρι ποτέ*, with indicat. pres., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—The rule that *μέχρι* must become *μέχρις* before a vowel, only applies to poets: in Att. prose, *μέχρι* before a vowel is so freq., that the Atticists thought *μέχρις* not Att., Thom. M. 135, cf. Lob. Phryn. 14, sq.; the same holds of *ἄχρι* and *ἄχρις*: *μέχρι* is also the strict Ion. form, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 210 E: most critics, however, now prefer *μέχρις* before a vowel. (*μέχρι* is to *μῆκος, μακρός*, as *ἄχρι* to *ἄκρος*.)

ΜΗ, —A. ADVERB, *not*, used in cases where the negation depends on some previous condition, either expressed or implied, while *οὐ* denies absolutely and independently: so that *μή* expresses *subjectively*, that one *thinks* a thing *is not*; *οὐ objectively* that it *is not*: (the same is the distinction between the compounds of *μή* and *οὐ*). Hence *μή* stands,—I. generally in DEPENDENT clauses, and so,—1. after all conditional or contingent conjunctions, as *εἰ, αἰ, ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἐάν* or *ἤν, ὅταν, ἐπειδάν*, etc.; thus in Hom. *εἰ μή* with fut. indic. after the fut., Il. 7, 98; also without a verb, *except, unless*, Od. 12, 326; the verb is supplied in H. Hom. Cer. 24: in Att., *εἰ μὴ εἰ* is found, like Lat. *nisi si, χρήσιμος οὐδέν, εἰ μὴ εἴ τις ὑπολάβοι...*, Plat. Gorg. 480 B, ubi v. Stallb.: *εἰ μή* is also esp. used with pres. in answers, as, *σὺ δὲ τοῦτο λέγεις; Εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε*, Id. Rep. 608 D: so *αἴ κε ἐάν*, etc., with subjunctive, Il. 18, 91; 22, 55, *ὅτε μή*, c. opt. aor. after opt. pres. and *ἄν*, Od. 16, 197, when it is *except, unless that, unless when*: on the other hand with *ὡς, ὅτι, ἐπεί, since, because*, which are not contingent, *οὐ* is required, *ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογάστριος Ἕκτορός εἰμι*, Il. 21, 95.—On *εἰ δὲ μή*, v. sub *εἰ μή*.—2. after the final conjunctions *ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, ὥστε*, because there are in their nature contingent, as *ὡς μή—ὄλωνται, O that they perish not*, Il. 8, 468.—3. with the relative *ὅς*, either *οὐ* or *μή* may be used, as it is taken to be definite or indef.; but with the indef. *ὅστις* always *μή*, as Thuc. 1, 40.—4. with the infin., though in Hom. only in oratione obliqua, as Il. 14, 46, Od. 18, 167; (whereas in Att. *οὐ* is oft. retained in orat. obl., as if the words had been not *quoted*, but simply *repeated*, e. g. Eur. Hel. 836, Plat. Phaed. 63 D.): but regularly, *μή* attached itself to the infin. in all cases, even when it seems absol.; (for, though when the inf. is the subject of the sentence, as *τὸ μὴ πυθέσθαι μ' ἀλγύνειεν ἄν*, Soph. Tr. 458, *a supposed case* is put, *τὸ μὴ π.=εἰ μὴ πυθοίμην...*; yet in *λείπομαι γὰρ ἐν τῷ μὴ δύνασθαι*, Soph. O. C. 496, the inf. is really absol., and must be paraphrased by *ὅτι οὐ δ.*):—so,—5. with an abstract subst., as in Ar. Eccl. 115, *δεινόν ἐστιν ἡ μὴ 'μπειρία=τὸ μὴ ἐμπειρίαν ἔχειν*, as a general expression of opinion; whereas *ἡ οὐκ ἐξουσία*, Thuc. 5, 50, applies to the specific fact, cf. *οὐ* I. 2: so also—6. with the participle, when it may be resolved into *εἰ* with the indic., as *μὴ ἀπενείκας=εἰ μὴ ἀπήνεικε:* Hdt. 4, 64; whereas *οὐκ ἀπενείκας* would be=*ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀπήνεικε:* so also, *δίδασκέ με ὡς μὴ εἰδότα, ut qui nihil sciam*, Soph. O. C. 1154.—See further under *οὐ*.—II. *μή* is very freq. in INDEPENDENT clauses containing *a command, entreaty, warning*, or expressing *a wish, fear*, in which cases, like Lat. *ne*, it stands first in the sentence: hence,—1. with imperat., *μή* is always used, and regularly with the pres., Il. 1, 32, etc.: sometimes with inf. pres. for imperat., as Il. 2, 413; sometimes with ind. fut., *μὴ νεμεσήσετε*, Il. 15, 115; to express a confidence that the request will be complied with. The examples of *μή* with imperat. aor. are very rare and mostly Homeric, as Il. 4, 410, Od. 2, 70; 15, 263; 16, 301; 24, 248, cf. Pors. Hec. 1166: it differs from the imperat. pres., in that the pres. forbids *what is doing*, the aor. *what is not yet begun*; besides, the force of the pres. is not confined to a *single* act but *continuous*, Herm. Opusc. 1, p. 270; but—2. with subjunctive, if the forbidding be only *momentary*, confined to a *single* act, and regularly with the aor., Il. 5, 684; 6, 265; oft. with notion of *warning* or *threatening*, *μή σε παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχείω, let me not* catch thee..! Il. 1, 26: of *fear, μή με στίβη τε κακὴ καὶ θῆλυς ἔέρση δαμάσσῃ*, I fear, *lest* frost chill me, Od. 5, 467:—in all cases where *μή* stands with subjunct., *ὅρα, φοβοῦμαι*, etc. might be supplied, so that here the adverb and conjunction pass into one another, cf. *μή*, B. V.: yet this is not necessary; for *μή* may stand independently in a command, request, etc., as well as in a question, and be rendered by our *O that* it may *not..!*—3. the Att. were fond of an aposiopesis with *μή* without any verb expressed, *μὴ τριβάς* (sc. *ποιεῖτε, ἐμβάλλετε*) Soph. Ant. 577; *μή μοι πρόφασιν*, Ar. Ach. 345; *μή μοί γε μύθους*, Ar. Vesp. 1179, as we say, *no* delay! *no* excuse! so also *μὴ γάρ*, etc., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 897.—4. *μή* is joined with optat. aor. to express a negative *wish, μὴ γὰρ δ' ἔλθοι ἀνήρ, O* that he may *not* come! Od. 1, 403; *μὴ ἐμέ γ' οὕτος λάβοι χόλος*, may such anger as thine never come on me, Il. 16, 30; strengthd., *μὴ μάν*, Il. 8, 512: the same thing is expressed by the rare form *μὴ ὄφελες λίσσεσθαι*, I wish thou hadst *not...*, Il. 9, 698; so that *μή* may be taken with *λίσσεσθαι*.—5. in hasty negative answers the Att. often put *μή* alone, where the verb must be supplied, as in Soph. O. C. 1441, *εἰ χρή, θανοῦμαι*. Answ. *Μὴ σύ γε* (sc. *θάνῃς*), cf. Valck. Phoen. 353: in this case we must sometimes supply a verb, as in Ar. Ach. 458, *ἀπέλθε νῦν*. Answ. *Μὴ ἀλλὰ* (sc. *τοῦτο γένηται*). *Nay but!*—so, *μή γε, μὴ μοί γε, μὴ μέ γε, μήπω γε*, oft. in Trag. and Com.—III. the position of *μή* occasions a difficulty in two places of Od., viz. Od. 4, 684, *μὴ —μνηστεύσαντες—μηδ' ἄλλοθ' ὁμιλήσαντες, ὕστατα καὶ πύματα νῦν ἐνθάδε δειπνήσειαν, no*—these suit-

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ors—let them, *never* meeting again, now eat their last meal; and Od. 11, 613, *μὴ—τεχνησάμενος—μηδ' ἄλλο τι τεχνήσαιτο, no*—after having wrought this—let him *never* work anything else. Here the participles are parenthetic, and *μηδέ* takes up the negation properly expressed by *μή, μηδ' ἄλλο τι*, being taken as one word, like *μηδοτιοῦν*, cf. Herm. Vig. 262, Nitzsch Od. 4, 684.—IV. in a sentence of two clauses connected by *ἤ* or *καί, μή* is sometimes omitted in the second clause, e. g. Soph. O. T. 889.—V. in Soph. Phil. 1059, we have *οὐδέν..μηδέ* in answering clauses, which is difficult: the simplest way is to suppose that *οὐδέν* is used in the first clause because it is joined not with inf. *κρατύνειν*, but with adv. *κάκιον*, v. Ellendt s. v. *μηδέ* 4, *c.*

B. *μή*, Conjunction, *that...not, lest*, Lat. *ne*.—I. usu. with subjunct. aor. after principal verb in pres. or fut.; so always in Att., but in Hom. often after imperat. aor., Il. 1, 522, Od. 15, 278, etc.—II. with optat. after principal verb in past tense, as Il. 12, 403, Od. 1, 133, etc.—III. with past tense of indic., to express a past action, as Od. 5, 300, *δείδω, μὴ δὴ πάντα νημερτέα εἶπεν*, I fear, she has spoken all too true: so also in Att., v. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 310: *μή* is joined with indic. fut. chiefly as an interrog., cf. infr. C. I.—IV. after verbs expressing *fear, anxiety*, etc., *μή* regularly stands with a finite verb, *δέδοικα μὴ γένηται*, Lat. *vereor ne fiat*, I fear, *lest* it happen, where in common language we omit the negative, I fear *it will* happen (but a negat. is always implied; for when we *fear* a thing *will* happen, we *wish* it *may not*.) Hom. uses *δείδω, δέδια, δέδοικα, περιδείδω, ταρβέω, ἄζομαι* and *δέος αἱρεῖ με*: regularly, these verbs are followed by *μή* with subjunct.; by the opt. only in oratione obliqua or after past tenses, as Il. 14, 261; 21, 329, Od. 11, 634, etc.; but even in Att. the subjunct. is often put where strictly the opt. should stand, Pors. Phoen. 68; and Eur. Hec. 1138 sqq. is a remarkable instance of *ἐδεισα* followed by both subj. and opt.: for this subjunct. the Att. also use indic. fut., Heind. Plat. Crat. 393 C, more rarely indic. pres., Valck. Phoen. 93. For a full discussion of the point, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 805-9.—2. in the same way, *μή* follows verbs that express *care, caution*, etc., *ἰδεῖν μὴ λάθωνται*, to see *that* they *don't* forget, Il. 10, 98; *φράζεσθαι μή...*, Il. 15, 164; *πειρᾶσθαι μή...*, to try *whether or no*, Od. 11, 395, etc.—V. *μή* is used with inf. after vehement negations: so with inf. aor. after *ὄμνυμι*, Il. 23, 585, Od. 2, 373; after *ὅρκον ἑλέσθαι*, with inf. pres., Od. 4, 747; after *ἴστω Ζεύς*, with inf. aor., Il. 19, 261, with inf. fut., Od. 5, 187: so after negat. wishes, *ὀὸς μὴ Ὀδυσσῆα οἰκαδ' ἱκέσθαι*, Od. 9, 530.—2. sometimes the inf. passes into a finite verb, as *ἴστω Ζεύς*, with *μή* and indic. fut., Il. 10, 330; with ind. pres., Il. 15, 41.—VI. lastly, *μή* is used (as it seems) pleonast. after all verbs which have a negative sense, such as *ἀρνεῖσθαι, κωλύειν, εἴργειν, φεύγειν*; sometimes also after nouns of like signf., as *κώλυμα*, Thuc. 1, 16, cf. Soph. O. T. 57; or adverbs, as *ἐμποδών*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13: with these verbs the article is often inserted, as *ἀρνεῖσθαι τὸ μή...*, *τὸ μὴ οὐ*.—Prob. *μή* was here used from the anxiety of the Greeks to be as explicit as possible, v. Buttm. Excur. xi. ad Dem. Mid.; cf. *μὴ οὐ*.

C. *μή* as Interrogative,—I. in direct questions, with all tenses of indic.; but like Lat. *num*, mostly where a negative answer is expected, *ἦ μή που...φάσθε; surely ye did not* say? Od. 6, 200, cf. 9, 405; whereas with *οὐ* the answer expected is affirmat.: in Att. *μή* without *ἤ* is found usu. in the same way, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 344; though sometimes it leaves the answer indeterminate, like Lat. enclitic *-ne*, e. g. Plat. Theaet. 196 B. The above distinction of the answer expected after *οὐ* and *μή*, serves to explain passages where they stand conjointly, as *οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς; wo'n't* you be silent, and *will* you be cowardly? i. e. *be* silent and *be not* cowardly, Soph. Aj. 75, cf. Tr. 1183: (in which cases Elmsl. extends the force of *οὐ* to the second clause *οὐ μὴ ἀρεῖς*; will you *not not* be cowardly? but this would make *μή=οὐ*,—cf. sub. *οὐ μή*).—2. in indirect questions, or when another's question is repeated, *μή* is used with subjunct. of a present, but with optat. of a past action; sometimes also with indic., to mark that the asker believes the thing he asks about, e. g. Soph. Ant. 1253, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 482, Herm. Vig. n. 270. In these cases *μή* may be rendered by *whether*, cf. supr. B. V. 2.

(The Lat. *NE* is only a dialectic variety of *μή*, cf. *μίν* and *νίν, μῶν* and *num*, Buttm. Exc. xi. ad Dem. Mid.) [In Att. poets, *μή* is joined by synizesis with a following vowel: the case of *μὴ οὐ* forming one syll. is the most freq.]

Μή in compos., or joined with other particles, as *μὴ γάρ, μὴ οὐ*, etc., will be found in alphabetical order: these should be compared with the corresponding forms of *οὐ*.

Μὴ γάρ, an elliptic phrase, used in emphatic denial, *certainly not*, Lat. *nullo modo, longe abest*, where an imperat. or optat. verb must be supplied from the foregoing passage to which the denial refers, as *μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα...*, Answ. *μὴ γάρ (λεγέτω)*, Plat. Theaet. 177 E, cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 897: also strengthd., *μὴ γάρ γε, μὴ γὰρ δή*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 212.

Μή γε, not at least, strengthd. for *μή*, Soph. Fr. 185.

†*Μήδα, ας, ἡ, Meda*, wife of Idomeneus, Lyc. 1221.—2. daughter of Cothelas of Thrace, Ath. 557 D.

Μηδᾰμᾶ, μηδᾰμῆ, in no wise, not at all, freq. in Hdt. with another *μή*, or compd. of *μή, ἄλλων μηδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων, μηδαμᾶ μηδέν*, etc., Hdt. 2, 91; 7, 50, 1; *μηδαμῆ χάλα*, Aesch. Pr. 58; *μὴ φυγητε μηδαμῆ*, Soph. Phil. 789.—II. of place, *nowhere*. (Strictly dat. fem. from *μηδαμός*, and so sometimes written *μηδαμᾷ, μηδαμῇ*, as by Ast in Plato: but in poets we sometimes find it *μηδαμά* [*μᾶ*], e. g. Aesch. Pers. 431, Ar. Thesm. 1162, when it must be taken as neut. pl.; so also oft. in Mss. of Hdt.,—and perh. this is the more correct form.)

Μηδᾰμῑνός, ἡ, ὁν, good for nothing; cf. *οὐτιδανός* (*οὐτις*).

Μηδᾰμόθεν, (μηδαμός) adv. *from no place*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14: usu., *μ. ἄλλοθεν, from no* other *place*, as Plat. Phaed. 70 E.

Μηδᾰμόθῐ, adv. *nowhere*: and

Μηδαμοῖ, adv. *nowhither*, Xen. Lac. 3, 4: from

Μηδᾰμός, ἡ, όν, for *μηδὲ ἁμός* not even one, i. e. *not any one, no one, none*, like *μηδείς*, Hdt. 1, 143. 144, etc.—As adj. only in plur., the sing. being scarcely used, except in the adverb *μηδαμῇ, -μοῖ, -μοῦ*, etc. Hence

Μηδᾰμόσε, adv. *nowhither*, *μ. ἄλλοσε*, Plat. Rep. 499 A: and

Μηδᾰμοῦ, adv. *nowhere*, Aesch. Eum. 423; *μ. ἀλλεθι*, Plat. Phaed. 68 A; c. gen., *μ. τῶν ὄντων*, Lat. *nusquam gentium*, Plat. Parm. 162 C, cf. Legg. 958 D.—II. = *μηδαμῇ*, Aesch. Eum. 624, Soph. Aj. 1007, etc.

Μηδᾰμῶς, adv. from *μηδαμός* = *μηδαμᾶ*, Hdt. 4, 83, and oft. in Trag.

Μηδέ, adv. (*μή, δέ*) *nor*, Lat. *neve, nec*, joining a second clause or additional clause to a sentence, the former part of which may be either affirmat., or negat. with *μή*; freq. from Hom. downwds.—2. also declared, *μηδέ....μηδέ..., neither...nor...* Lat. *neque....neque...*, opposing the two clauses of a sentence, first in R. 4, 303:—*μηδέ* also follows *μή*, or *μετά*, when it should be translated *nor yet*, *οἷς μήτε παιδεία μήτε νόμος μηδ' ἀνάγκη μηδεμία*, Plat. Prot. 327 C, cf. Pind. I. 2, 65, Soph. Phil. 771—but whether *μήτε* can follow *μηδέ* is questionable, v. sub *οὐδέ, οὔτε*.—When *δέ* is in the second clause, to mark opposition, and *μή* is expressed only in the second clause, the sense should be written divisim *μὴ δέ*, as Soph. O. C. 481, cf. Schaf. Append. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 29.—II. joined with a single word or phrase, *not even*, Lat. *ne...quidem*, Il. 21, 375, Od. 4, 735, etc.; repeated emphatically, *μηδ' ὀτινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κοῦφον ὧδινα φέροι μηδ' ὃς φύγοι*, let not the babe unborn—*no not* even it escape, Il. 6, 58:—on Od. 4, 684; 11, 613, v. sub *μή* A. III.—Hom. often uses *μηδέ τι*, v. sub *μήτις*.

†*Μήδεια, ας, ἡ*, Ion. *-είη*, Hdt. 1, 2, *Medea*, daughter of Aeetes king of Colchis, fled with Jason to Greece, Hes. Th. 961; Pind. P. 4, 15, etc.

†*Μήδειος, ου, ὁ, Medus*, son of Jason and Medea, Hes. Th. 1001: cf. *Μῆδος*.—Others in Dem. 166, 4, Theocr. Ep. 18, 2; etc.

†*Μήδειος, ον* = *Μηδικός*, Asch. : as *Μήδειοι, the Medes*, Pind. P. 1, 151.

Μηδείς, μηδεμιᾶ, μηδέν, for *μηδὲ εἷς*, declined and accentuated just like *εἷς, μία, ἕν*, gen. *μηδενός, μηδεμιᾶς*, *not even one*, i. e. *no one, none*, like Lat. *nullus* for *ne ullus*, in Hom. only once, *μηδέν*, Il. 18, 500: *μηδὲ εἷς*, which (so written) is never found even in Att., retained the first emphatic signf., *not even one*, and often had a particle between, as *καὶ μηδὲ εἷς*, Pors. Hec. praef. p. xxxiv. c. 6. *μηδέν* (sc. *ὄν, οὐσα*), one who is a *mere nothing, a nobody*, Valck. Phoen. 601, Lob. Soph. Aj. 1218 (1231). *μηδέν, simply nothing*, Hdt. 1, 32. so too *τὸ μηδέν*, of an eunuch, Hdt. 6, 106; hence, generally, *a useless or worthless person*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. *μηδείς* 4:—neut. *μηδέν*, freq. as adv., *not at all*, in no sense, Plat. Polit. 280 A, etc.—When other negatives, also derived from *μή* are used with it, they do not destroy, but strengthen the negation, *μηδέν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας ἐλπίζω μηδὲν ἀνιαρὸν παθεῖν*, *never* hope to escape, when you have done *any thing* base, Isocr. 5 B.—The plur. *μηδένες*, is very rare, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 20; acc. *μηδένας*, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B;—*μηδαμοί, ών*, being used instead.—For *μηθείς*, v. sub voce.—Ω

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the difference between *μηδείς* and *οὐδείς*, v. sub *μή* et *οὐ*.

Μηδέποτε, (*μηδέ*, *ποτέ*) adv. *never*, with pres. and past tenses, as well as fut., Ar. Pac. 1225, Plat. Prot. 315 B, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 458:—but *μηδέ ποτε*, *and never*, Hes. Op. 715, 742.

Μηδέπω, (*μηδέ*, *πώ*) adv., *nor as yet, not as yet*, Aesch. Pers. 435: cf. *μήπω*.

Μηδεπώποτε, (*μηδέ*, *πώποτε*) adv., *never yet*, Luc., etc.; properly with past tenses, usu. perf., v. Lob. Phryn. 458.

Μηδεσϊκάστη, *ης*, *ἡ*, strictly *adorned with prudence*, from *μήδεσι* (dat. pl. of *μῆδος*) and *κέκασμαι*, fem. pr. n., †*Medesicaste*, daughter of Priam, wife of Imbrius, Il. 13, 173.

Μηδέτερος, *α*, *ον*, (*μηδέ*, *ἕτερος*) *neither of the two*, Plat. Rep 470 B, etc. Hence

Μηδετέρωθεν, adv. *from neither side*: and

Μηδετέρως, adv. *in neither way*, Arist. Poët. 14, 8.—2. *in the neuter gender*: and

Μηδετέρωσε, adv. *to neither side*, Thuc. 4, 118.

Μήδευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μήδομαι*) *a stratagem, trick.*

Μὴ δή, *nay do not...*, Il. 16, 81, etc.; so too, *μὴ δῆτα*, Soph. O. T. 830, 1153, etc.

†*Μηδία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Media*, an important country of Asia between Armenia and Assyria, Hdt.; etc.

†*Μηδίας τεῖχος*, *τό*, *the wall of Media*, between the Tigris and Euphrates, separating Babylon from Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 7, 15; 2, 4, 12; with v. l. *Μηδείας*, as in Hell. 2, 1, 13, also: called by Strab. *Σεμιράμιδος ἐπιτείχισμα*, p. 529.

†*Μηδίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medias*, a physician, Diog. L. 5, 72.

Μηδίζω, *to be a Mede in manners, language* or *dress*: esp. *to side with the Medes, to Medize*, opp. to *Ἑλληνίζω*, Hdt. 4, 144, etc., Thuc. 3, 62, etc.

Μηδικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *Median*: *τὴ Μηδικῇ*, sc. *γῇ*,=*Μηδία*, Xen.†: *τὰ Μηδικά* (sc. *πράγματα*), *the Median affairs*, esp. *the war with the Medes*, the name always given by Thuc. to the great Persian war, which Hdt. calls *τὰ Περσικά*.—II. *Μηδικὴ πόα*, *herba Medica*, a kind of *clover*, *lucerne*, Ar. Eq. 606.—III. *μῆλον Μηδικόν*, v. *μῆλον* (B).

Μήδιον, *ου*, *τό*, *an herb*, perh.=*Μηδικὴ πόα*, Diosc.

†*Μήδιος*, *α*, *ον*,=*Μηδικός*, Xen.

†*Μήδιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medius*, a historian, Strab. p. 14.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Μηδίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, sub. *γῆ*, *Media*, Diosc.—II. sub. *γυνή*, *a Median woman*, †Hdt. 1, 91.

Μηδισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*Μηδίζω*) *a leaning towards the Medes, being in their interest, Medism*, Hdt. 4, 165, etc., Thuc. 1, 135, etc.

Μηδιστί, adv. *in Median fashion*, Strab. p. 500:—*in the Median tongue*. [*τῐ*] From

†*Μῆδοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Medes*, Hdt. 7, 62; etc.

†*Μήδοκος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medōcus*, king of the Odrysians, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

Μηδοκτόνος, *ον*, (*Μῆδοι*, *κτείνω*) *Mede-slaying*, Anth.

Μηδόλως, adv., for *μηδ' ὅλως*, *not at all.*

Μήδομαι, f. *μήσομαι*: dep. mid.: (*μῆδος*). *To be minded, to intend, devise, decree, resolve, αὐτὸς ἐὺ μήδεο, resolve* well thyself, Il. 2, 360: hence *to give advice* to another, *τινί τι*, Od. 5, 189.—2. *to plan and do cunningly* or *skilfully, to plot, work, bring about*, oft. in Hom., and usu. in bad sense, *κακὰ μήδεσθαί τινι*, *to plot* or *work* evil against one, Lat. *male consulere in aliquem*; so, *ὄλεθρον μ. τινί*, Od. 24, 96; also c. acc. pers. et rei, *κακὰ μῆσατ' Ἀχαιούς*, he *wrought* them mischief, Il. 10, 52; so also in Il. 22, 395, Od. 24, 426,—like *κακὰ ὁρᾶν τινά*: in Trag. usu. *μ. τι*, Aesch. Pr. 477, etc., cf. Pind. N. 10, 120; *μ. τι ἐπί τινι*, Aesch. Cho. 991, Soph. Phil. 1114:—simply *to make, mélt*, Simon. 57 Bergk:—also c. inf., *to contrive that* a thing *should be*, Pind. O. 1, 51.—II. *to take care of*, Ibid. 171, like *κήδομαι*: the latter form has been substituted by the last ed. in Plut. 2, 407 D.—Only poet. (Cf. *μέδομαι*, fin.)

Μηδοπότερος, *α*, *ον*, (*μηδέ*, *ὁπότερος*)=*μηδέτερος*, Anth. P. 3, 12.

ΜΗ΄ΔΟΣ, *εος*, *τό*, but hardly to be found save in plur. *μήδεα*, *counsels, plans, arts*, usu. with collat. notion of *prudence* or *cunning*, *δόλους καὶ μήδεα*, Il. 3, 202; *πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδώς*, Il. 7, 278; etc.: *μήδεα μάχης*, *plans* of fight, Il. 15, 467; 16, 120:—so in Pind. P. 4, 46; 10, 16, Aesch. Pr. 602 (lyric), cf. Soph. Fr. 604.—2. like *μῆτις*, *care, anxiety*, *σά τε μήδεα*, *care* for thee, once in Od. 11, 202.—II. in Od. 18, 67, 87; 22, 476, *virilia*, in full *μήδεα φωτός*, 6, 129; in which signf., *μήδεα* is to *μήδομαι*, as the almost synon. *μέζεα* to *μέδομαι*.—2. *the bladder* or *its contents*, Opp. C. 4, 437.—Ep. word. (Akin to *μῆτις*, q. v.)

†*Μῆδος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medus*, son of Medea after whom the *Μῆδοι* were said to be named, acc. to Strab. 526; etc.—2. *the Mede*, i. e. king of Media, Astyages, Aesch. Pers. 765.—II. a river of Persia, Strab. p. 729.

†*Μῆδος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *Μηδίς*, *ίδος*, *a Mede*, Hdt.; etc.

†*Μηδοσάδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medosades*, an ambassador of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.

Μηδοστιοῦν, neut. *μηδοτιοῦν*, for *μηδὲ ὁστις οὐν*, *μηδὲ ὁ τι οὐν*, *no one whatever, nothing whatever*, Theogn. 64.

Μηδοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*μῆδος*) *counsel, prudence*, Anth. P. 15, 22.

Μηδοφόνος, *ον*, (*Μῆδος*, **φένω*)=*Μηδοκτόνος*, Anth. P. 7, 243.

†*Μήδων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Medon*, son of Ceisus, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Μηθείς, neut. *μηθέν*, a later form for *μηδείς*, *μηδέν*, first in Arist., and Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 182; but the fem. *μηδεμία* never became *μητεμία*.

†*Μήθυμνα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, Dor. *Μάθ.*, *Methymna*, a city in the north of Lesbos, now called *Molivo*, Thuc. 3, 2.—II. a daughter of Macareus, Diod. S. 5, 81.

†*Μηθυμναῖος*, *α*, *ον*, *of Methymna* (1), *Methymnēan*, Hdt.; *ἡ Μηθ...αία*, *the territory of M.*, Strab. p. 616.

†*Μηθώνη*, *ης*, *ἡ*,=*Μεθώνη*, Il. 2, 716.

Μὴ ἴνα, followed by *ἀλλά*,=*μὴ ὅτι.., ἀλλά..*; v. *μὴ ὅτι*.

†*Μῆονες*, *οἱ*, Ion.=*Μήονες*, Hdt. 7, 74.

Μηκάζω,=*μηκάομαι*, Nic. Al. 214.

Μὴ καί, for *μηδέ*, Ap. Rh.

ΜΗΚΑ΄ΟΜΑΙ, dep., with old poet. part. aor. *μακών* (v. infra): perf. with pres. signf. *μέμηκα*, part. *μεμηκώς*, Il. 10, 362; shortd. fem. *μεμᾶκυῖα*, Il. 4, 435: impf. formed from perf. *ἐμέμηκον*, Od. 9, 439. *To bleat*, of sheep, Il. 4, 435: Od. 9, 439: of hunted fawns or hares, *to scream, shriek*, Il. 10, 362: later esp. of goats (cf. *μηκάς*), Anth.,—as also *βληχάομαι* (our *bleat*) is used both of sheep and goats: The Homeric part. *μακών* is only found in the phrase, *κὰδ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίῃσι μακών*, fell *shrieking* to earth, of a wounded horse, etc., Il. 16, 469, Od. 10, 163; 19, 454; of a man, Od. 18, 98. (Formed from the sound of sheep, as *μυκάομαι* from that of kine.)

Μηκάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (*μηκάομαι*) *the bleating one*, in Hom. always epith. of she-goats, in plur., *μηκάδες αἶγες*, Il. 11, 383, Od. 9, 124, 244; later, *μ. βοῦς*, Soph. Fr. 122; *μ. ἄρνες*,=*βληκάδες*, Eur. Cycl. 189.

Μηκασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μηκάζω*) *a bleating*, Lat. *balatus*, Plut. Sull. 27.

Μηκεδᾱνός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*μῆκος*) *long*, Anth. P. 11, 345.

Μηκέτι, adv., *no more, no longer, no further*, Hom., etc.: *μηδ' ἔτι, nor any more*, Hom. †(*μή*, *ἔτι* after the anal. of *οὐκέτι*; Buttm. considers it contd. from *μὴ οὐκέτι*, Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 26, Anm. 9, Lob.)

Μήκη, *ἡ*,=*μηκασμός*, like *μύκη*=*μυκασμός*.

Μηκηβμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μηκάομαι*)=*μηκασμός*, Opp. C. 2, 359. (Cf. *μυκηθμός*.)

†*Μηκιστεύς*, *έως* Ep. and Ion. *έος*, *ὁ*, *Mecisteus*, son of Talaus, a Grecian chief, Il. 2, 566.—2. son of Echius, companion of Teucer, Il. 8, 333.

†*Μηκιστηϊάδης*, *ου* Ep. *ao. ὁ*, *son of Mecisteus*, i. e. Eurylus, Il. 6, 28.

Μηκητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*μηκάομαι*) *bleating, given to bleating.*

Μήκιστος, *η*, *ον*, Dor. and Att. *μάκιστος* [*ᾰ*]: (*μῆκος*):—superl. of *μακρός*, *tallest*, *τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἀνδρα*, Il. 7, 155, cf. Od. 11, 309; *longest*, Soph. O. T. 1301.—Adv. *μήκιστον*, *for a very long time* or *in the highest degree*, H. Hom. Cer. 259; ubi al. *μήκιστά*, as in Od. 5, 299, 465, *τί νύ μοι μήκιστα γένηται*, what is to become of me *at last*: *μήκιστον ἀπελαύνειν*, to drive *as far* off *as possible*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 28.

Μηκόθεν, adv., (*μῆκος*) *from afar*, *στῆναι*, Aesop.

Μηκοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*μῆκος*, *ποιέω*) *to lengthen.*

ΜΗ΄ΚΟΣ, Dor. *μᾶκος*, *εος*, *τό*, *length*, of space, Od. 9, 324; *μ. ὁδοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 72, etc.: hence also *height, tallness, stature*, Od. 11, 312; 20, 71.—2. of time, *μ. χρόνου*, Soph. Tr. 69, etc.: hence, *μ. λόγου*, *λόγων*, a *long* speech, Aesch. Eum. 201, Soph. O. C. 1139.—3. of size or degree, *greatness, magnitude*, *δλβου*, Emped. 355.—II. *τὸ μῆκος* or *μῆκος*, absol. as adv., *in length*, Hdt. 1, 181, etc.; *ἐς μῆκος*, Hdt. 2, 155:—*at length, in full*, *οὐ μῆκος ἀλλὰ σύντομα*, Soph. Ant. 446; *in greatness*, Ib. 393. (From same root as *μακρός*. Hence is formed *μήκιστος*, superl. of *μακρός*: cf. *μέγας*, fin.)

Μήκοτε, adv. Ion. for *μήποτε*, Hdt.

†*Μηκύβερνα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Mecyberna*, a city in the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia, harbour of Olynthus, Hdt. 7, 122.

†*Μηκυβερναῖος*, *α*, *ον*, *of Mecyberna*, *Mecybernēan*, *οἱ* M., Thuc. 5, 18.

Μήκυθος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mecythus*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H.

Μηκύνω, f. *-ῦνῶ*, in Hdt. *-ῦνέω*. Dor. *μᾱκ-*: (*μῆκος*):—*to lengthen, prolong, extend*, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5: of time, *μ. χρόνον*, *βίον*, Eur. H. F. 87, 143: and in pass., *μηκύνεται ὁ πόλεμος*, Thuc. 1, 102:—also *to delay, put off*, *τέλος*, Pind. P. 4, 508; *μ. λογον*, *to spin out* a speech, *speak at length*, Hdt. 2, 35; so, *λόγους*, Soph. El. 1484; also without *λόγον*, *to be lengthy*

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or *tedious*, Hdt. 3, 60, Ar. Lys. 1132, and Plat.—Thuc. adds an acc. objecti, *μ. τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, τὴν ὠφελίαν, to talk at length about, dwell upon...*, 2, 42, sq. :—but—3. *μ. βοήν, to raise a loud* cry, Soph. O. C. 489 ; cf. *μακρός* I., 4. Hence

Μηκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a lengthening* : esp. of vowels, in prosody.

ΜΗΚΩΝ, *ωνος*, ἡ, *the poppy*, Il. 8, 306, Hdt. 2, 92.—2. *the head of a poppy*, like *κώδεια*, Theophr. :—used as an architectural ornament, Paus. 5, 20, 5.—3. *poppy-seed*, for food, Thuc. 4, 25 : *the narcotic juice of the poppy, opium*, cf. *μηκώνιον*.—II. *part of the intestines* of testaceous animals, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 22, sq., 5, 15, 10 : also *the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish*, Ael. ap. Suid., cf. Ath. 316 D (where it is *ὁ μ.*).—III. *a metallic sand*, Poll.—IV. = *πέπλος* IV.

†**Μηκώνη**, ης, ἡ, *Meconē*, ancient name of Sicyon, Hes. Th. 536.

Μηκωνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a poppy*, Theophr.

Μηκώνιον, ου, τό, *the juice of the poppy, opium*, like *μήκων* I. 3, Theophr.—II. *the discharge from the bowels of new-born children*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 5 ; cf. *μήκων* II.

Μηκωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *lettuce with poppy-like juice*, Nic. Th. 630 ; also *μηκωνῖτις*.—II. as adj., *prepared with poppy*, *μακωνίδες ἄρτοι*, Alcman. 17.

†**Μηκωνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Meconis*, fem. pr. n., Theophil. Phil. 2, 2.

Μηκωνίτης, ου, ὁ, (*μήκων*) *like a poppy*, Hipp.—II. *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, § 63.

Μηκωνοειδής, ές, (*μήκων*, *εἶδος*) *like a poppy*.

†**Μηλα**, ας, ἡ, *Mela*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 348.

Μηλατάς, ὁ, *a shepherd*, also *μηλώτης*, ap. Hesych.

Μηλάτων, metaplast. gen. plur. for *μήλων*, *sheep*, Lyc. 106. [ᾰ]

Μηλάφεω, ῶ, (*μήλη*, *ἀφή*) *to probe*, like *ψηλαφάω*.

Μηλέα, ας, ἡ, (*μῆλον*) *an apple-tree*, Lat. *malus*, Od. 7, 115 ; 11, 589 : *μ. Περσική*, *malus Persica*, *the peach*, Theophr. ; *μ. Κυδωνια*, *m. Punica*, *the quince*, Diosc. [dissyll. in Od. 24, 340.]

Μηλείη, ης, ἡ, Ep. for *μηλέα*, Nic. Al. 230.

Μήλειος, ον, also *α*, ον, (*μῆλον* A) *of, belonging to a sheep*, Hdt. 1, 119, Eur. Cycl. 218.—II. (*μῆλον* B) *of the apple kind*, Nic. Al. 238, Ap. Rh. 4, 1401.

ΜΗΛΗ, ης, ἡ, a surgical instrument, *a probe*, etc., Lat. *specillum*, Hipp., etc.

†**Μήλης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Meles*, an ancient king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 84.

Μηλιάδες, ων, *al*, (*μῆλον*) *nymphs of the fruit-trees* or *of the flocks*, also **Μηλίδες** : but in Soph. Phil. 725, *nymphs of Melis* or *Malia* in Trachis ; cf. **Μηλιεύς**, †and **Μαλία**.

†**Μηλιακός**, ή, όν, Ion. and Att. = **Μαλιακός**.

Μηλίανθμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *μήλων λανθμός*, *a sheepfold*, Lyc. 96.

Μηλιεύς, έως, ὁ, †Ion. and Att. *an inhabitant of Melis* or *Malia* in Trachis, †Soph. Phil. 4, in pl. *οἱ Μ.*, Hdt. 7, 192, -ῆς, Thuc. 3, 92.†—II. also as adj., **Μηλιεὺς κόλπος**, *the Maliac* gulf, †Aesch. Pers. 486†, Hdt. 4, 33 : in common language the Dor. form **Μᾶλιεις** (q. v.) was used, Herm. Soph. Tr. 193, Phil. 4.

Μήλιζω, (*μῆλον* B) *to be like an apple* or *quince* ; hence esp. *to be of a quince-yellow*, Diosc. 1, 173.

Μηλίνοειδής, ές, (*μήλινος*, *εἶδος*) *of an apple* or *quince-yellow*, Theophr.

Μηλίνοεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Nic. Th. 173 : from

Μήλινος, η, ον, (*μῆλον* B) *made of apples* or *quinces*, *μύρον μ.*, Theophr. Odor. 4, 26 : also *of a quince-yellow*, Lat. *luteus*, Diod. 2, 53.—II. *of an apple-tree*, *ὄζος μ.*, Sapph. 4.

Μήλιος, α, ον, *from the island of Melos*, *Melian*, †Hdt. 8, 46 ; in Ar. Nub. 830 Socrates is called *ὁ Μήλιος*, in allusion to the atheist Diagoras of Melos : prov. *ὁ Μ. λιμός*, because Nicias reduced Melos by famine, Ar. Av. 186 : *ὁ Μ. πόντος*, Theogn. 672†.—II. *ἡ Μηλία*, also **Μηλιάς** and **Μηλίς**, with or without *γῆ*, *a grayish aluminous earth*, which painters mixed up with mineral colours to give them greater consistence, Lat. *melinum*, Diosc. 5, 180.

†**Μήλιος**, ου, ὁ, *Melius*, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Μηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*μῆλον* B) = *μηλέα*, Ibyc. 1.

Μῆλις, ίδος, ἡ, *a distemper* of asses, Arist. H. A. 8, 25 : also *μᾶλις*.

Μηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. **Μήλιος**.—II. Ion. †and Att.† for **Μᾶλίς**. (q. v.) with or without *γῆ*, *Melis* or *Malia* in Trachis, Hdt. : *τὴ Μ. λίμνη*, *the Maliac* gulf, Soph. Tr. 636.

Μηλίτης, ου, ὁ, (*μῆλον* B) *olivos μ.*, *apple* or *quince* wine, Plut. 2, 648 E.—II. (*μῆλον* A) *μ. ἀριθμός*, an arithmetical question *about a number of sheep*, cf. *φιαλίτης*.

Μηλοβᾰτέω, ῶ, (*μῆλον* A, *βαίνω*) *to tup sheep*, Opp. C. 1, 387.

Μηλοβᾰφής, ές, (*μῆλον* B, *βάπτω*) *dyed a quince-yellow*, Philo.

†**Μηλόβιος**, ου, ὁ, *Melobius*, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

Μηλοβολέω, ῶ, *to pelt with apples*.

Μηλοδοσίς, ή, strictly *sheep-feeder*, *shepherdess*, fem. prop. n., †**Μελοβόσις**, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus†, H. Hom. Cer. 420.

Μηλοβοτέω, ῶ, (*μῆλον* B, *βόσκω*) *to graze sheep*. Hence

Μηλοβοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a shepherd*, Il. 18, 529.

Μηλοβότης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -τας, = foreg., Pind. I. 1, 67, Eur. Cycl. 53.

Μηλόβοτος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *βόσκω*) *grazed by sheep*, epith. of pastoral districts, Pind. P. 12, 4, Aesch. Supp. 548 : *χώραν μ. ἀνιέναι*, to turn a district *into a sheep-walk*, i. e. lay it waste, Isocr. 302 C : hence *barren*, *waste*, Max. Tyr.

Μηλογενής, ές, (*μῆλον* A, **γένω*) *sheep-born*, *πῶϋ μ.*, a flock *of sheep*, Philox. ap. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 636.

Μηλοδόκος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *δέχομαι*) *sheep-receiving*, e. g. in sacrifice, of the Delphic Apollo, Pind. P. 3, 48, cf. Eur. Ion 228.

Μηλοδρόπῆες, οἱ, Dor. *μᾶλ-*, (*μῆλον* B, *δρέπω*) *the apple-gatherers*, Sappho 91 Bergk.

Μηλοθυτης, ου, ὁ, (*μῆλον* A, *θύω*) *one who sacrifices sheep*, *a priest*, Eur. Alc. 121 : *βωμὸς μ.*, a *sacrificial* altar, Id. I. T. 1116.

Μηλοθῦτος, ον, *belonging to the slaughter of sheep*.

Μηλολόνθη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *beetle* or *cockchafer*, Ar. Nub. 763.

Μηλομάχια, ας, ἡ, (*μῆλον* B, *μάχη*) *a pelting match with apples*, Ath. 277 A.

Μηλομέλι, ιτος, τό, (*μῆλον* B, *μέλι*) *honey flavoured with quince*, Diosc. 5, 39.

ΜΗΛΟΝ, ου, τό, (A) *a sheep*, Od. 12, 301, or *goat*, Od. 14, 105 :—esp. elsewh. Hom. uses the plur. ; to distinguish the gender, an adj. is added, *ἄρσενα μ.*, *rams*, *wethers*, Od. 9, 436, *ἔνορχα μ.*, Il. 23, 147 ;—but by *μῆλα* alone he means *flocks of sheep* or *goats*, v. esp. Od. 9, 184 ; hence, generally, like *πρόβατα*, *small cattle*, usu. opp. to *βόες*, as in Lat. *pecudes*, to *armenta*, Il 9, 406, etc., Pind. P. 4, 263 : *μῆλα καὶ ποίμνας*, Soph. Aj. 1061,—but absol. of *sheep*, Aesch. Aj. 1416 :—even of beasts of chase, Soph. Fr. 911.—Lyc. 106 has a metaplast. gen. plur. *μηλάτων*.—(The word is not used in this signf. in prose. N. T. does not become *μᾶλον* in Pind.

ΜΗ̃ΛΟΝ, ου, τό, (B) Dor. **ΜᾶΛΟΝ**, Lat. *MALUM*, *an apple*, or (generally) any *tree-fruit*, Il. 9, 537, Od. 7, 120, and Hes. Th., whereas in Hes. Op. it always means *sheep*, *χνοῦς ὑπερ μήλοισιν ἐτύνθη* Ar. Nub. 978 : hence—2. *a Cydonian quince*, *μ. Περσικόν*, *the peach*, *μ. Μηδικόν*, *the orange* or *citron*, *μ. Ἀρμηνιακόν*, *malum praecox*, *our apricot* or *apricock*, all in Diosc. 1, 169, sq., cf. *μηλέα*.—II. metaph., of a woman's *breasts*, Ar. Eccl. 903, Lyr. 155 ; *α κυδωνιάω*, *μηλοῦχος* : — of falling tears, *δάκρυα μᾶλα ῥέοντι*, Theocr. 14, 38 :—also, *τὰ μῆλα*, *the cheeks*, Lat. *malae*, Luc. Imagg. 6.

Μηλονομεύς, έως, ὁ, = sq., Anth. P. 9, 452.

Μηλονόμης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -μᾱς, *μῆλον* A, *νέμω*) *a shepherd* or *goatherd*, Eur. Alc. 573.

Μηλονόμος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *νέμω*) *tending goats* or *sheep* ; Σακαὶ *μ.*, *the nomad* Sacae, Choeril. 3, ap. Ath. :—=*μηλονόμης*, Eur. Cycl. 600.

Μηλοπάρειος, ον, Dor. *μᾱλοπ-* (*μῆλον* B, *παρειά*) :—*apple-cheeked*, *round and rosy cheeked*, Theocr. 28, 1.

Μηλοπέπων, ονος, ὁ, (*μῆλον* B, *πέπων*) *an apple-shaped melon*, not eaten till over-ripe, *melones* in Pallad., Galen.

Μηλοπλᾰκούντιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Μηλοπλᾰκοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, (*μῆλον* B, *πλακοῦς*) *a quince-cake*, Galen.

†**Μῆλος**, ου, ἡ, *Melos*, an island in the Aegean sea, with a city of same name, one of the Cyclades, now Milo, Thuc. 3, 91 : Strab. p. 484.

†**Μηλώ**, οὑς, ἡ, *Melo*, fem. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 1.

Μηλόσκοπος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *σκοπέω*) *κορυφὴ μ.*, the top *of a hill from which sheep* or *goats* (*μῆλα*) *may be watched*, H. Hom. 18, 11.

Μηλόσπορος, ον, (*μῆλον* B, *σπόρος*) *set with fruit-trees*, Eur. Hipp. 742.

Μηλοσσός, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *σώζω*) *sheep-protecting*, Leon. Tar. 35.

Μηλοσφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to slay sheep*, usu. *μ.*, *to offer sheep* in sacrifice, Soph. El. 280 ; so absol., Eur. Phoen. 1232 : and

Μηλοσφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the slaughter of sheep* : from

Μηλοσφάγος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *σφάζω*) *slaying sheep*. [ᾰ]

Μηλοτρόφος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *τρέφω*) *sheep-feeding*, Archil. 85, Aesch. Pers. 763.

Μηλοῦχος, ον, ὁ, (*μῆλον* B, Il., *ἔχω*) *a girdle that confines the breasts*, Leon. Tar. 5 ; elsewh. *μίτρα* or *στῆθοδέσμιον*.

Μηλοφάγος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *φαγεῖν*) *eating sheep*, Nonn.

Μηλοφόνος, ον, (*μῆλον* A, *φονεύω*) *sheep-slaying*, cf. sub *ἀγρ-*.

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Μηλοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry apples*, Theocr. Ep. 2; and

Μηλοφόρια, ας, ἡ, *a carrying apples: the office of a* μηλοφόρος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D: from

Μηλοφόρος, ον, (μῆλον B, φέρω) *bearing apples*, Eur. H. F. 396:—οἱ μ., the king of Persia's body-guard, *because they had gold apples* at the butt-end of their spears, Wess. Hdt. 7, 41.

Μηλοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ and ἡ, (μῆλον, φύλαξ) *one who watches sheep*, Anth. Plan. 233, or *apples*. [ῠ]

Μηλόω, ῶ, (μῆλη) *to probe a wound*, Hipp. p. 448.

Μῆλωθρον, ου, τό, a sort of *white grape*, Theophr.

Μηλών, ῶνος, ὁ, (μῆλον B) *an orchard*, Lat. *pometum*.

Μήλων, ωνος, ὁ, epith. of Hercules, *because* μῆλα *were offered him*.

Μήλωσις, ιος, ἡ, (μηλόω) *a probing*, Hipp. p. 772.

Μηλωτή, ῆς, ἡ, (μῆλον A) *a sheep's skin*: generally, *any rough woolly skin*, Philem. p. 365, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 672.

Μηλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, v. *μηλατάς*.

Μηλωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, = sq., dub.

Μηλωτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an instrument for probing*, esp. for cleaning the ears, Galen. (From μηλόω, and not, though even Galen supposed this, a compd. of μηλόω and οὖς, Lob. Phryn. p. 255.)

Μήλωψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῆλον B, ὤψ) *looking like an apple*, esp. *of an apple-yellow*; μήλοπα καρπὸν ἀλετρεύειν, to grind the *yellow* fruit, i. e. the *ripe* corn, Od. 7, 104.

Μὴ μάν, *nay verily*, Il., used to strengthen the negative protestation, cf. *μή* A. III. 4; *μάν* 3.

Μὴ μέν, Ion. for *μὴ μάν*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 99, cf. 2, 118, 179, etc.: opp. to *ἦ μέν*.

Μήν, Dor. *μάν* (q. v.), a particle strengthening affirmation, like Lat. *vero, yea, indeed, verily, truly, in sooth*, etc., *ἀγε μήν*, Lat. *age vero*, on *then!* Il. 1, 302; *ἦ μήν*, Lat. *sane vero*, in *very* truth, *yea verily*, Il. 9, 57, Hes. Sc. 11, 101; esp. in strong protestations or oaths, Aesch. Theb. 531, etc.: —*καὶ μήν*, Lat. *et vero, besides, moreover, nay more*, very freq., Hom., and Att.; esp. in scenic poets, to indicate that a person is coming on to the stage, *and see*, Eur. El. 966, etc.:—*οὐ μήν, of a truth* not, Il. 24, 52, etc.; so also, *μὴ μήν, O* do *not..!* in Hom. always Dor. *μὴ μάν* (v. sub *μάν*):—Att. also *ἀλλὰ μήν*, Aesch. Pers. 233, etc.: —*γε μήν, yet*, Id. Theb. 1062, etc.;—and hardly ever without some other particle:—freq. in transitions from one subject to another, *τί μήν; quidni? why not?* Aesch. Eum. 203, etc.: —in Trag., oft. for *μέντοι*, Reisig Comm. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 28.—*Μήν* strengthens an affirmation, etc., regarded as *an intention*, both directly and in orat. obliqua, while *δή* usu. refers to *a past action*: *μήν* is orig. the same as *μέν*, but after the introduction of the long vowel *η* it became distinguished as the stronger and more emphatic form: however *ἦ μέν, μὴ μέν* remained in Ep. and Ion. = Att. *ἦ μήν, μὴ μήν*.

ΜΗ'Ν, ὁ, gen. *μηνός*: dat. pl. *μησί*, Ion. *μήνεσι*: also *μείς* (q. v.) in Pind., and Theophr. *A month*, Hom., Hes., etc.: in earlier times the month was divided into two parts, *μὴν ἱστάμενος*, the first, and *φθίνων*, the second half, Od. 14, 162; 19, 307, Hes. Op. 778, Th. 59, Hdt. 6, 106; the Attic division was into three, *μὴν ἱστάμενος* (also *ἀρχόμενος*, and *εἰσιών*, Andoc. 6, 38), *μεσῶν, φθίνων*: the last third was reckoned backwards, *μηνὸς τετάρτῃ φθίνοντος*, on the fourth day *from the end of the month*, like Lat. *quarto ante kalendas*, Thuc. 5, 19; yet in Att. they were also reckoned forwards, as, *τῇ τρίτῃ ἐπ' εἰκάδι, the three and twentieth*, etc.:—*κατὰ μῆνα, monthly, μισθὸν διδόναι κατὰ μ.*, Dem. 1209, 11; *τόκον ὀρχμὴν τοῦ μηνὸς τῆς μνᾶς*, interest a drachma per mina *per month*, Aeschin. 68, 26.—On the Attic months v. Clinton F. H. vol. 2, Append. 19; on the Macedon., Id. vol. 3, Append. 4.—II. *the moon*, because the old year was lunar, Theophr.:—so, *τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός*, at the end of *the lunar month* (when there was no moonlight), Thuc. 2, 4. —2. = *μηνίσκος*, Ar. Av. 1113, sq.— III. as prop. n., *the god Lunus*, masc. of *Μήνη*, Strab. p. 557.—IV. in plur. *μῆνες, the menses* of women. (From *μήν* comes *μήνη*, our *moon*, Germ. *Mond*, Lat. *men-sis*, all from Sanscr. *ma*, to measure,—the Pers. word for *month* being *mâh*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 194.)

†**Μήν**, ῆνος, ὁ, *Menes*, the first king of Aegypt, reputed founder of Memphis, Hdt. 2, 4, 99; in late wr. also *Μίνης*: cf. *Μῆνις*.—2. v. foreg. III.

Μηνᾰγυρτέω, ῶ, *to be a μηναγύρτης, to go about begging*: from

Μηνᾰγύρτης, ου, ὁ, (*μήν, ἀγύρτης*) *a priest of Cybele who made a monthly round of begging visits* (cf. *μητραγύρτης*), Meineke Menand. p. 111.

Μηναῖος, α, ον, (*μήν*) *monthly*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 954.

Μηνάς, άδος, ἡ, = *μήνη, the moon*, Eur. Rhes. 534.

†**Μηνᾶς**, ᾶ, ὁ, *Menas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.—2. a freedman of Sextus Pompeius, Plut. Anton. 32.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Μήνη, ης, ἡ, *the moon*, Il. 19, 374, Aesch. Pr. 797; also as a goddess, H. Hom. 32, Pind. O. 3, 36.

Μηνῖαῖος, α, ον, (*μήν*) *monthly*, Aesch. Supp. 266 (Dindorf), Strab. p. 173:—*τὰ μηνιαῖα, the menses* of women, Plut. 2, 907, F.—II. *a month old*, LXX.

Μηνίαμα, ατος, τό, = *μήνιμα*, LXX., dub.: from

Μηνίαω, ὦ, = *μηνίω*, Ap. Rh. 2, 247.

Μηνίγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Μῆνιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *any membrane*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.: of *the membranes* of the eye, Emped. 280; esp. *that of the brain*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 5; 3, 3, 21:—*the scum* on milk, Hesych.

†**Μῆνιγξ**, ιγγος, ἡ, *Meninx*, a small island on the coast of the Syrtes, with a city of same name, Strab. p. 157, etc.

Μηνιθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*μηνίω*) *wrath*, Il. 16, 62, 202, 282.

Μήνιμα, ατος, τό, (*μηνίω*) *the cause of anger*, *μ. θεῶν, the cause of* divine *wrath*, Il. 22, 358, Od. 11, 73; so in plur., Eur. Phoen. 934: hence—2. *guilt*, esp. *blood-guiltiness*, Lat. *scelus piaculare*, παλαιὰ *μηνίματα, guilt* that cleaves to a family from the sins of their forefathers, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Antipho 127, 1, cf. Valck. Phoen. 941, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 637.—II. *a burst of anger*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 826.

Μήνιον, ου, τό, *the temple of the goddess Mene*, Paus. 6, 26, 1.

†**Μήνιος**, ου, ὁ, *the Menius*, a river of Elis, Theocr. 25, 15; v. l. Πηνεοῦ.

Μῆνις, Dor. *μᾶνις*, ἡ; genit. ιος, in Att. *μήνιδος* (v. l. Plat. Rep. 390 E, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. 'Αρχίλοχος.): —*wrath*; from Hom. downwds. mostly of the wrath of *the gods*, which never fails in its object, Il.; also of the wrath of Achilles, lb. 1, 1, etc.; of *the revengeful temper* of a people, Hes. Sc. 21.—Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 4, 284, and Trag.; also by Hdt. 7, 134, 137, in the strict sense of *divine wrath*; and so in Plat. l. c., Legg. 880 E, Hipp. Maj. 282 A. (From the same root as *μένω*, as also *μένος, μέμονα, μαίνομαι, μενεαίνω*.) Cf. *ὀργή*.

†**Μῆνις**, ιδος, ὁ, = *Μήν* (1), Ael. H. A. 11, 10, 40.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Μηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = sq.

Μηνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *μήνη, a crescent*, Lat. *lunula*:—hence, *any moon* or *crescent shaped body*, esp. *a covering to protect the head of statues*, (whence the *nimbus* or *glory* of Christian saints), Ar. Av. 1114, ubi v. Interpp., cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 51.—2. *a crescent shaped figure*, used in mathematical demonstrations, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 25, 2, etc.—3. *a crescent shaped line of battle*, Polyb. 3, 115, 5.

Μηνισμα, ατος, τό, late form for *μήνιμα*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 433.

Μηνίτης, ου, ὁ, *a wrathful man*, Arr. Epict. [ῐ]

Μηνίω, Dor. *μᾱνίω*: (*μῆνις*):—*to cherish wrath, be wroth against* one, *τινί*, Il. 1, 422; 18, 257, and Hdt.; *τινός, about* a thing, Il. 5, 178; and in full, *μ. τινί τινος*, Soph. Ant. 1177: elsewh. in Hom. absol., mostly of heroes, rarely of common men, as in Od. 17, 14: *μ. τινί* is also *to declare one's wrath against* a person, Hdt. 5, 84:—the mid. in act. signf., Aesch. Eum. 101.—A later form is *μηνιάω*, Lob. Phryn. 82. [ῑ in pres. and impf., Hom., and Eur. Hipp. 1146, Rhes. 494; only long in arsis, Il. 2, 769, Aesch. Eum. 101: but ῐ always in fut. and aor.]

†**Μηνόδοτος**, ου, ὁ, *Menodotus*, masc pr. n., in Strab. p. 625; Ath.; etc.

†**Μηνόδωρος**, ου, ὁ, *Menodorus*, masc. pr. n.,—1. a physician, Ath. 58 F.—2. a statuary of Athens, Paus. 9, 27, 4.

Μηνοειδής, ές, (*μήνη, εἶδος*) *crescent-shaped*, Lat. *lunatus*, Hdt. 1, 75; 8, 16, Thuc. 2, 76, etc.: of the sun and moon *when partially eclipsed*, Thuc. 2, 28, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 10; cf. *διχότομος, ἀμφίκυρτος*. Adv. *-δῶς*, Philostr.

Μῆνος, τό, l. vulg. in Aesch. Supp. 266, = *μηνιαῖος*.

†**Μηνοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Menophanes*, masc. pr. n., a general of Mithradates, Paus. 3, 23, 3.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†**Μηνοφίλα**, ας, ἡ, *Menophila*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 116.

†**Μηνόφιλος**, ου, ὁ, *Menophilus*, masc. pr. n., Lys. 113, 36; etc.

Μήνῡμα, ατος, τό, (*μηνύω*) *an information*, Thuc. 6, 29, 61, Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 F.

Μήνῡσις, εως, ἡ, (*μηνύω*) *a laying information*, Plat. Legg. 932 D.

Μηνῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μηνύω*) *an informer, guide*, Aesch. Eum. 245.

Μηνῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μηνύω*) one *that brings to light*, *μ. χρόνος*, Eur. Hipp. 1051.—II. as subst. *an informer, guide*, esp. in legal signf., like Lat. *delator*, Antipho 117, 6, Thuc. 1, 132, etc.; *μ. γενέσθαι κατά τινος*, Lys. 130, 3:—also in comedy as fem., Cratin. Incert. 77, cf. Lob. Paral. 271. Hence

Μηνῡτικός, ή, όν, *given to informing, traitorous*, Dio C.

Μήνῡτρον, ου, τό, (*μηνύω*) *the price*

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of information, reward, H. Hom. Merc. 264, 364; —esp. at Athens, but always in plur. *μήνυτρα*, as Thuc. 6, 27, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 2, etc.; *μ. κηρύσσειν*, to offer *such reward*, Andoc. 6, 23: cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 332.

Μηνύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *μηνυτήρ*, Anth. P. 11, 177. [ῡ]

ΜΗΝΎΩ, f. *ὑσω*, Dor. *μᾱνύω*, *to disclose what is secret, reveal, betray*, first in H. Hom.: in genl. *to make known, report, declare, show*. Construct., *τινί τι*, H. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind. N. 9, 10, etc.; *τι*, Hdt. 1, 23: c. part., *μ. τινὰ ἔχοντα, to show* that he has, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; so, *μ. τινὰ ἀποθανόντα, to show* that he is dead, Antipho 115, 21; and in pass., *πόλεμος γεγονὼς ἐμηνύθη*, Plat. Criti. 108 E: c. inf., Plat. Rep. 366 B: *μ. τινὶ εἰ..., to inform* one whether..., Ar. Ach. 206.—2. *to betray, detect*, Xen. Eq. 3, 5.—II. at Athens esp. *to inform, lay public information against* another, *κατά τινος*, Lys. 105, 18; also, *μ. τι κατά τινος*, Thuc. 6, 60: also, *μ. τινί τι, to give information of* a thing to a magistrate, Plat. Legg. 730 D: absol. *to lay information*, Thuc. 6, 27; hence impers. in pass. *μηνύεται, information is laid*, Id. 6, 28, cf. 1, 20: but in pass. also of persons, *to be informed against*, Id. 6, 53; so, *πρᾶγμα μηνυθέν*, Eur. Ion 1563. [ῡ in pres. and impf., in H. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., except when before a long syll., as in H. Hom. Merc. 373: ῠ in fut. and aor., and so always in Att., e. g. Soph. O. C. 1188, Ar. Ach. 206.]

Μῆον, ου, τό, *an umbelliferous plant*, Diosc.

†**Μήονες, οἱ,** Ion. and Ep. for *Μαίονες*.

†**Μηόνιος, Μηονίη, Μηονίς,** Ep. and Ion. for *Μαιόν-*, etc.

Μὴ ὅπως, followed by *ἀλλά*, stronger than *οὐχ ὅπως*, (being put by ellipse for *μὴ ὑπολάβητε ὅπως..., not only not so, but..., let alone that...*, like *μὴ μόνον ὅτι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 762, 2 and 3: so also *μὴ ἵνα* and *μὴ ὅτι*.

Μὴ ὅτι, = *μὴ ὅπως*. Plat. Apol. 40 D, Dem. 870, 20: when *μὴ ὅτι* follows something else, without *ἀλλά*, it is more emphatic, *not to mention that..., let alone...*, cf. Jelf, ubi supra.

Μὴ οὐ, are joined first in Hdt., and then freq. in Att. Greek.—I. with subjunctive, after verbs of fearing, doubting, and the like, as *δέδοικα μὴ οὐ γένηται*, I fear *it will not* be, opp. to *δ. μὴ γένηται*, I fear *it will* be, just as in Lat., *vereor ut* (i. e. *ne non*) *sit*, to *vereor ne sit*: this usage first appears in Il. 1, 28, *μή νύ τοι οὐ χραισμῇ σκῆπτρον*, (take care) *lest* the sceptre avail thee *not*; cf. Hdt. 6, 9. —Here both negatives are used in proper signf., *μή* as conjunction, Lat. *ne, lest*, *οὐ* as negat. adv., Lat. *non, not*.—II. with infinit.,—1. after verbs of stopping, delaying, denying, doubting, etc., when a negat. is added, as *οὐδείς σοι ἀντιλέγει τὸ μὴ οὐ λέξειν*, no one disputes your right to speak, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; so first in Hdt., *οὐκέτι ἀνεβάλλοντο μὴ οὐ τὸ πᾶν μηχανήσασθαι*, no longer delayed to make every attempt, 6, 88, cf. Soph. O. T. 1091, O. C. 566:—here *μὴ οὐ* may be translated by Lat. *quin quominus, nemo te impediet quin dicas*: then,—2. generally after all clauses in which a negat. is expressed or implied, esp. after *οὐ δύναμαι, οὐκ οἷος τ' εἰμί, οὐκ ἔστι*, etc., as, *πείσομαι γὰρ οὐ τοσοῦτον οὐδέν, ὥστε μὴ οὐ καλῶς θανεῖν*, I shall *not* come to such a pass, as *not* to die well, Soph. Ant. 97; *οὐκ οἰκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκας*, it is *not* reasonable that the Athenians should *not*..., Hdt 7, 5; so, *ἀδύνατα ἦν...μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν*, Thuc. 8, 60; *οὐ δύναμαι μὴ οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν*, Xen. Apol. fin.:—here it may be translated by Lat. *non potest fieri quin...*, or *non potest non esse*.—3. after all words implying negatives, as verbs expressing fear, shame, etc., *δεινὸν ἐδόκει...μὴ οὐ λαβεῖν*, it seemed strange (i. e. was *not* possible) *not* to take, Hdt. 1, 187; *αἰσχρόν ἐστι...μὴ οὐ φάναι*, 'tis a shame (i. e. I have *not* the impudence) *not* to say, Plat. Prot. 352 D: so after questions, *τίς μηχανή...μὴ οὐ...*; what contrivance is there that it should not be? i. e. it is *not* possible that it should *not*, Plat. Phaed. 72 D.—In these three cases the art. *τό* may be set before *μὴ οὐ*, c. inf., as Soph. O. T. 283, 1232, Tr. 90: but *τὸ μὴ οὐ* cannot be used without the inf., acc. to Herm. Vig. n. 265.—III. so with a participle, *οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἱστάναι (ἀνδριάντα), μὴ οὐ ὑπερβαλλόμενον*, it is *not* right to set up a statue, *unless* one surpasses, Hdt. 2, 110; *δυςάλγητος γὰρ ἦν, μὴ οὐ κατοικτείρων*, Soph. O. T. 13. —In signf. 1. supra, as we see, both negatives retain their force: but in all cases of II. and III., *μή* might be used alone, though this is not common when a negat. precedes, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 750, Obs. 3. Herm. Vig. n. 265 supposes that the negation by *μὴ οὐ* is less strong and positive than that by *μή* alone; Jelf l. c., Obs. 5, follows Kühner in questioning this, considering that the second negat. has come in from the negative character of the whole sentence.

†**Μηονανία, ας, ἡ,** *Mevania*, a city of Umbria, now *Bevagna*, Strab. p. 227.

Μὴ οὕτως, ὡς..., *not so as..., not so much so, as...*

Μή περ, *not however*.

Μήποθεν, *lest from anywhere*, Lat. *necunde*.

Μὴ πολλάκις, *lest perchance*, Lat. *ne forte*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 D, Stallb. Rep. 424 B.

Μήποτε, (*μή, ποτέ*) *that at no time, lest ever, that never*, Lat. *nequando*, with subjunct., Hom.; also *μὴ ποτε*, divisim, Od. 21, 324, which is less strong, according to Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.—II. in warnings, entreaties, wishes, *that never, on no account*, also with subj., Od. 19, 91, c. inf., Od. 11, 441.—III. in oaths, etc., after a finite verb, with inf., *never, ὀμοῦμαι, μήποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβῆμεναι*, Il. 9, 133, 275; c. inf. fut. Il. 9, 455: also in orat. obliqua, when another's words are quoted, Hes. Op. 86.—IV. in later Greek, *perhaps*, like *nescio an*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 3, and freq. in Gramm.; v. Buttm. Exc. vii. ad Dem. Mid., p. 135.

Μή που, *lest anywhere, that nowhere*, Lat. *necubi*: hence *lest perchance*, Hom., etc.

Μήπω, (*μή, πω*) *not yet*, Lat. *nondum*, Hom.—II. in expostulation, *μήπω τι μεθίετε*, Il. 4, 234.—III. = *μή που*, Od. 9, 102.—IV. = *μήποτε*, Pors. Hec. 1268, Lob. Phryn. p. 458, Meineke Philem. p. 401.—V. *μήπω γε, nay, not yet*, Aesch. Pr. 631; followed by *πρίν*, Soph. Phil. 1409.

Μὴ πωποτε, usu. of past time, *never yet*, Soph. Ant. 1094.

Μήπως, (*μή, πως*) like *μή πον, lest in any way*, and after verbs of fearing, *lest any how, lest perchance*, freq. in Hom., following of course the constr. of *μή*:—also divisim, *μὴ πως*, Od. 4, 396, etc.—II. in case of doubt, or in indirect questions, *whether or no*, Il. 10, 101.

Μῆρα, τά, rarer Homeric plur. for *μηρία*, not irreg. plur. of *μηρός*, as appears both from the signf. and accent (v. *μηρίον*), Il. 1, 464; 2, 427, etc.; cf. Ar. Pac. 1088.

Μηριαῖος, α, ον, (*μηρός*) *belonging to, on the thigh*, Lat. *femoralis*, q. v., *the thigh*, Xen. Eq. 11, 4.

Μῆριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, also **σμῆριγξ**, *a bristle*.

Μηρίζω, (*μηρός*) *to strike on the thigh*, a word coined by the comic poets on analogy of *γαστρίζω*, Dan. L. 7, 172.

Μήρινθος, ου, ἡ: metapl. acc. sing. *μήρινθα*, as if from *μήρις* (cf. *ἔλμινς, πείρινς*), Orph. *A. cord, line, string*, Il. 23, 854, 869: a *fishing-line*, Theocr. 21, 12; hence, proverb., *ἡ μήρινθος οὐδὲν ἔστασε, the line* caught nothing, i. e. it was of no avail, Ar. Thesm. 928, cf. Luc. Hermot. 28. (From *μηρίνω*; akin to *μάρμις* and *μῆριγξ*.)

Μηρία, τά (for the sing. *τὸ μηρόν* is never used); in Hom. and Ar. also *μῆρα*, q. v.:—*that which was cut out of the thighs of victims*, i. e. acc. to the old Gramm., v. infra) *the thigh bones*, which it was the old usage to cut out (*ἐκ μηρία τάμνον*), and wrap in two folds of fat (*μηρία κνίσῃ ἠὲν ψαν, δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες*,—as Rh. *διπλόα*), and also to lay slices of fat upon them, (*ὠμοθέτησαν*, Od. 3, 458, Il. 1, 461): they were then laid on the altar (*μηρία ἐπιθεῖναι Ἡφαίστῳ, Ἀπόλλωνι*, Od. 3, 179. 21, 267); and burnt (*μηρία καίειν, κατὰ μηρία καίειν, ἐπὶ μηρία καῦσαι τινι*, also *ἐπὶ βωμοῖς*, freq. in Hom., v. Il. 1, 40, Od. 4, 764): hence, *πίονα μηρία* are *the thigh-bones in their fat* (in Theocr. *πιανθέντα*), for which, in Il. 4, 240, we have *δημὸς καὶ μηρία*: so in Hes. Opp. 335, *ἀγλαὰ μηρία*, may be *the fatted thigh-bones*, unless *ἀγλαά* is merely a general epith.—The origin of the custom is said to be found in Hes. Th. 535, sqq., 556.—The distinction between *μηρία*, *thigh-bones*, and *μηροί*, *thighs*, is given by the old Gramm., v. Apollon. Lex. s. v. *ἀστέα*: in modern times first pointed out by Voss, Mythol. Briefe, 2, 303-322: but Herm. Soph. Ant. 997, denies this, taking *μηρία* to be *the flesh of the thighs* or *hams*, and Nitzsch, Od. 3, 456, supports him, remarking that, though Hom. always says *μηρία* or *κρέα κατέειν*, yet the phrase *ἐκτανύσας μηρούς* is used (as well as *ἐκτ. μηρία*, Il. 1, 460; 2, 423, Od. 12, 360.—II. = *μηροί, the thighs*, only in Bion 1, 84: but even there we read *μηρίοις*, in Ar. Eccl. 902.

†**Μηριόνης, ου, ὁ,** *Meriones*, son of Molus of Crete, companion of Idomeneus, Il. 2, 651.

Μηροκῠτέω, ῶ, *to burn thigh-bones as a sacrifice*, like *ἱεροσυτέω*, A. B.

†**Μηρών, ῶνος, τό,** *Mi. Mesua*, in India, at the base of which lay Nysa, Arr. An. 5, 1.

Μηροβλᾰβής, ές, *worn in a thigh*, cf. *μηροτριβής*.

ΜΗΡΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *the upper, fleshy part of the thigh, the ham*, in Hom. use of men: accurately described in Il. 5, 305, *ἰσχίον ἔνθα τε μηρὸς ἰσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται*, the hip-joint, and part

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where *the thigh* turns in the hip: freq. in phrases, *φάσγανον* or *ἀορ ἐρυσσάμενος, σπασσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ*, drawing his sword *from his thigh*, where it hung, Hom.—2. Hom. uses the word of animals only in phrase *μηροὺς ἐξεταμον*, v. *μηρία* I., fin.: in Hdt. 3, 103, of the *leg-bones* generally, *κάμυλος ἐν τοῖσι ὀπισθίοισι σκέλεσι ἔχει τέσσερας μηροὺς καὶ γούνατα τέσσερα*.

Μηροτομέω, ῶ, = *μηροὺς τέμνω*, susp.

Μηροτραφής, ές, (*μηρός, τρέφω*) *thigh-bred*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 11, 329, Strab. p. 687, where Casaub. would read *μηροβραφής*.

Μηροτυπής, ές, (*μηρός, τύπτω*) *striking the thigh*, *κέντρον*, Anth. P. 9, 274.

Μήρυγμα, τό, v. sub *μῆρυμα*.

Μηρυκάζω, = *μηρυκίζω*, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12, Probl. 10, 44, 2.

Μηρυκάομαι, dep., = sq., Plut. Rom. 4; cf. Luc. Gall. 8.

Μηρυκίζω, *to chew the cud, ruminate*, Ael. N. A. 5, 42. (Perhaps connected with *ἐρεύγομαι, ἤργον*.) Hence

Μηρυκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a chewing the cud*, LXX.

Μήρῦμα, ατος, τό, *that which may be spun into thread*, of a fibrous stone, Plut. 2, 434 A.—II. like Lat. *tractus*, *volumen*, a serpent's *coil* or *trail*, Nic. Th. 163, as Lob. Paral. 433 writes for *μήρυγμα*.

Μηρῦμάτιον, ου, τό, Dim. from *μήρυμα*, esp. *a ball of twine*. [ῡ]

Μήρυς, υκος, ὁ, *a ruminating fish*, like the *scarus*, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12.

Μήρυσμα, ατος, τό, dub. for *μήρυγμα*, q. v.

Μηρύομαι, f. *-ύσομαι*: dep. mid.: —*to draw up, furl, ἱστία μηρύσαντο*, Od. 12, 170: *to draw up* an anchor, Soph. Fr. 699: also, *μηρύεσθαι ἀπὸ βυθῶν*, Opp. C. 1, 50; *ἐκ β.*, Ap. Rh. 4, 889.—2. in weaving, *κρόκα ἐν στήμονι μηρύσασθαι*, *to weave* the woof into the warp, Hes. Op. 536:—then, *to wind off* thread, Luc. Hermot. 47. —The Act. is hardly to be found, though *μηρύομαι* appears as a pass. in Theocr. 1, 29, *κισσὸς μηρύεται περὶ χείλη*, ivy *twines* around the edge.—Poetic, esp. Ep. word, though the compd. *ἐκμηρύομαι* is found in prose.

Μής, ὁ, Dor. for *μείς, μήν*.

Μῆστο, Ep. syncop. aor. of *μήδομαι*.

Μήστωρ, ωρος, ὁ, (*μήδομαι*) *an adviser, counsellor*, Hom., who calls Jupiter *ὕπατος μήστωρ*, Il. 8, 22; and any one distinguished for wise counsel, *θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος*, Il. 7, 366, Od. 3, 110; also, *μήστωρ μάχης, ἀϋτῆς, the adviser in* battle, i. e. the leader, Il. 17, 339; 4, 328; but, *μήστωρ φόβοιο, knowing to rouse* terror, Il. 5, 272, cf. 8, 108. (Cf. Lat. *magister*.) Hence

†**Μήστωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Mestor*, son of Perseus and Andromeda, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—2. a son of Priam, Il. 24, 257. —3. son of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—4. son of Neptune and Clito, Plat. Criti. 114 C.

†**Μήτα**, ἡ, *Meta*, daughter of Hopleus, and first wife of Aegeus, Apollod. 3, 15, 6.

Μήτε, *and not, μηδέ..., μήτε*, Od. 13, 308; but usu. doubled, *μήτε..μήτε, neither...nor*, freq. in Hom.; also with τε in second clause, Il. 13, 230, Hdt. 1, 63: on *μήτε...μηδέ*, v. sub *μηδέ*;—as also on the dub. forms *μή...μήτε, μηδέ...μήτε*.

Μήτειρα, ας, ἡ, = *μήτηρ*, v. l. for *δμήτειρα*, Il. 14, 259; otherwise only in Greg. Naz. etc., except in compd. *παμμήτειρα*.

Μητείριος, α, ον, = *μήτριος*, dub. in Anth. P. 9, 398.

ΜΗΤΗΡ, Dor. *μάτηρ*, ἡ: gen. *μητέρος*, contr. *μητρός*, etc., both in Hom., the latter only in strict Att.: but acc. *μητέρα*, pl. *μητέρας*, were never contr. *A mother*, Hom., etc.; also of animals, *a dam*, Il. 17, 4, Od. 10, 414; of a *mother-bird*, Il. 2, 313:—*ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ μητρός*, from one's *mother's womb*, Pind. P. 5, 153, Aesch. Cho. 422: metaph., *μ. ἡμέρα*, Hes. Op. 823. —2. also of lands, *μήτηρ μήλων, θηρῶν, mother* of flocks, of game, Il. 2, 696; 8, 47, etc.; also, *γῆ μήτηρ, mother* earth, Aesch. Theb. 16, etc.; but *ἡ Μήτηρ* alone for *Δημήτηρ*, Hdt. 8, 65.—II. poet. as the *origin* or *source* of events, *πειθαρχία γὰρ τῆς εὐπραξίας μήτηρ*, Aesch Theb. 225; *ἡ γνώμη μ. κακῶν*, Soph. Phil. 1361; so night is *the mother* of day, Aesch. Ag. 265; the grape of wine, Id. Pers. 614; summer of the vine-shoot, Pind. N. 5, 11, etc.—III. for *μητρόπολις*, in Call. Fr. 112. (The word is the same in all the Indo-Germanic tongues, Lat. *mater*, Sanscr. *mâtri*, Germ. *Mutter*, etc.)

Μήτῐ, neut. from *μήτις*, q. v.

Μήτι, contr. dat. from *μῆτις* for *μήτιϊ*, Hom.

†**Μητιάδουσα**, ης, ἡ, *Metiadūsa*, wife of Cecrops II. of Athens, Apollod. 3, 15, 5.

Μητῐάω, ῶ, Ep. 3 pl. *μητιόωσι*, part. *μητιόων, όωσα*: f. *μητιάω*: (*μῆτις*): —like *μήδομαι, to meditate, intend, plan, βουλάς*, Il. 20, 153: absol., *to deliberate, determine*, Il. 7, 45:—mid. to *resolve in one's own mind* or *with one's self*, Il. 22, 174: c. inf., Il. 12, 17.—2. *to plan, devise, bring about, νόστον Ὀδυσσῆϊ*, Od. 6, 14; but in bad sense, *μ. κακά τινι*, Il. 18, 312; cf. *μήδομαι, μητίομαι*. Hence

Μητίετα, ό, Ep. form for *μητιέτης*, *a counsellor*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., as epith. of *Ζεύς, all-wise!* (Formed from *μῆτις*: cf. *ὀφιήτης, πολιήτης*.) [*μητῐ̈ε̆τᾶ*, though in Hom. *ᾱ* always by position.]

Μητίζομαι, v. *μητίομαι*.

Μήτιμα, ατος, τό, = *μῆτις*, ap Hesych., formed after *μήνιμα*.

Μητιόεις, εσσα, εν. (*μῆτις*) *wise in counsel, all-wise*, epith. of Jupiter, = *μητίετα*, H. Hom. Ap. 344, and Hes.: but *φάρμακα μητιόεντα, wise*, i. e. *well-chosen* remedies, Od. 4, 227.

Μητίομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid., = *μητιάω*, esp. *to invent, contrive, plan*, against another, *τινί τι*, Hom.; but also c. dupl. acc., *τινά τι*, Od. 18, 27; cf. *μήδομαι* 2. — Hom. has only the fut. and aor., which Wolf writes *μητίσομαι, μητίσασθαι* [*ῐ*]: others have *μητίσσομαι, μητίσασθαι*, assuming the pres. to be *μητίζομαι*: but the pres. *μητίομαι* occurs in Pind. P. 2, 170; cf. *μητίω*.

†**Μητιονίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Metion*, Apollod. 3, 15, 6: in pl. *οἱ Μητ-ίδαι, the* (royal family of the) *Metionidae*, Paus. 1, 5, 3.

†**Μητίοχος**, ου, ὁ, *Metiochus*, an Athenian, son of Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 41.

Μητίων, μητιόωσι, v. sub. *μητιάω*.

ΜΗΤΙΣ, ῆ: gen. *ιος* Att. *ιδος*, Aesch. Cho. 626, Supp. 61: Ep. dat. *μήτι* for *μήτιϊ*, Hom., pl. *μητίεσσι*, Pind. O. 1, 15: acc. *μῆτιν*, Soph. Ant. 158:—*the faculty of advising, wisdom, skill, cunning, craft*, Hom.; opp. to *βία*, Il. 23, 315; *μῆτιν ἀλώπηξ*, a fox *for craft*, Pind. I. 4, 79 (3, 65):—of a poet's *skill* or *craft*, Id. N. 3, 15.—II. *advice, counsel, a plan, undertaking*, Hom., etc.; esp. *μῆτιν ὑφαίνειν*, Il. 7, 324, etc.; cf. *μῆδος*.—III. as fem. prop. n., †*Metis*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, † the first wife of Jupiter, mother of Minerva, Hes. Th. 886.—Ep. word, used also by Pind. and Aesch. (Cf. Sanscr. *mati*, consilium; from *man*, cogitare; cf. Germ. *Muth*, with Lat. *mens*.)

Μήτῐς, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *μήτῐ*, gen. *μήτῐνος* (*μή, τὶς*):—*lest any one, lest any thing; that no one, that nothing*, Lat. *ne quis, ne quid*, freq. in Hom., constructed just like the adv. *μή*.—II. *μήτι* is freq. as adv., *lest by any means, that by no means*, Hom.; oft. separately, *μή τι*; sometimes with a word between: in an indirect question, *μή τι, whether perchance: μὴ τί γε, let alone, not to mention, much less*, Lat. *nedum*, also *μή τι δή γε*, Att., Herm. Vig. n. 266.

†**Μητίχη**, ης, ἡ, *Metiche*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 D, also called **Κλεψύδρα**.

Μητίω, = *μητίομαι*, Orph. Arg. 1330.

†**Μητίων**, ονος, ὁ, *Metion*, son of Erechtheus, grandfather of Daedalus, Apollod. 3, 15, 1, 8; acc. to Plat. father of Daedalus, Ion 533 A: cf. Paus. 2, 6, 5.

Μήτοι, stronger form of *μή, in no-wise, nay*, Hes. Op. 745: *μήτοι γε, nay upon no account*, Herm. Vig. n. 266.

Μῆτος, τό, = *μῆτις*, ap. Hesych.

Μήτρα, ας, ἡ, (*μήτηρ*) Lat. *matrix, the womb*, Hipp. p. 106, Hdt. 3, 108; also in plur., Ibid.;—or more properly *the entrance to the womb*, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 21:—esp. a swine's *paunch*, Lat. *vulva*, reckoned a great dainty, Plut. 2, 733 C, Ath. 96 F.—II. *the pith* or *heart of trees and wood*, Theophr. 1, 6, 1.—III. *a queen-wasp*, opp. to the *ἐργάται*, Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 2; also of bees, Id.

Μητρᾰγυρτέω, ῶ, *to be a μητραγύρτης*, Antiph. Misop. 1, 8: from

Μητρᾰγύρτης, ου, ὁ, (*μητήρ, ἀγύρτης*) *a begging priest of Cybele, the Mother* of the gods, *a sort of begging friar*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 645: Iphicrates gave this name to Callias, who was really her *Δαδοῦχος* (cf. sub voc.), Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10.

Μητρᾰδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. *ματρ-*, = sq., Pind. P. 8, 49.

Μητράδελφος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, (*μήτηρ, ἀδελφός*) *a mother's brother* or *sister, an uncle* or *aunt*. [ᾰ]

Μητράζω, *to take after one's mother*, Lat. *matrescere*, dub.

Μητρᾰλοίας, or **μητραλῴας**, ου, ὁ, (*μήτηρ, ἀλοιάω*) *striking one's mother, a matricide*, Aesch. Eum. 153, Plat Phaed. 114 A; cf. *πατραλοίας*.

Μητρᾰ́ριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μήτηρ, a little mother*. [ᾰ]

†**Μητρᾶς**, (*ὁ Χῖος*), i. e. **Μητρόδωρος**, masc. pr. n., Antiph. Philom. 4; Dind. Ath. 100 D *Μήτρας*; v. Meineke ad Antiph. l. c.

†**Μητρέας**, ὁ, Dor. **Ματρ.**, *Metreas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 5 A.

Μητρεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, (*μήτρα, ἐγχέω*) *a syringe for injections into the womb*. [ῠ]

Μήτρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *μήτρα*.

Μητριάζω, = *μητρίζω*.

Μητριάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *μήτριος*, Anth. P. 9, 398.

Μητρίδιος, α, ον, *having a μήτρα*, hence *fruitful, filled with seed*, *μ. ἀκαλῆφαι*, Ar. Lys. 549, ubi v. Schol. [ῐ]

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Μητρίζω, *to worship Cybele, the Mother* of the gods, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 832.

Μητρικός, ή, όν,=sq., Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 8. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. H. Rhet.

Μήτριος, ία, ιον, also ος, ον, (μήτηρ) *motherly*, Lat. *maternus*.

Μητρίς, (μήτηρ) sc. γῆ, *one's mother country* (cf. πατρίς), Cretan word, ap. Plat. Rep. 575 D.

†Μητροβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Metrobātes*, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12.

†Μητρόβιος, ου, ὁ, *Metrobius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 643 E; etc.

Μητροδίδακτος, ον, (μήτηρ, διδάσκω) *taught by one's mother*, Diog. L. 2, 83. [ῐ]

Μητρόδοκος, ον, Dor. ματρ-, (μήτηρ, δέχομαι) *received by the mother, γοναί*, Pind. N. 7, 124.

†Μητρόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Metrodōtus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 344.

†Μητρόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Metrodōrus*, a ruler in Proconnesus, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a celebrated rhapsodist of Lampsacus, Plat. Ion 530 C.—3. a philosopher of Chios, teacher of Anaxarchus of Abdera, Diog. L.—4. an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, Luc. Alex. 17. —5. a philosopher, statesman, and historian of Scepsis, Strab. p. 609.—Many others of this name in Ath., Diog. L.; etc.

Μητροήθης, ες, (μήτηρ, ἦθος) *with a mother's mind*, Anth. P. 1, 122.

Μητρόθεν, Dor. μᾶτρ-, adv. (μήτηρ) *from the mother, by the mother's side*, Pind. O. 7, 41, Hdt. 1, 173, etc.; so, τὰ μ., Hdt. 7, 99: but also=παρὰ or ἐκ μητρός, *from one's mother, from one's mother's hand*, Ar. Ran. 478, etc.

Μητρόθεος, ου, ή, (μήτηρ, θεός) *the mother of God*,=Θεοτόκος, Eccl.

Μητροκᾱσιγνήτη, ης, ἡ, (μήτηρ, κασιγνήτη) *a mother's sister, aunt*, Aesch. Eum. 962.

Μητροκᾱσίγνητος, ου, ὁ, *a mother's brother, uncle*.

†Μητροκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Metrocles*, a Cynic philosopher, Plut. 2, 468 A.

Μητροκομέω, ῶ, *to take care of one's mother*.

Μητροκτονέω, ῶ, *to kill one's mother*, Aesch. Eum. 202, etc.; and

Μητροκτονία, ας, ἡ, *matricide*, Plut. 2, 18 A: from

Μητροκτόνος, ον, (μήτηρ, κτείνω) *killing one's mother, matricidal*, Aesch. Eum. 102; μ. μίασμα, the stain *of a mother's murder*, Ib. 281; so, μ. κηλίς, αἷμα, Eur. I. T. 1200, Or. 1649: as subst., *a matricide*, Aesch. Eum. 492, Eur., etc.

Μητροκωμία, ας, ἡ, *the mother-village*; cf. μητρόπολις.

Μητρόλεθρος, ὁ, and μητρολέτης, ου, ὁ, Or. Sib., *a matricide*.

Μητρομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, Dor. ματρομάτωρ, (μήτηρ, μήτηρ) *one's mother's mother, grandmother*, Pind. O. 6, 143.

Μητρομιξία, ας, ἡ, (μήτηρ, μίγνυμι) *incest with one's mother*, Sext. Emp. 11, 191.

Μητρομίξιον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Μητρόξενος, ου, ὁ, *a bastard*, a Rhodian word, Schol. Eur. Alc. 1001.

Μητροπάρθενος, ου, ἡ, *the virgin-mother*, Eccl.

Μητροπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μήτηρ, πατήρ) *one's mother's father, grandfather*, Il. 11, 224, Hdt. 3, 51. [ᾰ]

Μητρόπολις, εως, ἡ, Dor. ματρ-, (μήτηρ, πόλις) *the mother-state*, of Athens in relation to her Ionian colonies, Hdt. 7, 51; of Doris in relation to the Peloponn. Dorians, Id. 8, 31, Thuc. 3, 92; so, of Thera, μ. μεγάλων πολίων, Pind. P. 4, 34:—metaph., ὁ ἐγκέφαλος μ. τοῦ ψυχροῦ, Hipp. p. 249; ἱστορία μ. τῆς φιλοσοφίας, Diod. 1, 2, cf. Epicur. ap. Ath. 104 B.—II. *one's mother-city, mother-country, home*, Pind. N. 5, 16, Soph. O. C. 707.—III. *a metropolis* in our sense, *capital city*, Steph. Byz. Hence as pr. n.,

†Μητρόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Metrŏpŏlis*, a site near Olpae in Acarnania, perhaps a part of it, Thuc. 3, 107; v. Poppo Prolegg. 2, p. 142.—2. a city of Hestiaeotis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 437.—3. a city of Acarnania south of Stratus, Polyb. 4, 64, 4.—4. a city of Greater Phrygia on the Maeander, Strab. p. 576.—5. an Ionian city of Lydia between Ephesus and Smyrna, Id. p. 632. Hence

†Μητροπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *cf Metropolis, Metropolitan*, Strab. p. 637.

Μητροπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (μητρόπολις) *a native of the mother-town*.—II. in Eccl. *a metropolitan*.

Μητροπόλος, ον, (μήτηρ, πολέω) *tending mothers*, epith. of Ilithyia, Pind. P. 3, 15.—II. *al* μ.=μελίσσαι (I. 2).

Μητροπρεπής, ές, (μήτηρ, πρέπω) *befitting a mother*. Adv. -πῶς.

Μητροβράιστης, ου, ὁ, *a matricide*.

Μητρόβριπτος, ον, (μήτηρ, ῥίπτω) *rejected by his mother*, Anth. P. 15, 26.

Μητροτρεφής, ές, (μήτηρ, τρέφω) *brought up by his mother*, Orph.

Μητροτύπτης, ου, ὁ,=μητραλοίας.

†Μητροφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Metrophănes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 345.

Μητροφθόρος, ον, (μήτηρ, φθείρω) *murdering his mother*, Anth. P. 9, 498.

Μητροφόνος, ον, also η, ον, Aesch. Eum. 208, (μήτηρ, φονεύω):—*murdering his mother*, μ. ὄναι, woes *following this crime*, Aesch. l. c.:—as subst., *a matricide*, Ib. 257.

Μητροφόντης, ου, ὁ,=μητροφόνος, Eur. Or. 479, etc.

Μητρυιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion.: Dor. μᾶτρ-, μητρυιή:—*a step-mother*, Il. 5, 389, etc., Hes. Op. 823, etc.; esp. an unkind one, *injusta noverca*, Hdt. 4, 154:—hence, metaph. a dangerous coast is called μ. νεῶν, Aesch. Pr. 727; men honoured by their country are said to be τρεφόμενοι οὐκ ὑπὸ μητρυιᾶς ἀλλ' ὑπὸ μητρὸς τῆς χώρας, Plat. Menex. 237 B, cf. Plut. 2, 201 E, Vell. Paterc. 2, 4, 4. Hence

Μητρυιάζω, *to be a step-mother, act as one*.

Μητρυιός, οῦ, ὁ, (μητρυιά)=πατρυιός, *a step-father*, Theopomp. (Com.) Eip. 6.

Μητρυιώδης, ες, (μητρυιά, εἶδος) *like a step-mother*, τὸ μ., *a step-mother's treatment, unkindness*, Plut. 2, 143 A.

Μητρωίζω, (μητρῷος II.)=μητρίζω, Iambl.

Μητρωακός, ή, όν,=μητρῷος, esp. *belonging to Cybele*.

Μητρῷας, ου, ὁ,=μήτρως.

Μητρωασμός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. ματρ-: *a keeping the feast of Cybele*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444, 23, ubi Gaisf. μητρῳασμός.

Μητρῷος, ία, ιον, (μήτηρ) poet. v. μητρώος, Od. 19, 410.

†Μήτρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Metron*, masc. pr. n., a Pydnaean, Arr. Ind. 16, 5.

Μητρωνυμικός, ή, όν, (μήτηρ, ὄνομα) *named after one's mother*, cf. πατρωνυμικός.

Μητρῷος, α, ον, contr. for μητρῴλος, q. v. (μήτηρ):—*of a mother, a mother's, δέμας, αἷμα, πῆμα*, Aesch. Eum. 84, 230, Soph., etc.:—τὰ μ., *a mother's right*, Hdt. 3, 53.—II. *belonging to the Mother of the Gods, Cybele*: hence τὸ Μ., *her temple*, esp. at Athens, where it was near the Βουλευτήριον, and served as a depository for the state-archives, Plut. 2, 407 C, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 2, 143, n. 421: τὰ Μ. (sc. *ἱερά*) *the worship of Cybele*, Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Plut., etc.

Μήτρως, ὡ, Dor. μᾶτρ- gen. ωος and ω, acc. ωα and ων; plur. always of the third decl., like πατρῶες — = *μητροκασίγνητος, a maternal uncle*, L. 2, 662, Hdt., etc.—2. generally, *a relation by the mother's side*, μητρῶες ἄνδρες, Pind. O. 6, 130.—3.=μητρυιός, Ib. 9, 96.

Μητρωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, v. sub. μητρωασμός.

Μηχανάομαι, as dep. mid (v. infr. B); f. -ήσομαι; pf. μεμηχανημαι. (cf. infr. B):—Lat. *machinari, to make by art, put together, build*, τειχεα, Il. 7, 177, πλοῖα, Hdt. 1, 94: and so of any work requiring skill of art, μ. λαγῶν *to prepare a hare*, Hdt. 1, 155, ἀκιάς, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17.—II. more usu. *to contrive, devise, plan* by art or cunning, in Hom. esp. in bad sense, μ. ἀτάσθαλα, κακὰ ἄεικέα μηχανόωνται, Od. 3, 207; 17, 499; 22, 421; also simply *to cause, effect*, Hdt. 2, 21. Construct., μ. τί τινι, *contrive against...*, Hom. Il. cc.; also ἐπί τινι, Od. 4, 822; so usu. in prose, as Hdt. 4, 154; also μ. τι εἰς τινα, Hdt. 6, 121, Eur.; ἐπί τινα, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 10; πρός τινα, Hdt. 2, 95. ἐπί τινι, also, *for a purpose*, Hdt. 1, 6, so too εἰς τι, Plat. Prot. 320 E, εἰς τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 26: ἐκ τῶν ἐσχάτων μ., Eur. Hipp. 331: τὰ πρός τινα μ., oft. μ. ὅπως τι ἔσται, Hdt. 2, 121, 2, and Plat.; ὅπως ἄν τι γένηται, Plat. Gorg. 481 A; also πᾶσαν μηχανὴν ὅπως..., Plat. Rep. 460 C: c. inf. *to contrive to* do or *that* a thing may be, Plat. Rep. 519 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 2. —2. as mid., *to procure for one's self*, Soph. Phil. 295, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 15.

B. the act. μηχανάω is only found in Ep. part., ἀτάσθαλα μηχανόωντες, *contriving* dire effects, Od. 19, 163, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 583; and in Soph. Aj. 1017 in inf. μηχανᾶν: but perf. μεμηχάνημαι appears as pass. in Hdt. 1, 86, Soph. Tr. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 1, Dem. 604, 7, etc.; though Plat. also has it in act. signf., e. g. Gorg. 459 D.

Μηχανεομαι, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

Μηχανεύομαι,=μηχανάομαι, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 49. It is used as pass. in LXX. Hence

Μηχάνευσις, εως, ἡ, a *contriving, preparing*, Hipp.

Μηχανή, ῆς, ἡ, (μῆχος) the Lat. *machina*, any artificial means or contrivance for doing a thing, a *contrivance, device*, first in Hes. Th. 146 sq.; μηχαναὶ, *arts, wiles*, and freq. in Att., esp. in bad sense: hence phrases, μηχαναὶ Σισύφου, Ar. Ach. 395, φέρειν, Eur. I. T. 112, Ar. Thesm. 1132; εὑρίσκειν, ἐξευρίσκειν, Aesch. Eum. 82, Eur. Alc. 221; πλέκειν, Eur. Andr. 66; πορίζεσθαι, Plat. Symp. 191 B; ἐκπομπεύειν, Ar. Vesp. 1345, *one's means or resources*, Pind. P. 1, 110; κατ' ἐμὰν μαχανάν, Il. 19, 194, c. gen., μ. κακῶν, *a contrivance against* ills, Eur. Alc. 221; but also *a means*, σωτηρίας, of safety, Aesch. Theb. 209:—generally, *means* in Hom., ἐκ μηχανῆς τινος, in some way or other, 6, 115: μηδεμιῇ μηχανῇ τοῦτο, by no means whatsoever, by no contrivance, 7, 51: μήτε τέχνῃ μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμιῇ, Thuc. 5, 18, opp. to τόλμα καὶ γνώμη, Ep. Plat. 349 A: ἐξ ὁτεωοῦν μηχανῆς ἐστὶ ὅπως οἱ ..., Hdt. 2, 160: also μηχανὴ ὅπως ..., Hdt. 1, 181; 3, 51.—II. *an instrument, machine*,

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for lifting weights, etc., Hdt. 2, 125: esp.,—2. *an engine* of war, Thuc., mostly in phrase *μηχανὰς προφέρειν*, as in 2, 76; *μηχαναῖς ἑλεῖν*, 4, 13.—3. *a theatrical machine*, by which gods, etc., were made to appear in the air, Plat. Crat. 425 D, Chitarch. 407 A; *αἴρειν μ.*, Antiph. Poës. 1, 15, ubi v. Meineke, Alex. Leb. 4, 19: hence proverb. of any thing sudden and unexpected, *ὡςπερ ἀπὸ μηχανῆς*, like Lat. *Deus ex machina*, Dem. 1025, fin., cf. Arist. Poët. 15, 10.

Μηχάνημα, ατος, τό,=μηχανή, *a subtle contrivance, cunning work*, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 469;—of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled, Id. Cho. 981.—2. *an engine*, Polyb. 1, 48, 2.

Μηχάνησις, εως, ἡ, *the use of a μηχανή*, Lat. *machinatio*: also=μηχανή, *μ. σιτοποιική*, Polyb. 1, 22, 7. [ᾰ]

Μηχανητέον, verb. adj. from *μηχανάομαι*, *one must contrive*, Plat. Gorg. 481 A.

Μηχᾰνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (μηχανάομαι) *a contriver*, Lat. *machinator*. Hence

Μηχᾰνητικός, ή, όν, *good at forming plans, able to contrive* a thing, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 2.

Μηχᾰνηφόρος, ον,=μηχανοφόρος.

Μηχᾰνίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *μηχανή*, Or. Sib.

Μηχᾰνικός, ή, όν, (μηχανή) *inventive, ingenious, full of resources, clever*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 1, Hell. 3, 1, 8.—2. c. gen. rei, like *μηχανητικός*, Id. Lac. 2, 7.—II. *of* or *belonging to machines*; *τὰ μηχανικά*, *mechanics*, on which Aristotle wrote a treatise: so, *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) Id. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 4, Anth. P. 9, 807:—*ὁ μηχανικός*, *an engineer*, Plut. Pericl. 27. Adv. *-κῶς*, Diod. 18, 27.

Μηχανῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *the inventive*, of Minerva, Paus. 8, 36, 5.

Μηχᾰνιώτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for *μηχανητής*, H. Hom. Merc. 436.

Μηχᾰνοδίφης, ου, ὁ, (μηχανή, διφάω) *inventing means, artifices, machines*, etc., Ar. Pac. 790. [ῐ]

Μηχᾰνόεις, εσσα, εν, (μηχανή) *ingenious, inventive*, Soph. Ant. 365.

Μηχᾰνοποιέω, ῶ, *to make* or *use machines*, Hipp. Hence

Μηχᾰνοποίημα, ατος, τό, *a machine when made.*

Μηχανοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the making of machines*: from

Μηχᾰνοποιός, όν, (μηχανή, ποιέω) *making machines*; *ὁ μ.*, *an engineer, maker of war-engines*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 22, etc.:—*the machinist* of the theatre, Ar. Pac. 174, cf. Fr. 234.

Μηχᾰνορῥᾰφέω, ῶ, *to form crafty plans*, Aesch. Cho. 221; and

Μηχᾰνορῥᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *crafty dealing*: from

Μηχᾰνορῥᾰφος, ον, (μηχανή, ῥάπτω) *making up crafty plans, craftily-dealing*, Soph. O. T. 387: c. gen., *μ. κακῶν*, *crafty workers*, of ill, Eur. Andr. 447. [ᾰ]

Μηχᾰνουργός, όν, (μηχανή, *ἔργω) =μηχανοποιός: pass. *cunningly contrived*, Anth. Plan. 382.

Μηχᾰνοφόρος, ον,=μηχανηφόρος, *fit for conveying military engines*, Plut. Ant. 38.

†**Μηχανδων**, Ep. pres. part. act. v. *μηχανάομαι* B.

Μῆχαρ, τό,=μῆχος, a form little used except by Aesch., who has it in Ag. 199, Supp. 394, 594; cf. *μῆχος*.

Μηχᾰρίζομαι,=μηχανάομαι, a word ingeniously formed by Wellauer out of *μῆχαρ ἵζεσθαι*, Aesch. Ag. 304.

ΜΗ΄ΧΟΣ, τό, old poet. root of *μηχανή*, *a means, expedient, remedy*, Il. 2, 342; *μῆχος κακοῦ*, *a remedy for* ill, like *ἄκος*, Od. 12, 392, Hdt. 2, 181; 4, 151; *κακῶν*, Eur. Andr. 536;—so also, *φρουρᾶς ἑτείας μ.*, Aesch. Ag. 2, if we there read *μῆχος* (though elsewh. Aesch. always uses *μῆχαρ*): in Hdt. some write *μῆκος*, as if an Ion. form. (*μῆχος*. *μῆχαρ*, *μηχανή*. *μηχανάομαι* are doubtless akin to *μῆδος*, *μήδομαι*, *μῆτις*, etc.)

Μία, ἡ, gen. *μιᾶς*, Ep. and Ion. *μιῆς*, fem. of *εἷς*, *one*, Hom., cf. *la.* [*μῐᾶ* and acc. *μῖᾰν*, only in later Ion. prose *μίη*, *μίην*.]

Μιαιγᾰμία, ας, ἡ. (*μιαίνω*, *γάμος*) *unlawful wedlock*; cf. *μιαιφονία*.

ΜΙΑΙ΄ΝΩ, f. *-ανῶ*: aor. *ἐμίηνα*, but in Att. *ἐμίᾶνα*, as Eur. Hel. 1000, I. A. 1595, cf. Lob. Phryn. 24, †part. *μιάνας*, Solon 27, 3†: aor. pass. *ἐμιάνθην*: pf. *μεμίαγκα*, Plut. T. Gracch. 21; pf. pass. *μεμίασμαι*. Strictly, *to paint over* a white body with another color, hence *to stain, dye, ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι*, Virgil's *violare ostro ebur*, Il. 4, 141: hence,—2. *to stain, defile, soil*, *μίανθησαν κονίῃ*, Il. 16, 795, etc.: esp. with blood, *μιάνθην* (for *-θησαν*) *αἵματι μηροί*, Il. 4, 146; freq. in Trag. —3. freq. also of moral stains, *to taint, defile, pollute*, Pind. N. 3, 25, and Trag.; esp. by great crimes, as murder, Valck. Hipp. 1437, Pors. Or. 909, and cf. *μίασμα*: hence Soph. says, *θεοὺς μιαίνειν οὐ τις ἀνθρώπων σθένει*, Ant. 1044: pass. *to incur such defilement*, Eur. Or. 75, etc.—The Lat. *violare* may be compared. [ῐ]

Μιαιφονέω, ῶ, *to be* or *become μιαιφόνος*. Eur. I. A. 1364: also c. acc., *to murder*, Plat. Rep. 571 D: and

Μιαιφονία, ας, ἡ, *bloodguiltiness*, Dem. 795, 7, Diod. 17, 5: also of *pollution from eating blood*, Plut. 2, 994 A: from

Μιαιφόνος, ον, (*μιαίνω*, *φόνος*) *blood-stained, bloody*, Il., always epith. of Mars, as 5, 31, etc.: hence *defiled with blood, blood-guilty*, Trag., cf. *μίασμα*: c. gen., *μ. τέκνων*, *stained with* thy children's *blood*, Eur. Med. 1346. Compar. *-ώτερος*, Hdt. 5, 92, 1: superl. *-ώτατος*, Eur. Tro. 881.

†**Μιάνας**, ασα, αν, 1 aor. part. act. from *μιαίνω*.

†**Μιάνθην**, aor. pass. Ep. from *μιαίνω*, Il. 4, 146.

Μίανσις, ἡ, (*μιαίνω*) *pollution, defilement*, LXX. [ῐ]

Μιαντός, ή, όν, (*μιαίνω*) *dyed, stained, defiled.*

Μῐᾶρία, ας, ἡ, *the character* or *conduct of a μιαρός, brutality*, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 6, Isae. 51, 32.—II.=*μίασμα, defilement*, esp. *bloodguiltiness*, Antipho 118, 2, etc.; *μ. ὑπέρ τινος*, Id. 119, 3.

Μῐᾰρόγλωσσος, ον, (*μιαρός*, *γλῶσσα*) *foul-tongued*, Anth. P. 7, 377.

Μῐᾰρός, ά, όν, (*μιαίνω*) *stained*, esp. with blood, Il. 24, 420: hence,—II. later, mostly in moral sense, *defiled with blood*, hence *μιαραὶ ἡμέραι*, certain days in the month Anthesterion, on which expiatory libations (*χοαί*) were offered to the dead, cf. *μίασμα*: —then, generally, *defiled, polluted, impure*, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 716 E: *abominable, foul*, Soph. Ant. 746, etc.; and, esp. in Ar., *brutal, coarse, blackguard*, e. g. Ach. 282; *ὦ μιαρέ* (*you rogue!*), in a coaxing sense, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; *μ. φωνή*, Eq. 218, cf. Soph. Tr. 987, *μ. περὶ τὸν δῆμον*, Ar. Eq. 831. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Ar. Eq. 800.

Μῐᾰροσῖτία, ας, ἡ, (*μιαρός*, *σῖτος*) *foul feeding*, Meineke Menand. p. 538.

Μῐᾰροτρώκτης, ου, ὁ,=*μιαροφάγος*.

Μῐᾰροφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to feed foully*, LXX; and

Μῐᾰροφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *foul feeding*, LXX: from

Μῐᾰροφάγος, ον, (*μιαρός*, *φαγεῖν*) *feeding foully.*

Μίασμα, ατος, τό, (*μιαίνω*) *a dyeing*:—*stain, defilement*, esp. by murder or any foul crime: also *the taint of guilt*, Lat. *piaculum*, freq. in Trag., esp. in Aesch. Eum. 169, 281, etc., cf. Müller Eum. § 50, sq.—III. of persons, *a defilement, abomination*, like Lat. *piaculum*, Aesch. Ag. 1645, Soph. O. T. 97, 241; *μ. πατροκτόνον*, of Clytaemnestra, Aesch. Cho. 1028.

Μῐασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*μίανσις*, Plut. 2, 393 C.

Μῐάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*μιαίνω*) *a wretch stained with crime, and who pollutes others, a guilty wretch*, Lat. *homo piacularis*, Aesch. Cho. 944, Soph., and Eur.; *μ. Ἑλλάδος*, Eur. Or. 1584.—II.=*ἀλάστωρ*, *an avenger* of such guilt, Aesch. Eum. 177, Soph. El. 603, Eur. Med. 1371.

Μίαχος, τό,=*μίασμα*, Hesych.

Μιαχρός, ά, όν,=*μιαρός*, Hesych.

Μίγα, adv., *mixed, blent with*, *κακυτῷ*, Pind. P. 4, 202.

Μῐγάδην, adv.=foreg., Nic. Al. 277 Schneid. [ᾰ]

Μῐγάζομαι, poet. for *μίγνυμαι*, *μιγαζομένους φιλότητι*, Od. 8, 271.

Μῐγάς, άδος, ὁ and ἡ, *mixed, pell-mell*, Lat. *promiscuus*, Eur. Bacch. 18, 1355, Isocr. 45 C, etc.;—opp. to *λογάς*.

Μίγδᾰ, adv., like *μίγα*, *promiscuously, confusedly*, Od. 24, 77, H. Hom. Cer. 426; c. dat., *μίγδα θεοῖς*, *among* the gods, Il. 8, 437.

Μίγδην, adv.=*μίγα*, H. Hom. Merc. 494.

†**Μίγδων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Migdon*, a Spartan commander, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 20.

Μίγεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of *μίγνυμι*, for *ἐμίγησαν*, Od.

Μῐγής, ές,=*μικτός*, Nic. Fr. 1, 4.

†**Μίγκιος**, ου, ὁ, *the Mincius*, a river of northern Italy emptying into the Po, now *Mincio*, Strab. p. 209.

Μίγμα, ατος, τό, (*μίγνυμι*, q. v. sub fin.):—*a mixture, compound*, Anaxag. 16: esp. of made dishes, medicines, etc., Plut. 2, 80 A, 997 A.

Μιγμᾰτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*μίγμα*, *πωλέω*) *a medicine-seller, apothecary*, Galen.

Μιγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*μίγμα*, Diog. L.

ΜΙ΄ΤΝΥΜΙ and *-νυω*: f. *μίξω*: fut. pass. *μεμίξομαι*, Hes., *μιγήσομαι*, Il. 10, 365; also *μίξομαι* as pass., Od. 6, 136; 24, 314: aor. 1 pass. *ἐμίχθην*, but in Hom. more usu. aor. 2 *ἐμίγην* [ῐ]: perf. pass. *μέμιγμαι*, †plqpf. *ἐμεμίγμην*, Il. 4, 438†.—For the pres. *μίγνυμι*, *μίγνυμαι*, Hom. and Hdt. always use *ΜΙ΄ΣΓΩ*, *μίσγομαι*, which also occur in Att.; (cf. Lat. *MISCEO*, Germ. *MISCHEN*, our *MIX*, Sanscr. *MISCHTA*). *To mix, mix up, mingle*, strictly of liquids, e. g. *οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ*, Hom.; v. sub *κρᾶσις*. Construct.: usu., *μ. τί τινι*, *to mix* one thing *with* another, freq. in all writers; but also c. gen. of the component parts, as, *σύλλογος νέων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων μεμιγμένος*, Plat. Legg. 951 D, cf. Eur. Thes. 6: also, *μ. ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρός*, Plat. Prot. 320 D; oft. in Plat.—II. generally, *to join, bring together*, in various ways:—1. in hostile sense, *μ. χεῖράς τε μένος τε*, *to join* battle hand to hand, Lat. *conserere manus*, Il. 15, 510, cf. 20, 374: also *μ. βίαν τινί*, Pind. P. 4, 379, *μ. Ἄρῃ*, Soph. O. C. 1048.—2. *to bring*

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into connexion with, make acquainted with, μίσγειν ἄνδρας κακότητι καὶ ἄλγεσι, to throw men *into* misery, Od. 20, 203 : *μ. τινὰ ἄνθεσι, to cover* one *with* flowers, Pind. N. 4, 35 ; also reversely, *πότμον μίξαί τινι, to bring* death *upon* him, Pind. I. 7 (6), 35 ; cf. *πελάζω*, and inf. B. 1, fin.

B. Pass., with fut. mid. *μίξομαι* (v. sub init.). *To be brought into contact with, κάρη κονίῃσιν ἐμίχθη*, his head *was rolled* in the dust, Il. 10, 457, Od. 22, 329 : *οὐκ ἔασε μιχθήμεναι ἔγχος ἔγκασι φωτός*, she let not the spear *touch, reach* them, Il. 11, 438 ; *κλισίῃσι μιγῆναι, to reach, get at* them, Il. 15, 409, etc.—Pind. uses the word very variously, as, *to come to* a place, c. dat., P. 4, 447 ; also *ἐν αἱμακουρίαις μ., to be present at* the feast of the *αἱμ.*, O. 1, 147 : *μίσγεσθαι φύλλοις, στεφάνοις, to come to*, i. e. *win* the crown of victory, N. 1, 27 ; 2, 34 ; so, *μ. εὐλογίαις*, I. 3, 5 ; but also, *ἐν τιμαῖς*, I. 2, 43 ; *μ. θάμβει, to be affected by* fear, Id. N. 1, 86 ; cf. supr. II.—2. most freq. *of coming together, meeting, living* or *keeping company with*, in various phrases, *μίσγεσθαί τινι, to have intercourse with* a person, *live with, have to do with* him, freq. in Hom. ; even without dat., Od. 4, 178 ; *ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο μίσγεσθαι, to come over* the river *to* you, Il. 23, 73 : in Il. esp. freq. *μίκτο* (3 sing. aor. with pass. signf.) : *μεμιγμένος ὁμίλῳ*, Od. 8, 196, etc. ; *προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη, he went among* them, Il. 5, 134, etc. ; so, *ἐνὶ προμάχοισι*, Od. 18, 379 ; *μίξεσθαι ξενίῃ, to be bound* by hospitable ties, Od. 24, 314.—3. *μίσγεσθαι*, in hostile signf., *to mix in fight*, Il. 4, 456 ; usu. *ἐν δαΐ, ἐν παλάμῃσι μιγῆναι*, Il. 13, 286 ; 21, 469.—4. more rarely, *μίσγεσθαι ἐς Ἀχαιούς, to go to join* them, Il. 18, 216 : *ἔσω μιγῆναι, to come into* the house, Od. 18, 49.—5. in Hom. and Hes. most freq. of sexes, *to have intercourse with, to be united to*, both of the man and the woman, in various phrases, as, *μιγῆναι*, absol., Il. 9, 275 ; *μιγῆναί τινι*, Il. 21, 113 ; *φιλότητι* and *ἐν φιλότητι μιγῆναι* (with or without *τινί*), very freq. ; but *ἐν φιλότητι τινος μ.*, of the woman only, Hes. Sc. 36, cf. H. Hom. Ven. 151 ; also *μ. εὐνῇ*, Od. 1, 433 ; *φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ*, of both, Od. 15, 420 ; but *ἐν ἀγκοίνῃσί τινος*, of the woman, Il. 11, 268 ; once only c. acc., *φιλότης, ἣν ἐμίγης*, Il. 15, 33 :—Hom. has the aor. 2 always in this signf., except H. Merc. 493 : the aor. 1 is more freq. in Hes., and this the more usu. in prose.—Cf. sub *μῖξις*. [Herm. Soph. Phil. 106 writes *μῖξαι*, as if *ῑ* by nature ; so Bekk. in Arist., *μίγμα* : cf. Lob. Paral. p. 410, 414.]

Μιγνύω, = *μίγνυμι*, Pind. N. 4, 34.

†Μιγώνιον, ου, τό, *Migonium*, a spot in Laconia opposite Cranaë, where was a temple of Venus, hence called Μιγωνῖτις, Paus. 3, 22, 1.

†Μιδάειον, ου, τό, *Midaëum*, a city of Phrygia on the Sangarius, Strab. p. 576.

Μίδας, ου, ὁ, *Midas*, v. sq.—II. *the luckiest throw* on the dice, which (with the Greeks) was when the numbers are all different, also Ἡρακλῆς, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, Eubul. Κυβ. 4.—III. *a destructive insect in pulse*, Theophr. [*ῑ* Ep. Hom. 3.]

†Μίδας, ου, Ion. Μίδης, εω, ὁ, *Midas*, a Phrygian name acc. to Strab. p. 304 :—1. son of Gordius, king of the Briges in Thrace, pupil of Orpheus, passed over into Asia and occupied Phrygia, celebrated in early mythology, esp. for his wealth, Hdt. 1, 14 ; 8, 138 ; etc. : from his wish to have all he touched changed to gold proverb. of one whose thoughts were fixed on gold, Luc. Gall. 6.—2. the last king of Phrygia, father of Adrastus, in the time of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 35.—3. an Agrigentine, a celebrated flute-player, victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 12. [*ῑ*]

†Μίδεα, Ep. Μίδειαι, ας, ἡ, *Midea*, a city of Boeotia on the lake Copais, in which it was said to have been swallowed up, Il. 2, 507 ; Strab. p. 413 ; etc.—2. Μιδέα, Strab. p. 373, Μίδεια, Paus. 2, 16, 1, a city of Argolis near Nauplia : hence adv. Μιδέαθεν, q. v.—II. *-έα*, fem. pr. n., a Phrygian female, mother of Licymnius by Electryon, Pind. O. 7, 53.

†Μιδέᾱθεν, adv. *from Midea*, (I. 2), Pind. O. 10 (11), 78.

†Μιδεάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ᾶτις, ιδος, of Midea* (I. 2), ἡ Ἀλκμήνα M., Theocr. 13, 20. [*ᾱ*]

†Μίδεια, ας, ἡ, *Midĕa*, v. Μίδεα.—2. daughter of Phylas, Paus. 10, 10, 1, but in 1, 5, 2, Μίδα.—3. a nymph, mother of Aspledon, Id. 9, 38, 9.

†Μίδου κρήνη, ἡ, *the fountain of Midas*, near Thymbrium in Phrygia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 13.

†Μιδυλίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Midylidae, descendants of Midylus*, an Aeginetan family, Pind. P. 8, 53 ; cf. Fr. 95 Bockh (177).

†Μίδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Midon*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 255 : title of a comedy of Alexis, Ath. 699 F.

†Μίεζα, ης, ἡ, *Mieza*, a city of Macedonia, also called *Strymonium*, receiving its name from Μιεζα daughter of Βέρης, Plut. Alex. 7.

Μιερός, ά, όν, Ion. for *μιαρός*, rejected by Lob. Phryn. 309.

†Μιήνη, aor. subj. act. 3 sing. from *μιαίνω*, Il. 4, 141.

Μιηφόνος, ον, = *μιαιφόνος*, Archil. 116.

†Μίθαικος, ου, ὁ, *Mithaecus*, writer of a treatise on Sicilian cookery, Plat. Gorg. 518 B.

†Μιθραδάτης, ου, ὁ, v. Μιθριδάτης.

Μίθρας, ου, ὁ, †Ion. Μίθρης†, *Mithras*, the Persian Sun-god, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53, Strab. p. 732, etc.

†Μιθραύστης, ου, ὁ, *Mithraustes*, a Persian governor in Armenia, Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

Μιθριακός, ή, όν, *Mithraic* : τὰ *-κά* (sc. *ἱερά*), Strab. p. 530.

†Μιθριδάτειος, ον, *of Mithradates, Mithradatic* ; and Μιθριδατικός, ή, όν, App.

†Μιθριδάτης, ου, ὁ, (on coins and Inscrr. Μιθραδ.) *Mithradates* a distinguished Persian, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 4.—2. satrap of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, friend of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 2, 5, 35.—Also name of several kings of Pontus, as—3. ὁ Κτίστης, Strab. p. 562.—4. Εὐεργέτης, Id. p. 477.—5. Εὐπάτωρ, the great M. who so long baffled the Roman arms, App. ; etc.—Others in Strab. ; etc.

†Μιθριδάτιον, ου, τό, *Mithradatium*, a town of Galatia, Strab. p. 567.

†Μιθρίνης, ου, ὁ, *Mithrines*, a Persian, governor in Armenia, Arr. An. 3, 16, 5.

†Μιθροδαΐος, or *-δαῖος*, ου, ὁ, *Mithrobaeus* or *-daeus*, a Persian, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

†Μιθροζαρζάνης, ὁ, *Mithrobarzanes*, Persian masc. pr. n., Luc. Necyom. 6 ; Plut. ; etc.

†Μιθροζουζάνης, ὁ, *Mithrobuzanes*, a satrap in Cappadocia, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

†Μίθρος, ου, ὁ, *Mithras*, a Syrian, Plut. Epicur. 15.

†Μιθρωπάστης, ου, ὁ, *Mithropastes*, a Persian, Strab. p. 766.

†Μίκα, ῆ, *Mica*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 760.

Μικιζόμενος, ὁ, (*μικός*) a Lacon. name for *a male child in his third year*, cf. *προμικιζόμενος*.

†Μικίψας, α, ὁ, *Micipsa*, son of Masinissa, Strab. p. 829.

†Μικίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Micion*, Attic masc. pr. n., Dem. 1323, 12 ; with v. l. Μίκων, for which Μικίων as v. l. as Archon Ol. 94, 3.—2. an Athenian statesman, Polyb. 5, 106, 7.—Others in Ath. ; etc.

†Μίκκα, ῆ, *Micca*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

†Μικκαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Miccalion*, an Athenian, Dem. 885, 10.—Others in Anth.

†Μίκκαλος, ου, ὁ, *Miccalus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 19, 5.

†Μικκίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Miccion*, a jeweller in Athens, pupil of Zeuxis, Luc. Zeux. 8.

Μικκός, ά, όν, Dor. for *μικρός*, *little*, Ar. Ach. 909.

†Μίκκος, ου, ὁ, *Miccus*, a sophist, contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Lys. 204 B.—Others in Anth. ; etc.

Μικκότραγος, ον, *eating little*, name of a parasite in Plaut.

Μικκύλος, dim. from *μικρός*, Mosch. 1, 13. [*ῠ*]

Μικροδικητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μικρός, δικάζω*) *doing petty wrongs*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 4, with v. l. μικροδικαστής, cf. *μεγαλοδικητικός*.

Μικραίτιος, ον, (*μικρός, αἰτιάομαι*) *complaining of trifles*, Luc. Fugit. 12.

Μίκρασπις or *σμίκρασπις*, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μικρός, ἀσπίς*) *with small shield*, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

Μικραῦλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μικρός, αὖλαξ*) *with small furrows* : χώρος, μ., a *little* field, Anth. P. 6, 36.

Μικροβασίλεια, ας, ἡ, *a small kingdom* : from

Μικροβασιλεύς, έως, ὁ, = *μικρὸς βασιλεύς, a petty king*.

Μικρόβιος, ον, *short-lived*.

Μικρόβωλος, ον, *with small clods*, of sandy soil.

Μικρογένειος, ον, *with small chin or beard*.

Μικρόγενυς, υ, gen. υος, *with small jaws*.

Μικρογλάφῡρος, ον, (*μικρός, γλαφυρός*) *small and round*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικρογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *narrow-mindedness* : from

Μικρογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*μικρός, γνώμη*) *narrow-minded*.

Μικρογραφέω, ῶ, (*μικρός, γράφω*) *to write small*, i. e. *with a short vowel*.

Μικροδοσία, ας, ἡ, = *μικρὰ δόσις, a giving small presents, stinginess*, Polyb. 5, 90, 5 ; cf. *μικροληψία*.

Μικρόδουλος, ου, ὁ, (*μικρός, δοῦλος*) *a little slave*, Arr. Epict. 4, 1, 55.

Μικροθαίμαστος, ον, *admiring trifles*.

Μικροθῡμέω, ῶ, *to be narrow-minded* : and

Μικροθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *narrowness of mind*, Plut. 2, 906 F : from

Μικρόθῡμος, ον, (*μικρός, θυμός*) *mean-spirited, narrow-minded*, Dion. H. 11, 12.

Μικροκαιπής, ές, *a little knife*.

Μικροκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *the bearing of small fruit*, Theophr. : from

Μικρόκαρπος, ον, (*μικρός, καρπός*) *bearing small fruit*.

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Μικροκέφᾶλος, ον, (*μικρός, κεφαλή*) *small-headed*, Arist. Probl. 30, 3.

Μικροκινδῦνος, ον, (*μικρός, κίνδυνος*) *exposing one's self to danger for trifles*, opp. to *μεγαλοκίνδυνος*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 23.

Μικροκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *a petty thief.*

Μικροκοίλιος, ον, (*μικρός, κοιλία*) *with small belly*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 30.

Μικρόκομψος, ον, (*μικρός, κομψός*) *tricked out with small ornaments*, Dion. H. de Comp. 4.

Μικρόκοσμος, ου, ὁ, *a little world.*

Μικρολῃψία, ας, ἡ, (*μικρός, λαμβάνω*) *the acceptance of small presents*, Polyb. 5, 90, 5; cf. *μικροδοσία.*

Μικρολογέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*: dep. mid.:—*to be a μικρολόγος*, esp. *to examine minutely, treat* or *tell with painful minuteness*, Cratin. Incert. 99, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 26, Lys. 912, 5: also in act., Dion. H. de Dem. 21.—2. *to deal meanly* or *shabbily, πρὸς τοὺς θεούς* (in sacrifice), Luc. Nav. 28, Plut. 2, 179 F:—so, *μικρολογτέον ἐν τινι*, Plut. 2, 822 A.

Μικρολογία or *σμικρ-*, ας, ἡ, *the character of a μικρολόγος, frivolous talking: pettiness, littleness of mind*, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc.: in plur., also, *littlenesses, trifles*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 B.—II. *disparagement, depreciating language*, Isocr. 310 B: from

Μικρολόγος or *σμικρ-*, ον, (*μικρός, λέγω*):—*gathering trifles; careful about trifles*; and so,—1. *caring about petty expenses, penurious, mean*, Dem. 1357, 9.—2. *careful about minute details, caviling about trifles, vexatious, captious*, Isocr. 234 C: *petty*, Plat. Symp. 210 D. Adv. *-γως.*

Μικρόλῦπος, ον, (*μικρός, λύπη*) *vexed at trifles*, Plut. 2, 129 C.

Μικρομεγέθης, ες, (*μικρός, μέγεθος*) *small in size*, Xenocr. Aquat. 53.

Μικρομελής, ές, (*μικρός, μέλος*) *small-limbed*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικρομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a consisting of small parts*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 12, 3, Probl. 38, 8, 2.

Μικρομερής or *σμικρ-*, ές, (*μικρός, μέρος*) *consisting of small parts*, Plat. Tim. 60 E, 78 B, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 3.

Μικρόμμᾶτος, ον, (*μικρός, ὄμμα*) *small-eyed*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικρόμυρτος, ον, (*μικρός, μύρτον*) *with small berries*, of myrtle, Theophr. C. Pl. 6, 18, 5.

Μικρόνησος, ου, ἡ, *a small island.*

Μικρόπνους, ουν, (*μικρός, πνοή*) *short* or *scant of breath*, Hipp.

Μικροποιέω, ῶ, *to make small*, Longin. 41: from

Μικροποιός, όν, (*μικρός, ποιέω*) *making small, diminishing*, Longin. 43.

Μικροπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, *citizenship in a petty state*, Stob.: from

Μικροπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (*μικρός, πόλις*) *a citizen of a petty town*, the German *Kleinstädter*, Ar. Eq. 817, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 10, Aeschin. 44, 5: hence

Μικροπολιτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a petty state*, Ar. Fr. 649.

Μικροπόνηρος, ον, (*μικρός, πονηρός*) *wicked in small matters*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Μικρόπος, ον, poet. for *μικρόπους, small-footed.*

Μικροπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *the character of a μικροποιπής, meanness, shabbiness*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 12, Eth. N. 4, 2.

Μικροπρεπεύομαι, *to be μικροπρεπής*, Synes.

Μικροπρεπής, ές, (*μικρός, πρέπω*) like *μικρολόγος, petty in one's notions, mean, shabby*, nearly equiv. to Lat. *illiberalis*, opp. to *μεγαλοπρεπής*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 2. Adv. *-πῶς.*

Μικροπρόσωπος, ον, (*μικρός, πρόσωπον*) *small-faced*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικροπτέρυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with small wings.*

Μικροπύρηνος, ον, (*μικρός, πυρήν*) *with small kernels*, Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 16, 2.

Μικρόῤῥαξ, ᾶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μικρός, ῥάξ*) *with small berries*, Diosc. 5, 2.

Μικρόῤῥῑν, or *-ῥῖς*, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μικρός, ῥίν*) *small-nosed.*

Μικρόρροπύγιος, ον, (*μικρός, ὀρροπύγιον*) *with a small rump* or *tail*, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 9. [ῠ]

Μικρόῤῥως, ωος, ὁ, ἡ=*μικρόῤῥαξ*, Lob. Phryn. 76.

ΜΙ΄ΚΡΟΣ, ά, όν, Ion. and old Att. *σμικρός* (Schäf.Greg. p. 500, Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *σμικρός*); Dor. *μικκός*: —*small, little*, Hom., only in Il. 5, 801, Od. 3, 296; *μικρὸς ὁρᾶν*, Ar. Pac. 821; a term of reproach at Athens, Ar. Ran. 709, cf. Meineke Alex. Phaedr. 2: *little, petty, mean, trivial, αἰτίας μικρᾶς περί*, Eur. Andr. 387, etc.: of time, *little, short*, Pind. O. 12, 18, etc.; *ἐκ μικρᾶς*, sub. *ἡλικίας*, from *infancy*: *παρὰ μικρόν*, within *a little, nearly, almost*, Eur. Heracl. 295; so too, *μικρόν*, Id. I. T. 669; *μικροῦ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8; *μικροῦ δεῖν*, Id. Hell. 4, 6, 11; also, *μικροῦ ἀπολεῖπεσθαι*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 914; *παρὰ μικρὸν ποιεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι*, to think *little* of..., Isocr. 52 D, 98 A; so, *ἐν σμικρῷ ποιεῖσθαι*, Soph. Phil. 498.—Adv. *σμικρῶς*, Plat. Criti. 107 D: †*μικρῶς* only late, e. g. Hdn. 3, 9, 9†. —Cf. *ὀλίγος, πολύς.*—Besides the regul. compar. and superl. *μικρότερος, -ότατος*, there are the irreg. *ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος*, from *ἐλαχύς*, and *μείων, μείστος*, also *μειότερος, μειότατος*. [*ῐ* by nature, Wolf Anal. 4, p. 509, Meineke Menand. p. 29, sq.; *ῑ* only in late bad poets, Jac. A. P. p. 178, 798.]

Μικρόσαρκος, ον, (*μικρός, σάρξ*) *with little flesh*, Xenocr. Aquat. 48.

Μικροσῑτία, ας, ἡ, (*μικρός, σῖτος*) *an eating little, spare diet*, Alex. Pyth. 3.

Μικροσκελής, ές, (*μικρός, σκέλος*) *small-legged*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 8, 4.

Μικρόσοφος, ον, (*μικρός, σοφός*) *wise in small matters*, Diod. 26, 1.

Μικροσπέρμᾶτος, ον, (*μικρός, σπέρμα*) *with small seeds.*

Μικρόσπερμος, ον,=foreg., Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 3, 5.

Μικρόστᾶχυς, υ, gen. υος, (*μικρός, στάχυς*) *with small ears* (of corn).

Μικρόστομος, ον, (*μικρός, στόμα*) *with a small mouth* or *orifice, ἄγγος*, Hipp. p. 515; *ζῶα*, Arist. H. A. 2, 7, 1.

Μικρόσφαιρον, ου, τό, (*μικρός, σφαῖρα*) the smallest kind of Indian *μαλάβαθρον*, Arr.; cf. *μεσόσφαιρον.*

Μικρόσφυκτος, ον, (*μικρός, σφύζω*) *with small, weak pulse*, Diosc. Hence

Μικροσφυξία, ας, ἡ, *weakness of pulse*, Galen.

Μικρόσχημος, ον, (*μικρός, σχῆμα*) *small of stature.*

Μικροτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (*μικρός, τέχνη*) *a petty artist*, Clem. Al.

Μικρότης or *σμικρ-*, ητος, ἡ, (*μικρός*) *smallness, διὰ σμικρότητα ἀόρατα*, Plat. Tim. 43 A, cf. Isocr. 46 A: *littleness, meanness*, Longin. 43.

Μικροτράπεζος, ον, (*μικρός, τράπεζα*) *keeping a mean, shabby table*, Antiph. Oenom. 1.

Μικρότρῐχος, ον, (*μικρός, θρίξ*) *short-haired*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 17.

Μικροφάγος, ον, (*μικρός, φαγεῖν*) *eating little.* [ᾰ]

Μικρόφθαλμος or *σμικρ-*, ον, (*μικρός, ὀφθαλμός*) *small-eyed*, Hipp. p. 494.

Μικροφῐλοτῑμία, ας, ἡ, *petty ambition*, Theophr. Char. 23: from

Μικροφῐλότῑμος, ον, (*μικρός, φιλότῑμος*) *seeking petty distinctions*, Ibid.

Μικροφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *littleness of mind, meanness*, Plut. 2, 351 A: from

Μικρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μικρός, φρήν*) *little-minded*, Dio C. 61, 5.

Μικροφυής, ές, (*μικρός, φυή*) *of low growth, short.* Hence

Μικροφυΐα, ας, ἡ, *low stature, low growth*, Strab.

Μικρόφυλλος, ον, (*μικρός, φύλλον*) *small-leaved*, Diosc.

Μικροφωνία, ας, ἡ, *weakness of voice*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 7: from

Μικρόφωνος, ον, (*μικρός, φωνή*) *weak-voiced*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 9.

Μικροχαρής, ές, (*μικρός, χαίρω*) *easily pleased*, Longin. 4.

Μικρόχωρος, ον, (*μικρός, χώρα*) *with little land* or *soil*, Strab.

Μικροψῡχέω, ῶ, *to swoon, faint*,= *λειποψῡχέω*, Arist. Probl. 9, 9: and

Μικροψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *littleness of soul, meanness of spirit*, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 401, 18.—2. *captiousness*, Eccl.: from

Μικρόψῡχος, ον, (*μικρός, ψυχή*) *little of soul, mean-spirited, shabby*, Isocr. 76 D, Dem. 316, 9, Arist., etc.

Μικρύνω or *σμικρ-*, (*μικρός*) *to make small, lessen*, Dem. Phal. 236.

Μικτέον, verb. adj. of *μίγνυμι, one must mix*, Plat. Tim. 48 A.

Μικτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Lob. Paral. 483: (*μίγνυμι*):—*mixed, blended, compound*, Ar. Thesm. 1114; opp. to *ἄπλους*, Plat. Rep. 547 E: *μ. ἐκ τούτων, compounded of* these, Id. Legg. 837 B.

Μικτόχροος, ον, (*μικτός, χροά*) *party-coloured*, Archimed.

Μῑκῡθινος, dim. from sq.

Μῑκῡθος, η, ον, dim. from *μικύς*, like *μικκύλος* from *μικκός*;—perh. only as pr. n: v. sq. [*ῑ*, Anth. P. 6, 355.]

†**Μίκυθος**, ου, ὁ, *Micythus*, servant of Anaxilaus, governor in Rhegium, Hdt. 7, 170:—in Strab. p. 253 ruler of Messene in Sicily.—2. a favourite of Epaminondas, Ael. V. H. 5, 5.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†**Μίκυλλος**, ου, ὁ, *Micyllus*, one of the interlocutors in Luc. Gall.

†**Μίκυλος**, ου, ὁ, *Micȳlus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 460. [*ῑ*]

Μῑκύς,=*μικκός, μικρός*, Gramm.

†**Μίκων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Micon*, a celebrated painter and statuary of Athens, Ar. Lys. 679.—2. Archon Ol. 94, 3, Argum. Soph. O. C.: in Diod. S. *Μικώνιον*.—3. an orator of Athens, Paus. 2, 9, 4.—4. a statuary of Syracuse, Id. 6, 12, 4.—5. a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 112.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Μῖλαξ, ᾶκος, ἡ, Att. for *σμῖλαξ* (v. *μ* VII), supposed to be *the yew-tree*, Lat. *taxus*, Eur. Bacch. 703, Ar. Nub. 1007. Av. 216: cf. *μῖλος.*

Μῖλαξ [*ῑ*], = *δημοτικός*, Meineke Hermipp. Incert. 10.

†**Μῑλᾶτος**, ου, ἡ, Dor. for **Μίλητος.**

†**Μιλησίας**, ου, ὁ, v. **Μελησίας.**

†**Μῑλήσιος**, α, ον, *of Miletus, Milesian*; *οἱ Μιλήσιοι*, Ar. Plut. 1002.

Μιλησιουργής, ές, (**Μιλήσιος**, *ἔργω*) *of Milesian work, κλίνη*, Critias 28.

Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, *Miletus*, the name of several Greek cities; the best known is that in Caria, first mentioned in Il. 2, 868, and afterwards the chief seat

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of commerce in Asia Minor.—†2. a city of Crete mentioned first in Il. 2, 647: cf. Strab. p. 479.—II. ὁ, son of Apollo and Aria of Crete, Apollod. 3, 1, 2; Ap. Rh. 1, 186.† [ῑ]

Μίλθος,=μίλτος, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 11 Bekk.

Μῑλῑάζω, v. l. for μιλιάω.

Μιλιάριον, ου, τό,= Lat. *miliarium*. —II. *a high copper vessel* pointed at the top and furnished with winding tubes, to boil water in, Anth. P. 11, 244 [μῑλῑᾶριον], Ath. 98 C.

Μῑλῑασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μιλιάζω) *a measuring by miles and marking by milestones*, Strab. p. 266.

Μῑλῑάω, ῶ, *to measure by miles and mark by milestones*, Polyb. 34, 11, 8: from

Μίλιον, ου, τό, *a Roman mile, miliarium*,=8 stades,=1600 paces,=1680 yards, i. e. 80 yards less than our mile, Polyb., etc.

†Μίλκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Milcon*, title of a play of Alexis.

Μιλλός, ή, όν, hence μιλλότης, ή, =βραδύς, βραδύτης, late.

Μίλος, ου, ή, *the flower of the μῖλαξ*, Meineke Cratin. Malth. 1.

†Μίλτας, ὁ, *Miltas*, a Thessalian, pupil of Plato, Plut. Dion 24.

Μιλτεῖον, ου, τό, *a vessel for keeping μίλτος in*, Leon. Tar. 4.

Μίλτειος, α, ον, *of μίλτος*, μ. στάγμα, the red mark made by the carpenter's line, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μιλτηλῐφής, ές, (μίλτος, ἀλείφω) *painted with μίλτος, painted red*, of ships, Hdt. 3, 58, like the Hom. μιλτοπάρῃος. (Not μιλτηλοιφής, Lob. Phryn. 572.)

†Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Miltiades*, son of Cypselus, a wealthy Athenian, who made himself tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 6, 34, etc.—2. son of Cimon, nephew of foreg., celebrated for his victory at Marathon, Hdt. 4, 137.

Μιλτῖνος, η, ον, *of μίλτος*: τὸ μ. =μίλτος II, Plut. 2, 1081 B.

Μιλτίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, *of the nature of μίλτος*, Plin.

Μιλτοκάρηνος, ον, (μίλτος, κάρηνον) *red-headed*, Opp. H. 5, 273. [ᾰ]

†Μιλτοκύθης, ου, ὁ, *Miltocythes*, a Thracian, Xen. An. 2, 2, 7.

Μιλτοπάρηος, ον, (μίλτος, πᾰρειά) *red-cheeked*, epith. of the ships of Ulysses, which had *their rounded ends* (prow and stern) *painted red*, Il. 2, 637, Od. 9, 125.

Μιλτοπρεπής, ές, and in Aesch. Fr. 107, μιλτόπρεπτος, ον, (μίλτος, πρέπω) *of the colour of μίλτος, bright-red*.

ΜΙ΄ΛΤΟΣ, ου, ή, *red earth, red chalk* or *ochre, ruddle*, Lat. *rubrica*, Hdt. 4, 191; 7, 69:—but also *red lead*, Lat. *minium*, Plin. 33, 38; μ. Λημνίς in Nic. Th. 864: cf. μιλτινός.—II.= σχοινίον μεμιλτωμένον, Ar. Eccl. 378 (cf. μιλτόω).—III.=ἐρυσίβη, Lat. *robigo*.

Μιλτοφῡρής, ές, (μίλτος, φύρω) *daubed with red*, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μιλτόω, ῶ, *to colour with μίλτος, paint red*, Hdt. 4, 194: σχοινίον μεμιλτωμένον, the rope with which they drove loiterers out of the Agora to the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 22, cf. Eccl. 378, and Herm. Pol. Ant. § 128, 11.

†Μιλτώ, οῦς, ἡ, (μίλτος) *Milto*, proper name of the younger Aspasia, the favourite of Cyrus the younger, Ael. V. H. 12, 1.

Μιλτώδης, ες, (μίλτος, εἶδος) *like μίλτος, red*, Eubul. Steph. 1, Luc. D. Syr. 8.

Μιλτωρῡχία, ας, ἡ, *a digging for μίλτος*: a μίλτος-*mine*, Ameips. Moech. 3: from

Μιλτωρύχος, ον, (μίλτος, ὀρύσσω) *digging for μίλτος*.

Μιλτωτός, ή, όν, (μιλτόω) *coloured with μίλτος, painted red*.

†Μιλύαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Milyae*, inhab. of Lycia in Asia Minor, earlier Solymi, Hdt. 1, 173; Strab. p. 571, etc.

†Μιλύας, ου, ὁ, *a Milyan*.—II. *Milyas*, a freedman of the elder Demosthenes, Dem. 819, 18.—III. Μιλυάς, άδος, ἡ, the ancient name of Lycia, Hdt. 1, 173.—2. acc. to Strab. p. 631 and Arr. An. 1, 24, 5 the mountainous tract between Lycia and Pisidia.

Μίλφαι, αἱ, *the falling off of the eyebrows*, like μαδάρωσις, Diosc. 1, 149.

Μίλφωσις, ή,=foreg.; Aëtius.

†Μίλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Milo*, an athlete of Crotona, celebrated for his strength, Hdt. 3, 137.—2. a reaper in Theocr. 4, 6. [ῑ Anth. P. 11, 316, ῐ in arsis, Simon. 74, 1, Theocr. 4, 6, etc.]

Μῖμαίκῠλον, ου, τό, *the fruit of the κόμαρος*, Crates Incert. 4, Amphis Incert. 6: also μιμάκυλον, μαμάκυλον.

Μῖμαλλών, όνος, ἡ, usu. in plur., Macedon. name of *the Bacchantes*, Strab. p. 468, Plut. Alex. 2.

Μίμαρκις or μίμαρκυς, ή, a kind of *hare-soup*, made with the blood of the animal in it, Ar. Ach. 1112, Calliad. ap. Ath. 401 A. (A foreign word.)

Μίμας, αντος, ὁ, *Mimas*, a rocky headland of Ionia, opposite Chios, Od. 3, 172.—II. a Centaur, Hes. †Sc. 186.—III. son of Amycus and Theano, Ap. Rh. 2, 105.† [ῐ]

Μίμάς, άδος, ἡ, *an actress of μῖμοι*, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Κρίσεως.

Μιμαυλέω, ῶ, *to be a μίμαυλος*.

Μίμαυλος, ον, ὁ, (μῖμος, αὐλός) *a mimic actor*, accompanied on the flute, Ath. 452 F.

ΜΙ΄ΜΕ΄ΟΜΑΙ, fut. -ήσομαι: dep. mid.:—*to mimic, imitate*, τι, H. Hom. Ap. 163, Pind. P. 12, 36, Aesch. Cho. 564; τινά, Theogn. 370, Eur., etc., τινά κατά τι, Plat. Rep. 393 C: also, τινά τι, Ar. Pl. 306, Plat. Legg. 705 C.—Part. pf. μεμιμημένος, in pass. signif., *made exactly like*, Hdt. 2, 78 (but Plat. uses it in act. signf, e. g. Crat. 414 B): Plat. also uses the part. pres. in pass. sense, Rep. 604 E; and part. fut. μιμηθησόμενον, Ib. 599 A. —II. of the fine arts, *to represent, express by means of imitation*, Plat. Polit. 306 D, Legg. 812 C, Arist. Poët. 2, 1, etc.:—of μῖμοι, *to represent, act*, τι, Xen. Symp. 2, 21.—Neither μῖμος, μιμέομαι, nor any derivs. occur in Il., or Od. (Prob. akin to Sanscr. *mâ, mi*, metiri: as also to Lat. *imitor, imago*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 194: though ῑ in μιμέομαι till Greg. Naz., Pors. Phoen. 1396.)

Μιμηλάζω,=μιμέομαι, Philo; who has also μῑμηλίζω.

Μιμηλός, ή, όν, (μιμέομαι) *imitative, τέχνη*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33.—II. pass. *imitated, copied, εἰκών, a portrait*, Plut. Ages. 2, cf. 2, 215 A.

Μῑμηλότης, ητος, ἡ,=μίμησις.

Μίμημα, ατος, τό, (μιμέομαι) *any thing imitated, a counterfeit, copy*, Aesch. Fr. 342, Eur., and freq. in Plat. [ῐ]

Μίμησις, εως, ἡ, (μιμέομαι) *imitation*, Thuc. 1, 95, Plat., etc.: κατὰ σὴν μ., to imitate you, Ar. Ran. 109. —II. *representation by means of art*, Plat. Soph. 265 A, Rep. 394 B, Arist. Poët. 1, 2; 3, 3, etc.

Μῑμητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *μιμέομαι, to be imitated*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6.—II. *μῑμητέον, one must imitate*, Eur. Hipp. 114, Xen., etc.

Μῑμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μιμέομαι*) *an imitator, copyist*, Plat. Rep. 602 A, etc. *one who represents* characters, as a poet, Arist. Poët. 25, 2; or an actor. —hence joined with γοης, a mere *actor, impostor* (cf. ὑποκριτής, Plat. Rep. 598 D, Polit. 303 C, Soph. 235 A. Hence

Μῑμητικός, ή, όν, *good at imitating, imitative*, esp. of the fine arts, Plat., etc.; μ. ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 605 A, sq.: ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη) *the power of imitating*, Id. Rep. 595 A, cf. μίμησις. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 18 B.

Μῑμητός, ή, όν, (μιμέομαι) *to be imitated* or *copied*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6.

Μῑμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for μιμητής.

Μῑμίαμβοι, οἱ, *Mimi written in iambics*, dub.

Μιμίζω, *to neigh*, Lat. *hinnire*. [μῑ]

Μῑμῐκός, ή, όν, *of the nature of μῖμοι*, Dem. Phal. 151, Cic. de Or. 2, 58.

Μιμιχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μιμίζω) *the neighing of horses*, Lat. *hinnitus*.

Μιμνάζω,=μίμνω, μένω, *to stay, remain*, Il. 2, 392; 10, 549.—II. *to expect*, c. acc., H. Hom. 8, 6.

†Μίμνερμος, ου, ὁ, *Mimnermus*, an elegiac poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Solon, Strab. p. 643: etc.

Μιμνήσκω, fut. μνήσω: aor. ἔμνησα. *To remind, put in mind*, τινα, Il. 12, 38; τινός, *of* a thing, Il. 1, 61, Od. 3, 103, etc.: but rare in Att., as Eur. Alc. 878.—II. in Pass. P. 11, 24, *to recal to memory, make famous*, v. Dissen.

B. more usu. μιμνήσκομαι, as dep., besides which Hom. uses μ. ἐπιμνῶμαι, whence are formed all the tenses: Hom. mostly uses the mid. forms, viz. fut. μνήσομαι (also μνησ-σόμην, Hom., and Hdt.), aor. ἐμνησάμην, inf. μνήσασθαι (except μνησθῆναι, Od. 4, 118): in prose use pass. forms, fut. μνησθήσομαι, aor. ἐμνήσθην. The perf. μέμνημαι in both mid. and pass.: in Att. always with pres. signf. like Lat. *memini*, and so oft. in Hom.; 2 sing. μέμνᾱ shortened from μέμνησαι, Hom.: subj. μέμνωμαι: optat. μεμνῴμην, but also μεμνῷμην, ῳο, ῳτο, Herm. Soph. O. T. 49, Ion. μεμνέῳτο (Il. 23, 24): imperat. μέμνησο, Ion. μέμνεο (Il. 3, 105): infin. μεμνῆσθαι, Ion. μεμνῆμεν: plqpf. ἐμεμνέατο (Hdt). *To remind* or *bethink one's self, call to mind, remember*:—construct., mostly c. gen., χάρμης, δαιτος, σίτου μεμνῆσθαι, *to bethink one of* the fight, the feast, etc., i. e. *to desire* them, oft. in Hom.: ἀλκῆς μιν., *to bethink one* of one's strength, Hom.; more rarely c. acc. pro gen., as Il. 6, 222, Od. 14, 168, Hes. Th. 18, Aesch. Cho. 492, Soph. O. T. 1057, and Plat.; also, μ. ὤμοι τινι, Od. 4, 151; περί τινος, Od. 7, 192, Hes. Th. 36; 9, 45, and Plat.:—also c. inf. fut., Il. 17, 364; c. inf. pres., μ. μὴ ὑποβεῖν, Plat. Apol. 27 B: φυγὰς ἐπέστυτο, *they bethought them* (*to turn to*) flight, Il. 16, 697:—later also, c. part., μεμνῆσθω περιστελλων, *let him remember that* he wears, Pind. N. 11, 20; μέμνημαι κλαίων, *I remember* weeping, Aesch. Ag. 830, μ. ἐλθών, *I remember having* come, i. e. *to have come*, Eur. Hec. 244; μ. ἀκούσας, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 3: μ. ὅτι δεῖ, Ib. 2, 4, 25:—the part. pf. μεμνημένος is often used in commands, etc., as, μεμνημένος τις ἀνὴρ μαχέσθω, let him fight with good heart, *let him remember* to fight, Il. 19, 153, Hes. Op. 420, etc.:—we also find fut. 3 μεμνήσομαι, absol., *I will bear in*

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mind, not forget, Il. 22, 390, Od. 19, 581.—2. *to remember a thing aloud*, i. e. *to mention, make mention of*, also c. gen., Il. 2, 492, Od. 4, 331; in aor. pass. *μνησθῆναι*, Od. 4, 116, so Soph. Phil. 310; *μνησθῆναι περί τινος εἰς τινα*, Thuc. 8, 47.—3. *to give heed to, judge of, ὡς μεμνέωτο ὁρόμου* or *ὁρόμους*, that he might judge of the race, Il. 23, 361.—Cf. sub *μνάομαι*.

(*Μι-μνή-σκω* is a redupl. form of **μνάω*, like Lat. *me-min-i*: akin to *mon-eo*, Sanscr. *man*, cogitare; cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 254.) [On *μέμνημαι*, etc., v. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 218.]

Μίμνω, lengthd. by redupl. from *μένω* (i. e. *μι-μένω*—cf. *γίγνομαι, πίπτω*); and used for *μένω* when the first syll. was to be long; hence only poet., and only used in pres. and impf., Hom., Hes., etc.: *μιμνόντεσσι*, Ep. dat. pl. part. for *μίμνουσι*, Il. 2, 296.—v. plura sub *μένω*.

Μιμόβιος, *ον*, (*μῖμος, βίος*) *living by imitation*.

Μιμογράφος, *ον*, *writing μῖμοι*, Diog. L. [ᾰ]

Μιμολογέω, *ῶ*, *to compose* or *recite μῖμοι*, Strab.: and

Μιμολογία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the composition* or *delivery of μῖμοι*: from

Μιμολόγος, *ον*, (*μῖμος, λέγω*) *composing* or *reciting μῖμοι*, Anth. P. 7, 556: *ἠχὼ μ., mocking* Echo, Anth. Plan. 155.

ΜἸΜΟΣ, *ου*, *ὁ*, *an imitator*, Aesch. Fr. 54: esp. *an actor, mime*, *μ. γελοίων*, Dem. 23, 21; also, *μῖμοις γυναιξί*, Plut. Sull. 36:—*μῖμον τετράπουν ἔχων*, i. e. imitating or acting a four-footed beast, Eur. Rhes. 256.—II. *a mime*, a kind of prose drama, intended as a familiar representation of life and character, without any distinct plot; it was divided into *μῖμοι ἀνδρεῖοι* and *γυναικεῖοι*, also into *μ. σπουδαίων* and *γελοίων*, Plut. 2, 712 E. (Cf. *μιμέομαι*, fin.)

Μῖμώ, *ὁος* contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *an ape*, cf. *πιθώ*.

Μιμῳδός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a singer of μῖμοι*, Plut. Sull. 2.

Μίν [ῐ], Ion. acc. sing. of the pron. of the 3d pers. through all genders, for *αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό*: always enclitic, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: Dor. *νιν*, and so in Att. poets, but never in Att. prose: Hom. joins *μὶν αὐτόν, himself*, merely as a stronger form, Il. 21, 245, 318, etc.; but *αὐτόν μιν* is reflexive, *one's self*, for *ἑαυτόν*, Od. 4, 244; though *αὐτὴν μιν* is used for *μὶν αὐτήν* in Il. 11, 117.—II. much more rare as 3d pers. plur. for *αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά*, as it may be taken, Il. 12, 285, Od. 17, 268; but in Alexandr. poets it is certainly plur., as Ap. Rh. 2, 8.—III.=the reflex. *ἑαυτόν*, Hdt. 1, 11, 24, 45, etc.

†**Μινάια**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Minaea*, a district of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.

†**Μιναῖοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Minaei*, a people on the Erythraeum Mare in Arabia, Strab. p. 768.

Μίνδαξ, *ᾰκος*, *ἡ*, a kind of *Persian incense*, Amphis, Od. 1.

†**Μίνδαρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mindarus*, a Spartan admiral, Thuc. 8, 85.

ΜἸΝΘΑ or *μίνθη, ης, ἡ, MINT*, Lat. *MENTHA*, Hippon. 47, cf. Lob. Phryn. 438.

†**Μίνθη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Minthe*, a nymph beloved by Pluto, changed by Proserpina into foreg., Strab. p. 344. Hence

†**Μίνθης ὄρος**, *τό*, *mountain of Minthe*, near Pylos, Strab. p. 344.

ΜἸΝΘΟΣ, *ου*, *ἡ*, =*μίνθα*, Theophr.

Μίνθος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *human ordure*, Mnesim. Ἱππότρ., 1, 63. Hence

Μινθόω, *ῶ*, *to besmear with dung*, Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 313.—II. *to renounce utterly, abominate*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 B.

†**Μίνιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Minius*, a river of Lusitania, now *Minho*, Strab. p. 153.

†**Μινναῖοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, =**Μιναῖοι**, Dion. P. 959.

†**Μινούκιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Rom. *Minucius*, Plut.

†**Μιντοῦρναι**, *ὧν*, *αἱ*, *Minturnae*, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 233.

Μινύαι, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Minyans*, a race of nobles in Orchomenus, Hdt. 1, 146, etc.: hence **Μινύειος**, Il.; Ep. also **Μινυήϊος**, Hes.: pecul. fem. **Μινυηΐς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*: v. Müller's *Orchomenos und die Minyer*. †In Pind. P. 4, 122, and Ap. Rh. 1, 229 the Argonauts are so called, for the chief of the Argonauts were *Minyans*.—A colony was established in Lemnos by the descendants of the Argonauts, called *Minyae*, Hdt. 4, 145: thence they penetrated into Elis Triphylia, Strab. pp. 337, 347; they also founded Thera, Id.† [ῠ]

Μινῦανθής, *ές*, (*μινύς, ἄνθος*) *blooming a short time*, Nic. Th. 522.

†**Μινύας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ep. and Ion. *-ινύης*, *Minyas*, son of Chryses and Chrysogenia, the fabled progenitor of the Minyae, Ap. Rh. 3, 1005; Paus. 9, 36, 4.—2. son of Orchomenus, Ael. V. H. 3, 42.

†**Μινυάς**, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *daughter of Minyas*; *al* **Μ.**, Ael. V. H. 3, 42.—2. (sc. *ποίησις*) *the Minyad*, Paus. 4, 33, 7:—also as adj. *Minyan*.

†**Μινύειος**, *α*, *ον*, *of the Minyae, Minyan*, epith. of Orchomenus, Il. 2, 511; Pind.; etc.

†**Μινυήϊος**, *η*, *ον*, =foreg., Od. 11, 284; Hes.

†**Μινυῆϊος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, Att. **Μινυεῖος**, *the Minyëus*, a river of Triphylian Elis, the later Anigrus, Il. 11, 722; Strab. p. 346.—2. acc. to Diod. S. the ancient name of the river Orchomenus in Thessaly.

†**Μινυηΐς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, =**Μινυάς** (1), i. e. Clymene, Ap. Rh. 1, 233.

Μῑνῡθέω, *ῶ*, (*μινύθω*) *to grow less, decrease*, Hipp. Hence

Μῑνύθημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is lessened*, Hipp. p. 748; and

Μῑνύθησις, *ἡ*, *decrease, mutilation*, Hipp. pp. 48, 824, etc.

Μῑνῡθίζω, (*μινύθω*) *to lessen, curtail*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Μῑνῡθικός, *ή*, *όν*, *diminishing*.

Μῑνύθω, impf. *μινύθεσκον*, Od. 14, 17: no other tenses occur: (*μινύς*): —the Lat. *minuo, to make smaller* or *less, lessen, curtail*, *μένος, ἀρετήν*, Il. 15, 492; 20, 242; also Hes. Op. 6.—II. intr. *to become smaller* or *less, decrease, decline, fail, decay, be wasted, come to nought*, Il. 16, 392, Od. 4, 374, etc., and Hes.:—so also in Aesch. Theb. 920, Eum. 374, Soph. O. C. 686,—but only in lyric passages, the word not being Attic. [ῠ]

Μῑνῡθώδης, *ες*, (*μινύθω, εἶδος*) *small, weak*, Hipp. p. 648.

Μίννυθα, adv., (*μινύς*) *a little, very little*; freq. in Hom., who also oft. uses it of time, *a short time*, and then usu. in phrase *μίννυθά περ οὔτι μάλα δήν*, as in Il. 1, 416; also, *οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἀλλὰ μ.*, Od. 15, 494.—Only Ep.: said to be acc. of an old subst., *μίννυς* [ῐ] Hence

Μιννυθάδιος, *α*, *ον*, *lasting a short time, short-lived*, Il. 15, 612, Od. 19, 328:—compar. *-ώτερος*, Il. 22, 54. [θᾰ]

Μιννυθώδης, *ες*, v. l. for *μινυθώδης*.

Μῑνῠ́ός, *ά*, *όν*, Att. for *μινύς*, says Eust.

Μινύρισμα, in Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D, *some eatable* (?). [ῠ]

Μινυρίζω, (*μινυρός*) *to complain in a low tone, to moan, whimper, whine*, Il. 5, 889, Od. 4, 719: generally, *to sing in a low, soft tone, to warble, hum*, Lat. *minurire*, Ar. Av. 1414, Plat. Rep. 411 A; *μ. μέλη*, Ar. Vesp. 219; cf. *μινύρομαι, κινυρίζω*. Hence

Μινύρισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a warbling*, etc., Theocr. Epigr. 4, 11. [ῠ]

Μινυρισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μινυρίζω*) *a moaning, whining, warbling*, etc. [ῠ]

Μινύρομαι, dep.,=*μινυρίζω*, of the nightingale, *to warble*, Soph. O. C. 671; *to hum a tune*, Aesch. Ag. 16; *μ. πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν μέλος*, Ar. Eccl. 880.

Μινῡρός, *ά*, *όν*, (*μινύς*) *complaining in a low tone, moaning, whining, whimpering, μ. ὑπερσοφιστής*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1; of young birds, Theocr. 13, 12; *μινυρὰ θρέεσθαι*= *μινυρίζειν*, Aesch. Ag. 1165; cf. *κινυρός*.

ΜΙΝΥ̓Σ, *ύ*, gen. *υος*, *little, small*; of time, *short*; generally=*μικρός*: the word itself is not found in any good writer, but was assumed by Gramm. as root of *μινύθω, μίννυθα, μινυρός, μινυρίζω*, Lat. *minor, minuo, minurio*: cf. *μινύος*.

†**Μίννυτος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Minytus*, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6: v. Lob. Path. 389.

Μῑνῦωριος, *ον*, (*μινύς, ὥρα*) *short-lived*, Anth. P. 9, 362.

Μινύωρος, *ον*, =foreg., Anth. P. 7, 481. [ῠ]

†**Μίνῳα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. **Μινώη**, *Minoa*, a small island lying off Nisaea, the port of Megara, connected with the mainland by a bridge, Thuc. 3, 51: also a promontory of Megaris adjacent, Strab. p. 391.—2. a fortress of Laconia, Id. p. 367.—3. a town of Crete, Id. p. 475.

†**Μίνωϊς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. to sq., Ap. Rh. 2, 299.

†**Μινώϊος**, *α*, *ον*, and contd. **Μινῶος**, *ᾱ*, *ον*, *of* or *relating to Minos, Minōan*, H. Hom. Ap. 393; Luc. Ver. H. 2, 13.

Μίνως, *ωος*, *ὁ*, accus. **Μίνω**, Il. 14, 322, for **Μίνωα**: the Att. also have a gen. **Μίνω**, acc. **Μίνων**, †*Minos*, son of Jupiter and Europa, an ancient king and lawgiver in Crete; after his death a judge in the lower world, Il. 13, 451, Od. 19, 17; Hes. Th. 948; etc. A second Minos, grandson of foreg., son of Lycastus, is mentioned in Diod. 4, 60, sqq.; etc., as the one who constructed the labyrinth, and who was connected with the legend of Theseus, v. Plut. Thes. 20. [ῐ]

†**Μινώταυρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, (**Μίνως**, *ταῦρος*) *Minotaur*, offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of Minos 2d) and a bull, slain by Theseus, Apollod. 3, 15, 8: in Paus. **Μίνω Ταῦρος**, 3, 18, 10.

Μίξ, adv., (*μίγνυμι*)=*μίγα, μίγδα*, Nic. Th. 615.

Μιξαιθρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μῖξις, αἰθρία*) *an alternation of fair and foul weather*, Hipp. p. 942, but Kühn reads *μιξαίθρια*. (*τά*.)

Μιξαίθριον, *ου*, *τό*, =foreg., q. v., Theophr.

Μιξάνθρωπος, *ον*, (*μῖξις, ἄνθρωπος*) *half man, half brute*, Themist.

Μιξαρχαγέτας, *ου*, *ὁ*, Argive name of Castor, as *being a hero* (*ἀρχαγέτας*) *only in union with* his brother, Plut 2, 296 F.

Μιξέλληνες, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*μῖξις, Ἕλλην*

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…rbarians, mon-
…ri, 7: the sing.

Mixiades, masc.

…ged with satires,

who mixes or *min-*
…s—

†Μιξεσημωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Mixidemides*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 12.

Μῖξις, εως, ἡ, (μιγνυμι) *a mixing, mingling*, oft. in Plat., τινὶ πρός τι, Id. Soph. 260 B: on its difference from κρᾶσις, v. sub κρᾶσις.—II. *intercourse with* others: esp. *sexual intercourse* or *commerce*, Hdt. 1, 203, etc.; ἐπίκοινον τῶν γυναικέων τὴν μ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 4, 172; also of wedlock, Plat. Legg. 773 D.

Μιξοβάρβαρος, ον, (μῖξις, βάρβαρος) *half barbarian, half Greek*, Eur. Phoen. 138, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 15.

Μιξοβόας, ου, ὁ, (μῖξις, βοή) *mingled with shouts, of mingled sound*, διθύραμβος, Aesch. Fr. 381.

Μιξοδία, ας, ἡ, (μῖξις, ὁδός) *a place where several roads meet*, ἅλος μιξοδίαι, of the straits of Messana, Ap. Rh. 4, 921; also μιξοδος.

Μιξοθάλασσος, ον, (μῖξις, θάλασσα) *having intercourse with the sea*, like fishermen and sailors, Orac. ap. Xen. Ephes. [θᾰ́]

Μιξόθηλυς, υ, (μῖξις, θῆλυς) *partly female*, Philostr.

Μιξόθηρ, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῖξις, θήρ) *half-beast*, φῶς μ., Eur. Ion 1161.

Μιξόθηρος, ον,=foreg.

Μιξόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, *having mixed hair.*

Μιξόθροος, ον, (μῖξις, θρόος) *with mingled cries*, Aesch. Theb. 331.

Μιξόλευκος, ον, (μῖξις, λευκός) *mixed with white*, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.

Μιξολύδιος, ον, (μῖξις, Λύδιος) *half-Lydian*, of measure, Strab. p. 572: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [ῡ] Hence

Μιξολῡδιστί, adv., *in the half-Lydian measure*, Plat. Rep. 398 E.

Μῖξομαι, fut. mid. of μίγνυμι, Od.

Μιξομβροτος, ον, for μιξόβροτος, (μῖξις, βροτός) *half-human*, Aesch. Supp. 569.

Μιξονόμος, ον, (μῖξις, νέμω) *feeding a mixed flock*, Simon. 102.

Μιξοπάρθενος, ον, (μῖξις, πάρθενος) *half-woman*, of Echidna, Hdt. 4, 9; of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1023.

Μιξοπόλιος, ον, (μῖξις, πολιος) *half-gray, grizzled.*

Μιξοπῦος, ον, (μῖξις, πῦον) *mixed with foul matter*, Hipp. p. 948.

Μιξοφρύγιος, ον, (μῖξις, Φρύγιος) *half-Phrygian*, of music, Strab. p. 572: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [ῡ]

Μιξόφρυς, υ, (μῖξις, ὀφρυς) *having eyebrows that meet*, Cratin. Incert. 97.

Μιξοφυής, ές, (μῖξις, φυή) *of mixed nature.*

Μιξόχλωρος, ον, (μῖξις, χλωρός) *mixed with green*, Hipp. p. 95.

Μισᾰγᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *a hatred of good* or *goodness*, Plut. Phoc. 27: from

Μισᾰ́γᾰθος, ον, (μισέω, ἀγαθός) *hating good* or *goodness.* [ᾰ́]

Μισᾰδελφία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of one's brother*, Plut. 2, 478 C: from

Μισᾰ́δελφος, ον, (μισέω, ἀδελφός) *hating one's brother*, Plut. 2, 482 C.

Μισᾰθηναῖος, ον, (μισέω, Ἀθηναῖοι) *hating the Athenians*, Lycurg. 152, 41: in superl., Dem. 687, 29.

Μισᾰ́λαζων, ον, gen. ονος, (μισέω, ἀλαζων) *hating boasters*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισᾰλέξανδρος, ον, (μισέω, Ἀλέξανδρος) *hating Alexander*, quoted from Aeschin.?

Μισαλληλία, ας, ἡ, *mutual hatred*: from

Μισάλληλος, ον, (μισέω, ἀλλήλων) *hating one another*, Dion. H. 5, 66.

Μισάμπελος, ον, (μισέω, ἄμπελος) *hating the vine*, Anth. P. Append. 100.

Μισανθρωπέω, ῶ, *to be a μισάνθρωπος*, Diog. L. 9, 3; and

Μισανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of mankind*, Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Dem.: from

Μισάνθρωπος, ον, (μισέω, ἄνθρωπος) *hating mankind, misanthropic*, Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Legg. 791 D.

Μισᾰπόδημος, ον, *hating travel.*

Μισαργῡρία, ας, ἡ, (μισέω, ἀργυρος) *hatred* or *contempt of money*, Diod. 15, 88.

Μίσγᾰ. adv.,=μίγα.

Μισγάγκεια, ας, ἡ, (μίσγω, ἄγκος) *a place where several mountain glens* (ἄγκη) *run together and mix their waters, a meeting of glens*, Il. 4, 453: in prose, συνάγκεια.

Μισγοδία, ας, ἡ, (μίσγω, ὁδός)= μιξοδία.

†Μισγολᾱΐδας, α, ὁ, *Misgolaïdas*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10: prop. patron. from a form

†Μισγόλᾱς, α, ὁ, *Misgolas*, an Athenian, son of Naucrates, Aeschin. 6, 23; cf. Comic. ap. Ath. 339 B, C: from

Μισγόλας (μίσγω, λαός) *θόρυβος, ὁ, the confused noise of a crowd, a hubbub.*

Μισγόνομος, ον, γῆ μ., *public pasture-land.*

ΜΙΣΓΩ, v. sub μίγνυμι, and cf. προμίσγω.

Μισεία, ας, ἡ,=μῖσυ.

Μισέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, *a hater of the Greeks*, Xen. Ages. 2, 31.

Μισεργος, ον, (μισέω, ἔργον) *hating work, lazy.* [ῐ]

Μισετωιρεία or -ία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of one's comrades*: from

Μισέταιρος, ον, (μισέω, ἑταῖρος) *hating one's comrades.*

Μισέω, ῶ, (μῖσος) *to hate*, only once in Hom., c. acc. et inf., μίσησεν δ' ἄρα μιν ὀπίων κυσὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι, Jupiter *hated* (*would not suffer*) that he should become a prey..., Il. 17, 272: later usu. c. acc., ὑβρίζοντα μισεῖν, Pind. P. 4, 506; μισοῦντα μισεῖν, Soph. Aj. 1113; and freq. in Att.:—pass. *to be hated*, Hdt. 2, 119, and Att. Hence

Μίσηθρον, ου, τό, *a charm for producing hatred against one*, opp. to φίλτρον, which caused love, Luc. Dial. Mer. 4, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 131. [ῐ]

Μισήλιος, ον, (μισέω, ἥλιος) *hating the sun* or *light.*

Μίσημα, ατος, τό, (μισέω) *an object of hate* to others, usu. of persons, σωφρόνων μισήματα, Aesch. Theb. 186, μισήματ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ θεῶν Ὀλυμπίων, Id. Eum. 73; c. dat., μ. πᾶσιν, Eur. Hipp. 407, ubi v. Valck. et Monk. [ῐ]

Μισήνερως (cf. θρήνερως, δύσερως), ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, *detestably lewd*, cf. μισητία.

†Μισηνόν, οῦ, τό, *Misenum*, a town and promontory of Campania, Strab. p. 242.

†Μίσηνος, ου, ὁ, *Misēnus*, a companion of Ulysses, Strab. p. 245: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 234.

Μισητέος, ᾱ, έον, verb. adj. from μισέω, *to be hated*, Xen. Symp. 8, 20. —II. μισητεον, *one must hate*, Luc. Fugit. 30.

Μισήτη, ης, ἡ, v. μισητής.

Μισητης, οῦ, ὁ, (μισέω) *a hater.*

Μισητία, ας, ἡ, *lust, lewdness*, Ar. Plut. 989: generally, *greediness*, Ar. Av. 1620: v. Interpp. ad ll. c.

Μισητίζω,=μισέω, ap. Hesych.

Μισητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to hate.* Adv. -κῶς: from

Μισητός, ή, όν, *hateful*, Aesch. Ag. 1228, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21; 3, 10, 5. Adv. -τῶς.—II. *hateful, hated*: hence, μίσητη (not μισητη), *a prostitute*, Archil. 26, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 88: cf. sub μισητία.

Μισητρον, ου, τό,=μίσηθρον, Paul. Sil. 74, 63. [ῐ]

Μισθᾰποδοσία, ας, ἡ, *payment of wages, recompense*, N. T.: from

Μισθᾰποδότης, ου, ὁ, (μισθός, ἀποδίδωμι) *one who pays wages, a rewarder*, N. T.

Μισθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from μισθός, Ar. Vesp. 300. [ᾰ]

Μισθαρνευτικος, v. l. for μισθαρνητικός, Plat. Soph. 222 D.

Μισθαρνεύω,=sq., questioned by Heind. Plat. Sophist. 222 D, v. Lob. Phryn. 568.

Μισθαρνέω, ῶ, *to work* or *serve for hire*, Hipp. p. 1274, Plat. Rep. 346 B: μισθαρνῶν ἀνύειν τι, *to do a task for pay*, Soph. Ant. 302:—of prostitution, Dem. 352, 14: from

Μισθάρνης, ου, ὁ, (μισθός, ἀραρίσκω) *a hired workman.*

Μισθαρνητικός, ή, όν, (μισθαρνῶ) *belonging to hired work, mercenary*, ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the trade of one who takes wages* or *pay*, Plat. Rep. 346 B. D.

Μισθαρνία, ας, ἡ, (μισθαρνῶ) *a receiving of wages, working* or *serving for hire*, Dem. 242, 17; 320, 13. Hence

Μισθαρνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to hired work*, μ. ἐργασίαι, τέχναι, *mercenary arts*, Arist. Pol. 8, 2, 5, Eth. E. 1, 4, 2.

Μισθάρνισσα, ἡ, fem. of μισθάρνης.

Μίσθαρνος, ὁ,=μισθάρνης.

Μισθαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, (μισθός, ἄρχω) *an hereditary candidate for paid offices, a born placeman*, Comic. patronym. in Ar. Ach. 597; cf. σπονδαρχίδης.

Μίσθιος, α, ον, *salaried, hired*, Phot. Lyc. 16.

Μισθοδοσία, ας, ἡ, *a paying of wages*, Thuc. 8, 83; and

Μισθοδοτέω, ῶ, *to pay wages*, absol., Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21; τινι, Id. An. 7, 1, 13:—c. acc., *to keep in pay*, Polyb. 5, 2, 11, etc.; and in pass., *to receive pay*, Id. 1, 66, 3.—Pass., *to be paid*, τὰ προσοφειλόμενα, Id.: from

Μισθοδότης, ου, ὁ, (μισθός, δίδωμι) *one who pays wages, a paymaster*, Plat. Rep. 463 B, Xen. An. 1, 3, 9.

Μισθόδωρος, ον, (μισθός, δῶρον) *giving wages* or *pay*, Eubulid. Kom. 1.

ΜΙΣΘΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *wages, pay, hire*, Hom., etc.; μ. ῥητός, *fixed wages*, Il. 21, 445; μ. εἰρημένος, Hes. Op. 368; ἐπὶ μισθῷ, *for hire* or *pay*, Hdt. 5, 65, μισθοῦ ἕνεκα, Xen. An. 2, 5, 14, ἀπὸ μισθοῦ, Soph. Tr. 560: μισθὸν παρέχειν, *to give.* μ. φέρειν, *to receive pay*, Ar. Eq. 1019, Acharn. 66; also, μ. δοῦναι, λαμβάνειν, etc., Xen. δοῦναι τάλαντον μηνὸς μισθόν, *to give a talent as a month's pay.* Thuc. 6, 8.—2. at Athens, *the pay* of the soldiery, Thuc., etc.; first given by Pericles, varying in amount, Bockh P. E. 1, 363, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152, 16:—also, μ. βουλευτικός, *the pay* of the council of 500, each a drachma for every day of sitting: μ. δικαστικὸς or ἡλιαστικός, the salary of a dicast, at first *one obol*, but from the time of Cleon *three*, for every day he sat on a jury: μ. συνηγορικός, the pay of a public advocate, one drachma for every court day: μ. ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the pay for attending the popular assembly: for all which v. Bockh P. E. 1, 302–317, Herm. Privat. Ar. Nub.—3.

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generally, *recompense, reward*, Hom., etc.: also in bad sense, *punishment*, Soph. Ant. 221. (Pott compares Pers. *musd* pay, Goth. *mizdô*.)

Μισθοφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*μισθοφόρος*) *receipt of wages*: hence *wages given* or *received*, and so, generally, *wages, pay*, Ar. Eq. 807, Thuc. 6, 24; 8, 45, etc., Dem. 38, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 491, and foreg.

Μισθοφορέω, ῶ, *to be a μισθοφόρος, to receive wages* or *pay* in the public service, *to serve for hire*, Ar. Ach. 602, etc.; also c. acc. rei, *to receive as pay*, τρεῖς δραχμάς, Ar. Ach. 602, cf. Eccl. 206; *μ. ἄλφιτα*, Ar. Pac. 477.—II. *to bring in rent*, μισθοφοροῦσα οἰκία, Isae. 72, 39. Hence

Μισθοφορητέον, verb. adj., *one must keep in pay*, τινά, Thuc. 8, 65.

Μισθοφορία, ας, ἡ, *service for wages, service as a mercenary*, Diod. 16, 61.—II. =*μισθοφορά*, Plat. Gorg. 515 E; and

Μισθοφορικός, ή, όν, *mercenary*, δυνάμεις, Polyb. 1, 67, 4: τὸ *μ.*=οἱ *μισθοφόροι*, Plut. Artax. 4: from

Μισθοφόρος, ον, (*μισθός, φέρω*) *receiving wages* or *pay, serving for hire*; esp., οἱ *μ.*, *hireling soldiers, mercenaries*, Thuc. 1, 35, etc.: *μ. τριήρεις*, *galleys manned with mercenaries*, Ar. Eq. 555:—*μ. δικαστήρια*, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 4.

Μισθόω, ῶ, (*μισθός*) *to let out for hire, farm out*, Lat. *locare*, τι or τινί τι, Ar. Lys. 958, Dem. 1222, 26, etc.; ἐπί τι, for a purpose, Id. 232, 10: c. inf., *μ. τὸν νηὸν τριηκοσίων ταλάντων ἐξεργάσασθαι*, *to let out* the building of it for 300 talents, Lat. *locare aedem exstruendam*, Hdt. 2, 180.—II. mid. *to engage, hire at a price*, Lat. *conducere*, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar. Av. 1152, and freq. in Att.; *μ. τι παρά τινος*, Hdt. 1, 68, ubi v. Wessel.; *μ. τινὰ ταλάντου*, *to engage* his services at a talent a year, Id. 3, 131; c. inf., *μ. νηὸν ἐξοικοδομῆσαι*, *to contract* for the building of the temple, Lat. *conducere aedem aedificandam*, Hdt. 5, 62, cf. supra; so, *μισθοῦσθαί τινα*, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 34: also, *μ. ὑπέρ τινος*, *to make a contract* for a thing, Dem. 1253, 17; ὁ *μισθωσάμενος*, *the contractor*, Isae. 87, 25.—III. pass. *to be hired for pay*, Hdt. 9, 38; ἐπί τινι, for a thing, Xen. An. 1, 3, 1. Hence

Μίσθωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is let for hire, a hired house*, N. T.: usu.,—II. *the price agreed on, the contract*, Hdt. 2, 180, Dem. 379, 20: esp. *a courtesan's price*, like ἐμπολή, Lat. *captura*, Comici ap. Ath. 581 A, cf. Casaub. Sueton. Calig. 40.—2. *rent*, Isocr. 145 C.

Μισθωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μίσθωμα*, Alciphr. 1, 36. [ᾰ]

†**Μίσθων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Misthon*, a Sybarite, Luc. Pseudol. 3.

Μισθωσιμαῖος, α, ον, *hired, mercenary*.

Μισθώσιμος, ον, *that can be hired* or *had for pay*, Alex. φυγ. 1: *μισθοῦσθαι τὰ μισθώσιμα*, to take the tolls *that might be taken*, Lex. ap. Dem. 713, 4: from

Μίσθωσις, εως, ἡ, (*μισθόω*) *a letting for hire*, δίκη μισθώσεως οἴκου, an action against a guardian *who neglected to let his ward's house* within the time prescribed, Att. Process. p. 293.—II. (from mid.) *a hiring*, Lys. 155. 37, Plat. Legg. 759 E.—III.=*μίσθωμα* II, *rent*, *μ. φέρειν*, ἀποδιδόναι, to pay *rent*. Isae. 54, 27, Dem. 1069, 26; εἰς-πράττειν, to collect it, Dem. 1318, 20; *μίσθωσιν φέρειν τάλαντον τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ*, to produce a yearly *rent* of one talent. Isae. 54, 34, etc.

Μισθωτεύω, *to be a μισθωτός*, like *μισθοφορέω*.

Μισθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who pays rent, a tenant*, Isae. 60, 1. Hence

Μισθωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for letting out*:—ἡ -κή, =*μισθαρνική*, *a mercenary trade*, Plat. Rep. 346 A, sq.

Μίσθωτός, ή, όν, (*μισθόω*) *hireling, mercenary*, esp. of soldiers, Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 45, Thuc. 5, 6.

Μισθώτρια, ας, ἡ, fem of *μισθωτής*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 24.

Μίσιππος, ον, (*μισέω, ἵππος*) *horse-hating*, opp. to *φίλιππος*.

†**Μῖσις**, ιδος, ἡ, *Misis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. Append. 240.

Μίσκος, ου, ὁ, =*μίσχος*, *a stem, stalk*.

Μισοβάρβαρος, ον, (*μισέω, βάρβαρος*) *hating foreigners*, Plat. Menex. 245 C.

Μισοβασιλεύς, ὁ, (*μισέω, βασιλεύς*) *a king-hater*, Plut. 2, 147 A.

Μισόγαμος, ον, (*μισέω, γάμος*) *a marriage-hater*.

Μισόγελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, γέλως*) *laughter-hating*, ap. Gell. 15, 20.

Μισογόης, ου, ὁ, (*μισέω, γόης*) *hating fraud* or *jugglery*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισογύναιος, ον, (*μισέω, γυνή*) *woman-hating*. [ῠ]

Μισογυνία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of women*, Antip. ap. Stob. p. 417, 51; and

Μισογυνέω, ῶ, *to be a woman-hater*: from

Μισογύνης, ου, ὁ, (*μισέω, γυνή*) *a woman-hater*, Strab. p. 297, Menand.

Μισοδημία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of democracy*, Andoc. 30, 3, Lys. 177, 20: from

Μισόδημος, ον, (*μισέω, δῆμος*) *hating the commons* or *democracy*, Ar. Vesp. 474; Andoc. 31, 10, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 47, in superl. Hence

Μισοδημότης, ου, ὁ, *a hater of the commons*, Dion. H. 7, 42.

Μισόδικος, ον, (*μισέω, δίκη*) *hating law-suits*.

Μισόθεος, ον, (*μισέω, θεός*) *hating the gods, godless*, Aesch. Ag. 1090.

Μισόθηρος, ον, (*μισέω, θήρα*) *hating the hunt*: τὸ *μισ.*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.

Μισοίδιος, ον, *hating his own*. [ῐδ]

Μισοινία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of wine*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 182: from

Μίσοινος, ον, (*μισέω, οἶνος*) *hating wine, abstemious*, Hipp. p. 677.

Μισοκαίσαρ, αρος, ὁ, (*μισέω, Καῖσαρ*) *hating Caesar*, Plut. Cat. Min. 65, Brut. 8.

Μισοκακέω, ῶ, *to hate wickedness* or *the wicked*.

Μισόκαλος, ον, (*μισέω, καλός*) *hating the beautiful*, Philo.

Μισοκερδής, ές, *hating gain* or *profit*.

Μισολάκων, ωνος, ὁ, (*μισέω, Λάκων*) *a Laconian-hater*, Ar. Vesp. 1165.

Μισολάμαχος, ον, (*μισέω, Λάμαχος*) *hating Lamachus*, Ar. Pac. 304. [λᾰ]

Μισόλεκτρος, ον, (*μισέω, λέκτρον*) *hating marriage*, Heliod.

Μισολογέω, ῶ, *to hate argument, letters*, etc.; and

Μισολογία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of discussion and argument*, Plat. Phaed. 89 D: from

Μισόλογος, ον, (*μισέω, λόγος*) *hating letters, discussion*, etc., Plat. Phaed. 89 C. Lach. 188 C.

Μισόνοθος, ον, (*μισέω, νόθος*) *hating bastards*, Anth. Plan. 94.

Μισόνυμφος, ον, (*μισέω, νύμφη*) *hating marriage*, Lyc. 356.

Μισοξενία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of strangers* or *guests*, LXX.: from

Μισόξενος, ον, (*μισέω, ξένος*) *hating strangers, inhospitable*, Diod.

Μισόπαις, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, παῖς*) *hating boys* or *children*, Luc. Abdic. 18.

Μισοπάρθενος, ον, *hating maidens*.

Μισοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, πατήρ*) *hating his father*, Dion. H. [ᾰ]

Μισοπέρσης, ου, ὁ, (*μισέω, Πέρσης*) *an enemy to the Persians*, Xen. Ages. 7, 7.

Μισοπόλεμος, ον, *hating war*.

Μισόπολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, πόλις*) *hating the commonwealth*, Ar. Vesp. 411.

Μισοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *a citizen-hater*.

Μισοπονέω, ῶ, *to be μισόπονος, to hate work*, Plat. Rep. 535 D.

Μισοπονηρέω, ῶ, *to hate the bad* or *evil*, Lys. 186, 32, Polyb.; and

Μισοπονηρία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of the bad* or *of evil*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 3: *hatred because of wickedness*, Diod. 16, 23: from

Μισόπονηρος, ον, (*μισέω, πονηρός*) *hating the bad* or *evil*, Dem. 584, 12, Aeschin. 10, 21. Adv. -ρως.

Μισοπονία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of work*, Luc. Astrol. 2: from

Μισόπονος, ον, (*μισέω, πόνος*) *hating work* or *trouble*, Dio C. 72, 2.

Μισοπόρπαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, πόρπαξ*) *hating the shield-handle*, i. e. *hating war*, Ar. Pac. 662, in comic superl., *μισοποροπᾰκίστατος*.

Μισοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, *hating business*.

Μισοπρόβατος, ον, (*μισέω, πρόβατον*) *hating cattle*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 314, 14.

Μισοπροσήγορος, ον, = *ἀπροσήγορος*.

Μισόπτωχος, ον, (*μισέω, πτωχός*) *hating beggars*, Anth. P. 11, 403, 1.

Μισοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, πώγων*) *the beard-hater*, i. e. *hater of bearded philosophers*, a satire written by the emperor Julian.

Μισορώμαιος, ον, (*μισέω, Ῥωμαῖος*) *a Roman-hater*, Plut. Ant. 54.

Μῖ̓ΣΟΣ, εος, τό, *hate, hatred*: and so,—I. pass., *hate borne one, a being hated*, Trag.; *μῖσος ἔχειν πρός τινος*, to incur a man's *hatred*, Plat. Legg. 691 D.—2. act., *a hating, a grudge*, τινός τινι, at one, Eur. Or. 432; *μῖσος ἐντέτηκέ μοι*, Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D.—II. *a hateful object*, = *μίσημα*, Aesch. Ag. 1411, Soph. Ant. 760; esp. in addresses, ὦ *μῖσος*, Soph. Phil. 991, Eur. Med 1323.

Μισόσοφος, ον, (*μισέω, σοφός*) *hating wisdom*, opp. to *φιλόσοφος*, Plat. Rep. 456 A.

Μισοστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, *the soldier's enemy*.

Μισοσύλλας, ου, ὁ, (*μισέω. Σύλλας*) *an enemy of Sulla*, Plut. Sert. 4.

Μισοσώμᾰτος, ον, (*μισέω, σῶμα*) *hating the body*, Procl.

Μισοτεκνία, ας, ἡ, *hatred of children*, Plut. 2, 4 E: from

Μισότεκνος, ον, (*μισέω, τέκνον*) *hating children*, Aeschin. 64, 41.

Μισοτύραννος, ον, (*μισέω, τύραννος*) *a tyrant-hater*, Hdt. 6, 121, 123.

Μισότῡφος, ον, (*μισέω, τῦφος*) *hating arrogance*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισοφᾶής, ές, *hating the light*.

Μισοφίλιππος, ον, (*μισέω, Φίλιππος*) *hating Philip*, Aeschin. 30, 6. [φῐ]

Μισοφιλόλογος, ον, (*μισέω, φιλόλογος*) *hating literature*, Ath. 610 D.

Μισόφιλος, ον, *hating friends* or *friendship*.

Μισόφροντις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *hating care*.

Μισόχρηστος, ον, (*μισέω, χρηστός*) *hating the good*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 47.

Μισοχριστιανός, όν, (*μισέω, Χριστιανός*) *hating Christians*, Eccl.

Μισόχριστος, ον, (*μισέω, Χριστός*) *hating Christ* or *the Christians*, Eccl.

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Μῖσοψευδής, ές, (*μισέω, ψεῦδος*) *hating lies*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μιστῠλάομαι, μιστύλη, v. *μυστιλ-*.

Μιστύλλω, *to cut up*, in Hom. always of cutting up meat before roasting, *μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τἆλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοισιν ἔπειραν*, Il. 1, 465, etc.—The form *μυστίλλω* is a variety, cf. *μυστιλάομαι*. (Akin perh. to *μίτυλος*, *μύτιλος*, Lat. *mutilus*.)

Μίσυ, υος and εως, τό, *a vitriolic earth*, perh. *copperas*, Diosc. 5, 117;—an Aegypt. word.—II. *a truffle* growing near Cyrene, Theophr.

Μίσυβρις, ιυς, ὁ, ἡ, (*μισέω, ὕβρις*) *hating insolence*, LXX. [*μῐ*]

Μίσχυς, ου, ὁ, also *μίσκος*, *the stalk* (*pediculus*) of leaves or fruit, Theophr.; cf. *μόσχος*.—II. in Thessaly a kind of *spade* or *hoe*, Id.; v. Schneid ad H. Pl. 3, 3, 4.

Μῖσώδης, ες, *hateful*, dub.

Μῖτοεργός, όν, (*μίτος, *ἔργω*) *working the thread*, epith. of the spindle, Leon. Tar. 9.

Μῖτορράφής, ές, (*μίτος, ῥάπτω*) *sewn with thread, composed of threads*, epith. of a net, Anth. P. 6, 185.

ΜΙ΄ΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a thread* of the woof, Il. 23, 762, cf. *πηνίον*, and Heyne ad l.: *a web*, Eur. Erechth. 13:—*κατὰ μίτον, in a string*, i. e. *in an unbroken series, continuously* or *in detail*, as if *thread by thread*, and so=*κατὰ λεπτόν*, Polyb. 3, 32. 2, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic. s. vocc.:—*the thread of destiny*, Lyc. 584: proverb., *ἀπὸ λεπτοῦ μ. τὸ ζῆν ἤρτηται*, ap. Suid.—II. *the string of a lyre*, Philostr.—III. in the Orphic language, *seed*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 837. [*ῐ*] Hence

Μῖτόω, ῶ, *to ply the woof* in weaving, in mid., Anth. P. 6, 285:—but metaph., *φθόγγον μιτώσασθαι, to let one's voice sound like a string*, Mel. 112.

Μίτρα, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *μίτρη*, *a belt* or *girdle*, worn round the waist below the cuirass as a protection against missiles, Il. 4, 137; 5, 857; plated with metal, 4, 187, 216; hence, *χαλκομίτρας Κάστωρ*, Pind. N. 10, fin.; cf. *ζωστήρ*.—2. in later poets= *ζώνη, the maiden-zone*, Call. Jov. 21, Theocr. 27, 54 [ubi *μίτρᾰν*], Mosch., etc.—3.=*στρόφιον, a stomacher*, Ap. Rh. 3, 867.—II. *a headband*, worn by Greek women to tie up their hair, *a snood*, Eur. Bacch. 833; also at night, Id. Hec. 924, cf. Ar. Thesm. 257.—2. also *the victor's chaplet* at the games, Pind. O. 9, 125, I. 5 (4), 79; whence he calls one of his odes, *Λυδία μίτρα καναχηδὰ πεποικιλμένα*, a Lydian *garland* (i. e. an ode in Lydian measure) embellished by the flute, N. 8, 25.—3. esp. the national *headdress* of the Asiatics, *a turban*, Hdt. 1, 195, cf. 7, 62, 90, like *κυρβασία*: hence as a mark of effeminacy, Ar. Thesm. 941. (Akin to *μίτος*.)

Μίτρα, ης, ἡ, the Persian Aphrodite (Venus), Hdt. 1, 131.

†Μιτραδάτης, εω, ὁ, Ion.=Μιθραδάτης, name of the herdsman of Astyages to whom Cyrus was given to be exposed, Hdt. 1, 110.

†Μιτραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Mitraeus*, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8.

Μιτρηδόν, adv., *like a band*, Nonn.

Μιτρηφορος, ον,=μιτροφόρος, Hdt. 7, 62.

Μιτρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *μίτρα*.

†Μιτροβάτης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Mitrobates*, governor in Dascylium in Asia Minor, Hdt. 3, 120.

Μιτρόδετος, ον, (*μίτρα, δέω*) *bound with a μίτρα*, Anth. P. 6, 165.

Μιτροφορέω, ῶ, *to wear a μίτρα*, Ar. Thesm. 163: from

Μιτροφόρος, ον, (*μίτρα, φέρω*) *wearing a μίτρα* or *turban*, cf. *μιτρηφόρος*.

Μῖτροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μίτρα, χιτών*) *with girded tunic*, ap. Ath. 523 C.

Μιτρόω, ῶ, *to surround with a girdle*, Nonn.

†Μιτυλάνᾱ, ἡ, Dor. for sq., Theocr. 7, 52.

Μῖτῠλήνη, ἡ, v. Μυτιλήνη: †Μιτυληναῖος, etc., v. Μυτιλ.

Μίτῠλος, also *μύτιλος*, η, ον, Lat. *mutilus, curtailed*, esp. *hornless*, Theocr. 8, 86. (Perh. akin to *μιστύλλω*.) [*ῐ*]

Μίτυς, υος, ἡ, *the wax* used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 10.

†Μίτυς, υος, ὁ, *Mitys*, an Argive, Dem. 1356, 7.

Μῖτώδης, ες: *βρόχος μ. σινδόνος*, a noose or halter *of threads* or *linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222; olim μιτρώδης.

†Μιχαήλ, ὁ, *Michaël*, an archangel, N. T.

Μιχθᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, (*μίχω*)= *δμιχλώδης*, dub. in Coluth. 208.

Μιχθείς part., *μιχθῆναι* inf., aor. 1 pass. of *μίγνυμι*, Il.

ΜΝΑ΄, ἡ, gen. *μνᾶς*: nom. pl. *μναῖ*: Ion. nom. sing. *μνέα*, Hdt. 2, 180; nom. pl. *μνέες*, dub. in Luc. Dea Syr. 48: the Lat. *MINA*,—I. as *a weight*, =100 drachmae,=15 oz., 83¾ grs.—II. as *a sum of money*, also = 100 drachmae, i. e. *4l. 1s. 3d.* †($17.61)†: 60 *μναῖ* make a talent. (The form *μνάα* is not in use. Prob. akin to Hebr. *maneh*, perh. also to *moneta*, *money*, etc.) Hence

Μνᾶαῖος, α, ον, *of the weight* or *value of a μνᾶ*. Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 5.

Μνᾰδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μνᾶ*, Diphil. Balan. 2.

Μνᾶϊαῖος, α, ον,=μνααῖος, Xen. Eq. 4, 4, Arist. Coel. 4, 4, 4;—formed like *ταλαντιαῖος*, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Μναῖος or *μνάϊος*, α, ον,=μνααῖος, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 6.

Μναμοσύνη, *μνάμων*, Dor. for *μνημ-*.

ΜΝΑ΄ΟΜΑΙ (Α), contr. *μνῶμαι*: dep., used by Hom. only in Od., sometimes in the contr. forms, *μνᾶται, μνῶνται, μνᾶσθαι, μνάσθω, μνώμενος*; sometimes in these contr. forms lengthd. again, as 2 sing. pres. *μνᾰᾷ*, inf. *μνάασθαι* [*μνᾶ*], part. *μνωόμενος*; impf. *μνάσκετο* for *ἐμνᾶτο*, Od. 20, 290, 3 pl. *μνώοντο*: only used in pres. and impf. *To woo to wife, woo to be one's bride*, usu. c. acc., *γυναῖκα*, etc., freq. in Od., sometimes with no acc. expressed, as 16, 77; 19, 529: also *to seek to seduce* a woman, 1, 39.—II. *to court, sue for, solicit*, a favour, an office, etc., like Lat. *ambire*, *μνεώμενος ἀρχήν*, Hdt. 1, 96; *μνώμενος βασιληίην*, Hdt. 1, 205. (At first prob. the same word as sq.; for there is no great distance between the notions of *thinking much of* a thing, and *trying to get it*:—gradually however these notions separated, and so though in Ep. and Ion., *μνάομαι* was used in both signfs.; yet, later, *μιμνήσκομαι* (with its tenses formed from *μνάομαι*) was confined to the former, and *μνάομαι* to the latter).

ΜΝΑ΄ΟΜΑΙ (Β), contr. *μνῶμαι*, *to think on, remember*, Ep. and Ion. for *μιμνήσκομαι*, v. sub *μιμνήκω* II.

†Μνᾱσάλκας, ου and α, ὁ, *Mnasalcas*, an epigrammatic poet of Sicyon. Strab. p. 412.

†Μνᾱσέᾱς, ου, ὁ, *Mnaseas*, an Argive, partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 324, 10.—2. a commander of the Phocians, Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 4.—3 a writer of Patrae, Ath. 301 D.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Μνασιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Mnasiades*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 64, 6.

†Μνασίας, ου, ὁ, *Mnasias*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 14, 3.

†Μνασιγείτων, ονος, ὁ, *Mnasigiton*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 D.

†Μνασιδίκα, ας, ἡ, *Mnasidica*, fem. pr. n., Sappho 42.

Μνᾱσιδωρέω, Dor. for *μνησιδωρέω*.

†Μνασίνους, ου, ὁ, *Mnasinous*, brother of Anaxis, Paus. 2, 22, 5

Μνασιον, ου, τό, also *μνασις*, ἡ, a Cyprian *corn-measure*,=2 medimni.

Μνάσιον, also *μνᾱτάσιον*, ου, τό, an esculent *water-plant* of Aegypt, there called *μαλιναθάλλη*, Theophr.

†Μνάσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Mnasippus*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 4.

†Μνᾱσών, ωνος, ὁ, *Mnason*, a rhapsodist, Ath. 620 C.

†Μνᾱσικῆρης, ου, ὁ, *Mnasicires*, king of the Parthians, Luc. Macrob. 16.

Μναστήρ, ὁ, fem. *μνάστειρα*, Dor. for *μνηστ-*.

Μνᾶστις, ἡ, Dor. for *μνῆστις*, q. v.

†Μνάσυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Mnasylla*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 730.

†Μνάσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mnason*, a prince at Elatea in Phocis, pupil of Aristotle, Ael. V. H. 3, 19.

Μνέα, ἡ, Ion. for *μνᾶ*. Hdt. 2, 180.

Μνεία, ας, ἡ,=*μνήμη, remembrance, memory, μνείαν ἔχειν τινος*, Soph. El. 392; so in Eur., and Plat. Leg. 798 B.—II. *mention*, *μνείαν ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος*, Aeschin. 23, 5. Plat. Prot. 317 E; *τινός*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A.

†Μνεῦις, or Μνεῖς, ὁ, *Mnevis*, a sacred steer of the Aegyptians worshipped at Heliopolis, Strab. p. 803 etc.

Μνῆμα, Dor. *μνᾶμα*, ατος, τό, *μνήσκω, μνάομαι*) the Lat. *monumentum*.—I. *a memorial, remembrance* or *record* of a person or thing, *ἐσθλῶν χειρῶν Ἑλένης, ξείνου*, Od. 15, 126; 21, 40; esp. *a memorial of one dead, tribute of respect*, etc., Pind. I. 8 (7), 135:—*a mound* or *building* in honour of the dead, *a monument*, Il. 23, 619 Hes. Th. 7, 167, 128, and Att.; cf. *μνῆσις, μνημόσυνον*.—II. = *μνήμη, memory, μνῆμα ἔχειν τινός*, Theogn. 112.

Μνημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., name of a play by Epigenes.

Μνημᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ: *λόγος μ., a funeral* oration. [*ῐ*]

Μνημεῖον, Dor. *μνᾱμ-*, Ion *μνημήϊον*, ου, τό, like *μνῆμα*, *monumentum*, Lat. *monimentum*, *any memorial, remembrance*, or *record*, of a thing, *μνημῆϊα λιπέσθαι*, Hdt. 2, 126, 135, and freq. in Att.; *μνημεῖα ὁρᾶν*, *καθιστάναι, to remind one*, Eur. Supp. 1204 esp. of one dead, Soph. El. 933, 1126; *a monument*, Eur. I. T. 702, Thuc. 1, 138, Plat. Criti. 120 C:—*τὰ παίδων μαθήματα θαυμαστὸν ἔχει τὸ μνημεῖον*, the lessons of childhood cling strangely to the memory, i. e. stand firm like monuments, Plat. Tim. 26 B.

Μνήμη, ης, ἡ, (*μιμνήσκω, μνάομαι*) *remembrance, memory, record*, of a thing, first in Theogn. 796, 1110; *ἀφανῆ μνήμην λείπεσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 161; *οὐ μνήμαι ἀγήρατοι*, Lys. 190, 8, etc.—2. *memory* as a power of the mind, *μνήμην ἁπάντων μοναδικὴν ἔχειν τινα*, Aesch. Pr. 461: and so freq. in Att., esp. as distinguished from *ἀνάμνησις, the act of recollecting*, Plat. Phileb. 34 C, and esp. Arist. Mem. 1, 2, *μνήμης καὶ ἀναμνήσεως*:—*μνήμη ἐκ τοῦ χρόνου*, from *memory*, Soph. O. T. 1131, 1

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ὅσον μν. ἀνθρώπων ἐφικνεῖται, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 8.=μνῆμα, μνημεῖον, Plat. Legg. 741 C.—II. *mention, notice* of a thing, μνήμην ποιεῖσθαί τινος, Lat. *mentionem facere*, Hdt. 1, 15, etc.: also μνήμην ἔχειν τινός, Hdt. 1, 14, etc., (but also *to remember it*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D); μνήμην ἐπασκέειν, Lat. *rerum gestarum memoriam excolere*, Hdt. 2, 77.—III. μν. βασίλειος, the imperial *cabinet* or *archives*, Hdn. 4, 8. —Cf. μνημοσύνη.

Μνημήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for μνημεῖον, Hdt.

Μνημόνειος, ον, (μνήμη) *concerning the memory*, ζητήματα μν., questions *for exercising the memory*, Poll.

Μνημόνευμα, ατος, τό, (μνημονεύω) *an act of memory, a remembrance*, Arist. de Memor. 1, 16, Plut. 2, 786 E.

Μνημονευτέον, verb. adj. from μνημονεύω, *one must remember*, Plat. Rep. 441 D.

Μνημονευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for reminding*; and

Μνημονευτός, ή, όν, *that can be* or *is to be remembered*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 8, de Memor. 1, 2, 9: from

Μνημονεύω, (μνήμων)=μιμνήσκομαι, *to remember, call to mind, think of*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 36, Aesch. Pers. 783, Soph. Fr. 779; and so Eur., Plat., etc.; ç. inf., *to remember* to do, Ar. Eccl. 264: μν. ὅτι..., Plat. Rep. 480; εἰ..., Dem. 12, 15:—distinguished from ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαι, Arist. de Memor. 2, 25, cf. sub μνήμη.—II. *to call to* another's *mind, mention, say*, Lat. *memorare*, c acc., Plat. Legg. 646 B, Xen.: also, μν. τινί τινος, *to make mention of* a thing *to* another, Lennep Phalar. p. 153 (Ed. 1787).

B. pass. *to be remembered, had in memory, mentioned*, Eur. Heracl. 334, Plat., etc.; c. inf., μνημονεύεται γενέσθαι, Thuc. 2, 47; c. part., Plat. Rep. 600 A.

Μνημονικός, ή, όν, (μνήμων) *belonging to remembrance* or *memory*, τὸ μν.=μνήμη, *memory*, Xen. Oec. 9, 11: —but, τὸ μν. (with or without τέχνημα), *artificial memory, memoria technica*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 E, Hipp. Min. 368 D; so τὰ μνημονικά, Arist. de Anima 3, 3, 6, cf. Schneid. Xen. Symp. 4, 62.—II. of persons, *having a good memory*, μν. εἶναι, Ar. Nub. 483; Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; opp. to ἀναμνηστικός, Arist. de Memor. 1, 1; cf. sub. μνήμη.—III. adv. -κῶς, *from* or *by memory*, μν. εἰπεῖν, Aeschin. 33, 32, cf. Dem. 1383, 7:—but, μν. ἐπιπλήττειν, to reprove *so that one will not forget*, Plat. Polit. 257 B.

Μνημοσύνη, ης, Dor. μνᾱμ-, ἡ, *remembrance, memory*, μν. τις πυρὸς γενέσθω (for μεμνώμεθα πυρός), let us be mindful of the fire, Il. 8, 181; μν. τινὸς ἀνεγείρειν, Pind. O. 8, 97;—in Att. only as prop. n., μνήμη being the common form.—II. as prop. n., *Mnemosyné*, the mother of the muses, †H. Hom. Merc. 429,† Hes. Th. 54, etc.; because before the invention of writing, *memory* was the poet's chief excellence, cf. Aesch. Pr. 461: hence acc. to a legend in Pausan. 9, 29, 2, the first three muses were in Boeotia called Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή, and Μελέτη.

Μνημόσυνον, ου, τό, =μνῆμα, μνημεῖον, *a remembrance, memorial, record* of a thing, freq. in Hdt., esp. μνημόσυνον (or more usu. μνημόσυνα), ἑωϋτοῦ λιπέσθαι 1, 185; 4, 81, etc., rarely in Att., as Thuc. 5, 11: and in Ar. Vesp. 538, 559, where it is *a remainder, memorandum*. Strictly neut. from an adj. μνημόσυνος.

Μνήμων, ό, ἡ, μνῆμον, τό, gen. ονος (μνάομαι): *—mindful, remembering*, Od. 21, 95; μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν, Aesch. Pr. 789: c. gen., *mindful of*, φόρτου μνήμων, *looking to* the cargo, Od. 8, 163, cf. Il. 23, 361, Wolf. Proleg. p. lxxxix.; v. μιμνήσκω II. 3.—2. *ever-mindful, unforgetting*, Ἐρινύες, μῆνις, Aesch. Pr. 516, Ag. 155, and Soph.—3. *having a good memory*, Ar. Nub. 414, Plat. Meno 71 C, Theaet. 144 A.—II. act. *reminding*: hence—1. among the Dorians of Sicily, ὁ μνάμων, = ἐπίσταθμος συμποσίου, Lat. *magister convivii*, Plut. 2, 612 C, cf. Luc. Symp. 3, Anth. P. 11, 31.—2. οἱ μνήμονες, *Recorders*, like γραμματεῖς, because they preserved the memory of events, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 7: cf. ἱερομνήμων.

Μνῆσαι, inf. aor. of μιμνήσκω, Hom.

Μνησαίατο, Ion. for μνήσαιντο, opt. aor. mid. of μιμνήσκω.

†Μνήσαιος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesaeus*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 88.

Μνησάρετος, ον, (μνάομαι, ἀρετή) *mindful of virtue*: Μνησαρέτη, was the real name of the courtesan Pryné, †Plut. 2, 401.† [ᾰ]

†Μνησαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Mnesarchus*, i. e. Pythagoras, Luc. Somn. 4, etc.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Mnesarchides*, a friend of Midias, Dem. 581, 14.—2. another Athenian, Id. 1332, 14.

†Μνήσαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesarchus*, son of Euphron, father of Pythagoras of Samos, Hdt. 4, 195.—2. an Athenian, father of Euripides, Suid.—3. a tyrant of Chalcis in Euboea, Aeschin. 63, 37.

Μνησάσκετο, Ion. for ἐμνήσατο, aor. mid. of μιμνήσκω, Il.

†Μνησίβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesibūlus*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed, 1139 sqq.—2. an Acharnian, condemned for peculation, Id. Epist. 1480, 13.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Μνησίδημος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesidēmus*, masc. pr. n., Luc.; etc.

Μνησίδωρέω, ῶ, Dor. μνᾱσ-: *to bring presents in gratitude: to show gratitude*, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 12; 1072, 25.

†Μνησιθείδης, ου, ὁ, *Mnesithides*, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. Archon Ol. 80, 4, Diod. S. 11, 81: cf. Dem. 279, 17.—3. son of Antiphanes, ambassador with Dem. to the Thebans, Id. 291, 6.

Μνησιθεος, ον, (μνάομαι, θεός) *remembering God*, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 E.

†Μνησίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesitheus*, an Athenian of Alopece, Dem. 541, 7.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μνησῑκᾰκέω, ῶ, *to be μνησίκακος, to remember wrongs done one*, Hdt. 8, 29: *to bear ill will* or *malice*, esp. in party politics, hence, οὐ μν., *to bear* no *malice, pass an act of amnesty*, Ar. Pl. 1146, Thuc. 4, 74, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 43, and Oratt., cf. esp. Dem. 685, 7.—Construct.: c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, μ. τινί τινος, *to bear* one *a grudge for* a thing, ap. Andoc. 11, 5, Xen. An. 2, 4, 1: also, μν. περί τινος, Isocr. 299 B, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, τὴν ἡλικίαν μν., *to reproach with the ills* of age, Ar. Nub. 990.

Μνησῑκᾰκητικός, ή, όν, =μνησίκακος, Arr., Epict.

Μνησῑκᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the remembrance of wrongs*, Plut. 2, 860 A: from

Μνησίκᾰκος, ον, (μνάομαι, κακός) *remembering wrongs, bearing malice, revengeful*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 17, Eth. N. 4, 3, 30. [ῐ]

†Μνησικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Mnesicles*, a well-known sycophant at Athens, Dem. 995, 8.—Others in Dem. 967 20; etc.

†Μνησίλεως, ω, ὁ, *Mnesilaus*, son of Pollux and Phoebe, Apollod. 3, 11, 2.

†Μνησίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesilochus*, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a father-in-law of Euripides, Ar. Thesm.—Others in Dem. 1219, 20; etc.

†Μνησιμάχη, ης, ἡ, *Mnesimache*, daughter of Dexamenus in Olenus, Apollod. 2, 5, 5.—2. daughter of Lysippus of Crioa, Dem. 1083, 11.

Μνησίμαχος, ον, (μνάομαι, μάχη) *mindful of the battle*. [ῐ]

†Μνησίμᾰχος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesimachus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 423; 3, 567.

Μνησίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, *mindful, thoughtful*. [ῐ]

Μνησῑπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μνάομαι, πῆμα) *reminding of misery*; μν. πόνος, *the painful memory* of woe, Aesch. Ag. 180.

†Μνήσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesippus*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Tox. 62.

†Μνησιπτολέμα, ἡ, *Mnesiptolema*, a daughter of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

†Μνησιπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesiptolemus*, an Athenian, Isae. 52, 29.—2. a historian at the court of Antiochus the great, Ath. 697 D, after whom Epinicus named a comedy, Id. 432 B.

Μνῆσις, Dor. μνᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (μνάομαι) *remembrance*, Soph. Fr. 146, e conj. Grotii: but μνῆστις, is the usu. form, Lob. Paral. 442.

†Μνησιστράτειοι, ων, οἱ, *the Mnesistratēans*, or *followers of Mnesistratus*, a sect of philosophers, Ath. 279 D.

†Μνησίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesistratus*, a Thasian, Diog. L. 3, 47.

Μνησίτοκος, ον, (μνάομαι, τόκος) *mindful of birth, fruitful*, dub. in Hipp. p. 593.

†Μνησίφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Mnesiphilus*, an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 57.—2. an Athen. archon, Dem. 235, 2.—3. a historian, Plut. Them. 2.

Μνησῐχάρη, ης, ἡ, (χαίρω) *gayety*. [ῐ]

Μνήσκομαι, for μιμνήσκομαι, in Anacr. 69, 4.

Μνήσομαι, fut. mid. of μιμνήσκω, Hom.

Μνηστεία, ας, ἡ, (μνάομαι A) *a wooing, courting*, Plut Cat. Min. 30, Luc.

Μνήστειρα, Dor. μναστ-, ἡ, fem. from μνηστήρ, *a bride*, Anth.—II. *reminding of*, c. gen., Ἀφροδίτας μνάστειραν ὁπώραν, Pind. I. 2, 8.

Μνήστευμα, ατος, τό, (μνηστεύω) *courtship, wooing*, ἄλλης γυναικὸς ἐκπόνει μνηστεύματα, set about *wooing* another wife, Eur. Hel. 1514: in plur., *espousals*, ὦ κακὰ μν., Id. Phoen. 580.

Μνήστευσις, εως, ἡ, *a wooing and winning, espousal*.

Μνηστευτέον, verb. adj. from μιμνήσκω, *one must remind of*, τινός, Dion. H. Rhet. p. 238, 9.

Μνηστευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to courtship* or *espousal*; from

Μνηστεύω,=μνάομαι, *to woo, court, seek in marriage*, c. acc., γυναῖκα, θύγατρα, Od. 18, 276, Hes. Fr. 73; ἐμνήστευσε τὴν γυναῖκα ἀναλαβεῖν, Xen. Hell, 6, 4, 37;—μν. γάμον, Eur. I. A. 847, Plat. Legg. 773 B: *to woo and win, espouse*, Theogn. 1108, Theocr. 18, 6.—2. later, in Act. *to ask in marriage for another*; and in mid. *to woo for one's self*, both in Apollod.—II.

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to promise in marriage, betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα τινί, Eur. El. 313; so *γάμον μνηστεύειν τινί, to bring about* a marriage *for* another, help him to a wife, Ap. Rh. 2, 511.—III. generally, *to sue* or *canvass for* a thing, c. acc., *χειροτονίαν*, Isocr. 162 A.

Μνηστέω,=μνηστεύω, dub.

Μνηστή, ῆς, ἡ, v. μνηστός, Hom.

Μνηστήρ, Dor. μνασ-, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μνάομαι*) *a wooer, suitor*, freq. in Od. of the suitors of Penelope; c. gen., *παιδὸς ἐμῆς μν.*, Hdt. 6, 130; also, *γάμων μν.*, Aesch. Pr. 739, Soph., etc.—II. *calling to mind, mindful of, ἀγώνων, πολέμου*, Pind. P. 12, 42, N. 1, 24; cf. *μεμνήσκω* B. Hence

Μνηστήριος, ον, *fit for wooing*, *δῶρα*, Christod. Ecphr. 68.

Μνηστηριώδης, ες, (μνηστήρ, εἶδος) *like a suitor* or *wooer*, Clem. Al.

Μνηστηροκτονία, ας, ἡ, *the slaughter of the suitors*: from

Μνηστηροκτόνος, ον, (μνηστήρ, κτείνω) *slaying the suitors.*

Μνηστηροφονία, ας, ἡ,=μνηστηροκτονία, the name of the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey, Ath. 192 D.

Μνηστής, οῦ, ὁ,=μνηστήρ, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Μνῆστις, Dor. *μνᾶστις*, ιος, ἡ, Alcman 121, (*μνάομαι*) *a remembering, being mindful of* a thing, *remembrance*, c. gen., as *δόρπου*, Od. 13, 280; *μνᾶστίν τινος παρέχειν τινί*, Theocr. 28, 23:—*οὕτω δὴ Τέλωνος μνῆστις γέγονεν*, then you bethought yourselves of Gelon, Hdt. 7, 158:—*memory, fame*, Simon. 16. Cf. *μνῆσις.*

Μνηστός, ή, όν, (*μνάομαι*) *wooed and won, wedded*; *ἄλοχος μνηστή, a wedded* wife, opp. to a concubine, Il. 6, 246, etc.; so *μνηστή*, absol., Ap. Rh. 1, 780.

†Μνήστρα, ας, ἡ, *Mnestra*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—Others in Plut. Cim. 4; etc.

Μνήστρια, ἡ, fem. from *μνηστήρ*, =*προμνήστρια.*

Μνῆστρον, τό, *betrothal, marriage.*

Μνηστυς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for *μνηστεία, a wooing, courting, asking in marriage*, Od. 2, 199, etc. [ῦ, Od. 16, 294; 19, 13: but ῡ in genitive.]

Μνήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *mindful of*, τινός, Aesch. Theb. 181.

Μνήσω, fut. of *μιμνήσκω*, Il.

†Μνήσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mneson*, an Athenian, Isae. 63, 24.—Others in Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 4; etc.

†Μνησωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Mnesonides*, masc. pr. n., ap. Dem. 929, 23.

Μνῖᾰρός, ά, όν, (μνίον) *mossy, soft as moss, τάπης*, Anth. P. 6, 250.

Μνῖώεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4, 1237.

Μνιον, ου, τό, *moss, sea-weed*, Lyc. 398; like *βρύον*, akin to *μύος*: cf. sq. [ῐ, Nunen. ap. Ath. 295 C; but *μνῖον* in Nic. Al. 396, cf. *θρῖον.*]

ΜΝΙΌΣ, =*ἁπαλός*, Euphor. Fr. 137; cf. Hesych. s. v. *μνοῖον.*

Μνῐώδης, ες, (μνίον, εἶδος)=μνιαρός, *like moss*, Nic. Al. 497.

Μνοία, ας, ἡ, also *μνωΐα, μνῶα* or *μνώα*, ἡ, among the Cretans, *a class of serfs* or *vassals*, Scol. Hybr. (Ilgen, p. 102, sq.), v. Ath. 267 C, Müller Dor. 3, 4, § 1.

Μνοίτης, ου, ὁ, also *μνωΐτης, μνώτης, ὁ, a serf*, ap. Ath. 267 C.

ΜΝΟΌΣ, ὁ, contr. *μνοῦς*, like *χνόος, χνοῦς, fine, soft down*, as on young birds, Lat. *pluma*, Anth. P. 5, 121. In Ephipp. Cydon 2, it seems to be *a sweetmeat.* (Akin to *μνίον, μνίος.*)

Μνούδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μνόος*, Lob. Phryn. 87.

Μνωΐα, *μνωΐτης*, v. sub *μνοία, μνοίτης.*

Μνώμενος, part. from *μνάομαι, to woo*, Od.

Μνῶνται, 3 pl. pres. from *μνάομαι, to woo*, Od.

Μνωόμενος, poet. lengthd. part. from *μνάομαι, to remember*, Od.

Μνώοντο, 3 pl. impf. from *μνάομαι, to woo*, Od.: but also from *μνάομαι, to remember*, Il.

†Μοαγέτης, ου, ὁ, *Moagetes*, a tyrant in Cibyra, Strab. p. 631.

†Μοαφέρνης, ους, ὁ, *Moaphernes*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 557.

Μογγός, όν, *with a hoarse, hollow voice*, Medic.

Μογείω,=*μογέω.*

Μογερός, ά, όν, of persons, *toiling, distressed, wretched*, Aesch. Pr. 565, Theb. 827, freq. in Eur., Ar. Ach. 1207:—of things, *toilsome, grievous, painful*, Trag.—Only poet.; cf. *συμγερός.* Adv. *-ρῶς.* From

Μογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*μόγος*) *to toil* or *suffer, to be in trouble* or *distress*, Od. 7, 214, Aesch. Pr. 275, Ag. 1624, Eur. Alc. 849:—elsewh. in Hom., either in participle joined with another verb, nearly=*μόγις, with pain* or *trouble, hardly*, *μογέων ἀποκινήσασκε*, Il. 11, 636, *θέσαν μογέοντες*, Il. 12, 29; —or more usu. in phrase, *πολλὰ μογήσας, having gone through* many *toils*, Il. 2, 690, etc.; so too Hes., and Theogn.; hence c. acc. cognato, *ἄλγεα μ ἐπί τινι, to undergo painful* sufferings for one, Il. 1, 162; 9, 492, Od. 16, 19.—Only poet. Cf. *πονέω.*

Μογιάω, Lacon. for *μογέω*, Ar. Lys. 1002, cf. Lob. Phryn. 82; but Dind. *μογίομες*, v. ad l.

Μογῖλάλια, ας, ἡ, *a speaking with difficulty*: from

Μογῖλάλος, ον, (μόγις, λαλέω) *hardly speaking: dumb*, LXX.

Μογῖς, adv. (μόγος, μογέω) *with toil and pain*, hence *hardly, scarcely*, Il. 9, 355, Od. 3, 119, etc., Hdt. 1, 116:—oft. joined with a similar adv., *μόγις καὶ βραδέως, μόγις καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον*, etc., *with toil* and trouble, Duker Thuc. 7, 40, Dorv. Charit. p. 345 (Ed. 1750); *βίᾳ καὶ μ.*, Plat. Phaed. 108 B. Cf. the post-Hom. *μόλις.* [ῐ in arsis, Il. 22, 412.] Hence

Μογῖζαψέδᾰφα, ἡ, (μόγις, ἅπτομαι, ἔδαφος) *hardly touching the ground*, epith. of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 199.

ΜΟΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *toil*, Il. 4, 27: *trouble, distress*, Lat. *labor*, Soph. O. C. 1744: cf. *μόχθος.* (Hence *μογέω, μογερός, μόγις, μόχθος, μοχθέω, μοχθηρός*: akin to Germ. *Mühe*, and also prob. to *μόλις*, Lat. *mŏles, mŏlestus*; v. plura ap. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 283.)

Μογοστοκέω, ῶ, *to bring forth with pain*, dub.: and

Μογοστοκία, ας, ἡ, *a hard* or *painful childbirth*, Manetho: from

Μογοστόκος, ον, (μόγις, τίκτω) *helping women in hard childbirth*, epith. of Ilithyia, Il. 11, 270, etc.; of Diana, Theocr. 27, 29. (Not *μογοστόκος*, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *θέσκελος.*)

Μόδιος, ου, ὁ, *a dry measure*, Lat. *modius*,=the third part of an amphora, 16 *sextarii*, Dinarch. 95, 37, Plut. —II. *a measure of length*=200 fathoms. Hence

Μοδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a measuring by modii.*

Μόδος, ον, ὁ, *a plant*, prob.=*μάδον, μάδος, μαδωνία*, Hipp. p. 408.

†Μόδρα, ων, τά, *Modra*, a city of Phrygia, Strab. p. 543.

Μόθαξ, ὁ, v. *μοθων.*

ΜΟΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *battle, the battle-din*, Il. 7, 117, etc.; *μοθος ἵππων, the noise* of horses (i. e. of their trampling, Il. 7, 240, where others take it of their *neighing*:—in plur., Call. Ep. 71.

Μόθουρα, ας, ἡ, *the handle of an oar.*

†Μόθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Mothon*, father of Naucydes, Paus. 2, 22, 7.—II a rock in harbor of Methone, q. v., Id. 4, 35, 1.

Μόθων, ωνος, also *μόθαξ, ᾶκος*, ὁ: among the Lacedaem. *μόθωνες* and *μόθακες*, were (acc. to Müller) *children of Helots*, brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans, and eventually emancipated, but usually without acquiring civic rights, Dor. 3, 3, § 5: others identify them with the *τρόφιμοι*, v. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 271 E, compared with Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 9.—As such pet Helots were likely to presume, and be self-willed, hence,—2. *μόθων* in Att. is an *impudent fellow*, Ar. Plut. 279: invoked as the *god of impudence*, Ar. Eq. 635.—II. also *a rude, licentious dance*, Eur. Bacch. 1000, Ar. Eq. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 279, Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 3. Hence

Μοθωνικός, ή, όν, (*μόθων* I. 2) *like a μόθων, rude, impudent*, Lat. *protervus*, Ion ap. Plut. Pericl. 5.

Μοί, enclit. dat. sing. of *ἐγώ*, Hom.

Μοιμνάω, strengthd. for *μιμνάω*, q. v.

Μοιμύλλω, strengthd. for *μύλλω*, q. v.

Μοιός, ή, όν, v. *σμοιός.*

Μοῖρα, ας Ion. ης, ἡ, (*μείρομαι, μέρος*, and so akin to *μοῖρος*, Lat. *mors*). *A part*, as opp. to the whole, Il. 10, 253, Od. 4, 97, etc.: so in prose, *a division* of an army, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10.—II. *the part* or *party* which a man chooses, esp. in politics, Lat. *pars*, but in Greek always in sing., as Hdt. 5, 69.—III. *the part* or *portion* which falls to one, Hom.; *ἴση μοῖρα*, Il. 9, 318; *ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς μοῖρα*, one's *inheritance, patrimony*, ap. Dem. 1067, 5 —2. one's *portion in life, lot, fate, destiny*, oft. in Hom., mostly of *ill fortune*, but also of good, e. g. opp. to *ἀκηδίη*, Od. 20, 76; *ἐπὶ γαρ τοι ἑταίρου μοῖραν ἔθηκαν ἀθάνατοι*, to each it has given his *lot*, Od. 19, 592: not seldom c. inf., *μοῖρα φίλοις ἰδέειν*, Od. 6, 475; *μ. θανεῖν*, Il. 7, 52. *μοῖρα*, one's *portion* or *measure* of life, Il. 6, 170: *ὑπὲρ μοῖραν*, against, in spite of *destiny*, Il. 20, 336:—esp. like *μόρος*, one's *fate*, i. e. *death*, Il. 6, 488, Od. 11, 560: in full, *θανάτου αἶσα μοῖρα*, for *μοῖρα θανάτου*, v. infra B. 2, also *the cause of death*, Od. 21, 24.—3. *a share* or *portion* of the spoil, Il. 11, 534: *a share* of the meal, *portion*, Od. 15, 140, etc.—4. *a division* or *piece* of land, Il. 16, 68, and oft. in Hes.—5. *that which is one's due, that which is meet and right*, Lat. *quod fas est*, in Hom. usu. in phrase, *κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες (ἔειπε)*, thou hast spoken *rightly, as becomes thee*, Il. 16, 30: Hes. Op. 763; so also *ἐν μοίρῃ*, Il. 19, 186; opp. to *παρὰ μοῖραν*, Od. 14, 509: *μοῖραν νέμειν τινί*, to give one his *due*, Soph. Tr. 1239: hence *proper respect, reverence meet* or *due*, in such phrases as, *ἐν μοίρῃ ἀγεραίρειν τινα*, Il. 2, 172; *μοῖραν νέμειν*, Hecat. Abder. Pr. 299: *μοῖραν ποιεῖσθαι*, to *have ἐν μοίρᾳ ἔχειν* (*μοίρᾳ* being regarded as a simple noun), Herm. Soph. O. C. 275, also *τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖραν τίνα*, to be considered as among goods, Lat. *in numero*

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...*esse*, Plat. Phil. 54 C; so, *εἰς ἄλλην μοῖραν τιθέναι*, Ib.; cf. *λόγος* B. II.: —hence with a gen., merely periphrast., as, *μ. νόστου*, for *νόστος*, Pind. P. 4, 349; *ὡς ἐν παιδιᾶς μοίρᾳ*, Lat. *tanquam per lusum*, Plat. Legg. 656 B; *μέτοχος εἶναι τῆς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοιρᾶς*, i. e. *τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ*, Id. Phil. 60 B: *ἀνδρὸς μοίρᾳ προσετέθη*, it was accounted manly, Thuc. 3, 82. —IV. *a degree*, in astronom. sense.

B. **Μοῖρα**, as prop. n., *Moera, the goddess of fate*, answering to the Roman *Parca*, who (like *Αἶσα*) *gives to all their portion* of good or of evil. Hom. in this sense always has it in sing., except Il. 24, 49. We find the number *three* with the names *Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos*, first in Hes. Th. 218, where they are daughters of Night, but Ib. 904, they are daughters of Jupiter and Themis:—in Hom., sometimes **Μοῖρα θεοῦ**, Od. 11, 292, **Μοῖρα θεῶν**, Od. 3, 269; though it would prob. be better to write *μοῖρα*, as appellat., *destiny*, (as even Wolf has done in Od. 22, 413), as in the similar phrase *Διὸς αἶσα, δαίμονος αἶσα*. The **Μοῖρα** is often in Hom. the *goddess of death*, as Il. 4, 517; 18, 119; or, generally, *of ill*, as Il. 5, 613; 19, 87: though then she is usu. defined by some epith., as, **Μοῖρα κραταιή, ὀλοή, κακή, δυςώνυμος**, M. *ὀλοὴ θανάτοιο*: Hom. also joins *θάνατος καὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή, θεὸς καὶ Μ. κρ.*, Il. 19, 410, cf. 16, 849.

†**Μοιραγένης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Moeragĕnes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Μοιρᾱγέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μοῖρα, ἡγέομαι*) *a guide of fate*, Paus. 10, 24, 4.

Μοιραῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*μοῖρα*) *destined*, Lat. *fatalis*, Alciphr. 1, 20.—II. (from *μοῖρα* A. IV) *of a degree*, Mathem.

Μοιράς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, v. l. for *μοιρίς*.

Μοιρᾶσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, later form for sq.

Μοιρᾶσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*μοιράζω*) *division, distribution*.

Μοιράω, *ῶ*, f. *-άσω*, [*ᾰ*], Ion. *-ήσω*, (*μοῖρα*) *to share, divide*:—mid. *to divide among themselves, share*, Aesch. Theb. 907: but, *χαίτας ἐμοιρήσαντο, they tore their* hair, Ap. Rh. 4, 1533.—II. in mid. and pass. *to have assigned one, to receive for one's lot*, Lat. *sortiri*, c. acc., Naumach.; c. gen., Philo, and Phalar.; cf. *μοράζω*.—III. in pass. *to be assigned, τεθνάναι μεμοίραται ἡμῖν*, Alciphr. 1, 25.

Μοιρηγενής, *ές*, (**Μοῖρα**, **γένω*) *favoured by Μοῖρα at one's birth, child of Destiny*, Il. 3, 182.

Μοιρηγέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. for *μοιραγέτης*, Ap. Rh. †1, 1127.

Μοιρῑαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*μοῖρα* A. IV.) *amounting to a degree*.

†**Μοιριάδης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Moeriades*, an Athenian, Dem. 822, 2.

Μοιρίδιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (*μοῖρα*) = Homeric *μόρσιμος*, *allotted by fate* or *destiny, destined, fated*, Lat. *fatalis, μ. ἡμαρ*, etc., Pind.: *μοιρίδιον ἦν*, Pind. P. 1, 107: only twice in Trag., *μ. τις δύνασις*, Soph. O. C. 228, Ant. 951, both times in lyric passages. Adv. *-ίως*.

Μοιρικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μοῖρα* A. IV.) *by degrees*, Mathem.: *partly*.

Μοίριος, *α*, *ον*, (*μοῖρα*) *belonging to one's share, meet, due, τιμαί*, Pind. Fr. 24.

Μοιρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *λίτρα μ.*, *a divided*, i. e. *a half λίτρα*, or one *divided equally*, Nic. Al. 329, where others *μοιράς*.

†**Μοῖρις**, *ιδος* Ion. *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Moeris*, an early king of Aegypt, who constructed the lake Moeris, Hdt. 1, 101. —2. a celebrated grammarian.—Others in Anth.; etc.—II. **Μοίριος** and **Μοίριδος λίμνη**, *ἡ*, *the lake of Moeris*, between Memphis and Arsinoë, Hdt. 2, 149; Strab. p. 809; etc.

†**Μοίριχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Moerichus*, a Corinthian, Luc. Dial. M. 11, 1.

Μοιρογνωμόνιον *ὄργανον*, *τό*, (*μοῖρα* A. IV., *γνώμων*) an astron. instrument used by Ptolemy *to measure degrees*.

Μοιρογρᾰφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μοῖρα, γράφω*) *a description of parts*.

Μοιροδοκέω, *ῶ*, (*μοῖρα, δέχομαι*) *to partake*, dub. in M. Anton.

Μοιροθεσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μοῖρα* A. IV, *τίθημι*) *the determination of the degrees*, Procl.

†**Μοιροκλῆς**, *έους*, *ὁ*, *Moerocles*, an Athenian orator, Dem. 1339, 1, etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μοιρόκραντος, *ον*, (**Μοῖρα**, *κραίνω*) *ordained by Fate* or *Moera, fated*, like *μοιρίδιος*, Aesch. Cho. 612, Eum. 392.

Μοιρολογέω, *ῶ*, *to tell a man his fate, τινά τι*: also in mid.: from

Μοιρολόγος, *ον*, (*μοῖρα, λέγω*) *prophetic*.

Μοιρολογχέω, *ῶ*, *to receive a portion*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 53: from

Μοιρολόγχος, *ον*, (*μοῖρα, λέλογχα*) *partaking*.

Μοιρονόμος, *ον*, (*μοῖρα. νέμω*) *dispensing fate*. Aristid. 1, p. 298.

Μοιροφόρητος, *ον*, (*μοῖρα, φορέω*) *brought by fate*.

†**Μοιρώ**, *οῦς*, *ἡ*. *Moero*, = **Μυρώ**, a poetess of Byzantium, Anth. P. 9, 26, 3.

Μοῖσα, *ἡ*, Aeol. for **Μοῦσα**, Pind.: for *Μοισαῖος*, v. sub *Μούσειος*.

†**Μοισία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Moesia*, a country of Europe, Dio C.; cf. *Μυσία*.

†**Μοισοί**, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *Moesi*, later appell. of the Thracian *Μυσοί*, q. v., Strab. p. 295.

Μοῖτος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Sicilian for *χάρις, thanks, favour, μοῖτον ἀντὶ μοίτου, like for like*, Lat. *par pari*, ap. Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *mutuus*.)

Μοιχάγριον, *ου*, *τό*, (*μοιχός. ἀγρα*) *the fine imposed on one taken in adultery, μοιχάγρι' ὀφέλλει*, Od. 8, 332.

Μοιχάζω, = *μοιχάω*.

Μοιχαινα, *ης*, = *μοιχάς*.

Μοιχᾰλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, = sq., N. T., v. Lob. Phryn. 452.

Μοιχάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, fem. of *μοιχός*, Lat. *moecha*, Ath. 220 B.

Μοιχάτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, poet. for *μοιχός*, Maneth.

Μοιχάω, *ῶ*, trans., = *μοιχεύω*, hence, *μοιχᾶν τὴν θάλατταν, to have dalliance with* the sea, a phrase applied by Callicratidas to Conon the Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 15.—2. *to falsify*, Lat. *adulterare*, Ael. N. A. 7, 39: so *μοιχεύειν*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 711.—II. intr. *to commit adultery*, Lat. *moechari*, N. T.

Μοιχεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μοιχεύω*) *adultery*, Andoc. 30, 17, Plat. Rep. 443 A.

Μοιχευτήρ, *ῆρος*, and **μοιχευτής**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *μοιχός*, *an adulterer*.

Μοιχευτος, *ή*, *όν*, *adulterous*, Manetho.

Μοιχεύτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *μοιχευτήρ*, *an adulteress*, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Plut.

Μοιχεύω, (*μοιχός*) *to commit adultery with* a woman; generally, *to debauch* her, c. acc. Ar. Av. 558, Plat. Rep. 360 B:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Pac. 986; *μοιχεύεσθαί τινι* or *ὑπό τινος*, Arist. H. A. 7, 6, 7; 9, 32, 6.—II. absol. *to commit adultery*, Lat. *moechari*, Ar. Nub. 1076, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5.

Μοιχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, = *μοιχάς*.

Μοιχίδιος, *α*, *ον*, = *μοίχιος*, *born in adultery*, Hdt. 1, 137, Hyperid. ap. Suid., Luc., etc. [*ῐ*]

Μοιχικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*μοιχός*) *adulterous*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 166, Plut., etc.

Μοίχιος, *α*, *ον*, (*μοιχός*) *adulterous*, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Μοιχίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, = *μοιχεύτρια*.

Μοιχογέννητος, *ον*, *begotten in adultery*.

Μοιχοληπτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Att. for *-ληψία, a taking in adultery*, A. B. 21.

ΜΟΙΧΟ'Σ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *an adulterer, paramour, debaucher*, Lat. *moechus*, Soph. Fr. 708, Ar., Plat., etc.: *κεκάρθαι μοιχὸν μιᾷ μαχαίρᾳ*, to have the head close shaven with a razor (cf. *μάχαιρα*), as was done by way of punishment to persons taken in adultery, Ar. Ach. 849; cf. *κῆπος* II. (Prob. akin to *μυχός, μύχιος*.) Hence

Μοιχοσυνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, poet. for *μοιχεία*, Manetho.

Μοιχότροπος, *ον*, (*μοιχός. τρόπος*) *of the disposition* or *manners of an adulterer*, v. l. Ar. Thesm. 392, v. *μιχό-ρ-*.

Μοιχυτύπη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *an adulteress*, formed like *χαμαιτύπη*. [*ῡ*]

Μοκλός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, for *μοχλός*, Anacr. 88.

Μόλγης, *ου*, *ὁ*, = *μολγός* II.

Μολγῖνος, *η*, *ον*, *made of ox-hide*: from

Μολγός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a hide, skin*, hence, *αἰνειν μολγόν*, = *ὑσκὸν δέρειν*. Ar. Fr. 157; so, prob., *μ. γενέσθαι*, to become *a mere hide, nothing but skin*, Id. Eq. 963, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 966, Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 988, 1066, sq. (Prob. from **μέλγω ἀμέλγω, μέργω ἀμέργω, to strip off*; like *δορά* from *δέρω*.)

ΜΟΛΕΙ'Ν, inf. of *ἔμολον*, aor. of *βλώσκω* (*μλώσκω*):— = *ἐλθεῖν, to go* or *come*, Hom., Pind., and Att., but in all tenses very rare in prose:—perf. *μέμβλωκα*, for *μεμόλωκα* = *ἥκω, to have come, to be here*, Od. 17, 190, Eur. Rhes. 629, Call. Fr. 124, Leon. Tar. 57:—aor. *ἔβλωξα* only in Lyc. 448:—fut. *μολοῦμαι*, Aesch. Pr. 694, Soph. O. C. 1742:—the act. form of fut., *μολῶ*, is justly doubted by Schäfer, cf. Elmsl. Med. 750.—Construct., just like *ἐλθεῖν*, etc.; *μ. ἐς*..., Pind. P. 10, 70, etc.; c. acc. loci, Aesch. Pers. 809, etc.: *διὰ μάχης μ. τινί*, Eur. I. A. 1392, cf. *διά*: *εἰς ὑποπτίαν μ. τινί*, Id. El. 345:—*to return*, Seidl. Eur. El. 6, 520. (*μολεῖν, μολοῦμαι* are to *βλώσκω*, as *θορεῖν, θοροῦμαι* to *θρώσκω*. The pres. *μόλω* occurs no more than *θόρω*; and the pres. *μολέω* occurs still more rarely than *θορέω*, only in very late and bad authors, Jac. A. P. p. 27, 609.)

Μολεύω, (*μολεῖν*) *to cut off and transplant the suckers* or *shoots of trees* (*αὐτόμολοι, stolones*), ap. Poll.: also *μολόνω, μωλύω*.

Μολῑβαχθής, *ές*, (*μόλιβος, ἄχθος*) *heavy with lead*, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μολῑβδαινα, *-βδέος, -βδικός, -βδος*, etc., v. sub *μόλυβδος*.

Μόλῑβος, *ου*, *ὁ*, poet. for *μόλυβδος, lead*, Il. 11, 237; also *ἡ μ.*, Anth. P. 9, 723.—Later it was usu. written *μόλυβος*, on the analogy of *μόλυβδος*, Piers. Moer. 257. Hence

Μολῑβοος, *ον*, contr. *ους, ουν, leaden*, Diod. 2, 10.

Μολῑβοσφιγγής, *ές*, (*μόλιβος, σφίγγω*) *fastened* or *bound with lead*, Opp. C. 1, 155.

Μολῑβουργός, *όν*, = *μολυβδουργός*.

Μολῑβόω, *ῶ*, = *μολυβδόω*.

†**Μολίνη**, *ἡ*, = **Μολιόνη**, Paus. 8, 14, 9.

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†Μολίονε, οιν, τώ, *the two sons of Molione*, i. e. Cteatus and Eurytus, Il. 11, 709; cf. Apollod. 2, 7, 2. In Pind. O. 10, 42, also Μολίονες, οἱ. [ῐ]

†Μολίονη, ης, ἡ, *Molione*, wife of Actor, mother of foreg. by Neptune, Apollod. 2, 7, 2.

†Μολιονίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *sons of Molione*, Apollod.

Μόλις, adv., post-Hom. form for μόγις, and the most freq. in Trag., and Thuc., though in later Att., from Ar. and Plat. downwds., μόγις prevails, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.:—οὐ μόλις, *not scarcely*, i. e. *quite, utterly*, οὐ μ. ἀπολλύναι, Aesch. Ag. 1082; but, in θυραῖος ἕστω πόλεμος, οὐ μ. παρών, Eum. 864, the Schol. explains it by μακράν, and the sense is dub. (μόλις is to *μόλος, μῶλος, as μόγις to μόγος.)

Μολίσκω, =βλώσκω, pres. of aor. ἔμολον, μολεῖν, only in Gramm.

Μολίων, ονος, ὁ, *Molion*, masc. pr. n., †charioteer of Thymbraeus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 322†: no doubt a Patronymic, though some make it an epith. =μαχητής. †Cf. Μολίονε.

Μολόβριον, ου, τό, *the young of the wild-swine*, Ael. N. A. 7, 47;—also κολύβριον. (Cf. sub μολοβρός.)

Μολοβρίς, ἡ, fem. from μολοβρός.

Μολοβρίτης, ὑς, =μολόβριον, Hippon. 67.

Μολοβρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a glutton, hungry fellow, greedy beggar*, Od. 17, 219; 18, 26:—also, μολοβρὴ κεφαλή, the head of a plant *that rests upon the ground*, Nic. Th. 662. (Acc. to Gramm., ὁ μολὼν ἐπὶ βορήν! Riemer well refers it to μῶλυς, μωλύνω, Lat. *mollis*, with signf. of a *fat, lazy glutton*; thus giving a clue to connect it with μολύβριον, for the young pig with its ἀπαλοσαρκία may well be derived from μολοβρός in this signf.)

†Μόλοβρος, ου, ὁ, *Molobrus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 4, 8.

†Μολόεις, εντος, ὁ, *the Moloïs*, a river of Boeotia, not far from Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 57.

Μολόθουρος, ου, ἡ, *an evergreen plant*, explained by ἀσφόδελος and ὁλόσχοινος, Euphor. 64, Nic. Al. 147.

Μολος, ὁ, v. μῶλος.

†Μόλος, ου, ὁ, *Molus*, son of Deucalion, father of Meriones, Il. 10, 269, etc.: in Apollod. Μῶλος.

†Μολοσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. Μολοττία, *Molossia*, a district of Epirus, Pind. N. 7, 56; Strab.

†Μολοσσικός, ή, όν, Att. -ττικός, v. sub sq.

Μολοσσός, όν, Att. Μολοττός, *Molossian*, †Aesch. Pr. 829; οἱ M., *the Molossi*, Hdt. 1, 146; etc.†: κύων Μολοττικός, the Molossian dog, a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds, Ar. Thesm. 416.—II. ὁ μολοσσός, in prosody, *the Molossus*, a foot consisting of 3 long syllables, e. g. ἡλώμην.

†Μολοσσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Molossus*, son of of Pyrrhus and Andromache, from whom Molossia was named acc. to Paus. 1, 11, 1.

†Μόλοττος, ου, ὁ, or -ττός, *Molottus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Phoc. 14; etc.

Μολοῦμαι, fut. of μολεῖν, q. v.

Μολουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *locust*, also written μελουρίς and μολῦρις.—II. a kind of *frog* or *newt*, Nic. Th. 416.

†Μολουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, πέτρα, the rock *Moluris*, on the coast of Megaris, from which Ino threw herself into the sea, Paus. 1, 44, 7.

Μόλουρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, Nic. Th. 491.

Μολούω, v. μολεύω.

†Μολόχ, ὁ, (Hebr.; usu.=ἄρχων or βασιλεύς) *Moloch*, an idol of the Ammonites, to which human victims were sacrificed, LXX.; N. T.

†Μόλοχαθ, ὁ, *Molochath*, a river of Mauritania, Strab. p. 827.

Μολόχη, ἡ, =μαλάχη, *the mallow*, Epich. p. 100, Antiph. Min. 1. Hence

Μολόχινος, η, ον, *mallow-coloured*: τὰ μ. (sc. ἱμάτια) Arr. Peripl.

Μολόχιον, ου, τό, =μαλάχιον.

Μολοχίτης, λίθος, ὁ, a kind of *precious stone*, Plin. 37, 8.

†Μολπαγόρης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Molpagores*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 30; etc.

†Μολπαδία, ας, ἡ, *Molpadia*, an Amazon, Plut. Thes 27.

Μολπάζω, (μολπή) *to sing of*, Lat. *canere*, τι, Ar. Ran. 379.

Μολπαῖος, α, ον, or (perh.) ος, ον, (μολπή) *tuneful*, Anth. P. 7, 712.

Μολπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μολπάζω) *a minstrel* or *dancer*, Anth. P. 6, 155.

Μολπάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Μολπή, ῆς, ἡ, (μέλπω) in Hom. *the song and dance, a chant* or *song accompanied by measured movements* (like that of the Nâch girls in Hindustân); in honour of a god, Il. 1, 472; or as an amusement, Il. 18, 606, Od. 4, 19: hence, generally, *play, sport*, esp. when singing and dancing formed part of it, as, in Od. 6, 101, of the *game at ball*, played by Nausicäa and her friends;—but more usu. *singing, the song*, as opp. to dancing, μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖο, Il. 13, 637, Od. 23, 145; μολπῇ τ' ὀρχηστύϊ τε, Od. 1, 152; and so Hes. Th. 69, Pind., and Trag.; cf. Spitzner Il. 18, 572. Only in late *prose*, as Luc. Salt. 23. Hence

Μολπηδόν, adv., *with singing*, Aesch. Pers. 389.

Μολπῆτις, Dor. -ᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, (μολπή) *she who sings* or *dances*, metaph., κερκίς, Leon. Tar. 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

Μολπήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =μολπαστής.

†Μόλπις, ὁ, *Molpis*, Laced. masc. pr. n., Ath. 140 B.

†Μολπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Molpion*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 4, 8.

Μολύβδαινα, ἡ, like μολυβδίς, *a piece of lead*, esp. *the lead* to sink a fishing-line, Il. 24, 80.—2. *a bullet*, μ. χερμαδία, Luc. Lexiph. 5, cf. Alex. 25.—II. *a metallic substance like lead in colour*, whence its name, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 5; acc. to Diosc. 5, 100, Plin. 34, 53, the some as *galena, sulphuret of lead*,—and therefore not the same as the modern *molybdena*.—III. a plant, *plumbago*, Plin. 25, 13.

Μολύβδαινος, έα, εον, contr. -βοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, (μολύβδος) *leaden*, Theophr. Odor. 41.

Μολυβδέω, ῶ, =μολυβδόω, dub.

Μολυβδιάω, ῶ, *to look lead-coloured* or *pale*, A. B. 52.

Μολυβδικός, ή, όν, *leaden*.

Μολυβδίνη, ης, ἡ, =μολύβδαινα, susp.

Μολύβδινος, η, ον, (μόλυβδος) *leaden, of lead*, Cratin. Incert. 178; μ. κανών, in Arist. Eth. N. 5, 10, 7, prob. a rule which followed the curve of the cyma (v. κῦμα I. 2.)

Μολύβδιον, ου, τό, *a lead pipe*, Hipp. p. 597.

Μολυβδίς, ίδος, ἡ, like μολύβδαινα, *the leaden weight* on a net, Soph. Fr. 783.—2. *a leaden ball* or *bullet*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 17.

Μολυβδίτης, ου, fem. -ῖτις, (μόλυβδος) *like lead*, Plin. 33, 6, in fem.

Μολυβδοειδής, ές, (μολυβδος, εἶδος) *like lead*, Hipp., Diosc. 5, 98.

ΜΟΛΥΒΔΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *lead*, Hdt. 2, 55; τηκτὸς μ., Eur. Andr. 267, etc.—II. *black lead* or *plumbago*: hence *a black lead pencil*, Anth.:—it was used as a test of gold, Theogn. 417. 1101.—Acc. to the Gramm., μολυβδός and μόλιβος, with their respective derivs., are the only correct forms, E. M. s. v., Eustath. p. 1340. 30, Zonar. Lex. p. 1366: many editors however, as Bekker in Arist., retain μολιβδ-. (μολυβ-ος belongs in Lat. *plumbum*, v. μ. III and V: akin to it also are *liv-eo, liv-or*, cf. μολυβδιάω.) Hence

Μολυβδουργός, όν, *working lead, working in lead*.

Μολυβδοφανής, ές, (μόλυβδος, φαίνω) *lead-coloured*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 391 B.

Μολυβδοχοέω, ῶ, (μόλυβδος, χέω) *to melt lead*, Ar. Eccl. 1110.

Μολυβδόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, (μόλυβδος, χρόα) *lead-coloured*, Diosc. 5, 100.

Μολυβδοχρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

Μολυβδόομαι, (μόλυβδος) *to become lead, melt like lead*, Diosc. 5, 99.—2. *to be leaded, loaded with lead*, of dice, Arist. Probl. 16, 3, 1.

Μολυβδώδης, ες, =μολυβδοειδής, Diosc. 5, 97.

Μολύβδωμα, ατος, τό, (μολυβδόω) *lead-work*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 A.

Μολύβδωσις, ἡ, (μολυβδόω) *a leading* or *soldering with lead*.

Μολυβδωτός, ή, όν, (μολυβδόω) *leaded* or *soldered with lead*.

Μολυβίς, ίδος, ἡ, for μολυβδίς, Gal.

ΜΟΛΥΒΟΣ, ὁ, v. μόλιβος, μολυβδος.

Μολῦβοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, contr. for μολιβέος, which is not in use, *leaden*, Ath. 621 A: it should rather be written μολιβοῦς.

†Μολυκρεία, ας, ἡ, Strab. p. 427 and Μολύκρειον, ου, τό, Thuc. 2, 84, *Molycrēa* or *-um*, a city of Aetolia with a port, near the promontory Antirrhium, Thuc. l. c.: in Pape Μολυκρία, 5, 94, 7. Hence

†Μολυκρικός, ή, όν, and Μολυκρεύς, ου, of *Molycreum, Molycrēae*, Πύλαι τὰ Μ., Thuc. 2, 86; cf. Strab. p. 336.

Μόλυμμα, ατος, τό, =μολυσμα.

Μολῦνιη, ης, ἡ, *the breech*, ap. Hesych.

Μολῦνοπραγμονέομαι, as pass., *to get into dirty quarrels*, Ar. Ach. 862 (Formed after πολυπραγμονέω.)

Μόλυνσις, εως, ἡ, *defilement, pollution*:—but usu.,—2. a sort of *half-digestion* of meat in the stomach, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 22, Gen. An. 4, 7, 5; cf. μολυνω II.

Μολυνω, f. -ῦνῶ: pf. pass. μεμολυσμαι, later also μεμολυμμαι, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 276. *To stain, sully, defile*, Ar. Eq. 1286; μ. ἀλεύρῳ, *to sprinkle* with flour, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 24.—*to make a beast of*, τινα, Ar. Plut. 310: also *to defile, debauch* a woman, Theocr. 5, 87 (where the resemblance to Lat. *molere* is merely accidental).—Pass., *to become vile, disgrace one's self*, Isocr. 98 C; ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ μολύνεσθαι, *to wallow* in ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; cf. μορυσσω.—II. of meat, *to let it get roasted on the outside only*, Heiod. Aeth. 2, 9; cf. μόλυνσις.

†Μόλυρος, ου, ὁ, *Molyrus*, son of Aristaeus, Paus. 9, 36, 6.

Μόλυσμα, ατος, τό, (μολύνω) *a spot* or *taint*; *filth*.

Μολυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μολύνω) *defilement, stain*, Plut. 2, 779 C, N. T.

Μολών, οῦσα, όν, part. aor. of μολεῖν, q. v., Hom.

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†**Μόλων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Molon*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1207, 11.—2, a tragic actor, Id. 418, 5: Ar. Ran. 55.—Others in Lys.; etc.

Μομφή, ῆς, ἡ, like *μέμψις*, *blame, reproof, complaint, attack*, Pind. N. 8, 66, and Trag.:—*a cause* or *ground of complaint*, *μομφὴν ἔχειν τινί*, Pind. I. 4, 61 (3, 54); so, *ἔν σοι μομφὴν ἔχω*, Eur. Or. 1069; also c. gen.. *μ. ἔχειν ξυνοῦ δορός*, Soph. Aj. 180; *ἑνεκά τινος*, Ar. Pac. 647.—Rare in prose.

Μομφίς, ἡ,=*μέμψις*, dub. in Teleclid. Incert. 12.

Μόμφος, ου, ὁ,=*μομφή*, Eur. Plisth. 7.

Μονάγκων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μόνος*, *ἀγκών*) *one-armed*: hence *ὁ μ.*, a war-engine, *with one moveable arm* to throw missiles, like a catapult, Lat. *onager*, Math. Vett.

Μοναγρία, ας, ἡ, Alciphr.; *μονάγριον*, ου, τό, Philo; and **μόναγρος**, ου, ὁ, (*μόνος*, *ἀγρός*) *a solitary field, a farm.*

Μονάδην, adv., (*μονάζω*) *solitary-wise, only.* [ᾰ]

Μοναδικός, ή, όν, (*μονάς*) *single, μ. ἀριθμός, unity*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 3, 8.—II. *solitary*, *ζῶα*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 23.—2.=*μοναστικός*, Eccl.—Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. 2, 744 E.

Μοναδόν, Ion. *μουναδόν*, Adv.,= *μονάδην*, Opp. H. 1, 444.

Μονάζω, (*μόνος*) *to be alone*, Anth. P. 5, 66: *to live in solitude*, Iambl.—II. *ἡ μονὰς ἑαυτὴν μονάσασα*, unity multiplied into itself, Iambl.

Μοναθλία, ας, ἡ,=*μονομαχία*.

Μονάκανθος, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἄκανθα*) *with one prickle*, Arist. ap. Ath. 281 F.

Μονάλῡσις, ἡ, *a single chain.* [ῡ]

Μοναμπῦκία, ας, ἡ, abstract for concrete *ὁ μονάμπυξ* (q. v.), *a race-horse that runs single*, Pind. O. 5, 15: from

Μονάμπῡκος, ον, v. sq.

Μονάμπυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, ἡ: (*μόνος*, *ἄμπυξ* II) strictly of horses, *having one frontlet*, *μον. πῶλοι*, horses *that run single*, *race*-horses, opp. to chariots, Eur. Alc. 428; so *μονάμπυκες* or *-κοι* alone, Id. Supp. 586, 670: also of a bull, *having no yoke-fellow*, *μονάμπυκον ψῆχων δέρην*, Id. Hel. 1567: cf. *μόνιππος μονοκέλης.*

Μονανδρέω, ῶ, *to have but one husband*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 613: and

Μονανδρία, ας, ἡ, *the having but one husband*: from

Μόνανδρος, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἀνήρ*) *having but one husband.*

Μονάξ, adv., v. *μουνάξ.*

Μόναπος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *wild ox* among the Paeonians, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 1:—elsewh. *βόνασος*: cf. *μόνωψ.*

†**Μοναρίτης**, ου, ὁ, *οἶνος*, appell. of wine produced in Cappadocia, Strab. p. 535.

Μοναρχέω, ῶ, Ion. *μουν-*, *to be μόναρχος* or *sovereign*, Pind. P. 4, 293; *ἐπὶ τούτου μουναρχέοντος*, in this king's time, Hdt. 5, 61.

Μονάρχης, ου, ὁ,=*μόναρχος*, Polyb. 40, 3, 8. Hence

Μοναρχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *μουν-*, *absolute rule, sovereignty, monarchy*, Hdt. 3, 82, etc.: hence *any chief command, sole power*, and so that of the people, Eur. Supp. 352; of a general, Xen. An. 5, 9, 31; of the Roman Dictator, Plut. Caes. 37. Hence

Μοναρχικός, ή, όν, *monarchical*, *πολιτεία μ.*, Plat. Legg. 756 F: *τὸ μον.*=*μοναρχία*, Ib. 693 E. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. Num. 2.

Μόναρχος, Ion. *μούν-*, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἄρχω*):—*ruling alone, sovereign*, first in †Sol. 18, 5; then in† Theogn. 52, who, as well as Hdt., uses the Ion. form: *σκᾶπτον μ.*, the *sovereign* sceptre, Pind. P. 4, 270.—II. as Greek for the Roman *Dictator*, Plut. Cam. 18.

Μονάς, άδος, ἡ,=*μόνος*, *solitary, single, ἐρημία*, Eur. Bacch. 609: also as masc. of a man, *alone, by one's self*, Aesch. Pers. 734.—II. as subst., *ἡ μονάς, a unit*, Plat. Phaed. 105 C, etc. —2. *the ace* point on a die.—3. as a measure of length,=*δάκτυλος.*

Μοναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μονάζω*) *a solitary life, solitude.*

Μοναστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,= *μοναστής.* Hence

Μοναστήριον, ου, τό, *a solitary dwelling*, Philo: later, *a monastery.*

Μοναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μονάζω*) *a solitary, a monk*, Eccl. Hence

Μοναστικός, ή, όν, *living in solitude.*

Μονάστρια, ας ἡ, fem. from *μοναστήρ, a nun*, Eccl.

Μονάτωρ, ορος, ὁ,= *μονάμπυκος*, *κέλης.*

Μοναυλέω, ῶ, (*μόναυλος*) *to play a solo on the flute*, Plut. Caes. 52.

Μοναυλία, ας, ἡ, (*μόναυλος*) *a solo on the flute.*

Μοναυλία, ας, ἡ, (*μόνος*, *αὐλή*) *a living alone, celibacy*, Plat. Legg. 721 D.

Μοναύλιον, ου, τό, *an instrument to be played alone*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C: from

Μόναυλος, ον, (*μόνος*, *αὐλός*) *playing a solo on the flute*: *ὁ μ.*, *a flutist*, Hedyl. ap. Ath. 176 C:—but, *μ. κάλαμος*, *a single* flute, Anaxandr. *Φιαλ.* 1, ubi v. Meineke; so, *ὁ μόν.* alone, Soph. Fr. 227, Araros Pan. 1.—II. pass., *played on the flute only*, *ὑμέναιος*, Id. *Θησαυρ.* 2, *μόναυλον μέλος*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 176 A.

Μόναυλος, ον, (*μόνος*, *αὐλή*) *living alone.*

Μονᾴχῃ, adv., strictly dat. fem. from *μοναχός*, whence many write it *μοναχῇ*, *in one way only*, opp. to *διχῇ*, Plat. Legg. 720 E: *ἤπερ μοναχῇ*, by which way *only*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 18.

Μοναχή, ῆς, ἡ, *an Indian stuff*, Arr. Peripl., cf. Salmas. Solin. p. 824 C.

Μονᾳχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a μοναχός*, Eccl.: and

Μονᾴχόθεν, adv., *from one side*, opp. to *παντᾳχόθεν*: from

Μονᾴχός, ή, όν, (*μόνος*) *single, solitary*, Arist. Metaph. 6, 15, 9: in earlier authors only used in the adv. forms *μοναχῇ*, *μοναχοῦ*: *ὁ μ.*, *a monk*, Anth. P. 11, 384, and Eccl. Hence

Μονᾴχοῦ, adv., *alone, only*, Plat. Symp. 184 E, 212 A.

Μονᾴχῶς, adv., *in one way only*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 14.

Μονέντερον, ου, τό, (*μόνος*, *ἔντερον*) *one of the intestines*: also=*κῶλον* II, Hipp.

Μονερέτης, Ion. *μουν-*, ου, ὁ, (*μόνος*, *ἐρέσσω*) *one who rows singly*, Anth. P. 7, 637.

Μονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*μένω*) *a staying, abiding, tarrying, stay*, Eur. Tro. 1129; opp. to *ἔξοδος*, Hdt. 1, 94; to *φορά*, Plat. Crat. 437 B: *μονὴν ποιεῖσθαι*, to make *delay, tarry*, Thuc. 1, 131.

Μονῆις, ῖδος, ἡ, *ἀρχή*,=*μοναρχία*, Manetho.

Μονήκοιτος, ον, *sleeping alone*, like *μονόκοιτος*, dub.

Μονήλατος, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἐλαύνω*) *worked out of one piece*, Heliod.

Μονημέριος, α, ον, and **μονήμερος**, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἡμέρα*) *lasting one day only*, *ζῶον*, Ael. N. A. 5, 43.

Μονήρης, ες, (*μόνος*, *ἄρω*?) *single*, Hipp. p. 1275, Luc., etc.

†**Μονήσιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Monesii*, a people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

†**Μονήτιον**, ου, τό, *Monetium*, a city of Liburnia, Strab. p. 207.

Μονθῡλεύω, *-ευσις*, *-ευτός*, v. sub *ὀνθυλ-.*

Μονία, ας, ἡ, (*μένω*) *a remaining: stability*, Karsten Emped. 60.

Μονιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*μόνος*) *solitude*: esp. *celibacy*, Eccl.

Μονίας, ου, ὁ, (*μόνος*) *solitary*, Ael. N. A. 15, 3.

†**Μονίμη**, ης, ἡ, *Monimē*, a wife of Mithradates, of Miletus, Plut. Lucull. 18.

†**Μόνιμος**, ου, ὁ, *Monimus*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 3, 24, 4.—2. a philosopher of Syracuse, pupil of Diogenes, Diog. L.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μόνῐμος, ον, (*μονή*, *μένω*) *staying*, and so,—1. of persons, *steady, sted fast*, Soph. O. T. 1322; of soldiers, Lat. *stationarius*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 11, Plat. Legg. 706 C.—2. more usu. of things, conditions, and the like, *abiding, lasting*, Lat. *stabilis*, *ὁ μέγας ὄλβος οὐ μ.*, Eur. Or. 340; and very freq. in Plat.; esp. of political institutions, Thuc. 8, 89, and Plat.—Adv *-μως*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 1. Hence

Μονῐμότης, ητος, ἡ, *stedfastness*, Archyt.

Μονιός, όν, but Ep. *μούνιος* propa rox., Arcad. 40, 2, etc. (*μόνος*):—*solitary*, of a wild beast, *μ. δάκος*, Call. Dian. 84; in Ep. form, Anth. P. 7, 289.

Μόνιππος, ον, (*μόνος*, *ἵππος*) *with one horse, a horseman*, opp. to a charioteer, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1.—II. as subst., *a single horse, a riding* or *race-horse* (*κέλης*), Plat. Legg. 834 B; cf. *μονάμπυξ.*

Μόννος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *monile*, v. *μάννος.*

Μονοβάλανος, ον, *κλείς* a key *with one tooth* (v. *βάλανος* IV). [ᾰ]

Μονοβάμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*μόνος*, *βαίνω*) *walking alone*: *μέτρον μ.*, metre *of but one foot*, Anth. P. 15, 27. [ᾰ]

Μονόβᾶς, αντος, ὁ,=foreg., Hesych.

Μονόβιβλος, ον, (*μόνος*, *βίβλος*) *consisting of one book*:—as subst. *τὸ μ.*, *a single book.*

Μονογᾰμέω, ῶ, (*μονόγαμος*) *to marry but one wife*, Eccl.

Μονογᾰμία, ας, ἡ, (*μονόγαμος*) *monogamy.*

Μονογᾰμίου δίκη, *an action* against a man *for marrying but once*, Clem. Al.

Μονόγᾰμος, ον, (*μόνος*, *γαμέω*) *marrying but once.*

Μονογένεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *μουνογ-*, fem. of sq., Ap. Rh. 3, 847.

Μονογενής, ές, Ep. and Ion. *μουνογ-* (*μόνος*, **γένω*):—*only-begotten*, *παῖς*, Hes. Op. 374, etc., Hdt. 7, 221: *μ. αἷμα, one and the same* blood, Eur. Hel. 1685. Adv. *-νῶς*, *growing alone*, Arr. Peripl.

Μονογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (*μόνος*, *γέρων*) *a morose misanthropic old man*, A. B. p. 51.

Μονόγληνος, ον, (*μόνος*, *γλήνη*) *one-eyed*, Call. Dian. 53, Anth. p. 7, 748.

Μονόγλωσσος, ον, Att. *-ττος*, (*μόνος*, *γλῶσσα*) *of single tongue: speaking but one language.*

Μονογνωμονέω, ῶ, also shortd. in familiar language, **μονογνωμέω**, *to be selfwilled, wayward.*

Μονογνωμονικός, ή, όν, *selfwilled*: from

Μονογνώμων, ον, (*μόνος*, *γνώμη*) *selfwilled, wayward*, Dion. H. 2, 12.

Μονόγονος, ον, Ion. *μουν-*, (*μόνος*, **γένω*) *only-born*, Opp. H. 3, 489.

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Μονογράμμᾰτος, ον, (μόνος, γράμμα) *consisting of one letter, συλλαβή*, Dion. H. de Comp. 15 : *τὸ μ., a mark* or *cypher formed of one letter.*

Μονόγραμμος, ον, (μόνος, γραμμή) *drawn with single lines, outlined*, Lat. *adumbratus*, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 23 : *τὸ μονόγραμμον, an outline, a sketch.*

Μονοδάκτῠλος, ον, (μόνος, δάκτυλος) *one fingered*, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 23.

Μονοδέρκτης, ου, ὁ, (μόνος, δέρκομαι) *one-eyed*, Eur. Cycl. 78.

Μονοδιαιτησία, ας, ἡ, (μόνος, διαιτάω) *a solitary life*, Clem. Al.

Μονοδοξέω, ῶ, (μόνος, δόξα) *to possess fame alone.*

Μονόδουπος, ον, (μόνος, δουπέω) *uniform in sound*, Anth P. 15, 27.

Μονόδους, δοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ὀδούς) *one toothed*, Aesch. Pr. 796.

Μονόδροπος, ον, (μόνος, δρέπω) *plucked from one stem*, and so *cut from one block*, of a statue, Pind. P. 5, 56 ; cf. μονόξυλος.

Μονοειδεια, ας, ἡ, *uniformity*, Sext. Emp. p. 241 :—but in p. 263, prob., *singularity.*

Μονοειδής, ές, (μόνος, εἶδος) *uniform, of one kind*, Plat. Rep. 612 A ; *unmixed*, Id. Phaed. 78 D : *τὸ μ., uniformity*, Polyb. 9, 1, 2.

Μονοείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μόνος, εἶμα) *with but one garment.*

Μονοζῡγής, ές, = sq., Anth. Plan. 308.

Μονόζυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ζεύγνυμι) *with but one horse :* generally, *single, deserted*, Aesch. Pers. 139.

Μονόζωνος, ον, (μόνος, ζώνη) *girt up alone*, i. e. *journeying alone*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 286 ; like μονόζωστος and ολόζωνος.—II. in LXX, μονόζωνοι are men *with a ζώνη only, light-armed.*

Μονόζωος, ον, *living alone*, dub.

Μονόζωστος, ον, = μονόζωνος I, Hermesian. 5, 7.

Μονοήμερος, ον, = μονήμερος, Batr. 305.

Μονοθελῆται, οἱ, (μόνος, θέλω) *the sect of the Monothelites*, Eccl.

Μονόθεν, (μόνος) adv., *alone, singly.*

Μονοθρηνέω, ῶ, *to mourn in solitude*, susp.

Μονόθῡρος, ον, (μόνος, θύρα) *with a single door ;* hence of shell-fish, *univalve*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 3, etc.

Μονοίκητος, ον, (μόνος, οἰκέω) *dwelling alone, solitary*, Lyc. 960 ; ubi al. *μονήκοιτος, lying alone*, Lat. *coelebs.*

†Μονοίκου λιμήν, ὁ, (Herculis) *Monoeci portus*, a town and harbour of Liguria with a temple of Hercules, now *Monaco*, Strab. p. 201.

Μονοκάλαμος, ον, (μόνος, κάλαμος) *with a single reed* or *pipe*, Ath. 184 A.

Μονόκαμπτος, ον, (μόνος, κάμπτω) *with one bend*, δάκτυλος, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 7.

Μονόκαυλος, ον, (μόνος, καυλός) *with but one stem* or *stalk*, Theophr.

Μονοκέλης, Ion. μουνοκ-, ὁ, (μόνος, κέλης) *a single horse*, Anth. P. append. 325.

Μονοκέρατος, ον, (μόνος, κέρας) *with but one horn*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 32 :—so also

Μονόκερως, ωνος, Ibid. ; genit. -ω, Plut. Pericl. 6, acc. -ων, Arist. Part. An. 3, 2, 9 :—as subst. *μονοκέρως, ωτος, ὁ, the unicorn*, LXX.

Μονοκέφᾰλος, ον, (μόνος, κεφαλή) *one-headed.*

Μονόκλαυτος, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, κλαίω) *θρῆνος*, a lament *made by one only*, Aesch. Theb. 1064.

Μονοκληρονόμος, ον, *a sole heir.*

Μονόκλινον, ου, τό, (μόνος, κλίνω) *a bed for one only*, i. e. *a coffin*, A. P. 9, 570.

Μονόκλωνος, ον, (μόνος, κλών) *with one branch* or *shoot*, prob. l. Theophr.

Μονοκοίλιος, ον, (μόνος, κοιλία) *with but one belly*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 18.

Μονοκοιτέω, ῶ, *to sleep alone*, Ar. Lys. 592 : from

Μονόκοιτος, ον, (μόνος, κοιτή) *sleeping alone.*

Μονόκοκκος, ον, (μόνος, κόκκος) *with but one kernel* or *grain.*

Μονοκόνδῡλος, ον, (μόνος, κόνδυλος) *with but one joint*, δάκτυλος, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 3.

Μονοκότῡλος, ον, (μόνος, κοτύλη) *with but one row of arms* or *feelers*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 27 : cf. κοτυληδών I.

Μονοκράτορία, ας, ἡ, *sole dominion :* from

Μονοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ and ἡ, (μόνος, κρατέω) *a sole ruler.* [ᾰ]

Μονοκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, κρηπίς) *with but one sandal*, Pind. P. 4, 133.

Μονόκροτος, ον, (μόνος, κροτέω) : —*ναῦς μ.*, a vessel *with one bank of oars*, opp. to *δίκροτος*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28, cf. Strab. p. 325.

Μονόκυκλος, ον, (μόνος, κύκλος) *with but one circle, wheel, disc*, etc.

Μονόκωλος, ον, Ion. μουν- (μόνος, κῶλον) : *with but one limb* or *leg*, Plin. 7, 2 : of buildings, *with but one room*, Hdt. 1, 179 ; of sentences, *consisting of one clause*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 5 : generally, *of one kind, one-sided, φύσις*, Arist. Pol. 7, 7, 4.

Μονόκωπος, ον, (μόνος, κώπη) *with one oar :* poet., *with one ship*, Eur. Hel. 1128.

Μονολέκῐθος, ον, (μόνος, λέκιθος) *with one yolk.*

Μονολεχής, ές, (μόνος, λέχος) = μονόκοιτος, Plat. 2, 57 D.

Μονολέων, οντος, ὁ, Ion. μουν-, (μόνος, λέων) *a solitary*, i. e. *singularly huge lion*, Leon. Al. 12 ; cf. μονόλυκος.

Μονολήκῠθος, ον, (μόνος, λήκυθος) *with nothing but an oil-flask* ; = αὐτολήκυθος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E.

Μονολήμματος, ον, *consisting of one lemma*, †Sext. Emp. Math. 8, 443.

Μονόλῐθος, ον, Ion. μουν-, (μόνος, λίθος) *made out of one stone*, Hdt. 2, 175.

Μονολογία, ας, ἡ, *a soliloquy, monologue :* from

Μονόλογος, ον, (μόνος, λέγω) *speaking alone* or *to one's self.*

Μονόλοπος, ον, (μόνος, λόπος) *with but one husk*, ὀλοιὸς μ., bark *of one coat* or *layer*, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 5, 2.

Μονόλυκος, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, λύκος) *a solitary*, i. e. *singularly huge wolf*, Plut. Alex. 23, Arat. 1124 ; cf. μονολέων. [Arat. has ολ long in arsis.]

Μονόλωπος, ον, *with but one garment.*

Μονόμαζος, ον, *with but one breast.*

Μονομάτωρ, ορος, Dor. for μονομήτωρ, Eur. [ᾰ]

Μονομᾰχεῖον, ου, τό, = μονομάχιον, Ath. 191 A.

Μονομᾰχέω, ῶ, Ion. μουν- : —*to be a μονομάχος, to fight in single combat*, τινί, Hdt. 7, 104, Plat., etc. ; *πρός τινα*, Polyb. 35, 5, 1 :—in Hdt. 9, 27, of the Athenians at Marathon, *μοῦνοι μουνομαχήσαντες τῷ Πέρσῃ, having fought single-handed* with the Persian. Hence

Μονομάχημα, ατος, τό, *a single combat.* [ᾰ]

Μονομάχης, ου, ὁ, = μονομάχος, Sext. Emp. p. 40, etc. [ᾰ]

Μονομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μουν-, (μονομάχος) *single combat*, Hdt. 5, 1, and 8, etc. Hence

Μονομᾰχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to single combat, μ. φιλοτιμία*, Polyb. 1, 45, 9 :—*gladiatorial*, Dio C.

Μονομάχιον, ου, τό, = μονομαχεῖον, v. l. Hdt. 6, 92 ; then in Luc. Dial. Mer. 13, 5, App., etc.—II. = μονομαχοτροφεῖον. [ᾰ]

Μονομάχος, ον, (μόνος, μάχομαι) *fighting in single combat, μ. χωρεῖσθαι*, Aesch. Theb. 798 : *μ. ἔτι ὄφρα ἕλθεῖν*, Eur. Phoen. 1300 ; *μονομάχου δι' ἀσπίδος, μονομάχῳ δορί*, i. e. in single combat, Id. Heracl. 819, Phoen. 1325 : *ὁ μ., a gladiator*, Plut. [ᾰ]

Μονομᾰχοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for training gladiators.*

Μονομᾰχοτρόφος, ον, *training gladiators*, Lat. *lanista.*

Μονομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a one-sided judgment*, Athanas. : from

Μονομερής, ές, (μόνος, μέρος) *consisting of one part, single*, opp. to *πολυμερής*, Luc. Calumn. 6, etc.—II. *one-sided, partial.*

Μονόμετρος, ον, (μόνος, μέτρον) *consisting of one metre*, i. e. (in Hexam., Troch., and Anapaest. verses) *of two feet*, Dion. H. de Comp. : *ὁ μ., a monometer.*

Μονομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, μήτηρ) *reft of mother*, Eur. Phoen. 1511.

Μονόμῐτος, ον, (μόνος, μίτος) *with single woof* ; cf. δίμιτος, τρίμιτος.

Μονόμμᾰτος, ον, (μόνος, ὄμμα) *one-eyed*, Aesch. Fr. 189.

Μονομοιρία, ας, ἡ, *a single portion*, astrol. word, Sext. Emp. p. 340

Μονόμορφος, ον, *uniform.*

Μονόμοσχος, ον, *with but one stem*, Diosc. 4, 187, susp.

Μονονουχί, adv. = *μόνον οὐ*, cf. μόνος, V. 3.

Μονονυχί, Ion. μουν-, (μόνος, νύξ) adv., *in a single night*, Anth. Plan. 92.

Μονόξοος, ον, (μόνος, ξέω) *with single vein*, opp. to *δίξοος*, etc., Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 1, 10.

Μονόξῡλος, ον, (μόνος, ξύλον) *made from a solid trunk :* τὸ μ. sc. πλοῖον, Hipp. p. 290.—II. *made of wood only*, Plat. Legg. 956 A (ubi v. Ast.) ; formed like *μονόλιθος, μονοσίδηρος, μοναστρόβυγξ.*

Μονουσιος, ον, *of single essence, singular in its kind.*

Μονοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a suffering singly : the suffering of one part of the body only.* [ᾰ]

Μονοπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, παῖς) *an only child*, Eur. Alc. 906.

Μονοπάλης, Ion. μουν-, ου, ὁ, (μόνος, πάλη) *one who conquers in wrestling only*, Epigr. ap. Paus 6, 4, 4.

Μονοπάτιον, ου, τό, *a footpath.*

Μονοπέδῐλος, ον, *having but one shoe.*

Μονοπείρας, ου, ὁ, (πόρος, πείρω) *prowling* or *hunting singly*, of wolves, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 2.

Μονόπελμος, ον, (πόδος, πέλμα) *with but one sole*, Anth. P. 6, 294

Μονόπεπλος, ον, (μόνος, πέπλος) *with but one robe*, (cf. sub ἀμπεχόνη) like a Dorian maiden, Eur. Hec. 933 ; cf. Muller Dor. 4, 2, § 3.

Μονόπηρος, ον, *with one scrip* ; = *with a scrip only.*

Μονόπλευρος, ον, (πλεύρα) *with but one side*, Arr. Tact.

Μονοποδία, ας, ἡ, *measurement by single feet*, not by syzygies (διποδία).

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Μονόποιος, ον, *of single nature* or *quality*, Sext. Emp. p. 26.

Μονόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, (μόνος, πους) *one-footed*, Anth. P. 9, 233.

Μονοπραγμᾰτέω, ῶ, (μόνος, πρᾶγμα) *to be engaged in one thing*, opp. to πολυπραγματέω, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 6.

Μονοπροσωπέω, ῶ, *to have but one person*: from

Μονοπρόσωπος, ον, *of one person only*. Adv. -πως.

Μονόπτερος, ον, (μόνος, πτερόν) *with but one wing*:—of a temple, *with a row of pillars only*, and no cella (cf. πτερόν III. 5), Vitruv. 4, 7; different therefore from περίπτερος.

Μονόπτωτος, ον, *with but one case*, Gramm.

Μονοπύργιον, ου, τό, *a fortress with one tower only*.

Μονοπωλέω, ῶ, *to enjoy a monopoly*, Polyb. 34, 10, 14: from

Μονοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (μόνος, πωλέω) *a monopolist*. Hence

Μονοπωλία, ας, ἡ, *exclusive sale, monopoly*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 10: and

Μονοπώλιον, ου, τό, *the right of monopoly*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7, 11:—also, τὸ μ. (sc. ἐμπόριον), *a trading mart which enjoys a monopoly*.

Μονόπωλος, ον, (μόνος, πῶλος) *with one horse*, Ἡώς, Eur. Or. 1004.

Μονόρρηξ, ηγος, ὁ, ἡ, *torn off*.

Μονόῤῥιζος, ον, (μόνος, ῥίζα) *with a single root*, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 6, 6.

Μονόῤῥυθμος, ον, (μόνος, ῥυθμός) *in one kind of time* or *measure*.—II. δόμος μ., a house *dwelt in by one only*, Aesch. Supp. 961.

Μονορύχης, ου, ὁ, (μόνος, ὀρύσσω) *digging with one point*, Anth. P. 6, 297. [ῠ]

Μόνορχις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ὄρχις) *with but one testicle*, Plut. 2, 917 D.

ΜΟ'ΝΟΣ, η, ον, Ion. μοῦνος, Dor. μῶνος; Hom. has only μοῦνος (and so in all derivs. except μονόω); so also Hes., and Hdt.; nor is μοῦνος rare in Trag.; Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xii., cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. In Hom. usu. *alone, left alone, forsaken, solitary*. Lat. *solus*, Il. 4, 388, Od. 3, 217, and freq. in all writers:—later sometimes c. gen., μόνος σοῦ, *reft of* thee, *without* thee, like μεμονωμένος and μονωθείς, Soph. Aj. 511; also, μοῦνος ἀπό τινος, H. Hom. Merc. 193, Soph. Phil. 172, Ap. Rh. 3, 908: hence also in many compds. with a sense of destitution, as in μονομήτωρ, but cf. Monk Alc. 418: in Trag. oft. repeated in the same clause, ξυμπεσὼν μόνος μόνοις, Soph. Aj. 467; σὺν τέκνοις μόνη μόνοις, Eur. Med. 513.—II. *alone, without others, only*, Hom. etc.: oft., much like εἷς, as Hes. Op. 11, hence strengthd., εἷς μόνος, μόνος εἷς, Hdt. 1, 38, Soph. O. T. 63; so once in Hom., μία μούνη, Od. 23, 227; so also oft. with gen. added, μοῦνος πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *alone of* all men, Hdt. 1, 25; μόνος θεῶν Ἑλλήνων, etc., Soph.; ὦ μόνα ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν, Eur. Alc. 460: hence,—III. *standing alone, single in its kind*, as Lat. *unus* for *unicus*, Fr. *unique*; so in some compds., as μονολέων, μονόλυκος.—IV. superl. μονώτατος, *the one only person, one above all others*, Ar. Eq. 352, Plut. 182, Lycucg. 159, 3, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 410 C.—V. the usu. adv. is μόνον, (but also μόνως), *alone, only, merely*, μ. πιστεῦσαι εἰ..., to believe on this condition *only*..., Thuc. 8, 81:—oft. also, we can only translate the adj. μόνος as an adv., χοίνικος μόνης ἁλῶν, for a gallon of salt *only*, Ar. Ach. 814:—the difference between μόνος ποιεῖ and μόνον ποιεῖ is clear,—the former being, *he alone* does it, i. e. *he and no one else*; the latter, he does *it only*, i. e. *it and nothing else*, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 714 Obs. 3.—2. μόνον, like Lat. *solum*, is often omitted where we should expect it, esp. in protasis after a negative, where the apodosis has δέ or ἀλλά, so that οὐ stands for οὐ μόνον, v. Valck. et Monk Hipp. 359, Valck. Phoen. 1489.—3. μόνον οὐ, like Lat. *tantum non, all but, well nigh*, μόνον οὐκ ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς περιφέρουσι, Plat. Rep. 600 D; later, written μονονού, Polyb. 3, 109, 2, etc.; so μονονουχί, Id. 3, 102, 4.—4. also κατὰ μόνας, as adv., *alone*, Isae. 67, 19. (Akin to μία, ἑνός, olos, unus, cf. μῶνυξ fin.: nothing to do with μένω.)

†**Μόνος**, ου, ὁ, *Monus*, a poet, Ath. 1.

Μονοσάνδᾰλος, ον, (μόνος, σάνδαλον) *with but one sandal*, Apollod. 1, 9, 16.

Μονοσίδηρος, ον, (μόνος, σίδηρος) *made of nothing but iron*, ought perh. to be read in Ar. Eq. 1046, cf. μονόξυλος. [ῐ]

Μονοσῑτέω, ῶ, *to eat but once in the day*, Hipp. p. 11, etc., Plat. (Com.) Incert. 44, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 9.—II. *to eat alone*: and

Μονοσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *an eating but once a day*, Hipp. p. 1010.—II. *an eating alone*: from

Μονόσῑτος, ον, (μόνος, σιτέω) *eating but once a day*.—II. *eating alone*.

Μονοσκελής, ές, (μόνος, σκέλος) *one-legged*, v. l. for μονόκωλος.

Μονόσκηπτρος, ον, (μόνος, σκῆπτρον) *wielding the sceptre alone, absolute*, θρόνοι, Aesch. Supp. 374.

Μονόστεγος, ον, (μόνος, στέγη) *of one story*, Dion. H. 3, 68.

Μονοστελέχης, ες, =sq., Theophr.

Μονοστέλεχος, ον, (μόνος, στέλεχος) *with but one trunk*.

Μονόστεος, ον, (μόνος, ὀστέον) *consisting of one bone*, Arist. H. A. 3, 7, 3.

Μονοστῐβής, ές, (μόνος, στείβω) *walking alone*, in genl. *unattended*, Aesch. Cho. 768.

Μονόστῐχος, ον, (μόνος, στίχος) *consisting of one verse*, Anth. P. 11, 312: τὰ μ., *single verses*, Plut. Pomp. 27: cf. δίστιχος.

Μονόστολος, ον, (μόνος, στέλλω) *going alone*; generally, *alone, single*, ὄρνι, Eur. Phoen. 749; λείπομαι φίλας μονόστολος ματρός, Id. Alc. 406; cf. μονόζωνος.

Μονόστομος, ον, (μόνος, στόμα) *with one mouth*.—II. *one-edged*.

Μονοστόρθυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, στόρθυγξ) *carved out of a single block*, Anth. P. 6, 22; cf. μονόξυλος.

Μονοστροφικός, ή, όν, =sq., Gramm. Adv. -κῶς: from

Μονόστροφος, ον, (μόνος, στροφή, στρέφω) *consisting of a single strain* without antistrophe, Gramm.—II. ἅμαξα μ., a car *with one wheel, wheelbarrow*, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 7, 6.

Μονοσυλλᾰβέω, ῶ, *to be a monosyllable*: and

Μονοσυλλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, *a being monosyllabic*: from

Μονοσύλλᾰβος, ον, (μόνος, συλλαβή) *of one syllable*, Gramm.:—hence, *dealing in monosyllables*, of Grammarians, Anth. P. append. 35.

Μονόσχημος, ον, *with but one form*.

Μονότεκνος, ον, (μόνος, τέκνον) *with but one child*, Eur. H. F. 1021.

Μονότης, ητος, ἡ, (μόνος) *unity*.—II. *a being alone, celibacy*.

Μονοτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear but one at a time*: and

Μονοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing but one at a time*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 18: from

Μονοτόκος, ον, (μόνος, τίκτω) *bearing but one at a time*, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 3, Gen. An. 4, 4, 19.

Μονοτονία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of tone, monotony*, Quintil. 11, 3: from

Μονότονος, ον, (μόνος, τόνος II) *of one* or *the same tone* in music: *uniform, monotonous*: hence adv. -νως, Longin.

Μονοτράπεζος, ον, (μόνος, τράπεζα) *eaten in solitude*, ξένια, Eur. I. T. 949. [ᾰ]

Μονότροπος, ον, (μόνος, τρόπος) *living alone, solitary*, Eur. Andr. 281; μ. βίος, Plut. Pelop. 3.—II. *of one kind, simple*, Id. 2, 662 A.

Μονοτροφέω, ῶ, (μόνος, τρέφω) *to eat but one kind of food*, Strab. p. 154. Hence

Μονοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a feeding* or *rearing singly*, opp. to κοινὴ ἐπιμέλεια, Plat. Polit. 261 D.

Μονότροχος, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, τροχός) *a one-wheeled car*, v. l. for μονόστροφος II.

Μονούᾱτος, ον, (μόνος, οὖς) *one-eared, with one handle*, Anth. P. 5, 135.

Μονουχία, ας, ἡ, *a solitary life*.

Μονοφᾰγέω, ῶ, =μονοσιτέω, Antiph. ap. Ath. 8 E; and

Μονοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, =μονοσιτία I, Eccl.—II. =μονοσιτία II, Joseph.: from

Μονοφάγος, ον, (μόνος, φᾰγεῖν) = μονόσιτος, Ameips. Incert. 2:—Ar., Vesp. 923, has an irreg. superl. μονοφαγίστατος.

Μονοφᾰνής, ές, and **μονόφαντος**, ον, *visible alone*.

Μονόφθαλμος, ον, Ion. μουν-, (μόνος, ὀφθαλμός) *one-eyed*, Hdt. 3, 116; 4, 27.

Μονόφθογγος, υν, (μόνος, φθογγή) *with but one sound*: ὁ μ., *a single vowel*, as opp. to a δίφθογγος.

Μονοφορβος, ον, *grazing alone*.

Μονόφρουρος, ον, (μόνος, φρουρά) *watching alone*, Aesch. Ag. 257.

Μονόφρων ον, (μόνος, φρήν) *single in one's opinion, standing alone*, Aesch. Ag. 757.

Μονοφῡής, ές, Ion. μουν-, (μόνος, φυή) *of simple nature*: generally, *single*, ὀδόντες, Hdt. 9, 83:—so of bodily organs, μ. καρδία, πλεύμων, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 1.

Μονόφυλλος, ον, (μόνος, φύλλον) *one-leaved*, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 13, 2.

Μονόφῡλος, ον, (μόνος, φυλή) *of one tribe, race*, or *kind*, Opp. C. 1, 399.

Μονοφῡσῖται, οἱ, *monophysites*, heretics who believed but one nature in Christ, Eccl.; cf. μονοθελῆται.

Μονόφωνος, ον, (μόνος, φωνή) *with but one voice* or *tone*, Hipp. p. 253.

Μονοχάλινος, ον, *with but one bridle*. [ᾰ]

Μονόχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, *with but one hand*: *single-handed*.

Μονόχηλος, ον, Dor. -χᾶλος, (μόνος, χηλή) *solid-hoofed*, =μῶνυξ, Pseud. Eur. I. A. 225.

Μονοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, χιτών) *wearing only the tunic*, or *under garment*, Polyb. 14, 11, 2; cf. μονόπεπλος. [ῐ] Hence

Μονοχῑτωνέω, ῶ, *to wear the tunic only*.

Μονόχορδος, ον, (μόνος, χορδή) *with* or *of but one string*:—τὸ μ., *the monochord*, called by the Pythagoreans κανών (μουσικός), a tuning string by which they measured the scale physically and arithmetically: this process was called μονοχορδίζειν, v.

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Aristid. Quintil. de Mus. p. 116, Meibom.

Μονόχρονος, ον, (μόνος, χρόνος) opp. to δίχρονος, *consisting of one time* in prosody, Gramm.—2. *of the same sort of time.*—II. *temporary, for the moment only*, Aristipp. ap Ath. 544 A.

Μονόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (μόνος, χρόα) *of one colour*, Xenocr., Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 5, etc.: cf. Lob. Paral. 468.

Μονοχρώματος, ον,=foreg., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D: of paintings, Plin. 35, 3.

Μονόχρωμος, ον,=μονόχροος, v. l. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 17.

Μονόχρως, ό, ή,=μονόχροος, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 19; cf. Lob. Paral. 256.

Μονόψηφος, ον, Dor. -ψᾶφος, (μόνος, ψῆφος) *voting alone*; μονόψαφον κατασχοῖσα ξίφος, keeping her sword *solitary of purpose*, of Hypermnestra, Pind. N. 10, 10; so, μονοψήφοισι νεύμασι, Aesch. Supp. 373.

Μονόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω: Ion. μουν-, Hdt., and in Od.; but in Il. the common form; (μόνος). *To make single* or *solitary*, μουνοῦν γενείν, *to isolate* a house, i. e. *to allow but one son* in each generation, Od. 16, 117.—II. *to be left alone* or *forsaken*, ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι μουνωθείς, Il. 11, 470, cf. Od. 15, 396; μουνωθεὶς also *taken apart, without witnesses*, Hdt. 1, 116: c. gen., *μεμουνωμένοι συμμάχων, deserted* by allies, Hdt. 1, 102, cf. 6, 15: simply, *to be alone, stand alone*, Plat. Legg. 710 B; σοῦ μονουμένης, μονωθεὶς δύμαρτος, Eur. Alc. 296, 380: also, μονωθεῖσα ἀπὸ πατρός, Id. I. A. 669; cf. μόνος I.

Μονῳδέω, ῶ, (μονῳδός) *to sing a monody* or *solo*, Ar. Pac. 1012, Thesm. 1077; c. acc., Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 1.

Μονῳδία, ας, ἡ, (μονῳδός) *a monody* or *solo*, opp. to the song of the chorus, Ar. Ran. 849, 944, 1330; opp. to χορῳδία, Plat. Legg. 765 A.—II. late *a monody, lament*. Hence

Μονῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* μονῳδία.

Μονῳδός, όν, (μόνος, ᾠδή) *singing alone, not in chorus*:—ὁ μ., the writer of a drama *to be spoken by a single person*, like Lycophron's Cassandra.

Μονῶνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, and μονώνυχος, ον,=μονόχηλος.

Μόνωπος, ον, (μόνος, ὤψ)=μονώψ, Call. Fr. 76.

Μόνωσις, ἡ, (μονόω) *a being left alone, solitariness, singleness*, Plat. Tim. 31 B.

Μονώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (μονόω) *made single*: βίος μ., *a solitary* life, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 6, etc. Hence

Μονωτικός, ή, όν, *left alone, solitary*, Philo.

Μονῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from μονώτης, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 30.

Μονωτός, ή, όν, (μονόω) *left alone, solitary*.

Μόνωτος, ον,=μονοβατος, Polemo ap. Ath. 484 C.—II.=μόναπος, Antig. Car. 58.

Μονώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ὤψ) *one-eyed*, of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 21, 648: of the Arimaspi, Aesch. Pr. 804, in poet. form μουνώψ. The usu. accent μόνωψ is wrong, Arcad. p. 94, 26, cf. τυφλώψ.

Μόνωψ, ωπος, ὁ,=μόναπος, Ael. N. A. 7, 3.

Μόρα, ας, ἡ, (μείρομαι, ἔμμορα) orig.=μοῖρα:—then, *one of the main divisions of the Spartan infantry*, at first six in number, Xen. Lac. 11, 4; the numbers varied, acc. as the men above 45, 50, etc. years were called out, from 400 (as Xen.), 500 (as Ephorus), 700 (as Callisthenes), even to 900 (as Polyb.), v. Müll. Dor. 3, 12, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. i. Append. 2; and cf. λόχος.

Μοράω,=μοιράω: hence 3 perf. pass. μεμόρακται, it *partakes of*..., τινός, Tim. Locr. 95 A.

†Μοργαντίνη, ης, ἡ, Thuc. 4, 65, and Μοργάντιον, ου, τό, Strab. p. 270, *Murgantia*, a city of Sicily near the river Chrysas.

Μοργεύω, (μόργος) *to carry straw in a wicker cart*.

Μοργή, ἡ, μοργίον, τό, f. ll. for μορτή, μορτίον.

†Μόργητες, ων, οἱ, *the Morgetes*, a people of Italy, who passed into Sicily and founded Μοργάντιον, Strab. p. 270.

Μόργνθμι,=ὀμόργνυμι, Q. Sm. 4, 270, 374, v. μ. VI.

Μόργος, ου, ὁ, *the body of a wicker cart*, Lat. *crates*, used for carrying straw and chaff; cf. μοργεύω.—II. acc. to Hesych., μόργος was also= μολγός.

†Μόρδιος, ου, ἡ, appell. of an Apollonia, from which a kind of apple was called Μορδιανά, (μῆλα), *Mordian*, Ath. 81 A.

Μορέα, ας, ἡ, (μόρον) *the mulberry-tree*, Nic. Al. 69.

†Μορζεύς, έως, ὁ, *Morzeus*, a king in Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

†Μορήνη, ης, ἡ, *Morenē*, a region of Mysia, Strab. p. 574.

Μορία, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur. *al μορίαι*, (with or without ἐλαῖαι), *the sacred olives* in the Academy, Ar. Nub. 1005; hence of *all olives that grew in the* σηκοί or *precincts of temples*, opp. to ἰδιαι, Lys. 109, 11 (cf. 108, 26; 110, 44): prob. so called, because they were supposed *to have been parted* or *propagated from* (μειρόμεναι, μεμορημέναι, *partitivae*) the original olive-stock in the Acropolis, Wordsworth's Athens and Att. p. 137 n.: the Schol. Ar. l. c. gives many fanciful derivations. Hence, Ζεὺς Μόριος as *the guardian of these sacred olives*, Soph. O. C. 705.—II.=μωρία, Anth. P. 11, 305, [where *l.*]

†Μορμηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Morimene*, a satrapy in Cappadocia, Strab. p. 534.

Μόρϊμος, ον, poet. for μόρσιμος, Il. 20, 302, Pind. O. 2, 70, Aesch. Cho. 360.

†Μορῖνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Morini*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 194.

Μόριον, ου, τό, strictly dim. from μόρος, *a small piece; a piece, portion*, Hdt. 1, 16; 7, 23; ψυχῆς μ., Eur. Andr. 541:—of Time, *a space*, βραχεῖ μ. ἡμέρας, Thuc. 1, 85, cf. 1, 141; 8, 46.—II. like μέρος and μερίς, *a part, member*, Arist. περὶ ζώων μορίων: esp. *the genitals*, male and female, Luc. D. Mort. 28, 2, Aretae.: also *the organ of speech*.—III. *species*, as a subdivision of genus, Plut.—IV. in Gramm., *a particle*.

Μόριος, α, ον,=μόρμος, μόρσιμος, Anth. P. 7, 477.—For Ζεὺς Μόριος, v. sub μορία.

Μορίς, ίδος, ἡ,=μόριον, μερίς, is said to occur in Hdt.; but prob. only in compds, as τριτημορίς.

†Μορίχος, ου, ὁ, *Morichus*, masc. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 27.

†Μόρκος, ου, ὁ, *Morcus*, an ambassador of Genthius to the Rhodians, Polyb. 29, 2, 9.

Μορμολύκειον, ου, τό, like μορμώ, *a bugbear, hobgoblin*, Ar. Thesm. 417; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Μορμολύκη, ης, ἡ, Strab. p. 19; μορμολυκιον, ου, τό, Sophron ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1010:—=foreg.

Μορμολυττόω, ῶ,=sq.

Μορμολύττομαι, dep., (μορμώ) *to fright, scare*, Ar. Av. 1245, Plat. Crito 46 C; μ. τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Xen. Symp. 4, 27.—II. *to fear, be afraid of*, τι, Plat. Ax. 364 B.—The act. form μορμολύττω is not found; for Meineke has corrected Cratet. Hp. 1, v. Com. Fr. 4, p. 658.

Μορμορωπός, όν, (μορμώ, ὤψ) *hideous to behold*, Ar. Ran. 925.

Μορμύλος, ου, ὁ,=μορμύρος, Opp. H. 1, 100. Dorio ap. Ath. 313 E: Schneid. in Opp. l. c. μορμυρος.

Μορμύσσω,=μορμύσσομαι.

Μορμυρίζω,=μορμύρω.

Μορμυρος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, μορμύρος, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 7, Ath. P. 6, 204: also μορμύλος, q. v.

Μορμύρω, formed by redupl. from μύρω, as πορφύρω from φύρω;—*am. of water, to rush, roar*, Lat. *murmurare*, ποταμὸς ὑφρῦ μορμύρων, *roaring and boiling with* foam, Il. 5, 599: of ocean, Il. 18, 403. Hesych. also quotes a form μυρμύρω. [μῠ]

Μορμύσσομαι,=μορμολύττομαι I, Call. Diam. 70, Del. 297.

Μορμώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, also Μορμών, όνος, ἡ, *a hideous she-monster*, used by nurses to fright children with, like the *lamia, mania, manducus*, of the Romans, Ruhnk. Tim.: generally, *a bugbear*, Ar. Ach. 582, Pac. 474,—both times of Lamachus' helmet and crest: —hence,—II. as an exclamation *to* frighten children with, *look!* μορμὼ δάκνει ἵππος, Theocr. 15, 60,—so, μορμὼ τοῦ θράσους, *a fig for his courage!* Ar. Eq. 693. (The root is μορ-μος, Aeol. μόρμος, in Hesych., who explains it by φόβος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔπους: he also has the adj. μορμός, ή, όν, *frightful*, and the verbs μορμύω, -μύνω, -μῦσσω, in Gramm. also occur the adjs. μορμορος or μορμορός, with the verbs μορμορόω, -ρύω, -ρῦσσω: from this, by the freq. interchange of ρ and λ, comes μορμολύττομαι, again μορμολύκη, -λυκειον.) Hence

Μορμωτός, ή, όν, (as if from μορμόω) *frightful*, Lyc. 342.

Μορόεις, εσσα, εν, in Il. 14, 183, Od. 18, 298, epith. of ear-rings, ἔρτα τρίγληνα μορόεντα,—acc. to the best old Interpp., *skilfully* or *richly wrought*, Toll. Apoll. Lex. p. 651 (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to Ernesti from μόρον, *mulberry-coloured*: acc. to others *glistening, shining*, etc.—II. from μόρος, like μόριος, *destined, fated*, Lat. *fatalis*, esp. *deadly*, as a is explained in Nic. Al. 130, 136.

Μόροξος, ὁ,=μόραχθος, Galen.

ΜΟ'ΡΟΝ, ου, τό, *the black mulberry*, Epich. p. 115; *white, black* and *red*, acc. to Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. Soph. Fr. 698.—II. *the blackberry*. (Poss. compares Germ. *Maul-beere*, our mulberry.)

Μοροποιέω, ῶ,=κακοσαβέω.

ΜΟ'ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, like μοῖρα, *man's appointed lot, fate, destiny*, Hom.: c. inf., μόρος (ἐστὶν) ὀλέσθαι, *'tis one's fate to die*, Il. 19, 421; ἔστιν μόρος, *against fate*, Od., v. sub ἔστι, μόρος —mostly *an unhappy lot, death*, Lat. *fatum*, Il. 18, 465, etc., Prov. and Trag., cf. Pors. Hec. 12;—freq. also in Hdt., who always uses it of a violent death, μόρῳ τοιούτῳ ἐχρήσατο, came to his end thus, Hdt. 1, 117. In Hom. κακὸς μόρος, θανάτοιο τέλος τε are often joined, Il. 21, 123, Od. 9, 61, etc.; μόρῳ ἀνιηρῷ, αἰσχρῷ, Hdt. 3, 65; 9, 17; etc.—2. interf., *a corpse*, Anth. P. 7, 464. Cf. Lat. *mors* in Propert. 2, 10, 22, Cicer. Mil.

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32.—II. Μόρος, *Morus*, as a mythical person, the son of Night, Hes. Th. 211.—Only poet. (The root appears in ἐμ-μορ-α, pf. of μείρομαι, Sanscr. *mṛi*, Lat. *mori*, *mors*: akin to βροτός, etc., v. sub ἀμβρόσιος.)

Μορφεγγής, ές, *shining with deadly light*, dub. l. in Mel. 78.

Μόροχθος, ου, ὁ, a sort of *pipe-clay*, Dioscr. 5, 152; also μόροξος.

Μορρία or **μόρρια**, ας, ἡ, Paus. 8, 18, 5, and **μορρίνη**, ης, ἡ, Arr. Peripl. (who supplies the subst. λιθία with it), Lat. *murrha*, Mart. 10, 80:—*a costly material from which were made vases, cups*, etc., (*vasa murrhea* or *murrhina*, Propert. 4, 5, 26, Plin., Juven., etc.), first brought to Rome from Asia by Pompey the Great (B. C. 61), Plin. 37, 7, sq. What the *murrha* was seems to have been unknown to the ancients themselves; the opinions of modern scholars fall into two classes;—1. that it was a natural substance, such as *agate*, *Chinese steatite*, or the like; so Winckelmann; and this well agrees with Pliny's description (37, 8, cf. Martial. l. c. *maculosae pocula murrhae*.)—2. that it was *Chinese porcelain*, *china*; first started by J. C. Scaliger and Salmas., and supported at length by Roloff in Wolf's Museum 2, 3, p. 507, sq.:—the line of Propert. l. c., *murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis*, is in favour of this opinion;—but this is the only evidence to the point, unless Gell's statement be well founded, that porcelain was called *Mirrha di Smyrna* to the middle of the 16th cent., cf. Becker Gallus 1, p. 144. There were sham *murrhina* made in glass, Plin. 36, 67. (The word is eastern, but not hitherto traced. In Russ. *murawa* is *the glazing* of pottery.)

Μόρσιμος, ον, (μόρος) *appointed by fate, destined*, Lat. *fatalis*, Od. 16, 392: esp., *foredoomed, destined to die*, Il. 22, 13; μόρσιμον ἦμαρ, *the fated* day *of death*, Il. 15, 613, Od. 10, 175; so, μ. αἰών, one's *appointed* time, Pind. O. 2, 18, Aesch. Supp. 47; τὸ μόρσιμον, *fate, destiny*, Pind. P. 12, 53, Aesch. Theb. 263; †in pl. τὰ μ., Solon 5, 55†; μόρσιμόν ἐστι, c. inf., *'tis destined*, Il. 5, 674, Hdt. 3, 154: cf. μοιρίδιος.

†**Μόρσιμος**, ου, ὁ, *Morsimus*, an Athenian, son of Philocles, an inferior tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 151, Eq. 401.

†**Μόρσων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Morson*, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 65, etc.

Μορτή, ῆς, ἡ, (μείρομαι) *a part, portion*, esp. the portion of a *colonus partiarius* in the proceeds of an estate, which he farms for a fixed part of the produce, usu. a sixth, Eust.; cf. ἐπίμορτος.

Μορτίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Μορτίτης (μορτή) γεωργός, Lat. *colonus partiarius*, late Greek.

Μορτόβᾶτος, η, ον, (μορτός, βαίνω) *trodden by the dead*, μ. ναῦς, of Charon's boat, ap. Hesych.

Μορτός, όν, (μείρομαι) *mortal*, like the kindred βροτός, Call. Fr. 271; cf. Lat. *mortuus*, and *morta* (Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11), and v. ἀμβρόσιος.

Μορύσσω,=μολύνω, *to soil, stain, defile, sully*: part. pf. pass.; μεμορυγμένα (εἵματα) καπνῷ, Od. 13, 435.—II. *to paint, smear, mix*, μέλαν κνάνοιο μεμορυγμένον ἄνθος, black *mixed* with blue, Opp. C. 3, 39, cf. Nic. Al. 144.

†**Μόρυς**, υος, ὁ, *Morys*, son of Hippotion, a Phrygian, Il. 13, 792; 14, 514.

†**Μορύχιος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Morychus*, οἰκία, Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, v. Schol. ad l.

Μόρῡχος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus in Sicily, from μορυσσω, because at the vintage *they smeared* his face with wine lees.—†II. masc. pr. n. *Morychus*, an Athenian, an inferior tragic poet, Ar. Ach. 887.

Μορφάζω, (μορφή) *to use gesticulations*, Xen. Symp. 6, 4: *to make faces at* one, Ael. N. A. 1, 29. Hence

Μόρφασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is formed*.

Μορφασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (μορφάζω) *gesticulation, grimace*: hence *a ridiculous dance*, Ath. 629 F.

Μορφάω, ῶ, (μορφή) *to shape, fashion, mould*, Anth. P. 6, 354.

Μορφεύς, έως, ὁ, *Morpheus*, son of Sleep: god of dreams: strictly *the fashioner, moulder*, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, first in Ovid: from

Μορφεύω,=μορφάζω: from

Μορφή, ῆς, ἡ, *form, shape, figure*, Od. 8, 170; metaph., μορφὴ ἐπέων, *skill to embody* thoughts in words, Od. 11, 367 (Hom. has the word only in these two places, Hes. not at all: nor do they use it in any deriv. or compd.); then, very freq. in Att., both prose and verse; esp. *a fine form, beautiful form* or *shape*, Lat. *forma*, *species*, Pind. O. 6, 126; 9, 99, Aesch., etc.: also periphr. μορφῆς σχῆμα, τύπωμα, Eur. Ion 992, Phoen. 162; μορφῆς μέτρα, shape and size, Id. Alc. 1063:—*a person*, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφὴ μία, Aesch. Pr. 210.—2. generally, *form, fashion, appearance*, Soph. Tr. 699; δεινὰν μ., in horrid *manner*, Id. El. 199:—*the outward form* or *semblance*, as opp. to the εἶδος or true form, Plat. Rep. 380 D; hence μορφαὶ θεῶν, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13; also, ἡμῶν εἶδεα καὶ μορφάς, Ap. Rh. 4, 1193.—III. later, *gesture*.—III. in drawing, *the mere form, outline*. (Lat. *forma* is said to be the same word with a metathesis, but this is wholly denied by Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 119.) Hence

Μορφήεις, εσσα, εν, *formed*, λίθου, of stone, Anth. P. append. 111: esp. *well-formed, shapely, goodly*, Lat. *formosus*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 30.

Μόρφνος, ον, epith. of the eagle, Il. 24, 316, Hes. Sc. 134,—a word variously interpreted, prob. of colour, *dusky, dark*,=δρυφνός from δρφνη, Lat. *furvus*: but acc. to some from μορφή, *graceful, noble*: in Hes. wrongly written μορφνός, cf. Arcad. p. 62, 9 (where however μέλας must be read for μέγας), cf. also Lob. Paral. 341, 344.

Μορφοειδής, ές, (μορφή, εἶδος) *in form and proportion*, Plut. 2, 735 A.

Μορφοσκοπέω, ῶ, *to observe the form*: from

Μορφοσκόπος, ον, (μορφή, σκοπέω) *observing forms* or *figures*, Artemid.

Μορφοφανής, ές, (μορφή, φαίνομαι) *appearing in form*, Anth. P. 1, 88.

Μορφόω, ῶ, (μορφή) *to form, give form to*, Arst. 374; *to sketch, figure*, Anth. P. 1, 33.—Pass., *to have shape* or *form*, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 6, 7.

Μορφύνω, *to adorn*.

Μορφώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, name of Venus at Lacedaemon, perh. *the Shapely*, Paus. 3, 15, 8.—II.=μορφή, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 714.

Μόρφωμα, ατος, τό, (μορφόω) *form, shape, figure*, Aesch. Ag. 873, 1218, Eum. 412, and Eur.

Μόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, (μορφόω) *a shaping*, N. T.: *a moulding, training*, Theophr.

Μορφωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (μορφόω) *one who shapes* or *fashions*. Hence

Μορφωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for shaping*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.

Μορφώτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from μορφωτήρ, συῶν μ., *changing men into* swine, Eur. Tro. 437.

†**Μόρων**, ωνος, ἡ, *Moron*, a city of Lusitania on the Tagus, Strab. p. 152.

Μόσσυν or **μόσυν**, υνος, ὁ, *a wooden house* or *tower*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 26, where he also has τοῖς μοσσύνοις, as if from μόσσυνος, unless with Schneid. we read τοῖν μοσσύνοιν. The form is dub.; for though in Ap. Rh. 2, 1015, 1017, it must be μόσσυν-, yet here the σ may be doubled metri grat. [ῠ, Ap. Rh. ll. cc.; though Herodian and Draco make ῡ] Hence

Μοσσύνοικοι or **Μοσύνοικοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Mossynoeci*, an Asiatic race near the Black sea, neighbours of the Colchians and Tibareni, *living in wooded houses* (μόσσυνες), Hdt. 3, 94; 7, 78, Xen. †An. 5, 4, 2†, and Strab.

Μόσυχλος, ου, ὁ, *Mosychlus*, a volcano in Lemnos, Nic. Th. 472: adj. **Μοσυχλαῖος**, α, ον, Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 1, 2, p. 295, sq.

Μοσχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from μόσχος II., *a little calf*, LXX. [ᾰ]

Μοσχάς, άδος, ἡ, *a heifer*.

Μοσχέη, ης, ἡ, contr. μοσχῆ (sc. δορά), *a calf's-skin*, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.

Μοσχεία, ας, ἡ, *the planting of a sucker* or *layer*, Philo.

Μόσχειος, ον, (μόσχος II.) *of a calf*, κρέα, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31; μ. κυνοῦχος, *a calf-skin* leash, Id. Cyn. 2, 9: τὸ μ., a *calf*-skin, Id. Eq. 12, 7.

Μόσχευμα, ατος, τό, (μοσχεύω) *a sucker taken off and planted*, Lat. *stolo*, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 11, 5: *a sprout, off-set*, Philo. Hence

Μοσχευμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to throw out suckers*.

Μόσχευσις, ή, *propagation of plants by suckers*, Geop.: from

Μοσχεύω, (μόσχος) *to plant a sucker*, Dem. 765, 4, and Theophr.—II. metaph. *to plant, rear*, Dion. H. 7, 46.

Μοσχηδόν, adv. (μόσχός II.) *like a calf*, Nic. Al. 357.

Μοσχίας, ου, ὁ, (μόσχος II.) *like a calf*: used of any *young animal*, *a leveret*, etc.: in Eust., *a three-year old ram*.

Μοσχιάω, ῶ, (μόσχος II.) usu. read in Menand., and explained like the Lat. *vitulari, to be frolicksome as a calf*: Bentley and Meineke however reject the word, v. p. 165.

Μοσχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from μόσχος, *a young sucker* or *layer*, συκίδων, from fig-trees, Ar. Ach. 996. [ῐ]

Μοσχίδιος, α, ον,=μόσχειος. [ῐ]

†**Μοσχικός**, ή, όν, *of the Moschi, Moschian*; ἡ M., Strab. p. 497: τὸ M. ὄρη, a part of *Caucasus*, Strab. p. 521.

†**Μοσχίνα**, ἡ, *Moschina*, a poetess of Athens, Ath. 297 B.

Μοσχίον, ου, τό, dim. from μόσχος II., Ephipp. 'Ομοι. 1.

Μόσχιος, α, ον, (μόσχος II.) like μόσχειος, *of a calf*, θρίξ, Eur. El. 811.

†**Μοσχίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Moschion*, a slave of Conon, afterwards of Olympiodorus, a φαρμακοτρίβης, Dem. 1171, 12 sqq.—Others in Plut.; Paus.; etc.

Μοσχοθύτης, ου, ὁ, *a slaughterer of calves*. [ῠ]

†**Μόσχοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Moschi*, an Asiatic people at the sources of the Phasis, Hdt. 3, 94; Strab. p. 497.

Μοσχοκᾰρύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ῠ]

Μοσχοκάρυον, ου, τό, *a nutmeg*. [ᾰ]

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Μοσχοποιέω, ῶ, (μόσχος II., ποιέω) *to make a calf*, N. T. Hence

Μοσχοποίϊα, ας, ἡ, *the making of a calf*, Eccl.

Μόσχος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, *any young, fresh, tender shoot* of a plant, *a sprout, sucker*, Il. 11, 105; cf. λύγος.—II. metaph. of animals, *an off-shoot, scion*: esp.,—1. of the young of kine, *a calf*, oft. in Eur.: but also *a young bull*, which form the god Apis was believed to assume, Hdt. 2, 41; 3, 28: *a heifer, young cow*, μόσχους ἀμέλγειν, Eur. Cycl. 389, cf. Bacch. 736: a calf was the prize of lyric poets at Athens, ᾄδειν ἐπὶ μόσχῳ, Ar. Ach. 13, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 302.—2. of men, *a boy*, Eur. I. A. 1623; or, more usu., *a girl, maid*, Lat. *juvenca*, Eur. Hec. 526, Andr. 711, etc.—3. *any young animal*, Eur. I. T. 163; even of birds, μ. χελιδόνος, Achae. ap. Eust. p. 753, 55.—III. the animal perfume *musk*, only late. (The same as ὄσχος, δσχη, with μ prefixed: akin to ὄζος, perh. to αὐξω, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 223.)

†Μόσχος, ου, ὁ, *Moschus*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.: esp. a celebrated pastoral poet of Syracuse.

Μοσχοσφᾰγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (μόσχος II., σφραγίζω) *one who picks out and seals calves for sacrifice*, Chaerem. ap. Porph. de Abst. 4, 7, cf. Hdt. 2, 38. Hence

Μοσχοσφᾰγιστικὰ βιβλία, τά, *books describing the duties of the μοσχοσφραγιστής*, Clem. Al. p. 269 Sylb.

Μοσχοτομέα, ας, ἡ, (μόσχος, τέμνω) *an osier-bed, willow-ground*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 849.

Μοσχοτόμος, ον, *cutting up* or *slaughtering calves*.

Μοσχοφάγος, ον, *eating calves* or *veal*.

Μοτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from μοτός, Medic. [ᾰ]

Μοτή, ἡ, rare poet. form for μοτός, Q. Sm. 4, 212.

Μοτόν, οῦ, τό, = sq., Dioscr.

Μοτός, οῦ, ὁ, *shredded linen, lint* for dressing wounds, ap. Plut. 2, 100 D, Galen.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Μοτόω, ῶ, *to dress a wound with lint, keep it open*, Medic. Hence

Μότωμα, ατος, τό, *a lint dressing* for a wound, Hipp. p. 1194: and

Μότωσις, ἡ, *a dressing with lint*, Hipp. p. 806.

†Μουζουρις, ιδος, ἡ, *Muzuris*, a city of India, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 21.

Μουῖα, ἡ, Lacon. for μυῖα, *a fly*.

Μυκηρόβᾰς, αντος, ὁ, Lacon. for μυκηροβάς, for which Dobree read μυκηροβάκτας, from βάγνυμι (i. e. Fάγνυμι), cf. καρυοκατ-άκτας.

Μούκηρος, ὁ, Lacon. for μύκητος.

Μουκίζω, said to be Lacon. for μοχθίζω, but more prob. a Lacon. verb from μῦ, like μύω, μυάω, μύζω, *to moan, mutter* with the mouth shut.

†Μούλιος, ου, ὁ, *Mulius*, husband of Agamede, Il. 11, 739.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 696.—3. another Trojan, Il. 20, 472.—4. a servant and herald of Amphinomus of Dulichium, Od. 18, 422.

†Μούμμιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Mummius*, Strab.

Μουνᾰδόν, adv. (μοῦνος) = μονάδην, μόνον, Opp. C. 4, 40.

Μουνάς, adv. (μοῦνος) *singly, alone*, Od. 11, 417.

Μουναρχέω, -ία, etc., v. sub μοναρχέω, -ία, etc.

†Μοῦνδα, ης, ἡ, *Munda*, capital of the Turdetani in Hispania, Strab. p. 141.

†Μούνδας, ου, ὁ, *the Mundas*, a river of Lusitania, now *Mondejo*, Strab. p. 153?

Μουνῠχία, ας, ἡ, *Munychia*, a harbour at Athens adjoining the Piraeus, Thuc. 2, 13.—II. epith. of Diana, who was worshipped there, Call. Dian. 259. Hence

†Μουνουχίαζε, adv. *to Munychia*, Lys. 132, 25: and

Μουνυχίᾶσι, adv., *at Munychia*, Thuc. 8, 92, Lys. 132, 4: strictly, a form of the dat. plur., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §.363 ζ.

Μουνῠχιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Munychion*, the tenth Attic month, in which was held the festival of Munychian Diana,=the latter part of April and beginning of May, Ar. Av. 1047.

Μουνώψ, Ion. for μονώψ, Aesch. Pr. 804.

†Μουργίσκη, ης, ἡ, *Murgisce*, a fortress of Thrace, Aeschin. 65, 23.

†Μουρήνας, ᾰ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Murena*, Strab. p. 631.

Μουρρίνη, ἡ, v. sub μορρία.

†Μουρυχίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Murychides*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 4.

Μοῦσα, ης, ἡ, Aeol. Μοῖσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶα (or Μῶά): —*the Muse*, goddess of song, music, poetry, dancing, the drama, and all fine arts, Hom., who freq. has the plur. Μοῦσαι, but the number *nine* only in Od. 24, 60: their several names, Clio, Euterpé, Thalia, Melpomené, Terpsichoré, Erato, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliopé—ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἁπασέων—, first in Hes. Th. 77: later, each had assigned to her a separate province of music, poetry, etc.—Paus. (9, 29, 2) says there were orig. *three*, Μελέτη, Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή: but Cic. N. D. 3, 21, assumes four, *Thelxinoé, Aoidé, Arché, Meleté*, daughters of the *second* Jupiter, (taking the nine daughters of the *third* Jupiter and Mnemosyne as the *second* Muses; and *the Pierides*, daughters of Pierus and Antiopé, as the *third*.) Mimnermus makes the earlier ones daughters of Uranus. †Fr. 14 Bgk†. For the views of modern writers on this subject, v. Buttmann in Seebode and Friedem. Misc. Crit. 2, p. 437, sq. The worship of these nymphs belonged orig. to the Pierian Thracians, who introduced it into southern Greece, Müller Hist. Gr. Literat. 3, § 9. On their treatment as subjects of art, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 393.—II. later μοῦσα, as appellat., *music, song*, like μουσική, Soph. Tr. 643, Eur., etc.; μοῖσαν φέρειν, to sing, Pind. N. 3, 49:—also *eloquence, argument*, Eur. Alc. 962, cf. Valck. Phoen. 50: hence in plur., *arts, accomplishments*, Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Rep. 548 B, etc.—III. generally, *fitness, propriety*, Plat. Legg. 775 B, cf. Stallb. Rep. 411 D. (Prob. from *μάω, *to seek out, invent, create*, as even Plat. Crat. 406 A: cf. ποιητής.)

Μουσαγέτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Μουσηγέτης, (Μοῦσα, ἡγέομαι) *leader of the Muses*, Lat. *Musagetes*, of Apollo, Pind. Fr. 82, cf. Lob. Phryn. 430. [ᾰ properly, as in Pind.; but ᾱ in Orph. H. 34, 6.]

†Μουσαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Musaeus*, a Grecian poet of the mythic period, son of Eumolpus and Selene, of Athens, Hdt. 5, 90; etc.: acc. to Strab., a Thracian, pupil of Orpheus; in Paus. 10, 5, 6, son of Antiophemus.

Μουσάριον, ου, τό, *an ointment for the eyes*.

†Μουσάριων, ονος, ἡ, *Musarion*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Μουσεῖον, ου, τό, *the temple of the Muses, seat* or *haunt of the Muses*, Aeschin. 2, 21; *of the nymphs*, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B: hence also *a place of study, school*, as Athens was τὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος μ., Ath. 187 D:—μουσεῖα θρηνήμασι ξυνῳδὰ, καὶ ἀντηχοῦντα ὀλολυγμοῖς, Eur. Hel. 174; μουσεῖα χελιδόνων, *twittering-places* of swallows, Eur. Alcmen. 2, ridiculed by Ar. Ran. 93: also μουσεῖα λόγων, of new-fangled words, such as γνωμολογία, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 267 B: but τὰ Μουσεῖα (sc. ἱερά), *a festival of the Muses*, Paus. 9, 31, 3.—II. *the Museum*, a spot within the old walls of Athens, said to be the place where Musaeus sang and was buried, Paus. 1, 25, 8.—III. later μουσεῖον, Lat. *opus museum*, *mosaic*.

Μουσεῖος, ον, Dor. Μοισάϊος, α, ον, (Μοῦσα) *of* or *belonging to the Muses*, ἕδρα, Eur. Bacch. 408: ἅρμα Μοισάϊον, the car of *Poesy*, Pind. I. 6(7), 133; λίβος M., a monument *of song*, Id. N. 9, 80.—The common form was μουσικός.

Μουσειόω, ῶ, (μουσεῖον III.) *to lay with mosaic*. Hence

Μουσείωσις, ἡ, *an inlaying with mosaic*.

Μουσηγετέω, ὠ, *to lead the Muses*.

Μουσιόδω, Aeol. and Lacon. for sq.

Μουσίζω, (μοῦσα) *to sing* or *play*, ἀχαρι κελάδων μουσιζόμενος, Eust. Cycl. 489.

†Μουσικανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Musicanus*, a king of India, Strab. p. 694.

Μουσικεύομαι, dep. med. = μουσίζω, Sext. Emp. p. 392.

Μουσικός, ή, όν, (μοῦσα II. *of, belonging to the Muses* or *the fine arts disposed for such arts and sciences*, hence,—1. ὁ μ., *a votary of the Muses, a musician, poet*, esp. *a lyric poet*, opp. to an Epic, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A: generally, *a man of letters and accomplishment, a scholar*, opp. to ἀμουσος, Ar. Eq. 191, etc., and freq. in Plat.; cf. Philem. p. 364: παρ' ἀγαθῷ μουσικώτεροι λέγειν, *more skilled to speak* before a mob, Eur. Hipp. 988.—2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *any art over which the Muses presided*, esp. *music, lyric poetry set and sung to music*, Hdt. 6, 129, cf. Plat. Symp. 196 E, 208 C; μ. ὄνομα, Thuc. 3, 104: generally, *art, culture, accomplishment*, Hdt. 3, 131, and Plat., cf. Stallb. Prot. 340 A: the three branches of Athen. education were μουσική, γράμματα, γυμναστική, Plat. Theag. 122 E, Xen. Lac. 2, 1, cf. esp. Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 7, where γραφική, *drawing*, is added, v. Becker Charikles 1, p. 48, sq.: hence = τερπνόν, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 437.—II. *fit, meet, suitable*, Plat. Legg. 729 A; ὀψαρτύειν, of a banquet, Diosipp. Antipoem. 1:—adv. -κῶς, ὀρθῶς καὶ μ., Plat. Legg. 816 C; μ. ἔχειν, Id. Rep. 439 A. Superl. -κώτατα, Ar. Ran. 873.

Μουσίκτας, ου, ὁ, a musician, poet, Dor. word, Valck. Adon. p. 280.

Μουσίσδω, Dor. for μουσίζω.

Μούσμων, ονος, ὁ, a Sardinian animal, Strab. p. 225; prob. the *mouflon musimon*, the original of the sheep, Schneid. Varro R. R. 2, 2, 12.

Μουσόδομος, ον, (μοῦσα, δέμω) *built by song*, Anth. P. 9, 250.

Μουσόδονημα, ατος, τό, a poetic *frenzy*, Eupol. Proop. 4.

Μουσοεργος, ον, contr. μουσοργος, (μοῦσα, *ἔργω) *cultivating the Muses, playing* or *singing, writing poetry*. In

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subst. *a singing-girl*, Hipp. p. 236: cf. *μουσουργός*.

Μουσοκόλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (Μοῦσα, κόλαξ) *a courtier of the Muses*, Dion. H. 7, 9.

Μουσόληπτος, ον, (Μοῦσα, λαμβάνω) *Muse-inspired*, Plut. 2, 452 B.

Μουσομᾰνέω, ὦ, *to be Muse-mad*, Luc. Ner. 6: from

Μουσομᾰνής, ές, (Μοῦσα, μαίνομαι) *smitten by*, or *devoted to the Muses*, Soph. Fr. 747, τέττιξ, Anth. P. 10, 16. Hence

Μουσομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *devotion to the Muses*, Plut. 2, 706 B.

Μουσόμαντις, ὁ, ἡ, (Μοῦσα, μάντις) ὄρνις μ., a bird *of song prophetic*, Aesch. Fr. 56.

Μουσομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (Μοῦσα, μήτηρ) *the mother of Muses and all arts*, epith. of Memory, Aesch. Pr. 461.

Μουσοπάτακτος, ον, (Μοῦσα, πατάσσω) *smitten by the Muses*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10.

Μουσοποιέω, ῶ, *to write poetry*, Soph. Fr. 747:—*to sing of*, τινά, Ar. Nub. 334: from

Μουσοποιός, όν, (μοῦσα II., ποιέω) *making poetry*; ἡ μ., *a poetess*, Hdt. 2, 135: also *singing* or *playing*, μ. μέριμνα, Eur. Hipp. 1428.

Μουσοπόλος, ον, (Μοῦσα, πολέω) *serving the Muses*, οἰκία, Sapph. 28; μ. στοναχά, *a tuneful* lament, Eur. Phoen. 1500:—ὁ μ., *a bard*, *minstrel*, Eur. Alc. 447.

Μουσοπρόςωπος, ον, (Μοῦσα, πρόσωπον) *musical-looking*, Anth. P. 9, 570.

†**Μοῦσος**, ου, ὁ, *Musus*, a statuary, Paus. 5, 24, 1.

Μουσοτρᾰφής, ές, *reared by the Muses*.

Μουσουργέω, ῶ, =μουσοποιέω, Philostr.: and

Μουσουργία, ας, ἡ, *a singing*, *making poetry*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3: from

Μουσουργός, όν, contr. for μουσοεργός, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 11, etc.

Μουσόφθαρτος, ον, (Μοῦσα, φθείρω) *slain by the Muses*, Lyc. 832.

Μουσοφίλης, ου, ὁ, =μουσόφιλος, Anth. P. 11, 44. [ῐ]

Μουσοφίλητος, ον, (Μοῦσα, φιλέομαι) *dear to the Muses*, Corinna 23. [ῐ]

Μουσόφῐλος, ον, (Μοῦσα, φιλέω) *loving the Muses*.

Μουσοχᾰρής, ές, (Μοῦσα, χαίρω) *delighting in the Muses*, *in music* or *poetry*, Anth. P. 9, 411.

Μουσόομαι, (Μοῦσα) as pass., *to be trained in the ways of the Muses*, *to be well educated*, *accomplished*, Ar. Lys. 1127, cf. Plut. 2, 1121 F: hence Plut. speaks of Cimon's ὑγρὸν καὶ μεμουσωμένον, his easy *and accomplished* manners, Vit. Pericl. 5: μεμουσωμένος φώνην, *taught to utter* it, Ael. N. A. 16, 3.—II. *to sound musically*, Philostr.

Μουστάκια, τά, Lat. *mustacea*, a sort of *cake*, ap. Ath. 647 D.

Μουσῳδός, όν, (μοῦσα II., ᾠδή) *singing*, *making poetry*.

†**Μουσώνιος**, ου, ὁ, *Musonius*, a philosopher in the time of Nero, Luc.

†**Μουτίνη**, ης, ἡ, *Mutina*, a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now *Modena*, Strab. p. 205.

Μοχθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μόχθος) like μογέω, *to be weary* or *worn out with toil*, *be in trouble* or *distress*, freq. in Eur.: μ. τινί, *to suffer from* a thing, e. g. κήδεσι, Il. 10, 106; ὄμβροις καὶ καύμασι, Soph. O. C. 351; περί τινα, for one, Xen. An. 6, 6, 31; ὑπέρ τινος, Eur. Palam. 1, 5; ἐπί τινι, Eur. Med. 1104: freq. in Eur. also c. acc. cognato, μ. μόχθους, πόνους, *to undergo hardship*, *toils*, Id. Andr. 134, Hipp. 207: esp. πολλὰ μοχθεῖν, Soph. Tr. 1047, cf. Valck. Phoen. 704: hence almost transit., μ. μαθήματα, *to toil at* learning, Eur. Hec. 815; τέκνα ἀμόχθησα, the children *I have toiled for*, Id. H. F. 281; μ. τινὰ θεραπεύμασιν =θεραπεύειν, Id. Phoen. 1549.—On its difference from πονέω, cf. μόχθος. Hence

Μοχθήεις, εσσα, εν, poet.=μοχθηρός.

Μόχθημα, ατος, τό, (μοχθέω) *toil*, *hardship*, like μόχθος, Aesch. Pr. 464, Soph. O. C. 1616, and Eur., always in plur.

Μοχθηρία, ας, ἡ, *hardship*.—II. *low estate*, *bad state*, *badness* of a person or thing, σώματος, Plat. Rep. 609 E; τοῦ ἰατροῦ, Antipho 126, 17:—hence usu. in moral sense, *badness*, *wickedness*, *rascality*, Lat. *pravitas*, Ar. Plut. 109, 159, freq. in Plat., and later prose: from

Μοχθηρός, ά, όν, (μοχθέω, μόχθος) *in hardship*, *much distressed*, *wretched*, Hdt. 7, 46, Soph. Phil. 254: ὦ μοχθηρέ, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E:—of things, *toilsome*, *hard*, μοχθηρὰ τλῆναι, Aesch. Cho. 752.—II. *of low estate*, and of things, *in a bad state*, *bad*, *sorry*, *useless*, βοῦς, Ar. Eq. 316; μ. τὰ πράγματα καταλαμβάνειν, to find trade *in a bad state*, Dem. 909, 21.—2. most usu. in moral sense, much like πονηρός, *bad*, *knavish*, *rascally*, Lat. *pravus*, Eur. Melanipp. 13, freq. in Ar., Plut., etc.; μ. τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Plut. 1003. Adv. -ρῶς, μ. διακεῖσθαι, Plat. Gorg. 504 E, etc.; superl. -ώτατα, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 13. (The stricter Gramm. write μόχθηρος in signf. 1, Ammon. s. v., Arcad. p. 71; cf. πονηρός.)

Μοχθητέον, verb. adj. from μοχθέω, *one must labour*, Soph. Fr. 779, Eur.

Μοχθίζω, =μοχθέω, μ. περὶ χρήμασι, *to toil* for money, Pind. Fr. 88: μ. ἕλκει ὕδρου, *to suffer* from its sting, Il. 2, 723; μ. δαίμονι φαύλῳ, Theogn. 164. Hence

Μοχθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, =sq., dub.

Μόχθος, ου, ὁ, =Homeric μόγος, *toil* of mind or body, *hard work*, *hardship*, *distress*, *trouble*, first in Hes. Sc. 306; then very freq. in Trag., who oft. use it in plur., *toils*, *troubles*, *hardships*, etc.; μόχθον ἔχειν ἀμφί τινι, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80, 16.—Μοχθέω and μόχθος are not common in prose, and this is one point in which it differs from πόνος: further, though both are used in signf. *hardship*, *distress*, Lat. *aerumna*, yet this notion belongs orig. to μόχθος (from μογέω, μόγος, μόγις, perh. also akin to ἄχθος and ὄχθος), while πόνος is merely *work*, Lat. *labor* (from πένομαι, πένης, as if the *poor man's lot*.)

Μοχλεία, ας, ἡ, (μοχλεύω)=sq., Plut.

Μόχλευσις, ἡ, *a moving by a lever*, *setting joints by leverage*, Hipp. p. 773: and

Μοχλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who heaves by a lever*; hence the comic phrases, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μ., *he who makes* earth and sea *to heave*, Ar. Nub. 567; καινῶν ἐπῶν κινητὴς καὶ μοχλευτής, *one who hoists up* new words, Ib. 1397; cf. Pors. Med. 1314: from

Μοχλεύω, (μοχλός) *to prise up*, *heave*, or *wrench* by a lever, θύρετρα, πέτρους, Eur. H. F. 999, Cycl. 240: generally, *to move heavy weights*, Hdt. 2, 175.—II.=μοχλόω.

Μοχλέω, Ion. for foreg., στήλας ἐμόχλεον, *they threw down* the pillars *with levers*, Il. 12, 259.

Μοχλικός, ή, όν, (μοχλός) *fit for raising with a lever*: τὸ μ., *a treatise* (by Hippocrates) *on setting joints by leverage*.

Μοχλίον, ου, τό, dim. from μοχλός, ap. Poll. 7, 125, Luc. Somn. 13:—also μοχλίς, ίδος, ἡ.

Μοχλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from sq., Hipp. p. 868, Ar. Fr. 405.

ΜΟΧΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a lever*, *crow-bar*, *handspike*, Lat. *vectis*, used for moving ships, Od. 5, 261; for forcing doors or gates, Aesch. Cho. 879, Eur. I. T. 99, etc.—II. *any bar* or *stake* like a lever, as in Od. 9, 332, etc., the stake which Ulysses runs into the Cyclops' eye, cf. Eur. Cycl. 633.—III. *the bar* or *bolt* of a door, Lat. *obex*, Eur. Or. 1571, etc.; μοχλοὺς ἐπιβάλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 415; μοχλοῖς πακτοῦν, ἀποκλείειν, Id. Lys. 264, 487: hence metaph., μ. φόβου, *a bar* or *defence against* fear, Soph. Fr. 699.—The heterog. plur. τὰ μοχλά only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to ὄχλος, ὀχλέω.)

Μοχλόω, ῶ, (μοχλός) *to bolt*, *bar*, Ar. Fr. 331.

†**Μόχος**, ου, ὁ, *Mochus*, a philosopher and writer of Sidon in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 757.

†**Μόψιον**, ου, τό, *Mopsium*, a hill and town of Thessaly, Strab. p. 441.

Μοψοπία, ας, ἡ, *Mopsopia*, old name of *Attica*, Call. Fr. 351.

†**Μοψόπιος**, α, ον, *of Mopsopia*, *Mopsopian*,=*Attic*, Anth. Plan. 118, 8.

†**Μοψοπος**, ου, ὁ, *Mopsopus*, an early king of Attica, Strab. pp. 397, 443.

Μόψος, ου, ὁ, *Mopsus*, an old Hellenic seer, Hes. Sc. 181, etc.†—2. son of Apollo and Manto, founder of Mallus in Asia Minor, where subsequently stood his oracle, Strab. p. 675; in Paus. 7, 3, 2, son of Manto and Rhacius.

†**Μόψου ἑστία**, ἡ, *Mopsuestia*, a city of Cilicia on the Pyramus, Strab. p. 676: also **Μόψου πόλις**, Anth. P. 9, 698.

ΜΥ΄ or **ΜΥ΄**, an imitation of the sound made *by murmuring with closed lips*, esp. in sign of displeasure, μῦ λαλεῖν, *to mutter*, Hippon. Fr. 29, Lat. *mu facere*, Enn. et Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5: cf. μύζω.—II. also to imitate the sound of *sobbing*, and so repeated, μῦ, μῦ, μὺ, μῦ, etc., Ar. Eq. 10.

Μύα, ἡ, Att. for μυῖα, acc. to Phot.—II. *a plant*, Theophr.

Μῦάγρα, ας, ἡ, (μῦς, ἄγρα) *a mouse-trap*, Anth. P. 9, 410.

Μύαγρος, ου, ὁ, *the mouser*, a kind of snake, Nic. Th. 490.—II. a plant, said to be the *alypum sativum*, Diosc. 4, 117. [ῠ]

Μῦάκανθος, ου, ὁ, a plant, perh. *wild asparagus*, Theophr.; also μυάκανθα, ἡ, μυάκανθον, τό, and μυακάνθινος, ὁ, Diosc.

Μυάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from μύαξ, like χήμη, and Lat. *concha*, a measure, *a muscle-shell-full*. [ᾰ]

Μῦᾶλός, ὁ, μῦᾶλόω, rarer forms for μυελ-.

Μύαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, =μῦς, *the sea-muscle*, Plin. 32, 9.—II. =μύστρον, ap. Galen.; v. Lob. Phryn. 321. [ῠ]

Μῦάω, ῶ, (and strengthd. by redupl., μοιμῦάω), like μύλλω, μοιμύλλω, *to bite* or *compress the lips* in sign of displeasure, Ar. Lys. 126; cf. μύ, μύω, μυόω, μύλλω, μύζω.

Μῦγάλη, ης, ἡ, (μῦς, γαλέη) *the shrew-mouse*, *field-mouse*, Lat. *mus araneus*, Hdt. 2, 67, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 6; in Nic. Th. 816, also μῦγᾰλέη, and in

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Diosc. 2, 73, *μυογάλη*. The termin. of the shorter form is written *-άλη, -αλή, -αλῆ*, Lob. Paral. 378.

†*Μυγδόνες, ων, οἱ, the Mygdŏnes*, a Thracian race, in the vicinity of Mt. Olympus, Strab. p. 575: they passed over also into Asia, and settled in Phrygia, Id. 564.—2. Others in Mesopotamia around Nisibis, Id. 736.

†*Μυγδονία, ας, ἡ, Mygdonia, country of the Mygdones*,—1. a province of Macedonia,='Ημαθία, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a province of Mysia or Phrygia, Strab. p. 550.—3. the northern part of Mesopotamia, around Nisibis, Id. p. 747.

†*Μυγδόνιος, α, ον, Mygdonian*, Luc.: poet. in general *Phrygian*, Mosch. 2, 98; etc.

†*Μυγδων, ονος, ὁ, Mygdon*, brother of Amycus, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.—2. a king of Phrygia, Il. 3, 186; father of Coroebus, Eur. Rhes. 539.—II. *Μυγδών, όνος, ὁ, a Mygdonian*, Strab.

Μυγμή, ἡ, worse form for sq.

Μυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a moaning, muttering (v. sub *μύζω*) such as is ascribed to the sleeping Furies in Aesch. Eum. 117, 120; of the noise of the fish *γλάνις*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 12.

Μυδάζομαι, = *μυσάττομαι*, hence *ἐμυδάσατο*, v. l. for *ἐμυσάσατο*, Nic. Al. 482.

Μυδαίνω, (*μύδος*) *to wet, soak*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1042, Lyc. 1008.—2. *to let a* thing *get wet*, and *rot*.—II. intr.= *μυδάω*.

Μύδαλέος, α, ον, (*μύδος*) *wet, dripping, all̓μιτι*, Il. 11, 54, Hes. Op. 558; *δάκρυσι*, Hes. Sc. 270, Soph. El. 166.—II. *damp, mouldy, ὀδμή*, Ap. Rh. 2, 191.

Μυδαλόεις, εσσα, εν,=*μυδαλέος*, Anth. P. 12, 226.

Μύδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*μύδος*) *to be damp, wet* or *dripping*, Soph. O. T. 1278, Ant. 1008.—II. *to be damp* or *clammy* from decay or rotting, Hippon. Fr. 63, Soph. Ant. 406, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Μύδησις, ἡ, a being damp or *wet*, Diosc. 1, 6.—II. *clamminess, rottenness*. [ῠ]

Μυδόεις, εσσα, εν,=*μυδαλέος*, Nic. Th. 362: from

ΜΥ΄ΔΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, damp, wet*.—II. *clamminess, decay*, Nic. Al. 248. (Root of *μυδάω, μύδησις, μυδών, μυδαίνω, μυδαλέος*, but only found in Nic.) [ῠ]

Μύδος, ον, dumb, speechless, only in Hesych. (From *μύω, μύζω*, akin to *μύνδος, μύτης, μυττός*, Lat. *mutus*.)

Μυδροκτύπέω, ῶ, to forge red-hot iron, Aesch. Pr. 366: from

Μυδροκτύπος, ον, (*μύδρος, κτῦπέω*) *forging red-hot iron*, *μ. μίμημα*, like a amith, Eur. H. F. 992.

ΜΥ΄ΔΡΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, any red-hot mass*, esp. of iron, Aesch. Fr. 284; in genl. *any lump of metal*, even though not red-hot, *σιδήρεος*, Hdt. 1, 165; *Πακτώλιος μύδρος*, a lump of gold from Pactolus, Lyc. 272; *μύδρους αἴρειν χεροῖν*, to hold *red-hot iron* in the hands, Soph. Ant. 264,—an ordeal, like the *judgments of God* in the middle ages: Anaxag., Fr. 24, called the sun *μύδρος διάπυρος*, a red-hot mass of metal, cf. Pors. Or. 971; so, *μ. ὑστέρος*, Critias 9, 35; in Arist. Mund. 4, 26, of *the fire-stones* thrown out by Aetna.—The word first occurs in one of two verses read by Eust. after Il. 15, 30, but which Wolf has rejected, v. Heyne t. 7, p. 12, Spitzn. ad v. 22.

Μῦδών, ῶνος, ὁ, fungous flesh in an ulcer, Poll.

†*Μύδων, ωνος, ὁ, Mydon*, a Trojan, son of Atymnius, charioteer of Pylaemenes, Il. 5, 580.—2. another Trojan, Il. 21, 209.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Μύειος, ον, (*μῦς*) *of* or *belonging to mice*. [ῠ]

†*Μυέκφορις, ιος, ἡ, Myecphoris*, a city of Aegypt; hence *Μυεκφορίτης νομός, the Myecphoritic nome*, Hdt. 2, 166.

Μυελαυξής, ές, (*μυελός, αὐξάνω*) *increasing the marrow*.

Μυέλίνος, η, ον, (*μυελός*) *of marrow*;=sq., Anth. P. 12, 37.

Μυελόεις, εσσα, εν, (*μυελός*) *full of marrow, ὀστέα*, Od. 9, 293: *fat, rich*, or *soft, tender, ὀστρεα μ.*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 A, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 638.

Μυελόθεν, adv. for *ἐκ μυελοῦ, from the marrow*.

Μυελόν, οῦ, τό, later form for *μυελός*.

Μυελοποιός, όν, making marrow, i. e. *strengthening*.

ΜΥ΄ΕΛΟΣ, *οῦ, ὁ, marrow*, Il. 20, 482, etc.: metaph. of *strengthening food*, as wine and barley, which are called *μυελὸς ἀνδρῶν* in Od. 2, 290; 20, 108:—esp. *the marrow of the skull, the brain*, Soph. Tr. 781:—metaph., *the marrow* or *inmost part, πρὸς ἄκρον μ. ψυχῆς*, Eur. Hipp. 255, cf. Theocr. 28, 18.—2. generally, *soft, marrow-like meat*, Alex. Πονηρ. 1, 7, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 638, cf. *μυελόεις*. (Hence Lat. *medulla*, French *moelle*.) [ῠ always in Hom., ῡ always in Att., and so sometimes in later Ep., cf. Jac. A. P. p. xciv: the same holds of all its derivs.]

Μυελοτρεφής, ές, (*μυελός, τρέφω*) *breeding marrow*, Timoth. ap. E. M.

Μυελόω, ῶ, (*μυελός*) *to fill with marrow* or *fat*, LXX.

Μυελώδης, ες, (*μυελός, εἶδος*) *like marrow, ὑγρότης*, Arist. H. A. 3, 8, 2.

Μύέω, ῶ, (*μύω*) *to initiate into the mysteries, τινά*, Andoc. 17, 17, Dem. 1351, 26.—Elsewh. only in pass., †perf. *μεμύημαι†, to be initiated*, Hdt. 8, 65, Ar. Ran. 158, etc.; also c. acc. cognato, like *διὰδύσκεσθαί τι, to be initiated in* a thing, *τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια*, in the mysteries of the Cabiri, Hdt. 2, 51; *τὰ μεγάλα, in* the great mysteries, Plat. Gorg. 497 C, cf. Phaedr. 250 C, †and *ἐμυνέω†*.—II. generally, *to teach, instruct*, Jac. A. P. p. 488.

Μυζάω, Ion. *-έω*, f. *-ήσω*, later form of *μύζω* II., *to suck out*.

Μυζουρίς, ἡ, (*μύζω, οὐρά*) vox obsc., Lat. *fellatrix*.

Μύζω, f. *μύξω, to make the sound μῦ μῦ, to murmur with closed lips, to moan*, Aesch. Eum. 118; *οἰκτισμὸν μ.*, to make a piteous moaning, Ib. 189: hence used to denote various feelings, esp. displeasure, *to mutter*, like *μῦ λαλεῖν* (v. *μῦ*), Ar. Thesm. 231:—generally, *to grumble* or *rumble*, of the bowels, Medic.—II. *to drink with closed lips, suck in*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 27. (Cf. Lat. *mutire, mussare, mussitare*, our *mutter*.)

Μυημα, ατος, τό, (*μυέω*) *that which is hallowed*: also=sq. [ῠ]

Μυησις, ἡ, initiation. [ῠ]

Μύθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μῦθος*, Plut. 2, 14 E. [ᾰ]

Μύθέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι* (*μῦθος*): Ep. 2 sing. *μυθέαι*, contr. for *μυθέεαι*, Od. 9, 180, and again (omitting one *ε*) *μυθέαι*, Od. 2, 202, (for which there is no more need to assume a pres. *μύθομαι*, than *πώλομαι* for *πώλεαι*): impf. *μυθέσκοντο*, Il. 18, 289: dep. mid.—I. *to say*, c. acc. et inf., Il. 21, 462, Aesch. Pr. 664; freq. also c. acc. cognato, *to say, speak, tell*, *τοῦτο μ.* c. acc., freq. in Hom., as well of persons as of things; *μῦθον μυθείσθαι, to make a speech*, Od. 3, 140; *ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι*, Il. 6, 382, etc.; *ἐτήτυμα μ.*, Hes. Op. 10; *νημερτέα μ.*, Il. 6, 356; and, *νημερτέως μ.*, Od. 19, 269; also, *μ. περί τινος*, Aesch Ag. 1268; *μ. τινί τι*, Soph. Aj. 865.—II. *to say over to one's self, con over, consider*, Od. 13, 191; in full, *μυθείσθαι ὃν τινα θυμόν*, Il. 17, 200; cf. *μῦθος* V.—The act. *μυθέω* in Democr. ap. Stob. p. 533, 54, like *μυθεύω* in Eur.

Μύθευμα, ατος, τό, a story told, tale, Arist. Poët. 25, 20: from

Μῦθεύω, later form from *μυθέομαι*, Eur. H. F. 77: also *to tell stories* or *tales*, Id. I. A. 790:—pass. *μυθεύεται, to be the subject of a story, to be talked of*, Id. Ion 196.

Μύθημα, ατος, τό,=*μύθευμα*. [ῠ; in very late writers also ῡ, Jac. A. P. p. lxiv.]

Μυθήρια, ων, τά, traditions, a word coined by the Gramm. to explain *μυστήρια*, Seidl. Eur. El. 87.

Μυθητήρ, ῆρος, and *μυθητής, οῦ, ὁ*, =*μυθιήτης*, Gramm.

Μῦθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μῦθος*, Luc. Philops. 2.

Μῦθίζω, Dor. *-ίσδω*, later form for *μυθέομαι, μυθέω*, Theocr. 20, 11. 13: also as dep. *μυθίζομαι*.

Μύθίήτης, ου, ὁ, for *μυθίητης*, as *πολιήτης*, for *πολίτης, a partisan, party-man*, Bergk Anacr. 51, who derives it from *μῦθος*, Aeol. for *μόθος*.

Μύθικος, ἡ, όν, (*μῦθος*) *mythic, legendary, ὕμνος* Plat. Phaedr. 245 C: *τὰ μυθικά, books of legends*, Ath. 572 E. Adv. *-κῶς*, Arist. Metaph

Μυθίσδω, Dor. for *μυθίζω*, Theocr.

Μυθιστορία, ας, ἡ, fabulous history.

Μυθίτης, ου ὁ,=*μυθιήτης*, q. v.

Μυθογράφέω, ῶ, to write fables or fabulous accounts, Strab. p. 157: and

Μυθογράφία, ας, ἡ, a writing of fables, Strab. p. 43: from

Μυθογράφος, ον, ὁ, (*μῦθος, γράφω*) *a writer of legends*, Polyb. 4, 40, 2. [ῠ.

Μυθολογέω, ῶ, to tell weird lore, Od. 12, 450, 453.

Μυθολογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*μυθολόγος*) Att. for foreg.; usu. *to tell mythic tales, to tell legends*, like Hom. and the poets, Isocr. 120 C, Plat. Rep. 382 B, etc.; *μ. ὡς...*, Xen. Symp. 8, 28: c. acc., *to tell as a legend* or *mythical tale*, *μ. τοὺς πολέμους τῶν ἐμοὶ πάνυ*, Isocr. 24 C; so, *μυθολογοῦντες Γιγαντομαχίας*, Plat. Rep. 378 C:—pass. *to be told as mythical*, Plat. Rep. 378 E, *περί τινος*, Diod. 2, 1: c. inf. *to be said* to be, Plat. Rep. 588 C: absol., *to become mythical*, Dem. 1391, 21, etc.—II. *to invent*, like a mythical tale, *μ. πολιτείαν*, Plat. Rep. 379 A.—III. *to tell stories, talk, chatter*, Lat. *confabulari, περί τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 61 E;—usu. on some obscure subject, where truth is hard to come at, Heind. and Stallb. l. c.—Later also as dep. mid. Hence

Μυθολόγημα, ατος, τό, a mythical narrative or *description*, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, Legg. 663 E.

Μυθολογητέον, verb. adj., cf. sub *μυθολογέω*.

Μυθολογία, ας, ἡ, a telling of mythic legends, legendary lore, mythology, Plat. Rep. 394 B, etc.—2. also *a story, tale*, Plut. 2, 133 F.—III. *a talking, conversing*, Plat. Legg. 752 A; cf. *μυθολογέω*, fin.: and

Μυθολογικός, ἡ, όν, versed in mythic legends, Plat. Phaed. 61 B: from

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Μῡθολόγος, *ον*, (*μῦθος*, *λέγω*) *dealing in legends of the mythic ages, a teller of legends, romancer*, joined with *ποιητής*, Plat. Rep. 392 D, etc.

Μυθόομαι, dep. mid.,=*μυθέομαι* I, only in Aesch. Ag. 1368.

Μῡθοπλαστέω, *ὠ*, *to coin mythic legends*, Philo: from

Μῡθοπλάστης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μῦθος*, *πλάσσω*) *a coiner of legends*, Lyc. 764. Hence

Μῡθοπλαστία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a coining of legends: fabulous narrative*, Eccl.

Μῡθόπλαστος, *ον*, *fabulous*.

Μῡθοπλόκος, *ον*, (*μῦθος*, *πλέκω*) *weaving fables* or *legends*, Sappho 97.

Μῡθοποιέω, *ὠ*, (*μυθοποιός*) *to make legends* or *fables*, Diod. 1, 92.—Pass., *to become the subject of fable*. Hence

Μῡθοποίημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a fabulous narrative*, Plut. 2, 17 A: and

Μῡθοποίησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a making of fabulous tales*, Sext. Emp. p. 593.

Μυθοποιΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*,=foreg., Diod. 1, 96: from

Μῡθοποιός, *όν*, (*μῦθος*, *ποιέω*) *making mythic legends*, Plat. Rep. 377 B.

ΜΥ̓ΘΟΣ, *ου*, *ὁ*, *any thing delivered by word of mouth*, in telling, ordering, reminding, etc., and so, in its widest sense, *word, speech*, very freq. in Hom., both in sing. and plur.; *ἔπος καὶ μῦθος*, Od. 11, 561; opp. to *ἔργον*, Il. 9, 443; and so, *a mere word*, without the deed, *μῦθον τελεῖν*, to fulfil *a word*, make it deed, Od. 4, 777, etc.; so, *μῦθος* and *ἔγχος* are opposed, Il. 18, 252. The genit. after *μῦθος*, strictly refers to the subject or speaker, but sometimes to the object, *μῦθος παιδός*, *the story of*, i. e. *about* the son, for the usu. *περὶ παιδός*, Od. 11, 492, cf. Schäf. Soph. Ant. 11, and *λόγος* A. IV.—In special relations:—I. *a speech*, in the public assembly, Od. 1, 358, Hes. Op. 192.—II. *talk, conversation*, Od. 4, 214, 239, etc., usu. in plur.—III. *counsel, advice, a command, order*, also *a promise*, all these being delivered by word of mouth, Hom.: so also,—IV. *the subject of speech* or *talk*, *the thing* or *matter* itself, Od. 22, 289, etc.; cf. *ῥῆμα*.—V. *a resolve, purpose, design, plan*, Il. 1, 545, Od. 3, 140; 4, 676; because these imply *a talking over, debating*, cf. *μυθέομαι* II.—VI. *a telling*; also *the thing told, a tale, story*, Od. 3, 94; 4, 324, etc.: in Hom. just= the later *λόγος*, without distinction of *true* or *false*: this however appears plainly in Pind. O. 1, 47, N. 7, 34, after which *μῦθος* was regularly *the poetic*, and *λόγος*, *the historic* tale, cf. *λόγος* A. V. So, in Att. prose, *μῦθος* is usu. *a legend* or *tradition of the early Greek times before the dawn of history*, cf. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 59, sq.—2. *a professed work of fiction*, or *one which bears a fabulous character, a tale, story, fable*, e. g. Aesop's fables about beasts, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 61 B, in which signf. *λόγος* was also used: *the plot* of a tragedy, Arist. Poët. 6, 8.—VII. *a saying, saw*, *τριγέρων μῦθος τόδε φωνεῖ*, Aesch. Cho. 314.—The Schol. on Od. 21, 71, says that *μῦθος* is Aeol. for *μόθος*, but v. Buttm. ad l., and cf. *μυθιήτης*: it is there used in signf. V. [Very late we find it *μῦθος*, Jac. A. P. p. lxiv., 416.]

†**Μῦθος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mythus*, a garden at Syracuse, Silen. ap. Ath. 542 A.

Μῦθοτόκος, *ον*, (*μῦθος*, *τίκτω*) *fruitful in words* or *fables*. Nonn.

Μῦθουργέω, *-γημα*, *-γία*, = *μυθοποιέω*, *-ημα*, *-ία*, Gramm.

Μῡθώδης, *ες*, (*μῦθος*, *εἶδος*) *legendary, fabulous*, Thuc. 1, 21, 22.

ΜΥΐΑ, *ας*, *ἡ*, Att. *μύα* (Phot.), *a fly*:—1. *the housefly*, Il. 4, 131.—2. *a stinging fly, horsefly*, Il. 2, 469; 16, 641.—3. *the carrion-fly* or *blue-bottle*, Il. 19, 25, 31; in prose *μυῖα στρατιῶτις*, also *κύων*, cf. Luc. Musc. Encom. 12.—II. *μυῖα χαλκῆ*, a game like *blindman's buff*, Ital. *mosca ceca*, cf. *μυίνδα*. (Lat. *musca*, Sanscr. *makçika*, Germ. *Mücke*, our *midge*.)

†**Μυῖα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Myia* (*Musca*), pr. n., of several females, a poetess, a courtesan, a follower of Pythagoras, in Luc. Musc. Encom. 10-11.

Μυίαγρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μυῖα*, *ἄγρα*) *fly-catcher*, name of an Elean god, Plin. 10, 28; cf. *ἀπόμυιος*.

Μυιάκῡνᾶ, *ἡ*, = *κυνάμυια*, Lob. Phryn. 689. [*ᾰκ*]

Μυΐδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *μυῖα*, M. Anton. 7, 3. [*ῐ*]

Μυΐκός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*μυῖα*) *of* or *belonging to a fly*.

Μῡΐνδα παίζειν, *to play* at a game like *blindman's buff*; v. *μυῖα* II.

Μύϊνος, *η*, *ον*, (*μῦς*) *of* or *like mice: mouse-coloured*. [*μῡ̆ϊ*]

Μυιοειδής, *ές*, (*μυῖα*, *εἶδος*) *like a fly*.

Μυιοθήρας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μυῖα*, *θηράω*) *a fly-hunter*.

Μυιοκέφᾰλον, *ου*, *τό*, (*μυῖα*, *κεφαλή*) a complaint in the eyes, in which the uvea protrudes *like a fly's head*: the form *μυοκέφαλον*, in Alex. Trall. is prob. false.

Μυιοσοβέω, *ὠ*, *to scare away flies*.

Μυιοσόβη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*μυῖα*, *σοβέω*) *a fly-flap*, Menand. p. 175, Ael. N. A. 15, 14; cf. Lob. Paral. 374: hence of *a long beard*, Anth. P. 11, 156. Hence

Μυιοσόβης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who flaps away flies*.

Μυιοσόβιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *μυιοσόβη*.

Μυιοσόβος, *ον*, (*μυῖα*, *σοβέω*) *flapping away flies*, Anth. P. 9, 764.

Μῡΐσκα, *ἡ*, dim. from *μῦς* II., *the small sea-muscle*, Lat. *mitulus*, Xenocr. Aquat. 96, Ath. 90 D: also, *μυΐσκος*. *ὁ*.

†**Μυΐσκος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Myiscus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 82, 13.

Μυιώδης, *ες*, (*μυῖα*, *εἶδος*) *like flies*; also=*μυίαγρος*, Plin. 29, 6.

†**Μῦκάλη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Mycale*, a mountain and promontory on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor opposite Samos, now *Samsoun*, Il. 2, 869; Hdt.; etc.; v. *Τρωγίλιον*. [*ᾰ*] Hence

†**Μυκᾰλήσιός**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. adj. *of Mycale*, Call. Del. 50: *of Mycalessus?* L. Dind. ap. Steph. Thes.: and wr. *-λησσίς*.

†**Μυκαλησός**, more correctly *-ησσός*, *οῦ*, *ἡ*, *Mycalessus*, a city of Boeotia, opposite Chalcis, Il. 2, 498; Thuc. 7, 29.—II. *ὁ*, a mountain near this city, Strab. p. 404.

Μῡκάομαι, fut. *-ήσομαι*, dep. mid., with Ep. aor. *ἐμύκον*, Ep. perf. *μέμῡκα*:— strictly of oxen, like Lat. *mugire, to low, bellow*, *ταῦρος μεμυκώς*, Il. 18, 580; *πόριες μυκώμεναι*, Od. 10, 413; cf. Aesch. Supp. 351; so, comically of Hercules, *ἐβλεψε δριμὺ κἀμυκᾶτο*, Ar. Ran. 562:—then of things which make a hoarse or hollow sound, *to grate*, of doors, Il. 5, 749; 12, 460; of a shield struck by a spear, *to jar*, Il. 20, 260; of trees in a storm, *to roar*, Il. 21, 237, Hes. Op. 506; so of thunder, Ar. Nub. 292, cf. *μύκημα*, *παραμυκάομαι*; *to groan* from exertion, Ar. Vesp. 1488; of one blowing a conch, Theocr. 22, 75.—(Formed from the sound, like *μῦ*, *μύζω*, etc., and expressing the voice of oxen, as *μηκάομαι*, part. aor. *μᾰκών*, perf. *μεμηκα*, does of sheep.

†**Μυκερῖνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mycerinus*, son of Cheops, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 129.

Μύκη, *ἡ*, = *μύκησις*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1285, ubi al. *μυκή*, but v. Schäf. Schol. Par. ad l. [*ῡ̆*]

Μῡκηθμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*μυκάομαι*) *a lowing, bellowing*, of oxen, Il. 18, 575, Od. 12, 265, Aesch. Fr. 146. (in plur.)

Μύκημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μυκάομαι*) *a lowing, bellowing*, Eur. Bacch. 691:—*the roar* of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1062. [*ῡ̆*]

†**Μυκῆναι**, *αἱ*, v. sub **Μυκήνη**.

†**Μυκηνεύς**, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Mycenеus*, son of Sparton, Paus. 2, 16, 4.

†**Μυκήνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Mycenē*, daughter of Inachus, after whom the city (sq.) was said to be named, Od. 2, 120.

Μῡκήνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, and **Μῡκῆναι**, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Mycenē*, *Mycenae*, an ancient Pelasgic city, superseded by the Doric Argos: Hom uses both sing., †Il. 4, 52†, and plur., †Il. 2, 569†, but mostly the latter, which prevails in Att.: Adv. **Μυκήνηθεν**, *from Mycene*, †Il. 9, 44.

†**Μυκηνίς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. adj. from foreg., *of Mycenae*, *ἡ* M., *a Mycenean female*, Eur. Or. 1246.

Μυκηρόβας, v. sub *μουκηρόβας*.

Μύκηρος, Lacon. *μυκ-*, *ὁ*, *an almond-tree, almond*, cf. Ath. 53 B.

Μύκης, *ητος*, *ὁ*, and (in signf. I.) *μύκης*, *ου*, *ὁ*: (*μῦκος*, *mucus*):—*a mushroom*, Lat. *fungus*, from its shiny moist nature, Epich., Antiph. (Incert. 1), etc., ap. Ath. 60 B sq. (where are examples of both declensions).—II. *any knobbed round body*, shaped like a mushroom, as,—1. *the chape* or *cap at the end of a sword's scabbard*, Hdt. 3, 64, cf. Hecatae. p. 77.—2. *the snuff* of a lamp-wick, supposed to forebode rain, Ar. Vesp. 262, cf. Virg. G. 1, 392.—3. *a fleshy excrescence*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: also *an excrescence* on trees, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 14, 3.—4. *the stump of a tree* cut down, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 134. [*ῡ̆*]

Μύκησις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=*μυκηθμός*.

Μῡκητής, *οῦ*, Dor. *μυκᾱτάς*, *ᾶ*, *ὁ*, (*μυκάομαι*) *a bellower*, Theocr. 8, 6.

Μυκητίας σεισμός, *ὁ*, an earthquake *with roaring under ground*, Arist. Mund. 4, 32.

Μῡκητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *apt* or *able to bellow*.

Μῡκήτϊνος, *η*, *ον*, (*μύκης*) *made of mushrooms*, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 16.

Μῡκήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, poet. for *μυκητής*, Nonn.

Μύκλα, *ἡ*, and *μύκλος*, *ὁ*, acc. to Hesych. *a black stripe* on the neck and feet of the ass.—II. *μύκλος*, also *μύχλος*, seems to have been an Aeol. form for *μάχλος*, and so = *λάγνος*, *lewd, lustful*, etc.: hence the Phocaeans called *a stallion-ass* *μόχλος*, and Lyc. 816 calls the ass *μύκλος κάνθων*: but, in 771, uses it of *a lewd man*.

†**Μύκοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Myci*, a Persian race, Hdt. 3, 93.

†**Μυκόνιος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Myconus*, *Myconian*, Ath. 7 F: appell. of a bald person, Strab. p. 487, v. sq.

Μύκονος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Myconus*, one of the Cyclades, †now *Myconi*, Aesch. Pers. 885; Hdt. 6, 118,† the people of which were said to be all bald: hence proverb., *μία Μύκονος*, '*all alike*,'† but Strab. p. 487 derives the prov. *ὑπὸ μίαν Μύκονον*, from the giants hav-

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ing been cast in a heap under this island, and applies it to authors confusedly blending things that were separate in nature. [ῠ]

Μῦκος, ὁ, Lat. *mucus, slime, phlegm*, etc.: also *a mushroom, a sponge*, cf. *μύξα* and *μύκης*.—II. as adj. μῦκος or μυκός,=*μυξώδης*, metaph. *stupid, silly*, like *βλέννος* and *κορυζῶν*, Lat. *fungus*.—The word is only in Gramm.

Μυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*μύζω*) *the nose, snout*, Soph. Fr. 320: in plur. *the nostrils*, Hdt. 3, 87, Ar. Ran. 891: *an elephant's trunk*, elsewh. *προβοσκίς*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 2:—*μ. λαμπάδος, a* lamp-*nozzle*, Ar. Eccl. 5.—II. from the use of the nose to express ridicule (cf. *μυκτηρίζω*) *a sneerer*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19. Hence

Μυκτηρίζω, *to turn up the nose* or *sneer at*, Lat. *naso adunco suspendere*, Lys. ap. Poll. 2, 78.—II. *to bleed at the nose*, Hipp. p. 1240. Hence

Μυκτήρισμα, ατος, τό, and μυκτηρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a turning up the nose, sneering; cheating*, Menand. p. 290: and

Μυκτηριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a sneerer, mocker*, Ath. 182 A, 187 C.

Μυκτηρόθεν, (μυκτήρ) adv., *out of the nose*, Anth. P. 10, 75.

Μυκτηρόκομπος, ον, (μυκτήρ, κόμπος) *sounding from the nostril, πνεύματα μ.*, Aesch. Theb. 464.

Μύκων, ὁ, *the inner part of the ear*, Poll. (From *μυχός?*)

†Μυλαί, ῶν, *al*, *Mylae*, a city of Sicily having a port, on northern coast, now *Milazzo*, Thuc. 3, 90. Hence

†Μυλαῖος, α, ον, Diod. S. and Μυλαίτης, ὁ, Polyb., fem. -ῖτις, *of Mylae, Mylaean*; *τὸ Μυλαῖον πεδίον*, Polyb. 1, 9, 7, around Mylae.

Μύλαιος, ον, (μύλη) *of* or *working in a mill*, Anth. P. 9, 418.

Μύλακρις, ίδος, ὁ, λᾶας *a millstone*, Anth. P. 5, 31.—II. a kind of *cockroach* in mills and bakehouses, Lat. *blatta pistrinorum*, Ar. Fr. 503, v. Meineke Plat. (Com.) Lac. 5.

Μυλακροι, ων, *ol, the grinders*, Lat. *dentes molares*. [ῠ]

Μύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*μύλη*) *a millstone, any large round stone*, Il. 12, 161. [ῠ]

†Μύλᾶσα, ων, τά, *Mylasa*, an ancient city of Caria, residence of Hecatomnus, Hdt. 1, 171: hence Μυλασεύς, έως, ὁ, *of Mylasa*, Anth. P. 9, 671. [ῠ]

†Μυλάων, οντος, ὁ, *Mylaon*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 36, 1.

Μυλεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (μύλη, ἐργάτης) *a miller*, Anth. P. 7, 394. [ᾰ]

Μύλευς, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, *the guardian of mills*, Lyc. 435: from

Μύλη, ης, ἡ, (*μύω, μύζω*. v. *μύλλω* fin.): *a mill*, Lat. *mŏla*, Od. 7, 104; 20, 106, where handmills turned by women are meant.—II. *the nether millstone*, Ar. Vesp. 648.—III. *barley coarsely ground* for use at sacrifices, Lat. *mola salsa*, in Hom. *οὐλαί*.—IV. *the knee-pan*, Hipp. p. 411, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.—V. *a hard formation* in a woman's womb, Pliny's *mola uteri*, Hipp. p. 618, Arist. H. A. 10, 7, 2.—VI. in plur., *the grinders*, Lat. *dentes molares*, Galen.

Μυλήκορον, ου, τό, (*μύλη, κόρος*) *a broom for cleaning a mill*.

†Μύλης, ου, ὁ, *Myles*, son of Lelex, inventor of mills, Paus. 3, 1, 1.

†Μυλητίδαι, ῶν, *ol, the Myletidae*, a faction of Syracuse, *from Mylae*, Thuc. 6, 5.

Μῠλήφᾰτος, ον, (*μύλη, φάω, πέφαμαι*) *bruised in a mill*, Od. 2, 355.

Μῡλίας, ου, ὁ,=*μύλη* II, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 D; so, *μ. λίθος*, Strab.

Μῠλῐάω, ῶ, *to gnash* or *grind the teeth*, only in Hes. Op. 528, part. *λυγρὸν μυλιόωντες*. (From *μύλη*: perh. akin to *μυλλός*, cf. *μύλλω* fin.)

Μῠλικός, ή, όν, (*μύλη*) *of, belonging to a mill*, N. T.—II. *useful for the grinders*.

Μῠλίτης, ου, ὁ, late form for *μυλίας*.—II. *μ. ὀδούς, a grinder*.

†Μύλιττα, ἡ, appell. of Venus among the Assyrians, Hdt. 1, 131.

Μυλλαίνω, (*μυλλός*) *to distort the mouth, to make mouths* or *mock at*, like *σιλλαίνω*: cf. *μύλλω*, also *ἀπομυλλ-, διαμυλλ-*.

Μυλλάς, άδος, ἡ, *a prostitute*: v. *μύλλω* II. 2, *μυλλός*, ὁ.

†Μυλλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Mylleus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 6.

†Μυλλίας, ου, ὁ, *Myllias*, a pupil of Pythagoras from Crotona, Ael. V. H. 4, 17.

Μυλλίζω,=*μυλλαίνω*, Gramm.

Μύλλον, ου, τό, also *μύλλος, τό, a lip*. (Akin to *μύω, μύλλω*.)

Μυλλός, όν, (*μύλλω*) *distorting the lips* or *mouth*: hence in genl. *awry, crooked*.

Μυλλός, οῦ, ὁ, *pudenda muliebria*, ap. Ath. 647 A: cf. *μύλλω* II. 2.

Μύλλος, ου, ὁ, *an eatable sea-fish*, not the Lat. *mullus*, Ar. Fr. 365: brought salted from the Black sea, Galen. Alim. 3; but also found in the Danube, Ael. N. A. 14, 23; also *μύλος* [ῠ], Opp. H. 1, 130:—when of large size said to have been called *πλατίστακος*, cf. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C, D.

Μύλλω, (*μύω*) *to murmur with closed lips, mutter*, in this signf. only in Gramm.—II. *to crush, pound*, Lat. *molere*: hence, also like *molere, to have sexual intercourse with* a woman, c. acc., Theocr. 4, 58; cf. *μυλλός, ὁ, μυλλάς*. (The use of this word makes it possible that *μύλη, μυλιάω* belong to the root *μύω, μύζω*.)

Μῠλόδους, δοντος, ὁ, *a grinder*, Lat. *dens molaris*.

Μῠλοειδής, ές, (*μύλη, εἶδος*) *like a mill* or *millstone, πέτρος*, Il. 7, 270.—II. *of a mill, λίθος*, a millstone.

Μῠλόεις, εσσα, εν,=foreg.: *made of a millstone*, Nic. Th. 91.

Μῠλοεργής, ές, (*μύλη, *ἔργω*) *worked in a mill, ground*, Nic. Al. 563 (550).

Μῠλόκλαστος, ον, (*μύλη, κλάω*) *broken, ground in a mill*.

Μῠλοκόπος, ον, *chiselling a millstone*.

Μῠλοκόρος, ον, *brushing* or *cleaning a mill*.

Μῦλος, ου, ὁ,=*μύλη*, *a mill*, Plut. 2, 830 D.—2. *a millstone*, Anth. P. 11, 253.—3. *a grinder*, Lat. *dens molaris*, Artemid.—II. poet. for *μύλλος*, q. v.

Μῠλουργός, όν, (*μύλη, *ἔργω*) *making millstones*, Lat. *siliciarius*.

Μῠλόομαι, as pass. (*μύλη* V) *to become an abortion*, Hipp.

Μῠλώδης, ες,=*μυλοειδής*.

Μῠλωθρέω, ῶ, (*μυλωθρος*) *to grind*.

Μῠλωθρικός, ή, όν, (*μυλωθρος*) *fit for a miller* or *a mill*, Plut. 2, 159 D.

Μῠλωθρίς, ίδος, fem. of *μυλωθρος, the maid of the mill*, name of a play of Eubulus.

Μύλωθρος, ου, ὁ, not *μυλωθρός*, Jac. A. P. p. 246: (*μύλη*):—*a miller, a master-miller*, who keeps slaves to work his mill, Dinarch. 93, 9. Dem. 1251, 5.—II. as adj., *belonging to a mill* or *miller*.

Μῠλών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*μύλη*) *a place for a mill, a mill-house*, Lat. *pistrinum*, Thuc. 6, 22: *βάλλειν εἰς μ.*, Lat. *detrudere in pistrinum*, to condemn (a slave) to work the *mill*, Eur. Cycl. 240; so, *εἰς τὸν μ. ἐμπεσεῖν*, Lys. 93, 25; *ἐν τῷ μ. εἶναι*, Dem. 1111, 27, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 208.

†Μύλων, ωνος, ἡ, *Mylon*, a city of Aegypt, Ath. 337 C.

Μῠλώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *μυλών*, Eccl.

Μῠλωρός, όν, (*μύλη, οἴρος*) *watching the mill; looking after a mill*.

Μῦμα, ατος, τό, *meat chopped up with blood, cheese, honey, vinegar, and herbs*, Epaenet. ap. Ath. 662 D.

Μῦμαρ, ατος, τό, Aeol. for *μέμαρ, μῶμος*. Hence

Μῡμᾰρίζω, Aeol. for *μωμάομαι*.

Μῦμος, ὁ, Aeol. for *μῶμος*.

Μυνδός, όν, (*μύω, μυζω*) *dumb*, Lat. *mutus*, Call. Fr. 260; cf. *μῡδός*

†Μύνδος, ου, ὁ, *Myndus*, a small city of the Dorians in Caria, Strab. p. 611.

Μύνη, ης, ἡ, *an excuse, pretence, as μύνῃσι παρέλκετε*, do not put it off *by excuses*, Od. 21, 111. (Mixed with its verb *μύνομαι* belongs to *ἀμύνω*, to which Buttm. well refers *ἄμυνα, μοῦνια*: hence strictly *a guard, defence*.) [ῠ]

†Μύνης, ητος, ὁ, *Mynes*, son of Euenus of Lyrnessus, husband of Briseïs, Il. 2, 692; 19, 295–6.

†Μυνίσκος, ου, ὁ, (*Χαλκιδεύς*) *Myniscus*, a tragic actor, Plat. (Com.) Syrph. 3.

Μυννάκια, τά, a sort of *shoe*, from Μύννακος their maker.

Μυννακόομαι, dep., *to wear μυννάκια*.

†Μυννακός, οῦ, ὁ, *Mynnacus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 351 A.

Μυνομαι, dep.,= *ἀμύνομαι* (cf. *μύνη*): *to put off*, Alcae. 48. [ῠ]

Μύξᾱ, ης, ἡ, (*μύσσω*) *the discharge from the nose, snivel, phlegm*, Lat. *mucus*, Hes. Sc. 267, in plur.: the Att. prefer *κόρυζα*; cf. *μῦκος, μυκτήρ*.—II. in pl.=*μυκτῆρες, the nostrils*, Sophr. Fr. 110.—2. *a lamp-nozzle*, Call. Ep. 59.

Μύξα, τά, a kind of *plum*, acc. to Sprengel *cordia myxa*.

Μυξάζω, (*μύξα, ἡ*) *to be slimy* or *mucous*.

Μυξάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μύξα, ἡ*, M. Anton. 4, 48.—2. dim. from *μύξα τά*, Diod. [ᾰ]

Μυξητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*μυξωτήρ*, susp.

Μυξῖνος, ου, ὁ, a smooth sea fish, as if *slime-fish*: a sort of *κέστρευς*, Lat. *mugil*, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E: also written *μύξιτος*.

Μυξοποιος, όν, (*μύξα, ἡ, ποιέω*) *making slime* or *snivel*, Hipp. p. 1222.

Μυξος, ου, ὁ, Arist. ap Ath. 306 F; —*μυξων* being the reading in Arist.

Μυξος, ὁ,=*μυξίς*; dub.

Μυξώδης, ες, (*μύξα, ἡ, εἶδος*) *like mucous, slimy*, Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 6, etc.

Μυξων, ωνος, ὁ,=*μυξῖνος*, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 3.

Μυξωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*μυκτήρ*, *a nose, nostril*, Hdt. 2, 86, Sext. Emp. p. 83, in plur.;—in sing., Hipp. p. 466.

Μῠοβατρᾰχομᾰχία, ας, ἡ,=*βατραχομυομαχία*.

Μῦογᾰλέη, ης, ἡ, contr. *μῦογᾰλῆ*, =*μυγαλῆ*, q. v.

Μυοδοκος, ον, Ion. -δόκος, (*μῦς, δέχομαι*) *receiving* or *concealing mice*, Nic. Th. 795, [where ῡ in arsi.]

Μυοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (*μῦς, θηράω*) *a mouse-catcher*, Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 2. Hence

Μυοθηρέω, ῶ, *to catch mice*, Strab. p. 165.

Μῠόκοπρος, ον, ἡ, *mouse-dung*.

Μυοκτόνος, ον, (*μῦς, κτείνω*) *mouse*

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killing, Batr. 159: ὁ μ., a plant, a kind of aconite, Nic. Al. 36.

Μυομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (μῦς, μάχη) *a battle of mice*, Plut. Ages. 15.

†Μυόννησος, ου, ἡ, (μῦς, νῆσος) *Myonnesus*, a promontory of Ionia with a city of same name, now *Hypsili-bounos*, Thuc. 3, 32.—2. a small island near Thrace, Strab. p. 435.

†Μυονεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Myonians, inhab. of Myonia*, v. sq., Thuc. 3, 101.

†Μυονία, ας, ἡ, or Μυωνία, *Myonia*, a city of the Locri Ozolae, Paus. 10, 38, 8.

Μύοξος, οῦ, ὁ, also written μυωξός, *the dormouse*, Opp. †Cyn. 2, 585, 574.

Μῦοπάρων, ωνος, ὁ, *a light pirate boat*, Plut. Anton. 35; *myoparo* in Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 34.

†Μυὸς ὄρμος, ὁ, *Myosormus* (*mouse-station*), on the coast of the Arabian gulf, later Ἀφροδίτης ὄρμος, Strab. p. 769.

Μύοσωτίς, ίδος, ἡ,=sq., the plant *mouse-ear, forget-me-not*, Lat. *myosotis*, Diosc. 2, 214: al. divisim μυὸς ὠτίς.

Μύόσωτον, ου, τό, a different species from foreg., Diosc. 2, 214; al. divisim μυὸς οὐς.

Μύότρωτος, ον, (μῦς IV, τιτρώσκω) *hurt in the muscles*, Diosc. 1, 68.

Μῦουρία, ας, ἡ, *a being μύουρος.*

Μῦουρίζω, *to be μύουρος.*

Μύουρος, ον, (μῦς, οὐρά) *mouse-tailed*, i. e. *ending in a point, curtailed, small*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 13; of plays, Id. Poët. 26, 13:—but μείουρος is a v. l. in Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—II. ἡ μ., a plant, *mouse-tail*, Lat. *myosurus*. [ῡ]

†Μυοὺς, οῦντος, ἡ, *Myus*, an Ionian city of Caria on the Maeander, Hdt. 1, 142. Hence

†Μυούσιος, α, ον, *of Myus*, οἱ Μ., *the inhab. of Myus*, Hdt. 6, 8.

Μῦοφόνος, ον, (μῦς, φονεύω) *mice-killing*:—ὁ μ., an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 2, 9.

Μύοχοδον, ου, τό, (μῦς, χέζω) *mouse-dung*, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 4, 5, in plur.

Μύοχοδος γέρων, old *mouse-dung*, an abusive name in Menand. p. 153.

†Μύρα, ας, ἡ, and ων, τά, *Myra*, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666: N. T. Act. 27, 5.

Μύραινα, ης, ἡ, (μύρος) Lat. *muraena, a sea-eel* or *lamprey*, held to be a great delicacy, Epich. p. 44, Ar. Ran. 745: coupled with ἔχιδνα as *a sea-serpent*, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 475; also σμύραινα, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 6. [μῠ, Epich. l. c.]

Μῦράκοπον, ου, τό, (μύρον, ἄκοπος) *a sweet cordial* or *unguent mixed with myrrh*. [ᾰ]

Μῦράλειπτρον, ου, τό, *a box for unguents*. [ᾰ]

Μῦρᾰλοιφέω, ῶ, *to rub with sweet oils*, Lob. Phryn. 571.

Μῦρᾰλοιφία, ας, ἡ, (μύρον, ἀλοιφή) *a rubbing with sweet oils*, Plut. 2, 662 A.

Μῦράφιον, ου, τό, dim. from μύρον, Arr. Epict. 4, 9, 7: ubi Schweigh. μυραλείφιον. [ᾰ]

Μῦρεψία, ας, ἡ, *a boiling* or *preparing of unguents*, Arist. Insomn. 2, 13: and

Μῦρεψικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the preparation of unguents*, Hipp.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Lys. Fr. 2, 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 6: from

Μῦρεψός, όν, (μύρον, ἕψω) *boiling, preparing sweet oils* or *unguents*, Critias 58, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 30.

Μῦρηρός, ά, όν, (μύρον) *of sweet oil*, τεῦχος, Aesch. Fr. 166; λήκυθος, Ar. Fr. 8.

Μῠριᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to convey ten thousand*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4, 165: from

Μῦριᾰγωγός, όν, (μυρίος, ἄγω)=μυριοφόρος (q. v.), Strab. p. 151.

Μῦριάκις, adv., (μυρίος) *ten thousand times, numberless times*, Ar. Nub. 738, Ran. 63, Plat. Legg. 677 D. [ᾰ]

Μῦριάμφορος, ον, *holding ten thousand measures* (ἀμφορεῖς); cf. μυριοφόρος: metaph., ῥῆμα μ., Ar. Pac. 521.

†Μυριανδρικός, ή, όν, *of Myriandrus, Myriandrian*, ὁ Μ. κόλπος, Hdt. 4, 38.

Μῦρίανδρος, ον, (μύριοι, ἀνήρ) *containing ten thousand men* or *inhabitants*, πόλις, Isocr. 286 E, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 2.

†Μῦρίανδρος, ου, ἡ, *Myriandrus*, a city of Syria on the borders of Cilicia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 6.

Μῦριάρχης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Hdt. 7, 81.

Μῦρίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (μύριοι, ἄρχω) *commander of ten thousand men*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11. etc.

Μῦριάς, άδος, ἡ, (μύριοι) Att. gen. plur. μυριαδῶν (v. Choerob. 2, p. 458): *—the number of* 10,000, *a myriad*, Hdt. 2, 30, etc.: when μυριάς, μυριάδες are used absol. of money, δραχμῶν must be supplied; when of corn, μεδίμνων, as in Hdt. 3, 91:—as adj., φύσεις μυριὰς ἀνδρῶν, Aesch. Pers. 927.

Μῦρῐᾰχοῦ, adv., *in ten thousand places*, Eust.

Μῦρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from μύρον, Ar. Fr. 441. [ῐ]

Μῦριέλικτος, ον, *with countless folds* or *windings*.

Μῦριετής, ές, gen. έος, also μυριέτης, ους, ὁ, (μυρίος, ἔτος):—*lasting ten thousand years*: *of countless years, χρόνος*, Aesch. Pr. 94, Plat. Epin. 987 A.

Μῦρίζω, (μύρον) *to rub with ointment, anoint*, Alcae. 39, Ar. Pl. 529.

Μυρίκη, ης, ἡ, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground, *the tamarisk*, Il., and Hdt. [ῐ, Il. 10, 466. 467; 21, 18, H. Hom. Merc. 81; but ῐ, Il. 21, 350, and so usu. in later poets, and in Lat.] Hence

Μῦρῐκίνεος θάμνος, ὁ, a *tamarisk* bush, Leon. Tar. 11. [κῐ] and

Μῦρῐκῖνος ὄζος, ὁ, a *tamarisk* bough, Il. 6, 39. [ῐ]

Μῦρῐκώδης, ες, *like the tamarisk*.

†Μῦρίνα or Μύρινα, ἡ, Ep. Μῦρίνη, *Myrina*, a port of Aeolis on the coast of Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149.—2. a city of Lemnos, Ap. Rh. 1, 604: hence Μυρινᾶιοι, οἱ, *the Myrinaeans*, Hdt. 6, 140.—II. daughter of Teucer, wife of Dardanus, Il. 2, 814: acc. to Strab. p. 573 an Amazon: cf. Βάτεια.

†Μυρινᾶιος, α, ον, *of Myrina, Myrinaean*, v. foreg. I. 2.

Μύρινη, ης, ἡ,=μυρρίνη, μυρσίνη. [ῐ]

Μυρίνης (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, also written μυρρίνης, *a sweet wine* much used by the Roman women, Lat. *potio murrhina* or *murrata*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 D, Ael. V. H. 12, 31: prob. wine flavoured with μύρρα, or rather with μύρον, Meineke Stratt. Phoen. 1. [However in l. c. it is μῠρίνης.]

Μύρινος, ου, ὁ, a sea-fish, also μαρῖνος, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 5. [ῠ]

Μῦριόβιος, ον, (μύριοι, βοῦς) *with ten thousand oxen*, Anth. P. 9, 237.

Μῦριόγρᾰφος, ον, (μύριοι, γράφω) *written ten thousand times*, Eccl.

Μῦριόδους, όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (μυρίος, ὀδούς) *having infinite*, i. e. *huge teeth*, ἐλέφας, Anth. P. 9, 285.

Μῦριόκαρπος, ον, (μυρίος, καρπός) *with countless fruit*, Soph. O. C. 676.

Μῦριόκρᾶνος, ον, (μυρίος, κρᾶνον) *many-headed*, κύων, Eur. H. F. 419.

Μῦριόλεκτος, ον, (μυρίος, λέγω) *said ten thousand times*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 17.

Μῦριόμμᾰτος, ον, (μυρίος, ὄμμα) *ten-thousand-eyed*.

Μῦριόμορφος, ον, (μυρίος, μορφή) *of countless shapes*, of Bacchus, etc., Anth. P. 9, 524, 525.

Μῦριόμοχθος, ον, (μυρίος, μόχθος) *of countless labours*, Anth. Plan. 91.

Μῦριόναυς, αος, ὁ, ἡ, (μυρίος, ναῦς) *with countless ships*, Anth. P. 7, 237.

Μῦριόνεκρος, ον, (μυρίος, νεκρός) *where thousands die*, μάχη, Plut. Alex. 1.

Μῦριοντάκις, adv.,=μυριάκις, formed after ἑκατοντάκις. [ᾰ]

Μῦριοντάρχης, ου, ὁ,=μυρίαρχος:—so, μῦριόνταρχος, ου, ὁ, Aesch. Pers. 314. [Ibid. 994, μυριοντ- must be pronounced as a dissyll.]

Μῦριοπάλαι, adv., *time out of mind*, cf. τρισμυρ-. [ᾰ]

Μῦριοπλάσιος, ον,=sq., c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. 7, 6, 7. Adv. -ίως.

Μῦριοπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *ten thousand fold: infinitely more than*, used like a compar., either c. gen., or foll. by ἤ, Xen. Oec. 8, 22. [ᾰ]

Μῦριόπλεθρος, ον, (μυρίος, πλέθρον) *of immense extent*, Diod.

Μῦριοπληθής, ές, (μυρίος, πλῆθος) *countless, infinite*, Eur. I. A. 572, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 9.

Μῦριόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (μύριοι, πούς) *ten-thousand-footed, many-footed*,—II. *ten thousand feet long* or *broad*, Theophr.

ΜΥΡΙΟΣ, α, ον, *numberless, countless*, strictly of number, and then usu. in plur., as mostly in Hom., yet not rare in sing., μυρίον χέραδος, Il. 21, 320; αἷμα, Valck. Phoen. 1480; χαλκός, Pind. N. 10, 84; χρυσός, Theocr. 16, 22: strengthd., μάλα μυρίοι, Od. 17, 422; 19, 78: then also,—2. like πολύς, of size, *huge, vast, measureless, immense, infinite*, μυρίος ὄνος, *a vast* price, Od. 15, 452; πένθος, ἄχος μυρίον, *infinite* sorrow, Il. 18, 88; 20, 282; μυρία ἄλγεα, κήδεα, Il., etc.; μ. κέλευθος, *an endless* journey, Pind. I. 4, 2.—This mostly in poetry, but also in Ion. prose, μυρίη ὄψις, *all kinds of* sights, Hdt. 2, 136; μ. κακότης, 6, 67, θωῦμα, 2, 148; and even in Plat., μ. πενίη, διαφορότης, ἐρημία, Apol. 23 B, Phil. 13 A, Legg. 677 E.—3. of time, *very long, endless*, μυρίος χρόνος, Pind. I. 5, 36, Soph. 397, 617; cf. μυριετής.—4. μυρία as adv., *much, immensely, incessantly*, μ. κλαίειν, Anth. P. 7, 374, cf. 12, 169.—5. μυρίῳ βέλτιον, μ. κάλλιον, *infinitely* better, Plat. Rep. 520 C, Tim. 33 B; μυρίῳ or μύριον διαφέρειν, to differ *infinitely*, Id. Polit. 272 C, Theaet. 166 D.—II. as a definite numeral, μύριοι, αι, α, *ten thousand*, the greatest number in Greek expressed by one word: in this sense first in Hes. Op. 250, then oft. in Hdt., and mostly in prose. In some few military phrases we find it in singul., ἵππος μυρίη, 10,000 horse, Hdt. 1, 27; 7, 41; ἀσπὶς μυρία, Xen. An. 1, 7, 10; cf. ἵππος, ἀσπὶς:—οἱ Μύριοι, *the Ten Thousand*, an assembly of the Arcadians, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 38.—Acc. to the Gramm., μυρίος (parox.) is the *indefinite*, μύριος (proparox.) the *definite number*: yet this is comparatively a late distinction, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 15. (As the orig. notion is indef., not numerical, it is no doubt akin to Lat. *multus*, and still nearer to Gael. *mohr, great*, v. Pott.)

Μῦριοστή, ἡ,=μυριοστός, dub.

Μῦριοστημόριον, ου, τό, (μυριο-

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στός, μόριον) *the* 10,000*th part*, Arist. de Sens. 6, 6.

Μῡριοστός, ή, όν, (μύριοι) *the* 10,000*th*, μέρος, μοῖρα, Ar. Lys. 355, Thesm. 555 : μ. ἔτος, 10,000 years *hence*, Plat. Legg. 656 E.

Μῡριοστύς, ύος, ή, (μύριοι) *a body of ten thousand*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20.

Μῡριοτευχής, ές, (μύριοι, τεῦχος) *with ten thousand armed men*, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 139.

Μῡριότης, ητος, ή,=μυριάς, LXX, cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.

Μῡριότρητος, ον, (μυρίος, τιτράω, τρήσω) *with numberless holes, ἄγγεα, honeycombs*, †Pseudo-Phocyl. 162.

Μῡριοτρόφος, ον, *feeding* or *maintaining ten thousand*.

Μῡριόφθαλμος, ον, *with countless eyes*.

Μῡριόφιλος, ον, (μυρίος, φίλος) *with numberless friends*, Themist.

Μῡριοφόρος, ον, (μύριοι, φέρω) *of ten thousand talents burden*, ναῦς, Thuc. 7, 25 : as Lob. Phryn. 663 well explains it. He conjectures μυριάμφορος (q. v.), but the form μυριοφόρος occurs in Strabo, as also the equiv. μυριαγωγός,—which is not considered so good by the Atticists.

Μῡριόφορτος, ον,=foreg., Anth. P. 10, 23.

Μῡριόφυλλον, ου, τό, a water-plant, prob. *myriophyllum spicatum*, Diosc. 4, 115 : from

Μῡριόφυλλος, ον, (μυρίος, φύλλον) *with numberless leaves*.

Μῡριόφῦλος, ον, (μυρίος, φῦλον) *of ten thousand kinds*, Opp. H. 1, 626.

Μῡριόφωνος, ον, (μυρίος, φωνή) *with ten thousand voices*, Anth.

Μῡριαχαύνη, ης, ή, *an infinitely affected* woman, ap. Galen. ; cf. Lob. Paral. 463.

Μῡρίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, =μυρόπνοος, Anth. P. 9, 6, etc. ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 665.

Μῡρίς, ίδος, ή, (μύρον) *a box for unguents*.—II.=μυρρίς.

Μύρισμα, ατος, τό, *an ointment, unction*, like μύρωμα. [ῡ]

Μῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an anointing*, Ath. 547 F.

Μῡριστικός, ή, όν, *fit for anointing*.

†**Μυριχίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Myrichides*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 29.

Μῡριώνῡμος, ον, (μυρίος, ὄνομα) *of countless names*, Ἶσις, Plut. 2, 372 E.

Μῡριωπός, όν, (μυρίος, ὤψ)=μυριόφθαλμος, Aesch. Pr. 569.

†**Μύρκανος**, ου, ὁ, *Myrcanus*, a Carthaginian, Polyb. 7, 9, 1.

†**Μυρκίνιος**, α, ον, *of Myrcinus, Myrcinian*, *ol* M., Thuc. 5, 6.

†**Μύρκινος**, ου, ή, *Myrcinus*, a region of Thrace on the Strymon inhabited by the Edoni, hence called ἡ Ἠδωνίς, Hdt. 5, 11.—II. a city of foreg., built by Histiaeus of Miletus, Thuc. 4, 107.

†**Μυρλεᾶτις**, ιδος, ή, fem. adj., *of Myrlea*, ἡ M. (sc. χώρα), *the territory of M.*, Strab.

†**Μύρλεια**, ας, ή, *Myrlea*, a city of Bithynia, the later Apamea, Strab. p. 563.

Μύρμαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, Dor. for μύρμηξ, Theocr.

Μυρμηδών, ῶνος, ὁ, *an ant's nest* : also *an ant*, Dor. word.

Μυρμηκάνθρωποι, οἱ, *ant-men*, a play of Pherecrates.

Μυρμήκειος, ον, (μύρμηξ) *like an ant* :—τὸ μ., a *poisonous spider*, Nic. Th. 747.

Μυρμήκια, τά, and **μυρμηκίαι**, αἱ, *warts on the palms* of the hands *and soles* of the feet, Lat. *formicationes*, differing from ἀκροχορδόνες, which have a neck, while μυρμήκια grow directly from the skin.

Μυρμηκιά, ᾶς, or (as Bekk.) **μυρμηκία**, ας, ή, (μύρμηξ) *an ant's nest*, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 27 : hence *a throng of people, a crowded lecture-room*, ap. Hesych.—II. metaph., μυρμηκίαι ἐκτράπελοι in Pherecr. Χειρ. 1, 23, are *perverse conceits of a harp-player* or *singer*, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, *like a nest of ants* ; cf. Meineke ad l. ; so Ar., Thesm. 100, calls similar embellishments of poetry μύρμηκος ἀτραποί.

Μυρμηκίας λίθος, ὁ, a precious stone *with wart-like lumps* (μυρμήκια) *upon it*, Plin. 37, 10.—II. χρυσὸς μ., the gold *got up from Indian ant hills*, cf. Hdt. 3, 102.

Μυρμηκίασις, ή,=sq.

Μυρμηκιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a breaking out of warts* : from

Μυρμηκιάω, ῶ, (μυρμήκια) *to have warts, feel an itching*, LXX.

†**Μυρμηκίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Myrmecides*, an artist of Miletus, Ael. V. H. 1, 17.

Μυρμηκίζω, (μύρμηξ) *to feel as if ants were creeping about one*.

Μυρμήκιον, ου, τό, dim. from μύρμηξ :—cf. μυρμήκειος.

†**Μυρμήκιον**, ου, τό, *Myrmecium*, a Scythian city on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab. p. 310.

Μυρμηκίτης, ου, ὁ, a precious stone *with things like ants inside it*, like amber, Plin. 37, 11.

Μυρμηκόβιος, ον, *living an ant's life*, Eust.

Μυρμηκοειδής, ές, *like ants*.

Μυρμηκολέων, οντος, ὁ, (μύρμηξ, λέων) *the ant lion*, in LXX., a name variously interpreted, v. Bochart Hierozoic. 2, p. 813.

Μυρμηκώδης, ες,= μυρμηκοειδής : also, *full of warts*, Marc. Sid.

ΜΎΡΜΗΞ, ηκος, ὁ, *the ant*, Lat. *formica*, first in Hes. Fr. 22, 5 ; 37, 4 : (a form μύρμος is quoted by Hesych.) : the winged male was called νυμφη. —On μυρμηκὸς ἀτραποί, v. sub μυρμηκιά.—II. *a beast of prey* in India, some think of the lion, others of the dog tribe, Hdt. 3, 102.—III. *a hidden rock* in the sea, Lyc. 878 ; cf. χειράς : esp. a cliff on the Thessalian coast between Sciathus and Magnesia, Hdt. 7, 183.—IV. a sort of *gauntlet* or *cestus* with metal studs or nails *like warts* (μυρμήκια) on it, Christod. Ecphr. 225. (Μύρμηξ is the same word as Lat. *f-ormic-a*.)

†**Μύρμηξ**, ηκος, ὁ, *Myrmex*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 1506.—II. v. foreg. III.

Μυρμιδόνες, ων, οἱ, *the Myrmidons*, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Aegina, the subjects of Peleus and Achilles, †Il. 1, 180, etc.

†**Μυρμιδών**, όνος, ὁ, *Myrmidon*, son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa, Ap. Rh. 1, 56.—II. a Myrmidon, v. Μυρμιδόνες.

Μῠροβάλᾱνος, ου, ή, also **βάλανος μυρεψική**, Lat. *glans unguentaria, palma unguentariorum*, perh. *the Behen nut, Guilandina moringa*, whence was extracted a scentless oil (βαλάνινον ἔλαιον), used in mixing unguents, Diosc.—II. μυροβάλανοι, οἱ, the fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, modern Greek. [ᾰ]

Μῠροβᾰφής, ές, (μύρον, βάπτω) *dipped in perfumed oil*, Clem. Al.

Μῠροβλῡσία, ας, ή, *the bubbling out of perfumed oil* : from

Μῠροβλύτης, ου, ὁ, (μύρον, βλύω) *flowing with unguent*. [ῠ]

Μῠροβόστρῡχος, ον, *with perfumed locks*, v. l. for sq.

Μῠροβότρῡς, υ, gen. υος, (μύρον, βότρυς)=foreg., Mel. 105.

Μῠροβρεχής, ές, (μύρον, βρέχω) *wet with unguent*, LXX.

Μῠρόεις, εσσα, εν, (μύρον) *anointed, scented*, βόστρυχος, Anth. P. 6, 234.

Μῠροθήκη, ης, ή, *a box for unguent*.

Μῠροθήκιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

Μῠρολογέω, ῶ, v. μύρω, fin.

Μύρομαι, Hom., and Hes., v. sub μύρω. [ῡ]

ΜΎΡΟΝ, ου. τό, *any sweet juice distilling from plants*, and used for unguents or perfumes, derived from μύρω by the ancients ; or, acc. to Ath., from μυρρα, *myrrh-oil* ;—but the word is prob. of foreign origin :— usu., *any prepared unguent* or *sweet oil*, Lat. *unguentum*, first in Archil. 34, Hdt. 1, 22 : (Hom. uses ἔλαιον εἰώδες, ῥοδόεν, τεθυωμένον)—used to mix with wine, Ael. V. H. 12, 31.—A great variety are given by Diosc. 1, 52, sqq., Ath. xv., c. 37–46.—2. a place where unguents, etc. were sold, *the perfume-market*, Ar. Eq. 1375, Pherecr. Agath. 2.—3. metaph., *any thing graceful, charming, lovely*, Anth. P. 5, 90 ; cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 285, A. P. p. 597. —4. proverb., τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ φακῇ μύρον, *myrrh-oil* on lentils, i. e. pains thrown away, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2 ; cf. Strattis Phoen. 1, et ibi Meineke. [ῡ]

Μῠροπισσόκηρος, ον, ὁ, *an ointment of scented oil, pitch and wax*, Galen.

Μυρόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, *sweet with unguent* or *oil*, Mel. 5 ; also μυρίπνοος.

†**Μυρόπνους**, ου, ὁ, *Myropnus*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Fugit. 32.

Μῠροποιός, όν, (μύρον, ποιέω) *preparing scented oils*, Ath.

Μῠροπόλος, ον, *busy about scented oils*.

Μῠροπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a shop for unguents, a perfumer's shop*, Lys. 170, 6, Dem. 786, 8 ; 911, 13 : and

Μῠροπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in unguents* or *scented oils*, Ar. Fr. 651 : from

Μῠροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (μύρον, πωλέω) *a dealer in unguents* or *scented oils, a perfumer*, Lys. ap. Ath. 612 E, Xen. Symp. 2, 4.

Μῠροπώλιον, ου, τό, v. l. for μυροπωλεῖον.

Μῠρόπωλις, ιδος, ή, fem. of μυροπώλης, Ar. Eccl. 841.

Μῠρόπωλος, ον, *selling unguents* or *scented oils*.

Μῠρόῤῥαντος, ον, (μύρον, ῥαίνω) *wet with unguent*, Mel. 65.

Μῦρος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *myrus*, a kind of sea-eel, Ath. 312 E ; acc. to Plin. the male of the *muraena* : cf. σμύραινα

†**Μύρος**, ου, ὁ, *Myrus*, an Athen. archon, Dion. H. 5, 50.

Μῠροστᾰγής, ές, *dripping with unguent*.

Μῠροστᾰφύλιον, ου, τό, *a vine that bears sweet smelling grapes*, Geop.

Μῠροφεγγής, ές, (μύρον, φέγγος) *shining with unguent*, Mel. 78.

Μῠροφόρος, ον, *bringing* or *holding unguent*.

Μῠρόχριστος, ον, (μύρον, χρίω) *anointed with unguent*, Eur. Cycl. 501.

Μῠρόχροος, ον, (μύρον, χρόα) *with anointed skin*, Anth. P. 9, 570.

Μῠρόω, rarer form for μυρίζω, Bz. Ar. Eccl. 1117.

Μύρρα, ας, ή, *the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrrh*, Lat, *myrrha*, *murrha*, Ath. 688 C.

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†Μύρρα, ας, ἡ, *Myrrha*, daughter of Cinyras, mother of Adonis, Luc. de D. Syr. 6; cf. Σμύρνα: in Lyc. 829 Μύρρας ἄστυ=Βύβλος.

Μυρρινάκανθος, ου, ἡ, (μυρρίνη, ἄκανθα) *a shrub like a myrtle but prickly*, Lat. *ruscus aculeatus*, Diosc.: also κεντρομυρρίνη and ὀξυμυρρίνη, Lacon. μυρταλίς.

Μυρρινάω, ῶ, *to long for myrtle-wreaths*, which were the badges of certain offices, hence comically for ἀρχοντιάω, ap. Hesych.

Μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, later Att. for μυρσίνη, q. v.

Μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, v. μορρία.

†Μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, *Myrrhinē*, daughter of Callias, wife of Hippias, Thuc. 6, 55.—2. another Athen. female Ar. Lys. 70.—Others in Ath.; etc. [ῐ]

Μυρρίνης οἶνος, v. μυρίνης.

†Μυρρῐνίδιον, ου, ἡ, *my dear little Myrrhine*, dim. from Μυρρίνη, Ar. Lys.

Μυρρινίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with myrtle*, Ael. V. H. 12, 31.

Μυρρῖνος, η, ον, later Att. for μύρσινος.

Μυρρινοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Myrrhinus*, name of a demus of Attica †belonging to the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 399†; cf. Ῥαμνοῦς.

†Μυρρινούσιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to* (the deme) *Myrrhinus*, Plat. Protag. 315 C.

Μυρρίνων, ῶνος, ὁ, (μυρρίνη) *a myrtle-grove*, Lat. *myrtetum*, Ar. Ran. 156.

Μυρρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a plant, myrrhis odorata*, Diosc. 4, 116.

Μυρρίτης, ου, ὁ, (μύρρα) *like myrtle-juice*, Plin.

†Μύρσιλος, ου, ὁ, Att. Μύρτιλος, *Myrsilus*, the Greek name of the Lydian king Candaules, Hdt. 1, 7.—2. a historian of Lesbos, Ath. 610 A.—3. a tyrant of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617.

Μυρσινεῖον, Aeol. -νῆον, ου, τό,= μυρίνων, Alcae. 70.

Μυρσινέλαιον, ου, τό, (μυρσίνη, ἔλαιον) *myrtle-oil*, Diosc. 1, 48.

Μυρσίνη, later Att. μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, *the myrtle*, Archil. 37; μυρσίνης στέφανος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 147, Eur. Alc. 172.—II. *a myrtle-branch*, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.; or *a myrtle-wreath*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 25, Ar. Vesp. 861, 1364, etc.; cf. σκόλιον:—*al* μυρρίναι, *the place where these wreaths were sold*, Ar. Thesm. 448.—2. *a fly-flap made of a myrtle-branch*, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 59. [ῐ] Hence

Μυρσινῖνος, η, ον,=μύρρινος, *of myrtle*, Diosc. [σῐ]

Μυρσινίτης, ου, ὁ,=μυρρινίτης.

Μυρσινοειδής, ές, (μυρσίνη, εἶδος) *myrtle-like*, δζοι, H. Hom. Merc. 81.

Μύρσινος, η, ον, later Att. μύρρινος,=μύρτινος, *of myrtle*, Lat. *myrteus*, Call. Dian. 202:—ὁ μύρρινος,= μύρτος, Theophr.—II. τὸ μ., *the lower part of the membrum virile*, Ar. Eq. 964.

†Μυρσῖνος, ου, ἡ, *Myrsinus*, a town of Elis on the road from Elis to Dyme, later Μυρτούντιον, Il. 2, 616; Strab. p. 341.

Μυρσινών, ῶνος, ὁ, = μυρρινών, LXX.

Μύρσος, ου, ὁ, *a basket*, E. M. (Akin to ὑρρίς, ὑρρίσκος, cf. μ. V. 1.)

†Μύρσος, ου, ὁ, *Myrsus*, father of Candaules, a king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7. —2. son of Gyges, a Lydian, Id. 3, 122.

†Μύρσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Myrson*, a shepherd, Bion 6, 1.

Μυρτάκανθα, ἡ, = μυρρινάκανθος, Lob. Phryn. 111.

Μυρτᾶλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Lacon. for μυρρινάκανθος.

Μυρτάς, άδος, ἡ,=μυρτίδανον II., Nic. Th. 513.

Μυρτεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (μύρτος)=μυρρινών.

Μυρτία, ας, ἡ,=μυρσίνη, Hesych.

†Μυρτία, ας, ἡ, *Myrtia*, an Athenian female, Ar. Vesp. 1396.

Μυρτιδάνιον, ου, τό, *a myrtle-like plant*, Hipp.—II. *a rough excrescence on the root and branches of the myrtle*, like the Kermes-berries on the holm-oak, Diosc.—III. *the fruit of the Persian pepper-tree*: also another Indian or Persian fruit used as pepper, Xenocr. [τῐ]

†Μυρτίλος, ου, ὁ, *Myrtilus*, son of Mercury or Jupiter, charioteer of Oenomaus, hurled by Pelops into the sea, Soph. El. 509.—2. an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Ath.; etc.—Cf. Μύρσιλος.

Μυρτίνη, ης, ἡ,=μυρσίνη, *a myrtle*.—II. a sort of *pear-tree* or *olive*, from the nature of the fruit, Nic. Al. 88. [ῐ]

Μύρτινος, η, ον, = μύρσινος, cf. foreg.

†Μύρτιον, ου, τό, *Myrtium*, a town of Thrace opposite Samothrace, Dem. 234, 12.—II. ἡ, fem. pr. n., Luc. Dial. M. 27, 7.

†Μυρτις, ιος, ὁ, *Myrtis*, an Argive traitor, Dem. 324, 10.—Others in Ath.; etc.—II. ἡ, a poetess of Anthedon, Anth. P. 9, 26.

Μυρτίς, ίδος, ἡ,=μύρτον, *a myrtle-berry*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 52 E.

Μυρτίτης οἶνος, ὁ, = μυρρινίτης, Diosc. 5, 36.

Μυρτομίγής, ές, (μύρτον, μίγνυμι) *mixed with myrtle-berries*, Geop.

Μύρτον, ου, τό, *the fruit of the myrtle* (μυρτος), *the myrtle-berry*, Lat. *myrtum*, Ar. Av. 160, 1100, Plat., etc.—II. *part of the pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 1034.

Μυρτοπέτᾶλον, ου, τό, (μύρτος, πέταλον) the plant *polygonum*, Plin.

ΜΥ῾ΡΤΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *the myrtle*, Lat. *myrtus*, Pind. I. 4, 117 (3, 88), etc.

Μυρτός, όν, *of myrtle*, Lat. *myrteus*.

†Μυρτούντιον, ου, τό,=Μύρσινος.—II. a marsh between Leucas and the Ambracian gulf, Strab.

†Μυρτουσα, ης, ἡ, *Myrtusa*, a mountain near Cyrene, Call. Del. 91.

Μυρτόχειλα, τά, and μυρτοχειλίδες, αἱ, *parts of the pudenda muliebria*, v. μύρτον II.

†Μυρτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Myrto*, a female, after whom, acc. to Paus., the Myrtoan sea was named, 8, 14, 12.—2. the second wife of Socrates, acc. to Ath. 556 D; Luc. Halc. 8.—3. a shepherdess, Theocr.

Μύρτων, ωνος, ὁ, nickname of *a debauchee*, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

†Μυρτῷος, α, ον, *Myrtoan*, τὸ M. πέλαγος, *the Myrtoan sea*, a part of the Aegean, lying between the coast of Argolis and Attica, Strab. p. 323.

†Μυρτώσιον αἰπος, = Μύρτουσα, Ap. Rh. 2, 505.

ΜΥ῾ΡΩ, like ῥέω, *to flow, run, trickle*, δάκρυσι μῦρον, they melted into tears, Hes. Sc. 132: (hence redupl. μορμύρω, Lat. *murmuro*.)—II. mid. μύρομαι (sc. δάκρυσι), *to melt into tears, to shed tears, weep*, κλαίοντέ τε, μυρομένω τε, Il. 22, 427; γοδωσά τε, μυρομένη τε, Od. 19, 119; ἐλεὸν μύρετο, Hes. Op. 204:—Ap. Rh. has it also=act., *to flow*, 2, 371.—2. c. acc., *to weep for, bewail*, Bion 1, 68, Mosch. 3, 74, 91, —where also aor. μύρατο occurs.— Later writers use instead μῦρολογέω (mod. Greek μυριολογέω), and μῦρῳδέω like θρηνῳδέω. (Cf. Lat. *moereo*.) [ῠ]

†Μῦρώ, οῦς, ἡ, v. Μοιρώ.

Μύρωμα, ατος, τό, (μυρόω) *an ointment spread for use*, Alcae. 39, Ar. Eccl. 1117. [ῠ]

†Μύρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Myron*, a celebrated statuary of Eleutherae, Luc.; Anth.: etc.—2. a tyrant of Sicyon, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, 3.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†Μυρωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Myronides*, grandfather of Clisthenes, Hdt. 6, 126.—2. a celebrated commander of the Athenians in Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 105; Ar.; etc.—3. son of Archinus, Dem. 742, 25.

Μύρωσις, ἡ, (μυρόω) *an anointing*.

ΜΥ῝Σ, ὁ (even of the female, Philem. p. 408), gen. μυός, acc. μῦν:—*a mouse*, Lat. *mus*, first in Batr.: μ. ἀρουραῖος, *a field-mouse*, Hdt. 2, 141, cf. μυγαλῆ: proverb., μῦς ἐν πίττῃ, ἐν ἅλμῃ, also μῦς πίττης γεύεται, a mouse in a pitch or pickle tub ('a flea in a glue-pot'), i. e. in a great scrape, Dem. 1215, 10, Theocr. 14, 51: μῦς λευκός, *a lewd, lecherous* person, Philem. l. c.—II. a shell-fish, *the muscle*, cf. μύαξ, μυΐσκος.—III. a large kind of *whale*, Lat. *musculus*, Arist. H. A. 3, 12, 5.—IV. *a muscle* of the body, Lat. *musculus*, Theocr. 22, 48, and Medic. (Usu. referred to μύω, *to keep close*, cf. Hdt. 2, 141; but Pott connects it with Sanscr. *mush, furari*.) [ῡ, and so in all compds.: Nic. has μῡοδόκος in arsis, but μύων is the only real exception.]

†Μῦς, υός, ὁ, *Mys*, a Carian of Europus, Hdt. 8, 133.—2. a celebrated artist, Paus. 1, 28, 2

Μύσαγμα, ατος, τό, (μυσάττομαι) =μύσος, Aesch. Supp. 995.

Μύσάω, (μύσος)=μυσάττομαι.

Μῦσᾰρία, ας, ἡ, subst. from sq., *filthiness, loathsomeness*.

Μῦσᾰρός, ά, όν: (μύσος):—*foul, dirty*: hence like Lat. *impurus, loathsome, abominable*, and so like μιαρός, Eur. Or. 1624, etc.; τὸ μ., *an abomination*, Hdt. 2, 37; of persons, *defiled, polluted*, Eur. El. 1350.

Μῦσάρχης, ου, ὁ, (μύσος, ἄρχω) *the author of a foul deed*, LXX.

Μῦσάττομαι, (μύσος) dep., *to feel disgust at* anything *loathsome, to loathe, abominate*, c. acc., Eur. Med. 1149; Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 5.—The act. only in Hesych.

Μῦσαχθής, ές, (μυσάττομαι) poet. for μυσαρός, Nic. Th. 361.

Μῦσαχνός, ή, όν,=foreg.: μυσάχνη, ἡ, *a prostitute*, Archil. 125, like μισήτη: also μυσαχρός, and contr. μυσχνός, μυσχρός, μυσκρός.

Μῦσερός, ά, όν, later form for μυσαρός.

Μῦσητός, ή, όν, (μύσος) = μυσαρός.

†Μῦσία, ας, ἡ, *Mysia*, a province of Asia Minor lying along the Aegean and Propontis, divided into Greater and Less Mysia, Hdt. 7, 41.—2. *Moesia* in Europe.

†Μῦσιᾰκός, ή, όν, *Mysian*, Strab.

Μῦσιάω, ῶ, (μύσος) *to feel disgust*, dub.—II. (μύζω) *to snuff, snort*, esp. in eating greedily, Cornut.

Μῦσίδδω, Lacon. for μυθίζω, Ar. Lys. 94, etc.

Μυσικαρφί, (μύω) adv., *with the eyes shut, winking*, Cratin. Ὤρ. 12, but v. Meineke.

†Μύσιος, α, ον, *Mysian*, Pind. I. 8, 107; Aesch. Pers. 322.—II. ὁ M., *the Mysius*, a river of Mysia, Strab. p. 616.

†Μῦσίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul fem. to Μυσός, αία M., Dion. P. 803.

Μύσις, εως, ἡ, (μύω) *a closing the*

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lips, eyes, etc.—II. (from pass.) *a being closed, constipation*, Hipp. [ῡ]

Μυσκέλενδρον, ου, τό, mouse-dung.

†*Μύσκελλος, ου, ὁ, Myscellus*, son of Alcmon of Argos, Strab. p. 262.

Μύσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *μῦς*, for *μυΐσκος*, dub.

†*Μύσκων, ωνος, ὁ, Myscon*, a leader of the Syracusans, Thuc. 8, 85.—2. son of Menecrates, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

†*Μῦσοί, ῶν, οἱ, the Mysians*,—1. in Mysia in Asia Minor, Il. 2, 858, cf. Strab. p. 295, who makes them to have come from Thrace, Id. p. 564.—2. a Thracian nation on the Ister, called by the Romans *Moesi*, Strab. pp. 295, 317: some regard them as the ones mentioned in Il. 13, 5.

Μῦσος, τό, (*μύω, μύζω*) *anything loathsome, uncleanness* of body or mind: metaph., *an abomination, defilement*, Lat. *piaculum*, like *μίασμα*, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 650, Eum. 839, Soph. O. T. 138. [Sometimes written properisp. *μῦσος*, but wrongly, for υ is always short; cf. Draco p. 65, 15, E. M. p. 588, 52: perh. *μῖσος* caused the error.] Hence

Μῦσός, όν,=*μυσαρός*.

Μῦσός, οῦ, ὁ, a Mysian, †v. sub *Μυσοί*; as adj. *Mysian*, *Οὔλυμπος*, Call. Dian. 117†: for *Μυσῶν λεία*, cf. sub *λεία*.

†*Μυσός, οῦ, ὁ, Mysus*, brother of Car and Lydus, from whom the Mysians were said to derive their name, Hdt. 1, 171.

Μυσπολέω, ὦ, (*μῦς, πολέω*) *to run about like a mouse*, Ar. Vesp. 140, with a play on *μυστιπολεύω*.

Μυσσω, μύττω, only found in compounds, *ἀπομύττω, ἐπιμύττω, προμύττω*, and in Lat. *mungo, emungo*, v. *μυω*.

Μυσσωτός, ὁ, v. *μυττωτός*.

Μυστἀγωγέω, ὦ, to be a μυσταγωγός: hence, c. acc. pers. *to initiate*,= *μυέω*, Strab., *τινά τι*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 22; opp. to *μυεῖσθαι*, Plut. 2, 795 E. Hence

Μυστἀγώγημα, ατος, τό, initiation into the mysteries: and

Μυστἀγωγητός, ή, όν, initiated.

Μυστἀγωγία, ας, ἡ, initiation into the mysteries, Plut. Alcib. 34; from

Μυστἀγωγός, όν, (*μύστης, ἄγω*) *introducing* or *initiating into mysteries, a mystagogue*, Strab., Plut. Alcib. 34, etc., v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 29: hence—2. generally, *a teacher of philosophy*, Himer.—3. in Sicily=*περιηγητής, a Cicerone*, esp. at the temples, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 4, 59.

†*Μυσταλίδης, ου, ὁ, Mystalides*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Μύσταξ, ακος, ὁ, Dor. and Lacon. for *μύσταξ* III., and always masc., whereas *μύσταξ* is fem.:—*the upper lip, the beard upon it*, our *moustache*, Strattis Incert. 6, et ibi Mein.; also *βύσταξ*, Antiph. Archon 1, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 288: the Spartan ephors on coming into office issued an edict, *κείρεσθαι τὸν μύστακα καὶ πείθειν τοῖς νόμοις*, Arist. ap. Plut. Cleom. 9, Plut. 2, 550 B, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 7, § 7.

Μυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*μύστης*.

Μυστηριάζω, to initiate into mysteries or *doctrines.*

Μυστηριακός, ή, όν, belonging to mysteries, mystical.

Μυστηριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, initiation.

Μυστηρικός, ή, όν,=*μυστηριακός*, Ar. Ach. 747.

Μυστήριον, ου, τό, (*μύστης*) strictly neut. from *μυστήριος*=*μυστικός*, *a mystery* or *revealed secret*: mostly in plur., *τὰ μ., the mysteries*, certain religious celebrations; first in Hdt. 2, 51, of those of the Cabiri in Samothrace. The most famous were those of Demeter (Ceres) at Eleusis, first in Aesch. Fr. 382; the greater (*τὰ μεγάλα*, cf. sub *μνέω*) in Boëdromion; the lesser (*τὰ μικρά*) in Anthesterion; but mysteries were celebrated in every considerable city of Greece, Lob. Aglaophamus, p. 43. In this work Lobeck opposes the common notion that the mysteries were revelations of a profound religious secret: they certainly were always *secret*, but all Greeks without distinction of rank or education, nay, perhaps even slaves (p. 19), might be initiated, and in later times foreigners (p. 20): prob. they were *shows* or *scenic representations of mythical legends*, not unlike the religious 'mysteries' of the middle ages.—Cf. *μνέω, μύστης, μυσταγωγός*.—2. *any mysteries* or *secrets*, Soph. Fr. 943; hence, *μ. στεμμάτων*, the mystic wreaths, Eur. Supp. 470: also *mystic implements* and the like, *ὄνος ἄγων μυστήρια*, Ar. Ran. 159.—3. later, *all matters of science which required teaching*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 127, sq.: in N. T., also in sing., *a mystery*.—II. *a cough-medicine.*

Μυστηρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of *μυστηριακός*, Anth. P. 7, 9.

Μυστηριώδης, ες, (*μυστήριον, εἶδος*) *like mysteries*, Plut. 2, 996 B.

Μυστηριώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ώτις, ίδος*, (*μυστήριον*) *belonging to the mysteries*: *μ. σπονδή*, an armistice *during the Eleusinian mysteries*, Aeschin. 45, 38, etc.

Μύστης, ου, ὁ, fem. *μυστίς, ίδος*: (*μυέω*):—*one initiated*, Eur. H. F. 613: also c. gen., *μ. Διός*, Eur. Cret. 2, 11, cf. Mel. 114; *μυστὶ Πενίης*, Anth. P. 9, 229:—also as adj., *μ. χορός*, Ar. Ran. 370.—The division of the initiated into various orders, up to the *ἐποπταί*, is very dub., cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Ran. 745, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 31 sq., 128.—II.=*μυσταγωγός*, Ib. p. 29; so, *μύστις νάματος ἡ Κύπρις*, Anacreont. 4, 12. Hence

Μυστικός, ή, όν, secret, mystic, esp. *connected with the mysteries*, Aesch. Fr. 373; *μ. Ἴακχος, the mystic* chant Iacchus, Hdt. 8, 65; *τὰ μ., the mysteries*, Thuc. 6, 28:—later, in genl. of all arts, etc., that required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 128, sq. The *χοιρίον μ.* in Ar. Ach. 728, is prob. *a wretched lean* pig, such as the *μύσται* were wont to offer, Lob. ut supr. p. 85, cf. *μέγαρον* IV. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Μυστιλάομαι, dep. *to sop bread in soup* or *gravy, and eat it, ἀμφοῖν χειροῖν τῶν δημοσίων μ., to ladle out* public money, Ar. Eq. 827, 1168, Plut. 627, Dind.; al., *μυστιλλάομαι, μιστυλλάομαι*, v. *μιστύλλω*: from

Μυστίλη, ης, ἡ, a crust of bread hollowed out as a spoon, to sup soup or gravy with, Ar. Eq. 1167; ubi al. *μιστύλη, μιστύλλη*, v. foreg.: cf. *μυστρον, μιστυλλω*.

Μυστιπολεύω, to solemnize mysteries, Musae. 124, Nonn. Hence

Μυστιπόλευτος, ον, solemnized mystically, Orph. H. 76, 7.

Μυστιπόλος, ον, (*μύστης, πολέω*) *solemnizing mysteries, performing a mystic rite*, Anth.; *μ. ἥμασι*, Ib. append. 164: cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

Μύστις, ίδος, fem. of *μύστης*, q. v.

†*Μυστιχίδης, ου, ὁ, Mystichides*, an Athen. archon, Diod. S. 15, 2.

Μυστοδόκος, ον, (*μύστης, δέχομαι*) *receiving the mysteries* or *the initiated*, *δόμος μ.*, of Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303.

Μυστοδότης, ου, ὁ,=*μυσταγωγός*, Anth.

Μυστοπόλος, μυστοπολεύω,=*μυστιπ.*

Μυστρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *μύστρον, a small spoon.*

Μυστριοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*μύστριον, πωλέω*) *a dealer in small spoons*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.

Μύστρον, ου, τό, or *μύστρος, ου, ὁ*, a sort of *spoon*, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C.—II. *a measure*,=two *κοχλιάρια*, Hippiatr. Hence

Μυστροπώλης, ου, ὁ, a spoon-seller.

Μυσφόνος, ον, mouse-murdering.

Μυσχνός, μυσχρός, μισπρός, v. *μισαχνός*.

Μῡσώδης, ες, (*μύσος, εἶδος*) *abominable*, Plut. Timol. 5.

†*Μύσων, ωνος, ὁ, Myson*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, of Chen in Laconia, named by Plato instead of Periander, Prot. 343 A.

Μυσωτός,=*μυττωτός*. Call. Fr. 288.

Μυτἀκίζω, to be fond of the letter μυ:—formed like *ἰωτακίζω*. Hence

Μυτἀκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, fondness for the letter μῦ, Gramm.

Μυτης, ου, ὁ,=*μυττός*, Hesych.

†*Μυτιληναῖος, α, ον, of Mytilene*, *Mytilenean*, Strab. p. 617.

†*Μυτιλήνη, ης, ἡ*, better form than *Μιτυλήνη, Mytilene*, a celebrated city of Lesbos, having two harbours, now *Metelin*, Hdt. 1, 160; 2, 178; etc.

Μυτίλος, ου, ὁ, (*μῦς*) the fish *muscle*, Lat. *mytulus*:—acc. to Hesyd. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 28, better *μιτίλος*, Lat. *mitulus*, and not from *μῦς*, tst of Lat. origin, cf. Ath. 85 E. [*μύτ-*, Hor. l. c., Mart. 3, 60, 4.]

Μύτιλος, ῆ, ον, v. *μιτίλος*.

Μύτις, ιδος, ἡ, that part of molluscous animals which answers to the liver, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 19, etc.

†*Μυτίστρατον, ου, τό, Mytistratum*, a city of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 24, 11.

†*Μύττονος*, or *Μυττόνης, ου, ὁ, Myttonus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 22, 4.

Μυττός, όν, Lat. *mutus, dumb*, ap. Hesych.; cf. *μύδος*.

Μύττω, Att. for *μύσσω*.

Μυττωτεύω, to make into a μυττωτός, μ. τινά, to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Vesp. 63: from

Μυττωτός, (no Att. form *μυσσωτός*) *οῦ, ὁ*, and perh. *μυττωτόν, τό*—*a savoury dish of cheese, honey, garlic, etc.*, mashed up into a sort of paste, Lat. *alliatum, intritum, moretum*, Anan. 1, 8, Ar. Ach. 174, Eq. 771, etc. (From *μύω, μύζω, μύσσω*, because its pungent taste made people wince.)

Μὐχαίτατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of *μύχιος*, Arist. Mund. 3, 10; formed like *μεσαίτατος, παλαίτατος*.

Μύχἀτος, irreg. superl. of *μύχιος*, Ap. Rh. 1, 170, Call. Dian. 68: formed from *μυχός*, as *μέσατος* from *μέσος*. [ῡ]

Μὐχέστατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of *μύχιος*, q. v.

Μυχθίζω, (*μύζω*) *to make a noise by closing the mouth and forcing the breath through the nostrils, to snort*, mostly of *horses*, esp. from passion, Aesch. Fr. 337.—2. *to make mouths, sneer, χείλεσι μυχθισθεῖσα*, Theocr. 20, 13; *σιμὰ στόματος μυχθίζεις*, Mel. 52; cf. Polyb. 15, 26, 8. Hence

Μυχθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a snorting, sneering, Eur. Rhes. 789.—II. *mockery, jeering*, LXX.

Μυχθώδης, ες, like one sneering, *πνεύματα μ., hard-drawn breath*, Hipp.

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(as if from *μύχθος*=*μυχθισμός*, and *εἶδος*)

Μῡχιαῖος, *α*, *ον*,=sq.; like *κρυφιαῖος* from *κρύφιος*.

Μύχιος, *α*, *ον*, (*μυχός*) *inward*, *innermost*, Lat. *intimus*, as v. l. Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991, *μυχία Πρόποντις*, Propontis *with its creeks*, Aesch. Pers. 876; also in Ap. Rh. 2, 742, Anth.—To this adj. belong various irreg. superlatives (formed after the subst. *μυχός*), viz. *μῡχοίτατος*, *-αίτατος*, *-έστατος*, *-ώτατος*, and *μύχατος*, v. sub vocc. [ῡ]

Μυχλός, ή, *μύκλα* II.

Μυχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*μύζω*)=*μυγμός*, *moaning*, *groaning*, Od. 24, 416.

Μῡχόθεν, (*μυχός*) adv., *from the innermost part of the house*, *from the women's chambers*, Aesch. Ag. 96.

Μῡχοῖ, adv., *inside*, for *μυχῷ*, ; like *οἶκοι* for *οἴκῳ*.

Μῡχοίτατος, *η*, *ον*, irreg. superl. of *μύχιος*, *μυχοίτατος ἵζε*, *in the farthest corner* he sat, Od. 21, 146.

Μῡχόνδε, adv., *to the far corner*, Od. 22, 270: from

Μυχός, οῦ, ὁ, (*μύω*):—heterog. plur. *τὰ μυχά*, Dion. P. 117, 128, etc.: *—the innermost place* or *part*, *inmost nook* or *corner*, Lat. *sinus*, *recessus*, *δόμου*, *σπείους*, *ἄντρου*, Il. 22, 440, Od. 5, 226; 13, 363; so, *μ. χθονός*, *νήσων*, Hes., etc.—2. esp. *the inmost*, *most private part of a house*, *the women's apartments*, Lat. *penetrale*, *ἐς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ*, from the threshold to *the secret chamber*, Od. 7, 87, 96; cf. *μυχόθεν*. —3. *a bay* or *creek*, running far inland, Hdt. 2, 11; 4, 21; *ἐς μυχοὺς ἁλός*, Pind. P. 6, 12; *Πόντιος μ.*, Aesch. Pr. 839:—so, *μυχῷ Ἀργεος*, i. e. at Argos, which lies at the far corner of the Argolic gulf, Il. 6, 152; Od. 3, 263; so, *Κορίνθου ἐν μυχοῖσι*, Pind. N. 10, 78:—the irreg. superl. *μυχοίτατος*. *μύχατος*, etc., v. sub vocc.

†**Μυχός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Mychus*, a harbour in Phocis, Strab. p. 409.

Μῡχότροπος, *ον*, *of sly habits*, v. l. for *μοιχ.*, Ar. Thesm. 392.

Μύχουρος, *ον*, ὁ, (*μυχός*, *οὖρος*) *watch of the interior*, Lyc. 373. [ῡ]

Μῡχώδης, *ες*, (*μυχός*, *εἶδος*) *with* or *in secret holes and corners*.

Μυχών, ῶνος, ὁ, also *μυκών*,=*σωρός*, Gramm.

Μῡχώτατος, *η*, *ον*, (*μυχός*) irreg. superl. of *μύχιος*, Gramm.

ΜΥ΄Ω, f. *-ύσω*, intr. *to close*, *be shut*, esp. of the lips and eyes, *to wink*, *wince*, *μύσαν ὅσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισι*, Il. 24, 637; cf. *συμμύω*; so, *μύσαν ὄμμα*, *closed* eye, Eur. Med. 1183; cf *ἠμύω*. —II. of persons, *to shut the eyes*, *keep one's eyes shut*, Soph. Fr. 754; esp. in fear of danger, *μύσας*, *with one's eyes shut*, Id. Ant. 421, Ar. Vesp. 988, Plat., etc.; cf. Meineke Antiph. Agr. 4; *φαίνεται καὶ μύουσιν ὁράματα*, Arist. de Anima 3, 3, 12:—c. acc., *χείλεα μεμυκώς*, Anth. P. 15, 40.—2. metaph. *to be lulled to rest*, of pain, *to cease*, Soph. Tr. 1008.—III. also=*μύζω*. (The root is *μύ*, *μῦ*, which is *pronounced by closing the lips*: but the root has many branches: e. g. *ἠμύω*, *μύσις*, *μυσιάω*, *μυΐνδα*, *μύωψ*:—*μυχός*, *μύχιος*: *μυέω*, *μύστης*, *μυστήριον*:—*μυάω*, *μοιμυάω*: *μύζω* I, *μυγμός*. *μυχθίζω*: *μυκτήρ*, *μυκτηρίζω*:—*μυζῶ* II, *μυζάω*, *μυζέω*:—*μύσσω*, *μύττω*, *μυττός*, *μύτης*, *μύδος*, *μυνδος*, *mussо*, *mussito*, *mutus*, *mutio*:—*μύσος*, *μυσαρός*, *μυσάττομαι*:—*μύδος*, *μυδών*, *μυδαλέος*, *μυδάω*, *μυδαίνω*:—*μῦκος*, *μύκης*, *μύξα*, *μυξάζω*, *μύξινος*, *mungo*, *emungo*, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 267, p. 189: *μυκάομαι*, etc.) [*υ* seems to be always long in pres.; but *ῠ* certainly in aor., cf. Il. 24, 637, Soph. Ant. 421, Eur. Med. 1183; except in later writers, as Antiphil. 43, 3, etc.: in perf. *ὑ* always, as Il. 24, 420, Leon. Tar. 63, etc.]

Μῡώδης, *ες*, (*μῦς*, *εἶδος*) *mouse-like*, Plut. 2, 458 C.—II. (*μῦς* IV) *muscular*, Ib. 733 C.

Μῡών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*μῦς* IV):—*a muscular part of the body*, as it were, *a knot* or *cluster of muscles*, Il. 16, 315, 324. [Heyne proposes *μυιών*, metri grat., but by poet. usage *υ* in this word is always long, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1520, Theocr. 25, 149.]

Μῦωνία, *ας*, ἡ, (*μῦς*) *a mouse-hole*. —II. a term of reproach for a *lewd woman*, Epicrat. Chor. 1, Ael. N. A. 12, 10.

Μῦωξία, *ας*, ἡ,=foreg.

Μῦωξός, οῦ, ὁ, v. *μυοξός*.

Μῦωπάζω, (*μυώψ*) *to be shortsighted*, *see dimly*, N. T., 1 Pet. 2, 9.

Μῦωπία, *ας*, ἡ, (*μυώψ*) *shortsightedness*, *nearsightedness*, Medic.—II.= *μυωνία*, Arist. H. A. 6, 37, 3. Hence

Μῦωπιάζω, dub. for *μυωπάζω*.

Μῦωπίας, *ου*, ὁ,=*μυώψ*.

Μῦωπίασις, ἡ,=*μυωπία*.

Μῦωπίζω, (*μυωψ* II. 2) *to spur*, *prick with the spur*, *τὸν ἵππον*, Xen. Eq. 10, 1 and 2: but,—II. mid. (*μύωψ* II. 1) *to keep off flies from* one's horse, Ib. 4, 5:—pass., *to be attacked by flies*, Aristaen.

Μῦωπός, *όν*,=*μυώψ*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2 and 3.

Μῦωτόν, οῦ, τό, (*μῦς*, *οὐς*)=*μυόσωτον*.

Μῦωτός, ή, όν, (*μῦς* IV) *furnished with muscles*, Ath.

Μυώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*μύω*, *ὤψ*) strictly *closing the eyes*, *blinking*, *winking*: hence, *shortsighted*, Arist. Probl. 31, 16, and 25.—II. as subst. paroxyt., *μύωψ*, ωπος, ὁ, *the horse-fly* or *gad-fly*, like *οἶστρος*, Aesch. Pr. 675, cf. Supp. 307: hence,—2. *a goad*, *spur*, Xen. Eq. 8, 5, Plat. Apol. 30 E; *ἐν τοῖς μύωψι περιπατεῖν*, to walk *in spurs*, Theophr. Char. 21.—3. metaph., *a stimulant*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 884. [ῡ; but in signf. II, Nic. has ῠ, Th. 417, 736.]

Μῶα, or **Μῶά**, ἡ,=**Μῶσα**, Lacon. for **Μοῦσα**.

Μῶδιξ, ἡ,=*σμῶδιξ*.

Μωκάομαι, dep., (*μῶκος*) *to mock*, i. e. *mimic*, and so *ridicule*, Ael., and Alciphr. (Said to be formed from the sound uttered by a camel, *κάμηλος μωκᾶται*, Valck. Ammon. p. 231.)

Μωκεύω,= foreg., Tittm. Zonar. Lex. p. 1383.

Μώκημα, *ατος*, τό, (*μωκάομαι*) *mockery*.

Μωκία, *ας*, ἡ, *a mocking*, Ael. V. H. 3, 19. Hence

Μωκίζω, *to mock*.

Μῶκος, *ου*, ὁ, *a mock*, *mockery*. (Akin to *μῶμος*.) Hence

Μωκός, οῦ, ὁ, *a mocker*, Arist. H. A. 1, 9. 1.

ΜΩ΄ΛΟΣ, *ου*, ὁ, *the toil*, *moil*, *broil* of war, in Il. usu. *μῶλος Ἄρηος*, 2, 401, etc.; also without *Ἄρηος*, Il. 17, 397; 18, 188, Hes. Sc. 257: but *ξείνου καὶ Ἴρου μῶλος*, *the struggle between* Irus and the stranger, Od. 18, 233 (the only place where the word occurs in Od.): *Ἄρης μῶλον συνάγει*, Archil.—Hesych. also quotes a verb *μωλέω*=*μάχομαι*. Cf. *μῶλυς*, *μωλύνω*.

†**Μῶλος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Molus*, son of Mars and Demonice, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. son of Deucalion, Id. 3, 3, 1: cf. **Μόλος**.

ΜΩ΄ΛΥ, *υος*, τό, *moly*, a fabulous herb of secret power, having a black root and white blossom, and known by this name among the gods, Od. 10, 305, where Mercury gives it to Ulysses, as a counter-charm to the spells of Circé.—II. in later writers a kind of *garlic*, Theophr., cf. sq. (Prob. akin to Lat. *mollis*, and so to *μωλύω*, q. v.) [ῡ; but in Lyc. 679, ῠ.] Hence

Μώλυζα, ἡ, (*μῶλυ* II) a kind of *garlic*, with a single head, not several small ones, Hipp.: also its *bulb*, Lat. *unio*.

Μωλύζω, (*μῶλυς*)=*μωλύω*.

Μωλυνω, (*μῶλυς*)=*μωλύω*, Hipp.: pass. *to be worn out*, Soph. Fr. 620.

Μῶλυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, Dor., and *μωλυρός*, ά, όν,=sq.

Μῶλυς, *υ*, gen. *υος*, (*μῶλος*) *worn out by toil*, *feeble*, *sluggish*, Nic. Th. 32: cf. *μῶρος*. (The accent should be *μωλύς*.)

Μώλυσις, *εως*, ἡ, (*μωλύω*) *a breaking*, *crushing*: *a softening*, opp. to *πέψις*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 1, 5; 3, 16,—with v. l. *μώλυνσις*.

Μωλύτης, *ου*, ὁ,=*μῶλυς*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 7, 170.

Μωλυτικός, ή, όν, (*μωλύω*) *weakening*, *exhausting*.

Μώλυχνος, *ον*,=*μῶλυς*.

Μωλύω, (*μῶλυς*):—*to enfeeble*, *dull*, *blunt*: pass. *to grow weak*, *get old*, *peak*, *pine*, Hipp.: akin to *μολεύω* and *μολύνω*.—II. of meat and other food, intr. in act., *to become gradually roasted*, A. B. [ῡ seemingly in all tenses.]

Μωλωπίζω, (*μώλωψ*) *to beat and bruise severely*, Plut. 2, 126 C, in pass.

Μωλωπικός, ή, όν, *covered with weals*, Galen: from

Μώλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *the mark of a stripe*, *a weal*, in genl. *a skin-wound*, Arist. Probl. 9, 1, 1, Plut., etc. (Prob. formed from *μῶλος*, *μῶλυς*—cf. our *maul*:—on the analogy of *ἀλμάλωψ*, *θυμάλωψ*, etc.)

Μῶμαι, v. sub **μάω* III.

Μωμέομαι, Ion. *μωμέομαι*, f. *-ήσομαι*: (*μῶμος*):—dep. mid., *to find fault with*, *blame*, c. acc., Il. 3, 412, Theogn. 169, etc., Aesch. Ag. 277, Ar. Av. 171.—Poet. word, used in late prose, as Plut., etc.

Μῶμαρ, τό, poet. for *μῶμος*, Lyc. 1134.

†**Μώμεμφις**, *ιος*, ἡ, *Momemphis*, a city of Lower Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 163; cf. Strab. p. 805. Hence

†**Μωμεμφίτης**, *ου*, ὁ, *an inhab. of Momemphis*, Strab.

Μώμευμα, *ατος*, τό,=*μώμημα*.

Μωμεύω,=*μωμάομαι*, Od. 6, 274, Hes. Op. 754.

Μώμημα, *ατος*, τό, (*μωμάομαι*) *that which is blamed*, *a blemish*.—II. *blame*, *mockery*, LXX.

Μωμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*μωμάομαι*) *a mocker*, *scoffer*, Hipp.

Μωμητός, ή, όν, (*μωμάομαι*) *to be blamed* or *ridiculed*, Aesch. Theb. 508.

Μῶμος, *ου*, ὁ, *blame*, *ridicule*, *disgrace*, *μῶμον ἀνάψει*, to set *a brand* upon one, Od. 2, 86; so in Pind. O. 6, 125, P. 1, 159, Soph. Fr. 235; and in late prose, as Plut.—II. personified, *Momus*, the critic God, first in Hes. Th. 214, where he is son of Night, cf. Plat. Rep. 487 A.—Prob. from *μέμ-φομαι*, as if *μομφός*.)

Μωμοσκοπέω, ῶ, *to look for blemishes* in animals for sacrifice: in genl. *to examine*, *test*, Eccl.: from

Μωμοσκόπος, *ον*, (*μῶμος*, *σκοπέω*) *looking for blemishes* in sacrificial victims: in genl. *examining*.

Μῶν, adv., Dor. contr. for *μὴ οἰν*, but much used in Att., esp. in ques-

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tions to which a negative answer is expected, *but surely not? is it so...?* like *μή*; Lat. *num?*—as, *μῶν ἐστι...*; Answ. *οὐ δῆτα*, Eur. Hec. 754: sometimes, however, it only asks doubtingly, like Lat. *num forte?* and may be answered in the affirm., as Plat. Prot. 310 D.—Its origin from *μὴ οὐν* was so lost sight of, that we find *μῶν οὐν* in Aesch. Cho. 177, Eur. Andr. 82; *μῶν δῆτα*, Ar. Plut. 845; sometimes also *μῶν μή*, as Plat. Phaed. 84 C, Rep. 505 C.—*μῶν οὐ...*; had exactly the contrary signf. requiring an affirm. answer, Lat. *nonne?* Soph. O. C. 1729.—Cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 873. (*Μών* is the Lat. *num*, like *ne μή*, *νὶν μὶν*.)

Μῶνος, *a*, *ον*, Dor. for *μοῦνος*, *μόνος*.

Μῶνυξ, *ῦχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *with a single*, i. e. *solid*, *uncloven hoof*, Lat. *solipes*, epith. of the horse, very freq. in Il., once in Od., viz. 15, 46 :—in dat. with a neut. subst., *γένει τῷ μώνυχι*, Plat. Polit. 265 D, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 287. (Either shortd. for *μονόνυξ*, from *μόνος*, *ὄνυξ*, or from the root *μί-α* with *ὄνυξ*.)

Μώνῡχος, *ον*, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 250.

Μώομαι, Ep. lengthd. form for *μάομαι*.

Μωραίνω, f. *-ᾶνῶ*, aor. *ἐμώρᾶνα* : (*μωρός*) :—*to be silly*, *foolish*, Eur. Med. 614, †Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11†; *to play the fool*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 5 : c. acc., *πεῖραν μωραίνειν*, *to make a mad* attempt, Aesch. Pers. 719.—II. causal, *to make foolish*, *insipid*, etc., N. T. : pass. *to become so*, Ib. Hence

Μώρανσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = sq.

Μωρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μῶρος*) *silliness*, *folly*, first in Hdt. 1, 146, and freq. in Trag. : *μωρίην ἐπιφέρειν τινί*, to impute *folly* to him, Hdt. 1, 131 ; *μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνειν*, to be charged with it, Soph. Ant. 470.

Μώριον, *ου*, *τό*, a sort of *mandrake*, which *maddened* him who ate it, Diosc. 4, 76 ?

Μωροκῡκοήθης, *ες*, *both knave and fool*.

Μωροκλέπτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μῶρος*, *κλέπτης*) *a stupid thief*, Aesop.

Μωρολογέω, *ῶ*, (*μωρολόγος*) *to talk in a foolish*, *silly way*, Plut. 2, 1037 A. Hence

Μωρολόγημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a silly tale*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 1087 A.

Μωρολογία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *silly talking*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 5 : from

Μωρολόγος, *ον*, (*μῶρος*, *λέγω*) *speaking foolishly*.

Μῶρον, *τό*, = *μόρον*.

Μωροπόνηρος, *ον*, *stupidly wicked* or *malicious*.

ΜΩΡΟ΄Σ, *ά*, *όν*, Att. *μῶρος* (Arcad. 96, 13) :—strictly *dull*, *sluggish*, *slow*, akin to *μῶλυς*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. : hence,—2. metaph. of the mind, *dull*, *slow* ; *silly*, *foolish*, Aesch. Fr. 289, Soph. Ant. 220 ; etc. : *τὸ μ.*, *folly*, Eur. Hipp. 966.—3. also of taste, *insipid*, *flat*, Lat. *fatuus*, Diosc. Adv. *-ρως*. (Cf. Sanscr. *muhera*, fool, from root *muh*, to be silly.)

Μωροσοφέω, *ῶ*, *to be foolishly wise* ; and

Μωροσοφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *foolish*, i. e. *useless wisdom* : from

Μωρόσοφος, *ον*, (*μῶρος*, *σοφός*) *foolishly wise*, *a sapient ass*, Luc. Alex. 40.

Μωρόσῦκον, *ου*, *τό*, = *συκόμωρον*, Celsus.

Μωρότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*μῶρος*) *dullness of wit*, *stupidity*.

Μωρόφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*μῶρος*, *φρήν*) *dull-witted*, Manetho.

Μωρόω, *ῶ*, (*μῶρος*) *to dull*, *stupefy*, v. Foes. Oecon. Hipp. : hence

Μώρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *dullness*, *sluggishness*, *stupor*, Hipp.

Μῶσα, *ἡ*, Dor. for *Μοῦσα*.

†**Μωσῆς**, usu. **Μωϋσῆς**, *ὁ*, gen. *-σῆ*, LXX., Exod. 18, 1, *-σέως*, N. T. Joh. 9, 29, and *-σοῦ*, Euseb. 7, 21 ; dat. *-σεῖ*, Luc. 9, 33, and *-σῆ*, Matth. 17, 4 ; acc. *-σέα*, Luc. 16, 29, and *-σῆν*, Act. 6, 11, *Moses*, the celebrated lawgiver of the Israelites, LXX. ; N. T., ll. cc. ; etc.—2. Metonym., *the books of Moses*, N. T. Luc. 16, 29 ; etc. Cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 56, 1, anm. 1, ed. Lob. : Winer, N. T. Gram. § 10, p. 60 transl.

Μῶσθαι, inf. from *μῶμαι*, Theogn. 769, v. sub **μάω* C.

†**Μωϋσῆς**, *ὁ*, the usu. form in N. T. ; v. **Μωσῆς**.

†**Μῶφι**, *τό*, *Mophi*, a mountain in Upper Aegypt near Elephantine, Hdt. 2, 28.

N

N, *ν*, *νῦ*, *τό*, indecl., thirteenth letter of Gr. alphabet : as numeral, *ν'* = 50, but *,ν* = 50,000.

Changes of *ν* :—I. euphonic changes :—1. into *γ* before the palatals *γ κ χ*, and before *ξ*, as *ἔγγονος ἐγκαιρος ἐγχώριος ἐγξέω*, etc.—2. into *μ*. before the labials *β π φ*, and before *ψ*, as *σύμβιος συμπότης συμφυής ἐμψυχος*, etc.—3. into *λ*, before *λ*, as, *ἐλλείπω συλλαμβάνω*, etc.—4. into *ρ* before *ρ*, as *συρράπτω ἐρρυθμος*, etc. ; though in compds. of *ἐν ν* sometimes remains before *ρ*, as, *ἐνρυθμος*.—5. into *σ* before *σ*, as, *σύσσιτος πάσσοφος*, etc. : except again in compds. of *ἐν* (cf. also *πάνσοφος*) ; esp. before *σβ σκ σμ σπ στ σφ σχ*.—6. *ν* is left out before *ζ σβ σπ σφ σκ σχ*, except in the prep. *ἐν* : it is also dropt before simple *σ* in nouns of the 3 decl., as *τιθείς* for *τίθενς* ; in the 3 pl. of verbs, as *τύπτουσι* for *τύπτοντι*, etc. ; so in the dat. plur. of the 3d declens., as *δαίμοσι* for *δαίμονσι*, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 25, 4, § 41, 3.—7. *ν* is inserted in aor. 1 pass. of some pure verbs, as *ἰδρύνθην* from *ἰδρύω*, *ἀμπνύνθη* from *ἀναπνέω*, etc.—In aor. 1 pass. of verbs with a liquid before *ω*, *ν* usu. remains, if it belongs to the root, as in *ἐκλίνθη* from *κλίνω* (cf. *πλύνω*) ; but again it is dropt in some tenses, as always in pf. 1 act. and pass. and aor. 1 pass. from *τείνω*, usu. in *κρίνω κλίνω κτείνω πλύνω*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 37.—II. dialectic changes : —1. in Aeol. when *ν* follows a long vowel or diphthong, this is shortened and *ν* doubled, as *κτείνω κτέννω*, *ἐγείνατο γέννατο*, Greg. Cor. Dial. Aeol. 11.—2. *ν* and *λ* are exchanged, v. sub *λ*.—3. *ν* and *μ* are exchanged, v. sub *μ*.—III. the so-called *νῦ ἐφελκυστικόν* is found with dat. plur. in *σι* : 3 pers. plur. of verbs in *σι* ; 3 pers. sing. in *-ε*, *-ι* ; the local termin. *-σι*, as *Ἀθήνησιν*, *Ὀλυμπίασιν* ; the Epic termin. *-φι* ; the numeral *εἴκοσι* ; the advs. *νόσφι* and *πέρυσι* ; the enclit. particles *κέ* and *νύ* ; and sometimes (acc. to Gramm.) with the demonst. *-ί* after *σ*, as *οὑτοσίν*, *οὑτωσίν*. Its use is either to avoid a hiatus where a vowel follows, or to give fulness to the pronunciation.—In Ionic prose this *ν* is usu. omitted.

Νᾶας, Dor. acc. pl. from *ναῦς*, Theocr

†**Ναασών**, *ὁ*, *Naason*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†**Ναβαρζωνῆς**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nabarzanes*, a Persian. Arr. An. 3, 21, 23.

†**Ναβαταῖοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Nabataei*, a people of Arabia Petraea. Strab. p. 767 : their *territory*, *ἡ Ναβαταία*. Id.

†**Ναβῑᾶνοί**, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Nabiani*, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, Strab. p. 506.

†**Νάβις**, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *Nabis*, a king of Sparta, Polyb. 17, 17, 1.

Νάβλα, *ἡ*, Soph. Fr. 728, also **νάβλας**, *ὁ*, Philem. p. 370 (where also *ν* a gen. *τοῦ νάβλα*), and Strab. :—a *musical instrument* of ten, or (acc. to Joseph.) twelve strings ; the player is called *ναβλιστής*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Ex. 15, 20. 31, and in Manetho *ναβλιστοκίθαρις*. Later collat. forms are *ναῦλα*, *ἡ*, and *ναῦλον*, *τό*. (Ath., 175 D, says it was Phoenician ; and no doubt it is the Hebr. *nevel*, freq. mentioned in the Psalms, along with the *kinnor* ; cf. sub *κινύρα*.)

Ναβλιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, v. foreg.

†**Ναβοκοδρόσορος**, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Nebuchadonosar* or *Nebuchadnezzar*, Strab. p. 687.

†**Ναβουριανός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Naburianus*, a learned Chaldee, Strab. p. 739.

†**Ναγγαί**, *ὁ*, *Nangai*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†**Νάγιδος**, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Nagidus*, a city on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, Strab. p. 682.

Νάγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*νάσσω*) *any thing piled up*, as a stone wall, Joseph.

Νάετήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, = sq., Anth. P 7, 409, etc.

Νάέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ναίω*) *an inhabitant*, Ephipp. Geryon. 1.

Νάέτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (*νάω*) *one that flows*.

†**Ναζαρέτ** or **Ναζαρέθ**, indecl. *ἡ*, *Nazareth*, a small city of lower Galilee in Judaea, the inhab. of which were not in good repute, N. T.

†**Ναζαρηνός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *of Nazareth*, a *Nazarene*, appell. of Christ from having been there educated, N. T.

†**Ναζωραῖος**, *ον*, *ὁ*, = foreg., appell. of Christ and his followers, N. T. ; v. also Interpp. ad Matth 2, 23.

†**Ναθάν**, *ὁ*, *Nathan*, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.—2. a son of David, N. T.

†**Ναθαναήλ**, *ὁ*, *Nathanael*, a disciple of Jesus, N. T.

Ναθμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*νάω*) = *νασμός*.

†**Ναθώ**, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *Natho*, an island and district of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 165.

Ναί, adv., used in strong affirmation, *yes*, *verily*, Lat. *nae* : in Hom. usu. in the phrase *ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν ἐείρεις*, *yes these* last spoken sooth : also, *ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον*, Il. 1, 234, cf. H. Merc. 460, Pind. N. 11, 30 : in Att. *ναὶ μά*, is very freq. c. acc. rei, just like *ναί* by itself, c. acc. : cf. *μά*, *νή*.—2. in answers also the Att. use *ναὶ* by itself, *yea*, *yes*, *aye*, Plat. Theaet. 153 A, etc.—3. *ναί* followed by *ἀλλά*, etc., also marks a qualified assent, *yes*, but..., Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Soph. 226 E.

Νᾶϊ, Dor. and Att. poet. dat. from *ναῦς*.

Νᾱΐάς, *άδος*, *ἡ* (*νάω*) :—a *Naiad*, a *river* or *water-nymph*, usu. in pl. *Ναΐάδες*, Eur. ; so Hom. has it always in Ion. plur. *Νηϊάδες*, Od. 13, 104, 348, 356.—Also *Ναΐς* (q. v.) ; but never *Ναιάς*.

Ναιάδᾱμῶς, stronger form of *ναί*, *yes certainly*, Comicus ap. Herm. : directly opp. to *οὐδαμῶς* or *μηδαμῶς*.

Νᾱΐδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ναῦς* Polyb. 6, 53, 4. [*ῑδ*]

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Νᾱίεσκε, Ion. impf. from *ναίω*, Il.

Ναιετάασκε, Ion. impf. from *ναιετάω*. Hom.

Ναιετάω, in Hom. oft. in lengthd. Ep. forms part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, impf. *ναιετάεσκον* (*ναίω*). — 1. of persons, *to dwell*, freq. in Hom., and Hes. ; usu. *ν. ἐν...* ; *ν. ἐπὶ χθονί*, Od. 6, 153, Hes. Th. 564 ; also c. dat. loci, Il. 3, 387, Od. 17, 523 ; later also with *ἀμφί*, *περί*, etc., Pind. P. 4, 321 : in genl. *to be living*, *to live*, *be*.—2. c. acc. loci, *to dwell in*, *inhabit*, *Λάρισσαν*, *Ἰθάκην*, etc., Il. 2, 841, Od. 9, 21, etc. ; *δώματα*, Hes. Th. 816.—II. of places, *to be situated*, *lie*, Il. 4, 45, Od. 1, 404, etc. ; and so simply in the pass signf. *to be inhabited* : cf. *εὐναιετάων*. — Only poet.

Ναιετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *ναιέτης*, ου, ὁ,= *ναέτης*, *ναετήρ*.

Ναΐκι or *ναΐκι*, barbarism for *ναΐχι*, in Ar. Thesm. 1183.

†**Ναΐν,** ἡ, *Naïn*, a city of Galilee, N. T.

Νάϊος, α, ον, Dor. for *νήϊος*, q. v. ; and the more usu. form in Trag.

Ναῖρον, ου, τό, *an Indian spice*.

Ναίρω,=*νάρω*, q. v., ap. Hesych.

Ναΐς, ἴδος, ἡ, (*νάω*)=Ναϊάς, Hom. only in Il., and always in Ion. form Νηΐς. [ΐ]

Νᾱΐσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ναός*.

Ναίτειρα, ἡ, fem. of *ναιέτης*.

Ναιχί, adv. for *ναί*, like *οὐχί* for *οὔ*, Soph. O. T. 682, Call. Epigr. 1. (But not to be written *ναιχί*, v. E. M. p. 638, 50, Eust. 107, 25.)

ΝΑΙ'Ω,—A. intr. ;—I. of persons, *to dwell*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes. ; usu. foll. by a prep., *ν. ἐν...* ; *ν. πέραν*, *ἀμφί*..., c. gen. ; *ν. ἐπί*, *μετά*..., c. dat. ; *ν. κατά*, *περί*, *πρός*..., c. acc. ; *ν. παρά*..., c. dat. vel acc. ; *ν. ἀνά*..., c. acc., Hes. Th. 130 ; lastly c. dat. loci, Il. 2, 419, Hes. Op. 18, etc.—2. freq. also c. acc. loci, *to dwell in*, *inhabit*, *οἶκον*, *δώμα*, *ἤπειρον*, *ἄλα*, *ὀρέων κάρηνα*, etc., Hom. ; esp. with prop. names of places : freq. also in Pind., and Trag., in all these constructions.—II. of places, *to lie*, *be situated*, only once in Hom., *νήσων αἳ ναίουσι πέρην ἁλός*, Il. 2, 626, cf. Soph. Aj. 598 ; also, *ὁδὸς ἐγγύθι ναίει*, Hes. Op. 286 : cf. *ναιετάω* II., et v. infr. B. I.—III. in Od. 9, 222, *ὀρῷ ναίον ἄγγεα*, the pails *were filled* with curd, — as Wolf (after Aristarch.) reads ; cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1146, Call. Dian. 224 : al. *νᾶσιν*, from *νάω*, *to flow*.

B. trans., mostly in poet. aor. *νάσσα*, for *ἔνασα* :—*to make inhabited*, *give one to dwell in*, *καί κέ οἱ Ἄργεϊ νάσσα πόλιν*, *I gave him* a town in Argos *for his home*, Od. 4, 174 : hence, *to make* a building *habitable*, generally *to build*, *νηὸν ἔνασσαν*, H. Hom. Ap. 298 :—hence in pass. of place, like A. II., *to lie*, *be situated*, (as in the Homeric compd. *εὐναιόμενος* : cf. also *νέατος*.—II. c. acc. pers., *to let* one *dwell*, *settle* him, *ἐν Ἄργει ἔνασσεν ἐκγόνους Ἡρακλέος*, Pind. P. 5, 94 : —to this sigf. belongs the aor. pass., *πατὴρ ἐμὸς Ἄργεϊ νάσθη*, my father *settled* at Argos, Il. 14, 119, cf. Soph. Fr. 795, Ap. Rh. 3, 1180 ; so, after Hom., the aor. mid., *νάσσατο ἀγχ' Ἑλικῶνος δίζυρῇ ἐνὶ κώμῃ*, Hes. Op. 637 : esp. of emigrants and colonists, cf. *ἀποναίω*, *ἀπονάω*, and the poet. lengthd. form *ναιετάω*.—The word is freq. in Pind., and Trag., in intr. signf. of persons, but the trans. signf. seems wholly Ep., or at least poet., cf. Eur. ap. Lycurg. 161, 31 ; *οἰκεῖν*, *οἰκίζειν* being used instead in Att.

(From the aor. *ἐνάσθην*, pf. *νένασμαι*, Pott assumes that *σ* belongs to the root, but he would not therefore connect it with *νάσσω*, as Passow does, inferring from Od. 9, 222, that the orig. notion of *ναίω* is *to be full* : nor is it connected with *νάω*, though oft. confounded with it in MSS. ; though Böckh writes *νάοισαι* [ᾰ], on the analogy of *ποέω*, in Pind. Fr. 97.)

Νάκη, ης, ἡ, *a woolly* or *hairy skin*, *a goat-skin*, Od. 14, 530 : *a sheep's fleece* : later usu. *νάκος*, τό, q. v. [ᾰ]

Νᾱκοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ,=sq., with a play on *κακοδαίμων*, Ath. 352 B.

Νᾱκοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (*νάκος*, *δέψω*) *a currier*, *tanner*, Hipp.

Νακοκλέψ, ὁ, ἡ, *a fleece-stealer*, Lob. Paral. 292.

†**Νακόλεια,** ων, τά, *Nacolēa*, a city of Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.

Νᾱκόρος, ὁ,=*νεωκόρος*, Inscr.

Νάκος, τό, like the Homeric *νάκη*, *a woolly skin*, *fleece*, Lat. *vellus*, *κριοῦ ν.*, Hdt. 2, 42, Pind. P. 4, 121. (Hence Lat. *nacae*, whence again *nacca*= *fullo*.)

Νᾱκοτιλτέω, ῶ, *to pluck* or *shear off wool*, Archipp. Ichth. 17 : from

Νᾱκοτίλτης, ου, ὁ, (*νάκος*, *τίλλω*) *a wool-plucker*, *shearer*, Philem. p. 362.

Νᾱκότιλτος, ον, (*νάκος*, *τίλλω*) *with the wool plucked off*, Cratin. Dionys. 8.

Νάκτης, ου, ὁ,=*γναφεύς*, dub.

Νακτός, ή, όν, (*νάσσω*) *squeezed close* : hence *τὰ νακτά*, *felt*.

Νᾱκύριον, ου, τό, dim. from *νάκος*.

Νᾶμα, ατος, τό, (*νάω*) *any thing flowing*, *running water*, *a river*, *stream*, *spring*, Trag. ; of tears, *ν. δακρύων*, Soph. Tr. 919 ; *νάματ' ὄσσων*, Eur. H. F. 625 ; *ν. πυρός*, *a stream* of fire, Eur. Med. 1187 ; — *ν. Βάκχιον*, Ar. Eccl. 14 :—also in Plat., etc. Hence

Νᾱμᾰτῑ́ᾱιος, α, ον, *flowing*, *running*, *ὕδατα*, Aeschin. 43, 15, and Theophr.

Νᾱμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *νᾶμα*, Theophr. [μᾰ]

Νᾱμᾰτώδης, ες, (*νᾶμα*, *εἶδος*) *like a spring*, *full of springs*.

Νᾱμερτής, *νᾱμέρτεια*, Dor. for *νημ-*.

†**Ναμνῖται,** ῶν, οἱ, *the Namnītae*, or *Namnetes*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab. p. 190.

Νᾶν, Dor. acc. from *ναῦς*, for *ναῦν*.

Ναννά**ριον,** ου, τό, dim. from *νάννος* : †as fem. pr. n., ἡ, *Nannārium*, Theophil. ap. Ath. 587 F.

Νάννας, ου, ὁ, and *νάννη*, ἡ,=*νέννος*, *νέννα*, q. v.

Ναννί**ον,** ου, τό, dim. from *νάννος*, *a puppet* : †as fem. pr. n., ἡ, *Nannium*, Anth. ; etc.

Ναννί**σκος,** ου, ὁ, dim. from *νάννος* II.

Νάννος, ου, ὁ, *a dwarf*, Ar. Fr. 134, Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 2, cf. part. An. 4, 10, 12.—II. *a cheesecake*, Ath. 646 C. (Usu. written *νάνος* ; but *a* is long, cf. Ar. Pac. 790, and Lat. *nānus* : hence it should be either *νάννος*, which is found in MSS., or *νᾶνος*,— though Bekk. in Arist writes it *νάνος*.)

Ναννο**φυΐης,** ές, (*νάννος*, *φυή*) *of dwarfish stature*, Ar. Pac. 790.

†**Νανν**ώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Nanno*, a female flute-player, beloved of Mimnermus, Anth. P. 12, 168.

Ναννώ**δης,** ες, (*νάννος*, *εἶδος*) *dwarf-like*, *dwarfish*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 10.

Νᾶνος, ὁ, v. *νάννος*, sub fin.

Νάξιος, α, ον, *from the isle of Naxos* ; †οἱ *Νάξιοι*, Hdt., etc. :† *Νάξια λίθος* or *πέτρα*, a kind of *whetstone*, Lat. *cos Naxia*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 107 : †but Schol. ad Pind. l. c. derives the name from *Νάξος*, a city of Crete, and so Suid. s. v., cf. Pinedo ad Steph. Byz. s. v. *Νάξος* ; and hence =*ἡ Κρητικὴ ἀκόνη*.—2. *of Naxos* (2), *οἱ Νάξιοι*, *the Naxians* in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 154.

Ναξιουργής, ές, (*Νάξιος*, *ἔργω*) *of Naxian work*, *κάνθαρος*, Ar. Pac. 143, Cratin. ap. Schol. l. c. ; cf. *Ανκιουργής*.

Νάξος, ου, ἡ, *Naxos*, one of the Cyclades, once called *Dia*, H. Hom. Ap. 44 ; †now *Naxia*.—2. a city on east coast of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 3, a colony from Chalcis in Euboea, hence *ἡ Χαλκιδική*, Id. 4, 25 : later the inhab. erected in its stead *Tauromīnium*.—3. a city of Crete, famed for its whetstones, Suid. s. v. : cf. sub. *Νάξιος*.

Νᾱοδομία, ας, ἡ, (*ναός*, *δέμω*) *a building of temples*, Nicet.

†**Νάοκλος,** ου, ὁ, *Naoclus*, a son of Codrus, Paus. 7, 3, 6.

Νᾱοποιέω, ῶ, *to build temples* : from

Νᾱοποιός, όν, (*ναός*, *ποιέω*) *building temples*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 14, 1.

Νᾱοπόλος, ον, Ion. *νηοπόλος*, (*ναός*, *πολέω*) *dwelling* or *busied in a temple*, *μάντις*, Pind. Fr. 70, 5 : *ὁ ν.*, *the overseer of a temple*, Hes. Th. 991.

Νᾱός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. *νηός*, Att. *νεώς* : (*ναίω*)—strictly any *house* or *dwelling*, but, like Lat. *aedes* (in sing.), limited in use *to the dwelling of a god*, *a temple*, Hom. (who, like Hdt., only uses the Ion. form), Il. 1, 39, etc., Pind., etc.—II. esp. *the inmost part of a temple*, *the cell*, Hdt. 1, 183 ; the space in which the image of the god was placed, like *σηκός*, *ἄδυτον*, Valck. Hdt. 6, 19, Xen. Apol. 15,—the signf. of *ἱερόν* being more general, Hdt. l. c. —The Att. use both *ναός* and *νεώς*, but the former only in this special signf.

Νᾱός, Dor. and Att. poet. gen. from *ναῦς*.

†**Ναός,** οῦ, ὁ, *Naüs*, a descendant of Eumolpus, Paus. 8, 15, 1.

†**Ναούμ,** (indecl. ; **Ναούμος,** ου, Joseph.) ὁ, *Nahum*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Νᾱοφόρος, ον, *bearing a temple*.

Νᾱοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*ναός*, *φύλαξ*) *the keeper of a temple*, Lat. *aedituus*, Eur. I. T. 1284, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 19.—II. (*ναῦς*) *the master* or *pilot of a ship*, Soph. Fr. 151. [ῠ]

Νᾱπαῖος, α, ον, (*νάπη*) *of a wooded vale* or *dell*, v. *πτυχαί*, Soph. O. T. 1026 ; *πλάκες*, Eur. H. F. 958 : *αἱ Ναπαῖαι*, *dell-nymphs*.

†**Νάπαρις,** ιος, ὁ, *the Naparis*, a river of Scythia flowing into the Ister, Hdt. 4, 48.

Νάπειον, ου, τό,=*νᾶπυ*. [ᾰ]

ΝΑ'ΠΗ, ης, ἡ, *a woodland vale*, *a woody dell* or *glen*, Lat. *saltus*, also *βῆσσα*, Il. 8, 558 ; 16, 300 ; *νάπαι καλλίσται*, pleasant *valleys and hills* about a town, Hdt. 4, 157 : acc. to some also, *clefts*, *gullies*, etc., in which water meets, *μισγάγκειαι*, which is countenanced by its prob. deriv. from *νάω*, and Eur. has *χείμαρρος νάπη*, Bacch. 1093. — After Hom., as in Soph., Eur., and Xen., we oft. have *νάπος*, τό, as well as *νάπη*, differing only in gender, cf. Suid., and Phavorin. ; though Schneid. Xen. An. 5, 2, 31 ; 6, 3, 31, attempts a distinction. [ᾰ]

†**Νάπη,** ης, ἡ, *Napē*, a spot in Lesbos near Methymna, Strab. p. 426.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5. 5.

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†Ναπιτῖνος κόλπος, ὁ,=Ἱππωνιάτης κόλπος, Strab. p. 255.

Νάπος, τό, later form from νάπη, q. v.

Ναπτάλιος, ἡ,=νάφθα.

Νᾶπυ, τό,=σίναπι, *mustard*, strictly the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 288; v. βλέπειν, Ar. Eq. 631, cf. κάρδαμον: dat. νάπυϊ, Luc. Asin. 47. (The usu. accent. νάπυ is wrong, Dind. Ar. l. c., for ᾰ only occurs in late and bad writers.)

†Νάρ, gen. Ναρός, ὁ, *the Nar*, a river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber, Strab. p. 227.

†Ναράγαρα, ων, τά, *Naragara*, a city of Africa, Polyb. 15, 5, 14, where form. Μάργαρον.

†Νάρατος, ου, ὁ, *Naratus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Epicur. 13.

†Ναραύας, ὁ, *Naraus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 78, 5.

†Ναρβών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Narbo*, chief city of Gallia Narbonensis, giving name to the province, now *Narbonne*, Strab. p. 181, etc.—II. paroxyt. Νάρβων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Narbo*, flowing by this city, earlier the Atax, q. v., Polyb. 3, 37, 8; Ath. 332 A.

†Ναρβωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *of Narbo*, Strab.

Ναρδίζω, (νάρδος) *to look* or *be like nard* or *spikenard*.

Νάρδινος, η, ον, (νάρδος) *of nard*: v. μύρον, oil *of spikenard*, Polyb. 31, 4, 2; so, τὰ νάρδινα, Antiph. Ant. 2.

Ναρδίτης, ου, ὁ, (νάρδος) *nard-like, prepared with nard*, e. g. οἶνος, Diosc.

Ναρδῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Ναρδολίπης, ές, (νάρδος, λίπος) *anointed with nard-oil*, Anth. P. 6, 254.

Νάρδος, ου, ἡ, *nard*, Lat. *nardus*, Diosc.; a plant, called (from its blossom being shaped like an ear of corn) νάρδου στάχυς, also ναρδόσταχυς, Lat. *spica nardi*, our *spikenard*, and used for making the perfumed oil called from it: it prob. belongs to the species *Valeriana*.—II. *the oil* itself, Anth. P. 6, 250.

Ναρδόσταχυς, ἡ, v. foreg., Galen.

Ναρδοφόρος, ον, (νάρδος, φέρω) *bearing nard*, Diosc.

†Ναρθάκιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mt. Narthacion*, in Thessaly, still called *Nartakion*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 9.—II. a city of Phthiotis, Strab. p. 434.

Ναρθηκία, ας, ἡ, a dwarf kind of the νάρθηξ. *ferulago*, Theophr.

Ναρθηκίζω, *to splint a broken leg with pieces of* νάρθηξ, Lat. *ferulis obligare*, Medic.—II. *to beat with a* νάρθηξ.

Ναρθήκινος, η, ον, *made of* νάρθηξ, Arist. de Audib. 52.

Ναρθήκιον, ου, τό, dim. from νάρθηξ, Diosc.

†Ναρθηκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Narthecis*, a small island near Samos, Strab. p. 637.

Ναρθηκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ναρθηκίζω) *the splinting a broken leg with* νάρθηξ, Galen.—II. *the beating with a* νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοειδής, ές, *like, of the nature of the* νάρθηξ, Diosc.

Ναρθηκοπλήρωτος, ον (νάρθηξ, πληρόω):—ν. πυρὸς πηγή, the stream of fire *filling the hollow of the* νάρθηξ, Aesch. Pr. 109; cf. νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοφᾰνής, ές, *looking like a* νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοφόρος, ον, (νάρθηξ, φέρω) *carrying a wand of* νάρθηξ. like the Bacchantes, hence = θυρσοφόρος: proverb., πολλοὶ μέν ναρθηκοφόροι, Βάκχοι δέ γε παῖροι, i. e. all are not what they seem, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 69 C:—also *a rod-bearer*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 18.

Ναρθηκώδης, ες, *like a* νάρθηξ.

Νάρθηξ, ηκος, ὁ, a tall umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ferula*, with a slight, knotted, pithy stalk, in which Prometheus conveyed the spark of fire from heaven to earth, Hes. Op. 52, Th. 567: the Greeks still call it νάρθηκα, and still use its tinder-like pith to carry lights about.—The stalks furnished *the Bacchanalian wands* (θύρσοι), Eur. Bacch. 147, etc.: they were also used for *canes* or *rods* by schoolmasters, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20, Arist. Probl. 27, 3, 5; likewise to make *splints* for bandaging broken limbs; cf. ναρθηκίζω.—II. *a small case* or *casket* for unguents, etc., Luc. adv. Indoct. 29: in a costly νάρθηξ of this sort Alexander carried with him Aristotle's recension (διόρθωσις) of the Homeric poems, thence called ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νάρθηκος, Strab. p. 594, Plut. Alex. 8; cf. Wolf Proleg. p. clxxxiii.—III. physicians called their *works on the cure of diseases* νάρθηκες and ναρθήκια.

†Ναρκαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Narcaeus*, a son of Bacchus, Paus. 5, 15, 7.

Νάρκαφθον, ου, τό, also νάσκαφθον, *an Indian bark*, used as a spice, etc., perh. the same as λάκαφθον, Diosc.

Ναρκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to grow stiff* or *numb*, Lat. *torpere*, χεὶρ νάρκησε, Il. 8, 328; so in Plat. Meno 80 B; cf. sq., and μαλκιάω: from

Νάρκη, ης, ἡ, *a becoming stiff, numbness, deadness*, Lat. *torpor*, caused by palsy, frost, fright, etc., νάρκη κατασχεῖται κατὰ τῆς χειρός, Ar. Vesp. 713: esp. the sensation *of having one hand* or *foot asleep*, Arist. Probl. 2, 15; 6, 6.—Menand. also said ἡ νάρκα, Lob. Phryn. 331; and in Opp. C. 3, 55, we have a metapl. acc. νάρκᾱ.—II. a fish, like the *torpedo* or *electric ray*, which gives a shock and so *benumbs* any one who touches it, Comici ap. Ath. 314 B, Plat. Meno 80 A.

Νάρκημα, ατος, τό, *numbness*.

Νάρκησις, ἡ, (ναρκάω) *a growing numb*, Galen.

Ναρκισσῖνος, η, ον, (νάρκισσος) *made of narcissus*, Diosc.

Ναρκισσίτης, ου, ὁ, *like the narcissus*, λίθος, Dion. P. 1031, Plin.: from

Νάρκισσος, ου, ὁ, rarely ἡ, Theocr. 1, 133:—*the narcissus*, a flower, H. Hom. Cer. 8, 428, Soph., etc.—There were several kinds, and amongst them prob. the common narcissus or white daffodil. (From ναρκάω, because of its *narcotic* properties.)

†Νάρκισσος, ου, ὁ, *Narcissus*, son of the Cephisus, changed into foreg., Paus. 9, 31, 7.—Others in Luc., N. T., etc.

Ναρκόω, *to benumb, deaden*.

Ναρκώδης, ες, (νάρκη, εἶδος) *stiff, numb, benumbing*, Hipp., Plut Sull. 26, etc.

Νάρκωσις, ἡ, (ναρκόω) *a benumbing*, Hipp. Hence

Ναρκωτικός, ή, όν, *making stiff* or *numb, narcotic*.

*Νάρρ, not used, cf. sub νάρκη; v. Lob. Paral. 111.

Νᾶρυς, ά, όν, (νάω) *flowing, liquid*, Aesch. Fr. 388, Soph. Fr. 560; also νηρός:—an old word, prob. contr. from νεαρός, Lob. Phryn. 42.* (Cf. Νηρεύς, and modern Gr. νέρον).

Νάρταλος, ου, ὁ, *a wicker vessel*.

Νάρτη, ης, ἡ, *an Indian spice*, Theophr.

†Νάρυκος, ου, and Νάρυξ, υκος, ἡ, *Naryca*, or *Naryx*, a city of the Locri Ozolae, the birth-place of Ajax, Strab. p. 425, in Lyc. 1148 Ναρυκειον ἄστυ.

Νάρω, also ναίρω, *to suck*, only in Hesych.

†Νάρων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Naro*, a river of Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Νᾶς, ἡ, Dor. for ναῦς.

†Νάσαλα, ἡ, *Nasala*, an island in the Red sea, Arr. Ind. 31, 2.

†Νασάμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Nasamon*, son of Amphithemis and Tritonis, Ap. Rh. 4, 1496.

†Νασαμῶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Nasamones*, an African people dwelling near the greater Syrtis, Hdt. 4, 172.

Νάσθη, Ep. 3 aor. pass. of ναίω (II. 2), II. 14, 119.

†Νασίκᾱς, ᾱ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Nasica*, Strab

Νᾱσιώτας, ὁ, Dor. for νησιώτης, Pind.

Νάσκαφθον, τό, v. νάρκαφθον.

Νασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (νάω) *a flowing, a stream, spring*, Eur. Hipp. 225, 653. αἱματι...νάσματι μελανσταγεῖ, Id. Hec. 154.

Νασμώδης, ες, (εἶδος)=νασματώδης

Νᾶσός, ἡ, Dor. for νῆσος, Pind.

Νάσσα, Ep. for ἔνασσα, aor. of νάσσω, Od. 4, 174; aor. mid. νάσσατο, Hes. Op. 637, v. ναίω B.

Νᾶσσα, Dor. for νῆσσα, νῆττα.

Νάσσω, aor. ἔνᾰξα: pf. pass. νένασμαι:—*to fill quite up, press* or *squeeze close, stamp down*, γαῖαν ἐπιξύς, Od. 21, 122:—ν. εἴς τι, *to stuff* or *ram into*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B:—in pass. *to be piled up with*, κλίνας σισυρῶν νενασμένας, Ar. Eccl. 540. (Akin to νέω, νήω, νήθω, νῆσις. cf. also ναίω sub fin., and νάω.)

Νάστης, ου, ὁ, (ναίω) *an inhabitant*.

†Νάστης, ου, ὁ, *Nastes*, son of Nomion, leader of the Carians before Troy, Il. 2, 867.

Ναστίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ναστός, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 7.

Ναστοκόπος, ον, (ναστός, κόπτω) *cutting up cakes*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 51.

Ναστός, ή, όν, (νάσσω) *close-pressed*, and so *solid*:—ὁ ναστός (sc. πλακοῦς), *a close, well-kneaded cake*, esp. used in sacrifice, Ar. Av. 567, Plut. 1142. Hence

Ναστότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, solidity*.

Ναστοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat* ναστοί: from

Ναστοφᾰγος, ον, (ναστός, ὁ, φαγεῖν) *eating cakes* or *bread*, Paus.

†Νατίσων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Natiso*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina near Aquileia, Strab. p. 214.

Νάττω, Att. for νάσσω.

Ναυάγέω, ῶ, Ion. ναυηγέω (ναυαγός): *to suffer shipwreck, be shipwrecked*, Hdt. 7, 236, Dem. 910, 7:—metaph. of chariots overturned, Dem. 1410, 10: generally, *to go to wreck*, Aesch. Fr. 166. Hence

Ναυάγημός, οῦ, ὁ,=sq.

Ναυᾰγία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ναυηγίη, *shipwreck, wreck*, Hdt. 7, 190, 192, etc., Pind. I. 1, 52, and Att.

Ναυάγιον, ου, τό, Ion. ναυήγιον —*a piece of a wreck, wreck*, usu. in plur., as Hdt. 7, 191; 8, 12, Aesch. Pers. 420, etc.: hence, ναυάγια ἑρπτικά, *the wreck of an overturned chariot*, Soph. El. 730; ἀνάνδρου δαιμόνιον ν., *of the wreck of a feast*, Choeril. p. 165, ubi v. Nake.—II. *luggage*, ναυαγίαι, Lob. Phryn. 512. [ᾰ] From

Ναυᾰγός, όν, Ion. ναυηγός (ναῦς, ἄγνυμι): *shipwrecked, stranded*, Lat. *naufragus*, Simon. 61, Hdt. 4, 103, Eur. Hel. 408: ναυαγοὺς ἀναιρεῖσθαι, to pick them up, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 4: hence, generally, *ruined*.—II

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(ἄγω) *guiding, commanding a ship*, pedantic usage in Euphor. Fr. 111.

Ναυαρχέω, ῶ, *to be ναύαρχος, to command a fleet*, Hdt. 7, 161; c. gen. *πλοίων*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 231, 3.

Ναυαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the command of a fleet, office of ναύαρχος*, Thuc. 8, 33: *the period of his command*, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 1: and

Ναυαρχίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the ship of the ναύαρχος*, Polyb. 1, 51, 1: from

Ναύαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς, ἄρχω) *the commander of a fleet, an admiral*, Hdt. 7, 59; 8, 42, Aesch. Pers. 363:—later, esp., *the Spartan admiral-in-chief*, for the Athen. admirals retained the name of *στρατηγοί*, Thuc. 4, 11; 8, 6, 23, Xen., etc.—Strictly an adj., and so used in Aesch. Cho. 723.

Ναυάτης, ου, ὁ, late form for *ναύτης*, *ναυβάτης*, Dind. Soph. Aj. 348, Argum. ad. Phil. [ᾰ]

†*Ναυάτης*, ου, ὁ, *Nauates*, a Spartan ambassador, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 6.

Ναυβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς, *βαίνω*) *one who embarks in a ship, a seaman*, Hdt. 1, 143, and freq. in Att.: also as adj., *ν. στρατός*, Aesch. Ag. 987; *ὁπλισμός*, Ib. 405; *ν. λεώς*, Eur. I. A. 294. [ᾰ]

†*Ναυβόλειος*, ον, *of Naubolus*, Lyc. 1068.

†*Ναυβολίδης*, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Naubolus*, i. e.—1. Iphitus, Il. 2, 518. —2. Clytoneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 135.—3. a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 116.

†*Ναύβολος*, ου, ὁ, *Naubolus*, son of Ornytus, king in Phocis, Il. 2, 518. —2. son of Lernus, father of Clytoneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 135.

Ναύδετον, ου, τό, (ναῦς, *δέω*) *a ship's cable*, Eur. Tro. 810.

Ναυηγέτης, ου, ὁ, =*ναυηγός*, *ναυαγός*, Lyc. 873.

Ναυηγός, *ναηγέω*, *ναυηγία*, etc., Ion. for *ναυαγ-*, Hdt.

†*Ναυκλείδας*, ου and ᾱ, ὁ, Dor.; Ion. and Att. *-κλείδης*, *Nauclides*, a Plataean, Thuc. 2, 2.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36: cf. Ath. 550.—3. son of Polybiades, Ael. V. H. 14, 7.

Ναυκληρέω, ῶ, *to be a ναύκληρος, to be a ship-owner*, Ar. Av. 598, Xen. Lac. 7, 1; *Ἡρασικλῆς μαρτυρεῖ κυβερνᾶν τὴν ναῦν ἣν Τιμόσιος ἐναυκλήρει*, ap. Dem. 929, 14.—2. metaph., *ν. πόλιν, to manage, govern*, Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph. Ant. 994: c. gen., *ν. οἰκίας*, like *δεσπόζειν*, Alex. Locr. 2.—II. *to own and let a house*, *συνοικίαν*, Isae. 58, 13; cf. *ναύκληρος* II. —III. =*ναυτίλλομαι*, Hesych.

Ναυκληρία, ας, ἡ, (*ναύκληρος*) *the life and calling of a ναύκληρος, a seafaring life, trading*, Lys. 105, 4, Plat. Legg. 643 E.—2. poet. *a voyage*, Soph. Fr. 151, Eur. Alc. 112: *an adventure, enterprise*, Eur. Med. 527: hence used for *a ship*, Id. Hel. 1519.

Ναυκληρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a ναύκληρος*, Plat. Legg. 842 D: and

Ναυκλήριον, ου, τό, *the ship of a ναύκληρος*, Dem. 690, fin., Plut. 2, 234 F: †in pl. *ships* collectively, *fleet*, Eur. Rhes. 233.

Ναύκληρος, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς, *κλῆρος*) *the owner of a ship, ship-owner, ship-master*, who made money by carrying goods or passengers, usu. himself acting as *skipper*, first in Hdt. 1, 5, and Att.; cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11: —generally, *a captain, commander*, Eur. Supp. 174.—2. poet. *a seaman*, =*ναυβάτης*, Soph. Phil. 547, Eur. Ino 7, 3: also as adj., *ν. πλάτη*, Soph. Fr. 387; *ν. χείρ*, the *master's* hand, Eur. Hipp. 1224.—II. *a householder, owner of a lodging-house*: at Athens esp. *one who rented houses and sublet them in portions*, Comici etc. ap. Harp.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 15. (In this signf. usu. derived from *ναίω*, not *ναῦς*, cf. *ναύκραρος*.) Hence

Ναυκληρώσιμος, ον, *to be let out*, esp. *for the purpose of subletting* to lodgers.

†*Ναυκλῆς*, έους, ὁ, *Naucles*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41.

†*Ναύκλος*, ου, ὁ, *Naucles*, a son of Codrus, founder of Teos, Strab. p. 633.

Ναυκράρια, ων, τά, *the registry of the ναύκραροι*. [ᾰ]

Ναυκραρία, ας, ἡ, *the division of Athenian citizens, over which was a ναύκραρος*, like the later *συμμορίαι*, Arist. ap. Phot.

Ναυκραρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a ναύκραρος* or *ναυκραρία*: from

Ναύκραρος, ου, ὁ, also written *ναύκλαρος*, and so the same with *ναύκληρος* (λ and ρ being interchanged in Att., v. sub λ):—at Athens, *the chief of a division* (*ναυκραρία*) *of the citizens*, made for financial purposes before Solon's time: there were 4 in each *φρατρία*, conseq. 12 in each *φυλή*, in all 48 we do not find that they had anything to do with the *navy*, until Solon charged each with the furnishing of 1 ship and two horsemen (so that Böckh's deriv. from *ναῦς*, P. E. 2, 327, is less probable than that from *ναίω*): their office corresponded with that of the later *δήμαρχοι*, who superseded them after the formation of the 10 tribes by Clisthenes, Hdt. 5, 71, compared with Thuc. 1, 126, cf. also Wachsmuth Gr. Ant. vol. 1, § 44, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. vol. 2, p. 22, 52: but yet the division into *ναυκραρίαι* was retained in most financial matters (v. Arist. Rep. Ath. Fr. 40 Neumann), their number being increased to 50 (5 in each *φυλή*), furnishing 50 ships and 100 horsemen, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 341.

Ναυκρᾰτέω, ῶ, *to have the mastery at sea, to be lord of the sea*, Thuc. 7, 60:—pass. *to be mastered at sea*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 8: from

Ναυκράτης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (ναῦς, *κρατέω*) *having the mastery at sea, master* or *mistress of the seas*, *ν. τῆς θαλάσσης*, Hdt. 5, 36.—II. *holding a ship fast*: *ὁ ν.*, a fish, like *ἐχενηΐς*.

†*Ναυκράτης*, ους, ὁ, *Naucrates*, a Sicyonian, father of Damotimus, Thuc. 4, 119.—Others in Aeschin.; etc.

Ναυκρᾰτητικός, ή, όν, (*ναυκράτης*) *tending to mastery at sea*, Dio C.

Ναυκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *mastery at sea, a naval victory*, Dio C.

†*Ναύκρατις*, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Naucratis*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta, on the Canobic mouth of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 97.

†*Ναυκρατῖτικός*, ή, όν, *of Naucratis, Naucratitic*, Dem. 703, 15.

Ναυκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, =*ναυκράτης*, Hdt. 6, 9, Thuc. 5, 97, etc.—II. *the master of a ship*, Soph. Phil. 1072. [ᾰ]

†*Ναυκύδης*, ους, ὁ, *Naucydes*, a celebrated statuary of Argos, Paus. 2, 17, 5.

Ναῦλα, ἡ, and *ναῦλον*, τό, v. sub *νάβλα*.

Ναυλολογέω, ῶ, *to demand the fare* or *passage-money* (*ναῦλος*).

Ναῦλος, ου, ὁ, or *ναῦλον*, ου, τό, Dem. 882, 12; 1192, 3, Ar. l. citand.: —*passage-money*, the *fare*, Ar. Ran. 270: *ν. συνθέσθαι*, to agree upon one's *fare*, Xen. An. 5, 1, 12; cf. Dinarch. 97, 17:—*the freight* of merchandize, Dem. 933, 22, etc.

Ναυλοχέω, ῶ, (*ναύλοχος*) intr. *to lie in a harbour* or *creek*, esp. *to lie in wait there* in order to sally out on passing ships, absol. in Hdt. 7, 189, 192; 8, 6: but c. acc., *to lie in wait for*, like *λοχᾶν*, Thuc. 7, 4.—II. later, *to receive into harbour*. Hence

Ναυλοχία, ας, ἡ, *a lying at anchor*, esp. *a lying in wait* for the enemy in a creek; *a pirate's anchorage*, App.

Ναυλόχιον, ου, τό, =*ναύλοχος* II, Ar. Fr. 69.

Ναύλοχον, ου, τό, =*ναύλοχος* II, q. v.

Ναύλοχος, ον, (ναῦς, *λέχος*, *λόχος*) *affording a safe anchorage*, as it were *the bed* or *resting-place of ships*, esp. epith. of a harbour, *λιμένες ναύλοχοι*, Od. 4, 846; 10, 141; so, *ἑδραι ν.*, Soph. Aj. 460; *Ἀχαιῶν ναύλοχοι περιπτυχαί*, Eur. Hec. 1015.—II. as subst. *ναύλοχος*, ὁ, *an anchorage, creek*, Lat. *statio navium*: also a heterog. pl., *ὦ ναύλοχα, ye harbours!* Soph. Tr. 633, (for it must not be joined with *λουτρά*). Hence

†*Ναύλοχος*, ου, ὁ, foreg. as pr. n., *Naulochus*, a city in Thrace, Strab. p. 319.—2. a harbour near the Sicilian Mylae, App.

Ναυλόω, ῶ, (*ναῦλον*) *to let one's ship for hire*. Mid. *ναυλοῦμαι, to hire a ship*, Polyb. 31, 20, 11.

Ναυμᾰχέω, ῶ, (*ναυμάχος*) *to fight in a ship* or *by sea*, freq. in Hdt., etc.; *ν. τινι, to fight with* one, Hdt. 2, 161; *ν. πρό* or *περί τινος*, Id. 8, 57, *ν. τὴν περὶ τῶν κρεῶν, to be in the battle of* the Carcasses (i. e. Arginussae), Ar. Ran. 191: generally, *to fight, do battle with, κακοῖς*, Ar. Vesp. 479.

Ναυμάχης, ου, ὁ, =*ναυμάχος*. [μᾰ]

Ναυμαχησείω, desiderat. from *ναυμαχέω, to wish to fight by sea*, Thuc. 8, 79.

Ναυμᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a sea-fight*, Hdt., Thuc., etc; *ναμαχίᾳ κρατέειν, ἐσσοῦσθαι*, Hdt. 3, 39; 6, 92: from

Ναύμᾰχος, ον, (ναῦς, *μάχη*) *belonging, suited to a sea-fight, ξυστὰ ν., boarding* pikes, Il. 15, 389; so, *ν. δόρατα*, Hdt. 7, 89.—II. parox. *ναυμάχος*, act., *fighting at sea*, Anth. P. 7, 741.

†*Ναυμέδων*, οντος, ὁ, (ναῦς, *μέδων*) *ruling ships*, appell. of Neptune, Lyc. 157.

†*Ναυπάκτιος*, α, ον, *of Naupactus, Naupactian*, Aesch. Supp. 262: from

†*Ναύπακτος*, ου, ἡ, *Naupactus*, a city of the Locri Ozolae on the Corinthian gulf, with a celebrated harbour, now *Lepanto*, Thuc. 1, 103; etc.

Ναυπηγέτης, ου, ὁ, =*ναυπηγός*, v. l. for *ναυηγ-* in Lyc.

Ναυπηγέω, ῶ, (*ναυπηγός*) *to build ships*, Ar. Plut. 513: in Hdt. always in mid., *ναῦς ναυπηγέεσθαι, to build one's self* ships, 2, 96; 6, 46; *ἐπί τινι*, against others, 1, 27; so in Att., *ναυπηγεῖσθαι τριήρεις*, Andoc. 24, 7, etc.; *πλοῖα*, Dem. 219, 11.

Ναυπηγής, ές, =*ναυπηγός*, Maneth.

Ναυπηγησία, ας, ἡ, = *ναυπηγία*, very dub.

Ναυπηγήσιμος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Legg. 705 C (*ναυπηγέω*):—*belonging to* or *useful in ship-building*, of wood, *ὕδη*, Hdt. 5, 23; *ξύλα*, Thuc. 4, 108, sq.; *ὕλη*, Plat. l. c.

Ναυπηγησις, εως, ἡ, =sq.

Ναυπηγία, ας, ἡ, (*ναυπηγός*) *ship-building*, Hdt. 1, 27; *ν. ἁρμόζειν*, to practise ship-buildmg, Eur. Cycl.

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459; *ναυπηγίαν τριηρῶν παρασκευάζεσθαι*, Thuc. 4, 108, etc.

Ναυπηγικός, ή, όν, skilled in ship-building, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 9 :—*ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the art of ship-building*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 3; and

Ναυπήγιον, ου, τό, a ship-builder's yard, dock-yard, Ar. Av. 1157: from

Ναυπηγός, όν, (*ναῦς, πήγνυμι*) *ship-building: ὁ ν., a ship-builder, ship-wright*, Thuc. 1, 13, Plat. Rep. 333 C, etc.

†*Ναυπλία, ας, ἡ, Nauplia*, a city and port of Argolis at the head of the Argolicus sinus, now *Napoli di Romania*, Hdt. 6, 76; etc.: also *Ναυπλιεῖς*, Strab. p. 374.

†*Ναυπλιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of Nauplius*, i. e. Proetus, Ap. Rh. 1, 136.

†*Ναυπλίειος, ον, of Nauplia*, Eur. Or. 54.

†*Ναυπλιεύς, έως, ὁ, an inhab. of Nauplia, οἱ* N., Paus. 4, 35.

†*Ναύπλιος, α, ον, of Nauplia, Nauplian, οἱ* N. *λιμένες*, Eur. El. 453; *ἡ* N. *χθών*, Id. Or. 369.

†*Ναύπλιος, ου, ὁ, Nauplius*, son of Neptune and Amymone, Paus. 4, 35, 2.—2. a descendant of foreg., an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 134.—3. husband of Clymene, father of Palamedes, Luc.

Ναύπορος, ον, =*ναυσίπορος*, of a country, *ship-frequented*, Aesch. Eum. 10.—II. parox., *ναυπόρος*, =*ναυσιπόρος* II. 2, *πλάτη*, Eur. Tro. 877.

†*Ναύπορτον, ου, τό, Nauportum*, a city of Pannonia, Strab. p. 314.

Ναυρός, όν, airy, thoughtless, only in Gramm.

Ναῦς, ἡ, Lat. *nav-is, a ship*, very freq. in Hom., but (as in Hdt.) always in Ion. form *νηῦς*; Dor. *ναῦς*, but *νεῦς* only in Gramm. Gen., *νεώς*, Ion. *νηός* Hom., and shortd. *νεός* Hdt.; Dor. *ναός*, also in Att. poets, as Aesch. Pers. 62, Soph. Aj. 872.—Dat., *νηΐ*, Hom.; Dor. *ναΐ*, also in Att. poets. Acc. *ναῦν*; Ion. *νῆα*, Hom.; shortd. *νέα* in Hom. only once, Od. 9, 283 (where it is a long syll.) usu. in Hdt., v. Schweigh. v. l. 8, 88; Dor. *ναῦν* rare, in Ap. Rh. 1, 1358; also *νῆν*. Plur. nom. in Hom. *νῆες*, and more rarely shortd. *νέες*, which prevails in Hdt.; Dor. *ναῦες*, as also in Att. poets; in later prose *ναῦς*, which is blamed by Gramm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 170.—Gen. *νεῶν*, Hom., and Hdt., Ion. *νηῶν*, Hom.; in Dor. and Att. poet. *ναῶν*. Dat. *ναυσί*, Ion. *νηυσί*, Hom.; Ep. *νήεσσι*, Hom., more rarely *νέεσσι*, Hom.; Ep. gen. and dat. *ναυφι*, *ναῦφιν*, Hom. Acc. *ναῦς*, Ion. *νῆας*, Hom., and shortd. *νέας*, Hes. Op. 245, in Hom. rarer, but *νέας* in Hdt., everywhere recognized by all the best MSS., Schweigh. v. l. 7, 192; Dor. *ναῦας*, Theocr., in later Ep. also *νηῦς*, Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. Byz. v. *Ἡραία*: of dual only the gen. and dat. *νεοῖν* is found, Thuc.: cf. *γραῦς*. (Usu. deriv. from *νάω*; better, from *νέω, νεύσομαι*: or perh. akin to *ναίω*, cf. *ναυκληρος*.

Ναῦσθλον, ου, τό, =*ναῦλον*, only in Hesych.; prob. coined for the formation of sq.

Ναυσθλόω, ῶ, contr. for *ναυστολέω, to carry by sea*, Eur. Tro. 164, Supp. 1037:—mid., f. *ναυσθλώσομαι, to take with one by sea*, Eur. I. T. 1487; *to hire a ship for one's self*, Ar. Pac. 126:—pass. *to go by sea*, Eur. Tro. 672, Hel. 1210, (v. foreg.)

Ναυσία, Att. *ναυτία, ας, ἡ*, (*ναῦς*) *sea-sickness, qualmishness*, Hipp., etc.: —generally, *disgust*, Lat. *nausea*, Simon. Amorg. 54.

Ναυσίλυσις, ἡ, qualmishness, retching, sickness: from

Ναυσιάω, Att. *ναυτιάω, ῶ, to be qualmish, to retch, suffer from sea-sickness*, Ar. Thesm. 882, in Att. form; so Plat. Theaet. 191 A, Legg. 639 B: *to be disgusted*, Dem. Phal.

Ναυσιβάτης, ου, ὁ, = *ναυβάτης*. [*βᾰ*]

Ναυσίβιος, ον, (*ναῦς, βίος*) *living in a ship or by the sea*, Alciphr.

Ναυσίδρομος, ον, (*ναῦς, δρόμος*) *ship-speeding*, Orph. H. 73, 10. [*ῐ*]

†*Ναυσιθόη, ης, ἡ, Nausithoë*, a Nereid, Apollod.

†*Ναυσίθοος, ου, ὁ, Nausithoüs*, son of Neptune, a king of the Phaeacians, Od. 7, 56.—2. son of Ulysses, Hes. Th. 1016.

†*Ναυσικάα, ας, ἡ, Nausicaä*, daughter of Alcinoüs and Arete, Od. 6, 17.

†*Ναυσικλείδης, ου, ὁ, Nausiclides*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 62 D.

Ναυσικλειτός, ή, όν, (*ναῦς, κλειτός*) *renowned for ships, famous by sea*, Od. 6, 22: the fem. is in Hom. Ap. 31, still written *ναυσικλείτη*, but Ib. 219 better *ναυσικλειτή*, cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi. ad Il.

†*Ναυσικλῆς, έους, ὁ, Nausicles*, an Athenian commander, Dem. 264, 22, archon, Id. 288, 27.

Ναυσικλύτός, όν, (*ναῦς, κλυτός*)= *ναυσικλειτός*, epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 7, 39; of the Phoenicians, 15, 415: fem. *ναυσικλυτάν*, Pind. N. 5, 16.

†*Ναυσικράτης, ους, ὁ, Nausicrates*, brother of Nausimachus (1), Dem. 986, 24.—2. an orator from Carystus in Euboea, Plut. Cim. 19.—3. a comic actor, Aeschin. 14, 8.

†*Ναυσικύδης, ους, ὁ, Nausicÿdes*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 426; Plat.; etc.

†*Ναυσιμάχη, ης, ἡ, Nausimăche*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 804.

†*Ναυσίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Nausimăchus*, an Athenian against whom the *παραγραφή* of Dem. 964 sqq.—2. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

†*Ναυσιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, Nausimedon*, son of Nauplius, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†*Ναυσιμένης, ους, ὁ, Nausimenes*, an Athenian, Isae. 69, 27.

†*Ναυσίνικος, ου, ὁ, Nausinīcus*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 606, fin.

†*Ναυσίνοος, ου, ὁ, Nausinoüs*, son of Ulysses and Calypso, Hes. Th. 1017.

Ναυσίοεις, εσσα, εν, (*ναυσία*) *feeling nausea or disgust*, Nic. Al. 83.

Ναυσίπέδη, ης, ἡ, (*ναῦς, πέδη*) *a ship-cable*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ναυσίπέρατος, ον, Ion. *νηυσιπ-*,= *ναυσίπορος, navigable*, Hdt. 1, 193, Dion. H. 3, 44.

Ναυσίποδες, οἱ, the ship-footed, of islanders: also *ναύποδες*.

Ναυσίπομπος, ον, (*ναῦς, πέμπω*) act. *ship-wafting, v. αὔρα, a fair* wind, Lat. *ventus secundus*, Eur. Phoen. 1712. —II. pass. *sent, carried in ships*. [*ῐ*]

Ναυσίπορος, ον, (*ναῦς, πόρος*) *traversed by ships*, of a river, *navigable*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 3.—II. parox. *ναυσιπόρος, ον*, act. *passing in a ship, sea-faring*, Eur. Rhes. 48.—2. *causing a ship to pass, πλάται ν., ship-speeding* oars, Eur. I. A. 172. [*ῐ*]

Ναυσίστονος, ον, (*ναῦς, στένω*):— *ὕβρις ν.*, the *lamentable* loss *of the ships*, Pind. P. 1, 140.

†*Ναυσίφιλος, ου, ὁ, Nausiphilus*, son of the archon Nausinicus, Dem. 1367, 5.

Ναυσῐφόρητος, ον, (*ναῦς, φορέω*) *carried in* or *by ship, sea-faring*, Pind. P. 1, 64.

Ναυστώδης, ες, Att. *ναυτιώδης*, (*ναυσία, εἶδος*) *nauseous, sickening*, Plut. 2, 127 A, 128 D, etc.—II. *qualmish*.

Ναυσίωσις, ἡ, =*ναυσιασις, retching: φλεβῶν ν., the gushing of the blood* from the veins, Hipp. p. 730.

Ναύσταθμον, ον, τό, (*ναῦς, στάθμός*) *a harbour, anchorage, roadstead*, Lat. *statio navium*, Thuc. 3, 6. 2nd Polyb.: it oft. occurs in Eur Rhes. usu. in plur., but except in 244, 616 where we have *ναυστάθμα*, the gender is uncertain.

Ναύσταθμος, ον, ὁ, =foreg. Plut. Nic. 16, Ant. 63.—II. *the ships assembled in a roadstead*, Id. Arist. 22.

Ναυστολέω, ῶ, to be a ναυστόλος, to send or *guide a ship*, hence,—I trans., *to carry* or *convey by sea*, *ἅμαρτα*, Eur. Or. 741: hence *ἅλα τ' ἐπικώμια, to carry* their own *praises with them*, Pind. N. 6, 55, cf. Eur. I. T. 599:—pass. c. fut. mid. *-σομαι, to go by sea*, Eur. Tro. 1048, Melan. 29, 6—2. *to guide, direct, govern, τινά*, Eur. Supp. 474: hence metaph. *τὸ πτέρυγε ποῖ ναυστολεῖς*, whither *pliest thou* thy wings! Ar. Av. 1228—II. more usu. intr. like pass., *to go by ship, sail, πρός...*, Eur. Tro. 77; c. acc. loci, Soph. Fr. 129, Eur. Med. 682, etc.: generally, *to travel*, go, like French *voyager*, Luc. Lexiph. 2.—Only poet. Hence

Ναυστόλημα, ατος, τό, any thing conveyed by ship: in plur. also=sq. Eur. Supp. 209.

Ναυστολία, ας, ἡ, a sending, carrying by ship.—2. *a going by ship, a naval expedition*, Eur. Andr. 785 *from*

Ναυστόλος, ον, (*ναῦς, στέλλω*) *sending by ship*.—2. *carrying or conveying*, θεωρίς, Aesch. Theb. 858; acc. Dind.

†*Ναύστροφος, ον, ὁ, Naustrophus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 60.

†*Ναύσων, ωνος, ὁ, Nausōn*, common name of parent of the ship Nausicrate in Ar. Eq. 1309.

†*Ναυτακα, ων, τά, Nautaca*, a city of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 3, 28, 9

†*Ναυτεύς, έως* Ep. *ῆος, ὁ, Nauteus*, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 112.

Ναύτης, ου, ὁ, (*ναῦς*) Lat. *nauta, a seaman, sailor*, Hom., Hes., etc.; as adj. *ν. δμῶες*, Eur. Hec. 921.—II. *one who goes by ship*; simply, *a passenger by sea*, Soph. Phil. 901.

Ναυτία, ας, ἡ, Att. for *ναυσία*, Lob. Phryn. 194.

Ναυτιάω, ῶ, =*ναυσιάω*, Att. for *ναυτιάω*. Phot.

Ναυτικός, ή, όν, (*ναῦς*, Lat. *nauticus*) *belonging to a ship, to a seaman*, *ὄχημα, στόλος, a sea-force*, fleet, etc. Trag.; opp. to *πεζὸν στράτευμα*, Hdt. 8, 1; also *τὸ ναυτικόν, a navy*, fleet Hdt. 7, 48, 160; Thuc. 1, 36, etc.; *ἡ ναυτική*, Hdt. 7, 161.—2. *of persons, skilled in seamanship, nautical*, Theoc. 1, 18, etc.; *ἡ -κή, navigation, seamanship*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 9: also *τὰ -κά*, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 E.—II. *τὰ ναυτικά*, also, *naval affairs, sea-power*, Thuc. 4, 75, and Xen.—III. at Athens, *τὸ ναυτικόν* esp. *money borrowed or lent on bottomry*, Lat. *pecunia foenore nautico collocata, nauticis εἰς ἐκδανείζειν, ἐκδίδοναι*, to lend money on bottomry, Lys. 935, 7; *βάνειν, ἀνελέσθαι*, to take up, borrow, Xen. Vect. 3, 9, Dem. 1211, 3; —*ναυτικὸν ἀμφοτερόπλουν*, when the creditor runs the risk of the voyage home as well as out; *ν. ἁπλοῦν*, when he runs the risk of the voyage out only, Boekh P. E. 1, 17.

Ναυτίλια, ας, ἡ, (*ναυτίλος*) *sailing*

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seamanship, Od. 8, 253, Hes. Op. 616, Plat., etc. :—*a voyage*, Pind. N. 3, 38, Hdt. 4, 145 ; and in plur., Hdt. 1, 1, 163 ; 2, 43. Hence

Ναυτίλλομαι, dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to sail, go by sea*, Od. 4, 672 (ubi v. Nitzsch), 14, 246, oft. in Hdt., but rare in Att., as Soph. Ant. 717 ; in Plat. Rep. 551 C, c. acc. cognato, *ναυτιλίαν ναυτίλλεσθαι*.

Ναυτίλος, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*ναυτης*, *a seaman, sailor*, Hdt. 2, 43, and freq. in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 468.—2. as adj., *of a ship*, *v. σέλματα*, Aesch. Ag. 1442.—Rare in prose.—II. *the nautilus*, a shell-fish, furnished with a membrane which serves it for a sail, also *ποντίλος*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 28. [*ῐ*]

Ναυτίλοφθόρος, *ον*, (*ναυτίλος*, *φθείρω*) *bane of sailors*, Lyc. 650.

Ναυτῐόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, Att. for *ναυσῐόεις*.

Ναῦτις or *ναυτις*, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, fem. from *ναύτης*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 38 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.

Ναυτῐῶδης, *ες*, *ναυτίωσις*, *ἡ*, Att. for *ναυσ-*, q. v.

Ναυτοδίκαι, *οἱ*, (*ναύτης*, *δίκη*) at Athens, *judges of the admiralty-court*, which at first sat only in the month Gamelion, but afterwards through the six winter months, Lys. 148, 35, sq. ; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 69 : singularly enough, it also took cognizance, in Munychion only, of actions against pretended citizens, *γραφαὶ ξενίας*, Cratin. Cheir. 8 : v. Att. Process p. 83. [*ῐ*]

Ναυτολογέω, *ῶ*, *to take in seamen, take on board*, Anth. P. 9, 415 : from

Ναυτολόγος, *ον*, (*ναύτης*, *λέγω*) *taking in seamen, taking on board*, Strab. p. 375.

Ναυτοπαίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ναύτης*, *παιδίον*) *a sailor boy*, Hipp.

Ναύτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. of *ναύτης*, as if from *ναυτήρ*, Ar. Fr. 652.

Ναυττιάω, v. *ναυτιάω*.

Ναυφάγος, *ον*, (*ναῦς*, *φάγεῖν*) *ship-devouring*, Lyc. 1095.

†*Ναυφάντη*, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Nauphante*, comic name of one of the ships assembled in council, daughter of Nauson, in Ar. Eq. 1309.

Ναύφαρκτος, *ον*, v. *ναύφρακτος*.

Ναυφθορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *shipwreck, loss of ships*, Anth. †P. 7, 73 : from

Ναύφθορος, *ον*, (*ναῦς*, *φθείρω*) *shipwrecked*, *v. στολή*, *πέπλοι*, the garb *of shipwrecked men*, Eur. Hel. 1382, 1539.

Ναῦφι, *ναῦφιν*, Ep. gen. and dat. pl. of *ναῦς*, Hom.

Ναύφρακτος, *ον*, (*ναῦς*, *φρύσσω*) *ship-fenced*, hence, *Ἰαόνων v. Ἄρης*, *v. ὅμιλος*, of the Greeks at Salamis, Aesch. Pers. 950, 1027 ; *στράτευμα v.*, Eur. I. A. 1259 :—*ναύφρακτον βλέπειν*, to look like a man of war, Ar. Ach. 95 (ubi Dind., per metath., *ναύφαρκτον*).

Ναυφῠλᾰκέω, *ῶ*, *to guard a ship* : from

Ναυφύλαξ, *ὁ*, (*ναῦς*, *φύλαξ*) *one who keeps watch on board ship*, Ar. Fr. 339.

Ναύω, said to be Aeol. for *νάω* (*to flow*.)

Ναύω,=*ἱκετεύω*, Gramm.

Ναυών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, (*ναῦς*)=*νεών*, *νεώριον*, Hesych.

Ναφθᾶ, *ἡ*, and *νάφθα*, *τό* (Lob. Phryn. 438) ; and *νάφθας*, *ὁ*, *naphtha, a clear combustible petroleum*, Plut. Alex. 35 (in genit. *τοῦ νάφθα*) :—called also *Μηδείας ἔλαιον*.

†*Ναχώρ*, *ὁ*, *Nachor*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

ΝΑ΄Ω, prob. only in pres. and impf., *to flow*, *κρήνη νάει*, Od. 6, 292, cf. Il. 21, 197 ; cf. *ναίω* III. (Lat. *na-re*, cf. Sanscr. root *snâ*, to wash, but Pott doubts the connexion with *νέω*, *νεύσομαι*, *ναῦς*, Lat. *navis*.) [*ᾰ* in Hom. ; but *ᾱ* in arsis in Ap. Rh., si vera lect.]

ΝΑ΄Ω, dub. as a collat. form of *ναίω*, q. v. sub fin.

Νέα, Ion. acc. sing. from *ναῦς*, Od., and Hdt.

Νεά (sc. *γῆ*), *ἡ*, like *νεός*, *νειός*, *fallow land*, Lat. *novale*, Theophr.

Νεάγγελτος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *ἀγγέλλω*) *newly* or *lately told*, *φάτις*, Aesch. Cho. 736.

Νεᾱγενής, *ές*, (*νέος*, **γένω*) *newly-born*, Eur. I. A. 1623 ; cf. Ion. *νεηγενής*.

Νεάζω, (*νέος*) intr., *to be young* or *new*, Aesch. Ag. 764, Soph. Tr. 143 : *to be the younger of two*, Soph. O. C. 374 : hence, *to act* or *think like a youth*, Eur. Phoen. 713.—2. *to grow young, grow young again*, Anth.—II. trans.= *νεάω*.

†*Νέαιθος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Neaethus*, a river of lower Italy, Strab. p. 262, in Theocr. *Νήαιθος*.

†*Νέαιρα*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Neaera*, a nymph, mother of Lampetia, and Phaëthusa, Od. 12, 133.—2. daughter of Pereus, Apollod. 3, 9.—3. daughter of the river god Strymon, Id. 2, 1, 2.—4. a daughter of Niobe, Id. 3, 5, 6.—5. a courtesan at Athens, against whom Dem. 1345 sqq.

Νεαίρετος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *αἱρέω*) *newly taken* or *caught*, *θήρ*, *πόλις*, Aesch. Ag. 1063, 1065.

†*Νέαιχμος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Neaechmus*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

Νεᾶκής, *ές*, Ion. *νεηκής*, q. v.,=sq.

Νεᾱκόνητος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *ἀκονάω*) *newly-whetted*, i. e. *keen-edged*, Soph. El. 1394, acc. to the Mss., but v. *νεοκόν-*.

Νεαλδής, *ές*, (*νέος*, *ἀλδεῖν*) *newly grown* or *produced*, Opp. H. 1, 692.

Νεαλής, *ές*, *youthfully fresh* ; generally, *fresh, not worn out*, *v. τὴν ἀκμήν*, Ar. Fr. 330 ; also in Plat. Polit. 265 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 17, opp. to *ἀπειρηκότες* ; so in Polyb. 3, 73, 5 ; 10, 14, 3, and App. :—Dem. 788, 22 has *ν καὶ πρόσφατος*, metaph. from fish, opp. to *τεταριχευμένος* : *v. μόσχος*, *γάλα*, Nic. Al. 358, 364. (Acc. to some, from *νέος* and *ἁλίσκομαι*, as if *newly caught*, cf. Harpocr. ; and this is acc. to the analogy of *δουριαλής*, in Hesych. Phryn. A. B. p. 52, brings it from *ἁλής*=*ἀολλής*, *ἀθρόος*, as if *newly collected*.) [*ᾰ* Ar. l. c., and so Photius makes it, cf. Bergk ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 1100 : but Nic. has *ᾱ*.]

Νεάλωτος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *ἁλίσκομαι*) *newly caught*. [*ᾰ*]

Νεάμελκτος, *ον* Ion. *νεήμελκτος*, q. v. [*ᾰ*]

ΝΕΑ΄Ν or *ΝΕΑ΄Ν*, *ᾶνος*, *ὁ*,=*νέος*, like *ξυνάν*=*ξυνός*, *μεγιστάν*=*μέγιστος*, Lob. Phryn. 196. Hence *νεᾶνις*, *νεανίας*, etc.

†*Νεάνδρεια*, and *Νεανδρία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Neandria*, a small Aeolian city in Troas, Strab. p. 603 : hence *οἱ Νεανδρεῖς*, *έων*, *the Neandrians*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 16 ; and *ἡ Νεανδρίς*, *ίδος*, *the territory of N.*, Strab. p. 472.

Νεάνδρος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *ἀνήρ*) : *ἀλκὴ v.*, the strength *of a youth*, Lyc. 1345.

Νεᾱνεία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*νεανιεία*, Philo ; cf. Lob. Paral. 28.

Νεανθής, *ές*, (*νέος*, *ἀνθέω*) *new-blown, blooming*, Nic. : *οἶνος*, Anth. P. append. 111.

†*Νεάνθης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Neanthes*, a historian of Cyzicus, Strab. p. 45 ; etc.

†*Νέανθος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Neanthus*, son of Pittacus in Lesbos, Luc. adv. Indoct. 12.

Νεᾱνίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ep. and Ion. *νεηνίης* : (*νεάν*, *νέος*) :—*a young man, youth*, in Hom. (only in Od.) always with *ἀνήρ*, *νεηνίῃ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς*, Od. 10, 278 ; *ἀνδρες νεηνίαι*, 14, 524 ; so, *παῖς νεηνίης*, Hdt. 7, 99 : but in Att. alone, like *νεανίσκος* :—esp. *a youth* in character, etc., i. e. either *brave* and *active*, Eur. Ion 1041, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6, Dem. 329, 23 ; or *wilful, headstrong*, Eur. Supp. 580 ; cf. *νεανικός*, and Heind. Plat. Soph. 239 D.—II. as masc. adj., *youthful*, Pind. O. 7, 5 : also of things, etc., *new, fresh*, *v. πόνος*, Eur. Hel. 209 ; *ἄρτος*, Ar. Lys. 1208 ; also with a fem. subst., *v. θώραξ*, Eur. H. F. 1095 ; cf. Lob. Paral. 268. [In Att. sometimes as trisyll., *-ίας* forming one.]

Νεᾱνίεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*νεανιεύομαι*) *youth*.

Νεᾱνίευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a youthful*, i. e. *wilful, wanton act*, Plat. Rep. 390 A, Luc. Hermot. 33 : from

Νεᾱνιεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be a νεανίας* or *youth*, hence usu. *to act hastily, wilfully, wantonly*, Ar. Fr. 653, Plat., etc. : *v. εἴς τινα*, *to behave so* towards another, Isocr. 398 C ; *ἔν τινι*, in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 482 C : c. adj. neut., *τοιοῦτον v.*, *to make* such *youthful promises*, Dem. 401, 24, cf. 536, 26.—The act. only in Hesych.

Νεᾱνίζω,=foreg., Plut. Flamin. 20.

Νεᾱνῐκός, *ή*, *όν*, (*νεάν*, *νέος*, *νεανίας*) *youthful*, *ρώμη*, Ar. Vesp. 1067 : usu. of youthful *qualities* ; and so,—I. *fresh, active, stout*, Ar. Eq. 611 ; so of trees, Theophr.—2. *high-spirited, noble*, like Lat. *superbus*, *τὸ νεανικώτατον*, *the gayest, most dashing* feat, Ar. Vesp. 1205 : so, *καλὴ καὶ v.*, *γενναῖον καὶ v.*, Plat. Rep. 563 E, Lys. 204 E ; *μέγα καὶ v.*, *λαμπρὸν καὶ v.*, Dem. 37, 10 ; 557, 25.—3. in bad signf., *heady, wanton, insolent*, Lat. *protervus*, Plat. Gorg. 508 D, 509 A ; so, *νεανικῶς τύπτειν*, Ar. Vesp. 1307. —4. generally, *vehement, mighty*, like Lat. *validus*, *φόβος v.*, Eur. Hipp. 1204 ; *v. κρέας*, Ar. Plut. 1137 : cf. Meineke Alex. *Πονήρ.* 2 ; freq. in later prose, *v. βροντή*, Arist. H. A. 8, 20, 1 ; *v. ἄνεμος*, etc., Plut.

Νεᾱνῐόομαι,=*νεανιεύομαι*, Dion. H. Epit. 18, 3.

Νεᾱνις, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, Ep. and Ion. *νεῆνις* (*νεάν*, *νέος*) :—*a young woman, girl, maiden*, Il. 18, 418, Soph. Ant. 784, and freq. in Eur. ; so, *παρθενικὴ v.*, Od. 7, 20.—II. as adj., *youthful, χείρες*, *ἥβη*, Eur. Bacch. 745, Ion 477.—Mostly poet.

Νεᾱνισκάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *νεανίσκος*, Epict. 2, 16, 29.

Νεᾱνίσκευμα, *ατος*, *τό*,=*νεανίευμα* : from

Νεᾱνισκεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be a νεανίσκος, be in one's youth*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15, Amphis Erith. 1.—Not used in the common signf. of *νεανιεύομαι*.

Νεᾱνίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. *νεηνίσκος*, (*νεάν*, *νέος*) *a youth, young man until forty* (Krüger Vit. Xen. p. 12), Hdt. 3, 53 ; 4, 72, 112, and oft. in Att. prose : —*a soldier*, Decret. ap. Dem. 265, 22.

Νέανσις, *ἡ*, (*νεάζω*)=*νέασις*, Theophr.

Νέαξ, *ᾶκος*, *ὁ*, poet. for *νεανίας*, esp. in Com., as Nicoph. Pand. 3. [*ᾰ*, v. E. M. p. 534, 32 ; hence Ion. *νέηξ*, *ηκος*, Call. Fr. 78.]

Νεᾱοιδός, *όν*, (*νέος*, *ἀοιδός*) *singing youthfully*, Leon. Tar. 81.

Νεάπολις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*νέος*, *πόλις*) *a new city*, esp. prop. n. of several cities

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(like our *New-town*), *Neapolis*: freq. written in two words, Lob. Phryn. 605, 665.—†1. in Campania, the earlier Parthenope, now *Naples*, Strab. p. 245; etc.—2. in Macedonia, on the peninsula of Pallene, Hdt. 7, 123.—3. another town of Macedonia on the Strymonicus sinus, near Philippi, Strab. p. 330; cf. N. T. Act. Apost. 16, 11.—4. in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 312.—5. a city of the Samians on the Ephesian coast, Id. p. 639.—6. in Aegypt, in the Thebaid near Chemmis, Hdt. 2, 91.—7. in Zeugitana, a mart of the Carthaginians, Thuc. 7, 50.—8. in Pontus, earlier Phazemon, Strab. p. 560.—9. another name of Leptis in Africa, Id. p. 835.† [ᾰ̄] Hence

†**Νεαπολίτης**, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Neapolis*, *οἱ* Νεαπολῖται, *the Neapolitans*, Polyb. 3, 91, 4; Strab.; etc.: *ἡ* Νεαπολιτῶν πόλις, = Νεάπολις, Polyb. 6, 14, 8.

Νεᾱροηχής, ές, (νεαρός, ἠχέω) *sounding new*, λέξις, Philostr.

Νεᾱροποιέω, ῶ, (νεαρός, ποιέω) *to make new, refresh*, Plut. 2, 702 C.

Νεᾱροπρεπής, ές, (νεαρός, πρέπω) *appearing new*, Aristid.

Νεαρός, ά, όν, (νέος) *young, youthful*, παῖδες, Il. 2, 289, Hes. Fr. 34; so too Pind., Aesch., and Eur.: *fresh, new*, νεαρὰ ἐξευρεῖν, Pind. N. 8, 34; *new, late*, ξυντυχίαι, Soph. Ant. 157, ubi al. *νεοχμοῖσι*. Adv. -ρῶς.—Mostly poet., and in late prose, as Plut. [ᾰ̄, Br. Soph. O. C. 475, Monk Eur. Hipp. 1339: also *νεα-* as one long syll., Pind. P. 10, 39.]

Νεᾱροφάνης, ες, (νεαρός, *φάω) *coming fresh to light, new appearing*, Aesch. Ag. 767, e conj. Herm.

Νεᾱροφόρος, ον, *newly bearing*.

†**Νέαρχος**, ου, ὁ, *Nearchus*, an Athenian ambassador to Philip, Dem. 283, 7.—2. an admiral of Alexander the Great, sent on an exploring expedition along the coast of the Indian ocean, etc., Arr. Ind. 18, 4, sqq.; Strab.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Νεᾱρῳδός, όν, = νεαοιδός.

Νέας, Ion. acc. plur. from ναῦς, Hom., Hes., Hdt.

Νεάσιμος, ον, (νεάζω) *to be ploughed afresh*, of fallow ground. [ᾰ̄]

Νέᾱσις, ἡ, (νεάζω II) *the ploughing of fallow-land*, Theophr.

Νεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Geop.

Νεασπάτωρος, ον, (νέος, σπατόω) Boeot. for νεοκάττυτος, *newly soled*, Stratt. Phoen. 3.

Νεᾶται, v. sub *νέατος*.

Νεάτη, (sc. χορδή), ης, ἡ, *the lowest* (but in our musical scale the highest) *string*, Cratin. Nom. 14, Plat. Rep. 443 D: fem. from *νέατος*: also contr. *νήτη*, q. v. [νεᾰ̄-]

Νεᾶτή, (sc. γῆ) ῆς, ἡ, like νεά, νειός, *fallow-land*, Lat. *novale*.

Νεᾱτίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg.

Νέατος, η, ον, Ion. νειᾶτος, a kind of irreg. superl. from νέος, like *μέσατος* from *μέσος*:—*the last, uttermost, lowest* or *undermost*, in Hom. (who has the usu. form *νέατος* only in Il. 11, 712), always of space, *νείατος ὄρχος, ἀνθερεών, κενεών*, etc., *νείατα πείρατα γαίης*, etc.; *ὑπαὶ πόδα νείατον Ἴδης*, at the *lowest* slope of Ida, where it sinks into the plain, Il. 2, 824: c. gen., *νείατος ἄλλων*, Il. 6, 295, Od. 15, 108: *πόλις νεάτη Πύλου, lying on the border* of Pylos, Il. 11, 712; and so prob. in Il. 9, 153, 295, *πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἁλὸς νέαται Πυλόν ἠμαθόεντος*,—though Passow with some of the old Interpp. takes *νέαται* for *νε-*

νέαται, *νένανται*, 3 pl. perf. pass. of *ναίω*, *to be situate*, but v. Spitzn. ad l., Lob. Paral. 357.—II. later of time, = *ὕστατος*, Lat. *novissimus*, Soph. Ant. 627, 807, 808, Aj. 1185: otherwise rare in Att., except in the word *νεάτη*, *νήτη*, qq. v.

Νεᾶτός, ή, όν, (νεάω, νεάζω) *fallowed*.

Νέᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *the ploughing up of fallow-land*, Xen. Oec. 7, 20.—II. *the time for so doing*: cf. *ἀμητός*.

Νεαύξητος, ον, (νέος, αὐξάνω) *newly increased*.

Νεάω, ῶ, (νέος) *to plough up new* or *fallow* land, *νεᾶν τοὺς ἀγρούς*, Lat. *agros novare*, Ar. Nub. 1117; so absol. in Theophr.: hence, **νεωμένη**, (sc. γῆ) *land ploughed anew, a late fallow*, Hes. Op. 460; cf. *νεόω*.

Νέβραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, = *νεβρός*: in genl. *a young animal*.

Νέβρειος, ον, (νεβρός) *belonging to a fawn*, Call. Dian. 244.

Νεβρῆ (sc. δορά), ῆς, ἡ, = *νεβρίς*, *a fawn-skin*, Orph.: contr. for *νεβρέη*, like *κυνῆ*, *παρδαλῆ*, etc.

Νεβρίας, ου, ὁ, (*νεβρός*) *like a fawn*, esp. *spotted like one*, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 10.

Νεβρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *νεβρίς*. [ῐ]

Νεβρῐδόπεπλος, ον, (νεβρίς, πέπλος) *wrapped up* or *clad in a fawn-skin*, epith. of Bacchus and the Bacchantes, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14.

Νεβρῐδόστολος, ον, (*νεβρίς*, στολή) = foreg., Orph. H. 51, 10.

Νεβρίζω, *to wear a fawn-skin, to run about in one at the feast of Bacchus*, Dem. 313, 16, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 653: from

Νεβρίς, ή: gen. ῐδος, Dion. P. 703, 946, and the only form given by Draco; but *ίδος* [ῐ] Eur. Bacch. 24, 137, Theocr. Ep. 2, 4, and oft. in Anth., and Nonn., as it ought to be:—*a fawn-skin*, esp. as the dress of Bacchus and the Bacchantes.

†**Νεβρίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Nebris*, a female slave, Luc. Dial. Mer. 10.

Νεβρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*νεβρίζω*) *the wearing a νεβρίς*.

†**Νέβρισσα**, ης, ἡ, *Nebrissa*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

Νεβρίτης, ου, ὁ, (*νεβρίς*) *like a fawn-skin*, fem. -ῖτις, of a stone, Plin. 37, 10.

Νεβρόγυνος, ον, (νεβρός, *γένω) *v. κνήμη*, the bone *of a fawn's leg*, i. e. a flute, Cleobul. ap. Plut. 2, 150 E, cf. Wyttenb.

ΝΕΒΡΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *the young of the deer, a fawn*, Il. 8, 248, Od. 4, 336, etc.; *πέδιλα νεβρῶν*, deerskin brogues, Hdt. 7, 75: as an emblem of cowardice, Il. 4, 243; 21, 29; proverb., *ὁ ν. τὸν λέοντα*, Luc. D. Mort. 8, 1.—Also *ἡ νεβρός*, Eur. Pol. 6.

Νεβροστολίζω, = *νεβρίζω*, very dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 625.

Νεβροτόκος, ον, (*νεβρός*, τίκτω) *bringing forth fawns*, Nic. Th. 142.

Νεβροφᾰνής, ές, (*νεβρός*, φαίνω) *fawn-like*, Nonn.

Νεβροφόνος, ον, (*νεβρός*, φονεύω) *preying on fawns*, ἀετός, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 1.

†**Νεβροφόνος**, ου, ὁ, *Nebrophonus*, son of Jason and Hypsipyle, Apollod. 1, 9, 17.

Νεβροχαρής, ές, *delighting in fawns*: v. l. for *νεπροχ-*.

Νεβροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, *clad in a νεβρίς*, ap. Hephaest. [ῐ]

Νεβρόομαι, (*νεβρός*) as pass., *to be changed into a fawn*, Nonn.

Νεβρώδης, ες, (*νεβρός*, εἶδος) *fawn-like*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14.

†**Νέδα**, Ion. **Νεδή**, ῆς, ἡ, *the Neda*, a river forming the boundary between Messenia and Elis, Call. Jov. 28; Strab. p. 344.—II. the nymph of the stream, Call. Jov. 33.

†**Νέδων**, ονος and ωνος (B. A. 1393) ὁ, *the Nedon*, a river of Messenia, flowing by Pherae, Corinna ap. B. A. l. c.; hence Minerva was called Νεδουσία, Strab. p. 360.

†**Νεεμάν**, ὁ, *Naaman*, general of Ben-hadad king of Syria, N. T.

Νέες, Ion. nom. pl. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νέεσσι, rarer Ep. dat. pl. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νέη (sc. ἡμέρα), ἡ, v. *νέος*.

Νέηαι, Ion. 2 sing. subj. pres. from *νέομαι*, for *νέῃ*, Il. 1, 32.

Νεηγενής, ές, (νέος, *γένω) *new-born, just-born*, Od. 4, 336; 17, 15; Att. and Dor. *νεαγενής*, q. v.

Νεηθάλης, ές, = *νεοθαλής*, *fresh-sprouting, fresh-blown*, Eur. Ion 112.

Νεηκής, ές, (νέος, ἀκή) *newly whetted* or *sharpened*, Il. 13, 391; 16, 484; Att. and Dor. *νεᾱκής*. Cf. Spitzn. Il. 7, 77.

Νεηκονής, ές, (νέος, ἀκονή) = *νεᾱκής*, Soph. Aj. 820.

Νεηλαία, ας, ἡ, = *νεολαία*.

Νεηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς, ἐλαύνω) *speeding* or *guiding a ship*, ap. Hesych. [λᾰ̄]

Νεήλᾰτος, ον, (νέος, ἐλαύνω II) *newly-pounded, fresh-ground*, hence, τὰ νεήλατα, *cakes of fresh flour*, Dem. 314, 1. (The deriv. from ἀλέω is against analogy.)

Νεηλίφης, ές, (νέος, ἀλείφω) *fresh-plastered, oikia*, Arist. Probl. 11. 7.

Νεήλυς, ῠδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλυθον) *newly come, a new-comer*, Il. 10, 434, Hdt. 1, 118, Plat. Legg. 950 D.

Νεημελκτος, η, ον, (νέος, ἀμέλγω) *newly-milked*, Nic. Al. 310

Νεηνίης, νεηνις, νεηνικός, Ion. for *νεᾱν-*.

Νέηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. for *νεαξ*.

Νεήτυμος, ον, (νέος, τέμνω) *lately cut*:—castrated *when young*, Anth. P. 6, 234.

Νεηφάτος, ον, poet. for *νεόφατος*, (νέος, φημί) *fresh-spoken, new-sounding*, of a sound never heard before, H. Hom. Merc. 443. Opp. to *παλαιφάτος*.

Νεί, Boeot. for *νή*, v. l. Ar. Ach. 867, 905.

Νείαι, Ep. 2 sing. pres. from *νέομαι*, Od. 11, 114; 12, 141.

Νείαιρα, ᾱ, ἡ, Ion. -ρη, irreg. fem. compar. of *νέος*, as *νέατος*, *νειατος* is superl., *the latter, lower*; *νειαιρα γαστήρ*, *the lower part* of the belly, Il. 5, 539, 616, etc.; so, *ν. πλευρή*, Eur. Rhes. 794: hence as subst., ἡ *νειαιρα*, also *νειαίρη*, *the abdomen*, Hipp.:—contr. *νείρα*, *νείρη*, cf. *νειρός*.—II. as fem. n. pr. Νείαιρα, (q. v.) strictly *the Younger, Fresher*.

Νειάτιος, ον, later form for *νειατος*, *νέατος*. [ᾰ̄]

Νειᾶτόθεν, adv. later form for *νειόθεν*, *νεόθεν*: from

Νειᾶτος, η, ον, Ion. for *νέατος*, q. v., Hom., also Eur.

Νεικείω, Ion. for *νειαίω* (q. v.) Hom., and Hes.; Ion. subj. 3 sing. *νεικείῃσι*, Il. 1, 579; impf. *νεικειασκον*, Il.

Νεικεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a wrangler*, c. gen., *one who wrangles with*, *ἐσσύμενος ν.*, Hes. Op. 714: from

Νεικέω, ῶ, f. -έσω: in Hom. and Hes., metri grat., in Ion forms, *νεικείω*, 3 sing. subj. *νεικείησι*, impf.

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νείκειον and **νεικείεσκον**, fut. **νεικέσσω**, aor. **νείκεσσα**, etc. : (**νεῖκος**). *To quarrel, wrangle with* one, **τινί**, Od. 17, 199 ; *v.* **ἀλλήλῃσι**, *to quarrel* one *with* another, Il. 20, 254 ; **εἵνεκά τινος**, Il. 18, 498 ; also c. acc. cognato, **νείκεα νεικεῖν**, Il. 20, 252 : *to rival, strive* or *vie with*, **νεικέσκομεν οἷω**, we two alone *strove with him*, Od. 11, 511, —where however Wolf and Nitzsch, after Aristarch., **νικάσκομεν** : part. **νεικέων**, *obstinately*, Hdt. 9, 55.—II. usu. trans. *to vex, annoy*, esp by word, *to rail at, taunt, abuse, upbraid, revile*, c. acc. pers., freq. in Hom. ; also with **μύθῳ** added, Il. 2, 224 ; **αἰσχροῖς ὀνειδείοις, χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν**, Il. 3, 39 ; 21, 480, Od. 22, 225, etc. :—but in Il. 24, 29, of Paris, **νείκεσσε θεάς, τὴν δ' ἤνησε**, he *insulted* the goddesses (Juno and Minerva), but *praised* the other (Venus) :—Aristarch. however rejects the whole passage :—in Hdt. 8, 125, *to accuse, assail*.—The verb is scarcely to be found, except in Ep. poets and Ion. prose ; though the subst. **νεῖκος** is used by Trag., and now and then in Att. prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A, Xen. Cyn. 1, 17.

Νείκη, ης, ἡ,=**νεῖκος**, Aesch. Ag. 1378.

Νείκησις, ἡ,=**νεῖκος**.

Νεικητήρ, ὁ, v. l. for **νεικεστήρ**, ap. Hes.

ΝΕΙ΄ΚΟΣ, εος, τό, *a quarrel, wrangle : strife*, Hom., Pind., Hdt., etc. ; (cf. **νεικέω** fin.) ; esp.,—2. *strife of words, railing, abuse, a taunt, reproach*, **νείκει ἄριστε**, Il. 13, 483 ; **νείκει ὀνειδίζειν**, Il. 7, 95 ; **ἐς νείκεα ἀπικέσθαι**, Hdt. 9, 55.—3. *a strife at law, dispute before a judge*, Il. 18, 497, Od. 12, 440. —4. also in Hom. not seldom for *battle, fight*, Il. 4, 444, etc. ; Hom. joins **νεῖκος πολέμοιο, φυλόπιδος**, etc., **ἔρις καὶ νεῖκος, πόνος καὶ ν., νείκεα νεικεῖν**, Il. 20, 252 : in Hdt., who also uses the plur., of *dissensions between whole nations*, **νεῖκος πρὸς Καρχηδονίους**, Hdt. 7, 158, cf. 8, 87.—II. *the cause of strife, matter of quarrel*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 695 ; whereas Hom. distinguishes between **νεῖκος, quarrel**, and its subject **ἔρισμα**, Il. 4, 37.

Νειλᾶγάθια, τά, *a fruit from the banks of the Nile*, Cosmas.

Νειλαῖος, α, ον, *from the Nile*.

Νειλαιεύς, έως, ὁ, Auth., and **Νειλεῖος, α, ον,**=foreg.

†**Νειλεύς, ὁ,** v. sub **Νηλεύς**.

Νειλογενής, ές, (**Νεῖλος, *γένω**) *Nile-born*, Leon. Al. 8.

Νειλοθάλής, ές, (**Νεῖλος, θάλλω**) *sprung from the Nile*, v. l. for sq.

Νειλοθρεφής, ές, (**Νεῖλος, θρέφω**) *sunned* or *fostered by the Nile*, Aesch. Supp. 70.

Νειλομέτριον, ου, τό, (**Νεῖλος, μέτρον**) *a Nilometer*, a rod graduated to show the rise and fall of the Nile, Strab.

†**Νειλόξενος, ου, ὁ,** *Niloxenus*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 28, 4.—2. a sage of Naucratis in Aegypt, Plut.

Νειλόῤῥυτος, ον, (**Νεῖλος, ῥέω**) *watered by the Nile*, also **Νειλόρυτος**, Anth.

Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ, *the Nile*, first in Hes. Th. 338 ;—for in Hom. it is **Αἴγυπτος**, q. v. : †the celebrated river of Aegypt, in Hes. it is called son of Oceanus and Tethys ; in Pind. P. 4, 99, son of Saturn : from its five natural mouths called **πεντάστομος**, Hdt. 2, 10, and with two additional artificial ones, **ἑπτάπορος**, Mosch. 2, 58.

Νειλοσκοπεῖον, τό, (**σκοπέω**)=**Νειλομέτριον**.

Νειλωΐς, ίδος, η, *situate on the Nile, πυραμίδες*, Anth. †P. 9, 710.

Νειλώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. **-ῶτις, ιδος,** *living in* or *on the Nile* : **χθών** N., the land of Nile, Aesch. Pr. 814.

Νειλῶος, α, ον,=**Νειλαῖος**, Opp.

Νείμεν, νείμαν, νείμον, Ion. aor. from **νέμω**, Hom.

Νειόθεν, adv. Ion. for **νεόθεν**, (**νέος**) : —*from the bottom*, **νειόθεν ἐκ κραδίης ἀνεστενάχιζε**, he heaved a sigh *from the bottom* of his heart, Il. 10, 10.—II. *anew*, Anth.

Νειόθι, adv. Ion. for **νεόθι**, (**νέος**) : —*at the bottom, in the inmost part*, **δάκε νειόθι θυμόν**, it stung him *to his heart's core*, Hes. Th. 567 : c. gen., **νειόθι λίμνης**, Il. 21, 317 : hence also *under, beneath*, c. gen., like **ὑπό**, Arat. 89.—Also written proparox., **νείοθι**, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 355.

Νειοκόρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for **νεωκόρος**, Anth. P. 6, 356.

Νείομαι, Ion. for **νέομαι**, v.-l. Il. 23, 76.

Νεῖον, Ion. for **νέον**, adv. of **νέος**, *very lately*, Ap. Rh.

Νειοποιέω, ὦ, (**νειός, ποιέω**) *to fallow, turn into fallow* : also *to take a green crop off* a field, by which it is, so to say, *freshened* and prepared for corn, Xen. Oec. 11, 16.

Νειός, οῦ, ἡ, *new land*, i. e. *land ploughed up anew* after being left fallow, hence *a fallow, fallow-land*, Lat. *novale*, Hom. ; **νειὸς τρίπολος**, a thrice-ploughed *fallow*, Od. 5, 127, Il. 18, 541, Hes. Th. 971.—Strictly Ion. fem. of **νέος**, as we have it in full, **νειὸν ἀρουραν σπείρειν**, Hes. Op. 461 : later also **ὁ νειός** (sc. **ἀγρός**) : cf. **νέος, νεά, νεάω**.

Νεῖος, η, ον, Ion. for **νέος**.

Νεῖος, α, ον, (**ναῦς**),=**νήϊος**, Gramm.

Νειότατος, η, ον, superl. from **νεῖος**, Ion. for **νεώτατος**, from **νέος** : adv. **νειότατον**,=**νειόθι**.

Νειοτομεύς, έως, ὁ, (**νειός, τέμνω**) *one who breaks up a fallow*, Anth. P. 6, 41.

Νεῖρα or **νείρα, ἡ,** contr. for **νείαιρα**, *the belly, intestines*, Aesch. Ag. 1479, e conj. Casaub., for the reading of the MSS. **νείρει**.

Νειρίτης, ου, ὁ, dub. l. for **νηρίτης**.

Νειρός, ά, όν, contr. for **νεαρός, νειαρός**, whence **νεῖρα, νείαιρα**, but prob. only in Gramm., v. Müller Lyc. 896.

Νείσσομαι or **νείσομαι**, v. sub **νίσσομαι**.

Νεῖται, contr. for **νέεται** from **νέομαι**, Od.

†**Νειτῆτις, ἡ,** *Nitetis*, daughter of Apries, Ath. 560 D.

Νείφω, late form for **νίφω**, also= **βρέχω**, Jac. A. P. p. 67.

Νεκάς, άδος, ἡ, (**νέκυς, νεκρός**) *a heap of slain*, Il. 5, 886, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 10.—II. in Call. Fr. 231, simply *a heap* or *row*, without any notion of *corpses*.—III. the cyclic poets are said to have used it for **ψυχή**, E. M.

Νεκράγγελος, ον, (**νεκρός, ἄγγελος**) *messenger to the dead*, Luc. Peregr. 41.

Νεκρᾱγωγέω, ῶ, *to conduct the dead*, of Mercury, Luc. Contempl. 2 : from **Νεκρᾱγωγός, όν,** (**νεκρός, ἄγω**) *conducting the dead*.

Νεκρᾰκάδημία, ας, ἡ, *a school of the dead*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 23.

Νεκρεγερσία, ας, ἡ, for **νεκρῶν ἔγερσις**, Eccl.

Νεκρῐκός, ή, όν, (**νεκρός**) *deadly, of* or *belonging to the dead*, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1. Adv. **-κῶς**, Id. Peregr. 33.

Νεκρίμαῖος, α, ον, (**νεκρός**) *dead*, said of animals, like **θνησιμαῖος**, v. l. Ael. N. A. 6, 2 ; v. Jacobs.

Νεκροβᾰρής, ές, (**νεκρός, βάρος**) *laden with the dead*, **ἀκατος**, Anth. Plan. 273.

Νεκροβόρος, ον, (**νεκρός, βορά**) *devouring corpses*.

Νεκροδέγμων, ον, (**νεκρός, δέχομαι**) *receiving the dead*, *Αιδης, Aesch. Pr. 152.

Νεκροδερκής, ές, (**νεκρός, δέρκομαι**) *looking like a corpse*, Manetho.

Νεκροδόκος, ον, = **νεκροδέγμων**, Anth. P. 7, 634.

Νεκροδοχεῖον, ου, τό, *a cemetery*, Luc. Contempl. 22 : from

Νεκροδόχος, ον, = **νεκροδέγμων**, Lob. Phryn. 307.

Νεκροθάπτης, ου, ὁ, *a grave-digger*.

Νεκροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (**νεκρός, θήκη**) *a coffin* or *urn*, Eur. Cret. 2, 18.

Νεκρακαύστης, ου, ὁ, *one who burns corpses*.

Νεκροκόμος, ον, (**νεκρός, κομέω**) *taking care of corpses*, Greg. Naz.

Νεκροκορίνθια, ων, τά, (**νεκρός, Κορίνθιος**) at Rome, *the fine cinerary urns*, etc., *dug out of the tombs of Corinth*, Strab. p. 381.

Νεκροκόσμος, ον, (**νεκρός, κοσμέω**) *laying corpses out for burial*, Plut. 2, 994 E.

Νεκρολάτρεια, ας, ἡ, (**νεκρός, λατρεύω**) *worship of the dead*, Eccl.

Νεκρομαντεία, ας, ἡ,=**νεκυομαντεία**, *necromancy*. Hence

Νεκρομαντεῖον, ου, τό,=**νεκυομαντεῖον**.

Νεκρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (**νεκρός, μάντις**) *a necromancer, one who calls up ghosts* to reveal the future, Lyc. 682.

Νεκρονόμης, ου, ὁ, *a corpse-bearer*.

Νεκροπέρνας, ου, ὁ, (**νεκρός, περνάω**) *one who sells corpses*, Lyc. 276.

Νεκροποιός, όν, *killing*.

†**Νεκρόπολις, εως, ἡ,** *a city of the dead*, the *Necropolis*, forming a suburb of Alexandrea, Strab. p. 795.

Νεκροπομπός, όν, (**νεκρός, πέμπω**) *conducting the dead*, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 442, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1.

Νεκρορύκτης, ου, ὁ, (**νεκρός, ὀρύσσω**) *a body-snatcher*.

Νεκρός, οῦ, ὁ, (**νέκυς**) *a dead body, corse*, Hom., etc., always of mankind ; hence usu. c. gen. pers., **νεκρὸς ἀνθρώπου, γυναικός**, Hdt. 2, 89, 90, and in Att. : also, *v.* **τεθνηῶτες** and **κατατεθνηῶτες**, Il. : later, **τὰ νεκρά**, cf. Lob. Phryn. 376.—2. *a dead man*, opp. to one alive, esp. in plur. *the dead*, Od. 10, 526, etc. ; in Hom. always as dwellers in the nether world.—II. as adj. agreeing with its subst., **νεκρός, ά, όν,** rarely **ός, όν**, *dead*, first in Pind. Fr. 217, 2, Soph. Phil. 430, etc. : cf. however Od. 12, 10 : v. also **νέκυς**.

Νεκροστολέω, ῶ, *to ferry the dead*, of Charon, Luc. Contempl. 24 : from

Νεκροστόλος, ον, (**νεκρός, στέλλω**) =**νεκυοστόλος**, Artemid. 4, 58.

Νεκροσῡλία, ας, ἡ, *robbery of the dead*, Plat. Rep. 469 E : from

Νεκρόσῡλος, ον, (**νεκρός, συλάω**) *stripping, robbing the dead*.

Νεκρότᾱγος, ου, ὁ, (**νεκρός, ταγός**) *judge of the dead*, of Minos, Lyc. 1398.

Νεκροτάφος, ου, ὁ, (**νεκρός, θάπτω**) =**νεκροθάπτης**, Manetho. [ᾰ]

Νεκρότης, ητος, ἡ, (**νεκρός**) *a state of death*, Lob. Phryn. 351.

Νεκροτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear a dead child*. Hence

Νεκροτόκιον, ου, τό, *a still-born child*.

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Νεκροφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat corpses* or *carrion*, Strab.: from
Νεκροφάγος, ον, (νεκρός, φαγεῖν) *eating corpses* or *carrion*, Dio C.
Νεκροφορεῖον, ου, τό, *a bier*: from
Νεκροφορέω, ῶ, *to bear* or *bury corpses*, Philo: from
Νεκροφόρος, ον, (νεκρός, φέρω) *bearing corpses, burying the dead*, Polyb. 35, 6, 2, Plut., etc.
Νεκρόω, ῶ, (νεκρός) *to make dead, to deaden*:—pass., *to be deadened* or *lifeless*, Plut. 2, 954 D, and N. T.:—*to mortify*, N. T.
Νεκρώδης, ες, (νεκρός, εἶδος) *deadly, corpse-like*, Luc. Epist. Sat. 28.
Νεκρών, ῶνος, ὁ, (νεκρός) *a burial-place*, Anth. †P. 7, 610.
Νεκρώσιμος, ον, *deadly*: *belonging to a corpse*: from
Νέκρωσις, ἡ, (νεκρόω) *a killing*:—from pass., *deadness*, N. T.
†Νεκτάναβις, ιος, ὁ, *Nectanabis*, a king of Aegypt, Plut. Ages. 37: -τάνεβις, Diod. S. 15, 42.
Νέκτᾰρ, ᾰρος, τό, *nectar*, the drink of the gods, as ambrosia was their food, Hom., Hes., Pind., whereas in Alcman (16) and Sappho, nectar is their food, and ambrosia their drink, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 198. Homer's *nectar* is ἐρυθρόν (Il. 19, 38, Od. 5, 93); poured like wine by Hebé, νέκταρ ἐωνοχόει, Il. 4, 3; and, like it, drunk mixed, Od. 5, 93: hence choice wine is called νέκταρος ἀπορρώς, Od. 9, 359. It was forbidden to men because an elixir of immortality,—but Thetis bathes the corpse of Patroclus in nectar, to preserve it from decay, Il. 19, 38.—Later it acquired esp. the notion of *fragrance*, cf. νεκτάρεος.—Νέκταρ μελισσᾶν, i. e. honey, Eur. Bacch. 144.—II. *a perfumed ointment*, Nossis 5, 3. (Usu. deriv. from νε- (for νη-, not), and *κτάω, κτείνω, and so strictly like ἀμβροσία, an elixir vitae, but?) Hence
Νεκτάρεος, έα Ion. έη, εον, *of nectar, nectarous*: but of garments, prob. *scented, fragrant*, or, generally, *divine, beautiful* (cf. ἀμβρόσιος), ν. ἑανόν, χιτών, Il. 3, 385; 18, 25.
Νεκτάριον, ου, τό, *a plant*, usu. ἑλένιον, Diosc. 1, 27. [ᾰ] Hence
Νεκτάρῐτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *prepared with* νεκτάριον, Diosc.
Νεκτᾰροστᾰγής, ές, (νέκταρ, στάζω) *dropping nectar*, Eubul. Incert. 4.
Νεκτᾰρώδης, ες, (νέκταρ, εἶδος) *like nectar*, Geop.
Νεκῦᾰμᾰβᾶτος, ον, (νέκυς, ἀναβαίνω) of Charon's boat, *embarked in by the dead*, Polygn. ap. Paus, 10, 28, 2.
Νεκύδᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *the larva* or *nympha of the silkworm*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 10. (From νέκυς.) [ῠ]
Νεκῠδόν, adv., (νέκυς) *corpse-like*, A. B.
Νεκῠηγός, όν, (νέκυς, ἄγω)=νεκραγωγός, Anth. P. 7, 68.
Νεκῠηπόλος, ον, (νέκυς, πολέω) *having to do with the dead*, Manetho.
Νεκυία or νέκυια, ας, ἡ, (νέκυς) a magical rite *by which ghosts were called up and questioned* about the future, Plut. 2, 17 B, Luc. Nigr. 30:—this was the common name for the eleventh book of the Od., cf. νεκυομαντεία.
Νεκῦϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Manetho.
Νεκῠομαντεία, ας, ἡ, (νέκυς, μαντεία) *a divining by calling up the dead* to question them, cf. νεκυία. Hence
Νεκῠομαντεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. -ήιον, *an oracle of the dead*, a place where ghosts were called up and questioned, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, Plut. Cim. 6: cf. νεκυία.

Νεκῠόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ,=νεκρόμαντις, LXX.
Νεκῠοσσόος, ον, (νέκυς, σεύω) *rousing the dead to life*, Nonn.
Νεκῠοστόλος, ον, (νέκυς, στέλλω) *ferrying the dead* over the Styx, of Charon, Anth. P. 7, 63, 530:—*bearing the dead*, of a bier, Ib. 634.
ΝΕ΄ΚΥΣ, ύος, ὁ, poet. dat. sing. νέκυι, Il.: pl. νεκύεσσι, Hom., νέκυσσι in Od. 11, 569; 22, 401; 23, 45: acc. pl. νέκυας, contr. νέκῡς, Od. 24, 417:—like νεκρός, *a dead body*, esp. of men, *a corse*, freq. in Il., more rare in Od.; ν. ἀνδρός, Hdt. 1, 140, cf. 3, 16, 24: also, ν. τεθνηώς, ν. κατατεθνηῶτες, κτίμενοι, καταφθίμενοι, Hom.—2. *a dead person*, νεκύων ἀμένηνα κάρηνα, oft. in Od. 11; more rare in Il. In Hom. always in plur. of the inhabitants of the nether world, =ἔνεροι, Lat. *inferi*.—II. as adj. *dead, lifeless*, post-Hom., as Soph. Aj. 1356; cf. however Il. 24, 35, 423.—Ep. word, freq. also in Soph., and Eur. (Hence νεκρός: the root νεκ- appears in the Sanscr. *naç*, to perish, Lat. *nex, nec-is*, and *noc-ere*, and perh. in νόσ-ος.) [ῠ in nom. and acc. sing., in Hom., and so prob. in Att.; but in Alex. poets ῡ̆.] Hence
Νεκύσια (sc. ἱερά), ων, τά, *offerings to the dead*, δεῖπνα ν., Artem. 4, 83. [ῠ]
Νεκυσσόος, ον,=νεκυοσσόος, Nonn.
Νεκῦώριον or νεκύωρον, ου, τό, (ὥρα)=νεκρομαντεῖον, Hesych.
†Νεκώς, ώ, ὁ, acc. Νεκών, *Necho*, father of Psammetichus, Hdt. 2, 152.—2. a son of Psammetichus, king of Aegypt, Id. 2, 158; 4, 92.
†Νελαΐδας, ὁ, *Nelaidas*, an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 16, 8.
†Νέμαυσος, ου, ἡ, *Nemausus*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Nismes*, Strab. p. 186.
†Νεμέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. Νεμέη, poet. Νεμείη, *Nemea*, a place in the north-west of Argolis, nearly on site of mod. *Kutchumadi*, Thuc. 3, 96; etc.—Also the wood and neighbourhood around this place in which Hercules slew the Nemean lion, and in which the games were celebrated, Hes. Th. 331; Pind. N. 3, 30, etc. Νεμέᾳ, dat. as adv. *in Nemea*, Pind.—II. a river rising here and flowing into the Corinthian gulf, forming the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia, Strab. p. 382.
Νέμεᾰ, τά, poet. Νέμεια, Pind.:—*the sacred Nemean games*, celebrated in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, Dissen Pind. N. 7, 1.
†Νεμεαῖος, α, ον, *of Nemea*, *Nemean*, Ζεύς N., Pind. N. 2, 7.
†Νεμεάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Pind. N. 3, 4.—II. *Nemeas*, as fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 C.
†Νεμέηθε, adv. *from Nemea*, Call. Fr. 103, 4.
Νεμέθω, poet. for νέμω, in Hom. only once, and that in mid., νεμέθοντο for ἐνέμοντο, *grazed, fed*, Il. 11, 635.
†Νεμειταῖος, α, ον, poet.=Νεμεαῖος, Hes. Th. 328.
†Νέμειος, α, ον, *of Nemea*, *Nemean*, τὰ Νέμεια, Pind. N. 5, 9: v. Νέμεα.
Νεμεσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. Ep. impf. νεμέσασκον, and freq. in Hom. and Hes. νεμεσσάω, νεμεσσήσω, etc. (νέμεσις.) *To feel righteous indignation, to be wroth*, Hom.: strictly, *to be wroth at undeserved* good or bad fortune, and so properly of the gods, νεμέσησε δὲ πότνια Ἥρη, Il. 8, 198, etc.; cf. νέμεσις.—Construct sometimes absol.,

μὴ νεμέσα, Il. 10, 145; more usu. ν. τινί, *to be wroth with* a person or *at* a thing, Hom.; also, ν. τινί τι, *to be angry at* a thing in a person, Od. 23, 213, cf. Hes. Op. 754; also ν. τινι. in prose, as Plat. Legg. 927 C, Dem. 506, 14.—II. mid. νεμεσσαομαι, Ion. -έομαι: aor. pass. ἐνεμεσήθην, in Hom. always νεμεσσήθην, etc.:—strictly, *to be displeased with one's self*, as, νεμεσσᾶται ἐνὶ θυμῷ ἐπεσσύμενος ἀεικέα ἔργα, *is angry with himself* in his heart, i. e. *ashamed of himself*, for flinging words about him, Od. 4, 158: hence, *to take shame to one's self*, *to be filled with shame* or *awe*, like Lat. *vereri*, Od. 2, 64, Il. 16, 544:—Hom. mostly uses the mid. as = act., and with same constr.; also c. inf., Od. 4, 195; c. acc. et inf., Od. 18, 227; but c. acc. rei, νεμεσσῶμαι κακὰ ἔργα, *visits* evil deeds upon the doers, Od. 14, 284; cf. νεμεσώμενος.
Νεμέσεια (sc. ἱερά), ων, τα, *the feast of Nemesis*, also held in honour of the dead, Dem. 1031, 13; with v. l. Νεμέσια.
Νεμεσήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *indignant, wrathful*, Nonn.
Νεμεσητικός, ή, όν, (νεμεσάω) *disposed to indignation at any one's undeserved good* or *ill fortune*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 15.
Νεμεσητός, ή, όν, in Hom. always νεμεσητός, except in Il. 11, 649 (νεμεσάω):—*causing indignation or wrath, worthy of it*, νεμεσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη, *'twere enough to make one wroth*, Il. 3, 410, etc.; c. inf., οὔτε νεμεσητὸν κεχολῶσθαι, Il. 9, 523, Od. 22, 56; so too, οὔτοι νεμεσητόν, Soph. Phil. 1193, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 282 B, v. l. ἰδεῖν, Tyrtae. 1, 26.—II. *to be dreaded, regarded with awe, awful*, αἰδοῖος νεμεσητός, Il. 11, 649.
Νεμεσίζομαι, dep. mid., like νεμεσάω, *to become* or *be wroth with* one, τινί, Il. 8, 407, Od. 2, 239: *to take a thing amiss, be offended, angry with* or *blame* one *for* a thing, τινα τι, Il. 3, 757; c. acc. et inf., *to be angry, surprised* that.., Il. 2, 296.—II. like νεμεσάομαι, *to be ashamed, awe-struck*, Il. 17, 254, Od. 2, 138.—III. like αἰδεῖσθαι, *to dread, fear*, c. acc., θεούς ν., *to stand in awe of the gods, dread* their *wrath*, Od. 1, 263.
Νέμεσις, εως, ἡ, Ep. νέμεσσις, Il. 6, 335: (νέμω):—strictly, *distribution of what is due*; hence *righteous indignation*, i. e. *anger at anything unjust* or *unfitting, high displeasure, wrath, resentment*, Il. 6, 335, Od. 2, 136, etc.—being properly, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 15, *indignation at undeserved good fortune*,—the virtue lying between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχαιρεκακία): hence *jealousy, vengeance*, esp. of the gods, Hdt. 1, 34, Soph. Phil. 518, 602, cf. νεμεσσᾶν of men, just like φθονεῖν, *grudging*, *envy*, Aesch. Theb. 235.—Cf. infr. B.—II. *that which deserves righteous indignation, the object of just resentment*, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεσις ἐστι, 'tis nothing *to be wroth about*, there is no *call for anger*, either c. inf., Il. 14, 80, Od. 1, 350; or c. acc. et inf., Il. 3, 156; so too Soph. O. C. 1751.—III. subjectively, *righteous indignation at one's own misdeed*, αἰδὼς καὶ νεμεσις, *a sense of shame and awe*, Il. 13, 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.
B. Νέμεσις, ή, as prop. n., voc Νέμεσι, Pors. Phoen. 187: *Nemesis*, the impersonation of *divine wrath and indignation*, hence in Hes. l. c. joined with Αἰδώς: acc. to Hes. Th. 223, she is

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daughter of Night, but only described as *πῆμα θνητοῖσι βροτοῖσιν*, which seems to indicate interpolation. In Att., esp. Trag., she appears as *the goddess of Retribution*, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, and checks the presumption that attends it, (being thus directly opposed to *ὕβρις*); and herewith she is oft. the punisher of extraordinary crimes, Pind. P. 10, 69, Aesch. Fr. 243, Soph. El. 792; cf. esp. Mesomedes' Hymn to Nemesis, Anal. Br. t. 2, p. 292; and see *Ἀδραστεία*.

Νεμεσσάω, ῶ, Ep. for *νεμεσάω*, Hom., and Hes.

Νεμεσσητός, ή, όν, Ep. for *νεμεσητός*, Hom.

Νέμεσσις, ή, Ep. for *νέμεσις*, Il. 6, 335.

Νεμέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*νέμω*) *a dispenser of justice, a judge, avenger*, Ζεὺς *ν.*, Aesch. Theb. 489.

Νέμησις, ή, (*νέμω*) *a distribution*, Isae. 76, 26, ubi al. *νέμεσις*.

Νεμητής, οῦ, ὁ,=*νεμέτωρ*: *νεμέτης* is wrong, Lob. Paral. 447.

†Νεμιδία, ας, ή, *Nemidia*, appell. of Diana in Teuthea, Strab. p. 342.

Νέμος, εος, τό, (*νέμω* B) *a pasture, pasturage*, Il. 11, 480, Soph. Aj. 413: —*a wooded pasture, a glade*, Lat. *nemus*, Anth. P. 7, 55.

ΝΕΜΩ, fut. *νεμῶ* and *νεμήσω*: aor. *ἔνειμα*: perf. *νενέμηκα*: aor. pass. *ἐνεμήθην* and *ἐνεμέθην*, later also aor. mid. *ἐνεμησάμην*, Lob. Phryn. 742. Hom. uses only pres., impf., aor. act.; pres. and impf. mid.—I. *to deal out, distribute, dispense*, τι, oft. in Hom. usu. of meat and drink, e. g. *μοίρας, κύπελλα, κρέα, μέθυ νέμειν*: hence, *μοῖραν ν. τινί, to pay* one *due* honour, respect, Aesch. Pr. 292; *μητρὸς τιμὰς ν., to respect* her *privileges*, Id. Eum. 624 (but, *πρόσω ν. τιμάς*, Ib. 747, *to extend* one's privileges): *to apportion, assign*, τινί τι, Od. 6, 188, Il. 3, 274, and Att.; *ν. τὰ δευτερεῖα, τὰ ἴσα τινί*, Hdt. 1, 32; 6, 11; *ν. πλέον τινί*, Thuc. 3, 48; *ν. τινὶ τὰ κράτιστα, τὰ μέγιστα*, Lat. *plurimum tribuere alicui*, Valck. Hipp. 1321, Diatr. p. 77.—II. mid. *νέμομαι*, c. acc., *to distribute among themselves*, hence *to have and hold as one's portion, possess* (hence *κληρονόμος*), *πατρώια πάντα νέμεσθαι*, Od. 20, 336; usu. of landed property, *τεμένη ν.*, Od. 11, 185, Il. 12, 313; *ἔργα ν.*, Il. 2, 751, Hes. Op. 119; strictly with the twofold collat. notion,—1. *to enjoy, have in use*, as in Il. cc.—2. (since the owner occupied his own land), *to dwell in, inhabit, ἄλσεα νέμεσθαι*, Il. 20, 8; mostly with names of places, *to spread over*, and so *occupy* a country, *Ἰθάκην, Τρίην νέμεσθαι*, Od. 2, 167, Il. 2, 496; then in Hdt., Thuc., etc.—III. from Pind. O. 2, 23 downwds. the act. also is found in signf. of mid., *to hold, possess, γῆν, χώρην νέμειν*, Hdt. 4, 191, Thuc. 5, 44, cf. Erf. Soph. O. T. 578; and so, absol., *νέμειν* (sc. *γῆν*), Hdt. 4, 188, cf. infr. 2 fin.: hence also, in pass., of places, *to be inhabited, νέμεσθαι ὑπό τινι*, Hdt. 7, 158; and, absol., of the customs of people, Thuc. 1, 5 and 6.—2. *to hold, sway, manage, πόλιν*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.; *λαόν*, Pind. O. 13, 37; *κράτη καὶ θρόνους*, Soph. O. T. 237; so absol., Pind. P. 3, 124; *ν. οἴακα. ἀσπίδα, to wield, manage*, Aesch. Ag. 802, Theb. 590; *ν. ἰσχὺν ἐπὶ σκήπτροισι, to support* one's self on staffs, Id. Ag. 76: hence also, *ν. γλῶσσαν, to use* the tongue, Ib. 687, like *νομίζω*: hence,—3. also like *νομίζω, to hold, consider as* so and so, *σὲ νέμω θεόν*, Soph. El. 150, cf. 598, Tr. 483, O. C. 879, Aj. 1331, Heind. Plat. Prot. 339 C: so, *νέμειν τινὰ προστάτην, to take* or *choose* as one's patron, Isocr. 170 B: *οἱ νενεμημένοι*, athletes *entered on the list*, Polyb. 6, 47, 8.

B. of herdsmen, *to pasture, graze*, i. e. *drive to pasture, feed*, Lat. *pascere*, Od. 9, 233, Hdt. 8, 137, Eur. Cycl. 28, and not seldom in Plat.; also metaph., *ν. χόλον*, Soph. El. 176:—much more freq. in mid. *νέμεσθαι*, of cattle, *to feed*, i. e. *go to pasture, graze*, Lat. *pasci*, Il. 5, 777, Od. 13, 407, Hdt. 8, 115, etc.: hence c. acc. cognato, *to eat, feed on, ἄνθεα ποίης νέμεσθαι*, Od. 9, 449, cf. Soph. Phil. 709: metaph. of fire, *to feed on, devour*, Il. 23, 177: also as pass., *πυρὶ χθὼν νέμεται*, the land *is devoured, wasted* by fire, Il. 2, 780.—II. *δρῆ νέμειν, to graze* the hills (with cattle), Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 20;—like *luxuriem segetum depascit*, Virg. G. 1, 112:—and metaph., *πυρὶ νέμειν πόλιν, to waste* a city by fire, *give* it to the flames, Hdt. 6, 33. —III. in mid. also of cancerous sores, *to spread*, like Lat. *pasci, depasci*, Hdt. 3, 133; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 573. Cf. *ἐπινέμω*.

The signf. *to feed* is immed. connected with that of *to dwell in*, as with the early pastoral tribes (*νομάδες*) *pasturage* established possession. (The nearest derivs. of the root *νέμω* are *νέμος, νέμεσις*, etc.; *νομός, νομή, νομάς, νομευς*, etc.; *νόμος, νομίζω, νόμισμα*, etc.; and *νωμάω*: prob. also Lat. *nūmerus*.)

†Νεμωσσός, οῦ, ή, *Nemossus*, chief city of the Arverni, Strab. p. 239.

Νένασμαι, perf. pass. from *ναίω* (only poet.); and (in prose) from *νάσσω*. But it is never Dor. for *νένησμαι*, as if from *νέω*.

Νενέαται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. for *νένηνται*, from *νέω, to heap*.

Νένηκα, perf. from *νέω, to spin*.

Νενίηλος, *ον, foolish, silly*: or *weak-eyed, purblind*, Call. Jov. 63: the Gramm. quote in same signfs., *νενός, νινηλός, νενιαστής*, with which Ruhnk. Tim. compares *βλεννός* and *ἐνεός*; it also reminds one of *ἠλός*. [*ῑ*]

Νένιπται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of *νίζω*, Il. 24, 419.

Νέννα, ή, also *νάννη, a mother's* or *father's sister, aunt*; and

Νέννος, ὁ, also *νάννας, a mother's* or *father's brother, uncle*.

Νενομισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *νομίζω, in the established manner*, Philostr.

Νενός, v. *νενίηλος*.

Νένοφα, perf. of *νέφω*, cf. *συννένφω*.

Νενόφρων, *ον*, (*νενός, φρήν*) *weak-minded*, Panyas., e conj. Dind.

Νένωμαι, *-μένος*, Ion. and Dor. contr. perf. pass. from *νοέω*, for *νενόημαι, -μένος*, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 9, 53, Ern. Exc. ad Call. Jov. 87; cf. sub *βοάω*.

Νεοαλδής, ές,=*νεαλδής*.

Νεοάλωτος, *ον*,=*νεάλωτος*, Hdt. 9, 120. [*ᾰ*]

Νεοαρδής, ές, (*νέος, ἀρδω*) *newly, freshly watered*, *ἀλωή*, Il. 21, 346.

Νεοαύξητος, *ον*,=*νεαύξητος*.

Νεόβδαλτος, *ον*, (*νέος, βδάλλω*) *newly milked*, Nic. Th. 606, Al. 484.

Νεοβλαστής, ές,=sq., Opp. H. 1, 735.

Νεόβλαστος, *ον*, (*νέος, βλαστάνω*) *sprouting afresh, flourishing*.

Νεόβλῦτος, *ον, just gushing forth*.

Νεόβορος, *ον, lately, newly devoured*. —II. parox. *νεοβόρος, ον*, act. *having lately devoured*.

†Νεοβούλη, ης, ή, *Neobūle*, daughter of Lycambes, loved by Archilochus, Anth.

Νεόβουλος, *ον*, ὁ, *a new counsellor*.

Νεόβροχος, *ον, fresh watered*.

Νεοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ή, (*νέος, βιβρώσκω*) *having just eaten*, Hipp.

Νεογᾶμετή, ῆς, ή,=ἡ *νεόγαμος*.

Νεογάμης, ές,=sq.

Νεόγαμος, *ον*, (*νέος, γαμέω*) *newly married, a young husband* or *wife*, Hdt. 1, 36, 37; *ν. νύμφη, κόρη*, Aesch. Ag. 1179, Eur. Med. 324: *ν. λέκτρα*, Ib. 1348.

Νεογενής, ές, (*νέος, *γένω*) *new-born*, Aesch. Cho. 530, Plat. Theaet. 160 E, etc.

Νεογέννητος, *ον*,=foreg.

Νεογίλαῖος, *α, ον*,=sq., Isae. ap. Poll. 2, 8.

Νεογίλος, ή, όν, *new-born, young*, *σκύλαξ*, Od. 12, 86; *βρέφος*, Theocr. 17, 58; *ὀδοὺς ν.*, one *of the first set* of teeth, Opp. C. 1, 199: *βίου χρόνος ν.*, life *short as childhood*, Luc. Halcyon 3, ubi v. Hemst. (The Gramm. however make it=*νεογλαγής*, not that *γιλός*=*γάλα*: one might rather compare it with *χίλος*.)

Νευγλᾰγής, ές, (*νέος, γλάγος*) *new-born and still sucking*, Nonn.

Νεόγληνος, *ον, with new*, i. e. *restored eyesight*.

Νεογλῡφής, ές, (*νέος, γλύφω*) *newly carved*, Tryphiod. 332.

Νεογνής, ές,=*νεογνός*, dub. l. ap. Xen. Cyn. 10, 23.

Νεογνός, όν, contr. for *νεόγονος, παῖς*, H. Hom. Cer. 141, Merc. 406, Hdt. 2, 2;—mostly of beasts; also in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 1163, and Eur.: and even in Xen. Cyn. 5, 14, Oec. 7, 21.—though Thom. M. holds it to be not Att.

Νεόγονος, *ον*,=*νεογενής*, Eur. Ion 1001, Cycl. 206.

Νεόγραπτος, *ον*, = sq., Wüstem. Theocr. 18, 3.

Νεόγρᾰφος, *ον*, (*νέος, γράφω*) *newly painted* or *written*, Mel. 1, 55.

Νεόγυιος, *ον*, (*νέος, γυῖον*) *with young, fresh limbs*, *φῶτες*, Pind. N. 9, 56; *ἥβα*, Id. Fr. 88, 10.

Νεογύνης, *ον*, ὁ, (*νέος, γυνή*) *just wived*. [*ῡ*]

Νεοδάκρυτος, *ον*, (*νέος, δακρύω*) *weeping afresh*.

Νεοδάμαστος, *ον*, (*νέος, δᾰμάω*)= *νεόδμητος*, Gramm.

Νεοδᾰμώδης, ες, (*νέος, δᾶμος, δῆμος*), a Spartan word, *lately made one of the people, newly enfranchised* (opp. to *the hereditary citizens*), *δύναται δὲ τὸ νεοδαμῶδες τὸ ἤδη ἐλεύθερον εἶναι*, Thuc. 7, 58: hence those Helots were called *Νεοδαμώδεις*, who were freed by the state, in reward for service in war, prob. receiving some civil rights, whereby they were placed above the *περίοικοι*, v. Arnold Thuc. 5, 34.

Νεόδαρτος, *ον*, (*νέος, δέρω*) *newly stripped off, δέρμα*, Od. 4, 437; 22, 364:—*newly flayed, βόες*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14.

Νεοδίδακτος, *ον*, (*νέος, διδάσκω*) *newly taught*: esp. of dramatic pieces, etc., *newly brought forward*, Luc. Tim. 46. [*ῑ*]

Νεοδμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ή,=sq., *newly tamed*, *πῶλος*, H. Hom. Ap. 231: *ν. γάμοι, a newly formed* marriage, Eur. Med. 1366.

Νεόδμητος, *ον*. (*νέος, δαμάω*) *newly broken in*, esp. of horses, etc.: metaph. of young wives *newly brought under the*

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woke of marriage, new-wedded, κόρη, Eur. Med. 623.

Νεόδμητος, ον, Dor. -δμᾶτος, (νέος, δέμω) *new-built, fresh,* Pind. I. 4, 106 (3, 80).

Νεοδόμητος, ον,=foreg.

Νεόδορος, ον,=νεόδαρτος, Diod.

Νεοδρεπής, ές,=sq., Ael. N. A. 4, 10.

Νεόδρεπτος, ον, (νέος, δρέπω) *fresh plucked* or *broken, κλάδοι,* Aesch. Supp. 333: *wreathed with fresh foliage, θωμοί,* Theocr. 26, 8.

Νεόδροπος, ον, = foreg., *κλάδοι,* Aesch. Supp. 354.

Νεοεία, ας, ἡ,=νεοίη.

Νεοειδής, ές, *fresh* or *youthful in form.*

Νεοεργής, ές, *just made* or *newly wrought.*

Νεόζευκτος, ον,=νεόζυγος, Anth. P. 9, 514.

Νεοζῡγής, ές,=νεόζυγος, πῶλος, Aesch. Pr. 1009.

Νεοζύγιος, ον,=sq., Nonn.

Νεόζυγος, ον, (νέος, ζεύγνυμι) *newly-yoked:* metaph. *new-married, νύμφη,* Eur. Med. 804.

Νεόζῡμος, ον, (νέος, ζύμη) *newly leavened.*

Νεόζυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ,=νεοζυγής, πῶλος, Eur. Aeol. 19:—*new-married,* Ap. Rh. 4, 1191.

Νεοηλής, ές, (νέος, ἀλέω) *newly, fresh ground,* Nic. Al. 411.

Νεοῆλιξ, ικος ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, ἥλιξ) *young in years,* Orph. H. 86, 7.

Νεοθᾰλής, ές, (νέος, θάλλω) *fresh-sprouting: youthful, αἰσχύνη,* Eur. I. A. 188: — but *νεοθᾱλής,* Dor. for *νεοθηλής,* Pind., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 528.

Νεοθανής, ές, (νέος, θνήσκω, θανεῖν) *just dead.*

Νεόθεν, adv., like *νεωστί, newly, lately,* Soph. O. C. 1448.

Νεοθηγής, ές,=sq., Ap. Rh. 3, 1388, Anth. Plan. 124.

Νεόθηκτος, ον, (νέος, θήγω) *newly whetted,* Ap. Rh.?

Νεοθηλής, ές, Dor. -θᾱλής (νέος, θάλλω, τεθηλα): —*fresh budding* or *sprouting, ποίη,* Il. 14, 347, Hes. Th. 576; *ὕλη,* H. Hom. Merc. 82: metaph., *fresh, cheerful, εὐφροσύνη,* H. Hom. 30, 13; *νεοθαλὴς αὔξεται νικαφορία* grows *with youthful vigor,* Pind. N. 9, 115.—II. (νέος, θηλή) *just giving milk, μαζός,* Opp. C. 1, 436.

Νεόθηλος, ον,=νεοθηλής, Aesch. Eum. 450.

Νεοθηξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοθηγής, Sappho 138, Anth. P. 7, 181.

Νεοθήρευτος, ον, *lately hunted.*

Νεοθλῐ́βής, ές,=sq., Anth. P. 7, 457.

Νεοθλῐπτος, ον, (νέος, θλίβω) *newly pressed* or *squeezed,* Diosc.

Νεοθνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοθανής, Plat. Legg. 865 D.

Νεόθρεπτος, ον, (νέος, τρέφω) *newly grown,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1400.—II. *newly curdled, τυρος:* cf. *τρέφω* and *τροφαλίς.*

Νεόθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, θρίξ) *having young hair,* Nonn.

Νεόθυτος, ον, (νέος, θύω) *just sacrificed.*

Νεοίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *νεότης, youth, youthful spirit,* Il. 23, 604.

Νεοικοδομητος, ον, (νέος, οἰκοδομέω) *newly built.*

Νεοικος, ον, (νέος, οἶκος) *newly housed, a new denizen,* Epich. p. 6.—II. *newly built on, ἕδρα,* Pind. O 5, 19.

Νεοινια, (νέος, οἶνος) sc. *ἱερά, τά, the feast of new wine,* Hesych., where some needlessly read *θεοίνια.*

Νεοκάθαρτος, ον, *newly cleansed.*

Νεοκαταγράφος, ον, (νέος, κατα-γράφω) *newly enlisted,* App. Hispan. 78.

Νεοκατασκεύαστος, ον,=sq.

Νεοκατάσκευος, ον, *newly built.*

Νεοκατάστᾰτος, ον, (νέος, καθίστημι) *lately established, ἄνθρωποι,* Thuc. 3, 93.

Νεοκατάχριστος, ον, (νέος, κατα-χρίω) *just smeared,* Diosc.

Νεοκατήχητος, ον, (νέος, κατηχέομαι) *lately instructed,* Eccl.

Νεοκάτοικος, ον,=νέοικος, Eupol. Χρυσ. 21.

Νεοκάττῡτος, ον, (νέος, καττύω) *fresh-sandaled,* Stratt. Phoen. 3, 8.

Νεόκαυστος, ον, or νεόκαυτος, ον, (νέος, καίω) *newly burnt,* Arist. Probl. 12, 3, 5, Theophr.

Νεοκηδής, ές, (νέος, κῆδος) *whose grief is fresh, fresh grieving,* Hes. Th. 98; like *νεοπενθής, νεοπαθής.*

†Νεοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Neoclīdes,* an orator in Athens, Ar. Plut 665.

Νεοκληρόνομος, ον, *having lately inherited.*

†Νεοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Neocles,* father of Themistocles, Hdt. 7, 143.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 249, 11.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Νεόκλωστος, ον, *fresh spun,* Theocr. 24, 44.

Νεοκμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Nic. Th. 707.

Νεόκμητος, ον, (νέος, κάμνω) *newly wrought,* Nic. Th. 498.—II. *just slain,* Eur. Rhes. 887.

Νεοκόνητος, ον: in Soph. El. 1394 (ubi olim *νεακόνητον*), Dind. after Herm. reads *νεοκόνητον αἷμα χεροῖν ἔχειν,* to have *new-shed* blood upon his hands; so *νεοφόνοις ἐν αἵμασιν,* Eur. El. 1172. (From *νέος, κονή, κέκονα, καίνω,* **κένω,* as *φόνος* from **φένω.*)

Νεόκοπος, ον,=sq., Eupol. Αἶγ. 22.

Νεόκοπτος, ον, (νέος, κόπτω) *fresh chiselled,* Ar. Vesp. 648.

Νεόκοτος, ον, *fresh in wrath,* but in Aesch. Pers. 256, Theb. 803, much like *νεώτερος, strange, unheard of.* (Perh. -κοτος, is a mere termin.; v. sub *ἀλλόκοτος.*)

Νεοκράς, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, κεράννυμι) *newly* or *fresh mixed, κρητὴρ ν.,* a drink mixed in a peculiar manner to be drunk on concluding alliances, and at funeral feasts, Plut. (Com.) Lac. 1, 8: without *κρατήρ,* Plut. 2, 677 C: also with a fem. subst., *σπονδαὶ ν.,* Aesch. Fr. 325.—II. *ν. φίλος,* of *a newly made* friend, Id. Cho. 344; v. Pors. Med. 138.

Νεόκρᾱτος, ον,=foreg.

Νεόκτητος, ον, (νέος, κτάομαι) *newly gained.* App.

Νεόκτιστος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. N. 9, 3 (νέος, κτίζω):—*newly founded* or *built,* Hdt. 5, 24, Pind. l. c., Thuc. 3, 100.

Νεόκτονος, ον, (νέος, κτείνω) *lately* or *just killed,* Pind. N. 8, 51.

Νεόκτῡπος, ον, (νέος, κτυπέω) *sounding new,* Greg. Naz.

†Νεοκωμῖται, ὧν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Novum Comum* in Italy, Strab. p. 213.

Νεολαία, ας, ἡ, (νέος, λεώς, λαός) *a band of youths, the youth* of a nation, Lat. *juventus,* Aesch. Pers. 670, Supp. 686, Theocr. 18, 24.—II. as fem. adj., *young,* acc. to Herm. Eur. Alc. 103, though Monk supports the usu. signf.: in this place Dind., q. v., has *νολαία,* as trisyll.—The word is Dor., and therefore used only in lyric passages of Trag.

†Νεολαΐδας, ου, ὁ, and in Anth. P. 6, 109, Νεολάδας, *Neolaïdas,* masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 1, 3.

Νεολαμπής, ές, (νέος, λάμπω) *shining in a new* or *strange manner.*

Νεόλεκτος, ον, (νέος, λέγω II) *lately collected, newly enlisted.* Hence

Νεολεξία, ας, ἡ, *the state of one newly enlisted.*

Νεόληπτος, ον, (νέος, λαμβάνω) *newly taken* or *caught,* App. Civ.

Νεολκέω, νεολκία, νεολκιον, worse forms for *νεωλκέω,* etc., Schweigh. Polyb. 8, 36, 12.

Νεόλλουτος, ον, poet. for *νεόλουτος,* (νέος, λούω) *just bathed,* H. Hom. Merc. 241.

Νεόλῦτος, ον, (νέος, λύω) *just parted,* Dion H. de Comp. p. 215.

Νεολώφητος, ον, (νέος, λωφάω) *having just left off.*

ΝΕ'ΟΜΑΙ, contr. *νεῦμαι,* both in Hom.: 2 and 3 sing. always contr. *νεῖαι, νεῖται,* Od.: inf. *νέεσθαι,* contr. *νεῖσθαι,* both in Hom.: dep., only used in pres. and impf. *Το εο. conn.* (in pres. usu. like *εἶμι,* with fut. signf., to which the inf. forms the most freq. exception); esp. in a more definite sense, *to go away* or *back, πάλιν ν.,* Il. 6, 189, Od. 6, 110; and as is most freq. in Hom., *οἴκονδε νέεσθαι:* also *to go to the war*:—in Hom. always of persons: except in Il. 12, 32, of a stream *to flow back;* for the winds, Il. 23, 229, are taken as pers. Construct.: usu. followed by *εἰς, πρός, ἐπί,* c. acc., also by ὑπό, c. acc., Il. 23, 51; by *ἐπί,* c. dat., Il. 22, 332, c. acc. only, Il. 7, 335.—Ep. word, used in inf., *νεῖσθαι,* by Soph. Ant. 33, Eur. El. 33; and *νέονται* is even found in Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 11:—cf. *ἐπίσομαι.*—Some Gramm. have an Act. *νέω;* but the mutilated line, H. Hom. Cer. 395, proves nothing; v. Wolf Proleg. p. lv. (The Sanscr. root is *ni,* to lead; cf. the lengthd. forms *νείσομαι, νεισσομαι, νεισσομαι.*)

Νεομάλακτος, ον, (νέος, μαλάσσω) *fresh kneaded.* [μᾰ]

Νεόμηνι, ηνος, ἡ, (νέος, μήν) *σελήνη ν., the new* moon. Hence

Νεομηνία, ας, ἡ, in Att. usu. contr. *νουμηνία,* Lob. Phryn. 148: *the time of new moon, the beginning of the month,* Hdt. 6, 57, 1, Ar., etc.; when sacrifices were sold, Ar. Eq. 43.

†Νεόμηρις, εως, ἡ, *Neomēris,* a Nereid, Apollod.

Νεομορφοτύπωτος, ον, *in a new-fangled shape.*

Νεόμυστος, ον, (νέος, μύστης) *newly dedicated* or *initiated,* Orph. H. 52, 14.

†Νέον τεῖχος, τό, (*new fortress*) *Neontichos,* a city of the Aeolians in Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149: *the inhab. of N., οἱ Νεοτειχεῖς,* Vit. Hom. § 10: cf. tit. Hom. Ep. 1.—2. a fortress of Thrace on the sea, Xen. An. 7, 5, 4.

Νεόνυμφος, ον, (νέος, νύμφη) *newly married,* Plut. 2, 310 E.

Νεόξαντος, ον, (νέος, ξαίνω) *newly carded,* Hipp.

Νεόξεστος, ον, (νέος, ξέω) *newly polished* or *carved,* Tryphod.

Νεοπᾰγής, ές, (νέος, πήγνυμι) *newly fixed:* of liquids, *newly curdled* or *frozen;*—of mud *become solid,* Plut. 2, 602 D.

Νεοπάθης, ές, (νέος, πάθος)= *νεοπενθής,* Aesch. Eum. 514.

Νεοπειθής, ές,=sq., Nonn.

Νεόπειστος, ον, (νέος, πείθω) *lately brought to obedience.*

Νεοπένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, *lately become poor,* A. B.

Νεοπενθής, ές, (νέος, πένθος) *a new sorrow, fresh mourning,* Od. 11, 39; cf. *νεοπαθής, -κηδής.*—II. pass. *lately mourned,* Anth. P. append. 215.

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Νεοπέπειρος, ον, *just ripe.*

Νεόπεπτος, ον, (νέος, πέσσω) *newly* or *fresh baked*, Aretae.

Νεοπηγής, ές, Anth. P. 9, 808; and **νεόπηκτος**, ον, Hipp.,=νεοπαγής.

Νεοπλεκής, ές, (νέος, πλέκω) *newly plaited*, Nic. Al. 96: so, **-πλεκτος**, Id. ap. Ath. 683 C.

Νεοπλουτοπόνηρος, ον, (from sq., πονηρός) *wicked from newly gotten wealth*, Cratin. Seriph. 2.

Νεόπλουτος, ον, (νέος, πλοῦτος) like **ἀρτίπλουτος**, *newly become rich*, opp. to **ἀρχαιόπλουτος** (q. v.), hence *vainglorious, like a parvenu*, Dem. 218, 18, Arist. Rhet. 2, 9, 9, etc.:—hence comically, *v. τρύξ*, of a low upstart, Ar. Vesp. 1309.

Νεοπλύνης, ές, = sq., Soph. Fr. 391.

Νεόπλυτος, ον, (νέος, πλύνω) *newly washen*, *εἵματα*, Od. 6, 64, Hdt. 2, 37.

Νεόπνευστος, ον, (νέος, πνέω) *newly inspired*, Nonn.

Νεόποδες, οἱ, (νέος, πούς) *the young off-shoots of vines*, Geop.

Νεοποιέω, ῶ, *to make new, renew.*

Νεοποίητος, ον, *newly made, renewed.*

Νεοποίκιλλος, ον, *newly embroidered.*

Νεόποκος, ον, (νέος, πέκω) *newly shorn*, μαλλός, Soph. O. C. 475.

Νεοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (νέος, πολίτης) *a new citizen, a slave just enfranchised*, Diod. 14, 7: fem. **-ῖτις**, ιδος, App.

Νεοπότιστος, ον, *newly moistened* or *watered.*

Νεόποτος, ον, (νέος, πίνω) *having just drunk*, Hipp.

Νεοπρεπής, ές, (νέος, πρέπω) *befitting young people, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, Plat. Legg. 892 D: *like a youth, extravagant*, Plut. 2, 334 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.—II. *looking young* or *new.*

Νεόπριστος, ον, (νέος, πρίω) *freshsawn*, ἐλέφας, Od. 8, 404.

Νεοπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, (νέος, πτόλεμος) *Neoptolemus*, surname of Pyrrhus son of Achilles, *new warrior*, because he *came late to Troy*, prob. not Homeric, v. Spitzn. Il. 19, 327, Nitzsch Od. 11, 505.—†2. king of the Molossi in Epirus, father of Olympias, Paus. 1, 11, 1.—3. a commander of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 20, 10.—4. a wealthy Athenian, having charge of many public works at Athens, Dem. 264, 25; 583, 14.—5. a tragic actor at Athens, a traitor, joined Philip, Id. 344, 7; etc.—6. a glossographer and grammarian of Paros, Strab. p. 589.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Νεόπτολις, ἡ, poet. for **νεόπολις**, =νεάπολις: πόλις *v.*, *a new-founded* city, Aesch. Eum. 687.

Νεοπύρίητος, ον, (νέος, πυριάω) *just come out of a vapor-bath*, Hipp.

Νέοργος, ον, *swelling with youthful desire*, dub. l. for *νέορτος.*

Νεορρᾳγής, ές, (νέος, ῥήγνυμι) *newly rent* or *burst*, Aretae.

Νεόῤῥαντος, ον, (νέος, ῥαίνω) *newly sprinkled*, *v. ξίφος*, a *fresh reeking* sword, Soph. Aj. 30.

Νεορῥᾰφής, ές, (νέος, ῥάπτω) *newly sewn* or *made*, Longus: perh. also *νεόῤῥαπτος*, ον.

Νεορρόφητος, ον, (νέος, ῥοφέω) *having just swallowed*, Hipp.

Νεόῤῥυτος, ον, (νέος, ῥέω) *fresh flowing*, γάλα, Soph. El. 894.

Νεόῤῥυτος, ον, (νέος, ῥύω) *newly drawn*, ξίφος, Aesch. Ag. 1351;—unless here also it be from ῥέω,=*νεόῤῥαντος.*

Νέορτος, ον, (νέος, ὄρνυμι) *newly arisen*, generally *new*,=*νέος*, of things, Soph. O. C. 1507; of persons, Fr. 791 (ubi olim *νέοργος*); *ἀ. v. νύμφα*, Tr. 894 (ubi olim *ἀνέορτος*, v. Herm.)

ΝΕΟΣ, *a* Ion. *η*, *νέον*, Att. also *ος*, *ον*; Ion. *νεῖος*, but not so in Hom.: —1. *young, youthful*, esp. of men; very freq. in Hom., as well of youthful freshness and strength, as of haste, boldness, passion, *νέος παῖς*, Od. 4, 665; *νέοι κοῦροι*, Il. 13, 95; *νέοι ἄνδρες*, oft. in Hom.: also of plants, Od. 6, 163, Il. 21, 38: usu. as subst., *νέοι*, *youths*, Hes. Sc. 281; in Att. always with article, *ὁ νέος*, *a youth*. The age of the *νέος* is not determined; that it reached as far as 30, appears from Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 35, cf. *νεανίακος*:—opp. to *γέρων*, Il. 2, 789; to *παλαιός*, Il. 14, 108; to *γεραίτερος*, Od. 3, 24; to *προγενέστερος*, Od. 2, 29: *ἐκ νέου*, from *a youth*, from *youth upwards*, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; also, speaking of the soul (*ψυχή*), Rep. 509 A.—2. *suited to a youth, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, *ἀεθλοι*, Pind. O. 2, 78; *v. φρουτίς*, *youthful* spirits, Eur. Med. 48; *ἀφρων νέος τε*, Eur. I. A. 489.—3. of things, feelings, conditions, etc., *new, fresh*, *νέον ἄλγος*, Il. 6, 462, but in this signf. rare in Hom.: *ἡ νέα* (sc. *σελήνη*, *ἡμέρα*), *the new* moon, Lat. *novilunium*, esp. in phrase *ἕνη καὶ νέα*, v. *ἕνη* II.; so *νέον ἦμαρ*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1479.—4. of time, *ἐκ νέου*, and *ἐκ νέας*, *anew, afresh*, Lat. *denuo*, like *νεόθεν*, Ion. *ἐκ νέης*, Hdt. 1, 60, with which *ἀρχῆς* is usu. supplied: hence also *νέον*, Ion. (but post-Hom.) *νεῖον*, as adv., *newly, lately, anew, just, just now*, opp. to the long-past, as well as to the present, oft. in Hom.: so, *τὸ νέον*, Hdt. 9, 26: so too *νεωστί*, q. v.; but *νέως* is rare.—5. of events, *new, τί νέον*; Aesch. Ag. 85: *strange, unusual, unexpected*, Soph. Phil. 1229, etc.: v. sub *νεώτερος*.—II. the degrees of compar. are *νεώτερος*, *νεώτατος*, both in Hom., who freq. uses *νεώτεροι*, in signf. of *νέοι*, *the younger sort* contrasted with the elder: Ion. *νεότατος*, post-Hom.: the orig. compar. and superl. must be looked for in the poet. forms *νεαρός νειαρός νειρός*, *νέατος νείατος νειάτιος*.—III. for the adv., v. sup. I. 4. (The word must have orig. been *νέϝος*, cf Sanscr. *nava*, Lat. *novus*, Germ. *neu*, our *new*, etc.) [Sometimes pronounced as monosyll., Seidl. Dochm. p. 50.] Hence

Νεός, (sub. *γῆ*) *ἡ*, or (sub. *ἀγρός*), *ὁ*, *fresh land, fallow*, Xen. Oec. 16, 10, cf. *νεά*, and esp. *νειός*.

Νεός, Ion. gen. from *ναῦς*, Hom.

Νεοσίγᾰλος, ον, (*νέος. σιγαλόεις*) *new and sparkling, with all the gloss on*, Pind. O. 3, 8. [*ῐ*]

Νεοσκᾰφής, ές, (νέος, σκάπτω) *newly dug*, Lyc. 1097.

Νεοσκύλευτος, ον, (νέος, σκυλεύω) *newly taken as booty*, Anth. P. 7, 430. [ῠ]

Νεόσμηκτος, ον, (νέος, σμήχω) *newly cleaned*, θώρηκες, Il. 13, 342.

Νεοσμίλευτος, ον, *new-carved, new-fangled*, ἔπη, Dioscor. Ep. 17, acc. to Bentl. Phalar. p. 232; cf. *σμίλευμα.*

Νεοσπᾰδής, ές, (νέος, σπάω)=*νεόσπαστος*, Aesch. Eum. 42.

Νεοσπάρακτος, ον, *newly torn.* [πᾰ]

Νεοσπάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., θαλλός, Soph. Ant. 1201, Fr. 445.

Νεόσπαστος, ον, (νέος, σπάω) *newly drawn out* or *plucked.*

Νεόσπειστος, ον, (νέος, σπένδω) *newly poured as an offering*, Nonn.

Νεόσπορος, ον, (νέος, σπείρω) *newly sown*, Aesch. Eum. 659.

Νεόσσευσις, εως, ἡ, Att. *νεόττ-*,= *νεοσσία*, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6.

Νεοσσεύω, Att. *νεοττεύω*, Ion. *νοσσεύω* (*νεοσσός*): *to hatch*, Ar. Av. 699, Hdt. 1, 159 (in part. pf. pass. *νενοσσευμένα*): *to build*, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6, etc.

Νεοσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. *νεοττία*, *a hatching young birds, incubation.*

Νεοσσιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. *-ιή*, Att. *νεοττιά* (*νεοσσός*):—*a nest of young birds, a nest*, Hdt. 3, 111, Ar. Av. 641, Plat. Rep. 548 A; *νεοττιὰν ποιεῖσθαι*, of birds, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6, etc.:—*the brood of young birds*, Lycurg. 166, 33: also *a bee-hive*, Joseph.

Νεόσσιον or **νεοσσίον**, ον, τό, Att. *νεοττίον*, dim. from *νεοσσός*, *νεοττός*, *a young bird, nestling, chick*, Ar. Av. 547 (where Dind. writes *νοττία*, v. ad l.) 767, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 15.

Νεοσσοκομέω, ῶ, Att. *νεοττ-*, *to rear young birds* or *chickens*: from

Νεοσσοκόμος, ον, Att. *νεοττ-*, (*νεοσσός*, *κομέω*) *rearing young birds* or *chickens*, Anth. P. 7, 210.

Νεοσσοποιέομαι, Att. *νεοττ-*, as mid.,=*νεοσσεύω*, Longin.

Νεοσσοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, Att. *νεοττ* , *a hatching*: also *the time.*

Νεοσσός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. *νεοττός*, (*νέος*) *a young bird, nestling, chick*, Il. 2, 311; 9, 323, Soph., Ar., etc.—2. later also, *any young animal*, of a young crocodile, Hdt. 2, 68; *a young child* (as Macduff speaks of his 'pretty chickens'), oft. in Eur., cf. Monk Alcest. 414: in plur., *young bees*, Xen. Oec. 7, 34:—as a collective, *ἵππου v.*, the horse's *brood*, Aesch. Ag. 825.—3. *the yolk* of an egg, Menand. p. 19, where it is a dissyl.,—in which case Dind. (ad Eur. Alc. 403, Ar. Av. 547) would write *νοττός.*

Νεοσσοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, Att. *νεοττ-*, *a place for rearing young birds, chickenhutch*: from

Νεοσσοτροφέω, ῶ, (*νεοσσός*, *τρέφω*) Att. *νεοττ-*, *to rear young birds*, Ar. Nub. 999.

Νεοσσοτροφία, ας, ἡ, Att. *νεοττ-*, *a rearing young birds*, M. Anton.

Νεόσσῦτος, ον, *just having hastened to* or *from.*

Νεοστᾰθής, ές, (*νέος. ἵστημι*) *newly settled*, δῆμος, Plut. 2, 321 D.

Νεοστᾰλυξ, ῡγος, ὁ, ἡ,=*νεοδύκρυτος.*

Νεοστεφής, ές, (νέος, στέφω) *newly crowned*: so, *νεόστεπτος*, ον, Opp. H. 1, 198.

Νεοστράτευτος, ον, (νέος, στρατεύομαι) *a recruit*, Lat. *tiro*, App. Civ. [ᾰ]

Νεόστροφος, ον, (νέος, στρέφω) *newly twisted*, νευρή, Il. 15, 469.

Νεοσύλλεκτος, ον,=sq., Dion. H.

Νεοσύλλογος, ον, (νέος, συλλέγω) *newly levied*, Polyb. 3, 70, 10, etc.

Νεοσύστᾰτος, ον, (*νέος*, *συνίστημι*) *just put together*, Galen.

Νεοσφᾰγής, ές, (νέος, σφάζω) *freshslaughtered*, Soph. Tr. 1130, Aj. 898, Eur. Hec. 894: *v. φόνος*, *new-shed* blood, Soph. Aj. 546.

Νεόσφακτος, ον,=foreg., *v. αἷμα*, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 6:—also *νεόσφαξ*, *αγος* ὁ, ἡ, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B.

Νεότης, ᾶτος, ἡ, Dor. for *νεότης*, Pind.

Νεοτελής, ές, (*νέος*, *τέλος*) *just ended*, Himer.—II. *newly initiated*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Luc.

Νεοτερπής, ές, (νέος, τέρπω) *with new delight*, Opp. H. 3, 352, etc.

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Νεότευκτος, ον, (νέος, τεύχω) *newly wrought*, κασσίτερος, Il. 21, 592.

Νεοτευχής, ές,=foreg., δίφροι, Il. 5, 194, cf. Theocr. 1, 28.

Νεότης, ητος, ἡ, (νέος) *youth, youthful years*, Il. 23, 445; opp. to γῆρας, Il. 14, 86; also in Pind. P. 2, 115, etc; and in Att., as Ar. Ach. 214, Plat., etc.—2. *youthful spirit, rashness*, etc., Hdt. 7, 13, Plat. Apol. 26 E, etc.—II. collective, like νεολαία, *a body of youth, the youth*, esp. all *of military age*, Lat. *juventus*, Hdt. 4, 3; 9, 12, Pind. I. 8 (7), 150, Thuc. 2, 20, Eur. H. F. 637.—III. of things, *newness, freshness*. Hence

Νεοτήσιος, ον, *youthful*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 201, Antipho ap. Stob. p. 422, 31.

Νεότμητος, ον, (νέος, τέμνω) *newly* or *just cut, cut off, cut up, divided*, Plat. Tim. 80 D.

Νεότοκος, ον, (νέος, τίκτω) *newborn*, Plut. 2, 320 C, etc.—II. parox., νεοτόκος, ον, act., *having just brought forth*, Eur. Bacch. 701.

Νεότομος, ον, (νέος, τέμνω) *fresh cut* or *ploughed*, ὄνυχος ἄλοκι νεοτόμῳ, Aesch. Cho. 25; so, ν. πλήγματα, Soph. Ant. 1283.—II. *fresh cut off, plucked*, ἔλιξ, Eur. Bacch. 1171.

Νεοτρεφής, ές, (νέος, τρέφω) *newly reared, young*, Eur. Heracl. 91.

Νεοτρῐβής, ές,=sq., Pseudo-Phocyl. 155.

Νεότριπτος, ον (νέος, τρίβω) *fresh pressed*, γλεῦκος, Nic. Al. 299.

Νεοτροφέω, ῶ, *to rear* or *feed young ones*: from

Νεότροφος, ον, (νέος, τρέφω)= νεοτρεφής, Aesch. Ag. 724.—II. parox. νεοτρόφος, ον, act. *rearing young, rearing when young*.

Νεότρωτος, ον, (νέος, τιτρώσκω) *lately wounded*, Ath.

Νεότευσις, -εύω, Att. for νεοσσ-.

Νεοττία, ας, and -ττιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Att. for νεοσσία, and -σσιά.

Νεόττιον, ου, τό, dim. from νεοττός.

Νεοττίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., name of a play of Antiph., †Ath. 223 E.

Νεοττοκομέω, νεοττοποιέω, Att. for νεοσσ-.

Νεοττός, νεοττοτροφέω, Att. for νεοσσ-.

Νεότῡρος, ου, ὁ, *new cheese*.

Νεουλκία, ας, ἡ,=νεωλκία, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 843.

Νεουργέω, ῶ *to make new, renew*, Anth.: from

Νεουργής, ές,=sq., Plut. Aemil. 5.

Νεουργός, όν, (νέος, *ἔργω) pass. *new-made, fresh*, Plat. Legg. 445 E.

Νεούτᾱτος, ον, (νέος, οὐτάω) *lately wounded*, Il. 13, 539; 18, 536, Hes. Sc. 157, 253.

Νεοφᾰνής, ές, *just come into sight*.

Νεοφάντης, ου, ὁ, *one newly initiated*, formed like ἱεροφάντης, Orph. H. 3, 9.

Νεόφαντος, ον,=νεοφανής.—II.= foreg., dub.

Νεόφᾰτος, ον,=νεήφατος.

Νεοφεγγής, ές, (νέος, φέγγος) *shining anew*, Manetho.

Νεόφθαρτος, ον, *newly ruined* or *killed*.

Νεόφθῐτος, ον, (νέος, φθίνω)= foreg.: also νεοφθιμενος, η, ον, Nonn.

Νεόφοιτος, ον, (νέος, φοιτάω) *having just begun to roam about*, Coluth. 383.—II. pass. *newly trodden*, Anth. P. 7, 699.

Νεόφονος, ον, (νέος, *φόνω) *lately* or *just killed*, Eur. El. 1172.

Νεόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, φρήν) *childish in spirit*, v. l. Panyas. 1, 11.

Νεοφῡής, ές, *new-grown, shooting up anew*.

Νεοφύρᾱτος, ον, *newly kneaded*.

Νεοφῡτεία, ας, ἡ, *the planting of young trees*: and

Νεοφῡτεῖον, ου, τό, *a young plantation, nursery ground*: from

Νεόφῡτος, ον, (νέος, φύω) *newly planted*, LXX.—II. *a new convert, neophyte*, N. T.

Νεοφώτιστος, ον, (νέος, φωτίζω) *lately baptized*, Eccl.

†Νεόχαβις, ὁ, *Neochabis*, a king of Aegypt, Ath. 418 E.

Νεοχάρακτος, ον, (νέος, χαράσσω) *newly imprinted*, ἴχνος, Soph. Aj. 6.

Νεοχμέω, -μησις,=νεοχμόω, -μωσις, Schäf. Greg. p. 545.

Νεοχμία, ας, ἡ,=νεόχμωσις.

Νεοχμίζω,=νεοχμόω.

Νεοχμός, όν,=νέος, in all signfs., first in Hdt. 9, 99, 104, and then in Trag., and Ar.; cf. Erf. and Herm. ad Soph. Ant. 156. Adv. -ῶς, Ibid.—Mostly poet.—II. in Dio C. as subst., ὁ ν.=νεόχμωσις. [ὄχμ, Aesch. Pers. 693, Soph. l. c.] Hence

Νεοχμόω, ῶ, *to make new, change*, esp. *to make political innovations*, Hdt. 4, 201; 5, 19, ν. πολλά, Thuc. 1, 12: generally, *to renovate, renew*, Arist. Mund. 7, 1. Hence

Νεόχμωσις, εως, ἡ, *innovation: renewal*, Arist. Mund. 5, 10.

Νεόχνοος, ον, (νέος, χνόος) *with the first down* or *beard*, Anth. P. 8, 165.

Νεόχριστος, ον, (νέος, χρίω) *newly anointed*: of a house, *newly plastered*, Diod.

Νεόχῡτος, ον, (νέος, χέω) *newly poured forth* or *out*.

†Νεόχωρος, ου, ὁ, *Neochorus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. 29.

Νεόω, ῶ, (νέος) *to renew, renovate, change*, Aesch. Supp. 534.—II. like νεάζω, *to break up fallow land*, Lat. *novare agrum*, ἡ νεωμένη (sc. γῆ), *fallow land*, Hes. Op. 460.

†Νέπετος, ου, ἡ, Dion. H.; in Strab. p. 226, Νέπιτα, *Nepete*, a city of Etruria, now *Nepi*.

Νέποδες, οἱ:—in Od. 4, 404, the *seals* are called νέποδες καλῆς Ἁλοσύδνης, explained by old Gramm. in three distinct ways:—1. Apion derives it from νε- (for νη- privat.), πους, for *the footless ones*, i. e. *fish*: but no such privat. syll. as νε- is heard of elsewh., unless it be allowed in νέκταρ.—2. acc. to Apoll. Lex. p. 472, and Etym. Gud. p. 405, 49, from νέω, νήχω, *to swim*, and so=νηξίποδες, *the swimming* or *fin-footed*: and so it must have been taken by Nic., Opp., and other late poets, who apply the word to all water-animals: so too, acc. to the Paris Ms., in H. Hom. Ap. 78, ἕκαστά τε φῦλα νεποὺδων,—but the strange form νέπουδες makes this reading very dub.—3. Eustath. says that in a Greek dialect (κατὰ γλῶσσάν τινα) νέποδες=τέκνα, *a brood*, and thus the most learned Alexandr. poets took it. e. g. Call. Fr. 77, 260, Ap. Rh. 4, 1745, Theocr. 17, 25, Cleon ap. E. M. p. 389, 28, etc.,—as if from the root νέος, cf. Lat. *nepos, nepotes*.—The sing. νέπους occurs only in Call. Fr. 77: νέπος for ἰχθύς in a bad Epigr. ap. Schäf. Greg. p. 682, where we have the acc. sing. νέποδα.

Νέρθε, and before a vowel or metri grat. νέρθεν, adv.=ἔνερθε, *underneath, beneath*, Il. 11, 282, 535, etc.: in Eur. also *from below*, Alc. 1139, H. F. 621.—II. as prep. with gen., *under, beneath*, γαίης νέρθε, Il. 14, 204: νέρθεν γῆς, Od. 11, 302; and freq. in Trag., esp. of the nether world:—in Eur. Bacch. 751, acc., οἱ Κιθαιρῶνος λέπας ὑπὸ νέρθεν κατωκήκασιν.

†Νέριον, ου, τό, *Nerium*, a promontory of Hispania, Strab. p. 137.

†Νερούϊοι, ων, οἱ, *the Nervii*, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab. p. 194.

Νέρτατος, η, ον,=ἐνερτατος, *the lowest*.

Νερτέριος, α, ον, *underground*, Lat. *inferus*, Anth. †P. 9, 459.

Νερτεροδρόμος, ου, ὁ, (νερτερος, δραμεῖν) *the courier of the dead*, Luc. Peregr. 41.

Νερτερόμορφος, ον, (νέρτερος, μορφή) *shaped like the dead*, Manetho.

Νέρτερος, α, ον, in Eur. Phoen. 1020, also ος, ον:—=ἐνέρτερος, Lacc., Lat. *inferior*, a compar. without any posit. in use: but also as a posit.= νερτέριος, esp., οἱ νέρτεροι, *the dwellers in the nether world*, whether *the gods below*, or *the dead*, like ἔνερθεν, Lat. *inferi*, v. l. Il. 15, 225, and very freq. in Trag.: hence, τὰ νέρτερα, *all that is devoted to them*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 598: also, ν. πύλαι, χθών, δώματα, the world *below*, Soph. O. C. 1577, Eur. Alc. 47, etc.

Νέρτος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *bird of prey*, Ar. Av. 303.

†Νέρων, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. Nero, Hdn.

†Νέσσος, ου, ὁ, *Nessus*, a centaur, slain by Hercules for attempting to violate Deianira, Soph. Tr. 558.—II. =Νέστος, Hes. Th. 341.

†Νέσσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Nessus*, son of Thessalus, Strab. p. 443.

†Νεσσωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Nessonis*, an ancient name of Thessaly, from foreg., acc. to Strab. l. c.—II. ἡ Ν. λίμνη, *lake Nessonis*, in Thessaly, Id. p. 430.

†Νεσταῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Nestaei*, an Illyrian people between Acroceraunia and Oricum, Ap. Rh. 4, 1215. Hence

†Νεστίς, ίδος, ἡ, *of the Nestaei*, Ap. Rh. 4, 337.

†Νεστόρειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Nestor, Nestorian*, Pind. P. 6, 31.

†Νεστόρεος, η, ον,=foreg., E. 2, 54.

†Νεστορίδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Nestor*, i. e. Antilochus, Il. 6, 33; Pisistratus, Od. 3, 36. 482; οἱ Νεστορίδαι, Antilochus and Thrasymedes, Il. 16, 317 sqq.

†Νέστος, ου, ὁ, *the Nestus*, a river of Thrace, falling into the Aegean, now *Mesto* or *Carasou*, Hdt. 7, 109; Thuc. 2, 96: cf. Νέσσος II.

†Νέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Nestor*, son of Neleus and Chloris, king of Pylos, a Calydonian hunter, and one of the chieftains against Troy, famed for his wisdom and eloquence, Il. 1, 247, etc.—Others in Luc.; etc.

Νέτωπον, ου, τό, *oil of bitter almonds*, Hipp.: also νετώτιον.

Νεῦμα, ατος, τό, (νεύω) *a nod* or *sign*, Thuc. 1, 134; Xen. An. 3, 4, 39: generally, *an expression of will, command*, μονονὺ ἤδοισι νεύματα λέξαι Soph. Supp. 373, ἀποτεύματος προστάτιν τινί, Polyb. 22, 21, 9.—2. esp. *a nod of assent, approval*, like Lat. *nutus*, Philostr.—II. *a sloping* of land, Dion. P.

Νεῦμαι, Ep. and Ion. contr. pres. for νέομαι, Il. 18, 136.

ΝΕΥΡΑ, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. νευρη, *a string* or *cord of sinew*, hence, *a bow-string*, in Hom. and Hes. the prevailing signf.; called, from its being twisted, ἐντροφής, νευστροφος, Il. 15, 463, 469; so in Soph., Eur., Xen. An. 4,

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2, 28, etc. :—in Il. 8, 328, some take it=*νεῦρον, the sinew* of the hand, but just above (324) we have *θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νεύρῳ* (sc. *ὀϊστόν*), and prob. it should be taken in the usual sense in the latter place also.—II. *a musical string*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 50.

Νευρειή, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Theocr. 25, 213.

Νευρένδετος, ον, (νευρά, ἐνδέω) *bound with a string, strung*, Manetho.

Νευρῆ, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for *νευρά*, Hom.

Νευρῆφι, *νευρῆφιν*, Ep. gen. or dat., from *νευρή*, Hom.

Νευρία, ας, ἡ, *a sinew, a cord of sinews, strong cord*, LXX.

Νευρικός, ή, όν, (νεῦρον) *belonging to the sinews : diseased in them*, Diosc.

Νεύρινος, η, ον, (νεῦρον) *made of sinews*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 17.—II. *made of fibres*, Plat. Polit. 279 E.

Νευρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *νεῦρον*, Anth. P. 11, 352.

Νευρίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *νευρά*. —II. *a plant*, Plin.

†Νευρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (sc. *γῆ*) *the territory of the Neuri*, Hdt. 4, 51.

Νευροβάτης, ου, ὁ, *a rope-dancer*. [ᾰ]

Νευροειδής, ές, (νεῦρον, εἶδος) *like sinews : τὸ ν. a plant*, Diosc.

Νευρόθλαστος, ον, (νεῦρον, θλάω) *bruised in the sinews*, Galen.

†Νευροί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Neuri*, a Scythian people on the Tyras, Hdt. 4, 17, 100.

Νευρόκαυλος, ον, (νεῦρον, καυλός) *with a fibrous stalk*, prob. l. in Theophr.

Νευροκοπέω, ῶ, (νεῦρον, κόπτω) *to hamstring, hough*, Polyb. 31, 12, 11.

Νευρολάλος, ον, (νευρά, λαλέω) *with sounding strings*, χορδή, Anth. P. 9, 410.

ΝΕΥ΄ΡΟΝ, ου, τό, Lat. *nervus*.—I. *a sinew, tendon*, i. e. the gristly end of a muscle by which it is attached to the bones, of beasts as well as men ; in Hom. only once and that in pl. *νεῦρα*, of the *tendons at the feet*, Il. 16, 316 ; *ὀστᾶ καὶ νεῦρα*, Plat. Phaed. 98 C ; so also in Hipp. : in later writers, *τένων, τόνος*, still later *ἀπονεύρωσις* ; cf. *νευρά* :—*ὑποτέτμηται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων* (metaph. from *νεῦρα ὑποτέμνειν*, to hamstring), Aeschin. 77, 27 ; so, *ἐκτέμνειν ὥςπερ τὰ νεῦρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς*, Plat. Rep. 411 B ; so, *ἐκτ. τὰ νεῦρα* (*οἴνου*) Plut. 2, 692 C : cf. *ἐκνευρίζω* :—hence, generally, *nerve, vigour*, *νεῦρα ἔχειν*, Dem. 432, 10 ; *νεῦρα τῆς τραγῳδίας*, Ar. Ran. 862 : cf. *ἰς*.—II. *a string, cord made of sinew*, for fastening the head of the arrow to the shaft, Il. 4, 122, 151 ; for sewing leather sacks, shoes, etc., cf. Hes. Op. 512 : the *cord of a sling*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 17 : *a musical string* : cf. *νευρά*.—III. of *the fibres* (which are in fact the sinews) of plants, Plat. Polit. 280 C.—IV. of *the nerves*, as the organs of sensation proceeding from the brain, not till after Arist.—V. like Lat. *nervus* for *penis*, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 D.

Νευρόνοσος, ον, (νεῦρον, νοσέω) *having a complaint in the sinews*, Manetho.

Νευροπαχής, ές, (νεῦρον, παχύς) *having thick sinews*, Hipp. : the form *νευρόπαχυς*, is dub., Lob. Phryn. 535.

Νευροπλεκής, ές, (νεῦρον, πλέκω) *plaited with sinews*, Anth. P. 6, 107.

Νευρορᾰφέω, ῶ, usu. *νευροῤῥαφέω*, *to stitch with sinews*, esp. *to mend shoes*, Plat Euthyd. 294 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5 ; and

Νευρορῐφία, ας, ἡ, usu. *νευροῤῥ.*, *a mending of shoes* ; and

Νευρορᾰφικός, ή, όν, usu. *νευροῤῥ.*, *belonging to the mending of shoes* ; from

Νευρορᾰφος, ον, usu. *νευροῤῥάφος*, (*νεῦρον* II, *ῥάπτω*) *stitching with sinews*, esp. *mending shoes* : hence *ὁ ν. a cobbler*, Ar. Eq. 739, Plat. Rep. 421 A ; cf. *ῥομφεῖς*.—II. (*νεῦρον* II, 3) *making strings for the lyre*, Lycurg. [ᾰ]

Νευροσπᾰδής, ές, (*νεῦρον, σπάω*) *drawn* or *strained by, upon sinews, ν. ἄτρακτος*, the arrow *drawn back with the string*, i. e. *on the stretch, just ready to fly*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 290.

Νευρόσπασμα, ατος, τό, =*νευρόσπαστον*.

Νευροσπαστεία, ας, ἡ, *motion by means of strings*, M. Anton. 6, 28 : from

Νευροσπαστέω, ῶ, *to put in motion by strings, play puppets*, Diod. Excerp. 35 : from

Νευροσπάστης, ου, ὁ, (*νευρά, σπάω*) *a puppet-show-man*, Arist. Mund. Hence

Νευροσπαστία, ας, ἡ, =*νευροσπαστεία*.

Νευροσπαστικός, ή, όν, (*νεῦρον, σπάω*) *fitted for drawing, irritating the nerves* or *sinews*.—II. (*νευρά*) *fitted for moving by strings : ἡ -κή*, sub. *τέχνη*, *the art of a νευροσπάστης, puppet-playing*.

Νευρόσπαστος, ον, (*νευρά, σπάω*) *drawn by strings, ἀγάλματα ν.* puppets *moved by strings*, Hdt. 2, 48 ; *τὰ νευρόσπαστα, puppets*, Xen. Symp. 4, 55, etc.

Νευροτενής, ές, (*νεῦρον, τείνω*) *stretched by sinews, παγὶς ν.*, a snare *of gut*, Anth. P. 6, 109.

Νευροτομέω, ῶ, *to cut the sinews* : from

Νευροτόμος, ον, (*νεῦρον, τέμνω*) *cutting sinews*, Manetho.

Νευρότονος, ον, =*νευροτενής*.

Νευρότρωτος, ον, (*νεῦρον, τιτρώσκω*) *wounded in the sinews* or *tendons*, Galen.

Νευροχᾰρής, ές, (*νευρά, χαίρω*) *delighting in the bow-string*, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 14.

Νευρόω, ῶ, (*νεῦρον*) *to strain the sinews*, generally, *to nerve*, Alciphr. :—*νενεύρωται*, sensu obsc., Ar. Lys. 1078 ; cf. *νεῦρον* V.

Νευρώδης, ες, =*νευροειδής*, *sinewy*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 4.

†Νευρώδη ὄρη, τά, *Mt. Nebrodes*, in Sicily, Strab. p. 274.

Νεῦς, ἡ, =*ναῦς*, Lob. Paral. 92.

Νεῦσις, εως, ἡ, (*νεύω*) *inclination*, as of lines, Tim. Locr. 100 D, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 11.

Νεῦσις, ἡ, (*νέω, νεύσομαι*) *a swimming*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 1, 7 ; 4, 12, 8.

Νεύσομαι and *νευσοῦμαι*, fut. of *νέω, to swim*.

Νευστάζω, (*νεύω*) *to nod, ν. κόρυθι, to nod with* the crest, i. e. stride with nodding crest, Il. 20, 162 : *ν. κεφαλῇ, to nod* with the head, let the head drop, of one fainting, Od. 18, 240 ; also as a sign of deep despair, Od. 18, 151 ; cf. Theocr. 25, 260 ; *ν. ὀφρύσι, to make signs* with the eyebrows, Od. 12, 194 : later also *to be nodding, dropping asleep*, Bion 3, 3 ; like *νυστάζω* : —c. acc. *ν. κεφαλήν*, Opp. C. 2, 466.

Νευστάς, άδος, ἡ, (*νέω, νεύσομαι*) =*κολυμβάς*, Luc.

Νευστέον, verb. adj. from *νέω, νεύσομαι, one must swim*, Plat. Rep. 453 D.

Νευστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq.

Νεύστης, ου, ὁ, (*νέω, νεύσομαι*) *a swimmer, sailor*. Hence

Νευστικός, ή, όν, *able to swim*, Plat. Soph. 220 A, Arist., etc.

Νευστικός, ή, όν, (*νεύω*) *inclining*, Philo.

Νευστός, ή, όν, (*νεύω*) *nodded* or *beckoned to*.

ΝΕΥ΄Ω, fut. *νεύσω, to incline in any direction* :—1. *to nod* or *beckon*, as a sign, Od. 17, 330 ; *ν. τινί*, Il. 9, 223, Od. 16, 283 ; *εἴς τινα*, H. Hom. 6, 9 : c. inf., *to beckon* one *to do* something, Il. 9, 620.—2. in token of assent, *to nod, bow*, to promise, confirm, etc., *ὀφρύσι, κεφαλῇ*, Il. 1, 528, Od. 16, 164, etc. : c. acc. et inf., *to grant* one *leave* to do, Il. 8, 246 ; more rarely c. acc. rei, *to grant, promise*, *νεῦσέ οἱ κούρην*, H. Hom. Cer. 445, 463 ; *νεῦσον χάριν*, Soph. O. C. 248, cf. Eur. Alc. 978 : Hom. usu. joins it with *ἐπ' ὀφρύσι*, as, *ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύειν, to make a sign of assent* with the brows, Il. 1, 528, etc., cf. *ἐπινεύω* : so, *ν. ἐπὶ γλεφάροις*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 100.—3. generally, *to nod, bend forward*, Il. 13, 133 ; 16, 217, cf. Hdt. 2, 48 : so of a crest (*λόφος*), *to nod*, oft. in Hom. ; of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 471, etc. : *ν. κάτω, to stoop*, Eur. El. 839 ; *ἔστη νενευκώς*, Id. I. A. 1581, also c. acc. cognato, *νεύειν κεφαλάς, to bow down, droop* the head, of persons humbled or vanquished, Od. 18, 237 ; so, *ν. κάρα ἐς πέδον*, Soph. Ant. 270, 441.—4. *to incline* in any way, *ν. ἀπό τινος εἴς τι, to incline* towards, Thuc. 4, 100, cf. Plat. Legg. 945 B ; of countries, etc., like Lat. *vergere, to slope, ν. εἰς δύσιν, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν*, Polyb. 1, 42, 6 ; 73, 5, etc. : *μηδαμοῦ ν. to be in equilibrium*, Id. 6, 10, 7 :— of lines, *to incline and meet*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 10, 3.—II. metaph. *to decline, fall away*, *ἐκ λαμπρῶν νεύει βίοτος, νεύει δὲ τύχα*, Eur. Andromed. 23. (Akin to *νέω, νεύσομαι*, hence *νευστάζω, νυστάζω*, and Lat. *NUO, nuto, nutus, numen*.)

Νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, (*νέφος*) *a cloud, mass of clouds*, Lat. *nebula*, (distinguished from *ὁμίχλη, a mist* or *fog*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9, 4), Hom., Hes., etc. ;—the usu. Homeric epithets being *κυανέη, μέλαινα, πορφυρέη ; ἐριβρόμου νεφέλας στρατός*, Pind. P. 6, 11 ; —metaph. *the cloud* or *mist of death*, Il. 20, 417 ; *ἀχεος νεφέλη, a cloud* of sorrow, Il. 17, 591, Od. 24, 315 ; so, *φόνου ν.*, Pind. N. 9, 90, like *φονία ν.* in Soph. Tr. 828 ; so *νεφέλα* alone, Pind. I. 7 (6), 39.—II. *a disease of the eyes*, Hipp.—III. *a fine bird-net*, =*μακούνιον, πτηνολέτις*, Ar. Av. 194, 528, Opp. Ix. 3, 9, cf. Ath. 25 C.—The more usu. form is *νέφος*, esp. in prose, though Xen. has *νεφέλη*, An. 1, 8, 8 ; also Theophr. uses *νεφέλαι* in the special signf. of *light fleecy clouds*, Lat. *vellera*, cf. *νεφέλιον*.

†Νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, *Nephele*, wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle, Apollod. 1, 9, 1.

Νεφεληγερέτα, poet. for *-της*, ὁ, only used in nom. and gen. *νεφεληγερέταο, (νεφέλη, ἀγείρω) cloud-gatherer*, of Jupiter, Hom. [ᾰ, as in *εὐρύοπᾰ, ἱππότᾰ*, etc., except by position, as *νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς*.]

Νεφεληγερέτης, ου, ὁ, *ἀήρ*, Emped. p. 33 ; and

Νεφεληγερής, έος, ὁ, Q. Sm. 4, 80, =*νεφεληγερέτα*.

Νεφεληδόν, (*νεφέλη*) adv., *in the manner of clouds*, Nonn.

Νεφέλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *νεφέλη*, Lat. *nubecula*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 24. —II. *a cloud-like spot* on the eye, Medic.

Νεφελογενής, ές, (*νεφέλη, *γένω*) *born of the cloud* or *of Nephelé*, i. e. a Centaur.

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Νεφελοειδής, ές, (νεφέλη, εἶδος) *cloud-like, cloudy*, Plut. 2, 892 E.

Νεφελοκένταυρος, ου, ὁ (νεφέλη, κένταυρος) *a cloud-centaur*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 16;—partly as *sprung from Ixion and the cloud*, partly as a fantastic shape such as the clouds assume, v. Ar. Nub. 346.

Νεφελοκοκκύγια, ας, ἡ, (νεφέλη, κόκκυξ) *Cloud-cuckoo-town*, built by the birds in Ar. Av. 819, etc.,—a satire on Athens, or perh. on the visions of conquest in Sicily, Italy, etc. Hence

Νεφελοκοκκυγιεύς, έως, ὁ, *citizen of Cloud-cuckoo-town*, Ar. Av. 1035.

Νεφελοστᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (νεφέλη III, ἵστημι) *a place where nets are set to catch birds*, Schol. Ar. Av.

Νεφελόω, ῶ, (νεφέλη) *to cloud: to make of clouds.*

Νεφελώδης, ες,=νεφελοειδής, Arist. Probl. 26, 20.

Νεφελωτός, ή, όν, (νεφελόω) *clouded: made of clouds*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 19.

†Νέφερις, ἡ, *Nepheris*, a city in the Carthaginian territory, Strab. p. 834.

Νεφίον, ου, τό, dim. from *νέφος, a small cloud.*

Νεφόβολος, ον, (νέφος, βάλλω) *overcast with clouds, clouded*, v. l. Ar. Av. 1385.

Νεφοειδής, ές,=νεφελοειδής, Anth. P. 9, 396.

Νεφοποίητος, ον, *made of clouds.*

ΝΕ΄ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, *a cloud, mass* or *pile of clouds, mist*, Lat. *nebula*, freq. in Hom., and in prose the usu. form (cf. *νεφέλη*, sub fin.):—metaph.,—1. *the cloud of death*, *θανάτου μέλαν νέφος*, Il. 16, 350, Od. 4, 180; so too, *λίθας νέφος*, Pind. O. 7, 84; *νέφος οἰμωγῆς, στεναγμῶν*, Eur. Med. 107, H. F. 1140; *ν. ὀφρύων, a cloud upon* the brow, Eur. Hipp. 173; *ν. μετώπου*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 7: cf. *νεφέλη*.—2. of a *dense throng, a cloud of men*, etc., *νέφος Τρώων, πεζῶν, ψαρῶν, κολοιῶν*, Il. 4, 274; 16, 66; 17, 755, cf. Hdt. 8, 109: *πολέμοιο νέφος, the cloud* of battle, *thick* of the fight, Il. 17, 243; but applied by Pind. N. 10, 16, to a single hero, v. Dissen ad l. (From same root as *νεφέλη, nebula*, Germ. *Nebel*; *γνόφος, ὄνόφος, nubes*; cf. Sancr. *nabhas* heaven; hence also *κνέφος, κνέφας*: cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *κελαινός* 9.) Hence

Νεφόω, ῶ, *to cloud, darken.*

Νεφριαῖος, α, ον,=sq., Diosc.

Νεφρίδιος, α, ον, (νεφρός) *of, from, belonging to the kidneys*, *τὸ ν., the fat of the kidneys*, Hipp.: but Lob. Phryn. 557 would alter it into *νεφριαῖος*. [ῐ]

Νεφρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (νεφρός) *of, like, belonging to the kidneys*, *ἡ νεφρῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*), *a disease in the kidneys, gravel in the kidneys*, Thuc. 7, 15, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Νεφριτικός, ή, όν, *affected with νεφρῖτις*, Medic.

Νεφροειδής, ές, (νεφρός, εἶδος) *like a kidney*, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 22.

Νεφρομήτρα, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur., *the muscles of the loins*, within which *the kidneys* lie, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B.

ΝΕΦΡΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, usu. in plur., *the kidneys*, Ar. Ran. 475, etc.: also in cookery, euphem. for *ὄρχεις*, Philippid. Anan. 1.

Νεφρώδης, ες,= νεφροειδής, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 16.

Νέφω, fut. *νέψω*, perf. *νένοφα*,= *νίφω*, rare and very dub. form.

Νεφώδης, ες, = νεφοειδής, Arist. Probl. 26, 20: of the voice, *hollow*, Id. Audib. 3.

Νέφωσις, ἡ, (νεφόω) *a clouding, overclouding*, Philo.

†Νεχραῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Nechraei*, an Indian people, Luc. Fugit. 6.

ΝΕ΄Ω, (Α), *to go*, sub *νέομαι*.

ΝΕ΄Ω, (Β), fut. *νεύσομαι* and *νευσοῦμαι* (Xen. An. 4, 3, 12) †Dor. 3 pl. *νησοῦντι*, Sophron 9†: aor. *ἔνευσα*: like *πλέω, πλεύσομαι*, etc.—*To swim*, in pres., Od. 5, 344, 442; Ep. impf. *ἔννεον* for *ἔνεον*, Il. 21, 11; the other tenses post-Hom. — 2. metaph. of shoes that are too large, *νεῖν ἐν ἐμβάσιν, to swim* or *slip about* in one's shoes, Ar. Eq. 321, like Lat. *natare*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 32. (The *ν* or F of the fut. prob. belongs to the root: akin to *νάω, νήχω, νήχομαι, νῆσος*, Lat. *no, nato*: hence *νῆσσα*, and perh. *νῆσος*.)

ΝΕ΄Ω, (C), fut. *νήσω, to spin*: in Hom. only 3 pl. aor. mid., *ἄσσα οἱ νήσαντο Κατακλῶθες*, the thread which they *spun out to* him, Od. 7, 198: in Hes. of a spider, *νεῖ νήματα*, Op. 775; *στήμονα νήσεις*, Ar. Lys. 519; *τὰ νηθέντα*, Plat. Polit. 282 E. (Sanscr. *nah*, to join together, Lat. *ne-re, nec-tere*, Germ. *nähen*, to sew: hence *νῆμα, νῆσις, νήθω*.)

ΝΕ΄Ω, (D), fut. *νήσω*: the pres. and impf. hardly used, rare in Ion. forms *νήω, νηέω, νηνέω*, (of which Hom. uses *νηέω* as the simple verb, *νηνέω* in compds.): pf. pass. *νένημαι* or *νένησμαι*, cf. Xen. An. 5, 4, 27, Ar. Nub. 1203. *To heap, pile, heap up, πυρὰν νῆσαι*, to pile a funeral pyre, Hdt. 1, 50, Ar. Lys. 269; *νήσαντες ξύλα*, Eur. H. F. 243. (Hence prob. *νάσσω*, cf. *νέω* (B), and *νάω*.)

Νεώ, Att. acc. from *νεώς* for *νεών*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 176, Schäf. Greg. p. 164.

Νεωκορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be a νεωκόρος: to have the care of a temple*; hence, ironically, *to sweep clean, clean out, plunder a temple*, Plat. Rep. 574 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 534.—II. metaph. *to keep clean and pure, v. ἔρωτα, to cherish* love *in a pure heart* (as in a temple), Luc. Amor. 48: and

Νεωκορία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a νεωκόρος*, Anth. P. append. 256: from

Νεωκόρος, ον, (νεώς, κορέω) *sweeping a temple*: generally, *having charge of a temple, a verger*, Lat. *aedituus, aedituus*, Plat. Legg. 759 A, Xen. An. 5, 3, 6.—II. a title found on the coins, esp. of Asiatic cities, assumed *when they had built a temple* in honour of their patron-god or ruler: hence Ephesus was *ν.* Ἀρτέμιδος, N. T.

†Νεώλαος, ου, ὁ, *Neolaus*, brother and officer of Molo, Polyb. 5, 53, 11.

Νεωλκέω, ῶ, (νεωλκός) *to haul a ship up on land*, Lat. *subducere navem*, Polyb. 1, 29, 3: this was done by rollers (*φάλαγγες*) placed under the cradle on which the ship rested.

Νεωλκία, ας, ἡ, *the hauling up a ship into the νεώλκιον*, Theophr.: and

Νεώλκιον, ου, τό, *a place in which ships were laid up, a dry dock*: from

Νεωλκός, όν, (νεῦς, ἕλκω) *hauling up a ship into the νεώλκιον*, cf. ὁλκός.

Νέωμα, ατος, τό, (νεόω) *fallow land just broken up*, Lat. *novale.*

Νεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ναῦς) = νεώριον, νεώσοικοι, Ion.

†Νέων, ωνος, ὁ, *Neon*, a Spartan, a commander in the return of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 6, 36.—2. a Messenian, attached to the party of Philip, Dem. 324, 12.—II. ἡ, also τὰ Νέωνα, an ancient city in Phocis at the base of Parnassus, the later Tithorea, Hdt. 7, 32: Dem. has μὲ ἐν Νέωσι, 387, 9.

Νεώνητος, ον, (νέος, ὠνέομαι) *just bought*, of slaves, Ar. Eq. 2.

Νεωποιέω, ῶ, (νεώς, ποιέω) *to build a temple.*—II. (ναῦς) *to build a ship.*

Νεωποίης, ου, ὁ, an officer at Lacedaemon, who prob. *had charge of the sacred buildings*, (νεώς) Lat. *aedilis*, Inscr.

Νεωποιός, όν, (νεώς, ποιέω, *building temples.*—II. (ναῦς) *building ships.*

Νεωπός, ὦν, (νέος, ὤψ) *young-looking.*

Νεωρέω, ῶ, *to be a νεωρός* or *overseer of a νεώριον.*

Νεωρής, ές, (νέος, ὥρα) *new, fresh, late*, *ν. βοστρυχος τετμημένος*, a lock of hair *but just cut off*, Soph. El. 901.

Νεώριον, ου, τό, (νεωρός) *a place where ships and all belonging to them are taken care of, a dock-yard*, with its slips, store-houses, etc., Ar. Ach. 918, Thuc. 2, 93; 3, 74, etc.; also in plur., like Lat. *navalia*, Eur. Hel. 1530, Thuc. 3, 92, Lys. 129, 28; 134, 5, etc. Cf. *νεώσοικοι.*

Νεωριοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *the keeper of a νεώριον.* [ῠ]

Νεωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *νεώριον*, Strab. p. 61.

Νεωρός, οῦ, ὁ, (ναῦς, ὥρα) *the superintendent of the dock-yard.*

Νέωρος, ον,=*νέος, νεαρός, νεωρής*, Soph. O. C. 475, e. conj. Herm.

Νεωρυχής, ές, (νέος, ὀρύσσω *newly dug*, Nic. Th. 940.

Νεώς, ώ, ὁ, Att. for *ναός, a temple*, like *λεώς* for *λαός*, Aesch. Pers. 819, Eur. H. F. 340, Plat., etc.: — acc. *νεών*, more rarely acc. *νεώ*, q. v.

Νεώς, Att. gen. from *νεῦς.*

Νέως, rarer adv. from *νεος* for *νεωστί.*

Νέωσις, ἡ, (νεόω) *the breaking up a fallow.* Lat. *novatio.*

Νεώσοικοι, οἱ, (ναῦς, οἶκος) *ship-sheds, slips, docks*, in which one or more ships might be built, repaired, or laid up in winter, Hdt. 3, 45, Thuc. 7, 64, etc.: generally, *store houses*,—these being parts of the *νεωρίον* or *dock-yard.*

Νεώσσω, Att. *νεώττω*, from *νεος*, like *λιμώσσω, -ττω*, from *λιμος*, *λεμώσσω* from *λαιμος*, = *νεόω, νεωτερίζω.*

Νεωστί, adv. of *νέος* for *νεως* as *μεγαλωστί* for *μεγάλως*, *lately*, *just now*, the usu. adv. of *νεος*, q. v., Hdt. 2, 49; 6, 40, Soph. El. 1149, etc.

Νέωτα, adv., *next year, for next year*, *εἰς νέωτα*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13, Ar. Av. 15, Theocr. 15, 143, also *ν. Valck.* — Said to be Aeol. for *νεωστί*, *ν. τοῦ*, from *νέος*, like *ἑτέρωτα* for *ἑτέρωστε*, *ἑτέρωτε*, and *aliuta* for *aliuste* in Plaut.

Νεώτατος, η, ον, superl. from *νεος*, Hom.

Νεωτερίζω, (*νεώτερος*) *to make changes*; esp. *to attempt political changes, make innovations*, or *revolutionary movements*, usu. with the infin. *τι*, Thuc. 4, 51, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 5, Dem. 664, 9; also, *ν. περί τινος*, Thuc. 1, 58: *ν. ἐν τινι, περί τι*, Plat. Legg. 798 C, Rep. 424 B, Xen., etc.: *ν. πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, to tamper* with them, Thuc. 1, 97; so, *ν. ἐς τινα*, Id. 2, 3.—II transit., *ν. τὴν πολιτείαν, to revolutionize* the state, Thuc. 1, 115: *ν. εἰς ἀσθένειαν, to change* (health) into sickness, Id. 87.

Νεωτερικός, ή, όν, (*νεώτερος*) *youthful, νεανικός, natural to a young man*, Polyb. 10, 24, 7. Adv. *-κως*, Plut. Dio 4.

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Νεωτερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (νεωτερίζω) *an attempt at change*, esp. in the state; usu. in bad signf., *innovation, revolutionary movement*, Plat. Rep. 555 D, Legg. 758 C, etc.

Νεωτεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (νεωτερίζω) *an innovator*, Plut. Cim. 17, etc.

Νεωτεροποιέω, ῶ, *to make innovations*, Hipp.; and

Νεωτεροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *innovation, revolution*, Thuc. 1, 102: from

Νεωτεροποιός, όν, (νεώτερα, ποιέω) *innovating, revolutionary*, Thuc. 1, 70.

Νεώτερος, α, ον, compar. from νέος, *younger*, Hom.; freq. of events, euphem. for κακός, νεώτερα κακά, Pind. P. 4, 275; also νεώτερα alone, Lat. *gravius quid*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 62, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 310 B; τι νεώτερον, Theocr. 24, 40; νεώτερον ἢ πάρος, Pind. Fr. 74, 5:—esp. τὰ νεώτερα or νεώτερα πράγματα, v. ἔργα, also νεώτερόν τι, *innovations* in the state, *revolutionary* movements, Lat. *res novae*, hence νεώτερα πράσσειν or ποιεῖν, = νεωτερίζειν, Hdt. 5, 19, 35, Thuc., etc.

Νεωτός, όν, = νέατος, dub.

Νεωφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, Att. for ναοφύλαξ. [ῠ]

Νεώχερσος γῆ, ἡ, (νέος, χέρσος) = νέωμα.

Νη-, insep. privat. prefix, esp. to adjectives, being no doubt a strengthened form of ἀνα- privat., with the first α dropped: v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 248: it originated perh. in such forms as ἀνηλεής, ἀνήριθμος, ἀνήκεστος, ἀνήνεμος, ἄνηστις, which became, by casting off the α as if merely euphon., νηλεής, νήριθμος, νήκεστος, νήνεμος, νῆστις: and so νη- came to be used as a privat. particle even before consonants, νηκερδής, νήκερως, νηκηδής, νηπαθής, νηπελέω, νηπενθής, νήποινος, as well as before vowels which combined with it, νῆις and νήῡτμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 710. This prefix however remained poet. With νη- compare the Lat. *ne-, non*, our *nay, no*, Germ. *nein*, Pers. *nâ*, etc.: and with ἀν-, the Lat. *in-*, Germ. *ohn-*, Engl. *un-*. The form νε- for νη- is very dub.; v. νέποδες.

ΝΗ', Att. particle of strong affirmation with acc. of the Divinity invoked, first in Soph. Fr. 339; νὴ Δία or νὴ τὸν Δία, also νὴ μὰ τὸν Δία, *yea* by Jupiter! freq. in Ar., etc., and acc. to Lob. Phryn. 193 esp. used by women: also ironic. *forsooth*, Lat. *si Diis placet*, Dem. 259, 28: in answering objections, oft. preceded or followed by ἀλλά, Lat. *enimvero, at enim vero, immo vero*, as Ar. Plut. 202: in itself always posit., though sometimes joined with a negat., as Ar. Nub. 217, Thesm. 240.—Hom. only uses the form *vai*, q. v.: cf. μά.

Νῆα, νῆας, Ion. acc. sing. and plur. from ναῦς, Hom.

†**Νήαιθος**, ου, ὁ, = Νέαιθος, Theocr.

Νήϊς, άδος, ἡ, *a gigantic animal*, whose fossil remains were found in Samos, Ael. N. A. 17, 28: whence proverb. μεῖζον βοᾶ τῶν νηΐδων, Euphor. 26.

Νηγάτεος, η, ον, (prob. for νεηγάτος, from νέος, γέγαα) *new-made, χιτών, κρήδεμνον*, Il. 2, 43; 14. 185; φᾶρος, H. Hom. Ap. 122: hence, generally, *new*. (The deriv. from *γάω, γείνω, γέγαα is confirmed by τατός from τείνω, whereas τηλύγετος takes the ε of γείνω, γεν-έσθαι: but, metri grat., νηγάτεος was substituted for νεήγατος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. [γᾰ]

Νήγρετος, ον, (νη-, ἐγείρω) *unwaking, v. ὕπνος*, a sleep '*that knows no waking*,' i. e. *a sound deep sleep*, Od. 13, 80, H. Ven. 178; neut. as adv., *νήγρετον, without waking, v. εὕδειν*, Od. 13, 74; but, later, *v. ὑπνοῦν*, of death, Anth. P. 7, 305. Hence

†**Νήγρετος**, ὁν, ἡ, *Negretus*, name of a fabled fountain, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Νήδυια, ων, τά, (νηδύς) *the entrails*, like ἔντερα, Il. 17, 524, Ap. Rh. 2, 113:—also written νηδύϊα, but wrongly, Lob. Phryn. 494.

Νηδυιόφιν, Ep. gen. of νηδύς, Mosch. 4, 78.

Νηδύμιος, η, ον, = νήδυμος, Opp. H. 3, 412. [ῠ]

Νήδυμος, ον, in Hom. fourteen times, always as epith. of ὕπνος: the deriv. and even signf. uncertain.—1. acc. to Aristarch. from νη- and δύω, δύνω, for ἀνέκδυτος, sleep *from which one rises not, sound* sleep,—much the same as νήγρετος, with which it is joined in Od. 13, 79. To this interpr. is objected that in Il. 10, 187, νήδυμος ὕπνος is said not to have come all night on the watchers' eyes:—but why should not νήδ. have become a constant Homer. epith. of the *sound* sleep of his heroes, just as his ships are *swift* (θοαί) even when drawn up on shore (Il. 1, 12. etc.)?—2. usu. deriv. from ἡδύς, *sweet, delightful*: very good in sense, but contr. to all analogy, for νήδυμος, if from ἡδύς, ought to mean *not sweet*: the form ἤδυμος for ἡδύς indeed occurs in H. Hom. Merc., Alcman., Simonid., Antimach., Ap. Rh., and perh. even in Hes.; and it is true that in nine of the Homeric passages the verse equally admits ἤδυμος, and in the rest the digamma might excuse the hiatus. But no trace of ἤδυμος is found in Hom., even as a v. l.; and therefore those who object to Aristarchus' interpr. must, with Buttm. Lexil. s. v., take it as a very old *mistake* for ἡδύμος, introduced to supply the place of the defunct digamma.—3. some even derive it from νηδύς, and twist *v. ὕπνος* into *intimus sopor*.

ΝΗΔΥΣ, ύος, ἡ, like κοιλία, *the belly* with its contents, *the bowels*, Hipp.:—generally, *the lower part of the body, paunch*, Il. 13, 290; *the stomach*, Od. 9, 296, Hes. Th. 487; also *the womb*, Il. 24, 496, Hes. Th. 460, and Trag.: ἐξελεῖν τὴν νηδύν, to take out *the entrails*, disembowel, Hdt. 2, 87. An acc. νηδύα for νηδύν in Q. Sm. 1, 616; dat. pl. νηδύσι, Nic. Th. 467; cf. νηδυιόφιν. [ῠ in the trisyll. cases, ῡ usu. in the dissyll., Jac. A. P. p. 584, 672, 692, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 68; but still sometimes ῡ, as in Eur. Cycl. 574.]

Νῆες, nom. plur. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νήεσσι, Ep. dat. plur. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νηέω, ῶ, fut. νηήσω, Ion. and Ep. for νέω, q. v., *to heap, heap* or *pile up*, ὕλην, ξύλα, Od. 19, 64; esp. a funeral pile, Il. 23, 139, cf. Hdt. 1, 50; σώματα, Il. 23, 169; πῦρ εὖ νηῆσαι, Od. 15, 322; *v. ἄποινα, to heap* huge ransoms, Il. 24, 276.—II. *to pile, load*, νῆας εὖ νηῆσαι, Il. 9, 358; also in mid., νῆα νηήσασθαι ἅλις χρυσοῦ, *to pile one's* ship with gold enough, Il. 9, 137, 279; cf. νηνέω. Hence

Νήησις, ή, *a heaping, piling up*.

Νηΐδις, ίδος, ἡ, *a spinster*: from

Νήθω, *to spin*, Cratin. Malth. 4, Plat. Polit. 289 C;—but said to be not Att., Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 556. (Formed from νέω as πλήθω from πίμπλημι, *πλέω.)

Νηΐ, Ion. dat sing. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νηΐάς, άδος, ἡ, Ion. for Ναιάς, = Νηΐς, Ναΐς, usu. in plur. Νηιάδες, Od. 13, 104, 348.

†**Νηϊθ**, ἡ, *Neïth*, the Aegyptian name of Minerva, Plat. Tim. 21 B.

†**Νήϊον**, ου, τό, *Neïon*, a mountain of Ithaca, opposite Neritus, Od. 1, 186.

Νήϊος, η, ον, later also ος, ον, Dor. νάϊος: (ναῦς):—*of* or *for a ship*; in Hom. usu., δόρυ νήϊον, *ship*-timber, Il. 3, 62, Od. 9, 384; also without δόρυ, Il. 13, 391; so also, νήϊα ξύλα, Hes. Op. 806:—ἄνδρες νήϊοι, Aesch. Supp. 719; στόλος ναΐος, the ship's course. Ib. 2; ναΐα τέχνη, seamanship, Soph. Aj. 350.

Νηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. for Ναΐς, *a Nymph of fresh-water springs*, as Νηρηΐς of the sea, Il. 6, 22; Νύμφη νηΐς, Il. 14, 444.†—II. also as fem pr. n., Apollod.; etc.

Νῆϊς, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, ἰδεῖν) *unknowing, unlearned*, Il. 7, 198; c. gen., *unknowing of, unpractised in* a thing, Od. 8, 179.

Νήϊτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς) *of* or *belonging to a ship, consisting of ships*, στρατὸς ν., a fleet, Thuc. 2, 24; 3, 85. [ῐ]

Νηϊτικός, ή, όν, = νήϊος. [νηῖ]

†**Νήϊτος**, η, ον, *of Neïs, al Νήϊται πύλαι*, the gate *Neïtae*, in Bocotian Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 460.

Νηκερδής, ές, (νη-, κέρδος) *without gain, unprofitable*, βουλή, ἔπος, Il. 17, 469, Od. 14, 509.

Νήκερος, ον, Ep. for sq., Hes. Op. 527.

Νήκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, κέρας) *not horned*.

Νήκεστος, ον, (νη-, ἀκέομαι) *incurable*, Hes. Op. 281.

Νηκηδής, ές, (νη-, κῆδος) *free from care*,—as Dindorf reads in the verses ap. Plat. Symp. 197 C; v. Stallb.

Νηκουστέω, ῶ, (νη-, ἀκούω) *not to hear, to give no heed to, disobey*, c. gen., νηκούστησε θεᾶς, Il. 20, 14.

Νήκουστος, ον, (νη-, ἀκουστός) *unheard, unknown*, Arat. 173.

Νηκτήρ, ῆρος, and νήκτης, ου, ὁ, (νήχω) *a swimmer*.

Νηκτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to swimming, able to swim*: from

Νηκτός, ή, όν, (νήχω) *capable of being swum over*.—II. act. *swimming, floating*, Plut. 2, 636 E, etc.:—τὸ νηκτόν, *power of swimming, swimming*, Anacreont. 24, 5.

Νηκτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of νήκτης: *v. ἐλαία, v. κολυμβάς*.

Νήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = νηκτήρ.

Νηλεγής, ές, (νη-, ἀλέγω) *reckless*; cf. ἀνηλεγής, ἀπηλεγής.

Νηλεής, ές, but in dat. and acc. νηλεΐ, νηλέα, from νηλής: (νη-. ἔλεος):—*without pity, pitiless, ruthless*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: usu. νηλεὲς ἦμαρ, i. e. the day of death, Il. 11, 484, Od. 9, 17, etc.; *v. ἦτορ*, Il. 9, 497; and very freq., νηλεῖ χαλκῷ, with *ruthless* steel, Hom.: also, *v. δεσμός, θυμός*, Hom.; and, *v. ὕπνος, unpitying* sleep, which exposes the sleeper defenceless to ill, Od. 12, 372. Adv. -εῶς, Aesch. Pr. 240.—Cf. the poet. forms νηλής, νηλειής. The Att. preferred the full form ἀνηλεής, Lob. Phryn. 711.

†**Νηλείδης**, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, and Ep. Νηληϊάδης, *son of Neleus*, i. e. Nestor, Il. 8, 100: in pl. *οἱ Νηλεΐδαι, the descendants of Neleus*, Hdt. 5, 65.

Νηλειής, ές, Ep. for νηλεής, H. Hom. Ven. 246, Hes. Th. 770. Adv. -ῶς, Aesch. Cho. 242.

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Νηλεόθῡμος, ον, (νηλεής, θυμός) *of ruthless spirit*, Anth.

Νηλεόποινος, ον, (νηλεής, ποινή) *punishing without pity*, or *ruthlessly*, epith. of the Κῆρες, Hes. Th. 217, ubi Stob. ἠλεόποινος, *punishing folly*, and a like v. l. occurs in Orph. Arg. 1362: Ruhnk. would read νηλιτόποινος.

†Νῆλευς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Neleus*, son of Neptune and Tyro, brother of Pelias, passed from Thessaly into Messenia, Od. 11, 235; etc.—2. son of Codrus, who migrated to Asia Minor and founded Miletus, Call. Dian. 226. In Paus. and Plut. Νειλεύς.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Νήλευστος, ον, (νη-, λεύσσω) *invisible*, Theocr. Syrinx.

†Νηληιάδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ,=Νηλείδης, Il. 8, 100.

†Νηλήϊος, ον, *of* or *relating to Neleus*, ὁ N. υἱός, the son *of Neleus*, i. e. Nestor, Il. 2, 20: ἡ Πύλος N., Il. 11, 682.

†Νηληΐς, ίδος, ἡ, (fem. patronym. from Νηλεύς) *daughter of Neleus*, i. e. Pero, Ap. Rh. 1, 120.

Νηλής, ές, Ep. and Lyr. form for νηλεής, in Hom. usu. in dat. and acc. sing. νηλεῖ, νηλέα: nom. in Il. 9, 632, Pind. P. 11, 34, Aesch. Pr. 42, Eur. Cycl. 369; neut. pl. νηλέα, Soph. O. T. 180.

Νηλητής, ές, (νη-, ἀλιταίνω)=νηλιτής, dub.

†Νηλία, ας, ἡ, *Nelia*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 436.

Νηλίπεζος, ον, (νη-, πέζα) *barefooted*. [ῑ]

Νηλιποκαιβλεπέλαιοι, οἱ, †(νηλίπους καὶ βλέπων ἔλαιον)† nickname of philosophers, *barefoot, and looking after oil*, Anth. P. append. 288.

Νηλίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό,=ἀνηλίπους, *unshod, barefooted*, Soph. O. C. 349: generally, *needy, miserable poor*, v. βίος, Lyc. 635; also νήλιπος, ον, Ap. Rh. 3, 646. (Usu. deriv. from νη-, ἠλίψ and πούς, but Döderl. considers πους to be a termin. only, ἠλιψ νῆλιψ νήλιπος νηλίπους, like Οἰδιψ Οἰδίποος Οἰδίπους.) [ῑ]

Νηλίτης, ές, (νη-, ἀλείτης, ἀλιταίνω) *guiltless, harmless*, Od. 16, 317; 19, 498; 22, 418, ubi al. νηλίτιδες. (Aristarch. took it wrongly in the contrary signf. for ἁμαρτωλός, πολυαμάρτητος, by assuming a νη- intensive.)

Νηλίτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Νηλῐφής, ές, (νη-, ἀλείφω) *not rubbed*, esp. *with oil, unanointed*, usu. as a mark of abject poverty.

†Νηλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Nelo*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Νήλωπος, ον, (νη-, λώπη) *without mantle* or *covering*.

Νῆμα, ατος, τό, (νέω, *to spin*) *that which is spun, a thread, yarn*, Od. 2, 98; 4, 134, Eur. Or. 1433; cf. Plut. 2, 966 E:—*the thread of a* spider's *web*, Hes. Op. 775.

Νηματώδης, ες, (νῆμα, εἶδος) *thready, fibrous, in filaments*, like asbestos, Plut. 2, 434 A.

Νημέρτεια, ας, ἡ, *infallibility*: from

Νημερτής, ές, Dor. ναμερτής—and this seems to be the only form used in Att., Pors. Aesch. Pers. 246, Dind. Soph. Tr. 173: (νη-, ἀμαρτάνω):—*unfailing, unerring, infallible*, epith. of the prophet-god Proteus, Od. 4, 349, etc.: usu. in Hom., βουλὴ ν.. *a sure decree*, i. e. one *that will infallibly be put in force*, Od. 1, 86, etc.; so too, νόος ν., Od. 21, 205; ἔπος ν., a *true* or *sure* word, Il. 3, 204; more freq. as adv., νημερτὲς ἐνίσπειν, νημερτέα εἰπεῖν or μυθήσασθαι, to speak *a truth, sure truths*, Hom. Ion. Adv. -τέως, Od. 5, 98; cf. νητρεκής.

†Νημερτής, οῦς, ἡ, *Nemertes*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 46.

Νηνεμέω, ῶ, *to be calm* or *still*, Hipp., Strab.

Νηνεμία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *a calm, stillness in the air*, νηνεμίης, *in a calm*, Il. 5. 523, Hdt. 7, 188, Plat. Phaedr. 77 E, etc.—II. as adj., γαλήνη ν., *a breezeless* calm, Od. 5, 392; 12, 169, cf. sq.

Νήνεμος, ον, (νη-, ἄνεμος) *without wind, breezeless, calm, hushed*, αἰθήρ, Il. 8, 556; γαλάνα, Aesch. Ag. 740; πέλαγος, Eur. Hel. 1456: metaph., ν. ἑστηκὸς ὄχλον, Id. Hec. 533. Hence

Νηνεμόω, ῶ, *to make calm*.

Νηνέω,=νήω, Ion. for νέω, *to heap*, in Hom. only in compds. ἐπινηνέω and παρανηνέω,—for in Il. 23, 139 νήεον is now read.

Νηνία, ας, ἡ, *a public eulogy* on great men, sometimes accompanied by the flute; hence *a lament, dirge*, only found in Lat. *nenia*; although acc. to Cic. Legg. 2, 24, the word is Greek.

Νῆνις, ιος, ἡ, contr. for νεᾶνις, Bergk Anacr. 15.

Νηξίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (νήχω, πούς) *web-footed*, cf. sub νηκτόδες. [ῑ]

Νῆξις, εως, ἡ, (νήχω) *a swimming*, Batr. 68, Plut. 2, 1091 C.

Νήξομαι, fut. from νήχομαι, Od.

Νηοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς) Ion. for ναυβάτης, Leon. Al. 28. [ᾰ]

Νηοκόρος, ον, (νηός) poet. for νεωκόρος, Anth. P. 9, 22.

Νηοπέδη, ης, ἡ,=ναυσιπέδη, Greg. Naz.

Νηοπόλος, ον, Att. ναοπ-, (νεός, νηός, πολέω) *busying one's self in a temple*; hence *a priest, temple-keeper*, Hes. Th. 991.

Νηοπορέω, ῶ, poet. for ναυπ., *to go in a ship*, Leon. Al. 40.

Νηός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for ναός, *a temple*, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

Νηός, Ion. gen. from ναῦς, Hom., and Hes.

Νησσόος, ον, poet. νησσόος, (ναῦς, σώζω) *protecting ships*, Ap. Rh. 1, 570, etc.

Νηοῦχος, ον, (ναῦς, ἔχω) *holding, protecting, guiding ships*.

Νηοφθόρος, ον, (ναῦς, φθείρω) *destroying ships*, Nonn.

Νηοφόρος, ον, (ναῦς, φέρω) *bearing ships*, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Νήοχος, ον.=νηοῦχος, πηδάλια, Anth. P. 7, 636.

Νηπᾰθής, ές,=νηπενθής, Opp. C. 2, 417.

Νήπαυστος, ον, (νη-, παύω)=ἄπαυστος, Lyc. 972.

Νηπεδᾰνός, ή, όν,=ἠπεδανός, Opp. C. 3, 409. (Prob. formed on the false analogy of νήδυμος=ἥδυμος.)

Νήπειος, α, ον,=νηπίειος, dub.

Νήπεκτος, ον, *uncombed*: in Hesych., νηπεκτῆς.

Νηπελέω, ῶ, *to be powerless*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: cf. κακηπελέω, εὐηπελής.

Νηπενθής, ές, (νη-, πένθος) *removing all sorrow*: hence in Od. 4, 221, as epith. of an Aegyptian drug, which *lulled sorrow* for the day, cf. Plut. 2, 614 C, and ν. ἄγολος.—II. *free from sorrow*: in this signf., adv. -έως, Protag. ap. Plut. 2, 118 E.

Νηπενθής, ές, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) *unsearchable*, ap. Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

Νηπιάα, ας, ἡ, (νήπιος) *childishness, child's play, folly*, νηπιάας ὀχέειν, Od. 1, 297; cf. νηπιέη. [ᾰ]

Νηπιάζω, Hipp.; and νηπιάζομαι, =sq.

Νηπῐᾱχεύω, *to be childish, play like a child*, Il. 22, 502: from

Νηπίᾱχος, ον, poet. for νήπιος, *childish*, Il. 2, 338; 6, 408; 16, 262, as subst., *a child*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 139†. (The -αχος is a mere termin.)

Νηπῐάχω,=νηπιάχευω, Ap. Rh. 4, 868, Mosch. 4, 22.

Νηπῐᾱχώδης, ες,=νηπιώδης.

Νηπίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for νηπιέη, *message, childhood*, οἷον ἀπὸ βίζης τὸ νηπιέη ἀλεγεινῇ, Il. 9, 491: metaph. like νηπιάα, *childishness, childish play*, in pl. νηπιέῃσι, Il. 15, 363, Od. 24, 469:—strictly, fem. from νήπιος.

Νηπίειος, α, ον,=sq.

Νήπιος, α, ον, (νήπιος) *childish, of a child*, Opp. H. 3, 585. [ῑ]

Νηπιεύομαι, dep., = νηπιαχεύω, Gramm.

Νηπίοεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for νήπιος, Or. Sib.

Νηποκτόνος, ον, (νήπιος, κτείνω) *slaying children*, LXX.

Νηποπρεπής, ές, (νήπιος, πρέπω) *beseeming children, childish*.

Νήπῐος, α Ion. η, ον, Att. also ος, ον: (νη-, ἔπος): strictly, *not speaking*, and so precisely the Lat. *infans*, *an infant*; freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of one still unfit to bear arms, i. e. till about the 15th year, νήπιος, οὐδὲ εἰδυῖα ὁμοίου πολέμοιο, Il. 9, 440, νήπια τέκνα, Il. 2, 136, etc.: more rarely of animals, Il. 2, 311; 11, 113, also νήπια alone, *the young* of an animal, Il. 17, 134:—Theophr. first used it of vegetables.—II. metaph.—1. use of the understanding, *childish, untaught, fond*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., μέγα νήπιος, Il. 16, 46, Od. 9, 44: also, simply, *without forethought*, hasty to the future, Il. 22, 445, so in Att. as Aesch. Pr. 443, Eur. Med. 891, and Plat.—2. of bodily strength, *weak as a child, helpless*, βιὴ νηπίη, Il. 11, 561. Hence

Νηπῐότης, ητος, ἡ, *childhood, infancy: childishness*, Plat. Legg. 808 E.

Νηπιοφανής, ές, (νήπιος, φαίνομαι) *childlike in appearance*.

Νηπῐοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *childishness, thoughtlessness*: from

Νηπῐόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (νήπιος, φρήν) *of childish mind, silly*, Strab. p. 20.

Νηπῐώδης, ες, *like a child, childish*.

Νήπλεκτος, ον, (νη-, πλέκω) *with unbraided hair*, Bion 1, 21.

Νηποινεί, or -ί, adv. of sq., Lat. *impune*, Plat. Legg. 874 C, Aesch. 12, 43, Lex ap. Dem. 639, 6. also νηποινῇ.

Νήποινος, ον, (νη-, ποινή) *unpunished, unavenged*, Hom. (but not in Od.). νήποινοι ὄλοισθε, Od. 1, 380, mostly in neut. νήποινον as adv., Od. 18, 279, etc.; so, νήποινα, Xen. Hier. 3, 3 (nisi legend νηποινεί — but, φυτῶν νήποινος, like ἄτερ, *without share of, unblest with fruits*, trees, Pind. P. 9, 103.

Νήποτμος, ον,=ἄποτμος, v. l. Hes. Th. 795, for νήγρυμος.

Νήπτης, ου, ὁ, (νήφω) *sober, discreet*, Polyb. 10, 3, 1. Hence

Νηπτικός, ή, όν, *sober*, Plut. 2, 709 B.—II. act. *sobering*: hence, νηπτικά, *writings inculcating sobriety*.

Νήπυστος, ον, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) *not heard, not learnt*, Nonn.

Νηπῠτιεύομαι, dep., *to play child's tricks*, Anth. P. 11, 140: and

Νηπῠτία, ας, ἡ, *childhood, childishness, folly*, Ap. Rh. 4, 791: from

Νήπῠτιος, α, ον, (νη-, ἄπυτος) *a child*, like νήπιος, Lat. *infans*, Il. 20, 389, usu. metaph., *childish in mind, thoughtless*

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less, Il. 13, 292, etc.; also in Ar. Nub. 868. [ῠ]

Νηρεΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, Ion. **Νηρηΐς**, *a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid* or *Nymph of the sea*, i. e. the Mediterranean, as opp. to Ocean, in Hom. only in Il., and always in pl. **Νηρηΐδες**: they were fifty, Hes. Th. 264, Pind. I. 6, 8; their names are given, Il. 18, 39, sq., Hes. Th. 243, sq. Cf. **Ναϊάς**.

Νήρειος, α, ον, *of Nereus*: **Νήρεια τέκνα**, i. e. fishes.

Νηρείτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of *sea-snail*, perh. *a periwinkle*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 31, etc. :—oft. with v. l. **νηρίτης**: cf. **ἀναρίτης**.

Νηρεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Nereus*, an ancient sea-god, who under Neptune ruled the Mediterranean, v. Il. 18, 141; first mentioned by name in H. Hom. Ap. 319, and in Hes. He was eldest son of Pontus (*the sea*) husband of Doris, and father of the Nereïds, Hes. Th. 233, sq. Hence

Νηρή, for **Νηρῆς** or **Νηρήϊς**, Alcae. 120; v. Pors. Tracts p. 295.

†**Νηρηίνη**, ης, ἡ, = **Νηρεΐς**, Q. Sm.

Νηρηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, Ion. for **Νηρεΐς**, Il. (always in plur.), and Hes. Th. 1003; poet. also the tetrasyll. cases are trisyll., **Νηρῇδος**, etc.

Νήριθμος, ον, = **ἀνάριθμος**, *countless*, Theocr. 25, 57.

†**Νήρικος**, ου, ἡ, or **Νήρικον**, ου, τό, *Nericus*, an ancient city on the Leucadian peninsula, Od. 24, 377; Thuc. 3, 7: subsequently removed by the Corinthians to the town they founded on the isthmus, Strab. p. 451 sqq.

Νήριον, ου, τό, *the oleander*, Diosc. 4, 82: also **ῥοδωδάφνη**.

Νῆρις, ιος, ἡ, = foreg., Nic.—II. acc. to Diosc. = **νάρδος ὀρεινη**, v. Sprengel ad l. 8; or = **βράθυ**, *savin*.

Νήριστος, ον, (νη-, **ἐρίζω**) *uncontested*.

Νηρίτης, ου, ὁ, = **νηρείτης**. [ῐ]

†**Νηρίτης**, ου, ὁ, *Nerites*, a son of Nereus, Ael. H. A. 14, 28.

†**Νηρίτιος**, η, ον, *of Neritus, Neritian*, ἡ N. **Ἰθάκη**, Dion. P. 495 Passow.

†**Νήριτον**, ου, τό, *Mt. Neritus*, the highest mountain of Ithaca, now *Ainoi*, Il. 2, 632; Od. 9, 22.

Νηρίτος, ον, = **νήριθμος**, *countless, immense*, v. **ὕλη**, Hes. Op. 509; v. **ἴχνια**, Ap. Rh. 3, 1288; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 375; hence in Gramm., **νηρῑτόμυθος**, **νηρῑτόφυλλος**, for **πολύμυθος**, **πολύφυλλος**.—II. = **νήριστος**, *undisputed*, dub.

†**Νήριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Neritus*, son of Pterelaus, one of the early settlers of Ithaca, Od. 17, 207.

Νηριτοτρόφος, ον, (**νηρίτης**, **τρέφω**) *breeding periwinkles*, **νῆσοι**, Aesch. Fr. 379; v. Herm. Opusc. 7, 360.

Νηρός, ά, όν, (**νάω**) like **ναρός**, *wet, damp*, Lob. Phryn. 42.

†**Νησαία**, ἡ, = **Νισαία**, Strab. p. 509.

†**Νησαίη**, ης, ἡ, *Nesaea*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 40; Hes. Th. 249.

Νησαῖος, α Ion. η, ον, (**νῆσος**) *of, from* or *belonging to an island, insular*, **χώρα**, **πόλις**, Eur. Tro. 188, Ion 1583: in Hes. only as name of a Nereid, **Νησαίη**: v. foreg.

Νήση, ης, ἡ, = **νῆσος**; hence gen. pl. **νησάων** in Call. Del. 66.

Νησῑάζω, = **νησίζω**, Strab.

Νησῑάρχης, ου, ὁ, v. l. for sq.; also in Plut. 2, 823 D.

Νησίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (**νῆσος**, **ἄρχω**) *an island-prince*, Meineke Antiph. Ἰλουσ. 1, 14.

Νησίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from **νῆσος**, *an islet*, Thuc. 6, 2. [ῐ]

Νησίζω, (**νῆσος**) *to be, form an island*, Polyb. 5, 46, 9.

Νησίον, ου, τό, dim. from **νῆσος**, *an islet*.

Νῆσις, εως, ἡ, (**νέω**) *spinning*, Plat. Rep. 620 E.

Νῆσις, εως, ἡ, (**νέω**) *a heaping, piling up*.

Νησίς, ΐδος, ἡ, dim. from **νῆσος**, *an islet, small island*, Hdt. 8, 76, 95. [ῐ in genit., Lyc. 599, and freq. in Anth.; and so says Draco 23, 14, though in 47, 20 he quotes it with ῐ.]

Νησίτης, ου, ὁ, (**νῆσος**) *of, from* or *belonging to an island*: Dor. fem. **νᾱσῖτις**, ΐδος, Anth. P. 7, 2.

Νησῖώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. **-ῶτις**, ΐδος, (**νῆσος**) *an islander*, Hdt. 1, 27, etc., Thuc. 5, 97, etc.—II. as adj., *of an islander*, **νᾱσιώτης λαός**, Pind. P. 9, 93; v. **βίος**, Eur. Heracl. 84: *insular*, **νησιώτιδες πόλεις**, Hdt. 7, 22; **νησιῶτις πέτρα**, an *island* rock, Aesch. Pers. 390; **ἑστία**, Soph. Tr. 658: in dat. also with a subst. neut., v. **πειρακίῳ**, Luc. de Domo 3. Hence

Νησῖωτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to an island*, **ἔθνη**, Hdt. 7, 80; **δόμοι**, Eur. Andr. 1261: **τὸ ν.**, *insular situation*, Thuc. 7, 57.

Νησοειδής, ές, (**νῆσος**, **εἶδος**) *like an island*, Strab.

Νησομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (**νῆσος**, **μάχη**) *an island-fight*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 42.

Νησοποιέω, ῶ, (**νῆσος**, **ποιέω**) *to make into an island, insulate*, Oenom. ap. Eus.

ΝΗ͂ΣΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *an island*, Hom., Hes., etc.: also applied to the Peloponnese, Soph. O. C. 695: **μακάρων νῆσοι**, v. sub **μάκαρ**. (Perh. from **νέω**, **νάω**, as if *floating-land*.)

†**Νησοῦντι**, Dor. for **νήσουσι**, fut. from **νέω**, *to swim*, Sophron.

Νησοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (**νῆσος**, **φύλαξ**) *an island-guard*, Diod. [ῠ]

Νησόω, ῶ, (**νῆσος**) *to make into an island*.

Νῆσσα, ἡ, Att. **νῆττα**, *a duck*, Ar. Av. 566, etc. (From **νέω**, to swim, **νάω**: cf. Lat. *a-nas*; Germ. *E-nt-e.*) Hence

Νησσαῖος, α, ον, of or *from a duck, like a duck*, Theophr.

Νησσάριον, Att. **νηττ-**, ου, τό, dim. from **νῆσσα**, *a duckling*, used as term of endearment, Ar. Plut. 1011. [ᾰ]

Νησσοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, (**νῆσσα**, **τρέφω**) *a place where ducks are fed* or *reared*.

Νηστεία, ας, ἡ, (**νηστεύω**) *a fast*, **νηστεῖαι καὶ ὀρταί**, Hdt. 4, 186, Arist. Probl. 13, 7: in Athens the third day of the Thesmophoria was esp. so called, Ath. 307 F.

Νήστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from **νηστήρ**, v. **πόσις**, a medicine *taken fasting*, Nic. Al. 130, Th. 862.

Νηστεύς, έως, ὁ, and **νηστευτής**, οῦ, ὁ, = **νηστήρ**, **νήστης**: from

Νηστεύω, (**νῆστις**) *to fast*, Ar. Av. 1519, Thesm. 949: *to fast* or *abstain from*, **κακότητος**, Emped. 393.

Νηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

Νήστης, ου, ὁ, *one who fasts*, later form for **νῆστις**, q. v.

Νηστικός, ή, όν, (**νέω**) *belonging to spinning, able to spin*: ἡ **-κή** (sc. **τέχνη**), *the art of spinning*, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

Νήστιμος, ον, *belonging to fasting*: from

Νῆστις, ιος, ὁ and ἡ, (νη-, **ἐσθίω**) *not eating*, i. e. *fasting*, of persons, Il. 19, 207, Od. 18, 370, Aesch. Pr. 573: also, c. gen., v. **βορᾶς**, Eur. I. T. 973. Aesch. oft. uses it with an abstract subst., as, v. **νόσος**, famine, Ag. 1016; v. **αἰκίαι**, **πόνος**, **ὀδύαι**, the pains *of hunger*, Id. Pr. 600, Ag. 330, 1622; **νῆστις ὀσμή**, the bad breath *of one fasting*, A. B.—2. act. *causing hunger, starving*, Aesch. Ag. 194.—Besides the older Homer. forms of the gen. **νήστιος**, nom. pl. **νήστιες**, there are two later forms, gen. **νήστεως**, nom. pl. **νήστεις**, and gen. **νήστιδος**, nom. pl. **νήστιδες**, Lob. Phryn. 326.—II. ἡ **νῆστις**, acc. to Damm also ὁ v., the *intestinum jejunum*, from its always being found empty, Hipp.—2. ἡ **νῆστις**, in Emped. 28, *the elements of water and air*, prob. from a Sicilian goddess **Νῆστις**, cf. Meineke Alex. Incert. 61. —3. *a fish* of the **κεστρεύς** kind, Ar. Fr. 203, cf. ap. Ath. 307 sq.

Νηστοποσία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking soberly*: from

Νηστοποτέω, ῶ, (**νῆστις**, **πίνω**, **ποτός**) *to drink soberly*.

Νησύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from **νῆσος**, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 12.

†**Νησώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Neso*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 261. In Lyc. 1465 the mother of the Cumaean Sibyl.

Νήτη, ἡ, v. **νῆτος**.

†**Νήτιον**, ου, τό, *Netium*, a city of Apulia, Strab. p. 282.

Νήτιτος, ον, (νη-, **τίνω**) *unavenged*, Anth. P. append. 50, 33.

Νῆτος, η, ον, contr. for **νέατος**: esp. ἡ **νήτη** (sc. (**χορδή**), = **νεάτη**, Arist. Metaph. 4, 11, 4; 9, 7, 2.

Νητός, ή, όν, (**νέω**, to heap) *heaped, piled up*, Od. 2, 338.

Νητός, ή, όν, (**νέω**, to spin) *spun, twisted*.

Νητρεκής, ές, (νη-, **τρέω**) = **ἀτρεκής**, *real, actual, certain*, Lyc. Adv. **-κέως**, contr. **-κῶς**.

Νῆτρον, ου, τό, (**νέω**, to spin) *a spindle*.

Νῆττα, ἡ, **νηττάριον**, τό, Att. for **νησσ-**.

Νήττιον, ου, τό, dim. from **νῆττα**, *a duckling*, Nicostr. Antyll. 3.

Νηττοκτόνος, ον, (**νῆττα**, **κτείνω**) *the duck-killer*, a kind of eagle: so **νηττοφόνος**, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 2.

Νηττοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (**νῆττα**, **φύλαξ**) *a duck-watcher*. [ῠ]

Νήϋγμος, ον, (νη-, **ἀΰω**) *without a cry*, v. l. for **νηΰτμος**.

Νηΰν, poet. acc. from **ναῦς**, for **ναῦν**, Ap. Rh.

Νηῦς, ἡ, Ion. for **ναῦς**, Hom., and Hdt.: later and very rarely for acc. plur. (Never dissyllab. **νῆϋς**, Jac. A. P. p. 336.)

Νηυσί, Ion. dat. pl. from **ναῦς**, Hom.

Νηυσιπέρητος, ον, v. **ναυσιπέρατος**.

Νηΰτμος, ον, (νη-, **ἀϋτμή**) *breathless*, Hes. Th. 795.—II. *without smell, scentless*.

Νηφαίνω, = **νήφω**, very dub.

Νηφᾰλέος, α, ον, later form for **νηφάλιος**. Hence

Νηφᾰλεότης, ητος, ἡ, and **νηφᾰλέωσις**, ἡ, = **νηφαλιότης**.

Νηφᾰλιεύς, ὁ, = **νηφάλιος**, Anth. P. 9, 525, 14.

Νηφᾰλιεύω, *to make a libation without wine*: v. **νηφάλιος** II: and

Νηφᾰλίζω, *to purify by a libation without wine*, v. sq. II: from

Νηφάλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον: (**νήφω**): —*sober*: and of drink, *without wine, wineless*, **μειλίγματα ν.**, the offerings to the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 107; composed of water, milk and honey, cf. Soph. O. C. 481; also offered to the Muses and Nymphs, **κρατὴρ ν.**, **νηφάλιαι θυσίαι**, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 132 E: v. **βωμοί**, the altars *on which such offerings were made*; v. **ξύλα**, the wood *therein employed*, esp. the twigs of the herb **θύμος**, Schol. Soph. O. C. 99; cf. **ὀξυθυμία**.—II. metaph.,

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sober, discreet, etc., Plut. 2, 504 A.—The forms *νήφαλος* and *νηφάλιμος* are dub. Adv. *-ίως*. [ᾰ] Hence

Νηφᾰλῐ́οτης, ητος, ἡ, *soberness.*

Νηφᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (νηφαλίζω)= foreg.—II. metaph *soberness, discretion.*

†Νηφαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Nephalion*, son of Minos and Parea, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.

Νηφαντικός, ἡ, όν, (νήφω) *making sober, sobering*, Plat. Phil. 61 C.

Νηφαντός, ή, όν,=νηφάλιος, dub.

Νηφόντως, adv. part. from *νήφω, soberly, discreetly.*

†Νῆφος, ου, ὁ, *Nephus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Νήφουσι, poet. dat. pl. part. for *νήφουσι*, Theogn. 481, 627.

ΝΗ΄ΦΩ, f. *νήψω, to be sober, live soberly*, esp. *to drink no wine*, first in Theogn. 478, Archil. 5, 4; freq. in part. *νήφων*=*νηφάλιος*, Theogn. 481, 627, Hdt. 1, 133, Soph. O. C. 100, Plat., etc.—II. metaph., *to be sober, wary, νᾶφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν*, Epich. p. 87; proverb., *τὸ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ νήφοντος ἐπὶ τῆς χλώττης τοῦ μεθύοντος*, Plut. 2, 503 F.

Νηχᾰλέος, ᾱ, ον, *swimming*, Xenocr.

Νηχεῖον, ου, τό, *a swimming-place*, dub.

Νήχι, adv. (*νή*)=*ναίχι*, Hesych.

Νήχῠτος, ον, (*νη-, χέω*) like *ἀχύνετος, poured far and wide, full-flowing, ὕδωρ, δρπηξ*, Philet. 24. (Prob. formed on the supposition that *νη-* has an intens. force.)

Νήχω, f. *-ξω*, (*νέω*) *to swim*, Od. 5, 375, etc., Hes. Sc. 317:—in prose properly *νήχομαι, -ξομαι*, as dep. mid., as first in Od. 7, 276; 14, 352, Hes. Sc. 211: later again in act., Paus. 10, 20, 4, etc.

Νῆψις, ἡ, (*νήφω*) *soberness*, Polyb. 16, 21, 4.

Νήω, Ion. for *νέω, νηέω, νηνέω, to heap.*

Νηῶν, Ion. gen. plur. from *ναῦς*, Hom., and Hes.

Νιγλαρεύω, *to pipe* or *whistle*, Eupol. Dem. 27: from

Νίγλαρος, ου, ὁ, *a small fife* or *whistle*, used by the *κελευστής* to give the time in rowing, Ar. Ach. 554: also *its sound.* [ᾰ]

†Νίγρητες, ων, οἱ, and Νιγρῖται, *the Nigretes* or *Nigritae*, a people of Africa on the Niger, Dion. P. 215; Strab. p. 826.

†Νιγρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Nigrinus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Luc. Nigr.

†Νιδύφων, ὁ, *Nidaphon*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 8.

ΝΙ΄ΖΩ: fut. *νίψω*, etc., pf. pass. *νένιμμαι* (formed from a pres. *νίπτω*, which is rarely used, and not at all in Hom., except in compd. *ἀπονίπτομαι*):—*to wash*, Hom., esp. the hands and feet, *σὲ πόδας νίψω*, Od. 19, 376, etc.; and in mid., *χεῖρας νίψασθαι, to wash one's* hands, Il. 16, 230, etc., Hes. Op. 737; so, *νίψασθαι* absol., Od. 1, 138, etc.: also, *χρόα νίζετο, he was washing his* body, Od. 6, 224: *νίψασθαι ἁλός, to wash one's self* (with water) *from* the sea, Od. 2, 261; so, *ἐκ ποταμοῦ νίψασθαι*, Od. 6, 224; *νίψασθαι πόδα λιμνης*, Hes. Fr. 19, cf. Strab. p. 531; cf. *λούω*:—generally *to purge, cleanse, νίψαι καθαρμῷ*, Soph. O. T. 1228, Eur. I. T. 1191.—II. *to wash off, ἰδρῶτά τινι ἀπὸ χρωτός*, Il. 10, 575; *αἷμα ἀπό τινος*, Il. 11, 830, 846; and so in pass., *αἷμα νένιπται*, Il. 24, 419.—The word is usu. said of persons *washing part* of the person, while *λούω, λουσθαι* is used of *bathing, πλύνω* of *washing clothes*, etc.; but *νίζω* is sometimes said of things, as in Il. 16, 229, Od. 1, 112. (The root is *νιβ-*, as appears from *χέρ-νιβ-ος*, cf. **νιψ-*.)

†Νικαγόρας, ου and ᾱ, ὁ, *Nicagoras*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cleomen. 35; etc.

†Νίκαια, ας, ἡ, *Nicaea*,—I. name of several cities,—1. in Bithynia on the lake Ascanius, the earlier Antigonea, having received its name from the wife of Lysimachus, (infra II), Plut. Thes. 26; Strab. p. 540.—2. a city of Locris at the foot of Mt. Oeta, near Thermopylae, Dem. 71, 11; 153, 13.—3. a city of Liguria, Strab. p. 180.—4. a city of India on the Hydaspes, Arr. An. 4, 22. Four others, in Illyria, in Boeotia near Leuctra, in the island Corsica, and in Thrace, are mentioned in Steph. Byz.—II. fem. pr. n.; daughter of Antipater, wife of Lysimachus, Strab. p. 565.

†Νικαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Nicaenetus*, an epigrammatic poet, of Abdera, Ath. 673 B.

†Νικάνδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion.=*-άνδρη*, *Nicandra*, a priestess at Dodona, Hdt. 2, 55.

†Νίκανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Nicander*, son of Charilaus king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—2. a Laconian in Xen. An. 5, 1, 15.—3. a grammarian of Thyatira, Ath. 81 C, etc.—4. another of Chalcedon, Id. 496 D.—5. a physician and poet of Colophon, who wrote Theriaca, Alexipharmaca, and other works, Luc.; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Νικάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Nicānor*, a general of the Chaonians, Thuc. 2, 80.—2. son of Parmenio, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. Acc. to Diod. S. 19, 11, also a brother of Cassander.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Νικαξῶ, Dor. fut. of *νικάω*, Theocr. 21, 32: but in *form* it should be from a pres. **νικάζω*, and is therefore doubted by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 92.

Νικαῖος, ᾱ, ον, (νίκη) belonging to victory: Ζεὺς ν., as the giver of victory, Nonn.

†Νικαρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Nicarēte*, mother of Euxitheus, Dem. 1320, 3.—2. another female, mistress of Nesaera, Id. 1351, 4.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Νικάρετος, ου, ὁ, *Nicarētus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 9, 267.

†Νικαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Nicarchides*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 5.

†Νίκαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Nicarchus*, an Athenian, a sycophant, Ar. Ach. 908.—2. an Arcadian in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33.—3. a poet of the Anthology. [ῐ]

†Νικᾱσίπολις, ἡ, *Nicasipolis*, wife of Philip, mother of Thessalonice, Paus. 9, 7, 3.

†Νικάσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Nicasippus*, a chorus-leader, Pind. I. 2, 68. [ᾰ]

†Νίκασος, ου, ὁ, *Nicasus*, a Megarean, father of Cecalus, Thuc. 4, 119.

†Νικάσυλος, ου, ὁ, *Nicasylus*, an Olympian victor from Rhodes, Paus. 6, 14, 1.

Νικᾱτήρ, ὁ, Dor. for *νικητήρ.*

†Νικατόριον, ου, τό, *Nicatorium*, a mountain in Assyria near Arbela, Strab. p. 737.

Νικάτω, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for *νικήτωρ.*

†An appell. of Seleucus, *Nicator*†.—The soldiers of the royal Macedonian body-guard were called *νικατορες.*

Νικαφορία, -φόρος, Dor. for *νικηφ-*, Pind.

Νικάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*,—cf. *νίκημι* (*νικη*).—I. absol. *to conquer, get the upper hand, τὰ χερείονα νικᾷ*, the worse *prevails*, Il. 1, 576, Od. 18, 404, cf. Il. 2, 597, etc.: esp. in aor., hence *νικήσας, the conqueror*, Hom.; also in pres., Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27. Symp. 5, 5: *νικᾶν τινι, to win* in the judgment of another, Ar. Av. 447: but *c. dat. rei, v. μάχῃ, ἁρματι, ναυμαχίᾳ*, Xen., etc.—2. of opinions, etc., *κακὴ βουλὴ ἐνίκησε*, the evil counsel *prevailed*, Od. 10, 46: also freq. in Att., *ἐνίκησεν ἡ γνώμη*, the opinion *prevailed, was carried*; so too, *γνώμῃ νικᾶν, to prevail with* an opinion, get it carried, Hdt. 3, 82; *ἡ νικῶσα γνώμη, βουλή, the prevailing* opinion, vote of the majority, Thuc. 2, 12:—also impers., *ἐνίκησε* (sc. *ἡ γνώμη*), *it was resolved*, Lat. *visum est*, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 101, *it was generally thought*, Thuc. 2, 54 cf. infra sub fin.—3. *νικᾶν*, as law-term, *to be acquitted*, where *δίκην* is usu. supplied, Valck. Diatr. p. 261: generally, *to win as a suit, gain a cause*, Od. 11, 545.—II. transit. c. acc. pers., *to conquer, vanquish*, freq. in Hom., c. dat. modi, *μάχῃ, ἀλκῇ, ἔγχει* (sc. *δόλοις*, etc., Hom., (which dat. is found also with the intr. usage), as also in Hes.: generally, like Lat. *vincere, to overpower*, esp. of passions, etc., which *force* men to act and think as and so, *νόον νίκησε τινός*, Il. 23, 604, *μὴ φόβος σε νικάτω φίλους*, Aesch. Eum. 88; hence in pass., *νικᾶσθαι, to be vanquished by, by means of* a thing, as, *ὕπνῳ, κέρδεσιν, ξυμφοραῖς πιεζόμεθα*, Aesch. Ag. 291, 342, Eur. Med. 1195; also c. gen., *ἡμέρου νικώμενος*, Aesch. Supp. 1005;—the pers. is put in gen., *νικᾶσθαί τινος* (ὡς τῆς τροφῆς), like *ἡττᾶσθαι*, because here too is a notion *of comparison*, to be *inferior to, give way, yield to*, Soph. Ag. 1253, Eur. Med. 315, Cycl. 454; *θύραι νικῶνται ξείνων*, the doors *give way to* the guests, Pind. N. 9, 5:—Hom. has of the pass. only part. aor. *νικηθείς*, absol., *the vanquished*, Il. 23, 656, 704.—III. c. acc. cognato, *to gain, win, νίκην νικᾶν*, Od. 11, 545, in reference to a law-suit; so, *ναυμαχίαν ν., to win* a battle, Thuc. 7, 06, and Xen. *πάντα ἐνίκα, he won in* all the events, Il. 4, 389; *Ὀλυμπιάδα ν.*, Hdt. 9, 33, more usu., *Ὀλυμπια ν.*, Thuc. 1, 126 (but also *Ὀλυμπιάσι ν.*, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 D); *ν. παγκράτιον*, Thuc. 5, 49: and, *Ὀλ. παῖδας στάδιον ἐν πυκνῷ ν., to conquer* the boys at Olympia in the stadium, Dem. 1342, 11: *νίκην μην ν., to get* one's opinion *carried* or *passed*, Hdt. 1, 61,—which comes to much the same as *γνώμῃ ν.*, v. supra I. 2.

Νίκειος, ον, (νίκος) victorious, v. sub *ἐπινίκιος.*

Νίκη, for *ἐνίκη*, 3 impf. of *νικάω*, q. v., Pind.

ΝΙ΄ΚΗ, *ης, ἡ, conquest*, Lat. *victoria*, freq. in Hom., where its usu. signf. is *victory in battle*, Il. 3, 437, etc.: also *νίκη μαχῆς*, Il. 7, 26, 9, 171: c. gen. pers., *ν. Μενελάου, victory won by* Menelaus, Il. 17, 722: *νίκη τινός* is also *the victory over* one, Ar. Eq. 521; *νίκην νικᾶν, στῆσαι*, Od. 11, 545, v. foreg. III:—later, generally, *the upper hand, ascendancy*, etc., in all relations: *νίκην διασώζειν*, to keep the *fruits of victory*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 26, cf. 4, 1, 15—II as pers. n. *Nice*, the goddess of victory, daughter of Styx and Pallas, Hes. Th. 384, [ῐ]

†*Νικήδιον, ου, ἡ, Nicedium*, name of a courtesan, Plut. Epicur. 16.

Νικήεις, εσσα, εν, (νίκη) conquering, Mel. 123.

Νικημα, ατος, τό, (νικάω) the prize

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of victory, victory, Polyb. 1, 87, 10, etc. [*ῑ*]

Νίκημι, = *νικάω*, but only in Dor. poets; the pres. in Theocr. 7, 40; *νίκη*, 3 impf. for *ἐνίκη*, Pind. N. 5, 8, Theocr. 6, 46.

†*Νικήρᾱτος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Niceratus*, an Athenian, father of the general Nicias, Thuc. 3, 91.—2. grandson of foreg., son of Nicias, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 39.—Others in Dem.; etc.

Νίκησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*νικάω*) *a conquering*, Plut. 2, 965 F.

Νικητέον, verb. adj. from *νικάω*, *one must conquer*, Eur. Bacch. 953.

Νικητήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, like *νικητής*, *a conqueror*. Hence

Νικητήριος, *α*, *ον*, *belonging to a conqueror* or *to victory*, *δόξα ν.*, the glory *of victory*, Antiph. Incert. 58; *ν. φίλημα*, a kiss *as the conqueror's reward*, Xen. Symp. 6, 1.—II. as subst., *τὸ ν.*, (sc. *ἆθλον*), *the prize of victory*, Soph. Fr. 482, Plat., etc.: *νικητήρια λαβεῖν*, Eur. Alc. 1028; *τὰ ν. φέρειν*, *φερεσθαι*, *κομίζεσθαι*, to win *the prize*, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D, Phaedr. 245 A, Rep. 612 D.—2. *τὰ ν.* (sc. *ἱερά*), *the festival of victory*, *ν. ἑστιᾶν*, to celebrate *this festival* by a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 1, Plut. Phoc. 20.

†*Νικήτης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, Dor. *-κήτας*, *Nicetes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. 11, 188.

Νικητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*νικάω*) *a conqueror*. Hence

Νικητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *likely to conquer*, *conducing to victory*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 11, Polyb. 26, 2, 4: *τὸ νικητικώτατον*, *the most likely way to conquer*, Plut. Philop. et Flam. 2.

Νικήτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *νικητήρ*, *a conqueress*.

Νικήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, poet. for *νικητήρ*.

Νικηφορέω, *ῶ*, (*νικηφόρος*) *to carry off as a prize*, *δάκρυα ν.*, *to win* nought but tears, Eur. Bacch. 1147.

Νικηφορία, Dor. *νικᾱφ-*, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*νικηφόρος*) *a conquering*, *victory*, freq. in Pind., both in sing. and plur., as P. 1, 115, O. 10 (11), 72.

†*Νικηφόριον*, *ου*, *τό*, *Nicephorium*, a city of Mesopotamia on the Euphrates, the later *Λεοντόπολις*, Strab. p. 747.—2. a public building and garden near Pergamum, Polyb. 17, 2, 2.

Νικηφόρος, Dor. *νικᾱφ-*, *ον*, (*νίκη*, *φέρω*) *bringing victory*, *δίκη*, Aesch. Cho. 148.—II. (*φέρομαι*) *bearing off the prize*, *conquering*, *victorious*, Pind., and Trag.; *ν. ἀγλαΐα*, the glory *of victory*, Pind. O. 13, 19.

†*Νικιάδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Niciades*, an Athenian, Thuc. 4, 118.—Others of this name in Dem.; etc.—In form patronym. from

†*Νικίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicias*, son of Niceratus, a wealthy Athenian, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 10; Plat.; etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 273, 12.—3. brother-in-law of Aeschines, Id. 433, 20.—4. son-in-law of Dinias, uncle of Stephanus, Id. 949, 22; 1122, fin.—5. a herald of Philip, kept in custody for ten years by the Athenians, Id. 159, 1.—6. a physician of Miletus, friend of Theocritus, Theocr. 11, 1.—Others in Thuc.; Plut.; etc. Hence

†*Νικίειος*, *ον*, *of* or *relating to Nicias*, Theocr. 28, 9: *εἰρήνη* N., Plut. Nic. 9.

†*Νικίδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicides*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Dem. 991, 14.

†*Νίκιον*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Nicium*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 157 A.

†*Νικίππη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Nicippe*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. daughter of Pelops, Id. 2, 4, 5.—3. a priestess in Thessaly, Call. Cer. 43.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Νίκιππος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicippus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1212, 3.—2. a tyrant in Cos, Ael. V. H. 1, 29.—Others in Diog. L.

†*Νικοβούλη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Nicobule*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 434 C.

Νικόβουλος, *ου*, (*νικάω*, *βουλή*) *prevailing in the council*, Ar. Eq. 615.

†*Νικόβουλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicobūlus*, an Athenian, being accused by Pantaenetus defended himself by the oration of Dem. 966 sqq.

†*Νικόδᾱμος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicodamus*, a statuary of Maenalus, Paus. 5, 25, 7. Dor. form of

†*Νικόδημος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicodēmus*, an Athenian, of the party of Eubulus, Dem. 549, 23.—Others in Dion. H.; etc.

†*Νικοδίκη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Nicedice*, an Athenian female, Ar. Lys. 321.

Νικόδρομος, *ου*, (*νικάω*, *δρόμος*) *winning in the race*, Apollod.

†*Νικόδρομος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicodromus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. an Aeginetan, Hdt. 6, 88.—Others in Diog. L.

†*Νικόδωρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicodōrus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.; etc.

†*Νικοθόη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Nicothoë*, name of one of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

†*Νικοκλῆς*, *έους*, *ὁ*, *Nicocles*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 250, 9; Diod. S.—2. a tyrant in Cyprus in the time of Artaxerxes Ochus, Ael. V. H. 7, 2.—Others in Arr.; Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοκράτης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicocrātes*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοκρέων*, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *Nicocreon*, a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Plut. Alex. 29.

†*Νικόλᾱος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. *Νικόλεως*, and Dor. *Νικόλᾱς*, *Nicŏlāus*, father of the Spartan Butis, Hdt. 7, 134.—2. son of Butis, a Spartan ambassador to the king of Persia, Id. 7, 137; Thuc. 2, 67.—3. an Aetolian, a commander of Ptolemy's, Polyb. 5, 61, 8.—4. of Damascus, a historian, Strab. p. 719.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†*Νικόλοχος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicolochus*, a Spartan naval officer, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 6.—2. a Rhodian, a pupil of Timon, Diog. L.

Νικομάχᾱς, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*νικάω*, *μάχη*) *conqueror in the fight*, Soph. Fr. 765.

†*Νικομαχίδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicomāchides*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Lys. 184, 10. In form patronym. from

†*Νικόμᾰχος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicomachus*, son of Machaon, Paus. 4, 30, 3.—2. charioteer of Theron, Pind. I. 2, 32.—3. a *ποριστής* at Athens, Ar. Ran. 1506; against whom one of the orations of Lysias was directed.—4. son of Diophantus, Dem. 273, 7.—Others in Thuc.; Xen.; etc.

†*Νικομένης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicomenes*, an Athenian, Lys. 131, fin.

†*Νικομήδεια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Nicomedēa*, a city of Bithynia on the Propontis, Strab. p. 543: *οἱ Νικομηδεῖς*, *έων*, *the inhab. of N.*, Hdn.

†*Νικομήδης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicomēdes*, son of Cleombrotus king of Sparta, Thuc. 1, 107.—2. father of Aristomenes, Paus. 4, 14, 8.—Also name of several kings of Bithynia, Strab. pp. 562, 624, etc.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†*Νικονίδας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Niconidas*, of Larissa in Thessaly, Thuc. 4, 78.

Νικοποιός, *όν*, (*νίκη*, *ποιέω*) *bringing*, *causing victory*, Euseb.

†*Νικόπολις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*νίκη*, *πόλις*) *Nicopolis*, a city of Acarnania, built by Augustus as a memorial of his victory at Actium, Strab. p. 324.—2. a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 676.—3 in Aegypt near Alexandrea, Id. p. 795.—4. in Armenia, built by Pompey in commemoration of his victory over Mithradates, Id. p. 555.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 340.

Νῖκος, *εος*, *τό*, later form for *νίκη*, in Hdt. v. l. for *νεῖκος*.

†*Νικοστράτη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Nicostrate*, mother of Evander, Strab. p. 230.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοστράτειος*, *ον*, *of Nicostratus*; *ἡ N. βότρυς*, a kind of Attic wine, Ath. 654 A.

†*Νικοστρατίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *Nicostratis*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 B.

†*Νικόστρατος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicostratus*, son of Menelaus and the female slave Pieris, Paus. 3, 18, 13; or of Helen, Apollod. 3, 11, 1.—2. an Athenian general, Thuc. 4, 53.—3. another Athenian, *ὁ καλός*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 6.—4. an Athenian archon, Arr., and Diod. S.—5. son of Theosdotides, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 33 E. Several of this name in Dem. 544, 15; 1305, 4; etc.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†*Νικοτέλεια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Nicotelēa*, mother of Aristomenes, Paus. 4, 14, 7.

Νικοτέλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. of sq., Rhian. 7.

Νικοτελής, *ές*, (*νίκη*, *τελέω*) *achieving victory*.

†*Νικοτέλης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicoteles*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.; etc.

†*Νικοφάνης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicophānes*, masc. pr. n., Dinarch.; etc.

†*Νικόφημος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Nicophemus*, an Athenian officer under Conon, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 1132, 27.—Others in Anth.

Νικοφορέω, *ῶ*, = *νικηφορέω*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 635.

†*Νικοφῶν*, *ῶντος*, *ὁ*, *Nicophon*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 3 C; etc.

†*Νικοχάρης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Nicochares*, a poet who wrote a Deliad, Arist. Poet. 2.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 848.

†*Νικώ*, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *Nico*, fem. pr. n., in Ath., and Anth.

†*Νίκων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Nicon*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 7, 19; Polyb.; etc.

†*Νικωνία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Niconia*, a city of Scythia on the Tyras, Strab. p. 306.

Νίμμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*νίζω*) *water for washing*, Dromo Psalt. 2, in plur.: late word, as is *ὁ νιμμός*, Lob. Phryn. 193.

Νίν, Dor. and Att. enclit. acc. of 3d pers. pron., for *αὐτόν*, *αὐτήν*, *αὐτό*, *him*, *her*, *it*, but never used reflectively, Pind., and Trag.:—of all genders, both sing. and plur., but seldom for *αὐτό*, as Soph. Tr. 145; and not oft. in plur., as for *αὐτούς*, *αὐτάς*, Soph. O. T. 868, O. C. 43; for *αὐτά*, Id. El. 436, 624, and Eur.—Hom., and Ion. writers use *μίν* [*ῑ*]. (*νίν* as dat. is dub., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 14, n.)

†*Νίνιος*, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to Ninus* or *Nineveh*, Hdt. 3, 155.

†*Νῖνος*, *ου*, *ὁ*,—I. *Ninus*, son of Belus, husband of Semiramis, king of Assyria, founder of Nineveh, Hdt. 1, 7; etc.—II. *ἡ*, *Ninus* or *Nineveh*, the ancient capital of Assyria, at the junction of the Lycus with the Tigris, Phocyl. 4, 2; Hdt. 1, 193; 2, 150. [*ι* sometimes short as in Phocyl. l. c.]

†*Νίνος*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Ninus*, fem. pr. n., a priestess, Dem. 995, 10,

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†Νιόβη, ης, ἡ, *Niobe*, daughter of Tantalus and Dia, wife of Amphion, who being deprived of her children was changed into a rock, Il. 24, 602; Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. daughter of Phoroneus, mother of Argus and Pelasgus by Jupiter, Plat. Tim. 22 B; etc.

Νιπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*νίπτω*) *a washing vessel, basin*, N. T.

Νιπτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a washerwoman*: but prob. only found in compd. *μετανιπτρις*, q. v.

Νίπτρον, ου, τό, (*νίζω, νίπτω*) *water for washing*, Aesch. Fr. 210; usu. in plur., Eur. Ion 1174, Mel. 14. The part of the Od. where Ulysses is discovered by his nurse while washing him, was called Νίπτρα; and Soph. wrote a play about Ulysses under this name.

Νίπτω, later and less usu. pres. for *νίζω*, Plut. Thes. 10:—mid. *to wash one's hands*, Id. Mar. 26.

†Νιρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Nireus*, son of Charopus and Aglaia, from the island Syme, the handsomest man in the Grecian army next to Achilles, Il. 2, 671; hence prov. Νιρέως καλλίων, Luc. Dial. M. 9.

†Νῖσα, and Νίσσα, ης, ἡ, *Nisa*, a city of Boeotia acc. to Hom. Il. 2, 508; acc. to Strab. p. 450 not in Boeotia but in Megaris.

†Νισαία, ας, ἡ, *Nisaea*, a city of Megaris, on the Saronic gulf, a port of Megara, Hdt. 1, 59.

†Νισαῖον πεδίον, τό, *the Nisaean plain*, in Media, Hdt. 7, 40: in Arr. An. 7, 3, 6, Νυσαῖον.

†Νισαῖος, ον, *Nisaean*,—1. *of Nisaea, of* Νισαῖοι Μεγαρῆες, Theocr. 12, 27.—2. *of the Nisaean plain, of* Νισαῖοι ἵπποι, Hdt. 3, 106.

†Νισαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Nisaeus*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; etc.

†Νισιβις, ιος, ἡ, *Nisibis*, a city of Mesopotamia on the Mygdonius, Strab. p. 522; in p. 747 called Ἀντιόχεια ἐν Μυγδονίᾳ: hence *of* Νισιβηνοί, *the inhab. of N.*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 15.

†Νῖσος, ου, ὁ, *Nisus*, son of Pandion, king of Megara, father of Scylla, Pind. P. 9, 161; N. 5, 84: ἡ Νίσου πόλις in Eur. Herc. F. 954 is Megara. Also the hill on which Megara was built is called Νῖσος in Thuc. 4, 118.; which Pind. styles τοῦ Νίσου λόφος, P. 9, 161.—2. a Dulichian, Od. 18, 127.

Νίσσομαι,=*νέομαι, to go, go away*, Hom., Pind., and Eur. Hel. 1482, Cycl. 43 (both being lyrical passages); *v. ἐπὶ νηῶν, to go* by sea, Hes. Op. 235; also, like *εἶμι*, with fut. signf., Il. 13, 186; 15, 577:—besides the pres. and impf., we also find fut. *νίσομαι* [*ῐ*], Il. 23, 76.—The form *νεῖσσομαι*, supported by the kindred *νέομαι, νείομαι*, must not be hastily rejected, as it is found in Inscrr. of good character, Böckh Pind. O. 3, 10 =17 (cf. also *νέομαι*, fin.): *νείσομαι* also occurs, but Gramm. agree in writing the pres. *νίσσομαι*, fut. *νίσομαι*, Eust. Il. 23, 70, Heyne Il. 9, 381, cf. E. M. p. 606, 12.

†Νίσσος, ου, ὁ, *Nissus*, masc. pr. n.,=Νῖσος, Q. Sm. 1, 231.

†Νισύριος, α, ον, *of Nisyrus* (1), *Nisyrian, of* N., Hdt. 7, 99: and

†Νισυρῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., *ἡ N. πέτρα*, Anth. P. 9, 21. [*ῠ* l. c.]: from

†Νίσῡρος, ου, ἡ, *Nisyrus*, a small island between Tenos and Cos, one of the Sporades, now *Nisari*, Il. 2, 676: cf. Strab. p. 488.—2. a city in the island Carpathus, Strab. p. 489.

†Νίτητις, ιος, ἡ, *Nitetis*, daughter of Apries, Hdt. 3, 1.

†Νιτιόβριγες, ων, οἱ, *the Nitiobriges*, a Celtic race in Aquitania, Strab. p. 190.

Νιτρία, ας, ἡ, *a place where natron is got*, Strab.: and

Νιτρίτης, ου, ὁ, *containing, abounding in natron*: esp. *ἡ νιτρῖτις* (sc. *γῆ*), Strab.; from

Νίτρον, ου, τό, in Hdt. and Att. *λίτρον*:—*natron*, a mineral alkali, our *potassa* or *soda*, or *both*, (not our *nitre*, i. e. saltpetre), Creuz. Hdt. 2, 86, Beckmann Hist. of Invent.:—when mixed with oil, it was used as soap, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 638. (From *νίζω, νίπτω*?)

Νιτροποιός, όν, *making natron, impregnating therewith*.

Νιτρόω, ῶ, (*νίτρον*) *to impregnate with natron*.—II. *to cleanse with natron*.

Νιτρώδης, ες, (*νίτρον, εἶδος*) *like natron*, Arist. Prob. 23, 40, 2.

†Νίτωκρις, ιος, ἡ, *Nitocris*, queen of Nebuchadnezzar, Hdt. 1, 185.—2. an Aegyptian queen, Id. 2, 100.

Νίφα, τήν, *snow*, Hes. Op. 537, metapl. acc. sing. of *νιφάς*, as if from a nom. **νιψ*, cf. *λίβα*, and *λίπα*. (Cf. *νίζω*: from the same root come *νίφω, νιφάς, νιφετός*, and Lat. *nix, nivis, ninguis, ningo, ninguo*, like *τέγγω, tingo*, also prob. *νίζω, νίψω, νίπτω*, to which others also add *νέφος*, etc.) [*ῐ* in all these words, except *νίφω*.]

Νιφαργής, ές, Orph. Arg. 667; and *νιφάργος, ον, snow-white*.

Νιφάς, άδος, ἡ, (*νίφω*) *a snow-flake*, Hom. (only in Il.), usu. in plur., *snow-flakes, snow*, *ὥστε νιφάδες χίονος πίπτουσι θαμειαὶ ἤματι χειμερίῳ*, Il. 12, 278; so too Hdt. 7, 111; as a simile for persuasive eloquence, *ἔπεα νιφάδεσσι ἐοικότα χειμερίῃσιν*, Il. 3, 222, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 5:—the sing. in collective sense, *a snow-shower, snow-storm*, *νιφὰς ἠὲ χάλαζα*, Il. 15, 170; metaph., *νιφὰς πολέμοιο, the storm* or *sleet* of war, Pind. I. 4, 26 (3, 35), cf. Aesch. Theb. 212: like *ὄμβρος, χάλαζα, χειμών*:—generally, *a shower, πέτρων*, Aesch. Fr. 182; *ὀμβρία ν.*, Lyc. 876.—II. as adj., pecul. fem. of *νιφόεις, snowy, snow-capt, πέτρα*, Soph. O. C. 1063.

†Νιφάτης, ου, ὁ, *Niphates*, a leader of the Persians, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.—II. a chain of mountains in Armenia, Strab. p. 522.

Νιφετός, οῦ, ὁ, (*νίφω*) *falling snow, a snow-storm*, Il. 10, 7, Od. 4, 566, Pind. Fr. 74:—in Il. written proparox. *νίφετος*, but the Gramm. prefer *νιφετός*, as in the Edd. of Hdt. 4, 50; 8, 98.

Νιφετώδης, ες, (*νιφετός, εἶδος*) *like snow, snowy*, Polyb. 3, 72, 3.

Νιφοβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*νίφα, βάλλω*) *snowed upon*, Anth. P. 9, 561; so, *νιφόβλητος, ον*, Opp. C. 1, 428; 3, 314.

Νιφόβολος, ον, (*νίφα, βάλλω*) *snow-beaten, wintry*, *ν. δειρὰσι Παρνασσοῦ*, Eur. Phoen. 206; *ν. πεδία*, Ar. Av. 952.

Νιφόεις, εσσα, εν, (*νίφα*) *snowy, snow-covered, snow-capt*, Hom., and Hes., in the latter always as epith. of Olympus: so. *ν. Αἴτνα*, Pind. P. 1, 36: *Παρνασός*, Soph. O. T. 473: *σκόπελος*, Ar. Nub. 273.

Νιφόκτυπος, ον, (*νίφα, κτυπέω*) *rattling with snow* or *sleet*, Castor. ap. Ath. 455 A.

Νιφοστιβής, ές, (*νίφα, στείβω*) *piled with snow; snowy, χειμών*, Soph. *Ai.* 670.

Νιφοψυχής, ές, *snow-cold*.

Νίφω, f. -ψω, (*νίφα*) *to snow, ἐπὴν ὥρετο Ζεὺς νιφέμεν* (inf. aor. 2 for *νιφεῖν*), Il. 12, 280; so, *ὅταν νιφῇ ὁ θεός*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1: then impers. *νίφει, it snows*, Ar. Ach. 1141, Theocr. 773; *v. ἀλφίτοις, to snow* with barley-meal, Nicoph. Sar. 2; so, *v. χρυσῷ, to fall in a shower* of gold, Pind. I. 7 (6), 5:—in Aesch. Theb. 211 we have the mid.=act., *νιφάδος πλουτίζουσας*.—II. trans. *to cover with snow* whence in pass., *to be covered* with, Hdt. 4, 31, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 3: cf. *ὗω*—III. *to rain*, Bachm. Lyc. 876. The form *νείφω* is dub. [*ῐ*, though *ῑ* in all deriv. forms.]

*ΝΙΨ, cf. sub *νίφα*.

†Νιψαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Nipsaei*, a Thracian people west of Mesembria, Hdt. 4, 93.

Νιψω, fut., *νιφασθαι*, aor. mid. of *νίζω*, Hom.

Νόα, for *νοΐν*, irreg. acc. of *νοῦς*, only in late (esp. Eccl.) writers, who have also dat. *νοΐ* and nom. pl. *νοες*.

†Νόαρος, ου, ὁ, *the Naron*, a branch of the later in Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

Νοερός, ά, όν, *intellectual*, Lat. *mentalis*, Plat. Alc. 1, 133 C: *φωτὸς νοερὰ αἴγλη, a quick, understanding mind*, Ar. —epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 14. Hence

Νοερότης, ητος, ἡ, *the being νοερός*.

Νοερωτος, ον,=*νοερος*, very con.

Νοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: Ion. fut. -όσω, aor. *ἐνόησα*, pf. and plupf. pass. *νενόημαι, ἐνενώμην*, Hdt., cf. Bergk Anacr. p. 94,—which are merely contr. forms, like *βώσω*, etc. from *βόαω* (root *To see*, with the eyes, Il. 3, 396, cf. 550, and elsewh. freq. in Hom., who usu. has *ὀξὺ νοεῖν*, so Hes. Th. 92; also expressly, *ὀφθαλμοῖς* and *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς νοεῖν*, Il. 15, 422, 24, 284 yet even Hom. distinguishes simple seeing (*ἰδεῖν*) from *νοεῖν*, which implies *perception* by the mind *as consequent upon sight*, e. g. *τὸν δὲ οὐκ ἐνόησε*, Il. 11, 599; and more freq. *οὐκ ἰδὲν, οὐδ' ἐνόησε*, Od. 13, 314, 24, 337, etc.: hence,—II. *to perceive, notice, remark, θεμῶ νοεῖς*, Od. 19, 228: also c. gen., *τὸ νοεῖν, to become aware of*, Il. 10, 224: *τὰ νοούμενα, objects of perception*, as opp. to sensation, Plat. Rep. 508 C, cf. 507 B; *v.* νοητός.—III. *to think*, Hom.: oft. c. acc. cogn. *νόον νοεῖν, to have a thought*, Il. 9, 104; so, *πεπνυμένα ν., ἐοῦσα ν.*, etc.; also absol. *to think, be minded*, Il. 1, 343, Od. 4, 148, etc.: *ἐν ἑαυτῷ νοεῖν, to look to* both sides, Hes. Th. 8, 22: part. *νοέων, ἐνοσα, discreet, wary, thoughtful*, Il. 1, 577, Od. 15, 170, Hes. Op. 12; in Hom. oft. with *φρεσί*, Il. 15, 81; *ἐν φρεσι*, Od. 3, 26, *μετὰ φρεσί*, Il. 20, 310; *κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν*, Il. 20, 264, etc.—IV. *to think of, give heed, have a care*, Il. 9, 537, Od. 11, 62: and of the future, *to foresee*, Od. 20, 367.—V. *to think out, devise, contrive*, esp. Od. 2, 122, 322, etc.—VI. *to think about* a thing, *have a mind, purpose, intend*, with Hom., *κακόν τινι*, Hdt. 3, 81: oft. c. inf., *to be minded to do* a thing, *οὐκ ἐνόησεν ἐξερύσαι δόρυ*, Il. 5, 665, *τοῖσι οὐκ ἐνόησε τιμήσασθαι*, Il. 22, 235; *τὸν Ἕκτορα λῦσαι*, Il. 24, 560: also c. acc. et mid., *νοήσατο μαστῆρα τίνεσθαι, he thought with himself to take the scourge*, Il. 10, 501, so, Theogn. 1298; and in pass., *τὸ στρατεύειν, he was minded to*

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march, Hdt. 1, 77, cf. 7, 206; 9, 53.—VII. of words, *to mean, bear a certain sense*, τί νοεῖ; Ar. Nub. 1186, Plat. Crat. 407 E: νοεῖν τί τινι, *to mean so and so* by a thing, Plat. Rep. 335 E. (From same root come γνῶναι γιγνώσκω, Lat. *nosci, novi, ἀγνοέω.*) Hence

Νόημα, ατος, τό, (νοέω) *that which is perceived, a perception, thought*, Hom., Hes., etc.; and in Att. prose: as an emblem of swiftness, *νέες ὠκεῖαι ὡςεὶ πτερὸν ἠὲ νόημα*, Od. 7, 36.—II. *purpose, design, resolve*, Od. 13, 330; 14, 273; and in plur., Il. 10, 104, etc. —III. generally, *the gift of thought, understanding, mind*, Od. 20, 346, Il. 10, 218, Theogn. 435; *disposition*, Pind. P. 6, 29.

Νόημι, Aeol. for νοέω, Gramm.

Νοήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (νόημα) *thinking, thoughtful, wise, discreet*, Od. 2, 282; 3, 133: also *in one's right mind*, opp. to παραφρονέων, Hdt. 3, 34.

†Νοήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Noëmon*, a Lycian, Il. 5, 670.—2. son of Phronius of Ithaca, Od. 2, 386.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Νοηρός, ά, όν, later form for νοερός, Aen. Tact.

†Νόης, εω, ὁ, *the Noës*, a tributary of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

Νόησις, ἡ, (νοέω) *a perceiving: perception, reflection, reason, thought*, Diog. Apollon. Fr. 4, and Plat.; νοήσει καὶ σθκ ὄμμασι, Plat. Rep. 529 B.

Νοητέον, verb. adj. from νοέω, *one must understand* or *conceive*, Eur.

Νοητικός, ή, όν, (νόησις) *belonging to* or *quick at perceiving, understanding*, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 6.

Νοητός, ή, όν, (νοέω) *perceived, thought: intelligible: falling within the province of the understanding*, opp. to what is simply visible (ὁρατόν, αἰσθητόν), Plat. Rep. 529 B; τὸ ἀσώματος, Id. Soph. 246 B. Adv. -τῶς.

Νοθαγενής, ές, Dor. and poet. for νοθηγενής, =νοθογενής, opp. to ἰθαγενής, Eur. Ion 592, Andr. 912; cf. Lob. Phryn. 661.

†Νόθαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Notharchus*, an Athenian, umpire in the contest of Dem. with Aphobus, Dem. 853, fin.

Νοθεία, ας, ἡ, (νοθεύω) *birth out of wedlock*, or *by a marriage of disparagement*, Plut. Them. 1, Aemil. 8.

Νόθειος, α, ον, (νόθος) *of* or *belonging to a νόθος: τὰ νόθεια* (sc. χρήματα), *the inheritance of a νόθος*, Lys. ap. Harpocr.

Νόθευσις, ἡ, *a making spurious, adulteration*; and

Νοθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who adulterates*, Procl.: from

Νοθεύω, (νόθος) *to adulterate*, Synes. —II. *to deem spurious.*

†Νόθιππος, ου, ὁ, *Nothippus*, a tragic poet, Ath. 344 C.

Νοθογενής, ές, (νόθος, *γένω) *born out of wedlock: of spurious origin.*

Νοθογέννητος, ον, =foreg.

Νοθοκαλλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (νόθος, κάλλος) *counterfeit charms*, Anth. P. 11, 370.

ΝΟ΄ΘΟΣ, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, *a bastard, base-born son*, i. e. one born of a slave or concubine, freq. in Il. (never in Od.); νόθος υἱός, Il. 2, 727, etc.; such as Teucer, cf. Soph. Aj. 1013; opp. to γνήσιος, Lat. *legitimus*, Il. 11, 102, Hdt. 8, 103; also, νόθη κούρη, Il. 13, 173: at Athens also *any child born of a foreign woman*, or where one parent is not a citizen, Valck. Hipp. 962, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 118.—II. generally, *spurious, counterfeit, suppositious*, of persons and things, as, ν. ἡδονή, παιδεία, Plat. Rep. 587 B, Legg. 741 A. Adv. -θως.

†Νόθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Nothon*, an Athenian, Hdt. 6, 100.

Νοίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from νόος, νοῦς, Ar. Eq. 100. [νοῖ-; but in Att. νοίδιον, Pors. Hec. p. li., Lob. Phryn. 87.]

Νολαία, v. sub νεολαία.

Νομάδειος, ον, =νομαδικός. [ᾰ]

†Νομάδες, οἱ, v. sub νομάς I.

Νομᾰδία, ας, ἡ, (νομάς) *a nomad horde*, Arr. Peripl. Hence

Νομᾰδιαῖος, α, ον, *living together like Nomads*, Arr.

Νομᾰδικός, ή, όν, (νομάς) *belonging to the feeding of cattle* or *to a herdsman's life, nomadic, pastoral*, ν. διασκευή, Polyb. 8, 31, 7; generally, *gregarious*, βίος, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 3. Adv. -κῶς, *like nomads*, Strab.

†Νομαδικός, ή, όν, *Numidian*, Polyb. 3, 44, 3; ἡ Νομαδική, *Numidia*, in Africa on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Mauritania and Carthage: ὁ N. ὄρνις, the guinea fowl, Luc. de Merc. Cond. 17.

Νομᾰδίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -δῖτις, =νομαδικός. [ῐ]

Νομᾰδόστοιχος, ον, *going in a string from pasture.*

Νομάζω, (νομός) Nic. Th. 950, intr.: =mid. νομάζομαι, *to graze*, of cattle, Id. Al. 345.

†Νομαία, ας, ἡ, *Nomaea*, name of a shepherdess, Theocr.

Νομαῖος, α, ον, =νομαδικός, χίμαρος, ap. Suid.: τὰ νομαῖα, *money paid for pasturage.*

Νόμαιος, α, ον, (νόμος) *customary*: τὰ νόμαια, like νόμιμα, *customs, usages*, Lat. *instituta*, Hdt. 1, 135; 2, 91, etc.; the sing. occurs in 2, 49.

†Νομαντία, ας, ἡ, *Numantia*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 162: hence οἱ Νομαντῖνοι, *the inhab. of N.*, Ib.

Νομάρχης, ου, ὁ, (νομός, ἄρχω) *the chief of an Aegyptian province* (νομός), Hdt. 2, 177: also among the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 66. Hence

Νομαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a νομάρχης*, Diod.

Νόμαρχος, ου, ὁ, =νομάρχης, Arist. Oec. 2, 36.

Νομάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νομός) *roaming without fixed home*, like flocks of cattle, or with them: οἱ Νομάδες, *pastoral tribes that roved about* with their flocks, *Nomads* (Lat. *Numidae?*), Hdt. 1, 15; 4, 187; 7, 85; ν. Σκύθαι, Plind. Fr. 72, cf. Aesch. Pr. 709.—II. *grazing, feeding*, ἵπποι, Soph. Tr. 271, cf. Eur. Pol. 1:—in Soph. O. T. 1350, Dind. (with Elmsl.) now reads νομάδ', —of Oedipus *exposed in the pastures* of Cithaeron.—III. metaph., νομάδες κρῆναι, *wandering* streams, Herm. Soph. O. C. 693.

†Νομᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, =Νομᾶς, Plut.

Νομέας, ου, ὁ, later form for νομεύς, Jac. A. P. p. 418.

Νόμευμα, ατος, τό, (νομεύω) *that which is put to graze*, i. e. *a flock* or *herd*, Aesch. Ag. 1416.

Νομεύς, έως poet. ῆος, ὁ, (νέμω, νομός) *a shepherd* or *herdsman*, Hom., etc.; ἄνδρες νομῆες, Il. 17, 65.—νομεύς is the generic term for the special ones αἰπόλος, βουκόλος, ποιμήν, συβώτης.—II. *a dealer out, distributer*, ἀγαθῶν, Plat. Legg. 931 C; cf. Min. 317 D, 321 B.—III. in Hdt. 1, 194; 2, 96, οἱ νομέες=ἐγκοίλια, *the ribs of a ship*, which are the basis of the whole. —IV. in Hesych. also *the rigging*, Lat. *rumellus.*

Νομευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (νομεύω)=νομεύς I. Hence

Νομευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a herdsman*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *grazing*, Plat. Polit. 267 B, D.

Νομεύω, (νομεύς) *to put to graze, drive afield*, μῆλα, Od. 9, 336; νομὸν κάτα πίονα μῆλα νομεύειν, Od. 9, 217; so, ἀγελὴν ν., Plat. Polit. 265 D:—but, βουσὶ νομοὺς ν., *to eat down* the pastures with oxen, Lat. *depascere*, Hom. Merc. 492:—absol. *to be a shepherd, tend flocks*, Theocr. 20, 35.

Νομέω, =νομεύω, very dub., Lob Phryn. 590.

Νομή, ῆς, ἡ, (νέμω) like νομός *a pasturage*, νομὰς νέμειν, Hdt. 1, 110; νομὰς νέμεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 78; νομὴν ποιεῖσθαι, =νέμεσθαι, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 1:—νομαὶ βοσκημάτων, herds out *grazing*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 2:—metaph., νομὴ πυρός, *the spreading* of fire, Polyb. 1, 48, 5; also of a sore, νομὴν ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 1, 81, 6; hence, νομαὶ ἑλκῶν, *eating* sores, Lat. *nomae*, Diosc. —2. *food, fodder*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B, Legg. 679 A.—II. *division, distribution*, Hdt. 2, 52, Plat. Prot. 321 C: esp. of an inheritance, Dem. 948, 10: in plur. *public donations*, Lat. *donativa.*

Νομῆες, οἱ, poet. pl. from νομεύς, Hom.

Νομήματα, τά, =νόμιμα, Hesych.

†Νομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *Numitor*, Plut. Rom. 3.

Νομίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. fut. νομιῶ: pf. νενόμικα, pass. νενόμισμαι: (νόμος). *To own as a custom* or *usage, to use customarily*, e. g. ν. γλῶσσαν, *to have* a language *in common use*, Hdt. 1, 142; φωνήν, 2, 42; οὔτε ἀσπίδα οὔτε δόρυ, 5, 97; ὁρτήν, πανήγυριν, 2, 64, etc.; so of all customs and usages, esp. when they have got the *force of law* by prescription, usu. c. acc. et inf., freq. in Hdt.: esp. ν. τοὺς θεούς, *to believe in* the gods acknowledged by the state, conform to the established worship; but ν. θεούς, *to believe in* the being of gods, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B, v. also Blomf. Pers. 504, Erf. Soph. Ant. 183, cf. inf. 3, and v. sub ἡγέομαι:—*to practise*, ἱπποτροφίας, Pind. I. 2. 55; so βίον ν., Aesch. Cho. 1003: *to hold in honour, value*, Dissen Pind. I. 4, 2: and pass. *to be in esteem*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 466 B: νομίζεται, *it is the custom, is customary*, Aesch. Eum. 32: τὰ νομιζόμενα or νενομισμένα, like νόμιμα, *customs, usages, laws*, Lat. *instituta*, Hdt. 1, 35; 5, 42, etc.; esp. *funeral rites*, Lat. *justa*, Isocr. 391 A: cf. νόμισμα.—2. *to adopt, introduce a custom* or *usage*, Hdt. 1, 173; usu. in pf. act., Ἕλληνες ἀπ' Αἰγυπτίων ταῦτα νενομίκασι, *have adopted* these customs from the Aegyptians, Hdt. 2, 51; so, νομίζειν τι παρά τινος, like παραλαμβάνειν, Hdt. 4, 27.—3. *to own, acknowledge, consider as*, c. dupl. acc., Aesch Pers. 169; τινὰ θεὸν νομίζειν, *to hold* him *for* a god; also, ν. τινὰ θεὸν εἶναι, Valck. Aristob. p. 4: in pass., τοῦ θεῶν νομίζεται; to what god *is it held sacred?* Soph. O. C. 38: c. inf., esp. in Att., νομίζοντα λέγειν, to speak *what one means* or *thinks*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D.—4. absol. *to be accustomed, hold*, Thuc. 2, 15.—5. in pass., *to be ordered* and *governed after old laws and customs*, τὰς ἄλλας πόλιας νομίζεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 170.—II. freq. c. inf., *to be accustomed, wont, used* to do, Hdt. 1, 131, 133, 202, etc.; c. inf. aor. very dub.—III. c. dat., like χρῆσθαι, *to be accustomed to* a thing, νομίζουσιν Αἰγύπτιοι οὐδ' ἥρωσιν οὐδέν, *are* not *used* to demi-gods, i. e. practise no such worship, Hdt. 2, 50: hence *to make common use*

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of, use, φωνῇ, Hdt. 4, 117; ὑσί, Hdt. 4, 63; ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαις, Thuc. 2, 38; εὐσεβείᾳ, Id. 3, 82; and in Att., oft., *to use as current coin,* ἐν Βυζαντίοις ὅπου σιδαρέοις (sc. νομίσμασι) νομίζουσι, Plat. (Com.) Peisand. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

Νομικός, ή, όν, (νόμος) *of, belonging to the laws,* Plat. Legg. 625 A: *resting on law, conventional,* ν. δίκαιον, opp. to φυσικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1.—II. *learned in the law and legal practice,* Alex. Gal. 4, Plat. Minos 317 E: ὁ ν., a *lawyer,* N. T.: hence, ἡ -κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), *jurisprudence.* Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 533 B.

Νόμιμος, η, ον, (νόμος) *conformable to custom, usage* or *law,* Hdt. 2, 79: hence, *customary, prescriptive, established,* Eur. Phoen. 347, etc.:—*lawful, rightful,* Pind. Fr. 152.—2. of persons, *just, fair,* Choeril. 3: *observant of law,* Antipho 117, 34.—3. τὰ νόμιμα, *usages, customs, rights,* Aesch. Theb. 334, Soph. Ant. 455, Eur.; also, like τὰ ὅσια, *places to which all may resort,* Antipho 145, 23, sq.:—also *funeral rites,* Lat. *justa,* Dinarch. 106, 9; νόμιμα ποιεῖν, Lat. *justa facere,* Wolf Lept. p. 323. Adv. -μως, Plat. Symp. 182 A. Hence

Νομιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *lawfulness: a legitimate constitution,* Iambl.

Νόμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (νομός, νομή) *belonging to shepherds,* νόμιος θεός, the *pastoral* god, H. Hom. 18, 5, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1218, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14; †appell. of Apollo, Call.; of Mercury, Ar. Thesm. 977†; ν. μέλος, Ap. Rh. 1, 577.—II.=νόμιμος, very dub.

Νόμῐσις, ἡ, (νομίζω) *usage, prescription, custom,* ἡ ἀνθρωπεία ἐς τὸ θεῖον ν., *old-established notions* about the Deity, Thuc. 5, 105.

Νόμισμα, ατος, τό, (νομίζω) *any thing sanctioned by established usage, a custom,* Aesch. Theb. 269.—2. *the current coin* of a state, Lat. *numisma, nummus,* Hdt. 1, 94; 3, 56, etc.; νόμισμα ξύμβολον τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἕνεκα, Plat. Rep. 371 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5, 5, 14.—3. *an established weight* or *measure, full legal measure,* Ar. Thesm. 348.—4. *any institution,* Aesch. Pers. 859, Herm. Soph. Ant. 296. Hence

Νομισμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to money* or *coin.*

Νομισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from νόμισμα, *a small coin.* [ᾰ]

Νομισμᾰτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (νόμισμα, πωλέω) *a money-changer.* Hence

Νομισμᾰτοπωλικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a money-changer's trade:* ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the trade itself,* Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Νομιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from νομίζω, *to be accounted,* etc., Plat. Rep. 608 B.—II. νομιστέον, *one must account,* etc., Id. Soph. 230 D.

Νομιστεύω, = νομίζω, Polyb. 18, 17, 7.

Νομιστί, adv., *according to custom: by law,* M. Anton. 7, 31.

†Νομίων, ονος, ὁ, *Nomion,* father of Amphimachus and Nastes, Il. 2, 871. [ῐ]

Νομοαίολος, ον, (νόμος II, αἰόλος) *of varied melody,* Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

Νομογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to give written laws,* Diod.; and

Νομογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *written legislation,* Strab.: from

Νομογράφος, ον, (νόμος, γράφω) *writing laws:* ὁ ν., *a lawgiver,* Plat. Phaedr. 278 E. [ᾰ]

Νομοδείκτης, ου, ὁ, (νόμος, δείκνυμι) *one who explains laws,* Plut. T. Gracch. 9.

Νομοδῐδάκτης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Plut. Cat. Maj. 20.

Νομοδῐδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (νόμος, διδάσκαλος) *a teacher of the law,* N. T.

Νομοθῐφας, ου, ὁ, *a searcher into law.* [ῐ]

Νομοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (νομοθέτης) *law-giving, legislation,* Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 684 E.—II. *a code of laws,* Lys. 186, 35: *a law,* LXX.

Νομοθετέω, ῶ, *to be a νομοθέτης, to make laws,* Plat. Rep. 534 D, and oft. in Legg.: trans., *to ordain by law,* τι, Id. Legg. 628 D, Rep. 417 B.—Pass. of a state, *to be furnished with laws, to have a code of laws,* Id. Legg. 962 E, 701 D; but also of things, *to be ordained,* Id. Symp. 182 B.—Mid., *to ordain as law,* τι, Plat. Legg. 736 C; absol., *to lay down laws,* Id. Rep. 398 B. Hence

Νομοθέτημα, ατος, τό, *a law, ordinance,* Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 427 B, etc.

Νομοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (νόμος, τίθημι) *a lawgiver,* Thuc. 8, 97, Plat. Rep. 429 C, etc.—II. at Athens, *the Nomothetae* were a numerous committee of the dicasts charged with the revision of the laws, Andoc. 11, 27, Dem. 706, 22, sq.: cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 131, 4.

Νομοθέτησις, ή, (νομοθετέω) *legislation,* Plat. Legg. 701 B.

Νομοθετητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from νομοθετέω, *to be settled by law,* Plat. Rep. 459 E.—II. νομοθετητέον, *one must make laws,* Id. Legg. 747 D.

Νομοθετικός, ή, όν, (νομοθέτης) *of, belonging to,* or *fit for a lawgiver* or *legislation,* Plat. Legg. 657 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *legislation,* Plat. Gorg. 464 C, 520 B, etc.

Νομοθήκη, ης, ἡ, poet. for νομοθεσία, Timon Fr. 35.

Νομοΐστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *learned in the laws.*

Νομομάθεια, ας, ἡ, *knowledge of law:* [ᾰ] from

Νομομᾰθής, ές, (νόμος, μανθάνω) *learned in the law.*

Νομόνδε, adv., (νομός) *to the pasture,* Hom.

Νομοποιέω, ῶ, *to make* or *give laws:* from

Νομοποιός, όν, (νόμος I, ποιέω) *making* or *giving laws.*—II. (νόμος II) *composing music,* Diog. L. 2, 104.

Νομός, οῦ, ὁ, (νέμω) *a pasture, feeding place* for cattle, Il. 2, 475, etc.; ν. ὕλῃ, a woodland *pasture,* Od. 10, 159.—2. *the herbage* of the pasture, H. Hom. Merc. 198: generally, *food,* Hes. Op. 524.—3. metaph., ἐπέων πολὺς νομὸς ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, a wide *range* for words, as if, ample *pasture to range and feed in,* Il. 20, 249; so too, ἐπέων νομός, Hes. Op. 401; but in H. Hom. Ap. 20, νόμοι ὠδῆς is the right reading.—II. *an abode allotted* or *assigned* to one, *a district, department, circle, province,* Lat. *praefectura,* Pind. O. 7, 60: νομὸν ἔχειν, to dwell, Hdt. 5, 102: esp. used of the districts into which Aegypt was divided, Wess. Hdt. 2, 166; so too of the *provinces* or *satrapies* of the Babylonian and Persian kingdom, and even of tracts of Scythia, Id. 4, 62, 66.

Νόμος, ου, ὁ, (νέμω) strictly *any thing assigned, distributed, appointed,* that which one has in use or possession: hence,—I. *a usage, custom,* and *all that becomes law thereby, a law, ordinance,* Lat. *institutum,* first in Hes. Op. 274, 356, Th. 66, 417; and from Hdt. downwds. very freq.: also a *received opinion,* hence νόμῳ, *conventionally,* opp. to φύσει, Hdt. 4, 59, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 2, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 231 E.—At Athens νόμοι was the name given esp. to Solon's laws, those of Draco being called θέσμοι. Homer's word for laws is θέμιστες.—2. χειρῶν νόμος, *the law of force, club-law,* usu. ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, opp. to τῇ δίκης νόμῳ: hence ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διαφθείρεσθαι, ἀπολλύσθαι or πίπτειν, to die *in the melée, in the fight or scuffle,* Hdt. 8, 89, and very often in Polyb.: also, ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἐπιέσθαι, to come *to blows,* Hdt. 9, 49.—II. a *musical strain,* Aesch. Theb. 954, Plat., etc.; νόμοι ᾠδῆς, H. Hom. Ap. 20; νόμοι κιθαρῳδικοί, Ar. Eq. 1282:—esp. in a *very ancient kind of song* or *ode,* akin to the dithyramb and without any antistrophe, v. Arist. Probl. 19, 15; cf. Plut. 2, 1133 D, sq.: it was sung in a peculiar manner to the lyre or flute in honor of some god, usu. Apollo, Hdt. 1, 24; cf. ὑμέναιος II. 2:—νόμοι πολεμικοί, *war-songs,* Thuc. 5, 69.—III. acc. to Varr. Adon. v. 16,=νόμισμα, Lat. *nummus,* for νοῦμμος, in Epich. p. 74.

Νομοτρῐβής, ές, *rubbed on laws,* i. e. *practised in them.*

Νομοφῠλάκειον, ου, τό, *the meeting-place of the νομοφύλακες.*

Νομοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to be a νομοφύλαξ* Liban.

Νομοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the office of νομοφύλαξ,* Plat. Legg. 961 A.

Νομοφῠλάκιον, ου, τό,=νομοφυλακεῖον.

Νομοφῠλᾰκίς, ίδος, fem. from sq., Philo.

Νομοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (νόμος, φυλάττω) *a guardian of the laws.* In the old republics an officer appointed to watch over the laws and their observance, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 770 C, etc., proper to aristocracies, acc. to Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 24:—on those at Athens v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129, 15 [ῠ].

Νομώδης, ες, (νομή II, εἶδος) *like an eating sore,* Galen.

Νομῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, (νόμος, ᾠδή) *one who chaunts* or *proclaims the law,* Strab. p. 539.

Νομώνης, ου, ὁ, (νομός, ναίω) *one who rents a pasture,* Inscr. ap. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 11.

†Νόννος, ου, ὁ, *Nonnus,* a late epic poet of Panopolis, Anth. P. 9, 198.

Νοοβλᾰβής, ές, (νοος, βλάπτω) *hurt in mind, deranged,* Nonn.

Νοόπλαγκτος, ον, (νοος, πλάζω) *wandering in mind, deranged,* Nonn.—II. act. from πλανάω, *confounding the mind,* Id.

Νοοπλήκτης, ου, (νόος, πλήσσω) *striking, distracting the mind,* μάχη, Anth. P. 6, 71.

Νοοπλής, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Tryphiod. 275.

ΝΟΥΣ, ου, ὁ, Att. contr. νοῦς, gen. νοῦ: in Hom. the contr. form only once, and that in nom., Od. 10, 240; in Hes. only in Fr. 98, 2; in Hdt. never:—very late, esp. in N. T. and Eccl. are found some cases in the third decl., as gen. νοος, dat. νοΐ, acc. νόα, nom. pl. νόες, Lob. Phryn. 453; the plur. νοΐ, acc. νοῦς, is only in Att., and very rare. *Mind;* hence,—I. *turn of mind, disposition, mood* in moral relation, oft. in Hom.: and so *the spirit, heart, soul,* e. g. χαίρε νόῳ, Od. 8, 78; κατὰ νόον, Il. 1, 303; χολὸς νόον εἰδάνει, Il. 9, 554: so νόος ἐμπέδος, ἀκήλητος, ἀπτερος, Hom., ἀνθρώπων νόος, man's mood or

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per. Od. 1, 3; ἐκ παντὸς νόου, with all his *heart and soul*, Il. 8, 97: τῷ νῷ κἀπὸ γλώσσης, in *heart* as well as tongue, Soph. O. C. 936.—II. *the understanding and reason, judgment, discretion, sense, mind*, oft. in Hom.: νόῳ, *sensibly, prudently*, Od. 6, 320: παρὲκ νόον, *without sense*, Il. 20, 133. *power of thought, strength of mind*, Valck. Phoen. 1427.—III. *thought, opinion, view, purpose, resolve*, of both gods and men, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; νόον νοεῖν, Il. 9, 104; νόον βουλεύειν, Od. 5, 23; κατὰ νόον τινός, according to any one's *mind* or *wishes*, also κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν τινι, to do to him as he is *minded*, πᾶσι κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν, etc., freq. in Hdt.: but, ἐπὶ νόον ποιεῖν τινι, foll. by acc. or inf., to put a thing into his *mind*, fill him with a thought or purpose, Hdt. 1, 27; so, ἐπὶ νοον τρέπειν τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 21: but again, ἐν νόῳ ἔχειν, c. acc. or inf., to have a thing in one's *mind* or *thoughts*, purpose, intend, oft. in Hdt.; so, νῷ ἔχειν, to bear *in mind*, remember, Plat.—Hom. joins with it, as equiv., βουλή, μῆτις, θυμός: he places it ἐν στήθεσσι, Il. 3, 63, μετὰ φρεσί, Il. 18, 419, ἐνὶ θυμῷ, Od. 14, 490.—IV. *the sense, meaning, notion* of a word, sentence, speech, etc., post-Hom.: νόος ῥήματος, Hdt. 7, 162; most freq. in Gramm.—V. Anaxagoras first gave the name of νοῦς to *the intelligent principle*, which acted on and regulated brute matter, Ritter Hist. Phil. 1, 289, Engl. Tr. (Cf. νοέω sub fin.)

Νοοσῳλής, ές, (νόος, σφάλλω)= νοοπλανής, Nonn.

Νοόω, ῶ, (νόος) *to make intelligible.*

Νορύη, ης, ἡ, said to be *a kind of pulse* (ὄσπριον), Theophr.

Νοσάζω, (νόσος) *to make sick*:—pass. νοσάζομαι, *to fall sick, be ill*, opp. to ὑγιάζομαι, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 5, 5.

Νοσᾰκερός, ά, όν, (νόσος) *sickly, weakly*, Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 10, Part. An. 3, 7, 15.

Νόσανσις, ἡ, (as if from νοσαίνω) *a falling sick*, opp. to ὑγίανσις, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 5, 3.

Νοσερός, ά, όν,=νοσηρός, Eur. Hipp. 131, 180. Adv. -ρῶς.

Νόσευμα, ατος, τό, *a sickness*, Hipp.: Νοσεύω,=sq., Hipp.

Νοσέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: never, even in Ion., νουσέω: (νόσος). *To be sick, ill, to ail*, whether in body or mind, νοῦσον νοσεῖν, Hdt. 3, 33, and Trag., cf. Lob. Paral. 510; (so, νόσον μαίνεσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 977; νόσον ἀλγεῖν, Soph. Phil. 1326); esp. of vices and passions, *v.* μάτην, to be mad, Soph. Aj. 635; θολερῷ χειμῶνι νοσήσας, Ib. 207; and, simply, νοσεῖν, Id. Tr. 435; also, φρένες νοσοῦσι, Cratin. Incert. 1.—2. generally, *to be distressed, suffer, be ill at ease*, esp. from faction and the like, ἡ Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσι, Hdt. 5, 28; πόλις νοσεῖ, Soph. Ant. 1015; νοσοῦσι καὶ στασιάζουσι, Dem. 22, 7, cf. 123, fin.; ἀπόλωλεν καὶ νενόσηκεν ἡ Ἑλλάς, Id. 121, 7.

Νοσηλεία, ας, ἡ, (νοσηλεύω) *care of the sick, nursing*, Plut. Lyc. 10.—II. (from mid.) *sickness which needs tending*, Id. 2, 110 D, 788 F.—III. *matter discharged* from a running sore, Soph. Phil. 39.

Νοσήλεια, τά,=νοσήλια.

Νοσηλεύω, *to tend a sick person*, τινά, Isocr. 389 D:—pass. *to have one's self nursed, to need medical attendance*, App.—II. *to make sick*, Anaxil. Mag. 1:—pass. *to be sick*,—a signf. which the act. also has in Hipp. de Superfoet. 6. (The radical adj. νοσηλός is dub.)

Νοσήλια (sc. σιτία), τά, *food for sick persons*, Opp. H. 1, 301.

Νόσημα, ατος, τό, (νοσέω) *a sickness, disease, plague*, like νόσος, Trag., Thuc. 2, 49, etc.: also of passion and the like, Aesch. Pr. 225, 685, etc.; of madness, Soph. Aj. 338; of disorder in a state, Thuc. 2, 53, cf. Plat. Legg. 906 C. Hence

Νοσημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *sickly*, Arist. Magn. Mor. 2, 6, 23.

Νοσημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from νόσημα, Ar. Fr. 64. [ᾰ]

Νοσημᾰτώδης, ες,=νοσώδης, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 3. Adv. -δως, Ib. 4.

Νοσηρός, ά, όν, (νοσέω) *unhealthy, unwholesome*, of places, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 16.

Νοσηφόρος, ον, poet. for νοσοφόρος.

Νοσίζω, (νόσος) *to make sick*, Arist. Probl. 1, 3, 2.

Νοσογνωμονικός, ή, όν, *belonging to or skilled in judging of diseases by their symptoms*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the physician's art, our *diagnostic*, Plat. ap. Diog. L.: from

Νοσογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (νόσος, γνώμη, γνῶναι) *discovering diseases by their symptoms.*

Νοσοεργός, όν, (νόσος, *ἔργω) *causing sickness*, Poët. de herb. 39.

Νοσόθῡμος, ον, (νοσέω, θυμός) *sick at heart*, Manetho.

Νοσοκομεῖον, ου, τό, *an infirmary, hospital*: from

Νοσοκομέω, ῶ, *to be a νοσοκόμος, to take care of the sick*, Diog. L. Hence

Νοσοκόμησις, ἡ, and νοσοκομία, ἡ, *care of the sick.*

Νοσοκόμος, ον, (νόσος, κομέω) *taking care of the sick.*

Νοσοποιέω, ῶ, *to cause sickness*, Arist. Probl. 1, 52, 2.—2. *v.* τινά, *to infect* one *with a disease, to make sick*, Cebes: from

Νοσοποιός, όν, (νόσος, ποιέω) *making sick*: metaph. *causing disturbances*, Dion. H. 8, 90.

ΝΟΣΟΣ, ου, ἡ, Ion. νοῦσος, *sickness, disease*, Hom. (who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the Ion. form), etc.:—Hom. always represents νόσος as the visitation of an angry deity, opp. to the quick and easy death sent by Apollo and Diana, as well as to a violent death: acc. to Hes. Op. 92, 102, disease was one of Pandora's gifts to men:—ἐς ν. πίπτειν, Aesch. Pr. 474, ἐμπίπτειν, Antipho 113, 31; ἐκ τῆς νούσου ἀνέστη, Hdt. 1, 22:—cf. νοσέω.—II. generally, *distress, misery, suffering, sorrow, evil*, Hes. Th. 527, 799.—2. *disease of mind*, esp. caused by madness, passion, vice, etc., Trag.; *v.* φρενῶν, Aesch. Pers. 750; θεία ν., i. e. *madness*, Soph. Aj. 186; μανιάσιν ν., Ib. 59; ν. λυσσώδη, Ib. 452; — of love, Id. Tr. 445, 491, and Eur.—3. of states, *disorder, sedition*, cf. νοσέω fin.—4. *a plague, a mischief*, e. g. a whirlwind is θεία νόσος, Soph. Ant. 421; and any change from good to bad, esp. a violent one: or the cause of such change or commotion, as the trident of Neptune in Aesch. Pr. 924. (Perh. akin to Sanscr. root *naç*, to perish, Lat. *nec-o, noc-eo.*)

Νοσοτροφία, ας, ἡ, (νόσος, τρέφω) *care of the sick, diet in sickness*, *v.* σώματος, care of the body when ailing, Plat. Rep. 407 B, 496 C.

Νοσοτῡφέω, ῶ, (νόσος, τῦφος) *to be ostentatious in sickness*, Julian.

Νοσοφόρος, ον, Ion. νουσ-, (νόσος, φέρω) *causing sickness*, Anth. P. 6, 27.

Νόσσαξ, ακος, ὁ, (νοσσός) *a chick, cockrel*, Diosc. [ᾰκος?]

Νοσσάς, άδος, ἡ, (νοσσός) ὄρνις, *a fowl*, Panyas. ap. Ath. 172 D.

Νοσσεύω, contr. for νεοσσεύω, *to hatch*, Hdt. 1, 159.

Νοσσία, ας, ἡ, contr. for νεοσσία: also νοσσιά for νεοσσιά.

Νοσσίαν, ου, τό, contr. for νεοσσίον.

Νοσσίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from νοσσός, contr. for νεοσσίς, *a little bird*: metaph., *v.* Παφίης, *a girl*, Anth. P. 9, 567.

†Νοσσίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Nossis*, a poetess of the Anthology.

Νοσσοειδής, ές, (νοσσός, εἶδος) *like a bird* or *fowl.*

Νοσσοποιέω, contr. for νεοσσοποιέω, LXX.

Νοσσός, contr. for νεοσσ-, Aesch. Fr. 103, v. Lob. Phryn. 206.

Νοσσοτροφέω, contr. for νεοσσοτροφέω, Anth. P. 9, 346.

Νοσταλγέω, ῶ, (νόστος, ἀλγέω) *to be home-sick, to pine for one's home.*

Νοστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (νόστος) *to go or come home, return, come* or *go back*, esp. to one's home or country, in Hom. usu. with ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν; also, *v.* οἶκαδε, οἴκονδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε, etc.; ὀπίσω νοστεῖν, Hdt. 3, 26.—2. *to return safe, to escape*, Il. 10, 247, cf Il. 2, 253, Soph. O. C. 1386, etc.—3. *to go, come, travel*, like ἔρχομαι, Herm. Soph. Phil. 43.—The mid. is only used by Q. Sm.—II. ἐνόστησε τὸ ὕδωρ, the water *became fresh and drinkable*, Paus. 7, 2, 11, cf. sq. II.

Νόστῐμος, ον, (νόστος) *belonging to a return*, hence *v.* ἦμαρ, the day *of return*, which is the common use in Od. (in Il. the adj. is not found)—i. e. *the return* or *journey back* itself, Od. 1, 168; 8, 466, etc.; cf. ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ.—2. *returning*, also *that will* or *may yet return*, and so *still alive, safe*, Lat. *salvus*, Od. 4, 806; 19, 85; 20, 333, cf. Aesch. Ag. 618; *v.* κιυεῖν πόδα, Eur. Hec. 939, cf. Alc. 1153.—II. of plants and fruit, *thriving, ripe*, Call. Cer. 135, Theophr., Plut. 2, 684 D; hence, *pleasing, agreeable*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39. Luct. 19; — in modern Gr., *well-tasted*, cf. foreg. II., νόστος II.

Νόστος, ου, ὁ, *a return*, usu. *home* or *homeward*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly indeed c. gen. pers., Ἀχαιῶν ν., Od. 1, 326, etc.; also c. gen. loci, νόστος γαίης Φαιήκων, *return to* the land of the Phaeacians, Od. 5, 344, cf. 23, 68, Seidl. Eur. El. 161, *v.* ὁδός II. 2, κέλευθος; elsewh. *v.* ἐπὶ τόπον, as Il. 10, 509, Od. 3, 142; later *v.* εἰς..., Soph. O. C. 1408:—generally, *travel, journey*, Dissen Pind. N. 3, 24: *v.* φορβῆς, *a journey after, in search of* food, Soph. Phil. 43, ubi cf. Herm.; and v. supr.—2. Νόστοι was the common title of several old Epic poems on *the homeward journeys* of the Greeks in the time between the taking of Troy and the opening of the Odyssey, which was the νόστος of Ulysses, cf. Müller Lit. of Greece 1, p. 69.—II. *sweetness, pleasantness*, Hesych., Suid., etc.; cf. νόστιμος II., νοστέω II. (Akin to νέομαι.)

Νοστόω, ῶ, *to make pleasant to the taste.*

Νόσφῐ, before a vowel or metri grat. νόσφῐν, though ῐ may also be elided, as Il. 20, 7:—I. as adv. of place, usu. answering to Lat. *seorsum*,

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afar, aloof, apart, away, Hom.: hence also *aside, secretly, clandestinely*, Il. 17, 408; 24, 583; *v. ἰδών*, Od. 17, 304; *νόσφιν ἀπό*, c. gen., *aloof from*, Il. 5, 322; 15, 244, Hes. Th. 57; also *ἀπόνοσφι* (q. v.); *νόσφιν ἄτερ*, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 15; *νόσφιν ἢ...*, like *πλὴν ἢ..., besides, except*, Theocr. 25, 197.—II. as prep., *far from, aloof* or *away from*, usu. of place, freq. in Hom., and Hes.—2. *alone, without, forsaken* or *unaided by*, Hom., mostly of persons: also, *νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ δίζυος*, Hes. Op. 91, 113, for which Brunck proposed *ἄτερθε*.—3. of mind or disposition, *νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν βουλεύειν, apart from* the Achaians, i. e. of a *different way of thinking* from them, Il. 2, 347: so too, *v. Δημητρός*, Lat. *clam Cerere, without* her *knowledge and consent*, H. Hom. Cer. 4; *νόσφιν ἐμεῖο*, Ib. 72; *νόσφιν ἡγητῶν*, Aesch. Supp. 239. — 4. *beside, except*, *νόσφι Ποσειδάωνος*, Od. 1, 20, *νόσφ' Ὠκεανοῖο*, Il. 20, 7; so too Hes. Th. 870. Cf. *χωρίς*. (The root is quite uncertain.)

Νοσφίδιος, α, ον, (*νόσφι*) *taken away, stolen*. [ῐ]

Νοσφίδόν, adv. from sq., *by stealth*, Lat. *furtim*.

Νοσφίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*νόσφι*) *to deprive*; c. dupl. acc., *v. τινά τι, to rob* one *of* a thing, Pind. N. 6, 106; also *τινά τινος*, Aesch. Cho. 620, Eur. Alc. 44, Supp. 539: esp., *v. τινὰ βίου, to rob* him of life, Soph. Phil. 1427;—hence, absol., *v. τινά, to kill* him, Aesch. Cho. 436, 438, Eum. 211.—II. used by Hom. only in mid. *νοσφίζομαι*, f. *-ίσομαι*,—1. *to remove one's self, withdraw, retire, step aside*, c. gen., Od. 11, 73, 425; *τίφθ' οὕτω πατρὸς νοσφίζεαι*; why *part thee* from thy father? Od. 23, 98: and in act. signf. *to leave, forsake*, c. acc. *παῖδα νοσφισσαμένη*, Od. 4, 263; so, prob., in Soph. O. T. 691; elsewh. in Hom. only of place, *ὄρεα, δῶμα v.*, Od. 19, 339, 579; *ἀγορήν*, H. Cer. 92; so in aor. pass., *ὅρκον ἐνοσφίσθης*, Archil. 81 Bergk. —2. metaph. of the mind, *to turn away, become estranged*, from hatred, contempt, etc., *νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον, we should become* still more *estranged*, Il. 2, 81; 24, 222: in this signf. also besides pres., Hom. esp. uses aor. *ἐνοσφισάμην*, more rarely the pass. form *νοσφισθείς*, Od. 11, 73, H. Cer. 92.—3. in prose, *to appropriate, νοσφίσασθαι ὁπόσα ἂν βουλώμεθα*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 42: cf. Polyb. 10, 16, 6.

Νόσφιν, v. *νόσφι*.

Νοσφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an appropriating, stealing*, Polyb. 32, 21, 8: *peculation*, Plut. 2, 843 F.

Νοσώδης, ες, (*νόσος, εἶδος*) *sickly*, opp. to *ὑγιεινός*, *v. σῶμα, βίος*, etc., Plat. Rep. 556 E, Legg. 734 D; *θέρος v. πυρετοῖς*, Arist. Probl. 1, 8, 1:—generally, *diseased, corrupt*, Plat. Rep. 408 B, etc.—II. act. *unwholesome, pestilential*, like *νοσηρός*, Plat. Rep. 406 A. Adv. *-δῶς*.

Νοτἀπηλιώτης, ου, ὁ, (*νότος, ἀπηλιώτης*) *the south-east wind*, Procl. Hence

Νοτἀπηλιωτικός, ή, όν, *south-easterly*, Procl.

Νοτερός, ά, όν, (*νότος*) *wet, damp, moist, dρόσος*, Simon. 51; *βλέφαρα, ὕδωρ*, Eur. Alc. 598, Ion 149; *χειμὼν v.*, a storm *of rain*, Thuc. 3, 21: *τὸ v., moisture*, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

Νοτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*. (*νότος*) *to be wet* or *damp, drip*, Nic. Al. 24, 494.

Νοτηρός, ά, όν,=νοτερός, cf. *νοσερός* and *νοσηρός*.

Νοτία, ας, ἡ, *wet, damp, moisture, νοτίαι ἐλαριναί*, spring *rains*, Il. 8, 307; strictly fem. from *νότιος*. Hence

Νοτιάω, ῶ, = *νοτέω*, Arist. Probl. 21, 12, 1.

†Νοτιεῖς, ἐων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Notium*, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 12.

Νοτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*νότιος*) *to moisten, wet*, Aesch. Fr. 39:—in pass., *to be wet*, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Mel. 4. — II. (*νότος*) intr., *to be southern, θέρος νοτίζον*, summer *with a rainy south wind*, Arist. Probl. 26, 16, 2.

†Νότιον, ου, τό, *Notium*, an Aeolian city on the coast of Ionia near Colophon, of which city it was subsequently the port, Hdt. 1, 149, Thuc. 3, 34.

Νότιος, α, ον, Att. freq. ος, ον: (*νότος*):—*wet, damp, rainy, v. ἱδρώς, damp* sweat, Il. 11, 811; 23, 715; *v. θέρος*, Pind. Fr. 74, 11; *v. παγαί*, Aesch. Pr. 401: *ὑψοῦ δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήνγ' ὠρμισαν (ναῦν)*, i. e. *ἐν ὑγρῷ*, in *the open sea*, opp. to the beach, Od. 4, 785; 8, 55.—II. *southern*, Hdt. 3, 17.

Νοτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *moisture, damp, wet*, Eur. Hec. 1259, Phoen. 646, etc., Plat. Tim. 60 D, etc. (Cf. sub *νότος*.)

Νοτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a wetting*.

Νοτιώδης, ες, (*νότιος, εἶδος*) *wet, moist*, Hipp.

Νοτόθεν, (*νότος*) adv., *from the south*, Diog. L.

ΝΟΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the south wind*, Lat. *Notus*, (opp. to *Βορέας*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 7, cf. Od. 5, 331), Hom., and Hes.: — it brought fogs, Il. 3, 10; damp and rain, Hdt. 2, 25, Soph. Phil. 1457, Ant. 337, etc. That there was an orig. notion of moisture in the word is clear from its derivs. *νότιος, νοτία, νοτίς, νοτίζω*. — Notus is personified as god of the S. W. wind, son of Astraeus and Aurora, Hes. Th. 380, 870.—II. *the south* or *south-west quarter*, Hdt. 6, 139. Cf. *λευκόνοτος*, (Akin to Germ. *nass*, wet.)

Νοττάριον, νοττεύω, contr. for *νεοττ-*.

Νοττίον, v. *νεοττίον*.

Νοττός, ὁ, contr. for *νεοττός*, Meineke Menand. p. 19.

Νοττῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, *a young girl*, Sappho 59.

†Νοῦβαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Nubae, Nubians*, an African nation in south of Aegypt, Strab. p. 786.

Νουβυστικός, ή, όν,=sq., *χρῆμα v.*, a *clever* thing, Ar. Eccl. 441. Adv. *-κῶς*, Ar. Vesp. 1294.

Νούβυστος, ον, (*νοῦς, βύω*) *stuffed full of wit, very clever*.

†Νούδιον, ου, τό, *Nudium*, a city of the Minyae in Elis, Hdt. 4, 148.

Νουθεσία, ας, ἡ,=*νουθέτησις*, Ar. Ran. 1009, Plut. Solon 25, etc.

Νουθετεία, ας, ἡ, = *νουθέτησις*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 521.

Νουθετέω, ῶ, (*νοῦς, τίθημι*) *to put in mind*, hence *to remind, warn, advise, admonish*, Hdt. 2, 173; *παραινεῖν νουθετεῖν τε*, Aesch. Pr. 264, and freq. in Att.; *ἅπερ μὲ νουθετεῖς*, Eur. Supp. 338, cf. Or. 299: *v. τινὰ κονδύλοις, πληγαῖς*, Ar. Vesp. 254, Plat. Legg. 879 D; hence joined with *κολάζειν*, Id. Gorg. 479 A. Hence

Νουθέτημα, ατος, τό, *admonition, warning*, Aesch. Pers. 830, Soph. El. 343, Eur., Plat., etc.: and

Νουθέτησις, εως, ἡ, *a reminding, warning*, Plat. Rep. 399 B, etc.

Νουθετησμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *νουθέτησις*, Lob. Phryn. 511.

Νουθετητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *νουθετέω, to be warned, advised* Eur. Bacch. 1256, Ion 436.

Νουθετητής, οῦ, ὁ, *νουθετέω*) *one who warns, a monitor*. Hence

Νουθετητικός, ή, όν, *monitory, warning*, Plat. Soph. 230 A, Legg. 730 E, but with v. l. *νουθετικός*.

Νουθετία, ας, ἡ,=*νουθέτησις*.

Νουθετικός, ή, όν,=*νουθετητικός* (q. v.), cf. Lob. Phryn. 520.

Νουθετισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*νουθέτησις*, Menand. p. 290: the word is blamed by Poll. 9, 139.

†Νουκερία, ας, ἡ, *Nuceria*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227. — 2. a city of Campania, Id. p. 251.

†Νουμᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Numa*, also wr. Νομᾶς, Plut., etc.

†Νουμεντανός, οἶνος, ὁ, wine *of Nomentum* in Italy, Ath. 27 B

Νουμηνία, ας, ἡ, Att. contr. for *νεομηνία, the new moon*, and so *the time of the new moon, the first of the month*, Pind. N. 4, 57, and freq. in Ar., etc.; *v. κατὰ σελήνην*, to denote the *true new moon*,—since the lunar month had gone out of use, Thuc. 1. 23. Hence

Νουμηνιάζω, *to celebrate the new moon*. Hence

Νουμηνιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who celebrates the new moon*, Lys. Fr 31.

Νουμήνιος, ον, (*νέος, μήν*) Att. contr. for *νεομήνιος, used at the new moon, ἄρτοι*, Luc. Lexiph. 6.—II. *ἰχθύς*, a kind of *cuttle*: proverb. *ἐπὶ τὰς ἀτταγᾶς καὶ τοὺς νουμηνίους*, 'birds of a feather flock together,' Dsng. L. 2. 114

†Νουμήνιος, ου, ὁ, *Numenius*, a writer of Heraclea, Ath. 5 A.—Others in Anth.

†Νουμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *Numitor*, Strab. p. 229, ubi Kramer Νομίτωρ; also wr. Νομήτωρ.

Νουμμίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Νοῦμμος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *nummus*, a coin, esp. among the Dorians of Sicily and lower Italy: a coin of 1½ Attic obol, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 464, Bockh Metrol. Unterss. § xxi.: in Plut. = *sesterius*.

Νουνέχεια, ας, ἡ, *good sense, discretion*, Polyb. 4, 82, 3: from

Νουνεχής, ές, (*νοῦς, ἔχω*) *well understanding, sensible, discreet*, Polyb. 27, 12, 1. Adv. *-χῶς*, Arist. Rhet. Alex. 30, 7, Polyb.

Νουνεχόντως, adv. of *νουνεχοντος*, as if from a verb *νουνεχω* (for which Plat. Legg. 686 E. says *ἐχόντως νοῦν*), *sensibly*, Isocr. 85 D. Menand. p. 293, v. Lob. Phryn. 604. cf. 590

Νοῦς, ὁ, contr. for *νόος*, the usu. Att. form; v. *νόος* init.

†Νοῦς, οῦ, ὁ, *the Nus*, a small stream of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 39, 9

Νοσαλέος, α, ον, (*νοῦσος*) *sickly, sick*, Nonn.

Νουσαχθής, ές, (*νοῦσος, ἀχθομαι*) *affected with disease*, Opp. H. 1. 1.

Νουσομελής, ές, (*νοῦσος, μέλος*) *with diseased limbs*, Manetho.

Νουσολυτης, ου, ὁ, (*νοῦσος, λύω*) *freeing from illness*, Hesiod. Epigr. in Welck. Syllog. 135.

Νοῦσος, ἡ, Ion for *νόσος*, Hom., Hes., and Hdt., who never use the Att. form.

Νουσοφόρος, ον, Ion. for *νοσοφόρος*, Anth. P. 6, 27.

†Νουτρία, ας, ἡ, *Nutria*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 2, 11, 13.

Νύ, Hom., and Hes. v. *νῦν*, *νυν*

Νυγδήν, (*νύσσω*) adv., *by pricking*, Lat. *punctim*, Apoll. Dysc.

Νῦγεις, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2 pass. of *νύσσω*.

Νυγμα or *νύγμα*, ατος, τό, (*νύσσω*) *a prick*, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E.

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Νυγμᾱτώδης, ες, *like a prick, pricking.*

Νυγμή, ῆς, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Anton. 86.

Νυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*νύσσω*) *a pricking, a prick, puncture*, Diod.

Νυθός, ή, όν, *obscure*, to the eye, ear, etc.; only in Gramm. who also have *νυθής, νυθώδης*: perh. akin to *νόθος*.

Νυκτάζω, dub. for *νυστάζω*, Hipp.

Νυκταίετος, ου, ὁ, (*νύξ, αἰετός*) a kind of *eagle*, ap. Hesych.

Νυκτᾶλός, όν, = *νυσταλός*, v. l. Diog. L. 6, 77, and Suid.

Νυκτᾰλωπάω, ῶ, = *νυκταλωπιάω*: also = *νυστάζω*.

Νυκταλώπηξ, εκος, ὁ, = sq., v. l. for *νυκτάλωψ* in Arist.

Νυκτάλωπία, ας, ἡ, (*νυκτάλωψ*) *a being able to see by night only*,—a defect of sight incident to children with black eyes, arising from an excess of moisture, v. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 28 (though he there uses the form *νυκτάλωψ* as a subst.).

Νυκτᾰλωπίᾱσις, ή, = foreg.; from

Νυκτᾰλωπιάω, ῶ, *to have the νυκταλωπία.*

Νυκτάλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*νύξ, ὤψ*) *able to see by night only*, Galen.—II. as subst. cf. sub *νυκταλωπία.*

Νυκτεγερσία, ας, ἡ, *a doing by night, night-work*, Vit. Hom. 209: from

Νυκτεγερτέω, ῶ, (*νύξ, ἐγείρω*) *to watch by night*, Plut. Caes. 40.

Νυκτέλιος, ον, (*νύξ*) *nightly*: esp. epith. of Bacchus, from *his nightly festivals*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14. Plut. 2, 389 A: — hence, *νυκτέλια* (sc. *ἱερά, τά*), *the nightly feast of* Bacchus, Plut. 2, 291 A.

Νυκτερεία, ας, ἡ, (*νυκτερεύω*) *a watching by night*: — esp., *hunting by night, taking game asleep*, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

Νυκτέρεια, τά, = foreg.

Νυκτερείσιος, ον, *nightly* = *νυκτερήσιος*, with a play on the word *ἐρείδω*. Ar. Thesm. 204.

Νυκτερέτης, ου, ὁ, (*νύξ, ἐρέσσω*) *one who rows* or *fishes by night*, Anth. P. 6, 11.

Νυκτέρευμα, ατος, τό, (*νυκτερεύω*) *a night-watch*: *night-quarters*, Polyb. 12, 4, 9.

Νυκτερευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*νυκτερεύω*) *one who keeps watch by night, who hunts, fishes*, etc., *by night*, Plat. Legg. 824 B. Hence

Νυκτερευτικός, ή, όν, *fit for watching by night*, esp. *for hunting by night*, *κύων*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 8.

Νυκτερεύω, (*νύκτερος*) *to pass the night*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 22: esp. *to keep watch by night, bivouac*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 11, *v. ἐν ὅπλοις*, lb. 6, 4, 27: also *to hunt, fish*, etc., *by night.*

Νυκτερήσιος, ον, (*νύκτερος*) *nightly*, Luc. Alex. 53.

Νυκτερίδιος, ον, = sq., dub. in Theophr. [ῐ]

Νυκτερῐνός, ή, όν, (*νύξ*) *by night, nightly*, Lat. *nocturnus*, *v. γενέσθαι*, Ar. Ach. 1162; *v. φυλακή*, Id. Vesp. 2, Plat., etc.: cf. *νύκτερος*.

Νυκτέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, = foreg., Orph. H. 48, Anth. P. 9, 403, Arat.

Νυκτερίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*νύξ, νύκτερος*) *a night-bird*, esp. *a bat*, Od. 12, 433; 24, 6, freq. in Hdt.—II. a fish, elsew. *ἡμεροκοίτης*. Opp. H. 2, 200. 205.

†**Νυκτερίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Nycterion*, masc. name in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 15.

Νυκτερόβῐος, ον, (*νύκτερος, βίος*) *living*, i. e. *seeking its food by night, γλαῦξ*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 28.

Νυκτεροειδής, ές, = *νυκτοειδής*, Sext. Emp. p. 664.

Νύκτερος, ον, = *νυκτερινός*, *v. μήνη, ὀνείρατα*, Aesch. Pr. 797, Pers. 176; Soph., etc.

Νυκτεροφεγγής, ές, (*νύκτερος, φέγγος*) *shining by night*, Manetho.

Νυκτερόφοιτος, ον, (*νύκτερος, φοιτάω*) *night-roaming*, Orph. H. 35, 6.

Νυκτερωπός, όν, (*νύκτερος, ὤψ*) *night-faced, dark, dusky, δόκημα νυκτερωπὸν ὀνείρων*, Eur. H. F. 111.

†**Νυκτεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Nycteus*, son of Hyrieus, father of Antiope, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.—2. father of Callisto, Asius 8 Dübn.

Νυκτηγορέω, ῶ, (*νύξ, ἀγείρω*) *to assemble by night*, Eur. Rhes. 89: so in Mid., Aesch. Theb. 29.

Νυκτηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a nightly assembly* or *discourse*, Eur. Rhes. 20.

Νυκτηγρεσία, -γρετέω, = *νυκτεγερσία*, -γερτέω, Lob. Phryn. 701.

Νυκτήγρετον, ου, τό, *a fabulous herb* in Plin. 21, 12.

†**Νυκτηΐς**, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Nycteus*, Apollod. 3, 5, 5; etc.

Νυκτήμερον, ου, τό, = *νυχθήμερον*, dub.

Νυκτηρεφής, ές, (*νύξ, ἐρέφω*) *covered by night, dark, dusk*, Aesch. Ag. 460.

Νυκτίβιος, ον, = *νυκτόβιος*. [ῐ]

Νυκτιβρόμος, ον, (*νύξ, βρέμω*) *roaring by night*, Eur. Rhes. 552.

Νυκτίγᾰμος, ον, (*νύξ, γαμέω*) *marrying by night, secretly*, Musae. 7.

Νυκτιδρόμος, ον, (*νύξ, δραμεῖν*) *running by night*, v. l. for *νυκτιβρόμος*.

Νυκτῐκόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*νύξ, κόραξ*) *the night-jar, goat-sucker*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 2; 12, 12: also *the screech-owl*, Anth. P. 11, 186.

Νυκτικρῡφής, ές, (*νύξ, κρύπτω*) *hidden by night*, Arist. Metaph. 6, 15, 9.

Νυκτῐλαθραιοφάγος, ον, (*νύξ, λαθραῖος, φαγεῖν*) *eating secretly by night*, Anth. P. append. 288.

Νυκτῐλάλος, ον, (*νύξ, λαλέω*) *nightly-sounding, κιθάρα*, Anth. P. 7, 29.

Νυκτῐλαμπής, ές, (*νύξ, λάμπω*) in Simon. 7, 8, usu. taken as epith. of the ark of Danaé, *δώματι νυκτιλαμπεῖ*, a dwelling *which night alone illumes*, i. e. *dark*: Schneidewin however (p. 70, Bergk no. 44) joins *νυκτιλαμπεῖ...δνόφῳ*, the darkness *visible of night*: in each way by an antiphrasis not uncommon in Lyr. and Trag., Erf. Soph. O. T 420, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 566, I. T. 110.

Νυκτῐλόχος, ον, (*νύξ, λοχάω*) *lying in wait by night*, Ar. Fr.?

Νυκτῐλωψ, ό, = *νυκτάλωψ*, dub. l.

Νυκτίμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = *νυκτόμαντις*. [ῐ]

Νύκτῐμος, ον, = *νύκτιος*, Nonn.

†**Νύκτιμος**, ου, ὁ, *Nyctimus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Νυκτίνομος, ον, (*νύξ, νέμω*) *feeding by night*, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 2. [ῐ]

Νύκτιος, α, ον, (*νύξ*) *nightly.*

Νυκτιπᾰταιπλάγιος, ον, (*νύξ, πατέω, πλάγιος*) *wandering about by night*, Anth. P. append. 288. [ᾰ]

Νυκτιπήδηκες, οἱ, (*νύξ, πηδάω*) a sort of *slippers*, Poll.

Νυκτιπλαγκτος, ον, (*νύξ, πλάζω*) *making to wander by night, rousing from bed, πόνος, δείματα, κελεύσματα*, Aesch. Ag. 330, Cho. 524, 751; also, *v. εἰνή, a restless, uneasy* bed, Id. Ag. 12.

Νυκτιπλᾰνής, ές, = sq., Opp. C. 3, 268, ubi al. *νυκτιπλανῆτιδ' ἐουσαν.*

Νυκτίπλανος, ον, (*νύξ, πλανάω*) *roaming by night*, Luc. Alex. 54: poet. fem. *νυκτιπλᾰνῆτις*, v. foreg.

Νυκτιπλοέω, ῶ, (*νύξ, πλέω*) *to sail by night*, Chrysipp. ap. Zenob. Hence

Νυκτίπλοια, ας, ἡ, *a voyage by night*, Strab.

Νυκτῐπόλευτος, ον, = sq., Orph.

Νυκτῐπόλος, ον, (*νύξ, πολέω*) *roaming by night*, of the Bacchanalians, Eur. Ion 718, 1049.

Νυκτῐπόρος, ον, -πορέω, -πορία, = *νυκτοπόρος*, etc.

†**Νυκτιπόρος**, ου, ὁ, *Nyctipŏrus*, fabled name of a river in Luc. V. Hist. 2, 33.

Νυκτίσεμνος, ον, (*νύξ, σεμνός*) *solemnized by night, δεῖπνα ν.*, Aesch. Eum. 108. [ῐ]

Νυκτῐφᾰής, ές, = *νυκτίφαντος*, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2, 1116 A.

Νυκτῐφᾰνής, ές, = sq., Anth. P. append. 40, Orph.

Νυκτίφαντος, ον, (*νύξ, φαίνομαι*) *shining* or *appearing by night*: generally, *nightly*, Eur. Hel. 570.

Νυκτίφοιτος, ον, = *νυκτερόφοιτος*, Aesch. Pr. 657. [ῐ]

Νυκτιφρούρητος, ον, (*νύξ, φρουρέω*) *watching by night, θράσος νυκτ.*, Aesch. Pr. 862.

Νυκτιχόρευτος, ον, (*νύξ, χορεύω*) *belonging to nightly dances*, Nonn.

Νυκτοβᾰδία or *νυκτοβᾰτία*, ας, ἡ, (*νύξ, βαίνω*) *a travelling by night, a night-journey*, Hipp.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 521.

Νυκτόβῐος, ον, (*νύξ, βίος*) *living*, i. e. *seeking one's food by night*, Procl.

Νυκτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, (*νύξ, γράφω*) *to write by night.* Hence

Νυκτογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing by night*, Plut. 2, 634 A, 803 C.

Νυκτοδρόμος, ον, = *νυκτιδρόμος*.

Νυκτοειδής, ές, (*νύξ, εἶδος*) *like night*: hence *dark, black*, Hipp.

Νυκτοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (*νύξ, θηράω*) *one who hunts by night*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 4, ubi al. *νυκτοτῆραι.*

Νυκτοκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (*νύξ, κλέπτης*) *a thief of the night*, Anth.: also written *νυκτικλέπτης*. Hence

Νυκτοκλοπία, ας, ἡ, *a theft by night*, Or. Sib.

Νυκτολαμπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*νύξ, λάμπω*) *a night-lamp.*

Νυκτόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *one who prophesies by night.*

Νυκτομᾰχέω, ῶ, (*νύξ, μάχη*) *to fight by night*, Plut. Camill. 36, App. Civ. 5, 35. Hence

Νυκτομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a night-battle*, Hdt. 1, 74, Thuc. 7, 44: also of *nightly amours*, Valck. Call. p. 96.

Νυκτοπεριπλάνητος, ον, = *νυκτίπλανος*, Ar. Ach. 264. [ᾰ]

Νυκτοπλᾰνής, ές, = *νυκτιπλανής*, Manetho.

Νυκτοπόλεμος, ον, ὁ, *nightly war*, dub.

Νυκτοπορέω, ῶ, *to go* or *travel by night*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 19; and

Νυκτοπορία, ας, ἡ, *a night-journey, night-march*, Polyb. 5, 7, 3: from

Νυκτοπόρος, ον, (*νύξ, πορέω*) *travelling by night*, Opp. C. 3, 268.

Νυκτοτηρης, ου, ὁ, (*νύξ, τηρέω*) *a night-watch, one who guards a beacon*, v. Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 4.

Νυκτουργός, όν, (*νύξ, *ἔργω*) *working by night.*

Νυκτοφᾰής, ές, Nonn.; and *-φᾰνής*, ές, Anth. P. 9, 806, = *νυκτιφαής*, *-φανής*.

Νυκτοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to be a νυκτοφύλαξ, to keep guard by night, v. τὰ ἔξω, to watch* the outer parts *by night*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 3. Hence

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Νυκτοφῠλάκησις, εως, ἡ, *a watching* or *guarding by night*. [ᾰ]

Νυκτοφῠλάκια, ας, ἡ, *a night-watch:* from

Νυκτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύξ, φύλαξ) *keeping watch by night, a warder*, Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 18; 3, 34. [ῠ]

Νυκτώδης, ες, contr. for *νυκτοειδής*.

Νύκτῳον, ου, τό, (Νύξ) *the temple of Night*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 33.

Νυκτωπός, όν, (νυξ, ὤψ) = νυκτερωπής, λαθοσυνα, Eur. I. T. 1279.

Νύκτωρ, adv., (νυξ) *by night*, Lat. *noctu*, Hes. Op. 175, Soph. Aj. 47, etc.; —in prose usu. *νυκτός*, cf. Lob. Paral. 62; though *νύκτωρ* also occurs, Antipho 5, 26, 44, Lys. 93, 1; 96, 46, Plat. Gorg. 471 B, etc.

Νυκχύω, = *νύσσω*.

†Νυμβαιον, ου, τό, *Nymbaeum*, a lake of Laconia, Paus. 3, 23, 2.

Νύμφᾱ, poet. for *νύμφη*, q. v.: but *νύμφᾰ*, Dor. for *νύμφη*.

Νυμφᾱγενής, ές, (*νύμφη*, **γένω*) *nymph-born*, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F.

Νυμφᾱγέτης, ου, ὁ, (*νύμφη*, *ἡγέομαι*) *leader of the nymphs*, Cornut. 22.

Νυμφᾱγωγέω, ῶ, *to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house*, Polyb. 26, 7, 10: *γάμους ν., to court* a marriage, Plut. Solon 20: and

Νυμφᾱγωγία, ας, ἡ, *the bridal procession*, Polyb. 26, 7, 8: from

Νυμφᾱγωγός, όν, (*νύμφη*, *ἄγω*) *the leader of the bride*, Eur. I. A. 610: esp. *one who leads her from her home to the bridegroom's house*, Luc. Dial. D. 20, 16.—II. *one who negociates a marriage for another*, Plut. 2, 329 E.

Νυμφαία, ας, ἡ, a plant of the *lotus* kind, Lat. *nymphaea*, Theophr.

†Νυμφαιη, ης, ἡ, *Nymphaea*, island *of the nymph* Calypso, Ap. Rh. 4, 574.

Νύμφαιον or *νυμφαῖον*, ου, τό, *a temple* or *grove of the nymphs*, Plut. Alex. 7: †hence—II. as pr. n., *Nymphaeum*, — 1. a city of the Tauric Chersonese, Aeschin. 78, 15. — 2. a place in Illyria. Strab. p. 316.—3. a promontory of the peninsula Acte in Macedonia, Id. p. 330: prop. neut. from

Νυμφαῖος, α, ον, (*νύμφη*) *of, belonging*, or *sacred to the nymphs*, Eur. El. 447.—II. *νυμφαία λιβάς, pure spring* water, prob. l., Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 13, ubi v. Meineke.

Νυμφάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg.

†Νυμφᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Nymphas*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Νυμφεῖος, α, ον, (*νύμφη*) *belonging to a bride, bridal, nuptial*, Pind. N. 5, 55, Eur. I. A. 131: hence *νυμφεῖον* (sc. *δῶμα*), *το, the bride chamber*, Soph. Ant. 891:—*νυμφεῖα* (sc. *ἱερά*), *τά, nuptial rites, marriage*, Id. Tr. 7; but, *νυμφεῖα τοῦ σαυτοῦ τέκνου*, thine own son's *bride*, Id. Ant. 568, cf. Pors. Or. 1051.

Νυμφευμα, ατος, τό, (*νυμφεύω*) *marriage, espousal*, Soph. O. T. 980, in plur., and freq. in Eur.—II. *the person married*, *καλὸν ν. τινί*, as we say, '*a* good *match* for him,' Eur. Tro. 420.

Νύμφευσις, εως, ἡ, (νυμφεύω) *marriage* or *espousal*, LXX.

Νυμφευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = *νυμφευτής*, Opp. C. 3, 356. Hence

Νυμφευτήριος, α, ον, *bridal, nuptial*, *τὰ ν.* = *νυμφεῖα*, Eur. Tro. 252.

Νυμφευτης, οῦ, ὁ, (*νυμφεύω*) *one who escorts the bride to the bridegroom's house*, also *παρανυμφιος*: generally, *the negotiator of a marriage*, Plat. Polit. 268 A —II. *a bridegroom, husband*, Eur. Ion 913. Hence

Νυμφεύτρια, ας, ἡ, *she who escorts the bride, a bridesmaid*, Ar. Ach. 1057: elsewh. *ἡ παρανύμφιος*.—II. *a bride*.

Νυμφεύω, (*νύμφη*) *to give in marriage* to one, *to betroth, lead to the bridechamber*, *ν. τινὶ παῖδα*, Eur. Alc. 317, I. A. 885 (and so perh. 461), Pind. N. 3, 96.—II. *to marry*, usu. of the woman, Lat. *nubere*, Soph. Ant. 654, 816, Eur. Med. 313: but also of the man, Lat. *ducere*, Eur. Med. 625, I. A. 461, Ion 819; and so, *ν. λέχῃ*, Eubul. Nann. 1.

B. pass. c. fut. mid. *νυμφεύσομαι* (Eur. Tro. 1139), aor. mid. et pass. *ἐνυμφευσάμην* (Id. Hipp. 561), *ἐνυμφεύθην* (Id. Med. 1336, Ion 1371): —*to be given in marriage, marry*, of the woman, Eur. Il. cc.: also, *νυμφεύεσθαι νυμφεύματα*, Id. I. T. 364: *νυμφεύεσθαι παρά τινι, ἐκ τινος, to be wedded* to a man, Id. Med. 1336, Bacch. 28:—but,—II. in mid. of the man, *to take to wife, νυμφεύου δέμας Ἠλέκτρας*, Eur. El. 1340.

ΝΥΜΦΗ, ης, ἡ, Hom. in voc. also *νύμφᾰ*, Il. 3, 130, Od. 4, 743; as also, later, in nom.; acc. *νύμφᾰν*, Jac. A. P. lxiii., Lob. Phryn. 332:—*a bride*, Lat. *nupta*, Il. 18, 492, Hdt. 4, 172. (The orig. root is perh. found in Lat. *nubo, to veil*, because the bride was led *veiled* from her home to the bridegroom's.) Hence,—1. *a young wife, bride*, Il. 3, 130, Pind. and Trag.—2. *any married woman*, yet still with some notion of *comparative* youth, as old Eurycleia calls Penelope, *νύμφα φίλη*, Od. 4, 743. — 3. *a marriageable maiden*, Il. 9, 560, Hes. Th. 298; hence commonly applied to almost any female: rare however in prose. — II. as prop. name, *a Nymph*, goddess of lower rank, Hom., who also calls them *θεαὶ Νύμφαι*, Il. 24, 615, cf. Hes. Th. 130, Fr. 13; *κοῦραι Νύμφαι*, Od. 6, 122: they were attached to various places, having special names according to the nature of the place, (cf. Il. 20, 8, 9), hence *spring*-nymphs were Naiads, v. Il. 20, 8, 9, cf. Ναΐς, Νηΐς, Νηϊάς; *sea*-nymphs Νηρηΐδες; *mountain*-nymphs, Νύμφαι *ὀρεστιάδες*, Il. 6, 420 (later *ὀρειάδες*, q. v.); *country*-nymphs, Ν. *ἀγρονόμοι*, Od. 6, 105; *tree*-nymphs (from the oak, their favorite tree), Δρυάδες, Ἁμαδρυάδες, Ἀδρυάδες, qq. v., and cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 10, 62; also, Ν. Μέλιαι, Hes. Th. 187; *rain*-nymphs, Νύμφαι *ὑάδες*, Hes. Fr. 60; *meadow*-nymphs, Ν. *λειμωνιάδες*, Soph. Phil. 1454; *rock*-nymphs, Ν. *πετραῖαι*, Eur. El. 805, etc. They are oft. called daughters of Jupiter in Hom., cf. Hes. Fr. 50, 5; but are said to be born from the springs, groves, etc., Od. 10, 350, where they are handmaids of the Nymph Calypso: they are called with the rivers to an assembly of gods, Il. 20, 8; have sacred grottoes where offerings are made to them, Od. 13, 104, along with Mercury, Od. 14, 435: and are playmates of Diana, Od. 6, 105. Acc. to Hes. ap. Strab. p. 471, H. Hom. Ven. 258, the Nymphs were not immortal.—e. g. the life of the Hamadryad ended with her tree, Voss Virg. Ecl. 10, 63.—2. generally, *all goddesses of fertilizing moisture* and other *powers of nature* were called Nymphs, esp. of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes, Voss Virg. Ecl. 7, 21.—The Muses were orig. of like nature, and are often called Nymphs by the poets, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 84; 6, 1: hence all persons in a state of *rapture*, as seers, poets, madmen, etc., were said to be caught by the Nymphs, *νυμφόληπτοι*, Lat. *lymphati, lymphatici*. — III. in later poets, *water* is called *νυμφη*, Lat. *lympha*, prob. from the *water-nymphs*, Wyttenb. Piut. 2, 147 F, cf. *πηγαία*. II.—IV. *the chrysalis*, or *pupa* of moths, etc.; like *κόρη*:—*a young bee* or *wasp*, with yet imperfect wings, *ἐσκληκὼς σκαθών*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 8; 21, 3: —also *the winged male of the ant*; those without wings being *ἐργάται*, Aristomid. 2, 3, 6.—V. *the point of the ploughshare*.—VI. *the dimple* in the chin.—VII. *the opening rose-bud*.—VIII. *αἱ νύμφαι, part of the pudenda muliebria*.

Νυμφιάω, ῶ, (Νυμφη) *to be rapt, entranced, frenzy-stricken*, Lat. *lymphari*; also of horses, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 4.

Νυμφίδιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 885 (*νυμφιος*):—*of, belonging to a bride, bridegroom, young wife*, or *girl; bridal, new-married, λέχη, τύχαι*, Eur. Hipp. 1140, Alc. 885: *φάος*, Ar. Av. 1730. [ῐ]

Νυμφικός, ή, όν, = foreg., *λέχη, δῶμοι*, etc., Trag. Adv. *-κως*.

Νυμφιος, α, ον (Pind. P. 3, 29), or ος, ον (Eur. I. A. 741):—*bride, τράπεζα*, Pind. l. c.: *wedded, γάμοι*, Eur. l. c.—II. ὁ *νυμφιος, a bridegroom, husband*, Trag.; also *ν. ἀνήρ*, Pind. P. 9, 208; *ζῆν νυμφίων βίῳ*, Ar. Av. 161.

Νυμφίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *νυμφίδιος*:—*αἱ νυμφίδες, wedding-sheets*.

†Νυμφις, ιδος, ὁ, *Nymphis*, a historian of Heraclea in Pontus, Ath. 536 A, etc.

Νυμφογενής, ές, = *νυμφηγενης*, poet. ap. Arist. Mirab. 133, 3.

†Νυμφόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Nymphodorus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 137; Thuc. 2, 29; etc.

Νυμφόκλαυτος, ον, (*κλαιω, κλαυτος*) *to be deplored by brides* or *wives*, Ἔμπουσαι, Aesch. Ag. 749.

Νυμφοκομέω, ῶ, *to dress* or *take care of a bride*, Anth. Plan. 147.—II. *to dress one's self as a bride*, Eur. Med. 985: from

Νυμφοκόμος, ον, (*κομεω, κομη*) *dressing* or *taking care of a bride*, Eur. I. A. 1087,—in a dub. passage: ἡ ν., *a bridesmaid*.

Νυμφόληπτος, ον, (*νύμφη, λαμβάνω*) *caught by nymphs*, i. e. *rapt, entranced*, Lat. *lymphatus*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, Arist. Eth. E. 1, 1, 4; cf. *νυμφη* II. 2. Hence

Νυμφολήψια, ας, ἡ, *the state of one possessed by nymphs, ecstasy*.

Νυμφοπόνος, ον, (*νύμφη, πονεω*) *busied with the bride* or *her dress*, = *νυμφοκόμος*; the title of a poem by Sophron, ap. Ath.

Νυμφοστολέω, ῶ, *to dress a bride for the bridegroom*, Anth. P. 9, 363.

Νυμφοστολος, ον, (*νύμφη, στέλλω*) *dressing the bride for the bridegroom*, Musae. 10.

Νυμφότιμος, ον, (*νύμφη, τιμαω*) *honouring the bride*; *μέλος ν., the bridal* song, Aesch. Ag. 705.

Νυμφών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*νύμφη*) *the bridechamber*, N. T.:—a temple of Bacchus, Ceres and Proserpina, Paus. 2, 11, 3.

ΝΥΝ, in Hom. and Hes. also *νυ*, adv., *now, at this very time*, Lat. *nunc*, very freq. from Hom., Hes., and Hdt. downwds., not only of the *present moment*, but of the *present time* generally, i. e. *οἱ νῦν βροτοί εἰσι*, mortals who *now* live, such as they are *now*, Il. 1, 272: hence, *οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι, men of the present day*; *οἱ νῦν Ἕλληνες*, *

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νῦν χρόνος, etc.—Further, νῦν is used not only of the *immediate present*, but also of the *past*, νῦν Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν, Il. 3, 439, cf. 13, 772, Od. 1, 43, 166: and of the *future*, νῦν αὐτ' ἐγχείῃ πειρήσομαι, Il. 5, 279, cf. 20, 307, Od. 1, 200; while in strict Att., νῦν refers almost solely to the *present*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 242.—2. with other expressions of time, νῦν σήμερον, νῦν ἡμέρη ἤδε, Il. 8, 541; 13, 828; νῦν ἄρτι, Lat. *nunc nuper, but now*, Plat. Crat. 396 C.—3. with the article, τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν, also written τονῦν, τανῦν, a strengthening of the simple νῦν, strictly *as to the present*, esp. freq. in Att., also τὰ νῦν τάδε, Hdt. 7, 104; cf. *νυνί*.—II. besides the pure signf. of time, νῦν also denotes, —1. the immediate sequence of one thing *upon* another in point of time, *then, thereupon, thereafter*, ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δέ νυ λαοὶ θνῆσκον, he sent the deadly dart upon the Argives, and *then* the people died, Il. 1, 382, and so oft. in Hom.—2. the immediate sequence of one thing from another, by way of inference, *then, therefore*, μὴ νῦν μοι νεμεσήσετε, do not *then* be wroth with me, Il. 15, 115, and so oft. in Hom.—3. used to strengthen or hasten a command, call, etc.,—in Hom. usu. with other adverbs, δεῦρό νυν, quick *then!* Il. 23, 485; εἰά νυν, etc.; in Att. poets, usu. with imperatives, φέρε νυν, ἄγε νυν, σπεῦδέ νιν, σίγα νυν, περίδου νυν, etc. In all these cases it may be rendered by *then, so*, and in signf. comes very near the particles δή, οὖν, as in φέρε δή, ἄγε δή, etc.; so, ἔπειί νυ, for the usu. ἐπειδή, Il. 1, 416.—4. also to strengthen a question, τίς νυν; τί νυν; who, what *then?* Il. 1, 414; 4, 31: also, ἦ ῥά νυ, Il. 3, 183.

Some old Gramm. distinguished νῦν from νυν, confining the former to the strict signf. of time, the latter to that of sequence or inference,=δή or οὖν. Hdt. seems to observe the distinction, v. Schweigh. v. l. 1, 183; 9, 10: whence prob. the same Gramm. represent νυν as Ion. for οὖν. And many modern critics have adopted it, as Monk Eur. Alc. 1096. But Passow, after Heyne Il. 1, 382, Herm. Ar. Nub. 142, lays down that the only distinction is that of quantity, and holds that the *poets* never used νυν except metri grat. In Hom. νῦν is used in both signfs., but νυν enclit. (Ep. also νυ) only in the latter. Late editions of Att. poets are not consistent; e. g. in Aesch. Theb. 242, 246, Soph. El. 316, Dind. writes νῦν (=οὖν) metri grat.; whereas in Eur. Or. 795, Ar. Nub. 644, he writes νυν with ῡ before a vowel, v. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 182. In Com., νῦν is hardly to be found, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 101.—In *prose*, νυν never occurs except in the single compd. τοίνυν.

Νύν, νύ, enclit. particle; v. νῦν II., sq.

Νυνγάρί, v. *νυνί*. [ῐ]

Νῦν δή, stronger form of νῦν, with pres. *now, at this very moment*: with pf. *just now*: with fut., *now at length*, Lob. Phryn. 19.

Νῦνί, an Att. form of νῦν, strengthened by *-ι* demonstr., *now, at this moment*, only in first signf. of νῦν, used almost exclus. of *the present*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 297: *νυνί* is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med 157. It is found with fut., v. Lob. Phryn. 19, but very rarely. So also the Att. formed *νυνγαρί* and *νυνμενί*, for *νυνὶ γάρ* and *νυνὶ μέν*.

Νυνμενί, Ar. Av. 448, v. foreg.

Νῦν ὅτε,=ἔστιν ὅτε, *at times, sometimes*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 789, Vig. append. x, p. 919.

ΝΎΞ, *νυκτός, ἡ, NIGHT*, Lat. *NOX*, both of *the night-season* (as opp. to day), and of *a night*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: *νυκτός, by night*, Lat. *noctu*, as adv., Od. 13, 278, Hdt. 9, 10 (cf. *νύκτωρ*); also *νυκτί*, Hdt. 7, 12: *νύκτα*, like *ἀνὰ νύκτα, διὰ νύκτα, the night* long, Hom. (who also uses the pl. *νύκτας*), and Att.; *νύκτα φυλάσσειν*, to watch *the livelong night*, Il. 10, 312, Od. 5, 466; *νύκτας ἰαύειν*, Od. 5, 154, etc.—II. *the dark of night*, Hom.: hence, generally, *gloom, darkness*, all that veils a thing from sight, *νυκτὶ καλύπτειν*, to shroud *in night* or *gloom*, Il. 5, 23; 13, 425.—2. esp. *the night of death*, freq. in Hom.: hence also, —3. *the nether world*, as the realm of darkness, Seidl. Eur. El. 862.—4. metaph., like *σκότος*, of *any thing dark and direful*, hence Apollo in his wrath is *νυκτὶ ἐοικώς*, Il. 1, 47, cf. 12, 463, Od. 11, 606; *τάδε νυκτὶ ἐΐσκει*, these he likens *to night*, i. e. looks on as dark and dreadful, Od. 20, 362.—Night, as if unfriendly to man, is called simply *ὀλοή*, Od. 11, 19, and mentioned as an evil principle, Hes. Op. 17, Th. 224, 757: for the contrary, v. *ἡμέρα* and *φάος* II.: but the epith. *ἀμβροσίη*, and many places of Hom., show that he also recognized its reviving power.—III. Νύξ as prop. n., *the goddess of Night*, daughter of Chaos, Il. 14, 78, Hes. Th. 123, 211, 758, Op. 17.—IV. in plur. *the hours* or *watches* of the night, Pind P. 4, 455, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 D. From Hom. downwds. the Greeks divided the night into three watches, Il. 10, 253; hence, *τρίχα νυκτὸς ἔην*, for *τρίτον μέρος*, or *λύχος τῆς νυκτὸς ἦν*, 'twas the third watch, i. e. next before morning, Od. 12, 312; *μέσαι νύκτες, midnight*, Plat. Rep. 621 B; *περὶ μ. νύκτας*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 12 (never *αἱ μέσαι νύκτες*); *ἐν μέσῳ νυκτῶν*, Heind. Prot. 310 D.—V. *the night-* or *evening-quarter of heaven*, i. e. not the north or midnight, but the west, as opp. to the dayspring in the east, Hes Th. 275, cf. 744, 748:—this is *ζόφος* in Hom.

Νύξις, εως, ἡ, (*νύσσω*) *a pricking, goading; impact*, Plut. 2, 930 F.

ΝΥΌΣ, οῦ, ἡ, *a daughter-in-law*, Il. 22, 65, Od. 3, 451: in wider sense, *any female connected by marriage*, Il. 3, 49, H. Hom. Ven. 136; cf. *γαμβρός*.—II. generally, *a bride, wife*, Theocr. 18, 15; *καλὴ νύε*, Mel. 32; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 371 C, and v. sub *γαμβρός*. A later form is *ἐννύς*, also *ἐννύς*. (Sanscr. *snuṣa*, Lat. *nurus*, A. Sax. *snoru*, old Germ. *schnur*.)

Νύρω and *νυρίζω*, said to be=*νύσσω*.

†Νῦσα, ης, ἡ, poet. Νύση, *Nysa*.—I. name of several mountains, on which Bacchus was honoured:—1. in Thrace, in Hom. (*τὸ ὄρος*) Νυσήϊον, Il. 6, 133.—2. in India, Eur. Cycl. 68; cf. Μηρόν.—3. in Arabia, H. Hom. 25, 5.—4. in Aegypt, Ap. Rh. 2, 1218.—II. of cities:—1. a city in Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 146.—2. in Boeotia at foot of Helicon, Strab. p. 405.—3. in Lydia at the foot of Messogis, H. Hom. Cer. 17; *τῆς Ἀσίας*, Apollod. 3, 4, 3.—4. in India at foot of Mt. Merus, Strab. p. 687.—Others in Thrace, etc., mentioned in Steph. Byz. Hence

†Νῦσαῖος, *α, ον, of Nysa, Nysaean*, Strab.—II. *ὁ, Nysaeus*, a son of Bacchus, Ath. 435 E.

†Νῦσᾶΐς, *ίδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to foreg., esp. sub. *χώρα, the Nysaean territory, Nysaeïs*, a district of Lydia, Strab. p. 579.

†Νῦσήϊος, *η, ον*,=*Νυσαῖος*; *τὸ* N. *ὄρος*, v. Νῦσα I. 1: *ὁ* N. as appell. of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 215.

†Νύσιος, *α, ον*,=*Νυσαῖος*; *τὸ* N. *πεδίον*, H. Hom. Cer. 17:=*Bacchic*, Soph. Aj. 700.

Νῦσσος or *νῦσσος*,=*χωλός*, Syracus. word, Nonn.

Νύσσα, ης, ἡ, (*νύσσω*) *a post* or *pillar on a race-course*, also *στήλη*:—1. *the turning-post*, at the end of the course, so placed that the chariots driving up the right side of the course, turned round it and returned by the left side,—the same as *καμπτήρ*, Lat. *meta*, Il. 23, 332, 344; the near horse being turned sharp round the *νύσσα*, whence *ἐν νύσσῃ ἐγχριμφθῆναι* (Il. 23, 338), whilst the off horse made a larger sweep. cf. Xen. Symp., 4, 6.—2. *the starting-post, pillar*, Il. 23, 758, Od. 8, 121; also *βαλβίς* and *ἄφεσις*, Lat. *carceres*.—3. generally, *a partition-wall*, Bion 15, 31.

†Νύσσα, ης, ἡ, *Nyssa*, a sister of Mithradates, Plut. Lucull. 18.

ΝΎΣΣΩ, Att. *νύττω*, f. *-ξω*:—*to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce*, freq. in Il. with or without *ξίφεσι, ἐγχεσι*, etc.; *χειρεσσι..ἀσπίδα νύσσων*, Il. 16, 704; *χθόνα νυσσειν χηλῆσι, to strike, dint* the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62: also *ἀγκῶνι νύσσειν, to nudge* with the elbow, Od. 14, 485, cf. Theocr. 21, 50; v. *γνώμην γνωμιδίῳ*, to prick it (and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321:—*λέοντα ν.*, proverb. of a dangerous attempt, Paroemiogr.

Νύσταγμα, *ατος, τό*, (*νυστάζω*) *a nap* or *short sleep*, LXX.

Νυσταγμός, *οῦ, ὁ, a nodding: sleep*, LXX: from

Νυστάζω, fut. *-άσω* and *-άξω, to nod*, esp. in sleep, hence *to nap, slumber*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 43, Plat. Apol. 31 A: hence *to be sleepy, napping*, Lat. *dormitare*, Ar. Av. 638, Plat. Rep. 405 C: metaph. *νυστάζοντα καὶ ἀμαθῆ*, Jd. Legg. 747 B.: also *to hang the head*, Anth. (Related to Lat. *nuo, nuto*, as *νευστάζω* to *νεύω*: cf. also *νυκτάζω, nicto*.) Hence

Νυστακτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that nods*:—as adj. *ὕπνος ν., nodding* sleep, Ar. Vesp. 12. Hence

Νυστακτικός, *ή, όν, given to nodding* or *sleeping*, Galen.

Νυστᾰλέος, *α, ον, drowsy*.

Νυστᾰλογερόντιον, *ου, τό, a sleepy old fellow*.

Νύστᾰλος, *ον, sleepy, drowsy*.

Νύσταξις, *εως, ἡ*, (*νυστάζω*) *a nodding, drowsiness*.

Νύττω, Att. for *νύσσω*.

Νύχᾰ, adv.=*νύκτωρ*. [ῠ]

Νῠχαυγής, *ές*, (*νύξ, αὐγή*) *shining by night*, Orph. H. 2, 7.

Νῠχεγρεσία, *ας, ἡ*,=*νυκτηγρεσία*, Anth. P. 5, 264.

†Νυχεία, *ας, ἡ, Nychēa*, a nymph, Theocr. 13, 45.—II. a fountain in Taphus, Anth. P. 9, 684.

Νῠχεία, *ας, ἡ*,=sq.

Νυχευμα, *ατος, τό, a nightly watch*, Lat. *pervigilium*, Eur. Supp. 1136, in plur. [ῠ] From

Νῠχεύω, *to watch the night through*: generally, *to pass the night*, Eur. Rhes. 520; Νύμφαις, *with* the Nymphs, Nic.

Νῠχηβόρος, *ον*, (*νύξ, βορά*) *devour-*

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ing by night, v. l. for *μυχ-*, Nic. Th. 446.

. Νυχθήμερον, ου, τό, (*νύξ*, *ἡμέρα*) *a day and night*, the space of 24 hours, N. T.

Νύχιος, α, ον, Trag., but also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1272, (*νύξ*):—*nightly happening*; or *doing* a thing *by night*, Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991, Aesch., etc.; —hence, *asleep*, *ἀνὴρ δ' ἐκτέταται νύχιος*, Soph. Phil. 857. [ῠ]

Νύχμα, ατος, τό, v. l. for *νύγμα*, Lob. Paral. 395.

Νώ, nom. and acc. dual of *ἐγώ*, for *νῶϊ* (q. v.), *we too*, *both of us*, mostly Att. but it is found even in Od. (Not *νῴ* or *νὼ*.)

Νωγάλευμα, ατος, τό,=*νώγαλα*, Araros Camp. 1. [ᾰ]

Νωγᾰλεύω, *to munch dainties* or *sweetmeats*.

Νωγᾰλίζω,=foreg., Eubul. Aug. 1, 7, in dub. form of pf. pass., *ἐνωγάλισται*. Hence

Νωγάλισμα, ατος, τό,=sq. [ᾰ]

Νώγᾰλα, τά, *dainties*, *sweetmeats*, esp. eaten after dinner, etc., *dessert*, like *τρωγάλια*, Antiph. Busir. 1.

Νωδογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (*νωδός*, *γέρων*) *a toothless old man*.

Νωδός, ή, όν, (*νη-*, *ὀδούς*) *toothless*, Lat. *edentulus*, Ar. Ach. 715, Plut. 266, Theocr. 9, 21.

Νωδῠνία, ας, ἡ, *ease from pain*, Theocr. 17, 63: in plur., *anodynes*, Pind. P. 3, 11: from

Νώδῠνος, ον, (*νη-*, *ὀδύνη*)=*ἀνώδυνος*, q. v. *without pain*, *νώδυνον κάματον τιθέναι*, Pind. N. 8, 84.—II. act. *soothing pain*, *anodyne*, Soph. Phil. 44.

Νῶε, poet. for *νῶϊ*, q. v.

Νώθεια, ας, ἡ, *slowness*, *sluggishness*, *dullness*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Theaet. 195 C: from

Νωθής, ές, gen. *έος*, like *νωθρός*, *slow*, *sluggish*, *dull*, epith. of the ass, Il. 11, 559; *νωθὲς κῶλον*, Eur. H. F. 819, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E:—of the understanding, *dull*, *stupid*, Aesch. Pr. 62, Plat. Polit. 310 E; so in compar., *νωθέστερος*, Hdt. 3, 53. (Akin to *νυθής*, *νυθός*, *νόθος*.)

Νώθητι, Ion. contr. for *νοήθητι*, imperat. from *νοέω*, cf. *νωσάμενος*, *νῶσις*.

Νώθουρος, ον, (*νωθής*, *οὐρά*) *slow-tailed*: hence metaph. *frigidus in venerem*.

Νωθρεία, ας, ἡ, (*νωθρεύω*) *slowness*, *sluggishness*.

Νωθρεπιθέτης, ου, ὁ, (*νωθρός*, *ἐπιτίθημι* B) *slow to attack*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44.

Νωθρεύομαι, (*νωθρός*) Dep., *to be slow* or *sluggish*, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

Νωθρία, ας, ἡ,=*νωθρεία*, Hipp.: and *νωθρῐάω*,=*νωθρεύω*, Diosc.

Νωθροκάρδιος, ον, (*νωθρός*, *καρδία*) *slow of heart*, LXX.

Νωθροποιός, όν, (*νωθρός*, *ποιέω*) *making sluggish*.

Νωθρός, ά, όν,=*νωθής*, *sluggish*, *slothful*, *lazy*, *dull*, Hipp., Plat. Theaet. 144 B, Polyb., etc. Adv. *-θρῶς*, Polyb. 3, 90, 6.—II. act. *making sluggish*, Hipp.?

Νωθρότης, ητος, ἡ, (*νωθρός*) *sluggishness*, Hipp., Arist. Rhet. 2, 15, 3.

Νωθρώδης, ες, *like a sluggard*.

ΝΩΙ, nom. and acc. dual of *ἐγώ*: v. sub *ἐγώ*. Hence

Νώϊτερος, α, ον, *of*, *from* or *belonging to us two*, Il. 15, 39, Od. 12, 185: only Ep. [ῐ]

Νῶκαρ, ᾰρος, τό, *sleep*, *sloth*, Nic. Th. 189:—metaph. *the sleep of death*.—II. as adj. *slothful*, *sleepy*. (Acc. to Suid. from *νη-* and *ὀχέω*.)

Νωκᾰρώδης, ες, (*νῶκαρ*, *εἶδος*) *slothful*, *sleepy*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F.

†Νῶλα, ης, ἡ, and Νώλη, *Nola*, a city of Campania, Strab. p. 247. Hence

†Νωλᾶνός, ή, όν, *of Nola*, *ol Νωλανοί*, *the inhab. of Nola*, Polyb. 3, 91, 5.

Νωλεμές, adv., *without pause*, *unceasingly*, *continually*, like *συνεχές*, Hom., who always joins *νωλεμὲς αἰεί*, except in Il. 14, 58: he has no trace of an adj. *νωλεμής*.—He also has adv. *νωλεμέως*, *v. ἔχειν*, to hold *fast*, Od., and Il. 13, 3; but, *v. κτείνοντο*, they were murdered *without pause*, i. e. one after the other, Od. 11, 413.—No Att. form *νωλεμῶς* seems to be found. (Usu. deriv. from *νω-* for *νη-*, and *λείπω*.)

Νῶμα, τό, Ion. for *νόημα*.

Νωμάω, ῶ, ἡ.-ήσω, (*νέμω* I) *to deal out*, *distribute*, *dispense*, esp. food and drink at festivals, Il. 1, 471, Od. 3, 340, etc.—II. (*νέμω* II. 2) *to direct and move at will*, *guide with perfect command* over the thing moved, freq. in Hom.; and that—1. of weapons, *to manage* or *handle skilfully*, *wield*, *sway*, *brandish*, *ἔγχος*, *βῶν*, Il. 5, 594; 7, 238; also of other instruments, which require strength and skill, *to guide*, *ply*, as the oar, Od. 12, 218, cf. Od. 10, 32, Il. 3, 218; sometimes with the addition of *ἐν χερσί*, *μετὰ χερσί*, *ἐν παλάμῃσι*, Hom.; (but *δούρατι νωμᾶν*, Hes. Sc. 462, is spurious); *v. ἀνία*, Pind. I. 1, 20:—hence, *to guide*, *steer*, *νῶμα δικαίῳ πηδαλίῳ στρατόν*, Id. P. 1, 164; so, *ἐν πρυμνῃ πόλεως οἴακα ν.*, Aesch. Theb. 3.—2. of the limbs of the human body, *to ply* them *nimbly*, *γούνατα νωμᾶν*, Il. 10, 358, cf. Soph. O. T. 468.—3. metaph. *κέρδεα νωμᾶν*, with or without *ἐνὶ φρεσί*, *to turn* wiles *over* in the mind, Lat. *animo volvere* or *versare*, Od. 18, 216; 20, 257; also, *ἐν στήθεσσι νόον πολυκερδέα νωμᾶν*, Od. 13, 255; *ἐν ὠσὶ νωμᾶν καὶ φρεσί*, Aesch. Theb. 25:—hence, *to think on*, *observe*, *remark*, Wess. Hdt. 4, 128, Musgr. Soph. O. T. 300, etc.; *τὸ νωμᾶν καὶ τὸ σκοπεῖν ταὐτόν*, Plat. Crat. 411 D:—also, absol., *to muse*, H. Hom. Cer. 374, dub.—III. intr. *to move one's self*, esp. *to hover*, *float*, where *αὐτόν* or *πτερά* is supplied, Lob. Aj. 604.

†Νωμεντον, ου, τό, *Nomentum*, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228: hence *οἱ Νωμεντᾶνοί*, *the inhab. of N.*, Id. ib.

Νωμεύς, ὁ, later form of *νομεύς*, Jac. A. P. p. 419.

Νωμήσιμος, ον, *always moving*, esp. *backwards*, Nic. Fr. 6, 3: from

Νώμησις, εως, ἡ, (*νωμάω*) *distribution*: *observation*, *σκέψιν καὶ ν.* Plat. Crat. 411 D.—II. *motion*; v. *νωμάω* II.

Νωμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Νωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*νωμάω* II) *one who guides*, *wields*, etc., Nonn.

Νῶν, Att. for *νῶϊν*, v. sub *ἐγώ*.

†Νώνακρις, ιος, ἡ, *Nonacris*, a city of Arcadia, near Pheneus, at the source of the Styx, Hdt. 6, 74.—II. wife of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 17, 6.

Νωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (*νώνυμος*) *namelessness*, *obscurity*.

Νώνῠμνος, ον, Ep. collat. form of sq., like *δίδῠμνος* for *δίδῠμος*, and *ἀπάλαμνος* for *ἀπάλαμος*, metri grat., as in Il. 12, 70, Od. 1, 222, Hes. Op. 153, Pind. O. 11 (10), 61.

Νώνῠμος, ον, (*νη-*, *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*) *nameless*, *without name*, i. e. *unknown*, *inglorious*, Od. 13, 239; 14, 182 (cf. the Ep. collat. form *νώνυμνος*), Aesch. Pers. 1003, Soph., etc.—*Σαπφοῦς νώνυμος*, *without the name* of Sappho, i. e. without knowledge of her, Anth. P. 7, 17.

Νωπέομαι, = *ὀνοπτέομαι*, Lob. Phryn. 190.

†Νῶρα, ων, τά, *Nora*, a fortress of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 537, later Νηρασσός.—2. a city of Sardinia, Paus. 10, 17, 5.

†Νῶραξ, ακος, ὁ, *Norax*, son of Mercury, Paus. 10, 17, 5.

†Νωρήεια, ας, ἡ, *Noreia*, a city of Noricum, Strab. p. 214.

†Νωρίκιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to the Norici*, Dion. P. 321.

†Νωρικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Norici*, a German people between the Danube and Alps, Strab. p. 206; etc.

Νῶροψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, freq. in Hom. esp. in Il. but only in the phrase *νώροπι χαλκῷ*, *νώροπα χαλκόν*, *flashing*, *gleaming* brass. (Acc. to old deriv. from *νη-* and *ὁράω*, *too bright to look at*, cf. *ἤνοψ*.)

Νωσάμενος, *νώσασθαι*, Ion. and Dor. for *νοησ-*, from *νοέω*, q. v., Theogn. 1298, Theocr. 25, 263. cf. *νένωμαι*.

Νῶσις, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for *νόησις*.

Νωτᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to carry on the back*, Ath. 258 B: from

Νωτᾰγωγός, όν, (*νῶτος*, *ἄγω*) *carrying on the back*.

Νωταῖος, α, ον, poet.=*νωτιαῖος*, Nic. Th. 317; cf. Lob. Phryn. 557.

Νωτάκμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*νῶτος*, *ἀκμων*) *with mailed back*, Batr. 296

Νωτάρης, ου, ὁ, (*νῶτος*, *αἴρω*) *bearing on the back and carrying*, Suid. [ᾰ]

Νωτεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who carries on his back*.

Νωτῐαῖος, α, ον, (*νῶτος*) *of* or *belonging to the back*, v. *ἀμφα*, the vertebrae, Eur. El. 841; v. *μυελός*, *the spinal* marrow, Plat. Tim. 74 A.

Νωτῐδᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of shark *with sharp pointed dorsal fin*, Arist. ap. Ath. 294 D; also *ἐπινωτίδιος*.

Νωτίζω, ἡ.-ίσω, (*νῶτος*) *to make to turn the back*: *to turn back* or *about*, *τὰ λίσσυτον δράμημα νωτίσαι*, to turn his backward course, i. e. to flee, Soph. O. T. 193: hence also—2 intr. *to turn one's back*, *πρὸς φυγὴν νωτίζειν*, *to turn and flee*, Eur. Andr. 1141 (where *αὐτόν* may be supplied).—II *to cover the back*, Pors. Phoen. 663 (654). and so, *πόντον νωτίσαι*, *to skim the sea*, Aesch. Ag. 286, v. *νῶτος* II. cf. *νώτισμα*, *ἐπινωτίζω*.

Νώτιος, ον, rare collat form of *νωτιαῖος*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D, Tim. Locr. 100 A.

Νώτισμα, ατος, τό, (*νωτίζω* III) *that which is on the back*, e. g. wings, Eur. (?) ap. Stob. p. 403, 1.

Νωτοβᾰτέω, ῶ, (*νῶτος*, *βαίνω*) *to mount the back*, sensu obsceno, Anth. P. 12, 238.—II. *to walk on the back* or *ridge of*, *τύμβον*, Anth. P. 7, 175

Νωτόγραπτος, ον, (*νῶτος*, *γράφω*) *marked on the back*, Arist. ap. Ath. 286 F.

Νῶτον, τό, v. *νῶτος*.

Νωτοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*νῶτος*, *πλήσσω*) *with scourged back*, Lat. *verbero*, like *μαστιγίας*, esp. of slaves, Ar. Fr. 656, Pherecr. Crap 15

ΝΩΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, and *νῶτον*, ου, τό, *the back*, both of men and animals, freq. in Hom., who uses only the masc. in sing. and like Hes. only the neut. in plur.: plur. *νῶτα* is *freq.* in sing signf., like Lat. *terga*, Il. 2, 304; 8, 94, etc.: in Att. however the neut. form *τὸ νῶτον* prevails even in sing., Lob. Phryn. 290: (the distinction of

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some old Gramm. that ὁ νῶτος, is only used of *animals* and τὸ νῶτον only of *men*, is quite unfounded, v. Od. 4, 65; 9, 433, 441, and cf. Piers. Moer. p. 267; νώτοισιν ὁ 'Οδυσσῆα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρε, i. e. with slices cut lengthwise from the chine, Od. 14, 437;—τὰ νῶτα ἐντρέπειν, ἐπιστρέψαι, to turn *the back*, i. e. flee, Hdt. 7, 211, 141; so, νῶτα δοῦναι, Lat. *dare terga*, Plut. 2, 787 F; so νῶτα δεῖξαι, Id. Marcell. 12; but the latter also of the winner in a race, Anth.: κατὰ νώτου, from behind, Hdt. 1, 10, 75.—II. metaph. *any wide surface*, esp. of *the sea*, hence oft. in Hom. and Hes. εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης; so, ἐν νώτοισι ποντίας ἁλός, Eur. Hel. 129; also of *large tracts of lands, plains*, νῶτα γαίας, Pind. P. 4, 45; χθονὸς ν., Eur. I. T. 46; so, ἀστεροειδέα νῶτα αἰθέρος, Id. Andromed. 1, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1067.—2. *the back* or *ridge* of a hill, Epigr. ap. Plut.

Νωτοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry on the back*, Diod.: and

Νωτοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying on the back*, Id.: from

Νωτοφόρος, ον, (νῶτος, φέρω) *carrying on the back*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 19.

Νωχᾱλός, ἡ, ον, =νωχελής, acc. to Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 188.

Νωχέλεια, ας, ἡ, *laziness, sluggishness*: and

Νωχελεύομαι, Dep., *to be νωχελής*: from

Νωχελής, ές, *moving slowly and heavily, sluggish, dull*, Hipp.: πλευρὰ νωχελῆ νόσῳ, Eur. Or. 800, cf. νωθής, νωθρός. (Usu. deriv. from νη-, and ὀκέλλω: Passow with Döderlein from νη-, ὠκύς.)

Νωχελία, ας, ἡ, Ep. form of νωχέλεια, Il. 19, 411.

Νωχελίζω, =νωχελεύομαι.

Ξ

Ξ, ξ, ξῖ, τό, indecl., fourteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ξ', 60, but ,ξ, 60,000.—The old Gramm. considered ξ as a double consonant, compounded of γσ, κσ, or χσ: in Aeol. dialect it continued to be written κσ, Greg. Dial. Aeol. 39, p. 613; and in Att. Greek it was represented by χσ before the introduction of the Samian alphabet:—certain tokens of this origin appear,—1. in dialectic changes, esp. in the Aeol. and Dor. transposition of the consonants which form ξ, as, ξίφος ξιφύδριον, Dor. σκίφος σκιφύδριον, ξερός ξηρός, whence σχερός σκηρός σκληρός σκιῤῥός, ΞΑ'Ω ξαίνω ξέω *scabo*, ἰξός *viscum*, ἴξύς ἰσχύς, ἀφυσγετός from ἀφύξιμος.—2. in the formation of verbs, as διδάξω, μίξω, ἕξω, from διδάσκω, μίσγω, ἴσχω.—II. besides this, ξ appears, esp. in Aeol. and Att., as κ and σ aspirated, e. g. κοινός ξυνός, Lat. *cum* σύν ξύν, σίδη σίμβη Aeol. ξίμβη: so, ξεστής Ξέστος for Lat. *sextarius Sextus*, Lob. Paral. 18; and so in Dor. fut. and aor. κλαξῶ for κλήσω, παῖξαι for παῖσαι, etc., Schäf. Greg. p. 327, Lob. Phryn. 240.—III. ξ also is oft. interchanged with σσ or ττ, not only in the fut. of verbs in -σσω and -ττω, and in ἄνασσα, Θρᾷσσα, feminines from ἄνυξ, Θρᾷξ, but also in words like διττός τρισσός, Ion. διξός τριξός, Schäf. Greg. p. 435.—Ξ was most freq. in Dor. and old Att. dialects, v. ξύν, σύν. [Vowels before ξ are always long by position.]

†Ξάθροι, ων, *ol, the Xathri*, an Indian people, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

ΞΑΙ'ΝΩ: f. ξᾶνῶ: aor. ἔξηνα, pass. ἐξάνθην: pf. pass. from Hipp. downwds. ἔξασμαι, but ἔξαμμαι also occurs in Diod. *To scratch, comb*, esp. of wool, *to card*, so as to make it fit for spinning, εἶρια ξαίνειν, Od. 22, 423; στέμματα ξ., Eur. Or. 12: but later usu. absol., as Soph. Fr. 497, Ar. Lys. 536, Plat., etc.; and c. gen. partitivo, ἐρίων ξ., Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 271: hence, metaph., ξ. εὐνοιαν εἰς καλαθίσκον, Ar. Lys. 579.—2. of cloth, *to full, clean* it, ξ. πέπλον, Ar. Av. 827.—II. metaph., *to subject to a process like that of fulling*, as of threshing, ἡνίκ' ἂν ξανθῇ στάχυς, Aesch. Fr. 291, 7;—then of persons, *to scourge*, etc., ξ. κατὰ νώτου πολλὰς (sc. πληγάς), Dem. 403, 4; ῥάβδοις ἔξαινον τὰ σώματα, Plut. Poplic. 6; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799:—esp. of the waves of the sea, *to beat, lash* the shore, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 151; cf. Lat. *radere* and *stringere*;—hence, ξαίνουσα παρειὰς ὀάκρυσιν, Anth. P. 7, 464. (From same root as ξέω, ξύω; akin to Lat. *scabere*, our *shave*.)

Ξᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to grow numb* or *stiff*, probably, strictly of the hands when stiff with carding wool, Soph. Fr. 450; cf. Nic. Ther. 383. Hence

Ξάνησις, ἡ, *numbness* of the hands, Poll.

†Ξάνθη, ης, ἡ, *Xanthe*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 356.

Ξανθίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *thunny*, Ath.—II. *Xanthias*, the name of a slave, the *Fool* or *Gracioso* of Greek comedy, Ar. Ran., etc.: no doubt he had yellow hair; cf. πυῤῥίας.—III. *a throw on the dice*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 234.

†Ξανθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. II., *my dear Xanthias*, Ar. Ran. 582.

Ξανθίζω, (ξανθός) *to make yellow* or *brown*, by roasting or frying, Ar. Ach. 1047: hence in pass., of the meat, *to grow yellow*, cf. ξανθός, fin.:—mid. *to dye one's hair*, A. B.—II. intr. *to be yellow*, LXX.

†Ξανθικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Xanthicles*, an Achaian, a commander of the ten thousand on the return, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47.

Ξανθικός, οῦ, ὁ, a name of the month of *April* among the Macedonians and Gazaeans, Diod.: τὰ Ξανθικά, a Macedon. festival in that month, like the Rom. *lustratio exercitus*.

†Ξάνθιοι, ων, *ol, the Xanthii*, a people of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 511.

Ξάνθιον, ου, τό, a plant used for *dying* the hair *yellow*, *Xanthium strumarium, broad-leaved burweed*, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 136.

†Ξάνθιον πεδίον, τό, v. Ξάνθος II. 1.

†Ξανθίππη, ης, ἡ, *Xanthippe*, wife of Pleuron, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. wife of Socrates, Plat.—Others in Anth.

†Ξανθιππίδης, ου, ὁ, prop. *son of Xanthippus*, as masc. n., *Xanthippides*, v. sq. 3.

†Ξάνθιππος, ου, ὁ, *Xanthippus*, son of Melas, slain by Tydeus, Apollod. 1, 8, 5.—2. son of Ariphon, father of Pericles, gained the victory at Mycale, Hdt. 6, 136.—3. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.: in Plut. Aristid. 5, Ξανθιππίδης.—4. the elder son of Pericles, Plat. Menex.—5. a Spartan general in the service of the Carthaginians, Polyb. 1, 32, sqq.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Ξανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Xanthis*, a Thespiad, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ξάνθισμα, ατος, τό, (ξανθίζω) *that which is dyed yellow*, ξ. κόμης, dyed hair, Eur. Dan. 8, cf. Anth. P. 5, 260.

Ξανθόγεως, ων, (ξανθός, γῆ) *of yellow soil*, Luc. Dea Syr. 8.

Ξανθοέθειρος, ον, =sq.

Ξανθόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ξανθός, θρίξ) *golden-haired*, Solon 32, Theocr. 18, 1.

Ξανθοκάρηνος, ον, (ξανθός, κάρηνον) *with yellow head* or *hair*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 15. [κᾰ̄]

Ξανθοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (ξανθός, κόμη) =ξανθόθριξ, Pind. N. 9, 40, Opp. C. 3, 24: also ξανθόκομος, ον, Theocr. 17, 103.

Ξανθόουλος, ον, (ξανθός, οὖλος) *with curly, yellow hair*, Liban.

Ξανθός, ἡ, όν, *yellow*, of various shades, *golden yellow, bright yellow* or *pale yellow*; often with a tinge of red, *chestnut, auburn* (cf. πυῤῥός), Lat. *flavus, fulvus, robius*: Plat., Tim. 68 B, defines it λαμπρὸν ἐρυθρῷ λευκῷ τε μεμιγμένον. In Hom. Achilles always has ξανθὴ κόμη, Il. 1, 197; 23, 141; and Ulysses ξανθαὶ τρίχες, Od. 13, 399, 431: he also has it as a distinctive epith. of some person, as ξανθὸς Μενέλαος, ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος,—and here some would take it of the *sun-burnt* complexion of these heroes;—but as it is also applied to women, as to Agamede, in Il. 11, 740, (ξ. Δημήτηρ in Il. 5, 500 may refer to the *golden* corn), to Ariadne, etc. by Hes., to Minerva and the Graces by Pind. (N. 10, 11; 5, fin.), it is better in all cases to take it of their *golden* hair: for this *fair, blonde* hair, being rare in the south, seems to have belonged to the ancient ideal of youthful beauty: e. g. Apollo always has it: and on the Att. stage it marked princely youths. The only other use of the word in Hom. is ξανθὸς ἵππους, *chestnut* mares, Il. 11, 680, cf. 9, 407. The later usage remained the same, being usu. applied to hair: but †Xenophan. has it of loaves, ἄρτοι ξανθοί, 1, 9 Bgk.†, Pind. of flowers (O. 6, 91), of gold (O. 7, 90), of gum (Fr. 87. 2); and Soph. (Fr. 257) of wine: ξανθαῖσιν αὔραις ἀγάλλεται, exults in its *yellow* fragrance, of a fried fish, Antiph. Philotheb. 1, 22; cf. ξανθίζω, ξανθόχρως. (Akin to ξουθός.)—II. Ξάνθος, paroxyt., as prop. n., *Xanthus*,—1. a stream of the Troad, so called by gods, by men Scamander, Il. 20, 74, etc.—2. a horse of Achilles, *Bayard*, the other being Βαλίος, *Pyeball*, Il. 16, 149. v. sq.

†Ξάνθος, ου, ὁ, *Xanthus*, I. as masc. pr. n., 1. a Trojan, Il. 5, 152.—2. son of Triopas, king of Troezene, who settled afterward in Lesbos, Call. Del. 41.—3. a commander of the Mardi, Aesch. Pers. 995.—4. the last king of Thebes, Strab. p. 393.—5. a Samian, Hdt. 2, 135.—6. a lyric poet, who flourished before the time of Croesus, Ath. 513 A.—7. a historian of Sardis, Ath. 515 D.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.—II. of rivers, 1. a river of Lycia, rising in Mt. Taurus, Il. 2, 877; along it lay the Ξάνθιον πεδίον, Hdt. 1, 176.—2. v. foreg. II. 1.—III. a city on the Lycian Xanthus, containing a temple of Sarpedon, now prob. *Aksenide*, Hdt. 1, 176; Strab. p. 666: hence οἱ Ξάνθιοι, *the inhab. of Xanthus*, Hdt. l. c.—IV. as name of horses, 1. v. foreg. II. 2.—2. a horse of Hector, Il. 8, 185.

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Ξανθότης, ητος, ἡ, (ξανθός) *yellowness*, esp. of hair, Strab. †p. 290.

Ξανθοτριχέω, ῶ, *to be ξανθόθριξ, have yellow hair*, Strab. †p. 263.

Ξανθοφαής, ές, *golden-gleaming.*

Ξανθοφθής, ές, (ξανθός, φυή) *yellow by nature*, ἔλικες, Anth. P. 12, 10.

Ξανθοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ξανθός, χιτών) *with a yellow coat*, ροιή, Anth. P. 6, 102.

Ξανθοχολικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a ξανθόχολος.*

Ξανθόχολος, ον, (ξανθός, χολή) *with yellow bile, jaundiced.*

Ξανθόχροος, ον, (ξανθός, χρόα, χρώς) *with yellow skin*, Mosch. 2, 84, Nonn. :—so, ξανθόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, of fried fish, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 325 E.

Ξανθόω, ῶ, as pass., -όομαι, *to be* or *become ξανθός.*

Ξανθύνομαι, = foreg., Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.

Ξανθωπός, όν, (ξανθός, ὠπ) *golden-looking*, χαίτη, Opp. C. 2, 382.

Ξάνιον, ου, τό, (ξαίνω) *a card for combing wool* :—*a comb*, A. B.—II.= ἐπίξηνον. [ᾰ]

Ξάνσις, ἡ, *wool-carding.*

Ξάντης, ου, ὁ, (ξαίνω) *a wool-carder*, Plat. Polit. 281 A. Hence

Ξαντικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to* or *fit for wool-carding* : ἡ -κη (sc. τέχνη), *wool-carding*, Plat. Polit. 281 A.

Ξάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ξάντης : *al ξ.*, name of a play of Aeschylus.

Ξάσμα, ατος, τό, (ξαίνω) *carded wool*, Soph. Fr. 915.

†Ξειναγόρης, εω, ὁ, Ion.=Ξεναγόρας, ου, son of Praxilaus, governor of Cilicia under Xerxes, Hdt. 9, 107.

Ξεινᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for ξεναπάτης, Eur. [ᾰ]

Ξειν, ἡ, Ion. for ξένη.

Ξεινηδόκος, ον, poet. for ξενοδ-: ξεινηθεν, Ion. for ξέν-.

Ξεινήϊη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ξενία, Hdt. 3, 39, where however some MSS. have the usu. Ion. form ξεινίη, which is prob. right.

Ξεινήϊον, ου, τό, (ξεῖνος) Ion. for ξενεῖον (which is hardly to be found), *a host's gift*, such as was given to a departing guest, Hom. ; in full, δῶρα ξεινήια, Od. 24, 273 ; ironically, a good return, i. e. retribution, Od. 22, 290 : also *the provision made for a guest*, Od. 4. 33 ; and so, generally, *friendly gifts*, Il. 6, 218 ; cf. ξείνιον (sub ξεῖνος II).

Ξεινίζω, Ion. for ξενίζω, Hom., and Hdt.

Ξεινίη, ξεινικός, Ion. for ξεν-, Hdt.

Ξεινιον, τό, ξείνιος, α, ον, Ion. for ξέν-, Hom., and Hdt.

Ξεινοβάκχη, ης, ἡ, *mad for love of the stranger*, Lyc.

Ξεινοδοκέω, ῶ, Hdt. ; ξεινοδόκος, Hom., and Hes., Ion. for ξενοδ-.

Ξεινοκτονέω, ῶ, Ion. for ξενοκτονέω, Hdt.

Ξεῖνος, η, ον, Ion. for ξένος, Hom., Hes., and Hdt. Hence

Ξεινοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Od. 21, 35 ; and ξεινόω, Ion. for ξεν-.

†Ξεινόφιλος, ου, ὁ, poet.=Ξεν., masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Ξεινοφόων, ὁ, poet.= Ξενοφῶν, Christod. Ecphr. 388.

Ξειρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. sub ξυρίς.

Ξενᾰγέτης, ου, ὁ, *one who takes charge of guests*, ξ. Δελφοί, *the hospitable* Delphians, Pind. N. 7, 63 : from

Ξενᾰγεω, ῶ, *to be a ξεναγός* : also *to show strangers the sights*, 'lionize' them : hence, ξεναγούμενος, *one seeing the sights*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C ; ξενάγησόν με νέηλυν ὄντα, Luc. D. Mort. 18, 1, cf. Contempl. 1.—II. *to levy* or *lead mercenary troops*, ξ. τοῦ ξενικοῦ, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 15 and 17. Hence

Ξενάγησις, εως, ἡ, =sq.—II. ξ. νἱῶν, *the conscription, enlistment* of one's sons, App. Civ. 5, 74. [ᾰ]

Ξενᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a ξεναγός, command of a body of mercenaries*, App.

†Ξεναγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Xenagoras*, masc. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 12, 26.

Ξενᾰγός, όν, (ξένος, ἡγέομαι) *guiding strangers*, Plut. 2, 567 A.—II. as subst., ὁ ξ., *the leader of a body of mercenaries*, Thuc. 2, 75, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19, etc. (The form is strictly Dor., but like many others, esp. military terms, it has been adopted in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 430.)

Ξενᾰγωγέω, ῶ, =ξεναγέω : from

Ξενᾰγωγός, όν, later form for ξεναγός II, Lob. Phryn. 430, Schäf. Plut. Ages. 36.

†Ξεναλνετος, ου, ὁ, *Xenaenetus*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 94, 4, Lys. 148, 22 : in Diod. S. 'Εξαίνετος.

Ξενάπᾰτης, ου, ὁ, poet. ξειν-, (ξένος, ἀπατάω) *one who deceives strangers*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 43, Eur. Med. 1392. —II. *a treacherous breeze* within a harbour, while another is blowing at sea, A. B. [ᾰ] Hence

Ξενάπᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *the cheating of strangers*, Ep. Plat. 350 C.

†Ξενάρης, ους, ὁ, *Xenares*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 51.

†Ξενάρκειος, ον, *of Xenarces*, ὁ Ξ. υἱός, *son of Xenarces*, Pind. P. 8, 26 : from

†Ξενάρκης, ους, ὁ, *Xenarces*, father of Aristomenes of Aegina, Pind. P. 8, 102 (72).

Ξεναρκής, ές, (ξένος, ἀρκέω) *aiding strangers*, Pind. N. 4, 20.

†Ξέναρχος, ου, ὁ, *Xenarchus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 3, 614 sqq.—2. a mimographer, son of Sophron, Arist. Poet. 1.—3. a peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia, teacher of Strabo, Strab. p. 670.—Others in Ath. ; etc.

†Ξενέα, ας, ἡ, *Xenea*, name of a shepherdess, Theocr. 7, 73.

†Ξένετος, ου, ὁ, *Xenetus*, a Syracusan, father-in-law of the tyrant Dionysius, Diod. S. 14, 44.

Ξενεύω, =ξενιτεύω, very dub.

Ξένη, ης, ἡ, fem. of ξένος :—1. (sub. γυνή), *a female guest* : *a foreign woman*, Aesch. Ag. 950, etc.—2. (sub. χώρα, γῆ.) *a foreign country*, Soph. Phil. 135. —3. (sub. τράπεζα), *a hospitable entertainment, hospitality*, like ξενία. Hence

Ξένηθεν, Ion. ξειν-, adv., *from abroad*, Opp. H. 4, 153.

Ξενηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, at Sparta *a measure for ridding the country of foreigners*, a sort of *alien act*, Thuc. 1, 144 (ubi v. Arnold) ; 2, 39, Plat. Prot. 342 C : cf. Müller Dor. 3, 1, § 2 : from

Ξενηλᾰτέω, ῶ, (ξένος, ἐλαύνω) *to banish foreigners*, Ar. Av. 1013.

Ξενία, ας, ἡ, (ξένος) *the state and rights of a guest, hospitality*, Od. 24, 286, 314 (in form ξενίη, whereas Hdt. has Ion. form ξεινίη, and ξεινήϊη in 3, 39, si vera l.) : hence ἐπὶ ξενίαν καλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, to invite, come as a guest, Pind. N. 10, 92, Dem. 81, 20 ; cf. ξένιος II : *hospitable reception, entertainment*, Hdt. 7, 116, etc.—2. *a friendly relation between* two princes or states, ξενίαν τινὶ συντιθέναι, Lat. *hospitium facere cum aliquo*, Hdt. 1, 27 ; 3, 39 ; so, ξ. τινός, Dem. 242, 20 ; cf. πρόξενος.—3. *the state* or *rights of a foreigner*, as opp. to those of a citizen ; hence, ξενίας ὀφλεῖν (sc. γραφήν) to be indicted *as an alien* for usurping civic rights, Ar. Vesp. 718, so, ξενίας ἁλίσκεσθαι, Dem. 741, 19 : ξενίας γράψασθαί τινα, Id. 1030, 22 ; cf. Att. Process 347 sq.—II. as from of ξένιος, *a foreign land*, ἐπὶ ξενίας πτωχεύειν, Antipho 117, 22.

†Ξενιάδης, ου ὁ, *Xeniades*, a Corinthian, who purchased Diogenes from Sinope, and set him at liberty. Diog. L.

†Ξενίας, ου, ὁ, *Xenias*, a commander of the Greeks in the service of Cyrus the younger, an Arcadian, Xen. An. 1, 1.—2. a wealthy Elean, Id. Hell. 3, 2, 27.

Ξενίζω, Ion. ξεινίζω, f. -ίσω. (ξένος) —*to receive or entertain strangers*. *to receive as a guest*, Lat. *hospite excipere*, Hom. (who like Hdt. always has the Ion. form, usu. with doubled σ, ξεινίσσω, ξεινίσσας, etc.), Trag., etc. ; ξείνους ξ., Od. 3, 355 ; ξ. τινα ἐς δῶμα, Eur. Alc. 1013, etc ; ξ τινα σίτοισι, Soph. Fr. 579 : so, ξ. τινα πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *to present with* hospitable gifts, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 2 :—pass., *to be entertained as a guest*, Lat. *hospitari*, Ar. Ach. 73, Plat. Tim. 17 B.—II. *to surprise, astonish by some strange sight*, etc. ; in pass., *to be astonished*, Polyb. 1, 23, 5 ; 3, 68, 9, etc.—2. *to make strange, alter* ; esp. of plants and animals, *to stunt their growth and distort* them.—III. intr. *to be strange* Polyb. 3, 114, 4 : ξ. τῷ σχήματι, Lac. Gymn. 6 :—*to speak with a foreign accent*, Dem. 1304, 6 ; λέξις ξενίζουσα, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 45 : cf. sq fin.

Ξενικός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Eur. Ion 722 ; Ion. ξειν- (ξένος) : *of or belonging to a stranger, of foreign land*, opp. to ἀστικός, Aesch. Supp. 618 : ξ. τρόφεις, Eur. Cycl. 370 :—of soldiers, *hired for service under foreigners, mercenary*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 1. etc. ; ξ. πεζοὶ ἢ ἱππῆς ξ., Thuc. 7, 42 : but ξ. στρατιώτης in Hdt. 1, 77 is prob. only *the foreign* auxiliaries, not *mercenaries* : τὸ ξενικόν, =οἱ ξένοι, *a body* or *army of mercenaries*, Ar. Plut. 173, Thuc. 4, 55, Xen., etc.—II. *strange, foreign, outlandish*, Hdt. 1, 172 ; 4, 76 (who always uses the Ion. form) ; ξ. ὀνόματα, *foreign* names, Plat. Crat. 401 B. of style, *foreign*, i. e. abounding in unusual words. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3, Poët. 22, 3. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Crat. 407 B.

Ξένιον, ου, τό, v. ξένιος II.

Ξένιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Ion. ξείνιος (ξένος) :—*belonging to a friend and guest*, or *to friendship and hospitality, hospitable*, Ζεὺς ξ., as *protector of the rights of hospitality*, Il. 13, 625, Od. 9, 271, Pind., and Trag. ; τράπεζα ξ., *the guest's* table, Od. 14, 158 ; ξ. ἑστία, Pind. P. 3, 56 ; ξ. τινί, *bound to one by ties of hospitality*, Hdt. 5, 63 :—ξ. ἄκρα (Il. 11, 779), or ξένια alone, *friendly gifts*, given to the guest by his host, Lat. *lautium*, Hom., who interchanges by chiefly food and lodging : so Hdt., mostly usu. plur., cf. ξένια (Hom. usu. has the Ion. form, ξείνια Od. he also freq. uses the common one, 14, 158, 399 ; 15, 514, etc. Hdt. the Ion. only) : ἐπὶ ξένια καλεῖν, to invite any one to eat with one, Hdt. 2, 107 ; 5, 18, etc., cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 760 ; ἐπὶ ξείνια παλαιὰ βοῦς τρώγει, Hdt. 4, 154, cf. ξένια.—II. *foreign*, Pind. P. 3, 56.

†Ξένιππος, ου, ὁ, *Xenippus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1021, 16.

†Ξενίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Xenis*, a slave of Neaera, Dem. 1386, 8.

Ξενίσις, ἡ, (ξενίζω) *the entertainment of a guest* or *stranger*, ξ. ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 6, 46.

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Ξένισμα, ατος, τό, (ξενίζω II. 1) *amazement.*

Ξενισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ξένιαις, Plat.Lys. 205 C.—II. *the injurious effect of any new or strange thing*, e. g. *ὑδάτων*, Diosc.; v. ξενίζω II.—2. *the strangeness* or *novelty* of a thing, Polyb. 15, 17, 1, Diog. L. 2, 94.

Ξενῖτεια, ας, ἡ, *a living abroad*, LXX, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8: *the life of a soldier on foreign service:* from

Ξενῖτεύω, (ξένος) *to live abroad*, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 28, 6, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8:—also as dep., *ξενῖτεύομαι*, esp. *to be a mercenary in foreign service*, Isocr. 107 A, 410 C.

Ξενοδαΐκτης, οῦ, ὁ, (ξένος, δαΐζω) *one who murders guests* or *strangers*, Eur. H. F. 391.

Ξενοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ξένος, δαίω, δαίς) *one that devours guests* or *strangers*, epith. of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 658.

†**Ξενόδημος**, ου, ὁ, Dor. Ξενόδᾱμ., *Xenodemus*, masc. pr. n., Apollod.; etc.

†**Ξενοδίκη**, ης, ἡ, *Xenodice*, daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. daughter of Syleus, Id. 2, 6, 3.

Ξενοδοκεῖον, and **-χεῖον**, ου, τό, *a place for strangers to lodge in, an inn, lodging-house:* from

Ξενοδοκέω, ῶ, Ion. ξεινοδ-, Hdt. 6, 127, and ξενοδοχέω, Eur. Alc. 552, *to entertain, lodge guests* or *strangers.*—II. *to testify*, Pind. Fr. 278?

Ξενοδόκος and **-δόχος**, ον, Ion. ξεινοδόκος (ξένος, δέχομαι):—*receiving, entertaining strangers:* in Hom. (who like Hes. Op. 185, always has Ion. form), *ξεινοδόκος* is *the host*, as opp. to *ξεῖνος, the guest*, v. esp. Od. 8, 543; 15, 55.—II. *a witness*, Simon. 215, cf. Schneidew. Simon. p. 84.

†**Ξενόδοκος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenodocus*, masc. pr. n., Aeschin. 49, 19; etc.

Ξενοδόχημα, ατος, τό,=ξενοδοκεῖον.

Ξενοδοχία, ας, ἡ, *the entertainment of a stranger*, Xen. Oec. 9, 10: from

Ξενοδόχος, ον,=ξενοδόκος.

†**Ξενόδοχος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenodochus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 57.

Ξενοδώτης, ου, ὁ, (ξένος, δίδωμι) *the host*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 15.

Ξενόεις, εσσα, εν, (ξένος) *full of strangers*, Eur. I. T. 1282.

Ξενοθῡτέω, ῶ, (ξένος, θύω) *to sacrifice strangers*, Strab. ῾p. 298.

†**Ξενοίτας**, ὁ, *Xenoetas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 48, 6.

†**Ξενοκλέης**, contd. **Ξενοκλῆς**, q. v., Ar.

†**Ξενόκλεια**, ας, ἡ, *Xenoclĕa*, a female of Delphi, Paus. 10, 13, 8.

†**Ξενοκλείδης**, ου, ὁ, *Xenoclīdes*, admiral of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 46.—2. an Athenian poet, Dem. 447, 11.

†**Ξενοκλῆς**, έους, ὁ, uncontd. **-κλέης**, *Xenocles*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 20.—2. an Athenian, father of Carcinus, a tragic poet, Ael. V. H. 2, 8.—3. son of Carcinus, a wretched tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 86; Th. 169.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Ξενοκοπέω, ῶ, (ξένος, κόπτω) *to kill strangers*, Metagen. ap. Suid.

Ξενοκρᾰτέομαι, (ξένος, κρατέω) as pass., *to be ruled by strangers*, esp. *by mercenary troops.*

†**Ξενοκράτης**, ους, ὁ, *Xenocrates*, a philosopher of Chalcedon, successor of Speusippus in the academy, Ael. V. H. 2, 19; Ath. 186 B.—2. brother of Theron tyrant of Agrigentum, a victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 6, 6.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†**Ξενοκρίτη**, ης, ἡ, *Xenocrite*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

†**Ξενόκριτος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenocritus*, a statuary of Thebes, Paus. 9, 11, 14.—2. a lyric poet, Plut.

Ξενοκτονέω, ῶ, *to slay guests* or *strangers*, Ion. ξεινοκτ-, Hdt. 2, 115, Eur. Hec. 1247: and

Ξενοκτονία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for *ξενοφονία:* from

Ξενοκτόνος, ον, (ξένος, κτείνω) *slaying guests* or *strangers*, Eur. I. T. 53, 776, Aeschin. 85, 42.

Ξενοκυστᾰπάτη, ης, ἡ, (ξένος, κύστη, ἀπατάω) *an intrigue with foreign women*, Anth. P. 11, 7.

Ξενολογέω, ῶ, *to enlist strangers*, esp. for soldiers, hence *to levy mercenaries*, Isocr. 101 D, Dem. 1019, 12: and

Ξενολογία, ας, ἡ, *a levying of mercenaries*, Arist. Oec. 2, 41, 1: and

Ξενολόγιον, ου, τό, *an army of mercenaries*, Polyb. 29, 8, 6, etc.: from

Ξενολόγος, ον, (ξένος, λέγω) *levying mercenarius*, Polyb. 1, 32, 1.

Ξενομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to have a rage for foreign fashions*, Plut. 2, 527 E: from

Ξενομᾰνής, ές, (ξένος, μαίνομαι) *mad after foreign fashions*, etc.: hence

Ξενομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a rage for foreign fashions*, etc.

Ξενοπᾰθέω, ῶ, (ξένος, πάθος) *to have a strange feeling, feel a* thing *to be strange* or *unusual*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 132 C.

†**Ξενοπείθεια**, ας, ἡ, *Xenopithĕa*, mother of Lysandrides, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 609 B.

†**Ξενοπείθης**, ους, ὁ, *Xenopithes*, an Athenian, son of Nausicrates, against whom is directed orat. Dem. 984 sqq.; in this another, uncle of foreg., is mentioned, 986, 24.

Ξενοπρεπής, ές, (ξένος, πρέπω) *beseeming a stranger:*—*strange, out of the way*, Hipp.

ΞΕ῾ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Ion. *ξεῖνος*, *a guest*, Hom. (who like Hes. and Hdt. always uses Ion. form); but *the guest* appears under a two-fold relation:—1. *the friend*, with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for self and heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to *Ζεὺς ξένιος*. In this sense both parties are *ξένοι*, v. esp. Od. 1, 313; and, from this relation being hereditary, must be explained the Hom. expressions *ξεῖνος πατρώιος* and *παλαιός*. Yet,—II. in Hom. the word usu. appears in a pass. sense, to denote the person who receives hospitality, i. e. *the guest*, as opp. to *the host*, v. esp. Od. 8, 543; 15, 55; but also in act. sense, *the host*, elsewhere *ξεινοδόκος*, Il. 15, 532, Od. 8, 166, 208; 14, 53, and freq. in Att. Further, Hom. uses *ξεῖνός τινος* as well as *τινι*, while Hdt. seems to join it only with dat.; but both recur in Att., cf. Thuc. 2, 13, Xen. An. 2, 1, 5,—though the latter remained most common.—2. because in the olden time it was a sacred duty to receive, lodge and protect the helpless stranger, Hom. uses *ξεῖνος* for *any stranger* (who did not give himself out for a robber or enemy), and so for *a wanderer* or *refugee, who was to be treated just like a guest:* hence *ξεῖνος* is joined sometimes with *ἱκέτης*, Od. 8, 546, sometimes with *πτωχός*, Od. 6, 208. Hence too,—3. from Hom. downwds., any one whose name is not known or told is called *ξένος*; and the address *ὦ ξένε, O stranger*, became as common as our *Friend!* or *Sir!* or the Greek *ὦ φίλε*, Br. Soph. O. T. 813.—Among the Romans on the other hand the orig. name for *a stranger* (*hostis*) came to mean *enemy*, cf. Cic Off. 1, 12, 1.—4. because the *ξένος* only became such by leaving his own home, the name was early given to one who left the house he was born in, and attached himself to another, usu. for pay, *a hireling*, Od. 14, 102: but in Att., *ξένος* meant regularly *a soldier who entered foreign service for pay, a mercenary*, Thuc. 1, 121, Xen. An. 1, 1, 10, etc.; esp. of the Greeks in Persian pay,—a euphemism for the more invidious *μισθωτός* or *μισθοφόρος:* much more rarely without any reproach, *an ally*, as perh. in Xen. Lac. 12, 3.—5. simply for *βάρβαρος, a foreigner, not Greek*, prob. only at Lacedaemon, Hdt. 9, 11, 55.—The fem. *ἡ ξένη* and *ἡ ξένος* is post-Hom., cf. sub v. *ξένη*.—Regularly *πολίτης* is opp. to *ξένος*, also *ὁστός*, Jac. A. P. p. 558.

B. as adj. *ξένος*, η, ον, Att. ος, ον, Ion. *ξεῖνος*, η, ον:—*foreign*, never in Hom. (for in the phrases *ξεῖνε πάτερ* and *ἀνθρωποι ξεῖνοι*, Il. 24, 202, etc., it is in appositon, acc. to his common custom), but freq. in Att., *strange in* a thing, *unacquainted with, ignorant of* it, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 219.—2. *strange, unusual, new, unheard-of, τιμωρίαι*, Tim. Locr. 104 D.—II. adv. *ξένως, strangely, unusually:* also c. gen., *ξένως ἔχω τῆς ἐνθάδε λέξεως*, I am *a stranger to* the language, Plat. Apol. 17 D. (Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 166, 247, refers the word to the prep. *ἐκ*, Lat. *ex*; cf. our *strange* from *extraneus.*)

Ξενόσσοος, ον, Ion. ξειν-, (ξένος, σώζω) *saving strangers*, Nonn.

Ξενόστᾱσις, ἡ, (ξένος, στάσις) like *ξενοδοκεῖον, a lodging for guests* or *strangers*, Soph. O. C. 90, Fr. 298.

Ξενοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. ξειν-, (ξένος) *hospitality, the ties* or *rights of hospitality*, Od. 21, 35.

Ξενότῑμος, ον, (ξένος, τιμάω) *honouring strangers*, Aesch. Eum. 546.

†**Ξενότῑμος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenotimus*, father of the commander Carcinus, Thuc. 2, 23.—Others in Isocr.; etc

Ξενοτροφέω, ῶ, *to entertain strangers: to maintain mercenary troops*, Thuc. 7, 48, Dem. 157, 11: and

Ξενοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *the maintenance of mercenaries*, Hyperid.: from

Ξενοτρόφος, ον, (ξένος, τρέφω) *entertaining strangers: maintaining mercenaries.*

†**Ξενοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Xenophanes*, an Athenian, father of Lamachus, Thuc. 6, 8.—2. son of Cleomachus, envoy of Philip of Macedon to Hannibal, Polyb. 7, 9, 1.—3. a philosopher, founder of the Eleatic sect, Plut.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†**Ξενοφαντίδας**, ου, ὁ, *Xenophantidas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 55.

†**Ξενόφαντος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenophantus*, an Athenian, a dithyrambic poet, Ar. Nub. 349.

†**Ξενόφιλος**, ου, ὁ, *Xenophilus*, a musician and Pythagorean philosopher of Thrace, Luc. Macrob. 18.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Ξενοφονέω, ῶ, *to murder strangers*, Eur. I. T. 1021: and

Ξενοφονία, ας, ἡ, *murder of strangers*, Isocr. 228 C, Bekk.: from

Ξενοφόνος, ον, (ξένος, φονεύω) *murdering guests* or *strangers*, Ep. Plat. 336 D.

†**Ξενόφρων**, ονος, ὁ, *Xenophron*, an

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Athenian, son of Phaedimus, Dem. 402, 15.

Ξενοφῡής, ές, *strange of shape* or *nature*.

†Ξενοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Xenophon*, son of Thessalus, of Corinth, a victor in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 13, 38, sqq.—2. an Athenian general, son of Euripides, Thuc. 2, 70.—3. son of Gryllus, a distinguished statesman, philosopher, and historian.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Ξενοφωνέω, ῶ, *to speak in a strange tongue*: generally, *to sound strangely*: and

Ξενοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *strange language* or *discourse*: from

Ξενόφωνος, ον, (ξένος, φωνή) *speaking in a strange tongue* or *having a strange sound*.

Ξενόω, ῶ, (ξένος) *to make one's friend and guest*: *to entertain*, Aesch. Supp. 927, in mid.—II. usu. in pass. with fut. mid. *ξενώσομαι* (Soph. Phil. 303); aor. *ἐξενώθην*:—1. *to enter into a treaty of hospitality with* one, τινί, Hdt. 6, 21, Xen. Ages. 8, 5, Lys. 107, 26.—2. *to take up* his *abode with* one *as a guest*, *to be entertained*, Pind. P. 4, fin., Aesch. Cho. 702, Eur., etc.; παρά τινι, Xen. An. 7, 8, 8.—3. *to be in foreign parts*, *to be abroad*, Soph. Phil. 303, Tr. 65; *to go into banishment*, Monk Hipp. 1088.—III. later, in Act., *to deprive* one *of* a thing, τινά τινος, Heliod.

Ξενύδριον, ου, τό, = ξενύλλιον, Menand. p. 160.

†Ξένυλλα, ης, ἡ, *Xenylla*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 633.

Ξενύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from ξένος, Plut. 2, 229 E, 240 D.

Ξενών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ξένος) *a room for strangers*, *guest-chamber*, like ξενοδοκεῖον, Eur. Alc. 543, 547.

†Ξένων, ωνος, ὁ, *Xenon*, a general of the Thebans, Thuc. 7, 19.—2. a tyrant of Hermione, Polyb. 2, 44.—Others in Dem. 272, 5; etc.

Ξένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ξενόω III.) *estrangement*: *a strange proceeding*, *innovation*, Eur. H. F. 965.

Ξερίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ξυρίς.

†Ξέρξηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Xerxene*, a district bordering on Less Armenia, so called from Xerxes, Strab. p. 528.

†Ξέρξης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Xerxes*, son of Darius, king of Persia, Hdt.; etc.—2. son of Artaxerxes I., king of Persia. (Acc. to Hdt. 6, 98, = ἀρηίος.)

ΞΕΡΟΣ, ά, όν, Ion. for ξηρός, *dry*: in Hom., only in Od. 5, 402, ἐπί ξερὸν ἠπείροιο, against *the dry* of the mainland, i. e. against the dry mainland,—being put for ἐπὶ ξερὰν ἠπειρον, like ἐπὶ δεξιὰ χειρός, for ἐπὶ δεξιὰν χεῖρα: so, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἦλθεν, Anth. P. 6, 304. (Akin to σχερός, σκηρός, σκιρρός, χέρσος, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 47.)

Ξέσις, ἡ, (ξέω) *a scraping*, *polishing*, *carving*, Theophr.

Ξέσμα, ατος, τό, (ξέω) *that which is scraped*, *filed*, *smoothed*: hence = ξόανον, Anth. P. 9, 328.

Ξεσμάω, ῶ, like ξέω, *to rub off*, *wipe out*, Hdt. 3, 148.

Ξεσμή, ῆς, ἡ, and ξεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ξέω) = ξέσις.

Ξέσσε, Ep. 3 aor. from ξέω for ἔξεσε, Od.

Ξέστης, ου, ὁ, a liquid and dry measure, Lat. *sextarius*, very nearly = our *pint*, N. T., Galen.

Ξεστίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ξεστός, ή, όν, (ξέω) *smoothed* or *polished by scraping*, *planing*, etc., in Hom.,—I. of wood, ξ. δίφρος, οὐδός, τράπεζα, ἐλάτη, ἑφόλκαιον.—2. of stone, ξ. λίθοι, ξεστοῖς λάεσσι: here too must be placed ξ. αἴθουσαι, halls *of polished stone*, Il. 6, 243, cf. Hdt. 2, 124.—3. of horn, Od. 19, 566.—So also in Pind., Eur., etc.—II. later also *smooth*, *bald*.

Ξεστουργία, ας, ἡ, (ξεστός, *ἔργω) *the process of polishing*, etc., λίθων, Diod.

Ξέστριξ, ῑ́ριγος = ξέστης.

Ξέστρον, ου, τό, (ξέω) *a tool for polishing*, *a chisel*, etc.

ΞΈΩ, f. ξέσω, Ep. also metri grat. *ξέσσω*, *to scrape*, esp. *to smooth* or *polish by scraping*, *planing*, etc.; generally, *to work* in wood, stone, or horn (hence ξόανον, ξοΐς, ξόος), in Hom., only in Od., and always of shaping house or ship-timber, 5, 245; 17, 341; 21, 44: but, in 23, 199, of a large bedstead. (The same root appears in ξαίνω, ξύω, Lat. *scalpo*, *sculpo*.)

Ξηνός, οῦ, ὁ, = κορμός, for which ἐπίξηνον is more usu.

Ξηραίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ: aor. ἐξήρᾶνα, pass. ἐξηράνθην: pf. pass. ἐξήρασμαι, Hdt. 1, 186; 7, 109, and ἐξήραμμαι, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082, prob. never ἐξήρᾶμαι, Lob. Phryn. 502: (ξηρός). *To parch up*, *dry up*, ξηρανεῖ σ' ὁ Βάκχιος, Eur. Cycl. 575:—pass. *to become* or *be dry*, *parched*, Il. 21, 345, Plat. Tim. 88 D, etc.—2. *to empty*, *drain dry*, Lat. *siccare*, διώρυχα, Thuc. 1, 109: so of a cup.

Ξηρᾰλειπτέω, ῶ, = -λοιφέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 571.

Ξηράλειψις, ή, = ξηραλοιφία. [ᾰ]

Ξηρᾰλοιφέω, ῶ, (ξηρός, ἀλείφω) strictly *to rub with dry unguents*, a technical term among wrestlers for using *oil unmixed with water*: they did this usu. before exercising, in order to make the limbs supple, Soph. Fr. 437, Aeschin. 19, 25: hence, τὸ ξηρ. includes all the Greek gymnastic exercises, Plut. 2, 152 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.; —opp. to anointing for refreshment after exercising or bathing, χυτλοῦσθαι. Hence

Ξηρᾰλοιφία, ας, ἡ, *a rubbing with dry*, i. e. *unmixed oil*, practised by wrestlers, Lat. *lutea unctio*.

Ξηραμπέλινος, η, ον, (ξηρός, ἄμπελος) *of the colour of withered vine-leaves*, a sort of *scarlet*, prob. occurs first among the Romans, hence *vestes xerampelinae*, Juven. 6, 519, where the Schol. defines the colour to be *medius inter coccum et muricem*.

Ξήρανσις, εως, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) *a drying up*, *parching*, Plut. Hence

Ξηραντικός, ή, όν, *of a drying nature* or *quality*, Diosc. 1, 12, Plut. 2, 911 D, etc.

Ξηρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) *a drying*: *dryness*, Antiph. Incert. 10: also *a disease of the hair*.

Ξήρασις, ἡ, dub. for ξήρανσις, Lob. Phryn. 117, 502.

Ξηρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ξήρανσις.

Ξηράφιον, ου, τό, = ξήριον. [ᾰ] (A dimin. form.)

Ξηρή, ῆς, ἡ, v. ξηρός IV.

Ξηρίγγιος or ξηριγγος, ου, ὁ, = ξηροπότᾱμος.

Ξήριον, ου, τό, (ξηρός) *a desiccative powder* for putting on wounds.

Ξηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. ξυρίς.

Ξηροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ξηρός, βαίνω) *one who walks on dry ground*. Hence

Ξηροβᾱτικός, ή, όν, *walking on dry ground*, of land-animals, opp. to ἐνυδρος, Plat. Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 6, 2. 2,—with v. l.

Ξηροβίωτικός, *living on dry ground*.

Ξηροκακοζηλία, ας, ἡ, κακοζηλία *combined with a dry style*, Dem. Phal.

Ξηρόκαρπος, ον, (ξηρός, καρπός) *bearing dry fruit*, Theophr.

Ξηροκέφᾰλος, ον, *dry-headed*.

Ξηροκόλλα, ης, ἡ, *dry glue*, i. e. *size*

Ξηροκολλούριον, ου, τό, *dry* i. e. *thick eye-salve*.

Ξηρόκοπτος, ον, (ξηρός, κόπτω) *cut* or *hewn off dry*.

Ξηρολουτρέω, ῶ, *to take a dry bath*, i. e. *roll in hot sand*.

Ξηρόμῠρον, ου, τό, *dry perfume*, i. e. *in cake* or *powder*.

Ξηρονομικός, ή, όν, (ξηρος III. νεμω) *feeding on dry land*, Ath. 99 B.

Ξηροποιέω, ῶ, *to dry*, *parch*, *dry up*, from

Ξηροποιός, όν, (ξηρός, ποιέω) *drying up*, *parching*.

Ξηροπότᾰμος, ου, ὁ, *a stream which fails in summer*, *a winter torrent*, also χειμαρρος.

Ξηροπῠρία, ας, ἡ, *a dry bath*, *vapour bath*, Lat. *sudatorium*.

Ξηροπῡρίτης, ου, ὁ, (ξηρός, πυρός) ἄρτος = αὐτόπυρος, Ath. 114 C

ΞΗΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *dry*, *parched*, of a dried-up river, Hdt. 5, 45, of the air, Id. 2, 26; so, ξ. ἄνεμος, Ar. Nub. 404; ξηροῖς δμασι, Aesch. Theb. 496; γάλα, i. e. cheese, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 640: but also of bodily constitution, *withered*, *lean*, *haggard*, opp. to ὑγρός, Eur. El. 239, cf. Or. 399; ξηρὸς τὸ δέλους, Theocr. 24, 60; cf. Anth. P. 11, 322:—of the voice, *rough*, *hoarse*—II. like Lat. *siccus*, *fasting*, without eating or drinking: in gen. sense, τρόποι, Ar. Vesp. 1452.—III. as subst., ἡ ξηρά (sc. γῆ), *dry land*, like ἠπειρά, opp. to ὑγρά, Xen. Oec. 19. 7: κατὰ τὸ ξηρόν, Hdt. 2, 68;—ναῦς ἐπὶ τὸ ξηρὸν ποιεῖν, to leave the ship aground, Thuc. 1, 109; so, ἐπὶ ξηροῦ καθιζειν τινά, to leave one on *dry bare ground*, i. e. leave one destitute, Theocr. 1, 51; like ξ. ἐπ' οὐδει in Il. Hom. Merc. 284; *in siccis dramatis*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 52; cf. ὑγρὰ πράγματα (Akin to ξερός, σχερός, σκηρος, σκιρρός, χέρδος, χέρσος.)

Ξηρόσαρκος, ον, (ξηρός, σάρξ) *dry of flesh*, Diocl. ap. Ath. 320 D.

Ξηροσμύρνη, ης, ἡ, *dry myrrh*, Diosc.

Ξηροτήγᾰνον, ου, τό, Syrac for τήγανον, *a pan*, ap. Ath. 229 A.

Ξηρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ξηρός) *dryness*, *soundness* of timber, νεῶν, Thuc. 1, 12: *dryness*, Plat. Rep. 335 B: *drought*, *thirst*.

Ξηροτρῐβέω, ῶ, (ξηρός, τρίβω) *to rub dry*. Hence

Ξηροτρῐβία, ας, ἡ, *dry rubbing*, Arist. Probl. 37, 5.

Ξηροτροφικός, ή, όν, (ξηρός III. τρέφω) *living on dry land*, Plat. Pol. 264 D, E.

Ξηροφᾰγέω, ῶ, (ξηρός, φαγεῖν) *to eat dry food*, Anth. P. 11, 205. Hence

Ξηροφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the eating of dry food*, Ath.: *fasting*, *abstinence*, Eccl.

Ξηροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, *dryness of the eyes*, esp. *inflammation* of them with redness and smarting, Cels.: from

Ξηρόφθαλμος, ον, (ξηρός, ὀφθαλμός) *with dry* or *inflamed eyes*.

Ξηρόφλοιος, ον, *with dry bark*, Geop.

Ξηρόφωνος, ον, *with a dry*, *hoarse voice*.

Ξηρώδης, ες, *dryish*, *looking dry*.

Ξήρωσις, ή, (as if from ξηρόω) = ξήρανσις, Hipp.

†Ξιμπη, ῆς, ἡ, *Ximene*, a district along the Euxine, Strab. p. 561.

Ξιπομάκαιρα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1127, for ξιφομάχαιρα.

Ξιρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ξυρίς.

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Ξίφαι, *al*, *the iron of the carpenter's plane.* (From *ξίφος*, like *ἄγκη*, *ἄγη*, *ἄνθη*, *νάπη* from *ἄγκος*, *ἄγος*, *ἄνθος*, *νάπος*.) [*ῐ*]

Ξιφειδίον, *τό*, v. l. for *ξιφίδιον*.

Ξίφηρης, *ες*, (*ξίφος*, **ἄρω* *I*) *armed with a sword, sword in hand*, oft. in Eur., as Or. 1272, 1346.

Ξιφηφορέω, *ῶ*, *to wear a sword*, Hdn.: and

Ξιφηφορία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the wearing of a sword*: from

Ξιφηφόρος, *ον*, (*ξίφος*, *φέρω*) *bearing a sword, sword in hand*, oft. in Eur.: *ξ. ἀγῶνες*, Aesch. Cho. 584, Eur. H. F. 812.

Ξιφίας, *ου*, *ὁ*. (*ξίφος*) *any thing shaped like a sword*; as,—1. *the sword-fish*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 314 E, Polyb. 34, 2, 15.—2. a sort of *comet*, Plin. 2, 25.

Ξιφίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ξίφος*, Ar. Lys. 53, Thuc. 3, 22. [*ῐ*]

Ξιφίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ξίφος*) *to dance the sword-dance*, or *dance* with the hands extended, *as if holding a sword*, Cratin. Trophon. 4, v. ad Hesych. 2, p. 704.

Ξίφιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ξίφος*.—II. a water plant, *sword-flag, gladiolus communis*, Theophr. [*φῐ*]

Ξιφίος, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*ξιφίας*.

Ξίφισμα, *ατος*, *τό*,=sq.

Ξιφισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ξιφίζω*) *the sword dance*, Ath. 629 F.

Ξιφιστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, Plut. Pomp. 42, and *ζῳιστήρ*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*:—*a sword-belt*, also *τελαμών*, Lat. *balteus*.

Ξίφιστύς, *ύος*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *ξίφισμα*.

Ξιφοδήλητος, *ον*, (*ξίφος*, *δηλέομαι*) *slain by the sword*, *ξ. θάνατος*, *ἀγῶνες*, death *by the sword*, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Cho. 729.

Ξιφοδρέπανον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ξίφος*, *δρεπάνη*) *a sickle-shaped sword, a cimeter*; cf. *ἅρπη*.

Ξιφοειδής, *ές*, (*ξίφος*, *εἶδος*) *sword-shaped, ensiform*, Theophr.

Ξιφοθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a scabbard*.

Ξιφοκτονέω, *ῶ*, *to slay with the sword*: from

Ξιφοκτόνος, *ον*, (*ξίφος*, *κτείνω*) *slaying with the sword*, Soph. Aj. 10; *ξιφοκτόνον δίωγμα σφαγᾶς*, Eur. Hel. 354.

Ξιφομάχαιρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ξίφος*, *μάχαιρα*) *a sword something between a straight sword and sabre*, Theopomp. (Com.) Capel. 2; cf. *ξιπομάχαιρα*. [*ᾰ*]

Ξιφοποιός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ξίφος*, *ποιέω*) *a sword maker*.

ΞΙ΄ΦΟΣ, *εος*, *τό*, Dor. *σκίφος*: *a sword*, Hom., who usu. represents it as large and sharp, or pointed, *μέγα*, *ὀξύ*, also as two-edged, *ἀμφήκες*, Il. 21, 118, Od. 16, 80; it is of brass (*χάλκεον*), and hung from the shoulder by a baldric (*τελαμών*), Il. 2, 45; 3, 18, etc.: freq. also in Hdt., Trag., etc.—In Hom. a sword is also called *φάσγανον* and *ἄορ*: later, *ξίφος* was distinguished as the *straight sword* from the *sabre*; cf. *μάχαιρα* II.—II. *the sword-shaped bone* in the cuttle-fish (*τευθίς*). Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21.—III. *a plant*, Theophr. (Acc. to E. M. from *ξύω*.) [*ῐ*]

Ξιφουλκέω, *ῶ*, *to draw a sword*; and

Ξιφουλκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the drawing of a sword*, Plut. Aristid. 18, Pomp. 69: from

Ξιφουλκός, *όν*, (*ξίφος*, *ἕλκω*) *drawing a sword*, *χείρ*, Aesch. Eum. 592.

Ξιφουργός, *όν*, (*ξίφος*, **ἔργω*) *making swords*, Ar. Pac. 547.

Ξιφοφορέω, *ξιφοφόρος*,=*ξιφηφ-*.

Ξιφύδριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ξίφος*.—II. *the muscle τελλίνη*.

Ξοᾶνογλύφος, *ον*, *carving images*; *ὁ ξ.*, *a sculptor*. [*ῠ*]

Ξόᾶνον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ξέω*) *any carved work*: hence,—1. *an image carved* of wood, Xen. An. 5, 3, 12; then, generally, *a statue*, esp. of a god, Eur. I. T. 1359, Tro. 525, 1074.—II. *a musical instrument*, Soph. Fr. 228.

Ξοᾶνοποιΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a carving of images*, Strab.

Ξοᾶνουργία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ξόανον*, **ἔργω*) =foreg., Luc. Dea Syr. 34.

Ξοΐς, *ϊδος*, *ἡ*, *a sculptor's chisel*, Anth. Plan. 86.

†**Ξόϊς**, *ϊος*, *ὁ*, *Xoïs*, an island and city in the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, Strab. p. 802.

Ξόος, *ὁ*,=*ξέσις*.

Ξουθόπτερος, *ον*, (*ξουθός*, *πτερόν*) *with yellow* or *brownish wings*, *μέλισσα*, Eur. H. F. 487, Cress. 13.

ΞΟΥΘΟ΄Σ, *ή*, *όν*, also *ος*, *ον*:—acc. to Ath. of *a colour* between *ξανθός* and *πυῤῥός*, and so *yellowish, brown-yellow, tawny*, epith. of the bee, Soph. Fr. 464, Eur. I. T. 165, 635, cf. foreg.; also of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1142, Ar. Av. 676, where it is usu. taken of *colour*; but in other places it is the epith. of the nightingale's *throat*, *διὰ ξουθῶν γενύων ἐλελιζομένα*, Eur. Hel. 1111, cf. Ar. Av. 214, 744, where it has been thought to have a sense of *sound*, and in *ξ. ἄνεμοι* (Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D) it must have such a sense; so, *τέττιξ ξουθὰ λαλῶν* in Anth. P. 9, 373. Accordingly Hesych. and the Gramm. (among many other senses) interpret it by *λεπτός*, *ἁπαλός*, *ὑγρός*, *ὀξύς*, *thin, delicate, fine*, (prob. from *ξύω*, *ξέω*), v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1111.—The word does not occur till after Pind., and then prob. only in poets:—but,—II. **Ξοῦθος** as prop. n. is found in Hes. Fr. 28, cf. sq.

†**Ξοῦθος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Xuthus*, son of Hellen, husband of Creüsa, father of Ion and Achaeus, Eur. Ion 58 sqq.—2. a merchant in Athens, Dem. 816, 26.

Ξυάλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ξύω*)=*ξυήλη*.

Ξυγγ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *συγγ-*.

Ξυήλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ξύω*)=*κνῆστις*, *a tool for scraping wood, a plane* or *rasp*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32.—II. *a sickle-shaped* Lacedaemon. *dagger*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 16; 8, 25. (The word seems to have been Lacon.)

Ξυλάλόη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ξύλον*) later word for *ἀγάλλοχον*.

Ξυλάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ξύλον*, *a piece of wood*. [*ᾰ*]

Ξυλάφιον, *ου*, *τό*,=foreg., Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 133. [*ᾰ*]

Ξύλεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a felling and carrying of wood*, Lat. *lignatio*, Polyb. 22, 22, 12,—II. *the wood-work* of ships, Id. 3, 42, 3: from

Ξυλεύομαι, dep.,=*ξυλίζομαι*.

Ξύλευς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*ξύλον*) *one who fells and carries wood, a wood-cutter, timber-merchant*, Paus.

Ξυλευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*ξυλουργός*.

Ξυληβόρος, *ον*, (*ξύλον*, *βορά*) *eating wood*.

Ξυληγέω, *ῶ*, *to carry wood* or *timber*, Dem. 376, 2: from

Ξυληγός, *όν*, (*ξύλον*, *ἄγω*) *carrying wood*.

Ξυλήριον, *ου*, *τό*,=*ξυλάριον*, very dub.

Ξυληφθόρος, *ον*,=*ξυλοφθόρος*.

Ξυλήφιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ξύλον*, *a piece of wood*, Alex. Isost. 1, 24; where Meineke would read *ξυλύδριον*, others *ξυλύφιον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 78.

Ξύλία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*ξυλεία* II, Polyb. 10, 27, 10.

Ξυλίζομαι, (*ξύλον*) dep., *to carry* or *gather wood*, Lat. *lignari*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 11, Plut. Artax. 25.

Ξύλικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ξύλον*) *of wood, wooden, like wood*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 4: *καρποὶ ξ.*, *tree*-fruit, Artemid.

Ξύλινος, *η*, *ον*, (*ξύλον*) *of wood, wooden*, Pind. P. 3, 68, Hdt. 4, 108, etc., and Att.; *καρποὶ ξ.*, *tree*-fruits, Ath. 78 D.—II. (*ξύλον* IV. 2) *of cotton*, LXX.

Ξύλισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ξυλίζομαι*)=*ξυλεία*, Strab.

Ξυλίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *wooden, like wood*.

Ξυλίφιον, *ου*, *τό*,=*ξυλύφιον*, very dub.

Ξυλλ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *συλλ-*.

Ξυλοβάλσαμον, *ου*, *τό*, *the wood of the balsam tree*, Diosc. 1, 18.

Ξυλόβολον, *ου*, *τό*,=*ξυλοθήκη*, like *σιτόβολον*, etc.

Ξυλογλύφος, *ον*, *carving wood*. [*ῠ*]

Ξυλογραφέω, *ῶ*, (*ξύλον*, *γράφω*) *to write upon wood, ἐς δέλτον*, Inscr.

Ξυλοειδής, *ές*, (*ξύλον*, *εἶδος*) *like* or *of the colour of wood*, Theophr.

Ξυλοθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*ξύλον*, *θήκη*) *a wood-house*, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 A.

Ξυλοκανθήλια, *τά*, *a wooden pack saddle*.

Ξυλοκασσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, a kind of *cinnamon*, Diosc.

Ξυλοκαστέλλιον, *ου*, *τό*, (Lat. *castellum*) *a log-house*.

Ξυλοκέρατα, *τά*, later word for *κεράτια*.

Ξυλοκέρκος, *ὁ*, a gate at Constantinople, Anth. P. 9, 690.

Ξυλοκινννάμωμον, *ου*, *τό*, *the wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Diosc. [*ᾰ*]

Ξυλόκοκκα, *τά*,=*ξυλοκέρατα*.

Ξυλόκολλα, *ἡ*, *glue for wood*.

Ξυλοκοπέω, *ῶ*, *to beat with a stick, cudgel*, Polyb. 6, 37, 1; 38, 1; and

Ξυλοκοπία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a cudgelling*, Lat. *fustuarium*, Polyb. 6, 37, 2: from

Ξυλοκόπος, *ον*, (*ξύλον*, *κόπτω*) *hewing, felling wood*, *πέλεκυς*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36, ubi al. *ξυλοτόμος*:—*ὁ ξ.*, *a wood-cutter*, LXX.: also *an axe*.—2. *pecking wood*, of the bird *κέλεος*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 8.

Ξυλολυχνοῦχος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*ξύλον*, *λυχνοῦχος*) *a wooden lamp-stand*, Alex. Incert. 29.

Ξυλόλωτος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the tree-lotus*.

Ξυλομᾶνέω, *ῶ*, *to run to wood*, Theophr.

Ξυλομῐγής, *ές*, (*ξύλον*, *μίγνυμι*) *mixed with wood*, Strab.

Ξύλον, *ου*, *τό*, (prob. from *ξέω*, *ξύω*) *wood* cut and ready for use, *fire-wood, timber*, etc., Hom., who uses it mostly for firewood, and in plur.; *ξύλα νήϊα*, ship-timber, Hes. Op. 806: freq. also in Hdt. and Att.—II. *a piece of wood*, Il. 23, 327, Hdt. 1, 186; hence any thing made of wood, as,—2. *a stick, cudgel*, Hdt. 2, 63; 4, 180.—3. *an instrument of punishment*, like our pillory, a heavy *collar of wood*, put on the neck of the prisoner and depriving him of all power to move, *δῆσαί τινα ἐν ξύλῳ*, first in Hdt. 6, 75; 9, 37; Ar. Eq. 367, etc.; so, *ξύλῳ φιμοῦν τὴν αὐχένα*, Id. Nub. 592: madmen were also confined in this way, Hdt. 6, 75: the *πεντεσύριγγον ξ.* (v. sub voc.) was a combination of the stocks and pillory, Ar. Eq. 1049: but the *ξύλον* was also,—4. *a pole, cross, gibbet*,=*σταῦρος*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 486.—5. *a bench, table*, esp. *a money changer's table*, Dem. 1111, 22.—6. *πρῶτον ξύλον*, *the first* or *lowest bench* of the Athenian theatre, on which sat the *πρυτάνεις*, hence called *πρωτό*

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βαθροι: the phrase arose while the theatres were of wood, and was retained when they were made of stone, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 25: hence, *ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ξύλων*, the servant who had to take care of the seats, Hermipp. Artopol. 5, ubi v. Meineke.—III. of live wood, *a tree*, first in Callim. and the Alexandrians; though indeed Hdt. 3, 47, calls cotton *εἴρια ἀπὸ ξύλου*, cf. Poll. 7, 75; hence,—2. *the cotton-tree*, to which however the *εἵματα ἀπὸ ξύλων*, Hdt. 7, 65, must not be referred; for Winckelm. rightly took them for *clothes of bark* or *βίβλος*.—IV. *a block-head, block*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815.—V. *a measure of length*,=3 cubits, Math. Vett. [ῡ]

Ξῠλοπᾰγής, ές, (*ξύλον, πήγνυμι*) *joined* or *built of wood*, Strab. p. 213.

Ξῠλοπέδη, ης, ἡ, *a log of wood fastened to the feet, a clog.*

Ξυλοπέταλον, ου, τό, *a plant*, Diosc.

Ξῠλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, *with wooden feet.*

Ξῠλοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a timber-merchant.*

Ξῠλοσπόγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Ξῠλόσπογγος, ου, ὁ, *a sponge on the end of a stick*, Hippiatr.

Ξῠλοστεγής, ές,=sq.

Ξῠλόστεγος, ον, *covered* or *roofed with wood.*

Ξῠλοσχίστης, ου, ὁ, *one who splits* wood, Procl.

Ξῠλοτόμος, ον, *cutting wood*: ὁ ξ., *a wood-cutter.*

Ξῠλότονα (*ὄργανα*), τά, bows and other war-engines in which *elastic wood stretches the string.*

Ξῠλοτρόφος, ον, (*ξύλον, τρέφω*) *nourishing* or *bearing wood.*

Ξῠλοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ξύλον, τρώγω*) *one who gnaws* or *eats wood.*

Ξῠλουργέω, ῶ, *to work wood*, Hdt. 3, 113: and

Ξῠλουργία, ας, ἡ, *the working of wood*, Aesch. Pr. 451; and

Ξῠλουργικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to working in wood*, Eur. Incert. 94: ἡ -κή (sc. *τέχνη*),=foreg., Plat. Phil. 56 B: from

Ξῠλουργός, όν, (*ξύλον, *ἔργω*) *working wood, working in wood*: hence ὁ ξ., *a carpenter, carver of images.*

Ξῠλοφᾰγος, ον, *eating wood.*

Ξῠλοφᾰνής, ές, (*ξύλον, φαίνομαι*) *looking like wood*, Diod. 20, 96.

Ξῠλοφθόρος, ον, (*ξύλον, φθείρω*) *spoiling wood*, Arist. H. A. 5, 32, 3.

Ξῠλοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a stick*, as the Cynics did, Luc. Pisc. 24: and

Ξῠλοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying wood*, Lat. *lignatio*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 131: and

Ξῠλοφόριος, ον, *belonging to the carrying of wood*: ξ. ἑορτή, the Jewish *feast of Tabernacles*, Joseph.: from

Ξῠλοφόρος, ον, (*ξύλον, φέρω*) *carrying wood*, LXX.

Ξῠλορρακτος, ον, (*ξύλον, φράσσω*) *fenced with wood*, ξ. γέφυρα, the *pons sublicius* at Rome, Dion. H. 5, 24.

Ξῠλοχάρτια, τά, (*ξύλον, χαρτίον*) *wooden tablets.*

Ξῠλοχίζομαι, Dor. *ξυλοχίσδομαι*, =*ξυλίζομαι*, Theocr. 5, 65.

Ξύλοχος, ον, ἡ, *a woody country, forest, thicket, copse, bush*, Il. 11, 415; 21, 573: *the lair* of a wild beast, *ἐν ξυλόχῳ λέοντος*, Od. 4, 335. cf. 19, 445. (*ξύλον, ἔχω*, not from *λόχος*.) [ῡ]

Ξῠλόω, ῶ, (*ξύλον*) *to turn into wood*:—pass. *to become wood*, Theophr.—II. *to make of wood*, LXX.

Ξῠλώδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ξύλον*, v. *ξυλήϊον*. [ῡ]

Ξῠλώδης, ες, (*ξύλον, εἶδος*) *woody, hard as wood*, Plut. 2, 701 B, 953 D.

Ξῠλών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*ξύλον*) *a place for wood, wood-house.*

Ξῠλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ξυλόω*) *the wood-work of a house, οἰκιῶν*, Thuc. 2, 44. —II. =*ξυλεία*. [ῡ]

Ξῠλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ξυλόω*)=*ξυλεύς*, susp.

Ξυμ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *συμ-*, cf. *ξύν.*

Ξύμη, ἡ, dub. l. for *ξυσμή*, Galen.

ΞΥ'Ν, harsher pronunciation for **κύν*, the Lat. *cum*, prevailing in old Att. for the later and more usu. *σύν*, as e. g. in Trag., and Thucyd., v. Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. Med. 2, Poppo Thuc. 1, p. 209, 399. But *ξύν* very seldom occurs in Hom., and only metri grat.: he uses it more freq. in compds., even where it is not needed by the metre. Hes. has it only in *ξύν, ξύμπας, ξυνίημι*. In Hdt. all the instances of *ξύν* are dub.—For all compds. of *ξυν-*, v. sub *συν-*. [ῡ]

Ξῦνάν, ᾶνος, ὁ,=*ξυνάων, ξυνήων*, q. v., Pind., cf. *μεγιστᾶνες, νεᾶνες.*

Ξῦνάων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. for *ξυνήων*, Pind. [ᾰ]

Ξύνεείκοσι, Epic for *συνείκοσι, twenty at a time, twenty together*, Od. 14, 98.

Ξυνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. for *ξυνήων*, v. Valck. Adon. p. 227 A.

Ξῠνήϊος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for *ξύνειος*, which prob. nowhere occurs (*ξυνός*): in Il. 1, 124; 23, 809, *ξυνήϊα* are *public property, common stock.*

Ξῦνήων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. *ξυνάων*, [ᾰ] *ξυνᾶν*, Pind.: Ion. *ξῦνεών*, contr. *ξῦνήν*, Hesych.: (*ξυνός*):—=*κοινωνός, κοινάν, one who possesses* something *in common with* others, *a joint owner, partner*, c. gen., *κακῶν, ἀργαλέων ἔργων*, Hes. Th. 595, 601; *ξυνάονες νοσων*, i. e. *afflicted by* diseases, Pind. P. 3, 84:—absol., *ξυνᾶν, a friend*, Id. N. 5, 50:—as adj., *ἅλς ξ.*, the salt *on the common table*, the symbol of hospitality, Anth.

†Ξυνία, ας, ἡ, *Xynia*, a city of Thessaly, whence *ἡ Ξυνίας λίμνη*, Ap. Rh. 1, 68.

Ξύνῐε, imperat. of *ξυνίημι*, Theogn. 1240. [ῐ]

Ξύνῐει, imperat. pres. from *ξυνίημι*, Od. [ῐ]

Ξύνῐον, Ep. 3 pl. impf. for *ξυνίεσαν* from *ξυνίημι*, Il. 1, 273. [ῡ]

Ξῠνοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ξυνός, δίδωμι*) *the free, bounteous giver*, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15; of Bacchus, Ib. 524, 15.

Ξῠνός, ή, όν, =*κοινός, common, public, general, concerning* or *belonging to all in common*, Il. 16, 262, Hes. Fr. 67, also in Hdt. 4, 12; 7, 53, and Pind.; ξ. Ἐνυάλιος, i. e. *war hath an even hand*, *is uncertain*, Il. 18, 309; c. gen., *γαῖα δ' ἔτι ξυνὴ πάντων*, is still *the common property* of all, Il. 15, 193: *ξυνὸν ὄφρ.* Soph. Aj. 180; *ξυνὰ λέγειν*, to speak *for the common good*, Aesch. Theb. 76: *ἐν ξυνῷ, in common*, Pind. P. 9, 165: so, *ξυνῇ* as adv.=*κοινῇ*, Id. Supp. 367, Ap. Rh. 2, 802; and neut. pl. *ξυνά*, Soph. O. C. 1752. —These are the only places it occurs in Trag., prob. not at all in prose. (*ξυνός* differs from *κοινός* only in dialect: the root being *ξυν*, **κυν*= Lat. *cum*.)

Ξῠνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ξυνός, φρήν*) *friendly-minded*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15.

Ξυνοχᾰρής, ές, (*ξυνός, χαίρω*) *rejoicing with all alike*, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15.

Ξῠνόω, ῶ, like *κοινόω*, *to make common* or *general*, Nonn.

Ξυνωνία, ας, ἡ, =*κοινωνία*, *partnership, fellowship*, Archil. 2.

†Ξυπέτη, ης, ἡ, *Xypete*, an Attic deme of the tribe Cecropis; hence *an inhab. of X.*, Ξυπεταιών, ῶνος, ὁ, Dem.; Ξυπετεών, Strab.; Ξυπετεύς, ου, Plut. Pericl. 13.

Ξῠραῖος, α, ον, *shorn*, Synes.

Ξῠράφιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ξυρόν*. [ᾰ]

Ξῠράω, ῶ, in Hdt. *ξυρέω*, — *shave*, perh. this is the true Att. form as Lob. Phryn. 205; fut. -ήσω (*ξυρήσω*). *To shave*, c. dupl. acc. *ξυρεῖν τινα τὰς τρίχας*, Hdt. 5, 35:—proverb of great danger or sharp pain, *ξυρεῖ ὀν χρῷ, it shaves* close, to the quick, Soph. Aj. 786; *λέοντα ξυρεῖν*, of a dangerous undertaking, like our 'to bell the cat,' Plat. Rep. 341 C — Mid. *to shave one's self*, Hdt. 2, 36, also acc., *ξυρεῖσθαι τὰς ὀφρύας, τὸν κεφαλήν, τὸ σῶμα, to shave one's* eye-brows, etc., Hdt. 2, 37, 65, 66; *ἐξυρημένος τὴν κεφαλήν, with one's head shaved*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1; so, *ἐξυρημένος* alone, Ar. Thesm. 191.

Ξῠρήκης, ες, (*ξυρόν, ἀκή*) *keen as a razor*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.—II. *pare close-shaven, κάρα*, Eur. Phoen. 372. Cf. 335; so, *κουρὰ ξ.*, Id. Alc. 427 —2 = *ξυρησιμος*, ap. Eust.

Ξῠρήσιμος, ον, *that can be shaved.*

Ξυρησις, εως, ἡ, (*ξυράω*) *a shaving*: *baldness*, LXX. [ῡ]

Ξῠρησμός, οῦ, ὁ,= foreg.

Ξῠρίας, ου, ὁ, *a shaveling.*

Ξῠρλάω, ῶ, desiderat. from *ξυράω*, *to wish to be shaved.*

Ξῠρίζω, *ξυρίζομαι*, later forms for *ξυράω*, Alciphr.

Ξῦριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ξυρόν*. [ῡ]

Ξῦρις, ίδος, ἡ, *an aromatic plant*, of the iris kind (like *ξιφίον*), so called *from its razor-like leaves*, Diosc.: the forms *ξερίς, ξειρίς, ξηρις*, also *ξυρίς*.

Ξῠροδόκη, ης, ἡ, Ar. Thesm. 229; and -δόχη, ης, ἡ, (*ξυρόν, δέχομαι*) *a razor-case.*

Ξῠροθήκη, ης, ἡ,= foreg.

Ξῠρόν, οῦ, τό, (*ξύω*; and akin to *κείρω*) *a razor*, Hom., etc.:—proverb. in Il. 10, 173, *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἵσταται ἀμῆς...ὄλεθρος ἠὲ βίωναι*, death or life stands on a *razor's* edge, i. e. is so balanced on so fine an edge that a hair would turn the scale,—*ἀμφὶ ξυρὸν ἀκμῆς ἑλκέμεν*, as Theocr. says): and so often in later authors, to express 'hair-breadth escapes' and the like: *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τῆς ἀκμῆς ἕλκεται τὰ πράγματα*, Hdt. 6, 11, cf. Thucyd. 557; *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ εἶναι*, Theocr. 22, 6, *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ πέλας πεσεῖσθαι*, Aesch. Cho. 883; *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τυγχάνειν*, Soph. Ant. 996, cf. Eur. H. F. 630: cf. *ἀκμή*.

Ξῠρός, οῦ, ὁ, rare and late form for foreg., Archipp. Rhin. 3.

Ξῠροφορέω, ῶ, (*ξυρόν, φέρω*) *to carry a razor*, Ar. Thesm. 215.

Ξυῐή-, for words so beginning, v. sub *συῐή-*, cf. *ξύν.*

Ξύω, later form for *ξυρέω*:—use in Mid., *ξύρομαι, to have one's self shaved*, *ξυρᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλήν*, Plut. 2, 352 C.

Ξυσίλος, or, *shaven, smooth*, Sophron ap. E. M.

Ξυσις, (or *ξῐσις*?) ἡ, (*ξῦω*) *a rubbing, scratching*, Hipp.

Ξύσμα (or *ξῐσμα*?) ατος, τό, (*ξῦω*) *that which is scraped off*, *shavings, filings, shatings*, Lat. *strigmentum*, *rementum*: *ξυσματα τῶν ἐλκῶν, scraped linen*, i. e. lint for wounds, Hipp.

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elsewh. *μοτόν: particles of* any thing: also *the motes* in the sunbeam, Arist. de Anima 1, 2, 3, cf. Probl. 15, 13, 1. —2. *that which is graven* on a thing; hence *ξύσματα*=*γράμματα*.—II. *any place that has been scratched, a scar,* of wounds.

Ξυσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ξυσμᾰτώδης, ες, *like a ξύσμα, full thereof,* Hipp.

Ξυσμή, ῆς, ἡ, = *ξύσμα*, Anth. P. 9, 206.

Ξυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a scratching,* esp. to cure itching: hence also *the itching* itself, like *κνησμός*, Hipp.

Ξυσσ-, for words so beginning, v. sub *συσσ-*, cf. *ξύν*.

Ξυσταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a ξυστάρχης.*

Ξυστάρχης, ου, ὁ, (*ξυστός, ἄρχω*) *the president of a xystus,* a place for wrestling and gymnastic exercises, nearly=*γυμνασιάρχης*, Inscr.

Ξυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ξύω*) *one who scratches*:—*a graving tool,* Lat. *scalprum,* like *κολαπτήρ*, Leon. Tar. 4. Hence

Ξυστήριος, ον, *belonging to, fit for scraping, polishing, engraving*: τὸ ξ.,= foreg.

Ξύστης, ου, ὁ,=*ξυστήρ*.

Ξυστιδωτός, ὁ,=*ξυστίς*, Inscr. 155.

Ξυστικός, ή, όν, (*ξύω*) *corrosive,* Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B.—II. (*ξυστός*) *belonging to* or *taking exercise in a xystus,* Sueton. August. 45.

Ξυστίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. ξύστις: — *a long robe with a train, a robe of state,* esp. used. in Trag. choral dances, and worn by women, Cratin. Hor. 15, ubi v. Meineke, Ar. Nub. 70, Plat. Rep. 420 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.— II. =*ξυστρίς*.

Ξυστοβόλος, ον, (*ξυστόν, βάλλω*) *spear-darting,* Anth. P. 9, 524, 15.

Ξυστόν, οῦ, τό, (*ξύω*) *the polished shaft* of a spear, Il. 4, 469; 11, 260; twenty-two cubits long, acc. to Il. 15, 677; opp. to *λόγχαι*, (the head), Hdt. 1, 52: hence,—2. like *δόρυ, a spear, dart, javelin,* Eur. Hec. 920, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33.—II. *a carpenter's tool,* prob. for levelling or fitting together two flat pieces of wood, etc., Galen: also, *a mason's tool, a trowel* or *chisel.* III. =*ξυστός* II. (Strictly neut. of the adj. *ξυστός*.)

Ξυστός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ξύω*) *a covered colonnade* in gymnasia, where athletes exercised in winter, serving also for a walking-place, Xen. Oec. 11, 15; and so called from its smooth and polished floor (*τυκτὸν δάπεδον* in Od., where the suitors' games take place): —*the whole training ground for the athletes at Elis,* Paus. 6, 23, 1; v. Becker Charikl. 1, p. 333, 343.—II. in Roman villas, *a terrace with a colonnade,* also *xystum,* Vitruv. 5, 11. (Strictly masc. from sq., sub. *δρόμος*, which is supplied in Aristias ap. Poll. 9, 43, ubi v. Hemst.)

Ξυστός, όν, (*ξύω*) *scraped, polished, smoothed* with a knife, a plane, etc., Lat. *rasus, ξυστὰ ἀκόντια*, Hdt. 2, 71; *ξ. τυρός, grated* cheese, Antiph. Cycl. 2.

Ξυστοφόρος, ον, (*ξυστόν, φέρω*) *carrying a spear,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 41; 8, 3, 16.

Ξύστρα, ας, ἡ,=sq., Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Ξυστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ξύω*) *a tool for scraping* or *rubbing off,* esp. *the scraper* used after bathing, instead of the older *στλεγγίς*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 299, 460:—also *a currycomb,* for horses.— II. also like Lat. *strigilis,* = *ὠτεγχύτης*.—III. in plur. *the flutes* of a pillar, Lat. *striae.*

Ξυστροληκύθιος, ου, ὁ, *the servant who carries his master's ξυστρὶς and λήκυθος to and from the bath*; cf. *στλεγγιβολήκυθος*.

Ξύστρον (or *ξῦστρον*?) ου, τό, like *ξυστρίς, an instrument for scraping, planing, polishing,* Diod.

Ξυστροποιός, όν, *making ξύστρα.*

Ξυστροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*ξύστρον, φύλαξ*) *a place for keeping ξύστρα in,* Artemid.

Ξυστρωτός, όν, (as if from *ξυστρόω*) *scraped*: esp. of pillars, *fluted,* Lat. *striatus*; v. *ξυστρίς* III.

Ξύφος, τό, said to be used in some dialects for *ξίφος*.

ΞΥ΄Ω, f. *ξύσω*, *to scrape, plane, smooth* or *polish, λίστρῃσιν δάπεδον ξύον, they scraped and smoothed* the floor with shovels, Od. 22, 456:—generally, *to make smooth* or *fine, work finely* or *delicately, ἑανὸν ἕξυσ' ἀσκήσασα*, with utmost care *she wrought a smooth* robe, Il. 14, 179, cf. *ξυστίς*:—later also *to carve* wood, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32:—but, *ξῦσαι ἀπὸ γῆρας ὁλοιόν*, to *scrape off, get rid of* sad old age, H. Hom. Ven. 225, cf. Il. 9, 446; and *ἀποξύω*. (The same root appears in *ξαίνω, ξέω*, Lat. *scalpo, sculpo.*) [ῠ in Hom. in impf. and aor.; and so, post-Hom., in pres.: Nonnus, after the analogy of *μύω* and *πτύω*, has ῡ in aor., Wern. Tryph. 516.]

O

O, o, *ὂ μικρόν, little* i. e. *short o,* as opp. to *ὦ μέγα*, great i. e. *long and double o*,—ω being for *οο*: fifteenth letter in the Greek alphabet: as numeral *ο΄*=70, but *,ο*,=70,000.

In early times the vowel was not called *ὂ μικρόν*, but *οὖ*, Anth. P. append. 359, ubi v. Jac., cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B, Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 12; as also short *ε* was called *εἶ*, after the analogy of all the monosyll. names for letters, which are long. Hence Bockh remarks that in Att. inscriptions before Euclides, Ol. 94, 2, the diphthong *ου* is found only in *οὐ, οὐκ, οὗτος*, with their derivs., and in some prop. names; elsewh. always *ο*. That *ŏ* in many words must have sounded very like diphth. *ου*, appears from divers Aeol. forms, such as *βολά* for *βουλή, βόλομαι* for *βούλομαι, ὀρανός* for *οὐρανός*, in Dor. *βωλά, βώλομαι, ὠρανός*, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 191 sq.:—so also, Dor. gen. sing. of 2d decl. ended in ω, acc. pl. in ως, but poet. sometimes in ος, Theocr. 1, 90; 4, 11, etc.; whereas we have in Ion., *μοῦνος, νοῦσος, κοῦρος, οὔνομα*, for *μόνος, νόσος, κόρος, ὄνομα*; and the spiritus asper changed into sp. lenis, e. g. *οὐδός, οὐρος*, for *ὁδός, ὅρος*. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. vv. *βούλομαι* 7, *οὐλαί* 2.

Other changes of ο:—I. Aeol.,—1. for *α*, as *στροτός, ὀνία, ὄνω, θροσέως*, for *στρατός, ἀνία, ἄνω, θρασέως*, Koen Greg. p. 455, 600: so, *Ὀλπια*, old form for *Ἄλπια*, etc.—2. into *ε*, as, *ἐόντες, ἐόνναι*, for *ὀδόντες, ὀδόναι*, Koen. Greg. p. 597.—3. into ῠ, as, *ὄνυμα, στυμα, ὕρνις, ὑμοιος, μύγις*, for *ὄνομα, στόμα, ὄρνις, ὅμοιος, μόγις*, Koen. Greg. p. 584 sq.—4. for ω, as, *ὄρα, ὀτειλή*, for *ὥρα, ὠτειλή*, Koen. Greg. p. 615.—II. Dor. oft. into *οι, ἀγνοιέω, ἀλοιάω, πτοιέω, πνοιά, ποία, βοιά*, for *ἀγνοέω, ἀλοάω, πτοέω, πνοά, πόα, βόα*, etc., many of which forms were adopted by Ep., Koen. Greg. p. 294.—III. like *α*, *ο* is often rejected or prefixed for euphony, e. g. *βέλος, ὀβελός; βρι-, ὀβριμος; ὀάξ, ὀδάξ; κέλλω, ὀκέλλω; ὄυρομαι, ὀδύρομαι; φλέω, ὀφλέω; ξύω, ὀξύς; νεῖκος, ὀνειδος; νύσσω, ὄνυξ; dens, ὀδούς; nomen, ὄνομα; rego* (in *erigo, porrigo*), *ὀρέγω*, etc.—IV. in compds., esp. adjectives, *ο*, if it comes before the second member, is changed by poets, metri grat., into a long vowel, usu. *η*, e. g. *θεογενής, θεοδόκος, θεοκόλος, θεομάχος, ξιφοφόρος*, etc., into *θεηγενής, θεηδόκος, θεηκόλος, θεημάχος, ξιφηφόρος* (Dor. *θεᾱγ-*, etc.); much more rarely into *αι, ει, οι* or *ω*. Some of these words passed out of poetry into common use; but how far this extended is very dub. from the uncertainty of MSS., v. Lob. Phryn. 633 sq., cf. Phryn. 85, 231, 390.

'O, 'H, TO', is, when thus written, —A. demonstr. pronoun; and,—B. in Att., definite or prepositive article: but,—C. with accents in masc. and fem. sing. and plur. *ὅ, ἥ, τό*, relative pronoun for *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*: and,—D. in gen. and dat. sing.,—1. *του, τῳ*, without accent, indefinite pronoun for *τὶς, τὶ*: but—2. *τοῦ; τῷ*; with accent, interrog. pronoun for *τίς; τί*;

Usu. declension, *ὁ, ἡ, τό*: gen. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ*: dat. *τῷ, τῇ, τῷ*: acc. *τόν, τήν, τό*:—dual. nom. and acc. *τώ, τά, τώ*: gen. and dat. *τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν*:— plur. nom. *οἱ, αἱ, τά*: gen. *τῶν*: dat. *τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς*: acc. *τούς, τάς, τά*. Besides these, Hom. has the foll. forms, partly Ion., partly retained from the old Greek, gen. sing. *τοῖο* for *τοῦ*, nom. plur. *τοί, ταί*, which point to an orig. form *τός, τῆ, τό*, though the init. letter remains only in neut. and oblique cases, just as in *οὗτος*. Further, Hom. uses *τοί, ταί*, and *τοῖο* only, as strong demonstr. pronouns: Ion. and in Hom., gen. pl. fem. *τάων* [ᾱ], dat. plur. *τοῖσι, τῇς* and *τῇσι*.—In Dor., the *η* of fem. always passed into *ᾱ*: also, their gen. sing. masc. and neut. was *τῶ*, gen. plur. fem. *τᾶν*, contr. from *τάων*: but the acc. plur. masc. *τώς*, in poets sometimes *τός*, was Aeol. and Dor.

A. *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, DEMONSTR. PRONOUN, for *ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε*, like Germ. *der, die, das*, for *dieser, diese, dieses*, the oldest and so (in Hom.) most usu. signf.; freq. also in Hdt., but in Att. prose rare. Hom. uses the pronoun chiefly in two ways:—I. joined with a subst., to call attention to it: as *ὁ Τυδείδης, he*—Tydeus' *famous son*, Il. 11, 660; *τὸν Χρύσην ἠτίμησε, that venerable man,* Chryses, Il. 1, 11: and so with appellat., *Νέστωρ ὁ γέρων*, Nestor—*that* aged man, Il. 11, 637.—Always before its noun; cf. A. III. 1.—2. different from this are cases like Il. 1, 409, *αἳ κέν πως ἐθέλησιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἅλα ἕλσαι Ἀχαιούς*, if he would help the Trojans, but drive *those* over the sea—*I mean the Achaians* (cf. 1, 472; 4, 20), where Ἀχ. is only added to explain *τούς*;—so that this case leads us to—II. without a subst., just like *ὅδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος*, as, *ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε*, for *he, this man* came, Il. 1, 12; and so passim.—But it must be remarked,—1. that *ὁ, ἡ, τό* has not always the strict demonstr. signf. of *οὗτος*, but is freq. used like *αὐτός* II., merely as pron. of 3d pers. *he, she, it,* Lat. *is*, esp. freq. in Hdt.; and,—2. that it does not always mean *this, the*

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nearer, but sometimes *that*, *the farther* of two objects, Il. 15, 417, and so not rarely in Hdt. — Thus much of the pronominal usage passed over from Hom. and Hes., to the Ion. and Dor. writers in particular. In Att., it is most freq. used by Trag., and there usu. followed by an enclitic, or some such word, e. g. γάρ, δέ, etc.; for in Att. prose it is very rare, and almost solely in neut. or oblique cases, i. e. in those which begin with τ, as in the phrase καὶ τὸν εἰπεῖν. — Some old Gramm. wrote with the accent, ὃ, ἥ, οἵ, αἵ, when used as *demonstr.* pron., Eust. p. 23, 4: but better critics reserve the accent for the *relative* pron. ὅ, ἥ, τό: Wolf indeed, Il. 10, 224, writes καί τε πρὸ ὃ τοῦ ἐνόησεν, where ὁ must be demonstr., but its strange position between πρό and τοῦ needs some special distinction. —III. pecul. phrases with ὁ ἡ, τό, in pronominal signf.:—1. before relat. pronouns ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος, usu. after its noun, it stands seemingly pleonast., but serves to recall the attention strongly to the foregoing noun, as, ἐφάμην σε περὶ φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, τῶν, ὅσσοι Λυκίην ναιετάουσιν, far above the rest, *namely those who*, etc., Il. 17, 172, cf. Od. 10, 74; θάλαμον τὸν ἀφίκετο, τόν ποτε τέκτων ξέσσεν, Od. 21, 43: also freq. in Plat., and other Att., esp. τῶν ὅσοι, ὅσαι, ὅσα, Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 444 c.—2. ὁ μέν..., ὁ δέ..., and so through all cases and genders, from Hom. downwds. one of the most usu. phrases, sometimes in opposition (where ὁ μέν regul. refers to *the former*, ὁ δέ to *the latter* mentioned), sometimes in partition, *this here...that there...*, i. e. *the one...the other...*, Lat. *hic...ille...*: in neut., τὸ μέν...τὸ δέ..., when the opposition in partition refers not to a subst., but to an adj., verb, or sentence, as adv., *partly...partly...*, Od. 2, 46, etc.: also, τὰ μέν...τὰ δέ...: and so we must translate it where a sing. noun goes before, πηγὴ ἡ μὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐδν. ἡ δὲ ἔξω ἀποῤῥεῖ, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C. The Att. use also ὁ μέν τις..., when the noun to which ὁ refers has not been before indicated, as Plat. Phil. 13 B: but the noun is sometimes emphatically added, as Il. 16, 117 sq., also in Att. prose, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 500 E.—When ὁ μέν...ὁ δέ..., *partitive*, follow a plur. noun, this is usu. and strictly in the gen., as Il. 18, 595; yet oft. in the same case with ὁ μέν, Il. 5, 27, Od. 12, 73, etc.; so in Att., Erf. Soph. Ant. 21: not that another case is put *for* the gen, but the word expressing *the whole* is put in apposition with *its parts*, as being equal to them. Τὸ μέν..., τὸ δέ..., or τὰ μέν..., τὰ δέ..., are but rarely used *of time*, like Lat. *nunc...nunc...* — Further, ὁ δέ..., oft. occurs without ὁ μέν..., going before, as Il. 22, 157, cf. Pors. Or. 891. On the other hand we find οἱ μέν..., followed by Μυρμιδόνας δέ..., Il. 23, 4, etc.; or by ἀλλά, Od. 7, 305; by ἄλλος δέ, Il. 6, 147, etc.; and so, esp. in Att., by ἕτερος δέ..., ἔνιοι δέ..., etc., Matth. Gr. Gr. § 288, Obs. 6: ὁ μέν..., ὃς δέ..., occurs Theogn. 205 (where however Bekk. from MSS. reads οὐδέ); also ὁ..., ὁ..., without μέν and δέ, Il. 15, 417, etc. —3. ὁ δέ in apodosis, when a relat. pron. goes before, is freq. in Att., though ὅδε still more so: δέ here adds emphasis to ὁ, by suggesting a contrast not clearly indicated by the words preceding, as, ὅςτις ἦν θακῶν ἀταρβὴς τῆς θέας, ὁ δ' ἂν λέγοι, who looked on calmly, *he—but he alone*—could say, Soph. Tr. 22, cf. omnino Herm. Phil. 86, 87, Buttm. Mid. Exc. xii.; so in Hom., οἵη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δὲ (not τοιήδε) καὶ ἀνδρῶν, Il. 6, 146.—4. ὁ καὶ ὁ, *one and another, many a one*, when one wishes not to particularize: so, τὰ καὶ τά, etc.; through all cases and genders, esp. in Dem., and other late Att.; also, ὁ δεῖνα καὶ ὁ δεῖνα, Dem.

B. ὁ, ἡ, τό, THE DEFINITE OR PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE, *the*, marking that its noun represents not a class, but a definite member of a class; opp. to the indef. pron. τὶς, τὶ, which is used where the particular member is left undefined. In this signf. we can easily trace the word gradually losing the demonstr. force, which often seems superfluous. For instance, ὁ, ἡ, τό, as the *true* article, does not, strictly speaking, occur in Hom.: for in the places usu. quoted, Il. 1, 340; 4, 399; 5, 715; 6, 407; 15, 74; 17, 122, 127, 695, 698; 21, 317, Od. 5, 106, the demonstr. force is clearly to be traced, v. supr. A. I: still even in Hom. it begins to lose this force,—as may be seen in places like Il. 1, 167; 7, 412; 9, 309; 12, 289, Od. 19, 372; or where joined to an adj. to make it a subst., as τὸν ἄριστον, strictly, *him that was* bravest, Il. 17, 80; τὸν δύστηνον, Il. 22, 59; or, more clearly still, in οἱ ἄλλοι, τἆλλα, τῶν πάντων, etc., strictly, *they*, the rest, etc., which easily prepare the way for the true use of the article, v. Nitzsch Od. 9, 185. This usage however is first fully established in Att., while the demonstr. usage proportionally disappears, except in a few cases, v. A. II, sub fin. The article is most emphatic in phrases like τοὺς θεοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι, to own *the* gods, *who are generally owned*, Herm. Hec. 781; τοὺς φίλους ποιεῖσθαι, to make *the* friends *one does make*, Erf. Soph. Ant. 190.—Peculiarities of the article, esp. in Att.:—I. it is put before not only common appellatives, adjects., and particips., but also,—1. prop. names of all kinds, with which it is seldom omitted except when some distinguishing word with the article follows, as Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος: the Homeric passages, as Il. 1, 11, are not to be referred to this head, (v. A. I): the Trag. however use it with prop. names only to give pecul. emphasis, Pors. Phoen. 145.—2. before the infinitive, used as a neut. subst., in all cases, as τὸ εἶναι, *the* being, τοῦ εἶναι, etc.: so before acc. and inf., when it refers to the whole sentence, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 540: cf. infr. 4.—3. before adverbs, which thus take an adject. signf., as ὁ, ἡ, τό νῦν, *the* present; οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *the* men of that time, also οἱ τότε, οἱ νῦν, without subst., etc., very freq. in Att.; the partic. of εἰμί is usu. supplied, οἱ τότε (ὄντες) ἄνθρ., etc.—When a subst., easily supplied from context, etc., is omitted, the adv. sometimes stands like a subst., as, ἡ αὔριον (sc. ἡμέρα), *the* morrow: ἡ Λυδιστί (sc. ἁρμονία), *the* Lydian measure, etc.; though sometimes no special subst. can be supplied, as τὸ αὔριον, the morrow, strictly *the notion* to-morrow, etc.—4. before any word or expression which itself is made the object of thought, when the art. is neut., as, τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the word* or *notion* man; τὸ λέγω, *the word* λέγω, etc.; so before a whole sentence, as, τὸ μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζώντων ὄλβιον, *the proposition*, that no living man is happy, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. Plat. Phaedr. [illegible] B; the usage of the art. before acc. and inf. (sup. I. 2) might be placed here. But, very oft., τό stands absol. with adverbs of time and place, when one cannot (as in I. 3) supply a subst., but the adv. remains adverbial, and the art. only serves to strengthen it, cf. Lob. Phryn. 50: many distinguish these two cases by writing τὸ νῦν, *the present time*, when the adv. becomes subst.: τανῦν, *now*, *at present*, when the adv. remains. so, τὸ πρίν, *old time*, τοπρίν, *formerly*, etc.: this usage is very old, for, acc. to Wolf, Hom. always says τοπρόσθε, τοπάρος, τοπρίν, τοπρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον; but in Hdt. and Att. the art. is usu. written separate, esp. in such words as τὸ ἀρχαῖον, τὸ [illegible], τὸ αὐτίκα, τὸ ἔπειτα, τὸ λοιπόν, τὰ κράτιστα, τὰ μάλιστα, etc. and still more so in τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε and τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, from the present time, τὸ πρὸ τοῦ, formerly, Poppo Thuc. 1, p. 467, sq. Prob. in all these cases τό may be taken as acc. absol. *as to..., touching..*; but it cannot be rendered in English. Rarely absol. in gen., ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω, to go forward, τοῦ προσωτάτω δραμεῖν, Soph. Aj. 731, where however there is a [illegible] τοῦ προσωτάτου.—5. before personal pronouns of 1st and 2nd pers., to give them greater emphasis, but only in acc., τὸν ἐμέ, τὸν σέ, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 258 A: on ὁ, ἡ, τό, before αὐτός, v. αὐτός III.—6 before the interrog. pron., as well τίς as ποῖος, usu. only in neut. sing., τὸ τί, τὸ ποῖον; always referring to something before, which needs to be more distinctly specified, Aesch. Pr. [illegible], Ar. Pac. 696, cf. Herm. [illegible]: also τὰ τί; because οἷα went before, Ar. Pac. 693. But with ποῖος greater liberties are allowed, so that it is used not only in plur., τὰ ποῖα, Eur. Phoen. 707, but also in the other genders, as, ὁ ποῖος; Eur. Phoen. 1704, τῆς ποίας; Dem. 246, 10, which will scarcely be found with τίς; Stalb. Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D, rightly remarks that these forms are very rare, except in *direct* questions.—7. very rarely before ἅπας, and prob. only Ion., v. Schulz on Hdt. 3, 64; 7, 153: more freq. before ἕκαστος, as Il. 1[illegible], [illegible], also Att., as Thuc. 5, 49; 6, 63: but dub. before ἑκάτερος, Poppo Obs. Crit. in Thuc. p. 28.—II. the article in elliptic expressions.—1. before the genit. of a masc. or fem. prop. name, to express descent, ὁ Διός, *the son of* Jupiter, ἡ Λητοῦς, *the daughter of* Latona, where υἱός or θυγάτηρ is to be supplied, very freq. in Att. But this form also denotes other relations, so that we must supply from the context, *husband, brother, friend, wife*, etc.—2. before a genit. of neut. sense it indicates any relation, connection or dependence of a thing, and so often alters the meaning but little, as τὸ τῆς πόλεως, *that which belongs to the* state, its being and nature; but τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *all that concerns the state*, its home and foreign relations, etc.; so τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τὰ τῶν Περσῶν, etc.; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν, to hold with the Athenians, be on their side, Hdt.; τὰ τῶν θεῶν, [illegible] *beseems* the dead, τὰ τῶν [illegible] *which is destined* by the gods, [illegible] Schaf. Mel. p. 31, 32: hence with

neut. of possess. pron., *τὸ ἐμόν, τὸ σόν, what regards* me or thee, my or thy business, concern, duty; and with gen. of third pers. *τὸ τούτου, τό τῆσδε*, etc., Valck. Hipp. 48. But *τό τινος* is often also, *a man's word or saying*, as, *τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος*, Hdt. 1, 66, cf. 1, 4. On *μὰ τόν, μὰ τήν*, etc., v. *μά* IV.—III. the article stands pleonast., esp. in Ion., in sentences of two clauses with one and the same subject: this being omitted in the first clause, is expressed by the article in the second, as, *τὴν μὲν αἰτιην οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαινε, ὁ δὲ ἔλεγέ σφι*, for *ἔλεγε δέ σφι*, Hdt. 6, 3, cf. 6, 9, 133: so too in apodosis 6, 30, when regularly *μέν* stands in first clause, and *δέ* with art. in second: but passages in which both clauses have a common verb are different, as, *ἢ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται ἢ ὄγε δούλην*, Il. 3, 409, cf. Hdt. 2, 173.—2. the art. with the compar. is needless and rare, if *ἤ* follows, Herm. Soph. Ant. 313, O. C. 795.—IV. note that in Att. the dual of a fem. subst. often takes the masc. art.: indeed *τά* dual is prob. never found in good Greek, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 388 Obs. And in Hom. the pron. is oft. used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21, 164, 167, *δουρὶ σάκος βάλεν, ἡ δέ*.., as if he had said *ἐγχείῃ*; so Il. 22, 80, 82, *μαζὸν ἀνέσχεν*.., *τάδε τ' αἴδεο*, as if *στήθεα*; and Od. 12, 74, *νεφέλη*.., *τὸ μὲν οὔποτ' ἐρωεῖ*, as if *νέφος*: here then the gender is taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind.

A, B. ABSOL. USAGE OF SINGLE CASES, which may be referred either to demonstr. pron., or article:—I. *τῇ*, of place, *there, on that spot, here, this way*, freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 5, 752, 858, oft. followed by *ἠ*, Il. 13, 52.—2. with a notion of motion towards, *thither*, Il. 10, 531; 11, 149, Hes. Op. 206; but this much more rare, and prob. only poet.—3. of manner, *τῇπερ τελευτήσεσθαι ἐμελλεν, in this way, thus*, Od. 8, 510; so in Att.—4. repeated *τῇ μέν*.., *τῇ δέ*.., usu. of place, *here*.., *there*.., or *now here*.., *now there*..: but also *on the one part*.., *on the other*.., or more strictly *in one way certainly*.., *but in another*.., Eur. Or. 356.—5. relative, *where*, for *ᾗ*, only Ep., as Il. 12, 118, Od. 4, 229. Here *χώρᾳ* or *ὁδῷ* is usu. supplied, but this can only be in local signf.—II. *τῷ*, dat. neut., (some old Gramm. wrote *τῶ* in this signf.), *therefore, on this account*, very freq. in Hom., and also Att. even in prose, Valck. Phoen. 157; also used as relative by a kind of attraction, *because*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 B.—2. more rarely, perh. only in Ep., *thus, so, in this wise*, Il. 2, 373; 4, 290, etc.: it may also, esp. when *εἰ* goes before, be translated, *then, if this be so, on this condition*, cf. also Od. 1, 239; 3, 224, etc.: *τρόπῳ* is usu. supplied.—3. *τῷ νυ* for *τοίνυν*, Hom., also divisim, *τῷ οὐ νύ τι*, Il. 7, 352.—III. *τό*, acc. neut., like *τῷ*, *wherefore*, rare except in Hom., as Il. 3, 176; 7, 239, Od. 8, 332, etc.; so in Pind. P. 5, 50; *τό κεν*, Il. 23, 547.—IV. *τοῦ*, gen. neut., *wherefore, hence*, Od. 24, 425, where *ἕνεκα* or *χάριν* is supplied, cf. Il. 21, 458.—V. with prepositions, of time, *ἐκ τοῦ, ever since, ἐν τῷ, whilst*, where *χρόνου* and *χρόνῳ* are freq. supplied, but wrongly, as *τοῦ* and *τῷ* like corresponding words in other languages, seem neut. rather than masc.—The early development, even in Hom., of many such phrases shows that they belong to the demonstr. pronoun.—On the phrase *τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ*, v. sub *θάνατος*.

C. *ὅ, ἥ, τό*, accentuated through all cases, RELATIVE PRONOUN, for *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*, called also *the postpositive article*, somewhat like our *that=which*: very freq. in Hom., also Ion., and Dor.: in these however only in the forms beginning with *τ*, and in nom. plur. masc. and fem. *τοί, ταί*, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus) Hdt., passim: Hom. however has also masc. *ὅ*, Il. 16, 835, though others read *ὅς*: this usage was long denied to the Trag., even by Valck. Hipp. 525, Koen. Greg. p. 239, Toup, etc.: it is however clear that they sometimes used it, to avoid hiatus, in the forms beginning with *τ*, v. Monk Hipp. 527: *τοί* and *ταί* are still disputed: Monk even claims *ὅ* nom. sing., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 468: in Com. and Att. prose however this relative is not found, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 292.—In declension the relative wholly (even in dialects) follows the article: Buttm. indeed gives the nom. *ὅ, ἥ, ὅ*: but *ὅ* is from the regul. *ὅς*, and those forms only need be considered which differ in declension from *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*.

D. The gen. and dat. enclitic *του, τῳ*, for *τινός, τινί*, from the INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τὶς, τὶ*: in which case *του* and *τῳ* are of all three genders: neither *της, τῃ*, nor the plur. occur: Hom. uses thus only the dat., and that only thrice, Il. 12, 328, Od. 13, 308; 20, 297, always in masc.: Att., *του* and *τῳ* are very freq.: as also *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τίνος* and *τίνι*, as gen. and dat. of INTERROGATIVE PRON. *τίς; τί*; as, *χρή του*, there needs *somewhat*, but *τοῦ χρή; what* needs there?—So in Ion. *τεο*, enclit. gen. for *του, τινός*, indefin., Od. 16, 305, contr. *τευ* Il. 2, 388, Od. 6, 68, etc.: dat. *τεῳ*, for *τῳ, τινί*, Il. 16, 227, Od. 11, 502, and in Hdt.: gen. and dat. pl. *τέων, τέοις, τέοισι*:—but *τέο*, gen. for *τοῦ; τίνος;* Il. 14, 128, Od. 4, 463, absol., *wherefore?* Il. 2, 225, cf. *τοῦ*, A. B. III: contr. *τεῦ*: Od. 15, 509, Callin. 1: dat. *τέῳ*, Hdt.: of this Hom. too has pl. gen. *τέων*, Il. 24, 387, Od. 20, 192: as monosyll., Od. 6, 119; 13, 200: dat. *τέοις, τέοισι*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 37.

From this article are formed the pronouns *ὅγε, ὅδε, ὁδί, ὅπερ, ὅτε, ὅτις*, which are treated under their respective heads.

The Ion. and Att., not Hom., often blend the article by crasis with nouns which have an initial vowel, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29.—For the position of the article in a sentence, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 458, sq.

Ὅ, Ion. and Dor. relat. pron. masc. for *ὅς*, v. *ὅ, ἥ, τό* C, Hom.

Ὅ, neut. of relat. pron. *ὅς*, q. v., Hom.

Ὅ, ὅ, ὅ, exclamation in Ar. Thesm. 1191.

Ὀά, woe, woe! alas! Lat. *vae!* c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 116, 122. [ŏᾶ]

Ὄᾶ, ἡ, also *δη, οἴη, οὐα, the service-tree*, Lat. *sorbus*, Theophr.: its fruit, *δον, the sorb-apple* or *service berry*, Lat. *sorbum*.

Ὀᾶ, ἡ, (*δῖς*)=*οἶα, a sheepskin*.—II.=*ὤα, a hem* or *border*.

Ὀᾶρ, ἄρος, ἡ, a consort, mate, wife, Il. 9, 327, in gen. pl. *δάρων*, unless this belongs to *ἡ δαρος* (q. v.), cf. the contr. *ὦρ*, whence *ὦρεσσι*, Il. 5, 486. (Not by metath. from *ἀορ*, as some say, but prob. from same root as **ἄρω, εἴρω*, Lat. *sero, she that is tied* or *knit to one*, cf. *συνήορος συνάορος*, etc.)

†*Ὀάρακτα, ων, τά, Oaracta*, an island in the Persian gulf, Arr. Ind. 37, 2.

†*Ὀάριζος, ου, ὁ, Oarizus*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 71.

Ὀαρίζω, (*δαρ*) *to converse familiarly, chat* with one, *τινί*, Il. 6, 516; 22, 127, etc.; *μετά τινι*, H. Hom. Merc. 170; esp. of married persons or lovers: also c. acc. cognato, *δάρους δαρίζειν*, H. Hom. 22, 3: contr. *ὠρίζω*, H. Hom. Merc. 58. Hence

Ὀάρισμα, ατος, τό, familiar converse, esp. of lovers: generally *converse*, Opp. C. 4, 23. [*ᾰρ*] and

Ὀᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., *familiar, fond discourse*, as of lovers, in plur., Hes. Op. 787, or relatives, Q. Sm. 7, 316.

Ὀᾰριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*δαρίζω*) masc. of *δαρ, a mate, bosom-friend*; so Minos is called *δαριστὴς Διός*, Od. 19, 179, cf. Plat. Minos 319 D.

Ὀᾰριστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for *δάρισμα, familiar intercourse* or *converse*, esp. of lovers, *fond discourse, δαριστὺς πάρφασις*, Il. 14, 216; the title of Theocr. 27th Idyll:—generally, *intercourse, company, πολέμου δαριστύς*, war's *intercourse*, i. e. battle, the tug of war, Il. 17, 228: also as a concrete noun, *προμάχων ὁ.*, *the company* of out-fighters, Il. 13, 291. [*ῠ*]

ΌΑΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ,=*δαρισμός, familiar converse, chat*, H. Hom. 22, 3: esp. *amorous converse*, H. Hom. Ven. 250, where many interpr. by *βουλεύματα*, but wrongly, for it is just the same as *δαριστύς*, in Il. 14, 216; so, *παρθένιοι δαροι*, Hes. Th. 205; *Νυμφῶν δαροι*, Call. Lav. Pall. 66: generally, *converse, discourse, words*, Emped. 68, cf. Plat. Minos 319 E: hence also, *a song, lay, ditty*, Pind. P. 1, 190, N. 3, 19; almost always in plur., but Pind., P. 4, 244, N. 7, 102, has it in sing., in the sense of *song* or *discourse*, and in the latter place even in bad sense, *ψόγιος δαρος, a song* of reproach.

Ὄαρος, ου, ἡ,=*δαρ*, Hesych., who perh. formed this nom. from gen. *δάρων*, Il. 9, 327.

†*Ὄαρος, ου, ὁ, the Oarus*, a river of Scythia falling into the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

Ὄασις, ιος, ἡ, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert, Hdt. 3, 26, ubi v. Bähr. The name is prob. Arabic (*vah*): the form *Υ̓ασις*, in Strab. p. 130, being merely an attempt at Greek etymology, as if from *αὐω, αὐαίνω*.

Ὀβδη, ἡ, rarer poet. form for *ὄψις*, only in Alexandr. writers, in acc. *ὀβδην* and *ἐςὀβδην*, used as adv. for *ἐς ὄβδην, in the presence of*, Lat. *coram*.

Ὀβελαῖος, α, ον,=sq., dub.

Ὀβελίαιος, α, ον, (*ὀβελός*) *spit-shaped*.—II. *roasted on a spit*, Philo.

Ὀβελίας (sc. *ἄρτος*), *ὁ*, (*ὀβελός*) a sort of *loaf baked* or rather *toasted on a spit*:—or (acc. to A. B.) *an obol-loaf*, Pherecr. *Ἐπιλησμ.* 1, Ar. Fr. 158, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 132: also *ὀβελίτης*.

Ὀβελιᾰφόρος, ον, (*ὀβελίας, φέρω*) *carrying an ὀβελίας ἄρτος*, name of a play of Ephippus, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Ὀβελίζω, to mark with the critical obelus; v. *ὀβελός* II.

Ὀβελισκολύχνιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Theopomp. (Com.) *Εἰρην.* 1, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 8.

Ὀβελισκόλυχνος, ον, ὁ, (*ὀβελίσ*

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κος, λύχνος) *a spit for roasting*, likewise used as *a lamp-stand*.

'Οβελίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὀβελός, *a small spit*, Ar. Ach. 1007, etc.: also *any pointed instrument, the leg of a compass*, Ar. Nub. 178; *a sword-blade*, Polyb. 6, 23, 7; *the iron head of the Roman pilum*, Dion. H. 5, 46.—II. *a pointed pillar, obelisk*.—III. *an iron or copper coin stamped with a spit*, Plut. Lys. 17, Fab. 27: cf. ὀβολός.

'Οβελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a marking with the obelus*, v. ὀβελός II.

'Οβελίτης, ου, ὁ,=ὀβελίας. [ῐ]

'Οβελός, οῦ, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. ὀδελός, *a spit*, ἀμφ' ὀβέλοισιν ἔπειραν, Il. 1, 465, etc.; so Hdt. 2, 135, Eur. Cycl. 303.—2. *a pointed pillar, obelisk*, Hdt. 2, 111, 170.—3. euphem. for πέος, Ar. Ach. 796.—II. *an horizontal line*, —, used as a critical mark to point out that a passage was spurious, Luc. Imagg. 24; but with one point below and one above, ÷, ὀβελὸς περιεστιγμένος, it denoted superfluous passages, esp. in philosophical writings, Diog. L. 3, 66, cf. Pressels Beytr. p. 67, sq., and v. χ.—Cf. ὀδελός, ὀβολός. (ὀβελός, is βέλος with ο prefixed, v. α III.)

†'Οβιδιακηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Obidiaceni*, a Maeotic people, Strab. p. 495.

†'Οβόδας, ὁ, *Obodas*, a king of the Nabataei, Strab. p. 781.

'Οβολαῖος, α, ον,=sq., dub.

'Οβολῑαῖος, α, ον, (ὀβολός) *of the size or value of an obol*, Lob. Phryn. p. 551.

'Οβολῖμαῖος, α, ον, *worth an obol*, i. e. *petty*, Theano: from

'Οβολός, οῦ, ὁ, *an obol*, freq. in Ar., etc., a coin worth 8 χαλκοῖ, 1-6th of a ὀραχμή, rather less than three cents:—πολὺ or μικρὸν τοῦ ὀβολοῦ, a thing of which you get much or little for an obol, i. e. *valuable* or *worthless*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 76.—An obol was written short O; a half-obol, C or Ↄ.—II. also as *a weight*, 1-6th of a drachma. (Acc. to Arist. ap. Poll. 9, 77; ὀβολός and ὀβελός only differed in the (Ion. and Att.) pronunciation; he thinks that in the barter of early times, iron or copper nails (ὀβελοί) were used as money, six of which made *a handful* (ὀραχμή), cf. P. Knight, Prolegg. ad Hom. § 56, citing Plut. Lys. 17; and that the name remained when the form and material were changed. Others derive it from the coin being stamped with a spit, cf. ὀβελίσκος III.)

'Οβολοστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to weigh obols*: hence *to practice petty usury*, Lys. Fr. 37, Luc. Necyom. 2: from

'Οβολοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀβολός, ἵστημι) *a weigher of obols*: hence, *a petty usurer*, Ar. Nub. 1155, Antiph. Neott. 1, 4. [ᾰ] Hence

'Οβολοστᾰτική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the trade of a petty usurer, usury*, Arist. Pol. 1, 10, 4.

†'Οβούλκων, ωνος, ἡ, *Obulcon*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

'Οβρῐα, τά, *the young* of animals, Aesch. Fr. 40, Eur. Peliad. 8, cf. Ael. N. A. 7, 47. (Usu. deriv. from βρύω.)

†'Οβριάρεως, ω, ὁ,=Βριάρεως, Hes. Th. 617.

'Οβρῑκᾶλα, τά,=ὄβρια, Aesch. Ag. 143. [ῑ]

'Οβριμόγυιος, ον, (ὄβριμος, γυῖον) *strong-limbed*, Opp. H. 5, 316.

'Οβρῐμόεις, εσσα, εν,=ὄβριμος.

'Οβρῐμοεργός, όν, (ὄβριμος, *ἔργω) *doing strong deeds*, but always in bad sense, *doing deeds of violence* or *wrong*, esp. against the gods, Il. 5, 403; 22, 418, Hes. Th. 996.

'Οβρῐμόθῡμος, ον, (ὄβριμος, θυμός) *strong-minded*, Hes. Th. 140, H. Hom. 7, 2.

'Οβρῐμόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄβριμος, παῖς) *having strong children*, Nonn.

'Οβρῐμοπάτρη, ης, ἡ, (ὄβριμος, πατήρ) *daughter of a strong father*, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Minerva, Il. 5, 747, etc.—No masc. ὀβριμοπάτρος seems to occur: ὀβριμοπάτηρ in Hesych. is corrupt.

'Οβρῖμος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. Or. 1454:—*strong, mighty*, in Hom. as epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 845, etc.; of Achilles, 19, 408; of Hector, 8, 473:—then of things, ὀβριμον ἔγχος, Il. 3, 357, etc.; ἄχθος, Od. 9, 233; θυρεός, λίθος, Ib. 241, 305; ὕδωρ, Il. 4, 453; ὀβριμον ἐβρόντησε, he thundered *mightily*, Hes. Th. 839; δ. ἔργα, deeds *of might*, Tyrtae. 2, 27:—μῖσος ὄβριμον, Aesch. Ag. 1411; Ἴδαια μάτερ ὀβρίμα, Eur. l. c.—The form ὀμβρῖμος (q. v.) is not used by Ep., but is the prevailing form in Lyr. writers. (From βρι-, βρίθω, βριθύς, βρμίω, βριαρός, with α prefixed.)

'Οβρυζον, ου, τό, χρυσίον, *pure gold*; akin. to Lat. *obrussa*, *the testing of gold by fire*.

'Ογάστριος, ον, = ὁμογάστριος, Gramm.

'Ογδοᾱδῐκός, ή, όν, (ὀγδοάς) *belonging to the number eight*, Clem. Al.

'Ογδοαῖος, α, ον, *on the eighth day*, Polyb. 5, 52, 3, etc.

'Ογδοάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὀκτώ) *the number eight*, Plut. 2, 744 B, etc.;—for ὀκτάς, as ἑβδομάς (from ἑπτά) for ἑπτάς.

'Ογδοᾶτος, η, ον, poet. for ὄγδοος, like τρίτατος for τρίτος, *the eighth*, Hom., and Hes.: esp. ἡ ὀγδοάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), *the eighth day*, Hes. Op. 770, 788.

'Ογδοήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *eighty*. Hence

'Ογδοηκοντᾰέτης, ές, (ἔτος) *eighty years old*.—II. ὀγδοηκονταέτης, *lasting eighty years*: cf. ὀγδωκ-.

'Ογδοηκοντάπηχυς, υ, (ὄγδοήκοντα, πῆχυς) *eighty cubits long*, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 D. [ᾰ]

'Ογδοηκοντατάλαντος, ον, (ὀγδοήκοντα, τάλαντον) οἶκος, *possessed of eighty talents*, Lys. 177, 26.

'Ογδοηκοντούτης, ες, Luc. Hermot. 77: fem.-οῦτις, Dio C.,=ὀγδοηκονταέτης, -ετής.

'Ογδοηκοσταῖος, α, ον, *on the eightieth day*, Hipp.: from

'Ογδοηκοστός, ή, όν, (ὀγδοήκοντα) *the eightieth*, Thuc. 1, 22.

'Ογδοος, η, ον, (ὀκτώ) *the eighth*, Hom., etc.

'Ογδώκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., contr. for ὀγδοήκοντα, Il., etc.

'Ογδωκοντᾰέτης, ές, contr. for ὀγδοηκονταέτης, Simon. 53, 55, Mimnerm. 6.

'Ογε, ῆγε, τόγε, the demonstr. pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό, made more emphatic by the addition of γε, Lat. *hicce, haecce, hocce, he, she, it*; pretty freq. as early as Hom., and Hes: γε can seldom be rendered in English, though sometimes by *indeed* or *at least*, when it answers to Lat. *hic quidem*: properly this pron. is used to designate a person rather as distinct from others, than in reference to himself, and in this respect differs from ὅδε: κεῖνος ὄγε joined, Il. 19, 344.—It is used absol. by Hom.—2. τῆγε, of place, *here, on this spot*, Il. 6, 435.—3. acc. neut. τόγε, *on this account, for this very reason*, Il. 5, 827, Od. 17, 401.—Att. ὀγέ.

'Ογκᾱ, ἡ, poet. 'Ογκαίη, a name of Minerva in Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 164, etc.: a gate in that city was named from her Ὄγκαῖαι or Ὄγκαι, Valck. Aristob. p. 130, Porson. Phoen. 1150.

'Ογκάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. *to bray*, esp. of the ass, Arist. H. A. 1, 18, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1, 4. (Onomatop.: cf. Engl. *donkey*?)

'Ογκη, ης, ἡ,=ὄγκος.

'Ογκηθμος, οῦ, ὁ,=sq., Luc. Asin. 15.

'Ογκημα, ατος, τό, *a braying*, esp. of the ass.

'Ογκηρός, ά, όν, (ὄγκος B II) *swollen*, Arist. Probl. 10, 54, 6.—II. metaph. *stately, pompous*, τῆς λέξεως ὀγκηρότερον διωγμένης, Dion. Hal. Hell. 3, 4, 8:—*grievous, troublesome*, τὸ ὀγκ., *trouble*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 14.—In Arist. Probl. 37, 3, 2, we have a compar. ὀγκωτέρως, formed from ὄγκος: so ὀγκώτατος, Anth. P. 12, 187.

'Ογκησις, ἡ,=ὄγκημα, Act. N. A. 5, 50.

'Ογκητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀγκάομαι) *a brayer*, i. e. *an ass*, Anth. P. 9, 301, where however Schaf. reads ὀγκάστης. Hence

'Ογκητικός, ή, όν, dub. for ὀγκαστικός, *given to braying*.

'Ογκια, ἡ, a Sicil. weight, the Lat. *uncia*, Epich. p. 116.

'Ογκῖνος, η, ον, (ὄγκος A) *hook barbed*, Lat. *uncinus*.

'Ογκιον, ου, τό, also written ὄγκιον (ὄγκος I):—*a chest, case*, esp. for barbed arrows and other implements of iron or steel, Od. 21, 61; also, ὀ. ὀϊηροθήκη.

'Ογκολογέω, ῶ, (ὄγκος B. II) *to speak in a hollow voice*, like a ventriloquist.

'Ογκοποιέω, ῶ, (ὄγκος B. II) *to swell up, inflate, magnify*, as gas, =ὀγκόω.

'ΟΓΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, orig. =ἄγκος, *a bend, bending, curve*, hence *a curve, curl*, esp. of an arrow or spear-barb, in plur., Il. 4, 151, 214.—2. later also any *angle*, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 2, Anal. to ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἀγκαστρίς, ὄγκαρα, and Lat. *uncus, uncus, uncinus*.

B. *bulk, mass, weight, size*, Plat. Theaet. 155 A, etc.; ὄγκος μαστῶν, of a child in the womb, Eur. Ion. 1262; ὄγκος ὀρυγμάτων, a *heap* of pure dust, Hdt. 4, 62; of a corpse, Soph. El. 1142, cf. Plat. Legg. 958 C, Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 3.—2. *a tumour, lump*.—3. a particular way of dressing the hair, it was plaited along the forehead, and done up in a *bushy top-knot*, as may be seen in the marbles of the Greek masks, Winckelm. Werke, Tom. 3, 49, 89.—II. metaph., ὑπερβολὴ καὶ ὑπεροχὴ *arrogance*, μείζων ὄγκον ὀφρύος ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα, Eur. Tro. 108; ἔχει τιν' ὄγκον Ἑλλήνων πάρα, Eur. Ph. 1; also in bad sense, ὄγκοι ἀμαθίας, *swell with conceit*, Soph. Aj. 1; but, ὄγκος μητρῷος ὀνόματος, *the honoured* name of mother, Id. Tr. 1;—so of style, *loftiness, majesty*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 6, 1; and in bad sense, *stiffness, gidity, μῦθος οὐκ ὄγκου πλέως*, a simple plain speech, Soph. O. C. 1; freq. in late prose, as Plut., Wyttenb. in Indice et ad p. 79 B.—3. *trouble, difficulty*, βραχεῖ ὄγκῳ χρόνου, Soph. O. C. 1341.—In later philosoph., *an atom*. Scal. 1 ὄγκος B, seems to be a distinct word from the former,—not akin to Lat. *uncus*, but rather, perh., with

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Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ἀνήνοθεν* 23, to be referred to the root **ἔγκω, ἐνεγκεῖν*, and so equiv. to *φόρτος*.)

C. for the adj. forms of *ὄγκος*, v. *ὀγκηρός*, fin.

'Ογκόω, ῶ, (*ὄγκος* B) *to increase in bulk, enlarge*; metaph. *to bring to honour and dignity, βίοτον βροτοῖσι*, Eur. Andr. 320: also *to exalt, extol*, Eur. Heracl. 195; *ὀγκῶσαι τὸ φρόνημα, to puff up* one's conceit, Ar. Vesp. 1024; so in mid., Id. 703.—Pass. *to become larger, be reared up, χερσί*, Lyc.: esp. metaph. *to be puffed up, swoln, elated, χλιδῇ*, Soph. Fr. 679; *δοκήσει ὡμάτων*, Eur. El. 381; *πλούτῳ*, Id. Phrix. 11; *ἐπὶ τῷ γένει*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 25; and absol., Eur. Hec. 623:—*τάφῳ ὀγκωθῆναι, to be covered by a swelling* mound, Eur. Ion 388.

'Ογκύλλομαι, as pass.=*ὀγκόομαι*, Ar. Pac. 465, Ath. 382 B.

'Ογκυλος, *ον*, = *ὀγκηρός*. (From *ὄγκος* B, as *ἀγκύλος*, from *ἄγκος*.) [*ῠ*]

'Ογκώδης, *ες*, (*ὄγκος* B, *εἶδος*) *swelling out, rounded*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12: *turgid*, Plat. Meno 90 A.—II. (*ὀγκάομαι*) *ὄνος ὀγκωδέστερος*, an ass *of a louder note*, Ael.

'Ογκωμα, *ατος, τό*=*ὄγκος*, Liban.

'Ογκωσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*ὀγκόω*) *the act of increasing in bulk, enlarging, puffing out*; also=*ὀγκωμα, ὄγκος*.

'Ογκωτός, *ή, όν*, (*ὀγκόω*) *heaped up, τύφος*, Anth.

'Ογμεύω, (*ὄγμος*) *to trace* or *drive in a straight line*, esp. of ploughing or mowing: metaph., *ὀγμ. στίβον, to plough* or *trail one's weary* way, of a lame man, Soph. Phil. 163; *ὠγμευον αὐτῷ, they went before* him *in a long line*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 20.

†'Ογμιος, *ου, ὁ, Ogmius*, appell. of Hercules, Luc.

'Ογμος, *ου, ὁ, any straight line*, orig. *a furrow* in ploughing, *τοὶ δὲ στρέψασκον ἀν' ὄγμους*, Il. 18, 546; *ὡςτ' ἀμητῆρες ὄγμον ἐλαύνωσιν a swathe* in reaping, Il. 11, 68; 18, 552, 557: elsewh. *αὐλαξ*, Lat. *sulcus*; *ὄγμον ἐλαύνειν*, Il.; *ἄγειν*, Theocr. 10, 2; *ἔχειν*, Opp.: metaph., *πίονες ὄγμοι*, the rich *furrows*, i. e. *crops*, H. Hom. Cer. 455, where Herm. however takes it of corn already cut: generally, *a row* or *line* of trees, of teeth, Anth.: also *a path, the orbit* of the heavenly bodies, e. g. the moon, *ὅτε πλήθῃ μέγας ὄγμος*, when her vast *orbit* (not *disk*) is fulfilled, H. Hom. 32, 11; so also of the sun, Arat. Dios. 17. (The root is *ἀγω*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *ὀχθῆσαι*, fin.)

†'Ογρύλη, *ης, ἡ, Ogryle*, a small town of Sardinia (*Agryle?*), Paus. 10, 17, 5.

'Ογχέω, ῶ, = *ὀκχέω, ὀχέω*, dub. in Lyc. 64, 1049.

†'Ογχησμός, *οῦ, ὁ, Onchesmus*, a port of Epirus, Strab. p. 324.

†'Ογχηστός, *οῦ, ὁ, Onchestus*, a city of Boeotia on Lake Copaïs, with a grove sacred to Neptune, Il. 2, 506, H. Hom. Ap. 230.—II. a river of Thessaly, Polyb. 18, 3, 5.—III. a son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8, 6.

†'Ογχήστιος, *α, ον, of Onchestus, Onchestian*, Pind. I. 1, 46.

'Ογχνη, *ης, ἡ, a pear-tree*, Od. 11, 588; 24, 233.—II. *a pear*, Od. 7, 120.—It came to be written *ὄχνη*, as in Theocr. 1, 134 [who has *ὀχνῦς*, in acc. plur.].

†'Ογώα, *ὁ, Ogoa*, name of a Carian deity, Paus. 8, 10, 4.

'Οδαγμός, *οῦ, ὁ, an itching, irritation*: Ion. *ὀδαγμός*.

'Οδᾱγός, *οῦ, ὁ*, Dor. for *ὁδηγός*, and the usu. form in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429.

'Οδάζω, f. *-ξω*, (*ὁδός*) = *ὁδόω*, Gramm.

'Οδαῖος, *α, ον*, (*ὁδός*) *belonging to a way.*—II. *ὁδαῖα, τά, that for which a merchant travels, merchandize*, Od. 8, 163; 15, 445, though some expl. the latter passage of *provisions for the voyage*, like *ἐφόδιον*, Lat. *viaticum*; Nitzsch takes it to be *goods obtained by barter, the return-freight*; cf. *ὁδάω*.

'Οδακτάζω, (*ὀδαξ*) *to bite, gnaw*, Call. Del. 322, Ap. Rh. 4, 1608.

'Οδάξ, adv., (*ὁδάξ, ὀδάκνω, ὀδούς*) *by biting with the teeth*, Lat. *mordicus*, Hom.; esp., *ὀδὰξ ἕλον οὐδας*, they bit the ground, of men in the agonies of death, Il. 11, 749, etc.; so, *γαῖαν ὀδὰξ ἑλόντες*, Eur. Phoen. 1423: also, *ὀδὰξ ἐν χείλεσι φύντες, biting the lips* in smothered rage, Od. 1, 381; *διατρώξομαι ὀδὰξ τὸ δίκτυον*, Ar. Vesp. 164. etc.—Hence *ὀδάξω, ὀδαξάω*, etc.

'Οδαξάω, ῶ, Ion. *ὀδαξέω*,=*ὀδάξω*, q. v. Hence

'Οδαξησμός, *οῦ, ὁ*,=*ὀδαγμός*, Plut. 2, 769 E.

'Οδαξητικός, or better *ὀδαξητικός, ή, όν, causing to itch: ὀδαξιστικός* is f. l.

'Οδάξω or *ὀδάξομαι*, freq. in Hipp.: pf. pass. *ὠδαγμαι*, Soph. Fr. 708: in prose usu. *ὀδαξάω*; Ion. and in Xen. Symp. 4, 8, *ὀδαξέω*, and acc. to another Ion. pronunciation, *ἀδάξω, ἀδάξομαι, ἀδαξάω, ἀδαξέω*:—Act. *to bite, sting*, i. e. *cause a stinging, itching*, etc.: —pass. *to feel a biting* or *stinging, to itch*, hence *to scratch* or *rub one's self*. (From *δάξ, ὀδάξ, ὀδούς, ὀδάκνω*.)

'Οδαξώδης, *ες*,=*ὀδαξητικός*.

†'Οδάτις, *ιδος, ἡ, Odatis*, daughter of a Scythian king Omartes, Ath. 575 A.

'Οδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὁδός*) *to export and sell*; generally, *to sell, τινί τι*, Eur. Cycl. 98, 133:—pass. *to be carried away and sold*, Ib. 12.—The forms *ὁδάζω, ὁδέω*, Ion. *οὐδέω*, only in Gramm. (From *ὁδός*, as *ἐμπορεύω* from *πόρος*.)

'Οδε, *ήδε, τόδε*, demonstr. pron., formed by adding the enclit. *δε* to the old demonstr. pron. *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, and declined like it through all cases: the Ep. have in dat. plur. masc. and fem. *τοῖςδεσσι, τοῖςδεσσιν*, as well as *τοῖςδε*, Il. 10. 462, Od. 2, 47, etc.; and *τοῖςδεσι*, Od. 10, 268; 21, 93: freq. in Att., and sometimes made more emphat., *ὁδί, ἡδί, τόδι*, etc. [*ῐ*], which however belongs to the language of common life, and so, though freq. in Com., is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 157: *ὁδεδί, τηνδεδί*, are also found, but very seldom, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 152, Dind. Av. 18.—The general use of *ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε*, agrees with that of *οὗτος, this, he*, but is more pointedly emphatic, esp. in Ep., where *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, is demonstr., *this one here*. Lat. *hicce, haecce, hocce*, freq. even in Hom.: it usu. marks the presence of its subject, and so refers to something not before named, Wolf Lept. p. 282.—Special usages:—I. it freq. refers to what is coming, esp. a whole sentence, even a narrative, and serves to call attention previously, Angl. *the following*, Il. 1, 41, etc., and very freq. in Hdt., and Att.: *ταῦτα* commonly refers to what goes before, cf. *οὗτος*.—II. it oft. seems to stand, like Lat. *hic*, as adv. of place, *here, there*, always however so that its case and gender depend on some noun to which it refers, as, *ἔγχος μὲν τόδε κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονός, here* lies the lance, Il. 20, 345; *Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐγγὺς ὅδε κλονέων, here* he is..., Il. 21, 533, cf. Od. 1, 185, etc.:—this usage (*δεικτικῶς*) is esp. freq. in the Att. drama.—2. with a pers. pron., *ὁδ' ἐγὼ ἥλυθον, here* am I, Od. 16, 205, cf. Il. 19, 140; in full, *ὁδ' εἰμί*, Aesch. Cho. 219, Eur. Or. 380: sometimes *αὐτός* is also added, *ὁδ' αὐτὸς ἐγώ*, Od. 21, 207.—3. with *τίς, τίς ὅδε Ναυσικάᾳ ἕπεται*; whom have we *here* following Nausicaa? Od. 6, 276, cf. 1, 225; *τί κακὸν τόδε πάσχετε*; what ails you *here*, or *now*? Od. 20, 351;—where the questions refer to something only known in so far as seen.—4. also like *δεῦρο, hither*, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 977, Elmsl. Eur. Supp. 21, Heracl. 82.—This, which seems an adverbial use of the pron., is even more freq. in Att., esp. Trag., than in Hom.; v. Schäf. Mel. p. 77—III. to advs. of place and time this pron. adds precision, *just, very, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐνὶ δήμῳ, here* amid *this very* people, Od. 2, 317, cf. 10, 271: *ταυτὶ τάδε*, at *this* present, Hdt. 7, 104.—IV. *ὁδ' αὐτός*, stronger form for *ὁ αὐτός, the very same, his very self, this very, τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος*, Od. 14, 161.—V. in Att. dialogue, the masc. and fem. pron. freq. refer to the speaker, *ὅδε, ὁδ' ἀνήρ*, emphatic for *ἐγώ*, Soph. O. T. 534, 815, etc.: sometimes however to the person addressed, for *σύ*, in which case it implies contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 B: similar is the phrase *τῇδε χειρί*, for *τῇ ἐμῇ*, cf. Pors. Med. 389.—VI. after a parenthesis it oft. takes up the thought, like Lat. *is*, even when *ὅδε* itself has been already expressed, or after another pron., or a noun, Schäf. Mel. p. 84: sometimes, by anacoluthon, it takes up a sentence begun with a relative, as, *ἣν χρῆν σ' ἐλαύνειν τήνδε*, Eur. Andr. 650, v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 472. 4: here the pron. is superfluous, but adds clearness.—VII. ellipt. c. gen., *ἐς τόδε χρόνου, ἡμέρας, ἡλικίας*, to *this very moment* of time, of the day, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 144.—On the difference between *ὅδε* and *ὁ δέ*, v. Buttm. et Herm. ad Soph. Phil. 87, cf. *ὁ* A. III. 3.

B. absol. usage of some cases:—I. *τῇδε*, of place, *here, on the spot*, Lat *hac*, Il. 12, 345, Od. 6, 173, etc.—2. of the way or manner, *thus*, Il. 17, 512; so in Att. prose.—II. acc. neut. *τάδε, hither, to this spot*, Il. 14, 298, Od. 1, 409, etc.: also, *δεῦρο τόδε*, Il. 14, 309, etc.—2. *therefore, on this account*, Od. 20, 217: so also,—III. acc. neut. pl., *τάδε, on this account*, Il. 9, 77.—2. *thus, so*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 265; but also—3. like *τῇδε, here*, Eur. Cycl. 49, 63, etc.—IV. dat. neut. pl. *τοῖςδε* and *τοισίδε, in* or *with these words*, Hdt. 1, 32, 120.

'Οδεία, *ας, ἡ*, (*ὁδεύω*) *a way, journey: a going* or *travelling*.

'Οδελός, *ὁ*, Aeol. for *ὀβελός*, or *ὀβολός*, Ar. Ach. 796.

'Οδευμα, *ατος, τό*, (*ὁδεύω*) *a passage, journey*, Strab. p. 815.

'Οδεύσιμος, *ον, passable, practicable*, Strab. p. 510: and

'Οδευτής, *οῦ, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller*: from

'Οδεύω, (*ὁδός*) *to go, travel, ἐπὶ νῆας*, Il. 11, 569, cf. Bornem. Xen. An. 7, 8, 8; *ὁδ. τρίβον*, Anacreont. 41, 2.

'Οδέω,=*ὁδάω*, Gramm.

'Οδέω,=*ὁδεύω*, dub.

'Οδηγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be an ὁδηγός, lead* one *upon his way*, hence *to show* one *the way, guide*, τινά, Aesch. Pr.

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730; absol., Eur. H. F. 1402 —2. metaph. *to guide, teach.*—Later, the mid. also is used for Act. Hence

'Οδηγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Anth. P. append. 283, Orph.

'Οδηγητής, οῦ, ὁ,=ὁδηγός. Hence

'Οδηγητικός, ή, όν, *fitted for guiding or a guide.*

'Οδηγήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ὁδηγητήρ.

'Οδηγία, ας, ἡ, (ὁδηγός) *a guiding*: metaph. *a teaching.*

'Οδηγικός, ή, όν,=ὁδηγητικός: from

'Οδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, *a guide*, Polyb. 5, 5, 15: the Att. prefer the Dor. form ὁδᾱγός.

†'Οδησσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Odessus*, a city of Moesia on the Euxine, Strab. p. 319.

'Οδί, ἡδί, τοδί, Att. for ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, q. v. [ῐ]

'Οδιος, ον, (ὁδός) *belonging to a way* or *journey*, ὄρνις ὁδ., a bird *of omen for the journey*, Aesch. Ag. 157; so, ὁδ. κράτος αἴσιον, Ib. 104;—just as in Pind. N. 9, 43, αἰσιᾶν ὀρνίχων ὁδός: —Ἑρμῆς ὁδ., Mercury *the guardian of roads and travellers*, whose statues stood on the road-side.

†'Οδίος, ου, ὁ, *Odius*, leader of the Halizones, on the side of Priam, Il. 2, 856.—2. a herald of the Greeks, Il. 9, 170.

'Οδισμα, ατος, τό, (as if from ὀδίζω) πολύγομφον ὅδ., *a way* compact with bolts, i. e. Xerxes' bridge over the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 71 (si vera l.).

'Οδίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὁδός) *a wayfarer, traveller*, Od. 7, 204; 17, 211, Soph. Phil. 147; ἄνθρωπος ὁδίτης, Il. 16, 263. [ῐ]

'Οδμᾶλέος, α, ον, (ὀδμή) *strong-smelling*, esp. *stinking*, Hipp.

'Οδμάομαι, dep., like ὀσμάομαι, *to smell*, Demoer. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 400: *to snuff, track*, Nic. Th. 47: from

'Οδμή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὄζω) *smell, scent*, whether *a sweet smell*, Od. 5, 59; or *a stench, stink*, Il. 14, 415, Od. 4, 406; so in Pind., and Hdt.: strictly Ion. and poet. for ὀσμή, but used by Trag. in lyric passages, as Aesch. Pr. 115; and sometimes even by comic poets, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 188; also in late prose, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 29. Hence

'Οδμήεις, εσσα, εν, *giving out a smell, smelling*, Nic. Al. 437.

'Οδμηρός, ά, όν,=ὀδμήεις, dub. l.

'Οδμώδης, ες,=ὀδμαλέος, Theophr.

'Οδό, barbarism for ὁδός, Ar. Thesm. 1222.

'Οδοιδοκέω, ῶ, *to lie in wait on the roads* or *ways*: from

'Οδοιδόκος, ον, (ὁδός, δοκεύω) *lying in wait on the roads* or *highways*, like robbers, Polyb. 13, 8, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647: cf. ὀδοσκόπος.

'Οδοιπλᾰνέω, ῶ, *to stray from one road into another, wander about*, Ar. Ach. 69, acc. to Rav. Ms.: the other form ὁδοιπλανίω is rejected by Elmsl., cf. Lob. Phryn. 630: from

'Οδοιπλᾰνής, ές, *straying from one road into another, wandering about*, Anth. P. 9, 427. (ὁδός, πλανάω: the ὁδοι- prob. represents the dat. or locative case, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 252.) Hence

'Οδοιπλᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a straying from one road into another.*

'Οδοιποιέω, ῶ, for ὁδοποιέω, dub.

'Οδοιπορέω, ῶ, *to be an ὁδοιπόρος, to travel, journey, walk*, Hdt. 4, 110; ἐπ' ἄκρων ὁδ., *to walk* elate on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230:—also, ὁδοιπορεῖν ὁδόν, Hdt. 4, 116; but, ὁδ. τοὺς τόπους, *to walk over* this ground, Soph. O. T. 1027.

'Οδοιπορία, ας, ἡ, (ὁδοιπόρος) *a journey, way*, H. Hom. Merc. 85; ὁδ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 2, 29; Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 10, etc.: esp. *a journey by land*, opp. to a sea-voyage, Hdt. 8, 118, in plur. Hence

'Οδοιπορικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a journey*: τὸ ὁδ. (sc. βιβλίον), *a guide-book.*—II. *of* or *belonging to a traveller*, ὁδ. ἐσθής, Polyb. 31, 22, 6. Adv. -κῶς, *like a traveller*, Plut. Arat. 21; and

'Οδοιπόριος, ον, *of* or *belonging to a journey* or *way*: τὸ ὁδοιπόριον, Od. 15, 506, is *the fare* or *passage-money* paid to a driver or ship-master (in l. c. the latter), or *the provisions for a journey*, like ἐφόδιον, Lat. *viaticum.*

'Οδοιπόρος, ον, (ὁδός, πορεύομαι, cf. ὁδοιπλανής fin.) *travelling, walking*: as subst., *a wayfarer, traveller*, Aesch. Ag. 901, Soph. O. T. 292, etc.;—but in Il. 24, 375, *a fellow-traveller* or *guide.*

†'Οδομαντική, ῆς, ἡ, ('Οδόμαντοι) *Odomantica*, a district of Macedonia between the Strymon and Axius, Polyb. 37, 1, d, 2.

†'Οδομαντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Odomantis*, a district of greater Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

†'Οδόμαντοι, ων, οἱ, *the Odomanti*, a Thracian people, around Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 5, 16; Thuc. 2, 101; etc.

'Οδόμετρον, ου, τό, or ὁδόμετρος, ου, ὁ, (ὁδός, μέτρον) *an instrument for measuring distances* by land or sea, Hero Math.—II. ὁ ὁδ., *one who measures a road* or *distance, a foot-traveller, runner.*

'Οδοντάγρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀδούς, ἄγρα) *an instrument for drawing teeth*, Arist. Mechan. 21, 1.

'Οδοντᾰγωγόν, οῦ, τό, = foreg.: strictly neut. from

'Οδοντᾰγωγός, όν, (ὀδούς, ἀγω) *drawing teeth.*

'Οδονταλγέω, ῶ, (ὀδούς, ἄλγος) *to have the tooth-ache*, Ctesias Ind. 15. Hence

'Οδονταλγία, ας, ἡ, *the tooth-ache.*

'Οδοντίᾱσις, ἡ, *teething, the pain thereof*: from

'Οδοντιάω, ῶ, (ὀδούς) *to cut teeth, suffer therefrom.*

'Οδοντικός, ή, όν, (ὀδούς) *fit for the teeth.*

'Οδοντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (as if from ὀδοντίζω) a mode of playing the flute, *in which the gnashing of the teeth* or hissing of the serpent Pytho was imitated, Jac. A. P. p. 36.

'Οδοντογλῦφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a tooth-pick*, Lat. *dentiscalpium.*

'Οδοντόγλυφον, ου, τό,=foreg.

'Οδοντοειδής, ές, *like teeth, formed like teeth.*

'Οδοντομάχης, ου, ὁ, *one who fights with his teeth.* [ᾰ]

'Οδοντοξέστης, ου, ὁ, *an instrument for cleaning the teeth.*

'Οδοντοποιέω, ῶ, *to make*, i. e. *cut teeth*, like ὀδοντοφυέω.

'Οδοντόσμημα, ατος, τό, *tooth-powder.*

'Οδοντότριμμα, ατος, τό,=foreg.

'Οδοντοτύραννος, ου, ὁ, read ὀδοτόραννος, cf. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 5, 3, fin., *a worm* in the Indus or Ganges.

'Οδοντοφθόρος, ον, *destroying the teeth.*

'Οδοντοφόρος, ον, (ὀδούς, φέρω) *bearing teeth*, κόσμος ὁδ., an ornament for horses, *consisting of strings of teeth*, Anth. P. 6, 246.

'Οδοντοφῡέω, ῶ, *to cut teeth*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 10: from

'Οδοντοφῦής, ές, (ὀδούς, φύω) *producing* or *cutting teeth.*—II. pass. *grown* or *sprung from teeth*, epith. of the Sparti, Eur. Phoen. 821. Hence

'Οδοντοφῦΐα, ας, ἡ, *teething, the pain thereof*, Medic.

'Οδοντόφῦτος, ον,=ὀδοντοφυής II, Nonn.

'Οδοντόω, ῶ, (ὀδούς) only in pass., *to be furnished with teeth.* Hence

'Οδοντωτός, ή, όν, *furnished with teeth*, ξύστρα ὀ., *a comb*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

'Οδοποιέω, ῶ, (ὁδοποιός) *to make* or *level a road*, ὁδὸν ὁδ., Xen. An. 4, 6, 9, etc.: also sometimes, as in pass., *to make a path* or *course for one's self*, Dem. 1274, 26; τινί, v. l. Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 3.—2. *to make practicable* or *passable*, τὰ ἄβατα, Luc. Demon. 1.—3. *to put* one *in the way, guide*, in gen.; *to set forward on a journey*, c. dat. pers., like ἡγέομαι, etc., ὁδ. αὐτοῖς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 24, ubi olim αὐτούς:—pass. ὁδοποιοῦμαι, *to make one's way, advance*, Lat. *progredi*, Plat. Phaed. 112 C.—4. *to bring into a regular course, reduce to a system*, τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 2. Hence

'Οδοποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a making of roads*; also *the office of a road-maker* or *pioneer*:—hence, generally, *the opening of a way, introduction, preparation*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1. Hence

'Οδοποιητικός, ή, όν, *opening, paving the way, preparing the passage* or *approach.*

'Οδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ,=ὁδοποίησις 1, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36.

'Οδοποιός, όν, (ὁδοίς, ποιέω) *opening the way* or *road*:—as subst. ὁ ὁδ., *a pioneer*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36:—*a road-surveyor*, Aeschin. 57, 27.

'Οδός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. for ὀδώδης, *a stench, old* (q. v.), Soph.

'ΟΔΟΣ, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. οἰδός, but very rarely used, by Hom. only in Od. 17, 196, by Hdt. only in 2, 7):—I. of place, *a way, path, road, highway*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: generally, *a track, pathway*, Il. 12, 168; 16, 374: ὁδὸς ἐπηλασίη, Il. 7, 340; ὁδ. λαοσσόος, Il. 15, 682: *an entrance, approach*, Od. 13, 112: also *the path, track* or *course* of voyagers, Il. 6, 292; ποταμοῖ ὁδόν, *the course, channel* of a river; *the path* of the heavenly bodies, elsewh. δρόμος, Eur. El. 728: πρὸ ὁδοῦ, *further on the way, forwards*, Il. 4, 352 (cf. προῦθυος); later=προφερῶς, *portable, useful*, πρὸ ὁδοῦ γενέσθαι, Luc. Hermot. 1:—κατ' ὁδόν, by the way, Hdt. 1, 41:—ὁδοῦ παράργου, by the way, cursorily, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; 7, 1, 5.—II. as an action, *a travelling, journeying*, whether by land or water, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.): also *a march* or *expedition*; so, ὁδὸν ἐλθεῖν, Il. 1, 151 (where it is usu. wrongly taken *a lying in wait, ambuscade*) = τριῶν ἡμερῶν, a three days' *journey*, Hdt., etc.; but also, ὁδ. τριῶν ἡμερέων, Id. 3, 5, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 430 fin. 4: οἰωνῶν ὁδοί, *the flight* of birds, Soph. O. C. 1314: λογίων ὁδ., *the way*, i. e. *intent* of the oracles, Ar. Eq. 1015, cf. Eur. Med. 766: also, γνώμης, βουλεύματων, Eur. Hipp. 290, Hec. 744: cf. οἶμος.—Hom. seldom adds the *place whither*, and then only by ἐς, Od. 22, 128: the Att. not only by a prep., but also in the gen., Valck. Hipp. 1197, Seidl. Eur. El. 161, cf. κέλευθος, νόστος.—III. metaph. *the way* or *means* to gain an end, *the way* or *manner* of doing a thing, ὁδ. μαντικῆς, Soph. O. T. 311:—*a way* of doing, speaking, etc., Hdt. 2, 20, 22: πάντα τρόπον ὁδόν, every sort of way, Id. 1, 198.—3. *a way* of

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method, Ar. Plut. 506: *a system* of philosophy, and so=*μέθοδος* III, Lat. *via*; hence, *καθ' ὁδόν, by method*, methodically, Plat. Rep. 435 A; also, *ὁδῷ*, Ib. 533 B. (The Sanscr. root is *sad*, to go, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 248.)

'Οδοσκοπέω, ῶ, *to watch the roads*, or *lie in wait on them to rob*: from

'Οδοσκόπος, ον, (ὁδός, σκοπέω) *watching roads, lying in wait on them to rob*, cf. ὁδοιδόκος, ὁδοστάτης, ὁδοῦρος.

'Οδοστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to stand by the road side and watch it.*—II. *to stand in the road: to bar the passage*: from

'Οδοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὁδός, ἵστημι) *standing on the road*: hence—1. *one who guards the roads.*—2. *a waylayer* or *robber.* [ᾰ]

'Οδοστρωσία, ας, ἡ, (ὁδός, στρώνυμι) *a paving of roads*, Casaub. Strab. p. 235.

†'Οδοτύραννος, ὁ, v. ὁδοντοτύραννος.

'Οδουρέω, ῶ, (ὁδοῦρος) *to be on the look out on the road.*

'Οδούρης, ου, ὁ,=sq., dub.

'Οδοῦρος, ον, (ὁδός, οὖρος) *watching the road*: in Eur. Ion 1617, as subst. fem. *ἡ ὁδ., a conductress.*—II. *lying in wait on the road to rob*, Soph. Fr. 23: *a pirate*, Eur. Archel. 34; cf. ὁδοσκόπος. (Also written proparox. ὁδουρος, and oxyt. ὁδουρός.)

'ΟΔΟΥΣ, in Ion. prose ὀδών, ὁ, gen. ὀδόντος:—*a tooth*, Lat. *dens*, Hom., Hes., etc.: for ἕρκος ὀδόντων, v. sub ἕρκος.—2. metaph., *ὁ τῆς λέπης ὀδούς, the tooth* of grief, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 888.—II. *any thing pointed* or *sharp, a tooth, prong, spike, pestle*, etc., Nic. Th. 85.—III. *the second vertebre* of the neck, so called from its shape, Hipp. (Perh. a participial form= ἔδων, cf. Lat. (*e*)*dens*: the Sanscr. *danta*, Pers. *dendan*, Germ. *Zahn*, our *tooth*, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 242.)

'Οδοφῠλακέω, ῶ, *to watch* or *guard the roads*: from

'Οδοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ὁδός, φύλαξ) *a watcher of the roads*, Hdt. 7, 239.—II. *a waylayer, robber.* [ῠ]

'Οδόω, ῶ, (ὁδός) *to lead into the right way*: *to put in the way, τινὰ εἴς τι*, Aesch. Pr. 498, 813: also c. inf., *ὥδωσε βροτοὺς φρονεῖν, he guided* mortals to wisdom, Id. Ag. 176: *to bring, send*, Eur. Ion 1050:—pass. *to go on, be in the way, advance, succeed*, Hdt. 4, 139; just like *εὐοδοῦσθαι* in 6, 73.

†'Οδρύσαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Odrysae*, a Thracian tribe around the Hebrus, Hdt. 4, 92; Thuc. 2, 101; Xen. An. 7, 5, 1; etc.

†'Οδρύσαης, ου, ὁ, *the Odrysses*, a river of Mysia, Hecat. ap. Strab. p. 550.

'Οδύνᾶμα, τό, Dor. for ὀδύνημα. [ῠ]

'Οδῠνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to cause pain* or *suffering, to pain, distress*, Eur. Hipp. 247. Ar. Lys. 164:—pass. *to feel pain, suffer*, Soph. El. 804, Ar. Vesp. 283, Plat., etc. From

'Οδύνη, ης, ἡ, *pain*, Lat. *dolor, bodily pain*, very freq. in Il., but rare in Od.—2. *pain of mind, grief, distress*, Od. 1, 242; 2, 79, etc. (never in Il.).—Hom. always uses plur., except Il. 15, 25: later authors use both, but the plur. remained most common; *τοῖς νενικημένοις ὀδύνη*, transl. of the Lat *vaevictis!* Plut. Camill. 28. (Akin to *ὀδύη, ὀδύρομαι*.) [ῠ]

'Οδύνημα, ατος, τό, (ὀδυνάω) *a pain*, Hipp. [ῠ]

'Οδῠνηρός, ά, όν, (ὀδύνη) *painful*, †Mimnerm. 1, 5; 2, 12†, Pind. P. 2, 169, Eur. Hipp. 190, Ar. Plut. 526, Plat. Gorg. 525 C.—2. *distressing, anxious, πλοῦτος*, Eur. Phoen. 566. Adv. -ρῶς.

'Οδῠνήφᾰτος, ον, (ὀδύνη, φάω, πέφαμαι) *killing*, i. e. *stilling pain*, φάρμακα, Il. 5, 401, 900, cf. 11, 847.

'Οδῠνηφόρος, ον, (ὀδύνη, φέρω) *causing pain.*

'Οδῠνοσπάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀδύνη, σπάω) *racked by pain*, Aesch. Fr. 363.

'Οδῠνώδης, ες, (ὀδύνη, εἶδος) *painful*, Hipp.

'Οδυρμα, ατος, τό, (ὀδύρομαι) *a complaint, wailing*, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 508;—always in plur., except Eur. Tro. 1227.

'Οδυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a complaining, lamenting*, Aesch. Pr. 33, Eur. Phoen. 1071, etc., Plat. Rep. 398 D: from

'Οδύρομαι, dep., little used but in pres. and impf. (of which last Hdt. 3, 119, has the frequentative form ὀδυρέσκετο without augm.): Hom. has aor. part. ὀδυράμενος, Il. 24, 48.—*To wail, mourn for* a person or thing, Hom., and Trag.: the latter have also *ὀδύρομαι*, Pors. Hec. 728,—indeed Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 1441, would allow them this form only, but v. Eund. ad. Eur. Med. 158, Herm. Soph. l. c.—Construct.:—1. c. acc. pers., oft. in Hom.; less usu. c. acc. rei, *ὀδ. πατρίδα γαῖαν, νόστον, to mourn for, lament* one's country, one's return, i. e. for the want of it, *to sigh for* it, Od. 13, 219, 379; cf. 5, 153; so in Att., Plat. Rep. 329 B.—2. c. gen. pers., *to mourn for, for the sake of...*, Il. 22, 424, Od. 4, 104, etc.:—so too, *ὀδ. ἀμφί τινα*, Od. 10, 486; *ὑπέρ τινος*, Plat. Rep. 387 D.—3. *ὀδ. τινί, to wail* or *lament to* or *before* another, Od. 4, 740; *ὀδ. ἀλλήλοισι, to wail* one to another, Il. 2, 290.—4. absol. *to wail, mourn*, oft. in Hom.; *ὀδυρόμενος στεναχίζω*, Od. 9, 13; *στοναχῆ τε γόῳ τε ὀδ.*, Od. 16, 145; freq. in Att. (From same root as *ὀδύη, ὀδύνη*, cf. *ὀδύσσομαι*.) [ῠ] Hence

'Οδύρτης, ου, ὁ, *a complainer*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 30, 50. Hence

'Οδυρτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to complain, querulous*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15. Adv. -κῶς.

'Οδυρτός, ή, όν, (ὀδύρομαι) *mourned for; lamentable*:—ὀδυρτά, as adv., *lamentably*, Ar. Ach. 1226.

†'Οδυσεύς, ὁ, v. sub 'Οδυσσεύς.

†'Οδῡσήϊος, η, ον, Ep.='Οδύσσειος, Od. 18, 353.

†'Οδύσσεια, ας, ἡ, (sc. *ποίησις*) *the Odyssey*, the poem ascribed to Homer relating the adventures *of Ulysses* returning from Troy.—II. *Odyssea*, a city of the Turdetani in Hispania, said to have been founded by Ulysses, Strab. p. 149, etc. Prop. fem. from

† 'Οδύσσειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Ulysses, Ulyssean*: from

'Οδυσσεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. έος and ῆος, ὁ, Lat. *Ulysses* and *Ulixes*, king of Ithaca, whose adventures after the fall of Troy are told in the Odyssey: Hom. also freq. has the Ep. form 'Οδῡσεύς: the Aeol. gen. 'Οδῡσεῦς only in Od. 24, 398; the acc. 'Οδυσῆ not till Pind. N. 8, 44. On the Mythic etymol. of the name, v. Od. 19, 407, sq., Soph. Fr. 408. The root is no doubt *δυς-*; v. sq.

*'Οδύσσομαι, dep. mid. used only in aor. 1 mid. *ὠδυσάμην* (of which Homer uses *ὠδύσαο, ὠδύσατο, ὀδύσαντο, ὀδυσσάμενος*), and 3 perf. pass. *ὀδώδυσται* (for *ὠδυσται*) with pres. signf., Od. 5, 423. *To be grieved* or *wroth at*, always c. dat. pers., Il. 6, 138; Od. 5, 340, 423, etc.; absol., *ὀδυσσαμένοιο τέοιο*, Il. 8, 37, 468: c. acc., Anth. P. 9, 117.—In Od. 19, 407, the part. *ὀδυσάμενος* seems to have a pass. signf., *hated, treated as a foe.* (The root is no doubt *δυσ-*, Sanscr. *dvish*, to hate, and so akin to Lat. *odisse*, as also to *ὀδύρομαι, ὀδύνη*, cf. sub *δυς-*, and v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 270.)

'Οδωδυ, perf. with pres. signf., of *ὄζω*.

'Οδώδει, 3 sing. plqpf. of *ὄζω*, Od.

'Οδωδή, ῆς, ἡ, *smell, scent*; also *the sense of smell*, Anth.

'Οδωδής, ές, *strong-smelling*, Lat. *olens*, very dub. in Hipp.

'Οδώδυσται, Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. pf. with pres. signf. of *ὀδύσσομαι*, Od. 5, 423.

'Οδών, όντος, ὁ, Ion. for *ὀδούς*, Hdt. 6, 107, and Hipp.

'Οδωτός, ή, όν, (ὁδόω) *passable*; *ἐμοὶ οὐχ ὁδωτά*, I *must* not, *cannot go*, Soph. O. C. 495.—II. *practicable, feasible.*

'Οεσσι, Ep. dat. plur. of *ὄις, οἷς*, Hom.

'Οζαινα, ης, ἡ, (ὄζω) *a fetid polypus* in the nose.—II. *a strong-smelling sea-polypus*, also *ὀσμὴλη* and *βολβίταινα*, Call. Fr. 38. Hence

'Οζαινικός, ή, όν, *having* or *belonging to an ὄζαινα*, Diosc.

'Οζαινίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίτιδος, *in the nature of an ὄζαινα.*

'Οζᾰλέος, ᾱ, ον, (ὄζος) *branching*, Anth. P. 9, 249.

'Οζεία, ας, ἡ,=θεραπεία, Hesych. (Prob. akin to ἀοζος, ἀοζέω.)

'Οζη, ης, ἡ, (ὄζω) *a bad smell, stench, stink*, esp. of bad breath, Celsus.—II. *the skin of the wild ass.*

'Οζήσω, fut. of *ὄζω*.

†'Οζίας, ου, ὁ, *Ozias*, name of a king of Judah, LXX.; N. T.

'Οζοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a stink-pot, a privy, jakes.*

'Οζόλαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Ozolae*, a tribe of the Locrians, †on the gulf of Crissa, west of Phocis, Strab. p. 259, etc.†, perh. from the *strong-smelling* sulphur-springs in their country, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1, 16; †Strab. p. 427.

'Οζόλης, ου, ὁ, (ὄζω) *a stinkard.* Hence

'Οζολις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of *ὀζόλης*.—II. also=*ὄζαινα* II, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 27.

'ΟΖΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a bough, branch, twig, shoot*, Il. 1, 234; 2, 312, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.; acc. to Theophr. it is strictly *the knot* or *eye from which a branch* or *leaf springs*, Lat. *nodus*; hence, *ὄζος τυφλός*, the shoot stopped in its growth so as to form a knot in the wood,—which in *reeds*, grasses, etc., is called *γόνυ*.—II. metaph. *an offshoot, scion*, hence *ὄζος Ἄρηος*, as epith. of famous warriors, Il. 2, 540; 12, 188, etc.; so, *Θησείδα ὄζω Ἀθηνῶν*, Eur. Hec. 125; *χρυσοῦ ὄζος ἀδάμας ἐκλήθη*, Plat. Tim. 59 B: cf. *ἔρνος* II, *θάλος*. (Perh. akin to *ὀσχος, μόσχος*, to Germ. *Ast*, and, acc. to Pott, to *augere*.)

'Οζόστομος, ον, (ὄζω, στόμα) *with bad breath*, Anth. P. 11, 427.

'Οζόχρωτος, ον, (ὄζω, χρώς) *whose skin* or *body smells.*

'Οζόομαι, as pass., (ὄζος) *to put forth branches, τὰ ἄκρα ὀζοῦται εἰς χεῖρας*, the extremities of the bones *branch out* into fingers, Theophr.

'Οζυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *ὀμώνυξ*.

'ΟΖΩ, fut. *ὄζήσω*, Ion. and later *ὀζέσω*, perf. with pres. signf. *ὀδωδα*

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To smell, i. e. *to have a smell*, whether *to smell sweet* or *to stink*, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. plqpf., *ὀδμὴ δδώδει*, of sweet incense, Od. 5, 60; c. gen., *to smell of* a thing, *ἰων, of* violets, Hdt. 3, 23; *θυμάτων*, Aesch. Ag. 1310; hence metaph., *to smell* or *savour of* a thing, Lat. *sapere aliquid*, *Κρονίων ὄζειν, to smell of* musty antiquities, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. 51, 1007, Lys. 616: —sometimes the part from which the smell comes is in gen., as, *κακὸν ὄζειν τῶν μασχαλῶν*, Ar. Ach. 852; *τοῦ στόματος*, Pherecr. Coriann. 1; and so c. dupl. gen., *τῆς κεφαλῆς ὄζω μύρου*, Ar. Eccl. 524:—in this way oft. impers., *ὄζει ἡδὺ τῆς χρόας, there is a* sweet *smell from* the skin, i. e. it smells sweet, Ar. Plut. 1020; *κακὸν ὄζει τοῦ ἄρτου*, the bread *smells* ill, Lys. 103, 20; *οὐκ ὄζει αὐτῶν* (sc. *τῶν λαγῶν*), they leave no scent, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1, cf. 7; and so c. dupl. gen., *ἱματίων ὀζήσει ἀξιότητος*, there will be an odour of cleverness from your clothes, Ar. Vesp. 1059, cf. Pac. 529, and Interpp. ad Ar. Plut. l. c. Cf. *ἀπόζω*.—Hipp. only uses mid. *ὄζεσθαι* for *ὄζειν*. (Akin to Lat. *odor*, and to *oleo*.)

'Οζώδης, ες, (*ὀζή, εἶδος*) *smelling, stinking*.

'Οζώδης, ες, (*ὄζος, εἶδος*) *branching in boughs, having stumps* or *knots* from abortive shoots, Theophr.

'Οζωτός, ή, όν, (*ὀζόω*) *branched, branching*, Theophr.

'Οη, ή, Ion. for *δα*.

'Οθεν, adv., *whence, from whence*, Lat. *unde*, Hom., etc.: also *from whom* or *which*, Soph. O. T. 1498, like Lat. *unde* in Horat. Od. 1, 12, 17; so, *δθεν περ*, sc. *a Jove*, Pind. N. 2. 1:—*ὁθεν δή, from any quarter*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; *δθεν περ*, Id. Rep. 366 D:—*ἀλλοθεν δθενοῦν*, from any other place whatsoever, Id. Legg. 738 C.—2. sometimes also like *οὗ*, as an adv. of place, for *δθι, ὅπου, where, δθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη, (from thence) where* there is a vein of silver, Il. 2, 857, cf. 852, Soph. Tr. 701.—II. in Att., also, *wherefore, on which account*, Valck. Phoen. 27; *for what reason*, Plat. Prot. 319 B.—Cf. its correlatives, the interrog. *πόθεν*, and demonstrative *τόθεν*.

†'Οθενπερ, *from which very quarter*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3: cf. foreg. I.

'Οθεύω and *δθέω*, = *δθομαι*: from

'Οθη, ης, ή, (*δθομαι*) *care, concern, regard*.

'Οθί, relat. adv., poet. for *οὗ, οἱ, where*, Lat. *ubi*, freq. in Hom., Il. 2, 722, etc.; also *δθι περ*, Il. 2, 861; so in lyric passages of Trag., Monk Hipp. 124;—rare in prose, as, *δθι περ*, Plat. Phaed. 108 B: †with gen., as *δθι αὐλῆς, where* in the hall, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 425: in which passage it is followed by *ἔνθα*.† Also, if the demonstrative adv. does not go before, *there where*.—Cf. its correlatives, the interrog. *πόθι* and demonstr. *τόθι*. [In Hom. *ι* is oft. elided: *δθι*, Theocr. 25. 211.]

'Οθμα, ατος, τό, = *δμμα*, Nic. Th. 444.

'Οθνεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *strange, foreign*, — a word not used before Democr., then in Eur. Alc. 535, 646, 810, Plat. Rep. 470 B, Prot. 316 C, etc. (Acc. to some from *ἔθνος*, others for *νόθειος*.)—II. for *δθόνινος*, dub. in Lyc. Hence

'Οθνιος, ον, = foreg., Manetho.

'Οθνότυμβος, ον, *buried in a foreign land*, Manetho.

'ΟΘΟΜΑΙ, dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to have a care* or *concern for* a thing, *take heed, regard*, used absol. like *ἀλέγω* and *ἀλεγίζω*, hence joined with it, *οὐκ ἀλεγίζει οὐδ' δθεται*, Il. 15, 107; also c. inf., *οὐκ δθεται φίλον ἦτορ, ἰσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι*, Il. 15, 166, 182; with part. for inf., *οὐκ δθετ' αἴσυλα ῥέζων*, Il. 5, 403; also c. gen. pers. *οὐκ ἀλεγίζω, οὐδ' δθομαι κοτέοντος*, I reck not, nor *do I heed* thy anger, Il. 1, 181.—Hom. only uses the word in Il., and always with a negat. (There is no need to derive it from *ὠθέω*, or to refer *ἐνήνοθε* to it: Buttm. Lex. s. v. *ἀνήνοθε* 7.)

'Οθόνειον, ου, τό, = *δθόνιον*, Galen.

'ΟΘΟΝΗ, ης, ή, usu. in plur. (as always in Hom.):—*fine white linen*, Od. 7, 107: esp. *fine linen veils* and *undergarments* for women, Il. 3, 141; 18, 595: later also usu. in plur., *linen-cloths, linen, δθόναις ἐσταλμένος*, Luc. Dial. Mort. 3, 2; esp. *sail-cloths, sails*, Mel. 80, Anth. P. 10, 5; and in sing., *a sail*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 46. Hence

'Οθόνινος, η, ον, *of linen*, Luc. Alex. 12, cf. Plat. (Com.) Soph. 9.

'Οθόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δθόνη, a piece of fine linen*: in plur. *linen cloths*, Luc. Philops. 34; in plur., *linen bandages* or *lint*, for wounds, Hipp. p. 772, etc., Ar. Ach. 1176;—*sail-cloth*, Polyb. 5, 89, 2.

'Οθονιοπώλης, ου, ό, *a linen-draper*.

'Οθόνιος, α, ον, = *δθόνινος*, Artemid.

'Οθόννα, ή, a Syrian or Arabian plant, perh. of the *marygold* kind, Diosc. 2, 213.—II. a kind of *medicine*.

'Οθονοποιός, όν, (*δθόνη, ποιέω*) *making fine linen*, Diosc.

'Οθονοσκεπής, ές, *covered with linen*.

'Οθοὔνεκα, for *ὅτου ἕνεκα, because*, with indicat., Soph. Aj. 123, 553, etc.: —also simply for *ὡς, ὅτι, that*, Lat. *quod*, usu. with indicat., Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. El. 47, 1308, etc.; but sometimes with optat., Soph. O. C. 944. — Prob. only in Trag. (The deriv. from *ὅτι οὕνεκα*, which are said to stand *ἐκ παραλλήλου*, is false, as also the usu. orthog. *δθ' οὕνεκα*, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 14, Lob. Phryn. 657, who however all write *ὀθοὕνεκα* without the coronis, which is as necessary here as in *ἐγὼμαι, ἐγὼδα*, etc. Cf. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

'Οθριξ, gen. *τριχος*, poet. for *ὁμόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with like hair*, Il. 2, 765; cf. *ἄθριξ* II.

'Οθροος, ον, poet. for *ὁμόθροος*.

†'Οθρυάδης, ου Ion. εω, ό, or 'Ορθρυάδας, *Othryades*, a Spartan hero, Hdt. 1, 82.

†'Οθρυονεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ό, *Othryoneus*, an ally of the Trojans, from Cabesus, Il. 13, 363.

†'Οθρυς, υος, ή, *Othrys*, a mountain-range of Thessaly, uniting with Pelion, celebrated in poetry, now known by the names of *Hellovo, Varibovo*, and *Goura*, Hes. Th. 632; Hdt. 7, 129; Eur.; etc.

Οἰ, exclam. of pain, grief, pity, astonishment, *oh! ah!* Lat. *heu* or *vae*, expressed either once or more, most usu. twice: sometimes with nom., *οἰ ἐγώ, οἰ 'γω*, Soph. Aj. 803, etc.; most usu. c. dat., *οἰ μοι*, q. v.: *οἰ* is found only in Ar. Pac. 929, with a pun on the dat. of *ὄις*. (From *οἰ* come *οἰζω, οἰζύς, οἰζυρος, οἰτος, οἰκτος, οἰκτρός*.)

Οἱ, nom. pl. masc. of art. *ὁ*.

Οἵ, nom. pl. masc. of relat. pron. *ὅς*.

Οἱ, dat. sing. of pron. of 3d pers. masc. and fem.; v. sub *οὗ*.

Οἷ, relat. adv., *whither*, Lat. *quo*, Trag., etc.; as *οἰκησις οἱ πορεύομαι*, Soph. Ant. 892; *οἱ χρὴ βλέπειν*, Plat. Legg. 714 B:—so, *οἱ δὴ*, Plat. Parm. 127 C; *οἱπερ*, Soph. El. 404, Ar. Ran. 199, etc.:—oft. c. gen., *οἱ ἀτιμίας, to what a height of* dishonour, Soph. El. 1035; cf. the interrog. *ποῖ*: —also seemingly = *ὅπως*, *οἱ θέλοντες τύχα, where*, i. e. *how*, in what fate ends, Eur. Hipp. 371; so, *οἱ κακίας τελευτᾷ, in what state* of vice he ends, Plat. Symp. 181 C. (*οἱ* seems to be an old dat. from *ὅς*.)

Οἷα, v. *οἷος*.

Οἶα, ή, (*οἷς*) *a sheepskin*; also *δα*.

Οἶα, ας, ή, *the service-tree*; also *δα*.

†Οἶα, ας, ή, *Hoea*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 F.

†Οἰαγρίς, ίδος, ή, *daughter of Oeagrus*; in pl. *οἱ Οἰαγρίδες*, sc. *κοῦραι, daughters of Oeagrus*, the sisters of Orpheus, as the Muses are called in Mosch. 3, 37: from

†Οἴαγρος, ου, ό, *Oeagrus*, a king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, Apollod. 1, 3, 2; Orph.—2. a tragic actor in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Vesp. 579.

Οἰάδόν, adv., *alone*, Nic. Th. 148. (From *οἷος*: cf. *μοναδόν* from *μόνος*.)

Οἰακηδόν, adv., *in the manner of an οἰαξ*.

Οἰακίζω, Ion. *οἰηκ-*, (*οἰαξ*) *to steer, govern, τελαμῶσι σκυτίνοις οἰακίζουσι τὰς ἀσπίδας*, Hdt. 1, 171; *τοὺς νέους οἰακίζοντες ἡδονῇ καὶ λύπῃ*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1.

Οἰάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *οἰαξ*. [ᾰ]

Οἰάκισμα, ατος, τό, (*οἰακίζω*) *the act of steering* or *governing*, Diog. L. [ᾰ]

Οἰακιστής, οῦ, ό, (*οἰακίζω*) *a steers man, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*.

Οἰακονομέω, ῶ, *to steer, guide, govern*: from

Οἰακονόμος, ον, (*οἰαξ, νέμω*) *holding the helm*: as subst. = *οἰακιστής, a ruler*, Aesch. Pr. 149.

Οἰακοστροφέω, ῶ, *to turn the helm, steer*, Aesch. Pers. 767: from

Οἰακοστρόφος, ον, (*οἰαξ, στρέφω*) *turning the helm*: generally = *οἰακονόμος*, Pind. I. 4, 121, Aesch. Pr. 515, etc.

†Οἰάνθεια, ας, and Οἰάνθη, ης, ἡ *Oeanthe*, a city of the Locri Ozolae on the gulf of Crissa, Polyb. 4, 57, 2; Strab. p. 427.

†Οἰανθεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Oeanthians, inhab. of Oeanthe*, Thuc. 3, 101.

ΟΙ'ΑΞ, ᾶκος, ό, Ion. *οἰηξ*, strictly *the tiller, handle of the rudder*, *πηδαλίων οἰακος ἀφέμενος* (cf. *πηδάλιον*) Plat. Polit. 272 E: hence, generally, *the helm*, Aesch. Supp. 717, etc.; and oft. metaph. of *the helm of government*, Aesch. Theb. 3, Ag. 802.—But in Il. 24, 269, *οἰηκες* are prob. *the rings of the yoke*, like *κρίκοι*, through which pass the cords for guiding the oxen. (Prob. from same root as *οἴσω*, fut. of *φέρω*. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 122.)

†Οἰαξ, ᾶκος, ό, *Oax*, son of Nauplius and Clymene, brother of Palamedes, Eur. Or. 432; etc.

†Οἰαξίς, ίδος, ή, (*Οἰαξος* = *Ὄαξος*) *of* or *belonging to Oaxus*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1126.

Οἰάτης, ου, ό, = *οἰήτης*, q. v.—But Οἰᾶτις νομός, Soph. O. C. 1061, is a pasture *in the Attic deme* Οἰα. [ᾶ]

Οἰόω, = *μονόω*, from *οἷος* = *μονος*, Gramm.

†Οἴβαλος, ου, ό, *Oebalus*, son of Perieres or Cynortas, a king of Sparta, father of Tyndareus, Apollod.—2. also a Spartan man of same name, Paus.

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†Οἰβάρης, ους, ὁ, *Oebares*, the groom of Darius, through whose cunning he was made king, Hdt. 3, 85 sqq —2. a Persian governor in Dascylium, Id. 6, 33; in Ctesias Οἰβάρας.

Οἰβός, οῦ, ὁ, *a piece of meat from the back of an ox's neck*, Luc. Lexiph. 3.

†Οἰβώτας, ου, ὁ, *Oebotas*, the first Achaean victor in the Olympic games, Paus. 6, 3, 8.

Οἴγνυμι, also -ύω, lengthd. from ΟΙ'ΓΩ, f. οἴξω: aor. ᾤξα, part. οἴξας: but the Ep. usu. divide the diphthong in the augm. forms, hence, in Hom., ὤιξεν, ὤιξαν, and impf. pass. ὠίγνυντο; ὤιξε only in Il. 24, 457: aor. pass. ᾠχθην, οἰχθείς, Pind. *To open, unlock*, δίξασα κληῖδα θύρας, Il. 6, 89; πᾶσαι δ' ὠίγνυντο πύλαι, Il. 2, 809; οἰχθέντος θαλάμου, Pind. Fr. 45, 13: absol., ᾤξε γέροντι, *he opened* (the door) to the old man, Il. 24, 457:—also οἶνον ὤιξε, *she opened* the wine, Od. 3, 392; for which we have οἶγε πίθον in Hes. Op. 817; οἴγειν στόμα πρὸς φίλους Aesch. Pr. 611.—The compd. ἀνοίγνυμι is much more freq. than the simple form.

Οἶδα, *I know*, perf. with pres. signf. of *εἰδω B, q. v.

Οἰδαίνω, (οἰδέω) fut. οἰδήσω,= οἰδάνω.—II. intr.=οἰδέω, v. l. Hdt. 3, 127; φρένες οἰδαίνεσκον, Ap. Rh.

Οἰδᾰλέος, α, ον, (οἰδέω) *swoln, turgid*, Archil. 8, Bergk.

†Οἰδάνης, ὁ, *the Oedanes*, a tributary of the Ganges, Strab. p. 719.

Οἰδάνω, Hom., later οἰδαίνω, *to make to swell, swell*, χόλος νόον οἰδάνει, Il. 9, 554; so, μέθυ κῆρ οἰδαίνει, Ap. Rh. 1, 478.—Pass., *to be swoln, swell up, swell*, Lat. *tumere*, χόλῳ οἰδάνεται κραδίη, Il. 9, 646. [ᾰ]

Οἰδαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, (οἰδέω)=φήληξ, *an unripe fig*.

Οἶδας, 2 sing. from οἶδα, for the usu. οἶσθα, Od. 1, 337, H. Hom. Merc. 456, 467, rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 236.

Οἴδασθα, Aeol. for οἶδας, οἶσθα, is susp.

Οἰδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (οἶδος) intr. *to swell, swell up, become swoln*, Lat. *tumere, turgere*, ὤδεε δὲ χρόα πάντα, *he swelled* with his whole body, Od. 5, 455; so, οἰδεῖν τῷ πόδε, Ar. Ran. 1192; ᾠδήκαντι κατ' αὐχένα ἶνες, Theocr. 1, 43: οἰδεῖν ὑπό τινος, from the effect of confined air, heat, etc.; hence of inflated style, οἰδεῖν ὑπὸ κομπασμάτων, Ar. Ran. 940: absol., οἰδεῖ καὶ ὑπουλός ἐστι (of a sore), Plat. Gorg. 518 E.—II. metaph., Hdt., 3, 76, 127, πράγματα οἰδέοντα, *troublous, unsettled* times, political ferments, like *tument negotia* in Cic. ad Att. 14, 4, 1, *tumor rerum*, Ib. 14, 5, 2:—κύειν and φλεγμαίνειν were similarly used. (Later writers do not augment οἰδεῖν, Lob. Phryn. 153.) Hence

Οἴδημα, ατος, τό, *a swelling tumor*, Hipp., Dem. 1260, 18. Hence

Οἰδημᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, *swoln, swelling, tumid*.

Οἰδηματώδης, ες, (οἴδημα, εἶδος) *swelling*, Galen.

Οἴδησις, εως, ἡ. (οἰδέω) *a swelling up, fermenting*, τῶν θυμουμένων, Plat. Tim. 70 C.

Οἰδῐπόδης, ου, ὁ, strictly patronym. from Οἰδίπους: but usu. poet. for Οἰδίπους himself, and so always in Hom. and Hes., who use no other form;—but only in gen. Οἰδιπόδαο, †Il. 23. 678; Hes. Op. 162; Ion. gen. -πόδεω, Hdt. 4, 149; Dor. -πόδᾱ, Pind. P. 4, 467.

†Οἰδιποδία, ας, ἡ, *Oedipodia*, fountain *of Oedipus*, in Boeotia near Thebes, Paus. 9, 18, 5.

†Οἰδίπος, ου, ὁ,=Οἰδίπους, Aesch. Theb. 203; Anth. P. 7, 429; Andoc.

Οἰδίπους, ποδος, acc. ποδα and πουν, voc. πους, more rarely που (Herm. Soph. O. T. 406), ὁ, *Oedipus*, †son of Laius and Jocasta, king of Thebes, whose tragical fate was a frequent subject of representation among the tragic poets of Athens† (*the swoln-footed*, from οἰδέω and perh. πούς: †v. Eur. Phoen. 25 sqq.): in pl. Οἰδίποδες, οἱ, Ar. Eccl. 1042. [ῐ]

Οἰδίσκω,=οἰδαίνω, trans. *to swell, enlarge*.

Οἴδμα, ατος, τό, strictly=οἶδος; but hardly ever used except in poet. language of the *swelling of water, the swell of the sea, a wave, billow*, Il. 23, 230, Hes. Th. 109; περιβρυχίοισιν ὑπ' οἴδμασιν, Soph. Ant. 537; also οἴδμα θαλάσσης, H. Hom. Cer. 14, ἅλιον οἶδμα, H. Hom. Ap. 417, Pind. Fr. 242, 3: of a rushing stream, Il. 21, 234; later, generally, *the sea*, Τύριον, Περσικὸν οἴδμα, etc., Valck. Phoen. 210. —II. οἴδμα νότων, *the swelling* of the south-west wind, Anth. P. 9, 36. Hence

Οἰδμᾰτόεις, εσσα, εν, *billowy*, Aesch. Fr. 64, Opp. H. 5, 273.

ΟΙ'ΔΝΟΝ, ου, τό,=ὕδνον, Theophr.

Οἰδοποιέω, ῶ,=οἰδαίνω, οἰδίσκω.

ΟΙ'ΔΟΣ, τό, *a swelling, tumor*, produced by internal action, Nic. Th. 188, 237, 426. (Hence οἰδάω, οἰδέω, οἰδαίνω, οἰδάνω, οἰδίσκω, οἰδμα.)

Οἰέᾱνος, ον, (οἷος, ἑανός)=οἰοχίτων, Ap. Rh. 3, 646.

Οἴειος, η, ον, poet. for οἴεος, Hipp.

Οἴεος, α, ον, (οἷς) *of* or *from a sheep*, διφθέρα, Hdt. 5, 58: ἡ οἰέη (sc. δορά), *a sheepskin*.

Οἰέτης, ες, (ἔτος) poet. for ὁμοέτης, *equal in years, of the same age*, Il. 2, 765. (On the anal. of ὄθριος, ὄθρους, ὄζυς, it should be ὀέτης: but the first syll. was lengthened metri grat.)

'Οϊζῠρός, ά, όν, Att. οἰζυρός, as trisyll.:—*woful, pitiable, miserable*, in Hom. usu. of persons; also a general epith. of mortals, Il. 13, 569, Od. 4, 197; more rarely of actions, conditions, etc., *toilsome, dreary*, δίζ. πόλεμος, Il. 3, 112; γόος, Od. 8, 540; νύκτες δίζυραί, Od. 11, 182, etc.: also *sorry, wretched, poor*, κώμη, Hes. Op. 637; *dialtη*, Hdt. 9, 82.—Adv. -ρῶς, Q. Sm. 3, 363. [Though the penult. is always long in Hom., he forms the compar. and superl., metri grat., δίζῠρώτερος, -ώτατος, for -ότερος, -ότατος, like κακοξεινότερος, λῡρώτατος, Il. 17, 446, Od. 5, 105. Ar. always makes it οἰζῡρος, Nub. 655, Av. 1641, Vesp. 1504, 1514, Lys. 948, cf. Seidl. Dochm. p. 38,—which quantity was probably pecul. to the trisyll. form.] From

'Οϊζύς, ύος, ἡ, Att. οἰζύς as dissyll.: (οἰ):—*woe, misery, distress, hardship, suffering*, freq. in Hom., who joins it with other words, πόνος καὶ δίζύς, κάματος καὶ δίζύς: contr. dat. διζυῖ for δίζυΐ, Od. 7, 270: the acc. δίζυα for δίζύν first in Q. Sm. 2, 88:—on the Att form οἰζύς in Aesch. Ag. 756, Eum. 893, Eur. Hec. 949, v. Pors. ad l. (936), Praef. p. ix, Piers. Moer. p. 276.—II. as pr. n., a mythic being, the daughter of Night, Hes. Th. 214. [ῡ in trisyll. cases, but in dissyll. prob. always ῠ, as Hes. Th. 214.] Hence

'Οϊζύω, Att. οἰζύω as trisyll., *to wail, mourn, lament*, περί τινα, Il. 3, 408.—II. c. acc. rei, *to suffer*, κακὰ πολλά, Il. 14, 89: hence absol., *to be miserable* or *to suffer*, δίζύσας ἐμόγησε, Od. 4, 152; 23, 307. [ῡ usu. in pres., but also long in Ap. Rh. 4, 1324, 1374; in fut., aor., etc., ῡ always.]

'Οΐζω, Att. οἴζω as dissyll., prob. found only in compd. ὀνῠοίζω. (Formed from οἱ, like οἰμώζω from οἴμοι, etc.)

Οἴη, ης, ἡ,=κώμη, Ap. Rh. 2, 139. (Prob. from οἶος: connected with Lacon. ὠβά, (Müll. Dor. 3, 5, § 3.)

ΟΙ'Η, ης, ἡ,=ὅα, *the service-tree*.

†Οἴη, ης, ἡ, *Oea*, a town of Aegina, Hdt. 5, 83.

Οἰήϊον, ου, τό,=οἰηξ, οἴαξ, *a rudder, helm*, Od. 9, 483; and in plur., Od. 12, 218, Il. 19, 43, Simon. Only Ep. [ῐ]

Οἰηκίζω, Ion. for οἰακίζω, from οἰηξ, Hdt.

Οἴημα, ατος, τό, (οἴομαι) *opinion*:—esp. *self-opinion, self-conceit*, Plut. 2, 39 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. Hence

Οἰημᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, *self-conceited*.

Οἰημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from οἴημα. [ᾰ]

Οἰηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. for οἴαξ, q. v., Il.

Οἴησις, εως, ἡ, (οἴομαι) *the forming of an opinion, opinion*, Plat. Phaed. 92 A, Phaedr. 244 C; opp. to εἰδέναι, Arist. Rhet. Al. 15, 4:—also=οἴημα, *self-conceit*, v. ad Plut. 2, 39 D.

Οἰησίσοφος, ον, (οἴομαι, σοφός) *wise in his own conceit*, Clem. Al. [ῐ]

Οἰησίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg.

Οἰητέον, verb. adj. from οἴομαι, *one must suppose*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 11.

Οἰητής, οῦ, ὁ, (οἴομαι) *one who thinks* or *supposes*.

Οἰῆτης, ου, ὁ, (οἰη)=κωμήτης, Soph. Fr. 138.

Οἰητός, ή, όν, (οἴομαι) *existing only in thought, possible*; opp. to *real*.

Οἰία, ἡ,=οἶα, dub.

Οἰϊς, ϊδος, ἡ, poet. for ὄϊς, *a sheep*, Theocr. 1, 9; cf. ὁμοΐϊος, ὁμοιος.

Οἶκα, ας, ε, Ion. for ἔοικα, q. v., Hdt.

Οἰκᾶδε, adv.,=οἰκόνδε, *to one's house, home* or *country, home, homewards*, oft. in Hom., esp. οἰκαδε ἱκέσθαι, νεῖσθαι, νοστεῖν, ἀποστείχειν; —then in Pind., and Att.—II.=οἴκοι, *at home*, first in Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4, An. 7, 7, 57, more freq. in later writers, Lob. Phryn. 44.—Dor. οἰκᾶδῐς, and perh. οἰκαδες, Epich. p. 15, like χαμᾶϊζε, Dor. χαμάδις χαμάδες, Koen. Greg. p. 231.

Οἰκαδίς, Megarean for οἰκαδε, Ar. Ach. 742, 779.

Οἰκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from οἶκος, Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 39. [ᾰ]

Οἰκειᾰκός, ή, όν,=οἰκιακός, Dor. οἰκηακός, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485, 57.

Οἰκειοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (οἰκεια, πράσσω) *to mind one's own affairs*, like ἰδιοπραγέω. Synes. Hence

Οἰκειοπραγία, ας, ἡ, *a minding one's own affairs*, Plat. Rep. 434 C.

Οἰκεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον: Ion. οἰκήιος, η, ον (οἶκος): *belonging to a house* or *household affairs, domestic*, hence ἡ οἰκηίη, *a house, family*, v. sub οἰκία II: τὰ οἰκεῖα, *a household, household affairs, property*, Lat. *res familiaris*, Hdt. 2, 37, Xen., etc.—II. *belonging to a family, akin, intimate*, Lat. *familiaris*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 65, etc.; οἰκεία βορά, *their own* flesh for food, of the children of Thyestes, Aesch. Ag. 1220:—οἱ οἰκ., *friends, relations*, Lat. *affines*, Plat., and Xen., cf. Thuc. 1, 19, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 116 B; so in superl., οἱ οἰκηιώτατοί τινος. Hdt. 3, 65; 5, 5:—hence *friendly*, Polyb. 4

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3, 1, cf. infr. B.—III. opp. to *ξένος*, *proper to* a thing, *fitting*, *suitable*, Hdt. 3, 81, Dem. 245, 3 ; *οἰκ. λέξις*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 4 ;—c. dat. rei, *belonging to, conformable to the nature of* a thing, like Lat. *domesticus*, *προοίμιον οἰκ. τῷ νόμῳ*, *suitable* to the law, Plat. Legg. 772 E ; also c. gen., Id. Phaed. 96 D ; *οἰκ. πρός τι*, Polyb. 5, 105, 1 : —*οἰκ. ὄνομα*, a word *in its proper, strict sense*, opp. to metaphor, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 6 : hence, *τὸ οἰκεῖον*=*τὸ καθῆκον*, *τὸ πρέπον*, Hdt. 3, 81.—IV. =*ἴδιος*, *one's own, belonging to one's house* or *family*, *private*, opp. to *δημόσιος*, *κοινός*, Theogn. 46, IId. 1, 45, 153, etc. ; *οἰκ. σάγη*, Aesch. Cho. 675 ; *οἰκ. κίνδυνος*, opp. to *ἀλλότριος*, Thuc. 3, 13 : so of possessions, *own, peculiar*, hence *ἡ οἰκεία* (sc. *γῆ*), Ion. *ἡ οἰκηίη*, *one's home* or *country*, Hdt. 1, 64, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799 : and so the adj. sometimes takes the wider signf. of *native*, *οἰκ. σῖτος*, *home-grown* corn, Thuc. 2, 60.

B. The adv. *οἰκείως* has the same signfs. as the adj., *οἰκείως ἔχειν πρός τινα*, to be *intimate* with one, Thuc. 6, 57 ; *οἰκ. φέρε*, bear it *like a private matter*, Ar. Thesm. 197 ; *οἰκ. συνεῖναί τινι*, to live with one *as an intimate friend*, Lat. *familiariter uti aliquo*, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 5 ; so, *οἰκ. διακεῖσθαί τινι*, Id. An. 7, 5, 16 ; *πρός τι*, Polyb. 13, 1, 2 : also *properly, naturally*, Xen. Oec. 2, 17 : *affectionately, dutifully*, Thuc. 2, 60.—The word does not occur before Theogn., Pind., and Hdt., except that the Ion. *οἰκήϊα* is found in Hes. Op. 455. Hence

Οἰκειότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, Ion. *οἰκηίότης*, *a being οἰκεῖος* (signf. II), *relationship*, Hdt. 6, 54, Thuc. 3, 86, Plat., etc. : *intimacy, friendship, kindness*, Thuc. 4, 19, Plat., etc. : hence also *the living together as man and wife, marriage*, Isocr. 216 C, Lys. 92, 21 :—also in plur., Andoc. 15, 40.

Οἰκειόφωνος, *ον*, (*οἰκειος*, *φωνή*) *by word of mouth*, Ctes. Pers. 9.

Οἰκειόχειρος, *ον*, (*οἰκειος*, *χείρ*) *with one's own hands*.

Οἰκειόω, *ῶ*, Ion. *οἰκηίόω*, *to make οἰκεῖος* or *οἰκειον* : hence,—1. *to make* a person *one's friend*, opp. to *ἀλλοτριόω*, Thuc. 3, 65 ; also in mid., *to make one's friend, win* his *favor* or *affection*, Hdt. 4, 148.—2. *to make one's own, appropriate* ; and in mid. c. acc., *to claim as one's own*, Hdt. 1, 4, 94 ; 3, 2. —3. *to adapt, make fit* or *suitable* : pass. *to become, be so*, Plat. Prot. 326 B, Polyb. 9, 1, 2.

Οἰκείω, poet. for *οἰκέω*, Hes. Th. 330.

Οἰκείωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*οἰκειόω*) *relationship, intimacy, attachment, πρός τινα*, Strab.—2. *appropriateness*.

Οἰκείωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*οἰκειόω*) *taking as one's own, appropriation*, *οἰκείωσιν ποιεῖσθαί τινος*, Thuc. 4, 128.—2. *adaptation*, Plut. 2, 1038 C.

Οἰκειωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰκειόω* 2) *appropriating*, *ἡ οἰκ. τέχνη*, Plat. Soph. 223 B ; *adapting*, *οἰκ. δύναμις πρός τι*, Plut. 2, 759 E.

Οἰκετεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the household*, i. e. *the servants*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15.

Οἰκετεύω, =*οἰκέω*, *to inhabit*, Eur. Alc. 437 : as dep. mid. *οἰκετεύομαι*, *to be an οἰκέτης*, *a servant, menial*.

Οἰκέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*οἰκέω*) strictly, *an inmate of one's house* : but most usu. *a house-slave, menial*, from Hdt. downwards very freq. 6, 137 ; 7, 170, Aesch. Cho. 737, etc. ; but in Hdt. *οἰκέται*, also for *one's family, women and children*, v. Wess ad. 8, 4, cf. 106, 142 ; so also in Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 2 ; hence opp. to *δοῦλος*, Plat. Legg. 763 A, 853 E : cf. Thom. M. p. 644.

Οἰκετία, *ας*, *ἡ*, =*οἰκετεία*, Strab.

Οἰκετιεύς, *ὁ*, =*οἰκέτης*, rare word, prob. only in Comedy.

Οἰκετικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰκέτης*) *belonging to the menials* or *household*, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 4 : *τὸ οἰκετικόν*, *the servants* or *slaves* collectively, Plut. Sull. 9.

Οἰκέτις, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, fem. from *οἰκέτης*, Soph. Fr. 745 ; *οἰκ. γυνή*, Eur. El. 104.—II. in Theocr. 18, 38, *the mistress of the house*, Lat. *matrona*.

Οἰκεύς, *έως* Ion. *ῆος*, *ὁ*, =*οἰκέτης*, *an inmate of one's house*, Il. 5, 413 ; 6, 366, Od. 17, 533 : but elsewhere, as in 4, 245 ; 14, 4, etc., in the signf. of *a menial, servant*, cf. Solon ap. Lys. 117, 41, Soph. O. T. 756.

Οἰκέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω* : (*οἰκος*).—I. trans. *to inhabit, hold as one's abode*, in Hom. only c. acc. Il. 20, 218 ; and in pass., *οἰκέοιτο πόλις*, Il. 4, 18, cf. Hdt. 4, 110 ; *οἰκήσεται* (for *οἰκηθήσεται*), Dem. 1341, 20, cf. Aeschin. 4, 9 :—elsewh. in Hom. always intr., but in Hdt., and Att. much more freq. c. acc. though the intr. signf. also occurs, *οἰκεῖν ναοῖσι*, *κατὰ στέγας*, Eur. Ion 314 ; *ἐν τόπῳ*, Ar. Av. 968, Antipho 138, 24 ; *ἐπὶ προστάτου ᾠκει*, Lys. 187, 29 ; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 272 : metaph., *οἰκεῖν αἶσνα καὶ μοῖραν*, *to have, enjoy*, Eur. I. A. 1507 :—cf. sub v. *οἰκουμένη*.—2. *to manage, direct*, whether of a household or a state, also *διοικέω*, Soph. O. C. 1535, Eur. El. 386, Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 489, Diatr. p. 78 : *ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖται εὐ*, *καλῶς*, *κακῶς*, etc., Eur. Hipp. 486 ; freq. in Plat., and Xen., cf. II, 2.—3. like *οἰκίζω*, *to place* or *settle* persons in a new abode, Soph. O. C. 92, ubi v. Herm. : hence in pass., like *οἰκίζομαι*, *to be settled*, of men or tribes to whom new abodes are assigned, *τριχθὰ ᾠκηθεν καταφυλαδόν*, Il. 2, 668 :—generally, *to dwell*, Hdt., etc. ; hence Hdt. uses the pf. pass. *ᾤκημαι*, Ion. *οἴκημαι*, as pres., *ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ*, 1, 27, etc. : also c. acc., *to inhabit*, *τὰς νήσους* Ib. : this pf. is really pass. in Hdt. 1, 193.—II. intr. *to dwell, live*, of persons and families, or, of whole tribes, *to have their abodes, settlements*, Hom. who, like Hdt., usu. joins it with *ἐν τόπῳ* : later also with dat. only, *οἰκεῖν τόπῳ*, cf. Valck. Hipp. 744 : and not seldom, *οἰκεῖν εἰς τόπον*, *to go and dwell in* a place, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1116 ; also, *κατὰ τόπον*, Eur. Ion 314.—2. of states, in a pass. signf., like *ναίω*, *to be settled, to be situated, lie*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 3 ; 5, 5 :—also, *to be managed, governed*, *ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖ κακῶς*, *καλῶς*, the state *goes on* ill or well, *is* ill or well *managed*, Plat. Rep. 462 D, ubi v. Stallb., cf. supr. I. 2.

Οἰκήϊος, *η*, *ον*, Ion. for *οἰκεῖος*, Hes. Op. 455, and Hdt.

Οἰκηϊότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, Ion. for *οἰκειότης*, Hdt.

Οἰκηϊόω, Ion. for *οἰκειόω*, Id.

Οἴκημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*οἰκέω*) *any inhabited place, a dwelling*, Pind. O. 2, 16 : esp. *any thing built for living in, a dwelling-house, chamber*, freq. in Hdt., and Att. ; *a brothel*, Valck. Hdt. 2, 121, 126, Dinarch. 93, 12, Aeschin. 11, 3 : *a tavern*, Isae. 58, 16 ; cf. *τέγος* :—*a cage*, place where animals are reared and fattened, Valck. Hdt. 7, 119 ; elsewh. usu. *οἰκίσκος* :—*a bed-chamber*, Hdt. 1, 9, 10 :—for sacred purposes, *a temple, fane*, Hdt. 8, 144 :—*a prison*, Dem. 890, 13 : *a store-room*, Id. 1040, 20 ; 1044, 25 :—*a dining-room*. Hence

Οἰκημάτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to a dwelling-house* or *room*, Diog. L. 5, 55.

Οἰκημάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *οἴκημα*, Plut. 2, 145 A. [*ᾰ*]

Οἰκήσιμος, *ον*, *habitable*, Polyb. 3, 55, 9, Arr. : from

Οἴκησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*οἰκέω*) *the act of dwelling* or *inhabiting*, *ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκ.*, Thuc. 2, 17, *οἴκησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὑπὸ γῆν*, Hdt. 3, 102.—II. *a house, dwelling*, Id. 9, 94, Aesch. Supp. 1009, Soph. Phil. 31, Plat. etc. : of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892.

Οἰκητήρ, *ῆρος*, poet. for *οἰκητής*, Soph. O. C. 627 : fem. *οἰκήτειρα*, Or. Sib.

Οἰκητήριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a dwelling*, Eur. Or. 1114, Plut. Lucull. 39, etc.

Οἰκητήριος, *α*, *ον*, *domestic*, *σκευάρια*, Alcae. (Com.) Pas. 2.

Οἰκητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*οἰκέω*) *an inhabitant*, Soph. O. T. 1450, Plat. Phaed. 111 C, etc.

Οἰκητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰκέω*) *accustomed to a fixed dwelling*, opp. to *ἄοικος*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27.

Οἰκητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰκέω*) *inhabited*, Soph. O. C. 28, 39 : *habitable*.

Οἰκήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, =*οἰκητήρ*, *-τῆς*, Hdt. 4, 34, etc., Aesch. Pr. 351, etc., Thuc. 1, 2, etc.

Οἰκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. *οἰκίη*, (*οἶκος*) *a house, dwelling*, Hdt. 1, 17, etc. : also *the lair* of a wild beast : *κατ' οἰκίαν*, at *home*, Plat. Lach. 180 D, Legg. 788 A.—In Att. law, *οἶκος* was distinguished from *οἰκία*,—the former being *all the property* left at a person's death, the latter *the dwelling house* only, Valck. Hdt. 7, 224, Böckh P. E. 2, not. 199 ; cf. Plat. Rep. 509 A, etc. : *οἰκία* was also distinguished from *συνοικία*, as *one's own apartments* from *those let out to lodgers*. Aeschin. 15, 4 ; 17, 28.—II. *a household, domestic affairs, domestic establishment*, Hdt. 1, 107 ; 3, 2, (with v. l. *οἰκηίη*), Plat. Gorg. 520 E ; *οἰκίας δύο ᾠκει*, i. e. he kept two establishments, Dem. 1002, 13.—III. *the household*, i. e. *inmates of the house*, Lat. *familia*, Plat. Gorg. 472 B.—IV. *a house* or *family from which one is descended*, *οἰκίης ἀγυιῆς*, Hdt. 1, 107, cf. 99 ; 2, 172, etc., Andoc. 16, 35, etc.

†*Οἰκιάδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *son of Oecias*, i. e. Dexamenus, Call. Del. 102.

Οἰκῖακός, *ή*, *όν*, =*οἰκεῖος*, *domestic*, Plut. Cicer. 20 Schaf., N. T.

Οἰκίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *οἶκος*, Ar. Nub. 92. [*ῐ*]

Οἰκίδιος, *α*, *ον*, =*οἰκεῖος*, *domestic*, Opp. C. 1, 472. [*κῐ*]

Οἰκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to build a house* or *houses*, esp. *to found* as a colony or new settlement, *οἰκ. πόλιν*, Hdt. 1, 57, Ar. Av. 172, Plat., etc. ; also, *οἰκ πόλιν ἀπ' ἄλλης πόλεως*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 11.—II. *to make a country habitable, people*, usu. with new settlers, *to colonize*, Hdt. 7, 143, etc.—III. c. acc. pers., *to settle, fix as a colonist* or *inhabitant*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 43, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 92 : *to remove, transplant*, *ἐς ἄλλα δώματα*, *εἰς τήνδε χθόνα*, Eur. I. A. 670, I. T. 30 : metaph., *τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ᾤκισεν brought* him from high to low estate, Eur. Heracl. 613 :—Pass., *to settle, fix one's habitation in a place*, Soph. Fr. 153 : also c. acc., like *οἰκέω*, *to inhabit*, Eur. Heracl. 46, Tro. 435.

Οἰκίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. for *οἰκέτης*, Pherecyd. ; cf. *πολίτης*.

Οἰκικός, *ή*, *όν*, =*οἰκεῖος*, dub

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Οἰκίον, ου, τό, strictly dim. from οἶκος, but in use not differing from it, *a house, dwelling, abode*, freq. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt., always in plur., like Lat. *aedes*; in Hom. usu. οἰκία ναιειν, Il. 6, 15, etc.; of the abode of a deity, Od. 12, 4; of the nether world, Il. 20, 64: in Hdt. esp. of *palaces* containing several ranges of buildings, 1, 35, 41; but also of *private houses*, as in 7, 118, though here the Mss. vary; also of *dens, nests, lairs*, etc. of animals, in which the dimin. signf. might perh. be retained,—as in Hom. of the *nests* of wasps and bees, Il. 12, 167; 16, 261; of an eagle's *nest*, Il. 12, 221. [ῐ]

Οἰκῐσις, εως, ἡ, (οἰκίζω) *a building, foundation*, esp. of a colony; *a peopling, colonization*, Thuc. 5, 11; 6, 4.

Οἰκίσκη, ης, ἡ, = οἰκίσκος, Dem. ap. Poll. 9, 39; but dub.

Οἰκίσκος, ου, ὁ, strictly dim. from οἶκος: esp. *a cage, coop*, etc., Ar. Fr. 358, 385.—2. *a round-house, gaol*, Dem. 259, 21.

Οἰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = οἰκισις, Solon 23, 5, Plat. Legg. 708 D.

Οἰκιστήρ, ῆρος, poet. for οἰκιστής, Pind. O. 7, 54, etc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 155, Aesch. Theb. 19.

Οἰκιστήριον, ου, τό, = οἰκητήριον, dub.

Οἰκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, like οἰκιστήρ, *one who peoples* a spot *with settlers, a colonizer, founder of a city*, Hdt. 4, 159 etc., Thuc. 6, 3, etc. Hence

Οἰκιστικός, ή, όν, *of, befitting, like a colonizer.*

Οἰκῖτεύς, ὁ, rare Comic word for οἰκέτης, Bion ap. Ath. 162 D.

†Οἰκλείδης, ου, Aesch. Theb. 382, Dor. Οἰκλείδας, α, ὁ, Pind. N. 9, 39, *son of Oecles*, i. e. Amphiaraus.

†Οἰκλέης, contd. -κλῆς, έους, ὁ; gen. -κλέος, Pind. P. 8, 55; acc. -κλέα, Od. 15, 243; *Oecles*, son of Antiphates, or of Mantius, father of Amphiaraus.

†Οἰκλείης, ὁ, Ep. = foreg., Od. 15, 244.

Οἰκόβῐος, ον, (οἶκος, βίος) *living at home, domestic.*

Οἰκοβουκόλος, ὁ, v. l. for οἰοβ., Aesch. Supp. 304.

Οἰκογενής, ές, (οἶκος, *γένω) *born in the house, home-bred*, said of a slave, Plat. Meno 82 B, Polyb. 40, 2, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 202; opp. to a purchased slave, as Lat. *verna* to *emptus*: also of tame animals, οἰκ. ὄρτυγες, Ar. Pac. 789; ἀλεκτορίδες, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 3.

Οἰκοδέγμων, ονος, ὁ, (οἶκος, δέχομαι) *one who receives people in his house.*

Οἰκοδέσποινα, ης, ἡ, (οἶκος, δέσποινα) *the mistress of a family*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445. 27, Plut. 2, 612 F.

Οἰκοδεσπόσυνη, ης, ἡ, *household rule.*

Οἰκοδεσποτεία, ας, ἡ, *the power of an* οἰκοδεσπότης (signf. II): and

Οἰκοδεσποτέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, *to be master of a house* or *head of a family, to manage the household*, N. T.—II. in astrol. signf., Luc. Astrol. 20, Plut. 2, 908 B; cf. sq. II: from

Οἰκοδεσπότης, ου, ὁ, (οἶκος, δεσπότης) *the master of a house* or *family*, Alex. Tarant. 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 373. —II. in Astrology every sign of the Zodiac had *a house* (οἶκος) for a planet, which had influence over it acc. to the particular months and days: this was called οἰκοδεσποτεῖν, and *the reigning* planet οἰκοδεσπότης. Hence

Οἰκοδεσποτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, befitting the master of a house* or *family*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2.

Οἰκοδίαιτος, ον, (οἶκος, δίαιτα) *living in the house*, Galen. [ῐ]

Οἰκοδομέω, ὠ, (οἰκοδομος) *to build a house*: generally, *to build, ννόν, λαβύρινθων, πυραμίδα, τεῖχος*, Hdt. 1, 21; 2, 101, etc.: also in Mid., οἰκοδομεῖσθαι οἴκημα, *to build one's self* a house, Hdt. 2, 121, 1:—metaph. *to build, found upon, τι ἐπί τι*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 15.—2. later, metaph. *to edify*, N. T.

Οἰκοδομή, ῆς, ἡ, a non-Att. word, used as well for οἰκοδόμημα, as for οἰκοδόμησις, N. T.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 490, who defends it against the Mss. in Hdt. 2, 127.

Οἰκοδόμημα, ατος, τό, (οἰκοδομέω) *a house built, building*, Hdt. 2, 136, Thuc. 4, 90, Plat., etc.

Οἰκοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, (οἰκοδομέω) *the building of a house*, Thuc. 3, 2, 20, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, etc.

Οἰκοδομητέον, verb. adj., from οἰκοδομέω, *one must build*, Plat. Rep. 424 D.

Οἰκοδομητικός, ή, όν, (οἰκοδομέω) *fitted for building*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *architecture*, Luc. Contempl. 5.

Οἰκοδομητός, ή, όν, *built: to be built.*

Οἰκοδομία, ας, ἡ, = οἰκοδόμησις, Thuc. 1, 93; 2, 65, Plat., etc.; cf. Poppo Thuc. 1, p. 243: also written oxyt., οἰκοδομιά, Lob. Phryn. 487.

Οἰκοδομικός, ή, όν, *practised* or *skilful in building*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *architecture*, Plat. Gorg. 514 B, Rep. 346 D: so, τὰ οἰκοδομικά, Id. Gorg. 514 A.—II. *fit for building*, ὕλη, Theophr.: from

Οἰκοδόμος, ον, (οἶκος, δέμω) *building a house*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 487: ὁ οἰκοδ. *a house-builder, an architect*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, Plat. Prot. 319 B, etc.

Οἰκοθεν, (οἶκος) adv. *from a house*:—*from one's own house, from home*, Il. 11, 632.—2. *from one's own fortune* or *means*, Il. 7, 364, 391; 23, 558, 592 (the word does not occur elsewh. in Hom.): *from one's own resources, unassisted*, Pind. N. 3, 52: *of one's self*, Isae. 81, 27:—*from one's own heart, from one's self, τὸν νοῦν διδάσκαλον οἰκοθεν ἔχουσα*, Eur. Tro. 648, etc.: οὐκ εἶχον οἰκοθεν, I have it not *of my own*, Ar. Pac. 522, cf. Lys. 101, 16.—3. *from one's native country, οἰκοθεν οἰκαδε, from house to house*, proverb. of one who has two homes, Böckh and Dissen Pind. O. 7, 4.—4. *from one's cradle, from the beginning*, hence *wholly, absolutely*, like ἀρχήν, Aeschin. 62, 8.

Οἰκοθῐ, adv., (οἶκος) *at home, in the house*, hence in genl. *at home, in one's own country*, just like Lat. *domi*, Il. 8, 513, Od. 19, 237. Poet. for οἶκοι, like δθι, πόθι for οἱ, ποῖ. [ῐ may be elided, as in Od. l. c.]

Οἶκοι, adv., *at home*, Lat. *domi*, Hom., Hes., etc.; τὰ οἶκοι, one's domestic affairs, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42, (Orig., doubtless, the dat. sing., οἴκωι, οἴκῳ.)

Οἰκοκερδής, ές, (οἶκος, κέρδος) *profitable to a house* or *family*, A. B.

Οἰκοκρᾰτέω, ὠ, *to rule over a house*, Eust.

Οἰκόνδε, poet. for οἴκαδε, Hom., and Hes.; οἰκόνδε ἄγειν, to bring *home*, of a bride, Od. 6, 159, cf. 11, 410.

Οἰκονομέω, ὠ, *to be an* οἰκόνομος, *to manage, look after*, οἰκ. θαλάμους, Soph. El. 190: *to order, govern*, τὴν οἰκίαν, Plat. Lys. 209 D, and Xen.: *to dispense*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 E.

Οἰκονομία, ας, ἡ, (οἰκονόμος) *the management of a household* or *family*, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 407 B, Xen., etc.: also *the public economy of states*, in genl. *administration, management, government*, οἰκ. αἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, Dinarch. 102, 29; freq. in Polyb.

Οἰκονομικός, ή, όν, *practised in the management of a household* or *family*, Plat. Alc. 1, 133 E, Phaedr. 248 D, and Xen.:—ὁ οἰκ., *a treatise on the duties of domestic life*, like those attributed to Xen., and Arist.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *domestic economy*, Plat. Polit. 259 C, and Xen.; so, τὰ οἰκονομικά, = ἡ οἰκονομία, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14: from

Οἰκονόμος, ον, (οἶκος, νέμω) *managing a household*: ὁ οἰκ. = οἰκοδεσπότης, Plat. Rep. 417 A, etc.; generally, *a manager*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 19;—and as fem. *a housekeeper*, like οἰκουρός, Aesch. Ag. 155, Lys. 92, 22:—metaph., οἰκ. ἡδονῆς, Alcid. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.

Οἰκόπεδον, ου, τό, (οἶκος, πέδον) *the site of a house, a place on which a house is* or *may be built*, Lat. *area domus*, Xen. Vect. 2, 6, Aeschin. 26 9.—II. *the house itself*, Thuc. 4, 90 Plat. Legg. 741 C.

Οἰκοποιέω, ὠ, *to build a house* from

Οἰκοποιός, όν, (οἶκος, ποιέω) *making* or *constituting a house*; οἰκ. τροφή the comforts, furniture, etc. *of a house*, Soph. Phil. 32.

Οἰκόριος, α, ον, poet. for οἰκούριος, q. v., Pind.

Οἶκος, ου, ὁ, *a house, abode, dwelling*, freq. from Hom. downwds., esp. in Hes. Op.; not only of *regular, built houses*, but also of *any dwelling*, as that of Achilles at Troy (though this was *not* a tent, v. κλισία), Il. 24, 471, 572, cf. Soph. Aj. 63; of the Cyclops' *cave*, Od. 9, 478; of poor *huts* or *hovels*, Od.:—οἶκον, Ep. for εἰς οἶκον, οἰκόνδε, οἴκαδε, Od. 23, 7 κατ' οἴκους, at *home*, Hdt. 3, 79; so κατ' οἶκον, Thuc. 2, 60; ἐπ' οἴκου ἀποχωρεῖν, to go homewards, Id. 1, 87; ἀπ' οἴκου, from *home*, Id. 1, 99.—2. *part of a house, a room, chamber*, Od. 1, 356, cf. 362; 19, 514, 598; hence the plur. οἶκοι oft. stands for *a single house*, like Lat. *aedes*, as first in Od. 24, 417, and freq. in Att.; cf. δόμος, δῶμα.—3. *the house of a god, a temple*, first in Hdt. 8, 143.—4. later of animals wild or tame, *a stall, nest, lair, burrow*, etc.—II. *household affairs, housewifery*, Hom. (esp. in Od.); also joined with κλῆρος and κτήματα, Il. 15, 498, Od. 7, 314: hence also *property, house and goods, house and all*, Hdt. 7, 224: in Att. law, *the whole property, the whole inheritance*, Hdt. 3, 53; v. sub οἰκία.—III. *a household, family*, Od. 6, 181, more freq. in Att.: hence, οἱ ἐν οἴκῳ, *the inmates of the house*, τὰ ἐν οἴκῳ, *all that is in the house.*—IV. *a house, race, family*, ὁ βασιλῆος οἶκος, Hdt. 5, 31; 6, 9. (οἶκος with the digamma is the Lat. *vicus*, our old word *wick, wich*, as in Painswick, Norwich; cf. οἶνος, *vinum, wine*: the Sanscr. root is *vic*, ingredi.)

Οἰκός, Ion. for ἐοικός, part. neut. from ἔοικα, Hdt.

Οἴκοσε, adv. for οἴκαδε, Gramm.

Οἰκοσῐτία, ας, ἡ, *an eating at home, living at one's own expense*: from

Οἰκόσῐτος, ον, (οἶκος, σῖτέω) *taking one's meals at home*, i. e. *alone, not in company*, Babrius: generally, *living at one's own expense, unpaid*, οἰκ. ἐκκλησιαστής, Antiph. Scyth. 2, οἰκ. νίος, Anaxandr. Κυνηγ. 1: οἰκ. νυμφίος,

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a bridegroom who chooses his bride *without* (or *not on account of*) *a portion*, Meineke Menand. p. 40, cf. Ath. 247 E.

Οἰκοσκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *household utensils.*

Οἰκοσκοπικον, οὖ. τό, *the observation of an omen at home.*

Οἰκοσόος, ον, (οἶκος, σώζω) *maintaining the house* or *household*, epith. of an economical wife, opp. to *οἰκοφθόρος*, Nonn.

Οἰκοτρᾰφής, ές, *home-bred*; like *οἰκογενής, οἰκότριψ.*

Οἰκοτρίβαιος, α, ον, *belonging to an οἰκότριψ.* [ῐ]

Οἰκοτρίβης, ου, ὁ,=οἰκότριψ.—II. *ruining a house* or *family*, δαπάνη, Critias 2. 14. [ῐ]

Οἰκοτρῐβικος, ή, όν, *belonging to an οἰκοτριψ.*

Οἰκότριψ, ῐχος, ὁ, (οἶκος, τρίβω) *a slave born and bred in the house*, Lat. *verna*, opp. to one bought, Ar. Thesm. 426; cf. Lob. Phryn. 203.—II. *one who ruins his house* or *family*, Dem. 173, 16.

Οἰκοτύραννος, ου, ὁ, (οἶκος, τύραννος) *a domestic tyrant*, Anth. P. 10, 61. [ῠ]

Οἰκοτως, Ion. for *ἐοικότως*, adv. part. pf. from *ἐοικώς, οἰκώς, reasonably, probably*, Hdt. 2, 25; 7, 50.

Οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), ης, ἡ, *the inhabited world*;—used by the Greeks to designate *their* portion of the earth, as opp. to barbarian lands, Dem. 85, 17, Aeschin. 77, 19: later, *the Roman world.* Hence

Οἰκουμενικός, ή, όν, *of* or *from the whole world*: esp. in Eccl., of Councils of the Church, *ecumenical*, i. e. *general, universal.*

Οἰκουργέω, ῶ, *to manage, τὰ κατ' οἶκον*, Clem. Rom.

Οἰκουρέω, ῶ, *to be an οἰκουρός, to watch* or *keep the house*, etc., Soph. Phil. 1328: c. acc., *to guard, govern*, like *οἰκέω* I. 2, *πόλιν οἰκουρεῖν*, Aesch. Ag. 809.—2. *to sit at home, keep within doors*, as women, Soph. O. C. 343; *οἰκ. ἔνδον*, Plat. Rep. 451 D, cf. Dem. 1374, 13, Plut. Camill. 11, Luc. Nigr. 18; and v. sub *οἰκούρημα*:—then of persons *who stay at home* instead of going out to serve in war, Plut. Pericl. 11, 12, etc.; cf. *οἰκουρός*: c. acc., *μῆνας οἰκ., to idle away* months, Plut. Camill. 28. Hence

Οἰκούρημα, ατος, τό, strictly *the watch* or *keeping of a house*, Eur. Hipp. 787; generally, *watch, guard*, Id. Heracl. 700; *οἰκ. ξένων, watch kept by strangers*, or rather for *ξένοι οἰκουροῦντες*, Soph. Phil. 868.—2. *οἰκουρήματα φθείρειν*, to corrupt *the stay-at-homes*, i. e. the women, Eur. Or. 928.

Οἰκουρία, ας, ἡ, (οἰκουρέω) *a watching* or *keeping of a house.*—2. hence, *a keeping at home, sitting within doors*, esp. of women; hence in genl. *inactivity*, Eur. H. F. 1373, in plur. Hence

Οἰκουρικός, ή, όν, *inclined to keep the house*:—τὸ -κόν, Luc. Fugit. 16.

Οἰκουριος, ον, also α, ον, *belonging to housekeeping*: hence *τὰ οἰκ.* (sc. ὥρα), *wages, reward for keeping the house* or *housekeeping*, Soph. Tr. 542. —2. *keeping within doors*: *οἰκούρια, toys to keep children within doors*, to amuse them in their mother's absence, Hesych.: *ἑταῖραι οἰκόριαι* (Dor. for *οἰκούρ.*), *female house*-mates, Pind. P. 9, 35: from

Οἰκουρός, όν, (οἶκος, οὖρος) *watching* or *keeping the house*, esp. of a watch-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970, cf. Lys. 759.—2. hence, *staying at home, domestic*: ἡ οἰκ., *the mistress of the house, a housekeeper*, Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. H. F. 45.—3. *a stay-at-home*, opp. to one who goes forth to war, Aesch. Ag. 1225, cf. 1626, Dinarch. 100, 37; v. sub *οἰκουρέω.*

Οἰκουρότης, ητος, ἡ, rare form for *οἰκουρία.*

Οἰκοφθορέω, ῶ, *to be οἰκοφθόρος, to ruin a house* or *family, squander one's substance*, Plat. Legg. 959 C:—pass. *to lose one's fortune, to be ruined, undone*, freq. in Hdt., who, in 1, 196, joins *κακοῦσθαι καὶ οἰκοφθορεῖσθαι*: and

Οἰκοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *a squandering one's substance; ruin, οἰκ. καὶ πενία*, Plat. Phaed. 82 C; *seduction, adultery, οἰκ. γυναικῶν*, Plut. 2, 12 B: from

Οἰκοφθόρος, ον, (οἶκος, φθείρω) *ruining a house, a prodigal*, Plat. Legg. 689 D: *ὁ οἰκοφθ., a seducer, adulterer*, Eur. Incert. 27.

Οἰκοφόρος, ον, (οἶκος, φέρω) *bearing a house*, Scymn. Fr. 116.

Οἰκοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to watch* or *keep a house: to be* or *stay at home*; and

Οἰκοφῠλάκιον, ου, τό,=οἰκούριον, v. *οἰκουριος* II: from

Οἰκοφυλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶκος, φύλαξ) *a house-guard*, Aesch. Supp. 27. [ῠ]

Οἰκτείρημα, ατος, τό, N. T.; and *οἰκτειρησις, ἡ*, LXX.,=οἰκτιρμός.

Οἰκτείρω, aor. ᾠκτειρα:—*to pity, feel pity for, have pity upon*, c. acc. pers., Il. 11, 814, etc., Hdt. 7. 38, etc.: also c. gen. rei, *to feel pity for* or *because of* a thing, *οἰκτείρω σε θεσφάτου μόρου*, Aesch. Ag. 1321; *οἰκτείρειν τινὰ τύχης*,—in *sense* the same as *οἰκτ. τύχην τινός*, Elmsl. Med. 1202; and, in Soph. Aj. 652, c. acc. et inf.—Later also fut. *οἰκτειρήσω*, aor. ᾠκτείρησα, Lob. Phryn. 741, whence *οἰκτείρημα* and *οἰκτείρησις* were formed, but no pres. *οἰκτειρέω* occurs: *οἰκτίρετε* for *οἰκτείρετε*, for which *οἰκτέρετε* has needlessly been proposed, Anth.

Οἰκτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ:—*to grieve for, pity, τινά*, Aesch. Pr. 68, Soph. O. T. 1508, etc.; so in mid., Aesch. Supp. 1032, Eur. Hec. 721, Thuc. 2, 51: but,—2. in mid., usu., *to express grief, bewail, lament, τι*, Eur. I. T. 486, cf. Dinarch. 104, 15; esp., *οἰκτον οἰκτίζεσθαι, to utter a wail*, Aesch. Eum. 515, Eur. Tro. 155.

Οἰκτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to pity.*

Οἰκτιρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (οἰκτείρω) *pity*, Pind. P. 1, 164. Hence

Οἰκτίρμων, ον, gen. *ονος, merciful*, Theocr. 15, 75.

Οἰκτισμα, ατος, τό, (οἰκτίζω) *lamentation*, Eur. Heracl. 158.

Οἰκτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (οἰκτίζω) *a lamenting*, Aesch. Eum. 189, Xen., etc.

Οἰκτιστος, η, ον, (οἰκτίζω) *most pitiable, miserable, lamentable*, Hom., who also has *οἰκτιστα* as adv., Od. 22, 472; later *οἰκτίστως*: an irreg. superl. of *οἰκτρός*, formed like *αἰσχιστος, ἐχθιστος, κύδιστος*, etc. The compar. is regul., *οἰκτρότερος*, never *οἰκτίων.*

Οἰκτος, ου, ὁ, (*οἰ, οἰ!*) *pity, compassion*, Od. 2, 81; 24, 438; *οἰκτός τινος, pity for* one, Eur. Hec. 519; *δι' οἶκτον ἔχειν τινά*, Ib. 851:—strictly, *the expression of pity, lamentation, piteous wailing, οἶκτος οὔτις ἦν διὰ στόμα*, Aesch. Theb. 51; *τοιόδε κλύουσαν οἴκτου*, Id. Cho. 411; *οἰκτρὸν οἴκτον ἀΐων*, Id. Supp. 59: and in plur., *οἴκτων λήγετε*, Eur. Phoen. 1584; cf. Plat. Apol. 37 A, Legg. 919 B.

Οἰκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg., late word.

Οἰκτότερος, α, ον, v. *οἰκτρός.*

Οἰκτρίζω,=οἰκτίζω, very dub.

Οἰκτρόβιος, ον, *leading a pitiable life.*

Οἰκτρογοέω, ῶ, *to wail piteously*, dub.: from

Οἰκτρόγοος, ον, (οἰκτρός, γόος) *wailing piteously, piteous*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

Οἰκτροκέλευθος, ον, (οἰκτρός, κέλευθος) *going a wretched journey*, Manetho.

Οἰκτρολογία, ας, ἡ, *piteous discourse.*

Οἰκτρομέλαθρος, ον, (οἰκτρός, μέλαθρον) *pitifully housed*, Manetho.

Οἰκτρός, ά, όν, (οἶκτος) *pitiable, lamentable*, Hom., Pind., Trag.; Hom. has neut. plur. *οἰκτρά* as adv., *οἰκτρ' ὀλοφύρεσθαι*, Od. 4, 719; *οἰκτροτάτην ὀπα*, Od. 11, 421; *συμφορὰ οἰκτρά*, Pind. O. 7, 141; etc.: also in prose, as Hdt. 7, 46, Plat. Phaed. 90 C.—Besides the regul. compar. and superl. *οἰκτροτερος, οἰκτρότατος*, Hom. has an irreg. superl. *οἰκτιστος*, q. v.; but Schweigh. has altered *οἰκτότερος*, in Hdt. 7, 46, into *οἰκτρότερος*, from several MSS., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 648.—II. act. *crying woe upon, pitying*: also *wailing piteously.* Adv. -τρῶς, Trag.

Οἰκτροχοέω, ῶ, (οἰκτρός, χέω) *φωνήν, to pour forth a piteous* strain, Ar. Vesp. 555.

Οἰκώς, νῖα, ός, Ion. for *ἐοικώς*, part. from *ἔοικα.* Adv. -ότως.

Οἰκωφελής, ές, (οἶκος, ὠφέλλω) *profitable to a house, γυνὴ οἰκ.*, a wife *whose prudence makes the house flourish*, Theocr. 28, 2. Hence

Οἰκωφελία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *profit to a house: thrift, carefulness*; esp. *a home-life*, opp. to that of a soldier, Od. 14, 223; cf. Naumach. ap. Stob. p. 438, 6.

†Οἰλεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Oïleus*, a king of the Locri, father of Ajax the less, an Argonaut, Il. 2, 527.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 93. [ῐ]

†Οἰλιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Oïleus*, i. e. Ajax, Il. 12, 365.

ΟΙ'ΜΑ, ατος, τό,=οἶμημα, *ὄρμημα*, Lat. *impetus*; *the spring* or *rush* of a lion, Il. 16, 752; *the swoop* of an eagle, Il. 21, 252, in plur. (Prob. from same root as *οἶσω*, fut. of *φέρω*, cf. *φέρω* in pass.)

Οἶμαι, contr. from *οἰομαι*, q. v.

Οἰμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. for *ὁρμάω*:—*to dart upon* or *at, to pounce upon, οἰμησεν δὲ ἀλεὶς ὡς τ' αἰετός*, Il. 22, 308, 311, cf. Od. 24, 538; *κίμος...οἰμησε μετὰ τρήρωνα πέλειαν, to dart after* a dove, Il. 22, 140;—about *to dart along, θυννοι δ' οἰμήσουσι*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62.

ΟΙ'ΜΗ, ης, ἡ,=οἶμος, *a way, path*: metaph. *the path* or *course of a tale*, i. e. *a tale, a lay, οἵμας Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε* Od. 8, 481, cf. 74: *θεὸς δέ μοι ἐν ὄρεσσιν οἵμας παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν*, Od. 22, 347:—also *song, οἵμην ὄφρα Φοίβος τέττιγι*, Anacreont. 35, 14. Also written *οἰμη.*

†Οἵμη, ης, ἡ, *Oeme*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Οἴμοι, exclam. of pain, fright, pity, anger, grief, also of surprise, and in Ar. Nub. 773, even of joy:—strictly, *οἰ μοι, woe's me!* first in Theogn., for in the Homeric poems it is always *ὤ μοι.* Οἴμοι is usu. absol., or is used with a nom. *οἶμοι ἐγώ, οἶμοι τλάς, οἶμοι δείλαιος*, etc., Soph. Tr. 971, Aj. 340, etc.: not rarely c. gen. *causae, οἶμοι ἀναλκείης*, Theogn. 887; *οἶμοι τῶν κακῶν*, etc., very freq. in Trag., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 489: *οἴμοι*

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μοι perh. also occurs, like ὤ μοί μοι. —The last. syll. in οἴμοι may be elided in Trag. and Com., but only before ω, as οἴμ' ὡς τεθνήξεις, Ar. Ach. 590; οἰμ' ὡς ἔοικας ὀρθὰ μαρτυρεῖν, Soph. Aj. 354, cf. Ant. 1270, Koen. Greg. p. 171.

Οἶ'ΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a way, road, path*, Hes. Op. 288, Pind. P. 2, fin.; 4, 441, Aesch. Pr. 394, Eur., etc.; οἶμον πορεύεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 420 B: hence,—2. *a stripe*, οἶμοι κνάνοιο, *stripes* or *layers* of cyanos, Il. 11, 24.—3. also *a strip of land, tract*, Aesch. Pr. 2, cf. 394.—4. metaph., οἶμος ἀοιδῆς, *the course* or *strain* of song, H. Hom. Merc. 451, Pind. O. 9, 72: cf. οἰμή, which is but another form of it.—Later, and prob. chiefly in Att., οἶμος was like ὁδός, freq. used as fem., also said to be written οἶμος, but only by Gramm. (Prob. from same root as οἴσω, fut. from *οἰω=φέρω, cf. οἶμα.)

Οἰμωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (οἰμώζω) *weeping and wailing*, Hom., who joins it with κωκυτός, Il. 22, 409; with στοναχή, 24, 696; opp. to εὐχωλή, 4, 450:—also in Trag., etc.

Οἴμωγμα, ατος, τό, (οἰμώζω) *a cry of lamentation, wail*, Aesch. Theb. 1023, etc., Eur. Bacch. 1112, etc.;—mostly in plur.

Οἰμωγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=οἰμωγή, Soph. Fr. 678: from

Οἰμώζω, Att. fut. οἰμώξομαι (for οἰμώξω only occurs in Or Sib.): aor. ᾠμωξα, the only tense used by Hom. Strictly *to cry οἴμοι!*; hence, generally, *to wail, lament*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Trag.; οἰμώζειν μακρά, Ar. Plut. 111; μεγάλα, Id. Av. 1503: οἰμωζε, as a curse, *plague take you, confound you*, Lat. *abeas in malam rem*, Ar. Ach. 1035, cf. Plut. 876; οἰμώζειν λέγω σοι, Ib. 58; so, οὐκ οἰμώξεται; Id. Ran. 178; cf. ἀποφθειρω, fin.—II. trans. *to pity, bewail*, c. acc., Soph. El. 788, Eur. Hipp. 1405, El. 248: hence in pass., οἰμωχθείς, *bewailed*, Theogn. 1204. (Οἰμώζω is from οἴμοι, as οἴζω from οἰ, αἰάζω from αἰ, φεύζω from φεῦ, and many other Greek verbs formed from natural sounds: so the Germ. *ächzen* from *ach!*)

Οἰμωκτεί and -τί [ῐ], adv. from οἰμώζω, *piteously*.

Οἰμωκτία, ας, ἡ, v. οἰμωξία.

Οἰμωκτικός, ή, όν, *inclined* or *used to wailing, lamentable*.

Οἰμωκτός, ή, όν, *to be pitied, pitiable*, v. Pors. Ar. Ach. 1195.

Οἰμωξία, ας, ἡ, or -κτία, and οἰμωξις, ή, late forms for οἰμωγή.

Οἰμώσσω,=οἰμώζω, Eust.

Οἰνάγρα, ή, v. sub οἰνοθήρας.

Οἰνᾰγωγός, όν, (οἶνος, ἄγω) *carrying wine*, Cratin. Incert. 110.

Οἰνᾰδοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (οἰνάς II, θηράω) *a dove-catcher*, Ael. N. A. 4, 58.

Οἰνανθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Οἰνάνθη, ης, ἡ, (οἶνη, ἄνθη) *the first shoot of the vine, the shoot* or *bud which encloses both the leaf and the future grape*, Theophr.; explained by Suid., ἡ πρώτη ἔκφυσις τῆς σταφυλῆς.—2. later *the vine-blossom*, Geop. —3. in poets, generally, *the vine-stock, the vine*, Eur. Phoen. 231, Ar. Av. 588, Ran. 1320.—4. *the soft down of the young vine-leaves*, hence metaph., φαίνειν γένυσι τέρειναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθας ὀπώραν, to show on his cheeks the summer-hue, the tender mother of *the vine-down*, i. e. the bloom of youth, Pind. N. 5, 11.—II. *the flower of the wild vine*, from which a sweet oil (ἔλαιον οἰνάνθινον), and also a wine was made, Diosc. 1, 56.—III. *a plant with blossoms like the vine*, Cratin. Malth. 1, 5.—IV. *a bird*, perh.= οἰνάς II, Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 8.

†Οἰνάνθη, ης, ἡ, *Oenanthe*, Athen. fem. pr. n., Dem. 1061, 3.

Οἰνάνθινος, η, ον, *made of the* οἰνάνθη, μύρον, Diosc. 1, 56.

Οἰναν-θίς, ίδος, ἡ,=οἰνάνθη, Ibyc. 1.

Οἰνάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. οἰνάρη,=οἴναρον. [ᾰ]

Οἰνᾰρέα, ας, ἡ,=οἰνάρα, poet.

Οἰνάρεον, ου, τό, poet. for οἰνᾶρον, *a vine-leaf*, Ibyc. 1, Theocr. 7, 134.

Οἰνάρεος, α, ον, (οἰνᾶρον) *made of vine-leaves*, Hipp.

Οἰνᾰρίζω, (οἰναρον) *to strip off the vine-leaves*, as is done when the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pac. 1147, Phanias ap. Schol. Theocr. 7, 134.

Οἰνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from οἶνος, *weak* or *bad wine*, Dem. 933, 24, Alex. Incert. 5, etc. [ᾰ]

Οἰναρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a vine-tendril* or *branch*,=κλῆμα, Hipp.

Οἰνᾶρον, ου, τό, *a vine leaf, branch* or *tendril*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Theophr. Οἰνᾰρος, ου, ὁ, in Theophr. prob. for κόμαρος.

Οἰνάς, άδος, ἡ,=οἶνη, *the vine*, Ion ap. Ath. 447 D:—*wine*, Nic. Al. 354. —II. a kind of *wild pigeon* of the colour of ripening grapes, Arist. H. A. 5, 13, 4; 8, 3, 10:—also οἰνιας and οἰνιάς, which last, however, acc. to Hesych., was a sort of *raven*.—III. Οἰνάδες αἱ,=Μαινάδες, Opp. C. 4, 235.—IV. as adj., *of wine*, πηγή, Anth. Plan. 15; *drunken*, with a masc. subst., κῶμος, Anth. P. 7, 26.

Οἰναχθής, ές, (ἄχθος)=οἰνοβαρής.

†Οἰνεάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Oeneadae*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

†Οἰνείδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Oeneus*, i. e. Tydeus, Il. 5, 813; Meleager, Ap. Rh. 1, 190.—In pl. οἱ Οἰνεῖδαι, *the descendants of Oeneus*, Pind. I. 5, 39.

Οἰνέλαιον, ου, τό, *wine mingled with oil*, Galen.

Οἰνέμπορος, ου, ὁ, *a wine-merchant*, Artemid.

Οἰνεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (οἶνος, ἐράω) *a lover of wine*, Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Οἰνεύομαι, dep., *to drink wine*, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

†Οἰνεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Oeneus*, son of Porthaon, king of Calydon in Aetolia, Il. 14, 115.—2. son of Pandion, an Attic hero, Paus. 1, 5, 2.—3. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Οἰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=οἰνεύομαι: in H. Hom. Merc. 91, πολυοινήσας was formerly read divisim.

Οἰνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Att. οἰνών:—*a wine-cellar*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 6 (in Att. form): also *a wine-shop*, Ath. 519 D.

†Οἰνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Oeneon*, a small town in Locris on the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 3, 98.

Οἰ'ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *the vine*, Hes. Op. 570, Sc. 292; for which later at least from Hecataeus downwds., ἄμπελος was always used, Hecat. p. 64 (ap. Ath. 35 B).—2.=οἶνος, *wine*, Leon. Tar. 61.

B. *the ace* on dice: in Ion. *the die* itself was called οἶνη for κύβος, Ruhnk. Schol. Plat. p. 245. (With οἶνη B, cf. Lat. *unus, unio*, and οἰνίζω III: the change of the οι into υ appears also in ποινή, Lat. *poena, punio*: οἶνη in this signf. belongs to the root *olog*, standing between it and μόνος.)

Οἰνηγία, ας, ἡ, (οἶνος, ἄγω) *a conveying of wine*, Clem. Al.

Οἰνηρός, ά, όν, (οἶνος) *belonging to wine*, Lat. *vinosus*, οἶν. θεράπων, a butler, Anacr. 101; οἶν. λοιβαί, Eur. I. T. 164.—II. *containing wine*, κεράμιον, Hdt. 3, 6; οἶν. φιάλαι, *wine-cups*, Pind. N. 10, 81.—III. of countries, *rich in wine*, Χίος, Anth.

Οἰνήρυσις, ή, (οἶνος, ἀρύω) *a vessel for drawing wine*, Ar. Ach. 1067.

†Οἰνιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *Oeniadae*, a city of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Achelous, earlier Ἐρυσίχη, Soph. Tr. 509; also *the inhab. of O., the Oeniadae*, Thuc. 2, 82.

Οἰνιάς, άδος, ἡ, v. οἰνάς II.

Οἰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from οἶνος, *a little wine*, Diog. L. 10, 11. [ῐ]

Οἰνίζω, (οἶνος) *to smell of wine*, Diosc.?—II. mid. οἰνίζομαι, *to procure wine by barter, buy wine*, Il. 7, 472; so, οἶνον οἰνίζεσθαι, Il. 8, 506, 546, (the act. is not found in Hom.)

B. (οἶνη B)=μονάζω, Hesych. 2, p. 729.

Οἰνῐκός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to wine*.

Οἰνῖνος, η, ον, (οἶνος) *made of wine*, ὄξος οἰν., *wine*-vinegar, Archestr. ap. Ath. 310 D.

†Οἰνις, ό, *Oenis*, a Spartan ephor, Polyb. 4, 31, 2.

Οἰνίσκος, ου, ὁ, like οἰνάριον, dim. from οἶνος, Cratid. Pyt. 3.

Οἰνιστηρία, ή, v. sq.

Οἰνιστήρια, τά, (οἰνίζω A. II.) sub. ἱερά, the festival at which the Athenian citizens cut off the μαλλός, κόνυος or σκόλυς of their sons previous to their being enrolled among the ἔφηβοι, at the same time offering *a measure of wine* (οἶνου μέτρον) to Hercules, and drinking part of it to the health of their φράτορες: the cup they used was called οἰνιστηρία, ή, v. Ath. 494 F.

Οἰνοβᾰρέων, ὁ,=οἰνοβαρής, *heavy with wine*, Od. 9, 374; 10, 555:—hence was formed the verb οἰνοβᾰρέω, *to be heavy* or *drunken with wine*, Theogn. 503.

Οἰνοβᾰρής, ές, (οἶνος, βαρύς) *heavy with wine*, Lat. *vino gravis*, Il. 1, 225.

Οἰνοβᾰφής, ές, (οἶνος, βάπτω) *dipped in wine*, i. e. *drunken*, Nonn.

Οἰνοβρεχής, ές, (οἶνος, βρέχω) *soaked in wine*, i. e. *drunken*, Mel. 123.

Οἰνοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, βιβρώσκω) *eaten with wine*, Nic. Al. 493.

Οἰνογᾶλα, ακτος, τό, (οἶνος, γάλα) *milk mixed with wine*, Hipp.

Οἰνόγᾰρον, τό, γάρον *mixed with wine*.

Οἰνογευστέω, ῶ, *to taste wine*, Antiph. Didym. 4: from

Οἰνογεύστης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, γεύω) *a wine-taster*. Hence

Οἰνογευστία, ας, ἡ, *a tasting of wine*, Philo. Hence

Οἰνογευστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to tasting of wine*, Sext. Emp.

Οἰνοδόκος, ον, (οἶνος, δέχομαι) *receiving* or *holding wine*, φιάλη, Pind. I. 6 (5), 58; as subst., c. gen., ὁ οἰν. νέκταρος, Anth. P. 6, 257.

Οἰνοδοτᾶς, ὁ, Dor. for οἰνοδότης.

Οἰνοδοτέω, ῶ, τινά, *to prescribe wine to* one, of a physician: from

Οἰνοδότης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, δίδωμι) *giver of wine*, of Bacchus, Eur. H. F. 682.

Οἰνοειδής, ές, *like wine*.

Οἰνόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οῦς, οῦσσα Att. οῦττα, οῦν, (οἶνος):—*made of* or *with wine*:—ἡ οἰνοῦττα, *a cake* or *porridge of pearl-barley, water, oil and wine*, esp. the food of rowers, Interpp. ad Ar. Plut. 1121, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 382.—2. *a plant*, Arist. ap. Ath. 429 D, Ael. V. H. 2, 40.

†Οἰνόη, ης, ἡ, *Oenoë*, an Attic deme and town of the tribe Hippo-

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thoöntis, on the borders of Boeotia, Hdt. 5, 74; Thuc. 2, 18.—2. another of the tribe Aeantis near Marathon, Strab. pp. 375, 383.—3. a city of Elis, Strab. p. 338.—4. a fortress of the Corinthians on the gulf of Corinth, Xen. Hell. 4, 5.—5. a city of the island Icaria, Strab. p. 639.—6. a town of Argolis on borders of Arcadia, with a temple of Diana, Apollod. 1, 8, 6: its site is still *Enoa*.

Οἰνοηθέω, ῶ, to strain wine. Hence *Οἰνοηθητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who strains wine*, Ath. 608 A.

Οἰνοθήκη, ης, ἡ, a wine cellar, Geop.

Οἰνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, and *-θηρίς, ίδος, ἡ,* a plant *the root of which smells of wine*, perh. a kind of *willow-herb*; also *οἰνάγρα, ἡ.* But in the best Mss. of Theophr. it is *ὀνοθήρας.*

†*Οἰνοιη, ης, ἡ, Oenoeë*, ancient name of the island Sicinus, Ap. Rh. 1, 623.—II. a nymph, wife of Thoas, Id. ib.

Οἰνοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, the keeper of a wine-shop, Sext. Emp. [ᾰ]

Οἰνοκάχλη, ης, ἡ, (οἶνος, καχλάζω) she that bubbles with wine, i. e. *a drunken woman*, v. l. for *οἰνομάχλη*, ap. Poll.

Οἰνόληπτος, ον, (οἶνος, λαμβάνω) possessed by wine, drunken, Plut. 2, 4 B.

Οἰνολογέω, ῶ, (οἶνος, λέγω) to gather grapes.—II. *to speak of wine.*

Οἰνομᾰνής, ές, (οἶνος, μαίνομαι) mad for or *after wine*, Ath. Hence

Οἰνομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, madness for wine.

†*Οἰνόμαος, ου, ὁ, Oenomaus*, son of Mars or of Alxion, king of Pisa in Elis, Strab. p. 356; Apollod.—2. a Grecian in Trojan war, Il. 5, 706.—3. applied by Demosthenes to Aeschines, because he had once acted on the stage the character of Oenomaus, Dem. 288, 22; 307, 25.

Οἰνομάχλη, ης, ἡ, lustful with wine, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 30; very duh.

Οἰνόμελι, ῖτος, τό, (οἶνος, μέλι) honey mixed with wine, mead, Mel. 30.

Οἰνομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (οἶνος, μήτηρ) mother of wine, epith. of the vine, Astyd. ap. Ath. 40 B.

Οἶνον, τό,=οἴναρον, ap. Hesych.

†*Οἰνοπάρας, ὁ, the Oenoparas*, a river of Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Οἰνοπέδη, ης, ἡ,=sq., Anth. P. 11, 409, Opp. C. 4, 331.

Οἰνόπεδον, ου, τό, wine-land, a vineyard, τέμενος οἰνοπέδοιο, Il. 9, 579: strictly neut. from sq.

Οἰνόπεδος, ον, (οἶνος, πέδον) with soil fit to produce wine, abounding in wine, ἀλωή, Od. 1, 193; 11, 193.

Οἰνοπέπαντος, ον, βότρυς οἴν., a ripe, juicy bunch of grapes, Anth. P. 6, 232.

†*Οἰνοπία, ας, ἡ, Oenopia*, ancient name of the island Aegina, Pind. I. 8, 45.

†*Οἰνοπίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Oenopion*, i. e. Helenus, Il. 5, 707.—2. *Oenopides*, a mathematician of Chios, Ael. V. H. 20, 7.

Οἰνοπίπης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, ὀπιπτεύω) gaping after wine, Comic word formed after *γυναικοπίπης, παιδοπίπης, παρθενοπίπης*: in Ar. Thesm. 393, Suidas gives *οἰνοπίπη* as fem., where Brunck reads *οἰνοπίπης*, Dind. *οἰνοπότιδες.* [ῐ]

†*Οἰνοπίων, ωνος, ὁ, Oenopion*, son of Bacchus and Ariadne, king of Chios, Ap. Rh. 3, 996; Plut. Thes. 20.—2. name of a slave, Luc. Pseudol. 21.

Οἰνοπλάνητος, ον, (οἶνος, πλανάομαι) wine-bewildered, Eur. Rhes. 363. [ᾰ]

Οἰνοπληθής, ές, (οἶνος, πλήθω) full of or *abounding in wine, Συρίη*, Od. 15, 406.

Οἰνοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, πλήσσω) wine-stricken, i. e. *drunken*, Anth. P. 9, 323.

Οἰνοποιέω, ῶ, (οἰνοποιός) to make wine, Plut. 2, 653 A.

†*Οἰνοποιητέον*, verb. adj. from foreg., *one must make wine*, Ath. 33 A.

Οἰνοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, a making of wine, Ath. 26 B: from

Οἰνοποιός, όν, (οἶνος, ποιέω) making wine, Ath. 27 D.

Οἰνοπόρος, ον, (οἶνος, πορέω) offering wine, Nonn.

Οἰνοποσία, ας, ἡ, (οἶνος, πόσις) a drinking of wine, Hipp.

Οἰνοπόσιον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Οἰνοποτάζω,=sq., *to drink wine*, Il. 20, 84, Od. 6, 309; 20, 262.

Οἰνοποτέω, ῶ, (οἰνοπότης) to drink wine, †Ath. 460 C.

Οἰνοποτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, †poet.=sq.,† *a wine-drinker, ἀνδρες οἰν.*, Od. 8, 456.

Οἰνοπότης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, πότης) a wine-bibber, Anacr. 72.

Οἰνοπότις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Anacr. 102; cf. sub *οἰνοπίπης.*

Οἰνόπτης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, ὄψομαι) a wine-inspector, who *saw* that the due quantity of water was mixed with the wine, Eupol. Pol. 7.

Οἰνοπωλέω, ῶ, to sell wine, Arist. Ausc. Mir.: from

Οἰνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (οἶνος, πωλέω) a wine-merchant. Hence

Οἰνοπώλιον, ου, τό, a wine-shop, tavern.

Οἰνοπωτέω, ῶ,=οἰνοποτέω.

Οἶ'ΝΟΣ, *ου, ὁ, wine*, the fermented juice of the grape, very freq. from Hom. downwds.: in Hom. it is black (*μέλας*, cf. *οἰνοψ*); or red (*ἐρυθρός*); and is praised as fiery or sparkling (*αἰθοψ*); as sweet (*ἡδύς, μελιηδής, μελίφρων*); and fragrant (*εὐώδης*). Homer's heroes usu. drank it mixed with water, and this custom remained, cf. Hdt. 6, 84, Becker Charikl. 1, p. 460 sq.: *ἐν οἴνῳ, ἐπ' οἴνῳ, παρ' οἴνῳ*, over their wine, Lat. *inter pocula*, Valck. Callim. p. 15, 262; also in plur., *ἐν οἴνοις*, etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 773: *οἰν. δωδεκάδραχμος*, wine at 12 drachmae the cask, Dem. 1045, 5: proverb., *οἶνος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ*, Eubul. Incert. 11:—*οἶνος* is oft. omitted, *πίνειν πολύν* (sc. *οἶνον*) Eur. Cycl. 569, cf. Theocr. 18, 11; esp. with names of places, *ὁ Πράμνιος, ὁ Βύβλινος*, etc., as we say, 'Port, Rhenish,' etc.; cf. *ἄμπελος.*—2. also the fermented juice of apples, pears, etc., *cider, perry*:—a fermented liquor made from barley or wheat, a kind of *beer*, *οἶνος ἐκ κριθῶν*, Wess. Hdt. 2, 77; *palm-wine* also occurs in Hdt. 1, 193; 2, 86; *lotus-wine*, Hdt. 4, 177, etc.:—from which drinks Hdt. 2, 60, distinguishes *grape-wine*, *οἶνος ἀμπέλινος.*—II. *the wine-market*, cf. *μύρον* IV., and *ἰχθύς* II. (Originally *Foῖνος*, Lat. *vinum*, †Germ. *Wein*,† our *wine*, etc.; cf. *οἶκος* sub fin.)

Οἰνόσπονδα (sc. *ἱερά*), *τά*, a sacrifice *with drink-offerings of wine.*

Οἰνοσσόος, ον, (οἶνος, σώζω) keeping wine, Nonn.

Οἰνοτόκος, ον, (οἶνος, τίκτω) producing wine, Nonn.

Οἰνοτρόποι, αἱ, (οἶνος, τρέπω) epith. of the daughters of Anius king of Delos, *because they could turn water into wine*, Lyc. 580.

Οἰνοτροφος, ον, (οἶνος, τρέφω) rearing or *bearing wine*, Anth. P. 9, 375.

†*Οἰνουντιάδης, ου, ὁ, of Oenus* (Il.), *Oenuntian, οἶνος*, Ath. 31 C.

Οἰνουργία, ας, ἡ, a making of wine.

Οἰνοῦς, οῦσσα Att. *οῦττα, οῦν*, contr. for *οἰνόεις, εσσα, εν*, q. v.

†*Οἰνοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, the Oenus*, a river of Laconia, now *the Tchelesma*, Polyb. 12, 65, 9.—II. a small town of Laconia probably on foreg., Steph. Byz.

†*Οἰνοῦσσαι, ῶν, al, the Oenussae*, five small islands, between Chios and the continent, now *Egonisi*, Hdt. 1, 165, Thuc. 8, 24.—2. three small islands in the Messenian gulf, Paus. 4, 34.

†*Οἰνούσσιος*, and *Οἰνουσσαῖος, α, ον, of the Oenussae, Oenussian*, Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz.

Οἰνοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, (οἶνος, φαγεῖν) a consuming of wine, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 7.

Οἰνοφλῠγέω, ῶ, (οἰνόφλυξ) to be drunken or *drunk*, LXX.

Οἰνοφλῠγία, ας, ἡ, (οἰνόφλυξ) a love of drinking, drunkenness, Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 15, Eth. E. 7, 2, 5.

Οἰνόφλυκτος, ον,=sq.

Οἰνόφλυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, φλύω) given to drinking, drunken, Xen. Apol. 19, Plat. Eryx. 405 E, Arist. Eth. E. 2, 3, 13.

Οἰνοφορεῖον, or *-φόριον, ου, τό, a wine-cask*: from

Οἰνοφορέω, ῶ, to carry wine: from

Οἰνοφόρος, ον, (οἶνος, φέρω) carrying, holding wine, κύλιξ, Critias 2, 2, cf. *οἰνοφορεῖον*, and Horace's *oenophorus.*

Οἰνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (οἶνος, φυλαξ) one who watches wine. [ῠ]

Οἰνόφῠτος, ον, (οἶνος, φύω) planted or *grown with vines*, Strab., Dion. H. 1, 37.—II. parox. *οἰνοφύτος, ον*, act. *planting vines*, Nonn.

†*Οἰνόφῠτα, ων, τά, Oenophyta*, a place in Boeotia famed for a victory there gained by the Athenians over the Boeotians, Thuc. 1, 108; *ἡ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις μάχη*, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 6.

Οἰνοχᾰρής, ές, (οἶνος, χαίρω) rejoicing in wine, Anth. P. append. 225.

Οἰνοχάρων, οντος, ὁ, the Wine-Charon, comic epith. of Philip of Macedon, because he put poison in his enemies' wine and so *sent them over the Styx*, prob. not without allusion to his being *οἰνοχαρής*, Anth. P. 11, 12. [ᾰ]

Οἰνοχοεία, ας, ἡ, a pouring out of wine: from

Οἰνοχοεύω,=sq., *to pour out wine*, Il. 2, 127, Od. 1, 143; but Hom. uses this form only in pres., cf. sq.

Οἰνοχοέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be an οἰνοχόος, pour out wine for drinking*, Hom., though of this form he only uses 3 sing. impf. *ᾠνοχόει* and *ἐᾠνοχόει*, Od. 20, 255; and inf. aor. *οἰνοχοῆσαι*, Od. 15, 322; v. foreg.: *νέκταρ ἐοινοχόει, she poured out* nectar *for wine*, Il. 4, 3; also in Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8.

Οἰνοχόη, ης, ἡ, (οἰνοχόος) a can for ladling wine from the bowl (κρατήρ) into the cups, Hes. Op. 742, Eur. Tro. 820, Thuc. 6, 46.—II. later, *a kind of sideboard to range the drinking-cups on*, A. B.—III. *a female cup-bearer*, LXX.

Οἰνοχόημα, ατος, τό, (οἰνοχοέω) that which the οἰνοχόος pours out.—II. a festival, *at which wine is offered up*, Plut. Phoc. 6.

Οἰνοχοΐα, ας, ἡ,=οἰνοχοεία.

Οἰνοχοϊκός, ἡ, όν, belonging to an οἰνοχοος, Heliod.

Οἰνοχοος, ον, (οἶνος, χέω) pouring out wine to drink; as subst. *a cup-*

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bearer, Il. 2, 128, Od. 18, 417, Hdt. 3, 34, Eur., etc.

Οἰνοχρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, χρώς) *wine-coloured*, Theophr.

Οἰνόχῡτος, ον, (οἶνος, χέω) *πῶμα οἴν.*, a draught *of wine*, Soph. Phil. 715.

Οἰνοψ, οπος, ὁ, (οἶνος, ὤψ) *wine-coloured*, *wine-dark*, in Hom. (who however has not the nom.) usu. epith. of the sea, *dark* with storms, for Homer's wine is *μέλας*, v. esp. Il. 23, 316, Od. 2, 412; 5, 132, Voss Virg. G. 4, 373, cf. also *πορφύρεος*: hence also in Hom. of oxen, *dark-red*, Il. 13, 703, Od. 13, 32: later, generally, *deep-red*, Wern. Tryph. 521:—cf. *οἰνωπός*.

†**Οἰνοψ**, οπος, ὁ, *Oenops*, father of Leiodes, Od. 21, 144.—2. father of Hyperbius of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 504.

Οἰνόω, ῶ, as pass., *οἰνόομαι*, *to get drunk*, *be drunken*, *οἰνωθέντες*, *drunken*, Od. 16, 292; 19, 11 (the act. does not occur in Hom.): *πλεύνως οἰνωμένοι*, well *drunk*, Hdt. 5, 18; so, *ἄγαν ὠνωμένος*, Aesch. Supp. 409; *οἰνωμένος κρατῆρι*, Eur. Bacch. 687.

†**Οἰνωᾶτις**, ιδος, ἡ, *of Oenoë* (6), appell. of Diana, Eur. H. F. 379.

Οἰνώδης, ες, = *οἰνοειδής*, Arist. Probl. 19, 43, 2, Luc., etc.

Οἰνών, ῶνος, ὁ, Att. for *οἰνέων*, q. v.

†**Οἰνωνᾶς**, ᾶ, ὁ, *Oenonas*, a citharoedus of Italy, Ath. 20 A.

†**Οἰνώνη**, ης, ἡ, *Oenone*, most ancient name of Aegina, Pind. I. 5, 44, Hdt. 8, 46.—2. daughter of the river god Cebren, wife of Paris, Apollod. 3, 12, 6.

Οἰνωπός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, (οἶνος, ὤψ) = *οἰνοψ*, *οἰν. ἀχνή*, i. e. wine, Eur. Or. 115; *οἰν. δράκων*, Id. I. T. 1245; also of complexion, Id. Bacch. 236, cf. 438, Theocr. 22, 34.

Οἰνωσις, εως, ἡ, (οἰνόω) *drunkenness*, not so bad as *μέθη*, Plut. 2, 645 A, cf. Wess. Diod. 1, p. 67.

Οἰνωτός, ή, όν, *made drunk*, *drunken*.

†**Οἰνωτρία**, ας, ἡ, *Oenotria*, originally the southwest part of Italy, so called from the Oenotri, Hdt. 1, 167.

†**Οἰνωτρίδες**, ων, αἱ, *the Oenotrides*, two small islands on coast of Lucania, Strab. p. 252.

†**Οἰνωτρικός**, ή, όν, *of Oenotria*, *Oenotrian*, Strab. p. 256.

†**Οἰνωτροί**. ῶν, οἱ, *the Oenotri*, a people of southern Italy, Strab. p. 253.

Οἴνωτρον, ου, τό, *a vine-prop*.

†**Οἰνωτρος**, ου, ὁ, *Oenotrus*, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, migrated to Italy, Paus. 8, 3.

Οἰνώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, ὤψ) = *οἰνοψ*, *οἰνωπός*, of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 211; *κισσός*, O. C. 674, ubi v. Schaf., cf. Pors. Med. 1363.

Οἴξασα, fem. part. aor. 1 of *οἰγνυμι*, Il.

Οἷο, Ep. for *οὗ*, gen. from pron. possess. *ὅς*, *his*, *her*, Hom.: but never for *οὑ*, as gen. of pron. pers., which requires Ion. *εἷο*: *οἷόπερ*, Ion. for *οὗπερ*.

†**Οἰόβαζος**, ου, ὁ, *Oeobazus*, masc. pr. n., a Persian, Hdt. 4, 84.—Others in 7, 68; 9, 115.

Οἰοβάτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., dub. [ᾰ]

Οἰόβᾰτος, ον, (οἷος, βαίνω) *walking alone*: *lonesome*, ὕλη, Anth. Plan. 231.

Οἰόβιος, ον, *living alone*.

Οἰοβότας, ὁ, v. l. for *οἰοβώτας*.

Οἰόβοτος, ον, = *μηλόβοτος*, *grazed by sheep*.

Οἰοβουκόλος, ον, either (from *οἷς*, *βουκόλος*) *feeding sheep*, *a shepherd*; or (from *οἷος*) *a lonely herdsman*, Aesch. Supp. 304.

Οἰοβώτας, ὁ, (*οἷος*, *βόσκω*) *one who feeds alone*, *φρενὸς οἰοβώτας*, *feeding* his mind *apart*, i. e. *self-willed*, *stubborn*, Soph. Aj. 614,—ubi al. *οἰοβότας*, cf. *οἷος*, *οἰόφρων*.

Οἰόγᾰμος, ον, (*οἷος*, *γαμέω*)=*μονόγαμος*, Anth. P. 5, 232.

Οἰογένεια, ας, ἡ, as if fem. of *οἰογενής*, *an only daughter*, Welcker Syll. Ep. 82.

Οἰόζωνος, ον, (*οἷος*, *ζώνη*) = *μονόζωνος*, Soph. O. T. 846; cf. *οἷος*.

Οἰόθεν, adv., (*οἷος*) *from one side alone*; *alone*, generally, in Hom. only in Il. and always in phrase *οἰόθεν οἷος*, *all alone*, Il. 7, 39, 226; like *αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς*, Heyne Il., T. 5, p. 315.

Οἰόθῐ, adv., (*οἷος*) *alone*, Ap. Rh. 2, 709.

Οἰόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*οἷος*, *κέρας*) *one-horned*, Opp. C. 2. 96.

†**Οἰόλυκος**, ον, ὁ, *Oenlycus*, son of Theras in Sparta, Hdt. 4, 149.—Others in Plut., etc.

Οἴ'ΟΜΑΙ, dep., impf. *ᾠόμην*: fut. *οἰήσομαι*: aor. *ᾠήθην*, inf. *οἰηθῆναι*, part. *οἰηθείς*:—but of the Att. forms Hom. only uses 3 sing. opt. pres. *οἴοιτο*, Od. 17, 580; 22, 12. — The forms he uses are, — pres. act. *οἴω*, only in Il., and H. Merc.; once in Hes. Sc. 111: more freq. trisyll. *ὀΐω*, in mid. always *ὀΐομαι*, *ὀΐεαι*, *ὀϊόμενος*, etc. [*ῐ*]: of impf. *ὠΐῠόμην*, 3 sing. *ὠΐετο*: aor. *ὠΐσθην* only Od. 4, 453; 16, 475, part. *ὀϊσθείς* only Il. 9, 453: but more freq. aor. mid. *ὠϊσάμην*, 3 sing. *ὀΐσατο*, Od. 1, 323; 19, 390; part. *ὀϊσάμενος*, Od. 9, 339, etc.; also aor. pass. *ὠΐσθην*, Od. 4, 453, part. *ὀϊσθείς*, Il. 9, 453, and, in later Ep., inf. *ὀϊσθῆναι*:—Arat. has an inf. aor. *οἰήσασθαι*, used later even in prose, Lob. Phryn. 719. Dor. pres. *οἰῶ*, Ar. Lys. 998. The Att. also use (in a modified signf. and only in 1st pers. sing.) a contr. pres. *οἶμαι* (as v. l. even in Hes. Op. 174), impf. *ᾤμην*: v. infr. VI.

Radic. signf.—*To suppose*, always of something as yet doubtful; *to think and believe*, as opp. to *knowing*;—1. referring to the fut., *to look for*; and so of good, *to hope*; of evil, *to fear*.—2. when the event rests with one's self, *to purpose*, *to will* so and so.—3. freq. of full persuasion or conviction, either modestly or ironically expressed, *I should think*, *must think*.—4. of an opinion or judgment, *to deem*, *conceive*, *imagine*, with collat. notion (esp. in Att.) of wrong judgment, or conceit.—The examples follow.

Construction:—I. most freq., esp. in Hom., c. acc. et inf., usu. indeed c. inf. fut.; but also,—2. c. inf. pres., either in fut. signf., as in Il. 1, 204; 5, 894, etc.; or as a real pres., as in Od. 1, 323; 10, 232.—3. c. inf. aor., Il. 1, 558, Od. 3, 27, etc.; so sometimes even in Att. prose, Lob. Phryn. 751; though here Thom. M. always requires the inf. fut.: cf. II. 2, V. 2.—II. c. inf. sine acc., when both verbs have the same subject, as, *κιχήσεσθαί σε ὀΐω*, *I think* to catch, i. e. *I think I shall...*, Il. 6, 341; *οὐ γὰρ ὀΐω πολεμίζειν*, *I do* not *think*, i. e. *mean* to fight, Il. 13, 262, etc. — 2. also when the subject of the inf. is left out, to be supplied from the context, as, *τρώσεσθαι ὀΐω*, where *ἱππεῦσι* goes before, Il. 12, 66, though here the speaker is included among them, cf. Od. 12, 212: but *νηὸς ἐφεσσαί με*, *μή με κατακτείνωσι*, *διωκέμεναι γὰρ ὀΐω*, is, *I fear they will* pursue me, Od. 15, 278, cf. 1, 201.—Perh. these cases belong rather to I.—III. absol., *ἀεὶ ὀΐεαι*, *thou art* ever *suspecting* Il. 1, 561; so in signf., *to deem*, *believe*, *expect*, Od. 24, 401: Hom. esp. uses aor. mid. in this signf., *θυμὸς ὀΐσατό μοι*, my heart *foreboded* it, Od. 9, 213; *ὀΐσατο κατὰ θυμόν*, *he had a presage* of it in his soul, Od. 19, 390, etc.: *οἰηθείς*, Lat. *spe elatus*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 109.—IV. impersonal, only in Od. 19, 312, *ὀΐεταί μοι ἀνὰ θυμόν*, *there came a boding* into my heart.—V. transit. c. acc. *to look for*, *Κῆρας*, Il. 13, 283; *to expect*, *hope for*, Od. 2, 351, *γόον ὀ' ὠΐετο θυμός*, his soul *was intent on*, *engrossed with* grief, Od. 10, 248.—2. those phrases are to be distinguished, as strictly belonging to I, where the acc. ought to have an inf., which inf. is left to be supplied from the context, so that the acc. does not depend upon *οἶομαι*, as in Od. 14, 363; 22, 165.—VI. used parenthetically, but only in first person, *ἐν πρώτοισιν* (*ὀΐω*) *κείσεται*, among the first (*I ween*) will he be lying, Il. 8, 536; *ἔπειτά γ'* (*ὀΐω*) *γνώσεαι*, Od. 16, 309; so too Il. 13, 153, Od. 2, 255.—Here note that Hom. in this case uses only act. form *ὀΐω*, and never *ὀΐομαι*: but in Att. is the most freq. use of the contr. *οἶμαι*, impf. *ᾤμην*, which is regularly put like our *I think*, *I suppose*, *I believe*, etc., without any grammat. connexion in the sentence: — a twofold use however may be distinguished,—1. *οἶμαι* modestly or in courtesy, to express as a mere suspicion, what is in fact a positive opinion, Plat., and Xen.; but also ironically, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 336 E.—2. in answering a negative question, it gives emphatic force, *I should think so! of course!* Plat.; in this case it begins the answer.—The rule of Thom. M. p. 645, that *οἶμαι* is used by exact authors only in case of *certainty*, *οἴομαι* only in case of *uncertainty*, has been long exploded, *οἶμαι* being in Att. often used instead of *οἴομαι*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360.—VII. pecul. Att. phrases:—1. as a parenthetic question, *πῶς οἴει*; *πῶς οἴεσθε*; how *think you?* to add force, like *πῶς δοκεῖς*: also *οἴει* alone, *don't you think so? what think you?* Heind. Plat. Theaet. 147 B.—2. *οἶομαι δεῖν*, *I hold* it necessary, i. e. *I take it upon me*, *I intend*, oft. in Plat., as, *λέγειν οἴεται δεῖν ποιεῖν δεινούς*, *he intends* to make the people good speakers, Meno 95 C; *οἴεται δεῖν εἰδέναι*, *he fancies* he is very clever, Alc. 2, 144 D.

[When the diphthong is resolved, the *ι* is in Hom. and Ep. long in all tenses, hence it is wrong to write *ὠΐσατο*, etc.: only the act. pres. *ὀΐω* has *ι* sometimes short, and then it stands in the middle of the verse; in this case *ὀΐω* usu. ends 1st or 2nd foot, the 3rd only in Il. 23, 467, the 4th only in Od. 19, 215: Od. 18, 259 is the only place where *ὀΐω* [*ῐ*] stands in the middle; and there *ω* is made short before a following vowel, contrary to Homeric usage, nor is the reading certain.]

Οἶον, neut. from *οἷος*, v. *οἷος* VI.

†**Οἰόν**, οῦ, τό, *Oeum*, a town of Sciritis a border district of Laconia, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.—2. *Οἶον*, a fortress of Locris near Opus, Strab. p. 60.

Οἰονᾰνεί, for *οἷον ἄν εἰ*, *as though*, *just as if*.

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Οἰονεί, for οἷον εἰ, *as if*, Polyb. 1, 3, 4, etc. : Dor. οἰον αἰ, Näke Choeril. p. 146.

Οἰονοϊστική, ῆς, ἡ, a word made up of οἰησις, νοῦς, and ἱστορία, from which Plato Phaedr. 244 C, pretends to derive οἰωνιστική.

Οἰονόμος, ον, (οἷος, νέμω) *feeding alone* : hence, generally, *lone, lonely*, also of places, Simon. 62.—II. (οἷς) as subst., *a shepherd*, Anyte 3.

Οἰόντε, *possible* ; οὐχ οἰόντε, *impossible* ; v. οἷος III. 2.

Οἰόομαι, as pass., *to be left alone, abandoned, forsaken*, Ep. 3 sing. aor., οἰώθη, Il. 6, 1 ; 11, 401.

Οἰοπέδη, ης, ἡ, in Anth. P. 7, 401, an obscure word, perh. from οἷς, a sort of *woollen bandage for sore feet*.

Οἰοπεδίλος, ον, (οἷος, πέδιλον) *with but one sandal*, Ap. Rh. 1, 7.

Οἰόποκος, ον, (οἷς, πέκω) *shorn from a sheep*, v. l. Soph. O. C. 475 ; for νεόποκος.

Οἰοπολέω, ῶ, (οἰοπόλος I.) *to be alone, roam alone*, Eur. Cycl. 74 : also c. acc. loci, οἰ. ὄρεος ῥάχιν, Leon. Tar. 98 : cf. οἰος.—II. (οἰοπόλος II.) *to tend* or *feed sheep*,—as some take it in Il. cc.

Οἰοπόλος, ον,—I. (οἷος, πέλομαι) *being* or *living alone* : generally, *alone, lone, lonely*, in Hom. always of places, χῶρος, σταθμός, ὄρεα, Il. 13, 473 ; 19, 377, Od. 11, 573 ; of persons, οἰ. δαίμων, Pind. P. 4, 49.—II. (οἷς, πολέω) *tending sheep*, Ἑρμῆς, H. Hom. Merc. 314.

Οἰόρ, Scyth. for ἀνήρ, Hdt. 4, 110. Hence

Οἰόρπατα, Scyth. word in Hdt. 4, 110, = ἀνδροκτόνοι, †epith. of the Amazons.

ΟΙ'ΟΣ, η, ον, like μόνος II., *alone, without help* or *company*, hence *lone, lonely, forsaken*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes. : it can oft. only be rendered by an adv. *alone, only, but* : rarer in later Ep., once or twice in Pind., twice in Soph., Aj. 750, Fr. 23, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 743 ; and some read οἶον, *only*, in Aesch. Ag. 131 : the Att. poets also have it in a few compds., οἰοδώτης, οἰόζωνος, οἰοπολέω, οἰόφρων. — Special usages : — 1. still more definite, οἷος ἀνευθ' ἄλλων, Il. 22, 39 ; οἷος, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα ἴτω, Il. 24. 148, and negat., οὐκ οἷος, ἅμα τῷγε, etc., freq. in Hom.—2. strengthened, εἷς οἷος, μία οἴη, *one alone, one only*, freq. in Hom., like εἷς μόνος, etc. ; also in dual, δύο οἷω, Il. 24, 473, Od. 14. 94, and in pl., δύο οἶοι, δύο οἷαι, Od. 3, 424.—3. sometimes c. gen., τῶν οἷος, *left alone* by them, Il. 11, 693, cf. 11, 74 : οἷος θεῶν, *alone of all* the gods, Pind. Fr. 93 ; also, οἷος Ἀτρειδῶν, *apart from* the Atridae, Lat. *clam Atridis*, Soph. Aj. l. c. ; so, οἷος ἀπ' ἄλλων, Od. 9, 192 ; οἷος ἀπὸ σεῖο, οἷος ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων, Il. 9, 438, Od. 21, 364 : but, οἴη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν, *alone among* the goddesses, Il. 1, 398 ; so, οἷος μετὰ τοῖσι, Od. 3, 362.—II. = μόνος II., *singular in its kind, unique, excellent*, Il. 24, 499. (Akin to ἴος, ἴα = εἷς, μία : also to Lat. *unus*, cf. οἴνη B.)

Οἷος, α Ion. η, ον, (ὁ, δ, δς) *such as, what sort of, what manner of, nature, kind* or *temper*, Lat. *qualis*, relat. pronoun, correlative to the interrog. and indef. ποῖος, and to the demonstr. τοῖος ; very freq. as early as Hom., and Hes. : strengthd., ὅσσος οἷός τε, Lat. *qualis quantusque*, Il. 24, 630 ; ὁσσάτιος καὶ οἷος, Il. 5, 758 : c. acc., οἷος ἀρετήν, *what a man for* virtue, Il. 13, 275 :—in English often only to be rendered by an adv., οἷος μέτεισι πόλεμόνδε, *how* he rushes into war, Il. 13, 298, etc.

Usage :—I. οἷος in an independent sentence serves as an exclamation, and expresses astonishment at something vast, unusual, monstrous : strengthened by δή, οἷον δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεῦσαι, *why, what* a word it has come into thy mind to speak ! Od. 5, 183, cf. Il. 5, 601 ; so in neut., οἷον δή νυ θεοὺς βροτοὶ αἰτιόωνται, Od. 1, 32, etc. Strictly speaking, there is an ellipse here ; as, e. g., the first quoted passage would be, in full, θαυμάζω, ὅτι τοῖον μῦθον ἠγόρευσας, οἷον ἠγόρευσας.—2. οἷός τινι, like ἴσός τινι, Hes. Op. 312, where Schäf. proposes δαίμονι δ' ἴσος ἔησθα ; but Passow, if any conjecture be admitted, would prefer δαίμων δ' οἷος ἔησθα.—II. more freq. containing a comparison, and so (sometimes) an inference relat. to τοῖος or τοιόσδε, Od. 1, 371 ; yet the demonstr. pron. is usu. omitted, οἷος ἀστὴρ εἶσι, *like as* a star wanders, Il. 22, 317, etc.—2. In many Homeric expressions, the omission of the anteced. clause is esp. to be noticed, as, οἳ' ἀγορεύεις, οἷά μ' ἔοργας, where the relat. refers to a whole clause, which must be supplied from the context, *to conclude from what* you say, *from what* you have done, Il. 18, 95 ; 22, 347.—3. and so it is a well-known remark, that οἷος, οἷα, οἷον, esp. Att., oft. stand for ὅτι τοῖος, τοία, τοῖον, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 117 C, Erf. Soph. O. T. 694 ;—so even in Il. 6, 166, Od. 17, 479, cf. 16, 93 ; where also the relative introduces a reason for what has gone before.—4. if it is to be intimated that this reason is really self-evident, and the assertion beyond doubt, then δή is added, οἷος δή, οἷον δή, τοιόσδε, οἷος δὴ σύ, *such as all know* you to be, Il. 24, 376, cf. VI. 2. —A yet more definite force is given to the comparison in οἷός περ, *just as*..., Hom., and Att.—5. but if the comparison or inference only denotes a general or doubtful resemblance, then Homer uses οἷός τε (which must be carefully distinguished from οἷός τε c. infin., *able* to do, v. infra III. 2), *in some such way as*, οἷός τε πελώριος ἔρχεται Ἄρης, *some such one as* Mars, Il. 7, 208, cf. 17, 157, Od. 7, 106, etc., cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 103, infra VI. 2 :—so, οἷός που, Od. 20, 35 :—so, moreover, οἷός τις, οἷόν τι generalizes a comparison, *the sort of person*, Il. 5, 638, Od. 9, 348.—6. when a comparison involves a definition of time, οἷος ὅτε is used, *like as when*, Od. 10, 462 ; 22, 227.—7. οἷος οὖν, οἷος δήποτε answers to Lat. *qualiscunque*, post-Hom.—8. many brief Att. expressions are also explained by the omission of the demonstr. pron. before οἷος, as, οὐδὲν οἷον ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου, *nothing is like*, i. e. *so good as*, hearing the law itself, Dem. 529, 13 : οἷόν ἐστιν, *what this means*, etc. So, it adds force to the superl., χωρίον οἷον χαλεπώτατον, in full τοιοῦτον οἷόν ἐστι χ., Xen. An. 4. 8, 2 : and more loosely with posit., ἀφόρητος οἷος γίγνεται κρυμός, *such as* to be insufferable, Hdt. 4, 28 : and in Att. even, ὁ δ' οἷός ἐστιν οἰκουρὸς μόνον, fit for nothing but a house-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970. For the irreg. Att. constructions arising from attraction, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 824 Obs. 5.—III. οἷος c. inf. implies great fitness or ability in a thing, οἷος ἦν τελέσαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε, *so ready* to make good both deed and word, Od. 2, 272 ; οἷος ἦν βουλεύεμεν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι, *so good* both at counsel and in fight, Od. 14, 491.—2. but this signf. is usu. expressed by οἷός τε c. inf., Od. 19, 160, etc., also Hdt. 1, 29, etc. ; so both in neut. sing. and pl., οἷόν τέ ἐστι and οἷά τε ἐστί, οἷόν τε γίγνεται, etc , it is *possible*, Hdt. 1, 91, etc., Plat. Legg. 967 A, and very freq. in Att. : —οἷός τε εἰμὶ ποιεῖν, *I am the man, the fittest one* to do it, *I am able* to do it, *can* do it : sometimes εἶναι is left out, Ar. Eq. 343.—3. without inf. in neut., οἷόν τε ἐστίν, *it is possible* ; οὐχ οἷόν τε ἐστίν, it cannot be : ὅταν ἡ πρῶτον οἷόν τε, as soon *as may be*, Dem.—In Att. also written in one word, οἱόντε.—IV. the relat. is in Att. oft. repeated in the same clause, e. g. οἳ' ἔργα ὁράσας οἷα λαγχάνει κακά, after *what* deeds *what* sufferings are his ! Soph. El. 751 ; οἷαν ἀπ' οἴων θυμάτων χάριν, *what* thank, are and *for what* offerings ! Trach. 994, 1045 ; so too in prose, as Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 29, cf. omnino Monk Alc. 145.—V. as adv. in neut. sing. οἷον, poet. and in Ion. prose also in plur. οἷα, to add force, like ὡς and ὥσπερ, how, Hom. ; also with adj., οἷον ἑρπετά, *how* fresh, Il. 24, 419 ; and in plur., οἷα ἀτάσθαλα, Od. 16, 93 ; 18, 143. the adv. οἷως seems to be used esp. by Soph., and Ar.—Οἷος never stands as adv. before an adj., Valck. Phoen. 1633 ; for in Il. 11, 653, οἰσθα, οἷος ἐκείνος δεινὸς ἀνήρ means, *what manner of man* that stern man is —not, *how* stern he is.—2. in comparisons, *as, like as, just as*, Hom., also neut. pl. οἷα, Hdt. : and with the particles before mentioned, οἷον δὴ Μίνωος ὑπέτρεσας, *as* thou didst *plainly* shrink from M., Il. 17, 587, cf. 21, 57 : οἷά τε, *something like, after the manner of*, Od. 3, 73, etc. : οἷον ὅτε, *as when*, etc., cf. Il. 2, 3, 4, 5.—Later, a double form occurs, οἷον ὡς, οἷον ὥσπερ, ὡς οἷον, ὡς οἷα, Lob. Phryn. 427.—3. *as, like, for instance*, very freq. in Att — 4. *as it were, about*, Lat. *quasi*, οἷον δέκα σταδίους, Thuc., like ὅσον, cf. ὡς E.—5. οὐχ οἷον or μὴ οἷον, followed by ἀλλ' οὐδέ or ἀλλὰ μηδέ, *not only not..., but not even...*, Polyb., Lat. *non modo non..., sed nec...*—6. θαυμαστὸν οἷον, as θαυμαστὸν ὅσον, Lat. *mirum quantum*, Schäf. Dion Comp. p. 184. [οἷ is found even in Hom., e. g. Il. 13, 275, Od. 7, 312, and in Att. very freq. : the fem. οἵα is very late and bad, Jac. A. P. p. lxv.]

Οἰός, δίος, gen. from οἷς, ὄις. [ῑ]

Ὄϊος, α, ον, (ὄις) *of a sheep*, γάλα ὄϊον, *ewe*-milk, Hipp. [ῐ]

†Οἰόσπερ, v. οἷος II. 4, fin., Ar. Nub. 349.

Οἰόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἷος, φρήν) = μονόφρων : generally, *lonely, of retreat*, Aesch. Supp. 795, but in a corrupt passage,—not to mention that the Att. use of οἰο-, for μονο-, is questionable.

Οἰογίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἷος, χιτών) *with nothing but a tunic on* ; *lightly clad*, Od. 14, 489, Nonn. [χῐ]

†Οἰόω, only in pass. οἰόομαι, q. v.

Ὀϊπτωτον, ου, τό, and ὀϊπτος, ου, ὁ, (ὄις, πίπτω) *sheep's droppings, sheep-dung*, like ὀισπάτη, dub

ΟΙ'Σ, ἡ, i. e. ὄϊς, Lat. *ovis*, ὁ and ἡ, gen. ὄϊος, acc. ὄϊν : nom. pl. ὄϊες, gen. ὀΐων ; dat. οἰέσι, Od. 15, 398, but usu. in Hom. ὀΐεσσι, Ep. shortd. form ὀέσσι, Il. 6, 25, etc. ; acc. ὀΐας :

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contr. nom. and acc. pl. *ὄϊς*, freq. in Hom., esp. in Od.: also Hes. Op. 773, but only in acc.—The Att. contract all cases, nom. *οἷς*, gen. *οἰός*, dat. *οἰΐ*, acc. *οἶν*: pl. nom. *οἷες*, gen. *οἰῶν*, dat. *οἰσί*, acc. *οἷας*; and the nom. and acc. are still further contr. into *οἷς*: of these Hom. has only *οἰός* and *οἰῶν*. *A sheep*, Hom., Hes., etc.: in Hom. both of *the ram* and *the ewe*, though sometimes the gender is marked by a word added, as *ὄϊς ἄρνειός* or *ἄρσην*, *a ram*, Od. 10, 527; *ὄϊς θῆλυς*, *a ewe*, Il. 10, 216: of course the fem. is much the most freq. [*ῐ* always, except in Ep. contr. nom and acc. pl. *ὄϊς*: *οἳ* in dissyll. cases is found in Att., Mnesim. Ἱπποτρ. 1, 47.]

Οἴσαξ,=*οἰσύα*, dub. in Geop.

Ὀίσατο, *δισάμενος*, Ep. aor. mid. of *οἴομαι*, *ὀϊόμαι*, Hom. [*ῐ*]

Οἶσε, *-έτω*, *-ετε*, imperat. of *φέρω*, from *οἴσω*, Hom., and Att.

Οἰσέμεν, *οἰσέμεναι*, Ep. for *οἴσειν*, fut. inf. of *φέρω*, Hom.

Οἶσθα, for *οἶδας*, 2 sing. from *οἶδα*, v. sub *εἰδω* B.

Ὀισθείς, part. aor. pass. of *οἴομαι*, Il. 9, 453.

Οἰσύκαρπον, *ου*, *τό*, (*οἶσος*, *καρπός*) *the fruit of the οἶσος*.

ΟΙ'ΣΟΝ, *ου*, *τό*, in Lyc. 20 written *οὐσον*, *any plaited work, a rope*.

ΟΙ'ΣΟΣ, *ου*, or *οἰσός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, a kind of *osier*, the twigs of which served for wicker-work, ropes, etc., perh. the *ἄγνος* or *λύγος*, akin to *οἰσύα*, *οἰσύς*, *οἶσαξ*, as also to Lat. *vitex*, Theophr.

Οἰσοφάγος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*οἴσω*, *φαγεῖν*) *the swallow* or *gullet*, that part of the throat *through which the food passes*,= *φάρυγξ*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 3, 9; 3, 3, 2, sq.; cf. sub *στόμαχος*.

Οἰσπάτη, *ης*, *ἡ* (*ὄϊς*, *οἰς*, *πάτος*):—*sheep-dung*, like *ὀἰπτωτον*: esp. *the dirt that collects about the hinder parts of a sheep*, Ar. Lys. 575, where we have the form *οἰσπάτη*: al. *οἰπότη*. On the difference of form, v. Koen. Greg. p. 543. Cf. *οἰσύπη*.

Οἴσπη, v. sub *οἰσύπη*.

Οἰστέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. of *φέρω*, *to be borne*, Soph. O. C. 1360.—2. *οἰστέον*, *one must bear*, Eur. Or. 769, etc.

Ὀϊστευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ὀϊστεύω*) *an arrow from the bow*, Plut. 2, 225 B.

Ὀϊστευτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*,=sq., Anth. P. 6, 118, Nonn.

Ὀϊστευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *an archer*, Call. Apoll. 42: and

Ὀϊστευτύς, *ύος*, *ἡ*, *archery*: Ion. from

Ὀϊστεύω, (*ὀϊστός*) *to shoot arrows*, Hom.; *ὃν τις ὀϊστεύσας ἔβαλεν*, whom one shot *with an arrow*, Il. 4, 196, Od. 8, 216; *τόξῳ ὀ.*, Od. 12, 84; *τινός*, *at* one, Il. 4, 100:—later c. acc., *to shoot with an arrow*, Anth. P. 5, 58:—*ὀϊστ. ἀκτῖνας*, etc., Nonn.

Οἰστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἴσω*) *carrying, bringing*.

Οἰστοβόλος, *ον*, (*ὀϊστός*, *βάλλω*) *shooting an arrow*, Anth. P. 7, 427.

Ὀϊστοδέγμων, *ον*, (*ὀϊστός*, *δέχομαι*) *arrow-holding*, (sc. *φαρέτρα*) Aesch. Pers. 1020.

Ὀϊστοδόκη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=sq., Ap. Rh. 1, 1194.

Ὀϊστοθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a quiver*.

Οἰστοκόμος, *ον*, (*ὀϊστός*, *κομέω*) *keeping arrows*, *φαρέτρα*, Nonn.

Οἰστός, *ή*, *όν*, *borne*: *that must be borne*, Thuc. 7, 75.

Ὀϊστός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Att. *οἰστός*, Pors. Med. 634; *ἡ οἰστός*, Zeno ap. Arist. Phys. Ausc. 6, 9, 1: in later poets also with heterog. pl. *τὰ ὀϊστά*:—*an arrow*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *πικρὸς ὀϊστός*, Il. 4, 134, etc.; *πτερόεις*, Il. 13, 650; with three barbs, *τριγλώχιν*, Il. 5, 393; *τανυγλώχιν*, Il. 8, 297:—metaph., of a poem, Pind. O. 9, 17, cf. 2, 161. (Prob. akin to *οἰστός*, *οἴσω*, fut. of *φέρω*, *that which is borne* or *shot*.) Hence

Ὀϊστοῦχος, *ον*, (*ὀϊστός*, *ἔχω*) *holding arrows*.

Ὀϊστοφόρος, *ον*, Att. *οἰστοφ.*, (*ὀϊστός*, *φέρω*) *bearing arrows*.

Οἰστράω or *-έω*, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*: mostly used in aor. *οἰστρῆσαι*, *οἰστρηθῆναι*, which may come from either pres.: the former occurs in Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, Rep. 573 A, E, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 11; the latter, in Luc.:—acc. to Herm. Eur. Bacch. 32, it had no augm. (*οἰστρος*). Strictly of a gadfly, *to vex, annoy, enrage by stinging*: hence generally, *to sting* or *goad to madness*, *αὐτὰς ἐκ δόμων*, *οἰστρησα*, *I drave* them *raging* out of the house, Eur. l. c.: and in pass., *οἰστρηθείς*, *driven mad*, Soph. Tr. 653, Eur. Bacch. 119.—II. intr. much like pass., *to go mad*, *run wild*, *rage*, Aesch. Pr. 836, Eur. I. A. 77, Plat., etc.: of animals, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 3. Hence

Οἰστρηδόν, adv., *as if stung by a gadfly*, i. e. *madly*, Opp. H. 4, 142.

Οἰστρήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*οἶστρος*) *stung to madness*, *frantic*, Opp. C. 2, 423.

Οἰστρηλᾶσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a being driven mad by the gadfly*: *mad passion*, LXX: and

Οἰστρηλᾰτέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, of the gadfly, *to drive wild*: from

Οἰστρήλᾰτος, *ον*, (*οἶστρος*, *ἐλαύνω*) strictly, *driven by a gadfly*: *driven mad*, *mad*, *δεῖμα*, Aesch. Pr. 580.

Οἴστρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*οἰστράω*) *the smart of a sting*, *οἴστρ. κέντρων*, *the sting* of agony, Soph. O. T. 1318: *the effect thereof*, a *frenzy-fit*, *οἰστρήματα λύσσης*, Anth. P. 6, 51.

Οἴστρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*οἰστράω*) *frenzy*, *passion*.

Οἰστροβολέω, *ῶ*, (*οἶστρος*, *βάλλω*) *to strike with the sting*, *τινά*, esp. of the dart of love, Mel. 54.

Οἰστροδόνητος, *ον*, (*οἶστρος*, *δονέω*) *driven round and round by the gadfly*, Aesch. Pr. 589. [*ῐ*]

Οἰστροδόνητος, *ον*, (*οἶστρος*, *δονέω*)=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 572; so, *οἰστροδόδονος*, *ον*, Ib. 17.

Οἰστρομᾰνής, *ές*, (*οἶστρος*, *μαίνομαι*) *mad from the gadfly's sting*: *raging*, Nonn. Hence

Οἰστρομᾰνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *fury*, *frenzy*, Hipp.

Οἶστρον, *ου*, *τό*, *an insect that infests tunny-fish*, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 11,—nisi legend. *οἶστρος*, cf. 5, 31, 8.

Οἰστροπλήξ, *ῆγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*οἶστρος*, *πλήσσω*) *stung by a gadfly*, *driven mad*, Aesch. Pr. 681, Soph. El. 5, Eur. Bacch. 1229.

Οἶστρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the gadfly*, *breeze*, Lat. *asilus*, an insect which infests cattle, and drives them half-mad by its sting,—*ὠρῃ ἐν ἐλαρινῇ*, Od. 22, 300; esp. the fly that tormented Io, Aesch. Pr. 567, sq.:—distinguished from the *μύψ*, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 13; 8, 11, 1, cf. *ἐμπίς*:—also an insect that infests fish, cf. *οἶστρον*.—II. metaph. *a sting*, *goad*, *any thing that drives mad*, *οἶστρος κερανυοῦ*, Eur. H. F. 862; *οἶστροι Ἐρινύων*, Id. I. T. 1456: hence, also, *the smart of pain*, *agony*, Soph. Tr. 1254.—2. *any vehement desire*, *mad desire*, Hdt. 2, 93, and Plat.; *γυναικός*, *for* a woman, Eur. Hipp. 1300: generally, *madness*, *frenzy*, Soph. Ant. 1002, Eur. Or. 791, Bacch. 665. (Prob. like *ὀϊστός*, from same root as *οἴσω*.)

Οἰστροφόρος, *ον*, (*οἶστρος*, *φέρω*) *maddening*, Anth. P. 5, 234.

Οἰστρώδης, *ες*, (*οἶστρος*, *εἶδος*) *as if stung*; *raging*, *frantic*, *ἐπιθυμίαι*, Plat. Tim. 91 B, cf. Legg. 734 A.

Οἰσύα, *ας*, *ἡ*, like *οἶσος*, a tree of *the osier* kind, Geop. (Akin to *ἰτέα*.) [*ῠ*] Hence

Οἰσύϊνος, *η*, *ον*, *of osier*, *wicker-work*, *ῥίπες*, Od. 5, 256; *ἀσπίδες*, Thuc. 4, 9. [*ῠῐ*]

†Οἰσύμη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Oesyme*, a city of Thrace, a colony of the Thasians, Thuc. 4, 107: cf. *Αἰσύμη*.

Οἰσῦον, *ου*, *τό*,=*οἰσύα*, Lob. Phryn. 301.

Οἰσῦοπλόκος, *ον*, *plaiting osier-twigs*.

Οἰσῦουργός, *όν*, (*οἰσύα*, *ἔργω*) *working in osier-twigs*, Eupol. Incert. 112.

Οἰσύπειος, *ον*, = *οἰσυπηρός* [*ῠ*]: from

Οἰσύπη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the grease and dirt in unwashed wool*, or *greasy wool* itself, described by Plin. as *succus lanae*, *sordes lanae*, *sordes succidae*, *sordes sudorque feminum alarumque lanis adhaerentes*; whereas Diosc. 2, 84, explains *οἰσυπος*, *τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰσυπηρῶν ἐρίων λιπος*:—the form *οἰσπη*, occurs in Hdt. 4, 187, but with v. l. *οἰσύπη*.—The words *οἰσπάτη*, *οἰσπώτη*, seem to mean a different thing, cf. sub voc. (Prob. from *ὄϊς*,—though Hipp. has *οἰσυπη αἰγός*.) Hence

Οἰσῠπηρός, *ά*, *όν*:—*ἐρια οἰσ.*, *greasy* or *dirty* wool, Lat. *lana succida* or *sordida*, Ar. Ach. 1177; cf. sub *οἰσύπη*.

Οἰσῠπίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*οἰσυπος*) *a tuft of greasy wool*, Hipp.

Οἰσῦπόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*,=*οἰσυπηρός*, Hipp.

Οἰσῦπος, *ὁ*,=*οἰσύπη*, q. v.

Οἰσῦπώδης, *ες*=*οἰσυπηρός*, Hipp.

Οἰσύς, *ύος*, *ἡ*,=*οἰσύα*.

Οἴσω, fut. of *φέρω*, from root **οἰω*, Hom., and Hes.—From an old pres. *οἴσω*, is found imperat. *οἶσε*, and an inf. *οἴσειν*, is assumed by Böckh Pind. P. 4, 180.

†Οἰταῖος, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to Oeta*, *Oetaean*, *Οἰταῖον νάπος*, Soph. Tr. 436: *οἱ Οἰταῖοι*, *the Oetaeans*, inhabitants of Oeta, and of *Οἰταία*, a district of Thessaly bordering on Aetolia and Locris, Strab. p. 416; cf. Xen. An. 4, 6, 20.

†Οἴτη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Oeta*, a mountain-range in Thessaly, now *Katavothra*, Strab. p. 428.

Οἰτόλινος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*οἶτος*, *Λίνος*) *a song on the death of Linus*, Paus. 9, 29, 3: v. *Λίνος* II.

Οἶτος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *fate*, *lot*, *doom*, in Hom. always *ill-fate*, *misery*, *ruin*, *death*, though he usu. says *κακὸς οἶτος*, but also without *κακός*, Il. 9, 563; 24, 388, Od. 8, 489, 578; *κακὸν οἶτον ἀπόλλυσθαι*, to die a sad *death*, Il. 3, 417; *οἰτόν τινος ἔχειν*, to have *the lot* of one, live like him, Il. 9, 563. An old Ep. word, used by Soph. El. 167, Eur. I. T. 1091. (Usu. deriv., like *οἶμος*, *οἶμη*, from same root as *οἴσω*, fut. of *φέρω*, like Lat. *fors* from *fero*: perh. better from *οἵ*, akin to *οἰκτος*.)

Οἰτόσυρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Scythian name of Apollo, acc. to Hdt. 4, 59.

†Οἴτυλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Oetylus*, a city on coast of Laconia, Il. 2, 585, also called *Τύλος*, acc. to Strab. p. 360.

ΟΙ'ΦΩ, a Lacon. word, *to have sexual intercourse with*, *τὰν Χελιδονίδα* Plut. Pyrrh. 28.—In Ath. 568 E it i

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written *οἰφεῖς*, as if from *οἰφέω*, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 125, 165. (Hence *οἰφόλης* and *οἰφώλης*, fem. *οἰφολίς* and *οἰφωλίς*, *lewd*, like *ὀπυιόλης* and *ὀπυιώλης*, from *ὀπυίω*, and by compos. *κόροιφος*, *φίλοιφος*, *μιξοιφία*. This whole class of words is little used.)

†Οἰχαλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Oechalia*, a city of Thessaly on the Peneus, prob. the city of Eurytus mentioned in Il. 2, 730; cf. Müller, Dor. 2, 11, § 1: Strab. distinguishes in Thessaly the Trachinian O. and that near Tricca, pp. 339, 350.—2. a city of Euboea, near Eretria, also regarded by some as the city of Eurytus, Soph. Tr. 74; Strab., l. c., and p. 448.—3. a city of Messenia on the borders of Arcadia, Il. 2, 596, acc. to Strab. same as Andania, p. 350.—4. a city of Aetolia, Strab. p. 448.—II. fem. pr. n., wife of Melaneus, Paus. 4, 2, 2. Hence

†Οἰχαλιεύς, *έως* Ep. *ῆος*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Oechalia, an Oechalian*, Il. 2, 596; Plut. Thes. 8: and

†Οἰχαλίηθεν, adv., *from Oechalia* (3), Il. 2, 596.

Οἰχέομαι, = οἴχομαι, q. v.

Οἰχητέον, verb. adj. of οἴχομαι, Alciphr.

Οἰχθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of *οἰγνυμι*, Pind.

Οἰχνέω, *ῶ*, *to go, come*, Il. 5, 790; 15, 640 (in Ion. impf. *οἰχνεσκε*, *-σκον*), Soph. El. 313; of birds, *to fly*, Od. 3, 322; *to walk*, i. e. *to live*, *ἀνύμφευτος ἀλὲν οἰχνῶ*, Soph. El. 165:—like *οἴχομαι*, *to be gone*, Soph. Aj. 564:—c. acc. pers., like *προσέρχομαι*, *to approach*, Pind. P. 5, 115, cf. Fr. 45, 5; so Herm. reads, P. 8, 49.—The form *οἰχνεύω*, Id. Fr. 222. (Οἰχνέω is to *οἴχομαι*, as *ἱκνέομαι* to *ἵκω*.)

ΟἸΧΟΜΑΙ, dep. mid., impf. *ᾠχόμην*: fut. *οἰχήσομαι*; perf. *ᾠχημαι*, Ion. *οἴχημαι*, Hdt. 4, 136, and *οἴχωκα*, the last esp. in Hdt., though besides part. *οἰχωκώς*, *υῖα*, etc., he only uses 3 sing. plqpf. *οἰχώκεε*, c. impf. signf.: the pf. *ᾠχηκα* is rare, and so is 3 pl. plqpf. Ion. *ἐπῴχατο*. A regul. fut. *οἴξομαι*, is found in some Mss. in Hdt. 2, 29:—the pres. *οἰχέομαι*, Ion. contr. *οἰχεῦμαι* only in Leon. Tar. 90, 6: *οἴχω* is never found: Hom. uses only pres. and impf.—On the formation of the perf. v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 85 Anm. 5.

To go, or (rather) *to be gone, to have gone*, directly opp. to *ἥκω*, *to have come*, while *ἔρχομαι*, *to go* or *come*, is the strict pres. to both (*οἴχομαι* and *ἔρχομαι*, are oft. confounded in Mss.), though *ᾠχόμην*, is also used strictly in an impf. signf., Il. 5, 495, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 396 Obs.; freq. from Hom. downwds.:—oft. c. part., *οἴχεται φεύγων*, he is fled and gone, Od. 8, 356; *ὤχετ' ἀποπτάμενος*, he hath taken flight and gone, Il. 2, 71; *οἴχεται ἄγων*, *προφέρουσα*, Hom.; *οἴχεται ἰών*, *ἀπιών*, *ἀπελαύνων*, *θανών*, etc.: *νηὶ οἰχεσθαι*, *to sail, voyage*, Od. 16, 24; so, *οἴχεται πλέων*, Hdt. 4, 145; *οἴχεται ἀπολιπών*, he has gone and left..., Hdt. 4, 155, and so in Att.: also c. acc. cognato, *ὁδὸν οἴχεσθαι*, Od. 4, 393: nay even c. acc. pers., *to have escaped from*, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1.—The partic. *οἰχόμενος* in Hom. sometimes means *the absent, he that is away*, *ὃν οἰχόμενος*, of Ulysses. — Special usages:—I. of persons, euphem. for *θνήσκω*, *to have departed, be gone hence*, Il.; in full, *οἴχεται εἰς Ἀίδαο*, Il. 22, 213; *ὤχετο ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονός*, Il. 23, 101; and Att., *οἰχ. θανών*, Soph., etc.: also Att. the part. *οἰχόμενος* for *θανών*, *the departed, the dead*, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, etc.—2. *οἰχωκα*, like *ὄλωλα*, *to be gone, undone, ruined*, Lat. *perii*, Soph. Aj. 896, etc. —II. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, stones, etc., *to rush, sweep along*, Il. 1, 53; 6, 346, Od. 20, 64.—2. *to be gone, lost, vanished, sunken*, in Hom. esp. in questions, as, *πῇ σοι μένος οἴχεται*; whither *is* thy spirit *gone?* Il. 5, 472, cf. 13, 220; 24, 201.

Οἰω and *ὀΐω*, in Hom. freq. Ep. act. for *οἴομαι*, q. v.

Οἰῶ, Lacon. for *οἰω*, *οἴομαι*.

Οἰωνίζομαι, (*οἰωνός*) dep., *to take omens from the flight and screams of birds*, Lat. *augurium capere*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 1.—II. generally, *to look on as an omen* or *augury*, *forebode*, Lat. *augurari*, Id. Hell. 1, 4, 12; 5, 4, 17.—III. metaph. of a person, *ὃν οἰωνίσαιτ' ἂν τις μᾶλλον ἰδὼν ἢ προσειπεῖν βούλοιτο*, whom one would rather *shun as an ill omen* (omen obscoenum), if one saw him, than speak to, Dem. 794, 5.

Οἰωνικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰωνός*) *belonging to birds of prey, to their flight*, or *to augury*: hence *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *augury*.

Οἰώνισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) *divination by the flight* or *cries of birds*, Lat. *augurium*, Eur. Phoen. 839.—II. = *οἰωνός*.

Οἰωνισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) *a divining by the flight of birds: divination*, Plut. Num. 14.

Οἰωνιστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, = *οἰωνιστής*.

Οἰωνιστήριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a place for watching the flight of birds*, Lat. *templum augurum*.—II. *that from which omens are taken: the omen* or *token itself*, Xen. Apol. 12: strictly neut. from

Οἰωνιστήριος, *α*, *ον*, *belonging to an οἰωνιστήρ* or *his art*: from

Οἰωνιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) *one who foretels from the flight and cries of birds, an augur*, Il. 2, 858; 17, 218, Hes. Sc. 185; *θεοπρόπος οἰωνιστής*, Il. 13, 70. Hence

Οἰωνιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *belonging to an augur*, or, generally, *to divination*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 6: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *augury*, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Plut.

†Οἰώνιχος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Oeonichus*, an Athenian, Ar. Eq. 1287.

Οἰωνόβρωτος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *βιβρώσκω*) *eaten of birds*, Strab.;—with v. l. *-βοτος*.

Οἰωνοθέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*οἰωνός*, *τίθημι*) *an interpreter of auguries, an augur*, Soph. O. T. 483.

Οἰωνόθροος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *θρόος*) *of the voice of birds*, *γόος*, Aesch. Ag. 56.

Οἰωνοκτόνος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *κτείνω*) *killing birds*, *χειμών*, Aesch. Ag. 563.

Οἰωνομαντεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *divination from birds*.

Οἰωνομαντικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to an οἰωνόμαντις*, *ἐπιστήμη*, Dion. H. 3, 70: from

Οἰωνόμαντις, *εως*, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, (*οἰωνός*, *μάντις*) *one who takes omens from the flight and cries of birds*, Eur. Phoen. 767.

Οἰωνόμικτος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *μίγνυμι*) *half-bird shaped*, Lyc. 595.

Οἰωνοπόλησις, *ἡ*, and *οἰωνοπολία*, *ἡ*, = *οἰωνομαντεία*: from

Οἰωνοπόλος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *πέλω*, *πολέω*) *busied with* or *observing the flight and cries of birds*: as subst. = *οἰωνιστής*, *οἰωνομαντις*, Il. 1, 69; 6, 76, Aesch. Supp. 57.

Οἰωνός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*οἴος*):—strictly, *a solitary* or *lone-flying bird*, such as most birds of prey; esp. *a vulture, eagle*, etc., *οἰωνοί—φῆναι ἢ αἰγυπιοὶ γαμψώνυχες*, Od. 16, 216; so of the eagle of Jupiter, Il. 24, 293:—Hom. oft. joins *κύνες* and *οἰωνοί*, Il. 1, 5; 22, 335, etc.; *οἰωνοὶ ὠκύποδες*, Il. 11, 453: an image of swiftness, *οἰωνοῖς ἅμ' ἔπονται*, Hes. Th. 268: generally, *birds*, as opp. to beasts, Soph. Fr. 678; cf. *οἰωνοκτόνος*.—II. *a bird of omen* or *augury*, because from the flight or screams of the greater birds of prey omens and revelations were usu. sought, Il. 12, 237, Od. 15, 532, Hes. Op. 779, and Trag.; so, *οἰωνοὶ αἴσιοι*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 22:—in Od. 15, 532, the *κίρκος* is expressly distinguished as *οἰωνός*, *a bird of omen*, from the common birds, *ὄρνιθες*. Hence,—III. *an omen, token, presage*, drawn from these birds, Lat. *auspicium* or *augurium*, according as taken from *seeing their flight* or *hearing their cry*, Il. 2, 859, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 871; *εἷς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος*, *ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης*, the one best *omen* is, to fight for father-land, i. e. we need no other, Il. 12, 243; *οἰωνοὶ ἀγαθοί* good *omens*, Hes. Fr. 39, 10: *τὸν οἰωνὸν δέχομαι*, I hail it as auspicious, Lat. *accipio omen*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 91; so also in Att., Thuc. 6, 27, Xen. Symp. 4, 48, etc.—IV. as adj., *winged*, like Lat. *ales*, Lyc. (From *οἶος*, as *νίωνος* from *νιός*, *κοινωνός* from *κοινος*.)

†Οἰωνός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Oeonus*, son of Licymnius of Midea, a companion of Hercules, Pind. O. 10, 78: Apollod. 2, 7, 3.

Οἰωνοσκοπεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, like *οἰωνιστήριον*, *a place where auguries are taken*, Lat. *templum augurum*: from

Οἰωνοσκοπέω, *ῶ*, *to be an οἰωνοσκόπος*, *to watch the flight of birds*, *to take auguries*, Eur. Bacch. 347; *τινι*, *for* one, Id. Phoen. 956: also *οἰωνοσκοπέομαι*, as dep. mid., Joseph. Hence

Οἰωνοσκόπημα, *ατος*, *το*, *a sign got from the flight of birds*.

Οἰωνοσκοπητικός, *ή*, *όν*, = *οἰωνοσκοπικός*.

Οἰωνοσκοπία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the business of an οἰωνοσκόπος*, Dion. H. 3, 47.

Οἰωνοσκοπικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἰωνοσκόπος*) *of*, or *belonging to augury*, Lat. *auguralis*, *τέχνη*, Dion. H. 3, 70.

Οἰωνοσπάπιον, *ου*, *το*, = *οἰωνοσκοπεῖον*.

Οἰωνοσκόπος, *ον*, (*οἰωνός*, *σκοπέω*) *watching birds, prophesying by their flight* or *cries*: *ὁ οἰωνοσκ.* = *οἰωνιστής*, Eur. Supp. 500.

Οἴως, Att. adv. from *οἷος*, *οἷος ὢν οἷως ἔχεις*; *in what a state* art thou for such a man! Soph. Aj. 923; cf. *οἷος* V, VI.

Οἰωτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἷς*) *made of sheep-skin*, ap. Hesych.

Ὁκᾶ, poet. *ὁκκᾶ*, Dor. for *ὅτε*, like *πόκα* and *τόκα* for *πότε* and *τότε*.

Ὠκέλλω, aor. *ὦκειλα*, inf. *ὠκεῖλαι*:— = *πέλλω*, mostly of ships.—I. trans. of the seamen, *to run a ship aground*, or *on shore*, *τὰς νῆας*, Wess. Hdt. 8, 84, Eur. I. T. 1379, Thuc. 4, 12; *πλέον ὀκ.*, *to steer* one's course, Nic. Th. 295.—II. intr. of the ship, *to run aground*, Thuc. 2, 91, Xen. An. 7, 5, 12; so, metaph., Ar. Ach. 1159, cf. Ath. 274 F.

Ὁκη, Ion. for *ὅπῃ*, Hdt.

Ὀκιμβάζω, f. *-άσω* = *κιμβάζω*, *σκιμβάζω*.

Ὁκκᾶ, poet. for *ὁκα*, Theocr. 1, 87, 4, 21.

Ὁκκᾶ, or better *ὁκ κα*, like *κὰκ κεφαλῆς*, for *ὁτε κεν*, *ὁταν*, Theocr. 8, 68; 11, 22: so, *ὁκκαι*, Theag. ap. Stob. p. 8, 40.

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Ὄκκος, ὁκταλλος or ὁκκαλλος,—v. ὄκος.

Ὀκλαδία, ας, ἡ, (ὁκλάζω)=ὁκλασις. Grainm.

Ὀκλαδίας, ου, ὁ, (ὁκλάζω) (sc. δίφρος, θρόνος) *a folding-chair, camp-stool*, like σκίμπους, Ar. Eq. 1384, 1386.

Ὀκλαδιάω, ῶ, *to be sinking on one's knees*, like ὁκλάζω.

Ὀκλαδόν, adv., *with bended knees, in crouching, covering posture*, Ap. Rh. 3, 122: also ὁκλάξ and ὁκλαστί: from

Ὀκλάζω, f. -σω, *to crouch* or *cower with bended knees, to crouch down* (cf. μετοκλάζω in Il.), of a Persian dance, somewhat like the Mazurka, ὠκλαζε καὶ ἐξανίστατο, Xen. An. 6, 1, 10 (cf. ὁκλασις, ὁκλασμα); ἐς γόνυ ὁκλ., Luc. D. Mort. 27, 4, cf. Philops. 18: hence *to sink down, sit down*, Soph. O. C. 196; of oxen, *to sink on their knees*, Mosch. 2, 99. cf. Valck. Phoen. 642; so of horses that *kneel down* to let their rider mount, Plut. 2, 139 B; et c. acc., ὁκλ. τὰ ὀπίσθια, τοὺς προσθίους, *to bend* their hind or fore legs, Xen. Eq. 11, 3, Ael.:—metaph., like Lat. *desidere, to leave off through weariness, to abate*, Musae. 325, Anth. P. 5, 251: of the wind, *to slacken*, τῆς φορᾶς, Heliod. (Prob. from κλάω, to break, Lat. *frangere*.)

Ὀκλάξ, adv.,=ὁκλαδόν, Pherecr. Coriann. 10, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

Ὀκλαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ὀκλάς, Hdt. 4, 183.

Ὀκλαστί, adv.=ὁκλαδόν, ὁκλαστὶ πηδᾶν, of a frog *hopping*, Babrius. [ᾰ]

Ὀκνᾰλέος, α, ον, poet. for ὀκνηρός, Nonn.:—adv. -έως, Musae. 119.

Ὀκνείω, poet. for sq., Il. 5, 255.

Ὀκνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. ὀκνείω:—*to tarry, delay, hesitate* to do a thing, c. inf., ὀκνείω ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν, Il. 5, 255; ἀρχεμέναι πολέμοιο ὤκνεον, Il. 20, 155.—In Att., usu. with collat. signf. of the feeling which causes the hesitation, and so,—1. of shame, *to be ashamed* or *scruple* to do, *shrink* from doing, ὀκνῶ ἱκέτας προδοῦναι, Eur. Heracl. 246, cf. Thuc. 5, 61, Dem. 702, 4.—2. of pity, *to be sorry* or *fear* to do, Aesch. Pr. 628, Soph. El. 1271. —3. most usu. of alarm, or (in bad sense) of sloth or cowardice, *to fear, be afraid to* do, Soph. Aj. 81, Plat. Gorg. 462 E, etc.—The most usu. construct. continued to be c. inf.: also c. acc., *to fear* a thing, Soph. O. T. 976, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 21, etc.; and, ὀκνεῖν περί τινος, Ib. 4, 5, 20; ὀκν. μή..., *to be afraid* lest..., Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, Xen., etc.: absol. first in Hdt. 7, 50, 1, and freq. in Soph.

Ὀκνηρία, ας, ἡ,=ὀκνος, late word: from

Ὀκνηρός, ά, όν, (ὀκνος) *loitering, slow, hesitating*, Pind. N. 11, 28:—*slothful, sluggish*, εἴς τι, Antipho 118, 24, Thuc. 4, 55; esp. from fear, opp. to τολμηρός, θρασύς, Dem. 777, 5.—II. of things, *causing fear, grievous, troublesome*, Soph. O. T. 834. Adv. -ρῶς, Xen. [ὀκν, Theocr. 24, 35.]

Ὀκνητέον, verb. adj. from ὀκνέω, Plat. Legg. 891 D.

Ὀκνία, ας, ἡ,=ὄκνος, dub.

Ὄκνος, ου, ὁ, *delay, unreadiness, slowness, hesitation*, whether from weariness and bodily fatigue, οὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνος, Il. 5, 817 (answering to κάματος in 811); οὔτ' ὄκνῳ εἴκων οὔτ' ἀφραδίῃσι νόοιο, Il. 10, 122; cf. 13, 224:—or, as more common, from internal causes, as indolence, fear, etc.; *sloth, sluggishness; backwardness, cowardice*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 54, Soph. Ant. 243; ὄκνος καὶ μέλλησις, Thuc. 7, 49; opp. to θράσος, Id. 2, 40; hence simply for *alarm, fear*, Aesch. Ag. 1009, Soph. Phil. 225: in plur., *delays*, Plat. Legg. 768 E, Dem. 308, fin.:—c. gen., τοῦ πόνου γὰρ οὐκ ὄκνος, I grudge not *labour*, Soph. Phil. 887, cf. Isocr. 2 C: πάρεσχεν ὄκνον μὴ ἐλθεῖν, made them *hesitate* to..., Thuc. 3, 39; so, ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι, Xen. An. 4, 4, 11; ὄκνος πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 665 D.—II. Ὄκνος, an allegorical picture by Polygnotus, of a man twisting a rope which a she-ass gnaws to pieces again, Paus. 10, 29, 2, Plin. H. N. 35, 31 (11), an emblem of labour in vain, Lat. *ocnus spartum torquens*, Burm. Propert. 4, 3, 21, συνάγειν τοῦ Ὄκνου τὴν θώμιγγα, Paus. l. c., who says that Polygnotus meant it for the symbol of a bad housewife, who wastes her husband's gains.

B. a kind of *heron*, Lat. *ardea stellaris*, also ἐρωδιὸς ἀστερίας, Arist. H. A. 9, 18, 2.

Ὀκνός, ή, όν, as adj., *idle, cowardly*, dub.

†**Ὄκνος**, ου, ὁ, *Ocnus*, masc. pr n., Paus. 10, 29.

Ὀκνόφιλος, ον, (ὄκνος, φιλέω) *fond of delay*.

Ὀκνώδης, ες, (ὄκνος, εἶδος) *lazy, cowardly*, like ὀκνηρός.

Ὁκόθεν, ὁκοῖος, ὁκόσος, ὁκότε, ὁκότερος, ὅκου, Ion. for ὁπόθεν, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὁπότε, ὁπότερος, ὅπου, but only in prose.

†**Ὀκονδοβάτης**, ου, ὁ, *Ocondobates*, an officer of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

ὈΚΚΟΣ, ὁ, also **ὈΚΚΟΣ**, *the eye*, Gramm., hence ὀκταλλος or ὀκκαλλος, Boeot., and Lat. *OCUS, oculus, ocellus*, akin to ὄσσε, ὀσσομαι, ὄψομαι (cf. *equus*, ἵππος).

†**Ὄκρα**, ας, ἡ, *Ocra*, a mountain-range in Noricum, Strab. p. 202.

Ὀκριάζω, *to be rough* or *angry*, Soph. Fr. 918.

Ὀκρῐάω, ῶ, (ὄκρις) *to make rough*: prob. only used in pass., and in metaph. sense, like τραχύνομαι, Lat. *exasperari*, πανθυμαδὸν ὀκριόωντο, they grew *furiously angry* with each other, Od. 18, 33; ὠκριωμένος, *enraged*, Lyc.

Ὀκρῐβας, αντος, ὁ, (ὄκρις, βαίνω) a kind of *tribune on the tragic stage*, from which the actors declaimed, like ἴκριον or λογεῖον, Lat. *pulpitum*, Plat. Symp. 194 B, Luc. Ner. 9.—Some suppose it to have been in the early wooden theatre what the θυμέλη was afterwards and refer its invention to Aeschylus, Philostr. Vit. Soph. 1, 9, Themist. Or. 26; cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Schol. Plat. l. c.; v. Horat. A. P. 279. —II. generally, like κιλλίβας, *any kind of steps*, etc., by which one can ascend; and so,—1. *a painter's easel*. —2. *the raised seat of the chariot-driver*. —III. acc. to Hesych.,=κίλλος, *an ass* or *goat*. [ῐ]

†**Ὀκριδίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Ocridion*, a hero in Rhodes, Plut.

†**Ὀκρικλοι**, ων, οἱ, the city *Ocriculum* in Umbria, Strab. p. 226.

Ὀκρῐοειδής, ές, (ὄκρις, εἶδος) *of a pointed shape: projecting*, Hipp.

Ὀκρῐόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὄκρις) *having many points* or *roughnesses, rugged, pointed*, in Hom. always epith. of unhewn stone, χερμάδιον, λίθος, πέτρος, μάρμαρος, Il. 4, 518; 8, 327; 12, 380; 16, 735;—so, ὀκρ. χερμάς, Aesch. Theb. 300; χθών, Id. Pr. 282. (Cf. ὀκρυόεις sub fin.

Ὀκριόωντο, Ep. for ὀκριῶντο, Od., v. ὀκριάω.

Ὄκρῐς, ιος, ἡ, like ἄκρις, ἄκρα, *a point* or *prominence, any roughness* on an edge or surface, whether large or small: hence in Umbrian and old Lat.=*mons confragosus*, v. Rhein. Museum 1, 386.—II. as adj. ὀκρίς, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὀκριόεις, *rugged, peaked*, Aesch. Pr. 1016. Hence

Ὀκρίωμα, ατος, τό, like ὄκρις, *a projecting point, peak*. [ῐ]

Ὀκρῠόεις, εσσα, εν,=κρυόεις, with o euphon., just like κρυερός, *chilling*, *making* one *shudder*, hence *fearful, dreadful*, πόλεμος, Il. 9, 64: and in Il. 6, 344, Helen calls herself κύων ὀκρυόεσσα: ὀκρ. φόβος, Ap. Rh. 2, 607; ὀκρ. βᾶρις, of Charon's boat, Leon. Tar. 59. (ὀκρυόεις and ὀκριόεις are oft. confounded in the common editions, v. Heyne Il. T. 4, p. 649: Wolf was the first to distinguish them in Hom.)

†**Ὀκταβία**, ας, ἡ, the Rom. name *Octavia*, Paus.

†**Ὀκταβιᾱνός**, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Octavianus*, Plut.

†**Ὀκτάβιος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Octavius*, Plut.

Ὀκτάβλωμος, ον, (ὀκτώ, βλωμός) *consisting of eight morsels* or *mouthfuls*, ὀκτ. ἄρτος, an old kind of loaf which before baking *was scored in eight equal parts*, Hes Op. 440.

Ὀκτᾰδάκτῡλος, ον, (ὀκτώ, δάκτυλος) *eight-fingered*, Ar. Lys. 109: but Lob. Phryn 415, Elmsl. Med. 1150, prefer the form ὀκτωδάκτυλος.

Ὀκτάδραχμος, ον, (ὀκτώ, δραχμή) *weighing* or *worth eight drachmae*.

Ὀκτάεδρος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ἕδρα) *eight-sided*: τὸ ὀκτ., *an octahedron*, Tim. Locr. 98 D.

Ὀκτᾱετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a space of eight years*, Plut. 2, 892 C: from

Ὀκτᾱέτης, ες, (ὀκτώ, ἔτος) *for eight years*, Diod. Hence

Ὀκτᾱετία, ας, ἡ, = ὀκταετηρίς, Procl.

Ὀκτᾱετίς, ή, pecul. fem. of ὀκταέτης, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

Ὀκτᾱήμερος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ἡμέρα) *for eight days*, N. T.

Ὀκτάκις, (ὀκτώ) adv., *eight times*, Luc. adv. Indoct. 4, Plut., etc. [ᾰ]

Ὀκτᾰκισμύριοι, αι, α, (ὀκτάκις, μύριοι) *eighty thousand*, Diod. [ῡ]

Ὀκτᾰκισχίλιοι, αι, α, (ὀκτάκις, χίλιοι) *eight thousand*, Hdt. 9, 28: he also has in sing., ἵππος ὀκτακισχιλίη for ὀκτακισχίλιοι ἱππεῖς,—as we say, '8000 horse,' 7, 85, cf. 5, 30. [χῐ]

Ὀκτάκνημος, ον, (ὀκτώ, κνημη II) *eight-spoked*, κύκλα, Il. 5, 723.

Ὀκτᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, *eight hundred*, Hdt. 2, 9, etc. Hence

Ὀκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν, *the eight-hundredth*, Dio C.

Ὀκτᾰκότῡλος, ον, (ὀκτώ, κοτύλη) *holding eight cotylae*, Ath. 180 A.

Ὀκτάκωλος, ον, (ὀκτώ, κῶλον) *eight-limbed* or *jointed*.

Ὀκταλλος, ὁ, v. ὄκος.

Ὀκτᾰμερής, ές, (ὀκτώ, μέρος) *of* or *in eight parts*, Diog. L. 7, 110.

Ὀκτάμετρος, ον, (ὀκτώ, μέτρον) *of eight metres* or *feet*. [ᾰ]

Ὀκτᾰμηνῐαῖος, α, ον, later form for sq., Diod., Plut. 2, 908 A.

Ὀκτάμηνος, ον, (ὀκτώ, μήν) *eight months old, in the eighth month*, Xen. Cyn. 7, 6. [ᾰ]

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Ὀκτάπεδος, ον, Dor. for ὀκτάπους, Tab. Heracl. [ᾰ]

Ὀκτάπηχυς, υ, (ὀκτώ, πῆχυς) *eight cubits long.* [ᾰ]

Ὀκταπλάσιος, α, ον, *eightfold*, Lat. *octuplus*, Ar. Eq. 70. [ᾰ]

Ὀκταπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg.

Ὀκτάπλεθρος, ον, (ὀκτώ, πλέθρον) *eight plethra long* or *large*, Dion. H. 4, 61.

Ὀκταπλόος, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, οῦν, *eightfold.*

Ὀκτᾰπόδης, ου, ὁ, (ὀκτώ, πούς) *eight feet long*, Hes. Op. 437.

Ὀκτάπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὀκτώ, πούς) *eight-footed*, Anth.:—Scythian name for one who possessed two oxen and a cart, Luc. Scyth. 1.—II. *eight feet long.* [ᾰ]

Ὀκτάῤῥιζος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥίζα) *with eight roots:* of a stag's horns, *with eight points* or *tynes*, Leon. Tar. 32, 3.

Ὀκτάῤῥῠμος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥυμός) of chariots, *with eight poles*,—or, rather, *so constructed as to be drawn by eight pair* of horses or oxen, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 52.

Ὀκτάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὀκτώ) *the number eight*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 7, 22.

Ὀκτάσημος, ον, (ὀκτώ, σῆμα) *with eight signs:* in prosody, *of eight times*, Herm. El. Metr. p. 240. [ᾰ]

Ὀκταστάδιος, ον, (ὀκτώ, στάδιον) *eight stades long*; τὸ ὀκταστάδιον, *a length of eight stades*, Polyb. 34, 12, 4. [στᾰ]

Ὀκτάστῡλος, ον, (ὀκτώ, στῦλος) *with eight columns in front*, of temples, Vitruv.

†Ὀκτάτομος, ον, (ὀκτώ, τέμνω) *divided into eight parts*, βίβλος, Alex. Trall.

Ὀκτάτονος, ον, (ὀκτώ, τείνω) ἕλικες ὀκ., *the eight arms* with which the cuttle-fish catches its prey, Anth. P. 9, 14. [ᾰ]

Ὀκτᾰχῶς, adv., *in eight ways.*

Ὀκτήρης, ες, (ὀκτώ, *ἄρω?) *eight-fold:* ναῦς ὀκτ., a ship *with eight banks of oars*, Polyb. 16, 3, 2.

'ΟΚΤΩ', *οἱ, αἱ, τά.* indecl. *eight*, Hom., etc. (Lat. *octo*, Sanscr. *ashtan*, †Germ. *acht.*)

Ὀκτωδάκτῡλος, ον, v. sub ὀκταδ-.

Ὀκτωκαίδεκα, *οἱ, αἱ, τά,* indecl., *eighteen*, Hdt. 2, 111, etc.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκάδραχμος, ον, (foreg., δραχμή) *weighing* or *worth eighteen drachmae*, Dem. 1045, 3.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκαέτης, ες, (ἔτος) *eighteen years old*, or *lasting eighteen years*, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7, Lob. Phryn. 408.

†Ὀκτωκαιδεκαέτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., *eighteen years old*, Luc. Tox. 24: Dial. Meretr. 8, 2.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκάπηχυς, υ, (πῆχυς) *eighteen cubits long*, Diod.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκαπλάσιων, ον, *eighteenfold*, Plut. 2, 925 C.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκάσημος, ον, *of eighteen times*, in prosody.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκᾶταῖος, α, ον, *on the eighteenth day*, Hipp.: from

Ὀκτωκαιδέκᾰτος, η, ον, (ὀκτωκαίδεκα) *the eighteenth:* ὀκτωκαιδεκάτῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), *on the eighteenth day*, Od. 5, 279 etc.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀκτωκαίδεκα, ἔτος) *eighteen years old*, Dem. 1009, 13.

Ὀκτωκαιδεκέτις, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., †v. ὀκτωκαιδεκαέτις.

Ὀκτωκαιεικοσιπλασίων, ον, *twenty-eight-fold*, Plut. 2, 899 F.

Ὀκτωμηναῖος, α, ον, = ὀκταμηναῖος, Lob. Phryn. 549.

Ὀκτωμηνος, ον, (μήν) = ὀκτάμηνος.

Ὀκτώπηχυς, υ, = ὀκτάπηχυς, Philem. p. 431.

Ὀκτώπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδ, τό, = ὀκτάπους, Cratin. Θρᾶτ. 10; as subst. for σκορπιος, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5, 26. —II. *eight feet large*, Plat. Meno 82 E, 83 A, etc.

Ὀκτώραβδος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥάβδος) *with eight staves, stripes* or *lines.*

Ὀκτωστάδιος, ον, = ὀκταστάδιος, Strab. [ᾰ]

Ὀκτώφορος, ον, (ὀκτώ, φέρω) *borne by eight:* as subst., ὁ or ἡ ὀκτ., *a litter carried by eight*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: also τὸ ὀκτώφορον.

Ὀκχέω, Dor. form of ὀχέω, made harsher by the insertion of κ, *to bear*, πόνον, Pind. O. 2, 122; cf. Call. Jov. 23.

Ὀκχή, ῆς, ἡ, Dor. for ὀχή, *a prop, support*, Call. Fr. 484.

Ὄκχος, ὁ, Dor. for ὄχος, *a chariot*, Pind. O. 6, 40.

Ὅκως, Ion. for ὅπως, Hdt., etc.; never in Hom.

Ὁκωσκα, old perf. of ἔχω, whence the compd. συνοχωκότε, Il. 2, 218; v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 85 Anm. 5. Hence

Ὀκωχεύω, (κωχεύω, ὀχεύω, ὀχέω, ἔχω) *to hold*, Hesych.

Ὀκωχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a prop, hold.*

Ὀλαί, αἱ, v. sub οὐλαί.

†Ὀλαΐδας, ὁ, *Olaïdas*, a Theban, a victor in the Pythian games, Paus. 10, 7, 8.

†Ὄλανα, or Ὅλανα, *the Olana*, one of the mouths of the Po, now *Po di Volano*, Polyb. 2, 16, 10.

Ὀλάργῡρος, ον, (ὅλος, ἄργυρος) *of solid silver*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

Ὀλᾰχήϊον, τό, also written -αχνον, -άχιον, -αχνιον, ὄλεχον, said to be Syracus. for ὄλαχνον, ὀλάχνιον, = οὐλοχόϊον, q. v.

†Ὄλβη, ης, ἡ, *Olbe*, a city of Cilicia, with a temple of Jupiter founded by Ajax and Teucer, Strab. p. 672.

Ὀλβήεις, εσσα, εν, late poet. word for ὄλβιος, Manetho.

Ὄλβια, ας, ἡ, (ὄλβος) *bliss*, εἰς ὄλβιαν = εἰς μακαρίαν, Com. ap. Phot.

Ὄλβια, τά, like Ὄλπια, older form for Ἄλπια, *the Alps*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D.

†Ὀλβία, ας, ἡ, *Olbia*, a city of European Scythia, on the Borysthenes, a colony of Miletus, the later Βορυσθενίς, Strab. p. 306, cf. Hdt. 4, 18, 78.—2. a city of Pamphylia, Strab. p. 666.—3. a city of Gaul, a colony of the Massilians, Strab. p. 180.—4. a city of Sardinia, Paus. 10, 17, 5.—Many others of this name in Steph. Byz.

†Ὀλβιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Olbiades*, a celebrated painter of Athens, Paus. 1, 3, 5.

Ὀλβιάζω, = sq. dub.

Ὀλβίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὄλβος) *to make happy*, Eur. Phoen. 1689, Hel. 228: esp. *to deem happy* or *blest*, like μακρίζω, Aesch. Ag. 928, Soph. O. T. 1529, etc.: pass., οἱ τὰ πρῶτ' ὠλβισμένοι, Eur. I. A. 51; μέγα ὀλβισθεις, Id. Tro. 1253.

Ὀλβιογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλβιος, γαστήρ) *whose happiness is in his belly, a belly-god*, Amphis Γυναικομ. 2.

Ὀλβιοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ and ἡ, (ὄλβιος, δαίμων) *of blessed lot*, Il. 3, 182.

Ὀλβιοδότης, ου, ὁ, = ὀλβιοδώτης.

Ὀλβιόδωρος, ον, (ὄλβιος, δῶρον) *bestowing bliss*, χθὼν ὀλβ., *bounteous* earth, Eur. Hipp. 750.

Ὀλβιοδώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -δῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ὄλβιος, δίδωμι) *bestower of bliss*, Orph. H. 33, 2; 39, 2, etc.

Ὀλβιοεργός, όν, (ὄλβιος, *ἔργω) *making happy*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 16.

Ὀλβιοθύμιος, ον, (ὄλβιος, θυμός) *happy-minded*; or act., *heart-gladdening*, Orph. H. 18, 21.

Ὀλβιόκοσμος, ον, (ὄλβιος, κόσμος) *making the world happy*, dub.

Ὀλβιόμοιρος, ον, (ὄλβιος, μοῖρα) = ὀλβιοδαίμων, Orph. H. 25, 6.

Ὀλβιόπλουτος, ον, (ὄλβιος, πλοῦτος) *blest in wealth*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

†Ὀλβιοπολῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Olbiopolitae, inhab. of Olbia* (1), Hdt. 4, 18.

Ὄλβιος, ον, but more usu. α, ον, as Eur. Alc. 452, Or. 1338: (ὄλβος): *happy, blest with all the goods of life*, in Hom., always in reference to worldly goods, *wealthy, rich*, just like Lat. *beatus.* εὐδαίμων τε καὶ ὄλβιος, Hes. Op. 824; however the word implies more than *mere outward* prosperity, and so, Hdt. 1, 32 opposes it to εὐτυχής, which in 8, 75 he expresses by ὄλβ. χρήμασι: generally, *happy, blessed*, Soph. El. 160: besides the masc. (which alone occurs in Il., as also in Hes.) Hom. only uses neut. plur., as, ὄλβια δοῦναι, *to bestow rich* gifts, Od. 8, 413; δῶρα ὄλβια ποιεῖν, to make gifts *happy*, make them prosper, Od. 13, 42; so in adv., ὄλβια ζώειν, to live *happy*, Od. 7, 148, cf. Hdt. 1, 30; πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια εἰπεῖν, Hdt. 1, 31:—cf. sub ὄλβιοι, ἡ.—But the word was not common in Att. prose: Plat. has it once, Prot. 337 D.—Irreg. superl. ὀλβιστος, η, ον, like αἰσχιστος, ἐχθιστος, ὠκτιστος, ἄλγιστος, κέρδιστος, very freq. in later poets from Callim. and Mel. downwds., Schäf. Greg. p. 896 sq., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 167: the regul. superl. ὀλβιώτατος is in Hdt. 1, 30, 216. Adv., -ίως, Soph. O. C. 1720. (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 67 Anm. 4, n, instead of the superl. ὄλβιστος, assumes a verb. adj. ὀλβιστός, ή, όν, from ὀλβίζω, *to be deemed happy*, like μακαριστός,—without sufficient reason, and against the MSS.)

†Ὄλβιος, ου, ὁ, *the Olbius*, a river of Arcadia, = Ἀροάνιος, Paus. 8, 14, 3.

Ὀλβιόπῖφος, ον, (ὄλβιος, πῖφος) *happy in his own conceit*, said of Archytas, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4, 52,—formed after the Homeric ὀλβιοδαίμων.

Ὀλβιόφρονος, ον, (ὄλβος, φρονέω) *watching* or *keeping happiness.*

Ὀλβιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλβιος, φρήν) *leaning towards the rich*, Luc. Tragop. 193.

Ὀλβιόχειρος, ον, (ὄλβιος, χείρ) *with blessed hands*, v. l. Orph. H. 22, 8.

Ὀλβιστος, η, ον, or ὀλβιστός, ή, όν; v. ὄλβιος fin.

Ὀλβοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Eur. Bacch. 419.

Ὀλβοδότης, ου, ὁ, (ὄλβος, δίδωμι) *giver of bliss, of good* or *wealth*, like ὀλβιοδώτης, Eur. Bacch. 572.

Ὀλβοδότις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Orph. H. 26, 9.

Ὀλβοθρέμμων, ον, (ὄλβος, τρέφω) *nursed amid wealth*, Κῆρες, Pind. Fr. 245.

Ὀλβομέλαθρος, ον, (ὄλβος, μέλαθρον) *of a happy house*, Manetho.

Ὀλβοποιέω, ῶ, (ὄλβος, νέμω βίον, *to live a happy* life, Manetho.

ΟΛΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *happiness, bliss*, all that belongs to a happy life: in Hom. and Hes., esp. *of worldly goods, wealth*, hence ὄλβῳ τε πλούτῳ τε, Il. 16, 596, Od. 14, 206, generally, *prosperity on life*, (cf. ὄλβιος), Od. 3, 208, etc.; freq. in Pind., and Trag., esp. Eur; —a poet. word, also used by Hdt. 4,

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86, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 9; 4, 2, 44 and 46: mostly of persons and families, but in later writers also of countries, etc. (Prob. akin to *ἄλφω, ἀλφαίνω: acc. to Pott from root λαβ-, λαμβάνω, etc., Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 260.)

'Ολβοφόρος, ον, (ὄλβος, φέρω) *bringing bliss* or *wealth*, Eur. I. A. 597.

†'Ολγασσος, ου, ὁ, *Olgassus*, a mountain-range of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

†'Ολέαστρον, ου, τό, *Oleastrum*, a city of Hispania near the mouth of the Iberus, Strab. p. 159.

'Ολέεσθαι, inf. fut. mid. of ὄλλυμι, Ion. for ὀλεῖσθαι, Il.

'Ολέεσκε, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ὄλλυμι, Il. 19, 135.

'Ολέθριος, ον, Eur. Hec. 1084, Med. 993; but α, ου Hdt. 6, 112, and oft. in Trag. (ὄλεθρος):—*destructive, deadly*, ὀλ. ἦμαρ, *the evil* day, day *of destruction*, Il. 19, 294, 409, cf. ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ; ψῆφος ὀλ., a vote *of death*, Aesch. Theb. 198; ὀλ. κότος, Id. Cho. 952; so in Soph., etc.; also in Plat. Rep. 389 D:—c. gen., γάμοι ὀλέθριοι φίλων, Id. Ag. 1156.—II. pass., *lost, undone, unhappy*, Soph. Aj. 402, Tr. 878.—2. *rascally, worthless*, cf. ὄλεθρος II, Luc. D. Mort. 2, 1. Adv. -ίως.

'Ολεθροποιός, όν, (ὄλεθρος, ποιέω) *causing destruction*.

'Ολεθρος, ου, ὁ, (ὀλῶ, ὄλλυμι) *ruin, destruction, death*, both act. and pass., freq. in Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. always in last signf., usu. αἰπὺς or λυγρὸς ὄλεθρος, Il. 10, 174, etc.; also ἀδευκὴς and οἰκτιστος ὀ., Od. 4, 489; 23, 79; ὄλεθρος ψυχῆς, *loss* of life, *the consummation* of death, Il. 22, 325, Pind.; ὀλέθρου πείρατα, like θανάτου τέλος, Il. 6, 143, etc.:—οὐκ εἰς ὄλεθρον; as an imprecation, *plague take thee!* Soph. O. T. 430:—χρημάτων ὀλέθρῳ, by *loss* of money, Thuc. 7, 27;—freq. in Plat.—II. like Lat. *pernicies* and *pestis, that which causes destruction*, Hes. Th. 326: esp. of a *mischievous person, a curse, plague*, or *ruin* to others, Hdt. 3, 142, (Valck. ad 5, 67 is wrong in making it *one who deserves death*,=βάραθρος); so Oedipus calls himself τὸν μέγαν ὄλεθρον, Soph. O. T. 1344; freq. in Dem., as, ὀλ. Μακεδών, of Philip, 119, 8; ὀλ. γραμματεύς, of Aeschines, 269, 19; cf. 582, 1; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 191, and v. sub φθορος.

'Ολεῖ, ὀλεῖται, 2 and 3 sing. fut. mid. of ὄλλυμι.

'Ολέκρανον, ου, τό,=ὠλέκρανον, Ar. Pac. 443.

'ΟΛΕ'ΚΩ, only used in pres. and impf., the latter without augm.: (from same root as ὄλλυμι, ὀλώλεκα). *To ruin, destroy, kill*, in Hom. always in last signf., and usu. of men, as Il. 18, 172; but in Od. 22, 305, of birds which *prey* on smaller birds:—pass. =ὄλλυμαι, *to perish, die*, esp. a violent death, Il. 1, 10; 16, 17. The word is chiefly Ep.; used by Trag. once in act., Soph. Ant. 1285; twice in pass., Aesch. Pr. 563, Soph. Tr. 1012,—all lyric passages.

'Ολερός, ά, όν, Att. for θολερός, *impure, turbid*, Galen.

'Ολέσαι, inf. aor. act. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ολέσας, ασα, αν, part. aor. act. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ολεσήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλλυμι, ἀνήρ) *ruining men*, epith. of perjury, Theogn. 399.

'Ολέσθαι, inf. aor. mid. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ολεσιαυλοκάλαμος, v. ὀλεσισιαλοκάλαμος.

'Ολεσίβωλος, ον, *clod-crushing*.

'Ολεσίθηρ, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλλυμι, θήρ) *beast-slaying*, ὠλένας ὀλεσίθηρος, of Cadmus, Eur. Phoen. 664.

'Ολεσίθηρος, ον, prob. only a misinterpr. of the passage just quoted.

'Ολεσίμβροτος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, βροτός) *destroying mortals*, Orph. Lith. 444.

'Ολεσίοικος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, οἶκος) *destroying houses*, dub. for ὠλ., cf. Lob. Phryn. 701.

'Ολεσίπτολις, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄλλυμι, πτόλις) *destroying cities*, Tryph. 453, 683.

'Ολεσι-σιαλο-κάλαμος, ον, *made of spittle-wasting reed*, epith. of the flute in Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 E,—as Bergk reads for ὀλεσιαυλοκάλαμος.

'Ολεσσιτυραννος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, τύραννος) *destroying tyrants*, Anth. P. 15, 50.

'Ολέσκω, collat. form of ὄλλυμι, Lob. Paral. 435.

'Ολέσσαι, ὀλέσσας, Ep. for ὀλέσαι, ὀλέσας, Hom.

'Ολεσσε, Ep. for ὤλεσε, 3 sing. aor. act. of ὄλλυμι, Od.

'Ολέσσει, Ep. for ὀλέσει, 3 sing. fut. act. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ολέσω, fut. act. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ολετειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Batr. 117.

'Ολετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὀλῶ, ὄλλυμι) *a destroyer, murderer*, Il. 18, 114, Alcman 124: fem. ὀλέτις, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 256.

'Ολή, ἡ, v. οὐλαί.

'Οληαι, ὀλῆται, subj. aor. mid. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

†'Ολθακός, οῦ, ὁ, *Olthacus*, a chief of the Dardanians, Plut. Lucull. 16.

†'Ολιατος, ου, ὁ, *Oliatus*, of Mylasa, one of the tyrants in Ionia, Hdt. 5, 37.

'Ολιβράζω, f. -ξω, = ὀλισθαίνω, Dor.: from

'Ολιβρός, ά, όν, Dor. for ὀλισθηρός, Gramm.

†'Ολιγαιβίδαι. ῶν, οἱ, *the Oligaethidae*, a family in Corinth, Pind. O. 13, 137.

'Ολῑγαιμία, ας, ἡ, *want of blood*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 5, 6: from

'Ολίγαιμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, αἷμα) *with little blood*, Hipp., Arist. ubi supra.

'Ολῑγῴκῐς, adv., (ὀλίγος) *but few times, seldom*, Eur. Or. 393, Thuc. 6, 38, etc. [ῐ̆]

'Ολίγαμπελος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ἄμπελος) *barren of vines*, Anth. P. 9, 413.

'Ολῑνανδρέω, ῶ, *to be thinly peopled*, Plut. Poplic. 11: and

'Ολῑγανδρία, ας, ἡ, *thinness of population*, †Plut. 2, 413 F: from

'Ολίγανδρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ἀνήρ) *thinly peopled*. [ῐ̆]

'Ολίγανθρωπέω, ῶ,=ὀλιγανδρέω: also in mid., Joseph.: and

'Ολῑγανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, = ὀλιγανδρία, Thuc. 1, 11, etc.: from

'Ολίγάνθρωπος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ἄνθρωπος)=ὀλίγανδρος, Xen. Lac. 1, 1.

'Ολῑγᾱριστία, ας, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, ἄριστον) *abstinence at breakfast, a scanty meal*, Plut. 2, 127 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

'Ολῑγάρκεια, ας, ἡ, *contentment with little*: and

'Ολῑγαρκέω, ῶ, *to be contented with little*, Geop.: from

'Ολῑγαρκής, ές, (ὀλίγος, ἀρκέομαι) *contented with little*, Luc. Tim. 57: τὸ ὀλ.,=ὀλιγάρκεια, Ib. 54.

'Ολῑγαρκία, ας, ἡ,=ὀλιγάρκεια.

'Ολῑγαρτία, ας, ἡ, *scarcity of bread*.

'Ολῑγαρχέομαι, as pass., *to be governed by a few, be under an oligarchy*, Thuc. 5, 31; 8, 63, etc.: the act. is prob. only used in part., *οἱ ὀλιγαρχοῦντες, oligarchs, members of an oligarchy*: cf. δημοκρατέομαι: from

'Ολῑγάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ὀλίγος, ἄρχω) *an oligarch*, Dion. H. 11, 43. Hence

'Ολῑγαρχία, ας, ἡ, *an oligarchy, government in the hands of a few families* or *persons*, Hdt. 3, 81, 82, and freq. in Att. prose:—on its technical sense, v. Arist. Pol. 3, 8, 3; 4, 4, 3, sq. Hence

'Ολῑγαρχικός, ή, όν, *oligarchical, of* or *belonging to oligarchy*, ὀλ. κόσμος, Thuc. 8, 72: of persons, *inclined* or *devoted to oligarchy*, Lys. 171, 36, Plat., etc. Adv. -χῶς, Plat. Rep. 555 A.

†'Ολίγασυς, ὁ, *Oligasys*, a Paphlagonian name, Strab. p. 553.

'Ολιγαῦλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *having but little arable land*, ap. Suid.

'Ολῑγαχόθεν, (ὀλίγος) adv., *from few parts* or *places*, c. gen., ὀλ. τῆς Ἀσιης, Hdt. 3, 96.

'Ολῑγάχου, (ὀλίγος) adv., *in few places*, Plat. Charm. 160 C.

'Ολῑγεκτέω, ῶ, (ὀλίγος, ἔχω) *to have little*, formed like πλεονεκτέω. Hence

'Ολῑγεξία, ας, ἡ, *the having little*: also ὀλιγοεξία, Lob. Phryn. 676: formed like πλεονεξία.

'Ολῑγήμερος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ἡμέρα) *a few days old; in a few days*, Hipp.

'Ολῑγηπελέω, ῶ, (ὀλίγος, πέλομαι) *to have little power, to be weak* or *powerless*, Hom. in part. ὀλιγηπελέων, ἐουσα, *faint, powerless*, Il. 15, 245, Od. 5, 457; 19, 356; cf. κακηπελέω. Hence

'Ολῑγηπελής, ές, *weak, powerless*, Anth. P. 7, 380; cf. εὐηπελής. Hence

'Ολῑγηπελία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *weakness, faintness*, Od. 5, 468; cf. εὐηπελία, κακηπελία.

'Ολῑγημις, ες, (ὀλίγος, *ἄρω?) for ὀλίγος, Nic. Th. 284. Hence

'Ολῑγήριος, ον,=ὀλίγος, ὀλ. σῆμα, *a small tomb-stone*, Leon. Tar. 83; where others wrongly take ὀλιγήριον as a subst., compd. of ὀλίγος, ἠρίον.

'Ολῑγηροσίη, ης, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, ἄροσις) *want of arable land*, Anth. P. 6, 98.

'Ολῑγησίπῡος, ον, (ὀλίγος, σῖπύα) *with little corn*, or *a small bread-basket*, Leon. Tar. 9, 10; 13, 2; opp. to εὐσίπυος.

'Ολίγινθα, adv.,=μίνυνθα, Hesych. [ῐ̆]

'Ολῑγίστατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of ὀλίγος.

'Ολίγιστος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of ὀλίγος, q. v., Il. 19, 223, Hes. Op. 721, and freq. in Att., as Ar. Ran. 115, Plat., etc.

'Ολῑγόαιμος, ον,=ὀλίγαιμος.

'Ολῑγόβῐος, ον, (ὀλίγος, βίος) *short-lived*, LXX.

'Ολιγοβόρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, βορά) *eating but little*, Hipp.

'Ολῑγόβουλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, βουλή) *with little discretion* or *counsel*, Physiogn.

'Ολῑγογνώμων, ον,=ὀλίγωρος.

'Ολῑγογόνᾰτος, η, ον, (ὀλίγος, γόνυ) *with few joints* or *knots*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγογονία, ας, ἡ, *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, Plat. Prot. 321 B: from

'Ολῑγόγονος, ον, (ὀλίγος, *γένω) *unfruitful, barren*, Hdt. 3, 108, Arist.

'Ολῑγοδάπᾰνος, ον, (ὀλίγος, δαπάνη) *consuming* or *spending little*. [ᾰ̆]

'Ολῑγοδεής, ές, (ὀλίγος, δέομαι) *wanting but little*, Polyb. 16, 20, 4. Hence

'Ολῑγοδεία, or -δεῖα, ας, ἡ, *contentment with little*, Philo.

'Ολῑγοδίαιτος, ον, (ὀλίγος, δίαιτα) *living on little*, Ath. [ῐ̆]

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'Ολῑγόδουλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, δοῦλος) *having but few slaves*, Strab. p. 783.

'Ολῑγοδρᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be able to do little, to be weak*, like ὀλιγηπελέω, Hom., but only in Il., and always in part., ὀλῑγοδρανέων, *feeble, powerless*, 15, 246; 16, 843; 22, 337: from

'Ολῑγοδρᾰνής, ές, (ὀλίγος, δράω, δραίνω) *of little might, feeble*, Ar. Av. 686, Luc. Hence

'Ολῑγοδρᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *weakness, feebleness*, Aesch. Pr. 548.

'Ολῑγοδύνᾰμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, δύναμαι) *of little power, ineffectual*. [ῡ]

'Ολῑγοελαιόω, ῶ, (ὀλίγος, ἔλαιον) *to yield little oil*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγοεξία, ας, ἡ, v. ὀλιγεξία.

'Ολῑγοεργής, ές, (ὀλίγος, *ἔργω) *of little strength*, σῶμα, Hipp.

'Ολῑγοέτης, ες, (ὀλίγος, ἔτος) *of few years*. Hence

'Ολῑγοετία, ας, ἡ, *fewness of years, youth*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.

'Ολῑγόζος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὄζος) *with few branches*, Theophr. [ῐ]

'Ολῑγοήμερος, ον,=ὀλιγήμερος.

'Ολῑγοθερμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, θέρμη) *of little warmth*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 7, 8.

'Ολῑγόθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with little hair*.

'Ολῑγοθῡμέω, ῶ, *to be of little courage*: from

'Ολῑγοθῡμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, θυμός) *of little courage*.

'Ολῑγόινος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ἶς) *with few, weak sinews* or *fibres*, Theophr. [ῐ]

'Ολῑγόκαιρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, καιρός) *with few opportunities*, ῥητορική, Hipp.

'Ολῑγοκάλᾰμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, κάλαμος) *with few reeds* or *stalks*, Theophr. [κᾰ]

'Ολῑγόκαρπος, ον, *with little fruit*.

'Ολῑγόκαυλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, καυλός) *with few stalks*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, κέρας) *with small horns*, Geop.

'Ολῑγοκλάδος, ον, (ὀλίγος, κλάδος) *with few branches*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγοκρᾰτέομαι, as pass.,=ὀλιγαρχέομαι.

'Ολῑγολᾰλέω, ῶ, *to prate little*.

'Ολῑγόλογος, ον, *of few words*.

'Ολῑγομᾰθής, ές, *having learnt little*. Adv. -θῶς.

'Ολῑγομετρία, ας, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, μέτρον) in prosody, *the having few feet*, Stob.

'Ολῑγόμισθος, ον, (ὀλίγος, μισθός) *receiving small wages*, Ep. Plat. 348 A.

'Ολῑγομῡθία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking little*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 441, 30: from

'Ολῑγόμῡθος, ον, (ὀλίγος, μῦθος) *speaking little*.

'Ολῑγόνειρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὄνειρος) *not given to dreaming*, Iambl.

'Ολῑγόξῡλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ξύλον) *with little wood, shrubby*, Leon. Tar. 54.

'Ολῑγοπαιδία, ας, ἡ, *want, fewness of children*: from

'Ολῑγόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, παῖς) *with few children*, Plat. Legg. 930 A.

'Ολῑγοπελέω, ῶ, -πελής, -πελία, ἡ, prose forms for ὀλιγηπ-, in Gramm.

'Ολῑγόπιστος, ον, (ὀλίγος, πίστις) *of little faith*, N. T.

'Ολῑγοποιέω, ῶ, (ὀλίγος, ποιέω) *to make few, diminish*, LXX.

'Ολῑγοπόλιος, ον, *with thin gray hair*, like σπανιοπόλιος.

'Ολῑγοπονία, ας, ἡ, *sparingness in labour, idleness*, Polyb. 16, 28, 3: from

'Ολῑγόπονος, ον, (ὀλίγος, πονέω) *working little*, Dion. H.

'Ολῑγοποσία, ας, ἡ, *moderation in drinking*, Hipp.: from

'Ολῑγοποτέω, ῶ, *to drink little*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 16: from

'Ολῑγοπότης, ου, ὁ, (ὀλίγος, πίνω) *one who drinks little*, Ath. 419 A.

'Ολῑγόποτος, ον, (ὀλίγος, πίνω) *drinking little*, Arist. H. A. 8, 4, 1.

'Ολῑγοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a retired, quiet sort of life*, opp. to πολυπραγμοσύνη, Plut. 2, 1043 B: from

'Ολῑγοπράγμων, ον, (ὀλίγος, πρᾶγμα) *averse to meddling* or *business*, opp. to πολυπράγμων, Plut. 2, 1043 B.

'Ολῑγόπτερος, ον, (ὀλίγος, πτερόν) *with few feathers*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 7.

'Ολῑγόπῡρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, πυρός) *with little wheat*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγόῤῥιζος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ῥίζα) *with few roots*, Theophr.

'ΟΛΙΓΟΣ, η, ον, of number or quantity, *few, little*, opp. to πολύς, freq. in Hom., etc.; also of space, Il. 10, 161, etc.: and of time, Il. 19, 157. —The governing body in oligarchies was called *οἱ ὀλίγοι*, Thuc. 8, 9, Xen., etc.—2. c. inf., *too few, too little to* do a thing, *too few* for..., Hdt. 6, 109; 7, 207, Thuc. 1, 50.—II. of size, *small, little*, opp. to μέγας, Od. 10, 94, etc.: but much less freq. than in first signf., and very rare in prose, Valck. Hipp. 530.—III. Hom. oft. has the neut. ὀλίγον, as adv., *little, a little, slightly*, with verbs and compar. adjs., ὀλίγον προγενέστερος, ἥσσων, οὐκ ὀλ. στιβαρώτερος, φέρτερος, etc.; so, ὀλίγον πρότερον, Hdt. 4, 81, Plat. Polit. 262 B, etc.:—but ὀλίγῳ is more common with the compar. in Att. prose, Plat. Gorg. 460 C, Rep. 327 B, etc. —IV. special phrases:—1. ὀλίγου, *within a little*, i. e. *all but, nearly*, Od. 14, 37, Plat. Prot. 361 C, etc.; ὀλίγου ἐδέησα, c. inf. aor., e. g. ὀλίγου ἐδέησε καταλαβεῖν, wanted *but little* of overtaking, *all but* overtook, Hdt. 7, 10, 3; for ὀλίγου δεῖν, cf. sub δεῖ II: ὀλίγου (or ὀλίγῳ) ἐς χιλίους, *hard upon* 1000, Thuc. 4, 124:—so, δι' ὀλίγου, *at a short distance*, Aesch. Theb. 762.—2. of time, δι' ὀλίγου, *at short notice, suddenly*, Thuc. 2, 85; 6, 11; ἐν ὀλίγῳ, *in brief*, Plat. Apol. 22 B; ἐπ' ὀλίγον, *for a short time*; ἐξ ὀλίγου=δι' ὀλίγου, Thuc. 2, 61; μετ' ὀλίγον, *after a little*, Plat. Legg. 950 D:—cf. Valck. Phoen. 1105.—3. κατ' ὀλίγον, *by little and little*, Plat. Tim. 85 D; but the adj. often takes the gender and number of its subst. in this signf., as οὗτοι κατ' ὀλίγους γιγνόμενοι ἐμάχοντο, fought *few at a time, in small parties*, Hdt. 9, 102, etc.; cf. Plat. Theaet. 197 D.—4. δι' ὀλίγων, *shortly, in few words*, etc., Lat. *paucis*, Plat. Phil. 31 D.—5. παρ' ὀλίγον ποιεῖσθαι, to hold of *small* account, like παρ' οὐδέν, Xen. An. 6, 4, 11. The adv. ὀλίγως seems scarcely ever to appear,—ὀλίγον or ὀλίγῳ being used for it.—V. comparison:—1. the place of the compar. is usu. taken by μείων, ον, gen. ονος, Il.; usu. of size, hence considered also as compar. of μικρός: ἐλάσσων was also referred to ὀλίγος.—The compar. ὀλίζων, ον, gen. ονος, formed like μείζων (μέγας), always used of smallness, occurs only in Alexandr. poets, Call. Jov. 71, Nic. Th. 372, Anth. P. 9, 521; but the compd. ὑπολίζονες as early as Il. 18, 519; ὀλίζωνες is found in Nic. Th. 123, for which Bentl. would read ὀλιζότερος:—the regul. form ὀλιγώτερος first in Ael. N. A. 2, 42; 6, 51.—2. superl. ὀλίγιστος, η, ον, always of number or quantity, Il. 19, 223, Hes. Op. 721; also in Plat., as Plat. Parm. 149 A: formed on analogy of κάκιστος, φίλαστος, etc.: ὀλιγιστον, superl. from ὀλίγου (cf. IV. 1), *very, very nearly*: ὀλιγίστως, adv., *in the least*; so, ὀλίγιστα, Plat. Gorg. 510 A:—ὀλιγιστατος, η, ον, is later.—The superl., as well as compar. of μικρος are often referred to ὀλιγος from their likeness of signf. [ῐ]

'Ολιγοσαρκία, ας, ἡ, *the having but little flesh*: from

'Ολῑγόσαρκος, ον, (ὀλίγος, σάρξ) *with little flesh*, Luc. Abdic. 29.

'Ολῑγοσθενής, ές, (ὀλίγος, σθένος) *with little strength*.

'Ολῑγοσῑτέω, ῶ, *to eat little*, Hipp.; and

'Ολῑγοσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *moderation in eating*, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 9, Luc.: from

'Ολῑγόσῑτος, ον, (ὀλίγος, σῖτος) *eating little* or *moderately*, Pherecr. Agath. 1, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 5.

'Ολῑγόσπερμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, σπέρμα) *having little seed*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 57.

'Ολῑγοστῑχία, ας, ἡ, *the consisting of few lines*, Anth. P. 4, 2: from

'Ολῑγόστῑχος, ον, (ὀλίγος, στίχος) *consisting of few lines* or *verses*.

'Ολῑγοστός, ή, όν, (ὀλίγος) *one out of a few*, opp. to πολλοστός, Plut. Anton. 51, etc.—II. like ὀλιγιστος, *the smallest, least*, ὀλ. χρόνος, *the smallest space* of time, Herm. Soph. Ant. 621.

'Ολῑγοσυλλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, *fewness of syllables*: from

'Ολῑγοσύλλᾰβος, ον, (ὀλίγος, συλλαβή) *of few syllables*, Dion. H.

'Ολῑγοσύνδεσμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, σύνδεσμος) *with few conjunctive words*, Dion. H. Comp. p. 150.

'Ολῑγοσώμᾰτος, ον, *with a small body*.

'Ολῑγοτεκνία, ας, ἡ,=ὀλιγοπαιδία, Procl.: from

'Ολῑγότεκνος, ον, (ὀλίγος, τέκνον, =ὀλιγόπαις, Max. Tyr.

'Ολῑγότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὀλίγος) *fewness*, Plat. Legg. 678 C:—*smallness*, Id. Rep. 591 E, etc.; and, of time, *shortness*, Id. Theaet. 158 D.

'Ολῑγοτῑμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, τιμή) *little honour; an esteeming lightly*.

'Ολῑγοτοκέω, ῶ, *to bring forth few*: and

'Ολῑγοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing forth few*: from

'Ολῑγοτόκος, ον, (ὀλίγος, τίκτω) *bringing forth few*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 37.

'Ολῑγότρῑχος, ον,=ὀλιγόθριξ, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 17.

'Ολῑγοτροφέω, ῶ, *to give little nourishment*: and

'Ολῑγοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *want of nourishment*: from

'Ολῑγοτρόφος, ον, (ὀλίγος, τρέφω) *giving little nourishment*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.—II. act., *taking little nourishment, eating little*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 69.

'Ολῑγόῦδρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὕδωρ) *wanting water*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγοῦσιος, ον, *having little matter* or *substance*. [ῡ]

'Ολῑγοϋπνέω, ῶ, *to sleep little*; and

'Ολῑγοϋπνία, ας, ἡ, *little* or *short sleep*, Iambl.: from

'Ολῑγόϋπνος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὕπνος) *taking little* or *short sleep*, App.

'Ολῑ)οφᾰγία, ας, ἡ,=ὀλιγοσιτία: from

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'Ολῑγοφάγος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φαγεῖν) =ὀλιγόσιτος, Hipp.

'Ολῑγοφῐλία, ας, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, φίλος) *want of friends*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 8, 10.

'Ολῑγοφορος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φέρω) *carrying little: that can bear but little*, hence, of weak wine *that will bear but little water*, Hipp., cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 853.—II. *producing little.*

'Ολῑγόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, φρήν) *of small understanding*, Plut.

'Ολῑγόφυλλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φύλλον) *having few leaves*, Theophr.

'Ολῑγόχλωρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χλωρός) *a little green*, Diosc.

'Ολῑγοχοέω, ῶ, *to pour forth little:* from

'Ολῑγόχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ουν (ὀλίγος, χέω) :—*yielding but little*, opp. to πολύχοος, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 7, 2, Theophr.

'Ολῑγοχορδία, ας, ἡ, *fewness of strings*, prob. l. Plut. 2, 1135 D: from

'Ολῑγόχορδος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χορδή) *having few strings.*

'Ολῑγοχρημᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *slenderness of means*, Clem. Al.

'Ολῑγοχρονία, ας, ἡ, *shortness of time:* from

'Ολῑγοχρόνιος, ον, also α, ον (ὀλίγος, χρόνος) :—*lasting but little time, of short duration*, †Mimnerm. 5, 4†, Theogn. 1014, Hdt. 1, 38, Plat. Phaed. 87 C. Hence

'Ολῑγοχρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, =ὀλιγοχρονία, Procl.

'Ολῑγόχρονος, ον, =ὀλιγοχρόνιος, M. Anton. 5, 10; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 40.

'Ολῑγόχῡλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χυλός) *with little juice*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.

'Ολῑγόχῡμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χυμός) =foreg., Xenocr.

'Ολῑγοψῡχέω, ῶ, *to be faint-hearted*, LXX.; and

'Ολῑγοψῡχία, ας, ἡ, *faintheartedness*, LXX.—II.=λιποψυχία, Hipp.: from

'Ολῑγόψῡχος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ψυχή) *faint-hearted, feeble-minded*, like ὀλιγόθυμος, N. T.

†'Ολῑγόω, ῶ, (ὀλίγος) *to make small* or *few*, Or. Sib.†; usu. as pass., ὀλιγόομαι, *to lessen, diminish*, cf. ὀλιγοποιέω, LXX.—II. very late intr.= λιποψυχέω.

†'Ολιγυρτος, ου, ὁ, *Oligyrtus*, a mountain of Arcadia, Polyb. 4, 11, 5.

'Ολῑγῶλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ὀλιγαύλαξ, q. v.

'Ολῑγωρέω, ῶ, (ὀλίγωρος) *to esteem little* or *lightly, make small account of, slight*, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3, Plat. Apol. 28 C, etc.; absol., Thuc. 5, 9; 6, 91. Hence

'Ολῑγώρησις, εως, ἡ, *an esteeming lightly*, Themist.: and

'Ολῑγωρητέον, verb. adj., *one must slight*, Ath. 545 D.

'Ολῑγωρία, ας, ἡ, *an esteeming lightly, slighting, contempt*, ὀλ. καὶ ὕβρις, Hdt. 6, 137; ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι=ὀλιγωρεῖν, Thuc. 4, 5; so, εἰς ὀλιγωρίαν τραπέσθαι τινός, Id. 2, 52: from

'Ολῑγωρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὥρα) *lightly esteeming, slighting, despising*, Hdt. 3, 89; *careless, contemptuous*, ὀλ. τρόπος τινός, Dem. 1357, 25. Adv. -ρως, ὀλ. ἐχ-ειν, διακεῖσθαι, to be *careless, heedless*, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 14; πρός τινα, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 A.

'Ολῑγωφελής, ές, (ὀλίγος, ὀφέλλω) *helping little*, Sext. Em. p. 715.

'Ολιζότερος, α, ον, v. ὀλίγος, sub fin.

'Ολιζόω, ῶ, *to make little* or *less, diminish*, Orac. ap. Euseb.: also written ὀλιζῶ.

'Ολιζων, ον, v. ὀλίγος sub fin. Hence

†'Ολιζών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Olizon*, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly below Meliboea, Il. 2, 717; Strab. p. 436.

'Ολῑκός, ή, όν, (ὅλος) *universal, general, absolute.*

'Ολίος, Tarent. for ὀλίγος, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 1, et ibi Mein.

'Ολισβοκόλλιξ, ικος, ὁ, *a loaf in the shape of an ὅλισβος.*

'Ολισβος, ου, ὁ, *penis coriaceus*, Cratin. Incert. 78, Ar. Lys. 109.

'Ολισθάζω,=sq., rare poet. word, Epich. p. 15.

'Ολισθάνω or -θαίνω, — the latter never in good Att., Pors. Phoen. 1398, Dind. Ar. Eq. 491: fut. -θήσω: aor. 1 ὠλίσθησα, but rare and late, Lob. Phryn. 742: pf. ὠλίσθηκα: aor. 2 ὤλισθον, part. ὀλισθών, inf. ὀλισθεῖν :—Hom. only uses the word in Il., and then only in 3 sing. aor. 2 ὄλισθε, without augm. (ὄλισθος). *To slip, slide, fall upon a slippery path*, ἔνθ' Αἴας μὲν ὄλισθε θέων, Il. 23, 774; ἐκ δέ οἱ ἦπαρ ὄλισθε, his liver *fell from* him, Il. 20, 470; ἐξ ἀντύγων ὤλισθε, Soph. El. 746; so νηὸς ὀλισθών, *having slipt* from the ship, Anth. P. 9, 267. — 2. *to slip* or *glide* along, ἡ γλῶττα ὀλ. ἐν τῷ λάβδα, Plat. Crat. 427 B.—II. trans. *to sprain by slipping* or *falling*, Ael., and Philostr. Hence

'Ολισθήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ὀλισθηρός, Anth. P. 9, 443: and

'Ολίσθημα, ατος, τό, *a slip, fall*, Plat. Tim. 43 C.

'Ολισθηρός, ά, όν, (ὀλισθάνω) *slippery, oily*, Pind. P. 2, 175, λίθοι, Xen. An. 4, 3, 6, etc.—II. of persons, *slippery, hard to catch and keep hold of*, Plat. Soph. 231 A; τύχη, Anth. P. 10, 66: τὸ ὀλ. τῆς διανοίας αὐτῶν, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 22.

'Ολίσθησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀλισθάνω) *a slipping and falling*, Plut. 2, 611 A, 731 E.

'Ολισθητικός, ή, όν, (ὀλισθάνω) *making slippery*, Hipp.

'Ολισθογνωμονέω, ῶ, (ὀλισθάνω, γνώμη) *to make a slip in judgment:* shortened into ὀλισθογνωμέω, Luc. Lexiph. 19; cf. Lob. Phryn. 382.

'Ολισθοποιέω, ῶ, *to make slippery.*

'Ολισθος, ου, ὁ, *slipperiness, smoothness*, Plut. — 2. = ὀλίσθημα, Luc. Tragop. 658. — 3. *a slippery place*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42: metaph. *a dangerous place, downfall*, Clem. Al.—II. an unknown *fish with a slippery skin*, Opp. (From λεῖος, λιτός, λισσός, λίσπος, λίσφος, λῖπος, with ο euphon.)

'Ολισθρύζω,=ὀλισθάνω, Hipp.

'Ολισθών, part. aor. 2 of ὀλισθάνω.

'Ολίσσων, ον,=ὀλίζων, dub.

†'Ολκάδες, ων, οἱ, *the Olcades*, a people of Spain, Polyb. 3, 13.

'Ολκᾰδικός, ή, όν, (ὁλκάς) *belonging to* or *like a ship of burthen*; πλοῖον ὀλ. =ὁλκάς, Arist. Inc. An. 10, 6.

'Ολκάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὁλκάς. [ᾰ]

'Ολκαδοπιττωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁλκάς, πιττόω) *a pitcher of ships*, Lob. Paral. 448.

'Ολκᾰδοχρίστης, ου, ὁ, (ὁλκάς, χρίω) *a ship-caulker*, Manetho.

'Ολκάζω,=ἕλκω, *to draw.*

'Ολκαία, ας, ἡ, v. sq. 2: ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sq. 3.

'Ολκαῖος, α, ον, (ἕλκω, ὁλκός, ὁλκή) *drawn, handled, tugged, towed*, of a ship, Lyc.: hence *trailing, dragging*, of serpents, Nic. Th. 118, cf. 267:—hence, —2. as subst. ὀλκαία, ἡ, usu. Ion. ὀλκαίη, *a tail*, because *it is trailed along*, Nic. Th. 122, Ap. Rh. 4, 1614, —ubi olim ἀλκαία.—3. ὀλκαῖον or ὅλκαιον, τό, cf. sub ὀλκεῖον.

'Ολκας, άδος, ἡ, (ἕλκω, ὁλκή) *a ship which is towed*, hence usu. *a ship of burthen, merchantman*, Hdt. 7, 25. 137, Pind. N. 5, 2, Simon. 61, and Att.—In later poets also written ὁλκάς, Jac. A. P. p. 19, 637.

'Ολκεῖον, ου, το, (ἕλκω, ὁλκή) *the under part* of a ship *on which it is drawn along; the keel* or *rudder*, Soph. Fr. 388 (in form ὅλκιον): so in Ion. form ὁλκήϊον, Ap. Rh. 4, 1609.—II. *a big-bellied vessel, a large bowl* or *basin* for washing cups, etc. in, Epigen. Mnem. 1, Philem. p. 363 (in form ὁλκεῖον). . So ὁλκαῖον, Antioch. ap. Poll. 6, 99; and ὁλκιον in Polyb. 31, 4, 1.

'Ολκεύς, έως, ὁ, (ὁλκή) *one who drags*, esp. nets.

'Ολκέω, ῶ,=ἕλκω, *to draw, drag.*

'Ολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἕλκω) *a drawing, trailing, dragging, tugging*, e. g. of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 884; ὁλκ. γνάψεως, *the drawing* (of the carding instrument) in fulling cloth, Plat. Polit. 282 E.—II. *a drawing on* or *towards* a thing, τινὸς πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 659 D: *attraction, force of attraction*, Id. Tim. 80 C.—2. pass. *a being drawn towards, impulse* or *inclination for*, c. gen., Id. Crat. 435 C, cf. Phileb. 57 D.—III. *a drawing down*, as of the scale, hence *weight*, Polyb. 31, 3. 16. —2. esp. *the drachma*, as a weight. Hence

'Ολκήϊος, εσσα, εν, *drawing the scale, weighty*, Nic. Th. 651, 907.

'Ολκήϊον, ου, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.

'Ολκήρης, ες, (ὁλκή) *dragging itself along, creeping*, like ὁλκαῖος, Nic.

'Ολκῐμος, ον, (ὁλκή) *that draws itself* or *may be drawn, ductile, sticky*, Hipp.—II. act. *drawing well*, σικύα, Medic.

'Ολκίον, ου, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.

†'Ολκιον, ου, τό, *Olcium*, better *Volcium*, a town of Etruria, Polyb. 6, 59, 7.

'Ολκός, ή, όν, (ἕλκω) *drawing to one's self, attractive*, μάθημα ψυχῆς ὁλκὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ γιγνομένου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄν, Plat. Rep. 521 D; so, ὁλκ. πρός τι, Ib. 527 B.—II. *greedy, covetous*, Antiph. Incert. 15; though in A. B. 111, 1, it is said to be used only in neut.—III. *trailing, slow*, Heliod.

'Ολκός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἕλκω) :—I. as an instrument, *that which draws, hauls*, etc.: hence, ὁλκοί, *machines for hauling* ships along on land, prob. *cradles on wheels* or *rollers*, Lat. *pulvini*, Thuc. 3, 15, ubi v. Schol.; and so some interpr. ὁλκοί in Hdt. 2, 154, 159; but in the latter place he speaks of them as something permanent and stationary, so that he prob. meant *sheds* or *places into which ships are drawn up*, like νεωλκοί, νεώσοικοι, Lat. *navalia*;—and this must be the sense in Eur. Rhes. 146, 673.—II. as an act or motion, *a drawing, dragging, trailing along*; hence,—1. of *a thing made by drawing, a furrow, a track* or *trace* made by wheels, etc., Lat. *sulcus*, ὁλκοὶ τμητοί, Soph. El. 863, acc. to Herm., (though the Schol. takes it = ῥυτῆρες, *reins*:) so too, ὁλκὸς σμίλης, *the trace of* a chisel in the wood, Ar. Thesm. 779; ὁλκὸς τοῦ ξύλου, *the furrow made by the wood*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18: *the path* or *orbit* of a star or meteor, Ap. Rh. 3, 141; ἁ,

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296: *the trail* of a serpent, Nic.; *οἶδματος ὁλκοί*, the waves, Ap. Rh. 1, 1167.—3. periphr. *ὁλκοὶ δάφνης, drawings of* laurel, i. e. laurel-boughs (or brooms made of them) *drawn* along, Eur. Ion 145: *ὁλκὸς ἁμάξης*, a chariot *drawn*, Dion. P. 191: *ὁλκὸς γλώσσης, the outstretched* tongue, Nic.—III. a kind of *spider*, Diosc.

Ὄλλις, ικος, ὁ, a kind of *wooden drinking* bowl, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F.

ὈΛΛΥ-ΜΙ or *ὀλλύω*: f. *ὀλέσω* and *ὀλῶ*: aor. *ὤλεσα*: pf. *ὀλώλεκα*. Mid. *ὀλλῦμαι*, f. *ὀλοῦμαι*: aor. *ὠλόμην*: pf. 2 *ὄλωλα* belongs in signf. to mid. Of these forms Hom. uses pres. act. and mid., but seldom (and only in part.); more freq. aor. act., sometimes without augm., in which case *alone* σ is usu. doubled: most freq. aor. mid., freq. without augm.; more rarely fut. mid. and perf. 2. The Ep. lengthd. aor. 2 *ὀλέεσκε* (Il. 19, 135) is pecul. to Hom.; fut. *ὀλέσω*, Od. 13, 399, Hes. Op. 178; also *ὀλέσσω*, Il. 12, 250, Od. 2, 49; *ὀλλῦσαι*, Il. 8, 449, is regul. part. fem. pres.; *ὀλέσσαι*, Ep. inf. aor., Hom., and Hes. But the pres. *ὄλλω*, *ὀλέω*. *ὀλέσκω*, are barbarous, *ὀλλυνέω* is dub. **Ὀλλύω** occurs in Archil. 79; cf. *προαπολλύω*, Hdt. 1, 207: *ὀλέκω* is poet. collat. form; *οὐλόμενος* (q. v.) was indeed orig. poet. part. aor. mid. for *ὀλόμενος*, but became a mere adj.: *ὀλεσθῆναι* is very late indeed, Lob. Phryn. 732.

A. act.:—I. *to destroy, consume, make an end of*, hence, of living beings, *to kill*, freq. in Hom., etc.: even of persons and things at once, e. g. Il. 8, 498, Od. 23, 319.—II. *to lose*, freq. in Hom., esp. *to lose life, θυμόν, ψυχήν, μένος, ἦτορ ὀλέσαι*. The Lat. *perdere* in both senses corresponds to *ὄλλυμι*.

B. mid.:—I. *to perish, come to an end*, and of living beings *to die*, esp. a violent death, freq. in Hom., *ὑπό τινι*, at the hands of one, also, *ὀλέθρῳ ὀλέσθαι*, Od. 4, 489: *ὄλοιο* or *ὄλοιτο, ὀλοισθε*, etc., *may'st thou, may he*, etc., *perish!* a form of cursing very freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 353.—II. *to be undone, ruined*, freq. in Hom.—Hom. freq. has act. and mid. in emphat. contrast, as, *ὀλλύντων καὶ ὀλλυμένων*, Il. 4, 451; 8, 65; 11, 83.—III. pf. 2 *ὄλωλα* in Hom. usu. *I am gone, undone, ruined*; but in Att., also, *I am on the point of death, ruin*, etc.: *οἱ ὀλωλότες, the dead*: the pres. signf. however occurs even Od. 4, 318.—The word is very freq. in Hom, Pind., and Trag.; but almost unknown to Att. comedy and prose, *ἀπόλλυμι*, *ἀπόλλυμαι* being used instead.

Ὀλμεύς, οῦ, ὁ, = *ὄλμος*.

†**Ὀλμειός**, οῦ, ὁ, *the Olmeus*, a river of Boeotia, flowing into lake Copais, Hes. Th. 6; Strab. p. 407.

†**Ὀλμιαί**, ῶν, αἱ, *Olmiae*, a point of land in Achaia, Strab. p. 380.

Ὀλμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ὄλμος*, *a little mortar*.—II. *the socket of the hinge of a door*, Sext. Emp. p. 643.

†**Ὄλμοι**, ων, οἱ, *Holmi*, a city of Phrygia, Strab. p. 663.—2. a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 670.

Ὀλμοκοπέω, ῶ, *to bray in a mortar*.

Ὀλμοποιός, όν, (*ὄλμος*, *ποιέω*) *making mortars*; as subst., *ὁ ὀλ.*, Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 2.

Ὄλμος, ου, ὁ, strictly, *a round, smooth stone*, like *ὀλοιτροχος*,—*χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξιφεῖ τμῆξας ἀπό τ' αὐχένα κοψε. ὄλμον ὡς, ἔσσευε κυλίνδεσθαι δι' ὁμίλου*, Il. 11, 147 (whence it was taken to signify *the human trunk*, headless, armless, legless, Poll. 2, 162; cf. Lat. *mortarium*):—then,—II. later, *any cylindrical* or *bowl-shaped body*:—1. *a mortar*, Hes. Op. 425, 1, 200.—2. *a kneading-trough*, Ar. Vesp. 201, 238.—3. *the hollow seat* on which the Pythia prophesied, whence the proverb *ἐν ὄλμῳ κοιμᾶσθαι*, i. e. to prophesy, Paroemiogr.; cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.—4. *ol ὄλμοι, the hollows of the double teeth*.—5. *a drinking-vessel*, Menesth. ap. Ath. 494 A.—6. *the mouth-piece of a flute*. (No doubt from *εἴλω, vol-vo*;—though certainly signf. II. points to *ἀλέω, mol-ere*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *οὐλαί* 4, n.)

†**Ὀλμός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Olmus*, a son of Sisyphus, Paus. 9, 24, 3; also called **Ἄλμος**, Id. 9, 34, 10.

†**Ὀλμωνες**, ων, οἱ, *Olmones*, a place in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 24, 3; earlier **Ἄλμωνες**, Id. 9, 34, 10.

Ὁλογράμματος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *γράμμα*) *with all its letters written at full length*.

Ὁλογραφέω, ῶ, (*ὅλος*, *γράφω*) *to write at full length*, Plut. 2, 288 E.

Ὁλόγραφος, ον, = *ὁλογράμματος*.

Ὁλοδακτύλος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *δάκτυλος* IV.) *all dactylic*.

Ὁλοδρομία, ας, ἡ, *the whole course*, Clem. Al.

Ὁλόεις, εσσα, εν, = *ὁλοός*, only in Soph. Tr. 521.

Ὁλοεργής, ές, = sq., Manetho.

Ὁλοεργος, ον, (*ὁλοός*, *ἔργον*) *destructive*, Nic.

Ὁλοήμερος, ον, *lasting the whole day*.

Ὁλοθάνης, ές, *quite dead*, opp. to *ἡμιθανής*.

Ὁλοθούριον, ου, τό, a kind of *zoophyte*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 19.

Ὁλόθρευσις, ἡ, (*ὁλοθρεύω*) *destruction: a destroying*, LXX.

Ὁλοθρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὁλοθρεύω*) *a destroyer*, N. T. Hence

Ὁλοθρευτικός, ή, όν, *destroying, destructive*.

Ὁλοθρεύω, (*ὄλεθρος*) *to destroy*, LXX.

Ὁλοΐϊος, ον, poet. for sq., like *ὁμοΐϊος* for *ὅμοιος*, Greg. Naz.

Ὁλοιός, όν, poet. for *ὁλοός*, *destructive*, *γῆρας*, H. Hom. Ven. 225.

Ὁλοίτροχος or *ὁλοίτροχος*, ου, ὁ, *a rolling stone, a round stone*, such as besieged people rolled down upon their assailants, Hdt. 8, 52, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3: also as adj., *πέτροι ὁλοίτροχοι, round* pebbles, to which in Theocr. 22, 49, the muscles of an athlete's arm are compared,—and here they are clearly enough described, *οὔς τε κυλίνδων χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλαις περιέξεσε δίναις*,—so that they are *stones rolled and rounded in water*. Older poets have the lengthd. form *ὁλοοίτροχος*, or *ὁλοοίτρ-*, Il. 13, 137, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, v. Heyne Il. T. 6, p. 301, cf. *ὄλμος*. (Prob. from the same root as *ὄλμος*, viz. *εἴλω, vol-vo*. Others refer it to *ὅλος*, *τρέχω, quite round*, Nitzsch Od. 1, 52; if so, for *ὁλότροχος*, on which. v. Lob. Phryn. 648. The deriv. from *ὁλοός ὁλοιός, rolling destructively*, need hardly be mentioned.)

Ὁλοκαρπόω, ῶ, (*ὅλος*, *καρπός*) *to offer a whole burnt-offering*, LXX. Hence

Ὁλοκάρπωμα, ατος, τό, *a whole burnt-offering*, LXX.; and

Ὁλοκαρπωσις, ἡ, *the making a burnt-offering*, LXX.

Ὁλόκαυστος, ον, = *ὁλόκαυτος*.

Ὁλοκαυτεύω, ῶ, *to bring a burnt-offering*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 4, cf. *ὁλοκαυτόω*, and v. Lob. Phryn. 524: and

Ὁλοκαυτίζω, late form for *ὁλοκαυτέω*: from

Ὁλόκαυτος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *καίω*) *burnt whole*: *τὸ ὁλόκαυτον*, LXX.

Ὁλοκαυτόω, ῶ, = *ὁλοκαυτέω*, *ὁλ. τοὺς ταύρους, τοὺς ἵππους*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 24, cf. Lob. Phryn. 524. Hence

Ὁλοκαύτωμα, ατος, τό, *a burnt offering*, LXX.: and

Ὁλοκαύτωσις, ἡ, *the bringing a burnt-offering*, LXX.

Ὁλοκληρία, ας, ἡ, *completeness, soundness in all its parts*, LXX.: from

Ὁλόκληρος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *κλῆρος*) *complete, entire*, Lat. *integer*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 9: *quite sound, ὁλ. καὶ ὑγιής*, Plat. Tim. 44 C: *ὁλ. καὶ ἀπαθής*, Id. Phaedr. 250 C: *εὐκλεια ὁλ.*, Polyb. 18, 28, 9: *ἐν ὁλ. δέρματι*, Luc. Philops. 8.

Ὁλόκνημος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *κνήμη*) *with the whole shin*: *σκέλις ὁλόκν.*, a ham *containing the whole leg*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 13.

Ὁλόκοπος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *κόπτω*) *coarsely pounded*, Diosc.

Ὁλόκυκλος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *κύκλος*) *with a full circle* or *disk*, *σελήνη*. Hence

Ὁλοκυκλόω, ῶ, *to turn into a full moon*.

Ὁλόκυρον, τό, Pontic word, = *χαμαίπιτυς*, Diosc.

Ὁλοκωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a plant* with a knotted root, Hipp.

Ὁλολαμπής, ές, (*ὅλος*, *λάμπω*) *shining all over*, Arist. Mund. 6, 30.

Ὁλόλευκος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *λευκός*) *all white*, Antiph. Parasit. 3.

Ὁλόλιθος, ον, (*ὅλος*, *λίθος*) *of massive stone*, Strab.

Ὁλολοι, οἱ, = *δεισιδαίμονες*, Theopomp. (Com.) Tis. 3, Menand. p. 41.

Ὁλολύγη, ης, ἡ, (*ὀλολύζω*) *any loud crying*, esp. of women invoking a god, Il. 6, 301, cf. Hdt. 4, 189; so Eur., and Ar., cf. Thuc. 2, 4; so the loud chant of female voices, H. Hom. Ven. 19.—It was mostly used rather in a good than a bad sense, unlike the Lat. *ululatus*;—indeed in Eur. Med. 1176 it is expressly opp. to a *wailing* cry, *ἀντίμολπον ἦκεν ὀλολυγῆς μέγαν κωκυτόν*; v. *ὀλόλυγμός*, and cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 689, Kiessling Theocr. 17, 64.

Ὀλόλυγμα, ατος, τό, (*ὀλολύζω*) *a loud cry*, usu. of *joy*, as Eur. Heracl. 782; cf. *ὁλολυγή*.

Ὀλολυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὀλολύζω*) *a loud crying*, usu. in honour of the gods, Aesch. Theb. 268, etc., Eur. Or. 1137; and so, usu., a cry of joy; of grief only in Aesch. Cho. 386: cf. *ὁλολυγή*.

Ὀλολύγων, όνος, ἡ, like *ὁλολυγή*, *any loud cry*:—*the croaking of the male frog*, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 11.—II. in Theocr. 7, 139, and Arat. 948, an unknown *animal*, evidently named from its note: some take it for *a small owl*, others for *the thrush*, others again for *the tree-frog*; cf. Eubul. Stephan. 2, 6, Ael. N. A. 6, 19.

Ὀλολύζω: f. -ύξω, or -ύξομαι, Eur. El. 691: (*λύζω*)—orig. *to cry to the gods with a loud voice*, whether in prayer or thanksgiving, Od. 3, 450; 4, 767, etc., H. Ap. 445; also of the cries of goddesses, H. Ap. 119;—in all the Homeric passages, of female voices and in reference to things sacred, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 347:—so also, after Hom., usu. of women *crying* to the gods, Aesch. Eum. 1043, *to cry out*, Eur. Bacch. 689; usu in sign of joy, as Id. El. 691, Ar. Pac. 97, Theocr. 17, 64;—seldom of grief like Lat. *ululare*, our *howl*; cf. *ὀλολυγή*.

Ὀλόλυς, ό, *an effeminate, dissolute*

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person, (*ὁ γυναικώδης καὶ κατάθεος καὶ βάκηλος*, Phot.), Anaxandr. Odyss. 2, 4, Menand. ap. Phot.

'Ολολύττω,=*ὁλολύζω*, Mein. Menand. p. 114, Lob. Phryn. 192.

'Ολομελής, *ές*, (*ὅλος, μέλος*) *whole of limb, not dismembered*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 316 F, cf. 540 C:—v. *οὐλομελής*. Hence

'Ολομελία, *ας*, *ἡ*, v. *οὐλομελία*.

'Ολομερής, *ές*, (*ὅλος, μέρος*) *in entire parts, in large* or *whole pieces*, Diod. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 28.

'Ολόμην, *ὅλοντο*, Ep. for *ὠλ-*, aor. mid. of *ὄλλυμι*.

†'Ολονθεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Olontheus*, a Laconian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 33.

'Ολονθος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, ὄνθος*) *all over dung*.

'Ολοννκτίως, adv., (*ὅλος, νύξ*) *the whole night through*.

'Ολοοίτροχος, *ὁ*, lengthd. poet. form of *ὁλοίτροχος*, q. v.

'Ολοός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ὀλῶ, ὄλλυμι*) *destructive, destroying, hurtful, deadly, murderous*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., whether of persons, *Κὴρ ὀλοή*. *Μοῖρα ὀλοή*; of things, as *δεσμός*, *πῦρ*, *νύξ*; or of feelings, conditions, etc., as *φόβος, γόος, γῆρας, λύσσα, μῆνις, πόλεμος*, etc.; so in Aesch., and Eur.:—*ὁλοὰ φρονεῖν*, to be bent *on ill*, design *ill*, *τινί*, Il. 16, 701: Hom. has also compar. and superl. *ὀλοώτερος, ὀλοώτατος*, the latter in *ος, ον*, *ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή*, Od. 4, 442. (The moral signf., *malignant*, etc., is foreign to the word, for it always relates to the infliction of *some special ill*; the *θεῶν ὀλοώτατος*, Il. 22, 15, is not *the most malignant* of the gods, but the god *who causes greatest ill*.)—II. pass. *destroyed, lost, undone*, Lat. *perditus*, Aesch. Pers. 962, Soph. El. 843: so, *ὀλοὰ στένει*, of Deïanira, Id. Tr. 846.—Rarer collat. forms are *ὀλοιός*, H. Hom. Ven. 225; *ὀλοίϊος, ὀλώϊος*, Hes. Th. 591; *οὐλοός*, Ap. Rh. 2, 85; 3, 1402; *ὀλός*, E. M.:—cf. also *ὀλοφώϊος*.

†'Ολοοσσών, *όνος*, *ἡ*, *Oloösson*, a city of the Perrhaebians in Thessaly, Il. 2, 739: Strab. p. 440.

'Ολοόφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ* and *ἡ* (*ὅλος, φρήν*):—*bent on destroying, bent on ill, designing death and destruction*, in Il. epith. of *ὕδρος* 2, 723; *λέων* 15, 630; *σῦς κάπρος* 17, 21: but,—II. in Od. always epith. of *wise, sagacious* men, as Atlas, Aeëtes, Minos, 1, 52; 10, 137; 11, 322.—In signf. II., the old Gramm. assume a different deriv.; viz., some from *ὅλος*,=*ὁ τῶν ὅλων φροντιστικός*, *one who thinks on all things*, and then they write it *ὁλοόφρων*: others more simply from *οὐλος*,=*ὁ οὐλαις ἢ ὑγιεῖς τὰς φρένας ἔχων*, *one who has a whole, sound mind*, and this is strongly supported by the parallel of *δαΐφρων*, which in both Il. and Od. has the twofold signf. *warlike-minded*, and *wise-minded*. But those who are called *ὁλοόφρονες*, in Od. are not common men, but heroic persons awful for their profound wisdom, who in simple times might well be called *dangerous*,—*as having the power to harm* or *destroy*, even though they did not use it; cf. *ὁλοφώϊος*, and v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 52.

'Ολοπόρφῦρος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, πορφύρα*) *all-purple*, Xen. ap. Poll. 10, 43.

'Ολόπτερος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, πτερόν*) *with whole wings* or *feathers*: *τὰ ὁλόπτερα* is a name of insects *with undivided wings*, as bees, wasps, etc., Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 3, Incess. An. 10, 4.

'Ολόπτω, f. *-ψω*, *to pull, pluck, tear out*, *χαίτης ὦλοψας βίηφι*, Call. Dian. 77; *ὠλόψατο χαίτην*, Anth. P. 7, 241.—II. *to strip off, peel*, Nic. Th. 595, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 276. (Akin to *λοπός, λέπω*.)

'Ολόπῦρος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, πυρός*) *of unground wheat*, esp. *of wheat boiled whole*, Heliod.; a later word for *πύανος*, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C.

†'Όλορος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Olorus*, a king of the Thracians, father-in-law of Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 39.—2. father of Thucydides.

'Ολορριζεί, adv. of sq., dub.

'Ολόρριζος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, ῥίζα*) *with the entire root*, LXX.

'ΟΛΟΣ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Att. for *θολός*, *mud, muddy liquor*, Jac. A. P. p. 826.—2. esp. *the black liquor of the cuttle-fish*, Lat. *sepia*.

'Ολός, *ἡ*, *όν*,=*ὁλοός*, E. M.

'ΟΛΟΣ, *η*, *ον*, *whole, entire, perfect, complete*, of persons and things, Lat. *solus*, i. e. *solidus*, first in Pind. (for Hom. and Hes. always use the Ion. form *οὖλος*, q. v.); also of time, Pind. O. 2, 54:—it is added to the subst., as, *τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης*, the whole day, Xen. An. 3, 3, 11; *δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτός*, Ib. 4, 2, 4; *τὸν βίον ὅλον*, Plat. Rep. 411 A; *πόλιν ὅλην*, a *whole* city, Eur. Phoen. 1131; *πόλεις ὅλας*, *whole* cities, Plat. Gorg. 512 B:—but comes between the art. and subst. if the latter is an abstract term, *ἡ ὅλη ἀδικία*, Id. Rep. 344 C, cf. Prot. 329 E.—2. *οἱ ὅλοι*, *all*; also without article, *οὐχ ὅλων στρατηγός*, Soph. Aj. 1105, and esp. in late writers, Herm. ad l. (1084): *τὸ ὅλον*, *the universe*, Plat. Lys. 214 B; so, *τὰ ὅλα*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22: but *τὰ ὅλα*, usu., *one's all*, *τοῖς ὅλοις ἠττᾶσθαι, σφαλῆναι*, etc., to lose *one's all*, be *utterly* ruined, Dem. 127, 23, Polyb. 18, 16, 1, etc.—3. *ὅλον ἀμάρτημα*, an *utter* blunder, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 7; *πλάσμα ὅλον*, *utter* fiction, Dem. 1110. 18: so, *ὅλῳ καὶ παντί*, also *τῷ ὅλῳ καὶ παντί* or *τῷ παντὶ καὶ ὅλῳ*, Stallb. and Ast Plat. Phaed. 79 E: also in neut., as adv., *ὅλον*, or *τὸ ὅλον*, *altogether*, Plat. Phaedr. 261 B, etc.; *ὅλον τε καὶ πᾶν*, Id. Alc. 1, 109 B; *ὅλον που καὶ τὸ πᾶν*, Id. Legg. 944 C; so, *εἰς τὸ ὅλον*, Id. Polit. 302 B; also, *κατὰ ὅλον*, *on the whole, generally*, opp. to *καθ' ἕκαστα*, Plat. Rep. 392 D, etc.; so, *καθ' ὅλου* or *καθόλου* (v. sub voc.)—4. adv. *ὅλως*, *wholly, on the whole, in general*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10; *πῶς μέν...ὅλως δέ...*, Id. Pol.:—*in short, in a word*, Lat. *denique*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 220; *οὐχ ὅλως*, *not at all*, Plat. Phaed. 64 E; and, still stronger, *οὐδ' ὅλως*, Jac. A. P. p. 463.—II. *whole*, i. e. *safe and sound*. Lys. 104, 17. (The root is prob. the same as Lat. *salvus*, cf. Sanscr. *sarwa*, omnis.)

'Ολοσηρικός, *ή*, *όν*, *all of silk*.

'Ολοσιάλως, *ον*, *full of saliva*. [*ῐ*]

'Ολοσίδηρος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, σίδηρος*) *all iron*, Antiph. Philisc. 1. [*ῐ*]

'Ολόσκιος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, σκιά*) *quite shady*.

'Ολοσπᾶδής, *ές*, (*ὅλος, σπάω*) *quite drawn* or *drained*, Hesych.: so, *ὁλοσπάς, άδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, Soph. Fr. 919.

'Ολοσπόνδειος, *ον*, *all of spondees*.

'Ολόστεον, *ου*, *τό*, *a plant*, Diosc. 4, 11, ubi v. Sprengel: from

'Ολόστεος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, ὀστέον*) *all of bone*.

'Ολοστήμων, *ον*, (*ὅλος, στῆμα*) *consisting entirely of threads of the warp*, Soph. Fr. 920.

'Ολόσφαλτος, *ον*, *quite defective*.

'Ολοσφῦρήλᾶτος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, σφυρήλατος*) *all beaten by the hammer*, hence =sq.

'Ολοσφύρητος, Dor. *-ᾶτος*, *ον*, (*ὅλος, σφῦρα*) *quite hammered, made of solid beaten metal*, opp. to what is cast and hollow, Anth. P. 11, 174; cf. Lob. Phryn. 203. [*ῠ*]

'Ολοσφύριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a piece of beaten metal*. [*ῠ*]

'Ολοσφύριστος, *ον*, dub. l. for *ὁλοσφύρητος*. [*ῠ*]

'Ολόσφῦρος, *ον*, = *ὁλοσφύρητος*, Lob. Phryn. 206.

'Ολοσχέρεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *wholeness: a general survey, rough estimate*, Strab. p. 79: from

'Ολοσχερής, *ές*, like *ὁλόκληρος*, *whole, entire, sound, complete*, Lat. *integer*, Soph. Fr. 708, Theocr. 25, 210:—adv. *-ρῶς*, *ὁλ. κόπτειν, θλάσαι*, to pound *coarsely*, Diosc.—2. *relating to the whole, important, chief, great*, freq. in Polyb., as, *ὁλ. κρίσις, φόβοι* 1, 57, 6; 73, 7; *τὸ ὁλοσχερέστατον μέρος* 3, 37, 8:—hence adv. *-ρῶς*, *entirely, altogether, utterly*, Polyb. 1, 10, 1; 11, 7, etc.; *ὁλ. διακεῖσθαι πρός τι*, to be *quite* bent upon a thing, v. l. Isocr. 109 D. (From *ὅλος* and *σχερός*, not from *χείρ*.)

'Ολόσχιστος, *ον*, (*ὅλος, σχίζω*) *split up, all split*, Plat. Polit. 279 D, 280 C.

'Ολόσχοινος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ὅλος, σχοῖνος*) *a coarse rush*, Lat. *juncus mariscus*, Theophr.: sometimes, like flax, soaked for use (*βεβρεγμένος*), sometimes without soaking used in wicker-work, for bow-nets, etc.—II. proverb., *ἀποβρύπτειν τὸ φιλίππου στόμα ὁλοσχοίνῳ ἀβρόχῳ*, to stop Philip's mouth *with* an unsoaked *rush*, i. e. without any trouble, Aeschin. 31, 5: so, *ὁλοσχοίνῳ στόμα ἀποφράξαι*, Anth. P. 10, 49.

'Ολοσχος, *ὁ*, (*ὅλος, δσχη*) *a leather pouch*.—II.=*κύτινος*, Nic. Th. 870.

'Ολοσώμᾶτος, *ον*, *with* or *relating to the whole body*.

'Ολοτελής, *ές*, (*ὅλος, τέλος*) *quite complete*, Plut. 2, 909 B.

'Ολότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, abstract from *ὅλος, wholeness, entireness*, Lat. *totitas*, Arist. Metaph. 4, 26, 3.

'Ολότροπος, *ον*, *in every manner*.

'Ολότροχος, *ὁ*, v. *ὁλοίτροχος*.

†'Όλουρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Olūrus*, a stronghold in Achaia near Pallene, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 18.—2. a city of Messenia, Strab. p. 350.

†'Ολοῦς, *οὔντος*, *ὁ*, *Olus*, a city of Crete, Paus. 9, 40, 3.

'Ολούω, acc. to the old Gramm. another form of *ὁλόπτω*, Phot. Lex. p. 241.

'Ολοφλυκτίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *a large φλυκτίς* or *pimple*, Medic.

'Ολοφυγάς, *ή*, *όν*,=*ὁλοφυδνός*.

'Ολοφυγδών, *όνος*, *ἡ*,=*ὁλοφλυκτίς*, Theocr. 9, 30.

'Ολοφυδνός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ὁλοφύρομαι*) *lamenting, wailing*, *ἔπος*, Il. 5, 683; 23, 102, Od. 19, 362:—*ὁλοφυδνά*, as adv., Anth. P. 7, 486.

'Ολοφύζω, f. *-ξω*, later form for *ὁλοφύρομαι*.

'Ολοφῦής, *ές*, (*ὅλος, φυή*) *grown as a whole, consisting all of one piece*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 12.

'Ολοφυκτίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=*ὁλοφλυκτίς*.

'Ολόφολλος, *ον*,=*ὁλόκληρος*.

†'Ολοφῦξιοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the inhab. of Olophyxus, Olophyxians*, in comic applic. in Ar. Av. 1041: from

†'Ολόφῦξος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Olophyxus*, a city of Macedonia on Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7, 22; Thuc. 4, 109.

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'Ολοφυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a lamenting, wailing, lamentation*, Ar. Vesp. 390, Thuc. 3, 67, etc.: from

'Ολοφύρομαι, dep. used mostly in pres.; but Hom. also has 2 and 3 sing. aor. ὀλοφύραο, ὀλοφύρατο; and a part. aor. pass. ὀλοφυρθείς occurs in Thuc. 6, 78.—I. intr. *to lament, wail, moan, weep*, esp. in part. pres., πόλλ' ὀλυφυρόμενοι, Il. 24, 328; οἰκτρ. ὀλοφυρομένους, Od. 10, 409; αἰν' ὀλ., Od. 22, 447; τινί, *at* a thing, Thuc. l. c. —2. *to lament* or *mourn for the ills of others*, hence, *to feel pity*, ὀλοφύρεται ἦτορ, Il. 16, 450; θυμῷ ὀλ., Od. 11, 418; usu. c. gen. *to have pity upon* one, Δαναῶν, etc., Il. 8, 33, etc., Ἕκτορος, Il. 22, 169.—3. *to beg with tears and lamentations*, Il. 23, 75.—4. c. inf., πῶς ὀλοφύρεαι ἄλκιμος εἶναι; why *lament that* thou must be brave? Od. 22, 232.—II. c. acc., *to lament over, bewail, weep for, mourn*, Od. 19, 522, Soph. El. 145, Thuc. 2, 44.—2. *to pity*, τινά, Il. 8, 245, Od. 4, 364; 10, 158. (Usu. deriv. from ὀλοός II, ὄλλυμι, *to look on as lost*.) [ῡ] Hence

'Ολόφυρσις, ἡ, = ὀλοφυρμός, Thuc. 1, 143; τινός, *for* one, 2, 51. Hence

'Ολοφυρτικός, ή, όν, *disposed for lamenting* or *moaning, piteous, querulous*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 32. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph.

'Ολοφώϊος, ον, *destructive, deadly*, Hom., only in Od. and in neut. pl., ὀλ. δήνεα, *pernicious* arts or plots, 10, 289; ὀλ. εἰδώς, versed *in pernicious* arts, 4, 460, etc.; so, πάντα δέ τοι ἐρέω ὀλοφῶια τοῖο γέροντος, 4, 410: —λυκῶν ὀλοφώϊον ἔρνος, Theocr. 25, 185. (From ὀλῶ, ὄλλυμι: not a compd. of ὀλῶ and φώς, *destroying men*.)

'Ολόφωνος, ον, (ὅλος, φωνή) *full-voiced*, ἀλέκτωρ, Cratin. Ὥρ. 1.

'Ολόφωτος, ον, *in full light*.

'Ολόχαλκος, ον, *all of brass* or *copper*.

'Ολόχλωρος, ον, (ὅλος, χλωρός) *all green*, Diosc.

'Ολόχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (ὅλος, χρόα) *all of one colour, not variegated*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 6, 1.

'Ολόχρῡσος, ον, (ὅλος, χρυσός) *of solid gold*, Plut. 2, 852 B.

'Ολόψῡχος, ον, (ὅλος, ψυχή) *with* or *from his whole soul*. Adv. -χως.

†'Ολπαι, ὧν, αἱ, and 'Ολπή, ῆς, ἡ, *Olpae*, a stronghold in Acarnania near Argos Amphilochicum, Thuc. 3, 105. Hence

†'Ολπαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Olpaeans*, Thuc. 3, 101.

'ΟΛΠΗ, ης, ἡ, *a leathern oil-flask*, elsewh. λήκυθος, esp. used in the *palaestra*, Theocr. 2, 156, Nic. Th. 97; of a Cynic's flask, Anth. P. 6, 293; 7, 68.—2. = πρόχοος, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B. Cf. ὄλπις.

'Ολπια, ων, τά, *the Alps*, E. M.

'ΟΛΠΙΣ, ιος and ιδος, ἡ, = ὄλπη, Sappho 79, Theocr. 18, 45, Call. Fr. 181.

'Ολπις, ὁ, = γριπεύς, from a fisherman's name in Theocr.

†'Ολυμπηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Olympene*, a district of Mysia around Mt. Olympus. Strab. p. 576; οἱ 'Ολυμπηνοί, Id. p. 566.

'Ολυμπία, ας, ἡ, (sc. χώρα) *Olympia*, a district of Elis round the city of Pisa, where the Olympic games were held, Pind.;—and oft. for the city Pisa.—Hence, 'Ολυμπίᾶσι, *at Olympia*, Ar. Lys. 1131, Thuc. 1, 143, Plat. Apol. 36 D: on the form v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 6):—'Ολυμπιάζω, *to Olympia*, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 6, 4: 'Ολυμπιάδ(ε)ιον, *from Olympia*.

'Ολύμπια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά) *the Olympian games*, established by Hercules and renewed by Iphitus (cf. 'Ολυμπιάς II. 3), and held at intervals of four years in honour of *Olympian Jupiter*, by the Greeks assembled at *Olympia* in Elis, first in Hdt. 8, 26; 'Ολύμπια νικᾶν, to conquer at the Olympic games, cf. νικάω: also, 'Ολύμπια ἀνελέσθαι or ἀνῃρηκέναι, Hdt. 6, 36.—The Olympic games began on the 11th of Hecatombaeon.

†'Ολυμπιακός, ή, όν, *Olympian*, ὁ 'Ο. ἀγών, *the Olympic* games, Thuc. 1, 6.

'Ολυμπίας ἄνεμος, ὁ, *the W.N.W. wind*, elsewh. 'Αργέστης and 'Ιάπυξ, Lat. *Corus*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 8.

'Ολυμπιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of 'Ολύμπιος, *Olympian*: first occurring as epith. of the Muses, Il. 2, 491, H. Merc. 450, Hes. Th. 25, 52; then, generally, as *a dweller in Olympus, a goddess*, Hes. Fr. 21, 2; of the Graces, Ar. Av. 782.—2. 'Ολ. ἐλαία, the olive-crown *of the Ol. games*, Pind. N. 1, 25. —II. as subst.,—1. *the Olympic games*, Hdt. 6, 103; 7, 206, and oft. in Pind. —2. (sub. νίκη), *a victory at Olympia*, 'Ολυμπιάδα ἀνελέσθαι, νικᾶν, to gain a victory in the *Olympic games*, Hdt. 6, 70; 9, 33: cf. νικάω III: later, *any victory* or *triumph*, Philostr.—3. in Att., most freq., *an Olympiad*, i. e. the space of four years between the celebrations of the Olympic games, the first common era of the Greeks, and used in history from the time of Timaeus, about 300 B. C.: the first Olympiad begins 776 B. C.

†'Ολυμπιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Olympias*, fem. pr. n., queen of Philip of Macedon, mother of Alexander the great, Arr.; etc.

'Ολυμπιεῖον, or 'Ολυμπίειον, (Lob. Phryn. 371), ον, τό, *the temple of Olympian* Jupiter, Thuc. 6, 64, etc.

†'Ολυμπιηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, = 'Ολυμπηνοί, v. sub 'Ολυμπηνή, Hdt. 7, 74.

'Ολυμπικός, ή, όν, *Olympian*; ὁ 'Ολ. ἀγών, *the Olympic* games, Ar. Plut. 583: †ἡ ἐξοδος ἡ 'Ολυμπική, *the Olympian pass*, Hdt. 7, 172.

†'Ολυμπιόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Olympiodorus*, son of Lampon, a commander of the Athenians, Hdt. 9, 21.—Others in Dem.; Ath.; etc.

†'Ολύμπιον, ου, τό, *a temple of Olympian* Jupiter in Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; Strab. p. 396†: v. also 'Ολύμπια, τά.

'Ολυμπιονίκης, ου, Dor. -νίκᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *a conqueror in the Olympic games*, oft. in Pind. [νῑ]: and

'Ολυμπιονίκος, ον, ('Ολύμπια, νικάω), *conquering in the Olympic games*, Pind.

'Ολύμπιος, ον, *Olympian, from* or *dwelling on Olympus*, hence in Hom., and Hes., freq. as epith. of the gods above, esp. of Jupiter, who is called simply 'Ολύμπιος in Il. 19, 108, Od. 1, 60, Hes. Op. 476, etc.: the comic poets called Pericles so, Ar. Ach. 530, and cf. Cratin. Θρᾶτ. 1:—'Ολ. δώματα, the mansions *of Olympus*, dwellings of the gods there, Hom., and Hes.: hence, later, generally, *celestial*.

†'Ολύμπιχος, ον, ὁ, *Olympichus*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Dem. 1310, 23.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

'Ολυμπος, ον, ὁ, freq. also in Hom. (esp. Il.) in Ion. form Οὔλιμπος, *Olympus*, a high hill on the Macedonian frontier of Thessaly.—II. from its peaks being often seen rising above clouds into the calm ether, it was the old belief that here was an opening in the vault of heaven, closed by a thick cloud as door, Il. 5, 751.—The highest peak was held to be the seat of Jupiter, the surrounding ones belonged each to one of the gods of his court, Il. 11, 76, etc.; and they only came to the highest, when summoned to feast or council.—III. afterwards philosophers placed the gods in the centre of heaven, round the palace of Jupiter which was in the very zenith: and to this the name of *Olympus* was continued, v. esp. Voss Virg. G. 3, 261, p. 586, sq.—IV. the name was common to several other mountains, each apparently the highest in its own district: †as,—1. a mountain-range in Mysia Minor stretching from Hermus to Bithynia, ὁ Μυσὸς 'Ο., Hdt. 1, 36; Strab. p. 470.—2. in Cyprus with a temple of 'Αφροδίτη 'Ακραία, Strab. p. 682.—3. in Lycia, same with the Cilician, from which, however, Strab. distinguishes it, p. 666, 671.†—V. as adv. 'Ολυμπόνδε, in Hom. always Ion. Οὐλυμπόνδε, *to, towards Olympus*.†—VI. a city of Lycia at foot of Mt. O. (IV. 3), Strab. p. 666.—VII. masc. pr. n., a celebrated flute player of Phrygia, a pupil of Marsyas, Ar. Eq. 9; Plut. Symp. 215 B: acc. to Apollod. 1, 4, 2, father of Marsyas.—2. a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—Others in Luc.; etc.

'Ολυνθάζω, *to impregnate the female palm-tree with the pollen of the male* (cf. ἐρινάζω), Theophr. Al. ὀλυνθιάω.

†'Ολυνθιακος, ον, ὁ, *Olynthiacus*, a small river in Chalcidice near Apollonia, Ath. 334 E.

'Ολυνθος, ου, ὁ, *a fig* which grows during the winter under the leaves, but ripens as seldom as the untimely fig of spring, Lat. *grossus*, Hes. Fr. 14. Hdt. 1, 193, Theophr. (Also written ὄλυνθος.)

†'Ολυνθος, ου, ἡ, *Olynthus*, a city of Macedonia, between Mt. Athos and the peninsula Pallene, Hdt.; Thuc.; etc.

†'Ολύνθιος, α, ον, *of Olynthus, Olynthian*, οἱ 'Ο., Thuc.

'Ολυνθοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear untimely figs*: from

'Ολυνθοφόρος, ον, (ὄλυνθος, φέρω) *bearing untimely figs*, Arist. ap. Ath. 77 F.

'ΟΛΥΡΑ, ἡ, usu. in plur. ὄλυραι, *a kind of corn*, in Il. 5, 196; 8, 564, mentioned as food for horses along with barley (κρῖ): the Lat. *zea*, Plin. 18, 10; but used in Aegypt. acc. to Hdt. 2, 36, 77, for *making bread*, v. Bähr. It seems, if not the same, very like ζειά or ζεια (Hdt. 2, 36); though it is distinguished from that, as well as from κριθή and πυρός, in Theophr. and Diosc. 2, 113;—perh. a kind of *spelt*. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. οὐλαί 8, akin to ὀλή, οὐλαί: the accent ὀλύρα is wrong, Arcad. p. 194, 14.) Hence

'Ολῠρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *made of* ὄλυρα, LXX.

'Ολωδής, ες, Att. for θολώδης, Hipp. ap. Galen.

'Ολώϊος, rarer poet. collat. form of ὀλοός, ὀλοίος, Hes. Th. 591.

'Ολωΐα, perf. 2 of ὄλλυμι, Hom., and Att.; v. ὄλλυμι B. III.

'Ολωσις, ἡ, as if from ὀλόω, *a making whole, completing*.

'Ομᾶ, adv., Dor. for ὁμῆ, Bockh v. l. Pind. O. 3, 22 (38).

'Ομάγυρις, Dor. for ὁμήγυρις, Pind.

'Ομᾶδενω, (ὅμαδος) *to collect*.

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'Ομᾰδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὁμαδος) *to make a noise* or *hubbub*, of a number of people all speaking at once, in Od. always of the suitors, 1, 365, etc.; (never in Il.); then in Ap. Rh. 2, 638, etc.

'Ομᾰδόν, adv., (ὁμάς) *on the whole, together*, late, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 643.

'Ομᾰδος, ου, ὁ, (ὁμός, ὁμάς) *a noise, hubbub, din*, made by many together, esp. of the confused voices of a number of men, freq. in Hom., who expressly distinguishes it from δοῦπος, *the tramp* of men, Il. 9, 573; 23, 234, Od. 10, 556 (it occurs nowhere else in Od.); also as opp. to flutes and pipes, συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπὴν ὁμαδόν τ' ἀνθρώπων, Il. 10, 13, cf. Pind. N. 6, 66; (so, ὁμαδος ἄλυρος, *a sound* not as of music, Eur. Hel. 185); rarely of a tempest, as in Il. 13, 797.—II. like ὄμιλος, *a crowd, concourse of people*, who make such noise, *a noisy band of warriors*, Il. 7, 307; 15, 689, etc.—III. in Hes. Sc. 155, 257, *the din of battle*, hence also, *a battle, fight*, χάλκεος ὁμ., *the din* of brazen war, Pind. I. 8 (7), 55:—cf. ὁμιλος, ὄχλος, and Lat. *turba*.—Ep. and Lyr. word: never in Trag., except in a lyric passage of Eur. l. c.; once in Plat., Rep. 364 E, in signf. II, on which v. Lob. Aglaoph. 643.

'Ομάζω, *to roar, growl*, of bears and panthers.

'Ομαίμιος, ον, *related by blood*, Pind. N. 6, 29; cf. ὁμαιμος.

'Ομαιμις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., *a sister*, dub.

'Ομαιμος, ον, (ὁμός, αἷμα) *of the same blood, related by blood*, Lat. *consanguineus*, Aesch. Eum. 653: esp. *a brother* or *sister*, Hdt. 1, 151, and Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 681, Soph. El. 12:—also ὁμαίμων, and poet. ὁμαίμιος. Hence

'Ομαιμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = sq., Anth. Plan. 128: and

'Ομαιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *blood-relationship*.

'Ομαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ὁμαιμος, Hdt. 2, 49; 8, 144, and Trag., as Soph. Aj. 1312:—Compar. ὁμαιμονέστερος is rare, but occurs in Soph. Ant. 486.

'Ομάϊον, ου, τό, (ἀΐω) = ὁμακοεῖον.

'Ομαιχμέω, ῶ, *to fight on the same side with* one, Opp. H. 5, 160: and

'Ομαιχμία, ας, ἡ, *a fighting together* or *aiding in battle*; generally, *a defensive alliance, league*, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, Thuc. 1, 18; ὁμ. συντίθεσθαι πρός τινα, to form a league against one, Hdt. 7, 145: later also, loosely, *a battle*, App.: from

'Ομαιχμος, ον, (ὁμός, αἰχμή) *fighting together, allied*: as subst., *an ally, brother in arms*, Thuc. 3, 58.

'Ομᾰκοεῖον, ου, τό, also ὁμᾰκόϊον, ου, τό, (ὁμός, ἀκούω) Pythagorean word, *their common hall* or *school*, Clem. Al., Iambl.

'Ομάκοοι, οἱ, (ὁμός, ἀκούω) *joint* or *fellow-hearers, fellow-students* in the Pythagorean school, Iambl. [ᾰ]

'Ομᾶλᾷ, adv. (ὁμαλός) = ὁμοῦ.

'Ομᾰλής, ές, (ὁμαλός, ὁμός) *level, even*, strictly of the ground, Plat. Criti. 118 A, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 185.

'Ομᾰλία, ας, ἡ, = ὁμαλότης.

'Ομᾰλίζω, (ὁμαλός) *to make even, to equalize*, τὰς οὐσίας, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 8, etc.: ὁμαλισθῆναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πλῆθος, Ib. 2, 6, 10.—2. metaph. *to soften, quiet, appease*, τὸ δεινόν, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.—II. intr. *to be* or *remain equal*, Theophr. Hence

'Ομᾰλισμός, οῦ ὁ, *a levelling, equalization*, Plut. 2, 688 E: and

'Ομᾰλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *an instrument for levelling, a strickle*, Lat. *ruta*.

'Ομᾰλίστρα, ας, ἡ, and ὁμάλιστρον, ου, τό, = foreg.

'Ομαλόδερμος, ον, (ὁμαλός, δέρμα) *smooth-skinned*.

'Ομᾰλός, ή, όν, (ὁμός) of a surface, *even, level, smooth*, Od. 9, 327, and oft. in Att. prose; opp. to τραχύς, Xen. Ap. 4, 6, 12: τὸ ὁμαλόν, *level* ground, Thuc. 5, 65, cf. 4, 31.—2. of sound, φωνὴ ὁμαλὴ καὶ λεία, Plat. Tim. 67 B.—3. *even, evenly balanced*, Plat. Legg. 773 A: hence ὁμ. γάμος, marriage *with an equal*, Aesch. Pr. 901; so, ἀλλάλοις ὁμαλοί, *on a level with* one another, equal, Theocr. 15, 50; cf. Erinn. 3, 2:—opp. to ἄκρατος, Plat. Legg. 773 A; hence, ὁμαλῶς βιῶναι, to live *contentedly*, Isocr. 72 B.—4. metaph., *not remarkable, middling, of the average sort*, ὁμαλὸς στρατιώτης, *an ordinary sort of* soldier, Thebcr. 14, 56.—II. adv. -λῶς, *evenly*, hence, ὁμ. βαίνειν, to march *in an even line*, Thuc. 5, 70; so, ὁμ. προϊέναι, Xen. An. 1, 8, 14.—Also ὁμαλῆς, q. v. Hence

'Ομᾰλότης, ητος, ἡ, *evenness, levelness, equality*, freq. in Plat.: ἐν ὁμαλότητι τιθέναι, to make even, Id. Tim. 57 E; ὁμ. ἀπολλύναι, to lose *equilibrium*, Ib. 58 E.

'Ομᾰλόω, ῶ, = ὁμαλίζω.

'Ομᾰλύνω, = ὁμαλίζω, Tim. Locr. 45 E.

'Ομᾰρής, ές, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἀρω) *well-adjusted, agreeing well together*, cf. ὁμηρος.

†'Ομάριον, ου, τό, *temple of Jupiter* ('Ομάριος = 'Ομαγύριος) near Aegium in Achaia, a place of assemblage for the Achaian league, Polyb. 5, 93, 10.

'Ομαρτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: in Hom. without augm.: (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἀρτάω). *To meet*,—1. in hostile sense, *to meet in fight*, absol., of two warriors, Il. 13, 584.—2. *to walk together*, esp. in partic., = adv. ἀμαρτῇ, βῆσαν ὁμαρτήσαντες, they walked *together*, Od. 21, 188, cf. Il. 24, 438: *to keep pace, go as quickly*, οὐδέ κεν ἴρηξ κίρκος ὁμαρτήσειε, Od. 13, 87: hence c. dat., *to walk beside, accompany, attend*, τινί, Hes. Op. 194, 674, Th. 201, and Trag.: also, ὁμ. σύν τινι, Soph. O. C. 1647; πρός τινα, Call. Cer. 129; absol., Aesch. Theb. 1022:—also, *to hunt, pursue*, Aesch. Pr. 678, cf. Eum. 339.—II. in Il. 12, 400, in mid. c. acc., *to go after* or *attack jointly*, τὸν δ' Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος ὁμαρτήσαντο.—Cf. ὁμάρτω.

'Ομαρτῇ or ὁμαρτῇ, adv., *together, jointly*, now altered in Hom., after Aristarch., into ἀμαρτῇ or ἀμαρτῇ, q. v., cf. Spitzn. Exc. xii. ad Il.: but, ὁμαρτῇ in Eur. Hec. 839, Hipp. 1195.

'Ομαρτήδην, adv. = ὁμαρτῇ, ἁμαρτῇ.

†'Ομάρτης, ου, ὁ, *Omartes*, king of the Marathi in Scythia, Ath. 575 B.

*'Ομάρτω, of which only aor. occurs, ὁμαρτεν ἐν εἰλαπίνῃσιν, Lat. *epulis prosequebatur*, Orph. Arg. 513.

'Ομάς, άδος, ἡ, *the whole*; πάντες καθ' ὁμάδα, all *together*, Geop.

*'Ομασπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, ἀσπίς) *a fellow-soldier*, Anth.

'Ομαῦλαξ, Dor. -ῶλαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, αὐλαξ) *with adjoining lands*, Anth. P. 7, 402, cf. Ap. Rh.

'Ομαυλία, ας, ἡ, *a dwelling together, σύζυγοι ὁμ., wedded unions*, Aesch. Cho. 599: from

'Ομαυλος, ον, (ὁμός, αὐλή) *living together*: hence, *neighbouring, χθών*, Dind. Soph. Fr. 19; v. Ellendt s. v.—II. (αὐλός) *playing together on the flute*, etc., *sounding together, blending*, Soph. O. T. 187.

†'Ομβοι, ων, οἱ, *Ombi*, a city of Aegypt; hence οἱ 'Ομβῖται, *the inhab. of Ombi*, Ael. N. A. 10, 21.

'Ομβρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to rain*, Ζεὺς ὀμβρεῖ, like Ζεὺς ὕει; μετοπωρινὸν ὀμβρήσαντος Ζηνός, when the latter rain of autumn comes, Hes. Op. 413.—II. trans. *to rain upon*, Philo: hence, generally, *to bedew, wet, τι* δακρύοις, Anth. P. 7, 340.

'Ομβρηγενής, ές, (ὄμβρος, *γένω) *rain-born*, Orph. H. 79, 4.

'Όμβρημα, ατος, τό, (ὀμβρέω) *a stream* or *tank of rain-water*, LXX.

'Ομβρηνός, ή, όν, dub. l. for ὀμβρηρός.

'Ομβρήρης, ες, = sq., Nic. Th. 406.

'Ομβρηρός, ά, όν, = ὄμβριος, Hes. Op. 449. Adv. -ρῶς, Philo.

'Ομβρία, ας, ἡ, *rain, rainy weather*.

'Ομβρίζω, (ὄμβρος) *to rain upon*: generally, *to wet, moisten*.

†'Ομβρική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. χώρα) *Umbria*, strictly, a province of eastern Italy from the Rubicon to the Nar, Strab. p. 217, 226, etc.; but the 'Ομβρική of the Greeks far exceeded this, extending north even to the foot of the Alps, v. Niebuhr Hist. Rom. 1, p. 144 transl.: prop. fem. from 'Ομβρικός.

'Ομβρίκια, τά, also ὀμβρίαι, οἱ, dub. l. for ὀβρίκαλα, ὄβρια.

†'Ομβρικός, ή, όν, *Umbrian*; οἱ 'Ομβρικοί, *the Umbrians*, Hdt. 4, 49, etc.: cf. 'Ομβρική.

'Ομβρῖμαῖος, α, ον, = ὄμβριος.

'Ομβρῖμος, ον, for ὄβριμος, justly rejected in Hom. by modern critics, though defended by Herm. Emend. Gr. Gramm. p. 21: Dind. reads ὄβριμος in Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. ad Eur. Ion 213; but ὄμβριμος is still retained in Pind. P. 9, 46, O. 4, 12.

'Ομβριος, ον, also α, ον, Soph. O. C. 1502 (ὄμβρος):—*rainy: of, from*, or *belonging to rain*, Lat. *pluvialis*, ὕδατα, Pind. O. 11 (10), 3; χάλαζα, Soph. l. c.; νέφος, Ar. Nub. 288; ὕδωρ ὄμβρ., *rain*-water, Hdt. 2, 25.

†'Ομβρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ombrion*, a Cretan, Arr. An. 3, 5, 6.

'Ομβροβλυστέω or -βλῡτέω, ῶ, *to swell from rain*, Lob. Phryn. 623.

'Ομβροδόκος, ον, (ὄμβρος, δέχομαι) *holding* or *receiving rain*, Anth. P. 9, 272.

†'Όμβροι, ων, οἱ, *the Umbri*, in Italy, Polyb. 2, 16, 3: v. sub 'Ομβρική.

'Ομβροκτύπος, ον, (ὄμβρος, κτυπέω) *sounding with rain*, Aesch. Ag. 656.

'Ομβροποιός, όν, *rain-producing*.

'ΟΜΒΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *IMBER*, *rain, a storm* or *shower of rain*, Hom., and Hes., who freq. call it Διὸς ὄμβρος: esp. *a storm of rain with thunder*, as it is always in Hom. and Hes., being thus distinguished from ὑετός or common rain, Lat. *pluvia*, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 6:—ὄμβρ. λάβρος, Hdt. 8, 12; but oft. simply *rain*, as Hdt. 8, 98, Soph. Tr. 146, Eur. Tro. 78: in plur., *rains*, Hdt. 2, 25, Pind. P. 4, 144.—2. generally, *water*, Soph. O. T. 1428, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 210:—in Soph. Ant. 952, Erfurdt's conj. of ὄλβιος is nearly certain.—II. metaph., *a storm* or *shower* of battle, Pind. I. 5 (4), 61; so, ὄμβρ. χαλάζης αἱματοῦς, a showery hail of blood-drops, Soph. O. T. 1279; πυρὸς ὄμβροι, Opp. H. 3, 22; ὄμβροι ἀναγκαῖοι, *urine*, Id.; freq. in Nonn.

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(Pott compares Sanscr. *abhra*, nubes, from *ab* aqua, and Gr. *ἀφρός*, Etym. Forsch. 1, 3.)

'Ομβροτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a producing of rain.*

'Ομβροτόκος, ον, (ὄμβρος, τίκτω) *rain-producing*, Orph. H. 20, 2; 81, 5.

'Ομβροφόρος, ον, (ὄμβρος, φέρω) *rain-bringing*, ἄνεμοι, Aesch. Supp. 36; παρθένοι (νεφέλαι), βρονταί, Ar. Nub. 299, Av. 1751.

'Ομβροχαρής, ές, (ὄμβρος, χαίρω) *delighting in rain*, Orph. H. 25, 8.

'Ομβρώδης, ες, *rainy, like rain.*

'Ομέθυιος, ον,=ὁμόεθνος.

'Ομεῖται, 3 sing. fut. of ὀμνυμι, Il. 9, 274, Hes. Op. 192.

'Ομέμπορος, ου, ὁ, (ὁμός, ἔμπορος) *a fellow-traveller, traveller*, Nonn.

'Ομέστιος, ον, (ὁμός, ἑστία) *sharing the same hearth, dwelling together with*, τινί, Emped. 410, Polyb. 4, 33, 5.

'Ομευναῖος, α, ον,=ὁμεννος, Opp. H. 1, 509.

'Ομευνετέω, ῶ, *to sleep together* or *with*: from

'Ομευνέτης, ου, ὁ,=ὅμεννος, Eur. Med. 953, Ion 894.

'Ομευνέτις, ιδος, ἡ,=sq., Soph. Aj. 501.

'Ομευνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Lyc. 372.

'Ομευνος, ον, (ὁμός, εὐνή) *sleeping together, a bed-fellow, partner of the bed*, both of the man and woman, Anth.

'Ομέψιος, ον, (ὁμός, ἑψία) *playing together, a playmate*, Anth. P. 9, 826, Nonn.

'Ομῆ, or ὁμῇ, adv., (ὁμός) poet. for ὁμοῦ, Jac. A. P. p. 31, 575.

'Ομηγερίς, ές, (ὁμός, ἀγείρω) *assembled*, Il. 15, 84; Hom. usu. joins ὁμηγερέες ἐγένοντο, they were *all assembled.*

'Ομηγῦρής, ές, (ὁμός, ἀγυρις)= foreg., Pind. P. 11, 14.

'Ομηγῠρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., *to assemble, call together*, 'Αχαιοὺς εἰς ἀγορήν, Od. 16, 376.—Later the act. occurs in same signf.: whence in pass., *to assemble, come together*: from

'Ομήγῠρις, ιος, ἡ, Dor. ὁμάγ-: (ὁμός, ἀγυρις): —*an assembly, meeting*, θεῶν ὁμ., Il. 20, 142, H. Hom. Ap. 187, Merc. 332; so, ὁμ. Ζηνός, Pind. I. 7 (6), 66: then *any assembly, crowd, throng, band*, γυναικῶν, ἡλίκων, Aesch. Cho. 10, Eur. Hipp. 1180; ἄστρων νυκτέρων ὁμ., Aesch. Ag. 4.

'Ομηγύρω,=ὁμηγερίζομαι, Hesych. [ῠ]

'Ομήθεια, ας, ἡ, *a living together*, Opp. C. 4, 2.

'Ομήθειος, α, ον,=sq.

'Ομήθης, ες, (ὁμός, ἦθος) *living together*, Jac. A. P. p. 171.—II. ὁμοήθης, Ap. Rh. 2, 917.

'Ομηλῐκία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, ης: —*sameness of age*, esp. of young persons; and, as a collective, *those of the same age*, esp. *those equally young, young people, playmates*, Il. 3, 175; 5, 326; generally, *contemporaries*, Od. 2, 158:—also of single persons, ὁμηλικίη δέ μοι ἐσσί, thou art *of the same age with* me, and so for ὁμῆλιξ, Od. 22, 209, cf. 3, 49,—where it has been wrongly taken as fem. of an adj. ὁμήλικιος, α, ον.

'Ομῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, *of the same age*, esp. of young persons, Od. 15, 197, etc., Hes. Op. 442, 445, Eur. Hipp. 1098, etc.: †cf. Hdt. 1, 42†.—II. *of like stature*, Luc. †pro Imag. 13.

'Ομηλῦς, ῦδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, ἥλυσις) *a companion*, Nonn. Hence

'Ομηλῠδία, ας, ἡ, *companionship*, Arat. Phaen. 178.

'Ομηραπάτη, ης, ἡ, 'Ομηραπάτης, ου, ὁ: v. sub 'Ομηροπάτης.

'Ομηρεία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμηρεύω) *a giving of hostages* or *securities: a pledge, security*, Plat. Polit. 310 E; *a serving as such*, Thuc. 8, 45.

'Ομήρειον, ου, τό, *the temple of Homer* in Smyrna, Strab. p. 646.

'Ομήρειος, ον, *Homeric*, Hdt. 5, 67. Adv. -ως.

'Ομηρέτης, ου, ὁ,=συνηρέτης.

'Ομήρευμα, ατος, τό, *a hostage, pledge*, Plut. Rom. 16: from

'Ομηρεύω, (ὁμηρος) orig. *to meet*, hence *to agree, tally*:—usu. *to be a hostage, serve as a pledge* or *hostage*, Aeschin. 72, 35, Polyb., etc.; ὑπέρ τινος, Isae. 64, 14.—II. trans. *to give as a hostage, pledge* or *security*, Eur. Rhes. 434; the same must be the sense in Bacch. 297,—but prob. the passage is spurious, v. Dind. Cf. sq.

'Ομηρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὁμηρος) orig. *to meet, walk together with*, τινί, Od. 16, 468.—2. metaph. *to accord, agree*, φωνῇ ὁμηρεῦσαι (Ion. for ὁμηροῦσαι) Hes. Th. 39, ubi v. Göttling.—II. usu. *to be a pledge, serve as a pledge* or *security*, cf. ὁμηρεύω.

'Ομήρης, ες, Ion. for ὁμαρής, ὁμηρος, c. dat., Nic. Al. 70, 261.

'Ομηρία, ας, ἡ,=ὁμηρεία, Polyb. 9, 11, 10, etc.

'Ομηρίδαι, Dor. for 'Ομηρίζω; acc. to Hesych. also=ψεύδομαι.

'Ομηρίδης, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. 'Ομηρίδαι, *the Homerids*, a family or guild of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer, Strab. p. 645, sq.;—they claimed a right to his poems, and published them by oral recitation; whence as early as Pind. N. 2, 1, the ῥαψῳδοί who recited the Homeric poems were called Homerids: then also *the imitators* or *the admirers of Homer*, Plat. Rep. 599 E, Phaedr. 252 B, Isocr. 218 E; cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 530 D.

'Ομηρίζω, ('Ομηρος) *to imitate Homer, to use Homeric phrases*, Liban.—II. (ὁμοῦ, μήρος) *to indulge unnatural lust*, like διαμηρίζω, Μηριόνης, etc., with an intentional equivoque, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 8.—III. *to cup*, Artemid.

'Ομηρικός, ἡ, όν, *Homeric, in the manner of Homer.*—II. used equivocally, as ὁμηρίζω II., Anth. P. 11, 218.

'Ομηριστής, οῦ, ὁ, ('Ομηρίζω) *an imitator of Homer*, Ath. 620 B.—II. *a cupper*, Artemid., v. ὁμηρίζω III.

'Ομηρόκεντρα, τά, and 'Ομηροκέντρωνες, οἱ; v. κέντρων II.

'Ομηρομάστιξ, ιγος, ὁ, ('Ομηρος, μάστιξ) *scourge of Homer*, i. e. the Grammarian Zoïlus, from his spiteful criticism on the Homeric poems, ap. Suid.

'Ομηρον, ου, τό, v. sub ὁμηρος II.

'Ομηροπάτης, ου, ὁ, ('Ομηρος, πατέω) *one who tramples on Homer*, epith. of Xenophanes in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 58, acc. to Kühn's emend.: but all the MSS. have 'Ομηραπάτης ἐπικόπτης (for the verse does not admit of ἐπισκώπτης) from ἀπατάω, i. e. either *the sneering perverter of Homer*, by reason of Xenophanes' parodies; or from a subst. ἡ 'Ομηραπάτη, *one who derides the Homeric fiction*, i. e. his tales of the gods, etc., cf. esp. Diog. L. 9, 18. [ᾰ]

'Ομηρος, ου, ὁ, *Homer*: the name first occurs in a dub. fragm. (31) of Hes. Acc. to the old Ion. Life of Hom. c. 13, ὁμηρος in the Cumaean dialect was=τυφλός,—whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness.

'Ομηρος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἀρω) like ὁμαρής and ὁμήρης, *joined together, bonded, united*, esp. by marriage, *a husband, wife*, Eur. Alc. 870.—II. ὁ ὅμηρος, as subst., *a pledge for the maintenance of unity, a surety, security*: of persons, *a hostage*, Hdt., etc.: ὁμήρους λαμβάνειν, διδόναι, Hdt. 6, 99, Thuc. 7, 83, etc.; of things, τὴν γῆν ὅμηρον ἔχειν, Thuc. 1, 82; and in plur. ὅμηρα, as, ὁμήρα δοὺς, Lys. 126, 21, Polyb. 3, 52, 5, (where it may be taken as an adj., sub. σώματα.)

'Ομιλᾰδόν, adv., (ὅμιλος) like ἰλαδόν, *in groups, bands*, Lat. *turmatim*, Il. 12, 3; 15, 277: *in crowds*: in Ap. Rh., like ὁμοῦ, c. dat., *together with*, 3, 596:—also ὁμιληδόν, Hes. Sc. 170.

'Ομῐλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: (ὅμιλος): *to be together, be* or *come into company with, join, stay with*, c. dat. plur. pers., Od. 2, 21, etc., and freq. in Att.; so, ὁμ. μετὰ Τρώεσσιν, 'Αχαιοῖς, *to be among* them, etc., Il. 5, 86, 834; so, ἐνὶ πρώτοισιν ὁμιλεῖν, Il. 18, 194, cf. 535; παρὰ πανροισιν ὁμ., *to company* with few, Od. 18, 383.—2. absol., *to come* or *live together*, Od. 4, 64; περὶ νεκρὸν ὁμ., *to throng* about the corpse, Il. 16, 641, Od. 24, 19.—II. in hostile sense, *to meet, come to blows with*, τινί, Il. 11, 523, Od. 1, 265, etc. —2. absol., *to meet one another*, Il. 19, 158.—III. of social intercourse, *to hold converse, be acquainted with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 130: *to live familiarly with, associate with*, ἀλλήλοισι, μετ' ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Symp. 188 D, Polit. 272 C, Legg. 886 C.—2. absol., *to be friends*, οἱ μάλιστα ὁμιλέοντες, Hdt. 3, 99.—IV. of marriage or sexual intercourse, ὁμ. σὺν τινι, Soph. O. T. 367, etc.; v. Piers. Moer. p. 276; cf. συνουσιάζω.—V. of things or business which one has to do with, *to make a pursuit of, attend to, busy one's self with*, ὁμιλεῖν ἀρχῇ, πολέμῳ, Thuc. 6, 55, 70; πράγμασι, Ar. Nub. 1399; φιλοσοφίᾳ, γυμναστικῇ. Plat. Rep. 496 B, 410 C: also much like χρῆσθαι, νομίζειν, Lat. *uti, ὁμ.* τυχαις, πλαγίαις φρένεσσιν, etc., *to be in* good fortune, *have* a crooked mind, Pind. N. 1, 94, I. 3, 10; so in Eur., εὐτυχία ὁμιλεῖν, Or. 354: but also, —2. of the things themselves, νεῖκος ἐμοὶ τέρψιν ὁμιλεῖν, gave me pleasure *to be with* me, Soph. Aj. 1201: πλοῦτος καὶ θεὸς ἐσθλοῖσιν ἀνθρώποις ὁμιλεῖ, Bacchyl. 4, cf. Eur. El. 940, Valck. Diatr. p. 85.—VI. *to deal with* a man, *bear one's self towards* him, εὖ, κακῶς ὁμ. τινί, Isocr. 415 C; also, πρός τινα, Isocr. 19 D:—and so prob. Thuc. 6, 17, ταῦτα ἡ ἐμὴ νεότης ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν...ὡμίλησε, thus hath my youth *dealt* with their power, *wrought* upon it.—VII. of place, *to come into, be in*, c. dat., Pind. P. 7, 8, Hdt. 7, 26, 214; χώρα ὁμ., *to haunt* the land, Aesch. Eum. 720; also, ὁμ. παρ' οἰκείαις ἀρούραις, Pind. O. 13, 27.—VIII. in Soph. Aj. 626, ἐκ... ὁμιλεῖ (sc. τῶν ξυντρόφων ὀργῶν) *he wanders* from his senses.

'Ομίληδόν, adv.,=ὁμιλαδόν. Hes. Sc. 170.

'Ομίλημα, ατος, τό, (ὁμιλέω) *the subject of conversation*, Plat. Legg. 730 B. [ῐ]

'Ομῐλητέον, verb. adj. from ὁμιλέω, Clem. Al.

'Ομῐλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁμιλέω) *a companion*, Strab.: *a scholar, hearer*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 12.

'Ομῐλητικός, ἡ, όν, (ὁμιλέω) *conversible*, Isocr. 8 D: ἐξις ὁμ., *a habit of conversation*, Def. Plat. 415 E.

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ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of conversation*, Plut. 2, 629 F. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ομίλητός, ή, όν, (ὁμιλέω) *with whom one may converse, οὐχ ὁμ., unapproachable, savage*, Aesch. Theb. 189.

'Ομιλήτρια, fem. of ὁμιλήτης, Philostr.; also, ὁμιλητρις.

'Ομίλια, ας, ἡ, (ὅμιλος) *a being* or *living together; communion, intercourse, converse*, absol., Aesch. Pr. 39, etc.; τινός, *with* one, Hdt. 4, 174; τινί, Id. 5, 92, 6; πρός τινα, Soph. Phil. 70, Plat. Symp. 203 A; ἡ ἐμὴ ὁμ., *converse with* me, my *society*, Ar. Plut. 776; also in plur., Hdt. 7, 16, 1, Eur., and Plat.; ὁμ. χθονός, *intercourse with* a country, Eur. Phoen. 1408; ἔχειν ὁμ. ἐν τισι, to live among them, Id. I. A. 1622; ὦ ποθεινὸν ὄνομ' ὁμιλίας ἐμῆς, for τὸ ὁμιλοῦν ἐμοί, Id. Or. 1082, cf. Hipp. 19, and ὄμμα sub fin.; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ὁμιλίαν τινί, Soph. O. T. 1489; χρῆσθαι ὁμιλίαις κακαῖς, Plat. Rep. 550 B; πολιτεία καὶ ὁμ., public and private life, Thuc. 1, 68.—2. *sexual intercourse*, Hdt. 1, 182, Xen. Symp. 8, 22.—3. *instruction*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 6, and 15. —II. *a meeting, assembly*, like ὅμιλος, Hdt. 3, 81, Aesch. Eum. 57; so, τῆςδ' ὁμ. χθονός, *fellow-sojourners* in this land, Ib. 406: ναὸς ὁμ., *shipmates*, Soph. Aj. 872.—III. *persuasion*, opp. to βία, Dem. 1466, 2: hence,—2. in Eccl., *a homily, sermon*; cf. also, I, 3.

'Όμιλος, ου, ὁ, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἴλη): —*any assembled crowd, a throng of people*, in Hom. esp. for a feast, Od. 1, 225; and for a spectacle, Il. 18, 603; 23, 651; also freq. in Pind., and Aesch., as also in the Ion. prose of Hdt.; but very rare in Att. prose, as Thuc. 4, 125, Luc. Asin. 37, etc.: — esp. *the mass of the people, the crowd*, opp. to the chiefs, Il. 3, 22; ὅμιλος Δαναῶν, Τρώων, etc.; also, ὁ. ἵππων, Il. 10, 338; τὸν ψιλὸν ὅμιλον, Thuc. l. c.: —*the mob*, Hdt. 1, 88; 3, 81.—2. *the throng* of battle, τὴν ἔξαγ' ὅμιλον, Il. 5, 353; cf. 4, 86, etc.: — hence βοῇ καὶ ὁμίλῳ, with shouts, and *in confusion*, Hdt. 9, 59; cf. ὅμαδος.—II. like ὅμαδος, *the confused noise of an army* or *throng* of people, Aesch. Eum. 57. —III. of things, *a throng, mass*.—The word is hardly ever used in plur.

'Ομίχεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = ὁμίχω, Hes. Op. 725.

'Ομιχλαίνω, *to overcloud, cloud*: from

'Ομίχλη, ης, ἡ, in Hom. and Ion. ὁμίχλη, but never even in Att. ὁμίχλα, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 109 B:—*a mist, fog* (not so thick as νεφέλη, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9, 4, cf. Mund. 4, 4), Hom., but only in Il.; εὐτ' ὄρεος κόρυφῇσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὁμίχλην, 3, 10; so Thetis rises from the sea, ἠΰτ' ὁμίχλη, 1, 359; κονίης ὁμ., 13, 336; ὁμίχλη ἐγένετο. Xen. An. 4, 2, 7, etc.:—metaph., ὁμ. πλήρης δακρύων, Aesch. Pr. 144.—II. also *smoke, steam*, = κνῖσα, Ath.; *the dimness caused by vapour* on a glass or piece of metal, etc. (Pott would refer it to the same root as ὀμίχω, q. v.) Hence

'Ομιχλήεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. ὁμίχλη-, *misty*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 57.

'Ομιχλοειδής, ές, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 115; and ὁμιχλώδης, ες. Tim. Locr. 99 C, Polyb., etc. (ὁμίχλη, εἶδος); *like mist, misty*.

'Όμιχμα, ατος, τό, *urine*, Aesch. Fr. 389: from

'ΟΜΙΧΩ, *to make water*: like ὁμίχεω: of the form ὁμίχω only aor. ἄμιξα, in Hippon., seems to be used. (The root is to be found in Sanscr. *mih* fundere, Lat. *ming-o, mei-o.*)

'Ομιώμεθα, Lacon. 1 pl. fut. of ὀμνυμι, Ar. Lys. 183.

'Όμμα, ατος, τό, *the eye*, freq. in Hom., who, like Hes., always uses pl., κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πήξας, Il. 3. 217: ὕπνον ἐπ' ὀμμασι χεῦε, Od. 5. 492, etc.:—ὄμματι λοξῷ ἰδεῖν, to look askance at, Valck. Hipp. 1339, cf. Med. 92; opp. to ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασιν ὁρᾶν, Lat. *rectis oculis videre*, to look straight at, Soph. O. T. 1385, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 30; so, ἐξ ὀμμάτων ὀρθῶν, Soph. O. T. 528, cf. Bentl. Horat. Od. 1, 3, 18; ποίοις ὄμμασι βλέπειν; how dare to look? Soph. O. T. 1371, cf. Aeschin. 70, 32: κατ' ὄμμα, face to face, Eur. Andr. 1064; hence, *openly*, Ib. 1117, opp. to νυκτωρ, Id. Bacch. 469: ἀπ' ὄματος ἰδεῖν, to see by the *eye*, Aesch. Supp. 210, cf. Ag. 988; ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, to judge by *the eye*, Lat. *ex obtutu*, Soph. O. C. 15: ἐν ὄμμασι, Lat. *in oculis*, before one's *eyes*, Aesch. Pers. 604, Soph. Tr. 240; so also, παρ' ὄμμα, Eur. Supp. 484: ἐξ ὀμμάτων, out of *sight*, Eur. I. A. 684.—2. metaph., ψυχῆς ὄμμα, Plat. v. Ruhnk. Tim. 32.—II. *that which one sees, a sight*, Soph. Aj. 1004; τὸ ἐρωτικὸν ὄμμα, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.—3. of mental vision, *an image of fancy*, Soph. El. 903.—III. *the eye of heaven*, i. e. by day, *the sun*, ὄμμα αἰθέρος, Ar. Nub. 286; by night, *the moon*, ὄμμα νυκτός, Aesch. Pers. 426, Eur. I. T. 110. — Only poet., Erf. Soph. Ant. 104.—IV. generally, *light*: hence, metaph., *that which brings light*, esp. in Trag.; ὄμμα ξείνοισι, *a light* to strangers, Pind. P. 5, 76; ὄμμα δόμων νομιζ' ὄεσπότου παρουσιαν, Aesch. Pers. 169; ὄμμα φιλιμης, *the light* of happy tidings, Soph. Tr. 204. —2. by a natural metaphor, *any thing dear* or *precious, as the apple of an eye*, Aesch. Eum. 1025; cf. Valck. Phoen. 809, v. sub ὀφθαλμός III., φάος II.—V. as periphr. of the person, like κάρα, ὄμμα πελείας, νυμφας for πέλεια, νυμφα, Soph. Aj. 140, Tr. 527; so, ὦ ταυρόμορφον ὄμμα Κηφισοῦ, for ὦ ταυρόμορφε Κηφισέ, Eur. Ion 1261, cf. Valck. Phoen. 415. Pors. Or. 1080; and v. ὀφθαλμός. (From the same root as ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, and pf. ὤμμαι.) Hence

'Ομμάτειος, ον, *from* or *seated in the eyes*, Soph. Fr. 169. [ᾰ]

'Ομμᾰτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ῐ]

'Ομμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄμμα, *a little eye*, Anth. [ᾰ]

'Ομμᾰτογράφος, ον, (ὄμμα, γράφω) *painting* or *staining the eyes*, Ion ap. Eust.; v. στίμμι: [ᾰ]

'Ομμᾰτολαμπής, ές, (ὄμμα, λάμπω) *with sparkling eyes*, Synes.

'Ομμᾰτοποιός, όν, (ὄμμα, ποιέω) *causing to see*, Iambl.

'Ομμᾰτοστερής, ές, (ὄμμα, στερέω) *bereft of eyes*, Soph. O. C. 1260, Eur. Phoen. 328.—II. act. *depriving of eyes*: hence φλογμὸς ὄμμ. φυτῶν, heat *that robs* plants *of their eyes* or *buds*, Aesch. Eum. 940.

'Ομμᾰτουργός, όν, (ὄμμα, *ἔργω) = ὀμματοποιός, Iambl.

'Ομμᾰτόω, ῶ, (ὄμμα) *to furnish with eyes*, e. g. a statue, Diod. 4, 76.—II. *to make* one *see, open* his *eyes*, τινά: hence, in pass., φρὴν ὠμματωμένη, a mind *quick of sight*, Aesch. Cho. 854. —III. *to enlighten* one, τινά: also, ὀμμ. λόγον, *to make* it *clear* or *distinct, to explain*, Aesch. Supp. 467.

'ΟΜΝΥ-ΜΙ or ὄμνυω, q. v.: f. ὀμοῦμαι, -εῖ, -εῖται, inf. ὀμεῖσθαι, aor. ὤμοσα, in Hom. usu. without augm.: perf. ὀμώμοκα, pass. ὀμώμοσμαι, 3 pers. ὀμώμοται, Aesch. Ag. 1290: Hom. has pres. imperat. ὄμνῦθι in Il. 23, 585; the fut.; the aor., usu. with double σ, ὀμόσσαι; the impf. ὤμνυε from ὀμνύω: — Ion. part. ὀμοῦντες, Hdt. 1, 153, as if from ὀμόω. Lacon. 1 pl. fut. ὀμιώμεθα, Ar. Lys. 183.

To swear, Hom.; freq. ὅρκον ὀμόσαι, to swear an oath, Il. 19. 175, etc.; so, ἐπίορκον ὀ., Il. 3, 279, Hes. Op. 280.—II. *to swear* a thing, or *to* a thing, *affirm, confirm by oath*, τι, Il. 10, 187, Xen. Ages. 1, 11: foll. by inf. fut., *to swear that one will...*, Il. 21, 373, etc., so commonly in Att., Lys. 186, 42, etc.; but also by inf. aor. and ἄν, Xen. An. 7, 7, 40; or without ἄν, Hdt. 2, 179. Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 3, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 750; by inf. pres., *to swear* that one *does...*, Soph. Phil. 357; by inf. pf., *to swear that* one *has...*, Dem. 553, 17: ἢ μήν is oft. inserted before the inf., v. ἤ I. fin.:—ὀμν. πρός τινα, *to swear to* one, Od. 14, 331, but in this signf. τινί is more freq., Plat. Charm. 157 C, etc.: εἰπεῖν ὀμόσας, to say *with an oath*, Plat. Symp. 215 D.—III. *to call as witness of an oath, invoke, swear by*, c. acc., Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, Ἐννοσίγαιον, Il. 14, 271; 23, 585, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1027; so too in Hdt. 5, 7, Aesch. Theb. 529, etc.; later, ὀμν. κατά τινος, Thuc. 5, 47, Dem. 553, 17:—pass., ὀμώμοσται Ζεύς, Jupiter *has been sworn by, adjured*, Eur. Rhes. 816.

'Όμνυω. = foreg., in Hom. only in impf. ὤμνυε; ὀμνύουσι, Hdt. 4, 105: most usu. in later comedy, Pors. and Elms. Med. 774 (729). [ῠ]

'Ομοαῦλαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὁμαῦλαξ, ὁμῶλαξ.

'Ομόβιος, ον, (ὁμός, βίος) *living together*: esp. *a husband, wife*, Alciphr.

'Ομοβλαστάνω, or, better, ὁμοβλαστέω, ῶ, *to shoot* or *bud at the same time*, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 623; from

'Ομοβλαστής, ές, ὁμόβλαστος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, βλαστάνω) *shooting* or *sprouting at the same time*, Theophr.

'Ομοβουλέω, ῶ, *to deliberate together*, Plut. 2, 96 E.

'Ομόβουλος, ον, (ὁμός, βουλή) *having the same wish, unanimous*.

'Ομοβώμιος, ον, (ὁμός, βωμός) *having one common altar*, Thuc. 3, 59; like Ceres and Proserpina.

'Ομογάλακτος, ον = sq. [ᾰ]

'Ομογάλαξ, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, γάλα) *suckled with the same milk, a foster brother* or *sister*: in plur. = γενήται, *clansmen, tribesmen*, Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 6. cf. Arnold Thuc. vol. i. append 3. [γᾰ]

'Ομόγαμβροι, οἱ, (ὁμός, γαμβρός) *sons-in-law of the same person*, Poll. 3, 32.

'Ομόγαμος, ον, (ὁμός, γαμέω) *married together, a husband, wife*, Eur. Phoen. 137. H. F. 339.

'Ομογάστριος, ον, (ὁμός, γαστήρ) *from the same womb, born of the same mother*, καστίγνητος, ὁ., Il. 24. 47; c. gen., ὁμ. Ἕκτορος, Il. 21, 95; cf. ὁγάστριος.

'Ομογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

'Ομογένεια, ας, ἡ, *community of origin*, Strab.: and

'Ομογενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a brother*, Eur. Phoen. 165: from

'Ομογενής, ές, (ὁμός, γένος) *of the same race* or *family*, Eur. Or. 244, etc.: generally, *akin*, τινί, *to* another, Eur. I. T. 918: *of the same kind*, λίθοι, Tim. Locr. 99 D: and so, τὰ ὁμ.

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Arist. Categ. 6, 13.—II. act. *engendering with*, Soph. O. T. 1361. Adv. *-νῶς*.

'Ομογένιος, ον, (ὁμός, γένος) a rare form, whence ὁμόγνιος.

'Ομογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (ὁμός, γέρων) *a contemporary in old age*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20.

'Ομογλωσσέω, ῶ, Att. -γλωττέω, *to speak the same tongue:* from

'Ομόγλωσσος, ον, Att. -γλωττος, (ὁμός, γλῶσσα) *speaking the same tongue*, Hdt. 1, 57, etc.; τινί, *with* one, 1, 171.

'Ομόγνητος, ον,=ὁμογενής, *related by birth, a brother, sister:* also ἡ ὁμογνήτη, Orph. Arg. 1213, Manetho, etc.

'Ομόγνιος, ον, contr. for ὁμογένιος: —*of the same race* or *blood, kindred:* esp. *of the gods of a family* or *race*, ὁμόγν. θεοί, gods *who protect a race* or *family*, Lat. *Dii gentilitii*, Soph. O. C. 1333; Ζεὺς ὁμ., Eur. Andr. 921, Ar. Ran. 750, Plat., etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

'Ομογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to be* ὁμογνώμων, *be of one mind, to league together*, Thuc. 2, 97; ὁμ. τινί, *to consent to*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24: ὁμ. τινί τι, *to agree with* one *in* a thing, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 10.

'Ομογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *agreement in opinion*, Clem. Al.: from

'Ομογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὁμός, γνώμη) *of one mind, like-minded*, τινί, *with* one, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 15, etc.; ὁμ. τινὰ λαμβάνειν, ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, to bring to one's own opinion, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; 5, 5, 46, Lac. 8, 1. Adv. *-μόνως*, Lycurg. 160, 4.

'Ομόγονος, ον,=ὁμογενής, Pind. P. 4, 260, Plat. Legg. 878 D; ὁμ. τινί, Plat. Theaet. 156 B.

'Ομόγραμμος, ον, (ὁμός, γραμμή) *of* or *with the same lines.*—2. (ὁμός, γράμμα) *of* or *with the same letters*, Luc. Hermot. 40.

'Ομογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write in the same manner.*

'Ομόδᾱμος, Dor. for ὁμόδημος, Pind.

'Ομόδελφος, ον,=ὁμογάστριος, Call. Fr. 168.

'Ομοδέμνιος, ον, (ὁμός, δέμνιον) *sharing one bed*, Aesch. Ag. 1108, Musae. 70.

'Ομοδημέω, ῶ, *to be* ὁμόδημος, Plut. 2, 823 B: and

'Ομοδημία, ας, ἡ, *a living with* others, *agreement*, Iambl.: from

'Ομόδημος, ον, Dor. -δᾱμος, (ὁμός, δῆμος) *of the same people* or *race*, γόνος, Pind. O. 9, 69; τινί, *with* one, Id. I. 1, 140.

'Ομοδιαίτος, ον, (ὁμός, δίαιτα) *living* or *eating with others*, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.; ὁμ. τοῖς πολλοῖς, *common* to the generality, Id. de Hist. Conscr. 16.

'Ομόδιφρος, ον, (ὁμός, δίφρος) *in the same chariot, driving together*, Nonn.

'Ομοδογμᾰτέω, ῶ, (ὁμός, δόγμα) *to hold the same opinions*, M. Anton. Hence

'Ομοδογμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *agreement in opinion*, Stob.

'Ομοδοξέω, ῶ, *to be of the same opinion*, τινί, *with* one, Plat. Phaed. 83 D: absol. *to agree together*, Id. Rep. 442 D, Polyb., etc.: and

'Ομοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *agreement in opinion, unanimity*, Plat. Rep. 433 C, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 1: from

'Ομόδοξος, ον, (ὁμός, δόξα) *of the same opinion*, Luc. Eunuch. 2.

'Ομοδορπίος, ον, (ὁμός, δόρπον) *a mess-mate*, Nonn.; like συνδειπνος.

'Ομόδουλος, ον, (ὁμός, δοῦλος) *a fellow-slave*, Eur. Hec. 60: ὁμ. τινός, Plat. Phaed. 85 B, Phaedr. 273 E, Xen., etc.: metaph., *in love with one* woman, Mel. 18, 5.

'Ομόδουπος, ον, (ὁμός, δουπέω) *sounding together*, Nonn.

'Ομοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run the same course with*, Tim. Locr. 97 A; and

'Ομοδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running together* or *meeting*, Luc. Astrol. 22: from

'Ομόδρομος, ον, (ὁμός, δραμεῖν) *running the same course with*, τῷ ἡλίῳ, Plat. Epin. 987 B.

'Ομοδῠνᾰμέω, ῶ, *to be of the same power*, Procl.: from

'Ομοδύνᾰμος, ον, (ὁμός, δύναμις) *of like power.* [ῠ]

'Ομόεδρος, ον, (ὁμός, ἕδρα) *having a like seat*, Stob.

'Ομοεθνέω, ῶ, *to be of the same people* or *race*, Diod.: from

'Ομοεθνής, ές, (ὁμός, ἔθνος) *of the same people* or *race*, Hdt. 1, 91; less wide than ὁμόφυλος, Polyb. 11, 19, 3: —generally, *of the same kind*, πρὸς ἄλληλα, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 1, 3. Hence

'Ομοεθνία, ας, ἡ, *descent from the same people* or *race*, Lat. *gentilitas.*—II. in Hipp., *connection and sympathy of parts*,—as he also uses ἔθνος for μέρος.

'Ομόεθνος, ον,=ὁμοεθνής.

'Ομοειδής, ές, (ὁμός, εἶδος) *of the same kind*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12: *of like form*, Polyb. 34, 11, 17. Adv. *-δῶς*. Hence

'Ομοειδία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of nature* or *form*, Dion. H. Rhet. 641, 5, and Strab.,—with v. l. *-είδεια.*

'Ομόειδος, ον,=ὁμοειδής.

'Ομοερκής, ές, *within the same house* or *prison*, A. B.

'Ομοέστιος, ον, (ὁμός, ἑστία) *dwelling in the same house*, v. l. in Polyb. 2, 57, 7.

'Ομόζενκτος, ον, (ὁμός, ζεύγνυμι) *yoked together*, Nonn.; cf. ὁμόζυγος.

'Ομόζηλος, ον, (ὁμός, ζῆλος) *of like zeal*, Nonn.

'Ομοζῡγέω, ῶ, *to be* ὁμόζυγος: generally, *to pull* or *work together:* opp. to ἑτεροζυγέω.

'Ομοζῡγής, ές,=ὁμόζυγος, Nonn.

'Ομοζῡγία, ας, ἡ, *a being yoked together:* in Rhet., *correspondence of parts*, Dion. Comp. p. 197: from

'Ομόζῡγος, ον, (ὁμός, ζυγόν) *yoked together, a yoke-fellow:* generally, *bound together*, esp. *paired:* hence, *joined in marriage, married, a husband* or *wife:* metaph. also, *agreeing, unanimous.*

'Ομόζυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Phaedr. 256 A.

'Ομοζωνέω, ῶ, *to be* ὁμόζωνος, *to be in the same zone*: and

'Ομοζωνία, ας, ἡ, *a being in the same zone*: from

'Ομόζωνος, ον, (ὁμός, ζώνη) *in the same zone.*

'Ομοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *agreement of manners* or *sentiments*, Philostr.: from

'Ομοήθης, ες, (ὁμός, ἦθος) *of the same manners* or *sentiments*, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 11, 5: also ὁμήθης.

'Ομοηλίξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὁμῆλιξ, Anth. P. append. 303.

'Ομοθᾰλᾰμέω, ῶ, (ὁμός, θάλαμος) *living in the same room* or *house*, c. gen., Pind. P. 11, 4. [ᾰ]

'Ομοθαμνέω, ῶ, *to grow up with the plant, take root*, M. Anton. 11, 8.

'Ομόθεν, adv., (ὁμός) *from the same place*, of two stems growing from the same root, θάμνοι ἐξ ὁμόθεν πεσόντες, Od. 5, 477, (like ἐξ αὐτοσχόλου, etc.): usu., *of the same origin*, ὁμόθεν γεγαασιν, H. Hom. Ven. 135, Hes. Op. 108, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14; τὸν ὁμόθεν, *a brother*, Eur. Or. 486; so, τὸν ὁμ. πεφυκότα, Id. I. A. 501.—II. *from near, hand to hand*, ὁμ. μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, like Lat. *cominus pugnare*, opp. to ἀκροσολίζεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 8, 22: ὁμόθεν διώκειν, to follow *close upon*, Ib. 1, 4, 23.

'Ομόθεος, (ὁμός, θεός) ὁ and ἡ, *equally a god* or *goddess.*

'Ομόθεσμος, ον, (ὁμός, θεσμός) *of the same institution*, Or. Sib.

'Ομόθηλος, ον,=ὁμογάλαξ.

'Ομόθηρος, ον, (ὁμός, θήρα) *hunting with*, Call. Dian. 210.

'Ομόθρησκος, ον, *worshipping alike.*

'Ομόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, θρίξ) *with the same sort of hair*, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal., cf. δθριξ.

'Ομόθρονος, ον, (ὁμός, θρόνος) *sharing the same throne*, Pind. N. 11, 2.

'Ομόθροος, ον, *speaking* or *sounding together.*

'Ομοθῡμᾰδόν, adv., *with one accord*, Ar. Av. 1015, Plat., etc.: and

'Ομοθῡμέω, ῶ, v. l. for ὁμονοέω, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 47: and

'Ομοθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *unanimity, concord:* from

'Ομόθῡμος, ον, (ὁμός, θυμός) *of one mind, unanimous*, Anth.

'Ομοιάζω, (ὅμοιος) *to be like, resemble*, intr., N. T.

'Ομοειδής, ές, (ὁμός, εἶδος) *of like nature* or *appearance*, τινί, with one, Isocr. Antid. § 190.

'Ομοῖος, ὁμοίου, Ep. for ὅμοιος, ὁμοιον, q. v., Hom., and Hes. [ῐ strictly, but ῑ Ep., metri grat. before a long syll., as in genit. ὁμοίου, Spitzn. V. Her. p. 83, Herm. El. Metr. p. 56]

'Ομοιόαρκτος, ον, *beginning alike.*

'Ομοιοβᾰρής, ές, (ὅμοιος, βάρος) *equally heavy*, Arist. Coel. 1, 6, 8.

'Ομοιόβιος, ον, (ὅμοιος, βίος) *leading a like life*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 17.

'Ομοιοβλαστάνω, v. l. for ὁμοβλαστάνω, q. v.

'Ομοιογένεια, ας, ἡ, *likeness of race* or *kind*, Dion. H. 3, 15: from

'Ομοιογενής, ές, (ὅμοιος, γένος) *of like race* or *kind*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 1, 7. Adv. *-νῶς.*

'Ομοιογονία, ας, ἡ, *the generation of like bodies.*

'Ομοιογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write alike.*

'Ομοιοειδής, ές,=ὁμοειδής, Plut. 2, 900 B.

'Ομοιόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with like hair.*

'Ομοιοκαρπέω, ῶ, *to bear like fruit*, Theophr.: from

'Ομοιόκαρπος, ον, (ὅμοιος, καρπός) *bearing like fruit*, Theophr.

'Ομοιοκαταληκτέω, ῶ, *to end alike, have a like end:* from

'Ομοιοκατάληκτος, ον, *ending alike*, of verses, Gramm. Hence

'Ομοιοκαταληξία, ας, ἡ, *a like end, rhyming.*

'Ομοιόκριθος, ον, (ὅμοιος, κριθή) *like barley*, Theophr.

'Ομοιολεπτομερής, ές, *consisting of equally fine parts.*

'Ομοιολογία, ας, ἡ, *uniformity of speech*, Quintil.

'Ομοιομέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a likeness of the single parts:—the quality of a body consisting of like* or *equal parts*, Plut. 2, 876 C, Lucret. 1, 830; cf. sq.: from

'Ομοιομερής, ές, (ὅμοιος, μέρος) *consisting of like parts*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 11.—In the philosophy of Anaxagoras, τὰ ὁμοιομερῆ were *the homogeneous elements* of the universe, Arist. Metaph. 1, 7, 3: but cf Ritter Hist. of Phil. 1, p. 356, Engl. Tr.

'Ομοιομήτριος, ον, (ὅμοιος, μήτηρ) *born of the same mother.*

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'Ομοιόμορφος, ον, (ὅμοιος, μορφή) *of like form*, Diog. L. 10, 49.

'Ομοιόνομος, ον, (ὅμοιος, νόμος,) *of like laws*, Phinyts ap. Stob. p. 445, 6.

'Ομοιοούσιος, ον, (ὅμοιος, οὐσία) *of like substance*, Eccl.

'Ομοιοπάλεια, ας, ἡ, *likeness in condition, correspondence*, Strab.—II. *likeness of feeling, sympathy*, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 72 B. [ᾰ]; and

'Ομοιοπάθέω, ῶ, *to be in like case, to have the same feelings* or *affections, sympathize, τινί, with* another, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 5, 3, etc.: from

'Ομοιοπαθής, ές, (ὅμοιος, παθεῖν, πάθος) *being in like case, having like feelings* or *affections, sympathising, τινί with* another, Plat. Rep. 409 B, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 72 B: generally, *of like nature*, Plat. Tim. 45 C. Adv. θῶς.

'Ομοιοπάτριος, ον, (ὅμοιος, πατήρ) *sprung from the same father*.

'Ομοιοπρεπής, ές, (ὅμοιος, πρέπω) *of like appearance with, τινί*, Aesch. Ag. 793.

'Ομοιοπροσωπέω, ῶ, *to be of like countenance* or *figure*: from

'Ομοιοπρόσωπος, ον, (ὅμοιος, πρόσωπον) *of like countenance* or *figure*.—II. *in the same person*, Gramm.

'Ομοιόπτερος, ον, (ὅμοιος, πτερόν) *with like plumage*, Arist. H. A, 1, 1, 21.

'Ομοιόπτωτος, ον, (ὅμοιος, πτῶσις) *in a like case*, Gramm.

'Ομοιόπυρος, ον, (ὅμοιος, πυρός) *like wheat*, Theophr.

'Ομοιόρυσμος, ον, = ὁμόρυσμος, Hipp.

ὍΟμοιος, α, ον; or, as in Hom., Ion., and old Att., ὁμοῖος, η, ον, v. Schweigh. v. 1. Hdt. 1, 18. 32; Att. freq. ος, ον: so, in Ep. collat. form, ὁμοιϊος, ον,—at least no fem. is used by Hom. and Hes.: (ὁμός):—*like, resembling*, Lat. *similis*, Hom., etc.: Proverb., ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον, 'birds of a feather flock together,' Od. 17, 218; so later, ὁ ὅμοιος τῷ ὁμοίῳ, Plat. Gorg. 510 B; τὸ ὁμοῖον ἀνταποδιδόναι, to give *tit for tat*, Lat. *par pari referre*, Hdt. 1, 18, cf. Id. 1, 1, infr. 8.—2. also expressing perfect agreement = ὁ αὐτός, *the same*, Il. 18, 329, Od. 16, 182.—3. *shared alike by both*, i. e. *common*, νεῖκος ὁμ., *mutual* strife, Il. 4, 444; ὁμ. πόλεμος, war *in which each takes part*, oft. in Hom.: and more widely, *shared alike by all, common to all*, γῆμας ὁμ., Il. 4, 315; θάνατος, Od. 3, 236: μοῖρα, Il. 18, 120; πότμος, Pind. N. 10, 107: cf. κοινός, Lat. *communis*.—4. esp. *equal in force*, a *match for* one, Lat. *par*, Il. 23, 632, Hdt. 9, 96.—5. *equal* or *like in mind* or *wish, at one with, agreeing*, Hes. Op. 180.—6. in shortd. phrases, as, κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι, i. e. κόμαι ταὶς τῶν Χαρίτων ὁμοῖαι, Il. 17, 51; so not rare in Prose, as, ἄρματα ὅμοια ἐκείνῳ for τοῖς ἐκείνου, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 50, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 170, Melet. p. 57, sq., 134: cf. ἴσος I. fin., συγγενής II. 1.—7. ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται, it will be *all the same, all one* to us, Lat. *perinde erit*, Hdt. 8, 80.—8. ἡ ὁμοία (sc. δίκη, χαρις etc.), τὴν ὁμοίαν διδόναι, ἀποδιδόναι or ἀνταποδιδόναι τινί, to pay any one *like for like, tit for tat*, Hdt. 4, 119; 6, 21; τὴν ὁμοίαν φέρεσθαι παρά τινος, to have a *like return* made one, Hdt. 6, 62; ἐπ' ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ, on fair and *equal* terms, Hdt. 9, 7, 1, cf. Lob. Paral. 61.—9. ἐν ὁμοίῳ ποιεῖσθαί τι, to hold a thing *in like esteem*, Hdt. 7, 138.—II. *of the same rank* or *station*, Hdt. 1, 134: hence, οἱ ὅμοιοι, in aristocratic states, all citizens who had equal right to hold state-offices, (as the whole people in a democracy,) *peers*, so esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 13, 1 and 7; cf. Arist. Pol. 5, 7, 3; cf. ὁμότιμος.

B. Construction: 1. the word may stand alone and absol., as freq. in Hom. etc.—2. *the person* or *thing which another is like*, is in dat., as with Lat. *similis*, so always in Hom. and Hes., and mostly in Hdt. and Att.: but sometimes, as also Lat. *similis*, with genit., which is easily explained from the comparative signf. of ὅμοιος, Hdt. 3, 37, Pind. P. 2, 88, Plat. Rep. 472 D.—3. *that in which* a person or thing *is like* another, is in acc., Od. 6, 16, Il. 5, 778; so, ὁμοῖος ἐν πολέμῳ, Il. 12, 270; and post-Hom., ὁμ. τινὶ πρός τι, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29; but, οὐδὲν ἦν μοι ὅμοιον πρὸς τοῦτον, I had nothing *in common* with him, Isae. 71, 37.—4. with inf., θείειν ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοῖοι, *like* the winds to run, or in running, Il. 10, 437; τῷ οὔπω τις ὁμοῖος κοσμῆσαι ἵππους, none is *like* him to trap or in trapping horses, Il. 2, 553, cf. 14, 521, etc.—5. foll. by οἷος, as, ὁμοίη, οἵην με τὸ πρῶτον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νόησας, *like* as when thou saw'st me first, H. Hom. Ven. 180; so too Xen.: also by ὅσπερ, Xen. An. 5, 4, 34.—6. foll. by ὡς, ὥσπερ, Xen. Symp. 4, 37: also by καί for ὡς or ὥσπερ, like Lat. *perinde ac..*, etc., γνώμησι ἐχρέοντο ὁμοίῃσι καὶ σύ, Valck. Hdt. 7, 50, 2, cf. Thuc. 1, 120, Plat. Crito 48 B, Heind. Theaet. 154 A et sub καί V.—7. ὁμοῖός εἰμι, c. part., like ἔοικα, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 682, 2.

C. Adv. ὁμοίως, *in like manner, like*, Hdt., and Pind.: the neuters ὅμοιον and ὅμοια, Ion. ὁμοῖον, ὁμοῖα, were also freq. as adv., esp. in Hdt.; ὅμοιον ὥστε.., like as when.., Soph. Ant. 587, Eur. Or. 697: ὅμοια τοῖς μάλιστα, 'second to none,' Hdt. 3, 8, cf. Kühn. Gr. Gr. 590 Anm. 3: ὁμοίως καί.., Hdt., 7, 86, 100; ὁμοίως τε καί.., Herm. Soph. O. T. 562. [On the quantity of the form ὁμοίϊος, v. sub voc.]

'Ομοιόσημος, ον, *of like sign* or *signification*.

'Ομοιόσκευος, ον, (ὅμοιος, σκευή) *in like dress* or *array*, Strab.

'Ομοιόστομος, ον, *with a like mouth, aperture* or *front*.

'Ομοιοσύντακτος, ον, *of like construction*.

'Ομοιοσχημονέω, ῶ, *to be* ὁμοιοσχήμων, *to be like in form*.

'Ομοιόσχημος, ον = ὁμοιοσχήμων.

'Ομοιοσχημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *likeness of form* or *position*, Arist. Soph. El. 6, 2: from

'Ομοιοσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὅμοιος, σχῆμα) *of like form*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 5, 11. Adv. -μόνως, Id. Eth. Eud. 1, 8, 7.

'Ομοιοτάχής, ές, (ὅμοιος, τάχος) *equally quick*. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Mund. 2, 7.

'Ομοιοτέλευτος, ον, (ὅμοιος, τελευτή) *ending alike*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9: τὸ ὁμοιοτ., *the like ending of two* or *more clauses* or *verses*, in the way of rhyme, of which one finds traces even in the best poets, e. g. Soph. Aj. 62—65; very freq. in the endings of the two halves of the Pentameter.

'Ομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὅμοιος) *similarity, likeness*, Plat. Phaed. 109 A, etc.; and in pl., Ib. 82 A, etc.: ὁμοιότητι = ὁμοίως, Id. Tim. 75 D.

'Ομοιότονος, ον, (ὅμοιος, τόνος) *of like tone* or *accent*, Dion. Comp. p. 66.

'Ομοιοτροπία, ας, ἡ, *likeness of manners and life*, Strab.: from

'Ομοιότροπος, ον, (ὅμοιος, τρόπος) *of like manners and life*, Thuc. 1, 6·3, 10. Adv. -πως, Id. 6, 20, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 5, 6.

'Ομοιοτύπωτος, ον, *formed alike*. [ῡ]

'Ομοιούσιος, ον, = ὁμοιοούσιος, Eccl.

'Ομοιόφλοιος, ον, (ὅμοιος, φλοιός) *with like bark*, Theophr.

'Ομοιοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *likeness of voice*: from

'Ομοιόφωνος, ον, (ὅμοιος, φωνή) *with a like voice*.

'Ομοιόχροια, ας, ἡ, (ὅμοιος, χροιά) *likeness of colour*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 5, 5.

'Ομοιόχρονος, ον, (ὅμοιος, χρόνος) *of equal* or *like duration*: esp. in prosody, *of equal length*, Dion. Comp. p. 66.

'Ομοιοχρώματος, ον, (ὅμοιος, χρῶμα) *of like colour*, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 A.

'Ομοιόχωρος, ον, (ὅμοιος, χώρα) *occupying the same space*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1102.

'Ομοιόω, ῶ, ἰ.-ώσω, (ὅμοιος) *to make like, assimilate, τινί τι*, Eur. Hel. 33, Plat. Rep. 393 C; πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς ὁμ., Thuc. 8, 82: esp. *to liken, compare, τινί τι*. Hdt. 8, 28, etc.; so in Mid., Hdt. 1, 123;—Pass. *to be made like, become like*, in Hom. only in inf. aor. pass., ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην (Ep. for ὁμοιωθῆναι), Il. 1, 187, Od. 3, 120; ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς, Eur. Bacch. 1348, cf. Thuc. 5, 103; freq. also in Isocr., Plat., etc.—II. in Mid. also *to make a like return, τινί*, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; 158. Hence

'Ομοίωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made like, a likeness, image*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, B, Soph. 266 D, etc. Hence

'Ομοιωματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to resemblance*, Gramm.

'Ομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὁμοιόω) *a making like, likening*, Plat. Rep. 454 C.—II. *a becoming like, τινί*, Id. Theaet. 176 B.—2. *a likeness*, LXX.

'Ομοιωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁμοιόω) *one who likens*: esp. *a sculptor* or *painter*. Hence

'Ομοιωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to likening*: Subst. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of likening* or *copying*. Adv. -κως, Sext. Emp.

'Ομόκαπος, ον, (ὁμός, κάπη) *eating together*, Epimenid. ap. Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 5; where others prefer ὁμόκαπνος, *at the same smoke* or *fire*, i. e. *dwelling together*, v. Göttling p. 479.

'Ομοκάτοικος, ον, *dwelling together*.

'Ομοκέλευθος, ον, (ὁμός, κέλευθος) *going together*, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

'Ομόκεντρος, ον, *with the same centre, concentric*.

'Ομόκλαρος, Dor. for ὁμόκληρος, Pind.

'Ομοκλάω, = ὁμοκλέω,—only found in 3 impf. ὁμόκλα, Il. 18, 156; 24, 248.

'Ομοκλέω, ῶ, ἰ.-ήσω, *to call out* or *shout together*, properly of a number of persons, and therefore properly in plur., μνηστῆρες δ' ἅμα πάντες ὁμόκλεον, Od. 21, 360, cf. Soph. El. 712:—but mostly used of single persons, *to call* or *shout to, τινί*, whether *to encourage*, Il. 15, 658; 24, 252; or *to upbraid*; but mostly in latter sense, as, δεινὰ ὁμοκλήσας, Il. 5, 439, etc.; c. inf., *to command by a loud call, call on* one *to* do, Il. 16, 714; 23, 337; also c. dat. modi, ὁμοκλεῖν μύθῳ, ἐπέεσσι, Hom.; Ion. aor. ὁμοκλήσασκε, Il. 2, 199.—Cf. ὁμοκλάω.—From

'Ομοκλή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, καλέω)

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strictly, *a calling out together, shouting of several* persons, Il. 16, 147; *the harmony* of flutes, Pind. I. 5 (4), 35:—but usu. of single persons, *a loud call* or *shout to* a person, whether *to encourage* or *upbraid*, Hom. mostly in latter sense, *οἱ δ' ἄνακτος ὑποδδείσαντες ὁμοκλήν*, Il. 12, 413; *χαλεπαὶ δέ τ' ἀνάκτων εἰσὶν ὁμοκλαί*, Od. 17, 189: Ion. with spir. lenis, *ὑπ' ὁμοκλῆς*, H. Hom. Cer. 88, Hes. Sc. 341: in later Ep. also of the *voice* of dogs, Opp. H. 1, 152; the *crackling* of fire, Ib. 4, 14; the *roar* of the wind, Nic. Th. 311.

'Ομοκληρία, ας, ἡ, *an equal lot* or *share, joint possession*: from

'Ομόκληρος, ον, Dor.-κλᾶρος (ὁμός, κλῆρος): *having an equal share*; esp. of an inheritance, *a coheir*, Lat. *consors*, Pind. O. 2, 89, N. 9, 11.

'Ομόκλησις, ἡ,=ὁμοκλή.

'Ομοκλήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Lyc. 1337.

'Ομοκλητήω, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὁμοκλέω) *one who calls out, encourages, rouses*, Il. 12, 273; 23, 452.

'Ομόκλητος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, καλέω) *called together*.—II. *having the same name*, Nic. Th. 882.

'Ομοκλίνης, ές,=sq., Nonn.

'Ομόκλινος, ον, (ὁμός, κλίνη) *reclining on the same couch*, at table, Hdt. 9, 16.

'Ομόκλῖτος, ον, *founded together*; v. l. for ὁμόκτιτος.

'Ομοκοίλιος, ον,=ὁμογάστριος.

'Ομοκοιτία, ας, ἡ, *a sleeping together*: from

'Ομόκοιτος, ον, (ὁμός, κοίτη) *sleeping together, a husband* or *wife*: ὁμόκοιτις, ἡ, to explain ἀκοιτις, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

'Ομόκραιρος, ον, (ὁμός, κραῖρα) *with equal horns*, Nonn.

'Ομόκτῖτος, ον, (ὁμός, κτίζω) *built together*, Opp. H. 4, 352.

†'Ομόλα, ἡ, Dor.='Ομόλη.

'Ομόλεκτρος, ον, (ὁμός, λέκτρον)=ὁμόκοιτος, γυνή, Eur. Or. 508: but Ib. 476, Ζηνὸς ὁμόλεκτρον κάρα, of Tyndareüs, as husband of Leda.

'Ομόλεχος, ον,=foreg., unless it should be ὁμόλοχος.

†'Ομόλη, ης, ἡ, *Homole*, a lofty mountain in Phthiotis in Thessaly, where Pan was honoured, Eur. H. F. 371; Theocr. 7, 103.—2. a city of Thessaly, in Magnesia, also called 'Ομόλιον, Strab. p. 443.

'Ομολογέω, ῶ, f.-ήσω, (ὁμόλογος) *to speak* or *say together*: hence,—I. *to speak one language*, τινί, with one, Hdt. 2, 18: more fully, ὁμ. κατὰ γλῶτταν, 1, 142.—II. *to hold the same language*, hence, *to agree with*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 23, 171, etc.: ὁμ. τινὶ περί τι, Hdt. 1, 5; but also c. dat. rei, *to agree upon one* thing, Hdt. 2, 86:—also of things, *τοῖς λόγοις οὐχ ὁμ. τὰ ἔργα*, Thuc. 5, 55: hence—2. *to make an agreement, come to terms*, esp. of persons surrendering in war, τινί, *with* another, Hdt. 7, 172, etc.; ἐπί τισι, on certain terms, Id. 1, 60, Thuc. 4, 69.—3. *to agree to a thing, allow, admit, confess, grant* it, τι, Hdt. 4, 154; 8, 94, and Plat.: *ὁμολογῶ σοι, I grant* you, i. e. I admit it, Ar. Plut. 94: c. inf., *ὁμ. ἀδικεῖν, κλέπτειν, to confess* that.., Eur. Augé 1, Ar. Eq. 296; *ὁμ. τι εἶναι, to allow, grant that*.., freq. in Plat., e. g. Phaedr. 231 D.—4. *to agree, promise to* do, c. inf. fut., Plat. Symp. 174 A, Phaedr. 254 B; but also c. inf. aor., Lob. Phryn. 749.—5 *to have to do with* one, *be connected with* him, *οὐδὲν ὁμ. τινί*, Hdt. 6, 54.

B. so in mid., just like the act., but rarely, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 57.

C. pass. *to be allowed* or *granted*, Plat., etc.: c. inf., *to be allowed* or *confessed to be, to be confessedly* so and so, Thuc. 4, 62, and freq. in Plat., as, *ὁμολογεῖται γε παρὰ πάντων μέγας θεὸς εἶναι*, Symp. 202 B: and then with the inf. omitted, *αὕτη ἡ ἕξις δικαιοσυνη ἂν ὁμολογοῖτο*, this habit *should be allowed* (to be) justice, Id. Rep. 434 A: *ὁμολογεῖται, it is granted, allowed*, Plat., etc.: hence, *τὰ ὁμολογούμενα, τὰ ὡμολογημένα, things granted, acknowledged principles*, etc., freq. in Plat.: *ἐξ ὁμολογουμένου=ὁμολογουμένως*, Polyb. 3, 111, 7. Hence

'Ομολόγημα, ατος, τό, *that which is agreed upon, taken for granted, a postulate*, Plat. Phaed. 93 D, Gorg. 480 B.—II. *a promise*.

'Ομολογησία, ας, ἡ, *a confession*, Eccl.—II. *an agreement*.

'Ομολόγησις, ἡ,=foreg., Diod.

'Ομολογητέον, verb. adj. from ὁμολογέω, *one must confess*, etc., Plat. Tim. 51 E, etc.

'Ομολογητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁμολογέω) *one who confesses*.—II. *one who promises*.

'Ομολογία, ας, ἡ, *agreement*, Plat. Symp. 187 B, etc.: among the Stoics, *conformity with nature*, Cicero's *convenientia*, de Fin. 3, 6, 21.—III. *an agreement made, compact*, Plat. Crat. 384 D, etc.; *ὁμ. δέξασθαι*, Thuc. 6, 10: esp. in war, *terms of surrender*, Hdt. 7, 156; 8, 52, Thuc., etc.; *ὁμολογίᾳ χρέεσθαι, ὁμολογίην ποιεῖσθαι, εἰς ὁμολογίην προσχωρεῖν*, of the conquered, Hdt. 1, 150; 4, 201; 7, 156; *ἐς ὁμολογίην προκαλέεσθαι*, of the conquerors, 3, 13.—2. *an assent, admission, confession*, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, etc.: from

'Ομόλογος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, λέγω) *assenting, agreeing, of one mind*, τινί, *with* one, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 6, 9; *ὁμ. γενέσθαι τινὶ περί τινος*, to agree with one on a point, Xen. Symp. 8, 36, cf. Lob. Phryn. 3: also of things, *agreeing, suitable*. Adv. -λως, *confessedly, avowedly*: but also, *agreeably to, in unison with*, ὁμ. ἔχειν τινι, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 3;—*ἐξ ὁμολόγου*, like Lat. *ex confesso*, Polyb. 3, 91, 10, etc.; but also *ex compacto, by mutual agreement*, Id. 1, 67, 1, etc.

'Ομολογουμένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from ὁμολογέω, *confessedly, avowedly*, Thuc. 6, 90, Plat. Symp. 186 B, etc.:—but also, *agreeably, conformably to*, hence the Stoical phrase *τῇ φύσει ὁμ. ζῆν*, Cicero's *naturae convenienter vivere*, Diog. L. 7, 87.

'Ομολογούντως, adv.=foreg., Clem. Al.

†'Ομολοΐδες, ων, αἱ, (sc. πύλαι)='Ομολωΐδες, q. v.

†'Ομολοΐχος, ον, ὁ, *Homoloïchus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Sull. 17.

'Ομόλοχος, ον, (ὁμός, λόχος II) *of the same band*.—II. (λέχος)=ὁμολεχος, Gramm.

†'Ομολωΐδες, ων, αἱ, πύλαι, *the Homoloian gate*, in Boeotian Thebes, facing towards Thessaly, and so called from Mt. Homole, Paus. 9, 8, 6: but acc. to Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1126, from 'Ομολωΐς, a daughter of Niobe.

'Ομομᾰθής, ές, *learning together*, v. l. for ὁμοπαθής.

'Ομομαστίγιας, ον, ὁ, (ὁμός, μάστιξ) *one flogged with another, a fellow-slave*, comic word in Ar. Ran. 756.

'Ομομηλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἀμαμηλίς.

'Ομομήτριος, α, ον, (ὁμος, μήτηρ) *born of the same mother, a brother* or *sister*, Hdt. 6, 38, Plat. Prot. 314 E, etc.; *ὁμομητρία ἀδελφή*, Ar. Ach. 790, cf. Nub. 1372.

'Ομομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Orph. ap. Plat. Crat. 402 C.

†'Ομοναδεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Homonades*, a mountaineer race in Pisidia, Strab. p. 569.

'Ομόνᾱος, ον, *having common temple*; cf. ὁμοζώμιος.

'Ομόνεκρος, ον, (ὁμός, νεκρός) *companion in death*, Luc. D. Mort. 2, 1.

'Ομονηδνίος, ον, (ὁμός, νηδύς)=ὁμογάστριος. [ῠ]

'Ομονοεῖον, ου, τό, *the temple of Concord* ('Ομόνοια), Dio C.

'Ομονοέω, ῶ, *to be ὁμόνοος, to be of one mind, agree together, live in harmony*, Thuc. 8, 75; opp. to στασιάζειν, Lys. 196, 29, etc.; *to live in harmony with*, τινί, Plat. Rep. 352 A; *ὁμ. ὅτι.., to be agreed that*.., Id. Meno 96 C:—metaph., *αὐλὸς ὁμονοεῖ χοροῖς*, Diogen. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636 B, cf. Lys. 194, 36.

'Ομονόᾱς, ες,=ὁμόνοος, Plut. 2, 8 D.

'Ομονοητικός, ή, όν, (ὁμονοέω) *conducing to agreement, at unity, in harmony*, Plat. Rep. 554 E, Phaedr. 256 B. Adv. -κῶς, *ὁμ. ἔχειν*, to be *of one mind*, Ib. 263 A.

'Ομόνοια, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόνοος) *sameness of thought, agreement, unity*, Lat. *concordia*, Thuc. 8, 93, Andoc. 14, 19, Lys. 150, 43, etc.—II. as n. pr., v. ὁμονοείον.

'Ομόνομος, ον, (ὁμός, νόμος) *under the same laws*, Plat. Legg. 708 C.—II. (νομός) *feeding together*, like σύννομος, Ael. N. A. 7, 17.

'Ομόνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (ὁμός, νοῦς) *of one mind, united*, Lat. *concors*. Adv. -ως, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 15. Ages. 1, 37: cf. Lob. Phryn. 142.

'Ομόνυμφος, ον, *allied by marriage*.

'Ομοοικος, ον, *dwelling together*.

'Ομοουσία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμοούσιος) *sameness of substance*, Eccl.

'Ομοουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who believes in the ὁμοουσία*, Eccl.

'Ομοούσιος, ον, (ὁμός, οὐσία) *consubstantial*, Eccl. Hence

'Ομοουσιότης, ητος, ἡ,=ὁμοουσία, Eccl.

'Ομόπᾱγος, ον, (ὁμός, pagus) *from the same canton*, Dion. H. 4, 15.

'Ομοπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to have the same feelings with* one, τινί, Plut. 2, 72 B: from

'Ομοπᾰθής, ές, (ὁμός, πάθος, παθεῖν) *having the same feelings* or *affections*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 11, 5; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 72 B: *ὁμ. λύπαις καὶ ἡδοναῖς, affected alike by* pain and pleasure, Plat. Rep. 464 D. Adv. -θῶς.

'Ομοπαίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a play-fellow*, Lat. *collusor*.

'Ομόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *a twin-brother* or *sister*.

'Ομοπάτριος, α, ον, (ὁμός, πατήρ) *by the same father*, ἀδελφός, Hdt. 5, 25, Aesch. Pr. 559, Antipho 111, 39; *ὁμοπατρία ἀδελφή*, Isae. 83, 7, Dem.

'Ομόπατρος, ον, (ὁμός, πατήρ) *born of the same father*.

'Ομοπατωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 924 E, Isae. 65, 19.

'Ομόπεδος, ον, *with a plane surface*.

'Ομοπιστια, ας, ἡ, *sameness of faith*, Eccl.: from

'Ομόπιστος, ον, (ὁμός, πίστις) *of the same faith*, Eccl.

'Ομοπλεκτής, ές, (ὁμός, πλέκω) *plaited together, entwined*, γείτων, Anth.

'Ομόπλεκτος, ον,=foreg., Nonn.

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'Ομοπλήθης, ες, (ὁμός, πλῆθος) *equal in quantity* or *number*, Euclid.

'Ομοπλοέω, ῶ, (ὁμόπλοος) *to sail together* or *in company*, Polyb. 1, 25, 1.

'Ομόπλοια, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόπλοος) *a sailing in company*, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.

'Ομόπλοκος, ον, =ὁμοπλεκής, Nonn.

'Ομόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ὁμός, πλόος, πλέω) *sailing together* or *in company*, ναῦς ὁμ. *a consort*, Anth. P. 7, 635.

'Ομοπλώτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, (ὁμός, πλώω) *one who sails in company*, Opp. H. 1, 208.

'Ομοποιός, όν, (ὁμός, ποιέω) *doing the same, helping*.

'Ομοπολέω, ῶ, (ὁμοῦ, πολέω) *to move together* or *alike*, Plat. Crat. 405 D. Hence

'Ομοπόλησις, εως, ἡ, *joint motion*, Procl.

'Ομόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, πόλις) *from the same city* or *state*, Plut. 2, 276 B: poet. ὁμόπτολις, Soph. Ant. 733.

'Ομοπόρευτος, ον, *travelling in company*.

'Ομοπρᾱγέω, ῶ, (ὁμός, πρᾶγος) *to take part in an affair*, Joseph.

'Ομοπράγμων, ον, (ὁμός, πράσσω) *a coadjutor*, Joseph.

'Ομοπτερος, ον, (ὁμός, πτερόν) *with the same plumage*, κίρκος ὁμ., Aesch. Supp. 224; ὁμόπτεροι ἐμοί, *my fellow-birds, birds of my feather*, Ar. Av. 229; hence, οἱ ὁμόπτεροι, *comrades, fellows*, Lat. *aequales*, Strattis Incert. 17:—then, generally, *kindred, like*, βόστρυχος ὁμ., *kindred, like* hair, Aesch. Cho. 174, cf. Eur. El. 530; νῆες ὁμ., *consort*-ships (though Passow takes it *swift as birds*), Id. Pers. 559; ἀπὴνη ὁμ., i. e. the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices, Eur. Phoen. 329, ubi v. Valck.

'Ομόπτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ὁμόπολις, q. v.

'Ομόπτωτος, ον, = ὁμοιόπτωτος, susp.

'Ομοργάζω, =ὁμόργνυμι, *to wipe off*, ὠμόργαζε, H. Hom. Merc. 361, e conj. Ilgen. pro voce nihili ὠμάρταζε.

'Όμοργμα, ατος, τό, *that which is wiped off, a spot*: from

'Ομόργνῡμι, fut. ὁμόρξω: aor. ὠμορξα, mid. ὠμορξάμην, *to wipe*, ἀπ' ἰχῶ χειρὸς ὁμόργνυ, *wiped off* the ichor *from* her hand, Il. 5, 416 (though this perh. belongs to ἀπομόργνυμι): elsewh. in Hom. always in aor. mid., δάκρυα ὁμόρξασθαι, *to dry one's* tears, Od. 11, 526; so, χερσὶ παρειάων δάκρυ' ὁμορξαμένη, Il. 18, 124, cf. Od. 11, 529:—absol., ὁμόρξασθαι, *to dry one's tears*.—II. *to press out*.—Rarer collat. forms are ὁμοργάζω, H. Hom. Merc. 361, and μόργνυμι, first in Q. Sm. Ep. word. (Akin to ἀμέργω, and perh. to μάσσω: the Sanscr. root is *mrij*.)

'Ομορέω, v. sub ὁμουρέω.

'Ομόρησις, ἡ, =ὁμούρησις.

'Ομόριος, ον, =sq., epith. of Jupiter, Polyb. 2, 39, 6.

'Όμορος, ον, Ion. ὅμουρος, (ὁμός, ὅρος) *having the same borders, bordering on*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 57; 2, 65: ὁ ὅμ., *a neighbour, borderer*, Hdt. 1, 134, Thuc. 1, 15, etc.; τὸ ὅμορον, *neighbourhood*, Thuc. 6, 88.

†'Ομοροφέω, ῶ, (ὁμός, ὀροφή) *to dwell under the same roof*, Aesop. Hence

'Ομοροφία, ας, ἡ, *a dwelling under the same roof*. Hence

'Ομορῳφιος, ον, *dwelling under the same roof*, Plut. 2, 727 E: the usu. form is ὁμώροφος, or ὁμορόφιος, Lob. Phryn. 709.

'Ομόῤῥειθρος, ον, *drawing water from the same stream*.

'Ομόῤῥητος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, ῥητός) *spoken together* or *at the same time*, Nonn.

'Ομοῤῥοή, ἡ, (ῥέω) *confluence*, dub.

'Ομοῤῥοθέω, ῶ, (ὁμόῤῥοθος) *to row together*, Orph. Arg. 254, Plut. 2, 94 B:—metaph., *to agree together*, Soph. Ant. 536, Fr. 435 (ap. Ar. Av. 851); ὁμ. τινι, *to agree with*.., Eur. Or. 530.

'Ομοῤῥόθιος, ον, *rowing* or *swimming with*, αἰθυίαις ὁμοῤῥόθιον, Anth. P. 7, 374: from

'Ομόῤῥοθος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, ῥοθέω) strictly, *rowing together*: hence, *all together*, στείχοντες ὁμόῤῥοθοι, Theocr. Ep. 3, 5.

'Ομόῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, =ὁμοῤῥόη, dub.: from

'Ομόῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ῤῥους, (ὁμοῦ, ῥέω) *flowing together*, Plut. 2, 909 C.

'Ομορυθμία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὁμορυσμίη, *resemblance*, Hipp.: from

'Ομόρυθμος, ον, Ion. -ρυσμος, (ὁμός, ῥυθμός) *of the same form, like*, Hipp.

'ΟΜΟΣ, ἡ, όν, *one and the same*; hence, *one*, i. e. *common, joint*, Lat. *communis*, †ὁμὸς θρόος, Il. 4, 437†; ὁμὸν γένος, Il. 13, 354; ὁμὴ σορός, Il. 23, 91; ὁμὴ αἰσα, Il. 15, 209; ὁμὸν νεῖκος, Il. 13, 333; ὁμὴ δίζυς, Od. 17, 563; ὁμὸν λέχος, Il. 8, 291, Hes. Th. 508:—ὁμὰ φρονεῖν, to be of one mind, Hes. Sc. 50; also, ἐς ὁμά τινι, *together with* one. (Akin to ἅμα, which is mostly used of time, as ὁμός is of place; also to Sanscr. *sa-, sam*, Lat. *simul, similis*, etc.: hence ὅμοιος, as also the advs., ὁμῶς, ὅμως, ὁμοῦ, ὁμῆ, ὁμόθεν, ὁμόσε, qq. v.)—As adj. only in Ep.

'Ομόσαι, ὁμόσας, inf. and part. aor. of ὄμνυμι, Hom.

'Ομόσαρκος, ον, (ὁμός, σάρξ) *of the same flesh*, Eccl.

'Ομόσε, adv., (ὁμός) *to one and the same place*, Il. 12, 24; ὁμόσ' ἦλθε μάχη, the battle came *to the same spot*, i. e. the two armies met, the fight thickened, Il. 13, 337: hence in Att., ὁμόσε ἰέναι, ἐλθεῖν, χωρεῖν, etc., in hostile sense, like Lat. *cominus*, to come *to close quarters*, join battle, τινί, with one, Ar. Lys. 451; ὁμόσε ἰέναι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, to go *to meet*, march against them, Thuc. 2, 62; ὁμόσε θεῖν, φέρεσθαι, to run to meet, Xen. An. 3, 4, 4, Cyn. 10, 21; ὁμ. ταῖς λόγχαις ἰέναι, to rush on the spear, Xen. Symp. 2, 13: metaph., ὁμ. ἰέναι τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι, to grapple with the questions, Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; so, χωρεῖν ὁμ. τοῖς λόγοις, Eur. Or. 921; cf. Plat. Rep. 610 C, Euthyd. 294 D:—ὁμόσε πορεύεσθαι, Lat. *concedere*, to *give* way, Dem. 1287, 18.—II. like ἅμα or σύν, c. dat., Polyb. 3, 51, 4, etc.—III. τὸ ὁμόσε, *level ground*, Plut. 1, 559 C.

'Ομοσθενής, ές, *equally strong*.

'Ομοσίτιος, ον, (ὁμός, σῖτος) *eating the same food, living together*, Charond. ap. Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 5.

'Ομοσῑτέω, ῶ, *to eat* or *live together with*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 146: from

'Ομόσῑτος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, σῖτος) *eating together*, μετά τινος, Hdt. 7, 119.

'Ομόσκευος, ον, (ὁμός, σκευή) *equipped in the same way*, Thuc. 2, 96; 3, 95.

'Ομοσκηνέω, ῶ, =ὁμοσκηνόω.

'Ομοσκηνία, ας, ἡ, *a living in the same tent*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 26: from

'Ομόσκηνος, ον, (ὁμός, σκηνή) *living in the same tent*, Lat. *contubernalis*: generally, *living with*, τινί, Dion. H. 1, 55. Hence

'Ομοσκηνόω, ῶ, *to live in the same tent* or *house with*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25, ubi al. divisim ὁμοῦ σκ-.

'Ομόσπλαγχνος, ον, (ὁμός, σπλάγχνον) = ὁμογάστριος, Aesch. Theb. 872, Soph. Ant. 511.

'Ομοσπονδέω, ῶ, *to join one in a treaty*: from

'Ομόσπονδος, ον, (ὁμός, σπονδή) strictly *sharing in the drink-offering, sharing the same cup*, Hdt. 9, 16; ὁμωρόφιος καὶ ὁμ. τινί, Dem. 321, 14; ὁμ. καὶ ὁμοτράπεζός τινι, Dinarch. 93, 18.—2. *bound by treaty, in treaty*, LXX.

'Ομόσπορος, ον, (ὁμός, σπορά) *sown together*: *sprung from the same parents* or *ancestors*, H. Hom. Cer. 85, Pind. N. 5, 80, and Trag.; *a sister*, Soph. Tr. 212:—ὁμ. γυνή, a wife *common to two*, Soph. O. T. 260; act., τοῦ πατρὸς ὁμόσπορος, *having the same wife with* him, Ib. 460.

'Ομόσπουδος, ον, *with equal zeal*.

'Ομόσσαι, ὁμόσσας, Ep. for ὀμόσαι, ὀμόσας, Hom.

'Ομόσσυτος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, σεύομαι) *rushing together*, Nonn.

'Ομόστεγος, ον, =ὁμώροφος.

'Ομοστῑδής, ές, *walking together*: *agreeing*.

'Ομοστῑχάω, ῶ, (ὁμοῦ, στιχάω) *to walk together with*, τινί, Il. 15, 635.

'Ομοστιχέω, ῶ, = foreg., Nonn.: from

'Ομοστῑχής, ές, (ὁμοῦ, στείχω) *walking together, accompanying*, Nonn.

'Ομόστῑχος, ον, (ὁμός, στιχος) *in the same line* or *rank with*, τινί.

'Ομόστοιχος, ον, =foreg., v. l. Plut. 2, 503 D.

'Ομόστολος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, στέλλω) *sent together*: *accompanying* or *accompanied by*, Βάκχου Μαινάδων ὁμόστολον, Soph. O. T. 212; ὁμ. ὑμμιν ἑπεσθαι, Ap. Rh. 2, 802.—II. (ὁμός, στολή) *clad alike*; generally, *like*, φύσις, Aesch. Supp. 496.

'Ομόστοργος, ον, (ὁμός, στοργή) *feeling the same affection*, Nonn.

'Ομοσῥῡρος, ον, *walking in company*, ap. Hesych.

'Ομοσχήμων, ον, (ὁμός, σχῆμα) *of the same shape*, Theophr.

'Ομοτᾱγής, ές, (ὁμός, τάσσω) *ranged in the same way, in the same row* or *line*, Euclid.—2. *in the same construction*, Gramm.

'Ομοταλαντος, ον, = ἰτάλαντος, only in Gramm. [τᾰ]

'Ομότᾰφος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, θάπτω) *buried together*, Aeschin. 20, fin.

'Ομοτᾰχής, ές, (ὁμός, τάχος) *equally swift*. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Probl. 16, 3, 2.

'Ομότᾰχος, ον, =foreg., Heliod.

'Ομοτέλευτος, ον, (ὁμός, τελευτή) *with the same termination*, Gramm.

'Ομοτελής, ές, *paying the same taxes*.

'Ομοτέρμων, ον, (ὁμός, τέρμα) *having the same borders, marching with*, joined with γείτων, Plat. Legg. 842 E.

'Ομοτεχνέω, ῶ, *to practise the same art*, Hipp.: from

'Ομότεχνος, ον, (ὁμός, τέχνη) *practising the same art, trade* or *craft*, τινί, with one, Plat. Lach. 186 E: as subst., ὁ ὁμ., *a partner in one's craft, fellow-workman*, Hdt. 2, 89, Xenarch. Porphyr. 1, 15; ὁ ὁμ. τινός, Plat. Charm. 171 C, cf. Anth. P. 7, 206.

'Ομότηθος, ον, =ὁμόθηλος, ὁμογάλαξ.

'Ομοτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὄμνυμι) *one who administers an oath*.—II. *one who is sworn*. Hence

'Ομοτικός, ή, όν, *belonging* or *relating to swearing*.

'Ομοτῑμία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of value* or *honour*: from

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'Ομότῑμος, ον, (ὁμός, τιμή) *equally valued* or *honoured, held in equal honour*, Il. 15, 186; τινί, *with* one, Theocr. 17, 16; τινός, Plut. Fab. 9:—οἱ ὁμότιμοι, among the Persians, like οἱ ὅμοιοι, at Sparta (cf. ὅμοιος II), *the chief nobles who were equal among themselves, the peers of the realm*, freq. in Xen. Cyr., as 2, 1, 3; 7, 5, 85. Adv. -μως.

'Ομότιτθος, ον, =ὁμότηθος, ὁμόθηλος, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6, 156.

'Ομότοιχος, ον, (ὁμός, τοῖχος) *having one common wall, separated by a party-wall*, ὁμ. οἰκία, Isae. 60, 17; ὁμ. οἰκεῖν, Plat. Legg. 844 C:—metaph., νόσος γείτων ὁμ. ἐρείδει, Aesch. Ag. 1004; so, λύπη ὁμ. μανίας, Antiph. Incert. 64.

'Ομοτονέω, ῶ, *to have the same tension*; hence, *to have the same tone with*, τινί: from

'Ομότονος, ον, (ὁμός, τείνω, τόνος) *having the same tension*: hence, *having the same tone*: τὸ ὁμ., *an equable tone*, between high and low, Plat. Phil. 17 C: hence adv. -νως, *uniformly*, Arist. Probl. 15, 5, 1.—II. *having the same accent.*

'Ομοτράπεζος, ον, (ὁμός, τράπεζα) *sitting* or *eating at the same table with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 132; 9, 16; ὁμ. καὶ συνέστιος, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 B; cf. ὁμόσπονδος: οἱ ὁμ., in Persia, certain of the chief courtiers, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30. [ᾰ]

'Ομοτρᾰφής, ές, =ὁμότροφος.

'Ομότρητος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, τιτράω) *bored at the same time*, Nonn.

'Ομότρῐχος, ον, =ὁμόθριξ, susp.

'Ομοτροπέω, ῶ, *to have the same character, the same manners* or *habits*, Eccl.: and

'Ομοτροπία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of character*, Dion. H. 4, 28: from

'Ομότροπος, ον, (ὁμός, τρόπος) *of the same habits* or *life, suitable to one's habits*, etc., Pind. O. 13, 8; ὁμ. ἤθεα, *like* habits, Hdt. 8, 144; τινί, with one, 2, 49; also, οἱ ὁμότροποί τινος, Aeschin. 22, 32. Adv. -πως, *in the same manner.*

'Ομοτρᾰφής, ές. =ὁμότροφος.

'Ομοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a being brought up together*, Joseph.: from

'Ομότροφος, ον, (ὁμός, τρέφω) *brought up, reared, bred together with*, τινί, H. Hom. Ap. 199; but also τινός, H. Hom. 8, 2, — in both places, of twins: ὁμότροφα τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι θηρία, of domestic animals, Hdt. 2, 66: ὁμ. γίγνεσθαι, of the mind, Plat. Phaed. 83 D.—2. ὁμότρ. πεδία, plains *where we fed in common*, Ar. Av. 329. —II. parox., ὁμοτρόφος, ον, act., *bringing up together.*

'Ομοτροχάω, ῶ, (ὁμοῦ, τρέχω) *to run in company* or *together*, v. l. Od. 15, 451, for ἁματρ-.

'Ομοτῡπία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of form*, Philox. ap. E. M.

'Ομοῦ, adv., strictly gen. neut. from ὁμός, *together*, of place, Il. 11, 127; 23, 84.—2. *together*, at *once*: in Hom. it usu. serves to join two substs., already connected by καί, as, εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾷ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιούς, Il. 1, 61; ὁμοῦ γλυφίδας λαβὼν καὶ νεῦρα, Il. 4, 122; αἶγας ὁμοῦ καὶ ὄις, 11, 245; ὁμοῦ καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἰδρῷ, 17, 745; etc; ἐπηγαγε λιμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμόν, Hes. Op. 241; —showing that the verb refers alike to all the objects; so, ἅμφω ὁμοῦ, Od. 12, 424: so too in Att.: — repeated, ὁμοῦ μέν...ὁμοῦ δέ, Soph. O. T. 4; cf. ὁμῶς.—2. *together with, along with*, c. dat., Il. 5, 867; ὁμοῦ νεκύεσσι, *with* or *among* the dead, Il. 15, 118 (where it may however mean *like* the dead); ὁμοῦ τῇ λίμνῃ, Hdt. 2, 101: also with ὁμοῦ following the dat., ὅσσαι μοι ὁμοῦ τρίφεν, Od. 4, 723; and so, θεοῖς ὁμοῦ=ξὺν θεοῖς, Soph. Aj. 767; ὁμοῦ ἰέναι τινί, Id. O. T. 1007:—which two passages were overlooked by Blomf. Pers. 432.—3. *near, hard by*, Soph. Ant. 1180, Phil. 1218, Ar. Eq. 245: also, c. dat., *near to*, like ἐγγύς, Plat. Theag. 120 D; cf. Meineke Menand. 254.—4. *nearly, almost*, usu. ὁμοῦ τι: with numbers *about*, usu. *less than, almost*, Valck. Hdt. 5, 97.—5. ὁμοῦ καί, *just like*, Lat. *aeque ac*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 64; cf. ὁμοιος B. 7.

'Ομόῡλος, ον, (ὁμός, ὕλη) *of the same wood* or *material.* [ῡ]

'Ομοῦμαι, fut. of ὀμνυμι, Hom.

'Ομοϋπόστατος, ον, *of the same hypostasis*, Eccl.

'Ομουρέω, Ion. for ὁμορέω, ῶ, *to be ὅμορος, to border on, march with, abut upon*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 33, 65, etc.—II. *to cohabit*; also like πλησιάζειν τινί, of lewd women, prob. with allusion to οὐρέω. Hence

'Ομούρησις, ἡ, Ion. for ὁμόρησις, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 64.

'Ομούριος, ον, = sq., Ion. for ὁμόριος, Ap. Rh.

'Ομουρος, ον, Ion. for ὅμορος, q. v.

'Ομούσιος, ον, and ὁμουσιότης, ἡ, for ὁμοούσιος, -ότης, dub.

'Ομοφεγγής, ές, (ὁμός, φέγγος) *shining together*, Nonn.

'Ομοφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀφήτωρ, Gramm.

'Ομόφθογγος, ον, (ὁμός, φθόγγος) *sounding the same, agreeing in sound*, Nonn.

'Ομοφλεγής, ές, (ὁμός, φλέγω) *burning together* or *at once*, Nonn.

'Ομόφλοιος, ον, for ὁμοιόφλοιος.

'Ομόφοιτος, ον, (ὁμός, φοιτάω) *going together with, accompanying*, τινός, Pind. N. 8, 56.

'Ομοφρᾰδής, ές, (ὁμός, φράζω) *talking together.*—II. *agreeing in sound: unanimous.*

'Ομοφράδμων, ον, = ὁμοφραδής, Poët. ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A.

'Ομοφρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be of one mind, agree*, Od. 9, 456, and Hdt.; τινί, with one, Hdt. 8, 75; ὁμοφρονέοντε νοήμασιν, Od. 6, 183; πόλεμος ὁμοφρονέων, a war *resolved on unanimously*, Hdt. 8, 3: and

'Ομοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, like ὁμόνοια, *a being of the same mind, agreement*, Od. 6, 181, in plur., Od. 15, 198: from

'Ομόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, φρήν)= ὁμόνοος, *agreeing, united*, ὁμόφρονα θυμὸν ἔχοντες, Il. 22, 263, Hes. Th. 60; ὁμόφρονος εὐνῆς, Pind. O. 7, 10.

'Ομοφῡής, ές, (ὁμός, φυή) *of the same growth, age* or *nature*, Plat. Phaed. 86 A, Rep. 458 C; τινί, *with* one, Id. Ib. 439 E. Hence

'Ομοφῡία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of growth, age* or *nature*, Eccl.

'Ομοφῡλία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόφυλος) *sameness of race* or *tribe*, Plut. 2, 975 E.

'Ομοφύλιος, ον, =sq. [ῡ]

'Ομόφῡλος, ον, (ὁμός, φῦλον) *belonging to the same race, tribe* or *people*, (wider in signf. than ὁμοεθνής, q. v.), Thuc. 1, 141, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 27; generally, *of the same race* or *kind*, ὄρνιθες, Ib. 1, 6, 39; φιλία ὁμόφ., friendship *with those of the same stock*, Eur. H. F. 1200; τὸ ὁμόφυλον, = ὁμοφυλία, Eur. I. T. 346:—Ζεὺς Ὁμ. Plat. Legg. 843 A.

'Ομόφῡτος, ον, *grown* or *originating together.*

'Ομοφωνέω, ῶ, *to speak the same language with*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 142, cf. ὁμολογέω I: hence, *to sound together*, or *in unison, to chime in with*, τινί, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 17: and

'Ομοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of language* or *sound*: in music, *sameness of note, unison*, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 14: v. sq.: from

'Ομόφωνος, ον, (ὁμός, φωνή) *speaking the same language with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 98, Thuc. 4, 3: generally, *agreeing in sound* or *tone, in unison with*, τινι, Aesch. Ag. 158: in music, *in the same note* (σύμφωνος, being *in harmony*), Arist. Probl. 19, 39, 1: cf. σύμφωνος. Adv. -νως, Strab.

'Ομοχοῖνιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, χοῖνιξ) *one who receives his χοῖνιξ with* others, *a fellow-slave*, Plut. 2, 643 D.

'Ομόχορος, ον, (ὁμός χορός) *belonging to the same chorus*, Plut. 2, 768 B.

'Ομοχροέω, ῶ, *to be ὁμόχροος*, Geop.

'Ομόχροια, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόχροος) *sameness of colour*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.—II. = sq., Plat. Ax. 369 D.

'Ομοχροΐη, ης, ἡ, strictly Ion. for ὁμόχροια, but in different signf., *a level surface*, esp. on the body, and so *the surface, skin*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 74, and Valck. 4, 70; cf. χρόα, χρώς.

'Ομοχρονέω, ῶ, *to keep time with*, τῇ γλώττῃ τὸ πλῆκτρον ὁμοχρονεῖ, Luc.: absol., *to keep time*, Id. de Hist. Conscr. 50: from

'Ομόχρονος, ον, (ὁμός, χρόνος) *contemporaneous.*—II. *in* or *of the same time* or *measure.*

'Ομόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ὁμός, χρόα) *of one colour*, opp. to ποικίλος, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 3, cf. 4, 1, 24:—also, ὁμόχρως, ων, Lob. Paral. 256.

'Ομοχρώμᾰτος, ον, Diod.; ὁμόχρωμος, ον, and ὁμόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

'Ομόχωρος, ον, (ὁμός, χώρα) *a fellow-countryman*, Dio C.—II. *bordering on, a neighbour.*—The form ὁμοχώριος is dub.

'Ομοψηφέω, ῶ, *to vote together*, Joseph.: from

'Ομόψηφος, ον, (ὁμός, ψῆφος) *voting with*, μὴ τοῖς ἐχθίστοις ὁμόψηφοι γένησθε, Andoc. 23, 17; cf. Lys. 139, 19.—II. *having an equal right to vote with*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 109; μετά τινος, 7, 149.

'Ομοψυχέω, ῶ, =ὁμονοέω, Eccl.: and

'Ομοψυχία, ας, ἡ, =ὁμόνοια: from

'Ομόψῡχος, ον, (ὁμός, ψυχή) =ὁμόνοος, *like-minded*, LXX.

'Ομόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ὁμός) *to join together, unite*: in pass., ὁμωθῆναι φιλότητι, like φιλότητι μιγῆναι, Il. 14, 209.

*'ΟΜΟ'Ω, a pres. from which we have a part. ὁμοῦντες, in Hdt. 1, 153, and which supplies the fut., etc. of ὀμνυμι.

'Ομπη, ἡ, v. ὄμπνη.

'Ομπνειος, α, ον, =ὄμπνιος, Poet. ap. Suid.

'Ομπνη, ης, ἡ, *food*, esp. *corn, wheat*, and *barley*, Lyc. 621, Sosith. ap Herm Opusc. 1, p. 55: in pl., ὄμπναι, *cakes of meal* and *honey, sacrificial cakes*, Call. Fr. 123, 268; πολιωπεὰς ὄμπνας, of *honey-combs*, Nic. Al. 450 — The form ὄμπη is dub., Br. Schol. Soph. O. C. 489. (Hence the adj. ὄμπνιος, etc.: akin prob. to ὀρέλλω, and the Lat. words *ops, opes, copia*), *inops, opulentus, opimus, opus*, all which words have the common notion of *nourishment, abundance*, in-

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crease: but the more prob. root of *ὄψον, ὀψώνιον*, *obsonium* is *ἔψω*.)

'Ομπηρός, ά, όν,=ὄμπνιος.

'Όμπνια, ἡ, v. *ὀμπνιος* II.

'Ομπνῐακός, ή, όν, Anth. P. 9, 707; and *ὀμπνικός*, ή, όν,=sq.

'Όμπνιος, ια, ιον, (*ὄμπνη*) *consisting of* or *relating to corn*, *ὄμπ. καρπός*, Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 242; *ὄμπ. ἔργον*, husbandry, Call. Fr. 183; *nourishing*, Philet. 49.—II. *well-fed, flourishing, thriving, large*, Lat. *opimus, opulentus, opiparus*, *νέφος ὄμπ.*, a *huge* cloud, Soph. Fr. 233; *στάχυς ὄμπν.*, Ap. Rh. 4, 989; *ὀμπνία κτῆσις*, Lyc. 1264.—II. 'Όμπνια, ἡ, epith. of *Δημήτηρ*, like *alma Ceres* from *alo*, as *mother of corn and fruits*, Anth. P. append. 51; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece, 1, p. 16. [This is one of the very few trisyll. feminines in *ιᾶ*, of the same form as *πότνια*, and the accent conseq. is on the antepenult., Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 30, Draco p. 20, 21.]

'Ομφαῖος, α, ον, (*ὀμφή*) *prophetic, presaging*, Nonn.

†'Ομφάκη, ης, ἡ, *Omphace*, a city of Sicily, Paus. 8, 46, 2.

'Ομφᾰκίας, ου, ὁ, (*ὄμφαξ*) sc. *οἶνος*, wine *made from unripe grapes*, Ath. 26 D.—II. as adj. masc., *harsh, austere*, *θυμός*, Ar. Ach. 352; cf. *ὀμφαξ* IV.—2. *ὀμφακίαι νεκροί*, *unripe* dead, i. e. young persons, Luc. Cat. 5.

'Ομφᾰκίζω, usu. as dep. mid. *ὀμφακίζομαι* (*ὄμφαξ*):—*to be unripe*, strictly of grapes, but also of other fruit: also of young girls, v. *ὄμφαξ*: proverb., *Σικελὸς ὀμφακίζεται*, the Sicilian *steals sour grapes*, Epich. p. 98: metaph. in Aristaen. 2, 7, *to deflower a very young girl*.—II. of a vine, *to bear sour grapes*, LXX.

'Ομφᾰκῖνος, η, ον, (*ὄμφαξ*) *made from unripe grapes*, *ὀμφ. οἶνος*,=*ὀμφακίας*, *ὀμφακίτης*:—so, *ὀμπ. ἔλαιον*, oil made *from unripe olives*, Diosc.; v. sq. [ᾰ]

'Ομφάκιον, ου, τό, (*ὄμφαξ*) sc. *ἔλαιον*, *oil made from unripe olives*, elsewh. *ὠμοτριβές*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

'Ομφάκιος, ον,=*ὀμφάκινος*: *ὀμφ. ὦῆλα τοῦ στέρνου*, *the unripe* breasts *of a young girl*, Aristaen. 2, 7; cf. *ὄμφαξ* III. [ᾰ]

'Ομφᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the astringent cup of the acorn*, used for tanning, Galen.

'Ομφᾰκίτης, (sc. *οἶνος*) ὁ,=*ὀμφακίας*, Diosc. 5, 12.

'Ομφᾰκόμελι, ῖτος, τό, (*ὄμφαξ, μέλι*) *a drink made from sour grapes and honey*, Diosc.

'Ομφᾰκορώξ, ᾶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὄμφαξ, ῥάξ*) *with sour grapes*, Anth. P. 9, 561.

'Ομφᾰκώδης, ες, (*ὄμφαξ, εἶδος*) *like unripe grapes*, Hipp., Theophr.

†'Ομφάλη, ης, ἡ, *Omphale*, daughter of the Lydian king Jardanes, wife of Tmolus, after whose death she herself reigned, Soph. Tr. 252.

'Ομφᾰλητομία, ας, ἡ, *the cutting of the navel-string: midwifery*, Plat. Theaet. 149 E; so, *ὀμφαλοτομία*, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 1: from

'Ομφᾰλητόμος, ον, (*ὀμφαλός, τέμνω*) *cutting the navel-string*: ἡ *ὀμφ.*, *a midwife*, Hipp.; so usu. in Ion. Greek, whereas the Att. word was *μαῖα*: so, *ὀμφαλοτόμος*, in Sophron ap. Ath. 224 E.

'Ομφαλικός, ή, όν,=*ὀμφάλιος*, Phanias ap. Ath. 58 E.

'Ομφᾰλίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὀμφαλός*.

†'Ομφάλιον, ου, τό, *πέδον*, *the Omphalian plain* in Crete, Call. Jov. 45.

'Ομφάλιος, ον, (*ὀμφαλός*) *belonging to the navel*: *having a boss, bossy*, Anth. P. 6, 84: *τὸ ὀμφ.*=*ὀμφαλός*, Leon. Tar. [ᾰ]

'Ομφᾰλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a knife for cutting the navel-string*.

†'Ομφαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Omphalion*, father of Pantaleon, Strab. p. 362.—2. a painter, pupil of Nicias, Paus. 4, 31, 12.

'Ομφᾰλοειδής, ές, (*ὀμφαλός, εἶδος*) *like a navel* or *boss*.

'Ομφᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ὀμφαλός*) *having a navel* or *boss*, Hom. (esp. in Il.); usu., *ἀσπὶς ὀμφαλόεσσα*, a shield *with a central boss*, Il. 6, 118, etc.; in Od. only 19, 32; so *ζυγὸν ὀμφαλόεν*, a yoke *with a knob on the top*, Il. 24, 269; v. *ὀμφαλός* II. 2:—*οἰμωγὰς ὀμφαλοέσσας*, Ar. Pac. 1278,—*a joke*, *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*.

'Ομφᾰλόκαρπος, ον, (*ὀμφαλός, καρπός*) *bearing fruit like an ὀμφαλός*, Diosc.

'ΟΜΦΑΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *the navel*, Lat. *umbilicus*, Il. 4, 525; 13, 568. Hdt. 7, 60, etc.—II. *any thing like a navel*, i. e. in the middle, etc.; esp.;—1. *the raised knob* or *boss in the middle* of the shield, Lat. *umbo*, Il. 11, 34; 13, 192; cf. *ὀμφαλόεις*.—2. *a button* or *knob* on the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to, Il. 24, 273 (not *a hole* for the reins to pass through).—3. *an ornament on books*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.—III. *the centre* or *middle point*: so in Od. 1, 50 (the only place in Od. where the word occurs), Calypso's island Ogygia is called *ὀμφαλὸς θαλάσσης*: and by a somewhat later legend, Delphi (or rather a round stone in the Delphic temple) was called *ὀμφαλός*, as *marking the middle point of Earth*, first in Pind. P. 4, 131; 6, 3, etc., cf. Paus. 10, 16, 2, Müller Eumen. § 27.—2. *the central part of a rose*, where the seed vessel is, Arist. Probl. 12, 8; *the stalk* of the fig, Geop. (*ὀ-μφαλός, u-mbil-icus*, Germ. *nabel*, Sanscr. *nabhi*; akin also to *ἄμβων*, *umbo*.)

'Ομφᾰλοτομία, ας, ἡ, *ὀμφαλοτόμος*, v. sub *ὀμφαλητ-*.

'Ομφᾰλώδης, ες, contr. for *ὀμφαλοειδής*, Arist. H. A. 5, 18, 6.

'Ομφᾰλωτός, ή, όν, as if from *ὀμφαλόω*, *worked in the shape of a navel*, or *with bosses, bossy*, Pherecr. Pers. 5; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 49.

'ΟΜΦΑΞ, ᾰκος, ἡ, *an unripe grape*, Od. 7, 125, Hes. Sc. 399: *ὀμφ. πικρά*, Aesch. Ag. 955: also of *olives*, cf. *ὀμφάκιον*:—later, *ὁ ὄμφαξ*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 351, Lob. Phryn. 54.—II. metaph. *a young girl not yet ripe for marriage*, Jac. Onest. Ep. 1, 3.—III. in plur., *the unripe hard breasts* of a young girl, Ariosto's *due pome acerbe*, Wern. Tryph. p. 84; cf. *ὀμφάκιος*.—IV. *al ὀμφακες, your bitterness, gibes*, Plat. (Com.) Εορτ. 5; *ὀμφακας βλέπειν*, Paroemiogr.; cf. *ὀμφακίας*.—V. *ὄμφαξ, ὁ, ἡ*, as adj., *unripe*; hence, *sour, harsh*, *ὀμφ. βότρυς, σταφυλή, ἐλαία*. (Prob. akin to *ὠμός*.) [ᾰ in all examples; but acc. to Draco 18, 15, ᾱ also.]

'Ομφή, ῆς, ἡ, *the voice of God* (opp. to *αὐδή*), *θεία ὀμφή, ὀμφὴ θεῶν* or *θεοῦ*, Il. 20, 129, Od. 3, 215, etc.: *a divine voice, prophecy, oracle*, esp. such as were conveyed in dreams, Il. 2, 41; in the flight of birds, etc.—much like *φήμη, κληδών*: also in plur.: *κατ' ὀμφὰς τὰς Ἀπόλλωνος*, Soph. O. C. 102: later, *a sweet tuneful voice*, Pind. N. 10, 63, Fr. 266; *ὀμφὴ μελέων*, Pind. Fr. 45, 17, cf. Aesch. Supp. 808.—2. *fame, report*, *σὴ ὀμφή, the report about* thee, Soph. O. C. 550, cf. 1351.—Ep. word.—II. Lacon. for *ὀσμή*, Hesych.: hence the rose was called in Arcadia *εὐόμφᾰλον*, Timach. ap. Ath. 682 C. (From the root ΕΠ-, *εἰπ-εῖν, ὄψ*, but *μ* inserted, as *στρόμβος*, from *στρέφω*. Hence

'Ομφήεις, εσσα, εν, *oracular, prophetic*, Nonn.: and

'Ομφητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a soothsayer*, Tryphiod.

'Ομφύνω, (*ὀμφή* II) *to make famous*.

'Ομῶλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for *ὁμαῦλαξ*, q. v.

'Όμωμι, τό, a Persian plant, Plut. 2, 369 E.

'Ομώμοκα, perf. of *ὄμνυμι*.

'Ομωνῠμέω, ῶ, *to have the same name with*, τινί, Ath. 491 C.

'Ομωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, *a having the same name, identity*, Plut. 2, 427 E, etc.—II. of words, *equivocal sense*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 5; *κατ' ὁμωνυμίαν, equivocally*, Id. Anal. Post. 1, 24, 4: prop. fem. from

'Ομωνῠμιος, α, ον,=sq., Anth. P. append. 9. [ῠ]

'Ομώνῠμος, ον, (*ὁμός, ὄνομα*) *having the same name*, Il. 17, 720, Aesch. Theb. 984; τινί, *with* one, Thuc. 2, 68, Plat. Rep. 330 B, etc.: also τινός, Pind. Fr. 71, Isocr. 223 C; so, *ὁ σαυτοῦ*, or *ὁ σὸς ὁμ.*, your *namesake*, Plat. Prot. 311 B, Theaet. 147 D; *τὰ ὁμ., synonyms*, Id. Soph. 234 B.—II. *ambiguous, equivocal*, Arist. Categ. 1, 1, cf. Eth. N. 1, 6, 12;—so, adv. *-μως*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 1, 7.

'Ομωρόφιος, ον, (*ὁμός, ὀροφή*) *living under the same roof with*, τινί, Antipho 130, 32, Dem. 321, 14; cf. *ὁμόσπονδος*.

'Ομώροφος, ον,=foreg., Philostr.

'Ομῶς, adv. from *ὁμός*, like *ὁμοίως*, *equally, likewise, alike*, Lat. *pariter*, Il. 1, 196; 9, 605, Od. 11, 565, and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 388, Soph. Aj. 1372, Eur. El. 407: *in equal parts*, Hes. Th. 74:—like *ὁμοῦ*, joined with two subst. connected by *καί*, to show that they stand in the same relation to the verb, *ὁμῶς ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν*, both man and horse *alike*, Il. 8, 214; *ὁμῶς νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ, as well* by day as by night, Od. 10, 28; so, *ἐν τε θεοῖς κἀνθρώποις ὁμῶς*, Pind. P. 9, 71; *τό τ' ἦμαρ καὶ κατ' εὐφρόνην ὁμῶς*, Aesch. Eum. 692; also, *πάντες ὁμῶς*, all *together*, all *alike*, Od. 4, 775, all. 17, 422; so in Hes.; also, *πάντη ὁμῶς*, Hes. Th. 366; *ἐς τὰ πάνθ' ὁμῶς*, Aesch. Pr. 736.—II. c. dat., *like as, just as, equally with*, *ὁμῶς τοι ἤπια οἶδεν*, he knows mild thoughts *as well as* you, Od. 13, 405; *ἐχθρὸς ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλῃσι*, hated *like* death, Il. 9, 312:—*together with*, Theogn. 252. Cf. *ὁμοῦ*.

*Ὅμως, conj. (*ὁμός*) *nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still*, Il. 12, 393; after *περ*, Hes. Op. 20; *ὅμως καί*, Hdt. 5, 63; very freq. in Att. who also strengthen it by other words, as *ἀλλ' ὅμως*, Lat. *attamen*, Ar. Vesp. 1085, so Pind. P. 1, 163 etc.; *ὅμως γε μήν*, Ar. Nub. 631; *ὅμως γε μέντοι*, Ar. Ran. 61; *ὅμως μήν* or *μέντοι, but still, for all that*, Plat.—2. *καὶ εἰ...ὅμως* (c. indic.), *κἄν...ὅμως* (c. subjunct.), *although, even though* or *if*,—in which case it usu. stands last, *κεἰ στένεις κακοῖς ὅμως*, Aesch. Pers. 295; *κεἰ θυραῖός ἐσθ' ὅμως*, Id. Cho. 115; *κἂν ἄποπτος ᾖς ὅμως*, Soph. Aj. 15, cf. O. C. 957.—3. *καὶ ὅμως*, is in Att. oft. joined with a part. after a finite verb, like *καί περ*, which then takes the place of the protasis, *κλῦθί μου νο-*

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σῶν ὅμως (i. e. εἰ καὶ νοσεῖς ὅμως), Soph. Tr. 1105; and strengthd., πιθοῦ καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὅμως, Aesch. Theb. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 680, Med. 280: also reversely with the verb after a part., ὑστεροι ἀπικόμενοι ἱμείροντο ὅμως, Hdt. 6, 120, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1216, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 697. c.—4. ὅμως used to break off a speech, *however...*, Aesch. Eum. 74.

Ὁμωχέτης, ου, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὁμοεχέτης, (ὁμός, ἔχω) *holding* or *dwelling together: θεοὶ ὁμ.*, like ὁμόναοι, *worshipped in the same temple.* Thuc. 4, 97, where it seems to be a Boeot. phrase.

Ὀνᾶγός, ὁ. Dor. and Att. for ὀνηγός, *an ass-driver.*

Ὄναγρα, ἡ, dub. l. for ὀλναγρα.

Ὀνάγρινος, η, ον, *of* or *belonging to a wild ass.*

Ὀναγρόβοτος, ον, (ὄναγρος, βόσκω) *grazed by wild asses*, Strab. p. 568.

Ὄναγρος, ου, ὁ, for ὄνος ἄγριος, *the wild ass*, Strab. p. 312.—II. *an engine for throwing missiles*, elsewh. μονάγκων.

†Ὀναιθος, ου, ὁ, *Onaethus*, a statuary, brother of Thylacus, Paus. 5, 23, 5.

ΟΝΑΡ, τό, *a dream, vision in sleep*, opp. to a waking vision (ὕπαρ, q. v.), Od. 19, 547; 20, 90: only used in nom. and acc. sing., the other cases being supplied from ὄνειρος and ὄνειρον; while the usu. plur. was the irreg. form ὀνείρατα, first in Od. 20, 87, and freq. in Att.; gen. ὀνειράτων, dat. -ασι, Hdt. 1, 120, and Trag.; and sometimes we find a gen. and dat. ὀνείρατος, -ατι, Plat. Theaet. 201 D, Aesch. Cho. 531, etc.; even a sing. nom. ὄνειραρ is quoted by E. M. p. 47, 53.—2. proverb. of any thing fleeting or unreal, σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἄνθρωποι, Pind P. 8, 136; hence also in prose, οὐδ' ὄναρ ἐλευθερίας, φόβου, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 70.—II. in Att., ὄναρ was mostly used as adv., *in a dream, in sleep*, Aesch. Eum. 116, 131, Soph. Fr. 63, and freq. in Plat.; οὐδὲ ὄναρ, not even *in a dream*, Plat. Theaet. 173 D: hence oft. opp. to ὕπαρ, Id. Tim. 71 E; ὄναρ ἢ ὕπαρ ζῆν, *in a dream* or in reality, Id. Rep. 476 D; ὄναρ καὶ ὕπαρ, *sleeping and waking*, i. e. *always*, like καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 408; οὐτ' ὄναρ οὐθ' ὕπαρ, i. e. not at all, Plat. Phil. 38 E, cf. Rep. 520 C.—This adverbial accus. was always used alone, never κατ' ὄναρ, Phot. Lex. s. v. κατ' ὄναρ.—III. for ὀνειαρ, H. Hom. Cer. 270, e conj. Herm., as contrariwise ὀνειαρ is sometimes used for ὄναρ.

Ὀνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄνος, *a little ass*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C. [ᾰ]

†Ὀναρις, ὁ, *Onaris*, leader of the Bisaltae, Ath. 520 D.

Ὄνασθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of ὀνίνημι.

†Ὀνασίας, ου, ὁ, *Onasias*, a painter, Paus. 9, 5, 11.

†Ὀνάσιμος, ου, ὁ, Dor. = Ὀνήσιμος, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 4, 119.

Ὀνᾶσις, ὀνάτωρ, Dor. for ὄνησις, ὀνήτωρ.

†Ὀνασσιμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Onassimedes*, a statuary, Paus. 9, 12, 4.

†Ὀνᾶτᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Dor. = Ὀνήτης, *Onatas*, son of Micon, a celebrated statuary of Aegina, in the time of Phidias, Paus. 5, 27, 8; Anth. P. 9, 238.

†Ὀνεᾶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Oneatae*, a tribe of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Ὄνεια ὄρη, τά, *the Onean mountains*, running through Megaris, from the Scironian rocks to Cithaeron, now *Macriplayi*, Strab. p. 393; Thuc. 4, 44 mentions a single mountain, τὸ Ὄνειον ὄρος, east of Corinth, near Cenchreae; cf. Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 51.

Ὀνεία, ας, ἡ, (sc. δορά) *ass's skin*, strictly fem. from ὄνειος.

Ὄνειαρ, ὀνείατος, τό (ὀνίνημι):—*any thing that profits* or *helps, profit, advantage, aid, succour*, Il. 22, 433, 486, Hes. Op. 344; *a means of strengthening, refreshment*, Od. 4, 444; 15, 78, Hes. Op. 41; στιβάδεσσιν ὄνειαρ, *good* for beds, Theocr. 13, 34:—hence in plur. ὀνείατα, *food, victuals*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Od.) in the line, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὀνείαθ' ἑτοῖμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἴαλλον: *rich presents* were also so called, Il. 24, 367:—also not rarely metaph. of persons, e. g. Hector is called πᾶσιν ὄνειαρ, Il. 22, 433:—ὄνειαρ θνητοῖς, *a hope* to mortals, H. Hom. Cer. 270, where however Herm. ὄναρ, and Voss ὄνεαρ, metri grat.; v. ὄναρ III.—II. for ὄναρ, *a dream*, Call. Ep. 51, 6, Jac. A. P. p. 227: also *a thing on which one is always thinking, awake* or *asleep*, cf. ὄνειρος 4.—Ep. word. [Those who read ὀνειαρ, H. Hom. Cer. 270, use the middle syll. short, which is very questionable.]

Ὀνείᾱρον, ου, τό, =foreg., Alcae. 94 D.

Ὀνειδείη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ὀνειδος, Ep. Hom. 4, 12.

Ὀνείδειος, ον, (ὄνειδος) *reproachful*, ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσι, with words *of reproach*, Il. 1, 519, etc.; in Od. only once, 18, 326; also μῦθος ὀν., Il. 21, 393.

Ὀνειδείω, poet. for sq., dub.

Ὀνειδίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὀνειδος) *to throw a reproach upon* one, *cast in one's teeth, object, impute*, Lat. *objicere, exprobrare*, τινί τι, Il. 9, 34, Od. 18, 380, Hes. Op. 716; so usu. in Hdt., and Att.; also, Ἀγαμέμνονι...ὀνειδίζων ὅτι..., Il. 2, 255 (cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E); also ὀν. τι εἰς τινα, Soph. O. C. 754; also, ἃ δ' εἰς γάμους μοι βασιλικοὺς ὠνείδισας, Eur. Med. 547:—hence in pass. *to be objected* or *imputed*, Plat. Tim. 86 D.—2. omitting the acc. rei, *to reproach, upbraid*, τινί, Il. 2, 255, etc.; τινὶ περί τινος, Hdt. 4, 79; τινί τινος, 1, 90; τινί ἔς τι, 8, 92.—3. c. acc. pers., *to reproach*, ἔπεσίν μεν ὀνείδισον, Il. 1, 211; νείκει ὀνειδίζων, Il. 7, 95; so Soph. O. C. 1002, Plat. Apol. 30 E; also, ὀν. τινὰ τυφλόν (sc. ὄντα), *to reproach* one *with* being blind, Soph. O. T. 412:—fut. mid. ὀνειδιεῖσθε (in pass. signf.), *ye will be reproached*, Soph. O. T. 1500. Hence

Ὀνειδῖσις, ἡ, =ὀνειδισμός.

Ὀνείδισμα, ατος, τό, (ὀνειδίζω) *insult, reproach, blame*, Hdt. 2, 133.

Ὀνειδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀνειδίζω) *a reproaching: abuse*, Dion. H.

Ὀνειδιστέον, verb. adj. from ὀνειδίζω, *one must reproach*, Plat. Legg. 689 C.

Ὀνειδιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =sq., ὀν. λόγος, Eur. H. F. 218.

Ὀνειδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀνειδίζω) *one who reproaches.* Hence

Ὀνειδιστικός, ή, όν, *reproachful, abusive*, Diod., εἴς τι, Luc. Contempl. 7.

Ὀνείδιστος, ον, *to be reproached: disgraceful.*

ΟΝΕΙΔΟΣ, τό, said to be strictly, *any report* of one, *fame, character*, like κλέος, κληδών, Lat. *fama*, (as it seems to be in Soph. Phil. 477; and so, Θήβαις κάλλιστον ὄν., Eur. Phoen. 821, ubi v. Valck. (828);—but v. derivat.); but, at all events,—1. usu. from Hom. downwds., *reproach, blame*; esp. by word, ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι, λέγειν, βάζειν, Il. 1, 291; 2, 222, Od. 17, 461, etc.; αἳ δὴ ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ κατ' ὀνείδεα χεῦαν, Od. 22, 463: ὀνειδος ἔχειν, *to be in disgrace*, Hdt. 9, 71; ὀνείδη κλύειν, Aesch. Pers. 757; ὀν. ὀνειδίζειν, Soph. Phil. 523; ὀν. λιτεῖν τινι, Eur. Heracl. 301; ὄνειδος (ἐστι), c. inf., Id. Andr. 410:—freq. also in Att. prose.—2. *matter of reproach, a reproach, disgrace*, τινί, to one, Il. 16, 498; 17, 556; and so Hdt. 2, 36, and Att.; so Oedipus calls his daughters τοιαῦτ' ὀνείδη, Soph. O. T. 1494; cf. Ar. Ach. 855, Dem. 558, 5. (The Sanscr. root is *nid* vituperare: so that ὀ seems to be euphon., and its affinity to ὄνομα becomes dub., Pott Forsch. 2, p. 164.)

Ὀνεῖον, ου, τό, *an ass-stable.*

Ὄνειος, ον, (ὄνος) *of an ass.* Ar. Eq. 1399; ὀν. γάλα, *ass's milk*:—also, ε, ον, v. ὀνεία.

Ὀνειος, ον, Ion. ὀνήϊος, (ὀνίνημι) *useful*, rare word, to which Gramm. assign the irreg. compar. ὀνειων:—cf. ὀνήϊος, ὀνήϊστος.

Ὄνειραρ, ατος, ὀνείρατα, etc., v. sub ὄναρ.

Ὀνειράτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄνειρος, *a little dream.* [ᾰ]

Ὀνείρειος, α, ον, (ὄνειρος) *dreamy, of dreams, ἐν ὀνειρείῃσι πύλῃσι*, at the gates *of dreams*, Od. 4, 809.

Ὀνειρήεις, εσσα, εν, =foreg., Orph. H. 85, 14.

Ὀνειρογενής, ές, (ὄνειρος, *γένω) *born of a dream*, Heliod.

Ὀνειροδότης, ου, ὁ, -δότις, ἡ, *giver of dreams.*

Ὀνειροκρίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄνειρος, κρίτης) *an interpreter of dreams*, Theocr. 21, 33. Hence

Ὀνειροκριτικός, ή, όν, *fit for interpreting dreams*, πινακίον, Plut. Aristid. 27: τὰ -κά (sc. βιβλία), *a book on the interpretation of dreams*, such as that of Artemidorus.

Ὀνειρολογία, ας, ἡ, (ὄνειρος, λόγος) *a discourse about dreams.*

Ὀνειρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνειρος, μάντις) *foreboding from dreams, an interpreter of dreams*, Aesch. Cho. 32, Magnes Lyd. 2.

Ὄνειρον, ου, τό, collat. form of ὄνειρος, Od. 4, 841, Hdt. 7, 14, sq., and Trag., as, Aesch. Cho. 541, 550, —indeed the masc. can never be proved in Aesch. or Soph., for the plur. gen. and dat. may belong to either, cf. sub ὄνειρος:—τοι μὲν φρενῶν ὄνειρον, my *dreaming* phantasy, Soph. El. 1390. The plur. ὄνειρα occurs in Eur. H. F. 518; elsewh. only in gen. and dat. ὀνείρων, -οις; the irreg. form ὀνείρατα, -ων, being more common; v. sub ὄναρ.

Ὀνειρόπληκτος, ον, (ὄνειρος, πλήσσω) *struck, scared by a dream.*

Ὀνειροπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Philo.

Ὀνειροποιός, όν, *producing dreams.*

Ὀνειροπολέω, ῶ, (ὀνειροπόλος) *to deal with dreams*, i. e. *to dream*, Plat. Rep. 534 C, etc.: ὀν. τι, *to dream of* a thing, ἵππους, Ar. Nub. 16. 27; πολλὰ τοιαῦτα ὀν., of vain schemes, Dem. 54. 10; ὀν. τἀλαντα, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20, cf. D. Mort. 5, 2.—II. *to cheat by dreams*, etc., Ar. Eq. 809.—III. Pass., ὀνειροπολεῖσθαι τινι, *to dream of* a thing, Diod. Hence

Ὀνειροπόλημα, ατος, τό, *a dream*, Clem. Al.

Ὀνειροπόλησις, ἡ, *a dreaming.*

Ὀνειροπολία, ας, ἡ, *a dreaming*, = *a dream*, Plat. Epin. 985 C: and

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Ὀνειροπολικός, ή, όν, of or *belonging to dreaming: τὸ ὀν., the art of interpreting dreams*, Plut. 2, 904 D. Adv. *-κῶς*: from

Ὀνειροπόλος, ον, (ὄνειρος, πολέω) *occupied with dreams*; hence *a dreamer*; or *an interpreter of dreams*, Il. 1, 63; 5, 149.

Ὀνειροπομπός, όν, sending dreams.

Ὄνειρος, ου, ὁ, the plur. is usu. in the irreg. form *ὀνείρατα*, more rarely *ὄνειρα*, cf. sub *ὄναρ*, *ὄνειρον*: — *a dream*, freq. in Hom. (also in Hdt. 1, 34; 7, 16, 2, Eur. I. T. 569, 1277,— though elsewh. in Hdt. and Trag., either the form *τὸ ὄνειρον* is used; or the forms *ὀνείρου*, *-ῳ*, etc. leave it doubtful, which was intended; cf. sub *ὄνειρον*): sent by Jupiter, Il. 1, 63; hence, called his messenger, Il. 2, 26:—after a dream they purified themselves, hence, *ὄνειρον ἀποκλύζειν*, Ar. Ran. 1340, cf. ad Aesch. Pers. 201.—2. as prop. n. *Ὄνειρος, god of dreams*, Il. 2, 6, etc., also in plur., Od. 24, 12, and so also Hes. Th. 212, where dreams are the children of Night without a father.—3. proverb. of any thing unreal, fleeting, Valck. Phoen. 397.—4. also *that which one is ever dreaming of*, v. Od. 19, 581. —On the different signf. of *ἐνύπνιον* v. sub voc.

Ὀνειροσκόπος, ον, an interpreter of dreams.

Ὀνειρόσοφος, ον, wise, versed in dreams.

Ὀνειροτόκος, ον, (ὄνειρος, *τίκτω*) *dream-producing*, Nonn.

Ὀνειροφαντῶσία, ας, ἡ, a vision, Artemid.: from

Ὀνειρόφαντος, ον, (ὄνειρος, *φαίνομαι*) *appearing in dreams, haunting one's dreams*, Aesch. Ag. 420.

Ὀνειρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνειρος, *φρήν*) *versed in dreams and their interpretation*, Eur. Hec. 708.

Ὀνειρωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀνειρώσσω) *an effusion during sleep*, Arist. H. A. 10, 6, 4.

Ὀνειρώδης, ες, like a dream, of or *disposed for dreaming.*

Ὀνείρωξις, εως, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Tim. 52 B.—II.=*ὀνειρωγμός*: from

Ὀνειρώσσω, Att. *-ττω*, *to dream*, Plat. Rep. 476 C, etc.; *περί τινος*, Ib. 533 C.—II. *to have an effusion during sleep.* Hence

Ὀνειρωτικός, ή, όν, belonging to or *consisting in dreaming.*

†*Ὀνείτης, ου, ὁ, Onites*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ὀνείων, ον, gen. *ονος*, irreg. compar. of *ὀνειος, useful*, q. v.

Ὀνέλαφος, ὁ, (ὄνος, *ἔλαφος*) a kind of *antelope*, cf. *τραγέλαφος*, Callistr. ap. Ath. 200 F.

†*Ὀνέστης, ου, ὁ, Onestes*, an epigrammatic poet, Anth.

Ὄνειος, ου, ὁ,=*ὄνος* VI., *a windlass, pulley*: also *the person who works it.* Hence

Ὀνεύω, to draw up with a windlass, Thuc. 7, 25: generally, *to haul up*, Strattis Mac. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Ὀνήγησις, ἡ, donkey-driving.

Ὀνηγός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. and Att. *ὀνᾶγός*, (ὄνος, *ἡγέομαι*) *an ass-driver.*

Ὀνήιος, ον, Ion. for *ὄνειος, useful.* Hence the irreg. superl.,

Ὀνήϊστος, η, ον, the most useful, serviceable, Anaxag. 4, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8, 49; *ὀνήϊστον ποιέεσθε*, exert yourselves *to the utmost*, Ap. Rh. 2, 335; *ὕδρωπος ὀνήϊστα, the most effectual remedy* for the dropsy, Aretae.

Ὀνηλᾰτέω, ῶ, to drive donkeys, Ar. Fr. 598: from

Ὀνηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄνος, *ἐλαύνω*) *a donkey-driver*, Archipp. Incert. 2, Dem. 1040, fin. [ᾰ]

Ὀνήμενος, part. aor. 2 mid., Od.; *ὀνησα*, Ep. for *ὤνησα*, aor. 1, Il.; and *ὀνήσει*, 3 fut., Il.;—of *ὀνίνημι*.

†*Ὀνησιγένης, ους, ὁ, Onesigenes*, a Syracusan, Polyb. 7, 4, 1.

Ὀνησίδωρος, ον, or *α, ον*, (*ὄνησις, δῶρον*) *profitable*, Plut. 2, 317 A. [ῐ]

†*Ὀνησικράτης, ους, ὁ, Onesicrates*, a physician, Plut.

†*Ὀνησίκριτος, ου, ὁ, Onesicritus*, chief pilot in the fleet sent by Alexander the great to explore the southern coast of Asia, Arr. An. 6, 2, 3; Plut. Alex. 8.

†*Ὀνήσιλος, ου, ὁ, Onesilus*, brother of Gorgus king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.

Ὀνήσιμος, ον, (*ὄνησις*) *useful, profitable, beneficial*, Aesch. Eum. 924, Soph. Aj. 665, etc.: *ὀνήσιμος, succouring*, Soph. Tr. 1013. Adv. *-μως*, Plat. Legg. 747 C.

†*Ὀνήσιμος, ου, ὁ, Onesimus*, a slave of Philemon, N. T.

Ὀνησίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὀνίνημι, πόλις*) *useful to the state*, Simon. Fr. 12, 12, Schneidewin. [ῐ]

†*Ὀνήσιππος, ου, ὁ, Onesippus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ὄνησις, εως, ἡ, (*ὀνίνημι*) *use, profit, advantage, good luck*, Od. 21, 402; *enjoyment, delight, τινός, of* or *from* a thing, Aesch. Ag. 350, Eur. Hec. 1231; *ὄνησιν ἔχειν τινός*, Plat. Soph. 230 C; *ἐπ' ὀνησιν ἐμοί, for a delight* to me, Sappho 33; *φέρειν ὀν. τινί*, Soph. O. C. 288; etc.

Ὀνησίφορος, ον, (*ὄνησις, φέρω*) *bringing advantage*, Hipp., Alex. Prot. 1, 4.

†*Ὀνησίφορος, ου, ὁ, Onesiphorus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Ὀνήτης, ου, ὁ, Onetes*, a Carystian, said to have been the one who betrayed to Xerxes the pass over the mountain at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 214.

Ὀνητικός, ή, όν, profitable, useful.

†*Ὀνητορίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Onetor*, i. e. Phrontis, Od. 3, 282.—2. *Onetorides*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 2.

Ὀνητός, ή, όν, (*ὀνίνημι*) *profitable.* —II. (*ὄνομαι*) *blamed*, dub.

Ὀνήτωρ, Dor. *ὀνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ*,= *ὀνήσιμος, beneficial, τόκος ὀνάτωρ*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 12, e conj. Herm.

†*Ὀνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Onetor*, a priest of Jupiter on Ida, Il. 16, 605.—2. father of Phrontis, v. *Ὀνητορίδης*, Paus. 10, 25, 2.—3. son of Philonides of Melite, Dem. 831, 8.

Ὀνθηλεύω,=*ὀνθυλεύω*, dub.

ΟΝΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, dirt, dung, like *κόπρος* and *βόλβιτον*, Il. 23, 775, 777; later also *ἡ ὄνθος*, like *ἡ κόπρος*.

Ὀνθύλευσις, ή, like *βουθύλευσις, μοσθύλευσις, the use of forced meat*, etc., Meineke Menand. p. 160. [ῠ]

Ὀνθύλευτός, ή, όν, like *μοσθυλευτός, stuffed*, of meats: from

Ὀνθύλεύω, to dress with forced meat, stuffing, etc., in cookery, *ὠσθυλευμένος στέατι Σικελικῷ*, Diphil. Incert. 38, ubi v. Meineke; *τευθὶς ὠσθολευμένη*, Sotad. *Ἐγκλει.* 1, 15; —the collat. form *μεμοσθυλευμένος* occurs in Alex. Incert. 3; and a form *βουσθυλεύω* is quoted, v. Lob. Phryn. 356.—II. *to doctor* wine, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1063; like *καπηλεύω* III. (Passow derives it from *ὄνθος*,—as if, strictly, *to stuff with dirt*,—comparing the Germ. *mästen, misten*; cf. *πηλός*, and v. Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1064.)

Ὀνία, ας, ἡ, Aeol. for *ἀνία*, Alcae. 72; v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 600.

Ὀνίας, ου, ὁ, a sea-fish, *the scarus*, from its gray colour, Ath. 320 C.

Ὀνίδια, ή,=*ὀνίς*, dub.

Ὀνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὄνος, a little ass*, Ar. Vesp. 1306. [ῐ]

Ὀνίκός, ή, όν, (*ὄνος*) *of* or *belonging to an ass: ὀν. μύλος*, a mill-stone *turned by an ass* (i. e. larger than that of the common hand-mills), N. T.

Ὀνίνημι, inf. *ὀνῑνάναι*, redupl. from root *ὈΝ-*, which appears in the deriv. tenses and forms: fut. *ὀνήσω*: aor. *ὤνησα*: mid. *ὀνίναμαι*, fut. *ὀνήσομαι*: aor. 2 *ὠνήμην, ησο, ητο*, or *ὠνάμην*, opt. *ὀναίμην*, inf. *ὄνασθαι*: for the impf. act., *ὠφέλουν* was used: but the impf. mid. *ὠνινάμην*, Plat. Rep. 380 B: perf. *ὄνημαι*, rare.— Hom. has pres. act., only in Il. 24, 45; fut. act. and mid.; aor. act., sometimes without augm.; but he and all Ion. use no other aor. mid. than *ὠνήμην*, part. *ὠνήμενος*, Od. 2, 33; imperat. *ὄνησο*, Od. 19, 68;—for *ὠνάμην* is always the aor. 1 of *ὄνομαι*: even the Att. prefer *ὠνήμην*, though later *ὠνάμην* also freq. occurs: Xen. has besides an aor. pass. *ὠνήθην*, An. 5, 5, 2, rashly questioned by Valck. Adon. p. 362 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12, sq.—There are no such presents as *ὀνάω, ὀνέω, ὀνημι*.—I. act. *to profit, advantage, help, support*, absol., Il. 8, 36, 467, Hes. Th. 429: but usu. c. acc. pers. vel rei, *ὀν. τινά* or *τι*, Il. 1, 395, 503, etc., Od. 14, 67, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141; also c. dupl. acc., *σὲ δὲ τοῦτό γε γῆρας ὀνήσει*, this at least *will profit* thine old age, Od. 23, 24: *to delight, cheer*, as perh. Il. 1, 395: *ὀν. τινά*, Lat. *juvare aliquem*, freq. in Att., as, Eur. Tro. 933, Xen. An. 3, 1, 38, etc.—II. mid., *to have profit* or *advantage, to enjoy help, support*, Il. 7, 173, Od. 14, 415: also, c. partic., *to have the delight* or *advantage of* being or doing so and so, Theogn. 1380, Plat. Apol. 30 C, Rep. 380 B; and with neut. adj. as adv., *μεγάλα ὀν.*, Id. Alc. 1, 120 D: but usu. c. gen., *to enjoy, have delight* or *enjoyment of* a thing, like *ἀπολαύω, δαιτὸς ὀνησο*, Od. 19, 68; *τί σευ ἄλλος ὀνήσεται*; what *enjoyment will* others *have of* thee? i. e. what good will you have done them? Il. 16, 31, cf. Soph. Tr. 567, Ar. Thesm. 469; also in prose, *οὕτως ὀναισθε τούτων, so may ye have profit of* these things! Dem. 842, 10: also, *ὄνασθαί τι ἀπό τινος*, Plat. Rep. 528 A, Charm. 164 B.—2. part. aor. *ὀνήμενος*, in an ellipse, *ἐσθλός μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὀνήμενος* (sc. *εἴη* or *ἔστω*), he seems brave, *may he be fortunate!* and so for *ὄναιτο*, answering to Lat. *macte esto virtute*, Od. 2, 33.—3. opt. aor. *ὀναίμην, αιο, αιτο*, freq. in good wishes, *οὕτως ὀναίμην*, so *mote I thrive!* (v. supra); and reversely, with a negat., *μὴ νῦν ὀναίμην, ἀλλ' ὀλοίμην, may I* not *thrive*, but die, Soph. O. T. 644 (where *βίον* or some word must be supplied (cf. supra 1); *ὄναιο, sis felix!* Eur. Or. 1677, etc.; also with *χάριν, ὄναιο τοῦ γενναίου χάριν, bless thee* for thy noble spirit, Soph. O. C. 1042; *ὄναιο τῆς εὐκλείας!* Luc. Pseudol. 22.—4. also with an ironical sense, *ὄναιο μέντἂν, εἴ τις ἐκπλύνειέ σε, you'd be the better of* it, if one were to wash you clean, Ar. Plut. 1063; *ἁλσὶν διασμηχθεὶς ὄναιτ' ἂν οὑτοσί, he'd be very nice* if he were rubbed down with salt, Ar. Nub. 1237; so also, *ὠνάθην μεγάλως ὅτι.., how lucky am I* that.., Theocr. 15, 55.

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'Ονίνησις, εως, ἡ,=ὄνησις, Arist. Probl. 20, 18, 2.

'Ονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *ass's dung*, in plur., Ar. Pac. 4.

'Ονίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from ἡ ὄνος, *a little she-ass*.

'Ονίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὄνος, *a little ass*.—II. a sea-fish of the *gadus* or *cod* kind, Lat. *asellus*, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 315 F.—III.=ἰουλος.—IV. *the wood-louse*, Lat. *multipes*.—V. like ὄνος VI., *a windlass* or *crane*, Lat. *sucula*.—VI. *a saw*.

'Ονίσκω,=ὀνίνημι, Ath. 35 C.

'Ονίτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of *Scythian stone*. [ῐ]

'Ονῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a kind of ὀρίγανον*, Nic. Al. 56; in Diosc. 3, 33, ὀνῆτις.

†'Ονοβα, ἡ, *Onoba*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

'Ονοβᾰτέω, ὥ, (ὄνος, βατέω) *to have a mare covered by an ass*, Xen. Eq. 5, 8.—II. of the ass, *to cover*.

'Ονοβάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ὀνοβάτις, ιδος, (ὄνος, βαίνω) *riding on an ass*, Plut. 2, 291 E, in fem.

'Ονόβλῐτον, ου, τό, a plant of the *orach* kind, v. l. Hipp.

'Ονόβρῡχις, ιδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, prob. *saint-foin*, *hedysarum onobrychis*, Linn., Diosc. 3, 170.

'Ονόγαστρις, ιος, ἡ, (γαστήρ) *a fat paunch*, A. B.

†'Ονογλις, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine of* 'Ονογλα, a hamlet near Pitana in Laconia, Ath. 31 C.

'Ονόγυρος, ου, ὁ, *a prickly plant*, Nic. Th. 71, Diosc.,—whether a kind of thistle, and different from ἀνάγυρις, ἀνάγυρος, is dub. — Proverb., ὀνόγυρον κινεῖν, to take a *prickly business* in hand, Liban.

'Ονοειδής, ές, *of the ass kind*.

'Ονοθήρας, ου, ὁ, and ὀνοθηρίς, ἡ, dub. l. for οἰνοθ-.

'Ονοκενταύρα, ας, ἡ, a kind of *tailless ape*, Ael. N. A. 17, 9.

'Ονοκένταυρος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

'Ονοκίνδιος, ου, ὁ, (ὄνος, κινέω) *donkey-driver*, epithet of Pisander in Enpol. Maric. 6; in Hesych. also ὀνοκίνδης.

'Ονόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *the plant* ἄγχουσα, Diosc.: cf. ὄνοσμα, ὀνοχειλές.

'Ονοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄνος, κοίτη) *lying in the ass's stall*, applied by the heathen in mockery to our Lord, Tertull.

'Ονοκόπος, ον, (ὄνος VII., κόπτω) *chipping a millstone*, Alex. Amph. 1.

'Ονοκρότᾰλος, ου, ὁ, a water-bird, prob. *the cormorant*, Plin. 10, § 47.

'Ονοκώλη, ης, ἡ, also ὀνοκωλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *with ass's legs*, epith. of the hobgoblin Empusa, like ὀνοσκελίς: from

'Ονόκωλος, ον, (ὄνος, κῶλον) *having ass's legs*.

'ONOMA, ᾰτος, τό: Ion. and poet. οὔνυμα: Aeol. ὄννυμα:—*the name* by which a person or thing is called (v. sub fin.), Hom., etc.: he uses the word oft. in Od., only twice in Il., 3, 235; 17, 260,—and more freq. in the common than in the Ion. form; but always for the *name of a person* (except in two places quoted infra II.).—2. ὄν. θεῖναί τινι, to give one *a name*, Od. 19, 403; but in Att. more usu. in mid. ὄν. θέσθαι, as first in Od. 19, 406, cf. 8, 552, and Valck. Phoen. 12; ὄν. θέσθαι ἀπό (or more freq. ἐπί) τινος, to give a name *from* or *after* another, v. Schaf. Mel. p. 93; cf. ἐπώνυμος; so, ὄν. ἔχειν ἀπό τινος, to be called after..., Hdt. 1, 71: also, ὄν. φέρεσθαι, to bear a name, Id. 1, 173.—3. *the name itself*, usu. in nom., as, ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν Αἰθων, Od. 19, 183, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 122; πόλις ὄνομα Καιναί, a city *by name* Caenae, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28: later, it was often put in genit. after ὄνομα.—4. ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα, to call one *by name*, as, εἶπ' ὄνομ', ὅττι σε κεῖθι κάλεον, Od. 8, 550, so Plat. Crat. 393 E; and so, ὄνομα κέκληται δημοκρατία, Thuc. 2, 37; but later also freq. ὀνόματι καλεῖν τινα.—II. *name, good name, report*, Od. 13, 248; 24, 93; generally, ὄνομα or τὸ ὄν. ἔχειν, to have *the credit* of a thing (good or bad), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 C; μέγιστον ὄν. ἔχειν, Thuc. 2, 64; ἐν ὀνόματι εἶναι, to have a name, be much spoken of, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 346.—III. *a name and nothing else*, opp. to the real person or thing, Od. 4, 710; esp. to ἔργον, Pors. Phoen. 512, cf. Or. 454, Hipp. 502: hence also, — 2. *a false name, pretence, pretext*, ὀνόματι (or ἐπ' ὀνόματι), under the *pretence*, Thuc. 4, 60: μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, like Sallust's *honestis nominibus*, Dion. H. —IV. ὄνομα is also used in periphr. phrases, ὄνομα τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς εὐγενείας, etc., for σωτηρία, εὐγένεια, Pors. Or. 1080, Seidl. Iph. T. 875 (905), as Lat. *nomen*, Markl. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 8;—so, with the names of persons, periphr. for the person, ὦ φιλτατον ὄν. Πολυνείκους, Eur. Phoen. 1702.—V. like λόγος, *a word, expression*, esp. of technical terms, as, τὰ ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ ὀν., Xen. Ath. 1, 19: generally, *a saying, speech*.—VI. in grammar, *a noun*, Lat. *nomen*, opp. to ῥῆμα, *verbum*, Plat. Theaet. 168 B, Arist., etc.: also *a proper name*, Lat. *nomen proprium*, opp. to προηγορία, Lat. *nomen appellativum*, Gramm. (The ὀ- in ὄνομα is euphon., cf. Lat. *nomen*, Sanscr. *nâma*, our *name*, etc.; the common root being ΓΝΟ-, γιγ-ΝΩ-σκω, *NO-sco*, and so strictly, *that by which one is known*.)

'Ονομάζω, f. -άσω: Ion. οὐνομ-, Hdt., but not so in Hom.: Aeol. and Dor. ὀνυμάζω, f. -άξω or -άσομαι (Pind. P. 7, 6); aor. ὠνύμαξε (Ib. 2, 84). Hom. uses pres.; impf. (without augm.); aor. ὠνόμασα only in Od. 24, 339. *To name* or *speak of by name, call* or *address by name*, of persons, πατρόθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων, Il. 10, 68, etc.; cf. ὀνομακλήδην; so, ἐς τρὶς ὀνομάσαι Σόλωνα, Hdt. 1, 86 (who elsewh. uses the Ion. form); so in Att.: of things, *to name, repeat*, περικλυτὰ δῶρ' ὀνόμαζον, Il. 18, 449; but in Il. 9, 515, *to name* or *promise*, opp. to giving, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 33.—2. *to name* or *call* after something, Hdt. 1, 23; so, ὀν. τινά τι, *to call* one something, Eur. Hel. 1193, cf. Aesch. Ag. 681, Thuc. 1, 3: εἶναι is often added pleon., τὰς ὀνομάζουσι εἶναι Ὑπερόχην καί..., who *they say are called* Hyperoche and..., Hdt. 4, 33; σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, Plat. Prot. 311 E, cf. Rep. 428 E, v. sub εἰμί X.: —mid. *to have one called, name*, Soph. O. T. 1021:—pass. *to be called*, Pind. O. 9, 71; ἐκ τινος, Soph. O. T. 1036; ἐπωνυμίαν, *by* surname, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A; ἀπὸ τουτου τοῦτο οὐνομάζεται, receives its name from him, Hdt. 6, 129: c. dupl. nom., τοῦτο ἡ ναῦς ὠνομάζετο, *this* was the ship's name, Anth. P.—3. *to use names* or *words*, ὀν. μάλα σευνῶς, Dem. 237, 11, cf. 268, 13; 565, fin.—II. *to make famous*: οἱ ὠνομασμένοι = ὀνομαστοί, v. l. Isocr. 398 D.—Cf. ὀνομαίνω.

'Ονομάθετέω, ὀνομαθέτης, dub. for ὀνοματοθ-, Lob. Phryn. 668.

'ONOMAI, 2 sing. ὄνοσαι, 3 pl ὄνονται: imperat. ὀνοσο; 3 opt. ὀνατο: fut. ὀνόσομαι, Ep. ὀνόσσομαι: aor. ὠνόσθην and ὠνοσάμην, the latter only in Hom.; opt. ὀνοσαίμην, Ep. inf. ὀνόσσασθαι.—Besides these forms Hom. has Ion. 2 plur. pres. οἴνεσθε, Il. 24, 241; 3 aor. ὤνατο, Il. 17, 25. *To blame, reject, scorn*, νῦν σεν ὠνοσάμην φρένας, now *scorn I* thy thoughts, Il. 14, 95; ἡ οἴνεσθ', ὅτι μοι Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἐδωκεν; *do ye find fault, are ye not content* that Jupiter hath sent me woes? Il. 24, 241: c. gen., οὐδ' ὡς σε ἔολπα ὀνόσσεσθαι κακοτητος, as it is, I hope *thou wilt* not *quarrel with* thy ill-luck (i. e. *deem* it too light), Od. 5, 379; ὀν. τινά, *to throw a slur upon*, Hdt. 2, 167.—Ep. and Ion. word: cf. ὀνοτάζω. (Hence ὀνοστός, ὀνοτός: but it is prob. not connected with ὀνειδος, q. v.)

'Ονομαίνω, Aeol. and Dor. ὀνυμαίνω (Tim. Locr. 100 C): Ion. fut. οἰνομανέω, Hdt. 4, 47: Ep. aor. without augm., ὀνόμηνα, Hom., and Hes.; the pres first in H. Hom. Ven. 291: —=ὀνομάζω, *to name* or *call by name*, Il. 10, 522, etc.: of things, *to name, repeat*, Il. 9, 121; or, simply, *to utter, speak*, ἴσχεο μηδ' ὀνομήνῃς, Od. 11, 251, cf. H. Ven. 291: — then (cf. ὀνομάζω) *to promise* to do, c. inf. fut., Od. 24, 341. —2. *to name, call by a name*, Hes. Op. 80; καί οἱ τοῦτ' ὀνόμην' ὄνομ' ἔμμεναι. Hes. Fr. 3, 2.—3. *to nominate, appoint*, θεράποντα, as attendant, Il. 23, 90.

'Ονομακλήδην, adv., (ὄνομα, καλέω) *calling by name, by name*, ὀν. ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον, Od. 4, 278.

†'Ονομακλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Onomacles*, a leader of the Athenians, Thuc 8, 25. —One of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a Spartan ephor, Id. 2, 3, 10.

'Ονομακλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ὄνομα, καλέω) *one who announces guests by name*, Lat. *nomenclator*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 12, Ath. 47 D.

'Ονομακλυτός, όν, *of famous name, renowned*, Il. 22, 51 (ubi Heyne divisim ὄνομα κλυτός), Ibyc. 22, Pind. Fr. 279.—II. act. *celebrating*, Anth. Br. 2, p. 525, where it is written ὀνομακλύτος.

†'Ονομάκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Onomacritus*, a seer and poet at Athens, in the time of Pisistratus, Hdt. 7, 6.—Others in Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 5; etc.

†'Ονομάντιος, ου, ὁ, *Onomantius*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†'Ονόμαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Onomarchus*, a commander of the Phocians in the sacred war, Dem. 443, 27. — Others in Plut. Eum. 18; etc.

†'Ονόμας, αντος, ὁ, *Onomas*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 2, 24, 4.

'Ονομάσια, ας, ἡ, (ὀνομάζω) *a naming, name*, Lat. *appellatio*, Plat. Polit. 275 D, Arist. Top. 6, 10, 5.

'Ονομαστέον, verb. adj. from ὀνομάζω, *one must name*, Plat. Crat. 387 D.

'Ονομαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,= ὀνομαστής

'Ονομαστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, (ὀνομάζω) *the festival* or *anniversary of one's receiving one's name*, Eccl.

'Ονομαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who gives a name*.

'Ονομαστί, (ὀνομάζω) adv., *by name*, Lat. *nominatim*, ὀν. τινα ἀσὰν. Hdt. 5, 1; λέγειν, Hdt. 6, 79, Antiph. 144, 7; ἀνακαλεῖν, Thuc. 7, 70; etc. [ῐ]

'Ονομαστικός, ή, όν, (ὀνομάζω) *skilful at naming*, Plat. Crat. 424 A: *of* or *belonging to naming*, hence ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Ib. 423 D, 425 A.—II. also ἡ -κή (sc. πτῶσις), *the nominative case*,

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Gramm.—III. τὸ -κόν (sc. βιβλίον), *a vocabulary*, arranged acc. to the subjects, and not alphabetically as in a λεξικόν,—such as the work of Jul. Pollux —IV. adv. -κῶς, Ath. 646 A.

'Ονομαστός, ή, όν, Ion. οὐνομ-, Hdt. 2, 178; 4, 58—elsewh. in the common form, (ὀνομάζω): — *named: to be named*,—οὐκ ὀνομαστός, *not to be named* or *mentioned*, i. e. *abominable*, Lat. *infandus*, κακοίλιον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν, Od. 19, 260, 597; 23, 19, Hes. Th. 148.—II. *of name* or *note*, *notable*, *famous*, Pind. P. 1, 73, Hdt. 4, 47, etc.; compar. and superl., Hdt. 2, 178; 6, 126; also of things, *notable*, ὀνομαστὰ πράσσειν, Eur. H. F. 509. Adv. -τῶς.

†'Ονόμαστος, ου, ὁ, *Onomastus*, son of Aegaeus of Elis, one of the suitors of Agariste, Hdt. 6, 127.—2. of Smyrna, first victor in boxing at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 7.

'Ονομάτικός, ή, όν, (ὄνομα) *belonging to a word*, esp. *a noun substantive*. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. H.

'Ονομάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄνομα, Longin. [ᾰ]

'Ονοματογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write names*: and

'Ονοματογρᾰφία, ας, ή, *a writing of names*, LXX.: from

'Ονοματογράφος, ον, (ὄνομα, γράφω) *writing* or *inscribing names*. [ᾰ]

'Ονοματοθεσία, ας, ή, (ὀνοματοθέτης) *the giving a name*, *nomenclature*.

'Ονομάτοθέσια (sc. ἱερά), τά,=ὀνομαστήρια.

'Ονομᾰτοθετέω, ῶ, (not ὀνομαθετέω, Lob. Phryn. 668): — *to name*, prob. l. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 22, 3, ubi nunc νομοθετῆσαι, cf. vv. ll. ad Plat. Charm. 175 B, Crat. 389 D: from

'Ονομᾰτοθέτης (not ὀνομαθέτης, Lob. Phryn. 668), ου, ὁ, (ὄνομα, τίθημι) *one who gives* or *assigns a name*, *a namer*, Plat. Charm. 175 B. Hence

'Ονομᾰτοθετικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the giving of a name*.

'Ονομᾰτοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (ὄνομα, θηράω) *a word-hunter*, Ath. 98 A. Hence

'Ονομᾰτοθηρώω, or -έω, ῶ, *to hunt after words*, Ath.

'Ονομᾰτοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ὀνομακλήτωρ.

'Ονοματολόγος, ον, (ὄνομα, λέγω) *collecting words*.—II. *telling people's names*, Lat. *nomenclator*, like foreg., Plut. Cat. Min. 8.

'Ονομᾰτομάχος, ον, (ὄνομα, μάχομαι) *fighting about a word*, *expression* or *name*, Critol. ap. Clem. Al. p. 161. [ᾰ]

'Ονομᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, (ὀνοματοποιός) *to coin names*, Arist. Categ. 7, 11, Eth. N. 2, 7, 11: esp. *to form words* expressive of particular sounds. Hence

'Ονομᾰτοποίησις, ή, *the making of a name*, esp. to express a natural sound: and

'Ονομᾰτοποιητικός, ή, όν, *making a name*, esp. to express a sound.

'Ονομᾰτοποιία, ας, ή,=ὀνοματοποίησις: from

'Ονομᾰτοποιός, όν, (ὄνομα, ποιέω) *coining names*, esp. to express a natural sound, Ath. 99 C.

'Ονομᾰτουργέω, ῶ,=ὀνοματοποιέω: from

'Ονομᾰτουργός, όν, (ὄνομα, *ἔργω) =ὀνοματοποιός, Plat. Crat. 388 E.

'Ονομᾰτώδης, ες, (ὄνομα, εἶδος) *like a name*: λόγος ὀν., a *nominal* definition, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 10, 2.

'Ονόπορδον, ου, τό, a sort of *cotton-thistle*, Diosc.

'Ονόπτυξος, ου, ὁ, *a plant*, Theophr.

'Ονόρνυγχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, *a plant*, Diosc.

'ΟΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *an ass*, Lat. *asinus*, *asina*, first in Il. 11, 558; in masc. also in Hdt.—Freq. in proverbs: —1. ὄνος πρὸς λύραν or πρὸς αὐλόν, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also ὄνος λύρας, Meineke Cratin. Χειρ. 6, Menand. p. 184.—2. περὶ ὄνου σκιᾶς, *for an ass's shadow*, i. e. for nothing at all, Lat. *de lana caprina*, Ar. Vesp. 191 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.—3. ὄνου πόκαι, ass's wool, like ὀρνίθων γάλα, of that which is not, Ar. Ran. 186, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 80.—4. ἀπ' ὄνου πεσεῖν, of one who gets into a scrape by his own clumsiness, with a pun on ἀπὸ νοῦ πεσεῖν, Ar. Nub. 1273, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 D.—5. ὄνος ὑεται, said of obstinate people who feel nothing, Cephisod. Amaz. 1.—6. ὄνος ἄγων μυστήρια, of one heavily laden, Ar. Ran. 159.—7. ὄνου ὑβριστότερος, of brutality, Xen. An. 5, 8, 3, ubi v. Schneid.—II. a kind of *codfish*, Lat. *asellus*, Henioch. Polypr. 1; also ὀνίσκος.—III. *a wood-louse*, Theophr.; also ὀνίσκος and ἰουλος.—IV. a kind of *wingless locust*; also ἀσίρακος.—V. ὄνων φάτνη, two stars in the breast of the crab, Theocr. 22, 21, v. Plin. 18, 35.—From the ass as a beast of burden (whence Lat. *onus* is said to be derived) the name passed to—VI. *a windlass*, *crane*, *pulley*, Lat. *sucula*, Hdt. 7, 36.—VII. *the upper millstone* which turned round, ὄνος ἁλέτης, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5; also, ὄνος ἁλετών, Alex. Amph. 1, cf. ad Hesych. s. v. μύλη: Phot. also calls the *fixed nether millstone* ὄνος,—wrongly; for Arist. Probl. 35, 3 says, ὄνου λίθον ἁλοῦντος, when *the millstone* is grinding stone (as it does when no grist is in the mill); cf. ὀνικός.—VIII. *a beaker*, *wine-cup*, Ar. Vesp. 616.—IX. *a spindle* or *distaff*.—X. *the ace* on dice, also οἶνη, Lat. *unus*, *unio*, akin to μόνος.

†'Ονόσανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Onosander*, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote a στρατηγικὸς λόγος.

'Ονοσις, εως, ή, (ὀνομαι) *blame*.

'Ονοσκελίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὄνος, σκέλος) *she with the ass's legs*, like ὀνοκώλη, usu. epith. of the Ἔμπουσα, q. v.†—In Luc. V. Hist. 2, 46 arè mentioned certain females *with asses' legs*, 'Ονοσκελέαι, *al.*

'Ονοσμα, ατος, τό, a fragrant *wild borageineous plant*, Diosc. 3, 147; also ὄνωνις, ὀσμάς; cf. ὀνοχειλές.

'Ονοσσάμενος, Ep. for ὀνοσάμενος, part. aor. from ὄνομαι, Il.

'Ονόσσεσθαι, Ep. for ὀνόσεσθαι, inf. fut. from ὄνομαι, Hom.

'Ονοστάσιον, ου, τό, (ὄνος, στάσις) *an ass-stall*. [ᾰ]

'Ονοστός, ή, όν, (ὄνομαι) *to be blamed* or *scorned*, ὄωρα, Il. 9, 164: cf. ὀνοτός.

'Ονοσφᾰγία, ας, ή, *a sacrifice of asses*, Call. Fr. 188.

'Ονοτάζω, like ὀνομαι, *to blame*, *rail at*, H. Hom. Merc. 30; σκολιῶς ὀν., Hes. Op. 256; also in mid., γάμον ὀνοταζόμεναι, Aesch. Supp. 11.

'Ονοτός, ή, όν, for ὀνοστός, Pind. I. 4, 85; so, θαυματός for -αστός.

'Ονοτός, ὁ,=ὄνοσις.

†'Ονου γνάθος, ή, (*ass's jaw*) *Onugnathus*, a peninsula of Laconia near Malea, Strab. p. 363.

'Ονουρις, ιδος, ή, a plant, Diosc.: also written ὀνόθουρις, ὀνοθήρας, ὀνοθηρίς, οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθηρίς.

†'Ονουφίτης νομός, ὁ, *the Onuphitic nome* or *district*, in which was 'Ονουφις, a city of lower Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 166. [ῐ]

'Ονοφορβός, όν, (ὄνος, φέρβω) *an ass-keeper*, Hdt. 6. 68, 89.

'Ονοχειλές, έος, τό, Theophr.; ὀνοχειλίς, ίδος, ἡ, and ὀνόχειλος, ή, *a borageineous plant*, deemed an antidote to venemous bites. (Akin to ὄνοσμα: we also find, ὀνόχηλος, as if from χηλή, strictly *ass's hoof*.)

†'Ονόχωνος, ου, ὁ, *the Onochonus*, a river of Thessaly falling into the Peneus, Hdt. 7, 129.

'Οντα, τά, pl. part. neut. from εἰμί, *the things which actually exist*, *the present*, opp. to the past and future; but also,—2. *reality*, *truth*, opp. to that which is not, Plat., v. εἰμί.—II. *that which one has*, *property*, *fortune*, like ἡ οὐσία, Dem. 260, 12.

'Οντως, adv. part. from εἰμί, *really*, *actually*, *verily*, Eur. I. A. 1622, Plat., etc.; opp. to ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, Legg. 656 E.

'Ονῦμα, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα, Pind. Hence

'Ονῡμάζω, ὀνυμαίνω, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀνομ-.

'Ονυξ, ῦχος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. ὀνύχεσσι: Hom. always in pl., and of the eagle's *talons*; so of the falcon, Hes. Op. 202, 203; later also of beasts of prey, *a claw*, Pind. N. 4, 103; of human beings, *a nail*, Hes. Sc. 266, Hdt. 4, 64, and Att.; of horses and oxen, *a hoof*, Xen. Eq. 1, 3: metaph., πρὸς ὀξὺν ὄνυχα πετραίου λίθου, Eur. Cycl. 401.—Special phrases:—1. ἐξ ὀνύχων, Lat. *ex unguiculis*, ἐξ ὀν. φιλεῖν, to love one *from the finger-ends*; and v. versa, ὁ πόνος δύεται εἰς ὄνυχα, the pang thrills *to the quick*, both in Anth.: so, εἰς ἄκρους τοὺς ὄνυχας ἀφίκετο (sc. ὁ οἶνος) warmed me to *my fingers' ends*, Eur. Cycl. 159: but, ὄνυχας ἐπ' ἄκρους στῆναι, to stand *on tip-toe*, Lat. *summis digitis*, Id. El. 840.—2. ὁ πηλὸς ἀφικνεῖται εἰς ὄνυχα, the model stands the test of the nail, like Horace's *factus ad unguem*, because the sculptor tries its polish and the niceness of the joints by drawing his nail over, Casaub. Pers. 1, 64, Wyttenb. ad. Plut. 2, 86 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 5, 32, A. P. 294, v. ὀνυχίζω IV; so too, ἐκμέμακται εἰς ὄνυχα; and so of many things, e. g. ἡ δι' ὄνυχος δίαιτα (al. διώνυχος), *a most careful*, *close* life, Plut. 2, 128 E; εἰς ὄνυχα, also δι' ὄνυχος and ἐπ' ὄνυχος, *to a nail*, i. e. *to a nicety*, Lat. *ne transversum quidem unguem*; σύμπηξις εἰς ὄνυχα, *a nice* fit, like Lat. *committere in unguem*, Galen.:—in all which phrases we use *a hair* for *a nail*.—3. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from very childhood, Horace's *de tenero ungui*, Plut. 2, 3 C. —4. ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων τεκμαίρεσθαι, to judge *by the claws*, i. e. by a slight but characteristic mark; so, ἐξ ὀν. λέοντα, Lat. *ex ungue leonem*, Paroemiogr. —II. *any thing like a claw*, Lat. *uncus*, *the hook* of an anchor, Plut. 2, 247 E: also *an instrument of torture*.—III. *the white part at the end of rose-leaves*, or *cloves of garlic*, by which they are attached to the stalk, (as it were) *their nail-mark*, Lat. *ungues rosarum*, Diosc. —IV. *a thickening like a nail* on the cornea of the eye.—V. *a part of the liver*.—VI. *a veined gem*, *onyx*; Σαρδῶος ὄνυξ, *a sardonyx*, Luc. Dea Syr. 32: v. σαρδόνυξ. (Usu. deriv. from νύσσω, νυχ-θῆναι with ὀ euphon.: this initial vowel appears also in Lat. *ung-uis*, *ung-ula*, *ung-ulus*, *unc-us*, but not in Sanscr. *nakh-a*, Germ. *nag-el*, our *nai-l*.) Hence

'Ονῡχίζω, *to pare the claws*, *hoofs*, or *nails*: pass. ὠνυχισμένος, *with one's*

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nails pared, Cratin. Incert. 127, v. Lob. Phryn. 289.—II. *to have the hoof cloven* or *divided*, LXX.—III. *to examine with the nail, examine closely*, Clem. Al.; cf. ὀνυξ I. 2.—IV. metaph. *to overreach*, Artemid.

'Ονυχῖμαῖος, *a*, *ον*, *like nail-parings*, A. B.

'Ονύχινος, *η*, *ον*, (ὄνυξ VI) *made of onyx*, Diosc., Plut. Anton. 58.

'Ονύχιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from ὄνυξ VI, Theophr. [ῠ]

'Ονυχισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (ὀνυχίζω) *a paring of the nails.*—II. *examination by the nail, close examination.*

'Ονυχιστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (ὀνυχίζω) *one who pares nails.*—II. *the hoof*, or *one side of the cloven hoof*, LXX. Hence

'Ονυχιστήριον, *ου*, *τό*, (sc. μαχαίριον) *a nail-knife* or *scissors.*

'Ονυχίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. -ῖτις, (ὄνυξ VI) *of the onyx kind*, Diosc.

'Ονυχογραφέω, *ῶ*, (ὄνυξ, γράφω) *to mark with the claws* or *nails*, Hipp.

'Ονυχοειδής, *ές*, (ὄνυξ, εἶδος) *like a nail* or *an onyx*, Diosc.

'Ονυχόω, *ῶ*, *to make like a nail, claw* or *hook.*

'Ονώδης, *ες*, contr. for ὀνοειδής, Plut. 2, 362 F.

'Ονωνις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, = ὄνοσμα, also written ἀνωνις, Diosc. 3, 147.

†'Οξάθρης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Oxathres*, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

'Οξάλεως, or -ιος, *ον*, (ὀξύς) *sourish*, συκαῖ, Apollod. Car. Προικ. 1.

'Οξᾶλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (ὀξύς) *a sour wine.*—II. *sorrel*, Nic. Th. 840, Diosc.

'Οξάλμη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (ὄξος, ἅλμη) *a sauce made of vinegar and brine*, Cratin.

'Οδυσσ. 5, 3, Ar. Vesp. 331.

'Οξέα, *ἡ*, later form for ὀξύα.

†'Οξεῖαι, *αἱ*, *νῆσοι*, (*the sharp, pointed islands*) *Oxeae*, a cluster of islands on coast of Aetolia, acc. to Strab. p. 458, belonging to the Echinades and = Hom. Θοαί, v. θοός II.

'Οξείδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from ὄξος.

'Οξεῖνος, *η*, *ον*, later form for ὀξύινος, Geop.

'Οξέλαιον, *ου*, *τό*, (ὄξος, ἔλαιον) *a sauce of vinegar and oil.*

'Οξεριας, (sc. τυρός), *ὁ*, *cheese made of sour milk.*

'Οξηρός, *ά*, *όν*, (ὄξος) *of* or *belonging to vinegar*, κέραμος ὀξ., a jar *for vinegar*, Anth. P. 12, 108.

'Οξίζω, (ὄξος) *to taste like vinegar*, of wine, Diosc.

'Οξίνα, *ἡ*, (ὀξύς) *a harrow* (Lat. *occa*), so called from its *spikes.*

'Οξίνης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (ὄξος) *sharp, sour, χυμός*, Plat. 2, 913 B:—ὀξίνης (sc. οἶνος), *ὁ*, *sour wine*, such (says Passow) as the common Neckar-wine, etc.; Plut.; distinguished from ὄξος, Plut. 2, 732 B, 1047 E: hence, *a sour-tempered, tart fellow*, Ar. Eq. 1304. [ῐ]

'Οξίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (ὄξος) *an earthen vinegar-cruet*, Lat. *acetabulum*, Ar. Ran. 1410; but also, ὀξὶς χαλκῆ γέγονε, Id. Plut. 812; so, ὀξὶδ' ἀργυρᾶν ἔχει, Sopat. ap Ath. 230 E.—2. a measure, at Athens the same as ὀξύβαφον, Ar. Fr. 550; at Cleonae = κοτύλη, Diphil. Incert. 8.—II. in Ar. Vesp. 1509, a sort of *shrimp.*

†'Οξοδάτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Oxodates*, a Persian satrap of Media, Arr. An. 3, 21, 3.

'Οξοπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (ὄξος, πωλέω) *a vinegar-merchant.*

'Οξος, *εος*, *τό*, (ὀξύς) *sour wine*, Alex. Incert. 20, cf. Xen. An. 2, 3, 14, Eubul. Μυλωθρ. 1: *vinegar* made therefrom, Aesch. Ag. 322, Ar. Ach. 35, etc.;—cf. ὀξινης, and v. sub ἠδος II.

'Οξυα or ὀξύη, *ἡ*, a tree, prob. the *beech*, elsewh. φηγός, Xanth. p. 175, and Theophr.; later and in modern Greek called ὀξέα, Lob. Phryn. 301.—II. *a spear-shaft* made from its wood: in genl. *a spear*, Archil. 128, Eur. Heracl. 727.

†'Οξυάθρης, *ὁ*, *Oxyathres*, brother of Darius Codomanus, Strab. p. 544.

'Οξυάκανθα, *ἡ*, strictly *sharp-thorn, the barberry-tree*, or perh. *the mespilus pyracantha*, Theophr., Diosc. 1, 122. [ᾰκ]

†'Οξυάρτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Oxyartes*, a Persian, father of Roxane, Arr. An. 4, 18, 4.—In Arr. 7, 4, 5, also brother of Darius Codomanus.

'Οξυβάφιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim from sq., Antiph. Myst. 1, 5. [ᾰ]

'Οξυβάφον, *ου*, *τό*, (ὄξος, βάπτω) *a small vinegar-saucer*, Lat. *acetabulum*: generally, *a shallow earthen vessel*, Cratin. Πυτιν. 8, Ar. Av. 361, cf. Antiph. Myst. 1, 5.—II. as a measure, *the fourth part of a* κοτύλη, about ¼ of a pint, cf. Eubul. Μυλωθρ. 1, 2. [ῠ]

'Οξυβελής, *ές*, (ὀξύς, βέλος) *sharp-pointed*, διστός, II. 4, 126:—χαῖται ὀξ., of the porcupine's spines, Emped. 234; νῶτα καράβου, Opp. H. 2, 346; ὀξ. πόθος, Ib. 4, 41.—II. act. *quick-shooting, shooting swift arrows*: esp. ὀξυβελής, *ὁ*, with and without καταπέλτης, an engine for throwing missiles, of which three kinds are noted by Diod. 20, 85, 86: also ὀξυβελικὸν (sc. ὄργανον), τό, Ib. 75.

†'Οξύβιοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Oxybii*, a Ligurian tribe, Polyb.

'Οξυβλεπτέω, *ῶ*, *to be sharp-sighted*, Arr. Epict. 2, 11, 22: from

'Οξυβλέπτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (ὀξύς, βλέπω) *one who is sharp-sighted.* Hence

'Οξυβλεψία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *sharpness of sight.*

'Οξυβόας, *ου*, *ὁ*, and ὀξύβοης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *shrill-screaming*, of birds, Aesch. Ag. 57; *sharp-buzzing*, of gnats, Mel. 93, Luc.

'Οξύγαλα, *ακτος*, *τό*, (ὄξος, γάλα) *sour* or *curdled milk, whey* or *curds*, Strab. p. 311, Plut. Artax. 3; cf. Columell. 12, 8. Hence

'Οξυγαλάκτινος, *η*, *ον*, *made of sour* or *curdled milk.*

'Οξυγάρον, *ου*, *τό*, *a sauce of vinegar and* γάρον, Ath. 67 E.

'Οξυγένειος, *ον*, *with a pointed chin.*

'Οξυγῆ, *ἡ*, *a toad*, dub.

'Οξυγλύκες, *έος*, *τό*, and ὀξύγλυκον, *τό*, ποτόν, *a drink of vinegar and honey*: also, ὀξυγλῦκυ, Hipp.: from

'Οξύγλυκυς, *εια*, *υ*, (ὀξύς, γλυκύς) *of a sourish sweet*, ῥόα, Aesch. Fr. 318.

'Οξύγοος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, γοάω) *shrill wailing*, Aesch. Theb. 320.

'Οξυγραφέω, *ῶ*, *to write fast*: and

'Οξυγραφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a writing fast*: from

'Οξυγράφος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, γράφω) *writing fast, a ready writer*, LXX.

'Οξυγώνιος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, γωνία) *acute-angled*, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 13, Eucl., etc. Hence

'Οξυγωνιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *the being acute-angled.*

'Οξυδερκέω, *ῶ*, *to be sharp-sighted*, v. l. for ὀξυδορκέω, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 14: better writers said ὀξὺ βλέπειν, ὀξὺ ὁρᾶν, Lob. Phryn. 576.

'Οξυδερκής, *ές*, (ὀξύς, δέρκω) *sharp* or *quick-sighted*, Hdt. 2, 68, in superl. ὀξυδερκέστατος. Hence

'Οξυδερκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *sharpsightedness*, Galen., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 576.

'Οξυδερκικός, *ή*, *όν*, *making the sight sharp.*

Οξυδορκέω, *ῶ*, = ὀξυδερκέω (q. v.), Strab.; Lob. Phryn. 576.

'Οξυδορκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = ὀξυδερκία, q. v., Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 555, 7, Diosc., etc.

'Οξύδουπος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, δουπέω) *sharp, shrill-sounding*, κυμβάλα, Anth. P. 6, 94.

†'Οξυδράκαι, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Oxydracae*, an Indian people, Arr. An. 5, 22. 2.

'Οξυδρομέω, *ῶ*, *to run swiftly*: from

'Οξυδρομος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, δραμεῖν) *swift-running.* Adv. -μως.

'Οξυέθειρος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, ἔθειρα) *with sharp* or *pointed hair*, Nonn.: we also find a fem. ὀξυέθειρα; and in Anth. a metaplast. plur. ὀξυέθειρες.

'Οξυζω, = ὀξίζω, Lob. Phryn. 210.

'Οξυη, *ἡ*, v. ὀξύα.

'Οξυηκοια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a sharp, quick ear*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 555, 6; cf. sq.

'Οξυηκοος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, ἀκοή) *quick of hearing: of quick perception, keen, αἴσθησις*, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 17, with v. l. ὀξύκοος (from κοέω), *quick of perception*: so, ὀξυκοία is the reading of the Mss. for ὀξηκοία usu., and is defended by Wyttenb.

'Οξυήκουστος, *η*, *ον*, *quickly heard*, Sext. Emp.

'Οξυήχης, *ες*, Philostr.; and ὀξυηχος, *ον*, (ὀξυς, ἠχέω) *sharp, shrilly sounding*, esp. of high notes.

'Οξυθάνατος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, θάνατος) *dying quickly, short-lived*, Strab. [ᾰ]

†'Οξυθεμις, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *Oxythemis*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 F.

'Οξύθηκτος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, θήγω) *sharp-edged, sharp-pointed, φώσγανον, βέλος*, Eur. Andr. 1150, El. 1159: of a person, *goaded to fury* or *despair*, Soph. Ant. 1301. Adv. -κτως.

'Οξυθρήνητος, *ον*, *bitterly lamented.*

'Οξυθύμέω, *ῶ*, (ὀξυθυμος) *to be quick to anger*, Eur. Andr. 689:—also as pass., *to be provoked*, ὀξυθυμηθείσαι, Ar. Vesp. 501: cf. Thesm. 466. Hence

'Οξυθύμησις, *ἡ*, *passionateness*, Artemid.

'Οξυθῦμία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (ὀξύθυμος) *sudden anger, choler*, Eur. Andr. 728.

'Οξυθύμια, *τά*, *places at cross-roads near the statues of Hecate*, where the remains of the purifying and expiatory sacrifices were burnt: the fire was made of *the twigs of wild thyme*, (θυμος) which had been used to *flog* animals, Eupol. Dem. 20, et. Hyperid. ap. Harpocr. [ῠ]

'Οξυθῦμίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who is quick to anger.*

'Οξύθυμος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, θυμος) *quick to anger, passionate, choleric*, Eur. Med. 319: *sharp to punish*, of the Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 705; τὸ ὀξύθυμον, = ὀξυθυμία, Eur. Bacch. 671.

'Οξυθῡμόομαι, as pass., = ὀξυθυμέω.

'Οξύϊνος, *η*, *ον*, (ὀξύα) *of beech wood*, Theopomp. (Ep.) ap. Ath. 183 B, Theophr. [ῠ]

†'Οξυκανός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Oxycanus*, a nomarch in Aegypt., Arr. An. 6. 16, 1.

'Οξυκάρδιος, *ον*, = ὀξυθυμος, Aesch. Theb. 907, Ar. Vesp. 430.

'Οξυκάρηνος, *ον*, = ὀξυκέφαλος, Dion. P. 642. [ᾰ]

'Οξυκέδρος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *the red juniper with pointed leaves*, Theophr.

'Οξυκέλευθος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, κέλευθος) *travelling quickly*, Nonn.

'Οξυκέρατος, *ον*, = sq.

'Οξυκερως, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (ὀξύς, κέρας) *with pointed horns*, Opp. C. 2, 445.

'Οξυκέφαλος, *ον*, *with pointed head.*

'Οξυκίνητος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, κινέω) *quickly-moving*, Luc. Abdic. 28. [ῐ]

'Οξυκοία, *ας*, *ἡ*, v. sub ὀξυηκοος.

'Οξυκομος, *ον*, (ὀξυς, κομη) *with*

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pointed hair, of the porcupine, Opp. H. 2, 599; of a stag, Ib. 194: of a pine or fir, Anth. P. append. 129.

'Οξύκοος, ον, v. sub ὀξυήκοος.

'Οξύκρᾶτον, ον, τό, *sour wine mixed with water*, Lat. *posca*.

'Οξυκώκῡτος, ον, (ὀξύς, κωκύω) *loudly wailed*, πάθος, Soph. Ant. 1316.

'Οξυλάβεια, ας, ἡ, *quickness in seizing an opportunity*. [ᾰ] From

'Οξυλᾰβέω, ῶ, (ὀξυλαβής) *to seize quickly: to seize an opportunity*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 27. Hence

'Οξῡλάβη, ἡ, a kind of *tongs*.—II. =ὀξυλάβεια, Palaeph. 72. [ᾰ]

'Οξῡλᾰβής, ές, (ὀξύς, λαβεῖν) *quick at seizing*, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 3.

'Οξῡλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, =ὀξυλάβεια.

'Οξυλᾰβος, ὁ=ὀξυλάβη.

'Οξῡλάλος, ον, (ὀξύς, λαλέω) *glib-tongued*, Ar. Ran. 815.

'Οξῡλάπᾰθον, ου, τό, a kind of *sorrel*, *rumex acutus*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

'Οξῡλίπᾰρον, τό, sc. τρίμμα, *a sour sauce with fat in it*, Timocl. Dactyl. 1. [ῐ]

'Οξῡλῐτής, ό, ἄρτος, bread *dressed with vinegar and fat*, Galen.

'Οξῡλοᾰτέω, ῶ, *to have sharp ears, to hear quickly*.

†'Οξυλος, ου, ὁ, *Oxylus*, son of Mars and Protogenia, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. son of Haemon, conqueror of Elis, Arist. Pol. 6, 2, 5.

†'Οξύμαγις, ὁ, *Oxymagis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 4.

'Οξῡμάθεια, ας, ἡ, *quickness at learning*, Strab. [ᾰ]: from

'Οξῡμᾰθής, ές, (ὀξύς, μανθάνω) *learning quickly*.

'Οξύμᾰθία, ἡ, =ὀξυμάθεια.

'Οξυμᾶλον, τό, Dor. for ὀξύμηλον.

'Οξύμελής, ές, *clear-singing*, v. l. Ar. Av. 1095.

'Οξύμελι, ῐτος, τό, =sq., *oxymel*, Lys. ap. Ath. 67 F. [ῠ]

'Οξῡμελίκρᾰτον, Ion. -κρητον, τό, *a mixture of vinegar and honey*, Hipp.

'Οξυμέριμνος, ον, (ὀξύς, μέριμνα) *producing sharp cares; keenly laboured* or *studied*, παλαίσματα, Ar. Ran. 877.

'Οξύμηλον, ου, τό, (ὀξος, μῆλον) strictly *sour-apple*,—as the Laconians called κοκκύμηλον, ap. Ath. 83 A.

'Οξυμήνῐτος, ον, (ὀξύς, μηνίω) *quickly roused to anger*, φόνος ὀξ., murder *in hot blood*, Aesch. Eum. 472.

'Οξύμολπος, ον, (ὀξύς, μολπή)= ὀξυμελής, Aesch. Theb. 1023.

'Οξυμορφος, ον, *in a pointed form*; or, *quickly formed*: dub.

'Οξῡμυρσίνη, ης, ἡ, like κεντρομυρσίνη, *the prickly myrtle*, Diosc.

'Οξύμωρος, ον, (ὀξύς, μωρός) strictly, *pointedly foolish*; hence, τὸ ὀξύμωρον, *a witty saying, the more pointed for seeming absurd* or paradoxical, such as *insaniens sapientia, strenua inertia* in Horat. [ῠ]

'Οξυναίος, ὁ, οἶνος, =ὀξίνης, dub. l. in Hipp.

†'Οξύνεια, ας, ἡ, *Oxynea*, a town of Thessaly, now *Euskineh*, Strab. p. 327.

'Οξυνος, ον, *sour*: οἶνος, =ὀξίνης, Geop.

'Οξυντέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ὀξύνω, *to be written with the acute accent*, Gramm.

'Οξυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὀξύνω) *a sharpener*, ὀξ. δονακήων, i. e. a penknife, Anth. P. 6, 64.

†'Οξύντης, ου, ὁ, *Oxyntes*, father of Thymoetas, Paus. 2, 18, 9.

'Οξύνω, (ὀξύς) *to sharpen*:—metaph., *to goad to anger, provoke*, Soph. Tr. 1176: pass., *to be provoked, angered*, ὀξυνθείς, Hdt. 8, 138.—2. in Gramm., =ὀξυτονέω, just like Lat. *acuere*.—II. *to make sour* or *bitter*: pass., *to be* or *become so*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 2, 17.

'Οξυόδους, ὀδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, ὀδούς) *with sharp teeth*, Nonn., who uses it with a neut., cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

'Οξυόεις, εσσα, εν, in Hom. (esp. in Il.) freq. epith. of ἔγχος and ἔγχεα, also δουρί, Il. 14, 443; usu. explained as=ὀξύινος (from ὀξύα), *beechen*; but acc. to Apion, poet. for ὀξύς, *sharp-pointed*:—in the one case, epith. of the shaft; in the other, of the point.

†Οξυόργυχος, ον, = ὀξυρρύγχος, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 B.

'Οξυόστρᾰκος, ον, (ὀξύς, ὄστρακον) *with a sharp shell*, Luc. Lexiph. 13.

'Οξυπᾱγής, ές, (ὀξύς, πήγνυμι) *pointed*, Anth. P. 6, 109: *prickly*, Opp. H. 1, 261.

'Οξυπᾰθής, ές, (ὀξύς, παθεῖν) *keenly sensitive, ἐπί τινι*.

'Οξύπεινος, ον, (ὀξύς, πεινάω) *ravenous, greedy*, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 3, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

'Οξυπέπερι, τό, (ὀξύς, πέπερι) *a mixture of vinegar and pepper*, Xenocr.

'Οξυπευκής, ές, (ὀξύς, πεύκη) *sharp-pointed*, ξίφος, Aesch. Cho. 640.

'Οξυπικρος, ον, (ὀξύς, πικρός) *keen, smarting*: metaph. *smarting*.

'Οξυπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, πλήσσω) *shrill-dashing*, 'Αχέρων, Soph. Fr. 469.

'Οξυποδέω, ῶ, *to be swift of foot*. Hence

'Οξυποδία, ας, ἡ, *swiftness of foot*.

'Οξυπόριον, ου, τό, (sc. φάρμακον), *a digestive medicine*: also, ὀξύπορον.

'Οξύπορος, ον, *with a pointed mouth*, ἄγγος, Opp. H. 2, 406.

†'Οξύπορος, ου, ὁ, *Oxyporus*, son of Cinyras, brother of Adonis, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

'Οξύπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὀξύς, πούς) *swift-footed*, Eur. Or. 1550. [ῠ]

'Οξύπρωρος, ον, (ὀξύς, πρῶρα) *sharp-prowed*: *sharp-pointed*, αἰχμή, Aesch. Pr. 424.

'Οξύπτερος, ον, (ὀξύς, πτερόν) *swift-winged*, LXX.

'Οξυπύθμενος, ον, (ὀξύς, πυθμήν) *with pointed bottom*, Xenocr.

'Οξύπυνκνος, ον, v. sub πυκνός.

'Οξυπύνδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, =ὀξυπύθμενος, of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1.

'Οξυργεμέω, ῶ, =ὀξυρεγμιάω: from

'Οξύργεμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀξος, ἐργυμός) *the sour fumes caused by indigestion, heartburn*, Hipp.: *the peevishness* or *fretfulness* caused thereby, Ar. Fr. 398. Hence

'Οξυργεμιάω, ῶ, *to be troubled with heartburn*, Diosc.; and

'Οξύργεμιώδης, ες, *causing heartburn: troubled therewith*, Hipp.

'Οξύρεπής, ές, poet. for ὀξυῤῥεπής, =ὀξυῤῥοπος, ὀξ. δόλῳ, with *quick-turning* art, Pind. O. 9, 138.

'Οξυρία, ου, ὁ, =ὀξερίας.

†'Οξυρόδινον, τό, ἔλαιον, v. ὀξυῤόδινον, Ath. 67 F.

'Οξυῤῥὶν or ὀξύῤῥις, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, ῥίς) *with sharp* or *fine nose*, Hipp.: also, ὀξύῤῥινος, ον.

'Οξυῤῥόδινον, (ὀξος, ῥόδινος) ἔλαιον, τό, *rose* oil *mixed with vinegar*, Ath. 67 F: †in form ὀξυροδ.

'Οξύῤῥοπος, ον, (ὀξύς, ῥέπω) *turning quickly*, strictly of a delicate balance: metaph. *easily turned*, Lat *propensus*, ὀξ. πρὸς τὰς ὀργάς, *sudden* to anger, Plat. Theaet. 144 A; also, ὀξ. θυμός, *sudden* anger, Rep. 411 B; cf. ὀξυρεπής. Adv. -πως.

'Οξύῤῥυγχος, ον, (ὀξύς, ῥύγχος) *sharp-snouted*, epith. of a kind of sturgeon, Ath. 312 B:—*sharp-pointed*, ῥαφίς, Epich. p. 35.

†'Οξύρυγχος, ου, ὁ, *Oxyrynchus*, a city of middle Aegypt, so called from worship of foreg., Strab. p. 812.

'ΟΞΥ΄Σ, εῖα, ύ, *sharp, keen, pointed, cutting*, oft. in Hom., and Hes., esp. of weapons or any thing made of metal, χαλκός, ἄκων, αἰχμή, ξίφος, φάσγανον, σκόλοπες, λᾶας, Il., etc.; κορυφή, Od. 12, 74; λίθος ὀξύς, *sharpened* so as to serve as a knife, Hdt. 3, 8; ἐς ὀξὺ ἀπιγμένον, brought to *a point*, Id. 7, 64; τὸ ὀξύ, *the vertex* of a triangle, Id. 2, 16.—II. in reference to the senses,—1. of feeling, *sharp, keen*, ὀδύναι, Il. 11, 268; ὀξὺς ἠέλιος, *the piercing* sun, H. Hom. Ap. 374; ὀξεῖαι ἀκτῖνες, Pind. O. 7, 128; Σείριος, Archil. 42; so, χιὼν ὀξεῖα, like Horace's *gelu acutum*, Pind. P. 1, 36: also of grief, ἄχος, Il. 19, 125; μελεδῶναι, Od. 19, 517; so, ὀξ. νόσοι, μανίαι, Pind. O. 8, 111, N. 11, fin.: cf. P. 3, 172.—2. of things that affect the sight, *dazzling, bright*, αὐγὴ 'Ηελίοιο, Il. 17, 372; φάος, Il. 14, 345; hence, of colours, φοινικὶς ὀξεῖα, a *bright* scarlet, Ar. Pac. 1173:—also of the sight, ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι, to be *keen* of sight, Il. 17, 675; so, ὀξὺ νοεῖν, to notice a thing *sharply*, Il. 3, 374; ὀξὺ προϊδεῖν, Od. 5, 393; (so, ὀξὺ ἀκούειν, to be *quick* of hearing, Il. 17, 256.)—3. of sound, *sharp, shrill, piercing*, ἀϋτή, Il. 15, 313; and of the voice, ὀξὺ βοᾶν, Il. 17, 89; κωκύειν, 18, 71; ὀξὺ λεληκώς, 22, 141; ὀξέα κεκληγώς, etc.; of whinnying horses, ὀξεῖα χρέμισαν, Hes. Sc. 348, cf. Hes. Sc. 233, 243, Aesch. Theb. 954, etc.: esp. of musical tones, *sharp, high*, opp. to βαρύς, Plat. Tim. 80 A, etc.—4. of taste, *sharp, pungent, acid*, φακῆ, Hipp.; and freq. in Plat.—III. metaph., *sharp, keen, quick, hasty*, esp. *quick to anger, passionate*, in Il. freq. epith. of Mars; so, ὀξὺ μένος, H. Hom. 7, 14; θυμὸς ὀξύς, Soph. O. C. 1193; νέος καὶ ὀξύς, Plat. Gorg. 463 E:—in this sense, the Att. use it more in compos.—2. *sharp, quick, clever*, ὀξ. ἐπινοῆσαι, Thuc. 1, 70; ὀξὺς εἰς τι, *quick*, Plat. Rep. 526 B; δεινοὶ καὶ ὀξεῖς, Id. Apol. 39 B.—IV. of motion, *quick, swift*, from the way in which pointed things pierce the air, post-Hom., as ὀξυτάτους ἵπτους, Hdt. 5, 9 (but with v. l. ὠκυτάτους), cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 797; opp. to βραδύς, Thuc. 8, 96, Plat. Theaet. 190 A; esp. in adv., *soon, quick, immediately*, also freq. in compos.—V. ὀξεῖα (sc. προῳδία), ἡ, *the acute accent*, Lat. *acutus*, Gramm.—VI. usu. adv. ὀξέως, Thuc. 6, 10, 12, etc.;—for which Hom. uses neut. ὀξύ, and pl. ὀξέα, in Hes. also ὀξεῖα:—compar. ὀξύτερον, Anth. P. 6, 220: superl. ὀξύτατον, Il. 17, 675; or, ὀξύτατα, Luc. Nigr. 10: cf. supra II. 2. (Akin to ὠκύς, but prob. not to φοξός, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φολκός 3.) [ῠ]

'Οξῡσῐτία, ας, ἡ, (ὄξος, σῖτος) *a disorder in which the food turns acid* on the stomach, like ὀξυργεμία, Aristid.

'Οξύστομος, ον, (ὀξύς, στόμα) *with a sharp mouth* or *beak*, of the eagle, Aesch. Pr. 803; of the gad-fly, *sharp-stinging*, Ib. 673, cf. Ar. Av. 244:—of a sword, *sharp-edged, sharp*, Eur. Supp. 1206.

'Οξύσχοινος, ου, ὁ, (ὀξύς, σχοῖνος) *a sharp-pointed rush*, Theophr.

'Οξύτενής, ές, (ὀξύς, τείνω) *extended to a point, pointed*, ap. Suid.

'Οξύτης, ητος, ἡ, (ὀξύς) *sharpness, pointedness*, of acute angles, Plat. Tim. 61 E.—II. of the senses,—1. of

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sound, *sharpness*, opp. to *βαρύτης*, Id. Phil. 17 C, Theaet. 163 C.—2. of taste, *pungency, acidity*.—III. metaph., *sharpness, cleverness*, Id. Charm. 160 A, etc. —2. of motion, *quickness*, Plat. Tim. 56 D, etc.—3. of action, *quickness, haste, violence*, also in plur., Dem. 730, 18.—IV. = *ὀξεῖα*; v. sub *ὀξύς* V.

'Οξῠτόκιον, ου, τό, (sc. *φάρμακον*), *a medicine to procure quick delivery*: from

'Οξῠτόκος, ον, *bringing forth quickly*.

'Οξῠτόμος, ον, (*ὀξύς, τέμνω*) *sharp-cutting, keen*, Pind. P. 4, 468.

'Οξῠτονέω, ῶ, (*ὀξύτονος*) *to end in a pout*.—II. trans. *to mark* or *pronounce with an acute accent*, i. e. on the last syllable, Gramm.; like *ὀξύνω*. Hence

'Οξῠτόνησις, ἡ, *a marking with an acute accent*, Gramm.

'Οξύτονος, ον, (*ὀξύς, τείνω*) like *ὀξυτενής, stretched to* or *ending in a point: sharp, piercing*; esp. of sound, *γόος, ᾠδαί*, Soph. El. 243, Aj. 630.—2. *sharp, violent, πνεῦμα*, Id. Phil. 1093.—II. *having the acute accent*, i. e. accent on the last syllable, Gramm. Adv. *-νως*.

'Οξῠτόρος, ον, (*ὀξύς, τείρω*) *piercing, pointed, πίτυς ὀξ.*, the pine *with its sharp spines*, Mel. 1, 16 (ubi Brunck. *-πόρος*.)

'Οξυτριφύλλιον, ου, τό, *sharp-leaved trefoil*.

'Οξύτριχος, ον, *with pointed hair*, etc.

'Οξύφαγος, ον, ὁ, a kind of *φάγρος, a sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 140, ubi Schneid. *ὀψόφαγος*.

'Οξυφάής, ές, *keen-sighted*.

'Οξυφεγγής, ές, (*ὀξύς, φέγγος*) *bright-beaming*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

'Οξύφθογγος, ον, (*ὀξύς, φθόγγος*) *sharp-toned, shrill*, Ath. 633 F, Anth. P. 6, 51.

'Οξυφλεγμᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (*ὀξύς, φλεγμαίνω*) *violent inflammation*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Οξύφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὀξύς, φρήν*) *sharp-witted*, Eur. Med. 641.

'Οξύφυλλος, ον, (*ὀξύς, φύλλον*) *with pointed leaves*, Diosc.

'Οξῦφωνία, ας, ἡ, *sharpness of voice*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 34: from

'Οξύφωνος, ον, (*ὀξύς, φωνή*) = *ὀξύφθογγος*, Soph. Tr. 959. [ῡ]

'Οξύχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὀξύς, χείρ*) *quick with the hands*, i. e. *quarrelsome*, Lys. 101, 20, Theocr. Epigr. 20, 2.—2. *ὀξ. κτύπος*, quick-beating with the hands in lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 23. Hence

'Οξῠχειρία, ας, ἡ, *quickness of hand*, Alex. Incert. 52.

'Οξῠχολία, ας, ἡ, *a hot temper*: from

'Οξῠχολος, ον, (*ὀξύς, χολή*) *quick to anger*, †Solon 5, 26†, Soph. Ant. 955, (ubi legend. videtur *ὀξύχολος*), Anth. P. 9, 127.

'Οξῦωπέω, ῶ, *to be sharp-sighted*, Clem. Al.: from

'Οξῦωπής, ές, (*ὀξύς, ὤψ*) *sharp-sighted, ἀετός*, Luc. Icarom. 14: superl. *-έστατος*, Arist. H. A. 1, 10, 2, etc.—II. act. *sharpening the sight*. Hence

'Οξῦωπία, ας, ἡ, *sharp-sightedness*, Arist. Probl. 4, 3. Hence

'Οξῦωπίας, ου, ὁ, *one who sees sharply*.

'Οξῦωπος, ον, = *ὀξυωπής*, Arist. H. A. 9, 30, 3.

'Οξώδης, ες, (*ὄξος, εἶδος*) *like vinegar, sourish*, Galen.

'Οξωρυγία, ας, ἡ, = *ὀξυρυγία*.

'Οξωτός, ή, όν, (as if from *ὀξόω*), *prepared with vinegar, pickled*, Ar. Fr. 180.

'Οον, ου, τό, Lat. *sorbum, the fruit of the service-tree* (*sorbus*), *the sorb-apple*, which was pickled by the Greeks, Plat. Symp. 190 D.

'Οον, Ep. gen. from *ὅς* or *ὅ*, for *οὗ*, Il. 2, 325, Od. 1, 70, H. Apoll. 156.—It should strictly be *ὅο*.

'Οπᾱ, Dor. for *ὅπη*, Pind., etc.

'Οπᾱδεύω, Ion. *ὀπηδεύω*, = sq., Ap. Rh. 4, 974.

'Οπᾱδέω, Ep. and Ion. *ὀπηδέω, ῶ, to follow, accompany, attend, τινί*, Hom., and Hes.; also, *ἅμα τινί*, Od. 7, 165, 181, Hes. Th. 80: *μετά τινι*, Hes. Op. 228; cf. *ἕπομαι* II.—II. of things, *τόξα μοι ὀπηδεῖ*, the arrows *follow* or *go with* me, Il. 5, 216; *ἀρετή, ἥ σοι ὀπηδεῖ*, the manhood which *is ever with* thee, Od. 8, 237; *ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ*, Il. 17, 251, cf. Hes. Op. 141.—Hom. only uses 3 sing. pres. and impf. *ὀπηδεῖ* and *ὀπήδει*, always without augm., inf. *ὀπηδεῖν*, H. Ap. 530.—Ep. word.

'Οπάδησις, εως, ἡ, Ion. *ὀπήδησις, a following after, attending, pursuit*, Crito ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 350. [ᾰ]

'Οπᾱδητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Οπᾱδός, όν, Ion. *ὀπηδός, following* or *accompanying, ὀπ. τινι*, H. Hom. Merc. 450; later also c. gen., Pind. N. 3, 13, Aesch. Ag. 426; *pursuing, ἐλάφων*, Soph. O. C. 1093:—as subst., *an attendant*, Pind. Fr. 63, Soph. Tr. 1264, and Eur.; of body-guards, Aesch. Supp. 985; *τέκνων ὀπ.*, of a *παιδαγωγός*, Eur. Med. 53. The Att. prefer the form *ὀπαδός*, Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 431, cf. *ὀπάων*. Mostly poet., but also in Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Phil. 63 E. (On the deriv., v. sq.)

'Οπάζω, f. *-άσω*, used by Hom. in pres., impf., fut., but mostly in aor.: the pass. he has only in pres.: the mid. in aor.; he both uses and omits the augm. of aor., in latter case usu. c. dupl. σ, as also in fut. *To make to follow, send with* one, *give as a companion* or *follower*, *πομπὸν ὀπάζειν τινί, to send with* one as a guide or leader, Il. 13, 416; so, *ἡγεμόνα ὀπ.*, Od. 15, 310; *ἀρχὸν μετά τινι*, Od. 10, 204; *ἅμα πομπὸν ὀπάζειν τινί*, Il. 24, 461, Od. 9, 89; *πολὺν λαὸν ὀπάζειν τινι, to give* him much people *to follow* him, i. e. *make* him *leader over* many, Il. 9, 483; cf. Pind. N. 1, 23:—mid., *to make* another *follow* one, *take with* one, *take as a companion, σὺν δὲ χείρον' ὀπάσσεαι*, Il. 10, 238; *κήρυκά τ' ὀπασσάμενος ἑταῖρον*, Od. 10, 59;—Nic. uses the mid. in act. sense.—Hes. never has it in this signf.—II. also of things, in Hom., esp. *κῦδος ὀπ. τινί*, to *give* him glory *to be with* him, Il. 8, 141, etc.: generally, *to add, attach to, ἔργον ἔργῳ*, H. Hom. Merc. 120; and then, simply, *to give, grant*, freq. in Hom., *ὀπ. κτήματα, ἀρετήν, κάλλος, ἀοιδήν, φῆμιν, δίζύν*, etc.: *to give as a portion*, Il. 22, 51; *τέλος ἐσθλὸν ὀπ.*, *to grant* a happy end, Hes. Op. 472; *δλβον, νίκην*, Hes. Th. 420, 442; usu. with collat. notion of *lasting*: construct., *ὀπ. τινί τι*, v. supra; so in Pind., and Aesch. Pers. 762, Eum. 529, Eur. Med. 517, Ar. Eq. 200; with pleon. inf., *ὀπάζω φρεσθαι*, Il. 23, 151, like *δίδωμι ἔχειν*, cf. Pind. O. 9, 100:—*ἔργον πρὸς ἀσπίδι ὀπάζειν, to put* a work of art *on* the shield, Aesch. Theb. 492.—III. like *διώκω, to press hard, chase*, *Ἕκτωρ ὤπαζε καρηκομόωντας Ἀχαιούς*, Il. 8, 311; *χαλεπὸν δέ σε χῆρας ὀπάζει*, Ib. 103: absol., *to press on, force one's way*, Il. 5, 334; 17, 462, cf. *κατοπάζω*, and Seidl. Dochm. p. 375:—Pass., *χειμάρρους ὀπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρῳ*, a torrent *forced on*, i. e. *swoln and turbid* with the rain, Il. 11, 493. (Usu. deriv. from *ἕπω, ἕπομαι*: Pott considers the *o* as *ἀθροιστικόν*, and traces the root to Sanscr. *pad* ire, *πατεῖν, πούς*, etc.: to *ὀπάζω* belong *ὄπασον, ὀπέων, ὀπαδός, ὀπαδεύω*, Ion. *ὀπηδός, ὀπηδέω*.)

'Οπαῖος, α, ον, (*ὀπή*) *with a hole* or *opening*: *ὀπαία κεραμίς*, a tile *with a hole in it* for the smoke to escape, Diphil. ap. Phot.; so, *ὀπ. θυρίς*, or *ὀπαία* (sub. *θυρίς*), ἡ:—*τὸ ὀπαῖον* or *ὄπαιον, the hole in the roof*, Plut. Pericl. 13; cf. *ὀπή*.—On the reading *ἀν' ὀπαία*, Od. 1, 320, v. sub *ἀνοπαία*.

'Οπάλλιος, ου, ὁ, a precious stone, *the opal*, Orph. Lith. 279, Diosc.

'Οπάτριος, ον, = *ὁμοπάτριος*, = sq., Lyc. 452.

'Οπάτρως, ον, = *ὁμόπατρος*. *by the same father*, *κασίγνητος καὶ ὁπάτρως*, Il. 11, 257; 12, 371. (Not *ὁπάτριος*, any more than *ὀγάστριος* or *ἀδελφός*.)

'Οπάων, ονος, ὁ, Ion. *ὀπέων, έωνος*, as in Hdt.; (*ὀπάζω*):—like *ὀπαδός, a companion, comrade*; esp. in war, *an armour-bearer, esquire*, denoting *the slight subordination* in which one hero stood to another, as Meriones to Idomeneus, Il. 8, 263; 10, 58, etc.; Phoenix to Peleus, Il. 23, 360: later, *a servant, attendant, slave*, Hdt. 5, 111; 9, 50, and Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 769: *ὀπ. μήλων*, a shepherd, Pind. P. 9, 114; also, *ἡ ὀπάων*, H. Hom. Cer. 440:—later as adj., *following*, Opp. H. 5, 489.—Only poet. and Ion. [ᾰ]

'Οπεάς, άτος, τό, *an axel*, Lat *rudula*, Hdt. 4, 70, though the Mss have the Aeol. form *ὔπεας*: hence dim. *ὀπήτιον, ὀπήτειον*, and *ὀπητειδιον, τό*. (Prob. from *ὀπή*.)

'Οπερ, Ep. for *ὅςπερ*, Il. 7, 114.

'Οπευω, and *ὀπέω*, = *ὁράω, σκοπέω, βλέπω*, very dub., Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 224.

'Οπέων, ωνος, ὁ, Ion. for *ὀπάων*, Hdt. 9, 50; for Hom. always has the usu. form, which also occurs in Hdt.

'Οπή, ῆς, ἡ, *an opening, hole*, Ar. Plut. 715:—esp. *a hole in the roof*, serving as a chimney, = *κάπη*, and *καπνοδόχη*, Ar. Vesp. 317, 350, cf. Xenarch. Pent. 1, 11;—its covering was called *ἡ τηλία*.—II. in architecture, *ὀπαί* were *the holes* in the fnetæ between the beam-ends; cf. sub *μετόπη*.—2. later, of *windows, lights in doors*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 551. (Prob from *ὀψ*.)

'Οπη, Hom., who also uses an Ep. form *ὅππη*; Dor. *ὅπᾱ* (Pind.); Ion. *ὁκη* (Hdt.):—adv., correlative to *πῆ*:—I. of place, *by which way*, Lat *qua*; hence = *ὅπου, where*, Lat. *ubi*, Il. 22, 321, Od. 9, 457; but more usu. much like *ὅποι, whither*, Lat. *quo*, usu. however with a pregnant notion of *motion to*, and then *rest in* a place, freq. in Hom., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 252 c, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.: Hom.; *ὅ-πῃ τε ...τῇ-τε, thither, whither...*, Il. 12, 43.—2. later c. gen., *ὅπη γᾶς*, Lat. *quo terrarum, quo gentium*, Aesch. Pr. 363; but also like Lat. *ubi terrarum, where in the world*, Eur. Heracl. 19, 46.—II. of manner, *how*, Il. 20, 25, Od. 1, 347; *ὅπῃ δή*, Il. 22, 185, Böckh Expl Pind. O. 11, 62: more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 586, Thuc. 1, 129, Lys. 139, 15:—*ὅπῃ ἄν*, with the subj., like other conjunctions, *ὅπῃ ἂν ἔλῃ*, Thuc. 5, 18, Xen., etc.:—so also *ὁπῃπερ, ὁπῇπερ ἄν*, Soph. O. T. 1458, Plat. Soph. 251 A, Tim. 43 C, etc.:—but, *ὁπῇοῖν, in any way what-*

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ever, Plat. Prot. 353 D, etc.; also, *whithersoever*, Id. Legg. 950 A:—cf. ὁπωσ-τιοῦν.—III. in indirect questions, Aesch. Pr. 563, v. supra I. 2. (Strictly dat. from an old pron. *πός, *ὁπός, v. πῆ: hence also written as dat. fem. ὁπῃ, and ὁππῃ, even in Wolf's Odyssey.)

'Οπηδεύω, or -έω, ὁπηδητήρ, ὁπηδός, Ion. for ὀπαδ-, qq. v.

'Οπηνίκα, ἐν, (ὁπή) *with an opening* or *hole*, διφρος ὀπ., *a night-stool*, Hipp.

'Οπηλίκος, η, ον, *how big* or *old soever*, relat. to πηλικός, Plat. Legg. 737 C: strengthd., ὁπηλικοσοῦν, Arist. [ῐ]

'Οπῆμος, v. sub ὁππῆμος.

'Οπηνίκᾰ, adv., *when, at what time*, Soph. Phil. 464, Xen. An. 3, 5, 18, etc.: also in indirect questions, Ar. Av. 1499: cf. Lob. Phryn. 50.—II. like ἐπειδή, Lat. *quoniam*, Dem. 527, 21. [ῐ]

'Οπηοῦν, ὁπηπερ, advs., v. sub ὁππη III.

'Οπητείδιον, ου, τό, and ὁπήτειον, ου, το, dim. from ὄπεως.

'Οπήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄπεας, Nicochar. Cret. 1.

'Οπητιοῦν, adv., v. ὁπη II, fin.

'Οπιας, (sc. τυρός) ὁ, *cheese made from milk, curdled with fig-juice* (ὀπός), Ar. Vesp. 353—with a pun on ὁπη: in full τυρὸς ὁπίας, Eur. Cycl. 136; cf. Ath. 658 C;—v. sub ὁπίζω II.

'Οπιδνός, ή, όν, *dreaded, awful*, Ap. Rh. 2, 292: from

'Οπίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., used by Hom. only in pres. and impf. with or without augm. (ὄπις). *To care for, regard*, with collat. notion of dread of punishment; *to dread, fear*, Lat. *vereri, revereri*, Διὸς μῆνιν, Od. 14, 283, Hes. Sc. 21; σὸν θυμόν, Od. 13, 148; μητρὸς ἐφετμήν, Il. 18, 216; also, *to look up to with awe* and *reverence*, τινά, Il. 22, 332, H. Merc. 382; esp. of the gods, parents, and superiors; hence, ὁπιζομενος, *a pious, religious man*, Pind. P. 4, 152, I. 3, 7: also like the similar verbs, ἀλέγω, ἀλεγίζω, ἐπιστρέφομαι, c. gen. pers., Theogn. 732, 1144, Ap. Rh. 2, 181; cf. ὄπις 3.—The act. only occurs in a late epigr., Anth. P. append. 223.

'Οπίζω, (ὀπός) *to extract juice*, esp. *milky juice*, Theophr.: also *to get resin* from a tree by making incisions:—pass. *to ooze out*, Diod.—II. ὀπ. γάλα, *to curdle* milk *with fig juice* (ὀπός), Arist. Meteor. 4, 7, 9; cf. ὀπίας.

'Οπίθε and ὄπίθεν, adv., poet. for ὀπισθε, ὀπισθεν, Hom.

'Οπίθόμβροτος, ον, poet. for ὀπισθόμ βροτος, *following a mortal*, ὀπιθ. αὔχημα, the glory *that lives after men*, Pind. P. 1, 179.

†'Οπικία, ας, ή, *the territory of the Opici*, in Italy, Thuc. 6, 4: from

†'Οπικοί, ὠν, οἱ, *the Opici*, an ancient race in Italy, Thuc. 6, 4: v. Niebuhr's Rome, 1, p. 64, 66, sqq., transl. Hence

'Οπίκός, ή, όν, Lat. *Opicus, Opican*, with a play on ὀπή, Anth. P. 5, 132.

'Οπιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀπός, esp. *poppy-juice, opium*, Diosc.

'Οπιουρος, ου, ὁ, in Arist. Probl. 16, 8, 9, ὀπίουροι κατεαγότες seem to be *the stumps of nails* broken in. (Prob. from ὀπίς, οὐρά.)

'Οπίπευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, late form for ὀπιπτευτήρ, Manetho: from

'Οπίπευω, late form for ὀπιπτεύω, q. v.

'Οπίπης, ου, ὁ, *one who spies at*: mostly in compds., as γυναικοπίπης, παρθενοπίπης, παιδοπίπης, πυῤῥοπίπης. [ῐ]

'Οπιπτευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a starer, gaper*, later ὀπίπευτήρ: from

'Οπιπτευω, *to look around after*, usu. with collat. notion of curiosity, *to stare at*, γυναῖκας, Od. 19, 67; or of fear, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας, Il. 4, 371, cf. Hes. Op. 29: hence, generally, *to observe, watch*, Lyc.: absol. *to lie* in *wait, watch one's opportunity*, οὐ γάρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλέειν... λάθρη ὀπιπτεύσας ἀλλ' ἀμφαδόν, Il. 7, 243, Hes. Op. 804. A later form is ὀπίπεύω, Musae. 101. (From same root as ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω.)

'Οπῖς, ίδος, ή, acc. ὀπῖν Hom., and Hes., but in Od. and other poets also ὀπῖδα. Acc. as we derive it from ὄψ, ὄψομαι (fut. of ὁράω), or from ἔπω, ἕπομαι, it will be, either *the regard paid to* men's deeds, or *their consequence*; and so,—1. in bad sense, as always in Hom., *retribution, vengeance, punishment*: in Hom. usu., ὀπις θεῶν, *the vengeance* or *visitation* of the gods, for transgressing divine laws, θεῶν ὀπιν οὐκ ἀλέγειν, Il. 16, 388, Hes. Op. 249; θ. ὀπιν τρομέειν, θ. ὀπιδα αἰδεῖσθαι, Od. 20, 215; 21, 28; so, θ. ὀπιν εἰδότες, Hes. Op. 185; and, Ib. 704, ὀπιν ἀθανάτων πεφυλαγμένος: also without θεῶν, of *the future vengeance* of the gods, ὀπιδα φρονεῖν, Od. 14, 82; ὀπιδος δέος, 14, 88; and of the avenging goddesses, κακὴν ὀπιν ἀποδοῦναι, Hes. Th. 222, cf. Theocr. 25, 4: hence Οὐπις.—2. in good sense, *the care* or *favour* of the gods, θεῶν ὀπιν αἰτεῖν, Pind. P. 8, 101.—3. *the awful regard which* men pay to the gods, to their elders, and to their superiors, *religious awe, veneration, obedience*, Lat. *reverentia*, θεῶν ὀπιν ἔχειν, to hold the gods in awe, Hdt. 8, 143; 9, 76, just like ὀπίζεσθαι θεούς; also, ὀπιν (or ὀπι) δίκαιον ξένων, strict in his *reverence towards* strangers, i. e. in the duties of hospitality, Pind. O. 2, 10, ubi al. ξένον: so, αἰδεῖσθαι ὀπιδα πολιοῖο γενείου, to maintain *due reverence for* the hoary beard, Mosch. 4, 117, as if ὀπιν ὀπίζεσθαι.—II. *attention* to things, *zeal* in the games, etc., Pind. I. 5 (4), 74.

'Οπῖσαμβώ, ή, (ὀπίσω, ἀμβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω) *a going backwards*, Soph. Fr. 921.

'Οπισθᾶ, adv. Aeol. and Dor. for ὀπισθε.

'Οπισθάγκων, ωνος, ὁ, ή, *with the arms upon the back*.

'Οπισθάμῠσων, ωνος, ὁ, *a desk, reading-desk*, Eccl.

'Οπισθε and before a vowel -θεν, (in Hom., Hes. Th. 323, and other Ep. also ὀπῖθε, and before a vowel or to make a long syll., as in Il. 16, 791, ὀπῖθεν).—Adv.:—I. of place, *behind, at the back*, freq. in Hom.; opp. to πρόσθε, Il. 5, 595; πρόσθε λέων ὀπιθεν δὲ δράκων μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα, Il. 6, 181; ὀπισθε καταλείπειν, Od. 10, 209; μένειν, Il. 9, 332, etc.: οἱ ὀπισθε, *those who are left behind*, e. g. in dying, Od. 11, 66; but also *those which follow, the rest*, as, οἱ ὀπισθε λόγοι, *the remaining* books, Hdt. 5, 22: τὰ ὀπισθεν, *the hinder parts, rear, back*, Il. 11, 613; εἰς τοὔπισθεν, *back, backwards*, Eur. Phoen. 1410; εἰς τ. τοξεύειν, i. e. '*versis sagittis*,' like the Parthians, Xen. An. 3, 3, 10: opp. to ἐκ τοὔπισθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482: ὀπ. ποιήσασθαι τὸν ποταμόν, to place the river *in his rear*, Xen. An. 1, 10, 9.—2. as prep. with gen., *behind*, στῆ δ' ὄπιθεν δίφροιο, Il. 17, 468; ὀπισθε μάχης, 13, 536; ὀπισθε τῆς θύρης, Hdt. 1, 9; etc.: sometimes after its case, Il. 24, 15: ὀπισθέν τινος ἑστάναι, to be held *second to*.., Soph. Ant. 640.—II. of time, *after, in future, hereafter*, Od. 2, 270; 18, 167, Hes., etc.; either of a thing *absolutely future*, or of one *which follows something else*, opp. to αὐτίκα, Il. 9, 519; ἐν τοῖς ὀπ. λόγοις, Hdt. 5, 22:—cf. ὀπίσω.—III. in Gramm., sometimes of *what follows*, sometimes of *what has gone before*, Buttm. Schol. Od. 1, 127, Lob. Phryn. 11.—Comp. ὀπίστερος, superl. ὀπίστατος, q. v. (Prob. from ὄπις, akin to ἀνόπιν, κατόπιν, μετόπιν, ὀπίσω, ὀψέ, but yet not contr. for ὀπίσωσθεν: it is dub. whether the Att form was not always ὀπισθεν, and ὀπισθε only a poet. license, Lob. Phryn. 8, 284.)

'Οπισθένᾰρ, ἄρος, τό, (ὀπισθε, θέναρ) *the back of the hand*, Galen.

'Οπισθίδιος, α, ον,=sq., Call. Dian. 151. Adv. -ως. [ῐδι]

'Οπίσθιος, α, ον, also ος, ον (ὄπισθε):—*hinder, belonging to the back* or *hinder part*, Lat. *posticus*, ὀπ. σκελεα, *the hind-legs*, Hdt. 3, 103, Xen. Eq. 11, 2;—so, τὰ ὀπ. Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 12:—opp. to πρόσθιος. Adv. -ίως, LXX.

'Οπισθοβάμων, ον, (ὄπισθε, βαίνω) *going, walking backwards*, Anth. P. 6, 196.—II. *mounting, covering*, of male animals. [ᾰ]

'Οπισθοβᾰρής, ές, *loaded behind*.

'Οπισθοβάτης, ου, ὁ,= ὀπισθοβάμων II, Mel. 22. [ᾰ]

'Οπισθοβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *used to go backwards*, etc., Clem. Al.

'Οπισθόβολος, ον (ὄπισθε, βάλλω, *thrown backwards*, Nonn.

'Οπισθοβριθής, ές, (ὀπισθε, βρίθω) *loaded behind*, Aesch. Fr. 349.

'Οπισθόγρᾰφος, ον, (ὀπισθε, γράφω) *written on the back* or *cover*, βιβλίον, Luc. Vit. Auct. 9,—Juvenal's *scriptus et in tergo*.

'Οπισθοδάκτῠλος, ον, (ὄπισθε, δάκτυλος) *with fingers bent backwards*, Strab.

'Οπισθόδετος, ον, (ὄπισθε, δέω) *bound behind* or *backwards*, Simon. 8.

'Οπισθοδίωξις, ή,=παλίωξις.

'Οπισθόδομος, ου, ὁ, (ὄπισθε, δόμος) a *back chamber*: esp. *the inner cella* of the old temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, used as the treasury, Ar. Plut 1193, Dem. 743, 1: cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 189.—II. as adj., *at the back of a building*, στῆλαι, Polyb. 12, 12, 2.

'Οπισθοκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ὄπισθε, κάλυμμα) *a hinder covering*, Clem. Al. [ᾰ]

'Οπισθόκαρπος, ον, (ὄπισθε, καρπός) *bearing its fruit under* (instead of above) *the leaves*, like some fig-trees, Theophr.

'Οπισθοκέλευθος, ον, (ὄπισθε, κέλευθος) *going backwards*; or *following*, Nonn.

'Οπισθόκεντρος, ον, (ὄπισθε, κέντρον) *with a sting in the tail*, Epich. p. 35, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 12.

'Οπισθοκέφᾰλον, ου, τό, *the back of the head, occiput*.

'Οπισθοκόμης, ου, ὁ,=sq.

'Οπισθόκομος, ον, (ὄπισθε, κόμη) *wearing the hair long behind*, Nonn.

'Οπισθοκράνιον, ου, τό, *the back part of the skull, occiput*. [ᾰ]

'Οπισθοκρηπῖδες, αἱ, a kind of *women's shoe*.

'Οπισθοκύφωσις, ή, *a backward curvature of the spine*. [ῠ]

†'Οπισθολέπρια, ας, ή, (ὄπισθε, Λέπρα) a part of Ephesus *behind the Lepra*, Strab. p. 633.

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'Οπισθόμβροτος, ον, v. ὀπιθόμβροτος.

'Οπισθομήριον, ου, τό, = sq.

'Οπισθόμηρος, ου, ὁ, (ὄπισθε, μηρός) *the back of the thigh*, Ptolem.

'Οπισθονόμος, ον, (ὄπισθε, νέμω) *grazing backwards*, of certain cattle with large horns slanting forwards, Hdt. 4, 183, cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6, Ael. N. A. 16, 33.

'Οπισθονῦγής, ές, (ὄπισθε, νύσσω) *pricking from behind*, κέντρον, Anth. P. 6, 104.

'Οπίσθοποι, οἱ, v. sub ὀπισθόπους.

'Οπισθοπόρος, ον, = ὀπισθοκέλευθος, Nonn.

'Οπισθόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὄπισθε, πούς): *walking behind, following, attendant*, προςπόλων ὀπισθόπους κῶμος, Eur. Hipp. 54, ubi v. Monk, et Valck. Ib. 1177:—Aesch., Cho. 713, has the acc. plur. ὀπισθόπους τούςδε, as if from ὀπίσθοπος, cf. ἀέλλοπος.

'Οπισθορμέω, ῶ, *to hasten back*. Hence

'Οπισθόρμητος, ον, *hastening back*.

'Οπισθοσφενδόνη, ης, ἡ, (ὄπισθε, σφενδόνη) *the back part of the* σφενδόνη (q. v., signf. II. 3), Ar. Fr. 309, 4.

'Οπισθοτίλᾶ, ἡ, Boeot. name for the σηπία or cuttle-fish, which *squirts its liquor from behind*, Strattis Phoen. 3, 3. [ῐ]

'Οπισθοτονία, ας, ἡ, *a disease in which the limbs are drawn back and stiffen*, Pliny's *dolor inflexibilis*, Hipp.: and

'Οπισθοτονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *subject to* ὀπισθοτονία: from

'Οπισθότονος, ον, (ὄπισθε, τείνω) *drawn backwards*, πόδες, Nonn.: *subject to* ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp.—II. ὁ ὀπισθότονος, = ὀπισθοτονία, Plat. Tim. 84 E; opp. to ἐμπροσθότονος.

'Οπισθοτονώδης, ες, (ὀπισθοτονία, εἶδος) *like*, or, *suffering from* ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp.

'Οπισθουρητικός, ή, όν, (ὄπισθε, οὐρέω) *retromingent*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 45.

'Οπισθοφάλακρος, ον, *bald behind*.

'Οπισθοφᾰνής, ές, (ὄπισθε, φαίνομαι) *showing behind, backward*, LXX.

'Οπισθοφόρος, ον, (ὄπισθε, φέρω) *tending backward, in a backward direction*, Opp. H. 3, 318.

'Οπισθοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to guard the rear, form the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 8.—II. *to command it*, Ib. 2, 3, 10, etc.: and

'Οπισθοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the command of the rear*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 19: from

'Οπισθοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄπισθε, φύλαξ) *one who watches behind*, esp. *in the rear* of an army; οἱ ὀπ., *the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 4, 1, 6, etc.

'Οπισθοχειμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ὄπισθε, χειμών) *a late, an after-winter*, Hipp.

'Οπισθόχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄπισθε, χείρ) *with the hands tied behind*, Dio C.

'Οπισμα, ατος, τό, (ὀπίζω) *the juice*, esp. *the milky juice* of trees or plants, Diosc.

'Οπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀπίζω) *a drawing out the juice*, esp. *the milky juice of plants*, Theophr.

'Οπίσσω, adv. Ep. for ὀπίσω, Hom., q. v.

'Οπίστατος, η, ον, (ὄπισθε) *hindmost* or *last*, Lat. *postremus*, Il. 8, 342.—The compar. ὀπίστερος, α, ον, Lat. *posterior*, occurs in Arat. 284, and Nic.—No posit. occurs.

'Οπίσω, Ep. ὀπίσσω, adv. (ὄπις).—I. of place, *behind, backwards*, Hom., and Hes.; πάλιν ὀπίσσω, Od. 11, 149; opp. to πρόσω, Il. 12, 272; to προπρηνές, Il. 3, 218: Att. also τὸ ὀπίσω, contr. τοὐπίσω, εἰς τοὐπίσω, *backwards*, and so τὸ ὀπίσω, Hdt. 1, 207; 8, 108.—2. as prep. with gen., like ὀπισθε I. 2, LXX., and N. T.—II. of time, *afterwards, hereafter*, oft. in Hom., also Hes. Op. 739, Th. 488; ἐς ὀπίσσω, Od. 20, 199; ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω νοεῖν, λεύσσειν, ὁρᾶν, to look at once *before* and *behind*, i. e. to the present and *future*, or *to the immediate* and *more distant future*, Il. 1, 343; 3, 109; 18, 250, Od. 24, 452;—which Heyne and others wrongly explain, *to look forwards and backwards*; for ὀπίσω always refers to a future time, and that, strictly, in relation to some other; just so in Att. τό τ' ἔπειτα καὶ τὸ μέλλον, Erf. Soph. Ant. 607: the real oppos. of the *past* and the *future* is found in προπάροιθε and ὀπίσω, Od. 11, 483: of the *present* and *future* in νῦν and ὀπίσω, Il. 6, 352; or ἐνθάδε and ὀπίσω, Soph. O. T. 488: οἱ ὀπίσω λόγοι, the *following* books, Hdt. 1, 75.—III. as all *going backwards* implies *a retracing*, and so *a repetition* of former motion, ὀπίσω took the signf. of *over again, again*, ἀνακτᾶσθαι ὀπ., Hdt. 1, 61; ἀποδοῦναι ὀπ., 5, 92, 3; σφραγίζειν νύειν τ' ὀπίσω, Eur. I. A. 38; and so just like πάλιν. Cf. ὄπισθε.—Hom. uses the Ep. form much oftener than the common, which he has only in signf. I. [ῐ]

†'Οπιτέργιον, ου, τό, *Opitergium*, a town of Venetia on the Plavis, now *Oderzo*, Strab. p. 214.

†'Οπλακος, ου, ὁ, *Oplacus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pyrrh. 16.

'Οπλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὅπλον, Plut. Flamin. 17. [ᾰ]

'Οπλενδῦτέω, ῶ, (ὅπλον, ἐνδύω) *to put on armour*, Nicet.

†'Οπλεύς, έως, ὁ, *Hopleus*, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.—2. son of Neptune and Canace, Apollod. 1, 7, 4.—Others in Apollod., etc.

'Οπλέω, (ὅπλον) poet. for ὀπλίζω, *to make ready*, ἅμαξαν ὠπλεον, Od. 6, 73.

'Οπλή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὅπλον) *a hoof*: strictly *the solid hoof* of the horse and ass, Il. 11, 536; 20, 501; then *the cloven hoof* of horned cattle, H. Hom. Merc. 77, Hes. Op. 487; of swine, Simon. 131, Ar. Ach. 740.

'Οπλήεις, εσσα, εν, (ὅπλον) *armed*, Dio Chr.

†'Οπλης, ητος, ὁ, *Hoples*, father of Meta, Apollod. 3, 15, 6: son of Ion, after whom acc. to Hdt. 5, 66, were named the following.

'Οπλῆται, οἱ, = ὁπλῖται, name of one of the four old tribes at Athens, Hdt. 5, 66, Eur. Ion 1580: cf. Αἰγικορεῖς.

'Οπλίζω, f. -ίσω: aor. ὥπλισα, but in Hom. also, metri grat., ὤπλισσα. ὡπλίσσατο: he always uses the augm., except in the forms ὁπλίσαιμεθα, ὁπλίσθεν: (ὅπλον). *To make* or *get ready*; in Hom. of meats and drink, *to dress*, Il. 11, 641; so in mid., δόρπον or δεῖπνον ὁπλίζεσθαι, to *make one's self* a meal *ready*, freq. in Hom.; of chariot-horses, ἅμαξαν ὁπλισαι, Il. 24, 190; and in mid., ἵππους ὡπλίσατο, *he harnessed his* horses, Il. 23, 301: — of soldiers, *to equip, arm*, Hdt. 1, 127, etc.; but also, *to train, exercise*, Id. 6, 12; esp. *to arm, equip as* ὁπλῖται, Thuc. 6, 100.

B. pass. and mid., *to be made ready, get ready, be ready*, νῆες ὁπλίζονται, Od. 17, 288. Il. 7, 417. Od. 14, 526; ὁπλίσθην (3 pl. aor. for ὡπλίσθησαν) δὲ γυναῖκες, the women *got ready* (for dancing), Od. 23, 143; *to arm, prepare for battle*, Il. 8, 55, Od. 21, 495, Hdt., etc.; λαμπὰς διὰ χερῶν ὡπλισμένη, Aesch. Theb. 433: — c. acc., θυμὸς ὁπλίζεσθαι, *to arm one's self with* courage, Soph. El. 996; but more usu. c. dat. instrum., ὁπλίζωμεσθα φασγάνῳ χέρας, Eur. Or. 1223, cf. Phoen. 267; also, θύρσοις διὰ χειρῶν ὡπλισμέναι, Id. Bacch. 733. Hence

'Οπλίσις, εως, ἡ, *a preparing*, esp. for war, *equipment, accoutrement, arming*, Ar. Ran. 1036, Thuc. 3, 22: also *armour*, Plat. Tim. 24 B.—The form ὁπλίσια in Anth. P. 6, 210, *e conj.* Lobeck.

'Οπλισμα, ατος, τό, (ὁπλίζω) *an army, armament*, Eur. Supp. 714. I. A. 253:—*armour, defence*, in plur., Plat. Polit. 279 D.

'Οπλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ὁπλισις, Aesch. Ag. 405: said to be less good Att., Phryn. 511.

'Οπλιστέον, verb. adj. from ὁπλίζω, *one must arm*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 6.

'Οπλιστὴς κόσμος, ὁ, a warrior-dress, Anth. P. 7, 230.

'Οπλιτᾰγωγός, όν, (ὁπλίτης, ἄγω) *commanding the heavy-armed*, Thuc. 6, 25, 31.

'Οπλιτεία, ας, ἡ, *the service of the heavy-armed*: ὁπλ. ναυτική, *a battle fought by them* at sea, Plat. Legg. 706 C: from

'Οπλῑτεύω, *to serve as a man-at-arms*, Thuc. 6, 91; 8, 73, Xen., etc.: from

'Οπλίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὅπλον) *heavy-armed, armed, δρόμος ὡπλ.*, a race *of men in armour*, opp. to the *naked* race (v. sub στάδιον II.), Pind. I. 1, 32, cf. ὁπλιτοδρομέω: ὁπλ. στρατός, *an armed* host, Eur. Heracl. 800: ὁπλ. κόσμος, *warrior-dress*, armour, Ib. 699.—II. mostly as subst., ὁπλίτης, ὁ, *a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms*, who carried a pike (δόρυ), and a large shield (ὅπλον), whence the name, as *the light-armed foot-soldier* (πελτάστης) had his from the light πέλτη:—ὁπλῖται are opp. to ψιλοί, Hdt. 9, 30, Thuc. 1, 106; to γυμνῆτες, Hdt. 9, 63; to ἱππεῖς, Plat. Rep. 552 A; to τοξόται, Id. Criti. 119 B. [ῐ]

†'Οπλίτης, ου, ὁ, *the Hoplites*, a river near Haliartus, in Boeotia, Plut. Lys. 29; also 'Οπλίας.

'Οπλῑτικός, ή, όν, (ὁπλίτης, *of* or *belonging to a man-at-arms*, μάχη, Plat. Rep. 374 D.—II. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of using heavy arms*, and in gen. *the art of war*, Ib. 333 D.—2. τὸ ὁπλιτικόν, = οἱ ὁπλῖται, Thuc. 5, 6, Xen. An. 7, 6, 26: so, τὰ ὁπλ. ἐπιτηδεύειν, to serve *as a man-at-arms*, Plat. Lach. 183 C.

'Οπλῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, γυνὴ, χείρ, etc., fem. from ὁπλίτης, Paus.

'Οπλιτοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run a race in armour*: from

'Οπλιτοδρόμος, ον, *running a race in armour*.

'Οπλῑτοπάλης, Dor. -λας, ου, ὁ, (ὁπλίτης, πάλη) *a heavy-armed warrior*, Aesch. Fr. 427. [ᾰ]

'Οπλοδῐδάκτης, οῦ, ὁ, *one who teaches the use of arms*.

'Οπλοδῐδάσκᾰλος, ον, ὁ, = foreg.

'Οπλοδοτέω, ῶ, (ὅπλον, δίδωμι) *to give arms*, LXX.

'Οπλόδουπος, ον, (ὅπλον, δοῦπος) *rattling with armour*, Orph. H. 64. 3.

'Οπλοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὅπλον, θήκη) *an armoury*, Plut. 2, 159 E, Suit. 14.

'Οπλοκάθαρμος, οῦ, ὁ, (ὅπλον, καθαίρω) *the consecration of arms*, Lat. *armilustrium*.

'Οπλοκαθαρσία, ας, ἡ, and -θάρσιον, ου, τό (sc. ἱερόν), = foreg.

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'Οπλόκτυπος, ον, (ὅπλον, κτυπέω) =ὁπλόδουπος, †Seidl. conj. in Aesch. Theb. 83.

'Οπλολογέω, ῶ, (ὅπλον, λέγω) *to collect arms*, LXX.

'Όπλομαι, poet. for ὁπλίζομαι, as mid., δείπνον ὅπλεσθαι, *to prepare one's self* a meal, Il. 19, 172; 23, 159; cf. ὁπλιζω I.

'Οπλομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be madly fond of war*, Leon. Tar. 50, cf. Ath. 234 C: from

'Οπλομᾰνής, ές, (ὅπλον, μαίνομαι) *madly fond of war*. Hence

'Οπλομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *mad fondness for war*.

'Οπλομαχέω, ῶ, (ὁπλομάχος) *to serve as a man-at-arms: to practise* or *learn the use of arms*, Isocr. Antid. § 269, Plut. 2, 793 E, etc.; cf. ὁπλομάχος.

'Οπλομάχης, ου, ὁ, = ὁπλομάχος, Plat. Euthyd. 299 C. [ᾰ]

'Οπλομαχητής, οῦ, ὁ,=ὁπλομάχος. Hence

'Οπλομᾰχητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the use of arms*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of using arms*, Sext. Emp. p. 726.

'Οπλομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (ὁπλομάχος) *a fighting with heavy arms*:—*the art of using them*, Ephor. ap. Ath. 154 D: hence, generally, *the art of war, tactics*, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 813 E, 833 E. Cf. ὁπλομάχος. Hence

'Οπλομᾰχικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to ὁπλομαχία*.

'Οπλομάχος, ον, (ὅπλον, μάχομαι) *fighting in heavy arms*, Xen. Lac. 11, 8.—II. ὁ ὁπλ., *one who teaches the use of arms, a drill-sergeant*, as opp. to a mere fencing-master, Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 21. [ᾰ]

'ΟΠΛΟΝ, ου, τό, *a tool, implement*, usu. in plur., like ἔντεα and τεύχεα: hence, — I. a ship's *tackle, tackling*, Hom., but only in Od., as 2, 390, etc., Hes. Op. 625; esp. *the cordage, cables, ropes*, Od.; in which signf. Hom. twice uses the sing., *a rope*, Od. 14, 346; 21, 390: generally, *ropes*, Hdt. 9, 115, cf. 7, 25.—II. of *tools*, strictly so called, in Hom. esp. of *smith's tools*, Il. 18, 409; in full, ὁπλα χαλκήϊα, Od. 3, 433: ἀρούρης ὅπλον, a sickle, Anth. P. 6, 95; ὅπλον γεροντικόν, a staff, Call. Ep. 1, 7.—III. most freq., ὅπλα, *implements of war*, all that goes to fit out a soldier, *arms*, esp. offensive arms, but also *harness, armour*, Hom., but only in Il., as 10, 254; 11, 17, etc.; rarely in sing., *a weapon*, Hdt. 4, 23, Eur. H. F. 161, 570, 942, Plat. Rep. 474 A: — but in the historical writers, ὅπλα are generally *the large shields* (from which the men-at-arms took their name of ὁπλῖται, poet. also ἀσπισταί); — and then, generally, *heavy arms*;—hence, τὰ ὅπλα,=ὁπλῖται, *men-at-arms*, prob. not before Soph. Ant. 115, v. Francke Callin. p. 188; but from Xen. downwds. freq. also in prose, as An. 2, 2, 4, Cyr. 5, 4, 45:—τὰ ὅπλα, also, *the place of arms, camp*, Hdt. 1, 62; 5, 74, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5, etc.; ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων προιέναι, Thuc. 1, 11.—Phrases, ἐν ὅπλοις, in full armour, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις εἶναι, to be under arms, Xen. An. 3, 2, 28; so, νυκτερεύειν ἐν τοῖς ὁ., Id.; εἰς τὰ ὅπλα παραγγέλλειν, Ib. 1, 5, 13: ὅπλα ἀποβάλλειν, ῥίπτειν, ἀφιέναι, κατατίθεσθαι, v. sub voce.; so, for ὅπλα τίθεσθαι, v. τίθημι A. IX. — IV. *membrum virile*, Nic.—V. *a gymnastic exercise*, the last which came on in the games, Artemid.

'Οπλοποιέω, ῶ, (ὁπλοποιός) *to make arms* or *armour*, LXX. Hence

'Οπλοποιητικός, ή, όν, v. l. for ὁπλοποιικός, in Plat.

'Οπλοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a making of arms*, Diod.: name of the 18th book of the Iliad, — 'the making of Achilles' arms,' Strab.: and

'Οπλοποικός, ή, όν, *able to make arms*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of forging arms*, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

'Οπλοποιός, όν, (ὅπλον, ποιέω) *making arms, an armourer*.

'Οπλοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (ὅπλον, σκοπέω) *an inspection of arms: a review*, Philo.

'Οπλόσμιος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter in Caria, Arist. Part. An. 3, 10, 10:— and, 'Οπλοσμία, ας, ἡ, of Juno in Peloponnesus, Lyc. 614;—prob. *armed, bearing arms*.

'Οπλότερος, α, ον, and ὁπλότατος, η, ον, compar. and superl. without any posit. in use;—poet. for νεώτερος, νεώτατος, *the younger, the youngest*, Hom.; and more fully, ὁπλότερος γενεῇ, *younger* by birth, Lat. *minor natu*, Il. 2, 707, Od. 19, 184, always of persons: the superl. is not found in Il., whereas Hes. uses superl. only, though only in Theog. The orig. signf., as is evident from the root ὅπλον, was *the more* or *most fit for bearing arms*; and so, we find ὁπλότεροι simply *the youth*, i. e. *those capable of bearing arms, the serviceable men*, just like μάχιμοι, opp. to the old men and children, Il. 3, 108, Ep. Hom. 4, 5:—but as *the youngest* are *the last born*, ἄνδρες ὁπλότεροι also means *the latter generations, men of later days*, Theocr. 16, 46.

'Οπλουργία, ας, ἡ,=ὁπλοποιΐα.

'Οπλοφάγος, ον, *corroding arms* or *shields*. [ᾰ]

'Οπλοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear arms, be armed*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 18.—II. pass., *to have a body-guard*, Plut. Aemil. 27: from

'Οπλοφόρος, ον, (ὅπλον, φέρω) *bearing arms, armed: an armed man, a warrior, soldier*, Eur. Phoen. 789, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 7.—II.=δορυφόρος, Xen. Hier. 2, 8.

'Οπλοθῆλάκιον, ου, τό, *an armoury*, Strab. [ᾰ] from

'Οπλοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὅπλον, φύλαξ) *one who has the charge of arms, an armourer*, Ath. 538 B. [ῠ]

'Οπλοχᾰρής, ές, (ὅπλον, χαίρω) *delighting in arms*, Orph. H. 31, 6.

'Οποβάλσᾰμον, ου, τό (ὀπός, βάλσαμος) *the juice of the balsam-tree*, Dioscor. 1, 18.

'Οποδᾰπός, ή, όν, correlative to ποδαπός, in indirect questions, *of what country, what countryman*, Lat *cujas*, Hdt. 5, 13; 9, 16, v. Lob. Phryn. 57.

'Οποειδής, ές, (ὀπός, εἶδος) *like the juice of the fig-tree* (ὀπός); esp. *fit for curdling milk*, like it, Hipp.

'Οπόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπός) *juicy*, Nic. Al. 318.

†'Οπόεις, εντος, ὁ, contd. 'Οποῦς, οῦντος, (*Opoïs* or) *Opus*, son of Jupiter and Protogenia, king of the Epei, Pind. O. 9, 87.—II. in Pind. O. 9, 22, ἡ, capital city of the Locri named from it Opuntii, native place of Patroclus, Il. 18, 326; Pind.; etc.; its site near mod. *Talanta*.—2. a small place in Elis, Strab. p. 425.

'Οπόθεν, Ep. ὀπποθεν, Ion. ὀκόθεν: never ὁπόθε—for ὁπόθ' in Od. 3, 89, is ὁπόθι:—adv., correlative to πόθεν, *whence, from what place*, in Od. always in Ep. form, in Il. not at all; in indirect questions, εἴρεαι ὁππόθεν εἰμέν, Od. 3, 80; ἔρεσθαι, ὁππόθεν οὗτος ἀνήρ, Od. 1, 406: or simply relat., *to the place from which*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 2:—ὁπόθεν ἂν τύχῃ, *whencesoever* it may be, Plat. Theaet. 180 C:—so, ὁποθενοῦν, Id. Gorg. 512 A.

'Οπόθι, Ep. ὁππόθι: adv.:—cor relative to πόθι, *where*, poet. for ὅπου, Il. 9, 577, Od. 3, 89 (where ι is elided), —each time in Ep. form.

'Οποι, adv., correlative to ποῖ:—I. of place, *whither*, also *thither where*, Pors. Hec. 1062; ὅποι ἄν, with subjunct., *whithersoever*, Plat. Apol. 37 D, etc.: ὁποιπερ, Soph. Aj. 810: ὁποι ποτέ, Plat. Ax. 365 C:—ὁποι προσωτάτω, so far as possible; μέχρι ὅποι, how far, Plat. Gorg. 487 C:—also in pregnant signf. with verbs of rest, cf. Lob. Phryn. 43, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646:— on its difference from ὅπῃ, v. sub voc.—2. c. gen., ὁποι γῆς, *whither* in the world, Lat. *quo terrarum*, Ar. Ach. 209, here too in pregnant signf., with ἐσμέν.—II. of manner, for ὅπως, *how, how far*, Lat. *quatenus* or *quam in partem*, Reisig. Enarr. Soph. O. C. 373 (383).

†'Οποίη, ης, ἡ, *Opoeë*, wife of Scyles, Hdt. 4, 78.

'Οποῖος, α, ον, Ep. ὁππoῖος, η, ον, as usu. in Hom., though in Od. he sometimes has the common form: Ion. ὁκοῖος, η, ον:—relative to τοῖος, correlative to ποῖος, *of what sort* or *quality*, Lat. *qualis*, ὁππoῖόν κ' εἰπῃσθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσαις, *such as* (is) the word thou hast spoken, such shalt thou hear again, Il. 20, 250; τοίῳ ὁποῖος ἐοι, such as he might be, Od. 17, 421, cf. 19, 77: in indirect questions, Od. 1, 171; 14, 188; cf. Pors. Phoen. 892, Herm. Bacch. 655 (663):—ὁποῖός τις only makes the phrase refer pointedly to a special subject, Xen. An. 2, 2, 2, etc.; so in Hom., ὁππoῖ' ἄσσα, *of what sort* was it, for ὁποῖά τινα, Od. 19, 218; ὁποῖ' ἄττα, Plat. Gorg. 465 A:—ὁποιονοῦν, *of what kind soever*, Lat. *qualiscunque*, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, etc.: so, ὁποῖός δή, δήποτε, δηποτοῦν, and οὖν δή; genit., ὁποιουντινοςοῦν, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10; acc. fem., ὁποιαντινοῦν, Lys. 130, 37: ὁποῖόσπερ, Aesch. Cho. 669.—II. adv. -ως: also in neut. pl., *like as*, Lat. *qualiter*, Eur. Hec. 398. [In Att., οι is sometimes short, Seidl. Dochm. p. 101.] Hence

'Οποιότης, ητος, ἡ, *the quality* of a thing, cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

'Οποκάλπᾰσον, or -κάρπᾰσον, ου, τό, *the poisonous juice of the carpasus*, a gum-like myrrh, used to adulterate aloes, (acc. to Bruce, *the gum sassa*, still so used in Abyssinia), Diosc.: also to make the hair yellow and curly, Archig. ap. Galen.

'Οποκιννάμωμον, ου, τό, *the juice of the κιννάμωμον*. [ᾰ]

'Οποπάναξ, ακος, ὁ, *the juice of the plant πάναξ*, Theophr.

'ΟΠΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *juice*,—distinguished from χυλός and χυμός, in that ὀπός is only *vegetable juice, the milky juice* which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision, Soph. Fr. 479: esp., *the acid juice of the fig-tree*, used as rennet (τάμισος) for curdling milk, Il. 5, 902; cf. ὀπιας, ὀποειδής: —rarely of animal juices, as in Plat. Tim. 60:—metaph., ὀπὸς ἥβης, *the juicy freshness* of youth, opp. to ῥυτίς, Anth. P. 5, 258.—II. the plant σίλφιον, Hipp. ('Οπός is the same with our *sap* (Lat. *sap-ere*), Germ. *Saft*: hence ὄπιον, *opium*, the likeness of

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which to *sopor* is merely accidental, cf. ὕπνος, fin.)

'Οπός, gen. from ὀψ, Il.

'Οποσάκῐς, adv., (ὁπόσος) *as many times as...*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 23 : ὁποσάκις ἄν, *so often as ever...*, Plat. Theaet. 197 D. [ᾰ]

'Οποσάμηνος, ον, (ὁπόσος, μήν) *as many months old as...*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

'Οποσαπλάσιος, α, ον, [ᾰ] and -πλᾰσίων, ον, *as many-fold : ὁποσαπλᾰσιοςοῦν, how many-fold soever*, Arist.

'Οποσάπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὁπόσος, πούς) *of* or *with as many feet as... :* —in indirect questions, *how many feet long...*, Luc. Gal. 9. [ᾰ]

'Οποσᾰχῆ, (ὁπόσος) Adv., *at as many places as...*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

'Οπόσε, Ep. ὁππόσε, poet. for ὁποι, Od. 14, 139.

'Οπόσος, η, ον: Ep. ὁππόσος, ὁπόσσος,—though Hom. also uses the simple form : ὁππόσσος is also quoted : Ion. ὁκόσος :—correlative to πόσος :—of number, *as many, as many as...*, Lat. *quot ;* of size, *as great as*, Lat. *quantus ;* ὁπόσα τολύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ, Il. 24, 7 ; ὁπόσα κήδε' ἀνέτλης, Od. 14, 47 ; ὁπόσσον ἔπεσχε, *as far as* it spread, Il. 23, 238 ; — freq. in later writers :—ὁπόσος ἄν, with the subjunct., Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc. :—ὁποσοςοῦν, *how great* or *much soever*, Lat. *quantuscunque*, Thuc. 6, 56, Plat. Soph. 245 D ; so, ὁπόσος περ, Plat. Legg. 753 B :—ὁποσουτινοςοῦν, *for however large a price*, Lys. 165, 32.

'Οπόσσος, η, ον, Ep. for foreg., Hom.

'Οποσταῖος, α, ον, *on what day*, e. g. μηνός, Arat. 739.

'Οπόστος, η, ον, as it were, *the how-manieth, in what relation of number*, Lat. *quotus*, Plat. Rep. 618 A : also, ὁποστοςοῦν, Lat. *quotuscunque*, Dem. 328, 26.

'Οπότᾰν, Ep. ὁππότᾰν (both in Hom.), for ὁπότ' ἄν, as indeed Wolf in Hom. writes, adv. (πότε) :—*whensoever, so soon as*, like ὅταν, of a pres. or fut. possibility, usu. with the subjunctive, Hom., who uses ὁππότε κεν just in the same way, Il. 4, 40, 229, etc., — although Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 287 draws a subtle distinction between ὁπότ' ἄν, and ὁπότε κεν :— never with indic. : for φθέγξομαι (Il. 21, 340), ἱμείρεται (Od. 1, 41), are shortd. Ep. forms for φθέγξωμαι and ἱμείρηται ; and Od. 16, 282 is made suspicious by Od. 19, 4 : Herm. Vig. append. VIII, however, defends the indic.—Strengthd. ὁπότ' ἄν τὸ πρῶτον, Lat. *quum primum*, H. Hom. Ap. 71.—2. ὁπόταν is joined with optat. of past actions in Il. 7, 415 ; but never so in Att., except perhaps in oratione obliqua, v. Herm. Vig. ubi supra.—II. in Att. also causal, v. sq. B.

'Οπότε, Ep. ὁππότε, both in Hom., adv., *when, as, since*, like ὅτε, correlative to πότε : — I. with the indic., when a thing really is coming, has, or will come to pass, Il. 1, 399, Od. 4, 633, etc. : the indic. ἦμεν is omitted, Il. 8, 230 : Att., εἰς ὁπότε, like Ep. εἰςόκε *until when, by what time*, Aeschin. 67, 39 ; so, μέχρι τοσούτου ὁπότε, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23.—2. esp. in comparisons, ὡς ὁπότε, *as when*, Il. 11, 492 ; 23, 630 ; also with the subjunct., Od. 4, 335 ; 17, 126. — 3. in protestations, ὡς ὄφελεν θανατός μοι ἀδεὶς ὁππότε νιέι σῷ ἑπόμην, would that death had *rather* pleased me, when..! Il. 3, 173. — II. with the subj., when an action is spoken of without being restricted to any time or place, freq. in Hom. for ὁπότ' ἄν, Il. 16, 245, Od. 14, 170, Hes. Th. 782 ; but in Att. prose the ἄν must be expressed with the subjunct., v. sub ὁπόταν.—III. with the optat. when such an action is treated as past. freq. in Hom., and Att., as Plat. Symp. 220 A, Xen. An. 3. 4, 28 : also in oratione obliqua, Soph. Tr. 824, Xen. An. 4, 6, 20.

B. in causal signf., *for that, because, since*, like Lat. *quando* for *quoniam*, Theogn. 747, Plat. Legg. 895 B : also, ὁπότε γε, Lat. *quandoquidem*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 7.

C. ἦν ὁπότε, *sometimes*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 27 : so, ὁποτεοῦν, *at any time, always*, Arist. Metaph. 8, 7, 1.

'Οπότερος, α, ον, Ep. ὁππότερος, as always in Hom. :—correlative to πότερος, relative and in indirect questions, *which of two, whether of the twain*, Lat. *uter*, Hom., and Hes. : also *which of us two*, Il. 3, 71 ; *which of you two*, Il. 3, 92 ; also in plur. of several on either side, e. g. of two armies, like Lat. *utrique*, Il. 23, 487 :—ὁπ. ἄν, or Ep. ὁπ. κε, with the subjunct., ὁπότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, Il. 3, 71 ; ὁπότεροι ἂν κρατῶσι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 37 :—ὁποτεροςοῦν, *either of the two*, Lat. *utervis, uterlibet, utercunque*, Thuc. 5, 18, Plat., etc.—2. neut. ὁπότερον and ὁπότερα, freq. as adv., for ὁποτέρως, *in whichever of two ways* : also used for πότερον, *whether*, Lat. *utrum*, when one has the choice of two things, *utrum..., an...*, followed by ἠ..., ἠ..., Hdt. 5, 119 ; or ὁπότερον..., ἠ..., Ar. Nub. 157 ; or by εἴτε..., εἴτε..., Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 19.—3. adv. -ρως, Thuc. 1, 78, Isocr. 248 B, and Plat. : ὁποτερωςοῦν, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 9, 1.—II. *one of two*, Lat. *alteruter*, Dem. 209, 14.

†'Οποτεροςοῦν, v. sub foreg. I. 1.

'Οποτέρωθε, -θεν, Ep. ὁπποτ., Il. 14, 59, (ὁπότερος) adv., *from which of the two, from whether of the twain* : also, ὁποτερωθενοῦν, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 11, 3.

'Οποτέρωθι, (ὁπότερος) adv., *on whether of the two sides*, Lat. *utrubi*, Hipp., Xen. Hipparch. 4, 15.

'Οποτέρωσε, (ὁπότερος) adv., *to which* or *whichever of two sides*, Thuc. 1, 63 ; 5, 65 : *in which of two ways*, etc., Plat. Symp. 190 A.

†'Οποτερωςοῦν, v. sub ὁπότερος I. 3.

'Οπου, Ion. ὁκου, adv., correlative to ποῦ, relat. and in indirect questions, *where*, Lat. *ubi*, Od. 3, 16, cf. the poet. ὁπόθι : with verbs of motion in pregnant sense, just as, reversely, ὅποι is used with verbs of rest, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646.—2. in prose also c. gen. ὅπου γῆς, *where in the world*, Lat. *ubi terrarum ?* Hdt. 4, 150 ; ὅπου τῆς πόλεως, ὁπουτῶν λεγομένων, Plat. Rep. 429 A, Prot. 342 E :—ὅπου μέν..., ὅπου δέ..., *here..., there...*, Plut. 2, 427 C, etc. :—ἔσθ' ὅπου, *in some places*, Lat. *est ubi*, i. e. *alicubi*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 449 ; so, ὅκου δή, Hdt. 3, 129 :—ὅπου ἄν, or ὅπουπερἄν, *wherever*, with the subjunct., Trag. ; who also omit the ἄν, Pors. Or. 141 ; but never so in prose :—ὁπουοῦν, Lat. *ubicunque*, Plat. Crat. 403 C : so, ὁπουπερ, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 5.—II. ὅπου, of time, also like Lat. *ubi, when, at the time when*, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 621.—III. Causal, *because, since, seeing that*, Lat. *quando, quoniam*, Hdt. 1, 68, Antipho 112, 17 ; so, ὅκου γε, Lat. *quandoquidem*, Hdt. 7, 11s. (Strictly genit. of an old pron. *ὄπος, from which come also the kindred forms ὅποι, ὅπῃ, ὁπόθεν, ὁπόθι, ὁπόσε, ὁπότε, ὅπως, etc.)

†'Οποΐντιος, α, ον, *of Opus, Opuntian*, ὁ 'Ο. κόλπος, *the Opuntian gulf*, a part of the Euboean sea, Strab. p. 416 : οἱ 'Οποΐντιοι, v. Λοκροί 2.

†'Οποῦντιος, ου, ὁ, *Opuntius*, masc. pr. n., formed with allusion to 'Οποῦς, Ar. Av. 1294.

†'Οποῦς, οῦντος, ὁ and ἡ, v. 'Οπόεις.

'Οπόφυλλον, τό, (ὁπός II, φύλλον) *the seed of the silphium*, Diosc.

'Οππᾰ, poet. for ὅπᾰ, ὅπῃ.

'Οππάτεσσι, Aeol. for ὄμμασι, Sapph. 2, 11.

'Όππη, Ep. for ὅπῃ, Hom., and Hes.

'Οππῆμος, adv., Ep. for ὁπῆμος = ὁπότε, *when*, Arat. 568.

†'Οππιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Oppian*, a Grecian poet, who wrote of fishing, hunting, etc.

'Οππόθεν, Od., ὁππόθῐ, Il., Ep. for ὁπόθεν, ὁπόθι.

'Οπποῖος, ὁππόσε, Ep. for ὁποῖος, ὁπόσε, Hom.

'Οππόσος, η, ον, Ep. for ὁπόσος, Od. : later also ὁππόσσος.

'Οππόταν, ὁππότ' ἄν, Ep. for ὁπότ' ἄν, Od.

'Οππότε, Ep. for ὁπότε, Hom.

'Οππότερος, ὁπποτέρωθεν, Ep. for ὁποτ-.

'Οππως, Ep. for ὅπως, Hom.

'Οπτάζω and ὀπταίνω, rare forms of pres., formed from ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, LXX : in N. T. ὀπταίνω :—also ὀπτεύω in Ar. Av. 1061 ; and ὀπτίζω in Archyt. ap. Iambl. Protr. 3,—though this is dub.

'Οπτᾰλέος, α, ον, (ὀπτάω) *roasted, broiled*, κρέα, Od. 16, 50. II. 4, 345 ; opp. to ὠμός, Od. 12, 396 ; opp. to ἑφθός (*boiled*), Ath. 380 C, cf. Matro ib. 135 E :—later also *baked*, e. g. πλίνθος, Anth.

'Οπτᾰνεῖον, ου, τό, cf. sub ὀπτάνιον.

'Οπτᾰνία, ας, ἡ, = ὀπτάνιον, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F.—II. = ὀπτασία.

'Οπτᾰνεύς, ὁ, (ὀπτάω) *one who roasts*.

'Οπτάνιον, ου, τό, (ὀπτάω) *a place for roasting, a kitchen*, Ar. Eq 1033, Pac. 891, Comici ap. Ath. quoted by Lob. Phryn. 276, to show that ὀπτανιον is better Att. than ὀπταυίειον : the latter occurs in Luc. Asin. 27, Plut. Crass. 8, etc.—II. *dry fire-wood*.

'Οπτᾰνος, ἡ, ὀν, (ὀπτάω) *roasted : to be roasted*, opp. to ἑψαιός, τὰ ὀπτ., *meat for roasting*, Arist. Probl. 20, 5.

'Οπτάνω, v. ὀπτάζω. Hence

'Οπτᾰσία, ας, ἡ, later form of ὄψις, *a sight*, esp. *a vision*, Anth. P. 6, 210. LXX, and N. T.

'Οπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to roast, broil* or *fry*, κρέα ὀπτων, Od. 3, 23, etc. ; also c. gen. partit., ὀπτῆσαί τε κρεῶν, *to roast* some meat, Od. 15, 98 : opp. to ἑψεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 6, etc. : in pass., ὀπτηθῆναι, Od. 20, 27.—2. *to bake*, of bread, ὅκως ὀπτῶτο ὁ ἄρτος, Hdt. 8, 137, cf. Xen. An. 5, 4, 29 ; ὀπτᾶν πλακοῦντας, Ar. Ran. 507 : — also of pottery, *to bake* or *burn*, καλῶς ὠπτημένα (χυτρα), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 D — 3. *to bake, harden*, as the sun does the ground, like Virgil's *terram exoquere*, Xen. Oec. 16, 14. in pass.—4. metaph. (as we say) '*to roast*' a man, Ar. Lys. 839 :—in pass., like Lat. *uri*, of the fire of love, Theocr. 7, 55, cf. Mel. 4 (Akin to ἑψω.)

'Οπτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of ὀράω (f. ὄψομαι), *to be seen*.

'Οπτεύω, = ὀράω, *to see*, Ar. Av 1061 ; cf. ὀπτάζω.

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'Οπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὄψομαι, ὁράω) *one who looks* or *spies, a spy, scout*, Lat. *speculator*, Od. 14, 261; 17, 430, Aesch. Supp. 185, Soph. Aj. 29.

'Οπτήρια, ων, τά, (ὄψομαι, ὁράω), (sc. δῶρα), *presents made by the bridegroom on seeing the bride without the veil*, =ἀνακαλυπτήρια, θεώρητρα: generally, *presents upon seeing* or *for the sight of* a person, παιδὸς ὀπτ., Eur. Ion 1127, cf. Call. Dian. 74, Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 D.

'Οπτήσιμος, ον, *for roasting*, Eubul. Anc. 4: from

'Οπτησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀπτάω) *a roasting, broiling, frying*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 18:—*a baking* of pottery, Luc. Prom. 2.

'Οπτητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, skilled in roasting*: from

'Οπτητός, ή, όν, (ὀπτάω) *roasted*.

'Οπτίζω,=ὁράω, dub. l. in Archyt.; v. ὀπτάζω.

'Οπτίκια, τά, Byzant. from Lat. *officia, court-places*.

'Οπτικός, ή, όν, (ὄψομαι) *belonging to seeing* or *sight*; τὰ ὀπτικά, *the theory of the laws of sight, optics*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 9, etc.: ἡ -κή (sc. θεωρία), Id. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 4.

'Οπτίλετις, ιδος, ἡ, epith. of Minerva, Plut. Lycurg. 11.

'Οπτίλος, ου, ὁ, (ὄψομαι) *the eye*; Dor. for ὀφθαλμός, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 50, 15, Plut. Lycurg. 11. [ῐ]

'Οπτίων, ονος, ὁ, Lat. *optio, the assistant chosen* by any one, esp. by the general of an army, or *aid-de-camp*, Plut. Galba 24, where ὀπίων is a f. l. (Plut. wrongly derives it from the Greek ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω.)

'Οπτός, ή, όν, A. (shortd. for ὀπτητός, from ὀπτάω) *roasted, broiled, grilled*, Od. 4, 66, etc.; σάρκες, Aesch. Ag. 1097, ἑφθὰ καὶ ὀπτά, boiled meats and *roast*, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Plat. Rep. 404 C.—2. *baked*, ἄρτος, Hdt. 2, 92, also of pottery or bricks, *baked* or *burned*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 12, cf. Oec. 16, 13:—superl. ὀπτότατος, *best dressed* or *done*, Cratin. 'Οδυσσ. 5.—3. generally, *prepared by fire*; of iron, *forged, tempered*, Soph. Ant. 475.—B. (ὁράω, ὄψομαι) *seen: visible*, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

'ΟΠΤΙ'Ω, or ὀπτύω (which Piers. Moer. p. 278, Pors. Od. 4, 798, holds to be the old and genuine form): f. -ύσω: used by Hom. only in pres., and impf. with or without augm.:—I. act. of the man, *to marry, wed, take to wife, have to wife*, τινά, Hom., and Hes.: absol., ὀπυίοντες, *married men*, Od. 6, 63, opp. to *the unmarried*, ἠίθεοι: also *to have intercourse with, know* a woman, Od. 15, 21, Ar. Ach. 255.—II. mid. and pass., of the woman, *to be married, become a wife*, Il. 8, 304, Pind. I. 4, 102 (3, 77).—Only poet., and in late prose, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 4, Luc., etc. [ῠ in all tenses of ὀπύω.]

'Οπώδης, ες, contr. for ὀποειδής.

*'Οπωπα, *I have seen*, Ion. and poet. pf. 2 of ὁράω, Hom.

'Οπωπέω, later form for ὁράω, formed from the pf. ὄπωπα, Orph. Arg. 181, 1020; ὀπωπήσασθαι, Euphor. 48.

'Οπωπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὄπωπα) poet. for ὄψις, *a sight* or *view*, ὅπως ἤντησας ὀπωπῆς, Od. 3, 97; 4, 327.—II. *sight, power of seeing*, ἁμαρτήσεσθαι ὀπωπῆς, Od. 9, 512.

'Οπωπητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ=ὀπτήρ, H. Hom. Merc. 15.

'Οπώπιος, ον, (ὀπωπή) *of* or *belonging to the eye*, Hipp.

'Οπώρα, ας, ἡ: Ion. ὀπώρη: Lacon. ὀπύρα (Alcman 26):—*the part of the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus* (acc. to the division of the year into seven seasons, ἔαρ, θέρος, ὀπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σποργήτης, χειμών, θαλιαί); and so, not so much the Lat. *auctumnus, autumn*, as our *dog-days* or at most *the end of summer*, Hom., who names θέρος and ὀπώρη together, θέρος τεθαλυῖά τ' ὀπώρη, Od. 11, 191; even in his time Σείριος was known to be the star of this season, Il. 22, 27; cf. ὀπωρινός. It was the proper time for both the field and tree fruits to ripen, Hdt. 4, 199, cf. Ideler üb. d. Kalender d. Griech. u. Röm. p. 15; but it was also the *rain-time*, Il. 16, 385, Hes. Op. 672; and *windy season*, of Boreas, acc. to Il. 21, 346, Od. 5, 328; but of Notus acc. to Hes. Op. 675; (these diversities belong perh. to different places):—Xen., Hell. 3, 2, 10, says, ἀρξάμενος ἡρινοῦ χρόνου πρὸ ὀπώρας.—II. since it was the *fruit-time*, (l. c. τεθαλυῖα ὀπώρη, Od.) ὀπώρα also means *the fruit itself*, esp. *tree-fruit*, pears, apples, grapes, Soph. Tr. cf. ὀπωρίζω: in this signf. also in plur., Isae. 88, 27; and Alcman (26) even calls *honey* κηρίνα ὀπώρα.—III. metaph. *summer bloom*, i. e. *the bloom of youth, manhood*, like ὥρα, Pind. I. 2, 8, N. 5, 11; *ripe virginity*, Aesch. Supp. 998, 1015; ὀπ. Κύπριδος, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

†'Οπώρα, ας, ἡ, *Opora*, goddess of fruits; foreg. personified, Ar. Pac. 523.—2. fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

'Οπωριαῖος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to ὀπώρα*: τὰ ὀπ.=ὀπώρα II, *fruit*, Theophr.

'Οπωρίζω, (ὀπώρα II) *to gather fruits*, ὀπ. ὀπώραν, Plat. Legg. 844 E, 845 A; absol. in mid., *to gather in one's fruits*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 533 A.—II. *to gather fruits off*, ὀπωριεῦντες (Ion. fut. for -ιοῦντες) τοὺς φοίνικας, Hdt. 4, 172, 182.

'Οπωρικός, ή, όν, (ὀπώρα) *belonging to fruit-time*: made *of fruit*, Gal.

'Οπώριμος, ον,=foreg.: δένδρον ὀπ. *a fruit*-tree.

'Οπωρινός, ή, όν, *in* or *from the time of ὀπώρα, autumnal* or more strictly *summery*, Il. 16, 385, Od. 5, 328, etc.; ἀστὴρ ὀπ., *the summer*-star, *dog*-star, also Σείριος, whose rising marked the beginning of ὀπώρα, Il. 5, 5. [ῐ in Ep., if the last syll. be long, as it is always in Hom.; but Hes. Op. 676 has ὀπωρινός: in Att. ῐ always.]

'Οπωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀπωρίζω) *the gathering of fruit*, LXX.

'Οπωροβᾶσῐλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, βασιλίς) *the queen of fruits*, a fine kind of *fig*, Incert. ap. Ath. 75 D.

'Οπωροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, θήκη) *a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room*, Varro.

'Οπωροκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, *a fruiterer*, Alciphr. [ᾰ]

'Οπωρολόγος, ον, (ὀπώρα II, λέγω) *plucking fruit*, Opp. C. 1, 125.

'Οπωροπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a fruiterer*.

'Οπωροφορέω, ῶ, *to bear fruit*, Anth. P. 6, 252: from

'Οπωροφόρος, ον, (ὀπώρα II, φέρω) *bearing fruit*, Anth. P. 7, 321.

'Οπωροφῠλάκιον, ου, τό, *the hut of a garden-watcher*, LXX.—II.=ὀπωροθήκη. [ᾰ] From

'Ωροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, φύλαξ) *a watcher of fruits, garden-watcher*, Arist. Probl. 25, 2, 4, Diod. 4, 6. [ῠ]

'Οπωρώνης, ου, ὁ, (ὀπώρα II, ὠνέομαι) *one who buys* or *farms fruits*, also =ὀπωροπώλης, Dem. 314, 14: cf. Lob. Phryn. 206.

*'Οπως, Ep. ὄππως, both in Hom.: Ion. ὅκως. A. AS SIMPLE CONJUNCTION, correlative to πῶς:—I. *how, in what way* or *manner*, the most freq. signf. in Hom.: also like ὡς, *in such wise that.., so that..*, Il. 1, 136, Od. 14, 172; where in full οὕτως or ὡς would stand, as Od. 15, 111.—1. with the subjunct., without ἄν, *to represent an action as present*, Od. 1, 349, Il. 10, 225:—but with ἄν, κε or κεν, *to express a present possibility*, φράζεσθαί σε ἀνωγεν, ὅππως κεν νῆας σόῃς, he bids you think *how* you *may* save the ships, Il. 9, 681, cf. 20, 243, Od. 1, 270, 295.—2. with the optat. *to represent an action as past*, or in oratione obliqua, Il. 18, 473; 21, 137, Od. 9, 554, etc.—3. with the indic.,—*a.* of aor., *simply to relate how a thing has happened*, Il. 10, 545, Od. 3, 97, etc.—*b.* of fut., *when it is said or asked how a thing will or ought to happen*, Il. 1, 136, Od. 13, 376, 386, etc.: in Hom. most freq. in phrase, οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα, we know not *how* these things *will be*, Il. 2, 252, Od. 17, 78, etc.—*c.* of pres., in Hom. usu. in phrase, ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις, do *as* you like, Il. 4, 37, Od. 13, 145; besides this only, ἔλθοι, ὅπως ἐθέλω (scil. αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν), Od. 14, 172; and, ὅπως φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς, ὡς τοι Ζεὺς τελέσειε νόστον, Od. 15, 111, cf. sq.—4. ὅπως is sometimes (by an easy anacoluthon) put for οἷος, as, τοῖόν με ἔθηκεν, ὅπως ἐθέλεις, for οἷον ἐθέλει, Od. 16, 208; and freq. in Att.—5. ὅπως ἔχω, *as I am*, i. e. *immediately, on the spot*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 808.—6. c. gen., σοῦσθε ὅπως ποδῶν (sc. ἔχετε), run *as you are off for* feet, i. e. as quick as you can, Aesch. Supp. 837, cf. Eur. El. 238, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 528.—7. ὁπωσδή, Hdt. 1, 22, etc.; ὁπωσοῦν, *howsoever*, Lat. *utcunque*, Isocr. 15 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14, etc.; so, ὁπωσδήποτε, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 18; ὁπωστιοῦν, Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; οὐδ' ὁπωστιοῦν, *not in any way whatever, not in the least*, Id. Phaed. 61 C, etc.—8. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, it is not (cannot be) *that..*, Aesch. Ag. 620, etc.; but, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ, Lat. *non fieri potest quin..*, it cannot *but be that..*, Soph. El. 1479, Ar. Eq. 426; hence used in strong asseveration, Ar. Nub. 802.—9. ὅπως, with the inf. is always ellipt., as, πειρᾶσθαι ὅπως ὡς βέλτιστα τὰ προσήκοντα ἑκατέρῳ ἡμῶν διαπράττεσθαι, for ὅπως ἂν γένοιτο διαπράττεσθαι, Xen. Oec. 7, 29.—II. like ὅτε and Lat. *ut*, of the time of a thing's happening, *when, as, so soon as*, c. indicat. aor. Il. 12, 208, Od. 3, 373, Soph. Tr. 765, etc.—2. with the optat. *after that*, Hdt. 1, 17, etc., like Lat. *postquam* with the subjunct.: ὅπως πρῶτα, as soon as ever, Hes. Th. 156.—III. like ἐπεί, and Lat. *quod*, in assigning grounds for a thing, with the indicat., *as, because, for that*, ἄχος, ὅπως δὴ δηρὸν ἀποίχεται, grief *for that* he hath been long away, Od. 4, 109: this is very rare, yet found in the best Att., Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 296 E.—IV. like ὡς and ὅτι and Lat. *quam*, with superl. of adv., ὅπως ὤκιστα, *as* quickly *as possible*, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Theogn. 427; ὅπως ἄριστα, Aesch. Ag. 600:—the full phrase would be like οὕτως ὅπως ἥδιστα, strictly, *in a way as* pleasant, *as* the most pleasant is, Soph. Tr. 330.—V. like ὥς, in comparison, *as, even as, like*, Seidl. Eur.

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Tro. 147, yet rare: also redupl., ὡς... ὅπως, Eur. l. c., cf. Dind. ad. Hec. 398.—VI. like ὡς, Lat. *quam*, our *how..!* in exclamations of astonishment, etc.—VII. never for πῶς; in direct interrog., but usu. substituted for it in repeating another person's question, Ar. Plut. 139, Eq. 128.

B. ὅπως, as FINAL CONJUNCTION, denoting an end or purpose, *that, in order that, so that*, Lat. *ut*, Hom.—I. with the subjunct.:—1. without ἄν, *when the action is going on, and the antecedent verb is of the present time*, Hom. etc., as Il. 3, 110, Od. 1, 77; but the subjunct. may follow, though this anteced. verb be in past time, if the action is marked as continuing up to the present, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 806: in Thuc. the subj. is esp. freq. found in narrative, where regul. the opt. would have stood, prob. to indicate a result of which the agent—or in oratione obliqua the speaker—was confident: so too the subj. usu. follows verbs *of fearing* in past tenses, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 518, 4.—2. with ἄν or κεν and subjunct., *to denote a continuous action*, or *an object not to be attained at once*: first Od. 4, 545, more freq. in Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 E.—3. also with subjunct., in independent sentences, without any chief verb to express a caution, etc., usu. with μή, as, ὅπως τοῦτό γε μὴ ποιήσῃ (*see*) thou do it not; and so ὅρα, σκόπει, φύλαξαι, etc., *have a care, beware*, etc., are usu. supplied: so too c. indicat. fut., ὅπως ἄνδρες ἔσεσθε, see that ye be men! cf. Pors. Hec. 402, and v. infra III. 1.—With the negat., therefore, *it warns* or *forbids*; without, *it cheers* or *urges on*.—II. with the optat., *if the antecedent verb be of past time*, in which case the action is represented not absolutely, but as the thought of another:—1. after imperf., Od. 3, 129; 6, 319.—2. after aor., Il. 1, 344, Od. 13, 319.—III. ὅπως ἄν, with the optat. is very dub. in Att., though it so stands in Thuc. 7, 65, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. viii.—IV. with the indic.—1. of fut., *to denote an object conceived as future in regard to the time of the anteced. verb*, and so after the pres. as well as the fut. and preterite: in Hom. prob. only once, Od. 1, 57, θέλγει ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται, she beguiles him *with the view that* he should forget Ithaca (which therefore he could not yet have forgotten): in Att. the indicat. fut. after ὅπως is very freq.:—also like B. I. 4, to convey a caution, etc., δεῖ σ' ὅπως δείξεις, Soph. Aj. 556, which is better explained as ellipt. for δεῖ σε ὁρᾶν, ὅπως δείξεις, than by a mixing of two constructions, δεῖ σε δεικνύναι and ὅρα ὅπως δείξεις.—2. of past tenses, *to denote an object which was intended, but not effected*, Monk Hipp. 643, Herm. Vig. n. 254.—V. in Att. is freq. found the ellipt. phrase, οὐχ ὅπως, ἀλλά or ἀλλὰ καί.., *not only not so, but*.., as, οὐχ ὅπως χάριν αὐτοῖς ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τουτωνὶ πολιτεύει, *you not only are not* grateful to them, *but* you are even taking measures against them, Dem. 271, 1,—which would be in full, οὐ λέγω ὅπως, I do not say *that*, etc., Herm. Vig. n. 253; so, οὐχ ὅπως, ἀλλ' οὐδέ, *not only not so, but* not at all.—VI. ὅπως μή,=the conjunction μή.—Dawes, Misc. Crit., p. 228, sq., lays it down that ὅπως μή is never used with subj. aor. 1 act. and mid., but only with aor. 2, or, if the metre will not allow this, with indicat. fut.: wherefore he and Brunck changed all places (esp. in the Att. drama) where they found this aor. 1, though they allowed it after ὅπως and ὅπως ἄν: some places however escaped them, as Soph. Aj. 700, or presented difficulties, as Ar. Eccl. 117. Though Dawes' canon has been adopted by many excellent critics, as Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 266, yet later editors have begun to forsake it, as founded on no principle, and have returned to the reading of the Mss., v. Heind. Plat. Prot. 313 C, Poppo Obs. in Thuc. p. 155, and Thuc. t. 1, p. 136, and esp Herm. Soph. Aj. 557. (Ὅπως was orig. adv. of the old ΟΠΟΣ, v. sub ὅπου.)

Ὅραμα, ατος, τό, (ὁράω) *that which is seen, a view, sight*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 66, Arist.—Hence very late, ὁραματίζομαι, -τισμός and -τιστής.

Ὁραμνος, ὁ, later form for ὁρόδαμνος, Nic. Al. 154, Anth.

Ὅρασις, εως, ἡ, (ὁράω) *seeing, the sense of sight*, Lat. *visus*, Demad. 278, 41, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 1:—in plur., *the eyes*, τὰς ὀρ. ἐκκόπτειν, Diod. 2, 6.—II. *that which is seen, a vision*, LXX.

Ὁρατέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ὁράω, *to be seen*.

Ὁρατής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who sees, a beholder*, Plut. Nic. 19.

Ὁρατικός, ή, όν, (ὁράω) *able to see*, Arist. Metaph. 8, 8, 2, Plut., etc.

†Ὁράτιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Horatius*, Plut.

Ὁρατός, ή, όν, (ὁράω) *seen*:—*to be seen, visible*, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with ἀπτός, Tim. 28 B, Rep. 524 D, etc.: τὰ ὁρ., *visible objects*, opp. to νοητά, Ib. 509 D.

Ὁρανγέομαι, dep., (ὁράω, αὐγή) *to inspect closely*, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 854: formed like μαρανγέω.

ΟΡΑΩ, ῶ, impf. Att. ἑώρων, strictly ὤρων: perf. ἑώρᾱκα (which Dawes, metri grat., also wrote ὥρακα; but the more prob. Att., at least comic, form is ἑόρᾱκα, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 84 Anm. 12, not.)—Pass. ὁράομαι, contr. ὁρῶμαι: pf. ἑώρᾱμαι: aor. inf. ὁρᾱθῆναι only in later authors: verb. adj. ὁρᾱτός and ὁρᾱτέος.—Besides these, we have from the root ΟΠΤ-, fut. ὄψομαι, always in act. signf., from which we have an aor. 1 ἐτόψατο in Pind. Fr. 58, 11, and Herm. would read ὄψαιντο in Soph. O. T. 1271, cf. Lob. Phryn. 734: fut. pass. ὀφθήσομαι: aor. pass. ὤφθην, inf. ὀφθῆναι: rarer pf. pass. ὦμμαι, ὦψαι, ὦπται, Aesch. Pr. 998, etc., inf. ὦφθαι: verb. adj. ὀπτός and ὀπτέος.—Again from the root ΕΙΔ-, are formed aor. act. εἶδον, inf. ἰδεῖν: aor. mid. εἰδόμην, inf. ἰδέσθαι: perf. with pres. signf. οἶδα, *I know*, inf. εἰδέναι: verb. adj. ἰστέος: (for these v. sub *εἴδω.)—Of these tenses Hom., besides those from *εἴδω, uses pres. act. and pass., 3 sing. impf. act. and mid. without augm., ὁρᾷ, ὁρᾶτο, and fut. ὄψομαι: he also has the perf. 2 ὄπωπα, never found in Att. prose, and in Od. 3 sing. plqpf. ὀπώπει, in Hdt. ὀπώπεε:—further to be remarked in Hom. is ὄρηαι or ὀρῇαι, Ep. 2 pres. mid. for ὁράῃ or ὁράεαι, as if from ὄρημαι, Od. 14, 343. He also uses contr. forms, as, ὁρῶ, ὁρᾶν, ὁρῶν, ὁρῶμαι, ὁρᾶσθαι, ὁρώμενος, no less than lengthd. Ep. ὁράᾳς, ὁράῳ, ὁράων, 2 pl. opt. ὁράῳτε, Il. 4, 347; ὁράασθαι, etc.—In Ion. prose, the pres. is ὁρέω, Wess. Hdt. 2, 148, impf. ὁρεον, yet Hdt. also has inf. ὁρᾶν, and in impf. the forms ὁρα or ὁρᾶ and ὥρων, inf. pass. ὁρᾶσθαι, etc.; he never contracts Ion. forms ὁρέω, ὁρέων, ὁρέομεν or ὁρέομεν, etc., cf. Schweigh. v. l. 1, 99.

Orig. signf., *to see*.—I. absol., *to look*, oft. in Hom.; εἴς τι or εἴς τινα, *to* or *at* a thing, or person, Il. 10, 239, Od. 5, 439, cf. Eur. Pelad. 7; so in mid., Hes. Op. 532, Fr. 47: κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὅρα, *he kept looking down at* them, Il. 16, 646; so, κατὰ Τροίην, Il. 24, 291; ὁρόων ἐπὶ οἰνοπα πόντον, *looking* over the sea, Il. 1, 350; ὁρᾶν πρός τι, like Lat. *spectare ad...*, *to look towards*, and *so to look for, prepare for, expect, long for*, στρατὸς πρὸς πλοῖον ὁρᾷ, Eur. I. A. 1624; so, ὁρ. ἐπί τινι, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 143.—2. *to have sight*, opp. to μὴ ὁρᾶν, to be blind, Soph. Aj. 84: hence says Oedipus, ὅσ' ἂν λέγοιμι, πάντ' ὁρῶντα λέξομαι, (though I am blind) my words *shall have eyes*, i. e. shall be to the purpose, have meaning, Soph. O. C. 74: ἐν σκότῳ ὀψοίατο, i. e. may they be blind, O. T. 1274; cf. infra II —3 *to see, look to*, i. e. *take heed, beware*, esp. in imperat., like βλέπε, ὅρα εἰ.., *look to it*, whether.., Aesch. Pr. 997, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 849; also, ὅρα μή.., Soph. Phil. 30, etc.—4. ὁρᾷς; ὁρᾶτε; *see'st thou? d'ye see?* parentheticall y, esp. in explanations, like Lat. *videsne?* Ar. Nub. 355, Thesm. 490, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 726: ἀλλ' ὁρᾷς at the beginning of a sentence, *but, you see*.., Heind. Plat. Prot. 336 B.—5. c. acc. cognato, like βλέπω I, *to look* so and so, ὁρᾶν ἀλκάν, Pind. O. 9, 165.—II. transit., *to see* an object, *look at, behold, come in sight of, perceive, observe*, c. acc., oft. in Hom.; also pleon., ὀφθαλμοῖσιν or ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρᾶν, *to see with* or *before the eyes*, Id.: *to have in eye, keep in sight*, Il. 23, 323; φίλως ὁρᾶν, with εἰ and opt., *to be glad to see* a thing, Il 4, 347; ζώειν καὶ ὁρᾶν φάος Ἠελίοιο, poet. for ζῆν, like βλέπειν, oft in Hom.; so ᾧς ὁρᾶν, Eur. Or. 1523, Alc. 691; for which, later, ὁρᾶν is used alone: c. part., ὁρῶ σε κραιπνοῦντα, just like our *I see you hurry*.., Eur. Hec. 342; so, ὁρῶ μ' ἐξειργασμένην, *I see that* I have done, Soph Fr. 703; and often so in Att., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 683, and infra: rarely c. gen., *to see* something *of* a thing, *have a view of*, Ib.—The pf. ὄπωπα, *I have seen*, belongs exclus. to signf. II.—III. Hom. has no pass., and always uses mid. in act signf.: but in Att. the pass. has not only the signf. *to be seen*, but also like φαίνομαι, *to let one's self be seen, appear*, esp. in aor. ὀφθῆναι, freq. in Plat.; c. part., ὀφθημεν ὄντες ἄπλοι, *we were seen* to be..., Eur. I. T. 933, ὀφθήσεται διώκων, *he will prove to be*.., Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Symp. 178 E. and supra: τὰ ὁρώμενα, *all that is seen, things visible*, like τὰ ὁρατά, Plat. Parm. 130 A.—2. metaph. ὁρᾶν is used of mental sight, *to discern, perceive*, Soph. El. 945, etc.; so blind Oedipus says, φωτῇ γὰρ ὁρῶ τὸ φατιζόμενον, I see by sound, as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 138, ubi v. Brunck. (Orig. prob. it had the digamma, for the Sanscr. root is *vri*, our *warr.*, *a-ware*, Germ. *währen*, *Wehr*: cf. also Lat. *verus*, Germ. *wahr*.)

†Ὀρβηλός, οῦ, ὁ, *Orbelus*, a chain of mountains in northern Macedonia, (Paeonia), Hdt. 5, 16.

Ὀρβίκατον or ὀρβίκλατον, τό, Lat. *malum orbiculatum*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F.

Ὀργάζω, f. -άσω, (ὀργάω) *to work, knead, temper*, Lat. *subigere*, like κο-

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λάσσω, Soph. Fr. 432, Ar. Av. 839; and in pass., ὠργασμένος, *moulded*, Plat. Theaet. 194 C, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence like δέφειν, δέψειν, *to tan*, v. l. Hdt. 4, 64, ubi plurimi ὀργήσας vel ὀργισας, generally, *to make ripe* or *ready*, πρός τι, Arist. Probl. 2, 32, 2.

'Οργαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, trans., like ὀργίζω, *to make angry, enrage*, καὶ γὰρ ἂν πέτρου φύσιν σὺ γ' ὀργάνειας, Soph. O. T. 335.—II. intr. like ὀργίζομαι, *to grow* or *be angry*, Soph. Tr. 552; τινί, *with* one, Eur. Alc. 1106.

'Οργᾰνέω,=ὀργανόω.

'Οργάνη, ης, ἡ, (*ἔργω, ὄργανον)= ἔργανη. [ᾰ]

'Οργανίζω,=ὀργανόω, Hipp.

'Οργανικός, ή, όν, (ὄργανον) *instrumental*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 6, esp. of music, Plut. 2, 657 D.—II. *instrumental, efficient, effectual*, ld. Adv. -κῶς, *by way of instruments*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9, 7.

'Οργάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄργανον, Mel. 64. [ᾰ]

'Οργᾰνον, ου, τό, (*ἔργω, ἔργον) *an instrument, implement, tool*, or *engine, for making* or *moving* a thing, Soph. Tr. 905, cf. ἀθηρόβρωτος; λογχοποιῶν ὄργανα, Eur. Bacch. 1208; λαΐνεα Ἀμφίονος ὄργανα, i. e. the walls of Thebes, ld. Phoen. 115; freq. in Plat., etc.; ὄργ. κυβευτικά, Aeschin. 9, 9. 2. metaph., *an organ of sense*, Plat. Rep. 518 C.—II. *a musical instrument*, Aesch. Fr. 54, Plat. Lach. 188 D.—III. *the material* of a work, ὄργανον ἐν ὄρεσι, *timber*, Plat. Legg. 678 D.—IV. *the work, product itself*, like ἔργον, μελίσσης κηρόπλαστον ὄργ., Soph. Fr. 464.—V. Aristotle's logical writings were collected under the name of τὸ ὄργανον, *the Instrument* of all reasoning, Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. fol. l. a, cf. Trendelenb. Elem. Log. p. 48 (Ed. 2).

'Οργᾰνοπήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὀργανοποιος, Manetho.

'Οργανοποιητικός, ή, όν, *fit for, belonging to the making of instruments*: and

'Οργᾰνοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the making of instruments*, Tim. Locr. 101 E: from

'Οργᾰνοποιός, όν, (ὄργανον, ποιέω) *making instruments*, Diod.

'Οργανος, η, ον, (ἔργω, ἔοργα) *working, forming*, χείρ, Eur. Andr. 1015.

'Οργᾰνόω, ῶ, (ὄργανον) *to furnish with organs, to organize*, πρός τι, Sext. Emp. Hence

'Οργάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *organization, arrangement*, Porph.

'Οργάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὀργάω) sc. γῆ, *any well watered, fertile spot of land*, esp. *meadow-land*, partially wooded, with or without cultivated fields, just like the Germ. *Au*, Eur. Bacch. 340, 445, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2.—2. esp., like τέμενος, *a rich tract of land sacred to the gods*, comprehending meadows, fields, and groves: such a tract between Athens and Megara, sacred to Ceres and Proserpina, was pecul. called ἡ ὀργάς, or ἱερὰ ὀργάς by Plut. Pericl. 30, Paus. 3, 4, 2, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. as fem. adj., *teeming, fruitful*, of women, Nicet.

†'Οργᾶν, ᾶ, ὁ, *the Orgas*, a tributary of the Marsyas in Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 577.

'Οργασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀργάζω) *a kneading, softening*.—II. (ὀργάω) *luxuriant fulness, appetite*, Hipp.

'Οργαστήριον, ου, τό, for ὀργιαστήριον, *a place where ὄργια were held*, Nic. Al. 8.

'Οργάω, ῶ, strictly *to swell, teem with moisture, sap*, etc.: hence—I. of soil, *to be well-watered and fertile*, esp. *to teem with fruits, abound in grass*, Theophr.: so too of plants and trees; and of fruit, *to swell* as it ripens, ὁ καιρὸς πεπαίνεται καὶ ὀργᾷ, Hdt. 4, 199; also, c. inf., ὀργᾷ ἁμᾶσθαι, *is ripe* for cutting, lb., cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19.—II. *to swell* with lust, like σφριγάω, *to wax wanton, be rampant*, Ar. Lys. 1113; or of animals, *to be at heat, be at the age for sexual intercourse*, ὀργᾶν πρὸς τὴν ὀχείαν, ὀργ. ἀφροδιασθῆναι, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 13; 10, 5, 11:—then, generally, *to be eager* or *ready, to be excited, be passionate*, ὀργῶν κρίνειν, to judge *under the influence of passion*, Thuc. 8, 2:—c. inf., ὀργᾷ μαθεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 454: ὀργᾶν τεκεῖν, Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 5:—absol., Thuc. 4, 108; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: so also plqpf. pass., in act. signf., Thuc. 2, 21.—III. in Ar. Av. 462, some explain it as=ὀργάζω, and at least there must be a play on this word. †(v. sub ὀργή, ὀρέγω).

'Οργεών, ῶνος, ὁ, at Athens a citizen chosen from every δῆμος, who at stated times had to perform certain sacrifices, and so a sort of priest, like the Rom. *curio*: they were also called γεννῆται τῶν θεῶν, Isae. 19, 19; 20, 20; 28, 54:—poet., generally, for ἱερεύς, *a priest*, Aesch. Fr. 135; cf. ὀργίων. (Prob. from ὄργια, not from ἔργον.)

'Οργεώνη, ης, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *a priestess*.

'Οργεωνικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* ὀργεώνες, θεῖπνον ὀργ., a feast *of the* ὀργεώνες, Ath. 185 C: cf. ὄργια.

'Οργή, ῆς, ἡ, *natural impulse* or *propension*; *the character* or *disposition as resulting from impulses, the disposition, nature, heart*, κηφήνεσσι κοθούροις εἴκελος ὀργήν, Hes. Op. 302; cf. Theogn. 98, 214, 958, etc.; so, μειλιχος, γλυκεῖα ὀργή, Pind. P. 9, 76; but more usu., ὠμή, ἀτέραμνος ὀργή, Aesch. Supp. 187, Pr. 190, etc.; ὀργὴ νοσοῦσα, *'a mind* diseased,' Aesch. Pr. 378; so in plur., H. Hom. Cer. 205, Pind. I. 5, 44 (4, 38), Aesch., etc.; ἀλωπέκων ὀργαῖς, Pind. P. 2, 141; ὀργαὶ ἀστυνόμοι, social *dispositions*, Soph. Ant. 354:—also in prose, Hdt. 6, 128, Thuc. 1, 130; ὀργὰς ἐπιφέρειν τινί, to suit *one's temper* to another, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Thuc. 8, 83; so, πρὸς τὰ πάροντα τὰς ὀργὰς ὁμοιοῦν, ld. 3, 82.—II. *any violent passion*; but most freq. (esp. in Att.) *anger, wrath*, ὀργῇ χρῆσθαι, to indulge one's *anger*, Hdt. 6, 85; ὀργὴν ποιεῖσθαι, to get into *a passion*, 3, 25; ὀργῇ χάριν δοῦναι, Soph. O. C. 855; ὀργῇ εἶκειν, Eur. Hel. 80; ὀργὴν ἔχειν τινί, Ar. Pac. 659; ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθαί τινα, Dem. 14, 2; εἰς ὀργὴν πεσεῖν, Eur. Or. 696, etc.; but, ἀνιέναι τῆς ὀργῆς, ὀργὴν χαλᾶν, to be pacified, Ar. Ran. 700, Vesp. 727: ὀργὴν ἐμποιεῖν τινι, to make one angry, Plat. Legg. 793 E: ὀργῆς τυγχάνειν, to be angrily received, Dem. 571, 11, etc.: ὀργὴν ἄκρος, prone *to anger*, passionate, like ἀκράχολος, Hdt. 1, 73:—hence ὀργῇ, as adv., *in anger, in a passion*, Hdt. 1, 61, 114, etc.; so, δι' ὀργῆς, Soph. O. T. 807; κατ' ὀργήν, ld. Tr. 933, etc.; μετ' ὀργῆς, Isocr. 19 C; πρὸς ὀργήν, Ar. Ran. 844, etc.; ὀργῆς χάριν, ὀργῆς ὕπο, Eur. Andr. 688, I. A. 353; cf. περιόργως.—3. Πανὸς ὀργαί, panic fears, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1140; ὀργή τινος, *anger against* a person or *at* a thing, Dem. 1300, 10, Lys. 107, 1; 122, 3.—Neither ὀργή nor ὀργάω occurs in Il. or Od., where θυμός is used instead, in Hes. only used once. but very freq. from the earliest Eleg. and Lyric poetry, and Ion. and Att. prose. (Clearly from ὀρέγω, †Pseudo-Phoc. 58 where it is=ὄρεξις and distinction between it and μῆνις†, cf. ὀργάω, with a notion of *swelling with emotion* or *desire*.)

'Οργημα, ατός, τό, = ὀργή, late word.

†'Οργης, εος, ὁ, *Orges*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 118.

'Οργητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀργή II) *a passionate man*, Adamant.

'Οργία, ίων, τά, *orgies*, i. e. *secret rites*, secret worship, practised by the initiated alone, just like μυστήρια: of the secret worship of Ceres at Eleusis, as early as H. Hom. Cer. 274, 476; of the rites of the Cabiri and Demeter (Ceres) Achaia, Hdt. 2, 51; 5, 61: later, mostly of the *rites of Bacchus*, with their dedications, purifications, etc., which were indeed partly shown to the uninitiated, but left unexplained, Eur. Bacch. 34, 79, etc.—II. *any worship, rites, sacrifices*, Aesch. Theb. 180, Soph. Tr. 765, Ant. 1013.—2. *any mysteries*, without reference to religion, e. g. the mysteries of love, Ar. Lys. 832, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—The sing. ὄργιον is not found. (Prob. from ἔργον, as ἑρδειν was used of performing sacred rites, like *sacra facere*, Ilgen H. Hom. Ap. Pyth. 212; others from ὀργάω, ὀργή, ὀργάς, on the analogy of θυσία, θύω, θυμός; if so, the name refers to the furious transports of those who celebrated the ὄργια: whichever root is fixed upon for ὄργια must be adopted also for ὀργεών and ὀργιων.) Hence

'Οργίάζω, f. -άσω, *to celebrate orgies*, Eur. Bacch. 415; and c. acc., ὄργ. τελετὴν, ἱερὰ ὄργ., *to celebrate orgies*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, Legg. 910 C; δαίμονι, *in honour of* a god, Legg. 717 B (in mid.).—II. ὄργ. ἱδρύματα, *to consecrate* temples, lb.—III. τὴν θεὸν ὀργιασμοῖς ὄργ., *to honour* the goddess *by orgies*, cf. Plut. Cicer. 19; cf. Dion. H. 1, 69.—IV. ὄργ. τινά, *to initiate into the orgies* or *mysteries*.

'Οργίάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of ὀργιαστικός.

'Οργίασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀργιάζω) *a celebrating of orgies*, Plut. 2, 169 D.

'Οργιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀργιάζω) *one who celebrates orgies*, μυστηρίων ὀργιασταί, Plut. 2, 417 A; ὀργ. τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, *an enthusiastic adherent* of the Academy, lb. 717 D. Hence

'Οργιαστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, used in orgies*, ὄργανα, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 9.

'Οργιάω, ῶ, poet. for ὀργιάζω or ὀργίζομαι, both in Manetho.

'Οργίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ: (ὀργή II): —*to make angry, provoke to anger, irritate*, τινά, Ar. Vesp. 223, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, etc.—Pass., c. fut. mid. ὀργιοῦμαι, *to grow angry*, be *wroth*, c. part., Soph. O. T. 339; τινί, Eur. Hel. 1646, Plat. Apol. 23 C, etc.; ὑπέρ τινος, Isocr. 201 B; τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης, angry feelings, Thuc. 2, 59.

'Οργίλος, η, ον, (ὀργή II) *inclined to anger, passionate, irritable*, Xen. Eq. 9, 7, Dem. 73, 27, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 5, 8. Adv. -λως, ὀργ. ἔχειν, *to be angry*, Dem. 583, 12. [ῐ]

'Οργιλότης, ητος, ἡ, *irascibility*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 10.

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'Όργιον, ου, τό, v. ὄργια, τά.

'Οργιοφάντης, ου, ὁ, (ὄργια, φαίνω) *one who shows or teaches the orgies: a priest, one who initiates others into orgies*, formed like ἱεροφάντης, Anth. P. 9, 688, Orph.

'Όργιος, ους, ὁ, like ὀργεών, *a priest*, H. Hom. Ap. 389; also ὀργίων, ωνος in Antim. Fr. 36:—in Hermesian. 19, it would be for ὀργεώνη, *a priestess*, but Bach reads ὄργι' ἀνά. (On the deriv., v. ὄργια.) [ῐ always.]

'Οργυιά, ας, or ὀργυιά, ᾶς, ἡ: (ὀρέγω, cf. ἀγυιά):—strictly *the length of the outstretched arms*, Il. 23, 327, Od. 9, 325, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19.—2. as a measure of length,=4 πήχεις=6 *feet* 1 *inch*, about our *fathom*, Hdt. 2, 149, —where he says that 100 ὀργυιαί make one stadium, cf. 4, 41; but Pliny translates it by *ulna*=10 feet. —3. *a rod for measuring land*,=9½ σπιθαμαὶ βασιλικαί, instead of 8.—Also ὀργυια, q. v. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 98, 3, always ὀργυια, but in nom. pl. ὀργυιαί, which certainly agrees with the Homeric usage: but in prose the sing. is also written ὀργυιά.) Hence

'Οργυιαῖος, α, ον, *an ὄργυια long* or *large*, Anth. P. 6, 114.

'Οργυιόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for foreg., Nic. Th. 216.

'Οργυιόω, ῶ, (ὄργυια) *to extend the arms*:—in Lyc. 1077, *to bind with outstretched arms*.

†'Οργυσσος, ου, *Orgyssus*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

†'Ορδάνης, ὁ, *Ordanes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 6, 27, 3.

'Ορδέω, ῶ, *to begin a web*, the Lat. *ordior*. Hence

'Ορδημα, ατος, τό, *a ball* or *bottom of worsted*,=τολύπη.

†'Ορδησσός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Ordessus*, a river of Scythia, flowing into the Danube, Hdt. 4, 48.

'Ορδῦλεύω, (ὀρδέω) = μοχθέω, Gramm.

'Ορεᾶκόμος, ον, ὁ,=ὀρεοκόμος, q. v.

'Ορεᾶνες or ὀρειᾶνες, οἱ, a name for *men* in the mystic language of the Pythia, Plut. 2, 406 E. [ᾰ]

'Ορέγδην, adv., *with outstretched hands: eagerly*.

'Όρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρέγω) *a stretching out*, χερός, Aesch. Cho. 426 (and so Dind. now reads with Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 1111); ποδός, Anth. Plan. 189: absol., *a step, stride*, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 9:—*a holding out, offering*, e. g. παρηίδων, Eur. Phoen. 307.—II. as *a measure of length*, joined with σχοῖνος and πους.

'Ορέγνυμι,=sq., χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς, (part. pres.) Il. 1, 351; 22, 37.

'ΟΡΕ'ΓΩ, f. -ξω, *to reach, stretch, stretch out*, Lat. *porrigo*, χεῖρ' ὀρέγων, Od. 17, 366, etc.; εἰς οὐρανόν, Il. 15, 371, Od. 9, 527;—*to stretch out* the hands in entreaty to, τινί, Od. 12, 257; πρός τινα, Pind. P. 4, 426, cf. Soph. O. C. 846, etc.—2. *to reach out, hand, offer, give*, κοτύλην καὶ πύρνον, Od. 15, 312; δέπας, Il. 24, 102: κῦδος ὀρέξαι τινί, Il. 17, 453, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 433; πλοῦτόν τινι, Pind. P. 3, 195; εὐχός τινι, Soph. Phil. 1202.

B. mid. ὀρέγομαι, aor. ὠρεξάμην, also with aor. pass. ὠρέχθην:—*to stretch one's self out, stretch forth one's hand*, Od. 21, 53, (so, ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι, Il. 24, 506); ὀρέξασθαι ἀπὸ δίφρου, *to reach* or *lean over* the chariot, Hes. Sc. 456; χερσὶ ὀρ., *to reach with* the hands, Il. 23, 99, Hes. Th. 178 (cf. infra 4); ὀρ. ἐγχεῖ, *to lunge with* the spear, Il. 4, 307; also πρόσθεν ὀρέξασθαι ἐγχεῖ, Il. 5, 851: ποσσὶν ὀρωρέχαται (3 pl. perf.) πολεμίζειν, of horses, *they strode*, i. e. *galloped* to the fight, Il. 16, 834: so, ὀρέξατ' ἰών, *he stretched himself* as he went, i. e. went *at full stride*, Il. 13, 20: ὀρωρέχατο (3 pl. plqpf.) προτὶ δειρήν, *stretched towards* the neck, i. e. *forwards*, Il. 11, 26:—of fish, *to rise at the bait*, καί τις τῶν τραφερῶν ὠρέξατο, Theocr. 21, 44:—for Aesch. Ag. 1111, v. sub ὄρεγμα.—2. c. gen., *to reach at* or *to* a thing, *grasp at*, οὐ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο, *he reached out to* his child, Il. 6, 466; *to reach at, aim a blow at*, Il. 16, 322; and so, *to attack*, ὀηίων, Tyrtae. 3, 12: metaph., *to reach after, grasp at, seek for, desire*, γάμων, Eur. Ion 842; freq. in Att. prose, Thuc. 3, 42, Plat. Rep. 439 B, 485 D, etc.: also c. inf., Plat. Phaed. 75 A.—3. c. acc. *to reach, gain, win one's end*, Od. 11, 392: *to reach with a weapon, strike, wound*, Il. 16, 314: *to hand to one's self, help one's self to*, e. g. σῖτον, Eur. Or. 303; so, αἰώρημα διὰ δέρης ὀρέξομαι, *I will put* the noose on *my* neck, Id. Hel. 353.—4.=ὀρέχθω II, Ap. Rh. 2, 878.—Hom. usu. admits the augm.: there are other collat. forms, ὀρέγνυμι, Il., and ὀρεγνάομαι, Hes., later ὀρεκτέω and ὀρεκτιάω. (Clearly akin to Lat. *rego, erigo, porrigo*, Germ. *reichen, recken*, our *reach*, and prob. ἀν-αρρίχω*μαι*: hence ὄργυια, and prob. ὀργή.)

'Ορειᾶνες, οἱ, v. ὀρεᾶνες.

'Οριάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, ἄρχω) *mountain-king*, i. e. *Pan*, Anth. P. 6, 34.

'Ορειάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) pecul. fem. of ὄρειος, *of* or *belonging to mountains*, πέτρα ὀρ., a *mountain* crag, Anth. P. 6, 219.—II. as subst., *an Oread, mountain-nymph*.

'Ορείαυλος, ον, (ὄρος, αὐλή) *inhabiting the mountains*, Opp. C. 3, 18: generally, *on the mountains*, Id. H. 4, 309.

'Ορειβάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄρος, βαίνω) =ὀρειβάτης. Hence

'Ορειβάσια, ας, ἡ, *a mountaineer's life*, Ael. N. A. 3, 2: and

'Ορειβάσια, τά, ἱερά, *a festival in which persons traversed the mountains in procession*, Strab. p. 726, 845. [ᾰ]

'Ορειβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to traverse mountains*, c. acc. Diod.—II. intr. *to roam the mountains*, Anth. P. 10, 11. From

'Ορειβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, βαίνω) *mountain-ranging*, θήρ, Soph. Phil. 955, cf. Eur. Tro. 436; also as epith. of Theseus, Soph. O. C. 1051, but this is a l. dub. Cf. sub σύριβατάς. [ᾰ] Hence

'Ορειβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *fit for crossing mountains*, Clem. Al.

'Ορειβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, *roaring in the mountains*.

'Ορειγᾶνον, ου, τό, and ὀρείγανος, ἡ, for ὀρίγανον.

'Ορειγενής, ές, (ὄρος, *γένω) *mountain-born*, Nic. Th. 875.

'Ορειδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running on the hills*, Anth. P. 7, 413. Hence

'Ορειδρόμος, ον, (ὄρος, δραμεῖν) *running on the hills*, ἔλαφος, Eur. I. A. 1593.

†'Ορείη, ης, ἡ, *Orēa*, a high hill in Aetolia, Ath. 297 A.—II. a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

'Ορειθᾰλής, ές, (ὄρος, θάλλω) *blooming on the hills*, Lyc. 1423.

'Ορεικός, ή, όν, (ὀρεύς) *of* or *belonging to a mule*: ὁ. ζεῦγος, a team *of mules*.

'Ορείκτῑτος or -κτιστος, ον, *built on mountains*, dub., but v. ὀρικτίτης.

'Ορειλεχής, ές, (ὄρος, λέχος) *couching on the hills*, λέων, Emped. 227.

'Ορειμᾰλίδες, αἱ,=ὀρομαλίδες.

'Ορειμάνής, ές, (ὄρος, μαίνομαι *raging among the hills*, Tryph. 370.—II. *passionately loving the hills*, Orph H. 30, 5.

'Ορειμελής, ές, (ὄρος, μέλω) *loving the mountains*, θῆρες, Emped. 226.

'Ορεινομέω, ῶ, *to graze* or *live on the hills*: from

'Ορεινόμος, ον, (ὄρος, νέμω B) *feeding on the hills, ὄΐφαξ*, Anaxil. Circ 1; *mountain-ranging*, Κέντανροι, Eur. H. F. 364; πλάνη ὀρ., a roaming o'er the hills, Anth. P. 6, 107. (Not pro parox.)

'Ορεινός, ή, όν, (ὄρος) *mountainous, hilly*, χώρη, Hdt. 1, 110; 2, 34; opp. to πεδινός, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43.—II. *on, of, belonging to a mountain, a mountaineer*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 11: hence *wild*, opp. to domestic, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4.

'Οριοβάτης, ου, ὁ,=ὀρειβάτης. [ᾰ]

'Ορείοικος, ον, (ὄρος, οἰκέω) *mountain-dwelling*.

'Ορειομάνης, ές,=ὀρειμανής, dub.

'Ορειονόμος, ον,=ὀρεινόμος, Anth. P. 6, 14, 240.

'Όρειος, α, ον, also ος, *ον: = ὀρεινός, H. Hom. Merc. 244 (in Ion. form οὐρειος), Pind. N. 2, 17; and common in Att., as, Soph. Phil. 937, etc. Hence

†'Όρειος, ου, ὁ, *Orēus*, a centaur, who fought with Hercules, Paus. 3, 18, 66.

'Οριοχᾰρής, ές, (ὄρος, χαίρω) *delighting in the hills*, Anth. Plan. 256.

'Ορειπελαργός, οῦ, ὁ, strictly, *a mountain-stork*, a kind of *vulture*, also γυπαετός (or ὑπαετός), Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3.

'Ορείπλαγκτος, ον,= sq., Νύμφαι, Ar. Thesm. 326.

'Ορειπλάνος, ον, (ὄρος, πλανάομαι) *mountain-roaming*, Nonn.

'Ορειπολέω,=ὀρεοπολέω.

'Ορειπτελέα, ας, ἡ, Lat. *ulmus montana, the wych-elm*, Theophr.

'Ορείτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος) *a mountaineer*, Orph. Lith. 356.

'Ορειτρεφής, ές, (ὄρος, τρέφω) *mountain-fed*, ποταμός, Tryphiod.

'Ορειτροφος, ον,= foreg.

'Ορειτῠπία, ας, ἡ, *mountain-labour*, esp. *felling of wood*, or *quarrying of stone*, Hipp.: from

'Ορειτυπος, ον, (ὄρος, τύπτω) *working in the mountains, felling wood* or *quarrying stone*, Anth. P. 7, 445: also ὀροτύπος, ὀρεοτ., ὀροιτ.—II. ὀρ. Γίγαντες, the giants *swinging mountain-tops about* as weapons. [ῠ]

'Ορειτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ὀρείτης, dub.

'Ορειφοιτέω, ῶ, *to roam the mountains*, Sostr. ap. Eustath.: from

'Ορειφοίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, φοιτάω) *mountain-roaming*, Phanocl. 3: also ὀρείφοιτος, ὀρεφοίτης, ὀροφοίτης.

'Ορειχάλκινος, η, ον, of ὀρείχαλκος, Plat. Criti. 119 C: from

'Ορείχαλκος, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, χαλκός, Lat. *aurichalcum* and *aurichalcum*, strictly *yellow copper ore* and *the brass made from it*, H. Hom. 5. 9, Hemr. Hes Sc. 122, Stesich. 86, Bacchyl. 52, Plat. Criti. 114 E: a mirror of it, Call. L. P. 19: — hence the French *archal*.

'Οριώδης, ες, (ὄρος, εἶδος) *mountainous*.

'Οριώτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος)= ὀρείτης, Anth. P. 9, 824.

'Ορεκτέω,=ὀρέγομαι, Suid.

'Ορέκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρέγω) *a close combatant*, v. ὀρεκτός.

'Ορεκτιάω,=ὀρέγομαι, late word

'Ορεκτικός, ή, όν, (ὄρεξις) *appetitive*, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 5: τὸ ὀρε-

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τικόν, a collective, *the desires*, Ib. 1, 13, 18. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ορεκτός, ή, όν, (ὀρέγω) *stretched out*, μελίαι ὀρ., pikes *to be presented* (not *thrown*), as when the phalanx was drawn up, Il. 2, 543; so in Strabo ὀρεκτὸν δόρυ, opp. to παλτόν, *a javelin*.—II. *longed for, desired*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 3, 19.

'Ορεμπόται, οἱ, (ὄρος, ἐμπίνω) *drainers of the mountains*, epith. of rivers, Orac. ap. Plut. 2, 406 F.

'Ορεξις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρέγω) *a longing* or *yearning after* a thing, *desire for* it, c. gen., Def. Plat. 414 B, Arist., etc.; more rarely πρός τι, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 878: absol., *propension, desire*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.

'Ορεζεύκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρεύς, ζεύγνυμι) *one who yokes mules*: the form ὀρεωζεύκτης is dub.

'Ορεοκομέω, ῶ, *to be an* ὀρεοκόμος, *to keep* or *tend mules*: the form ὀρεωκομέω is dub. Hence

'Ορεοκομία, ας, ἡ, *a keeping* or *breeding of mules*.

'Ορεοκόμος, ου, (ὀρεύς, κομέω) *keeping mules, a muleteer*, Plat. Lys. 208 B, and Xen.: — in Ar. Thesm. 491, we find ὀρεωκόμος, for which Lob. Phryn. 697 would read ὀρεᾱκόμος,— but needlessly.

'Ορέομαι, as pass., = ὄρνυμαι, *to move, stir*, Il. 2, 398; 20, 140; 23, 212. —the act. ὀρέω seems not to occur.

'Οροπολέω, ῶ, *to haunt mountains*, Luc. Dial. D. 20, 7: from

'Οροπόλος, ον, (ὄρος, πολέω) *haunting mountains*.

'Οροσέλινον, ου, τό, *mountain-parsley*, Diosc. 3, 76.

'Οροτύπος, ον, usu. prose form of ὀρειτύπος (q. v.), Theophr. [ῡ]

'Οροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *one who watches mountains*. [ῠ]

'Ορόσβιος, ον, (ὄρος, βίος) *living on mountains*, Opp. C. 3, 345: also ὀρεσίβιος. Hence

†'Ορόσβιος, ου, ὁ, *Orosbius*, a Boeotian from Hybla, Il. 5, 707.

†'Ορόσθειον, ου, τό, *Orosthēum*, a town of Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 64: in Paus. 8, 44, 'Ορεσθάσιον: so named acc. to mythol. from Orestes, cf. Eur. Or. 1643–7: and Arnold Thuc. 4, 134.

†Ορεσθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Orestheus*, son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 1.—2. son of Deucalion, king of Locris, Id. 10, 38, 1.

†'Ορεσθίς, ίδος, ἡ, sc. γῆ, *Oresthis, the territory of* 'Ορέσθειον, Thuc. 4, 134.

'Ορεσίβᾱτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὀρειβάτης. [ᾰ]

'Ορεσίβιος, ον,= ὀρέσβιος. [ῐ]

'Ορεσίγενής, ές, and ὀρεσίγονος, ον,= ὀρειγενής. [ῐ]

'Ορεσίδρομος, ον, = ὀρειδρόμος, Nonn.

'Ορεσίκοίτης, ου, ὁ, and ὀρεσίκοιτος, ον,= ὀρειλεχής.

'Ορεσίνομος, ον,= ὀρεινόμος.

'Ορεσίοικος, ον,= ὀρείοικος. [ῐ]

'Ορεσίτροφος, ον,= ὀρείτροφος, in Hom. always epith. of the lion, Il. 12, 299, Od. 6, 130, etc.

'Ορεσίφοιτος, ον,= ὀρείφοιτος, Phurnut. de N. D. 34. [ῐ]

'Ορεσίχῡτος, ον, *poured from the mountains*. [ῐ]

'Ορεσκεύω, (ὄρος) *to live on mountains*.

'Ορέσκῐος, ον, (ὄρος, σκιά) *overshadowed by mountains*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 16.

'Ορέσκοιος, ον,= ὀρεσκῷος, dub.

'Ορέσκοος, ον,= sq., Aesch. Theb. 532, Eur. Hipp. 1277, Cycl. 247.

'Ορεσκῷος, ον, (ὄρος, κεῖμαι) *lying on mountains, mountain-bred, wild*, of the centaurs, Il. 1, 268, ubi v. Heyne, Hes. Fr. 31, 5; *alγες*, Od. 9, 155.

'Ορέσσαυλος, ον,=ὀρείαυλος, Anth. Plan. 233, Coluth. 107.

'Ορεσσίβάτης, ου, ὁ,= ὀρεσιβάτης, Πᾶν, θήρ, Soph. O. T. 1100, Ant. 350. [ᾰ]

'Ορεσσίβιος, ον,= ὀρέσβιος. [ῐ]

'Ορεσσίβοτος, ον, (ὄρος, βόσκω) *fed on the mountains*.

'Ορεσσῖγενής, ές, and in Ar. Ran. 1344, ὀρεσσίγονος, ον, = ὀρεσίγονος. [ῐ]

'Ορεσσιδρόμος, ον, = ὀρεσιδρόμος, Orph. Arg. 21.

'Ορεσσῖνόμος, ον, = ὀρεσινόμος, ὀρεινόμος, Hes. Sc. 407.

'Ορεσσῖπάτος, ον, *walking the mountains*, Nonn.

'Ορεσσίχῡτος, ον, = ὀρεσίχῡτος, Nonn. [ῐ]

†'Ορέσται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Orestae*, a people between Epirus and Illyria, Thuc. 2, 80: also reckoned in Macedonia, Strab. p. 434.

'Ορεστεία, ας, ἡ, *the tale of Orestes*, the general name for Aeschylus' Agamemnon, Choëphoroe and Eumenides, being the only *certain* trilogy extant, Ar. Ran. 1124: cf. Δυκουργεία.

†'Ορέστειον, ου, τό, = 'Ορέσθειον, Eur. Or. 1647.

'Ορέστερος, α, ον, poet. for ὀρεινός, epith. of the dragon, Il. 22, 93, of wolves and lions, Od. 10, 212, Eur., etc.: ὀρεστέρα παμβῶτι γᾶι, Soph. Phil. 391.

'Ορέστης, ὁ,=ὀρείτης: but prob. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

†'Ορέστης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Orestes*, son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, king of Mycenae and Sparta, Il. 9, 142; Od.; etc.; the sufferings he had to endure from the Furies for having slain his mother became a frequent subject for representation with the tragic poets.—2. son of Echecratides, tyrant of Pharsalus in Thessaly, Thuc. 1, 111.—3. an Athenian, Ar. Av. 712.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

'Ορεστιάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) *of the mountains*, Νύμφαι ὀρεστιάδες='Ορεάδες, Il. 6, 420, H. Hom. 18, 19.—II. ὀρεστιάς, ὁ, *a mountain-wind*, Call. Fr. 35.

†'Ορεστιάς, άδος, ἡ, *the territory of the Orestae*, in Epirus, Strab. p. 326.

†'Ορεστικός, ή, όν, *of the Orestae, Orestian*, Ἄργος 'Ο., Strab. p. 326.

'Ορέστιον, or -ειον, ου, τό, *an herb*, elsewh. νεκτάριον, Diosc. 5, 66.

'Ορεστίς, ίδος, ἡ,= ὀρεστιάς.

†'Ορεστίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Orestis, territory of the Orestae*, v. 'Ορέσται.

†'Ορεστόριος, ου, ὁ, *Orestorius*, a Gallic leader, Paus. 10, 22, 3.

'Ορεσφι, ὀρεσφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. from ὄρος, Il.

'Ορεσχάς, άδος, ἡ,=ὄσχη, *a vine loaded with grapes*; also written αὐροσχάς, ἀρασχάς, ἀρέσχη.

'Ορεύς, έως, ὁ, *a mule*, freq. in Il., as a beast of draught and burden, but always in Ion. form οὐρεύς, synon. with ἡμίονος, Il. 23, 115: cf. 24, 702 with 716. (Prob. from ὄρος, as mules are chiefly used in mountainous countries.)—II. poet. for ὀρείνος, Lyc. 111.

'Ορεύω, *to watch* or *guard*. (From οὖρος, ὦρος, ὀρεύω, ὠρέω.)

'Ορεφοίτης, ου, ὁ, = ὀρειφοίτης, E. M. p. 461, 27, ubi legend. videtur ὀρεοφοίτης.

'Ορεχθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=ὀρέγομαι, *to stretch one's self*; βόες ὀρέχθεον σφαζόμενοι, in Il. 23, 30, is, either, the steers *lay stretched* as they were slain (cf. ὗες εὑόμενοι τανύοντο, just below, and v. Gatak. M. Anton. 4, Heyne Il. T. 8, p. 362); or, *lay stretching themselves*, i. e. *panting* or *heaving* in the throes of death; so, ἡ καρδία ὀρεχθεῖ, my heart *beats, pants with eagerness*, Ar. Nub. 1368, Opp. H. 2, 583; θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ὀρεχθῆν, let the sea *stretch itself*, i. e. *roll up to* the beach, Theocr. 11, 43.—II. metaph., like ὀρέγομαι, *to reach at, long for, desire*, Ap. Rh. 1, 275. (Most, though by no means all, of the ancients explained the places in Hom., and Theocr., by *to roar, bellow*, in which case the word would come from ῥοχθέω. The moderns mostly agree in taking it as a collat. form, or rather frequentative of ὀρέγομαι: the only places which yet favour the old interpr. are Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, and a corrupt passage, Aesch. Fr. 146, where Görlitz proposes ἐπιῤῥοθεῖ, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxiv. ad Il.)

'Ορέω, v. ὀρέομαι.

'Ορέω, Ion. for ὁράω, freq. in Hdt.

'Ορεωζεύκτης, ου, ὁ, v. ὀρεοζεύκτης

'Ορεωκομέω, and ὀρεωκόμος, ον, v sub ὀρεοκ-.

'Ορεωπολέω, ῶ, (ὀρεύς, πολέω)=ὀρεοκομέω, a word probably invented by Gramm., Lob. Phryn. 696.

'Ορεωπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρεύς, πωλέω) *a mule-dealer*, in Suid., perh. should be ὀρεοπώλης.

'Ορῃαι or ὀρῆαι, 2 sing. pres. mid. of ὁράω, as if from ὀρημαι, Od. 14, 343.

'Ορήιες, εσσα, εν, (ὄρος) *mountainous*, Gramm.

'Ορημι, Aeol. and Dor. for ὁράω, hence inf. ὀρῆν, Ar. Lys. 1077.

'Ορητο or ὀρῆτο, 3 sing. impf. mid. of ὁράω, as if from ὀρημαι, proposed by Zenodotus in several places of Hom. for ὁρᾶτο.

'Ορητός, ή, όν, Ion. for ὁρατός.

'Ορθαγγελέω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, ἀγγέλλω) *to announce rightly and truly*.

'Ορθάγης, ου, ὁ,=ξένος, Lyc. 538, al. 'Ορθάνης. [ᾰ]

'Ορθᾱγόρας, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός) mock prop. n., with an obscene allusion, Ar. Eccl. 916.

†'Ορθαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Orthagoras*, a flute-player of Thebes, Plat. Prot. 318 C, Ath. 184 E.—2. a tyrant of Sicyon, Arist. Pol. 5, 9, 21.—Others in Plut. Timol. 4; Strab.; etc.

'Ορθᾱγορίσκος, ου, ὁ, or ὀρθᾱγορίσκος, *a sucking-pig*, Lacon. word, Ath. 139 B, 140 B.

'Ορθάγωνος, ον,=ὀρθόγωνος, dub.

'Ορθάδιος, ον, poet. for ὀρθιος. [ᾰ]

'Ορθαι, Ep. form without connecting vowel, for ὀρέσθαι, inf. aor. mid. of ὄρνυμι, Il. 8, 474, where others, wrongly, ὠρθαι; others take even ὀρθαι, as inf. perf. for ὠρθαι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9 n.

†'Ορθαία, ας, ἡ, *Orthaea*, daughter of Hyacinthus, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

'Ορθάνης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός) a sort of demon with the attributes of Priapus, †Strab. p. 588.

'Ορθαπτον, ου, τό, *a woollen cloth for wiping*, Lat. *gausape*.

'Ορθεύω, (ὀρθός)=ὀρθόω, Eur. Or. 405.

†'Ορθη, ης, ἡ, *Orthe*, a city of the Perrhaebi in Thessaly, Il. 2, 739.

'Ορθηλός, ή, όν,=ὀρθός, dub. in Strab.

'Ορθία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Diana in Laconia and Arcadia; at her altar the Spartan boys were whipped,

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Xen. Lac. 2, 9, Valck. Adon. p. 277 A, Müller Dor. 2, 9, 6; also Ὀρθωσια.

Ὀρθια, neut. plur. from ὀρθιος. Used as adv., Il. 11, 11.

Ὀρθιάδε and ὀρθιάζε, adv., (ὄρθιος) *straight up, upwards*, Xen. Lac. 2, 3: Stob. ὀρθίαγε.

Ὀρθιάζω, f. -άσω, (ὄρθιος) *to speak in a high tone, speak loud, ὀρθ. γόοις, to shriek with loud* wailings, Aesch. Pers. 687, cf. 1042.—II.=ὀρθόω, *to set upright*, Leon. Tar. 26.

Ὀρθίαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, *the lower part of a mast*, Epich. p. 61. [ᾰ, Draco p. 19, 6.] —Also, ὀρθίας, ου, ὁ, Hesych.

Ὀρθιάσις, ἡ, v. ὀρθιάω.

Ὀρθιασμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρθιάζω) *a raised tone of voice, loud speaking, shouting* or *crying*, Ar. Ach. 1042.

Ὀρθιάω,=ὀρθόω, late word: hence ὀρθιᾶσις, ἡ, Ion. ὀρθίησις, *a setting upright*, dub.

Ὀρθιόκωπος, ον, (ὄρθιος, κώπη) *rowing upright.*

Ὄρθιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, as Thuc. 5, 58: (ὀρθός):—*straight up, going upwards, steep, up-hill*, οἶμος, Hes. Op. 288; πάγος, Soph. Fr. 110; πρόςβασις, Eur. El. 489; so in Xen.: —hence, ὄρθιον πορεύεσθαι, to march *up-hill*, Thuc. l. c.; so, ὄρθιον or πρὸς ὄρθιον ἰέναι, Xen. An. 4, 6, 12, Hell. 2, 4, 15; πρὸς ὄρθιον ἄγειν, to lead *by a steep path*, Cyr. 2, 2, 24; πρὸς ὀρθίῳ, on *rising ground*, opp. to ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, Id. Hell. 6, 4, 14:—τὰ ὄρθια, the country *from the coast upwards*, Hdt. 4, 101.—2. *upright, standing*, Hdt. 9, 102: esp. of hair, ὀρθίους στῆσαι τρίχας, Soph. O. C. 1625; τριχὸς ὀρθίας πλόκαμος ἱσταται, Aesch. Theb. 564, cf. Eur. Hel. 632: of animals, *rampant*, Pind. P. 10, 56.—II. of the voice, *high-raised*, i. e. *loud, shrill, clear*, κέλευσμα, Aesch. Cho. 751, κωκύματα, Soph. Ant. 1206, etc.: esp. as adv., ὀρθία ἤυσε, she cried *aloud*, Il. 11, 11; ἴαχησε and ἐβόησα ὀρθια φωνῇ, H. Hom. Cer. 20, 432 (not found elsewh. in Hom.); so, ὄρθιον ὄρυσαι, φωνεῖν, Pind. O. 9, 163, N. 10, 142; ὀρθία κηρύγματα, Eur. I. A. 94:—hence,—2. νόμος ὄρθιος, an air *of sharp, stirring tone*, like our military music, Hdt. 1, 24; so, ὁ ὄρθιος alone, Ar. Ach. 16, etc. —III. in military language, ὀρθιοι λόχοι, Livy's *recti ordines*, battalions *in column* or *file*, Lat. *altitudo*, whereas in φάλαγξ, the men stood *in line*, forming a long front of various depths, Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 8, 10, cf. Polyaen. 5, 16, 1; ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιεῖσθαι, to throw the battalions *into column*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 6, An. 4, 2, 11; so, ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ἀγειν, to bring them up *in column*, Ib. 4, 3, 17.—IV. generally, like ὀρθός, *straight*, opp. to crooked, slant, Xen. Cyn. 6, 14 and 15: metaph., ἤθη ὀρθια, *straightforwardness*, Plut. Sull. 1:—ἡ ὀρθία, *a right angle*, Il. 2, 373 F.

Ὀρθοάκανθος, ον, (ὀρθός, ἄκανθα) *with straight thorns*, Theophr.

Ὀρθοβατέω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, βαίνω) *to go straight on* or *upright*, Anth. P. 9, 11.

Ὀρθοβόας, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός, βοάω) *one who cries aloud*, Ath.; but ὀρθροβόας is preferred, q. v.

Ὀρθόβολος, ον, *thrown straight.*

Ὀρθοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *right counsel*: from

Ὀρθόβουλος, ον, (ὀρθός, βουλή) *right-counselling, wise*, μῆτις, μηχαναί, Pind. P. 4, 466; 8, 106; of persons, Aesch. Pr. 18. Hence

†Ὀρθόβουλος, ου, ὁ, *Orthobulus*, an Athenian, Lys. 146, fin.

Ὀρθογνωμονέω, ῶ, *to think* or *judge rightly*: the less correct form ὀρθογνωμέω also occurs, Lob. Phryn. 382: from

Ὀρθογνώμων, ον, (ὀρθός, γνώμη) *thinking* or *judging rightly*, Hipp.

Ὀρθογόη, ης, ἡ, v. ὀρθρογόη.

Ὀρθογράφεω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, γράφω) *to write correctly.* Hence

Ὀρθογράφια, ας, ἡ, *a writing correctly, orthography.*—II. *the elevation of a building*, opp. to the ground-plan, Vitruv. I, 2.

Ὀρθογωνία, ας, ἡ, *rectangularity*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 784: from

Ὀρθογώνιος, ον, (ὀρθός, γωνος) *rectangular*, Tim. Locr. 98 A: also, ὀρθόγωνος.

Ὀρθοδάής, ές, (ὀρθός, δαῆναι) *knowing rightly*, c. inf., *how to...*, Aesch. Ag. 1022.

Ὀρθοδίκαιος, ον, (ὀρθός, δίκη) *strictly just*, πόλις, Aesch. Eum. 994. [ῐ]

Ὀρθοδίκας, Dor. for ὀρθοδίκης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός, δικάζω) *judging righteously*, Pind. P. 11, 15. [ῐ]

Ὀρθοδοξαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρθός, δοξάζω)=ὀρθόδοξος, Clem. Al. Hence

Ὀρθοδοξαστικῶς, adv., *according to a right opinion.*

Ὀρθοδοξέω, ῶ, *to have a right opinion*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 8, 4: and

Ὀρθοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *correctness of opinion, a right opinion*: from

Ὀρθόδοξος, ον, (ὀρθός, δόξα) *having a right opinion*, Eccl. Adv. -ξως.

Ὀρθοδότειρα διανοίας, *she who gives a right* judgment, Orph. H. 75, 5.

Ὀρθοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run straight forward*, Xen. Eq. 7, 14: from

Ὀρθόδρομος, ον, (ὀρθός, δραμεῖν) *running straight forward.*

Ὀρθόδωρον, ου, τό, (ὀρθός, δῶρον II) *the length from the wrist* (καρπός) *to the finger-ends*: acc. to others= στιθμή.

Ὀρθοέθειρος, ον,=ὀρθόθριξ, Orph. H. 18, 8.

Ὀρθοέπεια, ας, ἡ, *correct speaking* or *pronunciation*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, cf. Quintil. I, 6: from

Ὀρθοεπέω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, ἔπος) *to speak* or *pronounce correctly*, Dion. H. 1, 90.

Ὀρθόθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, θρίξ) *with hair up-standing*, or *making the hair stand on end*, φόβος, Aesch. Cho. 32; cf. ὀρθόκερως.

Ὀρθοθύρη, ἡ, f. l. for ὀρσοθύρη.

Ὀρθοκάθεδρος, ον, (ὀρθός, καθέδρα) *sitting upright*, Paul. Aeg.

Ὀρθοκάλαμος, ον, (ὀρθός, κάλαμος) *straight-stalked*: ὁ ὀρθ., the name of a plant, Diosc.

Ὀρθοκάρηνος, ον,= ὀρθοκέφαλος, v. l. Orph. H. 18, 8. [ᾰ]

Ὀρθόκαυλος, ον, (ὀρθός, καυλός) *straight-stalked*, Theophr.

Ὀρθόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, κέρας) *straight-horned*:—ὀρθ. φρίκη, horror *which makes the hair stand up like horns*, Soph. Fr. 922. cf. Poll. 2, 31, who explains it by ὀρθόθριξ.

Ὀρθοκέφᾰλος, ον, *with head erect.*

Ὀρθόκισσος, ον, ὁ, *upward-creeping ivy*, opp. to χαμαίκισσος.

Ὀρθόκοιλος, ον, prob. v. l. for ὀρθόκωλος.

†Ὀρθοκορυβάντιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Orthocorybantii*, a people on the borders of Media, Hdt. 3, 92.

Ὀρθοκόρυδος, ου, ὁ, *a very lark* (κόρυδος), of one with a thin bad voice, Alciphr. 3, 48; cf. Paroemiogr. p. 48, Juven. 3, 91.—The Mss. give ὀρθοκόρυζος.

Ὀρθόκραιρος, α, ον, (ὀρθός, κραῖρα) *with straight* or *upright horns*, epith. of horned cattle, Il. 8, 231, Od. 12, 348: *with upright beaks*, of the two ends of a galley which turned up so as to resemble horns, Il. 18, 3; 19, 344.—Hom. has it only in poet. gen. pl. fem. ὀρθοκραιράων.

Ὀρθόκρᾶνος, ον, (ὀρθός, κρᾶνον) *having a high head* or *crown*: τύμβος ὀρθ., *a high* funeral mound, Soph. Ant. 1203.

Ὀρθοκρῑσία, ας, ἡ, *righteous judgment*, Eccl.

Ὀρθόκνλλος, ον, *lame from stiffness of limbs.*

Ὀρθόκωλος, ον, (ὀρθός, κῶλον) *with straight, stiffened limbs*, Galen.

Ὀρθολεκτέω, ῶ,=sq.

Ὀρθολογέω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, λέγω) *to speak correctly.* Hence

Ὀρθολογία, ας, ἡ, *correctness of language*, Plat. Soph. 239 B.

Ὀρθομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *true prophecy*, Aesch. Ag. 1215: from

Ὀρθόμαντις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, μάντις) *a true prophet.* Pind. N. 1, 92; opp. to ψευδομάντις.

Ὀρθομαρμάρωσις, ἡ, the *whitewashing of upright walls.*

Ὀρθόμφᾰλος, ον, *with an upright boss*, πόπανον, Inscr.

Ὀρθονόμος, ον, *dispensing justice.*

Ὀρθόνους, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (ὀρθός, νόος) *of upright mind*, or *sound understanding*, Clem. Al.

Ὀρθοπάγης, ές, (ὀρθός, πήγνυμι) *fixed erect*, κίδαρις, Plut. 2, 340 C; cf. ἀπαγής.

Ὀρθοπάλη, ης, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πάλη) *wrestling in an upright posture*, opp. to κλινοπάλη, Luc. Lexiph. 5; cf. Lob. Paral. 370. [ᾰ]

Ὀρθοπεριπᾱτητικός, ή, όν, *walking about erect.*

Ὀρθοπληγιάω, ῶ, *to rear up*, as horses: from

Ὀρθοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πλήσσω) *striking upwards*; of a horse, *rearing*, Ar. Fr. 136.

Ὀρθοπλοέω, ῶ, *to sail straight forward*:—*to have a fair voyage*; hence, *to be successful*, Eurypham. ap. Stob. p. 557, 11, Clinias ib. 8, 26.

Ὀρθόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ὀρθός, πλέω) *sailing straight forward*:—*having a prosperous voyage*; hence, *successful*, cf. Soph. Ant. 190.

Ὀρθόπνοια, ας, ἡ, (ὀρθόπνοος) *upright breathing*: hence, *a kind of asthma, which only admits of breathing in an upright posture*, Foes. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Ὀρθοπνοϊκός, ή, όν, *affected with ὀρθόπνοια*, Hipp.

Ὀρθόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (ὀρθός, πνέω)=foreg., Hipp.

Ὀρθοποδέω, ῶ, (ὀρθόπους) *to walk straight* or *uprightly*, N. T.

Ὀρθόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πόλις) *upholding the city*, Pind. O. 2, 14.

Ὀρθόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὀρθός, πούς) *with straight feet*: *standing upright, going straight*, Nic. Al 419.—II. like ὀρθιος, *up-hill, steep*, ἀνθρωπέος ὑπὲρ πάγου, Soph. Ant. 985.

Ὀρθοπραγέω, ῶ, (ὀρθός, πρᾶγος) *to act uprightly*, Arist. Pol. 1, 13, 10.

Ὀρθοπρίων, ονος, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πρίων) *an instrument for trepanning*, elsewh. τροπικός. [ῐ]

Ὀρθοπρόσωπος, ον, *of erect countenance.*

Ὀρθόπραμνος, ον, *with upright stern.*

Ὀρθόπτερος, ον, (ὀρθός, πτερόν) *with upright feathers* or *wings.*—II. *with a high row of columns*, Soph. Fr. 31.

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'Ορθοπτωτόν, οῦ, τό, = ὀρθῇ πτῶσις, *the nominative case*, Gramm.

'Ορθοπῡγιάω, ῶ, = ὀρθοπληγιάω, dub.

'Ορθοπύγιον, ου, τό, = ὀρθοπύγιον, dub. [ῠ]

'Ορθόπῡγος, ον, *with upright buttocks*, dub.

'Ορθορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ὀρθός, ῥῆμα) *correctness of speech* or *pronunciation : the right use of a word*, Themist.

'Ορθός, ή, όν, (akin to ὄρνυμι, ὀρθαί) *straight*, Lat. *rectus*:—I. in height, *upright, standing*, Hom., who usu. joins it with στῆναι, στῆ δ' ὀρθός, Il. 23, 271, etc. ; ὀρθαὶ τρίχες ἔσταν, 24, 359, cf. Hes. Op. 538 ; so, ὀρθῶν ἑσταότων ἀγορή, Il. 18, 246 ; freq. later, esp. of buildings, *standing, with their walls entire*, opp. to καθαιρεθείς, Thuc. 5, 42. — II. in line, *straight, straight-forward, in a straight* or *right line*, opp. to σκολιός, *crooked*, πλάγιος, *aslant*, ὀρθ. ὁδός, κέλευθος, αὐλαξ, Pind., etc. ; ὀρθὸς ἀντ' ἠελίοιο τετραμμένος, *straight, right* opposite the sun, Hes. Op. 725 ; ὀρθᾷ χερί, *straightway*, Pind. O. 10, 7 ; so, ὀρθῷ ποδί, Id. 13, 102, Fr. 148 ; but, ὀρθὸν πόδα τιθέναι is prob. *to put the foot out*, as in walking, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Eur. Med. 1166, (v. sub καταρρεφής) : for ὀρθὰ ὄμματα v. sub ὄμμα : βλέπειν ὀρθά, opp. to being blind, Soph. O. T. 419.—III. metaph. ;—1. *right, safe, happy, well, prosperous* ;—a. partly from signf. I., as, ὀρθὸν στῆσαι = ὀρθῶσαι, *to set up, restore*, Pind. P. 3, 95 ; so, στῆναι ἐς ὀρθόν, to stand *safe*, Soph. O. T. 50 ; ὀρθὰν φυλάσσειν Τένεδον, Pind. N. 11, 5 : πλέειν ἐπ' ὀρθῆς (sc. χθονός, as if νεώς), Soph. Ant. 190. — *b.* partly from signf. II., as, κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξελθεῖν, of prophecies, Id. O. T. 88 ; κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρίσαι, to waft *in safe course*, Ib. 695 ; and so, δι' ὀρθῆς, safely, Id. Ant. 994. — 2. *right, true*, ὀρθ. ἄγγελος, ἀγγελία, νόος, Pind., etc. ; γλῶσσα, Soph. Fr. 322 ; ὀρθᾷ φρενί, Pind. O. 8, 32 ; so, ἐξ ὀρθᾶς φρενός, Soph. O. T. 528 : ὀρθ' ἀκούειν, to be *rightly* called, Ib. 903, cf. Fr. 408 : ὀρθῷ λόγῳ, strictly speaking, *in very truth*, Hdt. 2, 17 ; 6, 68 :—so in adv., ὀρθῶς λέγειν, Hdt. 1, 51 ; ὀρθῶς ἔλεξας, thou hast *rightly* spoken, Lat. *recte dixisti*, Soph., and Eur., v. Valck. Diatr. p. 103 ; so, τὸ ὀρθὸν ἐξειρηκέναι, Soph. Tr. 374 ; ἐς ὀρθὸν φωνεῖν, Ib. 347 : κατ' ὀρθόν = ὀρθῶς, Plat. Tim. 44 B.—3. *upright, righteous, just*, like Lat. *rectus*, opp. to *pravus*, κατὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν δικάζειν, Hdt. 1, 96, etc. ; τὸ ὀρθόν, *uprightness*, Plat. Rep. 540 D.—4. of persons, *high-minded, steadfast, firm*, Lat. *erecto animo*, Plat. Theaet. 173 A : but also, *roused, excited*, like Lat. *spe, metu erectus, ἐπί τινι*, Isocr. 96 B ; διά τι, 348 A.—IV. ἡ ὀρθή,—1. (sub. γωνία) *a right angle*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 17, 7.—2. (sub. γραμμή) *a right, straight line*, Id. Anal. Post. 1, 5, 2 ;—though εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα is more common of *lines*.—3. (sub. πτῶσις) *the nominative*, Lat. *casus rectus*, as opp. to the oblique cases, Gramm.—V. Adv. -θῶς, v. supra III. 2 : freq. also *really, truly*, Plat. Phaed. 67 B : superl. ὀρθότατα, Hdt. 4, 59.

'Ορθοστάδην, adv., (ὀρθός, ἵστημι) *standing upright*, Aesch. Pr. 32, Luc. Gymnas. 3, etc., opp. to κατακείμενος. [ᾰ]

'Ορθοστᾰδίας, ου, ὁ, and ὀρθοστάδιος, ὁ, χιτών, *a loose, ungirded* tunic, which hung down *in straight folds*, from the neck to the ground, Lat. *tunica recta, talare*, v. sub στάδιος, στατός ; Müller Eum. § 34 : in Ar. Lys. 45, also ὀρθοστάδιον, τό. [ᾰ]

'Ορθοστᾰδόν, adv., = ὀρθοστάδην, Ap. Rh. 4, 1426.

'Ορθοστάς, άδος, ἡ, cf. ὀρθοστάτης III.

'Ορθόστᾰσις, ἡ, *an upright posture*, = ὀρθῆ στάσις, dub.

'Ορθοστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to stand upright*, Hipp. : from

'Ορθοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός, ἵστημι) *one who stands upright : an upright shaft, pillar*, Eur. Ion 1134 : κλίμακες ὀρθοστάται, *upright ladders*, Eur. Supp. 497.—II. a sort of *cake* used in funeral oblations, Id. Hel. 547, ubi al. ὀρθοστάδες. [ᾰ]

'Ορθόστρωτος, ον, (ὀρθός, στρώννυμι) τοῖχος ὀρθ., *an upright* wall *cased with marble*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 415, 54.

'Ορθοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ὀρθότης.

'Ορθοτενής, ές, (ὀρθός, τείνω) *stretched out, straight*, Opp. C. 1, 189.

'Ορθότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὀρθός) *straightness, upright posture*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 11 : *straight direction*.—II. metaph. *rightness, fitness*, τῶν ἐπῶν, Ar. Ran. 1181 ; oft. in Plat., and Arist.

'Ορθοτίτθιος, ον, and ὀρθότιτθος, ον, (ὀρθός, τιτθός) *with out-standing breasts*, like a young girl, *stantibus papillis* (Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 270).

'Ορθοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut in a straight line, direct aright*, τὴν ὁδόν, LXX. : and

'Ορθοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting in a straight line*, = ὀρθοδοξία, Eccl. : from

'Ορθοτόμος, ον, (ὀρθός, τέμνω) *cutting in a straight line, going straight*. —II. proparox. ὀρθότομος, ον, pass., *divided evenly*.

'Ορθοτονέω, ῶ, *to write* or *pronounce with the full accent*, v. ὀρθότονος. Hence

'Ορθοτόνησις, ἡ, *the use of the full accent*.

'Ορθότονος, ον, (ὀρθός, τόνος) *with the full accent* : hence τὸ ὀρθ., also ὀρθοτονούμενον, a word *with full accent*, opp. to τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν.

'Ορθοτριχέω, ῶ, *to have one's hair up-standing*. Hence

'Ορθοτρῐχία, ας, ἡ, *hair which stands on end*, Diosc.

'Ορθοτριχίω, = ὀρθοτριχέω.

'Ορθόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, φρήν) *of mind erect* or *excited*, Lat. *erectus animo*, Soph. Fr. 923.

'Ορθοφῠέω, ῶ, *to grow straight*, Theophr.

'Ορθοφῠής, ές, (ὀρθός, φυή) *of straight growth*, Theophr. Hence

'Ορθοφῠΐα, ας, ἡ, *straight growth*, Theophr.

'Ορθοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρθός, χαίτη) *with hair on end* or *mane erect*.

'Ορθόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ὀρθός) *to set straight* ;—I. in height, *to set upright, set up* one fallen or lying down, *raise up*, Il. 7, 272 ; 23, 695, and Att. : freq. of buildings, *to raise up, rebuild*, Eur. Tro. 1161, etc. ; or, generally, *to build*, Thuc. 6, 66, Xen., etc. : hence, ὀρθωθείς, *raised up*, Il. : and so in pass., *to stand upright*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10.—II. in a line, *to set straight, send straight* : hence pass., ἦν τόδ' ὀρθωθῇ βέλος, if this dart *go straight*, Soph. Phil. 1299 ; ὀρθοῦται κανών, the rule is *straight*, Id. Fr. 421, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 5. —III. metaph. (mostly from signf. I) *to raise up, restore to health, safety, happiness*, etc., Hdt. 3, 122, Soph. O. T. 39, Ant. 167, etc. ; ὀρθ. ἀγῶνας, *to bring* my trials *to a happy end*, Aesch. Cho. 584, cf. Eum. 897.—2. *to exalt, honour*, Σικελίαν, οἶκον, Pind. N. 1, 21, I. 6 (5), 95 ; *to make famous*, Id. P. 4, 106.—3. ὀρθ. ὑμνον, *to raise the lofty* song, Dissen Pind. O. 3, 3.—4. (from signf. II) *to guide aright*, γνώμην, Aesch. Ag. 1475.

B. in pass., of actions, *to succeed, prosper*, Hdt. 1, 208, Thuc. 3, 30, etc. ; τὸ ὀρθούμενον, *success*, Thuc. 4, 18 : —of persons and places, *to be safe* and *happy, flourish*, Soph. Ant. 675, Thuc. 2, 60.—2. *to be right, be true*, λόγος ὀρθοῦται, Hdt. 7, 103 ; ὀρθοῦσθαι γνώμην, Eur. Hipp. 247.—3. *to be upright, deal justly*, Aesch. Eum. 708, 772.

'Ορθράγορίσκος, ὁ, v. ὀρθαγορίσκος.

'Ορθρεύω, (ὄρθρος) *to rise early, to wake early*, Theocr. 10, 58 ; so, ὀρθρεύσουσαν ψυχὴν ἐκπληχθεῖσα, Eur. Tro. 162 ;—also in mid., Luc. Gall. 1 : and so in a general sense, *to wake, be restless*, γόοισιν ὀρθρευομένα, Eur. Supp. 978.

'Ορθρία, (sc. ὥρα) ἡ, *morning*. strictly fem. from ὄρθριος.

'Ορθρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for ὄρθριος, Anth. P. 5, 3. [ῐ]

'Ορθρίζω, = ὀρθρεύω, LXX.

'Ορθρινός, ή, όν, (ὄρθρος) later form for ὄρθριος, Anth. P. 6, 160, etc. ; ὀρθρινὸς οἰχεσθαι, Mel. 91 ; as adv., ὀρθρινὰ παίζειν, Id. 73. [ῐ usu. : but ᾰ thrice in Mel., where Gräfe proposes ὄρθριος, v. Jac. A. P. p. 89, 602 ; cf. ὀπωρινός.]

'Ορθριοκόκκυξ, ῡγος, ὁ, (ὄρθριος, κόκκυξ) *the early crower*, of the cock, Diphil. Incert. 12.

'Όρθριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ὄρθρος) *at day-break, in the morning, early*, H. Hom. Merc. 143, Theogn. 861 ; ὄρθριος παρεῖναι, ἥκειν, Ar. Eccl. 283, Plat. Prot. 313 B :—τὸ ὄρθριον, as adv., *in the morning*, Hdt. 2, 173 ; so, ὄρθριον, Ar. Av. 489, Eccl. 377.—Irreg. compar. and superl. ὀρθριαίτερος, -αίτατος.

'Ορθριοφοίτης, ου, ὁ, *an early comer* or *goer*.

'Ορθροβόας, ου, ὁ, (ὄρθρος, βοάω) *the early caller*, like ὀρθιοκόκκυξ, epith. of the cock, Mel. 72, cf. Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E.

'Ορθρογόη, ης, ἡ, *early-wailing*, epith. of the swallow, Hes. Op. 566, ubi al. ὀρθογόη, *loudly-wailing*.

'Ορθρολάλος, ον, (ὄρθρος, λαλέω) *early twittering*, epith. of the swallow, Anth. P. 6, 247. [ᾰ]

'Όρθρος, ου, ὁ, *the time before* or *about day-break, dawn, cock-crow*, Hes. Op. 575, H. Hom. Merc. 98 ; ὄρθρου γενομένου, ἅμα τῷ ὄρθρῳ, Hdt. 1, 196 ; 7, 188 ; ὑπ' ὄρθρου, just at *day-break*, Batr. 103 ; δι' ὄρθρων, Eur. El. 909 ; ἐς ὄρθρον, Theocr. 18, 56 ; κατ' ὄρθρον, πρὸς ὄρθρον, Ar. Vesp. 772, Eccl. 20 : τὸν ὄρθρον, absol., *in the morning*, Hdt. 4, 181 : ὄρθρ. βαθύς, the first dawn, the first appearance of day-break, Ar. Vesp. 216, Plat. Crito 43 A, Prot. 310 A. (From ὄρνυμι, Lat. *orior*, ὀρθός, *the rising time* of the sun, of man and beast.)

'Ορθρος, ου, ὁ, a mythical dog, son of Typhaon and Echidna that kept the herds of Geryoneus on the island Erythea, and was there killed by Hercules, Hes. Th. 309, cf. 293.

'Ορθροφοιτοσῠκοφαντοδικοτᾰλαίπωροι τρόποι, *early-rising base-informing sad-litigious plaguy* ways, Ar. Vesp. 505.

†'Ορθων, ωνος, ὁ. *Orthon*, masc. pr. n., a Syracusan, Anth. P. 7, 660.

'Ορθώνῡμος, ον, (ὀρθός, ὄνομα) *rightly named, named aright*, Aesch. Ag. 700 ; opp. to ψευδώνυμος.

'Ορθωσία, ας, ἡ, = ὀρθωσις, Suid.

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†'Ορθωσία, ας, ἡ, *Orthosia*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 650.—2. a city of Syria, Id. p. 670: also called 'Ορθωσις, ίδος, Dion. P. 914.

'Ορθωσία, ας, ἡ,='Ορθία, Pind. O. 3, 54.

'Ορθώσιος, ου, ὁ, Ζεύς, Lat. *Jupiter Stator*, Dion. H. 2, 50.

'Ορθωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρθόω) *a making straight, direction, guiding*, ὀρθ. ἐπῶν καὶ ἔργων, Plut. 2, 166 D.

'Ορθωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὀρθόω) *one who sets* or *keeps upright, a restorer* or *preserver*, Pind. P. 1, 109.

'Ορι- can hardly be right in compds., of ὄρος, *a mountain*: the regular form is ὀρο-, and when a long syll. was wanted, ὀρει-; and as this was often the case in poetry, the latter form was adopted even in prose: rarely ὀρεο-, ὀροι-.

'Ορίαῖος, α, ον, (ὄρος) *bordering on* or *forming the boundary*, λίθος ὁρ., a *boundary*-stone.

'Ορίβακχος, ὁ, (ὀρι-, Βάκχος) *Mountain Bacchus*, because his orgies were held there, Opp. C. 1, 24;—prob. better 'Ορόβακχος.

'Ορῑβάτης, ου, ὁ, dub. l. for ὀρειβάτης, v. Dind. Ar. Av. 276.

'Ορῑγᾰνίζω, *to be like* ὀρίγανον.

'Ορῑγανίς, ίδος, ἡ, =ὀρίγανος, Diosc.

'Ορῑγᾰνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with* ὀρίγανον, Diosc. 5, 61.

'Ορῑγᾰνόεις, εσσα, εν, *made of* or *with* ὀρίγανον, Nic. Th. 65.

'Ορίγᾰνον, ου, τό, an acrid herb, of which there were several kinds, Theophr., etc.; also, ἡ ὀρίγανος, Ar. Eccl. 1030, Clearch. ap. Ath. 116 D; ὁ ὀρίγανος, Ion ap. Ath. 68 B:—ὀρίγανον βλέπειν, to look *origanum*, i. e. to look *sour* or *crabbed*, like νᾶπυ βλ., Ar. Ran. 603. [ῑ]

'Ορίγναμαι, =ὀρίγνάομαι, dub. in Clem. Al.

'Ορίγνάομαι, dep. c. aor. pass. ὠρίγνήθην (Isocr. 419 E):—*to stretch one's self*, like ὀρέγομαι, ἔγχεσιν ἠδ' ἐλάτῃς αὐτοσχεδὸν ὠρίγνῶντό, *they fought with outstretched* spears, Hes. Sc. 190.—2. c. gen., *to stretch one's self after* a thing, *reach at, grasp at*, Eur. Bacch. 1255, Theocr. 24, 44, Plat. Ax. 366 A.—3. c. acc., *to reach, gain*, Dion. H. 1, 61.

'Ορίζω, Ion. οὑρ-: f. -ίσω: (ὅρος): —*to divide* or *separate from, as a border* or *boundary*, 'Ασίην τῆς Λιβύης, Hdt. 2, 16, cf. Soph. Phil. 636; also, ὁρ. τινὰ ἀπὸ γῆς, *to part, banish* one from..., Eur. Hec. 941: *to separate*, Τύρης ποταμὸς οὐρίζει τήν τε Σκυθικὴν καὶ τὴν Νευρίδα γῆν, Hdt. 4, 51, cf. Plat. Legg. 944 A, etc.—II. *to mark out boundaries, mark out*, Hdt. 3, 142, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 21, etc.: πόρον κυματίαν ὁρ., to make a track through the waves, Aesch. Supp. 545:—metaph., ὁρ. τι ἑξ τι, *to limit* one thing according to another, Thuc. 3, 82:—in pass., *to be bounded*, Eur. Ion 295, Thuc. 2, 96; ὡρίσθω μέχρι τοῦδε, so far let it go and no further, Id. 1, 71. —III. *to determine, appoint*, τινί τι, Aesch. Cho. 927, Eur. I. T. 979; hence c. inf., ὡρισαν θανεῖν, *appointed* her to die, Id. Ion 1222, cf. Soph. Fr. 19:—so, ὁρ. τινὰ θεόν, *to determine* one *to be* a god, *deify*, Mel. 21; *to appoint, lay down, νομους*, Soph. Ant. 452; so, ὁρ. ψῆφον, to give a vote, Eur. Hec. 259; ὁρ. θάνατον εἶναι τὴν ζημίαν, Lycurg. 156, 13; cf. Dinarch. 98, 6:—ὁρ. τινὰ εἰς μοῖραν, *to assign* one to his destiny, Eur. Antiop. 12:—in mid. *to mark out for one's self, appoint*, βωμούς, Soph. Tr. 237, cf. Xen. An. 7, 5, 13:—cf. sub ἑπαστρος. —2. esp. *to define a word*, Plat., and Arist.; more commonly in mid. than act.: cf. Arist. Top. 1, 8; 6, 1, etc.—IV. intr. *to border upon*, πρὸς τὴν 'Ασίην, Hdt. 4, 42.—V. διχηλίων ὡρισμένος τὴν οἰκίαν, *having* the house *marked with* ὅροι (cf. ὅρος I. 3) to the amount of 2000 drachms, Dem. 877, 11. Hence

'Ορίζων (sc. κύκλος), ὁ, *the horizon*, i. e. *the boundary line*, Cicero's *orbis finiens*, Tim. Locr. 97 A.

†'Ορίκαδμος, ου, ὁ, *Oricadmus*, masc. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 11, 1.

'Ορῑκός, ἡ, όν, (ὀρεύς) =ὀρεικός, ὀρ. ζεῦγος, a pair *of mules*, Plat. Lys 208 B, Isae. 55, 24, Aeschin. 42, 36.

'Ορῑκός, ἡ, όν, (ὅρος) *belonging to* or *like a definition*, Arist. Top. 1, 5, 1.

†'Ορικος, ου, ὁ, *Oricus*, son of Ariapithes, king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

'Ορικτίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, κτίζω) *dwelling on, haunting the hills, ὑς*, Pind. Fr. 267, ubi al. melius ὀρείκτῖτος.

'Ορῑμᾱλίδες, αἱ, v. sub ὀρομαλίδες.

'Ορίνδα, ἡ, =ὄρυζα, A. B. Hence

'Ορίνδης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread made of* ὄρυζα, Soph. Fr. 532.

'Ορίνω, *to stir, raise*, Lat. *agitare*, ἀελλα or ἄνεμοι πόντον ὀρ., Il. 9, 4; 11, 298, cf. Od. 7, 273; mostly metaph., θυμὸν ὀρίνειν, *to move* the mind, esp. by pity, Od. 4, 366, Il. 4, 208, etc.: also with desire or longing, Il. 2, 142; with sorrow, 14, 459; fear, Od. 24, 448; rage, 8, 178; so, κῆρ and ἦτορ ὀρίνειν, Od. 17, 47, 216; also, ὀρ. γόον, Il. 24, 760; ὀρυμαγδόν, Il. 21, 313:—pass. *to be stirred, roused*, ὠρίνετο θυμός, θυμὸς ὀρινθη, his heart *was stirred within him*, freq. in Hom.: esp. *to be affrighted, thrown into confusion*, Il. 11, 521, 525; 18, 223; ὀρινθέντες, *the affrighted*, Od. 22, 23.—II. *to move, go, hasten*, post-Hom. (From *ὄρω, ὄρνυμι, q. cf.)

'Οριοδείκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὅριον, δείκνυμι) =ὁριστής.

'Οριοθετέω, ῶ, (ὅριον, τίθημι) *to set boundaries*, LXX.

'Οριον, ου, τό, =ὅρος, *a bound, goal*; usu. in plur., τὰ ὅρια, *the boundaries, bounds, frontier*, Eur. Tro. 375, Thuc. 2, 12; ὅρια κελεύθου, *the limits* of a road, i. e. the road itself, Soph. Fr. 647. Dim. only in form.

'Ορίον, ου, τό, dim. from ὅρος, *a small hill*.

'Ορίος, ον, (ὅρος) *of boundaries*, Ζεὺς ὅριος, *guardian of boundaries and land-marks*, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Dem. 86, 16.

'Ορισμα, ατος, τό, Ion. οὑρ-, (ὁρίζω) *a boundary*, Hdt. 2, 17; and in plur., like ὅρια, Id. 4, 45, Eur. Hec. 16:—proverb., Μυσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὁρίσματα, of disputed points, Plut. 2, 122 C. —II. *a determination, appointment*.

'Ορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁρίζω) *a marking out*:—esp. *the definition of a word*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 8, cf. Top. 6, 1.

'Οριστέον, verb. adj. from ὁρίζω, *one must determine*, Plat. Legg. 632 A.

'Οριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁρίζω) *one who marks the boundaries*, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 21.—II. *one who determines*. τοῦ δικαίου, Dem. 199, 17; cf. A. B. p. 287. Hence

'Οριστικός, ἡ, όν, *qualified for defining*, Plut. 2, 1026 C.—II. ἡ ὁριστική (sc. ἔγκλισις), *modus indicativus*, Gramm.

'Ορκάνη, ης, ἡ, =ἑρκάνη, ἕρκος (from ἔρ-ω, εἴργω), *an enclosure, fence*, ὀρκ. πυργώτις, Aesch. Theb. 346: *a net, trap* or *pitfall*, Eur. Bacch. 611, in plur.

†'Ορκαορικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *Orcaorici*, a place in Phrygia near Pessinus, Strab. p. 567.

'Ορκᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, *an oath breaker*, Anth. P. 5, 250.

'Ορκη, ἡ, v. sub ὑρχη.

'Ορκίζω, =ὁρκόω, *to make one swear, adjure*, τινά: rejected indeed by the Atticists, but found in good authors, as Xen. Symp. 4, 10, Dem. 235, fin.; 678, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.—II. *to affirm upon oath*, τι.

'Ορκιητόμος, ον, ὁρκιηφόρος, ον, Ion. for ὁρκισο-.

'Ορκικός, ἡ, όν, =ὅρκιος.

'Ορκιον, τό, =ὅρκος, *an oath*, Il. 4, 158, Hdt. 1, 29, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.: also that which serves instead thereof, *a pledge, surety*, Pind. O. 11, 6.—II. usu. in plur., ὅρκια, τά, *the offerings and other rites used at a solemn oath* or *treaty*: hence also *that which is sworn to, the treaty, solemn agreement*, oft. in Hom. (esp. Il.), also in Hdt.; most freq. in phrase, ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν, to conclude *such a treaty*, Lat. *foedus ferire, icisse foedus*, Il. 2, 124; 3, 105, Hdt. 7, 132 (though Hdt. has sing. also in this signf., ὅρκιον ποιεῖσθαι, 1, 141, 143, etc.); so, φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν, to form friendship and *solemn bonds of alliance*, Il. 3, 73; and, of two parties, ὅρκια τάμνεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 70; ὅρκια δηλήσασθαι, ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλ., to violate *a solemn treaty*, Il. 3, 107; 4, 67; so, ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημῆναι, Il. 3, 299; κατὰ δ' ὅρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν, they trampled on *the treaties*, Il. 4, 157; ὅρκια συγχεῦαι, Il. 4, 269; ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι, Il. 7, 351; opp. to ὅρκια φυλάσσειν, Il. 3, 280: but, ὅρκια δοῦναι, to take *oaths*, Od. 19, 302, Eur. Supp. 1232; so, ὅρκ. παρεῖν, Ap. Rh. 2, 433.—Jupiter was the witness of such oaths, Il. 7, 69, 411.—2. sometimes *the victims sacrificed in taking these solemn oaths*, Il. 3, 245, 269, just like τὰ ἱερά, v. ἱερός II. 1. ('Ορκιον is not, with Buttm. Lexil. s. v., to be regarded as dim. from ὅρκος, but rather as neut. from ὅρκιος, with which ἱερόν or ἱερά may usu. be supplied.)

'Ορκιος, ον, rarely α, ον, (ὅρκος) —*belonging to an oath*, i. e.,—1. *sworn, bound by oath*, ὅρκιος λέγω, I speak *as if on oath*, Soph. Ant. 305, cf. O. C. 1637.—2. *that is sworn by*, ὅρκιοι θεοί, the gods *invoked at an oath*, who watch over its fulfilment and punish its violation, Thuc. 1, 71, 78; esp. the office of Jupiter, Ζεὺς ὅριος, Soph. Phil. 1324, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1027; ὅρκια Θέμις, Eur. Med. 209; ξίφος ὅρκιον, a sword *sworn by*, Eur. Phoen. 1677.

'Ορκιοτομέω, ῶ, = ὅρκια τέμνω: from

'Ορκιοτόμος, ον, (ὅρκιον, τέμνω) *swearing solemnly at a sacrifice*, Ion. ὁρκιητόμος: the form ὁρκοτομος is dub.

'Ορκιοφόρος, ον, *taking an oath*, Ion. ὁρκιηφόρος.

'Ορκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁρκίζω) *administration of an oath*, Plut. Cat. Ma. 17.

'Ορκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, later and less Att. form for ὁρκωτής.

'Ορκος, ου, ὁ, *the object by which one swears, the witness of an oath*, as the Styx among the gods, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, ὅς τε μέγιστος ὅρκος δεινότατός τε πέλει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι, Il. 15, 36, cf. 2, 755, Hes. Th. 400, 784, 805. H. Hom. Cer. 260; or as Jupiter among mortals, Pind. P. 4, 297. (This Buttm. Lexil.

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a, v., has proved to be the orig. signf. of the word:—Hence,—2. *an oath*, Hom.; he often has, ὅρκον ὀμόσαι, to swear *an oath*, cf. Hes. Op. 192; mostly with epith. μέγας, and καρτερός: ὅρκος θεῶν, *an oath by* the gods, Od. 2, 377: ὅρκος μακάρων, Od. 10, 299; ὅρκ. πλατύς, *a firm-based* oath, Emped. 123, 153.—ὅρκος μὴ ποιεῖν τι, *an oath* not *to* do a thing, c. inf. aor. et fut., Od. 4, 253; ὅρκον ἑλέσθαι τινός, to take *an oath* of one, i. e. make one swear, Od. 4, 746; also, Τρωσὶν ὅρκον ἑλέσθαι, Il. 22, 119: ὅρκους ἐπελαύνειν and προσάγειν τινί, to lay *oath* upon a man, put him on his oath, Hdt. 1, 146; 6, 62; ὅρκον δώδναι καὶ δέξασθαι, *to tender an oath to another* or *accept the tender from him*, Id. 6, 23, Aesch. Eum. 429: so, ὅρκον διδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 27; ἀποδιδόναι, to take it oneself, Dem. 443, 15; but also, ὅρκον διδόναι, *to propose an oath*—of either party, hence generally *to offer to swear*, Eur. Supp. 1232, cf. I. T. 747: ὅρκῳ ἐμμένειν, *to abide by* it, Eur. Med. 754:—for the early usages observed in taking oaths, v. Il. 14, 271: for the Att. legal use thereof, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15:—Proverb., ὅρκους ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω, Soph. Fr. 694, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 620.—II. Ὅρκος, personified, son of Eris, Hes. Op. 802 (which Virg. G. 1, 277, strangely enough, translates by *pallidus Orcus*); a divinity, who punishes the false and perjured, Op. 217, Th. 231, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3; Διὸς Ὅρκος, as servant of Jupiter, Soph. O. C. 1767. (Ὅρκος was orig. equiv. to ἕρκος, as ὀρκάνη to ἐρκάνη, ὁρκοῦρος to ἑρκουρος, from ἔργω, εἴργω, and so strictly *a check*, etc., *which holds* one *in from doing* a thing: hence Lat. *Orcus*, '*the bourne from which no traveller returns.*')

Ὁρκοσφάλτης, ου, ὁ, (ὅρκος, σφάλλω) *an oath-breaker.*

Ὁρκοτόμος, ον, v. ὁρκιοτόμος.

Ὁρκοῦρος, ου, ὁ, = ἑρκοῦρος, Mel. 129, 2;—ἕρκος and ὅρκος being orig. synon., Jac. A. P. p. 785.

Ὁρκόω, ῶ, (ὅρκος) *to make* one *swear, bind by oath*, Ar. Thesm. 276; ὁρκοῦν τινα μὴ ποιεῖν τι, Thuc. 4, 74; ὁρκ. τινα ἢ μὴν ἐμμένειν, Isae. 54, 17, c. acc. cognato, ὅρκον ὁρκ. τινά, Thuc. 8, 75, Ar. Lys. 187: cf. ὁρκίζω.

Ὁρκῦνος, ου, ὁ, = ὅρκυς, Ael. N. A. 1, 40, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 C.

Ὀρκύπτω, (ὀρθός, κύπτω) *to stand on tiptoe and lean forward*, so as to examine a thing, Lob. Phryn. 669.

Ὁρκῦς, ῦνος, ὁ, acc. ὁρκῦν, *a large kind of tunny*, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 61, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 5; cf. ὁρκυνος.

Ὅρκωμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρκόω) *an oath*, Aesch. Eum. 486, 768.

Ὁρκωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ὁρκωμοτέω) *a swearing, an oath*, N. T.

Ὁρκωμόσια, ων, τά, (ὁρκωμόσιος) *asseverations on oath*, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A.—II. like ὅρκια, *the sacrifice on taking a solemn oath* or *swearing to a treaty*, Id. Criti. 120 B.—III. ὁρκωμόσιον, ου, τό, *the place where a treaty* or *alliance has been sworn to*, Plut. Thes. 27.—Strictly neut. from ὁρκωμόσιος.

Ὁρκωμοσιάζω, = ὁρκωμοτέω, dub. form.

Ὁρκωμόσιος, α, ον, = ὅρκιος: v. sub ὁρκωμόσια τά: from

Ὁρκωμοτέω, ῶ, (ὅρκος, ὄμνυμι) *to take an oath*, τινί, to one, Aesch. Eum. 764: ὑπέρ τινος, for one, Eur. Supp. 1190: ὁρκ. θεοὺς τὸ μὴ δρᾶσαι, *to swear by* the gods that they did it not, Soph. Ant. 265: ὁρκ., c. inf. fut., Aesch. Theb. 46. Hence

Ὁρκωμότης, ου, ὁ, = ὁρκωτής. Hence

Ὁρκωμοτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, customary at the swearing an oath.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ὁρκώμοτος, ον, = ὅρκιος 2, *that which is sworn by*, Lyc. 707.

Ὁρκωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὁρκόω) *one who binds by oath*:—in a court of justice, *the officer who administers the oath*, Antipho 143, 8, cf. Cratin. Incert. 137 a, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 3.

Ὁρκωτός, ή, όν, (ὁρκόω) *bound by oath.*

Ὅρμα, ατος, τό, = ὁρμή, v. l. Soph. El. 1510.

Ὁρμᾶθεῖν, an aor. form belonging to ὁρμάω, *to rush* (as εἰκαθεῖν to εἴκω, etc., v. sub σχέθω), whence subj. ὁρμᾶθῶ, Eur. Andr. 859; but in mid. 189, ὁρμᾶθῇ is Dor. for ὁρμηθῇ, subj. aor. 1 pass. from ὁρμάω, v. Elmsl. ad l. (186.)

Ὁρμάθιζω, *to set in a row, string together.*

Ὁρμάθιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ᾰ]

Ὁρμάθος, οῦ, ὁ, (ὅρμος) *a string, chain* or *cluster* of things hanging one from the other (strictly, *a string of beads*, and the like, Plat. Ion 533 E), as of bats, Od. 24, 8; so, ὁρμ. κριβανιτῶν, ἰσχάδων, Ar. Plut. 765, Lys. 647; μελῶν, Id. Ran. 914; ἁμαξῶν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2: cf. ὅρμος 1.—In Od. some wrote ὁρμαθός.

Ὁρμαίνω, used by Hom. only in pres., impf. and aor. ὤρμηνα, always without augm.: (ὁρμάω). Strictly, *to move to and fro, set in violent motion*; but in Hom. always, *to turn over* or *revolve in the mind, to debate, ponder*, like Lat. *animo volvere* or *agitare*, ὁρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. 1, 193, Od. 4, 120, etc.; also more shortly, ὁρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα, Il. 10, 507; ἐνὶ φρεσί, Od. 4, 843, H. Merc. 66, φρεσί, Il. 10, 4, Od. 3, 151; ἀνὰ θυμόν, Od. 2, 156; and foll. by ὅπως, *to debate, ponder how* a thing is to be done, Il. 21, 137; 24, 680:—hence also,—2. ὁρμαίνειν τι alone, *to debate, ponder over, muse on*, like Lat. *meditari*, πόλεμον, πλόον, etc., Il. 10, 28, Od. 3, 169: so also, πολλὰ or ἄλλα δέ οἱ κῆρ ὤρμαινε, Od. 7, 83; 18, 345; ὁρμαίνων τέρας, Pind. O. 8, 54.—3. seemingly intr. *to think, muse*, ὡς ὤρμαινε, thus *he debated with* himself, Il. 14, 20; 21, 64; also followed by ἠ.., ἦ.., *to debate whether.., or..*, Il. 16, 435, Od. 15, 300; so too by εἰ...ἦ.., Od. 4, 789.—4. *to long for, desire, wish*, c. inf., Ep. Hom. 4, 16, Theocr. 24, 26.—II. after Hom.,—1. trans., *to set in motion, drive on* or *forth*, θυμὸν ὁρμ., *to gasp out* one's life, Aesch. Ag. 1388; *to excite, urge*, τινὰ ποιεῖν, Pind. O. 3, 45.—2. intr. *to get in motion, hasten, be impatient*, e. g. ἵππος ὁρμαίνει, Aesch. Theb. 394; κέαρ ὁρμ., Bacchyl. 26, 12: so, ὁρμαίνων, *eagerly, quickly*, Pind. O. 13, 119.—Poet. word.

Ὁρμάστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph. H. 31, 9.

Ὁρμαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who urges* or *spurs on.*

Ὁρμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: in the augm. tenses Hom. retains the augm: (ὁρμή).—I. transit. *to set in motion, urge, prick, spur, cheer on, rouse*, τινὰ εἰς πόλεμον, Il. 6, 338, Thuc. 1, 127; τινὰ πρὸς κλέος, Pind. O. 10, 24; στρατὸν ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 8, 106. cf. 1, 76, Eur. Or. 352: *to stir up*, πόλεμον, Od. 18, 376: ὁρμ. μέριμναν εἰς ἔργον, Eur. Phoen. 1063: ὁρμ. τινὰ ἐκ χερός, *to tear* from one's hand, Eur. Hec. 145:—pass., ὁρμηθεὶς θεοῦ, *excited, inspired* by the god, Od. 8, 499, cf. 4, 282; 13, 82.—II. more commonly intr., *to put one's self into violent motion, to hurry, rush*; hence c. inf., *to be eager to* do, ἰρηξ ὃς ὁρμήσῃ διώκειν ὄρνεον ἄλλο, *starts in chase* of, Il. 13, 64; for which, v. 62, he had ὦρτο πέτεσθαι: ὁσσάκι δ' ὁρμήσειε πυλάων ἀντίον ἀΐξασθαι, whenever he *started* to rush at the gates, *made an effort* at them, Il. 22, 194: so, ὁσσάκι δ' ὁρμήσειε στῆναι ἐναντίβιον, Il. 21, 265: absol. *to be eager* or *foremost*, Thuc. 8, 34.—2. *to purpose, set out with* a thing, Plat. Prot. 314 B; oft. also c. inf., Hdt. 1, 76; 7, 150, Soph. Ant. 133, Plat., etc.—2. *to rush headlong*, esp. *at* one, c. gen., Τρώων, Il. 4, 335; ἐπί τινα, Hes. Sc. 403, Hdt. 1, 1, Thuc., etc.; ὁρμ. ἐς φυγήν, Id. 7, 179; ἐς μάχην, Aesch. Pers. 394; ἐπὶ πύργωμα, Eur. Supp. 1221, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 238 B, etc.; ὁρμᾶν ἀπὸ τόπου, just like ὁρμᾶσθαι ἐκ.. (cf. infra), Thuc. 2, 19.

B. in pass., intr., like signf. II, with aor. mid. ὁρμήσασθαι, and still more freq. aor. pass. ὁρμηθῆναι, Hom., Hes., etc.; and so pf. pass. ὥρμημαι, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc., etc.:—1. c. inf., μὴ φεύγειν ὁρμήσωνται, *that they put* not *themselves in motion* to flee, Il. 8, 511; so, διώκειν ὡρμήθησαν, Il. 10, 359; ὡρμήθη κόρυθα κρατὸς ἀφαρπάξαι, *he hastened to* snatch.., Il. 13, 188; ἦτορ ὡρμᾶτο πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι, *was eager* to.., Il. 21, 572: generally, *to be eager, to long, purpose* to do, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 158; 7, 1, etc.—2. the object *for* or *after* which one goes is in genit., Il. 14, 488; 24, 595; also, ὁρμᾶσθαι ἐπί τινι, Od. 10, 214: also, ἐπί, ἐς, πρός τι, Thuc. 6, 9; 8, 47, 60, Plat. etc.; μετά τινος, *after* one, Il. 17, 605: the starting-point with ἐκ, ὡρμᾶτ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο, Il. 3, 142, cf. Hdt. 3, 98, Plat., etc.; or, ἀπό, Plat. Phaed. 101 D, etc.:—in historical prose, ὁρμᾶσθαι ἐκ.., *to start from, begin from*, esp. of the place where one carries on any regular operations, ἐνθεῦτεν ὁρμεώμενοι, *living there and going out from thence* to do one's daily work, Hdt. 1, 17; so of a general, *making that place his headquarters*, or *base of operations*, Hdt. 8, 133, cf. 3, 98; 5, 125, etc., Thuc. 1, 64; 2, 69, etc.: ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων ὁρμώμενος, *setting out, beginning* with smaller means, Id. 2, 65; cf. ὁρμητήριον.—3. absol. *to rush on, make a desperate attack*, Il. 13, 182, 496, etc., Od. 12, 126, and freq. in Hom.; also with ἐγχεῖ, ξίφεσι, etc., added, Il. 5, 855; 17, 530: also, *to be eager*, Soph. O. C. 1068: generally, *to make a start, go, depart*, Trag.; and so, ὁ λόγος ὥρμηται, the report *flies abroad*, the story *goes*, Wess. Hdt. 2, 56, cf. 7, 189; ὁ λ. ὥρμηται λέγεσθαι, Id. 4, 16; 6, 86, 4: so too, ὕβρις ἀτάρβητος ὥρμηται, insult *has gone* fearless *forth*, Soph. Aj. 197.

Ὁρμέατο, Ion. for ὥρμηντο, 3 pl. pf. pass. from foreg., Hdt.

Ὁρμειά, ἡ, v. sub ὁρμιά.

†Ὁρμενίδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Ormenus*, i. e.—1. Amyntor, father of Phoenix, Il. 9, 448.—2. Ctesius, Od. 15, 414.

†Ὁρμένιον, ου, τό, *Ormenium*, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 738: cf. Strab. p. 436.

Ὁρμενόεις, εσσα, εν, *having a long stalk*, Nic. Th. 840.

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Ὄρμενος or ὄρμενος, ου, ὁ, *a shoot, sprout, stem, stalk*, hence ἐξορμενίζω: also in plur. τὰ ὄρμενα, Posidipp. Syntr. 2. (Orig. prob. the same with ὄρμενος, part. aor. mid. of ὄρνυμι.)

Ὄρμενος, part. aor. mid. of ὄρνυμι, q. v., Il.

†Ὀρμενος, ου, ὁ, *Ormenus*, son of Cercaphus, grandson of Aeolus, acc. to Strab. p. 436, founder of Ormenium.—2. a Trojan slain by Teucer, Il. 8, 274.—3. another, Il. 12, 187; v. also Ὀρμενίδης.

Ὁρμεω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὅρμος II) *to be moored, lie at anchor*, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 7, 21; πρὸς τῇ γῇ, 7, 188; opp. to μετέωρος ὁρμ., Thuc. 4, 26; also in mid., ὁρμέονται ἐς τὸν πόντον, Hdt. 7, 188:—Proverb., ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς (sc. ἀγκύρας) ὁρμεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς, i. e. 'to be in one boat' with the many, Dem. 319, 8; ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκυραῖν ὁρμεῖν, 'to have two strings to your bow,' Dem. 1295, fin.; so, metaph., μέγας ἐπὶ σμικροῖς ὁρμεῖν, *to depend* on children for one's safety, Soph. O. C. 148; cf. sub σαλεύω:—metaph. also *to nestle*, ἐν σπαργάνοισι, Aesch. Cho. 529.

Ὁρμεώμενος, Ion. part. pass. of ὁρμάω, Hdt.

Ὁρμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὄρω, ὄρνυμι) *any violent pressure onwards, an assault, attack*, esp. *the first shock, onset* in war, Lat. *impetus*, Il. 9, 355: of a wild beast, Il. 11, 119: more freq. of things, ἔγχεος ὁρμή, *the force* of a hurled spear, Il. 5, 118, Hes. Sc. 365, 456; so πυρὸς ὁρμή, *the rage* of fire, Il. 11, 157; κύματος ὁ., *the shock* of a wave, Od. 5, 320; ὁ γονάτων, *spring* of knee, i. e. power to spring or leap, Pind. N. 5, 39; ποδὸς ὁ., *speed* of foot, Eur. El. 112.—2. esp. *the first stir* or *move towards* a thing; in Hom., *the beginning of* a thing, *first start* or *eagerness* in an undertaking, Il. 4, 466, Od. 2, 403; *a struggle, effort to reach* a thing, Od. 5, 416; so in Hdt.—3. later esp. *eagerness, violence, passion* or *appetite*, joined with ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Phil. 35 D, Soph. Ant. 135, Thuc. 3, 36: ὁρμὴ ἐπιπίπτει τινί, one feels an *impulse*, c. inf., Thuc. 4, 4; θεία ὁρμή, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; μιᾷ ὁρμῇ, with one *impulse*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9: c. gen., *eager desire of* or *for* a thing, Thuc. 7, 43.—4. simply, *a start* on a *march*, etc., ἐν ὁρμῇ εἶναι, to be on *the point of starting*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3; *an expedition*, Ib. 3, 1, 10, Polyb. (Hence ὁρμάω, ὁρμαίνω.)

Ὁρμηδόν, adv., *impetuously*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1070.

Ὄρμημα, ατος, τό, (ὁρμάω) *any violent act* or *feeling, eager longing, violence*:—only found in a disputed phrase, Il. 2, 356, 590, Ἑλένης ὁρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε, expl. by the old Gramm., *our* (the Greeks') *longings* and groans *for* Helen; by others, *the violence suffered by* Helen, and *her* groans. V. plura ap. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

Ὁρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ὁρμάω) *rapid motion.*

Ὁρμητήριον, ου, τό, (ὁρμάω) *any means of stirring up* or *rousing, a stimulant, incentive*, Isocr. 74 D, Xen. Eq. 10, 15.—II. (from mid. ὁρμάομαι), *a starting place, station*, whence all operations are carried on, as *a pirate's nest*, Dem. 409, 5; 445, fin.; a wild beast's lair, Plut. 2, 961 B; esp. *a military position, base of operations, point d'appui*, Polyb. 1, 17, 5; 5, 3, 9.—2. *the first start, beginning of* or *in* a thing, c. gen., Liban.

Ὁρμητίας, ου, ὁ, =sq.

Ὁρμητικός, ἡ, όν, (ὁρμάω) *impetuous*, ἡ ὁρμ. δύναμις, *appetite*, Tim. Locr. 102 E; ὁρμ. πρός τι, *eager for* a thing, Arist. Probl. 2, 31, 2, etc. Adv. -κῶς, ὁρμ. ἔχειν, Ath. 401 C.

Ὁρμιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ὅρμος) *a fishing-line of horse-hair*, Lat. *linea*, Eur. Hel. 1615, Plat. (Com.) al ἀφ' ἱερᾶς 3, Opp., etc.: the form ὁρμειά is dub. in Theocr. 21, 11, v. Spitzn. Pros. § 88, 1, *c.* [ῑ, except Eur. l. c. where it is short; ῐ also in Babrius 6, 3.]

†Ὁρμίαι, αἱ, = Φόρμιαι, Strab. p. 233.

Ὁρμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *an angler*: from

Ὁρμεύω, (ὁρμιά) *to angle, fish with rod and line.*

Ὁρμηδόλος, ον, *throwing a line, angling*, Anth. P. 6, 196; 7, 693. [ῑ in last passage; the other is uncertain.]

Ὁρμίζω: fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ: (ὅρμος II):—*to bring to a safe anchorage, bring into harbour, to moor, anchor*, ναῦν, Od. 3, 11; 12, 317, Hdt. 6, 107; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὁρμ., Thuc. 7, 59; ὕψι (or ἰνψοῦ) ἐν νοτίῳ ὁρμ., *to moor* a ship in the open sea, *let* her *ride at anchor*, Il. 14, 77, Od. 4, 785, (though the *anchors* in Hom. were but large stones, v. εὐνή II: ὁρμίσας ἕκαστον ἀσκόν, λίθους ἀρτήσας καὶ ἀφεὶς ὄκρυπερ ἀγκύρας, Xen. An. 3, 5, 10.—οἴκαδε ὁρμ., *to bring safe* home, to land, Eur. Tro. 1155.—II. mid., c. fut. ὁρμιοῦμαι, aor. ὡρμισάμην:—*to come to an anchor, anchor*, Hdt. 9, 96; ὁρμίζεσθαι πρὸς πέδον, *to come to* a place and anchor there, Soph. Phil. 546; so εἰς τόπον, Xen. An. 6, 1, 15, Dem. 80, 10, etc.; ταῖς ναυσί, Thuc. 8, 11: ὁρμ. ἐν, ὑπό or παρὰ τόπῳ, Xen.; but also,—2. metaph. *to be in haven*, i. e. *rest and in safety*; also, *to come to man's last haven—death*, Aesl. ap. Suid.; ὁρμίζεσθαι ἔκ τινος, *to rest, be dependent on* a thing, as, ἐκ τύχης, Eur. H. F. 203.

Ὄρμινον, ου, τό, Theophr., or ὁρμῖνος, ὁ, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D: a kind of *sage*: also written ὁρμινον and ὁρμῖνος. Hence

Ὁρμινώδης, ες, *like* ὁρμινον.

Ὁρμῖσις, ἡ, (ὁρμίζω) *a bringing a ship to anchor.*—II. (from pass.) *a coming to anchor, anchorage*, Ael.

Ὁρμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὅρμος, *a small necklace*, LXX.

Ὁρμισμα, ατος, τό, = ὅρμος II, Heraclid. Alleg. 61.

Ὁρμιστηρία, ας, ἡ, *a cord* or *chain for holding fast* or *hanging up* a thing, Diod. 17, 44.

Ὁρμοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὅρμος II, δίδωμι) *harbour-giver*, of a god, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Ὅρμος, ου, ὁ, *a cord, chain*, esp. *a necklace, collar*; the ladies of the heroic age wore them of gold and electron, Il. 18, 401, Od. 15, 460, Hes. Op. 74; so, χρυσεόδμητοι ὅρμοι, Aesch. Cho. 616, cf. Ar. Vesp. 677, Plat. Rep. 390 A: στεφάνων ὅρμος, *a string* of crowns, i. e. of praises, Pind. N. 4, 28; which is perhaps parodied in ὁρμαθὸς μελῶν, Ar. Ran. 914.—2. a kind of *dance, performed in a ring* by youths and maidens alternately, Luc. Saltat. 11.—II. *a roadstead, anchorage*, Lat. *statio navalis*: esp. *the inner part of a harbour, where ships lie.* (cf. λιμήν), Il. 1, 435, Od. 13, 101, Hdt. 7, 194, Trag., etc.—2. metaph., *a haven, place of shelter* or *refuge*, Eur. Hec. 450:—also, *pudenda muliebria*, Jac. Anth. 1, p. 64, 3, p. 210; cf. λιμήν 3.—III. in Anth. P. 9, 296, it seems to be a ship's *cable*: and Hesych. quotes ὄρμοι (sic) in the signf. of *shoe-strings*. (That ὅρμος I belongs to the root εἴρω, Lat. *sero, to tie, fasten*, and is akin to εἱρμός and ἕρμα III, is certain: Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἕρμα 2, assumes ὅρμος II, as radically different, and refers it to ὁρμάω, ὄρνυμι; but this seems needless, since ὅρμος II, is nothing but *a place where ships are fastened.* For distinction some Gramm. write ὁρμός, in signf. I.)

Ὀρνᾶπέτιον, ου, τό, Boeot. for ὀρνεῖον, Ar. Ach. 913.

Ὀρνεάζομαι, (ὄρνεον) dep., *to catch birds*: proverb. *to carry the head high*, like a fowler looking out for birds, ap. Hesych.

†Ὄρνεαί, ῶν, αἱ, and poet. Ὀρνειαί, *Orneae*, an ancient city of Argolis on the borders of Sicyonia, seat of the ancient Cinyrii, Il. 2, 571; Thuc. 6, 7.—2. a town between Corinth and Sicyon, Strab. p. 376.

Ὀρνεᾶκός, ἡ, όν, *of* or *belonging to birds.*

†Ὀρνεάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. Ὀρνείτης, *of Orneae*, of Ὀρνεᾶται, *the Orneatae, inhab. of Orneae*, Hdt. 8, 73; Thuc. 6, 7. [ᾶ]

Ὀρνεόβρωτος, ον, *eaten by birds.*

Ὀρνεοθρευτικός, ἡ, όν, (ὄρνεον, θρεύω) *skilled in bird-catching*; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Ath. 25 D.

Ὀρνεόμαντις, ὁ, (ὄρνεον, μάντις) *one who predicts from the flight of birds.*

Ὀρνεομῖγής, ές, (ὄρνεον, μίγνυμι) *half-bird, half-man.*

Ὀρνεόμικτος, ον, = foreg.

Ὀρνεομορφος, (ὄρνεον, μορφή) *bird-shaped*, Procl.

Ὄρνεον, ου, τό, = ὄρνις, *a bird*, Il. 13, 64, Thuc. 2, 50, Plat., etc.—II. τὰ ὄρνεα, *the bird-market*, Ar. Av. 13; cf. ἰχθύς II.

Ὀρνεοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where birds are sold*: from

Ὀρνεοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνεον, πωλέω) *a dealer in birds.*

Ὀρνεοσκοπέω, ὦ, = ὀρνιθοσκοπέω. Hence

Ὀρνεοσκοπητικός, ἡ, όν, *of* or *belonging to augury.*

Ὀρνεοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, = ὀρνεθοσκοπία.

Ὀρνεοσκόπος, ον, = ὀρνιθοσκόπος.

Ὀρνεοτρόφος, ον, = ὀρνιθοτρόφος.

Ὀρνεόφοιτος, ον, (ὄρνεον, φοιτάω) *frequented by birds*, Anth. P. 10, 11.

Ὀρνεόω, ὦ, = ὀρνιθόω.

†Ὄρνευς, έως, ὁ, *Orneus*, son of Erechtheus, Paus. 2, 25, 5.

Ὀρνεώδης, ες, = ὀρνιθώδης, *of a fickle man*, Plut. 2, 44 C.

Ὀρνιθαγρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a bird-catcher.*

Ὀρνιθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρνις, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 62, Nicostr. Ἀλάβρα 2. [ᾰ]

Ὀρνίβαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνις, ἄρχω) *king of birds*, Ar. Av. 1215. [ῐ]

Ὀρνίθεια, ας, ἡ, (ὀρνιθεύομαι) *observation of the flight* or *cries of birds*, for divination, Polyb. 6, 26, 4.

Ὀρνίθειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ar. Av. 865 (ὄρνις): *of* or *belonging to a bird, rôti ὄρν., birds-flesh.* Ar. Ran. 510, Nub. 338, Xen., etc.:—τὸ ὀρνίθειον, *a haunt of birds*, A. B. p. 54. [ῐ]

Ὀρνίθεος, ον, poet. for ὀρνίθειος, Arat. 274. [where it must be pronounced as a trisyll.]

Ὀρνιθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρνιθεύω) *a fowler, bird-catcher*, Ar. Av. 526, Plat. Legg. 824 B, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 8.

Ὀρνιθευτική, ῆς, ἡ, v. sub ὀρνιθοθηρευτική.

Ὀρνιθεύω, (ὄρνις) *to catch, set, trap, snare birds*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 16.—II. ὀρνιθεύομαι, dep. mid. = οἰωνίζομαι, *to observe the flight* or *cries of birds* for divination, Dion. H. 4, 13

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'Ορνιθϊακός, ή, όν, (ὄρνις) *belonging to birds*: τὰ ὀρνιθιακά, *a history of birds*.

'Ορνιθίας, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνις) ὀρνιθίαι ἄνεμοι, the north winds in winter and spring, *which brought the birds of passage*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 5, 10, Mund. 4, 15:—hence in Ar. Ach. 877, χειμὼν ὀρνιθίας, a tempest *of birds*.—II. *a dealer in birds*, Liban.

'Ορνιθικός, ή, όν, (ὄρνις) *belonging* or *peculiar to birds*, Luc.

'Ορνίθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρνις, *a little bird*, Hdt. 2, 77: esp. *a chicken*, Cratin., etc. [νῐ]

'Ορνίθιος, α, ον,=ὀρνίθειος. [ῐ]

'Ορνιθοβοσκεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where birds are fed, an aviary, poultry-house*: from

'Ορνιθοβόσκος, ον, (ὄρνις, βόσκω) *feeding, keeping birds* or *poultry*.

'Ορνιθόγαλον, ου, τό, a plant, *the star of Bethlehem*, Diosc. 2, 174: in Plin., *ornithogalé*.

'Ορνιθογενής, ές, = ὀρνιθόγονος, Artemid. 1, 39.

'Ορνιθογνώμων, ον, (ὄρνις, γιγνώσκω) *knowing in birds*, Ael. N. A. 16, 2.

'Ορνιθογονία, ας, ή, *the generating of birds*:—*a brood of chickens*; from

'Ορνιθόγονος, ον, (ὄρνις, *γένω) *sprung from a bird*, Ἑλένη, Eur. Or. 1387.

'Ορνιθοειδής, ές, (ὄρνις, εἶδος) *like birds*: esp. *like poultry*.

'Ορνιθοθήρα, ας, ή, (ὄρνις, θήρα) *a catching* or *killing of birds*. Hence

'Ορνιθοθήρας, ου, ὁ, *a bird-catcher, fowler*, Ar. Av. 62. Hence

'Ορνιθοθηρώω, ῶ, *to catch birds*, Teleclid. Pryt. 8, Lob. Phryn. 627.

'Ορνιθοθηρευτικός, ή, όν, (ὄρνις, θηρεύω) *belonging to bird-catching*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of bird-catching, fowling*, Plat. Soph. 220 B, ubi tamen Bekk. e Codd. ὀρνιθευτική.

'Ορνιθοθηρία, ας, ή,=ὀρνιθοθήρα.

'Ορνιθοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνις, κάπηλος) *a dealer in birds*, Critias 61. [ᾰ]

'Ορνιθοκομεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where birds*, esp. *poultry, are kept*: from

'Ορνιθοκόμος, ον, (ὄρνις, κομέω) *keeping birds*, esp. *poultry*.

'Ορνιθοκόος, ον, *understanding birds*.

'Ορνιθοκρίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνις, κρίνω) *one who interprets the flight* or *cries of birds*. [κρῐ]

'Ορνιθολόγος, ον, (ὄρνις, λέγω) *speaking* or *treating of birds*.

'Ορνιθολόχος, ον, Dor. ὀρνιλ-, (ὄρνις, λοχάω) *lying in wait for birds*, ὁ ὀρν., *a bird-catcher, fowler*, Pind. I. 1, 67.

'Ορνιθομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be bird-mad*, Ar. Av. 1273, etc.: from

'Ορνιθομᾰνής, ές, (ὄρνις, μαίνομαι) *mad after birds, bird-mad*, Ath. 464 D. Hence

'Ορνιθομᾰνία, ας, ή, *madness after birds*.

'Ορνιθόμορφος, ον, (ὄρνις, μορφή) *bird-shaped*.

'Ορνιθόομαι, (ὄρνις) as pass., *to be changed into a bird*, Ath. 393 E.

'Ορνιθόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄρνις, παῖς) *born of a bird*; hence, *like a bird*, Lyc. 731, cf. Lob. Phryn. 500.

'Ορνιθοπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ὄρνις, πέδη) *a snare for birds*, Anth. P. 9, 396.

'Ορνιθοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in birds*.

'Ορνιθοσκοπέω, ῶ, like ὀρνεοσκοπέω, *to observe birds, interpret their flight and cries*, Lat. *augurium capere*, LXX.: from

'Ορνιθοσκόπος, ον, (ὄρνις, σκοπέω) *observing and predicting by the flight and cries of birds*, Lat. *augur, auspex*: θῦκος ὀρν., *an augur's* seat, Lat. *templum augurale*, Soph. Ant. 999.

'Ορνιθοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a bird* or *poultry-house*: from

'Ορνιθοτροφέω, ῶ, *to keep birds*, esp. *poultry*, Geop.: and

'Ορνιθοτροφία, ας, ή, *a keeping of birds*, Plut. Pericl. 13: from

'Ορνιθοτρόφος, ον, (ὄρνις, τρέφω) *keeping birds*, Diod.

'Ορνιθοφάγος, ον, (ὄρνις, φαγεῖν) *eating birds*, Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 11.

'Ορνιθοφυής, ές, (ὄρνις, φυή) *of a bird's nature* or *shape*, Ath. 491 D.

'Ορνιθώδης, ες, contr. for ὀρνιθοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 2.

'Ορνιθών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a poultry-house* or *yard*.

Ἡ Ὀρνίθων πόλις, ή, (*city of birds*) *Ornithopolis*, a city of Phoenicia, Strab. p. 758.

'Όρνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, poet. for ὀρνίθειος, Anth. P. 9, 377.

'Όρνις, ὁ, but also ἡ Il. 9, 323; 14, 290, and oft. in Att.; gen. ὄρνίθος, etc.; acc. sing. ὄρνιθα and ὄρνιν, neither in Hom.: the plur. ὄρνιθες, etc., post-Hom. Collat. forms of nom. and acc. ὄρνεις or ὄρνῐς, Alcman 21 and Att.; gen. ὀρνεων (formed like πόλις), cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 476. The Dor. form the trisyll. cases by χ, ὀρνίχος, ὀρνίχες, etc., as if from a nom. ὄρνιξ.—On the gender and declens. v. Ath. 373 sq.—I. *a bird*, Hom., both the wild bird of prey and the domestic fowl: oft. added to the names of birds, ὄρνις ἀηδών, ὄρνις πέρδιξ, Soph. Aj. 629, Fr. 300:—also like οἰωνός, *a bird of omen*, from the flight or cries of which the augur divined, Hes. Op. 826; δεξιός, ἀριστερός, κακὸς ὄρνις, Hom.: hence,—II. metaph., like Lat. *avis* for *augurium, the omen* or *prophecy taken from the flight* or *cries of birds*, Hom. (in this signf. always in sing.); in full, ὀρνίθων οἰωνίσματα, Eur. Phoen. 839; cf. οἰωνός.—2. generally, *an omen, fateful presage*, without direct reference to birds, Il. 24, 219, Pind. P. 4, 33; cf. sub δύσις, et v. Ar. Av. 719, who is very witty on this usage.—III. in Att., ὁ ὄρνις is usu. *a cock*, Soph. Fr. 900; ἡ ὄρνις, *a hen*, being the commonest and most useful of domestic fowls; more fully, ὄρνις ἐνοίκιος, Aesch. Eum. 866; θήλεια ὄρνις, Soph. Fr. 424, cf. Br. Ar. Av. 102; and so in Bucolic writers, as Theocr. 22, 72; 24, 63, cf. Schäf. Mosch. 3, 50.—IV. in plur. sometimes *the bird-market*, Br. Ar. Av. 13, Dem. 417, 21; cf. ὀρνεον.—V. Μουσῶν ὄρνιθες, *song-birds*, i. e. *poets*, Kiessl. Theocr. 7, 47.—VI. proverbs: ποταινὸν ὄρνιν στώκειν, Aesch. Ag. 394; ἁφαντος, ὡς ὄρνις ἐκ χερῶν, Eur. Hipp. 828; ὀρνίθων γάλα, 'pigeon's milk,' i. e. any marvellous dainty or good-fortune, Ar. Vesp. 508, 1671; cf. ὄνος. (Prob. from *ὄρω, ὀρνυμι.) [Hom. has ῐ in nom., Il. 9, 323 (in arsis), Il. 12, 218, H. Hom. 18, 17 (in thesis); but ὄρνῐς, Il. 24, 219. In Trag. it seems usu. ὄρνῐς, -ῖν, but in Aristoph. usu. ῐ, Pors. Hec. 204. For later Ep., though they oft. use ῐ in nom., no absolute rule can be given: yet the Gramm. call ὄρνις Attic, Draco p. 71, 7, E. M. p. 632, 3. Spitzner Anleit. z. Griech. Prosodie, p. 37, tries to explain this uncertainty by a double form, ὄρνῐς -ῑθος -ῖν, ὄρνῐς -ῑος -ῖν. In trisyll. cases ῐ always.]

'Ορνιχολόχος, ον, Dor. for ὀρνιθολόχος, Pind.

'Ορνίχος, -χα, Dor. gen., and acc. of ὄρνις, Pind.

'Ορνῡμι or -ύω [ῡ]: lengthd. form of root ΟΡ- (v. sub fin., and ὄρος), *to stir up*, Hom., who only uses imperat. ὄρνῦθι, ὄρνῦτε, taking the rest of the pres. and impf. from ὀρνύω [ῡ]; fut. ὄρσω, Il. 4, 16; aor. ὦρσα, ας, ε, part. ὄρσας, very freq. in Hom.: also ὄρσασκε, Il. 17, 423.—Mid. ὄρνῡμαι, *to stir one's self*, in Hom. only 3 sing. ὄρνυται, imperat. ὄρνυσθε, part. ὀρνύμενος: impf. ὠρνύμην, Hom. only 3 sing. and pl. ὤρνῦτο, ὤρνυντο. Fut. ὄρσομαι, not in Hom., who has instead a fut. 2 ὀροῦμαι, 3 sing. ὀρεῖται, Il. 20, 140. Aor. ὠρόμην, 3 sing. ὦρτο, only in Il., but much more freq. contr. ὤρτο, 3 pl. without augm. ὄρντυ, Od. 3, 471; also ὀρέοντο, Il. 2, 398: 3 sing. subj. ὄρηται, Od.: imperat. ὄρσο or ὄρσεο, Hom., Ion. contr. ὄρσεν, Il.: inf. ὄρθαι (not ὠρθαι), Il. 8, 474, contr. for ὀρέσθαι: part. ὄρμενος, η, ον, for ὀρόμενος, Il.—Intr. only in perf. ὄρωρα, *I have arisen, am aroused*, in Hom. only 3 sing. ὄρωρε, subj. ὀρώρῃ, plqpf. ὀρώρει, also ὤρωρει, Il. 18, 498: the form ὤρορε, is usu. aor. trans., Il. 2, 146, Od. 4, 712, etc.; yet as perf. intr. in Il. 13, 78, Od. 8. 539, which however some take as if trans. —The pass. form ὀρώρεται, Od. 19, 377, subj. ὀρώρηται, Il. 13, 271,=ὄρωρε.—There is no pres. ὄρω or ὄρομαι, v. sub ὄρομαι.—The tenses are formed very like those of *ἀρω, q. v.

Radic. signf., *to stir, stir up*: esp., —I. of bodily movement, *to set on*, οἱ ἐπ' αἰετὸν ὦρσε, *to set on, let loose* his eagle upon him, Hes. Th. 523.—Mid. with perf. ὄρωρα, *to move, stir one's self*, εἰςόκε μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώσῃ, while my limbs *have power to move*, Il. 9, 610, Od. 18, 133, etc.: esp. in imperat. pres. and aor. mid., *arouse thee! up! arise!* in Hom. used just like ἄγε and ἴθι in exhorting, freq. with collat. notion of *haste, force*.—2. causal, *to make to arise, call forth*, Ἡμιτένειαν ἀπ' Ὠκεανοῦ, Od. 23, 348, cf. Od. 7, 169: *to awaken, arouse* from sleep, Il. 10, 518: of animals, *to rouse, start, chase*, Od. 9, 154; ἐξ εὐνῆς, Il. 22, 190.—Mid. *to stand up, arise*, esp. from bed, Ἠὼς ἐκ λεχέων ὤρνυτο, Il. 11, 2; ἀπὸ θρόνου, Il. 11. 645; absol., ὀρνυμένοιο ἄνακτος, Hes. Th. 843; so, ὦρτο λέναι, Hes. Sc. 40; hence, *to wake out of sleep*, esp. *to rise suddenly, spring up*: also c. inf., *to rise to do* a thing, *set about* it, ὀρν. ἴμεν, ἔργον ῥέξαι, εὕδειν, as we say, *to go to sleep*, Hom.; also with part., ὄρσο κέων, get up and go to bed, Od. 7, 342: *to begin*, c. inf., Il. 12, 279;—just like the intr. ὁρμάω and the pass. ὁρμάομαι. —3. *to stir up, rouse, encourage*, esp. to fight, against one, ἐπί τινι, Il. 5, 629; ἀντία τινός, Il. 20, 79; τινί, Il. 17, 72; εἴς τι, Pind. P. 2, 54; sometimes c. inf., μάχεσθαι, ἀμύνειν ὦρσε, *he cheered* him *on* to fight, etc., Hom., esp. of the suggestions of the gods: so, τόλμα μοι γλῶσσαν ὀρνύει λέγειν, *stirs* my tongue to speak, Pind. O. 13, 15, cf. Soph. Ant. 1060:—pass. and mid., *to be roused, stirred in mind*, θυμός, μένος, νόος ὤρτο, etc., of any vehement, esp. hostile, feeling, Hom.; against one, ἐπί τινα, Il. 5, 590; 11, 343; 21, 248; but elsewh. mostly absol., whereas ὀρίνω, usu. has a definite object of the excitement.—4. often used of things as well as persons, *to make to rise, call forth, cause, excite*, Lat. *ciere*, ὄρσαι ἱμερον, γόον, φόβον, ἔριν, πόλεμον, etc., also ἄνεμον, ἰθύελλην, etc., Hom.; χειμῶνα, Aesch. Pers. 496:—and in mid., *to come on*,

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to arise, ἀλκή, κλαγγή, ἔρις, πόλεμος, βοή, στόνος, etc., Hom.; so too, νυξ, πῦρ, ἄνεμος ὦρτο, etc., Hom.; πῦρ ὄρμενον, a fire *that has arisen*, Il. 17, 738; δοῦρα ὄρμενα πρόσσω, the darts *flying onwards*, Il. 11, 572: ἀφρὸς ἀπὸ χροὸς ὦρνυτο, *started from* the skin, Hes. Th. 191; ὀρνυμένων παλέμων, Pind. O. 8, 45; cf. παλινόρμενος and παλίνορσος. — Ap. Rh. often uses ὄρωρε for ἐστί, and ὀρώρει for ἦν.— The word is also freq. in Pind., and now and then in Trag., but very rare in prose. (From the root 'ΟΡ–, moreover come ὀρούω, ὀρίνω, ὀροθύνω, ὁρμή, ὁρμάω, ὁρμαίνω, prob. also ὄρνις, ὄρος, οὖρος, ὀρθός, ὀρθιος, δρθρος, the Lat. *orior, ortor, hortor*; akin also ῥώομαι, *ruo*, etc.)

†'Ορνυτίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Ornytus*, i. e. Naubolus, Ap. Rh. 1, 208.

†'Ορνυτίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ornytion*, son of Sisyphus, Paus. 2, 4, 3.

†'Ορνυτος, ου, ὁ, *Ornytus*, a Bebrycian, Ap. Rh. 2, 65.—2. v. 'Ορνυτίδης.—Others in Paus.; etc.

'Ορνύφιον, (not -ίφιον), ου, τό, dim. from ὄρνις, Bast Ep. Cr. 195.

'Ορνύω,=ὄρνυμι, q. v., Hom.

†'Ορξίνης, ου, ὁ, *Orxines*, a satrap under Alexander in Persis, Arr. An. 6, 29.

†'Ορόατις, ιος, ὁ, *Oroatis*, a river of Persis, Strab. p. 727.

'Οροβάγχη, ης, ἡ, (ὄροβος, ἄγχω) a parasitic plant, which seems from Theophr. to be *cuscuta*, our *dodder*; but from Diosc. 2, 172, it should be our *broom-rape*, *orobanché*. Also written ὀροβάκχη. Said to have been called also λειμόδωρον, ὀσπρολέων, λέων, λεόντειος πόα, λεοντεία βοτάνη and λύκος.

'Οροβάδες, al,=ὀρειβάδες, Gramm.

'Οροβάκχη, ης, ἡ,=ὀροβάγχη.

'Ορόβαχος, ου, ὁ, said to be *the fruit of the* παλίουρος, Nic. Th. 869.

'Ορόβακχος, ὁ, v. 'Ορίβακχος.

'Ορόβας, ᾶ, *a plant*, Diosc.

†'Ορόβατις, ίδος, ἡ, *Orobatis*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 28, 5.

†'Οροβίαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Orobiae*, a city of Euboea, near Aegae, Thuc. 3, 89.

'Οροβιαῖος, α, ον, *of the size of the* ὄροβος, Theophr.

'Οροβίας, ου, ὁ, *like the* ὄροβος, Archig., Diosc.

'Οροβίζω, *to fatten, feed with the* ὄροβος, Diod.

'Οροβῖνος, η, ον, *made of* ὄροβος, Diosc.

'Ορόβιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄροβος, Hipp.

†'Ορόβιος, ου, ὁ, *Orobius*, a Roman praetor, Ath. 215 A.

'Οροβῖτης, ου, ὁ, *like* or *of the size of the* ὄροβος, Diod.: fem. ὀροβῖτις, ίδος. [ῐ]

'Οροβοειδής, ές, (ὄροβος, εἶδος) *of the nature of the* ὄροβος, *like it*, Galen.

'ΟΡΟΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *ERVUM*, *the bitter vetch, a kind of pulse*, Theophr.—II. *the plant which bears it*, Id.

'Οροβοφᾶγέω, ῶ, *to eat* ὄροβος, Hipp.

'Οροβώδης, ες, contr. for ὀροβοειδής.

'Ορογενής, ές, (ὄρος, *γένω) *produced on the frontier*, Iambl.

'Ορογκοι, οἱ, *mountain-tops*, Dion. P. 286, Nic. Al. 41: in Hesych., ὄρογγοι. (Usu. deriv. from ὄρος and ὄγκος.)

'Ορογυια, ας, ἡ, poet. for ὀργυιά, Pind. P. 4, 406, Ar. Fr. 661.

'Ορόδαμνις, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from ὀρόδαμνος, Theocr. 7, 138.

'Ορόδαμνος, ου, ὁ, *a bough, branch*, shortd. ὄραμνος, Nic. Al. 616 (603).

'Ορόδεμνιάδες, ἀδων, αἱ, (ὄρος, δέμνιον) *couching on the mountains*, epith. of the mountain-nymphs.

'Οροθεσία, ας, ἡ, *the fixing of boundaries, a boundary*, N. T., ubi al. τὰ ὁροθέσια: and

'Οροθετέω, ῶ, *to fix boundaries*: from

'Οροθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, τίθημι) *one who fixes boundaries*.

'Οροθύνω,=ὄρνυμι, *to stir up, rouse, urge on*, usu. of persons, Il. 10, 332, etc.; also of things, ἐναύλους, ἀέλλας, Il. 21, 312, Od. 5, 292: — Ep. word used in pass., στάσις ὠροθύνετο, by Aesch. Pr. 200. (Merely a lengthd. form from *ὄρω, ὀρίνω, like ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθύνω.)

†'Οροιβάντιος, ου, ὁ, *Oroebantius*, an early Grecian poet, said to have lived before Homer, Ael. V. H. 11, 2.

†'Οροιδος, ου, ὁ, *Oroedus*, a king of the Paravaei in Epirus, Thuc. 2, 80.

†'Οροίτης, ου, ὁ, *Oroetes*, a Persian governor in Sardis, Hdt. 3, 120: in Luc. Contempl. 14, also 'Ορόντης.

'Οροιτύπος, ον,= ὀρειτύπος, Nic. Th. 5, 377. [ῠ]

'Οροκάρῡον, ου, τό, (ὄρος, κάρυον) *the mountain-nut*, a tree which grows near the Black sea, Strab. p. 74: but others prefer ὀρόκορνον, Lat. *cornus montana*. [ᾰ]

'Οροκτύπος, ον, *sounding on the mountains*, [ῠ]

'Ορομαι, dep. (οὖρος, ὁράω) *to watch, keep watch and ward*, Od. 14, 104. (Others refer this to the root *ὄρω, ὄρνυμι, but no such pres. as ὄρω is found in use: nor would the sense admit. of this deriv.)

'Ορομᾶλίδες, al, (ὄρος, μῆλον B) Dor. for ὀρομηλίδες, a kind of *wild apples*, Theocr. 5, 94, ubi olim ὀριμαλίδες, cf. ὀρι-.

†'Ορόντας, ου and α, and 'Ορόντης, ου, ὁ, *Orontes*, a Persian nobleman, put to death by order of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 2, 4, 8.—2. a governor in Armenia, Id. 3, 5, 17.—3. the last Persian ruler in Armenia, Strab. p. 531.—4. in Dem. 186, 25 a governor of Mysia, or acc. to others the river (sq.). — II. a river of Syria, formerly called Typhon, flowing from Libanus, Strab. p. 750.

†'Οροντοβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Orontobates*, a Persian, Arr. An. 1, 2, 3.

'Οροπέδιον, τό, (ὄρος, πεδίον) *a mountain plain, table land*, Strab.

'Οροπύγιον, ου, τό,=ὀρθοπύγιον. [ῠ]

'ΟΡΟΣ, εος, τό, Ion. οὖρος, *a mountain, hill, height, chain of hills*, freq. in Hom., who has both sing. and plur., in the usu. as well as the Ion. form, οὔρεα μακρά, νιφόεντα, etc.: so also in Hes., who (in Theog. 129) calls mountains children of Γαῖα, γείνατο δ' Οὔρεα μακρά, θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους.—Hdt. indeed prefers the Ion. form, but in all Mss. the usu. one is sometimes found, as 1, 43; 2, 8. (Perh. from same root as ὄρνυμι,—strictly *anything rising*.)

'ΟΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *SERUM*, *the watery* or *serous part of milk, whey*, Od. 9, 122: 17, 225; cf. Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 6. Eust. ad Il. c. —2. *the watery part of the blood*, Plat. Tim. 83 D.—3. *the watery part of tar*, elsewh. ὀρόπισσα, ὀρόπισσα. — 4. ὀρὸς σπερματικός, Plut. 2, 909 E. — The form ὀρὸς first occurs in Arist.—The Ion. form οὐρός is found in Nic. Th. 708,—which may indicate a relation to οὐρος, *urina*.

'Ορος, ὁ,=ὄρρος, q. v.

'ΟΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Ion. οὖρος, *a boundary, limit, frontier*, Il. 12, 421: *a landmark*, Il. 21, 405; (the word only occurs in these two places of Hom., and each time in Ion. form, which in Hdt. also is the only one):—*the boundary between* two objects is usu. expressed by putting both in gen., as, οὖρος τῆς Μηδικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἀνδικῆς. Hdt. 1, 72; ὄρον προτιθέναι τινί, to fix as the *limit* to a thing, Hdt. 1, 32. cf. 74; ὄρον τίθεσθαι, to lay it down for one's self, as Plat. Phaedr. 237 D, Dem. 548, 24; so ὄρον προγράφειν, Dem. 633, 3; πῆξαι, Lycurg. 157, 6; so, εἰς ὄρος παγῆσεται, Thuc. 3, 92; ὄρος πρόκειταί τινι, Hdt. 1, 216: also in plur., *bounds, boundaries*, ὑπὸ Κυλλάνας ὄροις, Pind. O. 6, 130; γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὄροις, Aesch. Pr. 666: — metaph., ὄροι θεσπεσίας ὁδοῦ, Aesch. Ag. 1154; for θῆλυς ὅρος, Ib. 485, v. sub ἐπινέμω.—2. in Hdt. 1, 93, οὖροι are *marking stones* (στῆλαι, ἐφ' αἷς γράμματα ἦν, bearing inscriptions.—3. so, in Att., this was the name for *stone slabs* or *tablets set up on mortgaged property*, to serve as a bond or register of the debt, ὄρον τιθέναι, ἐπιστῆσαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας, Isae. 59, 46, Dem. 876, 9: 1029, 27, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 106, 9.—II. *the broad piece of wood forming the upper part of the oil and wine press*, Aesch. Fr. 98, Menand. p. 63.—III. *a rule, standard, bound, limit, measure*, τὸν ἀναγκαίων, Plat. Rep. 373 E; *a principle*, as ὄρ. πολιτείας, Id. Rep. 531 A.—IV. in Aristotle's Logic, *the term* of a proposition, subject or predicate, Anal. Pr. 1, 1, 5, etc.:—but usu. *the definition of a term, its species*, Top. 1, 4, 2; 8, 2, etc.:—2. in mathematics, ὅροι are *the terms* of a proposition, Eucl. 5, Def. 9.—V. *a goal, end, aim*, Aristid. (Akin to Lat. *sors*, as ἄλοξ to *sulcus*.)

†'Ορος, ου, ὁ, *Orus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

'Οροσάγγαι, οἱ, Persian word for *the Benefactors of the King*, Hdt. 8, 85, Soph. Fr. 193; cf. Esther 6, 1. sq.

'Οροσπίζος, ου, ὁ, *the mountain-finch*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 5.

'Οροτύπος, ον,=ὀρειτύπος, ὑδωρ, Aesch. Theb. 85. [ῠ]

'Όρουμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρούω)=ὄρσμα, Gramm.

'Όρουσις, ἡ, (ὀρούω) = ὄρσις, ὁρμή, defined as φορὰ διανοίας ἐπί τι μέλλον, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 162.

'Ορούω, impf. ὤρουον, Eur. H. F. 972: f. ὀρούσω, H. Hom. Ap. 417: Hom. and Hes. use only the act. without augm.:—a shortd. part. δρουσα or ὀρουσα, Hes. Sc. 437, H. Hom. Ap. 417:=ὄρνυμι, intr., *to rise and rush violently on* or *forward*, Lat. *ruo*, *irruo*, *to move quickly, hasten, dart forward*, Hom., both of men and things: Hom. always joins it with a word expressing motion *to a place*, ἐς ἕδρανον ὀρούσας, πρὸς ῥα πλατύτιστον ὄρουσεν, Il. 11, 359; 2, 310: ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὀρουσαν, 14, 401; so Hes. Sc. 412, 436; or motion from a place, αἰχμὴ ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὀρουσεν, Il. 13, 565, etc.; so, ἐκ μέσων ἀρεστήτων ὄρουσεν, Aesch. Eum. 113; c. acc. cogn. to, ὀρ. πήδημα, Id. Ag. 826:—in Pind. P. 10, 95, as with all verbs of desire, the *object* is put in gen.:—c. inf., *to be eager to do*, Pind. O. 9, 155; not rare in Eur.—2. generally, *to rise, tower*, Opp. (From *ὄρω, ὄρνυμι.)

†'Οροφερνης, ους, ὁ, and 'Ορόφερνος,

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νης, in App. Ὀλοφέρνης, *Orophernes*, son of Ariarathes V. of Cappadocia, Polyb. 3, 5, 2; etc.

Ὀροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἐρέφω) *the roof of a house* or *ceiling of a room*, Od. 22, 298, Hdt. 2, 148, and Att.; pleon., καταστέγασμα τῆς ὀροφῆς, Id. 2, 155; ὀροφὴν διελεῖν, to take off the tiling, Thuc. 4, 48; cf. κέραμος:—*the woodwork of the roof*, usu. in plur. like Pliny's *contignationes*, Theophr.

Ὀροφηφαγός, όν, (ὀροφή, φαγεῖν) *roof-destroying*, πῦρ, Anth. P. 9, 152.

Ὀροφηφόρος, ον, (ὀροφή, φέρω) *bearing a roof*, of the tortoise, Anth. P. 9, 631.

Ὀροφιαῖος, α, ον, *belonging to the ὀροφή*, Inscr.

Ὀροφίας, ου, ὁ, (ὀροφή) *living under a roof*; μῦς ὀρ., the *common* mouse, opp. to μῦς ἀρουραῖος, Ar. Vesp. 206; ὀρ. ὄφις, a *tame house*-snake.

Ὀροφικός, ή, όν, (ὀροφή) *of* or *belonging to a roof*.

Ὀρόφϊνος, η, ον, (ὄροφος) *covered with* or *made of reeds*.

Ὀροφοιτάω, ῶ, =ὀρειφοιτάω, LXX: from

Ὀροφοίτης, ου, ὁ, =ὀρειφοίτης.

Ὄροφος, ου, ὁ, (ἐρέφω) *the reeds used for thatching houses*, λαχνήεντ' ὄροφον λειμώνοθεν ἀμήσαντες, Il. 24, 451, v. Spitzner Exc. xxxvi. — II. *a roof*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, Aesch. Supp. 650, Thuc. 1, 134, Plat.:—in plur., like Lat. *tecta*, ὄροφοι Φοίβου, i. e. his *temple*, Eur. Ion 89. Hence

Ὀροφόομαι, as pass., *to be roofed*, δοκοῖς, Plut. 2, 210 D. Hence

Ὀρόφωμα, ατος, τό, *a roof*, *cieling*, LXX.; and

Ὀρόφωσις, ή, *a roofing*, *cieling*.

Ὀροφωτός, ή, όν, *roofed* or *cieled*.

Ὀρόχθειος, ον, *hilly*, *mountainous*, Aesch. Fr. 146, 7, acc. to Herm. Opusc. 3, 50:—for ὀροχθοι, v. sub ὀργκοι.

Ὀρόω, Ep. for ὁράω, Hom.

Ὄρπετον, ου, τό, Aeol. for ἑρπετόν, Sappho 37, Theocr. 29, 13.

Ὄρπηξ, Att. δρπηξ, ηκος, Aeol. and Dor. ὄρπαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, *a sapling*, *young shoot* or *tree*, Il. 21, 38, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1425, Theocr. 7, 146; ὀρπακι βραδίνῳ, Sappho 34: hence of things made of such young trees, as *a goad* for driving cattle, Hes. Op. 466; *a lance*, Eur. Hipp. 221.—II. metaph., *a scion*, *descendant*. (Usu. deriv. from *ὄρω, as if ὀρόπηξ: acc. to others from ἄρπη, ὀρπή, so that the original notion would be that of *a point* or *spike*; cf. Lat. *urpex*, a harrow.) [In Anth. we find an acc. ὄρπᾰκα, v. Jac. A. P. p. 262.]

Ὀρράνός, οῦ, ὁ, Aeol. for οὐρανός, Sappho.

Ὀρρόπισσα, ἡ, (ὀρός 3, πίσσα) *the watery part of tar*, =πίσσανθος (q. v.), Theophr.

Ὀρροποσία, ας, ἡ, = ὀρροποτία: from

Ὀρροποτέω, ῶ, (ὀρρός, πίνω) *to drink whey*, Hipp. Hence

Ὀρροποτία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking of whey*, Hipp.

Ὀρροπύγιον, ου, τό, (ὄρρος, πυγή) *the rump* and *tail-feathers* of birds, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 9:—*the tail-fin of fish*, Id. 4, 1, 25:—(but Ib. 9, 32, 3 and 5, Bekk. writes οὐροπύγιον):—generally, *the tail* or *rump* of any animal, Ar. Vesp. 1075, Nub. 162. [ῠ]

Ὀρροπυγόστικτος, ον, (ὀρροπύγιον, στίζω) *having spotted* or *barred tail feathers*, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 D.

Ὀρρός, ὁ, v. sub ὀρός, *serum*.

Ὄρρος, ου, ὁ, *the end of the os sacrum*, on which the tail of beasts and birds is set, cf. ὀρροπύγιον:—in the human body, strictly *the space between the anus and pudenda*, = τράμις, ταῦρος: generally, *the tail*, *rump*, *bottom*, Ar. Ran. 222, Pac. 1239, etc. — Also written ὄρος. (Akin to οὐρά: cf. ὀρρωδέω.)

Ὀρρόω, ῶ, (ὀρρός) *to turn into whey*.

Ὀρρωδέω, ῶ, Ion. ὀρῥ-, f. -ήσω:—*to fear*, *dread*, *shrink from*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 34, etc. (always in Ion. form), Eur. El. 831, Ar. Eq. 126, etc.; c. gen. rei, *to fear for* or *because of* a thing, Hdt. 1, 111; so, ὑπέρ τινος, Lys. 180, 10; ὀρρ. περὶ ἐμαυτῷ, Thuc. 6, 9: ὀρρ. ὅτι..., Hdt. 8, 70; but more usu. μή..., 1, 9, etc.; also c. inf., ὀρρ. θανεῖν, Eur. Hec. 768. (Not a compd. of ὄρρος, δέος, from the notion of *dropping the tail*; — the Ion. form ὀρρωδέω is enough to refute this, and no doubt the word, like the kindred Lat. *horreo*, *horresco*, is onomatop., expressing the *shuddering*, etc., of fear.) Hence

Ὀρρωδής, ές, *fearful*, *shy*. Adv. -δῶς.

Ὀρρώδης, ες, (ὀρρός, εἶδος) *like whey*, *serous*, Hipp.

Ὀρρωδία, ας, ἡ, (ὀρρωδέω) *fear*, *affright*, *dread*, Eur. Phoen. 1389, etc.; ὀρρ. μή..., Med. 317; ἐν ὀρρ. ἔχειν τι, Thuc. 2, 89.

Ὄρσας, part. aor. of ὄρνυμι, Hom.

Ὄρσασκε, Ion. 3 aor. of ὄρνυμι, for ὦρσε, Il. 17, 423.

†Ὀρσέας, ου, ὁ, *Orseas*, masc. pr. n., Pind. I. 4, 123.

†Ὀρσεδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Orsedice*, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Ὄρσεο, ὄρσευ, Homer. imperat. aor. mid. of ὄρνυμι, v. ὄρσο.

†Ὀρσηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *Orseïs*, a nymph, Apollod. 1, 7, 2.

Ὀρσῐγύναικα, τόν, acc. sing., *one who excites women*, epith. of Bacchus, Poët. ap. Plut. 2, 607 C, 671 C.—No nom. was in use, Lob. Phryn. 659. [ῠ]

Ὀρσίκτῡπος, ον, (ὄρνυμι, κτύπος) *stirring* or *making noise*: Ζεύς, *the rouser of thunder*, Pind O. 10 (11), 97.

†Ὀρσίλοχος, ου, ὁ, *Orsilochus*, son of Alpheus, ruler of Pherae in Messenia, Il. 5, 545.—2. son of Diocles, Il. 5, 542.—3. a Trojan, Il. 8, 274.—4. pretended son of Idomeneus, Od. 13, 260.—5. an Athenian, Ar. Lys. 725.

Ὀρσῐνεφής, ές, (ὄρνυμι, νέφος) *cloud-raising*, Homer's νεφεληγερέτα, Pind. N. 5, 62.

Ὀρσῐπετής, ές, *raising its flight*, *soaring*.

Ὀρσίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄρνυμι, πούς) *raising the foot*; hence *swift-footed*, ἔλαφοι, Anth. P. 15, 27. [ῐ]

†Ὀρσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Orsippus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 8. — 2. a victor in the Olympic games, Paus. 1, 44, 1.

Ὀρσίτης, ου, ὁ, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.

†Ὀρσιφαντος, ου, ὁ, *Orsiphantus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 227.

Ὄρσο, imperat. aor. mid. of ὄρνυμι, *bestir thee! up!* Hom., who also uses ὄρσεο for it, and (in Il.) the contr. Ion. form ὄρσευ.

†Ὀρσοβία, ας, ἡ, *Orsobia*, fem. pr. n., Paus. 2, 28, 6.

Ὀρσοδάκνη, ης, ἡ, an insect *which eats the buds of plants*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 21. — (The word ὀρσός, *a bud*, is not found in use.)

Ὀρσοθύρη, ης, ἡ, (ὄρνυμι, θύρα) prob. *a door approached by steps* or *stairs*, Od. 22, 126, 333; ἀν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν, Ib. 132; also in Simon. 219 [where υ appears to be long]. [ῠ]

Ὀρσολοπεύω or -έω, ῶ, *to provoke*, *assault*, c. acc., ἡ με βοῶν ἕνεχ' ὠδὲ χολούμενος ὀρσολοπεύεις, H. Hom. Merc. 308; μύθῳ ὀνειδείῳ ὀρσολοπεύει, Max. Tyr. 107:—pass., θυμὸς ὀρσολοπεῖται, my heart *is troubled*, Aesch. Pers. 10, though the MSS. have ὀρσοπολεῖται: from

Ὀρσόλοπος, ον, *eager for the fray*, *tempestuous*, epith. of Mars, Anacr. 74. (Said to be deriv. from ὄρνυμι and λοπός, λόφος, *bristling the mane*: but prob. only a poet. form from ὄρνυμι, ὄρσω, and so is sometimes written ὀρσόπολος, ὀρσοπολεύω.)

Ὀρσός, Lacon. for ὀρθός, Ar. Lys. 995.

Ὀρσότης, ητος, ἡ, = ὁρμή, Cratias ap. Dind. Gr. Graec. 1, p. 40.

Ὀρσοτρίαινᾰ, gen. ᾶ, acc. ᾶν, Dor. for -τριαίνης, ου, ην, (ὄρνυμι, τρίαινα) *the wielder of the trident*, Pind. O. 8, 64, P. 2, 22, N. 4, 140.

Ὀρσύδρα, ας, ἡ, (ὄρνυμι, ὕδωρ) *a water-pipe*.

Ὄρσω, fut. of ὄρνυμι, q. v., Il.

Ὀρτάζω, Ion. for ἑορτάζω, Hdt.

Ὀρτᾰλίζω, *to bound* or *frisk about*, *flap the wings*, like a young animal, Lat. *vitulari*, *lascivire*, v. ἀνορταλίζω from

Ὀρταλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the young* of any animal, Lat. *pullus*, *a young bird*, *a chicken*: generally, *a fowl*, Nic. Al. 295. — A Dor. word (cf. sq.), which passed into general poet. use. (Prob. from ὄρνυμι, akin to ὄρνις: the prob. orig. form ὀρταλός does not seem to have been used.) Hence

Ὀρταλιχεύς, έως, ὁ, =sq., Nic. Al. 228.

Ὀρτάλῐχος, ου, ὁ, = ὀρταλίς, *a chick*, Theocr. 13, 12; *a domestic fowl*; being Boeot. for ἀλεκτρυών, acc. to Strattis Phoen. 2, cf. Ar. Ach. 871, et ibi Schol.:—generally, *any young bird*, Aesch. Ag. 54.

Ὀρτή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. for ἑορτή, Hdt.

†Ὀρτήσιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Hortensius*, Plut.: also Ὀρτήσιος, Strab.

†Ὀρτόσπανα, ων, τά, *Ortospana*, a city of Persia, Strab. p. 723.

Ὀρτῡγία, ας, ἡ, (ὄρτυξ) *Ortygia*, strictly *Quail-island*, the ancient name of Delos, Od. 5, 123: also part of the city of Syracuse, otherwise called Νᾶσος *or the Island*, †Strab. p. 270; cf. Pind. N. 1, 1.—II. name of Latona's nurse, Strab. p. 639.—III. the name was also given to a grove near Ephesus, where Latona is said to have given birth to her twins, Strab. l. c.

Ὀρτύγιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρτυξ, Eupol. Pol. 9, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 3.

Ὀρτῡγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (ὄρτυξ, θηράω) *a quail-catcher*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

Ὀρτῡγοκόμος, ον, (ὄρτυξ, κομέω) *keeping quails*, Ar. Fr. 36.

Ὀρτῡγοκοπέω, ῶ, *to play at ὀρτυγοκοπία*, Plut. 2, 34 D.

Ὀρτῡγοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *quail-striking*, an Athen. game described by Poll. 9, 102: v. sub στυφοκόπος: and

Ὀρτῡγοκοπικός, ή, όν, *skilled in ὀρτυγοκοπία*, *playing thereat*: from

Ὀρτυγοκόπος, ον, (ὄρτυξ, κόπτω) *playing at ὀρτυγοκοπία*, *a quail-striker*, Plat. (Com.) Perial. 4.

Ὀρτῡγομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, (ὄρτυξ, μαίνομαι) *madness after quails*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.

Ὀρτῡγομήτρα, ας, ἡ, (ὄρτυξ, μήτηρ) *a bird which migrates with the quails*, perh. *the land-rail*, Cratin. Χειρ. 15;—ludicrously applied to Leto, *the Ortygian mother*, Ar. Av. 870; cf. Ὀρτυγία.

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'Ορτῡγοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in quails.*

'Ορτῡγοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a quail-coop*, Arist. Probl. 10, 12, 1: from

'Ορτῡγοτρόφος, ον, (ὄρτυξ, τρέφω) *keeping quails*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

'ΟΡΤΥΞ, ῡγος, ὁ, *the quail*, Lat. *coturnix*, Epich. p. 25, Hdt. 2, 77, Ar. Av. 707, etc.—II. *a herb*, elsewh. στελεφοῦρος, Theophr.

†'Ορτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Orton*, a city and haven of the Frentani, Strab. p. 242.

'Ορτῶς, barbarism for ὀρθῶς, Ar. Thesm.

'Ορύα, ἡ,=χορδή, *a sausage*, name of a play of Epicharmus.

'Ορῦγάνω, ὀρυγγάνω,=ἐρυγγάνω; pf. ὤρῦγα, Gramm.: v. ὀρύγω.

'Όρυγγος, ου, ὁ, *the beard of a he-goat*; also written ἤρυγγος, q. v.

'Ορῦχή, ῆς, ἡ,=ὀρυχή, Dion. H. 4, 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231.

'Ορύγιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ὄρυξ.

'Όρυγμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρύσσω) *a place dug out, a pit, ditch, hole*, like βόθρος, Lat. *scrobs*, Hdt. 3, 60; 7, 23, Plat., etc.; *an underground passage*, Hdt. 4, 200; *a ditch* or *moat*, Thuc. 1, 106: *a mine*, Polyb. 5, 100, 2, etc.:—ὀρ. τύμβου, the grave, Eur. Hel. 546: — at Athens,=βάραθρον, *the pit* into which condemned criminals were thrown, Lycurg. 165, 4, Dinarch. 98, 13.

'Ορυγμᾰδός, οῦ, ὁ, a late form for ὀρυμαγδός, Pors. ad Od. 9, 235.

'Ορυγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρυγμα. [ᾰ]

'Ορυγμία, ας, ἡ,=ὄρυγμα, Aretae.

'Ορυγμός, ὁ, as root of ὀρυμαγδός, only in Gramm.

'Ορυγξ, υγγος, ὁ,=ὄρυξ.

'Ορύγω and ὀρῦγάνω,=ὠρύω, Hesych. [ῡ].—II. = ὀρύχω, ὀρύσσω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [ῡ]

'Ορυζα, ης, ἡ, also ὄρυζον, ου, τό, Theophr., *rice*, both the plant and the grain. Hence

'Ορυζίτης πλακοῦς, ὁ, *rice-cake*, Ath. 647 D.

'Ορυζοτροφέω, ῶ, (ὄρυζα, τρέφω) *to grow rice*, Strab. p. 838 Casaub.

'Ορυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Philo.

'Ορύκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρύσσω) *one who digs, a digger*.—II. *any tool for digging*, etc., *a spade, mattock, pick-axe*, like ὄρυξ.—III *a plough-share*, because it *digs* furrows; or *the furrow itself*, Strab. p. 692 Casaub.

'Ορυκτός, ή, όν, (ὀρύσσω) *dug*, τάφος, Il. 8, 179, etc., Xen. An. 1, 7, 14; τάφος, Eur. Tro. 1153.—II. *dug out, quarried*; τὰ ὀρυκτά, opp. to τὰ μεταλλευτά, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 10, cf. Polyb. 34, 10, 10; ἰχθὺς ὀρ., *fossil* fish, Polyb. 34, 10. 2.

'Ορῦμαγδός, οῦ, ὁ, *a loud noise, din*, as of a throng of men fighting, working or running about, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes. Sc. 232, 401; also of horses and dogs, Il. 10, 185; 17, 741. The word seems not to have been used of loud *voices*, shouting, etc., but only of confused, inarticulate sounds; hence also, ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρυτόμων, *the sound* of wood-cutters, Il. 16, 633; ὀρυμαγδὸν ἔθηκε, of the *rattling* made by throwing a bundle of wood on the ground, Od. 9, 235, cf. Il. 21, 313; of *the roar* of a mountain torrent, ῥέων μεγάλῳ ὀρυμαγδῷ, Il. 21, 256; and of the sea, Simon. 125. Epic word. — A later form is ὀρυγμαδός. (From ὀρυγω, ὀρυγμός, ὠρυω, akin to ἀράσσω.)

'Όρυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, also ὄρυγξ, υγγος, (ὀρύσσω) *a pickaxe*, or *any sharp iron tool for digging*, etc., Anth. P. 6, 297; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231.—II. a kind of *gazelle* or *antelope*, in Aegypt and Libya, so called from its *pointed horns*, v. Bähr Hdt. 4, 192, cf. Ath. 200 F.—III. a great fish, prob. *the narwhal*, Lat. *orca*.

'Ορυξις, ἡ, (ὀρύσσω) *a digging*, τάφων, Plut. Pomp. 66.

'Όρυς, υος, ὁ, *an unknown wild animal* in Libya, perh. the same with ὄρυξ II, Hdt. 4, 192.

'ΟΡΥΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. ὀρύξω: pf. ὀρώρῡχα: 3 plqpf. pass. ὀρώρυκτο, Hdt.: Hom. never uses the augm. *To dig*, τάφρον, Il. 7, 341; βόθρον, Od. 11, 25; ἔλυτρον, Hdt. 1, 186; γαίας ὀρύξας, *having dug up* some earth, Soph. Aj. 659.—2. *to dig up*, μῶλυ, Od. 10, 305: also in mid., λίθους ὀρύξασθαι, *to have* stones *dug* or *quarried*, Hdt. 1, 186, cf. 3, 9: pass., ὁ ὀρυσσόμενος χοῦς, the soil *that was dug up*, Hdt. 1, 185; ὑπὸ μεταλλείας ὀρύττεσθαι, Plat. Criti. 114 E; cf. sub ὀρυκτός.—2. *to dig through*, i. e. *make a canal through*, τὸν ἰσθμόν (like διορύσσειν), Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 174; so, τὸ χωρίον ὀρώρυκτο, Id. 1, 186.—4. *to bury*, τι, Xen. Oec. 19, 2. — 5. sensu obscoeno, like Lat. *fodere*, Ar. Av. 442. (Perh. akin to ἀράσσω, ῥήσσω.) Hence

'Ορῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, = ὄρυξις, Plut. 2, 670 A, B: cf. ὀρυγή.

'Ορύχω,=ὀρύσσω, Arat. 1086. [ῡ]

'Ορφᾰκίνης, ου, ὁ, *a young* ὀρφός, Dorion ap. Ath. 315 B.

'Ορφάνευμα, ατος, τό, *orphan state*, Eur. H. F. 546: [ᾰ] from

'Ορφᾰνεύω, (ὀρφανός) *to take care of, rear orphans*, παῖδας, τέκνα, etc., Eur. Alc. 165, 297: — pass. c. fut. mid.,=ὀρφανός εἰμι, *to be an orphan*, Ib. 535, Supp. 1132; cf. παρθενεύομαι.

'Ορφᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *orphanhood*, Plat. Legg. 926 E: generally, *bereavement, want of...*, ὀρφ. στεφάνων, Pind. I. 8 (7), 14.

'Ορφᾰνίζω, (ὀρφανός) *to make an orphan*: generally, *to bereave, deprive*, τινά τινος, Pind. P. 4, 504; *to make destitute*, ἀμὸν βίον, Eur. Alc. 397.—Pass. *to be left in orphanhood*, Ib. 6, 22; ὠρφανωμένος βίου, Soph. Tr. 942.

'Ορφᾰνῐκός, ή, όν, for ὀρφανός, *orphaned, fatherless*, παῖς, Il. 6, 432; 11, 394: but, ἦμαρ ὀρφανικόν, the day *which makes one an orphan*, i. e. *orphanhood*, Il. 22, 490; so, ὀρφ. τύχη, Plat. Legg. 928 A; ὀρφ. συμβόλαια, Ib. 922 A.

'Ορφάνιος, ον, = foreg., γῆρας, Leon. Tar. 99.

'Ορφᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρφανίζω) *one who takes care of orphans, a guardian*, Soph. Aj. 512.

'Ορφᾰνός, ή, όν, but in Att. (acc to Pors. Aj. 507, Hec. 150) always ος, ον, (though Dind. Eur. El. 1010 has ὀρφαναί, and Plat. Legg. 926 C has τοῖς ὀρφανοῖς καὶ ὀρφαναῖς): — *orphaned, without parents, fatherless*, ὀρφαναί, *orphan-daughters*, Od. 20, 68; ὀρφανὺ τέκνα, Hes. Op. 332: also, ὀρφ. πατρός, *reft* of father, Eur. El. l. c.: and so, from Pind. downwds., more widely, *bereft of ἑταίρων* I. 7, 16; κρατός, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1, 55; ὀρφανοὶ ὑβρίος, *free from* insolence, Pind. I. 4, 14; hence even of parents, ὀρφανοὶ γενεᾶς, *reft of* offspring, childless, Id. O. 9, 92; ὀρφ. παίδων, τέκνων, Eur. Hec. 150, Dict. 1, Plat. Legg. 730 D; νεοσσῶν ὀρφανὸν λέχος, Soph. Ant. 425:—Comic metaph., ὀρφ. ταρίχιον, *salt-fish without sauce*, Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 4; cf. χῆρος I. fin. (Later shortd. form ὄρφος, Lat. *orbus*, cf. Germ. *Erbe*. The root is prob. Sanscr. *rabh*, Lat. *rapio*, our *reft*.)

'Ορφᾰνοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *an orphan-hospital*: from

'Ορφᾰνοτροφέω, ῶ, *to bring up orphans*: from

'Ορφᾰνοτρόφος, ον, (ὀρφανος, τρέφω) *bringing up orphans*.

'Ορφᾰνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ὀρφανός, φύλαξ) *one who guards orphans*: at Athens, the ὀρφανοφύλακες were *guardians of orphans* who had lost their fathers in war, Xen. Vectig. 2, 7, ubi v. Schneid. [ῡ]

'Ορφᾰνόομαι, (ὀρφανός) as pass., *to be orphaned* or *destitute*, Anth. P. 6, 101.

†'Ορφειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Orpheus, Orphic*, οἱ 'Ορφ. ὕμνοι, Plat.

'Ορφεοτελεστής, οῦ, ὁ, ('Ορφεύς, τελέω III.) *one who initiates into the mysteries of Orpheus*, in genl. *a hierophant*, Theophr., Plut. 2, 224 E.

†'Ορφεύς, έως, ὁ, *Orpheus*, son of Oeagrus and Calliope, a famous ancient mystical poet of Thrace, an Argonaut, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes, Aesch. Ag. 1629, etc.; v. Müller Lit. of Greece. 1, p. 231 sqq.

'Ορφεύς, έως, ὁ, = ὀρφός, ὀρφώς, Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 433.

†'Ορφικός, ή, όν, *Orphic*; οἱ 'Ορφικοί, sc. ποιηταί, *the followers of Orpheus*, Apollod.: v. Muller, l. c.

'Ορφιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρφος, Alex. Trall.

'Ορφίσκος, ου, ὁ,=κίχλη II., Pancrat. ap Ath. 305 D.

'Ορφναῖος, α, ον, *dark, dusky*, in Hom. always epith. of night, Il. 10, 83, etc.; which was later called simply ὀρφναία. Ap. Rh., Anth.—II. *nightly, by night*, πῦρ, Aesch. Ag. 21: from

'Ορφνη, ης, ἡ, *darkness*, esp. of the night, *night*, first in Theogn. 1075, and Pind., who has both ἐν ὄρφνᾳ and ἐν ὀρφναισιν, O. 1, 115, P. 1, 43; so, δι' ὄρφνης; Eur. Supp. 994; χθονὸς ὄρφνη, Eur. H. F. 46; ἐνέμων εἰς ὄρφναν, Ib. 352:—also in late prose, Polyb. 18, 2, 7, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 18. (Akin to adjs. ὀρφνός, ὀρφνινος, Lat. *furvus*: the root is ἐρεφ-ω, to cover, cf. ἔρεβος.)

'Ορφνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet for ὀρφνός, Q. Sm. 3, 657, Manetho.

'Ορφνηθεν, (ὄρφνη) adv., *from darkness, from the night*.

'Ορφνίνος, η, ον,= ὀρφνός: ὀρφνινον χρῶμα, a colour *mixed of black, red and white* (but with most black), *a brownish gray*, Plat. Tim. 68 C, put by Xen. between πορφύρεος and φοινίκινος, Cyr. 8, 3, 3.

'Ορφνιος, ον, = ὀρφνός, Plut. 2, 565 C.

'Ορφνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὀρφνός) *a dark garment*.

'Ορφνίτης, ου, ὁ, dub. epith. of a τάλαρος in Leon. Tar. 9, 4.

'Ορφνός, ή, όν, *dark, dusky*, like ὀρφνινος, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

'Ορφνώδης, ες, (ὄρφνη, εἶδος) *dark, dusky*, Hipp.

'Ορφοδοτης, ου, ὁ, for ὀρφανοδότης, = ὀρφανοτρόφος, from ὀῖφος. Hence

'Ορφοδοτία, ας, ἡ, *the care* or *education of orphans*, Lob. Phryn. 52.

'Ορφος, ὁ, Att. ὀρφός, not ὀῖφος, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 99 — a delicate sea-fish *of the ἀσπρόγαδος kind*, Lat. *orphus*, Ar. Vesp. 493, Comici ap Ath. 315.

'Ορφός, ή, όν, late shortd. for η from ὀρφανός. Hence

'Ορφοω, ῶ,=ὀρφανόω, ὀρφανίζω

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†Ὀρφώνδας, ὁ, *Orphondas*, a Theban, victor in the Pythian games, Paus. 10, 7, 7.

Ὄρφως, ὁ, Att. for ὄρφος.

†Ὀρχαλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Orchalides*, a hill near Haliartus, Orac. ap. Plut. Lys. 29.

Ὀρχάμη, ἡ, v. ὀρχάνη.

Ὄρχᾰμος, ου, ὁ, (ὄρχος) strictly, *the first of a row, a file-leader* (Germ. *Rittmeister*); hence, generally, *the first*, in Hom. and Hes. always masc., and only in the phrases ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, ὄρχαμε λαῶν;—the former being applied even to the swine-herd Eumaeus, oft. in Od.; and the cow-herd Philoetius, Od. 20, 185: — ὀρχ. στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 129: — in Att. freq. for *the Coryphaeus* or *leader of the chorus*.—Ep. word.

Ὀρχάνη, ης, ἡ, *a hedge* or *fence*, for ἑρκάνη, as ὀργάνη for ἐργάνη: but ἡ ὀρχάμη in Poll., *enclosed and planted land, a park*, ought prob. to be corrected ὁρκάνη. [ᾰ]

Ὀρχάς, άδος, ἡ, =ὀρχάνη: but in Soph. Fr. 935, it seems to be *enclosing*, as epith. of στέγη.

Ὀρχάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὄρχις) a **kind** of *olive*, so called from its shape, Nic., and Virg. G. 2, 86; cf. ὄρχις III.

Ὄρχᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *a piece of land enclosed and planted, an orchard* (Milton's *orchat*), *garden*, Hom.; φυτῶν ὄρχατος, a kitchen-*garden*, Il. 14, 123. (From ὄρχος, like μέσατος from μέσος, μύχατος from μυχός, etc.)

Ὀρχείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρχις, Diosc.

Ὀρχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι: aor. ὠρχησάμην: dep. mid. *To dance*, Il. 18, 594, Od. 8, 371, Hes., etc.; c. acc. cognato, Λακωνικὰ σχήματα ὀρχεῖσθαι, *to dance* Laconian steps, Hdt. 6, 129; ὀρχ. τὸ Περσικόν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 12:—but also c. acc., *to represent by dancing* or *pantomime*, τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου τεκνοφαγίαν, τὸν Αἴαντα, Luc. Salt. 80, 83, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 390 (so in Horace, *Satyrum, Cyclopa moveri*, Heind. ad Sat. 1, 5, 63):—ὀρχεῖσθαι ταῖς χερσί (like χειρονομέειν in Hdt.), Antiph. Κᾶρ. 1: also, δώσω τοι Τεγέην ποσσίκροτον ὀρχήσασθαι, *to dance in* or *on*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66. —2. generally, *to leap*, ὀρχεῖται καρδία φόβῳ, Aesch. Cho. 167, cf. Anaxandr. Incert. 8, and Ion. infra cit.; Θεσσαλὴν ὠρχήσατο, Thessaly *shook, trembled*, Call. Del. 139. — II. post-Hom. in act. ὀρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make to dance*, hence in genl. *to put in motion, shake*, =μετεωρίζω, πάλλω, cf. Plat. Crat. 407 A: very rare, but we have ὀρχεῖν φρένας, *to make* one's heart *leap*, Ion ap. Ath. 21 A; ὀρκῆσι in Ar. Thesm. is a barbarism for ὀρχῆ. (Prob. from ὄρχος, ὄρχατος, as in Germ. *Reige*, *Reihe* is *a row of dancers*, and so *a dance*.)

Ὀρχηδόν, adv., (ὄρκος) *one after another, man by man*, Lat. *viritim*, Hdt. 7, 144; like ἠβηδόν and the Homeric ἀνδρακάς.

Ὀρχηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion., but Att. ὀρχησμός. (ὀρχέομαι) *a dancing, the dance*. φιλοπαίγμων, Od. 23, 134; μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἱμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖο, Il. 13, 637; cf. Hes. Sc. 282:—later esp., *pantomimic dancing*.

Ὄρχημα, ατος, τό, (ὀρχέομαι) *a dance, pantomimic performance*, Soph. Aj. 700, Xen. Symp. 2, 23, Luc. Salt. 70.

†Ὀρχηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Orcheni*, a class, a family of the Chaldaei, Strab. p. 739.

Ὄρχησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) *dancing, the dance*, Epich. p. 79; esp. *pantomimic dancing*, Hdt. 6, 129, oft. in Luc. de Salt.: — a part of ἡ γυμναστικὴ acc. to Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἡ ἐν ὅπλοις ὀρχ., Id. Crat. 406 D.

Ὀρχησμός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. for ὀρχηθμός, Aesch. Eum. 376.

Ὀρχηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., κοῦροι ὀρχηστῆρες, Il. 18, 494.

Ὀρχηστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρχέομαι) *a dancer*, Il. 16, 617: later esp. *a pantomimic dancer*, παντόμιμος, Luc.: ὀρ. πολέμου, a dancer of the war-dance, i. e. a warrior, Wern. Tryph. p. 434. —II. *a dancing-master*, Plat. Euthyd. 276 D. — III. *a leaping sea-fish*, Opp. Hence

Ὀρχηστικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for, given to dancing*, ὀρχ. ποίησις, a poem *in a dancing* (i. e. *trochaic*) *metre*, of the old satyric drama, Arist. Poët. 4, 18, cf. κορδακικός: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art of dancing*, Plat. Legg. 816 A:—*pantomimic*, Luc. Salt. 31.

Ὀρχηστοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, *a dancing master*, Xen. Symp. 2, 15.

Ὀρχηστομᾰνέω, ῶ, *to be dancing-mad*, Luc. Salt. 85.

Ὀρχηστοπόλος, ὁ, poet. for ὀρχηστής, Salm. in Solin. 986 A.

Ὀρχήστρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) *an orchestra*, in the Attic theatre *a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced*, having on its diameter the stage (which was raised above it), and on its circumference the spectators' seats: in it stood the θυμέλη, Plat. Apol. 26 E, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 968 sq.:—metaph., ὀρχ. πολέμου, Plut. 2, 193 E.

Ὀρχήστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ὀρχηστήρ, *a dancing girl*.

Ὀρχηστριάς, άδος, ἡ, =foreg., Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 13, 2.

Ὀρχηστρικός, ή, όν, =ὀρχηστικός, Ath. 531 C.

Ὀρχήστριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀρχήστρα.

Ὀρχηστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, =ὀρχήστρια, Ar. Ach. 1093, Nub. 996, Plat., etc.

Ὀρχηστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ὀρχησις, *the dance*, Hom., also in Eur. Cycl. 171; contr. dat. ὀρχηστυῖ, Od. 8, 253; 17, 605. [ῠ in nom. and acc. only.]

Ὀρχίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ὄρχις. [ῐ]

Ὀρχίλος, ου, ὁ, a bird, prob. *the wren*. (cf. τροχίλος), Ar. Av. 568, Vesp. 1513; also βασιλίσκος, σαλπιγκτής: a bird of ill omen at weddings, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 123. [ῐ]

Ὀρχῐπεδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὄρχιπεδον) *to seize the testicles*, Ar. Av. 142.

Ὀρχῐπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ὄρχις, πέδη) strictly *restraint of the testicles*, hence *impotence*, Anth. P. 10, 100.

Ὀρχῐπεδίζω, =ὀρχιπεδάω.

Ὄρχῐπεδον, ου, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ ὀρχίπεδα, *the testicles*; ὀρχίπεδ' ἔλκειν=ὀρχιπεδᾶν, Ar. Eq. 772, Av. 442. (From ὄρχις and πέδον, like λακκόπεδον.) [ῐ]

ΟΡΧΙΣ, ιος and εως, ὁ, Att. nom. pl. ὄρχεις, Ion. ὄρχιες, *a testicle, the testicles*, Hdt. 4, 109.—II. *the orchis*, a plant so called from the form of its root, Diosc. 3, 141.—III. ἡ ὀρχῖς, a kind of *olive*, v. ὀρχάς.

†Ὀρχιστηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Orchistene*, a region in Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

Ὀρχυή, ῆς, ἡ, =ὀρχάνη, Hesych.

†Ὀρχομενία, ας, ἡ, *the territory of Orchomenus* in Boeotia, Strab. p. 401: prop. fem. from Ὀρχομένιος.

Ὀρχομενίζω, *to side with the Orchomenians*.

†Ὀρχομένιος, α, ον, *of Orchomenus, Orchomenian*.

Ὀρχομενός, οῦ, ἡ, †Thuc. 1, 113, ὁ, Id. 4, 76, *Orchomenus*,† the name of several Greek cities, the most famous of which was Ὀρχομενὸς Μινύειος in Boeotia, †on its site is the modern *Skripou*, Il. 2, 511; Od. 11, 284; Thuc.; etc †; cf. Müller's Orchom. u. die Minyer.—†2. a city of Arcadia; on its site is mod. *Kalpaki*, Il. 2, 605; ὁ Ὀρχ., Thuc. 5, 61.—3. a city of Euboea, Strab. p. 416.—II. as masc. pr. n., ὁ, son of Minyas, fabled founder of Orch. (1), Paus. 9, 36, 6.—2. son of Lycaon, fabled founder of Orch. (2), Id. 8, 3, 3. — Others in Apollod., etc.

ΟΡΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a row of trees, a place planted with rows of trees, an orchard, garden, vineyard*, Od. 7, 127; 24, 341, Hes. Sc. 296: ὄρχος ἀμπελίδος, a vineyard, Ar. Ach. 995. (Ὄρχατος is a lengthd. form. Hence, ὄρχαμος, *the first of a row* or *rank*. Others derive it from εἴργω, ἕρκος, and make its orig. signf. *an inclosure*.) —II. in Gramm. also=ὄρυγμα, *a pit*, from ὀρύσσω, although some recognize the Lat. *Orcus* in this signf.

Ὀρχοτομέω, ῶ, (ὄρχις, τέμνω) *to castrate*: perh. better ὀρχιτομέω. Hence

Ὀρχοτομία, ας, ἡ, *castration*: perh. better ὀρχιτομία.

Ὀρωδέω, =ὀῤῥωδέω, dub.

Ὀρώδης, ες, (ὄρος, εἶδος) *mountainous*, for ὀρειώδης.—II. (ὀρός) *like curds, curdled*.

Ὄρωρα, ας, ε, 2 perf. of ὄρνυμι, Il.

Ὀρώρει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὄρνυμι, Hom., and Hes.

Ὀρώρεται, pass. form of ὄρνυμι, equiv. to ὄρωρε, θυμὸς ὀρώρεται, Od. 19, 377, 524; subj. ὀρώρηται, Il. 13, 271.

Ὀρωρέχαται, 3 pl. perf. pass. of ὀρέγω, Il. 16, 834.

Ὀρωρέχατο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of ὀρεγω, Il. 11, 26.

Ὀρώρῡχα. Att. perf. from ὀρύσσω.

Ὀρωρυντο. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ὀρυσσω. Hdt.

Ὅς, Ἥ, Ὅ,—A. relative pronoun, Lat. *qui*: more rarely,—B. demonstr. pronoun for οὗτος, Lat. *hic*: and,—C ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, possessive adject., usu. of the third pers. sing., Lat. *suus*.

Ὅς is declined just like the article, except that in Att. prose the relat. pron. has gen. οὗ, ἧς. οὗ etc.. never τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ. etc. Further should be remarked the Ion. gen. ὅου. Il. 2, 325, Od. 1. 70, fem. ἕης, Il. 16, 208; Hom. always has fem. dat. pl. ᾗς and ἥσι.—Besides this usu. relat. pron., the Ep. writers from Hom. downwds., as well as the Ion., Dor, and the Trag. poets use in same signf. the article with the accent ὅ, ἥ, τό,—v. sub ὁ C.

A. RELAT. PRONOUN, *who, which* or *that*: very freq. even in Hom.—I in two relat. clauses, joined by καί or δέ, the relat. pron. is sometimes omitted in the second, though the case be different from that of the first clause, as, δοίη δ', ὦ κ' ἐθέλοι, καί οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι (for καὶ ὃς οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι), Od. 2, 54, cf. 2, 114; 20, 342; sometimes also in prose, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 28.—II. in two relat. clauses, joined by καί, τε, δέ or ἤ, the relat. pron. is oft. replaced in the second clause by a pers. pron., as, ὃς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατέει, καί οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί (for καὶ ᾧ πείθονται Ἀχ.), Il. 1, 79, cf. 3, 235, Od. 1, 70, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47; a kind of anacoluthon, not rare even in prose, Herm. Vig. n. 28.—III. the relat. pron

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very often takes the case of the anteced. by attraction, as, τῆς γενεῆς, ἧς Τρωί περ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς δῶκε (for ἣν.. δῶκε), where, however, ποινήν follows in acc., just as if it were ἣν and not ἧς, Il. 5, 265:—this is very freq. in Att., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 822, Herm. Vig. Append. V: for the contrary attraction of the anteced. to the case of the relat., v. Jelf § 824.—IV. the relat. pron. is sometimes replaced by a relat. adv., esp. ὡς, most freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 14, 45: 23, 50, but also in Att.: but,—2. reversely, the Att. oft. use the relat. pron. for ὥςτε, esp. if οὕτω goes before, Valck. Hdt. 4, 52, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 737.—V. the neut. of the relat. pron. is used by the Att. in independent clauses, ὃ δὲ πάντων μέγιστον, ὃ δὲ πάντων δεινότατον, etc., just as if τοῦτο with a predicate went before: in this case the next clause usu. begins with γάρ, ὅτι, ἐπειδή, εἰ, etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 372, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 432, 5.—VI. the relat. pron. also stands for ἵνα, as in Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an end or intention, as, ἄγγελον ἧκαν, ὃς ἀγγείλειε γυναικί, they send a messenger *to* tell.., Od. 15, 458, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 836, 4; though in this case ὅς κε is more usu., v. Aa. III. 3.—VII. the relat. pron. is also simply *he who, that which*, as our *what*, and in poetry, *who:* so also in indirect questions for ὅςτις, but only in Hdt., and Att., v. Jelf § 877, Obs. 3, 4: never in direct questions like τίς; τί;

A a., the relat. pron. joined with particles or conjunctions:—I. ὅς γε, Lat. *qui quidem*, gives the relat. a limiting or distinguishing force, *who at least*, and so almost like Lat. *quippe qui, since it was he who..*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688: post-Hom.—II. ὃς καί, *who also, who too*, Hom.: but καὶ ὅς, *and who*, Herm. l. c.; cf. ὅςτε.—III. ὅς κε or κεν, Att. ὃς ἄν, is used in case of uncertainty, much like ὅςτις, Lat. *quicunque, whosoever, who if any..*, where it is left undetermined whether there be such an one or no; usu. with subj., more rarely in opt., cf. ἄν B. III, IV: very freq. in Hom.—2. ὅς κε is also used so as to contain the anteced. in itself, much like εἴ τις, as, νεμεσσῶμαί γε μὲν οὐδὲν κλαίειν, ὅς κε θάνῃσι, I am not wroth that men should weep *for whoever* be dead, Od. 4, 196: ὅστις is also used in this way. —3. for ἵνα, like Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an intention, Il. 9, 165, cf. A. VI.—Ὅςπερ, ὅςτε, ὅςτις will be found each under its own head.

A b., absol. usage of certain cases of the relat. pron.:—I. gen. sing. neut. οὗ, to mark—1. time, in Hom. only in form ἐξ οὗ, *from the time when, since*, Il. 1, 6, Od. 2, 90, etc.: later also οὗ alone, *when;* ἔστιν οὗ, *sometimes, at times*:—in full, ἐξ οὗ χρόνου, ἔστιν οὗ χρόνου.—2. place, *of which place*, i. e. *where*, post-Hom., but very freq. in Att.: ἔστιν οὗ, *in some places, in many places;* also, like ᾗ, joined with verbs of motion, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B.—II. dat. sing. fem. ᾗ, of place, ὅπου, and Lat. *qua, at which place*, i. e. *where*, very freq. in Hom., and Ep.; usu. ᾗ ῥα, also ᾗ δή, Hom. also has in this signf. Ep. dat. ᾗχι, though in Od. Wolf writes ᾗχι:—more rarely of motion to a place, *whither*, Il. 13, 329: in full τῇ, ᾗ.., *there, where.., thither, whither..*, Il. 15, 46, Hes. Op. 206.—2. of the way or manner, like ὅπως, *as*, which Hom. mostly uses in the phrase, ᾗ θέμις ἐστίν, *as* 'tis right, (though some write ἣ θέμις ἐστίν, v. sub θέμις I): in this signf. also Hom. has ᾗχι, e. g. Od. 3, 87: ἐστὶ τῇ με νικᾷς, you have found a way to conquer me, Hdt. 1, 40: freq. in Att., *so far as*, Lat. *qua, quatenus*.—3. with comparat. like Lat. *quo plus*.—4. with superl. adv., ᾗ μάλιστα, ᾗ ῥᾷστα, ᾗ ἄριστον, etc., like ὡς μάλιστα, and Lat. *quam celerrime*, etc., oft. in Xen.; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.—III. acc. sing. neut. ὅ, very freq. for δι' ὅ or ὅτι, *that; how that*, and so also *because*, like Lat. *quod*, freq. in Hom.—2. in Att. at the beginning of a clause, *wherefore*, Lat. *quapropter*, allowed by Pors. Hec. 13; but Matthiä's examples, Eur. Phoen. 155, 263, may be more simply explained: also, the acc. neut. pl. ἅ is taken in this signf., Herm. Soph. Tr. 137; and dat. sing. ᾧ, Valck. Phoen. 157. —3. ὅ for *whereas* is ascribed to Thuc. 2, 40, by Viger, Arnold, etc., but there it must be taken as a nomin., v. Poppo l. c, and Proleg. p. 134; and for Thuc. 3, 12, v. Göller ad l.

B. DEMONSTR. PRON. for οὗτος or ὅδε, *this, that:* oft. also like αὐτός, simply as pron. of 3 pers. *he, she, it*, in Hom. usu. in nom. sing. masc., as Il. 6, 59, Od. 1, 286; in nom. plur. only Od. 4, 653; also in nom. neut., Il. 23, 9, Od. 24, 190: Hom. usu. has either the negat. οὐδέ, μηδέ, before it, or, γάρ, καί, immediately after: καὶ ὅς or καὶ οὗτος, Hdt. 8, 56, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, Plat. Theag. 129 B; also in fem., καὶ ἥ, Hdt. 7, 18, Plat. Symp. 201 E; in the oblique cases the article only is used.—II. in opposition, οἳ.., οἳ.., *these.., those..*, or *the one party.., the other*, Il. 21, 353; so, οἱ.., οἱ τε.., Il. 23, 498: in later Att., esp. Dem., ὃς μέν.., ὃς δέ.., freq. in all cases: ἃ μέν.., ἃ δέ.., *partly.., partly..*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 1, Valck. Annot. Ined. p. 141, Tittm.: ὃς μέν.., ὃς δέ.., first in Theogn. 205, though the reading varies.—III. ὃς καὶ ὅς, *such and such a person, so and so*, Hdt. 4, 68: the obl. cases are taken from the article.—IV. in Att. this pron. is most freq. used for the personal in the form ἦ δ' ὅς, ἦ δ' ἥ, *said he, said she*, esp. in the Platonic dialogues; cf. sub ἠμί.

C. POSSESSIVE PRON., ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, (never ὁ), v. esp. Il. 1, 609, Od. 11, 515.—I. most usu. of the third person, for ἑός, *his, her*, Od. 23, 150, Il. 6, 170: in this signf. only Hom. has the gen. οἷο, Il. 4, 333, Od. 1, 330, etc.: not unknown to Trag., as Soph. Tr. 525, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 477, but never found in Att. prose.—II. of the second person, for σός, *thy, thine*, Od. 1, 402, Hes. Op. 379, and as v. l. Il. 19, 174.—III. of the first person, for ἐμός, *my, mine*, Od. 9, 28; 13, 320, Ap. Rh. 4, 1015, Mosch. 4, 77.—Signfs. II and III are acknowledged by the old Gramm., and Wolf supports them, Prolegg. p. ccxlviii; while Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἑῆος 5 n, rejects them, alleging the ease with which most of these places may be altered; but this alone is not a strong argument, since in the other pronouns ἑός, σφεῖς, σφέτερος, and esp. αὐτοῦ, we find the same confusion of persons; or rather the pron. seems to be orig. *simply possessive*, taking its person from the context, but to have been gradually superseded by ἐμός and σός, though learned poets, like Ap. Rh., still retained it.—Moreover ὅς always strengthens the notion of *property—his own*, etc., and even absol. *one's own*, ἧς πατρίδος, Od. 9, 34, where τις follows: hence, as Buttm. l. c. remarks, Wolf did well, in Il. 14, 221, 264; 16, 36; 19, 174, etc., to write φρεσὶ σῇσιν, not φρεσὶν ᾗσιν; and in Od. 15, 542, δώμασι σοῖσιν, not δώμασιν οἷσιν,—because here there is no such emphatic notion of property: not to mention that the possessive pron. ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, always has the digamma in Hom.; cf. Lat. *s-uus*, i. e. *s-vus*, σ-φέτερος: so too οὗ, *sui;* ἕ, *se*.

Ὅσα, v. sub ὅσος IV.

Ὁσάκι, and -κις, adv., (ὅσος) *as many times as, as often as*, Plat. Theaet. 143 A: in Hom. always in Ion. form ὁσσάκι, Il. 21, 265; 22, 194; relative to τοσσάκι, Od. 11, 585. [ᾰ]

Ὁσαπλᾱσίων, ον, *as many fold as, as many times as*, Arist. Probl. 21, 22, 2.

Ὁσάπους, -πουν, gen. -ποδος, *with as many feet as*. [ᾰ]

Ὁσάτιος, v. sub ὁσσάτιος.

Ὁσᾰχῆ, (ὅσος) adv., *in as many ways as*, also, ὁσαχῆπερ, Plat. Tim. 43 E. (This and the two next forms come from an obsol. ὁσαχός, as does the adv. ὁσάκι from ὅσακος.)

Ὁσᾰχοῦ, (ὅσος) adv., *in as many places as*, Dem. 682, 12; also = ὁσάκι.

Ὁσᾰχῶς, adv. = ὁσαχῆ, Arist. Metaph. 4, 7, 4, Top. 1, 14, 1.

Ὄσδος, also ὕσδος, Aeol. for ὄζος. Sappho 35.

Ὄσδω, Dor. for ὄζω.

Ὁσέτειος, ον, and ὁσέτιος, ον, (ὅσος, ἔτος) *yearly*, Lat. *quotannis*, dub., but cf. sq.

Ὁσημέραι, adv. for ὅσαι ἡμέραι, *as many days as are*, i. e. *daily, day by day*, Lat. *quotidie*, Ar. Plut. 1006, Thuc. 7, 27, Alex. Incert. 36; foll. by ἕως ἄν, ap. Dem. 707, 13; cf. ὅσος I. 4.

Ὁσία, ας, ἡ, Ionic ὁσίη, strictly fem. from ὅσιος, *divine law, the law of nature, all that is hallowed* or *allowed thereby:* οὐχ ὁσίη, Att. οὐχ ὁσία, c. inf., *it is against the law of God and nature* to.., Od. 16, 423; 22, 412, Pind. P. 9, 61, Hdt. 2, 45; but, ὁσίη ἐστί, Att. ὁσία ἐστί, *it accords with such law*, Hdt. 2, 171: so, ἐκ πάσης ὁσίης, H. Hom. Merc. 470; and, πολλὴν ὁσίαν τοῦ πράγματος νομίσαι, to hold a thing fully sanctioned, Ar. Plut. 682:—cf. ὅσιος. —II. *the service* or *worship owed by man to God, rites, offering*, etc., ὁσίη κρειῶν, *the right* to eat of the meat of the offering, H. Hom. Merc. 130; ὁσίης ἐπιβῆναι, to enter on, perform *the due rites*, H. Cer. 211, Merc. 173: ὁσίη γένετο, *the rites* were duly performed, H. Ap. 237.—2. esp. *the funeral rites, the last honours paid to the dead*, as in Lat. *justa facere*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 375 E.—III. proverb., ὁσίας ἕνεκα ποιεῖσθαί τι, to do a thing for *form's sake*, Lat. *dicis causa*, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 1428 (1461), an expression borrowed from the *mere outward performance of religious rites:* cf. sub ἀφοσιόω IV. —IV. = ὁσιότης 2, Lat. *pietas*, only in late authors, as Iambl. [ῑ]

Ὁσιεύω, = ὁσιόω, dub.

Ὅσιος, α, ον, *hallowed*, i. e. *sanctioned* or *allowed by the law of God or of nature*, hence,—1. as opp. to δίκαιος (that which is *sanctioned by human law*), πρὸς θεοὺς ὅσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους δίκαιον, cf. Thuc. 5, 104: hence also in a freq. antithesis, τὰ ὅσια καὶ δίκαια, *things of divine and human ordinance*, Plat. Polit. 301 D, etc.; expressed fully, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσια, Polyb. 23, 10, 8; cf. ὁσιότης Plat. Euthyphro 6 E, sq.:—also, ὅσια καὶ νόμιμα, Ar. Thesm. 676.—2. as opp. to ἱερός (that which *belongs solely to the gods*), *not forbidden by the law*

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of God or *nature*, *ἱερὰ καὶ ὅσια, the property of gods and men, things sacred and profane*, Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Legg. 857 B, etc.: *ὅσιον* or *ὅσια* (*ἐστί*) foll. by inf., *it is lawful, not forbidden by any law*, Hdt. 9, 79, Pind. P. 9, 62: *οὐκ ὅσιον ποιεῖσθαι*, I deem it *impious*, Hdt. 2, 170:—hence, *ὅσιον χωρίον*, a place *which may be trodden by man without impiety*, and so=*βέβηλος*, Lat. *profanus*, Ar. Lys. 743, cf. Soph. O. C. 167: *θεοὺς ὁσίον τι δρᾶν*, to discharge *a duty men owe the gods*, Eur. Supp. 40, cf. Hipp. 1081: so, *ὅσια λέγειν, ποιεῖν*, Hdt. 9, 79, *φρονεῖν*, Eur. El. 1203, etc.—On this twofold relation of *ὅσιος*, v. Ruhnk. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Rep. 344 A.—II. more rarely of persons, *pious, devout, religious*, Trag.: c. gen., *ἱερῶν πατρώων ὅσιος, revering* the sacred rites of his forefathers, Aesch. Theb. 1010; so, *ὅσιαι χεῖρες, pure, clean* hands, Aesch. Cho. 378, Soph. O. C. 470.—III. adv. *ὁσίως*, Eur. Hipp. 1287, Plat., etc.; *οὐχ ὁσίως*, Thuc. 2, 5.—IV. Homer only uses subst. *ὁσίη*, formed from *ὅσιος*, Att. *ὁσία*, q. v. Hence

'Οσῐ́ότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *divine* or *natural law, justice*; hence,—1. objectively, *religion, religious observance*, Plut. 2, 359 F, Alcib. 34.—2. subjectively, *piety, reverence for the gods, holiness*, Plat. Prot. 329 C, cf. omnino Euthyphro 14 E, sq., Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47.

'Οσῐουργέω, *ὦ*, *to do a holy* or *pious work*: from

'Οσῐουργός, *όν*, (*ὅσιος*, **ἔργω*) *doing a pious work*, Eccl.

'Οσῐόω, *ῶ*, (*ὅσιος*) *to make holy, hallow, free from guilt by expiatory offerings*, Lat. *expiare, φυγαῖς ὁσιοῦν, to purify* by banishment, Eur. Or. 515; *ὁσιοῦν τινα κατιόντα, to reinstate* a citizen on his return from exile, Dem. 644, 9:—mid., *στόμα ὁσιοῦσθαι, to keep one's* tongue *pure*, not to speak profanely, for *στόμα ὅσιον ἔχειν*, Eur. Bacch. 70, cf. 114.—II. *ὁσιοῦν τινα τῇ γῇ*, to inter one *out of piety*, Philostr.

'Οσῐρῐάζω, *to be given to the worship of Osiris*, Plut.: from

'Οσῖρις, *ἰδος*, *ὁ*, *Osiris*, an ancient Aegyptian king, †honoured after death as a god, Hdt. 2, 42; etc.

†**'Οσίσμιοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Osismii*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 195.

'Οσίωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ὁσιόω*) *a hallowing, purification, τινός, from* a thing, e. g. *τῶν μιασμάτων*, Dion. H. 1, 88.

'Οσιωτῆρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*ὁσιόω*) *the victim offered when a priest is elected*, Plut. 2, 292 D.

'Οσκάπτω,=*σκάπτω*, Hesych.

'Οσκαλσις, *ἡ*,=*σκάλσις*, Theophr.

†**'Οσκιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Oscius*, a river of Thrace, rising in Mt. Rhodope, Thuc. 2, 96.

†**'Οσκοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Osci*, an old Italian people, Strab. p. 233: v. Niebuhr Rom. Hist. 1, p. 66 sqq., transl.

'Οσμάομαι, (*ὀσμή*) dep. mid., like *ὀδμάομαι*, trans. *to smell, scent, track*: generally, *to perceive, remark*, c. gen., Soph. Fr. 186.

'Οσμάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, a fragrant herb of the *anchusa* kind, Diosc.: also *ὄνοσμα* and *ὄνωσις*: from

'Οσμή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*ὀζω*) *a smell, τινός, of* a thing, Aesch. Eum. 253; *ὁσμὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ*, Soph. Ant. 412: generally, *a smell, scent, odour*, Plat., etc.; *καλὴ ὀσμή*, Eur. Cycl. 153; but more commonly a *bad smell, κακὴ ὀσμή*, Soph. Phil. 891; *ὀσμαὶ οὐκ ἀνεκτοί*, Thuc. 7, 87.—2. *the object of smell, a scent, perfume*, Xen. Hier. 1, 4.—3. *the sense of smell*.—Hom. always uses Ion. form *ὀδμή*, q. v., but *ὀσμή* is held *to be* better Attic, Lob. Phryn. 89. Hence

'Οσμήρης, *ες*, *smelling, odorous*, Nic. Al. 237:—also, *ὀσμηρός*, *ά*, *όν*, Id. Fr. 2.

'Οσμησις, *ἡ*, (*ὀσμάομαι*) *a smelling, smell*, Aretae.

'Οσμητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*ὀσμάομαι*) *smelt*: —*that can be smelt*, Theophr.

'Οσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*ὀσμή*, Diosc.

'Οσμύλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a strong-smelling sea-polypus*, Arist. ap. Ath. 318 E; also *ὀσμύλος*, *ὄζαινα*, *ὄζολος*, *βολίταινα* and *βολβίταινα*, v. *βολβίδιον*. [*ῠ*]

'Οσμύλιον, *ου*, *τό*, and *-ἰδιον*, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *ὀσμύλος*, Ar. Fr. 242.

'Οσμύλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Arist. l. c. sub *ὀσμύλη*. [*ῠ*]

'Οσμώδης, *ες*,=*ὀσμήρης*, Arist. de Sensu 5, 4.

'Οσονῶν, Ion. for *ὅσον οὖν*, *however little*, Lat. *quantulumcunque*, Hdt. 1, 199; 2, 22.

"ΟΣΟΣ, *η*, *ον*, Ep. and Ion. *ὅσσος*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., in both forms; Hdt. uses only *ὅσος*:—just like Lat. *quantus*,—of size, *as great as, how great*, or quantity, *as much as, how much*: of space, *as far as, how far*: of time, *as long as, how long*: of number, *as many as, how many*: of sound, *as loud as*, etc.:—its antecedent is *τόσος*, after which *ὅσος* is simply *as*: also *πᾶν, ὅσον.., πάντα, ὅσα..*, Hes. Op. 686: *ὅσα πλεῖστα* or *πλεῖστα ὅσα*, as much as possible, Hdt. 1, 14: also, *ἄφθονοι ὅσοι*, Hdt. 4, 194: more rarely, *ἴσον ὅσον..*, as much as.., Ar. Eccl. 173, the usu. Att. being *τοσοῦτος*. In plur., *all that, as many as*, Lat. *quot*, Soph. O. T. 1464.—2. periphr., c. gen., *ὅσον πένθεος*, (for *ὅσον πένθος*) Il. 11, 658; *ὅσοι ἵππων*, Il. 5, 267: so in Att.—3. *ὅσος οἷός τε, quantus et qualis*, Il. 24, 630.—4. of periods of time, *ὅσοι μῆνες, ὅσαι ἡμέραι* (contr. *ὁσημέραι*, q. v.), *ὅσαι ὧραι, ὅσα ἔτη, every month, day*, etc., *monthly, daily*, etc., as in Lat. *quot menses, quot dies, quot anni*, contr. *quotidie, quotannis*: in full, *ὅσσαι νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐκ Διός εἰσιν*, Od. 14, 93.—5. *ὅσος* for *ὅτι τόσος*, Jac. A. P. p. 861; cf. *οἷος*, II. 3.—6. c. acc. absol., *λίμνη μέγαθος ὅση περ ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ*, a lake in size *such as* that of Delos, Hdt. 2, 170, cf. 1, 199; 2, 175.—7. *ὅσος δή, ὁσοςδήποτε, how great soever he* (*she* etc.) *be*, Lat. *quantuscunque*, Hdt. 1, 160, 157, etc.; *ὅσοςπερ, no more than, but so great as*, though *περ* often merely adds precision, Hdt. 4, 87; *ὅσος ἄν, how great soever*.—On *τῶν ὅσοι*, etc., v. sub *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό*, A. III. 1.—II. the adverbial usage of neut. *ὅσον*, is very freq., usu. in Hom. of sound; so *ὅσα*, Il. 23, 431.—2. in Ep. and Hdt., *ὅσον τε, as far as*, Il. 10, 351, Od. 10, 113: also *ὅσον* alone, Il. 9, 354: the noun of distance is often added, *ὅσον τ' ὀργυιαν, about* a fathom, Od. 9, 325; *ὅσον τε πυγούσιον*, Od. 10, 517; also, *ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ ἦμισυ*, to *about* half, Od. 13, 114; later also with numerals, *ὅσον τε δέκα στάδια, about* ten stades, Hdt. 9, 57, etc.—3. *ὅσον οὐ* or *ὁσόνου*, like Lat. *tantum non, all but*, Thuc. 1, 36; 5, 59: *ὅσον* or *ὅσον μόνον, only so far as, only just*, Thuc. 6, 105, Plat. Rep. 607 A; also *ὅσον ὅσον, only just, the least bit*, Ar. Vesp. 213.—4. *ὅσσον ἐπί* and *ὅσσον τ' ἐπί*, in Hom., *as far as*, Il. 2, 616; 3, 12.—5. with an adj. of quality or degree, in Hom. usu. with compar. and superl., *ὅσον βασιλεύτερος, so far as, inasmuch as, seeing that* he is a greater king; so too, *ὅσον ἄριστος*, etc.; in Hes. also *ὅσον μέγα*, strictly only a strengthd. *ὅσον*, Op. 41, 344; so too, *ὅσα πολλά*, Hes. Th. 582: later, *ὅσον ὀλίγον, ὅσον βαιόν, τυτθὸν ὅσον, only* a little.—6. with prep., *ἐφ' ὅσον, ἐς ὅσον, καθ' ὅσον, so far as, inasmuch as*: *ἐν ὅσῳ, while*: *παρ' ὅσον, besides that, except*.—7. *ὅσον τάχος, as quick as possible*, Ar. Thesm. 727: usu. *ὅσον τάχιστα*—8. *ὅσον αὐτίκα*, also, *ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη, all but* now, i. e. immediately, Eur. Hec. 143; so too, *ὅσον οὔπω*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 683.—9. foll. by inf., e. g. *ὅσον ἀποζῆν, just so much as* to live off, Thuc. 1, 12.—10. *οὐχ ὅσον, not only not*, Lat. *ne dicam*, Herm. Vig. n. 89.—III. *ὅσῳ, inasmuch as..*, Hdt. 5, 49; freq. with compar., *ὅσῳ πλέον*, Hes. Op. 40; *ὅσῳ μᾶλλον*, the more *since*, especially *since*; also with superl., *ὅσῳ ἀριστον*, Hdt. 3, 82, and so like *ὅτι*: so too, *τοσούτῳ ὅσῳ*, Hdt. 8, 13.—2. *ὅσῳ*, with compar. when followed by another compar. with *τοσούτῳ, the more.., so much the more..*, like Lat. *quo, quanto melior, eo..*, etc.: much more rarely with positive, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14;—so in Liv. 1, 25, eo majore cum gaudio, *quanto propre* metum res fuerat.—3. *ὅσῳπερ, by how much, in so far as*, Soph. Tr. 313.—IV. *ὅσα* in plur. is used just like *ὅσον*, but very seldom in Hom.: Att. esp. in signis., *so far as, inasmuch as*.—2. *ὅσα μή, besides that, except that*, like *παρ' ὅσον*: also =*ὅσον μόνον, only not*, i. e. *almost*, Lat. *tantum non*.—There is no adv. *ὅσως*.

'Οσοςδή, so some write for *ὅσος δή*, v. *ὅσος*, I. 7.

"Οσοςπερ, *ηπερ*, *ονπερ*, *however great* or *much, as great* or *as much as*: but here too, as in *ὅςπερ* (q. v.), *περ*, often serves merely as a connecting particle, and then should be written separately, as Hdt. 2, 170; 4, 50, 87.

"Οςπερ, *ἥπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *who, which indeed, the very man who* or *thing which*, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.; but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *ὅςπερ* from the simple *ὅς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relative clause more closely with the antecedent. Other words may be inserted between *ὅς* and *περ*, Il. 5, 524.—For *ὅςπερ*, Hom. oft. uses *ὅπερ*.

'Οσπρῐοδόχος, *ον*, (*ὅσπριον, δέχομαι*) *holding pulse*.

'Οσπρῐοθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a place to keep pulse in*.

'Όσπρῐον, *ου*, *τό*, *pulse*, esp. *beans*, Hdt. 2, 37, Xen. An. 4, 4, 9, etc.; generally, *vegetables*, Plat. Criti. 115 A.—The form *ὄσπρεον* is also found, but rejected by Gramm.: nor is it prob. that there was ever such a word as *ὄσπρον, τό*, or *ὄσπρος, ὁ*, from which *ὄσπριον* would be a dim. (Usu. deriv. from *σπείρω, σπόρος*. *?*)

'Οσπρῐοπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῶλις*, *ιδος*, (*ὅσπριον, πωλέω*) *one who deals in pulse*.

'Οσπρῐοφᾰγέω, *ῶ*, (*ὅσπριον, φαγεῖν*) *to eat pulse*, Hipp.

'Οσπρῐώδης, *ες* (*ὅσπριον, εἶδος*) *like pulse*, Ath.

'Οσπρολέων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *a weed injurious to pulse*, Geop.; perh. the same as *ὀροβάγχη*.

"Οσπρον, *ου*, *τό*, and *ὄσπρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, v. *ὄσπριον*.

"Οσσᾱ, *ἡ*, *a voice, report, rumour*

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which, from its origin being unknown, is held divine, *a word voiced abroad* one knows not how, ὄσσα ἐκ Διός, Od. 1, 282: 2, 216, cf. Soph. Aj. 998; personified as fem. prop. n., *Ossa*, messenger of Jupiter, Il. 2, 93, Od. 24, 413.—2. generally, *a voice*, of the Muses, Hes. Th. 10, 43; of a bull, Ib. 832.—3. still more generally, *a sound*, of the harp, H. Hom. Merc. 443; *the din* of battle, Hes. Th. 701. —4. *an ominous voice, prophecy, warning*, of a god, a bird of omen, etc., *any ominous sound*, = the Homeric ὀμφή, φήμη, κλεηδών, first in Pind. O. 6, 106, Ap. Rh. 1, 1087.—Very rare in Att. prose,—in form ὄττα—as Plat. Legg. 800 C, so Ael. N. A. 12, 1; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Akin to ὄψ, hence ὀττεύομαι: but ὄσσομαι has nothing in common with ὄσσα, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., 4.)

†Ὄσσα, ης, ἡ, *Ossa*, a mountain range of Thessaly, separated by the Peneus from Olympus, now *Kissovo*, Od. 11, 315; etc.—2. a mountain in Elis, so named from the Thessalian mount, Strab. p. 356.

Ὄσσα, Ion. neut. pl. from ὅσος, for ὅσα, Hom.

†Ὀσσάδιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Ossadii*, an Indian people, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

†Ὀσσαῖος, α, ον, and Ὀσσεῖος, α, ον, *of Ossa, Ossaean*, Call. Dian. 52.

Ὀσσάκι, adv., Ion. for ὁσάκι, Hom. [ᾰ]

Ὀσσάτιος, Ep. for ὁσάτιος, = ὅσος, Il. 5, 758, Ap. Rh. 1, 372, etc.

Ὄσσε, τώ, neut. dual, *the two eyes*, nom. and acc. freq. in Hom., who however adds the adj. plur., ὄσσε φαεινά, αἱματόεντα, Il. 13, 435, 616: later a gen. plur. was formed to it, as if of second decl., ὀσσων, Hes. Th. 826, Aesch. Pr. 400, (though Hesych. also cites ὀσσέων): also a dat. ὀσσοις, ὄσσοισι as early as Hes. Sc. 145, 426, 430, Sappho, Aesch. Pr. 144, Soph., etc.—In sing. Eust. cites a dat. sing. ὄσσει, whence the Gramm. assume a double nom. τὸ ὄσσος and ὁ ὄσσος, which, however, do not really occur, Spitzn. Vers. Her. 75. (Hence ὀσσομαι, ὄψομαι.)

Ὀσσεία, ἡ, ὀσσεύομαι, v. sub ὀττ-.

Ὀσσίχος, η, ον, (not ὁσσίχος, Meineke Theocr. 4, 55), the only used form of ὁσίκος, dim. from ὅσος, ὅσσος, *as little, how little*, Lat. *quantulus*, Theocr. l. c.; cf. ὁσαχῆ. [ῐ]

†ΟΣΣΟΜΑΙ, (from ὄσσε) dep., only used in pres. and impf. without augm., —older form of *ὄπτ-, ὄψομαι, as πέσσω of πέπτω, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; hence, strictly, *to see*, as in Ap. Rh., and in the compd. προτιόσσομαι, *to look to, look on*, in Od. 7, 31: but mostly,—II. *to see in spirit*, ὀσσόμενος πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ φρεσίν (*'I see* my father...., *in my mind's eye*, Horatio'), Od. 1, 115:—*to presage, forbode*, κακὸν or κακὰ ὀσσεσθαι θυμῷ, Od. 10, 374; 18, 154; ἄλγεα, Il. 18, 224, cf. Od. 5, 389: by imparting such presages to others, *to foretoken*, ὡς ὅτε πορφύρη πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφῷ ὀσσόμενον λιγέων ἀνέμων λαιψηρὰ κέλευθα, Il. 14, 17; esp. by look or mien, κάκ' ὀσσόμενος, *looking* ominously, Il. 1, 105; so two eagles ὀσσοντο ὄλεθρον, *boded, were a sign of* wrath, Od. 2, 152:—generally, *to foretell, prophesy*, τινί τι, Il. 24, 172, Hes. Th. 551;—but apparently, like our *ominous*, only used of evil. (The usu. deriv. from ὀσσα is wrong.)

Ὄσσος, τό, and ὄσσος, ὁ, v. sub ὄσσε.

Ὅσσος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ὅσος, freq. in Hom.

Ὀστάγρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀστέον, ἄγρα) *a forceps* or kind of *pincers for extracting splinters of bone*, Galen.—II. = ὀστεοκόπος II, Theophr.

Ὀστᾶκος, ου, ὁ, Att. for ἀστακος, *a crab*.

Ὀστάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀστέον, *a little bone*, Anth.

Ὀσταφίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. for ἀσταφίς, σταφίς.

Ὅστε, ἥτε, ὅτε, (ὅς, τε) *who, which*, etc., freq. in Hom., who also uses masc. form ὅ τε: usu. rendered into English just like the simple ὅς or ὅστις, but, acc. to Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, its real force is distinct, less strong than καὶ ὅς, yet still copulative; cf. ὅστις.

Ὀστέϊνος, η, ον, (ὀστέον) *made of bone, bony*, Hdt. 4, 2, Plat. Tim. 74 A, etc. [ῐ]

Ὀστεογενής, ές, (ὀστέον, *γένω) *produced by the bone*: τὸ ὀστ., *the marrow*, Plat. ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

Ὀστεοκόπος, ον, (ὀστέον, κόπτω) *shattering bones, bone-breaking*, ὀδύνη ὀστ., a pain *which racks every bone*, Theophr.—II. ὁ ὀστ., as subst., *a sense of weakness, as if one's bones were giving way*, Hipp.: also written ὀστόκοπος, Galen.

Ὀστεολογία, ας, ἡ, (ὀστέον, λέγω II) *a gathering up bones.*—II. (λέγω IV) *osteology, the science which treats of the bones*, Galen.

Ὀστεολόγος, ον, (ὀστέον, λέγω II) *collecting bones.*

Ὀστέον, Att. contr. ὀστοῦν, ὀστεῦν, Leon. Tar. 68: pl. ὀστέα, Att. contr. ὀστᾶ, for which ὀστά [ᾰ], Opp. C. 1, 268:—*a bone*, freq. in Hom. and Hdt. but not in the Att. form: in Hes. only in plur.; λευκὰ ὀστέα, *the bleached bones of the dead*, Od. 1, 161, etc.; σάρκες τε καὶ ὀστέα, Ib. 9, 293, etc.—II. *the stone* or *kernel* of fruit. (Cf. Lat. *os*, Sanscr. *asthi*.)

Ὀστεουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀστέον, ἕλκω) *a forceps* for extracting splintered bone, Hipp.

Ὀστεόφιν, poet. gen. pl. from ὀστέον, Od. †14, 134; dat. pl., Od. 12, 45; Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 182, 5 a; cf. Kühner § 262, 1.

Ὀστῖνος, η, ον, (ὀστέον) = ὀστέϊνος, but more Att., Lob. Phryn. 262: τὰ ὀστινα, Lat. *tibiae, bone pipes*, Ar. Ach. 828.

Ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι (also written ὅ, τι), with regul. double inflections, gen. οὑτινος, ἡστινος, dat. ὡτινι, ἡτινι, etc.: Hom. has also the masc. collat. form ὅτις, esp. in Od., and the neut. ὅ ττι. From ὅτις also come cases with a single inflexion, but usu. not as if from τὶς, but like του, τῳ, viz., gen. ὅτου, dat. ὅτῳ, Att., whereas the Homeric and Ion. gen. is ὅττεο, Od. 1, 124, contr. ὅττευ, 17, 121, and ὅτευ, 17, 421; Hdt. has usu. ὅτεν: dat. ὅτεῳ, also as dissyll., Il. 12, 428; and so usu. in Hdt.: acc. ὅτινα, Od. 8, 204. Plur. nom. neut. ὅτινα, Il. 22, 450: gen. ὅτεων, Od. 10, 39, and Hdt.: Att. ὅτων: dat. ὁτέοισιν, Il. 15, 491, and Hdt., also fem. ὁτέῃσιν, Hdt., Att. ὅτοισι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 77, Anm. 3: acc. ὅτινας, Il. 15, 492. Cf. also the Ion. and Hom. ὅσσα, Att. ἅττα.

Radic. Signf., *whosoever, whichsoever, any one who, any thing which*, thus strictly differing from the simple ὅς, as Lat. *quisque, quicunque* from *qui*: freq. without any express anteced., ὁντινα κιχείη, ἐρητύσασκε, *whomsoever* he caught, he stopped, Il. 2, 188; ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμόσσῃ, *whose* forswears himself, Il. 19, 260, Od. 1, 47, etc.—2. Att. it is freq. strengthd. by an anteced. πᾶς, but only in sing.: in plur. πάντες ὅσοι is used, not πάντες οἵτινες.—3. made still more indefinite by adding γε, δή, σύν, δήποτε, ὁηποτοῦν or ἄν, *whosoever he may be*, etc., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. 46 Scholef., Lob. Phryn. 373.—4. for εἴ τις, Hes. Th. 783, Seidl. Eur. El. 811.—5. for ὅστε, if οὕτως or any such word goes before, Schäf. Mel. p. 71.—6. οὐδείς ὅστις οὐ, *every one*, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ, every thing, Hdt. 5, 97, Thuc. 7, 87: in which phrases the case of ὅστις usu. depends on that of οὐδείς, sometimes however the reverse, v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 317 C, 323 B.—7. ὅστις sometimes refers to a definite object, but never without some general notion therein implied, as τελευταῖόν σε προςβλέψαιμι νῦν, ὅστις πέφασμαι φύς τ' ἀφ' ὧν οὐ χρῆν, may I see thee now for the last time, *since I am one who* was born from unlawful wedlock, like Lat. *ut qui*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688.—8. ὅστις, *who, what*, in *indirect* questions not unfreq. even in Hom.: in *direct* questions only when the person questioned repeats the question before he gives the answer, Ar. Ran. 198, Ach. 595; but in Il. 10, 142, it seems to be just like τί;—II. neut. ὅ τι or ὅ, τι is oft. used absol. as adv., *wherefore, for what reason*, esp. in indirect questions and generally in dependent clauses, also καθ' ὅ τι, Att., κατ' ὅ τι, Hdt. 6, 3.

Ὀστλιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, also ἄστλιγξ, *hair*, esp. *curled hair, a lock of hair*, Lat. *cirrus, cincinnus*, Call. Fr. 12.—II. *any thing curled* or *twisted*, as—1. *the tendril* of the vine and other creeping plants, Theophr.—2. *forked lightning, a flash of light*, etc., Ap. Rh. 1, 1297; cf. βόστρυξ, βόστριχος, ἕλιξ. —3. of the *feelers* of the polypus, Nic. Al. 470.

Ὀστοδοχεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for keeping bones in.*

Ὀστοειδής, ές, (ὀστέον, εἶδος) *like bones*, Hipp.

Ὀστοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὀστέον, θήκη) *a place for putting bones in*, Lyc. 367, Inscr.

Ὀστοκατάκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀστέον, κατάγνυμι) *a bone-breaker*, an instrument, Hipp.

Ὀστοκλάστης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Ὀστοκόπος, ὁ, = ὀστεοκόπος II.

Ὀστοκόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *the osprey*, Lat. *ossifragus*.

Ὀστολογέω, ῶ, *to gather bones*, Isae. 48, 22; and

Ὀστολογία, ας, ἡ, *a gathering up of bones* after the burning of a body, Diod.:—also ὀστολόγιον, ου, τo, Lat. *ossilegium*.

Ὀστολόγος, ον, (ὀστέον, λέγω II) *collecting bones*: οἱ Ὀστολόγοι was the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus.

Ὀστομῐχία, ας, ἡ, and ὀστομῐχιον, ου, τό (ὀστέον, μάχη) *a game like our Chinese puzzle*, but played with fourteen pieces of bone instead of seven, Auson. Cento Nupt. Praef.

Ὀστοῦν, τό, Att. contr. for ὀστέον, q. v.

Ὀστοφᾰγέω, ῶ, (ὀστέον, φαγεῖν) *to eat bones*, Strab.

Ὀστοφῠ́τέω, ῶ. (ὀστέον, φαίνω) *to show bones*, Hippiatr.

Ὀστοφῠ́ής, ές, (ὀστέον, φύω) *of a bony nature* or *substance*, Batr. 297.

Ὀστράκεος, α, ον, = ὀστράκινος, Orph. Arg. 320. [ᾰ]

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'Οστρᾰκεύς, έως, ὁ, (ὄστρακον) *a potter*, Anth. Plan. 191.

'Οστρᾰκηρός, ά, όν, (ὄστρακον) *of the nature of earthenware: ζῶα ὀστρακηρά, testaceous* animals, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 18: cf. *μαλάκια, τά.*

'Οστρᾰκίας, ου, ὁ,=foreg.: a kind of cake, Ath.

'Οστρᾰκίζω, (ὄστρακον I. 2) *to banish by potsherds, ostracize*, Thuc. 1, 135, Andoc. 23, 42, etc.: in Hdt. also *ἐξοστρακίζω*.—Ostracism (*ὀστρακισμός*) was adopted at Athens not as a punishment, but as a means of checking the power of individuals, when it was thought to have become too great for the liberties of the people, v. Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 15, sq., 5, 3, 3, †Plut. Aristid. 7†, Dict. Antiqq. p. 135: cf. *ὀστρακισμός, πεταλισμός.*

'Οστρᾰκίνδα, (ὄστρακον) adv., *παιδιὰ ὀστρ.* a game *at potsherds*; in which a potsherd, black on one side and white on the other, was thrown on a line, and according as the black or white turned up, one party was obliged to fly and the other pursued, Pollux 9, 111: the game was also called *ὀστράκου περιστροφή*, Plat. Rep. 521 C, cf. Phaedr. 241 B.—In Ar. Eq. 855, *ὀστρακίνδα βλέπειν*, there is a pun on *ὀστρακισμός.*

'Οστρᾰκῖνος, η, ον, (ὄστρακον) *like earthenware: earthen, made of clay*, Lat. *testaceus*, Anth. Plan. 191, Luc., N. T. [ᾰ̆]

'Οστρᾰκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὄστρακον*. [ᾰ̆]

'Οστρᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *ὄστρακον*.—II. *the hair* or *scaly covering of the pine-cone*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B.

'Οστρᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὀστρακίζω*, q. v.) *a voting* or *banishing by potsherds, ostracism*, Arist Pol. 3, 13, 15.

'Οστρᾰκῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *ὀστρᾰκῖτις, ιδος*, like *ὀστρακίας*,=*ὀστρακηρός*, esp.,—1. a kind of *cake*, Ath. 647 E.—2. *ὀστρ. λίθος*, a sort of stone, *ostracites*, perh. *meerschaum*, Diosc., Plin.

'Οστρᾰκόδερμος, ον, (*ὄστρακον, δέρμα*) *with a skin* or *shell like a potsherd*, Batr. 297: for *τὰ ὀστρακόδερμα*, v. sub *μαλάκια, τά.*

'Οστρᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *ὀστρᾰκινος*, Anth. P. 9, 86.

'Οστρᾰκοκονία, ας, ἡ, (*ὄστρακον, κονία*) *a pavement made of crushed potsherds* or *tiles*, Lat. *pavimentum testaceum*, Geop.

'Οστρᾰκον, ου, τό, *burnt clay* or *anything made therefrom, an earthen vessel*, Lat. *testa*, Ar. Ran. 1190, cf. Eccl. 1033.—2. *a tile* or *potsherd*; esp. *the tablet used in voting*, v. *ὀστρακίζω*: *τὰ ὄστρακα* for *ὀστρακισμός*, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 2; also, *τὸ ὄστρακον ἐπιφέρειν τινί*, to vote for any one's banishment, Plut., q. cf., Pericl. 14.—3. on *ὀστράκου περιστροφή*, v. sub *ὀστρακίνδα*.—4. a sort of *earthenware cas'anet*, Ar. Ran. 1305.—II. *the hard shell of testacea*, as snails, muscles, tortoises, H. Hom. Merc. 33; v. sub *μαλάκια, τά*: hence, *tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl*, Philo.—2. *an egg-shell*, Aesch. Fr. 390. (Signf. II. seems to have been the oldest and makes its affinity to *ὀστέον* doubly probable; cf. *ὄστρεον, ostreum, oyster.*)

'Οστρᾰκόνωτος, ον, (*ὄστρακον, νῶτος*) *with a back covered with a hard shell*, Teucer ap. Ath. 455 E.

'Οστρᾰκοποιός, όν, (*ὄστρακον, ποιέω*) *making earthenware*: ὁ *ὀστρ., a potter.*

'Οστρᾰκόρῑνος, ον, (*ὄστρακον, ῥινός*)=*ὀστρακόδερμος*, Opp. H. 1, 313; 5, 589.

'Οστρᾰκοφορέω, ῶ, (*ὄστρακον* I. 2, *φέρω*) *to give one's vote with a potsherd.* Hence

'Οστρᾰκοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a voting with potsherds*, Plut. Alc. 13.

'Οστρᾰκόχροος, ον, with metapl. acc. *ὀστρακόχροα*, (*ὄστρακον, χρόα*) *with a hard skin* or *shell*, Anth. P. 6, 196. Cf. *μαλάκια, τά.*

'Οστρᾰκόω, ῶ, (*ὄστρακον*) *to turn into potsherds, dash in pieces*: pass. *to be dashed in pieces*, Aesch. Fr. 166.—II. *to make the skin like shell*, *ὀστρ. τὸ δέρμα*, Arist. Probl. 2, 32, 1;—pass. *to become covered with a hard shell*, Lyc. 88.

'Οστρᾰκώδης, ες, (*ὄστρακον, εἶδος*) *like potsherds*, Diosc.

'Οστρέϊνος, η, ον, (*ὄστρεον*) *of, belonging to* or *living in a shell, testaceous*, Plat. Phil. 21 C. [ῐ]

'Οστρειογρᾰφής, ές, (*ὄστρειον, γράφω*) *purple-painted*, Anth. P. append. 330.

'Οστρειον, ου, τό, = *ὄστρεον* II, Plat. Rep. 420 C. Hence

'Οστρειος, α, ον, *purple.*

'Οστρειώδης, ες,=*ὀστρεώδης*, Aristid. Quint.

'Οστρεον, ου, τό, *an oyster*, Lat. *ostrea*, usu. *λιμνόστρεον*. Plat. Rep. 611 D.—II. *a purple used in dyeing*, prob. that produced from the murex, Lat. *ostrum*, Plat. Crat. 424 D, cf. *ὄστρειον*. (Akin to *ὀστέον* and *ὄστρακον*: but *ὀστρον* as orig. form of *ὄστρεον* is no more to be found than *ὀστόν* of *ὀστέον*.) Hence

'Οστρεώδης, ες, (*ὄστρεον, εἶδος*) *of the oyster kind*, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 1.

'Οστρῖμον, ου, τό, *a stable*, Lyc. 94, Antim. ap. Phot.

'Οστρῖτης λίθος, ὁ, *a kind of stone*, Orph. Lith. 339. [ῐ]

'Οστρύα, ας, ἡ, a tree with very hard wood, like *the hornbeam*: also *ὀστρύς*, Theophr.

'Οστρυγξ, υγγος, ἡ, with dim. *ὀστρύγγιον*,—a dub., or at least late and rare form of *ὄστλιγξ.*

'Οστρύς, ἡ,=*ὀστρύα.*

'Οστώδης, ες, (*ὀστέον, εἶδος*) *like bone, bony*, Xen. Eq. 1, 8.

'Οσυρις, ἡ, *a plant*, Diosc. 4, 143; prob. the *χηνοπόδιον*, which the Greeks still call *ἄξυρις.*

'Οσφρα, ας, ἡ,=*ὀσμή*, Ach. Tat.; v. *ὀσφραίνομαι.*

'Οσφράδιον, ου, τό, = *ὀσφραντήριον*: from

'Οσφραίνομαι, dep. mid.: fut. *ὀσφρήσομαι*: aor. *ὠσφρόμην, ὀσφρόμενος*, Ar. Ach. 179, Vesp. 792; more rarely *ὠσφράμην*, Ion. *ὀσφράμην*, hence *ὀσφραντο*, Hdt. 1, 80; later also, *ὠσφρησάμην*, Arat. Dios. 223, cf. Lob. Phryn. 741. *To smell, scent, track*, c. gen., Hdt. l. c., Ar. Ran. 654, Xen., etc.; absol., Plat. Phaed. 96 B, etc.; c. acc. cognato, *ὀσφρ. ὀδμήν*, Hdt. 1, 80.—II. as pass. *to be smelt*, only in later medic. writers; who also have act., *ὀσφραίνειν τινά τινι, to make one smell* anything, cf. Lob. Phryn. 468: but the pres. forms *ὀσφρω, ὀσφρομαι, ὀσφράω, ὀσφρέω* made out of the aorists are not Greek, though *ὀσφρᾶται* is found in Luc. Pisc. 48, Lob. Aj. p. 220. (Akin to *ὄζω*.) Hence

'Οσφρανσις, εως, ἡ, *a smelling, smell*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 611 B: and

'Οσφραντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*ὀσφραντής.* Hence

'Οσφραντήριος, α, ον, *smelling, able to smell, sharp-smelling*, *μυκτῆρες ὀσφ.*, Ar. Ran. 893, like Lat. *nares acuti.*—II. pass., *τὸ ὀσφραντήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), *a medicine that one smells at* to strengthen or revive one's self, Lat. *olfactorium.*

'Οσφραντής, ου, ὁ, (*ὀσφραίνομαι*) *one who smells, scents, tracks.* Hence

'Οσφραντικός, ή, όν, *quick smelling*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 2, 7.

'Όσφραντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 mid. Ion. of *ὀσφραίνομαι*, Hdt.

'Οσφραντός, ή, όν, (*ὀσφραίνομαι*) *smelt: that can be smelt*, Arist. de Anima 2, 9, 1.

'Οσφρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, = *ὀσφρανσις*, LXX.

'Οσφρήσασθαι, poet. inf. aor. of *ὀσφραίνομαι.*

'Οσφρησις, ἡ, = *ὀσφρανσις*, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Theaet. 156 B.

'Οσφμητικός, ή, όν,=*ὀσφραντικός*, Diog. L. 9, 80.

'Οσφρητός, ή, όν,=*ὀσφραντός.*

'Οσφρόμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of *ὀσφραίνομαι.*

'Οσφῦαλγέω, ῶ, *to have the sciatica*, Hipp.: from

'Οσφῦαλγής, ές, (*ὀσφύς, ἄλγος*) *with a pain in the hips and loins*, Aesch. Fr. 363. Hence

'Οσφῦαλγία, ας, ἡ, *a pain in the hips and loins, sciatica*, Hipp.

'Οσφῦήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὀσφύς, ἄγνυμι*) *having dislocated one's hip, hip-shot.*

'ΟΣΦΥΣ, ἡ, gen. *ὀσφύος*: acc. *ὀσφύν*, also *ὀσφῦα*, in Anth. P. 12, 213: —*the loin*, or the fleshy muscular parts in the small of the back, opp. to *ὦμοι*, Hdt. 2, 40, Aesch. Pr. 497; of wasps, *ἔχουσι κέντρον ἐκ τῆς ὀσφύος*, Ar. Vesp. 225:—Xen. Eq. 1, 11 describes a horse's loins;—called *διπλῆ ὀσφύς*, from the furrow or division that runs down the back, and which is somewhat inaccurately rendered *duplex spina* by Varro and Virg. G. 3, 87. [ῠ in dissyll. cases; hence Arcad. p. 92, 11, writes it *ὀσφῦς*, like *ὀφρῦς.*]

'Οσχέα, ἡ, *ὄσχεον, τό*, and *ὀσχεος, ὁ*, v. *ὄσχη* II.

'ΟΣΧΗ, also *ὠσχη, ης, ἡ*, like *ὄσχος, ὠσχος ὁ, a young branch, sucker, shoot*, Nic. Al. 108:—esp. *a vine-branch* with grapes on it, *ὀσχος ἡμερίδος*, Ar. Ach. 997, ubi v. Dind., cf. Ath. 495 F:—*μόσχος* with *μ* euphon., v. M. V. 1.—II. *a bag*, esp. *the scrotum*, Hipp.; also called *ὄσχος, ὄσχεον.*—In Arist. Gen. An. 1, 12, 2, is also found *ὀσχέα, ἡ*; if this reading is right, the word in this signf. should be *ὀσχῆ*, not *ὀσχη.*

'Οσχιον, ου, τό, *the raised margin round the orifice of the womb*, Hipp., but the reading is very dub.

'Οσχοβόρος, ον, (*ὄσχη, βορά*) *destroying young twigs*, Or. Sib.

'Όσχος, or *ὠσχος*, ὁ, v. sub *ὄσχη.*

'Οσχοφορέω, ῶ, *to celebrate the festival ὀσχοφόρια.*

'Οσχοφόρια, or *ὠσχ-*, τά, (*ὀσχοφόρος*) a day of the Athen. festival *Σκίρα*, on which chosen boys, sons of citizens, in women's dress, *carrying the vine-branches loaded with grapes*, went in procession from the temple of Bacchus to that of *Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιράς*, Plut. Thes. 22, Ath. 495 F.

'Οσχοφορικός or *ὠσχ-*, ή, όν, *belonging to an ὀσχοφόρος* or *ὀσχοφόρια*, Ath. 631 B.

'Οσχοφορίον, ου, τό, a place in Athens in which stood the temple of *Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιράς*, A. B. p. 318.

'Οσχοφόρος or *ὠσχ-*, ον, (*ὄσχη, φέρω*) *bearing vine-branches laden with grapes*, esp. at the festival *ὀσχοφόρια*, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.

'Οσῶραι, adv. for *ὅσαι ὧραι, every*

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hour, hourly, late word, formed after *ὁσημέραι*.

Ὅτα, Aeol. for *ὅτε*, like *πότα* for *πότε*.

Ὅτ-ᾶν, for *ὅτ' ἄν* (*ὅτε ἄν*) as Wolf always writes it in Hom.:—Adv. of time, usu. followed by the subjunct. of a possible contingency, present or future, *whenever, as soon as*, for which the Att. also have *ὅταν τάχιστα*, Il. 1, 519, Od. 9, 6; *ὅταν ποτέ*, Il. 4, 164; in similes, *ὡς δ' ὅταν...as when*, Il. 10, 5, Od. 5, 394, etc.—2. no good author has it with the indic., for in Il. 12, 42, *στρέφεται* is Ep. form for *στρέφηται*, Herm. Vig. n. 257, append. 10: it is true that Od. 10, 410, *ὡς δ' ὅταν...σκαίρουσι* (for *σκαίρωσι*), seems to be an exception, but this is by anacoluthon.—3. it is never used with the optat. by good authors (for in *ὅταν νεῶν...ἐκσωζοίατο*, Aesch. Pers. 450, Dind. now reads *ὅτ' ἐκ* with Elmsl.), except in oratione obliqua after another opt., where in oratione recta the subjunct. with *ὅταν* would have stood, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 844 Obs.: so Hom. *ὅτε κεν*, usu. with subjunct., Il. 6, 225, 454; but with opt., where a mere possibility is mentioned, Il. 1, 567, cf. 9, 525; so, *ὅταν ἡβήσειε*, Hes. Op. 131; *ὅτε κεν*, even with indic., Od. 24, 88, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. 10.—Strengthd., *ὁταν-περ*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 21, Plat. Rep. 565 A. Cf. *ὁπόταν*. [Perh. sometimes *ŭ* in late writers, Meineke Menand. p. 544, not.]

†Ὀτάνης, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Otanes*, a Persian nobleman, Hdt. 3, 68.—Other distinguished Persians, Hdt. 5, 25; 7, 61; etc.

†Ὀτάσπης, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Otaspes*, a leader of the Assyrians, Hdt. 7, 63.

Ὅτε, adv. of time, usu. with indic. of past tenses, *when*, of a thing actually gone before, freq. in Hom., usu. with impf. and aor.; also with perf., Il. 21, 156; with plqpf., Il. 5, 392: strengthd. *ὅτε δή*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: *ἦν ὅτ' ἦν, there was a time when...once upon a time, formerly*, Reisig Comm. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 1691 (1699).—II. with pres. indicat., *when*, of a thing actually existing at any time, Il. 2, 471; 4, 259, etc., cf. Herm. Vig. append. 10.—2. also sometimes in causal signf., *since, seeing that*, Lat. *quando* or *quandoquidem*, Il. 16, 343, etc., Herm. Vig. ubi supra; so, *ὅτε γε*, Hdt. 5, 92, 1.—III. with fut. indic., of a thing actually future, Il. 1, 518, Od. 18, 272, etc.—IV. with aor. subjunct., *if, in case that, supposing that*, like *ὅταν*, denoting that which will be certain under particular circumstances, hence freq. in similes, Il. 2, 395, 782, etc.; *ὅτε που*, Lat. *si quando*, Od. 10, 486.—V. with opt., esp. aor., *whenever, as often as*, of repeated actions, habits, Il. 1, 610; 4, 263, etc.; also *ὅτε δή*, Il. 3, 216.—2. but the opt. loses this signf., and is used like the subjunct. of a single act, in clauses dependent on a verb in the opt. or subj., Il. 3, 55; 18, 465, etc.—3. *ὅτε μή*, always with the opt., for *εἰ μή, unless, except, save when*, Il. 13, 319, Od. 16, 197: so with verb omitted, *οὐτέ τεῳ σπένδεσκε θεῶν, ὅτε μὴ Διὶ πατρί, save* to Jupiter, Il. 16, 227; and thus just=Lat. *nisi*.—VI. to introduce a simile, *ὡς δ' ὅτε, as when*, usu. with the subj. pres. or aor., Il. 2, 147; 6, 506, etc.; whereas *ὡς ὅτε*, usu. with the indic., Il. 4, 130, etc.: the verb must usu. be supplied from the context, as Il. 2, 394, Od. 10, 462.—VII. after *μέμνημαι*, *ὅτε* takes the place of *ὅτι*, Lat. *memini cum*, as we, I remember *when*, for *that*, Il. 15, 18; after *ἀκούειν*, Il. 1, 397; *λαθεῖν*, Il. 7, 627; and, generally, with verbs of knowing, or not knowing, Pors. Hec. 109: in Hom. usu. with aor. indic. —VIII. *ὅτε* with other particles,—1. for *ὅτ' ἄν*, v. sub *ὅταν*.—2. *ὅτε δή* and *ὅτε δή ῥα*, stronger than *ὅτε*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., usu. with indic. pres., impf., and aor., more rarely with opt. aor.—3. *ὅτε τε*, as in the case of *ὅςτε*, joining it more closely to what goes before, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; also *ὅτε πέρ τε*, Il. 4, 259, usu. with indic. pres. and aor., more rare with aor. subj.—4. *ὅτε περ*, Il., and Hes.—5. *πρίν γ' ὅτε, ere the time when, before that*, Od. 13, 322; so, *πρίν γ' ὅτε δή*, Il. 9, 488, etc.; also, *πρίν γ' ὅτ' ἄν*, with aor. subj, Od. 2, 374.—6. *εἰς ὅτε κεν, against the time when...*, with aor. subj., Od. 2, 99.—IX. the usu. correlative adv. is *τότε*,—*ὅτε δή...*, *τότε δή...*, Il. 10, 365; *δὴ τότε*, 23, 722; *καὶ τότε δή*, 22, 209; *καὶ τότ' ἄρα*, 24, 32: for *τότε* we sometimes have *ἔνθα*, as in Il. 2, 303; *ἔπειτα*, 3, 221; *αὐτίκα*, 4, 210; *δέ*, 5, 438; *ἤματι τῷ*, 2, 743; but this correlative is, as in our own language, often left out.—X. *ἔσθ' ὅτε* for *ἔστιν ὅτε*, like Lat. *est ubi, there are times when, sometimes, now and then*, esp. Att., also in Hdt. *ἔστιν ὅτε*, 2, 120: cf. *ὅπου* I. 5.

B. *ὁτέ*, as adv., like *ἔσθ' ὅτε, sometimes, now and then*, but then strictly used like *ποτέ* at the beginning of each of two corresponding clauses, *now..., now..., sometimes, sometimes...*: in Att. usu. *ὁτὲ μέν..., ὁτὲ δέ...*: but in Il. *ὁτὲ μέν..., ἄλλοτε* or *ἄλλοτε δέ*, 18, 599; also, *ὁτὲ μέν τε..., ἀλλοτε δέ...*, 11, 64; and reversely, *ἀλλοτε μέν..., ὁτὲ δέ...*, 11, 566; also *ὁτέ* in the second clause, without any correlative in the first, 17, 178; Soph. joins *ἔσθ' ὅτε* and *ὁτέ*, Aj. 56, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 258.

Ὅτε, neut. from *ὅςτε*:—also Ion. masc. for *ὅςτε*, Il.

Ὁτέοισιν, Ep. for *οἷςτισιν*, Il.

Ὅτευ, Ion. for *οὑτινος*, Od.

Ὅτεῳ, Ep. for *ὡτινι*, Hom.

Ὅτεων, Ep. for *ὑντινων*, Od.

Ὅτῐ, Ep. *ὁττῐ* (both in Hom.):—conjunction, *that*, usu. after verbs of *seeing* or *knowing*: also after *πολύ, ὠδε, τόσος* and the like, so much so, *that...*, as in Il. 4, 32; 6, 126, Od. 5, 340: Hom. freq. joins *ὅτι ῥα*, also *ὅτι δή*, Il. 7, 448: in Hom. always with the indic.—II. Att. *ὅτι* is used like our *that* in quoting another's words, instead of the acc. and inf., and this is esp. freq. with verbs of *saying*, usu. with the indic. of whatever tense the speaker himself used; but also freq. with the optat. in oratione obliqua, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802.—2. the opt. and indic. are found even in the same sentence, Id. Obs. 3, γ.—3. so *ὅτι...*, and the acc. with inf. are found together, Id. § 804, 5.—4. with the optat., *ὅτι* is sometimes left out, Soph. Phil. 617: but,—5. *ὅτι* is oft. followed by the very words of a speech (where in our idiom the conjunction is left out, its place being usu. supplied by inverted commas), Plat. Prot. 317 E, etc.—6. *ὅτι* is also used pleonast. with the infin. and acc., as, *εἶπον ὅτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πειραθῆναι κατ' ἐμαυτόν*, which is in fact a mixture of the two constructions, *εἶπον ὅτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ ἐχρῆν* and *εἶπον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πρῶτον*, Plat. Legg. 892 D, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 63 B, Lob. Phryn. 772.—III. *ὅτι* in Att. often represents a whole sentence, esp. in affirm. answers, as, *οὐκοῦν καλῷ ὑπερῳάλλον τὸ ἀδικεῖν κάκιον ἂν εἴη τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι*, answer, *ὁῆλον δὴ ὅτι* (i. e. *ὅτι κακίον ἂν εἴη*, or *ὅτι ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει*), Plat. Gorg. 475 D: there is a like ellipsis in the affirmative forms *οἶδ' ὅτι οἶσθ' ὅτι, ἴσθ' ὅτι*, Wolf Lept. 508, 17, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 486 B: and hence arose the practice of using *ὁηλονότι* as adv.—IV. *ὅτι μή*, usu. when a negat. goes before, *unless, except, except that*, Lat. *nisi, nisi quod*, and so just like *εἰ μή*, Hdt. 1, 18, 143, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 624, 3, b. Herm. Vig. n. 347.—V. *μὴ ὅτι*, foll. by *ἀλλά* or *ἀλλὰ καί*, an ellipt. phrase, like *μὴ ὅπως* and *μὴ ἵνα*, I do not say that.., but,—not only not so, but,—like *μὴ μόνον μή*, Lat. *non modo non.., sed ne quidem* or *verum*, Jelf § 762, 2, 3.—2. *οὐχ ὅτι..., ἀλλὰ...* or *ἀλλὰ καί...*, is constructed in the same way, except that it refers to a thing as really existing, not as merely supposed, Herm. Vig. n. 267.—VI. *μὴ ὅτι* itself in apodosis, without an answering *ἀλλά*, like Lat. *nedum, ne dicam*, not to mention that.., not to say that..; usu. after a negat.—2. *οὐχ ὅτι*, in apodosis, Lat. *quemquam*, Σωκράτει ἐγγυῶμαι μὴ ἐπιλήσεσθαι, *οὐχ ὅτι φησὶν ἐπιλήσεσθαι εἶναι*, I warrant him not to forget, *though* he says.., Plat. Prot. 336 D.

B. *ὅτι* as a causal particle, *for that, because*, oft. in Hom., esp. in phrase *ὅτι ῥα*: in Hom. and Hes. always with the indic. (for Theog. 199 is spurious), but from Hdt. downwards also with optat.—2. sometimes, like all relatives, it has a demonstr. force, *therefore*, and forms an independent clause, *ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀτηρός, therefore* is thy mind ruthless, Il. 16, 35, cf. 23, 484, Od. 22, 36: here, strictly speaking, a protasis is omitted, *τοῦτο τὸ αἴτιόν ἐστιν, ὅτι...*—II. *ὅτι τί*; always used without a verb, which must be supplied from what goes before, and so always as a rejoinder, *why so?* in full it would be *τί ἐστι τοῦτο ὃ τι*; Herm. Vig. n. 348:—so too, *ὅτι δή τι*; and *ὅτι δή τι μάλιστα*;—but *ὅθ' οὕνεκα* does not belong to this place, v. sub *ὅθεν-εκα*.—III. *ὅτι* in indirect questions, *why is it that..? ὅτι γελᾶτε*; why did I laugh! Luc.; hence *διότι*, q. v.

C. with superl. of adv., to give them the greatest possible force, in Hom. only *ὅττι τάχιστα*, *as quick as possible*, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Il. 4, 193, Od. 5, 112, and oft. in Hes.: more rarely with compar., as, *ὅτι τλέων*, Hdt. 7, 184: *ὅτι θάσσον*, Theocr. 24, 48.—II. in Att. also with superl of adj., as, *ὅτι πλεῖστον χρόνον*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 43; *ὅτι πλεῖστοι*, Lat. *quam plurimi*.—III. with a subst. only in phrase *ὅτι τάχος*, for *ὅτι τάχιστα*, Hdt. 9, 7, 2; like *ὅσον τάχος*.

D. *ὅτι* was orig. neut. from *ὅστις*, as Lat. conjunction *quod*, and our *that*, and so strictly is for *διὰ τοῦτο ὅ τι*, or *δι' ὅ τι*: hence, the readings vary between *ὅτι* and *ὅ τι*, as in Il. 1, 64, where one is as good as the other. The clearest traces of this deriv. remain,—I. in its construction with superl., for strictly *ὅτι πλεῖστον* is *ὅ τι τὸ πλεῖστον, that which is the most*, i. e. the most possible: and,—2. in *ὅτι μή*, in negat. clauses, for strictly *οὐδὲν ὅτι μὴ Ἀθῆναι* is *οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ Ἀ. ἐστι, nothing that is not Athens*,

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i. e. nothing but Athens, Herm. Vig. n. 347. ('Οτι answers to Lat. *uti*, *ut*, cf. *id*, *ill-ud*, *ist-ud*.) [The last syll. is short, but used long in arsis by Hom. But though short, the ι is never elided in Att., prob. to avoid confusion with ὅτε, Pors. Hec. 109; nor is the hiatus permitted except in comedy, Br. Ar. Lys. 611, Ach. 516, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 30, 2: in Hom. the elision is freq.]

'Ο τι or ὅτι, neut. from ὅστις, Hom. and Hdt.

'Οτίη, conjunction, = ὅτι B, *because*, Ar. Eq. 29, 428, etc.; hence ὁτιητί; for ὁτιὴ τί; *why so? wherefore so?* Ar. Nub. 784; and, ὁτιὴ τὶ δή; Ib. 756.—Cf. τίη, ἐπείη.

'Οτινα, acc. masc. sing. and neut. pl. from ὅστις, Ep. for ὁντινα and ἄτινα, Hom.

'Οτινας, acc. pl. from ὅστις, Ep. for οὑστινας, ἅστινας, Il.

'Οτιοῦν, *any thing at all*, Thuc. 7, 48.

'Οτις, Ep. and Ion. for ὅστις, Hom.: for further irregularity of declens. v. sub ὅστις.

'Οτλεύω, = ὀτλέω, Ap. Rh. 2, 1008.

'Οτλέω, *to suffer, endure*, c. acc., Call. Fr. 274; absol., Ap. Rh. 4, 1227, Lyc. 819 †(v. sub ὄτλος.) Hence

'Οτλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is suffered, distress, hardship.*

'Οτλήμων, ον, = τλήμων, ἄθλιος, *suffering, unhappy.*

'Οτλος, ου, ὁ, *suffering, distress*, Aesch. Theb. 18. ('Οτλος, ὁτλέω, ὀτλήμων seem to be formed from *τλάω τλῆναι, τλήμων, τάλας, with ο euphon., just as ἄθλιος and ἄτλας come from same root, with α euphon.)

'Οτοβέω, ῶ, *to sound loud, sound wildly*, κοτύλαις ὀτοβεῖ, Aesch. Fr. 54; *of the flute*, ὀτοβεῖ δόναξ...ὑπνοδόταν ὕμνον, Aesch. Pr. 574: from

'Οτοβος, poet. ὀτ- (but v. Pors. Or. 1386), ου, ὁ, *any loud, wild, startling noise*, as *the din* of battle, ὅτ. ἀπλητος, Hes. Th. 709; *the rattling* of chariots, Aesch. Theb. 151, 204; of thunder, Soph. O. C. 1479: also of *the sound* of the flute, Id. Aj. 1202. (Doubtless onomatop.)

'Οτοτοῖ, an exclamation of pain and grief, *ah! woe!* Trag.: also lengthd., ὁτοτοτοτοῖ τοτοῖ, Soph. El. 1245; ὁτοτοτοτοτοτοῖ, Eur. Tro. 1294. Cf. ὀττοτοῖ.

'Οτοτύζω, f. -ξω, *to cry* ὀτοτοῖ, *to wail*, Ar. Pac. 1011: in pass., *to be bewailed*, Aesch. Cho. 329. Hence

'Οτοτύξιοι, ων, οἱ, comic pr. n. in Ar. Av. 1043, *the men of Wails*, with a play on 'Ολοφύξιοι.

'Ορᾰλέος, α, ον, (ὀρύνω) = sq., Opp. H. 2, 273, Q. Sm. 11, 107:—in Hom. and Hes. only in adv. ὀρᾰλέως, *quickly, readily*, as Il. 3, 260, Od. 19, 100.

†'Ορεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Otreus*, son of Dymas, king of the Phrygians, Il. 3, 186.

†'Ορῑθυῑα, ης, ἡ, *Otrêrê*, a queen of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 387.

'Ορῑκρός, ά, όν, (ὀρύνω) *quick, nimble, busy, ready*, in Hom. epith. of θεράπων, Il. 1, 321, etc.; cf. Ar. Av. 909; of ταμίη, Il. 6, 381 » μάζη ὀρῑκρῇ, comically, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D. Adv. -κρῶς.—Il. = ὀξύς, *sharp, cutting, painful*, Opp. H. 2, 529.

'Ορῖχες, nom. plur. from ὀθριξ, Il.

†'Ορῥοία, ας, ἡ, *Otroea*, a town of Bithynia, Strab. p. 566.

'Ορῠγηφάγος, ον, = τρυγηφάγος, Archil. 96.

†'Ορῠνεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Otryna*, an Attic deme; in sing., ὁ 'Ορῠνεύς, έως, *of* (the deme) *Otryna*, Dem. 1083, 5.

'Ορῠνέω, fut. from ὀρύνω, Hom.; Att. ὀρῡνῶ.

†'Ορῠνικός, ή, όν, *of Otryna, Otrynian*, Antiph. Tim. 8.

'Ορῠνσις, εως, ἡ, = ὀρῠντύς, q. v.

†'Ορῠντείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Otryntes*, i. e. Iphition, Il. 20, 383.

†'Ορῠντεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Otryntes*, a Lydian from Hyda, Il. 20, 384.

'Ορῠντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Ορῠντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Ορῠντης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρύνω) *one who stirs up* or *rouses.*

'Ορῠντικός, ή, όν, *stirring up, rousing.*

'Ορῠντύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for ὀρῠνσις, *a stirring up, rousing, encouragement*, Il. 19, 234, 235: [ῦς, ῦος] from

'ΟΡΤΎΝΩ: fut. -ῠνῶ, Ion. and Ep. -ῡνέω: aor. ὦρῠνα:—*to stir up, rouse, spur on, encourage*, esp. to battle, to any sudden or violent exertion, freq. in Hom.; *to rouse from sleep, wake up*, Il. 10, 158; usu. c. inf., ὀτρ. τινὰ πολεμίζειν, μάχεσθαι, Il. 4, 294, 414, etc.; γήμασθαι, Od. 19, 158, etc.; also ἡμᾶς ὀρῠνων καταπανέμεν, Od. 2, 244:—also, ὀτρ. τινὰ εἴς τι, Il. 15, 59, Od. 1, 85; ἐπί τι, Il. 24, 289; πόλεμον εἴσω, Od. 15, 40; πόλινδε, Od. 15, 306; πόλεμόνδε, Il. 2, 589: so too in Pind., and Trag.: more rarely c. dat. pers., Pind. P. 4, 71.—Pass., *to rouse one's self, bestir one's self*, hence *to hasten*, Hom.: the act. in this intrans. signf. is very rare, for even in Il. 7, 420 the reading is dub., v. Heyne T. 5, p. 379.—2. more rarely of animals, *to urge on, cheer on*, οὐρῆας, Il. 23, 111; ἵππους, Il. 16, 167, etc.; κύνας, Il. 18, 584.—3. also of things, *to push on, urge forward, quicken, speed*, πομπήν, Od. 7, 151; 8, 30; ὁδόν τινι, Od. 2, 253; ἀγγελίην, Od. 16, 355; μάχην, Il. 22, 277.—Always with collat. notion of zeal or activity, as in σπεύδω, ποιπνύω, ἔπω.—Poet. word. (Hence ὀτρηρός, ὀτραλέος.) [ῡ in all tenses except fut.]

'Οττα, ἡ, Att. for ὅσσα.

'Οττᾰβος, ὁ, a supposed collat. form from κότταβος.

'Οττεία, ας, ἡ, *a foreboding*, esp. of evil: *the superstitious fear* or *dread* caused thereby, Dion. H. 1, 38: cf. ὀττεύομαι.

'Οττεο, Ep. for οὐτινος, gén. of ὅστις, Od. 1, 124; 22, 377; contr. ὅττευ, Od. 17, 121.

'Οττεύομαι, (ὅσσα, ὄττα) Att. for ὀσσεύομαι, *to divine from ominous voices* or *sounds*, Plut. 2, 356 E, Ael. N. A. 1, 48:—generally, *to have forebodings of* a thing, τὸ μέλλον, Polyb. 27, 14, 5; τι περί τινος, Id. 1, 11, 15:—ὀττευομένη δὲ κάθηται, she sits *looking for omens* of a lover, Ar. Lys. 597.—II. *to deprecate as ill-omened*, Lat. *abominari*, Dion. H. 2, 19.—κλῃδονίζομαι was the equiv. Hellenic form, acc. to Moeris.

'Οττῑ, Ep. for ὅτι (the conjunction), Hom., and Hes.

'Οττῑ, Ep. for ὅ τι, neut. from ὅστις, Hom.

'Οττις, ἡ, = ὄψις, Hesych. cf. ὄσσε.

'Οττοβέω, ὀττοβος, ὁ, poet. for ὀτοβ-, but v. Pors. Or. 1386.

'Οττομαι, Att. for ὀσσομαι.

'Οττοτοῖ, = ὀτοτοῖ, disputed by Pors. Phoen. 1052, but defended by Seidl. Dochm. p. 44.

†'Οτυς, υος, ὁ, *Otys*, king of the Paphlagonians, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 3; more correctly, Κότυς.

'Οτῳ, Att. dat. of ὅστις, for ᾧτινι.

Ου, as a diphthong regularly long, except in Aeol., where it is not seldom short, v. Priscian 1, 6, Schol. Dionys. Thrac. ap. A. B. p. 779, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. βούλομαι 7–9. Later poets make it short when it represents the Lat. ŭ, only in prop. names, i. e. Πόστουμος, Ῥούτουλος, etc., Jac. A. P. p. 631, 926.

Ο'Υ, Adverb, *not* (for its difference from μή, v. μή sub init.);—before a vowel with spiritus lenis, οὐκ; with spiritus asper, οὐχ; but before ῥ, οὐ: in Att. also οὐχί [ῐ], which however also occurs in Il. 15, 716; 16, 762, though Hom. more usu. has οὐκί [ῐ], and that always at the end of the clause and usu. of the verse, answering to an affirm. clause which has gone before, as, ἠὲ καὶ οὐκί.—From Hom. downwards used,

A. strictly in absolute, independent clauses: when joined with single verbs followed by infin. to deny a fact, it is rendered esp. in Lat. by a single negat. verb, as οὐ φημι, Lat. *nego*, Il. 7, 393, Od. 7, 239, where we join the *not* to the infin. which usu. follows, *I say* it is *not* so, etc.: so οὐ λέγω, οὐ δοκέω, etc., oft. in Att.; οὐκ ἐάω, I forbid, Lat. *veto*, Il. 5, 256, Herm. Vig. Append. IV.—II. but οὐ may be used in dependent clauses,—1. after the definite relative ὅς, (whereas after the indef. ὅστις, etc., it should be μή), after the conjunctions ὅτι, *because*, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, *since*, and others which introduce a positive fact.—2. with a single word or phrase, μή is usu. found, the negation being then usu. subjective: but even here when a negative fact is intended, οὐ is proper, as, ἡ τῶν γεφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσις, the *non*-breaking up of the bridge, Thuc. 1, 137; so, ἡ οὐ περιτείχισις 3, 95, Valck. Hipp. 191, and v. sub μή A. I. 5.—3. with a partic., when this is resolvable into *though* or *since* with the finite verb, whereas the part., when resolvable into *if, unless*, etc., with the finite verb, takes μή, v. sub μή A. I. 6.—4. as in οὐ φημι and οὐκ ἐάω, οὐ is attached also to adjs. and and advs., to give *the directly opposite signification*, οὐ πάνυ, *on no account*, οὐχ ἥκιστα, *above all*,—freq. in Att.—5. οὐ is used where μή would be equally good, in such places as, νομίζει οὐ καλὸν εἶναι, where the οὐ is retained in oratione obliqua from the oratio recta, οὐ καλόν ἐστι,—whereas strictly it should be νομίζει μὴ εἶναι καλόν, Jelf § 745 Obs. 1; in such a case οὐ καλόν is to be taken as one word, *unhandsome*. To the same class belong the places where εἰ...οὐ occurs, as, εἰ δέ τοι οὐ δώσει, if he shall *refuse*, Il. 24, 296; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 309, Jelf § 744, 1 Obs.—III. οὐ is oft. emphatically repeated, οὐ γὰρ οἷω οὐ σε θεῶν ἀέκητι γενέσθαι, I do *not* think, *no...*, Od. 3, 27; more freq. in Att., as in Aesch. Ag. 1645, etc., v. infra C. II. So οὐ and οὐδέ occur together, οὐ μιν οἴομαι οὐδὲ πεπύσθαι ἀγγελίης, Il. 17, 641.—2. when several negative clauses are joined, either οὐδέ or οὔτε may follow οὐ, Hom.; for the Att. usage in this respect, v. sub οὐδέ.—3. when a negative sentence is strengthened by *any, ever, anywhere*, etc., these also take the negative, e. g. οὐκ ἐποίησε τοῦτο οὐδαμοῦ οὐδείς, *no one ever* did it; τἄλλα τῶν μὴ ὄντων οὐδενὶ οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς οὐδεμίαν κοινωνίαν ἔχει, Plat. Parm. 166 A, cf. Eur. Cycl. 120:—this accumulation of *sim-*

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ilar negatives strengthening, instead of destroying the negation (cf. *οὐδείς* I. 8).—But,—4. the negation is destroyed, as in Lat. and Engl., in two cases:—*a.* when the two negatives belong to different verbs, or to a verb and a partic., *οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι*, Il. 4, 224; but in this case, for clearness, one negative is often strengthd., as, *μὴ οὐχὶ μισεῖν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην*, I cannot *not* (i. e. *must*) hate him.—*b.* if *μή* precedes *οὐ* with collat. signf. of fear, warning, etc. (as in Il. 1, 28, *μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ σκῆπτρον θεοῖο*, lest thy God's sceptre be no help), *μή* is a conjunction, *οὐ* joined with *χραίσμῃ* so as to make one word with it, as in *οὐ-καλόν*, v. supra II. 5, and sub *μὴ οὐ*.—IV. *οὐ* foll. by acc. in solemn disclaimers, for *οὐ μά*, Soph. O. T. 1088; cf. sub *μά*.—V. *οὐ* is sometimes omitted, but may easily be supplied from an *οὐδέ* or *οὔτε* in the next clause, *ναυσὶν οὔτε πεζός*, for *οὔτε ναυσὶν οὔτε πεζός*, Pind. P. 10, 46, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 239, (in which last place however *δαίμων, κουδεὶς ἀνδρῶν* ought not to be so interpreted, v. 185, 215.)

B. *οὐ* AS INTERROG. PARTICLE always expresses a question to which an affirm. answer is expected, as, *σὺ νυ καὶ ἄλλοι ἔασι;* are there not others too? implying that there certainly are, Il. 10, 165.—2. in this case the Att. oft. put *οὐ* after the word or words to which it belongs, as, *εὐδαίμονας δὲ λέγεις οὐ...*; for *οὐ λέγεις...*; Plat. Symp. 202 C, cf. Rep. 590 A.—II. the fut. with *οὐ* is oft. used interrog. instead of the imperat., in command, entreaty or exhortation, Soph. Aj. 75, Phil. 975, Tr. 1183, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 145.—2. but Hom. always uses opt. aor. for this purpose, *οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο*, Il. 5, 456, Od. 7, 22; also to strengthen the command, Il. 24, 263.—III. besides this direct interrog. usage, there is another half interrog. usage of *οὐ* and fut. for imperat., as, *οὐ φήσεις*, you *surely will not* say so,—where the speaker expresses his firm conviction that the thing will not be.—With the imperat. itself *μή* only is used, v. sub *μή* A. II. 1.—IV. for *οὐ...μή* interrog., v. sub *μή* C. 1.

C. *οὔ* takes the ACCENT,—I. when it is the last word in the clause, *καὶ τοὶ γὰρ αἰθοίσας ἔχοντες σπέρμ' ἀνέβαν φλογὸς οὔ*, Pind. O. 7, 87; *ταρβήσει γὰρ οὔ*, Soph. Aj. 541: esp. when followed by an opposing clause that ends with *δέ, ἠν καλὸς μέν, μέγας δ' οὔ*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 3; similarly, *κατώρα πᾶν μὲν οὗ τὸ στρατόπεδον*, Hdt. 7, 208, ubi v. Valck.—*οὐ* in this case does not become *οὐκ* before *ἀλλά*. Cf. sub *οὐκ*.—II. when it is repeated singly after a negative clause, and so forms a clause of itself; it is then esp. emphatic, and may be rendered by our *no!* as, *θεοῖς τέθνηκεν οὗτος, οὐ κείνοισιν, οὔ*, Soph. Aj. 970 (where, as in Ar. Ach. 421, Elmsl. needlessly proposes *οὐν*), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 B: but if a particle is added to the second *οὐ*, it loses its accent, as, *οὐ γὰρ ἂν δυναίμην, οὐ μέντοι*, Plat. Symp. 199 A.—III. when *οὐ* is a simple negat. answer, *no*.—IV. in all phrases such as *πῶς γὰρ οὔ; πῶς δ' οὔ; τί γὰρ οὔ;* etc. But in the protestation *οὐ μὰ γάρ...*, *οὐ* has no accent, v. *μά* II.

D. *Οὐ* in connection with other particles will be found in alphabet. order: the corresponding forms of *μή* should be compared.

E. [In the poets, if *η* stands before *οὐ*, the two vowels coalesce into one syllable, esp. in *ἦ οὐ*, Il. 5, 349, Od. 1, 298: Att. also in *μὴ οὐ* and *ἐγὼ οὐ*. This synizesis is usu. in Ep., universal in Att.]

Οὑ, gen. of relat. pron. *ὅς*, used freq. as adv.,=Lat. *ubi, when* or *where*, v. sub *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*, A b. I. 1.

Οὑ, Lat. *sui*, gen. sing. of 3 pers. masc. and fem. for *αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς*, and *αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς*, freq. in Hom., but only in Ion. and Ep. forms, *ἕο, εὗ, εἷο* (Il. 4, 400, *ἑεῖο*, Ap. Rh.); he uses *ἑο* enclit. in Od. 14, 461; *εὗ*, Il. 14, 427, etc; *ἕθεν* is another old form, Hom., used by Aesch. Supp. 66; this also is enclit. in Il. 9, 686:—*οὑ* is rare in Att., as Soph. O. T. 1257, Plat. Symp. 174 D, Rep. 393 E.—II. dat. *οἱ, οἷ, οἱ*, =*αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to himself, to herself, οἱ αὐτῷ*, Il. 13, 495, Od. 4, 38: Ap. Rh. uses it in the first person, 3, 99:—but *οἱ* enclit.,=*αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to him, to her*, Il. 1, 72, 79, etc.; also in Att., Aesch. Ag. 1147: it is used pleon. after the dat. of the person, Hdt. 2, 175; 6, 68: the adj. is sometimes added in the gen. instead of the dat., H. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Herm. H. Hom. 19 (18), 31.—III. acc. *ἕ, σε, ἑ αὐτόν, ἑ αὐτήν*, Od. 8, 396, Il. 14, 162; which in Att. becomes *ἑαυτόν*, etc., v. sub *ἑαυτοῦ*:—also enclit., *έ*, and *ἔέ, him, her*, Il. 1, 236; 24, 134:—rare in neut., H. Hom. Ven. 268.—The nom. is *ἴ*, v. sub vocc. (These pronouns have the digamma, *Foῦ, Foῖ, Fέ*, represented in Lat. by *su-*; c. *ὅς* fin.; *σφέ*. Hence *οὗ οἱ*, not *οὖχοἱ*, appears even in late Greek; the *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* was omitted before it; and a short syllable before it became long, as *γάρ οἱ, μέν οἱ*, Heyne Il. 1, 114.)

Οὐά, exclam. of astonishment, Lat. *vah!* in N. T. of abhorrence, cf. Arr. Epict. 3, 32.

Οὐαί, exclam. of pain and anger, Lat. *vae, ah! woe!* from the Alexandr. writers downwards; c. dat., *οὐαί μοι, οὐαί σοι, woe is* me! *woe to* thee! N. T.

†**Οὐακκαῖοι**, *ων, οἱ, the Vaccaei*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 152.

†**Οὐακούα**, *ας, ἡ, the Vacua*, a river of Lusitania, Strab. p. 152.

†**Οὐαλερία**, *ας, ἡ, Valeria*, Rom. fem. pr. n., Plut.—II. a city of Latium, Strab. p. 238.

†**Οὐαλεριανός**, *οῦ, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Valerianus*, Plut. Dio 74.

†**Οὐαλέριος**, *ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Valerius*, Plut.

†**Οὐάλης**, *ητος* and *εντος, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Valens*.

†**Οὐαρία**, *ας, ἡ, Varia*, a city of Hispania on the Baetis, Strab. p. 162.

†**Οὔαρος**, *ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Varus*.—II. *the Varus*, western boundary of Italy, Strab. p. 177.

†**Οὐάρρων**, *ωνος, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Varro*, Plut.

Οὖας, *ατος, τό*, poet. for *οὖς, the ear*: the usu. form in Hom., though he only uses it in sing. gen., *οὔατος*, Il. 22, 454; in plur. nom. and acc. *οὔατα. ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει*, 10, 535, etc.; and once dat. *οὔασι*, 12, 442:—Hes. also has only nom. and dat. plur.—II. *an ear*, i. e. *handle*, Il. 11, 633; 18, 378, cf. *οὖς*.

†**Οὐάσκονες**, *ων, οἱ, the Vascones*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 155.

Οὐάτιος, *α, ον*,=sq., dub.

Οὐᾶτόεις, *εσσα, εν*, (*οὖας*) *long-eared*, Call. Fr. 320, Mel. 120.

Οὐᾶτοκοίτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*οὖας, κοίτη*) *one who lies upon his ear, a sleeper*, Nonn.

†**Οὐβῖοι**, *ων, οἱ, the Ubii*, a German people, Strab. p. 194.

Οὐ γάρ, in oratione recta, *for not*, in assigning a negative reason, Hom.: other particles are sometimes put between, as, *οὐ μὲν γάρ*, Il. 5, 402.—II. in answers, it gives a strong negative, as, *οὐδὲ τοῦτό με θέμις εἰδέναι*, may I not know that either! Answ. *οὐ γάρ, no—why should you...?* Luc.—III. in questions, where an affirm. answer is expected, is *not...?* Ar. Eq. 1389, etc.; so, *οὐ γάρ*; alone, Lat. *quid enim?* is't not so? Plat.

Οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά, an ellipt. phrase, freq. in Att., expressing a negation and giving a reason for it, Lat. *immo vero*, as, *μὴ σκῶπτέ μ', οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακῶς* (which in full would be *μὴ σκῶπτέ με· οὐ γὰρ σκωπτικῶς, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἔχω*), Ar. Ran. 58; *ἆρ' οὐ παρεῖναι τὰς γυναῖκας δεῖ' ἐχούσας;* ought not the women to be here long ago? Answ. *οὐ γάρ, μὰ Δι'. ἀλλὰ πεπτομένας ἥκειν πάλαι*, no, by Jupiter, (they are not here), but they ought to have come flying long ago, Ar. Lys. 55, cf. Nub. 232, Ran. 192, Eccl. 386, Eq. 1205.

Οὐ γὰρ ἄν, *for probably not*, much like *οὐ γάρ*, except that *ἄν* adds a degree of uncertainty, *οὐ γάρ κεν*, Od. 12, 107; so in Att., *οὐ γὰρ ἄν ποτε, οὐ γὰρ ἂν που, for by no means, for never*, Soph. O. T. 1456, Plat., etc.; *οὐ γὰρ ἄν κοτε*, Hdt. 1, 124.

Οὐ γὰρ δή, like *οὐ δή*, only with the reason added by *γάρ*, Soph. O. T. 576, Ant. 46, etc.: so, *οὐ γὰρ δήπου*, Plat. Prot. 309 C; *οὐ γὰρ δήπου γε*, Id. Rep. 509 A.

Οὐ γὰρ οὖν, a negat. answer to a negat. propos., where *οὖν* refers to a foregone proof as conclusive, *why then, certainly not*, Plat. Parm. 134 B.

Οὐ γάρ ποτε, *for never*, Soph. El. 482, cf. sub *οὐ γὰρ ἄν*.

Οὐ γάρ που, *for in no manner*, Plat. Phaed. 62 D, etc.; *οὐ γάρ που γε*, Id. Symp 199 A, etc.

Οὐ γάρ τοι, merely *οὐ γάρ* strengthened, Od. 21, 172, etc.

Οὐ γάρ τοι ἀλλά, merely *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά* strengthd., Plat. Euthyd. 286 C.

Οὐγγία, *ας, ἡ*, also *οὐγκία*, Lat. *uncia, an ounce*.

†**Οὐγερνον**, *ου, τό, Ugernum*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 178.

Οὐγώ, Att. contr. for *ὁ ἐγώ*, Ar. Pac. 64, etc.

Οὐδαῖος, *α, ον*, (*οὖδας*) like *χθόνιος, on the earth, earthly*, Orph. Arg. 396.—II. *in the earth, infernal*, like *καταχθόνιος*, of gods, Lyc. 49, 698, Dion. P. 789.

†**Οὐδαῖος**, *ου, ὁ, Udaeus*, one of the Sparti, who survived, and assisted Cadmus, Apollod. 3, 4, 7.

Οὐδᾶμᾰ, Ion. **οὐδαμῆ**, adv. from *οὐδαμός, nowhere, in no place*, *οὐδαμῆ ἐστήρικτο*, Hes. Sc. 218; *to no place, no way*, Hdt. 1, 24, 34, 56, etc.—II. *in no way, in no wise*, freq. in Hdt.—In the poets also *οὐδαμά* [*μᾰ*], Jac. A. P. p. 914, which Schweighaeuser also rightly prefers in Hdt., except when the form *οὐδαμῇ* is used: *οὐδαμῇ* was orig. dat. fem., *οὐδαμά* neut. pl. from *οὐδαμός*, cf. Rem. Emarr. Soph. O. C. 508 (517): *οὐδαμῇ, οὐδαμᾷ*, was the old way of writing.

Οὐδαμῑνός, *ή, όν*, (*οὐδαμός*) *worthless, good for nothing*: hence also *powerless, feeble*. Hence

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Οὐδᾰμῐ́νότης, ητος, ἡ, *nothingness, worthlessness.*

Οὐδᾰμόθεν, adv. from *οὐδαμός, from no place, from no side,* Plat. Phaed. 70 D, Xen. An. 2, 4, 23.

Οὐδᾰμόθῐ, adv. from *οὐδαμός*, poet. and Ion. for *οὐδαμοῦ, nowhere, in no place,* Hdt. 7, 49; *ἑτέρωθε οὐδαμόθι,* 3, 113; c. gen., *οὐδ. τῆς Εὐρώπης,* 7, 126.

Οὐδᾰμός, ή, όν, for *οὐδὲ ἀμός, not even one,* i. e. *none,* like *οὐδείς,* freq. in Hdt., though he uses only plur. *οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν,* etc., like *οὐδένες,* 1, 21, etc.; much more rarely in fem., as Hdt. 4, 114. Hence

Οὐδᾰμόσε, adv., *to no place, to no side, no way,* Thuc., and Plat. Phaed. 108 A, 109 A, etc.

Οὐδᾰμοῦ, adv. from *οὐδαμός,=οὐδαμόθι, nowhere,* answering to *ποῦ; where?* Hdt. 2, 150, etc.; also c. gen., *οὐδαμοῦ γῆς,* Hdt. 7, 166, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1012; sometimes with verbs of motion, Xen. An. 6, 1, 16;—*οὐδαμοῦ λέγειν τινά,* to esteem *as nought,* Lat. *nullo loco, nullo numero habere,* Aesch. Pers. 498, Soph. Ant. 183, cf. Ruhnk. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 52; so, *οὐδαμοῦ εἶναι, φαίνεσθαι,* like Cicero's *ne apparere quidem,* not to be taken into account, Plat. Phaed. 70 A, 72 C, ubi v. Stallb.; *δειλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν οὐδὲν οὐδαμοῦ,* Eur. I. T. 115.—II. of manner, *ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ, in no* other *way,* Plat. Symp. 184 E, Prot. 324 E.

Οὐδαμῶς, adv. from *οὐδαμός, in no wise,* freq. in Hdt., etc.; *ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς,* Hdt. 1, 123, etc.; *οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς,* Plat. Phil. 29 B.

ΟΥ'ΔΑΣ, τό, gen. *οὔδεος,* dat. *οὔδει, οὔδεϊ*:—*the ground, earth,* strictly, *the surface of the earth,* hence *ἄσπετον οὖδας,* like *ἀπείρων γῆ,* Od. 13, 395, and elsewh. in Hom.: *πῖαρ οὖδας,* the rich *soil,* Od. 9, 135; *οὖδας ὀδὰξ ἑλεῖν,* to bite *the dust,* of wounded men, freq. in Hom., as Il. 11, 749, Od. 22, 269; *ἀπ' οὔδεος,* from *the ground,* Il. 12, 448, Od. 9, 242; *οὐδάσδε, to the ground, to earth,* Il. 17, 457, Od. 10, 440; *πρὸς οὖδας φορεῖσθαι, πεσεῖν, βέβλησθαι,* Soph. El. 752, Eur. Hec. 405, I. T. 49, etc. —2. esp. the *floor* or *pavement* in rooms and houses, freq. in Hom.; *κραταιπέδου οὐδας,* Od. 23, 46; *ἐν Διὸς οὐδει, on the floor* of Jupiter's abode, Il. 24, 527; so too, *πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει,* 5, 734; 8, 385.—Proverb. *ἐπ' οὔδει καθίζειν τινά,* to bring a man *to the pavement,* i. e. strip him of all he has, H. Hom. Merc. 284, like *ἐπὶ ξηροῖς καθίζειν τινά,* in Theocr. 1, 51. (Akin to *ὁ οὐδος, a threshold,* to *ἡ ὁδός,* and to *ἔδαφος.* No nom. *τὸ οὐδος* occurs, and the Ion. cases *οὔδεος, οὔδει* may be explained by the usu. change of *α* into *ε*, cf. *βρέτας* and *κῶας.*)

Οὐδέ, adv. (*οὐ δέ*) *but not,* Hom., and Hes.; though in this signf. the Att. prefer to write separately *οὐ δέ,* and so Heyne has written here and there in Il., against the Ep. usage.—II. *and not,* connecting two *whole clauses,* either so as to put them in strong opposition, or simply in transition, while *οὔτε* is used to connect *parts of clauses* only: further, the *δέ* in *οὐδέ* gives it rather a distinctive force, while the *τε* in *οὔτε* makes it simply connective, v. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4.—2. *οὐδέ...,* *οὐδέ...,* at the beginning of two following clauses, *not even..., nor yet...,* Hom., etc.; thus marking a stronger opposition than *οὔτε..., οὔτε..., neither..., nor...;*—the second negation is usually the stronger, as, *καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι,* and so we have *no* reason *at all* to fear their fortifications, *no nor yet* their navy, Thuc. 1, 142; so, we have *οὐδέ* thrice repeated, *not even..., nor..., nor yet...,* Od. 22, 221, Soph. O. T. 1378.—But *οὐδέ* oft. also follows the simple negat. *οὐ...,* as, *οὐκέτι μένος ἔμπεδον οὐδέ τις ἀλκή,* Ib. 226; *οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν οὐδέ τιν' ἐγχώρων,* Soph. Phil. 691, cf. Ib. 681; it may also follow *οὔτε,* as in Soph. O. C. 1297, Plat. Rep. 499 B; but whether, in Att., *οὔτε* may follow *οὐδέ* (as in Il. 1, 115, H. Hom. Cer. 22) is questionable, Elmsl. Med. 4, et Herm. ibid.: —*οὐδέ* may also follow a negative compound, as, *ἀστεῖπτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη, ἄθικτος οὐδ' οἰκητός,* Soph. Phil. 2, O. C. 39, ubi v. Reisig.—When the first clause is affirm., *οὐδέ* should be written *οὐ δέ*, v. sub *μηδέ.* —III. when joined with a single word or phrase, *not even,* Lat. *ne quidem,* Hom., etc.: Hom. usu. joins it with advs., as *οὐδ' ἠβαιόν, οὐδὲ τυτθόν, οὐδὲ μίννυθα,* etc., *not even* a little, *no not* a bit, i. e. not at all. Hom. oft. joins both these last signfs. in one clause, *οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ,* Il. 2, 703, etc., *οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος,* Od. 8, 32, etc., where the former *οὐδέ* is conjunctive, *neither,* the latter adverbial conj. *ne... quidem*: their juxta-position is accidental, and each retains its proper signf.: so *οὐ* and *οὐδέ* stand in one clause, v. *οὐ* A. III, cf. *οὐ μὰν οὐδέ.*—IV. *οὐδέ* is oft. foll. by the same particles which follow *οὐ,* as in Hom., *οὐδ' ἂν* and *οὐδέ κεν, οὐδὲ γάρ, οὐδὲ μέν, οὐδὲ μήν, οὐδέ νυ, οὐδ' ἄρα περ, οὐδέ τί πω,* etc.; but these particles retain each their own signf., for in such cases *δέ* serves as a conjunction; v. therefore *οὐκ ἄν, οὐ μέν,* etc.

Οὐδείς, *οὐδεμιᾶ, οὐδέν,* gen. *οὐδενός, οὐδεμιᾶς, οὐδενός,* etc., (declined like *εἷς, μία, ἕν*):—for *οὐδὲ εἷς, οὐδὲ μία, οὐδὲ ἕν, and not one,* i. e. *no one, none, no,* as Lat. *nullus,* for *ne ullus,* oft. in Hom., and Hes.—1. the neut. *οὐδέν,* as adv., like *οὐδαμῶς, in nothing, by no means, in no wise,* the most freq. use in Hom., also oft. in Att.—2. in plur. *οὐδένες,* gen. *οὐδένων,* dat. *οὐδέσιν,* for *οὐδαμοί, none,* Hdt. 9, 58, Xen., etc.—3. *ὁ* and *ἡ οὐδέν, a good-for-nothing, a worthless, useless* person, Trag.: so in masc. *οὐδείς, a nobody, one of no mark* or *likelihood, ὄντες οὐδένες,* being *nobodies,* Eur. Andr. 700. —4. *οὐδέν τι,*=Lat. *nihil quicquam,* Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 65 E.—5. *οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὔ,* Lat. *nihil non, every, all,* Hdt. 5, 97; so in masc., *οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ,* Lat. *nemo non, every one,* Hdt. 3, 72: also, *οὐδὲν ὁποῖον οὔ,* Soph. Ant. 4.—6. *τὸ οὐδέν, nought,* in Arithm. writers.—7. *ἤ τις ἢ οὐδείς,* v. sub *τις* VII.—8. *οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἔπασχέ τι,* like Lat. *nemo non, every one,* in Xen. Symp. 1, 9, is contrary to usu. Greek idiom, cf. sub *οὐ* III, Herm. Soph. Ant. 4.—II. the more emphatic and literal signf., *no, not even one,* i. e. *none whatever,* belongs to the full form, *οὐδὲ εἷς, οὐδὲ μία, οὐδὲ ἕν,* which is never elided, even in Att., but oft. has a particle inserted between, as *οὐδ' ἂν εἷς, οὐδὲ πρὸς μίαν,* etc., Pors. Hec. Praef. p. 31 Scholef. Later form, *οὐθείς, οὐθέν,* q. v.—(Zenob. in E. M. 639, 17, and others assume *οὐδείς,* as a compd. not of *οὐδέ* and *εἷς,* but *οὐ* and the Aeol. *δείς, δέν, τὸ δὲν ἢ τὸ μηδέν,* ap. Plut. 2, 1109 A; *οὐδὲν ἐκ δενός,* Alcae. 89:—thus *δείς, δέν* (whence *δεῖνα, δεῖνος, δεῖνι*) would be=*τίς, τὶ,* and *οὐδείς* = *οὔτις.* But the arguments from the accent, and from the use of a plur., are insufficient: and the fem. *οὐδεμία,* with the adj. *οὐδέτερος* and *οὐδοπότερος,* are decisive on the other side, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 7, n. Might not the Aeol. *δείς* be=*εἷς* rather than *τὶς*?)

Οὐδέποτε, Ion. for *οὐδέποτε*, Hdt.

Οὐδενίκῐς and *οὐδενῐ́κῐ*, adv. from *οὐδέν,* only in later Arithmet., *not once, no times.* [*ῐ́*]

Οὐδενία, ας, ἡ, (*οὐδέν*) *nothingness, weakness, worthlessness,* Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Theaet. 176 C, with v. l. *οὐδένεια.*

Οὐδενίζω, (*οὐδέν*) *to bring to nought,* Anth. P. 5, 138.

Οὐδενόςωρος, ον, (*οὐδείς, ὥρα*) *worth no notice* or *regard, τείχεα... ἀβλήχρ' οὐδενόςωρα,* Il. 8, 178.

Οὐδενόω, ῶ, (*οὐδέν*) *to bring to nought.*

Οὐδέ πῃ, adv., *in no wise,* i. e. *by no means, certainly not,* Od. 12, 433; *οὐδέ πῃ ἔστιν,* c. inf., 'tis *in nowise* possible, H. Hom. 6, 58; also written in one word *οὐδέπῃ* and *οὐδέπῃ*, cf. *οὔπῃ.* (Wolf writes in Od. *οὐδέ πῃ.*)

Οὐδέποτε, in Ion. prose, *οὐδέκοτε*, adv. (*οὐδέ, ποτέ*) *and not ever,* i. e. *never,* in Hom. mostly with past, but also pres. tenses, Od. 10, 464; and with fut., Od. 2, 203, Hes. Op. 174. In Att., *οὐδέποτε* usu. has the pres. or fut., and *οὐδεπώποτε,* the past, Piers. Hdn. p. 461, Br. Ar. Eccl. 384; but *οὐδέποτε* is likewise found with past in the best writers, as in Xen. An. 2, 6, 13, Aeschin. 75, 8, like Lat. *nunquam,* cf. Priscian, Gramm. 18, p. 1196, Wolf Dem. Lept. 485, 23, Lob. Phryn. 458. Cf. *οὔποτε.*—Wolf in Hom. sometimes writes *οὐδέποτε,* sometimes separately *οὐδέ ποτε*: sometimes a word is put between, as in Il. 6, 99.

Οὐδέ πω, adv., *and not yet, not as yet,* Aesch. Pr. 320, Plat. Symp. 172 E, etc.:—in Hom., usu. with a word between, *οὐδέ τί πω, οὐδ' ἂν πω,* etc., always of the past, cf. *οὔπω.* Hence

Οὐδεπώποτε, adv., *and not yet, never yet at any time,* always of the past, as Soph. Phil. 250, Plat. Prot. 313 B; cf. Interpp. ad Thom. M. p. 662, and v. sub *οὐδέποτε, οὐ πώποτε.*

Οὐδέτερος, α, ον, (*οὐδέ, ἕτερος*) *not either, neither of the two,* like Lat. *neuter* for *ne uter,* first, but only in plur., in. Hes. Th. 638, Sc. 171; so too in Hdt. 3, 16; †in Solon 20, 6, strengthd. by *οὐκ†*; also in sing., Hdt. 1, 51, Plat., etc.: neut. pl. as adv.=*οὐδετέρως,* Plat. Theaet. 184 A.—II. in Gramm. *τὸ οὐδέτερον* (sc. *γένος*), Lat. *genus neutrum.* Hence

Οὐδετέρωθεν, adv., *from neither side.*

Οὐδετέρως, adv. from *οὐδέτερος, in neither of two ways,* Plat. Legg. 902 B: in Gramm. *in the neuter gender,* Ath. 701 A.

Οὐδετέρωσε, adv. from *οὐδέτερος, to* or *towards neither of two sides, no-whither,* Il. 14, 18.

Οὐδ' ἔτι, *and no more, no longer,* Hom., v. *οὐκέτι*: freq. confused with *οὐδέ τι.*

Οὐ δή, *certainly not, in sooth not,* Lat. *non sane,* Hom., also strengthening the negat. interrog. with *οὐ,* Od. 7, 239.

Οὐδήεις, εσσα, εν, (*οὖδας*) *on the*

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ground, terrestrial, v. l. Od. 5, 334; 10, 136.

Οὐ δή που or οὐ δήπου, *I suppose not, probably not, surely not*, cf. sub οὐ γὰρ δή:—also, οὐδήπουθεν.

Οὐ δῆτα, *no, truly*, Aesch. Pr. 347, 770, etc.

Οὐδοπότερος, α, ον, = οὐδέτερος, Dion. H.

Οὐδοπωσοῦν and οὐδοπωστιοῦν, adv. for οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν, οὐδ' ὅπως τι οὖν, *in no wise, by no means*.

Οὐδός, ὁ, Ion. for Att. ὁ ὀδός, Menand. p. 233:—a *threshold*, esp. *the threshold of a house*, in Hom. either χάλκεος; λάϊνος 9. 404; μέλινος or ὀρύϊνος, Od.: in Hes. always χάλκεος:—*the threshold* or *sill of any door*, etc., to a chamber, court-yard: even to the nether world, Il. 8, 15, cf. Soph. O. C. 1590:—in plur., perh., *the lintel*, Wüstem. Theocr. 23, 50:—ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ, *on the threshold, verge* of old age, or, more prob., *on the threshold that leads from* old age to death, (so, οὐδὸς βιότου, *the end of life*, Q. Sm. 10, 426), Il. 22, 60, Od. 15, 348, Hes. Op. 329; also in Hdt 3, 14; cf. Plat. Rep. 328 E; so, γήραος οὐδὸν ἱκέσθαι, Od. 15, 246; 23, 212.—Poet. word, used by Luc. ('Ο οὐδός must be carefully distinguished from ἡ οὐδός, and τὸ οὖδας: and note, that though ὁ ὀδός and ἡ ὁδός are kindred words, it is quite wrong to think that ὁ οὐδός is Ion. for ἡ ὁδός, *a way*: οὐδός and οὖδας, are also akin.)

Οὐδός, ἡ, Ion. for ἡ ὁδός, *a way*, Hom. only in Od. 17, 196, Hdt. 2, 7; 3, 126: but even he has the usu. form far more freq.

*Οὖδος, τό, v. sub οὖδας.

Οὐδοστιοῦν, neut. οὐδοτιοῦν, for οὐδὲ ὅστις οὖν, οὐδὲ ὅ τι οὖν, *no one soever, nothing whatever*: in neut. also as adv. *not in the least, not at all*.

Οὐδών, ῶνος, ὁ, a kind of *shoe made of felt* or *fur*, Lat. *udo*.

†Οὐελία, ας, ἡ, = Ἐλέα, *Velia*, Plut.

†Οὐέλιτραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Velitrae*, a city of Latium; hence οἱ Οὐελιτρανοί, *the inhab. of V.*, Strab. p. 237: and adj. Οὐελίτερνος, *of Velitrae*, ὁ οἶνος, Ath. 27 A.

†Οὐελλάϊοι, ων, οἱ, a people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

†Οὐέναφρον, ου, τό, *Venafrum*, a city of Campania, now *Venafri*, Strab. p. 238.

†Οὐένδον, ου, τό, *Vendum*, a city of the Iapodes, Strab. p. 207.

†Οὐένετοι, ων, οἱ, *the Veneti*, a people of Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 2, 17, 5.—2. a people of Gallia Transalpina, Strab. p. 194.

†Οὐένονες, ων, οἱ, *the Venones*, an Alpine race, Strab. p. 204.

†Οὐενουσία, ας, ἡ, the city *Venusia* in lower Italy, now *Venosa*, acc. to Strab. of the Samnites, p. 254.

†Οὐεντίδιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Ventidius*, Strab. p. 751.

†Οὐερβᾶνός, οῦ, ἡ, λίμνη, *lacus Verbanus*, now *lago Maggiore*, in Gallia Cisalpina, Strab. p. 209.

†Οὐέρεσις, ὁ, *the Veresis*, a small river of Latium near Praeneste, Strab. p. 239.

†Οὐέρητον, ου, τό, *Veretum*, a city of Calabria, the earlier *Baris*, Strab. p. 281.

†Οὐέρκελλοι, ων, οἱ, *Vercellae*, a city of Gallia Cispadana, Strab. p. 218.

†Οὐερκιγγέτοριξ, ιγος, ὁ, *Vercingetorix*, a chief of the Arverni in Gaul, Strab. p. 191.

†Οὐέττονες, ων, οἱ, *Vettones*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Οὐήϊοι, ων, οἱ, *Veii*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

†Οὐήνασα, τά, *Venesa*, a place in Cappadocia, Strab. p. 536.

†Οὐήρων, ωνος, ἡ, *Verona*, a city of northern Italy, Strab. p. 213.

†Οὐήστινοι, ων, οἱ, *the Vestini*, a Samnite people, Strab. p. 219.

ΟΥ'ΘΑΡ, ατος, τό, *the breast of females*, orig. only of animals, *the udder*, Od. 9, 440, Hdt. 4, 2; distinguished from οἱ μαστοί, by Plut. 2, 496 C:—later also, of women, the *breast*, Aesch. Cho. 532, cf. 531; with collat. notion of *fulness, fruitfulness*: hence—Il. metaph., οὔθαρ ἀρούρης, *the richest, most fertile* land, Il. 9, 141, 283. H. Cer. 450; like Lat. *uber arvi*, Virg. Aen. 7, 262. (Sanscr. *udhás*, Germ. *Euter*, our *udder*, Lat. *uber*: but it has nothing to do with *uterus*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 106, 170.) Hence

Οὐθάτιος, α, ον, *belonging to the udder*, μαστός, Anth. P. 9, 430. [ᾰ]

Οὐθᾶτόεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg.

Οὐθείς, οὐθέν, later form for the common οὐδείς, οὐδέν, freq., esp. in prose, after the time of Aristot. and Theophrast., Lob. Phryn. 182, cf. Göttling Arist. Pol. p. 278: the fem. οὐδεμία never passed into οὐθεμία. Hence

Οὐθένεια, ας, ἡ, later form for οὐδένεια.

Οὐθέτερος, α, ον, later form for οὐδέτερος.

Οὔθην, *surely not, certainly not*, only poet., freq. in Hom.: also strengthd. οὔ θην δή, Od. 3, 352, nearly equiv. to οὐ δή, but less definite, v. θήν.

†Οὐιβῶνα Οὐαλεντία, ἡ, *Vibo Valentia*, later name of Ἱππώνιον (q. v.), Strab. p. 256.

Οὐίγγον, οὔϊπον, οὔϊτον (for the spelling varies), ου, τό, *an Aegyptian plant*, the root of which was eaten, Theophr.; perh. the *arum colocasia*, which has a bulbous root, used for food.

†Οὐίεννα, ης, ἡ, *Vienna*, capital of the Allobroges in Gaul, Strab. p. 185.

†Οὐικεντί-ι, ας, ἡ, *Vicentia*, a city of Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 214.

†Οὐιμίνᾶλις, ιος, ὁ, λόφος, *collis Viminalis, the Viminal mount* in Rome; after which was named the πύλη Οὐιμιναλία, Strab. p. 234.

†Οὐίνδαλος, ου, *Vindalus*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 185; ubi Kramer Οὐνδαλος.

†Οὐινδελικοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Vindelici*, a German people, Strab. p. 206.

†Οὐίτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Vitii*, a people on the Caspian; their territory Οὐιτία, Strab. p. 508.

Οὐίτυλος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *vitulus*, Hellanic. ap. Dion. H. 1, 35.

Οὐκ, for οὐ before a vowel with spiritus lenis, Ion. also before spiritus asper; usu. also when it concludes the sentence, but with exceptions, as in Soph. Aj. 970, where οὐ κείνοισιν, οὔ is right; and so in Ar. Ach. 422, οὐ Φοινίκοις, οὔ;—but in Ar. Ran. 1308, οὐκ ἐλεσβίαζεν, οὐκ, is right; and in Menand. p. 99 the reading must be οὐκ ἔλαττον, οὐκ;—because, generally, emphasis requires *the same* negative word to be repeated.

†Οὐκαλέγων, οντος, ὁ, *Ucalegon*, a Trojan, Il. 3, 147.

Οὐκ ἄν, *surely not, hardly*, freq. in Hom., who also uses Ion. οὔ κε or οὐ κεν, to soften the negation, both with subj. and opt., ἄν being used by him with both moods.—II. in negat. questions it limits the absoluteness with which an affirm. answer is expected, in Hom. then usu. οὐκ ἂν δή, with opt., Il. 3, 52; 5, 32; 10, 204, Od. 6, 57.

Οὐκ ἄρα, *so not, not then*, Hom.; *surely not*, Il. 16, 33.—II. in questions, οὐκ ἀρ' ἔμελλες οὐδὲ θανὼν λήσεσθαι χόλου; *so not even* in death canst thou forget thine anger? Od. 11, 553; but the words οὐκ ἄρα, always denote an inference from something foregone; v. οὖν 3.

Οὐ κε, οὐ κεν, v. οὐκ ἄν.

Οὐκέτι, adv., (οὐκ, ἔτι) *no more, no longer, no further*, and generally, *not now*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., so also in Hdt., and Att.; οὐκέτι πάμπαν, Il. 13, 701:—οὐδ' ἔτι, *and no more, nor more*, Hom.; sometimes also reversely ἔτ' οὐκ, Soph. Tr. 161; ἔτ' οὐδέν, Phil. 1217.—Opp. to οὔπω, *not yet*.

Οὐκί, Ion. adv. for οὐχί, = οὔκ, in Hom. always at the end of a clause, and usu. of a verse, after a foregone affirm.; hence always καὶ οὐκί or ἠὲ καὶ οὐκί: also in Hdt. 1, 132. 173. [ῐ]

Οὔκουν, Ion. οὐκοῦν, adv. (οὐκ, οὖν), in positive clauses, *not therefore, so not*, Lat. *non ergo*, very freq. in Att.—2. generally, *in truth not, indeed not*, Lat. *non sane*, esp. after an affirm., always *implying* an inference from something foregone, though oft. this is scarce discernible, and the negation alone remains in full force, Ar. Plut. 8-9, Eq. 465, Soph. Phil. 872, 907.—II. in interrog., *not therefore? not then? and so not?* like Lat. *nonne ergo?* used when the question is an inference from something foregoing, and an affirm. answer is expected, οὐκοῦν γέλως ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν; *is it not then* the sweetest laughter, to laugh over one's enemies? Soph. Aj. 79; also sometimes separately, οὐ δεινὸν οὖν δῆτα; Ar. Eq. 875.

B. οὐκοῦν, *therefore, then, accordingly*, Lat. *ergo*, freq. in Att.—When the word has this accent, the negat. signf. appears to vanish, so that the adv. οὖν alone remains in force: but strictly οὐκοῦν is a negat. interrog. like οὔκουν II, not indeed to be referred to the whole sentence, which is positive, but to be taken as having orig. formed a separate clause; as in Soph. Ant. 91, οὐκοῦν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι, *therefore I will* cease, seeing I have no power,—it ought strictly to be ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι· οὐκοῦν; seeing I have no power, I will cease—*shall I not?*'—So Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, οὐκοῦν ἱκανῶς ἐχέτω, for ἱκανῶς ἐχέτω· οὐκοῦν; enough of this: *is it not?* i. e. therefore enough of this.—The difference between οὐκουν and οὐκοῦν, by which the latter *in practice* loses the negat. signf., was clearly laid down by the old Gramm., v. Ammon. a. v. A. B. p. 57, 10; 525, 28. The explanation of it here given is due to Herm. Vig n. 261: Elmsl. Heracl. 256 proposed to write οὐκ, οὖν, divisim in all cases, making it interrog. or not, as the sense required; but this could not be applied to the imperat. mood, as in the place quoted from Plato.

†Οὐκρόμυρος, ου, ὁ, *Ucromyrus*, a prince of the Chatti, Strab. p. 292.

Οὔκω or οὔ κω, Ion. for οὔπω, Hdt.

Οὔκων and οὐκών, Ion. for οὔκουν and οὐκοῦν, Hdt.

Οὔκως or οὔ κως, Ion. for οὔπως, Hdt.

Οὐλαδώνιος, ον, v. ὀλλαδώνιος.

Οὐλαί, αἱ, Att. ὦλαι, *coarse barley*

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which (mixed with salt) was sprinkled on the head of the victim before the sacrifice, like the *mola salsa* of the Romans, except that this was of *spelt*, Od. 3, 441, Hdt. 1, 132, Ar. Eq. 1167, Pac. 948, 960; in Hdt. 1, 160, *οὐλαὶ κριθῶν*: the sprinkling was called *πρόχυσις*, cf. also *προχύται, οὐλοχύται*.—Acc. to the usu. interpretation, derived from ancient authors, *οὐλαί* or *ὀλαί* are *the whole, unground barley corns*, as if *ὅλαι κριθαί*: and so there would be a difference between the custom of the Greeks and Romans, since it is certain that the *mola* of the latter (from *molere*) was of barley coarsely ground or bruised, Heyne Opusc. Acad. 1, p 368 sq., Voss Virg. Ecl. 8, 82.—On the other hand Buttm. Lexil. in voc. has raised objections against the deriv. from *ὅλος*, from the change in the accent and breathing; and gives a new deriv. from **ἕλω, ἁλέω, ἄλευρον*, so that *ὀλαί*, Ion. *οὐλαί*, would be from the same root as Lat. *molo, mola*, our *meal, malt*, Germ. *malmen, mahlen*, with *μ* euphon. v. M V. (hence also the name of the kindred grain *ὄλυρα*): it would also be equiv. to *mola*, and so there would be no ground for assuming a difference between the Gr. and Rom. custom, on which cf. Dion. Hal. Antiqq. 7, 72. Accordingly the obsol. sing. *ὀλή* must have been the oldest name for *breadcorn as prepared for use by grinding* or *bruising*: but this name was later applied *to barley* only, as the most commonly used grain, just as our *corn*, and the French *froment*, is chiefly applied to *wheat*, and the German *Korn* to *rye*: but the word *κριθή* came soon into use for barley itself, while *ὀλαί, οὐλαί*, was confined to the *sacred cake* opposed on the one hand to *the whole barley-corns*, and on the other to *the fine barley-meal*.

Οὐλᾰμηφόρος, *ον*, (*οὐλαμός, φέρω*) *bringing an army*, Lyc. 32.

Οὐλᾰμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a band, throng of warriors*, esp. in battle, Lat. *globus*, in Hom. always *οὐλαμὸς ἀνδρῶν*, as Il. 4, 251, 273, etc., (never in Od.); *οὐλ. μελισσαῖος*, Nic. Th. 611.—II. later, only of cavalry, *a troop*, consisting of a certain number, Lat. *turma, ala*, Polyb. 6, 28, 3, etc., Plut. Lycurg. 23. (Like *εἴλη, ἴλη, ὁμιλος*, from *εἴλω, ἴλλω*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *εἴλειν* 21.)

Οὐλᾰμώνυμος, *ον*, (*ὄνομα*) *named from the armed throng* (*οὐλαμός*), Lyc. 183: al. *οὐλαδώνυμος, named from barley* (*οὐλαί*), or *from the shepherd's scrip* (*οὐλάς*).

Οὐλάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. poet. fem. of *οὐλος* for *οὐλη*, Nic. Al. 260.—II. as subst. = *πήρα*, Tzetz. Lyc. 183, dub.

Οὐλε, a salutation, v. *οὐλω*.

Οὐλέω, v. *οὐλω*.

Οὐλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a wound healed up, scarred* or *skinned over, a scar* from a wound, Lat. *cicatrix*, Od. 19, 391, 393, etc, never in Il.; also in Eur. El. 573; *τὰς οὐλὰς τῶν τραυμάτων*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 1; *οὐλὰς ἴχνη τῶν πληγῶν*, Plat. Gorg. 524 C. (It is usu. explained, *healed flesh*, as if an adj., = *ὅλος*, with *σάρξ* understood, *whole*, but in that case it should be paroxt. *οὐλή*: hence it is better to make *οὐλή* a verbal from *οὐλω*, strictly, *a healing*, and so esp. *a wound healed up*.)

Οὔλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *οὐλαί*, Pherecr.?

†**Οὐλίας**, *α*, *ὁ*, *Ulias*, father of Theaeus of Argos, Pind. N. 10, 44.

Οὔλιμος, *η*, *ον*, = sq., Hesych.

Οὔλιος, *α*, *ον*, (*οὐλος* II, *ὀλεῖν*) like *ὀλόος, οὐλόμενος, pernicious, hurtful, deadly, οὐλ. ἀστήρ*, of the dog-star, Il. 11, 62; epith. of Mars, Hes. Sc. 192, 441, Pind. O. 9, 116; of spears, and of dirges, Pind. O. 13, 33, P. 12, 14, and once in Trag., *οὔλ. πάθος*, Soph. Aj. 932: cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *οὐλος* 7.—II. as epith. of Apollo and Diana, in Pherecydes, some explain it in like manner, because both gods, as is well known, had to do with death, so that *Ἀπόλλων* is derived by many from *ἀπόλλυμι, the destroyer*: others take it in exactly the contrary signf., *healing, saver*, deriving it from *οὖλος, οὐλω*.—Which deriv. is right, can scarcely be determined, as both may equally suit the language and sense, and the ancients themselves are divided on the point: perh. the whole word should be derived from *οὐλω*, and the signf. *whole, strong, mighty*, be everywhere adopted, cf. *οὐλος*.

Οὐλις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, = *οὐλον, the gums*, Alex. Trall.

Οὐλοβόρος, *ον*, (*οὐλος* II, *βορά*) *with deadly bite*, or (*οὖλος* I) *all-devouring*, Nic. ap. Ath. 312 D.

Οὐλοδέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ὁ οὐλος, δέω*) *one who binds sheaves*.

Οὐλόδετον, *ου*, *τό*, (*ὁ οὐλος, δέω*) *a straw band for binding sheaves*, also *ὠρόδεσμος*.

Οὐλοέθειρος, *ον*, (*ἔθειρα*) = sq.

Οὐλόθριξ, *-τρῐχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*οὐλος* I. 4, *θρίξ*) *with crisp curly hair*, like negroes, Hdt. 2, 104.

Οὐλόθῡμος, *ον*, (*οὐλος* II, *θυμός*) *of pernicious mind*, like *ὀλοόφρων*.

Οὐλοθῡσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a whole* or *perfect sacrifice*: from

Οὐλοθῡτέω, *ῶ*, (*οὐλος* I, *θύω*) *to offer up a whole* or *perfect sacrifice*, or (from *οὐλαί*) *to strew the sacred barley before the sacrifice*, like *οὐλοχυτέομαι*.

Οὐλοκάρηνος, *ον*, (*οὐλος* I. 4, *κάρηνον*) *with thick, curling hair*, Od. 19, 246.—II. *οὐλόποδ', οὐλοκάρηνα*, H. Hom. Merc. 137, for *ὄλους πόδας, ὅλα κάρηνα*, cf. *οὐλοκίκιννα*. [*ᾰ*]

Οὐλόκερως, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (*οὖλος* I. 4, *κέρας*) *with curling* or *crumpled horns*, Strab.

Οὐλοκέφαλος, *σν*, (*κεφαλή*) = *οὐλοκάρηνος*, Pherecr. Incert. 66.

Οὐλοκίκιννα, poët. for *οὐλοι κίκιννοι* (cf. *οὐλοκάρηνος* II), Telesilla ap. Poll. 2, 23: Bergk would read *οὐλοκίκιννος*.

Οὐλοκομάω, *ῶ*, *to have curling hair*: from

Οὐλοκόμης, *ου*, *ὁ*, = sq., Plut.

Οὐλόκομος, *ον*, (*οὐλος* I. 4, *κόμη*) like *οὐλόθριξ, with curling hair*, Alex. Incert. 49.

Οὐλόκρᾶνος, *ον*, (*κρᾶνον*) = *οὐλοκάρηνος*, Art. Indic. 6.

Οὐλομελής, *ές*, (*οὐλος* I, *μέλος*) like *ὁλομελής, sound of limb*, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2, 1114 C. Hence

Οὐλομέλεια or *-ία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *wholeness of limbs*: hence, generally, *wholeness, entireness, οὐλομελία τινός, a thing in general*, Hipp., cf. Arist. Metaph. 13, 6, 8; *οὐλομελίᾳ*, as adv., = *καθόλου, upon the whole*, Heysch.

Οὐλόμενος, *η*, *ον*, poet. for *ὀλόμενος*, part. aor. mid. from *ὄλλυμι*, used as adj. in act. sense, *pernicious, destructive, deadly, mischievous*, of persons and of things, Il. 1, 2, etc.;—the pass. signf. *unhappy, ruined, undone, lost*, Lat. *perditus*, cannot be proved from such passages as Il. 14, 84, Od. 4, 92, where it is better taken as act., hence later, *sad, mournful, δάκρυ ὀλόμενον*, Aesch. Cho. 132.

Οὐλον, *τό*, only used in pl., *οὐλα, τά, the gums*, Aesch. Cho. 898, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

Οὐλοός, *ή*, *όν*, Ep. for *ὀλοός*, cf. *οὐλόμενος*, Ap. Rh. 2, 85, etc.

Οὐλοποίησις, *ἡ*, (*οὐλος* I. 4, *ποιέω*) *a making curly*, Galen.

Οὐλόπους, *ποδος*, v. sub *οὐλοκάρηνος* II.

ΟΥ'ΛΟΣ, *η*, *ον*:—I. old Ep. and Ion. form of *ὅλος, whole, entire, οὐλος ἄρτος, a whole* loaf, Od. 17, 343; *μηνὶ οὔλῳ, a full* month, Od. 24, 118; *κᾶλα οὐλα*, H. Merc. 113; cf. *οὐλοκάρηνος, -κίκιννα, -πους, -θυτέω, -μελής*.—Immediately akin to this is the signf. *undivided, unhurt*, like Lat. *integer*, our *whole*, (whence the verbs *οὐλω, οὐλέω*, and *οὐλή, a wound healed, made whole*, also perh. *οὔλιος*): hence,—2. *of full force, able, powerful, substantial*, like Lat. *solidus*: *οὖλος Ὄνειρος*, not a *mere unsubstantial* vision, but the *very, actually existent* Dream-god, Il. 2, 6, 8, (where others render it *pernicious*; but the sense requires a *general* epith., and *pernicious* cannot be so applied to the Dream-god): later in signf. *vigorous*, esp. in Call. Jov. 52, Ep. 5, 5.—3. applied to sound, *undivided*, i. e. *continuous, incessant*, of the screams of fugitives, compared to birds flying from the hawk, *οὐλον κεκλήγοντες*, screaming *incessant*, Il. 17, 756, 759, where however Buttm. takes it from *ὀλεῖν*, screaming *vilely, horribly*; but Passow, *compactly, in one mixed cry*; and Ilgen refers it to the subst. *οὖλος* II (q. v.), crying *oh! oh!* Later it is used for *strong*, i. e. *loud, οὐλον ἀείδειν*, Anth. P. 7, 27; *οὐλα κατακροταλίζειν*, Call. Dian. 247.—4. of sight or touch, Hom. uses *οὖλος*, esp. as epith. of *fine, thick* woolens, cloaks, rugs, etc., *χλαῖναι, τάπητες*, Il. 16, 224, Od. 4, 50, etc.: so, *οὖλη λάχνη, thick, fleecy* wool, Il. 10, 134: *οὖλαι κόμαι, a thick* head of hair, Od. 6, 231:—in the same sense Hom. has *οὐλοκάρηνος*, others *οὐλόκρανος, οὐλόθριξ, οὐλόκομος, οὐλότριχος*, etc.: and Hdt. 7, 70, describes by *οὐλότατον τρίχωμα*, the *thick woolly* hair of the negro:—*οὖλος* then does not apply to *soft and flowing* hair, e. g. of Apollo, of Paris; but to *that crisp, short, curly* hair which bespeaks manly strength, as in the case of Ulysses and Eurybates; and thus, *ἰων οὐλαι κορωνίδες* are *close-plaited* violet-wreaths, Stesich. 46: later, generally, *twisted, crooked, οὐλα σκέλη*, Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 13; of a dance, *mazy*. (From the signf. of *thick, close-pressed*, come *ὁ οὐλος, a sheaf of corn*, and *οὐλαμός*, so as to prove an intimate connexion with *εἴλω, ειλέω, ἴλλω*.)—II. Ep. adj. from *ὀλεῖν, ὄλλυμι*, as *οὐλόμενος, οὐλοός*, for *ὀλόμενος, ὀλοός, destructive, deadly, pernicious*, epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 461, of Achilles, Il. 21, 536; though here too it is a great question whether the signf. be not *mighty, powerful*, and so *terrible*, as this would quite suit the sense: and thus *οὖλος* might be wholly referred to one root *ὅλος*, cf. *οὔλιος*. Compds. such as *οὐλοβόρος, οὐλόθυμος*, do not make against this: for they are of a very late age, when we know that many held *οὖλος* to be = *ὀλοός*. Nay, many of these words admit of other explanations.

(Buttm. Lexil. in voc. assumes three roots.—1. *ὅλος*.—2. *ὀλεῖν ὄλλυμι*, to which he refers our signfs.

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I. 2, and 3 (very unsatisfactorily),—3. εἶλω, εἰλέω, to which he refers our I. 4, prob. rightly, except in thinking that this could not come from ὅλος, cf. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 22. The subst. τὸ οὖλον, *the gum*, and οὐλίς are clearly nothing akin to this family.)

Οὖλος, ον, ὁ, *a sheaf of corn*, Artemid.; also ἴουλος, from adj. οὐλος I. 4.—II. a cry or song, *oho!* in honour of Ceres, who was herself from this word named Οὐλώ, v. Ath. 618 D, E, Ilgen Praef. Scol. Gr. p. xxi; cf. ἴουλος, Ἰουλώ.

Οὐλότης, ητος, ἡ, (οὖλος I. 4) *curliness*, Arist. Probl. 14, 4.

Οὐλοτριχέω, ῶ, *to have curly hair*, Strab.: from

Οὐλότριχος, ον, (οὐλος I. 4, θρίξ) like οὐλόθριξ, *curly-haired*.

Οὐλοφόνος, ον, (οὐλος I, φονεύω) *very deadly*, Nic. Al. 280.

Οὐλοφόρος, ον, (ὁ οὖλος, φέρω) *bearing sheaves*.

Οὐλοφῦής, ές, (οὐλος I, φύω) *utterly in a state of nature, uncultivated*, Emped. 198, cf. Arist. Nat. Ausc. 2, 8, 12.

Οὐλόφυλλος, ον, (οὐλος I. 4, φύλλον) *with curling* or (rather) *downy leaves*, opp. to λειόφυλλος, Theophr.

Οὐλοχοεῖον or -χόϊον, ου, τό, *the vessel in which the sacred barley for sacrifices was kept*: for other rarer forms v. ὀλβακήϊον.

Οὐλόχῡτα, τά, = sq.

Οὐλοχύται or acc. to Lob. Paral. 456 οὐλόχυται, al, (οὐλαί, χέω) *bruised* or *coarsely-ground barley sprinkled* over the victim and the altar before a sacrifice, οὐλοχύτας ἀνελέσθαι, προβαλέσθαι, Il. 1, 449, 458; οὐλ. κανέῳ ἐνθέσθαι, Od. 4, 761: hence, οὐλοχύτας κατάρχεσθαι, of the ceremony of sprinkling the barley, Od. 3, 445, elsewh. called πρόχυσις: cf. προχύται, al. [ῠ] Hence

Οὐλοχῡτέομαι, dep., *to sprinkle the sacred barley* at a sacrifice, Theophr.

Οὐλόομαι, as pass., (οὐλος I, οὐλή) *to be scarred over*, Arist. Probl. 10, 22, 2.

Οὔλυμπος, ου, ὁ, Ion. for Ὄλυμπος, freq. in Hom., who also uses Οὐλυμπόνδε for Ὀλυμπόνδε, esp. in Il.: so too Hes.

Οὖλω, (οὖλος I) strictly, *to be whole* or *sound*: but only the poet. imperat. οὖλε was used, as a salutation, like χαῖρε, *health to thee, hail*, Lat. *salve*, οὖλέ τε καὶ μέγα χαῖρε, health and joy be with thee, Od. 24, 402, H. Ap. 466; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. οὖλος 8, n., who justly rejects the deriv. of Lat. *vale, valeo*, etc. from σῦλε, οὖλω, οὖλος. Heysch. also gives οὐλίω or οὐλέω.

Οὐλώ, οῦς, ἡ, (ὁ οὐλος)=Ἰουλώ, Ath. 618 D: †cf. sub οὖλος II.

Οὖλως, adv. from οὐλος, dub.

Οὐ μά, οὐ μὰ γάρ, v. sub μά II.

Οὐ μᾶλλον, *no more, just as little*.

Οὐ μάν, *in truth not, assuredly not*, a strong denial, strictly Dor. for οὐ μήν, but also freq. in Hom., who has too οὐ μὰν οὐδέ and οὐ μὰν οὔτε, v. μάν 3.

Οὐ μέν, without δέ after it, *no truly, nay verily*, like οὐ μήν, strengthening the negation, Hom.

Οὐ μὲν δή, *in truth not, nay verily*, also οὐ μὲν δὴ οὐδέ, *in sooth not at all*.

Οὐμενοῦν, for οὐ μὲν οὖν, *then not*, Ar. Plut. 870, Ran. 1188; οὐμενοῦν με προςεδόκας ἀναγνῶναί σ' ἔτι, *so then* you thought I should not know you again? Plat. Symp. 201 C.—II. In answers, ἐγώ σοι οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην ἀντιλέγειν· answ., οὐμενοῦν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὄνασαι ἀντιλέγειν, *nay it is not I, but rather* truth that thou canst not gainsay, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 201 C; v. μὲν οὖν.

Οὐμενοῦν γε, *surely not then*, Paus.

Οὐ μέν πως, like οὔπως, *by no means, in no wise*, without δέ after it, Il. 2, 203.

Οὐ μέντοι, *not however*, οὐ μέντοι, ἀλλά *not, however, otherwise then..., but only..., not; however, but that*, Plat. Phaed. 62 B; οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά...γε, Id. Symp. 173 B.—II. in interrog. οὐ μέντοι..., *is it not surely!* where an affirm. answer is expected, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B.

Οὐμές, -ίων, Aeol. or Boeot. for ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, Corinna ap. Ap. Dysc.

Οὐ μή, in independent sentences oft. used to strengthen the simple negative, most freq. with indicat. fut., yet not rare with subj. aor. Dawes' rule (that in the latter case it is used with subj. aor. 1 pass., and aor. 2 act. and mid., never with subj. aor. 1 act. and mid.) is disproved by many passages which cannot be altered, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 177, cf. ὅπως B. VI; though certainly the aor. 2 was *preferred*.—I. when used with fut. indic., the clause is always interrog., οὐ μή τις ἄξει; where the actual construction seems to be οὔτις ἄξει...μὴ ἄξει; no one shall lead thee off..., shall he? —so that οὐ μή τις ἄξει; is merely a strengthd. way of saying οὔ τις ἄξει, *no one shall* lead thee: and the 2d pers. of fut. becomes merely a strong prohibition, οὐ μή φλναρήσεις; = μὴ φλνάρει, Ar. Ran. 202, v. Herm. against Elmsl., Med. 1120.—Elmsley's explanation (that οὐ μή φλναρήσεις; means 'will you *not not* trifle?', i. e. *do not* trifle), neglects the distinction between οὐ and μή.—II. with subj. aor. the simplest way seems to suppose an ellipse of δεινόν ἐστι, δέος ἐστί, etc., which is actually found in some passages, as, οὐκ ἦν δεινὸν μὴ ἁλῷ, Hdt. 1, 84; ὥστ' οὐχὶ δέος μή σε φιλήσῃ, Ar. Eccl. 650; cf. Plat. Apol. 28 A, Rep. 465 B, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 25;—so that, here too, οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶ is merely a strong negation for οὐ ληφθήσομαι: in this case οὐ μή is sometimes used in dependent clauses, e. g. Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 3, εὖ ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι οὐ μὴ λάθωμαι ὑμῶν.—Other words are oft. put between οὐ and μή, and οὐ is oft. replaced by its compds. οὐδέ, οὐδείς, etc.

Οὐ μήν, *indeed not, surely not, not at all*, Hom.

Οὐ μὴν ἀλλά...γε; also οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καί...γε, *nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still*, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Polit. 263 B.

Οὐ μήν γε, after a negative, *no nor even yet*, Lat. *nedum*, Ἀφροδίτης γὰρ οὐ μοι φαίνεται, οὐ μὴν Χαρίτων γε, Ar. Pac. 41.

Οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, *nay not even*, v. οὐ μὰν οὐδέ.

Οὑμός, Att. contr. for ὁ ἐμός; also in Il. 8, 360.

ΟΥ'Ν, Ion. ὦν, adv., *then*, denoting the mere *sequence* of one clause upon another, Hom., and Hes., who often use ἐπεὶ οὖν, to *continue* the narrative, *now when, when then*, Il. 1, 57, Od. 14, 467, etc.; also, οὖτ' οὖν, Od. 1, 414, etc., μήτ' οὖν, Od. 17, 401; in which cases οὖν is usu. put only in the first clause, though there are some few exceptions, as Soph. O. T. 90, O. C. 1135.—II. *therefore, accordingly, consequently*, to denote the *consequence* of one clause upon another, esp. in Att. —So οὖν always marks a sentiment dependent on one that has gone before: and the following cases may be distinguished:—1. when a speech is brought to an end, and the result of what has been said is to be collected, then οὖν or rather οὐκ οὖ is used to introduce that result.—2. when a speech has been interrupted by parenthetic clauses, οὖν serves to take it up again, like our *I say, why then*, Lat. *dico, inquam, igitur*, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 625.—3. at the beginning of a new speech, in reference to a proposition implied, but not expressed; esp. in passionate exclamations, *so then! what then! σὺ δ' οὖν τέθνηκας*, thou'rt dead *then!*—4. in questions, after an assertion which one allows, usu. τί οὖν; suppose it be so, *what then—what follows?*—5. in repetitions οὖν implies the truth of what is repeated, *surely, of a truth, verily*; esp. in parenthetic relative clauses, as, εἰ δ' ἔστιν ὡςπερ οὖν ἔστι, θεός, if he is, as he *surely* is, a god, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E: so, ὡςπερ οὖν, *even as, just as*, Aesch. Cho. 96, 888: so too, εἴτ' οὖν, εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται, whether it shall be so (*as it surely will*) or no, Eur. Heracl. 149; also, γὰρ οὖν, *of a surety*, Pors. Med. 585; but ἀλλ' οὖν, introducing an objection, *certainly, but... but still...*; and μὲν οὖν, v. sub μέν, B. II. 5.—6. attached to a relat. pron. or adv., οὖν makes it less definite, as, ὅστις, *whoever*, ὁςτιςοῦν, *whosoever*: ὅπως, *how*, ὁπωςοῦν, *howsoever*: ἄλλος ὁςτιςοῦν another, *be he who he may*: so, ὁποιοςοῦν, ὁποιοστιοῦν, ὁποσοςοῦν, ὁπωςοῦν, ὁποτοῦν, ὁπῃτιοῦν, ὁποθενοῦν, etc., just like Lat. *cunque*, Lob. Phryn. 373.

Οὖν, contr. for ὁ ἐν, Ar. Thesm. 1165.

Οὕνεκα, and before a vowel οὕνεκεν, adv. for οὐ ἕνεκα, *on which account, wherefore*, Od. 3, 61.—2. usu. relative to τοὔνεκα, *since, for that, because*, Il. 3, 403, cf. 11, 21; also after τοῦδ' ἕνεκα, Il. 1, 111; after τῷ, Od. 13, 332;—but it mostly stands alone without any antecedent expressed, freq. in Hom., who also joins οὕνεκ' ἄρα (Herm. H. Ven. 200), and οὕνεκα δή, Il. 3, 403:—also in Pind. N. 9, 85, and Trag.—3. after certain verbs, just like ὅτι, ὀθούνεκα, *that*,—after οἶδα, Od. 5, 216; γνῶναι, H. Ap. 376; νοεῖν, Od. 7. 300; ἐρεῖν, Od. 16, 379; νεμεσᾶν, Od. 23, 214; so too in Trag., e. g. after ἴσθι, Soph. Phil. 232; ἐννοεῖν, Ant. 63; μανθάνειν, O. T. 7.—Hom. always joins it with indic.: he has not the form οὕνεκεν, which first occurs in Pind.

II. as prep. c. gen., just equiv. to ἕνεκα, *on account of*, freq. in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 823, Soph. Phil. 774, El. 387, etc.; usu. following its case; whereas reversely in Call., Bion, and even in H. Hom. Ven. 199, εἵνεκα and ἕνεκα are used for οὕνεκα, *because*. Ahlwardt (zweite Beytrag zu Schneider's Wörterb. 1813) proposes, with much plausibility, that wherever οὕνεκα stands as prep. for ἕνεκα, it must, oft. with the consent of the MSS., be changed into the so-called Ion. εἵνεκα, which form is not unknown even to Attic prose: cf. however μέχρι, I. 4.—ὀθούνεκα proves nothing for οὕνεκα as prep., but rather makes against it, being derived from ὅτου ἕνεκα.

Οὐνεσθε, Il. 24, 241, Ion. 2 pl. pres. from ὄνομαι, q. v.

†Οὖννοι, ων, οἱ, *the Huns*, Dion. P. 730.

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. **Οὔνομα**, τό, Ion. for *ὄνομα*, Hom., though with him the usu. form is more freq., while Hdt. uses only the Ion.: *οὔνομα* also occurs in Trag., acc. to Schäf. and Buttm. Soph. Phil. 251, denied by Herm. ibid., Elmsl. Bacch. 320; certainly never in comedy, Br. Ar. Av. 812.

Οὐνομάζω, Ion. for *ὀνομάζω*, Hdt.; though I, 86, we have *ὀνομάζω*.

Οὐνομαίνω, Ion. for *ὀνομαίνω*, Hdt. 4, 47.

Οὐνομαστός, ή, όν, Ion. for *ὀνομαστός*, Hdt. 2, 178.

Οὐ νυ, nearly like *οὐ δή*, strengthening the negation by an implied conclusion from the foreg., *surely not*, only in Hom., and Ep., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 732. Also to strengthen a negative question, Il. 4, 242, etc.

Οὐξ, contr. from *ὁ ἐξ*.

†**Οὐξισι**, ων, οἱ, *the Uxii*, a people between Persis and Susiana, Strab. p. 728; Arr.

†**Οὐξισάμη**, ης, ή, *Uxisame*, an island on the Gallic coast, Strab. p. 64.

†**Οὐοκόντιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Vocontii*, a Gallic people, Strab. p. 178.

†**Οὐολατέρραι**, ὧν, αἱ, *Volaterra*, a city of Etruria; *οἱ -τερρᾶνοι, the inhab. of V.*, Strab. p. 222.

†**Οὐολόγεσος**, ου, ὁ, *Vologesus*, a king of the Parthians, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 31.

†**Οὐολσίνιοι**, ων, οἱ, *Vulsinii*, a city of Etruria, now *Bolsena*, Strab. p. 226.

†**Οὐόλσκοι**, ων, οἱ, *Volsci*, a people of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Οὖον, τό, another form of *δον*.

†**Οὐουλτοῦρνος**, ου, ὁ, *the Vulturnus*, a river of Campania, with a city on it of the same name, Strab. p. 238, in Polyb. *Οὐλθορνος*, in Plut. *Ὀλθορνος*.

Οὔπᾰ, Dor. for *οὔπω*, Ar. Lys. 1157.

Οὐ περ or **οὔπερ**, a strengthd. negative, *by no means*, Hom.: Wolf sometimes writes it in one word, sometimes in two.

Οὔπη, (*οὐ, πή*) *nowhere, in no wise*, Il. 13, 191, Od. 5, 410; *οὐδέ πη*, Il. 6, 267.

Οὐπιγγος, ου, ὁ, *a song on Diana*, cf. Ath. 619 B, Ilgen Scol. Praef. not. 47.

Οὔπις, ιος, ή, Ion. for Dor. *Ὦπις*, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 204.—II. name of a Hyperborean maiden:—on their voyage to Delos, v. Bähr Hdt. 4, 35.—III. later, epith. of Nemesis. (Prob.=*ὄπις*, Müller Dor. 2, 9, § 2.)

Οὐ ποθι, *nowhere*, Il. 13, 309: *οὐδέ ποθι, in nowise*, Od.

Οὔποκα, Dor. for sq.

Οὔποτε, adv., *not ever, never*, freq. in Hom., who joins it as well with fut., as with pres. and past tenses:—sometimes he puts one or more words between *οὐ* and *ποτέ*, as Il. 1, 163; 4, 48, etc., cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C.

Οὔποψ, contr. for *ὁ ἔποψ*, Ar. Av. 226.

Οὔπω, adv., (*οὐ, πω*) *not yet*, Lat. *nondum*, freq. in Hom., who oft. puts another word between, esp. *οὐ γάρ πω*: so also Hes.: usu. with past tenses, much more rarely with pres., Il. 14, 143, Od. 2, 118, etc.; with fut. only in Od. 5, 358. Opp. to *οὐκέτι, no more*.

Οὐπώποτε, (*οὐπω, ποτέ*) *never yet at any time*, Hom., usu. with past tenses; with pres. only in Od. 12, 98, cf. Aesch Eum. 616;—with *γάρ* inserted, *οὐ γὰρ πώποτε*, Il. 1, 154; 3, 442, etc.

Οὔπως, adv., (*οὐ, πως*) *no-how, in nowise, not at all*, giving the greatest possible strength to the negation, Hom., etc.

ΟΥ'ΡΑ, ᾶς, ή, Ion. *οὐρή, ῆς, the tail*, of a lion, Il. 20, 170; Od. 10, 215; and of other animals, Hdt. 2, 38, etc. —2. generally, *the hinder-parts*; esp. *the after-part* of a ship,=*πρύμνη*.—3. of an army in marching, *the rear-guard, rear*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 38, etc.; *the rear rank*, Id.:—*κατ' οὐρήν τινος ἕπεσθαι*, to follow in his *rear*, Id. Cyr. 2, 3, 21; *ὁ κατ' οὐρήν, the rear-rank man*, Ib. 5, 3, 45: *ἐπὶ* or *κατ' οὐρήν, to the rear, backwards*, strictly *tailwards*, Id. Ages. 2, 2, Cyr. 2, 4, 3; *ἐπ' οὐρᾷ*, in *rear*, Id. Hell. 4, 3, 4. (Akin to *ὄρρος*.)

Οὖρα, τά, for *οὖροι, δροι, boundaries, limits*, Hom.; v. sub *οὖρον*.

Οὐρᾰγέω, ῶ, *to be οὐραγός, to lead the rear-guard*; generally, *to be in the rear*, Polyb. 4, 11, 6, etc.: and

Οὐρᾰγία, ας, ή, *a leading of the rear-guard*: generally, *the rear itself*, Polyb. 6, 40, 6, etc.: from

Οὐραγός, όν, (*οὐρά, ἡγέομαι*) *leading the rear* of an army on march: *ὁ οὐραγός, the leader of the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 26, Cyr. 2, 3, 22, etc.: hence *any thing which is hindmost*, *οὐραγοὶ τῶν καρπίμων, the stalk-ends* on which the ears of corn grow, Ael. N. A. 6, 43; as Schneid. corrects from Diosc. 4, 179: al. *οὐραχοί*.

Οὐράδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *οὐρά*, Geop. [ᾰ, Drac. p. 13, 10.]

Οὐραία, ας, ή, poet. for *οὐρά*, cf. sq.

Οὐραῖος, α, ον, (*οὐρά*) *of the tail, τρίχες οὐρ., the tail*-hair, Il. 23, 520: generally, *at the hinder parts, hindmost, οὐρ. πόδες, the hind*-feet, Theocr. 25, 269.—2. *τὸ οὐραῖον, the tail*, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B: in fish, *the tail-fin*, Soph. Fr. 700:—generally, *τὰ οὐραῖα, the hinder parts*, Eur. Ion 1154, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Οὐρακός, οῦ, ὁ, *the middle part of the oar*. [ᾰ?]

Οὐράνη, ης, ή, *a chamber-pot*, Aesch. Fr. 166, Soph. Fr. 147. [ᾰ]

Οὐρᾰνία, ας, ή, *Urania*, strictly, *the heavenly one*, name of one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 78: later she was looked on esp. as the Muse of Astronomy.—II. name of Venus, *the heavenly*, opp. to *Πάνδημος*, Plat. Symp. 181 C, cf. Hdt. 4, 59, Pind. Fr. 87, 3.—III. the Arabians called *the moon* *Οὐρανίη*, Hdt. 3, 8.—†2. a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, H. Hom. Cer. 423.

Οὐρᾰνιάζω, *to throw a ball up high in air*.

Οὐρᾰνίᾱφι, al. *ὠρ.*, poet. dat. for *οὐρανίᾳ*, Alcman 5.

Οὐρᾰνίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Uranus*, i. e. *Κρόνος*, or *Saturn*, †Hes. Th. 486†, Pind. P. 3, 5:—*Οὐρανίδαι*, †*οἱ, descendants of Uranus*, i. e.† *the Titans*, Hes. Th. 502: †but as appell. *inhabitants of heaven*, Lat. *coelites*, opposed to *οἱ (θεοὶ) ὑπὸ γαῖαν*, Eur. Hec. 148†. [ῐ]

Οὐρᾰνίζομαι, (*οὐρανός*) as pass., *to reach to heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 391.

Οὐράνιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, (*οὐρανός*):—*heavenly, of, from* or *in heaven, dwelling in heaven, θεοὶ οὐρ.*, H. Hom. Cer. 55, Aesch. Ag. 90, Eur. H. F. 758; *οὐράνιαι, the goddesses*, Pind. P. 2, 70; *Θέμις οὐρ.*, Id. Fr. 6; etc.; cf. sub *Οὐρανία*.—2. generally, *in* or *of heaven, ἀστήρ*, Pind. P. 3, 175: *πόλος*, Aesch. Pr. 430; *ἀστραπή*, Soph. O. C. 1466; *οὐρ. ὕδατα*, i. e. rain, Pind. O. 11, 2; and so, *οὐρ. ἄχος*, of a storm, Id. Ant. 418 (not *vehement*, as infra III. 2, cf. Ellendt s. v.): †*τὰ οὐράνια, the heavenly bodies, phenomena*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11†.—II. *reaching to heaven, high as heaven, πῆδημα*, Eur. El. 860; *σκέλος οὐράνιον ῥίπτειν* or *ἐκλακτίζειν*, for *εἰς οὐρανόν*, to kick up *sky-high*, Ar. Vesp. 1492, 1530: hence,—2. metaph., like *οὐρανομήκης, enormous, awful, furious, οὐρ. ἀχή*, Aesch. Pers. 573; *ἄτη*, Soph. Aj. 196; *οὐράνιον ὅσον*, like *θαυμάσιον ὅσον*, Lat. *immane quantum*, Ar. Ran. 781, 1135: *οὐράνια*, as adv., *vehemently, ἵππον οὐρ. βρέμοντα*, Eur. Tro. 519. [ᾰ]

Οὐρᾰνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *οὐρανός, a little heaven* or *sky*, hence—I. *the vaulted cieling of a room*, esp. *the top of a tent, a canopy*, Plut. Alex. 37, Phoc. 33.—II. *the roof of the mouth*, Ath. 315 D; v. *οὐρανός* II. 2.—III. a constellation of the southern hemisphere, *Corona Australis*, Procl.

Οὐρᾰνίων, ωνος, ὁ, (*οὐρανός*) like *Οὐρανίδης, the heavenly one*, in Hom. always in plur. *Οὐρανίωνες θεοί*, also *Οὐρανίωνες, the gods*, Lat. *coelites*; so Hes. Th. 919, 929:—also the Titans, as *descendants of Uranus*, Il. 5, 898.

Οὐρανοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, *traversing heaven*. [ᾰ]

Οὐρᾰνοβᾰτέω, ῶ, (*οὐρανός, βαίνω*) *to walk* or *move in heaven*, Eccl.

Οὐρᾰνογνώμων, ον, (*οὐρανός, γνώμων*) *skilled in the heavens*, Luc. Icarom. 5.

Οὐρᾰνογρᾰφία, ας, ή, (*οὐρανός, γράφω*) *a description of the heavens*, title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 48.

Οὐρᾰνόδεικτος, ον, (*οὐρανός, δείκνυμι*) *shown from heaven, showing itself in heaven, αἴγλη μήνης*, H. Hom. 32, 3.

Οὐρᾰνοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run along the sky*, Clem. Al.: from

Οὐρᾰνοδρόμος, ον, (*οὐρανός, δραμεῖν*) *running along the sky*.

Οὐρᾰνοειδής, ές, (*οὐρανός, εἶδος*) *like the sky: like a tent-cieling* (v. *οὐρανός* II).

Οὐρᾰνόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for foreg., Manetho: *ὑπήνη οὐρ.*=*οὐρανός* II. 2, *the roof of the mouth*, Nic. Al. 16.

Οὐρᾰνόθεν, adv. (old genit. of *οὐρανός*), *from heaven, down from heaven*, Hom., and Hes.; pleon., *ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν*, Il. 21, 199, Od. 11, 18, Hes. Sc. 384; *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*, Il. 8, 19, 21; 17, 548.

Οὐρᾰνοθεσία, ας, ή, (*οὐρανός, τίθημι*) *the position of the constellations*.

Οὐρᾰνόθι, adv. (strictly an old genit. or dat. of *οὐρανός*), *in heaven, in the heavens*: *οὐρανόθι πρό*, Il. 3, 3, is explained by the ancients by *πρὸ οὐρανοῦ, ἐν τῷ ὑπὸ τὰ νέφη τόπῳ* (like *Ἰλιόθι πρό* and *ἠῶθι πρό*), so that *οὐρανόθι* must here be for *οὐρανόθεν* or *οὐρανοῦ*.

Οὐρᾰνοκάτοικος, ον, *dwelling in heaven*.

Οὐρᾰνολέσχης, ου, ὁ, *one who talks of heavenly things*.

Οὐρᾰνομήκης, ες, (*οὐρανός, μῆκος*) *as high as heaven, shooting up to heaven, exceeding high* or *tall*, *ἐλάτη*, Od. 5, 239; *δένδρεα*, Hdt. 2, 138; *λαμπάς*, Aesch. Ag. 92:—then, generally, *mighty, prodigious, φωνή, κλέος*, Ar. Nub. 357, 459; *κακόν*, Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 7; *οὐρ. ποιεῖν τι*, to exalt it to the skies, Isocr. *Ἀντιδ* § 142.

Οὐρᾰνόνικος, ον, (*οὐρανός, νικάω*) *conquering heaven*: *ἄτη οὐρ.*,=*οὐράνιον ἄχος*, Aesch. Supp. 165.

Οὐρᾰνόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ή, (*Οὐρανός, παῖς*) *child of Uranus*, Orph. H. 26, 13.

Οὐρᾰνοπετής, ές, (*οὐρανός, πίπτω*) *fallen from heaven*, Plut. 2. 830 E, etc.

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Οὐρανόπλαγκτος, ον, (οὐρανός, πλάζω) *wandering through heaven*, Orph. H. 20, 1.

Οὐρανοποιία, ἡ, (οὐρανός, ποιέω) *the creation of heaven*, Diog. L. 3, 77.

Οὐρανόπολις, εως, ἡ, (οὐρανός, πόλις) *the celestial city*, Ath. 20 C. Hence

Οὐρανοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *a citizen of heaven*, Eccl. [ῑ]

Οὐρανόροφος, ον, (οὐρανός, ὀροφή) *with a vaulted cieling* or *canopy*, Ath. 48 F; v. sq. II.

Οὐρᾱνός, Aeol. *Ὡρανός*, οῦ, ὁ,—I. *heaven*: in Hom.,—1. *the vault* or *firmament of heaven, the sky* represented as a concave hemisphere resting on the verge of earth, with an opening in it, through which the peak of Olympus stretched upward into pure ether. It was upborne by the pillars of Atlas, ἔχει δέ τε κίονας αὐτός (sc. Ἄτλας) μακρὰς αἳ γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν, Od. 1, 54: it was χάλκεος, Il. 17, 425; πολύχαλκος, Il. 5, 504, Od. 3, 2; σιδήρεος, Od. 15, 329; enwrapt in clouds, Il. 15, 192; described sometimes as above the ether, Il. 2, 458; 19, 351. On this vault the sun performed his course, whence an eclipse is described by ἠέλιος δὲ οὐρανοῦ ἐξαπόλωλε, Od. 20, 357; the stars too were fixed upon it, and moved with it, for it was supposed to be always revolving, Il. 18, 485; 22, 318; hence οὐρανὸς ἀστερόεις, *the starry firmament*, oft. in Hom.—2. *heaven*, as the seat of the gods, outside or above this skyey vault, hence='Ολυμπος, Il 6, 108, Od. 1, 67, etc.; also οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπός τε, Il. 1, 497; 8, 394; Οὐλυμπός τε καὶ οὐρανός, Il. 19, 128; πύλαι οὐρανοῦ. *Heaven-gate*, i. e. a thick cloud, which the Hours rolled back and forward, Il. 5, 749; 8, 393; so in Pind., Trag., etc.—3. in common language, *the space above the earth, the expanse of air and sky*, Hom., etc.; εἰς or πρὸς οὐρανόν, *heavenwards*, i. e. *aloft*: esp. in such phrases as, κλέος οὐρανὸν ἷκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἱκάνει, renown reaches *to heaven*, fills *the sky*; so αἰγλη, κνίση, σκοπελὸς οὐρανὸν ἷκει, etc., cf. οὐράνιος, οὐρανομήκης: and, metaph., ὕβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἷκει, deeds of violence 'cry *to heaven*,' Od. 15, 329; 17, 565: πρὸς οὐρανὸν βιβάζειν, *to exalt to heaven*, as in Horat. *evehere ad Deos*, Soph. O. C. 381.—4. later esp. *the astronomical heaven*; generally, *the universe*, v. Arist. Coel. 1, 9, 9. —5. *a region of heaven, climate*.—II. *any thing shaped like the vault of heaven*, as—1. *a vaulted roof* or *cieling* (cf. French *ciel*), Matro ap. Ath.: esp. of a tent, *a canopy*.—2. *the roof of the mouth, palate*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 2, Part. An. 2, 17, 12; as, conversely, Ennius *coeli palatum*.—III. as masc. prop. n. *Uranus*, son of Erebus and Gaea, Hes. Th. 127, sq.: but in Hom., Il. 15, 36, Od. 5, 184, οὐρανός and γαῖα as witnesses of an oath are simple appellatives. (Acc. to Arist. l. c., from ὅρος, *a boundary*, cf. ὁρίζων: better, from 'OP-, ὄρνυμι, ἀείρω, ἀλωρέω, akin to μετέωρος,—like our *heaven*, from *heave*.)

Οὐρᾱνόσε, adv., *heavenward*.

Οὐρανοσκόπος, ον, (οὐρανός, σκοπέω) *observing the heavens*.—II. ὁ οὐρανοσκ., a kind of fish, elsewh. καλλιώνυμος, Plin. H. N. 32, 7.

Οὐρᾱνοστεγής, ές, (οὐρᾱνός, στέγω) *covering heaven*: ἄθλος οὐρ., the task *of bearing up the heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 225.

Οὐρᾱνοῦχος, ον, (οὐρανός, ἔχω) *holding heaven*; ἀρχὴ οὐρ., the rule *of heaven*, Aesch. Cho. 960.

Οὐρανοφάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (οὐρανός, φαίνομαι) *appearing in the heavens*, or *shining up to heaven*.

Οὐρανοφοιτάω, ῶ, *to walk* or *move in heaven*: from

Οὐρᾱνοφοίτης, ου, ὁ,=sq.

Οὐρᾱνοφοίτος, ον, (οὐρανός, φοιτάω) *walking in heaven*: *soaring aloft*, opp. to νενστικός, Philo.

Οὐρᾱνοφόρος, ον, (οὐρανός II, φέρω) *with a canopy*, Casaub. Ath. 48 F.

Οὐρᾱνόφρων, ονος, (οὐρανός, φρήν) *heavenly-minded*, Eccl.

Οὐρᾱνοφύτευτος, ον, *planted* or *made from heaven*.

Οὐρᾱνόφῦτος, ον, *heaven-sprung*.

Οὐρᾱνοχρώματος, ον, (οὐρανός, χρῶμα) *sky-coloured, sky-blue*, v. l. Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D.

Οὐρᾱνόω, ῶ, (οὐρανός) *to remove to heaven, deify*. Hence

Οὐρᾱνωσις, ἡ, *a removing to heaven, deification*.

Οὐραξ, gen. αγος (not ακος), ἡ, Attic name of *the bird* τέτριξ, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 7.

Οὐρᾱχός, οῦ, ὁ, (οὖρον) *the urinary canal* of a foetus, Hipp.

Οὔρεα, τά, nom. and acc. pl. from οὖρος, Ion. and poet. for ὄρος, τό, *a mountain*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes., and Hdt.

Οὐρειβάτας, οὐρείθρεπτος, v. sub οὐρι-.

†Οὔρειον, ου, τό, *Urium* (Hyrium), a town of Apulia, Strab. p. 284.

Οὔρειος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὄρειος, (ὄρος, τό) Νύμφη οὔρ., *a mountain* nymph, H. Hom. Merc. 244, Hes. Fr. 13; οὔρ. τέρας, of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; etc.

†Οὐρειος, ου, ὁ, *Urius* (*mountaineer*), a centaur, Hes. Sc. 187.

Οὐρεσίοιτος, ον, poet. for ὀρεσίφ-, *mountain-haunting*, Jac. A. P. p. 82: fem. οὐρεοφοιτάς, άδος, Anth. P. 11, 194.

Οὐρεσιβώτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὀρεσιβ., *feeding on the mountains*, θῆρες, Soph. Phil. 1133.

Οὐρεσίδρομος, ον, poet. for ὀρεσίδρ., v. l. Eur. Bacch. 986.

Οὐρεσίοικος, ον, poet. for ὀρεσίοικος, Anth. P. 6, 181.

Οὐρεσιφοίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -φοῖτις, ιδος,=οὐρεόφοιτος, -φοιτάς, Anth. P. 9, 524; 525, 16, Nonn., etc.

Οὐρεσίφοιτος, ον,=ὀρεσίφ-, Mel. 92, Nonn.

Οὐρεύς, ῆος, ὁ, Ion. for ὀρεύς, *a mule*, Il. 1, 50, etc.—II. in Il. 10, 84, ἠέ τιν' οὐρήων διζήμενος ἢ τιν' ἑταίρων, it is=οὖρος, *a guard, warder*, cf. Arist. Poet. 25, 16.

Οὐρέω, ῶ, (A) f. -ήσομαι; in impf. etc., with syllabic augm., ἐουρουν: an irreg. inf. pres. οὐρῆν,=οὐρεῖν also occurs, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14: (οὖρον). *To make water*, Hes. Op. 727, 756, Hdt. 1, 133, etc.—2. c. acc. rei, *to pass with the water*, Hipp.: hence pass. τὸ οὐρούμενον,=οὔρημα, Hipp.—II. like Lat. *mittere*, also *semen emittere*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Οὐρέω, ῶ, (B) f. -ήσω, (οὖρος A)= οὐρίζω.

Οὐρέω, ῶ, (C) f. -ήσω, (οὖρος B) *to watch*.

Οὐρηδόχος, ον,=οὐροδόχος.

Οὐρήθρα, ας, ἡ, (οὐρέω) *the urethra, passage of the urine*, beginning from the neck of the bladder, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Οὔρημα, ατος, τό,=οὖρον, *urine*, Hipp., in plur.

Οὐρηρός, όν, (οὐρέω A) *urinary*, οὐρ. ἀγγεῖον, *a chamber-pot*.

Οὐρησείω, desiderat. of οὐρέω, *to want to make water*.

Οὔρησις, εως, ἡ, (οὐρέω) *a making water*, Hipp.; οὔρησιν λύειν, Mneaith. ap. Ath. 121 D.

Οὐρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=οὐρήθρα, Hipp.: but, *οἱ οὐρητῆρες, the urinary ducts*, leading from the kidneys to the bladder, Foës. Oecon.

Οὐρητιάω, ῶ,=οὐρησείω, Ar. Vesp. 807.

Οὐρητικός, ή, όν, (οὐρέω A) *of* or *belonging to urine: inclined to make water much* or *often*, Hipp.—II. *promoting urine*, Ath. 54 A, 371 B.

Οὐρητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a chamber-pot*.

Οὐρία, ας, ἡ, v. sub οὔριος II. 2.

Οὐρία, ας, ἡ, *a water-bird*, Ath. 395 D.

Οὔρια, τά, Ion. for ὅρια, but not in Hdt.

†Οὐρία, ας, ἡ, *Uria*, λίμνη, a marsh near Oeniadae in Acarnania, Strab. p. 459. v. Ὑρία.

†Οὐρίαθος, ου, ὁ, *Viriathus*, a robber chief in Hispania, Strab. p. 158.

Οὐρίαχος, ου, ὁ, (οὐρά) *the hindmost part, bottom*, hence in Il., ἔγχεος οὐρ., *the butt-end* of the spear, shod with iron, opp. to the αἰχμή, 13, 443; 16, 612; 17, 528; elsewh. στύραξ and σαυρωτήρ.

Οὐριβάτας, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὀρειβάτης, *walking the mountains*, Eur. El. 170, Phaëth. 1, 27; ὀριβάτας, Ar. Av. 276: the forms οὐρειβ-, ὀριβ-, seem not to occur, cf. Dind. Ar. l. c., and v. sub οὐρίθρεπτος.

Οὐρίζω, Ion. for ὁρίζω, *to bound, limit*, Hdt.

Οὐρίζω, f. -ίσω: (οὖρος A):—*to carry with a fair wind, to waft on the way*, of words and prayers, Aesch. Cho. 319: *to speed on the way, guide prosperously*, κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρ., Soph. O. T. 695; so, an accus. αὐτούς may be supplied in Aesch. Pers. 602,—or it may be taken intr. *to be fair and favourable*, cf. ἐπουρίζω, κατουρίζω.

Οὐρίθρεπτος, η, ον, Eur. Hec. 204, (ὄρος, τρέφω), poet. for ὀρείθρ., *mountain-bred*, where Pors. οὐρειθρεπτος; but cf. Lob. Paral. p. 455, et v. sub οὐριβάτας.

Οὔρινος, η, ον, v. l. for οὔριος III.

Οὐριοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run*, i. e. *sail with a fair wind*, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 617: from

Οὐριοδρόμος, ον, (οὔριος, δραμεῖν) *running*, i. e. *sailing with a fair wind*, etc.

Οὔριον, τό, (οὖρος B) *watch*; dub.

Οὔριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Soph. Phil. 355: (οὖρος A):—*with a fair wind*, Lat. *vento secundo*, esp. of a ship, πλάτη, Soph. l. c.; οὐρ. πλοῦς, δρόμος, etc., a *prosperous* voyage, etc., Soph. Phil. 780, Aj. 889: hence, generally, *prosperous, successful*, τριήρης, Aesch. Cho. 814, cf. Eur H. F. 95; neut. pl. as adv., οὔρια θεῖν, to run *before the wind*, Ar. Lys. 550, cf. infra II. 2.—II. *prospering, favouring, fair*, πνεῦμα, πνοαί, Eur. Hel. 1663, Hec. 900; οὐρ. ἄνεμος ἐπί τι, Thuc. 7, 53; hence Ζεὺς οὔρ., as *sending fair winds*, as *conducting things to a happy issue*, Aesch. Supp. 590, or (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. πέρα fin.), *the ruler of the elements*.—2. ἡ οὐσία (sc. πνοή),= οὖρος, *a fair wind*, hence οὐρία ἐφίεναι, to commit one's self *to the breeze*, sail *before the wind*, Plat. Phd. 338 A, ἐξ οὐρίας διαδραμεῖν, πλεῖν, Arist. Mechan. 7, 1, Polyb. 1, 47, 2; also, ἐξ οὐρίων δραμεῖν, Soph. Aj. 1063.—III.

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οὐρ. ᾠόν, *a wind*-egg, elsewh. *ὑπηνέμιον*, Lat. *subventanum*; those laid in spring were called *ζεφύρια*, those in autumn *κυνόσουρα*, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 13.

Οὐριοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (*αὔριος*, *ἵστημι*) *standing prosperous* or *secure*, or trans. *securing fortune*, Aesch. Cho. 821. [ᾰ]

Οὐριόω, ῶ, (*οὖρος* A) *to give to the winds*, *ἐθείρας*, Anth. P. 9, 777.

Οὔρισμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for *ὅρισμα*, *a bound*, *boundary-line*, Hdt. 2, 17; 4, 45.

Οὐρισμα, ατος, τό, (*οὐρίζω*) *a fair wind*, dub.

Οὔρνις, contr. for *ὁ ὄρνις*, Ar. Av. 284.

Οὐροδοχεῖον, ου, τό,=sq.

Οὐροδόχη, ης, ἡ, (*οὖρον*, *δέχομαι*) *a chamber-pot*, Xen. ap. Phot.

Οὐροδόχιον, ου, τό,=foreg.: from

Οὐροδόχος, ον, (*οὖρον*, *δέχομαι*) *holding urine*.

Οὖρον, ου, τό, *urine*, Hdt. 2, 111, etc. (Lat. *urina*, Germ. *harn*. In Sanscr. *vâri* is *water*, cf. Lat. *urinari* to dive, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 122. Prob. akin to *ὀρός* 2, q. v.)

Οὖρον, τό, poet. for *οὖρος*, *ους*, *a boundary*: found in three places of Hom., viz., Il. 23, 431, *ὅσα δίσκου οὖρα πέλονται*, as far as *the boundaries* of the quoit reach, i. e. *a quoit's throw* (for which in 23, 523, we have the word *δίσκουρα*):—but the sense is more dub. in the other two passages, viz. Od. 8, 124, *ὅσσον τ' ἐν νειῷ οὖρον πέλει ἡμιόνοιϊν τόσσον ὑπερπροθέων...ἵκετο*: and Il. 10, 351, *ὅσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὖρα πέλονται ἡμιόνων* (al. *ἐπίουρα*), but v. Spitzn. Excurs. xx. ad Il.):—in both these passages, a certain distance is expressed by *οὖρον ἡμιόνοιϊν*, *οὖρα ἡμιόνων*; and in the latter the explanation is added, *αἱ γάρ τε* (sc. *ἡμίονοι*) *βοῶν προφερέστεραί εἰσιν ἑλκέμεναι νειοῖο βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον*, whence the common explanation, viz., that the distance meant is *that by which mules would beat oxen in ploughing a furrow at the same time*, cf. Nitzsch Od. l. c.

Οὐροπύγιον, ου, τό,=*ὀβδοπύγιον*, q. v. [ῠ]

Οὖρος, ου, ὁ, (A) *a fair wind*, right astern, Hom., etc.; *ἡμῖν δ' αὐ κατόπισθε νεὼς...ἰκμενον σῦρον ἶει πλησίστιον*, Od. 11, 7; so, *πομπαῖος οὖρος*, Pind. P. 1, 66; *πρύμνηθεν οὖρος*, Eur. Tro. 20; *πλευστικὸς οὖρος*, Theocr. 13, 52; (rarely of a *rough breeze* or *storm*, Il. 14, 19, Ap. Rh. 2, 900); in plur., Od. 4, 360; *ἆψ δὲ θεοὶ σῦρον στρέψαν*, the gods changed *the wind* again *to a fair one*, Od. 4, 520; *πέμπειν κατ' οὖρον*, to send *down* (i. e. *with*) *the* wind, speed on its way, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 163; so, *κατ' οὖρον λέναι*, *ῥεῖν*, metaph. of good luck and success, Aesch. Theb. 690, Soph. Tr. 468; so, *εὐθύνειν δαίμονος οὖρον*, Pind. O. 13, 38: *οὖρος ὀφθαλμῶν ἐμῶν αὐτῇ γένοιτ' ἄπωθεν ἑρπούσῃ*, let *a fair wind* be with her as she goes from my sight, i. e. let her go as quick as may be, Soph. Tr. 815: *οὖρός (ἐστι)* like *καιρός*, 'tis *a fair time*, Soph. Phil. 855: *οὖρος ἐπέων*, *ὕμνων*, Pind. O. 9, 72, P. 4, 5, N. 6, 48. (Usu. deriv. from OP-, *ὄρνυμι*: better, with Coray Heliod. 2, 345, from *αὖρα*, cf. *οὖς*, fin.: or perh. from *οὐρά*, *a tail-wind*, *stern-wind*.)

Οὖρος, ου, ὁ, (B) *a watcher*, *warder*, Od. 15, 89; Nestor is in Hom. *οὖρος Ἀχαιῶν*, Il. 8, 80, etc.; so, *οὖρος Αἰακιδᾶν*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 121; cf. *οὐρεύς* II:—hence *ἐπίουρος*. (Usu. deriv. from *ὁράω*: better, with Damm, referred to *ὥρα*, as we have *πυλουρός* *πυλωρός*, cf. *θυρωρός*,—*οὐν ὠν*, *οὐρανός ὠρανός*: cf. *φρουρά*.)

Οὖρος, ου, ὁ, (C) Ion. for *ὅρος*, *a boundary*, Il., and freq. in Hdt.

Οὖρος, ου, ὁ, (D) *βοῦς*, *a wild bull*, Lat. *urus*, perh. formed from the Germ. *Auer-ochs*, Anth. P. 6, 332.

Οὖρος, εος, τό, Ion. for *ὄρος*, *a mountain*, freq. in Hom., and the usu. form in Hdt.

Οὐρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a trench* or *channel* for hauling up ships and launching them again, *οὐρὸς ἐξεκάθαιρον*, Il. 2, 153;—i. e., the *οὐροι* had got choked up and had to be cleared before the ships could be launched: in Ap. Rh. this trench is called *ὁλκός*.

Οὐρός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for *ὁρός*, *ὀρρός*, *serum*, Nic.

Οὐροτάλ, the Arabian name of Bacchus, prob. as the Sun-god, v. Bähr Hdt. 3, 8.

Οὐροτομέω, ῶ, (*οὐρά*, *τομή*) *ἵππον οὐρ.*, *to dock a* horse's *tail*.

Οὐρόω, ῶ, (*οὖρος*) *to have a fair wind*: usu. *κατουρόω*.

†**Οὔρσον ἄλσος**, τό, = *Arsia sylva* (Liv. 2, 7) near Rome, Plut. Poplic. 9.

†**Οὔρσων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Ursо*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

ΟΥ'Σ, τό, gen. *ὠτός*, dat. *ὠΐ*: plur. nom. *ὦτα*, gen. *ὤτων*, dat. *ὠσίν*, very late *ὠτοις*, Lob. Phryn. 211: Hom. has only acc. sing. and dat. plur., Il. 11, 109; 20, 473, Od. 12, 200; the other cases he forms as if from *οὐας*, q. v.; Hdt. usu. employs plur. *The ear*, Hom., etc.; *βοᾷ ἐν ὠσὶ κέλαδος*, rings *in the ear*, Aesch. Pers. 605; *φθόγγος βάλλει δι' ὤτων*, Soph. Ant. 1188; *δι' ὤτων ἦν λόγος*, Eur. Med. 1139; so, *ἀμῖν τοῦτο δι' ὠτὸς ἐγεντο*, Theocr. 14, 27; *ψιθυρούς λόγους εἰς ὦτα φέρει*, Soph. Aj. 149; so, *πρὸς τὸ οὖς*, into the ear, i. e. whispering, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; *παρέχειν τὰ ὦτα*, to lend the ears, i. e. to attend, Id. Crat. 396 D, etc.; so, *ἐπισχέσθαι τὰ ὦτα*, Id. Symp. 216 A:—metaph. of spies, like *ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς βασιλέως*, in Persia, Plut. 2, 522 E, Luc. adv. Indoct. 23.—Athletes are described as having their ears bruised and swollen, *τεθλαγμένοι οὔατα πυγμαΐς*, Theocr. 22, 45 (cf. *κατάγνυμι*, *ὠτοκάταξις*); and so they are represented in statues of Hercules and of Pancratiasts, Winckelm. Werke 2, p. 432; 4, p. 411, sq., plate viii. B.—II. *an ear*, *handle*, esp. of pitchers, cups, etc.; in this signf. Hom. always uses the longer forms *οὔατα*, etc.—III. *οὐς Ἀφροδίτης*, a kind of *shell-fish*, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 88 A. (In Cret. and Lacon. *αὐς*, *αὐτός*, and Dor. *ὡς*, *ὠτός*; cf. Lat. *auris*, *audio*, *ausculto*, Germ. *Ohr*, our *ear*, and mod. Greek *αὐτίον*, *the hearing*.)

Οὐσία, ας, ἡ, (*ὤν*, *οὖσα*, *εἶμί*) *that which is one's own*, *one's property*, *substance*, Hdt. 1, 92; 6, 86, 1, and Att., as Lys. 150, 41, Plat. Phaedr. 252 A, etc.: so in Soph. Tr. 911, *ἄπαις οὐσία* is prob. *property without its fitting heir*, not *childlessness*, for Deïanira had children. v. Ellendt Lex. s. v. *ἄπαις*.—II. *the being*, *essence*, *true nature* of a thing, Plat. Phaed. 78 C, etc.; *πᾶν σῶμα φυσικὸν μετέχον ζωῆς*, acc. to Arist. de Anima 2, 1, 3: the first of the categories, Id. Categ. 5.—2. in Stoic philosophy,=*ὕλη*, *matter*, Ritter Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 515. Hence

Οὐσίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *οὐσία* 1, Nicom. Incert. 1. [*ῐ*]

Οὐσιόω, ῶ, (*οὐσία* II.) *to invest with being* or *reality*, *call into existence*, *create*: pass. *to be existent*.

†**Οὐσίπιοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Usipii*, a German nation, Strab. p. 292.

Οὐσιώδης, ες, (*οὐσία* II., *εἶδος*) *essential*; *substantial*, Plut. 2, 1085 D. Adv. *-δῶς*.

Οὖσον, τό,=*οἶσον*, q. v., Lyc.

Οὐτάζω, f. *-άσω*, v. sq.

Οὐτάω, ῶ, fut. *οὐτήσω*: aor. 1 *οὔτησα*, pass. *οὐτήθην*, both in Hom.; and besides these he has 3 impf. *οὐτᾰε*, Od. 22, 356, usu. contr. *οὐτᾶ*, and of the poet. syncop. aor. *οὐταν*, 3 sing. *οὐτᾶ*, inf. *οὐτάμεναι* and *οὐτάμεν*, part. aor. pass. *οὐτάμενος* [ᾰ]; also the forms *οὔτασκε* and *οὐτησασκε*, Il. 15, 745; 22, 375. As pres., he uses the collat. form *οὐτάζω*, of which he also has impf. act. and pass., aor. act. *οὔτᾰσε*, and pf. pass. 3 sing. *οὔτασται*, part. *οὐτασμένος*: there is no such form as *οὐτημι*.—*To wound*, *hurt*, *hit* with any kind of weapon, *χαλκῷ*, *δουρί*, *ξιφέεσσι*, *ἐγχεῖ*, etc., Hom.; freq. also opp. to *βάλλειν* (q. v.), *to wound by striking* or *thrusting*, Il. 11, 659, 826, etc.; which is more fully expressed by *σχεδὸν* and *αὐτοσχεδίην οὐτα*, *οὐτάζοντα*, etc., as in Il. 5, 458, Od. 11, 536: usu. c. acc. of pers. or part wounded, hence also c. dupl. acc., *Κύπριδα οὔτασε χεῖρα*, Il. 5, 458; elsewh., *οὐτ. τινὰ κατὰ χρόα*, *κατὰ ὦμον*, *κατ' ὀσπίδα*, etc.; more rarely c. acc. rei, *οὐταζον σάκος*, *they hit*, *shattered* the shield, Il. 7, 258, etc., Hes. Sc. 363:—also c. acc. cognato, *ἕλκος*, *ὅ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνήρ*, the wound which a man *struck* me *withal*, Il. 5, 361; hence, *οὐταμένη ὠτειλή*, the wound *inflicted*, Il. 14, 518: sometimes, generally, *to wound*, like *βάλλω*, with lightning, Eur. Hipp. 684; with arrows, H. F. 199; cf. Opp. H. 2, 373. (From *οὐτάω* comes *ὠτειλή*: akin to *ὠθέω*.)

Οὔτε, adv., (*οὐ*, *τέ*) *and not*, Il. 22, 265, for which however *καὶ οὐ* is not unfreq., Plat. Legg. 806 C, Xen. An. 2, 1, 10.—II. usu. repeated, *οὔτε..., οὔτε...*, *neither..., nor...*, like Lat. *neque..., neque...*, connecting clauses in such manner that the things denied are placed in reciprocal relation, freq. from Hom. downwds. In such cases not only *οὔτε..., οὔτε...*, correspond, but also *οὔτε..., τε...*, as in Lat. *neque..., et...*, Il. 24, 185, cf. Bockh Simon. p. xv., Stallb. Plat. Apol. 26 C; *οὔτε.... δέ...*, Hdt. 1, 108; 8, 142, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 297, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 388 E; also, *οὔτε..., οὐδέ...*, Schäf. ut supra p. 36, 299, sq.; and (though perh. not in Att.), *οὐδέ..., οὔτε...*, v. sub *οὐδέ*:—freq. also *οὔτε..., οὐ...*, Hdt. 8, 98, Eur. Or. 41: also *οὐ..., οὔτε...*, Il. 6, 450, Od. 9, 147: *οὔτε* is sometimes wholly omitted in the first clause, Böckh Pind. P. 6, 48; 10, 41. See further Jelf Gr. Gr. § 775, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4, 1321.

Οὔτερος, Ion. for *ὁ ἕτερος*, Hdt. 1, 34, 134; neut. *τοὔτερον*, Hdt. 1, 32.

Οὐτήσασκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. for *οὔτησε*, from *οὐτάω*, Il.

Οὔτησις, ἡ, (*οὐτάω*) *a wounding*.

Οὐτητειρα, ας, ἡ, Anth. P. 7, 172, —fem. from

Οὐτητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*οὐτάω*) *one who wounds*.

Οὔτι, neut. from *οὔτις*, q. v.

Οὐτιδᾰνός, ή, όν, Att. also *ος*, *ον*: (*οὐτις*):—*useless*, in Hom. always of

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persons of small esteem, *feeble, powerless, cowardly*, οὐτ. καὶ δειλός, Il. 1, 293; ἀναλκις, οὐτ., 11, 390: later, generally, *worthless, poor, sorry*, οὐτιδανοὶς ἐν ῥοθίοις φορεῖται, are swept away leaving nought behind, Aesch. Theb. 361. (-δανος is a mere suffix, as in ἠπεδανός, etc.)

†Οὔτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Utii*, a people of Persia, Hdt. 3, 93; 7, 68.

Οὔτιπου, for οὔ τί που, *not, I suppose; not, I ween*; used in a half interrog. way, Pind. P. 4, 155, Soph. Phil. 1223, Ar. Ran. 522, Plat., etc.

Οὐτιπω, for οὔ τί πω, like οὔπω, *not yet*.

Οὔτις, neut. οὔτι, gen. οὐτινος: (οὐ, τὶς):—*no one, nobody*, neut. *nothing*, Lat. *ne ullus, nullus*, freq. in Hom., who also puts other words between οὐ and τι; so in Hes.; also as an adj., μέμψιν οὔτινα, Aesch. Pr. 445; ὠρωγὴ οὐτις, Id. Pers. 413, etc.: —the neut. οὔτι is freq. used as adv. in strong denial, *not a whit, by no means, not at all*, Hom., and Hes.—II Οὔτις, ὁ, acc. Οὖτιν, *Nobody, Noman*, a fallacious name assumed by Ulysses to deceive Polyphemus, Od. 9; and further carried out by Eur. Cycl. 549, 672, sq.: hence—2. Οὔτις, the name of a particular fallacy, Diog. L. 7, 44, 82, with pl. οὔτιδες.

Οὔτοι, adv., (οὐ, τοί) *indeed not*, Lat. *non sane*, Hom., and Hes.; οὔτοι ποτέ, *certainly never*, Soph. Ant. 522, etc.: also before protestations, οὔτοι, μὰ τὴν Δήμητρα, Ar. Plut. 64; so too, μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ τοίνυν, Id. Vesp. 1141, cf. τοίνυν: οὔτοι μενοῦν, Plat. Phaedr. 271 B; οὔτοι δή, Id. Crito 43 D. (Οὔτοι is often confounded with οὔτι.

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, gen. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου, etc., demonstr. pron., *this*, very freq. from Hom. downwds.: mostly used to refer to *the latter of two objects*, as being the nearer to the subject; hence also ταῦτα are *the things round and about us, earthly things*, = τὰ ἐνταῦθα, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 75 E. — Yet it often stands, esp. in Hdt., without any such relative sense, just like αὐτός, *he, it*, Hdt. 1, 180.—II. but οὗτος often refers not to what has gone before, but *to what follows*, and serves to introduce a narration, *the following, as follows*, where we also say *this*, Il. 13, 377, Od. 2, 306; though ὅδε is more freq. in this sense.—3. οὗτος, followed by ὅς with a relative clause, answers to our *he* who..., *the man* who..., as Od. 2, 40; 6, 201.—IV. referring emphat. *to a person*, it means *the well-known, famous, notorious person*, Lat. *hic*, Beutl. Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 23, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 C.—V. referring emphat. *to the place of its subject*, οὗτος, αὕτη, are a kind of vocat. like Lat. *heus! you there! holla you! hear!* Eur. Hec. 1127, Alc. 773; so, οὗτος σύ, *heus tu!* Hec. 1280, Or. 1567; and doubled, Ar. Thesm. 689; so, ὦ οὗτος, οὗτος Οἰδίπους, Soph. O. C. 1627; οὗτος, σὲ λέγω, Ar. Ran. 171; oft. with an angry or scornful expression: the fem. is much more rare than masc., as in Ar. Thesm. 610. Cf. ὅδε II.—VI. =τοιοῦτος, e. g. οὗτος ἐγὼ ταχύτατι! Pind. O. 4, 38.—VII. in Att. law-pleadings, οὗτος was applied sometimes to the *plaintiff*, sometimes to the *judge* or *defendant*: in plur. it meant all present in court, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 222, 283.—VIII. after a parenthesis, the subject, though already named, is oft. emphat. *repeated* by οὗτος, as, οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Ἀριστέης...οὐδὲ οὗτος προσωτέρω ἔφησε ἀπικέσθαι, Hdt. 4, 16, cf. 4, 81, etc.—IX. the demonstr. is oft. *omitted* before the relat. pron., Il. 10, 305, Od. 24, 286.—X. oft. *strengthened*, esp. in neut., τοῦτ' αὐτό, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο, αὐτὸ τοῦτο, Lat. *id ipsum*.—XI. τοῦτο μέν..., τοῦτο δέ..., also ταῦτα μέν..., ταῦτα δέ..., form correlative clauses, *on the one hand..., on the other..., partly..., partly...*, very freq. in Hdt., who in latter clause oft. replaces τοῦτο δέ by another word, ὁ δέ, ἡ δέ, μετὰ δέ, etc., cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 22, cf. 3, 108, etc.; so too, τοῦτο μέν..., ἔπειτα δέ..., Eur. Soph. Ant. 61; τοῦτο μέν..., οἱ δέ..., O. C. 441; τοῦτο μέν..., τοῦτ' αὖθις..., Ant. 165, etc.—XII. ταῦτα is oft. used to refer to a more remote subject, without regard to gender or number, Soph. El. 1366, ubi v. Schäf.—XIII. when a circumstance is added as strongly confirmatory of what has been said, the demonstr. pron. is freq. joined with the connecting καί, καὶ ταῦτα, *and that too, and especially*, often without any verb expressed, as, καὶ ταῦτα τηλικοῦτος, Soph. El. 614, cf. Aesch. Eum. 627: but usu. with a partic., when it may be explained by *although*, Plat. Rep. 404 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 697 *c*: also in masc., Hdt. 1, 147; 6, 11.—XIV. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, like εἶεν, to close one part of a subject, *so much for this*, Lat. *haec hactenus*, oft. in Att.; but,—2. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ὑπάρξει, *so it shall be*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 78 A.—XV. ταῦτα in acc. as adv., *for this reason*, like διὰ ταῦτα, Theocr. 14, 3; freq. also ταῦτ' ἄρα and ταῦτ' οὖν, *for this reason then, accordingly*, Br. Ar. Nub. 319, Vesp. 1358, etc.—2. ταῦτα (sc. ὁράω or ποιήσω), in affirm. answers, ταῦτ' ὦ δεσπότα, *yes* sir, Ar. Pac. 275, cf. Eq. 111: so, ταῦτα δή, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 815: ταῦτά νυν, Vesp. 1008: —so too, ἦν ταῦτα, *even so, true, yes*, Lat. *ita est*, Valck. Phoen. 420. — 3. =οὕτως, *thus*, ταῦτ' (but al. τοῦτ') ἔργον τελέσαις, Pind. P. 4, 408. — XVI. dat. fem. sing. ταύτῃ was also used as adv.,—1. of place, sub. χώρᾳ, *in this spot, here*, Soph. Phil. 1331.—2. of manner, *in this way, so*, Id. O. C. 1300; οὐ ταῦτ' ἐστί πω ταύτῃ, Ar. Eq. 843, cf. Eur. Med. 365; ταύτῃ καλεῖσθαι, προαγορεύεσθαι, etc., to be *so* called, like οὕτω.—3. *in this respect, so far, for the matter of that*.—XVII. the article is often added to the pron., to strengthen its demonstr. force: the pron. usu. precedes the article, but sometimes follows the subst., οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος: the article is in this case sometimes omitted, esp. in contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 C.—XVIII. οὗτος is oft. strengthd. Att. by the demonstr. -ί, οὑτοσί, αὑτηί, τουτί, gen. τουτουί, nom. plur. οὑτοί, neut. ταυτί, etc., *this man here*, Lat. *hicce*, French *celuici*: before a vowel ι becomes ιν, but prob. only after σ, as οὑτοσίν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 80 Anm. 3: the neut. also τουτί, ταυτί, esp. in Com., became τουτογί, ταυταγί, to avoid the hiatus in τουτοί, ταυταί, but τουτοδί is also found, though wrongly defended by comparison with ὅδε, ἐνθαδέ, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 108, Dind. Ar. Av. 18:—in Trag. this is very rare, Pors. Med. 157. [This ι is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὑτηί, τουτουί.]

Οὑτοσί, αὑτηί, τουτί, v. sub οὗτος XVIII.

Οὕτως, and before a consonant usu. οὕτω (v. sub fin.):—adv. from οὗτος, *in this way* or *manner*, i. e. *so, thus*, esp. *so much*, Hom., and Hes.: hence, *under these circumstances* or *conditions, accordingly*: in full, οὕτως is antec. to ὡς, *so...*, *as*, Lat. *sic...*, *ut*, Il. 4, 178, Od. 4, 148, etc.: but ὡς is oft. left out after οὕτως, and v. versa sometimes οὕτως after ὡς, ὡς ἔδοξε...καὶ ἐποίουν, Thuc. 8, 1, cf. Theocr. 7, 45, sq. In Att. οὕτως usu. follows ὥςπερ, but in comparisons is used without it, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 72 C. The relat. pron. oft. follows in Att. instead of ὥστε, *so...*, *as to*, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 736.—2. redupl., ὡς ὁ μέν οὕτως, Od. 19, 300.—3. οὕτως ἔσται, *so* it shall be, ratifying what goes before, Od. 11, 348; 16, 31, etc.—4. emphatical, c. imperat., ἀεὶ οὕτω, *lie thou thus*, of one who is stricken down forever, Il. 21, 184, cf. Od. 5, 146.—5. οὕτω δή, *so then*, Il. 2, 158, Od. 5, 204; οὕτω γὰρ δή του, Il. 15, 201; οὕτω που, *so I ween*, Il. 2, 116, etc.; οὕτω πῃ, Il. 24, 372; λίην οὕτω, *all too much, so utterly*, Od. 13, 239.—6. c. gen., like εἰς τοῦτο or εἰς τοσοῦτο, Valck. Phoen. 264. — 7. where οὕτως stands for *so much*, ὥστε or ὡς usu. follows to define the quantity more strictly: yet not always, as, κεφαλαί εἰσι οὕτω δὴ τι ἰσχυραὶ, μέχρις ἂν λίθῳ παίσας διαῤῥήξειας, (as we also say) *so hard, you could* scarcely break them, Hdt. 3, 12, etc.: in this case too οὕτω is oft. followed by the relat. pron., Valck. Hdt. 4, 52; cf. ὅς A. IV. 2.—II. with a qualifying or diminishing power, like αὐτός, *so, only so, simply, no more than*, like Lat. *sic*, Donat. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4: in Hom. always μὰψ οὕτω, Il. 2, 120, for without μάψ he always has αὐτως or αὐτως.—III. *in wishes for one's self* or *others*, always with optat., Od. 8, 465: also after εἰ and αἴθε, εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε Διὸς παῖς εἶην, would I were the son of Jove so (truly) as..., Il. 13, 825, cf. Od. 17, 494.—2. so Att. *in protestations*, as, ἐγω', οὐτως ὀναίμην τῶν τέκνων, μισῶ τὸν ἄνδρα (as we say, '*so* help me God'), Ar. Thesm. 469, cf. Nub. 520.—IV. οὕτω λεγόμενος, καλούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος, etc., *the so-called*..., Schaf. Mel. 1, p. 14, 89. — V. οὕτω μέν..., οὕτω δέ..., *partly..., partly*, cf. οὗτος X.; but οὐχ οὕτως...ὡς, *not so, not so much*..., *as*.—VI. in colloquial phrase, beginning a story, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μῦς καὶ γαλῆ, *so* there were once on a time..., Ar. Vesp. 1182. — VII. οὕτω oft. introduces the apodosis after a long protasis, or expresses the sequence of several things when a long participial clause has gone before, cf. Hdt. 1, 94, 196, etc., cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 565, 1: also, οὕτω δή, *in this state of things*..., Valck. Hdt. 7, 174: εἰθ' οὕτω, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 414. —VIII. οὕτως oft. stands at the end of a sentence descriptive of the nature or manner of a thing, to take up the thread of the discourse, in which case it freq. cannot be translated, Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 170; cf. οὕτος VII. —That οὕτως is found even before consonants, is shown by Jac. A. P. p. 159, 503: indeed it is not improb. that οὕτως was the orig. form, for which οὕτω came into use for convenience before a conson.: οὕτω before a vowel is quite inadmissible, except in Ion. prose.

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Οὐτωσί, and before a vowel sometimes οὑτωσίν, = οὕτως, strengthd. by the Att. -ί demonstr. [ῐ]

Οὐχί, adv. for οὐ, Il., but more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 932. [ῐ]

Οὐχῑνος, for ὁ ἐχῖνος, Ar. Vesp. 1437.

†Οὐχορεύς, έως, ὁ, *Uchoreus*, founder of the Aegyptian Memphis, acc. to Diod. S. 1, 50.

†Οὐῶλκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Volcae*, a people of Gaul, Strab. p. 186; ubi Kramer Οὐόλκαι.

Ὀφειδιον, ου, τό, like ὀφίδιον, dim. from ὄφις, Strab.

Ὀφειλέσιον, ου, τό, *a small debt.*

Ὀφειλέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀφείλω) *a debtor*, τινί, Soph. Aj. 590.

Ὀφειλέτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *a debtor*, Eur. Rhes. 965.

Ὀφειλή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὀφείλω) *a debt, duty*, N. T., and Xen. ap. E. M.

Ὀφείλημα, ατος, τό, (ὀφείλω) *that which is owed, a debt*, Thuc. 2, 40; ἀποτίνειν ὀφ., Plat. Legg. 717 B.

Ὀφειλόντως, adv. part. from ὀφείλω, *as of debt, deservedly.*

ΟΦΕΙ΄ΛΩ, fut. ὀφειλήσω: aor. 2 ὤφελον, Ion. and later in Att. prose ὄφελον, cf. sub ὀφέλλω (A). *To owe, have to pay* or *account for*, χρεῖός τινι, Il. 11, 688; τινί τι, Pind. O. 10 (11), 3, Aesch., etc.; absol., *to be in debt*, Ar. Lys. 581;—pass. *to be due*, τινί, Il. 11, 686, Pind. P. 4, 4, etc.—II. in wider signf., *to be under an obligation, to be bound*, usu. c. inf., oft. in Hdt., as 1, 41, 42, 111: hence part. pass., ὀφειλόμενος, *bounden, due, fitting*, τὸ ὀφ., *one's due*, Aesch. Cho. 310:—in this signf. the aor. ὤφελον is esp. used, *I ought to have...*, of that which one has *not* done, ὤφελεν ἀθανάτοισιν εὐχεσθαι, Il. 23, 546; νῦν ὄφελεν πονέεσθαι λισσόμενος, Il. 10, 117, cf. Od. 4, 97, 472: and so,—2. this aor. is usu. *in wishes that a thing had happened, which has really not happened*, e. g. τὴν ὄφελ' ἐν ὑήεσσι κατακτάμεν Ἄρτεμις, *would that Diana had slain her!* (but she had not), Lat. *utinam interfecisset!* Il. 19, 59: usu. with a conj. which expresses the wish still more strongly, e. g. with εἴθε, Ep. αἴθε, αἲθ' ὄφελες or ὤφελλες, *O that thou hadst...!* Il. 1, 415, etc.; and so with the other persons, αἲθ' ὤφελλε, Od. 18, 401; αἲθ' ὤφελετε, Il. 24, 254; αἲθ' ὄφελον, Od. 13, 204: so with ὡς, ὡς ὄφελον or ὤφελλον, *O that I had...!* etc., Il. 11, 380, Od. 14, 274; so, ὡς ὄφελες, Od. 2, 184; ὡς ὄφελεν or ὤφελλεν, Il. 3, 173, Od. 14, 68, etc.: strengthd. ὡς ὁή, Od. 1, 217, etc.: also with negat., μὴ ὄφελες, *would thou hadst never...!* Il. 9, 698, Od. 8, 312. — In Att. poets usu. with the augm., ὤφελον, εἴθ' ὤφελον, etc.; but sometimes without it, εἴθ' ὄφελεν, Aesch. Pers. 915; ὄφελε δῦναι, Soph. Aj. 1192.—3. ὀφείλει occurs once in Pind. (N. 2, 9) as an impers., *it is fitting*, Lat. *decet, oportet.*—III. hence, of any thing binding upon us necessarily by the laws of nature, etc., esp. in pass., πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ὀφείλεται παθεῖν, this is a debt we all *must* pay, Soph. El. 1173, cf. Phil. 1407; so, πᾶσιν ἡμῖν κατθανεῖν ὀφείλεται, Horace's *debemur morti*, Eur. Alc. 419, cf. 782, and Or. 1245: hence, generally, τὸ ὀφειλόμενον, *destiny*, Jac. Ep. Ad. 692.—2. *of the natural and fitting results of men's dealings*, that which they have deserved, and conseq. will receive, ζημίαν ὀφείλειν, *to be liable to, be in danger of* a penalty, etc., Lys. 115, 10: so, βλάβην ὀφείλειν, Id. 94, 40: but,—3. *of retribution* in good or evil, βλάβην ὀφ. τινί, *to owe* one an ill turn, Eur. Andr. 360; so, ἀγαθόν or κακὸν ὀφ. τινί, *to have to render* one good for good, evil for evil, Plat. Rep. 332 A.—In pres. and impf. Hom. sometimes uses the form ὀφέλλω, cf. also ὄφλω and ὀφλισκάνω.

†Ὀφέλας, α, ὁ, *Ophelas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 243 B.

†Ὀφελέστης, ου, ὁ, *Ophelestes*, a Trojan, Il. 8, 274.

ΟΦΕ΄ΛΛΩ (A), in pres. and impf. not rare in Hom. for ὀφείλω, *to owe*, μοιχήγια, ζωήγια, Od. 8, 332, 462; pass., χρεῖός μοι ὀφέλλεται, Od. 3, 367.—II. *to be obliged, bound*, ὀφέλλετε ταῦτα πένεσθαι, *you are bound, you ought* to do this, Il. 19, 200; the form ὠφελλον is also freq. in Hom. for the aor. ὤφελον, Il. 7, 390, etc.; ὀφελλον, 1, 353. (This ὀφέλλω must not be confounded with sq.)

ΟΦΕ΄ΛΩ (B), i. ὀφελῶ, aor. ὤφελα, old poet. word, *to increase, enlarge, elevate, strengthen*, Hom., who however only uses pres. and impf. act. and pass., and Ion. opt. aor. ὀφέλλειεν,—στόνον, πόνον, ἀνδρὸς ἐρωήν, δέμας, ἦβην, μένος, ἀρετήν, Hom.; ἐς ἀνέμου κύματ' ὀφέλλει, the force of the wind *raises high* the waves, Il. 15, 383; μῦθον ὀφ., *to multiply* words, Il. 16, 631: also, ὀφ. τινὰ τιμῇ, *to raise* one in honour, Lat. *honore augere*, Il. 1, 510, cf. Pind. P. 4, 464; ὕβριν ὀφ., *to increase, add* to insult, Hes. Op. 211; so, πόλεμον καὶ ὄῆριν ὀφ., Hes. Op. 14, 33; *to further, forward, help, serve, make to thrive*, οἶκον, Od. 15, 21, cf. Aesch. Theb. 193 —Pass. *to wax, grow, thrive*, οἶκος ὀφέλλεται, Od. 14, 233; and, generally, *to increase*, Aesch. Theb. 249.—II. from the signf. of *increasing, heaping up* or *together*, to *sweep*, Hippon. 8; cf. ὄφελμα II, ὄφελτρον. (Cf. ὄφελος, fin.)

Ὄφελμα, ατος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) *increase, advantage*, Soph. Fr. 926.—II. *a broom, besom*, Hippon. 8: also—2. *sweepings.*

Ὄφελος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) only used in nom., *furtherance, advantage, help*, Hom., and Att.: αἰ κ' ὄφελός τι γενώμεθα, whether we can be *any help, of any use*, Il. 13, 236; so, ὅς τοι πάλλ' ὄφελος γένετο, who was a great *help* to thee, Il. 17, 152; and, οὐδὲν σοίγ' ὄφελος, it is no *good* to thee, Il. 22, 513; so in Att. λέγεις Ἀτρείδαις ὄφελος ἢ 'π' ἐμοὶ τόδε, Soph. Phil. 1384; τί δῆτ' ἂν εἴης ὄφελος ἡμῖν; what good couldst thou be to us? Ar. Plut. 1152; cf. Plat. Rep. 505 A, etc.—2. but c. gen., τῶν ὄφελος οὐδέν, whose *use* was nothing, i. e. who were quite useless, Hdt. 8, 68, 3; so, φυγῆς ὄφελος εἴ τί μοι. Aesch. Supp. 737; ἐάν τι ἡμῶν ὄφελος ᾖ, Plat. Rep. 590 C: ὄφελος οὐδὲν γεωργοῦ ἀργοῦ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18; μαγείρῳ μαχαίρας οὐδὲν ὄφελος ἥτις μὴ τέμνει, Dem. 784, 11; etc.—3. ὅ τι πέρ ἐστ' ὄφελος, all that are good for aught, Ar. Eccl. 53; so c. gen., ὅ τι ὄφελος στρατεύματος, *the really useful part, the flower* of the army, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 6. (The usage of ὄφ-ελος (ἐστί) agrees remarkably with that of the Lat. *op-us* (*est*); and prob. the words are from the same root.)

Ὀφέλσῐμος, ον, poet. for ὠφέλιμος, Call. Ap. 94, Orph. Arg. 467, Opp. H. 3, 429.

†Ὀφέλτας, ὁ, *Opheltas*, a king of Thessaly, Plut. Cim. 1.

†Ὀφέλτης, ου, ὁ, *Opheltes*, son of Lycurgus, Apollod.—2. son of Peneleus, Paus. 9, 5, 16.

†Ὀφέλτιος, ου, ὁ, *Opheltius*, a Trojan, Il. 6, 20.

Ὀφελτρεύω, *to sweep, cleanse, clean*, Lyc. 1165.

Ὄφελτρον, ου, τό, (ὀφέλλω II) *a broom*, like ὄφελμα.

Ὀφεώδης, ες, (ὄφις, εἶδος) *snake-like*, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

Ὀφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humors, *ophthalmia*, Lat. *lippitudo*, Ar. Plut. 115, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 3, Plat., etc.; ὀφθ. ξηρά, Arist. Probl. 1, 9, 3.

Ὀφθαλμίας, ου, ὁ, (ὀφθαλμός) *the quick-sighted*, name of a kind of eagle, ἀετὸς ὀφθ., Lyc.

Ὀφθαλμιάω, ῶ, (ὀφθαλμία) *to have the ophthalmia, to have running, watery eyes*, Hdt. 7, 229, Ar. Ran. 192, Xen., etc.—II. metaph. of the pain caused by envy *at the sight* of other men's prosperity, ὀφθαλμιᾶν περί τι, *to be envious* or *covetous of* any thing, Polyb. 2, 17, 3; so, ὀφθ. ἐπί τινι, *to feel a painful longing* for any thing, esp. of lovers, Incert. ap. Suid.; and c. acc., *to look longingly at*, Polyb. 32, 2, 1:—so beautiful women are called ὀφθαλμῶν ἀλγηδόνες, Hdt. 5, 18.

Ὀφθαλμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀφθαλμός, Ar. Eq. 909. [ῐ]

Ὀφθαλμίζομαι, (ὀφθαλμία) as pass., *to be ill of ophthalmia*, Plut. 2, 633 D.

Ὀφθαλμικός, ή, όν, (ὀφθαλμός) *belonging to the eyes*, Diosc.: ὁ ὀφθ., *an oculist*, Galen.

Ὀφθαλμῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, epith. of Minerva as *goddess of the moon*, Paus. 3, 18, 1.

Ὀφθαλμοβολέω, ῶ, (ὀφθαλμός, βάλλω) *to cast the eyes upon an object*; v. ἐποφθαλμέω.

Ὀφθαλμοβόρος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, βορά) *picking out eyes*, Arist. H. A. 9, 18, 2.

Ὀφθαλμοδουλεία, ας, ἡ, *eye-service*, N. T.: from

Ὀφθαλμόδουλος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, δοῦλος) *doing eye-service*: susp.

Ὀφθαλμοειδής, ές, (ὀφθαλμός, εἶδος) *like* or *in the nature of eyes*, Diosc.

Ὀφθαλμός, οῦ, ὁ: (ὄψομαι, part. aor. ὀφθείς):—*the eye*, freq. in Hom., who like Hes. mostly uses plur.; he also oft. joins ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδεῖν, ὁρᾶν, etc.: the plur. continued most common, but the dual recurs, as in Ar. Nub. 362.—2. generally, *sight, presence*, ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς τινος, before one's *eyes* or *face*, Il. 24, 204; γίγνεσθαί τινι ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν, to get out of any one's *sight*, Hdt. 5, 106; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, Lat. *in oculis*, before the eyes, Xen. An. 4, 5, 29; κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς λέγειν τινί, to tell one *to one's face*, Ar. Ran. 626; so, κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς κατηγορεῖν τινος, to accuse one to his *face*, Xen. Hier. 1, 14. Cf. ἐκκόπτω.—II. *the eye of heaven*, as the moon is called, ἑσπέρας, νυκτὸς ὀφθ., Pind. O. 3, 36, Aesch. Theb. 390; cf. Blomf. ad l. (386), and v. sub ὄμμα III.—III. *the dearest, best*, as the eye is the most precious part of the body, hence of men, first in Pind. ὀφθαλμὸς Σικελίας, στρατιᾶς, etc., O. 2, 18; 6, 27; also *light, cheer, comfort*, Soph. O. T. 987, cf. Eur. Andr. 406: cf. ὄμμα IV.—IV. in Persia, ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέως, *the king's eyes*, were confidential officers, through whom he beheld his kingdom and subjects, Hdt. 1, 114, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 985; cf. οὖς: so the Chinese state-paper of 1834 called the British Superintendent 'the barbarian Eye.'—V. *the eye* or *bud* of a plant or tree, Theophr.

Ὀφθαλμόσοφος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, σο-

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φός) *skilled in the eyes, an oculist*, Luc. Lex. 4.

'Οφθαλμότεγκτος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, τέγγω) *wetting the eyes, πλημμυρίς*, Eur. Alc. 184.

'Οφθαλμοφᾰνής, ές, (ὀφθαλμός, φαίνομαι) *manifest, open*, Strab. Adv. -νῶς, LXX.

'Οφθαλμώδης, ες, = ὀφθαλμοειδής.

'Οφθαλμώρυχος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, ὀρύσσω) *tearing out the eyes*, Aesch. Eum. 186.

'Οφῐᾶκός, ή, όν, (ὄφις) *belonging to* or *treating of serpents*.

'Οφῐᾶσις, ή, (ὄφις, as if from a verb ὀφιάζω) *a bald place on the head, of serpentine* or *winding form*, Cels. [ῐ]

'Οφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄφις. [ῐ]

†'Οφιεῖς, έων, οἱ, also 'Οφιονεῖς, *the Ophies*, or *Ophiones*, a people of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 94; Strab. p. 451.

'Οφῐήτης, ου, ὁ, = ὀφίτης: fem. ὀφῐῆτις πέτρα, *serpentine*, Orph. Lith. 336, Dion. P. 1013.

'Οφιοβόλος, ον, (ὄφις, βάλλω) *serpent-slaying*, Anth.

'Οφιοβόρος, ον, (ὄφις, βορά) *serpent-eating*, Orac. ap. Plut. 2, 406 F.

'Οφιογενής, ές, (ὄφις, *γένω) *begotten of serpents*.

'Οφιόδειρος, ον, (ὄφις, δειρή) *serpent-necked*, Orac. ap. Arist. Mirab. 24.

'Οφιόδηκτος, ον, (ὄφις, δάκνω) *bitten by a serpent*, Diosc.

'Οφιοειδής, ές, (ὄφις, εἶδος) *like* or *in the nature of a serpent*.

'Οφῐόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὄφις) *of* or *belonging to serpents*, poet. for ὀφιόνεος. —II. *abounding in serpents*, Antim. 70, [who has ὀφ-, cf. ὄφις.]

'Οφιοθρῐξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄφις, θρίξ) *snake haired*, Tzetz.

'Οφιοκτόνη, ης, ἡ, *serpent-killer*, a kind of σκολοπένδρα, Diosc.: from

'Οφιοκτόνος, ον, (ὄφις, κτείνω) *serpent-killing*.

'Οφιομάχης, ου, ὁ, and -μάχος, ον, (ὄφις, μάχη) *fighting with serpents*: ὁ ὀφ., a kind of *locust*, LXX. [ᾰ]

†'Οφιονεῖς, έων, οἱ, v. sub 'Οφιεῖς, Thuc.

'Οφῐόνεος, α, ον, (ὄφις) *of, belonging to* or *like a serpent*, Lat. *anguineus*. [ῐ in Opp. C. 2, 237; 3, 436.]

†'Οφιονεύς, έως, ὁ, *Ophioneus*, a blind seer of Messenia, Paus. 4, 10, 5.

'Οφιοπλόκᾰμος, ον, (ὄφις, πλόκαμος) *with snaky curls*, Orph. H. 68, 12.

'Οφῐόπους, ποδος, (ὄφις, πούς) *with serpents for legs*, Luc. Philops. 22.

'Οφιοπρόσωπος, ον, (ὄφις, πρόσωπον) *with serpent's face*.

'Οφιοσκόροδον and -σκορδον, ου, τό, *wild garlic, allium scorodoprasum*, Diosc.

'Οφιόσπαρτος, ον, by poet. metath. ὀφῐόσπᾰρτος, (ὄφις, σπείρω) *sown* or *engendered by serpents*.

'Οφιοστῠφύλη, ης, ἡ, or -στάφυλον, ου, τό, Diosc. 4, 184, a kind of *bryony*, also ἀμπελὸς λευκή.

'Οφίουρος, ον, (ὄφις, οὐρά) *serpent-tailed*.

'Οφιοῦσσα, contr. for ὀφιόεσσα, v. ὀφιόεις.

†'Οφιοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, more correct than 'Οφιοῦσσα, *Ophiussa*, a city of European Scythia on the Tyras, Strab. p. 306.—II. one of the Pityusae islands near Hispania, Id. p. 167. —2. ancient name of Rhodes, Id. p. 653.

'Οφιοῦχος, ον, (ὄφις, ἔχω) *holding a serpent*: esp. the constellation *Ophiuchus, Serpentarius* or *Anguitenens*, Arat. 76, etc. Hence

'Οφιούχεος, α, ον, *belonging to Ophiuchus*, Arat. 75, 521.

'Οφῐοφάγος, ον, *eating serpents*. [ᾰ]

'ΟΦΙΣ, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, *a serpent, snake*, αἰόλος, Il. 12, 208; γλαυκῶπα ποικιλόνωτον ὄφιν, Pind. P. 4, 443; freq. in Hdt. and Trag.; ὁ ψυχρὸς ὄφις, Theocr. 15, 58; equiv. to δράκων in Hes. Th. 322, 323, 825; metaph., πτηνὸν ἀργηστὴν ὄφιν, of an arrow, Aesch. Eum. 181.—II. like δράκων, *a serpent-like bracelet*, Menand. p. 135, Pierson Moer. 288.—III. the constellation *Serpens*, Arat.—IV. in Hipp. *a creeping plant*.—V. = ὀφίασις, Medic. [The first syll. is sometimes made long in the older poets, prob. by the pronunciation of φ, Il. 12, 208, cf. Wolf Praef. Il. p. lxxi, Herm. El. Metr. p. 57, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 78, in which case some would needlessly write ὄφφις, Schäf. Theogn. 1057. The acc. ὄφιν is used by Hes. Th. 334 with ῐ in arsis, of which also Aesch. Cho. 928 is an example.]

†'Οφις, εως, ὁ, *the Ophis*, a river near Mantinea, Paus. 8, 8, 4.

†'Οφιτεία, ας, ἡ, *Ophitea*, a city of Phocis, the earlier Amphiclea, Paus. 10, 33, 9.

'Οφίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ὀφῖτις, ιδος, (ὄφις) *of*, or *like a serpent*, Diosc. [ῐ]

'Οφιώδης, ές, = ὀφιοειδής, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 19.—II. = ὀφιόεις, *snaky*, Γοργών, Pind. O. 13, 89.

†'Οφιωδης, ους, ἡ, *Ophiodes*, an island on the coast of the Troglodytae, Strab. p. 653.

'Οφίων, ονος, ὁ, *a fabulous animal* in Sardinia, Plin. 28, 9. [ῐ]

†'Οφίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ophion*, a Titan, Ap. Rh. 1, 503:—in Lyc. 1192 king of the Titans: cf. Schol.

'Οφλέω, v. sub ὀφλισκάνω.

'Οφλημα, ατος, τό, (ὀφλω) *a debt*, esp. *a fine incurred in a law-suit*, etc., *damages*, Isae. 88, 28.

'Οφλησις, ή, *an owing, debt*, like ὄφλημα.

'Οφλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀφλω) *a debtor*.

†'Οφλιμος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Ophlimus*, in Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

'Οφλισκάνω, the only form of the pres. in Att., whereas Hdt. 8, 26 has impf. ὤφλεε, as if from 'ΟΦΛΕΊΩ, but with v. l. ὠφλε (aor. 2): fut. ὀφλήσω: perf. ὤφληκα. The aor. is ὤφλον, inf. ὀφλεῖν, — sometimes wrongly written ὀφλειν, ὀφλων, as if there were a pres. ὀφλω. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 689, Eur. Heracl. 985. Strictly = ὀφείλω, but usu. in the technical phrases δίκην ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλισκάνειν, *to be cast* in a suit, *lose* one's cause, freq. in Att., as, ὀφλὼν ἁρπαγῆς τε καὶ κλοπῆς δίκην, Aesch. Ag. 534, cf. Ar. Nub. 34, etc.; also, θανάτου δίκην ὀφλ., *to be found guilty* of a capital crime, Plat. Legg. 856 D; then oft. without δίκην, ὀφλ. φόνου, *to be found guilty* of murder, Ib. 873 B, sq.; ὀφλ. ἀστρατείας, ἀποστασίου, Dem. 732, 23; 790, 2; and absol., *to be cast, be found guilty*, Thuc. 3, 70, Plat. Legg. 755 A, etc.; hence, ὁ ὀφλών, *the losing party*:—also c. acc., *to lose* one's suit, as, ὀφλεῖν ἑρημὴν (δίκην), to let judgment go against one by default, Antipho 131, 1; ζημίαν ὀφλεῖν, etc., *to incur* a penalty, Eur. Med. 581, Dem., etc.: διαιταν ὀφλεῖν, *to lose in* an arbitration, Isae. 111, 7, Dem. etc.; ὀφλ. ἐξούλας, etc., Andoc. 10, 15: hence,—II. generally, of any thing which one *deserves* or *brings on one's self*, γέλωτα, αἰσχύνην, βλάβην ὀφλεῖν, *to bring* laughter, infamy, loss *on one's self, incur* them, Eur. Med. 403, Hel. 67, Andr. 188; ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτά τινι, to be laughed at by one, Eur. Bacch. 854; also, παρά τινι, πρός τινα, Plat. Phaed. 117 A, Hipp. Maj. 282 A.—2. expressions like δειλίαν ὀφλ., *to be thought* a coward, are elliptic for ὀφλ. δίκην or αἰτίαν δειλίας, *to get a character for* cowardice, etc., as, δειλίην ὤφλεε πρὸς βασιλῆος, *he drew upon himself the reproach* of cowardice from the king, Hdt. 8, 26: also, μώρῳ μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνω, Soph. Ant. 470; so ὀφλ. κακίαν, σκαιότητα, Soph. O. T. 511, Ant. 1058, ἀμαθίαν, Eur. Hec. 327.

'ΟΦΡΑ, conjunction, marking end or intention, only used in Ion. and Dor. poets, *that, in order that, to the end that*.—I. with the subjunct.—1. after pres. and fut., like Lat. subj. pres., the most common usage, also ὄφρα κε, freq. in Hom.—2. after past tenses, Il. 5, 128; Od. 9, 13, Pind. P. 4, 163: see the account of this in the Grammars, e. g. Jelf § 806 sqq.— Where the indic. seems to stand for the subj., it is in fact only the Ep. subj. aor., as ἴομεν for ἴωμεν, Il. 2, 440.—II. with the optat., after past tenses, like Lat. impf. subj., v. Jelf ubi supra.—III. ὄφρα μή, like ἵνα μή, Lat. *ut ne*, Il. 1, 118, 578.

B. ὄφρα as adv. of time, like Lat. *donec*,—1. of the *indefinite time during which* a thing happens to be, and so marking the relation of two actions in point of time, *so long as, while*.—1. usu. with the indic., Il. 2, 769, Od. 20, 136, etc.; the sentence is complete when τόφρα answers to ὄφρα, as Il. 4, 220, Od. 9, 56, etc.: the clause with τόφρα regul. follows that with ὄφρα, seldom goes before, as in Od. 4, 289; ὄφρα τε is also found, and maintained by Schaf. Theogn. 953, by comparison with ἔστε.—2. more rarely with the subjunct., Il. 4, 346, Od. 15, 81, etc.; and with answering τόφρα, Il. 7, 193.—3. also with ἄν, κε, κεν, and the subjunct., Il. 6, 113, Od. 2, 124, etc.; and with answering τόφρα, Od. 2, 204; sometimes also with other conjunctions, ὄφρ' ἄν μέν κεν, Il. 11, 202, Od. 5, 361; 6, 259, in which case τόφρα always follows.—4. ὄφρα κεν with the indicat., Il. 24, 553.—II. of duration of *time up to a definite limit*,—*until*.—1. with past tenses of the indic., always of things represented as really past, and so the limit is already reached, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτὼ κατέκταθεν, *till at last* they too were slain, Il. 5, 557, cf. 588, Od. 5, 57, etc.—2. with subjunct. aor., if the limit is not yet reached, ἔχει κότον, ὄφρα τελέσσῃ, he bears malice *till* he shall have satisfied it, Il. 1, 82, cf. 14, 87; 16, 10.—3. also with ἄν, κε or κεν and subj., Il. 6, 258, etc.; and with τόφρα going before, Il. 1, 509.—III. absol. of *indefinite duration of time* without reference to another act, like ἕως III, *for a while*, only in Il. 15, 547, v. Jelf § 816 *a*.—Ep. and Lyr. word. = Att. ἕως, and also ἵνα: used only once or twice by Trag. in former sense, and that only in lyric passages.

'Οφρύα, ή, v. ὀφρύη: also rarer acc. of ὀφρύς.

'Οφρῠάζω, (ὀφρύς) *to signify* any thing *with the eye-brows, to knit* or *raise the eye-brows* in rage or scorn, A B.

'Οφρῠανασπᾰσίης, ου, ὁ, (ὀφρύς, ἀνασπάω) *one who raises his eye-brows in scorn*, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

'Οφρῠάω, ὦ, (ὀφρύς II) *to have ridges* or *hills*, Κόρινθος ὀφρυή τε καὶ εὐαλοίνετος, Poët. ap. Strab. p. 382 Casaub.

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Ὀφρύη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for **ὀφρύς** II, Hdt. 4, 181, 182, 185: the same form (not **ὀφρύα**) is used by Eur. Heracl. 394. [ῠ̆]

Ὀφρύκνηστος, ον, (**ὀφρύς**, **κνάω**) *rubbing the brows to conceal a blush*, opp. to Lat. *homo fronte perfricta*, one who has rubbed it so often as to blush no more.

†**Ὀφρύνειον**, ου, τό, *Ophrynēum*, a city of Troas, Hdt. 7, 43: also called **Ὀφρύνιον**, Xen. An. 7, 8, 5; Dem.; etc. Hence

†**Ὀφρύνειος**, α, ον, *of Ophrynēum, Ophrynēan*, Lyc. 1208.

Ὀφρῦδεις, εσσα, εν, (**ὀφρύς** II) *on the brow* or *edge of a steep rock, beetling*, **Ἴλιος**, Il. 22, 411: of the Acrocorinthus, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2.—2. metaph., *lofty, pompous*, **ὀφρυόεσσα ἀοιδή**, of Aeschylus' poetry, Anth. P. 7, 39.

Ὀφρῡόομαι, (**ὀφρύς**) as pass., *to be supercilious*, Timon Fr. 13; **ὠφρυωμένος**, *supercilious*, Luc. Amor. 2.

Ὀφρῡόσκιος, ον, (**ὀφρύς**, **σκιά**) *shaded by the eye-brows*, **ὀφθαλμός**, Plat. (Com.!) ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

ὈΦΡΥΣ, **ύος**, **ἡ**: acc. **ὀφρύν**, but in late poets **ὀφρύα**, Opp. C. 4, 405, Anth. P. 12, 186: acc. plur. **ὀφρύας** (in the fourth foot), Od. 9, 389; but **ὀφρῦς** (in the third), Il. 16, 740; cf. **ἰχθῦς**, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 191. *The eye-brow*, Lat. *supercilium*, in plur. **ὀφρύες** always in Hes., nearly always in Hom., esp. in phrases **ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων**, Il. 1, 528, etc.; **ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δάκρυα λεῖβον**, Il. 13, 88, etc. —Since by the motion of the eye-brows men show earnestness, grief, rage, and esp. scorn or pride, various phrases arose, as, **τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνασπᾶν**, in token of grief, Ar. Ach. 1069; of pride (cf. **ὀφρύοομαι**), Dem. 442, 11; so, **αἴρειν τὰς ὀφρῦς**, Menand. p. 159: so, **ὀφρῦς ἐπαίρειν**, Eur. Incert.; **ἐφέλκεσθαι**, Leon. Tar. 85; **τὰς ὀφρ. συνάγειν**, *to knit the brows, frown*, Soph. Fr. 752, Ar. Nub. 582, cf. **τοξοποιέω**: so, **τὰς ὀ. συσπᾶν**, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7: but, **καταβάλλειν**, **λύειν**, **μεθιέναι τὰς ὀφρῦς**, to let down or unknit *the brow*, to become calm or cheerful again, Eur. Cycl. 167, Hipp. 290, I. A. 648; so, **σχάζεσθαι τὰς ὀφρῦς**, Plat. (Com.) **Ἑορτ.** 5: the brow was also the seat of smiles and joy, **ἀγανᾷ γελᾶν ὀφρύϊ**, Pind. P. 9, 67.—2. **ὀφρύς** alone, like Lat. *supercilium, scorn, pride*, Anth. P. 10, 122. —II. from likeness of shape, *the brow of a hill, a ridge with overhanging bank, a beetling crag*, Il. 20, 151, Pind. O. 13, 150; *the overhanging bank of a river*, Polyb. 2, 33, 7, etc.; of the sea, Ap. Rh. 1, 178, etc.—In this sense Hdt. always uses the form **ἡ ὀφρύη**. (Cf. Sanscr. *bhru*, Pers. *abra*, our *brow*, †Lat. *frons*.†) [ῡ in nom. and acc. sing., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 42 Anm. 3; whence many Gramm. wrote these cases **ὀφρῦς**, **ὀφρῦν**. But all compds. have ῠ̆, and the accent on antepenult., **εὐόφρυς**, **λασίοφρυς**, **λεύκοφρυς**, etc.]

Ὀφρύωσις, ἡ, (**ὀφρυόομαι**) *a raising, elevation*, Paul. Aeg. [ῠ̆]

Ὀχᾶ, Ep. adv., only found in Hom., where it is pretty freq., though only as intensive before superl. **ἄριστος**, **ὀχ' ἄριστος**, etc., *far* the best, for which later writers have **ἔξοχα**. (Prob. from **ἔχω**, to seize, grasp; for as Döderlein remarks, **ὀχα** is to **ὀχυρός** as the old Germ. *fast*, very, to *fest*, fast, tight.)

Ὀχάνη, ης, ἡ, =sq., Plut. Cleom. 11.

Ὄχανον, ου, τό, (**ὀχέω**, **ἔχω**) *the handle of a shield*, consisting of two bands fastened crosswise on the under side of the shield, through which the bearer passed his arm, to sway it (**ὀλακίζειν**), with greater ease;—an invention ascribed by Hdt. 1, 171 to the Carians, cf. Bergk Anacr. 91: for in earlier times the great shield (**θυρεός**, in Hom. **ἀσπὶς τερμιόεσσα**) was hung by a leather strap (**τελαμών**) passing round the neck and left shoulder: hence Hom. only speaks of these *straps*, and the *cross pieces of wood* (**κανόνες**) which served for *handles*. The **κανόνες** were next supplanted by the **κρίκος** or **πόρπαξ**, prob. a metal *ring* which was taken out at need, cf. Ar. Eq. 849 sqq.: and this was succeeded by the more convenient *handle* of the Carians, though the **πόρπαξ** still continued in use, Ar. Ach. l. c.: acc. to Lessing (Antiq. Briefe Th. 2, p. 51), **πόρπαξ** was *the upper* or *arm-strap*, **ὀχάνη** or **ὄχανον**, *the lower* or *hand-strap*, in which case we need not assume that Soph. Aj. 576, used **πόρπαξ** for **ὄχανον**. [ᾰ]

Ὀχεά, **ἡ**, =**χειά**, *a cave, grot*, Nic. Th. 139, Orph. Arg. 78: also **ὀχή**, Arat. 956.

Ὀχέεσκον, Ion. impf. from **ὀχέω**, Od.

Ὀχεία, ας, ἡ, (**ὀχεύω**) *a covering* or *impregnating*, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 8; **ὀχείαν δέχεσθαι**, of the female, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 14; **ὀχείαν ποιεῖσθαι**, of the two, Id. H. A. 5, 2, 8.—II. **ποντία ὀχεία**, (**ὀχέω**) *the holder* of the ship, i. e. *an anchor*, Hesych.

Ὀχεῖον, ου, τό, (**ὀχεύω**) *a male animal kept for breeding, a stallion*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 15, etc.; *a cock*, Ib. 1, 21, 10.—2. *the place for the* **ὀχεία**, Harpocr. s. v.—II. (**ὀχέω**)=**ὄχημα**, **ὄχος**, Aesch. Fr. 180.

Ὀχεῖος, α, ον, (**ὀχεία**) *belonging to* or *capable of covering* or *breeding*, **ἵππος**, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

Ὄχεσφι, -**σφιν**, poet. dat. plur. for **ὀχεσι**, from **τὸ ὄχος**, Hom.

Ὀχετᾰγωγέω, -**γωγία**, =**ὀχετηγέω**, -**γία**, Plat. Legg. 844 A.

Ὀχετᾰγωγός, όν, =**ὀχετηγός**.

Ὀχετεία, ας, ἡ, (**ὀχετεύω**) *a drawing off by a ditch, a conducting* water *by a canal* or *aqueduct irrigation*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 5, 11.

Ὀχέτευμα, ατος, τό, (**ὀχετεύω**) *water conducted by an aqueduct*, etc.: an *aqueduct, a canal*:—also *the passage of the nose*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 8.

Ὀχετεύω, (**ὀχετός**) *to carry off by a ditch, to conduct* water *by a canal* or *aqueduct*, **ποταμὸν ὀχ.**, Hdt. 2, 99; **ὕδωρ ὀχετευόμενον**, Hdt. 3, 60; hence metaph., **φάτις ὠχετεύετο πρὸς οἶκον**, Aesch. Ag. 867; **πῦρ ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ ὀχ. εἰς τὸ σῶμα**, Plat. Legg. 666 A.—In mid., Anth. P. 9, 162.

Ὀχετηγέω, ῶ, *to carry off* or *conduct by ditches* or *canals*: and

Ὀχετηγία, ας, ἡ, *a conducting by ditches* or *canals, irrigation*: from

Ὀχετηγός, όν (**ὀχετός**, **ἄγω**) *conducting* or *drawing off water by a ditch* or *canal*, Il. 21, 257; **πνεῦμα ὀχ.**, of the flute, Anth. P. 9, 505, 6: **ὀχ. ἐρώτων**, Anth. 9, 362, cf. 5, 285.

Ὀχέτιον, ου, τό, dim. from **ὀχετός**.

Ὄχετλον, ου, τό, =**ὄχημα**, Gramm.

Ὀχετογνώμονες, οἱ, (**ὀχετός**, **γνώμων**) *sluices to supply canals with water, and keep it at the proper height*.

Ὀχετοκράνιον, ου, τό, =sq. [ᾰ]

Ὀχετόκρᾱνον, ου, τό, (**ὀχετός**, **κρᾶνον**) *the end* or *issue of an aqueduct*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10, 30: also =**κηλώνειον**.

Ὀχετός, οῦ, ὁ, (**ὁ ὄχος**, **ὀχέω**) *a conduit, ditch, canal, aqueduct, water pipe*, Hdt. 3, 9, Plat. Phaed. 112 C, etc.: in plur., *waters, streams*, Pind. O. 5, 29, cf. Eur. Or. 809, I. A. 767: metaph., **ὀχετὸν παρεκτρέπειν**, to make *a side channel* or *means of escape*, Id. Supp. 1111; cf. sub **ἴζω** II. 2.

Ὄχευμα, ατος, τό, (**ὀχεύω**) *the result of* **ὀχεία**, *the foetus* or *embryo*, Arist. H. A. 6, 23, 3.

Ὀχεύς, έως Ion. **ῆος**, ὁ, (**ὀχέω**, **ἔχω**) *any thing for holding* or *fastening*: in Hom., *the band* or *strap for fastening the helmet* under the chin, Il. 3, 372: in plur., *the clasps of the belt*, Il. 4, 132; 20, 414: most freq. of *bolts* on the inner side of the door, Il. 12, 121, Od. 21, 47, etc.

Ὀχευσις, εως, ἡ, =**ὄχευμα**.

Ὀχευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (**ὀχεύω**) *any animal kept for breeding, a stallion*: metaph., *a lewd person, lecher*, Anth. P. 11, 318. Hence

Ὀχευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, capable of covering*: *salacious*, of animals, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 6, sq.

Ὀχευτός, ή, όν, *covered, impregnated*, Diosc.: from

Ὀχεύω, orig. like **ὀχέομαι**, *to ride*; but only used of male animals, *to cover, impregnate*, **τὴν ἵππον**, Hdt. 3, 85; **τὴν κύνα**, Plat. Euthyd. 298 E, etc.: —also of the groom, *to put the horse to the mare*, Arist. Gen. 2, 8, 13.—In pass., **ὀχεύεσθαι**, of the female, *to be covered* or *impregnated*, **ὀχεύουσι καὶ ὀχεύονται**, Arist. H. A. 5, 14, 12; but in mid. of both sexes, *to copulate*, Hdt. 2, 64.—Rarely of mankind, Näke Choeril. p. 245.

Ὀχέω, ῶ, f. -**ήσω**, (**ὄχος**) collat. form of **ἔχω**, as **φορέω** of **φέρω**:—*to bear, endure, support, suffer*, **ὀϊζύν, κακὸν μόρον, ἄτην**, Od. 7, 211; 11, 619; 21, 302; **νηπιάας ὀχέειν**, *to play* childish tricks, like **ἔχειν, ἀγειν**, Od. 1, 297; **φρουρὰν ὀχεῖν**, *to keep* watch, Aesch. Pr. 143:—*to uphold*, **ἄγκυρα τὰς τύχας ὀχεῖ**, Eur. Hel. 277.—2. *to carry*, **τινά**, Id. Or. 802; **φιαλήν**, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8; also, *to let* another *ride, to mount*, **αὐτὸς βαδίζω...τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ**, Ar. Ran. 23; so of a general, *to let* the men *ride*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 1.—II. much more freq. in pass., with fut. mid. **ὀχήσομαι**:—*to be borne* or *carried, have one's self borne*. **κύμασιν ὀχεῖσθαι**, Od. 5, 54; **νηυσὶν ὀχήσονται**, Il. 24, 731; **ἵπποισιν ὀχεῖτο**, H. Ven. 218: hence, often, without the dat. **ἵππῳ, νηΐ**, etc., just like the kindred Lat. *vehi* (sc. *equo, curru, navi*), *to drive, ride, sail*, etc., **ἵπποι ἄλεγει νοὶ ὀχέεσθαι**, hard *to drive*, Il. 10, 403; 17, 77: also, **ἐφ' ἁμάξης, ἐφ' ἵππων ὀχεῖσθαι**, Hdt. 1, 31, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 58:—**ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ὀχεῖσθαι**, *to ride* at anchor, hence metaph., **ἐπὶ λεπτῆς ἐλπίδος ὀχεῖσθαι**, *to have* but a slight hope *for a stay* or *anchor*, Ar. Eq. 1244, v. Pors. Or. 68; cf. **ὁρμέω**:—Arat. sometimes uses it for **ὀχέεσθαι**, (Cf. Sanscr. *vaha*, Lat. *veho*, our *wagon*.)

Ὀχή, ῆς, ἡ, (**ἔχω**) *support, nourishment, food*, Lyc. 482.—II.=**ὀχεά**, q. v. —III.=**ὀχεία**, Arat. 1069.

†**Ὀχη**, ης, ἡ, *Oche*, a mountain in south of Euboea, Strab. p. 445.—Also ancient name of the island, Id, ib.

Ὄχημα, ατος, τό, (**ὀχέω**) *any thing that bears* or *supports*, hence Jupiter is called **γῆς ὄχημα**, *prop* of earth, like **γαιήοχος**, Eur. Tro. 884.—II. *a carriage, a chariot*, Lat. *vehiculum*, Hdt. 5, 21, and Trag.; properly *a mule-car* as opp. to **ἅρμα** (the *war*-car), Pind

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Fr. 73; but also, *ὄχημα ἱππικόν*, Soph. El. 740; *ἵππειον, πωλικόν*, Eur. Alc. 67, Rhes. 621 :—also of *ships*, but usu. with some addition, *λινόπτερα ὄχ.*, Aesch. Pr. 468; *ὄχ. ναός*, Soph. Tr. 656; *ναΐον ὄχ.*, Eur. I. T. 410; for, strictly, it is opp. to a ship, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 295 D :—*ὄχημα κανθάρου*, *a riding*-beetle, (as we say *a riding*-horse), Ar. Pac. 866. —2. Pind., Fr. 89, calls an ode *ὄχημ' ἀοιδᾶν*. Hence

'Οχημᾱτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a vehicle*.

'Οχημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὄχημα*.

'Όχησις, ή, (*ὀχέω*) *a bearing, carrying*, Plat. Tim. 89 A.—II. (from pass.) *a driving, riding, sailing*, ld. Rep. 452 C : *ὀχήσιν ποιεῖσθαι = ὀχεῖσθαι*, Strab. p. 55 Casaub.

'Οχθάομαι,=sq., Gramm.

'Οχθέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, strictly *to be heavy laden*, but only used metaph., *to be heavy* or *big* with anger, wrath, grief, *to be vexed in spirit*, esp. in so far as this is expressed in words, *μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη*, Il. 1, 517, Od. 4, 30, etc.; *ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε*, Il. 11, 403, Od. 5, 298, etc.; *ὀχθήσας προσεφώνει*, Od. 23, 182, *wrathfully* he spake. Besides this part., Hom. only uses 3 plur. aor. *ὄχθησαν*, *they were heavy at heart*, Il. 1, 570; 15, 101. Later we have in compos. the pres. *προσοχθέω*.—Ep. word. (Prob. from *ἄχθος*, only differing from *ἀχθομαι* in that this was used in the strict sense, of bodily burdens, as well as metaph., while *ὀχθῆσαι* was only used metaph.: *ὀχθῆσαι* is to *ἀχθομαι* as *ὀχέω* to *ἔχω*, *ὄγμος* to *ἄγω*, *βολή* to *βάλλω*, etc., Buttm. Lexil. s. v.)

'Οχθη, ης, ή, older form of *ὄχθος*, *any height* or *rising ground*, natural or artificial, *a bank* or *dyke*,—mostly in plur., *the raised bank of a river*, in full, *ὄχθαι ποταμοῖο*, Il. 4, 487, Od. 6, 97, Hes. Fr. 12, Pind. P. 4, 81, Aesch. Pr. 810, etc.; *ὄχθαι καπέτοιο*, *the raised banks* of the trench, dykes, Il. 15, 356; also, *ἀλλὸς ὄχθαι*, like *θῖνες* (v. sub *θίς*), Od. 9, 132, cf. Pind. P. 1, 34; so of *crags* by a river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 3 and 5, cf. 11 and 17.—Many, both ancients and moderns, have thought that *ὄχθη* is always *the bank of a river*, etc., *ὄχθος* always *a hill*; but v. Mehlh. Anacr. 22, 2, p. 98; cf. *ὄχθος*. Hence

'Οχθηρός, ά, όν, *raised, hilly*, Euphor. 91, Anth. Plan. 256 : *rough, warty*, Diosc.

'Οχθησις, ή, (*ὀχθέω*) *indignation, vexation*, Gramm.

'Οχθίζω, later form for *ὀχθέω*, Opp. H. 5, 179, 540 : v. *προσοχθίζω*.

'Οχθοιβος, ου, ὁ, *a purple stripe down the front of the χιτών*, Ar. Fr. 309, 2 : cf. the *clavus* on the Roman *tunica*.

'Οχθος, ου, ὁ, later form from *ὄχθη* (q. v.), *a rising ground, hill*, first in H. Hom. Ap. 17, Pind. O. 9, 5, freq. in Hdt., as 4, 203; of the Areopagus, Id. 8, 52; also freq. in Aesch., and Eur.; of *a barrow* or *tumulus*, Aesch. Pers. 647, 659 : rarely, like *ὄχθη*, of *a river's bank*.—Aesch. Cho. 955, has dat. *ὄχθει* as if from *ὄχθος, εος, τό*, but the place is corrupt.

'Οχθοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ή, (*ὄχθη* or *ὄχθος, φύλαξ*) *a watchman on a hill*.

'Οχθώδης, ες, (*ὄχθος, εἶδος*) *mound-like, hilly* : *with a raised edge* or *bank*, Dion. H.

'Οχλᾰγωγεύς, ὁ,=*ὀχλαγωγός*.

'Οχλᾰγωγέω, ῶ, (*ὀχλαγωγός*) *to collect the people, stir them up to sedition*, Polyb. 25, 8, 2 : *to lead a mob by the nose*, Strab.

'Οχλᾰγωγία, ας, ή, *a collecting a mob, crowd*, Plut. Pyrrh. 29 : and

'Οχλᾰγώγιον, ου, τό, *a riotous assemblage, mob* : from

'Οχλᾰγωγός, όν, (*ὄχλος, ἄγω*) *collecting a mob*, esp. for sedition, *a mob-leader*, Joseph. :—generally, *collecting a crowd*, ὁ *ὀχλαγωγός*, *a mountebank*.

'Οχλάζω, (*ὄχλος*) *to come together in a riotous manner*, Eccl.

'Οχλεύς, ὁ,=*μοχλός*, *a lever*, hence *ἐποχλεύς* : from

'Οχλεύω,=*μοχλεύω*, *to move by a lever*. (The root is *ὄχος, ὀχέω, ὀχεύω, ὀχεύς*, hence *ὀχλέω, ὀχλεύω, ὀχλεύς, ὀχλίζω*, and prefixing *μ*, *μοχλός, μοχλέω, μοχλεύω*.)

'Οχλέω, Ion. for foreg., *ψηφῖδες ἅπασαι ὀχλεῦνται*, all the pebbles *are rolled, swept away* by the water, Il. 21, 261.

'Οχλέω, ῶ, (*ὄχλος*) *to disturb by a mob*; in genl. *to trouble* or *importune*, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 41, Aesch. Pr. 1001; absol., *to be troublesome*, Soph. O. T. 446. More usu. in its compds. Hence

'Όχλημα, ατος, τό, *annoyance*, Sext. Emp.

'Οχληρία, ας, ή, *troublesomeness, importunity*, LXX : from

'Οχληρός, ά, όν, (*ὀχλέω*) *troublesome, importunate*, Hdt. 1, 186; *τινί*, to one, Eur. Alc. 540, Plat., etc.—II. *riotous, ξυμπότης*, Plat. Rep. 569 A. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Dion. H.

'Οχλησις, εως, ή, (*ὀχλέω*) *disturbance, annoyance*, Plut. 2, 1127 D.—II. =*ὄχλος*, Moer. p. 289.

'Οχλητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a multitude* or *mob*, Procl.

'Οχλίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=*ὀχλέω, ὀχλεύω*, strictly *to remove by a lever*, hence in genl. *to move a great weight, roll it away by dint of strength*, Il. 12, 448, Od. 9, 242, (in both passages in Ep. opt. aor. *ὀχλίσσειαν*) : *στόμα ὀχλίζειν*, *to open* the mouth *violently*, i. e. begin talking violently, Nic. Al. 225.—II. (*ὄχλος*) *to raise a tumult*, like *ὀχλαγωγέω*.

'Οχλικός, ή, όν, (*ὄχλος*) *suited to the mob, ὀχλ. καὶ θεραπευτικός*, Plut. Num. 2, Pericl. 5; *ὑποδοχαὶ ὀχλ., public* entertainments, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. 2, 484 B.

'Οχλοῦρέσκης, ου, ὁ, (*ὄχλος, ἀρέσκω*) *one who flatters the mob*, prob. l. Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

'Οχλοκοπέω, ῶ, (*ὀχλοκόπος*) *to court the mob*, Plut. 2, 796 E.

'Οχλοκοπία, ας, ή, *the conduct* or *disposition of an ὀχλοκόπος*.

'Οχλοκοπικός, ή, όν, *belonging to an ὀχλοκόπος* : ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the art of cajoling a mob*, Sext. Emp. p. 299 : from

'Οχλοκόπος, ον, (*ὄχλος, κόπτω*) *courting the mob* : ὁ *ὀχλ., a mob-courtier*, Polyb. 3, 80, 3 : cf. *δημοκόπος* and *δοξοκόπος*.

'Οχλοκρᾱσία, ας, ή, (*ὄχλος, κρᾶσις*) *mixture with the populace*, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 526.

'Οχλοκρᾰτέομαι, (*ὄχλος, κρατέω*) as pass., *to live under mob-rule*, as opp. to *δημοκρατέομαι*. Hence

'Οχλοκρᾰτία, ας, ή, *mob-rule*, the lowest grade of democracy, Polyb. 6, 4, 6 : in Philo also *ὀχλοκράτεια*, Lob. Phryn. 526.

'Οχλολοιδορος, ον, (*ὄχλος, λοιδορέω*) *reviling the mob*, Timon Phl.

'Οχλομανέω, ῶ, (*ὄχλος, μαίνομαι*) *to be mad after mob popularity*, Plut. 2, 603 D.

'Οχλοποιέω, ῶ, (*ὄχλος, ποιέω*) *to make a riot* : *ὀχλ. τὴν πόλιν*, *to set it in an uproar*, N. T.

'ΟΧΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a throng of people, an irregular crowd*, Pind. P. 4, 150, Aesch., etc. :—esp. *the populace, mob*, Lat. *turba*, opp. to *δῆμος* (*the people, populus* or *plebs*), Plat. Polit. 304 C, Legg. 707 E, etc.; *πρὸς ὄχλον ζῆν*, Id. Ax. 368 D; cf. *ὀχλοκόπος, ὀχλοκρατία*, etc.: *the camp-followers*, opp. to the army, Xen. An. 3, 4, 26; 4, 3, 26, etc. :—Proverb., *δι' ὄχλον ἤδη τοῦτό γε*, this is already *in the mouths of the people*, Dion. H. : in Polyb. also in plur. :—generally, *a mass, multitude* of any thing, *ἵππων*, Eur. I. A. 191; *σαρκῶν*, Plat. Tim. 75 E; cf. Valck. Phoen. 204.—2. *the noise made by such a crowd, a riot, tumult*, Lat. *turba* then, generally, *disturbance, trouble*, like *ὀχλησις*, *ὄχλον παρέχειν τινί*, to give one *trouble*, Hdt. 1, 86, and Att.; *δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, γενέσθαι*, to become *troublesome*, Ar. Eccl. 888, Plat. Alc. 1, 103 A. (Aeol. *ὄλχος*, Cret. *πόλχος*, cf. *volgus, vulgus*, Germ. *Volk*, our *folk* : perh. also akin to *ὀχλέω, ὀχλίζω*.)

'Οχλοτερπής, ές, (*ὄχλος, τέρπω*) *delighting the mob*.

'Οχλοχᾱρής, ές, (*ὄχλος, χαρά*) *courting the mob*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

'Οχλώδης, ές, contr. for *ὀχλοειδής*, (*ὄχλος, εἶδος*) *like a mob, turbulent, unruly, θηρίον*, Plat. Rep. 500 B : *τὸ ὀχλ., troublesomeness*, Thuc. 6, 24.

'Οχμα, ατος, τό, (*ἔχω*) like *ἔχμα*, *a hold, band, fetter*. Hence

'Οχμάζω, like *ἐχμάζω*, *to grip fast*, Eur. Cycl. 484 : *μέσον τινὰ ὀχμ.*, Id. Or. 265; *to bind, τίς ἐν φάσγανί σ' ὤχμασεν*, Aesch. Pr. 5, 618; *ἵππους ὀχμ., to bit* or *rein* horses, Eur. El. 817.—II. *to bear, support*, Ap. Rh. 1, 743.

'Οχμή, ῆς, ἡ,=*ὄχμα* : esp. *the handle* or *strap* of a shield,=*ὀχάνη*. *ὄχανον* or *πόρπαξ*.

'Όχμος, ου, ὁ, (*ἔχω*) *a strong hold, fortress*, Lyc. 443.

'Οχνη, ή, later way of writing *ὄχτη*, q. v.

'Όχος, εος, τό, (*ἔχω, ὀχέω*) *a carriage*, Lat. *vehiculum* : Hom. always uses it in plur., even of *a single chariot*, *ἐξ ὀχέων*, Il. 4, 419, etc.; and in poet. dat. *ὀχεσφι, -σιν*, Il. 4, 297; 5, 28, 107, etc.; so in Pind. O. 4, 20; P. 9, 18. (Strictly old neut. collat. form of sq., but always in this special signf.)

'Όχος, ου, ὁ, (*ἔχω*) *any thing which holds* : thus *harbours* are called *κῶφα ὄχοι*, *steads* for ships, Od. 5, 404.—II. *any thing which bears*, hence esp., like foreg., *a carriage, chariot*, mostly in plur., H. Hom. Cer. 19, Aesch. Pr. 710, and freq. in Eur.; but also sing., Hdt. 8, 124, Aesch. Ag. 1070, etc.; periphr., *ἅρματος ὄχος=ὄχος ὄχεσφι*, Eur. Hipp. 1166, I. T. 370; but, *ὠκυπόδων ἁλίων ὄχοι ἀπήνης*, the swift or round *bearers* of the chariot, i. e. the wheels, Eur. I. A. 146, cf. Phoen. 1190 :—*ὄχος ταχυήρης*, of a ship, Aesch. Supp. 33; cf. *ὄχημα*.—Dor. *ὄκος*, Pind.

'Όχος, ή, όν, (*ἔχω*) *holding, securing, bearing*, Philo.

'Οχῠροποιέομαι, dep., (*ὀχυρός, ποιέω*) *to fasten, fortify*, Polyb. 1, 18, 4 :—the act. is in Philostr.

'Οχῠρός, ά, όν, (*ἔχω*) like *ἐχυρός*, *firm, lasting, durable*, of wood, Hes. Op. 427, in superl. *ὀχυρώτατος* of men, Aesch. Pers. 78, Ag. 44 : esp. *firm, secure*, of places, *καρδία ὀχυρά*, Eur. I. A. 738 : esp. as military term

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of a *strong hold* or *position*, ὄρος, χωρίον, Xen. An. 1, 2, 22, etc. Adv. -ρῶς, Eur. Med. 124. Hence

'Οχῠρότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, strength*, esp. of a stronghold or country, Polyb. 5, 62, 6, Diod., etc.

'Οχῠρόω, ῶ, (ὀχυρός) *to make fast and sure, fortify*, Plat. Ax. 371 B: so in mid., Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 39, Polyb., etc. Hence

'Οχύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a stronghold, fortress*, LXX.—†As pr. n. of a stronghold near Ialysus in Rhodes, *Ochyroma*, Strab. p. 655.† [ῠ]

'Οχῠρωμάτιον, ου, το, dim. from foreg., LXX.

'Οχύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὀχυρόω) *a making firm, secure, fortifying*, LXX. Hence

'Οχῠρωτικός, ή, όν, *serving to fasten* or *secure*, Sext. Emp.

*Ὄψ, ἡ, gen. ὀπός, (ὄπτομαι)=ὄψις, *the eye, face*, Emped. 284, and Antim.

'Οψἄμάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀψέ, ἀμάω) *one who mows till late at even*, Μίλων ὀψαμᾶτα (vocat.) Theocr. 10, 7.

'Οψανθής, ές,=ὀψιανθής.

'Οψᾶνον, ου, τό, (ὄψομαι)=ὄψις, Aesch. Cho. 530.

'Οψάομαι, (ὄψον) dep., *to eat as ὄψον, τι*, Plut. 2, 668 B.

'Οψᾰρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 130.

'Οψάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄψον, esp. *fish*, Ar. Fr. 140.

'Οψᾰρότης, ου, ὁ, (ὀψέ, ἀρόω) *one who ploughs late*, Hes. Op. 488.

'Οψἀρτῦμα, ατος, τό, (ὀψαρτύω) *food dressed* or *seasoned, a made dish*, Nicet.

'Οψαρτῡσία, ας, ἡ, (ὀψαρτύω) *the art of cookery: a cookery-book*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 4, Alex. Lin. 1, 9.

'Οψαρτῡτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀψαρτύω) *a cook*, Polyb. 12, 9, 4. Hence

'Οψαρτῡτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a cook* or *cookery*: hence ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of cookery*, Ath.: τὰ ὀψ. βιβλία, *cookery-books*, Ib.

'Οψαρτύω, (ὄψον, ἀρτύω) *to dress* or *season food*, Polyb. 12, 24, 2. [ῠ]

'ΟΨΕ', adv., *after a long time, at length, late*, Lat. *sero*, Hom., etc.: ὀψὲ διδάσκεσθαι, μανθάνειν, to be *late* in learning, learn *too late*, Aesch. Ag. 1425, Soph. O. C. 1264; so, ὀψὲ φρονεῖν εὖ, Eur. Or. 99; cf. ὀψιμαθής; also, ὀψὲ δή, Il. 7, 399, etc., ὀψὲ γοῦν, Aesch. Ag. 1425; ὀψέ περ, Pind. N. 3, 140.—2. esp. *late in the day, at even*, opp. to πρωΐ, Il. 21, 232, Od. 5, 272: *late in the season*, Hes. Op. 483: ὀψὲ ἦν, ἐγίγνετο, it was, was getting *late*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16; 3, 4, 36; ἕως ὀψέ, εἰς ὀψέ, until *late*, Thuc. 3, 108, Dem. 1303, 14.—3. c. gen., ὀψὲ τῆς ἡμέρας, *late* in the day, Livy's *serum diei*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 23; also, ὀψὲ τῆς ὥρας, Dem. 541, fin.; ὀψὲ τῆς ἡλικίας, *late* in life, Luc. Dem. Encom. 14, cf. Amor. 37.—For the compar. and superl. adverbs, v. sub ὀψιος. (Perh. akin to ἔπομαι, ὀπίσω.)

'Οψείω, (ὀψομαι) desiderat. of ὁράω, *to wish to see*. c. gen., ἀὐτῆς καὶ πολέμοιο, Il. 14, 37.

'Οψεσθαι, inf. fut. of ὁράω, Hom.

'Οψέω,=ὀψίζω, dub.

'Οψημα, ατος, τό,=ὄψον, Plut. 2, 664 A, for ἔψημα.

'Οψημέρα, ή, (ὀψέ, ἡμέρα) *evening*, like ὀψία.

'Οψητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, prob.=ἑψητήρ, Theodorid. ap. Ath. 229 B.

'Οψι, adv., Aeol. for ὀψέ, ap. Apoll. Dysc.

'Οψία, ας, ἡ, (sc. ὥρα) *the latter part of the day, evening*, oft. also joined with δείλη, ὃ. ἦν ὀψία, Hdt. 7, 167; περὶ δείλην ὀψίαν, Thuc. 8, 26; so, δείλης ὀψίας, Dem. 1301, fin. Cf. ὄψιος.—Opp. to ὄρθρος.

'Οψιαίτερος, ὀψιαίτατος, Att. compar. and superl. from ὄψιος.

'Οψιανθέω, ῶ, *to bloom late*, Theophr.: from

'Οψιανθής, ές, (ὀψέ, ἀνθέω) *late-blooming*, Theophr.

'Οψιᾶνὸς λίθος, ὁ, a black stone, perh. a kind of *agate, obsidian*, Pliny's *lapis Obsidianus* or *Obsianus*, Arr. Peripl., Orph.

'Οψιβλαστέω, ῶ, *to sprout* or *shoot late*, Theophr.: from

'Οψιβλαστής, ές, and ὀψίβλαστος, ον, (ὀψέ, βλαστάνω) *late sprouting* or *shooting*, Theophr.

'Οψιγᾰμίου γραφή, ἡ, a prosecution *for putting off marriage beyond the appointed age*, Plut. Lysand. fin.; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 4, 3: from

'Οψίγᾰμος, ον, (ὀψέ, γαμέω) *late-marrying*. [ῐ]

'Οψῐγενής, ές, *late-born*.

'Οψίγονος, ον, (ὀψέ, *γένω) *late-born*, Il. 16, 31: usu. in plur., ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων, of men *after-born*, Il. 3, 353, etc.—2. of a son, *late born, born in one's old age*, H. Cer. 165, Hdt. 7, 3.—3. *later born*, i. e. *younger*, Aesch. Supp. 360. [ῐ]

'Οψιέστερος, ὀψῐέστατος, compar. and superl. of ὄψιος.

'Οψίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὀψέ) *to do, go* or *come late*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 5, Hell. 6, 5, 21: *to be too late in doing*, etc.: so too, in Pass., ὀψίζεσθαι ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς, *to be* in the streets *late at night*, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, Lys. Fr. 8; ὀψισθέντες, *belated, benighted*, Id. Lac. 6, 4.

'Οψῐκαρπέω, ῶ, *to be late in fruiting*, Theophr.: and

'Οψῐκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *a late fruiting*, Theophr.: from

'Οψίκαρπος, ον, (ὀψέ, καρπός) *fruiting late, late-bearing*, Theophr. [ῐ]

'Οψικέλευθος, ον, (ὀψέ, κέλευθος) *coming* or *going late*, Nonn.

'Οψίκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, (ὀψέ, κλώψ) *one who steals in the evening* or *at night*.

'Οψίκοιτος, ον, (ὀψέ, κοίτη) *going late to bed, late-watching, ὄμματα*, Aesch. Ag. 889. [ῐ]

'Οψῐμάθεια, ας, ἡ,=ὀψιμαθία. [ᾰ]

'Οψῐμᾰθέω, ῶ, *to learn late*, Luc.: from

'Οψῐμᾰθής, ές, (ὀψέ, μανθάνω) *late in learning, late to learn*, Horace's *serus studiorum*, Isocr. 208 B, 252 D; *too late* or *too old to learn*, c. gen., ἀδικίας, Plat. Rep. 409 B; πλεονεξίας, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35.—II. *vain of late-gotten learning, pedantic*; so Cicero, ὀψιμαθεῖς *quam sint insolentes non ignoras*, ad Fam. 9, 20, 2: also *misapplying what one has learnt*, Polyb. 12, 9, 4. Hence

'Οψῐμᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *late-gotten learning, pedantry*, Lat. *sera eruditio*, Plut. 2, 634 C.

'Οψίμορος, ον, (ὀψέ, μόρος) *dying late* or *with difficulty*, Opp. H. 1, 142.

'Οψῖνος, ον, (ὀψέ) poet. for ὄψιος, *late, slow, τέρας ὄψ.*, a prognostic *that is late of fulfilment*, Il. 2, 325; also in later prose, as Xen. Oec. 17, 4, and 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

'Οψίνοος, ον, (ὀψέ, νοέω) *late-observing*, i. e. *remiss, inobservant*, of Epimetheus, Pind. P. 5, 36. [ῐ]

'Οψινός, ή, όν,=ὄψιος, somewhat rare and wholly rejected by Phryn. p. 51.

'Οψῖος, α, ον, (ὀψέ) *late*, ὀψίᾳ ἐν νυκτί, Pind. I. 4, 59 (3, 53); cf. ὀψία.—II. Att. compar. ὀψιαίτερος, α, ον, superl. ὀψιαίτατος, η, ον, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3: hence, as compar. and superl. of ὀψέ, ὀψιαίτερον, Plat. Crat. 433 A; ὀψιαίτατα, opp. to πρωϊαίτατα, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 18, etc.:—we also find a compar. ὀψίτερον, in Plut. 2, 119 C: and ὀψιέστερος, in Theophr. Opp. to πρῶϊος. Hence

'Οψῐότης, ητος, ἡ, *lateness, slowness*, Theophr.: opp. to πρωϊότης.

'Οψιπέδων, ωνος, ὁ, (ὀψέ, πέδη) *one who has long been in fetters*, Menand. p. 287.

'Οψίπλουτος, ον, (ὀψέ, πλουτέω) *that has grown rich late*.

'Οψίπορος, ον, (ὀψέ, πορεύομαι) *going late*, Nonn.

'Οψις, ή, genit. εως Ion. ιος: (ὄψομαι):—I. objective, *a sight*, hence *an appearance, figure, form*, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθείς, Il. 6, 468; ὄψις φοβερά, ἀήθης, Aesch. Pers. 48, Supp. 567: esp. *a vision, apparition*, Hdt. 1, 39, etc.; also joined with other words, ὄψις ἐν ὕπνῳ, ὄψις ἐννυπίου or ὀνείρου, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 38; 7, 18; ὄψεις ἔννυχοι, Aesch. Pr. 645, cf. Soph. El. 413, etc.:—ὄψις οἰκοδομημάτων, (as we might say) *a sight* of buildings, Hdt. 2, 136.—2. *outward appearance, look*, οἱ ὄψιν ἐειδόμενος, Pind. N. 10, 26; cf. Thuc. 1, 10; 6, 58; 7. 44: *the face, visage*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B.—II. later also subjective, *the power of sight* or *seeing, eyesight*, ὄψει ἰδεῖν, ἐσιδεῖν, Il. 20, 205, Od. 23, 94; so in Hdt. 2, 99; 9, 93, Eur., etc.; προφαίνειν τινὶ ἐς ὄψιν, to put it before his eyes, Hdt. 4, 81; ὄψεις μαρᾶναι, to quench *the orbs of sight*, Soph. O. T. 1328, cf. Ant. 52.—2. *a viewing, view, sight*, Lat. *conspectus*, τοῦ κόσμου, etc., Plat.; εἰς ὄψιν ἐμπίπτει τι, Plat. Tim. 67 D; ἀπεκέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν τινί, to come into one's *sight*, i. e. *presence*, Hdt. 1, 136; εἰς ὄψιν μολεῖν, Aesch. Pers. 183, cf. Eur. Or. 513; so, καλεῖν τινα ἐς ὄψιν, Hdt. 5, 106.

'Οψισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀψίζω) *a being too late*, Dion. H. 4, 46.

'Οψισπορέω, ῶ, *to sow late*, Theophr.: from

'Οψίσπορος, ον, (ὀψέ, σπείρω) *late sown, to be sown late*, Theophr.

'Οψίτεκνος, ον, (ὀψέ, τέκνον) *a late descendant*, Lyc. 1272. [ῐ]

'Οψῐτέλεστος, ον, (ὀψέ, τελέω) *late of fulfilment, to be late fulfilled*, τέρας, Il. 2, 325, like ὄψιμος.

'Οψῐτέλευτος, ον, (ὀψέ, τελευτή) =foreg.

'Οψίτερον, compar. of ὀψέ, q. v. [ῐ]

'Οψίτομος, ον, (ὀψέ, τέμνω) *cut late, to be cut late*, Theophr. [ῐ]

'Οψίτῠγχος, ον, (ὀψέ, τυγχάνω) *late gotten*, Manetho. [ῐ]

'Οψιφᾰνής, ές, (ὀψέ, φαίνομαι) *appearing* or *rising late*, Nonn.

'Οψιφόρος, ον, (ὀψέ, φέρω) *late bearing*, Theophr.

'Οψιφῠγος, ον, (ὀψέ, φεύγω) *flying late*. [ῐ]

'Οψίχα, adv., Byzant. for ὀψέ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 51.

'Οψοδαίδᾰλος, ον, (ὄψον, δαίδαλος) *skilful in dressing food, a clever cook*.

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epith. of Archestratus in Ath.: formed like *λογοδαίδαλος*.

'Οψοδεία, ας, ἡ, (ὄψον, δέω) *a want of food* or *fish*, Suid.

'Οψοδόκη, ἡ,=ὀψοθήκη.

'Οψοδόκος, ον, *receiving food*.

'Οψοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὄψον, θῆκη) *a place for keeping victuals in*, like *γύλιος*.

'Οψολογία, ας, ἡ, *a treatise on food* or *cookery*, Ath. 284 E: from

'Οψολόγος, ον, (ὄψον, λέγω) *discoursing on food* or *cookery*, Ath. 337 B.

'Οψομαι, fut. of *ὁράω*, Hom., etc.

'Οψομᾱνής, ές, (ὄψον, μαίνομαι) *mad after dainties*, Ath. Hence

'Οψομανία, ας, ἡ, *madness after dainties*.

'Οψον, ου, τό, (ἔψω) strictly *boiled meat*, as opp. to bread; then, generally, *meat, flesh, ἐνέθηκε σῖτον καὶ ὀψον ὄφα τε*, Od. 3, 480, cf. 5, 267; 6, 77, Il. 9, 489.—2. then, *any thing eaten with bread* or *food*, to give it flavor and relish; hence onions are called *ὄψον ποτῷ*, *a zest*, *relish* to wine, Il. 11, 630, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 C:—hence, —3. *seasoning*, *sauce*, like *ἡδύσμα*, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Xen., etc.; metaph., *λιμῷ δσαπερ ὀψῳ διαχρῆσθε, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψον*, 'hunger is the best sauce,' Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, Mem. 1, 3, 5; so, *οἱ πόνοι ὄψον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς*, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 80; so, *ὄψον δὲ λόγοι φθονεροῖσι*, are *a treat* to the envious, Pind. N. 8, 35.—4. in plur., generally, *rich fare*, *dainties*, *ὄψα καὶ μύρα, ὄψα καὶ τραγήματα*, etc., Plat. Rep. 372 E.—5. at Athens, *fish*, the chief dainty of the Athenians (*πολλῶν ὄντων ὄψων ἐκνενίκηκεν ὁ ἰχθὺς μόνος ἢ μάλιστά γε ὄψον καλεῖσθαι*, Plut. 2, 667 F, cf. Ath. 276 E), freq. in comedy, v. ap. Ath. 648 F: in Hipp. also *ὄψον θαλάσσιον*: cf. omnino Böckh P. E. 1, 137.—2. *the market-place*, esp. *the fish-market*, Aeschin. 9, 41.—'Οψον then is used of all kinds of food *eaten with something else*, though very rarely, if ever, of vegetables.

'Οψονομέω, ῶ, *to be an ὀψονόμος*, Critias 50.

'Οψονόμος, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, νέμω) *one who watches the price of provisions*, esp. *of fish*, Sophil. Andr. 2.

'Οψοποιέω, ῶ, (ὄψον, ποιέω) *to dress food nicely*, Plut. 2, 663 B, etc.; *ὀψ. λόγον*, *to make a dainty* speech, Ib. 55 A:—mid., *to eat ὄψον with bread*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Hell. 7, 2, 22. Hence

'Οψοποίημα, ατος, τό, *a dainty dish*: generally, *food*, LXX. Hence

'Οψοποιητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for delicate cookery*: ἡ -κή (sc. *τέχνη*) *the art of cookery*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 6, Metaph. 5, 2, 8:—but in Plat., Bekk. reads *ὀψοποιική* always.

'Οψοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *skilful*, *fine cookery*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Plat. Gorg. 462 D: name of a cookery-book, Ath. 112 D: and

'Οψοποιϊκός, ή, όν, = *ὀψοποιητικός*: ἡ -κή (sc. *τέχνη*),=*ὀψοποιητική*, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, etc.; v. sub *ὀψοποιητικός*; from

'Οψοποιός, όν, (ὄψον, ποιέω) *cooking food skilfully*: ὁ *ὀψ.*, *a cook*, Hdt. 9, 82; esp. *a fine cook*, opp. to *μάγειρος*, Plat. Rep. 373 C, cf. omnino Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1, 5, sqq.

'Οψοπόνος, ον, (ὄψον, πονέω) *dressing food elaborately*, Anth. P. 6, 306.

'Οψοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a cook-shop*, *eating-house*: from

'Οψοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, πωλέω) *a victualler*: esp. *a fishmonger*: fem. *ὀψοπῶλις, ιδος*, Plut. Timol. 14. Hence

'Οψοπωλία, ας, ἡ, *a dealing in victuals*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A.

'Οψοπώλιον, ου, τό,=*ὀψοπωλεῖον*.

'Οψοφᾰγέω, ῶ, strictly, *to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread* (as we might say, *to eat butter*), hence *to live daintily*, Ar. Nub. 983: and

'Οψοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *dainty living*, Aeschin. 6, 33, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 166, 15: from

'Οψοφάγος, ον, (ὄψον, φᾰγεῖν) strictly *eating things meant to be only eaten with bread*: hence *lickerish-toothed*, *a dainty fellow*, *epicure*, *gourmand*, Ar. Pac. 810; cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 2, sq.—Irreg. Att. superl. *ὀψοφαγίστατος*, Ib. 3, 13, 4. [ᾰ]

'Οψόφαγρος, ὁ,=*ὀξύφαγρος*, dub.

'Οψοφιλία, ας, ἡ, *love of dainties*; dub.

'Οψοφόρος, ον, (ὄψον, φέρω) *bearing* or *carrying food*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 D.

'Οψών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a basket for fish*, etc., ap. Hesych.

†'Οψωνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *opsonator*, Ath. 171 A.

'Οψωνέω, ῶ, *to buy fish*, *dainties*, etc., Ar. Vesp. 495, etc.; cf. Amphis Plan. 1; generally, *to buy victuals*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 1; proverb., *Δελφοῖσι θύσας αὐτὸς ὀψωνεῖ κρέας*, ap. Plut. 2, 709 A: from

'Οψώνης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, ὠνέομαι) *one who buys fish* or *victuals*, *a purveyor*, Ar. Fr. 424. Hence

'Οψωνητικός, ή, όν, *practised in purveying*, *τέχνη*, Ath. 313 F.

'Οψωνία, ας, ἡ, *the purchase of fish*: *purveyance*, Critias 50.

'Οψωνιάζω, (*ὀψώνιον*) *to furnish with provisions*, *to victual*, *ὀψ. δύναμιν*, *to furnish* an army with *supplies* or *pay*, Diod.—Pass., *to be supplied*, Polyb. 23, 8, 4. Hence

'Οψωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a furnishing with provisions*, *the pay and provisions of an army*, Menand. p. 289, Polyb. 1, 66, 7; 69, 7; but v. Lob. Phryn. 420.

'Οψωνιοδόκος, ον,=*ὀψοδόκος*.

'Οψώνιον, ου, τό, *provisions*, esp. *supplies and pay for an army*, Lat. *salarium*, *stipendium*, like *ὀψωνιασμός*, Polyb. 6, 39, 12; in plur., ld. 1, 67, 1:—questioned by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 420.

Π

Π, π, πῖ, indecl.: sixteenth letter of Gr. alphabet. As numeral π'= 80, but ,π=80,000. But in Inscrr., Π is for *πέντε*: [Δ], [Η], [Χ], [Μ], for *πεντάκις δέκα*, π. *ἑκατον*, π. *χίλιοι*, π. *μύριοι*.

Changes of π, esp. in the dialects, —1. π as the hard labial, interchanges with the soft β, as in *πάλλω βάλλω*, *πατεῖν βατεῖν*, *πλαδαρός βλαδαρός*: —oft. also with the aspirate φ, which is most common in Aeol. and Ion., as *ἀμπί* for *ἀμφί*, *πανός* for *φανός*, *πάτνη* for *φάτνη*, *ἀπηγέεσθαι* for *ἀφηγ.*; so also in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen. Greg. p. 344; and π was retained, in apostrophe, even before an aspirate, by the Ion., as, *ἀπ' ἠμῶν*, *ἐπ' ἠμέρην*, *ὑπ' ἰμῶν*, etc.: on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., as, *ἀσφάραγος* for *ἀσπάραγος*, *λίσφος* for *λίσπος*, *σφόγγος* for *σπόγγος*, etc., Lob. Phryn. 113.—II. in Ion. prose, π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, as *κῶς ὅκως κοῖος ὁκοῖος κόσος ὁκόσος* for *πῶς ὅπως ποῖος ὁποῖος πόσος ὁπόσος*, Greg. Cor. p. 413: this took place in other words, also in old Aeol. Greek, with the forms of which the Lat. corresponds, as *λύκος lupus*, *ἵππος equus*, *σηκός sepes*, *ἕπομαι sequor*, *ὀφθαλμός ὄκος oculus*, Greg. Cor. 579, sq.—III. in Aeol. π is used for μ, as *ὄππα* for *ὄμμα*, *πεδά* for *μετά*, Greg. Cor. p. 580.—IV. in Aeol. and Dor. π is for τ, as, *πέτορες* for *τέσσαρες*, *πέμπε* for *πέντε*, *σπάδιον* (*spatium*) for *στάδιον*, *σπολάς* for *στολάς*, *σπαλεῖς* for *σταλεῖς*. Koen. Greg. p. 364, 615; cf. *studeo*, *studium*, *σπουδή*.—V. π is sometimes interchanged with γ, as in *λαπαρός λαγαρός*, *λαπάρα λαγών*, *λάγος lepus*.—VI. in Aeol., and generally in poetry, π is oft. redupl. in relatives, as *ὁππᾱ ὁππωςὁπποῖος ὁππόσος*, for *ὁπη*, etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588.—VII. in poetry, τ is inserted after π, esp. in *πτόλις* and *πτόλεμος* for *πόλις* and *πόλεμος* with their derivatives.

Πᾱ, Dor. for *πῆ* or *πῶς*; *how?* Ar. Ach. 785, Lys. 175.—II. *πα*, enclit., Dor. for *πη* or *πως*, *somehow*, Theocr.

Πᾰ, shortd. Aeol. and Dor. for *πατήρ*, *πάτερ*, cf. *μᾰ*, and *βᾰ*.

Πᾶα, Lacon. for *πᾶσα*, like *Μᾶα* for *Μῶσα*, Ar. Lys.

†Πᾶγαι, *al*, Dor.=*Πηγαί*, q. v.

Παγανάλια, *τά*, the Latin *Paganalia*, Dion. H. 4, 15.

†Παγασαί, ῶν, *al*, *Pagasae*, the port of Iolcos, and afterwards of Pherae, famed as the harbor from which the Argo set out, subsequently merged in Demetrias, Hdt. 7, 193; Ap. Rh. 1, 238. (On deriv. of name v. Strab. p. 436.)

†Παγασαῖος, *α*, *ον*, poet. -σήϊος, ᾱ, *ον*, *of* or *relating to Pagasae*, *Pagasaean*, Ap. Rh. 1, 524; Apollo was styled Π., from his temple in that place, Hes. Sc. 70.

†Παγασηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ap. Rh. 1, 319.

†Παγασητικός, ή, όν, *of Pagasae*; ὁ Π. κόλπος, *the gulf of Pagasae*; now *gulf of Volo*, Strab. p. 436.

†Πᾱγασίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for Πηγασίς, Mosch. 3, 78.

†Παγασίτης, ου, ὁ, κόλπος,= Παγασητικὸς κ., Dem. 159, 26.

†Πάγασος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Πήγασος, Pind. O. 13, 91.

†Παγγαῖον, ου, τό, *Pangaeum*, a range of mountains on the borders of Thrace and Macedonia, containing gold and silver mines; now *Pendher Dagh*, Pind. P. 4, 320; Hdt. 5, 16.

Παγγέλοιος, ον, (πᾶς, γέλοιος) *thoroughly ridiculous* or *absurd*, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

Παγγενεί, adv., v. sub παγγενής.

Παγγενέτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem to sq., *mother of all*, Anth. P. 12, 97.

Παγγενέτης, ου, ὁ, and παγγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, γενέτης, -έτωρ *father of all*, Orph. H. 19, 5; 3, 1, etc.

Παγγενής, ές, (πᾶς, γένος) *of all races* or *kinds*.—2. *with one's whole race*, in which signf. παγγενεῖ, and παγγενῆ, were used as adv., Xanth. p. 662; παγγενεὶ καὶ πανδημεί, Ael. N. A. 17, 27; cf. Lob. Phryn. 515.

Πάγγεος, ον, for πάγγειος, (πᾶς, γῆ, γέα) *holding the whole earth*, = ὦμα. Orph. H. 58, 8.

Παγγέωργος, ον, (πᾶς, γεωργός) *training all as a husbandman*, Joseph.

Παγγλῦκερός, ά, όν, (πᾶς, γλυκερός) *sweetest of all*, Ar. Lys 970.

Παγγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, γλῶσσα) *wordiness*, Pind. O. 2, 157.

Πάγγυμνος, ον, *quite naked*.

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Παγγύναικί, (πᾶς, γυνή) adv., *with all the women, παμπαιδὶ καὶ παγγ., with all their women and children*, Dio C. 41, 9.

Παγγώνιος, ον, *with angles all about.*

Πάγεν, Aeol. for ἐπάγησαν, 3 pl. aor. pass from πήγνυμι, Il.

Πᾰγερός, ά, όν, *frozen: frosty, cold*, Aretae.

Πάγετός, οῦ, ὁ, (πάγος) *icy coldness, frost, hoar-frost, ice*, Pind. Fr. 74, 10, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1.

Πᾰγετώδης, ες, (παγετός, εἶδος) *frosty, ice-cold*, Soph. Phil. 1071, Arist. Mund. 5, 13.

Πάγη, Ep. for ἐπάγη, 3 aor. pass. from πήγνυμι, Il. [ᾰ]

Πάγη, ης, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) strictly *any thing that fixes* or *holds fast*: hence *a snare, noose, trap*, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; *the toils used in fowling, ὑπόπτεροι π.*, Soph. Fr. 378 (Virgil's *puniceae formidine pennae*), cf. Plat. Legg. 824 A; *a fowling-net*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 39; cf. παγίς.—2. metaph. *a snare, stratagem, καὶ παγάς* (sed nunc Dind. *χάρπαγάς*), Aesch. Ag. 822. [ᾰ]

Πᾰγή or πᾰγά, ἡ, Dor. for πηγή.

Πᾰγῐδεύω, (παγίς) *to lay a snare for*, LXX, N. T.

Πάγιος, α, ον, (πήγνυμι) *firm, fast, close, solid, lasting, λόγος π., a close, well-formed* argument, Plat. Epin. 984 D. Adv. παγίως λέγειν, metaph., like διωρισμένως, to say *with confidence* or *certainty*, Plat. Rep. 434 D; so, παγίως νοῆσαι, Theaet. 157 A, ubi v. Heind.; *π. διῐσχυρίζεσθαι*, Id. Tim. 49 D. [ᾰ] Hence

Πᾰγιότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, certainty.*

Πᾰγῐόω, ῶ, (πάγιος) *to make firm* or *fast.* Hence

Παγίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making fast*, ap. A. B. 1408.

Πᾰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) like πάγη, *any thing which fixes* or *holds fast, a snare* or *trap*, Batr. 117, Ar. Av. 194, 527.—2. metaph. *a trick, snare*, of women, Amphis Kουρ. 1, Menand. p. 219; cf. Ar. Fr. 663.—II. *ἄγκυρα παγὶς νεῶν*, the anchor *which holds* ships, Anth. P. 6, 5.

Παγκαίνιστος, ον, (πᾶς, καινίζω) *ever new* or *fresh*, κηκίς, Aesch. Ag. 960.

Πάγκᾰκος, ον, (πᾶς, κακός) *quite* or *utterly bad*, *π. ἦμαρ, a most unlucky* day, Hes. Op. 811: in moral sense, *utterly bad, most evil* or *wicked*, Theogn. 149, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.: *very noxious*, Id. Prot. 334 B.—Superl. *ὦ παγκάκιστε*, Soph. Ant. 742, Eur. Med. 465.—Adv. -κως, *π. ἔχειν*, Aesch. Cho. 729; *τιθέναι*, Id. Pers. 282; *τεθνάναι*, Eur. Med. 1135.

Παγκάκουργος, ον, *utterly wicked.*

Πάγκᾰλος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Legg. 722 C, etc. (πᾶς, καλός):—*all beautiful, good* or *noble*, Ar. Plut. 1018, Plat. Symp. 216 E, etc.—Adv. -λως, Eur. Bell. 20, 7; *π. ἔχειν*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

Παγκάρπεια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Eur. Fr. 103.

Παγκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *an offering of all kinds of fruit*, Soph. Fr. 464: from

Παγκάρπιος, ον, = sq., *μελιττοῦτα*, Theophr., cf. Anticlid. ap. Ath. 473 C, Harp. ibid. 648 B.

Πάγκαρπος, ον, (πᾶς, καρπός) *of all kinds of fruit, θύματα*, Soph. El. 635: *rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, φυτόν, χθών*, Pind. P. 9, 101, I. 4, 70; *γονὴ π.*, produce *of all kinds*, Plat. Ax. 371 C.

Παγκατάμικτος, ον, (πᾶς, καταμίγνυμι) *mixed of all sorts*, prob. l. in Philoxen. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 636.

Παγκαταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, καταπύγων) *utterly lewd*, Ar. Lys. 137. [ῠ]

Παγκᾰτάρᾰτος, ον, (πᾶς, κατάρατος) *utterly accursed, abominable*, Ar. Lys. 588.

Παγκευθής, ές, (πᾶς, κεύθω) *all-concealing, νεκρῶν πλάξ*, Soph. O. C. 1563.

Παγκλᾰδία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, κλάδος) at Rhodes, *the season when the vine was pruned.*

Πάγκλαυστος or -κλαυτος, ον, (πᾶς, κλαίω) *all-lamented, much to be lamented, most lamentable*, Aesch. Pers. 822; *π. αἰῶνα κοινόν*, i. e. death, Soph. El. 1086.—II. act. *much weeping* or *wailing, tearful*, Soph. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—On the form, v. sub κλαυτός.

Πάγκλειτος, ον, (πᾶς, κλείω) *all-renowned*, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A.

†Παγκλέων, οντος, ὁ, *Pancleon*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Lys. is directed.

Παγκληρία, ας, ἡ, *a sole inheritance, fortune, possession*, Aesch. Cho. 486, Eur. Ion 814: from

Πάγκληρος, ον, (πᾶς, κλῆρος) *all-inheriting, sole heir: δόμος π.*, a house *held in full possession*, Eur. Ion 1542.

Πάγκλῦτος, ον, dub. l. for πάγκλειτος.

Πάγκοινος, ον, (πᾶς, κοινός) *common to all, π. χώρα*, of Olympia, Pind. O. 6, 107, cf. Soph. Ant. 1119; of death and the nether world, Aesch. Theb. 608, Soph. El. 138:—*universal, π. ἀπέχθημα*, Eur. Tro. 425; *π. στάσις, all* the band *together*, Aesch. Cho. 459.

Παγκοίρᾰνος, ον, (πᾶς, κοίρανος) *lord of all*, Opp. C. 4, 21.

Παγκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, κοίτη) *θάλαμος π., where all must sleep*, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; *π. Ἄιδας*, Ib. 811.

Παγκόνῐτος, ον, (πᾶς, κονίω) *covered all over with dust, ἄεθλα παγκ.*, prizes *gained by all kinds of contests*, Soph. Tr. 505.

Παγκόσμιος, α, ον, (πᾶς, κόσμος) *common to all the world.*

Πάγκρᾱνον, ου, τό, *a plant*, = *θαψία*, Diosc. 4, 157.

Παγκρᾰτής, ές, (πᾶς, κράτος) *all-powerful, all-mighty*, epith. of Jupiter, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 255; also, *π. ἕδραι*, of his throne, Aesch. Pr. 389: of the gods, Eur. Rhes. 231, etc.: of things, *π. πῦρ*, Pind. N. 4, 101, *ὁ π. ὕπνος, χρόνος*, Soph. Aj. 675, O. C. 609:—*τοῖνδε π. φονεύς*, their *victorious* slayer, Aesch. Ag. 1648.

†Παγκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Pancrates*, an Alexandrean poet, Ath. 677 D.—2. another poet, an Arcadian, Id. 13 B.—3. an Aegyptian conjurer, Luc. Philops. 34.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Παγκρᾰτησία, ας, ἡ, (παγκρατής) *full power* or *possession*, Philo.

Παγκρᾰτιάζω, *to perform the exercises of the* παγκράτιον or *the* παγκρατιαστής, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Xen. Hence

Παγκρᾰτιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who practises the* παγκράτιον, Plat. Rep. 338 C, etc.; title of plays by Alexis, Philemon, etc. Hence

Παγκρᾰτιαστικός, ή, όν, *skilled in the* παγκράτιον, cf. sub παγκράτιον: *ἡ παγκ. τέχνη, the pancratiast's art*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

Παγκράτιον, ου, τό, (παγκρᾰτής) strictly *a complete contest*, hence an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling and boxing (*ὁ θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν δυνάμενος, παλαιστικὸς· ὁ δὲ ὅσαι τῇ πληγῇ, πυκτικὸς· ὁ δ' ἀμφοτέροις τούτοις, παγκρατιαστικός*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14), Hdt. 9, 105, and freq. in Pind., who celebrates several victories in the Pancration in his Nem. and Isthm. Odes.

Παγκράτιστος, η, ον, = πανάριστος, Anth.

Πάγκρεας, ατος, τό, (πᾶς, κρέας) *the sweetbread*, Lat. *pancreas*, Arist. H. A. 3, 4, 5.—II. a nickname given by Timon to the skeptic Pyrrho, Diog. L. 4, 33.

Παγκρότως, (πᾶς, κρότος) *ἐρέσσειν*, to row *all in time* (cf. συγκροτέω II. 3), or *with a great noise*, Aesch. Supp. 723.

Πάγκρῡφος, ον, *quite concealed*, dub.

Παγκτήμων, ον, (πᾶς, κτῆμα) *possessing all*, Clem. Al.

Παγκτησία, ας, ἡ, *entire possession.*

Παγκύνιον, ου, τό, a kind *of bent-grass*, Ael. N. A. 14, 24.

Πάγκῦφος, τό, (πᾶς, κυφός) *quite crooked: π. ἐλαία*, the sacred olive-tree in the citadel at Athens, because *of its dwarfed shape*, Ar. Fr. 664, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 371, 3.

†Παγξανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Panxani*, a nomadic people in north of Caucasus, Strab. p. 506.

Πάγξενος, ον, (πᾶς, ξένος) *all-hospitable, common to all*, Soph. Fr. 68.

Πᾰγόλῦτος, ον, (πάγος, λύω) *thawed, ὕδωρ π.*, the water *from thawed ice.*

Πᾰγοπληξία, ας, ἡ, (πάγος, πλήσσω) *a being frost-bitten.*

Πάγος, ου, ὁ, (Α) *a firm-set rock*, esp. a mountain *peak*, (or, in Cumberland, *pike*), Od. 5, 405, 411:—then, generally, *a hill*, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10 (11), 59, I. 2, 47; esp. Ἄρειος (Ion. Ἀρήϊος) *πάγος, the Areopagus* at Athens, Hdt. 8, 52, Aesch. Eum. 685 sq.; also, *Ἀρείοις ἐν πάγοις*, Eur. I. T. 1470: cf. πηγάς. (From same root with sq.) [ᾰ]

Πάγος, ου, ὁ, (Β), (πήγνυμι) *any thing that has become solid, stiff, thick* or *hard*; hence,—1. *frozen water, ice, frost*, Soph. Phil. 293, Plat. Symp. 220 B, etc.; also in plur., Aesch. Ag. 335, Soph. Ant. 357; also, dat. pl. *πάγεσι* (as if from *τὸ πάγος*), Arist. Probl. 12, 6; cf. παγετός, πάχνη, πηγάς, πηγυλίς.—2. *the scum on the surface of milk* and other liquids, elsewh. γραῦς (hence ἐπίπαγος):—also, *the salt deposited* by the evaporation of sea-water: and poet. for *ἅλς, the sea*, Lyc. 134.—2. *the peritoneum*, Medic. [ᾰ]

†Παγουρίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paguridae*, a name formed with comic allusion to sq., in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Πάγουρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *crab*, prob. *the common crab*, Ar. Eq. 606, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 3; in Plin. *pagurus*, Ital. *paguro*:—Lyc. calls the old Phoenix by this name. (Either from πήγνυμι alone, *that which has a solid coat*: or from πήγνυμι and οὐρά, *hard-tail, shell-tail.*) [πᾰ]

Πᾰγόω, ῶ, (πάγος) *to freeze* or *curdle.*

†Πάγραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Pagrae*, a strong place in Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Πάγρος, ου, ὁ, an unknown *bird.*

†Παγχαία, ας, ἡ, *Panchaea*, a fabled island in the Erythraeum mare, Strab. p. 104.

Παγχάλεπος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλεπός) *very hard, most difficult and dangerous*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 20, Plat. Phaed. 85 C, etc. Adv. -πως, Xen. An. 7, 5, 16. [χᾰ]

Παγχάλκειος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλκός)

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132, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 73 D: hence used with masc. adj., Thuc. l. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 E:—also of *a girl*, Cratin. Ὥρ. 7, Eupol. Incert. 38; metaph. of all that is pursued with ardor or pleasure, *φιλοσοφία τὰ ἐμὰ π.*, Plat. Gorg. 482 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 420.—II.=*παιδεραστία*. —III. *παιδικά* (sc. *μέλη*), *songs to* or *about a beloved boy*, as that of Theocr. 29.—Neut. from

Παιδικός, ή, όν, (παῖς) *belonging to a child*, whether *boy* or *girl*, but more usu. the former, Lat. *puerilis, childish, boyish*, Soph. Fr. 721, Ar. Lys. 415, Plat., etc.—2. *playful, sportive, λόγος π.*, Plat. Crat. 406 C, cf. Xen. Ages. 8, 2; so, adv. *-κῶς*, opp. to *σπουδαίως*, Plat. Crat. 406 C. — II. *belonging to παιδεραστία*, or *a beloved youth* (cf. *παιδικά*): *ὕμνοι π.*, *love*-songs, Bacchyl. 12, cf. foreg. III; *π. λόγος*, a *love*-tale, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27:— (from *παιδικός* in this signf. come Lat. *paedicare, paedico, paedicator*.)

Παιδιόθεν, adv., *from childhood, from a child*, N. T.: from

Παιδίον, ου, τό, dim. from *παῖς*, *a little* or *young child*, Hdt. 6, 61, Ar. Pac. 50, Plat., etc.: Proverb., *τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ παιδίον*, father's *own son*, a chip of the old block, A. B.; so, *τῆς μητρὸς τὸ π.*, Strab.—II. *a young slave-lad*, Ar. Ran. 37, Nub. 132.

Παιδιοτροφέω, *ὦ*,=*παιδοτροφέω*, M. Anton. 4, 32.

Παιδισκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *παιδίσκη*, Strab., Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7.

Παιδισκεῖον, ου, τό, *a house for girls, a brothel*, Ath. 437 F: from

Παιδίσκη, ης, ή, dim. from *ἡ παῖς*, *a young girl, maiden*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11; *π. νέα*, Plut. Cic. 41.—II. *a young female slave*, Lys. 92, 41, Isae. 58, 13: esp. *a prostitute*, Hdt. 1, 93, Plut. Pericl. 24, Cato Maj. 24, etc.:—the Gramm. deny that its use for slave was correct, cf. Lob. Phryn. 239.

Παιδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ὁ παῖς*, *a young boy* or *son, boy*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 32.

Παιδιώδης, ες, (*παιδιά, εἶδος*) *fond of play, playful*, Lat. *ludibundus*, Ion ap. Ath. 603 F, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 7. —II. (*παιδίον*)=*παιδικός, childish*.

Παιδνός, ή, όν, also ός, όν Anth. P. 6, 269, (strictly shortd. from *παιδινός*, as *πυκνός* from *πυκινός*, etc.) *childish, silly*, Aesch. Ag. 479: *παιδναὶ χέρες* for *παιδὸς χ.*, Anth. P. 7, 632. —II. as subst. *παιδνός*.=*ὁ παῖς*, *a boy, lad*, Od. 21, 21: 24, 338.

Παιδοβόρος, ον, (παῖς, *βορά*) *child-eating*; *μόχθοι π.*, said of Thyestes, Aesch. Cho. 1068, ubi olim *παιδομόροι*.

Παιδοβοσκός, όν, (παῖς, *βόσκω*) *keeping boys*, Luc. Lexiph. 13.

Παιδοβρώς, ῶτος, v. l. for *-βρωτος*, q. v. Hence

Παιδοβρωσία, ας, ή, *an eating of children*.

Παιδόβρωτος, (παῖς, *βιβρώσκω*) *θοίνα*, a feast *at which children were eaten*, Lyc. 1199.

Παιδογέρων, οντος, ὁ, *an old child, dotard*.

Παιδογονία, ας, ή, (*παιδογόνος*) *a begetting of children*, Plat. Symp. 208 E, etc. Hence

Παιδογόνιος, ον,=*παιδογόνος*: *τὰ παιδογόνια* (sc. *ἱερά*), a festival *at a child's birth*, Diod. Exc. p. 595, 3.

Παιδογόνος, ον, (παῖς, *γονή*) *begetting boys* or *children*, *γυναικὸς on the person of* a woman, Eur. Supp. 628: †*possessing the power of generation*, *π. ὥρᾳ κούρος*, Pseudo-Phoc. 173†.

—II. *giving generation vigour, making fruitful*, Κύπρις, Anth.: *π. ὕδωρ*, a spring *with aphrodisiac properties*, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 18, 10, Ath. 41 F.

Παιδόεις, εσσα, εν, v. sub *παιδοῦς*.

Παιδόθεν, (παῖς) adv., *from childhood*, Ibyc. 1, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 19.

Παιδοκομέω, *ὦ*, *to take care of a child*, Anth. P. 7, 623: and

Παιδοκομία, ας, ή, *the care, education of a child*: from

Παιδοκόμος, ον, (παῖς, *κομέω*) *taking care of, educating children*, Nonn.

Παιδοκόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (παῖς, *κόραξ*) *a boy-raven*, i. e. *greedy after boys*, Anth. P. 12, 42.

Παιδοκτίζω, a late bad word for *παιδοποιέω*, Erot.

Παιδοκτονέω, *ὦ*, *to murder children*, Eur. H. F. 1280: and

Παιδοκτονία, ας, ή, *child-murder*, Philo: from

Παιδοκτόνος, ον, (παῖς, *κτείνω*) *child-murdering*, Soph. Ant. 1305, Eur. H. F. 835.

Παιδολέτειρα, ας, ή, *murderess of her children*, Eur. Med. 849, Anth. Plan. 138: fem. from

Παιδολέτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*παιδολέτωρ*.

Παιδολέτις, ιος, ή,=*παιδολέτειρα*, Anth. P. 3, 3; so, *παιδολέτρια*.

Παιδολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (παῖς, *ὄλλυμι*) *a child-murderer*, Aesch. Theb. 726, Eur. Rhes. 550.

Παιδολύμας, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *λύμη*) *ruining, destroying children*, Aesch. Cho. 605, with a fem. subst. [ῠ]

Παιδομᾰθής, ές, (παῖς, *μανθάνω*) *having learnt* or *being taught in childhood*, Hipp. 2; *π. πρός τι*, Antidot. Prot. 1; *περί τι*, Polyb. 3, 71, 6. Hence

Παιδομᾰθία, ας, ή, *a learning in childhood*, Hipp. 2.

Παιδομᾱνής, ές, (παῖς, *μαίνομαι*) *mad after boys*, Anth. P. 5, 19, 302, Plut. 2, 88 F. Hence

Παιδομᾱνία, ας, ή, *mad love of boys*, Plut. 2, 769 B.

†Παιδομουσεῖα, ων, τά, (παῖς, *μουσεῖα*) *a school-festival*, Theophr. Char. 22 (Didot); cf. Bremi Aeschin. Timarch. § 5, Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Mouseia p. 643.

Παιδονομέω, *ὦ*, *to be a παιδονόμος*, (Artemid. 2, 30?): and

Παιδονομία, ας, ή, *the office of a παιδονόμος*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 23: from

Παιδονόμος, ον, (παῖς, *νέμω*) *taking care of boys*: Παιδονόμοι, magistrates *who superintend the education of youths*, esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 2, 2, cf. Ib. 11; and Arist., Pol. 4, 15, 13, says it was an aristocratic institution, cf. Ib. 7, 17, 5, and v. sub *γυναικονόμος*.

Παιδοπίπης, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *ὀπίπης*) *spying after boys*, and so=*παιδεραστής*; cf. *γυναικοπίπης, παρθενοπίπης, οἰνοπίπης*. [ῐ]

Παιδοποιέω, *ὦ*, (παιδοποιός) *to beget children*, of the man, Ar. Eccl. 615; *ἐκ γυναικός*, Eur. Heracl. 528: also of the woman, *μετά τινος π.*, *to cohabit* with, Soph. El. 589:—more commonly as dep. mid., of the man, Eur. Or. 1080, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4; *ἐξ ἑταιρῶν*, Aeschin. 52, 3. Hence

Παιδοποίησιμος, ον, *able to beget children*.

Παιδοποίησις, εως, ή,=*παιδοποιία*, Plat. Legg. 947 D.

Παιδοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ,=*παιδοποιός*, dub.

Παιδοποιΐα, ας, ή, *a begetting* or *bearing children, procreation*, Plat. Rep. 423 E, Symp. 192 A, etc.: from

Παιδοποιός, όν, (παῖς, *ποιέω*) *begetting* or *bearing children*, *δάμαρ*, Eur. Andr. 4; *generative, σπέρμα*, Hdt. 6, 68; *ἡδονὴ παιδ.*, Eur. Phoen. 338.

Παιδοπόρος, ον, (παῖς, *πόρος*) *through which a child passes, γένεσις*, Anth. P. 9, 311.

Παιδοσπορέω, *ὦ*, *to sow*, i. e. *beget children*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: from

Παιδοσπόρος, ον, (παῖς, *σπείρω*) *sowing*, i. e. *begetting children*, Ar. Fr. 328.

Παιδοσύνη, ης, ή, poet. for *παιδεία*.

Παιδοτόκος, ον, (παῖς, *τίκτω*) *begetting* or *bearing children*, Nonn.

Παιδοτρῐβεῖον, ου, τό, *the school of a παιδοτρίβης*.

Παιδοτρῐβέω, *ὦ*, *to teach boys wrestling*: generally, *to train, exercise, practise, π. τινὰ πονηρὸν εἶναι*, Dem. 771, 26; metaph., *π. τυραννίδα*, Plut. Cic. et Dem. 4.—II.=*παιδεραστέω*, Anth. P. 12, 34, 222: from

Παιδοτρῐβής, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *τρίβω*) *who teaches boys wrestling, a gymnastic-master*, Ar. Nub. 973, Antipho 123, 7, Plat., etc.; *ἐν παιδοτρίβου*, at his school, Ar. Eq. 1238: generally, *a trainer, teacher, master*, Luc.—II.= *παιδεραστής*. [ῐ]

Παιδοτρῐβία, ή, v. l. for *παιδοτρίβεια*, q. v.

Παιδοτρῐβικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a παιδοτρίβης*: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of the παιδοτρίβης, the art of wrestling*, Isocr. Antid. § 194, Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 13. Adv. *-κῶς, like a gymnastic master*, Ar. Eq. 492.

Παιδότριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, (παῖς, *τρίβω*) *a slave that attends upon the children* or *household slaves*, formed like *οἰκότριψ*, Luc. Tim. 14; nisi legend *πεδότριψ*.

Παιδοτροφέω, *ὦ*, *to rear children*, Ar. Lys. 956, Luc. D. Mer. 2, 1: and

Παιδοτροφία, ας, ή, *the rearing of children*, Plat. Rep. 465 C, etc.: from

Παιδοτρόφος, ον, (παῖς, *τρέφω*) *feeding, rearing children*, Simon. 18, *ἡ π., a mother*, Eur. H. F. 902; *π. ἔλαια*, Soph. O. C. 701, cf. Hesych.

Παιδότρωτος, ον, (παῖς, *τιτρώσκω*) *wounded by children*; *πύθεα π.*, wounds and death *at children's hands*, Aesch. Eum. 496.

Παιδουργέω, *ὦ*, (παῖς, *ἔργω*)= *παιδοποιέω*, Eur. Ion 175. Hence

Παιδουργία, ας, ή,=*παιδοποιΐα*, Plat. Legg. 775 C: also,=*γυνὴ παιδοποιός* (abstract for concrete), Soph. O. T. 1248.

Παιδοῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, contr. for *παιδόεις, όεσσα, όεν*, (παῖς) *rich in children*, the fem. in Callim. ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 308; cf. *τεκνοῦς*.

Παιδοφάγος, ον, (παῖς, *φαγεῖν child-devouring*, Pind. Fr. 143. [ᾰ]

Παιδοφθορέω, *ὦ*, *to kill children*: *to seduce boys*, Clem. Al.; and

Παιδοφθορία, ας, ή, *a ruining, seduction of boys*, Clem. Al.: from

Παιδοφθόρος, ον, (παῖς, *φθείρω*) *ruining, seducing boys*

Παιδοφῐλέω, *ὦ*, (*παιδόφιλος*) *to love boys*, like *παιδεραστέω*, †Solon. 4. 1†, Theogn. 1318, 1345: in pass., of the boy, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 47.

Παιδοφιλής, ον, ὁ,=sq., Theogn. 1357, Telecl. Incert. 26 A. [ῐ]

Παιδόφῐλος, ον, (παῖς, *φίλεω*) *loving boys*,=*παιδεραστής*.—2. fem. *παιδοφίλη*, epith. of Ceres, Orph. H. 39. 13.

Παιδοφονεύς, ὁ,=*παιδοφόνος*, Q. Sm. 2, 322.

Παιδοφονέω, *ὦ*, *to kill children*; and

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Παιδοφονία, ας, ἡ, *child-murder*, Piut. 2, 727 D: from

Παιδοφόνος, ον, (παῖς, φονεύω) *killing children*, Il. 24, 506, Eur. Med. 1407; π. συμφορά, the accident or calamity *of having killed a son*, Hdt. 7, 190; π. αἷμα, the blood *of slain children*, Eur. H. F. 1201.

Παιδοφόντης, ου, ὁ, = παιδοφονεύς, Philo.

Παιδοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear* or *waft away a boy*, ἄνεμος, Mel. 7: from

Παιδοφόρος, ον, (παῖς, φέρω) *bearing away children* or *a boy*.

Παιδοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (παῖς, φύλαξ) *one who guards boys*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 482. [ῠ]

Παιδόω, ῶ, (παῖς) *to get with child*. Hence

Παίδωσις, ἡ, *the procreation of children*, Joseph.

Παίζω, f. παίξομαι and παιξοῦμαι: aor. ι in good Att. always ἔπαισα, and pf. pass. πέπαισμαι (notwithstanding that the same forms belong to παίω): aor. pass. ἐπαίχθην: later writers, as Plut., have the more analogous forms, aor. ἔπαιξα, pf. πέπαιχα, pass. πέπαιγμαι, Lob. Phryn. 240, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Hom. has usu. pres. and impf.; imperat. aor. παίσατε, only in Od. 8, 251: (παῖς). Strictly, *to play like a child, to sport, play*, Od. 6, 106; 7, 291 (never in Il.), Hdt. etc.; *to jest, joke*, Hdt. 2, 28; opp. to σπουδάζω, Plat. Legg. 636 C; *to trifle*, Hdt. 9, 11.—2. *to dance*, Od. 8, 251; 23, 147, Hes. Sc. 277; and in Mid., Ib. 299: so, often in Ar.—3. *to play* (a game), σφαίρῃ π., *to play* at ball, Od. 6, 100; so, π. πρὸς κότταβον, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 1; περί τινος, for a stake: μετά τινων, with others, Hdt. 1, 114; also, c. acc. cognato, π. κότταβον, Anacr. 53; π. παιδιὰν πρός τινα, Ar. Plut. 1055-7, cf. Plat. Alc. 1, 110 B.—4. *to play* (on an instrument), H. Hom. Ap. 206.—5. *to sing*, Pind. O. 1, 24, referring however also to the dance; cf. μολπή.—6. *to play amorously*, Näke Choeril. p. 245.—7. π. πρός τινα, *to make sport of* one, *mock* him, Eur. H. F. 952, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C; εἴς τι π., *to jest* upon a thing, Plat. Phaed. 89 B.—8. transit. c. acc. rei, *to treat jocosely, satirize*, Luc. Nigr. 20; hence in pass., ὁ λόγος πέπαισται, Hdt. 4, 77, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E:—in Gramm., of words *played upon* or *coined for the joke's sake*.

Παιηόνιος, α, ον, *healing*, like Παιώνιος, Anth. Plan. 270: fem. Παιηονίς, ίδος, Anth.: and

Παιηοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the healing art*: from

Παιήων, ονος, ὁ, Ion. for Παιάν, Παιών, *Paean*, the physician of the gods, Hom.—II. παιήων as appellat. for παιάν, *a festal song*, Il. Plura v. sub Παιάν.

Παιήων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, as adj. = Παιηόνιος, Anth.

Παίκτης, ου, ὁ, (παίζω) *a dancer* or *player*, Leon. Tar. 84: fem. παίκτειρα, Orph. H. 2, 9. Hence

Παικτικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for, practised in playing*, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Παικτός, ή, όν, (παίζω) *played with, joked upon, comical*.

Πάϊν, Ep. acc. sing. from παῖς, Ap. Rh.

Παίνεται, barbarism for φαίνεται, Ar. Thesm. 1114.

†Παίονες, ων, οἱ, *the Paeones, Paeonians*, a people inhabiting the districts on the rivers Strymon and Axius, and the countries to the north of Macedonia, Il. 2, 848; Thuc. 2, 96; etc.: V. Müller Dor., vol. 1, Append. 1, § 22 transl.—In Hdn. *the Pannonians*, 2, 9; etc.

†Παιονία, ας, ἡ, *Paeonia*, a large country north of Macedonia, Il. 17, 350: Hdt. 3, 13; etc.: v. Müller, Dor. vol. 1, Append. 1, § 11 transl.

†Παιονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Paeon*, i. e. Agastrophus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 339.—In pl. οἱ Παιονίδαι, *descendants of Paeon*, son of Antilochus, Paus. 2, 18, 9.—2. In Ar. Lys. 852, pr. n., with obscene allusion to παίειν, or πέος, whence Enger reads, with Bentley, Πεονίδης, v. ad l.

Παιονίδης, ου, ὁ, v. Παιάν 2.

†Παιονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to the Paeonians* or *Paeonia, Paeonian*, Il. ἔθνη, Thuc. 2, 96: ἡ Παιονική, sc. γῆ, Hdt. 7, 125, v. Müller quoted sub Παιονία.—In late wr. confounded with Παννονικός, Dio C.; etc.

†Παιονίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.; Hdt. 4, 33.

†Παιόπλαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paeoplae*, a Paeonian race around Pangaeum, Hdt. 5, 15.

†Παῖος, ου, ἡ, *Paeus*, a city in western Arcadia, Hdt. 6, 127.

Παιπᾰλάω, ῶ, *to be subtle, artful*; γυνὴ παιπαλῶσα, *a cunning woman*, Suid. s. v. Κίρκη: from

Παιπάλη, ης, ἡ, (redupl. from πάλη or παλή, like παιπάλλω from πάλλω) *the finest flour* or *meal*, Lat. *pollen, flos farinae: any fine dust*, cf. πασπάλη:—hence metaph. παιπάλη λέγειν, of a subtle talker, Ar. Nub. 260; and in the literal signf., Ib. 262: cf. sq. [ᾰ]

Παιπάλημα, ατος, τό, like παιπάλη, *of a subtle fellow*, π. ὅλον, Ar. Av. 430; cf. Aeschin. 33, 24; cf. ἄλημα. [ᾰ]

Παιπάλλω, redupl. for πάλλω, Hesych.

Παιπᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, an old Ep. word of rather uncertain signf.; in Hom. epith. of hills, ὄρος, Il. 13, 17; σκοπιά, Od. 10, 97; also, π. βῆσσαι, Hes. Th. 860; of Mimas and Cynthus, H. Hom. Ap. 39, 141: of mountain-paths, ὁδός, Il. 12, 168, Od. 17, 204; ἀταρπός, Il. 17, 743; of the rocky islands Imbros, Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13, 33, Od. 3. 170; 4, 671; 11, 480, H. Ap. 172. The best general signf. for all these cases is *craggy, rugged*, but the origin is very dub. Damm derives it from αἰπύς, αἰπήεις, cf. παίπαλος, πολυπαίπαλος. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 39, refers it to πάλλω, παιπάλλω, Lat. *crispare, torquere*, in the signf. *twisted, crooked*, Lat. *tortuosus, flexus*; this however scarcely accords with any sense of πάλλω. Schneider seems to refer it to πάλη, by comparing it with δυςπαλής, *rough, toilsome, wearisome*, Lat. *difficilis*.

Παιπᾰλος, ον, later form for παιπαλόεις, q. v.; Call., Dian. 194, has παίπαλά τε κρημνούς τε, *steeps* and *crags*.

Παιπᾰλώδης, ές, (παιπάλη 2, εἶδος) *of a subtle, wily nature*.

†Παιρισάδης, ου, ὁ, *Pirisades*, an elder and a younger, rulers of Bosporus, Strab. p. 309.

ΠΑΙΣ, παιδός, ὁ and ἡ, gen. plur. παίδων, only Dor. παιδῶν, dat. plur. παισί, in Hom., Hes., and Ion. παίδεσσι: in Ep. nom. oft. as dissyll. πάϊς, which Buttm. and Herm. propose to restore always in Hom., unless the verse requires it to be monosyll., whereas Wolf so writes it only where the second syll. begins a foot, and is long by position or in arsis, which agrees with the usage of ἐΰ: besides the nom., the vocat. πάϊ is found once in Hom. with ι in arsis, Od. 24, 192: acc. πάϊν, Ap. Rh. 4, 697; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 37, Spitzn. Exc. vi. ad Il.—I. in relation to descent, *a child*, whether ὁ π., *a son*, or ἡ π., *a daughter*, Hom., and Hes.: also of *an adopted son*, Il. 9, 494; παῖς παιδός, *a child's child, grandchild*, Il. 20, 308; παίδων παῖδες, Pind. N. 7, 147, etc.: of animals, Aesch. Ag. 50, Pers. 578:—metaph., Pind. calls wine ἀμπέλου παῖς, N. 9, 124 (as, reversely, the vine is *the mother* of wine, Eur. Alc. 757), cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; and Echo is ὀρείας πέτρας παῖς, Eur. Hec. 1110: periphr. in phrases like οἱ Λυδῶν παῖδες, *sons* of the Lydians, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1, 27; cf. 5, 49; παῖδες Ἀσκληπιοῦ, i. e. physicians, Plat. Rep. 407 E; οἱ ζωγράφων π., Id. Legg. 769 B; so, παῖδες ῥητόρων, i. e. orators, Luc. Gymn. 19, etc.—II. in relation to age, *a child*; ὁ π., *a boy, youth, lad*, ἡ παῖς, *a girl*: νέος παῖς, νεαροὶ παῖδες, Hom.; also with another subst., παῖς συφορβός, *a boy-swineherd*, Il. 21, 282; ἐν παισὶ νέοισι παῖς, Pind. N. 3, 125; παῖς ἔτ' ὤν, ἔτι παῖς, Aesch. Cho. 755, Plat. Prot. 310 E; opp. to μειράκιον, ἔφηβος, Xen. Symp. 4, 17, Cyr. 1, 2, 4; ἐκ παιδός or παίδων, *from a child, from childhood*, Plat. Rep. 374 C, 386 A, etc.; ἐκ παίδων εὐθύς, Id. Legg. 694 D; ἡλικίαν ἔχειν τὴν ἀρτι ἐκ παίδων, to be just out of one's childhood, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25; cf. ἔφηβος.—2. later freq. *a beloved boy* or *girl*, Anth.—III. in relation to condition, like Lat. *puer*, ὁ, ἡ π., *a slave*, and in genl. *a servant, maid*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar. Ach. 395, etc.: esp. in Att., and for persons of all ages, Moer. p. 297; — as the French use *garçon*, and we say 'post-boy.'—2. ἡ π., oft., like παιδίσκη, for *a courtesan*, as they were mostly slaves or foreigners.—IV. Παῖς, like Κόρη, was prop. n. of Proserpina in relation to her mother Ceres.

Πάϊς, ὁ, v. foreg.

Παίσδω, Dor. for παίζω.

†Παισηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Paesus*, Strab. p. 589.

†Παισίκαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paesicae*, a Persian people between the Oxus and Iaxartus, Hdt. 3, 92, with v. l. Παυσίκαι.

†Παισός, οῦ, ἡ, *Paesus*, = Ἀπαισός, q. v., Il. 5, 612, Hdt. 5, 117.

†Παιστανός, οῦ, ὁ, κόλπος, *the sinus Paestanus*, west of Italy, Strab. p. 251: from Παῖστος, q. v.

Παιστέον, verb. adj. from παίζω, *one must play*, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 1.

Παιστικός, ή, όν, (παίζω) *playful, sportive*.

†Παῖστος, ου, ἡ, *Paestum*, a city of Lucania, the earlier Posidonia, Strab. p. 231.

†Παιτικός, ή, όν, *of the Paeti*; ἡ Παιτική, sc. γῆ, *the country of the Paeti*, Arr. An. 1, 11, 4.

†Παῖτοι, ων, οἱ, *the Paeti*, a people of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 110.

Παιφάσσω, (redupl. form from ΦΑ-, φαίνω) *to look wildly, to stare wildly about, παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν*, Il. 2, 450; in Hipp., *to be mad*: later, generally, *to run wildly about, rush*, Lat. *ruere*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1442; *to quiver*, Lat. *palpitare*, Opp. C 2, 250, H. 2, 288.

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epith. of Archestratus in Ath.: formed like λογοδαίδαλος.

'Οψοδεία, ας, ἡ, (ὄψον, δέω) *a want of food* or *fish*, Suid.

'Οψοδόκη, ἡ, = ὀψοθήκη.

'Οψοδόκος, ον, *receiving food.*

'Οψοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὄψον, θήκη) *a place for keeping victuals in*, like γύλιος.

'Οψολογία, ας, ἡ, *a treatise on food* or *cookery*, Ath. 284 E: from

'Οψολόγος, ον, (ὄψον, λέγω) *discoursing on food* or *cookery*, Ath. 337 B.

'Οψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, Hom., etc.

'Οψομᾰνής, ές, (ὄψον, μαίνομαι) *mad after dainties*, Ath. Hence

'Οψομανία, ας, ἡ, *madness after dainties.*

'Οψον, ου, τό, (ἕψω) strictly *boiled meat*, as opp. to bread; then, generally, *meat, flesh*, ἐνέθηκε σῖτον καὶ ὀλνον ὄφα τε, Od. 3, 480, cf. 5, 267; 6, 77, Il. 9, 489.—2. then, *any thing eaten with bread* or *food*, to give it flavor and relish; hence onions are called ὄψον ποτῷ, *a zest, relish* to wine, Il. 11, 630, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 C:—hence, —3. *seasoning, sauce*, like ἡδύσμα, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Xen., etc.; metaph., λιμῷ ὅσαπερ ὄψῳ διαχρῆσθε, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψον, 'hunger is the best sauce,' Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, Mem. 1, 3, 5; so, οἱ πόνοι ὄψον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 80; so, ὄψον δὲ λόγοι φθονεροῖσι, are *a treat* to the envious, Pind. N. 8, 35.—4. in plur., generally, *rich fare, dainties*, ὄψα καὶ μύρα, ὄψα καὶ τραγήματα, etc., Plat. Rep. 372 E.—5. at Athens, *fish*, the chief dainty of the Athenians (πολλῶν ὄντων ὄψων ἐκνενίκηκεν ὁ ἰχθὺς μόνος ἢ μάλιστά γε ὄψον καλεῖσθαι, Plut. 2, 667 F, cf. Ath. 276 E), freq. in comedy, v. ap. Ath. 648 F: in Hipp. also ὄψον θαλάσσιον: cf. omnino Böckh P. E. 1, 137.—2. *the market-place*, esp. *the fish-market*, Aeschin. 9, 41. — 'Οψον then is used of all kinds of food *eaten with something else*, though very rarely, if ever, of vegetables.

'Οψονομέω, ῶ, *to be an* ὀψονόμος, Critias 50.

'Οψονόμος, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, νέμω) *one who watches the price of provisions*, esp. *of fish*, Sophil. Andr. 2.

'Οψοποιέω, ῶ, (ὄψον, ποιέω) *to dress food nicely*, Plut. 2, 663 B, etc.; ὀψ. λόγον, *to make a dainty* speech, Ib. 55 A: — mid., *to eat* ὄψον *with bread*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Hell. 7, 2, 22. Hence

'Οψοποίημα, ατος, τό, *a dainty dish*: generally, *food*, LXX. Hence

'Οψοποιητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for delicate cookery*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art of cookery*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 6, Metaph. 5, 2, 8:—but in Plat., Bekk. reads ὀψοποιϊκή always.

'Οψοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *skilful, fine cookery*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Plat. Gorg. 462 D: name of a cookery-book, Ath. 112 D: and

'Οψοποιϊκός, ή, όν, = ὀψοποιητικός: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = ὀψοποιητική, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, etc.; v. sub ὀψοποιητικός; from

'Οψοποιός, όν, (ὄψον, ποιέω) *cooking food skilfully*: ὁ ὀψ., *a cook*, Hdt. 9, 82; esp. *a fine cook*, opp. to μάγειρος, Plat. Rep. 373 C, cf. omnino Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1, 5, sqq.

'Οψοπόνος, ον, (ὄψον, πονέω) *dressing food elaborately*, Anth. P. 6, 306.

'Οψοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a cook-shop, eating-house*: from

'Οψοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, πωλέω) *a victualler*: esp. *a fishmonger*: fem. ὀψοπῶλις, ιδος, Plut. Timol. 14. Hence

'Οψοπωλία, ας, ἡ, *a dealing in victuals*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A.

'Οψοπώλιον, ου, τό, = ὀψοπωλεῖον.

'Οψοφᾱγέω, ῶ, strictly, *to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread* (as we might say, *to eat butter*), hence *to live daintily*, Ar. Nub. 983: and

'Οψοφᾱγία, ας, ἡ, *dainty living*, Aeschin. 6, 33, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 166, 15: from

'Οψοφάγος, ον, (ὄψον, φᾱγεῖν) strictly *eating things meant to be only eaten with bread*: hence *lickerish-toothed, a dainty fellow, epicure, gourmand*, Ar. Pac. 810; cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 2, sq.—Irreg. Att. superl. ὀψοφαγίστατος, Ib. 3, 13, 4. [ᾰ]

'Οψόφαγρος, ὁ, = ὀξύφαγρος, dub.

'Οψοφιλία, ας, ἡ, *love of dainties*; dub.

'Οψοφόρος, ον, (ὄψον, φέρω) *bearing* or *carrying food*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 D.

'Οψών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a basket for fish*, etc., ap. Hesych.

†'Οψωνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *opsonator*, Ath. 171 A.

'Οψωνέω, ῶ, *to buy fish, dainties*, etc., Ar. Vesp. 495, etc.; cf. Amphis Plan. 1; generally, *to buy victuals*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 1; proverb., Δελφοῖσι θύσας αὐτὸς ὀψωνεῖ κρέας, ap. Plut. 2, 709 A: from

'Οψώνης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψον, ὠνέομαι) *one who buys fish* or *victuals, a purveyor*, Ar. Fr. 424. Hence

'Οψωνητικός, ή, όν, *practised in purveying*, τέχνη, Ath. 313 F.

'Οψωνία, ας, ἡ, *the purchase of fish*: *purveyance*, Critias 50.

'Οψωνιάζω, (ὀψώνιον) *to furnish with provisions, to victual*, ὀψ. ὀνάμιν, *to furnish* an army with *supplies* or *pay*, Diod.—Pass., *to be supplied*, Polyb. 23, 8, 4. Hence

'Οψωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a furnishing with provisions, the pay and provisions of an army*, Menand. p. 289, Polyb. 1, 66, 7; 69, 7; but v. Lob. Phryn. 420.

'Οψωνιοδόκος, ον, = ὀψοδόκος.

'Οψώνιον, ου, τό, *provisions*, esp. *supplies and pay for an army*, Lat. *salarium, stipendium*, like ὀψωνιασμός, Polyb. 6, 39, 12; in plur., Id. 1, 67, 1: —questioned by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 420.

Π

Π, π, πῖ, indecl.: sixteenth letter of Gr. alphabet. As numeral π' = 80, but ,π = 80,000. But in Inscrr., Π is for πέντε: |Δ|, |H|, |X|, |M|, for πεντάκις δέκα, π. ἑκατον, π. χίλιοι, π. μύριοι.

Changes of π, esp. in the dialects, —1. π as the hard labial, interchanges with the soft β, as in πάλλω βάλλω, πατεῖν βατεῖν, πλαδαρός βλαδαρός: —oft. also with the aspirate φ, which is most common in Aeol. and Ion., as ἀμπί for ἀμφί, πανός for φανός, πάτνη for φάτνη, ἀπηγέεσθαι for ἀφηγ.; so also in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen. Greg. p. 344; and π was retained, in apostrophe, even before an aspirate, by the Ion., as, ἀπ' ἡμῶν, ἐπ' ἡμέρην, ὑπ' ἡμῶν, etc.: on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., as, ἀσφάραγος for ἀσπάραγος, λίσφος for λίσπος, σφόγγος for σπογγος, etc., Lob. Phryn. 113.—Il. in Ion. prose, π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, as κῶς ὁκως κοῖος ὁκοῖος κόσος ὁκόσος for πῶς ὅπως ποῖος ὁποῖος πόσος ὁπόσος, Greg. Cor. p. 413: this took place in other words, also in old Aeol. Greek, with the forms of which the Lat. corresponds, as λύκος *lupus*, ἵππος *equus*, σηκός *sepes*, ἕπομαι *sequor*, ὀφθαλμός ὀκος *oculus*, Greg. Cor. 579, sq.—III. in Aeol. π is used for μ, as ὄππα for ὄμμα, πεδά for μετά, Greg. Cor. p. 580.—IV. in Aeol. and Dor. π is for τ, as, πέτορες for τέσσαρες, πέμπε for πέντε, σπάδιον (*spatium*) for στάδιον, σπολάς for στολάς, σπαλεῖς for σταλεῖς, Koen. Greg. p. 364, 615; cf. *studeo, studium*. σποιδή.—V. π is sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός λαγαρος, λαπάρα λαγών, λάγος *lepus*.—VI in Aeol., and generally in poetry, π is oft. redupl. in relatives, as ὁππῃ ὁππως ὁποῖος ὁππόσος, for ὁπῃ, etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588.—VII. in poetry, τ is inserted after π, esp. in πτόλις and πτόλεμος for πόλις and πόλεμος with their derivatives.

Πᾶ, Dor. for πῇ or πῶς; *how?* Ar. Ach. 785, Lys. 175.—II. πα, enclit., Dor. for πῃ or πως, *somehow*, Theocr.

Πᾱ, shortd. Aeol. and Dor. for πατήρ, πάτερ, cf. μᾱ, and βᾱ.

Πᾶα, Lacon. for πᾶσα, like Μῶα for Μῶσα, Ar. Lys.

†Πᾶγαι, *ai*, Dor. = Πηγαί, q. v.

Παγανάλια, τά, the Latin *Paganalia*, Dion. H. 4, 15.

†Παγασαί, ῶν, *ai*, *Pagasae*, the port of Iolcos, and afterwards of Pherae, famed as the harbor from which the Argo set out, subsequently merged in Demetrias, Hdt. 7, 193; Ap. Rh. 1, 238. (On deriv. of name v. Strab. p. 436.)

†Παγασαῖος, α, ον, poet. -σήϊος, η, ον, *of* or *relating to Pagasae, Pagasaean*, Ap. Rh. 1, 524; Apollo was styled Π., from his temple in that place, Hes. Sc. 70.

†Παγασηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ap. Rh. 1, 319.

†Παγασητικός, ή, όν, *of Pagasae*; ὁ Π. κόλπος, *the gulf of Pagasae*; now *gulf of Volo*, Strab. p. 438.

†Πᾱγασίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for Πηγασίς, Mosch. 3, 78.

†Παγασίτης, ου, ὁ, κόλπος, = Παγασητικὸς κ., Dem. 159, 26.

†Πᾱγασος, ου, ὁ, Dor. = Πήγασος, Pind. O. 13, 91.

†Παγγαῖον, ου, τό, *Pangaeum*, a range of mountains on the borders of Thrace and Macedonia, containing gold and silver mines; now *Pendhar Dagh*, Pind. P. 4, 320; Hdt. 5, 16.

Παγγέλοιος, ον, (πᾶς, γέλοιος) *thoroughly ridiculous* or *absurd*, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

Παγγενεί, adv., v. sub παγγενής.

Παγγενέτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. to sq., *mother of all*, Anth. P. 12, 97.

Παγγενέτης, ου, ὁ, and παγγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, γενέτης, -ετωρ) *father of all*, Orph. H. 19, 5; 3, 1, etc.

Παγγενής, ές, (πᾶς, γένος) *of all races* or *kinds*.—2. *with one's whole race*, in which signf. παγγενεί, and παγγενῇ, were used as adv., Xanth. p. 182, παγγενεὶ καὶ πανδημεί, Ael. N. A. 17, 27; cf. Lob. Phryn. 515.

Πάγγεος, ον, for πάγγειος, (πᾶς, γῆ, γέα) *holding the whole earth*, = οἰκουμένη, Orph. H. 58, 8.

Παγγεώργος, ον, (πᾶς, γεωργέω) *training all as a husbandman*, Joseph.

Παγγλῠκερός, ά, όν, (πᾶς, γλυκερός) *sweetest of all*, Ar. Lys. 970.

Παγγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, γλῶσσα) *wordiness*, Pind. O. 2, 157.

Πάγγυμνος, ον, *quite naked.*

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Παγγύναικί, (πᾶς, γυνή) adv., *with all the women, παμπαιδὶ καὶ παγγ., with all their women and children*, Dio C. 41, 9.

Παγγώνιος, ον, *with angles all about.*

Πάγεν, Aeol. for ἐπάγησαν, 3 pl. aor. pass from πήγνυμι, Il.

Πάγερός, ά, όν, *frozen: frosty, cold*, Aretae.

Πάγετός, οῦ, ὁ, (πάγος) *icy coldness, frost, hoar-frost, ice*, Pind. Fr. 74, 10, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1.

Πάγετώδης, ες, (παγετός, εἶδος) *frosty, ice-cold*, Soph. Phil. 1071, Arist. Mund. 5, 13.

Πάγη, Ep. for ἐπάγη, 3 aor. pass. from πήγνυμι, Il. [ᾰ]

Πάγη, ης, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) strictly *any thing that fixes* or *holds fast*: hence *a snare, noose, trap*, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; *the tools used in fowling, ὑπόπτεροι π.*, Soph. Fr. 378 (Virgil's *puniceae formidine pennae*), cf. Plat. Legg. 824 A; *a fowling-net*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 39; cf. παγίς.—2. metaph. *a snare, stratagem, καὶ παγάς* (sed nunc Dind. χάρπαγάς), Aesch. Ag. 822. [ᾰ]

Πάγη or πάγᾱ, ἡ, Dor. for πηγή.

Πᾰγῐδεύω, (παγίς) *to lay a snare for*, LXX, N. T.

Πάγιος, α, ον, (πήγνυμι) *firm, fast, close, solid, lasting, λόγος π., a close, well-formed* argument, Plat. Epin. 984 D. Adv. παγίως λέγειν, metaph., like διωρισμένως, to say *with confidence* or *certainty*, Plat. Rep. 434 D; so, παγίως νοῆσαι, Theaet. 157 A, ubi v. Heind.; *π. διϊσχυρίζεσθαι*, Id. Tim. 49 D. [ᾰ] Hence

Πᾰγιότης, ητος, ἡ, *firmness, certainty.*

Πᾰγιόω, ῶ, (πάγιος) *to make firm* or *fast.* Hence

Παγίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making fast*, ap. A. B. 1408.

Πᾰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) like πάγη, *any thing which fixes* or *holds fast, a snare* or *trap*, Batr. 117, Ar. Av. 194, 527.—2. metaph. *a trick, snare*, of women, Amphis Kovρ. 1, Menand. p. 219; cf. Ar. Fr. 663.—II. *ἄγκυρα παγὶς νεῶν*, the anchor *which holds* ships, Anth. P. 6, 5.

Παγκαίνιστος, ον, (πᾶς, καινίζω) *ever new* or *fresh, κηκίς*, Aesch. Ag. 960.

Πάγκᾰκος, ον, (πᾶς, κακός) *quite* or *utterly bad, π. ἡμαρ, a most unlucky* day, Hes. Op. 811: in moral sense, *utterly bad, most evil* or *wicked*, Theogn. 149, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.: *very noxious*, Id. Prot. 334 B.—Superl. *ὦ παγκάκιστε*, Soph. Ant. 742, Eur. Med. 465.—Adv. -κως, *π. ἔχειν*, Aesch. Cho. 729; *τιθέναι*, Id. Pers. 282; *τεθνάναι*, Eur. Med. 1135.

Παγκάκουργος, ον, *utterly wicked.*

Πάγκᾰλος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Legg. 722 C, etc. (πᾶς, καλός):—*all beautiful, good* or *noble*, Ar. Plut. 1018, Plat. Symp. 216 E, etc.—Adv. -λως, Eur. Bell. 20, 7; *π. ἔχειν*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

Παγκάρπεια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Eur. Fr. 103.

Παγκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *an offering of all kinds of fruit*, Soph. Fr. 464: from

Παγκάρπιος, ον, = sq., *μελιττοῦτα*, Theophr., cf. Anticlid. ap. Ath. 473 C, Harp. ibid. 648 B.

Πάγκαρπος, ον, (πᾶς, καρπός) *of all kinds of fruit, θύματα*, Soph. El. 635: *rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, φυτόν, χθών*, Pind. P. 9, 101, l. 4, 70; *γονὴ π.*, produce *of all kinds*, Plat. Ax. 371 C.

Παγκατάμικτος, ον, (πᾶς, καταμίγνυμι) *mixed of all sorts*, prob. l. in Philoxen. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 636.

Παγκαταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, καταπύγων) *utterly lewd*, Ar. Lys. 137. [ῠ]

Παγκάτᾰρᾰτος, ον, (πᾶς, κατάρατος) *utterly accursed, abominable*, Ar. Lys. 588.

Παγκευθής, ές, (πᾶς, κεύθω) *all-concealing, νεκρῶν πλάξ*, Soph. O. C. 1563.

Παγκλᾰδία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, κλάδος) at Rhodes, *the season when the vine was pruned.*

Πάγκλαυστος or -κλαυτος, ον, (πᾶς, κλαίω) *all-lamented, much to be lamented, most lamentable*, Aesch. Pers. 822; *π. αἰῶνα κοινόν*, i. e. death, Soph. El. 1086.—II. act. *much weeping* or *wailing, tearful*, Soph. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—On the form, v. sub κλαυτός.

Πάγκλειτος, ον, (πᾶς, κλείω) *all-renowned*, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A.

†Παγκλέων, οντος, ὁ, *Pancleon*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Lys. is directed.

Παγκληρία, ας, ἡ, *a sole inheritance, fortune, possession*, Aesch. Cho. 486, Eur. Ion 814: from

Πάγκληρος, ον, (πᾶς, κλῆρος) *all-inheriting, sole heir: δόμος π.*, a house *held in full possession*, Eur. Ion 1542.

Πάγκλῦτος, ον, dub. l. for πάγκλειτος.

Πάγκοινος, ον, (πᾶς, κοινός) *common to all, π. χώρα*, of Olympia, Pind. O. 6, 107, cf. Soph. Ant. 1119; of death and the nether world, Aesch. Theb. 608, Soph. El. 138:—*universal, π. ἀπέχθημα*, Eur. Tro. 425; *π. στάσις, all* the band *together*, Aesch. Cho. 459.

Παγκοίρᾰνος, ον, (πᾶς, κοίρανος) *lord of all*, Opp. C. 4, 21.

Παγκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, κοίτη) *θάλαμος π., where all must sleep*, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; *π. Ἄιδας*, Ib. 811.

Παγκόνῐτος, ον, (πᾶς, κονία) *covered all over with dust, ἄεθλα παγκ.*, prizes *gained by all kinds of contests*, Soph. Tr. 505.

Παγκόσμιος, α, ον, (πᾶς, κόσμος) *common to all the world.*

Πάγκᾰρῠνον, ου, τό, *a plant*, = *θαψία*, Diosc. 4, 157.

Παγκρᾰτής, ές, (πᾶς, κράτος) *all-powerful, all-mighty*, epith. of Jupiter, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 255; also, *π. ἕδραι*, of his throne, Aesch. Pr. 389: of the gods, Eur. Rhes. 231, etc.: of things, *π. πῦρ*, Pind. N. 4, 101, *ὁ π. ὕπνος, χρόνος*, Soph. Aj. 675, O. C. 609:—*τοὶνδε π. φονεύς*, their *victorious* slayer, Aesch. Ag. 1648.

†Παγκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Pancrates*, an Alexandrean poet, Ath. 677 D.—2. another poet, an Arcadian, Id. 13 B.—3. an Aegyptian conjurer, Luc. Philops. 34.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Παγκρᾰτησία, ας, ἡ, (παγκρατής) *full power* or *possession*, Philo.

Παγκρᾰτιάζω, *to perform the exercises of the παγκράτιον* or *the παγκρατιαστής*, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Xen. Hence

Παγκρᾰτιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who practises the παγκράτιον*, Plat. Rep. 338 C, etc.: title of plays by Alexis, Philemon, etc. Hence

Παγκρᾰτιαστικός, ή, όν, *skilled in the παγκράτιον*, cf. sub παγκράτιον: *ἡ παγκ. τέχνη, the pancratiast's art*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

Παγκράτιον, ου, τό, (παγκρᾰτής) strictly *a complete contest*, hence an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling and boxing (*ὁ θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν δυνάμενος, παλαιστικὸς· ὁ δὲ ὅσοι τῇ πληγῇ, πυκτικὸς· ὁ δ' ἀμφοτέροις τούτοις, παγκρατιαστικός*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14), Hdt. 9, 105, and freq. in Pind., who celebrates several victories in the Pancration in his Nem. and Isthm. Odes.

Παγκράτιστος, η, ον, = πανάριστος, Anth.

Πάγκρεας, ατος, τό, (πᾶς, κρέας) *the sweetbread*, Lat. *pancreas*, Arist. H. A. 3, 4, 5.—II. a nickname given by Timon to the skeptic Pyrrho, Diog. L. 4, 33.

Παγκρότως, (πᾶς, κρότος) *ἐρέσσειν*, to row *all in time* (cf. συγκροτέω II. 3), or *with a great noise*, Aesch. Supp. 723.

Πάγκρῡφος, ον, *quite concealed*, dub.

Παγκτήμων, ον, (πᾶς, κτῆμα) *possessing all*, Clem. Al.

Παγκτησία, ας, ἡ, *entire possession.*

Παγκύνιον, ου, τό, a kind *of bent-grass*, Ael. N. A. 14, 24.

Πάγκῦφος, τό, (πᾶς, κυφός) *quite crooked: π. ἐλαία*, the sacred olive-tree in the citadel at Athens, because *of its dwarfed shape*, Ar. Fr. 664, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 371, 3.

†Παγξανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Panxani*, a nomadic people in north of Caucasus, Strab. p. 506.

Πάγξενος, ον, (πᾶς, ξένος) *all-hospitable, common to all*, Soph. Fr. 68.

Πᾰγόλῦτος, ον, (πάγος, λύω) *thawed, ὕδωρ π.*, the water *from thawed ice.*

Πᾰγοπληξία, ας, ἡ, (πάγος, πλήσσω) *a being frost-bitten.*

Πάγος, ου, ὁ, (A) *a firm-set rock*, esp. a mountain *peak*, (or, in Cumberland, *pike*), Od. 5, 405, 411:—then, generally, *a hill*, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10 (11), 59, l. 2, 47; esp. Ἄρειος (Ion. Ἀρήϊος) πάγος, *the Areopagus* at Athens, Hdt. 8, 52, Aesch. Eum. 685 sq.; also, Ἀρείοις ἐν πάγοις, Eur. I. T. 1470: cf. πηγάς. (From same root with sq.) [ᾰ]

Πάγος, ου, ὁ, (B), (πήγνυμι) *any thing that has become solid, stiff, thick* or *hard*; hence,—1. *frozen water, ice, frost*, Soph. Phil. 293, Plat. Symp. 220 B, etc.; also in plur., Aesch. Ag. 335, Soph. Ant. 357; also, dat. pl. πάγεσι (as if from τὸ πάγος), Arist. Probl. 12, 6; cf. παγετός, πάχνη, πηγάς, πηγυλίς.—2. *the scum on the surface of milk* and other liquids, elsewh. γραῦς (hence ἐπίπαγος):—also, *the salt deposited* by the evaporation of sea-water: and poet. for ἅλς, *the sea*, Lyc. 134.—2. *the peritoneum*, Medic. [ᾰ]

†Παγουρίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paguridae*, a name formed with comic allusion to sq., in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Πάγουρος, ου, ὁ, a kind *of crab*, prob. *the common crab*, Ar. Eq. 606, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 3; in Plin. *pagurus*, Ital. *paguro*:—Lyc. calls the old Phoenix by this name. (Either from πήγνυμι alone, *that which has a solid coat*: or from πήγνυμι and οὐρά, *hard-tail, shell-tail.*) [πᾰ]

Πᾰγόω, ῶ, (πάγος) *to freeze* or *curdle.*

†Πάγραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Pagrae*, a strong place in Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Πάγρος, ου, ὁ, an unknown *bird.*

†Παγχαία, ας, ἡ, *Panchaea*, a fabled island in the Erythraeum mare, Strab. p. 104.

Παγχάλεπος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλεπός) *very hard, most difficult and dangerous*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 20, Plat. Phaed. 85 C, etc. Adv. -πως, Xen. An. 7, 5, 16. [χᾰ]

Παγχάλκειος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλκός)

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all-brazen, all-brass, ὅορ, ῥόπαλον, Od. 8, 403; 11, 574; of a man, Il. 20, 102.

Πάγχαλκος, ον, = foreg., *κυνέη*, Od. 18, 378; *ἀσπίς*, Aesch. Theb. 591; etc.

Παγχάρής, (πᾶς, *χαίρω*) *gladdening all*, Hermapio ap. Amm. Marc. 17, 4, 22.—II. pass. *much rejoiced.*

Πάγχι, adv., = *πάγχυ*, Orph.: but the form *πάγχη* in Anth. is very dub.

Πάγχορτος, ον, (πᾶς, *χόρτος*) *all-satiating, σῖτα*, Soph. Fr. 579.

Πάγχρηστος, ον, (πᾶς, *χρηστός*) *good for all work, ἄγγος*, Ar. Ach. 936; *κτῆμα*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5.

Πάγχριστος, ον, (πᾶς, *χρίω*) *all-anointed: τᾶς πειθοῦς παρχριστῷ* stands without a subst. in Soph. Tr. 661 of the robe anointed with the blood of Nessus; the Schol. supplies *πέπλῳ*; but this, as Dind. remarks, cannot be; *he* proposes *παγχρισμῷ* —*the potent unction* of persuasion;—a word equally doubtful.

Παγχρύσεος, ον, (πᾶς, *χρυσός*) *all-gold, of solid gold*, Il. 2, 448, H. Hom., Hes. Th. 335. [ῠ]

Πάγχρυσος, ον, = foreg., Pind. O. 7, 4, P. 4, 121, Soph. El. 510, Eur., etc.

Πάγχῠ, adv. (πᾶς, *πᾶν*) Ion. and poet. for *πάνυ, quite, wholly, entirely, altogether*, Hom., and Hdt.; *πάγχυ δοκεῖν* or *ἐλπίζειν*, c. inf., to believe or hope *fully* that..., Hdt. 1, 31; 4, 135, etc.:—strengthd., *μάλα πάγχυ*, Il. 14, 143; *πάγχυ μάλα*, Il. 12, 165; *ἄγαν πάγχυ*, Pind. P. 2, 150; also *ἐπὶ πάγχυ*, Hes. Op. 262.—Also in Att. poets, Aesch. Theb. 641, Ar. Ran. 1531.

Πᾰγῶ, 1 sing. subj. aor. pass. of *πήγνυμι*.

Πᾰγώδης, ες, (*πάγος, εἶδος*) = *παγετώδης*, Theophr.

†Παγώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Pagondas*, a Boeotarch of Thebes, Thuc. 4, 91.—Acc. to Eustath. father of Pindar.—2. a Theban of this name first conquered at the Ol. games with the chariot, Paus. 5, 8, 7.

†Πάδαγρος, ου, ὁ, *the Padagrus*, a river of Persis, Arr. Ind. 39, 2.

†Παδαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Padaei*, an Indian nomadic people, Hdt. 3, 99.

Πάδάω, Dor. for *πηδάω*.

Πάδῐνος, η, ον, *of* or *from the tree πάδος*. [ᾰ]

†Παδόα, ας, ἡ, *the Padusa* (in Virg. Aen. 11, 456), one of the arms of the Padus, Polyb. 2, 16, 11.

†Πάδος, ου, ὁ, *the Padus*, now *Po*, the principal river of Italy, flowing through Gallia Cisalpina into the Adriatic, Polyb.; Strab.; etc.

Πάδος, ου, ἡ, *a tree*, perh. Lat. *prunus padus*, Theophr.; cf. *πῆδος*.

†Πάζαλαι, οἱ, *Pazalae*, a city of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

Πᾰθαίνω, (*πάθος*) *to make impassioned*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23:—Mid. *to represent passion, speak*, etc., *with passionate gestures*, etc., Id. Antiqq. 3, 73; of an orator, Id. de Lys. 9, Plut. 2, 447 F, etc.; so of a mimic actor, Anth. P. 5, 129; of a musician, Plut. 2, 713 A.

Πάθε, for *ἔπαθεν*, Ep. 3 aor. of *πάσχω*, Hom. [ᾰ]

Πᾰθέειν, Ep. inf. aor. of *πάσχω*, for *παθεῖν*, Hom.

Πᾰθεῖν, inf. aor. of *πάσχω*.

Πάθη, ης, ἡ, = *πάθος, πάθησις*, mostly in first signf., *suffering, pain, misfortune*, Pind. P. 3. 73, 171, etc., Hdt. 1, 122, Soph., Plat., etc.; *ἡ πάθη τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν*, blindness, Hdt. 2, 111.

Πάθημα, ατος, τό: Aeol. pl. dat. *παθημάτοις* for *-ήμασι*, ap. Eust.:—= *πάθος, a suffering, misfortune*, in plur., Hdt. 8, 136, Soph. Fr. 142, etc; *ἀκούσια π.* opp. to *ἑκούσια καὶ ἐκ προνοίας ἀδικήματα*, Antipho 114, 19:—*the lessons of experience*, whence the proverb, *τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα*, Hdt. 1, 207.—II. *a passive condition*, such as results from suffering, feeling, etc., *a situation, state of mind*, opp. to *ποίημα*, Plat. Soph. 248 B, Rep. 437 C.—III. in Medic., *an attack of sickness*.—IV. in plur., *the incidents* of quantities, magnitudes, etc., Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 10, 4; *τὰ τῆς σελήνης π.*, Id. Metaph. 1, 2, 9. Cf. *πάθος*. [ᾰ] Hence

Παθηματικός, ή, όν, *liable to παθήματα*, Sext. Emp. Adv.-κῶς, Id. p. 68.

Πάθησις, εως, ἡ, (*πάσχω, παθεῖν*) *a suffering* or *enduring*, Arist. de Anima 3, 2, 7. [ᾰ] Hence

Παθητικός, ή, όν, *subject to feeling* or *passion, sensitive*, Tim. Locr. 102 E; c. gen. rei, *capable of feeling*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 5, 2.—2. *full of feeling, sensuous, impassioned, pathetic, λέξις*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 3; so, *παθητικῶς εἰρῆσθαι*, Ib. 2, 21, 13.—II. *passive, ποιότητες*, Arist. Categ. 8, 8:—and freq. in Gramm. of verbs.

Πᾰθητός, ή, όν, (*πάσχω, παθεῖν*) *one who has suffered*, Menand. p. 331.—II. *subject to suffering* or *passion*. Cicero's *patibilis*; *τὸ θνητὸν καὶ παθητόν*, Plut. Pelop. 16, cf. Num. 8.—III. *liable to change*, opp. to *ἀπαθής*, ap. Plut. 2, 887 D.

Πᾰθῐκεύομαι, dep., *to be a παθικός*, Anth. P. 11, 73.

Πᾰθῐκός, ή, όν, (*πάσχω*) strictly *remaining passive: subject to unnatural lust*, Lat. *qui muliebria patitur*, cf. Juven. 2, 99.

Πάθνη, ἡ, vulgar form of *φάτνη*, Moer. p. 391.

Πᾰθογνωμονικός, ή, όν, (*πάθος, γνώμων*) *skilled in judging of affections* or *diseases*, Galen.

Πᾰθοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, and in Joseph πᾰθοκρᾰτορία, ας, ἡ, (*πάθος, κρατέω*) *the government of the passions, self-restraint.*

Πᾰθοκτόνος, ον, *killing passions.*

Πᾰθολογέω, ῶ, (*πάθος, λέγω*) *to treat of the πάθη*, M. Anton. 8, 13, Galen.

Πᾰθολογικός, ή, όν, *able to treat of the πάθη: ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art* or *science which treats of diseases, pathology*, Galen.

Πᾰθοποιία, ας, ἡ, *excitement of the passions.*

Πᾰθοποιός, όν, *causing bodily disease*, Galen.

Πάθος, εος, τό, (*πάσχω, πᾰθεῖν*) *suffering*,—1. of the body, *pain*, Aesch. Pr. 703, and freq. in Trag.; hence also *the last suffering, death*, Hdt. 2, 133.—2. external, *a distress, misfortune, misery, calamity*, Hdt. 1, 91; 5, 4, etc.; cf. *πάθη* and *πάθημα*: hence, *πάθος ἔρδειν*, to do *an act which is a suffering* to another, do him *a mischief*, Hdt. 1, 137.—3. of the soul, *any passive emotion, passion, violent feeling*, whether love, hate, etc., *διὰ πάθους*, Thuc. 3, 84; *ἐρωτικὸν πάθος*, etc., Plat.; opp. to *δύναμις* (capacity for action), and to *πρᾶξις* (action), Arist. Eth. N. 2, 5; to *ἦρ ον, ποίημα*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, Soph. 248 D; *πάθος ποιεῖν*, to excite *passion*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 17, 8.—II. *any passive state*, either of body or soul;—1. *outward* or *inward condition, state, incident*, Plat., etc.:—also *πάθη*, of things, their *incidents, the changes to which they are liable* (*ποιότης καθ' ἣν ἀλλοιοῦσθαι ἐνδέχεται*, Arist. Metaph. 4, 21), *τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π.*, Plat. Phaed. 96 C; esp. in relation to colour, quantity, magnitude, etc., Arist. Metaph. l. c.; *τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι*, Id. Rhet. 1, 2, 1, cf. Anal. Post. 1, 7, 1.—2. esp. of the mind, *sensibility, a feeling* or *natural taste*, e. g. for art, opp. to *ἐπιστήμη*, Dion. H.—III. in Gramm. *the inflexion of a word, declension, conjugation*, etc.

†Παθῡμίας, ου, ὁ, *Pathymias*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 48 B.

Πάθω, subj. aor. of *πάσχω*, Hom.

Παῖ, vocat. from *παῖς*, Od., poet. also *πάϊ*, Od. 24, 192.

Παιάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. Παι ήων, ονος (as always in Hom.), and later Παιών, ῶνος, *Paean, Paeon*, the physician of the gods, who, in Il. 5, 401, 899, cures the wounded Hades (Pluto) and Mars, cf. Pind. P. 4, 481: hence, Παιήονος γενέθλη, physicians, Od. 4, 232.—2. after Hom., the name and office of healing were transferred to Apollo, hence invoked by the cry *ἰὴ ἰὴ* Παιάν, Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154; so too, *ἰὼ* Παιάν, Id. Tr. 221: also his son Aesculapius: hence also,—3. as appell. *a physician*; and, generally, *a saviour, deliverer*. *ὦ θάκετε* II., Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1373: cf. *παιών*, and v. sub *παιωνίος*.—II. *παιάν*, Ion. *παιήων*, *a poem*, i. e. *a choral song, a hymn* or *chant*, addressed to Apollo or Diana, the burden being *ἰή* or *ἰὼ* Παιάν, etc., ut supra, esp. in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil, as in Il. 1, 473, cf. Procl. ap. Phot. p. 523:—strictly therefore opp. to cries for help, wailing, and the like, Soph. O. T. 5, 187, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 636: also addressed to other gods on like occasions, as to Neptune, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 4—2. esp. *a song of triumph* after victory, properly to Apollo, Il. 22, 391, sq.; *ἀλκήσιμος π.*, Aesch. Theb. 635; so in Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 36, etc.; but also *a triumphant song* even before battle, *a war-song*, Aesch. Pers. 393, which was addressed to Mars, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1, 50.—The phrase was, *ἐξάρχειν τὸν παιᾶνα*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58; but also, *ἀλαλάζειν Ἐνυαλίῳ*, cf. Zeun. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.—4. *any solemn song* or *chant*, esp. at beginning an undertaking, *an omen of success*, Thuc. 7, 75; so, *ἰηπαιήων*, H. Hom. Ap. 517; also sung at feasts, Xen. Symp. 2, 1.—See further Müller's Literat. of Greece, 1, p. 19.—5. Aesch. also, by an oxymoron, joins *π. Ἐρινύων, π. τοῦ θανόντος*, Ag. 645, Cho. 151.—III. *Κρητῶν παιήονες, paean-singers*, H. Hom. Ap. 518.—IV. = *παιὼν* III, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4.

†Παιανία, ας, ἡ, *Paeania*, two boroughs of Attica, both belonging to the tribe Pandionis. Hence

†Παιανιεύς, έως, ὁ, *of* or *belonging to Paeania, Paeanian*, Dem. 243, 15; *ὁ Παιανιεὺς δῆμος*, Hdt. 1, 60.

Παιανίζω, f. -σω, (*παιάν* II) *to chant the paean, sing a song of triumph*, Aesch. Theb. 268, Plat. Ax. 364 D; used of a song after dinner, Xen. Symp. 2, 1:—cf. *παιωνίζω*.

Παιανικός, ή, όν, (*παιάν* II) *belonging to a paean*, of the cry *ἰώ*, Ath. 696 D.

†Παιάνιον, ου, τό, *Paeanium*, an Aetolian town, Polyb. 4, 65, 3.

†Παιάνιος, ου, ὁ, *Paeanius*, an Elean, an Olympic victor, Paus. 6, 15, 10.

Παιᾱνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*παιάν* II) *of* or *like a paean, ἀοιδαί*, Pind. Fr. 103.

Παιᾰνῐσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*παιανίζω*) *the*

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chanting of the paean, Strab. p. 422, Dion. H. 2, 41 ; cf. *παιωνισμός*.

Παιᾱνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*παιανίζω*) *one who chants the paean.*

Παιᾱνογράφος, ον, *writing, composing paeans.*

Παιάων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. for **Παιήων**. [ᾱ]

Παῖγμα, ατος, τό, (*παίζω*) *play, sport : λωτοῦ παίγματα*, flute *playing*, Eur. Bacch. 161.

Παιγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*παιγνιά*, *παιδιά*, *play, sport.*

Παιγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *παιγνιά*, *παιδιά*, as if from *παίγμων*, Stesich. Fr. 68.

Παιγνιά, not *-ία*, ἡ, (*παίζω*) like *παιδιά*, *play, sport, a game*, Hdt. 1, 94 ; 2, 173.—II.=*ἑορτή*, Ar. Lys. 700.

Παιγνιαγράφος, ον, (*παίγνιον* III, *γράφω*) *writing playful poetry*, Ath. 638 D.

Παιγνιήμων, ον, like *παιγνιώδης*, *fond of a joke*, Hdt. 2, 173.

Παιγνιογράφος, ον, v. l. for *παιγνιαγρ-*.

Παίγνιον, ου, τό, (*παίζω*) *a plaything, toy, ἄνθρωπος θεοῦ παίγνιον* (*ἐστί*), Plat. Legg. 803 C, cf. Polit. 288 C : oft. in plur., Ephipp. Incert. 3, Plat. Legg. 797 B, etc. :—in plur. also, *a person to toy with*, Lat. *deliciae*, Ar. Eccl. 922, Plut. Ant. 59.—II. in Theocr. 15, 50, the Aegyptians are called *κακὰ παίγνια*, roguish *cheats*, —unless here it be the acc. cognat. after *παίζω*.—III. *a sportive poem*, etc., Polyb. 16, 21, 12, and Anth. ; of Theocritus' poems, Ael. N. A. 15, 19 ; of the *merry chirp* of the cicada, Mel. 111, 6.

Παίγνιος, ον, (*παιγνιά*) *sportive, droll*, Anth. P. 12, 212.

Παιγνιώδης, ες, (*παιγνιά*, *εἶδος*) *playful, sportive, merry*, Plut. Ages. 2, etc. : *τὸ π., playfulness*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56 ; *τὸ παιγνιωδέστερον*, Id. Symp. 2, 26.

Παιδαγρέται, *οἱ*, officers at Sparta, =*ἱππαγρέται*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Παιδᾰγωγεῖον, ον, τό, (*παιδαγωγός*) *a school-room* or *house*, Dem. 313, 12. Plut. Pomp. 6.

Παιδᾰγωγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a παιδαγωγός, to guide, attend boys : to lead* or *watch like a child*, Soph. Fr. 623, Eur. Bacch. 193.—2. in genl. *to lead, guide, train, teach*, freq. in Plat. Hence

Παιδᾰγώγημα, ατος, τό, *the method of a παιδαγωγός, plan of training, educating*, Clem. Al.—II. *the subject of education, a pupil*, like *παίδευμα*.

Παιδᾰγώγησις, ἡ,=sq. I, *ὀφθαλμῶν*, Clem. Al.

Παιδᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, (*παιδαγωγός*) *the office of a παιδαγωγός : a guiding, attending, training boys : education*, Plat. Rep. 491 E, etc. ; of trees, Plut. 2, 2, E : generally, *attendance*, Eur. Or. 883.

Παιδᾰγωγικός, ή, όν, *suitable to a teacher* or *to education : ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of training and teaching* : but also *of tending, taking care of, νοσημάτων*, Plat. Rep. 406 A.—II. in genl. *guiding, forwarding*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. 2, 73 A : from

Παιδᾰγωγός, όν, (*παῖς*, *ἄγω*, *ἀγωγή*) *guiding, attending, and training boys* : usu. as subst., *one who trains and teaches boys*,=*παιδὸς ἀγωγός* : at Athens strictly *the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again*, a kind of *tutor*, Hdt. 8. 75, Eur. Ion 725, (cf. Med. 53), v. omnino Plat Lys. 208 C :—hence Phoenix is called the *παιδ.* of Achilles, Plat. Rep. 390 E, etc. ; and in Plut. Fab. 5, Fabius is jeeringly called the *παιδ.* of Hannibal, because he always followed him about.—Cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

Παιδᾰρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *παιδάριον*. [ῐ]

Παιδᾰρῐεύομαι, dep., *to behave childishly*, Stob. : from

Παιδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *παῖς*, *a young, little boy*, Ar. Av. 494, Plut. 536 ; *a little girl*, Id. Thesm. 1203 ; *τὰ παιδάρια, young children*, Id. Vesp. 568 ; cf. Moer. p. 321.—II. *a young slave*, Xen. Ages. 1, 21. [ᾰ]

Παιδᾰρίσκος, ου, ὁ, like *παιδάριον*, dim. from *παῖς*, Heliod.

†**Παιδάριτος**, ου, ὁ, v. **Πεδάριτος**.

Παιδᾰρῐώδης, ες, (*παιδάριον*, *εἶδος*) *childish, trifling, silly*, Plat. Phil. 14 D, Nicoch. Incert. 7. Adv. *-ῶς*, Polyb. 27, 2, 10.

Παιδαρτάω, said to be a Dor. (or Pythagorean) word for *νουθετέω*, *to warn*, dub. in Iambl. : but cf. *πελαργάω*.

Παιδάρτησις, ἡ,=*νουθέτησις* : dub., v. foreg.

Παιδᾰρύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *παιδάριον*.

Παιδδοᾶν, Lacon. for *παιζουσῶν*, fem. gen. plur. of participle, Ar. Lys. 1313 ; cf. *πᾶα*, **Μῶα**.

Παιδεία, ας, ἡ, (*παιδεύω*) *the rearing* or *bringing up of a child*, Aesch. Theb. 18 : but esp. its *training and teaching, education*, opp. to *τροφή*, Ar. Nub. 961, Thuc. 2, 39, Plat. Phaed. 107 D, Phil. 55 D, etc. ; for its constituent parts, v. Plat. Rep. 376 E, Arist. Pol. 8, 3.—2. then, generally, *mental culture, civilization*, as we too use *education*, (rendered by Gell. 13, 16, *humanitas*), Plat. Prot. 327 D : and so, objectively, *the litcrature and accomplishments* of an age or people. —3. *the practice of an art*, e. g. of music, Plat. Symp. 187 D.—4. *the culture* of trees, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 7, 4.—5. *πλεκτὴ Αἰγύπτου π.*, the twisted *handiwork* of Aegypt, i. e. (says the Schol.) *ropes of papyrus*, Eur. Tro. 128.—II. *youth, childhood*, Theogn. 1305, 1348, cf. *παιδία*. (To be carefully distinguished from *παιδιά*.)

Παίδειος, ον, (*παῖς*)= *παιδικός*, *ὕμνοι π.*, songs *to the boys* (they loved), Pind. I. 2, 5 ; *π. κρέα*, Aesch. Ag. 1242 ; *π. τροφή*, a mother's cares, Soph. Ant. 918 ; *π. μάθημα*, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc.

Παιδεραστέω, ῶ, *to be a παιδεραστής*, Plat. Symp. 192 A, etc.

Παιδεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*παῖς*, *ἐράω*) *a lover of boys*, usu. in obscene sense, Lat. *paedico, paedicator*, Ar. Ach. 265, Plat. Symp. 192 B. Hence

Παιδεραστία, ας, ἡ, *puerorum amor*, Plat. Symp. 181 C. Hence

Παιδεραστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to παιδεραστία*, Luc. de Dom. 4.

Παιδεράστρια, ας, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amatrix*, v. l. Ath. 601 B.

Παιδέρως, ωτος, ὁ,=*παιδεραστής*, Teleclid. Incert. 26 B.—II. *a plant with rosy flowers* used for wreaths, Dioscor. 3, 19, Nic. Fr. 2, 55.—III. a kind of *opal*, Plin. 37, 5, cf. Orph. Lith. 280.—IV. *a red pigment, rouge*, Alex. Isost. 1, 18.

Παίδευμα, ατος, τό, (*παιδεύω*) *that which is reared up* or *educated*, i. e. *a nursling, scholar, pupil*, Eur. El. 887 : freq. also in plur. for sing., Eur. Hipp. 11. Plat. Tim. 24 D ; cf. Pors. Or. 1051.—II. *a thing taught, lesson, μουσικῆς παιδεύματα*, Soph. Fr. 779 : Plat. Legg. 747 C, Xen. Oec. 7, 6 ; *θεῶν παίδευμα*, heaven-taught *wisdom*, Luc.

Παίδευσις, εως, ἡ, (*παιδεύω*) *a rearing, training, and teaching ; education*, Hdt. 4, 78 ; *a system of education*, Ar. Nub. 986 ; *τὴν ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλέους παίδευσιν*, his *education* by virtue, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34 :—its result, *mental culture, learning, accomplishments*, Ar. Thesm. 175, Plat. Rep. 424 A, etc. —II. *ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις Ἑλλάδος παίδευσις*, our city is *the school of* Greece, Thuc. 2, 41.

Παιδευτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., from *παιδεύω*, *to be educated*, Plat. Rep. 526 C.—II. *παιδευτέον*, *one must train up, instruct*, Ib. 377 A.

Παιδευτήριον, ου, τό, *a school*, Diod. 13, 27, Strab. : from

Παιδευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Παιδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*παιδεύω*) *a teacher, master, tutor*, Plat. Rep. 493 C, etc.—II. *a chastiser*, N. T. Hence

Παιδευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for teaching*, δύναμις, Tim. Locr. 103 E :—*ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *education*, Plat. Soph. 231 B ; so, *τὸ παιδευτικόν*, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

Παιδευτός, ή, όν, *to be taught, ἀρετὴν παιδευτὴν εἶναι*, Plat. Prot. 324 B : from

Παιδεύω, f. *-εύσω*, (*παῖς*) *to bring up, rear a child, αὐτὴν ἐπαίδευσεν γάλα*, Soph. Fr. 433 : but usu.,—2. opp. to *τρέφω*, *to train and teach, educate*, Soph. Tr. 451, Eur., Plat., etc. : hence also of animals, like *διδάσκω*.—Construct., *π. τινά τινι*, *to educate in* or *by*.., as, *ἔθεσι*, *μουσικῇ*, Plat. Rep. 522 A, 530 A ; also *π. τινά τι*, *to teach* one *a* thing, Plat. Rep. 414 D ; and so, c. acc. rei only, *to teach* a thing, Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 1 ; also, *π. τινὰ ἐν τινι*, Lys. 190, 33 ; *εἴς τι*, Plat. Gorg. 519 E ; *περί τι*, Xen. Apol. 29 : also, *π. τινά*, c. inf., as *κιθαρίζειν*, Hdt. 1, 155 ; and with inf. omitted, *π. τινὰ κακόν, σώφρονα* (sc. *εἶναι*), Soph. O. C. 923, Eur. Andr. 602.—So in pass., *παιδεύεσθαι ἄρχειν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 3, freq. also c. acc. rei, *to be taught* a thing, Plat., etc. ; and c. acc. cognato, *παίδευσιν παιδεύεσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 78 : *ὁ πεπαιδευμένος, a man of education, one who is versed in a science* or *art*, opp. to *ἀπαίδευτος* or *ἰδιώτης* (a layman), Plat. Legg. 658 D, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17 ; cf. Epich. p. 80 :—Mid. *to have any one taught, educated*, etc., Eur. Incert. 38, Plat. Meno 93 D ; but so also in act., as Ib. E, Prot. 319 E.—Cf. *διδάσκω*.—3. *to accustom, use to* a thing, *τὸ σῶμα διαίτῃ π.*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 5.—4. *to chasten, discipline, ὕβρις πεπαιδευμένη, chastened* sauciness, Aristotle's definition of wit, Rhet. 2, 12, 16.—5. *to chastise, punish*, N. T.

Παιδήϊος, ίη, ίον, Ion. for *παίδειος*.

Παιδιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*παίζω*) *childish play, sport, pastime*, like *παιγνιά*, opp. to *σπουδή*, Plat. Rep. 602 B, etc. ; *π. παίζειν*, to play *a game*, Ar. Plut. 1056 ; *μετὰ παιδιᾶς, in sport*, Thuc. 6, 28 ; *ἐν π.*, Plat. Crat. 406 C ; *π. καὶ φλυαρία*, Id. Crito 46 D ; *παιδιᾷ ποιεῖσθαι*, to be done *in fun*, Id. Phaedr. 265 C :—metaph., *ὥστε τὸν νῦν χόλον...παιδιὰν εἶναι δοκεῖν*, will seem *mere child's play*, Aesch. Pr. 314 : Plato plays on the words *παιδία* and *παιδεία*, Legg. 656 C ; cf. sq.

Παιδία, not *-ιά*, ἡ, v. l. for *παιδειά* II.

Παιδικά, ῶν, τά, *a darling, love*, but usu. of a *boy*, and though plur. always relating to a single person, Lat. *amasius, deliciae*, Soph. Fr. 165, Thuc. 1,

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132, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 73 D: hence used with masc. adj., Thuc. l. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 E:—also of *a girl*, Cratin. Ὥρ. 7, Eupol. Incert. 38; metaph. of all that is pursued with ardor or pleasure, *φιλοσοφία τὰ ἐμὰ π.*, Plat. Gorg. 482 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 420.—II.=*παιδεραστία*. —III. *παιδικά* (sc. *μέλη*), *songs to* or *about a beloved boy*, as that of Theocr. 29.—Neut. from

Παιδικός, ή, όν, (παῖς) *belonging to a child*, whether *boy* or *girl*, but more usu. the former, Lat. *puerilis*, *childish*, *boyish*, Soph. Fr. 721, Ar. Lys. 415, Plat., etc.—2. *playful*, *sportive*, *λόγος π.*, Plat. Crat. 406 C, cf. Xen. Ages. 8, 2; so, adv. *-κῶς*, opp. to *σπουδαίως*, Plat. Crat. 406 C.—II. *belonging to παιδεραστία*, or *a beloved youth* (cf. *παιδικά*): *ὕμνοι π.*, *love*-songs, Bacchyl. 12, cf. foreg. III; *π. λόγος*, a *love*-tale, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27:—(from *παιδικός* in this signf. come Lat. *paedicare*, *paedico*, *paedicator*.)

Παιδιόθεν, adv., *from childhood*, *from a child*, N. T.: from

Παιδίον, ου, τό, dim. from *παῖς*, *a little* or *young child*, Hdt. 6, 61, Ar. Pac. 50, Plat., etc.: Proverb., *τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ παιδίον*, father's *own son*, a chip of the old block, A. B.; so, *τῆς μητρὸς τὸ π.*, Strab.—II. *a young slave-lad*, Ar. Ran. 37, Nub. 132.

Παιδιοτροφέω, *ὠ*=*παιδοτροφέω*, M. Anton. 4, 32.

Παιδισκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *παιδίσκη*, Strab., Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7.

Παιδισκεῖον, ου, τό, *a house for girls*, *a brothel*, Ath. 437 F: from

Παιδίσκη, ης, ή, dim. from *ἡ παῖς*, *a young girl*, *maiden*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11; *π. νέα*, Plut. Cic. 41.—II. *a young female slave*, Lys. 92, 41, Isae. 58, 13: esp. *a prostitute*, Hdt. 1, 93, Plut. Pericl. 24, Cato Maj. 24, etc.:—the Gramm. deny that its use for slave was correct, cf. Lob. Phryn. 239.

Παιδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ὁ παῖς*, *a young boy* or *son*, *boy*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 32.

Παιδιώδης, ες, (*παιδιά*, *εἶδος*) *fond of play*, *playful*, Lat. *ludibundus*, Ion ap. Ath. 603 F, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 7. —II. (*παιδίον*)=*παιδικός*, *childish*.

Παιδνός, ή, όν, also ός, όν Anth. P. 6, 269, (strictly shortd. from *παιδινός*, as *πυκνός* from *πυκινός*, etc.) *childish*, *silly*, Aesch. Ag. 479: *παιδναὶ χέρες* for *παιδὸς χ.*, Anth. P. 7, 632. —II. as subst. *παιδνός*.=*ὁ παῖς*, *a boy*, *lad*, Od. 21, 21: 24, 338.

Παιδοβόρος, ον, (παῖς, *βορά*) *child-eating*; *μόχθοι π.*, said of Thyestes, Aesch. Cho. 1068, ubi olim *παιδομόροι*.

Παιδοβοσκός, όν, (παῖς, *βόσκω*) *keeping boys*, Luc. Lexiph. 13.

Παιδοβρώς, ῶτος, v. l. for *-βρωτος*, q. v. Hence

Παιδοβρωσία, ας, ή, *an eating of children*.

Παιδόβρωτος, (παῖς, *βιβρώσκω*) *θοίνα*, a feast *at which children were eaten*, Lyc. 1199.

Παιδογέρων, οντος, ὁ, *an old child*, *dotard*.

Παιδογονία, ας, ή, (*παιδογόνος*) *a begetting of children*, Plat. Symp. 208 E, etc. Hence

Παιδογόνιος, ον,=*παιδογόνος*: *τὰ παιδογόνια* (sc. *ἱερά*), a festival *at a child's birth*, Diod. Exc. p. 595, 3.

Παιδογόνος, ον, (παῖς, *γονή*) *begetting boys* or *children*, *γυναικὸς on the person of* a woman, Eur. Supp. 628: †*possessing the power of generation*, *π. ἄρσην κοῦρος*, Pseudo-Phoc. 173†.

—II. *giving generation vigour*, *making fruitful*, Κύπρις, Anth.: *π. ὕδωρ*, a spring *with aphrodisiac properties*, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 18, 10, Ath. 41 F.

Παιδόεις, εσσα, εν, v. sub *παιδοῦς*.

Παιδόθεν, (παῖς) adv., *from childhood*, Ibyc. 1, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 19.

Παιδοκομέω, *ὠ*, *to take care of a child*, Anth. P. 7, 623: and

Παιδοκομία, ας, ή, *the care*, *education of a child*: from

Παιδοκόμος, ον, (παῖς, *κομέω*) *taking care of*, *educating children*, Nonn.

Παιδοκόραξ, ακος, ὁ, (παῖς, *κόραξ*) *a boy-raven*, i. e. *greedy after boys*, Anth. P. 12, 42.

Παιδοκτίζω, a late bad word for *παιδοποιέω*, Erot.

Παιδοκτονέω, *ὠ*, *to murder children*, Eur. H. F. 1280: and

Παιδοκτονία, ας, ή, *child-murder*, Philo: from

Παιδοκτόνος, ον, (παῖς, *κτείνω*) *child-murdering*, Soph. Ant. 1305, Eur. H. F. 835.

Παιδολέτειρα, ας, ή, *murderess of her children*, Eur. Med. 849, Anth. Plan. 138: fem. from

Παιδολέτης, ου, ὁ, *ἡ*,=*παιδολέτωρ*.

Παιδολέτις, ιδος, ή,=*παιδολέτειρα*, Anth. P. 3, 3; so, *παιδολέτρια*.

Παιδολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (παῖς, *ὄλλυμι*) *a child-murderer*, Aesch. Theb. 726, Eur. Rhes. 550.

Παιδολύμας, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *λύμη*) *ruining*, *destroying children*, Aesch. Cho. 605, with a fem. subst. [ῠ]

Παιδομαθής, ές, (παῖς, *μανθάνω*) *having learnt* or *being taught in childhood*, Hipp. 2; *π. πρός τι*, Antidot. Prot. 1; *περί τι*, Polyb. 3, 71, 6. Hence

Παιδομάθια, ας, ή, *a learning in childhood*, Hipp. 2.

Παιδομάνης, ές, (παῖς, *μαίνομαι*) *mad after boys*, Anth. P. 5, 19, 302, Plut. 2, 88 F. Hence

Παιδομανία, ας, ή, *mad love of boys*, Plut. 2, 769 B.

†Παιδομουσεῖα, ων, τά, (παῖς, *μουσεῖα*) *a school-festival*, Theophr. Char. 22 (Didot); cf. Bremi Aeschin. Timarch. § 5, Dict. Antiqq. s. v. Mouseia p. 643.

Παιδονομέω, *ὠ*, *to be a παιδονόμος*, (Artemid. 2, 30?): and

Παιδονομία, ας, ή, *the office of a παιδονόμος*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 23: from

Παιδονόμος, ον, (παῖς, *νέμω*) *taking care of boys*: Παιδονόμοι, magistrates *who superintend the education of youths*, esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 2, 2, cf. Ib. 11; and Arist., Pol. 4, 15, 13, says it was an aristocratic institution, cf. Ib. 7, 17, 5, and v. sub *γυναικονόμος*.

Παιδοπίπης, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *ὀπίπτω*) *spying after boys*, and so=*παιδεραστής*; cf. *γυναικοπίπης*, *παρθενοπίπης*, *οἰνοπίπης*. [ῐ]

Παιδοποιέω, *ὠ*, (*παιδοποιός*) *to beget children*, of the man, Ar. Eccl. 615; *ἐκ γυναικός*, Eur. Heracl. 528: also of the woman, *μετά τινος π.*, *to cohabit* with, Soph. El. 589:—more commonly as dep. mid., of the man, Eur. Or. 1080, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4; *ἐξ ἑταιρῶν*, Aeschin. 52, 3. Hence

Παιδοποιήσιμος, ον, *able to beget children*.

Παιδοποίησις, εως, ή,=*παιδοποιία*, Plat. Legg. 947 D.

Παιδοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ,=*παιδοποιός*, dub.

Παιδοποιία, ας, ή, *a begetting* or *bearing children*, *procreation*, Plat. Rep. 423 E, Symp. 192 A, etc.: from

Παιδοποιός, όν, (παῖς, *ποιέω*) *begetting* or *bearing children*, *δάμαρ*, Eur. Andr. 4; *generative*, *σπέρμα*, Hdt. 6, 68; *ἡδονὴ παιδ.*, Eur. Phoen. 338.

Παιδοπόρος, ον, (παῖς, *πόρος*) *through which a child passes*, *γένεσις*, Anth. P. 9, 311.

Παιδοσπορέω, *ὠ*, *to sow*, i. e. *beget children*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: from

Παιδοσπόρος, ον, (παῖς, *σπείρω*) *sowing*, i. e. *begetting children*, Ar. Fr. 328.

Παιδοσύνη, ης, ή, poet. for *παιδεία*.

Παιδοτόκος, ον, (παῖς, *τίκτω*) *begetting* or *bearing children*, Nonn.

Παιδοτρίβεια, ας, ή, *the art of a παιδοτρίβης*, Meineke Archipp. Incert. 7.

Παιδοτρῑβεῖον, ου, τό, *the school of a παιδοτρίβης*.

Παιδοτρῑβέω, *ὠ*, *to teach boys wrestling*: generally, *to train*, *exercise*, *practise*, *π. τινὰ πονηρὸν εἶναι*, Dem. 771, 26; metaph., *π. τεραννίδα*, Plut. Cic. et Dem. 4.—II.=*παιδεραστέω*, Anth. P. 12, 34, 222: from

Παιδοτρῑβής, ου, ὁ, (παῖς, *τρίβω*) *who teaches boys wrestling*, *a gymnastic-master*, Ar. Nub. 973, Antipho 123, 7, Plat., etc.; *ἐν παιδοτρίβου*, at his school, Ar. Eq. 1238: generally, *a trainer*, *teacher*, *master*, Luc.—II.= *παιδεραστής*. [ῐ]

Παιδοτρῑβία, ή, v. l. for *παιδοτρίβεια*, q. v.

Παιδοτρῑβικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a παιδοτρίβης*: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of the παιδοτρίβης*, *the art of wrestling*, Isocr. Antid. § 194, Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 13. Adv. *-κῶς*, *like a gymnastic master*, Ar. Eq. 492.

Παιδότριψ, ῑβος, ὁ, (παῖς, *τρίβω*) *a slave that attends upon the children* or *household slaves*, formed like *οἰκότριψ*, Luc. Tim. 14; nisi legend *πεδότριψ*.

Παιδοτροφέω, *ὠ*, *to rear children*, Ar. Lys. 956, Luc. D. Mer. 2, 1: and

Παιδοτροφία, ας, ή, *the rearing of children*, Plat. Rep. 465 C, etc.: from

Παιδοτρόφος, ον, (παῖς, *τρέφω*) *feeding*, *rearing children*, Simon. 18: *ἡ π.*, *a mother*, Eur. H. F. 902; *π. ἐλαία*, Soph. O. C. 701, cf. Hesych.

Παιδότρωτος, ον, (παῖς, *τιτρώσκω*) *wounded by children*; *πάθεα π.*, *wounds* and death *at children's hands*, Aesch. Eum. 496.

Παιδουργέω, *ὠ*, (παῖς, **ἔργω*)= *παιδοποιέω*, Eur. Ion 175. Hence

Παιδουργία, ας, ή,=*παιδοποιΐα*, Plat. Legg. 775 C: also,=*γυνὴ παιδοποιός* (abstract for concrete), Soph. O. T. 1248.

Παιδοῦς, οῦσα, οῦν, contr. for *παιδόεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, (παῖς) *rich in children*, the fem. in Callim. ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 308; cf. *τεκνοῦς*.

Παιδοφάγος, ον, (παῖς, *φαγεῖν*) *child-devouring*, Pind. Fr. 143. [ᾰ]

Παιδοφθορέω, *ὠ*, *to kill children*: *to seduce boys*, Clem. Al.; and

Παιδοφθορία, ας, ή, *a ruining*, *seduction of boys*, Clem. Al.: from

Παιδοφθόρος, ον, (παῖς, *φθείρω*) *ruining*, *seducing boys*

Παιδοφῑλέω, *ὠ*, (*παιδόφιλος*) *to love boys*, like *παιδεραστέω*. †Solon. 4. 1†, Theogn. 1318, 1345: in pass., of the boy. Plat. (Com.) Incert. 47.

Παιδοφῑλής, ον, ὁ,=sq., Theogn. 1357, Telecl. Incert. 26 A. [ῐ]

Παιδόφῑλος, ον, (παῖς, *φίλος*) *loving boys*,=*παιδεραστής*.—2. fem. *παιδοφίλη*, epith. of Ceres, Orph. H. 39, 13.

Παιδοφονεύς, ὁ,=*παιδοφόνος*, Q. Sm. 2, 322.

Παιδοφονέω, *ὠ*, *to kill children*; and

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Παιδοφονία, ας, ἡ, *child-murder*, Piut. 2, 727 D: from

Παιδοφόνος, ον, (παῖς, φονεύω) *killing children*, Il. 24, 506, Eur. Med. 1407; π. συμφορά, the accident or calamity *of having killed a son*, Hdt. 7, 190; π. αἷμα, the blood *of slain children*, Eur. H. F. 1201.

Παιδοφόντης, ου, ὁ, =παιδοφονεύς, Philo.

Παιδοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear* or *waft away a boy*, ἄνεμος, Mel. 7: from

Παιδοφόρος, ον, (παῖς, φέρω) *bearing away children* or *a boy*.

Παιδοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (παῖς, φύλαξ) *one who guards boys*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 482. [ῠ]

Παιδόω, ῶ, (παῖς) *to get with child*. Hence

Παίδωσις, ἡ, *the procreation of children*, Joseph.

Παίζω, f. παίξομαι and παιξοῦμαι: aor. 1 in good Att. always ἔπαισα, and pf. pass. πέπαισμαι (notwithstanding that the same forms belong to παίω): aor. pass. ἐπαίχθην: later writers, as Plut., have the more analogous forms, aor. ἐπαίξα, pf. πέπαιχα, pass. πέπαιγμαι, Lob. Phryn. 240, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Hom. has usu. pres. and impf.; imperat. aor. παίσατε, only in Od. 8, 251: (παῖς). Strictly, *to play like a child, to sport, play*, Od. 6, 106; 7, 291 (never in Il.), Hdt. etc.; *to jest, joke*, Hdt. 2, 28; opp. to σπουδάζω, Plat. Legg. 636 C; *to trifle*, Hdt. 9, 11.—2. *to dance*, Od. 8, 251; 23, 147, Hes. Sc. 277; and in Mid., Ib. 299: so, often in Ar.—3. *to play* (a game), σφαίρῃ π., *to play* at ball, Od. 6, 100; so, π. πρὸς κότταβον, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 1; περί τινος, for a stake: μετά τινων, with others, Hdt. 1, 114; also, c. acc. cognato, π. κότταβον, Anacr. 53; π. παιδιὰν πρός τινα, Ar. Plut. 1055-7, cf. Plat. Alc. 1, 110 B.—4. *to play* (on an instrument), H. Hom. Ap. 206.—5. *to sing*, Pind. O. 1, 24, referring however also to the dance; cf. μολπή.—6. *to play amorously*, Näke Choeril. p. 245.—7. π. πρός τινα, *to make sport of* one, *mock* him, Eur. H. F. 952, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C; εἰς τι π., *to jest* upon a thing, Plat. Phaed. 89 B.—8. transit. c. acc. rei, *to treat jocosely, satirize*, Luc. Nigr. 20; hence in pass., ὁ λόγος πέπαισται, Hdt. 4, 77, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E:—in Gramm., of words *played upon* or *coined for the joke's sake*.

Παιηόνιος, α, ον, *healing*, like Παιώνιος, Anth. Plan. 270: fem. Παιηονίς, ίδος, Anth.: and

Παιηοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the healing art*: from

Παιήων, ονος, ὁ, Ion. for Παιάν, Παιών, *Paeon*, the physician of the gods, Hom.—II. παιήων as appellat. for παιάν, *a festal song*, Il. Plura v. sub Παιάν.

Παιήων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, as adj. = Παιηόνιος, Anth.

Παίκτης, ου, ὁ, (παίζω) *a dancer* or *player*, Leon. Tar. 84: fem. παίκτειρα, Orph. H. 2, 9. Hence

Παικτικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for, practised in playing*, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Παικτός, ή, όν, (παίζω) *played with, joked upon, comical*.

Παίν, Ep. acc. sing. from παῖς, Ap. Rh.

Παίνεται, barbarism for φαίνεται, Ar. Thesm. 1114.

Παίονες, ων, οἱ, *the Paeones, Paeonians*, a people inhabiting the districts on the rivers Strymon and Axius, and the countries to the north of Macedonia, Il. 2, 848; Thuc. 2, 96; etc.: V. Müller Dor., vol. 1, Append. 1, § 22 transl.—In Hdn. *the Pannonians*, 2, 9; etc.

†**Παιονία**, ας, ἡ, *Paeonia*, a large country north of Macedonia, Il. 17, 350: Hdt. 3, 13; etc.: v. Müller, Dor. vol. 1, Append. 1, § 11 transl.

†**Παιονίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Paeon*, i. e. Agastrophus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 339.—In pl. οἱ Παιονίδαι, *descendants of Paeon*, son of Antilochus, Paus. 2, 18, 9.—2. In Ar. Lys. 852, pr. n., with obscene allusion to παίειν, or πέος, whence Enger reads, with Bentley, Πεονίδης, v. ad l.

Παιονίδης, ου, ὁ, v. Παιάν 2.

†**Παιονικός**, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to the Paeonians* or *Paeonia, Paeonian*, Il. ἔθνη, Thuc. 2, 96: ἡ Παιονική, sc. γῆ, Hdt. 7, 125, v. Müller quoted sub Παιονία.—In late wr. confounded with Παννονικός, Dio C.; etc.

†**Παιονίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.; Hdt. 4, 33.

†**Παιόπλαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paeoplae*, a Paeonian race around Pangaeum, Hdt. 5, 15.

†**Παῖος**, ου, ἡ, *Paeus*, a city in western Arcadia, Hdt. 6, 127.

Παιπάλάω, ῶ, *to be subtle, artful*; γυνὴ παιπαλῶσα, *a cunning woman*, Suid. s. v. Κίρκη: from

Παιπάλη, ης, ἡ, (redupl. from πάλη or παλή, like παιπάλλω from πάλλω) *the finest flour* or *meal*, Lat. *pollen, flos farinae: any fine dust*, cf. πασπάλη:—hence metaph. παιπάλη λέγειν, of a subtle talker, Ar. Nub. 260; and in the literal signf., Ib. 262: cf. sq. [ᾰ]

Παιπάλημα, ατος, τό, like παιπάλη, *of a subtle fellow*, π. ὅλον, Ar. Av. 430; cf. Aeschin. 33, 24; cf. ἄλημα. [ᾰ]

Παιπάλίμος, ον, *subtle, sly*. [ᾰ]

Παιπάλλω, redupl. for πάλλω, Hesych.

Παιπᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, an old Ep. word of rather uncertain signf.; in Hom. epith. of hills, ὄρος, Il. 13, 17; σκοπιά, Od. 10, 97; also, π. βῆσσαι, Hes. Th. 860; of Mimas and Cynthus, H. Hom. Ap. 39, 141: of mountain-paths, ὁδός, Il. 12, 168, Od. 17, 204; ἀταρπός, Il. 17, 743; of the rocky islands Imbros, Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13, 33, Od. 3, 170; 4, 671; 11, 480, H. Ap. 172. The best general signf. for all these cases is *craggy, rugged*, but the origin is very dub. Damm derives it from αἰπύς, αἰπήεις, cf. παίπαλος, πολυπαίπαλος. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 39, refers it to πάλλω, παιπάλλω, Lat. *crispare, torquere*, in the signf. *twisted, crooked*, Lat. *tortuosus, flexus*; this however scarcely accords with any sense of πάλλω. Schneider seems to refer it to πάλη, by comparing it with δυσπαλής, *rough, toilsome, wearisome*, Lat. *difficilis*.

Παίπᾰλος, ον, later form for παιπαλόεις, q. v.; Call., Dian. 194, has παίπαλά τε κρημνούς τε, *steeps* and *crags*.

Παιπᾰλώδης, ές, (παιπάλη 2, εἶδος) *of a subtle, wily nature*.

†**Παιρισάδης**, ου, ὁ, *Pirisades*, an elder and a younger, rulers of Bosporus, Strab. p. 309.

ΠΑΙΣ, παιδός, ὁ and ἡ, gen. plur. παίδων, only Dor. παιδῶν, dat. plur. παισί: in Hom., Hes., and Ion. παίδεσσι: in Ep. nom. oft. as dissyll. πάϊς, which Buttm. and Herm. propose to restore always in Hom., unless the verse requires it to be monosyll., whereas Wolf so writes it only where the second syll. begins a foot, and is long by position or in arsis, which agrees with the usage of ἐΰ: besides the nom., the vocat. πάϊ is found once in Hom. with ῐ in arsis, Od. 24, 192: acc. πάϊν, Ap. Rh. 4, 697; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 37, Spitzn. Exc. vi. ad Il.—I. in relation to descent, *a child*, whether ὁ π., *a son*, or ἡ π., *a daughter*, Hom., and Hes.: also of *an adopted son*, Il. 9, 494; παῖς παιδός, *a child's child, grandchild*, Il. 20, 308; παίδων παῖδες, Pind. N. 7, 147, etc.: of animals, Aesch. Ag. 50, Pers. 578:—metaph., Pind. calls wine ἀμπέλου παῖς, N. 9, 124 (as, reversely, the vine is *the mother* of wine, Eur. Alc. 757), cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; and Echo is ὀρείας πέτρας παῖς, Eur. Hec. 1110: periphr. in phrases like οἱ Λυδῶν παῖδες, *sons* of the Lydians, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1, 27; cf. 5, 49; παῖδες Ἀσκληπιοῦ, i. e. physicians, Plat. Rep. 407 E; οἱ ζωγράφων π., Id. Legg. 769 B; so, παῖδες ῥητόρων, i. e. orators, Luc. Gymn. 19, etc.—II. in relation to age, *a child*; ὁ π., *a boy, youth, lad*, ἡ παῖς, *a girl*: νέος παῖς, νεαροὶ παῖδες, Hom.; also with another subst., παῖς συφορβός, *a boy*-swineherd, Il. 21, 282; ἐν παισὶ νέοισι παῖς, Pind. N. 3, 125; παῖς ἔτ' ὤν, ἔτι παῖς, Aesch. Cho. 755, Plat. Prot. 310 E; opp. to μειράκιον, ἔφηβος, Xen. Symp. 4, 17, Cyr. 1, 2, 4; ἐκ παιδός or παίδων, *from a child, from childhood*, Plat. Rep. 374 C, 386 A, etc.; ἐκ παίδων εὐθύς, Id. Legg. 694 D; ἡλικίαν ἔχειν τὴν ἀρτι ἐκ παίδων, to be just out of one's childhood, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25; cf. ἔφηβος.—2. later freq. *a beloved boy* or *girl*, Anth.—III. in relation to condition, like Lat. *puer*, ὁ, ἡ π., *a slave*, and in genl. *a servant, maid*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar. Ach. 395, etc.: esp. in Att., and for persons of all ages, Moer. p. 297; — as the French use *garçon*, and we say 'post-boy.'—2. ἡ π., oft., like παιδίσκη, for *a courtesan*, as they were mostly slaves or foreigners.—IV. Παῖς, like Κόρη, was prop. n. of Proserpina in relation to her mother Ceres.

Πάϊς, ὁ, v. foreg.

Παίσδω, Dor. for παίζω.

†**Παισηνοί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Paesus*, Strab. p. 589.

†**Παισίκαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paesicae*, a Persian people between the Oxus and Iaxartus, Hdt. 3, 92, with v. l. Παυσίκαι.

†**Παισός**, οῦ, ἡ, *Paesus*, = Ἀπαισός, q. v., Il. 5, 612, Hdt. 5, 117.

†**Παιστανός**, οῦ, ὁ, κόλπος, *the sinus Paestanus*, west of Italy, Strab. p. 251: from Παῖστος, q. v.

Παιστέον, verb. adj. from παίζω, *one must play*, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς Κακ. 1.

Παιστικός, ή, όν, (παίζω) *playful, sportive*.

†**Παῖστος**, ου, ἡ, *Paestum*, a city of Lucania, the earlier Posidonia, Strab. p. 231.

†**Παιτικός**, ή, όν, *of the Paeti*; ἡ Παιτική, sc. γῆ, *the country of the Paeti*, Arr. An. 1, 11, 4.

†**Παῖτοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Paeti*, a people of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 110.

Παιφάσσω, (redupl. form from ΦΑ-, φαίνω) *to look wildly, to stare wildly about*, παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 2, 450; in Hipp., *to be mad*: later, generally, *to run wildly about, rush*, Lat. *ruere*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1442; *to quiver*, Lat. *palpitare*, Opp. C. 2, 250, H. 2, 288.

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ΠΑΙ'Ω, fut. usu. *παιήσω*, more rarely *παίσω*, but aor. *ἔπαισα*: perf. *πέπαικα*: aor. pass. *ἐπαίσθην*. *To strike, smite*, whether with the hand, with a rod, or weapon, like *οὐτάω*, Hdt. 3, 137, Aesch., etc.: *π. τινὰ ἐς τὴν γῆν*, Hdt. 9, 107; *παισθεὶς ἐπαίσας*, Aesch. Theb. 961; *παίσαντές τε καὶ πληγέντες*, Soph. Ant. 171; *ὑφ' ἡμαρ π. τινά*, Ib. 1315; *π. τινὰ ἐς τὴν γαστέρα*, Ar. Nub. 549; *εἰς τὰ στέρνα*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4; *ναῦς ἐν νηὶ στολον ἔπαισε*, Aesch. Pers. 409; *ὀλίγας π.* (sc. *πληγάς*), Xen. An. 5, 8, 12; *τί μ' οὐκ ἀνταίαν ἔπαισέν τις* (sc. *πληγήν*); Soph. Ant. 1307:—sometimes reversely, *π. λαιμῶν εἴσω ξίφος*, Eur. Or. 1472, cf. *πλήσσω*: mid., *ἐπαίσατο τὸν μηρόν, he smote his* thigh, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 6:—rarely, like *βάλλω*, of missiles, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18, An. 1, 8, 26, and Plut. — 2. of sexual intercourse, like *κρούω* and Lat. *tundo*, Ar. Pac. 874.—3. *to hit hard in speaking*, like *ῥήματα ἐρείδειν*, Ar. Ach. 686.—II. intr. *to strike against, to dash, knock, beat, fall against* or *upon*, like *πταίω*, Lat. *illido*, *λόγοι παίουσ' εἰκῆ πρὸς κύμασι*, Aesch. Pr. 885; so, *πρὸς τὰς πέτρας π.*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3, ubi Schneid. e conj. *πταίοντες*; hence *ἔμπαιος*, *πρόςπαιος*, *παραπαίω*. (With *παίω* cf. Lat. *pavio*, *pavimentum*, *depavio* and *obpavio* in Festus.)

Παίω, f. *παίσω*, *to eat*, *παίειν ἐφ' ἁλὶ τὴν μάδδαν*, Ar. Ach. 835.—(Hesych. gives *ἐσθίω* as one interpr. of *παίω*, and Elmsl. ad l. c. connects this signf. with *πατέομαι*, *ἐπᾰσάμην*, Lat. *pasco*: — but perh. it is only a modification of *παίω*, *to strike*,—much as *ἐρείδω* is used in Ar. Pac. 25.)

Παιών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, like *Παιάν*, *Paeon*, the physician of the gods, the god of medicine; in Ar. Plut. 636, of Aesculapius: hence, generally, *a physician, healer*, Aesch. Ag. 99, 1248; *π. κακῶν*, Soph. Phil. 168.—II. like *παιάν*, *a solemn song* or *chant*, Aesch. Cho. 343.—III. in prosody, *a paeon*, a foot consisting of three short and one long syll., with four variations, ⏑⏑⏑–, ⏑⏑–⏑⏑ and –⏑⏑⏑.

†*Παίων*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *a Paeonian*; as adj. *Paeonian*, *στρατός*, Eur. Rhes. 541.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Paeon*, son of Endymion, Paus. 5, 1, 4.—Others in Plut. Thes. 20, etc.

†*Παιωναῖος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Paeonaeus*, one of the Curetes, Paus. 5, 7, 6.

Παιωνεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*Παιών*) like *ἰατρεῖον*, *a physician's fee*.

Παιώνειος, *ον*,=*Παιώνιος*.

Παιωνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*Παιών*) like *γλυκυσίδη*, *the peony*, Theophr.—2. *an antidote*, named after its discoverer Paeon: al. *παιονία*.

Παιωνιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, v. sub *Παιώνιος*.

Παιωνίζω,=*παιανίζω*. Hdt. 5, 1, Ar. Eq. 1318, Thuc., etc.:—pass. in 3 sing., *the paean is sung*, Aesch. Fr. 147; so, *ἐπεπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς*, Thuc. 1, 50.

Παιωνικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*Παιών*) *belonging to Paeon, skilled in medicine*, cf. sq.—II. (*Παιών* III.) *consisting of paeons*.

Παιώνιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a hospital*, Crates Ther. 2.

Παιώνιος, *α*, *ον*, (*Παιών*) *belonging to Paeon* or *medicine, healing*, *χείρ*, Aesch. Supp. 1067; *φάρμακα*, Id. Ag. 848: cf. Soph. Phil. 1315: c. gen., *ὧν ἔχω παιώνιον*, Soph. Tr. 1208; *χρυσὸς ἔρωτος ἀεὶ παιώνιος*, Anth. P. 9, 420: — *Παιωνιὰς σοφία*, *the healing art, medicine*, Anth. P. 11, 382; so, *Παιωνίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*:—*ἡ παωνικὴ*:—*τὰ Παιώνια*, *a festival of Paeon*, Ar. Ach. 1213.—II. in Aesch. Pers. 605, *κέλαδος οὐ π.*, seems rather to refer to *the paean* or *song of victory*.

†*Παιώνιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Paeonius*, a statuary of Mende in Thrace, Paus. 5, 10, 8.

·*Παιωνισμός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *παιανισμός*, Thuc. 7, 44.

†*Πακάτη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Pacate*, a courtesan of Larissa, beloved of Alexander, Luc. Imag. 7: in Ael. V. H. 12, 34, *Παγκάστη*.

†*Πάκορος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pacorus*, son of Orodes, a Parthian prince, Strab. p. 748.

Πακτά, *-τίς*, *-τός*, Dor. for *πηκτή*, etc., qq. v.

Πακτόω, *ῶ*, (*πακτός*) *to fasten, make fast, close*, Archil. 117: *δῶμα πακτοῦν*, *to make fast* the house, Soph. Aj. 579; *π. τὰ προπύλαια μοχλοῖσι καὶ κλήθροισι*, Ar. Lys. 265, hence also—2. *to stop up, stop, caulk*, *τὰς ἁρμονίας τῇ βύβλῳ*, Hdt. 2, 96, ubi v. Valck.; *π. τὰ τετρημένα ῥακίοις*, Ar. Vesp. 128.—3. *to bind fast*, *λαίφεα*, Anth. P. 10, 23.

†*Πάκτυες*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Pactyes*, a people of Asia, Hdt. 7, 67; v. sub *Πακτικὴ*.

†*Πακτύη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Pactya*, a city of the Thracian Chersonese, on the Propontis, Hdt. 6, 36; Strab. p. 331.

†*Πακτύης*, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Pactyes*, a Lydian, an officer under Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 153, sqq.—II. *Mt. Pactyes*, in the territory of Ephesus, Strab. p. 636.

†*Πακτυϊκή*, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, sc. *γῆ*, *the territory of the Pactyes*, a district of central Asia, in the same *νομός* with the *Ἀρμένιοι*, Hdt. 3, 93: but also bordering on India, Id. 3, 102; 4, 44, and hence Rennel supposes two of this name.

†*Πακτωλός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *the Pactolus*, a river of Lydia rising in Mt. Tmolus and falling into the Hermus, and flowing with golden sands, now *Bagouly*, Hdt. 5, 101.

†*Πακτώλιος*, *α*, *ον*, *of Pactolus*, Lyc. 1352.

Πακτών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, (*πακτός*) *a light boat* which might be taken to pieces *and put together again* at pleasure, Strab. p. 818.

Πάκτωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a fastening* or *putting together*.

Πάλαγμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*παλάσσω*) *a sprinkling*, *παλαγμοῖς αἵματος χοιροκτόνου*, Aesch. Fr. 329.

Πάλάθη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a sort of shape* or *cake made of preserved fruit*, mostly of figs, but also of olives, grapes, etc. (like our damson-cheese), Hdt. 4, 23, cf. Luc. Pisc. 41, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D, Wessel. Diod. 17, 67. [*λᾰ̄*]

Πᾰλάθιον, *ου*, *τό*,=*παλάθη*, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D. [*λᾰ̄*]

Πᾰλᾰθίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, = foreg., Strab. p. 99.

Πάλαθον, *ου*, *τό*,=*παλάθη*, dub.

Πᾰλᾰθώδης, *ες*, (*παλάθη*, *εἶδος*) *like a παλάθη*, Diosc. 1, 80.

ΠΑ'ΛΑΙ, adv., *long ago, in olden time, in days of yore, in time gone by*, Hom.; opp. to *νέον*. Il. 9, 527; *πάλαι ποτέ*. Ar. Plut. 1002. — II. *formerly, erst, before*, denoting no duration of time, but merely the past: also of time *just past*, opp. to the present, Il. 23, 871; opp. to *νῦν*, Il. 9, 105, Soph. Ant. 181: hence *πάλαι* comes to mean *not long ago, but now, just now*, Aesch. Pr. 845, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1085, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B, Xen. Oec. 18, 10; but opp. to *ἀρτι*, Plat. Theaet. 142 A:—so, *τὸ πάλαι*, Hdt. 1, 5; 4, 180, and freq. in Att.:—*ὁ*, *ἡ πάλαι* for *ὁ παλαιός*, *ἡ παλαιά*, Pind. I. 2, 1. Soph. O. T. 1, etc. Cf. *παλαιός*. [*πᾰ̄*]

Πᾰλαίβιος, *ον*, *long-lived*.

†*Παλαίβυβλος*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *old Byblus*, in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 755.

†*Παλαιγάμβριον*, *ου*, *τό*, *Palaegambrium*, a city of Aeolis, on the coast of Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6.

Πᾰλαιγενής, *ές*, (*πᾰ̄λαι*, *γένος*) *born long ago*, i. e. *aged, full of years, ancient*, *γεραιὲ παλαιγενές*, addressed to Phoenix, Il. 17, 561; *γρηῢς π.*, Od. 22, 395; *π. Κρόνος*, *Θεμις*, *Μοῖραι* Aesch. Pr. 220, 873, Eum. 172; *ἐχθρός*, Id. Ag. 1637; *ὠιδαί*, Eur. Med. 421, etc.

Πᾰλαιγονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the olden time, antiquity*, v. l. Orph. Lith. 182: from

Πᾰλαίγονος, *ον*, = *παλαιγενής*, Pind. O. 13, 70; 14, 5.

†*Παλαιεῖς*, *έων*, *οἱ*, = *Παλεῖς*, Polyb. 5, 3, 4.

Παλαιένδοξος, *ον*, (*πᾰ̄λαι*, *ἔνδοξος*) *of old renown*, Philo.

Πᾰλαιετής, *ές*, *old in years*.

Πᾰλαίθεος, *ή*, for *παλαιὰ θεός*, Gramm.

Πᾰλαίθετος, *ον*, (*πᾰ̄λαι*, *τίθημι*) *established long ago*; generally, *ancient, old*, *ὕμνος*, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F.

Πᾰλαιμονέω, *ῶ*, as if from *παλαίμων* for *παλαιστής*,= *παλαίω*, *to wrestle* or *fight*, Pind. P. 2, 112.

Πᾰλαιμόνια, *ων*, *τά*, *the festival of Palaemon*, Lat. *Portunalia*.

†*Παλαιμόνιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, an Argonaut, =sq. 2, Ap. Rh. 1, 202.

Πᾰλαίμων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Palaemon*, masc. prop. n., strictly=*παλαιστής*, and so as a name of Hercules; or (more freq.) of Melicertes, son of Ino, who was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the shipwrecked, cf. Virg. G. 1, 437, Aen. 5, 823: in Lat. also *Portunus*. †— 2. son of Vulcan or Aetolus, an Argonaut, Apollod. 1, 9, 16: cf. *Παλαιμόνιος*.—3. son of Hercules and Autonoë, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Παλαιογενής, *ές*, = *παλαιγενής*, Ar. Nub. 358.

Πᾰλαιόγονος, *ον*, = *παλαίγονος*, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1, Anth. Plan. 295.

Πᾰλαιολογέω, *ῶ*, (*παλαιὸς*, *λέγω*) *to speak of* or *examine antiquities*, App. Hispan. 2.

Πᾰλαιομάτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (*παλαιός*, *μήτηρ*) *ancient mother*, Eur. Suppl. 628. [*ᾰ̄*]

Παλαιομάγαδις, *ὁ*,=*μαγώδις*. Ath. 182 D.

Πᾰλαιομώλωψ, *ωπος*, *ὁ*, *an old rogue*, Lat. *veterator*.

Πᾰλαιοπενθής, *ές*, *one that mourned long*, opp. to *νεοπενθής*.

Πᾰλαιόπλουτος, *ον*, (*παλαιὸς*, *πλοῦτος*) *rich from early times*, like *ἀρχαιόπλουτος*, Thuc. 8, 28; opp to *νεόπλουτος*.

Πᾰλαιόπολις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*παλαιὸς*, *πόλις*) *Old-town*, *Palaepolis*, a name given to Parthenope, the city supplanted by Naples (*Νεάπολις*, *New-town*).

Πᾰλαιοπράγμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *old in business*.

Πᾰλαιορράφος, *ον*, *a cobbler*. [*ᾰ̄*]

Πᾰλαιορίζος, *ον*, (*παλαιὸς*, *ῥίζα*) *with old roots*, Luc.

Πᾰλαιός, *ά*, *όν*, (*πᾰ̄λαι*) *old, aged*, Hom., etc.: *ἡ νέος ἠὲ παλαιός*, Il. 14, 108, etc.; *παλαιὸ φωτὶ ἐοικώς*, Il. 136; also, *π. γέρων*, *π. γρηῢς*, Od. 13, 432; 19, 346.—2. *ancient, of olden times*, Il. 11, 166, Od. 2, 118; *κατὰ τὸν π.*

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λόγου, Plat. Gorg. 499 C; ἡ π. παροιμία, Id. Rep. 329 A: τὸ παλαιόν, as adv. like τὸ πάλαι, *anciently, formerly*, Hdt. 1, 171, Plat., etc.; τό γε παλαιόν, Plat. Crat. 420 B; also, ἐκ παλαιοῦ, from *of old*, Hdt. 1, 157, Antipho 115, 23; ἀρχαῖα καὶ παλαιά joined, Lys. 107, 40, Dem. 597, 18 (cf. Soph. Tr. 555),—as in Lat. *prisca et vetusta*, Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 1, 16, 3. —Opp. to νέος and καινός, Hdt. 9, 26. —3. *old*, in a good sense, as π. οἶνος, Od. 2, 340; freq. in Pind., π. ὄλβος, δόξα, φήμη, etc.: and so more strongly, *time-honoured, venerable*, ἅπερ παλαιότατα ἀνθρώποις, *quae hominibus antiquissima sunt*, Antipho 141, 34: but,—4. in bad sense, *antiquated, obsolete*, like ἀρχαῖος, Aesch. Pr. 317, Soph. O. T. 290.—5. also *weak* or *silly from age, doting*, cf. Κρόνιος II.—II. regul. compar. and superl., παλαιότερος, Pind. N. 6, 90, Thuc., etc.; παλαιότατος, Thuc., etc.—The more usual forms παλαίτερος, παλαίτατος, (from πάλαι), Pind. P. 10, 90, N. 7, 65, and Att.; ἐκ παλαιτέρου, *from old time*, Hdt. 1, 60.—Cf. παλεόρ. [αῖ not unfreq. in Att., Eur. El. 497, cf. Ar. Lys. 988, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 216.] Hence

Παλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *age, length of time, antiquity, obsoleteness*, Eur. Hel. 1056, Plat. Crat. 421 D; π. καὶ σαπρότης, Id. Rep. 609 F: — *dotage*, Aeschin. 33, 34.

Παλαιοτόκος, ον, (παλαιός, τίκτω) *having brought forth long ago*, opp. to νεοτόκος, Aretae.

Παλαιότροπος, ον, *of ancient fashion: by ancient custom.*

Παλαιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cobbler.*

Παλαιοφανής, ές, (παλαιός, φαίνομαι) *appearing old*, Geop.

Παλαιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (παλαιός, φρήν) *old in mind, with the wisdom of age*, Aesch. Eum. 838, Supp. 593.

Παλαιόω, ῶ, (παλαιός) *to make old*: hence *to abrogate*, Lat. *antiquare legem*, Plut.:—pass. *to become old* or *obsolete*, Plat. Symp. 208 B, Tim. 59 C; Arist. H. A. 5, 32, 2.

†Παλαίπαφος, ου, ἡ, *Palaepaphus* (*old Paphus*), in Cyprus, Strab. p. 683.

†Παλαιρός, οῦ, ἡ, *Palaerus*, a city on the coast of Acarnania, Strab. p. 450: hence οἱ Παλαιρεῖς, ἐων, *the inhab. of P.*, Thuc. 2, 30.

Πάλαισμα, ατος, τό, (παλαίω) a trick of the παλαιστής, *a bout* or *fall in wrestling*, Hdt. 9, 33, Aesch. Eum. 589; παλαίσματα, *deeds of wrestling*, Pind. O. 9, 20, P. 8, 49, etc.—2. *any struggle*, Id. Ag. 63, Eum. 776, cf. Soph. O. T. 880; παλαίσματ' ἡμῶν ὁ βίος, Eur. Supp. 550.—3. *any trick* or *artifice*, Ar. Ran. 689; π. δικαστηρίου, a *trick* of the courts, Aeschin. 83, 19. [ᾰ]

Παλαισμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for πάλη, *wrestling, the wrestler's art*, Il. 23, 701, Od. 8, 103, 126.

Παλαιστᾰγής (πάλαι, στάζω) οἶνος, ὁ, wine *that runs thick* or *has become oily from age*, Nic. Th. 591.

Παλαιστέω, ῶ, *to thrust away with the hand*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 1.—II. *to measure by the* παλαιστή, dub. in Eust.

Παλαιστή, ῆς, ἡ, = παλάμη, *the palm of the hand*: hence,—2. a measure of length, *a palm, four fingers breadth* (a little more than three inches), Cratin. Nom. 9:—Att. παλαστή, to distinguish it from signf. 1, Lob. Phryn. 295; Alexandr. παλαιστής.—The same measure was also called τέταρτον, either because it was *four fingers* broad or because it is the *fourth part* of a πούς, Lat. *palmus*.

Παλαιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (παλαίω) *a wrestler, one who practises the* πάλη, Od. 8, 246, Hdt. 3, 137; ἀνδρες π., Ar. Lys. 1083: generally, *a rival, adversary*, Aesch. Pr. 920, Eur. Supp. 704: *a candidate, suitor*, Aesch. Ag. 1296.—2. metaph. *an expert, cunning fellow*, Soph. Phil. 431, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921; cf. πάλαισμα 2.—II. Alexandr. for παλαιστή 2.

Παλαιστιαῖος, α, ον, (παλαιστή) *of a hand's-breadth*, Hdt. 1, 50.

Παλαιστικός, ή, όν, (παλαιστής) *expert in wrestling*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of wrestling*;—cf. παλαιστρικός.

†Παλαιστίνη, ης, ἡ, *Palaestina, Palestine*, a country of Syria lying along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, south of Phoenicia, Hdt. 1, 105; 2, 104, where it is also called ἡ Π. Συρίη. [ῐ] Hence

†Παλαιστινοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the inhab. of Palestine.*

Παλαίστρα, ας, ἡ, *a palaestra, wrestling-school*, wherein wrestlers (παλαισταί) were trained, usu. by public officers, Hdt. 6, 126, Eur. El. 528, Ar., etc., cf. πάλη.—II. metaph. *any school* or *institution* even for mental training, as in Lat. *ludus* came to be used.

†Παλαίστρα, ας, ἡ, *Palaestra*, name of female slave in Luc. Asin. 2.

Παλαιστρικός, ή, όν, (παλαίστρα) later form for παλαιστικός (q. v.), Alex. Incert. 70, Arist. Categ. 8, 26: π. ἐπιστήμη, Arist. Ibid. — Cf. Lob. Phryn. 242. Adv. -κῶς.

Παλαιστρίτης, ου, ὁ, *like a* παλαιστής, Call. Fr. 191, Plut. 2, 274 D. [ῐ]

Παλαιστροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (παλαίστρα, φύλαξ) *one who watches* or *superintends a wrestling-school* (παλαίστρα), Hipp. 1201. [ῠ]

Παλαίτερος and πᾰλαίτατος, irreg. compar. and superl., v. παλαιός fin.

†Παλαίτυρος, ου, ἡ, *Palaetyrus* (*old Tyre*), in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 758.

Παλαίφᾰτος, ον, *consumed by age*; cf. sq. II.

Παλαίφᾰτος, ον, *spoken long ago*, esp. epith. of ancient oracles (θέσφατα), Od. 9, 507; 13, 172, cf. Pind. O. 2, 72, Soph. O. C. 454, etc.—II. *spoken of long ago, having a legend attached to it, legendary*, δρῦς π., an oak *of ancient story*, Od. 19, 163 (with v. ll. παλαίφαγος, πᾰλαίφυτος): hence,—III. generally, *primeval, primitive, ancient*, γενεά, Pind. N. 6, 54; γένος, Aesch. Supp. 532; so, π. πρόνοια, Soph. Tr. 823; Δίκα, Id. O. C. 1381. Adv. -τως.—Poet. word. (Usu. deriv. πάλαι, and φημί, φατός: but prob. better with Döderl. from ΦΑ-, φαίνω, and so strictly, *shown forth, declared long ago*: cf. πρόςφατος.)

†Παλαίφατος, ου, ὁ, *Palaephatus*, a mythological writer: also an Epic poet, and a historian of this name, Suid.

Παλαίφῠτος, ον, (πάλαι, φύω) *planted long ago*; v. παλαίφατος II.

Παλαίχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλαι, χθών) *that has been long in a country, an ancient inhabitant, indigenous*, Aesch. Theb. 105: almost like αὐτόχθων, cf. Anth. P. append. 362.

†Παλαίχθων, ονος, ὁ, *Palaechthon*, father of Pelasgus, Aesch. Suppl. 250.

Παλαίω, f. -αίσω: aor. ἐπάλαισα, Ion. ἐπάληνα, Hdt. 8, 21 (though one MS. has παλᾰίσειεν): (πάλη). *To wrestle*, Hom., etc.; τινί, *with* one, Od. 4, 343; 17, 134; λέοντι, Pind. P. 9, 45:—metaph., *to wrestle with* a calamity, ἀτησι, Hes. Op. 411; φονῳ, Pind. N. 8, 47; πολλαῖς ζημίαις, Xen. Oec. 17, 2:— pass., *to be struggled with* or *overcome*, βαρυς παλαισθαι, Eur. Cycl. 678. — 2. absol. *to struggle, fight*, Plat. Meno 94 C: but also *to suffer* or *be unfortunate in battle*, Hdt. 8, 21. In this signf. the pass. also occurs, παλαισθεις, *beaten*, Eur. El. 686.

Πάλαίωμα, ατος, τό, (παλαιόω) *that which is made old*: also, = παλαίωσις, LXX.

Πάλαίωρ, Lacon. for παλαιός.

Πάλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (παλαιόομαι) *a growing old*, esp. of wine, Strab. p. 243, Plut. 2, 656 B, Ath. 33 B.

†Παλάκιον, ου, τό, *Palacium*, a city in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 312.

†Πάλακος, ου, ὁ, *Palacus*, a Scythian, Strab. p. 306.

Παλλᾰμόομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: (παλάμη): — *to manage, work, bring about*, ταῖς χερσὶ παλαμᾶσθαί τι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 17:—hence,—II. like μηχανόομαι, τεχνάζω, *to lay hold of* any thing *adroitly, devise skilfully, contrive cunningly*, Ar. Ach. 659, Nub. 176; τόλμημα παλαμήσασθαι, *to plan* a daring deed, Ar. Pac. 94. (Hence the name of Παλαμήδης; and so the artist Daedalus was said to be the son of Παλαμάων or Εὐπάλαμος.)

ΠΑ-ΛΑ΄ΜΗ, ης, ἡ: Ep. gen. and dat. παλάμφι, -φιν:—Lat. *PALMA*, *the palm of the hand*; generally, *the hand*, esp as used in grasping, striking, etc., παλάμῃ δ' ἔχε χάλκεον ἔγχος, Od. 1, 104; ἔγχος παλάμῃφιν ἀρήρει, Il. 3, 338; etc.; πάσχειν τι ὑπ' Ἄρηος παλαμάων, *by the hands* of Mars, Il. 3, 128, cf. 5, 558: hence *a deed of force*, ῥέζειν παλάμαν, Soph. Phil. 1206.—2. also, of *the hand as used in works of art*, etc., Hes. Th. 580, Sc. 219, 330: hence,—II. metaph. *a device, skilful plan* or *method, means*, παλάμῃ βιότου, *a device* for one's livelihood, Theogn. 624, cf. 1022, Hdt. 8, 19; sometimes in good, sometimes in bad sense: esp. of the gods, θεοῦ σὺν παλάμᾳ, θεῶν παλάμαις, παλάμαις Διός, by their *arts*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 25, P. 1, 94, N. 10, 121; cf. Aesch. Pr. 165; παλάμας παντοίας πλέκειν, Ar. Vesp. 645; π. πυριγενής, a fire-born *instrument*, i. e. a sword, Eur. Or. 820.—III. *handiwork, a work of art*, esp. of painting or statuary, cf. Lat. *manus Mentoris*, as we say 'the master's *own hand*.' Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 101.—Poet. word. [λᾶ]

†Παλαμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Palamedes*, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, famed for many inventions, Eur. I. A. 198; Apollod. 3, 2, 3. Hence appell. of ingenious men, as ὁ Ἐλεατικὸς Π., of Zeno, Plat. Phaedr. 261: cf. Ar. Ran. 1451. (v. sub παλαμάομαι fin.)

†Παλαμηδικός, ή, όν, *of Palamedes*, τὸ Π. εὕρημα, an invention *worthy of Palamedes*, prov. of a difficult and ingenious invention, Eupol. ap. Ath. 17 E.

Πάλάμημα, ατος, τό, (παλαμάομαι) *a device, scheme*, Ael. N. A. 1, 32. [ᾰ]

Πάλαμναῖος, ον, ὁ, (παλάμη) like αὐτόχειρ, *a murderer, one defiled by a deed of blood, blood-guilty*, Soph. Tr. 1207, El. 587; esp., *the suppliant not yet purified*, like προστρόπαιος, Aesch. Eum. 426; παλαμναῖαι ἱκέσιαι, *a murderer's* supplications, Ap. Rh. 4, 709.—II. generally, = ἀλάστωρ, *the avenger of blood*, μὴ παλαμναῖον, ἀλ-

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3ω, Eur. I. T. 1218: δαίμονες π., *evenging* deities, Tim. Locr. 105, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 18:—also ἡ παλαμναία, Babrius ap. Suid.

Πᾰλάσιον, ου, τό,=παλάθιον, παλάθη, Ar. Pac. 574. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλάσσω, f. -ξω: pf. pass. πεπάλαγμαι:—*to besprinkle, stain, befoul, defile, αἵματι τ' ἐγκεφάλῳ τε*, Od. 13, 395; *αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ*, Ib. 22, 402; *ἐγκέφαλος πεπάλακτο*, the brain *was scattered about*, Il. 11, 98; 12, 186: in mid., *παλάσσετο χεῖρας, he defiled his* hands, Il. 11, 169: in Hom. the part. pf. pass. πεπαλαγμένος is esp. freq., also in Hes. Op. 731.—II. *to draw lots*, Hom.; but always in pf. pass. c. act. signf., *κλήρῳ πεπάλαχθε*, settle the matter by lot, Il. 7, 171; *κλήρῳ πεπαλάχθαι*, Od. 9, 331; so, *πεπάλαχθε κατὰ κληῖδας ἑρετμά*, Ap. Rh. 1, 358.—Ep. word. (Both signfs. come from the common root *πάλλω, to shake*: for 1st, a thing is *sprinkled* or *scattered by shaking* or *swinging* it about, and 2ndly, the Homeric lots *were always shaken in a helmet*, v. πάλλω I. 2, and *κλῆρος*: hence *πάλος, παλαχή*.—Παλύνω is akin to first signf.)

Πᾰλαστέω, ῶ, Att. for παλαιστέω, v. l. Od. 1, 252: from

Πᾰλαστή, παλαστιαῖος, Att. for παλαιστ-.

Παλᾱτιον, ου, τό,=Lat. *Palatium*.

Πᾰλᾰχή, ῆς, ἡ, (παλάσσω II) *any thing gotten by lot, an office, rank*, Hesych.: also *fate, lot, ἐκ παλαχῆς*, Nic. Th. 449.

Πᾰλᾰχῆθεν, adv. for ἐκ παλαχῆς.

†Πᾰλεῖς, Ion. Παλέες, Att. Παλῆς, *έων, οἱ, the Palians, inhab. of Pale*, a town of Cephallenia, Hdt. 9, 28; Thuc. 1, 27; etc.

Παλεόρ, παλεός, Lacon. for παλαιός, Dind. Eur. El. 497, Ar. Lys. 988.

Πάλευμα, ατος, τό, *an allurement*. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (παλεύω) *a decoy-bird*.

Πᾰλεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of παλευτής, Arist. H. A. 9, 7, 8; metaph. of courtesans, *φειδωλοὶ κερμάτων π.*, Eubul. Pann. 1.—Also, παλευτρίς, ίδος.

Πᾰλεύω, *to catch by decoy-birds*, Ar. Av. 1083.—II. in genl. *π. τινά, to decoy, ensnare, entrap into one's own designs*, like παγιδεύω and Lat. *illicere*, Plut. 2, 52 B, cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 341, 569. (Akin to παλαίω, πάλαισμα.)

*Πᾰλέω: the aor. ἐπάλησα, is found in Hdt. 8, 21, but v. πωλαίω.

Πάλη, ης, ἡ, *wrestling*, Lat. *lucta*, Il. 23, 635; *ἡ πυξ ἠὲ πάλη ἠ καὶ ποσίν*, Od. 8, 206; *πυγμὴν καὶ πάλην*, Eur. Alc. 1031; *π. μανθάνειν*, Ar. Eq. 1238; etc. The παλαιστής had to throw his adversary either by swinging him round or tripping him up, and then to keep him down, *θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν*, acc. to Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14: on the various modes of wrestling and the customs observed therein, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 796, Theocr. 24, 109, Plut. 2, 638 D.—2. in genl. *fight, battle*, Aesch. Cho. 866; *π. δόρος*, Eur. Heracl. 159. (Like sq., from *πάλλω, to swing round*:—not from sq. II., *the wrestler's sand* or *dust*; for this did not come into use till later, and must itself be derived from *πάλλω*, though in a different way.) [ᾰ]

Πᾴλη, ης, ἡ, (or *παλή* acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 10, 7, to distinguish it from foreg.):—*the finest sifted meal*, Lat. *pollen, flos farinae*, Hipp. hence παιπάλη.—II. *any fine dust, sifted sand*; esp. *that which was sprinkled before wrestling* on the anointed bodies of the παλαισταί to give them a good grip of one another, Pherecr. Ipn. 5; cf. κονία III, κονίω. (From πάλλω, i. e. *any thing which is sifted by shaking*, akin to παλάσσω and παλύνω.) [ᾰ]

Πάλημα, ατος, τό,=πάλη, *fine meal*, Nic. Al. 551. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πάλημα, Ar. Fr. 548.

Πᾰλῆσαι, inf. aor. of παλαίω.

Πάλι, shortd. poet. form of πάλιν, not in Ep., †Pseudo-Phoc. 80,† Anth. P. 7, 520, etc.; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 417. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν)=ἐπίβδα, Hesych.

Πᾰλίβλαστος for παλιμβλαστής, Theophr.

†Παλίβοθρα or Παλίμβοθρα, ων, τά, *Palibothra*, capital of the Prasians in India, Strab. p. 689.

Πᾰλίβολος, ον,=παλίμβολος.

Πᾰλιγέλως, ωτος, ὁ, (πάλιν, γέλως) *mutual mockery*, Philo.

Πᾰλιγγενεσία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, γένεσις) *new birth*, Plut. 2, 998 C, Luc. Musc. Enc. 7:—*regeneration*, N. T.: *restoration to life, resurrection*, N. T. Hence

Πᾰλιγγενέσιος, ον, *belonging to regeneration*, Clem. Al.

Πᾰλιγγενής, ές, (πάλιν, *γένω) *born again*, Nonn.

Πᾰλίγγλωσσος, ον, like παλίλλογος II. 2, (πάλιν, γλῶσσα) *contradictory, false*, ἀγγελία, Pind. N. 1, 88.—II. *of strange* or *foreign tongue*, Id. I. 6 (5), 35.

Πᾰλίγγναμπτος, ον, (πάλιν, γνάμπτω) *bent* or *doubled back*, Opp. C. 2, 305, H. 1, 54.

Πᾰλίγγνωστος, ον, *learnt* or *known again*.

Πᾰλιγκᾰπηλεύω, *to be a* παλιγκάπηλος, *to sell over again, sell wares by retail*, Dem. 1285, 6.

Πᾰλιγκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (πάλιν, κάπηλος) *one who buys and sells again, a petty retailer, huckster*, Ar. Plut. 1156; *π. πονηρίας*, Dem. 784, 9. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλιγκῑνής, ές, *moved back, going back*.

Πᾰλίγκλαστος, ον, *broken again* or *refracted, crooked*.

Πᾰλιγκοταίνω, collat. form of sq., Hipp. 760.

Πᾰλιγκοτέω, ῶ, (παλίγκοτος) *to grow malignant again, recur*, of relapses in sickness: of wounds, *to break out afresh*, Hipp. ubi supra. Hence

Πᾰλιγκότησις, ἡ, *a return, relapse* of a sickness, *the breaking out again of a wound*, Hipp. 772.

Πᾰλιγκοτία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Hipp. 422.

Πᾰλίγκοτος, ον, strictly of disease or wounds, *growing malignant again, breaking out afresh, π. παθήματα*, like Lat. *dolores recrudescentes, denuo excandescentes*, Hipp. 796:—hence adv. *-τως, π. συνεφέρετο αὐτῷ, according to his old ill-luck* fared it with him, Hdt. 4, 156; *μὴ π. φέρειν τὰ συμπίπτοντα*, to bear accidents not *as if they were inveterate*, Eur. Oenom. 3, 2; hence,—II. metaph., of fresh outbreaks of passion, *malignant, spiteful, inveterate*, Sappho 29, Pind. O. 2, 36; *κληδόνες π., hostile, injurious* reports, Aesch. Ag. 863, 874; *π. τυχη, adverse* fortune, Aesch. Ag. 571: of persons, *hostile, malignant*, τινί, Ar. Pac. 390, cf. Theocr. 22, 58; *οἱ παλίγκοτοι, adversaries*, Pind. N. 4, fin., Aesch. Supp. 376. (Usu. deriv. from *πάλιν, κότος*: but v. *ἀλλόκοτος* sub fin.)

Πᾰλίγκραιπνος, ον, (*πάλιν, κραιπνός*) *very swift*, Anth. P. 15, 27.

Πᾰλίγκτιστος, ον, *rebuilt, restored*.

Πᾰλίγκυρτος, ον, ὁ, *a fishing-net*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 99.

Πᾰλίγλωσσος, -γναμπτος, etc. later poet. forms of παλίγγ-.

Πᾰλίδερκής, ές, (πάλιν, δέρκομαι) *looking back*, for παλινδερκής, v. l. Orph. H. 61, 1.

Πᾰλίζωος, ον,=παλίγζωος.

Πᾰλῑκαμπής, ές, (πάλιν, καμπή) for παλιγκαμπής, *bent back*, Ap. Rh.

†Παλῑκοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Palici*, sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia (daughter of Vulcan), or of Vulcan and Aetna, worshipped in Sicily, Diod. S.: Παλικῶν λίμνη, a marsh emitting from its waters a sulphureous stench, in Sicily, Strab. p. 275.

Πᾰλίλληπτος, ον, (πάλιν, λαμβάνω) *to be taken back*.

Πᾰλιλλογέω, ῶ, *to say again, repeat*, Hdt. 1, 18 (v. Schweigh. ad 1, 90): and

Πᾰλιλλογία, ας, ἡ, *a repeating of what has been said, recapitulation*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1, Theophr. Char. 2: from

Πᾰλίλλογος, ον, (πάλιν, λέγω II, to gather) *gathered* or *collected again*, Il. 1, 126.—II. (πάλιν, λέγω IV, to say) *saying again, repeating*.

Πᾰλίλλῡτος, ον, (πάλιν, λύω) *relaxed, loosed again*, Nonn.

Πᾰλιμβάκχειος, ον, ὁ, a metrical foot, Lat. *antibacchius*, Draco 138, 23, Schol. Hephaest. 159: strictly *a reversed* Βακχεῖος.

Πᾰλίμβᾶμος, ον, (πάλιν, βαίνω) *walking back*, ἱστῶν παλίμβαμοι ὁδοί, of women working at the loom, where they had to walk back and forwards, Pind. P. 9, 33, cf. Leon. Tar. 78.

Πᾰλίμβιος, ον, *living again*.

Πᾰλιμβλαστής, ές,=sq., Eur. H. F. 1274.

Παλίμβλαστος, ον, (πάλιν, βλαστάνω) *sprouting, growing again*.

†Παλίμβοθρα, τά, v. Παλίβοθρα.

Πᾰλιμβολία, ας, ἡ, *change of mind, repentance*, Anth. P. 5, 302: from

Πᾰλίμβολος, ον, (πάλιν, βάλλω) *throwing back again*: metaph. *changeable, fickle, false*, ἦθη, Plat. Legg. 706 A; δολερὸς καὶ π., Plut. Crass 21; cf. Aeschin. 33, 24:—hence=πολύτροπος, Menand. p. 155.—II. pass., *turned round, reversed*, πέδιλα π., *turned* or *patched* sandals, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A: ἱστὸς π., the web of Penelope, *which was undone every night*, Anaxandr. 1, 29.

Πᾰλιμβορέας, ου, ὁ, (πάλιν, βορέας) *a local wind counter to the* monsoon or *prevalent north wind*, Lat. *aquilo recurrens*, Theophr. de Vent. 28.

Πᾰλιμβουλία, ας, ἡ, *change of counsel* or *plan*: from

Πᾰλίμβουλος, ον, (πάλιν, βουλή) *changing counsel* or *plan*.

Πᾰλιμμετᾰβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (πάλιν, μεταβολή) *a continual change back and forwards*.

Πᾰλιμμῆκης, ες, (πάλιν, μῆκος) *as long again*: *very long, χρόνος*, Aesch. Ag. 196.

Πᾰλίμπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλιν, παῖς) *again a child*, Luc. Saturn. 9.

Πᾰλιμπετής, ές, (πάλιν, πίπτω) *falling back*:—only used in neut. as adv., like πάλιν, *ἔεργε παλιμπετέας*, he forced *back*, Il. 16, 395; *παλιμπετὲς ἀπονέωνται*, they may go *back*, Od. 5, 27; so in Alex. poets, Call. Del. 294, Ap. Rh. 2, 1250.—Some

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Gramm. took the adv. as a nom. plur. shortd., v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἐπιτηδές 1.

Πᾰλίμπηγα, τά, (πάλιν, πήγνυμι) *cobbled shoes*, Comici Anon. Fr. 321.

Πᾰλίμπηξις, εως, ἡ, (πάλιν, πήγνυμι) *a patching up again, a soling* or *cobbling* of shoes, Theophr. Char. 22.

Πᾰλίμπισσα, ης, ἡ, *pitch reboiled, dry pitch*, Diosc.

Πᾰλίμπλαγκτος, ον, *wandering back, returning*, δρόμοι, Aesch. Pr. 838: from

Πᾰλιμπλάζομαι, (πάλιν, πλάζομαι) as pass., *to wander back*, only found in part. aor. παλιμπλαγχθείς, Il. 1, 59, Od. 13, 5.

Πᾰλίμπλᾰνής, ές, (πάλιν, πλάνη) *wandering to and fro*, Anth. P. 6, 287.

Πᾰλίμπλεκής, ές, (πάλιν, πλέκω) *twined* or *plaited back*, Opp. H. 4, 47.

Πᾰλίμπλους, ὁ, ἡ, -πλουν, τό, (πάλιν, πλέω) *sailing back*, Ael. N. A. 3, 14.

Πᾰλίμπλῡτος, ον, (πάλιν, πλύνω) *washed up again, vamped up*: metaph. of a plagiarist who retouches the works of others and passes them off for his own, Anth. P. 7, 708.

Πᾰλίμπλωτος, ον, Ion. for παλίμπλους, Lyc. 1431.

Πᾰλίμπνοη, ης, ἡ, poet. -πνοίη, (πάλιν, πνέω) *a counter-wind*, Ap. Rh. 1, 586.

Πᾰλίμποινος, η, ον, Maxim.; also ος, ον, (πάλιν, ποινή) *requiting, revenging*: τὸ π., *requital, retribution*, Aesch. Cho. 793.

Πᾰλίμπορευτος, ον, =sq., Lyc. 180, 628.

Πᾰλίμπορος, ον, (πάλιν, πορεύομαι) *going back*, Nonn.: *going to meet*, Opp. H. 4, 529.

Πᾰλίμπους, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλιν, πούς) *going back, returning*, Mel. 108, Lyc. 126: π. τύχη, a reverse, Joseph.

Πᾰλίμπρᾱτης, ου, ὁ, like παλιγκάπηλος, *one who sells again, a huckster*, Epist. Socr. 1: and

Πᾰλίμπρᾱτος, ον, Ion. -πρητος, (πάλιν, πιπράσκω) *sold again* or *by retail, often sold*, esp. of *a good-for-nothing slave who passes from hand to hand*; generally, *a worthless fellow*, Philo; cf. τρίπρατος.

Πᾰλιμπροδοσία, ας, ἡ, *double treachery, treachery to both sides*, Polyb. 5, 96, 4. Dion. H. 8, 32: from

Πᾰλιμπροδότης, ου, ὁ, (πάλιν, προδίδωμι) *a double traitor, traitor to both sides*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6, 164.

Πᾰλιμπρυμνηδόν, adv., *stern-foremost*, as Herm. (and now Dind.) reads in Eur. I. T. 1395, from Hesych.: from

Πᾰλίμπρυμνος, ον, (πάλιν, πρύμνα) *stern-foremost*.

Πᾰλιμπύγηδόν, (πάλιν, πυγή) adv., *rump-foremost*, v. l. Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6.

Πᾰλίμπωλος, ον, =παλιμπράτης.

Πᾰλίμφημος, Dor. -φαμος, ον, *dissonant*, like δύσφημος, Eur. Ion 1096.

Πᾰλίμφοιτος, ον, *returning*.

Πᾰλίμφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλιν, φρήν) *changing one's mind*, Lyc. 1349.

Πᾰλιμφῡής, ές, (πάλιν, φύω) *growing again*, of the Hydra, Luc. Amor. 2.

Πᾰλίμψηστος, ον, (πάλιν, ψάω) *scratched* or *scraped again*: as subst., παλίμψηστον, τό, parchment, from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, Plut. 2, 504 D, 779 C, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

Πᾰλίμψῡχος, ον, *with a new soul, re-animated*.

ΠΑ΄ΛΙΝ, adv., *back, backwards*, in Hom. and Hes. the only signf., mostly joined with the verbs to go, come, turn, move, etc.; so also, but less freq., in Hdt., e. g. 5, 72; and Att., cf. Valck. Phoen. 732, 1409: so, πάλιν δοῦναι, to give *back, restore*, Il. 1, 116; more rarely c. gen., πάλιν τράπεθ' υἷος ἑοῖο, she turned *back from* her son, Il. 18, 138; δόρυ πάλιν ἔτραπεν Ἀχιλλῆος, Il. 20, 439; πάλιν κίε θυγατέρος ἧς, Il. 21, 504, cf. Od. 7, 143.—The same notion is expressed by the double adv. πάλιν αὖτις, *back* again, Hom., and Pind.; also, αὖτε πάλιν, Od. 13, 125; ἂψ πάλιν, Il. 18, 280; and, πάλιν ὀπίσσω, Od. 11, 149; πάλιν ἐξοπίσω, Hes. Th. 181; πάλιν αὖ, Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc.; πάλιν οἰκαδ' αὖ, Ar. Ran. 1486:—in Att. with the article, ἡ π. ὁδός, Eur. Or. 125. Connected herewith is—2. the notion of opposition, where it is variously rendered, as, πάλιν ἐρεῖν, to *gainsay* (i. e. say *against*), Il. 9, 56; μῦθον πάλιν λάζεσθαι, to take *back* one's word, *unsay* it, Il. 4, 357; opp. to ἀληθέα εἰπεῖν, Od. 13, 254; so, πάλιν ποίησε γέροντα, she *transformed* him into an old man, Od. 16, 456; π. δοκεῖν, to think *contrariwise*, Aesch. Theb. 1040: freq. in compos.—In this signf. also sometimes c. gen., τὸ πάλιν νεότητος, youth's *opposite*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 104; χρόνου τὸ πάλιν, *the change* of time, Eur. H. F. 778, cf. ἔμπαλιν. —3. in Hdt. and Att. usu., *again, once more, anew*; so also αὖθις πάλιν, Soph. Phil. 342; or, more freq., πάλιν αὖθις; αὖ πάλιν, Soph. Tr. 1088; or, more freq., πάλιν αὖ, Ar. Plut. 622, etc.; also, αὖ πάλιν αὖθις, Ar. Nub. 975; or, more freq., αὖθις αὖ πάλιν: —this signf. freq. coincides with that of *back*, as is seen from πάλιν δοῦναι. —Πάλι (q. v.) was a later poet. form, Anth. P. append. 19. (In compos., πάλιν sometimes merely strengthens, as in παλιμμήκης, as long *again*, παλίσκιος, etc., v. Jac. A. P. p. 653.)

Παλῑνάγγελος, ον, *bringing messages to and fro*.

Πᾰλῑνάγρετος, ον, (πάλιν, ἀγρέω) *taken back: to be taken back* or *recalled*, ἔπος οὐ παλινάγρετον, an *irrevocable* word, Il. 1, 526: π. ἀτη, Hes. Sc. 93. —II. act. *retracting one's word*, Euseb.

Πᾰλῑναίρετος, ον, (πάλιν, αἱρέω) *removed from office and re-elected*, usu. of public officers, Eupol. Bapt. 5.— —II. *pulled down* and then *rebuilt*, usu. of buildings, Pind. Fr. 54: hence,— 2. generally, *ill-conditioned, corrupt*, αἷμα, Plat. Tim. 82 E.

Πᾰλῑναυξής, ές, (πάλιν, αὐξω) *waxing* or *growing again*, Anth. Plan. 221.

Πᾰλῑναυτόμολος, ον, (πάλιν, αὐτόμολος) *deserting back again, a double deserter*, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 10, ubi al. πάλιν αὐτ-.

Πᾰλῑνδᾱής, ές, (πάλιν, *δάω II) *learnt again*.

Πᾰλῑνδῑκέω, ῶ, *go to law again, bring a fresh action*: and

Πᾰλῑνδῑκία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing of a fresh action*: hence, *frivolous, protracted litigation*, Plut. Dem. 6: from

Πᾰλῑνδῑκος, ον, (πάλιν, δίκη) *going to law again*, Crates Incert. 15.—II. *unjust*, =βίαιος, Dem. ap. Poll. 8, 26.

Πᾰλῑνδῑνητος, ον, (πάλιν, δινέω) *whirling round and round*, θάλασσα, Anth. P. 9, 73; ἀστρώην...παλινδίνητον ἀνάγκην, Ib. 9, 505.

Πᾰλῑνδῑνία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, δίνη) *the eddying* of water or air.

Πᾰλῑνδῑωκτός, όν, *chased again* or *back*, Hesych.

Πᾰλῑνδίωξις, ἡ, pros. for παλίωξις, App. Pun. 46.

Παλινδορία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, δορά) *a piece of stout leather for shoe-soles*, Plat. (Com.) Syrph. 1, cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. 55 Scholef.

Πᾰλῑνδρομέω, ῶ, (παλίνδρομος) *to run back again*, of a ship, Vita Hom. 19, Plut. Cic. 22; *to recur*, of a disease, Hipp. 1034: π. πρός τι, *to fall back* upon..., Polyb. 7, 3, 8.

Πᾰλῑνδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, =παλινδρομία, Hipp. 1136.

Πᾰλῑνδρομής, ές, = παλίνδρομος, Aretae.

Πᾰλῑνδρόμησις, ἡ, =sq.

Πᾰλῑνδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a running back, going backwards*, Mel. 81: *a recurrence*, νόσου, Hipp. 91 C: and

Πᾰλῑνδρομικός, ή, όν, *recurring*, of the tide, Strab. p. 53: from

Πᾰλίνδρομος, ον, (πάλιν, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *running back again*, π. ἀπιθι, Luc. Timon 37: *recurring*, πένθος, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 210.

Παλινδωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a re-builder*, Paul. Sil.

Πᾰλῑνζωΐα, ας, ἡ, *a second life*, Eccl.: from

Πᾰλίνζωος, ον, (πάλιν, ζωή) *living anew*, Nonn.

Πᾰλῑνηνεμία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, νήνεμος) *a returning calm*, dub. in Anth. P. 10, 102.

†Πάλινθος, ου, ὁ, *Palinthus*, tomb of Danaus in Argos, Strab. p. 371.

Πᾰλῑνίδρῡσις, ἡ, (πάλιν, ἱδρύω) *an establishing again*, Hipp. 47.

Πᾰλίννοστος, ον, *returning*, Nonn.

Πᾰλῑνοδέω, ῶ, (πάλιν, ὁδός) *to trace a path, return*, cf. τριοδέω.—II. in genl. *to repeat*.

Πᾰλῑνοδία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, ὁδός) *a retracing one's path, return*.

Πᾰλίνοπτος, ον, (πάλιν, ὄψομαι) *looking the reverse way*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Πᾰλῑνόρμενος, η, ον, *rushing back*, Il. 11, 326; cf. παλίνορσος.

Πᾰλῑνόρμητος, ον, (πάλιν, ὁρμάω) =foreg.

Πᾰλίνορρος, ον, Att. for sq., Ar. Ach. 1179, ubi v. Elmsl.

Πᾰλίνορσος, ον, (πάλιν, ὄρνυμι) *rushing, darting back*, ὡς ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνορσος ἀπέστη, Il. 3, 33; νῆα...π. ἐς Ἑλλάδα, Ap. Rh. 1, 416; cf. παλινόρμενος:—π. μῆνις, *recurring, inveterate* wrath, like παλίγκοτος, Aesch. Ag. 154 (ubi al. παλίνορτος, sed legendum c. Schütz. παλίνορσον):—also in neut. as adv., *back again*, Emped. 271.

Πᾰλῑνοστέω, ῶ, *to return*.

Πᾰλῑνόστιμος, ον, of or *belonging to a return*, ὁρμὴ π., a desire *of returning*, Opp. H. 1, 616: from

Πᾰλίνορσος, or παλίννοστος, ον, (πάλιν, νοστέω) *returning*, Nonn.

Πᾰλίνουρος, ον, (πάλιν, οὖρον) *making water again*, Martial.

†Παλίνουρος, ου, ὁ, *Palinurus*, a promontory of Lucania, Strab. p. 252.

Πᾰλῑνπροδοσία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for παλιμπροδοσία, in Dion. H.

Πᾰλῑνρύμη, ης, ἡ, = παλιρρύμη, q. v., Polyb. [v]

Πᾰλίνσκιος, όν, =παλίσκιος, Archil. 26; Soph. Fr. 272.

Παλινσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, σκοπέω) *a looking back again*; the acc. as adv. in Eur. Or. 1262, e conj. Pors.

Πᾰλῑνστομέω, ῶ, (πάλιν, στόμα) *to speak again* or *against*, Aesch. Theb. 258.

Πᾰλίνστρεπτος, ον, (πάλιν, στρέφω) *turned back* or *round*, Nic. Th. 679: al. παλιστρ-.

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Πᾰλινστρόβητος, ον, (πάλιν, στροβέω) *whirled, twirled round*, Lyc. 739.

Πᾰλίνστροφος, ον, = παλίνστρεπτος, Opp. C. 2, 99.

Πᾰλίντῐτος, ον, (πάλιν, τίνω) *requited, repaid*; hence, *avenged, punished*, π. ἔργα, Od. 1, 379; 3, 144.

Πᾰλιντοκία, ας, ἡ, (παλιν, τόκος) *a demanding the repayment of interest paid*, Plut. 2, 295 D.

Πᾰλίντονος, ον, (πάλιν, τείνω) *stretched back*: in Hom. always epith. of the bow, παλίντονα τόξα, and said to be used, sometimes, *of the strung* or *bent bow*, which the archer pulls towards him by the string that it may *fly back* with greater force, cf. Il. 8, 266; 15, 443, Soph. Tr. 511; sometimes, *of the unstrung bow*, which *bends back* in the contrary direction, Il. 10, 459, Od. 21, 11.—But all the passages may be reduced to one signf., denoting the form of the bow ( ), *back-bending* (not merely *supple, elastic*); cf. sub Σ, σ: so that it denotes not a particular state of the bow, but its general appearance or quality,—which sort of epithet seems required in Hdt. 7, 69, cf. Aesch. Cho. 160, Soph. Tr. 511:—Eust. therefore rightly explains it by ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη κλινόμενα, and so Attius ap. Varr. renders it *arcus reciproci*.—In Ar. Av. 1738, also ἡνίαι π., *back-stretched* reins.—II. παλίντονα, τά, *military engines for casting stones*, as a mortar throws shells, also called λιθόβολα, the Rom. *Balista*: whilst the εὐθύτονα, like the Rom. *Catapulta*, threw large arrows or darts *point-blank*.

Πᾰλιντρᾰπελία, ας, ἡ, = παλιντροπία: from

Πᾰλιντράπελος, ον, = παλίντροπος, Pind. O. 2, 69. [ᾰ]

Πᾰλιντρῐ-ής, ές, (πάλιν, τρίβω) *rubbed again and again*, hence of the ass, *obstinate, resisting all blows*, Simon. Amorg. 43, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 448, where it means *hardened, obdurate* in vice.

Πᾰλίντριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

Πᾰλιντροπάομαι, (παλίντροπος) as pass., *to turn about*, Ap. Rh. 1, 165, 643.

Πᾰλιντροπής, ές, = παλίντροπος, Nic. Th. 403.

Πᾰλιντροπία, ας, ἡ, *a turning about*: hence, in Ap. Rh. 3, 1157, *doubt, fear*: from

Πᾰλίντροπος, ον, (πάλιν, τρέπω) *turned back* or *away*, Lat. *retortus*, π. ὄμματα, ὄψις, *an averted* face, Aesch. Ag. 778, Supp. 172.—II. *turning back*, π. ἕρπειν, Soph. Phil. 1222; π. ἐκ πολέμοιο, Anth. P. 9, 61.—2. *changing to the other side, reverse*, Soph. Fr. 14; π. ἀποβαίνειν, Polyb. 14, 6, 6.

Πᾰλιντῡπής, ές, (πάλιν, τύπτω) *beaten back*, neut. as adv., Ap. Rh. 3, 1254.

Πᾰλιντῡχής, ές, (πάλιν, τύχη) *with a reverse of fortune*, Aesch. Ag. 464: opp. to τυχηρός.

Πᾰλινῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πάλιν, ᾠδή) *to recant an ode*, and so, generally, *to revoke, recant*, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D; π. πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον, Luc. Merced. Cond. 1. Hence

Πᾰλινῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a recantation*, strictly of an ode, as one of Stesichorus, v. Kleine p. 96 sq.; so Horat. Od. 1, 16. is a palinode to Epod. 5, and 17: generally, *a recantation*, Plat. Phaed. 243 B, 257 A.

Πᾰλίνωρος, ον, dub. l. for παλίνορμος: acc. to some from ὥρα, *changing and returning with* or *like the seasons*, v. Arat. 452.

†Πάλιον, ου, τό, Dor. for Πήλιον.

Πᾰλίουρῖνος, ον, *made of the* παλίουρος, Strab. p. 776.

Πᾰλίουρος, ου, ἡ, a kind of thorny shrub, *rhamnus paliurus*, Linn., Eur. Cycl. 394, Theocr. 24, 87; cf. ῥάμνος.

Πᾰλῐουροφόρος, (παλίουρος, φέρω) θρῖναξ, ὁ, a three-pronged fork *made of the wood of the* παλίουρος, or *with a handle of that wood*, Anth. P. 6, 95; ubi al. παλινουρόφορος.

†Παλαιρεῖς, οἱ, earlier reading for Παλαιρεῖς in Thuc. 2, 30, v. sub Παλαιρός.

Πᾰλιῤῥοέω, ῶ, (παλίῤῥοος) *to flow back again*, esp. of the sea in a storm; also *to ebb and flow*, Strab. p. 153; of the wind, Theophr. Vent. 10.

Πᾰλιῤῥοΐα, ας, ἡ, = παλίῤῥοια: from

Πᾰλιῤῥόθιος, η, ον, (πάλιν, ῥόθος) *dashing* or *flowing back*, κῦμα π., a wave *dashing to and fro, ebbing and flowing*, Od. 5, 430; 9, 485: generally, = παλίῤῥοος, ναῦς π., Arat. 347: τὰ π., = παλίῤῥοια, Ap. Rh. 1, 1170.

Πᾰλίῤῥοθος, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 191.

Παλίῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, *the flux and reflux of water*, esp. *of the stormy sea, an eddy*, Hdt. 2, 28: also *the ebb and flow, tide*, Soph. Fr. 716, Polyb. 34, 9, 5: metaph. of fortune, Polyb. 1, 82, 3. [In old Att. poets also παλιῤῥοΐα, Soph. l. c.; cf. ἄγνοια.]

Πᾰλῐῤῥοιβδος, ον, (πάλιν, ῥοιβδέω) *dashing to and fro*, of waves, δῖναι, Opp. H. 5, 220, with v. l. πολύῤῥοιζος.

Παλίῤῥοιος, η, ον, poet. for sq., Lyc. 380, †ubi Scal. παλιῤῥοίβδησιν, Dind. Thes. -βδοισιν.

Πᾰλίῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (πάλιν, ῥέω) *flowing backwards*, π. κλύδωνι, *a returning* wave, Eur. I. T. 1397: also *ebbing and flowing*, of the sea; and of the breath, Opp. H. 2, 398.—II. metaph., *recurring, returning upon one's head*, πότμος, δίκη, Eur. H. F. 739, El. 1155.

Πᾰλίῤῥοπος, ον, (πάλιν, ῥέπω, ῥοπή) *turning itself back*, π. γόνυ, *backward-sinking* knee, Eur. El. 492.

Πᾰλιῤῥύμη, or παλινρύμη, ης, ἡ, *any movement backwards*, π. τύχης, *a reverse* of fortune, Polyb. 15, 17, 1. [ῠ]

Πᾰλίῤῥῠτος, ον, = παλίῤῥοος, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 B.

Πᾰλίσκῐος, ον, (πάλιν, σκιά) *shadowed over and over, murky, gloomy*, ἄντρον, H. Hom. Merc. 6; ἐν παλισκίῳ, in *a thick-shaded* place, Plut. Num. 10. Also παλίνσκιος, v. Wern. Tryph. p. 217.

Πᾰλισσῡτέω, ῶ, *to rush, go*, or *turn quickly back*, Diod. 1, 32: from

Πᾰλίσσῡτος, ον, (πάλιν, σεύω, ἔσσυμαι) *rushing hurriedly back*; ὁρόμημα π., *a backward* course, Soph. O. T. 193; στείχειν π., to go *back*, Eur. Supp. 388; so, π. ὁρμᾶν, Polyb.

Πᾰλίστρεπτος, ον, = παλίνστρεπτος, q. v.

Πᾰλῐσύλλεκτος, ον, *gathered together again*.

Πᾰλῐσύῤῥαπτος, ον, *sewn together* or *patched again*.

Πᾰλίψηστος, ον, = παλίμψηστος.

Πᾰλίωξις, ἡ, (πάλιν, ἰωκή) *a beating back* or *pursuing in turn*, as when fugitives rally and turn on their pursuers, Il. 12, 71; 15, 69, Hes. Sc. 154: opp. to προίωξις. [ῑ in arsis.]

Πάλλα, ἡ, *a ball*, for the usu. σφαῖρα, and so some would even read in Od. 6, 115. (Cf. πάλλω, βάλλω, our *ball*, Lat. *pila*. Acc. to Hesych., σφαῖρα ἐκ ποικίλων νημάτων πεποιημένη; cf. βάλιος, *pie-ball*.)

Πάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, = παλλάκισμα, Aesch. Supp. 296.

†Παλλάδας, α, ὁ, *Palladas*, a poet of the Anthology.

Παλλάδιον, ου, τό, *the statue of Pallas*, Hdt. 4, 189, Ar. Ach. 547.—II. *a place at Athens* where the court of the ἐφέται was held: hence they were said to sit ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ, †Plut. Thes. 27; etc.†; it was, however, likewise used by the Heliasts, Att. Process p. 143. [λᾰ]

Παλλάδιος, α, ον, (Παλλάς) *of* or *sacred to Pallas*. [λᾰ]

Παλλᾰκεία, ας, ἡ, *concubinage*, Strab. p. 816, cf. Ath. 573 B.

Παλλᾰκεύομαι, —I. as dep., π. τινά, *to keep as a concubine*, Hdt. 4, 155.—II. as pass., *to be a concubine*, Plut. Them. 26; τινί, to one, Id. Fab. 21:—so the Act. παλλακεύω in Strab. p. 816. From

Παλλᾰκή, ῆς, ἡ, *a concubine*, like πάλλαξ, Hdt. 1, 84, 135, Plat., etc.: usu. a captive or bought slave, distinguished on the one hand from the lawful wife (γυνή), on the other from the mere courtesan (ἑταίρα), Dem. 1386, 20. Cf. παλλακίς.

Παλλᾰκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from παλλακίς, Plut. 2, 789 B.

Παλλᾰκῖνος, ου, ὁ, (παλλακή) *a son by a concubine*, Sophron. ap. Et. Gud. 450, 18.

Παλλάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from παλλακός, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 45.

Παλλᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πάλλαξ, *a concubine*; opp. to a lawful wife (ἀκοίτις), Il. 9, 449, 452; freq. a purchased slave, as in Od. 14, 203. Cf. παλλακή.

Παλλάκισμα, ατος, τό, *concubinage*.—II. = παλλακίς.

Παλλᾰκός, οῦ, ὁ, *amasius*, from πάλλαξ, q. v.

†Παλλαντία, ας, ἡ, *Pallantia*, a city of Iberia, Strab. p. 162.

Παλλαντιάς, άδος, ἡ, = Παλλάς, Jac. Phil. Th. 18, 7.

†Παλλαντίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Pallas*; οἱ Π., *the Pallantidae, descendants of Pallas* (brother of Aegeus), a celebrated Athenian family, Eur. Hipp. 35; Plut. Thes. 3.

†Παλλάντιον, ου, τό, *Pallantium*, a city of southern Arcadia, said to be so named from Pallas a son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 1; etc.: from this Evander passed into Italy, and hence by some is derived the *Palatine* hill in Rome.—Paus. 8, 44, 5 mentions also τὸ Παλλαντικὸν πεδίον in Arcadia.

†Παλλάντιος, ου, ὁ, λόφος, *the Palatine* hill, in Rome, Asi. V. H. 11, 21.

ΠΑ΄ΛΛΑΞ, ᾰκος, orig. ὁ and ἡ, = βούπαις, νέος, *a youth, maiden*, esp. one beloved: but the fem. appears soon to have prevailed, esp. in signf. of *a concubine*, like Lat. *pellex*; cf. sub παλλακή, παλλακίς. The form πάλλης is also quoted.—Acc. to Reimer, akin to μέλλαξ = μείραξ, a youth, cf. sq.

Παλλάς, άδος, ἡ, *Pallas*, epith. of Minerva, hence in Hom. always Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη or Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη, but after Pind. also used alone, = Ἀθήνη.—II. plur. Παλλάδες, *virgin priestesses*, whether of Minerva or other deities, Strab. [ᾰ] su deriv. from πάλλω, *the Brandisher* of the spear or aegis, as goddess of war. But it is not only as such, that Minerva is called Pallas in Hom.: a

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more prob. deriv. is from *πάλλαξ* in the most ancient signf., *the maiden, virgin*;—*παλλάς* being related to it, as *ὄρνις* to *ὄρνιξ*, etc., v. sq. fin.) [ᾰ̃ς]

Πάλλᾶς, αντος, ὁ, Pallas, masc. prop. n., H. Hom. Merc. 100.—†2. son of Crius and Euryhia, a Titan, Hes. Th. 375.—3. son of Tartarus and Gaea, a giant slain by Minerva, Apollod. 1, 6, 2.—4. son of Pandion king of Athens, brother of Aegeus, Id. 3, 15, 5; Plut. Thes. 3; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc., *τοῦ*. Π.=*νέοι*, Eust. p. 1419, 50.

†*Παλλατίς, ίδος, ἡ, of* or *relating to Pallas; αἱ Παλλατίδες πέτραι, the rocks of Pallas*, a part of Mt. Crius near Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 42.

Πάλλευκος, ον, (πᾶς, λευκός) all-white, Aesch. Eum. 352, Eur. Med. 30, etc.: also *πάνλευκος*.

†*Παλλήναιος, α, ον, of* or *belonging to Pallene, Pallenian*, Ap. Rh. 1, 599.

†*Παλλήνη, ης, ἡ, Pallene*, a peninsula of Macedonia, earlier called also *Φλέγρα*, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 4, 120.—II. an Attic deme of the tribe Antiochis, with a temple of Minerva, who was hence called *Παλληνίς, Pallenian*, Hdt. 1, 62.

†*Παλλήνιος, α, ον,*=*Παλλήναιος*, Lyc. 1407.

†*Παλλοκόπας, ὁ, Pallocopas*, a river or canal from the Euphrates, Arr. An. 7, 21, 1.

ΠΆΛΛΩ, aor. *ἔπηλα*, Ep. aor. 2 part. *πεπᾰλών* used in Hom. only in compos. with *ἀνά*, as in redupl. form *ἀμπεπαλών*: so, the syncop. form of aor. mid. in pass. signf. is only found in the compds. *ἀνέπαλτο, ἔκπαλτο*, except *πάλτο* in Il. 15, 645 (for in Il. 13, 643; 21, 140, *ἐπάλτο* from *ἐφάλλομαι* is admitted to be the true reading). *To wield, brandish, sway*, in Hom. esp. of missiles, *δόρυ, αἰχμήν, ἔγχος*, etc.; (also, *π. σάκος*, Hes. Sc. 321; *to swing, pitch, hurl, λίθον*, Il. 5, 304:—generally, *to toss with the arms*, as Hector *πῆλε χερσίν, dandled* his son, Il. 6, 474, cf. Eur. Hec. 1158; *Νὺξ ὀχημ' ἔπαλλεν, she drave* it *furiously*, Eur. Ion 1151.—2. *κλήρους πάλλειν ἐν κυνέῃ, to shake* the lots together in a helmet, till *one* leapt forth, Hom.: hence *πάλλειν* absol., *to cast lots*, Il. 3, 324; 7, 181: but, *κλήροις ἔπηλαν αὐτούς, they ranged* them as the lots came forth, *drew* their places by lots, Soph. El. 710:—in mid. *πάλλεσθαι, to draw lots, ἔλαχον πολιὴν ἅλα παλλομένων* (sc. *πάλων* or *κλήρων*) *as* the lots *were drawn*, Heyne Il. 15, 191, cf. Hdt. 3, 128, Soph. Ant. 396: in Att. usu. *κληροῦν* and *κληροῦσθαι*.—II. mid. *πάλλεσθαι, to set one's self a-going, move swiftly, ἐν ἀντυγι πάλτο, he hit himself* (in turning) on the shield-rim, Il. 15, 645: *to spring* or *fly*, Pind. N. 5, 39; *to quiver, leap*, as fish on land, Hdt. 1, 141, cf. 9, 120; esp. *to quiver, quake* for fear, *παλλομένη κραδίη*, Il. 22, 461; *δείματι πάλλεσθαι*, H. Hom. Cer. 294, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, etc., cf. infra II; so, *στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα*, the heart in his breast *sprang* up to his mouth, Il. 22, 452.—III. intr., like *πάλλομαι, to leap, bound*, Eur. El. 435, ubi v. Seidl., Ar. Lys. 1304: *to quiver, quake, δείματι*, Soph. O. T. 153; *to quiver* in death, Eur. El. 477: cf. supra I. 1.—Cf. Plat. Crat. 407 A, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 360; and v. sub *ῥίπτω*. (*Πάλλω* is orig. only another form of *βάλλω*, hence Lat. *pello, palpo, palpito*, to which are akin *πάλη* in both signfs., *παλαίω, παλάσσω, παλύνω, πάλμη, πέλτη, πελεμίζω, πόλεμος*: to the sense of casting lots belong esp. *πάλος, παλαχή*, and prob. *πῆληξ*.) Hence

Πάλμα, ατος, τό, any thing swung or *shaken*.—II. *a swinging, a spring*.

†*Πάλμα, ἡ, Palma*, a city on the larger of the Balearic isles, Strab. p. 167.

Παλματιανός, ὁ, v. sq. II.

Παλμᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, σεισμός π., an earthquake *with violent shocks*, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.—II. *παλμᾶτίας* or *παλματιανός* (sc. *οἶνος*), *ὁ, palm-wine*.

Παλμᾶτικός, ή, όν,=*παλμικός*.

Πάλμη, ης, ἡ, a shield, the Lat. *parma*.

Παλμικός, ή, όν, belonging to palpitation.

Παλμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πάλλω) a swinging, rapid motion, Nonn., etc.;—*a quivering, leaping*, Nic. Th. 744: *a palpitation*, Hipp. 167, Arist. Respir. 20, 2; of the pulse, Anth.

Παλμοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, divination from the pulse: from

Παλμοσκόπος, ον, (παλμός, σκοπέω) divining from the pulse.

Πάλμυς, υος, ὁ,=*βασιλεύς*, Hippon. Fr. 1, 2, 3: epith. of the king of the gods, Jupiter, Lyc. 691.—†2. *Palmys*, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, son of Hippotion, Il. 13, 792.

Παλμώδης, ες, (παλμός, εἶδος) pulse-like, Hipp. 70.

Πάλος, ου, ὁ, (πάλλω I. 2) *the lot cast from a shaken helmet, ἀμ πάλον θέμεν*, to cast *the lot* again, Pind. O. 7, 109: used generally for *κλῆρος* in Ion. writers, *πάλῳ λαχεῖν*, Hdt. 4, 94, 153; *ἀρχὰς πάλῳ ἄρχειν*, to hold public offices *by lot*: but also not seldom in Trag., as, *πάλου κύρσαι*, Aesch. Pers. 779; *πάλῳ* and *παλου λαχεῖν*, Id. Theb. 126, 374: *τύχης π.*, Id. Ag. 333; *κληροῖ πάλος*, Eur. Ion 416, etc. [ᾰ́]

†*Παλοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, Palus*, the city of the *Παλεῖς* in Cephellenia, Polyb. 5, 5, 10.

Πάλσις, εως, ἡ, (πάλλω) a swinging or *brandishing*.

Παλτάζω, to throw a dart (παλτόν).

Πάλτο, Ep. syncop. aor. 2 mid. of *πάλλω*, c. signf. pass., Il.

Παλτόν, οῦ, τό, any thing brandished or *thrown*, esp. *a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 14: described by Xen. as *a light spear* used by the Persian cavalry, either as a lance or javelin, perh. like the *jerid*, Cyr. 4, 3, 9; 6, 2, 16. Strictly neut. from

Παλτός, ή, όν, (πάλλω) brandished, hurled, πῦρ. Soph. Ant. 131.

Πᾰ̃λυντή, ῆς, ἡ, Lat. *polenta, malt*.

Πᾰλύνω, to strew, scatter upon, ἀλφιτα, Il. 18, 560, Od. 10, 520; *τι ἐπί τινι*, Soph. Ant. 247.—II. *to bestrew, ἀλφίτου ἀκτῇ π., to besprinkle* with flour, Od. 14, 429; *χιὼν ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρας*, snow *sprinkled* the fields, Il. 10, 7: so in Pass., *νιφέτῳ δ' ἐπαλύνετο πάντα*, Ap. Rh. 3, 69; *ἀ σῦριγξ εὐρῶτι παλύνεται*, Theocr. 4, 28.—2. *to besmear, ἰξῷ*, Anth. P. 10, 11. (Akin to *πάλλω*: usu. deriv. from *παλή, fine flour*; strictly *to sprinkle with flour*.) [ῠ́]

Πᾶμα, τό, (πέπαμαι) property, Theocr. Fistula 12, Anth. P. 15, 25.

Παμβᾰσίλεία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, βασιλεία) absolute monarchy, Arist. Pol. 3, 15, 1.

Παμβᾰσίλεια, ας, ἡ, queen of all, all-powerful queen, Ar. Nub. 357, 1150, Ap. Rh. 4, 382, Orph., etc. Fem. from

Παμβᾰσῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, (πᾶς, βασιλεύς) an absolute monarch, Arist. Pol. 3, 16, 2.

Παμβδελῠρός, ά, όν, (πᾶς, βδελυρός) all-abominable, Ar. Lys. 969, Eccl. 1043.

Παμβέβηλος, ον, all-profane, Eccl.

Παμβίας, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, βία) all-subduing, κεραυνός, Pind. N. 9, 58.

Παμβλαβής, ές, (πᾶς, βλάπτω) hurtful to all, Manetho.

Παμβόητος, ον, (πᾶς, βοάω) all-renowned: notorious.

Παμβοιώτια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά) the festival of the united Boeotians, like *Παναθήναια, Πανιώνια*, etc., Polyb. 4, 3, 5; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 180, 1.

Πάμβορος, ον, (πᾶς, βορά) all-devouring, Ael. N. A. 1, 27.

Παμβοτάνον, ου, τό, (πᾶς, βοτάνη) herbage of all kinds, LXX.

Παμβοτος, ον, (πᾶς, βύσκω) all-nourishing, Aesch. Supp. 559.

Πάμβουλος, ον, (πᾶς, βουλή) all-counselling, v. l. Orph. 24, 4.

†*Παμβωτιάδης, ου, ὁ, of Pambotadae*, a demus of Attica of the tribe Erechtheis, Dem. 1250, 20.

Παμβῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., Soph. Phil. 392.

Παμβώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, βώτης, βώτωρ, βόσκω) all-nourishing, Fr. Hom. 25, cf. ap. Schol. Il. 1, 5.

†*Παμένης, ους, ὁ*, v. *Παμμένης*.

†*Παμίσος, ου, ὁ, the Pamisus*, a tributary of the Peneus in Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 129.—2. a river of Messenia, flowing into the Messenian gulf, Strab. p. 361.—3. a river of Elis, Id. p. 336.—4. a small river of Laconia, Id. p. 361.

Πάμμα, τό, f. l. for *πᾶμα*.

Πάμμᾰκαρ, ᾰρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, μάκαρ) all-blissful, Orph. H. 18, 3.

Παμμακάριστος, ον, to be deemed perfectly happy.

Παμμάταιος, ον, (πᾶς, μάταιος) all in vain, all-useless, Aesch. Ag. 388. [μᾰ̆]

Παμμᾰχί, adv., *in which all fight*. [ῐ]

Παμμάχιον, ου, τό, the combination of all kinds of battles: hence=*παγκράτιον*: from

Πάμμᾰχος, ον, (πᾶς, μάχη) fighting every-where; all-conquering, triumphant, Aesch. Ag. 169, Ar. Lys. fin.—II.= *παγκρατιαστής, ready for every kind of contests*, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, Theocr. 24, 112.

Παμμέγᾱς, -μεγάλη, -μεγᾰ, (πᾶς, μέγας) very great, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A, Tim. 26 E: superl. *παμμέγιστος*, Ael. V. H. 10, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.

Παμμεγέθης, ες, (πᾶς, μέγεθος)= foreg., Plat. Legg. 913 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 13:—*παμμέγεθες ἀναβοᾶν*, Aeschin. 42, 4.

Παμμεδέων, οντος, ὁ, (πᾶς, μεδέων) all-ruling: fem. *παμμεδέουσα*, Nonn.

Παμμείλῐχος, ον, exceeding mild.

Παμμέλᾶς, αινα, ᾶν, (πᾶς, μέλας) all-black. ταῦροι, Od. 3, 6; 10, 525; *δῖς*, 11, 33.

Παμμελής, ές, (πᾶς, μέλος) in all kinds of melodies, LXX.

†*Παμμένης, ους, ὁ, Pammēnes*, an Athenian, masc. pr. n., Dem. 521.—Others in Luc.; etc.—In Paus. 8, 27, 2. is wr. *Παμένης*.

†*Παμμερόπη, ης, ἡ, Pammerope*, daughter of Celeus, Paus. 1, 38, 3.

Πάμμεστος, ον, (πᾶς, μεστός) quite full, c. gen., Theophr.

Πάμμετρος, ον, (πᾶς, μέτρον) in all kinds of metres, Dieg. L. 7, 31.

Παμμήκης, ες, (πᾶς, μῆκος) very long, prolonged: Soph. O. C. 1069; *π.*

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λόγος, Plat. Polit. 286 E; π. ῥήσεις ποιεῖν, Id. Phaedr. 268 C.

Πάμμηνις, (πᾶς, μήνη) νύξ, ἡ, a night *lighted by the full-moon*, Arat. 189.

Πάμμηνος, ον, (πᾶς, μήν) *through all months, the whole year long*, Soph. El. 851; π. σελήνη=πανσέληνος, ἡ, Plut. 2, 936 A.

Παμμήστωρ, ωρος, ὁ, ἡ, *all-inventive*, Lyc. 490.

Παμμήτειρα, ας, ἡ, =παμμήτωρ, H. Hom. 30, 1.

Παμμῆτις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, μῆτις) *all-knowing, all-planning*, Simon. 221.

Παμμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (πᾶς, μήτηρ) *mother of all*, π. γῆ, Aesch. Pr. 90.—II. *a very mother*, γυνὴ τοῦδε π. νεκροῦ, Soph. Ant. 1282.

Παμμήχᾰνος, ον, (πᾶς, μηχανή) *all-devising, exceeding crafty*.

Παμμίᾰρος, ον, (πᾶς, μιαρός) *all-abominable*, Ar. Pac. 183, Ran. 466.

Παμμίγής, ές, (πᾶς, μίγνυμι) *mixed of all sorts, all-confounded*, Aesch. Pers. 269. Adv. παμμιγῆ, like παγγενῆ, Lob. Phryn. 515.

Πάμμικρος, ον, (πᾶς, μικρός) *very small*, Arist. Poet. 7, 9.

Πάμμικτος, ον, =παμμιγής, ὄχλος, Aesch. Pers. 53.

†Πάμμιλος, ου, ὁ, and Πάμιλλος, *Pammilus*, a Megarian, founder of Selinus in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.

Πάμμορος, ον, (πᾶς, μόρος) *all-hapless*, Soph. O. C. 161.

Πάμμορφος, ον, (πᾶς, μορφή) *of all shapes*.

Παμμῦσᾰρός, ά, όν, =παμμίαρος, Ar. Lys. 969.

†Πάμμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pammon*, a son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 24, 250.—2. a Scyrian, Hdt. 7, 183.

Πάμουχέω, ῶ, *to have property, be rich* · from

Πάμοῦχος, or πάμουχος, ον, (πᾶμα, ἔχω) *having property*.

Παμπᾰθής, ές, (πᾶς, πάσχω, παθεῖν) *all-suffering*, Manetho.

Παμπαιδί, adv., v. sub παγγυναικί. [ῐ]

Παμπάλαιος, ον, (πᾶς, παλαιός) *very old*, Plat. Theaet. 181 B, Arist. Metaph. 1, 3, 6.

Παμπαμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πᾶς, πέπαμαι) *possessing all*, Ruhnk. Tim.

Πάμπᾶν, adv., (πᾶς, πᾶς) like the more common prose πάνυ or παντελῶς, *quite, wholly, altogether*, Il. 1, 422, Od. 2, 49; also in Pind., and Eur.: —freq. preceded by a negat., οὐδέ τι πάμπαν, *not at all, by no means*, Il. 9, 435, cf. 21, 338: — rare in prose, as Plat. Polit. 270 E, Tim. 41 B.

Πάμπᾰνῦ, adv., strengthd. for πάνυ, dub. in Dio C.

Παμπειθής, ές, (πᾶς, πείθω) *all-persuasive*, Pind. P. 4, 327.

Παμπήδην, adv., (πᾶς) like πάμπαν, πάνυ, παντελῶς, *entirely*, Theogn. 615, Aesch. Pers. 729, Fr. 151, Soph. Aj. 916. (Not a compd. with *πά-ομαι, πέπαμαι: but, like πάμπαν, a redupl. form of πᾶν with the adverbial termin. -δην.)

Παμπησία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, πέπαμαι) *entire possession, the full property*, Aesch. Theb. 817, Eur. Ion 1305, Ar. Eccl. 868.

Πάμπλειστος, η, ον, *most of all*, dub. l. Menand. p. 220.

Παμπλειων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, πλείων) *much more*, Arist. Audib. 63.

Παμπληθεί, adv, *of* or *with the whole multitude*, v. l. Plat. Criti. 111 A, N. T., etc.: from

Παμπληθής, ές, (πᾶς, πλῆθος) *of* or *with the whole multitude*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 26, Plut., etc.:—also=πάμπολυς, *very many, most numerous*, Plat. Legg. 782 B, etc.; *very much, vòsia*, Isocr. Antid. ὁ 165.—Neut. as adv., Dem. 347, 8. Hence

Παμπληθία, ας, ἡ, *the entire multitude*, Soph. Fr. 342.

Πάμπληκτος, ον, (πᾶς, πλήσσω) ἀεθλα π., battles *in which all sorts of blows are given and received*, or, prizes *for which all sorts of blows have been endured*, Soph. Tr. 505.

Παμπλούσιος, ον, (πᾶς, πλοῦτος) *very rich*, Plat. Legg. 743 C.

Πάμπλουτος, ον, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 572.

Παμποίκῐλος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Tim. 82 B (πᾶς, ποικίλος):—*all-variegated, of rich and varied work*, πέπλοι, Il. 6, 289, Od. 15, 105; of sacred vases, Pind. N. 10, 68; of fawn-skins, *all spotted*, Eur. Hel. 1359.—II. metaph. *all-changeable, very various*, Plat. l. c.

Πάμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, πόλις) *prevailing in all cities, universal*, νόμος, Soph. Ant. 614:—the passage is corrupt, v. Dind.

Πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολυ, (πᾶς, πόλυς) *very much, very great*, Ar. Eq. 320, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.; and in plur. *very many*, Ar. Pac. 694, Plat., etc.:—in Pind. P. 3, 190, Soph. Ant. 614, it is a mere conj.—Neut. πάμπολυ, as adv., *very much*, freq. in Plat. Cf. παμπλείων, πάμπλειστος.

Παμπολῠτελής, ές, *very expensive*, Joseph.

Παμπονηρία, ας, ἡ, *utter depravity*, v. l. Dem. 521, 7: from

Παμπόνηρος, ον, (πᾶς, πονηρός) *all-depraved, most villanous*, Ar. Ach. 854, Nub. 1319, and Plat.: generally, *very bad*, ὄψον, Epich. p. 53. Adv. -ρως, Luc. Abdic. 14.

Παμπόρφῡρος, ον, (πᾶς, πορφύρα) *all-purple*, Pind. O. 6, 91.

Παμπότνια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, πότνια) *all-venerable*, Leon. Tar. 7.

Παμπρᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *an unreserved sale of property*, Poll.

Πάμπρεπτος, ον, (πᾶς, πρέπω) *all-conspicuous, splendid*, ἕδραι, Aesch. Ag. 117: the form πάμπρεπος is dub.

Παμπρόσθη, l. corrupta in Aesch. Ag. 714.

Παμπρύτᾰνις, εως, ὁ, *one of unbounded power*, Philo. [ῠ]

Πάμπρωτος, η, ον, (πᾶς, πρῶτος) *the very first, first of all*, Il. 9, 93, Pind. P. 4, 196, etc.; also in neut. πάμπρωτον and -τα, as adv., Od. 4, 577; 10, 403, etc.:—Superl. παμπρώτιστα, Ap. Rh. 4, 1693.

Πάμπῦος, ον, (πᾶς, πῦον) *quite full of pus* or *matter*, Hipp. 177.

Παμφάγος, ον, (πᾶς, φαγεῖν) *all-devouring*, Alcman 23, Eur. Med. 1187: —Arist. divides animals into ζωοφάγα, καρποφάγα, and παμφάγα, Pol. 1, 8, 5.

Παμφᾰής, ές, (πᾶς, φάος) *quite light, translucent*, μέλι, Aesch. Pers. 612: of fire, *bright-shining*, Soph. Phil. 712: of the sun, Eur. Med. 1251; etc.

†Παμφάης, ου, ὁ, *Pamphaës*, an Argive, who entertained the Dioscuri, Pind. N. 10, 92.—Others in Ael.; etc.

Παμφαίνω, *to shine* or *beam brightly*, Hom., who freq. uses the Ep. part. παμφανόων (q. v.) in same signf., of burnished metal, Il. 11, 30; 14, 11, etc.; of a star, λαμπρὸν παμφαίνῃσι, (as if 3 sing. from παμφαίνημι), Il. 5, 6; πρῶτον παμφαίνων, of a star just rising, Hes. Op. 565. (Παμφαίνω is no compd. of πᾶν and φαίνειν, *to appear entirely*, which would be against all analogy, but is a poet. form of φαίνω, strengthd. by redupl., like παιπάλλω from πάλλω, παφλάζω from φλάζω, παιφάσσω from *φαω, -μ being inserted for euphony, as in sq.)

Παμφᾰ́λάω, redupl. form like παιφάσσω, *to look around*, esp. *in fear*, rare Ion. word in Anacr. 124, and Hippon. 105, akin to παπταλάω and παπταίνω.

Παμφᾰ́νόων, gen. ωντος, fem. παμφᾰ́νόωσα, Ep. part. of παμφαίνω, as if from παμφᾰ́νάω, of which however no other forms occur, *bright, shining, beaming*, freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of fiery or metallic substances, Il. 2, 458; 18, 144, Od. 13, 29, etc.:—for the true deriv. v. sub παμφαίνω.

Παμφάρμᾰκος, ον, (πᾶς, φάρμακον) *skilled in all charms* or *drugs*, epith. of Medea, Pind. P. 4, 415.

Παμφεγγής, ές, (πᾶς, φέγγος)= παμφαής, Soph. El. 105.

Παμφερής, ές, (πᾶς, φέρω) *all-bearing, all-including*, Galen.

Πάμφημος, ον, *all-speaking*, Zonar.

Πάμφθαρτος, ον, (πᾶς, φθείρω) *all destroying* or *ruining*, μόρος, Aesch. Cho. 296.

Πάμφθερσις, ή, (πᾶς, φθείρω) *destroyer of all*, Bacchyl. Fr. 36.

Πάμφθογγος, ον, *with* or *of all sounds*.

Πάμφῐ, adv., = πάγχυ, from πᾶν, Hesych.

†Παμφίλη, ης, ἡ, *Pamphile*, fem. pr. n., Ath.; Diog. L; etc.

†Παμφιλίδας, ου, ὁ, *Pamphilidas*, a naval commander of the Rhodians, Polyb. 21, 5, 5.

Πάμφῐλος, ον, also η, ον, *beloved of all*.

†Πάμφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Pamphilus*, an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2.—2. a demagogue, banished for peculation, Ar. Plut. 174, Schol. ad l. —3. a celebrated Athenian painter, Id. 385.—Many others of this name in Dem.; Ath.; etc.

Πάμφλεκτος, ον, (πᾶς, φλέγω) *all-burnt, blazing*, ὄμμοι, Soph. Ant. 1006; so, π. πῦρ, Id. El. 1139, Anonic. Phileur. 1, 11.

Παμφόβερος, ον, *very dreadful*.

Πάμφορβος, η, ον, (πᾶς, φορβή) *all feeding*, Anth. P. 7, 698.

Πάμφορος, ον, (πᾶς, φέρω) *all-bearing, all-productive*, Lat. *omnium ferax*, χώρη, Hdt. 7, 8, 1; γαῖα, Aesch. Pers. 618; so in Plat., Xen., etc.: a friend is called παμφορώτατον κτῆμα, by Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7.—II. *bearing all things with it*, π. χεράς, *a mixed mass* of rubbish, Pind. P. 6, 13.

Παμφύδην, (πᾶς, φυγή) adv., *in total rout*, Opp. H. 2, 548.

†Παμφῠλία, ας, ἡ, *Pamphylia*, a province of Asia Minor between Cilicia and Lycia, Strab. p. 667. Hence

†Παμφυλιᾰκός, ή, όν and -λιός, ή, όν, *of Pamphylia, Pamphylian*.

†Παμφύλιος, α, ον, *Pamphylian*, Strab. p. 664, sqq.

†Παμφυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., αἰα, Dion. P. 639.

†Πάμφῠλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pamphylians, inhab. of Pamphylia*, Hdt. 1, 28; Aesch. Supp. 552; etc.—2. a tribe of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Πάμφῠλος, ον, ὁ, *Pamphylus*, son of Aegimius, king of the Dorians around Pindus, one of the Heraclidae, Pind. P. 1, 121: after him were the Πάμφυλοι (2) named acc. to Hdt. l. c.

Πάμφῠλος, ον, (πᾶς, φυλή, φῦλον)

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of mingled tribes or races, Plat. Polit. 291 A: *of all sorts*, θῆρες Ar. Av. 1063.

Παμφόρδην, adv., (πᾶς, φύρω) *in utter confusion*, v. l. for παμφύγδην, Opp.

Πάμφυρτος, *ον*, (πᾶς, φύρω) *mixed of all sorts*, Opp. H. 1, 779, Longin.

Πάμφωνος, *ον*, (πᾶς, φωνή) *with all tones, many-toned*, epith. of flutes, Pind. O. 7, 21, P. 12, 34, I. 5 (4), 35: also, π. ὑμέναιος, Id. P. 3, 30: generally, *expressive*, χεῖρες, Anth. Plan. 290: π. οἶνος, Philox. ap. Ath. 35 D.

†**Πάμφως**, ω, ὁ, *Pamphos*, an Athenian poet before Homer, writer of hymns, etc., Paus. 1, 28, 3; 7, 21, 9; etc.

Πάμψεκτος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ψέγω) *much-blamed*, Manetho.

Παμψέκτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, (πᾶς, ψέγω) *one that blames all*, Manetho.

Παμψηφεί, (πᾶς, ψῆφος) adv., *with all the votes*, π. νικᾶν, Anth. P. 11, 239.

Πάμψῡχος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ψυχή) in Soph. El. 841, π. ἀνάσσει, acc. to Schol.,= πασῶν ψυχῶν ἀνάσσει, cf. Od. 11, 483 sq., Aesch. Cho. 355.

Πᾰμωχέω, and **πᾰμωχῶ**, Dor. for *παμουχέω*: from

Πᾰμῶχος, *ον*, Dor. for παμοῦχος.

Πᾶν, gen. παντός, neut. from πᾶς, q. v.

Πάν, gen. **Πᾱνός**, ὁ, *Pan*, a rural god of Arcadia, son of Mercury and a daughter of Dryops: drawn with goat's feet, horns (these distinguish him from the Satyrs), and shaggy hair, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387: called Pan, acc. to H. Hom. 18, *because he delighted all*. Hdt., 2, 145, makes the worship of Pan later than the Trojan war; indeed at Athens, acc. to 6, 105, 106, it did not begin till after the battle of Marathon, cf. Πανεῖα. Later, the legends of Pan were much enlarged and varied, and supposed to contain mysterious symbols of nature.—The plur. **Πᾶνες** occurs Theocr. 4, 63, = Lat. *Fauni*, which word is merely another form of Πάν.

Πάναβρος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἁβρός) *quite* or *very soft*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 11.

Πᾰνᾰγᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *perfect goodness*, Theag. ap. Stob. p. 8.

Πᾰνάγᾰθος, *ον*, also η, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀγαθός) *perfectly, absolutely good*, Cratin. Incert. 114, Ep. Plat. 354 E. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰγήρᾰος, *ον*, *never growing old, immortal*.

Πᾰνᾰγής, ές, (πᾶς, ἅγος) *all-hallowed*, Lat. *sacro-sanctus*, Dion. H. 6, 89, Plut. Camill. 20.—II. *under an ἅγος*, Philonid. Cothurn. 1.

Πᾰνᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *perfect purity, holiness*, Eccl.: from

Πᾰνάγιος, α, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἅγιος) *quite pure and holy*, LXX. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰγίς, (sc. ἡμέρα) ἡ, *a holy-day*.

Πᾰνᾰγιστία, ας, ἡ, *thorough purification*.

Πάναγνος, *ον*, *all-pure and chaste*.

Πᾰνάγρειος, *ον*,=πανάγριος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 190.

Πανάγρετος, *ον*,=sq., Anth. P. 6, 75.

Πᾰναγρεύς, έως, ὁ, (πάναγρος) *one who catches every thing*, Anth. P. 5, 219.

Πᾰνάγριος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄγριος) *quite wild* or *rude*, Opp. C. 2, 45.

Πάναγρον, *ου*, τό, *a fishing* or *hunting net* (v. sq.), Opp. C. 1, 151, H. 3, 83.—II. *a large hen-coop* in which fowls are fattened, Ath. 22 D.—Strictly neut. from

Πάναγρος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄγρα) *catching* or *grasping all*, λίνον π., of a large fishing-net, Il. 5, 487, cf. Ath. 25 B.

Πᾰνάγρυπνος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀγρυπνος) *quite sleepless, wakeful*, μερίμνη, Mel. 112.

Πανάγυρις, Dor. for πανήγυρις, Pind.

Πᾰνᾰεργής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀεργής) *unwrought, undigested*, δόρπον, Nic. Al. 66.

Πᾰνᾰθέμῑτος, *ον*,=sq.

Πᾰνάθεσμος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄθεσμος) *quite lawless*, Opp. C. 2, 438; 3, 224: —the form **πᾰνᾰθέσμιος**, in Manetho, is doubted. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰθεστος, *ον*, (πᾶς, α priv., θέσασθαι) *quite inexorable*, Hesych. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰθήναια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά) *the Panathenaea*, two festivals of the Athenians, τὰ μεγάλα and τὰ μικρά, in honor of Minerva: the greater celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, prob. on the 28th of Hecatombaeon; the latter annually, or acc. to others in the same month in each of the other three years. (On the day of their celebration, v. Clinton F. H. 2, 325, note, 332 sqq.) Hence

Πᾰνᾰθηναϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to, spoken at the Panathenaea*: ὁ Π. (sc. λόγος), name of a speech of Isocr.: τὰ π., name of certain cups, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A.

Πᾰνάθλιος, α, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄθλιος) *all wretched*, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 695, Soph. O. C. 1110.

Πᾰναιγλήεις, εσσα, εν, (πᾶς, αἰγλη) *all-shining, radiant*, Anth. P. 9, 806.

Πάναιθος, η, *ον*, (πᾶς, αἴθω) *all-blazing*, κόρυθες, Il. 14, 372. [ᾰ]

†**Πάναινος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Panaenus*, a celebrated painter of Athens, Strab. p. 354.

†**Παναῖοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Panaei*, a Thracian people, Thuc. 2, 101.

Πᾰναίολος, *ον*, (πᾶς, αἰόλος) epith. of ζωστήρ, σάκος, Il. 4, 186; 13, 552, Hes. Sc. 139, either *all-variegated, sparkling*; or *quite light, easily moved*, v. sub αἰόλος.—II. metaph. *manifold*, βάγματα, Aesch. Pers. 635.

†**Πάναιρος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Panaerus*, a Thessalian of Pharsalus, Thuc. 4, 78.

Πᾰναίσῡλος, *ον*, *all-impious*.

Πᾰναισχής, ές,=sq., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 16.

Πάναισχρος, *ον*, (πᾶς, αἰσχρός) *wholly ugly, base, shameful*: irreg. superl. παναίσχιστος, Mel. 115. Adv. -ρως, v. l. Polyb. 4, 58, 11.

Πᾰναίτιος, *ον*, (πᾶς, αἰτία) *the cause of all*, Zεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1486:—*to whom all the guilt belongs*, opp. to μεταίτιος, Aesch. Eum. 200.

†**Παναίτιος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Panaetius*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 82; Anidoc.; etc.; esp. a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, Plut.; Strab.

†**Πανᾰίτωλος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Panaetolus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 49, 11.

Πᾰνᾰκαρπής, ές, (πᾶς, ἄκαρπος) *all-barren*, Nic. Th. 612.

Πᾰνάκεια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, ἀκέομαι) *an universal remedy, panacea*:—name of *a healing herb*, also πάνακες, Call. Apoll. 39.—II. personified as daughter of Aesculapius, †*Panacea*†, Ar. Plut. 702, 730. [ᾰκ]

Πᾰνάκεια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά) a festival, prob. celebrated in honor of Aesculapius: strictly neut. from

Πᾰνάκειος, *ον*,=πανακής, Nic.?

Πάνακες, τό, v. πανακής II.

Πανάκη, ης, ἡ,=πανάκεια, Anth. Plan. 273. [ᾰκ]

Πᾰνᾰκήρᾰτος, *ον*, *all-unhurt*: *inviolable*. Nonn.

Πᾰνάκής, ές, (πᾶς, ἄκος) *all-healing*, πανακὲς φάρμακον, Call. Ep. 49: so, πανακές alone.—II. τὸ π., *a herb*, Strab.

Πᾰνᾰκίτης, (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, wine *prepared with the herb πάνακες*.

†**Πάνακρα**, τά, *Panacra*, a mountain range in Crete, branch of Ida, Call. Jov. 50.

Πᾰνάκτειος, *ον*,= πανάκειος, *all-healing*, Nic. Th. 626.

†**Πάνακτον**, *ου*, τό, *Panactum*, a fortress of Attica on the borders of Boeotia, Thuc. 5, 42.

Πᾰνᾰλάστωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, strengthd. for ἀλάστωρ, Anth. P. 9, 269.

Πᾰνᾰληθής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀληθής) *quite true*, Plat. Rep. 583 B; π. κακόμαντις, an evil prophet *all too true*, Aesch. Theb. 724. Adv. -θῶς, Id. Supp. 85.

Πᾰνᾰλήμων, *ον*, gen. ονος, (πᾶς, ἀλήμων) *roving all about*, Procl. Hymn. 2, 15.

Πᾰναλθής, ές, (πᾶς, ἄλθω) *all-healing*, Nic. Th. 939.

Πᾰνᾰλίγκιος, *ον*, *exactly like*, Nic. Th. 739; v. l. προσαλ-.

Πᾰναλκής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀλκή) *all-powerful*, Aesch. Theb. 166.

Πᾰνᾰλουργής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀλουργής) *all-purple-dyed*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B.

Πᾰνάλωτος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἁλίσκομαι, ἁλωτός) *all-catching, all-embracing*. γάγγαμων ἄτης, Aesch. Ag. 361. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰμείδητος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀμείδητος) *all-unsmiling*, Opp. C. 3, 141.

Πᾰνᾰμείλικτος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀμείλικτος) *all-implacable*, Opp. C. 3, 223.

Πᾰνᾰμελλίχος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀμελίχος) *all-unkind*,=foreg., Opp. C. 2, 203.

Πᾰνάμερος, *ον*, Dor. for πανήμερος, Soph.

Πᾰνάμμορος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄμμορος) *without all share in*, τινός, Anth. P. 14, 125.—II. *all-luckless*.

Πᾰνάμωμος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄμωμος) *all-blameless*, Simon. 139 (Schneidew 12, 19). [ᾰ]

Πᾰνάνθρωπος, *ον*, for πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *belonging to, common to, consisting of all men*, Eccl.

Πᾰνάνῡτος, *ον*, (ἀνύτω) *fully accomplishable*. [ᾰ]

Πάναξ, ᾰκος, (ὁ?) *the plant πάνακες*, the juice of which is ὀποπάναξ.

Πᾰνάξιος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἄξιος) *all-worthy*, Opp. C. 3, 407.

Πᾰνᾰοίδιμος, *ον*, *sung by all*, Anth. P. 1, 9, Plan. 71.

Πᾰνάπᾰλος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἁπαλός) *all-tender* or *soft, delicate*, νέος, Od. 13, 223, [where, πᾰνάπᾰλος, metri grat.]

Πᾰνάπαστος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἅπαστος) *without tasting*, ἐδωδῆς, Nic. Al. 605.

Πᾰνᾰπειθής, ές, *all-incredible*, Parmenid. Fr. 42.

Πᾰνᾰπείρῑτος, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀπείριτος) *all-unbounded, immense*, Opp. C. 2, 517.

Πᾰνᾰπείρων, *ον*, gen. ονος,=foreg., Orph. H. 58, 10.

Πᾰνᾰπενθής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀπενθής) *wholly without grief*, Anth. Plan. 265, —nisi legend. ταλαπενθής.

Πᾰνᾰπήμων, *ον*, (πᾶς, ἀπήμων) *all-harmless*, Hes. Op. 809; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 17.

Πᾰνᾰπηρής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀπηρής) *all-unmutilated*, Call. Cer. 125.

Πᾰνάπιστος, *ον*, *all-incredible*. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνάποινος, *ον*, *all-unpunished*. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰπόπληκτος, *ον*, *all-astounded*, Ep. Socr.

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Πᾰνάποτμος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄποτμος) *all-hapless*, Il. 24, 255, 493. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνάπυστος, ον, *all-unheard of.*—II. act. *all-ignorant.* [ᾰ]

Πᾰνάργῡρος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄργυρος) *all of silver*, κρητήρ, Od. 9, 203; 24, 275.

Πᾰνάρετος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀρετή) *all virtue, quite virtuous*, Luc. Philops. 6. [ᾰ]

†Πανάρετος, ου, ὁ, *Panaretus*, an academic philosopher, Ath. 552 C.

Πᾰνάριον, ου, τό, the Lat. *panarium*, in Greek strictly ἀρτοφόριον and ἀρτοφορίς, Sext. Emp. p. 265.

Πᾰνάριστος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄριστος) *best of all*, Hes. Op. 291, Anth. P. 11, 394.

Πᾰνάρκετος, η, ον, *all-effective, violent, νόσος*, Aesch. Cho. 70,—a corrupt passage.

Πᾰναρκής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀρκέω) *all-sufficing*, ἦλιος π., the sun *that shines on all alike*, Call. Fr. 48, 1.

Πᾰναρμόνιος, α, ον, (πᾶς, ἁρμονία) *consisting of all modes*, τὸ π., sc. ὄργανον, *an instrument on which all modes can be played*, Plat. Rep. 399 C, sq., Alex. Incert. 62.—2. *harmonizing with all, all-harmonious*, λόγοι, Id. Phaedr. 277 C.

Πᾰνάῤῥητος, ον, *all-unutterable.*

Πᾰναρχαῖος, ον, *most ancient, primeval.*

Πάναρχος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄρχω) *all-powerful, ruling all*, Soph. O. C. 1293.

Πανάρχων, οντος, ὁ, *ruler of all*, Philo.

Πᾰνᾱσεβής, ές, *all-impious.*

Πάνασθενής, ές, *all-impotent.*

Πᾰνᾱσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *a total want of provisions.*

Πᾰνασκηθής, ές, *all-unharmed*, Hesych.

Πᾰνάστερος, ον, *all-starry.*

Πᾰνατρεκής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀτρεκής) *all-exact, infallible*, Anth. P. 7, 594.

Πᾰναύγεια, ας, ἡ, *the fount of light*, whence the sun etc. are fed, Philo.

Πᾰναυγής, ές, (πᾶς, αὐγή) *all-bright, all-brilliant*, Orph. H. 9, 3.

Πᾰνᾰΰπνος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄϋπνος) *all-sleepless*, Opp. H. 2, 659. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνᾰφᾰνής, ές, *all-invisible.*

Πᾰνᾰφῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, ἀφῆλιξ) *all-away from the friends of one's youth*, ἡμαρ ὀρφανικὸν παναφήλικα παῖδα τίθησιν, Il. 22, 490.

Πᾰνάφθῑτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄφθιτος) *all-imperishable*, Anth. P. 7, 14.

Πᾰναφραδής, ές, *all-unadvised.*

Πᾰνάφυκτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄφυκτος) *all-inevitable*, Anth. P. 9, 396. [ᾰ]

Πᾰνάφυλλος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄφυλλος) *all-leafless*, H. Hom. Cer. 452.

Πᾰνᾰχαιΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, (sc. γῆ) *all Achaia*, Ap. Rh. †1, 243.

Πᾰνᾰχαιοί, ῶν, οἱ, *all the Achaians*, Hom.

Πᾰνάχραντος, ον, *all-unstained.*

Πᾰνᾰώριος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀωρος) *all-untimely*, παῖς π., a boy *doomed to an all-untimely death*, Il. 24, 540, cf. Anth. P. 5, 264.

Πανβδελυρός, etc., better παμβδ-, etc.

†Πανδαία, ας, ἡ, *Pandaea*, a daughter of Hercules, Arr. Ind. 8, 7.

Πανδαίδαλος, ον, (πᾶς, δαίδαλος) *all-wrought, much-wrought*, Pind. Fr. 45, 5.

Πανδαισία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, δαίς) *a complete banquet, a banquet at which no one and nothing fails*, Hdt. 5, 20, Plut. 2, 1102 A; cf. Oratt. ap. Harp. s. v.—Later also πανδαίσιον, τό.

Πανδᾰκέτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, δάκνω) *biting all*, of Cato, Epigr. ap. Plut. Cat. Maj. 1.

Πανδάκρῡτος, ον, (πᾶς, δακρύω) *all in tears, all-tearful*, ὀδύρματα, Soph. Tr. 50.—II. *all-bewept, most miserable*, γένος, Aesch. Theb. 654; βιοτή, Soph. Phil. 690; ἐφαμέρων ἔθνη, Eur. Or. 976.

Πανδάλητος, ον, Dor. for πανδήλητος. [ᾰ]

Πανδᾰμάτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, -τεῖρα, ἡ, Orph. H. 9, 26.=sq.

Πανδᾰμάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, δαμάω) *the all-subduer, all-tamer*, esp. epith. of sleep, Il. 24, 5, Od. 9, 373; π. χρόνος, Simon. 16; δαίμων, Soph. Phil. 1467.

Πανδαμεί, Dor. for πανδημεί, Soph.

†Πανδάρεος, ου, ὁ, *Pandareus*, son of Merops of Miletus, Od. 19, 518, sq.

†Πάνδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Pandarus*, son of Lycaon, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 827.

†Πανδαταρία, ας, ἡ, *Pandataria*, an island on the coast of Italy near Formiae, Strab. p. 123.

Πάνδειλος, ον, (πᾶς, δειλός) *all-cowardly, all-miserable*, Opp. C. 3, 230.

Πανδείμαντος, ον, *all-dreaded*, ap. Stob.

Πάνδειματι, as if from πάνδειμα, τό, *with the fear of all*, Pind. Fr. 197, si vera l., v. Bergk ad l.

Πάνδεινος, ον, (πᾶς, δεινός) *all-dreadful*, Plat. Rep. 605 C: π. πρᾶγμα, a terrible thing, Dem. 1267, 17.—II. *clever at all things, very clever*, Plat. Polit. 290 B.

Πανδεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.: fem. πανδέκτειρα, Hipp.

Πανδέκτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) *all-receiving, all-containing*: hence, οἱ Πανδέκται, name for *an Universal Dictionary* or *Encyclopedia*, Tiro ap. Gell. 13, 9; but later, *the Pandects* or *General Code* of Law drawn up by order of Justinian.

Πανδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =foreg.

†Πανδελέτειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Pandeletus* (a pettifogging Athenian rhetorician), γνῶμαι Π., Ar. Nub. 924.

Πανδέξιος, ον, strengthd. for δεξιός, Synes.

Πανδερκέτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Eur. El. 1177.

Πανδερκής, ές, (πᾶς, δέρκω) *all-seeing*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 17, Q. Sm. 2, 443.

Πανδεχής, ές, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) *all-embracing*, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

Πανδήλητος, ον, (πᾶς, δηλέομαι) *all-destroying, gluttonous*, Hippon. 5.

Πάνδηλος, ον, *all-visible*: *visible to all.*

Πανδημεί or -μί, adv. of πάνδημος, *with the whole people, in a mass* or *body*, Hdt. 6, 16, 63, etc.; πανδημεὶ πανομιλεί, Aesch. Theb. 296: esp. of a whole people going out to war, π. βοηθεῖν, στρατεύειν, Thuc. 1, 126; 5, 33; ἐξέρχεσθαι, Lys. 195, 19. [ῐ: but -ῑ in Anth. P. 5, 44.]

Πανδημία, ας, ἡ, *the whole people*, Plat. Legg. 829 A: πανδημίᾳ, as adv.=foreg., *altogether*, Aesch. Supp. 602: from

Πανδήμιος, ον, (πᾶς, δῆμος) *of* or *belonging to all the people, public, general*, π. πτωχός, one who begs *of all people, a public* beggar, Od. 18, 1; π. ἡμαρ, ἑορτή, a *public* day or festival, Nonn.; π. ἀγορή, a draught *of all kinds of fish*, Anth. P. 9, 383.

Πάνδημος, ον, in prose the more usu. form of foreg., *of* or *belonging to all the people, public, common*, βοῦς, Soph. Aj. 175, ἀγών, Eur. Alc. 1026; στέγαι, Id. Bacch. 227: π. πόλις, στρατός, *the whole body of* the city, *of* the army, Soph. Ant. 7, Aj. 841; π. χάρις, *general* favour, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.—II. π. Ἔρως, *common, sensual* love, as opp. to the spiritual sort, Lat. *Venus vulgivaga*, Plat. Symp. 180 E, sq., Xen. Symp. 8, 9; so, π. μουσική, *vulgar* music, Ath. 632 B.

Πάνδια, ων (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a festival of Jupiter* in Athens, Dem. 517, 10.

†Πανδία, ης, ἡ, *Pandia*, daughter of Jupiter and Selena, H. Hom. 32, 15.

Πάνδῑκος, ον, (πᾶς, δίκη) *all righteous*, Aesch. Theb. 171, Soph. Tr. 294. Adv. -κως, *most justly*, Id. Theb. 670, Cho. 241; *duly*, Soph. Tr. 611.

†Πανδιονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Pandion*, i. e. Aegeus, Dion. P. 1024.

Πανδιονίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. patronym., *daughter of Pandion*, i. e. the swallow, Hes. Op. 566.—II. one of the Attic tribes, †*Pandionis*†, Aeschin. 50, 43.

Πανδίος, ον, *all divine.*

†Πανδίων, ονος, ὁ, *Pandion*, son of Erichthonius, father of Erechtheus and Procne, king of Athens, Thuc. 2, 29, etc.—2. a later, son of Cecrops II., being banished from Athens reigned in Megara, Eur. Med. 665.—3. a companion of Teucer, Il. 12, 372.—Others in Apollod., etc.

Πανδοκεία, ας, ἡ, *the trade or life of an inn-keeper*, Plat. Legg. 919 D and

Πανδοκεῖον, ου, τό, *a house for the reception of strangers, an inn*, Ar. Ran. 550, Aeschin., etc.: also, πανδόκιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 307: from

Πανδοκεύς, έως, ὁ, = πάνδοκος, usu. *a host*, Plat. Legg. 918 B: metaph., πάσης κακίας π., Id. Rep. 560 A; π. Ἀίδης, Lyc. 655.

Πανδόκευσις, ἡ, = πανδοκία, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Πανδοκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a host, inn-keeper*; and

Πανδοκεύτρια, ας, ἡ, *a hostess*, Ar. Vesp. 35, Ran. 114: from

Πανδοκεύω, (πάνδοκος) *to receive all, take charge of all*, esp. *to receive and entertain as a host*, Hdt. 4, 95, Plat. Legg. 918 E:—pass. *to be furnished with inns*, Dion. H. 4, 53.

Πανδοκέω, ῶ, =foreg.; metaph., π. ὄτλον, Aesch. Theb. 18.

Πανδοκία, πανδόκιον, v. l. for πανδοκεία, -εῖον.

Πανδόκισσα, ἡ, = πανδοκεύτρια.

Πάνδοκος, ον, or parox. πανδόκος, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) *all-receiving*, of Charon's boat, Aesch. Theb. 860. ubi v. Blomf.: *common to all*, of the sacred places at Elis and Delphi, Pind. O. 3, 30, P. 8, 88:—esp. *hospitable*, ξυνίαι, Id. O. 4, 25; δόμοι π. ξένων, Aesch. Cho. 662; π. ξενόστασις, Soph. Fr. 258. (The forms with χ, πανδόχιον, πανδοχεύω, πανδοχεύς, etc. were not considered pure Att., Lob. Phryn. 307, Thom. M. 676.)

†Πάνδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Pandocus*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 490.

Πανδοξία, ας, ἡ, *absolute fame, perfect glory*, Pind. N. 1, 14: from

Πάνδοξος, ον, (πᾶς, δοξα) *all famous.*

†Πανδοσία, ας, ἡ, *Pandosia*, a city of Cassopia, Dem. 84, 22, Strab. p. 324.—2. a city of Bruttium, Strab. p. 256.

Πάνδουλος, ον, (πᾶς, δοῦλος) *all a slave*, Anth. P. 5, 22.

Πανδοῦρα, ἡ, and πανδοῦρις, ίδος, ἡ, *a musical instrument with three strings*, Poll. 4, 60, cf. Ath. 183 F:—also written φάνδουρα: it has been compared to the *pandura* or *pandore* of the Italians, and the four-stringed *mandore* of the French. Hence

Πανδουρίζω, *to play the* πανδοῦρα.

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Πανδουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. πανδοῦρα.

Πανδουριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πανδουρίζω) *one who plays the* πανδοῦρα, Euphor. 31.

Πάνδουρος, ὁ, = πανδουριστής, Hesych.

Πανδοχεῖον, πανδοχεύς, = πανδοκ-, Polyb.; cf. πάνδοκος.

Πανδοχεύω, = πανδοκεύω.

Πανδοχίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

Πάνδοχος or πανδόχος, = the more Att. πάνδοκος, Lob. Phryn. 307.

†Πανδρόσιον, ου, τό, *the temple of Pandrosus* in Athens, Apollod. 3, 14, 2: from

†Πάνδροσος, ου, ἡ, *Pandrosus*, daughter of Cecrops and Agraulos, Paus. 1, 2, 6.

Πανδύναμος, ον, (πᾶς, δύναμαι) *all-powerful*. [ῠ]

Πάνδυρτος, ον, poet. for πανόδυρτος, *all-lamentable, all-plaintive*, ἀηδών, Soph. El. 1077.

Πανδῶσία, ας, ἡ, *the total setting of a star*, etc., Leon. Tar. 90.

Πανδώρα, ας, ἡ, *giver of all*, epith. of Earth, Ar. Av. 971.—II. pass. as fem. prop. n., *Pandora*, i. e. *the All-endowed*, a beautiful female, made by Vulcan, *who received presents from all the gods* in order to win the heart of Epimetheus, Hes. Op. 81, cf. Th. 571, sq. From

Πάνδωρος, ον, (πᾶς, δῶρον) *giver of all*, epith. of Earth, Ep. Hom. 7, Opp. C. 1, 12.

Πανδώτειρα, ας, ἡ, *giver of all*, v. l. Orph. H. 9, 25.

Πανδώτηρ, ῆρος, πανδώτης, πανδώτωρ, ὁ, *giver of all*.

Πάνεθνει, adv., *with the whole nation*, Strab. p. 213.

Πάνεια or Πάνεια, ων, τά, (Πάν) (sc. ἱερά) *the feast of Pan*, the Roman *Lupercalia*.—II. sub. δείματα, *panic fears*, any sudden fright without visible cause being ascribed to Pan, who acc. to Hdt. assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking such a terror into the Persians: cf. Eur. Rhes. 36.

Πανείδᾶτος, ον, (πᾶς, εἶδαρ) *furnished with all sorts of food*, Q. Sm. 1, 89.

Πανείδεος, ον, = sq., dub.

Πανειδής, ές, (πᾶς, εἶδος) *of all shapes* or *kinds*, Arithm. Vett.

Πανεικέλιος, ον, = sq., Manetho.

Πανείκελος, ον, (πᾶς, εἰκελος) *like in all points*, Opp. C. 1, 433, Anth. P. 12, 156.

†Πάνειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Pan*; τὸ Πάνειον, *the temple of Pan*, Strab. p. 795: v. Πανεῖα.

Πανελεύθερος, ον, (πᾶς, ἐλεύθερος) *entirely free*, Anth. Plan. 338.

Πανέλληνες, ων, οἱ, (πᾶς, Ἕλλην) *all the Hellenes*, Il. 2, 530, Hes. Op. 526:—on the Panhellenic assembly, v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 789. The sing. ὁ Πανέλλην in an Inscr. in Walpole's Travels 2, p. 508. Hence

Πανελλήνια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά), a festival celebrated in Attica and other Hellenic states, Inscr.

Πανελλήνιον, ου, τό, *the whole body of Hellenes*; *their place of meeting and common temple*, Wachsmuth Gr. Antiqq. 1, p. 60.

Πανελλήνιος Ζεύς, the chief God of the united Greeks, Paus.

Πανέλοψ, ὁ, Dor. and Aeol. for πηνέλοψ, Alcae. 53.

Πάνεμος, ὁ, among the Boeotians, name of the month Μεταγειτνιών, or among the Corinthians of Βοηδρομιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280, 14: — in Call. Ep. 48, Πάνημος.

Πανέντιμος, ον, *in full honour* or *rights*.

Πανέξαλλος, ον, *quite different*.

Πανέξοχος, ον, *far above all*, Orph. Arg. 80.

Πανεπάρκιος, ον, *all-sufficient*.

Πανεπήρᾶτος, ον, *all-lovely*, Anth. P. append. 237.

Πανεπήτρῖμος, ον, *of very close texture*, Opp. C. 3, 172.

Πανεπίθῡμος, ον, *all-covetous*.

Πανεπίκλοπος, ον, *all-treacherous*, Opp. H. 2, 28.

Πανεπίσκοπος, ον, *all-surveying*, Anth. P. 7, 245, Manetho.

Πανεπιστήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *all-knowing*.

Πανεπίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (πᾶς, ἐπίφρων) *all-remarking, crafty*: τὰ πανεπίφρονα, *great cunning*, Opp. C. 1, 328.

Πανεπόπτης, ου, ὁ, *all-observing*, LXX.

Πανεπόρφνιος, (πᾶς, ἐπί, ὄρφνη) *all night long*, Leon. Tar. 1.

Πανεπόψιος, ον, *all-surveying*, Nonn.

Πανεργέτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἐργάτης) *all-effecting*, Aesch. Ag. 1486.

Πάνερημος, ον, (πᾶς, ἔρημος) *all-desolate*, Strab. p. 805, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 2.

Πανέσπερος, ον, (πᾶς, ἕσπερος) *lasting the whole evening*, Anth. P. 7, 194.

Πανέστιος, ον, (πᾶς, ἑστία) *with all the house*, Plut. Solon 24.

Πανέσχᾰτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἔσχατος) *last of all*, Ap. Rh. 4, 308.

Πανέτης, ες, (πᾶς, ἔτος) *lasting the whole year*: neut. πάνετες, as adv., *the whole year long*, Pind. P. 1, 38.

Πανετήτῡμος, ον, (πᾶς, ἐτήτυμος) *all-true*, Orph. Arg. 538.

Πανετώσιος, ον, (πᾶς, ἐτώσιος) *all-ineffectual*, Orph. Arg. 1226.

Πανευδαίμων, ον, (πᾶς, εὐδαίμων) *quite happy*, Plut. 2, 1063 B, Luc. Contempl. 14.

Πανεύδιος, ον, *all-serene*.

Πανευέφοδος, ον, (πᾶς, εὐέφοδος) *allowing an easy access*, Polyb. 4, 56, 6.

Πανεύκηλος, ον, (πᾶς, εὔκηλος) *all-silent*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1196.

Πανευπρεπής, ές, *all-becoming*.

Πανευτελής, ές, *very cheap, vile*.

Πανεύτονος, ον, (πᾶς, εὔτονος) *much strained, very active*, Anth. P. 7, 425.

Πανεύφημος, ον, *all-praiseworthy*, Eccl.

Πανεύφρων, ον, *all night long*, strange word in Cratin. Incert. 114.

Πανεύω, (Πάν) *to play the part of Pan*: but transit., π. γυναῖκα, *to have intercourse with a female*, Heraclit.

Πανεφθός, ον, (πᾶς, ἕψω) *quite boiled*: of metals, *quite purified, quite cleansed from dross*, κασσίτερος, Hes. Sc. 208. [ῐ]

Πανεχθής, ές, (πᾶς, ἔχθος) *all-hostile*: *all-hateful*, Orph. H. 60, 11: superl. πανεχθέστος, Lyc. 1057.

Πάνηγεμών, όνος, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἡγεμών) *ruler of all*, Philo, and Clem. Al.

†Πανήγορος, ον, ὁ, *Panegorus*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 12, 7.

Πανηγῡριαρχέω, ῶ, *to be president of a* πανήγυρις, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 157.

Πανηγῡριάρχης, ου, ὁ, (πανήγυρις, ἄρχω) *the president of a* πανήγυρις, Plut. 2, 679 B.

Πανηγῡρίζω, (πανήγυρις) *to celebrate* or *attend a public festival*, πανηγύρις π., *to keep holy-days*, Hdt. 2, 59; π. ἐς πόλιν, *to go to a city to attend a festival*, Hdt. 2, 59; generally, *to enjoy one's self*, Ael. V. H. 13, 1. — II. later, *to make a set speech in a public assembly*, esp. *a panegyric*, Isocr. 85 A: hence c. acc., *to praise highly, panegyrize*.

Πανηγῡρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for a public festival* or *assembly*, ὄχλοι, Isocr. 288 B: *solemn, festive, adorned*, ὁ π., (sc. λόγος), *a festival oration*, such as those pronounced at the Olympic games, *a panegyric, eulogy*, Id. 84 B, etc.:—hence *flattering, false*, π. λῆροι, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 6 A. Adv. -κῶς, *pompously*, Plut. 2, 79 B, etc.; compar. -κώτερον, Polyb. 5, 34, 3: from

Πανήγῡρις, Dor. πανᾱγ-, εως, ἡ, (πᾶς, ἀγυρις, ἀγορά) *an assembly of a whole nation*, etc., esp. for a public festival such as the Olympic games, *a high festival, a solemn assembly on such festival*, Archil. 68, Hdt. 1, 31, Pind. O. 9, 145, etc.; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 10, sq., and Πανιώνια, etc.: Hdt. has πανηγύρις πανηγυρίζειν, ἀνάγειν and ποιεῖσθαι, to hold *such festivals, keep holy-days*, 2, 58, 59; 6, 111; συνάγειν, Isocr. 41, 1:—metaph., π. ὀφθαλμῶν, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Πανηγῡρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πανηγυρίζω) *the celebration of a* πανήγυρις, Dion. H. 7, 71, Plut., etc.: *display, ostentation*, Plut. 2, 791 B.

Πανηγῡριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πανηγυρίζω) *one who attends a* πανήγυρις, Luc. Herod. 2, etc.

Πανήκοος, ον, *hearing all*, more usu. παντήκοος.

Πανήλιος, ον, *all-sunny, sun-bright*.

Πανημᾰδόν, adv., late poet. form for sq., v. l. Opp. H. 3, 360.

Πάνημαρ, (πᾶς, ἡμαρ) adv., *all day, the livelong day*, Od. 13, 31. Hence

Πανημάτιος, α, ον, late poet. form for πανημέριος, Opp. H. 1, 696.

Πανημερεύω, *to spend the whole day* in a thing, *keep* it *up all day long*, θιάσους, Eur. Rhes. 361: from

Πανημέριος, α, ον, (πᾶς, ἡμέρα) *all day long*, used with verbs, οἱ δὲ π. μολπῇ θεὸν ἱλάσκοντο, Il. 1, 472, cf. Hes. Sc. 396; νηῦς πανημερίη, a ship *which sails all day*, Od. 4, 356, cf. πανύχιος: neut. πανημέριον, as adv., = πάνημαρ, Il. 11, 279: π. χρόνος, the livelong day, Eur. Hipp. 369.

Πάνήμερος, ον, (πᾶς, ἡμέρα) *every day*, Aesch. Pr. 1024. — II. = foreg.; neut. πανημερόν (oxyt.) as adv., Hdt. 7, 183.—III. in Soph. Tr. 660, π. μολεῖν = πάντως τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μ., acc. to Herm.; al. πανίμερος.

Πανήμερος, ον, (πᾶς, ἥμερος) *quite tame, soft, gentle, mild*.

Πανήπορος, ον, for πανάπορος, *quite in want*, Hesych.

Πανήρης, ες, *convenient for, agreeable to all*, like θυμήρης.

†Πανθαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Panthalis*, a handmaid of Helen, Paus. 10, 25, 4.

Πανθαρσής, ές, *exceeding bold*, Manetho.

Πανθαύμαστος, ον, *all-wonderful*, Suid.

†Πάνθεια, ας, ἡ, *Panthēa*, wife of Abradates, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 45, sqq.—2. wife of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, Hdn.

Πάνθειον, ου, τό (sc. ἱερόν), *a temple* or *place consecrated to all gods*, also Πάνθεον, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Plut. 586: from

Πάνθειος, ον, (πᾶς, θεός) *of* or *common to all gods*, τελετή, Orph. H. 34, 7.

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Πανθελγής, ές, (πᾶς, θέλγω) *charming all*, Nonn.

Πανθελκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πᾶς, θέλγω) *a charmer of all*: hence fem. πανθέλκτειρα, Simon. 51.

Πανθεός, ὁ, and πανθεά, ἡ, epith. applied by the Romans to deified personages, Lat. *Divus, Diva*.

Πανθέψης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἕψω) *a vessel for cooking, digester*, Lat. *sartago, cacabus*, like αὐθέψης.

Πανθηλής, ές, (πᾶς, θάλλω) ὕλη π., a wood *sprouting, flourishing with all manner of trees*, Anth. P. 9, 282.

Πάνθηρ, ηρος, ὁ, *a panther*, Lat. *panthera*, Hdt. 4, 192, Xen. Cyn. 11, 1, Arist. H. A. 6, 35, 3.

Πανθήρα, ἡ, *the whole booty*, very late.

Πανθηρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from πάνθηρ.

Πάνθηρος, ον, (πᾶς, θηράω) *catching all*, Anth.

†Πανθιαλαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Panthialaei*, a division of the Persians, Hdt. 1, 125.

†Πανθίας, ου, ὁ, *Panthias*, of Chios, a statuary, Paus. 6, 3, 11.

†Πανθοΐδας, ὁ, *Panthoedas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; etc.

†Πανθοΐδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Panthoüs*, i. e.—1. Polydamas, Il. 13, 756.—2. Euphorbus, Il. 16, 808.

Πανθοινεί, adv.=πανθοινί.

Πανθοινέω, ῶ, *to give a high, stately feast*.

Πανθοινί, also -νεί, adv., *at a high festival*. [ῐ]

Πανθοινία, ας, ἡ, *a high festival*, Ael. N. A. 2, 57:—(πανθοίνη is f. l., v. Lob. Phryn. 499).

Πάνθοινος, ον, (πᾶς, θοίνη) *feasting high* or *splendidly*, with δαίς, etc. =πανθοινία, Babrius, Opp. H. 2, 221.

†Πάνθοος, ου, contd. Πάνθους, ου, ὁ, *Panthoüs* or *Panthus*, a priest of Apollo at Delphi, conveyed by Antenor to Troy, and priest of Apollo there, Il. 17, 9 sqq., Luc. Gall. 17.

Πάνθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ουν, *brawling on all occasions*.

Πανθῡμᾰδόν, adv., *in high wrath*, Od. 18, 33; formed like ὁμοθυμαδόν.

Πάνθῡτος, ον, (πᾶς, θύω) *celebrated with all kinds of sacrifices*: generally, *all-hallowed, thêsmia*, Soph. Aj. 712.

Πανία, ας, ἡ,=πλησμονή, and πάνια, τά,=πλήσμια, dialectic forms, Dinoloch. ap. Ath. 111 C.

Πανιάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Πανικός.

Πάνἱερος, ον, *all-holy*, Philo. Adv. -ρως.

Πᾱνῐκός, ή, όν, in Aesch. Fr. 92, also Πάνιος, α, ον, (Πάν) *belonging, sacred to Pan*: esp. τὸ Πανικόν, with or without δεῖμα, *Panic fear*, cf. Πανεῖα II, Polyb. 5, 96, 3.

Πᾱνῐλᾰδόν, adv., *in whole troops*.

Πᾱνῐλάος, ον, (πᾶς, ἵλαος) *all-gracious*, Opp. H. 2, 40. [ῐ]

Πᾱνῐλᾰρος, ον, (πᾶς, ἱλαρός) *all-cheerful*, Nonn.

Πᾱνίμερος, ον, (πᾶς, ἵμερος) *all-lovely*, Anth. P. 2, 169; cf. πανημερος. [ῐ]

Πάνιον, ου, τό, (Πάν) (sc. ἱερόν), *the festival of Pan*, like Πανεῖα. [ᾰ]

Πάνιον, ου, τό, Dor. for πήνιον, Leon. Tar. 8. [ᾰ]

Πάνιον, ου, τό,=πλήσμιον, v. πάνια.

Πάνιος, α, ον,=Πανικός. [ᾰ]

Πᾱνῐσόμαι, Dor. for πηνίζομαι, Theocr.

Πανίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from Πάν, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

Πᾱνῐσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Panic fear*, dub. in Plut.

†Πανισός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Panisus*, a river of Thessaly, flowing into the Peneus, Ap. Rh. 3, 1085.

Πᾱνῐσχῦρος, ον, *very strong* or *firm*.

†Πανίτης, ου, ὁ, *Panites*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 52.

Πᾱνίχνιον, ου, τό, *the whole track*, usu. in plur., Opp. C. 1, 454.

Πᾱνίωνες, ων, οἱ, *the whole body of Ionians*. [ῐ] Hence

Πᾱνῑώνιον, ου, τό, *the body* or *community of Ionians*: esp. *their place of meeting* at Mycale, and *the common temple* there built, Hdt. 1, 141, etc., cf. Πανελλήνιον.—II. τὰ Πανιώνια (sc. ἱερά), *the festival of the united Ionians*, Hdt. 1, 148, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 77, 18.

†Πανιώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Panionius*, a citizen of Chios, Hdt. 8, 103.

Πάνλευκος, ον, *all white*, more usu. πάλλευκος, Nonn.

Πανλώβητος, ον, (πᾶς, λωβάομαι) *grievously disfigured, hideous*, Luc. Tox. 24.

Παννέφελος, ον, (πᾶς, νεφέλη) *all-cloudy*, Orph. H. 18, 4.

†Παννόνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pannonians*, a people dwelling north of Illyricum, Strab. p. 313, sqq.

Πάννῠχα, v. πάννυχος.

Παννῡχίζω, (παννυχίς) *to celebrate a night-festival, τὴν θεᾶ*, Ar. Ran. 445, cf. Timae. ap. Ath. 250 A.—II. generally, *to watch* or *do* any thing *the livelong night*, Ar. Fr. 116; φλὸξ συνεχὲς π., it *lasts all night long*, Pind. I. 4, 110 (3, 83): c. acc., π. τὴν νύκτα, *to spend* the livelong night, Ar. Nub. 1069.

Πανν῎υχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* παννυχίς, Anth. P. append. 68.

Πανν῎υχος, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, (πᾶς, νύξ) *all night long*, used with verbs, εὕδειν π., Il. 2, 2; π. ψυχὴ ἐφεστήκει, Il. 23, 105; π. ἦ ἂρ' ἔλεκτο σὺν αἰδοίῃ παρἀκοιτι, Hes. Sc. 46; ἄνεμοι π., winds *which blow all night long*, Il. 23, 217; νηῦς π., Od. 2, 434; π. χοροί, Soph. Ant. 153; Eur., etc.:—neut. as adv., Il. 2, 24.—Opp. to πανημέριος. Cf. πάννυχος. [῎υ] Hence

Πανν῎υχίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a night-festival*, Lat. *pervigilium*, παννυχίδα στήσειν, Hdt. 4, 76; π. ποιεῖν, θεάσασθαι, Plat. Rep. 328 A:—in Eccl., *a vigil*.—II. *a watching, keeping awake all night*, Soph. El. 92.

†Πανν῎υχίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Pannuchis*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Πανν῎υχισμα, ατος, τό,=sq. [῎υ]

Πανν῎υχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the keeping a night-festival*.

Πανν῎υχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who keeps a night-festival*.

Πάννῠχος, ον,=παννύχιος, Il. 10, 159, Aesch. Pers. 382, Soph. Ant. 1152, Eur. Al. 451:—as adv., in neut. pl., πάννυχα, *the livelong night*, Soph. Aj. 930: also in Hdt. 2, 130.

Πάνξενος, ον, should be written πάγξενος, q. v.

Πανόδυρτος, ον, *most lamentable*, Mel. 109.—II. act. *lamenting sorely*; v. πανδ-.

Πάνοιζυς, υ, gen. υος, (πᾶς, διζύς) *all-unhappy*, Aesch. Cho. 49.

Πᾱνοικεί, -κεσίᾳ, -κησίᾳ, and πᾱνοικί, v. sq. [ῐ]

Πᾱνοικία, Ion. -κίη, adv., (πᾶς, οἶκος) strictly dat. from a supposed nom., πανοικία, *with all the house, household and all*, Hdt. 7, 39; 8, 106, Philem. p. 373: (the nom. πανοικια only in Philo):—we also find πανοικησίᾳ, Thuc. 2, 16; 3, 57; and πανοικεσίᾳ, Dion. H. 7, 18,—likewise without nom.; whilst the real πανοικεί, -κί, (found in Plat. Eryx. 392 C) are rejected by the strict Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 516 sq.: cf. πανστρατιᾷ, πανσυδίᾳ.

Πᾱνοίκιος, ον, (πᾶς, οἶκος) *with all one's house*, Diod. 5, 20, Strab.

Πάνοικος, ον,=foreg., dub.

Πανοίμοι, *oh utter woe!* Aesch. Cho. 875.

Πανόλβιος, ον, (πᾶς, ὄλβιος) *truly happy*, H. Hom. 6, 54, Theogn. 441: irreg. superl. πανόλβιστος, Or. Sib.

Πανολβος, ον,=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 582.

Πανολέθριος, ον, and πᾱνόλεθρος, ον, worse forms for πανωλ-, Lob. Phryn. 705.

Πᾱνομῐλεί, adv., *in whole troops*, cf. sub πανδημεί.

Πάνομμάτος, ον, (πᾶς, ὄμμα) *all-eyed*, Anth. P. 1, 117.

Πᾱνόμοιος, ον, Ep. -μοιος, (πᾶς, ὅμοιος) *just like*, Anth. P. 7, 599. Adv. -ως, Hipp. 21.

Πᾱνομφαῖος, ον, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὀμφή) *a sender of ominous voices*, or, generally, *of divination*, epith. of Jupiter, Il. 8, 250, Simon.

Πάνομφής, ές,=foreg., Poet. ap. Euseb. Praep. 5, 8.

†Πανοπεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Panopians, inhab. of Panopeus*, Strab.; hence ἡ Πανοπέων πόλις=Πανοπεύς, Hdt. 8, 35.

†Πανοπεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Panopeus*, a city of Phocis on the borders of Boeotia, on the Cephisus, Il. 17, 307. Od. 11, 581.—II. son of Phocus, one of the Calydonian hunters, Il. 23, 665.

†Πανόπη, ης, ἡ, *Panope*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 45; Hes. Th. 250.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

†Πανοπηϊάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Panopeus*, i. e. Epeus, Anth. append. 88.

†Πανοπηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Panopeus*, Αἴγλη, Hes. Fr. 51.

†Πανοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the territory of Panopeus*, Hes. Fr. 15.

Πᾱνοπλία, ας, ἡ, (πάνοπλος) *the full armour of an ὁπλίτης*, i. e. shield, helmet, breastplate, greaves, sword, and lance, *a full suit of armour*, Ar. Av. 434, Thuc. 3, 114, Isocr. 352 D: πανοπλίᾳ, Att. -ίᾳ, *in full armour, cap-a-pie*, Hdt. 1, 69, Plat. Legg. 796 B.—II. *a troop of men-at-arms*, dub. [On the supposed ῐ in Tyrtae. 2, 38, v. Francke Callim. p. 188.] Hence

Πᾱνοπλίτης, ου, ὁ, *a man in full armour*, Tyrtae. 2, 38; v. foreg. II.

Πάνοπλος, ον, (πᾶς, ὅπλον) *in full armour*, 'with all his harness on,' Aesch. Theb. 59; π. ὄχλος, Eur. Phoen. 149. [ᾰ]

Πᾱνοπλότατος, η, ον, (πᾶς, ὁπλότατος) *the very youngest*, Ap. Rh. 3, 244.

†Πανόπολις, ή,=Πανὼν πόλις.

Πᾱνόπτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὄψομαι) *the all-seeing*, of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 91, of Jupiter, Id. Eum. 1045; of the herdsman Argus, Id. Supp. 304,—who is called simply ὁ Πανόπτης in Eur. Phoen. 1115, Ar. Eccl. 80.

Πάνοπτος, ον, (πᾶς, ὄψομαι) *seen of all, fully visible*. [ᾰ]

Πᾱνόπτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of πανόπτης, late.

Πᾱνόρᾱτος, ον, (ὁράω)=πάντορατος.

Πᾱνορμεί and -μι, adv., (ὁρμή), *with all one's force*.

Πᾱνορμος, ον, (πᾶς, ὅρμος) *all ways fit for landing in*, λιμήν, Od. 13, 195.

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†Πάνορμος, ου, ὁ, *Panormus*, a city and port of Sicily, founded by the Phoenicians, Thuc. 6, 2.—2. a city of Epirus, serving as port to Oricum, Strab. p. 316.—3. a harbour of Achaia, opposite Naupactus, Thuc. 2, 86.—4. a harbour on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, port of Ephesus, Hdt. 1, 157; Strab. p. 639.

Πανός, ὁ, = ἄρτος, *bread*, among the Messapians: cf. Lat. *panis*, and v. Ath. 111 C.

Πᾶνός, ὁ, Aeol. for φανός, like πάτνη for φάτνη, etc., *a torch* or *beacon*, Aesch. Ag. 280, Eur. Ion 195: also *a lantern*, A. B.

Πᾱνόσμιος, or -μεος, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὀσμή) *all-scent*: name of a flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

†Πανὸς ὄρος, τό, a mountain near Marathon with a grotto of Pan, Paus.

Πᾰνοσπρία, ας, ἡ, *a mixture of all sorts of pulse*; cf. πανσπερμία.

Πᾰνούργευμα, ατος, τό, *a knavish trick, subtle dealing*, LXX: from

Πανουργεύομαι, dep. mid., = sq., LXX.

Πᾰνουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* πανοῦργος, *to play the knave* or *villain*, Eur. Med. 583, Ar. Ach. 658, etc.; ὅσια π., *to do a* holy deed *in an unholy way*, Soph. Ant. 74; πανουργίας π. περί τι, Dem. 943, 1. Hence

Πᾰνούργημα, ατος, τό, = πανούργευμα, Soph. El. 1387.

Πᾰνουργία, ας, ἡ, (πανοῦργος) *unscrupulous conduct, knavery, villany*, Aesch. Theb. 590, Soph. Phil. 915; and in plur., *knavish tricks*, Id. Ant. 300, Ar. Eq. 684, etc.

Πᾰνουργικός, ή, όν, *knavish*. Adv. -κῶς.

Πᾰνουργιπταρχίδας, ου, ὁ, *a captain of rascals*; or perh., *knave-Hipparchides*, Ar. Ach. 603.

Πᾰνοῦργος, ον, (πᾶς, *ἔργω) strictly *ready to do any thing*, hence, *almost* always in bad sense (v. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 12, 9), *knavish, roguish, villanous, treacherous*, first in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 383, Eur. Alc. 766, etc., and freq. in Ar.: like δεινός, *shrewd*, Polyb. 31, 20, 3:—as subst. ὁ or ἡ π., *a knave, rogue, villain, deceiver*, Eur. Hipp. 1400; so, τὰ π., *the knavish*, Soph. Phil. 448; τὸ π. = πανουργία, Id. El. 1507. Adv. -γως, Ar. Eq. 317, Plat., etc.

Πάνούριος, ον, (οὖρος) *quite fair*, of the wind.

Πᾰνόψια, τά, v. πτανέψια.

Πᾰνόψιος, ον, (πᾶς, ὄψις) *all-seen, catching every eye*, epith. of a bright-glancing spear, Il. 21, 397 (where others falsely derive it from ὀψέ, and expl. it πάντων τελευταῖος).—II. *all-seeing*, Nonn.

Πᾰνρῦτος, ον, (πᾶς, ῥύω, ῥέω) *quite liquid*, Orph. H. 9, 23.

Πανσῠγία or πασσαγία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, σάγη) = πανοπλία: πανσαγία, as adv., *in full armour*, Soph. Ant. 107.

Πανσέβαστος, ον, *all-reverend*.

Πανσεληνιάζω, *to be at the full moon*, Procl.: and

Πανσεληνιακός, ή, όν, *belonging to the full moon*, Procl.: from

Πανσέληνος, ον, or πασσ-, (as Bekk. Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 8, 6, etc.) (πᾶς, σελήνη):—of the moon, *at the full*, ἡ σελήνη ἐτύγχανε οὖσα π., Thuc. 7, 50; ὥρα π., the time *of full moon*, Hdt. 6, 106:—π. κύκλος, *the moon's full* orb, Eur. Ion 1155; and, ἡ π., absol., *the full moon*, Hdt. 2, 47, Aesch. Theb. 389; ἡ αὔριον π., to-morrow's *full-moon*, Soph. O. T. 1090.—II. *round as the full moon*, χρυσίς, Hermipp. Cerc. 2.

Πάνσεμνος, ον, (πᾶς, σεμνός) *all-reverend, very stately*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.

Πάνσεπτος, ον, *all-respected*: also = foreg.

Πανσθενεί, adv., *with all one's strength*: from

Πανσθενής, ές, (πᾶς, σθένος) *all-powerful, almighty*, δύναμις, Clem. Al.

Πανσκᾰφεία, ας, ἡ, *a digging pits for planting*, Geop.

Πάνσκοπος, ον, (πᾶς, σκοπέω) *all-seeing, all-surveying*, Anth. Plan. 233.

Πάνσμικρος, ον, (πᾶς, σμικρός) *very small*, Plat. Legg. 903 C.

Πάνσοφος, ον, (πᾶς, σοφός) *all-wise, very wise*, Soph. Fr. 784, Eur. H. F. 188; π. ὄνομα, Aesch. Supp. 319. In Plat. written also πάσσοφος, Stallb. vv. ll. Protag. 315 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12. Adv. -φως, Philostr.

Πανσπερμηδόν, adv. (πάνσπερμος) *with all sorts of seeds*, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F.

Πανσπερμία, ας, ἡ, *a mixture of all sorts of seeds*, like πανοσπρία, Luc. Hermot. 61:—metaph. of a mixture of the elements, Democr. ap. Arist. de Anima 1, 2, 3, Plat. Tim. 73 C: so, παθῶν π. ὁ θυμός, Plut. 2, 462 F: from

Πάνσπερμος, ον, (πᾶς, σπέρμα) *composed of all sorts of seeds*, Anth. P. 6, 98.

Πανστρᾰτεί and -τί, adv. later forms for sq., q. v. [ῐ]

Πανστρᾰτιᾷ, Ion. -τιῇ, (πᾶς, στρατός) *with the whole army*, Hdt. 1, 62; 3, 39, etc., Thuc. 6, 7, etc.; dat., used as adv., without any nom. πανστρατιά in use; though we find a gen. πανστρατιᾶς γενομένης in Thuc. 4, 94. The regul. advs. πανστρατεί and -τί are only in Gramm., cf. πανοικία.

Πανσῠδεί and -δί, also written πασσ-, adv., v. sq.

Πανσῠδίη or πασσυδίη, adv., (πᾶς, σεύω, ἔσσυμαι):—*with all speed*, = πάσῃ τῇ σπουδῇ, Il. 2, 12, 29, 66. etc., where Aristarch. reads πανσυδίη,—whereas Ap. Rh. etc. prefer the softer form, 1, 323, etc.; Att. πανσυδία in Eur. Tro. 792.—II. later, *with the whole body, all together*, = πανστρατιᾷ, Wern. Tryph. 142.—Strictly dat. from a nom. πανσυδίη, not in use, from which also we have acc. πανσυδίην or πασσυδίην in same signf., Ap. Rh. 3, 195, cf. Buttm. cit. sub πάνσοφος. The adv. πανσυδεί, or πασσυδί, occurs Thuc. 8, 1, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 9, Ages. 2, 19. Cf. πανοικία, πανστρατία.

Πάνσυρτος, ον, (πᾶς, σύρω) *swept together from every side*, αἰὼν πάνσυρτος ἀχέων, a life of *accumulated* woe, Soph. El. 851.

Πάνσχημος, ον, and πανσχήμων, ον, *of all shapes*.

Παντᾶ, adv., Dor. for πάντῃ, q. v. (Not παντᾷ.)

Πανταγήρως, ων, v. sub παντογήρως.

†Πανταγνωτος, ου, ὁ, *Pantagnotus*, brother of Polycrates tyrant of Samos, Hdt. 3, 39.

†Πανταίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Pantaenetus*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dein. is directed.

Παντᾰχῆ, an Ion. form of πανταχῆ, and so written in Hdt. 2, 124 in the best MSS., which elsewh. agree in πανταχῆ.

†Παντακλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Pantacles*, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 1036.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—Others in Andoc.; etc.

†Παντακύας, ου, ὁ, *the Pantacyas*, a river of Sicily, between Megara and Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.

Παντάλᾶς, αινα, ἄν, (πᾶς, τάλας) *all-wretched*, Aesch. Pers. 638, Eur. Andr. 140.

†Πανταλέων, οντος, ὁ, *Pantaleon*, son of Alyattes, brother of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 92.—Others in Strab.; Arr.; etc.

Παντάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *king of all*. [ᾰν]

Παντάνασσα, ἡ, fem. of foreg., *queen of all*. [ᾰν]

Παντάπᾶσι, -πασιν, adv., (πᾶς redupl.) *all in all, altogether, wholly*, Plat., etc.; π. ὀλίγοι, *very* few *indeed*, Id. Polit. 293 A; π. βλάξ, *quite* a simpleton, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 12: τὸ π., Thuc. 3, 87. In replying, it affirms strongly, *by all means, quite so, undoubtedly*, and then π. μὲν οὖν is usu. employed, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Soph. 227 A; so, π. γε, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 3; cf. παντελής III.

Παντᾰρβής, ές, (πᾶς, ταρβέω) *fearing all*, Manetho.

Πάνταρβος, ή, ον, (πᾶς, ταρβέω II) *scaring all*, Anth. P. 9, 490.—II. ἡ παντάρβη, a precious stone, Ctes. p. 265, Bähr.

†Παντάρης, ους, ὁ, *Pantares*, father of the tyrant Hippocrates in Gela, Hdt. 7, 154.

†Παντάρκης, ους, ὁ, *Pantarces*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 11, 3.

Πανταρκής, ές, (πᾶς, ἀρκέω) *all-powerful*, Aesch. Pers. 855.

Παντάρχας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for παντάρχης, (πᾶς, ἄρχω) *ruler of all*, Ar. Av. 1059 and v. l. Soph. O. C. 1085.

Πανταρχία, ας, ἡ, *universal sway*, from

Πάνταρχος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄρχω) *all-ruling*, Soph. O. C. 1085.

Παντάσκῐος, ον, *all-shadowless*.

Πανταυγής, ές, *eyeing all*, Manetho.

†Πάνταυχος, ου, ὁ, *Pantauchus*, a Macedonian of Alorus, Arr. Ind. 18, 6.

Παντάφοβος, ον, f. l. for παντόφοβος.

Παντᾰχῆ or -χῇ, Ion. παντακῆ, q. v., (πᾶς), adv. of place, *every where*, like πανταχοῦ, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 7, 106, Eur. Ion 1107:—*in every direction, every way*, Id. 2, 124, etc., and Att.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 272.—II. *by all means, absolutely*, Hdt. 3, 38: *in all respects, altogether*, Id. 5, 78, Aesch. Pr. 198, etc.

Παντᾰχόθεν, adv., *from all places* or *sides*, Ar. Lys. 1007, etc.

Πανταχόθι, adv., = πανταχοῦ, c. gen., Luc. D. Deor. 9, 1.

Παντᾰχοῖ, adv., *in every direction, every way*, Ar. Vesp. 1004.

Παντᾰχόσε, adv., = foreg., Thuc. 7, 42. Plat. Rep. 539 E, etc.

Παντᾰχοῦ, adv., *every where*, like πανταχῆ, Hdt. 3, 117 (though the reading varies), and freq. in Att.

Πανταχῶς, adv., *in all ways, altogether*, Plat. Parm. 143 C.

Παντέλεια, ας, ἡ, (παντελής) *perfection, completion*; π. τῆς διαφορᾶς, *the utter* ruin, Polyb. 1, 48, 9.—II. τριετηρικὴ π., of the great mysteries, Plut. 2, 671 D.—III. παντέλεια was a Pythagorean name of the number *Ten*.

Παντέλειος, ον, later form of sq.: τὰ π., *the completion*, i. e. *chief* day of the festival, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 647 A.

Παντελής, ές, (πᾶς, τέλος) *all-*

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complete, all-perfect; then, simply, *complete, entire*, σάγη, Id. Cho. 560, πανοπλία, ἐλευθερία, ἡδονή, etc., Plat.: π. δάμαρ, *a perfect* wife, i. e. one who has borne children, or acc. to Herm. *uxor legitima*, the mistress of the house, Soph. O. T. 930; π. μοναρχία, Id. Ant. 1163.—2. *all*, i. e. *fully accomplished*, ψηφίσματα, Aesch. Supp. 601.—3. generally, *all, the whole*, Lat. *universus*, π. ἐσχάρα, *all* the sacrificial hearths, Soph. Ant. 1016.—II. act. *all-accomplishing, all achieving*, Ζεύς, Aesch. Theb. 118; χρόνος, Id. Cho. 965.—III. adv., παντελῶς, Ion. -έως, also παντελές, *completely, entirely, absolutely*; παντελέως εἶχε, it was *accomplished*, Hdt. 4, 95; π. θανεῖν, to die *outright*, Soph. O. T. 669:—in answers, like παντάπασι, *most certainly*, Plat. Rep. 379 B; π. μὲν οὖν, Id. Parm. 155 C.

Παντεπίθυμος, παντεπίσκοπος, παντεπόπτης, = πανεπ-.

Παντεργέτης, ου, ὁ, = πανεργέτης.

Παντερπής, ές, (πᾶς, τέρπω) *all-delighting*, Poëta ap. Plut. 2, 1104 E, Opp. C. 3, 149.

†Παντεύς, έως, ὁ, *Panteus*, a Spartan, Plut. Cleom. 23.

Παντευχία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, τεῦχος) = πανοπλία, *complete armour*, Eur. Heracl. 720, 787: esp. in dat. as adv., ξὺν or ἐν παντευχίᾳ, *in full armour*, Aesch. Theb. 31, Fr. 291:—also, π. πολέμιος, πολεμίων, enemies *in full array*, Eur. Supp. 1192.

Παντέφορος, ον, *all-surveying*.

Πάντεχνος, ον, (πᾶς, τέχνη) *skilled in all arts*:—*all-working*, πῦρ, Aesch. Pr. 7.

Πάντη (less good πάντῃ), Dor. παντᾶ, Böckh. v. l. Pind. O. 1, 47; 3, 22; (πᾶς), adv.:—*every where, on every side, every way*, Hom., etc.; often followed by a prep., πάντη ἀνὰ στρατόν, Il. 1, 384; πάντη περὶ τεῖχος, 12, 177, etc.; so, πάντη φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν, Hes. Op. 124; ἱερὸν δύο σταδίων πάντη, Hdt. 1, 181; and freq. in Att.—II. *in every way, by all means, altogether, entirely*, Eur. Incert. 87; πάντῃ πάντως, Plat. Phil. 60 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 11.—III. ὁ πάντη = ὁ πάνυ, Alciphr.

Παντήκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) *all-hearing*.

†Παντίκα, ἡ, *Pantica*, a beautiful woman of Cyprus, Ath. 609 C.

†Παντικαπαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Panticapaeans*, Strab. p. 494: from

†Παντικάπαιον, ου, τό, *Panticapaeum*, a city in the Tauric Chersonese, a colony of Miletus, now *Kertsch*, Dem. 933, 12.

†Παντικάπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *the Panticapes*, a river of European Scythia, joining the Borysthenes, Hdt. 4, 54.

†Παντίμαθοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pantimathi*, a people around the Oxus, Hdt. 3, 92.

Πάντιμος, ον, (πᾶς, τιμή) *all-honourable*, νίκης, π. γέρας, Soph. El. 687.

†Παντίτης, ου, ὁ, *Pantites*, a Spartan, the only one that survived at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 232.

Παντλήμων, ον, gen ονος, (πᾶς, τλήμων) = παντάλας, Soph. O. T. 1379, El. 150, Eur. Hec. 198.

Παντοδύης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, βία) *all-overpowering*, Anth. P. 7, 732. [ῡ]

Παντογένεθλος, ον, (πᾶς, γενέθλη) *all-generating, father of all*, Ζεύς, Orph. H. 14, 7.—II. *of every kind*, πνεύματα, Ib. 57. 6.

Παντογήρως, ων, gen. ω, (πᾶς, γῆρας) *making all old*, i. e. *weakening* or *subduing all*, ὕπνος, Soph. Ant. 606: Riemer conjectures πανταγήρως, *never growing old*, not improb.

Παντογόνος, ον, *all-generating*.

Παντοδαής, ές, (πᾶς, δαῆναι) *all-knowing*, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 9, 44.

Παντοδᾶπης, ές, rare form for sq., v. l. Arist. Mirab.

Παντοδᾰπός, ή, όν, (πᾶς) *of every kind, of all sorts, manifold*, like παντοῖος, first in H. Hom. Cer. 402, Aesch. Theb. 357, etc.; π. γίγνεται = παντοῖος γίγνεται, Plat. Rep. 398 A; also, παντοδαποὶ τῆς στρατιῆς = π. στρατιῶται, Hdt. 7, 22, cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. 134.—A superl. -ώτατος, Hipp. 286, Isocr. Antid. § 315. Adv. -πῶς, *in all kinds of ways*, Poëta ap. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 14, Plat. Parm. 129 E. (Not a compd. of ἔδαφος: but on the termin. -δαπος v. sub ποδαπός.)

Παντοδήλητος, ον, = πανδήλητος.

Παντοδίαιτος, ον, (πᾶς, δίαιτα) *all-consuming*, Orph. H. 65, 5. [ῐ]

Παντοδίδακτος, ον, *all-learned*. [ῐ]

Παντοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, dub. l. for πανδώτειρα, Orph. H. 39, 3.

Παντοδύναμος, ον, *all-powerful*. [ῡ]

Παντοδυνάστης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Orph. H. 11, 4.

Παντοεπής, ές, *all-chattering*, Physiogn.

Παντόεργος, ον, (πᾶς, *ἔργω) *all-effective*, δύναμις, Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 8.

Παντοθάλής, ές, (πᾶς, θάλλω) *making every thing bloom*, Orph. H. 33, 16.

Πάντοθεν, (πᾶς) adv., *from all quarters, from every side*, Lat. *undique*, Hom., etc.; oft. with a prep., πάντοθεν ἐκ..., Il. 13, 28, etc.; περὶ γὰρ κακὰ πάντοθεν ἔστη, Od. 14, 270: c. gen., Arat. 455.—The form πάντοθε (post-Hom.) occurs in Theocr. 17, 97, and is read as Ion. by Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 225.

Πάντοθι, (πᾶς) adv., *every where*, like πάντῃ, Mel. 1, 47, Arat. 743.

Παντοῖος, α, ον, (πᾶς) *of all sorts* or *kinds, manifold*, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: a freq. phrase is παντοῖος γίγνεται, strictly he takes *all possible shapes*, i. e. tries every shift, turns every stone (in order to effect something), usu. of persons in danger or difficulty. Hdt. 9, 109; παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο δεόμενοι, Id. 7, 10, 3; παντοίη ἐγίγνετο (sc. δεομένῃ), μὴ ἀποδημῆσαι τὸν Πολυκράτεα, Id. 3, 124; π. ἦν δεδιώς, Luc. D. Deor. 21, 2: π. γενόμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ σῶσαι, Plut. Mar. 30; rarely of joy, παντοῖοι ὑπ' εὐφροσύνης γενόμενοι, *they played all sorts of antics from* joy, Luc. Demon. 6; (παντοδαπός was used in the same way by Plat.); also πάντα γίγνεσθαι and ἐν παντὶ εἶναι. Adv. -ως, *in every way*, Hdt. 7, 211, Plat., etc. Hence

Παντοιότροπος, ον, *of every kind*. Adv. -πως.

Παντοκράτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph. H. 9, 4.

Παντοκράτηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = παντοκράτωρ.

Παντοκρᾰτορία, ας, ἡ, *supreme power, omnipotence*, LXX. Hence

Παντοκρᾰτορικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to* παντοκρατορία, Clem. Al.

Παντοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, κρατέω) *omnipotent*, Anth. P. append. 282, Orph.

Παντοκτίστης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, κτίζω) *Creator of all*, Eccl.

Παντολάβος, ον, (πᾶς, λαμβάνω) *taking all*: as a pr. n., *Grasp-all*, in Horat.

Παντολετηρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.: fem. -λετειρα, Orph. H. 25, 2.

Παντολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὄλλυμι) *destroyer of all*, Anth. P. 11, 348.

Παντολίγοχρόνιος, ον, *utterly short lived*, v. l. Anth. P. 7, 167.

Παντολμία, ας, ἡ, *high-daring*: from

Πάντολμος, ον, (πᾶς, τόλμα) *all daring, shameless*, Aesch. Theb. 671, Cho. 430, Eur. I. A. 913.

Παντολόγος, ον, *all-speaking*.

Παντομάντειρα, ας, ἡ, *all-predicting*, epith. of the Μοῖραι, dub.

Παντομετάβολος, ον, *exchanging all things*: hence = παντοπώλης.

Παντομῖγής, ές, *mixed of every thing*.

Παντόμιμος, ον, (πᾶς, μιμέομαι) *all-imitating*: ὁ π., a word adopted in Italy about the time of Augustus for the Greek ὀρχηστής, *one who plays a part* by *dancing and dumb-show*, or *who acts to another's words, a pantomimic actor*, Sueton., etc.; v. Dict. Antiqq.

Παντομισής, ές, (πᾶς, μῖσος) *all-hateful*, Aesch. Eum. 644.

Παντόμορφος, ον, = πάμμορφος, Hipp. 1289, Soph. Fr. 548.

Παντόμορος, ον, *an arch-fool*, dub.

Παντονίκης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, νικάω) *all-conquering*, Dio C. 63, 10.

Παντοπάθής, ές, (πᾶς, παθεῖν) *all-suffering*, sensu obscoeno, Anth. P. 5, 5.

Παντοπλάνης, ές, *roving everywhere*.

Παντοποιος, ὁν, (πᾶς, ποιέω *ready for all, reckless*, Theophr. Char. 6.

Παντοπόρος, ον, (πᾶς, πόρος) *always ready with expedients, all-assertive*, Soph. Ant. 360.

Παντόπτας, Dor. for παντόπτης, ου, ὁ, = πανόπτης, Aesch. Supp. 142, Fr. 178, Soph. O. C. 1085.

Παντοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where all sorts of things are for sale, a general market, bazaar*: from

Παντοπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in all sorts of things*: from

Παντοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, πωλέω) *a dealer in all kinds of things, huckster*, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1, 10. Hence

Παντοπωλία, ας, ἡ, *the selling* or *dealing in all kinds of wares*, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 16.

Παντοπώλιον, ου, τό, = παντοπωλεῖον, Plat. Rep. 557 D.

Παντοπῶλις, ιδος, fem. from παντοπώλης, *a female huckster*.

Παντοραίστης, ου, ὁ, *ravager of all*.

†Παντώρδανος, ου, ὁ, *Panturdanus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 9, 3.

Παντορέκτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὀρέγω) *attempting all, audacious*, Anacreont. 10, 11. (Others from ὁράομαι.)

Πάντοσε, (πᾶς) adv., *every way, in all directions*, Il. 13, 649, etc.; cf. sub ἴσος: also in Xen. An. 7, 2, 23, etc.

Παντόσεμνος, ον, = πάνσεμνος, Aesch. Eum. 637.

Παντόσοφος, ον, = πάνσοφος, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1.

Παντόστικτος, ον, *spotted all over*, late.

Πάντοτε, adv., *always*, proscribed by the Atticists, who recommend ἀεὶ παντός: but v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 187.

Παντοτελής, ές, = παντελής.

Παντοτεχνής, ές, = πανοῦργος, Orph. H. 9, 20.

Παντοτιμάκτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶς, τυπύσσω) *shaker of all*, Orph. H. 14, 8.

Παντοτόκος, ον, *engendering* or *bearing all*.

Παντότολμος, ον, = πάντολμος, Aesch. Ag. 221, 1237.

Παντοτρόπος, ον, = καντμῶπος.

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Παντοτρόφος, ον, = παντρόφος, Aesch. Fr. 178, dub.

Παντουργικός, ή, όν, = πανουργικός.

Παντουργός, όν, = πανοῦργος, Soph. Aj. 445.

Παντοφάγία, ας, ἡ, *indiscriminate feeding on all things*: from

Παντοφάγος, ον, (πᾶς, φαγεῖν) *eating every thing*, Anth. P. 8, 213.

Παντόφθαλμος, ον, (πᾶς, ὀφθαλμός) *all eyes*, Ar. Fr. 525.

Παντόφοβος, *all-fearing*.

Παντοφόρος, ον, = παμφόρος, Arist. Pol. 7, 5, 1.

Παντοφυής, ές, (πᾶς, φύω) *all-producing*, Orph. H. 10, 10.

Παντόφυρτος, ον, = πάμφυρτος, Aesch. Eum. 530.

Παντόχροος, ον, (πᾶς, χρόα) *of all* or *all kinds of colours*, Orph. H. 42, 4.

Πάντρητος, ον, (πᾶς, τιτράω) *bored quite through, pierced with holes*: αὐλοῦ πάντρητον, *one of the pieces* of a flute, Plut. 2, 853 E.

Πάντρομος, ον, *very fearful*, v. l. for παντρόφος.

Πάντροπος, ον, (πᾶς, τρέπω) *utterly routed*, π. φυγᾷ, Aesch. Theb. 955.

Πάντροφος, ον, (πᾶς, τρέφω) *all-nourishing* or *rearing*, γῆ, Mel. 109: but in Aesch. Theb. 294, for π. πελειάς, a dove *that rears all her nestlings*, the v. l. πάντρομος, (in the Med. MS.) is very prob.

Πάντως, adv., (πᾶς) *wholly, altogether*: in Hom. always followed by οὐ, *in no wise, by no means*, Lat. *omnino non*, Il. 8, 450, Od. 19, 91: so in prose, *not at all*, Hdt. 5, 34, etc.: without οὐ, first in Hdt., ἔδεε πάντως, it was *altogether, absolutely* necessary, 1, 31; π. ἐθέλειν, to wish *at all hazards*, 2, 42; εἰ π. ἐλεύσεσθε, if ye *positively will* go, 6, 9; *in any way*, 5, 111.—II. in strong affirmation, *at all events, at any rate, at least*, Plat. Gorg. 497 B; and so, πάντως γε μήν, Ar. Eq. 232: πάντως παρατίθετε.., *only* add.., Plat. Symp. 175 B:—in answers too it affirms strongly, *yes, by all means, yes no doubt*, like πάνυ, Plat. Rep. 574 B; so, πάντως γάρ... Ar. Plut. 273, π. δήπου, Plat. Phaed. 75 E, etc.:—cf. sub πάντῃ.

Πάντῃ, adv., (πᾶς) *altogether*, Aesch. Cho. 861, Thuc., Plat., etc.; *in all*, Dem. 1347, 14; οὐ π. τι, not *at all*, Plat. Phaed. 57 A, Xen. An. 6, 1, 26.—2. *very, very much, exceedingly*, Soph. O. C. 144, etc.; freq. with adjs., π. πολλοί, ὀλίγοι, μικρός, μέγας, etc., *very* many or few, *very* small or large, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1456, Ar. Eq. 1134, Plat., etc.; also after the adj., ὀλίγοι πάνυ, σπάνιος π., Xen. An. 4, 7, 14; so with advs., π. σφόδρα, Ar. Plut. 25; πάνυ οἰκείως, μόγις πάνυ, ῥᾳδίως πάνυ, etc., Xen., etc., πάνυ καλῶς, like Lat. *benigne*, no I thank you! Ar. Ran. 512: also with a subst., πάνυ ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ, Thuc. 8, 50;—with a part., π. ἀδικῶν, if *ever so* criminal, Thuc. 3, 44.—3. ὁ πάνυ (where περιβόητος or the like may be supplied), *the well-known, famous*, οἱ π. τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Thuc. 8, 1, cf. 89: ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 1.—II. in answers it affirms strongly, *yes by all means, no doubt, certainly*, Ar. Plut. 393; esp. when joined to particles, as, πάνυ γε, πάνυ μὲν οὖν, Ib. 97, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D; so, καὶ πάνυ, καὶ π. μάλα, καὶ πάνυ πολύ, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 86 C.—First in Att., and mostly in prose. [ᾰ]

†Πανύασις, ιδος, ὁ, *Panyasis*, an old epic poet, Apollod. 1, 5, 2; etc.

Πάνυγρος, ον, (πᾶς, ὑγρός) *quite damp* or *wet*, dub. in Plut. 2, 355 F. [ᾰ]

Πανϋπείροχος, ον, (πᾶς, ὑπέροχος) *eminent above all*, Opp. C. 2, 63, Anth. P. 9, 741.

Πάνϋπενθής, ές, (πάνυ, πένθος) *very sad*, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 872.

Πάνϋπέρτατος, η, ον, (πᾶς, ὑπέρτατος) *highest of all*, Od. 9, 25, Arist. Mund. 5, 9.

Πάνϋπερφρων, ον, *exceeding haughty*, Orph. H. 60, 12.

Πάννυσσα, ἡ, from πᾶνος, Dor. for πῆνος, *a fillet*, the Lat. *panuclum*. [πᾰ]

Πάννυστάτιος, α, ον, later form for sq., Call. Pall. 54, Anth. [ᾰ]

Πάνύστατος, η, ον, (πᾶς, ὕστατος) *last of all*, Il. 23, 532, Od. 9, 452, Soph. Tr. 874, etc.:—πανύστατον, as adv., *for the very last time*, Soph. Aj. 858, Eur. Alc. 164; so, πανύστατα, Id. H. F. 457.

Πάνχορτος, ον, should be written πάγχορτος.

Πάνώδῦνος, ον, (πᾶς, ὀδύνη) *all-grievous*, App.

Πάνωλεθρία, ας, ἡ, *utter destruction, utter ruin*: mostly used in dat., πανωλεθρίῃ ὀλλυσθαι, Hdt. 2, 120; πανωλεθρίᾳ δὴ (τὸ λεγόμενον)... ἀπώλετο, Thuc. 7, fin.:—the genit. in Dio C. 56, 4.

Πάνώλεθρος, ον, (πᾶς, ὄλεθρος, ὄλλυμι) *utterly ruined, destroyed*, π. ἐξαπόλλυται, Hdt. 6, 37 (where however most MSS. have the adv. -θρως); π. πίπτειν, γενέσθαι, Aesch. Cho. 934, Eum. 552; πόλιν πανώλεθρον ἐκθαμνίζειν, Id. Theb. 71; π. ξυναρπάζειν τινά, Soph. Aj. 839; etc.—2. also in moral signf., *utterly abandoned*, Soph. Phil. 322.—II. act. *all-destructive, all-ruinous*, π. κακόν, Hdt. 6, 85; ἐμβολαί, Aesch. Pers. 562; cf. Supp. 414.

Πάνώλεια, ας, ἡ, = πανωλεθρία: from

Πάνώλης, ες, (πᾶς, ὄλλυμι) *utterly ruined, destroyed*, or *miserable*, Aesch. Pers. 732; π. ὀλλυσθαι, Ib. Theb. 552: also in moral sense, *utterly abandoned* or *wicked*, Soph. O. C. 1264, El. 534, Eur. El. 60.—II. act. *all-destructive*, Soph. O. C. 1015.

Πάνωλία, ας, ἡ, = πανωλεθρία.

†Πανῶν πόλις, ἡ, *Panopolis*, a city of the Thebaïd in Aegypt, Strab. p. 813.

Πάνωνία, ας, ἡ, *a general sale of wares*.

Πάνωπῆεις, εσσα, εν, = πανόψιος, *visible to all*, Anth. Plan. 166.

Πάνωρος, ον, (πᾶς, ὥρα) *in every season*, Aesch. Supp. 690. [ᾰ]

Πάξ, an exclam., like Lat. *pax! hush! still!* also to end a discussion, *well! enough!* like εἶεν, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 778, sq.—II. in Ar. Nub. 390, onomatop. for a *crepitus ventris*; and redupl. παππάξ, παπαπαπάξ.

Πάξαιτο, Dor. for πήξαιτο, aor. 1 opt. mid. of πήγνυμι, Pind.

†Πάξαμος, ου, ὁ, *Paxamus*, a writer on cookery, Ath. 376 D.

†Παξαυγούστα, ἡ, *Paxaugusta*, a Celtic city of Spain, Strab. p. 151.

†Παξοί, ῶν, αἱ, *Paxi*, two islands near Corcyra, Polyb. 2, 10, 1.

*ΠΑ΄ΟΜΑΙ, dep., *to get, acquire*, but chiefly used in pf. πέπᾶμαι, = κέκτημαι, *to possess*, Pind. P. 8, 103, Fr. 72, Ar. Av. 943; inf. πεπᾶσθαι, Sol. 5, 7, Theogn. 146, Eur. Andr. 641; part. πεπᾱμένος, Xen. An. 5, 9, 12:—fut. πάσομαι, Aesch. Eum. 177: the aor. 1 ἐπᾱσάμην occurs in later poets, as in the proverb πασάμενος ἐπίτασσε, i. e. order your own slaves, Theocr. 15, 90; †3 sing. plpqf. πέπᾱτο†, in Xen. An. 1, 9, 19.—This word must not be confounded with aor. ἐπᾰσάμην, perf. πέπασμαι, which belong to πατέομαι, *to eat, taste*;—indeed, the aorists ἐπᾱσάμην, *I got*, and ἐπᾰσάμην, *I ate*, are sufficiently distinguished by the quantity of the radic. sylls., Valck. Ammon. in voc. (From πέπᾱμαι come πᾶμα, παμβοχος, πολυπάμων, Ion. πολυπήμων: and ποιμὴν, ποιμαίνω may be akin to it.)

Πάός, ὁ, Dor. for πηός.

†Πάος, ου, ἡ, *Paüs*, a village of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 9.

Πᾶπαῖ, exclam. of suffering, Trag.; esp. of bodily pain, Lat. *vae*, Aesch. Pers. 1029, Soph. Phil. 734, sq.—II. of surprise, like Lat. *papae, vah, atat*, first in Hdt. 8, 26, Soph. Fr. 165, and freq. in Eur.; c. gen., παπαῖ τῶν ἐπαίνων, Luc. Contempl. 23. (Usu., but wrongly, written παπαί, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735.)

Πᾰπαιάξ, a burlesque on παπαῖ, hence only comic, as Ar. Lys. 924: also, ἀππαπαῖ παπαιάξ, Id. Vesp. 235, cf. Luc. Fugit. 33.—II. so too as exclam. of surprise, Eur. Cycl. 153.

Παπαῖος, ου, ὁ, a Scythian name of Jupiter, Hdt. 4, 59.

Παπαπαπαῖ, an exclamation of joyous surprise in Ar. Thesm. 1191.

Πάπας, πάππᾰ, v. sub πάππας.

Πάποκα, Dor. for πῆ ποτε, Theocr. 8, 34; 11, 68.

Παππάζω, (πάππας) *to call* any one *papa*, as a child, Il. 5, 408; also of grown up persons, *to wheedle one's father* in this way, Ar. Vesp. 609.—II. absol. *to say papa*, hence *to prattle like a child*, παππάζεσκες, Q. Sm. 3, 474.

Παππάξ, v. sub πάξ II.

ΠΑ΄ΠΠΑΣ, ου, ὁ, *papa*, childish word for πατήρ, *father*, (just as μάμμα, *mamma*, for μητήρ, etc.), as is common in many languages; usu. in vocat. πάππᾰ, Od. 6, 57, cf. Philem. p. 370, Valck. Hdt. 4, 59: πάππαν καλεῖν, like παππάζειν, Ar. Pac. 120, Eccl. 645.—So, πάπα from πάπας: cf. also ἄππα, ἀππᾰ, ἄττα, -ᾰττα.

Παππασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παππάζω) *calling out papa*.

Παππεππάππος, ου, ὁ, (πάππος, ἐπί, πάππος) one's *grandfather's grandfather*, Nicoph. Incert. 1; cf. φαυλεπίφαυλος.

Παππίας, ου, ὁ, dim. from πάππας, *dear little papa*, a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 297, Pac. 128, Ephipp. Phil. 2.

Παππίδιον, ου, τό, = foreg., Ar. Eq. 1215, Vesp. 655. [ῐ]

Παππίζω, = παππάζω.

Παππικός, ή, όν, (πάππος) *belonging to a grandfather*, like παππῷος.

Παποκτόνος, ον, *grandfather-slaying*, Lyc. 1034.

ΠΑ΄ΠΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (akin to πάππας) a *grandfather*, Ar. Eq. 447, etc.; πρὸς μητρὸς ἢ πατρός, on the mother's or father's side, Plat. Legg. 856 D; also of any ancestors, δύο π. ἢ τρεῖς, Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 1; εἰς τρίτον π., Dion. H. 4, 47.—2. a character in com. dramas, also Παππροσείληνος, cf. Poll. 4, 142, sqq.—II. *the down on the seeds* of certain plants, e. g. the dandelion, which serves as wings for them, Soph. Fr. 748, Eubul. Sphing. 1, 19; cf. παπποσπέρματα·—hence (from the likeness),—2. *the*

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first down on the cheek, Lat. *lanugo*.—III. a little bird, also ὑπολαΐς, Ael. N. A. 3, 30.

Παποσπέρματα, τά, (πάππος II, σπέρμα) *seeds crowned with light down*, Theophr.

Παποφόνος, ον,=παποκτόνος, Theocr.

Παππώδης, ες, (πάππος, εἶδος) *woolly, downy*, Theophr.

Παππωνύμικός, ή, όν, *called after one's grandfather*, formed like πατρωνυμικός.

Παππῶος, α, ον,=παππικός, Ar. Av. 1452, Plat. Lach. 179 A, etc.; π. ἔρανος, the contribution *appointed by our grandfathers*, Ar. Lys. 653, alluding to the fact in Thuc. 1, 96.

Πάπραξ, ακος, ὁ, *a Thracian lake-fish*, Hdt. 5, 16.

†Πάπρημις, ιος, ή, *Papremis*, a city in the western part of the Aegyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 59, 63; from this was named ὁ Παπρημίτης [ῑ] νομός, *the Papremitic nome*, Id. 2, 71.

Παπταίνω: fut.-ανῶ: aor. ἐπάπτηνα, in Hom. always without augm.: *to look about* or *around*: he oft. has πάντοσε παπταίνειν, mostly with collat. notion of *fear* or *caution*, *to look timidly round*, Il. 13, 551, etc.; followed by μή, *to take heed* lest.., Il. 13, 649, Aesch. Pr. 334; by ὅπη, *to look about* (to see) how.., Il. 16, 283; also in full, ἀμφὶ ἒ παπταίνειν, Il. 4, 497; 15, 574; but with other preps., π. πρός τι, *to look at* a thing, Il. 11, 546; so too, π. μετ' ὁμήλικας, *to look wistfully after* her playmates, Hes. Op. 442: π. ἀνά τι and κατά τι, *to look up* at.., *look along*...—II. c. acc. *to look round for*, *seek after* a person or thing, Il. 4, 200; 17, 115; π. τὰ πόρσω, Pind. P. 3, 39, cf. O. 1, 183:—simply, *to look at*, Id. P. 4, 169, Soph. Ant. 1231. (As the word seems orig. to express a *timid peep*, it is prob., like sq., a redupl. form from the root ΠΤΑ-, πτήσσω.)

Παπτάλάω, rare form for foreg., Lyc. 1162; cf. παμφαλάω.

Πάπυρος, ου, ὁ and ή, *the papyrus*, an Aegyptian kind of rush or flag, of which writing paper was made by cutting its inner rind (βύβλος) into strips, and glueing them together transversely, Theophr.; it was also used for making ropes, etc., Juvenal; or linen, Anacreont. [Usu. ⏑ – ⏑, but in Antip. Thess. 13, 2, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 311.]

Παπῠροφάγος, *ον*, *eating the papyrus*, esp. *its stalk* or *root*. [ᾰ]

Παπῠρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like papyrus*.

Πάρ, poet. abbrev. for παρά, used before consonants, very freq. in Hom. before δ, esp. before δέ, also freq. before π and ν; but rarely (and only in Il.) before γ ζ ξ σ τ, in Od. only before κ and μ; in compds. before β θ κ μ π σ τ φ.—II. it is also used for πάρα (i. e. πάρεστι); and in Ar. even for πάρειμι.

ΠΑΡΑ', prep. with gen., dat., and acc.; the radic. signf. being *beside*, which is variously modified by its relation to its different cases.—Cf. Ep. πάρ and παραί. (Παρά is prob. akin to Lat. *prae* and *praeter*.) [⏑ –: in Ep. when ult. is to be long, παραί is used, Hom.]

A. WITH GENIT. it denotes the object *from the side of* which something comes or issues, *from beside*, *from alongside of*, just like French *de chez moi*, as in the Homeric phrase φύσγανον ἐρύσσασθαι παρὰ μηροῦ, *from beside* his thigh: and so,—I. motion from a place, like ἀπό and ἐκ, esp. with verbs of going or coming, freq. in Hom.:—rare usage, πλευρὰ παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφαάνθη, the side was exposed *by its going from* the shield, Il. 4, 468.—2. so too from a person, ἐλθεῖν παρὰ Διός, παρ' Αἰήτao πλέουσα, etc., oft. in Hom.; ἀγγελίη ἧκει παρὰ βασιλῆος, Hdt. 8, 140, 1; hence οἱ ἄγγελοι παρά τινος, or simply, οἱ παρά τινος, persons sent *from* or *by* any one.—3. metaph. *issuing*, *derived from* a person or thing, μαρτυρια παρ' Ἀθηναίων, Hdt. 8, 55; ἡ παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων δόξα, glory *from*, *given by* men, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; ἡ παρά τινος εὔνοια, the favor *from*, i. e. of any one, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 12; esp. μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι, ἀκούειν παρά τινος, etc., Hdt. 2, 104; 7, 182: τὰ παρά τινος, *all that issues from* any one, as well commands, resolves, commissions, as promises, gifts, presents; hence παρ' ἑαυτοῦ διδόναι, to give *from* one's self, i. e. *from* one's own *means*, Hdt. 2, 129; 8, 5; elsewh. παρ' ἑαυτοῦ and παρ' ἑαυτῶν, is *of* one's self, i. e. *of* one's own *accord*.—4. in Att. prose, παρά is oft. used like ὑπό with pass. verbs to denote the agent, as, σοφίας παρά τινος πληροῦσθαι, Plat. Symp. 175 E.—II. rarely παρά c. gen., for παρά c. dat., *by*, *near*, πὰρ ποδός, Pind. P. 10, 97, Soph. Ant. 966, 1123; though these examples are only in lyric poetry: so in late prose, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 119.

B. WITH DAT. it denotes the object *by the side of* which anything is, *beside*, *alongside of*, *by*, and so in case of a number of objects, *among*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt., only with verbs implying rest, εἶναι, στῆναι, ἧσθαι, etc., and so used to answer the question *where?*—not only of places and things, but also of persons, like Lat. *apud* and *coram*, ἠείδε παρὰ μνηστῆρσιν, he sang *by* or *before* the suitors, Od. 1, 154, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 249: παρ' ἐμοί, Lat. *me judice*, Hdt. 1, 32; so παρὰ Δαρείῳ κριτῇ, Hdt. 3, 160, cf. Valck. Hipp. 324:—τὰ παρά τινι, that which is or happens *near* or *by* any one, one's state or circumstances: παρ' ἑωυτῷ, *at* one's *home* or *house*, Lat. *apud se*, Hdt. 1, 105, cf. 1, 86; hence παρ' ἐμοί, παρὰ σοί, mine, yours, etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 611:—as, in Lat., *penes me* may be put for *meum*.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. of place, where a thing moves *alongside of*, *near* or *by* another,—1. *along*, *beside*, παρὰ θῖνα, παρὰ ποταμόν, *along* the shore or river, Hom.; and so expressing motion, not to a single point, but to one point after another, i. e. motion in an extended line.—2. also simply motion to a place, *to*, *towards*, i. e. *to the side of*, and so usu. of persons, εἰςιέναι, ἥκειν, ἄγειν παρά τινα, Od. 1, 285, Hdt. 1, 36, 73, 86: *beside*, *near*, *by*, but always with reference to past motion, κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια, they *went* and lay down *by*.., Od. 12, 32, cf. 3, 460; so Hdt. 4, 87, cf. Valck. ad 8, 140, 1, and supra B. II: also, παρὰ νῆας, Il. 1, 347.—3. in pregnant construct. with verbs of rest, παρ' ἡμῖν ἐστι, it rests *with* us.—4. with the notion of *alongside of*, is connected that of *going by*, leaving *on one side*, Il. 22, 145, Od. 3, 172; παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παριέναι, to go, pass *by* Babylon, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 29: esp.,—*b.* metaph. in signf. of *going by*, *beyond* or *beside* the mark, π. δύναμιν, *beyond* one's strength, Il. 13, 787, ὄρρ to κατὰ δ.: and as what goes wrong is contrary to right, it may usu. be rendered by *contrary to*, *against*, παρὰ μοῖραν, *beyond*, *contrary to* destiny, Od. 14, 509 (just like ὑπὲρ μοῖραν, Il. 20, 336); opp. to κατὰ μοῖραν, oft. in Hom.; so, παρὰ τὰ δίκαια, παρ' ἀξίαν, παρὰ φυσιν, παρὰ μέλος, etc., cf. Dissen Pind. N. 7, 69 (101); v. also sub κατά B, IV, infra G. III: hence, — 5. *beside*, *except*, which strictly is the same notion with foreg., οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, *besides* this, there is nothing else, Ar. Nub. 698, where ἄλλος is pleon.; so, ἕτερος with παρά, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 117; παρὰ πάντα ταῦτα, *besides* all this, Wolf Dem. Lept 490, 23: so in the following examples, παρὰ ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικῶν Ὀλυμπιάδα, he won the Olympic prize *save in* one exercise, he was *within* one of winning it, Hdt. 9, 33; so, παρὰ τέτταρας ψήφους μετέσχε τῆς πολεως, Isae. 41, 36; reversely in Anth., it is said of one Μάρκος, θηρὸς τὸ παρὰ γράμμα, you are but one letter from a bear (ἄρκος), Jac. A. P. p. 695.—6. in comparison, because things are best compared when put *side by side*, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα, *compared with* all other animals, αὐτὸς παρ' ἑαυτόν, etc.: hence may be explained,—*a.* παρ' οὐδέν ἐστι, it is *as* nothing, Erf. Soph. Ant. 35; παρ' οὐδέν or παρ' ὀλίγον ἄγειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαί τι, to consider *as* nothing, make no account of, Valck. Diatr. p. 9, A.—*b.* παρὰ μικρόν, παρ' ὀλίγον, παρὰ βραχύ, *by* a little, i. e. *well-nigh*, *almost*, παρὰ πολύ, *by* much, παρὰ τοσοῦτον, *by* so much, παρ' ὅσον, *by* how much, Lat. *quatenus*.—All these phrases imply comparison, which we mark by *by* or *within*, but their special signf. can only be determined by the context, as, παρὰ μικρὸν ἠλθεν ἀπολέσαι, he came *within a little of* (i. e. *of*) dying, Isocr. 388 E; so, παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου ἐλθεῖν, Thuc. 3, 49; παρὰ πολὺ ἀμείνων, *by* far better, παρὰ πολὺ περιγίγνεσθαι, to conquer *by* a great deal; παρὰ πολὺ τῆς ἀξίας, τῆς ἐλπίδος, *by* much *otherwise than* one deserves or hopes, quite *contrary to* one's merit or hope.—*c.* the notion of *comparison* is closely followed by that of *alternation*, as, παρ' ἡμέραν, day *by* day, etc.; so, παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον, *every* third month, Arist. H. A. 7, 2, 1; ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, every other day, Dem. 1360, 20; cf. Antipho 137, 44, Soph. Aj. 475: hence, παρὰ μίαν, every other day, Polyb. 3, 110, 4:—πλῆγῃ παρὰ πλῆγήν, blow *for* blow, Ar. Ran. 643: παρ' ἕνα γέροντες καὶ νεανίαι, old men and young *alternately*.—*d.* the notion of *comparison* oft. implies that of *superiority*, as in Lat. *prae*, *before*, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ὑκτῖρ θεοὶ οἱ ἀνθρωποι βιοτεύουσι, men *before* all other animals live like gods, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 14; παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους πονεῖν, to labour *more than* the rest: freq. joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, cf. supra 5; also pleon. with compar., like πρό, ἄμεινον παρά τι, Hdt. 7, 103.—7. also esp. in Gramm., *like*, παρὰ τὸ Σοφοκλείου, παρὰ τὰ Σοφοκλέους, etc., Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 158.—8. metaph. to denote dependence on a thing, when it may be rendered by *on account of*, *because of*, answering to the vulgar English *along of*, Arnold, Thuc. 1, 141, cf.

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Pind. O. 2, 116, Isocr. 126 E, Dem. 43, 15; 305, 3.—9. in Gramm. it marks the deriv. of one word from another, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 624.—II. of time, much less freq., and not till after Hom.,—1. usu. of duration of time, and with the notion of an action or event that accompanies another, *during*, παρὰ τὸν πολεμον, *in the course of* the war: also without such notion, παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον, one's life *long*, παρὰ πόσον, Aeschin. 49, 14; so, παρ' οἶνον, *at* wine, Jac. A. P. p. 895; more usu. παρ' οἶνῳ, Erf. Soph. O. T. 773.—III. also, like ἐν, of a point of time, παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον, *in the moment* of danger: so, παρ' αὐτὰ τἀδικήματα, Dem. 229, 19; παρ' αὐτὰ τοῦ θανεῖν, *in the moments* of death.

D. Position:—παρά may follow its subst. in all three cases, but then becomes by anastrophé πάρα, except when the ult. is elided, as Il. 4, 97; 18, 400.

E. παρά, absol., as Adv., *near, together, at once*, oft. in Hom.: this must be distinguished from παρά in tmesis, which is also freq. in Hom.

F. πάρα oft. stands, esp. in Hom. and Hes., for πάρεστι and πάρεισι, when it always suffers anastrophé: so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 167, Soph. El. 285.

G. in Compos., it retains the chief usages it had as prep.; esp.,—I. *alongside of, beside*, as in παρίστημι, παράκειμαι, παρέρομαι.—II. *to the side of, to*, as in παραδίδωμι, παρέχω, to hand *to*.—III. *to one side of, by, past*, purely local, as in παρέρχομαι, παροίχομαι, παρατρέχω: but also oft.,—IV. metaph.,—1. *aside* or *beyond*, i. e. *amiss, wrong*, as in παραβαίνω, παράγω, παρορώω, παρόμνυμι, παρακούω, παραγιγνώσκω, just like German *ver-* in *ver*schwören, our *for*swear.—2. *beyond, contrary to*, as in παραβήτός, παράσιος.—3. of alteration or change, as in παρίφημι, παραπείθω, παρατεκταίνω, παρανδάω.

Πάρα, v. παρά D, and F.

Παραβαθῆναι, aor. 1 pass. of sq.

Παραβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι; pf. -βέβηκα, part. -βεβώς, Ep. -βεβᾱώς: pf. pass. -βέβασμαι: aor. 2 παρέβην (παρά, βαίνω). *To go by, by the side of*: in Hom. only twice, both times in Ep. part. perf. παρβεβᾱώς, *standing beside*, c. dat., Il. 11, 522; 13, 708; so too impf. παρέβασκε is used as= ἦν παραβάτης, i. e. *the combatant* in the chariot, Il. 11, 104; but reversely in Hdt. 7, 40, παραβέβηκέ οἱ ἡνίοχος.—II. usu., *to pass by the side of*, and esp. metaph., in trans. signf.,—1. *to overstep, transgress*, τὰ νόμιμα, Hdt. 1, 65; δίκην, Aesch. Ag. 789; θεσμούς, σπονδάς, ὅρκους, etc., Ar. Av. 331, 461, Thuc. 1, 78, etc.; also, π. τινὰ δαιμόνων, *to sin against* a god, Hdt. 6, 12: hence absol., ὁ παραβάς, *the transgressor*, Aesch. Ag. 59:—pass. *to be transgressed* or *offended against*, Thuc. 3, 45.—2. *to pass over, omit*, Dem. 298, 11.—3. *to let pass*, καιρόν, like Lat. *omittere*, Dinarch. 94, 44.—4. οὔ με παρέβα, it *escaped* me not, Eur. Hec. 704.—III. *to pass on*, εἰς τὸ πρόσω (al. προβαίνειν), Hdt. 1, 5.—In comedy, πυραβαίνειν ἐς or πρὸς τὸ θέατρον, *to step forward* to address the spectators, Ar. Ach. 629, Eq. 508, etc.; cf. παράβασις III.

Παραβάκτρος, ον, (παρά, βάκτρον) *near* or *like a staff*, π. θεραπευματα, services *as of a staff*, Eur. Phoen. 1564, Pors.

Παράβαχκος, ον, (παρά, βάκχος) *nearly Bacchanalian*, Plut. Demosth. 9.

Παραβάλλω: f. -βᾰλῶ: aor. 2 παρέβᾰλον: pf. -βέβληκα (παρά, βάλλω). *To throw beside* or *by, throw to* one, as fodder to cattle, ἵπποις ἐδωδήν, etc., Lat. *objicere, projicere*, Il. 8, 504, etc. (always however in tmesis); παρ. φακέλλους εἰς τὸ μέταξυ, Thuc. 2, 77; π. τινὰ τῷ ὄχλῳ, Polyb. 40. 4, 2:—so in pass., κύβοισι παραβεβλημένος, *given up* to dice, Ar. Plut. 243. —2. *to hold out* to one, *hold out as a bait*, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2.—3. *to hold out, cast in one's teeth*, Lat. *objicere, tinί τι*, Aeschin. 81, 3.—II. *to set side by side*, and so *to stake* one thing *against* another, esp. in games of chance, in genl. *to venture, hazard*: mostly in mid. *to expose one's self to danger*, Lat. *objicere se periculo, projicere se*, usu. c. acc. αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν, *setting my* life *upon a cast, risking it* in war, Il. 9, 322; so, παραβάλλεσθαι τέκνα, Hdt. 7, 10, 8, cf. Thuc. 2, 44; οὐκ ἴσα παραβαλλόμενοι, not *having* equal *interests at stake*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 11; †also c. acc. of another, μηδὲ ἐμὲ παραβάλῃ, Hdt. 1, 108†; also, κίνδυνον π., like κινδ. ῥίπτειν or παραῤῥίπτειν (q. v.), Lat. *aleam jacere*, Thuc. 3, 14: παραβάλλεσθαι πρός τι, *to expose one's self to* a risk, Polyb. 1, 37, 9; π. τοῖς ὅλοις, Id. 2, 26, 6, etc.: cf. παράβολος.—2. *to set, place side by side*, and so *to compare* one with another, τινί τι, Hdt. 4, 198; τι πρός τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5, Isocr. 195 C; τι παρά τι, Plat. Gorg. 475 E:—hence in mid., παραβάλλομαι θρήνους ὄρνιθι, *I set my* songs *against* it's, rival it in singing, Eur. I. T. 1094; and, absol., παραβαλλόμεναι, *vieing with one another*, Id. Andr. 290.—so in pass., ἁπάτα δ' ἁπάταις παραβαλομένα, one piece of treachery *set against* another, Soph. O. C. 231; cf. infra B. 3.—III. *to bring to the side of* or *to*, or *near*: esp. as naval term, *to bring to, put to land, to come to*, Ar. Ran. 180, 269; cf. infra B. 2.—IV. *to throw, turn, bend sideways*, ὄμμα π., *to cast* it *askance*, like a timid animal, Aesch. Fr. 284; οὖς π., *to turn* one's ear to listen, Plat. Rep. 531 A: so too, π. στόμα Ἡρακλεῖ, *to lend* one's mouth to Hercules, i. e. join in his praise, Pind. P. 9, 152; π. τοὺς γομφίους, *to lay to* one's grinders, Ar. Pac. 34; π. τὰ ὀφθαλμώ, *to cast* both eyes *sideways*, Ar. Nub. 362, cf. Eq. 173; π. τὸ θυρίον, *to put to* the door, *shut* it, Plut. 2, 940 F.—V. *to deposit with* one, *entrust to* him, Lat. *committere, tinί τι*, Hdt. 1, 164: pass., πλεῖστόν τινι παραβεβλημένοι, Thuc. 5, 113.—VI. acc. to Suid. *to deceive, betray*; so prob. Hdt. 1, 108, Thuc. 1, 133, cf. Alcae. (Com.) Incert. 5.

B. intr. for mid. of signf. III, *to come near, approach*, usu. τινί or εἰς, Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E, Polyb. 12, 5, 1, Plut., etc.; π. ἀλλήλοις, *to meet* one another, Plat. Rep. 556 C, cf. 499 B. —2. esp., *to go by sea* to, παρέβαλε νησὶ ἰδὺ Σκιάθου, Hdt. 7, 179; more rarely *to come to shore, land*, π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν, *to push across to* Ionia, Thuc. 3, 32, cf. Dem. 163, 3; opp. to ἀπαίρω, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 11; so, παραβάλλεσθαι ἀκατον, Ar. Eq. 762: v. supra III.—3. *to vie with*, τινί, Xen. Eq. 9, 8; v. supra II.

†Παραβάλλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Paraballon*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 6, 3.

Παραβαπτισμα, ατος, τό, *false baptism*, Eccl.

Παραβαπτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (παρά, βαπτίζω) in Epict., *one falsely baptized, a spurious Christian*.—2. in Eccl., *one who baptizes irregularly*.

Παραβάπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, βάπτω) *to dye at the same time*, Plut. Phoc. 28.

Παραβᾰσίλεύω, (παρά, βασιλεύω) *to reign beside* or *along with*.—II. *to govern ill*, or *to commit treason*. LXX.

Παραβάσια, ας, ἡ, usu. form for παραβασια, q. v., cf. also sq.

Παράβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, Ep. παραβ., q. v., (παραβαίνω) *a going aside, deviation*, Plut. 2, 649 B.—II. *an overstepping, transgression, extravagance*, Plut. 2, 746 C, etc.; *a digression*, Strab. p. 15.—III. *the parabasis*, a part of the old comedy, in which the chorus came forward and addressed the audience in the poet's name; not however indispensable, for in three of the extant pieces of Aristoph., viz., Eccl., Lysist., Plut., it is wanting: the parabasis was in no way connected with the main action (whence the name, as if *a walking beside, digression* from the plot); and so was like the prologue of Roman comedy, except that it was always in the middle of the piece, usu. soon after the first chorus; and even this was imitated by Plautus in the Curculio and Cistellaria. When complete it consisted of seven different parts, κομμάτιον, παράβασις proper, μακρόν οἱ πνῖγος, στροφή, ἐπίῤῥημα, ἀντιστροφος, ἀντεπίῤῥημα: the first three with the ἐπίῤῥημα and ἀντεπίῤῥημα were spoken by the Coryphaeus, the στροφή and ἀντίστροφος by the whole chorus, Herm. El. Metr. 3, 21. There are complete παραβάσεις in Ar. Ach., Eq., and Vesp.

Παραβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to stand beside* the combatant in a chariot, Philostr.: generally, *to sit by the driver*, Ath. 609 D, in poet. form παραιβ-: from

Παραβάτης, ου, ὁ, (παραβαίνω I) *one who stands beside*: esp. *the warrior* or *combatant who stands beside the charioteer*, Il. 24, 132 (in Ep. form παραιβάται), and so in Eur. Supp. 677, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 29; two παραβάται are mentioned by Strab. p. 709.—The παραβάται, in Plut. Aemil. 12. were light troops (*velites*) who ran beside the horsemen, cf. Liv. 44, 26.—II. (παραβαίνω II. 1) *a transgressor*, Aesch. Eum. 553, in poet. form παρβάτης. [ᾰ]

Παραβᾰτικός, ή, όν, (παράβασις) *of* or *disposed for transgressing*.—II. *belonging to the comic* παράβασις.

Παραβάτις, ιδος, fem. from παραβάτης, poet. παρωιβ-, *a woman who follows the reapers*, Theocr. 3, 32.

Παραβᾰτός, ή, όν, poet. παρβατός, (παραβαίνω) *to be gone beyond, over come*, or *overreached*, Διὸς οὐ παρβατός ἐστι φρήν, Aesch. Supp. 1049; κράτος οὐ παραβ., Soph. Ant. 874.

Παραβᾰφής, ές, = παραλουργής.

Παραβεβάσθαι, inf. perf. pass. of παραβαίνω.

Παραβεβλημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of παραβάλλω, = παραβολώδην.

Παραβεβυσμένως, adv. part. perf pass. of παραβύω.

Παραβῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of παραβαίνω.

Παραβιάζομαι, f. -ἰσομαι, (παρά, βιάζομαι) dep. mid.;—*to do* a thing *by force against nature* or *law*, LXX:—*to use violence*, περί τινος, Polyb. 26, 1, 3.—II. c. acc., π. χαρακα, *to force* the palisade, Id. 22, 10, 7.—2. *to constrain, compel*, N. T.

Παραβίας, ου, ὁ, *a drink made from*

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millet and κόννυζα, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 447 D.

Παραβιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παραβιάζομαι) *a forcing of nature* or *law*, Plut. 2, 1097 F.

Παραβῑβάζω, (παρά, βιβάζω) *to put aside, carry away*, LXX.

Παραβλάπτω, (παρά, βλάπτω) *to hurt* or *damage beside*.

Παραβλαστάνω, f. -βλαστήσω, (παρά, βλαστάνω) *to sprout* or *shoot up beside, to grow up beside* or *by*, Hipp. 401, Plat. Rep. 573 D.

Παραβλάστη, ης, ἡ, *a sucker, offshoot*, Theophr.

Παράβλαστημα, ατος, τό, (παραβλαστάνω) *that which shoots* or *grows beside*, and so=foreg., Theophr.

Παραβλάστησις, ἡ, (παραβλαστάνω) *a shooting* or *growing beside*, Theophr.

Παραβλαστικός, ή, όν, (παραβλαστάνω) *shooting* or *growing beside*, Theophr.; v. l. for παραβλαστητικός.

Παράβλεμμα, ατος, τό, *a side-glance, sideling look*: from

Παραβλέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, βλέπω) *to look aside, take a side look*, Ar. Ran. 409: π. θατέρῳ (sc. ὀφθαλμῷ) *to wink* with one eye, Ar. Vesp. 497; but also, *to peep out of the corner of* one's eye, Id. Eccl. 498:—*to look askance, look stern*, Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 427.—2. *to see wrong*, Luc. Necyom. —II. *to overlook, neglect*, c. acc., Polyb. 6, 46, 6. Hence

Παράβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking at in passing*, or *askance*, Plut. 2, 521 B.

Παραβλήδην, adv., (παραβάλλω) *thrown in by the way*, π. ἀγορεύειν, either to speak *with a side-meaning*, i. e. *with malicious insinuations*, or to speak *with side-glances*, i. e. *askance, in mockery*, opp. to fair, open attacks, Il. 4, 6; acc. to others, merely to speak ἐξ ἀντιβολῆς, *in objection* or *to answer*, as Ap. Rh. seems to take it, 2, 448; 3, 107, cf. Opp. H. 2, 113.—II. *parallel-wise*, Arat. 535.

Παράβλημα, ατος, τό, (παραβάλλω) *that which is thrown beside* or *before, fodder*.—II. *that which hung before to protect* or *cover*, esp. a kind of *curtain* or *screen used to cover* the sides of ships, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 22; cf. παράρρυμα.

Παραβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (παραβάλλω) *distraught*, Manetho.

Παραβλητέος, α, ον, = παραβλητός, Plut. Cimon 3.

Παραβλητικός, ή, όν, *fitted for putting aside* or *comparing*.

Παραβλητός, ή, όν, (παραβάλλω) *placed by one another: to be compared, comparable*, Plut. Aemil. 8, etc.

Παραβλύζω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, βλύζω) *to make gush out beside*, both c. acc. μέθυ, and c. gen. οἴνου, κραιπάλης, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 340.

Παραβλώσκω, pf. παραμέμβλωκα, poet. παρμεμβλ-, *to go beside*, esp. for the purpose of protecting, Il. 4, 11; 21, 73,—both times in the poet. perf.

Παραβλώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, *looking askance, squinting*, ὀφθαλμώ, Il. 9, 503, cf. Luc. adv. Ind. 7. (From παραβλέπω, like κλώψ from κλέπτω.)

Παραβοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, βοάω) *to call* or *cry out to*, Dem. 1359, 16.

Παραβοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *help, aid, succour*, Plat. Legg. 778 A: from

Παραβοηθέω, ῶ, (παρά, βοηθέω) *to help in* a thing, *to come to aid*, τινί, Thuc. 1, 47, etc.: absol. *come to the rescue*, Ar. Eq. 257, Thuc. 3, 22:—also *to aid on the other hand*, like ἀντιβοηθέω, Plat. Rep. 572 E. Hence

Παραβοήθημα, ατος, τό, *help, aid, succour*.

Παραβολάδην, poet. παρβ-, adv.= παραβλήδην, Ap. Rh. 4, 936. [ᾰ]

Παραβολεύομαι, dep., (παράβολος) *to venture, expose one's self*, like παραβάλλομαι, π. τῇ ψυχῇ, v. l. N. T., received by Scholz.

Παραβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραβάλλω II.) *a placing beside* or *together*, esp. *a comparing, comparison*, Plat. Phil. 33 B: *an illustration*, Isocr. 280 A.—Arist. Rhet. 2, 20, expressly distinguishes it from the λόγος (*apologue* or *fable*), which answers to the *parable* of scripture.—II. (παραβάλλω III, and B) *a ranging side by side, a meeting so*, Plat. Tim. 40 C: ἐκ παραβολῆς (νεῶν) μάχεσθαι, to fight a sea-fight *broadside to broadside*, Polyb. 15, 2, 13, Diod. 14, 60.—III. *a sidelong direction, obliquity*, διὰ πολλῶν ἑλιγμῶν καὶ π., Plut. Arat. 22.—IV. (παραβάλλω I, mid.) *the making a venture, a venture*.—V. *division*, as opp. to multiplication.—VI. *the conic-section parabola*, so called because its axis is *parallel* to the side of the cone, Math. Vett.—VII.=παράβολον (v. sub παράβυλος III), Arist. Oec. 2, 16, 3, with v. ll. παράβολον, -βύλιον. Hence

Παραβολικός, ή, όν, *comparative, figurative*. Adv. -κῶς.

Παραβόλιον, ου, τό, later form for παράβολον, v. παράβολος III.

Παράβολος, ον, (παραβάλλω II, mid.) *putting upon*, i. e. *staking, risking*: hence,—I. of persons, *venturesome, reckless*, Ar. Vesp. 192: so, παραβόλως μάχεσθαι, like ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος, to fight *desperately*, Lat. *projecta audacia*, παραβόλως πλεῖν, etc., Meineke Menand. p. 227.—2. of things and actions, *hazardous, perilous*, ἔργον, Hdt. 9, 45; π. καὶ χαλεπόν, Isocr. 126 A, Polyb., etc.: hence τὸ π., *dauntlessness*, Polyb. 3, 61, 6:—adv., -λως, in Polyb., *suddenly, by a coup-de-main*, 1, 23, 7.—II. as law-term, *deposited*, τὸ π., *a deposit made* in appeal-cases as security for the fine due in case of failure, later παραβόλιον, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140, 16: cf. παρακαταβολή, παρακαταθήκη.—See the poet. form παραίβολος.

Παραβομβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, βομβέω) *to hum beside* or *after*, Synes.

Παράβορρος, ον, *having the north wind at the side*.

Παραβόσκω, (παρά, βόσκω) *to feed beside, entertain*, Ephipp. Epheb. 1.

Παραβουκολέω, ῶ, (παρά, βουκολέω II) like παραπλανάω, *to lead astray by fraud* or *treachery, mislead*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Παραβουκολίζω, = foreg., dub. l. Lyc. 1094.

Παραβουλεύομαι, = παραβολεύομαι, N. T.; cf. sub παραβολ-.

Παραβραβεύω, (παρά, βραβεύω) strictly *to give an unjust judgment in an athletic contest*: generally, *to decide unfairly*, Polyb. 24, 1, 12.

Παραβρᾰχύ, adv. for παρὰ βραχύ, *nearly*; v. παρά I. 7, *b*.

Παράβυσμα, ατος, τό, (παραβύω) *that which is stuffed in beside, a stopper*.

Παράβυστος, ον, (παραβύω) *stuffed* or *forced in*, hence of a self-invited guest, Timoth. (Com.) Κυναρ. 1, cf. Ath. 257 A: hence, ἐκ παραβύστου, Plut. 2, 617 E.—II. *crammed together in a body* or *throng*.—III. τὸ παράβυστον (sc. δικαστήριον), an Athenian law-court *lying in a distant, back part of the town*, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 121, Paus. 1, 28, 8: hence, ἐν παραβύστῳ, *in a corner*, Dem. 715, 20, Arist. Top. 8, 1, 17, cf. Hemst. Luc. Necyom. 17.

Παραβύω, (παρά, βύω) *to stuff in, insert*, Luc.—II. *to stop up*, τὰ ὦτα, Sext. Emp. p. 15. [ῠ in Anth. P. II, 210.]

Παραβώμιος, ον, (παρά, βωμός) *beside* or *at the altar*, v. l. Soph. O. T. 164, Philo.

Παραγγελεύς, έως, ὁ, (παραγγέλλω) *an informer, accuser*.

Παραγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a proclamation, public notice, command*: esp. as milit. term, *a general order, the word of command, signal*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 4, Polyb. 6, 27, 1.—2. the *summoning one's partisans* to support one in a suit at law, *exertion of influence*, Dem. 341, 2; 432, 11; hence *canvassing for public office*, the Latin *ambitus*, Plut. Crass. 15, cf. Id. 2, 276 C.—3. *instruction, advice*, Diod. 15, 10.—4. *a rule, system*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 2, 4: from

Παραγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (παρά, ἀγγέλλω) strictly *to announce beside*, i. e. *to hand an announcement from one to another, pass it on*, τινί τι, Aesch. Ag. 289, cf. 294.—II. esp. as military term, *to give the watch-word*, which was *passed* from man to man, Lat. *imperium per manus tradere*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 3; cf. παράγγελμα, παράγγελσις: then,—2. *to give the word, give orders*, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 4, 89; 8, 70, etc.: and so, generally, *to order, recommend, exhort*, not so strong as κελεύω, π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, Soph. Phil. 1178, Plat. Phaed. 116 C, etc.; τινί τι, Eur. Supp. 1173, Heracl. 825, etc.; π. τινὶ ὅπως..., Plat. Rep. 415 B:—c. acc. rei only, *to order*, π. παρασκευὴν σίτου, *to order* corn to be prepared, Hdt. 3, 25; σιτία, Thuc. 7, 43; π. στρατείαν, like Lat. *indicere*, Aeschin. 63, 7; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα, *orders*, Thuc. 2, 11. —III. also, *to encourage, cheer on*, c. acc., ἵππους, Theogn. 992; π. τὰς ὅπλα, *to call* to arms, Xen. An. 1, 5, 13.—IV. *to summon one's help*, esp. at Athens, *to summon one's partisans, endeavour* to gain anything *by their means*, Dem. 515, 19, cf. Lys. 95, 28, sq.; esp., π. τὴν ἀρχήν, *to canvass for* the chief power, like Lat. *magistratum ambire*, Dion. H. 11, 61, Plut.; also, π. εἰς ὑπατείαν, Plut. Caes. 13, cf. Cat. Min. 8: ἀντιπαραγγέλλειν τινὶ εἰς τι, *to oppose* one in a contest for an office, App.: cf. παραγγελία 2; so too παρακελεύομαι.—V. *to teach, admonish*, Plut. 2, 12 D, 210 E, etc.—VI. of a divorced wife, *to announce* to her husband *that she is pregnant* by him: if the latter declares that she cannot be so, he is said ἀντιπαραγγέλλειν. Hence

Παράγγελμα, ατος, τό, *an announcement*, Aesch. Ag. 480: *an order, word of command*, Thuc. 8, 99, Lys. 121, 32; ἐκ παραγγέλματος, Polyb. 1, 27, 8.—2. *instruction, precept*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9. Hence

Παραγγελμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *admonitory*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 302.

Παράγγελσις, εως, ἡ, (παραγγέλλω) *an announcing, commanding*:—in war esp. *a giving an order, an order, word of command*, which was passed from one to another, Thuc. 5, 66, Plat. Legg. 942 B; ἀπὸ παραγγέλσεως πορεύεσθαι, Xen. An. 4, 1, 5: cf. παρεγγύησις, παραγγέλλω.

Παραγγελτικός, ή, όν, v. l. for παραγγελματικός.

Παράγειος, ον, (παρά, γῆ) *haunting the shallow water near the shore*, opp. to πελάγιος, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 12.

Παραγένησις, ἡ, *presence*, Epicur.

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Παραγεύω, (παρά, γεύω) *to give just a taste* of a thing, τινά τινος: metaph., φρονήματος παραγεύειν τὸ θῆλυ, *to* give women *a slight taste* (i. e. share) of courage, Plut. Lycurg. 14: —mid., *to taste just slightly*, πότου, Anaxil. Calyps. 2; καινοῦ τινος, Antiph. Incert. 14.

Παραγηράω, ῶ, f. -άσομαι, (παρά, γηράω) *to be the worse for old age, become childish* or *doting*, Aeschin. 89, 28.

Παραγίγνομαι, Ion. and in later Gr. -γίνομαι [ῐ]: fut. -γενήσομαι: aor. παρεγενόμην (παρά, γίγνομαι). *To be at hand, by* or *near, be present with* or *at*, c. dat. pers. et rei, καί σφιν παρεγίγνετο, ἅατί, Od. 17, 173; c. dat. pers. only, *to stand beside* or *near*, Hes. Th. 429; π. Σοφοκλεῖ ἐρωτωμένῳ, *I was by when he was asked*, Plat. Rep. 329 B; hence,—2. π. τινί, *to stand by, second, support one*, Hdt. 8, 109, Aesch. Eum. 319, Ar. Eq. 242; *to come to aid*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 32; ἐπί τινα, against one, Thuc. 2, 95.—3. of things, *to be at hand, to come, happen* or *accrue* to one, τινί, Lat. *contingere alicui*, Thuc. 1, 15, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 2; φόβοι παραγιγνόμενοί τινι, Isocr. 89 A.—II. *to come to, arrive at*, τινί, Theogn. 139; also, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 185; and absol., *to arrive*, Id. 6, 95; —ἐς τὠυτό, to come to the same point, Id. 2, 4.—2. *to come to maturity*, of corn, etc., Hdt. 1, 193; 4, 29.

Παραγιγνώσκω, later form -γινώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι: aor. παρέγνων (παρά, γιγνώσκω):—*to decide beside* the right, hence *to judge wrong, give an unjust judgment*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 17.

Παραγκᾰλίζομαι, (παρά, ἀγκαλίζομαι) dep., *to take into one's arms*. Hence

Παραγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is taken into the arms*, of a mistress or wife, Soph. Ant. 650, cf. Lyc. 113. [κᾰ]

Παραγκιστρόομαι, (παρά, ἀγκιστρόω) as pass., *to be furnished with barbs*, Diod. 17, 43, Plut 2, 631 D.

Παραγκωνίζω, (παρά, ἀγκών) *to fold the arms, set them a-kimbo*, Ath.—mid. *to push aside with the elbows, elbow*, Luc. Tim. 54, etc.; hence, generally, *to push aside, supplant*, Strab. p. 229. Hence

Παραγκωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who elbows*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

Παραγλύφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γλύφω) *to counterfeit, forge* a seal, τὰς σφραγῖδας, Diod. 1, 78: cf. παρακόπτω.—II. *to scratch slightly*, Hipp. 773. [ῠ]

Παραγναθίδιος, ον, ον *belonging to the cheek*: [ῐ] from

Παραγνᾰθίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, γνάθος) *the cheek-piece* of a helmet or tiara, Strab.

Παραγνάμπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γνάμπτω) *to bend to one side*, Coluth. 239.

Παραγονάτιον, ου, τό, (παρά, γόνυ) *the space between two joints* in a reed, etc., Synes. [ᾰ]

Παρᾰγορίζω, f. -άσω, = παροψωνέω, Alex. Δρωπίδ. 3.

Παρᾰγορέομαι, Dor. for παρηγ-, Pind.

Παρᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a denial*, Joseph.

Παράγραμμα, ατος, τό, (παραγράφω) *that which one writes beside, an additional clause, codicil, rider*, Dem. 997, 10.—II. *an altering, falsifying of a writing*.—III. dub. for παραγραμματισμός. Hence

Παραγραμμᾰτίζω, *to alter by changing a letter*, Strab. p. 41; cf. sq.—II. π. τινά, *to make a pun on* one, Diog. L. 3, 20. Hence

Παραγραμμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a putting one letter for another*, esp. in puns (σκώμματα παρὰ γράμμα, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6); such as *Caldius Biberius Mero* for *Claudius Tiberius Nero*, Suet. Tib. 42, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2.

Παραγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραγράφω) *any thing written beside, a marginal note*, Isocr. 322 A: esp., *a critical* or *grammatical mark of punctuation*, esp. to mark the end of a sentence, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6; or to mark that a passage is spurious, Luc. Imag. 24.—II. *an exception taken* by the defendant *to the indictment*, (γραφή), *a demurrer*, Isocr. 371 A; παραγραφὴν παραγράφεσθαι or δοῦναι, Dem. 912, 15; 939, 11, cf. Dict. Antiqq. in voc.—III. a figure in rhetoric, *a brief final summary* of one subject *before passing on* to another. Hence

Παραγρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* παραγραφή (signf. III), π. λόγος, the speech *of the defendant against the indictment* (γραφή), the *constitutio translativa* of Cic. Inv. Rhet. 1, 8.

Παραγρᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a writing instrument*.

Παράγρᾰφος, ου, ἡ, (sc. γραμμή), *a line* or *stroke drawn in the margin*, with a dot over it, to mark the corresponding parts of a chorus or parabasis, which are interrupted by parts of the dialogue, Hephaest.—II. as a mark of punctuation, prob. = παραγραφή: perh. also *the middle line* dividing two columns of a writing.—III. ὁ παράγραφος, in later Greek, *a pencil for drawing lines*, Salmas. Solin. p. 643, sq. From.

Παραγράφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γράφω) *to write beside* or *in addition to, to subjoin*, esp. a clause to a law, a contract, or the like, Ar. Lys. 513, Dem. 1237, 1, *to write up, post up in public*, Plat. Legg. 785 A:—esp. of fraudulent interpolations, ἄλλον πατρὸς ἑαυτὸν παραγράφειν, *to enroll* one's self *with a wrong* father's name, Dem. 1003, fin.—2. *to imitate*, esp. in Gramm.; cf. Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 158; παραφράζω IV.—II. mid., παραγράφεσθαί τινα διατιμητήν, *to have* him *registered* as arbiter, Dem. 1013, 4.—2. παραγράφεσθαι μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον εἶναι (sc. τὴν γραφήν), *to take an exception to an indictment*, Dem. 939, 11; 984, fin., sq., etc.; and absol. παραγράφεσθαι, *to demur*, Isocr. 371 B; cf. παραγραφή III, παραγραφικός: hence also in act., παραγράφειν τοὺς δανειστάς, *to cheat* the usurers, Synes.—3. *to have* a thing *copied* out, Dem. 23, 60, cf. 73.—III. act., *to draw a line across, cancel*, Polyb. 9, 31, 5: hence *to end*, as elsewh. περιγρ.; cf. παραγραφή I. Hence

Παραγράψῐμος, ον, *exceptionable*, Sext. Emp. p. 406.

Παράγυμνος, ον, (παρά, γυμνός) *naked at the side, half naked*, Diog. L. 2, 132.

Παραγυμνόω, ῶ, (παρά, γυμνόω) *to lay bare at the side, expose*, Dio C. 49, 6: metaph. *to lay bare, disclose*, λόγον, etc., Hdt. 1, 126; 8, 19; 9, 44. Hence

Παραγύμνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a laying bare at the side*, Clem. Al.

Παραγύρως, adv., *moving along a circle*, i. e. *round and round, unceasingly*, ap. Hesych. [ῠ]

Παράγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἄγω) *to lead beside*, π. πτέρυγας, *use* your wings *and be off*, Eur. Ion 166:—hence,—I. *to lead by* or *past* a place, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 4, 158; 9, 47.—2. as military term, *to make the men march off sideways, file* them *off*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 21: also *to wheel* them *from column into line*, Id. Cyr. 2, 3, 21, An. 4, 6, 6; cf. sq. I. 2.—II. *to lead aside from the way, lead away*, τινὰ εἰς ἀρκύστατα, Aesch. Pers. 99, etc.: π. ἀπάτῃ, Thuc. 1, 34, ψεύδεσι, Plat. Rep. 383 A: hence absol., *to mislead, beguile*, Lat. *seducere*, Pind. P. 11, 40, N. 7, 34, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, and very freq. in Att.; cf. παραγωγή II.—2. *to lead aside*, and so *to change, alter* the course of.., π. τὰς μοίρας, Hdt. 1, 91; π. τοὺς νόμους ἐπί τι, like Lat. *deflectere*, Plat. Rep. 550 D; π. ὄνομα, γράμμα, Id. Crat. 398 D, 400 C, cf. Plut. 2, 354 C: esp. *to distort, pervert, distract*, φρένας, Lycurg. 159, 20.—3. generally, *to persuade, lead to* or *into* a thing, εἴς τι, Theogn. 404: but usu. of something bad:—pass. *to be persuaded*, Plat. Legg. 885 C; c. inf., παράγεσθαι μισθοῖς εἰργάσθαι τι, Soph. Ant. 294, cf. Thuc. 2, 64, Bornem. Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 5: *to avert* anger, etc., Diod.—III. *to bring and set beside* or *before* others, *to bring forward*, π. ἐς μέσον, Hdt. 3, 129, etc.; so, π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον, *to bring before* the people, Lys. 132, 38; εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, before the court, Dem. 805, 14: and absol., *to bring forward*, as on the stage (sc. εἰς τὸ θέατρον), Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 536; cf. Thuc. 5, 45, etc.: also *to bring forward* as a witness, proof, etc., Plat.: and so in mid., Id. Legg. 836 C.—Cf. παρέρχομαι.—IV. *to lead on, protract*, τὴν πρᾶξιν, Diod. 18, 65:—*to put off*, συμμαχίαν, Id.; π. τὸν χρόνον, *to pass* it *away*, Plut. Agis 13, etc.—V. *to direct, guide hither and thither*, Id. 2, 981 A.—VI. *to derive* one word *from* another, Gramm.

B. intrans. *to pass by, pass on one's way*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 44, Polyb. 5, 18, 4, etc.—2. to *pass away*, N. T.: so also in pass., Ib. Hence

Παραγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading by* or *past, carrying across*, Xen. An. 5, 1, 16.—2. as military term, *a wheeling from column into line*, Id. Lac. 11, 6, Polyb. 10, 21, 5; cf. foreg. I. 2.—3. π. τῶν κωπῶν, *a sliding motion* of the oars, so that they made no dash, (ῥόθος, πίτυλος) in going in and out of the water, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 8.—II. *a leading aside* or *away, misleading*, ἀπάτης π., Hdt. 6, 62: esp. as law-term, *a false argument, false light, fallacy, quibble*, Dem. 652, 14; 693, 2: π. τοῦ πράγματος, a matter foreign to the subject, 871, 7; περιπλοκαὶ καὶ π., Plut. Fab. 3:—also *delay*, Id. Lucull. 29.—2. *an alteration, change, variety*, as of language, Hdt. 1, 142: *a deviation from right, a transgression*, Plat. Legg. 741 D.—3. *a persuading, turning*, τῶν θεῶν, Id. Rep. 364 D.—III. *derivation*, Gramm.—IV. (from pass.) *a coming to land*, Polyb. 8, 7, 4.

Παραγωγιάζω, *to demand a transit duty* from one, τινά, Polyb. 4, 44, 4, cf. 3, 2, 5: from

Παραγώγιον, ου, τό, (παραγωγή) *a transit duty* (such as is paid by ships passing the Sound), Polyb. 4, 47, 3; cf. διαγώγιον.

Παραγωγίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the carriage of a military engine*, Math.

Παράγωγος, ὁν, (παράγω) *leading* or *guiding by, past* or *aside*: hence—1. *misleading, deceitful*, Com. Anon. 219.—2. pass. *led astray*, ὀστέον π., *a dislocated* bone, Hipp.—II. *derived from* another word, Gramm.: adv. -γως, *by a slight change*, in the derivation of one word from another, cf.

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Hor. *parce detorta*, Plut. 2, 316 A, cf. Ath. 480 F.

Παραδαίνυμι, f. -δαίσομαι, (παρά, δαίνυμι) *to dine with*, τινί, Simmias ap. Tzetz.

Παραδακρύω, (παρά, δακρύω) *to weep beside or with*, τινί, Luc. Navig. 2.

Παραδαρθάνω, f. -δαρθήσομαι: aor. παρέδαρθον, poet. παρεδράθον (as always in Hom.) (παρά, δαρθάνω): —*to sleep beside or by*, τινί, Od. 20, 88; παραδραθέειν φιλότητι, Il. 14, 163.

Παράδειγμα, ατος, τό, (παραδείκνυμι) *a pattern, model, plan*, as of a building, Lat. *exemplar*, Hdt. 5, 62, and freq. in Plat.: *a copy, representation*, Hdt. 2, 86.—2. *a precedent, example*, Soph. O. T. 1193, Plat., etc.; π. ἔχειν, l. c.; π. λαβεῖν παρά τινος, Plat. Meno 77 B; παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι, Thuc. 3, 10; π. ἐκφέρειν, καταλείπεσθαι, Dinarch. 103, 38, Lycurg. 149, 5; π. εἶναι τοῖς ἄλλοις, Ar. Thesm. 670; π. ποιεῖν τινα, Dem. 373, 22; ἐπὶ παραδείγματος, by way of *example*, Aeschin. 25, 16: so, παραδείγματος εἵνεκα, Lys. 166, 8.—3. *an argument, proof from example*, Thuc. 1, 2, etc.: for Aristotle's logical expansion of this argument, v. Anal. Pr. 2, 24.—III. in Gramm. *a paradigm*. Hence

Παραδειγμᾰτίζω, *to make an example of* one, Polyb. 29, 7, 5: *to make a show of, point at, put to shame*, N. T. Hence

Παραδειγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *consisting of examples*, Rhet. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Metaph. 1 M. 3, 2: and

Παραδειγμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the making an example of* one, *the pointing out to public shame*, Polyb. 15, 20, 5; 30, 8, 8.

Παραδειγματιστέον, verb. adj. from παραδειγματίζω, *one must punish for example's sake*, Polyb. 35, 2, 10.

Παραδειγμᾰτώδης, ες, *like a παράδειγμα*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 10.

Παραδειγμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, = παραδειγματισμός, dub. [ᾰ]

Παραδείκνυμι, and -ύω, f. -δείξω, (παρά, δείκνυμι): —*to show by the side of, to set beside and exhibit, hold up to view*: hence—1. *to set up as an example, model* or *pattern, represent*, Plat. Legg. 829 E.—2. *to set by the side of* and *so compare*, Isocr. 240 E.—3. *to hand over, give an order for money*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 8.—4. *to use as an example, prove, show*, Polyb. 4, 28, 4: —so in mid., Dem. 178, 11.

Παραδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, δειπνέω) *to dine with*, hence = παρασιτέω: but,—II. in pass. *to go without, lose one's dinner*, Theophr. Char. 8, 4; and so prob. in Amphis Plan. 2.

Παραδείπνια, τά, *side-dishes, dainties*, Porphyr.

Παραδειπνίς, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, = παράσιτος, ἀλλοτρίων κτεάνων, Eubul. Incert. 16.

Παράδεισος, ου, ὁ, *a park* or *pleasure-grounds*: an Oriental word in Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 15, Cyr. 1, 3, 14, etc.; and used by LXX, for the garden of Eden. (In Hebr., *pardès*; in Arab. *firdaus*; in Sanscr. *paradèsa*.) Hence

†Παράδεισος, ου, ἡ, *Paradisus*, as name of a city in Coele-Syria, Strab. p. 756.

Παραδέκομαι, Ion. for παραδέχομαι.

Παραδεκτέον, verb. adj. of παραδέχομαι, *one must admit*, Plat. Rep. 378 D.—II. παραδεκτέος, α, ον, *to be admitted*, Ib. 595 A.

Παραδεκτικός, ή, όν, (παραδέχομαι) *receiving readily*, Clem. Al.

Παράδεκτος, ον, *accepted: acceptable*.

Παραδέρω, (παρά, δέρω) *to skin, flay*, Hipp. 914.

Παραδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, δέχομαι) dep. mid.: —*to accept, take, receive*, Il. 6, 178, Pind. O. 7, 134: esp. *to receive* from another, esp. as hereditary, τὴν ἀρχήν, Hdt. 1, 102; so, π. τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός Id. 1, 18.—2. *to take upon one's self*, μάχην π., *to take up and continue* a battle, Lat. *excipere* or *sustinere pugnam*, Hdt. 9, 40: c. inf., π. τινὶ πράττειν τι, *to engage* to another to do a thing, Lat. *recipere se facturum*, Dem. 1334, 16.—3. *to admit, let in*, εἰς πόλιν, Plat. Rep. 605 B, etc.; εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας, Aeschin. 25, 25:—hence *to admit of, allow*, Lys. 138, 3, Plat. Legg. 935 D; cf. ἐπιδέχομαι.—4. *to hear of*, like Lat. *accipere*, Ib. 713 C, Tim. 23 D.—In later writers also in pass. esp. in aor. παρεδέχθην.

Παραδέω, (παρά, δέω) *to fasten to* or *alongside of*, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

Παραδηλόω, ῶ, (παρά, δηλόω) *to make known by a side-wind* or *hint*, Dem. 348, 7, Plut.: *to accuse underhand, inform against*, Plut. Alex. 49: pass., Hipp. 1275. Hence

Παραδήλωσις, ή, *a making known by hints* and the like.

Παραδιαζεύγνυμι and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (παρά, διά, ζεύγνυμι) *to join disjunctively, ἀξίωμα παραδιεζευγμένον, a disjunctive* proposition, Aul. Gell. 16, 8. Hence

Παραδιαζευκτικός, ή, όν, *disjunctive*. Adv. -κῶς: and

Παραδιάζευξις, ή, *a putting together disjunctively*.

Παραδιᾰκονέω, ῶ, (παρά, διακονέω) *to live with* one *and serve* him, τινί, Ar. Av. 838.

Παραδιαστέλλω, = παραδιαζεύγνυμι. Hence

Παραδιαστολή, ῆς, ἡ, = παραδιάζευξις, Quintil. 9, 3.

Παραδιατύσσομαι, Att. -τάττομαι, (παρά, διατύσσω) dep.: *to transpose, change*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p 229.

Παραδιατρῑβή, ῆς, ἡ, *useless disputation*, N. T.

Παραδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (παρά, διδωμι) *to give* or *hand over* to another, as a torch in the torch-race, Plat. Legg. 776 B, etc.; then, in various ways, like Lat. *tradere*, as a kingdom to one's son, answering to παραδέχεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 159; one's son to a tutor, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; a prize to the winner, Soph. Phil. 399; a purchase to the buyer, Xen. Oec. 20, 28; and so on:—so, π. τὴν προξενίαν, *to hand it down* to one's posterity, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4; π. αὐτὸν τύχῃ, *to commit* one's self to fortune, Thuc. 5, 16:—c. inf., ἣν ἐμῇ μητρὶ παρέδωκεν τρέφειν, Eur. Or. 64, π. τινὶ τοὺς νέους διδάσκειν, Plat. Legg. 811 E.—2. esp. *to give* a city or person *into another's hands*, esp. as a hostage, or to an enemy who requires it, Lat. *dedere, to deliver up, surrender*, Hdt. 1, 45; 9, 87, etc.; also, with collat. notion of treachery, like προδιδόναι, Lat. *prodere*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 51: so, π. τινὰ εἰς δικαστάς, Dem. 515, 6; *to give up* to justice, Antipho 146, 19, etc.—3. *to hand down* legends, opinions, and the like, Lat. *memoriae prodere*, παραδεδομένα καὶ μυθώδη, Dem. 641, 19; οἱ παμπαραδεδομένοι θεοί, the *traditionary* gods, Dinarch. 102, 13.—II. *to grant, bestow*, κῦδός τινι, Pind. P. 2, 96; *to grant, offer*, τι, Id. N. 10, 155, Eur., etc.: c. inf., *to grant, allow* one *to*..., Hdt. 1, 210; 6, 103, etc.; and so absol., τοῦ θεοῦ πότμου παραδόντος, Hdt. 7, 18, Pind. P. 5, 4:—so in pass., πληγὴ παραδοθεῖσα, a blow *being offered*, i. e. it being in his power to strike, Eur. Phoen. 1393.

Παραδιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, διηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to relate incidentally* or *by the way*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 5. Hence

Παραδιήγημα, ατος, τό, *an incidental narrative*, Philo: and

Παραδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a relating incidentally*: also = foreg.

Παραδιοικέω, ῶ, (παρά, διοικέω) *to govern with another, interfere with his government*, Plut. 2, 817 D.—II. *to govern badly*, Synes.

Παραδιορθόω, ῶ, (παρά, διορθόω) *to correct blunderingly*, Euseb. Hence

Παραδιόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *a blundering correction*, Porphyr.: and

Παραδιόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a marginal*, or *parenthetic correction*, Plut. 2, 33 B.

Παραδιώκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, διώκω) *to follow closely*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 284.

Παραδοκέω, ῶ, f. -δόξω, (παρά, δοκέω) *to entertain a false opinion*; παρέδοξε μοι, *I was wrong*, v. l. Xen. Ath. 3, 1.

Παραδολεσχέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἀδολεσχέω) *to chatter, gossip by* or *near*, Plut. 2, 639 C.

Παραδοξάζω, (παρά, δοξάζω) *to make wonderful*, LXX. Hence

Παραδοξασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an object of wonder*, LXX.

Παραδοξία, ας, ἡ, (παράδοξος) *marvellousness*, Strab. p. 36, etc.—II. *surprise thereat*, Id.

Παραδοξολογέω, ῶ, *to tell of marvels*, Strab. p. 626:—pass., πολλὰ παραδοξολογεῖται, many *marvels are told*, Id. p. 248: τὰ παραδοξολογούμενα περί τινος, Diod. 2, 1: and

Παραδοξολογία, ας, ἡ, *a tale of wonder, marvel*, Aeschin. 72, 24, Polyb. 3, 47, 6: from

Παραδοξολόγος, ον, (παράδοξος, λέγω) *telling of marvels*, Diog. L. 8, 72.

Παραδοξονῑκης, ου, ὁ, (παράδοξος, νικάω) *conquering marvellously*, of one who conquers in the πάλη and παγκράτιον on the same day, Plut. Cim. et Lucull. 2. [ῑ]

Παραδοξοποιέω, ῶ, *to work wonders* or *miracles*, Eccl.: and

Παραδοξοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a working of wonders, a miracle*, Eccl.: from

Παραδοξοποιός, όν, (παράδοξος, ποιέω) *wonder-working*, Eccl.

Παράδοξος, ον, (παρά, δόξα) *contrary to opinion, unexpected, strange, marvellous*, Plat. Rep. 472 A, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 16, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ παραδόξου, *contrary to all expectation*, Dem. 780, 4. Adv. -ξως, Aeschin. 33, 23. Hence

Παραδοξότης, ητος, ἡ, *marvellousness*, Themist.

Παραδοσῖμος, ον, (παραδίδωμι) *handed down, transmitted, hereditary*, δόξα, Polyb. 6, 54, 2: π. στήλη, *a commemorative* tablet, Id. 12, 11, 9.—II. *handed over, given up to punishment*, Diod. 16, 92.

Παράδοσις, εως, ἡ, (παραδίδωμι) *a giving up, surrender*, πόλεως, Thuc. 3, 53: ἐκ παραδόσεως, opp. to κατὰ κράτος, Polyb. 9, 25, 5: *a giving up to punishment* or *torture*, Isocr. 361 E.—2. *a handing over* or *down, leaving as inheritance, bequeathing, transmission*, Thuc. 1, 9.—3. pass. *a being given up* or *over*.—II. esp. *the transmission*, orally or by writing, of legends, doctrines

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etc., *the propagation* thereof, *tradition*, Plat. Legg. 803 A; ἐν παραδόσει ἔχειν, Polyb. 12, 6, 1.—2. *that which is handed down* or *bequeathed, any thing founded on tradition* or *prescription, a tradition*, N. T.

Παραδοτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of παραδίδωμι, *to be given up*, Plat. Legg. 902 E.—II. παραδοτέα, *one must give up*, Thuc. 1, 86.

Παραδοτός, ή, όν, (παραδίδωμι) *given up.*—2. *to be delivered* or *taught, capable of being taught*, Plat. Meno 93 B.

Παραδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραδέχομαι) *a receiving from another*, Plut. 2, 1056 F.—2. *that which has been received, a hereditary custom*, Eur. Bacch. 201: *a tradition*, Hippodam. ap. Stob.—II. *acceptance*, Polyb. 1, 5, 5, etc.

Παραδῦθεῖν, poet. inf. aor. 2 of παραδαρθάνω: Ep. -θέειν, Il.

Παραδῡμεῖν, inf. aor. of παρατρέχω.

Παραδρᾰ́ω, f. -ά́σω [ᾰ̄], poet. παραδρώω, (παρά, δράω) *to be near* one *as a servant, to serve*, π. τινί τι, *to do* one *a service*, υἱά τε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρώωσι χέρηες, Od. 15, 324; cf. ὑποδράω.

Παραδρομάδην, adv., *in running* or *passing by*, Orph. Arg. 856.

Παραδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραδραμεῖν) *a running beside, κολάκων π., a concourse, accompanying swarm* of flatterers, Posidon. ap. Ath. 542 B.—II. *a running* or *passing by*, ἐκ παραδρομῆς, *in passing*, Polyb. 22, 17, 2; ἐν π. λέγειν, to treat of *by the way*, Lat. *obiter*, Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 12.

Παραδρομίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a place for taking the air*, like the Roman *Xystus*, Vitruv. 5, 11: from

Παράδρομος, ον, (παραδραμεῖν) *that may be run* or *passed through*: τὰ παράδρομα, *spaces for getting through, gaps*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

Παραδρύπτω, (παρά, δρύπτω) *to scratch* or *scrape off at the side*, Liban.

Παραδῡ́μεναι, Ep. for παραδῦναι, inf. aor. 2 of παραδύω, Il. [ῡ]

Παραδῡναστεύω, (παρά, δυναστεύω) *to govern, reign with one*, Thuc. 2, 97.

Παραδύνω,=παραδύω.

Παραδύομαι, as mid., with intr. aor. act. παρέδυν (παρά, δύω): — *to creep in underhand, slink* or *steal in*, Il. 23, 416, (in Ep. inf. aor. παραδύμεναι for παραδῦναι); εἰς τόπον, Plat. Rep. 421 E: so too in mid., ἡ παρανομία λανθάνει παραδυομένη, Ib. 424 D: π. ἐπί τι, Dem. 608, 3.

Παράδῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a creeping in beside, encroachment*, Dem. 219, 7.

Παραδωσείω, desiderat. from παραδίδωμι, *to be disposed to deliver up*, Thuc. 4, 28.

Παρᾱείδω, (παρά, ἀείδω) *to sing beside* or *to* one, τινί, Od. 22, 348.

Παρᾱείρω, contr. παραίρω (παρά, ἀείρω): *to lift up and set beside*, π. φρένας, *to lift up and pervert* the mind, Archil. 84, cf. Opp. H. 4, 19:—pass. *to hang beside* or *at one side*, κάρη παρηέρθη, Il. 16, 341.

Παρᾱέξω, poet. for παραύξω, *to make to grow* or *thrive beside*: pass. *to grow beside*, λιβύσι, Nic. Th. 61:—more usu. παραυξάνω.

Παραζάω, (παρά, ζάω) *to live beside, in close connexion with*, ψυχὴ τῷ σώματι παραζῶσα, the soul *living as a mere accompaniment of* the body, Plut. 2, 672 D: hence *to live merely*, without doing any thing, οὕτω παρέζων, κοὐκ ἔζων, I was *alive*, but *lived* not, Anaxandr. Ἀγροικ. 3, 4: and so, *to live amiss*, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 13 B.

Παραζεύγνυμι and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (παρά, ζεύγνυμι) *to yoke beside, couple*, τινά τινι, Eur. Mel. 9:—*to set beside*, Eur. Ion 22:—pass. *to be joined side by side, coupled together*, Dem. 1460, fin. Hence

Παραζευξις, εως, ἡ, *a yoking beside, coupling*, Plut. 2, 1110 A.

Παραζηλόω, ῶ, (παρά, ζηλόω) *to provoke to jealousy*, LXX. Hence

Παραζήλωσις, ἡ, *jealousy: emulation*, Philo.

Παραζητέω, ῶ, (παρά, ζητέω) *to pursue a fruitless inquiry*, M. Anton.

Παράζυξ, ῡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (παραζεύγνυμι) *yoked beside*: hence metaph.=περισσός, *superfluous*, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 11, cf. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32.

Παραζώνη, ης, ἡ, (παρά, ζώνη) *a girdle*, LXX. Hence

Παραζωνίδιος, α, ον, *at the girdle*: τὰ π., *daggers* or *hangers worn at the girdle*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B.

Παραζώνιος, ον,=foreg.

Παραζώννυμι and -νύω: f. -ζώσω (παρά, ζώννυμι): —*to gird at the side, hang at the girdle, ἀκινάκας*, Plat. Rep. 553 C:—mid., *to wear at the girdle*, Dion. H. 2, 70, cf. Plut. Anton. 79:—pass., νέφη παραζώννυται τὸ ὄρος, *gird* it, Theophr. Sign. 4, 2. Hence

Παραζωστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a dagger hanging at the girdle.*

Παραθᾰλασσίδιος, ον,=sq., Thuc. 6, 62. [ῐ]

Παραθᾰλάσσιος, α, ον, Att. -ττιος; also ος, ον, Thuc. 4, 56 (παρά, θάλασσα):—*beside the sea, lying on the seaside*, Hdt. 3, 135; 4, 199, etc.: ἡ π., (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.

Παραθάλπω, (παρά, θάλπω) *to warm, soften, assuage, cheer*, Eur. Med. 143.

Παραθαρσύνω, new Att. -θαῤῥύνω, (παρά, θαρσύνω) *to embolden, cheer on, encourage*, Thuc. 4, 115, Xen. An. 3, 1, 39, etc.

Παραθεάομαι: f. -ά́σομαι, Ion. -ήσομαι, (παρά, θεάομαι) dep. mid.: —*to inspect side by side, confront, compare*, τι παρά τι, Ep. Plat. 313 C.

Παραθέλγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, θέλγω) *to soften, assuage, soothe*, Aesch. Ag. 71.

Παράθεμα, ατος, τό, (παρατίθημι) *any thing fixed on* or *at the side*, v. l. LXX.—II. *an extra dish, delicacy.*

†Παραθεμίδιος, ὁ, *Parathemidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 9, 13, 5.

Παραθεμιστεύω, (παρά, θεμιστεύω) *to transgress a law, and injure thereby*; τινά, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 984.

Παραθερίζω, contr. παραθρίζω, (παρά, θερίζω) *to mow* or *cut down in passing*, like παρατέμνω, Ap. Rh.

Παραθερμαίνω, (παρά, θερμαίνω) *to heat to excess*; παραθερμανθείς, of a man *become quarrelsome* in his cups, Aeschin. 49, 18.—II. *to warm, cheer*, Ath. 185 C.

Παράθερμος, ον, (παρά, θερμός) *over-hot*: metaph. *over-hasty*, Diod., Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 3.

Παράθεσις, εως, ἡ, (παρατίθημι) *a putting beside*, opp. to κρᾶσις, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7, 151: *an adding, annexing, ὀνομάτων*, Polyb. 3, 36, 3.—2. pass. *a being placed near, neighbourhood, connexion*, Polyb. 2, 17, 3, etc.—II. *a comparing*, ἐκ παραθέσεως, on *comparison*, Id. 3, 62, 11, etc.—2. *a matching of wrestlers*, Lat. *commissio*, Plut. 2, 638 F.—III. *a setting before* one, e. g. of a dish: *a dish* or *dinner so set out*, Polyb. 31, 4, 5, Ath. 664 C: so ὑγρῶν π., Polyb. 13, 2, 6.—IV. *a storing up*, Polyb. 3, 17, 11.—2. *a store of provision*, etc., Id. 2, 15, 3.—V. *what is laid before one, advice*, τῶν φίλων, Id. 9, 22, 10.

Παραθετέον, verb. adj. from παρατίθημι, Dion. H.

Παραθέτης, ου, ὁ, (παρατίθημι) *one who serves dishes.* Hence

Παραθετικός, ή, όν, *placing beside: presenting, recommending.*

Παραθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (παρά, θέω) *to run beside* or *alongside*, Plat. Lach. 183 E, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 21, etc.—II. *to run to one side of, deviate from*, τὸ ὀρθόν, Plat. Theaet. 171 C.—III. *to run beyond, outrun*, τινά, Xen. An. 4, 7, 12, etc.

Παραθεωρέω, ῶ, (παρά, θεωρέω) *to consider, examine* a thing *beside* another, *compare*, τινὰ πρός τινα, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 7; τινά τινι, Luc.—II. *to overlook, slight*, Dem. 1414, 22.

Παραθήγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, θήγω) *to whet* or *sharpen upon*, ἀκόνῃ, Hermipp. Moer. 1:—metaph. *to incite, provoke*, Dion. H. 8, 57, Plut., etc.

Παραθήκη, ης, ἡ, (παρατίθημι) *any thing put beside, an addition*, Plut. 2, 855 D (al. παρενθήκη).—II. *any thing entrusted to* one, *a deposit*, Hdt. 9, 45, elsewh. παρακαταθήκη: also of persons, *a hostage*, Hdt. 6, 73.

Παράθηξις, ή, *a sharpening: incitement.*

Παραθητεύω, (παρά, θητεύω) *to serve* one *for hire*, τινί, Poëta ap. Plut. 2, 761 E.

Παραθιγγάνω, (παρά, θιγγάνω) *to touch at the side* or *in passing.*

Παραθλίβω, (παρά, θλίβω) *to press at the side*, Sext. Emp. p. 14. [ῐ] Hence

Παράθλιψις, εως, ἡ, *pressure at the side*, Galen.

Πάραθλον, ου, τό, *a bye-contest*, cf. πάρεργον.

Παράβρᾱνος, ον, *beside* or *along the seats of the* θρανῖται.

Παραθρᾰσύνω,=παραθαρσύνω.

Παράθραυμα, ατος, τό, *any thing broken off*, Ar. Fr. 335: from

Παραθραύω, (παρά, θραύω) *to break off from*, or *at the side*: metaph. *to break, weaken*, Lat. *infringere*, Plat. Legg. 757 E.

Παραθρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= παροράω.

Παραθριγκίζω, *to make a* θριγκός *alongside; to edge*, Theophr.

Παραθρίζω, contr. for παραθερίζω, q. v.

Παραθρώσκω, f. -θοροῦμαι, (παρά, θρώσκω) *to run* or *leap past*, Dion. P. 286.

Παραθυμιάω, ῶ, (παρά, θυμιάω) *to burn* incense *beside, fumigate*, τινί, Diod. 3, 47, etc.

Παραθύρα, ας, ἡ, *a side-door, wicket* [ῡ]

Παραθύριον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ῡ]

Παράθῡρος, ον, (παρά, θύρα) *by the door*: ἡ παρ. = παραθύρα, Plut. 2, 617 A.

Πᾰ̈ραι, poet. for παρά, Hom., hence Lat. *prae.*

Παραιβᾰδόν, (παραβαίνω) adv., *in going beside* or *near to*, c. gen., ἀτρα πιτοῖο, Opp. C. 1, 483.

Παραιβᾰσία, ας, ἡ, poet. for παραβασία, =παράβασις, *transgression, a going wrong*, Hes. Th. 220.

†Παραιβάσιον, ου, τό, *Paraebasium*, a monument in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 7.

Παραίβᾰσις, ἡ, poet. for παράβασις:—*a bye-way, means of escape*, Ap. Rh. 4, 832.

Παραιβάτέω, παραιβάτης, παραιβάτις, poet. for παραβ-.

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†Παραιβάτης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Paraebates*, a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 46.

†Παραίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Paraebius*, attendant of Phineus, Ap. Rh. 2, 456.

Παραίβολος, ον, poet. for παράβολος: — παραίβολα κερτομεῖν, prob. like παραβλήδην ἀγορεύειν, *to teaze with sneering side-speeches*, H. Hom. Merc. 56.

Παραιγίαλιος, ον, or -αλος, ον,= sq., Xenocr. Aquat.

Παραιγιᾶλίτης, ου, ὁ, *haunting the shore*, of certain fish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

Παραΐζω, poet. for παρίζω.

Παραίθεναρ, ατος, τό, for παράθεναρ, *the hand from the little finger to the wrist*, ap. Hesych.

Παραιθύσσω, f. -ξω, (παρά, αἰθύσσω) *to stir up*, π. θόρυβον, *to raise* a shout *in applause*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 90; λαίφεα, Ap. Rh. 2, 1253.—II. intr., of words, *to fall by chance from* a person, Pind. P. 1, 169.

Παραίνεσις, εως, ἡ, (παραινέω) *an advising, exhortation, address*, esp. *advice, counsel*, Aesch. Eum. 707; τινός, of a person, Hdt. 5, 11, 51; but also, τινός, *of* or *towards* a thing, Thuc. 4, 59.

Παραινετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ath. 14 B; and παραινέτης, ου, ὁ, (παραινέω) *an encourager, adviser*. Hence

Παραινετικός, ή, όν, *hortatory*, Sext. Emp. p. 372.

Παραινέω, ῶ, fut. -έσω Ep. -ήσω (παρά, αἰνέω):—*to recommend, advise*, τινί τι, Pind. P. 6, 23, Aesch. Pr. 307, etc.; also π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 3, 4, Plat. Phaedr. 234 B, etc.; oft. also c. dat. pers. only, Aesch. Cho. 903, etc.; rarely c. acc. pers., Pors. Med. 719, Reisig Comm. Cr. Soph. O. C. 1397 (1402):—esp. *to advise publicly*, as a speaker in the assembly, παρήνει τοιάδε, Thuc. 1, 139, etc.; also περί τινος, Id. 2, 13: οὐ π., *to advise* not..., c. inf., like οὐ φημι, etc., Thuc. 2, 18. Cf. αἰνέω.

Παραινίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, f. -ίξομαι, dep. mid.:—*to intimate darkly and enigmatically*, Ath. 604 F.

Παραίνυμαι,= παραιρέομαι.

Παραιολίζω, *to trick*, Lyc. 1094, 1380.

Παραιπεπίθησιν, -θοῦσα, Ep. for παραπίθῃ, -θοῦσα, 3 sing. subj. and fem. part. aor. 2 act. from παραπείθω.

Παραίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (παραιρέω) *a taking away from beside, stripping one of, τῆς οὐσίας, τῶν προςόδων*, Thuc. 1, 122, Plat. Rep. 573 E; π. ποιεῖσθαι ὅπλων, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, 11.

Παραιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω; aor. παρεῖλον (παρά, αἱρέω):—*to take away from beside*, τί τινος, Eur. Heracl. 908; *to withdraw, remove*, Eur. Hec. 591, Thuc. 3, 89, etc.—2. π. ἀρὰν εἰς παῖδα, *thou hast drawn aside* the curse on thy son's head, Eur. Hipp. 1316. — II. mid. *to draw off* or *away from, draw over to one's own side, seduce, detach*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1.—2. generally, *to take away from*, τί τινος, Hdt. 2, 109, Eur. I. T. 25, etc.; τι, Dem. 289, 5; *to lessen, damp*, τὴν θρασύτητα, Id. 406, 3. Hence

Παραίρημα, ατος, τό, *the edge* or *selvage of cloth* (*which is cut off* by the tailor): generally, *a band, strip*, Thuc. 4, 48.

Παραίρω, contr. for poet. παραείρω, q. v.

Παραισθάνομαι, f. -σθήσομαι, (παρά, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid.: *to remark, hear of by the way*, τινός, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 30; absol., Theocr. 5, 120.—II. *to let one's self be deceived by one's senses*, Plat. Theaet. 157 E.

Παραίσιμος, ον,= sq.

Παράισιος, ον, (παρά, αἶσα) *of ill omen, ominous, σήματα*, Il. 4, 381.

Παραΐσσω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἀΐσσω) *to rush, dart by the side of* or *past*, Il. 5, 690; 8, 98; π. τινά, *to dart past* one, Il. 11, 615. [In Ep., ᾰ in arsis: cf. ἀΐσσω.]

†Παραιτάκαι, ῶν, οἱ, in Arr. An. 3, 19, 2,= Παραιτακηνοί.

†Παραιτακηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Paraetaceme*, a mountain district in northern Persia, Strab. p. 522: from

†Παραιτακηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paraetaceni*, a people of Persia, Hdt. 1, 101.

Παραιτέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, αἰτέομαι) dep. mid.:—*to beg of* or *from* another, Lat. *exorare ab...*, τινά τι, Aesch. Supp. 521, Eur. I. A. 685, Ar. Eq. 37, Plut., etc.: then,—2. *to obtain by prayer*, c. acc. cognato, παραίτησιν π., Plat. Criti. 107 A:—also *to beg without obtaining*, Hdt. 1, 24.—3. c. acc. pers. only, *to move by entreaty, obtain leave from*, τινά, Hdt. 6, 24: also *to intercede with* a person, *prevail upon* him *by supplications*, Id. 3, 132, Eur. Heracl. 1025, Ar. Vesp. 1257, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14; π. θεοὺς λιταῖς, Aesch. Supp. 521.—4. c. acc. et inf., *to entreat* one *to* do, Hdt. 1, 90; also c. gen pers., παραιτήσει πατρὸς φυγὰς ἀφεῖναι, Eur. Med. 1154 (so, π. τινὰ ὡς.... Hdt. 4, 158); c. inf. only, *to obtain leave to do*, Hdt. 4, 146, etc.; π. μὴ ὁρᾶν, Thuc. 5, 63.—II. c. acc. rei, like Lat. *deprecari, to avert by entreaty, deprecate*, ὀργήν, Aeschin. 82, 17; τὰς ζημίας ὑπέρ τινος, Id. 30, 31; αἰκίαν, Polyb. 1, 80, 8: πόνους, πόλεμον, Plut., etc.—2. *to decline, beg to be excused*, τι, Pind. N. 10, 56, Plat. Prot. 358 A.—III. c. acc., also *to entreat earnestly for, intercede for, beg off*, esp. from punishment; τὴν ψυχήν, Hdt. 1, 24; τινά, Hdt. 3, 119; also, π. τινὰ τιμωρίας, Dion. H.; also, π. περί τινος, Xen. An. 6, 6, 29.—2. *to renounce* a slave, Diog. L. 6, 82. Hence

Παραίτησις, εως, ἡ, *an obtaining by prayer*, also *the obtaining of a request*, Plat. Legg. 915 C: *a request, entreaty*, Id. Criti. 107 A.—II. *a deprecating, preventing by entreaty*, Thuc. 1, 73.—2. *an excuse: pardon*, Synes.—III. *an interceding for, begging off*, Dem. 120, 26.

Παραιτητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from παραιτέομαι, *to be declined*, Plut. 2, 709 D.

Παραιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, (παραιτέομαι) *an intercessor*, Plut. Sull. 26.

Παραιτητικός, ή, όν, (παραίτησις) *fit for deprecating*, λόγοι ὀργῆς π., words *fit for turning away* wrath, Dion. H. de Thuc. 45.

Παραιτητός, ή, όν, (παραιτέομαι) *appeased by entreaty, placable*, Lat. *exorabilis*, Plat. Legg. 905 D, etc.—II. *to be deprecated*, Plut. 2, 23 A.

Παραιτία, ας, ἡ, *a secondary* or *collateral reason*.

Παραίτιος, ον, also α, ον, Aesch. Cho. 910 (παρά, αἴτιος):—*being in part the cause*, τινός, of a thing, Eur. Antig. 14: in bad sense, *accessary to a crime*, Aesch. l. c., cf. Polyb. 18, 24, 3, etc.

†Παραιτόνιον, ου, τό, *Paraetonium*, a city and port of Aegyptian Marmarica, also called Ἀμμωνία, Strab. pp. 40, 799; in Luc. ἡ Παραιτονία.

Παραιφάμενος, η, ον, Ep. for παραφάμενος, part. pres. mid. from παραφημι, *exhorting, encouraging*, Il. 21, 771, Hom Cer. 337, Hes. Th. 99. [ᾰ]

Παραιφάσία, ας, ἡ,= sq., Ap. Rh.

Παραίφασις, ή, poet. for παράφασις, *counsel, encouragement, persuasion*, Il. 11, 793; 15, 404: also πάροασις, (q. v): *a beguilement*, πόνου, Anth. P. 5, 285.

Παραιφρονέω, poet. for παραφρονέω.

Παραιωρέω, ῶ, (παρά, αἰωρέω) *to hang up beside*:—pass. *to be hung* or *hang beside, ἐγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μηρὸν παραιωρεύμενα ἐκ τῆς ζώνης*, Hdt. 7, 61, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; ξιφίδια παρηώρητο, *they had* daggers *hung at their side*, Hdn. 2, 13, 19:—absol. *to hang upon another*, Plut. Anton. 77. Hence

Παραιώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which hangs by the side*.—II. *that by which one hangs one's self*: and

Παραιώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging up beside*, Arist. Coel.

Παρακάββαλε, Ep. for παρακατέβαλε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of παρακαταβάλλω, Il. 23, 127, 683.

Παρακαθάπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, καθάπτω) *to fasten, join, hang by the side*.

Παρακαθέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (παρά, καθέζομαι) dep. mid.: *to sit down beside* or *near*, τινί, Ar. Plut. 727, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8, etc.

Παρακαθεκτικός, ή, όν, *keeping* or *holding by one*.

Παρακαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (παρά, καθεύδω) *to sleep beside*, of a dog, Ael. V. H. 1, 13.

Παρακάθημαι, inf. -καθῆσθαι, (παρά, κάθημαι) dep. mid.: *to sit beside* or *near*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1492, Thuc. 6, 13, Plat. Crito. 43 B, etc.

Παρακαθίζω, f. -ιζήσω, Att. -ιῶ, (παρά, καθίζω) *to set beside* or *near*, Plat. Rep. 553 D.—II. mid. *to seat one's self, sit down beside* or *near* another, τινί, Id. Theaet. 144 D, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7.—2. c. acc. pers., π. τινὰ ἑαυτῷ, *to let* another *sit down beside* one, Lycurg. 167, 42; but also, π. τινά, *to make* a man *assessor* or *arbiter*, Dem. 897, 3.—III. intr. in Act., Diod.

Παρακαθίημι, f. -καθήσω, (παρά, καθίημι) *to let down, drop*, τι, Plut 2, 63 E; so in mid., Eur. Hel. 1536: cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 30:—*to let drop* or *sink by the side*, τὰς χεῖρας, Plut. Nic. 9:—intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν), *to sink down*, π. σώματι, Polyb. 35, 1, 4.

Παρακαθίστημι, f. -στήσω, (παρά, καθίστημι) *to set down beside* or *near*, Dem. 47, 5: *to establish beside*, πολιτείας ἐναντίας, Isocr. 62 B; π. ἐπιτρόπον τινι, Diod. 16, 38.—II. in mtr. tenses (v. sub ἵστημι), *to stand beside* or *near*.

Παρακαίριος, ον, (παρά, καιρός) *untimely, unseasonable*, Hes. Op. 327.

Παράκαιρος, ον, commoner form for foreg., Epich. (?) p. 124, Menand. p. 321, Luc. Nigr. 31. Adv. -ρως, *immoderately*, Isocr. 2 E.

Παρακαίω, f. -καύσω, (παρά, καίω) *to light, kindle, burn beside* or *near*, Hdt. 2, 130, in pass.

Παρακάλεω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (παρά, καλέω) *to call to* one: hence,—I. *to call to aid, call in, send for, summon*, Lat. *arcessere*, Hdt. 1, 77, Ar. Vesp. 215 etc.; π. τινα σύμμαχον, Hdt. 7, 158 π. ἐς πόλεμον, 7, 205; ἐς ξυμμαχίην Thuc. 5, 31; π. τινα στρατιήν Xen. An. 1, 6, 5.—2. esp. *to summon* one's friends to attend one in a trial, π. φίλους, Isae. 36, 1, etc.: hence, παρακεκλημένοι, *summoned*, Aeschin. 24, 36: *to call as witness*, Lys. 142, 19, Dem. 915, 25: π. θεούς, Id. 227, fin.;

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παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος, 'vocatus atque non vocatus,' Thuc. 1, 118.—3. *to invite*, ἐπὶ δαῖτα, Eur. Bacch. 1247; ἐπὶ θήραν, εἰς ἔρανον, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 3, etc.; π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, *to invite* him to mount the tribune, Aeschin. 64, 5.—III. *to call to, call on, exhort, cheer, encourage*, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 390; τινὰ εἰς μάχην, Eur. Phoen. 1254; τινὰ ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα, Xen. An. 3, 1, 24; π. τινα, c. inf., *to exhort* one *to* do, Eur. Cycl. 156, and Xen. — 2. *to excite*, τινὰ εἰς φόβον, Eur. Or. 1583; εἰς δάκρυα, Id. I. A. 497:—of things, π. φλόγα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23. — IV. *to demand, require*, ὁ θάλαμος σκεύη π., Id. Oec. 9, 3.

Παρακαλπάζω, (παρά, καλπάζω) *to trot beside* a horse *and pat* him, π. καὶ καταψήσας, Plut. Alex. 6.

Παρακάλυμμα, ατος, τό, *any thing hung up beside* or *before so as to cover* a thing, *a covering, curtain*, Plut. Alex. 51, etc.—2. metaph. *a veil, cloak*, κακῶν, Antiph. Ναυ. 2: — *an excuse*, τινός, *for* a thing, Plut. Pericl. 4, cf. Wyttenb. 2, 27 E: from

Παρακαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, καλύπτω) *to cover by hanging something beside, to cloak, veil, disguise*, παρακεκάλυπται ὁ λόγος, Plat. Rep. 503 A: mid. *to veil one's self and weep*, Plut. 2, 161 D, cf. Id. Alcib. 34.

Παρακαμμύω, poet. for παρακατανύω, *to give a side wink at*.

Παρακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κάμπτω) *to bend sideways*.—II. *to shun by turning aside, decline*, c. acc., Diod.

Παρᾰκανθίζω, (παρά, ἄκανθα) *to be thorny* or *prickly on the side*, Theophr.

Παρακαταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (παρά, καταβαίνω) *to dismount, alight beside*, of horsemen who dismount to fight on foot, Polyb. 3, 115, 3, etc.

Παρακαταβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (παρά, καταβάλλω) strictly *to throw* or *put down beside* or *near*, Il. 23, 127; π. ζωμί τινι, *to put* a girdle *round* one, Il. 23, 683 (in both passages παρακάββᾰλον, poet. for παρακατέβαλον). —II. as law-term, π. τινὶ τοῦ κλήρου, *to deposit a sum of money* to be forfeited in case of failure, preparatory to commencing a suit for the recovery of an inheritance, like Lat. *sacramento contendere cum aliquo*, Isae. 46, 43, cf. Dem. 1092, 20; π. ἑαυτῷ κατὰ δόσιν, *to bring such action to prove* that the inheritance belonged to himself by gift, Isae. 47, 25. — Cf. παρακαταβολή.—III. παρακαταβάλλεσθαι ψήφισμα, *to publish* it *with* their manifesto, *append* it *thereto*, Polyb. 4, 25, 6.

Παρακατάβᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (παρακαταβαίνω) *a descending so as to place one's self beside* another: esp. *an appearing in a court of law* to answer an accusation, and that esp. *for the second time in the same cause*, Plat. Legg. 956 E.

Παρακαταβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρακαταβάλλω) *money deposited* by the plaintiff or appellant, esp. in suits for recovery of an inheritance, to be forfeited in case of failure, Lat. *sacramentum*, Isocr. 395 B, Dem. 978, 20, etc.; cf. Bockh P. E. 2, 84 sqq., Att. Process p. 616, sq., and v. sub παράβολος, παρακαταθήκη.

Παρακατᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a trick in wrestling, a tripping up*.

Παρακαταθήκη, ης, ἡ, (παρακατατίθημι) *any thing deposited with* one, esp. of money or property entrusted to one's care, *a deposit, trust*, Hdt. 5, 92, 7; π. δέξασθαι παρά τινος, Id. 2, 156, ἔχειν, Thuc. 2, 72, Aeschin., etc.; cf. παραθήκη: π. τῆς τραπέζης, *money deposited* in a bank, Dem. 946, 1.—2. *a pledge, security*, π. ἔχετε τοὺς νόμους, Id. 572, 7.—II. in law proceedings=παρακαταβολή. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

Παρακαταθνήσκω, (παρά, καταθνήσκω) *to die beside* or *near*, Anth. P. 9, 735.

Παρακατάκειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι, (παρά, κατάκειμαι) dep. mid.: *to lie, rest beside* or *near*, esp. *to sit by* at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινί, Xen. Cyr 2, 2, 28, Ep. Plat. 360 A.

Παρακατακλίνω, (παρά, κατακλίνω) *to lay down beside, to put to bed with*, τινά τινι, Aeschin. 48, 10, Luc. D. Deor. 6, 4.

Παρακαταλέγομαι, (παρά, καταλέγω) as pass., *to lie down beside, to lie* or *sleep with*, τινί, Il. 9, 565, 664 (in form παρκατέλεκτο, 3 sing. aor., by syncop. for παρακατέλεκτο).

Παρακαταλείπω, (παρά, καταλείπω) *to leave with* one, τινά τινι, Thuc. 6, 7.

Παρακαταλογή, ῆς, ἡ, in music, *an irregular kind of chanting*, Arist. Probl. 19, 6, cf. Plut. 2, 1140 F.

Παρακαταπήγνυμι, (παρά, καταπήγνυμι) *to drive in alongside*, σταυρούς, Thuc. 4, 90.

Παρακαταρτύομαι, dep., *to adjust* or *arrange beside*.

Παρακατάστᾰσις, ἡ, = παρακαταβολή.

Παρακατάσχεσις, ἡ, *a keeping back, restraining*.

Παρακατατίθημι, (παρά, κατατίθημι) *to deposit* a thing, *put* it *in a person's hands*.—Mid. *to deposit one's own* property *with* another, *entrust* it to his keeping, *give* it him *in trust*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 59, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 2, Plat., etc.; παρκάτθετο Νύμφαις, Ap. Rh. 2, 504.

Παρακαταχράομαι, (παρά, καταχράομαι) dep. mid., *to use beside, make a different* or *additional use of* a thing, τινί, Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6, etc.

Παρακάτειμι, inf. -ιέναι, *to go down beside*.

Παρακατεσθίω, (παρά, κατεσθίω) *to eat with* something else, Sotad. Παραλυτρ. 1.

Παρακατέχω, f. -καθέξω, (παρά, κατέχω) *to keep back, restrain, detain*, Thuc. 8, 93, Polyb. 1, 66, 5, etc.

Παρακατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, *a collateral notion*; v. παρασύμβαμα.

Παρακατοικίζω, (παρά, κατοικίζω) *to make to dwell beside*, τινά τινι, Isocr. 121 C; π. φόβον καὶ φρουράν τινι, *to make* fear and watching his *companions*, Plut. Pericl. 11.—Mid. *to settle* another *near one's self*, τινάς, Isocr. 134 A.

Παρακατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, (παρά, κατορύσσω) *to bury beside* or *near*, Hipp. 813.

Παρακαττύω, Att. for -κασσύω, (παρά, καττύω) *to sew on*: in mid., generally. *to put all in order*, στιβάδα παρεκαττύετο, Ar. Plut. 663. [ῠ]

Παρακαυλίζω, (παρά, καυλίζω) *to put out side-shoots*, Theophr.

Παράκειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι: Ep. impf. παρεκέσκετο, Od. 14, 521, (παρά, κεῖμαι) dep. mid. — *To lie beside, near* or *before*, τράπεζα, Il. 24, 476: generally, *to be ready at hand*, Od. 21, 416, Plat., etc.: metaph., ὑμῖν παράκειται ἢὲ μάχεσθαι ἢ φεύγειν, *the choice is before* you, to fight or flee, Od. 22, 65; Ἀΐδᾳ παρακείμενος, *lying* at death's door, Soph. Phil. 861; παρκείμενον τέρας, Pind. O. 13, 103; τὸ παρκείμενον, *the present*, Id. N. 3, 131; τὰ παρακείμενα, Ar. Lys. 1018; but τὰ π., also, *the dishes on table*, Polyb. 3, 57, 8:—ἡ π. πύλη, the *nearest* gate, Id. 7, 16, 5; ἐν μνήμῃ παρακείμενα, *things present* in memory, Plat. Phil. 19 D.—II. in Gramm., ὁ παρακείμενος χρόνος, *tempus perfectum*. Hence

Παρακειμένως, adv., *parallel*, Ath. 489 B; *similarly*, Plut. 2, 904 A.—II. *next, thereupon*, Lat. *deinceps*, Id. 2, 882 B.—III. *conveniently*, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 90.

Παρακεκᾰλυμμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρακαλύπτω, *under cover, concealedly*, Clem. Al.

Παρακεκινδῡνευμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρακινδυνεύω, *in a bold dashing style*, Plat. Legg. 752 B.

Παρακεκλῐμένως, adv. part. pf. pass.,=παρακλιδόν.

Παρακεκομμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *briefly*, Luc.

Παρακέλευμα, ατος, τό, as Bekk. reads for παρακέλευσμα, Plat. Rep. 407 B, Legg. 688 A, etc.: from

Παρακελεύομαι, (παρά, κελεύω) dep. mid., *to order* one *to* do a thing, *advise, prescribe*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 120, Thuc. 7, 63; π. τινί, c. inf., Plat. Symp. 221 A, etc.; also foll. by ὅπως..., Hdt. 8, 15.—II. *to exhort, encourage*, τινί, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 E: absol., *to encourage one another by shouting*, Hdt. 8, 15; 9, 102, and Thuc.; so, ἐν ἑαυτοῖς π., Thuc. 4, 25; cf. διακελεύω.—The act. is very rare, as in Polyb. 7, 16, 2; 16, 20, 8; —but we have παρακεκέλευστο, as pass., *orders had been given*, Hdt. 8, 93; and so, τὰ παρακελευόμενα, Ep. Plat. 333 A. cf. Polyb. 10, 39, 2. Hence

Παρακέλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a calling out to, cheering on*, Thuc. 7, 70, etc.; in plur., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 50, etc.—II. *the organizing a party at elections*, Dio C. 53, 21: and

Παρακέλευσμα, ατος, τό, *an exhortation, encouragement*, Eur. Supp. 1156, I. T. 320; cf. παρακέλευμα. Hence

Παρακελευσμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *hortatory*. Adv. -κῶς.

Παρακελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = παρακέλευσις, Thuc. 4, 11, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59.

Παρακελευστής, οῦ, ὁ, (παρακελεύομαι) *one who calls out to* or *encourages*. Hence

Παρακελευστικός, ή, όν, *calling out to, encouraging, urging on*, ἐπί τι, Plat. Euthyd. 283 B. Adv. -κῶς.

Παρακελευστός, ή, όν, (παρακελεύομαι) *called out to, summoned*, of a *packed* audience, Thuc. 6, 13 (ubi al. παρασκευαστούς); v. παρακέλευσις, and cf. παρακλητός.

Παρακελεύω, v. παρακελεύομαι.

Παρακελητίζω, (παρά, κελητίζω) *to ride by* or *past*, τινί, Ar. Pac. 900.

Παρακέλομαι, (παρά, κέλομαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to call to, call upon*, τὰς...παρεκέκλετ' ἀοιδαῖς, Ap. Rh. 4, 1668.

Παρακενόω, ῶ, (παρά, κενόω) *to empty beside* or *near*, τὸ παρακενωθέν, *a void, vacuum*, Plut. 2, 903 D, 907 C.

Παρακεντέω, ῶ, (παρά, κεντέω) *to pierce at the side*, Theophr.: esp. *to tap*, in case of dropsy: also *to couch for a cataract*, Medic. Hence

Παρακέντησις, ή, *perforation*, esp. *tapping* for the dropsy, or *couching* for cataract.

Παρακεντητήριον, ου, τό, *a kind of needle for tapping* or *couching*: from

Παρακεντητής, οῦ, ὁ, (παρακεντέω) *one who taps for the dropsy* or *couches for a cataract*.

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Παρακερδαίνω, (παρά, κερδαίνω) *to make gain by the way* or *unlawfully.*

Παρακερκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the small bone of the leg*, also περόνη.

Παρακίναιδος, ὁ,=κίναιδος, Diog. L. 4, 34.

Παρακινδύνευσις, εως, ἡ, (παρακινδυνεύω) *a desperate venture*, Thuc. 5, 100.

Παρακινδῦνευτέον, verb. adj. from παρακινδυνεύω, *one must hazard somewhat*, Dion. H. 9, 57.

Παρακινδῦνευτικός, ή, όν, *venturesome*, λόγος, Plat. Soph. 242 B. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Rep. 497 E: from

Παρακινδῡνεύω, (παρά, κινδυνεύω) *to make a rash venture*; c. acc. rei, *to venture, risk* a thing, Ar. Eq. 1054, and Plat.; c. inf., *to have the hardihood to...*, Ar. Ach. 645, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 16; absol. *to venture, run the risk*, Ar. Vesp. 6, Andoc. 21, 11, Plat., etc.; π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν, *to venture* to Ionia, Thuc. 3, 56: — for Plat. Euthyphr. 15 D, v. Stallb.: — ἔπος παρακεκινδυνευμένον, *a bold, venturous* phrase, Ar. Ran. 99; so, π. μάχαι, *desperate* battles, Dion. H. 9, 30; etc.

Παρακίνδῡνος, ον, (παρά, κίνδυνος) *dangerous*. Adv. -νως, Strab. p. 231.

Παρακινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, κινέω) *to move aside, disturb*: *to move* one *from his purpose, alter*, Dion. H. —2. *to stir up in passing, make passing mention of*, τινά, Plut. 2, 656 C. — 3. *to excite, stir up violently*, Luc.: hence, in pass., *to be distracted*, Lat. *permoveri mente*, Herm. Soph. Aj. Argum. —II. intr. *to shift one's ground, change*, Plat. Rep. 540 A, cf. 591 E.—2. *to be highly excited* or *impassioned*, ἐπί τινι, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 35; πρός τι, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 531 B: hence *to be mad*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D. — 3. also *to raise troubles, enter into plots*, like νεωτερίζειν, Dem. 193, 27, Dion. H. 7, 55. Hence

Παρακίνημα, ατος, τό, *a thing displaced: dislocation.* — II. *a derivative*, Gramm. [ῑ]: and

Παρακίνησις, εως, ἡ, *an excitement, arousing.*—II. *dislocation, derangement.* —III. *derivation*, Gramm. [ῑ] Hence

Παρακινητικός, ή, όν, *given to displacing; deranged*, Philo:—adv. -κῶς, π. ἔχειν, *to show symptoms of madness*, Plut. Solon 8.

Παρακιρνάω, ῶ, (παρά, κιρνάω) *to mix with*, Joseph.

Παρακίω, (παρά, κίω) *to pass by*, τινά, Il. 16, 263, in tmesis. [ῐ]

Παρακλαίω, (παρά, κλαίω) *to weep beside* or *at*, Theogn. 1037. Hence

Παρακλαυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a weeping at* or *about.*

Παρακλαυσίθῡρον, ου, τό, (παρά, κλαίω, θύρα) *a lover's complaint sung at his mistress's door, a serenade*, Plut. 2, 753 B. We have examples in Ar. Eccl. 960, Theocr. 3, 23, Propert. 1, 16, 17. [ῑ]

Παρακλείδιον, ου, τό, (παρά, κλειδίον) *a false key*, Plat. (Com.) Met. 1.

Παρακλείω, Ion. -κληίω, (παρά, κλείω) *to shut out*, Hdt. 6, 60:—*to shut in*, Polyb. 5, 39, 3, si vera l.

Παρακλέπτω, (παρά, κλέπτω) *to steal from the side* or *in passing, filch underhand*, Ar. Pac. 414, Isae. 88, 33.

Παρακλῄω, Ion. for παρακλείω, Hdt.

Παράκλησις, εως, ἡ, (παρακαλέω) *a calling to one, summons*, esp. *to one's aid*, ἐκ παρακλήσεως, *on summons*, Dem. 275, 20.—2. *a calling upon, imploring, an appeal to*, τινός, Thuc. 4, 61. — 3. *exhortation, encouragement*, πρός τινα, Id. 8, 92, opp. to παραίνεσις, Isocr. 2, 2, etc.; π. τῶν πολιτῶν πρὸς ἀρετήν, Aeschin. 16, 33.

Παρακλητέος, α, ον, (παρακαλέω) *to be called in* or *quoted*, Luc. Pseudol. 4.—II. παρακλητέον, *one must call on*, Plat. Legg. 893 B.

Παρακλητεύω,=παρακαλέω, Philo.

Παρακλητικός, ή, όν, *exhorting, encouraging*, Plat. Rep. 523 D, 524 D: π. τινός, *exhorting to* a thing, Dion. H. 4, 26: from

Παράκλητος, ον, (παρακαλέω) *called to one's aid, assisting*, esp. in a court of justice, Lat. *advocatus*: hence ὁ π., as subst., *a legal assistant, advocate*, Dem. 341, 10, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 142, 14.—2. generally, *a helper*: —ὁ Π., *the Comforter*, N. T.

Παρακλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (παρακαλέω) *one who exhorts, encourages*, LXX.

Παρακλίδόν, adv., (παρακλίνω) *bending sideways, turning aside, swerving*, ἄλλα παρῄξ εἰπεῖν παρακλιδόν, to speak *swerving from* the truth, Od. 4, 348; 17, 139; ὅσσε παρακλιδὸν ἔτραπεν ἄλλη, she turned her eyes *aside*, H. Ven. 183.

Παρακλίντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=παρακλίτης, Anth. P. 9, 257.

Παρακλίνω, (παρά, κλίνω) *to turn* or *bend aside*, κεφαλήν, Od. 20, 301; κρᾶτα, Ap. Rh. 2, 93; π. τοὺς μυκτῆρας πρός τι, Ar. Pac. 157; π. θύραν, πύλην, *to set* the gate *ajar, open it a little*, Hdt. 3, 156; so, π. τῆς αὐλείας, *to open a bit* of the hall door, Ar. Pac. 981.—2. metaph., ἄλλη παρακλίνουσι δίκας, *they turn* justice *from her path*, Hes. Op. 260; so also, π. τὸν νόμον, Arist. Rhet. Al.; of words, in pass., *to be slightly altered* (*parce detorta*), Plat. Crat. 400 B, 410 A.—3. *to lay beside*, Ath.: — pass. and mid. *to lay one's self* or *lie down beside*, esp. at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινί, Theocr. 2, 44, etc.; *to lie side by side*, Arist. H. A. 5, 2, 5: of adjacent lands, Πελοπὶς δὴ παρακέκλιται Ἰσθμῷ, Call. Del. 72.—II. intr. *to turn aside, slip away, escape*, Il. 23, 424, Aeschin. 25, 9. — 2. *to turn aside, swerve from the right way*, Aesch. Ag. 745. [ῑ, but ῐ in perf. and aor. pass. παρακεκλῐμαι and παρεκλίθην.] Hence

Παρακλίτης, ου, ὁ, *one who lies beside*, esp. at meals, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28. [ῐ]

Παρακλύω,=παρακούω IV., Anth. Plan. 255.

Παρακμάζω, f. -άσω, *to be past* (παρά) *the prime* (ἀκμή), Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 23: hence *to be faded, to be gone by*, Id. Symp. 4, 17; 8, 14; and metaph. of persons, Alex. Dem. 6, 5; πρεσβύτεροι καὶ παρηκμακότες, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 1, cf. Polyb. 6, 51, 5, Plut. Caes. 69. Hence

Παράκμᾱσις, ἡ,=παρακμή, dub. l. Theophr.: and

Παρακμαστικὸς πυρετός, ὁ, a fever *that is past its crisis*, Medic.

Παρακμή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρά, ἀκμή) *the point at which the prime is past*, Plut. Marc. 24.

Παρακνάω, (παρά, κνάω) *to scrape* or *rub against*, Philostr. Imag. 1, 28.

Παρακνημίδια, ων, τά, (παρά, κνήμη) *armour for horses' legs*, Poll. 1, 140.

Παρακνημίον, ου, τό, (παρά, κνημη) *the outer shin-bone*, cf. προκνήμιον.

Παρακνημόομαι, as pass.,=πορεύομαι, Hippon. 78.

Παρακνίζω, *to tickle a little*: metaph. *to make jealous*, Eccl.

Παρακοάω, Ion. for παρανοέω.

Παρακοή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρακουω) *that which has been heard amiss*, or *only half heard, hearsay*, Ep. Plat. 341 B. —II. *unwillingness to hear, disobedience*, Galen., N. T.

Παρακοιμάομαι, (παρά, κοιμάω) as pass., *to sleep beside* or *near*, τισί, Ath. 189 E. Hence

Παρακοίμημα, ατος, τό, *sexual intercourse*: and

Παρακοίμησις, ἡ, *a sleeping beside* or *near*: and

Παρακοιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who sleeps beside, a bed-fellow.*

Παρακοιμίζω, (παρά, κοιμίζω) *to lay asleep, put to bed beside* or *with.*

Παρακοινόομαι, (παρά, κοινός) as mid., *to communicate* a thing *to* another, τινί τι, Pind. P. 4, 236.

Παρακοιτέω, ῶ, = παρακοιμάομαι. —II. *to keep watch* or *guard beside*, τινι, Polyb. 6, 33, 12: from

Παρακοίτης, ου, ὁ, (παρά, κοίτη) *one who sleeps beside, a bed-fellow*, usu. *a husband, spouse*, Il. 6, 430, etc., Hes. Th. 928.

Παράκοιτις, ιος, ἡ, acc. ῐν. fem. from foreg., *a wife*, Hom., and Hes.: Ep. dat. παρακοίτι, Od. 3, 381, Hes. Sc. 14, 46.

Παράκοιτος, ον, *sleeping beside*:= παρακοίτης, Diod. 5, 32.

Παρακολλάω, ῶ, (παρά, κολλάω) *to glue* or *fasten on*, Hipp. 846. Hence

Παρακόλλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is glued on*, esp. *carved wood work glued on* furniture by way of ornament, Theophr.: and

Παρακόλλησις, ἡ, *a glueing* or *fastening on*, Hipp. 745: and

Παρακολλητικός, ή, όν, *glueing* or *fastening on*, Celsus.

Παράκολλος (παρά, κόλλα) χαμεύνη, *a low couch, with only one end to it*: when it had two, it was called ἀμφίκολλος, Poll. 10, 36.

Παρακολουθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περὶ. ἀκολουθέω) *to go beside* or *near, follow close* or *on the heels*, τινί, Ar. Eccl. 725, Plat., etc.: *to follow close, stick to, dog* one's steps, Dem. 519, 12, etc.: *to attend fawningly*, as a parasite, Id. 281, 22: of rules, *to hold good throughout*, π. δι' ὅλης τῆς ἐπιτῆς, Xen. Eq. 8, 14: π. χρόνοις, *to follow all* the times and dates, *to trace accurately*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 B. — II. metaph. *to follow with one's thoughts*, i. e. *to understand*, τοῖς πραγμασι, Dem. 285, 21; τοῖς δικαίοις, Demad. 178, 32, etc.: so esp. as Stoical term, usu. absol.; they also said ἑαυτῷ παρακολουθεῖν ὅτι..., *to understand* that..., Epict. 2, 26, 3; also c. part., Id. 4, 5, 21. Hence

Παρακολούθημα, ατος, τό, *that which follows besides, an additional consequence*, Plut. 2, 885 C: and

Παρακολούθησις, εως, ἡ, *a following* or *resulting*, Plut. 2, 1144 B Hence

Παρακολουθητικός, ή, όν, *ready at following* or *understanding*, M. Anton. 5, 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 6, 42.

Παρακομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a carrying beside: a carrying over, transporting*, Thuc. 7, 28, Polyb. 10, 10, 13. — II. (from pass.) *a going beside* or *near, a sailing along shore, coasting-voyage*, Thuc. 5, 5: — *a going across*, Polyb. 3, 43, 3, etc.: from

Παρακομίζω: f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ: (παρά, κομίζω)—*to carry beside* or *along with, escort*, Eur. H. F. 126.—2 *to carry* or *convey over, to transport*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 61, Diod. 2, 17; esp. to a place, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 7: π. τινὰ ἐπί τι, *to bring* ships *to* an anchorage Dem. 1209, 4; generally, *to convey*

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carry, Hdt. 7, 147.—II. pass., *to go* or *sail beside, coast along, τὴν Ἰταλίαν*, Thuc. 6, 44: also, *ἐς τόπον, ἐπὶ τόπον*, Id. 4, 25; 6, 52:—*to go* or *sail across, to cross, pass over*, Polyb. 1, 52, 6, etc.—III. mid., *to have* a thing *brought one, σῖτον*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 57. Hence

Παρακομιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who carries beside* or *over*.

Παράκομμα, ατος, τό, (παρακόπτω) *money with a false stamp*: metaph., *a counterfeit*, Philo.

Παρίκομος, ον, (παρά, κόμη) *covered with hair*, Com. Anon. 313.

Παρᾰκονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀκονάω) *to sharpen* or *whet besides*, Ar. Ran. 1116, in pass.: *ὁ λόγχην ἀκονῶν, ἐκεῖνος καὶ τὴν ψυχήν τι παρακονᾶ*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.—II. in genl. *to rub against*.

Παρᾰκοντίζω, (παρά, ἀκοντίζω) *to throw the dart with others*, Luc. Paras. 61.

Παρακοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρακόπτω) *a striking falsely*, esp. of money:—metaph. *madness, frenzy*, Aesch. Ag. 223, Eum. 329, Polyb. 40, 3, 2.

Παράκοπος, ον, (παρακόπτω) *struck falsely, counterfeit*:—metaph., *mad*, Aesch. Pr. 581; *π. φρενῶν*, Eur. Bacch. 33; *λύσσῃ π.*, Ar. Thesm. 668. Hence

Παρακοπτικός, ή, όν, *mad, frantic, raving*.

Παρακόπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κόπτω) *to strike aside* or *awry*, and so *to strike falsely*, properly of money, Diod. 1, 78:—hence, generally, *to falsify*, Luc. Lexiph. 20:—in mid., *to cheat, swindle out of* a thing, c. gen., *ἀγαθῶν*, Ar. Eq. 807; simply *to cheat, τινά*, Ib. 859: pass. *to be cheated, τινί*, in a thing, Ar. Nub. 640.—II. metaph. *to strike* the mind *awry, drive mad, derange, π. φρένας*, Eur. Hipp. 238: so too, *τοῦ νοῦ παρακοπέντος*, Hipp.: but, *παρακεκομμένα ἀνδράρια, base coin, knavish fellows*, Ar. Ach. 517.—2. so too, intr., *παρακόπτειν τῇ διανοίᾳ, to be mad*, Arist. Mirab. 31; absol., *παρακόψας, in a fit of madness*, Diog. L. 4, 44, cf. Plut. 2, 1123 F: hence *παρακοπή, παράκοπος* II.—III. *to cut in pieces, cut up, μέλη*, Polyb. 10, 15, 5.

Παρακορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, κορέω) *to sweep out; to cleanse*, Plat. (Com.) Lac. 1, 3.

Παράκοσμος, ον, (παρά, κόσμος) *out of order, improper*: adv. -μως, Joseph.

Παράκουσις, ή, *a hearing amiss* or *wrong*, dub., Lob. Phryn. 352. [ᾰ]

Παράκουσμα, ατος, τό, (παρακούω) *a thing heard wrong* or *misunderstood*, Dion. H. 9, 22, Strab.—II. *a wrong doctrine, bad advice*, Ep. Plat. 338 D, 340 B. [ᾰ]

Παρακουσματίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut. 2, 354 A.

Παρακουστέον, verb. adj., *one must disobey*, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 458, 11: from

Παρᾰκούω, f. -σομαι, (παρά, ἀκούω) *to hear beside*, esp. *to hear accidentally, to hear talk of, τέχνην*, Hdt. 3, 129.—II. *to hear* or *learn underhand, listen underhand to any one, τινός*, Ar. Ran. 750, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37: *to overhear* something *from* another, Lat. *subausculture, τι παρά τινος*, Plat. Euthyd. 300 D.—III. *to hear wrong, misunderstand*, Plat. Prot. 330 E, Theaet. 195 A.—IV. *not to listen to, take no heed of*, Polyb. 26, 2, 1, etc.; *περί τινος*, Id. 30, 18, 2: also *to pretend not to hear*, Id. 3, 15, 2.

Παρακρᾰτέω, ῶ, (παρά, κρατέω) *to hold back, restrain*, Opp.: also *to restrain against nature*, M. Anton.: *π. τρίχας, to bind up* the hair, Diosc.

Παρακρέμαμαι, (παρά, κρέμαμαι) as pass., *to hang beside*: *τὰ παρακρεμάμενα, appendages, dependencies*, such as the far provinces of an empire, Polyb. 5, 35, 10.

Παρακρεμάννυμι, and *-νύω*; fut. *-κρεμάσω* Att. *-κρεμῶ*, (παρά, κρεμάννυμι). *To hang beside, χεῖρα παρακρεμάσας, letting* the hand *hang down*, Il. 13, 597.

Παράκρημνος, ον, (παρά, κρημνός) *steep on the side*, Strab. p. 391, Diod. 11, 8.

Παρακρίνω [ῐ], f. -ῖνῶ; aor. *παρέκρινα*; pf. *-κέκρῐκα*, pf. pass. *-κέκρῐμαι*; aor. pass. *παρεκρίθην* [ῐ]; aor. mid. *παρεκρῑνάμην*, (παρά, κρίνω). *To separate and place beside*: in pass., *πεζὸς παρακεκριμένος παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν*, the land force *drawn up along* the shore, Hdt. 9, 98; *παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες*, Hdt. 8, 70; cf. Plut. Cat. Min. 13.

Παρακροάομαι, f. *-άσομαι* [ᾰ]=παρακούω, Joseph. Hence

Παρακρόᾱσις, ἡ, *a hearing wrongly: disobedience*, Joseph.: and

Παρακροᾱτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who hears wrong*.

Παρακροκίζω, (παρά, κρόκος) *to be somewhat saffron-coloured*, Diosc. 5, 145.

Παρακροτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (παρά, κροτέω) *to pat* or *clap* one, *π. εἰς τὸν ὦμον*, Luc. Gymn. 1.

Παράκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (παρακρούω) *a striking beside* or *wrongly*, esp. *striking a false note* in music, *a discord*, Plut. 2, 826 E:—*a missing, mistake*, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 13: *madness*, Hipp. 68.—II. *a cheating, deceiving, fraud*, Dem. 679, 3: 760, fin.—III. *a drawing in* or *checking of an eruption, τοῦ θερμοῦ*, Arist. Probl. 3, 12.

Παρακρουσῐχοίνῐκος, ον, (παρακρούω, χοῖνιξ) *cheating with false measures*, Com. Anon. 318.

Παρακρουστικός, ή, όν, = παρακοπτικός, Hipp. 68. Adv. *-κῶς*: and

Παράκρουστος, ον, = παράκοπος: from

Παρακρούω, f. -σω, (παρά, κρούω) *to strike aside*; strictly (acc. to Harp.), of persons who strike the scale so as to weigh falsely: hence, of persons, *to mislead*, Plat. Crito 47 A; *to deceive, cheat*, Dinarch. 103, 13; but much more freq. in mid., Ib. 95, 22, Plat. Crat. 393 C, Dem. 19, 18, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 291: in pass., *παρακρούεσθαι ὑπό τινος, to be led astray by* one, Plat. Theaet. 168 A; *περί τινος*, in a thing, Polyb. 24, 3, 3; but Luc. Tim. 57 uses the pf. *παρακέκρουσμαι* in an act. sense.—II. in mid., *to strike aside from one's self, parry, ταῖς μαχαίραις τοὺς κόντους*, Plut. Lucull. 28, cf. Id. Sull. 18: *to shun, avoid*, Id. 2, 198 B:—*παρακεκρούσθαι τῶν φρενῶν, to be driven from* one's senses, A. B.: so also intr. in act., Hipp. 966.

Παρακρύπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κρύπτω) *to hide beside* or *near*: *to hide* or *disguise*, Diod. 18, 19.

Παρακρώζω, f. -ξω, *to croak beside*.

Παρακταῖος, α, ον, (παρά, ἀκτή) *on the shore* or *bank*, Opp. H. 4, 316.

Παρακτάομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (παρά, κτάομαι) dep., *to get over and above*: in pf. *-κέκτημαι, to have over and above, ξενικοὺς νόμους*, Hdt. 4, 80.

Παράκτης, ου, ὁ, (παράγω) *one who brings hounds to* the chase.

Παράκτησις, ἡ, (παρακτάομαι) *possession beside* or *near*, Clem. Al.

Παρακτίδιος, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 9, 371. [ῐ]

Παράκτιος, α, ον, (παρά, ἀκτή) *on the sea-side, κέλευθος, λειμών*, Aesch. Pr. 836, Soph. Aj. 654; *π. δραμεῖν*, Eur. I. T. 1424.

Παράκυκλος, ου, ὁ, *a part of a chariot-wheel*.

Παρακῦλίω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, κυλίω) *to roll beside* or *past*. [ῐ]

Παρακῦμάτιος, ον, (παρά, κῦμα) *wavy, χιτωνίσκος*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 249.

Παρακύπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κύπτω) *to stoop aside, throw one's head conceitedly on one side*, Ar. Ach. 16.—2. generally, *to stoop and take a careless side glance at* a thing, *ἐπί τι*, Dem. 46, 27.—3. *to peep out of* a door, window, etc., like Horace's *despicere*, Ar. Vesp. 178; esp. of girls *peeping after a lover*, Id. Pac. 962, 985; also, *π. ἐκ θυρίδος*, Id. Thesm. 797; *π. εἰς τόπον*, Hipp. 884:—metaph., *σωτηρία παρέκυψε*, a hope of safety *peeped out*, Id. Eccl. 202. Hence

Παρακῦρέω, ῶ, f. *-κύρσω*, =παρατυγχάνω, Q. Sm. 11, 423.

Παράκυψις, εως, ἡ, (παρακύπτω) *a stooping to one side, peeping in*:—proverb., *ὄνου π.*, like our 'bull in a china shop,' Menand. p. 86.

Παρακωμῳδέω, ῶ, (παρά, κωμῳδέω) *to satirize incidentally in a comedy*, Ath. 525 A.

Παρακωχή, ῆς, ἡ, or rather **παροκωχή** (v. sub *ἀνακωχή*):—*a yielding, contribution, νεῶν*, v. l. Thuc. 6, 85, ubi Bekk. *παροχή*.

Παραλᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, λαλέω) *to chatter beside: to prate* or *talk at random*, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 202.

Παραλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, Ion. -λάμψομαι, (παρά, λαμβάνω) *to receive from another, τι παρά τινος*, as a successor does the command, like *παραδέχεσθαι, to take possession of*, freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose; *π. βασιληίην*, Hdt. 2, 120, cf. Thuc. 1, 9, etc.; *π. νόμον*, opp. to *θεῖναι*, Id. 5, 105, cf. Isocr. 180 A; esp. *to inherit*, Eur. Ion 814; opp. to *ἐπικτᾶσθαι*, Plat. Rep. 330 A; *π. ἀράς, to inherit* curses, Eur. Phoen. 1611.—2. *to take in pledge*, Hdt. 3, 136; also, *to take by force* or *treachery, seize, get possession of*, Hdt. 7, 211, Xen.—3. c. acc. pers., *to take to one's self*, as a wife or mistress, Hdt. 4, 155, Xen. Oec. 7, 6; as an adopted son, Hdt. 1, 113; as a partner, helper, or ally, Id. 1, 76; 2, 121, 4, Thuc., etc.:—*π. μάρτυρα, to bring forward* as a witness, Dem. 1159, 27.—II. *to receive, ἐπὶ ξείνια*, in hospitality, Hdt. 4, 154; *π. ἔπος, to receive* an answer, Id. 1, 126.—2. esp. *to receive by hearsay* or *tradition*, opp. to *παραδιδόναι*, and so *to learn, hear*, Lat. *accipere*, Hdt. 1, 55; 2, 19, etc.; *τι παρά τινος*, 2, 51.—III. *to take upon one's self, undertake*, Lat. *suscipere*; *π. τι πρᾶγμα*, Ar. Eq. 344; *τῆς πόλεως τὰ πράγματα*, Id. Eccl. 107; *τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν*, Aeschin. 20, 13: hence, *τὰ παραλαμβανόμενα, things taken in hand, undertakings*, Hdt. 1, 38.—IV. *to wait for, intercept*, Lat. *excipere*, Id. 4, 203.—V. *to take up, τὸν λόγον*, Polyb. 33, 16, 9: *π. ἐπὶ βραχύ*, to state concisely, Id. 6, 58, 1.—VI. *to take prisoner*, Id. 3, 69, 2.

Παραλάμπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, λάμπω) *to shine beside* or *a little*, Plut. 2, 889 D. Hence

Παράλαμψις, ἡ, *a shining spot on the cornea*, prob. in Hipp. 102.

Παραλανθάνω, f. -λήσω, (παρά,

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λανθάνω) *to escape the notice of*, τινά, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 B.

†Παραλλάται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paralatae*, a Scythian people, Hdt. 4, 6.

Παραλεαίνω, (παρά, λεαίνω) *to smooth, polish*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D. Hence

Παραλεαντικός, ή, όν, *making smooth; lenitive*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 62 D.

Παραλέγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, λέγω) *to lay beside* or *near*: usu. in mid., *to lay one's self* or *lie with one*, τινί, in Hom. usu. of clandestine intercourse, Il. 2, 515, etc.; also with ἐν φιλότητι added, Il. 14, 237; generally of intercourse with a woman, π. τινί, Il. 20, 224; when the woman is in nom. and the man in dat., simply *to lie down beside, be his bedfellow*, Il. 24, 676, Od. 4, 305. Homer usu. has 3 aor. παρελέξατο, also fut.: but 3 aor. syncop. παρέλεκτο does not occur till H. Ven. 168.—II. παραλέγω, *to speak beside* the purpose, *wander in one's talk, rave*, Lat. *delirare*, Hipp. 976.—III. παραλέγομαι, like παρατίλλω, *to gather superfluous hair*: hence, παραλέλεξαι, *you have had your eyebrows polled*, Ar. Eccl. 904.—IV. παραλέγομαι γῆν, νῆσον, *to sail by* or *along* the land, like Lat. *legere oram*, Diod. 13, 3, Strab.

Παραλειπτέον, verb. adj. from παραλείπω, *one must pass over*, τι, Xen. Ages. 8, 3; περί τινος, Diod. 5, 83.

Παραλειπτικός, ή, όν, *leaving on one side, passing by*: from

Παραλείπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, λείπω) *to leave on one side, leave remaining*, Thuc. 3, 26, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 4.—2. *to leave on one side, leave unnoticed, pass by, pass over*, τινί, Ar. Eccl. 1145; as dogs a hare, Id. Cyn. 3, 6, etc.—3. *to neglect*, Lat. *omittere*, Ar. Ran. 1194, Av. 456; of orders, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 16; opportunities, Dem. 24, 25, etc.: esp. *to leave untold, pass over*, Lat. *praetermittere*, Eur. Hel. 773, Plat. Symp. 188 E, etc.; π. τὸ εὐσεβές, Eur. Tro. 43.

Παρᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἀλείφω) *to rub along, bedaub with ointment*, Ar. Eccl. 406; σιάλῳ, Arist. Rhet. 3, 4, 3.

Παράλειψις, ή, (παραλείπω) *a passing over, omitting*, Plut. 2, 33 A.

Παράλευκος, ον, (παρά, λευκός) *whitish, partly white*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 10.

Παραλεύσσω, = παροράω, in tmesis, Eur.

Παραλήγω, (παρά, λήγω) *to make to cease beside*.—II. intr. *to be all but ceasing*: hence ἡ παραλήγουσα, with and without συλλαβή, *the penultima*, Gramm. Hence

Παράληξις, ή, *the penultima of a word*, Gramm.

Παραληπτέον, verb. adj. of παραλαμβάνω) *one must take to one's self, get*, Dem. 916, 4.

Παραληπτός, ή, όν, (παραλαμβάνω) *to be accepted*, τινὶ παρά τινος, Plat. Meno 93 B.—II. *to be used* or *applied*, πρός τι, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1035 D.

Παραλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (παραλαμβάνω) *a receiver*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 932.

Παραληρέω, ῶ, (παρά, ληρέω) *to talk nonsense, babble*, Hipp. 401:—generally, *to dote*, Lat. *delirare*, Ar. Eq. 531, Ran. 594. Hence

Παραλήρημα, ατος, τό, *silly talk, an absurdity*, Dio C. 59, 26: and

Παραλήρησις, ή, *a talking foolishly, dotage*, Hipp. 1210.

Παράληρος, ον, (παρά, λῆρος) *talking foolishly*, Lat. *delirus*, Philo.

Παράληψις, εως, ή, (παραλαμβάνω) *a receiving from another, succession to*, ἀρχῆς, Polyb. 2, 3, 1, etc.—2. *the taking of a town*, Id. 2, 46, 2.—3. *learning*, Epict.

Παρᾰλία, ας, ή, (πάραλος) *the seacoast, land on the sea*, Hdt. 7, 185; esp. applied to the maritime district of Attica, Hdt. 5, 81, cf. 1, 59: strictly fem. from παράλιος (sc. γῆ); and in Thuc. 2, 56, we have in full, παραλία γῆ: also ἡ παράλιος (sc. γῆ), Polyb. 3, 39, 3.

Παραλῐθάζω, (παρά, λίθος) *to be stony at the side*, Theophr.

Παράλιμνος, ον, (παρά, λίμνη) *lying by lakes* or *marshes*, Plut. 951 E.

Παραλιμπάνω, collat. form of παραλείπω, Arist. Probl. 29, 13, 4.

Παράλιον, ου, τό, (Πάραλος) *the station of the ship Paralos*, Dem. 1191, 25.

Παράλιος, ον, also ία, ιον, Aesch., and Eur., and cf. παραλία:—=πάραλος, ψάμμος, Aesch. Pr. 573, ὄρνιθες, Soph. Aj. 1065.

Παράλίσκομαι, as pass., *to be caught beside* or *near*.

Παρᾰλῐταίνω, f. -ήσω; aor. παρήλῐτον, (παρά, ἁλιταίνω) *to do amiss, sin*, τι, Q. Sm. 13, 400; παραλιτεῖν θεούς, *to sin against* the gods, Ap. Rh. 2, 246.—Παραλιτέω is a late collat. form; παραλίτω a corruption.

Πᾰρᾰλίτης, ου, ὁ, *a sailor of the ship* Πάραλος, q. v. [ῐ]

Παράλιώτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of the παραλία*.

Παραλλᾰγή, ῆς, ή, (παραλλάσσω) *a passing from hand to hand, transfer*, πυρὸς παραλλαγαί, Aesch. Ag. 490; *a passing over*, τινὸς πρός τι, of one thing into another, Plat. Theaet. 196 C:—π. ποδῶν, of *the alternate motion* of the feet, or their *crossing*, Critias 29; cf. θερμαστρίς 2.—II. *difference between* things, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 6, 5, Polyb. 6, 7, 3; μεγάλην ἔχειν π., Diod. 5, 37.—III. *a changing, change*, N. T.

Παράλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (παραλλάσσω) *that which passes by*: παραλλάγματα ὀστέων, *the overlapping ends* of broken bones, Hipp. 792.—II. *an interchange, exchange*, Plut. Num. 16.

Παραλλακτέον, verb. adj., *one must pass by*, Strab. p. 591.

Παράλλακτος, ον, (παραλλάσσω) *altered*: *changeable*.

Παραλλάξ, (παραλλάσσω) adv., *alternately*, Soph. Aj. 1087 (ubi v. Lob.), Tim. Locr. 95 C.—II. *in quincuncial order*, i. e. *in alternating rows*, Thuc. 2, 102.

Παράλλαξις, εως, ή, *alternation*, π. ὀστέων, Hipp. 762, cf. παράλλαγμα: π. κεφαλῆς, *a moving* of the head to and fro, Plut. 2, 977 B.—II. *a passing by* or *away, change for the worse, declension*, Plat. Tim. 22 D, Polit. 269 E; π. φρενῶν, mental aberration, Hipp. 369.—III. *the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle*, Theophr., Plut. 2, 930 A;—esp. *the angle formed by lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon*, Math. Vet.: from

Παραλλάσσω, Att., -ττω: f. -ξω, (παρά, ἀλλάσσω) *to make things alternate*, Lat. *alternare*, e. g., π. τοὺς ὀδόντας, *to make* the teeth of the saw *stand contrary ways*, Theophr.—2. *to change* or *alter a little*, Hdt. 2, 49: esp. for the worse, *to corrupt*, π. φρένας, Soph. Ant. 298.—3. of place, *to pass by* or *beyond, go past*, ἐνέδραν, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 12, Polyb. 5, 14, 3, etc.:—*to go beyond, surpass*, τινὰ τῷ τάχει, Arist. Meteor. 1, 4, 14.—4. *to elude, avoid*, Plut. Camill. 24:—*to get rid of*, πάθος, Id. Caes. 41.—II. intr. *to pass by one another*, of two tunnels or the like, which start from opposite directions, and, instead of meeting, *overlap each other*, Hdt. 2, 11; cf. παράλλαγμα, and v. sub συντετραίνω:—*to alternate, reciprocate*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 26, fin.—2. *to be interchanged, altered, different*, τινός, from a thing, Plat. Legg. 957 B; absol., Id. Rep. 530 D, Tim. 71 E, etc.:—impers., παραλλάσσει, *it makes a difference*, like Lat. *refert*, Plat. Theaet. 169 E:—part. pf. pass. παρᾱλλαγμένος, *different from* a thing, τινός, Polyb. 7, 17, 7; and so *unusual, strange*, Id. 2, 29, 1; 3, 55, 1.—3. *to go aside, turn from the path*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21: hence *to slip aside, escape*, διὰ χερῶν, Aesch. Ag. 424.—4. π. τοῦ σκοποῦ, *to go beside the mark*, Plat. Theaet. 194 A, Tim. 27 C, 71 E: hence usu. metaph., *to go wrong, err*, Id. Rep. 530 B: so too, λόγοι παραλλάσσοντες ἐξέδρου φρενῶν, words *that wander* from reason's seat, Eur. Hipp. 935.

Παραλληλεπίπεδον, ου, τό, (παράλληλος, ἐπίπεδον) *a body with parallel surfaces*, Plut. 2, 1080 B.

Παραλληλία, ας, ή, (παράλληλος) *a being side by side, parallelism*.

Παραλληλίζω, (παράλληλος) *to place side by side*, or *parallel*. Hence

Παραλληλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a comparing of parallels*.

Παραλληλόγραμμος, ον, (παράλληλος, γραμμή) *bounded by parallel lines*, Strab. p. 178: τὸ π., *a parallelogram*, Plut. 2, 1080 B.

Παράλληλος, ον, (παρά, ἀλλήλων) *beside one another, side by side*, Arist. Coel. 2, 6, 14 (ubi Bekk. dr.): αἱ π. (sc. γραμμαί), *parallel lines*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 16, 2, etc.:—c. gen., *parallel with*, Polyb. 9, 21, 10:—ἐκ παραλλήλου, *parallel-wise*, Plut. Agis et Gracch. 1: so adv. -λως, Arist. Mund. 7, 1.

Παραλογή, ῆς, ή,=sq., Plut. Timol. 9.

Παραλογία, ας, ή, (παράλογος) *an excuse, subterfuge*: *a fallacy*.

Παραλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (παράλογος) dep. mid.:—*to reckon wrong* or *falsely, misreckon, miscount*, esp. *on purpose*, Dem. 822, 25; 1037, 15: hence,—2. *to reason falsely, draw a false conclusion, use fallacies*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 1, 3, 2.—II. *to cheat, delude by false reasoning* or *fallacies*, Isocr. 420 C, Aeschin. 1, 117; π. τινά τι, *to cheat* a person *out of* a thing, Arist. Rhet. 1, 14, 1:—also in pass., Id. Sophist. 1, 5; παραλογιστέον καὶ παραλογίσασθαι, Id. Top. 1, 18, 2. Hence

Παραλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *false reckoning: a false conclusion, fallacy, quibble*, Lycurg. 152, 4, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 3, etc.—II. *a cheating by false reckoning* or *reasoning, outwitting*, Menand. p. 218: *a deceit*, Polyb. 1, 81, 8, etc.: and

Παραλογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who cheats by false reasoning*, M. Anton. 6, 13. Hence

Παραλογιστικός, ή, όν, *fitted for deceiving by false reasoning, fallacious*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 29. Adv. -κῶς.

Παραλογιστός, ή, όν, (παραλογίζομαι) *deluded*, or *suffering one's self to be deluded by false reasoning*.

Παράλογος, ον, (παρά, λόγος B. III) strictly, *beyond* or *contrary to calculation, unexpected, unlooked for*, Thuc. 1, 65; hence neut. παράλογον, as adv., Eur. Or. 391 (nisi legend. παρὰ λόγον); and so adv. -γως, Dem. 835, 7:—*casual, uncertain*, ἔφοδος, Polyb.

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2, 35, 6.—2. *beyond the usual calculation*; hence, *τὰ παράλογα, the over-portions of food* given to guests *which were not to be reckoned upon*, Xen. Lac. 5, 3. Hence

Παράλογος, ον, ὁ, as subst.=*τὸ παράλογον, that which is beyond all calculation*, πολύς, *μέγας ὁ π., an event* much, greatly *contrary to calculation*, Thuc. 3, 16; 7, 55; so, *ποιεῖν τοσοῦτον τὸν π., ὥςτε...*, Id. 7, 28: *ἐν ἀνθρωπείοις παραλόγοις, by miscalculations* such as men make, Id. 8, 24: *τὸ πλείστῳ π. συμβαῖνον*, 2, 61.

Παράλοιπος, ον, (παρά, λοιπός) *remaining besides*, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 8, 7.

Παραλοξαίνω, (παρά, λοξός) *to make crooked*, Hipp.

Πάρᾰλος, ον, (παρά, ἅλς) *by* or *near the sea*, ἄντρα, Soph. Aj. 412; χέρσοι, Eur. Ion 1584; ἡ πάραλος (sc. γῆ)=παραλία, Thuc. 2, 55:—generally, *concerned with the sea, naval*, ὁ π. στρατός, Hdt. 7, 161.—II. *οἱ Πάραλοι* in Attica, *the people of the sea-coast* (Παραλία), Hdt. 1, 59; opp. to the Πεδιαῖοι or dwellers on the plain, and the Διάκριοι or mountaineers, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 106.—III. *ἡ Πάραλος* (sc. ναῦς or τριήρης), *the Paralos*, one of the Athenian sacred galleys, reserved for state-service, for the Θεωρίαι and religious missions, for embassies, the conveyance of public monies and persons; and freq. employed as admiral's galleys in sea-fights, Böckh P. E. 1, 321; the other was called Σαλαμινία: hence,—2. *οἱ Πάραλοι*, also *οἱ Παραλῖται, the crew of the Paralos*, which contained none but free citizens.—IV. name of a plant which probably *grew near the sea*, Mel. 1, 20.

†Πάραλος, ου, ὁ, *Paralus*, founder of Clazomenae, Strab. p. 633.—2. son of Pericles, Plat. Prot. 315 A; etc.—3. son of Demodocus, a pupil of Socrates, Id. Apol. 33 E.

Παρᾰλουργής, ές, (παρά, ἁλουργής, *edged on both sides with purple*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E.—II. *οἱ παραλουργεῖς*, among the Persians, *the second order, whose garments were only bordered with purple*: the first, called by Xen. An. 1, 2, 20, *φοινικισταί*, had them all of purple.

Παρᾰλουργίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., dub.

Παρᾰλουργός, όν, = *παραλουργής* I, Plut. 2, 563 E.

Παραλοῦται, *οἱ, those who bathe together*, Ar. Fr. 436: from

Παραλούομαι, (παρά, λούω) as pass. *to bathe together*, Ar. Fr. 150, in contr. inf. παραλοῦσθαι.

Παραλοφία, ας, ἡ, *the back of the horse's neck, where the mane grows.*

Παράλπιος, ον, (παρά, Ἄλπεις) *dwelling near the Alps*, Plut. Aemil. 6.

Παραλῠ́ζω, *to bend* or *twist*, prob. l., Theophr.

Παραλυκίζω, (παρά, ἁλυκός) *to be changed and become salt*, Plut. 2, 897 A.

Παραλῡπέω, ῶ, (παρά, λυπέω) *to grieve along with* something else, Thuc. 2, 51, Plat. Phaed. 65 C: *οἱ παραλυποῦντες, the refractory*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 29.

Παράλυπρος, ον, (παρά, λυπρός) *rather sad*: of soil, *rather poor*, Strab. p. 142.

Παράλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (παραλύω) *a loosening aside*: hence *a breaking open illicitly*, Plut. 2. 519 C.—II. *a disabling the nerves* in the limbs of one side, *palsy, paralysis*, Medic.: so, *π. τῆς ψυχῆς*, Polyb. 31, 8, 10.

Παραλυτέον, verb. adj. from *παραλύω, one must loose, set free, τινός*, from a thing, Plat. Legg. 793 E.

Παραλῡτικός, ή, όν, *affected with παράλυσις, paralytic*, N. T.

Παράλῡτος, ον, *loosened along the side.*—II. *impotent.*

Παραλυτρόω, ῶ, (παρά, λυτρόω) *to release on receipt of a ransom*:—mid. *to redeem* from a person *by ransom*:—ὁ Παραλυτρούμενος, name of a play of Sotades.

Παραλύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, λύω) *to loose from the side, loose and take off, τὰ πηδάλια τῶν νέων*, Hdt. 3, 136; so in mid., *παραλυόμενοι τὰ πηδάλια, taking off our* rudders, Xen. An. 5, 1, 11; and in pass., *παραλελυμέναι τοὺς ταρσούς, with* their oars *taken away*, Polyb. 8, 6, 2:—*π. τὸν θώρακα*, Plut. Anton. 76:—*to separate, part from, τινὰ τῆς δύμαρτος*, Eur. Alc. 933: pass. *to be parted from, τινός*, Hdt. 1, 149.—3. *to release* or *set free from, στρατηίης*, military service, Id. 7, 38; and in pass., *to be exempt from* it, 5, 75:—so, *π. τινὰ ὀυσφόρων, to set free* from cares, Pind. O. 2, 95; *π. τινὰ στρατηγίης, to discharge, dismiss from* command, Hdt. 6, 94, cf. Thuc. 7, 16; 8, 54; *π. τινὸ ὀργῆς, to remove* from anger, Thuc. 2, 65: c. acc. only, *to set free, ὀυστάνου ψυχήν*, Eur. Alc. 115.—4. *to undo, put an end to, πόνους*, Eur. Andr. 305.—5. *to undo secretly, σάκκια χρημάτων*, Diod. 13, 106.—II. *to loose beside*, i. e. one beside another, *π. τὴν ἑτέραν κύνα*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 14.—III. *to relax* or *disable at the side*; esp. of a stroke of palsy: pass. *to be so disabled, be palsied*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 15; then, generally, *to be enfeebled* or *exhausted, to flag*, Hdt. 3, 105, Polyb., etc.

Παράλωμα, ατος, το, (παρά, λῶμα) *a hem, a border.*

Παραμαίνομαι, (παρά, μαίνομαι) dep., *to be quite mad*, Ameips. Conn. 2.

Παρᾰμαρτάνω, (παρά, ἁμαρτάνω) *to miss by going on one side, to fail*, Ar. Fr. 283.

Παραμαρτῡρία, ας, ἡ, as Att. law-term=*παραγραφή.*

Παραμᾰσήτης, ου, ὁ, (παρά, μασάομαι) *a trencher-companion, parasite*, like παράσιτος, Alex. Troph. 2.

Παραμᾰσύντης, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Alex. Tarent. 4, 8, Ephipp. Epheb. 1.

Παραμᾰχαιρίδιον, ου, τό, *a small side-dagger.* [ῐ]

Παραμβλύνω, (παρά, ἀμβλύνω) *to blunt rather*, or *by degrees*, Plut. 2, 788 E.

Παραμεθίημι, (παρά, μεθίημι) *to let pass beside*:—*to relax one's hold of*, Hipp.

Παρᾰμείβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἀμείβω) *to change one's place and pass on, to leave at one side, pass by*, Ap. Rh. 2, 660; hence *to exceed, excel, σοφίᾳ σοφίαν*, Soph. O. T. 504; but very rare in act.

B. usu. in mid., *to pass beside, pass by, go past* one, τινά, Od. 6. 310; very freq. in Hdt., *παραμείβεσθαι πόλιν, τεῖχος, χώρην, ἔθνος*, etc.; also of rivers, Hdt. 1, 72, 75.—2. *to pass over* in narrative, *make no mention* of, Hdt. 2, 102: also *to run past, outrun*, Pind. P. 2, 93, Eur. I. A. 146.—3. of time, *to pass, go by*, Hes. Op. 407.—II. *to change for one's self*, i. e. the arrangement of troops, Xen. An. 1, 10, 10.—III. *to lead aside from the road, turn aside, πλόον*, Pind. N. 3, 47: cf. *παραμεύω.*

Παρᾰμελέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἀμελέω) *to disregard*, usu. c. gen., Thuc. 1, 25, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14, Plat., etc.: absol., *παρημελήκεε, he recked little*, Hdt. 1, 85.—pass. *to be slighted* or *abandoned, θεοῖς*, by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 702. cf. Eum. 300, Plat. Rep. 620 C.

Παραμέμβλωκα, perf. of *παραβλώσκω*, q. v.

Παραμέμνημαι, perf. of *παραμιμνήσκομαι.*

Παραμένω, f. -μενῶ: poet. παρμένω, etc. (παρά, μένω):—*to stay beside, with*, or *near, τινί*, Il. 11, 402; 15, 400; *παρά τινι*, Aeschin. 8, 6.—II. absol. *to stand one's ground, stand fast*, Il. 13, 151, cf. Hdt. 6, 14, 15.—2. *to stay* at a place, *stay behind* or *at home*, Hdt. 1, 64.—3. esp. *to survive, remain alive*, Hdt. 1, 30, cf. 3, 57.—4. of wine and other liquors, like *συμμένειν, to last, keep their strength and quality*, opp. to *τρέπεσθαι*, Strab.

Παράμερος, ον, Dor. for *παρήμερος*, Pind. [ᾰ]

Παρᾰμέση, ης, ἡ (sc. *χορδή*), *the string next the middle*, e. g. *the second* of five, Arist. Probl. 19, 47: strictly, fem. from sq.

Παράμεσος, ον, (παρά, μέσος) *beside* or *next the middle.*

Παραμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, μετρέω) *to measure by* or *with* another thing, Plut. 2, 1042 D, cf. Luc. Imag. 21:—also as dep. mid., Plat. Theaet. 154 A.—II. *π. ῥοάς, to measure a like distance* of water with another, i. e. *sail alongside of*, Ap. Rh. 2, 939.—III. *to measure falsely, cheat by a false measure.* Hence

Παραμέτρησις, ή, *a measuring by* or *with* another thing, *comparison.*—II. *retribution.*

Παρᾰμεύω, a Dor. form of *παραμείβω*: mid., *παραμεύεσθαί τινος μορφάν, to surpass* the beauty of others, Pind. N. 11, 17.

Παραμήκης, ες, (παρά, μῆκος) *somewhat long*, Lat. *oblongus*, Polyb. 1, 22, 6.—II. *extending beside* or *along*, as Euboea along the mainland, Strab.

Παραμηκύνω, (παρά, μηκύνω) *to make* a thing *long* or *oblong.*—II. metaph. *to prolong*, Ath. 502 D.

Παραμήρια, ων, τά, (παρά, μηρός) *the inside of the thighs*, Lob. Soph. Aj. 814, p. 361. Hence

Παραμηριαῖος, α, ον, =sq.

Παραμηρίδιος, ον, (παρά, μηρός) *at the side of* or *along the thighs*; *τὰ παραμ., armour for the thighs, cuisses*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 6. [ῐ]

Παραμίγνυμι and -νύω: f. -μίξω (παρά, μίγνυμι):—*to mingle, intermix with, τινί τι*, Ar. Vesp. 878: *to mix in, add by mixing, ὕδωρ*, Hdt. 1, 203 (in Ion. form -μίσγω), 4, 61.

Παραμικρόν, adv.,=*παρὰ μικρόν, within a little, almost.*

Παρᾰμιλλάομαι, dep., c. fut. mid., aor. pass. et mid.:—*to outvie, τινά*, Polyb. 12, 11, 4.

Παράμιλλος, ον, (παρά, ἅμιλλα) *vieing with*, Anth. [ᾰ]

Παραμιμνήσκομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -μνήσομαι, pf. pass. -μέμνημαι (παρά, μιμνήσκομαι):—*to mention besides* or *by the way, to make mention of* one thing, *along with* another, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 7, 96, 99, Soph. Tr. 1124.

Παραμίμνω, poet. for *παραμένω*, absol., *to abide, tarry*, Od. 2, 297; 3, 115.

Παραμῑνῡθέω or -ύθω, *to lessen*; or, intrans., *to fall below the right measure*, c. gen., Hipp. Foës. Oecon. [῔ῡ]

Παραμίξ, (παραμίγνυμι) adv., *mixedly.*

Παραμιξολῡδιάζω, (παρά, μιξολύδιος) *to introduce the semi-Lydian mode* Plut. 2, 1144 F.

Παραμίσγω,=*παραμίγνυμι* (q. v.), only used in pres., and impf.

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†Παράμμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Parammon*, appell. of Mercury in Africa, Paus. 5, 15, 11.

Παραμνάομαι, Ion. for παραμιμνήσκομαι.

Παραμολεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of παραβλώσκω.

Παραμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραμένω) *a staying by* a person or *at* a place: hence *a persisting: steadfastness*, Ath. —2. of time, *duration*.

Παραμόνιμος, ον, poet. fem. -μη, Pind. P. 7, 21: (παραμένω):—*staying by* a person or *at* a place: hence *lasting, constant, steadfast*, εὐδαιμονία, Pind. l. c.: ὠφέλεια, Plat. Theag. 130 A: of persons or dogs, *faithful*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5; 3, 11, 11. Neut. παρμόνιμον, as adv., *steadfastly*, Theogn. 198. Cf. sq.

Παράμονος, ον, poet. πάρμονος, rarer form for foreg., ὑπηρέτης, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3; ὄλβος παρμονώτερος, Pind. N. 8, 29.

Παράμουσος, ον, (παρά, Μοῦσα) *contrary to the Muses* or *music*, i. e. *out of tune, discordant with* a thing, c. dat., Βρομίου ἑορταῖς, Eur. Phoen. 786: hence *harsh, horrid*, ἄτης πλαγά, Aesch. Cho. 467: cf. ἀπόμουσος.

Παραμπέχω or -ίσχω, f. -αμφέξω: aor. -ήμπισχον (παρά, ἀμπέχω):—*to cover with a cloak* or *robe*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3: hence *to cloak* any thing shameful or bad, π. λόγους, *to cloak* or *disguise* one's words, Pors. et Elmsl. Med. 284 (ubi olim περιαμπ.): also in mid., *to allege as a pretext*, c. acc., Hipp.

Παραμπῠκίζω, (παρά, ἄμπυξ) *to bind the hair with a fillet* or *head-band*, Ar. Lys. 1316, in Dor. form παραμπυκίδδω.

Παραμπύκιον, ον, τό, (παρά, ἄμπυξ) *an additional fillet, head-band*.

Παραμῡθέομαι, (παρά, μυθέω) dep. mid., *to address in words of encouragement* or *consolation*, τινί, Il. 9, 684; 15, 45.—II. c. acc., *to encourage, exhort, advise*, Aesch. Pr. 1063, Plat., etc.; c. inf., *to advise* one *to* do, Soph. Ant. 935, Plat. Legg. 666 A; also foll. by ὡς.., Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 1: *to encourage* a dog, Id. Cyn. 6, 25.—2. *to console, appease, soothe*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, Thuc. 2, 44, Plat., etc.; π. τινὰ λόγοισι, Ar. Vesp. 115.—3. of pain, sorrow, losses, etc., *to relieve, assuage, repair*, τι, Locella Xen. Eph. p. 153: π. ὄνομα, *to soften down, avoid the use of* a name, Plut. Cleomen. 11, cf. Id. 2, 248 B. Hence

Παραμυθητέον, verb. adj., *one must exhort*, Plat. Legg. 899 D: and

Παραμῡθητής, οῦ, ὁ, *an encourager* or *consoler*. Hence

Παραμῡθητικός, ή, όν, *consolatory*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 3, Plut., etc.

Παραμῡθία, ας, ἡ, (παραμυθέομαι) *addressing*, and so *encouragement, exhortation*, Plat. Rep. 450 D: also *persuasion, argumentation*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 70 B.—2. *consolation*, Plat. Ax. 365 A.—3. *pleasure, amusement*, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Soph. 224 A.—4. *a defence*, Longin.

Παραμῡθικός, ή, όν, late and dub. form for παραμυθητικός.

Παραμύθιον, ου, τό, (παραμυθέομαι) *an address, exhortation*, Plat. Legg. 773 E.—2. *a consolation*, etc., Soph. El. 130, Thuc. 5, 103; etc.—3. Plat. calls certain fruits παραμύθια πλησμονῆς, *stimulants* of a sated appetite, Criti. 115 B.—He is fond of this form, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 517.

Παραμῡκάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, μυκάομαι) dep. mid., *to bellow beside* or *near*, of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1082.

Παραμύσσω, f. -ξω, (παρά, μύσσω) *to tear, scratch slightly*.

Παραμύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, μύω) *to be closed at the side, to be partly closed*, i. e. *to be half open*, v. l. Dion. H. [v. μύω.]

Παράμωρος, ον, *almost foolish*.

Παραναβαίνω, f. -βήσω, (παρά, ἀναβαίνω) *to mount, ascend a chariot beside* or *with* one, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F.

Παραναγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω: f. -γνώσομαι (παρά, ἀναγιγνώσκω): —*to read beside, near* or *with*, esp. *to read an accusation* or *defence in public*, Dem. 712, 9.—II. also *to read side by side, compare* or *collate* one document *with* another, π. τῷ ψηφίσματι τοὺς νόμους, Aeschin. 82, 35; τι καί τι, Isocr. 65 D; τι παρά τι, Dem. 315, 21; so in pass., Plat. Theaet. 172 E.—III. *to read wrong*.

Παρᾰναγκάζω, f. άσω, *to accomplish* a thing *by force*, Dion. H. de Lys. 13: —π. ὀστέα, *to force* the ends of a bone *together*, Hipp. 800.

Παραναγνωσις, ή, *a reading side by side, collating*.

Παραναδύομαι, (παρά, ἀναδύομαι) as mid., c. aor. 2 et pf. act.:—*to come out, come forth, appear beside* or *near*, Plut. Alex. 2.

Παραναιετάω, ῶ, (παρά, ναιετάω) *to dwell beside* or *near*, c. acc., Soph. Tr. 635.

Παραναίω, (παρά, ναίω) *to make to dwell, set beside* or *near*:—mid. c. aor. 1 -ενασσάμην, *to dwell beside* or *near*, τινί, Call. Fr. 143, 2.

Παρανακλίνω, (παρά, ἀνακλίνω) *to lay beside* or *near*, τινί τι, LXX. [ῐ]

Παρᾰναλίσκω, f. -ανᾰλώσω, (παρά, ἀναλίσκω) *to spend beside* or *amiss*, *to waste, throw away*, Dem. 1432, 16: also, π. εἰς οὐδὲν δέον, Id. 167, 14; cf. παραπάλωμα.

Παρᾰνῠλόω, rarer pres. for παραναλίσκω, Antiph. Myst. 2, 5.

Παρᾰνύλωμα, ατος, τό, (παραναλίσκω) *an additional* or *useless expense*, Plut. Pyrrh. 30: hence *a mere make-weight*, Wessel. Diod. 14, 5.

Παραναπαύομαι, as pass., *to take rest beside* or *with*.

Παραναπίπτω, (παρά, ἀναπίπτω) *to fall back beside*, Artemid.

Παρανατέλλω, (παρά, ἀνατέλλω) *to rise* or *appear beside* or *near*, Anth. P. 9, 614.

Παρανδρόομαι, (παρά, ἀνδρόω) as pass., *to be fit for marriage*; of girls, *to be marriageable*, Hipp.

Παρανεάτη, ης, ἡ, = παρανήτη, Cratin. Nom. 14.

Παρανείσσομαι and -νείσομαι, rarer forms for παρανίσσομαι.

Παρανέμω, (παρά, νέμω) *to pasture beside* or *near*, Ael. N. A. 1, 20.

Παρανέομαι, (παρά, νέομαι) dep., *to go by, sail by*, Ap. Rh. 2, 357.

Παρανευρίζομαι, (παρά, νεῦρον) as pass., *to be ill strung*, χορδαὶ π., of bad strings, which sound dull and harsh (σαθρόν); *to jar*, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 3, Probl. 11, 31.

Παρανέχω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἀνέχω) *to raise beside*.—II. intr. *to rise beside*: v. παρανίσχω.

Παρανέω, f. -νεύσομαι, (παρά, νέω) *to swim beside* or *by*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Παρανέω, f. -νήσω, (παρά, νέω) *to heap, pile up beside, near* or *in*: more used in Ion. forms παρανήω and -νηνέω, Hom. only having the last, σῖτον παρνήνεον ἐν κανέοισιν, Od. 1, 147; 16, 51.

Παρανηνέω, v. foreg.

Παρανήτη, ης, ἡ, (sc. χορδή), *the string next the uttermost*, i. e. the last but one of five, Arist. Metaph. 4, 11, 4: cf. παρανεάτη.

Παρανήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, νήχομαι) dep. mid., *to swim beside, by, beyond, round*, Od. 5, 417.

Παρανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀνθέω) *to bloom beside* or *near*, of plants which have a succession of blossoms, like monthly roses, or which blow and fruit at the same time, like the orange-tree, Theophr.—II. like παρακμάζω, *to be past the bloom*, v. l. Plut. Brut. 21, ubi nunc μαρανθῇ.

Παρανίκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, νικάω) *to conquer and so corrupt*, Aesch. Cho. 600.

Παρανίσσομαι, dep.,=παρανέομαι, *to go, pass beside, near* or *beyond*, c. acc., H. Hom. Ap. 430.

Παρανίστημι, f. -στήσω, (παρά, ἀνά, ἵστημι) *to set up beside*, Ath. 156 C.—II. mid. *to stand up beside*, Joseph.

Παρανίσχω,=παρανέχω, but always trans., *to raise, set up beside* or *by*, Thuc. 3, 22.

Παρανοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, νοέω) *to misunderstand*, Plat. Theaet. 195 A.—II. like παραφρονέω, *to be deranged, senseless*, Eur. I. A. 838: *to go mad*, Ar. Nub. 1480.

Παράνοια, ας, ἡ, (παράνους) *derangement, madness, folly*, Aesch. Theb. 756, Ar. Nub. 845, Plat., etc.:—but also παρανοιᾶ, Ar. Fr. 29; cf. ἄγνοια.

Παρανοίγνυμι and -οίγω: f. -οίξω (παρά, ἀνοίγνυμι)—*to open at the side* or *a little, set ajar*, Dem. 778, 12, Plat. 2, 903 D.

Παρανομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω; impf. and aor. παρηνόμουν, παρηνόμησα, as if a compd. of παρά and ἀνομέω, Thuc. 3, 67, Lys. 98, 2; though the pf. is regul., παρανενόμηκα, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 31, etc. (παράνομος). *To be a παράνομος, to transgress the law, act illegally*, Thuc. 3, 65, Plat., etc.: and so —2. *to commit an outrage* upon one, τι εἰς τινα, Hdt. 7, 238, Lys. 98, 2; τι περί τινα, Thuc. 8, 108; καθ' ὁσίος παρανομηθεῖσα, a return *illegally procured*, Id. 5, 16.—II. c. acc. pers., *to treat as law forbids, wrong, maltreat*, τινά, Plut.:—whence we have the pf. and aor. pass. *to be ill-used*, Dem. 1090, 6, Plut. Timol. 13. Hence

Παρανόμημα, ατος, τό, *an illegal act* or *conduct, transgression*, Thuc. 7, 18, freq. in Plut.: and

Παρανόμησις, ή, *an acting illegally, transgression*, App.

Παρανομία, ας, ἡ, *the character and conduct of a* παράνομος: *transgression of law, of decency* or *order*, Thuc. 4, 98, Plat. Rep. 537 E, etc.: ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα π. εἰς τὴν διαιταν, *loose and disorderly habits* of life, Thuc. 6, 13, cf. 28: from

Παράνομος, ον, (παρά, νόμος) *contrary to law and custom*, Thuc. 2, 17; *unlawful, illegal*; and, generally, *unjust, violent, cruel*, ὀργή, δάκος, Eur. Bacch. 997, Tro. 284; freq. in Plat., etc.; ἄδικα καὶ π., Plat. Apol 31 E, τὸ π., *illegality*, Aeschin. 82, 15:—so in adv., -μως, *illegally*, Thuc. 3, 65, freq. in Plat.—II. esp. as Att. law-terms, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι τινα, κατηγορεῖν τινος, to indict one *for proposing unconstitutional measures*, Dem. 515, 27, etc.; the indictment itself being παρανόμων γραφή, παράνομα γράφειν, Aeschin. 82, 12, etc.; hence, παρανόμων φεύγειν (sc. γραφήν) to be indicted on this score, Lys. 150, 32:—cf. Dict. Antiqq.

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Παράνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (παρά, νόος) *distraught*, Aesch. Ag. 1455.

Πάραντα, adv. of παράντης, *sideways, sidewards*, Il. 23, 116, πολλὰ δ' ἀναντα, κάταντα, πάραντά τε, δόχμιά τ' ἦλθον.

Παραντέλλω, poet. for παρανατέλλω.

Παράντης, ες, (παρά. ἄντα) prob. only found in adv. πάραντα, q. v.

Παρανυκτερεύω, (παρά, νυκτερεύω) *to pass the night beside*, Plut. Pelop. 35, etc.

Παρανύμφιος, ον, ὁ, (παρά, νυμφίος) *the bridegroom's friend*, who went *beside* him in his chariot to fetch his bride: also πάροχος.

Παράνυμφος, ον, ἡ, (παρά, νύμφη) *the bride's-maid*, who conducts her to the bridegroom, one of the *dramatis personae* in Ar. Ach.

Παρανύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (παρά, νύσσω) *to prick* or *sting beside* or *near*: metaph. *to prick on* to do a thing, c. inf., Luc. Philops.

Παράξενος, ον, (παρά, ξένος) *slightly intimate*: hence *a pretended guest, false friend*: in genl. *false, spurious*. Ar. Ach. 518, (where however it includes a charge of ξενία.)—2. *strange, rare*.

Παραξέω, f. -έσω, (παρά, ξέω) *to graze* or *rub in passing*, like παρατρίβω, Leon. Tar. 67.—II. *to be always at another's side*; and so, generally, *to imitate*, τινί, Eunap.

Παράξηρος, ον, (παρά, ξηρός) *somewhat dry*, Strab.

Παραξιφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ῐ]

Παραξιφίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, ξίφος) *a dagger* or *knife worn beside the sword, a dirk*. Wessel. Diod. 5, 33.

Παραξόνιος, ον, (παρά, ἄξων) *beside* or *near the axle*: τὸ π., *a linch-pin*, A. B. 58; also called παραξονίτης and ἀξονίδιον.—But σχινδαλμῶν παραξόνια, in Ar. Ran. 819, seems to be the *rapid whirling* of σχινδαλμοί.

Παραξονίτης, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

Παραξονῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *the nave of a wheel*.

Παραξύνεσις, ἡ, Att. for παρασύνεσις, q. v.: and so for all compds. with παραξυν-, v. sub παρασυν-.

Παραξῠράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. -ξῠρέω, (παρά, ξυράω) *to shave beside* or *near*, Hipp.

Παράξυσμα, ατος, τό, (παραξύω) *that which falls off in carving*, etc.: in plur. *chips* or *shavings, superfluities*, Dem. Phal.

Παράξυστον, ου, τό, *a mason's tool*: used by Schol. Ar. to explain ὑπαγωγεύς: cf. ξυστόν.

Παραξύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, ξύω) *to scrape* or *smooth at the side*, Anth. P. 6, 65. *To graze beside*: metaph. *to closely border on*, c. acc. Longin. 31, 2.

Παράορος, v. sub παρήορος.

Παράπᾶγος, ὁ, poet. πάρπᾶγος, *the upper bolt of a door*, ap. Hesych.

Παραπαιδᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to help to train* or *educate*, Plut. 2, 321 B.—II. *to train gradually*: *gradually to alter what is bad*, π. καὶ μεθαρμόττειν, Luc. Nigr. 12.

Παραπαίζω, f. -ξομαι and -ξοῦμαι, *to jest by the way*.

Παραπαιόντως, adv. part. from παραπαίω II., *in a foolish way*.

Παράπαισμα, ατος, τό, (παραπαίω) *folly, madness*: in Hesych. παραίπαιμα.

Παράπαιστος, ον, *foolish, mad*: from

Παραπαίω, (παρά, παίω) *to strike on the side*, π. χέλυν, *to sweep* the lyre, Aesch. Fr. 308: but usu.,—II. intrans. like παραπίπτω, *to strike* or *fall aside, slip out*, Lat. *excidere*, esp. of the plough *slipping out of the furrow*, like Lat. *delirare*, Theophr.: hence,—2. metaph., *to wander, fly off from* a thing, c. gen., τῆς ἀληθείας, Polyb. 3, 21, 9; τοῦ δέοντος 4, 31, 2; also π. τι, *to commit a folly*, Luc.—3. παραπαίειν φρενῶν, *to wander from* one's mind, *lose* one's wits, *go mad* or *be so*; but more usu. without φρενῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1050; cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Plut. 508, Pac. 90, Plat. Symp. 173 E.

Παράπᾰλλω, (παρά, πάλλω) *to hurl, throw besides* or *with*:—mid., *to run, bound beside*, τινί, Eur. I. A. 228.

Παράπαν, adv. for παρὰ πᾶν, *altogether, absolutely*, freq. in Hdt., who always joins it with art., τὸ π., 1, 61, oft. with a negat., τὸ π. οὐδέν, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. Plat. Apol. 26 C:—in reckoning, ἐπὶ διηκόσια τὸ παράπαν, up to two hundred *altogether*, i. e. *at least* two hundred, Hdt. 1, 193. [-πᾶν, but perh. also ᾱν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5, not.]

Παραπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to meet accidentally*.

Παραπάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -άσω (παρά, πάσσω):—*to strew, sprinkle beside* or *near*, v. l. Theophr. [ᾰσω]

Παρᾰπάσσω, Ion. for παραφάσσω.

Παρᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀπατάω) *to mislead, cajole*, Aesch. Eum. 728.

Παρᾰπᾰφίσκω: fut. -παφήσω: aor. παρήπᾰφον: poet. for παραπατάω:—*to mislead*, Od. 14, 488, Ap. Rh., etc.: c. inf., *to induce to do* a thing *by craft* or *fraud*, Il. 14, 360, where the aor. is used in just the same signf. as παραπείθω, by which Hesych. explains it.

Παραπείθω, f. -πείσω, (παρά, πείθω) *to persuade by craft* or *fraud, to cajole, beguile*; and sometimes in good sense *to appease, soothe, win over*, c. acc. παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας, Il. 13, 788, etc.; c. inf., *to persuade to...*, Od. 22, 213, Eur. Supp. 59.—Hom. freq. uses an Ep. redupl. aor. 2, e. g. 3 sing. subj. παραιπεπίθῃσι, Od. 22, 213; part. παραιπεπιθοῦσα, Il. 14, 208; παρπεπιθών, Od. 14, 290; παρπεπιθόντες, Il. 23, 37, Od. 24, 119. [ῐ]

Παραπειράομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰ], (παρά, πειράομαι) dep. mid.:—*to make trial of* one, so as to ascertain his will, c. gen., Διός, Pind. O. 8, 4.

Παραπειστέον, verb. adj. from παραπείθω, *one must persuade, win over to the wrong side*, Sext. Emp. p. 290.

Παραπειστικός, ή, όν, *able to persuade* or *cajole*.

Παραπελεκάω, ῶ, (παρά, πελεκάω) *to hew at the side with an axe*, Theophr.

Παραπεμπτέον, *one must dismiss*, Clem. Al.: verb. adj. from

Παραπέμπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, πέμπω) *to send by* or *beyond, make to pass, carry clear past* or *through*, Od. 12, 72; hence also—2. *to send by* or *along the coast*, Thuc. 8, 61, in pass.—3. *to escort, attend, convoy*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251, 6, etc.: so too in mid., *to convoy* ships, etc., Dem. 96, 10: esp. *to attend to the grave*, Diog. L. 3, 41, cf. Ath. 594 E.—II. *to send besides* or *in addition*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 15, cf. Hell. 4, 3, 4.—III. *to send to*, of an echo, π. στόνου τινί, Soph. Phil. 1459; so, θόρυβον π., *to waft* him applause, Ar. Eq. 546.—IV. metaph., *to let pass, take no heed of*, ap. Dem. 283, 24: hence also *to put off, neglect, pass over*, Lat. *praetermittere*, Polyb. 30, 17, 17, etc.—2. mid., *to send away from one, put away*, e. g. one's wife, Apollod.

Παραπεπλεγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παραπλέκω, *twined* or *bound together*.

Παραπεριπᾰτέω, ῶ, *to walk beside* or *near*, Joseph.

Παραπέτᾰλος, ον, *covered with leaves* or plates, esp. of gold or silver.

Παραπέταμαι, Ion. for παραπέτομαι.

Παραπέτασμα, ατος, τό, (παρά, πετάννυμι) *that which is spread out before* a thing, *a curtain, covering, veil*, Hdt. 9, 82; παρ. Μηδικά, Ar. Ran. 938; metaph., *a cloak, screen*, ταῖς τέχναις ταύταις παραπετάσμασιν ἐχρήσαντο, Plat. Prot. 316 E, cf. Dem. 1107, 1; π. τοῦ βίου, Alex. Incert. 41.

Παραπέτομαι, f. -πετήσομαι, usu. -πτήσομαι: Ion. παραπετάομαι and παραπέταμαι, (παρά, πέτομαι) dep. mid.:—*to fly beside, near, by* or *beyond*, Ar. Thesm. 1014, Arist. H. A. 6, 6, 6: *to fly along*, v. sub παράπτω:—*to fly to*, τινί, Simon. 214.

Παράπηγμα, ατος, τό, *any thing fixed beside* or *near*, esp. *a tablet* on which were written laws, chronological or astronomical observations, etc., a sort of *calendar*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: π. ἱστορικόν, chronological *annals*, Diod. 1, 5; v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 520:—*a rule, order*, Sext. Emp. p. 263: from

Παραπήγνῡμι and -νύω: f. -πήξω (παρά, πήγνυμι):—*to fix, plant beside* or *near*, as a spear in the ground, Hdt. 4, 71: esp. *to engraft* a twig, Plut. 2, 640 F:—pass., c. pf. 2. -πέπηγα, *to be bound up with, αἱ λῦπαι παραπεπήγασι ταῖς ἡδοναῖς*, Isocr. 12 B; so in Theophr.:—mid., *to set up a calendar* (πάράπηγμα, q. v.), Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 4 C.

Παραπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, πηδάω) *to spring by* or *beyond*: also c. acc., *to overleap, transgress, τοὺς νόμους*, Aeschin. 81, 28.—II. *to leap upon*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22.

Παραπηλώτος, ή, όν, (παρά, πηλόω) *besmeared with mud*, Geop.

Παραπήχιον, ου, τό, (παρά, πῆχυς) *the small bone of the elbow*, also κερκίς: the large one in front of it was προπήχιον.

Παράπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (παρά, πῆχυς) *beside the elbow*: τὸ παράπηχυ, *a woman's loose garment*, with a purple border on each side, also παρυφές, Stratocl. ap. Ath. 582 D.

Παραπιέζω, f. -έσω, (παρά, πιέζω) *to press from one side, to press down, ὀφθαλμόν*, Sext. Emp. p. 410. Hence

Παραπίεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *pressure from one side*.

Παραπικραίνω, (παρά, πικραίνω) *to embitter, provoke*, LXX. Hence

Παραπικρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *provocation*, LXX.

Παραπίμπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (παρά, πίμπρημι) *to kindle, burn beside* or *near*. Pass., *to be inflamed*, Xen. Eq. 1, 4.

Παραπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (παρά, πίπτω) *to fall beside* or *at the side*,

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Plut. Lysand. 29.—II. *to fall in with by chance, fall upon,* παραπεσοῦσα νηῒς, Hdt. 8, 87, Xen.: *to come upon, happen to,* τινί, Plat. Legg. 686 D:—καιρὸς παραπίπτει, an opportunity *offers,* Thuc. 4, 23, Xen. Hipparch. 7, 4; so, εἴ ποθεν ἀέλπτως παραπέσοι σωτηρία, Eur. Or. 1173:—ὁ παραπεσών, like παρατυχών, *the first that comes*; ὁ παραπεπτωκὼς λόγος, *that happened to arise,* Plat. Legg. 832 B, cf. Phil. 14 C.—III. *to fall* or *rush in,* εἰς τόπον, Polyb. 4, 80, 9.—IV. *to fall aside, fall away from,* c. gen., τῆς ἀληθείας, Polyb. 12, 7, 2, cf. 8, 13, 8; *to mistake, err,* ἐν τινι, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 4.

Παραπιστεύω, = πιστεύω, dub. in Heliod. 6, 8.

†Παραπίτα, ας, ἡ, *Parapita,* a Persian female, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39.

Παραπλἄγιάζω, (παραπλάγιος) *to make sloping* or *oblique at the side.* Hence

Παραπλἄγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a trick in boxing.*

Παραπλάγιος, ον, (παρά, πλάγιος) *sloping, slanting, sideways,* Theophr. [ᾰ]

Παραπλάζω, f. -πλάγξω, (παρά, πλάζω) only used by Hom. in aor. act. and pass. *To make to wander from the right way, lead astray,* of seamen, *to drive out of their course,* ἀλλά με...Βορέης παρέπλαγξε Κυθήρων, Od. 9, 81; 19, 187; metaph., *to perplex, vóημα,* Od. 20, 346; in moral sense, *to lead astray, mislead,* Pind. O. 7, 56.—Pass., ὃς παρεπλάγχθη, the arrow *went aside,* Il. 15, 464:—*to wander away from,* γνώμης ἀγαθῆς, Eur. Hipp. 240; absol., *to err, be wrong,* Pind. N. 10, 10.

B. The act. also occurs in intr. signf., poet. *to go astray,* Nic. Th. 757, Nonn., etc.

Παραπλανάω, ῶ, = foreg.

Παράπλασμα, ατος, τό, (παραπλάζω) *any thing stuck beside another:* esp. *the coloured wax put in the margin* of books, to mark doubtful or obscure passages, etc., Lat. *cera miniata,* Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4; whence *cera signare* in Vitruv.

Παραπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παραπλάζω) *the wax used to stop the holes of flutes,* Arist. Probl. — II. *change of form,* Sext. Emp. p. 254.

Παραπλάσσω, f. -άσω, (παρά, πλάσσω) *to change the form,* esp. *for the worse, to deform*:—pass., *to receive* or *take such a form.*

Παράπλαστος, ον, *counterfeit, spurious.*

Παράπλεγμα, ατος, τό, (παραπλέκω) *any thing plaited, woven beside* or *on.*

Παράπλειος, α, ον, (παρά, πλεῖος) *almost full,* παραπλεῖαι ὡσὶ τράπεζαι, as Plat. Rep. 390 A quotes Od. 9, 8, where our text has παρὰ δὲ πλήθωσι τράπεζαι.

Παραπλέκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, πλέκω) *to braid beside* or *among:* esp. of women, *to put on false curls,* Hipp., etc.; π. ἑαυτόν, Plut. 2, 785 E; simply = πλέκω, Id. 2, 357 B:—pass., *to be inwoven with,* τινί, Strab. p. 33.

Παραπλευρίδια, τά, *covers for the sides of war-horses,* Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1: strictly neut. from

Παραπλευρίδιος, α, ον, = sq. [ῐ]

Παράπλευρος, ον, (παρά, πλευρά) *on* or *along the sides.* Hence

Παραπλευρόω, ῶ, *to cover on the sides with* a thing, τινί, Philostr.

Παραπλέω, Ion. -πλόω: f. -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοῦμαι (παρά, πλέω):—*to sail beside, near* or *alongside,* ἐν χρῷ παραπλέοντες, shaving close past, Thuc. 2, 84: *to sail by* or *along,* esp. along a coast, τόπον or παρὰ τόπον, Hdt. 4, 99; 7, 100, Thuc., etc.—II. *to sail past,* Od. 12, 69, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 61, etc.—III. *to sail to land,* Xen. Ath. 2, 4.—IV. *to sail along with:* ὁ παραπλέων, *a supercargo.*

Παραπληγία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for παραπληξία, Lob. Phryn. 530.

Παραπληγικός, ή, όν, Ion. for παραπληκτικός, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

Παραπλήθω, (παρά, πλήθω) *to be full at the side,* Od. 9, 8, in tmesis.

Παραπληκτικός, ή, όν, (παραπλήσσω) *stricken in one side* or *limb, paralyzed,* Hipp.

Παράπληκτος, ον, (παραπλήσσω) *frenzy-stricken,* Soph. Aj. 230.

Παραπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (παραπλήσσω) strictly *struck sideways*: ἠιόνες π., a coast *which slopes off towards* the sea, *a shelving* beach, on which the waves break sideways, and not directly as against cliffs (προβλῆτες ἀκταί), Od. 5, 418.—II. metaph. = παράπληκτος, *mad,* Hdt. 5, 92, 6, Ar. Plut. 242, Xen. Oec. 1, 13, etc.

Παραπληξία, ας, ἡ, (παραπλήσσω) *paralysis.*—II. *derangement,* Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Παραπληρόω, ῶ, (παρά, πληρόω) *to fill beside, near, over and above:* esp. *to fill with* something *unnecessary* or *superfluous.* Hence

Παραπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing added to fill up, a stop-gap, make-weight,* ὀνομάτων παραπλ., words and phrases of such kind, Cicero's *complementa numerorum,* Dion. H. de Demosth. 39. Hence

Παραπληρωματικός, ή, όν, *serving to fill up.* Adv. -κῶς.

Παραπλήρωσις, ή, *a filling up with things superfluous.*

Παραπλησιάζω, (παρά, πλησιάζω) *to be a neighbour.*—2. *to approach in way of sexual intercourse,* Lat. *coïre,* Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 1.

Παραπλήσιος, ον, also α, ον, Hdt. 1, 202; 4, 128, and Plat. (παρά, πλησίος):—*coming alongside of, lying close to;* hence, *near, like,* τινί, Hdt. 4, 78, etc.; ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ παραπλήσιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, they were *about equal* in the sea-fight, had a drawn battle, Hdt. 8, 16; τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, such and *such-like,* Thuc. 1, 22; π. καί..., Id. 5, 112.—Superl., ἐσθῆς τῇ Κορινθίῃ παραπλησιωτάτη, Hdt. 5, 87; compar. παραπλησιαίτερον, Plat. Pol. 275 C.—Neut. παραπλήσιον, παραπλήσια, as adv., *nearly alike, almost,* Id. 4, 99; so adv. -ίως, Plat. Apol. 37 A, etc.: but, παραπλησίως ἀγωνίζεσθαι, to fight *with nearly equal advantage,* Lat. *aequo Marte contendere,* Hdt. 1, 77, like νεῖκος ὁμοίιον: π. καί..., Lat. *aeque ac...,* Id. 1, 94; 7, 119.

Παραπλήσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, πλήσσω):—*to strike beside, near, at the side.*—Pass., *to be stricken on one side* or *in one limb, be palsy-stricken*:—*to be deranged, frantic, mad,* like παραπλήξ, Ar. Lys. 831, Eccl. 139; γέλως παραπεπληγμένος, Eur. H. F. 935.

Παραπλόκᾰμος, ον, *having curls* or *locks at the sides.*

Παράπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραπλέκω) *a braiding beside* or *at the side: an intertwining: intermingling, union,* Sext. Emp. p. 236.

Παραπλόμενος, η, ον, *coming to a place,* Ep. syncop. part. from a pres. παραπέλομαι, which is not in use.

Παράπλοος, ὁ, contr. -πλους, (παρά, πλόος) *a sailing beside* or *alongside, a coasting along; a coasting voyage,* Ἰταλίας, *to* Italy, Thuc. 1, 36, cf. 1, 44; 2, 33; cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 502.—2. *a point sailed by* or *doubled,* Strab.

Παραπλώω, Ion. for παραπλέω, *to sail by* or *beyond,* Od. 12, 69: παρέπλω 3 aor. Ep. syncop.

Παραπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (παρά, πνέω) *to blow beside* or *by the side, to escape by a side-way,* of the winds confined by Aeolus, Od. 10, 24.—II. *to smell of* one thing *beside another, to have a slight smell of* a thing, τινός, Dioscr. Hence

Παραπνοή, ῆς, ἡ, *a breathing through a side aperture,* Hipp.

Παραπόδᾱς, adv. for παρὰ πόδας, *in the track, close behind, straightway.*—2. *at the feet, close to;* v. sub πους I. 3.

Παραποδίζω: f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ (παρά, πούς):—*to entangle the feet,* generally, *to hinder,* Lat. *impedire,* Polyb. 2, 28, 8; *to perplex, ensnare,* Ep. Plat. 330 B; and so *to deceive,* Plat. Legg. 652 B.

Παραπόδιος, ον, poet. παρπόδιος, (παρά, πούς) *at the feet,* i. e. *present,* Pind. N. 9, 90.

Παραποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παραποδίζω) *an entangling, hindrance,* Artemid.

Παραποδύομαι, (παρά, ἀποδύομαι) as mid., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf act., *to pull off one's clothes along with* another, esp. in order to fight with him, Plat. Theaet. 162 B.

Παραποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ποιέω) *to make* a thing *wrong* or *amiss, spoil.*—II. *to copy* a thing, *counterfeit,* and, in mid., *to imitate for one's self, counterfeit, σφραγῖδα,* Thuc. 1, 132, cf. παράσημος:—*to forge, falsify,* τι, Ath. 513 A. Hence

Παραποίημα, ατος, τό, *a counterfeit,* dub. l. Hipp.: and

Παραποίησις, ή, *a copying, forging, adulterating.*

Παρᾰπολαύω, (παρά, ἀπολαύω) *to have the benefit of* a thing *besides,* τινός, Luc. Alex. 45.

Παραπόλλυμι: f. -ολέσω Att. -ολῶ (παρά, ἀπό, ὄλλυμι):—*to destroy, ruin besides,* Dio C. 74, 2: π. τὸν ναῦλον, *to lose* one's passage-money *besides,* Plut. 2, 439 E.—Pass., c. perf., & plqpf. 2 act., *to perish beside* or *near,* *to be ruined by the way,* Ar. Vesp. 1228, Dem. 543, fin.

Παραπολύ, adv. for παρὰ πολύ, *by much, by far, by a great deal,* opp. to παραμικρόν, Luc. Nigr. 13.

Παραπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (παραπέμπω) *an attending, convoying,* σίτου, Decret. ap. Dem. 249, 16: *an escort,* π. φιλίαν, Arist. Oec. 2, 31, 1, Polyb. 15, 5, 7.—II. *a procuring, importing* or *exporting,* Arist. Pol. 7, 5, 4: *that which is procured, supplies, provisions,* Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18; π. ζώνων, Antiph. Πλουσ., 1, 15. Hence

Παρακόμπιμος, ον, *attending, escorting.*

Παραπομπός, όν, (παραπέμπω) *escorting,* ἡ παρ. ναῦς, a ship *attending as convoy,* Polyb. 1, 52, 5, etc.—II. *procuring, conveying supplies* or *provisions.*

Παραπόντιος, ον, (παρά, πόντος) *beside* or *near the sea,* Anth. P. 7, 71.

Παραπορεύομαι, (παρά, πορεύομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., *to go beside* or *alongside,* Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 3; *to escort,* Dion. H. 7, 9.—II. *to go past,* τι, Polyb. 3, 99, 5; παρά τι, Id. 3, 14, 6; ὑπό τι, Id. 2, 27, 5.

Παραπόρφῡρος, ον, *edged with purple.*

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†Παραποτάμιοι, ων, οἱ, and -μία, ας, ἡ, *Parapotamii*, an ancient city of Phocis on the river Cephisus, Hdt. 8, 33, 34; Strab. p. 424: also οἱ Παρ..μιοι, *the Parapotamians*.—2. ἡ, a tract of Syria, Polyb.: from

Παραποτάμιος, α, ον, (παρά, ποταμός) *beside* or *near a river, lying* or *dwelling on a river*, πόλις, Hdt. 2, 60; οἱ π., *people who live on a river*, Id. 8, 34 †(here it is the name of foreg. city, q. v.)†; π. ζῶον, Arist. H. A. 9, 46, 2. [ᾰ]

Παραπράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, πράσσω):—*to do* a thing *beside* or *beyond* the main purpose, Hdt. 5, 45.—II. *to do* a thing *with* another, *join* or *help in doing*, Soph. Aj. 261.—III. *to do* or *act unjustly*, esp. *to exact money illegally*, Plut. Agis 16.

Παραπρεσβεία, ας, ἡ, *an embassy executed in a faithless manner, dishonest embassage*, Dem. 515, 27. We have a speech of his on the παραπρεσβεία, (Falsa Legatio) of Aeschines: from

Παραπρεσβεύομαι, (παρά, πρεσβεύομαι) dep., *to execute an embassy faithlessly* or *dishonestly*, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Isocr. 375 D; εἰς τόπον, Dem. 740, 17:—rare in act., as Dem. 401, 4. Hence

Παραπρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a dishonest ambassador*.

Παράπρισμα, ατος, τό, *that which falls off in sawing, sawdust*, Ar. Ran. 881: from

Παραπρίω, (παρά, πρίω) *to saw beside* or *a little*. [ῐ]

Παραπροθεσμέω, ῶ, (παρά, προθέσμιος) *to miss the appointed time*. Hence

Παραπροθεσμία, ας, ἡ, *a missing of the appointed time*, Schol. Luc. Tox. 44.

Παραπρονοέω, ῶ, *to consider beforehand*.

Παραπροσδέχομαι, dep., *to admit inconsiderately*, Epict.

Παραπροσποιέομαι, dep., *to dissemble*. Hence

Παραπροσποίησις, ἡ, *dissimulation*.

Παραπροσωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a mask*.

Παράπταισμα, ατος, τό, *a stumble, mistake, trip*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.: from

Παραπταίω, (παρά, πταίω) *to stumble by the way, blunder*, Plut.: π. τῆς ἀληθείας, v. l. pro παραπαίειν, in Polyb.

Παραπτερῠγίζω,=κολακεύω, Phot.

Παραπτύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, πτύω) *to spit beside* or *aside*, ἀφρὸν π., to foam at the corners of the mouth: also c. gen., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 398; cf. παραβλύζω.

Παράπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἅπτω) *to fasten beside, near* or *alongside*:—Pass., παραπτομένα χερσὶ πλάτα, the oar *grasped* or *plied* by the hands, Soph. O. C. 716 (though others take this to be part. aor. 2 of παραπέτομαι):—mid. *to touch beside* or *at the side: to touch in passing* or *slightly*, Menand. p. 27, Plut. Cleom. 37.

Παράπτωμα, ατος, τό, (παραπίπτω) *a fall beside*:—*a false step, blunder*, Polyb. 9, 10, 6: *a defeat*, Diod. 19, 100: *a transgression*, N. T.

Παράπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (παραπίπτω) *a falling beside, slipping off*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 7, 2.—II. *a falling off from the right way*, π. τοῦ καθήκοντος, Polyb. 15, 23, 5: generally,=παράπτωμα, Id. 16, 20, 5.—III. π. τοῦ τόπου, *the situation* of a place *off the road*, Id. 4, 32, 5.

Παραπύθια, τά, comic word, *a sickness which prevented one from being victor at the* Πύθια, Anth. P. 11, 129; cf. παρίσθμια. [ῠ]

Παραπυίσκω, (παρά, πῦον) of a sore, *to begin to discharge matter*, Hipp.

Παραπύλη, ης, ἡ, *a side-door*. [ῠ]

Παραπύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from παραπύλη, Inscr. [ῠ]

Παραπῠλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=παραπύλη, Heliod.

Παράπυξος, ον, (παρά, πύξος) *with sides of box-wood*, or *covered therewith*, Cratin. Dionys. 11.

Παραπωμάζω, (παρά, πωμάζω) *to cover with a lid*, Arist. de Virt. et Vit.

Παραραθῡμέω, παραραίνω, παράραμμα, παραρέγχω, v. παραρρ-.

Παρᾰρέω, *to be mad*.

Παρᾰρέω, παραρητός, v. παραρρ-.

Παραρρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἄρθρον) *to dislocate a limb*, Hipp., Plat. Ax. 367 B: like ἐξαρθρέω. Hence

Παράρθρημα, ατος, τό, *a dislocation*, Galen.: and

Παράρθρησις, εως, ἡ, *dislocation*, Plut. Cimon et Luc. 2.

Παραρθρόω, ῶ,=παραρθρέω.

Παραρῑγόω, ῶ, v. παραρριγόω.

Παρᾰριθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀριθμέω) *to count beside* or *among, reckon in* or *besides*, Plut. 2, 78 F.—II. *to deceive in counting*; and, generally, *to cheat*, τινά, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 232.

Παραρίπτω, -πτέω, v. παραρρίπτω.

Παραρκέω,=ἀρκέω, dub. l., Luc. Cyn. 5.

Πάραρμα, ατος, τό, (παρά, *ἄρω) v. l. for παραίρημα, in Thuc. 4, 48.

Πάρᾰρος, ον, Ion. πάρῡρος, like παρήορος, *mad, deranged in mind*, Theocr. 15, 8. (Rather as Valck. Adon. p. 241 sq., from ἀείρω, ἄερω, than with Eust. from *ἄρω.)

Παραρπάζω, (παρά, ἁρπάζω) *to take away from the side, filch*, Anth. P. 11, 153.

Παραῤῥαθῡμέω, ῶ, (παρά, ῥαθυμέω) *to be neglectful of*, τινός, Diod. 14, 116.

Παραῤῥαίνω, (παρά, ῥαίνω) *to sprinkle besides*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 692 D.

Παράῤῥαμμα, ατος, τό, *any thing sewed on, a border*.

Παραῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ῥάπτω) *to sew beside* or *along*:—Pass. *to be sewn as a fringe along*, Hdt. 4, 109.

Παραῤῥέγχω, *to snore beside* or *near*.

Παραῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι: aor. -ερρύην: pf. -ερρύηκα, (παρά, ῥέω): *to flow beside, by* or *past*, c. acc., τόπον or παρὰ τόπον, Hdt. 2, 150; 6, 20, etc.—2. π. τινί, *to slip off* one, ὅτῳ μὴ παραῤῥυείη (sc. ἡ χιών), Xen. An. 4, 4, 11.—II. *to drop* or *slip away, escape*: hence *to drop* or *slip* from one's memory, Soph. Phil. 653, cf. ad Plat. Legg. 781 A.—2. of persons, π. τῶν φρενῶν, *to slip away from* one's senses, Eupol. Incert. 1, 6; cf. Valck. Adon. 242 A, and v. sub ἐκπλέω.—III. *to slip in unawares* or *by stealth*, Dem. 170, 25, Plut. 2, 969 E; cf. Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 6. (The forms παραῤῥύω, -ῥυέω, -ῥύημι, are only assumed by Gramm. to derive certain tenses from them, v. ῥέω.)

Παραῤῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥήξω, (παρά, ῥήγνυμι) *to break at the side*, esp. *to break* a line of battle, Thuc. 4, 96; and in pass., *to be broken*, Id. 5, 73; 6, 70.—II. in pass., c. perf. 2 παρέῤῥωγα, *to break* or *burst out beside* or *from*, παρέῤῥωγεν ποδὸς φλέψ, Soph. Phil. 824; χιτωνίου παραῤῥαγέντος, *being rent at the side*, Ar. Ran. 412; φωνὴ παρεῤῥωγυῖα, *a cracked, broken* voice, Theophr.: δι' ὀργὴν παραῤῥήγνυσθαι, *to break out* in a passion, Plut. T. Gracch. 2. Hence

Παραῤῥῆξις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking at the side, breaking* of a line of battle, Arr. An. 2, 11, 9.

Παραῤῥησις, ἡ, *an incorrect expression*, Plut. 2, 994 D.

Παραῤῥητός, ή, όν, (παρά, ῥητός, ῥηθῆναι, ἐρεῖν, εἰπεῖν) of persons, *that may be moved by words*, π. ἐπέεσσιν, Il. 9, 526.—2. *prayed to, worshipped*, Eccl.—II. of words, *spoken to* one, παραῤῥητοῖσι πιθέσθαι, to listen to *exhortations*, Il. 13, 726.

Παραῤῥιγόω, ῶ, (παρά, ῥιγόω) *to freeze beside* or *near*, τινί, Anth. P. 5, 43.

Παραῤῥίπτω and -πτέω, (παρά, ῥίπτω) *to throw beside*: metaph. *to run the risk* of doing a thing, c. part., π. λαμβάνων ὀνείδη, Soph. O. T. 1493.—2. c. acc. rei, *to risk, hazard, venture* a thing, τι, Id. Fr. 499; π. σώματα κινδύνῳ, Diod. 13, 79.—II. *to throw away*, Anth. P. 6, 74: *to reject, scorn*, Ib. 9, 441. Cf. ἀναῤῥίπτω, παραβάλλομαι.

Παραῤῥοιζέω, ῶ, (παρά, ῥοιζέω) *to whiz* or *rustle past*, Joseph., in mid.

Παράῤῥυθμος, ον, *out of time* (ῥυθμός), *irregular in measure*, Ar. Thesm. 121 (in poet. form παράῤῥυθμος); of the pulse, Galen.—II. *in time* or *measure*, Orph. H. 30, 3; but dub.

Παράῤῥυμα, ατος, τό, *any thing drawn along the side for shelter*, etc.: esp. *a leathern* or *hair curtain, stretched along* the sides of ships to protect the men, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19; elsewh. παραβλήματα, παραρτήματα, like the Lat. *cilicia, storeae, plutei*, also παραῤῥύσεις νεώς, Aesch. Supp. 715: —παράῤῥυμα ποδός, *a covering* for the foot, Soph. Fr. 475: from

Παραῤῥύομαι, dep., *to cover as with a curtain*.

Παραῤῥῡπόω, ῶ, *to mark with the* παράπλασμα.

Παράῤῥῡσις, ἡ, v. sub παράῤῥυμα.

Παραρτάω, ῶ, Ion. -τέω: f. -ήσω (παρά, ἀρτάω):—*to hang alongside, to* or *upon*, Ael. N. A. 1, 2.—II. Hdt. uses the Ion. mid. παραρτέομαι, either,—1. in trans. signf., *to fit out, equip, get ready*, στρατιήν, etc., 7, 20, 142, etc., like παραρτίζομαι and παρᾰρτύω.—2. as pass. or mid., *to get ready, hold one's self in readiness*, π. ὡς ἀλεξησόμενοι, ὡς ἐς πόλεμον, 8, 108; 9, 29.—3. also, παραρτᾶσθαι πήραν, *to have* it *hanging by* one, Luc. Peregr. 15; cf. Plut. Anton. 4.

Παραρτέω, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

Παράρτημα, ατος, τό, (παραρτάω) *any thing hanging at the side, a periapt, amulet*, Luc. Philops. 8.

Παραρτίζομαι, (παρά, ἀρτίζω) dep., *to make ready beside*.

Παραρτύω,=foreg., esp. of food, *to season by the way* or *incidentally*, Philo: —mid.,=foreg., Plut. Lucull. 7. [ῠ]

Παράῤῥυμος, παράῤῥυμα, παραρῡπόω, v. παράῤῥ-.

Παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ, *a parasang*, the Persian *farsang*, containing, acc. to Hdt. 2, 6, thirty stades.

Παρασᾰλεύω, (παρά, σαλεύω) *to shake* or *agitate beside*, Philo.

Παρασᾰρόω, ῶ, *to sweep beside* or *at the side*.

Παρασάττω, f. -ξω, (παρά, σάττω) *to stuff in beside*, τι παρά τι, Hdt. 6, 125.

Παράσειον, ου, τό, *the topsail*, Lat. *supparum*, Luc. Navig. 5. (Prob. from παρασείω, and akin to ἐπισείων.)

Παράσειρος, ον, (παρά, σειρά) *beside* or *fastened to a cord* or *line*: usu.

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π. ἵππος, a horse *which was fastened alongside* of the regular pair *by a rein* or *trace, an outrigger*, elsewh. σειραφόρος, opp. to ζύγιος:—hence metaph. *a true associate*, or *a yoke-fellow*, Eur. Or. 1017.—II. generally, *at the side*, Ael. N. A. 15, 10:—τὰ παράσειρα, sometimes wrongly written παράσυρα, *the hollows at both sides of the tongue*, in Heysch. παρασείρια.

Παράσεισμα, ατος, τό, *a dangling of the arms beside* one, *a swinging of the arms* in walking, etc., Hipp.: from

Παρασείω, (παρά, σείω) *to shake at the side*, τὰς χεῖρας, *to swing one's arms beside* one, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 3, cf. Arist. Incess. An. 3, 4; φεύγειν παρασείσας (sc. χεῖρας), Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 15; like *demissis manibus fugere* in Plaut.

Παρασεύω, pf. pass. παρέσσυμαι (παρά, σεύω): *to drive beside, by* or *beyond*:—Pass. *to rush past*, παρεσσύμενος, Q. Sm. 2, 214.

Παρασημαίνω, (παρά, σημαίνω) *to mark at the side*, or *by the way*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 22, 17, Top. 1, 14, 3.—Mid. παρασημαίνομαι, *to mark* something *for one's self, seal up*, e. g. a house, Dem. 1039, 11, etc.; *to sign and seal*, διαθήκας, Id. 837, 13; τὰ σεσημασμένα παρασ., *to countersign* what is already signed and sealed, Plat. Legg. 954 B, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 313.—II. in mid. *to note for one's self, remark in passing*, δόξας, Arist. Top. 1, 14, 6, cf. Polyb. 16, 22, 1.—III. *to mark falsely, forge*, Poll. 3, 86. Hence

Παρασημᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *a critical mark at the side: any incidental remark on* a thing: *notice*, Polyb. 23, 18, 1.

Παρασημεῖον, ου, τό, (παρά, σημεῖον) *a marginal mark* or *note*.—II. *a counterfeit seal*, Plat. (Com.) Met. 1. Hence

Παρασημειόω, ῶ, *to make a marginal note on* or *of* a thing. Hence

Παρασημείωσις, ἡ, *the making a marginal note*.

Παράσημον, ου, τό, *a mark of distinction*; esp. *the ensign* or *flag of a ship*, Plut. 2, 162 A; *the badge* of a soldier, Id. Coriol. 20; cf. Stanl. Aesch. Theb. 214: *the badge of a state*, Plut. 2, 399 F, — whence *figs* are called π. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, Alex. Κυβερν. 2: strictly neut. from

Παράσημος, ον, (παρά, σῆμα) *marked amiss* or *falsely*, or *marked as base* or *counterfeit*, esp. of money, Ar. Ach. 518, Dem. 766, 6, cf. παρακόπτω: hence *counterfeit, spurious, debased*, δόξα, Eur. Hipp. 1114, ubi v. Valck.; π. ῥήτωρ, Dem. 307, 26: δύναμις π. εἶναι, power *falsely stamped* with praise, i. e. praised by a wrong standard, Aesch Ag. 780, ubi v. Blomf.—II. later, *marked in any way*, and so= ἐπίσημος, Hdn. Adv. -μως.—On the word, v. Jac. A. P. p. 684.

Παράσηρος, ον, in Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, usu. explained *with a white stripe on the side*, or *white along the side*: others would read παράσυρος, others παράσημος in same signf.

Παρασιγάω, ῶ, (παρά, σιγάω) *to pass by in silence*, Strab.

†Παράσιοι, ων, οἱ, dub. l. in Thuc. 2, 22, as name of a Thessalian city, v. Comment. ad l.

Παράσιον, τό, very dub. l. for παράσιτον.

Παρασιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σιτέω) *to eat beside, with* or *in the house of* one, *board* or *lodge with* one, τινι, Plat. Lach. 179 C:—*to live at another's table, and play the parasite* or *toad-eater*, Luc. Paras. 4, freq. in comedy.—II. *to be honoured with a seat at the public table*, Plut. Solon 24; cf. παράσιτος, fin. Hence

Παρασιτία, ας, ἡ, *an eating at another's table*: hence, *toad-eating*.

Παρασιτῐκός, ή, όν, *of a* παράσιτος: ἡ παρασιτικὴ (sc. τέχνη), *the trade of a* παράσιτος, *toad-eating*, Luc. Paras. 4, Ath. 240 B.

Παρασίτειον or -ιον, ου, τό, *the meeting-place of the priests, called* παράσιτοι, Crates (Gramm.) ap. Ath. 235 D: from

Παράσιτος, ον. (παρά, σιτέω) *eating beside, with, at the table of another*: as subst., ὁ π., *one who lives at another's expense, and repays him with flattery and buffoonery, a parasite, toad-eater*, name of a play by Antiph., cf. Com. ap. Ath. 235-240;—Luc. Lexiph. 6, calls ὄψον, ἰχθὺς π. — Orig. there was no bad sense in the word; and so it was the name of a class of priests who prob. had their meals in common, Ath. 234 sq., cf. Bergk ap. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 1022.

Παρασιωπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σιωπάω) *to pass over in silence, omit mentioning*, τι and περί τινος, Polyb. 2, 13, 7; 20, 11, 1. Hence

Παρασιώπησις, ἡ, *a passing over in silence*.

Παρασκαίρω, (παρά, σκαίρω) *to bound beside* or *near*, Nonn.

Παρασκέπασμα, ατος, τό, *a side-covering*.

Παρασκέπω, *to cover beside* or *at the side*.

Παρασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, σκευάζω) *to get ready, prepare*, δεῖπνον, Hdt. 9, 82, Xen., etc.; στρατείαν, Thuc. 4, 74; ὅπλα, ναῦς, ἵππεας, etc., Xen.: *to hold ready*, τὴν θύραν, Lys. 94, 7:—κατασκευάζω is rather *to fit out*, and so *prepare what one has*, παρασκευάζω, *to get, provide*, and so *prepare what one has not*, cf. παρασκευή, fin.—2. *to procure, provide*, τινί τι, Plat. Symp. 188 D, Xen., etc.—3. *to make, render* so and so, with an adj. or part., π. τινὰ εὖ ἔχοντα, ὅτι βέλτιστον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18; 5, 2, 19: also, π. ὅπως, c. ind. fut., Plat. Apol. 39 D: c. inf., π. τοὺς θεοὺς ἵλεως εἶναι, Id. Legg. 803 E; π. τινὰ ὡς μὴ ποιεῖν, *to accustom* him not to do, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 19, Eq. 2, 3: absol. *to make one's friend*, Dem. 501, 21; cf. infra B. 2.

B. mid. *to get ready* or *prepare for one's self*, but oft. much like the act., and more freq. than it in Hdt., and Thuc.; π. ὅπλα ἐς τι, Hdt. 7, 25; π. τὰ πολέμια, ναῦς, etc., Thuc., and Xen.—2. esp. in Oratt., *to procure* persons as witnesses, partisans, etc., so as to obtain a sentence by fraud or force, π. ἀντίδοσιν ἐπί τινα, Dem. 840, 27; π. ῥήτορας, ψευδεῖς λόγους, μάρτυρας, etc., Isae. 36, 2; 37, 5, Dem. 852, fin., etc.; and absol., *to form a party, get supporters*, Dem. 813, 20; π. τινάς, *to bring* men *over to one's party*, Andoc. 14, 17, Dem. 1092, 13: also in act., as Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 11; παρασκευάζειν δικαστήριον, *to pack* a jury, Lys. 130, 41; cf. παρακελευστός.

C. pass. *to get one's self ready, prepare*; and, in pf. παρεσκεύασμαι, *to be ready, be prepared*, freq. in Hdt., etc.: π. ἐς τι, Hdt. 3, 150, etc.; πρός τι, Id., Xen., etc.; ἐπί τι, Xen.: also, ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, ὡς εἰς θήραν, Thuc. 4, 13, Xen., etc.: foll. by ὡς, c. part. fut., as, π. ὡς ἀπολούμενοι, Hdt. 7, 218; ὡς προσβαλοῦντες, Thuc. 4, 8, and freq. in Xen.; less freq. without ὡς, as, π. ἐπιθησόμενοι, Thuc. 5, 8, cf. 6, 54, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 41: foll. by ὡστε, c. inf., π. ὡστε κατθανεῖν, Eur. H. F. 1241, cf. Xen. An. 7, 3, 35; and freq. c. inf. only, Hdt. 1, 71, Aesch. Theb. 440, etc.: foll. by ὅπως, c. indic. fut., π. ὅτως ὡσεις, Plat. Theaet. 183 D.—2. παρεσκευάσθαι τι, *to be prepared, provided, furnished with* a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 B.—II. of things, *to be got ready, prepared*, ὡς παρεσκεύαστο, when *preparations had been made*, Thuc. 4, 67: and so, παρεσκευάδατο (plur. for sing.) τοῖς Ἕλλησι, Hdt. 9, 100. Hence

Παρασκεύᾱσις, ἡ, = παρασκευή, Diod. Excerpt. p. 491, 7: and

Παρασκεύασμα, ατος, τό, *any thing got ready* or *prepared*: also= παρασκευή, Xen. Oec. 11, 19.

Παρασκευασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.: susp.

Παρασκευαστέον, verb. adj. from παρασκευάζω, *one must prepare*, etc., Plat. Gorg. 480 E, etc.—II. (from pass.) *one must prepare one's self, be ready*, μὴ δεῖσθαι, Id. Gorg. 507 D.

Παρασκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (παρασκευάζω) *a provider, procurer*, Plat. Gorg. 518 C. Hence

Παρασκευαστικός, ή, όν, *preparing*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6.

Παρασκευαστός, ή, όν, (παρασκευάζω) *that can be prepared, to be prepared, provided, procured*, Plat. Prot. 319 B, 324 C.

Παρασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *a getting ready, preparing, preparation*, Hdt. 7, 18; π. δείπνου, Hdt. 9, 82; παρασκευὴν σίτου προαγγέλλειν, to order corn to be prepared, Id. 3, 25; π. νεῶν, Ar. Ach. 190: *preparation, practice*, as of a speaker preparing his speech, Isocr. 43 C, Lys. 127, 7, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 6; π. ἐπί τι, Plat. Gorg. 513 D:—ἐκ παρασκευῆς, *of set purpose, by arrangement*, Lat. *ex instituto*, Antipho 143, 33, Lys. 189, 34; so, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, Thuc. 1, 133; so also εἰς παρασκευήν, seems to be used, Elmsl. Bacch. 457; δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς, at short *notice*, off-hand, Thuc. 4, 8.—2. *a plan, method*, Plat. Gorg 510 E, 513 D.—3. *a plot, intrigue, cabal*, Antipho 138, 37; cf. παρασκευάζω B. 2.—II. *that which is prepared, furniture, provision*, etc., Lat. *apparatus*, Plat. Rep. 495 A, etc.: *pomp*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14.—2. esp. of warlike preparation, of men, arms, ships, etc., *a force, power*, Thuc. 5, 7; 6, 31, and Xen.: in genl. *power, means*, Thuc. 1, 1.—On its difference from κατασκευή, cf. Arnold Thuc. 1, 10, and v. sub παρασκευάζω init.

Παρασκηνάω, or παρασκηνέω, ῶ, (παρά, σκηνή) *to pitch one's tent beside* or *near*, τινί, Xen. An. 3, 1, 28.

Παρασκήνια, τά, in Dem. 529, 18, either *the space at the sides of the stage*, (παρά, σκηνή), *the side-scenes*, Meineke Comment. Miscell. p. 12 sq.: or, *the side-entrances to the theatre* through the orchestra, and so= πάροδοι.

Παρασκηνόω, ῶ, (παρα, σκηνη) σῶρος παρ., *to throw* a wide garment *like a tent over* one, Aesch. Eum 634; which he calls κατασκήνωμα, in Cho. 999.—II. v. l. for παρασκηνάω or -έω, Xen. ubi supra.

Παρασκήπτω, (παρά, σκήπτω) *to strike into* or *near*, of lightning, εἰς τι, Luc. Tim. 10.

Παρασκιρτάω, ῶ, (παρά, σκιρτάω) *to spring* or *leap beside* or *near*, Plut. Mar. 38.

Παρασκοπέω, ῶ, (παρά, σκοπέω) *to*

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look beside, miss the meaning of, c. gen., χρησμῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1252,—nisi leg. ὄρον, pro ἀρ' ἂν..., ut nunc, Dind.—2. *to give a sidelong glance at*, τινά, Plat. Symp. 221 B.

Παρασκώπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, σκώπτω) *to jeer, jest beside* or *indirectly*, H. Hom. Cer. 203; π. τι εἴς τινα, Plut. Cic. 38.

Παρασοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σοβέω) *to scare away*, esp. birds, v. l. Arist. Mirab. 118, 2.—II. *to stalk haughtily by*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 24.

Παρασοφίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (παρά, σοφίζω) dep. mid.:—*to apply art at the wrong place*, π. πονηρῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F; π. τὸν ἰατρόν, *to wish to be wiser than* the physician, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 12.

Παράσπᾶς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ,=παραφυάς, Theophr.

Παράσπᾶσις, ἡ,=sq.

Παρασπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a twisting aside*, Plut. 2, 906 F: from

Παρασπάω, f. -άσω, [ᾰ] †*to draw* or *tear from the side of*, strictly of young shoots from the parent trunk, Theophr., cf. Wagner Virg. G. 2, 23†;—*to wrest, draw aside*, Soph. El. 732; π. τινα γνώμης, Id. O. C. 1185; π. φρένας ἐπὶ λώβῃ, Id. Ant. 792:—mid. *to draw off* or *away from* a thing, τί τινος, Heind. Plat. Soph. 241 C †(rather, *to draw off* or *gather for one's self from*, c. gen., Stallb. Plat. l. c.)†: also, παρασπᾶσθαί τινά τινος, *to detach* him *from* another's side *to* one's own, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 33, cf. Dem. 10, 6.

Παρασπειράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (παρά, σπειράω):—*to wind* or *fold beside* or *near*:—pass. *to be entwined* or *coil beside*, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.

Παρασπείρω, f. -σπερῶ, (παρά, σπείρω) *to sow* or *scatter beside*, Plat. Ax. 366 A:—in pass., of places, *to lie scattered*, Strab. p. 829.

Παρασπίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ἀσπίς) *to bear a shield beside*, i. e. *to fight beside, stand by* another, Eur. Ion 1528, Phoen. 1435: metaph., (τόξα) παρασπίζονθ' ἑμοῖς βραχίοσι, Id. H. F. 1099. Hence

Παρασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a shield-bearer*, or rather *a companion in arms, comrade*, Eur. Phoen. 1165, Cycl. 6.

Παρασπονδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be παράσπονδος, to act contrary to an alliance* or *compact, break a treaty*, Dem. 85, 22; εἰς τινα, Dion. H. 2, 98; π. τινα, *to break faith with* one, Polyb. 1, 7, 8, Plut. Sull. 3;—pass., *to suffer by a breach of faith*, Polyb. 3, 15, 7, etc. Hence

Παρασπόνδημα, ατος, τό, *a breach of faith*, Polyb. 2, 58, 4, etc.: and

Παρασπόνδησις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking of faith*, Polyb. 2, 7, 5, etc.: and

Παρασπονδητής, οῦ, ὁ,=sq.

Παράσπονδος, ον, (παρά, σπονδή) *contrary to a compact* or *treaty*, Thuc. 4, 23; μηδὲν παράσπονδον ποιεῖν or πάθεῖν, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30, Ages. 3, 5.—2. *faithless, foresworn*, Lys. 127, 4.—II. θεοὶ παράσπονδοι, the gods *invoked at the* σπονδαί.

Παρασπορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (παρασπείρω) *a sowing beside, mingling with*, Sext. Emp. p. 14.

Παράσσον, adv., (παρά, ἀσσον)= παραυτίκα, *immediately, at once*, Ap. Rh. 1, 383; 2, 961, etc.

Παραστᾰδόν, adv. (παρίστημι) *stepping beside, going up to*, Il. 15, 22, Od. 10, 173.—II. *standing beside, at the side*, Theogn. 473, Aesch. Cho. 983; π. ἐγγύς, Theocr. 25, 103.

Παραστάζω, f. -ξω, (παρά, στάζω) *to drop upon*, Hipp., Diod. 2, 4.

Παραστάθμίδες, αἱ, *the parts of the door next the door-posts*.

Παραστάς, άδος, ἡ, (παρίσταμαι) strictly, *any thing that stands beside* or *next to*: esp. *a post, pillar*: hence in plur., αἱ παραστάδες, *a colonnade*: and as this was usu. at the entrance of a house, *an entrance, portico* of a house or temple, Lat. *vestibulum*, Eur. Phoen. 415, etc., Cratin. Dionys. 9, Xen. Hier. 11, 2; elsewh. πρόδομος and αἴθουσα.—Also in sing. *a house, chamber*, Eur. Androm. 1121.

Παράστασις, εως, ἡ,—I. (παρίστημι) *a putting, setting aside* or *away, banishing*, v. Ast Plat. Legg. 855 C, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12.—2. *a setting out* things *for sale, retail-trade*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.—3. metaph. *a placing before one, a representation, explanation, proof*, Hipp.—II. (παρίσταμαι) intr. *a being beside*, hence,—1. *a position* or *post near* another, as, near a king, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 5.—2. *that which is present to the soul*,=τὸ τῇ ψυχῇ παριστάμενον: *a judgment, thought*, Polyb. 5, 9, 6.—3. *presence of mind, courage*, Polyb. 16, 33, 2, etc.: *ready wit*, Plut. 2, 589 A: but also,—4. *a being beside one's self, absence of mind, violent passion, rashness* and the like, Polyb. 8, 23, 4, etc.; π. τῆς διανοίας, Id. 3, 84, 9:—also *desire, wantonness*, Antiph. Ἡνίοχ. 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 199.—III. as Att. law-term, *a small money-deposit* on entering certain public suits, prob. as a fee to the court, Andoc. 16, 5, Isae. 42, 31; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140, 11, Böckh P. E. 2, 69 sq.

Παραστάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to stand by* or *near*, absol., Aesch. Ag. 14, etc.; τινί, Id. Theb. 669, Soph. O. T. 400, etc.: from

Παραστάτης, ου, ὁ, (παρίσταμαι) *one who stands by* or *near*, c. gen., Eur. Beller. 6: absol., *one's comrade on the flank* as προστάτης, is one's front-rank-man, ἐπιστάτης, one's rear-rank man, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59: generally, *a comrade in battle*, etc., Hdt. 6, 107, 117, Pind. N. 3, 62, and Trag.: hence in genl. *a helper, assistant; companion*.—3. *one's right* or *left-hand man* in a chorus when drawn up in order, Arist. Pol. 3, 4, 6.—II. in anatomy, = ἐπιδιδυμίδες, *the testicles*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 13.—III. in a ship, two *stays* of the mast.

Παραστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *able to exhort* or *rouse*, c. gen., ἀγωνίας, Polyb. 3, 43, 8; ὁρμῆς, Plut. Lyc. 21.—II. *having presence of mind, collected, calm, courageous*, Polyb. 16, 5, 7.—III. *beside one's self, transported, mad, furious*, Id. 1, 67, 6, etc.—Adv. -κῶς, compar. -ότερον, Id.

Παραστάτις, ῐδος, fem. from παραστάτης, *a helper, assistant*, Soph. O. C. 559, Tr. 889, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 32.

Παρασταυρόω, ῶ, *to enclose by palisades placed along* or *before*.

Παραστείχω, aor. παρέστῐχον (παρά, στείχω):—*to go by, past* or *beyond, pass by*, c. acc. loci, H. Hom. Ap. 217, c. dat., Aesch. Cho. 568:—in Soph. O. T. 808, the gen. ὄχου should be altered into ὄχους, or it must be taken with ὁρᾷ.

Παραστέλλω, (παρά, στέλλω) *to set on one side, turn sideways*, e. g. a sail, Heliod.—II. = ἀνωστέλλω, ap. Hesych.

Παραστενάχω, (παρά, στενάχω) *to sigh beside* or *near*: *to check*, Hipp., in mid. [νᾰ]

Παράστημα, ατος, τό, (παρίσταμαι) *calmness, self-possession, courage*, Diod. 17, 11, Dion. H. de Dem. 22.—II. θεῖον π., divine *inspiration*, Dion H. 8, 39.—III. in plur. *principles, maxims*, M. Anton. 3, 11.

Παραστίζω, f. -ξω, *to mark by pricking at the side*.

Παραστίλβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, στίλβω) *to shine beside, at the side*, Stob Ecl. 1, p. 590.

Παραστῐχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Diog. L. 8, 78.

Παραστῐχίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, στίχος) *any thing written beside* or *at the side*, esp. *the title of a book*, which was written at each end of the roll, or appended on a label, Diog. L. 5, 93, cf. A. Gell. 14, 6.

Παραστορέννυμι, f. -στορέσω and -στρώσω (παρά, στορέννυμι):—*to stretch beside* or *near, to lay flat, throw* a person, Ar. Eq. 481.

Παραστόρνυμι,=foreg.

Παραστυχάζομαι, (παρά, στοχάζομαι) dep., *to aim at*, τινός, Sext. Emp. p. 183.

Παράστρᾰβος, ον, *squinting sideways*.

Παραστρᾰτεύομαι, (παρά, στρατεύω) dep. *to march beside* or *with an army*.

Παραστρᾰτηγέω, ῶ, (παρά, στρατηγός) *to be at the general's side, act with him*, like συστρατηγέω, Dion. H. 10, 45, Plut., etc.—II. *to meddle with the general*, Plut. Aemil. 11.

Παραστρᾰτοπεδεύω, (παρά, στρατοπεδεύω) *to encamp near* or *opposite*, τινί, Polyb. 2, 6, 3; 3, 17, 4, etc.

Παράστρεμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is twisted: a twist, distortion*, Hipp.: from

Παραστρέφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, στρέφω) *to twist aside* or *from its proper place*, Hipp. 589: *to distort* the eyes, Nic. Th. 758.—2. *to turn aside, prevent, μοῖραν*, Eur. Melan. 9: generally, *to change*, Plat. Crat. 418 A; esp. *for the worse*, to pervert, c. gen. Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 7.

Παραστρόγγῠλος, ον, *roundish*.

Παραστρώννυμι, f. -στρώσω,=παραστορέννυμι, Joseph.

Παραστρωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. for παραστρέφω, Ap. Rh. 2, 665.

Παραστύφω, (παρά, στύφω) *to be rather astringent*, Diph. Siphn. Ath. 73 A.

Παρασυγγρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to cheat* one *in breach of contract* (συγγραφή), *to break contract with*, τινά, Dem. 1291, 17; 1293, 7.

Παρασυγγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a breach of contract*.

Παρασυγχέω, f. -χεύσω, *to mingle improperly*.

Παρασῡκοφαντέω, ῶ, (παρά, συκοφαντέω) *to calumniate beside* or *secretly*, Plut. 2, 73 B.

Παρασυλλέγομαι, (παρά, συλλέγω) as pass., *to assemble beside* or *with others*, Andoc. 17, 24.

Παρασυμβάλλω, (παρά, συμβάλλω) *to compare*: pass. *to be like*, τινί, LXX.

Παρασύμβᾱμα, ατος, τό, (παρά, συμβαίνω) in the technical language of the Stoics, *a subordinate notion* or *circumstance*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21; cf. παρασύμπτωμα, σύμβαμα.

Παρασύμπτωμα, τό, v. foreg.

Παρασυνάγχη, ης, ἡ, *inflammation of the throat*, Hipp., v. κυνάγχη.

Παρασυνάγω, *to assemble illegally* or *secretly*. [ᾰ] Hence

Παρασυνᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *an illegal, secret meeting*.

Παρασύναξις, ἡ,=foreg.

Παρασυναπτικός, ή, όν, *binding along with*.

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Παρασυνάπτω, f. -ψω, *to bind with.*

Παρασύνεσις, ἡ, (παρά, συνίημι) *a misunderstanding*, Hipp.

Παρασύνθεσις, ἡ, *formation from a compound*, Gramm.

Παρασύνθετος, ον, esp. in neut. plur.: τὰ π., *words formed from compounds.*

Παρασύνθημα, ατος, τό, (παρά, σύνθημα) *a collateral signal, a signal added to the watch-word*, Polyb. 9, 13, 19; v. σύνθημα.

Παρασῠρίζω, (παρά, συρίζω) *to play the σῦριγξ beside* or *near*, Nonn.

Παρασύρω, f. -ῡρῶ, (παρά, σύρω) *to hurry away* or *along, carry with the stream*, Diod. 17, 55: metaph., π. τῆς στάσεως, Ar. Eq. 527.—2. π. ἔπος, *to drag* a word *in, use it out of time and place*, Aesch. Pr. 1065.—3. ταρσοὺς παρ., *to sweep off* the oars of a ship by brushing past her, Polyb. 16, 4, 14. —4. οἱ παρασεσυρμένοι,= ὑπεσκελισμένοι, *wrestlers tripped up.* [ῡ]

Παρασφᾰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the part near the throat.*

Παρασφᾰλής, ές, (παρά, σφάλλω) *wandering by* or *past*, Nic. Al. 416.

Παρασφᾰλίζω, (παρά, ἀσφαλίζω) *to secure by placing beside, to fortify*, LXX.

Παρασφάλλω, fut. -ᾰλῶ: aor. παρέσφηλα (παρά, σφάλλω); *to push sideways*, hence *to make* a thing *glance off to the side*, e. g. an arrow, *to make it fail* or *miss, foil it*, Il. 8, 311; π. τινά τινος, *to foil* one *of* (obtaining) a thing, Pind. N. 11, 41: π. τινὰ νόοιο, Opp. H. 3, 200.—Pass. *to err, be deceived*, νοῦς παρέσφαλται, Critias 2, 13; also *to wander from*, c. gen., Plat. Epin. 976 B.

Παρασφηκόω, ῶ, *to wedge in beside* or *near.*

Παρασφηνόω, ῶ, *to bind in at the side.*

Παρασφίγγω, f. -γξω, *to bind, fasten beside* or *on.*

Παρασφρᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σφραγίζω) *to set a seal beside: to seal up*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523, 11;—pass. *to be sealed up*, Ib. 14.—II. *to counterfeit a seal.* Hence

Παρασφράγῖσις, ἡ, *the counterfeiting of a seal.*

Παρασφύριος, ον, (παρά, σφυρόν) *beside, near the ankles*, Opp. H. 3, 307.

Παρασχάζω, *to detain*, dub.

Παρασχεδιάζω, fut. -άσω, *to perform* or *execute in haste, off-hand, carelessly*: hence also=παραχαράσσω.

Παρασχεδόν, (παρά, σχεδόν) adv., *beside, near*: of time, like παραχρῆμα, *straightway*, Ap. Rh. 1, 354, Nic. Th. 799.—II. *nearly, well nigh*, Dion. H.

Παρασχέθω,=παρέχω, poet.

Παρασχεῖν, παρασχέμεν, inf. aor. 2 of παρέχω, Hom.

Παράσχεσις, εως, ἡ, *an offering*, Dio C.

Παρασχετέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from παρασχέθω, v. παρέχω.

Παρασχημᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σχηματίζω,) *to change from the true* or *right form, to alter, disfigure, disguise*, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2, 631 E, Diog. L. 6, 9.—II. *to imitate, copy*, Pausan. Hence

Παρασχημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the formation of a word from another by a change* of termination, gender, etc., Gramm.

Παρασχίδες, αἱ, *chips which fall by the side in cleaving, hewing*, etc., Hipp. [ῐ]: from

Παρασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σχίζω) *to rip up lengthwise*, π. παρὰ τὴν λαπάρην, Hdt. 2, 86; *to open* fish, Epich. p. 104, Alex. Leuc. 1. Hence

Παρασχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who slits* or *rips up lengthwise*, e. g. a cook who *guts* fish, etc.:—*one who opens* corpses to embalm them, Diod. 1, 91.—II. *a housebreaker who breaks through* doors or walls, Polyb. 13, 6, 4.

Παρασχοινίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σχοινίζω) *to fence with lines*, Strab. p. 710. Hence

Παρασχοίνισμα, ατος, τό, *a cord drawn beside* or *along.*

Παρασχολέω, ῶ, *to busy one's self with trifling things.*

†Παρασωπία, ας, ἡ, *Parasopia*, i. e. lying *along the Asopus*, a district of Boeotia; hence οἱ Παρασώπιοι, *the Parasopii, inhab. of P.*, Strab. pp. 404, 408.

†Παρασωπιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Parasopias*, a town or district of Thessaly, Strab. p. 424: prob. near source of Ἀσωπος, Il. 3.

Παρατᾰναιρίζω or -ιάζω, *to celebrate the Taenaria* like the Laconians, Hermipp. Θεοί 7.

Παράτᾰξις, εως, ἡ, (παρατάσσω) *a placing beside*, esp. *a disposing* soldiers *in array*; hence also *an army in array, a line of battle*, π. ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 216 D: ἐκ παρατάξεως, *in regular battle*, Thuc. 5, 11, Dem. 123, 24, Aesch. 66, 15; so, ἐν τῇ παρατάξει, Polyb. —2. metaph. *emulation*, π. καὶ φιλονεικία, Plut. Cim. 8:—*the regular party* of a demagogue, Lat. *ambitus*, Dem. 1081, 12, cf. Aeschin. 53, 2.

Παρατᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω, (παρά, ταράσσω) *to confuse, confound*, Epict.

Παράτᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (παρατείνω) *extension by, near, before.*—II. in Gramm. χρόνου π., Lat. *tempus imperfectum*, also χρόνος παρατατικός, because the impf. expresses *continuance* or *duration of time in the past.*

Παρατάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, τάσσω):—*to place* or *post beside others, to draw up* an army *for battle*, esp. in battle-order, Hdt. 9, 31, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 33, etc.; and in mid., *to draw up one's* men *in battle order*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 23, etc.:—pass.: *to be set* or *posted beside in array*, παρά τινος, Hdt. 8, 95; *to be drawn up in battle* order, Thuc. 4, 32, 43, etc.: mid., *to meet one another in battle*, ἀλλήλοις, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 5; absol. *to stand side by side in battle*, οὐ μὰ τοὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παραταξαμένους, Dem. 297, 12; cf. Thuc. 1, 29.—2. in mid. and pass., also, *to prepare one's self, stand prepared*, παρατετάχθαι πρός τι, Plat. Prot. 333 E.

Παρατᾰτικός, ή, όν, (παράτασις) *stretching out, lengthening.*—II. χρόνος παρατατικός, *the imperfect*, Sext. Emp. p. 649; v. παράτασις II.

Παρατείνω, (παρά, τείνω) *to stretch out along, beside* or *near*, Hdt. 1, 185; *to stretch out the line* of battle, Lat. *ordines explicare*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 48; π. τάφρον, *to draw a long* trench, Ib. 1, 7, 15; *to produce in a straight line*, Plat. Rep. 527 A; π. λόγον, Arist. Poët. 17, 5.—2. of time, *to protract, prolong, exhaust* or *wear out by delay*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11, cf. Mem. 3, 13, 6.—3. *to stretch on the rack, torture, bring to extremity*, Ar. Eq.; metaph., in pass., Plat. Lys. 204 C; πολιορκίᾳ παρατείνεσθαι εἰς τοὔσχατον, *to strain themselves* to the uttermost, *hold out* to the last, Thuc. 3, 46.—4. in pass., also, *to be laid prostrate, laid low*, λιμῷ παρατείνεσθαι, Plat. Symp. 207 B; so, of a corpse, Valck. Phoen. 1691, cf. infra II.—5. κοιλίαν π., to *relax* the bowels, Ath. 115 E.—6. of pronunciation, *to pronounce* a word *long* or *slowly, lengthen it in pronunciation*. Lat. *producere*.—II. intr. *to stretch out, lie beside, before* or *along*, of a wall, a line of country, etc., Hdt. 1, 180, Thuc. 4, 8, etc.: c acc. loci, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέρην φέροντα ὁ Καύκασος παρατείνει, Hdt. 1, 203: so also in pass., Hdt. 2, 8; 4, 38, etc., Ar. Nub. 212, sq.—2. of time, *to extend*, Luc. Macrob. 3, etc.—III. as auxil. verb, c. part., ποῖ παρατενεῖς δεδιὼς ταῦτα; how long will you go on fearing this? Lat. *quousque tandem* or *perges haec timere*, Philostr.

Παρατειχίζω, (παρά, τειχίζω) *to build a wall beside; to fortify beside.* Hence

Παρατείχισμα, ατος, τό, *a wall* or *fort built beside: a side* or *cross-wall*, Thuc. 7, 11, 42 (v. Arnold 42).

Παρατεκταίνω, aor. παρετέκτηνα: in Hom. only in mid. (παρά, τεκταίνω):—strictly of timber, *to work into another form*: hence, generally, *to transform, alter, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως Ζεὺς παρατεκτήναιτο*, not even he could *make it any way else* (ἄλλως being almost pleonast.), Il. 14, 54.—2. *to alter from the truth, disguise, falsify*, ἔπος, Od. 14, 131.—II. *to botch, alter clumsily*, of carpentry, Plut.—III. *to build* or *make besides*, Plut.

Παρατελευταῖος, α, ον, (παρά, τελευτή) *the last but one*, Ath. 106 C.

Παρατέλευτος, ον,=foreg., Gramm.

Παρατελωνέομαι, (παρά, τελωνέω) dep. *to cheat the revenue*, τι, Diog. L. 4, 46.

Παρατέμνω: f. -τεμῶ, Ion. and poet. -τᾰμῶ, (παρά, τέμνω):—*to cut* or *cut up at the side* or *lengthwise*, π. τινὸς θήμισυ, *to cut* in half, Ar. Lys. 117, 132, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 A.

Παρατεταγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρατάσσω, *in battle-array, well-prepared*, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

Παρατετηρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρατηρέω, *carefully, exactly*, Philo.

Παρατεχνολογέω, ῶ, *to introduce* a thing *incidentally and without system*, Dem. Phal.

Παρατηρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, τηρέω) *to watch closely, observe narrowly*, c. acc., Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 4, Arist. Rhet. 2, 6, 20, etc.; esp. with evil design, *to lie in wait for*, Polyb. 17, 3, 2, etc.—2. *to observe constantly, take care*, foll. by ὅπως.., Dem. 281, 16. Hence

Παρατήρημα, ατος, τό, *any thing observed, an observation*, esp. of the flight of birds: and

Παρατήρησις, εως, ἡ, *an observing* or *remarking beside* or *near*, also= foreg., Diod. 1, 28.—2. *a watching* or *lying in wait for* a person, Polyb. 16, 22, 8.

Παρατηρητέον, verb. adj. from παρατηρέω, *one must take care*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 19, 1.

Παρατηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (παρατηρέω) *an observer, overseer*, Diod. 1, 16. Hence

Παρατηρητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for observing.*

Παρατίθημι, also 3 sing. pres. παρατιθεῖ, Od. 1, 192, (παρά, τίθημι) *To place beside* or *before*, esp. of meals, *to set* something *before* one, π. τινί τι, in Hom. (esp. in Od.) the usu. signf., as Il. 18, 408, Od. 4, 66; παρ. δαῖτα, Il. 23, 810; τράπεζαν, Od. 5, 92; δέπας, Od. 21, 177, cf. Hdt. 4, 73, etc.: hence, generally, *to offer, provide, furnish*, ξείνια, Il. 11, 779, cf. Od. 5, 91; 9, 517, ὁδοιπόριον, Od. 15, 506; π. δύναμιν τινι, *to place* power *at one's disposal*, Od. 3, 205: π. τινί, c. inf., *to enable* one *to* do, Plat. Prot. 325 E, Theaet. 157 C.—Hom. oft. has it in tmesis.—2. *to place by* or *upon*, στεφάνους παρέθηκε κρατῆρι, Hes. Th.

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577.—3. *to lay before* one, *to propose, represent, declare, explain*, τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 14; *to allege, produce*, Isae. 78, 13; also in mid.; cf. infra B. 6. —4. *to set over against*, τινί τι, Plat. Phil 47 A, Demad. 179, 16.—5. *to set side by side, compare*, τινί τι, Plut. Demetr. 12; τι πρός τι, Luc. Prom. 15.—6. *to place as a pledge with* some one, *give into* another's *charge* or *keeping, to deposit in* his *hands*, τινί τι: but also in mid., as Hdt. 6, 86, 1, Xen. Ath. 2, 16; (hence παραθήκη, *the deposit.*)

B. mid., *to set by* or *before one's self, have set before one*, δαῖδας, Od. 2, 105; 19, 150; 24, 140; σκύφος, Eur. Cycl. 390; τράπεζαν, Thuc. 1, 130; esp. *to take to one's self, take as an assistant* or *helper.*—2. *to give* as a *deposit*, v. supra 6.—3. *to venture, stake, hazard*, κεφαλάς, ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι, Od. 2, 237; 9, 255, Tyrtae. 3, 18; cf. παραβάλλω mid.—4. *to lay by one's self* or *by one's side, lay up* or *set aside for* something, χρήματα εἰς τι, Polyb. 3, 17, 10.—5. *to apply* something *of one's own to* a purpose, *employ* it, τι ἔν τινι, Plat. Phaed. 65 E.—6. *to bring* or *quote in one's own favour, quote as evidence* or *as an authority*, π. μῦθον, παράδειγμα, Plat. Polit. 275 B, 279 A:—but most freq. in Gramm., and that sometimes in act., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 84, 359.

Παρατίλλω, (παρά, τίλλω) *to pluck the hair* from any parts of the body but the head, π. τὰς βλεφαρίδας, Ar. Eq. 373: a practice among voluptuaries and women, Id. Lys. 89, 151;—also the penalty inflicted on adulterers when detected, Id. Plut. 168, cf. Valck. Hipp. 415, and v. sub τίλλω:—mid., *to pull hairs out of one's self*, Ar. Ach. 31; cf. τίλλω. Hence

Παρατιλμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a plucking the hair* from any parts but the head: and

Παράτιλσις, ἡ, =foreg., Clem. Al.

Παράτιλτος, ον, (παρατίλλω) *stripped of hair* in any parts but the head.

Παρατίλτρια, ας, ἡ, (παρατίλλω) *a female slave who plucked the hairs* from her mistress's body, Cratin. Ὧρ. 2.

Παρατμίζω, (παρά. ἀτμίζω) *to fumigate, smoke on all sides*, Geop.

Παρατολμάω, ῶ, (παρά, τολμάω) *to be fool-hardy*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 102.

Παράτολμος, ον, (παρά, τόλμα) *fool-hardy*, Plut. Pomp. 32, etc. Adv. -μως, Heliod. 9, 21.

Παράτονος, ον, (παρατείνω) *stretched out beside* or *along*, π. χέρες, hands *hanging down by the side*, Eur. Alc. 399.

Παρατόξευσις, εως, ἡ, (παρά, τοξεύω) *a shooting as with an arrow in passing*, Plut. 2, 521 B.

Παράτοπος, ον, *at the wrong* or *a bad place.*

Παρατρᾶγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of παρατρώγω.

Παρατρᾰγῐκεύω, =sq.

Παρατρᾰγῳδέω, ῶ, *to tell in false tragic style, to exaggerate.*

Παρατράγῳδος, ον, (παρά, τραγῳδός, *pseudo-tragic, bombastic*, Plut. 2, 7 A, Longin.

Παρατραυλίζω, *to lisp like a child.*

Παρατρέπω, f. -τρέψω, (παρά, τρέπω) *to turn aside, off* or *away*, ἵππους, Il. 23, 398; ἑκτὸς ὁδοῦ, 423; ποταμὸν παρ., *to turn* a river *from* its channel, Lat. *derivare*, Hdt. 7, 128, cf. 130. —2. *to turn* one *from* his *opinion, change* his *mind*, Hes. Th. 103; and, in bad sense, *to mislead, seduce*, Plat. Legg. 885 D; so in mid., Theocr. 22, 151: π. λόγον, *to pervert* or *falsify* a story, Hdt. 3, 2:—generally, *to alter*, Id. 7, 16.

B. mid. *to turn, deviate*, εἰς τόπον, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 6; π. τοῦ λόγου, Id. Oec. 12, 17. Cf. παρατροπέω, παρατρωπάω.

Παρατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (παρά, τρέφω) *to feed beside* or *with*:—pass. *to live at the expense of* another, Dem. 403, 23.—II. *to feed to no purpose*, of men and animals that are not worth their keep, Schäf. Greg. p. 1041, Meineke Menand. p. 85.

Παρατρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι, usu. -δραμοῦμαι: aor. παρέδραμον (the only tense used by Hom.); part. aor. 1 παραθρέξας, Ap. Rh. 3, 955, Anth. (παρά, τρέχω). *To run, rush by* or *past*, Il. 10, 350; c. dat. loci, 22, 157; later also c. acc., *to escape*, τὰ κακά, Eur. H. F. 1020; hence,—2. *to outrun, overtake*, τινὰ πόδεσσιν, Il. 23, 636, cf. Ar. Eq. 1353: generally, *to excel, surpass*, Polyb. 32, 15, 12.—3. *to overreach, outwit*, Opp.—4. *to run through* or *over*, Lat. *cursu conficere, ἡμίπλεθρον*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 6.—5. *to run over*, i. e. *treat in a cursory way*, Lat. *percurrere*, Isocr. 55 C: also *to pass over, omit*, Polyb. 10, 43, 1: *to slight, neglect*, Theocr. 20, 32.—6. *to escape unnoticed*, Polyb. 6, 6, 4: so of time, Hdn. 2, 12, 7.—II. *to run up to, run quickly to*, εἰς, ἐπί or παρά τι, Xen. An. 7, 1, 23, etc.

Παρατρέω, f. -τρέσω, (παρά, τρέω) *to start aside from fear*, παρέτρεσσαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι, the horses *swerved*, Il. 5, 295.

Παράτρητος, ον, (παρά, τιτράω) *pierced at the side*, αὐλὸς π., *a* kind of *flute* for playing mournful airs.

Παρατρῐβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another*: hence, metaph., *collision, clashing, enmity*, Polyb. 2, 36, 5: from

Παρατρίβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, τρίβω) *to rub beside* or *alongside*, π. χρυσὸν ἀκήρατον ἄλλῳ χρυσῷ (sc. εἰς βάσανον), *to rub* pure gold *beside* other gold on the lapis Lydius and see the difference of the marks they leave, Hdt. 7, 10, 1; hence in pass., *to be rubbed beside* baser *metal*, and so tested, ἐς βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν παρατρίβομαι, ὥστε μολίβδῳ χρυσός, Theogn. 417, cf. 1101.—2. *to rub slightly*, π. οὐρῳ τοὺς ὀδόντας, Diod. 5, 33.—II. pass., παρατρίβεσθαί τινι or πρός τινα, *to clash against, fall out with* one, Polyb. 4, 47, 7, etc.; cf. παρακρούω. —III. mid., *to rub one against another*:—but also, παρατρίψασθαι τὸ μέτωπον, like Lat. *os* or *frontem perfricare*, to *harden* the forehead *as it were by perpetual rubbing*, and so *to be utterly hardened, dead to shame*, Strab. p. 603; cf. ὀφρυόκνηστος. [ῐ] Hence

Παράτριμμα, ατος, τό, *inflammation caused by friction* in riding or walking, Lat. *intertrigo*, Diosc.: and

Παράτριψις, εως, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another*, Diod. 3, 36, Plut.

Παρατροπέω, =παρατρέπω: τί με ταῦτα παρατροπέων ἀγορεύεις; why tell me this, *leading me astray, misleading* me? Od. 4, 465; cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 946.

Παρατροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρατρέπω) *a turning off* or *away, averting, means of averting*, θανάτου, Eur. Ion 1230.—2. *a slight alteration, inflexion*, Plut. 2, 376 A.—3. *a misleading*, τοῦ φρονοῦντος, Id. 2, 758 E.—II. intr. *a falling away, degeneracy; error*, Plut. 2, 40 B: *madness*, Id. 2, 759 A.—2. *a bye-way, side-stream*, Longin.:—*a digression*, Plut. 2, 855 C, Luc. Encom. Dem. 6.

Παρατροπικός, ή, όν, =παράτροπος II.

Παράτροπος, ον, (παρατρέπω) *turned aside; turned from the right way, lawless*, εἶναι, Pind. P. 2, 65; cf. Opp. H. 1, 515:—*strange, unusual*, Ib. 4, 18. —II. act. *turning away, averting* a thing, τινός, Eur. Andr. 528.

Παράτροφος, ον, (παρατρέφω) *reared beside* or *in the same house*, Lat. *verna*, Polyb. 40, 2, 3.

Παρατροχάζω, poet. for παρατρέχω, *to run past*, Anth. P. 9, 372: *to outrun.*—II. *to run alongside*, App. Civ. 3, 70.

Παρατρόχιος, ον, (παρά, τροχός) *beside the wheel.*

Παρατρῠγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, τρυγάω) *to pluck grapes by the way* or *by stealth*: hence, like ὀμφακίζομαι, of lovers' pleasures, Aristaen. 2, 7.

Παρατρύζω, *to coo beside* or *near.*

Παρατρύπημα, ατος, τό, (παρά, τρυπάω) *a side-hole*, Procl.

Παρατρῠφάω, =τρυφάω: susp.

Παρατρώγω, fut. -ξομαι: aor. παρέτρᾰγον (παρά, τρώγω):—*to gnaw at the side, nibble at, take a bite of*, c. gen., ἐλάας, Ar. Ran. 988, Pac. 415: also metaph., π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἡγεμονίας, etc., Sueton. Galb. 4.

Παρατρωπάω, ῶ, poet. for παρατρέπω, θεοὺς θυέσσει παρατρωπῶσ' ἀνθρωποι, mortals *turn away* the anger of the gods by sacrifices, Il. 9, 500.

Παράττω, Att. for παραΐσσω, Arr.

Παρατυγχάνω: f. -τεύξομαι: aor παρέτῠχον (παρά, τυγχάνω):—*to happen to be at hand, come to*, τινί, Il. 11, 74: *to be present at*, Lat. *interesse*, π. τῷ λόγῳ, τῷ πάθει, Hdt. 7, 236; 9, 107, cf. Plat. Prot. 340 E: absol., *to be present*, Hdt. 6, 108: and of things, *to offer, present themselves*, Lat. *praesto esse*, Thuc. 4, 19, Plat.: hence, ὁ παρατυχών, *whoever chanced to be by*, i. e. *the first comer, any chance person*, Thuc. 1, 22; τὸ παρατυγχάνον or παρατυχόν, *whatever turns up* or *chances, an emergency*, Thuc. 1, 122; 5, 38; ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος λέγειν, to speak *off-hand*: παρατυχόν, absol. like παρασχόν, *it being in one's power, since it was in one's power* to do, Thuc. 1, 76; 5, 60.

Παράτῠπος, ον, (παρά, τύπτω) *marked with a false impress, counterfeit*, Valck. Hipp. 1115. Hence

Παρατῠπόω, ῶ, *to mark with a false impress, form wrongly.* Hence

Παρατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, *a false copy, wrong impression, reflection*, etc., Plut. 2, 404 C: and

Παρατῠπωτικός, ή, όν, *giving a wrong* or *false impression*, Sext. Emp. p. 470. Adv. -κῶς.

†Παραναία, ας, ἡ, *Paranaea*, the territory of the Paranaei, Arr. An. 1, 7, 6.

Παραναίνω, (παρά, ἀναίνω) *to dry beside* or *between*, Theophr.

†Παραναῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Paranaei*, i. e. dwellers *along the Anas*, in Thessaly, Thuc. 2, 80.

Παρανάζω, (παρά, αὐγάζω) *to illumine from the side*, Dion. P. 89?—II. intr., and in pass., *to be lighted, illumined on the side*, Strab.

Παραυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, αὐδάω) *to speak to, address*, ἀγανοῖς μύθοις, μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσι, Od. 15, 53; 16, 279; θάνατον π. τινι, *to make light of* death to any one, Od. 11, 488.—II. *to try to persuade of* a thing, μὴ ταῦτα παραύδα, Od. 18, 178.

Παραυλέω, ῶ, *to play on the flute beside* or *near.*

Παραυλίζω, (παρά, αὐλίζομαι) *to dwell* or *lie near*, παραυλίζουσα πέτρα, Eur. Ion 493:—also in mid., τινί, Ath. 189 E.

Παραύλιον, ου, τό, *a court at the side* or *front of a house.*

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Πάρανλος, ον, (παρά, αὐλή) *dwelling beside; neighbouring, near*, Soph. Aj. 892 (which others refer to sq.), O. C. 785.

Πάρυλος, ον, (παρά, αὐλός) *piping amiss, discordant, out of tune*, μέλη, Incert. ap. Ath. 164 E, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 225 A.

Παραυξάνω, f. -ήσω, (παρά, αὐξάνω) *to increase by putting beside* or *to*, Strab.

Παραύξη, ης, ἡ, Att. for sq., Philo.

Παραύξησις, ἡ, (παραυξάνω) *enlargement by pieces placed beside*, Strab. Hence

Παραυξητικός, ή, όν, *tending to increase*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 318.

Παραύξω, = παραυξάνω, Sext. Emp. p. 362.

Παράυστηρος, ον, (παρά, αὐστηρός) *exceeding hoarse* or *austere*, Dicaearch.

Πάραυτα, adv. for παρ' αὐτά (sc. τὰ πράγματα), = παραυτίκα or παραχρῆμα, *immediately*, opp. to ὕστερον, Eur. Incert. 47, Polyb. 24, 5, 11.—II. *in like manner*, Lat. *perinde*, Aesch. Ag. 737. [τᾰ]

Παραυτίκᾰ, (παρά, αὐτίκα) adv., *immediately, forthwith, straightway* (cf. foreg.), Aesch. Supp. 767, Eur. Alc. 13: τὸ π., Hdt. 1, 19, etc., and Thuc.; ἐν τῷ π., Thuc. 2, 11, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, Xen., etc.:—also with substantives, to express brief duration, ἡ π. λαμπρότης, *momentary* splendour, Thuc. 2, 64; αἱ π. ἡδοναί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 32; etc. [ῐ]

Παραυτόθεν, adv. = αὐτόθεν, Arr.

Παραυτόθι, adv. = αὐτόθι, Tzetz.

Παραυχενίζω, *to bend the neck on one side*, and so *to cut the throat* or *break the neck*.

Παραυχένιος, η, ον, (παρά, αὐχήν) *beside* or *on the neck, hanging from the neck*, φαρέτρη, Anth. Plan. 253.

Παραφάγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of παρεσθίω.

Παραφαίνω: f. -φᾰνῶ: poet. παρφ. (παρά, φαίνω):—*to show, make appear beside* or *at*, Hes. Op. 732: *to show, produce*, Ar. Lys. 183: π. τοῦ σώματος, *to give a glimpse of* it, Ar. Eccl. 94.—2. *to walk beside and light, show the way to* a place, Ar. Ran. 1362, Plut. T. Gracch. 14.—II. pass. *to show one's self, appear beside* or *near*; generally, *to appear*, Plat. Theaet. 199 C, Soph. 231 B, Xen., etc.

Παραφαίρεσις, ἡ, *a taking away from the side, secret stealing*.

Παράφᾰσις, ἡ, poet. παραίφᾰσις and πάφασις (παράφημι):—*a speaking to, an address*, esp. in the way of exhorting, comforting, etc., Il. 11, 793; 15, 404:—π. ἐρώτων, *calming* them, Anth. Plan. 373.—2. *allurement, persuasion*, said of the cestus of Venus, Il. 14, 217, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 6, 3: *deceitful speaking*, ἐχθρὰ πάφασις, Pind. N. 8, 54; cf. παράφημι.

Παράφᾰσις, ἡ, (παραφάσσω) *a touching slightly*, Galen. [ᾰ]

Παράφασις, ἡ, (παρά, φάος) *the seeing an image behind a mirror*.

Παράφάσσω, (παρά, ἁφάσσω) *to touch at the side, touch slightly* or *secretly*, Hipp.

Παράφερνα, τά, (παρά, φερνή) *that which a bride brings over and above her dower*, (προῖξ).

Παραφέρω, f. παροίσω (παρά, φέρω):—*to bear, bring, carry along to*, of meats, like παρατίθημι, *to hand to* one, *serve up*, Hdt. 1, 119, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6, etc.; so in pass., Hdt. 1, 133.—2. *to bring forward, produce*, Hdt. 4, 65; in full, π. ἐς μέσον, Id. 3, 130: *to allege, mention*, Id. 9, 26; π. λόγους, Eur. I. A. 981, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1671; π. νόμον, *to bring forward, propose* a law, Antipho 124, 39.—II. *to carry past* or *beyond*, Plat. Rep. 515 A, cf. Plut. Sull. 29, etc.:—*to sweep away*, as a river does, Plut. Timol. 28; cf. Id. 2, 432 A, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 17, etc. 2. *to turn aside* or *away from*, τὴν ὄψιν τινός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27.—3. *to turn in a wrong direction*, Dem. 305, 5:—*to lead aside*, hence *to mislead, lead away*, Plut. 2, 15 D, 41 D; and oft. in pass., Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, etc.—Pass. *to be mad*, παρενεχθείς (sc. τῆς γνώμης), *mad*, Hipp.; cf. παράφορος.—III. *to let pass, let slip*, τὴν ὥραν, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 16; τὸ ῥηθέν, Plut. Arat. 43.—IV. *to overcome*, τινά.—V. *to change, alter*.

B. pass. παραφέρομαι, *to be borne past* or *round*, Thuc. 4, 135: hence *to go past* or *beyond*, metaph. *to go past* or *beside the truth, to wander, err*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, Phil. 60 D: of danger, *to be past, over*.

C. intrans., like pass., *to go past: to be beyond* or *over*, ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν, ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, a few days *over, more* or *less*, Thuc. 5, 20, 26; cf. διαφέρω II.—2. *to change, differ*, Dion. H. 1, 28.

Παραφεύγω, f. -ξομαι and -ξοῦμαι (παρά, φεύγω):—*to flee close by, past, beyond*, c. dat., Od. 12, 99, in Ep. inf. aor. 2 παρφύγέειν.

Παραφηλόω, ῶ, = φηλόω.

Παράφημι, f. -φήσω, (παρά, φημί) like παραμυθέομαι, *to speak to*, c. dat. pers., Il. 1, 577; in mid. also c. acc. pers., *to exhort, persuade, appease*, μνηστῆρας παρφάσθαι, Od. 16, 287; 19, 6: also, ἐπέεσσι παρφάμενος and παραιφάμενος, Il. 12, 249, Od. 2, 189, Hes. Th. 90.—2. often with collat. notion of deceit, *to speak deceitfully* or *insincerely*, παρφάμεν δρκον, λόγον, Pind. O. 7, 121, P. 9, 76; and, in mid., *to speak so for one's own interest*, Id. N. 5, 58: cf. παράφασις.

Παραφθᾰδόν, adv., *overtaking*, c. gen., Opp. H. 3, 298.

Παραφθάνω, f. -φθάσω and -φθήσομαι: aor. 1 παρέφθᾰσα: aor. 2 παρέφθην, inf. -φθῆναι: perf. παρέφθᾰκα, (παρά, φθάνω) *to anticipate, overtake, excel*, in act. and mid. c. acc. pers., Il. 22, 197; also, π. τινὰ πόσι, τάχει, Il. 10, 346; 23, 515.—Hom. has it only in Il., and always in aor. opt. παραφθαίησι, part. παραφθάς, and part. mid. παραφθάμενος.

Παραφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid.:—*to speak, say beside, to add a qualification* in speaking, Plat. Euthyd. 296 A, ubi v. Stallb.—2. *to say by the way, to let drop*, τι, Isae. 71, 23, ὅτι, Polyb. 28, 15, 13.—3. *to interrupt*, Plut. Alex. 9, etc.—4. *to say secretly*, Heliod. 5, 8. Hence

Παραφθεγκτήριος, ον, *belonging to addressing*: and

Παράφθεγμα, ατος, τό, *a thing spoken by the way, a qualification added*, Plat. Euthyd. 296 B; cf. παραφθέγγομαι.—II. *a fault of speech* or *false note*, etc.

Παραφθείρομαι, as pass., pf. παρέφθορα, (παρά, φθείρω) *to be partly destroyed* or *injured, τὴν φωνήν. to lose one's* voice, Plut. 2, 848 B. Hence

Παραφθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a slight* or *gradual corruption*, Plut. 2, 1131 E.

Παραφίημι, f. -αφήσω, *to dismiss beside*.

Παραφίμωσις, ἡ, (παρά, φιμόω) *a disorder of the penis*, in which the prepuce cannot be drawn over the gland. [φῐ]

Παραφλόγισμα, ατος, τό, (παρά, φλογίζω) *a savoury roasted dish*, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.

Παραφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (παραφέρω) *derangement, distraction*, διανοίας, Aesch. Eum. 330, Plut. 2, 249 B, etc.

Παραφορέω, ῶ, = παραφέρω, *to bring forward*, Hdt. 1, 133: *to set before*, τί τινι, Ar. Eq. 1215:—mid. *to collect*, Plat. Legg. 858 B.

Παράφορος, ον, (παραφέρω) *borne aside, carried away*: hence,—2. *wandering, reeling, staggering*, πούς, Eur. Hec. 1050: of a drunkard, *unsteady*, Plat. Legg. 775 D; π. γλῶσσα, a *stammering* tongue, as of a drunkard.—3. metaph. *wandering away from*, c. gen., π. ξυνέσεως, deranged, Plat. Soph. 228 D; παράφορον δέρκεσθαι, ἀναβοᾶν, to look or shout *like a madman*, Luc. Fugit. 19, Amor. 13.—II. metaph. *confusing, maddening*, γνώμης, Hipp. Adv. -ρως. Hence

Παραφορότης, ητος, ἡ:—π. σώματος, *awkwardness* of the body, *mismanagement of the limbs*, Plat. Tim. 87 E; v. παράφορος.

Παραφορτίζομαι, (παρά, φορτίζω) dep. mid., *to load* or *put in besides, to cram into*, c. dat., τῷ λόγῳ, Plut. 2, 8 E.

Παράφραγμα, ατος, τό, (παραφράσσω) *a place enclosed by a fence*, etc.—II. *a fence, fortification*, Thuc. 4, 115: and in a ship, *the rail, bulwarks*, Id. 7, 25: *a low screen* or *curtain*, Plat. Rep. 514 B.

Παραφράζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, φράζω) *to speak at the same time with* another:—*to add to* another's *words*: *to amplify* or *paraphrase*.—II. *to imitate*, esp. in Gramm., Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 158; cf. παραγράφω 2. Hence

Παράφρασις, ἡ, *a paraphrase*.

Παραφράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, φράσσω):—*to enclose with a fence*, etc., Polyb. 10, 46, 3.

Παραφραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (παραφράζω II) *a paraphrast*.

Παραφράττω, Att. for παραφράσσω.

Παραφρίζω, (παρά, ἀφρίζω) *to foam at the side*, esp. of the mouth, Nic. Al. 223.

Παραφρονέω, ῶ, (παράφρων) *to be beside one's self, mad*, Hdt. 3, 34, 35, Aesch. Theb. 806, Soph., etc.: poet. παραιφρ-, Theocr. 25, 262. Hence

Παραφρόνησις, ἡ, and in N. T. παραφρονία, ἡ, = παραφροσύνη.

Παραφρόνιμος, ον, = παράφρων, Soph. O. T. 691.

Παραφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (παράφρων) *a wandering of mind*, derangement, Hipp., Plat. Soph. 228 D.

Παραφρουρέω, ῶ, (παρά, φρουρέω) *to keep guard beside* or *near*, Strab. p. 166.

Παραφρυκτωρεύομαι, dep. med., = sq., Lys. 136, 7.

Παραφρυκτωρέω, ῶ, (παρά, φρυκτωρέω) *to make signals to the enemy underhand*.

Παράφρων, ον, (παρά, φρήν) *wandering from reason* or *truth*; hence, *out of one's wits, mad*, Plat. Legg. 649 D; π. ἔπος, Eur. Hipp. 232:—*false, foolish*, μάντις, Soph. El. 473.

Παραφυάς, άδος, ἡ, (παρά, φύω) *a sucker, an off-shoot*, Lat. *subolis, stolo*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 2: opp. to παρασπάς, Theophr.: of the veins, etc., Hipp.; cf. Part. An. 3, 10, 5. [ῠ. in Nic. Fr. 13 should be read παρασεισις, cf. δεκάφυιος.]

Παραφυής, ές, (παραφύω) *growing beside* or *near*: τὸ π., *an off-shoot*, = παραφυάς, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 7.

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Παραφῦκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παρά, φῦκος) *a painting, rouging*, Clem. Al.

Παραφυκτός, όν, v. *παρφυκτός*.

Παραφύλακή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρά, φυλακή) *a guard, garrison*, Polyb. 2, 58, 1. —2. *a watching beside* or *near, observation*, Hipp.

Παραφυλακτέον, verb. adj., *one must observe, take care.*

Παραφῠλακτικός, ή, όν, *serving for watching* or *observing.*

Παραφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a watcher.* [ῠ]

Παραφύλαξις, εως, ἡ, *a watching beside* or *near*, Euseb.: from

Παραφῠλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, φυλάσσω): — *to watch, keep guard beside* or *near, to watch narrowly*, c. acc., Plat. Polit. 297 A, Xen. Lac. 4, 4; π. τινὰ ὅπως μή..., Plat. Legg. 715 A; π. περί τι, *to take precautions* about..., Id. Polit. 284 A. — Mid., *to guard watchfully*, Polyb. 5, 92, 8; c. dat., *to be on one's guard* against, Id. 16, 14, 10.

Παραφυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, φύλλον) *an off-shoot* or *sucker* which is hurtful to the parent stock.

Παραφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, φυσάω) *to puff up*, N. T.

Παράφῡσις, ἡ, = παραφυάς, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 45.

Παραφύτευσις, ἡ, *a planting beside*, Geop.: [ῠ] from

Παραφῠτεύω, (παρά, φυτεύω) *to plant beside*, Plut. 2, 92 B.

Παράφῠτος, ον, *that has grown beside* or *near*, Theophr.: from

Παραφύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, φύω) *to produce beside, to make grow beside*, Theophr.—Mid., c. perf. -πέφῦκα et aor. 2 act. παρέφῠν, intr., *to spring up, grow beside* or *at the side*, Hdt. 2, 92, Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 4.—II. παραφυόμενος, *growing over and above*, esp. of the limbs of the body; *unnaturally shaped* or *sized*, Arist.

Παραφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, φωνέω) *to say beside* or *near: to say in a low tone* or *aside*, Plut. 2, 183 B.

Παραφωνή, ῆς, ἡ, *a side sound, an echo*, as it were the image formed by a sound in the ear, Epicur. ap. Porphyr.

Παραφώνησις, ἡ, (παραφωνέω) *a calling to.*

Παριφωνία, ας, ἡ, *an accompanying sound* in unison or harmony; on the musical use of the word, v. Böckh Comm. de Metr. Pind. p. 254: from

Παράφωνος, ον, (παρά, φωνή) *sounding beside* or *with, harmonious*, Longin.

Παραφώτισμα, ατος, τό, *false baptism*, Eccl.

Παραφωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παρά, φωτίζω) *false illumination, false light*, as of the sun after setting, Strab. p. 138, ubi al. περιφωτ-.

Παραχάζομαι, dep., *to step aside and give place.*

Παραχάλασμα, ατος, τό, (παραχᾰλάω) *any thing relaxed.*

Παραχᾰλασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Παραχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (παρά, χαλάω) *to slacken beside*: of a ship, *to let in water, leak*, Ar. Eq. 436. — 2. *to slacken* the reins, *unbend* a bow: metaph. *to slacken in zeal* or *strength*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Παραχαλκεύω, *to forge beside, near* or *upon.*

Παραχάραγμα, ατος, τό, *a false stamp*, Clem. Al.: *a counterfeit coin*: [χᾰ] and

Παραχᾰράκτης, ου, ὁ, *a forger, a falsifier*: from

Παραχᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, χαράσσω): — *to mark with a false stamp, forge*, Luc. Demon. 5; *to coin with a different stamp*, Plut. 2, 332 B.

Παραχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, χειμάζω) *to winter at* a place, Dem. 909, 14; 1292, 4, Polyb., etc.: and

Παραχειμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a wintering in a place*, Polyb. 3, 35, 1.

†Παραχελωῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Parachelōïtae*, i. e. dwellers *along the Acheloïus*, in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434. — 2. also others in Aetolia, Strab. l. c. Hence

†Παραχελωΐτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Parachelōïtis*, the country *along the Acheloüs*, of the Parachelōitae (2), Strab. p. 458.

Παραχέω, f. -χεύσω; aor. pass. παρεχέθην, Arist. Probl. 20, 35, 2 (παρά, χέω): — *to pour in beside, pour in*, Hdt. 4, 75: *to throw beside, throw up in a heap beside*, like παραχώννυμι, Id. 1, 185.

Παραχλιαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (παρά, χλιαίνω) *to warm a little.*—II. *to warm by* or *at*, e. g. the fire, Hipp. [ῐ: v. χλιαίνω.]

Παριχναύω, (παρά, χναύω) *to gnaw beside, nibble at*, τινός, Ael. N. A. 1, 47.

†Παραχοάθρας, ου, ὁ, *Parachoathras*, a mountain of Media, Strab. p. 511.

Παραχορδίζω, (παρά, χορδή) *to strike beside the right string*, i. e. *to strike a wrong note*: generally, *to blunder, made a slip*, Ar. Eccl. 295.—The form παραχορδεύω is dub.

Παράχορδος, ον, (παρά, χορδή) *striking a wrong note*: generally, *blundering*, v. l. Arist. Probl.

Παραχορεύω, (παρά, χορεύω) *to dance in the chorus beside* or *near*:—pass. *to have dances performed by* or *near*, v. l. Eur. Ion 463.

Παραχορηγέω,ῶ,(παρά,χορηγέω) *to make an additional outlay as χορηγός*: in genl. *to furnish* or *supply over and above*, Ath. 140 E. Hence

Παραχορήγημα, ατος, τό, *the part of a second* or *subordinate chorus*, which retires when it has ceased singing, as the children of Trygaeus in Ar. Pac. 114; the frogs in Ar. Ran. —The Schol. of Ar. Pac. l. c. has παραχόρημα, perh. better.

Παραχραίνω, (παρά, χραίνω) *to mix, defile beside.*

Παραχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, χράομαι) dep. mid., *to use improperly* or *obscenely, misuse*, τοῖς σώμασι, Polyb. 6, 37, 9, etc.: *to maltreat*, ὡς ἀνδραπόδοις, Dion. H. 6, 93: — *to act wrongly* or *ill*, εἴς τινα, Hdt. 5, 92, 1: —hence,—2. *to use a little* or *too little, to disregard, neglect, slight*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 108; 8, 20; cf. ἀλογία: the Ion. part. παραχρεώμενοι is used absol., Hdt. 4, 159; 7, 223, of furious combatants, *to fight without thought of life, set nothing by their life* (where σωμάτων or ψυχῶν is usu. supplied), equiv. to ἀφειδῶς χρῆσθαι τοῖς σώμασι, in Diod.

Παράχρεος, adv., poet. for sq., Näke Choeril. p. 214 sq.

Παραχρῆμα, adv. for παρὰ τὸ χρῆμα, *on the spot, forthwith, straightway*, like παραυτίκα, Hdt. 3, 15: also, τὸ π., Id. 6, 11, and Att.: ἐκ τοῦ π. εἰπεῖν, to speak *off-hand, on the spur of the moment*, Den. 9, 7; ἐκ τοῦ π. στρατεύεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 11: αἱ ἐκ τοῦ π. ἡδοναί, pleasures which offer themselves without seeking after, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; ἐν τῷ π., Antipho 138, 5:—Thuc. 1, 138 opposes τὰ παραχρῆμα and τὰ μέλλοντα, *the present and future*; π. εὐθύς, εὐθὺς π., Isae. 36, 17, Dem. 1178, 14; εὐθέως π., Antipho 113, 31.—The word is freq. found in Hdt. and the best Att. prose, but was unknown to the graver sort of poetry, Näke Choeril. p. 215.

Παράχρησις, ἡ, (παραχράομαι) *a misuse.*

Παραχρηστηριάζω, (παρά, χρηστήριον) *to play a trick upon the oracle*, Strab. p. 402.

Παραχρίω, f. -σω, (παρά, χρίω) *to anoint along* or *all over*, Hippon. 35.

Παράχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (παρά, χρόα) *of a false* or *altered colour, colourless, faded*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 51.

Παράχρωμος, ον,=foreg.

Παραχρώννῡμι and -ύω, f. -χρώσω (παρά, χρώννυμι): *to colour falsely, falsify*, esp. *to corrupt* music *by introducing the ἁρμονία χρωματική*, Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 7. Hence

Παράχρωσις, εως, ἡ, *false colouring, falsification*: esp. παραχρώσεις μελῶν, *corruption* of music *by introducing the ἁρμονία χρωματική*, Plut.

Παράχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (παραχέω) *a pouring in* or *upon*, Strab.

Παραχύτης, ου, ὁ, (παραχέω) *one who pours in*, esp. *who brings water for bathing*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 518 C. [ῠ]

Παράχωμα, ατος, τό, *a side-embankment*, Strab. p. 212: from

Παραχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (παρά, χώννυμι) *to throw up near* or *beside, raise a mound beside*, Hdt. 1, 185; cf. παραχέω.

Παραχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, χωρέω) *to go aside*, and so *to make room, give place*, absol., Ar. Ran. 767, Plat. Symp. 213 A; τινί, to one, Plat. Prot. 336 B: π. τινος, *to retire from* a place or thing, as τῆς τάξεως, Dem. 38, 24: hence in full, π. τινι τῆς ὁδοῦ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 20, cf. Isocr. 118 D; so too, π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας Φιλίππῳ, *to give up* freedom to Philip, Dem. 247, 24; π. τινί τιμωρίας, ἀρχῆς, Id 525, 23; 655, 17: also π. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Dion. H.—2. *to give way, yield*, τινί, to one, Dem. 212, 4; *to obey*, τῷ νόμῳ, Plat. Legg. 959 E.—3. π. τινι ποιεῖν τι, *to allow, grant*, Id. Polit. 260 E. Hence

Παραχώρημα, ατος, τό, *an accession*: and

Παραχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a giving way*, Dion. H. 4, 27, Diod., etc.

Παραχωρητέον, verb. adj. from παραχωρέω, *one must give way*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

Παραχωρητικός, ή, όν, (παραχωρέω) *disposed to give way*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

Παραχώριος, ον, *situated beside.*

Παραψᾰλλίζω, *to clip with scissors*, and so *to spoil.* Hence

Παραψᾰλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who clips and spoils.*

Παραψάλλω, (παρά, ψάλλω) *τὴν νευράν, to touch* it *lightly*, Plut. Demetr. 19.

Παράψαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a touching gently* or *lightly*, Plut. 2, 588 E: from

Παραψαύω, (παρά, ψαύω) *to touch gently* or *lightly*, Hipp.; Plut. 2, 971 C.

Παραψάω, (παρά, ψάω) *to rub at the side* or *lightly, τὰς τρίχας π., to smooth down* the hair: cf. Poll. 4, 152.

Παραψελλίζω, (παρά, ψελλίζω) *to stammer slightly*, Strab. p. 70.

Παραψεύδομαι,=ψεύδομαι.

Παράψηστος, ον, (παραψάω) *a mask* (for female characters) *with the hair straight down.*

Παραψήχω, f. -ξω, (παρά. ψήχω) *to*

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strike, rub down, scrape at the side, Plut. 2, 641 E: metaph. *to caress, soothe*, v. l. Call. Cer. 46, for παραψύχω.

Παράψογος, ον, (παρά, ψόγος) *incidental censure*, a rhetorical word used by Evenus of Paros, blamed by Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.

Παραψῡχάομαι, v. sub παραψύχω.

Παραψῡχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cooling, refreshment, consolation*, Eur. Hec. 280, Or. 62 [ubi v. Pors.]; π. βίου, Isae. 19, 17: from

Παραψύχω, (παρά, ψύχω) *to bring coolness to* one, *to cool, refresh*, Call. Cer. 46: also as dep., παραψύχομαι, *to refresh, comfort*, ἐπέεσσι, Theocr. 13, 54 Gaisf., ubi al. παρεψυχῶντ' ἐπ-. [ῡ]

Παρβάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for παραβάτης. [βᾰ]

Παρβεβᾱώς, poet. part. perf. of παραβαίνω, for παραβεβαώς, Il.

Παρβολάδην, adv. poet. of παραβολάδην, Ap. Rh. [λᾰ]

Παρδᾰκός, όν, *wet, damp*, χωρίον, Ar. Pac. 1147; the Schol. quotes the word from Archil., and Simon.; the latter also quoted in Strab. p. 619, but in the form πορδακός (cf. πάρδαλις, πόρδαλις). (Prob. from ἄρδω.)

Παρδᾰλέη, ης, ἡ, (sc. δορά), *a leopard-skin*, Il. 3, 17, Hdt. 7, 69, Pind. P. 4, 143:—in Att. contr. παρδᾶλῆ, strictly fem. from παρδάλεος.

Παρδάλειος, α, ον, also ος, ον,= sq., LXX. [δᾰ]

Παρδάλεος, α, ον, (πάρδαλις) *of* or *belonging to a leopard*; v. παρδαλέη.

Παρδᾶλῆ, ἡ, contr. for παρδαλέη. Hence

Παρδᾰλῆφορος, ον, *leopard-borne*, δέρος π., *a leopard's* skin, Soph. Fr. 16.

Παρδάλια, τά, an unknown *animal*, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 6.

Παρδᾰλίαγχες, εος, τό, a plant, *leopard's-bane*.

Παρδᾰλίδεύς, έως, ὁ, dim. from πάρδαλις, *a young leopard*.

Παρδαλοκτόνος, ον, *leopard-killing*.

Πάρδᾰλις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, = πάρδος, Lat. *pardalis*, in Hom. also πάνθηρ: the older form was πόρδαλις, which is everywhere found in the text of Hom., though Aristarch. preferred πάρδαλις and all agree in reading παρδαλέη. — Acc. to Apion and Hesych. 2, p. 1006, πόρδαλις was the male, πάρδαλις the female: others say that πορδ- was used of the animal, and παρδ- of its skin, v. Jac. A. P. p. 367. Cf. πάρδος.—II. a ravenous sea-fish, prob. *a speckled shark*, Ael. N. A. 9, 49, Opp. H. 1, 368.

Πάρδᾰλος, ου, ὁ,=v. l. for πάρδος, Ael.—II. *an ashen coloured bird*, Arist. H. A. 9, 23, 1.

Παρδᾰλώδης, ες, (πάρδαλις, εἶδος) *leopard-like*, Ath. 38 E.

Παρδᾰλωτός, ή, όν, *spotted like the pard*, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.

Παρδεῖν, inf. aor. 2, and παρδήσομαι, fut. of πέρδω.

Παρδίδωμι, poet. for παραδίδωμι, Pind.

Πάρδιον, ου, τό, an unknown *animal*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 20.

†Παρδόκας, ὁ, *Pardocas*, name of a slave, Ar. Ran. 608.

ΠΑΡΔΟΣ, ου, ὁ, like πάρδαλις and πάνθηρ, *a pard*, i. e. *a leopard, panther*, or *ounce* (which the ancients do not seem to have distinguished), Ael. N. A. 1, 31; cf. πάρδαλις:—acc. to Plin. the *pardus* was the male of the *panthera*.

Πάρδω, subj. aor. 2 of πέρδω, never pres. for πέρδω.

Παρεάω, f. -άσω, *to let pass*, susp.

Παρεγγίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ἐγγίζω) *to come rather near*, Theophr.

Παρέγγραπτος, ον,=sq., Aeschin. 51, fin.

Παρέγγρᾰφος, ον, *secretly*, and so *illegally introduced, enrolled*, Ath. 180 F; esp. among the citizens, *an intrusive citizen*, Ib. 211 F; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 123, 13: from

Παρεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐγγράφω) *to write by the side, add, subjoin*, Plat. Legg. 753 C: usu. in bad signf. *to interpolate*, Aeschin. 64, 15: *to enrol secretly* or *illegally among the citizens*, παρεγγραφεὶς (part. aor. 2 pass.) πολίτης, Id. 38, 10. [ᾰ]

Παρεγγῠάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐγγυάω) *to hand on to one's neighbour, to pass on*, κελευσμὸν ἀλλήλοισι, Eur. Supp. 700; esp. in war, π. τὸ ξύνθημα, *to pass on* the watch-word or word of command *along* the whole line, Lat. *imperium tradere per manus*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58, like παραγγέλλω, cf. Moer. p. 324:—hence *to give the word of command, command off-hand* or *suddenly to* do a thing, c. inf., Ib. 2, 3, 21, An. 4, 1, 17, etc.; and so, *to exhort, encourage*, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 42 and 61:—also in mid., Xen. Lac. 11, 8, Plut.—2. *to pass one's word, give a pledge* or *promise*, c. acc. et inf., π. ἤξειν σημεῖα, Soph. O. C. 94.—II. *to commit* or *commend to another*, τὸν ξεῖνον τοῖσι φίλοισι, Hdt. 3, 8; τὴν ἀρχήν τινι, Plut. Ant. 11.

Παρεγγύη, ης, ἡ,=sq., Xen. An. 6, 5, 13. On the accent, v. Lob. Phryn. 302.

Παρεγγύησις, εως, ἡ, (παρεγγυάω) *a handing over, passing on*, esp. the watch-word or word of command, *a sudden command*, like παράγγελσις, Xen. Lac. 11, 4. [ῠ]

Πάρεγγῦς, (παρά, ἐγγύς) adv., *close by*, τινός, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 1, cf. 7, 16, 3.

Παρεγείρω, (παρά, ἐγείρω) *to raise partly*, Plut. Eumen. 11.

Παρεγκάθημαι, inf. -ῆσθαι, as pass., *to sit in beside*.

Παρεγκάπτω, (παρά, ἐγκάπτω) *to swallow up besides* or *over and above*, of superfluous dainties, like παρεντρώγω, Eubul. Αὐγ. 1, 8.

Παρέγκειμαι, (παρά, ἔγκειμαι) *to lie among, to be inserted*, Galen.

Παρεγκελεύομαι, dep. mid., = παρακελεύομαι, Plut. 2, 188 E.

Παρεγκεφᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, ἐγκέφαλος) *the cerebellum* or *hinder parts of the brain*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 3.

Παρεγκλίνω, (παρά, ἐγκλίνω) *to make incline sideways* or *away*, Arist. Eth. N. [ῐ] Hence

Παρέγκλῐσις, ἡ, *a slanting direction* or *inclination*, Plut. 2, 883 A, etc.

Παρεγκόπτω, (παρά, ἐγκόπτω) *to shut in unawares, stop*, τὸ πνεῦμα, Wytt. Plut. 2, 130 B.

Παρεγκρᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = παρεγκεφαλίς.

Παρεγκύκλημα, ατος, τό, (παρά, ἐγκύκλημα) *the stage directions* for exits, entrances, and changes of scenes, entered on the margin of a MS. play; cf. παρεπιγραφή.

Παρεγχειρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐγχειρέω) *to undertake*, but with collat. notion of something faulty: esp. *to argue falsely*, Plut. Timol. et Aemil. 1. — II. *to undertake with* another. Hence

Παρεγχείρησις, εως, ἡ, *a false argument*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3.

Παρεγχέω, (παρά, ἐγχέω) *to pour in beside*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 3, 33, Ath., etc.

Παρεγχρώννυμι, (παρά, ἐν, χρώννυμι) *to touch very slightly*, Ath. 215 E.

Παρέγχῡμα, ατος, τό, (παρεγχέω) *any thing poured in beside*: the name given by Erasistratus to the peculiar substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, as if *formed separately* by the blood of veins that run into those parts: the word σάρξ he used only of the muscular flesh.

Παρέγχῡσις, ἡ, (παρεγχέω) *a pouring in beside*: in Manetho also παρεγχύσιαι, *ai*.

Παρεδρευτικός, ή, όν, *sitting constantly beside*, Lat. *assiduus*: from

Παρεδρεύω, (πάρεδρος) *to sit constantly beside, to be always with*, Lat *assidere*, Ἄιδου νύμφῃ παρεδρεύοις, Eur. Alc. 746; so in Polyb., etc.—2. *to be an assessor*, πάρεδρος, τινι, Dem. 572, 10.

Παρεδρήσσω, poet. for foreg., Nonn.

Παρεδρία, ας, ἡ, (πάρεδρος) *a sitting beside: addition*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 7, 2.—II. *the office* or *dignity of* πάρεδρος, ap. Dem. 1373, 22. Hence

Παρεδρίάω,=παρεδρεύω, παρεδριόων, Ap. Rh. 2, 1040.

Πάρεδρος, ον, (παρά, ἕδρα) *sitting beside*, as at table, Hdt. 5, 18: generally, *beside, near*, τινί, Eur. Or. 83, Hec. 616.—II. *sitting beside*; and so, *attending, assisting* another; and as subst., *an assessor, assistant, coadjutor, associate*, foll. by dat. or gen.; hence Themis is Διὸς π., Pind. O. 8, 22; but Rhadamanthys αὐτῷ π. ἔτυμος, Ib. 2, 139; ἔρως is π. μεγάλων θεσμῶν, Soph. Ant. 796: but, τῇ σοφῇ π., Eur. Med. 843.—2. in prose, συνέδρος was *the assessor* or *coadjutor* of a magistrate, as of old kings, Hdt. 8, 138; of the three chief archons at Athens (each of whom had two allowed him by law, to assist them chiefly in judicial duties); and of other magistrates,—freq. in Oratt.; cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

Παρέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (παρά, ἕζομαι) dep. mid.:—*to sit beside*, τινί, Il. 1, 557, Od. 4, 738, etc.: esp. *to sit down to talk with* one, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 345.

Πᾰρειά, ᾶς, ἡ, *the cheek*, Hom., always in plur., as Il. 3, 35, Od. 2, 153; whereas he has the Ion. παρήιον usu. in sing.: oddly of an eagle, Od. 2, 153: the irreg. dat. παρειασιν occurs in Ap. Rh. 4, 172 (si vera l.):—an acc. pl. παρειά was assumed by Aristarch., etc., Il. 3, 35: cf. παρήιον and παρηίς.—The word is also used by Trag. (usu. in sing.), as Aesch. Pr. 400, Soph. Ant. 1239; but rare in prose, as Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 3.—II. *the cheek-piece* of a helmet, Herm. H. Hom. 31, 11, cf. μέτωπον in Il. 16, 70. (Prob. from παρά, the *sides* of the face.)

†Πάρεια, ας, ἡ, *Paræa*, a nymph, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.

Πᾰρείας, ου, ὁ, = παρώας (q. v.), Cratin. Troph. 6.

Παρεῖδον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, παροράω being used instead, (παρά, εἶδον) *to observe by the way, to remark, notice*, τινί τι, something in one, as, θειλίην τινί, Hdt. 1. 37, cf. 38, 108.—II. *to look past, overlook, disregard*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 37, and Plut.

Παρεῖθη, usu. παρέθη, 3 aor. 1 pass. of παρίημι, Il. 23, 868.

Παρεικάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, εἰκάζω) *to compare*, τινί τι, Plat. Rep. 473 C, cf. Polit. 260 E.

Παρεικαθον, Att. aor. form of παρείκω, Soph. O. C. 1334, Ant. 1108; v. sub σχέθω, and cf. Ellendt Lex. s. v. εἰκαθεῖν [ᾰ]

Παρεικω, f. -ξω, (παρά, εἶκω) *to go*

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aside, yield, give way; like *ἐάω, to permit, allow, ὅσον δύναμις*, Plat. Rep. 374 E; *π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι*, ld. Legg. 934 C.—II. impers., *παρείκει μοι, it is competent, allowable for me, εἰ μοι παρείκοι*, Soph. Phil. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.; *ὅπῃ παρείκοι*, wherever *it was practicable*, Thuc. 3, 1; *καθ' ὅσον παρείκοι*, Plat. Symp. 187 E; *κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρεῖκον, by such ways as they found practicable*, Thuc. 4, 36.

Παρελίσσω, poet. for *παρελίσσω*.

Παρειμένως, adv., part. pf. pass. from *παρίημι, remissly*.

Πάρειμι, inf. *παρεῖναι*: f. *παρέσομαι*: (*παρά, εἰμί* to be). *To be by* or *present*, Hom., who oft. has part., *παρεών, one present, οὐ παρεών, one absent*.—2. *to be by* or *near* one, c. dat., Od. 5, 105; *μήλοισι*, Od. 4, 640; *π. παρά τινι*, Soph. Phil. 1056:—*to be present in* or *at, μάχῃ*, Od. 4, 497; *ἐν δαίτῃσι*, Il. 10, 217, cf. Ar. Ach. 513, Plat. Prot. 335 B.—3. esp. *to be present to help, come to aid, stand by*, like Lat. *adesse, τινί*, Il. 18, 472, Od. 13, 393; and in Att.—4. *to be by*, i. e. *ready* or *at hand*, Lat. *praesto esse*, of things, property, etc., Hom.; *χαριζομένη παρεόντων*, giving freely *of what was ready*, such food as did not need dressing, Od. 1, 140: *εἴ μοι δύναμίς γε παρείη*, if power *were at* my *command*, if I had the power, Od. 2, 62; *ὅση δύναμίς γε πάρεστι*, so far as power *is mine*, Il. 8, 294;—so of feelings, states of mind, etc., *φόβος βαρβάροις παρῆν*, Aesch. Pers. 391; *θαῦμα παρῆν*, Soph. Ant. 254.—5. *παρεῖναι εἰς.., to arrive* at, or strictly *to have arrived at*.., oft. in Hdt., as 1, 9, Thuc. 6, 88, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 1, 21, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A; so too c. acc. loci only, Eur. Cycl. 95, 106; so, *π. ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 35; *π. πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν*, Ib. 6, 4, 26; *π. Ὀλυμπίαζε*, Thuc. 3, 8.—6. impers., *πάρεστί μοι*, c. inf., like *ἔξεστι, it depends* on me, *is in* my *power*, Hdt. 8, 20; *τοιαῦθ' ἑλέσθαι σοι πάρεστιν ἐξ ἐμοῦ*, Aesch. Eum. 867; and freq. in Att.:—so also the part. *παρόν*, Ion. *παρεόν*, is used absol. c. inf., *it being possible* or *easy, since it is allowed*, Hdt. 1, 129, etc., Thuc. 4, 19, etc.; like *ἐξόν*.—7. *τὰ παρόντα*, in Att., usu. *the present, the present circumstances, state* or *condition*; also *τὰ παρεόντα πράγματα*, Hdt. 6, 100; so neut. *τὸ παρόν*, first in Hdt. 1, 20.—8. the part. masc. *παρών* oft. stands, esp. in Trag., at the end of a verse almost like an expletive to round off the sentence, like *λαβών*, e. g. Soph. El. 300, Tr. 422, cf. Valck. Phoen. 481, Lob. Aj. 57, and v. sub *παρίστημι* B. II. 1.

Πάρειμι, inf. *παριέναι*, (*παρά, εἶμι* to go). *To go by, beside*, or *near, to pass*, *παριών*, Od. 4, 527: 17, 233: *to go alongside*, Thuc. 4, 47, and Xen.—2. *to pass by, pass over, omit, π. τῷ λόγῳ*, Plat. Legg. 776 D.—3. *to pass by, overtake, surpass*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 5.—4. of time, *to pass on, pass*, Hdt. 4, 181.—II. *to pass on one's way, π. εἰς.., to pass* into, *enter*, Hdt. 3, 84, etc.; and absol., *to approach*, ld. 3, 72: sometimes with a notion of secresy, as, *εἰς μυχὸν παρ.*, Eur. Ion 229; but not necessarily, for we also have *βίᾳ παριέναι εἰς οἰκίαν*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 2.—III. *to come forward*, opp. to *ὑπάγειν*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 46; *πάριτ' ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν*, Ar. Ach. 43, cf. Plat. Phaed. 59 E; esp. *to come forward to speak*, Plat. Alc. 1, 106 C, Dem. 285, 6; also, *π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα*, Aeschin. 76, 18; hence at Athens, *οἱ παριόντες, the public orators*, Andoc. 19, 37, Dem. 170, 6; *νεωστὶ παριὼν ἐς τὰ πρῶτα*, Hdt, 7, 143: cf. *παρέρχομαι* VII.—IV. *to pass from one to another, τὸ σύνθημα παρῄει*, the word *passed from man to man*.

Παρεῖπον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *παράφημι* being used instead, (*παρά, εἶπον*)—l. c. acc. pers., *to talk over, persuade*, like *παραπείθειν* with collat. notion of deception, Il. 1, 555; 6, 337, Aesch. Pr. 130: hence expressly, *to cheat, beguile*, Valck. Adon. p. 356:—c. acc. cognato, *to give* such and such *advice, αἴσιμα π.*, Il. 6, 62; 7, 121:—absol., *to persuade, advise*, Il. 11, 793; 15, 404. [In Il. the first syll. of part. *παρειπών, παρειποῦσα* is always long in arsis, prob. by the digamma.]

Παρεργω, f. *-ξω, to keep off* or *back, shut out*.

Παρερύω, poet. and Ion. for *παρερύω*, Hdt.

Παρείρω, (*παρά, εἴρω*) *to fasten beside* or *near, insert*, Aesch. Fr. 265, Xen. Symp. 6, 2: *νόμους παρείρων, adding observance* of the laws, Soph. Ant. 368, as the Schol. seems to explain it; but the word is prob. corrupt; Dind. (v. ad l.) proposes *παραιρῶν*, Ellendt (after Musgrave) *γεραίρων*.

Πάρεις, 2 sing. indic. pres. from *πάρειμι*.

Πᾶρεἰς, part. aor. 2 act. from *παρίημι*.—II. part. aor. 2 pass. from *πείρω*.

Παρεισάγω, f. *-ξω*, (*παρά, εἰσάγω*) *to lead in by one's side, bring forward, introduce*, Isocr. 175 C.—II. *to bring in beside, introduce secretly*, Polyb. 1, 18, 3. [*ᾰ*]

†Παρεισάνης, *ου, ὁ*, v. l. for *Βηρισάδης*, q. v., Dem. 624, 1.

Παρεἰσακτος, *ον*, (*παρεισάγω*) *brought in beside, introduced privily*, N. T.

Παρεισαρθρόω, *ῶ, to incorporate*.

Παρεισβάλλω, (*παρά, εἰσβάλλω*) *to throw in beside* or *secretly*.—II. intr. *to get in beside*, etc.

Παρεισγραφή, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*παρά, εἰσγράφω*) *an inscribing secretly and illegally*, Plut. 2, 756 C.

Παρεισδέχομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (*παρά, εἰσδέχομαι*) dep. mid., *to take in besides* or *along with* a thing, Soph. Tr. 537, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 10: *to take in secretly*.

Παρεισδύνω,=*παρεισδύω*, Demad. 178, 41. [*ῡ*]

Παρεισδύομαι, (*παρά, εἰσδύω*) as pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: —*to get in by the side, to slip in, insinuate one's self*, Hipp., Plut. Agis 3, etc. [v. *δύω*.] Hence

Παρεἰσδῦσις, *εως, ἡ, a getting by the side, a slipping in*: also *a way to get in, loop-hole*, Plut. 2, 476 C.

Παρεισεῖδον, inf. *-ἰδεῖν*, aor. with no pres. in use, (cf. *παρεῖδον*). *To look at from the side, catch a sight of*, v. l. Ar. Lys. 155.

Παρείσειμι, (*παρά, εἰς, εἰμι*)=sq., Philippid. ap. Ath. 262 A.

Παρεισέρχομαι, (*παρά, εἰσέρχομαι*) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act.: *to come* or *go in beside* or *by stealth*, Polyb. 1, 7, 3, etc.

Παρεισκομίζω, f. *-ἰσω*, (*παρά, εἰς, κομίζω*)*to bring in by the side* or *secretly*, Joseph.

Παρεισκυκλέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*παρά, εἰσκυκλέω*) *to roll in by the side* or *secretly, smuggle in*, Juba ap Ath. 661 B.

Παρεισοδεύω,=*παρεισκομίζω*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 12.

Παρεισοδιάζω, v. *παρεπεισοδιάζω*.

Παρεισπέμπω, f. *-ψω*, (*παρά, εἰσπέμπω*) *to let in secretly*, Plut. 2, 760 B.

Παρεισπίπτω, (*παρά, εἰσπίπτω*) *to get in by the side* or *secretly*, Polyb. 1, 18, 3, etc.

Παρεισπορεύομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. *-εὑσομαι*, (*παρά, εἰσπορεύω*) *to go in at the side* or *secretly*, LXX.

Παρεισπράσσω, Att. *-ττω*: f. *-ξω*, (*παρά, εἰσπράσσω*):—*to demand* or *exact besides* or *beyond*, i. e. *illegally*, of tax-gatherers.

Παρεισρέω, f. *-ρεύσομαι*, aor. *-ἐῤῥύην*, (*παρά, εἰσρέω*) *to glide in by the side, by chance*, or *secretly*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 6, etc.

Παρεισφέρω, (*παρά, εἰσφέρω*) *to bear* or *bring in beside*: esp., *π. νόμον, to propose* a new law *inconsistent with* another, Dem. 484, 1, 12, etc.

Παρεισφθείρομαι, (*παρά, εἰσφθείρομαι*) as pass., *to steal in to the loss* or *ruin* of another, Philo.

Παρέκ, before a vowel *παρέξ*. (*παρά, ἐκ*)—A. as prep.,—1. c. gen. loci, *outside, before*, Od. 9, 116, Il. 10, 349.—2. like *χωρίς, besides, except, exclusive of*, Hdt. 1, 14, 93, 192, etc.—II. freq. c. acc., *out by the side of, out along, beyond*, Il. 9, 7, Od. 12, 276, etc.; in Il. 24, 349, the prep. follows its case: *παρὲκ νόον, out of* sense and reason, foolishly, Il. 10, 391; 20, 133.—2. *except, besides*, Il. 24, 434.

B. more freq. as adv.,—1. of place, *out by, out over*, Hom.: *hard by*, Il. 11, 486.—2. metaph. *beyond* or *beside right and truth*, and so *wide of the question, beside the mark, παρὲξ εἰπεῖν*, Od. 4, 348; *παρὲξ ἀγορεύειν*, Il. 12, 213: *senselessly, foolishly*, Od. 23, 16.—3. *ἄλλα παρὲξ μεμνώμεθα*, let us talk *of something else*, Od. 14, 168: hence *except*, Hdt. 7, 196; *παρὲξ ἢ ὅσον.., excepl* so long as.., *ἤ*, Hdt. 1, 130, cf. Clinton F. H. 1, p. 258, 260.

(This word includes the signfs. both of *παρά* and *ἐκ*, though one often prevails over the other.—In regard to Hdt. it may be observed,—1. that in him it is usu. written *πάρεξ*, but in Hom. and Hes. *παρέξ, παρέκ*, except Hes. Sc. 352, 353, Gaisf.:—2. the rule, that *παρέκ* is used before a conson., *παρέξ* before a vowel, is altogether neglected by Hdt., who always has *πάρεξ*: so even in Od. 14, 168, *παρὲξ μεμνώμεθα*, cf. Od. 12, 276, 443, Il. 11, 486.—Acc. to E. M., and Eust., the word was written differently acc. to its signf., scil. *παρέξ* =*ἐκτός* in Hom. and Hes., *πάρεξ*= *χωρίς* in Hdt.: v. plura ap. Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad Il.)

Παρεκβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (*παρά, ἐκβαίνω*) *to step* or *turn aside from, deviate from*, c. gen., *δικαίου*, Hes. Op. 224, cf. Polyb. 12, 8, 1:—but also c. acc., *to overstep, transgress*, *Διὸς σέβας*, Aesch. Cho. 645, Plut. Num. 9:—absol. *to exceed bounds*, Arist. Eth. 4, 5, 13, etc.; *to make a digression*, Ib. 1, 5, 1, Polyb., etc.

Παρεκβάλλω, (*παρά, ἐκβάλλω*) *to compile a set of critical remarks*; v. *παρεκβολή*.

Παρέκβᾰσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*παρεκβαίνω*) *a turning from the right way, a deviation, declension*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 2, Pol. 3, 7, 2, etc.: *a digression*, Isae. 62, 13, Polyb., etc. Hence

Παρεκβᾰτικός, *ή, όν, apt to wander from the right way*; *a digressing from the subject*: *extravagant*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Παρεκβολεύομαι, dep. mid.,=*παρεκβάλλω*: from

Παρεκβολή, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*παρεκβάλλω*)

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the compilation of a set of critical remarks, as those of Eustathius on Homer. Hence

Παρεκβολικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* παρεκβολαί: τὸ π.,=παρεκβολαί.

Παρεκδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, ἐκδέχομαι) dep. mid., *to take in a different* or *wrong sense, misconceive, misconstrue*, M. Anton. 5, 6.

Παρεκδίδωμι, (παρά, ἐκδίδωμι) *to give out beside* or *underhand*, esp. in marriage; ἡ Παρεκδιδομένη, name of a play of Antiphanes.

Παρεκδύομαι, (παρά, ἐκδύω) as pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to slip out by the side, steal away*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41.

Παρεκέσκετο, Ep. for παρέκειτο, frequentat. impf. from παράκειμαι, Od.

Παρεκθέω, (παρά, ἐκθέω) *to run out by* or *past*, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 1, 592.

Παρεκθλίβω, (παρά, ἐκθλίβω) *to press out of the right course, jostle aside*, Arist. Probl. 23, 5, 3, in pass.

Παρεκκλίνω, (παρά, ἐκκλίνω) *to turn aside from, to alter slightly*, of the inflexions of words, Dion. H. 5, 47.—II. intr., *to turn aside from, shun*, c. acc., Arist. H. A. 6, 29, 1; π. εἰς.., *to deviate towards*.., Id. Part. An. 3, 4, 19: absol. *to turn aside*, Aeschin. 25, 9.—Oft. confounded with παρεγκλίνω. [ῐ] Hence

Παρέκκλισις, εως, ἡ, *a turning aside from the way*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 40.

Παρεκλέγω, (παρά, ἐκλέγω) *to collect secretly*, π. τὰ κοινά, *to embezzle* the public monies, Dem. 435, 21: of birds, *to collect* food, Ael. N. A. 8, 25.

Παρεκλείπω, (παρά, ἐκλείπω) *to let out, let pass*.—II. intr. *to go out, be wanting, fail*, LXX.

Παρεκνέομαι, (παρά, ἐκνέω) dep. mid., *to sail out by* or *past*, Ap. Rh. 2, 941.

Παρεκπέμπω, (παρά, ἐκπέμπω) *to send out beside* or *past*, Philo.

Παρεκπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (παρά, ἐκπεράω) *to go out past*, c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 23.

Παρεκπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (παρά, ἐκπίπτω) *to fall out secretly* or *by chance, to fall from* one, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. c. 25.

Παρεκπροφεύγω, f. -φευξομαι and -φευξοῦμαι, (παρά, ἐκπροφεύγω) *to flee out away from, to escape*, of prizes which elude the grasp of the conqueror, τινά, Il. 23, 314.

Παρεκπυρόομαι, (παρά, ἐκπυρόω) as pass., *to take fire meanwhile*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 4, 6.

Παρεκστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *an averting: perversion*.

Παρεκτᾰνύω, f. -ύσω,=παρεκτείνω, Anth. P. 5, 251, Q. Sm. 3, 337.

Παρέκτᾰσις, ή, *a stretching out beside, a lengthening*, esp. of a syllable: from

Παρεκτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (παρά, ἐκτείνω) *to stretch out along*, esp. in military tactics, *to deploy*, Polyb. 11, 12, 4, etc.; so of a fleet, π. ἐπὶ μίαν ναῦν, Id. 1, 26, 15.—II. intr. *to stretch out along* or *beside*, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 17, 5, Strab. p. 631;—so in pass., Theophr.; also, παρεκτείνεσθαί τινι, *to measure one's self with* one, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 189, 47: c. gen., π. τοῦ ἀναγκαίου, *to extend beyond* what is required.

Παρεκτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (παρά, ἐκτελέω) *to accomplish otherwise*, or *against one's wish*, Mosch. 4, 125.

Παρεκτέον, verb. adj. from παρέχω, *one must afford, furnish*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.

Παρεκτικός, ή, όν, (παρέχω) *inclined to give, offering readily*.

Παρέκτοπος, ον, *somewhat out of the way*, dub.

Παρεκτός, (παρά, ἐκτός) adv., *out of, without, besides*, LXX., and N. T.

Παρεκτρέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐκτρέπω) *to turn aside, divert*, Eur. Supp. 1111:—pass., *to be turned aside, distorted*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 46.

Παρεκτρέχω, (παρά, ἐκτρέχω) *to run out past*, Plut. Flamin. 8.

Παρεκτρίβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐκτρίβω) *to rub along* or *against* a thing: pass. *to suffer great friction*, Arist. Coel. 2, 7, 2. [ῐ]

Παρεκτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρεκτρέπομαι) *a turning from the right way, a byepath*, Clem. Al.

Παρεκφαίνομαι, (παρά, ἐκφαίνω) as pass., *to appear beside*, Galen.

Παρεκφέρομαι, (παρά, ἐκφέρω) as pass., *to be carried, go beyond bounds*, Plut. 2, 102 C.

Παρεκχέω, f. -χεύσω, (παρά, ἐκχέω) *to pour out at the side*:—pass., of rivers and lakes, *to overflow*, Strab. p. 760: Diod. 5, 47. Hence

Παρέκχυσις, εως, ἡ, *a pouring out, running out on one side or the other*, esp. of a river *overflowing*, etc., Polyb. 34, 10, 4, Strab.

Παρελαύνω, f. -ελάσω [ᾰ], Ep. -ελάσσω, Att. παρελῶ: aor. παρήλασα, Hom., Ep. also παρέλασσα, Il., (παρά, ἐλαύνω). *To drive by* or *past*, Theocr. 5, 89; 8, 73.—II. usu. as if intr.—1. *to drive by* (sc. ὄφρον, ἅρμα, ἵππους, etc.), Il. 23, 382, 427:—then with a new acc., *to drive past, overtake* another, οἱ οἰσίν μ' ἵπποισι παρήλασαν, Il. 23, 638; but, π. Τρηχῖνα, *to drive on* to Trachis, Hes. Sc. 353.—Later π. δίφρον, ἵππον are added, Ar. Av. 1129, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 55; also, π. ἐφ' ἅρματος, ἐφ' ἵππου, Xen. An. 1, 2, 16; 3, 4, 46.—2. *to row* or *sail by, past* (sub ναῦν), but also, νηῒ παρῆλασε, Od. 12, 186: then c. acc. rei aut pers., *to sail past*.., Od. 12, 197.—3. in prose, also, *to ride by, run by*, etc. (sub. ἵππον, ἑαυτόν, etc.), freq. in Xen.; π. τὰς τάξεις, Id. An. 3, 5, 4, Cyr. 4, 3, 12;—more rarely to *ride up to, rush towards*, πρός or ἐπί τινα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 12, Hipparch. 8, 18:—*to ride on one's way*, Ib. 3, 3, 4.—Arat. uses mid. παρελαύνεσθαι, in intr. signf.

Παρελέγχω, f. -γξω,=ἐλέγχω, Galen.

Παρέλευσις, εως, ἡ, *a passing by* or *beyond*.—II. *the way past to* a place.

Παρελίσσω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἑλίσσω) *to turn beside, turn round*, also παρειλίσσω.

Παρελκόντως, adv. part. pres. from παρέλκω, *dragging beside*, hence *superfluously*, Gramm.

Παρέλκῡσις, ή, *a protracting, delaying*.

Παρελκυστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who protracts, delays*, from παρελκύω.

Παρελκυστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Παρέλκω: f. -ξω, also -ελκύσω: aor. παρείλκυσα: (παρά, ἕλκω):—*to draw aside* or *to the side*, Pind. O. 7, 84; π. ἑαυτόν, *to withdraw secretly*, Plut. Cleom. 8:—mid. *to draw aside for one's self, get hold of by craft* or *evil device*, ὥρᾳ τινος, Od. 18, 282.—2. *to lead alongside*, as one does a led horse, Hdt. 3, 102: παρέλκειν ἐκ γῆς, *to tow* from the bank, Id. 2, 96.—2. *to distort, twist*, π. κενὰς (sc. τὰς γνάθους), Ar. Pac. 1306, ubi v. Interpp.—II. of time, *to spin out*, Polyb. 2, 70, 3, etc.; absol., μὴ μύνῃσι παρέλκετε, *put* not things *off* by excuses, Od. 21, 111; in pass., *to be delayed*, Polyb. 5, 30, 5.—III. also intr. *to drag beside*, hence *to be redundant*: so in pass., τὰ παρελκόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι, things *merely appended* to the arts, *extraneous additions* to them, Polyb. 9, 20, 6.

Παρέλλειψις, ή, (παρά, ἔλλειπω) *the omission of something at the side*, esp. of a letter, Gramm.

Παρεμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (παρά, ἐμβαίνω) *to go beside* or *near*, π. τεθρίππῳ, *to drive along* in a four-horsed chariot, Dion. H. 2, 34.

Παρεμβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ. (παρά, ἐμβάλλω) *to put in* or *beside* or *between*, Ar. Vesp. 481: *to insert things foreign* to the subject, *interpolate*, λόγους ἑτέρους, Dem. 1026, 20: hence, *to throw in by the way*, π. ὑποψίας, *to drop* hints *in speaking*, Aeschin. 24, 6, cf. 41, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 9.—2. esp. *to put in rank, draw up in battle order*, Polyb. 2, 27, 7, etc.; strictly of *putting in, distributing* auxiliaries among the other troops, cf. Id. 1, 33, 7: generally, *to place among* a class or order, Plat. Legg. 741 A.—II. intr. *to fall into line with the rest of the army*, Polyb.—2. of an army, *to encamp*, Id. 1, 77, 6, etc.—3. *to fall upon, attack*, τινί, also εἴς τι, Id. 29, 7, 8.

Παρεμβᾰτικῶς, adv., *parenthetically*, Gramm.

Παρεμβλαστάνω, (παρά, ἐμβλαστάνω) *to grow up in beside*, Philo.

Παρεμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐμβλέπω) *to look askance*, εἴς τι, Eur. Hel. 1558.

Παρεμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρεμβάλλω) *insertion beside, between* or *among* others, Aeschin. 83, 21, cf. 23, 41, cf. Lob. Phryn. 377: esp. in dramas, *an insertion, interpolation*.—II. *a putting in* or *distributing* men through an army, *a drawing up in battle-order*, Polyb. 11, 32, 6: also *a body so drawn up*, Id. 6, 28, 1; and then, like στρατόπεδον, *a camp*, Id. 10, 35, 7, etc.: hence,—2. *any fortified place, a castle*, N. T.—III.= παρεξειρασία (q. v.), Polyb. 21, 5, 4, nisi legend. παραβολαί.—IV. a pugilist's and wrestler's phrase, π. βάλλειν, to trip an adversary by a twist of the leg, Plut. 2, 638 F, Luc. Hence

Παρεμβολικός, ή, όν, *in a camp, like a camp*, Plut. 2, 643 C.

Παρεμβολοειδής, ές, (παρεμβολή, εἶδος) *like an interpolation*, Gramm.

Παρεμβύω, (παρά, ἐμβύω) *to pack* or *stuff in*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22. [ῠ]

Παρεμμαίνομαι, as pass.,=ἐμμαίνομαι, but somewhat milder.

Παρεμμᾰνής, ές, = ἐμμανής, but rather milder.

Παρέμμεναι, Ep. inf. from πάρειμι, for παρεῖναι, Hom.

Παρεμμίγνυμι, (παρά, ἐμμίγνυμι) *to mix in besides*, Ael. N. A. 3, 30.

Παρεμπάσσω, f. -πάσω, (παρά, ἐμπάσσω) *to strew beside, among*, with, Diosc.

Παρεμπίνω, (παρά, ἐμπίνω) *to drink to excess*.

Παρεμπίπλημι, (παρά, ἐμπί=πλημι) *to fill secretly with* a thing, τι τινος, Plut. Marcell. 18.

Παρεμπίπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (παρά, ἐμπίπρημι) *to inflame, gall by rubbing*, Strab.

Παρεμπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (παρά, ἐμπίπτω) *to fall in by the way, creep* or *steal in*, Plat. Charmid. 173 D. π. εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν, of intrusive citizens, Aeschin. 51, 20:—of a word *or*

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term, *to be inserted*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 25, 11, Post. 2, 12, 8.—II. *to coincide with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 570 F, etc. [ῑ]

Παρεμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -άσω (παρά, ἐμπλάσσω):—*to plaster at the side*: generally, *to step up, plaster*, Diosc. Hence

Παρεμπλαστικός, ή, όν, *stopping up.*

Παρεμπλέκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἐμπλέκω) *to entwine, interweave with* or *between*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C.

Παρεμπλήθω, *to be filled to excess.*

Παρεμπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, *an entwining with, interweaving.*

Παρεμποδίζω, (παρά, ἐμποδίζω) *to be in the way, be a hindrance*, τινί, Luc. Amor. 15.

Παρεμποδών, adv., like ἐμποδών, *in the way.*

Παρεμπολάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐμπολάω) *to traffic underhand* or *besides in* a thing, *to smuggle* a thing *in*, π. γάμους, Eur. Med. 910: παρεμπολημένος, *a falsely enrolled, intrusive citizen*, like παρέγγραφος, Poll.

Παρεμπόρευμα, ατος, τό, *an inferior article in trade, merchandize of small value*, elsewh. ῥῶπος:—hence,=πάρεργον, Luc. Dem. Encom. 22, M. Anton. 3, 12: from

Παρεμπορεύομαι, (παρά, ἐμπορεύομαι) dep., *to traffic in besides*:—metaph., τὸ τερπνὸν π., *to yield* delight *besides* instruction, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 9.

Παρέμπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (παρά, ἐμπίπτω) *a coming in besides*, of superfluous nutriment, etc., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Arist. Respir. 11, 5.

Παρεμφαίνω, f. -φᾰνῶ, (παρά, ἐμφαίνω) *to show, display beside* or *along with*, Plat. Tim. 50 E, Plut.: *to show by the way, indicate*, διὰ λόγων π., Polyb. 28, 3, 4, cf. 12, 24, 2.—2. π. ὄψιν, ὀσμήν, *to show* the aspect or smell of, i. e. to look or smell like, Diosc.—II. pass., *to be shown, appear beside, near* or *at the side*, Arist. de Anima 3, 4, 3, or *by the way*, Id. Phys. Ausc. 4, 4, 16; παρεμφαινόμενον ὕδωρ, water *in which objects are reflected*, Id. Probl. 23, 9, 2. Hence

Παρεμφαντικός, ή, όν, *showing beside, near*, or *by stealth*: and

Παρέμφᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a showing beside* or *near.*

Παρεμφᾰτικός, ή, όν,=παρεμφαντικός.—II. usu. in Gramm. τὰ π., *the finite moods* of the verb, opp. to the infinitive (ἀπαρέμφατος).

Παρεμφερής, ές, *somewhat like*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 18, Diod. 1, 35: from

Παρεμφέρω, (παρά, ἐμφέρω) *to come near, be somewhat like*, τινί, Diosc.

Παρεμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, (παρά, ἐμφράσσω) *to block up beside*, Galen.

Παρεμφύομαι, (παρά, ἐμφύω) as pass., *to grow in at the side, hang upon*, Luc. Fugit. 10. [ῠ]

Παρενδείκνυμι, like παρεμφαίνω, *to show by the way* or *secretly.*

Παρενδίᾱω, ῶ, *to dwell beside.*

Παρενδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (παρά, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give* or *yield up*, Plut. 2, 813 D.

Παρενδύομαι, (παρά, ἐνδύω) as pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to slip in by the side*, Plut. 2, 479 A.

Παρενεῖδον, inf. -ιδεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. παρεῖδον), *to take a side look at*, παρενιδών τι, Ar. Lys. 156.

Παρενείρω, (παρά, ἐνείρω) *to put in by the side* or *secretly*, ἑαυτὸν εἰς πάντα, *to intrude* one's self into every thing, Plut. 2, 793 D.

Παρενήνεον, ες, etc., impf. from παρανηνέω, Od.

Παρενήνοθε, *to be by* or *near*, ἠμετέρη τοίη παρενήνοθε μῆτις, such *was* our plan *therein*, Ap. Rh. 1, 664; πυρετὸς παρενήνοθε γνίοις, Orph. Lith. 628.—In form it seems to be perf., but with signf. of pres. or aor., cf. ἐπενήνοθε and κατενήνοθε: there is no simple ἐνήνοθε.

Παρενθεῖν, Dor. for παρελθεῖν, Theocr.

Παρένθεσις, εως, ἡ, (παρεντίθημι) *a putting in beside, inserting.*—II. *an insertion*: esp. *a parenthesis*, Gramm.

Παρένθετος, ον, (παρεντίθημι) *put in beside, parenthetic*, Gramm.

Παρενθήκη, ης, ἡ, (παρεντίθημι) *something put in beside, an addition, appendix*, Hdt. 1, 186; 6, 19; π. λόγου, *a digression*, Hdt. 7, 5, 171, cf. Plut. Pomp. 41.—II. *smaller ware packed within larger.*

Παρενθῡμέομαι, (παρά, ἐνθυμέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.: *to disregard, neglect*, M. Anton. 5, 5, Philo. Hence

Παρενθύμησις, εως, ἡ, *want of attention, disregard.* [ῡ]

Παρένθυρσος, ου, ὁ, *false sentiment* or *affectation of style*, Longin., cf. Winkelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 5, 3, § 23.

Παρενιαυτοφόρος, ον, (παρά, ἐνιαυτός, φέρω) *fruiting every other year*, Theophr.

Παρεννέπω, (παρά, ἐννέπω) like παρανυδάω, *to speak to* one, Ap. Rh. 3, 367.

Παρενοπλίζω,=ἐνοπλίζω.

Παρενοχλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐνοχλέω) *to trouble* or *annoy* one *while about something*, Hipp., and (in pass.) Dem. 242, 16; π. τινι περί τινος, Polyb. 1, 8, 1, τινά, Id. 16, 37, 3. Hence

Παρενόχλημα, ατος, τό,=sq., Philo: and

Παρενόχλησις, εως, ἡ, *annoyance while* one *is doing something.*

Παρενράπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐνράπτω) *to sew to* or *on*, τινί, Anth.

Παρενσάλευσις, ἡ, *a shaking to and fro*: [ᾰ] from

Παρενσᾰλεύω, (παρά, ἐν, σαλεύω) *to shake to and fro*:—intr. *to move to and fro*, π. τοῖν ποδοῖν, Ar. Plut. 291; π. πρὸς αὐλόν, Philostr.

Παρενσπείρω, *to sow* or *strew in among.*

Παρένταξις, εως, ἡ, *a putting in beside, insertion*, Plut. 2, 1022 D; like παρένθεσις: from

Παρεντάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἐντάσσω) *to put in beside*, Plut. 2, 1022 C.

Παρεντείνω, (παρά, ἐντείνω) *to exert beside* or *near, τὴν φωνήν*, Plut. 2, 623 B, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 54.

Παρεντίθημι, f. -θήσω, (παρά, ἐντίθημι) *to put in beside, mix up*, Galen.

Παρεντρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, (παρά, ἐντρώγω) *to eat* or *gnaw besides*, Eubul. Aug. 1, 8; cf. παρεγκάπτω.

Παρεντύχία, ας, ἡ, *a meeting by chance.*

Πᾰρέξ or πάρεξ, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.; v. παρέκ.

Παρεξάγω, (παρά, ἐξάγω) *to lead out beside, lead out past*, c. acc. loci, v. l. Hdt. 4, 158: hence *to mislead*, to which is referred the phrase παρὲκ νόον ἀγαγεῖν, Il. 10, 391, H. Ven. 36; v. παρέκ B.—II. *to lead out against*: intr. *to march out against* the enemy. [ᾰ] Hence

Παρεξᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading* or *marching out against* the enemy, Artemid.

Παρεξαίρω, (παρά, ἐξαίρω) *to lift up beside*, Strab. p. 528:—pass., *to be lifted up*; οἱ παρεξαρθέντες, *the arrogant*, Lat. *nimis elati*, Scymnus 342.

Παρεξαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, ἐξαλλάσσω):—*to exchange by the way.*

Παρεξᾱμείβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐξαμείβω) *to go* or *sail by*, Ap. Rh. 1, 581.

Παρεξαυλέω, (παρά, ἐξαυλέω) whence part. pass. pf. παρεξηυλημένοι, strictly *worn out by being played upon*, and so, generally, *worn out, having lost voice, strength and all things*, Ar. Ach. 681, cf. Suid.

Παρέξειμι, inf. παρεξιέναι: (παρά, ἐκ, εἶμι to go):—*to go out beside, pass by* or *alongside*, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 7, 58, 109; absol., 3, 14; 4, 92.—2. *to overstep, transgress*, H. Hom. Cer. 478, Herm.; παρ. ἁρμονίαν Διός, *to thwart* the rule of Jupiter, Aesch. Pr. 551 cf. Soph. Ant. 60.—3. *to pass by, omit*, Plat. Rep. 503 A.

Παρεξειπεῖν, v. l. for παρὲξ εἰπεῖν, Od. 4, 348.

Παρεξειρεσία, ας, ἡ, (παρέκ, εἰρεσία) *that part of the ship which is beyond*, i. e. unoccupied by, *the rowers*, and so *either end of the ship, the bows* or *the steerage*, but usu. the former, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. esp. 7, 34, Plut. 2, 347 B.

Παρεξειρέσιον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Παρεξελαύνω: f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ (παρά, ἐξελαύνω):—seemingly intr. (sub. ἅρμα, ἵππον, etc.), *to drive* or *ride out beside*, esp. *to march out against* the enemy (cf. παρελαύνω, παρεξάγω), v. l. for παρὲξ ἐλ., Il. 23, 344, Od. 12, 55.—2. *to go* or *march by*, Hdt. 8, 126, Plut., etc.

Παρεξέλεγχος, ου, ὁ, (παρά, ἐκ, ἔλεγχος) *a fallacy used in refutation*, Arist. Soph. El. 17, 12.

Παρεξελέγχω, f. -γξω, (παρά, ἐξελέγχω) *to refute by fallacies*, Arist. Top. 2, 5, 3.

Παρεξέμεν, Ep. for παρεξεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of παρεξίημι.

Παρεξερέω, Ion. fut. of παρεξειπεῖν, for παρεξερῶ, v. l. for παρὲξ ἐρ., Od. 23, 16.

Παρεξέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (παρά, ἐξέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor., et perf. act.; the aor. -ῆλθον being the only tense used by Hom., and that only in inf. and part. *To go out beside* or *near, to slip out* or *away, past*, Od. 10, 573; *to go past* or *over*, c. gen., πεδίοιο, Il. 10, 344; but, π. τῆς ἀληθείας, *to go beyond* or *aside from* the truth, Plat. Phil. 66 B:—also, c. acc., παρεξελθεῖν τινα, *to pass by* one, Hdt. 6, 117; παρά τι, Plut. Alex. 76.—II. *to overstep, transgress*, c. acc., Διὸς νόον, θεόν, Od. 5, 104, 138; δίκην, Soph. Ant. 921.

Παρεξετάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, ἐξετάζω) *to put* one thing *by* another, *so as to compare* them, τι παρά τι, Dem. 742, 1. Hence

Παρεξέτᾱσις, ἡ, *a comparison.*

Παρεξευρίσκω, (παρά, ἐξευρίσκω) *to find out besides* or *in addition*, π. ἄλλον νόμον, *to find out* a law *which neutralizes* another, Hdt. 3, 31.

Παρεξηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to misinterpret.* Hence

Παρεξήγησις, ἡ, *misinterpretation.*

Παρεξῆς, adv. for παρ' ἑξῆς,=ἑξῆς, formed like παραυτίκα, etc.

Παρεξίημι, f. -ξήσω, (παρά, ἐξίημι) *to let out beside*, Dio C. 40, 2; of time, *to let pass*, τέσσερας ἡμέρας, Hdt. 7, 210.

Παρεξίμεν, Ep. for παρεξιέναι, inf of παρέξειμι (εἶμι), H. Hom. Cer. 478.

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Πάρεξις, ἡ, (παρέχω) *a presenting, furnishing, procuring*, Hipp.

Παρεξισόω, ῶ, (παρά, ἐξισόω) *to place beside as equal, rank with*, τινί τι, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 B.—2. *to compare.*

Παρεξίστημι, f. -εκστήσω (παρά, ἐξίστημι): *to remove, change: to drive out* of one's senses, Plut. 2, 713 A.

B. in pass., c. aor. 2, pf., et plqpf. act., *to undergo a change, change*, Epich. p. 76; παρεκστῆναι τῇ διανοίᾳ to go mad, Polyb. 32, 7, 6; οἶνος παρεξεστηκώς, wine *that has turned, sour* wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

Παρέξοδος, ου, ἡ, *a side way out*, Hipp.

Παρεξωθέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἐξωθέω) *to push out at the side*, Arist. Mund. 4, 29, in pass.

Παρέπαινος, ον, ὁ, (παρά, ἔπαινος) *bye-praise:* esp. *subordinate* or *secondary praise*, such as was rhetorically used by Evenus of Paros, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A; cf. παράψογος.

Παρεπάλλομαι, Ion. for παρεφάλλομαι.

Παρεπεισοδιάζω, (παρά, ἐπεισόδιον) *to introduce by the way*, i. e. *as an episode*, prob. l. Eust.

Παρεπιβοηθέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἐπιβοηθέω) *to come from the side to help*, Diod. 2, 6.

Παρεπιγράφή, ῆς, ἡ, *something written in addition at the side:* esp. *a stage-direction written in the margin*, such as, αὐλεῖ τις, Ar. Av. 223, cf. Aesch. Eum. 116, 127. These often crept into the Scholia, esp. those on Aristoph. Cf. παρεγκύκλημα: from

Παρεπιγράφω, (παρά, ἐπιγράφω) *to write by the side of an inscription*, and so *correct* it, Strab. p. 675. [ᾰ]

Παρεπιδείκνῡμαι, (παρά, ἐπιδείκνυμι) as dep. mid., *to exhibit out of season, make a display*, Plut. 2, 43 D, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 57.—II. the act. ἐπιδείκνῡμι is found in LXX, *to point out beside* or *along with.*

Παρεπιδημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be sojourning as a stranger in a place*, Polyb. 27, 7, 3, Macho ap. Ath. 579 A: and

Παρεπιδημία, ας, ἡ, *a sojourn in a strange place*, Plat. Ax. 365 B, Polyb. 4, 4, 2: from

Παρεπίδημος, ον, (παρά, ἐπίδημος) *sojourning in a strange place*, Polyb. 32, 22, 4, LXX.

Παρεπικουρέω, ῶ, *to assist along with*, = παρεπιβοηθέω, Sext. Emp.

Παρεπινοέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἐπινοέω) *to invent besides*, Diod. 12, 11, in mid.

Παρεπιπλέκω, (παρά, ἐπιπλέκω) *to interweave besides*, Galen.

Παρεπιπνέω, poet. -πνείω, (παρά, ἐπιπνέω) *to waft to from the side* or *gently*, of a side-wind, Ap. Rh. 2, 961.

Παρεπιπορεύομαι, as pass., *to go towards at the side.*

Παρεπισκοπέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἐπισκοπέω) *to inspect beside; to compare*, Plut. 2, 129 E, Aemil. 5.

Παρεπισπάομαι, (παρά, ἐπισπάω) as mid., *to draw gently to one's self*, Philo. [ᾰ]

Παρεπιστρέφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐπιστρέφω) *to turn to the side*:—pass., *to turn round in passing and look after* a thing, Plut. 2, 521 B. Hence

Παρεπιστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning round in passing*, Plut. Sull. 25.

Παρεπιτρέχω, *to run to beside.*

Παρεπιφέρω, (παρά, ἐπιφέρω) *to carry to beside* or *to the side*, Art. Peripl.

Παρεπιψαύω, (παρά, ἐπιψαύω) *to touch at the side, just touch*, Plut. 2, 868 C.

Παρέπλω, 3 sing. aor. 2 (by syncop.) of παραπλέω, Od. 12, 69.

Παρέπομαι, f. -ψομαι, (παρά, ἕπομαι) dep. mid., *to follow along aside, follow close*, τινί, Plat. Legg., 667 B; esp. as an escort, Xen. Apol. 27; absol., Plat Phaed. 89 A, etc.

Παρεργᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ἐργασία I. 4) *bye-gains.*

Παρεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (πάρεργον) *one who is occupied with petty things*, π. λόγων, *an idle babbler*, Eur. Supp. 426. [ᾰ]

Παρεργολᾰβέω, ῶ, (sq., and λαμβάνω) *to take* something *as an accessory*, Philo.

Πάρεργον, ου, τό, *a bye-work, subordinate* or *secondary business, appendage* or *appendix*, Eur. Or. 610, and freq. in Plat.; ἐν παρέργῳ, *as a bye-work, as subordinate* or *secondary*, Lat. *obiter*, ἐν π. θέσθαι, *to treat* in such way, Soph. Phil. 473, (so, ἔθεντο may be supplied in Thuc. 6, 69); ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαί τι, πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 1, 142; 7, 27; also, πάρεργον νομίζειν τι πρός τι, Dem. 1233, 5; π. γίγνεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 766 A, cf. Euthyd. 273 D; more fully, π. ὁδοῦ, Eur. El. 509.—2. in painting, *a subordinate object, an accessory.*—3. *that which has but little to do with, is not part of*, c. gen., π. τύχης, κακῶν, *an addition little needed* to one's lot, one's misfortunes, etc., Eur. Hel. 925, H. F. 1340; πάρεργα δόμων, = νόθοι, Seidl. Eur. El. 63.—4. π. γίγνεσθαι, to be slain *among the rest*, Paus. 10, 27, 2.—Strictly neut. from sq.

Πάρεργος, ον, (παρά, ἔργον) *not belonging to the main subject, subordinate, incidental*, λόγος π., a discourse, narrative *introduced incidentally*, Plat. Tim. 38 D; παρέργῳ τῇ ποιήσει καταχρῆσθαι, to treat it *as a mere accessory*, Ib. 21 C; cf. foreg. Adv. -γως, *by the way, cursorily*, Id. Legg. 793 E; π. ἔχειν πρός τι, Dinarch. 110, 3.

Παρερεθίζω, (παρά, ἐρεθίζω) *to irritate, excite beside*, Hipp.

Παρερέσσω, Att. -ττω, *to move from the side as with oars.*

Πάρερμα, ατος, τό, *a side-prop, support* or *stay*, susp. in Hipp.

Παρερμηνεία, ας, ἡ, *a false interpretation:* from

Παρερμηνεύω, *to misinterpret.*

Παρέρπω, (παρά, ἕρπω) *to creep secretly up to*, Theocr. 15, 48: so in aor. 1 παρείρπυσα, Ar. Eccl. 511; but Ib. 398, comic for παριέναι, of an orator, *to creep forward* (to speak.)

Παρερύω, f. -ύσω, poet. and Ion. παρειρύω, (πυρά, ἐρύω) *to draw along the side, φραγμόν*, Hdt. 7, 36.—II. *to draw on one side, π. τὸ στόμα, to distort* the mouth, Hipp.

Παρέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, aor. -ῆλθον, inf. -ελθεῖν, more rarely -ήλυθον, (παρά, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act. *To go by, beside* or *past, pass by*, Od. 12, 62; 16, 357; also c. acc., Il. 8, 239, Hdt. 3, 72, etc.—II. *to go on one's way, pass on*, Od. 5, 429, cf. Soph. O. C. 902. 2. also of time, *to pass*, Hdt. 2, 86; ὁ παρελθὼν χρόνος, time *past*, Soph. Fr. 304; ὁ π. ἄροτος, *the past* season, Id. Tr. 69; π. ὁδοί, wanderings *now gone by*, Id. O. C. 1397, as in Lat. *acti labores*; τῆς παρελθούσης νυκτός, Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἐν τῷ παρελθόντι, *in time past, of old*, Xen., etc.—III. *to pass by, outstrip, surpass*, esp. in speed, τινά, Il. 23, 345; sometimes with ποσίν added, Od. 8, 230; but, π. ἐν δόλοισιν, *to surpass in* wiles, Od. 13, 291; so, π. τινὲ δόλῳ, Theogn. 1283, δυνάμει, Eur. Bacch. 906; ἀναιδείᾳ, Ar. Eq. 277:—hence *to circumvent, outwit*, Διὸς νόον, Hes. Th. 613, cf. Il. 1, 132; so, π. αἰτίαν, Dem. 227, 20.—IV. *to pass by, pass over, disregard, slight*, Il. 8, 239; esp. in word, Ar Vesp. 636, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E, etc.—2. also *to transgress*, τοὺς νόμους, Lys. 107, 42, Dem. 977, 15.—V. of things, *to pass unnoticed, escape the notice of*, τινά, Theogn. 419, cf. Soph. Tr. 226; τοῦτο γὰρ παρῆλθέ με εἰπεῖν, Dem. 550, 26: also, *to pass away, vanish*, Id. 291, 12.—VI. *to come up alongside of, come to* a place, *arrive at*, Hes. Op. 214: εἴς τι, Hdt. 3, 77: esp. *to go into* a house, etc., π. ἐσω, Aesch. Cho. 849, Soph., etc., v. Elmsl. Med. 1105:—also, π. εἰς τὴν ἀνασστείαν, *to arrive* at the chief power, Dem. 117, 4; cf. Luc. Gall. 12.—VII. *to come forward*, esp. to speak, π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον, Thuc. 5, 45; and so absol., Hdt. 8, 80, Ar. Thesm. 443, Thuc., etc.; cf. πάρειμι (εἰμι) III, παράειμι VI, παρέρπω.

Πάρεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. from πάρειμι, for παρῆσαν, Il. 11, 75.

Παρεσαρβόω, ῶ, *to insert beside, incorporate*, v. l. Diog. L.

Παρεσθίω: f. -έδομαι: aor. -έφᾰγον, inf. -φᾰγεῖν (παρά, ἐσθίω):—*to eat besides* or *also*, Hipp.—II. *to gnaw* or *nibble at*, c. gen., Ar. Eq. 1026:—hence *to disparage, sneer at*, like Lat. *rodere.* [ῐ]

Πάρεσις, εως, ἡ, (παρίημι) *a letting pass*, Hipp.—II. *a letting go, dismissal*, Plut. Dion. et Brut. 2.—III. *a slackening*, esp. of strength, i. e. *weakness*, Plut. 2, 652 D.

Παρεσκενάδαται, παρεσκευάδατο, Ion. 3 pl. pf. plqf. pass. from παρασκευάζω. [ᾰ]

Παρεσκευασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from παρασκευάζω, *with preparation, ready.*

Παρεστάμεν, Hes., and παρεστάμεναι, Hom., poet. inf. perf. from παρίστημι.

Παρέστιος, ον, (παρά, ἑστία) *by or at the hearth*, λοιβαί, Soph. El. 269:—generally, = ἑφέστιος, Soph. Ant. 372, Eur. Med. 1334.

Παρέσχᾰτος, ον, (παρά, ἔσχατος) *the last but one*, v. Schaf. Greg. p. 65.

Παρετάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, ἐτάζω) *to put beside and compare.*

Παρετέον, verb. adj. from παρεῖμι, *one must let pass, neglect*, Plat. Legg. 796 A.

Παρετοιμάζω, *to make ready beside*, Aesop. Hence

Παρετοιμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *preparation.*

Πάρετος, ον, (παρίημι) *relaxed, languid, μέλη*, Anth. P. 5, 55; *πεσεῖν τινα πάρετον*, Diod. 3, 26.

Παρετύμολογέω, *to give the derivation* of a word *by the way*, Ath. 35 C, etc.

Παρευδιάζομαι, dep. mid., = παρευδιάω, Polyb. 4, 32, 5. Hence

Παρευδιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, ὄρνις, a kind of water-fowl *that comes on land in fine weather*, prob. l. in Ath. 332 E.

Παρευδιάω, ῶ, *to live peacefully among* or *beside.*

Παρευδοκιμέω, ῶ, (παρά, εὐδοκιμέω) *to surpass in fame, influence*, etc., τινά, Plut. Pomp. 37, etc.

Παρευημερέω, ῶ, (παρά, εὐημερέω) *to surpass in fortune*, etc., Philo.

Παρευθύνω, (παρά, εὐθύνω) *to lead* one *from the path*; hence *to constrain one's actions*, χερσὶ π., Soph. Aj. 1069; cf. κατευθύνω.

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Παρευθύς and -θύ, adv. = εὐθύς, εὐθύ, *immediately*, Dio C. 63, 19.

Παρευκηλέω, ῶ, (παρά, εὐκηλος) *to calm, soothe*, Eur. H. F. 99.

Παρευλαβέομαι, dep., *to be afraid during* or *meantime*.

Παρευνάζομαι, (παρά, εὐνάζω) as pass. c. fut. mid., *to lie, sleep beside, bewitch*, Od. 22, 37.

Παρευναῖος, α, ον, = πάρευνος: dub.

Παρευνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, = παρευνάζομαι, Orph. Arg. 134.

Παρευνέτης, ου, ὁ, *a bed-fellow*: fem. -έτις, ίδος, Nonn.

Πάρευνος, ον, (παρά, εὐνή) *lying beside* or *with*, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 1004: *a husband* or *wife*, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C.

Παρεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, (παρευρίσκω) *the invention of a false pretext, a subterfuge, pretence*, ap. Dem. 238, 6.

Παρεύρημα, ατος, τό, *a false, treacherous device*, Paus. 2, 16, 2: and

Παρευρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *with crafty devices*; from

Παρευρίσκω, f. -ευρήσω, aor. -εῦρον, (παρά, εὑρίσκω) *to find out, discover besides*, Hdt. 3, 31: *to invent*, Id. 1, 26: *to detect* something in one, τί τινι and τι εἰς τινα.—II. *to fabricate* a narrative.

Παρευτακτέω, ῶ, (παρά, εὐτακτέω) *to perform one's duty regularly*, Polyb. 3, 50, 7.

Παρευτρεπίζω, (παρά, εὐτρεπίζω) *to put in order, arrange, make ready*, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 707; and in mid., Polyb. 5, 108, 4.—2. *to arrange badly, neglect*, Eur. Cycl. 594.

Παρευωχέομαι, (παρά, εὐωχέω) *to feast beside*, App. Civ. 1, 48.

Παρεφάλλομαι, dep., *to leap on at the side*.

Παρεφάπτομαι, (παρά, ἐπί, ἅπτω) dep., *to touch on the side*, Plut.

Παρεφεδρεύω, (παρά, ἐφεδρεύω) *to sit beside, to watch closely*, Polyb. 3, 100, 7, etc.

Παρέχω: 3 impf. παρεχέσκετο, v. l. for παρεκέσκετο, Od. 14, 521: f. παρέξω: pf. παρέσχηκα: aor. παρέσχον, 3 sing. παρέσχεθεν, Hes. Th. 639, (παρά, ἔχω) *to hold beside, hold in readiness, have ready*, Od. 18, 317, Il. 18, 556.—II. usu. *to offer, furnish, supply*, ἱερήια, δῶρα, σῖτον, βρῶσιν, πόσιν, etc., Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.; c. inf., π. ἑωυτὸν διαφθαρῆναι, *to offer, devote* himself to destruction, Hdt. 9, 17, cf. Thuc. 8, 50; so, π. ἑαυτόν τινι ἐμπελετᾶν, *to give* one's self up to another to practise upon, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 9; π. ἑαυτόν τινι, *to put* one's self *at the disposal of* another, like Lat. *suppeditare*, so, σῶμα π., Ar. Nub. 441; also without ἑαυτόν, Hdt. 1, 9, π. ἰατρῷ, (foll. by inf.) Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54; esp. of a woman, Ar. Lys. 227; cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 475 E, Klausen Aesch. Ag. 1429.—2. of immaterial things, *to afford, cause, bring, grant, give*, φιλότητα, ἀρετήν, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην, Il. 3, 354, Od. 18, 133; 20, 8; so, π. εἰράναν τινί, Pind. P. 9, 41; ὄχλον, πράγματα π. τινί, *to cause* trouble or suffering to one, Hdt. 1, 86, 155, 172; π. αἰσθησίν τινος, Thuc. 2, 50; etc.: cf. Lat. *praebere* (from *praehibeo*, = *exhibeo*).—3. π. ἑαυτόν, *to show* or *bear* one's self so and so, as, εὐπειθῆ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22; μέτριον, Aeschin. 1, 3; π. ἑαυτὸν τοιοῦτον πολίτην, Lys. 139, 29:—so, δέμας ἀκέντητον παρέχων, Pind. O. 1, 32:—*to put forward* or *exhibit* that which has been made, and so *to make, render*, as π. τινά, like ἀποδείκνυμι, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, 277 A: so with part., π. τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομένους, Thuc. 5, 35; so also in mid., Plat. Rep. 432 A, Legg. 809 D.—III. *to allow, grant*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 4: also c. inf., *to allow* one *to* do or be, Id. 1, 170; 9, 17.—2. impers., παρέχει τινί, c. inf. (where ὁ καιρός is usu. supplied), *it is time, it is allowed, easy, in one's power to do* so and so, Lat. *licet*.., Hdt. 1, 9; 3, 73, 142; 8, 75, etc., Pind. I. 8 (7), 152, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 1075: hence neut. part., used absol., παρέχον and παρασχόν, *it being in one's power, since one can* or *could*, like Hdt. 5, 49: εὖ, καλῶς παρασχόν, Thuc. 1, 120; 4, 14.—V. absol. in imperat., πάρεχ' ἐκποδών, *put yourself* aside, *get away*, Ar. Vesp. 949: for ἄνεχε, πάρεχε, Eur. Cycl. 203, v. sub ἀνέχω I. 1.

B. the mid. παρέχομαι is used much like the act., the reflex sense often disappearing:—1. *to offer* or *supply of one's self* or *from one's own means*, Hdt. 4, 44; 6, 15, etc.: *to produce, bring forward, display on one's own part*, προθυμίαν, Xen. An. 7, 6, 11; εὔνοιαν, Dem. 228, 26: also, παρέχεσθαί τινα μάρτυρα, π. τεκμήριον, *to bring forward* as a witness, as proof for one's self, Plat. Apol. 19 D, Parm. 128 B, etc.—2. *to have as one's own, possess*, esp. *to show, produce as one's own*, παρέχεσθαί τινα ἄρχοντα, *to acknowledge* as *one's* general, Hdt. 7, 61, 62, 67: *to represent, be* so and so, Id. 7, 161; π. πόλιν μεγίστην, of an ambassador, Thuc. 4, 64; cf. supra III.—3. *to bring about for one's self, to gain, win*, παρασχέσθαι θεὸν εὐμενῆ, Eur. Andr. 55.—4. in arithmetic, *to make up, amount to, give*, παρέχουσι ἡμέρας διηκοσίας, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 28. [In Od. 19, 113, πάρεχει in arsis.]

Παρέψημα, ατος, τό, (παρά, ἕψω) *a side-dish, dainty*.

Παρέψησις, ἡ, (παρά, ἕψω) = ἕψησις, Palaeph. 44, 2.

Παρηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be past one's prime, to be growing old*, Hdt. 3, 53, Thuc. 2, 44; also in a corrupt passage, Aesch. Ag. 985: from

Πάρηβος, ον, (παρά, ἥβη) *past one's prime*, Anth. Plan. 289.

Παρηγορέω, ῶ, (παρήγορος, ἀγορεύω) *to address, exhort*, τινά, Hdt. 9, 53, Aesch. Pr. 646: c. acc. pers. et inf., π. τινα μὴ κινδυνεύειν, Hdt. 9, 55, cf. Soph. Fr. 186.—II. more freq. as dep. mid., παρηγορέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, *to console, comfort*, Aesch. Pers. 530: *to appease, soothe*, Eur. Phoen. 1449.—2. generally, *to speak to* one, *advise, counsel*, Aesch. Pr. 646, 1001, Eur. Hec. 288: c. inf., Hdt. 5, 104, Pind. O. 9, 117.—In Att. prose παραμυθέομαι is more used. Hence

Παρηγόρημα, ατος, τό, *encouragement: consolation*, Aesch. Fr. 405.—2. *something that passes behind the scenes* or (as we say) *within*, but is intended to be heard by the spectators.

Παρηγορητικός, ή, όν, = παρηγορικός, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 628.

Παρηγορία, ας, ἡ, *an addressing, address, exhortation*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1281: also = παρηγόρημα, *consolation*, π. πένθους, Plut. Cimon 4:—metaph., ἀδόλοι π. χρίσματος, Aesch. Ag. 95.—2. ἴση παρηγορία, = ἰσηγορία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 173.—3. *a surname*, Joseph.: and

Παρηγορικός, ή, όν, *addressing, encouraging*.—2. *consolatory, soothing*, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Id.: from

Παρήγορος, ον, (παρά, ἀγορεύω) *addressing, encouraging: consoling, soothing*, Soph. El. 229, Ap. Rh. 1, 479.—II. ἡ Παρήγορος or Παρηγόρα, a goddess, like Πειθώ, Paus. 1, 43, 6.

Παρηδύνω, (παρά, ἡδύνω) *to sweeten* or *season a little*, Dorio ap. Ath. 309 F; metaph. of language, Dion. H. de Dem. 45.

Παρηέρθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from παραείρω, Il.

Παρηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἠθέω) *to filter through*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πᾰρήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for παρεῖον, which is not in use, = παρειά, *the cheek*, Hom.: also of the *jaw* of a wolf, Il. 16, 159; of a lion, Od. 22, 404.—II. παρήϊον ἵππων, *the cheek-ornament* of a bridle, Il. 4, 142: also παραγναθίδιον. Strictly neut. from

Πᾰρήϊος, ον, *of* or *belonging to the cheeks*.

Πᾰρηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, = παρειά, παρήϊον, Aesch. Cho. 24, Eur. Hec. 410; contr. παρῆς, ῆδος, Eur. I. A. 187, Anth. P. 9, 745.—From the epith. λευκή, Eur. El. 1023, it would seem to be *the lower part of the face*, or *the neck*.

Παρήκοος, ον, *hearing wrong, misunderstanding*.—II. *disobedient*.

Παρηκουσμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. = foreg., Iambl.

Παρήκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, ἥκω) *to be come to*; hence,—I. *to arrive at*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 728.—II. *to reach, extend to* or *towards*, ἕως τινός, μέχρι τινός, Duk. Thuc. 4, 36; εἴς τι, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.—III. so, of time, εἰς τὸ παρῆκον τοῦ χρόνου, *up to the present* time, Plat. Alc. 2, 148, C.—IV. *to lie beside, stretch along*, Hdt. 5, 114; 9, 15: also, π. παρά τι, *to stretch* alongside of it, Hdt. 2, 32; 4, 39, Thuc. 2, 96.—V. *to be over, past, gone by*, Pind. P. 6, 43.—VI. *to come forth, appear*, like πάρειμι III, παρέρχομαι VII, Soph. O. C. 570, Aj. 742.

Παρηλᾶσε, 3 aor. of παρελαύνω, Hom.

Παρηλῐκία, ας, ἡ, *the decline of life*, dub.: from

Παρῆλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρά, ἡλιξ) like πάρηβος, *past one's prime*, Plut. Alex. 32, Anth. P. 12, 228.

Παρήλιος, ον, (παρά, ἥλιος) *beside* or *near the sun*:—as subst., ὁ π., *a parhelion*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 2, 6.

Παρηλλαγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παραλλάσσω, *differently, unusually*, Polyb. 15, 13, 6, Diod. 14, 112.

Πάρημαι, inf. -ῆσθαι, (παρά, ἧμαι) as pass., *to sit by, beside* or *at*, c. dat., νηυσί, δαιτί, Hom.: *to sit by* one, so as to converse, τινί, Od. 17, 456, etc.; but also so as to annoy or distress, Il. 9, 311, Od. 11, 578: generally, *to dwell* or *abide by* one, Od. 13, 407, Eur. Supp. 290: *to be present* or *at hand*, Od. 19, 209.

Παρημελημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παραμελέω, *negligently, recklessly*, Dion. H. 7, 12.

Παρημερεύω, *to pass the day with* one or *in doing* a thing, τινί.

Παρήμερος, ον, Dor. παρᾶμ-, (παρά, ἡμέρα) *coming day by day, daily*, ἐσθλόν, Pind. O. 1, 160.—II. *every other day*, like ἑτερήμερος.

Παρηνόμουν and παρηνόμησα, impf. and aor. from παρανομέω, q. v.

†Παρῆνος, ου, ὁ, *the Parenus*, a river, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

Πάρηξις, εως, ἡ, *an arrival: landing place*, Aesch. Ag. 556, in plur.

Παρηονίτης, ου, ὁ, (παρά, ἠών) *on the shore*: fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, Anth. P. 7, 693.

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Παρηορία, ας, ἡ, *the reins by which the* παρήορος *was fastened beside* a pair of horses in the yoke (ξυνωρίς), Il. 8, 87; 16, 152, (both times in plur.) —II. *the side of a ship*, Ap. Rh. 4, 943: *the side of a river*, Arat. 600.— III. *folly, madness.*

Παρήοριος, α, ον,=sq., Anth. P. 9, 603, Ap. Rh.

Παρήορος, (not παρήορος), Dor. παράορος, ον:—strictly *hanging beside*, hence παρήορος (sc. ἵππος), *a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair* (ξυνωρίς), *an outrigger*, Il. 16, 471, 474; elsewh. παράσειρος or σειραφόρος.—II. *lying beside, at the side* or *out of the way*, Il. 7, 156; hence, —III. *beside one's self, mad, foolish*, Il. 23, 603; in full, νόον π., Archil. 15, 5; ἀχρεῖον καὶ παρήορον δέμας, Aesch. Pr. 363.—Cf. παραείρω, πάραρος. (The root is prob. ἀείρω, ἀλωρέω, cf. μετέωρος, μετήορος, συνήορος, and Ilgen Scol. p. 196 sq.)

Παρήπαφε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of παραπαφίσκω, Il.

Παρηρία, ας, ἡ, *madness*: rare word from

Πάρηρος, ον,=παρήορος, *mad*, ap. Hesych.; Dor. πάρᾱρος, q. v.

Παρής, ῆδος, ἡ, contr. for παρηΐς, q. v.

Παρησυχάζω, f. -άσω, *to pass over in silence*, Philo.

Παρηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to imitate in sound.* Hence

Παρήχημα, ατος, τό, *a like tone* or *sound*: and

Παρήχησις, εως, ἡ, *likeness of a tone* or *sound, alliteration*, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 618. Hence

Παρηχητικός, ή, όν, *of like sound.*

†Παρδεινοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Parthini*, an Illyrian people, Polyb. 2, 11, 11; in Strab. p. 326, Παρθινοί.

Παρθέμενος, poet. part. aor. 2 mid. from παρατίθημι, for παραθέμενος, Od.

Παρθενεία, ας, ἡ, (παρθενεύω) *maidenhood, virginity*, Eur. Heracl. 592, Tro. 980: also παρθενία, q. v.

Παρθένεια, or παρθενεία, τά: v. sub. παρθένια.

Παρθένειος, ον, Ion. and poet. -ήϊος (παρθένος): *of* or *belonging to a maiden*, π. γλέφαρα, Pind. N. 8, 3; αἰὼν π., *the maiden's* life, Aesch. Ag. 229; π. λέχος, etc., Eur. Tro. 671, etc.: also παρθένιος, q. v.

Παρθένεμα, ατος, τό, *the state of a virgin*,=παρθενεία, Eur. Ion 1425, 1472: in plur. *the pursuits* or *amusements of maidens*, Phoen. 1265: and

Παρθένευσις, ἡ,=παρθενεία, Luc. Salt. 44: from

Παρθενεύω, (παρθένος) *to bring up as a maid* or *virgin*, Eur. Supp. 452. —2. usu. in pass., παρθενεύομαι, *to lead a maiden life, remain a maiden*, Hdt. 3, 124, Aesch. Pr. 648, Eur. Hel. 283.—3. also intr. in act. ψυχὴ παρθενεύουσα, a soul *of virgin purity*, Philo.

Παρθενεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=παρθενών, q. v.

Παρθενία, ας, ἡ,=παρθενεία, Pind. I. 8 (7), 96, Aesch. Pr. 898, Eur. Phoen. 1487; never for παρθένος.

†Παρθενία, ας, ἡ, *Parthenia*, the ancient name of Samos, Ap. Rh. 1, 188.—II. appell. of Juno from Mt. Parthenius in Arcadia, Pind. O, 6, 150.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Παρθένια, ων, τά, (sc. μέλη) *songs sung by maidens* to the flute (αὐλὸς παρθένιος) with dancing, of which some remains will be found in Pind. Fri. 62—70; cf. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1, p. 194; also, παρθένεια, Ar. Av. 919.—II. *signs of virginity*, LXX. —Strictly neut. from παρθένιος.

Παρθενίας, ου, ὁ, (παρθένος) *the son of an unmarried woman*, esp. used of the Spartan Παρθενίαι, Arist. Pol. 5, 7, 2; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 4, § 2.

†Παρθενίας, ου, ὁ, *the Parthenias*, a river of Elis, Strab. p. 357.

Παρθενική, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for παρθένος, Hom., and Hes.; παρθενικὴ νεῆνις, Od. 7, 20: strictly fem. from sq. (sub. κόρη), cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 174.

Παρθενικός, ή, όν, like παρθένιος, *maidenly.*

Παρθένιον, ου, τό, a plant, perh. a kind of *pellitory*, Theophr., Plut. Sull. 13; elsewh. ἐλξίνη.—II. cf. sub παρθένια, τά.

†Παρθένιον, ου, τό, *Parthenium*, a city of Mysia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15.—2. a place in the Tauric Chersonese sacred to Diana Parthenos, Strab. p. 308.—II. ὄρος, *Mt. Parthenius*, a range in Arcadia, now *Mt. Partheni*, Hdt. 6, 105; Strab.; etc.

Παρθένιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Phoen. 224, (παρθένος) like παρθένειος and παρθενικός, *of a maiden* or *virgin, maiden, maidenly*, ζώνη, Od. 11, 245; ὄαροι, Hes. Th. 205.—2. παρθένιος, like παρθενίας, *the son of an unmarried girl*, Il. 16, 180; so also, παρθενία ὠδίς, Pind. O. 6, 51:—but, π. ἀνήρ, a woman's first husband, Plut. Pomp. 74.—II. metaph. *pure, undefiled*, esp. epith. of spring water, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 99, as in Lat. *aqua virgo*, cf. νύμφη III.

†Παρθένιος, ου, ὁ, *the Parthenius*, a river of Paphlagonia, falling into the Euxine, now *Bartan*, Il. 2, 854; Hes. Th. 334.—II. *Parthenius*, an erotic writer of Nicaea, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 57.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Παρθενίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Parthenis*, fem. pr. n., Anth.; etc.

Παρθενισκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from παρθένος.

Παρθενογενής, ές, (παρθένος, *γένω) *virgin-born*, Eccl.

Παρθενοκομία, ας, ἡ, *the care of maidens.*

Παρθενοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *the slaughter of a maiden*, Plut. Parall. 35: from

Παρθενοκτόνος, ον, (πυρθένος, κτείνω) *maiden-slaying*, Lyc. 22.

Παρθενομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (παρθένος, μήτηρ) *the maiden-mother, the Virgin Mary*, Eccl.

†Παρθενόπαια, ἡ, poet.=Παρθενόπη, Anth.

†Παρθενοπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Parthenopaeus*, son of Atalanta and Milanion, one of the 'Seven against Thebes', Aesch. Theb. 547.—2. son of Talaus, Apollod. 1, 9, 13.

†Παρθενόπη, ης, ἡ, *Parthenope*, daughter of Stymphalus, mother of Eueres, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. acc. to Schol. Od. 12, 39, and Arist. Mir. Ausc. 103, one of the Sirens.—3. daughter of Ancaeus, Paus. 7, 4, 1. —II. early name of Νεάπολις, in Italy, Dion. P. 358.

Παρθενοπίπης, ου, ὁ, (παρθένος, ὀπιπτεύω) *one who looks after maidens, a seducer*, Il. 11, 385; cf. γυναικο-, παιδο-, οἰνο-πίπης. [ῐ]

ΠΑΡΘΕ᾽ΝΟΣ, ου, ἡ, *a maid, maiden*, Lat. *virgo*, Hom., etc.; also, γυνὴ παρθένος, Hes. Th. 514; π. κόρα, Eur. Phoen. 1730:—generally, *a girl* (not yet married), Il. 2, 514, Soph. Tr. 1219, Ar. Nub. 530: opp. to γυνή, Soph. Tr. 148, Theocr. 27, 64: so in Lat. *virgo* and *puella*, cf. κόρη.—2. ἡ παρθένος, as a name of divers goddesses, of Minerva at Athens, Paus.; of Diana and the Tauric Iphigenia, Hdt. 4, 103.—II. as adj. like παρθένιος, *maidenly, maiden*: hence *chaste, pure*, π. πηγή, Aesch. Pers. 613, cf. παρθένιος II: παρθένοι τριήρεις, *maiden*, i. e. *new ships*, Ar. Eq. 1302; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1005.—III. as masc. ὁ παρθένος, *a young unmarried man*, late, esp. in Eccl., cf. Jac. A. P. in Indice.

Παρθενόσφαγος, ον, (παρθένος, σφάζω) π. ῥεέθρα, *streams of a slaughtered maiden's blood*, Aesch. Ag. 209.

Παρθενοτροφέω, ῶ, *to bring up from girlhood.* Hence

Παρθενοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *bringing up of maidens*, Clem. Al.

Παρθενόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρθένος, χρώς) *of maidenly, delicate colour*, κρόκος, Mel. 1, 12.

Παρθενώδης, ες, (παρθένος, εἶδος) *maiden-like.*

Παρθενών, ῶνος, ὁ; also παρθενεών, in late Ep., as Musae. 263, Anth. P. 9, 790 (παρθένος):—*the maidens', young women's chambers* in a house, usu. in plur., Aesch. Pr. 646, Eur. I. T. 926, etc.—II. esp. *the temple of Athena* (Minerva) *Parthenos* in the citadel at Athens, *the Parthenon*, rebuilt under Pericles on the site of the old Hecatompedon, Dem., etc.; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 109, 2.

Παρθενωπός, όν, (παρθένος, ὤψ) *of maidenly aspect*, Eur. El. 949: metaph. *effeminate*, π. ὀνόματα, Dion. H. de Comp. c. 23.

Πάρθεσαν, poet. for παρέθεσαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 act. from παρατίθημι, Od.

Παρθεσίη, ης, ἡ, (παρατίθημι) *a deposit, pledge*, Anth. P. 7, 37.

†Παρθικός, ή, όν, *Parthian*, Strab. p. 525.

†Παρθινοί, οἱ,=Παρδεινοί, Strab.

†Πάρθιος, α, ον, *Parthian*, Anacreont. 55, 3.

†Παρθίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg.; esp. *Parthian history*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 32; cf. Ἀτθίς.

†Παρθιστί, adv. *in the Parthian language*, Il. διαλεχθῆναι, ap. Plut. Anton. 46.

Πάρθενος, ὁ, shortd. form of παρθένος, dub. in Anth.

†Πάρθοι, ων, οἱ, *the Parthians*, a people of central Asia, Hdt. 3, 93, 117: cf. Παρθυαῖοι.

†Παρθονίκικά, ῶν, τά, (Πάρθοι, νίκη) books of or *relating to Parthian victories*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 32.

†Πάρθος, ου, ὁ, *a Parthian.*—II. *Parthus*, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 984.

†Παρθυαία, ας, ἡ, *the territory of the Parthians, Parthia*, in Asia bordering on Media, Strab. p. 491.

†Παρθυαῖοι, ων, οἱ,=Πάρθοι, the more usu. form in Strab.

†Παρθυηνή, ῆς, ἡ, = Παρθυαία, Polyb. 10, 28; Strab. p. 514.

Παρθών, poet. for παραθών.

Παριαμβίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an air set for the harp*, π. ὑπάδειν ἐν κιθάρᾳ, Epich p 62.—II. *a stringed instrument*, Ath.: from

Παρίαμβος, ου, ὁ, in prosody=σπονδίχιος (– –). [ῐ]

†Παριᾶνός, ή, όν, Ion. -ηνός, *of Parium, Parian*, οἱ Π., *the tribe*, ἡ Παριανή, *the territory of P.*, Strab. p. 588.

Παρίανω, (παρά, ἰαίνω) *to step beside* or *with*, τινί, Il. 9, 336; and (in tmesis) 9, 470.

Παριδεῖν, inf. from παρείδον.

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Παριδρύω, (παρά, ἱδρύω) *to set up, establish beside*, Anth. P. 9, 315.

Παρίερη, (παρά, ἱερή) ἡ, *an ex-priestess*, Plut. 2, 795 D.

Παρίζω, (παρά, ἵζω) *to seat one's self beside* one, Od. 4, 311: *to sit beside*, Hdt. 6, 57, etc. But as early as Hdt. 7, 18; 8, 58, the mid. was used in this signf.; and the act. became trans., *to set, make to sit beside, τινά τινι, to place* one *beside another*, Hdt. 5, 20.

Παρίημι, fut. παρήσω, (παρά, ἵημι) *to let drop beside* or *at the side, let fall, τὰ πτερά*, Sappho 8, cf. Soph. El. 819, Eur. H. F. 1203; so in pass., *παρείθη μήρινθος ποτὶ γαῖαν*, it *hung down* to earth, Il. 23, 868.—II. *to let by, past, through, τινὰ εἰς* or *ἐπὶ τόπον*, Hdt. 8, 15; 9, 1; freq. also, *π. τινά* or *τι*, and so in Att.: hence,—2. metaph. *to pass unnoticed, disregard, neglect*, Lat. *praetermittere, τι*, Pind. P. 1, 165, Hdt. 1, 14, 177, Aesch. Ag. 291, etc.; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 71.—3. of time, *to let pass, τὸν χειμῶνα*, Hdt. 1, 77; *τὴν νύκτα*, 8, 9; *τὸν καιρόν*, Thuc. 4, 27; etc.—III. *to unloose, relax*, Lat. *remittere, κέαρ*, Soph. O. T. 688; *χόλον*, Eur. I. A. 1009, etc.; also, *π. ὑπέρ τινος*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 2; *περί τινος*, Polyb. 2, 59, 3. —2. c. gen., *τοῦ ποδὸς παριέναι*, like *ποδὸς χαλάσαι, to let go one's hold of ..., slack away* the sheet,—a metaph. for *yielding, giving way*, Ar. Eq. 436; cf. *πούς* III; so, perhaps, *τοῦ μετοίου παρείς, letting go one's hold of* moderation, i. e. *letting* it *go*, Soph. O. C. 1212 (though Herm. joins *τοῦμετρίου* with *χρῄζει*), cf. Plat. Phaedr. 225 E.—3. in mid. and pass. *to be relaxed, weakened*, hence part. *παριέμενος, παρέμενος, παρειμένος, exhausted, languid*, Lat. *remissus*, freq. c. dat. *γήρᾳ, νόσῳ, κόπῳ παρειμένος*, Valck. Phoen. 859; also, *σώμασι παρειμέναι*, Elmsl. Bacch. 682.—4. *to remit* punishment, Lat. *condonare, τιμωρίαν*, Lycurg. 148, 41; *to forgive, pardon, τὴν συμφοράν*, Ar. Ran. 699.—IV. *to yield, give up*, Lat. *concedere, permittere, νίκην τινί*, Hdt. 6, 103: also c. dat. pers., Ar. Eq. 341, Plat., etc.; foll. by inf., Hdt. 7, 161; *μὴ παρῇς τὸ μὴ οὐ φράσαι*, Soph. O. T. 283:—also, *παρὲς ὑπερβῶ*, Eur. Bellev. 16:—absol. *to allow, give way*, Soph. O. C. 591, Plat. Symp. 199 C, etc.—2. of place, *to make room for, admit, λόγον π. εἰς...*, Plat. Rep. 561 B; *μὴ παρίωμεν εἰς τὴν ψυχήν*, Plat. Phaed. 90 E; so in pf. pass., Dem. 194, 27.—V. the mid. *παρίεσθαι* has also the signf. of *παραιτεῖσθαι, to try to bring over, win* a person *to one's self*, Ruhnk. Tim.; usu. c. gen. pers., as Plat. Apol. 17 C; yet also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 742 B, 951 A, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1662: *to beg off* a thing, *beg to be excused* or *let off* something, *οὐδέν σου παρίεμαι, I ask* no *quarter*, Plat. Rep. 341 C: *to ask pardon*, Eur. Med. 892. [Usu. *ῑ* Ep., *ῐ* Att., v. *ἵημι*.]

†Παρικάνιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Paricanii*, a people in the neighbourhood of Colchis, subject to the Persian empire, Hdt. 7, 68.—2. another Asiatic people, adjacent to the Medes, Id. 3, 92.

Παρίκω, old poet. form of *παρήκω*, Pind. P. 6, 43, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 4, 11. [*ῑ*]

Παριλλαίνω, *to look askance at*.

†Πάριον, ου, τό, *Parium*, a city of Mysia on the Propontis, Hdt. 5, 117: cf. Παριανός.

†Πάριος, α, ον, *of Paros, Parian*, ὁ Π. *λίθος, Parian* marble, Pind. N. 4, 131; Hdt. 5, 62: οἱ Πάριοι, *the Parians*, Hdt. 5, 28, etc.—2. οἱ Πάριοι, *the Parii*, a race of the Dai in Margiana, Strab. p. 515.

Παριππάζομαι, dep. mid.=sq.

Παριππεύω, (παρά, ἱππεύω) *to ride along* or *over, πόντον*, Eur. Hel. 1665: *to ride alongside*, Thuc. 7, 78.—2. *to ride past, τι*, Eubul. Orth. 2.—II. *to outride*; and, generally, *to surpass*, Philostr.

Πάριππος, ον, (παρά, ἵππος) *riding beside* one, *a comrade*, Polyb. 11, 18, 5;—*keeping pace with a horse*, like *ἄμιππος*.

Παρίπταμαι, dep. mid., collat. form from *παραπέτομαι*.

†Πάρις, ιδος Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Paris*, son of Priam, seduced Helen and thus gave occasion to the Trojan war; Il. 3, 325; etc.

†Παρισάδης, ου, ὁ,=Παρεισάδης, q. v.

Παρισάζω,=παρισόω, Sext. Emp. p. 252.

Παρίσθμια, τά, (παρά, ἰσθμός) *the tonsils*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12.—II. *an inflammation of the tonsils*, Anth. P. 11, 129, (with a pun on *the Isthmian games*).

†Παρίσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Parisii*, a people of Gaul on the Sequana, Strab. p. 194.

Πάρισος, ον, (παρά, ἶσος) *almost equal, evenly balanced*, ἀγών, Polyb. 2, 10, 2, etc.:—adv. *-σως, almost, nearly*, v. l. Dem. 606, fin.—II. in rhetoric, of *clauses* of a sentence, *which are exactly balanced and even, π. καὶ ὁμοιοτέλευτον*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9, cf. Diod. 12, 53; cf. *παρίσωσις*. [*ῐ* Ep., *ῑ* Att.] Hence

Παρισόχρονος, ον, *almost contemporaneous*. [*ῐ*]

Παρισόω, ῶ, (παρά, ἶσος) *to make just like, τινί τι*, Plat. Rep. 498 E. Pass. *to place one's self beside, measure one's self with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 166; 8, 140, 1, Theocr. 18, 25.

Παριστάνω, collat. form of sq., Polyb. 3, 113, 8.

Παρίστημι (παρά, ἵστημι):—A. in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1, transit., *to place by, beside*, Polyb. 3, 72, 9: *to present* to one, *ὅπλα*, Dem. 286, 20: *π. τινὰ φυλάττειν, to set* one *near* a thing to guard it, v. l. Id. 1194, 19.—II. *to set before the mind, present, offer, τὴν οὐκ οὖσαν ὑπόθεσιν*, Id. 28, 9: *π. ὀργήν, δέος, αἰσχύνην, to cause* anger, etc., Id. 519, 20, etc.; so, *π. τινὶ γνῶναι, to give* one opportunity to know, Id. 228, 4; also, *π. τινὶ ὅτι, ὡς...*, Xen. Oec. 13, 1, Plat. Rep. 600 D.—2. *to prove, show, τι πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις*, Lys. 125, 1.—III. *to set side by side*, and so *to compare*, Isocr. 240 E. —The use of these act. tenses is first in Plat., but first becomes common in Oratt.

B. pass., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., intr.;—I. *to stand* or *be by, beside* or *near, τινί*, oft. in Hom., esp. of persons attending on a great man, Od. 1, 335; 8, 218, etc.—2. *to stand by*, i. e. *to help* or *defend, τινί*, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; so too Hdt. 1, 87; hence just like *ἀμύνειν*, Il. 15, 255; 21, 231. —3. *to stand near, to be by, be beside* one, *τινί*, Il. 7, 467, etc.—4. of events, *to be near, be at hand, τινί*, as *ἀλλά τοι ἤδη ἄγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος*, Il. 16, 853; *κακὴ Διὸς αἶσα παρέστη ἡμῖν*, Od. 9, 52:—hence, *τὰ παρεστῶτα, present circumstances*, Aesch. Ag. 1053, Soph., etc.; so, *τὸ παρεστώς*, or *-ός*, Ar. Eq. 564; *τὸ παριστάμενον*, Xen. Hipparch. 9, 1.—II. *to set one's self near, stand by, approach, come to, τινί*, oft. in Hom., as well in hostile as in friendly relation, Il. 20, 472; 22, 371, etc.: *to approach* one *to beg* of him, Od. 17, 450: *π. δεῦρο, to be come* hither, Il. 3, 405: esp. freq. in Hom. in part. aor. 2 *παραστάς*, also, *ἀγχὶ παραστάς*, usu. at the end of the verse, and almost superfluous as to sense, like *παρών* in Trag., cf. *πάρειμι*, sub fin.—2. *to come to the side of* another, *come over to* his *opinion, παραστῆναι εἰς γνώμην τινός*, Hdt. 6, 99: absol. *to come to terms, surrender, submit*, Hdt. 3, 13; 6, 65, etc.: also, *παραστῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ, to yield* to war, Dem. 597, ult.; cf. infra C. I.—3. *παρίστασθαι* or *παρεστάναι τινί, to come into one's head, occur to* one, foll. by *ὡς...*, Thuc. 4, 61, 95, etc.: also c. inf., Hdt. 7, 46; so, *παρίσταταί μοι φιλοσοφεῖν*, etc., or c. acc. et inf., Plat. Phaed. 58 E: also, *δόξα μοι παρεστάθη ναοὺς ἱκέσθαι*, Soph. O. T. 911; *τὸ παριστάμενον, τὸ παραστάν, that which comes into one's head, a thought*, v. Hemst. Luc. Contempl. 13; *ἐκ τοῦ π. λέγειν*, to speak off-hand, Plut. Dem. 9.—4. *to collect one's self, take courage, ψυχῇ, θυμῷ παραστῆναι πρός τι*, Diod. 17, 43, 99, *π. τῇ διανοίᾳ*, Polyb. 14, 5, 7; cf. *παράστημα*: hence, *οἶνος παρίσταται*, the wine *improves, becomes fit for drinking*, opp. to *ἐξίσταται*, Theophr.: but—5. *παρεστηκέναι φρενῶν, to be beside one's self, lose one's* wits, Polyb. 18, 36, 6; cf. *παρεξίστημι* II. 2.—7. absol. *παρεστηκώς*,=*παρόν, ἐξόν*, c. inf., *it being in one's power to* do, Thuc. 4, 133.

C. The fut., and aor. 1 of mid. are used, trans., in pecul. senses:—I. *to put by one's side, set by one*, Dem. 546, 20, etc.:—esp. *to bring to one's side, make one's own*, and so,—1. *to bring over by force, overcome, subdue*, Hdt. 3, 45, Thuc. 1, 29, etc.; and so in pres., Soph. O. C. 916; or,—2. *to gain by kindness, win over, παραστήσασθαι ἔθνη, πόλιν*, etc., Thuc. 4, 79:—cf. supra B. II. 2.—II. *to arrange* or *dispose for one's own views* or *purposes, οὕτω παραστήσασθαί τινα ὥστε...*, so *to dispose* a person that..., Hdt. 4, 136: but,—III. we find the fut. mid. intrans., *to happen, take place*, Hdt. 7, 46: and of men, *to come to terms, submit*, Id. 3, 155.

Παριστία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ἑστία) *a side hearth*.

Παριστίδιος, α, ον, (παρά, ἱστός II) *at the loom*, Leon. Tar. 78.

Παριστορέω, ῶ, (παρά, ἱστορέω) *to inquire by the way*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: *to notice incidentally*, Plut. 2, 891 A. —II. *to narrate falsely*.

Παρισχναίνω, (παρά, ἰσχναίνω) *to make thin* or *lean*, Arist. H. A. 5, 14, 18.

Παρίσχω, collat. form of *παρέχω, to hold in readiness*, Il. 4, 229: *to present, offer*, Il. 9, 638, Pind. P. 8, 109.

Παρισώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the πάρισα*. [*ῐ*]

Παρίσωμα, ατος, τό, (παρισόω) *a resemblance*.—II. in rhetoric, = sq., Cratin. (Jun.) Tar. 1; cf. πάρισος II. [*ῐ*]

Παρίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (παρισόω) *a making even, equalizing*, esp. in rhetoric, *an even balancing of the clauses* in a sentence, Isocr. 233 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9, Rhet. Al. 28.

Παρῐσωτικός, ή, όν, *making like*.

Παρῑτέος, α, ον, *to be approached*, Philo.

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Παριτητέον, and *-έα*, verb. adj. from *πάρειμι, one must approach* or *go, εἴς τι*, Thuc. 1, 72.

Παρῑτός, ή, όν, (πάρειμι, εἶμι) *accessible*, Call. Lav. Pall. 90.

Παριχνεύω, (παρά, ἰχνεύω) *to track closely, to run at the side of*; hence *to emulate, imitate*, v. l. in Plut.

Παρκατέλεκτο, Ep. form of aor. from *παρακαταλέγομαι*, Il.

Παρκείμενος, Ep. for *παρακείμενος*, Pind.

†Πάρκεινται, poet. for *παράκ.*, Xenophan. 1, 9, Bgk.

Παρκλίνω, Ep. for *παρακλίνω*, Hes. †Op. 260.

Παρκύπτω, Ep. for *παρακύπτω*.

†Πάρμα, ης, ή, *Parma*, a city of Gallia Cispadana, Strab. p. 216: hence *οἱ Παρμησταί* or *Παρμηταί* Id. p. 217.

Παρμέμβλωκε, Ep. for *παραμ.*, 3 perf. of *παραβλώσκω*, Il. 4, 11.

†Παρμενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Parmenides*, a celebrated philosopher of Elea, Plat.; Strab. p. 252: in pl. *οἱ* Π., Plat. Theaet. 180.

†Παρμενίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Parmeniscus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1284, sqq.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Παρμενίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Parmenio*, a celebrated general of Philip and Alexander, Dem. 362, fin.: Arr.; etc. —2. a poet of the Anthology.

Παρμένω, poet. for *παραμένω*, Il. 13, 151, Pind.

†Παρμένων, οντος and ωνος, ὁ, *Parmeno*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 868; a frequent name in Menander, as slave, cf. Terent. Eunuch. — 2. a comic actor, Aeschin. 22, 26.—3. a Byzantian, Dem. 894, sqq. — Others in Ath.; etc.

Πάρμη, ης, ή, *a light shield, buckler*, Lat. *parma*, Polyb. 6, 22, 1.

†Πάρμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Parmis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 95; etc.

Παρμόνιμος, ον, poet. for *παραμόνιμος*, Theogn., Pind.

Πάρμονος, ον, poet. for *παράμονος*, Pind.

†Πάρμυς, υος, ή, *Parmys*, daughter of Smerdis, wife of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 88.

Παρνᾱσιάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *Παρνάσιος*: Ion. *Παρνησιάς*, Eur. Ion 86.

Παρνάσιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, †Eur. I. T. 1244†, Ion. *Παρνήσιος*, *of* or *from Parnassus*; †pecul. fem. *Παρνᾱσίς*, ίδος, Ion. *-νησίς*, Orph.† [νᾱ]: from

Παρνᾱσός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. *Παρνησός*, *Parnassus*, a mountain of Phocis, †on which lay Delphi, with two summits *Ανικώρεια* and *Τιθορέα*; it is now *Liakura*, Od. 19, 394†; Hes.; Pind.; etc.: later usu. *Παρνασσός*, Schäf. Mel. p. 1.—†2. a mountain of Asia, at the base of which dwelt the Bactrians, Dion. P. 737.

Πάρνης, ηθος, ή, more rarely ὁ, *Parnes*, †now *Nozea*†, a mountain of Attica, v. Bentl. et Pors. Ar. Ran. 1057, Näke Choeril. p. 53, sq.

Παρνησός, ὁ, Ion. for *Παρνασός*, Od.

Πάρνοψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of *locust*, Ar. Ach. 150, etc.: also *κόρνωψ*.

†Πάρνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Parnon*, a mountain on the borders of Laconia and Argolis, Paus. 2, 38, 7.

Παρό, i. e. παρ' ὅ, *wherefore*, cf. *διό*. —II. *besides that*.

Παροδεία, ας, ή, a passing by.

Παρόδευσις, ή, = foreg., Procl.: from

Παροδεύω, (παρά, ὁδεύω) *to pass by*, Theocr. 23, 47; c. acc. *to go past*, Luc. Nigr. 36, Plut. 2, 759 F.

Παροδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a πάροδος*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Παρόδιος, ον, (πάροδος) *by* or *on the road-way, street*: *θυρίδες π.*, windows *looking to the street*, Plut. 2, 521 D.

Παροδίτης, ου, ὁ, *a passer by, traveller*, Hipp. 1280: — fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, Anth. [ῐ]: from

Πάροδος, ου, ή, (παρά, ὁδός) *a way* or *road by, past, through*, or *along*, Thuc. 3, 21.—2. *a going by* or *past, passing, passage*, Thuc. 4, 82: *ἐκ παρόδου, ἐν παρόδῳ, in passing, by the way*, much like *ἐν παρέργῳ*, Polyb. 5, 68, 8, Plut. 2, 212 A.—II. *a side-entrance, a narrow entrance* or *approach*, Lys. 193, 29, Xen. An. 4, 7, 4, etc.; opp. to *δίοδος*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6: *πάροδοι, the side-entrances* on the stage, opp. to *αἱ μέσαι θύραι*, Ath. 622 C. —III. *a coming forward, appearance*, esp. before the assembly, to speak, Dem. 1481, 15, cf. *παρέρχομαι*: hence also,—IV. *the first entrance* of a chorus in the orchestra, which was made *from the side*: their *departure* was called *μετάστασις*, and their *reappearance ἐπιπάροδος*.—3. *the first song* sung by the chorus *after its entrance*, Herm. Arist. Poët. 12.—V. in a ship, *a passage* from one end of the deck to the other *by the side of* the rowers, Lat. *agea*, Plut. Demetr. 43.

Παροδοῦμαι, = *παροιμιάζομαι*, Gramm.

Παροδύρομαι, (*παρά, ὀδύρομαι*) dep., *to lament beside* or *along with*, Dio C. 43, 19.

Παροίγνυμι and *παροίγω*: f. *-οίξω*: aor. *-έῳξα* (παρά, οἰγνυμι):—*to open at the side* or *a little, half-open*, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 152; *πύλας π.*, Eur. I. A. 857; *παροίξας τῆς θύρας, opening a little of* the door, Ar. Pac. 30.—II. *to open by degrees*.

Παροιδαίνω, intr., *to swell at the side*, Diosc.

Παροιδίσκομαι, dep., = foreg., Aretae.

Πάροιθε, and before a vowel *πάροιθεν*: (πάρος).—I. as prep., c. gen. loci, *before*, and c. gen. pers., *before, in the presence of*, hence = Lat. *ante* and *coram*, Hom. — 2. of time, *π. ἐμοῦ, before* me, Aesch. Pr. 503; *κείνου π.*, Soph. Tr. 605.—II. as adv., of place, *before, in front*, *οἱ δεύτεροι οἵ τε πάροιθεν*, Il. 23, 497.—2. of time, *before this, erst, formerly*, Hom., who in Od. has also *τὸ πάροιθεν*, like *τοπρίν*, 1, 322; 2, 312, etc.; *οἱ π.*, men *bygone*, Pind. P. 2, 111; *τῆς π. ἡμέρας*, Eur. Phoen. 853, cf. Aesch. Pers. 180:—*πάροιθεν πρίν*, Soph. El. 1130. (Hence come *παροίτερος, παροίτατος*.) [πᾰ]

Παροικεσία, ας, ή, = *παροικία*, LXX.

Παροικέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (παρά, οἰκέω) *to dwell beside*, c. acc., *π. τὴν Ἀσίαν, to dwell along the coasts of* Asia, Isocr. 74 D: but also intr. c. dat., *to live near*, Thuc. 1, 71; 3, 93: absol., Id. 6, 82.—II. *to live in* a place *as πάροικος, sojourn*, Diod., and N. T. Hence

Παροικησία, ας, ή, and in Thuc. 4, 92 *παροίκησις, εως, ή, a dwelling beside* or *near, neighbourhood*.

Παροικία, ας, ή, (πάροικος II) *a living in* a place *as πάροικος, sojourning*, LXX.—II. *an ecclesiastical district*, much like *διοίκησις*, Suicer s. v.

Παροικίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (παρά, οἰκίζω) *to place* one *near* another, *τινά τινι*: so in Mid., Call. Ep. 25.—Pass. *to settle, live by* or *near*, Hdt. 4, 180.

Παροικίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of *πάροικος*, Strab. p. 237.

Παροικοδομέω, ῶ, (παρά, οἰκοδομέω) f. *-ήσω*, *to build beside* or *near, build a wall along* or *across*, Thuc. 2, 75; 7, 6, 11.—II. *to keep off by a wall* or *bank*, *τὸ ὕδωρ*, Dem. 1276, 10. Hence

Παροικοδόμημα, ατος, τό, *a side-building*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 10, 3.

Πάροικος, ον, (παρά, οἶκος) *dwelling beside* or *near, neighbouring*, *a neighbour*, *τινί*, Hdt. 7, 235; *τινος*, Soph. Ant. 1155; so, *πόλεις πάροικοι Θηβαίων ἐπαύλων*, Aesch. Pers. 869.—absol. *a neighbour*, Sappho 45.—II. *ὁ πάροικος, an alien, foreigner* who *lives in a place* without civil rights, *a sojourner*, Lat. *inquilinus*, LXX.

Παροιμία, ας, ή, (πάροιμος) *a proverb, common saying, saw*, Aesch. Ag. 264, Soph. Aj. 664, Ar. Thesm. 528, Plat., etc.: *κατὰ τὴν π.*, as the saying goes, Plat. Symp. 222 B; v. *πάροιμος*.—2. *a parable, dark saying*, in St. John's Gospel; the same as *παραβολή* in the other Gospels. Hence

Παροιμιάζω, *to make a proverb of, make proverbial*:—Pass. *to pass into a proverb, become proverbial*, Plat. Phil. 45 D, *περί τινος*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 7, 12: mid. *to use a proverbial expression, speak in proverbs*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301 C, Theaet. 162 C;—but the mid. = act., Id. Legg. 818 A: and

Παροιμιακός, ή, όν, *proverbial*, Plut. 2, 636 E.—II. *ὁ π.*, sub. *στίχος*, *a paroemiac*, i. e. an Anapaestic dimeter catalectic, usu. at the end of an Anapaestic system, and sometimes in the middle of a long one, Gramm. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Παροιμιογράφος, ον, *collecting proverbs*.

Παροίμιον, ου, τό, = *παροιμία*, *a proverb*. Hence

Παροιμιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a proverb, proverbial*: *that becomes a proverb* for absurdity, Plut. 2, 616 C, etc.

Πάροιμος, ον, (παρά, οἶμος) *by the road, at the roadside*: hence *παροιμία* and *παροίμιον, a way-side, trite expression, a proverb*.

Παροινέω, ῶ, (πάροινος): in the augm. tenses usu. with double augm. *ἐπαρώνουν*, etc., Xen. An. 5, 8, 4, v. l. Dem. 612, 20, etc.: pf. *πεπαρώνηκα*, v. Moer. p. 332, Lob. Phryn. 154. *To behave ill at wine, play drunken tricks*, Ar. Eccl. 143, Plat., etc.: *οὐδεὶ νήφοντα παροινεῖν*, Antiph. Arcad. 1; also, *μέθυων π.*, Xen. l. c.; *εἴς τινα*, towards one, Ar. Fr. 243.—II. trans. *to maltreat* one *in drunkenness*: in genl. *to act ill, treat with violence* or *insult*, like *ὑβρίζειν*, Dem. 1257, 13: hence in pass., *to be so treated*, Id. 403, 8, etc. Hence

Παροίνημα, ατος, τό, *any thing misused during drunkenness, a drunkard's laughing-stock*.

Παροινία, ας, ή, (πάροινος) *ill behaviour under the influence of wine, drunken violence*, Xen. Symp. 6, 1, 2, Amphis Pan 1: *a drunken frolic*, Aeschin. 9, 19.

Παροινιάζω, = *παροινέω*, Gramm.

Παροινικός, ή, όν, = sq., Ar. Vesp. 1300. Adv. *-κῶς*, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 1.

Πάροινος, ον, (παρά, οἶνος) *belonging to wine* or *a drinking party, suitable thereto, ᾠσμα, ὁρχησις*, etc., Ath. 629 E, Luc. Salt. 34: *τὰ πάροινα* or *πάροινα* (sc. *μέλη*), *drinking songs*, Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 555, cf. Plut. De mosth. 4.—II. of persons, like *πρωτο-*

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νος, *drunken, quarrelsome over one's cups*, Ar. Ach. 981.

Πάροινος, ον,=foreg. II, Lys. 101, 20, Antiph. Lyd. 1.

Παροινοχοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, οἰνοχοέω) *to stand beside* one *and pour out wine* for him, Q. Sm. 4, 279.

Παροιστράω, ῶ, Ion. -τρέω: f. -ήσω, =οἰστράω, LXX.

Πάροιστρος, ον, (παρά, οἶστρος III) *half-frantic, passionate.*

Πάροιτατος, η, ον, superl. of πάροιθε, πάρος, *the foremost*:—of time, *the first, earliest, oldest*, Ap. Rh. 2, 29.

Πάροιτερος, α, ον, compar. of πάροιθε, πάρος, *the one before* or *in front*, Il. 23, 459, 480:—of time, *the former, earlier, older*. Adv. -τέρω, Ap. Rh. 3, 686.

Παροιχνεύω and παροιχνέω, poet. for sq.

Παροίχομαι, f. -χήσομαι: pf. παρώχηκα, Ion. παροίχωκα, (παρά, οἴχομαι) dep. mid.:—*to have past by*, παρῴχετο, *he passed on, went on his way*, Il. 4, 272.—2. of time, etc., *to be gone by, νὺξ παρώχηκε*, Il. 10, 252; ἡ παροιχομένη νύξ, *the by-gone* night, Hdt. 1, 209; ὁ π. χρόνος, *by-gone* time, Id. 2, 14; *ἀνδρες παροιχόμενοι*, men *of by-gone times*, Pind. N. 6, 50; *δεῖμα παροιχόμενον*, like Virgil's *acti labores*, Id. I. 8 (7), 23; sc. τὰ παροιχόμενα, *the past*, Hdt. 7, 120; also τὸ παρῳχηκός:—in Gramm., ὁ παρῳχημένος (sc. χρόνος), *tempus praeteritum*. —II. *to be gone, be dead*, δείματι, with fright, Aesch. Supp. 738.—III. c. gen. *to shrink aside from, shrink from, νεύκους*, Ib. 452:—*δσον μοίρας παροίχῃ, how art thou fallen from* thine high estate, Elmsl. and Herm. Eur. Med. 964.

Παροκλάζω,=ὀκλάζω.

Παροκωχή, ἡ, v. παρακωχή.

Παρολίγωρέω, ῶ,=ὀλιγωρέω, Plat. Epin. 991 D, Luc., etc.

Παρολισθαίνω and -σθάνω: f. -σθήσω, (παρά, ὀλισθαίνω): *to slip beside, near, aside*, Plut.; *to fall*, Id.—2. *to slip in secretly*, Luc. Laps. 15. Hence

Παρολίσθησις, ἡ, *a slipping in secretly.*

Παρολκή, ῆς, ἡ, *a spinning out of time, delay.*—II. Gramm.=πλεονασμός.

Πάρολκος, ου, ὁ, (παρέλκω) *a tow-rope.*

Παρομαρτέω, ῶ, (παρά, ὁμαρτέω) *to accompany*, Plut. Anton. 26, Luc. Tim. 55.

Παρομοιάζω, f. -άσω, = ὁμοιάζω, N. T.

Παρομοίιος, poet. for sq.

Παρόμοιος, ον, also α, ον, Hipp. (παρά, ὅμοιος):—*nearly like*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 73; π. πρός τινα, *a match for*, Thuc. 1, 80: *nearly equal*, π. τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὸν ἀριθμόν, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 13; κῶλα παρόμοια, clauses *which sound alike*.—Adv. -ως, opp. to ὁμοίως, Arist. Respir. 17, 2.

Παρομοιόω, ῶ, (παρά, ὁμοιόω) *to make nearly alike.* Hence

Παρομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, *assimilation*, esp. of sound in the ends of successive clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9.

Παρομολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ὁμολογέω) *to grant, admit*, usu. *treacherously*: generally, = ὁμολογέω, Polyb. 3, 89, 3. Hence

Παρομολογία, ας, ἡ, *a pretended admission* or *concession*, Quintil.

Παρόμφημα, ατος, τό, (ὁμφή)=παρωνυμίασμα.

Παρόν, όντος, τό, neut. part. pres. from πάρειμι (εἰμί).

Παρονειδίζω,=ὀνειδίζω.

Παρονυμάζω, (παρά, ὀνομάζω) *to form a word by a slight change*, e. g. Ἀκτικὴν τὴν νῦν Ἀττικὴν παρονομασθεῖσαν, Strab. p. 391. Hence

Παρονομάσια, ας, ἡ, *a slight change* in a name or word, esp. so as to give it a new shade of meaning, Lat. *parva verbi immutatio, in littera posita*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 63: hence,—II. *a play upon words which sound alike* but have different signfs., *a pun*, playing on a name, Lat. *annominatio*, Quint. 6, 3, 53, etc.—The form παρωνομασία is rejected by Spalding ad l. with Schäfer, cf. Lob. Phryn. 712.

Παροξίζω, f. -ίσω, *to have a somewhat sour taste*, Diosc.

Παροξυντής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who incites, rouses*: and

Παροξυντικός, ή, όν, *fit for inciting* or *urging on*, εἴς τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 29; πρός τι, Dem. 489, 4; ἐπί τι, Plut. Pomp. 37:—*exasperating*, Isocr. 9 A: from

Παροξύνω, f. -ῦνῶ, (παρά, ὀξύνω): —like παρακονάω and παραθήγω, *to sharpen for* a thing:—metaph., *to urge, prick* or *spur on*, πρός τι, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 6; ἐπί τι, Isocr. 82 C; c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 3: *to anger, provoke against* one, ἐπί τινι, Polyb.: π. τινά, *to stir up, provoke, irritate, exasperate*, Eur. Alc. 674, Thuc. 1, 84:—in pass. *to be provoked*, τινί, at a thing, Thuc. 5, 99, διά τι, 6, 56; ἐπί τι, Isocr. 82 C: πρός τι, Dem. 1299, 17.—2. in pass., also of sickness, *to grow violent*, esp. *to take an inflammatory character*, Medic.—II. in Gramm.,=παροξυτονέω.

Πάροξυς, υ, (παρά, ὀξύς) *precipitate*, Antiph. Didym. 2, 8.

Παροξυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (παροξύνω) *irritation, exasperation*, Dem. 1105, 25. —2. in Medic. *the severe fit of a disease, a paroxysm.*

Παροξῠτονέω, ῶ, *to put the acute accent on the penultima*: from

Παροξύτονος, ον, (παρά, ὀξύς, τόνος) *paroxytone*, i. e. *marked with the acute accent* (ὀξεῖα) *on the penultima.* Adv. -νως, Ath. 409 A. [ῠ]

†Παροπαμισάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Paropamisadae*, a people dwelling around Paropamisus, Strab. p. 823, etc.: their territory Παροπαμισάς, άδος, ἡ, Art.: from

†Παροπάμισος, ου, ὁ, *Paropamisus*, a high mountain of Central Asia, on the northern borders of Ariana, a branch of Taurus, Strab. p. 723, etc.

Παροπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὁπλίζω) *to disarm*, Polyb. 2, 7, 10, etc.: in mid., Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

Παροπτάω, ῶ, (παρά, ὀπτάω) *to roast slightly, half-roast*, Polyb. 12, 25, 2.

Παροπτέος, α, ον, (παροράω, παρόψομαι) *to be overlooked* or *disregarded*, Strab., Luc. Tim. 9.

Παρόπτησις, ἡ, *a half-roasting.*

Παρόραμα, ατος, τό, (παροράω) *an oversight, error*, Plut. 2, 1123 B.

Παρόρασις, εως, ἡ, (παροράω) *an overlooking: carelessness*, Luc.

Παρορατικός, ή, όν, *apt to overlook*, τινός, Plut. 2, 716 B: from

Παροράω, ῶ, f. -όψομαι, aor. παρεῖδον, (παρά, ὁράω) *to look at by the way, notice, remark*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 5; τινί τι, something in one, Ar. Av. 454. —II. *to look past a thing, overlook*, Arist. Pol. 6, 4, 17, H. A. 8, 19, 12:—*to slight, make light of*, τοὺς νόμους, Antipho 114, 6, etc.; cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 21.—III. *to see amiss, see wrong*, Plat. Theaet. 157 E, cf. Hipp. Maj. 300 C.—IV. *to look side-ways*, εἴς τινα or πρός τι, Xen. Symp. 8, 42, Cyr. 7, 1, 4; εἰς τὸ πλάγιον π. μᾶλλον ἢ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 5. Cf. παρεῖδον.

Παροργίζομαι, (παρά, ὀργίζω) as pass., *to be* or *be made angry at*, Dem. 805, 19.—The act. παροργίζω, *to provoke to anger*, only in LXX. Hence

Παρόργισμα, ατος, τό, *a provocation, cause of anger*, LXX.: and

Παροργισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., LXX.

Παρορέγω, (παρά, ὀρέγω) *to stretch out beside*, Ael. N. A. 1, 4.

Παρόρειος, ον, (παρά, ὄρος) *along a mountain*, also παρόριος, but παρώρειος as adj. is dub.; though, as subst., the form παρώρεια (q. v.) is preferred to παρορεία and παρορία, Lob. Phryn. 712.

Παρόρθιος, ον, (παρά, ὀρθιος) *tolerably straight*, Math. Vett.

Παρορίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὁρίζω) *to border, limit*, Longin. 2, 2.—II. *to outstep one's boundaries, encroach on a neighbour's property*, Anth. P. II, 209. —III. *to drive over the borders, banish*, Plut.

Παρορίνω, (παρά, ὁρίνω) *to excite a little*, Alcae.

Παρόριος, α, ον, (παρά, ὄρος)= παρόρειος, q. v.

Παρόριος, α, ον, (παρά, ὅρος) *on the frontier.*

Παρορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a passing of boundaries, an encroaching.*

Παροριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an encroacher.*

Παρορκέω, ῶ, (παρά, ὅρκος) *to forswear one's self*, App.

Παρορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ὁρμάω) *to put in motion, urge* or *prick on*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10; παρ. εἴς τι, *to urge on to* a thing, Ib. 2, 2, 1; ἐπί τι, Ib. 8, 1, 12; πρός τι, Arist. Magn. Mor. 2, 7, 27; c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 43;—pass. c. fut. mid.: *to be eager for*, ἐπί τι, Polyb. 2, 22, 6.—II. sometimes also in act., παρ. τι, *to strive after* a thing, Lob. Phryn. 439.

Παρορμέω, ῶ, (παρά, ὁρμέω) *to lie at anchor beside* or *near*, Diod. 14, 49, Plut.

Παρόρμημα, ατος, τό, *an incitement, stimulus.*

Παρόρμησις, εως, ἡ, (παρορμάω) *an urging on, incitement*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 25, Polyb. 6, 39, 8.

Παρορμητικός, ή, όν, (παρορμάω) *urging on*, πρός τι, Plut. Lyc. 15.

Παρορμίζω: fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ (παρά, ὁρμίζω):—*to bring to anchor beside* or *near*, and in genl. *to anchor, vessel*, with ships, Lys. 132, 6 (nisi legend. παρορμήσαντες).

Πάρορνῖς, ῖθος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρά, ὄρνις) *having ill omens*, πάρ. πόρος, *an ill-omened* voyage, Aesch. Eum. 770; ct. sub δδιος.

Παρόρνυμι, (παρά, ὄρνυμι) *to urge on*, Ap. Rh. 3, 486, in tmesis.

Παρορύσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, ὀρύσσω) *to dig by, beside* or *along*, Thuc. 6, 101.—II. *to dig alongside*, i. e. one against another, a preparatory exercise performed for 40 successive days by those who were to contend as boxers at the Olympic games, Interpp. ad Theocr. 4, 10.—III. as a term in boxing, *to punch in the side*, Lat. *latus fodere*, παρ. καὶ λακτίζειν, Diog. L. 6, 27.

Παρορχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid.: *to dance amiss, dance the wrong dance*, c. acc., of pantomimic actors, Luc. Salt. 80.

Πάρος,—A. adv. of time, *before, erst, formerly, one time*, in Hom., who uses τοπάρος just like πρίν and τοπρίν, the same use of it occurs in Hes., and Hdt.: usu. opp. to νῦν, Il. 1, 553, etc.

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οἱ πάρος, *forefathers*, Pind. I. 7, 1; so, θεοὶ οἱ πάρος, Aesch. Pr. 405; τὰ π., opp. to τὰ εἰςέπειτα, Soph. Aj. 34, etc.—2. with a pres., *this long time*, as in Lat., *jamdudum video*, Heyne Il. 12, 347; 15, 256, Od. 5, 88.—3. c. inf. aor. like πρίν, *before*, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι, πάρος ἦν γαῖαν ἱκέσθαι, etc., Il. 6, 348, Od. 1, 21: very rarely with inf. pres., as, πάρος δόρποιο μέδεσθαι, Il. 18, 245.—4. foll. by πρίν γε, *rather.., than*, Il. 5, 218, Od. 2, 127. —5. *before the time, too soon*, Il. 23, 474.—6. *rather, sooner*, Il. 8, 166.—II. of place, *before, in front*, post-Hom.

B. prep., c. gen. loci, poet. for πρό, *before*, in Hom. only once, Il. 8, 254; δωμάτων πάρος, Soph. Aj. 73, Eur. Hec. 1049; cf. Valck. Phoen. 310. —When πάρος is a prep., it seems always to follow its case; not to have been used of time, and not in prose.—(In *form*, πάρος stands between παρά, πρό and πρός, though in *signf.* it belongs to πρό: from πάρος again comes πάροιθε, παροίτερος, παροίτατος.) [ᾰ]

Πάρος, ου, ἡ, *Paros*, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble, †now *Paro*†, H. Hom. Ap. 44, Cer. 491.—V. Πάριος. [ᾰ]

Παροσφραίνω, f. -σφρήσω, (παρά, ὀσφραίνω) *to hold beside* one *to smell at*, Geop.

Παροτρυντικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for inciting*: from

Παροτρύνω, f. -ῡνῶ, (παρά, ὀτρύνω) *to urge on*, c. inf., πὰρ θυμὸς ὀτρύνει φάμεν, Böckh Pind. O. 3, 68 (38); cf. Luc. Tox. 35.

Παρουάτιος, ον, (παρά, οὐς) *with ears by the side, with hanging ears*, κύων, Call. Dian. 91. [ᾰ]

Παρουλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a gum-boil*; cf. ἐπουλίς.

Πάρουλος, ον, (παρά, οὐλος II. 4) *somewhat curled*. Hence

Παρουλότριχος, ον, *with slightly curling hair*, Geop.

Πάρουρος, ὁ, *one who keeps watch beside*, v. l. Od. 11, 489.

Παρουσία, ας, ἡ, (πάρειμι) *a being present, presence*, τινός, of a person or thing, Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 169, Eur. Hec. 227; παρουσίαν ἔχειν for παρεῖναι, Soph. Aj. 540.—2. esp. *presence* for the purpose of assisting, Soph. El. 948.—3. *arrival*, Thuc. 1, 128; εἰς τόπον, Dion. H. 1, 45.—II. like τὰ παρόντα, *present circumstances*, Soph. El. 1251.—III. *substance, property*, like οὐσία and περιουσία, Menand. p. 163, cf. Piers. Moer. 297.—2. *abundance*, παρόντων δαψίλεια, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 6. Hence

Παρουσιάζω, *to be present*.—II. *to arrive*, Eccl.

Παροχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to be a* πάροχος.

Παροχέτευσις, ἡ, *a turning of water into a side channel*, Galen.: from

Παροχετεύω, (παρά, ὀχετεύω) *to turn, as water from its course*, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Plut. Themist. 31:—*to turn off into a side channel*; and metaph. *to turn off from, evade*, c. gen., Eur. Bacch. 479.

Παροχεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who supplies, a furnisher*.

Παροχεύω, (παρά, ὀχεύω) *to have unlawful intercourse with a female*:—in pass. of the female, Arist. H. A. 9, 7, 5.

Παροχέω, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ὀχέω) *to carry by* or *beside*: in mid., *to sit beside* one *in a chariot*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14.

Παροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρέχω) *a supplying, furnishing, νεῶν*, Thuc. 6, 85.—II. *a present, gift*, esp. such as is offered to ambassadors, etc., *hospitality*, Polyb. 22, 1, 3, etc.

Παροχλέω, ῶ, (παρά, ὀχλέω) *to trouble by being near to*, like παρενοχλέω, Theophr.

Παροχλίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὀχλίζω) *to move aside with a lever*: generally *to remove* a weight, Anth. P. 9, 204.

Πάροχος, ου, ὁ, (παρά, ὄχος) *one who sits beside* another *in a chariot*, esp. = παράνυμφος, π. γάμων, Ar. Av. 1740.

Πάροχος, ον, (παρέχω) *supplying, furnishing*: οἱ π., in the Roman provinces, *those who supplied public officers* with necessaries, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 46, cf. Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2.

Παροψώομαι, (παρά, ὀψάομαι) dep., *to eat dainties*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 26. Hence

Παρόψημα, ατος, τό, *a dainty side-dish*, Ath. 367 C.

Παροψημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ᾰ]

Παροψίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from παροψίς. [ῐ]

Παροψίδιος, α, ον, *belonging to a* παροψίς. [ῐ]

Παροψίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, ὄψον) *a dainty side-dish, entremet*, Ar. Fr. 236, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4: metaph., π. κακῶν, *a fresh taste* of misery, Magnes Dion. 1, ubi v. Meineke; cf. παροψώνημα.—II. *a dish on which such meats are served*, Antiph. Boeot. 3: but the Atticists condemn this use of the word, Lob. Phryn. 176, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 367, sq.

Παρόψομαι, fut. of παροράω.

Παροψωνέω, ῶ, (παρά, ὀψωνέω) *to buy a dainty side-dish and set it before* one, τινί, Cratin. Cleobul. 8, Ar. Eccl. 226. Hence

Παροψώνημα, ατος, τό, = παρόψημα, metaph., π. τῆς ἐμῆς εὐνῆς χλιδῆς, *a new relish* to the pleasures of my bed, Aesch. Ag. 1447; cf. παροψίς I. fin.

Πάρπᾶγος, ὁ, Ep. for παράπαγος.

†Παρπάνισος, ου, ὁ, = Παροπάμισος, v. l. Dion. P. 1097.

Παρπεπίθών, όντος, Ep. for παραπιθών, redupl. part. aor. 2 of παραπειθω, Hom.

Παρπόδιος, ον, poet. for παραπόδιος, q. v.

Παρράλιος, η, ον, Ep. for παράλιος. [ρᾰ]

†Παρρασία, ας, ἡ, *Parrhasia*, a city of Arcadia, Il. 2, 608: only in Hom. as city. Hence

†Παρρασική, ῆς, ἡ, sc. χώρα, *the territory of the Parrhasii*, in the southwest of Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 33.

†Παρράσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Parrhasii*, in Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 33.

†Παρράσιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mt. Parrhasius*, in Arcadia, Call. Dian. 99.

†Παρράσιος, ου, ὁ, *a Parrhasian*.—II. *Parrhasius*, a celebrated painter from Ephesus, flourished at Athens in the time of Socrates, Xen.; Plut. Thes. 4; etc.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Παρρησία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ῥῆσις) *free-spokenness, openness, boldness, frankness*, freq. in Eur., as Ion 672, Plat. Rep. 557 B, etc.: also in bad sense, *license of tongue*, Isocr. 229 B. Hence

†Παρρησιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Parrhesiades*, (*free-spoken*), as pr. n., in Luc. Pisc.

Παρρησιάζομαι, (παρρησία) dep., *to speak freely, openly, boldly*, Plat. Gorg. 487 D; τινί τι, Ib. 491 E; πρός τινα, Id. Lach. 178 A; περί τι-νος, Id. Charm. 156 A:—in pass., Isocr. 312 B. Hence

Παρρησιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a free speaker*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28, Diod., etc. Hence

Παρρησιαστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to speaking freely, free-spoken*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 5, 11. Adv. -κῶς.

Παρρησιώδης, ες, (παρρησία, εἶδος) *free-spoken*, Diod. 15, 6. Adv. -δῶς.

†Πάρρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Parrhon*, masc pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12.

Παρσένος, Lacon. for παρθένος, Ar. Lys. 1263.

Παρσταίη, παρστᾶσα, etc., Ep. for παρασταίη, παραστᾶσα, from πάρ-ίστημι, Hom.

Παρστήτον, Ep. for παραστῆτον, 2 dual subj. aor. 2 from παρίστημι, Od. 18, 183.

Παρτέμνω, παρτᾰμεῖν, Ep. for παρατέμνω, παρατεμεῖν.

Παρτῑθεῖ, Ep. for παρατιθεῖ, Od. 1, 192.

Παρτομίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρατέμνω) like ἐγχειρίδιον, *a small book*.

†Παρνάδρης, ου, ὁ, *Parnedres*, a mountain range in northwestern Armenia, Strab. p. 547.

Παρνγραίνω, (παρά, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten* or *soften a little*, Ath. 356 E.

Πάρνγρος, ον, (παρά, ὑγρός) *somewhat wet*, Galen.

Παρῦδάτιος, ον, *by* or *near the water*. [ᾰ]

Πάρυδρος, ον, = πάρνγρος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Παρυπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ὑπαντάω) *to come into the way of, meet*, Joseph.

Παρυπάρχω, (παρά, ὑπάρχω) *to be near, assist*, like πάρειμι.

Παρῠπάτη, ης, ἡ, (sc. χορδή), *the string next the first or uppermost*, Arist. Probl. 19, 3; fem. from παρύπατος. [ᾰ] Hence

Παρῠπάτοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *sounding like the* παρυπάτη.

Παρύπᾰτος, η, ον, *next the uppermost*. [ῠ]

Παρυπνόω, (παρά, ὑπνόω) *to sleep by* or *with*, τινί, Qu. Sm. 10, 128.

Παρυπολαμβάνω, *to assume falsely*, Aristox.

Παρυπομιμνήσκω, fut. -υπομνήσω, (παρά, ὑπομιμνήσκω) *to remind by the way* or *in secret*, Polyb. 5, 31, 3. Hence

Παρυπόμνησις, εως, ἡ, *a reminding by the way*, M. Anton. 1, 10.

Παρυπόστᾱσις, ἡ, *co-existence: casual existence*.

Παρυποψύχω, f. -ξω, *to cool gently*, Diosc. [ψῠ]

†Παρυσατις, ίδος, ἡ, *Parysatis*, wife of Darius Ochus, mother of Artaxerxes II., and the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 1, 1; etc.

Παρῠφαίνω, (παρά, ὑφαίνω) *to weave beside* or *along, attach to*, ἐσθὴς παρυφασμένη, a garment *with a purple hem* or *border* (παρυφή), Diod. 12, 21:—ὅπλα παρυφασμένα (as it were) armed men *hemming in* an unarmed crowd, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 48.—2. *to excel in wearing*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 549. Hence

Παρῠφάντος, ον, *woven along with a hem* or *border*. [ῠ]

Παρύφασμα, ατος, τό, = sq. [ῠ]

Παρῠφή, ῆς, ἡ, (παρυφαίνω) *a hem* or *border woven along* any thing, esp. of purple, Lat. *clavus*, Plut., cf. Ath. 521 B. Hence

Παρῠφής, ές, *wearing a robe with a* παρυφή, Lat. *praetextatus*: τὸ π. = παρυφή, Ar. Fr. 309.

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Παρυφίστημι, (παρά, ὑφίστημι) *to add as part* of a substance, rare in act.: —pass. *to coexist with*, Diog. L. 9, 105.

Πάρφαινε, poet. for παράφαινε, Ar. Lys.

Παρφάμενος, παρφάσθαι, poet. for παραφ-, Hom.

Παρφάσία, ας, ἡ, poet. for παραφασία.

Πάρφασις, ἡ, poet. for παράφασις, Il. 14, 217.

Παρφέρομαι, poet. for παραφέρομαι.

†Πάρφορος, ου, ὁ, *Parphŏrus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 7, 3, 8.

Παρφυγέειν, poet. for παραφυγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act., Od. 12, 99.

Πάρφυκτος, ον, poet. for παράφυκτος, *to be avoided*, τὸ μόρσιμον οὐ π., Pind. P. 12, 53.

Πάρωας, ου, ὁ, (παρωός) *a reddish-brown snake*, sacred to Aesculapius, Ar. Plut. 690, Dem. 313, 25;—also written παρείας, cf. Schneid. ad Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 22.—II. π. ἵππος, *a horse of the same colour*, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 3.

Παρῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (παρῳδός) *to sing beside*:—*to sing a song with certain changes*, esp. *to burlesque* or *parody a song*, Ath. 364 B.—II. *to celebrate by the way, sing of*, Diod. Hence

Παρῳδή, ῆς, ἡ, =sq.

Παρῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a song sung beside*: —*a parody*, Arist. Poët. 2, 5, Ath. 698 B: and

Παρῳδικός, ή, όν, *in the way of parody, burlesque*, μέλη, Dion. H. de Dem. 54: from

Παρῳδός, όν, (παρά, ᾠδή) *beside a song*:—*singing a song with certain changes*, esp. *burlesquing* a song: ὁ π., *a parodist*, such as Matro and Sopater in Ath.: on the parodies of the Greeks v. G. H. Moser in the Heidelb. Studien 6, 2, p. 267, sq.—II. *describing indirectly*, π. αἰνίγματα, Eur. I. A. 1147.

Παρωθεύω, =sq.: dub.

Παρωθέω, ῶ, fut. -ώσω and -ωθήσω (παρά, ὠθέω):—*to push aside* or *away, slight*, δοῦλον λέχος, Eur. Andr. 30, cf. El. 1037, and so Xen., etc.: *to put aside, keep secret, slur over*, ἔρωτα, Soph. Tr. 358:—mid. *to push away from one's self, reject*, etc., Eur. Heracl. 237; of time, *to put off*, Plat. Rep. 471 C.

Παρωκεάνιος, ον, (παρά. ὠκεανός) *near* or *on the ocean*, Plut. Caes. 20.

Παρωκεᾱνίτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.:—fem. -ῖτις, -ίτιδος, (sc. γῆ) *the sea-coast*, Polyb. 34, 5, 6, Diod., etc. [ῑ]

Παρωκεᾱντικός, ή, όν, = foreg., Strab. p. 189.

Παρωλένιος, ον, (παρά, ὠλένη) *next the elbow, on the arm*.

Παρώμᾰλος, ον, (παρά, ὁμαλός) *nearly smooth* or *even*, Strab. p. 167.

Παρωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, ὦμος) *clothing worn upon the shoulder*, LXX: cf. ἐπωμίς and περιωμίς.

Πᾰρών, ὁ, a kind of *light ship*, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 65; cf. μυοπάρων.

†Πάρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Paron*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 16, 2.

Παρωνομᾰσία, ας, ἡ, f. l. for παρονομασία, q. v.

Παρωνῠμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =παρωνυμάζω, Philo. Hence

Παρωνῠμησις, ἡ, =sq., Iambl. [ῠ]

Παρωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (παρώνυμος) *the formation of one word from another by inflexion*.—II. =παρονομασία. Hence

Παρωνῠμιάζω, *to derive a name from a word, call by a derivative name* or *word*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 7, 3, 2; cf. sub παρώνυμος. Hence

Παρωνῠμίασμα, ατος, τό, *an epithet*.

Παρωνῠμίζω, =παρωνυμιάζω.

Παρωνύμιος, ον, also ᾰ, ον, =sq., Plat. Legg. 757 D: hence, τὸ παρωνύμιον, = παρωνυμία II, Id. Soph. 268 C. [ῠ]

Παρώνῠμος, ον, (παρά, ὄνομα) *formed from a word by a slight change* (Arist. Categ. 1, 5), Φοίβης ὄνομ' ἔχει π. (i. e. the name of Φοῖβος) Aesch. Eum. 8; cf. Arist. Categ. 8, 25, sqq.; παρωνύμως λέγεσθαι ἀπό τινος, Id. Top. 2, 4, 4:—τὸ παρώνυμον=παρωνυμία II.

Παρωνῠμόω, =παρωνυμιάζω.

Παρωνύχια, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὄνυξ) *a whitlow*, Lat. *reduvia*, Hipp., Plut. 2, 440 A, etc.—II. a plant, Diosc. 4, 54.

Παρωνῠχίς, ίδος, ἡ, =foreg.

Πάρωός, όν, also written πάρωος, παρῶος, *reddish-brown* or *bay*, usu. ἵππος: cf. παρώας.

Παρωπία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὤψ) *the corner of the eye* next the temple.

Παρώπιον, ου, τό, (παρά, ὤψ) in harness, *a blinker, blinder*.—II. =foreg.

Παρωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, =παρωπία.

†Παρωραία, ας, ἡ, *Paroraea*, a district between Macedonia and Epirus, Strab. p. 325; the inhab., οἱ Παρωραῖοι.

†Παρωρεᾶται. ῶν, οἱ, Ion. -ρεῆται, *the Paroreatae* (dwellers *on a mountain-side*), dwelling on the mountains that stretched from Arcadia into Triphylian Elis, Hdt. 4, 118; Strab. p. 346.

Παρώρεια, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὄρος) *a district on the side of a mountain*, Polyb. 2, 14, 6, etc.:—παρορεία, -ορία are less correct, Lob. Phryn. 712.

Παρώρειος, ον, v. παρόρειος.

Παρωρείτης, ου, ὁ, (παρώρεια) *one who lives on a mountain-side*, Πάν, Anth. Plan. 235.

†Παρωρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Paroreus*, son of Tricolonus, Paus. 8, 35, 6.

Παρωρμημένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *violently*.

Πάρωρος, ον, (παρά, ὥρα) *out of season, untimely*: neut. πάρωρα, as adv., Anth. P. 12, 199, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2.—II. *beyond the proper time, too late*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 122.

Παρωροφίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, ὀροφή) *the eaves* or *cornice* of a roof, Hdt. 2, 155.

Παρώτιον, ου, τό, (παρά, οὖς) *a covering* or *ornament for the ears*.

Παρωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (παρά, οὖς) *the gland beside and behind the ear, the parotis*, Lyc. 1402.—2. *a tumour of the parotid gland*.—II. in architecture, *an ornament on the upper part of door-posts*, Vitruv. 4, 6, 4.

Παρῳχημένος (sc. χρόνος), ὁ, *the past tense*, Lat. *praeteritum*, Gramm.: strictly part. pf. pass. from παροίχομαι.

Πάρωχρος, ον, (παρά, ὠχρός) *rather pale, sallow*, Plut. 2, 364 A.

ΠΑ^Σ, πᾶσα, πᾶν: gen. παντός, πάσης, πάντος: gen. plur. masc. and neut. πάντων (not παντῶν): dat. plur. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, besides which Hom. and Hes. use the poet. form πάντεσσι: gen. plur. fem. πᾱσῶν, for which Hom. and Hes. always use πᾱσέων dissyll., once πᾱσάων, Od. 6, 107. Radic. signf., *all*: hence, of one, *the whole, entire, all the*.... like ὅλος:—of several, *every*, like ἕκαστος:—in plur. *all*. Even in Hom. and Hdt. the signf. *whole, entire*, and the use of the plur. prevail: —πᾶσα ὕλη, *all the* wood, Hes. Op. 509, cf. Th. 695, etc.; also of immaterial things, πᾶσα ἀλήθεια, *all, the whole* truth, Il. 24, 407, Od. 11, 507: πᾶν δεῖμα, *an utter* horror, Soph. Phil. 927; ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη, *nothing but* mischief, Ib. 622, cf. El. 301; πᾶσαι πύλαι, *all the* gates, i. e. *the whole* gate, Il. 2, 809:—in prose, τὸ πᾶν, *the universe*, Plat. Tim. 28 C, etc., †also in pl. τὰ πάντα, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11†; but also, *that on which all depends, the whole matter*, Id. Theaet. 204 B, etc.: ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ, *to the uttermost, the height* of evil, Hdt. 7, 118; 9, 118; and so later, ἐς πᾶν κακόν, and ἐς πᾶν, v. Valck. ad. Il. cc.—The signf. *every* occurs in Il. 16, 265, Od. 13, 313, cf. Soph. El. 972, Herm. Bacch. 1127.—When a relat. pron. is to follow, Hom. usu. has πάντες, ὅσοι..., Lat. *omnes quicunque*..., which is also usu. in prose.—In Att. oft. c. art., but only in signf., *the whole*, and in plur.: πᾶς τις, *every single* one, first in Theogn. 621, and freq. in Hdt., as 1, 50; 3, 79.—Emphat., with the art. repeated, τὰς νέας τὰς πάσας, Hdt. 7, 59.—II. several adverbs are used to strengthen πᾶς, esp. in plur., as, ἅμα πάντες, *all* together, at once, Hom.; in prose more usu. ἅπαντες, but not always; even ἅμα πᾶς occurs, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 124: so too, πάντες ὁμῶς, Il. 15, 98; in prose also πάντες ὁμοῦ, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 164; μᾶλα πάντες, Hom.: but παντὸς μᾶλλον, above *every thing*, most exceedingly, Lat. *ita ut nihil supra*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 228 D.—III. joined with a superl. πάντες ἄριστοι, *all the* noblest, like Lat. *optimus quisque*, Il. 9, 3, Od. 4, 272, etc.—IV. with numerals it marks an exact number, ἐννέα πάντες, *quite* nine, *full* nine, no less, Od. 8, 258, etc., cf. Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 4, 88, (where, and in 1, 50; 9, 81, others make πάντα=ἑκάστου γένους, as, πᾶσι δέκα, with ten *of every kind*, Bähr Hdt. 1, 50; Herm. Vig. n. 94 thinks it would otherwise be τὰ πάντα; but v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 335).—Hom. always puts πάντες after the numeral; Hdt., who has it only in neut., always before: later they stand indiscriminately.—2. with the article, τὰ πάντα δέκα, ten *in all*: so, τὰ πάντα μυρία, Hdt. 3, 74, cf. Thuc. 3, 85; so in Lat. *omnia tria* genera sunt causarum, Cicer. de Inv. 1, 9.—V. in dat. pl. masc. πᾶσι, *with* or *in the judgment of all*, Il. 2, 285, Herm. O. C. 1448, Erf. O. T. 40, Tr. 338.—2. πᾶσι as neut., *in all things, altogether*, Hdt.; so, ἐπὶ πάσιν, Hes. Op. 692.—VI. various usages of neut.: —1. πάντα, not merely *all*, but also *all kinds of things*, Hom., most freq. in phrase δαίδαλα πάντα: so too οἰωνοῖσι πᾶσι, for παντοδαποῖς, παντοίοις, Il. 1, 5.—2. πάντα γίγνεσθαι (strictly) to become *all things*, i. e. assume every shape, Od. 4, 417; hence, like παντοῖος γίγνομαι, to turn *every way*, try *every expedient*, Schäf. Mel. p. 98; so, ἐν παντὶ εἶναι, for ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ εἶναι, to be in *great* danger or fear, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Rep. 579 B; εἰς πᾶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι, to venture *every thing*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 118.—3. πάντα εἶναί τινι, to be *every thing* to one, Hdt, 1, 122, Dem. 240, 11, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 95; also, πάντα εἶναι ἐν τινι, to be *all in all* to one, Hdt. 3, 157; 7, 156; and περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαί τινα, to esteem or love one above *all*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 26, An. 1, 9, 16.—4. πάντα as adv. for πάντως, *entirely, utterly*

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wholly, oft. in Hom.: and, as one word, *πάντ' ἐπιστήμη, complete, absolute* knowledge, Herm. Soph. Ant. 717: but, *τὰ πάντα, in every way, by all means, altogether*, Hdt. 1, 122; 5, 97; *τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, far* the most, Hdt. 1, 203; 2, 35; and so, *εἰς πάντα*, Valck. Phoen. 622; *ἐς τὸ πᾶν, on the whole, altogether*, Aesch. Ag. 682, etc.; for which we find *τὸ πᾶν*, Plat. Legg. 959 A; or *πᾶν* alone, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.; so, *τῷ παντί*. and strengthd., *τῷ παντὶ καὶ ὅλῳ*, Plat., v. *ὅλος* sub fin.—5. *διὰ παντός* (sc. *χρόνου*), or as one word *διαπαντός, through all time, continually, always*, Soph. Aj. 705; also like *εἰς τὸ πᾶν, altogether, thoroughly*, freq. in Plat., who also has *διὰ πάντων*, Soph. 254 B; so also *διὰ πάντα*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 220; *κατὰ πάντα*, Plat. Tim. 30 D.—6. *ἐπὶ πᾶν, on the whole, in general, generally*, Plat. Legg. 875 D; esp., *ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν εἰπεῖν*, Id. Euthyd. 279 E, etc.—VII. *ἡ διὰ πασῶν* (sc. *χορδῶν*), v. sub *διαπασῶν*. [*ᾰ* always, except in neut. of its compds., as in *ἅπαν, πάμπαν, πρόπαν, σύμπαν*, and even *τοπάν*, or (as it should be written) *τοπάν*, Böckh Pind. O. 2, 93 (152)) yet the *-παν* of compds. is sometimes long in Att., A. B. p. 416, 13, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5, Meineke Menand. p. 51.]

Πᾰσάμην, Ep. and Ion. aor. 1 of *πατέομαι*, Il.; inf. *πάσασθαι*, Hom., and Hdt.

†**Πασαργάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Pasargadae***, the first and noblest of the Persian tribes, Hdt. 1, 125.—II. *αἱ, Pasargadae*, the ancient capital and treasure-city of the Persian kings, founded by Cyrus, Strab. p. 728 sqq.

†**Πᾰσέας, ου, ὁ, *Paseas***, an Athenian, Dem. 1266, 26.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†**Πασιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Pasiades***, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Πᾰσιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, = *παντάναξ, universal king*, v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 72. [*ᾰν*]

†**Πασιᾶνοι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Pasiani***, a Scythian people, Strab. p. 511.

†**Πᾰσίας, ου, ὁ, *Pasias***, a usurer in Athens, Ar. Nub. 21.

Πᾰσίγνωστος, ον, (*πᾶς, γιγνώσκω*) *all-known, famous.*

Πᾰσίδηλος, ον, = *πάνδηλος.*

†**Πασιθέα, ας, ἡ,** Ion. and Ep. *-θέη, Pasithea*, one of the Graces, Il. 14, 268, 276.—2. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 247.—3. a nymph, otherwise called **Πραξιθέα**, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.

†**Πασίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Pasitheus***, a Trojan, Q. Sm. 10, 86.

†**Πασιθόη, ης, ἡ, *Pasithoë***, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.

Πᾰσίθρύλλητος, ον, better divisim *πᾶσι θρυλητός.*

†**Πασικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Pasicles***, father of Philistus of Athens, Hdt. 9, 97.—2. an illegitimate son of Pasion, Dem.—Others in Ael.; etc.

†**Πασικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Pasicrates***, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 22, 2, Plut. Alex. 29.

†**Πασίκυπρος, ου, ὁ, *Pasicyprus***, a king of Cyprus, Ath. 167 C.

†**Πασίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Pasimachus***, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 10.

†**Πασίμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Pasimelus***, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4.

Πᾰσιμέλουσα, ἡ, (*πᾶς, μέλω*) epith. of the ship Argo, *a care* or *interest to all*, i. e. *known to all, famous*, Od. 12, 70, cf. 9, 19:—hence was formed a masc. *πασιμέλων* by Strabo, and Eust.,—cognate Od. 12, 70.

†**Πασῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Pasinus***, an Athenian, Isocr. 397 D.

†**Πασιππίδας, ου, ὁ, *Pasippidas***, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.

Πᾶσις, ἡ, (**πάομαι*) *gain, possession.*

†**Πασισωκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Pasisocles***, masc. pr. n., Ath. 473 A.

†**Πασιτελίδας, ου, ὁ, *Pasitelidas***, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 5, 3.

†**Πᾰσιτίγρης, ητος** and **Πασιτίγρις, ιδος, ὁ,** a name applied to the Tigris after its junction with the Euphrates, Strab. p. 729.

†**Πᾰσιφάη, ης, ἡ, *Pasiphaë***, daughter of Helius and Perseïs, wife of Minos, mother of the Minotaur, Ap. Rh. 3, 1016; Apollod.; etc.

Πᾰσιφᾰής, (*πᾶς, *φάω*) *shining on all*, Orph. H. 7, 14: so *-φᾰνής, ές*, Nonn.

Πᾰσίφῐλος, η, ον, = *πάμφιλος, dear to all*, Ath.

†**Πασιφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Pasiphon***, a physician at Athens, Dem. 873, 21.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†**Πᾰσίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pasion***, a Megarean, a Grecian leader under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 3.—2. a banker at Athens, freq. in Dem.

Πάσμα, ατος, τό, = *πεῖσμα, the stalk of a fig*, Hesych.

Πάσμα, ατος, τό, (*πάσσω*) *a sprinkling*, Axionic. Philem. 1, 9.

Παστάλη, ης, ἡ, = *παιπάλη, the finest meal*: metaph., *ὕπνου οὐδὲ παστάλη*, not *a morsel* of sleep, Ar. Vesp. 91; cf. *ἄχνα* fin. [*πᾰ*]

Πασπαληφάγος, ον, *meal-fed*, *γρομφίς*, Hippon. 48, e conj. Porson.

Πασσᾰγία, ας, ἡ, for *πανσαγία*, q. v.

Πασσᾰκίζω, (*πάσσαξ*) = *πασσαλεύω.*

Πασσᾰλευτός, ή, όν, *pinned down*, Aesch. Pr. 113: from

Πασσᾰλεύω, Att. *πατ-*, (*πάσσαλος*) *to peg, pin* or *fasten to, τινὰ πρὸς πέτραις*, Aesch. Pr. 56, cf. Eur. Rhes. 180.—2. *to drive in like a peg* or *bolt*, Aesch. Pr. 65.

Πασσᾰλίον, ου, τό, and **πασσᾰλίσκος, ου, ὁ,** dim. from *πάσσαλος, a pin in musical instruments.*

Πασσᾰλοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a driving in of pegs*, Math. Vett.

Πάσσᾰλος, ου, ὁ, Att. *πάτταλος, a peg* on which to hang clothes, arms, etc., Hom., who oft. uses the old gen. *πασσαλόφι*, as *ἀλρεῖν ἀπὸ ἥπασσαλόφι*, to take down from *a peg*, Il. 24, 268, cf. Pind. O. 1, 25; but, *κρεμάσαι ἐκ πασσαλόφι*, to hang upon *a peg*, Od. 8, 67, v. sub *ἐκ* I. 3: also as dat., *περὶ πασσαλόφιν*, Hermipp. Strat. 3.—II. from the likeness of form;—1. *a gag*, Ar. Eq. 376.—2. = *πόσθη*, Ar. Eccl. 1020.—3. *the fall of a mouse-trap.*—4. *a wooden peg* or *pin for boring holes.*—5. *a sucker* or *cutting* for planting. (From *πήγνυμι, παγῆναι, pango*: Lat. *pessulus paxillus, palus.*) Hence

Πασσᾰλόω, ῶ, *to furnish with pegs.*

Πασσάμενος, πάσσασθαι, Ep. for *πᾰσάμενος, πάσασθαι*, part. and inf. aor. 1 mid. of *πατέομαι*, Od.

Πάσσαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, rarer collat. form of *πάσσαλος*, Ar. Ach. 763.

†**Πασσαρών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Passaron***, a city of Molossis in Epirus, Plut.

Πασσέλῃνος, for *πανσ-*, as Bekker writes in Arist.

Πάσσος οἶνος, Lat. *vinum passum, raisin* wine, Polyb. 6, 2, 3.

Πάσσοφος, ον, for *πάνσοφος*, as Bekker writes in Plat., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12.

Πασσῠδεί, -δί, -δίᾳ, -δίᾳ, adv. = *πανσυδεί*, etc., and so Bekker writes in Thuc. 8, 1. Hence

Πασσῠδιάζω, *to assemble.*

Πασσῡρεί, adv.,=*πασσυδεί*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 515.

ΠΑΣΣΩ, Att. *πάττω*: f. *πάσω* [*ᾰ*]: pf. pass. *πέπασμαι. To strew* or *sprinkle, π. φάρμακα, to lay* healing drugs upon a wound, Il. 5, 401, 900, etc.; *πάσσειν ἅλας, to sprinkle* some salt, Il. 9, 214.—2. metaph., *θρόνα πάσσειν, to sprinkle* the seats *with embroidery*, i. e. *embroider* them, Il. 22, 441; hence,=*ποικίλλω, π. ἀέθλους, to work* battles *in embroidery*, Il. 3, 126: cf. *ἐμπάσσω*. (Not in Od., and in Il. only in pres. and impf.)—3. *π. τινί, to besprinkle with* a thing, *χρυσῷ, βόδοις*, Ar. Nub. 912, 1330; cf. *πάστέος.*

Πάσσων, ον, gen. *ονος*, irreg. compar. of *παχύς*, for *παχύτερος* and *παχίων*, like *βάσσων* from *βαθύς, γλύσσων* from *γλυκύς*:—*thicker, broader*, in good sense of a stout man, *μακρότερος καὶ πάσσων*, taller and *broader*, Od. 6, 230; 8, 29; of a woman, *μακροτέρη καὶ π.*, Od. 18, 195.

Παστάς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of *porch in front of the house*, Hdt. 2, 148, 169; like Homer's *αἴθουσα*: later, like *στόα, a colonnade, piazza*, esp. round temples, Lat. *porticus*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9, cf. Hier. 11, 2; but even in Hdt. the *παστάς* is of stone, and adorned with pillars:—in Plut., etc., it represents the Roman *basilica*.—II. *the part of the house next the porch, a hall*, Lat. *vestibulum*, Anth. P. 6, 172; the *πρόδομος* of Hom.—III. like *θάλαμος, an inner room*, occupied by the women, Eur. Or. 1371; but also *the bed-room* of the master and mistress, Theocr. 24, 46.—2. *a bridal-chamber*; whence Soph. Ant. 1207 calls the cave in which Antigonè was immured her *παστάς*:—in this signf. *παστός* is also used. (Usu. deriv. from *πάσσω* in the signf. *ποικίλλω*, cf. *παστός*: acc. to Passow, shortened from *παραστάς*.)

Παστείλη, ης, ἡ, *the last day of the year*, E. M. (Said to be from *πᾶς* and *τέλος*, as if the end of all.)

Παστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *πάσσω, to be besprinkled*, Ar. Pac. 1074.

Πάστη, ης, ἡ, *a mess of food*, expl. by *ζωμὸς ἀλφίτων*, Ar. Fr. 547: strictly fem. from *παστός.*

Παστόν, οῦ, τό, *an embroidered curtain before the παστός* or *θάλαμος*, dub.: strictly neut. from

Παστός, ή, όν, (*πάσσω*) *besprinkled*, esp. *with salt*, hence *salted.*

Παστός, οῦ, ὁ, strictly masc. from foreg.,=*παστάς* III, *a woman's chamber, sleeping room, bridal chamber*, like *θάλαμος*, also *the bridal bed* itself, Anth. P. 5, 52; 7, 711.—II. *a small chapel* in which stands the image of a god.

Παστοφορεῖον, ου, τό, and **παστοφόριον, ου, τό, *that which is borne by a παστοφόρος***.—II.= *παστός* II.

Παστοφόρος, ον, (*παστός* II, *φέρω*) *carrying the image of a god in a shrine*, esp. *οἱ π.*, a set of priests, appointed for this purpose, Diod.—II. epith. of Venus, Anth. P. append. 40.

Πασχητιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *lust*, esp. *unnatural lust*, Luc. Gall. 32: from

Πασχητιάω, ῶ, *to be lustful*, esp. *to feel unnatural lust*, Luc. Amor. 36, Ath. 187 C; *πασχητιῶντα βρίμασται*

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provocatives of lust, Meineke Menand. p. 161 sq. From

ΠΑ΄ΣΧΩ, fut. *πείσομαι* (just like fut. mid. of *πείθω*): aor. *ἔπᾰθον*: perf. *πέπονθα*, which tenses occur in Hom.; in Hes. only pres. and aor.—Rarer collat. forms, 2 pl. pf. *πέποσθε* for *πεπόνθατε*, Hom.; fem. part. pf. *πεπᾰθυῖα*, Od. 17, 555; fut. *πήσω*, and in Hdt. 9, 37, *πήσομαι*: aor. *ἔπησα*, v. l. Aesch. Ag. 1624: pf. *πέπηθα*: Epich. p. 6 has also a Sicil. form *πέποσχα*, v. Koen. Greg. 455.

Radical signf.: *to be subject to action from without*, one's self being passive, *to receive* or *feel an impression* whether pleasant or unpleasant, *to suffer* any thing, and so directly opp. to free action, as even in Od. 8, 490 *ἐρξαι* and *παθεῖν* are opposed, cf. *ῥέζω*; but more usu. *π.* and *ὁρᾶν*, v. sub *ὁράω*: in Soph. O. C. 267, q. v., the part. *πεπονθώς* takes a sort of adjective sense: *ἔγνω παθών*, he has learnt *by hard experience*, Hes. Op. 216, cf. *πάθημα*: in Hom. oft. joined with *μογεῖν*, e. g. *πολλὰ ἔπαθον καὶ πολλὰ μόγησα*, Od. 5, 223.—2. so also the Homeric phrase *παθεῖν τι*, esp. *μή τι πάθῃ* or *πάθῃ τι*, *lest thou, he suffer* any ill: in Att., *εἴ τι πάθοιμι* or *ἤν τι πάθω* was usu. a euphemism, *if* aught *were to happen* to me, i. e. if I were to die, like Lat. *si quid mihi acciderit* or *si humani quid acciderit*, first in Callin. El. 17, and Hdt. 8, 102, cf. Br. Ar. Eccl. 1105, Theocr. 8, 10.—3. interrog., *τί πάθω*; or *τί πείσομαι*; expressing the extreme of perplexity; what *is to become of me?* i. e. what *can I expect but the worst?* Il. 11, 404, Hdt. 4, 118; and freq. in Att., who also have *τί πάσχω*; *τί χρῆμα πάσχω*; and, *τί πάσχεις*; what are you about? Ar. Nub. 708, Av. 1044, (in all which cases, though the Lat. *quid faciam? quid agam? quid agis?* etc., conveys somewhat the same notion, cf. Valck. Phoen. 902, it must not be supposed that *πάσχειν* here = *πράττειν* or *ὁρᾶν*, the coincidence of sense being merely casual:—in Il. 23, 96, *πείσομαι, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις, πείσομαι* belongs to *πείθω, I will obey*): —also to express an unwilling assent, *ὁμολόγηκα· τί γὰρ πάθω*; I allow it,—*how can I help it?* Plat. Euthyd. 302 E.—4. so the freq. Att. interrog. *τί παθών*; of itself expresses something ill or amiss; as even in Hom., *τί παθόντε λελύσμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς*; *what ails us that* we have forgotten...? Il. 11, 313; *τί παθόντες γαῖαν ἔδυτε*; *what came upon you* that you died?—Od. 24, 166;—which places sufficiently show the difference between *τί παθών*; and *τί μαθών*; pointed out in *μανθάνω* V.—II. *πάσχειν* with its general signf. limited by other words, as,—1. *κακῶς πάσχειν*, *to be ill off, in evil plight, unlucky*, Od. 16, 275, Hdt. 3, 146, etc.: also, *κακῶς π. ὑπό τινος*, *to be ill used, ill treated by...*, also *ἐκ* and *πρός τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 92, 759, etc.: Hom. usu. expresses this by a subst., as, *ἄλγεα, κήδεα, πήματα π.*; also with an adj., *κακά, αἰνά, λυγρὰ π.*, Hom.; and so in Trag., *π. δύσοιστα, τάλανα, ἀμήχανα, οἰκτρά, σχέτλια, ἀνύξια*, and freq. in prose *δεινὰ π.*—Generally, the use of *πάσχειν* absol. for *κακῶς πάσχειν* is not very freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 323, Plat. Legg. 730 A, 878 C; though *π. τι* is freq. in this signf., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22, etc.; cf. supra I. 2.—2. *εὖ πάσχειν*, *to be well off, in good case, lucky*, first in Theogn., and Pind.; c. gen., *τῶν αὐτοῦ κτεάνων εὖ πασχέμεν, to have the good of, enjoy* one's own, like *ἀπολαύω, γεύομαι*, etc., Theogn. 1003, cf. Pind. N. 1, 46; *καδίῃ εὖ πείσομαι, I shall feel well* at heart, Theogn. 971, ubi al. *καρδίην*: also, *εὖ πάσχειν τι*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 271: *εὖ π. ὑπό τινος*, *to be well used, well treated by..., receive kindness from...*: also with an adj., *ἀγαθὰ π.*, Hdt. 2, 37; *γλυκέα, χαρίεντα π.*, Ar. Pac. 591, Eccl. 794, etc.—But *πάσχειν*, *in good sense*, must have some other word to mark this, being never used *absol.* in this sense, and in Hom. and Hes. never in this sense at all.—Also of things, *τὰ εὖ πεπονθότα, kindnesses, favours*, Aeschin. 79, fin.—III. in Att. freq. metaph. of the mind or feelings when excited by something external, *to be actuated by feeling* or *impulse, to be influenced by a passion*: hence, *ὁ πάσχων, the man of feeling* or *impulse*, and *ὁ μὴ πάσχων, the unimpassioned, apathetic man*, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 6, 17.—2. *πάσχειν τι πρός τινα, to feel in any way towards* one, Plat. Tim. 19 B, Xen. Symp. 4, 11; and so, *ἐπί τινα*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 865.—3. *πάσχειν τά τινος, be in the same case with, feel with* him, *τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου*, Plat. Symp. 198 C; more precisely, *ἵνα μὴ ταὐτὸ πάθητε τῷ ἵππῳ, that it be* not *with* you as with the horse in the fable, Arist. Rhet. 2, 20, 5; so, *π. τοιοῦτόν τι*, Plat. Apol. 21 C; *ταὐτὸν ὅπερ, ὁμοιον ὅπερ*, etc., Plat., Xen. etc.; sometimes an adj. is used, as, *ὑικὸν πάσχει, he is* swinishly *disposed*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 30.—4. also of things, *to be liable to certain affections, be subject to* them, Plat. Soph. 253 A, etc.; *πάσχει τοῦτο καὶ κάρδαμα*, this is just the way with..., Ar. Nub. 234.—5. as a technical term of the Stoic school, *πάσχειν is to be acted upon by outward objects, take impressions from* them, usu. foll. by *ὅτι, to be led to suppose that...*, Epict. 1, 2, 3; 18, 1, etc.: opp. to *ἀποπάσχειν*.—6. in Gramm., of the changes that words undergo.

(The simplest form of the root is ΠΑΘ-, which appears in *παθεῖν, πάθος*, Lat. *patior, passus*:—a stronger form is ΠΕΝΘ-, whence *πε-πονθ-α, πένθος*, cf. *βένθος, βάθος*: prob. *πόθος* also is akin. In Sanscr. we find an act. verb. *bâdh*, to make to suffer, trouble.)

Πατά, Scythian word, = *κτείνειν*, Hdt. 4, 110.

†Πατάβιον, ου, τό, = Παταούϊον, Plut.

Πᾰτᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, *a golden stripe, border* or *facing* on a woman's gown, hence Lat. *patagium, tunica patagiata*, answering to the *clavus* of a man's dress: from

Πᾰτᾰγέω, ᾧ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πάταγος*) *to clatter, clash, clap*, of the sharp loud noise caused by the collision of two bodies, Ar. Nub. 378, sq.: of the waves, etc., *to dash, plash*, Theocr. 22, 15: *to chatter*, as scared birds, Soph. Aj. 168; *to gnash* the teeth, Philostr.:—in mid., of thunder, Luc. Tim. 3.—Proverb., *καλὰ δὴ παταγεῖς, well hit!* prob. from the game described under *πλαταγών*, v. Ar. Fr. 171. Hence

Πᾰτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, = foreg., *χειρός, a clapping of hands*, Long.

Πᾰτάγημα, ατος, τό, (*παταγέω*) *a clash, clatter*, like *πάταγος*.—2. *a body* or *instrument which makes such noises, a rattle*: hence of persons, *a chatterer, rattle*, Menand. p. 276. [ᾰ]

Πᾰτᾰγητικός, ή, όν, (*παταγέω*) *clattering*, etc., Clem. Al.

Πᾰτᾰγοδρόμος, ον, (*πάταγος, τρέχω, δρομεῖν*) *clattering as it runs*, Orph. H. 19, 3.

ΠΑ΄ΤΑΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a clattering, clashing*, etc., *any sharp, loud noise* made by the collision of two bodies, Il. 16, 769; *π. χύτρειος*, Ar. Lys. 329; *π. ὀδόντων, a chattering* of the teeth, Il. 13, 283: *the dashing* or *plashing* of the waves or of a body falling into water, Il. 21, 9, Pind. P. 1, 46; the *rattling* of the wind, Schäf. Mel. in Indice: also of the voices of animals and the sound of musical instruments, but never of the human voice, so that *βοῇ καὶ πατάγῳ χρεώμενοι* means, with a great shouting and *clashing* (prob. of arms), Hdt. 3, 79; 7, 211, cf. 8, 37; as likewise, *π. δορός*, Aesch. Theb. 104; *τόξων*, Soph. Tr. 517; *ἀσπίδων*, Ar. Ach. 539. (Akin to *πατάσσω* and *πλαταγών, πλαταγέω*.) [πᾰ]

†Παταγύας, ου, ὁ, *Patagyas*, a Persian, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1.

Πᾰταικίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pataecion*, the name of *a notorious impostor and mischief-maker*: hence *any one of like kidney*.

Πάταικοι, ων, οἱ, also written Παταϊκοί, Phoenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phoenician ships, Hdt. 3, 37. [ᾰ]

†Παταϊκος, ου, ὁ, *Pataïcus*, father of Aenesidemus in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 154. —Others in Dem. Ep.; etc.

†Παταληνή, ἡ, = Πατταληνή, Dion. P. 1093.

Πατάνειον, ου, τό, dim. from *πατάνη*, Ath. [ᾰ]

Πατάνεψις, ή, (*πατάνη, ἑψέω*) *an eel*, because *dressed in a πατάνη*, Epich. p. 109, cf. p. 45.

Πᾰτάνη, ης, ἡ, as *πάτᾰνον*, ου τό, also Sicil. *βατάνη*, *a* kind of *flat dish*, cf. *πάταχνον*, and *πάτελλα*. also Lat. *patina, patena, patella*, like *τρυτάνη, trutina*. [ᾰ]

Πᾰτάνιον, ου, τό, Sicil. *βατ.*, dim from foreg., Antiph. Γαμ. 2. [τᾰ]

†Πατανίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Patanion* name of a cook, formed as if patron from *πατάνη*, Philetaer. ap. Ath. 161 E.

Πάτᾰνον, ου, τό, v. *πατάνη*.

Πατάξ, v. *εὐράξ*.

†Παταούϊον, ου, τό, *Patavium*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, now *Padua*, the inhab., *οἱ Παταουϊνοί*, Strab. p 213.

†Πάταρα, ων, τά, *Patara*, capital and a seaport of Lycia at the mouth of the Xanthus, containing a temple and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 1, 162; Strab. p. 665, sqq.: its site is still called *Patera*.

†Πατάρβημις, ιος, ὁ, *Patarbemis*, an Aegyptian, Hdt. 2, 162.

†Παταρεύς, έως, ὁ, and fem. *-ρηΐς, ίδος, an inhab. of Patara, Patarean*; as adj. *ἡ Παταρηΐς ἄκρη, the Patarean* promontory in Lycia, Dion. P. 129, 507.

†Παταρικός, ή, όν, *of Patara, Patarean*, Il. *σάνδαλα*, Luc.

†Πάταρμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Patarmis*, a king of Aegypt, Ath. 690 C.

†Πάταρος, ου, ὁ, *Patarus*, son of Apollo and Lycia, fabled founder of Patara, Strab. p. 665.

Πᾰτάσσω, f. *-ξω*, intr. *to beat, knock*, *Ἕκτορι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασσεν* his heart *beat* within his breast, as Il. 7, 216, cf. 23, 370; so too, *καρδίη στέρνοισι πατάσσει*, Il. 13, 282, (as Shaksp., 'my seated heart *knocks* at my ribs'): *πάταξον εἰς ἄκρον πόδα*, Soph. Phil. 748.—2. *to clap* the hands

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—II. trans. like πλήσσω, *to strike, wound, beat, smite*, π. δορί, Eur. Phoen. 1463; πύξ, Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Lys. 94, 9: and freq. in prose: π. θύραν, v. sub θύρα:—metaph., ἄτην πατάξαι θυμόν, Soph. Ant. 1097; πόθος π. καρδίαν, Ar. Ran. 54.—Aor. pass. παταχθείς; but, in Att., πληγῆναι was always used instead, Valck. Hdt. 5, 120. (Akin to πάταγος, παταγέω, but not to πάτος, πατέω.)

Πάταχνον, ου, τό, *a broad, flat drinking-cup*, akin to πατάνη and πάτελλα. [ᾰ]

†Πατεισχορεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Patischores*, a Persian race, Strab. p. 727.

Πάτελλα, ἡ, = πατάνη, Lat. *patella*. [πᾰ]

Πατέλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Πατελλοχάρων, οντος, ὁ, (πάτελλα, χαίρω) comic name of a parasite, as if *Dish-friend*, Alciphr.

Πατέομαι, aor. ἐπᾰσάμην: perf. πέπασμαι: of these the pres. first occurs in Hdt. 2, 47, 66: Hom. uses the aor. always except in Il. 24, 642: in the part. he has σσ metri grat., πασσάμενος. *To feed on, eat*, in Hom. sometimes c. gen. partitivo, π. σίτου, οἴνου, ἐδητύος, ποτῆτος, etc., *to eat of...*; sometimes c. acc., π. σπλάγχνα, Δημήτερος ἀκτήν; sometimes absol.: in Hes. only once, Th. 642, and that c. acc.: in Hdt. always c. gen., as 1, 73; 2, 37; opp. to τρώγω (q. v.).—The whole word is only Ep. and Ion.—[ᾰ always in radic. syll., which at once distinguishes the aor. ἐπᾰσάμην, πᾰσάμενος (poet. also πασσάμενος) of πατέομαι, from ἐπᾱσάμην, πᾱσάμενος, aor. of *πάομαι: but the perfs. πέπασμαι of πατέομαι, and πέπᾱμαι of *πάομαι, are sometimes confounded in the Edd., v. Bekker Theogn. 663: πέπασμαι however is also perf. from πάσσω.]

Πατερίζω, f. -ίσω, (πατήρ) *to say or call father*, Ar. Vesp. 652.

Πατέριον, ου, τό, dim. from πατήρ, *little father*, Luc. Necyom. 21.

Πατέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πάτος) *to tread, walk*, π. σκολιαῖς, ὁδοῖς, Pind. P. 2, 156; πρὸς βωμόν, Aesch. Ag. 1298; ὑψοῦ π., *to walk* on high, of a king, Pind. O. 1, 185: more usu.,—II. trans. *to tread on, tread*, πορφύρας, Aesch. Ag. 957; χῶρος οὐκ ἀγνὸς πατεῖν, Soph. O. C. 37.—2. *to tread constantly, frequent, traverse*, Δῆμνον πατῶν, i. e. dwelling in it, Soph. Phil. 1060; πατεῖν εὐνάς, Aesch. Ag. 1193; and later, π. πόντον, ἅλα, Jac. A. P. p. 358: hence metaph. like Lat. *terere, to use much* or *constantly*, π. Αἴσωπον, *to be always thumbing* Aesop, Ar. Av. 471, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 273 A.—3. *to tread under foot, trample on*, Soph. Aj. 1144, and Plat.: freq. metaph., πατεῖν δρκια, Il. 4, 157; π. κλέος, τιμάς, δίκαια, Aesch. Ag. 1357, Soph. Ant. 745, Fr. 606: and in pass., τὸ θέμις λὰξ πέδον πατούμενον, Aesch. Cho. 644, cf. Eum. 110.—4. later also *to plunder*, Coray Heliod. p. 166. Hence

Πάτημα, ατος, τό, *that which is trodden* or *trampled upon*: hence—1. *a step*, Aretae.—2. *a contemptible person* or *thing*, LXX.—3. *dirt, filth*. [ᾰ]

ΠΑΤΗΡ, ὁ, gen. πατέρος, dat. πατέρι (but as early as Hom. and Hes. more commonly πατρός, πατρί), acc. always πατέρα: in dual and plur. ε is always retained, except in gen. pl. πατρῶν, Od.; in dat. pl. always πατράσι [ᾰ], which, however, was not used by Hom. and Hes.—*A father*, Hom., etc.; πατρὸς πατήρ, *a grandfather*, Il. 14, 118, Od. 19, 180; πατρὸς κεκλήσθαι, to be *one's father's* own son, Soph. Fr. 107.—II. among the gods Jupiter is emphat. called πατήρ, πατὴρ Ζεύς or Κρονίδης, πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom., and Hes.—III. a respectful mode of addressing persons older than one's self, as in all languages, Od. 7, 48; 8, 145, etc.—IV. metaph., *the father* of any thing, like αἴτιος, ἀρχηγός, Lat. *auctor*, as Orpheus is π. ἀοιδᾶν, Pind. P. 4, 314; cf. Plat. Tim. 41 A, Symp. 177 D; etc.—V. in plur.,—1. *fathers*, i. e. *forefathers*, Hom., etc.; hence, ἐκ πατέρων, inherited *from one's fathers*, Jac. A. P. p. 792.—2. one's *parents*, Schäf. Mel. p. 45; so also Lat. *patres*, Burm. Ov. Met. 4, 61, and *soceri* (for *socer et socrus*), Gron. Liv. 1, 39, 2.—3. like Lat. *parens, the parent nation* or *state*, opp. to the colony (ἀποικία), Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 7, 51; 8, 22, Duker Flor. 1, 3, 9: cf. πρόγονος. (The word recurs in all the cognate tongues, Sanscr. *pitri*, Lat. *pater*, Germ. *Vater*, our *father*, etc.; cf. μήτηρ.

†Πατησιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Patesiades*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Πᾱτησμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πατέω) *a treading on, trampling*, εἱμάτων, Aesch. Ag. 963.

Πᾱτητήριον, ου, τό, *a place where grapes*, etc. *are trodden*: from

Πᾱτητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who treads* grapes, olives, etc.

Πᾱτητός, ή, όν, (πατέω) *trodden upon; to be trodden upon*, LXX.

†Πατιζείθης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Patizithes*, one of the magi, brother of the false Smerdis, Hdt. 3, 61.

†Πατιράμφης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Patiramphes*, a Persian, charioteer of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 40.

†Πάτμος, ου, ἡ, *Patmus*, a small island of the Sporades, Thuc. 3, 53, v. l. Λάτμος.

Πάτνη, ἡ, Dor. and Lacon. for φάτνη.

ΠΑΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a trodden* or *beaten way, path, footpath*, Il. 20, 137.—II. *a treading, stepping, step*, πάτος ἀνθρώπων, *the steps* of man. Il. 6, 202, Od. 9, 119; ὅ τις πάτου ἔκτοθεν ἦεν ἀνθρώπων, Ap. Rh. 3, 1201: ἔξω πάτου, *out of the way*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 44.—III. *dirt, mud, dung*, like ἀποπάτημα, Nic. Al. 535, Th. 933. (The root appears in Sanscr. *pad*, to go: hence *patha*, our *path*, etc., cf. ποῦς.)

†Πάτουμος, ου, ἡ, *Patumus*, a city of Arabia, at the northern end of the Sinus Arabicus, Hdt. 2, 158.

Πάτρᾱ, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. πάτρη (πατήρ):—one's *father-land, native land, country, home*, just like πατρίς, Il. 12, 243; 24, 500, Pind. O. 12, 24, Hdt., and Att.—II. = πατριά, of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor; and so, *a stock, house, family*, Lat. *gens*, such as in the Greek states formed themselves into guilds or houses, Pind. N. 7, 103; 8, 79. Though πάτρα does not seem to have been used for φρατρία (in the strict Attic, Spartan, or Sicyonic sense) to denote a civic union of families recognized by the state, v. Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 4, 77, Müller Dor. 3, 5, § 5, —still it is prob. that both words belong to the same root; and in some Greek states, as Aegina, φρατρία was just equiv. to πατριά, πάτρα.—This sense does not occur in Hom.; for though Il. 1, 30; 13, 354 are sometimes referred to this head, they belong to signf. I.—Cf. φράτρα.—III. as a relationship, πάτρα *is that between parents and children*, Dicaearch.

Πατρᾱγᾰθία, ας, ἡ, (πατήρ, ἀγαθός) *the virtue and good deeds of one's father* or *ancestors*, Plut. 2, 534 C.

Πατρᾰδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, poet. for πατράδελφος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 144.

Πατρᾰδέλφη, ης, ἡ, *a father's sister, aunt by the father's side*.

Πατρᾰδελφία, ας, ἡ, *relationship by a father's brother* or *sister; a family of cousins by the father's side*, Aesch. Supp. 39, [ubi ῑ, nisi legend. πατραδελφεία]: from

Πατράδελφος, ου, ὁ, (πατήρ, ἀδελφός) *a father's brother, uncle*, Isae. 49, 11, Dem. 1084, 17: later word for ἀδελφὸς πατρός, πάτρως or θεῖος, Lob. Phryn. 304, 306.

Πάτρᾰθε, adv., Dor. for πάτρηθε, Pind.

†Πάτραι, ῶν, αἱ, *Patrae*, one of the twelve ancient chief cities of Achaia, earlier called Ἀρόη, now *Patras*, Thuc. 2, 83; Strab. p. 384: in Hdt. 1, 145, οἱ Πατρέες, *the inhab. of Patrae*; in Polyb. Πατραεῖς, έων, οἱ, Polyb. 4, 6, 9.

Πατρᾰλοίας, *a* and ου, ὁ, (πατήρ, ἀλοιάω) *one who strikes* or *slays his father, a parricide*, Ar. Nub. 911, Ran. 274, Plat., etc.

Πατρᾰλῴας, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Πάτραρχος, ὁ, (πάτρα, ἄρχω) *the chief of a πάτρα, tutelary god*, LXX.

†Πατρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Patreus*, grandson of Aegenor, said to be founder of Patrae, Paus. 7, 18, 5.

Πάτρη, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πάτρα, q. v. Hence

Πάτρηθε and -θεν, adv., = ἐκ πάτρης, *from one's native land*, Ap Rh. 2, 541, etc.—II. *from a race* or *family*, Dor. πάτρᾱθε, Pind. N. 7, 103.

Πατριά, ᾶς, ἡ, (πατήρ) *lineage, pedigree, descent*, esp. *by the father's side*, Hdt. 2, 143; 3, 75; who, in 2, 146, uses γένεσις instead —II. *a race, line, stock*; hence also *a division of the people* founded on an ancient union of families, *a house, clan*, Hdt. 1, 200: cf. φρατρία and πάτρα II.

Πατριάζω, f. -άσω, (πατήρ) *to take after one's father, be* or *live like him*, Lat. *patrissare*; also πατρίζω.

Πατριαρχεῖον, ου, τό, *a patriarch's house*: from

Πατριάρχης, ου, ὁ, (πατριά, ἀρχή) *the father* or *chief of a race, a patriarch*, LXX. Hence

Πατριαρχία, ας, ἡ, *a patriarchate* and

Πατριαρχικός, ή, όν, *patriarchal*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.

Πατρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πατήρ, Ar. Vesp. 986, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 15. [ῑ]

Πατρίκιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman *patricius*, Dion. H. 2, 10. [ῑ]

Πατρικός, ή, όν, (πατήρ) *from one's fathers* or *ancestors, paternal, ancestral*, Lat. *paternus*, Ar. Av. 142, Thuc. 7, 69, etc.; esp. *hereditary*, βασιλεία, Id. 1, 13; ἡ πατρική (sc. γῆ) = πάτρα, Eur. Ion 1304.—Cf. πατρῷος sub fin. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 29. Hence

Πατρικότης, ητος, ἡ, *fathership*, Lat. *paternitas*.

Πάτριος, *a*, ον, Trag., but also ος, ον, Eur. Hel. 222, as mostly in Att. prose, cf. however Andoc. 26. 43 (πατήρ).—*Of, from, established by forefathers*, Lat. *patrius*, Pind. O. 2, 26, N. 2, 9, Trag. (though they more freq. use πατρῷος, q. v. sub fin.), Plat., etc.: hence *hereditary, customary, long-established*, πάτριόν ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, it is *an ancient custom among*

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them, Ar. Eccl. 778, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 3: *τὰ πάτρια, manners, customs, institutions of ancestors*, Lat. *instituta majorum*, *κατὰ τὰ πάτρια*, Ar. Ach. 1000, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 1, etc.; opp. to *παρὰ τὰ π.*, Plat. Polit. 296 C; *ποιεῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὰ πάτρια*, to serve the state as our fathers before us, Isocr. 46 E. Adv. *-ως*, Joseph.

Πατρίς, ίδος, poet. fem. of *πάτριος*, *of one's fathers*, *πατρὶς γαῖα, ala, ἄρουρα, one's father-land, country*, freq. in Hom.; but he also uses *πατρίς* alone as subst., like *πάτρα*, Il. 5, 213, Od. 9, 34, etc.; so too Hdt. 3, 140, and freq. in Att.; Hes. only has *πατρίδα γαῖαν*, and that only in Scut. 1, 12: *π. πόλις*, one's *native* city, Pind. O. 10 (11), 45. Proverb., *πατρὶς γάρ ἐστι πᾶσ' ἐν' ἂν πράττῃ τις εὖ*, Ar. Plut. 1151.

Πατριώτης, ου, ὁ, (πάτριος) one of the same country, a fellow-countryman, Alex. Incert. 74; but the word was orig. only used with regard to *foreigners*, whereas Greeks were *fellow-citizens* (*πολῖται*), cf. Poll. 3, 54: hence *ἵπποι π.=ἐγχώριοι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26: Plat. however uses the word quite generally, Legg. 777 D; and, by a metaph., Soph. calls the mountain Cithaeron, the *πατριώτης* of Oedipus, O. T. 1091; and Plut. calls the Theban Bacchus his *πατριώτης θεός*, 2, 671 C. Hence

Πατριωτικός, ή, όν, of, belonging to a πατριώτης or *πατριά*, Arist. Oec. 2, 4, 1, Dicaearch. ap. Steph. B. s. v. *πάτρα*.

Πατριῶτις, ιδος, fem. from *πατριώτης*; *π. γῆ=πατρίς*, Eur. Heracl. 755: *π. στολή, one's own country's* dress, Luc. Scyth. 3.

†*Πατρόβας, α, ὁ, Patrobas*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Πατρογένειος, ὁ, epith. of Neptune, perh.=sq., Plut. 2, 730 E.

Πατρογενής, ές, (*πατήρ, *γένω*) *of one's fathers, ancestral*, v. l. for *προγενής* (q. v.), *πατρογενεῖς θεοί*, Soph. Ant. 938.

Πατρόδοτος, ον, (*πατήρ, δίδωμι*) late word for sq.

Πατροδώρητος, ον, (*πατήρ, δωρέω*) *given by a father*, Luc. Tragop. 268.

Πατρόθεν, adv., (*πατήρ*) *from* or *after a father*, e. g. *πατρόθεν ὀνομάζειν τινά*, to accost him *as his father's son*, Il. 10, 68, cf. Hdt. 3, 1, Thuc. 7, 69; *ἀναγραφῆναι πατρόθεν ἐν στήλῃ*, to have one's name inscribed on a tablet *as the son of such a father*, Hdt. 6, 14, cf. 8, 90; so too, *γράφειν τοὔνομα πατρόθεν καὶ φυλῆς καὶ δήμου*, to write one's name adding that of one's father, tribe, and township, Plat. Legg. 753 C:—also, *coming from, sent by one's father*, *π. ἀλάστωρ*, Aesch. Ag. 1508; *π. εὐκταία φάτις*, a *father's* curse, Id. Theb. 841.

Πατροκασιγνήτη, ης, ἡ, a father's sister, aunt, Q. Sm. 10, 58.

Πατροκασίγνητος, ου, ὁ, a father's brother, uncle, Il. 21, 469, Od. 13, 342, Hes. Th. 501; also *πάτρως* and *θεῖος*.

Πατροκίνητος, ον, moved by a father.

†*Πατροκλεία, ας, ἡ, the Patrocleia*, the 16th book of the Iliad, which describes the death of Patroclus, Ael. V. H. 13, 14.

†*Πατροκλείδης, ου, ὁ, Patroclides*, an Athenian public speaker, Ar. Av. 790.

†*Πατροκλῆς, έους, ὁ,=Πάτροκλος*, Theocr. 15. 140; from wh. oblique cases come in Hom., though he has not nom., v. sub *Πάτροκλος*.—2. a wealthy Athenian, who affected a Spartan mode of living, esp. in neglect of bathing, Ar. Plut. 84.—3. an Athenian, nephew of Socrates, Plat. Euthyd.—4. a king archon in the time of the thirty tyrants, Isocr. 372 A.—5. a Lacedaemonian, father of Tantalus, Thuc. 4, 75.—Others in Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 38,=*Πρόκλῆς*; Dem.; etc.

Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ, Patroclus, †son of Menoetius and Sthenelet, the friend of Achilles, Hom., esp. Il.: he has the oblique cases, gen. *Πατροκλῆος*, acc. *Πατροκλῆα*, voc. *Πατρόκλεις*; but there is no nom. *Πατροκλεύς* or *-κλῆς*.

†*Πατρόκλου νῆσος, ἡ, the island of Patroclus*, a small island near Sunium, Paus. 1, 1, 1: also called *Πατρόκλου χώραξ*, Strab. p. 398.

Πατροκόμος, ον, (*πατήρ, κομέω*) *taking care of his father*, Nonn.

Πατροκτονέω, ῶ, to murder one's father, Aesch. Cho. 909: and

Πατροκτονία, ας, ἡ, murder of a father, parricide, Plut. Rom. 22, etc.: from

Πατροκτόνος, ον, (*πατήρ, κτείνω*) *murdering one's father, parricidal*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 752, etc.; *δίκη π.*, vengeance *on a parricide*, Soph. Fr. 624: but, *χεὶρ πατροκτόνος* is (strangely) *a father's murdering* hand in Eur. I. T. 1083.—II. proparox., *πατρόκτονος, ον*, pass., *slain by a father.*

Πατρολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*πατήρ, ὀλλυμι*) *a parricide*, Jac. A. P. p. lxxx.

Πατρομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*πατήρ, μήτηρ*) *a mother's father*, Luc. Alex. 58: *ἡ π., a grandmother*, Lyc. 502.

Πατρομύστης, ου, ὁ, pater mystarum Bacchi, Inscr.

Πατρονομέω, ῶ, (*πατρονόμος*) *to rule like a father*:—pass. *to be under a fatherly* or *patriarchal government*, Plat. Legg. 680 E, Plut. Dion. 10.

Πατρονομία, ας, ἡ, the authority of a πατρονόμος: a father's power, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12: and

Πατρονομικός, ή, όν, of or *like a πατρονόμος* or *πατρονομία: ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*)=foreg., Plat. Legg. 927 E: from

Πατρονόμος, ον, (*πατήρ, νέμω*) strictly, *ruling as a father*, Plut. 2, 795 F:—*οἱ πατρονόμοι*, at Sparta, *the great council*, after the reform of Cleomenes, answering to the earlier *γέροντες*, Paus. 2, 9, 1; cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 606, Müller Dor. 3, 7, § 8.

Πατροπαράδοτος, ον, (*πατήρ, παραδίδωμι*) *handed down, inherited from one's fathers*, Dion. H. 5, 48.

Πατροπάτωρ, ὁ, (*πατήρ, πατήρ*) *a father's father*, Pind. P. 9, 144, N. 6, 29.

Πατρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (*πατήρ, πόλις*) *one's father's town*, Antiph. Philomet. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Πατροφαίστης, ου, ὁ, a parricide.

Πατροστερής, ές, (*πατήρ, στερέω*) *reft of one's father, fatherless*, Aesch. Cho. 253.

Πατρότης, ητος, ἡ, paternity, dub.

Πατροτύπτης, ου, ὁ, (*πατήρ, τύπτω*) *one who beats his father*, Sext. Emp. p. 298. Hence

Πατροτυψία, ας, ἡ, beating of one's father, Sext. Emp. p. 298.

Πατροῦχος παρθένος, ἡ, a sole-heiress, opp. to *a coheiress*, Hdt. 6, 57, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.:—in Dor. *πάμωχος* for *παμοῦχος*, and in Att. *ἐπίκληρος*.

Πατροφονεύς, έως poet. *ῆος, ὁ*, (*πατήρ, φονεύω*) *the murderer of one's father*, Od. 1, 299; 3, 197.

Πατροφόνος, ον, (*πατήρ, φονεύω*) *parricidal, χείρ*, Aesch. Theb. 783; *μητήρ*, Eur. Or. 193:—*ὁ π., a parricide*, Plat. Legg. 869 B.

Πατροφόντης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Soph. O. T. 1441: also as fem., Soph. Tr. 1125.

Πατρυιός, οῦ, ὁ, also *πατρῦός, a step-father*, like *μητρυιά*, a step-mother: also *πατρωός*.

Πατρῦός, ὁ,=foreg.

†*Πατρώ, οῦς, ἡ, Patro*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πατρώζω,=πατριάζω, q. v., Alciphr., Philostr., etc.

Πατρῶϊος, η Dor. *α, ον*, poet., esp. Ep., lengthd. form of *πατρῷος* (q. v.), in Hom., Hes., and Ion. prose.

†*Πάτρων, ωνος, ὁ, Patron*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 33, 3; etc.

Πάτρων, ωνος, ὁ,=πάτρωνος, Plut. Fab. 13.

Πατρωνεία, or *-νία, ας, ἡ*, the Lat. *patronatus*, Dion. H. 2, 10.

Πατρωνεύω, the Lat. *patrocinari, to be a patron*, Inscr.

Πατρωνικός, ή, όν, of, peculiar to, like a πάτρωνος.

Πάτρωνος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *patronus*, Welcker Syll. Epig. 135, 7.

Πατρωνύμέω, ῶ, (*πατήρ, ὄνομα*) *to name after a father.* Hence

Πατρωνύμία, ας, ἡ, a name taken from one's father, a patronymic, as *Πηλείδης* is the patronymic of Achilles, *Ἀτρείδης*, of Agamemnon, etc. Hence

Πατρωνῠμικός, ή, όν, of, belonging to one's father's name, formed after it: τὸ π. (sc. *ῥῆμα*)=foreg. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Πατρωνύμιος, ον, (*πατήρ, ὄνομα*): in Aesch. Pers. 146 *τὸ π.*, as adv., *by the father's side* or *family.*

Πατρῷος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*: poet. and Ion. *πατρῴϊος, η* Dor. *α, ον*, which form only is used in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.; the former, or Attic form, is first found in Theogn. and Pind.: (*πατήρ*). *Of a father, coming* or *inherited from him*, Lat. *paternus*, freq. in Hom., Pind., and Att.; *ἡμῖν πατρῴϊόν ἐστι*, Hdt. 9, 27, cf. 1, 41; *γαῖα πατρῴη, one's father-land*, like *πάτρα, πατρίς*, Od. 13, 188, etc.; so, *πατρῴα γῆ*, Pind. P. 4, 516, and Att.; *π. ἀρχή*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 6; *π. δόξα, hereditary* glory, Id. Hell. 7, 5, 16; *π. οἰκία, κλῆρος*, Plat. Charm. 157 E, Legg. 923 D, etc.; *τὰ πατρῷα, one's patrimony*, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 4;—*π. θεοί*, tutelary gods *of a family* or *people*, as Apollo at Athens, Soph. Phil. 933, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D; Jupiter among the Dorians, Id. Legg. 391 E, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1, 769, 1206, 1238.—*Πάτριος, πατρικός* and *πατρῷος* seem often to be used quite as synon.; but the ancients distinguished them, as, *πατρῷος, descending from father to son*, as property, fortune; *πάτριος, that handed down from one's forefathers*, as manners, customs, institutions; *πατρικός*, esp. of hereditary friendships and feuds, Ammon. s. v., A. B. p. 297, 30; Hermann however distinguishes thus, *πάτρια, quae sunt patris, πατρῷα, quae a patre veniunt, πατρικά, qualia patris sunt*, v. ad Elmsl. Med. 420, and Eur. Bacch. 1362; cf. also Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. [Seidl. Dochm. p. 101 maintains, against Pors. Hec. 80, that the *ῷ* is sometimes short in Eur.]

Πατρώς, οῦ, ὁ,=πατρυιός, a step father, Plut. Cleom. 11, Arat. 41.

Πάτρως, ὁ, gen. *ωος* and *ω*, acc *ωα* and *ων*, in plur. only of 3d decl (*πατήρ*)=*πατροκασίγνητος, πατρὰδελφος, an uncle by the father's side*

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Lat. *patruus*, Hdt. 2, 133, etc.; opp. to *μήτρως*, one by the *mother's* side.

†Πάτταλα, *τά*, *Pattala*, a city of India, Strab. p. 701, in Πατταληνή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, *Pattalene*, a district of India, Id. p. 700 sqq.

Παττᾶλεύω, Att. for *πασσαλεύω*.

Παττᾰλίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a stag in his second year*, when his horns begin to shoot, *a pricket*, Lat. *subulo*, (from the likeness of his horns to *πάτταλοι*), Arist. H. A. 9, 5, 4.

Πάττᾰλος, *ὁ*, *πάττω*, Att. for *πάσσ-*.

Παῦλα, *ἡ*, (*παύω*) *rest*, *a resting-point*, *stop*, *end*, *pause*, Soph. O. C. 88, and Plat.; c. gen., *π. νόσου*, *κακῶν*, *rest from* them, Soph. Phil. 1329, Tr. 1255; *κινήσεως*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C; etc.; *οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο*, there seemed to be no *end of it*, Thuc. 6, 60: *recreation*, *amusement*.—II. *a bringing to an end*: *means of stopping*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 32.

†Παῦλα, *ης*, *ἡ*, the Rom. fem. n., *Paula*, Anth.

†Παυλῖνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Rom. *Paulinus*, Anth.

†Παῦλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Rom. n. *Paulus*, *Paul*, esp. the distinguished apostle of the Gentiles, N. T.

*Παῦλος,=παῦρος, with the freq. interchange of *λ* and *ρ*: it remains in Lat. *paulus*.

†Παύνα, *ἡ*, *Pauna*, a city of the Samnites, Strab. p. 250.

Παυρᾰκις or -κι, adv., like *ὀλιγάκις*, *few times*, *seldom*, as some read in Theogn. 857. [*ᾰ̄*]

Παυράς, *άδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of *παῦρος*, for *παύρα*, Nic. Th. 210.

Παυρίδιος, *α*, *ον*, poet. for *παῦρος*, *little*, of time, Hes. Op. 132: neut. *παυρίδιον*, as adv., *a very little*. [*ῐ*]

Παυροεπής, *ές*, (*παῦρος*, *ἔπος*) *of few words*, Anth. P. 7, 713.

Παῦρος, *α*, *ον*, though the fem. is never used in Hom., or Hes.: *little*, *small*, *στήμων*, Hes. Op. 536: *π. ἔπος*, Pind. O. 13, 138; *π. ὕπνος*, Id. P. 9, 43; and Att.:—of time, *short*, Hes. Op. 324: but—2. usu. in plur., of number, *few*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *παῦροί τινες*, Pind. O. 11, 26:—with a collective subst., *π. λαός*, *few* people, Il. 2, 675; opp. to *πολύς*, Il. 9, 333, Od. 2, 241, Ar., etc.:—the compar. *παυρότερος*, *fewer*, is not unfreq. in Hom.—3. neut. pl. *παῦρα* as adv., *seldom*, Hes. Th. 780.—Παυρίδιος is another form: but both are poet., *ὀλίγος* being the prose word. (Cf. *φαῦρος*, *φαῦλος*, and Lat. *paulus* and *paucus*.)

Παυσάνεμος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *ἄνεμος*) *stilling the wind*, *θυσία*, Aesch. Ag. 215. [*ᾰ̄*]

Παυσᾰνίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*παύω*, *ἀνία*) *one who allays sorrow*, Soph. Fr. 765; like *λυσανίας*.

†Παυσανίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. *-ανίης*, *εω*, *Pausanias*, son of Cleombrotus, brother of Leonidas, leader of the Spartans in the battle at Plataeae, Hdt. 4, 81; Thuc. 1, 132.—2. son of king Plistoanax, grandson of foreg., a king in Sparta during the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 26; Xen. etc.—3. an Athenian, a friend of the poet Agatho, Plat. Symp.; Xen.—4. the celebrated traveller, and author of a description of Greece, Ael. V. H. 12, 61.—Others in Dem. Ep.; etc.

†Παυσίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pausias*, a celebrated painter of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 27, 3.

†Παυσίκαι, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Pausicae*, a people on the Caspian sea, Hdt. 3, 92.

Παυσῑκάπη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*παύω*, *κάπη*) a sort of *round*, *projecting collar worn by slaves* while grinding corn or kneading bread, by way of muzzle, to prevent them from eating any of the *ἄλφιτα*, Ar. Fr. 287, cf. Interpp. ad Pac. 20: also for animals used to turn a mill: elsewh. *καρδοπεῖον*. [*κῡ*]

Παυσίλυπος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *λύπη*) *ending pain*, *Ζεύς*, Soph. Fr. 375; *ἄμπελος*, Eur. Bacch. 772. [*ῐ*]

Παυσίμαχος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *μάχη*) *ending the fight*, Welcker Syll. Ep. 142.

†Παυσίμαχος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pausimachus*, a geographer of Samos, Avien.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Παυσίνοσος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *νόσος*) *curing sickness*, Anth. P. append. 234. [*ῐ*]

Παυσῑνύσταλος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *νύσταλος*) *stopping drowsiness*, in Gramm. to explain *ἐγρηγόρσιος*.

Παυσίπονος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *πόνος*) *ending labour* or *hardship*, Eur. I. T. 451, et ap. Ar. Ran. 1321. [*ῐ*]

†Παυσίππος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pausippus*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 3, 24, 4.

†Παύσιρις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Pausiris*, son of Amyrtaeus, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 15.

Παῦσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*παύω*) a *stopping*, *ending*, *relieving*.—II. (*παύομαι*) *a ceasing*, *ending*, *end*, LXX.

Παυστέον, verb. adj. from *παύω*, *one must stop*, *put an end to*, Plat. Rep. 391 E, etc.—II. from *παύομαι*, *one must cease*.

Παυστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*παύω*) *one who stops*, *calms*, *a reliever*, *νόσου*, Soph. Phil. 1438, cf. El. 304, Alex. Ὑπν. 1. Hence

Παυστήριος, *ον*, *fit for ending* or *relieving*, *νόσου*, Soph. O. T. 150.

Παυστικός, *ή*, *όν*,=foreg.

Παυσώδῡνος, *ον*, (*παύω*, *ὀδύνη*) *soothing pain*.

Παυσωλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, like *παῦλα*, *rest*, Il. 2, 386.

ΠΑΥ'Ω, f. *παύσω*: but no pf. act. seems to have been used; †it occurs in inf. *πεπαυκέναι*, Dem. 478, 7; 3 sing. *πέπαυκεν*, Antisth. Soph. 183, 22†: impf. *παύεσκον*, in Soph. Ant. 962.—Mid., fut. *παύσομαι*, Soph. O. C. 1040, etc.; though *πεπαύσομαι* (Soph. Ant. 91, Tr. 587) is said to be more Att., v. Piers. Moer. p. 293: aor. *ἐπαυσάμην*;—pass., pf. *πέπαυμαι*: Hes. Th. 533, and Hdt. 1, 130, have an Ion. (and perh. old Att.) aor. pass. *ἐπαύθην*, while in later Att. *ἐπαύσθην* and pf. *πέπαυσμαι*, are preferred, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 321:—a form *ἐπάην* is also quoted in A. B. in Indice. (From Lacon. aor. *πᾶξαι* for *παῦσαι*, of which Hesych. quotes a pres. *πάζω*, *πάζομαι*, it has been thought that *παύω* is the root of the exclam. *πάξ*, and of Lat. *pax*.)

I. transit. *to make to end* or *cease*, *to stop*, *bring to an end*, *make an end of*, *π. ἀγρίων ἀνδρα*, i. e. *to strike* him *dead*, Il. 21, 314, cf. Od. 20, 274, Aesch. Ag. 1024, Soph. Ant. 962, etc.:—more freq. of things, *to make an end of*; and of suffering, etc., *to allay*, *soothe*, *calm*, *χόλον*, *μένος*, *νεῖκος*, *πόλεμον*, *ῥόον*, *ὀδύνας*, etc., Hom.; *π. λύπας ᾠδαῖς*, Eur. Med. 197, etc.; *π. τόξον*, *to let* one's bow *rest*, Od. 21, 279:—Pass. and mid., *to come to an end*, *take one's rest*, *cease*, *rest*, freq. from Hom. downwds.; *παύεσθαι ἐν κλισίῃ*, Il. 14, 260; v. infr. 3.—Generally, the mid. denotes *willing*, the pass. *forced cessation*.—Construction:—1. c. acc. pers. vel rei only, v. supra.—2. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *to make to rest*, *stop*, *hinder*, *keep back from* a thing, *π. Ἕκτορα μάχης*, *Ἀχιλῆα πόνοιο*, *Θώρηκα ἀοιδῆς*, etc., Hom.; *χεῖρας πολέμοιο* Il., etc.: *πόδας ὁρχηθμοῖο*, Od.; *π. τινὰ τῆς βασιλείας*, *to depose* one *from* being king, Hdt. 1, 123: c. gen. only, *αἴ κε Ζεὺς παύσῃ ὀϊζύος*, O that Jupiter *would make an end of* woe! Od. 4, 35; and in Att., as Soph. El. 798, etc.:—so in pass. and mid., *to leave*, *rest* or *cease from* a thing, *take* or *have rest from*..., *πολέμου*, *μάχης*, *ἔργων*, *πόνου*, *γόου*, *κλαυθμοῦ*, *ὀδυνάων*, *κλαγγῆς*, etc., Hom., etc.; *δρόμου*, Hdt. 4, 124; *παύεσθαι ἀρχῆς*, *to be deposed from* office, Hdt. 1, 56, cf. 6, 66; also, *παύεσθαι ἐκ μεγάλων ἀχέων*, Ar. Ran. 1531, Eur. El. 1106.—3. c. part., *to stop* a person from *doing* or *being* so and so, *π. τινὰ ἀριστεύοντα*, *to stop* him *from being* first, Il. 11, 506: *τὸν ἄνδρα παῦσον ταῦτα ποιοῦντα*, Hdt. 5, 23; and very freq. in Att. *παύσω σε λαλοῦντα*, *I will stop* your talking, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1723, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 688;—but the inf. was also used for part. in the oldest Greek, as, *ἐμ' ἔπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρῶεσσι μάχεσθαι*, Il. 11, 442, so Hdt. 5, 67; 7, 54; in Att. the part. was almost universal, though we have *θνητοὺς ἔπαυσα μὴ προδέρκεσθαι μόρον*, Aesch. Pr. 248, cf. Ar. Ach. 634:—the inf. or part. must oft. be supplied from context, as in Hdt. 8, 99 fin.; and so in most cases where the acc. only follows *παύω*.—So in pass. and mid., *to leave off doing* or *being* so and so, *οὔ τέττιξ ἔλοι, παύσαιτό τε νηπιαχεύων*, when *he stopt* playing, Il. 22, 502: freq. in Hdt., and Att.—The construct. of the pass. c. inf., is rejected by Thom. M. p. 696, and several modern critics, but it occurs oft. in later authors, v. Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 48:—here too the part. must often be supplied from the context, as, *αἷμα*, *φλόξ*, *ἄνεμος ἐπαύσατο*, the blood *stopt* (*flowing*), the fire (*burning*, the wind (*blowing*), etc., Hom.; so, *Ῥοδώπης πέρι πέπαυται* (sc. *λέγων*), Hdt. 2, 135, cf. 7, 9, fin.

II. intr., just like *παύομαι* or *λήγω*, *to cease*, *leave off*, *ἀέθλων*, Od. 4, 659; *μάχης*, Hes. Sc. 449, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 351: but in Att., so only in imperat., *παῦε*, *stop! have done! be quiet!* Soph. Phil. 1275, Ar. Vesp. 1194, Ran. 122, 269, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; so, *παῦ' ἐς κόρακας*, Ar. Ach. 864, where the other verbs are plur.

†Παύσων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Pauson*, an Athenian, derided by Ar. Ach. 854.—2. a celebrated painter of Athens in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Plut. 602; Arist.; etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Παφίος, *α*, *ον*, *of Paphus*, *Paphian*: *ἡ Παφία*, *the Paphian* goddess, epith. of Venus from her temple in P., Theocr. 27, 15.

†Παφλαγονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Paphlagonia*, a province of Asia Minor between Pontus and Phrygia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

†Παφλαγονικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of Paphlagonia*, *Paphlagonian*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13: *ἡ Παφ-κή*,=Παφλαγονία, Id. 6, 1, 15.

Παφλᾰγών, *όνος*, *ὁ*, *a Paphlagonian*, in Il. always in plur.:—in Ar. Eq. 2, 6, etc., Cleon is represented as a Παφλαγών, doubtless with a play on *παφλάζω* II, and III.

Παφλάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to bubble*, *froth*, *foam*, of the sea in a storm, Il. 13, 799; of boiling water, Ar. Fr. 423; of the wind, *to bluster*, Emped. 255;

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also in mid., Antiph. Philoth. 1, 4.—II. *to stammer, stutter*, Hipp.—III. metaph. *to splutter, fret, fume*, of the angry Cleon, Ar. Pac. 314, Eq. 919, cf. foreg. (Redupl. form from φλάζω, φλαίνω, like the kindred καχλάζω from χλάζω.) Hence

Πῶφλασμα, ατος, τό, *a bubbling, frothing, foaming*, of the sea, boiling water, etc.—II. metaph., παφλάσματα, *spluttering, big words*, Ar. Av. 1243.

Πάφος, ου, ἡ, *Paphus*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Venus as early as Od. 8, 363, cf. H. Ven. 59: †Strab., p. 683, calls this Παλαίπαφος, and mentions in its vicinity the later city Νεάπαφος, founded by Agapenor: its site is still called *Baffo*, cf. Πάφιος.

Πάχετος, τό, poet. for πάχος, *thickness*, Od. 23, 191, cf. Nic. Th. 385, 465.—II. in Od. 8, 187, λάβε δίσκον μείζονα καὶ πάχετον, usu. taken as irreg. compar. for παχύτερον, he took a quoit larger and *thicker*: acc. to others accus. of a subst. πάχετος (not found elsewh.), a quoit larger *as to its thickness*. [ᾰ]

†Πάχης, ητος, ὁ, *Paches*, a general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, who reduced Miletus, Thuc. 3, 18.

Πάχιστος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of παχύς, Il. 16, 314. [ᾰ]

Πᾶχίων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar. of παχύς.

Πάχνη, ης, ἡ, (πήγνυμι, παγῆναι) *hoar-frost, rime*, Lat. *pruina*, Od. 14, 476, cf. Plat. Tim. 59 E; also in plur., πάχναι καὶ χάλαζαι, Plat. Symp. 188 B; γήρως εὐρῶτα καὶ πάχνην, the mould and *frost* of age, comic description of an old man's gray hair, Incert. ap. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 4, 8:—κουροβόρος π., *the clotted blood* of the slaughtered children, Aesch. Ag. 1512. (Akin to πάγος.) Hence

Παχνήεις, εσσα, εν, *frosty*, Nonn.

Παχνίζω, *to freeze with hoar-frost*: impers. παχνίζει, ἐπάχνιζε, *it is, was a white frost*.

Παχνόω, ῶ, (πάχνη) *to cover with hoar-frost* or *rime*.—2. *to thicken, make solid*, Plut. 2, 396 B, 736 A.—II. usu. metaph., like πήγνυμι, *to strike chill*, ἐπάχνωσεν φίλον ἦτορ, he *made* his blood *run cold, made* it *curdle*, Hes. Op. 358: mostly in pass., *to be struck with chill, shiver, shudder*, ἐν φρεσὶν ἦτορ παχνοῦται, his blood *runs cold* or is *curdled within him*, Il. 17, 112: later, παχνοῦσθαι πένθεσιν, λύπῃ, Aesch. Cho. 83, Eur. Hipp. 803, ubi v. Valck., and cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 120.

Παχνώδης, ες, (πάχνη, εἶδος) = παχνήεις.

Πάχος, εος, τό, (παχύς) *thickness*, Od. 9, 324; absol., πάχος, *in thickness*, Hdt. 4, 81; πάχει μάκει τε, Pind. P. 4, 436; π. σαρκός, fatness, Eur. Cycl. 380: *breadth*, τείχους, Thuc. 1, 90; opp. to λεπτότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, etc.

Πάχυαιμος, ον, (παχύς, αἷμα) *thick-blooded*, Hipp.

Πάχυδάκτῡλος, ον, *thick-fingered*.

Πάχύδενδρος, ον, *with thick trees: thick with trees*, ἄλσος, Himer.

Πάχῦδερμέω, ῶ, *to be thick-skinned, to have a thick skin*: and

Πάχῦδερμία, ας, ἡ, *thick-skinnedness: a thick skin*, Hipp.

Πάχύδερμος, ον, (παχύς, δέρμα) *thick-skinned*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 10, Luc.

Πάχύθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, (παχύς, θρίξ) *with thick hair*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 10.

Πάχυκάλαμος, ον, (παχύς, κάλαμος) *thick-stalked*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Πάχυκάρδιος, ον, = βαρυκάρδιος, Eccl.

Πάχύκαυλος, ον, *with a thick stalk* or *stem*.

Πάχύκνημος, ον, (παχύς, κνήμη) *with stout calves*, Ar. Plut. 560.

Πάχῦλός, ή, όν, a sort of dim. from παχύς, *thickish, rather coarse*: adv. -λῶς, *coarsely, roughly*, opp. to ἀκριβῶς, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 4. Cf. παχύς III.

Πάχῦμέρεια, ας, ἡ, *thickness of parts*, Galen.: from

Πάχῦμερής, ές, (παχύς, μέρος) *consisting of thick* or *coarse parts*, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Plut. 2, 626 A, etc.—II. metaph., *coarse, clumsy, stupid*, Strab., like παχύς III, and παχυλός. Adv. -ρῶς, Strab.

Πάχῦνευρέω, ῶ, (παχύς, νεῦρον) *to have swollen sinews*, as in gout.

Πάχύνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, *thick-witted*. [ῠ]

Πάχύνος, ον, poet. for foreg. [ῠ]

†Πάχῦνος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *Pachynus*, the southeastern promontory of Sicily, now *Cape Passaro*, Strab. p. 265: in Polyb. 1, 54, also ἄκρα τοῦ Παχύνου. [ῠ also in Dion. P. 469, 471.]

†Πάχύνιος, α, ον, *of Pachynus, Pachynian*; and

†Παχυνικός, ή, όν, Ath. 4 C.

Πάχυνσις, εως, ἡ, (παχύνω) *a thickening*. Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 4.

Πάχυντικός, ή, όν, *of* or *fit for thickening*, etc.

Πάχύνω, (παχύς) *to thicken, to fatten*, Plat. Gorg. 518 C, Rep. 343 B; κότον Ζηνός, Aesch. Supp. 618, si vera l.—Pass. *to become thick*, of the skull, Hdt. 3, 12; *to grow fat*, Ar. Ach. 791; *to be swollen*, δαιτί, Mel. 120; *to be enlarged*, of the sun in a mist, Dion. P. 35; metaph., ὄλβος ἄγαν παχυνθείς, wealth '*that has waxed fat*,' Aesch. Theb. 771.—Philostr. and Galen. have a pf. pass. πεπάχυσμαι. [ῠ]

Πάχύπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-footed*.

Πάχύραβδος, ον, *with thick rods* or *stripes*: better παχύῤῥ.

Πάχύρῑν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-nosed*, better παχύῤῥῑν.

Πάχύῤῥιζος, ον, *thick-rooted*.

Πάχύῤῥῠγχος, ον, *thick-snouted*.

ΠΑΧΥΣ, εῖα, ύ, *thick, large, stout*, χείρ, αὐχήν, μηρός, Hom., always in good signf., *of large, stout* limbs; so, π. πούς, Hes. Opp. 495: also, π. λᾶας, *a large, heavy*, stone, Il. 12, 446; π. αὐλὸς αἵματος, Od. 22, 18; π. ἐλάτη, Hes. Op. 507; θρυαλλίδες, Ar. Nub. 59; of linen, *thick, coarse*, opp. to λεπτός, Plat. Crat. 389 B.—2. of the consistence of a mass, *thick, curdled, clotted*, opp. to thin and liquid, αἷμα, Il. 23, 697.—3. later, *fat*, opp. to λεπτός, π. χοῖρος, Ar. Ach. 766; γῆ π., *rich* land, Lat. *pinguis terra*, Xen. Oec. 17, 8.—4. generally, *great*, π. πρᾶγμα, χάρις, Ar. Lys. 23, Eccl. 1048.—II. in Hdt. 5, 30, 77, etc., οἱ παχέες, are *the men of substance, the wealthy*; so in Ar. Eq. 1139, Vesp. 287, Pac. 639: in Hesych. οἱ πάχηντες.—III. in prose, *thick-witted, dull, stupid*, like Lat. *pinguis, crassus*, opp. to ἀκριβής, λεπτός, ὀξύς—ἀμαθὴς καὶ π., Ar. Nub. 642; παχὺς ἐς τὰς τέχνας, *too dull* for the arts, Hipp.; π. τὴν μνήμην, Philostr.:—παχέα κρώζειν, to croak *hoarsely*, Arat. 953.—IV. proverb., παχεῖα παρὰ σφυρὸν γυνή, of a lewd woman, v. χαμαιτύπη.—V. Adv. -εως: whence compar. -υτέρως or -ύτερον, Plat. Polit. 294 E, 295 A.—VI. compar. πάσσων, ον, Od. 6, 230, etc.; πάχίων, ον, Arat.; cf. πάχετος II:—Superl. πάχιστος, Il. 16, 314; regul. πᾰχύτερος and πᾰχύτατος, post-Hom. (From πήγνυμι, παγῆναι.) [ᾰ ῠ]

Πάχυσκελής, ές, (παχύς, σκέλος) *thick-legged*, Poëta ap. Plut. 2, 1101 F.

Πάχυστομέω, ῶ, *to speak broad* or *roughly*, Strab.; and

Πάχυστομία, ας, ἡ, *broadness of pronunciation*, Strab.: from

Πάχύστομος, ον, (παχύς, στόμα) *wide-mouthed*, of a drinking cup, Henioch. Gorg. 1.—II. metaph., *speaking broad* or *roughly*, Strab.: but Schneider prefers τραχύστ-.

Παχυσχολνῳ πτωκί—corrupt reading in Anth. P. 9, 227: Br. δασυκνήμῳ, Jacobs ταχυσκάρθμῳ.

Πάχύτης, ητος, ἡ, (παχύς) *thickness*, of stalks, skin, etc., Hdt. 4, 74, 173: *the thick part* or *sediment* of liquor, Ib. 23.—II. *thickness of wit, dulness*. [ῠ]

Πάχυτράχηλος, ον, *thick-necked*, Geop.

Πάχύτρίχος, ον, = παχύθριξ.

Πάχύφλοιος, ον, (παχύς, φλοιός) *with a thick rind* or *bark*, Diosc.

Πάχύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, = παχύνοος.

Πάχύφυλλος, ον, (παχύς, φύλλον) *thick-leaved*.

Πάχῦχειλής, ές, = sq., Leon. Tar. 1, e conj. Reisk.

Παχύχειλος, ον, (παχύς, χεῖλος) *thick-lipped*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 7.

Πάχύχῡλος, ον, (παχύς, χυλός) *with thick juices*, Theophr.: also -χυμός.

Πάώτης, ου, ὁ, Lacon. for παύς, πηός, *a blood-relation*.

†Πεγκάλας, ὁ, *the Pencalas*, a river of Phrygia, Paus. 8, 4, 3.

Πέδᾱ, Dor. and Aeol. for μετά, Pind.; less correctly πεδά, Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 5, 47; but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr § 117 Anm. 8, n.

Πεδάᾳ, Ep. for πεδᾷ, 3 sing. pres. from πεδάω, Od.

Πεδάασκον. Ep. and Ion. impf. from πεδάω, Od. [δᾰ]

Πεδάγρετος, ον, Dor. and Aeol. for μετάγρετος (ἄγρα), *caught in its flight* or *by pursuit*.

Πεδαίρω, Dor. and Aeol. for μεταίρω, Eur. Phoen. 1027, etc.

Πεδαλχμιος, ον, Dor. and Aeol. for μετ-, Aesch. Cho. 589.

Πεδάμαρος or πεδάμερος, ον, v. sub πεδάορος.

Πεδᾰμείδω, Aeol. and Dor. for μεταμείβω, Pind. O. 12, 18.

Πεδᾰνός, ή, όν, (πέδον) like πεδινός: — *growing low, short, little*, Lat. *humilis*, Nic. Th. 226, 289.

Πεδάορος, ον, Aeol. and Dor. for πεδήορος (q. v.), μετήορος, Aesch. Cho. 590, e conj. Stanl.: the old reading is πεδάμαρος, supposed to be a Dor. and Aeol. form, deriv. from ἤμαρ, = μεθημέρος, which at all events should be πεδάμερος. [ᾰ]

†Πεδάριτος, ου, ὁ, *Pedaritus*, son of Leon, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 8, 28, sqq.

Πεδάρσιος, ον, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρσ-, Aesch. Pr. 269, etc.

Πεδαυγάζω, Aeol. and Dor. for μεταυγάζω, Pind. N. 10, 115.

Πέδαυρος, ον, Aeol. for μετέωρος, Sappho, dub.

Πεδάφρων, ον, gen. ονος, in Pind. P. 8, 103, has been usu. taken as Dor. and Aeol. for μετάφρων, *wise too*

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late: but it is now read *πέδ' ἀφρόνων*, *with the foolish*.

Πεδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*: Ep. and Ion. impf. *πεδάασκον*, Od. 23, 353: (*πέδη*). Strictly, *to bind with fetters*; generally, *to bind, fasten, θύρας*, Od. 21, 391; *to bind, shackle, trammel, hinder, δόλῳ ἅρμα πεδῆσαι*, Il. 23, 585, cf. Pind. P. 6, 32, N. 5, 49; so, *π. γυῖα*, Il. 13, 435; *νῆα π. ἐνὶ πόντῳ*, Od. 13, 168; c. dupl. acc., *ὅς μ' ἐπέδησε βλέφαρα*, Od. 23, 17: in Hom. esp. of a Deity overruling a mortal's will, *Ἄτη, Μοῖρα, θεός, Ἀθήνη ἐπέδησε*, c. acc. pers., Il. 4, 517; 19, 94, Od. 23, 353; of sleep, Soph. Aj. 676: also c. inf., *Ἕκτορα μεῖναι μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε*, fate *chained* Hector to the spot, Il. 22, 5, cf. Od. 3, 269; 18, 155; so, c. gen. pro inf., as with *κωλύω, ὅστις μ' ἀθανάτων πεδάᾳ καὶ ἔδησε κελεύθου*, Od. 4, 380 (unless here the gen. be confined to *δέω*, q. v.)? — rare in prose, *π. τὸν μούναρχον*, Hdt. 6, 23; *καθ' ὕπνον πεδηθεὶς δύναμιν*, Plat. Tim. 71 E.

Πεδᾱωριστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Dor. and Aeol. for *μετεωριστής*, *ἵππος π.*, *a rearing horse*.

Πεδεινός, *ή*, *όν*, = *πεδινός*, dub. in Theophr.

Πεδέρχομαι, Aeol. and Dor. for *μετέρχομαι*, *to follow, ensue*, Pind. N. 7, 109.

Πεδέχω, Dor. and Aeol. for *μετέχω*, Sappho 19.

Πεδέω, contr. *πεδῶ*, Ion. for *πεδάω*, post-Hom.

Πέδη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*πέζα*) *a fetter*, Lat. *pedica, compes*, usu. in plur. *πέδαι*, for horses, Il. 13, 36; for men, †Sol. 15, 33†, Theogn. 539; *ζεῦγος πεδῶν*, a pair *of fetters*, Hdt. 7, 35; *ἐς πέδας δῆσαί τινα*, to put one in *fetters*, Hdt. 5, 77; *αἱ πέδαι, ἐν τῇσι ἐδεδέατο*, Ib.; *ἐν πέδαις δῆσαι*, Plat. Legg. 882 B: —in sing., of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1057.—II. a term of the menage, *a mode of breaking in a horse*, Xen. Eq. 3, 5; 7, 13 and 14, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen., Herm. Opusc. 1, p. 73, sq.

Πεδήορος, = *πεδάορος*, Nic. Th. 729.

Πεδήρης, *ες*, = *ποδήρης*, very dub.

Πεδητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*πεδάω* pass.), *one fettered, a prisoner*, Ar. Fr. 720.

Πεδῖαῖος, *α*, *ον*, v. sq.

Πεδιακός, *ή*, *όν*, (*πεδίον*) *of the plain, dwelling on the plain*, opp. to mountaineers, maritime people, etc.: —*οἱ πεδιακοί*, in Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 9, *the party of the plain*, i. e. those who opposed Peisistratus, called *οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου* by Hdt. 1, 59; *οἱ πεδιεῖς* by Plut. Solon 13; also *οἱ πεδιαῖοι*, and *πεδιάσιοι*. — Cf. *πάραλος* II, *ὑπεράκριος*.

Πεδιάς, *άδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of *πέδιος*, = *πεδινός*, *flat, even, γῆ*, Hdt. 4, 43, 47, etc.; *ἡ π.* (sc. *γῆ*), Id. 9, 122: *π. ὁδός, ἁμαξιτός*, Pind. P. 5, 123, Eur. Rhes. 283.—II. *on* or *of the plain*, *ὕλη*, Soph. Ant. 420: *λόγχη π.*, an army *in the open field*, i. e. a battle *on a fair field*, Soph. Tr. 1058.

†Πεδιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, *Pedias*, daughter of Menys of Lacedaemon, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.—II. an Attic deme acc. to Plut. Themist. 14.

Πεδίαιος, *ον*, = *πεδιαῖος*:—*πεδιάσιμος* is quite a late form.

†Πεδιέες, *ων*, *οἱ*, contd. *Πεδιεῖς*, *Pedies*, a city of Phocis on the Cephisus, Hdt. 8, 83.

†Πεδιεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Pedieus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian archon, Diod. S.; others in Dion. H.; etc.

Πεδιεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, = *πεδιακός*, q. v.; in Diog. L. 1, 58, *a dweller in the plain*: *οἱ πεδιεῖς*, v. *πεδιακός*.

Πεδίζω, (*πέδη*) like *ποδίζω*, *to fetter*.

Πεδιήρης, *ες*, (*πεδίον, ἄρω*) *consisting of* or *abounding in plains*, Aesch. Pers. 566, where the usu. reading *ἀμπεδιήρεις* should be separated, *ἀμ πεδ-*.

Πεδικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*πεδίον*) *of a plain* or *surface*, *π. μέτρησις*, *land*-measuring, Strab.

Πέδῑλον, *ου*, *τό*, mostly in plur. (as always in Hom. and Hes.), *sandals, a pair of sandals*, put on by persons going out, like *ὑποδήματα*: made of ox-hide, Od. 14, 23, etc.; adorned with gold, Il. 24, 341, Od. 1, 97.—II. *any covering for the foot, shoes*: also, *boots, brogues, ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα π.*, Hdt. 7, 67; *περὶ τοὺς πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας π.*, Ib. 75.—III. *a tie for cows* at milking time; cf. *καλοπέδιλα*.—IV. metaph., *Δωρίῳ πεδίλῳ φωνὰν ἁρμόξαι*, i. e. to write in Doric rhythm, Pind. O. 3, 9: also, *ἐν τούτῳ πεδίλῳ πόδ' ἔχειν*, to have one's foot in this *shoe*, i. e. to be in this condition or fortune, Ib. 6, 11, ubi v. Donalds. (From *πέδη*, q. v.)

Πεδῖνός, *ή*, *όν*, (*πεδίον*) *flat, level, χῶρος*, Hdt. 7, 198, and Xen.—II. *of the plain*, opp. to *ὀρεινός, λαγώς*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17.

Πεδιόθεν, adv. (*πεδίον*) *from the plain* or *field*.

Πέδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *πέδη*.

Πεδίον, *ου*, *τό*, (*πέδον*) *a plain, flat, open country, a field* or *succession of fields*, freq. from Hom. and Hes. downwds.: they have it both of *cultivated fields* and *battle-fields*: Hom. uses it almost always in sing., though we find plur. in Il. 12, 283, Hes. Op. 386, as mostly in Att.: *πεδία πόντου*, the ocean-*plains*, Lat. *Neptunia prata, aequora ponti*, Valck. Phoen. 216, cf. Aesch. Fr. 142.—2. in Att., the sing. is used of some particular plain, *τὸ Θήβης π.*, Soph. O. C. 1312; esp. *the plain of Attica*, Thuc. 2, 55, Isae. 53, 5, cf. sub *πεδιακός*.—II. *the bones behind the toes*, Lat. *metatarsi*.—III. *pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 88. Cf. *πέδον*. Hence

Πεδίονδε, adv., *to the plain* or *fields*, Il. 11, 492, etc.

Πεδιονόμος, *ον*, (*πεδίον, νέμομαι*) *dwelling in plains*, *π. θεοί*, *the rural* deities, gods *of the country*, Aesch. Theb. 272.

Πεδιοπλόκτυπος, in a corrupt passage, Aesch. Theb. 83, where Seidl. Dochm. p. 187, *πεδὸς ὁπλόκτυπα*, *hoof-stricken* plains: aliter Dind., q. v.

Πέδιος, *ον*, very dub. for *πεδιαῖος*.

Πεδιοῦχος, *ον*, (*πεδίον, ἔχω*) *having a plain*, hence *level, flat*, used by Schol. (Soph. O. C. 691, with s. q.) to explain *στερνοῦχος*.

Πεδιώδης, *ες*, (*πεδίον, εἶδος*) *like a plain, level*, v. foreg.

†Πεδνηλισσός, *οῦ*, *ἡ*, *Pednelissus*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence Πεδνηλισσεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of P.*, Polyb. 5, 72, 1.

Πεδοβάμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, Dor. for *πεδοβήμων*, (*πέδον, βαίνω*) *walking upon earth, of the earth*, Aesch. Cho. 591. [*ᾰ*]

Πεδόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*πέδον*) = *πεδινός*, Nic. Th. 662.

Πεδόθεν, adv., (*πέδον*) *from the ground*, like *χαμόθεν*, Hes. Th. 680, Eur. Tro. 98:—*from the bottom*, Pind. O. 7, 112; metaph., *οἱ τοι πεδόθεν φίλοι εἰσίν*, who are dear to thee *from the bottom of thy heart*, Od. 13, 295; *from the beginning*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 40: cf. Näke Choeril. p. 107.

Πέδοι (not *πεδοί*, cf. sub *ἔνδοι*), adv., *on the ground, on earth*, Aesch. Pr. 272.

Πεδοικέω, Aeol. and Dor. for *μετοικέω*: from

Πέδοικος, *ον*, Aeol. and Dor. for *μέτοικος*, Aesch. Fr. 45.

Πεδοκοίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*πέδον, κοίτη*) *lying on the ground*, Anth. P. 6, 102.

Πέδον, *ου*, *τό*, *the ground, earth*, H. Hom. Cer. 455, then freq. in Pind., and Att. poetry, *πεδίον* only being used in prose; *πέδον κελεύθου στρώννυναι*, Aesch. Ag. 909; *πέδῳ πεσών*, having fallen *to earth*, Id. Eum. 479, cf. Soph. El. 747; so, *ῥίπτειν πέδῳ*, Eur. I. A. 39, etc., v. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 749: — also, *πέδον πατεῖν*, to trample *to earth*, Id. Ag. 1357; *λαὶς πέδον πατούμενον*, Id. Cho. 644:—never used in plur., Elmsl. Bacch. 585. (Of same origin as *ποῦς*: for the Dor. altered the inflections gen. *ποδός, δίποδος*, etc. into *πεδός, δίπεδος*, etc., whence *ἑκατόμπεδος*, and Lat. *pes, pedis*, akin to *πέζα*, and *τέτος*, q. v.) Hence

Πέδονδε, adv., *to the ground, earthwards*, Il. 13, 796, Od. 11, 598, Soph. Tr. 786.

Πεδόσε, adv.,=foreg., Eur. Bacch. 137, 599.

Πεδοσκᾰφής, *ές*, (*πέδον, σκάπτω*) *digging the earth*, Nonn.

Πεδοστῑβής, *ές*, (*πέδον, στείβω*) *treading the earth*, opp. to *πτερόεις*, Aesch. Supp. 1000; *ὄχος, ποδός*, Eur. Med. 1123, Hel. 1516; *εὐδειν π.*, Id. Rhes. 763.—2. *on foot*, opp. to *ἱππηλάτης*, Aesch. Pers. 127.

Πεδοτρεφής, *ές*, (*πέδον, τρέφω*) *fed on* or *by earth*, Nonn.

Πεδοτρῑβής, *ές*, (*πέδον, τρίβω*) *wearing away the ground*, Nonn.

Πεδότριψ, *ῑβος*, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, (*πέδη, τρίβω*) *wearing out fetters*, comic epith. of good-for-nothing slaves, like *πέδων, τριπέδων*, Lat. *furcifer*, Luc. Saturn. 8.

Πέδουρος, *ον*, Dor. = *πέδαορος*; dub.

Πέδων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, (*πέδη*) *a good-for-nothing slave*, like *πεδότριψ*, hence *τριπέδων*: cf. *κέντρων*.

†Πεδωριστής, *ὁ*, for *πεδαωριστής* Dor. for *μετεωριστής*, Theocr. Ep. 17, 5.

Πεδώρυχος, *ον*, (*πέδον, ὀρύσσω*) *digging the soil*, Anth. P. 10, 101.

Πέζα, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the foot*, orig. Dor and Arcad. for *ποῦς*, Anth. P. 12, 176:—usu. metaph., the *bottom* or *end* of a body, *ἀπὶ ῥυμῷ πέζῃ ἐπὶ πρώτῃ*, on the pole *at the* very *end*, Il. 24, 272: also, *π. ῥυμοῦ*, the pole-end, Eust.:—in a garment, *the hem, tack, border*, Ap. Rh. 4, 46, Anth. P. 6, 287.—II. *a round fishing-net*, Opp. H. 3, 83.

Πεζᾰκοντιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*πεζός, ἀκοντίζω*) *a foot-javelin-man*, Polyb. 3, 72, 2.

Πέζαρχος, *ον*, (*πεζός, ἄρχω*) *leading infantry* or *a land-army*: *ὁ π.*, *a leader of foot*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Πεζέμπορος, *ον*, (*πεζός, ἐμπορος*) *trafficking by land*, Strab.

Πεζέταιροι, *οἱ*, (*πεζός, ἑταῖροι*) *the foot-guards* in the Macedon. army, *the horse-guards* being called simply *ἑταῖροι*, Dem. 23, 2, Plut. Flamin. 17; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 5, p. 179.

Πέζευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *infantry, foot*.

Πεζευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *able to walk, going on foot*: *π. ζῶα*, opp. to *πτερωτὰ νευστικά*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 1, 5: from

Πεζεύω, (*πεζός*) *to go* or *travel on*

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foot, walk, opp. to riding or driving, ἐπὶ γαίας πόδα πεζεύων, Eur. Alc. 869, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 592.—2. *to go* or *travel by land*, opp. to going by sea, Xen. An. 5, 5, 14; *οἱ πεζεύοντες, land-forces*, Arist. Pol. 7, 6, 8: c. acc. cognato, π. ὁδόν, Strab.: π. διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, of Xerxes at the Hellespont, Isocr. 58 E.

Πεζῇ, v. sub πεζός IV.

Πεζικός, ή, όν, (πεζός) *on foot* or *by land, belonging to a walker*, or *foot-soldier*, ὅπλα ἱππικὰ ἢ π., Plat. Legg. 753 B: π. λεώς, *infantry*, or simply *an army*, opp. to a fleet, dub. l. in a Fr. of Aesch.: also, στρατιὰ π., Thuc. 6, 33; 7, 16 (but Bekk. πεζός); or τὸ π., Xen.; ὅπλα π., Plat. Legg. 753 B. —The old Gramm. condemn the use of this word *in prose* for πεζός, v. Arnold Thuc. 6, 33.

Πέζιξ, ικος, and πέζις, τος, ἡ, *a kind of fungus without a stalk*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62.

Πεζίς, ίδος, ἡ,=πέζα, Ar. Fr. 409.

Πεζίτης, ου, ὁ,=πεζός. [ῐ]

Πεζοβᾰτέω, ῶ, (πεζός, βαίνω) τὸ πέλαγος, *to walk* the sea, v. l. Anth. P. 9, 551.

Πεζοβόας, Dor. for -βόης, ου, ὁ, (πεζός, βοάω) strictly, *one who shouts the battle-cry on foot*; hence, *a foot-soldier*, Pind. N. 9, 81.

Πεζογραφέω, ῶ, *to write prose*: from

Πεζογράφος, ον, (πεζός, γράφω) *writing prose*: ὁ π., *a prose-writer*.

Πεζοθηρία, ας, ἡ, (πεζός, θηράω) *hunting*, as opp. to fishing. Hence

Πεζοθηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to πεζοθηρία*; τὸ π. = foreg., Plat. Soph. 220 A.

Πεζολεκτέω,=πεζολογέω: from

Πεζολέκτης, ου, ὁ, (πεζός, λέγω)= πεζολόγος.

Πεζολογέω, ῶ, (πεζολόγος) *to speak* or *write in prose*. Hence

Πεζολογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking* or *writing in prose*.

Πεζολογικός, adv., *in prose*.

Πεζολόγος, ον, (πεζός, λέγω) *speaking* or *writing in prose*.

Πεζομᾰχέω, ῶ, (πεζομάχος) *to fight on foot*: *to fight by land*, opp. to ναυμαχέω, Hdt. 3, 45, Ar. Vesp. 685, Thuc., etc.

Πεζομάχης, ου, ὁ, = πεζομάχος, Pind. P. 2, 121. [ᾰ] Hence

Πεζομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a battle of infantry*: *a battle by land*, opp. to ναυμαχία, Hdt. 8, 15, Thuc. 1, 23, etc.

Πεζομάχος, ον, (πεζός, μάχομαι) *fighting on foot* or *by land*, Luc. Macrob. 17.

Πεζονομικός, ή, όν, (πεζός, νομός) *belonging to grazing* or *pasturage*: ἡ π. (sc. ἐπιστήμη), *grazing*, Plat. Polit. 264 E, cf. 265 C.

Πεζονόμος, ον, (πεζός, νέμω) *dwelling on land, commanding by land*, opp. to θαλασσονόμος, Aesch. Pers. 76.

Πεζοπορέω, ῶ, *to go on foot* or *by land*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 1, Luc. Alex. 53: from

Πεζοπόρος, ον, (πεζός, πορεύομαι) *going on foot*, Mel. 80; π. πελάγους, Anth. P. 9, 304.

Πεζός, ή, όν, (πέζα, πέδον, πούς) *on foot, walking*, Hom., who oft. opposes πεζοί, *fighters on foot*, to ἱππεῖς, ἵπποι: in Hdt. πεζὸς στρατός is sometimes *foot-soldiery*, opp. to ἡ ἵππος, as 1, 80; 4, 128; sometimes *a land-army*, opp. to ἡ ναυτική, Id. 4, 97, etc.: also, ὁ π. (sc. στρατός), 3, 25; and τὸ πεζόν, 7, 81; for which, later, τὸ πεζικόν is also found.—II. *on land, going* or *travelling by land*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), πεζὸς ἐών, opp. to ἐν νηΐ, Od. 11, 58; hence also τὸ πεζόν, cf. supra.—III. metaph. of language, *not rising above the ground, prosaic*, opp. to poetic, and so, π. λόγος, like Lat. *oratio pedestris, prose*, cf. IV. 2.—2. hence also of the lower comic poetry, as opp. to the loftier style of tragic and lyric, as Horace calls his satires *sermoni propiora*, and *repentes per humum*.—3. in music, like ψιλός, of either *vocal* or *instrumental* music, *without the accompaniments of the other*, Soph. Fr. 15.—4. so, πεζαὶ ἑταῖραι, and in Plat. (Com.) Symm. 12, πεζαὶ μόσχοι, *common* courtesans, opp. to ἑταῖραι μουσικαί or μυσοποιοί: — v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc.—IV. dat. fem. πεζῇ, as adv.,—1. (sub. ὁδῷ), *on foot* or *by land*, usu. the latter, Hdt. 2, 159, Thuc., etc.; πεζῇ ἕπεσθαι, to follow *by land*, Hdt. 7, 110, 115: so too, τὰ πεζά, Thuc. 4, 12.—2. *in prose*, πεζῇ μοι φράσον, Plat. Soph. 237 A.

Πεζοφᾰνής, ές, (πεζός, φαίνομαι) *like prose*.

Πεζόφορος, (πεζός, φέρω) χιτών, ὁ, a gown *reaching to the feet*; or, better, act., πεζοφόρος, *having a tuck* or *border*, Aesch. Fr. 226; v. πέζα.

Πεῖ, Dor. for πῇ, ποῦ, like εἰ for ἦ, οὗ.

Πεῖαρ, τό, f. l. for πῖαρ; also f. l. for πεῖραρ, Od. 5, 289.

†Πειθαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Pithagoras*, a seer, Arr. An. 7, 18.

†Πειθαγόρης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, Ion.= foreg., a tyrant of Selinus in Sicily, Hdt. 5, 46.

Πειθᾰνάγκη, ης, ἡ, (πειθώ, ἀνάγκη) *compulsion under the disguise of persuasion* or *request*, Polyb. 22, 25, 8, cf. Cic. Att. 9, 13:—the Thessalian and Spartan πειθανάγκη became proverbial, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

Πειθανός, πειθανολογία, etc., f. l. for πιθαν-.

Πειθάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. πειθήνωρ, (πείθομαι, ἀνήρ) *obeying men, obedient*, Aesch. Ag. 1639. [ᾰ]

Πειθαρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πείθαρχος) *to obey one in authority*; generally, *to be obedient, rival*, Soph. Tr. 1178, Eur., etc.; τοῖς νόμοις, Ar. Eccl. 762, etc.: —the mid. is used in the same signf. by Hdt. 5, 91. Hence

Πειθάρχησις, ἡ,=sq., Euseb.

Πειθαρχία, ας, ἡ, *obedience*, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. Ant. 676: and

Πειθαρχικός, ή, όν, *obeying readily, obedient*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 18: from

Πείθαρχος, ον, (πείθομαι, ἀρχή) *obeying one in authority, obedient*, π. φρήν, Aesch. Pers. 374.

Πείθημι, Aeol. for πείθω, Sappho.

Πειθήμων, ον, (πείθομαι) *obedient, obsequious*, τινί, to one, Anth.: in Eccl., *having faith*.—II. act. *persuading, convincing*, Wern. Tryph. 455.

Πειθήνιος, ον, (πείθομαι, ἡνία) *obedient to the rein*, of a horse, Plut. 2, 592 B: generally, *obedient*, Ib. 90 B, etc.—II. act. *that makes obedient*, χαλινός, Ib. 369 C.

†Πειθιάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Pithianassa*, an attendant of Semele, Nonn.

†Πειθίας, ου, ὁ, *Pithias*, a Corcyrean, a friend of the Athenians, Thuc. 3, 70.

†Πειθόλᾶς, ὁ, i. e. Πειθόλαος, *Pitholas*, a Thessalian, Dem. 1376, 5.

Πειθύς, ή, ύν, a form of πιθανός, against analogy, in 1 Cor. 2, 4.

ΠΕΙΘΩ, *to persuade*, Hom., and Hes.: fut. πείσω, Hom.: aor. 1 ἔπεισα (of which Hom. has only opt. πείσειε, Od. 14, 123): aor. 2 ἔπῐθον, this in Hom. never in indic., and always with Ep. redupl., πεπῐθεῖν, πεπῐθών, πεπίθωμεν, πεπίθοιμεν, etc., πέπῐθε, H. Ap. 275; pf. πέπεικα.—Mid. and pass. πείθομαι, *to obey*, Hom.: fut. πείσομαι (just like the fut. of πάσχω), Hom.: aor. 2 ἐπῐθόμην, ἐπίθοντο, Hes.; imperat. πιθοῦ, Hes.; inf. πῐθέσθαι, Hom.; and redupl. in opt., πεπίθοιτο, Il. 10, 204. — Intr. tenses of act., in pass. signf., pf. 2 πέποιθα, Hom., and Hes., Ion. plqpf. πεποίθεα, Od. 4, 434; 8, 181, syncop. 1 pl. ἐπέπιθμεν, Il. 2, 341; 4, 159: in same signf. pf. pass. πέπεισμαι, an imperat. πέπεισθι in Aesch. Eum. 599:—Pind. also uses a part. aor. 2 πιθών=πιθόμενος, P. 3, 50; and πεπιθών in same signf., I. 3 (4), fin.; but Herm. alters both passages, to avoid the solecism. —As if from a collat. form πῑθέω, Hom. has a fut. πῑθήσω and part. aor. πῑθήσας, both intr. (the latter also in Pind. P. 4, 194, Aesch. Cho. 619); but the redupl. subj. aor. πεπῑθήσω, transit., Il. 22, 223: πιθήσας is also in Hes. (With πείθω, ἔπῐθον, cf. Lat. *fido, fides*.)

I. act. *to prevail upon, win over* by any fair means, esp. by words, *to talk over, persuade*, τινά, oft. in Hom., who oft. adds φρένας, θυμόν, θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν: later usu. c. acc. pers., π. τινὰ λιταῖς, Pind. O. 2, 144, Trag., etc.; c. acc. pers. et inf., Il. 22, 223, etc.; in prose also, π. τινὰ ὥστε δοῦναι, etc., Hdt. 6, 5; π. τινὰ εἰς τι, Thuc. 5, 76: πείθω ἐμαυτόν, *I persuade* myself, *am* persuaded, believe, like πείθομαι, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.: —freq. in part., πείσας, *by persuasion*, i. e. by *consent* of the other party, *by fair means*, opp. to ἐν δόλῳ, Soph. Phil. 102, cf. 612; πόλιν πείσας, *having obtained* the city's *consent*, Id. O. C. 1298; οὐ πείσας, *without consent* obtained,—but, μὴ πείσας, *unless* by leave, Plat. Legg. 844 E, Aeschin., etc.:—in impf., *to endeavour to persuade*.—II. special usages:—1. *to talk over, mislead by cunning, lead into ill*, merely euphem. for *to cheat, betray*, Il. 1, 132, Od. 2, 106, etc.—2. *to move, prevail on by entreaty*, Il. 24, 219, Od. 14, 363.—3. *to soften, appease, propitiate, make one's friend*, Il. 1, 100; 9, 112, Hes. Sc. 450, and so in Att.; and thus too in bad signf., π. τινὰ χρήμασι, *to bribe*, Hdt. 8, 134; so, π. ἐπὶ μισθῷ or μισθῷ, Id. 8, 4; 9, 33; proverb., δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει, Hes. Fr. 87 (ap. Plat. Rep. 390 E); so, later, πείθειν τινά, alone, Lys. 110, 13.—4. *to move, impel, stir up*, θυέλλας, Il. 15, 26.—5. *to bring to obedience, make to obey*, Il. 9, 345.—6. c. dupl. acc., πείθειν τινά τι, *to persuade* one of a thing, first, in Hdt. 1, 163; so, ἔπειθον οὐδὲν οὐδέν-α, Aesch. Ag. 1212; also c. acc. rei only, *to carry, establish* a point, π. ῥῆσιν, Id. Supp. 615; μὴ πεῖθ' ἃ μὴ δεῖ, Soph. O. C. 1442; cf. infra II. 3.

B. Pass. and mid., *to be moved by fair means*, esp. by words, *to be won over, prevailed on, persuaded to comply*, very freq. in Hom., usu. absol.: also Att., esp. in imperat., πείθου or πιθοῦ, *listen, yield*, Herm. Soph. El. 1003; he explains πείθου by *sine tibi persuaderi*, πιθοῦ by *obedi*, implying immediate compliance, cf. Ellendt voc. sub fin.—2. πείθεσθαί τινι, *to listen to* one, *obey* him, freq. from Hom. downwds.; εἰς ἀγαθόν, Il. 11, 788, also sometimes c. dupl. dat., ἔπεσι, μύθοις π. τινί, Il. 1, 150; 23, 157; γήραϊ πείθεσθαι, *to yield to, bend under* old age, Il. 23, 645: so, στυγερῇ δαιτὶ πείθεσθαι, *to comply with* the custom of eating, sad though the

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meal be, Il. 23, 48: but, *πείθεσθαι νυκτί, to comply* with night's invitation to sleep, Il. 8, 502; 9, 65: also with adj. neut., *πάντα πιθέσθαι, to obey in* all things, Od. 17, 21, cf. Il. 1, 299; 20, 466 (where *πείσεσθαι* is usu. wrongly explained as pass. for *πεισθήσεσθαι*), Il. 4, 93; 7, 48, Hdt. 6, 100, etc.; so sometimes in Att., as, *πείθεσθαι τὰ δίκαια*, Valck. Hipp. 1288:—for the dat., Hdt. sometimes has the gen., *πείθεσθαί τινος*, 1, 126, ubi v. Bähr, 5, 29, 33; so also Thuc. 7, 73, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 362: the gen. occurs as v. l. in Il. 10, 57.—3. *πείθεσθαί τινι, to believe* or *trust in* a thing, *be persuaded of* it, Hom. usu. with *μύθῳ*: c. inf., *to believe that..*, Od. 16, 192, Hdt. 1, 8, etc.: later also sometimes with an adj. neut., *τὰ περὶ Αἴγυπτον, τὰ ἐξαγγελθέντα π.*, Hdt. 2, 12; 8, 81; so c. dat. pers., *ταῦτα Αἰσχίνῃ πείθονται*, Hdt. 6, 100; *πείθεσθε τούτῳ ταῦτα*, Ar. Thesm. 592; *ταῦτ' ἐγώ σοι οὐ πείθομαι, I do* not *take* this *on your word*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 B.—II. intr. 2 pf. *πέποιθα*, inf. *πεποιθέναι, to trust, rely on, have confidence in*, c. dat. pers. vel rei, Hom., and Hes.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Il. 13, 96, Od. 16, 71: absol., *ὄφρα πεποίθῃς*, that *you may feel confidence*, Il. 1, 524, Od. 13, 344; also c. inf. only, *πέποιθα τοῦτ' ἐπισπάσειν κλέος, I trust* to win this fame, Soph. Aj. 769; *χρήμασι ἐπεποίθεσαν διωθέεσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 88; *σέβειν πεποιθώς, daring to..*, Aesch. Theb. 530.—III. the post-Hom. perf. pass. *πέπεισμαι* has usu. the signf. *to be fully persuaded, believe, trust in, τινί*, Aesch. Eum. 599, etc.: but also of things, *to be believed, admitted*, Ar. Thesm. 1170. Hence

Πειθώ, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, *Pitho, Persuasion* as a goddess, Lat. *Suada, Suadela*, Hes. Op. 73, Th. 349, Pind., and Trag., cf. Hdt. 8, 111, Isocr. Antid. § 266. She is the handmaid of Venus, Pind. P. 9, 70, Aesch. Supp. 1040; opp. to *Βία*, Jac. Philostr. p. 245; had a temple at Corinth, Paus. 2, 4, 6.—II. as appellat., *the faculty of persuasion, winning eloquence, persuasiveness, πειθοῦς ἐπαοσαῖσιν*, Aesch. Pr. 172, etc.—2. *a persuasion* in the mind, Aesch. Ag. 385.—3. *a means of persuasion, inducement, argument*, Eur. I. A. 104; *πειθὼ τινα ζητεῖν*, Ar. Nub. 1398.—4. *obedience*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 19; 3, 3, 8.—5. dat. *πειθοῖ, by fair means*, opp. to *βίᾳ*, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 5.

†Πείθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pithon*, a Macedonian, son of Crateas, Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.—2. son of Agenor, satrap of Alexander in a part of India, Id. 6, 15, 4.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Πείκω, Ep. for πέκω.

Πεῖν, bad form for *πιεῖν, πίνειν*, for which we also find *πῖν* for *πῖναι*, Jac. A. P. p. 684.

Πεῖνα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *πείνη, hunger, famine*, Od. 15, 407: both forms are found in Att., *πεῖνα* in Plat. Rep. 585 A, *πείνη* in Phil. 31 E, Lys. 221 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 194, Lob. Phryn. 438, 499.—2. metaph., *hunger* or *longing for* a thing, *μαθημάτων*, Plat. Phil. 52 A. (Akin to *πένομαι, πένης, πενία. penuria.*) Hence

Πεινάλέος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *hungry*, Opp. C. 4, 94, Plut. 2, 129 B: τὸ *πεναλέον, hunger*.

Πεινατικός, ή, όν, = πεινητικός (q. v.), Plut. Pomp. 51.

Πεινάω, contr. *πεινῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ*: inf. *πεινῆν*, Ar. Nub. 441, etc., Ep. *πεινήμεναι*, Od. 20, 137: fut. *πεινήσω*, more rarely *πεινάσω* [ᾰ], Lob. Phryn. 204: but from Arist. downwds. we also find the un-Att. forms *πεινᾷς, -ᾷ, -ᾶν*, Ib. 61: (*πεῖνα-*) *To be hungry, suffer hunger, λέων πεινάων*, Il. 3, 25; 16, 758; and Att.: *κακῶς π.*, to be starved, Hdt. 2, 13, 14:—proverb., *πεινῶν—τι μὴ προσελθῇς*, cf. Theocr. 15, 148.—II. c. gen., *to hunger after, σίτου*, Od. 20, 137: hence, —2. metaph. *to hunger after, long for, χρημάτων*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 39; *ἐπαίνου*, Id. Oec. 13, 9; but also, simply, *to be in want of, lack, τινός*, Plat. Rep. 521 A. [ᾰ in pres., Il., but then it is always followed by a long syll.: it is not found in Od.]

Πεινέω, Ion. for *πεινάω*.

Πείνη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for *πεῖνα*, q. v.

Πεινήμεναι, Ep. for *πεινῆν*, inf. from *πεινάω*, Od.

Πεινητικός, ή, όν, (*πείνη*) *suffering from hunger, hungry*, Plut. 2, 635 D: cf. *πεινατικός*.

Πειόλης, ου, ὁ, (*πέος*) v. *πειώλης*.

ΠΕΙΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. *πείρη, a trial, attempt, essay, ἐν πείρᾳ τέλος διαφαίνεται*, Pind. N. 3, 122; *ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλέει γίγνεσθαι*, by means of *experiment*, etc., Hdt. 7, 9, 3; *πείρᾳ δ' οὐ προχωμίλησά πω*, Soph. Tr. 591: hence, *πεῖραν ἔχειν*, to be proved, Pind. N. 4, 123; but, *πεῖραν ἔχειν*, to have *experience* of.., Xen. An. 3, 2, 16, etc.; or, *to make proof* of.., *test, try*, Thuc. 1, 140; *πεῖράν τινος λαμβάνειν*, to make *trial* or *proof* of.., Xen. An. 6, 6, 33, etc.; *εἰς πεῖράν τινος ἔρχεσθαι*, Eur. Heracl. 309, Plat., etc.; *πεῖραν διδόναι*, Lat. *specimen sui edere*, Thuc. 1, 138, (and so he uses *εἰς πεῖραν ἔρχεσθαι*, 2, 41); *π. ἀλλήλων λαμβάνοντες καὶ διδόντες*, Plat. Prot. 348 A; *ἰέναι εἰς πεῖραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ*, to try an action by sea, Thuc. 7, 21; *πεῖραν ποιεῖσθαι εἰ..*, Thuc. 2, 20: *πεῖρα θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς*, i. e. a contest, Pind. N. 9, 67: *ἐπὶ πείρᾳ*, by way of *test* or *trial*, Ar. Av. 583; *ἐν πείρᾳ τινὸς γίγνεσθαι*, to be acquainted, associate with one, Xen. An. 1, 9, 1.—II. esp. *an attempt on* or *against* one, *τινός*, Soph. Aj. 2: *an assault, attack*, Aesch. Theb. 499:—esp. *an attempt to seduce* a woman, cf. *πειράω* II. 1:—*an attempt upon* one's *property, robbery*, hence *πειρατής*, q. v.—III. generally, *an attempt, enterprise*, Aesch. Pers. 719, Thuc. 3, 20, cf. Lob. Aj. 2: hither must also be referred *πεῖραν ἀφορμᾶν*, to go forth upon *an enterprise*, Soph. Aj. 290,—where *πεῖραν* has been strangely explained by *πορείαν, πόρον*. (For kindred words v. *πειράω*, fin.)

Πειρά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*πείρω*) *a point, edge*, Aesch. Cho. 860, acc. to Schol.

Πειράζω, f. *-άσω*: pf. pass. *πεπείρασμαι*: aor. *ἐπειράσθην*,=*πειράω*: —*to make proof* or *trial of* one, *τινός*, Od. 16, 319; 23, 114; and absol., 9, 281.—2. absol. *to make an attempt*, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 60.—II. *to tempt, seek to seduce, τινά*, LXX., N. T.

†Πειραίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Piraeus*, i. e. Eurymedon, Il. 4, 228.

Πειραιεύς, Att. Πειραιεύς, έως, †Plat. Menex. 243 E, in Thuc. always *-αιῶς*, 1, 93; 2, 13, etc., acc. Πειραιᾶ, Id. 1, 93; v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 53, 2, Lob.†, ὁ, *Peiraeus*, the most noted harbour of Athens, †joined to the city by the long walls, and containing within itself three ports, Cantharus, Aphrodisius, and Zea; it is now called *Porto Leone* or *Draco*.—2. acc. to Strab. p. 547 also a name of the city Amisus†. [ᾶ sometimes in comedy, Dind. Ar. Par 145.]

†Πειραϊκός, ή, όν, of or *relating to the Piraeus, Piraïc, αἱ* Il. *πύλαι, the Piraïc gate*, in Athens, Plut.; ἡ Il. γῆ in Thuc. 2, 23, v. sq.

Πειραϊκός, ή, όν, *over the border*, γῆ π., *border*-country, *the March*, v. Arnold Thuc. 2, 23; 3, 91.

Πειραίνω, f. *-ανῶ*: aor. *ἐπείρηνα*: (*πεῖραρ*):—*to tie on* or *to*, strictly, *to fasten two ends together by a knot, στιρὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πειρηναντες, tying* a rope to it, Od. 22, 175, 192: on *ἐκ* in this signf., v. *ἐκ* I. 3.—II. like *περαίνω, to end, complete, π. δίκας τινί*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 50: and so in pass., *πάντα πεπείρανται*, Od. 12, 37; *πεπειράσθαι τάδε*, this *is accomplished*, Soph. Tr. 581 (but with v. l. *πεπείρανται*).

†Πειραιοῖ, adv. *in Piraeus*, Ael. V. H. 2, 13.

†Πείραιον, ου, τό, *Piraeum*, a seaport on the Corinthian gulf, belonging to Corinth, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 3: cf. sq. II.

†Πείραιος, ου, ὁ, *Piraeus*, son of Clytius, companion of Telemachus, Od. 15, 540.—II. acc. to Thuc. a harbour of Corinthia, 8, 10; now *Presq-Limiona*, v. Bloomf. ad l.

Πείρᾱμα, ατος, τό, (*πειράω*) *a trial*.—II. *temptation*.

†Πειρανᾶ, ἡ, Dor.=Πειρήνη, Pind. [ᾶν]

ΠΕΙΡΑΡ (in Pind., *πείρας*), ατος, τό, poet. esp. Ep. for *πέρας, an end*, usu. in plur., *πείρατα γαίης*, Il. 8, 478, Od. 4, 563, etc.: *πειρατα, the ends* or *ties of ropes*, hence *knotted rope*, Od. 12, 51, 162, H. Ap. 129.—II. *the end, issue* of a thing, *πείραρ ἑλίσσει*, to reach *the goal* or *end*, Il. 18, 501; *πείρατα νίκης, complete* victory, Il. 7, 102; *πεῖραρ πολέμοιο, the issue* of a conflict, Il. 13, 359; *πείρατ' ἀέθλια, the ways of accomplishing* them, Pind. P. 4, 391; cf. *συντανύω*.—III. *the farthest* or *highest point, the extreme*, usu., *πείρατ' ὀλέθρου, utter* destruction, Il. 6, 143, Od. 22, 33, etc.; so, *πεῖραρ δίζυος*, Od. 5, 289; *τείρας θανάτου*, Pind. O. 2, 57, cf. τέλος: hence *the chief, most important object, point*, Il. 23, 350.—IV. act. *that which gives the finish* to a thing: hence a goldsmith's tools (acc. to Schol.) are called *πείρατα τέχνης, the finishers* of art, Od. 3, 433.

Πείρας, ατος, τό, poet., cf. foreg. Pind. O. 2, 57.

†Πειρασία, ας, ἡ, *Pirasia*, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Ap. Rh. 1, 37. Hence

†Πειράσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pirasii*, inhab. of foreg., Thuc. 2, 22.

Πείρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (*πειράω*) *a trying, an attempt*, Thuc. 6, 56.

Πειρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*πειράζω*) *temptation*, LXX.

†Πειρᾶσος, ου, ὁ, *Pirasus*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 11, 52.—2. son of Argus, Paus. 2, 16, 1.

Πειραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*πειράζω*) *a tempter, seducer*. Hence

Πειραστικός, ή, όν, *fitted for trying* or *proving*, ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη, ἐπιστήμη*), as a branch of dialectics, Arist. Sophist. El. 8; 11, etc.

Πειρᾱτεία, ας, ἡ, (*πειρατεύω*) *piracy*.

Πειρατέον, verb. adj. from *πειράω, one must make trial, attempt*, Plat. Rep. 453 D, Isocr., etc.: also *-τεο*, Plat. Legg. 770 B.

Πειρᾱτεύω, (*πειρατής*) *to be a pi-*

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sea, Strab.—II. trans. *to capture by piracy*:—pass., *to be attacked by pirates*.

Πειρᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, rarer form for πειρατής.

Πειρᾱτήριον, ου, τό, = πεῖρα: hence, *φόνια πειρατήρια*, the murderous *ordeal*, i. e. torture, *the question*, Eur. I. T. 967.—II. *a pirate's nest* or *lurking-place*, Plut. Pomp. 21.

Πειρᾱτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πειράω) *a pirate*, Lat. *pirata*, from *making attempts* or *attacks* on ships, Polyb. 4, 3, 8, Strab. etc.;—in earlier Greek λῃστής, Valck. Ammon. s. v. Hence

Πειρᾱτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a pirate, piratical*: τὰ π., *pirates*, Plut. Pomp. 45. Adv. -κῶς.

Πειράω, ῶ, f. -άσω Ion. and Ep. -ήσω: but much more freq. as dep. πειρώμαι: f. -ήσομαι, Dor. 2 pl. πειρασεῖσθε, Ar. Ach. 743: pf. pass. πεπείρᾱμαι, Ion. and Ep. πεπείρημαι: aor. mid. ἐπειρᾱσάμην, Ion. and Ep. ἐπειρησάμην, and Hom. has the much rarer aor. pass. ἐπειρήθην, Att. ἐπειράθην, which Thuc. 2, 5, 33 uses in act. signf., cf. Plat. Lach. 188 E; but in Thuc. 6, 54, πειραθείς, *being attempted*, as a real pass.: (the pf. and aor. pass., πεπείρασμαι, ἐπειράσθην, belong to πειράζω, v. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 199. (πεῖρα.)

A. *to attempt, undertake, endeavour, try*, c. inf., Il. 8, 8, Hdt. 6, 84, and Att.; foll. by ὡς.., Il. 4, 66, Od. 2, 316; by ὅπως.., Od. 4, 545: with an adj. neut., π. πολλά, Thuc. 6, 38.—II. c. gen. pers., *to make trial of* a person, i. e. *put* him *to the proof* or *trial*, Il. 24, 390; *to try to persuade* him, Il. 9, 345; 24, 433: also in hostile signf., *to make an attempt on, attack*, Il. 12, 301, Od. 6, 134; so, πόλιος πειρᾶν, *to attempt* a city, Hdt. 6, 82; π. τοῦ χωρίου, τῶν τειχῶν, Thuc. 1, 61, etc.: more freq. in mid., v. infra.—III. after Hom., c. acc., *to make an attempt on, bring into temptation*, esp.,—1. *to attempt* a woman's honour, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 517, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 28, Ruhnk. Tim., like Lat., *tentare*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71; (so, νυμφείας πειρᾶν εὐνᾶς, Pind. N. 5, 55):—the mid. in same signf., Pind. P. 2, 62, Lys. 92, 40.—2. absol. *to try one's fortune, to try one's skill in thieving*, H. Hom. Merc. 175: (whence πειρατής).

B. much more freq. as dep. (v. sub init.), *to attempt, make an attempt, try, prove*, Hom., and Hdt.: *to try, prove one's self*, Il. 16, 590: π. περί τινος, *to try for* a prize, Il. 23, 553:—generally, *to attempt, try, undertake, venture*:—I. when absol., usu. foll. by inf., *to try to* do, as in Il. 4, 5, 12, Hdt. 6, 138, and Att.—2. sometimes also c. part., *νέοι θάλποντες ἐπειρῶντο*, Od. 21, 184; then, freq. in Hdt., cf. Wess. et Valck. ad l. 77; 7, 148; rare in Att., Plat. Theaet. 190 E.—3. foll. by *εἰ*, Il. 13, 806, and in Att.; by *ἐάν*, Aesch. Pr. 325.—II. most freq., as also sometimes in act., c. gen.; in various usages:—1. c. gen. pers., *to make trial of* one, *put* him *to the proof*, as one does in case of suspicion, to see whether a person is trustworthy; hence also *to examine, question*, Il. 10, 444, Od. 13, 336, etc.; π. θεοῦ, *to tempt* a god, Hdt. 6, 86, 3: also *to try one's self against another*, usu. in hostile sense, *to match one's self with* him, sometimes with collat. signf. of struggling for the mastery, Il. 21, 225, 580, Od. 8, 23; oft. in Hdt., who mostly joins ἀλλήλων πειρᾶσθαι, as, ἐπειρῶντο κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ἀλλήλων, Hdt. 1, 76; so in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1401.—2. c. gen. rei, *to make proof* or *trial of*.., σθένεος, Il. 15, 359; χειρῶν καὶ σθένεος, Od. 21, 282: esp. *to try one's chance at* or *in* a work or contest, ἔργου, Od. 18, 369; ἀέθλου, Il. 23, 707; πυλαισμοσύνης, Od. 8, 126: also *to make proof* of a thing, to see what it is good for, τόξου, Od. 21, 159: νευρῆς, Od. 21, 410, cf. 394; ὀϊστοί, τῶν τύχ' ἕμελλον πειρήσεσθαι, arrows whose force they were soon *to prove*, i. e. *feel*, Od. 21, 418; and so, like γεύεσθαι, not without a touch of satire:—so also in Att., *to make proof of, have experience of*, esp. in pf. pass., which occurs as early as Hes., πεπείρημαι νηῶν, Op. 658; so, οὐ πεπειρημένοι πρότερον οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι Ἑλλήνων, Hdt. 4, 159; π. ἀγαθῶν, δουλείας, Thuc. 2, 44; 5, 69.—III. c. dat. modi, *to make a trial* or *attempt with* words, *with* the spear, Il. 2, 73; 5, 279; but, π. ποσί, *to try one's self* on foot, i. e. prove one's speed, Od. 8, 120, 205; also, π. ἐν ἔντεσι, σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῆναι, Il. 5, 220, etc.; but in pf., πεπείρημαι μύθοις, *I have tried myself*, i. e. *I am practised, skilled* in words, Od. 3, 23; so in Att., πεπειρῆσθαί τινι, *to be practised* in a thing.—IV. c. acc., ἦ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο ἕκαστά τε πειρήσαιτο, one should first inquire and *examine* each particular, Od. 4, 119; 24, 238 (where some old Gramm. read μνηθήσαιτο): π. γυναῖκα, v. supra A. III.—2. later, with neut. adj., *to make an attempt, attempt*, μεγάλα καὶ μικρά, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 14.

(From the subst. πεῖρα, whence also adj. ἔμπειρος, ἐμπέραμος: the Lat. root is *PERI-*, as in *peritus, periculum, comperio, experior*. Is this root connected with that of περάω, πόρος, πορεύω?—Pott points out the curious likeness of Germ. *führen, fahren* (πορεύειν παρεύεσθαι), *fahrt* (πόρος), *erfahren* (peritus), Etym. Forsch. 2, 329.) [ᾱ by nature in all tenses except pres. and impf., and so Ep. it changes into η.]

†Πειρεσιαί, ῶν, αἱ, = Πειρασία, Ap. Rh. 1, 584.

Πείρη, ἡ, Ion. for πεῖρα, Hdt.

†Πειρήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *Piren*, father of Io, elsewhere called Inachus, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—2. son of Glaucus, Id. 2, 3, 1.

†Πειρηναῖος, α, ον, *of Pirene, Pirenean*, ὁ Π. πῶλος, i. e. Pegasus, Eur. El. 474: from

†Πειρήνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. Πειράνᾱ, *Pirēnē*, one of the Danaïdes, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of the Acheloïus, or of Oebalus, Paus. 2, 2, 3, cf. II.—II. a fountain of Corinth on the Acrocorinthus, Eur. Med. 69: Strab. p. 379: from this Pind. styles Corinth ἄστυ Πειράνας, O. 13, 86.

Πειρητίζω, f. -ίσω, = πειράω, *to attempt, try, prove*, absol., Il. 15, 615, Od. 24, 221; c. inf., Il. 12, 257.—II. foll. by a case,—1. c. gen. pers., *to make trial of, put to the proof*, Od. 14, 459; π. τινὸς εἰ.., Od. 15, 304: also *to try* another *in battle, fight with* him, Il. 7, 235.—2. c. gen. rei, σθένεος καὶ ἀλκῆς, Od. 22, 237; τόξου, Od. 21, 124, 149; cf. πειράω B. II. 2.—3. c. acc., π. στίχας ἀνδρῶν, *to attempt*, i. e. *attack* the lines, Il. 12, 47. (Hom. only in pres. and impf.)

†Πειρίθοος, ου, ὁ, contd. Πειρίθους, *Pirithoüs*, son of Ixion or Jupiter and Dia, one of the Lapithae, a friend of Theseus, of Larissa in Thessaly, Il. 14, 318; Od. 11, 630.

Πείρινθος, ου, ἡ, later form from sq.

Πέρινς, ινθος, ἡ, *the wicker-basket*, which held the load of a cart or wagon, Il. 24, 190, 267; so that it was in fact *the body* tied upon the ἅμαξα or carriage, cf. Od. 15, 131.—Hom. only uses the acc. πείρινθα.

†Πείρους, ὁ, (and Πείρως, Suid.) gen. εω, Il. 20, 484, *Pirŏüs*, son of Imbrasus of Aenos, leader of the Thracians before Troy, Il. 2, 844.

†Πεῖρος, ου, ὁ, *Pirus*, a river of Achaia, rising in Arcadia, Hdt, 1, 145: acc. to Paus. 7, 22, 1 also Πίερος.

†Πειρωῦσται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Pirustae*, a people of Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

ΠΕΙΡΩ, fut. περῶ: aor. 1 ἔπειρα. aor. 2 ἔπᾰρον: pf. pass. πέπαρμαι. (πέρας). Strictly, *to pierce quite through*; *to run through, pierce, spit, kréa ἔπειρον, they spitted* meat, Od. 3, 33; also in full, π. ὀβελοῖσιν, Il. 7, 317, Od. 19, 422, cf. Od. 10, 124; κρέα ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν, *they stuck* the meat around, i. e. on the spits, Il. 1, 465, Od. 3, 462, etc. (v. ἀμφί B. I.); also, διὰ δ' αὐτοῦ πεῖρεν ὀδόντων ἔγχεϊ, *he ran* him *through* the teeth with a spear, Il. 16, 405; and c. acc., αἰχμῇ τόνγε φίλης διὰ χειρὸς ἔπειρεν, Il. 20, 479:—pass., ἦλοισι πεπαρμένον, *stuck, studded* with golden nails, Il. 1, 246; 11, 633; but, ὀδύνῃσι πεπαρμένος, *pierced* with pain, Il. 5, 399, Archil. 24; also, πεπαρμένη περὶ δουρί, Il. 21, 577; ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι, Hes. Op. 203.—II. metaph., κύματα πείρειν, *to cleave* the waves, Il. 24, 8, Od. 8, 183; so, π. κέλευθον, *to cleave* the ocean-way, Od. 2, 434: Ap. Rh. uses πείρειν absol. in the same signf., just like περᾶν ὁδόν, *to cut through*, i. e. to pass over accomplish a way, 2, 326, 398.

†Πειρωσσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Pirossus*, a city of Mysia, Strab. p. 589.

Πεῖσα, ης, ἡ, (πείθω) poet. for πειθώ, *persuasion*, or rather *obedience*, τῷ δ' ἐν πείσῃ κραδίη μένε, i. e. it remained calm, Od. 20, 23: others make it = πεῖσμα, *an anchor*: cf. Plut. 2, 453 D.

†Πεισαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Pisaeus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.

Πεισανδρος, ου, ὁ, (prop. *Persuader of men*), in Hom. only as pr. name †*Pisander*, son of Antimachus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 122.—2. son of Maemalus, a leader of the Myrmidons, Il. 16, 293.—3. son of Polyctor, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 18, 299.—4. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 7, 29.—5. another, brother-in-law of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 10.—7. another, a naval commander, Paus. 3, 9, 6.—8. a poet of Camirus in Rhodes, Strab. p. 655.—9. an Athenian statesman, Ar. Pac. 395.

Πείσεα, τά, f. l. for πίσεα, q. v.

†Πεισηνορίδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Pisenor*, i. e. Ops, Od. 1, 429; 2, 347.

†Πεισήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (prop. *Persuader of men*), as prop. n., *Pisenor*, a noble Trojan, Il. 15, 445.—2. a herald in Ithaca, Od. 2, 38.

†Πεισθέταιρος, ου, ὁ, *Pisthetaerus*, one of the characters in Ar. Av.

†Πεισίας, ου, ὁ, *Pisias*, an Argive, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41.—2. a statuary, Paus. 1, 3, 5.

Πεισίβροτος, ον, (πείθω, βροτός) *persuading mortals*, π. βάκτρον, i. e. the sceptre, Aesch. Cho. 362; ubi olim πεισιμβροτον.

†Πεισίδαι, οἱ, = Πισίδαι.

Πεισίδικος, ον, (πείθω, δίκη) *persuading before a tribunal*: hence fem. prop. n., Πεισιδίκη, ης, ἡ, †*Pisidice* Apollod. 1, 7, 3; etc.† [ῐ]

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Πειστθάνατος, ον, *persuading to die.* [ᾰ]

†Πειστίρροδος, ου, ὁ, *Pisirrhodus*, an Olympian victor, Paus. 6, 7, 2.

Πεῖσις, εως, ἡ, (πείθω) *persuasion*: thence fem. pr. n., Πεῖσις, ἡ, *Ptsis*, a Trojan female, Paus. 10, 26, 1.

Πεῖσις, εως, ἡ, (πάσχω, πείσομαι) = πάθος, Hipp.: in later philosophers, πείσεις are *the softer feelings, affections*, and, generally, *susceptibility*, Gataker M. Anton. 3, 6.

†Πεισιστρατίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Pisistratus*; οἱ Πεισιστρατίδαι, *the sons of P.*, Hippias and Hipparchus, Hdt. 5, 62; in 8, 52 Bähr makes it refer to Hippias and the Athen. exiles who accompanied him.

†Πεισίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Pisistratus*, the youngest son of Nestor, Od. 3, 36; Hdt. 5, 65.—2. a son of No. 1, grandson of Nestor, Paus. 2, 18, 8.—3. son of Hippocrates, became tyrant of Athens, Hdt. 1, 59; Thuc. 1, 20; for origin of name v. Hdt. 5, 65.—4. son of Hippias, grandson of No. 3, archon at Athens, Thuc. 6, 54.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Πεισῑχάλινος, ον, (πείθομαι, χαλινός) *obeying the rein*, Pind. P. 2, 21. [ᾰ]

Πεῖσμα, ατος, τό, (πείθω) strictly = πρυμνήσιον, *the cable* by which the ships were secured to the land, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 117; while those from the prow were fastened to εὐναί, q. v.: then, generally, *a cable*, of any kind, v. esp. Od. 9, 136, cf. Nitzsch ad 13, 77.—II. *the stalk of the fig*, Geop.; also πάσμα.—III. like πεῖσις, *persuasion, confidence, trust*, Sext. Emp. p. 6.—IV. *that on which one may trust.* (Strictly, *that which holds in obedience*, or *which is obeyed*, whence both signfs.: cf. ἔρμα, and Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 251.)

Πεισμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, = πεισμάτιος, dub. l. Orph. Arg. 626.

Πεισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πεῖσμα. [ᾰ]

Πεισμάτιος, α, ον, (πεῖσμα) *belonging to cables*: *engaged with* them, v. l. Orph.

Πεισμονή, ῆς, ἡ, = πεῖσμα III, N. T.

Πείσομαι, fut. mid. from πείθω, Hom.

Πείσομαι, irreg. fut. of πάσχω, Od.

Πεῖσος, τό, v. πίσεα.

†Πεῖσος, ου, ὁ, *Ptsus*, son of Aphareus, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.

Πειστέον, verb. adj. from πείθω, *one must persuade*, Plat. Rep. 421 C.—II. from pass., *one must obey*, Soph. O. T. 1516, Plat., etc.

Πειστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πείθω) *a persuader*:—*one who is persuaded, an obedient subject.*—II. = πεῖσμα, *a cable, rope*, dub. l. in Theocr. 21, 58. Hence

Πειστήριος, α, ον, *persuasive, winning*, Eur. I. T. 1053.

Πειστικός, ή, όν, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 723 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Id. Polit. 304 D; so, τὸ πειστικόν, Ib. C.

Πείσῑνος, η, ον, = πίσινος, prob. only f. l.

Πείσω, fut. from πείθω, Hom.

†Πείσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ptson*, one of the thirty at Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. the Roman *Piso*, Strab.—Others in Anth.

Πειώλης, ου, ὁ, (πέος) *a lewd fellow*, Lat. *peni deditus*; also πειόλης, like οἰφόλης, Lob. Phryn. 613.

Πέκος, τό, (πέκω) *wool, a fleece*: also πέσκος, but usu. πόκος.

Πεκτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = πέκω, *to comb, to shear*, Ar. Av. 714.—II. = πέκω I. 2, Ar. Lys. 685.

Πεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πέκω) *a shearer, plucker off of wool.*

Πεκτός, ή, όν, *combed, shorn*, Lat. *pexus*: verb. adj. from

ΠΕ'ΚΩ, f. -ξω, *to comb, to card* it, Od. 18, 316: hence mid., χαίτας πεξαμένη, *when she combed* her hair, Il. 14, 176.—2. *to shear*, πείκειν δῖς, Hes. Op. 773, cf. Theocr. 5, 98; so, κριὸς ὡς ἐπέχθη, Simon. (Fr. 124) ap. Ar. Nub. 1356: also—3. metaph. from *carding wool*, like Lat. *pectere pugnis, to comb* a person's *head* for him, i. e. *pummel* him.—II. *to shear, clip*, also *to pull, pluck out*, like τίλλω. (Hence *pecto, pecten*, prob. also *pecus*.)

Πέλα or πέλλα, ἡ, for φέλα, φέλλα, φελλός, Macedon. for *a stone*, cf. φελλός II.

Πελᾰγαῖος, ον, dub. form of sq., Paus.

Πελάγειος, α, ον, = πελάγιος. [ᾰ]

Πελᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (πέλαγος) *to form a sea* or *lake*: of a river, *to overflow*, πελαγίζει ὁ ποταμός, Hdt. 1, 184; of places, *to be flooded, under water*, πελαγίζει τὰ πεδία, Hdt. 2, 92.—2. trans. *to overflow, swamp*, only late, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 724, sq.—II. *to be out at sea, to cross the sea*, Xen. Oec. 21, 3, Hyperid. ap. A. B:—so, later, in mid.

Πελᾰγικός, ή, όν, (πέλαγος) *frequenting the open sea*: πελαγικοὶ θεοί, *sea*-gods, dub. l. Plut. 2, 685 E.

Πελάγιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Eur. Hel. 1436, but cf. 1062: (πέλαγος):—*of, on, by the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, κλύδων, etc., Eur. Hec. 701, ἀγκάλαι π., Id. Il. cc. (v. ἀγκάλη); π. πλάξ, Ar. Ran. 1438; cf. sub πέλαγος: esp. *out at sea, on the open sea*, Soph. Tr. 649; of ships, π. φανῆναι, Thuc. 8, 44, etc.; ἀνάγεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 17: opp. to αἰγιάλειος:—also epith. of Neptune. The forms πελαγαῖος and πελαγιαῖος are dub. [ᾰ]

Πελᾰγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πελαγίζω) = ναυσία, usu. in plur., Alciphr.

Πελᾰγίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (πέλαγος) *of* or *on the sea*, νῆες, Mel. 80.

Πελᾰγοδρομέω, ὦ, *to run* or *sail on the open sea*: from

Πελᾰγοδρόμος, ον, *running, sailing on the sea.*

Πελᾰγολῑμήν, ένος, ὁ, (πέλαγος, λιμήν) *a harbour formed in the open sea* by means of sand-bags, Polyaen., etc.

†Πελαγόνες, ων, οἱ, *the Pelagones*, = the later Paeonians, Strab. p. 331.

†Πελαγονία, ας, ἡ, *Pelagonia*, a district of upper Macedonia, prop. belonging to Perrhaebia, Strab. p. 326 sq.

Πέλᾰγος, εος, τό, *the sea*, esp. *the high, open sea*, Lat. *pelagus*, hence in Hom. usu. πέλαγος μέγα: in plur., ἁλὸς ἐν πελάγεσσιν, Od. 5, 335, for which Ap. Rh. has πέλαγος θαλάσσης; and Pind. πόντιον π., or πόντου π., O. 7, 104, Fr. 259; Aesch. ἁλὸς πελαγία, Pers. 427, 467 (cf. ἅλς, ἡ); Eur. ἅλιον π., π. ἁλός, Hec. 938, Tro. 88: so, ἐν πελάγει ἀναπεπταμένῳ, Hdt. 8, 60, 1.—Πέλαγος, strictly, is to θάλασσα, as the part to the whole, and therefore often takes an epith. from the adjacent countries, like πόντος: in Hdt. 4, 85, the Black sea is called πέλαγος: he also applies it to a flooded plain, γίνεται πέλαγος, 2, 97, cf. 3, 117; cf. πελαγίζω.—II. metaph., of any vast quantity, πλούτου, Pind. Fr. 239; π. κακῶν, a 'sea of troubles,' Aesch. Pers. 433; so, π. ἀτηρᾶς ὑβρεως, Id. Pr. 746; π. ἄτης, Id. Supp. 470, cf. Valck. Hipp. 822:—of a vast distance, μακρὸν τὸ δεῦρο π. οὐδὲ πλώσιμον, Soph. O. C. 663.—III. personified as a god, synon. with Πόντος, born of the earth without a father.—Πέλαγος is not unfreq. omitted, e. g. τὸ Ἰκάριον, Luc. (Prob. akin to πλέω, q. v., *fluo, fluctus*. Others compare Hebr. *peleg*, a river.)

Hence

Πελᾰγόσδε, adv., *to, into* or *towards the sea*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1233.

Πελᾰγόστροφος, ον, (πέλαγος, στρέφω) *roving about the sea*, that is, *upon* or *frequenting the sea*, Opp. H. 3, 174.

Πελᾰγότροφος, ον, (πέλαγος, τρέφω) *sea-nourished*, v. l. for foreg.

Πελᾰγόω, ὦ, (πέλαγος) *to turn into sea, swamp*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 724.

†Πελάγων, οντος, ὁ, *Pelagon*, a Pylian, Il. 4, 295.—2. a Lycian, a companion of Sarpedon, Il. 5, 695.—3. a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 956.—Many others of this name in Apollod.; Arr.; etc.

Πελάζω, f. -άσω, Att. πελῶ, cf. Elmsl. ap. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 282: aor. ἐπέλᾶσα, Hom. ἐπέλασσα and πέλασσα: aor. mid. ἐπελασάμην, Il.: opt. in trans. signf. πελασαίατο, Il. 17, 341: aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην, Il.: poet. syncop. aor. ἐπλήμην, always intr., hence 3 sing. and pl. πλῆτο, πλῆντο and ἐπλητο, Il.: in later poets also ἐπλάσθην and ἐπλάσθην [ᾰ]: pf. pass. πέπλημαι, part. πεπλημένος, Od. 12, 108.—Πελάω, πελάθω, qq. v., are collat. forms.—(πέλας).

I. intrans. *to approach*, hence *to go to* any point, and absol. *to come near, draw near* or *nigh*, c. dat., νήεσσι, Il. 12, 112; πολεμίοισι, Hdt. 9, 74; ὅστις ἀϊδρείῃ πελάσῃ, Od. 12, 41; freq. in Trag.:—Proverb. ὅμοιον ὁμοῖον αἰεὶ πελάζει, like *draws to* like, Plat. Symp. 195 B:—also with a prep., π. πρὸς τοῖχον, Hes. Op. 730; ἐς τὸν ἀριθμόν, Hdt. 2, 19; εἰς ὄψιν, εἰς σὸν βλέφαρον, Eur. I. T. 1212, El. 1332; later also, ἐπί τι, Anth.; ἔτι τινι and ἐπί τινος, Orph.—II. like πλησιάζω, cf. infra B. II. 2.

B. transit., only poet., *to bring near* or *to, make to approach.* Construct.:—1. in full, c. acc., et dat., freq. in Hom. (Hes. only in Op. 429), both of persons and things, π. νῆας Κοίῃ, Αἰγύπτῳ, π. τινὰ γαίῃ, Ἀχαιοῖς, etc., Hom.; also, Τρῶας νήεσσι π., *to let them approach* the ships, Il. 13, 1; νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασεν τόξων ἀγαυῶν ὄδηρον, Il. 4, 123; π. στήθος θαλάσσῃ, of one swimming, Od. 14, 350: π. τινὰ χθονί or οὔδει, *to bring* one *to* earth, *level* him to the earth, Il. 8, 277, etc.; π. ἱστὸν ἱστοδόκῃ, *to put* the mast in the hole for it, Il. 1, 434:—metaph., π. τινὰ ὀδύνῃσι, *to bring* him *near to*, i. e. *into* anguish, Il. 5, 766; so, δεσμοῖς π., Aesch. Pr. 135:—the acc. is sometimes left out, ἵππους ἐρέσθαι, ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας (sc. αὐτούς), *having made* it *like*, i. e. *form as* adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141; ὡς τὸν πέλασον, *bring* (him) *to* strength, i. e. *make him strong*, Pind. O. 1, 126, cf. προσμίγνυμι: sometimes the dat. is, φυγῇ μ' οὐκέτ' ἀπ' αὐλιον τελεῖτε (sc. ὑμῖν), no more *will ye draw me after* you..., Soph. Phil. 1150, cf. Herm.: sometimes both cases omitted, as Il. 15, 418; 21, 93; γομφώσαντ πελάσας (sc. ἕλκυμα), *when he has fixed, secured* (the share *to* the plough-tail) with nails, Hes. Op. 429:—rarely c. gen. pro dat., πάρα πέλασαι σεῦ νεῶν, thou may'st *bring back* light:

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the ships, Soph. Aj. 709, cf. infra II. 1, fin.—2. followed by a prep., πελάζειν τινὰ ἐς νῆσον, Od. 7, 254; κτήματα ἐν σπηέσσι πελάζειν, Od. 10, 404.—3. with. an adv., δεῦρο πελάζειν τινά, Od. 5, 111; οὐδάζδε πελάζειν τινά, Od. 10, 440; cf. Il. 23, 719, and Näke Choeril. p. 108.—II. hence in pass., like the intr. act., *to come nigh, approach*, etc., ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν (sc. τείχεσι), Il. 12, 420; so in syncop. aor., ἀσπίδες ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλῃσι, Il. 4, 449; πλῆτο χθονί, *he came near*, i. e. *sank to* earth, Il. 14, 438; οὐδεῖ πλῆντο, Ib. 468: and in pf., σκοπέλῳ πεπλημένος, Od. 12, 108; also, πελασθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν, Soph. O. T. 213: rarely c. gen., Χρύσης πελασθεὶς φύλακος, Soph. Phil. 1327; (but not so, Ib. 1407, v. Dind. ad l.); cf. supra B. I. 1, fin.—2. *to approach* or *wed*, †said oft a woman, μηδὲ πλαθείην γαμέτῃ, Aesch. Pr. 896, †Eur. Andr. 251†, cf. Pind. N. 10, 152, and πελάτης: cf. A. II.—The word is rare in prose, though used by Hdt.; once by Plat. (v. supra); and a few times by Xen. in intr. signf.

Πελάθω, Att. intr. collat. form from foreg., Aesch. Fr. 125, Eur. El. 1293, Ar. Thesm. 58, always intr. [ᾰ]

Πέλᾰνος, ὁ, *any half-liquid mixture*, of various consistency, as *oil*, Aesch. Ag. 96; *honey*, π. μελίσσης, Eur. Cress. 13; *foam at the mouth*, Id. Or. 220; *clotted blood*, Aesch. Eum. 265, Eur. Alc. 851; whence, π. αἱματοσταγής, a reeking mass of slaughter, Aesch. Pers. 816, ubi v. Blomf. (821). —II. esp. of *a mixture offered to the gods*, of meal, honey and oil (cf. Tim. Lex. s. v.), *liquid enough to be poured*, Aesch. Cho. 92; joined with libations, Eur. Incert. 103; burnt on the altar, Id. Ion 707, Tro. 1063; hence, θύσαι π., Aesch. Pers. 204, Eur. Ion 226, etc.; cf. infra III.—2. *the meal* of which this mixture was made, in plur., μύλης πέλανοι, Ap. Rh. 1, 1077. —III. in Nic. Al. 488,=ὀβολός, perh. because the πέλανοι came to be made up into round cakes when offered, cf. Paus. 8, 2, 3.—First in Trag.: rare in prose, though Plat. Legg. 782 E, has it in signf. II.

Πελαργάω, ῶ, Pythag. word in Diog. L. 8, 20, and Suid.,=νουθετέω, *to admonish, warn*, prob. taken from the caution of storks (πελαργοί), which set a watch, like rooks, to warn the rest of coming danger.

†Πελαργή, ῆς, ἡ, *Pelarge*, daughter of Potneus, Paus. 9, 25, 7.

Πελαργίδεύς, ὁ, (πελαργός) *a young stork*, Ar. Av. 1356.

Πελαργικός, ή, όν, (πελαργός) *of* or *belonging to the stork*.—II. in Call. also for Πελασγικός, Fr. 283.

Πελαργῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, an unknown herb, perh. *storksbill*, Galen.

Πελαργός, οῦ, ὁ, *the stork*, Ar. Av. 1355.—II. sometimes for Πελασγός, prob. from the notion that the word Πελασγοί designates *a roving tribe*, and so orig. was the same with Πελαργοί, storks being birds of passage, Lob. Phryn. 109. (It comes from πέλος, ἀργός, strictly *the black-white*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 131: cf. Πελασγός.)

Πελαργοχρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πελαργός, χρώς) *stork-coloured*, Lyc.

Πελαργώδης, ες, (πελαργός, εἶδος) *stork-like*, Strab.

ΠΕΛΑΣ, adv., *near, hard by, close*, opp. to ἔκας, Hom., but only in Od.: usu. c. gen., which stands before the word, as in Od. 15, 257, Hdt. 8, 39; in Trag. also after its case, Νείλου πέλας, Aesch. Supp. 308; in Pind. also, like ἐγγύς, c. dat., Pind. O. 7, 34 (ubi v. Bockh), N. 11, 4: c. gen., it answers to Lat. *prope ab aliquo loco*; c. dat. to Lat. *prope ad aliquem locum*, Herm. de Dial. Pind. p. xi (Opusc. 1, p. 254) sq.: oft. also absol., χριμφθεὶς πέλας, Od. 10, 516; π. στείχειν, παρεῖναι, στῆναι, etc., Trag.—II. οἱ πέλας (sc. ὄντες, γενόμενοι), *one's neighbours*, i. e. *fellow-creatures, all men*, Hdt. 1, 97, and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 85; in Hdt. 7, 152, τὰ τῶν πέλας are opp. to τὰ οἰκήια κακά:—the sing. ὁ πέλας, *one's neighbour, any man*, just like οἱ πέλας, is rare, as Hdt. 3, 142, Eur. I. c.; cf. πλησίον.—III. superl. πελαστάτω, *nearest*, Hipp.: a superl. adj. πελάστατος, η, ον, occurs in Inscrr. (From πέλας comes πελάζω: hence too was formed, by abbrev., the synon. word πλησίον, πλησίος, as if for πελάσιος: it seems akin to πέλω, πέλομαι.)

†Πελασγία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *Pelasgia, land of the Pelasgi*, originally, early name of Greece, Hdt. 2, 56: also,—2. *the Peloponnesus*, Eur. I. A. 1498; cf. Strab. p. 221; and esp. *Argos*, Eur. Or. 960.—3. in Strab. the district of Thessaly otherwise called Πελασγιῶτις, p. 329.

Πελασγιάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

Πελασγικός, ή, όν, *Pelasgic*, †Ζεὺς Π., appell. of Jupiter at Dodona, Il. 16, 234; τὸ Π. Ἄργος, in Thessaly, Il. 2, 681: τὰ Π. πεδία, *the Pelasgic plains*, at the southern base of Oeta, Strab. p. 436: τὸ Π. τεῖχος is the northern part of the walls of the citadel of Athens which the P. had built, Hdt. 5, 64: and τὸ Πελασγικόν, *the Pelasgicum* (Pelasgic quarter), a space of ground at the foot of this wall, Thuc. 2, 17, v. Arnold ad l.—In genl. *Grecian*, Eur. Phoen. 106.

†Πελάσγιος, α, ον,=foreg.; ἡ Π. πόλις=Argos in Peloponnesus, Aesch. Suppl. 634.

†Πελασγίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.; appell. of Juno in Argos and Samos, Ap. Rh. 1, 14: also of Ceres, Paus. 2, 22, 1.

†Πελασγιῶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Pelasgiotae*, in Thessaly, Strab.

†Πελασγιῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Pelasgiotis*, a district in south east of Thessaly, so named from the Pelasgi, Strab. p. 430; etc.

Πελασγός, οῦ, ὁ, *a Pelasgian*: usu. in plur., *the Pelasgians*, placed in Thessaly by Hom. in Il., but among the allies of the Trojans; in Od. we hear of them in Crete, and about Dodona in Hes. Fr. 18.—The *locus classicus* is Hdt. 1, 56, 57; no doubt the Hellenes were a kindred race, v. Wachsm. Hist. Antiq. of Gr. vol. 1, § 9, Clinton F. H. 1, 92, Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 1, c. 2; though Niebuhr seems to hesitate. (The word has been referred to πέλας, πλάζω, etc., but with little success. Its likeness to πελαργός seems accidental, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 131.)

†Πελασγός, οῦ, ὁ, *Pelasgus*, son of Jupiter and Niobe, in mythol. from whom the Pelasgi were named, Apollod. 2, 1, 1: acc. to Aesch. Suppl. 250 son of Palaechthon, ruler in Argos in the time of Danaus.—2. father of Haemon, grandfather of Thessalus, Dion. H. 1, 17.—Others in Paus.

Πελάστατος, -άτω, v. πέλας sub fin.

Πελάστης, ου, ὁ, (πελάζω)=πελάτης.

Πελᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (as if from πελατεύω) *the relation of dependents to their patron* or *master*, Lat. *clientela*: *dependence*.

Πελάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -άτις, ιδος, (πελάζω) *one who approaches* or *comes near*, Soph. Phil. 1164: *a neighbour*, Lat. *accola*, π. μώλου, Aesch. Pers. 49: τὸν πελάταν λέκτρων Διός, of Ixion, Soph. Phil 679: cf. πελάζω B. II. 2.—II. esp. *one who approaches to seek protection, a dependent, hireling*, Lat. *mercenarius*, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: used to translate the Rom. *cliens*, Plut. Rom. 13, etc. (Cf. ἱκέτης from ἱκνέομαι.) [ᾰ]

Hence

Πελᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a πελάτης*: τὸ π., *the body of clients*: *the working class*.

Πελάτις, ιδος, fem. from πελάτης, Plut. Cat. Maj. 24. [ᾰ]

Πελάω, poet. collat. pres. form for πελάζω, both trans. and intrans., first in H. Hom. 6, 44; but never in Att., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1063;—for πελῶ is Att. fut., cf. πελάζω sub init.

Πέλεθος, ὁ, also σπέλεθος, *human ordure*, Ar. Ach. 1169, Eccl. 595.

Πελεθρίζω,=πλεθρίζω. Hence

Πελέθρισμα, ατος, τό,=πλέθρισμα.

Πέλεθρον, ου, τό, lengthd. poet. form for πλέθρον, *a measure of land*, Il. 21, 407, Od. 11, 577.

Πέλεια, ας, ἡ, (πελός, πέλειος, πελλός) *the wood-pigeon, ring-dove, cushat*, from its dark colour, in Hom. usu. an emblem of timorousness, φύγεν ὡς τε πέλεια, Il. 21, 493; hence with epith. τρήρων, Hom.; so, Soph. Aj. 140, Eur. Ion 1197.—II. πέλειαι, αἱ, the name of the prophetic priestesses of antiquity, prob. borrowed from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona, also πελειάδες, cf. Hdt. 2, 55, 57.

Πελειάδες, αἱ,=Πλειάδες, Hes. Fr. 44, Pind. N. 2, 17, Pors. Or. 1001; also in sing. *a Pleiad*.

Πελειάς, άδος, ἡ,=πέλεια, Il. 5, 778, etc. (but only in plur.); so in Hdt. 2, 55, Aesch. Supp. 223, etc.; but in sing., Soph. O. C. 1081:—distinguished from περιστερά by Arist. H. A. 5, 13, 3; but used for περιστερά by the Dorians, e. g. Sophron, acc. to Ath. 394 D: cf. πέλεια II.

Πελειοθρέμμων, ον, (πέλεια, τρέφω) *pigeon-feeding*, Aesch. Pers. 309.

Πέλειος, α, ον, (πελός) *black, blackish*.

Πελεκᾶν, ᾶνος, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 13; also πελεκᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, or πελέκας, αντος, Ar. Av. 1155: Dor. πελεκᾶς, ᾶ: (πελεκάω):—strictly *the wood-pecker*, the *joiner*-bird of Aristoph., Av. 884, 1155.—II. a water-bird of the *pelican* kind, elsewh. πελεκῖνος, Arist. H. A. 9, 10, 2, Ael. N. A. 3, 20; —perh. from some resemblance to the woodpecker.—The forms πελικᾶν and πελεκάνος, if not false, are at least late.

†Πελεκᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *Pelecas*, a mountain in Asia Minor, Polyb. 5, 77, 8.

Πελεκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πέλεκυς) *to hew* or *shape with an axe*, Lat. *dolare*, Od. 5, 244 (in Ep. form πελέκκησε), Ar. Av. 1157; cf. πέλεκκον and ἡμιπέλεκκον.—II. sensu obscoeno, Aratos Caen. 4. Hence

Πελέκημα, ατος, τό, *hewn wood, chips*: and

Πελέκησις, εως, ἡ, *a hewing* of wood, Theophr.

Πελεκητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hewer* of wood.

Πελεκητός, ή, όν, (πελεκάω) *hewn*, Theophr.

Πελεκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for πελεκητής, Manetho.

Πελεκηφόρος, ον,=πελεκυφόρος.

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Πελεκίζω, f. -ίσω, (πέλεκυς) *to cut off with an axe*, esp. *to behead*, Lat. *securi percutere*, τινά, Polyb. 1, 7, 12; 11, 30, 2, Strab., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341.

Πελεκῖνος, ου, ὁ, a water-bird of the *pelican* kind, Ar. Av. 884; cf. πελεκάν II.—II. *a weed* that grows among lentils, Lat. *securidaca*, Theophr.—III. in carpentry, *dovetailing*, Lat. *securicula*, Vitruv. Hence

Πελεκινωτός, ή, όν, (πελεκῖνος III) *dovetailed*, Vitruv.

Πελέκκησε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. from πελεκάω, Od.

Πέλεκκον, ου, τό, (πέλεκυς) *an axe-handle*, Il. 13, 612.

Πελεκοειδής, ές, (πέλεκυς, εἶδος) *like an axe*, Procl.

Πελεκύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέλεκυς. [ῠ]

Πελεκῠνάριον, ου, τό, *a piece of wood like an axe-handle.*

Πέλεκῠς, εως Ion. εος, ὁ: dat. pl. πελέκεσι, Ep. πελέκεσσι, Il.: in Aelian, and other late writers, are sometimes found gen. πελέκῠος, dat. pl. πελέκῠσι, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 246. *An axe* or *hatchet*, χάλκεος, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀκαχμένος, Od. 5, 235 (cf. σκέπαρνον); *a battle-axe*, Il. 15, 711; *a sacrificial axe*, Il. 17, 520, Od. 3, 442:—but, usu., *a carpenter's axe*, ὑλοτόμους πελέκεας, Il. 23, 114, etc.;—hence the phrase, οὐ δόρασι μάχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πελέκεσι, i. e. to fight to the last, not soldiers only but every man, Hdt. 7, 135; as an image of perseverance, κραδίη πέλεκυς ὡς ἀτειρής, Il. 3, 60;—in Theophr. Char. 5 (3), πέλεκυς as a child's nickname seems to mean *a sharp blade*, opp. to ἀσκός, q. v.—II. *a mathematical figure.* (Sanscr. *paraçu*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 117, 231.) [The ῠ of nom. and acc. sing. is in Hom. sometimes lengthd. in arsis, Il. 3, 60; 17, 520: acc. plur. πελέκεας is in Hom. always trisyll., ⏑⏑–].

Πελεκῦφόρος, ον, (πέλεκυς, φέρω) *carrying an axe, an axe-bearer*: used to translate,—1. the Lat. *lictor*.—2. *consul* or *praetor*, before whom axes are carried, Polyb. 2, 23, 5.

Πελεμίζω, fut. -ξω: aor. pass. ἐπελεμίχθην, in Hom. always without augm.:—like ἑλελίζω, *to swing, shake*, and, generally, *to make to shake, quiver* or *tremble*, βαθὴν πελεμιζέμεν ὕλην, Il. 16, 766: τρὶς μέν μιν πελέμιξεν, Il. 16, 108, cf. 13, 443; π. (τόξον), *to struggle at* (the bow), in order to bend it, Od. 21, 125:—pass., *to be shaken, to tremble, quake*, ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ' Ὄλυμπος, Il. 16, 612, Hes. 458; in aor. pass., *to be shaken*, i. e. *driven back*, χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη, Il. 4, 535; 5, 626; so, πελεμιζόμενος ὑπὸ λόγχᾳ, Pind. N. 8, 51. (From πάλλω, παλάμη, akin to πόλεμος.)

Πελέσκεο, Ep. 2 sing. impf. from πέλομαι, Il. 22, 433.

Πέλεν, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. from πέλομαι, Il. 24, 219.

Πεληιάς, άδος, ἡ, Ion. for πελειάς, Opp. C. 1, 350.

Πελιά, ἡ, = πελίωμα, susp.

Πελιαίνω, *to make livid*:—pass., *to be* or *become so*, Hipp.

Πελιάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of πελιός, Hipp.

†Πελίας, Ion. -ίης, gen. ου Ion. εω Dor. α, ὁ, *Pelias*, son of Neptune and Tyro, half brother of Aeson, whom he deprived of his kingdom, and whose son Jason he compelled to undertake the Argonautic expedition, Od. 11, 254, sqq.; Apollod.; etc.—2. son of Aeginetes, Paus. 7, 18, 5.

†Πελιάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of Pelias*, αἱ Πελιάδες κόραι, *the daughters of Pelias*, Eur. Med. 9.

†Πελίγνας, ου, ὁ, *Pelignus*, the cook of Olympias and Alexander, Ath. 659 F.

†Πελιγνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Peligni*, a people of Italy, Strab. p. 219.

Πελιδναῖος, α, ον, = πελιδνός.

Πελίδνη, ἡ, = πελιδνότης.

Πελιδνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.

Πελιδνός, ή, όν, = πελιός, *livid*, Soph. Fr. 577, and (in the so-called Att. form πελιτνός) Thuc. 2, 49, Alex. Κρατευ. 1, 17. Hence

Πελιδνότης, ητος, ἡ, *the livid colour* caused by extravasated blood, Lat. *livor*.

Πελιδνόω, ῶ, (πελιδνός) = πελιαίνω: in pass., Arist. Probl. 8, 1. Hence

Πελίδνωμα, ατος, τό, *a livid spot* from extravasated blood.

Πελιδνωσις, ἡ, = πελιδνότης, Aretae.

Πελῐκάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Theophr.

Πελίκη, ης, ἡ, a sort of *wooden bowl, basin* or *cup*, Cratin. Θρᾷτ. 5.—II. *a hole* or *basin in the sea*, Theophr. (Hence πελίχνη, akin to πέλις, πέλυξ, πέλλα, πελλάς, πελλίς, Lat. *pelvis*.) [ῐ]

†Πελιναῖον, ου, τό, *Pelinaeum*, the highest mountain in the island Chios, Strab. p. 645.

Πελίνη, ἡ, an Attic measure containing eight ἡμίναι.

†Πέλιννα, ης, ἡ, and Πελινναῖον, ου, τό, *Pelinna*, a strong city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Pind. P. 10, 7; Strab. p. 437.

Πέλῐξ, ικος, ὁ, = πελίκη, πελίς.

Πελιός, ά, όν, (πελός, πελλός) strictly of parts of the body, *discoloured by extravasated blood, black and blue, livid*, Dem. 1157, 6: generally, *dark-coloured, blackish*, Anth. (Πελιός, like πολιός, seems to be better than the usu. πέλιος, Arcad. p. 41, 3.)

Πελιότης, ητος, ἡ, = πελιδνότης.

Πελιόω, ῶ, (πελιός) = πελιαίνω.

Πέλις, or πελίς, ὁ or ἡ, Lat. *pelvis*, = πελίκη, πελλίς.

Πελιτνός, ή, όν, v. sub πελίδνος.

Πελίχνη, ης, ἡ, dim. from πελίκη, Alcman 17, cf. Ath. 495 B.

Πελίωμα, ατος, τό, (πελιόω) = πελίδνωμα, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 9, 14.

Πελίωσις, εως, ἡ, (πελιόω) like πελίδνωσις, *extravasation of blood, a livid spot*, Lat. *livor*, Hipp.

ΠΕ΄ΛΛΑ, ης, ἡ, (A) Ion. πέλλη, *a wooden bowl, milk-pail*, Lat. *mulctra*, Il. 16, 642, Theocr. 1, 26, cf. Ath. 495.—II. *a drinking-cup*, Hippon. 24. (Cf. πελίκη, πελλάς, πελλίς, πέλις, Lat. *pelvis*, our *pail*.)

ΠΕ΄ΛΛΑ, ἡ, (B) *a hide, leather.* (Lat. *pellis*, Germ. *Fell, Pelz*, our *peltry*, etc.: prob. = foreg., cf. κύτος, σκῦτος and Lat. *cutis*, the skin being as it were a vessel to hold the body.)

Πέλλα, ἡ, *a stone*, v. πέλα.

†Πέλλα, ης, ἡ, *Pella*, an early city of Macedonia, the royal residence, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 2, 99. Hence

†Πελλαῖος, α, ον, *of Pella, Pellaean*, Luc.

Πελλαῖος, α, ον, = πελλός, πελιδνός.

Πελλαιχνός, όν, and -χρός, όν, collat. forms of πελλαῖος.

†Πελλάνα, ἡ, *Pellana*, an old city of Laconia, Strab. p. 386: in Xen. Hell. 7, 5, in Att. form Πελλήνη.

†Πελλανίς, ίδος, ἡ, prop. adj., *of Pellana*; of a fountain near Pellana, Paus. 3, 21, 2.

Πελλαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, also πελλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (πέλλα. A) *one who sells into a pail*, Thessal. for ἀμολγεύς, Ath. 495 E.

Πελλάς, άδος, ἡ, = πέλλα, A.

Πελλαστή, ῆς, ἡ, (πέλλα, B) *a sort of bandage or buskin* worn by runners next the foot and ancle, also πελλυτή, πέλνυτρον and πέλλυτρον or πέλυτρον.

†Πέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, *Pellen*, an Argive, son of Phorbas, Paus. 7, 26, 12.

†Πελληναῖον, ου, τό, = Πελιναῖον, Dion. P. 535.

†Πελληνεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Pellene*, οἱ Πελληνεῖς, Att. -ῆς, *the Pellenians*, Thuc. 2, 9.

†Πελλήνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. Πελλάνα, *Pellene*, an old city of Achaia, between Sicyon and Aegira, with a temple of Juno, to whom games were here celebrated, Il. 2, 574; Pind. O. 7, 156; Ar.; etc.—2. v. Πελλάνα.—3. a village of Achaia between Aegae and Pellene (1), Strab. p. 386.

†Πελληνικός, ή, όν, *of Pellene, Pellenian*, Πελληνικαὶ χλαῖναι, cloaks that were given as prizes in the games; from Pellene (3) acc. to Strab. p. 386.

†Πέλλης, ὁ, *Pelles*, grandfather of Asterius and Amphion, founder of Pellene in Achaia, acc. to Ap. Rh. 1, 177.

Πελλητής, οῦ, ὁ, v. πτελλητής.

Πελλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πέλλα (A., Hippon. 23, Nic. Al. 77.

†Πέλλιχος, ου, ὁ, *Pellichus*, a Corinthian, father of Aristeus, Thuc. 1, 29.

Πελλορράφος, ον, (πέλλα B, ῥάπτω) *sewing skins together.* [ᾰ]

ΠΕΛΛΟ΄Σ, or πελός, ή, όν, Lat. *PULLUS*, *dark-coloured, dusky, ash-coloured*, πελὴ μηκάς, Soph. Fr 122; πελλὴ ὄῖς, Theocr. 5, 99; πέλλὸς ἐρώδιος, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 23.—Syncop. forms are πελός, πελιός, πολιός, πιλλαῖος, πελιδνός, πελιδνεῖος, Koen Greg. 288, Piers. Moer. 325. (The accent. πέλλος is less correct. v. Valck. Theocr. 5, 99.) Hence

Πελλόω, ῶ, = πελιόω.

Πέλλυτρα or πέλυτρα, τά, = πτελλασταί, Aesch. Fr. 236.

Πελμα, ατος, τό, *the sole of the foot*, of camels, Hdn. 4, 15, 8;—*the sole of the shoe*, Polyb. 12, 6, 4: also *the shoe* itself, Nic.—II. *the stalk*, esp. of apples and pears, Geop.—III. generally, like πέζα, *the end* of a thing. (Acc. to some from τέλμα, others from σφέλας.)

Πελμᾰτώδης, ες, (πέλμα, εἶδος) *like the sole of the foot.*

Πέλομαι, v. πέλω.

†Πελόπεια, ας, ἡ, *Pelopea*, daughter of Pelias, Ap. Rh. 1, 224.—2 = Πελοπία.

†Πελοπιάδης, ου Dor. α, ὁ = Πελοπίδης, Pind. N. 8, 21; Theocr. 15, 142.

†Πελοπῐ̄ς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to sq., Ἑλλάς, *the Peloponnesus*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1570: alone, Call. Del. 72.

†Πελοπήϊος, ᾱ, ον, poet. = Πελόπειος, *of Pelops*, Ap. Rh.

†Πελοπία, ας, ἡ, *Pelopia*, mother of Cycnus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Thyestes, Aesl. V. H. 12, 42.—Others in Apollod. Cf. Πελόπεια.

†Πελοπίδας, α, ὁ, Dor. = Πελοπίδης.—2. *Pelopidas*, the celebrated Theban leader, friend of Epaminondas, Xen. Hell.

†Πελοπίδης, ου, ὁ, *son or descendant of Pelops*; esp. Agamemnon, also in pl., Trag.; Plut. Thes. 3.

†Πελόπιος, α, ον, *of or belonging to*

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Pelops; ἡ Π. χώρα, = *the Peloponnesus*, Eur. Hipp. 374.

†Πελοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg.

†Πελοπόννασος, ου, ἡ, Dor. for -νησος, Thuc. 5, 77.

†Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, όν, *of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian*, Plat. Legg. 708 A.

†Πελοποννήσιος, α, ον, = foreg.: οἱ Π., *the Peloponnesians*, Hdt. 7, 137; 9, 73.

Πελοποννησιστί, adv., *in the Peloponnesian*, i. e. *Dorian dialect*, Π. λαλεῖν, Theocr. 15, 92, †in Dor. form -νασιστί.

Πελοπόννησος, ου, ἡ, for Πέλοπος νῆσος †(so written in Tyrt. 5, 4)†, *the Peloponnesus*, †the southern part of Greece, connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Corinth,† now *the Morea*, H. Hom. Ap. 250, 290, etc.

Πελός, ή, όν, v. πελλός: others write πέλος.

Πέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, (πέλος, ὄψ) strictly the *Dark-eyed*, *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, said to have migrated from Lydia, and to have given his name to the Peloponnesus, Il. †2, 104; usu. ὁ Φρύξ, Pind.; Trag.—2. a son of Agamemnon and Cassandra, Paus. 2, 16, 6.

Πελτάζω, (πέλτη) *to be a* πελταστής or *targeteer*, opp. to ὁπλιτεύω, Xen. An. 5, 8, 5, Vect. 4, 52.

†Πέλται, ῶν, αἱ, *Peltae*, a city of Greater Phrygia, near Apamea, Xen. An. 1, 2, 3.

Πελτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πέλτη, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F.

Πελταστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πελτάζω) *one who bears a target* or *light shield* (πέλτη) instead of the larger ὅπλον, *a targeteer*, Lat. *cetratus*, first in Eur. Rhes. 311, Thuc. 2, 29, and Xen.; usu. mentioned with the τοξόται, as Cyr. 2, 1, 5. The peltasts were orig. Thracian mercenaries; they held a place between the ὁπλῖται and ψιλοί; hence οἱ π., generally, for *light troops*, *levis armaturae milites*; first made an efficient force in the Greek armies by Iphicrates the Athenian, v. Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 16, and 5, 12, sq. Cf. πέλτη. Hence

Πελταστικός, ή, όν, *skilled in the use of the* πέλτη, Plat. Theaet. 165 D; οἱ πελταστικοί, Id. Prot. 350 A:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art* or *skill of a targeteer*, Id. Legg. 813 D; τὸ -κόν, = οἱ πελτασταί, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4: -κώτατα, *in the best style, quite in the manner of* πελτασταί, Xen. Oec. 21, 7.

Πελτᾱφόρος, ον, (πέλτη, φέρω) = πελτοφόρος.

ΠΕΛΤΗ, ης, ἡ, *a small, light shield* of leather *without a rim* (ἴτυς), orig. used by the Thracians, Hdt. 7, 75, cf. 89, Eur. Alc. 498, Bacch. 783; on its form, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.—2. *a body of* πελτασταί, Eur. Rhes. 410; cf. ἀσπίς 2, λόγχη III, ὅπλον III. 3.—II. *a shaft, pole*, Xen. An. 1, 10, 12; cf. Philostr. Imag. 2, 32.—III. *a horse's ornament*, Eur. Rhes. 305.

Πέλτης, ου, ὁ, *the Nile-fish*, κορακῖνος, *salted*, Diphil. Siph. ap. Ath. 121 B.

†Πελτινὸν (Πέλται) πεδίον, τό, *the plain of Peltae*, Strab. p. 629.

Πελτοφόρος, ον, (πέλτη, φέρω) *bearing a target*: ὁ π., = πελταστής, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 24; π. ἱππεῖς, *light* horse, Polyb. 3, 43, 2.

Πέλυντρα, τά, v. sub πέλλυτρα.

Πέλυξ, υκος, ὁ, = πέλεκυς, LXX.

Πέλυς, ὁ, = πέλυς.

Πέλυτρον, ου, τό, v. sub πελλαστή.

ΠΕΊΛΩ, only used in 3 sing. pres. and impf. πέλει, πέλεν, syncop. ἔπλεν, Il. 3, 3; 5, 729; 12, 11, etc.; inf. πελέναι, Parmen. Fr. 65:—much more freq. as dep., 3 sing. πέλεται, Il. 11, 392, etc.; imperat. πέλεν, Il.; syncop. 2 sing. ἔπλεο, contr. ἔπλεν, Il.: 3 sing. ἔπλετο, freq. in Hom. and Hes.: the other forms do not occur syncop., except that Euphor., 55, used part. pres. πλόμενος (as Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος): impf. mid. freq. has the signf. of pres.—Ep. lengthened forms, 2 impf. mid. πελέσκεο, Il. 22, 433; 3 impf. πελέσκετο, Hes. Fr. 22, 4.—The word is only poet. and Dor.

The orig. signf., *to be in motion*, seems to have been soon lost, the only Homeric examples being Il. 3, 3, κλαγγὴ πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, the cry *goes*, *rises* to heaven; and Od. 13, 60, γῆρας καὶ θάνατος ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλονται, old age and death *come* upon men; so, νοῦσος ἐπὶ στυγερὴ πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν, Od. 15, 408; but the signf. is plain in the compd. participles ἐπιπλόμενος and περιπλόμενος: hence naturally comes the notion of *busy traffic* in ἐμπολᾶσθαι and πωλεῖν, as in Lat., *venio veneo*, *ventito vendito*, are connected, Lob. Phryn. 583. Hence,—II. springs the more common signf. *to be*, very freq. in Hom., but usu. distinguished from εἶναι in implying a continuance, *to be used* or *wont to be*, and so often used in similes, as Il. 2, 480; 3, 3; yet sometimes quite = εἶναι, e. g. Il. 11, 736; and in Trag., who oft. use it, it would be hard to draw any distinction: rarely with ἐκ, τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ῥυμὸς πέλεν, Il. 5, 729, cf. ἐκ I. 3; σέο δ' ἐκ τάδε πάντα πέλονται, all this *is* from thee, Il. 13, 632: c. part. of another verb, periphr. for the verb itself, ἐμεῖο λελασμένος ἔπλεν, Il. 23, 69: τὰ δ' ὅλοὰ πελόμεν οὐ παρέρχεται, *when once in being* they pass not away, Dind. Aesch. Theb. 768, ubi vulg. τελλόμεν'.—The signf. *to become*, assumed for places like Il. 22, 443; 24, 219, 524, Od. 1, 393, comes easily from the radic. signf., but is not wanted.

Πέλωρ, τό, a *monster*, but only of living beings, and mostly in bad signf., as of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 428; of Scylla, Od. 12, 87; of the serpent Python, H. Ap. 374;—of a dolphin, merely to denote its hugeness, H. Ap. 401; and even of Vulcan, Il. 18, 410; cf. πέλωρον.—The word is Ep., only occurs in nom. and acc. sing., and seems to be no further declined: it was not used as a regul. adj., but always put in appos. to another subst. †Hence—II. ὁ, *Pelor*, as name of one of the surviving Sparti, Apollod. 2, 4, 1.

Πελωριάς, άδος, ἡ, = πελωρίς, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 C.

†Πελωριάς, άδος, ἡ, (sc. ἄκρα) the promontory *of Pelorus*, northeast point of Sicily, now *Cape Faro*, Polyb. 1, 42, 5.

Πελώριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Hes. Th. 179, and Att. = πέλωρος, freq. in Hom., usu. of gods, as Αἰδης, Ἄρης; or heroes, as Ἕκτωρ, Αἴας, etc.; but also of things, as arms, Il. 8, 424; a stone, Od. 11, 594; waves, Od. 3, 290, etc.; also in Pind., π. ἀνήρ, O. 7, 26; κλέος 10 (11), 25; but rare in Trag., γᾶς π. τέρας, of a dragon, Eur. I. T. 1248; τὰ πρὶν πελώρια, *the mighty ones* of old, Aesch. Pr. 151:—also in late prose, Ath. 84 E, cf. Ar. Av. 321.—2. τὰ πελώρια (sc. ἱερά), *the great harvest feast*, celebrated in honour of Jupiter in Thessaly, Bato ap. Ath. p. 639 E, sq., †also called ἡ Πελωρία, Id. 640 A;† and Jupiter himself was called Πελώριος, Q. Sm. 11, 273.—Hom. has no fem.; and it is only once in Hes., l. c.

Πελωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, also πελωριάς, άδος, ἡ, *the giant-muscle*, elsewh. χήμη or κόγχη βασιλική, Ath. 4 C, 92 F.

†Πελωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (sc. ἄκρα) = the promontory *of Pelorus*, Thuc. 4, 25. Cf. Πελωριάς.

Πέλωρον, ου, τό, = πέλωρ, *a monster*, *prodigy*, of the Gorgon, Il. 5, 741, Od. 11, 634; of the offspring of the earth, Hes. Th. 295, cf. 845, 856; of a large stag, Od. 10, 168; of the enchanted animals of Circe, Od. 10, 219; πέλωρα θεῶν, *portents* sent by the gods, Il. 2, 321; cf. πέλωρ: strictly neut. from sq.

Πέλωρος, η, ον, (πέλωρ) *monstrous*, *prodigious*, *huge*, usu. with collat. notion of *terrible*, in Hom. much rarer than the form πελώριος, but in Hes. much the most usu.: epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 257; of a serpent, Il. 12, 202, 220, Hes. Th. 299; of a goose, Od. 15, 161:—neut. pl. as adv., πέλωρα βιβᾷ, he strides *gigantic*, H. Merc. 225, cf. 349:—Hom. has not the fem.: but γαῖα πελώρη is freq. in Hes. Th.

†Πέλωρος, ου, ὁ, = Πέλωρ II., Paus. 9, 5, 3.—2. *Pelorus*, helmsman of Hannibal, said to have given name to the northeast promontory of Sicily, Strab. p. 257: cf. Πελωριάς.—3. appell. of Jupiter, Bato ap. Ath. 640 A; v. πελώριος 2.

Πέμμα, ατος, τό, (πέσσω, πέπτω) orig. *any kind of dressed food*; but, mostly in plur., *pastry*, *cakes*, *sweetmeats*, Hdt. 1, 1, 160. v. Valck. ad l, 132, Plat. Rep. 404 D; cf. πόπανον.

Πεμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a small cake*, Ath. 645 E. [ᾰ]

Πεμματολόγος, ον, (πέμμα, λέγω) *discoursing of cakes*, Ath. 648 A.

Πεμματουργός, ὁ, (πέμμα, *ἔργω) *a pastry-cook*, Luc.

Πεμπάδαρχης, ου, ὁ, = sq.

Πεμπάδαρχος, ὁ, (πεμπάς, ἄρχω) *a commander of a* πεμπάς, or *body of five*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23, Hipparch. 4, 9. [πᾰ]

Πεμπάζω, f. -άσω, (πέμπε, πέντε) strictly *to count on five fingers* or *count by fives*; then, generally, *to count*, Aesch. Eum. 748, Ap. Rh. 2, 975; so in mid., ἐπὴν πάσας πεμπάσσεται, when he *is done counting* them all, Od. 4, 412.—II. metaph., *to count up*, *reckon over*, *consider*, πάντα νόῳ πεμπάσσατο, Ap. Rh. 4, 350.—III. hence of animals, *to chew the cud*, as, reversely, Lat. *ruminari*.—In prose, ἀναπεμπάζω is more usu. (Some derive it in the last two signfs. from πέμπω, as if *to send up* the food, others even from πέπτω.)

Πεμπάς, άδος, ἡ, Aeol. for πεντάς, *the number five*: *a body of five*; used also in Att., Plat. Rep. 546 C, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 24, etc., Arist. Pol. 5, 12, 8 Bekker; but in Anal. Post. 2, 13, 2, he writes πεντάδι.

Πεμπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πεμπάζω) *one who counts*; used as a verbal c. acc., μύρια π., *reviewing by* tens of thousands, Aesch. Pers. 981, cf. Hdt. 7, 60.

Πέμπε, Aeol. for πέντε, *five*, Vit. Hom.

Πέμπελος, ον, an obscure epith. of

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very old persons, π. χρόνῳ, etc., Lyc. 682, 826:—perh. from the same root as δυςπέμφελος.

Πεμπταῖος, α, ον, (πέμπτος) *in five days, on the fifth day*, πεμπταῖοι ἱκόμεσθα, *on the fifth day* we came, Od. 14, 257; πεμπταῖος ἐγένετο, it was *on the fifth* day, Dem. 359, 19, cf. Pind. O. 6, 89; νεκροὶ ἤδη πεμπταῖοι, Xen. An. 6, 2, 9, cf. Ar. Av. 474.

Πεμπτάκις, adv.,=πεντάκις, very dub.

Πεμπτάμερος, ον, Dor. for πενθήμερος, Pind. O. 5, 13. [ᾰ]

Πεμπτάς, άδος, ἡ,=πεντάς, as Bekker Plat. Phaed. 104 A, cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 6.

Πεμπτέον, verb. adj. from πέμπω, *one must send*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 11.

Πεμπτημόριον, ου, τό, *the fifth part*, Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 956 C.

Πέμπτος, η, ον, (πέντε) *the fifth, one's self with four others*, Hom., etc.; πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν, Od. 9, 335; so in prose:—(sc. ὁδός), *via quintana*, one of the lanes in a camp, Polyb. 6, 30, 6, ἡ πέμπτη (sc. ἡμέρα), *the fifth day*, Hes. Op. 800, 801; but, ἡ π.

Πεμπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from sq., *sent*, Thuc. 8, 86.

ΠΕΜΠΩ, fut. πέμψω: Hom., only in pres., impf., fut. and aor. of act.: Pind. has also the pass. in part. pres. and aor.; Hdt. the last: all these are freq. in Att., but the pf. act. πέπομφα is later, Thuc. 7, 12, etc.: 3. pf. pass., πέπεμπται in Aesch. Theb. 473; but part. pf. pass. πεπεμμένος only in Phot.—The defective tenses are supplied by ἀποστέλλω.

To send, τινί τινα or τι, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; also *to let go*: as well of persons as things, esp. of ambassadors and heralds: π. κακόν τινι, *to send* one evil, Il. 15, 109; of a ship, *to conduct, carry*, Od. 8, 556.—Construction:—1. foll. by a prep., εἰς, πρός, with acc., also ἐκ, ἀπό, Hom.; πέμπειν ἐπί τι, *to send for* a purpose, ἐπ' ὕδωρ, Hdt. 5, 12; ἐπὶ νίκην, Aesch. Cho. 477; (so, π. εἰς κατασκοπήν, Soph. Phil. 45); π. ἐπί τινα or τι, *to send for* some one or thing, also *against* one, as Il. 10, 464; so too ἐπί τινι, Lob. Phryn. 475; περί τινος, about something; παρά τινα, to some one.—2. by an adv., ἐνθάδε, οἰκαδε, οἰκόνδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε, θύραζε, πόλεμόνδε, etc., Hom.; Ἀϊδόςδε πέμπειν is indeed usu. to send *a living man* to Hades, i. e. kill him; but in Il. 23, 137, *to conduct a dead man*, i. e. attend his funeral procession, cf. infra III.—3. by inf., πέμπειν τινὰ νέεσθαι, Od. 4, 8; ἕπεσθαι, Il. 16. 575; ἰέναι, Od. 14, 396; ἱκάνειν, Od. 4, 29; ἄγειν, Od. 24, 419; φέρειν, Il. 16, 454; φέρεσθαι, Il. 16, 681;—where the inf. is only poet., and for the most part pleonast., as in βῆ δ' ἰέναι, μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, etc.;—but not so in Soph. El. 406, μήτηρ με πέμπει πατρὶ τυμβεῦσαι χοάς.—II. *to send forth* or *away, dismiss*, like ἀποπέμπω, esp. *to send home*, Od. 4, 29; 7, 227, etc.; more rarely in Il.; χρὴ ξεῖνον παρεόντα φιλεῖν, ἐθέλοντα δὲ πέμπειν, 'welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest,' Od. 15, 74; also of the father who dismisses his daughter to go to her husband's house, Od. 4, 5, 8; π. τινὰ ἀποικον, Soph. O. T. 1518; etc.—2. of missiles, *to discharge, shoot forth*, like ἀφίημι, Hes. Th. 716; also *to throw away* presents, *throw about* money, like Lat. *mittere missilia*, post-Hom.—3. of words, *to send forth, utter*, Aesch. Theb. 443, Soph. Phil. 846, 1445, etc.—III. *to lead away, accompany, attend, escort*, Il. 1, 390, Od. 11, 626; so in Att., as Soph. Tr. 571; ὁ πέμπων, of Mercury, Id. Phil. 133 (cf. πομπός, πομπαῖος, etc.):—so also, πομπὴν πέμπειν, *to conduct* a procession, Thuc. 6, 56; χορούς, Eur. El. 434; ἑορτάς, Παναθήναια πέμπειν, Meineke Menand. p. 166, just like ἄγειν: hence in pass., πέμπεσθαι Διονύσῳ, *to be carried in procession* in his honour, Hdt. 2, 49; cf. Plut. Aemil. 32, Demetr. 12.—2. *to send with*, esp. *to give, to take with* one on a journey, εἵματα, σῖτον, Od. 16, 83.—IV. like ἀναπέμπω, *to send up, produce*, ὅσα πέμπει βιόδωρος ἀλα, Soph. Phil. 1161..

B. in mid., πέμπεσθαί τινα=μεταπέμπεσθαι, *to send for* one, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 602: esp., πέμπεσθαί τινα, *to send for* one *in one's own matter*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 555, Polyb. 32, 5, 2:—cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v., sub fin.—2. πέμπεσθαι θυγατέρα, *to send one's* daughter, Eur. Or. 111.

Πεμπώβολον, ου, τό, (πέμπε, πέντε, ὀβολός, ὀβελός) *a five-pronged fork*, for stirring the sacrificial fire, Il. 1, 463, Od. 3, 460; also used as a kitchen utensil, Vit. Hom. 37.

Πεμφηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 F.

Πεμφιγώδης, ες, (πέμφιξ, εἶδος) *full of blisters, looking like blisters*, Hipp.

Πεμφῐδώδης, ες,=foreg.

Πέμφιξ, ιγος, ἡ, (also πεμφίς, ίδος [ῐ], in Lyc. 686):—*breath, air*: something *filled with air, a blister*, Lat. *pustula*, Hipp.; usu. φυσαλίς:—*a bubble*, φλύκταιναι πέμφιξιν ἐειδόμενοι ὑέτοιο, blisters like *the bubbles* formed by rain in falling, Nic. Th. 272; so, π. αἱματος, Aesch. Fr. 169.—2. *a flash of light*, ἡλίου π. (as it were) *a sun-bubble*, Aesch. Fr. 158; so, π. τηλέσκοπος χρυσέα, Soph. Fr. 319; κεραυνία π. βροντῆς, Soph. Fr. 483.—3. *a mass of clouds* driven together by the wind, Ibyc. 43; also, *a storm*, π. ὀυςχείμερος, Aesch. Fr. 181.—4. Lyc. l. c. speaks of πεμφίδων ὄπα, the voice *of departed souls*.—For all these meanings v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 276. (The same with πομφός, πομφόλυξ, akin to βόμβος, βομβυλίς, etc.)

†Πεμφρηδώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Pemphredo*, one of the Graeae, Hes. Th. 273: v. ll. Πεφρηδώ, Μεμφρηδώ and Πεφριδώ, v. Heyne ad Apollod. 2, 4, 2.

Πεμφρηδών, όνος, ἡ, like πενθρηδών, a kind of *wasp* that built in hollow oaks or underground, Nic. Al. 183, Th. 812.

Πέμψις, εως, ἡ, (πέμπω) *a sending: a mission*, Hdt. 8, 54; νεῶν, Thuc. 7, 17.

†Πενελόπη, ης, ἡ, = Πηνελόπη, Anth.

Πενεστεία, ας, ἡ, *the state* or *position of a πενέστης*.—II.=οἱ πενέσται, *the body, class of Penestae*, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 2.

Πενέστερος and πενέστατος, compar. and superl. from πένης.

Πενέστης, ου, ὁ, *a servant, labourer, workman*, one who serves for hire, like θής: the πενέσται were the Thessalian *serfs* or *villains*, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on πένης), Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36:—like the Εἵλωτες in Laconia, they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war: for they formed a link between the free-men and the born slaves; cf. Schol. Theocr. 16, 35, Ath. 265, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, p. 437.—II. generally, *any slave* or *bondsman*, τινός, Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61: *a poor man*: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Some make it=πένης, from πένομαι: but more prob. from *Penestia*, on the borders of Macedonia and Illyria, Bartholdy Beitr. z. Kenntn. v. Griechenl. 45, sq.) Hence

Πενεστικός, ή, όν, *in the state of a πενέστης*: τὸ π. ἔθνος, *the servile* caste, Plat. Legg. 776 D:—*slavish*.

Πενέω, *to be poor*, Hesych.

Πένης, ητος, ὁ, (πένομαι) strictly *one who works for his daily bread, a day-labourer*, hence *a poor man*, Hdt. 1, 133, etc., Soph. Phil. 584, Eur., etc.; πένητες ἄνθρωποι, Hdt. 8, 51.—II. also as regul. adj., π. δομος, Eur. El. 1139; and c. neut., ἐν πένητι σώματι, Ib. 372: c. gen., π. χρημάτων, *poor in* money, Ib. 38; π. φίλων, Ep. Plat. 332 C:—also fem. ἡ πένησα, ap. Hesych.; compar. πενέστερος, Xen. Ath. 1, 13; superl. πενέστατος. Hence

Πενητεύω, *to be poor*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 26: †c. gen. *to be without, want*, Emped. 234 Karsten.

Πενητοκόμος, ον, *tending the poor*, Anth. P. 8, 31.

Πενθᾰλέος, α, ον, (πένθος) *sad, mourning*, Anth. P. 7, 604.

†Πενθαλίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Penthalidae*, a family in Mytilene, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 13.

Πενθάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of foreg., Nonn.

Πένθεια, ας, ἡ, poet. collat. form of πένθος, Aesch. Ag. 430.

Πενθείτον, Ep. for πενθεῖτον. 3 dual of πενθέω, Il. 23, 283, acc. to others πενθήετον.

Πενθερά, ᾶς, ἡ, fem. from πενθερός, *a mother-in-law*, Lat. *socrus*, Dem. 1123, 1.

Πενθέριος, α, ον, *of, belonging to a* πενθερός, Arst. 252: from

Πενθερός, οῦ, ὁ, *a father-in-law*, Lat. *socer*, Il. 6, 170, Od. 8, 582, Hdt. 3, 52, and Att.; λαβὼν Ἄδραστον πενθερόν, Soph. O. C. 1302:—in Hom. also, ἐκυρός.—II. generally *a connexion by marriage*, e. g. *brother-in-law*, Valck. Phoen. 431:—also=γαμβρός, *a son-in-law*, A. B. 229, 2. (Prob. Et. Forsch. 1, 251 compares Sanscr. *bandhu*, a relation, from root *bandh* to join, our *bind, bond*; to which also Lat. *af-fin-is* prob. belongs.) Hence

Πενθεροκτόνος, ον,=sq.

Πενθεροφθόρος, ον, (πενθερός, φθείρω) *slaying one's father-in-law*, Lyc. 161.

†Πενθεσίλεια, ας, ἡ, *Penthesilea*, daughter of Mars and Otrere, queen of the Amazons, Q. Sm. 1, 40.

†Πενθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pentheus*, son of Echion and Agave, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by his mother and sisters inspired with bacchanal fury, because he had insulted Bacchus, Eur. Bacch.; Apollod. 3, 5, 2; etc.

Πενθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: Ep. 3 dual πενθείετον for πενθέετον, πενθεῖτον, Il. 23, 283: inf. pres. πενθήμεναι for πενθέμεναι, πενθεῖν, Od. 18, 174: 19, 120; this form used to be wrongly called inf. aor. for πενθῆναι from an old form πένθημι, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. ϕ 105 Anm. 15, cf. καλήμεναι, ποθήμεναι, φιλήμεναι, from καλέω, etc. (πένθος). *To bewail, lament, mourn for*, esp. one dead, νέκυν πενθῆσαι, Il. 19, 225; πενθεῖν τινα ὡς τεθνεῶτα, Hdt. 4. 95; π. γάμους, Aesch. Pers. 545; π. τινα δημοσία, Lys. 196. 43: absol. *to mourn, go into mourning*

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Plat. Phaedr. 258 B; c. acc. cognato, *πενθεῖ νέον οἶκτον*, Aesch. Supp. 63:—pass. *to be mourned for*, Isocr. 213 C. —2. of things, *πήματα, τύχας*, Soph., and Eur.

Πενθήετον, v. *πενθητέον*.

Πένθημα, ατος, τό, *lamentation, mourning*, Aesch. Cho. 432.

Πενθήμεναι, Ep. for *πενθέμεναι, πενθεῖν*, Od.; v. sub *πενθέω*.

Πενθήμερος, ον, (*πέντε, ἡμέρα*) *of five days*: *τὸ π., a space of five days*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 14: cf. *πεμπτάμερος*.

Πενθημιμερής, ές, (*πέντε, ἡμιμερής*) *consisting of five halves*, i. e. *of two and a half*:—hence in prosody, *τομὴ π.*, the caesura *after two feet and a half*, esp. in Hexam., and Iamb. Trim.; *τὸ πενθημιμερές* (with or without *μέτρον*), *the first two feet and a half* of a verse, Quintil.

Πενθημιποδιαῖος, α, ον, (*πέντε, ἡμιπόδιον*) *consisting of five half feet*, i. e. of 2½ *feet*, prob. l. for *-πόδιος*, Xen. Oec. 19, 3 and 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 546, sq.

Πενθημισπίθαμος, ον, (*πέντε, ἡμι-, σπιθαμή*) *five half spans*, i. e. 2½ *spans long*.

Πενθημιτάλαντιαῖος, α, ον, (*πέντε, ἡμι-, τάλαντον*) *weighing* or *worth five half-talents*, i. e. 2½ *talents*.

Πενθήμων, ον, (*πενθέω*) *mournful, sorrowful, sad*, Aesch. Ag. 420.

Πενθήρης, ες, (*πένθος, ἀρω?*) *lamenting, mourning*, formed like *φρενήρης*, etc., Eur. Phoen. 323, Tro. 141.

Πενθηρός, ά, όν, (*πενθέω*) *of* or *for mourning*, *ἱμάτιον*, Anaxil. Incert. 5.

Πενθητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πενθέω*) *a mourner*, Aesch. Pers. 946, Theb. 1062:—fem. *πενθήτριᾶ, κακῶν*, *for* evils, Eur. Hipp. 805. Hence

Πενθητήριος, α, ον, *of* or *in sign of mourning*, Aesch. Cho. 9.

Πενθητικός, ή, όν, (*πενθέω*) *disposed to mourn*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. 2, 113 D.

Πενθήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *πενθητήρ*, q. v.

Πενθικός, ή, όν, (*πένθος*) = sq., Plut. 2, 102 B. Adv. *-κῶς*, *π. ἔχειν τινός*, to be in *mourning* for a person, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 7.

†Πενθίλος, ου, ὁ, *Penthilus*, son of Orestes and Erigone, leader of a colony of Aeolians to Thrace, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 13: Strab. p. 582.—2. son of Periclymenus, Paus. 2, 18, 8.

Πένθιμος, ον, (*πένθος*) *of* or *belonging to anguish* or *grief, mourning, sorrowful*, Aesch. Supp. 579, Eur. Or. 458, etc.—II. *mournful, sorry, wretched*, *γῆρας*, Eur. Alc. 622.

Πένθος, εος, τό, *grief, sadness, sorrow*, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.; *πένθος τινός, sorrow for* one, Od. 24, 423, etc.: esp. *mourning for* the dead, *π. ποιήσασθαι*, to make *a public mourning*, Hdt. 2, 1; so, *π. προεθήκαντο*, Hdt. 6, 21; *πένθος τίθεται*, Id. 2, 46; *ἐν πένθει εἶναι*, Soph. El. 290, Plat., etc.—II. *an unhappy event, misfortune, π. τινός*, one's *ill-fortune*, Hdt. 3, 14; *ἔτλαν πένθος οὐ τλατόν*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 51:—of persons, *a misery*, Soph. Aj. 615. (Not from *πένομαι*: but a collat. form of *πάθος*, as *βένθος* of *βάθος*, and so from same root as *πέποιθ-α*, perf. of *πάσχω*.)

†Πενθύλος, ου, ὁ, *Penthylus*, a leader of the Paphians, Hdt. 7, 195.

Πενία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *πενίη*, (*πένομαι*) *poverty, need*, Od. 14, 157; freq. in Hes., Hdt., and Att.; *ἐν πενίᾳ εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι*, Plat. Apol. 23 C, Rep. 613 A:—the plur. *πενίαι*, in Plat. Prot. 353 D, Rep. 618 A, etc. Cf. *πένομαι*.

Πένισσα, ἡ, like *πένησσα*, fem. of *πένης*, Grainm.

Πενίτευω, = *πενητεύω*, Plut. ap. Stob.

Πενιχραλέος, α, ον, collat. form of *πενιχρός*, Anth. P. 6, 190.

Πενίχρομαι, = *πένομαι*, Or. Sib.

Πενιχρός, ά, όν, like *πένης, poor, needy*, Od. 3, 348, Theogn. 621, Pind. N. 7, 27, Ar. Plut. 976:—poet. word, used by Plat. Rep. 578 A, Polyb., etc. Adv. *-χρῶς*, Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 3.

Πενιχρότης, ητος, ἡ, = *πενία*.

ΠΕ'ΝΟΜΑΙ, dep., only used in pres. and impf.:—I. intr. *to work for one's daily bread*; generally, *to toil, work*, Od. 10, 348; *π. περὶ δεῖπνον, to be busy* preparing a meal, Od. 4, 624: hence,—2. *to be poor* or *needy*, Theogn. 315, Eur. Hec. 1220, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat., etc.; c. gen., *to be poor in, have need of, τῶν σοφῶν* (i. e. *τῆς σοφίας*), Aesch. Eum. 431, cf. Eur. Supp. 210.—II. more freq. trans., *to work at, prepare, get ready*, *ἄριστον*, Il. 24, 124; *δόμον κάτα δαῖτα πένοντο*, Od. 2, 322; *ἔργα*, Hes. Op. 771; *ὁππότε κεν δὴ ταῦτα πενώμεθα*, when we *are a-doing* this, Od. 13, 394.—On the precise meaning of *πένομαι, πενία*, cf. omnino Ar. Plut. 551, sqq. (From *πένομαι* come *πένης, πενία, πεῖνα*, and Lat. *penuria*, also *πόνος, πονέω*, etc.: but *πένθος πενθέω* do not belong to it.)

Πενόομαι, = *πένομαι*, only found in part. aor. *πενωθείς, poor, needy*, Sent. Sing. 508, Brunck.

Πεντάβιβλος, ον, (*πέντε, βίβλος*) *consisting of five books*: *ἡ πεντάβιβλος* (sc. *συγγραφή*), *a work in five books*. [*ᾰ*]

Πεντᾰβόειος, ον, (*πέντε, βοεία*) *consisting of five ox-hides*; v. *πεντεβ-*.

Πενταγαμβρος, ον, (*πέντε, γαμβρός*) *with five sons-in-law*, Lyc. 146.

Πεντάγραμμος, ον, or *πεντέγρ-*, (*πέντε, γραμμή*) *of five lines* or *strokes*, Soph. Fr. 381, Luc. Laps. 1, 5.

Πενταγωνικός, ή, όν, *like a pentagon*: from

Πενταγωνος, ον, (*πέντε, γῶνος*) *pentagonal*: *τὸ π., a pentagon*, Plut. 2, 1003 D.

Πεντᾰδάκτῡλος, ον, (*πέντε, δάκτυλος*) *with five fingers* or *toes*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 5: *five fingers long*: also *πενταδάκτυλος*.

Πεντᾰδαρχης, ου, ὁ, and *-χος*, ὁ, = *πεμπαδάρχης*, q. v.

Πεντᾰδεκαέτης, ου, ὁ, (*πέντε, δέκα, ἔτος*) *one who is fifteen years old*: fem. *πεντᾰδεκαέτις, ιδος*: but, —II. *πενταδεκαετής, ές, for fifteen years*.

Πεντᾰδικός, ή, όν, (*πεντάς*) *consisting of five, of the number five*.

Πεντάδιον, ου, τό, = *πεντάς*, a dim. only in form. [*ᾰ*]

Πενταδραχμία, ας, ἡ, *five drachms*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 12: also, *πεντεδρ.*, Dinarch. 97, 18: from

Πεντάδραχμος, ον, (*πέντε, δραχμή*) *of the weight* or *value of five drachms*, Hdt. 6, 89: *τὸ π., a piece of five drachms*.

Πεντάδωρος, ον, (*πέντε, δῶρον* II) *five hand-breadths wide*.

Πενταέθλιον, ου, τό, poet. and Ion. for *πενταθλιον*.

Πενταέθλον, ου. τό, poet. and Ion. for *πένταθλον*, Hdt., and Pind.

Πενταέθλος, ου, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for *πένταθλος*, q. v., Hdt.

Πενταετηρής, ές, = *πενταετής*.

Πενταετηρία, ας, ἡ, (*πενταετής*) *a period of five years*. Hence

Πενταετηρικός, ή, όν, *falling every five years*, *ἀγών*, Plut. 2, 748 F.

Πενταετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*πενταετής*) *a space of five years*, Lycurg. 161, 40, v. l. Dem. 740, 1: the Roman *lustrum*, Polyb. 6, 13, 3.—II. as adj., *coming every five years*, = *πενταετηρικός*, *π. ἑορτά*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 70, N. 11, 35; also alone in same signf., Id. O. 3, 38; cf. *πεντετηρίς*.

Πενταέτηρος, ον, poet. for *πενταετής, five years old*, *βοῦς, ὑς*, Il. 2, 403, Od. 14, 419.

Πενταέτης, ές, (*πέντε, ἔτος*) *five years old*, Hdt. 1, 136, Thuc. 1, 112, etc.:—fem. *πενταετίς*, Plut. 2, 844 A.—II. of time, *πενταέτης, lasting five years*: *πενταέτες*, as adv., *for five years*, Od. 3, 115. Hence

Πενταετία, ας, ἡ, = *πενταετηρίς*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3, Plut. Pericl. 13, etc.

Πενταζωνος, ον, (*πέντε, ζώνη*) *with five girdles* or *zones*, Strab.

Πενταθλεύω, *to be a πένταθλος*; *to practise the πένταθλον*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 413 F.

Πενταθλέω, ῶ, = foreg., Artemid. 1, 59. Hence

Πενταθλητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the πένταθλον*.

Πενταθλιον, ου, τό, rarer collat. form of sq., Pind. P. 8, 95, I. 1, 35.

Πένταθλον, ου, τό, Ion. *πενταέθλον* (*πέντε, ἆθλον*):—*the contest of the five exercises*, Lat. *quinquertium*, Pind., who in O. 13, 41 has *πένταθλον*, and N. 7, 12 *πενταέθλον*: *πενταέθλον ἀσκεῖν* or *ἐπασκεῖν*, Hdt. 6, 92; 9, 33:—in Soph. El. 691, Dind. (after Pors.) gives *ἆθλ' ἅπερ νομίζεται*, instead of the reading of the MSS., *πενταέθλ' ἃ ν.*; but in his notes he follows Herm. in rejecting the line.—These five exercises were *ἅλμα, δίσκος, δρόμος, πάλη, πυγμή*, the last being afterwards exchanged for the *ἀκόντισις* (also *ἀκών, ἀκόντιον*, and, in Schol. Plat. p. 87 Ruhnk., called *σίγυννος*): no one received the prize unless he got the better in all of them, v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 52. On the order in which they followed, see Böckh and Donalds. on Pind. N. 7; against them Herm. Opusc. 3, p. 26 sq. Hence

Πένταθλος, ον, ὁ, Ion. *πενταέθλος*, *one who practises the πένταθλον, the conqueror therein*, *π. ἀνήρ*, Hdt. 9, 75. —II. metaph. *of one who tries every thing*, Plat. Rival. 138 D; *πένταθλος ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, versed in every department* of philosophy, Diog. L.: also used in depreciation, of 'a jack of all trades,' Xen Hell. 4, 7, 5.

†Πένταθλος, ου, ὁ, *Pentathlus*, a Cnidian, who led a colony to Lipara, Paus. 10, 11, 3.

Πένταιχμος, ον, (*πέντε, αἰχμή*) *five-pointed*. Anth.

Πεντᾰκέλευθος, ον, (*πέντε, κέλευθος*) *with five ways*, Orac ap. Paus.

Πεντᾰκέφᾰλος, ον, *five-headed*.

Πεντάκις, adv., (*πέντε*) *five times*, Pind. N. 6, 33, Aesch., etc.

Πεντᾰκισμύριοι, αι, α, (*πεντάκις, μύριος*) *five times ten thousand*, i. e. 50,000, Hdt. 7, 103, etc. [*ῡ*]

Πεντᾰκισχίλιοι, αι, α, *five thousand*, Hdt. 1, 194, etc. [*χῐ*]

Πεντάκλᾰδος, ον, *five-branched*.

Πεντάκλινος, ον, (*πέντε, κλίνη*) o a room, *with five beds* or *couches*, Arist. Mirab. 127, 2.

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Πεντἄκόρωνος, ον, (πέντε, κορώνη) *five crows'-lives old*, v. τρικόρωνος.

Πεντἄκοσιάρχης, ου, ὁ, (πεντακόσιοι, ἄρχω) *the commander of* 500 *men*. Hence

Πεντἄκοσιαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* πεντακοσιάρχης, Ael. Tact.

Πεντἄκοσίαρχος, ου, ὁ,=πεντακοσιάρχης, Plut. Alex. 76.

Πεντἄκοσιαστός, ἡ, όν,=πεντακοσιοστός.

Πεντἄκόσιοι, αι, α, Ep. πεντηκόσιοι, *five hundred*, Od., etc.: also sing., πεντακοσία ἵππος, *five hundred* horse, Longus.—II. at Athens *οἱ πεντακόσιοι*,=ἡ βουλή, the senate chosen by lot (*οἱ ἀπὸ κυάμου*), 50 from each tribe, acc. to the constitution of Cleisthenes, Lycurg. 152, 30: under Solon it had been 400.

Πεντἄκοσιομέδιμνος, ον, (πεντακόσιοι, μέδιμνος) *possessing land which produced* 500 *medimni yearly*, Thuc. 3, 16:—acc. to Solon's distribution of the Athen. citizens, the πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι formed the first class, Böckh P. E. 2, 259 sqq., 272 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, 37.

Πεντἄκοσιοστός, ἡ, όν, (πεντακόσιοι) *the five-hundredth*, Ar. Eccl. 1007. Hence

Πεντἄκοσιοστύς, ύος, ἡ, *a number of five hundred*.

Πεντἄκῦμία, ας, ἡ, (πέντε, κῦμα) *the fifth wave*, supposed to be larger than the four preceding, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2: cf. τρικυμία.

Πεντἄλεκτρος, ον,(πέντε, λέκτρον) *of five marriage-beds*, i. e. *five times married*, Lyc. 142.

Πεντἄλἰθίζω or πεντελ-, Hermipp., v. sq.

Πεντάλιθος, ον, (πέντε, λίθος) *of* or *with five stones*: πενταλίθοις παίζειν or πενταλιθίζειν, a game played by women, in which *five pebbles, potsherds, dice, ἀστράγαλοι*, etc. were tossed up from the back of the hand and caught in the palm, Poll. 9, 126; like the French *jeu des osselets*, Spanish *juega de tahas*.

Πεντάλιτρος, ον, (πέντε, λίτρα) *weighing five λίτραι* or *pounds*.

Πεντἄμερής, ές, (πέντε, μέρος) *in five parts*, Strab.

Πεντάμετρος, ον, (πέντε, μέτρον) *consisting of five measures* or *feet*: ὁ π., *a pentameter*.

Πεντάμηνος, ον, (πέντε, μήν) *of five months*, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 19, Plut. 2, 933 E;—rejected by Phryn. as un-Att., cf. Lobeck p. 412.

Πεντάμορφος, ον, *having five shapes*.

Πεντάμύρον, ου, τό, a kind of *ointment*.

Πεντἄνῆία, ας, ἡ, (πέντε, ναῦς) *a squadron of five ships*, Polyaen. 3, 4, 2; also written πενταναία, Phryn. 432.

Πενταξός, ἡ, όν, (πέντε) *five-fold, five*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7.

Πεντάοζος, ον, *five-branched*, e. g. χείρ.

Πεντἄπάλαιστος, ον, (πέντε, παλαιστή) *five hand-breadths wide*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 14; 10, 3. [ᾰ]

Πεντἄπετές, έος, τό,=πενταφύλλον, Theophr.

Πεντἄπέτηλον, ου, τό, = πενταφύλλον, Nic. Th. 839: neut. from

Πεντἀπέτηλος, ον, (πέντε, πέτηλον) *five-leaved*.

Πεντάπηχης, ες,=sq., Strab.

Πεντάπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (πέντε, πῆχυς) *five cubits long* or *broad*, Hdt. 9, 83, Ath. 202;—rejected by Phryn. as un-Att., v. Lobeck p. 412.

Πενταπλἄσιάζω, *to make five times as much* or *as large*: from

Πενταπλάσιος, α, ον, Ion. -πλήσιος, *five-fold*, Hdt. 6, 13, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 15. Adv. -ως, LXX. [λᾰ]

Πενταπλἄσίων, ον, gen. ονος,= foreg.

Πεντάπλεθρος, ον, (πέντε, πλέθρον) *five* πλέθρα *broad, long* or *large*, Joseph.

Πενταπλήσιος, η, ον, Ion. for πενταπλάσιος, Hdt. 6, 13.

Πενταπλόα, ας, ἡ, *a cup of five ingredients*, Callix. ap. Ath. 495 C.

Πενταπλόκος, ον, *five times twisted*.

Πενταπλόος, η, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, οῦν, *five-fold*, LXX.

Πεντάπολις, ἡ, (πεντέ, πόλις) *a state of five towns*, †*the Pentapolis*†, as Doris, †on the coast of Asia Minor, composed of *Ialysus, Camirus, Lindus, Cos*, and *Cnidus*†, Hdt. 1, 144.

Πεντάπορος, ον, (πέντε, πόρος) *with five passages*, Dion. P.

Πεντάπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πέντε, πούς) *with five feet*.—II. *five feet long* or *broad*: also written πεντέπους.

Πεντἄπρωτεία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of the* πεντάπρωτοι.

Πεντάπρωτοι, οἱ, (πέντε, πρῶτος) *the five first men in the state*, Byzant.

Πεντάπυλος, ον, (πέντε, πύλη) *with five gates*: τὰ π., part of Syracuse, Plut. Dion. 29.

Πεντάριθμος, ον, *five in number*, dub.

Πεντάῤῥαβδος, ον, (πέντε, ῥάβδος) *consisting of five staves* or *strokes*, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Πεντάῤῥᾶγος, ον, (πέντε, ῥάξ) *with five berries*, Leon. Tar. 13.

Πενταρχία, ας, ἡ, (πέντε, ἀρχή) *the magistracy of the Five*, Lat. *quinqueviratus*: at Carthage the highest political authority after the Suffetes, Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 7, v. Göttling p. 486.

Πεντάς, άδος, ἡ, v. sub πεμπάς.

Πεντάσημος, ον, *with five signs*.

Πεντάσκαλμος, ον, (πέντε, σκαλμός) *with five places* or *benches for oars*, Ephipp. Geryon. 1, 17.

Πενταστἰβᾶμος, ον, (πέντε, σπιθαμή) *five spans long* or *broad*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4, and 7. [ῐ]

Πεντασταδιος, ον, (πέντε, στάδιον) *five stades long, of five stades*, Strab.

Πεντασταταρος, ον, (πέντε, στατήρ) *five στατῆρες in weight* or *value*, Sosicr. Parac. 1. [στᾰ]

Πεντάστἰχος, ον, (πέντε, στίχος) *of five lines* or *verses*, Anth. P. 9, 173.

Πεντάστομος, ον, (πέντε, στόμα) *with five mouths* or *openings*, of the Nile and Danube, Hdt. 2, 10; 4, 47.

Πεντασυλλᾱβία, ας, ἡ, *the having five syllables*: from

Πεντᾰσύλλᾱβος, ον, (πέντε, συλλαβή) *of five syllables*. Adv. -βως.

Πεντᾰσύριγγος, ον, (πέντε, σύριγξ) *with five pipes* or *holes*, cf. πεντεσ-.

Πεντάσχημος, ον, (πέντε, σχῆμα) *of five different shapes*, Plut.

Πεντάσχοινος, ον, *five* σχοῖνοι *long* or *broad*.

Πεντατάλαντος, ον, (πέντε, τάλαντον) *five talents in weight* or *value*, also written πεντετ-. [τᾰ]

Πεντάτευχος, ον, (πέντε, τεῦχος 5) *consisting of five books in one volume*: as subst., ὁ π., *the five books of Moses, Pentateuch*, Eccl.

Πεντάτονος, ον, (πέντε, τόνος) *of five tones*:—ἡ πεντάτονος, a term in music.

Πεντᾰφάρμᾰκος, ον, *consisting of five colours* or *drugs*.

Πεντᾰφῡής, ές, (πέντε, φυή) *of five-fold nature, five*, ὄνυχες, Anth. P. 7, 383.

Πενταφύλακος, ον, (πέντε, φυλακή) *divided into five watches*, νύξ, Stesich. 52.

Πεντάφυλλον, ου, (πέντε, φύλλον) τό, *cinque-foil*, Lat. *quinquefolium*, Diosc. 4, 42.

Πεντάφυλλος, ον, *five-leaved*, Theophr.

Πεντάφωνος, ον, *five-voiced*.

Πέντᾰχᾶ, adv., (πέντε) *five-fold*, *in five divisions*, Il. 12, 87.

Πεντᾰχῆ, adv.,=foreg., Strab.

Πεντᾰχῑλιοστός, ή, όν, (πέντε, χίλιοι) *the five thousandth, one of* 5000.

Πεντάχορδος, ον, (πέντε, χορδή) *five-stringed*, Ath. 637 A.

Πενταχοῦ, adv., (πέντε) *in five places*, Hdt. 3, 117.

Πεντάχρονος, ον, (πέντε, χρόνος) *consisting of five different times, ῥυθμός*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 238.

Πεντᾰχῶς, adv., (πέντε) *in five ways*.

ΠΕΝΤΕ, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. *five*, Hom., etc.: Aeol. πεμπε. In compos. it takes the form πεντα- as well as πεντε-, e. g. πεντετάλαντος and πεντατάλαντος, but the forms in ε are thought more Att., Herm. Ar. Nub. 755 (759), Lob. Phryn. 413. (The Aeol. πέμπε becomes in Lat. *quinque*, acc. to the change of π which takes place in ἵππος, *equus*: the Sanscr. *pancha* stands between them: Germ. *fünf*, our *five*, etc.)

Πεντεβόειος, ον, Aeol. πεμπεβοιος, =πενταβόειος, Sappho 38.

Πεντέγραμμος, ον,=πεντάγραμμος, Soph. Fr. 381.

Πεντεδάκτυλος, ον,=πενταδάκτυλος, ον, Hipp.

Πεντεδέκᾰτος, η, ον,=πεντεκαιδέκατος, like ἑνδέκατος, etc.

Πεντεδραχμία, ας, ἡ, v. sub πενταδραχμία.

Πεντεκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *fifteen*, Hdt. 1, 203, etc. Hence

Πεντεκαιδεκαέτηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ἔτος) *a term of fifteen years*.

Πεντεκαιδεκαέτης, ές, (πεντεκαίδεκα, ἔτος) *fifteen years old*, Arist. H. A.

Πεντεκαιδεκαμναῖος, α, ον, *weighing* or *worth fifteen minae*.

Πεντεκαιδεκώνᾱια, ας, ἡ, (πεντεκαίδεκα, ναῦς) *a squadron of fifteen ships*, Dem. 183, 2.

Πεντεκαιδεκάπηχυς, υ, (πεντεκαίδεκα, πῆχυς) *fifteen cubits long* or *broad*, Diod.

Πεντεκαιδεκαπλάσιων, ον, *fifteen-fold*, Plut. 2, 892 A.

Πεντεκαιδεκάταῖος, α, ον, (πεντεκαίδεκα) *on the fifteenth day*, Strab.

Πεντεκαιδεκατάλαντος, ον, (πεντεκαίδεκα, τάλαντον) *of fifteen talents' worth* or *weight*, Dem. 838, 25.

Πεντεκαιδεκάτημόριον, ου, τό, *the fifteenth part*, Hipp.

Πεντεκαιδέκάτος, η, ον, (πεντεκαίδεκα) *the fifteenth*, Plut. 2, 1084 D.

Πεντεκαιδεκήμερος, ες, (πεντεκαίδεκα, *ἅρω?) *with fifteen banks of oars*, Diod. Plut.

Πεντεκαιδεχήμερος, ον, (πεντεκαίδεκα, ἡμέρα) *of fifteen days*, Polyb. 18, 17, 5.

Πεντεκαιεικοσάσημος, ον, (σῆμα) *with twenty-five marks*: [ᾰ] from

Πεντεκαιεικοσι, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *twenty-five*, also written πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. Hence

Πεντεκαιεικοσαέτης, ες, (ἔτος) *twenty-five years old*, Dio C.

Πεντεκαιεικοστός, ή, όν, (πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι) *the twenty-fifth*, Plut. Theaet. 175 B.

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Πεντεκαιπεντηκονταετής, ές, (ἔτος) *fifty-five years old*, Plat. Rep. 460 E.

Πεντεκαιτεσσαρακονθήμερος, ον, (πέντε, καί, τεσσάρακοντα, ἡμέρα) *of* or *lasting forty-five days*, Hipp.

Πεντεκαιτριᾶκοντούτης, ες, (πέντε, καί, τριάκοντα, ἔτος) *of thirty-five years, thirty-five years old*, Plat. Legg. 774 A.

Πεντεκτενής, ές, and πεντέκτενος, ον, (πέντε, κτείς) : τὸ π., *a variegated garment with a purple border*, Antiph. Incert. 76, Meineke Menand. p. 34.

†Πεντελή, ῆς, ἡ, *Pentele*, an Attic deme of the tribe Antiochis; hence adv. Πεντελῆθεν, *from* or *of Pentele*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10 : Πεντελῆσιν, *at, in Pentele*, ὁ Πεντελῆσιν λίθος, Plut. Popl. 15, = Πεντελικὸς λίθος.

Πεντέλιθος, = πεντάλιθος, Ar. Fr. 335.

†Πεντελήσιος, α, ον ; Π. λίθος, = Πεντελικὸς λίθος, Paus. 7, 23, 6; etc.

†Πεντελικός, ή, όν, *of Pentele* : τὸ Πεντελικὸν ὄρος, *Mt. Pentelicus*, in Attica, famed for its marble, now *Mt. Pendele*, Paus. 1, 32, 1 : Π. λίθοι, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, Πεντελικὴ μάρμαρος, Strab. p. 399, *the Pentelic marble*, usu. called by Paus. Πεντελήσιος λίθος : also ἡ Πεντελικὴ πέτρα, Anth. P. 6, 317.

Πεντέμορφος, ον, = πεντάμορφος, v. l. Soph. Fr. 548.

Πεντεπικαιδέκατος, η, ον, poet. for πεντεκαιδέκατος, Anth.

Πεντέπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, = πεντάπους, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.

Πεντεσύριγγος, ον, = πεντασύριγγος :—ξύλον π., a sort of *pillory*, being a wooden machine *furnished with five holes*, through which the head, arms and legs of criminals were passed, Ar. Eq. 1049 : metaph., π. νόσος, of the palsy, Polyeuct. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7. [ῠ]

Πεντετάλαντος, ον, = πενταπάλαντος, οὐσία, Oratt. : π. δίκη, an action *for the recovery of five talents*, Ar. Nub. 758, 774.

Πεντετηρικός, ή, όν, *happening every five years : of five years*, Strab. : from

Πεντετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a term of five years*, διὰ πεντετηρίδος, *every five years*, Hdt. 3, 97 : 4, 94.—II. *a festival celebrated every five years*, such as the Panathenaea at Athens, Hdt. 6, 111, Thuc. 3, 104. From

Πεντέτης, ες, (πέντε, ἔτος) *of five years*, σπονδαί, Ar. Ach. 188.

Πεντετρῐάζω, (πέντε, τριάζω) *to conquer five times*, Anth. P. 11, 84.

Πεντέχους, ουν, *of five χόες*, Ar. Fr. 183.

Πεντηκονθήμερος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, ἡμέρα) *of fifty days*, Dion. H.

Πεντήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *fifty*, Hom., etc.

Πεντηκοντάδραχμος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, δραχμή) *of fifty drachms' weight* or *value*, Plat. Crat. 384 B.

Πεντηκονταετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a period of fifty years* : from

Πεντηκονταέτης, ες, (πεντήκοντα, ἔτος) *of fifty years*, Plat. Alc. 1, 127 E : contr. -τούτης, Thuc. 5, 27.

Πεντηκονταέτια, ας, ἡ, *a space of fifty years*.

Πεντηκονταέτις, ιδος, fem. from πεντηκονταέτης, Thuc. 5, 32.

Πεντηκονταεπαιρῐέτης, ες, (ἔτος) *of fifty-three years*, Polyb. 3, 4, 2.

Πεντηκονταεπτάκρηνος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, κράηνον) *fifty-headed*, Hes. Th. 312.

Πεντηκονταεπτάκεφαλος, ον, = foreg. v. l. Hes. Th. 312.

Πεντηκοντάλιτρος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, λίτρα) *weighing fifty λίτραι*, Diod. 11, 26.

Πεντηκοντάπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πεντήκοντα, παῖς) *consisting of fifty children*, Aesch. Pr. 853 ; ubi al. πεντηκοντόπαις.

Πεντηκονταπέλεθρος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, πλέθρον) *fifty plethra large*, Nonn.

Πεντηκονταπήχυαῖος, α, ον, and πεντηκοντάπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, *fifty cubits long* or *broad*, Joseph.

Πεντηκονταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a πεντηκόνταρχος*, Dem. 1215, 1.

Πεντηκονταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of πεντηκόνταρχος*, Plat. Legg. 707 A : from

Πεντηκόνταρχος, ου, ὁ, (πεντήκοντα, ἄρχω) *the commander of fifty men*.—II. *one who commands* or *steers a πεντηκόντορος* (q. v.), *the captain of a penteconter*, Xen. Ath. 1, 2.

Πεντηκοντάς, άδος, ἡ, (πεντήκοντα) *the number fifty, a number of fifty*, Soph. Fr. 379.

Πεντηκοντατάλαντία, ας, ἡ, *fifty talents*, Dem. ap. Poll. 9, 52 : from

Πεντηκοντατάλαντος, ον, *weighing* or *worth fifty talents*.

Πεντηκοντατέσσαρες, neut. α, gen. ων, *fifty-four*.

Πεντηκοντατήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = πεντηκοστήρ, dub.

Πεντηκονταύχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ουν, (πεντήκοντα, χέω) *yielding* or *multiplying itself fifty-fold*, Theophr., Strab.

Πεντηκόντερος, ή, v. -τορος.

Πεντηκοντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = πεντηκοστήρ, Thuc. 5, 66, Xen.

Πεντηκοντήρης, ες, *with fifty banks of oars*. (*ἄρω ?)

Πεντηκοντηρικός, ή, όν, v. l. for -τορικός.

Πεντηκοντόγυος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, γύα) *of fifty acres of corn land*, Il. 9, 579.

Πεντηκοντόργυιος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, ὀργυια) *fifty fathoms deep, high*, etc., Hdt. 2, 149.

Πεντηκοντορικός, ή, όν, *fifty-oared*, Polyb. 25, 7, 1 : from

Πεντηκόντορος, (sc. ναῦς), ἡ, *a ship of burden with fifty oars*, Pind. P. 4, 436, Eur. I. T. 1124, Thuc. 1, 14, etc. In Hdt. we find also the form πεντηκόντερος, which Schweigh. has restored, 3, 124, and 6, 138, though Schneider considers the other best.

Πεντηκοντούτης, ες, contr. for πεντηκονταέτης, q. v.

Πεντηκόσιοι, αι, α, Ep. for πεντᾱκόσιοι, *five hundred*, Od. 3, 7.

Πεντηκοσταῖος, α, ον, *on the fiftieth day*.

Πεντηκόσταρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *the chief of the body which farmed the tax πεντηκοστή*, the *farmer-general* of the taxes, who represented the whole body, also ἀρχώνης, Böckh P. E. 2, not. 70.

Πεντηκοστεύω, *to exact* or *collect the tax πεντηκοστή* :—Pass., *to pay such tax*, Dem. 932, 27.

Πεντηκοστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πεντήκοντα) *the commander of fifty men*, a title pecul. to the Spartan army, Xen. Lac. 11, 4, Hell. 3, 5, 22 : the Athen. said πεντηκόνταρχος :—also, πεντηκοντήρ, q. v.

Πεντηκοστολογέω, ῶ, *to collect the tax πεντηκοστή*.

Πεντηκοστολόγιον, ου, τό, *the custom-house where the πεντηκοστή was paid*.

Πεντηκοστολόγος, ον, (πεντηκοστή, λέγω) *collecting* or *receiving the tax πεντηκοστή* : as subst., ὁ π., *the collector* or *farmer of the πεντηκοστή*, Dem. 558, 18 ; 909, 10 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 638.

Πεντηκοστόπαις, ό, ἡ, (παῖς) *with fifty children*, Aesch. Supp. 320.

Πεντηκοστός, ή, όν, (πεντήκοντα) *fiftieth*, Plat. Theaet. 175 B.—II. as subst., ἡ πεντηκοστή,—1. (sub μερίς), *the fiftieth part*, esp. in Athens *the tax of the fiftieth*, or 2 *per cent.*, imposed on all exports and imports, as imported corn, π. σίτου, Dem. 1353, 21, Böckh P. E. 2, 24, and Dict. Antiqq. s. v.—2. (sub ἡμέρα), *the fiftieth day, Pentecost*, LXX, N. T. Hence

Πεντηκοστός, ύος, ἡ, *the number fifty, a number of fifty*, esp. as a division of the Spartan army, Thuc. 5, 68, Xen. An. 3, 4, 22 : v. sub λόχος.

Πεντηκοστώνης, ου, ὁ, (πεντηκοστή, ὠνέομαι) *one who farms the tax πεντηκοστή*, like πεντηκόσταρχος.

Πεντήρης, ες, (πέντε) *with five banks of oars* : ἡ π. (sc. ναῦς), *a quinquereme*, Hdt. 6, 87. (v. sub τριήρης.)

Πεντηρικός, ή, όν, = foreg., Polyb. 1, 59, 8, etc.

Πέντοζος, ον, (πέντε, ὄζος) like πεντάοζος, *with five branches* or *points* ; Hes. Op. 470 calls the hand πέντοζον, *the five-pointed*.

Πεντόργυιος, ον, (πέντε, ὀργυια) *of five fathoms*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Πεντόροβον, το, -όροβος, ου, ὁ, a plant, elsewh. γλυκυσίδη, Diosc.

Πεντόροφος, ον, less usu. form for πεντώροφος, q. v.

Πεντώβολος, ον, (πέντε, ὀβολός) *of* or *worth five obols* ; π. ἡλιάσασθαι, to sit in the Heliaea, *at 5 obols a day*, Ar. Eq. 798 ; κυλίκιον τοῦ πεμπωβόλου, a cup *of five-obol wine*, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B.

Πεντώνῠχος, ον, (πέντε, ὄνυξ) *with five nails* or *claws* ; v. Lob. Phryn. 708.

Πεντώροφος, ον, (πέντε, ὄροφος) *with five stories* : the form πεντόροφος is less usu., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 203, Lob. Phryn. 709.

*Πένω, v. πένομαι :—πενωθείς, v. πενόομαι.

Πέξις, εως, ἡ, (πέκω) *a shearing* or *combing*.

Πεοίδης, ες, (πέος, οἰδάω) *with a swollen πέος*.

ΠΕ'Ος, εος, τό, (also written σπέος), *membrum virile, penis*, freq. in Ar.

Πεπᾰθυῖα, Ep. for πεπονθυῖα, from πάσχω, Od. 17, 555.

Πεπαιδευμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from παιδεύω, *in a well-bred manner*, Ael. V. H. 2, 16.

Πεπαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (πέπων) *to ripen, make ripe* or *mellow*, Hdt. 1, 193, Eur. Incert. 115 : of pain, *to soothe, assuage*, and so of anger and other passions, πεπᾶναι ὀργήν, Ar. Vesp. 646, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21 : — Pass., fut. πεπανθήσομαι, aor. ἐπεπάνθην, *to become ripe, soft*, etc., Hdt. 4, 199 : *to be softened, appeased*, Eur. Heracl. 159, Meleag. 55 : in Medic. of tumours, etc., *to soften* and *suppurate*, Hipp. ; cf. πεπασμός.—II. intr., = pass., *to be come ripe*, Ar. Pac. 1163.

Πεπαίτερος and -τατος, irreg. com par. and superl. of πέπων.

Πεπαλᾱγμένος, part., πεπᾰλάχθαι, inf. of pf. pass. ; πεπάλακτο 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from παλάσσω, Hom.

Πεπᾰλών, Ep. for παλών, part. aor. 2 of πάλλω, cf. ἀμπεπαλών.

Πέπᾱμαι, perf. of *πάομαι, Theogn. 663.

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Πέπᾰνος, ον, rarer collat. form from πέπων, Artemid. 1, 75.

Πέπανσις, εως, ἡ, (πεπαίνω) *a mellowing, ripening*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 2, 1. Hence

Πεπαντικός, ή, όν, *making ripe, bringing to maturity*, c. gen., Hipp. 395.—II. intr. *becoming ripe.*

Πεπᾰρεῖν, an old (prob. Aeol.) inf. aor. 2, only found in Pind. P. 2, 105, where the Greek Interpp. explain it by ἐνδεῖξαι, σημῆναι, *to display, manifest.* Acc. to Bockh (57), akin to Lat. *parere.* Hence πεπᾰρεύσιμος, explained in Hesych. by εὔφραστος, σαφής: hence also the name of the island Πεπάρηθος.

†Πεπαρήθιος, α, ον, *of Peparethus: οἱ* Π., *the Peparethians*, Dem. 162, 4: from

†Πεπάρηθος, ου, ἡ, *Peparethus*, one of the Cyclades, opposite Magnesia, famed for its wine, now *Piperi*, H. Hom. 1, 32; Thuc. 3, 89.

Πεπαρμένος, part. pf. pass. from πείρω, Il., and Hes.

Πεπάσμην, Ep. plqpf. of πατέομαι, Il. 24, 642.

Πεπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πεπαίνω)=πέπανσις: esp. in Medic., *a proper mixing of the juices*, like Lat. *concoctio*, Hipp.: also *suppuration*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πέπειρος, ον, in Soph. Tr. 728 also fem. πέπειρᾰ:—like πέπων and πέπανος, *ripe, mellow*, Lat. *maturus*, esp. of fruit, metaph. of men, opp. to νέος, Ar. Eccl. 896: c. dat., *ripe for* a thing, π. γάμῳ; also φιλέουσι, Anth. P. 12, 9.—2. in gen. *soft, boiled down*: metaph. *mild, softened, appeased*, ὀργὴ πέπειρᾰ, Soph. l. c.; π. νόσος, a disease *come to its crisis*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πέπεισθῐ, an irreg. 2 imper. pass. of πείθω, Aesch. Eum. 599.

Πεπεισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πείθω, *boldly, confidently*, Strab.

Πεπερασμενακίς, *a definite number of times*, as Bekker Arist. Anal. Post. I, 21, 5, ubi vulg. πεπερασμένως.

Πεπερημένος, Ep. part. pf. pass. from περάω, Il. 21, 58.

Πέπερῐ, τό, *pepper, the pepper-tree*, Lat. *piper*, Antiph. Incert. 18:—gen. πεπέρεως, Plut. Sull. 13, Ath. 381 B: πεπέριος or -ιδος, Eubul. Incert. 15 B, ubi v. Meinek.: an acc. πέπερῐν occurs in Nic. Al. 332, Th. 876, with nothing in either passage to mark the gender, which some refer to πεπερίς; others read πέπερι with ῐ in arsis. Hence

Πεπερίζω, *to be* or *taste like pepper*, Diosc.

Πεπέριον, ου, τό, dim. from πέπερι, *a pepper-corn*, Ath. 126 B.

Πεπερίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a pepper-corn*: in genl.=πέπερι, q. v.

Πεπερίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, -ιδος, (πέπερι) *like pepper, peppered*, Plin.

Πεπερόγᾰρον, ου, τό, *peppered γάρον.*

Πεπερόπαστος, ον, (πέπερι, πάσσω) *sprinkled with pepper.*

Πέπηγε, 3 sing. perf. 2 of πήγνυμι, Il.

Πεπῐθεῖν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 act. of πείθω, Il.; πεπῐθοῦσα, fem. part., Il.; πεπίθοιμεν, πεπίθοιεν, opt., Il.; πεπιθήσω, fut., Il.

Πέπιθμεν, Ep. syncop. 1 plur. pf. pass. of πείθω.

Πεπῐνωμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πινόω, *of simple beauty*, Cic. Att. 15, 16 a; cf. εὐπινής.

Πεπλᾰνημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πλανάω, *roaming*, π. ἔχειν, Isocr. 197 C: esp. of the fits of diseases, *irregularly*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πεπλασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πλάσσω, *by pretence, feignedly*, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Plat. Rep. 485 D.

Πεπλᾰτυσμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πλατύνω, *widely.*

Πέπληγον, πεπληγέμεν, πεπλήγετο, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 act. and mid. from πλήσσω, Hom.

Πεπληγώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. 2 of πλήσσω, Hom.

Πεπλημένος, syncop. part. pf. pass. of πελάζω, Od. 12, 108.

Πέπλισν, ου, τό, (πέπλος)=sq.

Πεπλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, *euphorbia peplis, purple spurge*, Diosc.

Πεπλογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, (πέπλος, γράφω) *a description of the peplos*, or the subjects worked on it,—name of a work by Varro, being a sort of 'Book of Worthies,' Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3, cf. Ern. Clav. s. v.

Πεπλοδόκος, ον, Ion. for sq.

Πεπλοδόχος, ον, (δέχομαι) *receiving* or *keeping the πέπλος.*

Πέπλος, ου, ὁ, in late poets also c. heterog. plur. τὰ πέπλα:—Lat. *peplum*, orig. *any woven cloth* used for a covering, *a sheet, carpet, curtain, veil*; as cover of a wagon, Il. 5, 194; of a funeral-urn, Il. 24, 796; of a seat, Od. 7, 96.—II. esp., *a large, full robe* or *shawl*, strictly worn by women, opp. to the men's dress, Il. 5, 734; it was made of fine stuff, ἐανός, μαλακός, λεπτός, Il. 5, 734; 24, 796, Od. 7, 96; usu. with rich patterns, ποικίλος, Il. 5, 734 (cf. πεπλογραφία); and being worn over the common dress, fell in rich folds about the person; answering therefore to the man's ἱμάτιον or χλαῖνα; that the πέπλος of the woman *might* cover the face and arms is plain from Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6; but it must not be hence inferred that it was merely a veil or shawl. Most famous was the splendidly embroidered πέπλος of Minerva, which was carried like the sail of a galley in public procession at the Panathenaea, Plat. Euthyphr. 6 C, etc.: it may be seen on several ancient statues of the goddess, Batr. 182, sq., Virg. Ciris 21, sq., cf. Meurs. Panath. 17, Winckelmanns Werke, t. 5, p. 26, Dict. Antiqq. s. v.—2. later, sometimes, *a man's robe*, esp. of the long Persian dresses, Aesch. Pers. 468, 1028, 1060, cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13; *a man's cloak*, Soph. Tr. 602, Eur. Cycl. 301, Theocr. 7, 17.—III. from its likeness, *the peritonaeum*, dub. in Orph. Arg. 310; elsewh. ὑμός and κνῖσα.—IV. also, like πεπλίς, a kind of *spurge*, Diosc. 4, 168. (The deriv. is dub.: acc. to Damm from πετάννυμι, πέπταμαι: acc. to Riemer from πέλλα, Lat. *pellis, palla, pallium*, etc.; akin to ἔπιπλα and ἐπίπλοον.

Πέπλωμα, ατος, τό, as if from πέπλόω, *a robe, garment*, Aesch. Theb. 1039, Soph. Tr. 613, Eur. Supp. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 426.

Πέπνῡμαι, strictly poet. (esp. Ep.) pf. pass. of πνέω, with pres. signf., *to have breath* or *soul*, usu. metaph. *to be wise, discreet, prudent*: Hom. uses its 2 sing. πέπνῡσαι νόῳ, Il. 24, 377; inf. πεπνῡσθαι, Il. 23, 440, Od. 10, 495 (where it is still wrongly written πεπνύσθαι), 2 sing. plqpf. with impf. signf., πέπνῡσο, Od. 23, 210; but far most freq. in part. πεπνῡμένος (Hes. has this only in Op. 729, and does not use the other forms at all);—always in metaph. signf., usu. epith. of men, but also, π. μῦθος, π. μήδεα, Od. 1, 361, Il. 7, 278; πεπνυμένα ἀγορεύειν, βάζειν, εἰδέναι, νοῆσαι, etc.:—this part. also occurs in later prose, ζῶν καὶ πεπν., living *and breathing*, Polyb. 6, 47, 9; 53, 10; (so, πέπνυται, Id. 36, 6, 6):—Nic. has an opt. aor. pass. πνυθείη. (From the old root ΠΝΥ- some remains in the compds. ἀμπνύω, ἄμπνυμι, i. e. ἀναπνύω, ἀνάπνυμι are preserved in Hom., v. ἀναπνέω.—Others consider πέπνυμαι with its derivs. to be shortd. from πίνυω, πινύσσω, hence πινυτός, etc., and none of these akin to πνέω.)

Πέποιθα, perf. 2 from πείθω, v. πείθω B. II.

Πεποίθησις, ἡ, *trust, confidence, boldness*, N. T., v. Lob. Phryn. 295; also, πεποιθία, ἡ.

Πεποιθότως, adv. part. pf. 2 from πείθω=πεπεισμένως.

Πεποίθω, subj. perf. 2 from πείθω, hence πεποίθομεν, Ep. for πεποιθῶμεν, Od. 10, 335.

Πέπονθα, perf. 2 of πάσχω, Od.

Πεπορεῖν, v. πεπαρεῖν.

Πεπορθημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πορθέω.

Πέποσθε, Ep. 2 pl. pf. 2 of πάσχω for πεπόνθατε, Hom.: v. Buttm. Catal. Verb. s. v. πάσχω.

Πέποσχα, poet. perf. of πάσχω for πέπονθα, Epich. p. 6.

Πεπυτήσται, Ep. 3 pl. pf. ποτάομαι, Il. 2, 90.

Πεπρᾰδίλη, ἡ, (πέρδω) *crepitus ventris.*—II. *a sort of fish.* [ῐ]

Πέπρωται, Ep. 3 perf. pass. from the root ΠΟΡ-, which occurs in aor. πορεῖν, Hom., q. v.; hence also part. πεπρωμένος, Hom., and, in Hes., πέπρωτο, 3 plqpf. pass., v. sub *πορω.

Πέπτᾱμαι, πεπτᾱμένος, pf. pass. from πετάννυμι, Hom.

Πεπτεῶτα, Ep. for πεπτῶτα, neut. pl. part. pf. of πίπτω, Il. 21, 503.

Πεπτήριος, α, ον, = πεπτικός, Aretae.

Πεπτηώς, Ep. for πεπτηκώς, part. perf. 2 of πτήσσω, *frightened, tamed, shy*, Od.

Πεπτικός, ή, όν, (πέσσω) *conducive to digestion*, Diosc.

Πεπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from πέσσω, later πέπτω, *cooked*, but distinguished from ἑφθὰ καὶ ὀπτά Plut. 2, 126 D.—II. *digestible.*

Πέπτωκα, pf. of πίπτω.

Πεπτώς, Att. part. pf. 2 of πίπτω or πτήσσω.

Πεπύθοιτο, 3 sing. of Ep. redupl. opt. aor. 2 of πυνθάνομαι, Il.

Πέπυσμαι, perf. from πυνθάνομαι, Hom.

ΠΕΠΩΝ, ον, gen. ονος: compar. and superl. πεπαίτερος, -τατος, strictly of fruit, *cooked by the sun*, i. e. *ripe, mellow*, Hdt. 4, 23, Soph. Fr. 190; opp. to ὠμός, Ar. Eq. 260, Xen. Oec. 19, 19:—esp. σίκυος πέπων, or more freq. ὁ πέπων alone, *a kind of gourd or melon, not eaten till quite ripe*, whereas the common σίκυος was eaten unripe, Arist. Probl. 20, 32, 1; hence proverb., πέπονος μαλακώτερος, v. Comici ap. Ath. 68 C, D.—II. generally, *soft, tender*, πεπαίτερος κρανίον, Aesch. Fr. 244; π. ἀπιοῖο, Theocr. 7, 120: hence,—III. metaph. *soft, tender*, etc., as always in Hom., though more freq. in Il. than in Od., and in Hes., in addressing a person, πέπον, ὦ πέπον, ὦ πέπονες, sometimes as adj., sometimes as subst. masc.: and thus,—1. usu. like Lat. *mollis* and *mitis* in good sense, as a term of endearment: so Polyphemus says, κριὸ πέπον, my

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pet ram, Od. 9, 447: and in Att. merely as an Adj., *mild, gentle*, μοῖρα πεπαιτέρα, Aesch. Ag. 1365; μόχθος πέπων, *softened* pain, Soph. O. C. 437, etc.; c. dat., ἐχθροῖς πέπων, *gentle* to one's foes, Aesch. Eum. 66. —2. in bad sense, *soft, weak*, in Hom. only once, ὦ πέπονες, *ye weaklings*, Il. 2, 235; so, Κύκνε πέπον, Hes. Sc. 350, cf. Hes. Th. 544, 560. (The root is the same as πέσσω, πέπτω.)

ΠΕΡ, enclit. particle, adding force or positiveness to the word to which it is added, being in fact a shortd. form of *πέρι*, and its strengthd. *περισσῶς*: hence,—I. *much, very*, like πάνυ, simply strengthening, in Hom. usu. with an adj. and the part. ὤν, ἐπεί μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιόν περ ἐόντα, *all* short-lived as I am, Il. 1, 352; Ἰθάκης κραναῆς περ ἐούσης, Il. 3, 201; but also with the part. omitted, μίννυθά περ, ὀλίγον περ, etc., Il. 1, 416; 11, 391.—2. usu. however it serves to call attention to something which is objected to, like the stronger *καίπερ, albeit, though, however*, as, ἀγαθός, κρατερός περ ἐών, brave, strong *though* he be, *however* brave, strong he be, like Lat. *quamvis fortis*; so, λιγὺς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητής..., κύνεός περ ἐών, δουρικτήτη..., φίλη περ ἐοῦσα, etc. In such cases it stands between the emphatic word and the part. ὤν. But it is subjoined immediately to other participles, which are themselves emphatic, as, *ἑμενός περ, however* eager; ἀχνύμενός περ, grieved *though* he be, etc.: but in μάλα περ μεμαώς, πύκα περ φρονέοντες, Αἰδὸς περ ἰών, περ refers to the word which it follows:—more rarely with an adj. alone, φράδμων περ ἀνήρ, *however* shrewd, Il. 16, 638; κρατερός περ, 21, 63; χερείονά περ, 17, 539.—3. also to strengthen a negation, οὐδέ περ, *no, not even, not at all*, where, as in Lat. *ne...quidem*, οὐδέ is divided by one or more words from περ, as, οὐδ' ὑμῖν ποταμὸς περ ἐύῤῥοος ἀρκέσει, Il. 21, 130, cf. 8, 201: Hdt. 6, 57 has *μή περ*: also, πολληπλάσια ἡ περ, Hdt. 4, 50, etc.—II. to call attention to one or more things of a number, *however, at any rate, yet*, much like γε, as, τιμήν πέρ μοι ὀφέλλεν ἐγγυαλίξαι, honour *however* (*whatever else*) he owed me, Il. 1, 353; τόδε περ μοι ἐπικρήηνον ἐέλδωρ, Il. 8, 242; ἄλλους περ ἐλέαιρε, Il. 9, 301. — III. when περ refers to an imperat. sentence it may be variously placed, as, οἷκαδέ περ σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα, let us, *aye let us*, go..., Il. 2, 236; καὶ αὐτοί περ πονεώμεθα, Il. 10, 70; ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτοί περ φραζώμεθα, Il. 17, 712.—IV. περ oft. stands after a relat. pron., an adj. or adv., and, unless some word comes between, is usu. written as one word with it, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, διόπερ, ὥσπερ, etc., which will be found in their places, cf. also εἴπερ, ἤπερ, καίπερ: but in Hom., οἵσί περ and αἵσί περ are written divisim: so in Hdt. οἷός περ, or as adv., οἷόν περ, *just* so as, Id., etc.: in marking time or place, ἔνθα περ, ὅθι περ, ὅτε περ, ἡμός περ, πρίν περ, *just* where or when, Il. 4, 259; 5, 802, etc.—In Att. this particle is much more rare than in Hom., and Hdt., and is almost always used with a pron. or adv.—The *-per* in Lat. *parumper, paulisper*, etc., can scarcely be the same as περ.

Πέρᾱ, adv., *beyond, across* or *over, further*, Lat. *ultra, μέχρι τοῦ μέσου καθιέναι, πέρα δ' οὗ*, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.—2. c. gen., Ἀτλαντικῶν πέρα *φεύγειν ὅρων*, Eur. H. F. 234: also *πέρα ἐχθρῶν, above* them, opp. to ἐνερθεν, Soph. Phil. 666.—II. more rarely of time, *beyond, longer*, οὐκέτι πέρα ἐπολιόρκησαν, Xen. An. 6, 1, 28.—2. c. gen., πέρα μεσούσης ἡμέρας, Ib. 6, 5, 7; πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ, Id. Hell. 5, 3, 5.—III. far most freq. metaph., *beyond measure, excessively, extravagantly*,=ὑπὲρ μέτρον, absol., πέρα λέγειν, φράζειν, Soph. Phil. 332, 1275, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1032, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D; πέρα παθεῖν, Eur. El. 1185.—2. c. gen., *beyond, exceeding*, π. δίκης, καιροῦ, Aesch. Pr. 30, 507; τοῦ εἰκότος π., Soph. O. T. 74, etc.—IV. expressing, generally, *something more* or *greater*, ἄπιστα καὶ πέρα κλύων, things incredible, and *more than that*, Ar. Av. 416.—2. c. gen., πέρα τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου, *beyond* the greatest, i. e. the most excessive, Plat. Phileb. 12 C; θαυμάτων πέρα, *more than* marvels, Eur. Hec. 714; δεινὸν καὶ πέρα δεινοῦ, Dem. 1123, 22; πέρα μεδίμνου, *more than* a medimnus, Isae. 80, 30.—V. very singularly, from the notion of *beyond and away from*,=*πλήν, except*, Xen. Symp. 8, 19, where however παρά is now usu. read: so, οὐδὲν πέρα, *nothing else*, v. Markl. Eur. I. T. 91.—In all senses πέρα may stand either before or after the gen., but usu. before.—Comp. περαίτερος, α, ον, adv. περαίτερον and -ρω, qq. v.—Πέρα occurs first in Att., and so there is no Ion. form πέρῃ, which one might infer from πέρην, Ion. for πέραν. On the difference between πέραν and πέρα, v. sub πέραν fin.

Πέρα, ἡ, for πέρας, v. sub πέραν fin.

Περᾶᾶν, Ion. and Ep. inf. pres. from περάω, for περᾶν, Hom.

Περάασκε, Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. impf. from περάω, Od. [πρᾰ]

Πέρᾱθεν, Ion. πέρηθεν, adv. (πέρα) *from beyond, from the far side*, Hdt. 6, 33, Eur. Heracl. 82, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2.

†Περαία, ας, ἡ, v. περαῖος II.: ἡ Π. Ῥοδίων, *the coast* of Caria *opposite* Rhodes, Strab. p. 651.

Περαίας, ου, ὁ, (πέρα) *a* kind of *mullet* (κεστρεύς) *found beyond*, i. e. *at a distance from*, the bank, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 26.

†Περαιβία, ας, ἡ, and Περαιβοί, ῶν, οἱ, Il. 2, 749, poet. = Περῥαιβία, etc.

Περαίη, ης, ἡ, v. sub περαῖος II.

†Περαιθεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the Peraethians*, a people of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

†Πέραιθος, ου, ὁ, *Peraethus*, son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

Περαίνω, in Pind. also πειραίνω: aor. ἐπέρᾱνα: pf. pass. πεπέρασμαι, Plat. Parm. 145 A; but 3 pl. πεπέρανται, Arist. Org.; inf. -άνθαι, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, etc.: (πέρας). *To bring to an end*. π. τινὰ πρὸς ἔσχατον πλόον, Pind. P. 10, 43: *to end, finish*, πρᾶγος, Soph. Aj. 22, etc.: π. δίκας τινί, Pind. I., 8 (7), 49; and so without δίκην, Dem. 991, 24: *to bring about, accomplish*, Aesch. Cho. 830; *to execute*, τὸ προσταχθέν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 50, cf. 4, 5, 38: αὐδὲν περανεῖ, *will do* no *good*, Thuc. 6, 86, cf. Plat. Rep. 426 A:—Pass. *to be brought to an end, end, be finished*, Aesch. Pr. 57, etc.; *to be fulfilled, accomplished*, χρησμὸς περαίνεται, Eur. Phoen. 1703; cf. Ar. Vesp. 799.—2. esp., π. μῦθον, λόγον, etc., *to end* a discourse, *finish* speaking, Aesch. Theb. 1051, Plat. Tim. 29 D:—hence absol., εἰπὲ καὶ *πέραινε*, speak and *make an end of it*, Aesch. Pers. 699; πέραιν' ὡς περ ἤρξω, Plat. Prot. 353 B: also *to repeat from beginning to end*, Dem. 417, 16: hence, ὁ περαίνων (sc. λόγος), a kind of syllogism in Diog. L. 7, 44. — 3. *to draw a conclusion, to conclude, infer*, Arist.—II. *to transfix, pierce*: esp. sensu obscoeno, π. γυναῖκα, κόρην, like τρυπᾶν, Anth. P. 11, 339.—III. intr. *to make way, reach* or *penetrate*, δι' ὤτων, Aesch. Cho. 55: πρὸς ἐγκέφαλον, Arist. Top. Cf. πειραίνω and πείρω.

Περαιόθεν, adv., = πέραθεν, Ap. Rh. 4, 71, Arat. 606.

Περαῖος, α, ον, (πέραν) *being on the other side, beyond the sea* or *river*.—II. ἡ περαίη (sc. γῆ, χώρα), as subst., *the opposite country*, ἡ π. τῆς Βοιωτίης, *the country over against* Boeotia, Hdt. 8, 44; cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1112.

Περαιόω, ῶ, (πέρα) *to carry* or *convey to the opposite country* or *bank, carry over* or *across*, π. στρατιάν, like Lat. *trajicere exercitum*, Thuc. 4, 121; c. dupl. acc., π. τοὺς λοιποὺς τὸ ῥεῖθρον, Polyb. 3, 113, 6.—Pass. (with fut mid. in Thuc. 1, 10), *to pass over, cross, pass*, Od. 24, 437, in aor. pass., περαιωθέντες: c. acc. loci, ἐπεραιώθη τὸν Ἀραξέα, Hdt. 1, 209, cf. 5, 14; τὸ πέλαγος, Thuc. 1, 10; π. ναυσί, Id. 1, 5; π. ἐς.., 3, 109.—II. intr. in act.,=pass., c. acc. loci, περαιοῦν τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Thuc. 2, 67.

Περαίτερος, α, ον, compar. from πέρα, *beyond*, ὁδοὶ περαίτεραι, roads *leading further*, Pind. O. 9, 159.—Adv. περαιτέρω, *beyond*, c. gen., Aesch. Pr. 247; π. τοῦ δέοντος, Plat. Gorg. 484 C: absol., μανθάνειν π., to learn *further*, Eur. Phoen. 1681; ἐν οἷσα κοὐ π., Id. I. T. 247; cf. Ar. Av. 1500: *beyond what is fit, too far*, Soph. Tr. 663:—the neut. περαίτερον was also used as adv., π. ἄλλων, *better than* others, Pind. O. 8, 82.

Περᾰίτης, ου, ὁ, (περαῖος II) *one of the opposite country*, Joseph. [ῐ]

Περαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (περαιόω) *a carrying over*, Strab. Hence

Περαιωτικός, ή, όν, *for, fit for carrying over*.

Πέρᾶμα, ατος, τό, *a place for carrying over, ferry*.

Πέρᾱν, Ion. and Ep. πέρην, adv.: *on the other side, across*, Lat. *trans*, in oldest poets always c. gen., and usu. with notion of *water* lying between, πέρην ἁλός, Il. 2, 626 (never in Od.); πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὠκεανοῖο, Hes. Th. 215; πέραν πόντοιο, Pind. N. 5, 39; τὰ πέρην τοῦ Ἴστρου, Hdt. 5, 9; so in Att., πολιοῦ πέραν πόντου, Soph. Ant. 334; π. τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Thuc. 2, 67, Xen. An. 4, 3, 3: (c. acc., πέραν Ἔβρον, Eur. H. F. 386, ubi περῶν, conj. Dind.):—hence also of any intermediate space, and so, πέρην χάεος as early as Hes. Th. 814.—2. absol. *over, on the opposite side*, esp. of water, πέραν εἶναι, Xen. An. 2, 4, 20; πέραν γενέσθαι, Ib. 6, 5, 22: foll. by εἰς, πέρην ἐς τὴν Ἀχαΐην διέπεμψαν, Hdt. 8, 36; πέραν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβῆναι, Xen. An. 7, 2, 2: also without εἰς, as, ἐκ Θάσου διαβαλόντες πέρην, having crossed *over* (sc. ἐς τὴν ἤπειρον), Hdt. 6, 44: oft. with the art., τὸ πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Xen. An. 3, 5, 2, etc.; τὰ πέραν, things *done* or *happening on the opposite side*, Thuc.:—ἡ πέραν γῆ, Thuc. 3, 91, is interpr. the country *just over the border*, the *border*-country, v. Arnold ad l.: hence,—II. *over against*, usu. c. gen., πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐ-

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βοΐης, Il. 2, 535; Χαλκίδος πέραν, Aesch. Ag. 190; here also usu. in regard to *water* lying between, though this notion is quite lost in Paus., who oft. uses the word in this signf.: absol. in Hdt. 6, 97.—III. much rarer, =πέρα, *out beyond*, and then usu. absol., Eur. Hipp. 1053, Alc. 585, cf. Herm. Eur. Supp. 676; but c. gen., Pind. I. 6 (5), 33.—When πέραν has a gen., it regul. precedes its cases, but in Paus. sometimes follows.—The difference between πέραν and πέρα is laid down by Herm. Soph. O. C. 889 to be, that πέραν means *beyond in a place*, without reference to motion, and is never used metaph.; πέρα means *beyond* with a sense of motion, and is most commonly used metaph. *beyond* or *exceeding measure*: Buttm. (Lexil. s. v.) compares πέρα to Lat. *ultra*, πέραν to *trans*, and draws out the distinction at great length.—They are no doubt the dat. and acc. of an old subst. ἡ πέρα,= πεῖραρ, πεῖρας, πέρας, *end, boundary*, from which we still have a (doubtful) gen. in Aesch. Supp. 262, ἐκ πέρας Ναυπακτίας, cf. Ag. 190.—(Akin to πείρω, περάω, περαίνω, πέρατος, πέραθεν, πέρηθεν, etc.; prob. also to Lat. *per*.)

Περανόω, f. l. for περατόω.

†Περάντας, ὁ, *Perantas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Περαντικός, ή, όν, (περαίνω) *conclusive*, Ar. Eq. 1378.

Περάπτων, Aeol. for περιάπτων, as Böckh now reads in Pind. P. 3, 93.

Πέρᾱς, ᾰτος, τό, (πέρα) *an end*, Aesch. Pers. 632, Eur., etc.; ἐκ περάτων γῆς, Thuc. 1, 69: of persons, οὐ π. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Andr. 1216, Lys. 128, 19; οὐ π. ἐστί τινι, Thuc. 7, 42; also of things, πέρας ἔχειν,= περαίνεσθαι, Isocr. 42 B; so, π. λαμβάνειν, Polyb. 5, 31, 2; πέρας ἐπιθεῖναί τινι, Id. 1, 41, 2.—2. in a race-course, *the goal*, Lat. *meta*.—3. esp. as philosoph. term, *the finite*, opp. to τὸ ἄπειρον, Plat. Phil. 30 A, Parmen. 165 A.—II. metaph. *accomplishment, achievement, full power*, hence like τέλος, οἱ τὸ πέρας ἔχοντες τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἁπάντων δικαίων, the supreme court, from which there is no appeal, the French *cour de dernier ressort*, Dinarch. 110, 15.—III. πέρας or τὸ πέρας, as adv., like τέλος, *at length, at last*, Aeschin. 9, 22, Polyb., etc. Cf. πεῖραρ, πεῖρας.

Πέρᾱς, ἐκ πέρᾱς, v. sub πέραν, fin.

†Περασία, ας, ἡ, appell. of Diana at Castabala, Strab. p. 537.

Περάσιμος, ον, (περάω) *that may be crossed* or *traversed, passable, ἀήρ*, Eur. Incert. 19; so, π. ποταμός, Arr. An. 5, 9, 8. [ᾰ]

Πέρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (περάω) *a crossing over*: βίου π., *the passage* from life (to death), Soph. O. C. 103.

Περασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (πέρας) *a finishing*, LXX.

Περᾱτεύω,=περαίνω, Hesych.

Περάτη, ἡ, v. sub πέρατος II. Hence

Περάτηθεν, adv., = πέραθεν, Ap. Rh. 4, 54. [ᾰ]

Περάτης, ου, ὁ, *one who carries over*, like πορθμεύς. [ᾰ]

Περᾱτικός, ή, όν, (πέρατος) *dwelling on the other side*.

Περᾱτοειδής, ές, (πέρας, εἶδος) *of a limited* or *finite nature*, opp. to ἀπειρος, Plat. Phileb. 25 D.

Πέρᾱτος, η, ον, (πέρα) *on the opposite side, over against*, Lat. *ulterior*: —usu. ἡ περάτη (sc. χώρα), as subst., *the opposite land* or *country*, also *the opposite quarter of the heavens*, esp. of the west, as opp. to the east; ἐν περάτῃ, *in the west*, opp. to Ἠώς, Od. 23, 243, Ap. Rh. 1, 1281; but also conversely, ἡ περάτη, *the east*, Call. Del. 169: in Arat. 490, *the lower* (as opp. to the upper) *hemisphere*.

Περᾱτός, ή, όν, Ion. περητός (περάω) like περάσιμος, *that may be crossed* or *passed over, passable*, Pind. N. 4, 114; ποταμὸς νηυσὶ π., Hdt. 1, 189, 193; 5, 52.

†Πέρατος, ου, ὁ, *Peratus*, successor of Leucippus in Sicyon, Paus. 2, 5, 8.

Περᾱτόω, ῶ, (πέρας) *to end, limit, determine, inclose*: pass. *to be limited*, Arist. Mun. 2, 2; *to be completed*, Id. Anim. 1, 3, 20. Hence

Περάτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a finishing, limitation*. [ᾰ]

Περάω, ῶ, (Α): fut. περάσω [ᾰ], Ion. and in Hom. περήσω: aor. ἐπέρασα, Ion. and Hom. ἐπέρησα:—Hom. uses the pres., impf., fut., and aor.; with pres. inf. περάαν [ᾰ], fut. inf. περησέμεναι, and 3 impf. περάασκε: (πέρα). Strictly, *to drive right through*, like πείρω, ὀδόντας π., Il. 5, 291.—2. esp., like πείρω II, *to pass right across* or *through* a space, *to pass over, pass, cross, traverse*, θάλασσαν, πόντον, Od. 6, 272; 24, 118; λαῖτμα θαλάσσης, Od. 5, 174; ὕδωρ, Hes. Op. 736; πύλας Ἄϊδαο, Il. 5, 646, Theogn. 427; τάφρος ἀργαλέη περάαν, hard *to pass*, Il. 12, 63, cf. 53; φυλακὰς π., *to pass* the watch, whether secretly or by force, Hdt. 3, 72; π. πλοῦν, *to accomplish* it, Xen. Oec. 21, 3; τέρμα βίου π., Soph. O. T. fin.:—metaph., κίνδυνον π., *to pass through*, i. e. overcome, a danger, Aesch. Cho. 270:—π. ὅρκον, prob., *to go through* the words of the oath, Lat. *jusjurandum peragere*, Id. Eum. 489; cf. περαίνω I. 2.—3. rarely of time, οἱ τὴν ἡλικίαν πεπερακότες, Xen. Lac. 4, 7.—4. *to let go through*, π. κατὰ ἐιρῆς, *to let go down* one's throat, *swallow*, H. Hom. Merc. 133.—II. intr. *to penetrate* or *pierce right through*, of iron, πόδα, βάσιν, ἰχνος περᾶν, Il. 21, 594; of violent rain, Od. 5, 480; διὰ κροτάφοιο, through the temples, Il. 4, 502; ὀστέον εἴσω, into the bone, Il. 4, 460: *to extend, reach* to a place, Xen. Cyn. 8, 5.—2. esp., *to pass right across* or *through, pass, go, travel, journey through* or *over*, δι' Ὠκεανοῖο, Od. 10, 508; διὰ (or δι' ἐκ) προθύροιο, H. Hom. Merc. 271, 158; so, ἐπὶ πόντον and ἐφ' ὑγρὴν π., Il. 2, 613, Od. 4, 709; περᾷ νόημα διὰ στέρνοιο, the thought *passes* or *shoots through* one's breast, H. Merc. 43; π. εἰς Ἄϊδαο, *to reach* the abode of Hades, Theogn. 902; ποτὶ Φᾶσιν π., Pind. I. 2, 61; εἰς χώραν, διὰ πόρον π., Aesch. Pers. 65, 501; ἐξ ἐνέρων, Id. Pr. 573; ἐξω δωμάτων, Soph. O. T. 531; γῆς ἔξω, Eur. Med. 272, etc.:—rarely of time, διὰ γήρως π., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31; εὐδαίμων π., *to live* happy, Orac. ap. Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 20.—2. c. acc., π. πόδα, ἴχνος, Pors. Orest. 1427, cf. βαίνω II. 4.—3. rarely c. gen., θυμοῦ περᾶν, *to go too far in*..., Soph. O. T. 670.

Περάω, ῶ, (Β): fut. περάσω [ᾰ], Att. περῶ: aor. ἐπέρασα: hence lengthd. Ep. περάσσω, ἐπέρασσα: pf. pass. πεπέρημαι. *To carry over the sea for sale*; hence, generally, *to sell*, in Hom. almost always *to sell men* or *slaves*, c. acc. pers., Il. 21, 102, Od. 14, 297; π. τινὰ Λήμνον, *to sell* one *to* Lemnos, Il. 21, 40; which last is more usu. expressed by a prep., π. τινα ἐς Λῆμνον, Il. 21, 78; πρὸς δόματά τινος, Od. 15, 387; κατ' ἀλλοθρόους ἀνθρώπους, Od. 15, 453; ἐπὶ νῆσων, Il. 21, 454.—Hom. uses the pres., the aor. (with doubled σ or not as the metre requires), and part. pf. pass. πεπερημένος, Il. 21, 58.—The verb in this sense seems not to have been merely Ep.; πιπράσκω being the Att. form: cf. also πέρνημι. (From περάω in this signf. comes πρᾶσις and πιπράσκω).

Περγᾰμηνή, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. χάρτη), †and pl. -μηναί, ῶν, αἱ, (sc. διφθέρεις or διφθέραι)†, *parchment*, from the city of Pergamus in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of biblus from Aegypt: †prop. fem. from

†Περγαμηνός, ή, όν, *of Pergamus* or *Pergamum, Pergamenian*, Strab. p. 615, 625: οἱ Π., Luc. Long. 12: ἡ Περγαμηνή, sc. χώρα, *the territory of P.*, Strab. p. 571.

Περγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, = Πέργαμος, Pind. I. 6, 45.

†Περγαμίδης, ου, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Pergamus* (the citadel of Troy), Anth. Append. 9, 83.

Πέργᾰμον, ου, τό, †in Hdt. 7, 43, and Trag.†, for Πέργαμος, v. Lob. Phryn. 422.—2. and ἡ Πέργαμος, *Pergamum* or *-mus*, a city of Mysia on the Carystus, became celebrated under the Attali for its library, Strab. p. 623: v. also Περγαμηνή.

†Περγάμιος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Pergamus, Pergamian*, Anth. Plan. 4, 91.

Πέργᾰμος, ου, ἡ, *Pergamus*, the citadel of Troy, Il.: later usu. τὸ Πέργαμα, freq. in Eur.: hence—II. τὸ πέργαμα, as appellat., like ἀκρόπολις, Lat. *arx, the citadel* of a town, Aesch. Pr. 956, Eur. Phoen. 1088, 1176. (Akin to πύργος, Germ. *Berg*, *Berg*, and so to our *-burgh*, *-bury*: to this also belong Βέργη in Thrace, and Πέργη in Pamphylia).

†Πέργαμος, ου, ἡ, = Πέργαμον 2, q. v.: Pind. O. 8, 55.—2. a fortress in Pieria on the Strymonicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 112.

†Πέργαμος, ου, ὁ, *Pergamus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, Paus. 1, 11, 1.

†Περγασῆσι, adv. *at* or *in Pergase*, a deme of the tribe Erechtheis, Ar. Eq. 321.

†Περγασίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Pergasus*, i. e. Deicoon, Il. 5, 535.

†Πέργη, ης, ἡ, *Perge*, a city of Pamphylia on the Cestrus with a temple of Diana, Call. Dian. 187; Strab. p. 667.

Πέρδησις, ἡ, (πέρδω) *a breaking wind*, Hipp.

Περδίκιᾰς, ᾰδος, ἡ, = περδίκιον.

Περδικίδεύς, έως, ὁ, (πέρδιξ) *a young partridge*.

Περδικικός, ή, όν, (πέρδιξ) *of* or *belonging to a partridge*, Ar. ap. Poll. 10, 159 (v. Dind. ad Fr. 358).

Περδίκιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέρδιξ, Eubul. Incert. 14.—II. a plant, *pellitory*, elsewh. ἐλξίνη, Theophr. [δῐ]

†Περδίκκας, ου, Ion. -κης, ου, ὁ, *Perdiccas*, esp. Macedonian name,—1. a descendant of Temenus of Argos, founder of the kingdom of Macedon, Hdt. 8, 139.—2. son of Alexander, king of Macedon in the time of the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 57.—3. son of Amyntas II. brother of the celebrated Philip.—4. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An.

Περδικοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (πέρδιξ, θηρ-

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ρώω) *a partridge-catcher*, Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

Περδίκοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a partridge-coop*: from

Περδίκοτρόφος, ον, (πέρδιξ, τρέφω) *keeping partridges*, Strab. †p. 652.

Πέρδιξ, ικος, ὁ and ἡ, *a partridge*, Lat. *perdix*. [gen. -ικος, as Soph. Fr. 300; but -ῖκος, Archil. 51, Epich. p. 51.]

†Πέρδιξ, ικος, ἡ, *Perdix*, fem. pr. n., sister of Daedalus, mother of Talus, Apollod. 3, 15, 9.—2. ὁ, as masc. pr. n., Soph. Fr. 300; Ar. Av. 1292, Fr. 148, acc. to Schol.

ΠΕΡΔΟΜΑΙ: dep., fut. παρδήσομαι: usu. aor. ἐπαρδον: pf. πέπορδα. *To break wind*, freq. in Ar.: hence πορδή. (The same root appears in Sanscr. *pard*, Lat. *ped-ere*, whence *podex*, Germ. *farzen*, etc.)

†Περεγρῖνος, ου, ὁ, Πρωτεύς, *Peregrinus*, a cynic philosopher of Parium, Luc. Peregr.

Περεμμένον, Aeol. for περιειμένον: v. περί H, and περιέννυμι.

†Περεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pereus*, son of Elatus and Laodice, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Πέρηθεν, Ion. adv. for πέραθεν.

Πέρην, Ion. and Ep. adv. for πέραν, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Περητήριον, ου, τό, (περάω) *a borer*.

Περητός, ή, όν, Ion. for περᾱτός, Hdt.

Πέρθαι, Ep. syncop. inf. aor. mid. of sq., c. pass. signf., Il.

ΠΕΡΘΩ, fut. πέρσω: aor. 1 ἔπερσα: aor. 2 ἔπρᾰθον, inf. πρᾰθεῖν, poet. πρᾰθέειν, but in Hom. aor. 1 is more freq.: besides these tenses, he uses the pres. and impf. pass.: fut. mid. πέρσομαι, in pass. signf., Il. 24, 729; and a syncop. inf. aor. mid. πέρθαι, in pass. signf., like δέχθαι from δέχομαι, Il. 16, 708; pf. act. πέπορθα is post-Hom. *To waste, ravage, sack, destroy*, in Hom. only of towns: and so mostly in later poets; but also,—2. of persons, *to destroy, kill*, στρατόν, ἀνθρώπους, Pind. O. 10 (11), 40, Soph. Aj. 1198; ubi v. Lob.; δείματα θηρῶν, Eur. H. F. 700; and even of a single man, ἔπραθέ (νιν) φασγάνου ἀκμᾷ, Pind. P. 9, 141; μήτε μ' ἂν νόσον μήτ' ἄλλο πέρσαι μηδέν, Soph. O. T. 1456:—so *vastare nationes*, in Tacit. Ann. 14, 38.—3. of things in general, *to destroy*, πυρὶ περθόμενοι δέμας, Pind. P. 3, 88.—II. *to get by plunder, take* at the sack of a town, Il. 1, 125, Eur. El. 316.—Πέρθω, and its collat. form πορθέω, are poet. words, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A. (Akin to πρήθω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. πρήθειν, not. 5.)

ΠΕΡΙ, Sanscr. *PARI*, prep. with gen., dat., and acc.: radic. signf. *around, about*, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and so strictly different from ἀμφί: cf. the form πέριξ.

A. WITH GENITIVE,—I. of place, *around, about*, περὶ σπείους, Od. 5, 68; περὶ γᾶς, Sappho 1, 10; cf. Eur. Tro. 818.—2. *about, near*, Mosch. 3, 60.—But this literal signf. of place, c. gen., is very rare and only poet.—II. usu. causal, of the object, *of* which one speaks, etc., *for* which one does something:—and so,—1. with verbs of hearing, knowing, speaking, etc., *about, concerning, on, of*, περὶ νόστου ἄκουσα, I have heard *of* his return, Od. 19, 270; οἶδα περὶ κείνου, I know *about* him, Od. 17, 563; λέγειν or ἐμεῖν περί τινος, to speak *of* a subject, Hdt.; πεποίηκε περί τινος, has made a poem *on* it, etc.:—the prep. is often omitted after a subst., as, λόγος τινός for λόγος περί τινος, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 213: so in Hom. sometimes even after verbs, εἰπὲ δέ μοι πατρός, εἴ τι πέπυσσαι Πηλῆος, for περὶ πατρός, περὶ Πηλῆος, Od. 11, 174, 494.—2. more strictly causal, with words which denote caring or being anxious, *about, for, on account of*, μερμηρίζειν περί τινος, Il. 20, 17; ἄχος περί τινος, Od. 21, 249; βουλεύειν περὶ φόνου, Od. 16, 234; περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα, for πομπῆς μν., let us be heedful *of, about* it, Od. 7, 191; so that περί τινος is freq. only periphr. of the simple gen.:—περὶ ποτοῦ γοῦν ἐστί σοι; what? are you *all for* drinking? Ar. Eq. 87.—3. in Hom. most freq. of fighting or contending, περί τινος, *for* an object,—from the notion of the thing's lying in the middle *to be fought about*, περὶ θανόντος, Il. 8, 476; περὶ νηός, Il. 15, 416; θεῖν περὶ ψυχῆς, Il. 22, 161; so, τρέχειν περὶ ἑωυτοῦ, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Hdt. 7, 57; 9, 37; ἀγῶνας ὁραμέονται περὶ σφέων αὐτέων, Hdt. 8, 102, cf. Ar. Ran. 191; so, μάχεσθαι περὶ πτόλιος, Il. 17, 147; ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, τέκνων, νηῶν, etc., = ἀμ., c. gen. only, to fight *for* them, Il. 12, 142, etc.; ἐρίζειν περί μύθων, to contend *about* speaking, i. e. who can speak the better, Il. 15, 284; ἐρ. περὶ τόξων, Od. 8, 225; 24, 515:—by which examples the gradual change from the literal to the metaph. signf. is easily traced.—4. rather of the *impulse* or *motive*, than the *object*, περὶ ἔριδος μάρναμαι, to fight *for very* enmity, Il. 7, 301, cf. 16, 476; 20, 253; περὶ τῶνδε, *for* these *reasons*, Il. 23, 659.—5. generally, with a subst. independent of a verb, *as to, in reference to, about*, Lat. *quod attinet ad...*, where the gen. it. alone would express the same, ἀριθμοῦ πέρι, *as to* number, Hdt. 7, 102; ἡ περὶ τῶν παίδων ἀγωγή, αἱ περὶ Ἡρακλέους πράξεις, etc., v. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 467 D: αἰτία περί τινος, for αἰτία τινός, Böckh Plat. Min. p. 155; so, τὰ περί τι or τινος, *the circumstances* of..., Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 37, etc.—III. like Lat. *prae, before, above, beyond*, of comparative excellence, freq. in Hom., περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, Il. 1, 287: in this signf., the prep. is oft. divided from its gen., περὶ φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, in understanding to be *beyond* them, Il. 17, 171, cf. 1, 258, Od. 1, 66: with superl., περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι, Il. 7, 289, unless we should in this last read πέρι, v. infra E. II.—IV. from Hdt. downwards, esp. in Att., the phrase περὶ πολλοῦ ἐστιν ἡμῖν, it is *of* much consequence, *worth* much to us; and, περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαί τι, to reckon a thing *for*, i. e. *worth* much; so, περὶ πλείονος, πλείστου, περὶ ὀλίγου, ἐλάττονος, οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι, are very freq., just like the simple πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *magni facere*; but the notion is, strictly, that the thing *belongs to the sphere* or *region of* great, small, etc.; cf. πᾶς VI. 3, πολύς I. 3.

B. WITH DATIVE of the object, about, or near which a thing is, *around, about*, in answer to the question *where?*—I. of place, *around, round about*, usu. of things close fitting round, περὶ χροΐ, περὶ στήθεσσι, περὶ χερσί, περὶ κροτάφοις, etc., very freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. of armour and weapons, χεὶρ περὶ ἔγχει, the hand *round, grasping* the spear, Il. 2, 389; θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνε, περὶ χροΐ ἔσσατο τεύχεα, Hom.: and freq. in prose, as, δακτύλιον περὶ τῇ χειρὶ φέρειν, Plat. Rep. 359 E:—then variously applied,—2. of any thing which is all round, περὶ δουρὶ πεπαρμένη, *stuck* on the lance, *so as to close round* it, Il. 21, 577; so, ἀσπαίρειν περὶ δουρί i. e. *with* it *sticking in* his body, Il. 13, 570; κυλίνδεσθαι περὶ χαλκῷ, Il. 8, 86, cf. ἀμφί B. 1: so, πίπτειν περὶ ξίφει, Soph. Aj. 828; cf. περιπετής.—3. in wider signf. of *neighbouring*, for which the acc. is more usu., *hard by, near*, yet always of many neighbours rather than one, so that the notion of being *round about* is retained, περὶ δαιτί, Od. 2, 245; περὶ πύλῃσι, Il. 18, 453: so, περὶ φρεσίν ἀλκή implies more than *in one's heart*, it denotes strength like mail *about* it, *robur circa pectus*, Il. 16, 157.—II. causal, of an object *for* or *about* which one *struggles*, etc., πόνος μάχης περὶ παιδί, Il. 16, 568; μάχεσθαι περὶ οἷσι κτεάτεσσι, Od. 17, 471; almost like signf. A. II. 3, but still more strictly local, as, εἰστήκει περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσι, Il. 17, 133, cf. 137, 355, v. sub ἀμφιβαίνω:—in prose this signf. always takes the gen. Hence,—2. of anxiety, care, *for, about, on account* of an object, Il. 5, 566, etc.; and reversely, θαρρεῖν περί τινι, Plato Phaed. 114 D; κυβεύειν περί τινι, Id. Prot. 314 A; γηθεῖν περί τινι, Theocr. 1, 54; so, perh., the dat., περὶ Σικελίᾳ, may be defended in Thuc. 6, 34.—3. generally, of the cause or occasion, *for, on account of, by reason of*, ἀτύζεσθαι περὶ καπνῷ, Il. 8, 183, where however Wolf ὑπὸ καπνοῦ: more freq. = Lat. *prae*, περὶ δείματι, *for* fear, Pind. P. 5, 78; περὶ τάρβει, περὶ φόβῳ, Aesch. Pers. 696, Cho. 35; περὶ χάρματι *for* joy, Ilgen H. Hom. Cer. 429: περὶ θυμῷ ἔχειν = περιθύμως ἔχειν, Hdt. 3, 50, nisi legend. πέρι.

C. WITH THE ACCUS. of the object round about which a thing goes or moves, *around, round about*, answering the question *whither* or *where?*—I. of place, *about, around*, and in gen. *near, by*, without the notion of very close proximity; very freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. of events in war connected with a place, as, ἡ περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχία, the sea-fight *off, near* Cnidos: then of any action *about* or *near* a point, περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἰωή, Il. 10, 139; περὶ φρένας ἦλυθεν οἶνος, Od. 9, 362: so, without signf. of action or motion, ἑστάμενοι περὶ τοῖχον, Il. 18, 378; ἑλισσόμενοι περὶ δίνας, Il. 21, 11; also in prose, περὶ τὰ ἕλεα οἰκέοντες, *all about, throughout* them, Hdt. 2, 95; περὶ Ἰταλίην, Hdt. 1, 24, cf. 8, 133, Thuc. 6, 2:—but, πλεῦνες περὶ ἕνα, many *to* one, Hdt. 7, 103.—2. also strengthd., περί τ' ἀμφί τε τάφρον, *round* and *about* the ditch, Il. 17, 760; περί τ' ἀμφί τε κύματα, Hes. Th. 848; περὶ πίδακας ἀμφί, Theocr. 7, 142;—like Lat. *circumcirca*, also ἀμφὶ περί.—II. of persons *who are about one*, his suite, attendants, connexions, associates, Il. 3, 408: in prose always in plur., as, οἱ περὶ Ἡρακλειτον, etc., just like οἱ ἀμφί..., cf. ἀμφί C. I. 2: but, τὰ περί τι, all that *belongs to* a thing; and so, τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀρετήν = ἡ ἀρετή.—III. of the object *with which one is occupied* or *concerned*, esp. and orig. where one is *locally busied about it*, περὶ δόρπα ποιεῖσθαι, περὶ δεῖπνον πένεσθαι, Il. 24, 444, Od. 4, 624; so, περὶ τεύχεα ἔπονσι, Il. 15, 555: but afterwards

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metaph. in Att., ἡ φιλοσοφία περὶ ἀλήθειάν ἐστι, is occupied *about* or *with* truth: hence, οἱ περὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, γραμματικήν, ῥητορικήν, etc., = οἱ φιλόσοφοι, etc.; and εἶναι περί τι, more rarely ἔχειν περί τι, to be busied *about* a thing.—2. of the object *to which an action refers, in relation* or *reference to*, τὰ περὶ τὸν Κῦρον, τὴν Ἑλένην, etc., freq. in Hdt.; περὶ τούτους οὕτω εἶχε, Hdt. 8, 85; etc.; so c. gen., 1, 117: πονηρὸς περί τι, bad *in* a particular thing, Plat. Prot. 313 D; εὐσεβεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς, Id. Symp. 193 B; opp. to ἐξαμαρτάνειν περί τινα, Xen. An 3, 2, 20: αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, the pleasures *of* the body: περὶ ἧν ψυχὴν γηθεῖν, to rejoice *in* his heart, Pind. P. 4, 217.—IV. after Hom., of time, in a loose way of reckoning, *about*, Lat. *circa*, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς, *about the time of* lamp-lighting, Hdt. 7, 215; περὶ τούτους χρόνους, Thuc. 3, 89.—2. also of numbers loosely given, περὶ τρισχιλίους, *about* 3000; sometimes even πενταχισχίλιοι περί, 5000, *more* or *less*, Lob. Phryn. 410.

D. POSITION: περί may follow its subst. in all cases, becoming by anastr. πέρι. It is sometimes put far behind its case, of which a striking example may be seen in Plat. Legg. 809 E.

E. περί, absol., AS ADV., *around*, *about*, also *near*, *by*, oft. in Hom.; strengthd., περί τ' ἀμφί τε, *round about*, H. Hom. Cer. 277.—Not less freq. in Hom. is the separation of this prep., from its case by tmesis.—II. with accent thrown back, *before*, *above*, and so *exceedingly*, *especially*, or, generally, *very*, *very much*, only in Ep. poets, as Il. 8, 161; 9, 53, 100, Od. 1, 66; 2, 88, etc.; so prob. it should be written in Od. 14, 433.—2. Hom. is very fond of joining πέρι κῆρι, *right* heartily, Il. 4, 46, 53; 13, 119, Od. 5, 36; 6, 158, etc.; so, πέρι θυμῷ, Il. 22, 70, Od. 14, 146, Bähr Hdt. 3, 50; πέρι σθένει, Il. 17, 22;—in which places, πέρι must not be joined, as prep., with the dat.—3. sometimes just like a superl. foll. by gen., πέρι μέν σε τίω Δαναῶν, I honour thee *most among* the Danaans, Il. 4, 257; πέρι μὲν εἶδος, πέρι δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, Il. 17, 279, Od. 11, 550; unless in these places it be better to write περί as prep., v. supra A. III.—4. strengthd. περὶ πρό, where περί recovers its usu. accent, Il. 11, 180; 16, 699; sometimes written as one word περιπρό.—The usage of the adv., which seems so little connected with that of the prep., may be explained from A. III.: hence comes περισσός.

F. πέρι sometimes stands for περίεστι, but always with anastrophe.

G. IN COMPOS. all its chief signfs. recur, esp.,—I. extension in all directions as from a centre, *around*, *about*, as in περιβάλλω, περιβλέπω, περιέχω.—II. completion of an orbit and return to the same point, *about*, as in περιβαίνω, περίειμι (εἶμι), περιέρχομαι.—III. a going over or beyond, *above*, *before*, as in περιγίγνομαι, περιεργάζομαι, περιτοξεύω.—IV. generally, a strengthening of the simple notion, *beyond measure*, *very*, *exceedingly*, as in περικαλλής, περίκηλος, περιδείδω, like Lat. *per-* in *permultus*, *pergratus*, *perquam*, etc.—V. the notion of *double*-ness which belongs to ἀμφί, is found in only one compd. of περί, viz. περιδέξιος, q. v.

H. QUANTITY. Though ι in περί is short, yet regul. it is not cut off before a vowel, as in ἀμφί, ἀντί and ἐπί: with περί this was allowed only in Aeol. dialect, as, περεμμένον for περιειμένον, Sappho 21; Pind. has followed this usage, Böckh O. 6, 38 (65), P. 3, 52 (93); even Hes., Theog. 678, has ventured περίαχε for περιήχε, like ἀμφίαχε, and has been imitated by Q. Sm. 3, 601; 11, 382.—In Att. comedy περί, as prep., was allowed before a word beginning with a vowel, Ar. Eq. 1005, sqq., etc.: but never in Trag., except now and then in choruses, Pors. Med. 284, cf. Herm. El. Metr. p. 50.

Περιάγαμαι, dep., *to admire very much*. [ᾰ]

Περιαγάπάζω and περιαγαπάω, *to love very much*.

Περιαγγέλλω, (περί, ἀγγέλλω) *to announce around*, τι, Thuc. 4, 122: absol., *to send* or *carry a message round*, Hdt. 6, 58; 7, 119, and Thuc.—II. c. dat. et inf., *to send round orders for* people *to* do something, π. παρασκευάζεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 10; so, π. ναῦς, σίδηρον (sc. παρέχειν, διδόναι), Id. 2, 85; 7, 18.

Περιαγείρω, (περί, ἀγείρω) *to collect all round*, *to go round and collect as pay* or *salary*, Lat. *stipem colligere*;—in mid., *to do so for one's self*, Plat. Rep. 621 D.

Περιαγή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιάγνυμι) *curvature*, Arat.

Περιαγής, ές, (περιάγνυμι) *bent all round*, *broken in pieces*, αἰγανέαι, Mel. 115.—II. = περιηγής (q. v.), *quite round*, τρύπανον, Leon. Tar. 28; *convex*, Plut. 2, 404 C.

Περιαγινέω, = περιάγω, Arat. 23, in tmesis.

Περιαγκωνίζω, (περί, ἀγκών) *to tie the hands behind the back*, Hipp. Hence

Περιαγκώνισμα, ατος, τό, *a tying of the hands behind the back*.

Περιαγνίζω, (περί, ἁγνίζω) *to wash all round*, ὕδατι, Dion. H. 7, 72, ὁμόλ, Luc. Necyom. 7, etc.

Περιάγνῡμι and -νύω: f. -ύξω (περί, ἀγνυμι): *to bend and break all round*:—pass., ὀφ περιάγνυνται, the voice *is broken all round*, i. e. *spread all round*, Il. 16, 78; so περὶ δέ σφισιν ἄγνυτο Ἠχώ, echo *broke forth around* them, Hes. Sc. 279; μέλαν περιάγνυται ὕδωρ, Ap. Rh. 2, 791.

Περιᾰγοραῖος, ὁ, (περί, ἀγορά) *a haunter of the market-place*.

Περιάγχω, f. -ξω, *to strangle*, *throttle*.

Περιάγω, f. -ξω, (περί, ἄγω) *to lead* or *carry round*, Hdt. 1, 30, etc.: also c. acc. loci, περιάγουσι τὴν λίμνην κύκλῳ, Id. 4, 180:—mid. *to lead about with one*, *have always by one*, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 2, etc.—2. *to turn round*, τὴν κεφαλήν, Ar. Pac. 682; τὸν αὐχένα, Plat. Rep. 515 C; π. τινὰ πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά, Eur. Cycl. 686: — π. τὴν σκυταλίδα, *to twist it round* in order to tighten a noose, Hdt. 4, 60; περιάγειν τὼ χεῖρε εἰς τοὐπίσθεν, *to twist back the* hands, to *tie* them *behind the back*, Lys. 94, 10; περιαχθεὶς τὼ χεῖρε, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 464:—in pass., *to go round*, οἷον τροχοῦ περιαγομένου, Plat. Tim. 79 B.—II. intr., *to go round*; also c. acc. loci, π. τὴν ἑσχατιάν, Dem. 1040, 14; π. τὰς πόλεις, N. T. [ᾰ] Hence

Περιάγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *a machine for turning round*, Luc.: and

Περιαγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning round*, *revolution*, στρέφεσθαι διττὰς καὶ ἐναντίας π., Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 518 D: the whirling of *a sling*, Polyb. 27, 9, 6.—2. *a going round* or *about*, Lat. *ambages*, *καμπὴ καὶ π.*, Plut. 2, 818 F, cf. 407 C:—*distraction*, *bustle*, Ib. 588 D.

Περιᾰγωγίς, ίδος, ἡ, = περιαγωγεύς, Heliod.

Περιᾰγωγός, όν, (περιάγω) *leading*, *turning*, *twisting round*.

Περιᾰδω, (περί, ᾄδω) *to sing round*: in pass., *to be buzzed about* by flies, Plut. 2, 663 D. [ᾰ]

Περιαθρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀθρέω) *to inspect all round*, *consider narrowly*, τὴν φύσιν, Plat. Ax. 370 D. Hence

Περιάθρησις, ἡ, *a looking at on all sides*.

Περιαθύρω, (περί, ἀθύρω) *to sport* or *play about*, Ael. N. A. 1, 11: ubi Jacobs περιθυρέω. q. v.

Περιαίνῡμαι, = περιαιρέομαι, *to take away all round*.

Περιαίρεσις, ἡ, *a taking away all round*, Theophr.

Περιαιρετέον, verb. adj. from περιαιρέω, *one must take off*, Arist. Oec. 2, 1, 4.

Περιαιρετός, ή, όν, *that may be taken off*, *removable*, Thuc. 2, 13; π. τε ποιεῖν, Plut. 2, 828 B: from

Περιαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: aor. περιεῖλον, inf. περιελεῖν (περί, αἱρέω). *To take away something that is all round*, *take away all round*, τὸ τεῖχη, Hdt 3, 159, cf. 6, 46, Thuc. 4, 133; π. τὸν κέραμον, *taking off* the earthen jar into which the gold had been run, Hdt 3, 96: generally, *to take off*, *strip off from*, π. ἑρματα σωμάτων, Plat. Polit. 288 E; αὐτοῦ πάντα περιελόντες, Id. Soph. 264 E;—but c. gen. rei, *to strip* one *of* a thing, περιελὼ σ' ἀλαζονείας, Ar. Eq. 290; cf. ἐκδύω.—II. mid., *to take off from one's self*, π. κυνέην, σφηνίδα, *to take off one's* helmet, *one's* ring, Hdt. 2, 151; 3, 41; τὰς ταινίας, Plat. Symp. 213 A: so, βιβλίον περιαιρούμενος, *taking* (*the cover*) *off* one's letter, i. e. *opening* it, Hdt. 3, 128:—but the mid. is oft. used just like the act., *to take off*, *or away*, Plat., and Dem.; and so, c. gen., π. τῆς ποιήσεως τὸ μέλος, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; π. τινος ὅπλα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 47.—III. pass., *to be stript off*, *taken away from* one, Thuc. 3, 11, Plat., etc.: but,—2. περιαιρεῖσθαί τι, *to have* a thing *taken off* or *away from* one, Dem. 409, 18; 559, 26. Hence

Περιαίρημα, ατος, τό, *any thing taken off* or *laid aside*.

Περιακμάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, ἀκμάζω) *to flourish exceedingly*, Clem. Al.

Περιᾰκολουθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to attend* or *accompany from all sides*.

Περιᾰκοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, ἀκοντίζω) *to dart at from all sides*, Plut. Galb. 26.

Περιακτέον, verb. adj from περιάγω, *one must bring round*, Plat. Rep. 518 C.

Περίακτος, ον, (περιάγω) *to be turned round*, *turning on a centre*, θρόνοι π., (like our music-stools) Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C.—II. τὸ περιακτον, *an engine for throwing missiles*, which turned on a kind of swivel, Math. Vett. —2. *a sentiment which begins in praise and ends in blame*, Plut. Lys. et Sull. 3.—III. π. ἀπὸ σκηνῆς μηχανή, *a machine for changing the scene on the stage*, Plut. 2, 348 E.

Περιαλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀλγέω) *to be greatly pained at* a thing, τῇ συμφορᾷ, Antipho ap. Stob. p. 155,

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28; τῷ πάθει, Thuc. 4, 14; τῇ ἀτιμίᾳ, Plat. de Lucr. 229 B.

Περιαλγής, ές, (περί, ἄλγος) *feeling extreme pain*: metaph. *very sad, melancholy*, opp. to περιχαρής, Plat. Rep. 462 B. Adv. -γῶς.

Περιάλειμμα, ατος, τό, *a plastering all over*. [ᾰ]: from

Περιᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἀλείφω) *to anoint* or *smear all over*, Plut. Alex. 35; cf. 2, 745 E:—νεὼν ἀργύρῳ π., *to hang* the temple with silver, Plat. Criti. 116 D.

Περίαλλα, adv., v. περίαλλος.

†Περίαλλα, ἡ, *Perialla*, a priestess at Delphi, Hdt. 6, 66.

Περιαλλόκαυλος, ον, (περί, ἄλλος, καυλός) *twisting its stalk around other plants*, of creepers, Theophr.

Περίαλλος, ον, (περί, ἄλλος) *before all others, extraordinary*, Lat. *prae aliis*, Anth.—Adv. περίαλλα, *before all*, H. Hom. 18, 46, Pind. P. 11, 8, Ar. Thesm. 1070; *exceedingly*, Soph. O. T. 1219.

Περίαλος, ὁ, = ἰσχίον, only in Gramm.

Περιᾰλουργής, ές,=sq.

Περιᾰλουργός, όν, (περί, ἁλουργός) *dyed with purple all round*: κακοῖς π., *double-dyed* in villainy, Ar. Ach. 856.

Περιαμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀμάω) *to gather from all sides*, Geop.

Περίαμμα, ατος, τό, (περιάπτω) *any thing worn about the body*, as amulets, charms, etc., Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 63, Anth. P. 11, 257.

Περιαμπέχω, f. -αμφέξω: aor. 2 περιήμπεσχον (περί, ἀμπέχω):—*to put round about*, π. τινά τι, *to put* a thing *round* or *over* one, Ar. Eq. 893: also, *to cover up*, τι μετά τινος, Plat. Phaed. 98 D:—mid., *to put around one's self, put on*, Id. Symp. 221 E.

Περιαμπίσχω,=foreg., v. l. Ar. Eq. 893; cf. sub παραμπέχω.

Περιᾰμύνω, (περί, ἀμύνω) *to defend* or *guard all round*, Plut. Alc. 7.

Περιᾰμύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω, (περί, ἀμύσσω):—*to scratch, prick, wound on all sides*, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

Περιαμφιέννῡμι, f. -ιέσω, (περί, ἀμφιέννυμι) *to clothe* or *cover on all sides*, Plat. Tim. 76 A; like περιαμπέχω.

Περιάμφοδος, ον, (περί, ἄμφοδος) *having a way all round it*, esp. (in towns) of single buildings and a parcel of houses *standing separate*, elsewhere *διάλαυρος* and *συνοικία*, Lat. *insula*.

Περιᾰναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, ἀναγκάζω) *to force round*, Hipp.

Περιαναιρέω, ῶ,=περιαιρέω, dub. in Ocell. Luc. 4, 13.

†Περίανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Periander*, son of Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth, reckoned among the seven wise men of Greece, Hdt. 1, 20; Paus. 1, 23, 1; etc.; but not by Plat. Protag. 343 B.—2. a tyrant of Ambracia, Ael. V. H. 12, 35.—3. an Athenian, son of Polyaratus, Dem. 1009, 37.—4. another, whose *νόμος* relating to the symmoriae is mentioned, Id. 1145, 16.

Περιανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀνθέω) *to bloom* or *glow all round*, of heat, Plut. 2, 648 A.

Περιανθής, ές, (περί, ἄνθος) *with flowers all round*, Nic. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 406.

Περιανθίζω, f. -ίσω, *to hang with flowers*: *to paint with divers colours*.

Περιανίσταμαι, (περί, ἀνίσταμαι) as pass., with aor. 2 pf., et plqpf. act.: *to rise up round about, to start up at* a thing, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

Περιαντλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀντλέω) *to pour over* or *upon*, Plut. 2, 502 B.

†Περίαπις, ιδος, ἡ, *Periapis*, mother of Patroclus, Apollod. 3, 13, 8.

Περιαπλόω, ῶ, (περί, ἁπλόω) *to unfold and spread around*, Plut. 2, 809 C, in pass..

Περίαπτος, ον, *hung about*, or *upon*: τὸ π.=περίαμμα, *an appendage*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 12: esp. *an amulet*, Plat. Rep. 426 B, Philo, etc.: from

Περιάπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἅπτω) *to tie, fasten, hang about* or *upon, apply to*, γυίοις φάρμακα περάπτων (Aeol. form), Pind. P. 3, 94:—metaph., π. τιμάς, αἰσχός τινι, etc., *to attach* honour, etc., *to fix* it *upon* one, Ar. Ach. 640, Plut. 590; π. αἰσχύνην τῇ πόλει, Plat. Apol. 35 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 13, Dem. 460, 4, etc.:—mid., *to put round one's self, wear* ornaments, etc., Plat. Rep. 417 A; π. ἀνελευθερίαν, *to gain a character for* illiberality, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 32.—II. *to light a fire all round*, Phalar. Ep. 5, p. 28.

Περιᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω: —*to break all in pieces*.

Περιάργῡρος, ον, (περί, ἄργυρος) *cased, set in silver*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D. Hence

Περιαργῡρόω, ῶ, *to case with silver*, Ath., and LXX.

Περιαρμόζω, Att. -ττω (περί, ἁρμόζω):—*to fasten* or *fit on all round*, Plat. Ax. 366 A:—pass., *to have fastened* or *fitted on*, Ar. Eccl. 274.

Περιάροσις, εως, ἡ, *a ploughing round*, χωρίων, Dion. H. 1, 88: from

Περιᾰρόω, ῶ, (περί, ἀρόω) *to plough round*, Plut. Poplic. 16, Id. 2, 820 E.

Περιαρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀρτάω) *to hang round*, Plut. Pericl. 38, Id. 2, 168 D.

†Περιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Perias*, a city of Euboea, Strab. p. 445.

Περιασθμαίνω, (περί, ἀσθμαίνω) *to breathe round*:—*to breathe hard*, Heliod.

Περιᾴσις, εως, ἡ, (περιᾴδω) *a modulation of the voice*, Plut. 2, 41 D;—but the reading varies, and some propose περίκλασις or περίαξις, *a weak, broken voice*, Lat. *vox fracta*.

Περιαστράπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἀστράπτω) *to lighten* or *flash all round*, N. T.

Περιασχολέω, ῶ, (περί, ἀσχολέω) *to be busy about a thing*, Luc. Bis Acc. 11.

Περιαυγάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, αὐγάζω) *to beam round about*, Heliod. Hence

Περιαύγασμα, ατος, τό, *an object illumined*, Heliod.

Περιαύγεια, ας, ἡ, *light round about, illumination*, Clem. Al.

Περιαυγέω, ῶ,=περιαυγάζω, Strab.

Περιαυγή, ῆς, ἡ,=περιαύγεια, Plut. 2, 936 A.

Περιαυγής, ές, (περί, αὐγή) *surrounded with light, illumined*, Plut. 2, 404 C.—II. act. *beaming round about*.

Περίαυγος, ον, = foreg., Arist. Mund. 4, 22.

Περιαυθᾰδίζομαι, dep. mid., *to be exceedingly wilful*.

Περιαντίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, as mid., (περί, αὐτός) *to be busy about one's self*.—II. *to speak much on one subject*.

Περιαυτολογέω, ῶ, (περί, αὐτός, λέγω) *to speak about one's self, brag*. Hence

Περιαυτολογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking about one's self, bragging*, Plut. 2, 41 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Περιαυχένιος, ον, (περί, αὐχήν) *put round the neck*: τὸ περιαυχένιον, *a necklace*, also στρεπτὸς π., Hdt. 3, 20.

Περιαύω for περιϊαύω, *to sleep near*, very dub.

Περίαχε, Ep. for περιΐαχε, Hes. Th. 678.

Περιᾰχῡρίζω, (περί, ἄχυρον) *to take off the husks*.

Περιβάδην, adv., *going round*: esp. of men on horseback, *astride*, whereas women rode sideways, Plut. Artax. 14; cf. sq. [ᾰ]

Περιβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, aor. περιέβην: Hom. (though never in Od.) uses only aor. 2 without augm., (περί, βαίνω). *To go round*, esp. of one defending a fallen comrade; either (like ἀμφιβαίνω) *to walk round and round* him; or, rather, *to bestride* him (as Falstaff says, '*bestride* me, Hal'), ἀλλὰ θέων περίβη καί οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε, Il. 8, 331; 13, 420, cf. Plut. Nicias 12; also c. gen., περιβῆναι ἀδελφειοῦ κταμένοιο, Il. 5, 21; and c. dat., Il. 17, 313; cf. ἀμφιβαίνω and περί A. I. 3; B. II. 1.—2. *to bestride*, as a rider does a horse, Plut. 2, 213 E, ubi v. Wyttenb., cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 403; v. foreg.:—sensu obscoeno, Ar. Lys. 979.—II. of sound, *to come round* one's ears, τινί, Soph. Ant. 1209; cf. περιάγνυμι.

Περιβάλλω: f. -βᾰλῶ: aor. περιέβᾰλον; (περί, βάλλω) *to throw round, about* or *over, put on* or *over*, φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βαλόντε, Od. 11, 210, cf. Il. 18, 479; χεῖρας π., Eur. Or. 1044, Ar. Thesm. 914:—c. gen., περίβαλλε θόλοιο, Od. 22, 466; later usu. c. dat., as, π. τινὶ δεσμά, βρόχους, Aesch. Pr. 52, Eur. Bacch. 619; οἰκτόν τινι π., Eur. I. A. 934, (cf. infra II):—π. τινὰ χαλκεύμασι, *to put* him *round* or *upon* the sword, i. e. sheathe it in him, Aesch. Cho. 576, cf. περιπετής: also, π. τι περί τινα, Hdt. 1, 215, etc.; π. ναῦν περὶ ἕρμα, *to wreck* it *on*.., Thuc. 7, 25:—mid., *to throw round* or *over one's self, put on*, c. acc. rei, τεύχεα περιβαλλόμενοι, *putting on their* arms, Od. 22, 148; περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἰξυῖ, Od. 5, 231; so, εἷμα, φᾶρος περιβάλλεσθαι, etc., Hdt. 1, 152; 9, 109, Eur., etc.:—*to throw round one's self for defence*, ἕρυμα, ἕρκος, τείχεα, Hdt. 1, 141; 9, 96, 97; also, ταῖς πόλεσιν ἑρύματα περιβάλλεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 14; and c. dupl. acc., τεῖχος περιβάλλεσθαι πόλιν, *to build* a wall *round* it, Hdt. 1, 163, cf. 6, 46:—in pf. pass., *to have* a thing *put round one*, Plat. Symp. 216 D.—2. metaph. *to put round* or *upon* a person, i. e. invest him with it, like περιτιθέναι, περιάπτειν, π. τινὶ βασιληΐην, τυραννίδα, Hdt. 1, 129, Eur. Ion 829.—3. *to attribute* to a person, esp. some quality, ἀνανδρίαν τινί, Eur. Or. 1031.—II. reversely, c. dat. rei, *to surround* or *encompass, enclose with*.., περιβαλεῖν πλῆθος τῶν ἰχθύων (sc. τῷ ἀμφιβλήστρῳ), Hdt. 1, 141; so in Att., π. τινὰ ὑφάσματι, πέπλοις, δοραῖς, etc., Eur. Or. 25, etc.; π. τινὰ χερσί, to embrace, Ib. 372 (cf. sub init.); and then metaph., περιβάλλειν τινὰ συμφοραῖς, κακοῖς, ὀνείδεσι, κινδύνοις, *to involve* one in calamities, evils, etc., Ib. 906, Antipho 122, 25, Dem. 604, 9, etc.; π. τινὰ φυγῇ, i. e. to banish him, Plut. 2, 775 C:—so in mid., *to surround* or *enclose for one's defence*, τὴν νῆσον π. τείχει, Plat. Criti. 116 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 30.—III. c. acc. only, *to encompass, surround*, περιβάλλει με σκότος, νέφος, Eur. Phoen. 1453, H. F. 1140:—τὸ περιβεβλημένον, *the enclosure*, Hdt. 2, 91.—2. of ships, *to fetch a compass round, double*, τὸν Ἄθων, Hdt. 6, 44;

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Σούνιον, Thuc. 8, 95; like περιπλέω in Hdt. 7, 21.—3. *to frequent, be fond of* a place, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29; 6, 18.—IV. in mid., *to bring into one's power, aim at*, Lat. *affectare*, as we say *to compass* a thing, π. πόλιν, κέρδεα, χρήματα, Hdt. 8, 8, Xen., etc.; also with ἑαυτῷ expressed, Hdt. 3, 71:—in pf. pass., *to have come into possession of, be invested with..*, πόλιν, Hdt. 6, 25; δυναστείαν, Isocr. 79 C.—3. *to appropriate mentally, comprehend*, περιβάλλεσθαι τῇ διανοίᾳ, Isocr. 106 C; also, *to grasp in intention, to purpose.* —4. *to cloak* or *veil* in words, Plat. Symp. 222 C: generally,=Lat. *ambagibus uti*, Id. Phaed. 272 D.—V. (from περί E. 3) *to throw beyond, beat in throwing*; and so, generally, *to beat, excel, surpass*, περιβάλλειν τινά τινι, Od. 15, 17; or simply, π. τινί, *to be superior* in a thing, Il. 23, 276.

Περίβαρα, τά,=sq.

Περιβαρίδες, αἱ, (περί, βᾶρις) a sort of *women's shoes*, Ar. Lys. 45, Theopomp. (Com.) Σεφ. 3.

Περίβαρυς, ν, gen. εος, (περί, βαρύς) *exceeding heavy*, Aesch. Eum. 161.

Περιβασίη, ης, ἡ, Clem. Al.; and περιβάσιμος, οῦς, ἡ, ap. Hesych.;—*the protectress*, epith. of Venus in Argos.

Περίβασις, ἡ, (περιβαίνω) *a walking round, a bestriding.*

Περιβασός, όος contr. οῦς, ἡ, v. sub περιβασίη.

Περιβεβλημένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *clothed, dressed.*

Περιβιβρώσκω, (περί, βιβρώσκω) *to gnaw all round*, Diod. 2, 4, Plut. 2, 1059 E.

Περιβιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι, (περί, βιόω) *to survive*, Plut. Cor. 11, Anton. 53.—II. trans. *to keep alive*, LXX.

Περιβλαστάνω, (περί, βλαστάνω) *to grow round about*, Plut. 2, 829 A.

Περίβλεπτος, ον, (περιβλέπω) *looked at from all sides, admired of all observers, notable*, Eur. Andr. 89, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 5; π. βροτοῖς, Eur. H. F. 508. Hence

Περιβλεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, *celebrity.*

Περιβλέπω, f. -ψω, (περί, βλέπω) intr., *to look round about, gaze around*, Ar. Eccl. 403.—II. trans. *to look at on all sides*; hence, *to gaze on, admire*, π. τοὐνδικον, Soph. O. C. 996; π. βίαν, *to be jealous of, suspect* force, or *to covet* it, Eur. Ion 624: so in pass., περιβλέπεσθαι τίμιον, like Lat. *digito monstrari*, Id. Phoen. 551, cf. περίβλεπτος.—2. *to look round after* something, hence *to miss, seek for*, like Lat. *circumspicere aliquid*, Polyb. 5, 20, 5:—so in mid., Id. 9, 17, 6. Hence

Περιβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking* or *gazing about*, Hipp.; π. ὀμμάτων, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9.—2. *close examination*, Plut. Alex. 23.

Περίβλημα, ατος, τό, (περιβάλλω) *any thing put round one, a cloth, covering*, like περιβόλαιον (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 288 B, cf. Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D.

Περιβλητέον, verb. adj. of περιβάλλω, *one must put round*, τινί τι, Arist. Pol.

Περιβλητικός, ή, όν, (περιβάλλω) *that may be thrown round* or *put on, fit for putting on*, σχῆμα, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

Περίβλητος, ον, (περιβάλλω) *thrown round, put on*, esp. of clothes and arms, Mel. 17, 2.

Περίβληχρος, ον, (περί, βληχρός) *very weak*, Ap. Rh. 4, 621.

Περιβλύζω, = sq., νάμασι, Arist. Mund. 5, 11.

Περιβλύω, (περί, βλύω) intr. *to boil* or *bubble up all round*, Ap. Rh. 4, 788: also, c. acc. cognato, Philostr. [ῠ̄]

Περιβοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to shout round about.*

Περιβοησία, ας, ἡ,=sq., Artemid.

Περιβόησις, εως, ἡ, (περιβοάω) *great clamour*, Artemid.

Περιβόητος, ον, (περιβοάω) *noised abroad* or *much talked of, notorious*, Dem. 324, fin.; *famous*, Thuc. 6, 31; and, in bad sense, *infamous, scandalous*, Lys. 99, 7, Dinarch. 107, 4:—adv. -τως, *notoriously*, Aeschin. 16, 6. —II. act., *crying aloud*, περιβόητόν τινα ἀπεργάζεται, makes him *cry aloud*, Plat. Phil. 45 E:—so, in Soph. O. T. 192, as epith. of Mars, or the plague, περιβόητος ἀντιάζων, meeting me *with shrieks and cries.*

Περιβοθρόω, ῶ, (περί, βοθρόω) *to dig, trench round*, Theophr.

†Περίβοια, ας, ἡ, *Periboea*, daughter of Acesamenus, mother of Pelagon, Il. 21, 141.—2. daughter of Eurymedon, mother of Nausithoüs by Neptune, Od. 7, 56.—3. daughter of Hipponoüs, wife of Oeneus, Apollod. 1, 8, 4.—4. daughter of Alcathoüs, wife of Telamon, mother of Ajax, Id. 3, 12, 6; in Pind. I. 6, 65 called Ἐρίβοια and so Soph. Aj. 569.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Περιβόλαιον, ου, τό, (περιβάλλω) *that which is thrown* or *put round one*, esp. for covering; hence usu. of clothes and arms, θανάτου π., a poisoned garment, Eur. H. F. 549; *a covering*, σαρκὸς π., Ib. 1269: cf. Plut. Alex. 67.

Περιβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιβάλλω) *a throwing* or *putting round* (or *that which is put round*), χειρῶν περιβολαί, *embraces*, Eur. I. T. 903; so, περιβολαί alone, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3; περιβολαὶ χθονός, of the grave, Eur. Tro. 389; π. (ξίφεος), a scabbard, Id. Phoen. 276; π. σκηνωμάτων, tents, Id. Ion 1133; π. σφραγισμάτων, seals, Id. Hipp. 864: absol., of *walls round* a town, ἑπτάπυργοι π., Valck. Phoen. 1085.—II. *a space enclosed, compass*, οἰκίης μεγάλης π., a house of large *compass*, Hdt. 4, 79.—2. *a circumference, circuit*, as of a coast, Thuc. 8, 104; π. ποιεῖσθαι, to make *a circuit*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 30; π. ἔχουσα ὁδός, Plut. Lucull. 21.—III. metaph.,—1. *a compassing, endeavouring after*, π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, Lat. *affectatio imperii*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 40.—2. π. τοῦ λόγου, *the whole compass* of the matter, *long and short* of it, Isocr. 85 D, 284 A; π. τῶν πραγμάτων, Polyb. 16, 20, 9.—3. in Rhet. *the dress in which thoughts are clothed, circumlocution, diction*, the *circumjecta oratio* of Quintil.

Περίβολον, τό,=sq. 2.

Περίβολος, ον, (περιβάλλω) *going round, compassing, encircling*, στέφεα, Eur. I. A. 1477.—2. usu. as subst., περίβολος, ὁ,=περιβολή, π. ἐχίδνης, of serpent-scales, Eur. Ion 993; οἱ π., *walls round a town*, Hdt. 1, 181, Eur. Tro. 1141; and in sing., Thuc. 1, 89, Plat., etc.:—so in Plat., of the body as *the case* of the soul, Crat. 400 C.—3. *an enclosure, circuit*, π. νεωρίων, Eur. Hel. 1530; freq. in Plat.: esp. of a temple, *the whole sacred precincts*, Plut. Solon 32, etc.

Περιβομβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, βομβέω) *to hum round*, Luc. Lexiph. 16, Imag. 13.

Περιβόσκω, f. -κήσω, (περί, βόσκω) *to let* cattle *feed around*, Nic. Al. 391, Th. 611:—pass., *to feed on...all round*, περιβόσκεται ὠνθρακα τέφρη, Call. Ap. 84.

Περιβοτᾱνίζω, *to weed round about.*

Περίβουνος, ον, (περί, βουνός) *surrounded by hills*, Plut. Philop. 14.

Περιβράζω, *to boil* or *bubble up round.*

Περιβράσσω, Att. -ττω, (περί, βράσσω) *to shake all round*:—pass., περιβράσσεσθαι γέλωτι, to laugh till one shakes again, Nicet.

Περιβραχίονιος, α, ον, (περί, βραχίων) *round* or *on the arm*, Plut. Demosth. 30:—τὸ περιβραχιόνιον, *an armlet* or *piece of armour for the arm*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51; 4, 2.

Περιβρέμω, (περί, βρέμω) *to roar, bellow round about*, Ap. Rh. 2, 323; also in mid., c. dat., Opp. C. 2, 67, Dion. P. 131.

Περιβρίθης, ές, (περί, βρίθω) *very heavy*, Orph. Fr. 38,—al. πυριβρίθης.

Περιβρίθω, (περί, βρίθω) *to weigh down round about.*—II. intr. *to hang down the head very much*, Nic. Th. 851. [βρῐ]

Περιβρομέω,=περιβρέμω, Ap. Rh. 4, 17.

Περιβρῦής, ές, (περί, βρύω) *very luxuriant*, Nic. Th. 531, 841.

Περιβρύχιος, α, ον, *engulfed by the surge all round*, οἴδματα π., *waves swallowed up by one another*, i. e. wave upon wave, Soph. Ant. 336; cf. ὑπερβρύχιος. (Prob. not from βρύχω, as Ellendt, v. sub βρύχιος.) [ῠ]

Περιβρύχω, *to roar around*, dub. [ῡ]

Περίβρωσις, ἡ, *a gnawing round about.*

Περίβρωτος, ον, *gnawed round about.*

Περιβύω, *to stop up round about.* [ῠ]

Περιβωμίζω, *to go round about the altar.*

Περιβώμιος, ον, (περί, βωμός) *around the altar*, LXX.

Περίβωτος, ον, Ion. contr. for περιβόητος.

Περιγάνόω, ῶ, *to make bright all round*: metaph. *to cheer greatly.*

Περιγεγραμμένως, adv. pf. pass. from περιγράφω, *definitely.*

Περιγέγωνα, *to shout round about.*

Περίγειος, ον, (περί, γέα, γῆ) *about* or *upon the earth, earthly*, opp. to οὐράνιος, Plut. 2, 745 B, 887 B, 1029 D.

†Περιγένης, ους, ὁ, *Peregenes*, a general of Antiochus, Polyb. 5, 69, 7.

Περιγενητικός, ή, όν, (περιγίγνομαι) *superior, victorious*, Plut. 2, 1055 E.

Περιγηθής, ές, (περί, γηθέω) *very joyful*, Ap. Rh. 3, 814; 4, 888.—II. act. *giving much joy*, Emped.

Περιγηράσκω, (περί, γηράσκω) *to grow old in succession*, Joseph.

Περιγίγνομαι, Ion. and later form -γίνομαι [ῐ]: fut. -γενήσομαι: aor. -εγενόμην, (περί, γίγνομαι). *To be superior, to overcome, excel*, c. gen. pers., ὅσσον περιγίγνομαί ἄλλων, Od. 8, 102, Hdt., etc.; perh. also c. acc. pers., Hdt. 9, 2 (ubi v. Schweigh.);—τινί, in a thing, μήτι.., ἡνιοχος περιγίγνεται ἡνιόχοιο, Il. 23, 319; so, π. τινός, πολυτροπίῃ, Hdt. 2, 121, 5; etc.; also c. acc. rei, π. τὰ Ὀλύμπια, Plut.—ἤν τι περιγένηται σφι τοῦ πολέμου, if *they gain any advantage* in the war, Thuc. 6, 8; π. ἡμῖν πλήθος νεῶν, *you have a superiority* in number of ships, Id. 2, 87; π. ἡμῖν τὸ μὴ προκάμνειν, c. inf., *we have the advantage* in not.., Id. 2, 39.—II. *to live over, to survive, escape*, Lat. *salvus evadere*, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 82, 122, etc., Thuc. 4, 27, etc.; also c. gen., περιεγένετο τούτου τοῦ πάθεος, *he escaped from* this disaster, Hdt. 5, 46; π. τῆς δίκης, Plat. Legg. 905 A; so, ἐκ τινος, Thuc. 2, 49; cf. περίειμι II.—2. also

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of things, *to remain over and above*, τάλαντα ἃ περιεγένοντο τῶν φόρων, *which remained from* the tribute, the surplus, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 8; so, π. ἐκ τῶν φόρων, Isocr. 175 B.—III. *to come round, turn out*, περιεγένετο ὥστε καλῶς ἔχειν, Xen. An. 5, 8, 26: also, *to result* or *proceed from*, ἐκ τούτων περιέρχεταί τι, *the upshot* of the matter is.., Dem. 102, fin.; πέρεστι δέ μοι ταῦτα οἷα τοῖς κακόν τι νοοῦσιν ὑμῖν περιγένοιτο, this is what I have got by the business, and I hope that you who evil think may get the like, Dem. 1483, 18; ἀγαθὰ ἐκ φιλοσοφίας περιγιγνόμενα, Plut. 2, 44 B.

Περιγλᾰγής, ές, (περί, γλάγος) *full of milk*, Il. 16, 642.

Περιγληνάομαι, dep., (περί, γλήνη) *to turn round the eye-balls, glare around*, περιγληνώμενος ὅσσοις, of a lion, Theocr. 25, 241.

Περιγλῆνής, ές, (περί, γλήνη) *very bright*, Arat. 476: so, περίγληνος, ον, v. l. for πυριγ., Orph. Lith. 651.

Περίγλισχρος, ον, (περί, γλίσχρος) *very sticky*, Hipp.

Περιγλῠκύνομαι, as pass., *to become very sweet*: from

Περίγλῠκυς, εια, υ, (περί, γλυκύς) *very sweet*:—superl. -κιστός, Ael. N. A. 15, 7.

Περιγλύφω, f. -ψω, (περί, γλύφω) *to peel round about*, Aristid. [ῠ]

Περιγλῶξ, ῶχος, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, γλῶχες) *surrounded with beards of corn*, v. l. Hes. Sc. 398.

Περίγλωσσος, ον, (περί, γλῶσσα) *ready of tongue, eloquent*, Pind. P. 1, 82.

Περιγλωττίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a covering of the tongue*, Ath.

Περιγνάμπτω, f. -ψω, *to bend round, double* a headland, Μάλειαν, Od 9, 80.

Περιγογγύζω, *to murmur round about*, of a secret or uncertain rumour, Phocyl. 6.

†Περιγούνη, ης, ἡ, *Perigune*, daughter of the robber Sinis, Plut. Thes. 8.

Περίγρα, ἡ, *a pair of compasses*; for which others propose πυράγρα, Gramm.

Περίγραμμα, ατος, τό, (περιγράφω) *any thing marked round by a line, an outline*:—*an enclosed space, ring*, Luc. Anachars. 38.

Περιγραπτέον, verb. adj. from περιγράφω, *one must trace out, sketch*, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

Περιγραπτός, όν, (περιγράφω) *marked round*, ἐκ περιγραπτοῦ, from a *circumscribed space*, Thuc. 7, 49.

Περιγρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who marks round*, etc.

Περιγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a line drawn round, an outline, sketch*, π. τις ἐξωθεν περιγεγραμμένη, Plat. Legg. 768 C, cf. Polit. 277 C: *a circumference, circuit*, Polyb. 4, 39, 1.—2. *that which is marked by an outline, an impression*, π. ποδοῖν, Aesch. Cho. 207.

Περιγράφω, f. -ψω, (περί, γράφω) *to draw a line round, mark round*, περιγράφει τῇ μαχαίρῃ τὸν ἥλιον ἐς τὸ ἑδαφος, Hdt. 8, 137; π. κύκλον, *to draw* a circle *round*, Id. 7, 60: hence —2. *to define, determine*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 12, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 17.—II. *to draw in outline, sketch out*, Lat. *delineare*, Ar. Pac. 879, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 6: cf. περιγραφή.—III. *to enclose* words *within brackets*, hence *to cancel*, elsewh. διαγράφω, Plut. 2, 334 C: π. ἐκ πολιτείας, *to exclude from* civic privileges, Aeschin. 83, fin., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—IV. *to bring within limits, to finish, conclude*, Plut. 2, 14 A, 895 C.

Περιγῦρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (περί, γῦρος) *a circumference*.

Περιγυρόω, ῶ, *to bend* or *lead round*.

Περιδαίδαλος, ον, (περί, δαίδαλος) *all-variegated*, Opp. C. 4, 388.

Περίδαιος, α, ον, (περί, Ἴδα) *around mount Ida*, νόμος Κρήτας περιδαῖος, land *near Ida*, in Crete, Pind. Fr. 126, 2.—On the elision of ι, v. περί H.

Περιδαίω, (περί, δαίω) *to set on fire all round*, Opp. H. 5, 411, in mid.:—pass., *to burn round about*: metaph., περιδαίομαι Ἐνδυμίωνι, *to burn with love for* him (as in Lat. *ardere aliquem*), Ap. Rh. 4, 58.

Περιδάκρῡτος, ον, *weeping much, tearful*.

Περιδᾰμάω, ῶ, (περί, δαμάω) *to tame all round* or *thoroughly*.

Περιδάμναμαι, dep. mid.=foreg., Q. Sm. 1, 165.

Περιδέεια, ας, ἡ, *exceeding fear*: from

Περιδεής, ές, (περί, δέος) *very timid* or *fearful*, π. γενέσθαι, Hdt. 5, 44; τινί, *at* a thing, Id. 7, 15; μή.., Thuc. 3, 80, Andoc. 34, 22.—Adv. -ῶς, *in great fear*, Thuc. 6, 83, etc.

Περιδείδω, f. -δείσομαι: aor. 1 περιέδεισα, in Hom. (though only in Il.) always περίδδεισαν, περιδδείσασα, etc.: pf. περιδέδοικα, but in Hom. περιδείδια (περί, δείδω). *To fear very much, be in great fear* or *dread about* one, τινός, Il. 10, 93; 17, 240; but more usu. τινί, Il. 11, 508; 15, 123, etc.; so also c. dat. rei, *to be much afraid for* or *at* a thing, 17, 242; 21, 328.

Περίδειπνος, ον, f. l. for περίδιπνος.

Περιδειπνέω, ῶ, *to give a funeral feast*, LXX: from

Περίδειπνον, ου, τό, (περί, δεῖπνον) *a funeral feast*, Dem. 321, 25, Plut. 2, 286 E.

Περίδειρον, ου, τό, (περί, δειρή) *the circumference of the neck*, Poll. 2, 135.

Περιδέξιον, ου, τό, *an armlet*, LXX: strictly neut. from

Περιδέξιος, ον, (περί, δεξιός) like ἀμφιδέξιος, *with two right hands*, i. e. *using both hands alike*, Lat. *ambidexter*, Il. 21, 163:—so that περιδέξιος seems to be used for ἀμφιδέξιος, metri grat.; for though περί has *in the main* the same signf. with ἀμφί, yet this is the only compd. in which it has the notion of *double*-ness proper to ἀμφί, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμφίς III.—II. *very dexterous* or *expert*, Ar. Nub. 949. Adv. -ίως, Philostr. Hence

Περιδεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, *equal dexterity with both hands*.

Περιδέραιος, ον, (περί, δέρη) *passed round the neck*, Plut. 2, 647 E, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 519:—τὸ περιδέραιον, a *necklace*, Ar. Fr. 309, 5, Luc. Pisc. 12, etc.

Περιδερίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a necklace*.

Περιδέρκομαι, poet. for περιβλέπω, Anth. P. 5, 289.

Περιδεσμεύω, and -μέω, ῶ, (περίδεσμος) *to tie round*, Geop.

Περίδεσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδέω) *a tying round*, Muson. ap. Stob.

Περίδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (περί, δεσμός) *a band, belt, girdle*, Aristaen.

Περίδετος, ον, *bound, tied round* or *to*: verb. adj. from

Περιδέω, f. -δήσω, (περί, δέω) *to bind, tie round* or *on*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 193, Ar. Eccl. 127:—mid., περιδέεσθαί τι, *to bind* something *round one's self*, περισφύριον, Hdt. 4, 176; πώγωνα, στέφανους, Ar. Eccl. 100, 122; esp. of pugilists, ἱμάντων σφαίρας περιεδούμεθα, Plat. Legg. 830 B, cf. Plut. 2, 825 E.

Περίδηλος, ον, *very clear, quite manifest*.

Περίδημα, ατος, τό, (περιδέω) *any thing bound round, a band*.

Περιδηριάομαι, (περί, δηριάομαι) dep., *to fight round about*, Q. Sm. 4, 165.

Περιδήριτος, ον, (περί, δηρίομαι) *fought for*, like περιμάχητος, Anth. P. 5, 219.

Περιδίδωμι, f. -δώσω. (περί, δίδωμι) *to give all round*.—Mid. περιδίδομαι, *to stake* or *wager*, c. gen. rei, τρίποδος περιδώμεθον ἠὲ λέβητος, *let us stake* a tripod or caldron, Il. 23, 485; ἐμέθεν περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς, *I will wager for* myself, i. e. *pledge* myself, Od. 23, 78; also περιδίδομαι περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, *I stake* my head, Ar. Eq. 791; περίδου μοι περὶ θυματιδῶν ἁλῶν, *have a wager* with me for a little thymesalt, Ar. Ach. 772; also absol., περίδου νῦν ἐμοί, εἰ μή..., Ar. Nub. 644. —The genit. in these phrases must be considered as a genit. of the price one engages to pay for losing one's wager; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 515, 2.

Περιδιείρω, (περί, διείρω) *to fasten together round*, Philostr.

Περιδινέω, ῶ, (περί, δινέω) *to whirl* or *wheel round, ἑαυτόν*, Aeschin. 77, 29:—pass., *to run round and round*, πόλιν περιδινηθῆτην (aor. pass.), Il. 22, 165 (ubi Spitzn. divisim πέριδιν-): *to spin round*, like a top, Xen. Symp. 7, 3.—II. act. in intr. signf., like pass., Soph. Fr. 310.

Περῐδῑνής, ές, (περί, δινέω) *whirled round*, Anth. P. 6, 23.

Περιδίνησις, εως, ἡ, (περιδινέω) *a whirling round*, Plut. Flamin. 10, Id. 2, 888 D.

Περιδίνητος, ον, *whirled round*.

Περίδῐνος, ὁ, ἡ, (περιδινέω) *one who roams about, a vagabond*: also *a pirate*, Plat. Legg. 777 C, cf. Ath. 264 F.

Περιδιπλόω, ῶ, *to fold round about, wrap around*.

Περιδίω, (περί, δίω) old Ep. form for περιδείδω, *to be much afraid about* one, τινί, Il. 9, 433; 11, 557; π. μή.., Il. 17, 666, Od. 22, 96; also π. τινὶ μή.., Il. 5, 566. In Hom., περί is metri grat. always separated from the simple verb; he only uses 3 sing. impf., περὶ γὰρ δίε... [ῐ]

Περιδῐώκω, f. -ξω, (περί, διώκω) *to pursue on all sides*, Strab.

Περιδνοφέω, ῶ, (περί, δνόφος) *to wrap round with darkness*, Arat. 876.

Περιδονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, δονέω) *to move* or *drive round*, Dion. H.

Περίδοσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδίδομαι) *a bargain, wager*.

Περιδουπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, δουπέω) *to sound with a heavy noise*, Philostr.

Περίδουπος, ον, *sounding with a heavy noise*.

Περιδρᾰμητέον, (περιδραμεῖν) verb. adj., *one must run round*.

Περίδρᾰμον, Ep. for περιέδραμον, aor. 2 of περιτρέχω, Il.

Περίδραξις, εως, ἡ, *a grasping with the hands*, Plut. 2, 392 A, cf. 979 D: from

Περιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (περί, δράσσομαι) dep. mid.: *to grasp with the hand*, τινός, Plut. Camill. 26, Lysand. 17.

Περιδρομάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of περίδρομος, *surrounding*, μίτρη, Anth. P. 5, 13.

Περιδρομεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who runs round*.

Περιδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (περίδρομος) *a running round: a revolution, orbit*, περιδρομαὶ ἐτῶν, Eur. Hel. 776; π. ποιεῖσθαι, to wheel about, Xen. Cyn.

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10, 11.—II. *a round-about way, circuit*, Plut. 2, 493 D.—III. *a getting round, cheating*, Mennon 8.

Περιδρομίς, ίδος, ἡ,=παραδρομίς.

Περίδρομος, ον, (περιδραμεῖν, περιτρέχω) *running round, encompassing*, like the rim of a shield, Eur. El. 458, cf. Aesch. Theb. 495: generally, *round, circular*, Il. 5, 726, 728.—2. *going about, roaming*, Aesch. Supp. 349; κύνες, Ar. Ran. 472: so, γυνὴ π., *a roaming, lewd* woman, Theogn. 581.—II. pass. *that can be run round*, and so *standing apart, detached*, κολώνη π. ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, Il. 2, 812; so, αὐλὴ π., Od. 14, 7. Hence

Περίδρομος, ου, ὁ, as subst., *that which surrounds*, as *the rim* of a shield, Eur. Tro. 1197; *the string that runs round a net for closing it*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6: *a gallery running round a building*, Id. Cyr. 6, 1, 53, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 B.

Περιδρύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, δρύπτω) *to tear all round about*: pass. *to be so torn*, ἀγκῶνας περιδρύφθη (Ep. aor. pass.), Il. 23, 395.

Περιδύω, f. -ύσω, (περί, δύω) *to pull off from round, strip off* (cf. περιαιρέω), χιτῶνας, Il. 11, 100; π. τὸ μέτρον, Epich. p. 82: hence, *to plunder, despoil*, τινά, Antipho 117, 3.—Mid. περιδύομαι, *to take off, put off*. [ῠ̄ω, ῠ̄σω: but. cf. δύω.]

Περιδώμεθον, 1 dual subj. aor. 2 mid. from περιδίδωμι, Il.

Περιεγείρω, (περί, ἐγείρω) *to arouse round about*, Joseph.

Περιεδρεύω, (περί, ἕδρα) *to sit round* or *invest* a town.

Περιεθέλω,=ἀγαπάω, ap. Hesych.

Περιείδον, (περί, εἶδον) aor. 2, with no pres. in use, περιοράω being used instead:—*to overlook*, i. e. *to neglect, disregard*: also, *to let pass, allow, suffer*, c. part., like ὑπερορᾶν, ὑπεριδεῖν, as, οὐ περιεῖδον αὐτὸν ἁναρπασθέντα, *they did* not *suffer* him to be carried off, cf. Hdt. 1, 89; 3, 65, Bergl. Ar. Pac. 10, and v. sub περιοράω; so, also, freq. in Att. prose: but also c. acc. pers. only, Hdt. 3, 155, Ar. Ach. 55; very rarely c. inf., like ἐάω, Hdt. 1, 24; 4, 113.—Cf. περίοιδα.

Περιειλάς, άδος, ἡ, *encircling, coiling*, ζώνη, Erastosth. 2, 3.

Περιειλέω,=περιείλω, cf. περιελίσσω. Hence

Περιείλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is wound round*.

Περιείλησις, εως, ἡ, (περιειλέω) *a winding round*: also=foreg.—In Hdt. 2, 123, Plut. Cat. Maj. 13, f. l. for περιήλυσις.

Περιειλίσσω, Ion. for περιελίσσω, Hdt. 8, 128, but also Plat. Prot. 342 C.

Περιείλω, (περί, εἴλω) *to fold* or *wrap round*, τι περί τι, Xen. An. 4, 5, fin.:—pass. *to be wrapped round*, ῥάκεσι, Ar. Ran. 1064.

Περίειμι, (περί, εἰμί) *to be around, round*, χωρίον ᾧ τειχίον περιῆν, Thuc. 7, 81: but usu.,—II. like ὑπέρειμι, *to be better than, superior to* another, *surpass, excel* one in a thing, περίεσσι γυναικῶν εἶδός τε μέγεθός τε, Od. 18, 248, cf. 19, 326, Hdt. 3, 146, etc.; in Att., also c. dat. rei, ναυσὶ πολὺ π., Thuc. 6, 22; σοφίᾳ π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Plat. Prot. 342 B, cf. Symp. 222 E, Xen. An. 1, 9, 24:—ἐκ περιόντος, at *an advantage*, Thuc. 8, 46.—Cf. περιγίγνομαι.—2. *to exceed* in number, πλήθει, Hdt. 9, 31; and so in Att.—III. *to be over and above, outlive*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 121; 3, 119: absol., *to survive, remain alive*, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 11, 120; and of things, *to be extant, be in existence*, Id. 1, 92, etc.—2. of property, etc., *to be over and above, to remain* when debts are paid, τὰ περιόντα, *the surplus, balance*, Plat. Legg. 923 D, Isae. 55, 13; τὰ περιόντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως, the money *remaining after* paying the expenses, the balance in hand, Dem. 1346, 18; so, ἡ περιοῦσα κατασκευή, Thuc. 1, 89.—3. *to be left as a result* or *consequence*, περίεστιν ὑμῖν ἐκ τούτων, what you have got by all this is..., Dem. 172, 9; esp. in bad. signf., τοσοῦτον ὑμῖν περίεστιν τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ μίσους, you *have* got so much hatred against me *left*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160, 12; περιεῖναι αὐτῷ μηδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ τὰς αἰσχύνας, Aeschin. 22, 8; ψηφίσματ' ὑμῖν περίεσται βελτίω δ' οὐδὲν ἔσται τὰ πράγματα, you *will have plenty* of statutes, but..., Dem. 1432, 16; cf. περιγίγνομαι III: hence also, τούτοις τοσοῦτον περίεστιν, ὥστε προσυκοφαντοῦσιν, so far are matters come with them, that..., Id. 1280, 1; ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος, from *sheer wantonness*, Id. 1483, 15, cf. Luc. Amor. 33.

Περίειμι, (περί, εἶμι) *to go round, fetch a compass*, Hdt. 2, 138; etc.; π. κατὰ νώτου τινί, to get round and take him in rear, Thuc. 4, 36.—2. c. acc., *to go round, compass*, π. τὸν νηὸν κύκλῳ, Hdt. 1, 159; π. φυλακάς, *to go round* the guards, *visit* them, Id. 5, 33; so, ἐν κύκλῳ περιῆει πάντα, Ar. Plut. 708; κύκλῳ π., Plat. Lach. 183 B; τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιήει, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33.—II. *to come round to* one, esp. in one's turn or by inheritance, ἡ ἀρχή, βασιληίη περίεισι εἰς τινα, Hdt. 1, 120; 2, 120.—2. of revolving periods, χρόνου περιόντος, as time *came round*, Hdt. 1, 4, 155, cf. 2, 4.—Cf. περιέρχομαι, -ήκω.

Περιείργω, Att. for the older form περιέργω, q. v.

Περιείρω, (περί, εἴρω) *to insert* or *fix round*, ξύλα περὶ γόμφους, Hdt. 2, 96.

Περιεκτικός, ή, όν, (περιέχω) *comprising, containing*, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 24: hence, metaph., *universal, general*, like τὸ περιέχον, Plut. 2, 886 A.—II. τὸ περιεκτικόν, Gramm.=μέσον, *verbum medium*.—III. in Hipp.=σωτήριος, but dub.; v. περιεστικός.

Περιελάσις, εως, ἡ, *a driving, leading, riding round about*; *a place for driving round*, Hdt. 1, 179: from

Περιελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, (περί, ἐλαύνω) *to drive round*, τὰς κύλικας π., *to push* the cups *round*, Xen. Symp. 2, 27:—*to drive together, collect*, as cattle, booty, etc., Polyb. 4, 29, 6, etc., in mid.—2. *to drive about, harass, distress*, περιελαυνόμενος τῇ στάσει, Hdt. 1, 60, cf. Ar. Eq. 887.—3. *to draw* or *build round*, περὶ δ' ἕρκος ἔλασσε, Il. 18, 564; περὶ δ' ἕρκος ἐλήλατai, Od. 7, 113.—II. seemingly intrans. (sub. ἅρμα, ἵππον, etc.), *to drive* or *ride round*, Hdt. 1, 106, Thuc. 7, 44, and Xen.; but also c. acc. loci, π. τι ἵππῳ, Hdt. 4, 7.

Περιέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (περιέρχομαι) *a coming* or *going round*, Plut. 2, 916 D.

Περιέλιξις, εως, ἡ, *a winding, rolling, turning round*: from

Περιελίσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -ειλίσσω: f. -ξω (περί, ἑλίσσω):—*to roll, wind round*, τι περί τι, Hdt. 8, 128:—mid. *to roll round one's self*, Plat. Prot. 342 C:—pass. *to be rolled, twisted round*, περί τι, Plat. Phaed. 112 D; ἀλλήλοις, Arist. H. A. 5, 4; also *to be encompassed*, ὑπό τινος, Ib. 113 B.

Περιελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing* or *dragging round*.

Περιέλκω, f. -ξω: Att. aor. περιεῖλκυσα (cf. sub ἕλκω):—*to drag round, drag about*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 10.—2. *to draw round another way, divert, distract*. Lat. *huc illuc ducere*. Plat. Charm. 174 B; so in pass., Id. Prot. 352 C.

Περιέννῡμι, (περί, ἕννυμι) *to put round*, περὶ δ' ἀμβροτα εἵματα ἕσσον, Il. 16, 670:—in mid., *to draw round one*, χλαῖναν περιέσσασθαι, *to put on* a cloak, Hes. Op. 537: περέμμενον, rare Aeol. form for περιειμένον, Sappho 21.

Περιέξειμι, (περί, ἐκ, εἶμι) *to go entirely round*, App.

Περιεπτισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from περιπτίσσω, *husked, winnowed, clean*.

Περιέπω: impf. περιέπτον, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 5: fut. περιέψω: aor. περιέσπον, inf. περισπεῖν,—this aor. only poet. and in Ion. prose: fut. mid. περιέψεσθαι in act. signf., Hdt. 2, 115; 7, 149; and aor. pass. περιεφθῆναι, Hdt. (v. infra):—only the pres. and impf. occur in Att. prose (περί-, ἔπω). *To be busy all round*; hence *to tend diligently, to treat with care* or *honour*, εὖ π. τινά, *to treat* him well, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; so, μάλα π. τινά, *to court* much, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 5; π. τινὰ ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς, Id. Symp. 8, 38; π. τινὰ ὡς φίλον, Id. Cyr. 4, 4, 12:—contrariwise, τρηχέως, κάρτα τρηχέως π., *to handle* roughly, Hdt. 1, 73, 114 (and more freq. in pass., τρηχέως περιεφθῆναι ὑπό τινος, 5, 1, 81, etc.); so, ἀεικίῃ περισπεῖν τινα, Lat. *ignominia afficere*, Hdt. 1, 115; κάρτα τρηχέως π. ἀεικίῃ, 1, 73; π. τινὰ ὡς οὐ τὰ πολέμιον, δοῦλον, etc., Hdt. 2, 69, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 12.—The synon. ἀμφιέπω is only poet.

Περιεργάζομαι, f. -σομαι, (περίεργος) dep. mid.:—*to take more pains than enough about* a thing, hence *to busy one's self with trifles, to waste one's labour*, Hdt. 2, 15; so, περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς, Plat. Apol. 19 B; so, ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ π., to be busy and *over-busy*, Dem. 150, 24; τῷ θολίῳ περιεργάσθαι, *that they had overdone it* with their 'sack' (i. e. need not have used the *word*), Hdt. 3, 46; π. τι καινόν, *to be busy about* 'some new thing,' Ar. Eccl. 200.—2. *to be a busy-body, meddle with other folk's affairs*, Dem. 805, 4; π. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *to interfere* in Italian affairs, Polyb. 18, 34, 2.—II. late, the pf. pass. περιειργασμαι, *to be superfluous*, Ael. Hence

Περιεργαστέον, verb. adj., *one must do more than needful*, Antipho 119, 31.

Περιεργάσια, ας, ἡ, and περιεργεια, ἡ,=sq.

Περιεργία, ας, ἡ, (περίεργος) *over-diligence, over-exactness* in doing, writing, etc., Plat. Sisyph. 387 D.—2. *an intermeddling with other folk's affairs, officiousness*, Theophr. Char. 13, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 5, etc.

Περιεργοπένητες, οἱ, (περίεργος, πένης) name of a book written *for poor scholars*, Hesych.

Περίεργος, ον, (περί, ἔργω) *careful over much, over-careful, taking needless trouble*, Lys. 123, 24; of grammarians, Anth. P. 11, 322.—2. *busy about other folk's affairs, meddling, curious, a busy-body*, Lat. *officiosus*, Isocr. 102 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 1; περίεργα βλέπειν, *to look curiously*, Anth. P. 12, 173.—II. pass. *done with especial care*, π. πόλεμος, *a very expensive war*, Isocr. Antid. § 124: esp.,—2. *over-wrought, too elaborate*, Plut. 2, 64 A; τὸ τῆς λέξεως π., Luc. Nigr. 13.—3. *superfluous*, περίεργα λέγειν, Plat. Polit. 286 C; π. ἐστί τι, Andoc. 27, 35, cf. Isae. 1, 38,

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Isocr., etc.—III. *περίεργα, curious arts, magic*, N. T. Act. 19, 19.

Περιέργω, f. -ξω: Att. -είργω (*περί, ἔργω, εἴργω*):—*to inclose all round, encompass*, Hdt. 2, 148, Thuc. 1, 106; 5, 11.

Περιερέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -έσω, *to row round.*

Περίερκτος, ον, (*περιέργω*) *shut in all round.*

Περιέρπω, f. -ψω, (*περί, ἕρπω*) *to creep, steal, wind round*, Ael.

Περιέρρω, (*περί, ἔρρω*) *to wander about*, Ar. Eq. 533.

Περιέρχομαι, impf. περιηρχόμην, in Ar. Thesm. 504: dep. mid. with aor. 2 and pf. act. (*περί, ἔρχομαι*). *To go round*, like a beggar, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 16; or a stranger seeing sights, Id. Oec. 10, 10; like a canvasser, Lat. *ambire*, Dem. 129, 20: and c. acc., *π. τὴν πόλιν*, Andoc. 13, 25; *τὴν ἀγοράν*, Dem. 411, 16; c. part., *to go about* doing a thing, Plat. Apol. 30 A. —2. *to go round about, about* or *round*, Hdt. 7, 225, Thuc. 4, 36; *π. ἀπέραντον ὁδόν*, Plat. Theaet. 147 C.—II. *to go round and return* to a spot, *to come up to* a person or place, hence *to arrive at last somewhere, εἰς τόπον*, Hdt. 1, 96, etc.; *to come round to, ἡ ἡγεμονίη, ἡ βασιληίη περιῆλθε ἐς τινα*, Hdt. 1, 7, 187, etc.; also, *ἐς φθίσιν περιῆλθε ἡ νοῦσος*, the disease *ended* in.., Id. 7, 88: also c. acc., *ἡ τίσις περιῆλθε τὸν Πανιώνιον*, vengeance *came at last upon* him, Hdt. 8, 106.—2. of time, *to come round*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 19.—III. c. acc. pers., like Lat. *circumvenire, to come round, take in*, i. e. *to overreach, cheat*, Od. 9, 362; *σοφίῃ π. τινά*, Hdt. 3, 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 1142; *ταῦτα ἰσχυρῶς περιελήλυθε τοὺς πολλούς*, Luc. Luct. 10. Cf. *περίειμι* (*εἶμι*), *περιήκω.*

Περιεσθίω, (*περί, ἐσθίω*) *to eat all round, nibble at*, Luc. Lexiph. 23.

Περιεσκεμμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *περισκέπτομαι, circumspectly*, Plat. Ax. 365 B, etc.

Περιεσταλμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *περιστέλλω, secretly, covertly.*

Περιεστικός, ή, όν, in Hipp. ap. Erot.,=*σωτήριος, restorative*, for which *περιεκτικός* had been proposed: but *περιεστικός* is correctly formed from *περίειμι* (*εἶμι*).

Περιέσχατος, η, ον, (*περί, ἔσχατος*) *about the last*, Hdt. 1, 86; 5, 101.

Περίεφθος, ον, (*περί, ἕψω*) *thoroughly well-boiled*, Luc.

Περιεχής, ές, (*περί, ἔχω*) *surrounding, embracing*, Philostr.

Περιέχω, also -ίσχω, Thuc. 5, 71: f. *περιέξω* and *περισχήσω*: aor. *περιέσχον*, inf. *περισχεῖν*: aor. mid. *περιεσχόμην*, inf. *περισχέσθαι*, (*περί, ἔχω*) *To encompass, embrace, surround*, Lys. 110, 40, Xen., etc.; *ἡ περιέχουσα πέλαγος γῆ*, Plat. Tim. 25 A: —Pass., *to be shut in* or *beleaguered, ὑπό τινος*, Hdt. 8, 10, 80.—2. *to embrace, comprise, comprehend, take in*, like *περιλαμβάνω* II, *τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τοῦ ὅλου περιέχεται*, Plat. Parm. 145 B.—3. *τὸ περιέχον*, as subst., *that which is about and around us, infinite space* beyond the *ἀήρ* and *αἰθήρ*, Anaxag. Fr. 2; also simply *the air, heaven, climate*, Polyb. 4, 21, 1; 5, 21, 8:—but,—4. in Aristot. *τὸ περιέχον* is *the universal*, like *τὸ γενικόν* or *τὸ καθόλον, genericum, generale*; so, *ὄνομα περιέχον, a generic term* or *notion*, Rhet. 3, 5, 3; (and, conversely, he uses *περιέχεσθαι*, in pass., of *particulars*, Anal. Pr. 1, 27, 10: cf. *περιεκτικός.*—II. *to surpass, overcome, conquer*, like *ὑπερέχω*, Thuc. 5, 7; also *to outnumber*, Thuc. 3, 108:—of an army, *to outflank* the enemy, Thuc. 5, 71, 73.—III. mid. *περιέχομαι, to hold one's hands round* or *over* another, and so *to protect, defend, take charge of*, c. gen. pers., *περίσχεο* (Ion. imperat. aor. 2 mid.) *παιδός ἑῆος*, Il. 1, 393; also c. acc., *οὕνεκά μιν περισχόμεθα*, Od. 9, 199.—2. *to hold fast on by*, and so *to cling to, cleave to, be fond of* a person or thing, c. gen., Hdt. 1, 71, etc.; *τωὐτοῦ περιεχόμεθα, we are compassing, aiming at* the same end, Id. 3, 72, cf. Plut. Them. 9: rarely c. inf., *περιείχετο μένοντας μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν, he was urgent with* them that they should stay and not leave him, Hdt. 9, 57.

Περιζᾱμενῶς, adv., *very powerfully* or *violently*, H. Hom. Merc. 495.

Περιζέω, (*περί, ζέω*) *to boil round about*, Luc. Tox. 20: poet. -ζείω, Anth. P. 9, 632.

Περίζυγος, ον, also *περίζυξ, ὕγος*, (*περί, ζυγόν*) *over and above a pair, more than a pair*: so, speaking of horses' harness, *περίζυγα* are *spare straps* for repairing breakages, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32, where Schneider needlessly proposed *παράζυγας.*

Περίζωμα, ατος, τό, (*περιζώννυμι*) *that which is girded round one, underclothing, ἐν περιζώμασιν*, opp. to *ἐν θώραξι*, Polyb. 6, 25, 3:—*an apron*, esp. of smiths, cooks, etc., Hegesipp. Adelph. 1, 7, Wytt. Plut. 2, 182 D: hence, *ἀσκῶ ἐκ περιζώματος*, Dion. H., to practise *with the apron on*, i. e. *merely with the outward appendage of an art, superficially.*

Περιζωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ᾰ]

Περιζώννῡμι, also *-νύω*: f. -ζώσω (*περί, ζώννυμι*):—*to gird round* or *on*:—mid., *to gird round one's self, put on as a belt* or *apron*, c. acc., Ar. Pac. 687, Theopomp. (Com.) Παιδ. 2:—*περιεζωσμένος, with his apron on*, of a cook, Plut. 2, 668 D. Hence

Περίζωσις, εως, ἡ, *a girding round* or *on, belting*: and

Περιζώστρα, ας, ἡ, *a belt, girdle, apron, band*, Theocr. 2, 122.

Περιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (*περί, ἡγέομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to lead round, π. τινι τὸ οὖρος, to show* one *the way round* the mountain, *guide* him *round* it, Hdt. 7, 214:—absol., *to show round and explain what is worth notice*; hence, generally, *to explain, describe*, Luc. Contempl. 1, D. Mort. 20, 1; cf. *περιήγησις* and *περιηγητής.*—II. *to draw an outline, describe in general terms*, opp. to *συμπληροῦν*, Plat. Legg. 770 B. —The act. *περιηγέω*, only in Heliod. Hence

Περιήγημα, ατος, τό, *a thing described*: hence

Περιηγηματικός, ή, όν, *descriptory.*

Περιηγής, ές, (*περιάγω, -ηγέομαι*) like *περιφερής, led round in a circle*, hence *lying in a circle*, of the Cyclades lying round Delos, Call. Del. 198; cf. *τροχοειδής*: generally, *round, convex*, Emped. 24, Dion. P. 157. Cf. *περιᾱγής.*

Περιήγησις, εως, ἡ, (*περιηγέομαι*) *a leading round and explaining what is worth notice*: hence, generally, *description*, Luc. Contempl. 22: esp. *geographical description*, Aristid.: cf. *περιηγητής.*—II. like *περιγραφή, an outline: περιήγησιν, in shape and figure*, Hdt. 2, 73.—III. *a revolution, orbit*, Lat. *orbis.*

Περιηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*περιηγέομαι*) *one who leads about*, esp. *one who guides strangers about and shows what is worth notice, a showman, cicerone*, Plut. 2, 675 D; and, at Delphi,=*ἐξηγητής*, Plut. 2, 395 A: hence,—2. generally, *a describer*, esp. of geographical details, as Dionysius *ὁ περιηγητής*, cf. Luc. Ver. H. 2, 31; *a show-man*, Id. Calumn. 5. Hence

Περιηγητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *like a general description, of, belonging to a περιηγητής*, Plut. 2, 386 B.—2. *descriptory, βιβλία, guide-books*, Ib. 724 D. Adv. *-κῶς.*

Περιήγητος, ον, (*περιηγέομαι*) *drawn round, put round as a border.*

Περιήδη, Att. plqpf. from *περίοιδα* (q. v.), also Od. 17, 317.

Περιηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*περί, ἠθέω*) *to strain through.* Hence

Περιήθημα, ατος, τό, *any thing strained*, Galen.—II. *that which remains after straining, dregs, refuse.*

Περιήκης, ες, (*περί, ἀκή*) *very pointed* or *sharp.*

Περιήκω, f. -ξω, (*περί, ἥκω*) *to have come round to one*, like *περίειμι* (*εἶμι*), *εἴς τινα*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6:—c. acc., *to come round to one at last, τὰ σὲ περιήκοντα, that which has fallen to thy lot*, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: *τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα φαμὲν περιήκειν τὰ πρῶτα*, we say that the greatest luck *befel* this man, Id. 6, 86, 1; (here it is possible to make *τὰ πρῶτα* the acc. after the verb, as we say that this man *compassed, gained* the greatest luck; and so Schweigh. would take even the former passage, but not so well).—2. of time, *to have come round*, Plut. Ages. 35.—Cf. *περίειμι* (*εἶμι*), *-ἔρχομαι.*

Περιήλῡσις, ἡ, like *περιέλευσις, a coming round, revolution*, Hdt. 2, 123; cf. *περιείλησις.* Hence

Περιηλυτέομαι, dep.,= *περιέρχομαι*, LXX.

Περιημεκτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strictly *to feel violent pain*; hence, usu., *to be* or *become aggrieved, sad, angry*; *τινί*, at a thing, as, *τῇ συμφορῇ, τῇ δουλοσύνῃ, τῇ ἁπάτῃ*, etc., Hdt. 1, 44, 164; 4, 154; but, c. gen. pers., *to be aggrieved at* or *with him*, Id. 8, 109; absol., Id. 1, 114. (The simple *ἡμεκτέω* or *ἠμεκτέω* does not occur. This word, which is Ion. and little used except in Hdt. and late Greek, as N. T., is by some derived from *ἐμέω, ἔχω*; by others from *αἷμα, αἱμάσσω*, like *ἡμωδία, ἡμωδιάω*, for *αἱμ-*: but at any rate it need not be written *περιημεκτέω.*)

Περιήνεικα, Ion. aor. 1 of *περιφέρω*, Hdt. 1, 84.

†Περιήρης, ους, ὁ, *Perieres*, son of Aeolus and Enarete, king in Messenia, Apollod. 1, 9, 5.—2. charioteer of Menoeceus of Thebes, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.—3. father of Borus, Il. 16, 177, —4. a Cumaean, who founded Zancle in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4. Others in Paus.; etc.

Περιηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*περί, ἠχέω*) *to ring all round, χαλκός*, Il. 7, 267; also in Plut. Hence

Περιήχημα, ατος, τό, *a resounding*, Iambl.: and

Περιήχησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut Sull. 19.

Περιθαλπής, ές, *very warm*, Nic. Th. 40, Anth. P. 7, 742: from

Περιθάλπω, f. -ψω, (*περί, θάλπω*) *to warm exceedingly.*

Περιθαμβής, ές, (*περί, θάμβος*) *much alarmed*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1158, Plut.

Περιθαρσύνω, *to make very bold*: from

Περιθαρσύς, ύ, (*περί, θαρσύς, θρα*

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συς) very bold, confident, Ap. Rh. 1, 152, 195.

Περίθειος, ον, most divine, dub.

Περιθειόω, ῶ, (περί, θειόω I) to fumigate all round with sulphur, to purify: also περιθεόω, q. v. Hence

Περιθείωσις, εως, ἡ, a fumigating all round with sulphur, a purification, Plat. Crat. 405 A.

Περίθεμα, ατος, τό, any thing put or placed round.

Περιθεόω, ῶ, rarer form for περιθειόω, Meineke Menand. p. 42.

Περίθερμος, ον, (περί, θερμός) very hot, Plut. 2, 642 C.

Περιθέσιμος, ον, to be put or placed round, Joseph.: from

Περίθεσις, εως, ἡ, (περιτίθημι) a putting round, putting on, N. T.

Περιθετός, ή, όν, and περίθετος, ον, Ar. Thesm. 258: (περιτίθημι): —put round, put to or upon: also to be put round or upon, π. πρόςωπον, a mask, Aristomen. Γόητ. 2; κεφαλὴ π., a head-dress, Ar. l. c., ubi v. Schol.:—ἡ περιθετή (sc. κόμη), false hair, a wig, Amphis Alcm. 1, Polyb. 3, 78, 3, Ath. 415 A: also φενάκη.

Περιθέω, f. -θεύσομαι and -θευσοῦμαι (περί, θέω):—to run round, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος, θέε πόρκης, Il. 6, 320, cf. Od. 24, 207; τάφρος, τεῖχος περιθέει, Hdt. 1, 178, 181; c. acc. objecti, π. τὴν νῆσον, Plat. Criti. 115 E; also c. dat., Hdn. 5, 5.—II. to run about, Plat. Rep. 475 D.

Περιθεωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θεωρέω) to go round and observe, Luc. Hermot. 44.

Περιθήκη, ης, ἡ, that which one puts round, a lid, cover.

Περίθημα, ατος, τό,=περίθεμα, an ornament, Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 445, 47.

Περιθλᾶσις, ἡ, a bruising, Plut. 2, 609 D: from

Περιθλάω, (περί, θλάω) to bruise or squeeze all round, Plut. 2, 341 A.

Περιθλίβω, f. -ψω, (περί, θλίβω) to press all round, Nonn. [θλῑ]

†Περιθοῖδαι, ῶν, al, Perithoedae, a deme of Attica, of the tribe Oeneïs. Hence

†Περιθοίδης, ου, ὁ, of (the deme) Perithoedae, ap. Dem. 1219, 20.

†Περίθοος, contd. -θους, gen. -θου, ὁ,=Πειρίθοος, Soph. O. C. 1594.

Περιθρᾰσύνω, περιθρασύς,=περιθαρσ-, q. v.

Περίθρανσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking all in pieces, E. M.: from

Περιθραύω, (περί, θραύω) to break all round, break off, Hipp. Plut. 2, 626 B.

Περιθρεκτέον, verb. adj. from περιτρέχω, one must run round, Plat. Theaet. 160 E.

Περιθρηνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θρηνέω) to bewail very much:—pass. to resound with wailing, Plut. Anton. 56.

Περιθριγκόω, ῶ, (περί, θριγκόω) to edge all round, Plut. Mar. 21.

Περίθριξ, ὁ, the first growth of hair before it is cut, ap. Suid.

Περιθρομβόομαι, (περί, θρομβόομαι) as pass., to congeal all round, Galen.

Περιθρόνιος, α, ον, (περί, θρόνος) round about the throne, Orph. H. 6, 4.

Περιθρυλλέω, or -θρυλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θρυλέω) to make a noise round: —Pass., περιθρυλλεῖσθαι τὰ ὦτα, to have one's ears still ringing with the noise, Greg. Naz. Hence

Περίθρυλλος, ον, like περιβόητος, notorious, famous.

Περιθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, θρύπτω) to rub or pound in pieces, Diod.

Περιθῦμος, ον, (περί, θυμός) very wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 725. Adv. -μως, Id. Cho. 40; περιθύμως ἔχειν, to be very angry, Hdt. 2, 162, and perh. 3, 50.

Περιθῡρέω, ῶ, (περί, θύρα) to be about the door, v. l. Ael. N. A. 1, 11.

Περιθύω, (περί, θύω) to sacrifice round about:—pass. to have sacrifices offered to one all round, Plut. 2, 168 D.

Περιθωρᾰκίδιον, ου, τό, v. l. for ἐπιθωρακίδιον in Plut.

Παριϊάπτω, (περί, ἰάπτω) to wound all round, περὶ θυμὸς ἰάφθη, Theocr. 2, 82. [ῐ]

Περιϊάχω, (περί, ἰάχω) to sound all round, re-echo, περὶ δ' ἴαχε πέτρα, Od. 9, 395: Ep. impf. περίαχε [ῐ] for περιΐαχε, Hes. Th. 678.

Περιϊδεῖν, inf. of aor. περιεῖδον. [ῐ]

Περιϊδμεναι, Ep. inf. of perf. περίοιδα, Il. 13, 728.

Περιϊδρόω, ῶ, to sweat all over. Hence

Περιΐδρωσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating all over, Diosc.

Περιΐζομαι, (περί, ἵζω) dep., to sit round about, κύκλῳ περιΐζόμενοι, Hdt. 1, 202, cf. 5, 41; also c. acc. objecti, π. τινα, Id. 5, 4.

Περιϊππεύω, (περί, ἱππεύω) to ride round, Polyb. 5, 73, 12, Luc. Gall. 12.

Περιΐπταμαι, later form for περιπέτομαι.

Περιϊστάνω, later collat. form of sq., to place round, τινί τι.

Περιΐστημι, f. -στήσω (περί, ἵστημι): —in trans. tenses, to put, place, set, lay round a thing, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 24, Plat. Tim. 78 C; στρατὸν περὶ πόλιν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 1; metaph., π. φόβους τινί, Critias 9, 37; κίνδυνόν τινι, Polyb. 12, 15, 7.—2. to move about, shift, transfer, τι εἰς τινα, to another's shoulders, Dem. 1014, 17:—hence, —3. to bring round, π. πολιτείαν εἰς ἑαυτόν, to bring it to his own views, Arist. Pol.: esp. into a worse state, εἰς τοῦθ' ἡ τύχη τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν περιέστησε, Isocr. 125 D, cf. Aeschin. 65, 24; π. εἰς μοναρχίαν τὴν πολιτείαν, Polyb. 3, 8, 2:—and, rarely, in mid.—II. in aor. 1 mid., usu. trans., to place round one's self, ξυστοφόρους, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 41; cf. infra.

B. Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.:—to stand round about, Il. 4, 532; 17, 95, etc.; κῦμα περιστάθη, a wave rose around (Ep. aor. pass.), Od. 11, 242; c. acc. objecti, to stand round, encircle, surround, χορὸν περιστὰθ' ὁμίλος, Il. 18, 603; (so in aor. mid., βοῦν περιστήσαντο, Il. 2, 410, Od. 12, 356;) μήπως με περιστήωσ' ἕνα πολλοί (3 pl. subj. Ep. aor. 2 for -στῶσι), that their numbers surround me not, Il. 17, 95, cf. Od. 20, 50; so, περιστάντες τὸ θηρίον κύκλῳ, Hdt. 1, 43; cf. 9, 5, Eur. Bacch. 1106; τὸ περιεστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινόν, Thuc. 4, 10:—but also c. dat., though not, prob., in the literal signf., τοῦ πολέμου περιεστηκότος τοῖς Θηβαίοις, Dem. 209, 22; πηλίκα τῇ πόλει περιέστηκε πράγματα, Id. 450, 13, etc.:—τὰ περιεστηκότα πράγματα, Lys. 193, 36; οἱ περιεστῶτες καιροί, Polyb. 3, 86, 7.—II. to come round, turn out, esp. for the worse, ἐς τοῦτο περιέστη ἡ τύχη, fortune was so completely reversed, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. Isocr. 93 C, etc.; τοὐναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ, it turned out quite contrary for him, Thuc. 6, 24, Plat. Meno 70 C; also, περιέστηκέ τι εἰς τοὐναντίον, Plat. Rep. 343 A; περιίστασθαι εἰς τύχας, to come to be dependent on chances, Thuc. 1, 78; περιέστηκεν ἡ πρότερον σωφροσύνη νῦν ὑβουλία φαινομένη, Id. 1, 32; τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς ὑπέρδειτόν μοι περιέστη, Dem. 551, 2, cf. 969, 10, so, c. inf., περιεστήκει τοῖς βοηθείας δεομένοις αὐτοὺς ἕτεροις βοηθεῖν, Id. 301, 8; περιέστηκεν εἰς τοῦτο ὥστε.., Lycurg. 148, 10.—III. to step aside, out of the way, Luc. Hermot 86: hence to shun, dread, Joseph.—IV. to be close at hand, Lob. Phryn 377.

Περιϊσχναίνω, (περί, ἰσχναίνω) to dry exceedingly, Hipp.

Περιΐσχω,=περιέχω, Thuc. 5, 71.

Περιϊτέον, verb. adj. from περίειμι (εἶμι), one must go about, make a circuit, Plat. Phaedr. 274 A. [ῐ]

Περικαγχᾰλάω, ῶ, (περί, καγχαλάω) to laugh all round, Opp. H. 4, 326.

Περικάδομαι, Dor. for -κᾱδόμαι, Pind.

Περικᾱής, ές, (περικαίω) on fire all round: burning hot, Hipp. Adv. -ῶς, Plut. Ages. 11.

Περικᾰθαίρω, (περί, καθαίρω) to purify on all sides: go round and purify, Plat. Criti. 120 A.

Περικαθάπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, καθάπτω) to fasten, hang on all round about: in mid. to fasten on one's self, put on, νεβρίδας, Plut. 2, 364 E.

Περικᾰθᾰρίζω, = περικαθαίρω, LXX.

Περικάθαρμα, ατος, τό,=κάθαρμα, LXX.

Περικαθαρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (περικαθαίρω) a purification, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

Περικάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, a clearing round, τῶν ῥιζῶν, Theophr.

Περικαθέζομαι, (περί, καθέζομαι) dep., to sit down round or invest a town, c. acc., Dem. 1379, 23, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 23.

Περικάθημαι, Ion. -κᾰτ-ημαι, inf. -ῆσθαι: strictly perf. of the foreg.: —to be seated or to sit all round, τραπέζῃ, at table, Hdt. 3, 32; but usu. c. acc. objecti, esp. π. πόλιν, to beleaguer, invest, besiege a town, Hdt. 1, 103; 5, 126, etc.; also of ships, to blockade, Id. 9, 75: c. acc. pers., to sit down by one as a companion, Id. 3, 14. Hence

Περικάθησις, ἡ, a sitting round about: esp. a besieging.

Περικαθίζω, (περί, καθίζω) to sit round about, LXX.

Περικαίνυμαι, (περί, καίνυται) to overcome, excel, c. acc. Nic. Th. 38.

Περικαίω, fut. -καύσω, (περι, καω) to burn or scorch round about:—Pass., to be all scorched, Hdt. 4, 69: metaph. to be inflamed, excited, Andoc. 20, 1.

Περικᾰκέω, ῶ. (περίκακος) to be in extreme ill-luck, to be plunged in despair, Polyb. 1, 58, 5; τοῖς ὅλοις, Id. 3, 54, 6. Hence

Περικάκησις, εως, ἡ, extreme ill-luck, Polyb. 1, 85, 2, etc.

Περίκᾰκος, ον, (περί, κακός) very unfortunate, in despair, Procl.

Περικᾰλινδέω, = περικυλινδέω.—Hence

Περικᾰλίνδησις, ἡ,=περικύλισις, Plut. 2, 919 A.

Περικαλλής, ές, (περί, κάλλος) right beautiful, very beautiful, freq. in Hom., usu. of things, φάρεα ξ. ἐλαία ρις, Il. 1, 603, Od. 1, 153; αὐλή, στέγη, δίφρος, βωμός, etc.; of women only in Il. 3, 389; 16, 85, Od. 11, 281; and of men first in H. Hom. Merc 323, 397, 504; but of a man's eyes in Od. 13, 401, 433; of a statue, Orac ap. Hdt. 5, 60; of a country, Hdt. 7, 3. Adv. -λέως, -λῶς, post-Hom. Compar. -έστερος, superl. -έστατος, Ath. 555 C, 680 C.

Περικαλλίμᾰχοι, ων, οἱ, those who

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are about *Callimachus, his adherents*, comic word in Phil. Thess. 44, 6, needlessly altered into Παρακαλλίμαχοι; v. περί C. II. [ῐ]

Περικάλυμμα, ατος, τό, *a covering, garment*, Plat. Polit. 279 D: [ᾰ] from

Περικᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, καλύπτω) *to cover all round, cover quite, νέφος περὶ πάντα καλύπτει*, Il. 17, 243, cf. 10, 201; *π. τινὰ ἐν ἱματίῳ*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 13; *τὸ σῶμα*, Plat., etc. — II. *to put round as a covering, τινί τι*, Hdt. 4, 23; metaph., *π. πράγμασι σκότον, to throw a veil* of darkness over the deeds, Eur. Ion 1522. Hence

Περικᾰλῡφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a wrapping, covering*, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

Περικαμπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bending round*, Hipp.: from

Περικάμπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, κάμπτω) *to bend round, τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς βλεφάροις π.*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 19. —II. seemingly intr., *to drive round* (sub. ἅρμα or ἵππους), Plat. Euthyd. 291 B. Hence

Περίκαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a bending round.*

Περικάρδιος, ον, (περί, καρδία) *about* or *near the heart, αἷμα*, Emped. 317, Critias 8:—*τὸ π., the membrane round the heart.*

Περικαρπιάκανθος, ον, *having thorns* or *prickles upon the* περικάρπιον, of the τρίβολος, Theophr.

Περικάρπιον, ου, τό, (περί, καρπός A) *the case of the fruit* or *seed, the pod, husk*, etc.; *the skin, peel, shell* of fruit, Arist. Probl. 20, 25, Theophr. —II. (καρπός B) *a bracelet.*

Περικαρφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (περί, κάρφος) a practice of hens, so called by Plut. 2, 700 D; and described by Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 20, thus, *αἱ ὄρνιθες ὀχευθεῖσαι κάρφος περιβάλλονται*,—by Plin. thus, *villares gallinae festuca aliqua se et ova tuentur.*

Περικαταβάλλω, (περί, καταβάλλω) *to lay down around* or *upon, τί τινι*, Ap. Rh. 3, 707.

Περικατάγνῡμι, f. -άξω, (περί, κατάγνυμι) *to break all round, π. ξύλον τύπτοντα, to break* it *about* his back, Ar. Lys. 357.

Περικατακλάω, f. -άσω, *to break all round about*, Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 126. [ᾰ]

Περικαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (περι, καταλαμβάνω) *to embrace* or *enclose all round*, Arist. Probl. 25, 56, 2.—2. metaph., *to overtake, ὁ νέος καρπὸς περικαταλαμβάνει ἀεὶ τὸν ἕνον*, Theophr.—3. *to seize and force, περικαταλαμβανόμενος τοῖς καιροῖς, compelled* by circumstances, Polyb. 16, 2, 8, cf. Arist. Mund. 6, 33.—II. intr., *περικαταλαβούσης τῆς ὥρας*, the season *having come round* or *returned*, Theophr.; v. περί G. II.

Περικατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, (περί, κατά, λάμπω) *a shining over against*, Tim. Locr. 97 B, cf. Ast Lex. Plat.

Περικαταλείπω, f. -ψω, *to leave over*, v. l. in Polyb. 4, 63, 10.

Περικατάληπτος, ον, (περικαταλαμβάνω) *overtaken and surrounded*, LXX.

Περικατάληψις, ἡ, *an overtaking, detaining*, Theophr.

Περικαταπίπτω, (περί, καταπίπτω) *to fall down around* or *upon, δουρί*, Ap. Rh. 2, 831.

Περικαταῤῥέω, (περί, καταῤῥέω) *to fall in and go to ruin*, Lys. 185, 20.

Περικαταῤῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥήξω, (περί, καταῤῥήγνυμι) *to tear down all round about*: — mid., *περικατερῥήξατο τὸν ἄνωθεν πέπλον, she tore off and rent her* outer garment, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6.

Περικαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (περί, καταστρέφω) *to overturn, throw down*, Strab.

Περικατασφάζω, or -σφάττω, f. -ξω, (περί, κατασφάζω) *to slaughter over, τι περί τι*, Polyb. 1, 86, 6.

Περικατατίθημι, *to put over round about.*

Περικαταχέω, f. -χεύσω, *to shed around* or *over.*

Περικατέχω, f. -καθέξω, *to shut in all round*, Joseph.

Περικάτημαι, Ion. for περικάθημαι, Hdt.

Περίκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (περικαίω) *a burning* or *heating all round*, Theophr.

Περικαυστός, ή, όν, (περικαίω) *burnt all round.*

Περικάω, Att. for περικαίω. [ᾰ]

Περίκειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι: f. -κείσομαι (περί, κεῖμαι):—as pass. *To lie round about, π. τινι, to lie stretched upon* one, *εὗρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον ὃν φίλον υἱόν*, Il. 19, 4; *γωρυτὸς τόξῳ περίκειτο*, a case *was round* the bow, Od. 21, 54; *οἷς στέφανος περίκειται*, Pind. O. 8, 100:—absol., *τεῖχος περίκειται*, Hes. Th. 733; *τὰ περικείμενα χρυσία*, plates of gold *laid on* (an ivory statue), Thuc. 2, 13. —2. metaph., *οὔ τι μοι περίκειται, there is* no *advantage* for me, it is nothing to me, Il. 9, 321; like *οὔ τι περιττόν* or *πλέον ἔχω*.—II. c. acc., *to have round one, to wear, περικείμενοι τελαμῶνας περὶ τοῖσι αὐχέσι*, Hdt. 1, 171; so, *π. πτέρυγα, προσωπεῖον*, Luc. Icarom. 14, Nigr. 11; *περικείμενος ὕβριν, clad in* arrogance, Theocr. 23, 14; cf. *ἐπιέννυμι.*

Περικείρω, (περί, κείρω) *to shear* or *clip all round, κακῶς π. τὴν κόμην*, Hdt. 3, 154; mid., *περικείρεσθαι τρίχας, to clip one's* hair, Id. 4, 71.

Περικεκᾰλυμμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *covertly.*

Περικεκομμένως, adv. part. perf. pass., *briefly*, Lat. *concise.*

Περικεντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κεντέω) *to prick on all sides*, App.

Περικεράω, ῶ, (περί, κεράω) *to outflank*, of an army, like *ὑπερκεράω, π. τοὺς ὑπεναντίους*, Polyb. 11, 1, 5; *ὑπὲρ τὰ θηρία*, Id. 5, 84, 8.

Περικερδής, ές, *greedy of gain.*

Περικεφάλαιος, α, ον, (περί, κεφαλή) *tied round the head*; hence,—II. as subst., *ἡ περικεφαλαία* and *τὸ περικεφάλαιον, a covering for the head, helmet*, etc., Polyb. 3, 71, 4; 6, 22, 3.—2. *a disorder of the head*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Περικέφᾰλος, ον, = foreg., Math. Vett.

Περικήδομαι, (περί, κήδομαι) dep., *to be very anxious* or *concerned about* one, c. gen., *Ὀδυσσῆος*, Od. 3, 219; *δικαίων περικαδόμενοι*, Pind. N. 10, 99: — *π. τινὶ βιότου, to take care of* a living for him, Od. 14, 527.

Περίκηλος, ον, (περί, κῆλον) *exceeding dry, all dry* or *parched, δένδρεα*, Od. 5, 240; *ξύλα*, 18, 308.

Περίκηπος, ου, ὁ, (περί, κῆπος) *a garden round* a town or house, Diog. L. 9, 36. — 2. *a way* or *space round* a garden, Longus 4, 20.—3. *the border of a garden-plot.*

Περικίδναμαι, (περί, κίδναμαι) as pass., *to spread round about*, Anth.

Περικινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to move round, drive round.*

Περικιόνιος, ον, ὁ, a name of Bacchus at Thebes, Orph. H. 46, 1.

Περικίων, ον, (περί, κίων) like *περίστυλος, surrounded with pillars*, Eur. Erechth. 13, 7.—II. as subst., ὁ and ἡ *π.. a colonnade.*

Περικλᾰδής, ές, (περί, κλάδος) *with branches all round*, Ap. Rh. 4, 216.

Περικλίζω, (περί, κλίζω) *to make a noise round about*, Tryph. 249.

Περικλαίω, (περί, κλαίω) *to stand weeping round*, Opp. H. 5, 674; *π. τὸ σῶμα*, Plut. Brut. 44.

Περίκλᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking round: a twisting about, clumsy gesticulation, σώματος*, Plut. 2, 45 D.—II. *the wheeling round* of an army, Polyb. 10, 21, 6. — III. of ground, *the being broken, ruggedness*, Id. 3, 104, 4: from

Περικλάω, f. -άσω, (περί, κλάω) *to break round* or *off*, Theophr. — II. *to lead* an army *round, wheel* it *round* to right or left, Polyb. 11, 12, 4, cf. 23, 2. — III. *τόποι περικεκλασμένοι, rough, broken* ground, Id. 12, 20, 6; so, *λόφοι περικεκλ.*, Id. 18, 5, 9; *πόλεις περικεκλ.*, cities *on such ground*, Id. 9, 21, 7. [ᾰ]

Περικλεής, ές, (περί, κλέος) *famous all round, far-famed*, Anth. P. 7, 119.

†Περίκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Periclĕa*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 552.

†Περικλείδης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -δας, *Periclīdes*, a Lacedaemonian, Ar. Lys. 1138, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. an Athenian, Aeschin. 22, 20.

Περικλείζω, f. -ξω, *to celebrate all round.*

Περίκλεισμα, ατος, τό, (περικλείω) *a place shut in all round.*

Περικλείστος, ου, later form for περικλεής, from περικλείζω.

Περικλειστός, όν, *shut in all round*, v. l. Plut. Cim. et Luc. I.

Περικλειτός, ή, όν, (περί, κλείω, κλέος) *famous all round, far-famed*, Theocr. 17, 34, Q. Sm. 3, 305; cf. περικλυτός.

†Περίκλειτος, ου, ὁ, *Periclītus*, masc. pr. n., Plut., etc.

Περικλείω, Ion. -κληίω, Hdt.; and in Thuc. -κλῄω, -κλήσω: (περί, κλείω, κλείς). *To shut in all round, οὖρος περικλῄσιον, πεδίον περικεκλῃμένον οὔρεσι*, Hdt. 3, 117; 7, 129, etc.; *to surround*, of ships, Thuc. 2, 90; and so in mid., 7, 52.

Περικληίζω, Ion. for περικλείζω. Hence

Περικληϊστός, όν, Ion. for περικλειστός, Coluth. 266, 285.

Περικληίω, Ion. for περικλείω, Hdt.

†Περικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Pericles*, son of Xanthippus and Agariste, the celebrated Athenian statesman and general, on account of his eloquence styled ὁ Ὀλύμπιος, Hdt. 6, 131; Thuc. 2, 65; Ar.; etc.—2. son of the preceding, one of the generals at the battle of the Arginusae insulae, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 16.—3. son of Periclitus, Ath. 234 F.

Περίκλησις, εως, ἡ, (περί, καλέω, κλῆσις) = παράκλησις, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

Περικλῄω, v. sub περικλείω.

Περικλίνης, ές, (περί, κλίνω) *sloping on all sides*, of the roof of the Odeum, Plut. Pericl. 13; so, *λόφοι π.*, Id. Pelop. 32, etc.

Περίκλινον, ου, τό, (περί, κλίνη) *a couch* or *sofa round a table*, Philo.

Περικλονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κλονέω) *to confuse, stir up* a struggle *all round, κύδοιμον*, Q. Sm. 2, 649.

†Περίκλος, ου, ὁ, *Periclus*, one of the Codridae, Paus. 7, 3, 10.

Περικλύδην, (περικλύζω) adv., *pouring round about* or *over*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Περικλυδωνίζομαι, as pass., *to be washed round by the waves*, v. l. Plut.

Περικλύζω, f. -ύσω, (περί, κλύζω) *to wash all round*, of the sea: pass. *to be washed all round, ὑδατι*, Eur. (?);

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esp. of an island, Thuc. 6, 3; *μὴ περικλύζοιο θαλάσσῃ*, i. e. venture not on the sea, Arat. 287.

Περικλύμενον, ου, τό, also περικλύμενος, ου, ὁ, a creeping kind of shrub, perh. *the honeysuckle, caprifolium*, Diosc. 4, 14. [ῠ]

†Περικλύμενος, ου, ὁ, *Periclymēnus*, son of Neleus, brother of Nestor, an Argonaut, Od. 11, 286, Pind. P. 4, 312, Ap. Rh. 1, 156.—2. son of Neptune, engaged in the first Theban war, Eur. Phoen. 1164.—Others in Paus., etc.

Περίκλυσις, ἡ, = περικλυσμός, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Περίκλυσμα, ατος, τό, (περικλύζω) *a washing all round.* — II. *water for washing*, Galen.

Περικλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a washing all round: ablution.*

Περικλυστος, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Aesch. Pers. 879 (περικλύζω): — *washed all round*, esp. of islands, *seawashed*, Δῆλος, H. Hom. Ap. 181, cf. Aesch. Pers. 596 and l. c., Eur. H. F. 1080.

Περικλῠτός, ή, όν, (περί, κλύω) strictly, *heard of all round*, and so *famous, renowned*, Lat. *inclytus*, esp. of artists, ἀοιδός, Od. 1, 325, etc.; of the god Vulcan, Il. 1, 607, Od. 8, 287, and Hes.; but also of things, π. ὦρα, ἔργα, *excellent, noble*, Il. 6, 324; 7, 299.

†Περίκλυτος, ου, ὁ, *Periclytus*, a statuary, pupil of Polycletus, Paus. 5, 17, 4.—Others in Paus.

Περικλώζω, *to drive off by clapping of hands on all sides.*

Περικλώθω, f. -σω, (περί, κλώθω) *to spin round about*, LXX.

Περικνημίδιος, α, ον, = sq.

Περικνήμιος, ον, (περί, κνήμη) *round the leg*: as subst. τὸ π., Hipp.

Περικνημίς, ίδος, ἡ, (περί, κνήμη) *a covering for the leg*, Dion. H.

Περικνίδιον, ου, τό, in Anth. P. 9, 226, θύμων περικνίδια, prob. *stalks* or *leaves* of thyme. [ῐ̆δ]

Περικνίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, κνίζω) *to gnaw all round*, of bees, Anth. P. 9, 226: metaph. *to keep nibbling at, trying* a thing, Plut. 2, 10 B.

Περικνύω, *to scratch* or *rub all round.* [ῠ]

Περικοκκύζω or -άζω, (περί. κοκκύζω) *to cry cuckoo all round*, Ar. Eq. 697.

Περικολλάω, ῶ, (περί, κολλάω) *to glue all round*, Geop.

Περικολούω, (περί, κολούω) *to cut short, clip all round*, Nic. Al. 267.—II. metaph. *to humble*, Plut. 2, 139 B.

Περικολπίζω, (περί, κόλπος II. 2) *to sail round a bay*, Arr. Peripl. 40.

Περικομῐδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a carrying round*, Geop.: from

Περικομίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, κομίζω) *to carry round*, Thuc. 7, 9:—pass., *to go round*, Id. 3, 81.

Περίκομμα, ατος, τό, (περικόπτω) *that which is cut off all round, mincemeat*, Alex. Pannych. 4, Metagen. Thuriop. 1: περικόμματα ἐκ σοῦ σκευάσω, Ar. Eq. 372.—II. = περικοπή II., Plut. 2, 765 C.

Περικομμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ar. Eq. 770.

Περίκομος, ον, (περί, κόμη) *covered all over with leaves*, Theophr.

Περικομπέω, ῶ, (περί, κομπέω) *to sound round about*, LXX., v. l. Thuc. 6, 17.

Περίκομψος, ον, (περί, κομψός) *very elegant, exquisite*, Ar. Pac. 994.

Περικονδύλοπωροφίλα, ἡ, (περί, κόνδυλος, πῶρος, φιλέω) *loving swelled knuckles*, epith. of the gout in Luc. Tragop. 201.

Περικοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (περικόπτω) *a cutting all round, mutilation*, esp. of the Hermae at Athens, Thuc. 6, 28, Andoc. 3, 13.—II. *the outline* or *general form* of a person or thing, Polyb. 6, 53, 6: κατὰ τὴν περικοπήν, *in externals*, Id. 10, 25, 5: even *household ornaments, plate*, etc., 32, 12, 6.—III. *a section*: in Eccl., *a portion of scripture* for reading, as the Sunday epistles and gospels; elsewh. ῥῆσις.

Περικόπτης, ου, ὁ, *a thief, robber*: from

Περικόπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, κόπτω) *to cut all round, clip, mutilate*, Thuc. 6, 27, Lys. 143, 34; cf. περικοπή I.—2. *to lay waste* an enemy's country, from the practice *of cutting down the fruit-trees*, etc., Dem. 92, 9: hence, generally, *to waste, plunder*, Id. 116, 19, Diod. 4, 19, Strab., etc.; cf. κείρω I. 3.—3. *to lessen, weaken.*

Περικορδᾰκίζω, = κορδακίζω.

Περικορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κορέω) *to sweep together from all sides.* Hence

Περικόρημα, ατος, τό, *sweepings.*

Περικοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κοσμέω) *to deck all round*, App.

Περικόσμιος, ον, *round the world.*

Περίκουρος, ον, (περικείρω) *shorn all round*, as was done to boys, Lat. *circumtonsus.*—II. *surrounded and taken prisoner*, like ἀμφίκουρος.

Περικόχλιον, ου, τό, (περί, κοχλίας) *the female screw.*

Περικράζω, (περί, κράζω) *to croak* or *scream all round*, Opp. Ix. 1, 7.

Περικρᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *the skin round the skull* (sub. μῆνιγξ).

Περικράνιον, ου, τό, *a pillow*: [ᾰ] strictly neut. from

Περικράνιος, ον, (περί, κρανίον) *passing round the skull.* [ᾰ]

Περίκρᾰνον, ου, τό, *a covering for the head, helmet*, Strab. †p. 502.

Περικρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to conquer*, Joseph.: from

Περικρᾰτής, ές, (περί, κρατέω) *conquering, powerful*, Opp. H. 4, 540, Anth.

Περικρεμάννῡμι: f. -κρεμάσω [ᾰ]. Att. -κρεμῶ (περί, κρεμάννυμι): — *to hang round*, Anth.:—pass. *to be hung about, to cling to*, c. dat., ματρί, Leon. Tar. 4, 4. Hence

Περικρεμής, ές, *hung round with* a thing, ἀναθήμασι, Luc. Tragop. 141.

Περίκρημνος, ον, (περί, κρημνός) *steep all round*, (Strab.?) Plut. Sull. 16.

Περικροτέω, ῶ, *to rattle all round*: from

Περίκροτος, ον, (περί, κροτέω) *rattling all round*, Nonn.

Περικρούω, (περί, κρούω) *to strike all round*, περικρουσθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ ὄστρεα, *having* stones and shells *struck down from it*, Plat. Rep. 611 E: but, περικρούειν πέδας, *to fasten* fetters *on* one, Plut. 2, 499 A. — 2. *to strike all round*, as one does an earthen vessel, etc., to see if it be sound, Plat. Phileb. 55 C: περικεκρουσμένος, *unsound, cracked*, ap. A. B. p. 60.

Περικρῠερός, όν, *very cold* or *frosty.*

Περικρύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, κρύπτω) *to conceal by wrapping up*, Strab., Luc. D. Mort. 10, 8.

Περικρώζω, f. -ξω, (περί, κρώζω) *to caw all round*, of the crow, Dio C.

Περικτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to acquire.*

Περικτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (περί, κτείνω) *to kill round about, to slay near* or *beside*: once read in Il., now divisim περὶ κτ-.

Περίκτησις, ἡ, *acquisition, possession.*

Περικτίονες, όνων, οἱ, (περί, κτίζω) like ἀμφικτίονες, *the dwellers around, neighbours*, Hom.; who also has π. ἀνθρωποι, π. ἐπίκουροι, Od. 2, 65, Il. 17, 220; explained by the words οἱ περιναιετάουσι, Od. 2, 65; also in Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 148, Pind. N. 11, 24, I. 8 (7), 136. This sing. is not in use, as in the case of περιοίκοι: in Att. prose περίοικοι, but Thuc. 3, 104 has περικτίονες: cf. ἀμφικτίονες, -όνες. [τῐ]

†Περικτιόνη, ης, ἡ, *Periction*, daughter of Critias, mother of Plato, Ael. V. H. 10, 21.—2. a female of the Pythagorean sect, Stob. 1, 62 (Dind. ap. Steph. Thes. for -κτυόνη).

Περικτίται, ῶν, οἱ, = περικτίονες, Od. 11, 288. [τῐ]

Περικτύπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to crash* or *sound around.*

Περικῡδαίνω, (περί, κυδαίνω) *to extol all round*, Or. Sib.

Περικῡδής, ές, (περί, κῦδος) *very famous*, Nic. Th. 345.

Περικυκλάς, άδος, ἡ, (περικυκλέω) *revolving, ὧραι*, Orph. H. 46, 5.

Περικυκλεύω, (περί, κυκλεύω) *to move in a circle.*—II. *to encircle, encompass.*

Περικυκλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κυκλέω) *to move in a circle.* Mid., in pres. and impf., *to encircle, encompass, enclose*, Hdt. 8, 78; so that περιεκυκλέοντο is used = the Att. περιεκυκλόοντο, just as other verbs in -έω are used by Ion. for those in -όω. Hence

Περικύκλησις, εως, ἡ, *a turning round, revolution.*

Περίκυκλος, ον, (περί, κύκλος) *all round, spherical*:—περικύκλῳ, as adv., *round about*, Plut. 2, 755 A, si vera!

Περικυκλόω, ῶ, (περί, κυκλόω) *to encircle, encompass, enclose*:—in mid., Ar. Av. 346, Xen. An. 6, 3, 11; cf. περικυκλέω. Hence

Περικύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, *an encircling, encompassing*, Thuc. 3, 78.

Περικῡλίνδω or -δέω, aor. 1 -κύλισα (περί, κυλίνδω): *to roll round*, Ar. Pac. 7:—pass. *to be rolled*, and so *roll about*, Plat. Legg. 893 E.

Περικύλισις, ἡ, *a rolling round, revolution.* [ῠ]

Περικῡμαίνω, (περί. κυμαίνω) *to heave* or *surge around*, c. acc., Orph. H. 82, 3.

Περικύμων, ον, (περί, κῦμα) *surrounded by the waves*, Eur. Tro. 796 [ῡ]

Περίκυρτος, ον, (περί. κυρτός) *convex*, Sext. Emp. p. 430. Hence

Περικυρτόομαι, as pass., *to be bent all round*, Ath. 783 B.

Περικῡτόω, ῶ, (κύτος) *to cover with leather.*

Περικῦφόω, ῶ, *to bend down round.*

Περικωδωνίζω, *to carry a bell round*; cf. κώδων I.—II. *to prove* or *test all round.*

Περικωκύω, (περί, κωκύω) *to wail around*, Opp. H. 4, 259. [ῠ]

Περικωμίζω, f. -άσω, (περί, κωμάζω) *to go about in a κῶμος*: also c. acc. loci, *to carouse round*, Ar. Vesp. 1025.

Περικωνέω, ῶ, (περί, κώνος II. 1) *to smear all over with pitch*, π. τὸ ἐμβάδια, *to black* shoes, Ar. Vesp. 608.

Περιλᾰκίζω, *to read all round.*

Περιλακτίζω, (περί, λακτίζω) *to kick all round*, Clem. Al.

Περιλᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, λαλέω) *to chatter on all sides, chatter excessively*, Ar. Eccl. 230: — *to talk about, describe*, Philostr. Hence

Περιλάλημα, ατος, τό, *prating, gossip*: [ᾰ] and

Περιλάλητος, ον, *talked to death.*

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Περίλᾶλος, ον, (περί, λαλέω) *very talkative.*

Περιλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι: aor. περιέλᾶβον (περί, λαμβάνω): — *to seize around, embrace,* Xen. An. 7, 4, 10: *to grasp, περᾶς ταῖς χερσί,* Plat. Soph. 246 A. — 2. *to encompass, surround,* Hdt. 8, 16: — *to get into one's power, catch,* Id. 5, 23, cf. Plat. Soph. 235 B; μετεώρους τὰς ναῦς π., *to catch* them at sea, Thuc. 8, 42: — pass. *to be caught, trapped,* Ar. Plut. 934.—3. *to compass, get possession of,* τι, Isae. 73, 9, cf. 25, 43. — II. like περιέχω, *to take in, enclose,* Plat. Criti. 116 B, and oft. in Polyb. — 2. *to take in, comprehend,* a number of particulars, Isocr. 16 D, 187 B; π. λόγῳ, Plat. Soph. 249 D; πολλὰ εἰδη ἑνὶ ὀνόματι, Ib. 226 E. — 3. *to define strictly, to determine in express words, draw up in a legal form,* Plat. Legg. 823 B, cf. Coray Lycurg. 3, p. 46. — III. in pass., *to be constrained, forced,* τοῖς καιροῖς, Polyb. 6, 58, 6.

Περιλαμπής, ές, (περί, λάμπω) *very brilliant,* Plut. Fab. 19, Crass.

Περίλαμπρος, ον, (περί, λαμπρός) *very brilliant, radiant.* Adv. -πρως.

Περιλάμπω, f. -ψω, (περί, λάμπω) *to beam around,* Plut. Camill. 17, etc. —II. c. acc., *to shine around,* Id. Cicer. 35: hence in pass., *to be shone around,* Id. Pericl. 39, etc. Hence

Περίλαμψις, ἡ, *a shining round,* Plut. 2, 931 A.

†**Περίλαος**, ον, ὁ, Ion. **Περίλεως**, *Perilaus,* son of Icarius and Periboea, brother of Penelope, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.—2. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 8, 294.—3. a Sicyonian, a commander in the battle at Mycale, Hdt. 9, 103.—4. a Megarian, a partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 242, 2; etc.—5. the Athenian artist, who is said to have constructed the brazen bull of Phalaris, Luc. Phalar. 1: also called **Πέριλλος**, Anth.—Others in Plut.; Paus.; etc.

Περιλεγνής, ές, (περί, λέγνη) *surrounded with a variegated border.*

Περιλέγω, (περί, λέγω) *to express by circumlocution,* Hermipp. Incert. 11.

Περιλείβομαι, (περί, λείβομαι) as pass., *to be shed all over,* c. dat., Anth., and Nic.

Περίλειμμα, ατος, τό, (περιλείπω) *that which remains, a remainder, residue,* Plat. Menex. 236 B.

Περιλειπής, ές, = περιλιπής, dub. in Dio C.

Περιλείπω, f. -ψω, (περί, λείπω) *to leave remaining*:—pass., *to be left remaining, remain over, survive,* Hdt. 1, 82, Plat. Legg. 677 E, etc.; τινός, Eur. Hel. 426.

Περιλείχω, f. -ξω, (περί, λείχω) *to lick all round,* Ar. Plut. 736; *to lick off,* Luc. Icarom. 30.

Περίλεξις, εως, ἡ, *circumlocution,* like περίφρασις, Ar. Nub. 318.

Περιλεπίζω, = sq.

Περιλέπω, f. -ψω, (περί, λέπω) *to strip off all round,* περὶ γὰρ ῥά ἑ χαλκὸς ἕλεψεν φύλλα, Il. 1, 236; π. τὸν φλοιόν, Hdt. 8, 115.

Περιλεσχήνευτος, ον, (περί, λεσχηνεύω) *talked about on all sides, much talked of,* Hdt. 2, 135.

Περιλευκαίνω, (περί, λευκαίνω) *to surround with white,* Ach. Tat.

Περίλευκος, ον, (περί, λευκός) *edged with white,* τὸ π., (sc. ἱμάτιον) Antiph. Incert. 76; cf. περίνησος.

†**Περίλεως**, ὁ, Ion. = **Περίλαος** (3), Hdt.

Περίλημμα, ατος, τό, (περιλαμβάνω) *that which is embraced, an embrace,* LXX.

Περιληπτικός, ή, όν, *able to be taken hold of,* of a loose skin, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 12, 3.—II. *comprehensive,* Plut. 2, 1003 D, etc.: *embracing, collective,* Gramm.: from

Περιληπτός, ή, όν, (περιλαμβάνω) *embraced: to be embraced* or *comprised, comprehensible,* Plat. Tim. 28 A, C, etc. Adv. -τῶς, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 40.

Περίληψις, ἡ, *an embracing,* LXX.

Περιλιμνάζω, (περί, λιμνάζω) *to surround with water, insulate,* πόλιν, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. intr. *to become all a lake,* Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Περιλιμπάνω, rarer collat. form of περιλείπω.

Περιλίπής, ές, (περιλείπω) *left remaining, over and above,* Plat. Legg. 702 A, Polyb. 1, 73, 2.

Περιλιχμάομαι, dep., = περιλείχω, Plat. Ax. 372 A, Luc. Prom. 10, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

Περιλιχνεύω, (περί, λιχνεύω) *to lick all round, nibble,* prob. l. Philo.

Περιλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπιλογισμός, in Thuc.

Περίλοιπος, ον, = περιλιπής, Ar. Fr. 208, Thuc. 1, 74.

Περιλοπίζω, = περιλεπίζω, Theophrastus.

Περιλούω, (περί, λούω) *to wash all round* or *carefully,* Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Περιλῡμαίνομαι, dep., *to maltreat sadly.*

Περιλῡπία, ας, ἡ, *extreme grief,* Diog. L.: from

Περίλῡπος, ον, (περί, λύπη) *very sad, deeply grieved,* Isocr. 11 B.

Περιλωπίζω, *to wrap* or *envelope round about.*

Περιμάδᾰρος, ον, (περί, μαδαρός) *bald round about*:—Ion. -δηρος, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Περιμᾰθής, ές, (μαθεῖν) *very learned.*

Περιμαιμάω, ῶ, *to gaze* or *peep eagerly round,* ἰχθυάδα σκόπελον περιμαιμώωσα (Ep. part.), Od. 12, 95.

Περιμαίνομαι, (περί, μαίνομαι) as pass., *to rage round about,* c. acc., π. ἄλσος, *to rush furiously up and down* the grove, Hes. Sc. 99.—II. c. dat., *to have a violent desire for...,* χρυσῷ, Naumach.

Περιμάκτρια, ας, ἡ, (περιμάσσω) *one that purifies by magic,* γραῦς π., a witch, Plut. 2, 166 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Περιμᾰνής, ές, (περιμαίνομαι) *furious, mad,* Plut. 2, 43 D, 52 D, etc. Adv. -νῶς, Ib. 1100 A.

Περιμαρμαίρω, (περί, μαρμαίρω) *to sparkle all round,* Q. Sm. 5, 114.

Περιμάρναμαι, poet. for περιμάχομαι, q. v.

Περιμάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (περί, μάσσω): —*to wipe* or *cleanse all round*: esp. *to purify by magic, disenchant by purification,* Menand. p. 42, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 166 A.

Περιμάχητος, ον, (περιμάχομαι) *fought about, fought for,* πᾶσι, by all, Ar. Av. 1404, cf. Thuc. 7, 84; esp. of things, πενία ἥκιστα περιμάχητον, not *a thing one would fight for,* Xen. Symp. 3, 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 678 E; δυναστεία ὑπὸ πάντων ἐρωμένη καὶ π., Isocr. 172 B, cf. 144 C, 211 C:—in Ar. Thesm. 319, prob. with collat. signf. of *fought around, surrounded by battle.* [ᾰ]

Περιμάχιμος, ον, *very desirable,* Plut.?

Περιμάχομαι, (περί, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight all round* or *on all sides,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 41.—II. *to fight about* or *for* a thing. [ᾰ]

Περιμελαίνω, (περί, μελαίνω) *to dye black all round*: in pass., π. λαμπρὰ σκιεροῖς, *to have* them *darkened* or *shaded* off, Plut. 2, 368 C.

Περιμεμφής, ές, (περί, μέμφομαι) *blaming greatly,* v. l. Arat. 109.

Περιμενεαίνω, (περί, μενεαίνω) *to wish for ardently,* Ap. Rh. 1, 670, 771.

Περιμενετέον, verb. adj. from sq., *one must await,* Dion. H.: from

Περιμένω, (περί, μένω) *to wait for one, await,* τινά, Hdt. 4, 89, Soph. Ant. 1296, etc.; c. part., π. τινὰ λέγοντα, Plat. Legg. 890 E, etc.:—π. τι, *to wait for, expect* it, Plat. Phaed. 116 A, etc.; *to long for, desire,* Plut. 2, 172 D:—οὐ περιμένει τι ὁ καιρός, *does* not *admit* of..., Plut. Caes. 17.—II. intr. like the simple μένω, *to wait,* Hdt. 7, 58, Ar. Ach. 815.

Περίμεστος, ον, (περί, μεστός) *full all round, very full,* Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

Περιμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to measure all round.*

Περίμετρον, ου, τό, = ἡ περίμετρος, *the circumference,* Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 15, etc. Strictly neut. from

Περίμετρος, ον, (περί, μέτρον) like ὑπέρμετρος, *above measure,* in size or beauty, Od. always epith. of cloth, ἱστὸς π., as 2, 95; 19, 140; where others not so well explain it *of exact measure,* others *round*: π. δέμας, κῆτεα, Opp. H. 3, 190; 5, 47.

Περίμετρος, ου, ἡ, (sc. γραμμή) *the circumference* or *periphery* of a circle, Polyb. 1, 56, 4, etc.; cf. διάμετρος.

†**Περιμήδη**, ης, ἡ, *Perimēdē,* daughter of Aeolus and Enarete, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. in Theocritus 2, 16, a celebrated sorceress, cf. Ἀγαμήδη. — Others in Apollod.; etc.

†**Περιμήδης**, ους, ὁ, *Perimedes,* a companion of Ulysses, Od. 11, 23.—2. a centaur, Hes. Sc. 187.

Περιμήκετος, ον, poet. for sq., *very tall* or *high,* ἑλάτη, Τηὔγετος, Il. 14, 287, Od. 6, 103.

Περιμήκης, ες, (περί, μῆκος) *very tall* or *long,* κοντός, Od 9, 488; πέτρα, ὄρος, Il. 13, 63, Od. 13, 183; π. ἀνδρόσφιγγες, Hdt. 2, 175:—a superl. -μήκιστος, in Plut. 2, 1077 B.

Περιμήρια, τά, (περί, μηρός) *any covering round the hips* or *thighs.*

Περιμηρίδιον, τό, = foreg.

Περίμητρος, ον, (περί, μήτρα):—ξύλα π., *the heart of timber,* next to the pith, Theophr.; elsewh. ξ. ἔμμητρα.

Περιμηχᾰνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι (περί, μηχανάομαι):—dep. mid.:—*to prepare very craftily, contrive cunningly,* Od. 7, 200; δούλιον ἦμαρ, Od. 14, 340.

Περιμῑνύθω, *to decrease on all sides.* [ῐ]

†**Πέριμος**, ου, ὁ, *Perimus,* a Trojan, son of Megas, Il. 16, 695.

Περιμοτόω, ῶ, *to dress a wound with lint* (μοτόν). Hence

Περιμότωσις, ἡ, *a dressing with lint.*

†**Περιμούδα**, ἡ, *Perimuda,* a city of India, Ael. H. A. 15, 8.

Περιμοχθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, μοχθέω) *to suffer toil for one,* τινί, Opp H. 4, 258.

Περιμῡκάομαι, (περί, μυκάομαι) dep., *to roar round,* τινά, Plut. Crass 26. Hence

Περιμῡκής, ές, *loud-roaring,* Orph. Arg. 311.

Περιμύρομαι, (περί, μύρω II) dep., *to lament around,* Q. Sm. 12, 489. [ῡ]

Περιναιετάω, ῶ, (περί, ναιετάω) *to dwell round about* or *in the neighbourhood,* Od. 2, 66; 23, 136, Hes., and Pind. — 2. like ναιετάω, in pass.

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signf., *to be inhabited*, Od. 4, 177. Hence

Περιναιέτης, ου, ὁ, *one of those who dwell round about, a neighbour*, Il. 24, 488, Ap. Rh. 4, 470.

Περιναιος, ὁ,=περίνεος, v. l. Hipp.

Περιναίω, (περί, ναίω) *to dwell round*, Aesch. Supp. 1021, in pass.

Περιναύτιος, ον, also -σιος, (περί, ναυτία) *sea-sick, squeamish*, Diod. 2, 58.

Περινέομαι, (περί, νέμω) as pass., *to spread around*, of fire, Plut. Dio 46.

Περινενοημένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *considerately*.

Περίνεον, τό, *the space between the fundament and the scrotum*, also τὸ περίναιον, Hipp.

Περίνεος, ὁ, also περίναιος, = foreg., v. l. Hipp., Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 2.—II. *the penis*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 7; 4, 1, 31.

Περινεύω, f. -εύσω, (περί, νεύω) *to bend forward and look around timidly*, App. Civ. 4, 46.

Περινέφελος, ον, (περί, νεφέλη) *overclouded, dark*, Ar. Av. 1194.

Περίνεφρος, ον, (περί, νεφρός) *fat about the kidneys*, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 6.

Περινέω, (περί, νέω) *to swim round* a thing, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 10.

Περινέω, f. -ήσω: aor. inf. περινῆσαι, Hdt. 4, 164, but also lengthd. -νηῆσαι, 2, 107, as in Q. Sm. 3, 678 (cf. νέω): but the only pres. he uses is περινέω, 6, 80. *To pile* or *heap round*, ὕλην περὶ τὸν πύργον, 4, 164: also, π. τὴν οἰκίην ὕλῃ, *to pile* it *round* with wood, 2, 107.

Περίνεως, ὁ, gen. -νεω, nom. pl. -νεῳ (ῳαῖς, Att. gen. νεώς):—strictly, *a supernumerary in a ship, a passenger*; also=ἐπιβάτης, opp. to πρόσκωπος, Thuc. 1, 10, Ael. N. A. 2, 15.

Περινήσας, and -ηήσας, aor. part. of περινέω, Hdt.

Περίνησος, ον, *edged with purple*: hence, τὸ π., (sc. ἱμάτιον), *a woman's robe with a purple border*, Antiph. Incert. 76, Menand. p. 34.—The form περινήσαιος, ον, is very dub.

Περινήχομαι, (περί, νήχομαι) dep., *to swim round and round*, Plut. 2, 977 A.

†Περίνθιος, α, ον, *of Perinthus*; οἱ Περίνθιοι, *the Perinthians*, Xen.: from

†Πέρινθος, ου, ἡ, *Perinthus*, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, later Heraclea, now *Erekli*, Hdt. 4, 90; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 21.

Περινίζω, f. -ψω, (περί, νίζω) *to wash off all round*, Hipp.: περὶ δ' αἷμα νένιπται, Il. 24, 419.

Περινίπτω, rare form of pres. for foreg., Diod.

Περινίσσομαι, (περί, νίσσομαι) dep. mid., *to go round about, κυλίκων περινισσομενάων*, as the cups *go round*, Phocyl. 7: *to come round*, of time, μὴν περινίσσεται, Eur. Alc. 449.

Περινοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, νοέω) *to contrive cunningly*, Ar. Ran. 958. Hence

Περινόησις, εως, ἡ, *shrewdness, subtlety*, Plut. 2, 509 E: and

Περινοητικός, ή, όν, *thoughtful, considerate*. Adv. -κῶς.

Περίνοια, ας, ἡ, *intelligence*, τινός, Plat. Ax. 370 A:—*over-wiseness*, Thuc. 3, 43.

Περινομή, ῆς, ὁ, (περί, νέμω):—ἐκ περινομῆς, *in turns, in order*.

Περίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (νοέω) *very intelligent*; in superl. περινούστατος, Sext. Emp. p. 434, v. Lob. Phryn. 144.

Περινοστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, νοστέω) *to go round*, περί τι, Ar. Thesm. 796, Plat. Rep. 558 A: *to go about* like a beggar, like περιέρχομαι, Ar. Plut. 121, Dem. 421, 22.

Περινοτίζω, *to moisten all round*.

Πέριξ, strengthd. for περί, mostly in Ion. prose, and Trag., (though in latter usu. as adv.): — I. as prep., *round about, all round*; in Hdt. both c. gen., and acc., cf. 1, 179, 196; but the latter far most usu., Valck. ad 4, 15; rarely after its acc., yet v. 4, 52, 79, Aesch. Pers. 368, Eur. H. F. 243. —II. as adv., *round about*, 5, 115; πέριξ λαβεῖν ἀνθρωπον, to surround him, 5, 87; κύκλῳ πέριξ, Aesch. Pers. 418; rare in Att. prose, πέριξ πολιορκεῖν, Thuc. 6, 90; ὁ πέριξ τόπος, τὰ π. ἔθνη, Plat. Tim. 62 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 2.

Περιξαίνω, (περί, ξαίνω) *to scratch* or *strike round about, near*, Joseph.

Περιξεστός, ή, όν, (περί, ξεστός) *polished round about*, πέτρη, Od. 12, 79.

Περίξέω, f. -έσω, (περί, ξέω) *to polish all round*, Theocr. 22, 50.

Περιξηραίνω, (περί, ξηραίνω) *to make dry all round*:—pass., *to be* or *become so*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 9, 8.

Περίξηρος, ον, (περί, ξηρός) *dry round about, dry at the surface*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 3, 19.

Περιξύράω, ῶ, Ion. -ρέω: f. -ήσω (περί, ξυράω):—*to shave all round*, τοὺς κροτάφους, Hdt. 3, 8; περιεξυρημένος τὸν πώγωνα, Luc. Merc. Cond. 33.

Περιξυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a surgical instrument for scraping* or *smoothing bones*: from

Περιξύω, (περί, ξύω) *to scrape all round*; *to nibble at*, Opp. H. 3, 525.

Περίογκος, ον, (περί, ὄγκος) *of great size, bulky*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9.

Περιοδεία, ας, ἡ, (περιοδεύω) *a journey round, circuit*, Strab.

Περιοδεύσιμος, ον, *with circuitous ways*: from

Περιόδευσις, εως, ἡ,=περιοδεία.

Περιοδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who travels round*.

Περιοδευτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to travel round*, Diosc.: from

Περιοδεύω, (περί, ὁδεύω) *to travel round*, mostly by land; cf. περίπλοος:—*to go all round*, Plut. Camill. 32, Phoc. 21.—II. metaph., *to go all through*, βίον τινός, Id. 2, 87 B: *to go regularly over, treat of*, Id. 892 D, 897 E: also *to study a composition*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.—III. *to come round, take in, cheat*, like Lat. *circumvenire*, Luc. —IV. *to cure by systematic regimen*, Lat. *cyclo curare*: generally,=θεραπεύω, *to cure, heal*.—V. *to write in periods*, Dem. Phal. Hence

Περιοδία, ας, ἡ, *a travelling round*, esp. by land.—II. *a book of travels, account of a country visited*, Strab.; cf. περίπλοος.

Περιοδίζω, *to be periodical*, πυρετὸς π., *an intermittent* fever, Galen.

Περιοδικός, ή, όν, *coming round at certain times, periodical*, Plut. 2, 1018 D.—II. *in periods*. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 893 B.

Περιοδοιπορέω, ῶ, *to travel, go round about*, Hipp.

Περιοδονίκης, ου, ὁ, v. sub ἡ περίοδος IV. [νῑ]

Περίοδος, ου, ὁ, *one who goes the rounds*, Lat. *circulator*, Aen. Pol.

Περίοδος, ἡ, Aeol. πέροδος (q. v.) (περί, ὁδός):—*a going round, marching round*, Hdt. 7, 219, 229.—II. *a way round*, Hdt. 7, 223: *the circumference, circuit, compass*, τοῦ τείχεος, τῆς λίμνης, Hdt. 1, 93, 163, 185; so Xen., etc.: absol., τὴν π., *in circumference*, Hdt. 7, 109.—III. *a book of travels, account of countries travelled over*, γῆς περίοδος, Hdt. 4, 36, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 9, Rhet. 1, 4, 13;—but in Hdt. 5, 49, and Ar. Nub. 206, γῆς περίοδος is *a map* or *chart* of the world, cf. πίναξ.—Cf. περιήγησις, περίπλους.—IV. *a going round in a circle, a coming round to the starting point*, esp. of time, *a period of time*, π. ἐτεων, revolving years, Pind. N. 11, 51 (in Aeol. form πέροδος); freq. in Plat.: esp. *the period embracing the four great public games*, hence, ὁ τὴν περίοδον νενικηκώς or ὁ περιοδονίκης, one who has conquered in all the games, Ath., Dio C. 63, 8.—2. in medic., *a regular prescribed course of life*, ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ ζῆν, to live in the regular *course*, or by the prescribed *system*, Plat. Rep. 407 E; ἰατρικὴ π., *a course* of medical *discipline*, Luc. Gall. 23.—3. π. λόγων, *a conversation in which each speaks in turn*, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.—4. also=περιφορά, *a course at dinner*, Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 2.—5. *the orbit of a heavenly body*, Id. Mem. 4, 7, 5.—6. *a fit* of intermittent fever, or the like, Dem. 118, 20. —7. ἐκ περιόδου, *in rotation*, Polyb. 2, 43, 1, etc.—V. *a well rounded sentence, period*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 3, cf. Cic. Orator 61.

Περιοδύνάω, -νέω, -νος, ον, v. περιωδ-.

Περίοιδα, περιῄδη, perf. and plupf., in pres. and impf. signf., (περι- οἶδα) *to know better*, c. inf., περιοιδὲ νοῆσαι, Il. 10, 247; c. dat., ἴχνεσι γὰρ περιῄδη, for he *was better skilled in* the tracks, Od. 17, 317; c. acc. rei et gen. pers., *to know better than* others, πτῐοιὰδ' ἀκας ἠδὲ φρόνιν ἄλλων, Od. 3, 244; also, βουλῇ περιΐδμεναι ἄλλων, *to be better skilled in* counsel than others, Il. 13, 728.—Cf. περιειδον.

Περιοιδάω, ῶ, (περί, οἰδάω) *to swell round about* or *very much*, Hipp.

Περιοικέω, ῶ, (περίοικος) *to dwell round* a person or place, Hdt. 1, 57; 5, 78, etc., Xen. An. 5, 6, 16. Hence

Περιοίκημα, ατος, τό, *a neighbouring dwelling*.

Περιοικία, ας, ἡ, *a dwelling round* a town, Strab.

Περιοίκιον, ου, τό, like περίβολος, *the space round a dwelling* or *town*, Aristid.

Περιοικίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of περίοικος, *dwelling* or *lying round about, neighbouring*, πόλεις, Hdt. 1, 76; 9, 115: νῆσοι, Thuc. 1, 9.—II. ἡ περιοικὶς (sc. γῆ, χώρα), *the country round* a town, Thuc. 3, 16; *the suburbs*, Id. 2, 25;—the Dorians called it κώμη, Arist. Poët. 3, 6; and Polyb. 5, 8, 4 speaks of αἱ περ. κῶμαι. —2. a town of περίοικοι, *a dependent town*, Arist. Pol., cf. περίοικος II.

Περιοικοδομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, οἰκοδομέω) *to build round about, encircle*, Dem. 1274, fin.—II. *to enclose by building round*, τὸ χωρίον, Dem. 1272, 17; in pass., *to be built up, walled in*, Thuc. 3, 81; τὸ περιοικοδομημένον, *the space built round*, Lat. *ambitus*, Hdt. 7, 60.

Περίοικος, ον, (περί, οἶκος) *dwelling round* or *near, a neighbour*, Hdt. 1, 166, 175, etc., and Att.—II. οἱ περίοικοι were, in Laconia, *the free inhabitants of the towns*, except Sparta itself, *the provincials*, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, opp. on the one hand to the Spartans, and on the other to the Helots and Neodamodes, Valck. Hdt. 9, 11, Müller Dor. 3, 3, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, 307, sq., Dict.

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Antiqq. s. v.; so also in Crete, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 5:—so Plat. says, δουλωσάμενοι τότε περιοίκους τε καὶ οἰκέτας ἔχοντες, Rep. 547 C.—III. geographically, περίοικοι were *those who were in the same parallel, but opposite meridians*; ἄντοικοι those under the same meridian but opposite parallels; ἀντίποδες those who were in opposite parallels and meridians, diametrically opposite, Cleomed.

Περιοιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be borne round about*.

Περιοίσω, fut. of περιφέρω.

Περιοιχνέω, ῶ, (περί, οἰχνέω) *to go round about*, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

Περιοκέλλω, (περί, ὀκέλλω) strictly of a ship, *to run aground*; generally, *to be in difficulties*, π. εἰς χειρίστας ἐπιτηδεύσεις, *to engage* in the most disastrous undertakings, Diod.

Περιοκωχή, ἡ, = περιοχή, ap. Hesych.

Περιολισθαίνω and -θάνω: f. -σθήσω (περί, ὀλισθάνω):—*to slip about*, Plut. Marcell. 15, Id. 2, 1089 D. Hence

Περιολίσθησις, ἡ, *a slipping away*, Plut. Camill. 26, Id. 2, 930 E.

Περιολκή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιέλκω) *a drawing round about*.—II. *the drawing away from* a thing, esp. in war, *a diversion*, Joseph.

Περιομμᾰτοποιός, όν, *making to see entirely*, τινός, Iambl.

Περιομφᾰκοειδής, ές, *looking quite unripe*: contr. -ώδης, Hipp.

Περιονῠχίζω, (περί, ὀνυχίζω) *to pare the nails round*, LXX.

Περιοπτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of περιοράω, *to be overlooked* or *suffered*, c. part., οὐ π. Ἑλλὰς ἀπολλυμένη, Hdt. 7, 168; c. inf. οὐ π. γένος γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον, Id. 5, 39.—II. περιοπτέον, *one must overlook* or *suffer*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

Περίοπτος, ον, (περιόψομαι) *to be seen all round, in a commanding position*, τόπος, Plut. Arat. 53:—hence, —2. like περίβλεπτος, *conspicuous*, Id. Pyrrh. 16; *admirable*, κάλλος, Anth. P. 5, 27, etc.; ἔργα, Plut. Caes. 16; cf. Valck. Phoen. 554. Adv. -τως, *gloriously*, Plut. Sull. 21, etc.

Περιόρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (περιοράω) *a looking round about*.—II. *an overlooking, a looking on and allowing*, Clem. Al. p. 821, 36.

Περιορατέον, verb. adj., *one must look round*, Diod.: from

Περιοράω, ῶ, impf. περιεώρων, Ion. περιώρων: perf. περιεώρᾱκα, pass. περιεώρᾱμαι:—also f. περιόψομαι: pf. pass. περιῶμμαι: aor. pass. περιώφθην:—(for aor. περιεῖδον, pf. περίοιδα, v. sub vocc.) (περί, ὁράω). *To look around*.—II. *to overlook*, hence *to disregard, look on and allow* a thing to happen, usu. c. part., Hdt. 2, 110; 4, 118, etc.; the part. is rarely omitted, οὐ μὴ με περιόψεται ἀνιππον (sc. ὄντα) Ar. Nub. 124; also not seldom c. inf., Hdt. 1, 191; 2, 64; also c. acc. pers. sine inf., οὐκ ἂν με περιεῖδες (sc. ποιέειν) Hdt. 3, 155; to this signf. also belongs the fut. περιόψομαι, Hdt. 1, 152, Thuc. 2, 20.—III. mid., *to look about before doing a thing*, hence *to tarry, delay, wait*, Thuc. 6, 93. —2. c. gen., *to look round after, to take thought about*, Lat. *respicere*, Id. 4, 124.

Περιοργής, ές, (περί, ὀργή) *very angry* or *wrathful*, Thuc. 4, 130. The adv. -γῶς, in Aesch. Ag. 216, is now judged by Dind. to be a gloss.

Περιοργίζομαι, (περί. ὀργίζω) as pass., *to be very angry*, Polyb. 4, 4, 7.

Περιοργυιόω, ῶ, (περί, ὀργυια) *to encompass with the arms*: also in mid., with pf. pass., Ctesias.

Περιόρθριος, ον, (περί, ὄρθρος) *towards the morning, about day-break*: τὸ περιόρθριον, *dawn*, Hdn.

Περίορθρον, ου, τό, = περιόρθριον, Thuc. 2, 3.

Περιορίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, ὁρίζω) *to mark out the boundaries of*, γῆν, Hipp., Plut. 2, 226 C:—τούτῳ διαστήματι περιωρίσθω, Luc. Salt. 37. Hence

Περιόρισις, ἡ, *a marking out by bounndaries*: and

Περιόρισμα, ατος, τό, *any thing surrounded with limits*.

Περιορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = περιόρισις, Plut. Num. 16.—II. as law-term, = Lat. *deportatio*.

Περιόριστος, ον, *to be bounded, determined*, etc.

Περιορμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ὁρμέω) *to anchor round*, so as to blockade, Thuc. 4, 23, 26, Plut.

Περιορμίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, ὁρμίζω) *to bring round* (a ship) *to anchor*, Dem. 1229, 9:—mid. and pass., *to come to anchor round*, like foreg., Thuc. 3, 6.

Περιορύσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (περί, ὀρύσσω):—*to dig round*, π. λίμνην, *to dig* a lake *round*..., Hdt. 2, 99; τάφρου κύκλῳ περιορυχθείσης, Plat. Criti. 118 C.

Περιορχέομαι, (περί, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., *to dance round about*, in tmesis, Call. Dian. 240.

Περίοσμος, ον, *strong smelling*.

Περιόστεος, ον, (περί, ὀστέον) *round the bones*, Galen.: τὸ π., *the membrane of the bones*.

Περιοσφραίνομαι, dep. mid. . *to smell round, smell at*.

Περιουσία, ας, ἡ, (περίειμι, εἰμί) *that which is over and above* necessary expenses: *the residue, surplus, balance*; hence *abundance, plenty*, opp. to ἔνδεια, Plat. Gorg. 487 E; π. ἐρίων, Ar. Nub. 54; νεῶν, Thuc. 3, 13:—χρημάτων π., *abundance* of means, *riches, wealth*, opp. to ἀναγκαῖα χρ., Thuc. 1, 2, cf. 142, etc.; so, περιουσία alone, Isocr. 224 C, Xen., etc.: ἀπὸ παντὸς περιουσίαν ποιεῖσθαι, to enrich one's self by every means, Plat. Rep. 554 A:—absol., also, *superiority* of numbers or force, Thuc. 5, 71; ἀπὸ περιουσίας, *with plenty of other resources*, Id. 5, 103; ἐκ π., *superfluously, needlessly, wantonly*, Plat. Theaet. 154 D, Dem. 226, 19; ἐκ π. πονηροί, *wantonly* wicked, Dem. 1122, 3; so, περιουσίας χάριν, Polyb. 4, 21, 1, etc. Hence

Περιουσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to have plenty*, π. τινί, *to abound in* a thing, e. g. περιουσιάζει πόλις δυναστείᾳ, Dion. H. 6, 75; ὅκα ἂν περιουσιάζῃ, whenever *there is a surplus*, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485, 54.—2. *to distinguish one's self* in any way, τινί, Diod.—3. *to expend one's means*, εἰς τοὺς ἀναγκαίους on one's relations, Phalar. Hence

Περιουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = περιουσία, LXX.

Περιουσιαστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to περιουσία*.

Περιούσιος, ον, (περιουσία) *abundant*:—*peculiar, proper*, LXX.—II. of persons, *wealthy*:—also *distinguished*, like περιώσιος.

Περιόφθαλμος, ον, (περί, ὀφθαλμός) *round the eye*, Galen.

Περιοχέω, ῶ, *to carry about*:—pass., *to drive* or *ride about*.

Περιοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιέχω) *an embracing: circumference, σφαῖρας*, Plut. 2, 892 E:—also *a mass, body*, Id. Lysand. 12.—2. *full extent, the full meaning* or *contents*, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.—II. *a portion* of a thing *parted off so as to form a whole*, e. g. *a section* of a work, Dion. H.—III. *that which surrounds*, esp. *a pod, husk, shell*, Theophr.

Περίοχος, ον, (περιέχω) *surrounded, enclosed*.—II. *superior to*, τινί, Sappho Fr. 69, in Aeol. form πέρροχος.

Περιόψομαι, fut. of περιοράω.

Περιπᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* or *seem in a state of violent passion* or *emotion*, Plut. 2, 168 C, etc.: from

Περιπᾰθής, ές, (περί, πάθος, πάσχω) *in violent excitement, greatly distressed*, τινί, *at* or *by* a thing, Polyb. 1, 81, 1, etc.; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 130 C. Adv. -θῶς, Luc. Tim. 46, etc.

Περιπαφάσσω, (περί, παιφάσσω) *to look wildly round*, Q. Sm. 13, 72.

Περιπάλλω, (περί, πάλλω) *to shake all round*:—pass., *to tremble all round*, Q. Sm. 10, 371.

Περιπαμφᾰνόων, fem. -όωσα, Ep. part. of περιπαμφαίνω, as if from περιπαμφανάω, *beaming all around*, Nonn.

Περιπαπταίνω, (περί, παπταίνω) *to look timidly round*, Mosch. 4, 109.

Περιπάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άσω, (περί, πάσσω) *to strew* or *sprinkle all round, τι*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 28; τινί τι, Theophr. Hence

Περίπαστος, ον, *strewed round about*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 293 F.

Περιπᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, πατέω) *to walk round, walk about*, Plat., etc.; π. ἄνω κάτω, Ar. Lys. 709; π. περίπατον, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5.—2. esp. *to walk about*, while teaching or disputing; hence, *to argue, dispute, discourse*, Ep. Plat. 348 C, Diog. L., etc.; cf. περιπατητικός II. Hence

Περιπάτησις, εως, ἡ, *a walking about*, Diog. L. 7, 98; esp. while teaching or disputing; hence,—2. *a philosophical discussion*, esp. by way of dialogue: [ᾰ] and

Περιπᾰτητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who walks about*.

Περιπᾰτητικός, ή, όν, (περιπάτησις) *given to walking about*; esp. while teaching or disputing: hence,—II. Aristotle and his followers were called περιπατητικοί, *Peripatetics*, Cic. Acad. Post. 1, 4, v. περίπατος IV; τὰ περιπατητικά, *their doctrines*, Id. Att. 13, 19, 4. Adv. -κῶς.

Περίπᾰτος, ου, ὁ, (περιπατέω) *a walking about, walking*, ποιεῖσθαι π., εἰς π. ἐλθεῖν, Plat. Phaedr. 227 A, D, 228 B; ἐν π. εἶναι, Xen. An. 2, 4, 15; cf. περιπατέω.—II. *a place for walking*, esp. *a covered walk*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 10: v. infra IV.—III. *a conversation during a walk*; generally, *a philosophical discussion, argumentation*, like διατριβή, Ar. Ran. 942; π. περί τινος, Ib. 953.—IV. οἱ ἐκ τοῦ περιπάτου, *the peripatetic philosophy, school of Aristotle*, because he taught *walking in a* περίπατος *of the Lyceum* at Athens, Ammon. Herm. ad Categ f. 1, a; cf. Plut. Alex. 7, and v. περιπατητικός II.

Περιπάττω, Att. for περιπάσσω.

Περιπαύω, (περί, παύω) *to calm all round*:—pass., *to become quite quiet*, Ach. Tat.

Περιπαχνόω, ῶ, (περί, παχνόω) *to congeal all round*, Orph. Lith. 520.

Περιπεδίνός, ή, όν, *flat* or *even all round*.

Περιπεζίδες, αἱ, (περί, πέζα) *ornaments for the feet, anklets*.

Περιπέζιος, α, ον, (περί, πέζα) *round the foot* or *edge*.—II. *very flat* or *low*: περιπεζία, ἡ, *a flat country*. Adv. -ζίως, Suid.

Περίπεζος, ον, = foreg.

Περιπείρω, (περί, πείρω) *to put on*

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a spit, spit:—pass., *to be spitted* or *pierced, σκόλοπι*, Ael. N. A. 7, 48; *ὀβέλοις*, Luc. Gall. 2.

Περιπέλομαι, dep., of which Hom. only uses syncop. Ep. part. *περιπλόμενος*, (*περί, πέλω*). *To move round, be round*: and so,—1. of place, c. acc., *ἄστυ περιπλομένων ὡηλων*, while the enemy *are about* the town, Il. 18, 220. —2. more commonly of time, *περιπλομένου ἐνιαυτοῦ, περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν*, as the year or years *went round, went on, passed*, Virgil's *volventibus annis*, Od. 1, 16; 11, 247, etc., Hes. Op. 384, Th. 184; (so in Hom., *περιτελλομένου ἐνιαυτοῦ*): also, *πέντε π. ἐνιαυτούς*, during five *revolving* years, Il. 23, 833.—II. like *περίειμι, to surpass, conquer*, *τινός*, Ap. Rh. 3, 130.

Περίπεμπτος, *ον*, *sent round about*; cf. sub *θυσκινέω*: from

Περιπέμπω, f. *-ψω*, (*περί, πέμπω*) *to send round*, Hdt. 8, 7:—in mid., Thuc. 4, 96:—*to send all round, send about, οἱ περιπεμφθέντες*, Hdt. 1, 48.

Περιπένομαι, (*περί, πένομαι*) dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to be busy about* a thing, Od. 4, 624, in tmesis.

Περιπέπτω, late pres. for sq.

Περιπέσσω, Att. *-πτω*: f. *-ψω* (*περί, πέσσω*):—strictly of bread, *to bake round about, bake hard all over*, Lat. *obcrustare*: but only used metaph., *to crust* or *gloss over, ὀνόματι π. τὴν μοχθηρίαν*, Ar. Plut. 159; so, *λύπαι ἡδοναῖς περιπεπεμμέναι*, prob. l. Xen. Oec. 1, 20 (ubi al. *περιπεπλεγμέναι*); *λόγοισιν εὖ πως εἰς τὸ πιθανὸν π.*, Plat. Legg. 886 E: but, *ῥηματίοις περιπεφθείς, cajoled* by words, Ar. Vesp. 668:—also, *to conceal*, Plut. Mar. 37.

Περιπετάδην, adv., *spread round about* [*ᾰ*]: from

Περιπετάννῡμι, also *-νύω*: f. *-πετάσω* [*ᾰ*]: pf. pass. *-πέπτᾰμαι* (*περί, πετάννυμι*):—*to spread* or *stretch around, χέρα τινί*, Eur. Hel. 628; *to spread out*, as a cloak, Aeschin. 64, 27. Hence

Περιπέτασμα, *ατος, τό, any thing spread out as a cloak* or *covering*, and so metaph., Menand. p. 147.

Περιπεταστός, *ή, όν*, (*περιπετάννυμι*) *spread out round about, spread over, π. φίλημα, a lewd* kiss, Ar. Ach. 1021; cf. *χανύω*.

Περιπέτεια, *ας, ἡ*, (*περιπετής*) *a turning right about*, i. e. *a sudden change, reverse* of fortune, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 24, Polyb. 1, 13, 11, etc.; rarely from bad to good, Id. 22, 9, 16.—2. esp. *the sudden reversal of circumstances* on which the plot in a tragedy hinges, such as Oedipus' discovery of his parentage, Arist. Poët. 11, 1.

Περιπετής, *ές*, (*περιπίπτω*) *falling round, ἀμφὶ μέσσῃ προσκείμενος π.*, lying *with his arms clasped round* her waist, Soph. Ant. 1223; cf. *περίκειμαι*.—2. *surrounded by, πέπλοισι π., enshrouded* in her robes, Aesch. Ag. 233; but, *ἔγχος π.*, the sword *round which was* his body, i. e. *sheathed in* his body, Soph. Aj. 907; (so, *πεπτῶτα περὶ ξίφει*, Ib. 828); cf. *περιπίπτω* I, *περί* B. I, and *περιπτυχής*; also *περιβάλλω*.—II. *falling in with, falling into* evil, c. dat., Dem. 1490, 3.—III. *changing* or *turning suddenly*, of a man's fortunes, esp. from good to bad, *π. πρήγματα*, a *sudden* reverse, Hdt. 8, 20: so, *π. τύχη*, Eur. Andr. 982: cf. *περιπέτεια*.

Περιπέτομαι, f. *-πετήσομαι*, usu. *-πτήσομαι*, (*περί, πέτομαι*) dep. mid., *to fly around*, v. l. Xen. An. 6, 1, 23, and Luc.

Περιπετρίζομαι, (*περί, πέτρα*) as pass., *to be dashed against rocks all round*, ap. Hesych.

Περιπέττω, Att. for *περιπέσσω*, q. v.

Περιπευκής, *ές*, (*περί, πεύκη*) *very sharp, keen* or *painful*, *βέλος*, Il. 11, 845; cf. *ἐχεπευχής*.

Περιπεφρασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *very thoughtfully*.

Περιπηγής, *ές*, (*περιπήγνυμι*) *congealed around* or *on*, Nic. Al. 107.

Περίπηγμα, *ατος, τό, a piece of wood fastened around*: from

Περιπήγνυμι, also *-νύω*: f. *-πήξω* (*περί, πήγνυμι*);—*to fix round*; *to make a fence round*, c. acc. loci, *περὶ δὲ πάξαις Ἄλτιν*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 54; so, *π. καλάμοις*, Diosc.—3. *to stiffen* or *congeal all round*:—pass., *to grow stiff round*; as of shoes, *to be frozen on the feet*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14.

Περιπηδάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*περί, πηδάω*) *to leap round about*, Luc.

Περίπηξις, *εως, ἡ*, (*περιπήγνυμι*) *a fastening round about* or *inserting*.—II. *a congealing all round*, *π. ἁλῶν*, Strab.

Περιπηχύνω, (*περί, πηχύνω*) *to put into another's arms*: mid., *to take into one's arms*, Call. Fr. 344.

Περιπλαίνω, (*περί, πλαίνω*) *to make very fat*, Dion. P. 1071.

Περιπλέσματα, *τά*, v. *περιπτίσματα*.

Περίπικρος, *ον*, (*περί, πικρός*) *very harsh* or *bitter*, Procl.

Περιπίμελος, *ον*, *very fat*.

Περιπίμπλημι, f. *-πλήσω*, (*περί, πίμπλημι*) *to fill very much* or *entirely*:—pass. = *περιπλήθω*, Plat. Theaet. 156 E.

Περιπίμπρημι, (*περί, πίμπρημι*) *to burn, set on fire round about*, Thuc. 3, 98.

Περιπίπτω, f. *-πεσοῦμαι*, (*περί, πίπτω*) *to fall* or *throw one's self around, upon, τῷ ξίφει*, Ar. Vesp. 523; cf. *περιπετής* I. 2.—II. c. dat., *to fall in with*, like *ἐντυγχάνω*, esp. of ships meeting by chance at sea, Hdt. 6, 41; 8, 94, cf. Thuc. 8, 33.—2. but, also, *to fall foul of* other ships, *τῇσι σφετέρῃσι*, Hdt. 8, 89; *περὶ ἀλλήλας*, of one another, Ib. 16: also, *π. περὶ τόπον, to be wrecked* on a place, Id. 7, 188.—3. usu. metaph., *to fall in with, fall into, ἀδίκοισι γνώμῃσι, τύχῃσι, δουλοσύνῃ π., to fall into* iniquity, misfortune, slavery, Hdt. 1, 96; 6, 106, etc.; so too freq. in Att., *π. κακοῖσι, συμφοραῖς, κινδύνῳ, νόσῳ*, etc.; also, *ἑαυτῷ περιπίπτειν, to be caught in* one's own snare, Hdt. 1, 180, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 26, 2; so, *τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ λόγοις περιπίπτειν*, Aeschin. 47, 13; also, *ἐν σφίσι κατά τι π.*, Thuc. 2, 65.—2. also of a thing, *to befal* one, *π. μοι κακόν*, Ar. Thesm. 271.—III. *to turn right about, suffer a sudden reverse* of fortune, cf. *περιπετής*, and *περιπέτεια*.

Περιπίσματα, *τά*, cf. *περίπτισμα*.

Περιπίτνω, = *περιπίπτω*, c. acc., *καρδίαν, to come over* or *upon* the heart, Aesch. Theb. 834.

Περιπλάζω, f. *-χξω*, = sq.

Περιπλάνάω, *ῶ*, (*περί, πλανάω*) *to make to wander about*:—pass. *περιπλανάομαι, to wander about, νῆσον*, Hdt. 4, 151, cf. Valck. ad 7, 16, 2: metaph., *to float round about* one, of the lion's skin round Hercules, Pind. I. 6 (5), 69. Hence

Περιπλάνης, *ές, wandering about*, Plut. 2, 1001 D: and

Περιπλάνησις, *ἡ, a wandering about*, Plut. [*ᾰ*]

Περιπλάνιος, *ον*, poet. for *περιπλανής*, Leon. Tar. 55. [*ᾰ*]

Περίπλασμα, *ατος, τό, a plaster put round*, Medic.: from

Περιπλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*: f. *-άσω* (*περί, πλάσσω*):—*to smear round about, plaster over, τί τινι*, Plat. Rep. 588 D: metaph., *to put over* so as to conceal, *τί τινι*, Menand. p. 229:—pass., *to be plastered over, τινί*, with a thing, Eubul. Stephan. 1: from

Περίπλαστος, *ον, plastered over*.—2. *spurious*.

Περιπλᾰτᾱγέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*περί, πλαταγέω*) *to rattle all round*, Q. Sm. 7, 500.

Περιπλεγθήν, (*περιπλέκω*) adv., *wound round about*, Opp. H. 2, 376, Luc.

Περιπλεγνύω, later form for *περιπλέκω*, Suid.

Περιπλεκής, *ές*, = sq., Nonn.

Περίπλεκτος, *ον, twined round*, as *intertwined*, of the feet of dancers, v. l. for *-πλικτος*, Theocr. 18, 8; cf. *σύλος*, I. 4: from

Περιπλέκω, f. *-ξω*, (*περί, πλέκω*) *to twine round about*:—pass., *to fold one's self round* a thing, *to cling to*, c. dat., *ἰστῷ περιπλεχθείς*, Od. 14, 313; *to embrace, γρηῒ περιπλέχθη*, Od. 23, 33:—mid., *to embrace* or *hug one another*, Luc. Gymn. 1.—2. *to intertwine, entangle, τὸν λόγον*, Luc. Hermot. 81; *περιπεπλεγμένος, intricate and obscure*, Plat. Polit. 265 C; *περιπεπλ. φύσις*, of a flatterer, Plut. 2, 62 D.—3. *to digress*, Arr. Hence

Περίπλεξις, *ἡ, a winding round*.—2. *an entangling*.

Περίπλεος, *ον*, (*περί, πλέος*) *very* or *quite full*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.

Περιπλευμονία, *ας, ἡ*, (*περί, πλεύμων*) *inflammation of the lungs*, Hipp. Plat. Lach. 192 E. Hence

Περιπλευμονιάω, *ῶ, to have περιπλευμονία, be affected therewith*: and

Περιπλευμονικός, *ή, όν, affected with περιπλευμονία*, Hipp. Adv. *-κῶς*, Id.

Περιπλευρίδιον, *ου, τό, a covering for the sides*.

Περιπλευρίζω, *to embrace*.

Περιπλευρῖτικός, *ή, όν, suffering from πλευρῖτις*, Hipp.

Περίπλευρος, *ον*, (*περί, πλευρά*) *surrounding* or *covering the side*, *ενιτος*, Eur. El. 472.

Περιπλέω, Ion. *-πλώω*, though Hdt. uses both forms (*περί, πλέω*) —*to sail* or *swim round*, c. acc., *Λιβύην, Πελοπόννησον*, etc., Hdt. 4, 42. 179, etc.; *π. αὐτοὺς κύκλῳ*, Thuc. 2. 84; *εἰς λιμένα, to sail round into* a harbour, Id. 5, 3.—II. metaph., *to totter*.

Περίπλεως, *ων*, Att. for *περίπλεος*, Thuc. 4, 13.

Περιπλεθής, *ές*, (*περί, πλῆθος*) *very full*, esp. of people, *νῆσος*, Od. 15, 405: c. dat., Opp.—2. *very large*, Luc. Gymn. 25.

Περιπλήθω, f. *-σω*, (*περί, πλήθω*) *to be quite full*, Opp. H. 5, 591, 673.

Περιπλίγδην, adv. = sq.

Περιπλίξ, adv., *with the feet apart*, Lat. *divaricatis pedibus*: from

Περιπλίσσομαι, Att. *-ττομαι*: f. *-ξομαι* (*περί, πλίσσω*): dep. mid.—*to spread out the legs and put them round, περί τι*, like *διαβαίνω*.

Περιπλοκάδην, adv. = *περιπλέγδην*, Anth. P. 5, 252. [*ᾰ*]

Περιπλοκή, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*περιπλέω*) *a twining round, embracing, γυναικῶν*, Polyb. 2, 56, 7, etc.—2. *entanglement, intricacy, λόγων*, Valck. Phoen. 497; *περιπλοκὴν ἔχειν*, Plut. 2, 673 F.

Περίπλοκος, *ον*. (*περιπλέω*) *enfolded, δεσμοῖς*, Anth.—2. *entangled, intricate*.

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Περιπλόμενος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. from περιπέλομαι, Hom., and Hes.

Περίπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν (περιπλέω) : act. *sailing round.*—II. pass. *that may be sailed round*, γῆ, Thuc. 2, 97. Hence

Περίπλοος, ὁ : contr. -πλους, gen. -πλου, nom. plur. -πλοι :—*a sailing round*, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 6, 95 ; περὶ τόπον, Thuc. 2, 80 ; esp. round the enemy's fleet, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 31.—2. *the account of a coasting voyage*, whence *Periplus* is the title of geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, and Nearchus (in Arrian) : opp. to περίοδος, a land journey.—II. = περιτόναιον.

Περίπλυμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed off, offscourings :* from

Περιπλύνω, (περί, πλύνω) *to wash clean, scour well*, Dem. 1259, 27 :—pass., περιπλύνεσθαί τι, *to have* it *washed off* one, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 26 ; but, γαστὴρ περιπλυθεῖσα, like sq. Hence

Περίπλυσις, ἡ, *a washing out :* π. κοιλίας, *a thin discharge* from the bowels, Hipp.

Περιπλώω, Ion. and poet. for περιπλέω, Hdt.

Περιπνείω, poet. for περιπνέω.

Περιπνευμονία, -νιάω, -νικός, (πνεύμων) = περιπλευμ-.

Περιπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (περί, πνέω) *to breathe round*, c. acc. νάσους Μακάρων, Pind. O. 2, 130 : also—II. intr. *to breathe around.*

Περιπνῑγής, ές, *pressed all round to suffocation*, Nic. Th. 432 : from

Περιπνίγω, f. -ξοῦμαι, (περί, πνίγω) *to press all round to suffocation*, Geop.

Περιπνοή, ῆς, and -πνοια, ας, ἡ, a *blowing round about*, Diod. 3, 19.

Περίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (περιπνέω) *blown round about*, Theophr.

Περιπόδιον, ου, τό, like πέζα, a *border :* strictly neut. from

Περιπόδιος, α, ον, (περί, πούς) *going round the feet ;* cf. ἐπιπόδιος.

Περιπόθητος, ον, (περί, ποθέω) *much-beloved*, Luc. Tim. 12.

Περιποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ποιέω) *to make to remain over and above ;* hence *to keep safe, save*, opp. to διαφθείρω, Hdt. 1, 110 ; 7, 52, etc. ; π. ἐκ κακῶν, ἐκ κινδύνων, Lys. 107, 22.—2. of money, etc., *to save up, lay by*, Isae. 60, 10.—3. *to put round, put upon* or *reserve for, αἰσχύνην τῇ πόλει*, Isocr. Antid. § 322 ; συναστείαν ἑαυτοῦ, Aeschin. 54, 12, cf. Dem. 193, 20.—II. in mid. *to keep* or *get for one's self, to compass, win, gain possession of, δύναμιν, ἰσχύν*, Thuc. 1, 9, 15, Xen. An. 5, 6, 17, and freq. in Oratt. : περιποιεῖσθαι ἀπό τινος, *to make gain from...*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 38.—2. the act. is sometimes used in same sense, περιποιεῖν χωρίον, Thuc. 3, 102 ; π. πράγματα εἰς αὑτούς, *to get* things into their own hands, Id. 8, 48, cf. Isae. 64, 2. Hence

Περιποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a keeping safe*, Def. Plat. 415 C.—II. *an acquiring, gaining possession*, LXX. Hence

Περιποιητικός, ή, όν, *keeping safe.* —2. *productive*, c. gen., Mnasith. ap. Ath. 357 F.

Περιποίκῐλος, ον, (περί, ποικίλος) *variegated all over*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23.

Περιποιπνύω, (περί, ποιπνύω) *to pursue quickly*, Q. Sm. : also in mid., Opp. H. 2, 615.

Περιπολάζω, = ἐπιπολάζω, dub. l.

Περιπολαῖος, ον, (περί, πέλω) *open all round, flat*, of eyes, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 11.

Περιπολάρχης or -αρχος, ου, ὁ, (περίπολος, ἄρχω) *a superintendent* or *inspector of police*, the genit. in Thuc. 8, 92.

Περιπολεύω, and -λέω, f. -ήσω, (περίπολος) *to go round* or *about, wander about*, Soph. O. T. 1254, Eur. I. T. 94, 1455 : also,—2. c. acc. loci, *to traverse*, π. οὐρανόν, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B, cf. Theaet. 176 A ; so, π. στρατόν, Eur. Rhes. 773.—3. esp. *to walk round*, as a patrol, Xen. Vect. 4, 52 ; cf. περίπολος.—4. also *to walk* (in procession) *round the fields* for purposes of purification (*lustratio*). Hence

Περιπόλησις, ἡ, *a going about*, Diog. L.

Περιπολίζω, (περί, πόλις) *to go about towns*, Strab. p. 675.

Περιπόλιον, ου, τό, like φρουρίον, *a station for* περίπολοι (q. v.), *a guard-house*, Thuc. 3, 99 ; 6, 45 ; 7, 48.

Περιπόλιος, ον, (περί, πόλις) *lying round* or *going about a town.*

Περίπολις, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, πόλις) *going about towns : a vagabond, vagrant, stroller*, Phryn. (Com.) Mus. 3.

Περιπολιστικός, ή, όν, (περί, πολίζω) *disposed for wandering about, strolling*, σύνοδος π., Inscr.

Περιπολλόν, Ep. adv. from περί, πολύς (πολλός), *very much*, Ap. Rh. 2, 437.

Περίπολος, ον, (περί, πολέω) *going round*, esp. *going the rounds, patrolling :* hence, as subst.,—1. οἱ π., *the patrol, police*, Epich. p. 15 : esp. at Athens young citizens between 18 and 20, who formed *a sort of horse-patrol* to guard the frontier, Ar. Av. 1176, Thuc. 4, 67 ; 8, 92 : hence περιπόλιον.—2. generally, ὁ π., *an attendant, follower*, Soph. Ant. 1151.—3. ἡ π. (sc. ναῦς), *a guard-ship.*

†Περιπόλτας, ὁ, *Peripoltas*, a seer of Thessaly, Plut. Cim. 1.

Περιπομπεύω, *to lead round* or *attend in procession.*

Περιπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sending round about.*

Περιπόνηρος, ον, *very rascally*, as a pun on περιφόρητος, Ar. Ach. 850.

Περιποππύζω, strengthd. for ποππύζω.

Περιπόππυσμα, ατος, τό, *parasitic conduct.*

Περιπορεύομαι, (περί, πορεύω B) dep. pass. c. fut. mid. :—*to travel* or *go about*, Plat. Legg. 716 A.—II. trans. *to go round*, πόλιν, Polyb. 4, 54, 4, etc.

Περιπορπάομαι, as pass., *to hang* something *about one and fasten it with a clasp* (πόρπη), App.

Περιπόρφῡρος, ον, (περί, πορφύρα) *edged with purple*, Crates Sam. 3, Plut. Rom. 26, etc. :—ἡ π. (with or without ἐσθής), *a robe with a purple border*, esp. the Roman *toga praetextata* or *laticlavia*, Polyb. 6, 53, 7, Plut. Rom. 25, etc. :—hence, π. παῖς, the Lat. *praetextatus*, Plut. Poplic. 18.

Περιπορφῡρόσημος, (foreg., σῆμα) παῖς, ὁ, a boy *in the pratexta, praetextatus*, Anth. P. 12, 185.

Περιπορφύρω, strengthd. for πορφύρω, Manetho. [ῠ]

Περιποτάμιος, α, ον, *dwelling by a river.* [ᾰ]

Περιποτάομαι, poet. for περιπέτομαι, *to hover about*, metaph., τὰ δ' ἀεὶ ζῶντα (sc. τὰ μαντεῖα) περιποτᾶται, Soph. O. T. 482.

Περίποτος, ον, (περί, πίνω) of a cup, *to be drunk from on all sides* (cf. ἀμφικύπελλος), Ath. 783 B.

Περίπου, adv. for περί που, *about*, Lat. *circa, circiter.*

Περίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, = περιπόδιος.

—II. *fitting close round, tight*, like a shoe to the foot.

Περιπρήθω, f. -σω, poet. for περιπίμπρημι.

Περιπρό, adv., *very, especially*, Il. 11, 180 ; 16, 699, where however Wolf writes περὶ πρό divisim ; cf. διαπρό, ἐπιπρό.

Περιπροβάλλω, (περί, προβάλλω) *to throw round before :* also = περιβάλλω, Opp. H. 4, 657.

Περιπροθέω, (περί, προθέω) *to go forward and run round*, Opp. H. 2, 440.

Περιπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (περί, προχέω) *to pour out all round* or *over*, hence in pass., ἔρος θυμὸν περιπροχῠθεὶς (part. aor.) ἐδάμασσε, love *rushing in a flood over* his soul overcame it, Il. 14, 316.

Περιπταίω, (περί, πταίω) *to stumble upon* or *against, τινί*, Plut. Pyrrh. 10.

Περιπτέρνεον, τό, *that which surrounds the πτέρνα*, Math. Vett.

Περίπτερος, ον, (περί, πτερόν) *flying round about ;* περίπτερα πυρός, *sparks* of fire, LXX.—II. usu. in architecture of a temple, *with a single row of columns all round it*, Vitruv. ; οἶκος π., Callix. ap. Ath. 205 A : cf. δίπτερος, μονόπτερος.

Περιπτίσματα, τά, *the skins* of grapes, Dind. Schol. Ar. Nub. 45, ubi olim περιπίσματα or -πιέσματα : from

Περιπτίσσω, (περί, πτίσσω) *to strip off the husk* or *skin, winnow*, Theophr. : metaph., περιεπτισμένοι, *free from the chaff, clean winnowed*, Ar. Ach. 507 ; so, π. τὸ εἰδος, *clean-built, taper* of form, Philostr.

Περίπτυγμα, ατος, τό, *any thing folded round, a covering*, Eur. Ion 1391 : and

Περιπτυξις, εως, ἡ, *a folding one's self round, embracing*, τοῦ νεκροῦ, Plut. Cat. Min. 11 : from

Περιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (περί, πτυσσω) *to enfold, enwrap, enshroud*, τινὰ τύμβῳ, Soph. Ant. 886 ; πέπλοι περιπτύσσοντες δέμας, Eur. Hec. 735, π. γόνυ, δέμας, *to clasp, embrace* it, Id. I. A. 992, Med. 1206 :—as military term, *to surround, take in flank*, Xen. An. 1, 10, 9, cf. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.—II. *to fold round*, π. χέρας, *to fold* the arms *round* another, Eur. Alc. 350, Andr. 417 : hence in pass., *to fold one's self round, coil round*, Plat. Symp. 196 A. Hence

Περιπτῡχή, ῆς, ἡ, *something which enfolds, a cloak, fence*, etc., like περιβολαί, usu. in plur. ; τειχέων περιπτυχαί, Eur. Phoen. 1357, δόμων, Ar. Av. 1241 (prob. a parody on Eur.) ; Ἀχαιῶν ναύλοχοι π., their naval *cloak* or *fence*, Eur. Hec. 1015.—2. *an enfolding, embracing*, Eur. Supp. 815 : ἐν ἡλίου περιπτυχαῖς, in all the sun embraces, i. e. all the world, Eur. Ion 1516.

Περιπτῡχής, ές, (περιπτύσσω) *folded round*, φᾶρος, Soph. Aj. 915 : hence, φασγάνῳ π., *fallen around, upon* his sword, Ib. 899 ; cf. περιπετής.

Περιπτύω, f. -ύσω, (περί, πτύω) *to spit upon :* hence *to abhor*, Aristaen. 1, 21.

Περίπτωμα, ατος, τό, (περιπίπτω) *a calamity*, Plat. Prot. 345 B.

Περίπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (περιπίπτω) *an accident, opportunity*, Plut. 2, 440 A.

Περιπτώσσω, (περί, πτώσσω) *to fear very much*, Anth., Philostr.

Περιπτωτικός, ή, όν, *accidental, subject to accident*, τινί, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 420 D.

Περιπύημα, ατος, τό, (περί, πυέω) *suppuration round about*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Περιπῠκάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, πυκά

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ζω) *to put thickly round about*:—pass. *to have close* or *thick round*, τὰς τρίχας περὶ τὸ σῶμα, Ctes.

Περιπῦρήνιον, ου, τό, *the husk round the kernel*, Theophr.

Περίπυστος, ον, (περί, πυνθάνομαι) *known all around about*, Ap. Rh., Coluth. 75.

Περιπωμάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, πωμάζω) *to cover with a lid all round*, Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 671.

Περιπωμᾰτίζω, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 22, 4, Theophr.

Περιῤῥᾱγής, ές, (περιῤῥήγνυμι) *torn* or *broken round about*, περιῤῥαγὴς τὰ χείλη, *with* the lips *far apart*, open-mouthed, Clem. Al.—II. act. *tearing round about, consuming*, Anth.

Περιῤῥᾰδίς, ίκος, ἡ, v. ῥαδίξ.

Περιῤῥαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (περί, ῥαίνω) *to besprinkle, wet round about*, esp. in sacred rites, βωμούς, Ar. Lys. 1130. Hence

Περιῤῥανσις, εως, ἡ, *a besprinkling, wetting*, Plat. Crat. 405 B: and

Περιῤῥαντήριον, ου, τό, *an utensil for besprinkling*, esp. *a kind of whisk for sprinkling* water at sacrifices, etc., Lat. *aspergillum*: also *a vessel for lustral water*, Hdt. 1, 51, Luc. Sacrif. 12, sq.—II. περιῤῥαντήρια ἀγορᾶς, *the parts* of the forum *sprinkled with lustral water*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 4, 2, cf. 79, 2; cf. καθάρσιον.

Περιῤῥαντίζω, collat. form of περιῤῥαίνω, LXX.

Περιῤῥᾰπίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, ῥαπίζω) *to lash round about*, τῇ οὐρᾷ π. τὸ ἑώδιμον, of fish, Plut. 2, 977 A.

Περιῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ῥάπτω) *to stitch all round*, Diod.

Περιῤῥέζω, *to purify by expiatory sacrifice*, like περικαθαίρω.

Περιῤῥέμβομαι, dep., *to roam* or *wander about*.

Περιῤῥέπω, f. -ψω, (περί, ῥέπω) *to turn round, incline to one side*. Hence

Περιῤῥέψις, ἡ, *inclination to one side*, Hipp.

Περιῤῥέω: f. -ῥεύσομαι: aor.-pass. (in same signf.) περιερρύην (περί, ῥέω):—I. c. acc. loci, *to flow round*, Od. 9, 388, Hdt. 2, 29, 127: hence in pass., *to be surrounded by water*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.—II. absol., *to flow all round*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 16: *to slip from off* a thing, ἡ ἀσπὶς περιερρύη εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, his shield *slipt off his arm* into the sea, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. Xen. An. 4, 3, 8.—2. *to overflow on all sides*, σοὶ περιῤῥείτω βίος, may thy means of living *abound*, Soph. El. 362.—3. *to be all running* or *dripping*, Greg. Naz.

Περιῤῥήγνῡμι and -νύω: f. -ῥήξω (περί, ῥήγνυμι):—*to break off all round*, τὸν γήλοφον, Plat. Criti. 113 D:—*to rend all round, tear off*, τὸν χιτωνίσκον, Dem. 403, 3; τὴν χλαμύδα, Polyb. 15, 33, 4;—so in pass., περιῤῥηγνυμένων φαρέων, Aesch. Theb. 329.—II. in pass., also, κατὰ τὸ ὀξὺ τοῦ Δέλτα περιῤῥήγνυται ὁ Νεῖλος, at the apex of the Delta the Nile *is broken round* it, i. e. broken into several branches, Hdt. 2, 16, cf. Isocr. 227 D, and v. sub περισχίζω.

Περιῤῥήδην, adv. of sq., Ap. Rh. 4, 1581.

Περιῤῥηδής, ές, *falling over* or *upon* a thing, π. δὲ τραπέζῃ κάππεσε, he fell *over* the table to the ground, Od. 22, 84: *turning* or *moving to either side*, Hipp.; so too, ἀμφιῤῥηδής. (Prob. from περιῤῥέω.)

Περιῤῥηξις, ἡ, *a breaking off round about*.

Περιῤῥήσσω, poet. collat. form of περιῤῥήγνυμι.

Περιῤῥογχάζω, *to mock, ridicule*.

Περιῤῥοή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιῤῥέω) *a flowing round about*, οἷς ἂν ἡ π. γίγνηται, whichever happens to be surrounded, Plat. Phaed. 111 E.

Περίῤῥοια, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Plut. 2, 1128 C.—II. = περίῤῥοος II, Hipp.

Περιῤῥομβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ῥομβέω) *to spin round like a top*, Plut. Anton. 67.

Περίῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (περιῤῥέω) like περίῤῥυτος, *surrounded with water*, Hdt. 1, 174.—II. π., ὁ, *a flux of humours from all parts*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Περιῤῥύης, ές, (περιῤῥέω) *falling down all round*, E. M.

Περίῤῥῡπος, ον, (περί, ῥύπος) *dirty all round, very dirty*, Anth.

Περιῤῥύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ῥύπτω) *to scour all round*, Diosc.

Περίῤῥῡτος, ον, also η, ον, Alcman, Aesch. Eum. 77 (περιῤῥέω) := περίῤῥοος, *surrounded with water*, π. Κρήτη, *sea-girt* Crete, Od. 19, 173, cf. Hes. Th. 193, 290, Hdt. 4, 42, 45, Aesch. l. c., etc.—2. act. *flowing round*, c. gen., πεδία περίῤῥυτα Σικελίας, i. e. the sea, Pors. Phoen. 216.

Περιῤῥώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (περιῤῥήγνυμι) *broken off all round, rugged, steep*, Polyb. 9, 27, 4; cf. ἀπορῥώξ.

†Περισάδιες, ων, οἱ, *the Perisadies*, a people in Epirus, Strab. p. 326.

Περισαίνω, (περί, σαίνω) *to wag the tail round, fawn upon*, τινά, Od. 16, 4; οὐρῇσι, Od. 10, 215; metaph., π. γλώσσῃ, Orph. Lith. 424.—Hom. has it only in Od., in poet. form περισσαίνω.

Περισαλπίζω, f. -γξω, (περί, σαλπίζω) *to sound a trumpet round* one:—pass. *to have trumpets sounding round* one, Plut. 2, 192 B. Hence

Περισαλπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a blowing the trumpet round about*, Julian.: and

Περισαλπιστός, ή, όν, *having trumpets sounded round* one.

Περίσαξις, ἡ, *a heaping round*.

Περισαρκίζω, (περί, σαρκίζω) *to cut into the flesh all round*, Chirurg. Vett. Hence

Περισαρκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an incision all round*, Diosc.

Περίσαρκος, ον, (περί, σάρξ) *surrounded with flesh, very fleshy*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5. Hence

Περισαρκόω, ῶ, *to surround* or *cover with flesh*. Hence

Περισάρκωσις, ἡ, *a covering with flesh*, Chirurg. Vett.

Περισάρωμα, ατος, τό, *sweepings*, like περικόρημα. [ᾰ]

Περισάττω, f. -ξω, (περί, σάττω) *to heap up all round*, Arist. Probl. 20, 14, 2.

Περισβέννῡμι, also -νύω, (περί, σβέννυμι) *to extinguish all round*, Plut. 2, 997 A.

Περισείρια, τά, *the hollows at each side of the tongue*; also written παρασείρια, -σύρια.

Περισείω, poet. περισσείω, (περί, σείω) *to shake all round* or *violently*:—pass. *to be shaken all round*, ἐθείραι π., the hair *floated round*, Il. 19, 382; 22, 315, in poet. form.

Περίσεμνος, η, ον, (περί, σεμνός) *very solemn*, Ar. Vesp. 604.

Περίσεπτος, η, ον, (περί, σεπτός) *much-revered, much-honoured*, Aesch. Eum. 1038, Ath. 376 A.

Περίσημος, ον, (περί, σῆμα) *very famous* or *notable*, Lat. *insignis*, Eur. H. F. 1018, Moech. 1, 6.

Περισήπω, f. -ψω, (περί, σήπω) *to bring to utter decay*:—pass., with pf. act. περισέσηπα, *to be utterly decayed*, Theophr.

Περισθενέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be exceeding powerful, over-strong*, part. περισθενέων, Od. 22, 368: from

Περισθενής, ές, (περί, σθένος) *exceeding powerful, very mighty*, Pind. N. 3, 26, Fr. 96, 2.

†Περισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Peristhenes*, one of the sons of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—Father of Dictys of Seriphus, acc. to Pherecyd. ap. Schol. 4, 1091.

Περισῐᾶλόω, ῶ, *to edge with a variegated border* or *rim*, LXX.

Περισῑγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bury in silence, keep secret*, dub.

Περισίδηρος, ον, (περί, σίδηρος) *surrounded* or *covered with iron*, Diod. [ῐ]

Περισκαίρω, (περί, σκαίρω) *to jump about*, Opp.: *to palpitate*.

Περισκάλλω, (περί, σκάλλω) *to hack round about*, Geop.

Περισκάπτω, f. -ψω, *to dig* or *turn up all round*.

Περισκᾰρίζω, = περισκαίρω.

Περίσκαψις, ἡ, *a digging up all round*.

Περισκέλεια, ας, ἡ, *dryness*:—metaph., *obstinacy; hardness*, Arist. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 370: from

Περισκελής, ές, (περί, σκέλλω) *dry and hard all round, very hard*, Lat. *retorridus, rigidus*, of iron, Soph. Ant. 475.—2. metaph. *hard, obstinate, stubborn, φρένες, ἦθος*, etc., Soph. Aj 649, ubi v. Lob.; so, περισκελῶς φέρειν, to take *amiss*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, cf. Meineke Menand. 440.—3. ἀποδείξεις π., *dry* investigations, Nemes.

Περισκελής, ές, (περί, σκέλος) *round the leg*, τὰ περισκελῆ, *breeches* (βράκαι): ἄγαλμα π., a statue *with the legs apart*, such as Daedalus first made.

Περισκελία, ας, ἡ, = περισκέλεια, Paul. Aeg.

Περισκελίς, ίδος, ἡ, (περί, σκέλος) *a leg-band, garter*, or rather *anklet*, Menand. p. 291, Plut. 2, 142 C; cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

Περισκελιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (περισκελής, σκέλος) *one who wears breeches*, susp. in Strab.; cf. περισκυθιστής.

Περισκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, σκεπάζω) *to cover, screen all round*, Theophr.

Περισκεπής, ές, (περί, σκέπας) *covered all round*, βάμνοισι, Call. Jov. 11.—II. *covering* or *screening all round*, Theophr., Call. Del. 23.

Περισκέπτομαι, late prea. for περισκοπέω, q. v.

Περίσκεπτος, ον, (περισκοπέω) *to be seen on all sides*, hence *far-seen, conspicuous*, like περίοπτος, Od. 1, 426; 10, 211.—2. *worth seeing*, Call. Epigr. 5.—II. of persons, *circumspect*.

Περισκέπω, = περισκεπάζω, Polyb. 2, 20, 3.

Περίσκεψις, ἡ, *circumspection*.

Περισκήνιον, ου, τό, (περι. σκήνη) *a tent, hut*: metaph. *the dwelling of the soul*, i. e. *the body*, Eccl.—II. = παρασκήνιον, dub.

Περισκήπτω, f. -ψω, *to support* or *prop all round*.

Περισκιάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, σκιάζω) *to overshadow*, Plut. Nic. 21, in pass. Hence

Περισκιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an overshadowing, obscuration*, of the moon, Plut. 2, 372 D.

Περίσκιος, ον, (περί, σκιά) *throwing a shadow all round*, of the inhabitants of the polar circles, where the shadow (in their summer season) travels all round in the 24 hours, Posidon. ap. Strab. p. 135; cf. ἀμφίσκιος, ἑτερόσκιος.

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Περισκιρτάω, ῶ, (περί, σκιρτάω) *to leap about* a thing, c. acc., Anth. P. 12, 181, Luc.

Περίσκληρος, ον, (περί, σκληρός) *very hard*, Antiph. Στρατιώτ. 2, 17.

Περισκληρύνω, (περί, σκληρύνω) *to make very hard*, Hipp.

Περισκόπευσις, ἡ, = περίσκεψις: dub. from

Περισκοπέω, ῶ, f. -σκέψομαι: pf. -έσκεμμαι: (v. sub σκοπέω.) *To look round*, Soph. El. 897: *to consider on all sides* or *well*, εὖ περισκέψασθαι δ τι..., Hdt. 1, 120; *to watch*, Thuc. 6, 49: c. acc., π. τύραννῆ, *to speculate on* hidden things, Soph. Fr. 770: also c. gen., π. τινος, Arat.:—mid., *to look about one*, *take care*, Ar. Eccl. 487:—cf. περιεσκεμμένως. Hence

Περισκόπησις, ἡ, = περίσκεψις.

Περισκῠθίζω, *to scalp in the Scythian fashion*, cf. Σκυθίζω:—sensu obsc., Mel. 5. Hence

Περισκῠθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a scalping*; also *a surgical operation*: and

Περισκῠθιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who scalps*, prob. l. in Strab. for περισκελιστής.

Περισκῠλάκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (περί, σκύλαξ) *a sacrifice in which a puppy was sacrificed and carried about*, Plut. Rom. 21 etc.; cf. Schol. Theocr. 2, 12.

Περισκῠτίζω, (περί, σκύτος) *to draw off the skin all round*, LXX.

Περισμᾰραγέω, ῶ, (περί, σμαραγέω) *to rattle all round*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22.

Περισμάω, f. -ήσω, *to rub about* or *upon*.

Περισμήχω, f. -ξω, (περί, σμήχω) *to wipe off round* or *upon*, Diosc.

Περισμύχω, (περί, σμύχω) *to consume on all sides* or *utterly by a slow, smouldering fire*, Anth. P. 5, 292. [ῡ]

Περισοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, σοβέω) *to chase* or *drive about*, π. ποτήριον, *to push round* the wine-cup, Menand. p. 79, cf. Luc. Symp. 15.—II. intr. *to run round about* a thing, c. acc., Ar. Av. 1425.

Περισοφίζομαι, (περί, σοφίζω B) dep., *to overreach*, *cheat*, τινά, Ar. Av. 1646.

Περισπαίρω, (περί, σπαίρω) *to quiver round* or *near*, Lyc. 68.

Περίσπᾱσις, ἡ, (περισπάω) *a marking with the circumflex*, Gramm.

Περισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (περισπάω) *a wheeling round*, Polyb. 10, 21, 3.—II. *a having one's attention drawn off, distracting business*, Polyb. 3, 87, 9; ἐν περισπασμοῖς εἶναι, Id. 4, 32, 5:—*a diversion*, in military sense.—III. *the circumflex accent*, Gramm. Hence

Περισπαστέον, verb. adj. from περισπάω) *one must circumflex*, Ath.

Περισπαστικός, ή, όν, *diverting* or *distracting*, Sext. Emp. p. 360: from

Περισπάω, f. -άσω, (περί, σπάω) *to draw off from around*, *to strip off*, like περιαιρέω, Isocr. p. 615 Bekk.:—Mid. *to strip one's self of* a thing, π. τὴν τιάραν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13.—2. *to strip bare*, ξίφος, v. l. Eur. I. T. 296.—II. *to draw round*, *wheel about*, of an army, Polyb. 1, 76, 5:—περισπώμενος τὰς ὄψεις, *turning about one's* eyes, Luc. D. Deor. 20, 11.—III. *to draw off to another* place, Theophr., πόλεμον, Polyb. 1, 26, 1, etc.: hence *to divert one's attention*, *distract*, Polyb. 15, 3, 4, in pass.: *to make a diversion*, Lob. Phryn. 415.—IV. in Gramm., *to mark* a vowel or word *with the circumflex*, esp. on the last syllable: ἡ περισπωμένη (sc. προῳδία), *the circumflex accent*.—2. *to pronounce a syllable long*, *lengthen it*. Lat. *producere*, more usu. ἐκτείνω. [ᾰω, ᾱσω]

Περισπεῖν, inf. aor. of περιέπω, Hdt.

Περισπειράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (περί, σπειράω) *to wind round*, τὴν ἐσθῆτα τῇ κεφαλῇ, Plut. Camill. 25:—in mid., *to form* soldiers round *one's self*, Id. Ages. 31; and pass., of soldiers, *to form round* a leader, τινί, Id. Cicer. 32.

Περισπείρω, (περί, σπείρω) *to strew* or *scatter about*, v. l. Eur. Andr. 167.

Περισπέρχεια, ας, ἡ, *expedition*, *quickness*.

Περισπερχέω, in Hdt. 7, 207, Λοκρῶν περισπερχεόντων τῇ γνώμῃ, the Locrians *being much angered* by this opinion,—so that thus it would be = περισπέρχομαι or περισπερχής εἰμι. But the word is doubted by Valck., who proposes περισπερχθέντων, and by Schäf. Mel. p. 69, who would read περισπερχέων (from sq.).

Περισπερχής, ές, (περί, σπέρχω) *very hasty*, π. πάθος, *a rash, overhasty* death, (because Ajax might have lived, had he waited a little longer,) Soph. Aj. 982: π. ὀδύνῃσι, *goaded* by pains, Opp. C. 4, 218, cf. H. 5, 145.

Περισπέρχω, (περί, σπέρχω) *to drive round about*, *press*, *agitate*, Opp. H. 2, 334.—II. intr. *to be in great agitation*, Ib. 3, 449; 4, 330.

Περισπεύδω, (περί, σπεύδω) *to press*, *pursue on all sides*, τινά, Joseph.: *to go after*, *go in search of* a thing, τινί, Arat. 1122.

Περίσπλαγχνος, ον, (περί, σπλάγχνον) *great-hearted*, Theocr. 16, 56.

Περισπογγίζω, (περί, σπογγίζω) *to wipe with a sponge all round*, Hipp.

Περισπούδαστος, ον, (περί, σπουδάζω) *much sought after*, *much desired*, Luc. Tim. 38. Adv. -τως, *diligently*, Ath.

Περίσπουδος, ον, (περί, σπουδή) *very eager*, τινός, *for* a thing.

Περισπωμένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from περισπάω, *marked with a circumflex*, esp. on the last syllable, Gramm.

Περισσαίνω, poet. for περισαίνω, Od.

Περισσάκις, later Att. περιττ-, adv. of περισσός, of numbers, *an odd number of times*, i. e. *multiplied by an odd number*, e. g., 9 is the square *of the uneven root* 3, and therefore is περιττάκις περισσός, Plat. Parmen. 144 A, Plut. 2, 744 A, etc. [ᾰ]

Περισσάρτιος, ον, (περισσός, ἄρτιος) *odd and even*: in ancient arithmetic, of those numbers *which become uneven when divided by any power of two*, such as 24, for 24 ÷ (2)³ = 3.

Περισσεία, ας, ἡ, (περισσεύω) *superfluity*.—II. *superiority*, *advantage*, LXX.

Περισσείω, poet. for περισείω.

Περίσσευμα, ατος, τό, Att. -ττευμα, = περίσσωμα, v. l. Plut. 2, 905 A, etc.

Περίσσευσις, ἡ, = περισσεία: from

Περισσεύω, later Att. -ττεύω: impf. ἐπερίσσευον, later also περιέσσευον, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86 Anm. 6 not., but only by a confusion with σεύω, ἔσσευον, cf. also Lob. Phryn. 28: (περισσός). *To be over and above* the number, first in Hes. Fr. 14, 4; περιττεύσουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy *will outnumber* (or perh. *outflank*) us, Xen. An. 4, 8, 11; cf. περιέχω II.—II. *to be more than enough*, *remain over*, Plat. Legg. 855 A; τὰ περιττεύοντα, *the residue*, *surplus*, Xen. Symp. 4, 35; τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ ἐπερίσσευε κ. τ. λ., so much *more than sufficient were* the grounds which Pericles had for thinking., Thuc. 2, 65:—*to abound in*, τινί, opp. to ἐλλείπω, Polyb. 18, 18, 5; τινός, Luc.:—περιττευει μοι τι, *I have an abundance* of any thing, Dion. H. 3, 11.—2. in bad sense, *to be superfluous* or *excessive*, τὰ περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφες, Soph. El. 1288.—III. *to be preeminent* or *superior*, LXX.—IV. later as act., *to make to abound*, N. T.

Περισσόβοτος, ον, (περισσός, βόσκω) *with superfluous food*, Nonn.

Περισσογωνία, ας, ἡ, *inequality of angles*.

Περισσοδάκτῠλος, ον, *with more than the usual number of fingers* or *toes*, Geop.

Περισσοέπεια, ας, ἡ, poet. = περισσολογία; and

Περισσοεπέω, poet. = περισσολογέω: from

Περισσοεπής, ές, (ἔπος) poet. = περισσολόγος.

Περισσοκυλλής, ές, (περισσός, κάλλος) *exceedingly beautiful*, Cratin. Χειρ. 1.

Περισσόκομος, ον, (περισσός, κόμη) *exceeding hairy*, Opp. C. 3, 317.

Περισσολογέω, ῶ, (περισσολόγος) *to speak more than enough*: *to speak diffusely*.—II. *to speak* or *write affectedly*.

Περισσολογία, ας, ἡ, *useless talking*, *wordiness*, Isocr. 250 E, Antid. § 288.—II. *an affected style*, Dion. H. From

Περισσολόγος, ον, (περισσός, λέγω) *talking too much*, *wordy*.—II. *speaking* or *writing affectedly*, Dion. H.

Περισσόλοφος, ον, (περισσός, λόφος) *with an over-big crest*, Opp. C. 3, 369.

Περισσομελής, ές, (περισσός, μέλος) *with disproportioned limbs*, Maneth.

Περισσόμῦθος, ον, (περισσός, μῦθος) = περισσολόγος, λόγος π., *superfluous* discourse, Eur. Alex. 16.

Περισσόνοος, ον, (περισσός, νόος) *eminent for understanding*, Opp. H. 3, 12, Nonn.

Περισσοπᾰθέω, ῶ, (παθεῖν) *to suffer exceedingly*.

Περισσόπους, ποδος, (περισσός, πούς) *with a foot too many*, Nonn.

Περισσός, ή, όν, in later Att. περιττός:—*more than the regular number* or *size*, *extraordinary*, *uncommon*, *prodigious*, δῶρα, Hes. Th. 399 (but never in Hom); εἴ τι περισσὸν εἰδείη σοφίης, if he has any *uncommon* gift of wisdom, Theogn. 767; εἰ φρονεῖς καὶ περισσὸν ἔχεις, Philisc. ap. Plut. 2, 836 C; (for Pind. P. 2, 167, v. sub ἕλκω):—c. gen., περ. ἄλλων πρός τι, *beyond* others in.., Soph. El. 155.—2. *strange*, *unusual*, Soph. O. T. 841, Eur. Hipp. 437: usu. in bad sense, *monstrous*, π. καὶ τερατώδη, Isocr. 248 C; ἴδια καὶ π., Id. Antid. § 155: but in good, *extraordinary*, *uncommon*, π. ἀνήρ, Eur. Hipp. 948.—II. *more than sufficient*, περιττὸν ἔχειν, to have *a surplus*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 31; τὸ π., *a surplus*, *residue*, Id.: and c. gen., περιττὰ τῶν ἱκνούντων, *more than* sufficient, Id. Cyr. 8, 2, 21: οἱ π. ἱππεῖς, the *reserve* horse, Id. Hipparch. 8, 14; π. σκηναί, *spare* tents, Id. Cyr. 4, 6, 12: hence,—III. oft. in bad sense, *superfluous*, *excessive*, *extravagant*, π. μόχθος, Aesch. Pr. 383; περισσὰ μηχανᾶσθαι, to make *extravagant* preparations, *over*-do the thing, Hdt. 2, 32; π. δρᾶν, πράσσειν, to be *over*-busy, Soph. Tr. 617, Ant. 68: π. φρονεῖν, to be *over*-wise, etc., Valck. Hipp. 444.—2. esp., of speeches, *over-subtle* or *over-wrought*, *curious*, *fine-spun*, π. λόγοι, Eur. Med. 819; π. ἐν

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τοῖς λόγοις Δημοσθένης, Aeschin. 16, 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 429, and v. sub περισσολογία: hence, later, as a term of praise, *subtle, acute*, ἀκριβὴς καὶ π. διάνοια, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 5; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 26, 47.—IV. with numbers it simply implies *something yet more*, εἴκοσι περιττά, twenty and *upwards*, Lat. *viginti amplius*:—but in Arithmetic, ἀριθμὸς περιττός is an *odd, uneven* number, Lat. *impar numerus*, opp. to ἄρτιος, Epich. p. 76, Plat. Gorg. 451 C, etc.—V. adv. -σῶς, *exceedingly*, Hdt. 2, 37, etc.; also, περισσά, Pind. N. 7, 63, Eur. Hec. 579:—Compar. -σσότερον, *more sumptuously*, Hdt. 2, 129: but -οτέρως, Isocr. 35 E.—2. but, οὐδὲν περισσότερον is Lat. *nihil aliud, ovid. π. τῶν ἄλλων πραγματεύεσθαι*, Plat. Apol. 20 C; so, οὐδὲν π. ἢ εἰ..no *otherwise* than if.., Id. Symp. 219 C. (Περισσός is adj. from πέρι, v. περί, A. III, and E. II: cf. ἔπισσαι, μέτασσαι.)

Περισσόσαρκος, ον, *over-fleshy* or *corpulent*.

Περισσοσυλλαβέω, ῶ, *to have one syllable more than*, τινός or τινί, Gramm.: from

Περισσοσύλλαβος, ον, (περισσός, συλλαβή) *with a syllable more*: in Gramm., epith. of the third declension, *imparisyllabic*, opp. to those which were *Isosyllabi*. Adv. -βως.

Περισσοτᾶγής, ές, (περισσός, τάσσω) *put in an uneven place*, or *in a series of uneven numbers*, Arithm. Vett.

Περισσοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, (περισσός, τέχνη) *over-exactness in art*, Dem. Phal.

Περισσότης, ητος, ἡ, Att. περιττ-: (περισσός): *superfluity, excess*, Isocr. 209 C:—esp. *excess of ornament, pomp*, Polyb. 9, 10, 5.—II. *eminence, excellence*.

Περισσοτρύφητος, ον, (περισσός, τρυφάω) *over-luxurious*, Timon ap. Ath. 160 A.

Περισσόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, = περισσόνοος, *over-wise*, Aesch. Pr. 328.

Περίσσωμα, ατος, τό, Att. περίττωμα, (περισσός, as if from περισσόω) *any thing over and above, a remainder, residue*, Plut. 2, 424 A, etc.—2. esp. *that which remains after the digestion of food, excrement*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 4, Plut. Artax. 19, etc.:—π. σπερματικόν, Id. 2, 641 A.—3. generally, *refuse, dregs*, τῆς πόλεως, Plut. Cor. 12: *impure humours*, etc. Hence

Περισσωματικός, ή, όν, Att. περιττ-, *of excrement* or *refuse, superfluous*, ὑγρότης, Plut. 2, 130 B: and

Περίσσωσις, ἡ, Att. περίττωσις:—*an overflowing, superfluity*: in genl. = περίσσωμα, Hipp.

Περιστᾶδόν, adv., (περιΐσταμαι) *standing round about*, Il. 13, 551, Hdt. 2, 225, Eur. Andr. 1136, Thuc. 7, 81.

Περιστάζω, f. -ξω, (περί, στάζω) *to drop round, drip upon*, Anth., Nonn.

Περιστάθη, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. of περίστημι, Od. [ᾰ]

Περιστᾰλάδην, or -αδόν, adv., (περί, σταλάζω) *dropping* or *dripping all round*; v. sub περιστολάδην.

Περισταλτικός, ή, όν, (περιστέλλω) *clasping and compressing*, δύναμις π., *the peristaltic* action of the bowels, by which digestion is effected, Galen.

Περιστάσιμος, ον, *surrounded*; στοὰ π., *a full, crowded* auditory, Timon ap. Ath. 163 F, ubi v. Casaub. [ᾰ]: from

Περίστᾰσις, ἡ, (περίστημι) *any thing that is round about, the country round, neighbourhood*.—2. *a crowd standing round, a crowd*, Lat. *corona*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8; cf. Polyb. 18, 36, 11.—II. *circumstances, one's condition, state*, Polyb. 1, 32, 3; 35, 10, etc.: *state of the weather*, Id. 3, 84, 2; Diod. 4, 22, etc.—2. *a change of circumstance*, esp. in bad sense, *a reverse, peril*, Polyb. 2, 21, 2, etc.—III. *outward pomp and circumstance*, Id. 3, 98, 2; 32, 12, 3.—IV. *the theme, subject of a discourse* or *treatise*, Lob. Phryn. 376.

Περιστᾰτέω, ῶ, (περίστατος) *to stand round about*:—pass. *to be surrounded by a throng*.

Περιστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of circumstances*: τὰ π. πράγματα, = περιστάσεις, *critical circumstances*, Plut. 2, 169 D: οἱ π., *busy people*, Galen. Adv. -κῶς. From

Περίστᾰτος, ον, (περιΐστημι) *surrounded and admired by the crowd*, π. ὑπὸ πάντων, Isocr. 135 E, cf. Antid. § 288.

Περισταυρόω, ῶ, (περί, σταυρόω) *to fence about with a palisade, secure, fortify*, Thuc. 2, 75, and Xen.:—mid. *to fortify one's self with a palisade*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2. Hence

Περισταύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a place surrounded with a palisade*.

Περιστᾰχῠώδης, ες, (στάχυς) *with an ear* (as of corn) *growing round* or *on it*, μόσχος, Theophr.

Περιστεγάνός, ον, *covered all round, well-covered*.

Περιστέγω, f. -ξω, (περί, στέγω) *to cover all round*, Hipp.

Περιστείνω, (περί, στείνω) *to straiten all round*, Q. Sm. 3, 23.

Περιστείχω, f. -ξω, (περί, στείχω) *to go round about*, c. acc., Od. 4, 277.

Περιστείωσι, Ep. 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of περιΐστημι for περιστῶσι, v. l. Il. 17, 95.

Περιστέλλω, (περί, στέλλω) *to dress, clothe*, Pind. N. 11, 20: esp. *to dress* or *lay out* a corpse, Lat. *componere*, Od. 24, 293, Hdt. 2, 90; 6, 30, Soph. Ant. 903, etc., (also, π. τάφον, Id. Aj. 1171); hence, *to bury*, Anth. P. 7, 613, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 291 D.—II. *to surround, wrap up, cloak*, τἀδικ' ἐν π., Eur. Med. 582: and so in mid., τὰ σὰ περιστέλλου κακά, Id. H. F. 1129.—III. *to take care of, protect, defend, maintain*, ἀλλήλους, Hdt. 9, 60; πόλισμα, Id. 1, 98; π. τοὺς νόμους, *to maintain* the laws, Id. 2, 147; cf. Aesch. Eum. 697, Soph. Phil. 447; τὰ πάτρια, Dem. 24, 150:—*to attend to, cherish*, ἀοιδάν, Pind. I. 1, 47; ἔργα, Theocr. 17, 97:—ἔπηξ' εὐ περιστείλας, fixed it *carefully*, Soph. Aj. 821.

Περιστενάζω, f. -ξω, (περί, στενάζω) *to lament vehemently*, Plut. Anton. 56, in mid.

Περιστεναχέω, v. περιστοναχίζω.

Περιστενᾰχίζω, f. -ίσω, = περιστενάζω:—mid., *to resound around* or *re-echo with*.., μέγα δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσσὶν ἀνδρῶν παιζόντων, Od. 23, 146, cf. 10, 454; κνισῆεν δέ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο αὐλῇ (ubi legend. videtur αὐλῷ), Od. 10, 10: cf. περιστένω.

Περιστενάχω, = περιστενάζω, Q. Sm. 9, 49. [ᾰ]

Περιστένω, (περί, στένω) *to sigh about* or *over, sound round about*, c. acc., H. Hom. 18, 21.—2. *to bemoan*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 9.—II. γαστὴρ περιστένεται, his full stomach *groans again*, Il. 16, 163, or perh. better derived from στενός, *is filled to repletion*: but this comes orig. from the same root.

Περίστεπτος, ον, (περιστέφω) *crowned, wreathed*, Anth.

Περιστερά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a dove, pigeon*, Hdt. 1, 138, Soph., etc.:—ὁ περιστερός, *a cock-pigeon*, Pherecr. Γραῦς 2, Alex. Συντρέχ. 2,—blamed by Luc. Soloec. 7.—Cf. πελειάς. Hence

Περιστερεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a dovecote*, Plat. Theaet. 197 C, D.—II. *a kind of verbena*, Diosc.

Περιστερίδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a young pigeon*.

Περιστερίδιον, ου, τό, = sq. Ath. 654 A.

Περιστέριον, ου, τό, dim. from περιστερά, Pherecr. Petal. 2.

†Περιστερίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Peristeris*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 662.

Περιστερνίδιος, ον, = περιστέρνιος.

Περιστερνίζω, (περί, στέρνον) *to put round the breast*, Aristaen.

Περιστέρνιον, ου, τό, *the region round the breast*: strictly neut. from

Περιστέρνιος, ον, *round the breast*, or *worn upon it*.

Περιστεροειδής, ές, contr. -ώδης, (περιστερά, εἶδος) *dove-like*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 7.

Περιστερόεις, εσσα, εν, (περιστερά) *of* or *from a* περιστερεών, Nic. Th. 860.

Περιστερός, ὁ, v. sub περιστερά.

Περιστεροτροφεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where doves are reared*.

Περιστερώδης, ες, v. περιστεροειδής.

Περιστερών, ῶνος, ὁ, = περιστερεών, Aesop.

Περιστεφάνόω, ῶ, = περιστέφω, *to enwreathe, encircle*, πίλοι πτεροῖσι περιεστεφανωμένοι, Hdt. 7, 92; οὔρεσι περιεστεφάνωται πᾶσα Θεσσαλίη, Ib. 130.—II. *to form a crown around*, Ar. Plut. 787.

Περιστεφής, ές, *wreathed, crowned*, ἀνθέων π., *with a crown of flowers*, Soph. El. 895.—II. act. *twining, encircling*, κισσός, Eur. Phoen. 651. From

Περιστέφω, f. -ψω, (περί, στέφω) *to enwreathe, οὐρανὸν νεφέεσσι*, Od. 5, 303.

Περιστήθιος, ον, (περί, στῆθος) *round the breast*: τὸ π., *a breast-band*, LXX.

Περιστηρίζω, f. -ξω, (περί, στηρίζω) *to prop all round, steady*, Hipp.

Περιστήωσι, Ep. for περιστῶσι, 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of περίστημι, Il. 17, 95.

Περίστια, τά, *the sacrifice of a pig* at the lustration of the popular assembly at Athens: *the lustration itself*. (Usu., but dub., deriv. from περί and ἱστίη, ἑστία.) Hence

Περιστιάρχος, ου, ὁ, *one who offers the περίστια*, Ar. Eccl. 128.

Περιστῑβής, ές, (περί, στείβω) *trodden all round*; *compact*, v. l. for sq.

Περιστῑγής, ές, *spotted all over, variegated*, Nic. Th. 376: from

Περιστίζω, f. -ξω, (περί, στίζω) *to stick, dot all round*, περιέστιξε τοῖς μαζοῖς τὸ τεῖχος, *she stuck the wall all round* with breasts, Hdt. 4, 202: and so, *to set round at equal distances*, περιστίξαντες κατὰ τὰ ἀγγεῖα τοὺς τυφλούς, Id. 4, 2:—(though Poppo *may be* right in assuming a verb περιστίχω, synon. with περιστιχίζω and περιστοιχίζω, for these signfs.)—II. ὀβελὸς περιεστιγμένος, τῷ περιεστιγμένῳ, v. sub ὀβελός III. and χ. Hence

Περίστικτος, ον, *spotted all about, dappled*, Nic. Th. 464.

Περιστίλβω, f. -ψω, (περί, στίλβω) *to glitter all round*, Diod., Plut. 2, 693 D.

Περιστίς, ίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, στίχος) *set round in rows*, Nonn.

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Περιστῐχάω, ῶ, *to stand round in rows*, Nic. Th. 442.

Περιστῐχίζω, = περιστοιχίζω, Aesch. Ag. 1383.

Περιστίχω, v. sub περιστίζω.

Περιστλεγγίζω, *to scrape all over with a* στλεγγίς.

Περιστοιχίζω, (περί, στοιχίζω) *to surround* as with *toils* or *nets*, of a besieging army, Polyb. 8, 5, 2: in mid., περιστοιχίζεσθαί τινα, *to encompass* or *hedge in*, Dem. 43, 1:—pass. *to be hedged in*, Id. 72, 13.

Περίστοιχος, ον, (περί, στοῖχος) *set round in rows*, Dem. 1251, 23, cf. στοιχίς.

Περιστολάδην, (περιστέλλω) adv., *surrounding*, Nic. Al. 475; v. l. -σταλαδόν or -σταλάδην, cf. Schol. ad. l. [ᾰ̆]

Περιστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιστέλλω) *a dressing out*, esp. of a corpse, Dion. H.

Περιστόμιος, α, ον, (περί, στόμα) *round a mouth* or *aperture*, Opp. H. 3, 603: τὸ π., *the mouth of a vessel*, Polyb. 22, 11, 15.

Περίστομος, ον, (περί, στόμα) *with mouths all round, with several mouths* or *apertures*, Ael. Tact.

Περιστονᾰχέω, ῶ, = sq.

Περιστονᾰχίζω, *to sigh, groan round about* or *exceedingly*, γαῖα π., the earth *groaned around*, Hes. Sc. 344; where several MSS. have περιστενάχησε or -στενάχιζε,—the latter perh. best, v. στεναχίζω.

Περίστοον, ου, τό, (περί, στοά) = περίστυλον, Diod.

Περιστορέννῡμι, (περί, στορέννυμι) *to spread all round* or *over*, Orph. Arg. 1332, Nonn.

Περιστρᾰτοπεδεύομαι, (περί, στρατοπεδεύω) dep. mid.:—*to encamp about, invest, besiege*; absol. or c. acc., Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7, Cyr. 3, 1, 6, etc.—The act. occurs later, as in Polyb.

†**Περίστρατος**, ου, ὁ, *Peristratus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 189.

Περίστρεπτον, ου, τό, a sort of *vessel*, prob. made *by turning round*, Inscr.: from

Περιστρέφω, f. -ψω, (περί, στρέφω) *to turn round, whirl round*, Il. 19, 131, Od. 8, 189; π. τὼ χεῖρε, *to tie* his hands *behind* him, Lys. 94, 19.—pass., περιστρέφομαι, *to be turned* or *turn round, spin round*, Il. 5, 903: *to turn about, look round*, Plat. Lys. 207 A: π. εἰς τἀληθῆ, *to come round to* it, Id. Rep. 519 B; cf. Polit. 303 C.

Περιστροβέω, ῶ, *to turn round about*.

Περιστροφάδην, (περιστρέφω) adv., *spinning round*, Opp. H. 5, 146. [ᾰ̆]

Περιστροφέω, = περιστρέφω, Q. Sm. 6, 504.

Περιστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιστρέφω) *a turning* or *spinning round*, ὀστράκου π., Plat. Rep. 521 C; ἄστρων περιστροφαί, *the courses* of the stars, Soph. Fr. 379.—II. *intercourse, concourse*, LXX.

Περιστροφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a wooden implement that is turned round, a strickle*, Poll.: from

Περίστροφος, ον, (περιστρέφω) *turned round*:—ὁ π., *a twisted rope*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2, 6.

Περίστρωμα, ατος, τό, *a covering*, like περιπέτασμα: usu. in plur.,—I. *the carpets, curtains*, etc., of rooms: in Ath. 48, C, opp. to στρώματα, as *the outer wrappers* or *coverlets*.—II. *the ditches and walls* of fortified places. From

Περιστρώννῡμι, f. -στρώσω, = περιστορέννυμι.

Περιστρωφάομαι, as pass., frequentat. of περιστρέφομαι, περιστρωφώμενος πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια, *going round* to all the oracles, Hdt. 8, 135.

Περιστῦλον, ου, τό, *a colonnade, gallery*, Polyb. 10, 27, 10: from

Περίστῡλος, ον, (περί, στῦλος) *with pillars round the wall, surrounded with a colonnade, aὐλή*, Hdt. 2, 148, 153; δόμος, Eur. Andr. 1099.—II. ὁ π., = foreg., Diod. 1, 48.

Περιστῠφελίζω and **-ίζομαι**, (περί, στυφελίζω) *to beat all round, ill-treat, maltreat*, Opp. H. 3, 23.

Περιστύφω, f. -ψω, (περί, στύφω) *to dry up by absorbent acids*, Plut. 2, 659 C.

Περίστῳον, ου, τό, = περίστοον.

Περισῦλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, συλάω) *to strip off all round*:—pass., περισυλᾶσθαι τὴν οὐσίαν, *to be stripped of all* one's property, Plat. Gorg. 486 C, cf. Luc. Philops. 20.

Περισυνέχω, *to hold together all round*, dub.

Περισῠρίζω, = περισύρω.

Περίσυρμα, ατος, τό, (περισύρω II) *mockery*.

Περισυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing from the right way*, Theophr.: from

Περισύρω, (περί, σύρω) *to strip off*, LXX.; *to tear away* from one, τί τινος, Polyb. 3, 93, 1; 4, 19, 4.—II. metaph. *to satirize, ridicule*. [ῠ̆]

Περισφαιρηδόν, adv. strengthd. for σφαιρηδόν, Arat. 531.

Περισφᾰλέω, ῶ, = περισφάλλομαι, *to stagger*, Nic. Al. 555 (542).

Περισφᾰλής, ές, *very slippery*: from

Περισφάλλω, (περί, σφάλλω) *to make* one *slip and fall, upset*:—pass. περισφάλλομαι, *to slip, stumble about*, Hipp. Hence

Περίσφαλσις, εως, ἡ, *an upsetting, upset*, Hipp.

Περισφαιρηδόν, adv. strengthd. for σφαιρηδόν, Arat. 531.

Περισφᾰλέω, ῶ, = περισφάλλομαι, *to stagger*, Nic. Al. 555 (542).

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Περίσφαλσις, εως, ἡ, *an upsetting, upset*, Hipp.

Περισφᾰπᾰγέω, ῶ, (περί, σφαγέομαι) *to overflow*, γάλακτι, Nic. Th. 553.

Περίσφᾰτος, ον, = ἐπιθρήνητος, περιώδυνος, Hesych.

Περισφηκόω, ῶ, (περί, σφηκόω) *to tie tight all round*, as one does a jar, Diosc.

Περισφηνόω, ῶ, *to wedge all round*.

Περισφίγγω, f. -ξω, (περί, σφίγγω) *to tighten all round*, Hipp., Luc. Amor. 41, etc. Hence

Περίσφιγξις, ἡ, *a tying tight all round*, Stob. Ecl. 1, 1096.

Περισφύριον, ου, τό, *a band for the ankle, anklet*, Hdt. 4, 176, Anth. P. 6, 172. [ῠ̆] Strictly neut. from

Περισφύριος, ον, (περί, σφυρόν) *round the ankle*, Anth. P. 6, 207. [ῠ̆]

Περίσφῡρος, ον, = foreg.; hence τὸ π. = περισφύριον.

Περισχεῖν, inf. aor. of περιέχω.

Περισχελής, ές, = περισκελής, Hesych.

Περισχέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. of περιέχω for περισχεῖν, Il.

Περίσχεο, Ep. imperat. aor. mid. of περιέχω for περίσχου, Il.

Περίσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (περιέχω) *a surrounding the enemy*, Dio C.

Περίσχετος, ον, (περιέχω) *surrounded, encompassed*, Opp. H. 4, 146.

Περισχίδής, ές, *slit all round*: αἱ περισχιδεῖς, a kind of *shoe*, Ephipp. Olynth. ap. Ath. 537 E: from

Περισχίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, σχίζω) *to slit and tear off*, ἐσθῆτα, Plut. Cicer. 36.—II. pass., περισχίζεσθαι χῶρον, of a river, *to split round* a country, i. e. *divide into two branches and surround* it, Hdt. 9, 51, cf. Polyb. 3, 42, 7, etc.; also absol., *to part and go different ways*, Plat. Prot. 315 B: cf. περιῤῥήγνυμι. Hence

Περισχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a slitting all round*, Plut.

Περισχοινίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, σχοῖνος) *to tie round with a rope* or *cord*:—esp., *to part off by a rope*, as, in the Athen. law-courts, the judges were separated from the people by a rope; so, the rope served as *a bar* in the council-chamber, Dem. 776, 20. Hence

Περισχοίνισμα, ατος, τό, *a place surrounded by a rope*, to keep the council separate, Plut. 2, 847 A: and

Περισχοινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a surrounding with a rope*.

Περισώζω, (περί, σώζω) *to save alive* (in full, σώζειν τινὰ ὥστε περιεῖναι), *to save from death* or *ruin*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 25; 4, 8, 21:—pass., *to escape with one's life*, Ib. 2, 3, 32.

Περισωρεύω, (περί, σωρεύω) *to heap up all round*, τινί τι, Plut. 2, 690 C: in pass., *to be heaped up with*, τινί, Id. Timol. 29.

Περισώφρων, ον, gen. ονος, *very moderate* or *temperate*.

Περισωφρονέω, ῶ, *to be very temperate*.

Περισωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *great temperance*.

Περιταινία, ας, ἡ, = περίτασις, susp.

Περιτάμνω, Ion. and Ep. for περιτέμνω, Od. and Hdt.

Περίτᾰνος, ὁ, Arcad. for εὐνοῦχος.

Περιταρχύομαι, dep. mid., *to burn all round*, Q. Sm. 7, 157.

Περίτᾰσις, ἡ, (περιτείνω) *extension on all sides*, Plut. 2, 1003 C, etc.; *a swelling all round*, Theophr.

Περιταυτολογέω, ῶ, strengthd. for ταυτολογέω.

Περιταφρεύω, (περί, ταφρεύω) *to surround with a trench*, τόπος περιτεταφρευμένος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28, Polyb., etc.

Περιτείνω, (περί, τείνω) *to stretch all round* or *over*, τί τινι, Hdt. 1, 194; τι περί τι, Hdt. 4, 73; νοτίδος περὶ ἀέρα περιταθείσης, *being spread throughout*.., Plat. Tim. 66 B.—2. *to cause to swell up all round*.

Περιτείρω, (περί, τείρω) *to rub all round* or *very much*, Orph. Arg. 876.

Περιτειχίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, τειχίζω) *to wall all round*; and so,—1. *to wall in, fortify*, πλίνθοις, Ar. Av. 552.—2. *to draw lines round, blockade*, Thuc. 2, 78; 4, 69; τείχει διπλῷ, Dem. 1380, 1. Hence

Περιτείχῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a walling round, circumvallation*, Thuc. 2, 77; 4, 131: and

Περιτείχισμα, ατος, τό, *a place walled round, a fortress*, Thuc. 3, 25, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 5.

Περιτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = περιτείχισις 2, Thuc. 4, 131; 6, 88.

Περίτειχος, τό, = περιτείχισμα, LXX.

Περιτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, *to finish all round*, susp.

Περιτέλλομαι, (περί, τέλλω) as pass., *to go* or *run round*, esp. of time, ἔτεος περιτελλομένου, as the year *came round*, Od. 11, 295; περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν, as years *go round*, Il. 2, 551, cf. 8, 404, 418; so. π. ὥραις, Soph. O. T. 156, Ar. Av. 696: cf. περιπέλομαι, περιέρχομαι.—The act. περιτέλλω occurs in later poets, as Arat. 828, in signf. *to rise*, of the sun and stars. Cf. τέλλω.

Περιτέμνω, f. -τεμῶ: Ion. and Ep. περιτάμνω, as always in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.: (περί, τέμνω) *To cut round, clip round about*, Hes. Op. 572, Hdt. 4, 64; π. τὰ ὦτα καὶ τὴν ῥῖνα, Id. 2, 162; περιτάμνειν τὰ αἰδοῖα, *to cir-*

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cumcise, practise circumcision, Hdt. 2, 36; so absol., Ib. 104; *περιτάμνεσθαι βραχίονας, to make incisions all over* one's arms, Hdt. 4, 71; so absol., Ib. 104:—pass., *παρατέμνεσθαι γῆν, to be curtailed of* certain land, like *στερίσκεσθαι γῆς*, Hdt. 4, 159.—II. *to cut off and hem in all round, cut off*, Lat. *intercipere*; hence in mid., *βοῦς περιταμνόμενος, cutting off* cattle so as to drive them off, '*lifting*' cattle, Od. 11, 402; 24, 112 (nearly like *περιβάλλεσθαι λείαν*): so also is explained Il. 18, 528, *τάμνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας*:—in pass., *to be cut off* or *intercepted*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 8.

Περιτένεια, ας, ἡ, *a straining, stretching*, also **περιτονία**: from

Περιτενής, ές, (περιτείνω) *stretched all round, distended, swoln*, Hipp.

Περιτεραμνίζω, (περί, τέραμνος) *to enclose in a covering* or *case*, Polemo ap. Ath. 474 D.

Περιτέρμων, ον, (περί, τέρμα) *bounding all round*, κύκλος, Orph. H. 82.—II. pass. *bounded all round*, ὠκεανῷ, Anth. P. 9, 297.

Περιτετραίνω,=περιτιτράω.

Περιτεχνάομαι, dep., *to contrive with great art*. Hence

Περιτέχνησις, εως, ἡ, *eminent art* or *cunning*, Thuc. 3, 82.

Περίτημα, ατος, τό, *that which is cast off in smelting, dross*, Lat. *scoria*: of persons, *refuse, scum*, as Chrysippus called the nobility, Plut. de Nobil.: from

Περιτήκω, f. -ξω, (περί, τήκω) *to melt all round, smelt*, Hipp., Plat. Criti. 112 A.—II. π. τι καττιτέρῳ, *to cover with a coat* of tin, Ib. 116 B. Hence

Περίτηξις, ἡ, *a melting all round*.—II. *a discharge of humour*, as in the dropsy, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Περιτίθημι, aor. 2 περιέθην, imperat. περιθές: (περί, τίθημι) *to place round about, put round* or *on*, κυνέην τινί, Hdt. 2, 162; πιλίδιον περὶ τὴν κεφαλήν, Plat. Rep. 406 D: hence, —2. *to bestow, confer upon*, τινί τι, e. g. βασιληΐην, ἐλευθερίην, κράτος, Hdt. 1, 129; 3, 81, 142; so in Att., π. τινὶ δόξαν, ἀξίωμα, κάλλιστον ὄνομα, etc.; π. ἀτιμίαν τινί, *to put* dishonour *upon* him, Thuc. 6, 89; συμφοράν, Andoc. 118, 3: but, π. τὴν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *to put* the Median yoke *round* their necks, Thuc. 8, 43.—II. mid. *to put round one's self, put on*, ξίφος, Od. 2, 3, in tmesis; στέφανον, Eur. Med. 984, etc.

Περιτίλλω, (περί, τίλλω) *to pluck all round*, περ. θρίδακα, *to pluck the outside leaves off* a lettuce, Hdt. 3, 32; so, θρίδαξ περιτετιλμένη, Ib.

Περιτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, τιμάω) *to honour* or *value very much*, Or. Sib. Hence

Περιτιμήεις, εσσα, εν, *much-honoured*, H. Hom. Ap. 65.

Περίτιος, ὁ, *the month February* among the Gazaeans.

Περιτίταίνω, *to stretch round about*.

Περιτιτράω, ῶ, also -τετραίνω, *to pierce* or *bore all round*.

Περίτῑω, (περί, τίω) *to honour very highly*, Ap. Rh. 3, 74.

Περιτμήγω, f. -ξω, Ep. collat. form from περιτέμνω.

Περίτμημα, ατος, τό, (περιτέμνω) *any thing cut off, a slice, shaving*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 A.

Περιτομεύς, έως, ὁ, (περιτέμνω) *one who cuts all round*:—*a shoemaker's knife*.

Περιτομή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιτέμνω) *a cutting all round*.—II. *circumcision*, LXX.

Περιτομίς, ίδος, ἡ, an unknown *part of a ship*.

Περίτομος, ον, (περιτέμνω) *cut off all round about: abrupt, steep*, Lat. *praeruptus, abruptus*, Polyb. 1, 56, 4.

Περιτόναιος, α, ον,=περιτόνιος, *stretched* or *strained over*: hence, τὸ π., *the membrane which contains the lower viscera, the peritoneum*; also π. ὑμήν or χιτών, Galen. ap. Greenhill Theophil. p. 299.

Περιτόνειος, α, ον,=foreg.

Περιτονία, ας, ἡ, (περίτονος) *a straining, stretching*.

Περιτόνιον, ου, τό, in a press, *the lever by which one turns it*.

Περιτόνιος, ον,=περιτόναιος.

Περίτονος, ον, (περιτείνω) *stretched round* or *over*.—II. τὰ π., *a* kind of *platform* or *deck at each side of the after part of a ship*, Lat. *rejectum* or *tabulatum*, Poll. 1, 89: in the fore-part of the vessel called παρειά and πτερόν.

Περιτοξεύω, (περί, τοξεύω) *to shoot arrows from all sides*.—II.=ὑπερτοξεύω, *to overshoot, outshoot*, τινά, Ar. Ach. 712.

Περιτορεύω, (περί, τορεύω) *to round on all sides*; metaph. of style, Dion. H.

Περιτορνεύω, (περί, τορνεύω) *to turn as in a lathe, round on all sides*, Plat. Tim. 69 C, 73 E.

Περίτρανος, ον, (περί, τραγής) *very distinct*, περίτρανα λαλεῖν, Plut. 2, 4 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. Also περιτρᾱνής, ές, with adv. -νῶς, M. Anton. 8, 30.

Περιτρᾰχήλιος, ον, (περί, τράχηλος) *round the neck*: τὸ π., *a neck-piece, gorget*, Plut. Alex. 32.

Περιτρέμω, *to tremble all round*, cf. περιτρομέω.

Περιτρέπω, f. -ψω, (περί, τρέπω) *to turn round about*, π. εἰς ἑαυτόν, *to bring on* one's own head, Lys. 104, 25: c. inf. *to turn* one, *induce* one *to do* a thing, Plat. Crat. 418 B: *to turn upside down, to overturn*, λόγον, Plat. Phaed. 95 B, cf. Ax. 370 A.—2. π. τινά, *to turn away from, turn one's back on* him, dub. in Simon. Amorg. 58.—II. intr. *to turn* or *go round*, περὶ δ' ἔτραπον ὧραι, Od. 10, 469.

Περιτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (περί, τρέφω) *to make to congeal, curdle*, πάχνην, Ap. Rh. 2, 738:—pass., σακέεσσι περιτρέφετο κρύσταλλος, the ice *froze round* the shields, Od. 14, 477.

Περιτρέχω: f. -θρέξομαι, usu. -δρᾰμοῦμαι: aor. περιέδρᾰμον, (περί, τρέχω). *To run round, spin* or *whirl round*, Theogn. 505, Plat., etc.—2. *to run about every where, be at large*, Lys. 185, 13; π. εἰς ταὐτόν, *to come round* to the same point, Lat. *redire*, Plat. Theaet. 200 C: metaph., *to be current, in vogue*, ἡ π. ἑταιρεία, *common* society, Ep. Plat. 333 E; ὀνόματα περιτρέχοντα, like ὀν. περιέχοντα, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 2; so, rhetoric was called τέχνη περιτρέχουσα, a *universal* art, *quod in omni materia diceret*, Quint. Inst. 2, 21, 7.—II. c. acc. objecti, *to run round*, τινά, Hdt. 8, 128; λίμνην, Ar. Ran. 193; *to run round searching*, τὴν Πύκνα, Ar. Thesm. 657.—2. metaph., *to come round, take in*, Lat. *circumvenire*, Ar. Eq. 56. Cf. περιέρχομαι.

Περιτρέω, f. -τρέσω, (περί, τρέω) *to tremble round about*, λαοὶ περίτρεσαν, the people *stood trembling round*, Il. 11, 676.

Περίτρησις, ἡ, *a piercing on all sides*, Chirurg. Vett.: from

Περίτρητος, ον, (περί, τιτράω) *pierced on all sides*, Vitruv.

Περιτρηχής, ές, (περί, τραχύς) *rough all round, very rough*, Numen. ap. Ath. 315 B.

Περιτρῑβής, ές, *worn all round by use*, Anth. P. 6, 63: metaph., *worn out with work*, Lat. *attritus*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1175.—2. *practised, shrewd, cunning*. From

Περῑτρίβω, f. -ψω, (περί, τρῑβω) *to rub* or *wear down all round*, part. aor. 2 pass. περιτρῑβείς, Lyc. 790.

Περιτρίζω, pf. περιτέτριγα, (περί, τρίζω) *to creak all round*, Q. Sm. 12, 431.

Περίτριμμα, ατος, τό, (περιτρίβω) *any thing worn smooth by rubbing*: metaph., *a practised knave*, π. δικάων or ἀγορᾶς, of a pettifogging, litigious knave, Ar. Nub. 447, Dem. 269, 19; cf. ἐπίτριμμα, ἐπίτριπτος.

Περίτριπτος, ον, (περιτρίβω) *smooth-worn*, ὁδός, Orac. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 638.

Περιτρομέω, ῶ,=περιτρίβω: usu. as pass., σάρκες περιτρομέοντο μέλεσσιν, *all the flesh crept on* his limbs, Od. 18, 77.

Περίτρομος, ον, (περιτρέμω) *all-trembling*: *much-scared*, Opp. Adv. -μως.

Περιτροπάδην, (περιτρέπω) adv., *putting to rout*, Ap. Rh. 2, 143. [ᾰ]

Περιτροπέω, Ion. and Ep. collat. form of περιτρέπω, intr., *to turn round*, περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτός, *a revolving* year, Il. 2, 295.—2. μῆλα περιτροπεῦντες ἐλαύνομεν, *sweeping about in all directions* we drove away the sheep, Od. 9, 465; where others understand it in signf. of περιτέμνομαι, v. sub περιτέμνω II.—3. c. acc., περιτροπέων φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων, perh. *driving about, perplexing* them, H. Hom. Merc. 542.

Περιτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (περιτρέπω) *a turning round*, Plat. Theaet. 209 E: ὑπέρου π., proverb. of never-ending labour, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 2.—2. *a turning about, changing*, ἐν περιτροπῇ, *by turns, one after another*, Hdt. 2, 168; 3, 69: later also ἐκ περιτροπῆς.

Περίτροπος, ον, (περιτρέπω) *turned round, whirled round*, κίνησις π., *rotatory* motion, prob. l. Plut. Lysand. 12.

Περίτροπος, ου, ὁ, *a vertigo, dizziness*, Ael. N. A. 16, 24!

Περιτρόχᾰλος, ον,= περίτροχος: esp., περιτρόχαλα κείρεσθαι, to have one's hair *clipt round about*, a tonsure strictly called σκάφιον, Valck. Hdn. 3, 8, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 261 F.

Περιτροχάζω,=sq., Philo.

Περιτροχάω, collat. form of περιτρέχω, *to run round*, c. acc., πολλὰς σε περιτροχόωσιν ἀοιδαί, Call. Del. 28: *to crowd* or *dance round about*, Arat. 815, Anth. P. 7, 338.

Περιτρόχιον, ου, τό (περί, τροχός) ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ, *the axle round which the wheel revolves, wheel and axle*, Papp.

Περιτροχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a running round about*.

Περίτροχος, ον, (περιτρέχω) *running round*, Il. 23, 455.

Περιτρύζω, f. -ύσω, (περί, τρύζω) *to murmur, grunt round about*, Q. Sm. 14, 36.

Περιτρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, (περί, τρώγω) *to gnaw round about, to carp at*, Ar. Vesp. 596; π. τὰ χρήματα τινος, *to nibble off, purloin* her jewels, Ar. Ach. 258.

Περιτρωχάω, Ep. collat. form of περιτρέχω, Q. Sm.

Περιττός, -άκις, -ένω, -ωμα, etc., v. sub περισσ-.

Περιτυγχάνω: f. -τεύξομαι, aor

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περιέτυχον (περί, τυγχάνω): — *to happen to be about, at* or *near*, hence *to light upon, fall in with, meet with*, τινί, Thuc. 1, 20; 4, 120, Plat., etc.; also c. dat. rei, π. τῷ πράγματι, Andoc. 6, 8; φαρμακίοις, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C; ἀτυχήμασι, Polyb. 1, 37, 6; —but, reversely, περιτυγχάνει μοι ἡ συμφορά, an accident *happens to, befalls me*, Thuc. 4, 55:—π. ἰητρικῇ, *to stumble upon* medical success, of a quack-doctor, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.

Περιτῠκίζω, *to hew round about.*

Περιτύμβιος, ον, (περί, τύμβος) *round*, or *at the grave*, Anth. P. 7, 500.

Περιτυμπᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, τυμπανίζω) *to beat the τύμπανον round*: —pass. *to be stunned with drums*, Plut. 2, 144 D, 167 C.

Περιτῠπόω, ῶ, *to examine by feeling all round*, Aristaen. 1, 1.

Περιτῡχής, ές, = ἐπιτυχής, dub.

Περιυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ὑβρίζω, *to treat very ill, to insult wantonly*, τινά, Hdt. 5, 91; τινά τι, Ar. Thesm. 535:—pass., *to be so treated*, πρός τινος and ὑπό τινος, Hdt. 2, 152; 4, 159; ταῦτα π., Id. 3, 137.

Περιῡλακτέω, ῶ, (περί, ὑλακτέω) *to howl, bark around*, Ach. Tat.

Περιυπνίζω, *to awaken all round.*

Περιῠφαίνω, *to weave round* or *all over.*

Περιύω, (περί, ὗω) *to rain round, rain upon*, dub. l. Strab. [ῡ]

Περιφᾰγεῖν, inf. aor. of περιεσθίω, *to eat, gnaw all round*, Diod.

Περιφᾰής, ές, (περί, φάος) *gleaming all round*, βλεφάρων κύκλα, Opp. H. 2, 6 [where, on the analogy of φάεα, he writes περιφᾰέα].

Περιφαίνομαι, (περί, φαίνω) as pass., *to appear* or *be visible all round*, Il. 13, 179; ἐν περιφαινομένῳ, on *an eminence seen far around*, Od. 5, 476; so, π. ἐνὶ χώρῳ, H. Ven. 100.—II. *to be lighted on all sides, be in full light.*

Περιφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *the clear look* of an object *in full light*, Plut. 2, 674 A: —hence, *distinctness, full knowledge*, πολλὴ περιφάνεια τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 4, 24; π. τοσαύτη τοῦ πράγματος ἐγένετο, so great was *the publicity* of the matter, Dem. 1102, 2, cf. Isae. 66, 17: [ᾰ] from

Περιφᾰνής, ές, (περιφαίνομαι) *seen all round*, Thuc. 4, 102: τὰ π., *figures in high relief*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A. — 2. *in full light, clear, manifest*, Soph. Aj. 66, Ar. Eq. 206, etc.; π. ἀναισχυντία, Dem. 825, 20; τεκμήριον, Lys. 165, 15:—adv. -νῶς, *manifestly*, Soph. Aj. 81, Ar. Plut. 948, Thuc. 6, 60, Dem., etc.—II. *famous*, Lat. *illustris*: also in bad signf. *notorious*, LXX.

Περιφαντάζομαι, dep., *to judge superficially of* a thing.

Περίφαντος, ον, = περιφανής, π. θανεῖται, *too plainly* he will die, Soph. Aj. 229.—II. *famous, renowned*, Lat. *illustris*, Ib. 599.

†Περίφας, αντος, ὁ, *Periphas*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Echesius, an Aetolian, Il. 5, 842. —3. son of Erytus, a Trojan herald, Il. 17, 324. — Others in Anton. Lib., etc.

Περίφᾶσις, ἡ, = περιφάνεια, π. τῶν τόπων, *a wide view over* the country, Polyb. 10, 42, 8.

Περιφέγγεια, ας, ἡ, *the light surrounding* an object, *radiance*, Plut. 2, 894 E: from

Περιφεγγής, ές, (περί, φέγγος) *surrounded with light*, v. l. Orph. Arg. 212.

Περιφείδομαι, (περί, φείδομαι) dep. mid., *to spare and save alive*, Ap. Rh. 1, 620; τινός, Plut. Lucull. 3.

Περιφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *the line round a circular* body, *a periphery, circumference*, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 10:—*the outer surface*, Plut. Camill. 40: *roundness, a round body.* —II. *a wandering about, hallucination*, LXX.: from

Περιφερής, ές, (περιφέρω) *moving round, going about*, π. στίβος χθονός, Eur. Ion 743; π. ὀφθαλμοί, *rolling* eyes, Lyc.—2. *round, circular*, opp. to εὐθύς, Plat. Parm. 137 E, Phaed. 108 E, etc.: τὸ περιφερές, *roundness*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 4, 3. — 3. *surrounded by*, θριγκοῖς π., Eur. Hel. 430. —II. Περιφερέες, v. l. in Hdt. 4, 33, for Περφερέες, q. v.

Περιφερόγραμμος, ον, (περιφερής, γραμμή) *bounded by a circular line*, opp. to εὐθύγραμμος and ὀρθόγραμμος, Arist. Coel. 2, 4, 1.

Περιφέρω, f. περιοίσω: aor. περιήνεγκα, περιήνεγκον (περί, φέρω): *to carry round*, τὸν δίστὸς περιέφερε κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, Id. 4, 36; but in 1, 84. c. acc. objecti, λέοντος περιενειχθέντος τὸ τεῖχος: *to carry about* with one, Id. 4, 64; παῖδ' ἀγκάλαισι π., Eur. Or. 464. — 2. *to move round: to hand round* at table, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 2; 3, 4: π. τὸν πόδα, *to bring* the foot *round* in mounting a horse, Id. Eq. 7, 2.—3. *to carry round, publish, make known*, Plat. Prot. 343 B, Rep. 402 C.—4. *to bring round* (into one's own power), περιήνεγκεν εἰς ἑαυτὸν τὰς Ἀθήνας, Plut. Pericl. 15. —II. οὔ με περιφέρει οὐδὲν εἰδέναι τούτων (sc. ἡ μνήμη), my memory does not *carry me back* to these things, Hdt. 6, 86, 2; cf. Plat. Lach. 180 E. —III. *to endure, hold out*, like ἀντέχειν, Thuc. 7, 28, cf. Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 12, 1.—IV. intr. *to come round, recover*, ἐκ τῆς νόσου, Gramm.

B. pass. περιφέρομαι, *to move, go round, revolve*, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κύκλῳ, Plat. Parm. 138 C, etc.; περιφερομένου ἑνιαυτοῦ, like περιπλομένου and περιτελλομένου, Hdt. 4, 72; also of argument, περιφέρεσθαι εἰς ταὐτό, Plat. Gorg. 517 C.—2. *to wander about*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5. — 3. περιφερόμενος τῷ μεγέθει τῶν τολμημάτων, *giddy* with the greatness of the venture, Plut. Caes. 32; cf. Id. Dio 11:—so mid., in LXX., περιφέρεται τὸν σοφόν, *turns* the wise man *mad.*

Περιφεύγω, f. -φεύξομαι (περί, φεύγω): — *to flee from, escape, πόλεμον* περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε, Il. 12, 322; ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιφεύγει, the sand *mocks* thy numbering, Pind. O. 2, 178. — 2. esp. *to escape from illness, come out of it alive*, Dem. 1256, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 677 B.

Περίφημος, ον, (περί, φήμη) *very famous*, Orph. Arg. 24.

†Περίφημος, ου, ὁ, *Periphemus*, a hero honoured in Salamis, Plut. Solon 9.

†Περιφήτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Periphetes*, son of Vulcan and Anticlea, a famous robber in Argolis, slain by Theseus, Paus. 2, 1, 4, Plut. Thes. —2. son of Copreus of Mycenae, Il. 15, 639.—Others in Paus., etc.

Περιφθείρομαι, (περί, φθείρω) as pass.:—*to wander about in destitution*, Isocr. p. 615 Bekk.

Περιφθίνύθω, (περί, φθινύθω) *to go all to ruin*, Orph. Lith. 515. [ῠ]

Περιφιλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φιλέω) *to love greatly.* Hence

Περιφίλητος, ον, *greatly beloved*, App.

Περιφίμωσις, εως, ἡ, (περί, φιμόω) *an unnatural obstruction in the bowels*, Paul. Aeg.

Περιφλεγής, ές, (περί, φλέγω) *very burning*, δίψος, Plut. 2, 699 E. Adv. -γῶς, π. διψῆσαι, Id. Cat. Maj. 1.

Περιφλέγω, f. -ξω, (περί, φλέγω) *to burn, blaze all round* or *about*, Plut. 2, 648 C. — II. trans., *to set on fire all round*: in pass., Polyb. 12, 25, 2.

Περιφλεύω, *to scorch, singe* or *char all round*, Hdt. 5, 77, in pass.; cf. περιφλύω.

Περιφλῐδάω, ῶ, (περί, φλιδάω) *to be almost bursting with...*, τινί, Nic. Al. 62.

Περιφλογίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, φλογίζω) *to set on fire all round*, dub., v. Spohn de Extr. Od. Part. p. 199. Hence

Περιφλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a setting on fire all round*, LXX.

Περιφλοΐζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, φλοΐζω) *to strip off the bark*, Theophr.

Περίφλοιος, ον, (περί, φλοιός) *with bark all round*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12.

Περιφλοϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (περιφλοΐζω) *a stripping off the bark, rinding*, Theophr.

Περίφλοος, ον, = περίφλοιος.

Περιφλύω, = περιφλεύω, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 396. [ῡ]

Περιφοβέομαι, (περί, φοβέω) as pass., c. fut. mid., *to fear greatly*, only in Xen. Cyn. 9, 17; and here L. Dindorf writes πεφοβῆσθαι.

Περίφοβος, ον, (περί, φόβος) *in great fear, exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Supp. 736, Thuc. 6, 36; τινός, of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; περί τινος, Polyb. 5, 74, 3.

Περιφοιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φοιτάω) *to wander about*, Cratin. Χείρ. 16. Hence

Περιφοίτησις, εως, ἡ, *a wandering about*, Plut. Lysand. 20, Id. 2, 592 D.

Περίφοιτος, ον, (περί, φοιτάω) *wandering about*, Lat. *vulgivagus*, Call. Ep. 30, 3; 40.

Περιφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (περιφέρω) *a carrying round, handing round*, of dishes at table, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 4; (also of *the meats carried round*, Lat. *gustationes*, Ath. 120 B). — II. (from pass.) *a going* or *turning round, circuit, revolution*, e. g. of the heavens and heavenly bodies, Ar. Nub. 172, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, etc.: hence, — 2. *a revolving body; the universe*, Id. Rep. 616 C, cf. Heind. Theaet. 153 D; ἡ ὑπερθε π., *the heavens*, Critias 9, 31. — 3. *the circumference of a circle*; also *the area* or *space included in it*, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1059.—4. metaph. in plur. *twists, circumvolutions*, Eubul. Oenom. 1. — 5. *error*, LXX. Hence

Περιφοράδην, adv., *carrying round, trailing about*, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Περιφόρεινος, ον, v. περιφόρινος.

Περιφορέω = περιφέρω, Hdt. 2, 48. Hence

Περιφόρημα, ατος, τό, *any thing handed round, a dish.*

Περιφορητικός, ή, όν, = sq., dub. l. Sext. Emp.

Περιφορητός, όν, (περιφορέω) *carried about: to be carried about, οἰκήματα*, Hdt. 4, 190. — II. *going* or *roving about.*—III. *notorious, infamous*, Anacr. 19, 2, ubi v. Bergk: — with a pun in Plut. Pericl. 27.

Περιφόρινος, ον, (περί, φορίνη) *covered with skin*, χοιρίδια, Diphil. Incert. 7, ubi al. περιφόρεινα.

Περίφορος, ον, = περιφόρητος, susp.

Περίφορτος, ον, *much laden*, susp.

Περιφρᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, = sq., Geop.

Περίφραγμα, ατος, τό, (περιφράσ-

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υω) *a fence round* a place, Tim. Locr. 100 B.

Περιφραγμέω, ῶ, = περιφράσσω: from

Περιφραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a fencing round.*

Περιφράδής, ές, *very thoughtful, very careful,* H. Hom. Merc. 464, v. l. Od. 23, 73. Adv. -δέως, freq. in Hom., always in phrase ὤπτησαν π., Il. 1, 466, etc.: from

Περιφράζομαι, (περί, φράζω) as mid., *to think about, turn over in one's mind, consider on all sides,* νόστον, Od. 1, 76, cf. Nic. Th. 715. — II. much later as pass., *to be expressed periphrastically, involved,* Plut. 2, 407 A.

Περίφρακτος, ον, (περιφράσσω) *fenced round,* Luc. Bacch. 6: τὸ π., *an inclosure,* Plut. Thes. 12.

Περίφραξις, εως, ἡ, *a fencing round.*

Περίφρασις, εως, ἡ, (περιφράζομαι) *circumlocution, periphrasis,* Plut. 2, 406 F, etc.

Περιφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (περί, φράσσω) *to fence round,* Hipp. p. 291. in pass.: also *to fortify all round,* Plat. Rep. 365 B.

Περιφραστικός, ή, όν, (περίφρασις) *periphrastic.* Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

Περιφρίσσω, (περί, φρίσσω) *to shudder around,* τὸν νέκυν, Q. Sm.: —*to shudder at* a thing.

Περιφρονέω, f. -ήσω, (περί, φρονέω) *to turn over in the mind, speculate about,* c. acc. rei, τὸν ἥλιον, τὰ πράγματα, Ar. Nub. 225, 734.—II. *to pass over in thought,* i. e. *neglect, despise,* c. acc. Thuc. 1, 25; later also c. gen., Plat. Ax. 372 B.—III. intr., *to be wise above others,* περιφρ. ἱστορίᾳ τοῦ δήμου, Aeschin. — 2. *to be very thoughtful.* περιφρονοῦσα ἡλικία, Plat. Ax. 365 B. Hence

Περιφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *speculation.*—II. *contempt,* Plut. Camill. 6, Pericl. 5, etc.

Περιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg. II., v. l. Plut.: in pl., Coluth. 196.

Περιφρουρεύω, = sq., Opp. H. 4, 233.

Περιφρουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φρουρέω) *to guard on all sides, blockade,* Thuc. 3, 21.

Περιφρῡγής, ές, *quite dried up, parched;* from

Περιφρύγω, f. -ξω, (περί, φρύγω) *to dry up, parch all round,* LXX. [ῡ]

Περίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, φρήν) *very thoughtful, very careful;* freq. in Od. as epith. of Penelopé; of other notable dames, Od. 11, 344; 19, 357; and (only once) in Il. 5, 412; of men first in Hes. Sc. 297. 313; τέκνα, Hes. Th. 894. — II. like ὑπέρφρων, *haughty, overweening,* Aesch. Supp. 740; so, περίφρονα δ' ἔλακες, Id. Ag. 1426.

Περιφυγή, ῆς, ἡ. (περιφεύγω) *a place of refuge,* Plut. Demetr. 46.

Περιφῡής, ές, (περιφύω) *growing round about* or *on,* π. τῇ γῇ, *growing close to* the ground, Diosc.

Περιφῡλακή, ῆς, ἡ, *an outpost, picquet:* from

Περιφῡλάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to guard all round.*

Περιφύρω, *to mingle round about, confound utterly.* [ῡ]

Περιφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to blow round about.* Hence

Περιφύσητος, ον, *blown upon from all sides,* Ar. Lys. 323. [ῡ]

Περίφῡσις, εως, ἡ, (περιφύω) *a growing around;* or, *that which grows round,* Theophr.—II. of corn, *the coming to full growth.*

Περιφῡτεύω, (περί, φυτεύω) *to plant round about,* Plat. Legg. 947 E.

Περίφῡτος, ον, *planted* or *sown round about,* App.: from

Περιφύω [ῡ], fut. -φύσω [ῡ]; aor. 1 περιέφῡσα (περί, φύω): *to make to grow round* or *upon, make to stick on* a thing as if it had grown there, *stick* or *fix upon,* τι περί τι, Plat. Tim. 78 D.—II. pass., περιφύομαι [ῡ]; with fut. mid. -φύσομαι [ῡ]; pf. and. aor. 2 act. περιπέφῡκα; περιέφῡν, inf. περιφῦναι, part. περιφύς [ῡ], in un-Att. writers also περιφῡῆναι and περιφῦείς (Hom. has it only in Od.):—*to grow round about* or *upon,* περὶ δ' αἰγειροι πεφύασι, Od. 9, 141; c. dat., κισσὸς καλάμῳ περιφύεται, Eubul. Stephan. 2: but in Hom. *to cling to,* c. dat., Ὀδυσῆι περιφῦσα, Od. 19, 416 (so of shoes, περιέφυσαν Περσικαί, Ar. Nub. 151, cf. Plat. Rep. 612 A);—also c. acc., *to embrace, hug,* Od. 24, 236, cf. 16, 21; 24, 320.—2. of corn, *to come to full growth,* Theophr. — 3. metaph. of a report, *to gain currency about,* τινί, Isocr. 97 E.

Περιφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φωνέω) *to sound round, re-echo,* Plut. Mar. 20.

Περίφωρος, ον, (περί, φώρ) *easy to detect,* Plut. 2, 49 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Περιφωτίζω, f. -ίσω. (περί, φωτίζω) *to shine round about,* Plut. 2, 953 A. Hence

Περιφωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shining round about,* Heliod.

Περιχαίνω, (περί, χαίνω) like ἀμφιχαίνω, *to swallow with wide-opened mouth,* Ael. N. A. 4, 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3:—also *to gape at with astonishment,* c. acc., Nicet.

Περιχαίρω, f. -χαιρήσω, *to rejoice at* a thing: also in mid.

Περιχᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to loose all round, slack one's hold.*

Περιχᾰλινόω, ῶ, (περί, χαλινόω) *to bridle all round, hem in,* App.

Περίχαλκος, ον, (περί, χαλκός) *covered with brass* or *copper,* Ath. 413 B.

Περιχαλκόω, ῶ, (περί, χαλκόω) *to cover with brass* or *copper, copper,* LXX.

Περιχανδής, ές, (περί, χανδάνω) *much-containing,* Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.

Περιχᾰρᾰκόω, ῶ, (περί, χαρακόω *to surround with a palisade,* π. τὸ τεῖχος, Aeschin. 87, 30: generally, *to fortify,* Polyb. 4, 56, 8:—pass., *to be all hemmed in,* Dinarch. 98, 22.

Περιχᾰρακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (περιχαράσσω) *an instrument for cutting away* the gums from teeth to be drawn, Medic.

Περιχᾰρακτικός, ή, όν, *fit for cutting round,* Diosc.

Περιχᾰράκωμα, ατος, τό, *an intrenchment,* LXX. [ᾰ]

Περιχάραξις, εως, ἡ, *a cutting round, scarifying.* [χᾰ]

Περιχᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω (περί, χαράσσω):—*to scratch* or *cut all round, scarify:* esp. *to engrave letters which form a circle* or *part of one,* such as O, P, C, v. Bourdin ad Ar. Thesm. 782.

Περιχάρεια, ας, ἡ, *excessive joy,* Plat. Phil. 65 D, Legg. 732 C; opp. to περιωδυνία: [ᾰ] from

Περιχᾰρής, ές, (περί, χαίρω) *exceeding joyous* or *glad,* opp. to περιώδυνος, Hdt. 3, 35, etc., Soph. Aj. 693, Plat., etc.; τινί, at a thing, Polyb. 1, 34, 12; ἐπί τινι, 1, 41, 1; διά τι, 4, 86, 5; τὸ π.=foreg., Thuc. 2, 51; 7, 73. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

Περιχᾰρία, ας, ἡ, poet. for περιχάρεια.

Περιχάσκω, collat. pres. form of περιχαίνω, Hipp.

Περιχειλόω, ῶ, (περί, χειλόω) *to edge round, στόμῳ,* Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

Περιχειρίδιος, ον, = περιχείριος. [ῐ]

Περιχειριζομαι, (περί, χειρίζω) dep. mid., *to subdue entirely,* Dion. H.

Περιχείριος, ον, (περί, χείρ) *round the hand:* τὸ π. (sc. ψέλιον) *a bracelet.*

Περίχειρος, ον,=foreg.: also, τὸ περίχειρον,=τὸ περιχείριον, Polyb. 2, 29, 8: cf. περίσφυρον, περισφύριον.

Περίχευμα, ατος, τό, (περιχέω) *that which is melted round, a rim* or *edging,* v. l. Il. 23, 561, ubi nunc divisum πέρι χεῦμα.

Περιχέω, f. -χεύσω: aor. περιέχεα. Ep. pres. περιχεύω, aor. περιχεῖνα (περί, χέω). *To pour round about, over* or *upon,* Il. 21, 319: esp. of metal-workers, π. χρυσὸν κέρασι, *to put* gold *round* the horns, i. e. gild them, Il. 10, 294, Od. 3, 384; also in mid., χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ, he *puts* gold *round his* silver, i. e. gilds *his* silver, Od. 6, 232; 23, 159.—In pass., *to be poured* or *spread all about,* Hdt. 3, 12; of persons, *to pour* or *crowd round,* Id. 9, 120; τινί, round one, Plat. Rep. 488 C; also τινα, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 21.—2. in aor mid. περιχέασθαι, *to take a moderate bath,* Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 B.

Περιχθών, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, χθών) *round about the earth,* Anth. P. 9, 778, acc. to Brunck's conjecture.

Περιχίλόω, ῶ, *to eat one's fill.*

Περιχλαινίζω, *to wrap one's self in a χλαῖνα.*

Περιχλανίζω,=foreg., dub.

Περίχολος, ον, (περι, χολή) *full of bile, very bilious,* Hipp.

Περιχορεύω, (περί, χορεύω) *to dance round* or *about,* Eur. Phoen. 315; τινά, Luc. D. Marin. 15, 3.

Περίχρεμπτος, ον, *spat upon, despicable.*

Περιχρήμᾰτος, ον, *surrounded with possessions, rolling in wealth.*

Περίχρημπτος, ή, όν, *drawing near,* f. l. Aesch. Supp. 878; v. Dind.

Περίχρισις, εως, ἡ, (περιχρίω) *a plastering over, besmearing,* Diosc.

Περίχρισμα, ατος, τό, (περιχρίω) *ointment.*

Περίχριστος, ον, *plastered over, besmeared,* Plut. 2, 102 A: from

Περιχρίω, f. -ίσω, (περί, χρίω) *to plaster over, besmear,* Hipp. [χρῐ]

Περίχρυσος, ον, (περί, χρυσός) *covered with gold* or *set in gold,* Chares ap Ath. 538 D, Luc. Nec. 12. Hence

Περιχρῡσόω, ῶ, *to gild all over,* Hdt. 4, 65.—II. *to set in gold.*

Περιχῦδά, (περιχέω) adv., *shed around,* Hipp.

Περιχῦμα, ατος, τό, *that which is poured round* or *over.*

Περιχῦσις, ἡ, *a pouring round* or *over.*

Περιχῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who pours over.*

Περιχῡτήριον, συ, τό, *a vessel for pouring over:* neut. from

Περιχῡτήριος, α, ον, *pouring round about* or *over, bathing.*

Περιχύτης, συ, ὁ,=περιχυτήρ.

Περιχώννῡμι, (περί, χώννυμι) *to heap around* with earth, Diod.

Περιχώομαι, f. -χώσομαι. (περιχώομαι) *to be exceeding angry,* τινι, *with* one, περί τινος, *about* a thing, l. 9, 449; 14, 266,—both times in aor περιχώσατο.—Ep. word.

Περιχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, χωρέω) *to go round,* Ar. Av. 998.—II. like περιέρχομαι, *to come round to the same place, to revolve,* as the heavenly bodies, Anaxag. Fr. 8.—2 *to move round*

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to, come to in succession, π. εἰς Δαρεῖον ἡ βασιλήϊη, Hdt. 1, 210; cf. περέρχομαι, περίειμι (εἶμι). Hence

Περιχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a going round about.*—II. *a coming round to the same place, a revolution*, Anaxag. Fr. 8.

Περίχωρος, ον, (περί, χῶρος) *round about a place: οἱ περίχωροι, the people about*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 25, etc.: ἡ π. (sc. γῆ), *the country round about*, LXX.

Περιψαύω, (περί, ψαύω) *to touch* or *handle all round*, τινός, Nic. Al. 122.

Περιψάω, inf. -ψῆν, Ar. Eq. 909 sq.; fut. -ψήσω (περί, ψάω):—*to wipe all round*, esp. *to wipe* the eyes, Ar. l. c., Plut. 730. Hence

Περίψημα, ατος, τό, *anything wiped off, filth, offscouring*, N. T.:—also metaph., like *κάθαρμα*: and

Περίψησις, ἡ, *a wiping* or *cleaning.*

Περίψηφος, ον, ὁ, *a master of arithmetic*, Suid.

Περιψήχω,=περιψάω.

Περιψιθῡρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to murmur, whisper around.*

Περιψιλόω, ῶ, (περί, ψιλόω) *to make bald all round, περιψιλωθῆναι τὰς σάρκας, to have one's* flesh *stript all off*, Hdt. 9, 83. Hence

Περιψίλωσις, ἡ, *a stripping of hair all round.* [ψι]

Περιψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ψοφέω) *to sound loudly*, Plut. 2, 266 E. Hence

Περιψόφησις, ἡ, *a loud noise*, Plut. 2, 549 C.

Περιψυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = περίψυξις, Plat. Ax. 366 D.

Περίψυκτος, ον, (περιψύχω) *cooled all round, quite cool, very cold*, Anth.: —*cooled on the surface, chill*, of places, Plut. Aemil. 14, Id. 2, 649 C.—II. *fanned all round*, hence *made much of, fondled, beloved*, Alciphr. (The deriv. from ψυχή, in this last signf., has been disproved by Riemer, cf. Jac. A. P. p. lxxxiv.)

Περίψυξις, εως, ἡ, (περιψύχω) *a cooling thoroughly.*—II. *a being chilled on the surface* or *extremities*, Lat. *perfrictio*, Hipp., and oft. in Plut.; v. περιψύχω II.

Περίψυχρος, ον, *cold all round* or *very cold.*—The form περίψῦχος, ον, is very dub. in Anth.

Περιψύχω, f. -ξω, (περί, ψύχω) *to cool all round: to cool* or *chill on the surface* or *extremities* of the body, Lat. *perfrigerare*:—pass. *to become so chilled*, Hipp., and oft. in Plut.; v. Foës. Oecon. [ῠ]

Περιῳδευμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from περιοδεύω, *by digressions, circuitously*, Plut. 2, 537 D.

Περιῳδέω, ῶ, (περί, ᾠδή) like περιᾴδω, *to subdue by spells*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 9.

Περιωδῡνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περιώδυνος) *to cause excessive pain*: pass. περιωδυνάομαι, *to suffer excessive pain*, Hipp.

Περιωδῡνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περιώδυνος) *to feel excessive pain*, Hipp.

Περιωδυνία, ας, ἡ, *excessive pain*, Hipp., Plat. Rep. 583 D, Plut., etc.; v. Foës. Oecon.: opp. to περιχάρεια: from

Περιώδῡνος, ον, (περί, ὀδύνη) *exceeding painful*, of death, Aesch. Ag. 1448, cf. Plat. Legg. 873 C.—II. *suffering great pain*, Hipp., and Dem. 1260, 25. Adv. -νως.—The form περιόδυνος is bad, but περιοδυνάω, -νέω not to be rejected, Lob. Phryn. 712.

Περιωθέω, ῶ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (περί, ὠθέω) *to push* or *shove about*, Dem. 570, 17, Plat. Tim. 79 C, E:—pass., *to be shoved away, pushed out of, from all* or *many*, Thuc. 3, 57; π. ἐν τινι, *to lose one's place* in a person's favour, Ib. 67: absol. *to be rejected, defeated*, Lat. *repulsam ferre*, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 6, cf. 6, 14.

Περιωθίζω, f. -ίσω, v. l. for foreg. in Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 6.

Περιώμιον, ου, τό, *a garment worn round the shoulders*, Lat. *supparum* or *supparus*: strictly neut. from

Περιώμιος, ον, (περί, ὦμος) *round the shoulders.* Hence

Περιωμίς, ίδος, ἡ,=περιώμιον.

Περιώνῡμος, ον, (περί, ὄνομα) *far-famed*, Orph. Arg. 147.

Περιωπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περιωπής) *to gaze around*, Philostr.

Περιωπή, ῆς, ἡ, (περί, ὤψ) *a place commanding a wide view*, like σκοπιά, *a watch-tower*, Il. 14, 8, Od. 10, 146, etc.; so Plat. Polit. 272 E; ἐκ περιωπῆς, by *a bird's-eye view*, Luc. Symp. 11.—II. *circumspection*, πολλὴν π. τινος ποιεῖσθαι, to show much *caution* in a thing, Thuc. 4, 86. (The form περιοπή is only a f. l.)

Περιωπής, ές, (περί, ὤψ) *far-seen*, dub. in Orph. Arg. 14.

Περιωπίζομαι, dep. mid.,=περιωπέω.

Περιώσιος, ον, *immense, vast, extraordinary*, like περισσός, Solon 12, 7; μήδεα, Soph. Fr. 604; περιώσια εἰδώς, of Pythagoras, Emped. 419:—usu. as adv. περιώσιον, *exceeding, beyond measure*, Il. 4, 359, Od. 16, 203; so, περιώσια in H. Hom. 18, 41:—also c. gen., just like περί, περιώσιον ἄλλων, *far beyond* the rest, H. Hom. Cer. 363, Pind. I. 5 (4), 3. (Prob. orig. an Ion. form for περιούσιος from περίειμι, conseq.=περιών.)

Περίωσις, ἡ, (περιωθέω) *a shoving about*, Arist. Rerumpubl. Fragm.

Περιωτειλόω, ῶ, (περί, ὠτειλή) *to cicatrise all round*, Hipp.

Περιωτίς, ίδος, ἡ,=ἀμφωτίς.

Πέρκα, ἡ, v. sub πέρκη.

Περκάζω, f. -άσω, (πέρκος) *to turn to a dark* or *blackish colour*, strictly of grapes and olives beginning to ripen, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F, Theophr.—2. metaph. of young men, whose beard begins to darken their faces, Call. Lav. Pall. 76; cf. σκιάζω.

Περκαίνω, *to make dark-coloured, blacken.*

†**Πέρκαλος**, ου, ἡ, *Percalus*, daughter of Chilon, wife of Demaratus, Hdt. 6, 65.

Πέρκᾰνα, τά, *a* sort of *woven stuff.*

Περκάς, άδος, poet. fem. of πέρκος, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

Πέρκη, ης, ἡ, (πέρκος) a river-fish so called from its dusky colour, *the perch*, Lat. *perca*, Comici ap. Ath. 319 B; also πέρκα, ἡ, v. Meineke Menand. p. 181.

Περκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέρκη, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1. [ῐ]

Περκίς, ίδος, ἡ,=πέρκη.

Περκνόπτερος, ον, (περκνός, πτερόν) *dusky-winged*, ἀετός, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3.

ΠΕΡΚΝΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, *dark-coloured*, strictly of grapes or olives when beginning to ripen, hence *dark, dusky*, name of a kind of eagle, Il. 24, 316, cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 32, and v. foreg.: *livid*, like πελιτνός, Foës. Oec. Hipp., etc.: cf. ἐπιπερκνός.—Less usu. collat. forms are πέρκος, πρεκνός, πρακνός.—II. ὁ περκνός, as subst., a kind of *hawk*, Arist. ubi supra. Hence

Περκνόω, ῶ,=περκαίνω. Hence

Πέρκνωμα, ατος, τό, *a dusky spot.*

Πέρκος, η, ον,=περκνός, Anth. P. 6, 102, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1.

†**Περκώπη**, ης, ἡ,=Περκώτη, Xen.

†**Περκώσιος**, α, ον, *of Percote*, ὁ Il., Il. 2, 831: from

†**Περκώτη**, ης, ἡ, *Percote*, a city of Mysia on the Hellespont between Abydus and Lampsacus, Il. 11, 229; Hdt. 5, 117: also called Περκώπη, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26 (ubi v. Schneid.): in Strabo Παλαιπερκώτη.

†**Περμησσός**, and -μησσός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Permessus*, a river of Boeotia, which unites with the Olmius and empties into the Copaïc lake, now *Panitza*, Hes. Th. 566; Strab. p. 407.

Πέρνα, ης, ἡ, *a ham*, Lat. *perna*, Strab. (Either from περόνη II, or the same word with πτέρνα, which might itself be derived from περάω.

Πέρνημι, part. περνάς, 3 Ep. impf. πέρνασκε in Hom. *To carry out*, esp. for sale, *to export, sell*, esp. of trade in slaves, of captives, who were transported to countries beyond the seas and sold, πέρνασχ' ὄντιν' ἕλεσκε πέρην ἁλὸς ἐς Σάμον, Il. 24, 752; so, περνὰς ἐπὶ νήσων, Il. 22, 45; also of other merchandise, κτήματα περνάμενα, goods *sold* or *for sale*, Il. 18, 292, cf. Pind. I. 2, 11; so, τοῖς ξένοις τὰ χρήματα περνάς, Eur. Cycl. 271, cf. Ar. Eq. 176.—A poet., and mostly Ep. word. (From περάω B, akin to πιπράσκω, hence πόρνη, q. v.)

Πέρνης, ὁ, *name of a bird of prey*, prob. f. l. for πτέρνις.

Πέροδος, ἡ, Aeol. for περίοδος, Pind. N. 11, 51, cf. Böckh ad O. 6, 38 (55).

†**Περοίδας**, ὁ, *Peroedas*, a cavalry officer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 2, 9, 3.

Περόνᾱμα, τό, Dor. for περόνημα.

Περονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (περόνη) *to pierce, pin, δουρὶ μέσον περόνησε*, Il. 7, 145; 13, 397.—2. in mid., *χλαῖναν, ἑανὸν περονήσασθαι, to buckle on one's* mantle, *one's* robe, Il. 10, 133; 14, 180, cf. Theocr. 14, 66.

Περόνη, ης, ἡ, (πείρω, περάω) orig. *any thing pointed for piercing* or *pinning*, esp. *the tongue of a buckle* or *brooch*: hence, *a buckle, brooch*, Lat. *fibula*, Il. 5, 425, Od. 19, 226; a state-robe with twelve brooches is mentioned in Od. 18, 293: also *a large pin* used for fastening on the outer garment or cloak (ἱμάτιον), Hdt. 5, 87, Soph. O. T. 1269.—Cf. πόρπη.—2. *a pin* for twisting ropes round, on board ship, Ap. Rh.—3. *a linchpin*, Parthen. 6; cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *fibula*.—II. *the small bone* of the arm or leg, Lat. *os radii*, Xen. Eq. 1, 5; cf. κνήμη:—also *an excrescence from a bone*, Hipp.: v. Foës. Oecon.—III. *a sea-fish*, so called because *like a pin* in shape.

Περόνημα, ατος, τό, (περονάω)= πόρπημα, *a garment pinned* or *buckled on*, like περονητρίς, Theocr. 15, 79.

Περονῆτις, ίδος, ἡ,=sq., ἀμπεχόναι π., Anth. P. 7, 413.

Περονητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. -ᾱτρίς, (περόνη) *a robe fastened on the shoulder with a buckle* or *brooch*, Theocr. 15, 21, the same as (Ib. 34) is called καταπτυχὲς ἐμπερόναμα, cf. περόνημα. It was a woollen garment worn by Dorian women; being sleeveless, fastened on each shoulder by a brooch; closed on the right side, but on the left only kept together by a few clasps, hence called σχιστὸς χιτών and διπλοῦν ἱμάτιον: whereas the Ion. and Att. women's χιτών was, like a modern shirt or shift, of linen, close at both sides, etc., v. Müller Dor. 4, 2, § 3.—Acc. to Hdt. 5, 87, the Dorian

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was the original Hellenic, and even Athenian, dress.

Περόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from περόνη.

Περονίς, ίδος, ἡ,=περόνη, Soph. Tr. 925.

†Περουσία, ας, ἡ, *Perusia*, a city of Etruria, now *Perugia*, Strab. p. 226.

Περπερεία, ας, ἡ, *idle boasting, vaunting*, Clem. Al.: from

Περπερεύομαι, (πέρπερος) dep., *to boast* or *vaunt one's self*, like ἀλυζονεύομαι, N. T.; cf. ἐμπερπ-.

†Περπερήνα, ἡ, *Perperena*, a city of Mysia, Strab. p. 607.

Περπερίη, ας, ἡ,=περπερεία.

†Περπέρνας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name *Perperna*, Strab. p. 646.

Πέρπερος, ον, *vain-glorious, braggart*, like ἀλαζών, Polyb. 32, 6, 5; 40, 6, 2. (Cf. Lat. *perperus, perperitudo.*)

Πέρρα, ἡ, only in Lyc. 1428, where an old gloss explains it as a dialectic word for γῆ, which gives a sufficient sense.

†Περραιβία, ας, ἡ, and Περαιβία, Thuc. 4, 78, *Perrhaebia*, a district of Thessaly between Olympus and Tempe, Strab. p. 440 sqq. Hence

†Περραιβίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Perrhaebian*, πόλις, Strab. l. c.

†Περραιβοί, ῶν, οἱ, and Περαιβοί, *the Perrhaebi, Perrhaebians*, a Thessalian tribe, Strab. p. 439 sqq.

Πέρροχος, ον, Aeol. for περίοχος, =ὑπέροχος, τινί, Sappho 69.

Πέρσα, Ep. for ἔπερσα, aor. from πέρθω, Il.

Περσαία, ἡ, v. περσέα.

†Περσαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Persaeus*,—1.= Πέρσης, father of Hecate. H. Hom. Cer. 24.—2. a stoic philosopher from Citium in Cyprus, at first a slave, Ath. 140 B, etc.

†Πέρσας, Dor.=Πέρσης.

Περσέα or περσία, ας, ἡ, poet. also πέρσεια (q. v.), Lat. *Persea*, a kind of Aegyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem, perh.=περσίον, Hipp., and Theophr.:—often confounded with the peach-tree, μηλέα Περσική, Lat. *Persica*; prob. also different from *the poison-tree*, ἡ περσαία, which is said to have been brought to Aegypt by Cambyses, v. Schneid. Ind. ad Theophr.

Πέρσεια, ἡ, poet. for περσέα, Nic. Al. 99.

†Περσεία, ας, ἡ, *Persia*, a fountain near Mycene, Paus. 2, 16, 6.

†Περσείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Perseus*:—οἱ Περσεῖδαι, *the Persidae*:—1. *descendants of Perseus*, Thuc. 1, 9: and —2. of the Persian kings of the Achaemenid family, Hdt. 1, 125; *descendants of Perses* (II. 2).

†Περσείειος, α, ον, *of Perseus, Persian*, Eur. Hel. 1464.

Περσέπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πέρθω, πόλις) *destroyer of cities*, Lamprocl. ap. Ar. Nub. 967; poet. also περσέπτολις, Aesch. Pers. 65.—II. ἡ, *Persepolis*, the ancient capital of Persia and burial-place of her kings, also written Περσαίπολις, †Strab. p. 728 sqq.—III. ὁ, son of Telemachus and Polycaste, Hes. Fr. 7, 3.

Περσέπτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for foreg.

Περσεύς, έως Ion. and Ep. ῆος later Ion. έος, ὁ, *Perseus*, son of Jupiter and Danaë, one of the most famous Grecian heroes, Il. 14, 320, and Hes.—†2. son of Nestor and Anaxibia, Od. 3, 414.—3. the last king of Macedonia, reduced to subjection by Paullus Aemilius, Polyb.†—II. *a fish*, Ael. N. A. 3, 28.

Περσεφάσσα, ἡ, Att. Περσέφαττα, Eur. Phoen. 684; also, Περσέφασσα (q. v.),=Περσεφόνη.

Περσεφόνεια, ἡ, poet., esp. Ep. for Περσεφόνη, †Il. 9, 457; Od. freq.

Περσεφόνη, ης, ἡ, poet., and esp. Ep., Περσεφόνεια, as always in Il. and Od., while the common form first appears in H. Hom. Cer. 56, Hes. Th. 913; later also Περσέφασσα (q. v.):—*Persephoné*, Lat. *Proserpina*, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, Il. 14, 326, Hes. Th. 912: Pluto carried her off, and as his consort she continued to reign in the lower world, see H. Hom. (Usu. deriv. from φέρειν φόνον, *Bringer of death*, cf. Plut. 2, 942 D).

†Περσέως σκοπιά, ἡ, *the watch-tower of Perseus*, in the Aegyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 15.

†Πέρση, ης, ἡ, *Perse*, daughter of Oceanus, wife of Helius, mother of Aeetes and Circe, Od. 10, 139: Ap. Rh. 4, 591: also Περσηΐς, Hes. Th. 356, 956.

†Περσηϊάδης, gen. ao, ὁ, Ep. patron. =Περσείδης, i. e. Sthenelus, Il. 19, 116.

†Περσήϊος, α, ον, poet.=Περσεῖος, Theocr. 24, 72.

†Περσηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Perses* or *Perseus*,—1. appell. of Hecate, Lyc. 1173: v. Πέρσης II. 1.—2. Alcmene, Eur. H. F. 801; as granddaughter of Perseus.—3. v. Πέρση.

Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, *a Persian, inhabitant of Persis* or *Farsistan*, first in Hdt. (who, in 8, 108, 109, has the heterocl. acc. Πέρσεα or Πέρσην, but the readings vary): voc. Πέρσα, but Πέρσῃ when it is the name of an individual, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 34, 4. (The Greeks derived the name of the people from †Perses son of† Perseus, Hdt. 7, 61).—†II. as masc. pr. n., *Perses*, son of the Titan Crius and Eurybia, father of Hecate, Hes. Th. 377, 409.—2. son of Perseus and Andromeda, gave name to the Persians, Hdt. 7, 61, 150; Apollod. 2, 4.—3. brother of Hesiod, to whom is addressed Hesiod's poem 'Works and Days.'—4. a poet of the Anthology.†—III. the name of *a throw on the dice*.

Περσία, ἡ, v. Περσέα.

Περσίζω, (Πέρσης) *to hold* or *side with the Persians: to imitate them: to speak Persian*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 34.

Περσικός, ή, όν, *Persian*, †Aesch. Pers. 116; ὁ Περσικὸς κόλπος and ἡ Περσικὴ θάλασσα, *the Persian gulf*, Strab.; ἡ Περσική, sc. χώρα,=Περσίς, Hdt. 4, 39:† hence—1. *al Persikaí*, a sort of *thin shoes* or *slippers*, Ar. Nub. 151, Lys. 229.—2. ὁ Περσικός or τὸ Περσικόν, *the peach*, Lat. *malum Persicum*, cf. μηλέα, μῆλον: π. κάρυα or αἱ Περσικαί, *Persian nuts*, our *walnuts*, Theophr.—3. π. ὄρνις, *the common cock*, Ar. Av. 485, etc.—4. τὸ Περσικόν, *a Persian dance*, Schneid. Xen. An. 6, 1, 10; cf. ὄκλασμα II.

†Περσίνοος, ου, ὁ, *Persinous*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 227.

Περσίον, τό, prob.=ἡ περσέα, Theophr.

Πέρσις, εως, ἡ, (πέρθω) *a destroying, taking*, e. g. Ἰλίου π., a poem of Arctinus, forming one of the Epic cycle.

Περσίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Περσικός, *Persian*, Aesch. †Pers. 59, 406†, etc.—II. as subst.,—1. (sub. γῆ), *Persis, Persia*, now *Farsistan*, Hdt. 3, 97, etc.—2. (sub γυνή), *a Persian woman*, Id.; †Aesch. Pers. 155†.—3. (sub. χλαῖνα), *a Persian cloak*, Ar. Vesp. 1137.—†4. *Persis*, fem. pr. n., N. T. Rom. 16, 12.

Περσιστί, adv. (Περσίζω) *in Persian fashion*; esp. *in the Persian tongue*, Hdt. 9, 110, and Xen. [τῐ]

Περσοδίωκτης, ὁ, (Πέρσαι, διώκω) *chaser of the Persians*, Anth. Plan. 233.

Περσοκτόνος, ον, (Πέρσαι, κτείνω) *slaying Persians*.

Περσονομέομαι, (Πέρσαι, νέμομαι) as pass., *to be governed by the Persian laws* or *by Persians*, Aesch. Pers. 585.

Περσονόμος, ον, (Πέρσαι, νέμω) *ruling Persians*, Aesch. Pers. 919.

Περσύας, περσυνός, = περυσιας, περυσινός.

Πέρῦσι or πέρῦσιν, adv. (πέρας) *a year ago, last year*, Cratin. Θρᾴτ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1038; ἡ π. κωμῳδία, Ar. Ach. 378. Hence

Περῦσίας, or περσινας (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, *last year's wine*, Galen.

Περῦσῐνός, ή, όν, (πέρυσι) *of last year, last year's*, Ar. Ran. 986; ἄρχοντες, Plat. Legg. 855 C.

Πέρφερες, οἱ, the name of the five officers who escorted the Hyperborean maidens to Delos, Hdt. 4, 33, cf. Niebuhr Rom. Hist. 1, p. 267, sqq.

†Πέρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Peron*, a dealer in unguents at Athens, Ath. 553 E; etc

Περώσιος, ον, Aeol. for περαίσιος, dub.

Πεσσᾷ, adv., Dor. for πεζῇ, Theocr.

Πεσεῖν, Ep. πεσέειν, inf. aor. of πίπτω. Hence

Πέσημα, ατος, τό, *a fall*, Aesch. Supp. 937, Soph. Aj. 1033, and freq. in Eur.—II. *that which falls out*, *a lap*, Anth.

Πέστος, τό,=πέκος, *a hide, skin, rind*, Nic. Th. 549. (Acc. to old Gramm. by transpos. from σκέπω.)

Πέσμα, τό,=πεῖσμα, dub.

Πέσος, τό,=πέσημα, πτῶμα, Eur. Phoen. 1299.—II. *weight*.

Πεσσεία, ας, Att. πεττ-, ἡ, *a game at draughts*, Soph. Fr. 331, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, etc.; v. sub πεσσός.—II. in music, *a striking the same string several times* in succession. Hence

Πεσσειάω,=πεσσεύω.

Πέσσευμα, Att. πεττ-, ατος, τό, *a game at draughts*: in plur. *draught men*.

Πεσσευτήριον, ου, τό, *an astronomical draught-board* of the Aegyptians, on which Mercury is said to have played with Selené, and won five days, v. Ruhnk. Tim.: from

Πεσσευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.

Πεσσευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πεσσεύω) *a draught-player*, Plat. Polit. 299 E: applied to divine Providence, Id. Legg. 903 D.

Πεσσευτικός, ή, όν, Att. πεττ-, *fit for draught-playing* (πεσσοί). *skilled therein*, ὁ π.=πεσσεύτης, Plat. Rep. 333 B: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),=πεσσεία, Id. Gorg. 450 D; so, τὸ π., Id. Charm. 174 B: from

Πεσσεύω, Att. πεττ-, (πεσσός) *to play at draughts*, Plat. Rep. 487 B; v. sub πεσσός: proverb., τύχη ἄνω καὶ κάτω τὰ ἀνθρώπεια πεττεύει, *fortune plays at draughts* with human affairs, Philo.

†Πεσσαινέτης, εντος,=Πεσσαινεῖς

†Πεσσαινούντιος, α, ον, *of Pessinus*, Hdn.

†Πεσσινουντίς, ίδος, ἡ, *of Pessinus, Pessinuntian*, appell. of Cybele, Strab. p. 469.

†Πεσσινοῦς, οῦντος, ἡ and ὁ, *Pessinus*, a large commercial city of Phrygia, later reckoned in Galatia.

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celebrated for the worship of Cybele, Strab. p. 567.

Πεσσόν, Att. πεττόν, οῦ, τό, *a draught-board*,=ἀβάκιον, called πεντέγραμμον by Soph. Fr. 381, because it was divided by five lines both ways, and so into thirty-six squares: the middle line cross-wise was called ἱερὰ γραμμή (cf. γραμμή III).—On the nature of the game, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *Latrunculi*.

Πεσσονομέω, ῶ, (πεσσός, νέμω III. 2) *to set the πεσσοί in order for playing*: generally, *to arrange, dispose*, Aesch. Supp. 13.

Πεσσοποιέομαι, as mid., *to make and apply a πεσσός to one's self*.

ΠΕ΄ΣΣΟΣ, Att. πεττός, οῦ, ὁ, *an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts*; usu. in plur., as it is found so early as Od., πεσσοῖσι θυμὸν ἔτερπον I, 107; cf. Hdt. 1, 94, Pind. Fr. 95, 4, Soph. Fr. 380, Eur., etc.; πεττῶν θέσις, Plat. Rep. 333 B:—proverb., πεττῶν δίκην μετατιθέναι, Plut. 2, 1068 C.—2. *also the board on which it was played*; cf. πεσσόν.—3. *οἱ πεσσοί, the place* in which the game was played, also *the game* itself, Eur. Med. 68; for which usu. πεσσεία or πέσσευμα was used.—II. a kind of *plug of linen, resin, wax*, etc., mixed with medicinal substances to be introduced into the uterus, etc., *a pessary*, Cels. 5, 21.—2. *any oval body*, π. ἐκ μολύβδου, App. Mithr. 31.—III. in architecture, *a cubic mass of building* to support the piers of arches, Strab. (Perh. akin to Lat. *tessera, tessella*, like πίσυρις to τέσσαρες.)

ΠΕ΄ΣΣΩ, Att. πέττω (with later collat. form πέπτω): fut. πέψω: pf. pass. πέπεμμαι, inf. πεπέφθαι: Hom. uses only pres. Orig. signf., *to soften, make soft*; and so,—I. of the sun, *to soften, ripen*, Od. 7, 119: (hence, πέπων, πεπαίνω, etc.).—II. in artificial ways, *to boil*, like ἕψω: hence in genl. *to cook, dress*, Hdt. 2, 37; 8, 137, Ar. Plut. 1126, etc.: also, expressly, *to bake*, like ὀπτάω, ἄρτους, Ar. Ran. 505, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 B (but v. sub πεπτός):—mid., πέσσεσθαι πέμματα, *to cook one's self* cakes, Hdt. 1, 160: (hence πέμμα, ποπάς, πόπανον, ἀρτοπόπος).—3. *to make to ferment*.—III. of the action of the stomach, *to digest*, like Lat. *coquere, concoquere*, Plut. 2, 917 D; opp. to κατεργάζεσθαι (to chew), Id. Eumen. 11: hence,—2. metaph., *χόλον πέσσειν, to stomach, i. e smother* one's wrath, Il. 4, 513; 9, 561, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10; so, κῆδεα π., Il. 24, 617, 639; ἄλγεα, Philet. 1:—but, γέρα πεσσέμεν, *to feed on* one's honours, *brood over* them, *enjoy* them, Il. 2, 237; so, ἀκίνδυνον αἰῶνα πέσσειν, *to lead a sodden* life of ease, Pind. P. 4, 330, cf. ἕψω: βέλος πέσσειν, *to have* a dart in one *to brood over* or *to take care of*, Il. 8, 513. (The root no doubt is ΠΕΠ-, as appears from the collat. form πέπ-τω, and the deriv. πῶπ-ανον: it occurs in the Sanscr. *pach*, and prob. is akin to ἕψ-ω. Is not also Lat. *coquo* the same, by the same change of π into *c* or *qu*, that occurs in ἵππος *equus*, πῶς *cŏ̄s*, etc.? Cf. our *bake*, Phryg. Βέκος.)

Πεσών, part. aor. of πίπτω, Hom.

Πετά or πέτα, Aeol. for μετά, cf. πέδα.

Πέτακνον, ου, τό,=πέταχνον.

Πετάλειον, ου, τό, poet. for πέταλον. Nic. Th. 629. [ᾰ]

†Πεταλία, ας, ἡ, *Petalia*, a rocky island at the entrance of the Euripus, Strab. p. 444.

Πετᾰλίζω, (πέταλον) *to banish by petalism*.—II. the signf., *to put forth* or *drop leaves*, only in Hesych.

Πετᾰλίς ΐδος, ἡ, *a full-grown sow*, Achae. ap. Ath. 376 A: v. πέταλος II.

Πετᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πεταλίζω) *petalism*, a mode of banishing citizens practised in Syracuse, just like the ὀστρακισμός of Athens, except that their name was written on *olive-leaves* instead of pot-sherds, Diod.; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 66, 13, Niebuhr Rom. Hist. 1, n. 1119.—The same custom also existed in Athens, v. sub ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

Πετᾰλίτις, ιδος, ἡ,=φυλλίτις, Nic. Th. 864.

Πέτᾰλον, ου, τό, in dat. pl. πέταλσι as well as πετάλοις, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 13 n.: the Ion. form πέτηλον, first in Hes. Sc. 289:—*a leaf*, usu. in plur., Il. 2, 312, Od. 19, 520, etc., Eur. Hel. 245, etc.; but rare in prose, though used by Xen. An. 5, 4, 12, Cyn. 9, 15:—νεικέων πέταλα, contentious votes, (cf. πεταλισμός), Pind. I. 6 (7), 91.—II. *a leaf* or *plate of metal*: hence *of the High-priests' mitre*, in LXX, and Eccl. (Strictly neut. from πέταλος.)

Πετᾰλοποιός, όν, (πέταλον, ποιέω) *making leaves of metal, a gold-beater*.

Πέτᾰλος, η, ον, Ion. πέτηλος, (πετάννυμι) *outspread, broad, flat*, Anth. P. 9, 226; usu. in compd. ἐκπέταλος.—II. metaph. of young animals, *full-grown, μόσχοι*, etc., Ath. 376 A: ἡ πετάλη, *a young girl*, Anth.

Πετᾰλουργός, όν,=πεταλοποιός, Clem. Al.

Πετᾰλόω, ῶ, (πέταλον) *to make into leaves*.—II. *to cover with metal-plates*, as gold, etc.

Πετᾰλώδης, ες, (πέταλον, εἶδος) *leaf-like*, Lyc.—II. *flaky, in flakes*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

Πετάλωσις, ἡ, (πεταλόω II) *a covering with gold*. [ᾰ]

Πετᾰλωτός, ή, όν, (πεταλόω) *leaf-shaped*.

Πέτᾶμαι, = πέτομαι, Pind. P. 8, 129, N. 6, 81, and in later prose, cf. sub πέτομαι.

Πετάννῡμι and -νύω, lengthd. from the root ΠΕΤ- (cf. sub fin.): f. πετάσω [ᾰ], Att. πετῶ: aor. ἐπέτᾱσα, Ep. πέτασσα, etc.: pf. pass. πέπτᾰμαι, also πεπέτασμαι, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62, Luc. Somn. 29): aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην: of which tenses Hom. uses only aor. act. (both in common and Ep. form), with pf., plqpf., and aor. pass. *To spread out, unfold, unfurl, ἱστία, πέπλα*, Il. 1, 480; 5, 195: π. χεῖρε, *to stretch out* both arms, to embrace a person, Il. 13, 549; τινί, *towards* one, Il. 4, 523: metaph., θυμὸν πετάσαι, *to open* one's heart, Od. 18, 159.—In pf. pass., *to be spread on all sides*, αἰθρη, αἰγλη Ἠελίου πέπταται, Od. 6, 45, Il. 17, 371; part. pf., *spread wide, opened wide*, of folding doors, πύλαι πεπταμέναι, Il. 21, 531, cf. Od. 21, 50; later, πεπταμένον κῶας, Ap. Rh. 2, 405; πεπταμέναι περὶ τέκνα, Opp. C. 3, 106.—In Il. 1, 351, Zenodot. read χεῖρας ἀναπτάς; and in Parmen. Fr. v. 18, is found a part. aor. ἀναπτάμενος, *having opened*, which arose from a confusion with πέτομαι.—Poet. collat. forms πιτνάω, πίτνημι, and, but very late, πετάω. (From the same root come πέταλος, πέταλον, and prob. Lat. *pateo, patulus*.—Πέτομαι, πέταμαι, are prob. akin, *to spread the wings, fly*, the opposite being expressed by πτύσσω. Perh. also from notion of *being extended, falling flat*, πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-), πεσοῦμαι.)

Πετάομαι, pres. in later prose for πέτομαι, Lob. Phryn. 581.

Πετάσιμος, ή, όν, *flying, made for flying*. [ᾰ]

Πετάσιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέτασος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. [ᾰ]

Πετᾰσίτης, ου, ὁ, (πέτασος) *a plant with a broad leaf like a hat*, a kind of *colts-foot, tussilago petasites*, Linn., Diosc. 4, 108.

Πέτασμα, ατος, τό, (πετάννυμι) *any thing spread*: in plur. *hangings, carpets*, Aesch. Ag. 909.

Πέτᾱσος, ου, ὁ, (πετάννυμι) *a spreading* or *broad-brimmed hat* used for protection against the sun and rain, chiefly by shepherds, hunters, etc., and esp. by ἐφηβοι, with the χλαμύς: in this dress their tutelary god Mercury was usu. represented, Ath. 537 F, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 380, 3: hence, as the badge of the palaestra, ὑπὸ πέτασον ἄγειν, to make one practise gymnastics, 2 Maccab. 4, 12.—On its various kinds and shapes, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *Pileus*.—II. from its shape, *a broad umbellated leaf* e. g. of the lotus, Theophr.; and coltsfoot: also *the umbel* of umbelliferous plants:—cf. πετασίτης. In botanical signf., also ἡ πέτασος, Theophr., etc.

Πετᾱσώδης, ες, (πέτασος, εἶδος) *like πετασίτης, hat-shaped*: esp. of plants, *with umbellated leaves* or *flowers*, Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.

Πετᾱσών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a fore-quarter of pork, a ham*, Lat. *petaso*.

Πεταυρίζω, f. -ίσω, (πέταυρον) *to dance on a rope*. Hence

Πεταυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rope-dance*: metaph., π. τῆς τύχης, Plut. 2, 498 C.

Πεταυριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Ma netho.

Πεταυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a rope-dancer*, Lat. *petaurista*.

Πέταυρον or πέτευρον, ου, τό, *a pole* or *perch* for fowls to roost at night, Ar. Fr. 667, Theocr. 13, 13, in form πέτευρον: hence any *pole, spar, plank*, Lyc.—II. *a stage* for rope-dancers: generally, *a platform, stage*, Polyb. 8, 6, 8. (Prob. from πέδαυρος, Aeol. for μετέωρος.)

Πέταχνον, ου, τό, (πετάννυμι) *a broad, flat cup*, Alex. Drop. 1: also written πέτακνον or πάτακνον. Hence

Πεταχνόω, ῶ, *to spread out, expand*. In pass., metaph., *to boast, play the braggart*, Ar. Fr. 279.

Πετάω, very late form of pres. for πετάννυμι.

Πετεεινός, ή, όν, poet. for πετεινός.

Πετεηνός, ή, όν, Ep. lengthd. form for πετηνός, q. v., Hom.

Πετεινός, ή, όν, Att. for πετηνός, Aesch. Theb. 1020, Eur. Rhes. 515, cf. Pors. Hec. Praef. p. vii; but also in Theogn. 1097, and Hdt. 1, 140; 2, 123, and v. l. 3, 106.—Cf. πετηνός.

Πέτευρον, ου, τό,=πέταυρον, q. v.

†Πετεών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Peteon*, a small town of Boeotia near Haliartus, Il. 2, 500; Strab. p. 410, who places it in the territory of Thebes.

†Πετεύς, ῶ and ῶος, ὁ, *Peteüs*, son of Orneus, father of Menestheus, expelled from Attica by Theseus, Il. 2, 552; Plut. Thes. 32.

†Πετηλία, ας, ἡ, *Petelia*, a city of Lucania in Italy, Strab. p. 254.

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Πετηλίας καρκίνος, ὁ, *a* kind of *crab*, prob. from πετάννυμι, from *its outspread claws*, Ael. N. A. 7, 30.

Πετήλον, ου, τό, Ion. for πέτᾶλον, esp. of the stalks of corn, Hes. Sc. 289, usu. in plur.

Πέτηλος, η, ον, Ion. for πέταλος, *outspread, stretched at ease*, hence *resting*, ἐπὶ σκελέεσσι πέτηλον, kneeling, Arat. 271.

Πετηνός, ή, όν, Ep. lengthd. πετεηνός (like πετεεινός for πετεινός), as always in Hom., and then shortd. again, πτηνός, q. v (πέτομαι) :—*able to fly, winged, flying*, as a general epith. of birds, ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα, Il. 2, 459; and absol., πετεηνά, *birds, fowls*, ἀετός...τελειότατος πετεηνῶν, Il. 8, 247, etc.; so τὰ πετηνά, *fowls*, Hdt. 3, 306.—2. of young birds, *fledged*, πάρος πετεηνὰ γενέσθαι, Od. 16, 218.—Cf. the Att. form πετεινός :—Thom. M. p. 765, is perh. right in rejecting πετηνός, in Att.; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 126, 535, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 3, 77 (140). (Festus connects it with *petna, pesna, penna*.)

†Πετίνης, ου, ὁ, *Petines*, a commander of the Persians, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.

†Πέτισις, ὁ, *Petisis*, a prefect of Alexander the Great in Aegypt, Arr. An. 3, 5, 2.

Πετοῖσαι, Dor. for πεσοῦσαι, aor. 2 part. of πίπτω, Pind.

ΠΕΤΟΜΑΙ, dep. mid., impf. ἐπετόμην, ἐπτόμην : f. πετήσομαι, Ar. Pac. 77, in Att. prose usu. shortd. πτήσομαι : — syncop. aor. ἐπτόμην, inf. πτέσθαι ; but freq. also ἐπτάμην, inf. πτάσθαι, with Ep. subj. πτῆται for πτᾶται, Il. 15, 170 (as if from ἵπταμαι, v. infra) ; also an aor. of act. form ἔπτην, inf. πτῆναι, part. πτάς (as if from ἵπτημι, which is never found), first in compd. ἐξέπτη, Hes. Op. 98, and freq. in late writers : pf. πέπτηκα, only in Gramm., for the Att. always use πεπότημαι (v. ποτάομαι) : aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην, first in Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 12, and Luc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 582. — Hom. uses the pres., impf., and once, (Il. 4, 126) inf. aor.—The only pres. used in strict Att. is πέτομαι : the pres. πέταμαι, used by Pind. and late writers (v. sub voc.), prob. never occurs in good Att., Pors. Eur. Med. 1, Dind. Ion 90, etc. ; and ἵπταμαι (q. v.), first occurs in later prose.—Cf. the lengthd. forms ποτάομαι, πωτάομαι.

Orig. signf. (resting on its connexion with πετάννυμι), *to spread the wings to fly*, hence usu. *to fly*, of birds, Hom., Hdt., etc. ; hence of arrows, stones, javelins, etc., Il. 13, 140 ; 20, 99 ; and of any quick motion, *to fly, dart, rush*, of men, Il. 23, 372, etc.; of horses, μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, τὼ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην, Il. ; of chariots, Hes. Sc. 308 ; of dancers, Eur. Cycl. 71 ; of the oar, Id. Hel. 673 ; πέτου, *fly !* i. e. make haste, Ar. Lys. 321, cf. 55 :—of a departing soul, ἐκ μελέων θυμὸς πτάτο, Il. 23, 880.—II. metaph., of young children, οὐδέπω μακρὰν πτέσθαι ἀθένοντες, Soph. O. T. 17.—2. *to be on the wing, flutter*, Lat. *volitare*, hence, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων, Pind. P. 8, 129 ; π. ἐλπίσιν, Soph. O. T. 486 : ἐφ' ἕτερον π., *to fly off* to another, of inconstant people, Ar. Eccl. 899 :—ὄρνις πετόμενος, a bird *ever on the wing*, proverb. of fickle people, Ar. Av. 169 ; so, πετόμενόν τινα διώκεις, 'you are chasing a butterfly,' Plat. Euthyphr. 4 A ; cf. ποτανός, πτηνός. —3. *to fly abroad*, of fame, πέτατα τήλοθεν αὐτῶν ὄνομα, *volitat per ora*, Pind. N. 6, 81.—III. c. acc., πτάμενος νόημα, *flying* in mind, Pind. Fr. 87, 3 ; like βαίνειν πόδα. (On the root, v. sub πετάννυμι.)

Πετόντεσσι, Aeol. for πέσουσι, dat. plur. part. aor. 2 of πίπτω, Pind.

†Πετόσιρις, ὁ, *Petosiris*, an Aegyptian philosopher and astrologer, Anth. P. 11, 164 ; cf. Juvenal. 6, 577.

ΠΕΤΡΑ, ας, ή, Ion. and Ep. πέτρη, *a rock*, generally, whether *peaked* or *ridged*, Lat. *petra*, π. αἰγίλιψ, ἠλίβατος, αἰπεῖα, λίς, λίσσα, Hom. ; when in or by the sea, *a ledge* or *shelf of rock* (cf. χοιράς), hence of the beach, λεῖος πετράων, free from *rocks*, Od. 5, 443 :—then, freq. in all authors. —There is no example in good authors of πέτρα, in the signf. of πέτρος, for a single *stone* : for even in Od. 9, 243, 484, Hes. Th. 675, Pind. P. 1, 42, πέτραι are not *loose stones*, but *masses of living rock* torn up and hurled, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἠλίβατος :—πέτρη γλαφυρή, a hollow *rock*, i. e. a cave, Il. 2, 88 ; so, δίστομος π., *a rock* with double entrance, i. e. a cave, Soph. Phil. 16, cf. 937 ; but πέτρα can hardly be said to be *a cave* simply, as appears to Elmsl. Med. 1326.—II. On οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, v. sub δρῦς :—as a symbol of firmness, Od. 17, 463 ; of hardheartedness, Valck. Hipp. 305. Cf. πέτρος.

†Πέτρα, ας, ή, *Petra*, a village near Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. τῆς Ῥηγίνης, in Thuc. 7, 35,=Δευκοπέτρα.—3 ἡ τῶν Ναβαταίων, a large city of Arabia, Strab. p. 776 : hence οἱ Πετραῖοι, *the inhab. of Petra*, Id. p. 729.

Πετραῖος, α, ον, (πέτρα) *of a rock*, σκιή, Hes. Op. 587 ; *living on* or *among the rocks*, Σκύλλη, Od. 12, 231 ; ὄρνις, Aesch. Fr. 291, 3 ; Νύμφαι π., *rock*-Nymphs, Eur. El. 805 ; τὰ π. τῶν ἰχθυδίων, *rock-fish*, Lat. *saxatiles pisces*, Theopomp. (Com.) Phin. 1, ubi v. Meineke.—2. *of rock, rocky*, τάφος π., Soph. El. 151, cf. sub ἀγκάλη : π. δειράς, χθών, ἄντρα, Trag.—II. Πετραῖος, ὁ, epith. of Neptune in Thessaly, as he *who clave the rocks of Tempé*, and drained Thessaly, Pind. P. 4, 245 : — †and—2. Πετραία, ή, a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 357.

†Πετραῖος, ου, ὁ, *Petraeus*, a centaur, Hes. Sc. 185.—As masc. pr. n., Polyb. ; Plut. ; etc. — II. as adj. : v. Πέτρα (3).

Πετράκης, ες, gen. εος, (πέτρα) *hard as rock*, dub. in Orph. Lith. 228. [ᾰ]

Πετρηγενής, ές, (πέτρα, *γένω) *rock-born*, Anth.

Πετρηδόν, (πέτρα) adv., *like rock*, Luc. Tim. 3.

Πετρήεις, εσσα, εν, (πέτρα) *rocky*, in Hom. always epith. of countries, Αὔλις, Πυθών. Καλυδών, Il. ; γλάφυ πετρῆεν, Hes. Op. 531.

†Πετρήϊος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Petreius*, Strab. p. 161.

Πετρηρεφής, ές, (πέτρα, ἐρέφω) *o'er-arched with rock*, ἄντρον, Aesch. Pr. 300, Eur. Cycl. 82.

Πετρήρης, ες, (πέτρα, *ἄρω ?) *of rock, rocky*, στέγαι, Soph. Phil. 1262.

Πετρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέτρα. [ῐ]

Πετρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Anth. P. 9, 570. [ῐ]

Πέτρινος, η, ον, (πέτρα) *of rock, rocky*, ὄρος, Hdt. 2, 8 ; κοίτη, Soph. Phil. 160 ; ὄχθος, δειρώς, etc., Eur. ; —cf. χαλινός.

Πέτριον, ου, τό, *an herb*, perh. πετροσέλινον. [ῐ in Nic. Fr. 5, 2 ; but Schneid. reads πετραῖον.]

Πετροβατέω, ῶ, *to climb* or *frequent rocks*, Diod. 2, 6, Strab. : from

Πετροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (πέτρα, βαίνω) *one who climbs rocks*, App. Civ. 4, 56.

Πετρόβλητος, ον, (πέτρα, βάλλω) *thrown at, pelted with stones*.—2. very late, νεφροὺς π., *suffering from the stone*.

Πετροβολέω, ῶ, (πετροβόλος) *to throw stones*. Hence

Πετροβολία, ας, ή, *a stoning*, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15 ; and

Πετροβολικός, ή, όν, *fit for throwing stones*, π. ὄργανα, the Lat. *ballistae*, Polyb. 5, 99, 7.

Πετροβολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a throwing stones at, stoning*, late.

Πετροβόλος, ον, (πέτρα, βάλλω) *throwing stones*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 12.—2. as subst., ὁ π., the Lat. *ballista*, Polyb. 5, 4, 6, etc.

Πετρογενής, ές, = πετρηγενής.

Πετροδύμων, ον, (πέτρα, δύω) *haunting rocks*. [ῡ]

Πετρόκοιτος, ον, (πέτρα, κοίτη) *lying* or *sleeping in a rock*, Anth.

Πετροκοπέω, ῶ, *to dash in pieces against a rock*.

†Πετροκόριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Petrocorii*, a people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

Πετροκυλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πέτρα, κυλίνδω) *a roller of rocks* or *stones*, Strab.

Πετροποιΐα, ας, ή, (πέτρα, ποιέω) *a making* or *using of stones, stonework*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

Πετροῤῥῑφής, ές, (πέτρα, ῥιπτέω) *hurled from a rock*, π. θανεῖν, Eur. Ion 1222.

Πετρόῤῥυτος, ον, (πέτρα, ῥέω) *flowing from a rock*, Orph. H. 50, 9.

ΠΕΤΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a piece of rock, a stone*, and thus distinguished from πέτρα ; in Hom., used by warriors, λᾶας ἕλετο πέτρον μάρμαρον ὀξυόεντα, Il. 16, 734 ; βαλὼν μυλοειδέϊ πέτρῳ, Il. 7, 270, etc. (never in Od.) : so in Pind., ἑδικε πέτρῳ, O. 10 (11), 86 ; νιφὰς πέτρων, Aesch. Fr. 182 : πέτροισι λευσθῆναι, Soph. O. C. 436 : βάλλειν πέτρον or πέτρῳ, Eur. Andr. 1128, 1153 : ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον ἐτρίβων, to produce fire, Soph. Phil. 296 :—proverb., πάντα κινῆσαι πέτρον, Eur. Heracl. 1002, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 A :—but,—2. it is sometimes used for πέτρα, as, Θορίκιος π., κατηρεφὴς π., where *caves* are spoken of, Soph. O. C. 1595, Phil. 273 ; cf. sub πέτρα.—In later poets also ἡ πέτρος, like ἡ λίθος, Jac. A. P. p. 327. —The prose word is λίθος.

†Πέτρος, ου, ὁ, *Petrus, Peter*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 579 : esp. appell. of the distinguished apostle, whose name was Simon, N. T.

†Πετροσύκα, ή, *Petrosyca*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 12, 4.

Πετροσελινίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine of* πετροσέλινον, Diosc. : from

Πετροσέλινον, ου, τό, a plant, *rock-parsley*, Diosc. 3, 77.

Πετροτόμος, ον, (πέτρος, τέμνω) *cutting stones*, like λατόμος, Anth. Plan. 221 : as subst., *a stone-cutter* : but,—II. proparox., πετρότομος, ον, pass. *cut* or *hewn in stone*.

Πετροφυής, ές, (πέτρος, φύω) *growing upon rocks*, πολύποους, Pseudo Phocyl. 44 :—τὸ πετροφυές, *a plant*, Diosc.

Πετρόω, ῶ, (πέτρος) *to turn into stone, petrify*, Lyc.—II. in pass., *to be stoned*, Eur. Or. 564 ; πετρωθῆναι θανεῖν, Ib. 946.

Πετρώδης, ες, (πέτρα, εἶδος) *like*

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rock or *stone*, *rocky*, *stony*, like πετραῖος, Plat. Rep. 612 A; π. κατώρυξ, of a grave, Soph. Ant. 774, cf. 948.

Πετρώεις, εσσα, εν,=πετρήεις.

Πέτρωμα, ατος, τό, (πετρόω) *petrifaction*.—II. λευσίμῳ πετρώματι θανεῖν, to die *by stoning*, Eur. Or. 50, 442.

Πετρών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a rocky* or *stony place*, Inscr.

†Πετρώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Petronius*, Rom. pr. n., Strab. p. 788.

Πετρώροφος, ον,=πετρηρεφής.

†Πέττα, ἡ, *Petta*, daughter of king Nanus in Massilia, Ath. 576 B.

Πεττεία, -ευμα, -εύτης, -εύω, Att. for πεσσεία, etc., qq. v.

Πεττικός, ή, όν, (πέσσω)=πεπτικός, dub. in Theophr.

Πεττός, ὁ, Att. for πεσσός.

Πεττούγκιον, ου, τό, *five ounces*, Lat. *quincunx*, Epich. p. 5.

Πεττύκια,τά,=πιττάκια, ap. Moer.

Πέττω, Att. for πέσσω.

Πεύθη, ἡ, (πεύθομαι)=πεῦσις, ap. Hesych.

Πευθήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *an inquirer*, *a spy*, Luc. Alex. 23, 37, Arr.

Πεύθομαι, poet. pres. for the prose πυνθάνομαι (q. v.), freq. in Hom. (who uses the common form only twice in Od.), once in Hes. Th. 463, in Pind P. 4, 66, 193; and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. 617, 988, Soph. O. T. 604. etc.: hence fut. πεύσομαι, perh. also πευσοῦμαι, Aesch. Pr. 988: pf. πέπυσμαι. Hence

Πευθώ, οῦς, ἡ, *tidings*, *news*, Aesch. Theb. 370.

Πευκάειις, Dor. for πευκήεις, Soph.

†Πευκαλέες, οἱ, v. Πευκανέες.

Πευκαλέος, α, ον,=ξηρός, only in Hesych.

Πευκάλιμος, η, ον, Homeric word, which however only occurs in Il. 8, 366; 14, 165; 15, 81; 20, 35, in the phrase, φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι, and so in Hes. Fr. 33: usu. referred to πεύκη, as denoting *a sharp, piercing* intellect; but others, as Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. ἐχεπευκής) rightly explain it by the old gloss, πυκινός, πυκνός, of which πευκάλιμος, is merely a lengthened form, π. φρένες being=πυκιναὶ φρένες, for which v. sub πυκινός: so, πραπίδεσσιν ἀρηρότα πευκαλίμῃσιν, Orac. ap. Diog. L. 1, 30. Cf. πυκνός, πυκάζω.

†Πευκανέες, οἱ, *the Peucanes*, a people of India, Dion. P. 1143 more correctly Πευκαλέες.

Πευκέδανον, ου, τό, a bitter, umbelliferous plant, like our *hog's-fennel* or *sulphur-wort*, Theophr.:—also, ἡ πευκέδανος.

Πευκεδᾱνός, όν, epith. of war, πτολέμοιο μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῖο, the huge maw of *bitter*, or rather *keen*, *heart-piercing war*, Il. 10, 8 (v. πεύκη, fin.. and πικρός); π. θάλασσα, Opp. H. 2, 33.

†Πευκελάης, ου, ὁ, *son of Peuceus*, a centaur, Hes. Sc. 185.

†Πεύκελα, ων, τά, *Peucela*, a city of India, Arr. Ind. 1, 8.

†Πευκελαῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Peucelaötis*, a district of India, Arr. Ind. 4. 11, with v. l. Πευκελαιῆτις, An. 4, 22, 7: in Strab. Πευκολαΐτις.—2.=foreg., Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

†Πευκεντῖνος,=Πικεντῖνος, Dion. P. 361.

†Πευκέστης, ου, ὁ, *Peucestes*, son of Macartatus, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 5. 5: Plut. Eum. 14.

†Πευκετία, ας, ἡ, *Peucetia*, a province of Apulia from the Aufidus to Brundisium; οἱ Πευκέτιοι, *the inhab. of Peucetia*, Strab. p. 277.

†Πευκέτιος, ου, ὁ, *Peucetius*, son of Lycaon, in myth. said to have led a colony from Arcadia to Italy with his brother Oenotrus, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

ΠΕΥΚΗ, ης, ἡ, *the fir*, Lat. *picea*, Il. 11, 494; 23, 328, Hes., etc.; distinguished from the ἐλάτη and πίτυς, Plat. Legg. 705 C, Plut. 2, 676 A, cf. Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 397.—II. *any thing made from the wood* or *resin of the πεύκη*, *a torch of fir-wood*, Aesch. Ag. 288, Soph. O. T. 214, etc.: *a wooden writing-tablet*, Eur. I. A. 39, etc.—(Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἐχεπευκής, makes it very prob., that the radic. notion of πεύκη is not, as usu. supposed, that of *bitterness*, but of *sharp-pointedness*: the *fir* being so called either from its pointed shape or from its spines. The same root appears in πικρός, Lat. *pugo*, *pungo*, and our *pike*, *peak*; and this enables us to determine more accurately the signf. of πευκεδανός, ἐχεπευκής and περιπευκής, words in which the signf. of *bitter* is out of the question, and only that of *keen*, *piercing* appears. From πεύκη, moreover, comes πίσσα, πίττα, as the production of the tree; whence, again, πίτυς, *pinus*, as also Lat. *pix*, our *pitch*.)

†Πεύκη, ης, ἡ, *Peuce* (*fir-island*), an island at the mouth of the Ister, Strab. p. 301, etc.: οἱ Πευκηνοί and Πευκῖνοι, *the inhab. of Peuce*.

Πευκήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. πευκάειις, (πεύκη) *grown with firs*, *oürea*, Dion. P. 678.—2. *of fir* or *fir-wood*, π. σκάφος, Eur. Andr. 863; π. Ἥφαιστος, the fire *of fir-torches*, Soph. Ant. 123.—II. metaph. *sharp*, *keen*, *piercing*, *sad*, ὀλολυγμός, Aesch. Cho. 385; also, π. κέντρα, Opp. H. 2, 457; cf. πευκεδανός.

*Πευκής, ές,= πευκεδανός, only found in compd. ἐχεπευκής.

Πεύκϊνος, η, ον, (πεύκη) *of*, *from* or *made of fir* or *fir-wood*, π. κορμός, Eur. Hec. 575; π. λαμπάς, Soph. Tr. 1198; π. δάκρυα, tears *of the fir*, i. e. the resinous drops that ooze from it, Eur. Med. 1200.

†Πευκολαΐτις, ἡ, v. sub Πευκελαῶτις, Strab. p. 698.

Πεῦσις, εως, ἡ, (πεύθομαι) *an asking*, *inquiry*, *question*, Plut. 2, 614 D.—2. *information*: cf. πύστις.

Πεῦσμα, ατος, τό, rarer form for πύσμα.

Πεύσομαι, fut. of πυνθάνομαι, Hom.

Πευστέον, verb. adj. of πεύθομαι, πυνθάνομαι, *one must learn* or *ask*, Plat. Soph. 244 B.

Πευστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=πευστής. Hence

Πευστήριος, α, ον, *of* or *for inquiry*: ἡ πευστηρία (sc. θυσία) a sacrifice *for learning the will of the gods*, Eur. El. 835, ubi v. Seidl.

Πευστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πεύθομαι) *an asker*, *inquirer*. Hence

Πευστικός, ή, όν, *fond of asking*. Adv. -κῶς, *by way of question*.

Πευστός, ή, όν, (πεύθομαι) *asked after*, *learnt*.

Πέφανται, in Aesch. Ag. 374, prob. 3 sing. pf. pass. from φαίνω, q. v.: acc. to others, 3 plur. pf. pass. of *φένω.

Πεφάσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of *φένω, Il. 24, 254.

Πεφασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of φημί, *said*, *spoken*, Il. 14, 127, though it might be referred to sq.

Πεφασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of φαίνω, *brought to light*, *made manifest*, *visible*, *declared*. Solon 5, 71, Aesch. Pr. 843. Adv. -νως, *manifestly*, *declaredly*, Lex ap. Lys. 117, 40.

Πεφασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of *φένω, *slain*, Lyc.

Πεφεισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from φείδομαι, *forbearingly*, *sparingly*.

Πέφηνα, perf. from φαίνω.

Πεφήσομαι, poet. fut. pass. of φαίνω, Il. 17, 155.

Πεφήσομαι, poet. fut. pass. of *φένω, Il. 13, 829; 15, 140.

Πεφίδέσθαι, redupl. inf. aor. of φείδομαι, Il. 21, 101; redupl. opt. πεφιδοίμην, Od.; fut. πεφιδήσομαι, Il.

Πεφναῖος, α, ον,=φονικός, Lyc. 87.

Πέφνε, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων, etc., v. sub *φένω.

†Πέφνος, ου, ἡ, *Pephnus*, a city on the coast of Laconia, and an island near, Paus. 3, 26, 2.

Πεφοβημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. from φοβέω, Il.: adv. -νως, *timorously*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 25.

Πεφραγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from φράσσω, *close-pressed*, *thickly*, Joseph.

Πέφράδε, 3 sing. aor. Ep. πέφρᾰδον, of φράζω, Hom.: Ep. inf. πεφρᾰδέειν and πεφρᾰδέμεν, Od. 7, 49; 19, 477, Hes. Op. 764.

†Πεφρηδώ, ἡ,=Πεμφρηδώ.

Πέφρικα, pf. from φρίσσω, Il.

Πεφρονημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from φρονέω, *thoughtfully*.

Πεφροντισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from φροντίζω, *carefully*, Strab.

Πεφύᾶσι, Ep. 3 pl. pf. of φύω, Hom., and Hes. [ῠ]

Πεφυγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of φεύγω, Hom.

Πεφύγω or πεφύγγω, Aeol. pres. for φεύγω, Alcae.

Πεφυζότες, nom. pl. part. pf. Ep. for πεφευγότες, from supposed pres. *φύζω,=φεύγω, Il.; cf. φύζα.

Πεφῦκώς, part. pf. from φύω:—hence, πεφῡκότως, adv., *naturally*, opp. to πεπλασμένως, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 4.

Πεφύκω, Ep. pres. formed from pf. πέφῡκα,=φύω, hence ἐπέφῡκον, Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, Sc. 76. [ῠ]

Πεφῠλαγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. from φυλάσσω, Il. and Hes.—II. adv. -νως, *cautiously*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 24, Dem. 83, fin.:—II. *safely*, Xen. Hipparch. 6, 2.

Πεφυρμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from φύρω, *indiscriminately*, *confusedly*, M. Anton. 2, 11.

Πεφῦυῖα, Ep. fem. part. pf. of φύω, Il. 14, 288.

Πεφῦῶτες, Ep. pl. part. pf. of φύω, Od. 5, 477.

Πέψις, εως, ἡ, (πέσσω, πέπτω) *a cooking*.—2. *a digesting*, *digestion*, Lat. *concoctio*, Hipp., etc.; joined with σῆψις, Plut. 2, 636 D.—3. of wine, *fermentation*, Ib. 656 A.

Πεώδης, ες, (πέος, εἶδος) *with a large* πέος, also πεοειδής, Luc.

Πῃ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῃ, Dor. πᾶ: enclit. particle:—1. of manner, *in some way* or *other*, *somehow*, Hom.; in questions, *at all*, Il. 6, 378, 383; οὕτω πῃ, *at all* so, Il. 24, 373; so, τῇδέ πῃ, Thuc.; εἴπῃ...ἄλλο, Plat. Prot. 354 E; ἢ ἔχεις πῃ ἄλλῃ λέγειν, Id. Crat. 427 E: oft. joined with demonstr. and other pronouns, to make their signf. more indef., ταὐτά κῃ, Hdt. 5, 40, etc.; Hom. sometimes adds it to the negat. οὐδέ πῃ; so, οὔτι πῃ, Hes. Op. 105.—2. of space, *to some place*, Il. 3, 400, Od. 2, 127; also, *to any place*, Od. 22, 23:

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generally, like ποι, but prob. not in Att. prose; cf. infra II.—3. πῆ μέν..., πῇ δέ..., *now one way, now another, partly..., partly...*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 12; *here, there*, Plut.:—(this is usu. written πῇ μέν..., πῇ δέ..., properisp., but πῇ must be always interrog., Herm. Vig. n. 260 c).

II. πῇ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῇ, Dor. πᾶ: interrog. particle:—1. of manner, *how?* Lat. *qua ratione?* Od. 2, 364: hence also *why?* Il. 10, 385; in Att. *how?* Plat. Phaed. 76 B, Prot. 353 C, etc.—2. of space, *which way?* Lat. *qua?* and so sometimes like ποῖ; *whither?* in Hom. the usu. signf.; more rarely like ποῦ; *where?* as Il. 13, 307; in Att. it seems to fluctuate between both signfs., Pors. Hec. 1062; but v. sub ποῖ. (As it is dat. of an obsol. *πος, of which πως is adv., some write it πῃ and πῇ, as Wolf in his Homer, Ed. 1804: but no one has dared to write πῳ for πω, and Wolf returned to πῃ, πῇ, as also to ὅπῃ.)

Πηγάζω, f. -άσω, (πηγή) *to spring* or *gush forth*, Anth. Plan. 310.—II. c. acc. cognato, *to gush forth with, νᾶμα ἐλαίσσα πηγάζει*, Anth. P. 9, 404.

†Πηγαί, ῶν, αἱ, Dor. Παγαί, (*the Springs*) *Pegae*, a town of Megaris on the Halcyonium mare, now prob. *Psato*, Thuc. 1, 103; 4, 21; Strab. p. 380.—2. a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 44, 4.

†Πηγαία, ας, ἡ, *Pegaea*, a nymph, Paus. 6, 22, 7: from

Πηγαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 99: (πηγή):—*from, at* or *near a well*, π. ῥέος, *spring*-water, Aesch. Ag. 901; χέρνιψ, Eur. l. c.; π. ἀχθος, a weight *of water*, Id. El. 108.

Πηγανέλαιον, ου, τό, (πήγανον, ἔλαιον) *oil of rue*.

Πηγανίζω, f. -ίσω, (πήγανον) *to be like rue*, Diosc.

Πηγανῖνός, ή, όν, (πήγανον) *made of rue*, Galen. [ᾰ]

Πηγάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πήγανον.—II. *a herb with fleshy leaves like rue*, Theophr. Nic. Th. 531, Al. 49. [ᾰ]

Πηγανίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with rue*.

Πηγάνοεις, εσσα, εν, *made of rue*, Nic. Al. 154: from

Πήγανον, ου, τό, *rue*, (in Nic. ῥυτή, Lat. *ruta*); π. κηπευτόν and ὀρεινόν, *garden* and *wild rue*:—proverb., οὐδ' ἐν σελίνῳ οὐδ' ἐν πηγάνῳ, i. e. scarcely at the beginning of a thing, because these herbs were planted for *borders* in gardens, Ar. Vesp. 480. (Prob. from πήγνυμι, from its thick, fleshy leaves.) Hence

Πηγάνοσπερμον, ου, τό, (σπέρμα) *rue-seed*, Geop.

Πηγάνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like rue*.

Πηγάς, άδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) *any thing that has become thick* or *hard*: esp.,—1. = πάχνη, παγετός, *hoar-frost, rime*, Hes. Op. 503.—2. (sub γῆ), *earth dried and hardened after rain*: also, *a rock*, like πάγος.

Πηγάσιον, ου, τό, dim. from Πήγασος, Ar. Pac. 76. [ᾰ]

†Πηγασίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. Πᾱγ-, fem. adj. from sq., *of* or *relating to Pegasus*, ἡ Il. κρήνη, *the fountain of* (produced by) *Pegasus*, i. e. *Hippocrene*, Mosch. 3, 78.—II. *Pegasis*, a nymph, Qu. Sm. 3, 301.

Πήγασος, ου, ὁ. *Pegasus*, a horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, and named from the springs (πηγαί) of Ocean, near which she was killed, Hes. Th. 281, 325.—Later writers make him the winged horse which Bellerophon rode when he slew Chimaera; and, then, the favourite of the Muses, under whose hoof the fountain Hippocrene (ἵππου κρήνη) sprang up on Helicon.

Πηγεσίμαλλος, ον, (πήγνυμι, μαλλός) *thick-fleeced*, ἀρνειός, Il. 3, 197; cf. πηγός.

Πηγετός, οῦ, ὁ=παγετός, Dion. P. 667.

ΠΗΓΗ', ῆς, ἡ, Dor. πᾱγά, ᾶς, *a spring, well*, Lat. *fons*, rarely in sing., as Aesch. Pers. 202 (cf. infra); in Hom. always in plur. of *the source* of rivers, πηγαὶ ποταμῶν, Il. 20, 9, Od. 6, 124, so always in Hdt., as 1, 189, etc.; expressly distinguished from κρουνός, *the spring*, κρουνὼ δ' ἱκανον καλλιῤῥόω, ἔνθα δὲ πηγαὶ δοιαὶ ἀναΐσσουσι, Il. 22, 147:—metaph., πηγαὶ κλαυμάτων, δακρύων, the *source* or *fount* of tears, i. e. the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 888, Soph. Ant. 803; and, strangely, πηγὴ ἀκούουσα, *the fount* of hearing, i. e. the ear, Soph. O. T. 1387: πηγαὶ γάλακτος, βοτρύων, *streams* of milk, of wine, Id. El. 895, Eur. Cycl. 496: so, παγαὶ πυρός, Pind. P. 1, 42; but, πηγὴ πυρός, *the fount* or *source* of fire, Aesch. Pr. 110; πηγαὶ ἡλίου, *the fount* of light, i. e. the East, Ib. 809; so, πηγαὶ νυκτός, the West, Soph. Fr. 655: πηγὴ ἀργύρου, *a well*, (i. e. rich vein) of silver, Aesch. Pers. 238; παγὰ ἐπέων, Pind. P. 4, fin.—2. then more completely metaph., *the fount, source, origin, cause*, when it is more freq. in sing., πηγὴ κακῶν, Aesch. Pers. 743; καλῶν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13; πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ κινήσεως, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, and freq. in Plat.

Πηγίδιον, ου, τό, like πηγίον, dim. from πηγή. [ῐ]

Πηγιμαῖος, α, ον, (πηγή) *from* or *out of a fountain*.

Πηγίον, ου, τό, dim. from πηγή. [ῐ]

Πῆγμα, ατος, τό, (πήγνυμι) *any thing fastened* or *joined together, a platform, stage*, etc.: metaph., of an oath, π. γενναίως παγέν, a *bond* in honour bound, Aesch. Ag. 1198, cf. sq. III.—II. *any thing that has become hard, any thing congealed*, π. χιόνος, frozen snow, Polyb. 3, 55, 5.—III. *that which makes to curdle*, as rennet does milk, Arist. H. A. 3, 6, 2.

Πήγνῡμι and -νύω, lengthd. from root ΠΑΓ-, which appears in aor 2 pass. (v. sub fin.): fut. πήξω: aor. ἔπηξα.—Pass. πήγνῡμαι: fut. παγήσομαι: aor. 1 ἐπήχθην, but more usu. aor. 2 ἐπάγην [ᾰ].—Intr. like pass., in pf. 2 πέπηγα: aor. mid. ἐπηξάμην. A later aor. 2 mid. ἐπηγόμην is found in Fab. Aesop. 146, Ern.—Of these tenses Hom. uses the three aors., perf. 2, with plqpf.; and of pass. the pres., and impf.—Πήσσω, Att. πήττω, is a late form.

Radic. signf., *to make fast*; intr. and pass., *to be solid*.—I. *to stick* or *fix in*, as a nail, a spear or other weapon, oft. in Hom., sometimes with ἐν, πῆξαι δόρυ, βέλος, ἐν γαστέρι, etc.; sometimes c. dat. only, ἔγχος στήθει, ἐρετμὸν τυμβῳ (or ἐπὶ τυμβῳ): so, later, of plants or trees, *to stick in, set* or *plant*: σκηνὴν π., *to fix, pitch* a tent, Andoc. 33, 9, Plat. Legg. 817 C; π. στανρωμα, Thuc. 6, 66; π. θύρας, *to make fast* the door, Theophr.:—intr., δόρυ δ' ἐν κραδίῃ ἐπεπήγει, the spear *stuck fast* in his heart, Il. 13, 442; ἐν χροὶ δοῦρα πήγνυτο, Il. 15, 315; [ξυὸς] πέπηγεν ἐν γῇ, Soph. Aj. 819.—2. *to stick* or *fix on*, κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσι, *to stick* the head *on* stakes, Il. 18, 177; so, κράτα πήξασ' ἐπ' ἄκρον θυρσον, Eur. Bacch. 1141:—in pass., πεχθεν τας μέλη ὀβελοῖσι, *having their limbs fixed* on spits, Eur. Cycl. 302; ὑπὸ βύχιν παγέντες, *impaled*, Aesch. Eum. 190.—3. *to fix upon* an object, κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα π., Il. 3, 217; πρός τι, Plat. Rep. 530 D:—intr. c. inf., ἀρέσκειν πέπηγε, *is best upon* pleasing, Lat. *in eo defixus est ut...*, Ib. 605 A.—II. *to fasten* (different parts) *together, to put together, unite*, and so *to build*, νῆας πῆξαι, Il. 2, 664 (hence ναυπηγέομαι): so in mid., ἁμαξιν πήξασθαι, *to build one's self a* wagon, Hes. Op. 453; νῆας, σκηνὰς πήξασθαι, Hdt. 5, 83; 6, 12:—intr. *to be joined* or *put together*, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; σῶμα διὰ τῶν νεύρων πέπηγε, the body *is strung together* by sinews.—III. *to make solid, stiff, hard*, esp. of liquids, *to freeze* them, Aesch. Pers. 496, Ar. Ach. 139; *to freeze* men, Xen. An. 4, 5, 3:—in intr. tenses and pass., *to become solid, stiff* or *hard*, γοῦνα πήγνυται, the limbs *stiffen*, Il. 22, 453; so, ἄρδρα πέπηγέ μοι, Eur. H. F. 1395; of liquids, *to become congealed, freeze*, Hdt. 4, 28; ἅλες πήγνυνται, the salt *hardens*, i. e. separates from the water and *crystallizes*, Hdt. 4, 53; 6, 119; φόνος πέπηγεν, Aesch. Cho. 67; γάλα πεπηγός, *curds*, Diosc.:—cf. πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, πηγάς, πηγυλίς.—IV. metaph., *to fix, appoint*, Lat. *pangere* (*foedus*, etc.), ὅρους τινί, Lycurg. 157, 7: καιὼς παγέντας ὅρκους, Eur. I. A. 295, (v. sub πῆγμα); in mid., ὅφρα [τι] ἐν φρασὶ πᾰξαιτο, that *he might keep it fixed in his* heart, Pind. N. 3, 106:—in intr. tenses and pass., *to be fixed, be firmly established, εἰς ὅρος ὁμὸν καταγήσεται*, Thuc. 4, 92; μὴ γὰρ ὡς ἔτι νομίζετ' ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρόντα πεπηγέναι πράγματα ἀθάνατα, Dem. 42, 15, cf. 797, 10. (From the same root, Sanscr. *pac*, to tie, comes Lat. *pango* (*pāgo*), *pepigi, pactum, pax, paco, paciscor*; also Lat. *figo*, our *fix, peg*; cf. πάσσαλος.)

Πηγόβρῦτος, ον, (πηγή, βρύω) *gushing from a spring*, v. l. for sq.

Πηγορρύτος, ον, (πηγή, ῥέω) *flowing from a spring*, Orph. H. 82, 5.

Πηγός, ή, όν, (πήγνυμι III) *firm, solid, strong*, ἵπποι πηγοί, *well-fed, powerful* steeds, Il. 9, 124; κῦμα πηγόν, *a huge, swelling* wave, Od. 5, 388; 23, 235, like κῦμα τρόφι, τροφοεν.—Some of the old interpp. of Hom explain πηγός by *black*;—others by *white*; these therefore render πλάκες πηγός (in Lyc. 336) *a white* lock, πηγεσίμαλλος, *white*-fleeced, etc.; so, πηγός (as a subst.) a pedantic word for *salt* (cf. πήγνυμι III), Strato Phoenic. 1, 36.—Prob. they got this signf. simply from the fact that hoar-frost, πάχνη, παγετός, πηγετός, πηγυλίς, was white.

Πηγύλις, ίδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι III) *covered with hoar-frost* or *rime, frozen*, and so *icy-cold, icy*, νύξ, Od. 14, 476; ἐκτμή, Ap. Rh. 2, 737.—II. as subst. = παγος, παγετός, πάχνη, *hoar-frost, rime*, Anth. P. 9, 384, Alciphr., in plur. *snow-flakes*, Orph.

†Πήδαιον, ου, τό, *Pedaeum*, a place in Troas, Il. 13, 172.

†Πηδαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Pedaeus*, son of Antenor by a female slave, Il. 5, 69.

†Πηδάλιον, ου, τό, *Pedalium*, a promontory of Cyprus, Strab. p. 682.

Πηδάλιον, ου, τό, (πηδόν) *a rudder*, Od. 5, 270, etc. (never in Il.), Hes., etc.: a Greek ship usu. had two, hence we oft. find it in plur. πηδάλια, Od. 8, 558, Hdt. 4, 110; they were in

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fact moved like large oars, whence Hdt. 2, 96, describing an Aegyptian boat, says, *πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεῦνται καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τῆς τρόπιος διαβύνεται:* the upper part with the tiller was called *οἰαξ*, (*πηδαλίων οἰακος ἀφέμενος*, Plat. Polit. 272 E); and the two were oft. joined by cross-bars (*ζεῦγλαι*, Eur. Hel. 1536, *ζευκτῆριαι*, N. T), so as to work together.—2. metaph., *ἱππικὰ π.*, of reins, Aesch. Theb. 206, cf. Pind. P. 1, 166. —II. *the long hind legs* of the locust, etc., from their appearance, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 9. [ᾰ]

Πηδᾰλιουχέω, ῶ, *to hold the rudder and steer*, LXX: from

Πηδᾰλιοῦχος, ον, (*πηδάλιον, ἔχω*) *holding the rudder; a steersman*, Philo.

Πηδᾰλιώδης, ες, (*πηδάλιον, εἶδος*) *rudder-shaped*, Arist. H. A.

Πηδᾰλιωτός, ή, όν, *furnished with a rudder*, Arist. Categ. 7, 12.

†**Πήδασα**, ων, τά, and **Πήδασον**, ου, τό, *Pedasa, Pedasum*, a city of Caria, earlier capital of the Leleges, united by Mausolus with Halicarnassus, Hdt. 5, 121; 8, 104: the territory was named in Strabo's time **Πηδασίς**, ή, and the inhab. **Πηδασεῖς**, οἱ, p. 611: v. Bähr Hdt. 5, 121. Hence

†**Πηδασεύς**, έως Ion. *έος*, ὁ, *of Pedasa, a Pedasian*, Hdt. 8, 104: *οἱ Πηδασεῖς*, Ion. **Πηδασέες**, Hdt. 1, 175.

†**Πήδασος**, ου, ή, *Pedasus*, a city of the Leleges in Troas, on the Satnioïs, residence of king Altes, laid waste by Achilles, Il. 6, 21, 35; Strab. p. 321.—2. a city of Messenia, Il. 9, 150; the later Mothone, Strab. p. 359: acc. to some the later Corone, Id. l. c.—II. ὁ, son of Bucolion, brother of Aesepus, Il. 6, 21.—2. one of the horses of Achilles, Il. 16, 152.

Πηδάω, ῶ, Ion. inf. *πηδέειν*, Hdt. 8, 118: fut. *-ήσω*, usu. *-ήσομαι*. *To spring, bound, leap*, Il.; *ποσσὶν ἐπήδα*, Il. 21, 269; metaph. of things, *οὐκ δίω...ἅλιον πηδῆσαι ἀκοντα*, Il. 14, 455:—c. acc. cognato, *πήδημα πηδᾶν, to take* a leap, Eur. Or. 263; *π. μείζονα* (sc. *πηδήματα*) Soph. O. T. 1300, cf. Eur. Ion 717: but c. acc. loci, *πεδία πηδᾶν, to bound over* them, Soph. Aj. 30. cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 307. —II. metaph., esp. in Eur., of pulsations, *to leap, throb, κατά τ' ἐγκέφαλον πηδᾷ σφάκελος*, Eur. Hipp. 1353; *π. ἡ καρδία*, Ar. Nub. 1392; *πηδῶσα οἷον τὰ σφύζοντα*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D:—of sudden changes, *τί πηδᾷς εἰς ἀλλοιον τρόπον*, Eur. Tro. 67; so, *εἰς τὐπίσημα ὁ φθόνος πηδᾶν φιλεῖ*, Id. Beller. 5, 2. Hence

Πηδημός, οῦ, ὁ, *a springing, bounding: the beating of the heart* or *veins, pulsation*, Hipp.

Πήδημα, ατος, τό, (*πηδάω*) *a leap*, Aesch. Pers. 95, etc., cf. sub *πηδάω*: —*a leaping* up in admiration, Plut. 2, 41 C.—II. *a beating* or *throbbing* of the heart, *καρδία πήδημ' ἔχει*, Eur. Bacch. 1289, cf. Plut. 2, 83 B.

Πήδησις, εως, ή, (*πηδάω*) *a leaping*. —II. *a beating* or *throbbing* of the heart, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Legg. 791 A.

Πηδητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*πηδάω*) *a leaper, a dancer*. Hence

Πηδητικός, ή, όν, *good at leaping, springing*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 15, Luc. Bis Acc. 10.

Πήδϊνος, η, ον, v. sq.

Πηδόν, οῦ, τό, *the flat* or *blade of an oar*, elsewh. *πλάτη*: generally, *an oar*, Od. 7, 328; 13, 78.—II. *a rudder*, like *πηδάλιον*, Arat. Phaen. 155.—Some take the nom. to be not *τὸ πηδόν*, but *ὁ πηδός*, which is refuted by Arat. l. c.; others distinguish *πηδόν* as=*κώπη*, *πηδός*=*πλάτη*. (Either from *πέζα, πέδον, ποὺς, ποδός, pes, pedis*, or from *πηδάω*.—Some think *πῆδος* was a kind of wood, because the Gauls called the fir *pados* or *pades*; and so, in Il. 5, 838, they would read *πήδινος* for *φήγινος*; cf. *πάδος*.)

Πηκτή, ή, Dor. *πακτά*, v. *πηκτός*.

Πηκτικός, ή, όν, (*πήγνυμι*) *belonging to* or *fitted for thickening, congealing, freezing, curdling*, Theophr.

Πηκτίς, ίδος, ή, (*πήγνυμι* II) *an ancient* sort of *harp* with twenty strings, mostly used by the Lydians, also called *μαγάδις*, Hdt. 1, 17, Pind. Fr. 91, Soph. Fr. 227; 361; in plur. *αἱ πηκτίδες*, Ar. Thesm. 1217; said to have been introduced (from Lydia) by Sappho, Ath. 635, E, cf. Aristox. Ib. 182 F:—the word was later also used for *λύρα*, Luc.: Soph. Fr. 228, has *πηκταὶ λύραι*.—2. a sort of *shepherd's pipe*, joined of several reeds, like *Pan's pipes* (*σῦριγξ*), Anth. Plan. 244.—3. *a cage* or *net for birds*, Opp. — II. = *πῆγμα* III. — III. in Suid. *a knife*, dub.

Πηκτός, ή, όν, (*πήγνυμι* I) *stuck in, fixed, ἔγχος ἐν χθονί*, Soph. Aj. 909. —II. (*πήγνυμι* II) *made out of pieces joined, put together, jointed, built*, opp. to *αὐτόγυον*, and esp. used of woodwork, *ἄροτρον*, Il. 10, 353, Od. 13, 32, Hes. Op. 431 (as being formed of three pieces of wood, Voss Virg. G. 1, 169); *π. ἕδος*, a chair *of several pieces*, H. Hom. Cer. 196; *π. κλῖμαξ*, Eur. Phoen. 489; *π. λύρα*, Soph. Fr. 228.—2. *ἡ πηκτή*, a sort of *net* or *cage* set to catch birds, Ar. Av. 528; cf. *πηκτίς* I. 3.—3. *τὰ πηκτὰ* (Dor. *πακτὰ*) *τῶν δωμάτων, that which closes* the house, *the door*, Eur. Incert. 145 (parodied in Ar. Ach. 479).—II. (*πήγνυμι* III) *stiff, thick*, as opp. to soft or liquid, esp.,—1. *congealed, curdled, γάλα*, Eur. Cycl. 190: *ἡ πηκτή*, Dor. *πακτά, cream*-cheese, Theocr. 11, 20: —*ἅλς π.*, salt *obtained from brine*, Nic. Al. 518. — 2. *stiff from cold, frozen, numbed*.

Πηλᾰγόνες, οἱ, v. *πηλόγονος*.

Πῆλαι, inf. aor. from *πάλλω*, Il.

Πηλαῖος, α, ον, (*πηλός*) *made of clay, πλίνθος*, Manetho.—II. ὁ *π.*, a kind of *fish*.

Πηλάκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to throw dirt at*; usu. *προπηλακίζω*. Hence

Πηλᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = the more usu. *προπηλακισμός*.

Πηλαμίς, ίδος, ή, = *πηλαμύς*, Schäf. Greg. p. 541.

†**Πήλαμος**, ου, ὁ, *Pelamus*, a fictitious name in Luc. V. H. 1, 38.

Πηλᾰμῠδεία, ας, ή, *the palamyde fishery*, Strab.: cf. *πηλαμύς*.

Πηλᾰμῠδεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where the πηλαμύς is caught and cured*, Strab.

Πηλᾰμύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πηλαμύς*.—II. = *πηλαμυδεῖον*. [ῠ]

Πηλᾰμύς or *-μίς*: ύδος, ή, (*πηλός*); —*a* sort of *tunny*, Lat. *pelamys*, Soph. Fr. 446, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 11: the same as *δρκυνος*, and still called *palamyde* at Marseilles, cf. *κύβιον*.

Πῆλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, a bird of the *finch*-tribe; cf. *πλουτᾶς*.

Πῆλε, Ion. for *ἔπηλε*, 3 sing. aor. from *πάλλω*, Il.

†**Πηλεγών**, όνος, ὁ, *Pelegon*, son of the river-god Axius and the nymph Periboea, Il. 21, 141.

Πηλείδης, ου Ep. εω and αο, ὁ, patron. from **Πηλεύς**, *Peleus' son*, ἡ. e. Achilles, Il. 1, 146, etc.†: also, **Πηλείδας**, Pind. P. 6, 22.

†**Πήλειος**, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to Peleus*, Anth.

Πηλείων, ωνος, ὁ, the same as **Πηλείδης**, Il. †1, 188, etc.

Πηλεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Peleus*, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, prince of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, Hom., †as Il. 9, 252, etc.†, and Hes. Th. 1006: adj. **Πηλήϊος**, ίη, ιον, Il.

†**Πήλη**, ης, ή, *Pele*, an island on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor opposite Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31.

Πηλῑάδης, ου Ep. εω, ὁ, Ep. for **Πηλείδης**, Hom. †as Il. 1, 1, etc.

†**Πηλήϊος**, η, ον, = **Πήλειος**, Il. 18, 60, 441.

†**Πήληκες**, ων, οἱ, *Peleces*, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis; hence **Πήληξ**, ηκος, ὁ, one *of* (the deme) *Peleces*, Aeschin.

Πήληξ, ηκος, ή, *a helmet, casque, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ σείετο πήληξ*, Il. 13, 805, etc.; *ἤμυσε κύρη πήληκι βαρυνοθεν*, 8, 308; *π. ἱπποκόμος*, 16, 797. (Usu. deriv. from *πάλλω*, *πῆλαι*, either from the custom of shaking up the lots in a helmet, v. Il. 7, 171 sq.; or from the nodding of the plume, v. Il. 16, 797; acc. to others akin to *πέλις, πέλιξ, πέλυξ, pelvis*, etc. Also written *πίλης*, which might point to a deriv. from *πῖλος*).

†**Πηλιακός**, ή, όν, = **Πήλειος**, Auth. Plan. 110.

Πηλιᾰοφόνος, ον, (**Πηλίας**, *φένω) *murdering Pelias*, Pind. †P. 4, 446.

Πηλίας, ου, ὁ, *Pelias*, king of Iolcos.

Πηλιάς, άδος, ή, *of* or *from Mount Pelion, μελίη*, Il. 16, 143, and Eur. H. F. 370.—†Also appell. of the ship Argo, Ap. Rh. 1, 525.

Πηλίκος, η, ον, interrog. of *τηλίκος, ἡλικος, how great* or *large?* Lat. *quantus?* Plat. Meno 82 D, 83 E. [ῐ] Hence

Πηλῐκότης, ητος, ή, *size: age: quantity*, Quintil.

Πήλϊνος, η, ον, (*πηλός*) *of clay, earthen*, Isocr. p. 618, Bekk., Dem. 47, 15.

Πήλιον, ου, τό, *Pelion*, a mountain in Thessaly, †now *Zagora* or *Petras*, Il. 2, 743, etc.†, and Hes.: also a town in Thessaly, Il.—†2. a town of Illyria on the Macedonian border, Arr. An. 1, 5, 5.

Πηλιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῶτις*, ίδος, (**Πήλιον** 1) *of* or *from Pelion*. †**Ἰωλκὸς Π.**, Iolcos *at the base of Pelion*†, Eur. Med. 484.

Πηλοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*πηλός, βαίνω*) *mud-walker*, name of a frog in Batr. [ᾰ]

Πηλόγονος, ον, (*πηλός, *γένω*) *born from clay*: in Call. Jov. 3, the giants are called *πηλόγονοι*, = *γηγενεῖς, earth-born*, for which Hesych. and E. M. read **Πηλάγονοι** or **Πηλαγόνες**, *Pelagonians*, but needlessly, Lob. Phryn. 658.

Πηλοδομέω, ῶ, *to build of clay*, Anth. P. 10, 4 and 5: from

Πηλοδόμος, ον, (*πηλός, δέμω*) *building of clay* or *earth*: but—II. proparox. **πηλόδομος**, ον, pass., *clay-built*, Anth. P. 9, 662.

Πηλοεργίη, ή, Ion. for *πηλοιργία*.

Πηλοπᾰτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to walk on clay* or *mud*. Hence

Πηλοπᾰτίδες, αἱ, *mud-treaders*, a kind of shoes or boots with thick soles, Hipp.

Πηλοπλάθος, ον, (*πηλός, πλάσσω*) *moulding clay, a potter*, Luc. Prom. 1. [ᾰ]

Πηλόπλαστος, ον, (*πηλός, πλάσσω*) *moulded from clay*, Aesch. Fr 362.

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Πηλοποιέω, ῶ, (πηλός, ποιέω) *to make muddy, χθονα*, Lyc. 473.

Πηλοποιητικός, ή, όν, Diosc.; and πηλοποικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a πηλοποιός*: from

Πηλοποιός, όν, (πηλός, ποιέω) *making mud* or *dirt*.—II. = πηλοπλάθος, dub.

ΠΗΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, which form remains unchanged in Dor.; also ἡ π.. acc. to Eust.:—*clay, earth*, esp. such as was used by the mason and potter, Lat. *lutum*, Hdt. 2, 36, 136, Ar. Av. 839, Plat. Theaet. 147 A: though πηλός was sometimes used merely for *mud*, Lat. *coenum*, Hdt. 2, 5; 4, 28 (for which βόρβορος, ἰλύς, were the proper words); proverb., ἔξω κομίζειν πηλοῦ πόδα, Aesch. Cho. 697; and dust is called κάσις πηλοῦ ξύνυορος, Id. Ag. 495.—2. metaph., *the clay* or *matter* from which things, and esp. man are made; no doubt from the legend of Prometheus, whence Call. calls man ὁ π. ὁ Προμηθέως, Fr. 87, cf. 133, Ar. Av. 686. — II. in poets also, *thick* or *muddy wine, wineless*, Soph. Fr. 928, cf. Casaub. et Schweigh. ad Ath. 383 C; hence it has been punningly connected with κάπηλος, cf. ὀνθυλεύω:—πηλός was even used for οἶνος itself, but prob. only in very late poets, Wern. Tryph. 349. (Akin to Lat. *pal-us*.)

Πηλότροφος, ον, (πηλός, τρέφω) *reared in mud* or *soft soil*, Opp. C. 1, 288.

Πηλουργία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -εργίη, *the business of a πηλουργός*, Aretae.: from

Πηλουργός, όν, (πηλός, *ἔργω) *a worker in clay*, Luc. Prom. 2.

†Πηλουσιακός, ή, όν, *of Pelusium, Pelusiac*, Hdt. 2, 15.

†Πηλούσιον, ου, τό, *Pelusium*, a city of Aegypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile, Strab. p. 802; cf. Hdt. 2, 15, sqq.

†Πηλούσιος, α, ον, = Πηλουσιακός; esp. τὸ Πηλούσιον στόμα, *the Pelusiac mouth* of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 17; cf. Bähr Hdt. vol. 1, p. 905.

Πηλοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry clay*, Ar. Av. 1142, Eccl. 310: from

Πηλοφόρος, ον, (πηλός, φέρω) *carrying clay*.

Πηλόχυτος, ον, (πηλός, χέω) *cast in clay, earthen*, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Πηλόομαι, (πηλός) as pass., *to become clay*. — II. *to be covered with, roll in mire*, Plut. 2, 831 A, 980 E

Πῆλυξ, = ῥαγάς, *a rent, cleft*, Gramm.

Πηλώδης, ες, (πηλός, εἶδος) *like clay* or *earth, clayey*, Thuc. 6, 101: *muddy, dirty*, Plat. Phaed. 113 B. Hence

†Πηλώδης λιμήν, ὁ, (*muddy haven*) *Pelodes portus*, the outer bay of Buthrotum, Strab. p. 324.

Πηλώεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for πηλώδης, Opp. H. 4, 520, Nonn.

Πήλωσις, εως, ἡ, (πηλόομαι) *a wallowing in mire*, Plut. 2, 166 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Πῆμα, ατος, τό, which remains unchanged in Dor.: (πάσχω, πήσομαι, πέπηθα):—*suffering, misery, woe, bane*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., Pind., and Trag., both in sing. and pl.: strengthened, κακὸν π., πῆμα δύης, Od. 5, 179; 14, 338; π. τῆς ἄτης, Soph. Aj. 363; πήματα ἐπὶ πήμασι, Soph. Ant. 593, cf. Wess. Hdt. 1, 68:—in Hom., a pers. is freq. called πῆμά τινι, *a bane to*..., (cf. Soph. O. T. 379); and he oft. uses the phrase πῆμα κυλινδειν, τιθέναι τινι; and so in pass., πῆμα κυλίνδεται τινι, Il. 1', 347, Od. 2, 163:— of the iron and anvil, πῆμ' ἐπὶ πήματι κεῖται, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.—Poet. word. Hence

Πημαίνω: f. -ἀνῶ, the fut. mid. πημανοῦμαι is only used in pass. signf. Soph. Aj. 1155 (wherefore Elmsl. and Dind. read πημανεῖ τις or τι, in Ar. Ach. 842): aor. pass. ἐπημάνθην. *To bring into misery, plunge in woe, ruin, undo*: and in milder signf. *to grieve, distress*, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; *to harm, injure, τὴν γῆν*, Hdt. 9, 13: absol., ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημήνειαν, *might work mischief* in transgression of oaths, Il. 3, 299: for which Q. Sm. has ὅρκια πημήνασθαι, *to violate* one's oath, 13, 379.—Pass., *to suffer hurt* or *harm*, οὐδέ τις οὖν μοι νηῶν πημάνθη, Od. 14, 255, cf. 8, 563, Aesch. Pr. 334, etc.—Poet. word, used also by Hdt. l. c., and Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 862 A, 933 E. Hence

Πήμανσις, ἡ, *a violation, injuring*: and

Πημάντέος, α, ον, *to be violated, violable*: and

Πημαντός, ή, όν, *injured, violated*.

Πημονή, ῆς, ἡ, (πήμων) poet. for πῆμα, freq. in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 237, Soph. Tr. 1189, etc.—Poet. word, used also by Thuc.

Πῆμος, interrog. partic., *when?* cf. ἦμος and τῆμος.

Πημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = πημονή, πῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 1058.

Πήμων, ον, (πῆμα) *baneful*, Orph. H. 1, 31: cf. ἀπήμων.

†Πηνειός, οὐ, ὁ, *the Peneus*, the chief river of Thessaly, rises in Mt. Pindus, flows through the vale of Tempe, and empties into the Thermaïcus sinus, now *the Selimbria*, Il. 2, 752; Strab. p. 327.—2. a river of Elis, empties into the Ionian sea near Cape Chelonatas, now *Igliaco*, Strab. p. 337.

†Πηνέλεως, ω Ep. gen. -έοιο in Il. 14, 489 (as if from a nom. Πηνέλεος), ὁ, *Peneleus*, a leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 494: in Apollod. son of Hippalmus, an Argonaut, 1, 9, 16.

Πηνελόπη, ης, ἡ, *Penelopé*, daughter of †Icarius and Periboea, niece of† Tyndareüs, wife of Ulysses, Hom. always in poet. form Πηνελόπεια. †Acc. to Hdt. 2, 145, mother of Pan by Mercury, cf. Luc. Dial. D. 22, 2, Cic. N. D. 3, 22†. (Prob deriv. from πῆνος, πηνίζω, Welcker Nachtr. zur Trilogie, p. 223.)

Πηνέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of *duck* with purple stripes, Alcae. 53, Ar. Av. 298, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 16.

ΠΗΝΗ, ης, ἡ, like πῆνος, *the thread on the bobbin* in the shuttle, *the woof*, and in plur. *the web*, Eur. Hec. 471, Ion 197: more usu. in the dim. form πηνίον.. (Prob. from same root as Lat. *pannus*.)

Πηνήκη, ης, ἡ, v. sub πηνίκη.

Πηνῆτις, Dor. Πανᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *the Weaver*, i. e. Minerva.

Πηνίζομαι, dep., Dor. πᾱνίσδομαι; (πήνη):—*to wind thread off a reel for the woof*; generally, *to wind off a reel*, Theocr. 18, 32.

Πηνίκα, adv., interrog. to τήνικα, ἡνίκα, *at what point of time? at what hour?* as always in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 50, (whereas πότε asks vaguely, *when?*); πηνίκα μάλιστα; about *what o'clock* is it? Plat. Crito init.; so too, πηνίκ' ἄρτα; Ar. Av. 1514; in full, πηνίκ' ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέρας; Ib. 1498. [ῐ]

Πηνικη or πηνήκη, ης, ἡ, *false hair, a wig*, Luc. D. Meretr. 5, 3; also, φενάκη, ἐντριχον, προκόμιον. (The following derivs. from πηνίκη make it very prob. that it is only another form for φενάκη. in the orig. signf. of *false hair*: others from πῆνος, πήνη.) [ῐ?]

Πηνικίζω, f. -ίσω, like φενακίζω, *to cheat, gull, ape*. Hence

Πηνίκισμα, ατος, τό, *a deception, cheat*.

Πηνίον, ου, τό, dim. form from πῆνος or πήνη, *the thread wound on the bobbin* for weaving, *the thread of the woof*, Il. 23, 762; (acc. to others *the bobbin* or *spindle* of the shuttle itself). — Damm makes it an adj. agreeing with μίτον, the thread *upon the spindle*.—II. a kind of *gnat*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 9.

Πήνισμα, ατος, τό, (πηνίζω) *the thread, the spindle, the woof*: generally, *a thread*, (Eur. ap.) Ar. Ran. 1315.

ΠΗΝΟΣ, ὁ, like πηνη, = the more usu. πηνίον. Hence

Πήνω, = πηνίζω, Gramm.

Πηξίθάλαττα, ἡ, (πήγνυμι, θάλαττα) *she that freezes the sea*, A. B.

Πῆξις, εως, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) *a fixing in*.—II. *a putting together*, esp. of woodwork, Plat. Polit. 280 D.—III. *a hardening*: esp. *a congealing, congelation, freezing*, Id. Phil. 32 A: *a curdling*, Arist. Gen. An.

†Πηξόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Pexodorus*, a Persian satrap of Caria, Plut. Alex. 10: cf. Πιξόδαρος.

Πηός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. πᾱός, which became the common form:—*a kinsman*, Il. 3, 163, Hes. Op. 343; esp. by marriage, *a connexion*, Lat. *affinis*, Od. 8, 581; 10, 441;—nor was it ever used by the ancients *expressly* of blood-relations, Valck. Phoen. 431. (From πέπᾶμαι, the πηοί being ἐπικτητοι συγγενεῖς, cf. Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485, 24, Eur. Andr. 641.) Hence

Πηοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *relationship by marriage*, Ap. Rh. 1, 48.

ΠΗΡΑ, ας, Ion. Πήρη, ης. ἡ, a *leathern pouch* for victuals, etc., a *wallet, scrip*, slung over the shoulders, Lat. *pera*, Od., Ar. Plut. 298, Anth.

†Πήρεια, ας, ἡ, *Perea*, a region of Thessaly, Il. 2, 766, with v. l. Περαία.

Πηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πήρα, Ar. Nub. 923. [ῐ]

Πηρίν, ινος, ὁ, also πηρίς, ῖνος, ἡ, (πήρα) *the scrotum* or *bag of the testicles*, Nic. v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πηρόδετος, ον, (πήρα, δέω *binding a wallet*, ἰμάς, Anth. P. 9, 150.

Πηρομελής, ές, (πηρός, μέλος) *disabled in the limbs, maimed*, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 5, 40.

ΠΗΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *disabled in a limb, maimed*, Lat. *debilis*: esp. in the organs of sense, *blind*, Il. 2, 599, generally, *stupid*, Anth.:—also with dat. of parts affected, π. γνίοις, ὄμμασιν, etc., Anth.

Πηροφόρος, ον, (πήρα, φέρω) *carrying a wallet*.

Πηρόω, ῶ, (πηρός) *to lame, maim*, esp. in the limbs, Ar. Ran. 622, and freq. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. τὸ σκέλος πεπηρωμένος, Dem. 247, 13: —metaph., *to incapacitate*, π. τινα ἐς ὀργήν, Plat. Phaedr. 257 A; πεπηρωμένος εἰς ἀρετήν, *incapacitated* for reaching virtue, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9, 4.

†Πηρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Pero*, daughter of Neleus and Chloris, famed for her beauty, wife of Bias, Od. 11, 287:—2. mother of the river-god Asopus by Neptune, Apollod. 3, 12, 6.

Πήρωμα, ατος, τό, (πηρόω) *a maiming* in the limbs or senses, Arist. Metaph. 6, 9, 5.

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Πηρώνυμος, *ον*, (*πήρα*, *ὄνομα*) *named after a wallet.*

Πήρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*πηρόω*) *a maiming* or *being maimed* in the limbs or senses, Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 874 E, 925 E; *π. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν*, Luc. D. Marin. 2, 4.

Πῆσις, *ἡ*, late form for *πεῖσις*.

Πήσομαι, Ion. fut. of *πάσχω*, Hdt.

Πήσομαι, late form for *πείσομαι*, fut. of *πείθω*.

Πήσσω, Att. *πήττω*, late pres. form for *πήγνυμι*, Diosc.

Πητύα, *ἡ*, = *πυτία*, very dub.

Πηχίσκος, *ὁ*, *a piece of wood a πῆχυς long.*

Πηχυαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*πῆχυς*) *a cubit long*, Hdt. 2, 48, 78, Plat., etc.

Πήχυιος, *α*, *ον*, = foreg., *π. χρόνος*, (as we say) *'but a span,'* Mimnerm. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 494.

Πηχύαλες *ἱμάτιον*, *τό*, Ion. word = *παραλουργές*, Poll. 7, 53.

Πηχύνω, (*πῆχυς*) *to give into the arms*:—mid. *πηχύνομαι*, *to take into one's arms*, *embrace*, *χείρεσσι*, Rhian. 12, 121; *ἀγοστῷ*, Nonn.: — but Ap. Rh., 4, 972, uses the act. much in the signf. of the mid.

Πῆχυς, *εως*, *ὁ*, gen. pl. *πήχεων*, only late contr. *πηχῶν*, Lob. Phryn. 246. *The fore-arm*, from the wrist to the elbow, Lat. *ulna*, opp. to *βραχίων*, Plat. Tim. 75 A: — poet., generally, *the arm*, *ἀμφὶ δὲ ὂν φίλον υἱὸν ἔχευατο πήχεε λευκώ*, Il. 5, 314, cf. Od. 17, 38; so, *λευκὸν πῆχυν*, Eur. Or. 1466. —II. *the centre-piece, which joined the two horns of an ancient bow, the handle, τόν β'* (sc. *τὸν δίστόν*) *ἐπὶ πήχει ἑλὼν...ἕλκειν νευρήν*, Od. 21, 419; *ὁ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἀνέλκεν*, Il. 11, 375; 13, 583, (though in the last place it is usu. taken for *the horns*). — III. in plur., *οἱ πήχεες*, are *the horns* or *sides of the lyre*, opp. to *ζυγόν*, the bridge, Hdt. 4, 192, where they are made of the horns of the *ὄρυς*, a kind of antelope: but *πῆχυς* seems also to be = *ζυγόν*, *the cross-piece* or *bridge* in which the horns were fitted, and the strings fixed with *κόλλοπες*, v. Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C, et ibi Schweigh.—IV. in the balance, *the beam*.—V. as a measure of length, *the space from the point of the elbow to that of the little finger*, Lat. *cubitus*, *a cubit*, orig. containing 24 *δάκτυλοι*, Hdt. 2, 175; but, in 1, 178, he distinguishes the *π. βασιλήϊος* as longer by three *δάκτυλοι* than the *μέτριος*: so then, the royal or Persian cubit = 27 *δάκτυλοι* or 20¼ inches; the *μέτριος* was the same with the *ἰδιωτικός*, or *κοινός*, or Asiatic, which like the Samian and Aegyptian, was *ἑξαπάλαιστος* = 24 *δάκτυλοι* or 18¼ inches, Wess. ad l. c.: — but later this was taken at two feet, except that in measuring wood and stone the old size was retained; hence, *πῆχυς τοῦ πριστικοῦ ξύλου* and *πῆχυς λιθικός* always 1½ feet:—the *πῆχυς* was sometimes interchanged with *πυγμή* and *πυγών*. —VI. *a cubit-rule*, as we say 'a foot-rule,' Ar. Ran. 799, cf. Leon. Tar. 28. —VII. *an angle*, only in the later poets of the Anth. (Prob. akin to *παχύς*.)

Πῖ, v. Π.

Πιάζω, Dor. for *πιέζω*, Dor. part. aor. *πιάξας*, Theocr. 4, 35.—II. *to lay hold of*, *τινά*, N. T.

Πιαίνω; aor. pass. *ἐπιάσθην*: pf. *πεπίασμαι*, Ael. N. A. 13, 25: (*πίων*): —*to make fat*, *fatten*, *feed*, Pind. N. 9, 55, Eur. Cycl. 333, Plat., etc.; *π. χθόνα*, *to fatten* or *enrich* the soil, Aesch. Theb. 587: metaph. *to increase*, *enlarge*, *πλοῦτον*, Pind. P. 4, 267.—2. metaph., *to make wanton*, Aesch. Ag. 276:—pass., *to wax fat and wanton*, Ib. 1669; *ἐχθεσιν πιαίνεσθαι*, *to batten on* quarrels, Pind. P. 2, 101.—3. *to cherish*, *foster*, *ἐὴν φρένα*, Opp. H. 5, 372; *μέλος*, Ib. 620; *μάστακα*, Anth. P. 5, 294. [*ῑ* only in Greg. Naz.]

Πιᾶλέος, *ἑα*, *ἑον*, poet. for *πίων*, Anth. P. 6, 190, 299.

Πιᾶλος, *ον*, = foreg., Hipp.: but,—2. acc. to Hesych., = *παράλευκος*, *whitish*. [*ῑ*]

Πιαντήριος, *α*, *ον*, *fattening*, Hipp.

Πιαντικός, *ή*, *όν*, = foreg., Apollon. Lex.

Πῖαρ, *τό*, (*πίων*) *fat*, *tallow*, *suet*, *βοῶν*, Il. 11, 550; 17, 659: *any fatty substance*, *oil*, even *milk*, Anth.:—hence *fatness*, the *fat part*, Foës. Oecon., Hipp.; then, metaph., like Lat. *ubertas*, *the fat of the land*, *choicest*, *best*, H. Hom. Ven. 30; so, *π. χθονός*, like *σθαρ ἀρούρης*, Anth. P. 9, 555.—In *ἐπεὶ μάλα πῖαρ ὑπ' οὐδας* (Od. 9, 135, H. Hom. Ap. 60), *πῖαρ* is usu. taken as an adj., since of a surety the ground is *fat* beneath; but Buttm., Lexil., proposes to write *πῖαρ ὑπ' οὐδας*, *fatness* is beneath the surface, i. e. the soil is rich; and this sense might be given to the common reading, if *ὑπ'* be taken for *ὕπεστι*:—Passow's objection, that then it should be *ὑπ'* (or *ὑπ'*) *οὐδει*, is of little moment, v. Nitzsch ad l.—Ep. word, never declined.

Πῖαρός, *ά*, *όν*, *fat*, *rich*, like *πίων*, Anth.

Πίασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*πιαίνω*) *that which makes fat*, *an enricher*, *fattener*, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 806. [*πῑ*]

Πίασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*πιέζω*) Dor. for *πίεσμα*, Eubul. Orth. 1, 11. [*πῑ*]

Πίασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*πιαίνω*) *a fattening*. —II. *fat*, Ael. N. A. 13, 25.

†**Πίασος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Piasus*, an ancient hero of the Pelasgi, Strab. p. 621.

Πῖαστήριος, *ον*, = *πιεστήριος*.

Πῖατήριος, *ον*, = foreg., Heliod.

†**Πίγρης**, *ητος*, *ὁ*, *Pigres*, a Paeonian, Hdt. 5, 12.—2. son of Seldomus, commander of the Carian fleet, Id. 7, 98.—A brother of Artemisia, composer of a Batrachomyomachia, Plut. —3. an interpreter of the younger Cyrus, from Caria, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17. —Others in Anth.

Πιδᾰκῖτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*πῖδαξ*) *growing at* or *about the spring*, *βοταναί*, Hipp.: *of the spring* or *fountain*, *νύμφαι*, Anth. No masc. *πιδακίτης*, is found.

Πιδᾰκόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*πῖδαξ*) *gushing*, *λιβάς*, Eur. Andr. 116.

Πιδᾰκώδης, *ες*, (*πῖδαξ*, *εἶδος*) *full of springs*, *τόποι*, Plut. Aemil. 14: *π. σάρξ*, of a woman's breasts, Id. 2, 496 A.

Πῖδαξ, *ᾰκος*, *ἡ*, *a spring*, *fountain*, Il. 16, 825, Hdt. 4, 198, Eur. Andr. 285; *π. ῥαγός*, Anth. P. 6, 238.—The masc. *ὁ πῖδαξ* is very dub. (Cf. *πιδύω*.)

Πιδάω, = *πιδύω*, very dub.

Πιδήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*πῖδαξ*) *rich in springs*, *Ἴδη*, Il. 11, 183.

†**Πίδοκος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pidocus*, an Athenian, father of Demarchus, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

Πιδύεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *πιδήεις*, dub.

†**Πίδύτης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, (strictly *the springer*) *Pidutes*, a Trojan from Percote, Il. 6, 30; [*ῡ*] from

Πιδύω, *to make to gush forth*, *τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν ποταμῶν*, v. l. Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 10:—pass. *πίδυομαι*, *to gush forth*, Nic. Th. 302. (Acc. to old Gramm. *πιδύω* and *πηδάω* were the same word, as (accidentally) our *spring* is used in both senses; hence *πῖδαξ*: others refer it to *πιπίσκω*, *πίσω*.) [*ῡ*]

Πίε, for *ἔπιε*, 3 sing. aor. of *πίνω*, Od. [*ῐ*]

Πίέειν, Ep. inf. aor. of *πίνω* for *πιεῖν*, Hom., and Hes.

Πίεζέω, v. sq.

Πίέζω, f. *πιέσω*: aor. pass. *ἐπιέσθην*, in Hipp. *ἐπιέχθην*: pf. pass. *πεπίεσμαι*, in Hipp. *πεπίεγμαι*, inf. *πεπιέχθαι*; cf. *πιεξίς*. In Od. we find also an impf. *πιέζευν* for *ἐπιέζουν*, as if from *πιεζέω*, 12, 174: also part. pass. *πιεζεύμενος*, Hdt. 3, 146; 6, 108; *ἐπιεζοῦντο*, Polyb. 11, 33, 3; act. *πιεζοῦντος*, Plut. Thes. 6:—cf. also *πίαζω*.

To press, *squeeze*, so as to extract juice:—hence *to press tight*, *make fast*, Od., Hes., &c.; *πιέζειν τινὰ ἐν δεσμοῖς*, Od. 8, 336.—II. metaph., *to oppress*, *straiten*, *distress*, *π. ἡ δαπάνη*, Hdt. 5, 35; *π. λιμός*, Aesch. Cho. 250; and so freq. in Ar., as Eq. 259, Nub. 437, etc.; †so in pass. Sol. 5, 37†: esp. *to press hard*, *follow close*, Lat. *premere*, *urgere*, *τοὺς ἐναντίους*, Hdt. 9, 63:—so in pass., *πολέμῳ πιεσθείς*, Id. 4, 11, etc., and freq. in Xen. —2. *to repress*, *stifle*, *χόλον*, Pind. O. 6, 61: *to press in argument*, *insist on*, *τι*, Polyb.

Πιεῖν, inf. aor. of *πίνω*, Hom.

Πίειρα, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. of *πίων* or *πιαρός*, *fat*, *rich*, in Hom. usu. *π. ἄρουρα*, *γῆ πίειραι πόλεις*, *rich*, *prosperous* cities, Il. 18, 541, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B; *δαὶς πίειρα*, *a rich*, *plenteous meal*, Il. 19, 180; of wood, *resinous*, *juicy*, Soph. Tr. 766: in Theocr. 18, 29, Wordsw. proposes *πιείρα ἑλάτα ὑπ'*.., v. ad l.—This fem., which also occurs in Att. prose, was seldom used of animal fatness; but Arist. Probl. 10, 19, has *γλῶττα πίειρα*. [*ῑ*]

†**Πίέλος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pielus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, Paus. 1, 11, 1.

Πίέμεν, Ion. inf. aor. of *πίνω* for *πιεῖν*, Hom., and Hes.

Πίεξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*πιέζω*) *a pressing*, *squeezing*, but only in the new Ionic of Hipp., for the common *πίεσις*. [*πῑ*]

†**Πίερες**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Pieres*, *Pierians*, a Thracian people, dwelling originally on the borders of Thessaly, later around Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 112; Thuc. 2, 99; Strab., who calls them also *Πιερῶται*, p. 443. places them on the Thermaïcus sinus.

†**Πιερία**, *ας*, Ion. *-ίη*, *ης*, and **Πιερίς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *Pieria*, a province of the later Macedonia, on the coast of the Thermaïcus sinus, north of Mt. Olympus, Il. 14, 226; Strab. etc., p. 330, p. 410.—2. a district of Syria, Strab. p. 749.—II. fem. pr. n., wife of Oxylus, Paus. 5, 4, 4.

Πιερίδες, *ων*, *the Pierides*, name of the Muses, either as daughters of Pierus, or as haunting Mount Pierus in Thessaly, cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1, p. 27, Hes. Th. 53, and Pind. P. 6, 49: the sing. **Πιερίς** is little used, †v. Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18.

Πιερίηθεν, adv., *from Pieria* in Thessaly, Hes. Op. 1, H. Hom. Merc. 85.

†**Πιερικός**, *ή*, *όν*, *of Pieria* (I. 1), *Pierian*, *ἡ Π. πίσση*, Hdt. 4, 195: *ὁ Π. κόλπος*, Thuc. 2, 99.

†**Πιέριος**, *α*, *ον*, = foreg., *τὸ Πιέριον ὄρος*, = **Πιερος** (I. 1), Thuc. 5, 13.

†**Πιέρις**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, v. sub **Πιερίδες**.

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†Πιερίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pierion*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 50.

Πιερός, ά, όν,=πιαρός, Anth.

†Πίερος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Pierus*, in Thessaly on the Macedonian border, sacred to the Muses, in Thuc. 5, 13, Πιέριον ὄρος: in Paus. 9, 29, 3, also ἡ Πιερία. —2.=Πεῖρος, q. v.—II. masc. pr. n., *Pierus*, a Thracian, son of Magnes and the Muse Clio, Apollod. 1, 3, 3. —2. a Macedonian, who introduced the worship of the Muses into Thespiae, Paus. 9, 29, 3.

Πιέσιμος, ον, (πιέζω) *pressing.*

Πίεσις, εως, ἡ, (πιέζω) *a pressing, squeezing*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 25: cf. πίεξις. [ῐ]

Πίεσμα, ατος, τό, (πιέζω) *any thing pressed* or *squeezed*: whether, *the pulpy mass left after pressing*, Hipp.; or, *the juice pressed out*, Diosc., v. Foës. Oecon.—II.=πίεσις, Mel. 49.

Πίεσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=πίεσις, Hipp.

Πιεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a squeezer*: also =sq., Diosc.

Πιεστήριον, ου, τό, (sc. ὄργανον), *a machine for pressing, a press*, Diosc.; also πιαστήριον, πιατήριον. Neut. from

Πιεστήριος, ον, also πιαστ- and πιατ-, *pressing, squeezing.*

Πιεστός, ή, όν, (πιέζω) *compressible, yielding to pressure*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 19.

Πιέστρον, ου, τό, = πιεστήριον, Galen. [ῐ]

Πιῆεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for πίων, Leon. Tar. 13.

Πῐθάκνη, ης, ἡ, Att. φῐδάκνη, Lacon. πῐσάκνη: (πίθος):—a sort of *wine-cask* or *jar*, Ar. Plut. 546: hence, in Ar. Eq. 792, οἰκεῖν ἐν ταῖς πιθάκναις, to live *in casks*, as some of the poor Athenians were forced to do during the Peloponn. war, cf. Thuc. 2, 14, 17:—*a drinking cup*:—in Dem. 871, 22, reckoned among σκεύη γεωργικά.—The word is taken for a dim. from πίθος.

Πῐθάκνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πιθάκνη. Eubul. Incert. 7.

Πιθᾶκος, Dor. for πίθηκος, Ar. Ach. 907.

Πῐθᾱνεύομαι, (πιθανός) dep. mid., =sq. Artemid., Clem. Al.

Πῐθᾱνολογέω, ῶ. (πιθανολόγος) *to bring reasons for persuading* or *making probable, to use probable arguments*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 4; cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87. Hence

Πῐθᾱνολογία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing of persuasive* or *probable arguments*, Plat. Theaet. 163 A.

Πῐθᾱνολογικός, ή, όν, *able to bring probable arguments*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), =foreg. Arr. Epict.: from

Πῐθᾱνολόγος, ον, (πιθανός, λέγω) *speaking so as to persuade.*

Πῐθᾱνοποιέω, ῶ. (πιθανός, ποιέω) *to make shrewd, sharpen the wits* of one.

Πῐθᾱνός, ή, όν, (πείθω) *calculated to persuade*; and so,—1. of persons, *persuasive, having the power of persuasion, influential*, esp. of popular speakers, π. τοῖς πολλοῖς, Thuc. 6, 35; and of their arguments, Ar. Thesm. 464; λόγοι θαυμασίως ὡς π., Dem. 928, 14:—c. inf., *persuasive in* doing, Eur. Or. 906; π. λέγειν, Plat. Gorg. 479 C: c. gen., π. ὀχλου, Meineke Menand. p. 222.—2. so of manners, *persuasive, winning*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 3; cf Meineke. ibid. p. 575.—3. of reports, and the like, *plausible, credible*, Hdt. 2, 123:—hence, *probable, likely*, Lat. *verisimilis*, Id. 1, 214, freq. in Plat.—4. of works of art, *producing illusion, true to nature, natural*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 7.—II. pass., *easy to persuade, credulous*, Aesch. Ag. 485, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B.—2. *obedient*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16; π. λόγῳ, Id. Oec. 13, 9.—III. Adv. -νῶς, *persuasively, plausibly*, Ar. Thesm. 268, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, etc.; compar. -ώτερον, Id. Gorg. 456 C. Hence

Πῐθᾱνότης, ητος, ἡ, *persuasiveness, plausibility*, Plut. 2, 1040 B:—of arguments, *speciousness*, Plat. Legg. 839 D, etc.

Πῐθᾱνουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a πιθανουργός*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *persuasiveness*, Plat. Soph. 222 C sq.: from

Πῐθᾱνουργός, όν, (πιθανός, *ἔργω) *making probable* or *persuasive.*

Πῐθᾱνόω, ῶ, (πιθανός) *to make probable*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 4.

Πῐθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πίθος, *a keg.* [ᾰ]

Πῐθεῖας, ου, ὁ, *a meteor shaped like a jar*, Procl.: also πίθος.

Πῐθέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from πείθω, Hom.

Πῐθεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πίθος) *a place where casks are put, a cellar*, Diod., v. Lob. Phryn. 166.—II.=πίθος, Anth.

Πῐθηκᾰλώπηξ, εκος, ὁ, (πίθηκος, ἀλώπηξ) *an ape-fox*, an animal in Ael. N. A.: also a nickname for men.

Πῐθήκειος, α, ον, *apish.*

Πῐθηκίδεύς, έως, ὁ, (πίθηκος) *a young ape*, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

Πῐθηκίζω, f. -ίσω, (πίθηκος) *to play the ape*, Ar. Vesp. 1290, cf. ὑποπιθ-. Hence

Πῐθηκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a playing the ape, aping, playing jackanape's tricks*, like flatterers, Ar. Eq. 887, M. Anton. 9, 37.

Πῐθηκοειδής, ές, (πίθηκος, εἶδος) *ape-like*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 16.

Πῐθηκόμορφος, ον, (πίθηκος, μορφή) *ape-shaped*, Lyc. 1000.

Πίθηκος, Dor. πίθᾶκος, ου, ὁ, *an ape*, Archil. 59, Ar. Ach. 120, etc.; also πίθηξ and πίθων: hence, as nickname for *a trickster*, Ar. Ach. 907, as also Demosth. calls Aeschines π. αὐτοτραγικός, 307, 25:—proverb., ἀντὶ λέοντος π. γίγνεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 590 B; π. ἐν πορφύρᾳ, Paroemiogr. —II. *a sort of* σελάχη. (Doubtless from πείθω, πιθανός,=μιμώ, from *its propensity to mimic*, cf. πιθανός; like Lat. *simia* from *similis, simulo.*) [ῐ]

†Πῐθηκοῦσαι, ῶν, αἱ, *the Pithecusae* insulae, two islands on the coast of Campania, Strab. p. 247: οἱ Π...σαῖοι, *inhab. of P.*, Id. p. 246.

Πῐθηκοφᾰγέω, ῶ. (πίθηκος, φαγεῖν) *to eat ape's flesh*, Hdt. 4, 194.

Πῐθηκοφόρος, ον, (πίθηκος, φέρω) *carrying apes*, Luc. Pisc. 47.

Πῐθηκώδης, ες,=πιθηκοειδής, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31.

Πῐθήμων, πῐθήνιος, ον,=πειθ-.

Πῐθηξ, ηκος, ὁ, = πίθηκος.—2. *a dwarf*, ap. Suid. [ῐ]

Πῐθήσας, part. aor. 1 of πείθω, without any pres. πῐθέω in use.

Πῐθι, irreg. 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 of πίνω.

Πῐθίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from πίθος, Lat. *doliolus*, prob. l. Plut. Camill. 20.

Πῐθίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ῐδος, *cask-shaped*, Diosc.

Πῐθόγαστρος, ον, (πίθος, γαστήρ) *pot-bellied*, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Πῐθογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 660.

Πῐθοιγία, ας, ἡ, (πίθος, οἴγνυμι) *an opening of casks*, esp. to taste new wine.—II. τὰ πιθοίγια, a festival on the 11th of Antheserion, being the first of the Anthesteria, like the *Vinalia* of the Romans, Plut. 2, 655 E, 735 D.

Πῐθοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (πίθος, κοίτη) *one who sleeps in a cask*, epith. of Diogenes.

Πίθος, ου, ὁ, *a wine-jar*, Od. 2, 340; 23, 305, Hes., etc.; not like our *cask*, for it was usu. of *earthenware*, π. κεραμινος, Hdt. 3, 96 (cf. Plat. Lach. 187 B, Gorg. 493 A); having a wide mouth, Od. 23, 305; covered with a close-fitting lid, Hes. Op. 98: Croesus sent *silver πίθοι* to the Delphic temple, Hdt. 1, 51.—Proverbs, ζωὴ πίθου, from Diogenes, Paroemiogr.; πίθος ἄπληστος, from the pierced cask of the Danaids, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 11, 4. —II. *any thing like a cask* or *jar*, esp. =πιθεῖας, Arist. Mund. 4, 24. (Acc. to Buttm.=φίδος, whence also Lat. *fidelia*: prob. akin to our *butt*, Germ. *Bütte, Butte.*) [ῐ] Hence

Πῐθώδης, ες, (πίθος, εἶδος) *like a cask.*

Πίθων, ό,=πίθηκος, *an ape*, i. e. *a flatterer*, Pind. P. 2, 132. [ῐ]

Πῐθών, ῶνος, ὁ,=πιθεών, Pherecr. Pet. 5.

Πιθών, part. aor. 2 of πείθω, Pind. P. 3, 50.

†Πίθων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pithon*, masc. pr. n., in Arr.; etc.

†Πίκεντες, ων, οἱ,=Πικεντῖνοι, Strab.

†Πικεντία, ας, ἡ, *Picentia*, capital of the Picentini, Strab. p. 251.

†Πικεντῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Picentini* or *Picentes*, a branch of the Sabines, Strab. p. 240.—2. a people on the Tyrrhenian sea between Campania and Lucania, planted there by the Romans as a colony, Id. 251: hence, ἡ Πικεντίνη, *the territory of the P.*, Id. p. 240.

Πικέριον, ου, τό,=βούτυρον, Hipp.: said to be a Phrygian word.

†Πῖκος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Picus*, Plut. Num. 15.

Πικρᾰίνω,=sq., Epict. ap. Stob. p. 31, Clem. Al.

Πικραίνω, (πικρός) strictly, *to make sharp, keen* or *bitter*, esp. to the taste, *pungent* or *bitter*.—2. metaph., *to embitter, anger, irritate*, LXX:—Pass., *to grow angry*, Theocr. 5, 129. *to foster bitter feelings*, Plat. Legg. 731 D; *to vex one's self*, Antiph. Lemn. 3.—3. of style, *to make harsh* or *rugged*, διάλεκτον, Dion. H., Demosth. 55. Hence

Πικραντικός, ή, όν, *embittering.* Adv. -κῶς, διατίθεσθαι, Sext. Emp. p. 442.

Πικράς, άδος, pecul. fem. of πικρός, for πικρά.

Πικρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πικραίνω *bitterness: bitter feeling*, LXX.

Πικρία, ας, ἡ, (πικρός) *bitterness*, LXX.—2. of temper, *harshness, cruelty*, Dem. 580, 1, Polyb. 15, 4, 11; πρός τινα, Plut. Cor. 15.

Πικρίδιος, α, ον, (πικρός) *somewhat bitter*; as name of a kind of *olive*, Ath. 78 A. [ῐ]

Πικρίζω, (πικρός) *to be* or *become bitter, taste bitter*, Strab.

Πικρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πικρός) *a bitter herb*, esp. *succory, endive*, Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 8, Theophr.

Πικρόγᾰμος, ον, (πικρός, γαμέω) *whose nuptials are embittered*, Od. 1, 266, etc.: *married unhappily.*

Πικρόγλωσσος, ον, (πικρος, γλῶσσα) *of sharp* or *cutting tongue*, i. e. *cruel, bitter* curses, Aesch. Theb. 787.

Πικρόκαρπος, ον, (πικρός, καρπός) *bearing bitter fruit*, Aesch. Theb. 698

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Πικροποιός, όν, (πικρός, ποιέω) *making bitter.*

Πικρός, ά, όν, poet. also ος, ον Od. 4, 406. Strictly (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἐχεπευκής has shown) *pointed, sharp, keen,* ὀϊστός, βέλεμνα, Hom.: hence, generally, *piercing, pungent* to the sense;—1. of taste, *sharp, pungent, bitter,* ῥίζα, Il. 11, 846; ἅλμη, Od. 5, 323, etc. (which is the prevailing signf. in the derivs.); so of salt-water, opp. to γλυκύς, Hdt. 7, 35; ἁλμυρὸς καὶ π., Plat. Legg. 705 A; ἀπ' ὀμφακος πικρᾶς οἶνον, Aesch. Ag. 970.—2. of smell, *sharp, pungent,* Od. 4, 406.—3. of feeling, *keen, piercing,* ὠδῖνες, Il. 11, 271.—4. of sound, *piercing, shrill,* οἰμωγή, Soph. Phil. 189, φθόγγος, Id. O. C. 1610; ὄψ, Ar. Pac. 805.—5. generally, *painful, cruel, hateful,* Od. 17, 448, cf. Hdt. 7, 35:—so of acts, words, etc., *bitter, harsh, stern, cruel,* π. τελευτά, Pind. I. 7 (6), 69; τιμωρία, ἀγών, νόμος, Aesch. Pers. 473, Soph. Aj. 1239, Ar. Av. 1045; οὐδὲν τῆς ἀνάγκης πικρότερον, Antipho 116, 42; etc.—6. of persons, *cruel,* ἐς τινα, Hdt. 1, 123; also *hateful, hostile,* τινί, to one, Aesch. Cho. 234, Eum. 152, Soph. Phil. 254, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 963.—7. *bitter, sad, sorrowful,* δάκρυον, Od. 4, 153; πικρὰ ὄρνις, Soph. Ant. 424.—II. compar. and superl. πικρότερος, πικρότατος, never πικρώτερος, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65 Anm. 2, and Addenda.—III. Adv. -ρῶς, *bitterly,* Soph. O. C. 994; *harshly, severely,* freq. in Dem.: superl. -ότατα, Polyb. 1, 72, 3. (On the root, v. πεύκη sub fin.) [ῐ in Hom. and Ep.; but ῐ̆ oft. in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 473, Ag. 970, Soph. Aj. 500, and in Theocr. 8, 74:—ι therefore not long by nature as in μικρός.] Hence

Πικρότης, ητος, ἡ, *bitterness,* esp. of taste, Plat. Theaet. 159 E, Tim. 83 B, etc.—II. metaph. *harshness, cruelty,* Hdt. 1, 130, Eur. El. 1014, Plut.

Πικρόχολος, ον, (πικρός, χολή) *full of bitter gall, bilious,* Hipp.: metaph. *splenetic,* Anth.

Πικρόω, ῶ, (πικρός) *to make bitter: to embitter,* like πικραίνω.

†Πικταί, ὧν, αἱ, *Pictae,* a place on the Latina via, Strab. p. 237.

Πικτίς, v. sub πυκτίς.

†Πίκτονες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Pictones,* a people of Aquitania, on the Liger, Strab. p. 190.

Πίλεος, ου, ὁ, (πῖλος) *the pileus* or *cap* given to Roman slaves when freed, Polyb. 30, 16, 3. [ῐ]

Πιλέω, ῶ. f. -ήσω, = πιλόω, in pass., Anth. P. 6, 282:—also in pass., *to be close pressed,* Ap. Rh. 4, 678, Anth. Plan. 333. Hence

Πίλημα, ατος, τό, *wool* or *hair made into felt, a piece of felt,* Galen.—2. *any thing made thereof:* hence = πῖλος, Call. Fr. 124, 125.—II. in gen. *any thing pressed close,* π. νέφους, *a pack* of cloud, Arist. Mund. 4, 17. [ῐ]

Πιλήσει, for φιλήσεις, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1190.

Πίλησις, εως, ἡ, (πιλέω) *a felting of wool:* also—2. = πίλημα, Plat. Legg. 849 C.—II. generally, *a pressing close, making close* or *compact, thickening,* Parmenid., Plat. Tim. 58 B, 76 C.

Πιλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (πιλέω) *a felt-maker, hatter.*—II. in genl. *one who presses tight* or *close.* Hence

Πιλητικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to felt-making,* etc.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the felter's* or *hatter's trade,* Plat. Polit. 280 C.

Πιλητός, ή, όν, (πιλέω) *felted, of felt,* Plat. Tim. 74 B.—II. generally, *that may be pressed close* without returning to its shape, opp. to elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 23.

Πιλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πῖλος, Lat. *pileolus,* Ar. Ach. 439, Plat. Rep. 406 D, Dem. 421, 22. [λῐ̄]

Πίλινος, η, ον, (πῖλος) *made of felt.*

Πιλίον, ου, τό, dim. from πῖλος, Polyb. 35, 6, 4.

Πιλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from πῖλος, Diosc.

Πιλνάω, ῶ, = πελάζω, *to bring near to,* τινί τι: but only found once, βορέας ὄρῦς πιλνᾷ χθονί, *brings* them to earth, Hes. Op. 508.—More freq. as pass., πίλναμαι (but with no act. form πίλνημι), *to draw near to, come near, approach,* c. dat., ἅρματα χθονὶ πίλναντο, the chariots *go close to* the ground, Il. 23, 368; so, ἐπ' οὐδεϊ πίλναται, Il. 19, 93; δόμοισι πίλνᾳ, *thou drawest nigh* the house, H. Hom. Cer. 115; and, when there are two subjects, absol., γαῖα καὶ οὐρανὸς πίλνατο, earth and sky *threatened to meet* in the storm, Hes. Th. 703:—in Il. 22, 402, absol., χαῖται πίλναντο, —which gives no tolerable sense; Spitzn. receives the old. v. l. πίτναντο.

Πιλοειδής, ές, (πῖλος, εἶδος) *like felt,* Stob.

Πιλοποιέω, ῶ, *to make felt* or *hats:* in genl. = πιλέω. Hence

Πιλοποιητικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to felt-making.*

Πιλοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *felt-making.*

Πιλοποιϊκός, ή, όν, = πιλοποιητικός.

Πιλοποιός, όν, *making felt:* ὁ π., *a hatter.*

ΠῙΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *wool* or *hair wrought into felt,* used as a lining for helmets, Il. 10, 265; or shoes, Hes. Op. 540, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 B: also, the lining of a cuirass, Arist. H. A.—II. *any thing made of felt,* esp. *a felt-hat, hat,* Hes. Op. 544; πίλους τιάρας φορέουσι, they wear turbans *for hats,* Hdt. 3, 12, cf. 7, 62, et v. sub πιλίδιον (such hats were also called πέτασοι from the shape): π. χαλκοῦς, a brazen *hat,* i. e. helmet, Ar. Lys. 562.—2. *felt-cloth,* used for *carpets, mats, tents,* Hdt. 4, 23, 73, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7: *a felt-cuirass,* Thuc. 4, 34.—III. *a ball, globe,* esp. that of the heavens and of the earth, Lat. *pila,* Paus. (nisi legend. πόλος).—IV. for the Lat. *pilus,* i. e. *ordo triariorum,* as in *primus pilus.* (Lat. *PILUS,* Germ. *FILZ,* our *FELT.*)

Πιλοφορέω, ῶ, (πιλοφόρος) *to wear a felt-hat; to wear an apex,* like the Roman *flamines,* App. Civ. 1, 65.

Πιλοφορικός, ή, όν, *accustomed to wear a πῖλος,* Luc. Scyth. 1: from

Πιλοφόρος, ον, (πῖλος, φέρω) *wearing a πῖλος,* Anth. P. 9, 430.—II. esp. *wearing an apex,* like the Roman *flamines.*

Πιλόω, ῶ, (πῖλος) *to felt wool:* hence *to press close, squeeze tight,* Eubul. Incert. 15 a; metaph., π. ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀρχαῖσι, Ar. Lys. 577:—pass. *to be pressed close,* Ar. Fr. 235.

Πιλώδης, ες, *like felt:* generally, *close-pressed, close.*

†Πίλωρος, ου, ἡ, *Pilorus,* a city of Macedonia near Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7, 122.

Πίλωσις, ἡ, = πίλησις, Theophr.

Πίλωτός, ή, όν, (πιλόω) = πιλητός: hence, τιάρας περικείμενοι πιλωτάς, Strab.: and Dion. H. calls the *pilei* of the Roman Flamines πιλωτά.

Πίμελή, ῆς, ἡ, (πίων, πῖαρ) *fat,* Hdt. 2, 40, 47, Soph. Ant. 1011; distinguished from στέαρ as χυτὸν καὶ ἄπηκτον, *soft fat,* Lat. *adeps,* Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 1. Hence

Πιμελής, ές, *fat,* compar. -έστερος, Luc. Symp. 43:—πιμελός is dub.

Πιμελώδης, ες, (πιμελή, εἶδος) *fatty,* Arist. Part. An. 2, 6, 2.

†Πίμπλα, ἡ, = Πίμπλεια, Strab. p. 471.

Πιμπλάνω, poet. for πίμπλημι, hence pres. mid. πιμπλάνεται for πίμπλαται, Il. 9, 679.

Πιμπλάω, Ion. έω, = πίμπλημι: hence Ion. fem. part. pres. πιμπλεῦσαι for πιμπλοῦσαι, Hes. Th. 880, with v. l. πιμπλᾶσαι.

†Πίμπλεια, ας, ἡ, *Pimplēa,* a city of Macedonia, in Pieria, where Orpheus lived, Call. Del. 7, and sacred to the Muses, Strab. p. 471. Hence

†Πιμπληΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of Pimplēa, Pimplēan,* Π. σκοπιά, of Helicon, Ap. Rh. 1, 25; in Lyc. 275 Πιμπλείας σκοπή, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. l. c.:—αἱ Πιμπληΐδες, the Muses, Leon. Tar. 1: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9.

Πίμπλημι (lengthened from root ΠΛΕ-, ΠΛΗ-, which appears in πλέος, πλήσω, etc.), inf. πιμπλάναι [ᾰ], in pres. and impf. just like ἵστημι: fut. πλήσω: aor. ἔπλησα, aor. mid. ἐπλησάμην: pf. pass. πέπλησμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλήσθην: also irreg. aor. 2 mid. ἐπλήμην, opt. πλήμην or better πλείμην (like βλείμην), Ar. Ach. 236, imperat. πλῆσο.—In the compds., where μ comes before π, the μ before πλ is dropt, as ἐμπίπλημι (q. v.), but it returns with the augm., as in ἐνεπίμπλασαν, Lob. Phryn. 95. The poets use the forms with and without μ, as suits their verse, Buttm. Catal. s. v.—The forms πιμπλάω, πιμπλέω, πιμπλάνω are not Att.: πλήθω, πέπλησθα (q. v.) is always intr.; though the other tenses of πίμπλημι formed from it are trans., and are treated of here.

To fill, fill up, τί τινος, one thing with another, as, δέπας οἴνοιο, τράπεζαν ἀμβροσίης, πήρην σίτου, φρένας θάρσους, etc., Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Att.; also τί τινι, as δακρύοισιν Ἑλλάδα ἔπλησεν, *filled* it *with* tears, Eur. Or. 1363, cf. Aesch. Pers. 134, Soph. Fr. 483; but, πίμπλημ' ὀμμα δακρύων, Soph. El. 906; δακρύων ἔπλησεν ἐμέ, *filled* me *full of* tears, Eur. Or. 368.—2. c. acc. only, *to fill,* ἰχθύες πιμπλᾶσι μυχοὺς λιμένος, Il. 21, 23; *to fill full, satisfy, glut,* Eur. Cycl. 146, etc.—3. *to fill, discharge* an office, Aesch. Cho. 370.—II. mid., esp. in aor., *to fill for one's self,* or *what is one's own,* πλήσασθαι δέπας οἴνοιο, *to fill one's self* a cup of wine, Il. 9, 224; θυμὸν πλήσασθαι τινος, *to fill up the measure of one's* wrath with a thing, like Lat. *animum explere,* Od. 17, 603: μητρόθεν ὀνείνυμα λέκτρ' ἐπλήσω, Soph. O. C. 528; πεδία πίμπλασθ' ἁρμάτων, *fill* the plain *full of your* chariots, Eur. Phoen. 522; etc.—III. pass., *to become* or *be full of,* τινός, Hom., Hdt., etc.: *to be filled, satisfied, have enough of* a thing, τῆς νόσου, Phil. 520; ἡδονῶν, Plat.

†Πίμπραμα, τά, *Pimprama,* a place in India, Arr. An. 5, 22, 3.

Πιμπρώω, = sq., never in Att.

Πίμπρημι, (lengthened from root ΠΡΗ-, cf. sub fin.), inf. πιμπράναι [ᾰ], only used in pres. and impf.; the fut. being πρήσω, aor. ἔπρησα; as it from πρήθω. Hom. only uses aor. ἔπρησα, except that he has impf.

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ἐπρηθον in compos. with ἐν: the aor., in Hes. Th. 856, is shortd. into ἐπρεσε: the pres. in Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur. Tro. 81: wherever in compds. μ occurs before πι-, the μ before πρ- is dropped, as ἐμπίπρημι (q. v.), but it returns with the augm. as in ἐνεπίμπρασαν: the poets neglect this rule metri grat.

Radic. signf. *to kindle, burn*, νῆας πυρί, Il. 22, 374; also, θύρετρα πυρός. Il. 2, 415; and freq. absol., as Hes. l. c., etc.:—pass. πίμπραμαι, *to be burnt*, Ar. Lys. 341; imperat. pf. pass., πέπρησο, Pherecr. Crap. 1, 4; ἐπί τινι πίμπρασθαι, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8. Cf. πρήθω. (The root ΠΡΗ- appears in Germ. *brennen*, our *burn*.)

†Πιμώλισα, τά, *Pimolisa*, a mountain fastness in Pontus, Strab. p. 562.

†Πιμωλισηνή, ῆς, and Πιμωλῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *Pimolisene* or *-litis*, a district in Pontus by the Halys, Strab. p. 561.

Πίν or πῖν, comic abbrev. for πῖναι from πίνω, Lucill. 28, 3; but Jacobs prefers the form πεῖν, as in Cod. Palat.

Πίνα, ἡ,=πίνος, very dub.

†Πίνακα, τά, *Pinaca*, a town of the Gordyaei in Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747.

Πινακηδόν, adv., (πίναξ) *like planks*, Ar. Ran. 824, cf. Schol.

Πινακιαῖος, α, ον, (πίναξ) *of the size* or *thickness of a plank*, Hipp.

Πινακίδιον, ου, τό,=sq., Arist. Mirab. 57, 2. [ῐ]

Πίνακιον, ου, τό, dim. from πίναξ, *a little tablet*, esp. that on which the δικασταί wrote their verdict of 'guilty' or 'not guilty,' Lat. *tabella* (*condemnatoria* vel *absolutoria*), Ar. Vesp. 167; or on which the information in case of εἰσαγγελία was written, Dem. 96, fin.: *a memorandum-book*, Plat. Legg. 753 C.—2. *a small plate* or *dish*.—3. *a small* or *bad picture*, Isocr. 310 B, and Theophr. [ᾰ]

Πινακίς, ίδος, ἡ,=πινακίδιον, Philyll. Pol. 3.—II. in plur., like δέλτοι, Lat. *codicilli*, Plut. T. Gracch. 6, Id. 2, 47 E.

Πινακίσκιον, ου, τό, second dim. of πίναξ, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 8.

Πινακίσκος, ου, ὁ, = πινακίδιον, Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

Πινακογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write* or *paint upon a πίναξ*: and

Πινακογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing* or *painting upon a πίναξ*, Strab.: and

Πινακογρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *able to paint on a πίναξ*: from

Πινακόγρᾰφος, ον, (πίναξ, γράφω) *writing* or *painting upon a πίναξ*.

Πινακοειδής, ές, *like a tablet*.

Πινακοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a collection of pictures* or *maps*, Strab.

Πινακοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πίναξ, πωλέω) *one who sells πίνακες*.—II. *one who sells little birds plucked and ranged upon a board*, Ar. Av. 14.

†Πινακόσπογγος, ὁ, (πίναξ, σπόγγος) *plate-sponge*, comic name of a parasite, Alciphr.

Πινάκωσις, εως, ἡ, *timber-work*, Lat. *contabulatio*, Plut. 2, 658 D.

Πίναξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a board, plank*, Od. 12, 67, cf. Opp. H. 1, 194, and v. sub πινακηδόν:—hence of various things made of flat wood,—1. *a writing tablet*, =the later δέλτος, first in Il. 6, 169; πτυκτὸς π. (though here not for *writing* on, v. sub σῆμα), Aesch. Supp. 946, etc.; also, πινάκων δέλτοι, Ar. Thesm. 778, cf. πινακίον, πινακίς:—*a votive tablet*, Simon. 60.—2. *a wooden trencher, dish* or *plate*. Od. 1, 141; 16, 49: and the name continued when the material was changed, Ar. Plut. 996.—3. *a board* for painting on, hence *a picture*, Lat. *tabula*, Theophr.: then,—4. generally, *a plate with any thing drawn* or *graven on it*, χάλκεος π., of a map, Hdt. 5, 49: πίνακες were used esp. for astronomical schemes, hence, ἡ περὶ πίνακα μέθοδος, the art of casting nativities, Plut. Rom. 12, cf. Wyttenb. 2, 386 B.—5. *a board on which public notices were inscribed*; generally, *a register, list*, Lat. *album*, Dem. 1091, 7: *a table of accounts*.—6. a kind of *strop* to sharpen knives on, Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 5, 1. (Acc. to Hemst., from an old word **πίνος*, i. e. *pinus*, and so strictly *a deal board*. Acc. to Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 16 Anm. 1 n., from πλάξ, so that acc. to the Dor. custom ν would be put for λ, and ι be inserted, as in πιυτός. [ῐ]

†Πίναρα, τά, *Pinara*, a town of Lycia, Arr. An. 1, 24, 4.

Πινάριον, ου, τό, *a sort of vitriol*, elsewh. σταλακτίς, Diosc.

†Πίνᾰρος, ου, ὁ, *the Pinarus*, a small river of Cilicia near Issus, Arr. An. 2, 7, 1: Dion. P. 867.

Πίνᾰρός, ά, όν, Ion. πινηρός, (πίνος) *dirty, squalid*, Eur. El. 183, Anth. Plan. 196, Luc., etc. Hence

Πινᾰρόω, ῶ, *to defile, make dirty*.

Πινάω, ῶ, (πίνος) *to be dirty*, Ar. Plut. 297 (v. l. πεινῶντα), Lys. 279.

Πινδᾶλος, ου, ὁ, *an unknown bird*, Ael. N. A. 13, 25.

†Πινδᾰρειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Pindar, Pindaric*, Π. ἔπος, Ar. Av. 939: from

†Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Pindar*, the celebrated lyric poet, of Thebes in Boeotia, Plat. Theaet. 173 E, etc.—2. a tyrant of Ephesus, Ael. V. H. 3, 26.

†Πινδόθεν, adv., *from Pindus*, Pind. P. 1, 126.

†Πίνδος, ου, ὁ, Strab. p. 329, usu. ἡ, *Mt. Pindus*, a range in Thessaly on the borders of Epirus, now *Agrapha*, Pind. P. 9, 27; Hdt. 1, 56; etc.—2. ὁ, *the Pindus*, a river of Locris joining the Cephisus, Strab. p. 427.—3. ἡ, a city of Doris on the Pindus, also called Ἀκύφας, Hdt. 8, 43; Strab. l. c., p. 427.

Πῑνηρός, ή, όν, Ion. for πιναρός, Hipp.

Πῖνικόν, τό, v. πιννικόν.

Πίννα and πίννη, ἡ, *the pinna marina*, Cratin. Archil. 5; cf. πιννοτήρης, and v. Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 17.—2. a kind of *muscle* which fixes itself to the bottom of the sea by silken threads which it spins, v. sq.; one variety is said to produce the oriental pearl, v. Ath. 93 E.

Πιννικόν or πίνικον, ου, τό (sc. ἔριον), a kind of *whitish silk spun by the pinna*, which was and still is woven for divers uses.

Πιννόθριξ μάλλος, ὁ, wool *like the silk of the pinna*.

Πιννοτήρης, ου, ὁ, (πίννα, τηρέω) *the pinna-guard, a small crab* that lives in the pinna's shell, described by Plut. 2, 980 B, cf. πιννοφύλαξ: hence,—2. *of a little parasitical fellow*, Soph. Fr. 116, Ar. Vesp. 1510.

Πιννοτρόφος, ον, (πίννα, τρέφω) *nourishing the pinna*.

Πιννοφυλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ,=πιννοτήρης, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 2. [ῠ]

Πιννώδης, ες, (πίννα, εἶδος) *like the pinna*.

Πῑνόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for πιναρός, *dirty*, Ap. Rh. 2, 301.

Πῖνον, τό, *liquor made from barley, beer*, Arist. ap. Ath. 447 B.

Πῑνόομαι, as pass., *to be rusted*, of statues, Plut. Alex. 4: cf. πινος: from

ΠΙ΄ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *dirt, filth*, Lat. *squalor*, Soph. O. C. 1259, Eur. El. 305; metaph., σὺν πίνῳ χερῶν, i. e. by foul means, Aesch. Ag. 776:—their πῖνος ὁ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος was much prized in bronzes, whence freq. metaph. of style, Dion. H., Demosth., 39, cf. Plut. 2, 395, B, etc.; and v. sub πινόομαι, εὐπινής. [Usu. properisp. κῖνος as in E. M. p. 672, 40, and A. B. 1, p. 22, 11, prob. as if derived from πίων [ῐ]: but it has ῑ, cf Soph. O. C. 1259, Ap. Rh. 2, 200, and so in ἀνυπῖνής and all compds.: indeed Draco 121, 17, and Arcad. 63, 21, write it πίνος.]

†Πῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Pinus*, a son of Numa, from whom the Pinarii were so called, acc. to Plut. Num. 21.

Πινῦμι,=πινύσκω, πινύσσω. [ῡ]

Πινῦσις, ή, *prudence*: [ῡ] from

Πινύσκω,=sq., Aesch. Pers. 830, Call. Dian. 152.

Πινύσσω, *to make wise* or *prudent, admonish, instruct*, Il. 14, 249: cf. πινύσκω, πινύω. (From πένω, πέπαμαι, with ι inserted.) Hence

Πινῡτή, ῆς, ἡ, *understanding, wisdom*, Il. 7, 289, Od. 20, 71.

Πινῡτής, ῆτος, ἡ,=foreg., Anth. P. 7, 490.

Πινῡτός, ή, όν, *wise, prudent, sagacious*, Od. 1, 229; 4, 211. Solon 15, 39, Pind. I. 8 (7), 56. (Cf. sub πινύσσω.)

†Πιυντός, οῦ, ὁ, *Pinytus*, a poet of the Anthology.

Πινῡτότης, ητος, ἡ,=πίνυσις, πινυτή.

Πινῡτόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πινυτός, φρήν) *of wise* or *prudent mind*, of Ulysses, Anth. P. 3, 8; σιγή, Anth. Plan. 325.

Πινύω,=πινύσσω, πινύσκω.

ΠΙ΄ΝΩ, fut. πιοῦμαι, and after Arist. πιοῦμαι, found indeed as early as Xen., v. Bornem. Symp. 4, 7, Lob. Phryn. 31: aor. ἔπιον, inf. πιεῖν, imperat. πίε, Od. 9, 347, only poet.; in comedy also πῖθι, Ameips. Sphend. 2, Antiph. Myst. 1. Other tenses are formed from a root ΠΟ-, pf. πέπωκα, pass. πέπομαι: aor. pass. ἐπόθην: verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέον. Ion. part. πινεύμενος, for πινόμενος: syncop. inf. πῖν or πεῖν, also written πῖ, πεῖν, Anth., cf. Meineke Euphor. Fr 105.—We also have collat. form πώομαι as pres., Pind. O. 6, 147.—Hom. uses all the act. tenses, except the pf.: of the pass., only pres., and impf.

To drink, oft. in Hom; so too in Hes., Pind., Hdt., and Att.; usu. c. acc.; but also c. gen., *to drink of* a thing, *drink* wine, etc., Od. 11, 96: 15, 373; also, πίνειν κρητῆρος οἴνοιο, *to drink* bowls of wine, Il. 8, 232: also, π. ἐκ φιαλῶν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 3; ἐκ κερατίνοις ποτηρίοις, Id. An. 5, 9, 4; absol., *to drink, ἐσθίειμεν καὶ πίνειμεν*, Od. 2, 305; πίνε, πῖν' ἐπὶ συμφορῇσι, Ar. Eq. 404:—metaph. *to drink up*, as the earth does rain, Hdt. 3, 117; so, πιοῦσα κόνις μέλαν αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 980, cf. Theb. 736:—in pf. πέπωκα, *to have drunk, to be drunk*, Eur. Cycl. 536; and of plants, Xen. Symp. 2, 25; also, π. μέλη, *to drink in* music, Jac. A. P. p. 96.—Cf. πεπίσω, *to give to drink*. [ῐ always in πίνω, for which reason in Strato 96, we must read πίε: ῑ in fut. πιοῦμαι, but in Ep. mostly ῐ, as always in πίνω, metri grat.; Theogn. 956 and 1125 has both quantities; in Ar. Eq.

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1289, 1491, *ῑ*, but elsewh. in comedy *ῐ̆*: in fut. *πιοῦμαι* and in aor., except the imperat. *πίθι*, *ῐ̆* always.]

Πῑνώδης, ες, (*πίνος*, *εἶδος*) *dirty, squalid*, Hipp., Eur. Or. 225. Hence

Πῑνωδία, ας, ἡ, *dirt, filth*.

Πίνωσις, ἡ, (*πῑνόω*) *a dirtying, fouling*.

†**Πιξόδαρος**, ου, ὁ, *Pixodarus*, a Carian, Hdt. 5, 118: son of Hecatomnus, king of Caria, Strab. p. 656: cf. **Πηξόδωρος**.

Πιοειδής, ές, (*πῖ*, *εἶδος*) *shaped like the letter πῖ*, Math. Vett.

Πίομαι, fut. of *πίνω*, q. v., Hom.—II. as pres. rare collat. form from *πῑ́νω* (q. v.), Pind. O. 6, 147.

Πῖον (sc. *γάλα*), *τό*, *fat, rich milk*, Nic. Al. 77.

†**Πιονία**, ας, ἡ, *Pionia*, a city of Mysia, Strab. p. 610: in Paus. **Πιονιαί**, ῶν, *αἱ*, 9, 18, 4.

Πῖος, *α*, *ον*, rare poet. form for *πίων*, Pind. P. 4, 99, Epich. p. 74, Orph. Arg. 508;—hence *πῑότερος*, *πῑότατος*, compar. and superl. of *πίων*.

Πῖος, *εος*, *τό*,=*πῖαρ*, dub.

Πῑότης, ητος, ἡ, *fatness, fat*, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 4, Luc. Amor. 14.

Πίπερι, *εως*, *τό*,=*πέπερι*, *pepper*. Hence

Πιπερίς, *ίδος*, ἡ, *the pepper-tree*, Ael. N. A. 9, 48, ubi Jacobs *πεπερίδι*.

Πῑπίζω,=sq., or=*πιππίζω*?

Πῖπίσκω, f. *πίσω* [*ῑ́*], aor. *ἔπῑσα*; (*πίνω*). *To give to drink*, c. dupl. acc., *πίσω σφε Δίρκας ὕδωρ*, *I will give* them the water of Dircé *to drink*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 108; *π. τινὰ τοῦ φαρμάκου*, Luc. Lexiph. 20:—fut. also in Eupol. Dem. 24; the aor. *ἐνέπισα* in Pind. Fr. 77.

Πιπλάω, **πίπλημι**, v. *πιμπλάω*, *πίμπλημι*.

Πίπλω, poet. for *πίμπλημι*, only extant in impf. *ἔπιπλον* in Hes. Sc. 291, and retained by Gaisf., though Heinr., Göttl., etc., from MSS. give *ἔπιτνον*.

Πίπος or **πῖπος**, ἡ,=*πιπώ*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 17.

Πίπος, ὁ, *a young piping bird*, Lat. *pipio*, Ath. 368 F: perh. better *πίππος*, cf. sq.

Πιππίζω, *to pipe* or *chirp like young birds*, Ar. Av. 307.

Πίπρα, ἡ, *a bird*, perh. = *πιπώ*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13.

Πιπράσκω, Ion. *πιπρήσκω*, shortd. from *πιπερά́σκω*, redupl. form of *περάω* (q. v.): pf. *πέπρᾱκα*, pass. *πέπρᾱμαι*, inf. *περπρᾶσθαι*: aor. *ἐπρά́σθην* [*ᾰ̄*], Ion. *ἐπρήθην*, Hdt.: fut. 3 *πεπρά́σομαι* [*ᾰ̄*], Ar. Vesp. 179, and Xen.; the fut. 1 *πρᾰθήσομαι* is not Att.—The fut. and aor. act. are borrowed from *περάω*.—Note that, in Ion., *ᾱ* becomes *η* in all tenses; also that the pf. *πεπρᾶσθαι* oft. stands for the aor. *πραθῆναι*.

To sell, the act. first in Dem. 17, 16 (cf. *πρατέον*), though Hdt. and Trag. have pass. (v. infra),—the Homeric words being *περάω* (B), *πέρνημι*.—Pass. *to be sold*, esp. for exportation, Hdt., and Att.; opp. to *ὠνεῖσθαι*, Plat. Phaed. 69 B, etc.; *π. ἐς τοὺς Θεσπρωτούς*, Hdt. 2, 56, cf. *ἀποδίδομαι*: metaph., *πέπραμαι*, *I am bought and sold!* i. e. *betrayed, ruined, undone*, *πέπραμαι κἀπόλωλα*, Soph. Phil. 978; so, *εὐμορφίᾳ πραθεῖσα*, Eur. Tro. 936; cf. *πωλέω*.

Πιπράω, **πίπρημι**, poet. for *πιμπράω*, *πίμπρημι*.

Πιπρήσκω, Ion. for *πιπράσκω*.

Πίπτω, redupl. from root ΠΕΤ- (v. sqb. fin): fut. *πεσοῦμαι*, Ion. *πεσέομαι*: aor. *ἔπεσον*, inf. *πεσεῖν*, in Pind. *ἔπετον*: pf. *πέπτωκα*.—Hom. oft. uses pres. and aor.; of pf., only part. *πεπτεώς*, *ῶτος*, as dissyll.; Att. *πεπτώς*, *ῶτος*: there is also a poet. aor. 1 *ἔπεσα*, claimed for the Trag. by Wüstem. Eur. Alc. 477 (463), Buttm. Catal. s. v. *πίπτω*, but rejected in them by Herm. ad l. c., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 414, Lob. Phryn. 724.—Cf. the collat. form *πίτνω*.

A. Radic. signf. *to fall, fall down*, and (when intentional) *to cast one's self down*, Hom., etc.—Construct.: in prose usu. *πίπτειν εἰς..*, *to fall into..*, first in Hes. Op. 618, Th. 791, cf. Pors. Hec. 1048; but Hom. always says *πίπτειν ἐν..*, esp. *π. ἐν κονίῃσιν*, *to fall in* the dust, i. e. to rise no more, *to fall and lie* there, freq. in Il., as 11, 425; 13, 205; this phrase also in Att. expresses *a falling into and remaining in* a thing, whereas *πίπτειν εἰς...* is used of *falling into* alone; cf. *βάλλειν εἰς..*, *βάλλειν ἐν..*, and Lat. *ponere, collocare in..*: so c. dat. only, *πεδίῳ πίπτειν*, to fall *and lie*, Il. 5, 82; and so in Att., Herm. Soph. El. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 424; also, *π. ἐπὶ χθονί*, Od. 24, 535, cf. Hes. Fr. 47, 7; *ἐπὶ γᾶν*, Aesch. Ag. 1019; *ἐπὶ γᾷ*, Soph. Ant. 134; *πρὸς πέδῳ*, Eur. Bacch. 605; oft. also in Hom. with an adv., *ἐξ ἵππων χαμάδις πέσε*, Il. 7, 16, cf. Aesch. Theb. 358; *χαμαὶ πέσεν*, Il. 4, 482; c. acc. cognato, *π. πτώματα, πεσήματα*, Aesch. Pr. 919, Eur. Andr. 653; absol., Il. 8, 67, etc.; esp. in pf., *to be fallen, lie low*, Aesch. Cho. 263, etc.

B. special usages:—I. *πίπτειν ἐν τινι*, *to throw one's self, fall upon* a thing *violently* or *resolutely*, *to attack, storm*, *ἐνὶ νήεσσι πέσωμεν*, Il. 13, 742; *ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι*, of combatants, Hes. Sc. 379, cf. 375; *ἐν βουσὶ π.*, Soph. Aj. 375; *πρὸς πύλαις*, Aesch. Theb. 462.—II. *πίπτειν ἑκ τινος*, *to fall out of, lose* a thing, unintentionally, esp., *ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν τινί*, *to fall out of, lose* his favour, Il. 23, 595; so, *π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων*, Eur. Ion 23: but also of set purpose, Od. 10, 51; *π. ἐξ ἀρκύων*, *to escape* from.., Aesch. Eum. 147; and reversely, *πίπτειν εἰς ἔρον, ἔριν, ὀργήν, φόβον*, Eur.; but, *π. ἐν φόβῳ*, Id. Or. 1418: *οὐκ οἶδα ποῖ πέσω*, I know not which way *to turn*, Soph. Tr. 705.—III. *πίπτειν μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικός*, *to fall* between her feet, i. e. to be born, Il. 19, 110, cf. Deuteron. 28, 57; so, in Engl., a foal or calf is said *to be dropt*.—IV. *to fall* in fight, very freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 8, 67, Od. 8, 524; and so later.—V. *to fall, sink, leave off*, esp., *ἀνεμος πέσε*, the wind *fell*, Od. 19, 202; 14, 475, cf. Lat. *cadunt austri*, Virg. G. 1, 354. cf. Ecl. 9, 58: (but in Hes. Op. 545, *Βορέαο πεσόντος* is used for *ἐμπεσόντος*, *falling on, blowing on* one): metaph., *πέπτωκε κομπάσματα*, Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. Soph. 474; c. dat. *ταῖς ἐλπίσι πεσεῖν*, *to sink, fail* in one's hopes, Polyb. 1, 87, 1.—VI. *π. ὑπό τινος*, *to fall by* another's hand, Hdt. 9, 67; *to be overthrown, overcome*, *ὑπό τινος*, esp. of an army, *μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσσόνων*, Hdt. 7, 18; *ὁ στρατὸς αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἑωυτοῦ ἔπεσε*, Lat. *mole sua corruit*, Id. 8, 16; so in Thuc., etc.—VII. *π. εἰς ὕπνον*, *to fall* asleep (old Engl., *on* sleep), Soph. Phil. 826; also *ὑπνῳ π.*, Aesch. Eum. 68: reversely, *ὕπνος πίπτει ἐπὶ βλεφάροις*, Hes. Fr. 47.—VIII. *to fall short, fail*, hence *τὰ πεπτωκότα*, *failures*, Valck. Hipp. 718: so of a play, *to fail, break down*, Lat. *cadere, explodi*, Ar. Eq. 540; cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.—IX. of the dice, *τὰ δεσποτῶν εὐ πεσόντα θήσομαι*, I shall count my master's throws good or lucky, Aesch. Ag. 32; *ἀεὶ γὰρ εὖ πίπτουσιν οἱ Διὸς κύβοι*, Jove's throws are always good, Soph. Fr. 763: generally, *εὖ*, *καλῶς πίπτειν*, *to be lucky*, Eur. Or. 603, etc.—2. *to fall, turn out*, *π. παρὰ γνώμαν*, Pind. O. 12, 14; and, of a battle, *καραδοκήσας ἢ πεσέεται*, waiting to see how *it would fall*, Hdt. 7, 163, cf. 8, 130, Valck. Hipp. 388; *ἐν ἀλαθείᾳ π.*, *to turn out* true, Pind. O. 7, 126:—generally, *to happen*, Trag.; *πρὸς τὰ πεπτωκότα*, according to *events*, Plat. Rep. 604 C, where however *κύβοι* goes before.—X. *to fall in with, fall into*, of a period of time, *πίπτει ὑπὸ τοὺς ἡμετέρους χρόνους*, *π. κατὰ τὴν ρκθ' Ὀλυμπιάδα*, Polyb. 1, 5, 1, etc.—2. *to fall in with, agree with, fit, suit*, *εἰς τι*, Diosc.—3. *to fall under, belong to* a class, *ὑπό τι*, Polyb., *εἴς τι*, Plut.—XI. *to fall to* one, i. e. to his lot, *τινί*, esp. of revenues, *πρόσοδος τῷ δήμῳ πίπτει*, Lat. *redit ad..*, Polyb. 31, 7, 7; or absol., *πίπτει τὰ τέλη*, the taxes *come in* or *are due*, Strab., *τὸ πεσὸν ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς ἀργύριον*, Dion. H.

B. in Plat. Polit. 272 E, *εἰς γῆν σπέρματα πεσούσης* (sc. *τῆς ψυχῆς*), has been explained as trans. *to let fall*, which cannot be correct, v. Stallb. ad l.

(The root is ΠΕΤ-, Sanscr. *pat*: whence *ἔπεσον*, Dor. *ἔπετον*, (as in Pind. O. 7, 126, P. 5, 66), *πίτ-νω*: hence by redupl. *πιπέτω*, *πίπτω*, as *ῥίπτω* from *ῥέπω*, *μίμνω* from *μένω*, *γίγνομαι* from **γένω*. [*ῑ* by nature, as in *ῥίπτω*, Herm. Eur. H. F. 1371.]

Πιπώ, οῦς, ἡ, a kind of *woodpecker*, Lyc.

Πίρωμις, an Aegyptian word in Hdt. 2, 143, said to be=*καλὸς κἀγαθός*: but in modern Coptic, *Romi* is simply=Lat. *vir*;—*pi* is said to be the article: cf. Jablonski Prolegg. p. xxxviii, Wilkinson's Aegyptians, 1, p. 17.

Πίσα, ἡ, (*πιπίσκω*)=*πίστρα*. [*ῐ*]

†**Πῖσα**, ης, ἡ, *Pisa*, an ancient city of Elis, but acc. to Strab. p. 356, its existence was questioned, and it was believed by some that only a spring had been so called: in historical times the name was applied to the buildings, etc., of Olympia, first in Pind. O. 2, 4; 6, 8 [who has *ῑ*: *ῐ* in Theocr. 4, 29, and Eur. I. T. 1.]—2. and **Πῖσαι**, *αἱ*, *Pisae*, or *Pisa*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 217; Polyb.

†**Πῑσάτης**, ου Dor. *-ταο*, *α*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Pisa*, Pind. O. 1, 112; Strab. [*ᾱ*]

†**Πῑσᾶτις**, *ίδος*, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *of* or *relating to Pisa*, Pind. O. 4, 20: ἡ **Πῑσᾶτις** (sc. *γῆ*), *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, Strab. pp. 337, 355, etc.—2. also *the territory of Pisa* in Etruria, Id. p. 211.

†**Πῑσεύς**, *εως*, *ὁ*,=**Πῑσάτης**, Theocr. 23, 201.

†**Πῑσίας**, ου, ὁ, *Pisias*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Av. 766.

†**Πῑσίδαι**, ῶν, *οἱ*, *the Pisidae*, a people of Asia Minor, Xen.; Strab. p. 569, sqq.: in Xen. An. **Πεισίδαι**, 1, 1, 11, etc.; and Mem. 3, 5, 26 **Πισεῖδαι**.

†**Πῑσίδης**, ου and **Πισιδεύς**, *έως*, ὁ, *a Pisidian*, Dion. P. 858.

†**Πῑσιδία**, ας, ἡ, *Pisidia*, the country of the Pisidae, a province of Asia

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Minor north of Pamphylia, Strab. p. 570 sqq.

†Πισιδικός, ή, όν, *Pisidian*, οἱ Π., =Πισίδαι, Strab. p. 571.

†Πίσιλις, εως, ἡ, *Pisilis*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 651.

Πίσῐνος, η, ον, (πίσος) *made of peas*, ἔτνος π., *peasoup*, Ar. Eq. 1171, Antiph. Parasit. 5, 7. [πῐ́]

Πισμός, ὁ, (πιπίσκω)=ποτισμός, Gramm.

Πίσον, τό,=sq.

Πίσος or πισός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of *pulse*, prob. a kind of *pea*, Lat. *pisum*, Ar. Fr. 88, Ath. 406 C: also πίσσος, πίσον (τό). (Prob. from πτίσω.) [ῐ, Ar. l. c.]

Πίσος, τό, (πίνω, πιπίσκω, πίσω) prob. only used in nom. and acc. plur. *πίσεα, well-watered spots, meadows*, Il. 20, 9, Od. 6, 124, H. Ven. 99. Not so well written πίσσος or πεῖσος, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 53. — Old Ep. word.

†Πῖσος, ου, ὁ, *Pisus*, son of Perieres, Paus. 5, 17, 9.

ΠΙ'ΣΣΑ, Att. πίττῠ, ης, ἡ, *pitch*, whether solid or liquid; also *tar*, Hdt., etc. Proverb., *μελάντερον ἠὲ πίσσα*, black as *pitch*, Il. 4, 277, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 90; *ἀρτι μὴς πίττης γεύεται*, i. e., now he finds what misery he is in, Dem. 1215, 10, Theocr. 14, 51.—II. *the resin* as it flows from a tree, *turpentine*.—III.=πεύκη, *the pitch-tree, fir*, Q. Sm. (From same root as πίτυς: cf. also πεύκη). Hence

Πισσαλῐ́φω or -οιφέω, ῶ, *to smear with pitch* or *tar*.

Πισσαλῐ́φης or -οιφής, ές, *tarred*.

Πίσσανθος, εος, τό, *the watery fluid that floats on the surface of pitch*, Lat. *flos picis*, Galen.; called by Hipp. *ὄβρος πίσσης*, v. Foës. Oecon.; also πισσέλαιον.

†Πισσαντῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pissantini*, a people of Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Πισσάσφαλτος, ου, ἡ, *a compound of asphalt and pitch*, Diosc. 1, 100.

Πισσέλαιον, ου, τό, (πίσσα.ἔλαιον) *a mixture of oil and pitch*, Galen.—II. =πίσσανθος, Diosc. 1, 95.

Πισσήεις, εσσα, εν, (πίσσα) *like pitch*, Nic. Th. 716.

Πισσήρης, ες,=πισσήεις, Aesch. Cho. 268.—II. ὁ π., (sc. κηρωτής), *a pitch-plaster*, Hipp.

Πισσηρός, ά, όν,=πισσήεις, Galen.

Πισσίζω, f. -ίσω, (πίσσα) *to be like pitch*, Diosc.

Πισσῖνος, η, ον, Att. πίττινος, (πίσσα) *of* or *from pitch, pitched, κάδος π.*, Ar. Fr. 262, cf. Luc. V. Hist. 2, 29.

Πισσίτης, (πίσσα) οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with pitch*, Diosc. 5, 48. [ῐ]

Πισσοειδής, ές, (πίσσα, εἶδος) *like pitch, pitchy*.

Πισσοκαυτέω, ῶ, (πίσσα, καίω) *πεύκην, to extract pitch from the pine* by burning, Theophr.

Πισσόκηρος, ου, ὁ, (πίσσα, κηρός) *beeswax*, with which bees line their hives, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 10.

Πισσοκονέω, -κονία, v. πισσοκωνάω, -κωνία.

Πισσοκοπέω, ῶ, (πίσσα, κόπτω) like πισσόω, *to pitch, smear with pitch*, Theophr.—II. *to remove hair by pitch-plasters*, Alex. Incert. 10, in pass., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 376.

Πισσοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a pitching*.—II. *a removing hair by pitch-plasters*, Aretae.: and

Πισσοκοπικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a πισσοκόπος*: from

Πισσοκόπος, ον, (πίσσα, κόπτω) *daubing with pitch*.—II. *removing hair by pitch-plasters*.

Πισσοκωνάω or -έω, ῶ, (πίσσα, κωνάω II.) *to daub with pitch* or *tar*: —the same as πισσοκονέω, except that the latter is a compd. with κόνις, κονία, κονέω. Hence

Πισσοκώνητος, ον, *daubed with pitch*; π. μόρος, the death *of one who is pitched and burnt alive*, Aesch. Fr. 110.

Πισσοκωνία, ας, ἡ, *a daubing with pitch, pitching*. — On the synon. form πισσοκονία, formed like ἀμμοκονία, ὀστρακοκονία, v. sub πισσοκωνάω.

Πισσοκωνίζω, f. -ίσω, = πισσοκωνάω.

Πίσσος, ὁ, v. sub πίσος and πῖσος.

Πισσοτρόφος, ον, (πίσσα, τρέφω) *yielding pitch*, Plut. 2, 648 D.

†Πισσούθνης, ου, ὁ, *Pissuthnes*, son of Hystaspes, governor of Sardis, Thuc. 1, 115; 3, 31.

Πισσουργέω, ῶ, *to make pitch*, Dion. H.: and

Πισσούργιον, ου, τό, *a place where pitch is made*, Strab.: from

Πισσουργός, όν, Att. πιττ- (πίσσα, *ἔργω): *making pitch*.

†Πίσσουροι, ων, οἱ, *the Pissuri*, a race of the Daï, Strab. p. 511.

Πισσόω, Att. πιττόω, ῶ, (πίσσα) *to pitch over, pitch, tar*. — II. esp., *to pitch bronze statues*, in order to take casts of them. — III. *to remove hair from the body by means of a pitch-plaster*, a custom among women and effeminate men, Luc.

Πισσώδης, ες, (πίσσα, εἶδος) *like pitch*, Arist. H. A. 9, 10, 5.

Πίσσωσις, ἡ, Att. πίττωσις, *a pitching over*.

Πισσωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πισσόω) *one who pitches*, Luc. Fugit. 33. Hence

Πισσωτός, ή, όν, Att. πιττωτός, *pitched*, Theophr.

Πιστάκη, ης, ἡ, *the pistachio-tree*, also=sq., Alciphr. 1, 22. [ᾰ]

Πιστάκια, τά, *the fruit of the πιστάκη*, Nic. Th. 891; also written *βιστάκια, φιττάκια, ψιττάκια*, v. Ath. 649 C, sq. [ᾰ]

Πίστευμα, ατος, τό, (πιστεύω) *a pledge of good-faith*, Aesch. Ag. 878.

Πίστευσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστεύω) *a confiding*, Joseph.

Πιστευτέον, verb. adj. from πιστεύω, *one must trust*, Plat. Tim. 40 E.

Πιστευτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to trust, confiding*: but also *creating belief*, *πειθὼ π.*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 455 A. Adv. -κῶς, *π. ἔχειν τινί, to rely upon a* thing, Id. Hipp. Min. 364 A.

Πιστευτός, ή, όν, *trusted, confided*: from

Πιστεύω, f. -εύσω, (πίστις) *to believe, trust, trust in, put faith in, rely on* a person or thing, *τινί*, first in Hdt. 1, 24, etc., and Trag., as, *π. θεοφάτοισι*, Aesch. Pers. 800; *χαλεπὸν πιστεύειν*, hard *to believe*, Thuc. 1, 20; †cf. also Pseud-Phocyl. 74†: with an adj. neut., *λόγοις ἐμοῖσι πίστευσον τάδε, believe* my words herein, Eur. Hel. 710: later, esp. in N. T., we find also *π. εἴς τινα, ἐν τινι*, and more rarely *ἐπί τινι, to believe on* or *in*: — pass. *to be believed* or *trusted*, Xen., etc.; *ἀξιος πιστεύεσθαι*, Plat. Lach. 181 B; *πιστεύεσθαι ὑπό τινος*, to enjoy his confidence, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 39:—mid., *to believe mutually*, *ἐπιστεύοντο ἃ περὶ ἀλλήλων ἔλεγον*, Dem. 883, 14. — 2. *to believe, comply, obey*, Soph. O. T. 625, 646, Tr. 1228. —3. c. inf. *to believe that, feel sure* or *confident that* a thing is, will be, has been, Eur. H. F. 146; *ἀληθῆ εἶναι*, Plat. Gorg. 524 A, etc.; also, *π. ὡς*, Xen. Hier. 1, 37; *πιστεύω ἐμὲ προέχειν εἰδέναι*, etc., Thuc. 2, 62, Plat., etc.: *π. ποιεῖν, to dare* to do a thing, Dem. 866, 1: — in pass., *to be believed* to be, Plat. Legg. 636 D. — 4. c. dat. et inf., *π. τινὶ σιγᾶν, to trust* to him to be silent, i. e. to feel confidence in his secresy, Hdt. 8, 110, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 55.—II. *π. τινί τι, to entrust* something to another, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17, Symp. 8, 36: hence later in pass., *πιστεύομαί τι, I am entrusted with* a thing, *have* it *committed* to me, Ep. Plat. 309 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 8, Wessel. Diod. 19, 20.

Πιστῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πιπίσκω)=ποτιστήρ, ποτιστῆς. Hence

Πιστήριον, ου, τό, = ποτιστήριον.

†Πιστιας, ου, ὁ, *Pistias*, an Areopagite, Dinarch. 96, fin.

Πιστικός, ή, όν, (πίνω) *liquid, νάρδος*, N. T.; but perh. better referred to seq., like πιστός, in sense of *genuine, pure*.

Πιστικός, ή, όν, (πιστός) *faithful, πιστικῶς ἔχειν τινί*, Plut. Pelop. 8: v. foreg.—II. freq. for πειστικός, *convincing, persuasive, ῥήτωρ*, Plat. Gorg. 455 A, *λόγοι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10. cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 1. — 2. pass. *obedient*.

Πίστιος, ὁ, Ζεύς, the *Jupiter Fidius* of the Rom., Dion. H.

Πιστις, εως, ἡ, (πείθω, πείθομαι) *trust* in others, *faith*, Lat. *fides*, Hdt. *πίστεις καὶ ἀπιστίαι ὥλεσαν ἀνδρας*, Hes. Op. 370: esp. *faith* or *belief* in a higher power, *π. θεῶν, faith* in them, Eur. Med. 414, Hipp. 1037; (hence the theol. sense, which must be sought elsewhere): — generally, *persuasion* of a thing, *confidence, assurance*, Pind. N. 8, 73, and freq. in Att.; *πίστιν σωφροσύνης ἔχειν τῳ τινος*, to be persuaded of another's moderation, Dem. 309, 10. — 2. in subjective sense, *good faith, faithfulness, honesty*, Lat. *fides*, Theogn. 1133, Hdt. 8, 105; *θνήσκει δὲ πιστις, ἀπιστίη δ' ἀπιστος*, Soph. O. C. 611. —3. *credit, trust*, also like Lat. *fides*, *πίστις ἐστί μοι παρά τινι*, I have *credit* with him, Dem. 962, 4, cf. 954, 3; *εἰς πίστιν διδόναι*, to give *in trust*, Id. 886, 25; so, *ἐν πίστει ἀπολείπεσθαι*, to be left *in trust*, as guardian, Plut. Cicer. 41. — II. *that which gives persuasion* or *confidence*; hence, — 1. like *τὸ πιστόν, an assurance, pledge of good faith, a treaty, warrant*, also like Lat. *fides*, *οὐκ ἀνδρὸς ἄκρον τὸ στις ἀλλ' ὅρκων ἀνήρ*, Aesch. Fr. 276, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1321; distinguished from *ὅρκος*, etc., by Poll. Med. 21; *πίστιν καὶ ὅρκια ποιεῖσθαι*, to make a treaty by exchange of *assurances* and oaths, Hdt. 9, 92. — 2. *πίστις* (Ion. for *πίστεις*) *ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 3, 8; *πρός τινα*, Thuc. 4, 54; *ἀλλήλοις*, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12; *στεις διδόναι*, to give *assurances*, Hdt. 9, 91; *διδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν*, or *δ. καὶ δέχεσθαι*, to interchange them, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 44, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D; *πίστει λαβεῖν* or *καταλαβεῖν τινα*, to receive into friendship on *assurance* given, Hdt. 3, 74; 9, 106. — 2. *a means of persuasion, an argument, proof*, Plat. Phaed. 70 B, Isocr. 28 B; esp. of a moral nature, opp to a demonstrative proof (*ἀπόδειξις*), Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11.

Πιστόν, τό, v. πιστός II 2.

†Πιστόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Pistoxenus*, an Athenian, Isae.

Πιστοποιέω, ῶ, (πιστοποιός) *to get credit, confirm*, Joseph. Hence

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Πιστοποίησις, ἡ, *confirmation.*

Πιστοποιός, όν, (πιστός, ποιέω) *accrediting, confirming.*

Πιστοπορθής, ές, (πίστις, πέρθω) *faith-destroying,* Or. Sib.

Πιστός, ή, όν, (πίνω) *drinkable, liquid: τὰ πιστά, liquid medicines, draughts,* opp. to *βρώσιμα, χριστά,* Aesch. Pr. 480, cf. Blomf. (488).

Πιστός, ή, όν, (πείθω)—I. of persons one believes or trusts, *faithful, trusty, true,* ἑταῖρος, Il. 15, 331, etc.; φύλακες, Hes. Th. 735; μάρτυρες, Pind. P. 1, 172; ἄγγελος, Aesch. Pr. 969; etc.: freq. also c. dat., as in Hom., πιστότατος δέ οἱ ἔσκε, Il. 16, 147; πιστὸς εἰς ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 3, 11, cf. 8, 9; π. πρός τι, Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 2: — in Persia οἱ πιστοί were a sort of privy-councillors, 'our right *trusty* and well-beloved,' Xen. An. 1, 5, 15; cf. Aesch. Pers. 2; so, πιστὰ πιστῶν = πιστότατοι, lb. 681: τὸ πιστόν = πιστίς, *good-faith,* Thuc. 1, 68.—2. *believed, trusted, thought trusty,* Antipho 129, 37, cf. Thuc. 3, 42.—3. of things one trusts or builds on, *trustworthy, to be trusted, sure,* ὅρκια πιστά, Hom., Pind., etc.; οὐκέτι πιστὰ γυναιξίν, no longer *can one trust* women, Od. 11, 456; *deserving belief, persuasive, credible,* π. καὶ οἰκότα, Hdt. 6, 82, etc.; *made credible,* ἐλπὶς πιστὴ λόγῳ, Thuc. 3, 40: hence,—II. τὸ πιστόν, as subst., like πίστις II., *a pledge, security, warrant,* freq. in Att., as Soph. Tr. 398, etc.; so, τὰ πιστὰ ποιεῖσθαι,=πίστιν ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 3, 8; πιστὰ θεῶν π., of oaths, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 7; πιστὸν or πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, to give and receive *pledges,* interchange *pledges,* c. inf. fut., Xen. An. 3, 2, 5; so, πιστὰ δεικνύναι, Aesch. Ag. 651; παρέχεσθαι, Eur. Phoen. 268; ἥξιον πιστὰ γενέσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 3.—III. act. like πίσυνος or πιστεύων, *believing, trusting in, relying on,* τινί, Theogn. 283, Aesch. Pers. 55, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1031, Pors. Hec. 1117.—2. *obedient,* Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30. — IV. adv. -τῶς, *in a trustworthy manner,* Antipho 120, 5: *persuasively,* Id. 122, 41. — 2. *with disposition to believe,* Dem. 922, 1, cf. Lys. 150, 37. Hence

Πιστότης, ητος, ἡ, *good faith, faithfulness, honesty,* Hdt. 7, 52, Andoc. 4, 30, Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc.

Πιστοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (πίστις, φύλαξ) *a guardian of truth,* Orph. H. 7, 17.

Πιστόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (πιστός) *to make trustworthy; πιστοῦν τινα ὅρκοις, to bind* him *by oaths,* Thuc. 4, 88.—II. pass., *to be made trust-worthy, give a pledge* or *warrant,* πιστωθείς, H. Hom. Merc. 536; and more fully, πιστωθῆναι ὅρκῳ τινί, *to bind one's self* to another by oath, Od. 15, 436. —2. *to feel trust* or *confidence,* i. e., *to trust, to be persuaded,* πιστωθῆναι ἐνὶ θυμῷ, Od. 21, 218, cf. Eur. I. A. 66: hence, πιστωθείς, like πιστός II., πίσυνος, *trusting, confiding,* Soph. O. C. 1039. — III. mid., *to give mutual pledges* or *guarantees of fidelity, exchange troth,* Il. 6, 233; more fully, πιστώσασθαι ἐπέεσσιν, Il. 21, 286; π. πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος, Polyb. 18, 22, 6.—2. πιστοῦσθαί τινα ὑφ' ὅρκων, *to secure* his *good faith* by oaths, Soph. O. C. 650, cf. Polyb. 8, 17, 2.—3. πιστώσασθαί τι, *to believe* or *be confident in* a thing, Eur. Incert. 43, 6, Opp. C. 3, 355.

Πίστρα, ας, ἡ, (πιπίσκω) *a drinking-trough,* for cattle, Lat. *alveus,* Eur. Cycl. 47.

Πίστρις, εως, ἡ, a sort of *ship-of-war,* also πρίστις, q. v.

Πίστρον, ου, τό, = πίστρα, Eur. Cycl. 29.

†Πίστυρος, ου, ἡ, *Pistyrus,* a city of Thrace near the Nestus, Hdt. 7, 109.

Πίστωμα, ατος, τό, (πιστόω) *an assurance, guarantee, pledge,* like πίστις, πιστόν, usu. in plur., Aesch. Cho. 977, Eum. 214: but, γηραλέα πιστώματα for πιστοὶ γέροντες, Id. Pers. 171.

†Πίστων, ωνος, ὁ, *Piston,* masc. pr. n., Paus., Ath. 220 D.

Πίστωσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστόω) *an accrediting, giving assurance, confirmation,* Plat. Legg. 943 C. Hence

Πιστωτικός, ή, όν, (πιστόω) *confirmatory.*

Πισύγγιον, ου, τό, *a shoemaker's shop,* Poll.

Πίσυγγος, ου, ὁ, *a shoemaker,* Sappho 38. (From πίσσα?) [ῐ in Alex. Aet. ap. Ath. 699 C: but perh. we should write πίσσυγγος, πισσύγγιον with Dind.]

Πίσυνος, η, ον, (πεῖσα, πείθω) *trusting on, relying* or *depending on, confiding in,* always c. dat., Διΐ, τόξοισι, ἠνορέῃ, Il. 9, 238; 5, 205, etc.; (Hom. and Hes. only use masc.); χρησμῷ, Hdt. 1, 66; Pind., and Trag. —II. *obedient,* τινί, Orph. Arg. 263, 705. [ῐ]

Πίσυρες, οἱ, αἱ, neut. πίσυρα, τά, Aeol. and old Ep. for τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, *four,* Il. 15, 680, Od. 5, 70, etc. [ῐ]: πέσσυρες and πέσυρες are also mentioned as Aeol.

Πίσω, fut. of πιπίσκω, q. v. [ῐ]

†Πιταναῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pitanaei,* a people on the coast of the Leleges, Strab. p. 611.

†Πιταναῖος, α, ον, *of Pitane* (I. 1), *Pitanean,* Ath. 5 A.

†Πιτανάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ήτης, fem. Πιτανᾶτις, ίδος, *of Pitane* (I. 2); οἱ Πιτανᾶται, *the Pitanātae,* whence ὁ Πιτανητέων λόχος, Hdt. 9, 33, though the existence of such λόχος denied by Thuc. 1, 20; v. Bähr Hdt. l. c., Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 7, n. t. [ᾰτ]

†Πιτάνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. -άνα, ας, ἡ, *Pitane,* a city of Aeolis, near the mouth of the Caïcus, Hdt. 1, 149.—2. a town of Laconia on the Eurotas, containing a temple of Diana, Eur. Tro. 1112, Call. Dian. 172: v. Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 7. — II. daughter of the river-god Eurotas, mother of Euadne by Neptune, Pind. O. 6, 46.

Πιτάριον, ου, τό, *a figure shaped like the letter* Π.

†Πιτθείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Pittheus.*

†Πιτθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pittheus,* son of Pelops, father of Aethra, king of Troezene, Eur., etc.: cf. Strab. p. 374.

†Πιτῖας, ου, ὁ, *Pitias,* a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 1.

Πιτνέω, v. sub πίτνω.

Πίτνημι, part. πιτνάς:—poet. collat. form from πετάννυμι, *to spread out, ἡέρα πίτνα* (for ἐπίτνα), Il. 21, 7; πιτνὰς εἰς ἐμὲ χεῖρας, *stretching out* his arms to me, Od. 11, 392; πίτναν εἰς αἰθέρα χεῖρας (impf. or aor. 2, for ἐπίτναν), Pind. N. 5, 20:—pass., *to be spread out* or *opened,* Eur. El. 713; cf. Anth. P. 7, 711.

Πίτνω, = πετάω, πετάννυμι, only in Hes. Sc. 291, ἔπιτνον ἀλωῇ στάχυας, and here Gaisford gives ἐπίπλον: cf. Heinrich ad l., Heyne Il. 22, 402.

Πίτνω, aor. 2 ἔπιτνον, = πίπτω, Pind., and Trag.—Herm. indeed, ad Elmsl. Med. 53, supposes the pres. to be always πιτνέω, with the aor. ἔπιτνον, πιτνεῖν, πιτνῶν. But Elmsl. seems to be justified in considering πίτνω as merely a collat. form of *πέτω (πίπτω), used by Pind. N. 5, 76, I. 2, 39, and oft. in Trag., when the penult. is required to be short, (just as μίμνω is merely a collat. form of μένω, cf. πίπτω sub fin.); hence he altogether denies the existence of a pres. πιτνέω, and of any such aor. forms as πιτνεῖν, πιτνῶν, v. ad Eur. Heracl. 77, Med. 55, Soph. O. C. 1732; and herein he is followed by Dind. in the Poetae Scenici, v. ad Soph. Aj. 58, Eur. Heracl. 77.

Πίττᾱ, ἡ, Att. for πίσσα.

Πιττάκιον, ου, τό, Lat. *pittacium, a patch of leather* for laying salve on, *a plaster,* Dinoloch. ap. A. B. p. 112, 25: πεττυκιον also occurs, Piers. Moer. p. 306. — II. *a leaf out of a writing tablet,* Polyb. 31, 21, 9, Diog. L. 6, 89. [ᾰ]

†Πιττάκειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Pittacus,* Plat. Prot.: from

†Πίττακος, ου, ὁ, *Pittacus,* one of the seven sages of Greece, of Mytilene in Lesbos, Hdt. 1, 27, Plat. Prot. 343. — 2. a king of the Edoni in Thrace, Thuc. 4, 107.

†Πιττάλακος, ου, ὁ, *Pittalacus,* masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem.; Aeschin.

†Πίτταλος, ου, ὁ, *Pittalus,* a physician in Athens, Ar. Ach. 1032.

Πίτταξις or πίτταξυς, ἡ, *the fruit of the κραυεία, cornel-tree,* also μάραον and μάραος.

Πιττῖνος, η, ον, Att. for πίσσινος.

Πιττόω, πίττωσις, πιττωτός, ή, όν, Att. for πισσόω, etc.

Πιτύα, ἡ, dub. l. Theophr., for πυτία.

†Πιτύα, ας, ἡ, and Πιτύεια, *Pitya,* a city of Lesser Mysia, between Parium and Priapus, Il. 2, 829; Strab. p. 588: in Orph. Πιτύη.—2. an island in the Adriatic, Ap. Rh. 4, 565.

†Πιτυασσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Pityassus,* a town of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

Πιτύϊνος, η, ον, (πίτυς) *made of* or *from the pine; ῥητίνη π., pine-resin; π. κῶνοι, pine* cones, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 57 B.—II. ἡ πιτυΐνη, *an unknown parasitic plant,* Theophr. [ῡΐ]

Πιτύϊς, ίδος, ἡ, (πίτυς) *the fruit of the pine, kernel of the pine-cone* (κῶνος), Lob. Phryn. 397.—II. *pine*-resin, Galen. [ῐ̄ς]

Πιτυκάμπτης, ου, ὁ, = πιτυοκάμπτης, prob. l. Anth.

Πιτῠλεύω, (πίτυλος) *to move quickly to and fro,* as *in rowing:* hence, generally, *to ply one's* task, Ar. Vesp. 678.

Πιτῠλίζω, (πίτυλος) *to make a plashing sound* as with oars; hence, π. γάλα ἐν φύλλοις, *to drop* milk upon leaves, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. — II. *to practice a regular swinging of the arms,* as with dumb-bells, Galen. Hence

Πιτῠλισμα, ατος, τό, *any quick, regular movement,* v. l. Juven. 11, 173.

ΠΙΤΥΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the regular sound of oars* pulled in time, *the measured plash of oars,* νεὼς π. εὐήρης, Eur. I. T. 1050; νεὼς π., periphr. for *a ship,* Id. Tro. 1123: hence, ἑνὶ πιτύλῳ, with one *stroke,* all together, Aesch. Pers. 975.—II. *any quick repeated sound* or *movement;* as,—1. *the plash of* fast-falling drops, π. δακρύων, Eur. Hipp. 1464; π. σκυφου, of wine poured into a cup, Id. Alc. 798: cf. πιτυλίζω.—2. of blows, esp. of *the*

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beating of the breast and cheeks by mourners, *clapping of the hands*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 856, Eur. Tro. 1236, Theocr. 22, 127.—3. *a brandishing* of the spear, π. δορός, Eur. Heracl. 834. 4. *a gymnastic exercise* (somewhat like our dumb-bells), in which one stood on tip-toe and swung the arms backwards and forwards as in rowing.—5. metaph., of *violent frantic gestures, violence, passion*, π. μανίας, φόβου, Eur. I. T. 307, H. F. 816; μαινομένῳ π. πλαγχθείς, Ib. 1187. (Prob. onomatop., to express the *plash* of oars.) [ῐ]

Πιτύνη, ἡ, dub. l. for πυτίνη.

Πῐτῠόεις, εσσα, εν, *abounding in pine-trees*:—*like a pine.*

Πῐτῠοκάμπη, ης, ἡ, (πίτυς, κάμπη) *a poisonous grub found on pine-trees.*—II. a sort of *small pine-cone.*

Πῐτῠοκάμπτης, ου, ὁ, (πίτυς, κάμπτω) *the pine-bender*, epith. of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again, Plut. Thes. 8: also, πῐτῠκάμπτης, q. v.

Πῐτῠστεπτος, ον, *pine-crowned*, cf. πιτύστεπτος.

Πῐτῠοτρόφος, ον, (πίτυς, τρέφω) *growing pines*, Anth. Plan. 8.

†Πιτυοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, (πιτυόεις) *Pityus*, a city on the Euxine, near Colchis, Strab. p. 496.—2. *the territory of Pitya*, Id. p. 588.

Πῐτύουσα, ἡ, a plant, *Euphorbia pityusa*, Diosc. 4, 166.

†Πιτυοῦσα, ης, ἡ, and -οῦσσα, (πιτυόεις) *Pityusa*, ancient name of Lampsacus, Salamis, and Chios, Strab.—2. a small island in the Argolicus sinus, Paus. 2, 34, 8.—3. *al* Πιτυοῦσαι, *the Pityusae* or *Pine islands*, near Hispania, Strab. p. 167.

Πῐτῠρηνός, ἡ. όν, *made of bran.*

Πῐτῠρίας ἄρτος, ὁ, bread *made from bran.*

Πῐτῠρίασις, ἡ, = πίτυρον II, Hipp.

Πῐτῠριος, α, ον, = πιτυρηνός. [ῠ̄]

Πῐτῠρίς ἐλαία, ἡ, *a small* kind of *olive*, of the colour of πίτυρα, which was pricked before it was ripe, and then preserved, Call. Fr. 50, Philem. ap. Ath. 56 C.

Πῐτῠρισμα, ατος, τό, = πιτυρίασις. [ῠ̄]

Πῐτῠρίτης, ου, ὁ, = πιτυρίας, Ath. 114 E.

Πῐτῠροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *bran-like.*—II. *like scurf.*

Πίτῠρα, τά, (πτίσσω) *the husks of corn, bran*: then, generally, *grounds* or *refuse*, Lat. *furfura*, Hipp., and Dem. 313, 17.—II. *a bran-like eruption* on the skin, esp. the head, *scurf, dandriff*, Lat. *furfures, porrigo*, Diosc.: also, πιτυρίασις, πιτύρισμα. [ῐ] Hence

Πῐτῠρόομαι, as pass., *to be scurfy*, Hipp.

Πῐτῠρώδης, ες, (πίτυρα, εἶδος) *bran-like*, Hipp.—II. *like scurf*, Id., v. Foës. Oecon.

†Πίτυς, υος, ἡ, *Pitys*, a nymph beloved by Pan, changed into a pine, Luc. D. Dial. 22, 4: from

ΠΙΤΥΣ, υος, ἡ, poet. dat. plur. πίτυσσιν, Od. 9, 186: *the pine-tree*, Lat. *pinus*, Hom., and Hdt.:—it differs from the πεύκη (v. sub πεύκη): Opp. calls it διπλόθριξ, like the *pinus silvestris, montana* and *rubra*.—Proverb., πίτυος δίκην ἐκτρίβεσθαι, to be destroyed like *a pine-tree*, i. e. *utterly*, because the pine-tree when once cut down never grows again, Hdt. 6, 37; cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 169 sq.—II. poet. also *any thing made from the pine.* (From the same root come πίσσα, etc.; cf. πεύκη sub fin.) [ῐ] Hence

Πῐτύστεπτος, ον, = πιτυόστεπτος, Anth. P. 6, 253.

Πῐτῠώδης, ες, (πίτυς, εἶδος) *like the pine: abounding in pines*, Plut. 2, 676 A.

Πῐτῦών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a pine-forest.*

Πιφαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πίφιγξ.

Πῐφάσκομαι, = πιφαύσκομαι, Hes. Th. 655.

Πιφαύσκω, redupl. form of root ΦΑ-, φαίνω, akin to φάσκω, φημί, (as διδάσκω of ΔΑ-, δαίω, δαῆναι): only used in pres. and impf.:—strictly, *to let be seen, show, give a token*, τινί, Il. 10, 502; esp. by words, *to make known, tell, tell of*, τι, H. Hom. Merc. 540; τινί τι, Il. 10, 478, Od. 11, 442; ἔπεα ἀλλήλοισι, or πάντεσσι πιφαύσκειν, Od. 22, 131, 247.—Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Pers. 661, Ag. 23, Cho. 279, Eum. 620.—2. so, also, πιφαύσκομαι as dep., *to make manifest, show*, τι, Il. 12, 280; 21, 333; esp. by words, *to make known*, τινί τινα, Od. 15, 518: hence, as in act., *to tell of, narrate*, τι, Il. 15, 97, Od. 2, 32, Hes. Th. 655 (where however πιφάσκεαι stands); τινί τι, Il. 16, 12, etc.—II. later also πιφαύσκομαι as pass., *to have told one, hear, learn*, Nic. [πῐ- in the former half of a hexam. before the penthemimer, Il. 10, 478, 502; 18, 500, H. Hom. Merc. 540: in the latter half always πῐ́-: the depon. seems to occur only in the latter, conseq. with πῐ́-; so in Aesch.: and this is the real quantity of ι in redupl., acc. to the analogy of δίδάσκω, πῐπίσκω, τῐταίνω, τῐτύσκομαι, etc.]

Πίφηξ, ηκος, ὁ, v. l. for sq.

Πίφιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, *an unknown bird*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 28.

Πίφρημι, v. the compd. εἰςπίφρημι.

Πίω, subj. aor. of πίνω, Od.

Πῐώδης, ες, (πῖος, εἶδος) *fatty.*

ΠΙ΄ΩΝ, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πῖον, gen. πίονος:—*fat, well-fed, plump, sleek*, esp. of animals, πίονος αἰγός, Il. 9, 207; μῆλα πίονα δημῷ, Od. 9, 464; βοῦν πίονα δημῷ, Il. 23, 750; ἔγκατα πίονι δημῷ, Hes. Th. 538:—also, π. δημός, *rich* fat, Il. 22, 501, cf. Hdt. 2, 94: †τυροῦ καὶ μέλιτος π., Xenoph. 1, 10†.—II. metaph. of soil, *rich, fertile*, ἀγρός, δῆμος, etc., Il. 23, 832; 16, 437, etc.; πίονα ἔργα, *pingues segetes*, 12, 283; so, of wine, Soph. Tr. 703:—hence, generally, like παχύς, of persons and places, *rich, wealthy*, οἶκος, νηός, Od. 9, 35, Il. 2, 549; πίονας πλούτου πυοιάς, Aesch. Ag. 820; of persons, πλούσιοι καὶ π., Plat. Rep. 422 B; πίονι μέτρῳ, in *plenteous* measure, Theocr. 7, 33.—III. compar. and superl. πῐότερος, πῐότατος, as if from πῖος, Il. 9, 577, H. Ap. 48, Hes. Op. 387. [ῐ]

Πῐών, όντος, part. aor. of πίνω, Od.

†Πίων, ονος, ὁ, *Pion*, a mountain near Ephesus, Paus. 7, 5, 10: cf. Πριών.

Πλαγά, Dor. for πληγή.

Πλαγγόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλαγγών.—II. a kind of *ointment.*

Πλάγγος, ου, ὁ, a sort of *eagle*, also νηττοκτόνος or μύρφνος, Lat. *plancus*, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 2.

Πλαγγών, όνος, ὁ, (πλάσσω) *a wax-puppet, doll*, Call. Dem. 91.

†Πλαγγών, όνος, ἡ, *Plango*, fem. pr. n., concubine of Mantias, Dem. p. 994, sqq.—2. Πλάγγων, ωνος, ὁ, masc. pr. n., Ath. 690 C.

Πλᾰγιάζω, f. -άσω, (πλάγιος) like πλαγιόω, *to turn sideways* or *aside*, πλ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀντίους ἀνέμους (sc. τὴν ναῦν), *to tack to and fro* so as to make way against adverse winds, Loc. Nav. 9; metaph., πλ. ἢ φυσὴν ἢ πρᾶξιν, Plut. Demosth. 13.—II. pugilist. term, *to make a feint*: hence metaph., *to deceive*, LXX.—III. in Gramm. *to inflect, decline.* Hence

Πλᾰγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a placing sideways, making slanting.*

Πλᾰγιαυλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to play upon the cross flute*: from

Πλᾰγίαυλος, ου, ὁ, (πλάγιος, αὐλός) *the cross-flute, German flute*, as opp. to the flute-à-bec, Theocr. 20, 29, Bion 3, 7:—elsewh. πλάγιος αὐλός.—II. as adj. πλᾰγίαυλος, ον, *playing upon the cross-flute.* (Aemil. Portus in Lex. Dor. compares the French word *flageolet.*)

Πλᾰγιόκαρπος, ον, (πλάγιος, καρπός) *having fruit at the sides*, Theophr.

Πλᾰγιόκαυλος, ον, (πλάγιος, αὐλός) *having stalks at the sides*, Theophr.

Πλάγιος, α, ον, also ος, ον:—*placed sideways, slanting, aslant, athwart*, Lat. *obliquus, transversus*, Thuc. 7, 59, and Xen.; opp. to καταντικρύ, Plat. Rep. 508 A; εἰς πλ., *sideways*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 10:—τὰ πλάγια, *the sides*, Hdt. 4, 49; esp. in military sense, *the flanks* of an army, Thuc. 4, 32; κατὰ πλάγια, on *the flanks*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 1; εἰς τὰ πλ. παράγειν, to make an army file off right and left; Id. An. 3, 4, 14; ἐκ πλαγίου, *from the side* or *on flank*, Thuc. 4, 33; 7, 6, and Xen.; so, ἐκ τῶν πλ., Polyb. 1, 22, 8; πλαγίους λαβεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους, to take the enemy *in flank*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26, etc.; πλάγιον παραδιδόναι ἑαυτόν, to lay one's self open *on flank*, i. e. open to attack, Plut. 2, 28 D, sts v. Wyttenb.—2. of places, *sloping*.—II. metaph., as opp. to *straightforward, sideways, crooked, treacherous*, φρένες, Pind. I. 3, 8, cf. N. 1, 97; so, πλάγια φρονεῖν, Eur. I. A. 332; cmid, *wavering*, Polyb. 30, 1, 6, etc.—III. in Gramm. πτώσεις πλάγιαι, Lat. *casus obliqui*, Diog. L.—IV. adv. -ίως (Usu. deriv. from πλάγος, but πλάγιος has ᾰ: others from πλαξ, v. πλαίσιον.) [ᾰ]

Πλᾰγιοσύντακτος, ον, *constructed with the oblique cases*, Gramm.

Πλᾰγιότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλάγιος) *a slanting direction.*—II. *cases obliques*, Gramm.

Πλᾰγιοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, (πλάγιος, φύλαξ) *one who guards the flanks* of an army on the march, Diod. 19, 82. [ῠ̄]

Πλᾰγιόω, ῶ, = πλαγιάζω I, Xen. Eq. 7, 16.

†Πλαγκταὶ πέτραι, αἱ, v. sub πλαγκτός.

Πλαγκταῖς, v. πλάξ.

Πλαγκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πλάζω) either (act.) *he that leads astray*, or, less prob., (pass.) *the roamer*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πλαγκτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν Aesch. Ag. 593 (πλάζω):—*wandering, roaming*, πέτραι Πλαγκταί, Od. 12, 61. Πλαγκταὶ Πέτραι, Od. 23, 327; these are confounded by later writers (as Hdt. 4, 85) with the Symplegades, v. Nitzsch ad l.; of ships, Aesch. Pers. 277 (v. sub. δίπλαξ); π. νησίδια, Eur. Supp. 961.—II. metaph. *wandering in mind, distraught*, Od. 21, 353.—III. *uncertain, wavering*, Aesch. Ag. 593.

Πλαγκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for πλάνη, ἄλη, *a wandering, roaming*, Od. 13, 343.

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Πλαγκτός, ύος, ἡ,=foreg., dub. l. Lyc. 1045.

Πλάγος, τό, *the side*, old Dor. word, whence πλάγιος (cf. Lat. *plāga*) is usu. deriv., Tab. Heracl. p. 189.

Πλαγχθῆναι, -θείς, inf. and part. aor. 1 pass. from πλάζω.

Πλᾰδᾰρός, ά, όν, (πλαδάω) *wet, damp*, πλαδαρὴ ἰδρῶτι κόμη, Agath. 50: esp. of the body, *flabby, soft, loose*, σάρξ, διαχώρημα, etc., Hipp. (v. sub πλάδος): — *soft, tender*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1398. Hence

Πλᾰδᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *dampness*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1096.

Πλαδαρώδης, ες, (πλαδαρός, εἶδος) *like wet, wettish, liquid*, Hipp.

Πλᾰδάρωμα, ατος, τό, as if from πλαδαρόω,=πλάδος. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰδάω, ῶ, (πλάδος) *to be wet* or *damp*; hence, *to be* or *become flabby, soft*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 3, 6, 2: cf. πλάδος.

Πλαδδιάω, ῶ, *to talk nonsense*, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 171, 990. (Perh. from πλατύς, like *des platitudes* in French: or it may be merely onomatop., like παφλάζειν, Lat. *blaterare*, Scottish *blether*.)

ΠΛΑ΄ΔΗ, ἡ,=πλάδος, Emped. ap. Simplic. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰδόεις, εσσα, εν,= πλαδαρός, Hipp.

ΠΛΑ΄ΔΟΣ, τό, *moisture, wet, dampness*, Hipp.: hence *flabbiness, softness*, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon. [ᾰ] Hence

Πλᾰδώδης, ες, (εἶδος)= πλαδαρός.

ΠΛΑ΄ΖΩ, with (as if from root ΠΛΑΓΧ-) fut. πλάγξω, aor. ἔπλαγξα. Like πλανάω, *to make to wander* or *roam, drive about*, esp. *to drive from the right course, cast away*, Il. 17, 751, Od. 20, 307: metaph., *to lead astray, mislead*, Od. 2, 396; *to lead from a plan* or *purpose*, Il. 2, 132.—Pass. c. fut. mid., πλάγξομαι, aor. ἐπλάγχθην, *to wander, rove, roam about, go astray*, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ πλάγχθη, Od. 1, 2; πλαγχθέντα ἰὸς ἀπὸ νηός, 6, 278; ἀπὸ χαλκόφι χαλκὸς ἐπλάγχθη, brass *glanced off* from brass, Il. 11, 351; — so in Pind. N. 7, 55, and Trag., ὀμμάτων ἐπλάγχθη, Aesch. Theb. 784; τίς πλάγχθη πολύμοχθος ἔξω; i. e. τίς ἐπλάγχθη ἔξω πολλῶν μόχθων; Soph. O. C. 1231.—Also in Hdt. 2, 116. but never in Att. prose.

Πλᾰθάνη, ης, ἡ, *a platter, dish* or *mould* in which bread, cakes, etc., were baked; hence the baking-woman in Ar. Ran. 549 is called Πλαθάνη. (Either from πλάσσω or from πλατύς.) [ᾰ]

Πλάθανον, ου, τό, and πλάθανος, ου, ὁ,=πλᾰθάνη, Theocr. 15, 115.

Πλαθῆναι, -θείς,=πλασθῆναι, -θείς, v. sub πελάζω.

Πλάθω, poet. collat. form of πελάζω, but seemingly only intr., *to approach, draw near*, τινί, Soph. El. 220, Phil. 728, Eur. Alc. 119. So also in mid., πλάθομαι.

Πλαίσιον, ου, τό, *an oblong figure* or *body*, Ar. Ran. 800; ἰσόπλευρον πλ., *a square*, like πλινθίον, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19, cf. Sturz Lex. s. v.: esp. of an army, ἐν πλαισίῳ τετάχθαι, to be drawn up in *square* or *mass*, Lat. *agmine quadrato*, as opp. to marching order, Lat. *agmen longum*, Thuc. 7, 78, cf. 6, 67, and Xen. (cf. sub τετράγωνος): εἰς τὰ πλαίσια βάλλειν, for εἰς τὸ πλάγιον, Dio C. 40, 2, cf. Interpp. ad Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 39. (Akin to πλάξ, πλάτος, πλατύς, πλάγιος.)

Πλαισός, ή, όν.=πλαισός.

†Πλακεντία, ας, ἡ, *Placentia*, in Gallia Cisalpina, now *Piacenza*, Strab. p. 216.

Πλᾰκερός, ά, όν, (πλάξ)=πλατύς, *broad*, Theocr. 7, 18.

Πλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, for ἀμπλακία, very dub., Seidl. Dochm. p. 25.

†Πλακία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *Placia*, a city of Lesser Mysia, a colony of the Pelasgi, Hdt. 1, 57.—II. wife of Ilus in Troy, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.

†Πλακιᾶνός, ή, όν, Ion. -ιηνός, *of Placia*; *of* Πλακιηνοί, *the inhab. of Placia*, Hdt. 1, 57.

Πλᾰκίνος, η, ον, (πλάξ) *made out of a board, wooden*, τρίπους, Anth. P. 6, 98. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰκίς, ή, *a bench, seat, couch* of flowers, Hesych.

Πλᾰκίτης, (πλάξ) ἄρτος, ὁ, a *flat* cake, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 C: fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, Diosc.

Πλᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, (πλάξ) *flat*, Orph. Arg. 949; cf. πλακοῦς.

Πλάκος, ου, ἡ, †*Placus*, a mountain of Mysia above Thebe, which was hence called Hypoplacian, Il. 6, 396: acc. to Strab. p. 614 there is no such mountain there†: v. ὑποπλάκιος.

Πλακουντάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πλακοῦς, Strab. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰκουντικός, ή, όν, (πλακοῦς) *like a cake*, Ath. 58 E.

Πλᾰκούντιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλακοῦς.

Πλᾰκουντοποιϊκός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the baking of cakes*, Ath. 643 E: from

Πλᾰκουντοποιός, όν, (πλακοῦς, ποιέω) *cake-baking*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 644 C.

Πλακουντώδης, ες, (πλακοῦς, εἶδος) *like cakes*, Ath.

Πλᾰκοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, contr. from πλακόεις, *a flat cake*, freq. in Ar., as, πλακοῦντος κύκλος, Ach. 1125; cf. Ath. pp. 644-6:—also resolved πλακόεις, Anth.

Πλᾰκόω, ῶ, (πλάξ) *to cover with flat pieces* or *plates*.

Πλάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for πλήκτωρ, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Πλᾰκώδης, ες,=πλακόεις, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 10.

Πλᾰκώτης μαρμάρου, ὁ, *one who overlays with* marble.

†Πλανασία, ας, ἡ, *Planasia*, an island in the sinus Gallicus, Strab. p. 185.

Πλᾰνάω, ῶ, Ion. πλανέω in Hdt.: f. -ήσω (πλάνη):—like πλάζω, *to lead astray, lead from the right road, lead wandering about*, Hdt. 4, 128, Aesch. Pr. 573: *to lead from the subject*, in talking, Dem. 448, fin. — 2. *to lead astray, mislead*, ἡ γνώμη πλανᾷ (olim γνώμη πλανῶ); Soph. O. C. 316; cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D, Legg. 655 D; also *to seduce from*, c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 88.—II. pass. πλανάομαι, f. -ήσομαι: aor. ἐπλανήθην: pf. πεπλάνημαι:—*to wander, roam about, stray*, Il. 23, 321, Hdt., and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 564; c. acc. loci, πλανᾶσθαι χθόνα, *to wander over* it, Lat. *oberrare*, Eur. Hel. 598; but c. acc. cognato, πολλοὺς ἐλίγμους πλανᾶσθαι, *to wander* about as in a labyrinth, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4; πλανᾶσθαι ἐν λόγῳ, Hdt. 2, 115; *to do a thing at random*, Id. 6, 52; esp. of reports, *to be spread about*, Soph. O. C. 304:—c. gen., πλαναθεὶς καιροῦ, *having missed* one's opportunity, Pind. N. 8, 6.—2. *to wander in mind*, Aesch. Pr. 473; *to be at a loss*, Hdt. 6, 37; πλανῶμαι καὶ ἀπορῶ, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 C; πλανᾶσθαι καὶ ταράττεσθαι, Id. Phaed. 79 C, etc.

Πλᾰνέω, πλᾰνέομαι, Ion. for πλανάω, πλανάομαι, Hdt.

ΠΛΑ΄ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, like ἄλη, *a wandering* or *roaming about, straying*, Hdt. 1, 30; 2, 103, and freq. in Aesch., as Pr. 576, 585, 622; cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 67: πλ. λόγου, *a digression, discursive argument*, Plat. Parm. 136 E, Legg. 683 A.—II. metaph. *a going astray*, Lat. *error*, βίοτος ἀνθρώπων πλάνη, Eur. Rhad. 1, 8; πλ. καὶ ἄνοια, Plat. Phaed. 81 A, etc. [ᾰ]

Πλάνημα, ατος, τό, (πλανάω) *a wandering, going astray*, Aesch. Pr. 828; πλ. ψυχῆς, Soph. O. T. 727.—II. *an error*. [ᾰ]

Πλάνης, ητος, ὁ, (πλανάω) *one who wanders* or *roams, a wanderer, roamer, rover, vagabond*, Lat. *erro*, Soph. O. T. 1029, and Eur.; c. gen., πόντου πλάνητες, *roamers* of the sea, Eur. Ino 25. — 2. πλάνητες ἀστέρες, *the planets*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 5; and, simply, οἱ πλάνητες, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 1.—3. πλ. πυρετοί, fevers *that come in irregular fits*, Hipp.; also πλανῆται, cf. Foës. Oecon.

†Πλανησία, ας, ἡ, *Planesia*, an island on the coast of Hispania, Strab. p. 159.

Πλᾰνησίεδρος, ον, (πλανάω, ἕδρα) *having a wandering seat*, i. e. *moving about freely*, of the knee-pan, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.

Πλάνησις, εως, ἡ, (πλανάω) *a making to wander: a dispersing*, τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 8, 42.—II. metaph., *a misleading*. [ᾰ]

Πλανητέον, verb. adj., from πλανάω, *one must wander*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

Πλᾰνητεύω, *to wander about*: from

Πλᾰνήτης, ου, ὁ,=πλάνης, Soph. O. C. 3, 124; πλ. ἄθλιον βίον, Eur. Heracl. 878: — of merchants, Plat. Rep. 371 D; πλαν. ἐπὶ πάντας τόπους, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17: cf. πλάνης. Hence

Πλᾰνητικός, ή, όν, *disposed to wander, roaming*, Strab. p. 345.

Πλᾰνῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from πλανήτης, Lyc. 998.

Πλᾰνητός, ή, όν, (πλανάω) *wandering about*, Plat. Tim. 19 E.—II. metaph., *erring*, Plut. 2, 550 D.

Πλάνιος, ον, poet. for πλάνος Leon. Tar. 100. [ᾰ]

Πλανοδία, ας, ἡ, (πλάνος, ὁδός) *a wrong way, bye-way*, H. Hom. Merc. 75 [where πλᾰ-, but only metri grat.]. —Others take it as adj., πλανόδιος, α, ον, *going by bye-paths, wandering*, in which case πλανοδίας βοῦς must be joined.

ΠΛΑ΄ΝΟΣ, η, ον, also ος, ον, act *leading astray, cheating*: ὁ πλ., *a deceiver*, N.T.—2. pass. *wandering, roaming*, πλ. πρᾶγμα ἡ τύχη, fortune 's *a wandering, fickle* thing, Menand. p. 97, cf. Nicostr. Syr. 1: but πλάνοι ἀστέρες=πλάνητες, opp. to οἱ ἄπλανοι.—II. πλάνος, ὁ, as subst. *a wandering about, roaming, straying*, like πλάνη, Soph. O. C. 1114, Eur. Alc. 482, etc.: φροντίδος πλάνοι, *the wanderings* of thought, Soph. O. T. 67; but, πλ. φρενῶν, wandering of mind, madness, Eur. Hipp. 283, cf. Fr. Incert. 164: πλάνοις, *in uncertain fits*, of a disease, Soph. Phil. 758, v. Ellendt s.v. ἴσως:—κερκίδος πλάνοι, of the act of weaving, Eur. Ion 1491.

Πλᾰνοστιβής, ές, (πλάνος, στείβω) *trodden by wanderers*, Aesch. Eum. 76.

Πλᾰνύττω,=πλανάομαι, *to wander about*, Ar. Av. 3.

Πλᾰνώδης, ες,=πλανητικός, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

ΠΛΑ΄Ξ, ή, gen. πλᾰκός, *any thing*

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flat and broad, esp. *flat land, a plain*, ἠπείρου πλάκα, Aesch. Pers. 718, cf. Eum. 295, Soph., etc.; νεκρῶν πλάκα, the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1564; so, πόντου πλάξ, the ocean-*plain*, Pind. P. 1, 24, and Eur.; αἰθερία πλάξ, Eur. El. 1349; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 521: *the flat top of a hill*, Σονίου, Οἴτας, Παρνασσοῦ, πλ., Soph. Aj. 1220, etc.; so, ἀπ' ἄκρας πυργώδους πλακός, from the top story of a tower, Id. Tr. 273:—also, *a flat stone, tombstone*, Anth. P. 7, 324.—The irreg. dat. πλαγκταῖς or πλακταῖς, in Orph. for πλαξί, is very dub. (Hence πλακοῦς, πλακερός, Lat. *placenta*: also, *lanx lanc-is*, a dish: same root as Germ. *flach*, and so akin to πλατ-ύς, q. v. Buttm. also refers πίναξ, q. v., to it, cf. our *plank*, Fr. *planche*, etc.)

Πλάξιππος, ου, Dor. for πλήξιππος, Pind.

Πλάσις, εως, ἡ, (πλάσσω) *a moulding, conformation*, Eimped. 218, cf. Polyb. 6, 53, 5.—II. in music = πλάσμα. [ᾰ]

Πλάσμα, ατος, τό, (πλάσσω) *any thing formed* or *moulded*, esp. from clay or wax, *an image, figure*, πλάσματα πηλοῦ, Ar. Av. 686; κήρινα, Plat. Theaet. 200 B.—II. *that which is imitated, a counterfeit, forgery*, Dem. 1110, 18; *an assumed form* or *manner*, like χαρακτήρ.—III. in music, *an affected execution*, such as the use of shakes, falsetto, etc., instead of full, natural tones, μετὰ πλάσματος, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 5, cf. Interpp. ad Persium, 1, 17, and Quint. Inst. 1, 8, 2: of like *affectation* in orators, actors, etc., Plut. 2, 405 D.

Πλασμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) *fabricated, counterfeit*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 30.—II. *one addicted to lying*, Plut. Camill. 22.

Πλασμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (πλάσμα) *imitating*. Adv. -κῶς.

Πλασμᾰτογράφος, ον, *writing speeches for possible* (not real) *occasions*.

Πλασμᾰτώδης, ες, (πλάσμα, εἶδος) *feigned, unreal*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 1, 12.

ΠΛΑ΄ΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. πλάσω. [ᾰ]. *To form, mould, shape*, Lat. *fingere*, strictly used of the artist who works in soft substances, such as earth, clay, wax, πλ. ἐκ γαίης, Hes. Op. 70, Hdt. 2, 47, 73, Plat. etc.; mostly opp. to γράφειν, as the statuary's art to the painter's, Plat. Rep. 510 E; πλ. τι πήλινον, κήρινον, *to mould* in clay, in wax, Dem. 47, 15. Plat. Legg. 668 E; also, ἐκ χρυσοῦ πλάσας, Id. Tim. 50 A.—Pass., *to be moulded, made*, ὁ μὲν πλάσσεται one *is in course of formation*, Hdt. 3, 108. —II. generally, *to bring into shape* or *form*, πλ. τὴν ψυχήν, τὸ σῶμα, *to mould and form* the mind or body by care, diet and exercise, Plat. Rep. 466 A, cf. 377 C.—III. *to form in the mind, form a notion of* a thing, Id. Phaedr. 246 C, cf. Rep. 420 C.—IV. *to put in a certain form*, πλ. τὸ στόμα (so as to pronounce more elegantly), Plat. Crat. 414 D: so in mid., πλασάμενος τῇ ὄψει, *having formed himself* in face, i.e. composed his countenance, Thuc. 6, 58, cf. Dem. 1122, 12, 20.—V. metaph. *to make up, fabricate, forge*, λόγους ψιθύρους πλάσσων, Soph. Aj. 148; and freq. in Dem., who also uses mid. in same signf.; cf. Xen. An. 2, 6, 26: absol., δίχα πλάσας λέγειν, I shall be thought to speak *from invention*, i.e. not the truth, Hdt. 8, 80. cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 37:—pass., κόμπος οὐ πεπλασμένος, no *false* boast, Aesch. Pr. 1030; φασκοντες πεπλάσθαι, saying *it was a forgery*, Isae. 63, 9; μὴ πλασθέντα μύθον ἀλλ' ἀληθινὸν λόγον, Plat. Tim. 26 E.—2. of an actor or singer, *to use studied and affected ornaments*, v. πλάσμα III.

Πλαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.: fem. πλάστειρα, Anth. Plan. 310.

Πλάστης, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) *a moulder, modeller*, an artist who works in clay or wax, Plat. Rep. 588 D, Plut., etc.

Πλαστίγγιον, ου, τό, Dim. from sq.

Πλάστιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, Ion. πλῆστιγξ: *the scale of a balance*, Ar. Pac. 1248, Ran. 1378, Plat. Tim. 63 B, etc.—2. *the scale on which the wine was thrown* in playing at cottabus, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1.—3. from the likeness, the *shell of an oyster*, Opp. H. 2, 179.—II. *a pair of scales, balance*, Soph. Fr. 14, cf. Ellendt Lex., s. v. 1: hence, *a yoke for horses*, Eur. Rhes. 303.—III. *a splint for keeping broken bones in their place*, Lat. *regula* or *ferula*, Hipp.—IV. from (πλήσσω) *a whip*, Aesch. Cho. 290.

Πλαστικός, ή, όν, (πλάσσω) *fit for* or *skilful in moulding*: αἱ πλ. τέχναι *the arts of moulding* clay, wax, etc., *the plastic arts, statuary*, etc., Plat. Legg. 679 A.—II. *well formed* or *made*, Id. Tim. 55 E.

Πλάστις, ιδος, fem. from πλάστης, Ael. N. A. 5, 42.

Πλαστογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to counterfeit writing*, Artemid. 4, 29: and

Πλαστογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a forgery*, Joseph.: from

Πλαστογράφος, ον, (πλαστός, γράφω) *forging*, Artemid. 1, 52?

Πλαστοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (πλαστός, κόμη) *one who wears false hair*, Manetho.

Πλαστολάλος, ον, (πλαστός, λᾰλέω) *talking fictions*.

Πλαστολογέω, ῶ, *to tell fictions, lie*: from

Πλαστολόγος, ον, (πλαστός, λέγω) *telling fictions*: ὁ πλ., *a liar*.

Πλαστός, όν, contr. for πελαστός: v. sq. sub fin.

Πλαστός, ή, όν, (πλάσσω) *formed, moulded*, esp. in clay or wax, Hes. Th. 513.—II. metaph., *made up, fabricated, forged, counterfeit*, πλ. βακχεῖαι, *sham* inspiration, Eur. Bacch. 218; πλαστὸς πατρί, a *supposititious* son, Soph. O. T. 780:—and so perh. in Aesch. Eum. 53, οὐ πλαστοῖσι φυσιάμασι, *with* no *sham, unreal* snorings, i. e. snoring so as to show they are really asleep; but here it is usu. taken for πελαστοῖς (Elmsl. Med. 149 would read πλατοῖς), with snorings *unapproachable*, adv. -τῶς, opp. to ὄντως, ἀληθῶς, Plat. Soph. 216 C, Legg. 642 D.

Πλαστουργέω, ῶ, *to form, mould*. Hence

Πλαστούργημα, ατος, τό, *any thing formed*: *an image*, etc.

Πλαστουργία, ας, ἡ, *a forming, moulding*: from

Πλαστουργός, όν, (πλαστός, *ἔργω) *forming, moulding*: *creating*.

Πλάστρα, τά, *ear-rings*, Ar. Fr. 300, 10.

Πλάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of πλαστήρ, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Πλάτα, ἡ, v. sub πλάτη.

Πλᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to clap, clap the hands*, Theocr. 8, 88; of broad, flat bodies coming together, *to clash, crack*, Id. 3, 29; so in mid., Mel. 125: cf. πλαταγώνιον.—II. *to beat*, so as to make a loud noise, στήθεα, Bion 1, 4; πλ. τύμπανα, Anth. P. 6, 218. From

Πλᾰτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (πλατάσσω, πλάτος, πλατύς) any noise *caused by the collision of two flat bodies*:—*a rattle*, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 2 (cf. Göttling) Diod. 4, 13, cf. Leon. Tar. 33.

Πλᾰτᾰγηρα, ατος, τό, (πλαταγέω) *a clapping*, Theocr. 3, 29, Anth. P. 5, 296. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτᾰγίζω, = πλαταγέω.—II. *to cackle*, v. l. for πλατυγ-.

Πλᾰτᾰγωνέω, ὠ, = πλαταγέω: from

Πλᾰτᾰγών, ῶνος, ἡ, (πλατα γή) *a clapper, rattle*.—II. ὁ, *the petal of the poppy*, etc., cf. sq.

Πλᾰτᾰγώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a small rattle for children*.—II. *the broad petal of the poppy and anemone*; so called because lovers took omens from it, laying it on the upper part of the left hand or arm, and striking it with the right; and it was a good omen if it burst *with a loud crack*, Theocr. 3, 29; 11, 57; cf. τηλέφιλον.

†Πλάταια, ας, ἡ, *Plataea*, daughter of the Asopus, Paus. 9, 1.—II. Poet. = sq., Il. 2, 504.

Πλαταιαί, ῶν, αἱ, usu. in prasc. poet. also Πλάτεια (v. foreg.); *Plataeae*, a city in Boeotia, †Hdt. 9, 28, etc., who calls it also ἡ Πλαταιῶν πόλις, 9, 51†: hence adverbial dat. Πλαταιῶσι, *at Plataeae*, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 6.—†2. a deme of Sicyonia, Strab. p. 412; whence ὁ Πλαταιώδας, *of Plataeae*, Id. ib. [ᾰ]

†Πλαταιεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Plataean*; οἱ Πλαταιεῖς, Ion. -εες, ἐων, *the Plataeans*, Hdt. 6, 108, etc.

†Πλαταϊκός, ή, όν, *of Plataeae, Plataean*, ὁ Π. χῶρος, Hdt. 9, 25.

†Πλαταΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.: ἡ Π. γῆ, *the Plataean territory*, Hdt. 9, 25. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτᾰμώδης, ες, (πλατυμών, εἶδος) *of flat shape, broad and even*, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 1.

†Πλαταμώδης, ους, ὁ, *Platamodes*, a promontory of Messenia, also called Cyparissium, Strab. p. 348.

Πλᾰτᾰμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πλατύς) *any broad, flat body* or *space*, esp. *a flat stone*, H. Hom Merc. 128, *a flat beach*, Ap. Rh. 1, 365; *a flat reef* of rocks at the water's edge, Polyb. 10, 48, 7, Arat. 993. (The form πλατεμών is very dub.)

Πλᾰτᾰνῖνος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to the* πλάτανος.—II. πλατάνια (sc. μῆλα), τά, a kind of *apple*, Ath. 81 A. [ᾰ]

†Πλατάνιος, ου, ὁ, *the Platanus*, a small river of Boeotia, emptying near Halae, Paus. 9, 24, 5.

Πλᾰτᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. πλαταγιστάς, = πλατανιστής, †in Sparta†, Paus. †3, 14, 8†.—II. an unknown *fish*, Plin.

Πλᾰτᾰνιστῖνος, ή, ον, = πλατανινος, Galen.

Πλᾰτάνιστος, ου, ἡ, = πλάτανος, Il. 2, 307. 310, Hdt. 5, 119, etc

Πλᾰτᾰνιστεῖς, οὕντος, ὁ, contr. for πλατανιστοεις, = πλατανίστιος, Theogn. 878. Hence

†Πλατᾰνιστοῖς, οὕντος, ὁ, *Platanistus*, acc. to Strab p. 345 another name for Maeistus.—2. a promontory of Laconia, Paus. 3, 23, 1.

†Πλατανιστών, ῶντος, ὁ, *Platanistus*, a river of Arcadia near Lycosura, Paus. 8, 39, 1.

Πλάτᾰνος, ου, ἡ, *the common plane*, Lat. *platanus*, a tree of the maple kind, Ar. Eq. 528, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, sqq. (From πλατύς, πλατεῖν, *because of its broad leaves and spreading form*.) [ᾰ]

†Πλάτανος, ου, ἡ, *Platanus*, a city

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of Phoenicia: τὰ κατὰ Πλάτανον στενά, Polyb. 5, 68, 6.

Πλᾰτᾰνώδης, ες, (πλάτανος, εἶδος) *like a plane-tree*: τὰ πλατανώδη, *flat substances like plane-leaves*, Plut. 2, 896 E.

Πλᾰτᾰνών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πλάτανος) *a grove of plane-trees*, Lat. *platanetum*.

Πλάταξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, Alexandr. name of *the fish* κορακῖνος, Ath. 309 A. [λᾰ]

Πλᾰτᾰσσω, (πλατύς) *to slap* or *clap two flat bodies together*.

†Πλατέα, ας, ἡ, *Platea*, an island on the coast of Africa, east of Cyrene, now *Bomba*, Hdt. 4, 151 ubi v. Bähr: also Πλατεῖα and Πλατειαί.

Πλᾰτεῖα, ας, ἡ, v. sub πλατύς.

Πλᾰτειάζω, Dor. -άσδω: (πλατύς): —*to speak* or *pronounce broadly*, esp. like the Doric, Theocr. 15, 88, ubi v. Valck.; πλατειάζει occurs in Hesych. Hence

Πλᾰτειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a broad* (esp. *Doric*) *dialect* or *accent*, Quintil.

Πλᾰτεῖον, ου, τό, (πλατύς) *a plate, table, tablet*, Polyb. 6, 34, 8.

Πλᾰτέως, adv. from πλατύς.

Πλάτη or πλάτα, ης, ἡ: (πλάτος, πλατύς):—*the flat* or *broad surface* of a body, esp., —1. *the blade of an oar*, Lat. *palmula remi*; hence also *the whole oar*, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 695, Soph. Aj. 359, and very freq. in Eur.; hence, ναυτίλῳ πλάτῃ, *by ship, by sea*, Soph. Phil. 220; οὐρίῳ πλάτῃ, with a fair *voyage*, Ib. 355:—χερσαία πλ., i. e. the shepherd's crook, Lyc. 96.—2. *the broad ribs*; hence=ὠμοπλάται, the shoulder-blades. [ᾰ]

Πλάτιγξ or πλάτυγξ, ἡ,=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 72. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτίον, ου, τό, dim. from πλάτη.

Πλᾰτίον, adv. Dor. for πλησίον, Theocr., Anth. Plan. 249.

Πλᾰτις, ιδος, ἡ, (πελάζω) poet. for πελάτις, *a wife*, Ar. Ach. 132.

Πλᾰτίστᾰκος, ου, ὁ, *a large species of the fish* μυλλός, v. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C: also,=ὁ σαπέρδης, Ath. 308 F.

Πλᾰτόομαι, (πλατύς) as pass., *to be made flat* like the blade of an oar (cf. κωπεύς), Ar. Ach. 552.

Πλάτος, εος, τό, (πλατύς) *breadth, width*, (opp. to μῆκος and βάθος, Plat. Soph. 235 D), Simon. 66, Hdt., etc.; —absol., πλ., or τὸ πλ., *in breadth*, Hdt. 1, 193; 4, 195; ἐν πλάτει or κατὰ πλάτος, Plat. Soph. 235 D, 266 A. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτός, ή, όν, (πελάζω) cf. πλαστός fin. ἄπλατος.

Πλάττω, Att. for πλάσσω.

Πλαταλουργής, ές, *with broad, purple border*, Inscr.

Πλᾰτῠάμφοδος, ον, *with broad roads*.

Πλᾰτῠαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλατύς, αὐχήν) *broad-necked*, Manetho.

Πλᾰτῠγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλατύς, γαστήρ) *broad-bellied*.

Πλᾰτῠγίζω, (πλατύς, πλάτυγξ) *to beat the water with the broad end of an oar*, generally, *to splash about in the water*, of a goose, Eubul. Char. 1; *to make a splash, splutter, swagger*, Ar. Eq. 830.

Πλᾰτύγλωσσος, ον, Att.-ττος, (πλατύς, γλῶσσα) *broad-tongued*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 4.

Πλάτυγξ, ἡ, v. sub πλάτιγξ. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτύζομαι, dep., (πλατύς) *to speak big, boast, swagger*.

Πλᾰτύκαρπος, ον, (πλατύς, καρπός) *with broad fruit*, Diosc. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύκαρφος, ον, (πλατύς, κάρφος) *broad-boughed*, Diosc. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύκαυλος, ον, (πλατύς, καυλός) *broad-stalked*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύκερκος, ον, (πλατύς, κέρκος) *broad-tailed*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 5. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλατύς, κέρας) *broad-horned*, Diosc. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠκέφᾰλος, ον, (πλατύς, κεφαλή) *broad-headed*.

Πλᾰτῠκορία, ας, ἡ, (πλατύς, κόρη III) *a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil*, also πλατυκορίασις and μυδρίασις, opp. to στενοκορίασις.

Πλᾰτῠκός, ή, όν, (πλατύς) *in detail, diffuse*, Paul. Aeg.

Πλᾰτῠλέσχης, ου, ὁ, (πλατύς, λέσχη) *a wide-mouthed babbler*, Anth. P. 11, 382.

Πλᾰτῠλόγος, ον, (πλατύς, λέγω) *babbling*.

Πλᾰτύλογχος, ον, (πλατύς, λόγχη) *broad-pointed*: τὸ πλ., as subst., *a broad-pointed spear, partisan*, Strab.; in full, π. ἀκόντια, Ar. Fr. 401, cf. Alex. Leucad. 3.

Πλατυντέον, verb. adj., *one must widen*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 3: from

Πλᾰτύνω, (πλατύς) *to make broad, widen, extend*; hence in mid., πλατύνεσθαι γῆν, *to widen* one's territory, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 34.—2. *to open wide*, π. στόμα, to talk impudently, LXX: so in pass., *to talk big of one's self*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

Πλᾰτύνωτος, ον, (πλατύς, νῶτος) *broad-backed*, Batr. 298 [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠόνῠχος, ον, v. πλατυώνυχος.

Πλᾰτύουρος, ον, (πλατύς, οὐρά) *broad-tailed*, Opp. H. 1, 99. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠόφθαλμος, ον, (πλατύς, ὀφθαλμός) *having wide* or *large eyes*.—II. act. *widening the eyes*, τὸ πλ.=στίμμι, Diosc. 5, 99.

Πλᾰτύπῐλος, ον, *of broad felt*. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠπόρφῠρος, ον, (πλατύς, πορφύρα) *with broad purple stripe* or *border*, ἱμάτιον, Archipp. Plut. 5.

Πλᾰτύπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, *broad-footed*. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠπρόσωπος, ον, (πλατύς, πρόσωπον) *broad-faced*, Ael. N. A. 15, 26.

Πλᾰτύπῠγος, ον, (πλατύς, πυγή) *broad-bottomed*.

Πλᾰτῠρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (πλατύς, ῥῆμα) *breadth* (we say *length*) *in speaking*, Diog. L.

Πλᾰτύῤῥῐς, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλατύς, ῥίς) *broad-nosed*, Strab.

Πλᾰτύῤῥοος, ον, contr. -ῥους, ουν, (πλατύς, ῥέω) *broad-flowing*, Nεῖλος, Aesch. Pr. 852.

Πλᾰτύῤῥυγχος, ον, (πλατύς, ῥύγχος) *broad-snouted* or *beaked*, Timocl. Icar. 2, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 16.

Πλᾰτύῤῥῡμος, ον, (πλατύς, ῥύμη) *with broad streets*.

Πλατύς, εῖα, ύ, fem. also πλατέα, Hdt. 2, 156:—*flat, wide, broad, even* (opp to στρογγύλος, Plat. Phaed. 97 D), Hom., Hdt., etc.: *far-spread*, Il. 2, 474, Od. 14, 101, Hes. Th. 445: of a man, *broad-shouldered, huge*, Soph. Aj. 1250:—πλ. δρκος, a *broad, strong* oath, Emped. 153: πλατὺς κατάγελως, *flat* (i. e. downright) mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126; but, πλατὺ γελᾶν, to laugh *loud and rudely* (so, πλατὺ καταχρέμψασθαι, Ar. Pac. 815), cf. Lob. Phryn. 472.—2. ἡ πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός), *a street*:—also (sub. χείρ), *the flat of the hand*, ταῖς πλατείαις τυπτόμενος, Ar. Ran. 1096.—II. *salt, brackish*, πόμα, Hdt. 2, 108, prob. because orig. πλατὺ ὕδωρ was used generally as epith. of *the sea*: but πλατὺς Ἑλλήσποντος, Il. 7, 86; 17, 432, is not *the salt*, but *the broad* Hellespont (i. e. considered as a river), cf. Aesch. Pers. 875;—though Ath. 42 B thought otherwise. — III. compar. and superl. πλατύτερος, πλατύτατος,—also πλατύστατος, Timon ap. Diog. L.—IV. adv. -έως. (Cf. πλάτη, πλάτος, Germ. *platt*, our *flat*, whence *plate*, etc., and πλάτανος, *planus*: also through Germ. *flach* connected with (πλάξ) πλακ-ός, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 93.) [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύσημος, ον, (πλατύς, σῆμα) *with broad border*: ἡ πλατύσημος, Lat. *tunica laticlavia*, a tunic *with a broad purple border*, Strab.; esp. that of the Roman senators: opp. to ἡ στενόσημος, *tunica angusticlavia*: τὸ π., *latus clavus*. [ῠ]

Πλάτυσμα, ατος, τό, (πλατύνω) any *thing widened* or *spread out, a flat piece, plate*, as πλ. σιδήρου, etc. [ᾰ]

Πλᾰτυσμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Πλᾰτυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλατύνω) *a widening, enlarging*, LXX.: metaph., *a boasting, bragging*, Timon ap Ath. 610 C.

Πλᾰτύστερνος, ον, (πλατύς, στέρνον) *broad-breasted*, Geop.

Πλᾰτυστομέω, ῶ, *to speak broadly*, like πλατειάζω: from

Πλᾰτύστομος, ον, (πλατύς, στόμα) *wide mouthed*, Ath.: hence, *speaking with a broad accent*.

Πλᾰτύσχιστος, ον, (πλατύς, σχίζω) *with broad slit*, Theophr.

Πλᾰτύτης, ητος, ἡ, (πλατύς) *breadth, width*, Hipp.: *size, bulk*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτύφυλλος, ον, (πλατύς, φύλλον) *broad-leaved*, Arist. An. Post. 2, 16, 2.

Πλᾰτύχωρος, ον, (πλατύς, χῶρος) *with broad place* or *space*, Geop. [ῠ]

Πλᾰτῠώνυξ, ῦχος, ὁ, ἡ, and

Πλᾰτῠώνῠχος, ον, (πλατύς, ὄνυξ) *with broad nails* or *hoofs*, Def. Plat. 415 A: the form πλατυόνυχος is bad.

†Πλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Plato*, son of Lycaon king of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. son of Ariston, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, pupil of Socrates.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 615, sqq.

†Πλατωνικός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to Plato* (2), *Platonic*; οἱ Πλατωνικοί, *the followers of Plato, Platonists*, Strab. p. 541.

Πλᾰτωχέτης, ου, ὁ, (πλάτις for πλησίος, ἔχω) *one who dwells near*, perh. to be read Plut. 2, 292 D.

Πλέας, acc. of πλέες, q. v.

Πλέγδην, adv., (πλέκω) *in plaits* or *braids*; also, *in bonds, tied*.

Πλέγμα, ατος, τό, (πλέκω) *any thing twined* or *plaited*, πλ. ἕλικος, the *twisting* tendril of the vine, Simon. 51: *wicker work*, τὸ πλ. τοῦ κύρτου, Plat. Tim. 79 D; hence=ὁ κύρτος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28:—in plur., *wreaths, chaplets*, Eur. Ion 1393:—πλ. γυιών, an *embrace*, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 590. Hence

Πλεγμᾰτεύω, *to make plaited work*.

Πλεγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλέγμα, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 13.

Πλεγνύω, poet. for πλέκω, Opp. C. 3, 213, H. 1, 311. [ῠ]

Πλέες, οἱ, acc. πλέᾱς, Ep. compar. of πολύς, Il. 2, 129; 11, 395; only found in nom. and acc. plur. masc.: hence Dor. contr. form πλεῖς.

Πλεθρῐαῖος, α, ον, *of the size of a* πλέθρον, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 11.

Πλεθρίζω, orig. *to run the* πλέθρον: metaph., *to take long strides*, '*shoot with a long bow*,' Theophr. Char. 23 (25).

Πλέθριον, ου, τό, dim. from πλέθρον.—II. *the Roman circus*.—†2. also

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name of a gymnasium in Elis, Paus. 6, 23, 2.

Πλέθρισμα, ατος, τό, (πλεθρίζω) *a race of a πλέθρον in length.*

ΠΛΕΘΡΟΝ, ου, τό, as measure of length, *a plethron*, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of a stade, Hdt. 2, 124, etc.; also—2. *a race-course of this length:* and, *racing in one.*—II. as a square measure, 10,000 square feet, Dem. 491, 27, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion 1152 (1137):—also, used to translate the Rom. *jugerum*, though this was about 28,800 square feet.—In Hom., who always uses the form πέλεθρον, it only occurs as a square measure.

Πλειάδες, αἱ, Ion. Πληϊάδες, *the Pleiads*, seven daughters of Atlas and Pleïone, who were placed by Jupiter among the stars, Il. 18, 486, Od. 5, 272 (in Ion. form):—later, in sing., ὑπὸ Πληϊάδος, i. e. about Autumn, *Vergiliarum occasu*, Hipp. (Πλειάς is usu. deriv. from πλέω, because Greek navigation began at the rise and closed at the setting of the Pleiads, cf. Τάδες.)

Πλεῖμα, τό, old way of writing πλῆμα, πλῆσμα, v. πλειών.

Πλεῖν, Att. for πλέον, like δεῖν for δέον, *more*, freq. in Ar., as Ach. 858, Eq. 444; cf. Koen Greg. p. 140, Piers. Moer. p. 294.

Πλεισονομοιρέω, ῶ, (πλείων, μοῖρα) *to have a plurality of parts.*

Πλειονότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλείων) *plurality, greater length.*

Πλειόνως, adv. from πλείων, *more.*

Πλεῖος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for πλέος, *full*, in Hom., and Hes. the usu. form; v. sub πλέος.

Πλειότερος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. compar. from πλεῖος, *fuller*, Od. 11, 359; hence *richer*, Nic. Th. 119, Arat. 644.

Πλειότης, ητος, ἡ, = πλειονότης, dub.

Πλεῖς, v. πλέες.

†Πλεισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Plisthenes*, son of Atreus, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, Aesch. Ag. 1602; Apollod. 3, 2, 2.

†Πλεισθενίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Plisthenes*; οἱ Πλεισθενίδαι, ῶν Dor. ᾶν, *the Plisthenidae*, i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus, Aesch. Ag. 1509.

†Πλειταίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Plistaenetus*, a painter, brother of Phidias, Plut.

Πλειστάκις, adv., (πλεῖστος) *mostly*, hence *very often*, Plat. and Xen.; ὅτι πλ., Xen. Oec. 16, 14; ὡς πλ., Plat. Rep. 459 D.

†Πλείσταρχος, ου, ὁ, *Plistarchus*, son of Leonidas, a king of Sparta, (19th Agid), Hdt. 9, 10; Thuc. 1, 132.—Others in Paus.; Diog. L.; etc.

Πλειστᾶχόθεν, adv., (πλεῖστος) *from most or many places*, Ar. Fr. 668.

Πλειστᾶχῶς, adv., (πλεῖστος) *in manifold ways.*

Πλειστήρης, ες, (πλεῖστος) *manifold, ἅπας πλ. χρόνος*, all *the whole length of* time, Aesch. Eum. 763. Hence

Πλειστηριάζω, also as dep. mid. πλειστηριάζομαι: *to increase*, Nemes.; esp. of the price of a thing, *to raise the price, make dear*, Lys. Fr. 4, Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 4 (in act.). Hence

Πλειστηριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a raising the price, making dear.*

Πλειστηριάζομαι, dep. mid., (πλεῖστος) *to accuse* one *as taking the chief part* in a thing; *to assign as the chief agent or cause* of a thing, τινά or τί τινος, Aesch. Cho. 1029.

†Πλειστοάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Plistoanax*, son of the general Pausanias, a king of Sparta, successor of Plistarchus (20th Agid), Thuc. 1, 107; 3, 26: also written Πλειστῶναξ, Plut.

Πλειστοβολέω, ῶ, (πλειστοβόλος) *to throw the most or highest number.* Hence

Πλειστοβολίνδα (sc. παιδιά) ἡ, *dice-playing.*

Πλειστοβόλος, ον, (πλεῖστος, βάλλω) *throwing the most, throwing high*, of dicing, Leon. Tar. 84.

Πλειστοδύνᾰμέω, (πλεῖστος, δύναμις) *to have very great might or power.*

†Πλειστόλᾶς, α, ὁ, Dor. = Πλειστόλαος, *Plistolas*, Spartan masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 19, 25: an ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Πλειστολόγως, adv., (πλεῖστος, λόγος) *in various ways.*

Πλειστόμβροτος, ον, (πλεῖστος, βροτός) *crowded with people, crowded, ἑορτή*, Pind. O. 6, 116.

†Πλειστόνῑκος, ου, ὁ, *Plistonicus*, masc. pr. n., a physician, Ath. 45 D.

Πλεῖστος, η, ον, superl. of πολύς, *most*, hence also, *a great deal, very much*, Hom., etc.: not only in number, but also generally of bulk, size, strength, rank or worth, e. g. πλεῖστον κακόν, Od. 4, 697; οἱ πλεῖστοι, *the noblest, best*, Hes. Fr. 73; περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαί τι, to consider of *the highest value*, cf. περί, A. IV.: αὐτῷ ἡ πλείστη γνώμη ἦν, his opinion was *mostly...*, Hdt. 5, 126: but also, πλεῖστός εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ, Hdt. 7, 220; πλεῖστός ἐστιν ἔν τινι, he is *mostly* engaged in.., Lat. *plurimus est in hac re*: ὅσοι πλεῖστοι, ὅσα πλεῖστα, *the most* possible, Hdt. 1, 14; 6, 44: so, ὡς πλ., Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.: ὅτι πλ., Thuc., etc.:—εἷς ἀνὴρ πλεῖστον πόνον ἐχθροῖς παρασχών, Aesch. Pers. 327 (cf. sub εἷς):—τὰ πλεῖστα, *at the most*, τὸ πλεῖστόν τινος, *the highest degree* of a thing, Hdt.:—πλεῖστα ἤ.., like the compar. πλεῖον, Hdt. 2, 35; sometimes also πλεῖστον is added to a superl., Soph. Phil. 631, O. C. 743, Eur. Alc. 790, cf. Med. 1323:—ἐν τοῖς πλείστοι or even πλεῖσται, *about the most*, Thuc. 3, 17; cf. sub πρῶτος, V.

†Πλειστός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Plistus*, a small river of Phocis, in the territory of Delphi, falling into the Crissaean bay, now *Sizaliska*, Aesch. Eum. 27; Strab. p. 418.

Πλειστοτόκος, ον, (πλεῖστος, τίκτω) *bringing forth most*, Manetho.

Πλειστοφόρος, ον, (πλεῖστος, φέρω) *bearing most*, Theophr.

†Πλείστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Plistor*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem 967, 21.

†Πλείστωρος, ου, ὁ, *Plistorus*, a Thracian deity, Hdt. 9, 119.

Πλείω, poet. for πλέω, *to sail*, Od. 15, 34; 16, 368.

Πλείων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πλεῖον, more usu. in Att. than the other form πλέων, neut. πλέον, compar. of πολυς: on the other forms v. sub fin. *More*, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also generally of bulk, etc., like πλεῖστος: οἱ πλέονες, *the greater number*, hence, like οἱ πολλοί, *the mass* or *crowd*, Il. 5, 673, Od. 2, 277; so οἱ πλεῦνες in Hdt.; and c. gen., τὰς πλεῦνας τῶν γυναικῶν, Hdt. 1, 1; esp., *the many*, *the people*, opp. to the chief men, Hdt. 7. 149; also the dead, ἐς πλεόνων ἱκέσθαι, like ἐς Ἀΐδον, Br. Ar. Eccl. 1073, Leon. Tar. 79, 6: τὸ πλεῖον πολέμοιο, *the greater part* of.., Il. 1, 165, Od. 8, 475; and freq. in Att.:—of time, *greater, longer*, πλείων χρόνος, Hdt. 9, 111, Soph., etc.; πλέων νύξ, *the greater part of* night, Il. 10, 252.—II. pecul. usages of neut., τὸ πλέον, *mostly*, τὸ πλεῖν, Hdt. 3, 52; περὶ πλείονος ποιεῖσθαί τι, to consider of *a higher value*, Hdt. etc.: τὸ δὲ πλέον, but what is *more*, but what is *the real truth*: ἐπὶ πλέον, *more and more*, Hdt. 2, 171, etc.: τὸ πλέον τινός, *a higher degree* of a thing, esp., ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον τινὸς ἰκέσθαι or ἐπὶ πλέον τινός, Theocr. 1, 20; πλέον ἔφερε οἱ ἡ γνώμη, his opinion *rather* tended, Hdt. 8, 100: πλέον ἔχειν, to have *the advantage*, have *the best* of it, win, conquer, like πλεονεκτεῖν, c. gen., Hdt. 9, 70, cf. Valck. Diatr p. 150; so, πλέον τινὸς φέρεσθαι, Hdt. 8, 29, opp. to ἔλαττον ἔχειν: more fully, πλεῖον μοίρης ἔχειν, Theocr. 606: ἐς πλέον ποιεῖν or ἐργάζεσθαι, to get *on* or *forward* with a thing, gain by it, Lat. *proficere*, c. acc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 911; so, πλέον ποιεῖν τι, e. g. βουλοίμην πλέον τί με ποιῆσαι ἀπολογούμενον, Plat. Apol. 19 A:—τί πλέον; what *more*, i. e. what *good or use* is it? Antipho 140, 42, etc.: so, πλέον ἐστί μοι, I get something by it, Valck. Hipp. 284; opp. to οὐδὲν μοι πλέον ἐστί, Plat. Symp. 217 C; πλέον (or οὐδὲν πλέον) γίγνεταί τινι, Isocr. 41 B, Dem., etc.:—ἐπὶ πλέον, as adv., *more, further*, also written ἐπίπλεον (q. v.), Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.: but πλέον also is oft. used as adv., esp. foll. by ἤ.., Lob. Phryn. 410; when a number follows, ἤ is omitted, as is Lat. *quam* after *plus*, and the number remains unchanged, ἔτη γεγονὼς πλείω ἑβδομήκοντα, *annos plus septuaginta natus*, Plat. Apol 17 D, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 455, 4: yet the number, esp. if it be in acc., often passes into the gen., Xen. An. 3, 2, 34; 7, 3, 12:—as adv. with another compar., Pors Hec. 624; and sometimes for *ἄλλον*, Herm. Eur. Ion p. xii.

The nom. and acc. pl. πλέες, πλέᾱς, Il. 2, 129; 11, 395 are only Ep.: in Dor. contr. πλεῖς: the contr. πλεῖν for πλέον, πλεῦνος, πλεῖνες, etc., are kn. and Dor., and in Hdt. the prevailing forms: πλεῖν, nom. and acc. sing. neut. for πλέον, like δεῖν for δέον, a pecul. Att., though only in phrases like πλεῖν ἢ χίλιοι, πλεῖν ἢ μάχομαι, etc., Ar. Av. 6, Ran 751, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 23, a: Ion. dat. plur. πλεόνεσι, Hdt. 7, 224. Hom., like Hes., uses πλείων or πλέων as his verse requires, pl. πλέωσι and πλέονεσσι: in Att. prose, πλείων is far the most freq.; but in neut., πλέον is more usu., esp as it approaches the adverbial signf.: in the Att. contraction, πλεῖω, πλείους, etc., are, if not the only, yet the older and better forms; for even the neut. πλεῖα is rejected by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 411; this neut. pl. is by later writers strangely enough joined with a sing. subst., Wess. Diod. 1, 63, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 229.

Πλειών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πλεῖος, πλέως) *a full time* or *period*, *a year*, Hes. Op. 615, Call. Jov. 89, Anth. P. 6, 90, cf. πλέϊμα.

Πλέκος, εος, τό, (πλέκω) *any thing twined* or *plaited*, *wicker-work*, Ar. Ach. 454, Pac. 529.

Πλεκόω, ῶ, v. σπλεκόω.

Πλεκτάνη, ἡ, = πλέκτανον:—πλεκτανωμένοι δόμοισι, of the Erinnyes, Aesch. Cho. 1049.

Πλεκτός, ή, όν, (πλέκω) *any thing twined* or *plaited*, *a coil*, *wreath*, *cord*, Aesch. Theb. 495; πλ. κάρητι, *a*

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wreath of smoke, Ar. Av. 1717:—in plur. *the arms* or *feelers* of the polypus-tribe, Lat. *cirri*, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [ᾰ] Hence

Πλεκτάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. II, *a little arm* of a polypus, Eubul Τιτθ. 1, cf. foreg.

Πλεκτᾰνόστολος, ον, (πλεκτάνη, στέλλω) *corded, rigged*, of ships, Lyc. 230.

Πλεκτᾰνόω, ῶ, (πλεκτάνη) *to twine into wreaths, braids*, etc., Hipp.

Πλεκτή, ῆς, ἡ, strictly fem. from πλεκτός, *a coil, wreath*, Aesch. Cho. 248.—2. *a twisted rope, cord, string*, Eur. Tro. 958, 1010, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 4.—3. *a fishing-basket* or *net* (cf. πλέγμα), Plat. Legg. 824 B.—4.= πλεκτάνη, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 16.

Πλεκτικός, ή, όν, (πλέκω) *of, occupied with plaiting, τέχναι*, Plat. Legg. 670 A, cf. Polit. 288 D.—II. *disposed for twining* or *becoming entangled*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 43.

Πλεκτός, ή, όν, (πλέκω) *plaited, twisted, τάλαροι, ἀναδέσμη, σειρά*, Od. 9, 247; 22, 175, Il. 22, 469; *ἅρματα*, Hes. Sc. 63; and Trag.: *π. στέγαι, wicker* mansions, i. e. cars, Aesch. Pr. 709: *τὸ πλεκτόν* and *τὰ πλεκτά, any plaited* or *twisted instruments, ropes*, Xen. Oec. 8, 12: *πλεκτὴ Αἰγύπτου παιδεία, the twisted* task-work of Aegypt; i. e. ropes of biblus, Eur. Tro. 128.—3. for *ἡ πλεκτή*, v. sub voc.

ΠΛΕΚΩ, fut. -ξω: aor. mid. *ἐπλεξάμην*: pf. pass. *πέπλεγμαι*, Hdt.: aor. pass. *ἐπλάκην* [ᾰ] or *ἐπλέκην*, the latter, acc. to Bekk., always in the best MSS. *To twine, twist, weave, tie, enfold*, Lat. *plicare, plectere*, esp. of braiding the hair, twining wreaths, making baskets, helmets, Hdt. 7, 72; and twisting ropes, Hdt. 7, 85; *πλ. στέφανον*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 146; and in Att.:—Hom. only uses aor. mid., *πλέξασθαι πλοκάμους, πείσμα, to braid one's* hair, *twist one's self* a rope, Il. 14, 176, Od. 10, 169; cf. Hdt. 2, 28, Ar. Lys. 790; generally, *to contrive* or *make by art*, Jac. A. P. p. 446: hence, —3. metaph. *to plan, devise, contrive*, like *ῥάπτειν*, Lat. *nectere, texere*, usu. in a sly, tortuous manner, *πλ. δόλον ἀμφί τινι*, Aesch. Cho. 220; *πλ. μηχανάς*, Id. Fr. 299, Eur. Andr. 995; so, *πλ. πλοκάς, τέχνην*, Eur. Ion 826, 1280; *πλ. παλάμας*, Ar. Vesp. 644, cf. Valck. Phoen. 497; in Pind. also, *πλ. ὕμνον, ῥήματα*, O. 6, 146, N. 4, 154; so. *πλ. λόγους*, like Homer's *μῆτιν ὑφαίνειν*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 B: but, *βίον πλέκειν. to form* a rational plan of life, v. *διαπλέκω, καταπλέκω*.—II. pass., *to be plaited* or *twisted, κράνεα, σειραὶ πεπλεγμέναι*, Hdt. 7, 85; *βρόχος πεπλεγμένος σπάρτου*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13: *to twist one's self round, περὶ βρέτει*, Aesch. Eum. 259: *to clasp, embrace, τινά*, Anth.—2. metaph., *to be entwined* or *involved*; in Ael. N. A. 5, 30, of words, *to be compounded*. Hence

Πλέξις, εως, ἡ, *a plaiting, weaving*, Plat. Polit. 308 D.

Πλέον, neut. from πλέων (v. πλείων), and from πλέος.

Πλεοναζόντως, adv. part. from πλεονάζω, *superfluously*.

Πλεονάζω, f. -άσω: (πλέον):—*to be more*, esp. *to be more than enough*, opp. to *ἐλλείπω* (Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 5): *to abound* or *be frequent*, Tim. Locr. 102 C, Polyb. 4, 3, 12:—*πλεονάζει μοι τοῦτο*, this *often happens* to me, Strab.—II. of persons, *to go beyond bounds, take* or *claim too much*, Isocr. 21 D, Dem. 117, 5; *to presume on* something, c. dat., *τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ*, Thuc. 1, 120.—2. *πλεονάζειν τινός, to have an excess of, abound in* a thing, Arist. Pol. 1, 9, 7.—3. *to have the better of* one, *τινός*, Strab.—4. *to bid higher, raise the price*, Aristid.—III. in pass., *to be magnified* or *exaggerated*, Thuc. 2, 35.

Πλεονάκις, adv., (πλέων) *more frequently, oftener*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14, Plat. Phaed. 112 D, etc. [ᾰ]

Πλεόνᾱσις, ή, (πλεονάζω) *superabundance, excess*, LXX.

Πλεόνασμα, ατος, τό, (πλεονάζω) *superfluity: a doing frequently*.

Πλεονασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλεονάζω) *abundance, excess*, LXX.—II. act. *a magnifying, exaggeration*, Polyb. 12, 24, 1, etc.—III. in Gramm., *the use of redundant words*. Hence

Πλεοναστικός, ή, όν, *redundant*.

Πλεόναστος, η, ον, (πλεονάζω) *abundant, rich*, LXX.

Πλεοναχῇ, adv., *in many points of view*, Plat. Rep. 477 A.

Πλεοναχόθεν, adv., (πλέων) *from several sides*, Arist. Coel.

Πλεονᾱχοῦ, adv., *in many places*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 95.

Πλεοναχῶς, adv., *in various ways*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 33, 6, Eth. N., etc.

Πλεονεκτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, also -ήσομαι (Plat. Lach. 192 E);=*πλέον ἔχω, to have* or *claim more* than another, *to have* or *claim a larger share*, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Xen., etc.: esp. in bad sense, *to be πλεονέκτης, have* or *claim more than one's due, to be greedy and grasping*, Hdt. 8, 112, Plat., etc.: *to gain* or *have some advantage*, Thuc. 4, 62; *ἀπό τινος*, Polyb. 6, 56, 2: freq. with a neut. adj., *πλ. τι, τοῦτο, τοιαῦτα*, etc., Thuc. 4, 61, Plat., etc.—2. c. gen., *to have* or *gain the advantage over* another, *τινος*, Plat. Rep. 362 B, etc., and Xen.; *τινί, in* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21, etc.; *κατά τι*, Plat. Euthyd. 15 A: also, *πλ. παρά τινος* (for *τινός*) Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 32, ubi v. Poppo: *πλ. τῶν νόμων, to lord it over* the laws, Plat. Legg. 691 A; *πλ. τῆς εὐηθείας ὑμῶν, to take advantage of* your simpleness, Dem. 1434, fin.—3. c. gen. rei, *to have a greater share of* a thing, Xen. Oec. 7, 26: but, *πλ. ἡλίου, ψύχους, to bear more* heat, cold, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 25.—4. later, c. acc., *to gain the advantage over, τινά*, Diod., Plut. Marcell. 29: but it occurs as pass. earlier, *to be overreached, defrauded, ὑπό τινος*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 2; *πλεονεκτεῖσθαι χιλίαις δραχμαῖς, to be defrauded* in or of 1000 drachmae, Dem. 1035, 26. Hence

Πλεονέκτημα, ατος, τό, *advantage, gain*, Plat. Legg. 709 C, Dem. 245, 13: in plur. *gains, successes*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 11.—II. *an act of overreaching, trick*, Dem. 1218, 29.

Πλεονεκτητέον, verb. adj. from *πλεονεκτέω, one must take more than one's share*, Plat. Gorg. 490 C.

Πλεονέκτης, ου, ὁ,=*ὁ πλέων ἔχων, one who has* or *claims more than his share*, hence *greedy, grasping, selfish*, Thuc. 1, 40; *πλ. τινός, making gain* from his losses, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 27:—also as adj., *λόγος πλ.*, a *grasping, overbearing* speech, Hdt. 7, 158; and so superl. *πλεονεκτίστατος*, v. l. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 12. Hence

Πλεονεκτικός, ή, όν, *like a πλεονέκτης, greedy*, etc., Isocr. 283 D. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Phaed. 91 A; *πλ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, Dem. 610, 10.

Πλεονεξία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, (πλεονέκτης) *the character and conduct of a πλεονέκτης, greediness, grasping selfishness*, Thuc. 3, 82, Plat., etc.: *overbearing temper, arrogance*, Hdt. 7, 149: later, *concupiscence*, v. Jacobs. Patr. Apost. p. 485.—2. *advantage, superiority*, Isocr. 79 B: esp. in plur., *advantages*, Id. 31 B, etc.: *πλ. τινός, advantage over* another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28: *ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ*, for *one's advantage*, Thuc. 3, 84, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 12: *πλ. ἐκ τινος, gain made* from a thing, Polyb. 6, 56, 3.—3. *abundance*, opp. to *ἔνδεια*, Plat. Tim. 82 A.

Πλεονοσυλλᾰβέω, ῶ, *to be of many* or *too many syllables*.

Πλεονότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλείων)= πλειονότης.

Πλεόνως, adv. from *πλέων, too much*, Hdt. 3, 34.

ΠΛΕΌΣ, α, ον; Ion. πλεῖος, η, ον (as usu. in Hom., though he has πλέον, Od. 20, 355); but also πλέος, πλέη, πλέον, Hdt. 1, 178, 194: Att. πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, hence fem. nom. plur. *πλέᾳ*, not *πλέαι*, as usu. written, Herm. Soph. El. 1397, Elmsl. Med. 259; but neut. plur. *πλέᾱ. Full, filled*, c. gen., Hom., Hdt., ll. c., etc.; hence also, *full of food, satisfied*, also *satiated, cloyed*: of time, *full, complete, δέκα πλέους ἐνιαυτούς*, ten *full* years, Hes. Th. 636; *πλέῳ ἤματι*, Hes. Op. 790.—Compar. *πλειότερος*, Od. 11, 359. (Akin to our *full*, Lat. *plenus*.)

Πλέτο, poet. for *ἔπλετο*, from *πέλομαι*.

Πλευμάω, shorter form for sq., Hipp.

Πλευμονάω, ῶ, (πλεύμων) *to have a disease of the lungs*.

Πλευμονία, ας, ἡ, (πλεύμων) *a disease of the lungs*.

Πλευμονίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., Hipp.

Πλευμονώδης, ες, (πλεύμων, εἶδος) *like the lungs*, of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 10.

Πλεῦμος, ὁ,=πλευμονία, Galen. Hence

Πλευμώδης, ες, *of, like a disease of the lungs*, Galen.

Πλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, v. sub πνεύμων.—II. a kind of *mollusc, pulmo marinus*, Plat. Phileb. 21 C.

Πλεῦν, Ion. and Dor. for πλέον, so also πλεῦνος, πλεῦνες, etc., Hdt.; v. sub πλείων.

Πλεύνως, adv., Ion. for *πλεόνως, too much*, Hdt. 5, 18.

ΠΛΕΥΡΑ', ᾶς, ἡ, *a rib*, Lat. *costa*, Hdt. 4, 64: but mostly in plur., like Lat. *costae, the ribs*, i. e. *the side*, of a man or other animal, Il. 20, 170; 24, 10, Hes. Sc. 430, Hdt. 9, 72, etc.; though, later, we find the sing. in this plur. signf. of *side*, as Soph. O. C. 1260, Aj. 834, etc.: indeed Elmsl. Heracl. 824 thinks that the Trag. used the fem. form in sing. only, and for *πλευραί, πλευραῖς*, etc., would always read (*τὰ*) *πλευρά, πλευροῖς*, etc.; he quotes Pors. Hec. 820, Or. 217, but perh. not to the purpose, v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 1389.—2. also, *the membrane that lines the chest, the pleura*.—II. *the side of a rectangle*, Plat. Tim. 53 D, etc.: also the *factor* that enters into any number, Nemes.—III. *the page* of a book, like Germ. *Seite*, Anth. P. 6, 62.—IV. in Eccl., *a wife*, Jac. A. P. p. 418. Cf. *πλευρόν*. Hence

Πλευρᾱ́ς, adv., *sideways*, Gramm.

†Πλευρᾶτος, ου, ὁ, *Pleuratus*, an Illyrian, Polyb. 10, 41, 3: cf. 2, 2, 4.

Πλευριάς, άδος, ἡ, rarer Dor. form for *πλευρά*, Tab. Heracl.

Πλευρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *πλευρά*.

Πλευρίτης, ου, ὁ, *on* or *at the side*, cf. *πλευρῖτις*.

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Πλευριτικός, ή, όν, *suffering from pleurisy:* from Πλευρῖτις, ή, (πλευρά) sc. *νόσος, pleurisy*, Hipp., and Ar. Eccl. 417.

Πλευρόθεν, adv., (πλευρά) *from the side*, Soph. Tr. 938.

Πλευροκοπέω, ῶ, (πλευρά, κόπτω) *to smite the ribs*, Soph. Aj. 236.

ΠΛΕΥΡΟ΄Ν, οῦ, τό, *a rib*, an older, esp. poet., form of πλευρά, but mostly in plur., *the ribs, side*, Il. 4, 468, Hdt. 9, 22, 72, and the more usu. form in Trag.; the sing. in Soph. O. C. 1112, Aj. 874 (where we have πλευρὸν νεῶν, *the side* of the intrenchment where the ships lay). Cf. sub πλευρά.

Πλευροτῠπής, ές, (πλευρά, τύπτω) *striking the sides* or *ribs*, Mel. 72.

Πλεύρωμα, ατος, τό, like πλευρόν, *a rib*, Aesch. Theb. 890: in plur., *the sides*, λέξηται, Id. Cho. 686.

†Πλευρών, ῶνος, ή, *Pleuron*, an ancient city of Aetolia, on the Euenus, containing a temple of Minerva, Il. 2, 639; Thuc. 3, 102: Strab. distinguishes between ἡ παλαιὰ and ἡ νεωτέρα, pp. 451, 459, sqq.—II. ὁ, son of Aeolus and Pronoë, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

†Πλευρώνιος, α, ον, *of Pleuron, Pleuronian*; οἱ Π., *the Pleuronians*, Strab. p. 461; ἡ Πλευρωνία, *the territory of P.*, Id. ib.

Πλευστέον or -*έα*, verb. adj. from πλέω, *one must sail*, Ar. Lys. 411.

Πλευστικός, ή, όν, (πλέω) *fit* or *favourable for sailing*, οὖρος, Theocr. 13, 52. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Meteor. 2, 3, 34.

†Πλευταῦροι, ων, οἱ, *the Pleutauri*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 155.

ΠΛΕΎΩ, fut. πλεύσομαι or usu. πλευσοῦμαι: aor. 1 ἔπλευσα: perf. πέπλευκα, pass. πέπλευσμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλεύσθην: Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and in compos. also fut. πλεύσομαι, Il. 11, 22: besides which he has Ep. and Ion. collat. forms πλείω and πλώω, with Ep. syncop. aor. ἔπλων. Though Hdt. mostly uses πλώω, all MSS. give the common form in some places, as 2, 96, 156.—The contr. into ει is oft. neglected in this verb even by Att. writers, as Thuc. 4, 28 Bekk.

To sail, go by sea, Hom.; also, πλ. ἐνὶ πόντῳ, ἐπὶ πόντον, ποντοπορεύων, Id.; c. acc. cognato, ὑγρὰ κέλευθα πλεῖν, *to sail* the watery ways, Od. 3, 71 (like ἴένατ ὁδόν, etc.); but this will hardly defend the reading πλέων οἰνοπα πόντον, Od. 1, 183, though πλεῖν θάλασσαν is found in acc., as Andoc. 18, 3, Lys. 105, 4, Isocr. 163 B; and pass. τὸ πεπλευσμένον, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16: πλεῖν ἐν νηί, ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, Plat. Rep. 341 D. 346 B:—late poets seem to use πλεῖν, generally, for *to travel*, even by land, like the French *voyager*, Schol. Nic. Th. 295, Merrick Tryph. 614.—II. *to swim*, like νέω, Hdt. 2, 156.—III. metaph. *to be unsteady*, like things floating in water, *to totter, stagger*, Polyb. 3, 55, 2.—IV. proverb., ταυτης ἐπι (sc. τῆς πατρίδος) πλέοντες ὀρθῆς, while we keep (the ship of) our country right, Soph. Ant. 190, cf. Dem. 419, fin. (Hence πλοῖον. The root is ΠΛΕ- or ΠΛΥ-, Sanscr. *plu*, to swim: cf. Lat. *flu-ere*, our *flow, flood*, and *plunge*: also Lat. *flere*, Gr. ὄλυνω, ὄρυω, φλέω, so that φλναρέω and πλώδης are prob. akin, and so no doubt is πλυνειν.)

Πλέω, Att. contr. nom. and acc. neut. pl. for πλέονα, from πλέων: as acc. sing. masc., v. πλειων.

Πλέων, neut. πλέον, for πλείων, q. v.: freq. in Hom., and Hes., but also in Att. who even prefer the neut. of this form.

Πλέως, πλέᾱ, πλέων, neut. plur. πλέᾱ, *full*, Att. for πλέος, q. v.

Πλήγανον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω) *a stick, rod*, like βάκτρον.

Πληγάς, άδος, ή, (πλήσσω)=ὀρέπανον, *a sickle*, Hesych.—II. αἱ Πληγάδες,=Συμπληγάδες, Ap. Rh. †2, 655.

Πληγενής, έος, ὁ and ή, (πέλας, πλησίον, *γένω) *a half-brother, half-sister*.

Πληγή, ῆς, ή, (πλήσσω) *a blow, stroke, shock*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; πληγὰς λαβεῖν, Ar. Ran. 674, Thuc., etc.; πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι, Plat. Legg. 914 B; πληγῶν δεῖσθαι, Ar. Nub. 493; opp. to πληγὰς προστρίβεσθαι, δοῦναι, Ar. Eq. 5, Dem. 1261, 20; πληγὴ τραύματος, Plat. Legg. 877 B; hence absol., *a wound*, Lat. *plaga*; of *a stroke by lightning*, Hes. Th. 857; also *a beating* or *fighting, battle with clubs*, Hdt. 2, 64: metaph., *a blow, stroke*, πληγαὶ βιότου, Aesch. Eum. 933; ἄτης, Id. Cho. 468; πλ. θεοῦ, *a* heaven-sent *plague*, Soph. Aj. 137, 279:—also, *a defeat, loss*, Polyb. 14, 9, 6, etc.

†Πληγήριον, ου, τό, v. l. -γύριον, *Plegerium*, a city of India, Strab. p. 697.

Πλῆγμα, ατος, τό,=πληγή, Soph. Tr. 522, Eur. I. T. 1366: *a wound*, Id. Ant. 1283.

Πληγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλήσσω) *an apoplectic stroke*.

Πλήγνυμι, rare Att. collat. form from πλήσσω: Thuc. 4, 125 has the compd. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι.

Πλῆθος, εος, τό, (πίμπλημι, πλήθω) *fulness, a mass, throng, crowd*, esp. of people, Il. 17, 330, Hdt. 1, 77, etc.; *a number*, Hdt. 6, 44, etc.:—τὸ πλῆθος, *the greater number*, like τὸ πολύ, οἱ πολλοί, *the greater part, the mass, main body*, τὸ πλ. τοῦ στρατοῦ, Hdt. 1, 82; cf. 5, 92:—hence, *the people*, Eur. Phoen 715; esp.=δῆμος, *the commons*, Lat. *plebs*, Thuc. 1, 9, Plat., etc.: but also as opp. to δῆμος, *the mob*, Xen. Ath. 2, 18: also, *the government of the people, democracy*, Hdt. 3, 81, Lys. 124, 5, etc.: στρατοῦ πλῆθος, periphr. for στρατὸς πολύς, Hdt. 9, 73; as a noun of multitude with a plur. verb, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 416.—II. in Hdt. also oft. of *magnitude, size, extent*, ὄρος πλήθει μέγιστον, πεδίον πλῆθος ἄπειρον, πλῆθος ὁδοῦ, etc., 1, 203, 204; 4, 123: and of *quantity*, πλῆθος οὐσίας, Plat. Rep. 591 E; τὸ πλ. τοῦ ῥεύματος, Polyb. 1, 75, 5;—of time, *length*, πλῆθος χρόνου, Thuc. 1, 1, Plat. Theaet. 158 D, Isocr. 271 A.—III. ὡς πλήθει, *upon the whole, in general*, Plat. Rep. 389 D: ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, *usually, mostly*, Lat. *ut plurimum*, Id. Phaedr. 275 B.

Πληθοχορία, ας, ή, *a dancing much* or *often*: from Πληθόχορος, ον, *much dancing*.

Πληθοχωρος, ον, (πλῆθος, χωρέω) *containing much*.

Πληθυντικός, ή, όν, (πληθύνω) *increasing*; in Gramm., *plural*: ὁ πλ. ἀριθμός, *the plural*, Ib. Adv. -κῶς.

Πληθυνω, (πλῆθος) *to make full: to increase, multiply*.—II. intr., *to be, become full*, like πληθύω: also *to wax large* or *immoderate*, Hdn., and N. T. —2. *to be full of a resolution* to do a thing. πρός τι, Polyb. 3, 103, 7.—III. pass., πληθύνομαι, *to be filled* or *full, to abound*, Theophr.: cf. πληθύω. [ῠ]

Πλήθυς, ύος, ή, Ep. dat. πληθυί, not -θυῖ, Il. 22, 458, Od. 11, 514; 16, 105:—Ion. for πλῆθος, *fulness, a throng, a crowd*, esp. of people, freq. in Hom. as noun of multitude with pl. verb, Il. 2, 278, etc. [ῠ in nom. and acc. sing. always in Hom.; later, as in Ap. Rh., sometimes ῠ, though the examples are rather dub., Wern. Tryph. 322; in the other cases, ῡ always.]

Πληθυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πληθύνω) *an increasing, enlargement*.

Πληθύω, (πληθύς)=πληθύνω II, *to be* or *become full*, τινός, of a thing, Aesch. Pers. 420, Eur. H. F. 1172:—absol., ἀγορῆς πληθυούσης, Hdt. 4, 181 (cf. ἀγορά V); of rivers, *to swell, rise*, Hdt. 2, 19, 20.—2. *to abound*, Soph. Fr. 643; τινί, *in* a thing, Id. Tr. 54: *to increase in number, multiply*, Aesch. Cho. 1052, Plat. Legg. 676 B:—*to spread, prevail*, Lat. *invalescere*, ὡς ἐπλήθυον λόγοι, Aesch. Ag. 860; ὁ πληθύων λόγος, *the current story*, Soph. O. C. 377; ὁ πληθύων χρόνος, *increasing* time, age, Ib. 930.

II. Pass., *to be filled* or *full*, Hdt. 2, 93 (v. l. πλήθωμαι): c. inf., *to be fully resolved* to..., Aesch. Ag. 1381, cf. πλήθύνω II. 2.—2. *to be in the majority, prevail*, Id. Supp. 604.

Πλήθω, only found in pres., impf., and poet. pf. πέπληθα, with pres. signf.; Hom. and Hes. use only the pres.: (the trans. aor. ἔπλησα belongs to πίμπλημι, q. v.):—like πληθύω, πληθύνω (intr.) II, *to be* or *become full*, τινός, Il. 21, 218, etc.; rarely c. dat., ὄμβρῳ χειμερίῳ πλήθων, *swelling* with winter's rain, Hes. Sc. 478, (and in late writers, cf. Schäf. Long. p 410. Bast Ep. Cr. 229, sq.):—absol., πλήθουσα Σελήνη, the moon *at full*, Il. 18, 484: of rivers, *to swell, rise*, Il. 5, 87; 11, 492; in prose, esp., ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, Plat. Gorg. 469 D. ὡσὰν ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1, etc. (v. sub ἀγορά V); so, ἐν ἀγορᾷ πλήθοντος ὄχλου, Pind. 4, 110:—*to complete* or *pass a full period*, Pors. Or. 54.—Πλήθω is never trans., and only late writers use mid.

Πληθωρέω, ῶ,=πλήθω, *to be full* or *satisfied*: also as dep. mid.

Πληθώρη, ης ή, *fulness*: τὰ ἀγορῆς,=ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα, Hdt. 2, 173; 7, 223; v. sub ἀγορά V.—II. *fulness, satiety*, Hdt. 7, 49, 2.—III. in medic., *repletion of blood* or *humours, fulness of habit, plethora*. (Formed from πλήθω, as ἐλπωρή from ἔλπω, not compd. of ὥρα.)

Πληθωρία, ας, ή,=foreg.

Πληθωρικός, ή, όν, (πληθωρή III) *of full habit, plethoric*.

†Πληιάς, άδος, ή, Ion.=Πλειάς, Il. 18, 486; also in Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

†Πληιόνη, ης, ή, *Pleïone*, daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Pleiades by Atlas, Pind. Fr. Dith. 8: Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

Πλήκτης, ου, ὁ, (πλήσσω) *a striker, quarrelsome person: a disputer, fighter, railer*, Plut. Dion. 30, etc., cf. Wyttenb. 2, 132 D:—Att. superl. πληκτιστατος. Hence

Πληκτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., *to fight*, τινί, with one, Il. 21, 498.—II. *to beat one's breast* for grief, Lat. *plangere*, Anth. I. 7, 574.—III. *to excite by lustful looks*, etc., Ar. Eccl. 1000.—Cf. διαπληκτίζομαι.

Πληκτικός, ή, όν, (πλήσσω) *of* or *fit for striking*: ἡ -κή sc. τεχνη) *fighting by means of striking* or *sparring*, Plat. Soph. 220 E, cf. 200, C.—2 *disposed to strike, quarrelsome*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 7.—II. metaph., *striking the senses, overpowering, δσμή*. Adv. -κῶς.

Πληκτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλήσσω) *amorous toying*, Anth. P. 12, 209

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Πλῆκτρον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω) *any thing to strike with*; esp.—1. *an instrument for striking the lyre*, Lat. *plectrum*, usu. of gold or ivory, H. Hom. Ap. 185, Pind. N. 5, 43, Eur., etc.—2. *a spear-point*, Soph. Fr. 164; π. διοβόλον, of lightning, Eur. Alc. 125.—3. *a cock's spur*, Lat. *calcar*, Ar. Av. 759, 1365.—4. *a punting-pole* or *boat-hook*. Hdt. 1, 194, Soph. Fr. 151.

Πληκτροποιός, όν, (πλῆκτρον, ποιέω) *making a πλῆκτρον*.

Πληκτροφόρος, ον, (πλῆκτρον, φέρω) *with spurs*, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 11.

Πλήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=πλήκτης, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Πλῆμα, τό,=πλῆσμα, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 254. Hence

Πλημάω,=πληρόω, Hesych.

Πλῆμη, ης, ἡ, also written πλήμμη, a rare form for πλήσμη, Polyb. 34, 9, 5, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1, 208.

Πλημμέλεια, ας, ἡ, (πλημμελής) *a mistake in music, false note*: generally, *a mistake, faultiness*, Plat. Apol. 22 D, Legg. 691 A.

Πλημμελέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πλημμελής) *to make a false note in music*: hence, *to err, make a mistake, do wrong*, τι, in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1650, and freq. in Plat.; περί τι, Antipho 123, 10; εἰς τινα, Aeschin. 24, 3; with a part., μὴ οὐν τι πλημμελήσομεν καλοῦντες...; Plat. Rep. 480 A:—pass., πλημμελεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος, *to be maltreated, insulted* by one, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, cf. ap. Dem. 279, 11. Hence

Πλημμέλημα, ατος, τό, *a fault, error*, εἰς θεούς, Aeschin. 68, 35, etc.

Πλημμελής, ές, (πλήν, μέλος) strictly, *out of tune, making a false note*, opp. to ἐμμελής: hence, *failing, erring*: of things, *unpleasant, harsh*, παθεῖν τι πλ., Eur. Med. 306, and Plat.; πλ. τι ὁρᾶν τινά, Eur. Hel. 1091: cf. Plat. Soph. 243 A. Adv. -λῶς, Plat. Legg. 793 C. (Acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gramm. § 120, 7, from πλήν, μέλειν).

Πλημμέλησις, ἡ, (πλημμελέω) *a failing, sinning*, LXX.

Πλήμμη, ἡ, v. sub. πλήμη.

Πλήμμῡρα, ας, ἡ,=πλημμυρίς, *a flood* or *tide*, Plut. 2, 897 B, etc.: also written πλήμυρα. (The paroxyt. accent, πλημμύρα, is wrong before -ρᾱ, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17, n.)

Πλημμῡρέω, ῶ, *to flow*, of the tide: generally, *to overflow, pour over, be full to overflowing*, Hipp. Mel. 117. Hence

Πλημμῡρία or πλημῡρία, ας, ἡ,= πλήμυρα.

Πλημμῡρίζω or πλημῡρίζω, f. -ίσω, =πλημμυρέω.

†Πλημμύριον, ου, τό, *Plemmyrium*, a promontory on the east coast of Sicily, now *Punta di Gigante*, Thuc. 7, 4, 22: Plut. Nic. 20.

Πλημμυρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the flow of the sea*, πλ. ἐκ πόντοιο, *the flood* setting in towards land, Od. 9, 486; so, πλ. τῆς θαλάσσης, Hdt. 8, 129, where it is also *the flood-tide*, opp. to ἄμπωτις, ἀνάῤῥοια, the ebb, cf. ῥαχία: also, generally, *a flood*, as *of tears*, Aesch. Cho. 186, Eur. Alc. 184: hence, metaph., *over-fulness*, esp. of the fluids of the body, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. (All words of this family are usu. written with μμ, upon the old deriv. from πλήν, μύρω: some would write it with single μ, taking it to be lengthd. from πλῆμα, πλήμη, πλήσμη, πλημάω, πλήθω, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17, n.) [ῡ in the one passage where it occurs in Hom., but in Att. ῠ always, as Aesch. Cho. 186, Eur. Alc. 184; hence later it varies, v. Br. Ap. Rh. 4, 1269, but ῡ most usu.: in the other words from same root ῡ always.] Hence

Πλημμῡρός, όν, *overflowing, running over, full*, Hesych.

Πλημμύρω or πλημύρω=πλημμυρέω, Panyas. 1, 18, Ap. Rh. 4, 706. [ῠ]

†Πλημναῖος, ου, ὁ, *Plemnaeus*, son of Peratus, Paus. 2, 5, 8.

Πλήμνη, ης, ἡ, *the nave of a wheel*, Il. 5, 726; 23, 339, Hes. Sc. 309; elsewh. χοινικίς. (From πλήθω, πλήμη; and so, strictly, *any thing that is filled up*.) Hence

Πλημνόδετον, ου, τό, (δέω) *a hoop to secure* the spokes of a wheel *in the nave* (πλήμνη).

Πλημοχοή, ῆς, (πλήμη, χέω) *an earthen vessel for water*, Eur. Pirith. 1, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 496 A; also κοτυλίσκος.—It was used on the last day of the Eleusinian mysteries, which was thence itself called αἱ πλημοχοαί.

Πλήμυρα, πλημυρέω, πλημυρίς, πλημύρω, etc., v. πλήμμ-.

Πλήν, as prep. with gen., (strictly from πλέον, and so) *more than, over, beyond*: hence, *except*, once in Hom., and Hes., viz., Od. 8, 207, Scut. 74; freq. in Hdt., and Att.—When found with any other case than gen., it is not a prep., but adv., as, οὐκ οἶδα πλὴν ἕν (as if it were ἄλλ' ἢ ἕν, ὅτι μὴ ἕν), Soph. O. C. 1161, Eur. El. 752; θνήσκουσι, πλὴν εἷς τις, Soph. O. T. 118; παντὶ ὅῆλον πλὴν ἐμοί, Plat. Rep. 529 A.—II. as adv., *besides, unless, save*, freq. in Hdt., and Att.; πλὴν ἐάν, πλὴν εἰ..., *except if*, or *when, unless, save that*, Soph. Phil. 710, etc.; so, πλὴν εἰ μή.., Dem. 141, 21; so, πλὴν ὅτι, Ar. Nub. 1429; πλὴν ὅταν.., Soph. El. 293; πλὴν ἤ.., *except*.., Plat. Apol. fin.:—πλὴν ἀλλά, *although, notwithstanding, however*; also after parenth., *yet, still, but*; and so, πλὴν ἀλλὰ ἤ... Jelf Gr. Gr. § 773 Obs. 4: πλὴν ὅσον, *except* so far as, Soph. O. T. 1509; πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ.., Thuc. 6, 88: πλὴν οὕτω for πλήν, *only* so, much like ἀλλά, Hdt. 7, 32, Dem. 241, 3; also, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλήν or οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ, Soph. Aj. 125, Ant. 236, etc.: hence also like ἤ, after a compar., ταῦτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσω πλὴν πεσεῖν, Eur. Heracl. 231, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 779 Obs. 2.—A finite verb rarely follows without εἰ or some other conjunct., as, πλὴν ἀποίχεται, *only* he is gone, Soph. Tr. 41, cf. O. C. 1643; πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις ἦν, for πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδου τινός, Xen. An. 3, 31, 26, cf. 1, 8, 20.

Πληνόδιος, ον, Ion. for πλανόδιος.

Πλῆντο, 3 pl. aor. pass. from πίμπλημι, Od. 8, 57, Hes. Th. 688.—II. 3 pl. aor. syncop. poet. from πελάζω, Il. 14, 468.

†Πληξαύρη, ης, ἡ, *Plexaure*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 353.—2. daughter of Nereus, Apollod. 1, 2.

Πλήξιππος, ον, (πλήσσω, ἵππος) *striking* or *driving horses*, Hom., and Hes., epith. of heroes, like ἱππόδαμος.

†Πλήξιππος, ου, ὁ, *Plexippus*, son of Thestius, slain by Meleager, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.—2. son of Phineus and Cleopatra, Id. 3, 15, 3.

Πλῆξις, εως, ἡ, (πλήσσω) *a stroke, blow, thrust*, Diog. L. 2, 17.

†Πληραῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pleraei*, a people of Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Πληρεῦντες, -ρεύμεναι, Ion. for πληροῦντες, -ρούμεναι, Hdt.

Πλήρης, ες, gen. εος, contr. ους (πλέος):—*full of, filled with*, τινός, Hdt. 1, 180, etc., and very freq. in Att.; more rarely, πλ. ὑπό τινος, Soph. Ant. 1017:—absol., *full*, Hdt., and Att.; of a swollen stream, Hdt. 2, 92; of the full moon, Id. 6, 106: hence,—2. generally, *full, complete, sufficient*, Id. 8, 122; τὴν χάριν πλήρη λαβεῖν, Eur. Hel. 1411; of an assembly, *full*, πλήρης ὁ δῆμος, Ar. Eccl. 95, cf. Andoc. 15, 10: of a pebble (ψῆφος), *whole*, opp. to τετρυπημένη, Aeschin. 11, 34: of numbers or periods of time, τέσσερα ἔτεα πλήρεα, four *full* years, Hdt. 7, 20.—3. *satisfied, satiated*, τινός, *with* a thing, Soph. Ant. 1052; c. part., πλήρης ἐστὶ θηεύμενος, he has gazed his *fill*, Hdt. 7, 146, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327.

Πληροσέληνος, ον, (πλήρης, σελήνη) *of the full moon*: τὸ πλ., *the full moon*.

Πληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλήρης) *fulness*.

Πληρούντως, adv. part. pres. from πληρόω, Arithm. Vett.

Πληροφορέω, ῶ, (πλήρης, φέρω) *to bring full measure, give entire satisfaction* or *certainty*, Ctes. Pers. 39:—in pass., of persons, *to have full satisfaction, to be fully assured, know certainly*; and of things, *to be fully believed*, both in N. T. Hence

Πληροφόρημα, ατος, τό, *full measure; certainty*, Eccl.

Πληροφορία, ας, ἡ, *full conviction, certainty*, N. T.

Πληρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω (πλήρης, for πλῆρος does not occur). *To fill, make full*, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 123, etc.; and in pass., *to be filled* or *full*, τινός, *of* a thing, Plat., etc.; rarely τινί, as πνεύμασιν πληρούμενοι, *filled by* breath, Aesch. Theb. 464:—rarely, πληροῦν τι εἰς τι, *to pour* one thing into another *till it is full*, as, πλ. εἰς ἄγγος, Eur. I. T. 954: esp.,—2. πλ. ναῦν, *to man* a ship, Hdt. 1, 171; 6, 89, etc.; also, πλ. ναῦν ἀνδρῶν, Id. 3, 41, cf. Dem. 1211, 12, and πλήρωμα; so, πληροῦτε θωρακεῖα, *man* the walls, Aesch. Theb. 32; in mid., πληροῦσθαι τὴν ναῦν, *to man one's* ship, Isae. 89, 10, Dem. 1208, 14.—3. πλ. γυναῖκα, *to make* a woman *pregnant*. 4. *to fill* or *satiate with food*, Hipp., in pass.; so, δαιτὸς πληρωθείς, Eur. Antiop. 45:—hence, *to satisfy, sate*, πληροῦν θυμόν, *to glut one's* rage, Soph. Phil. 324, Eur. Hipp. 1328; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, Plat. Gorg. 494 C.—5. *to make* a number *full* or *complete*, πλ. τοὺς δέκα μῆνας, Hdt. 6, 63, cf. 7, 29, Plat. Tim. 39 D: οἱ πληροῦντες τὴν βουλήν, τὸν χορόν, those *who make up the entire number of* the council, chorus:—pass. with fut. mid. (Xen. Hipparch. 3, 6), *to be full*, of an assembly, Ar. Eccl. 89, and Oratt.; of the moon, Soph. Fr. 713.—6. *to fulfil* a duty towards one, τινί τι, Aesch. Theb. 464; πληροῦν τὴν χρείαν, *to supply* it, Thuc. 1, 70: generally, *to fulfil, accomplish, perform*, Aesch. Ag. 313, in Pass.—II. intr. *to be complete*, ἡ ὁδὸς πληροῖ ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον, the way *comes in full* to this number, Hdt. 2, 7.—The mid. is used like the act. in N. T., Ephes. 1, 23. Hence

Πλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *that by which a thing is filled*, hence *a full measure, complement*, νεῶν, Hdt. 8, 43, 45; esp. of the men in a ship, *a ship's complement, her crew*, Thuc. 7, 4, 12, Xen., etc.: so, πλ. πόλεως, Plat. Rep. 371 E:—of number, *the sum*, ὀγδώκοντα

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ἕτεα ζόης πλ. μακρότατον πρόκειται, 80 years are fixed as life's longest *sum*, Hdt. 3, 22, cf. Ar. Vesp. 660:—Eur. oft. uses the word with a genit. of the thing filled, as, πλ. χθονός, of men, Or. 1642; κυλίκων πλ., of wine, Tro. 824, cf. Ion 1051, 1412: but, πλ. δαιτός, *the satiety* of the feast, Eur. Med. 203; πλ. τυρῶν, *their fill* of cheese, Id. Cycl. 209.—II. *a filling up, completing*, like sq., Soph. Tr. 1213.

Πλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πληρόω) *a filling up, filling, making full, satisfying*, Plat. Gorg. 496 E, etc.—2. Pass. like foreg. II, *fulness*, Plat. Legg. 956 E: *fulfilment, payment, completion.*—3. *the completing a number*, Hdt. 3, 67.

Πληρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πληρόω) *one who fills* or *completes* a number, πλ. ἐράνου = ἐρανιστής, Dem. 547, 18, cf. Interpp. ad Hesych. 2, p. 980.

Πληρωτικός, ή, όν, (πληρόω) *making full, filling up.*

Πλησῖάζω, f. -άσω, (πλησίος) *to bring near, τινά τινι*, Xen. Eq. 2, 5: pass., *to come near, approach, τινί*, Eur. El. 634.—II. intr., in signf. of pass., πλησιάζειν τινί or τινός, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 17; 3, 2, 8; absol., *to be near*, Soph. O. T. 91; πλ. τόπῳ, Amphis Amp. 2: hence c. dat., *to be always near, live* or *associate with*, Lat. *familiariter uti, τῷ ἀνδρί*, Soph. O. T. 1136, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 D, Theaet. 144 A; οἱ πλησιάζοντες, a man's *followers* or *disciples*, Isocr. Antid. § 187, etc.; but, πλ. γυναικί, like πελάζω, *to go in to* a woman, *have sexual intercourse with* her, Isocr. 34 C, Dem., etc.

Πλησῖαίτερος and πλησιαίτατος, v. sub πλησίος.

Πλησιάλος, ον, (πλησίος, ἅλς) *near the sea*, like ἀγχίαλος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 333 C. [ῐ]

Πλησίασμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

Πλησῖασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλησιάζω) *an approaching, approach, τοῦ φοβεροῦ*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 5, 2: *sexual intercourse*, Diog. L. 2, 100.

Πλησιαστός, ή, όν, (πλησιάζω) *brought near, near.*

Πλησίγνᾰθος, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω, γνάθος) *filling the cheeks*, Sopat. Cnid.

Πλησῖέστερος, -έστατος, v. πλησίος fin.

†Πλησίμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Plesimachus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Πλησίμοχθος, ον, (πίμπλημι) *full of distress*, very dub.

Πλησιογείτων, ονος, ὁ, *a near neighbour, next neighbour*, Boeot. πλεισιογείτων, Inscr. ap. Müller Orchom. p. 472.

Πλησίοικος, ον, (πλησίος, οἶκος) *near the house, dwelling near*, Dio C.

Πλησίος, α, ον, (πέλας, πελάζω) *near*, Hom.; τινός, Il. 6, 249, Od. 5, 71; τινί, Il. 23, 732, Od. 2, 149.—II. as subst., *a neighbour*, Hom., also Hdt. 7, 152:—adv., πλησίον, *near, nigh, hard by*, τινός, Hom., and Hdt. 4, 111; τινί, Hom.:—ὁ πλησίον, (sc. ὤν) *one's neighbour*, Theogn. 221, 611, Eur. Hec. 996, and freq. in Plat.; so in Dor., ὁ πλᾶτιον, Theocr. 5, 28; 10, 3.—The adj. is mostly poet. and Ion., though it also occurs in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 195, Soph. Ant. 761; but in Att. prose only the adv., v. supra.

B. Compar. πλησιέστερος, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 23; superl. -εστατος: also πλησιαίτερος, -τατος, Id. An. 1, 10, 5; 7, 3, 29 (but with v. l. -έστατος, ώτατος, v. Poppo ad l.); *nearer, nearest* or *next*, both forms Att., though the latter more freq.—Adv. πλησιαίτερω, Hdt. 4, 112. [ῐ]

Πλησῖόχωρος, ον, (πλησίος, χώρα) *near a country, bordering upon, τινί*, Hdt. 3, 97; but he more usu. has it absol. of persons *who live in a near country, neighbours*, as 3, 89; 4, 13, etc.; τὸν σαυτοῦ πλησιόχωρον, Ar. Vesp. 393.

Πλησίστιος, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω, ἱστίον) *filling* or *swelling the sails*, οὖρος, Od. 11, 7; 12, 149; πνοαί, Eur. I. T. 430.

Πλησιφᾰής, ές, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω, φάος) *in the full light*, esp. of the moon, Manetho.

Πλησίφωτος, ον, (φῶς) = foreg.

Πλῆσμα, ατος, τό, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω) like πλήρωμα, *that which fills* or *satisfies*, v. l. Ath. 111 C.—II. *impregnation, conception*, like ὄχευμα, Arist. H. A. 6, 23, 3.

Πλήσμη, ης, ἡ, also πλήμη and πλήμμη, (πλέος, πλήθω): like πλημμυρίς, *the flood-tide*; and in plur., generally, *the rising* of water, ἐν πλήσμῃσι διίπετέος ποταμοῖο, Hes. Fr. 25.

Πλήσμιος, α, ον, (πίμπλημι) *filling, gorging*, Plut. Timol. 6: τὸ πλήσμιον, *a surfeit, disgust*, Id. Anton. 24.

Πλησμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (πίμπλημι) *a filling up, satiety*, Eur. Tro. 1211, Plat., etc.; esp. with food, *repletion, a surfeit*, Hipp.: generally, *fulness, plenty*, Eur. Incert. 112: πλ. ἐστί τινος, one has *enough* of a thing, Ar. Plut. 189; cf. Plat. Symp. 186 C, etc.; πλ. ἀπό τινος, Luc. Nigr. 33. Hence

Πλησμονικός, ή, όν, *fond of gorging.*

Πλησμονώδης, ες, (πλησμονή, εἶδος) *of a filling* or *cloying nature*, Hipp.; like πλήσμιος.

Πλήσσω, Att. -ττω, (cf. sub fin.): f. -ξω: pf. 2 (sometimes with pass. signf.) πέπληγα: pf. pass. πέπλεγμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλήγην, but in compds. usu. ἐπλάγην (as ἐξεπλάγην, κατεπλάγην, etc.), [ᾰ]: Hom. uses pf. 2 always in act. signf. and Ep. redupl.; aor. 2 act. and mid. πέπληγον, inf. πεπληγέμεν, πεπληγόμην, and with augm. ἐπέπληγον, Il. 5, 504; also in Il. 3, 31, we have κατεπλήγην for κατεπλάγην: fut. 2 pass. πληγήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10; fut. 3 πεπλήξομαι, Eur. Hipp. 894, and Plat.

To strike, smite, wound, oft. in Hom.; esp. of a direct blow, as opp. to βάλλειν, Hdt. 6, 117: c. acc. dupl. pers. et rei, *to strike* one *on...*, πλήσσειν τινὰ αὐχένα, Il. 11, 240, etc.; and still more closely, τὸν κατ' ἀκνηστιν μέσα νῶτα πλῆξα, Od. 10, 161:—ποδὶ πλῆξαι, to *kick* or *spurn*, Od. 22, 20; but, πέπληγον χορὸν ποσίν, like Lat. *terram pulsare* or *pede quatere*, Od. 8, 264; πλησσειν πληγῇσι, Il. 2, 264; ἵππους ἐς πόλεμον πεπληγέμεν, *to whip* on the horses to the fray, Il. 16, 728; of Jupiter, *to strike* with lightning, Hes. Th. 855:—sometimes c. acc. objecti, κονίσαλον ἐς οὐρανὸν ἐπίπληγον πόδες ἵππων, *struck* the dust up to heaven, Il. 5, 504; and so, Ζεὺς ἐπ' Ἰδαν πλᾶξε κεραυνόν (for Ἴδαν πλᾶξε κεραυνῷ) Pind. N. 10, 132; (so in pass., πέπληκται χαρακτὴρ ἐν τύποις, *has been stamped*, Aesch. Supp. 283); cf. παίω:—mid., πλήξασθαι μηρώ, etc., *to smite one's* thighs, Hom.; so πλήξασθαι τὴν κεφαλήν, Hdt. 3, 14; this was to express grief, like κόπτεσθαι and τύπτεσθαι, Lat. *plangere pectus*:—pass., *to be struck, stricken, smitten*, κεραυνῷ πληγείς, *stricken* by lightning, Hom.: so Hes. Sc. 422, cf. Th. 861, and freq. in Trag.; also, πληγείς τινος, *stricken* by a man, Eur. Or. 497: also *to be beaten, worsted*, or *conquered*, Hdt. 5, 120, Thuc. 8, 38: *to be stricken* by misfortune, Hdt. 1, 41: but, πλ. δώροισι, *to be touched* by bribes, Id. 8, 5: στρατὸν τοσοῦτον πεπλῆγμαι, i. e. *I have lost* it *by this blow*, Aesch. Pers. 1014.—II. metaph. of sudden, violent emotions, *to strike* one *from* one's senses, *amaze, confound*, ἑκ με πλήσσουσι, Od. 18, 231, cf. Il. 13, 394, (though these places properly belong to ἐκπλήσσω): later, of vehement passion, esp. in pass., ἱμέρῳ χολῇ πεπλημένος, Aesch. Ag. 544, 1660; πληγεὶς ἔρωτι, etc., like Lat. *percussus* or *ictus amore*, Valck. Hipp. 38, 1303: τὴν καρδίαν πληγείς, Plat., etc.—The Att. usage of this word is confined to the pass., though the fut. act. is used by Aesch. Fr. 255; the aor. by (Eur.) I. A. 1579; the pf. 2 πέπληγα, by Ar. Av. 1350,—but this itself took a pass. signf. in late writers, Oudend. Thom. M. p. 703: for the act. the Att. preferred κατασσω, Valck. Act. Apost. 12, 7: Hdt. also mostly uses pass. (From the same root ΠΑΗΓ-, ΠΑΛΓ-, comes πλαγή, Lat. *plaga* and *plango*: perh. also akin to πλάσσω, q. v.)

Πλησταίνω, (πλήστης) = πίμπλημι, πληρόω, dub.

Πλῆστεγίς, ή, Ion. for πλαστιγξ.

Πλήστης, πλῆτις, Ion. for πελάστης, πλᾶτις.

Πλητίς, ῖνος, ἡ, = τὸ πλατίον, Hesych.

Πλῆτο, 3 sing. aor. pass. from τίμπλημι, Hom., and Hes.—II. 3 sing. aor. syncop. poet. from πελάω, Il. 14, 438.

Πλήων, ον, Ion. for πλείων, dub.

Πλίγμα, ατος, τό, (πλίσσω, πλίξ) *a step: a standing with the legs far asunder.*—II. in wrestling, *a tripping up.*—III = πλιχός.

Πλινθεία, ας, ἡ, (πλινθεύω) *a making of bricks*, LXX.—II. *a drawing up of an army in square.*

Πλινθεῖον, ου, τό, *a brick-kiln*, Lyx. ap. Harpocr.

Πλίνθευσις, *a making of bricks*: and

Πλινθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a brick-maker*: from

Πλινθεύω, (πλίνθος) *to make into bricks, γῆν*, Hdt. 1, 179: nowhere else in this signf.—2. *to make bricks*, Thuc. 2, 78, in mid.—II. *to build of brick*, Ar. Nub. 1126; πλ. τείχη, Thuc. 4, 67.—III. *to make in the form of a plinth* or *brick*, πλαίσια, Ar. Ran. 600.

Πλινθηδόν, adv. (πλίνθος) *in the shape of a brick*, Hdt. 2, 96.

Πλινθιακός, ή, όν, (πλίνθος) *belonging to a brick*, ὁ πλ., = πλινθευτής, Diog. L. 4, 36.

†Πλινθίνη, ης, ἡ, *Plinthine*, a city of lower Aegypt, Strab. p. 799; Ath. 34 A. Hence

†Πλινθινήτης, ὁ, κόλπος, *gulf of Plinthine*, forming the eastern boundary of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 6.

Πλίνθινος, η, ον, (πλίνθος) *made* or *built of brick*, Hdt. 5, 101, Xen. An. 3, 4, 11.

Πλίνθιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλίνθος, *a small brick*, Thuc. 6, 98, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 24: hence, like πλασμα, *a plinth-shaped body, a chest, pedestal, seat, die.*—2. in the catapult, *the parts by which the arms are strained.*—3. in Arithm., *the proportion of two to four numbers.*—4. πλινθίων ὑπογραφαί, *the fields* or *squares* into which the augurs divided the heavens, *templa* or *regiones coeli*, Plut. Camill. 32.

Πλινθίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from πλίνθος, Anth. P. 6, 295, Diod.

Πλινθοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *brick-like.*

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Πλινθοποιέω, ῶ, *to make bricks*, Ar. Ran. 1139. Hence

Πλινθοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *brick-making*.

Πλίνθος, ου, ἡ, *a brick* or *tile*, whether baked in the sun or by fire, πλίνθοι ὀπταί, Hdt. 1, 180, 186; πλ. κερώμιαι, γήϊναι, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7; 7, 8, 14 (opp. to ὠμὴ πλ., Paus.); πλίνθους ἑλκύσαι, εἰρύσαι, like Lat. *ducere lateres*, to make *bricks*, Hdt. 1, 179; 2, 136; ὀπτᾶν, *to bake* them, Id. 1, 179; δόμοι πλίνθου collectively, layers of *brick*, Ib.:—proverb., πλ. πλύνειν, *laterem lavare*, of useless trouble, Paroemiogr. — 2. *any brick-shaped body*, *a plinth*, esp. of gold, *an ingot*, like Lat. *lateres aurei*, Polyb. 10, 27, 12, etc.; cf. ἡμιπλίνθιον: *the plinth of a column*, Vitruv.

Πλινθουλκέω, ῶ, *to make bricks*: from

Πλινθουλκός, όν, (πλίνθος, ἕλκω) *making bricks*: ὁ πλ., *a brick-maker*.

Πλινθουργέω, ῶ, *to make bricks*, Ar. Plut. 514: and

Πλινθουργία, ας, ἡ, *brick-making*, LXX.: from

Πλινθουργός, όν, (πλίνθος, *ἔργω) *making bricks*: *a brick-maker*, Plat. Theaet. 147 A.

Πλινθοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry bricks*, Ar. Av. 1149: from

Πλινθοφόρος, ον, (πλίνθος, φέρω) *carrying bricks*, Ar. Av. 1134.

Πλινθόω, ῶ, = πλινθεύω :—*to make of brick*, Anth. P. 9, 423.

Πλινθῶδής, ές, (πλίνθος, ὑφαίνω) *built of brick*, Aesch. Pr. 450.

Πλινθωτός, όν, (πλινθόω) *brick-shaped*, *oblong*.

Πλίξ, ἡ, = πλίγμα, Gramm.

Πλίς, adv., for which ἀμφιπλίς (q. v.) is more usu.

Πλίξις, εως, ἡ, *a stepping*, *striding forward*.—II. *a stretching out*: hence also *a span-measure*: from

ΠΛΊΣΣΩ, f. -ίξω: — strictly, like Lat. *plico*, *to fold*: but mostly in mid., *to cross one's legs in walking*, and hence *to stride*, *step out*, once in Hom., εὐ πλίσσοντο πόδεσσιν, of mules, Od. 6, 318; cf. διαπλίσσω. (Hence πλιχός, q. v.: akin also to πλέκω.) Hence

Πλῐχός, άδος, ἡ, *the inside of the thighs*, *which is chafed in walking*, Lat. *interfeminium*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πλοάς, άδος, ἡ, = πλωάς, νῆσοι, *floating islands*, Theophr.

Πλοηγόκος, ον, (πλόος, τίκτω) *producing navigation*, Zέφυρος, Anth. P. 10, 6.

Πλοιάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πλοῖον, *a skiff*, *boat*, Ar. Ran. 139. [ᾰ]

Πλοΐζω, more freq. as dep. πλοΐζομαι, = πλωΐζω, from πλόος, but prob. not before Polyb., Lob. Phryn. 614, sq.

Πλοϊκός, ή, όν, = sq., dub.

Πλόϊμος, ον, v. sub πλώϊμος.

Πλοιοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *ship-shaped*: from

Πλοῖον, ου, τό, (πλέω) strictly *a floating vessel*, hence *a ship* or *vessel* in the most general sense, Hdt. 1, 168, etc.; then more nearly defined, as, πλοῖα λεπτά, small *craft*, Id. 7, 36, Thuc. 2, 83; πλ. ἱππαγωγά, transport-*vessels*, Hdt. 6, 48; πλ. μακρά, *ships* of war, Id. 5, 30, Thuc. 1, 14; πλ. στρογγύλα, *ships* of burthen, merchantmen, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 21:—as distinguished from ναῦς, πλοῖον was mostly used for a *merchant-ship* or *transport*, ναῦς being a ship of war, Valck. Hdt. 6, 48, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen. s. v. ναῦς.

Πλοιοφόρος, ον, (πλοῖον, φέρω) *bearing ships*.

Πλόκᾰμος, ου, ὁ, (πλέκω) *a lock* or *curl of hair*: also collectively, *curly hair*, Theocr. 13, 7, Bion. 1, 20, Euphor. 52.—Others take it as dim. from πλόκαμος. [ῐ̄ς Ion., ῐ̆ς Att. in nom., acc. to Draco p. 23, 20; 45, 23; in trisyll. cases ῐ always, as in Bion l. c.]

Πλόκᾰμον, ου, τό, = πλόκανον, dub.

Πλόκᾰμος, ου, ὁ, (πλέκω) *a lock* or *curl of hair*, like πλόκος, Aesch. Cho. 7, etc.; in plur., *the locks*, *hair*, Il. 14, 176; κομᾶν πλόκαμοι, Pind. P. 4, 145: but also in sing., collectively, = κόμη, Hdt. 4, 34, and Trag.; τριχὸς πλ., Aesch. Theb. 564.—II. *a twisted rope*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, cf. sq.

Πλόκᾰνον, ου, τό, also written πλόχᾰνον (πλέκω):—*any thing twined* or *plaited*, Plat. Tim. 78 C: esp. *a wicker sieve*, *fan*, or *winnow*, Lat. *vannus*, Ibid. 52 E.

Πλοκάς, άδος, = πλόκαμος, Pherecr. Incert. 68.

Πλοκερός, ά, όν, (πλέκω) *twined*, *plaited*, v. l. for πλακερός.

Πλοκεύς, ὁ, (πλέκω) *a plaiter*, *braider*, Epich. p. 79.

Πλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (πλέκω) *a twining*, *plaiting*, Epich. p. 79.—II. *any thing plaited* or *woven*, *a web*, Eur. I. T. 817, Plat. Legg. 849 C.—III. metaph., *entanglement*, *intricacy*; *the complication of* a dramatical plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poët. 18, 12.—2. *a web of deceit*, *trick*, πλοκὰς πλέκειν, Eur. Ion 826, cf. I. A. 936.

Πλοκίζω, (πλόκος) = πλέκω, *to twine* or *braid*, usu. κόμην, Hipp.

Πλόκιμος, ον, (πλέκω) *for twining* or *plaiting*, κάλαμος, Theophr.

Πλόκιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλόκος, Plut. 2, 141 D.

Πλόκιος, α, ον, (πλέκω) *twined*, v. l. Od. 13, 295, for κλόπιος.

Πλόκος, ου, ὁ, (πλέκω) = πλόκαμος, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 197, Soph. Aj. 1179:—also, *a wreath* or *chaplet*, πλόκοι σελίνων, the parsley-*wreath* at the Isthmian games, Pind. O. 13, 45; πλ. μυρσίνης, ἀνθέων, Eur. El. 778, Med. 841.

Πλόμενος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. from πέλομαι, formed after the Homeric περιπλόμενος, Euphor. Fr. 55.

Πλόμος, ὁ, and πλομίζω, Arist. H. A., for φλόμος, φλομίζω, q. v.

Πλόος, ὁ, Att. contr. πλοῦς, οῦ, pl. πλοῖ, πλῶν, etc.: later, we have a gen. sing. πλόος, as if of third declens., Lob. Phryn. 453 (πλέω):—*a sailing*, *voyage*, Od. 3, 169, Hes. Op. 628, Hdt. (who always has the dissyl. form) 2, 29, etc., and Att.; πλοῦν στέλλειν, ποιεῖσθαι, Soph. Aj. 1045, Phil. 552: ἓξω πλόου, out of *one's course*, Pind. P. 11, 60.—2. = εὔπλοια, *time for sailing*, i. e. fair wind, tide, etc., καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς, Soph. Phil. 1450; πλοῦς γίγνεται, i. e. the wind is fair, Thuc. 1, 137; πλῷ χρῆσθαι, to have a fair wind, Id. 3, 3; καλλίστοις πλοῖς χρῆσθαι, Antipho 139, 12.— Proverb., δεύτερος πλοῦς, of trying a second scheme when one's first fails, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 99 D, Polit. 300 B; so, κατὰ τὸν δεύτερον πλοῦν, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 4.—3. later used even of *a journey by land*, Lob. Phryn. 615, cf. πλέω: in Nic., of *the crawling* of a serpent, Th. 295.

Πλουδοκέω, ῶ, (πλοῦς, δοκέω) *to wait for a fair wind*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9.

Πλουθῠγίεια, ας, ἡ, (πλοῦτος, ὑγίεια) *health and wealth*, Ar. Av. 731, Vesp. 677, Eq. 1091. [ῐ]

†Πλουμβαρία, ας, ἡ, *Plumbaria*, an island on the coast of Hispania, Strab. p. 159.

Πλοῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for πλόος, q. v.

Πλουσιάζω, (πλούσιος) *to enrich*, Hdn.

Πλουσιακός, ή, όν, (πλούσιος) *peculiar to a rich man*, Alex. Incert. 10, 5.

Πλουσιάω, ῶ, late form for πλουτέω.

Πλουσιόδωρος, ον, *giving rich gifts*. —II. *richly endowed*.

Πλούσιος, α, ον, (πλοῦτος) *rich*, *wealthy*, Hes. Op. 22, and Att.; μέγα πλ., Hdt. 1, 32: c. gen. rei, *rich in* a thing, Lat. *dives opum*, Eur. Or. 394, Plat. Polit. 261 E:—sometimes with collat. notion of *royal* or *noble*, Soph. O. T. 1070.—II. *ample*, *abundant*, Eur. Dan. 3. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 2, 44, and Eur.

Πλουτᾰγᾰθής, ές, v. πλουτογαθής.

Πλουτᾰκάδημεια, ας, ἡ, *the Academic philosophy* which holds outward goods in esteem.

Πλούταξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a rich churl*, a word coined by Eupol. Κολαξ. 1, 9, like πῆλαξ, στόμφαξ, etc.; v. Meineke Menand. p. 161, and cf. the Lat. termin. *-ax*.

†Πλούταρχος, ου, ὁ, *Plutarchus*, *Plutarch*, tyrant of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 58, 5; etc.—2. the celebrated philosopher and biographer, of Chaeronea in Boeotia.

†Πλουτεύς, ὁ, = Πλούτων, Mosch. 3, 22.

Πλουτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πλοῦτος) *to be rich*, *wealthy*, τάχα σε ζηλώσει ἀεργὸς πλουτεῦντα, Hes. Op. 311; πλ. μέγα, μάλιστα, Hdt. 1, 32; 3, 57; πλουτεῖ κατ' οἶκον μέγα, Soph. Ant. 1168; and freq. in Eur., etc.: πλ. ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν, *to be rich* from the public purse, Ar. Plut. 569; so πλ. ἐκ τινος, Dem. 576, 1:—c. gen., *to be rich in* a thing, πόνου, Aesch. Fr. 225, cf. Plat. Rep. 521 A, Xen. An. 7, 7, 28; also, τινί, Xen. Ath. 2, 11. Hence

Πλουτηρός, ά, όν, *enriching*, ἔργον, Xen. Oec. 2, 10.

†Πλουτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Plutiades*, a philosopher of Tarsus, Strab. p. 675.

Πλουτίζω, f. -ίσω (πλοῦτος) *to enrich*, Aesch. Ag. 1268, Xen., etc.: metaph., πλ. τινὰ στεναγμοῖς, Soph. O. T. 30; ἀρετῇ, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 9: ironically, *to deck out*, *gladden*, Aesch. Ag. 586.

Πλουτίνδην, (πλοῦτος) adv., *according to one's wealth*, πλ. αἱρεῖσθαι, Arist. Pol. 11, 9, etc.; cf. ἀριστίνδην.

Πλουτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλουτίζω) *an enriching*.

Πλουτιστήριος, α, ον, *enriching*, Philo.

Πλουτογαθής, ές, Dor. for πλουτογηθής, (πλοῦτος, γηθέω) *delighting by riches*, Aesch. Cho. 801, e conj. Turneb.; for the reading of the MSS., πλουτᾰγᾰθής is against the metre.

Πλουτοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from πλουτοδοτήρ, Orph. H. 39, 3.

Πλουτοδοτέω, ῶ, (πλουτοδότης) *to give riches*.—II. *to give rich presents to*, τινά, Orph. H. 17, 5.

Πλουτοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq., Anth. P. 9, 525, 17.

Πλουτοδότης, ου, ὁ, (πλοῦτος, δίδωμι) *giver of riches*, Hes. Op. 125.

†Πλουτοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Plutocles*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Πλουτοκρᾰτέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, (πλοῦτος, κρατέω) *to govern through wealth*. Hence

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Πλουτοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *an oligarchy of wealth*, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 12.

Πλουτοποιός, όν, (πλοῦτος, ποιέω) *creating wealth, enriching*, Plut. Num. 16, etc.

Πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ, *wealth, riches*, Hom., Hes., etc.; ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν, Il. 1, 171; ὄλβῳ τε πλούτῳ τε, Il. 16, 596; opp. to πενία, Plat. Rep. 421 D: in plur., *treasures*, Plat. Prot. 354 B, Gorg. 523 C, etc.:—c. gen. rei, πλοῦτος χρυσοῦ, ἀργύρου, *treasure* of gold, silver, etc., Hdt. 2, 121, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 542:—metaph., πλ. πραπίδων, Emped. 300.—II. as masc. prop. n., *Plutus*, god of riches, son of Ceres, and Iasius, Hes. Th. 969: the later legend represents him as blind; v. also Πλούτων. (Prob. akin to πολύς, πλέων, etc.)

Πλουτοτᾰφής, ές, (πλοῦτος, θάπτω) *buried in riches*, Eust.

Πλουτοφόρος, ον, (πλοῦτος, φέρω) *bringing riches, enriching*, Com. ap. Plut. 2, 27 C.

Πλουτόχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλοῦτος, χθών) *rich in the treasures of the land*, Aesch. Eum. 947.

†Πλουτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Pluto*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 355: a companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 422.—2. mother of Tantalus by Jupiter, Paus. 2, 22, 3.

Πλούτων, ωνος, ὁ, poet. also Πλουτεύς, q. v., *Pluto*, god of the nether world, first in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 806, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Alc. 360: orig. an epith. of Ἄιδης, from πλοῦτος, because corn, the chief *wealth* of early times, was held as sent from beneath and the gift of Pluto, as husband of Proserpina the daughter of Ceres, v. Müller Literat. of Greece: hence *Pluto* was confounded with *Plutus*, and was also considered as the god of riches, cf. Soph. Fr. 259, Ar. Plut. 727. Hence

Πλουτώνιος, α, ον, *belonging to Pluto* or *the nether world*: τὰ Π. (sc. χωρία), places *where there are mephitic vapours*, like the Grotta del Cane near Naples, looked upon as entrances to the nether world, Strab. †p. 244, p. 579, 629, etc.†; cf. Χαρώνειος.

Πλόχᾰνον, ου. τό, v. πλόκανον.

Πλοχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλέκω) like πλόκαμος, usu. in plur. *locks, hair*, Il. 17, 52, Ap. Rh. 2, 677.

Πλωΐδης, ες, (πλόος, εἶδος) *swimming*.—II. metaph., *loose, slack, not solid*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Πλύμα, ατος, τό, (πλύνω) *water in which something has been washed*, πλ. ἰχθύων, Plat. (Com.) Nic. 4: πλ. ἁλεύρου, *a decoction* or *infusion* of it, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. metaph., *a low prostitute*. [ῡ, Nic. Al. 258, Herm. Orph. H. 10, 22.]

Πλῦνεύς, ὁ,=πλύντης, πλύτης, A. B.

Πλύνος, ου, ὁ, *a thing that is washed*.

Πλῦνός, οῦ, ὁ, (πλύνω) *a pit, in which dirty clothes were washed* by treading, Il. 22, 153, Od. 6, 40, 86; later also, *a washing-tub*, Luc.—II. metaph., πλυνὸν ποιεῖν τινα,=πλύνω II, Ar. Plut. 1061.

†Πλυνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Plynus*, a harbour of Africa, east of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 168; Strab. p. 838: in Scylax *ol Πλυνοί*.

Πλυντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πλύνω)=πλύντης. Hence

Πλυντήρια, ον, *of* or *for washing*: τὰ Πλυντήρια (sc. ἱερά), a festival at Athens (on the 25th Thargelion), *in which the clothes of Minerva's statue were washed*, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 12, Plut. Alcib. 34; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 69.

Πλύντης, ου, ὁ, (πλύνω) *a clothes-cleaner*: the Gramm. however reject this form, Lob. Phryn. 256.

Πλυντικός, ή, όν,=πλυντήριος: ἡ πλ. (sc. τέχνη), *clothes-washing*, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

Πλύντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from πλυντής, *a washer-woman*.

Πλυντρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg., Ar. Fr. 642.—II. πλυντρὶς γῆ, a kind of *fuller's earth*, Theophr.

Πλύντρον, ου, τό, *the wages of a* πλύντης.—II.=πλύμα, Arist. Probl. 4, 29.

Πλύνω [ῡ], fut. πλῡνέω contr. πλῡνῶ: aor. ἔπλῡνα: pf. πέπλῦκα, pass. πέπλῦμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλύθην [ῡ], but usu. poet. ἐπλύνθην. *To wash, clean*, esp. linen and clothes, (opp. to λούομαι, *to bathe*, νίπτω, *to wash the hands* or *feet*); εἵματα πλύνεσκον, Il. 22, 155; πλῦναν ῥύπα πάντα, *they washed off* all the dirt, Od. 6, 93; πλυνέουσα, Ib. 59 (these are the only forms in Hom.); κώδια πλ., Ar. Plut. 166, etc.:—metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα πέπλυται, the thing is *washed to pieces*, i. e. *worn out*, Sosipat. ap. Ath. 377 F.—II. as a slang term, πλύνειν τινά, as we say *to wipe* him *down*, *give* him *a dressing*, i. e. abuse or beat him, Ar. Ach. 381, Dem. 997, 24; and so, πλ. τινὰ τὰ πόρρητα, Id. 1335, 5, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 221. (On the root v. πλέω sub fin.) Hence

Πλῡσῐμος, ον, *to be washed*. [ῡ]

Πλύσις, εως, ἡ, (πλύνω) *a washing, cleaning*, Plat. Rep. 429 E. [ῡ]

Πλύσμα, ατος, τό,=πλύμα, susp.

Πλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=πλύσις.

Πλύτης, ου, ὁ,=πλύντης. [ῡ]

Πλῦτός, ή, όν, (πλύνω) *washed, cleaned*.

Πλωάς, άδος, ἡ, (πλώω)=πλώουσα, *sailing* or *floating about*, δρνιθες, Ap. Rh. 2, 1054; and Pors. would so read in Soph. Phil. 1093: πλ. νῆσοι, the Harpy islands in the Aegaean sea, afterwds. called Στροφάδες.

†Πλωθειά or Πλωθιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *Plothea*, a deme of the Attic tribe Aegeis; hence ὁ Πλωθειεύς, or Πλωθεύς, έως, one *of* (the deme) *Plothea*, Dem. 1310.

Πλωΐας, άδος, ἡ,=πλωάς, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2, 292 C.

Πλωΐζω, *to sail on the sea, use ships*, πλωΐζεσκ' ἐν (or πλωΐζεσκεν) νηυσί, Hes. Op. 632, cf. Thuc. 1, 13:—Plat. (Rep. 388 A) read πλωΐζοντ' ἀλύων in Il. 24, 12.—Even the Att. prefer πλωΐζω to πλοΐζω, Lob. Phryn. 616, cf. sq.

Πλώϊμος, ον, (πλώω) *fit for sailing*:—1. of a ship itself, *fit for sea, sea-worthy*, Thuc. 1, 29; 2, 13 (v. sub fin.).—2. of navigation, πλωϊμωτέρων γενομένων or ὄντων, as *navigation* advanced, as circumstances became *favourable for navigation*, Thuc. 1, 7, 8;—but, πλωΐμων γενομένων, when the wind, etc. became fair, Dion. H. 1, 63; so, πλώϊμά ἐστιν, Heliod.—Even the Att. prefer πλωΐμος to πλοΐμος, cf. foreg.: Bekker in Thuc. gives the short form, although he writes πλωΐζω, not πλοΐζω, in the same author.

Πλωΐς, ίδος, ἡ, v. l. for πλωάς, Ap. Rh. 2, 1054.

Πλώς, ὁ, gen. πλωτός, (πλώω) *a swimmer*.—II. *a fish*, elsewh. called κεστρεύς, Epich. p. 44.

Πλώσιμος, ον,=πλώϊμος, Soph. O. C. 663.

†Πλωταὶ νῆσοι, al. *the Plotae* (*floating*-islands), earlier name of the Strophades, Ap. Rh. 2, 285.

Πλωτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (πλώω, ἄρχω) *a ship-captain*, Manetho.

Πλωτεύω, (πλώτης) *to navigate*, Polyb. 16, 29, 11, in pass.

Πλωτή, ή, v. πλωτός.

Πλωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=πλώτης, Ar. Eccl. 1087, Plat. Rep. 489 A.

Πλώτης, ου, ὁ, (πλώω) *one who sails, a seaman*.—II. *a swimmer*. Hence

Πλωτικός, ή, όν, *skilled in seamanship, ol* πλ., *seamen*, Plat. Ax. 368 B, Plut., etc.; also *ship-owners*, Plut. Cat. Min. 61.

†Πλωτῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Plotinus*, the celebrated new-Platonic philosopher.

Πλωτός, ή, όν, (πλώω) *sailing, floating*, νῆσος, Od. 10, 3, Hdt. 2, 156; of birds, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3:—*οἱ πλωτοί*, a tribe of *fish that constantly float* on the surface. πλ. ἐγχέλεις, Ath. 4 C.—II. *navigable*, Hdt. 2, 102, Polyb. 1, 42, 2, etc.; ἡ πλ. οἶμος, Lyc.: ὁ πλωτός, *the season for sailing*, Heraclid.

Πλώτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=πλωτήρ, poet.

Πλώω: f. -ώσω: pf. πέπλωκα.—Ep. and Ion. for πλέω, *to sail, float*, Il. 21, 302, Od. 5, 240.—Hom., besides the pres. and impf., has Ep. syncop. aor. ἔπλων, ως. ω, part. πλάς, gen. πλῶντος in the compds. ἀπέπλω, ἐπέπλως, part. ἐπιπλώς, παρέπλω; but Hdt. has pres. inf. πλώειν, 4, 156, and part. πλωούσας, 8, 10, 22, 82; impf. ἔπλωον, 8, 41; aor. 1 ἔπλωσα, 4, 148; inf. πλῶσαι, 1, 24; part. πλώσας, 4, 156, which also occurs once in Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλώσας, Il. 3, 47.—It was never used in Att., Dind. Eur. Hel. 532, Ar. Thesm. 878. — Hom. seems to have used πλώω and its derivs. more in the signf. of *to float*, πλέω in that of *to sail*.

Πνείω, poet. for πνέω, q. v., Hom., and Hes., also Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.

Πνεῦμα, ατος, τό, (πνέω) *wind, air*, first in Hdt., πνεύματα ἀνέμων, 7, 16, 1; then freq. in Att., esp. in prose, πνοή being the more usu. form in poetry, and the only one in Hom.—2. esp. like Lat. *anima* (Cic. Tusc. Q. 1, 9), *the air we breathe, breath*, τὸ βίου, *the breath* of life, Aesch. Pers. 507; πνεῦμα ἀθροίζειν, to collect *breath*, Eur. Phoen. 851; πν. ἀφιέναι, ἀνιέναι, μεθιέναι, to give up *the ghost*, Id. Hec. 571, Or. 277, Tro. 790. cf. Thuc. 2, 49:—proverb., ἀνὴρ πνεῦμά ἐστι πνεῦμα καὶ σκιὰ μόνον, Soph. Fr. 13: also *breathing, respiration*, esp. freq. in Hipp., who uses it in various phrases, πνεῦμα ἀναφέρειν, to breathe hard; τὸ πνεῦμα ἄνω ἔχειν, to be out of breath; τὸ πνεῦμα ἄνω τείνεται ἄνω (cf. Mein. Menand. 12); μετέωρον πνεῦμα, like Horace's *sublimis anhelitus*, breathlessness, when the breath seems to be stopped at the upper end of the wind-pipe; also, πν. ἀνελκόμενον; πν. ἁλιζοῦντον, *a thick, quick* breathing, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: also, absol., *difficulty of breathing*, Id.:—in plur. *breathings, gasps*, Id.—3. *life*, Polyb. 31, 18, 4, Plut., etc.:—also, *the spirit, a living being*, like Lat. *anima*, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 F.—4. *a Spirit, Spiritual Being*, N. T.—5. metaph., *spirit*, i. e. *feeling*, Soph. O. C. 612; so, αἰδοῖ πνεῦμα δέξασθαι, Aesch. Supp. 30.—6. in hunters' language, *the scent*.—7. in Gramm., *the breathing*, πν. δασὺ καὶ ψιλόν, *spiritus asper et lenis*.

Πνευμᾰτῐσμός, ου, (πνεῦμα, ἐσθίω)=πνευματοφορος.

Πνευμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, (πνεῦμα)=πνευματωδὴς I. 3, Hipp.

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Πνευμᾰτιάω, ῶ, = πνευστιάω, *to pant.*

Πνευμᾰτίζω, (πνεῦμα) *to fan by blowing.*—II. *to write* or *speak with the breathing* (*spiritus*), Antigon. Caryst.

Πνευμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (πνεῦμα) *belonging to wind* or *breath*, πν. μόριον, the organ *of breathing*, Medic.: πν. ὄργανον, a machine *moved by wind* or *air.*—2. *windy, exposed to wind*, Theophr.—3. act., *blowing up, making flatulent*, βρώματα, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 C.—4. *of the spirit, spiritual*, opp. to σωματικός, Plut. 2, 129 C.—4. οἱ Πνευματικοί, a school of physicians *who pretended to explain every thing from the* πνεῦμα. Adv. -κῶς, †*spiritually*, N. T.

Πνευμᾰτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πνεῦμα, Polyb. 15, 31, 5, Damox. Syntr. 1, 26. [ᾰ]

Πνευμᾰτιος, α, ον, (πνεῦμα) *windy, portending wind*, Arat. [ᾰ]

Πνευμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πνευματίζω II) *a writing* or *speaking with the breathing* (*spiritus*).

Πνευμᾰτοδόχος, ον, (δέχομαι) *receiving wind.*

Πνευμᾰτοκήλη, ης, ἡ, *a flatulent* or *windy hernia.*

Πνευμᾰτοκίνητος, ον, (κινέω) *moved by the wind* or *spirit.*

Πνευμᾰτομάχος, ον, (πνεῦμα, μάχομαι) *fighting with the wind.*—2. in Eccl., *fighting with the Spirit.* [ᾰ]

Πνευμᾰτόμφᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (πνεῦμα, ὀμφαλός) *a hernia caused by pent-up vapours* about the navel, Galen.

Πνευμᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, *to produce wind, to fill with wind*, Arist. Probl. 24, 10, 2: from

Πνευμᾰτοποιός, όν, (πνεῦμα, ποιέω) *producing wind* or *breath*, Philem. Lex. 164, p. 109, Osann.

Πνευμᾰτόῤῥους, ον, contr. -ῥρους, ουν (πνεῦμα, ῥέω) :—*flowing with winds*, i. e. *with draughts* or *currents of air*, Plat. Crat. 410 B.

Πνευμᾰτοφορέομαι, as pass., *to be borne, moved by wind*, or *as by the wind*, LXX.—II. *to be inspired.* From

Πνευμᾰτόφορος, ον, (πνεῦμα, φέρω) *borne by the wind*, LXX.—II. *inspired*, Ib.

Πνευμᾰτόω, ῶ, (πνεῦμα) *to turn into wind*, Plut.:—pass., *to become wind, evaporate*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 3, 14.—II. *to blow* or *puff up*:—pass., *to be flatulent*, or *to be asthmatic*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; v. πνευματώδης, fin.

Πνευμᾰτώδης, ες, (πνεῦμα, εἶδος) *windy, exposed to the wind, τόποι*, Theophr.—2. *full of wind, flatulent*, Hipp.—3. *asthmatic*, Id.: cf. Foës. Oecon.—II. act. *blowing* or *puffing up.*

Πνευμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (πνευματόω) *a blowing* or *puffing up, making windy*, Arist. Respir. 20, 6. [ᾰ] Hence

Πνευμᾰτωτικός, ή, όν, *blowing up, making flatulent.*

Πνευμονία, ας, ἡ, Att. πλευμ-, (πνεύμων) *a disease of the lungs*, Plut. 2, 918 D.

Πνευμονίας, ου, ὁ, (πνεύμων) *of the lungs, pulmonary.*

Πνευμονικός, ή, όν, Att. πλευμ-, (πνεύμων) *belonging to the lungs*, Arist. Probl. 33, 14, 1: esp. *affected with a disease of the lungs.*

Πνευμονίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. πλευμ-, (πνεύμων) = πνευμονία.

Πνευμονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the lungs, spongy*: from

Πνεύμων, ονος, ὁ, in common Att. also πλεύμων, which may be allowed in Plat. Tim. 70 C, but not in Trag., Lob. Phryn. 305, Br. and Herm. Soph. Tr. 564, 775: (πνέω, πνεῦμα): —usu. in pl. *πνεύμονες, the organs of breathing, the lungs*, Il. 4, 528, Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, etc.; also in sing., Il. 20, 486.—Cf. πλεύμων. (With the Ion. form πλεύμων, cf. the Lat. *palmo.*)

Πνεῦν, Dor. poet. for ἔπνεον, impf. of πνέω, Pind.

Πνεῦσις, ἡ, (πνέω) *a blowing, breathing.*

Πνεύστης, ου, ὁ, (πνέω) *one who gasps, breathes hard.* Hence

Πνευστιάω, ῶ, *to breathe hard*, Hipp., and Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 18.

Πνευστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to blow* or *breathe*: from

ΠΝΕ'Ω, poet. *πνείω*: fut. πνεύσω, and later πνεύσομαι or usu. πνευσοῦμαι: aor. 1 ἔπνευσα, pass. ἐπνεύσθην. —Hom. uses only pres. and impf., usu. in poet. form πνείω, but also πνέω, Od. 5, 469: Hes. too has both forms and uses also part. aor. act.—For pf. pass. πέπνυμαι, part. πεπνυμένος, v. sub πέπνυμαι.

To blow, breathe, of the wind and air, Od. 4, 361; 5, 469, etc.—II. *to breathe, send forth an odour*, ἡδὺ πν., Od. 4, 446:—c. gen., *to breathe* or *smell of* a thing, *οὐ μύρου πνέον*, Soph. Fr. 147, *πνεῖν χαρίτων ἐρώτων*, Wern. Tryph. 505: rarely c. dat., *to smell with* a thing, Anth. P. 5, 200.—III. of animals, *to breathe hard, pant, gasp*, Il. 13, 385; *ὑπνῳ πνεῖν*, Aesch. Cho. 622.—IV. generally, *to draw breath, breathe*, and so *to live*, Il. 17, 447, Od. 18, 131; *οἱ πνέοντες* = *οἱ ζῶντες*, Soph. Tr. 1160.—V. metaph., c. acc. cognato, *μέγεα πνείοντες, breathing* spirit, freq. in Hom. as epith. of warriors; so, *πῦρ πν.*, Hes. Th. 319, Pind. Fr. 112, and so (in a rhetorical passage) even in Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 12; so, *θρασείᾳ πρ. καρδίᾳ*, Pind. P. 10, 69; *χαμηλά, κενεὰ πν., to be of* a low or empty spirit, Id. P. 11, 46, O. 10 (11), 111; Ἄρεα πνεῖν, Lat. *Martem spirare*, Aesch. Ag. 376; *φόνον πν.*, Ib. 1309; *φρενὸς πνέων τροπαίαν*, Ib. 219; *κότον*, Id. Cho. 34; and so in comedy, *πνεῖν Ἀλφειόν*, of a swift runner, Ar. Av. 1121:—*μέγα πνεῖν, to be of* a high *spirit*, Lat. *magnum spirare*, Eur. Andr. 189; so too, *πολὺς ἔπνει*, Dem. 787, 20; also absol., *ὑπὲρ σακέων πνείοντες, breathing* over their shields, i. e. unable to repress their rage for war, Hes. Sc. 24, like Statius' *animus ultra thoracas anhelus.* —VI. *to breathe favourably on* one, Lat. *aspirare, χάριν τινί*, Aesch. Ag. 1206; *ὡ σὺ μὴ πνεύσῃς ἐνδέξιος*, Call. Ep. 9, 3. (The root is ΠΝΕ- or ΠΝΥ-, hence πνεῦμα, πνοή, etc.: πνίγω is prob. akin.) [The ε in this verb sometimes melts into one syll. with the foll. vowel, Aesch. Ag. 1517, 1493, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 1132.]

Πνιγᾰλίων, ωνος, ὁ, (πνίγω) *the nightmare*, Lat. *incubo*, also *πνίξ* and *ἐφιάλτης*, from *the sense of throttling* which accompanies it. [ῐ?]

Πνῐγέα, ας, ἡ, *a dry* or *vapour-bath*, Lat. *vaporarium*, Galen.

Πνῐγεύς, έως, ὁ, (πνίγω) *a place for baking, an oven*; or, *a couvre-feu*, or *cover put on coals to smother the flame*, Ar. Nub. 96, Av. 1001.—II. *a hydraulic instrument in which air is pent up.*—III. *a muzzle* for horses, etc.

†Πνῐγεύς, έως, ἡ, *Pnigeus*, a village of Marmarica, Strab. p. 799.

Πνῐγηρός, ά, όν, (πνίγω) *choking, stifling*, whether by throttling or heat, Ar. Ran. 122, where there is a play on this double sense; in the latter, Thuc. 2, 52.

Πνῐγίζω, = πνίγω, Anth. P. 12, 222.

Πνῐγῖτις (sc. γῆ), ἡ, a sort of *clay*, Diosc., and Plin.

Πνῖγμα, ατος, τό, (πνίγω) *a choking, εἰς π. ἔχειν*, to have fast by the throat, throttled, Cephisodot. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7.

Πνῐγμονή, ῆς, ἡ, = sq.

Πνῐγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πνίγω) *a choking*, Xen. Oec. 17, 12, Polyb. 4, 58, 9.—II. *a being choked, suffocation*, Hipp.—III. *a seething, stewing*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E.

Πνῐγμώδης, ες, (πνιγμός, εἶδος) *choking, βήξ*, Hipp.: *stifling hot.*

Πνῐγόεις, εσσα, εν. = πνιγηρός, Anth. P. 7, 536, Nic. Th. 425.

Πνῖγος, τό, (πνίγω) *a choking*, Hipp.; and so, *drowning*, or *stifling heat*, Hipp., Ar. Av. 726, 1091, Thuc. 7, 87, Plat., etc.—II. in the parabasis of the Att. comedy, = *μακρόν*, because this part of it was to be spoken at one breath, and so nearly choked the actor, Schol. Ar. Ach. 666, cf. παράβασις III.—The accent *πνίγος* also occurs as if from aor. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107.

ΠΝΙ'ΤΩ; fut. mid. with trans. signf. *πνίξομαι*, usu. *πνιξοῦμαι*, in Luc. also *πνίξω*: fut. pass. *πνιγήσομαι*: aor. *ἔπνιξα*, inf. *πνῖξαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπνίγην*. *To stifle, choke*, Antipho 125, 39, Plat. Gorg. 522 A; *to seize by the throat, throttle*, Ar. Nub. 1376:—pass. *to be choked*, etc.; *be drowned*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 25.—II. *to cook in a close-covered vessel, to smother, to seethe, stew* or *bake*, Hdt. 2, 92, cf. Ar. Vesp. 511, Casaub. Ath. 66 E.—III. metaph., *to torment*, like ἄγχω, Luc. Prom. 17. (Cf. πνέω, sub fin.) [ῐ, except in aor. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107.]

Πνῐγώδης, ες, (πνῖγος, εἶδος) *stifling, suffocating, θέρος*, Hipp.—2. pass. *choked, stopped, φάρυγξ*, Hipp.

Πνικτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πνίγω) *a choker*, Nonn.

Πνικτός, ή, όν, (πνίγω) *stifled, strangled*, N. T.—II. *sodden, stewed*, as meat in a covered pan, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1, 4.

Πνῖξ, ῖγος, ἡ, (πνίγω) *a stifling, suffocation*, Hipp.—II. = πνιγαλίων.

Πνῖξις, εως, ἡ, (πνίγω) *a stifling, strangling, smothering*, Theophr.—II. *a seething, stewing.*

Πνοή, ῆς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *πνοιή*, as always in Hom.; Dor. *πνοά*, Pind.: (πνέω):—*a blowing, wind, blast, air*, freq. in Hom., absol., or with gen. added, as *πνοιὴ ἀνέμων*, Βορέαο, Ζεφύροιο; also in plur., *ἅμα πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο*, along with, i. e. as swift as the wind; and so simply, *ἅμα πνοιῇσι*, Hom.; *πνοιαὶ ἀνέμων*, Hes. Th. 253, 268.—II. of animals, *a breathing hard, fetching breath*; generally, *the breath*, Il. 23, 380; and freq. later, esp. in plur., as Soph. El. 719, and Eur.: *πνοιὴ Ἡφαίστοιο, the breath* of Vulcan, i. e. *flame*, Il. 21, 355; also, *πυρὸς πνοαί*, Eur. Tro. 815: metaph., *πνοαῖς Ἄρεος*, Aesch. Theb, 115; *θυμοῦ πνοαί*, Eur. Phoen. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 1396.—III. *a breathing odour, fragrance, smell*; generally, *a vapour, exhalation, σποδὸς προπέμπει πλούτου πνοάς*, of a burning city, Aesch. Ag. 820.—IV. *the breath* of a wind-instrument, *δόνακος*, Eur. Or. 145.—The word is almost solely poet., *πνεῦμα* being used in prose.

Πνοήπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *wind-footed, swift as the wind.*

Πνοιή, Ep. and Ion. for *πνοή*, Hom., and Hes.

Πνόος, ὁ, Att. contr. *πνοῦς*, = *πνοή*.

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Πυνδκίτης, ου, ὁ, v. πυκνίτης: from Πυκνός, gen. πυκνός (v. infra), ἡ, *the Pnyx*, i. e. *the place* at Athens where the ἐκκλησίαι or meetings of the people were held, freq. in Ar., v. infra; it was cut out of a hill about ¼ of a mile west of the Acropolis, being of semicircular form like a theatre; v. Wordsworth's Athens, p. 65, sq.—II. *the people assembled in the* πνυξ.—The old and proper genit. is πυκνός, dat. πυκνί, acc. πυκνα, Ruhnk. Tim., Dind. Ar. Eq. 165, cf. Ach. 20, Thesm. 658, Eccl. 243; and v. sub πυκνίτης: late writers formed the cases regularly πυκνός, πυκνί, πυκνα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58, s. v. (The genit. πυκνός is also confirmed by comparison with the adj. πυκνός, *crowded, packed*, whence the strict sense of the word. —Prob. the nom. was changed for convenience of pronunciation.)

†Πυνταγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Pugtagoras*, a king in Cyprus, Arr. An. 2, 20, 6.—Others in Anth.

Πυδτός, ή, όν, prob. only occurs in the lengthd. form πιυτός.

Πο, Lacon. for που, Ar. Lys. 155, Dind.

ΠΟ΄Α, ας, ἡ, Ion. πόη and ποίη, Dor. ποία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 496:—*grass*, esp. as fodder for cattle, Hom. (always in the form ποίη); cf. Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 3, 1: ποία Μηδική, Lat. *herba Medica, sainfoin* or *lucerne*, Ar. Eq. 604: generally of plants, as, ποία Παρνασίς, i. e. the bay or laurel, Pind. P. 8, 28; so also, ποίᾳ ἐρέπτειν τινά, Ib. 4, 427:—metaph., κεῖραι μελιηδέα ποίαν, Id. P. 9, 64,—just the same as ἠβας καρπὸν ἀποδρέψαι (Ib. 193).—2. *a grassy place, meadow*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.—Cf. also ποία. Hence

Ποάζω, f. -άσω, *to root up weeds, to weed*, Theophr.—II. *to be like grass*, Strab.

Ποάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πόα, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Ποασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ποάζω) *a weeding*, Theophr.

Ποαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and fem. ποάστρια, (ποάζω) *a weeder*.

Ποάστριον, ου, τό, *a sickle for cutting grass*; also, χορτοκόπιον.

Ποαβρός, όν, (πούς, ἁβρός) *tender-footed*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 55, ubi al. πόδ' ἁβρός.

Ποδᾶγός, όν, Dor. for ποδηγός (q. v.); and the only form used in Trag.; v. sub κυναγός.

Ποδάγρα, ας, ἡ, (πούς, ἄγρα) *a trap for the feet*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28.—II. *gout in the feet*, Arist. H. A. 8, 22, sq.: opp. to χειράγρα. Hence

Ποδαγράω, ῶ, *to have gout in the feet*, Ar. Plut. 559, Plat. Alc. 2, 139 E.

Ποδαγριάω, ῶ, dub. for foreg., Lob. Phryn. 80.

Ποδαγρίζομαι, = ποδαγράω, very dub. in Strab.

Ποδαγρικός, ή, όν, (ποδάγρα) *gouty*, Plut. 2, 1087 E.

Ποδαγρός, όν, = foreg., Luc. Saturn. 7.

Ποδαλγέω, ῶ, *to have pains in the feet*; hence also = ποδαγράω: from

Ποδαλγής, ές, (πούς, ἄλγος) *having pains in the feet*, Diog. L. 5, 68.

Ποδαλγία, ας, ἡ, *pain in the feet*: also = ποδάγρα. Hence

Ποδαλγικός, ή, όν, = ποδαγρικός.

Ποδαλγός, όν, = foreg., dub. in Manetho.

†Ποδᾶλείριος, ου, ὁ, *Podalirius*, son of Aesculapius, brother of Machaon, surgeon in the Greek army before Troy, Il. 2, 732; cf. Strab. p. 284. Hence

†Ποδαλείριος, α, ον, *of Podalirius, Podalirian*, τέχνη, Anth. P. 9, 631.

Ποδάνεμος, ον, Dor. for ποδήνεμος. [ᾰ]

†Ποδάνεμος, ου, ὁ, *Podanemus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 13.

Ποδάνιπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πούς, νίπτω) *a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-pan*, Hdt. 2, 172:—later also ποδονιπτήρ.

Ποδάνίπτρα, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

Ποδάνιπτρον, ου, τό, (πούς, νίζω, νίπτω) *water for washing the feet in*, usu. in plur., Od. 19, 504; ποδάνιπτρα ποδῶν, 19, 343:—later also ποδόνιπτρον, Lob. Phryn. 689. [ᾰ]

Ποδᾶπός, ή, όν, *from what country? Lat. cujas?* hence, generally, *whence? where born?* Hdt. 7, 218, and Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 576, Soph. O. C. 1160; ποδαπὸς τὸ γένος; Ar. Pac. 186, etc.: generally, *of what sort?* whether of birth or quality, Dem. 25, 48, Luc., etc.—The latter signf. some refer esp. to the form πυταπός, which is rejected by others. (Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἐχθοδοπῆσαι, fin., considers the termin., as in ἀλλοδαπός, ἠμεδαπός, παντοδαπός, ὑμεδαπός, τηλεδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, to be an old anastrophe from ἀπό, ὁ being inserted for euphony, as in Lat. *prodire, prodesse*, etc.; so ποδαπός would be for ποῦ or πόθεν ἀπο; and ποταπός would be an incorrect form, cf. Lob. Phryn. 56, sq. Acc. to Ap. Dysc. de Pron. p. 298, sq., —δαπός only lengthens the word.)

Πόδαργος, ον, *swift-footed*, or as others *white-footed* (v. ἀργός), Lyc.: hence ὁ Π., a horse of Hector, also one of Menelaus, *Swift-Foot* or *White-Foot*, Il. 8, 185; 23, 295: fem. Ποδάργη as name of a Harpy, Il. 16, 150.

†Ποδάρης, ὁ, *Podares*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 9, 9; etc.

Ποδαρίζω, v. πυδαρίζω.

Ποδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πούς, *a little foot*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 46. [ᾰ]

†Ποδάρκη, ης, ἡ, *Podarce*, a Danaïd, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Ποδάρκης, ες, (πούς, ἀρκέω) strictly, *sufficient* or *able with the feet*, hence *swift-footed, strong-footed*, epith. of a good runner, freq. in Il., esp. as epith. of Achilles; but not in Od.: in Pind. O. 13, 53, ποδαρκὴς [sic] ἡμέρα, a day *of swiftness*, i. e. on which swift runners contended for the prize: so, ποδαρκέων δρόμων τέμενος, the sacred field of *swift* courses, i. e. the Pythian race-course, Id. P. 5, 45. Hence

†Ποδάρκης, ους, ὁ, *Podarces*, acc. to Apollod. 2, 6, 4, earlier name of Priam.—2. son of Iphiclus, a leader of the Thessalians from Phylace before Troy, Il. 2, 704; Strab. p. 432.—Others in Anth.

Πόδανρος, ον, (πούς, αὖρα) *swift as the wind*, Hesych.; cf. ποδήνεμος.

Ποδεῖον or πόδειον, ου, τό, (πους) = πέλλαστή, *a sock*, Lat. *pedale*, Critias 55: also, πόδιον.

Ποδεκμᾶγεῖον, ου, τό, also -μάγιον, *a cloth for wiping the feet*.

Ποδένδυτος, ον, (πούς, ἐνδύω) *drawn upon the foot*: but—II. τὸ ποδένδυτον = ποδιστήρ, πέπλος ποδήρης, Aesch. Cho. 998.

Ποδεών, ῶνος, ὁ (πούς):—in plur., *the ragged ends* in the skins of animals, *where the feet and tail have been*; δέρμα λέοντος ἀφημμένον ἄκρων ἐκ ποδεώνων, a lion's skin hung round one's neck by *the paws*, Theocr. 22, 52.—2. in sing., *the neck* or *mouth of a wine-skin*, which was formed by one of these ends, the other being sewn up, Hdt. 2, 121, 4:—also, *the neck of the bladder*, Hipp.: hence ποδεῶν was also used for πέος, πόσθη, Schol. Eur. Med. 662, Elmsl.—3. generally of *any narrow end*, ποδεῶν στεινός, a narrow *strip of land*, Hdt. 8, 31:—esp., *the lower end* or *corner of a sail, the sheet*, which in old times was a strip of hide, elsewh. πόδες, Lat. *pedes*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 45; cf. πούς III.

Πυδηγεσία, ας, ἡ, *a leading, guiding*, from

Ποδηγετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to lead, guide*, Opp. C. 4, 360, Lyc. 11: from

Ποδηγέτης, ου, ὁ, like ποδηγός, *a leader, guide*, Lyc.: from

Ποδηγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ποδηγός) *to lead, guide*, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 999 A:—in pass., Ath. 522 D. Hence

Ποδηγητικός, ή, όν, *fitted for leading* or *guiding*.

Ποδηγία, ας, ἡ, (ποδηγός) *a leading, guiding*, Lyc. 846.

Ποδηγικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fitted for a leader*: from

Πυδηγός, όν, Dor. and Att. ποδᾱγός, Lob. Phryn. 429, Pors. Or. 26: (πούς, ἄγω, ἡγέομαι)—strictly, *guiding the foot*: *a guide*, Eur. Phoen. 1715: generally, *an attendant*, Soph. Ant. 1181.—Irreg. compar. ποδηγέστερος.

Ποδηνεκής, ές, (πούς, ἠνεγκ) *reaching down to the foot*, Il. 10, 24, 178; κιθὼν λίνεος, Hdt. 1, 195.

Ποδήνεμος, ον, (πούς, ἀνεμος: *wind-swift*, epith. of Iris, freq. in Il., never in Od.: comically, ποδάνεμοι κάφαροι, Crates Sam. 1: cf. πόδαιρος.

Ποδήρης, ες, (πούς) *reaching down to and touching the feet*, πέπλος, χιτὼν π., a robe *that falls over the feet*, leaving only the ends visible, such as we see in the oldest Greek statues, Eur. Bacch. 833, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; hence, στῦλος π., a *tall straight* pillar †(rather, a pillar *reaching* from the roof *to the ground*)†, Aesch. Ag. 898:—π. ἀσπίς, the large shield *which quite covered the body*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9, Cyr. 6, 2, 10.—2. ναῦς π., a ship *with feet*, i. e. *oars*.—3. τὰ ποδήρη, *the feet themselves*, Aesch. Ag. 1594. (The termin. -ήρης is usu. referred to *ἄρω: cf. sub τριήρης.)

†Ποδῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Podes*, son of Eetion, a Trojan, Il. 17, 575.

Ποδιαῖος, α, ον, (πούς) *a foot long, broad* or *high*, Xen. Oec. 19, 4: ἡ π., *a foot-measure*, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.—II. ποδιαῖον ποιοῦμαι, = ποδίζω.

Ποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (πούς) *to bind* or *tie the feet*: hence in pass., of horses, *to have the feet tied*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 35, *to be tied by the foot, ἐπὶ ταῖς φοινικίσι*, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 27.—II. *to furnish with feet*.—III. in Prosody, *to measure by feet, scan*.

Ποδίκροτος, ον, (πούς, κρούω) *striking with the feet*.—II. pass., *hammered* or *fixed on the feet*, ἄμπυξ, Anth. Plan. 15.

Πόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πους, Epich. p. 27.—2. = ποδεῖον.

Ποδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from πούς, *a little foot*, Anacreont.

Ποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ποδίζω III.) *a measuring with* or *by feet*.

Ποδιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ποδίζω) = πέπλος π., a long garment *such that the feet are caught in it*, a *foot-entangling* robe, Aesch. Cho. 1000; cf. πούς, ποδ-.

Ποδίστρα, ας, ἡ, (ποδίζω) *a snare for the feet*, Anth. 6, 107, etc.

Ποδοῖν, Ep. gen. and dat. dual for ποδοῖν, Hom., and Hes.

Ποδοκάκη, ης, ἡ, also written τὸ

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δακύκτη, (πούς, κακός): strictly, *foot-plague*, a kind of *stocks*, better known at Athens by the name of ξύλον, Lex ap. Lys. 117, 32, Dem. 733, 6, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 27 B.

Ποδόκοιλον, ου, τό, (κοῖλος) *the hollow of the foot*.

Ποδοκρουστία, ας, ἡ, (πούς, κρούω) *a stamping with the feet*, Strab.

Ποδοκτυπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πούς, κτυπέω) *to strike the earth with the feet*, esp. of dancers. Hence

Ποδοκτύπη, ης, ἡ, *a dancing-girl*, Luc. Lexiph. 8. [ῠ]

Ποδομερής, ές: Diomed. Gramm. p. 498, says, *ποδαμερεῖς sunt, qui in singulis pedibus singulas partes orationis adsignant*, cf. Osann Auct. Lex. p. 26.

Ποδονιπτήρ, Plut., -νιπτρον, Philo, later forms for *ποδάνιπτρον*.

Ποδοπέδη, ης, ἡ, *a fetter*.

Ποδορρῡγής, ές, (πούς, ῥήγνυμι) *bursting forth at a stamp of the foot*, ὕδατα, Anth. P. 9, 225.

Ποδορρώη, ης, ἡ, (πούς, ῥώννυμι) *the strong of foot*, Call. Dian. 215.

Ποδόστημα, ατος, τό, *the bottom of a ship near the stern*.

Ποδοστρόβη, ης, ἡ, *a snare* or *trap to catch the feet*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 11, sq., v. Sturz Lex. s. v.—II. *an instrument for twisting the feet*, in surgical operations, or by way of torture. [ᾰ]

Ποδότης, ητος, ἡ, (πούς) *a having feet*, like πτερότης (a being winged), Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 2.

Ποδοτροχᾰλος, ον, ὁ, (πούς, τρέχω) *one who turns a wheel with his foot*, i. e. *a potter*.

Ποδόψηστρον, ου, τό, (πούς, ψάω) *that on which the feet are rubbed, a foot-cloth*, Aesch. Ag. 926.

Ποδοψοφία, ας, ἡ, *the noise of feet*, Aesop. : from

Ποδοψόφος, ον, (πούς, ψοφέω) *making a noise with the foot* or *feet*.

Ποδόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to haul* a sail *tight by the sheet* (πούς).

Ποδώκεια, ας, ἡ, *swiftness of foot*, Il. 2, 792 (in plur.), Eur. I. T. 33; cf. Lob. Phryn. 539 : from

Ποδώκης, ες, (πούς, ὠκύς) *swift-footed*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), usu. as epith. of Achilles; also in Hes., and sometimes in Att. prose, as Thuc. 3, 98, Plat. Rep. 467 E: — generally, *swift, quick*; ὁμμα, Aesch. Theb. 623; ποδώκει χαλκεύματι, Id. Cho. 576; θεῶν βλάβαι, Soph. Ant. 1104: — metaph., *hasty, impetuous, rash*, τρόπος, Chaerem. ap. Stob. p. 53, 5.— An irreg. superl. ποδωκηέστατος, as if from a posit. *ποδωκήεις, is found in Ap. Rh. 1, 180, cf. ὑπεροπλήεστατος.

Ποδωκία, ας, ἡ, = ποδώκεια, Aesch. Eum. 37, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27.

Ποδῶκυς, εια, υ, corrupt form for ποδώκης, Lob. Phryn. 537.

Πόδωμα, ατος, τό, (πούς) *a floor*.

Ποδώνῡχος, ον, (πούς, ὄνυξ) *reaching to the toes* or *feet*, like ποδήρης.

Ποδωτός, ή, όν, (ποδόω) *tightened by the sheet*, of a sail, Lyc. 1015.

Ποεσιτρόφος, ον, (πόα, τρέφω) *abounding in herbs*, Opp. C. 3, 189.

Ποεσίχροος, ον, (πόα, χρόα) *grass-coloured*, Opp. C. 2, 409.

Ποέω, said to be Att. for ποιέω, but v. ποιέω (sub fin.).

Πόη, ἡ, Ion. for πόα. Hence

Ποηλογέω, ῶ, (λέγω) *to gather herbs*.

Ποηφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat grass*.

Ποηφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of grass* or *herbs*.

Ποηφάγης, ές, = sq., late form.

Ποηφάγος, ον, (πόα, φαγεῖν) *eating grass* or *herbs*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 3.

Ποηφόρος, *carrying grass* or *herbs*.

Ποθαίνω, late form for ποθέω.

†**Ποθαῖος**, ου, ὁ, *Pothaeus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 19, 7.

Ποθέεσκε, Ion. impf. from ποθέω for ἐπόθει, Il.

†**Ποθεινή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Pothīne*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 F.

Ποθεινοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *exciting a tender longing*.

Ποθεινός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Eur. Hel. 623: (ποθέω): — *longed-for, desired, much-desired*, esp. if absent or lost, †Callin. 1, 16†, Pind. O. 10 (11), 104, l. 5 (4), 9, and Trag.; ποθεινὰ Ἑλλάς, *desire of* seeing Greece, Pind. P. 4, 389; ποθεινὸς ἦλθες, Eur. I. T. 515; π. δάκρυα, tears *of regret*, Id. Phoen. 1737: ποθεινότερόν τι τενὸς λαβών, Thuc. 2, 42; ποθεινοὶ ἀλλήλοις, Plat. Lys. 215 B; etc. Adv. -νῶς, π. ἔχειν τινός, to long for a thing, Xen. Lac. 1, 5.

†**Ποθεινός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Pothīnus*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Πόθεν, Ion. **κόθεν**, as in. Hdt. — I. interrog. adv.: *whence?* whether of place or origin, freq. with a genit., Hom., who usu. says, τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; freq. in Od.; so, πόθεν τῆς Φρυγίης; Hdt. 1, 35; πόθεν γένος εὔχεται εἶναι; *from what source* does he boast that his race is? Od. 17, 373. — 2. in Att. also of the cause, *whence? wherefore?* Aesch. Cho. 515: also, to express surprise, *whence can it be? how so?* meaning that it is not so, and so πόθεν = οὐδαμῶς, Valck. Phoen. 1614, Br. Ar. Ran. 1455, Wolf Lept. p. 238.—3. the Trag. use it, in pregnant signf., with the verbs λαμβάνειν, πρίασθαι, etc., with which we indeed say *where*, though the notion of *whence* is implied, Ar. Pac. 21, Xen. Symp. 2, 4.—II. ποθέν, enclit. adv., *from some place* or *other*, Hom., who usu. has εἴ ποθεν, also μή ποθεν (cf. ἐκποθεν): also in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 1073, Soph. Phil. 156, Plat., etc.

(As the corresponding relat. adv. ὅθεν is to ὅς, οὗ, οἷ, ὅθι, ὅτε, ὡς, so is πόθεν to *πός, ποῦ, ποῖ, πόθι, πότε, πᾶς, and ποθέν to που, ποι, ποθί, ποτέ, πως.)

Ποθενός, ή, όν, f. l. for ποθινός.

Ποθέρπω, Dor. for προσέρπω.

Ποθέσπερος, ον, Dor. for προέσπερος, hence τὰ ποθέσπερα, as adv., *towards evening, at even*, Theocr. 4, 3; 5, 113.

Ποθέω, ῶ, fut. usu. ποθήσω, Xen. Oec. 8, 10; also ποθέσομαι, Heind. Phaed. 98 A: aor. act. ἐπόθεσα, hence πόθεσαν, ποθέσαι, Hom., in Att. usu. ἐπόθησα, while Hdt. has both forms, 3, 36; 9, 22: pf. πεπόθηκα, pass. πεπόθημαι: aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην. The inf. pres. ποθήμεναι, as if from πόθημι, is pecul. to Hom., Od. 12, 110: (ποθή, πόθος). *To long for, yearn after, desire* (what is absent); hence, *to miss* or *regret* (what is lost), Lat. *desiderare*, c. acc., Il. 1, 492; 2, 709, Od. 1, 343, etc.; so in Pind. O. 6, 25, Hdt., and Att.; ποθεῖς τὸν οὐ παρόντα, Ar. Plut. 1127; ἡ χώρα αὐτὴ τὸ μὴ ὂν ποθήσει, the place itself *will make us miss* what is absent, Xen. Oec. 8, 10; *to require*, ποθεῖ ἡ ἀπόκρισις ἐρώτησιν τοιάνδε, Plat. Symp. 204 D: — also c. inf., *to be anxious* to do, Eur. Hec. 1020, Xen. An. 6, 2, 8; ἆρα ἔτι ποθοῦμεν μὴ ἱκανῶς δεδεῖχθαι; *do we* still *complain* that it has not been satisfactorily proved? Plat. Legg. 896 A, cf. Tim. 19 A:—absol., esp., *to love with fond regret, οἱ δὲ ποθεῦντες ἐν ἄματι γηράσκουσι*, Theocr. 12, 2; in Soph. Tr. 195, τὸ ποθοῦν cannot be = τὸ ποθούμενον (as the Schol.), but it may be *one's desiring, one's desire* (cf. τὸ δεῦρό, τὸ μελετῶν, Thuc. 1, 36, 142); Herm. however takes it as nom. = *οἱ ποθοῦντες*. — Rarely as dep., as ποθουμένη φρήν, the *longing* soul, Soph. Tr. 103 (where a needless alteration has been made), cf. 632, Eustath. Il. p. 806, 37.

Ποθή, ῆς, ἡ, = πόθος, *fond desire*, τινός, *for* a thing, Il. 14, 368, etc.; σῇ ποθῇ, *from longing after* thee, Il. 19, 321.

Πόθημα, ατος, τό, (ποθέω) *that which is longed for* or *regretted*: also = πόθος.

Ποθήμεναι, Ep. inf. of ποθέω, as if from πόθημι, Od. 12, 110.

Πόθησις, ή, (ποθέω) *a longing, regretting*: also = πόθος.

Ποθητός, ή, όν, (ποθέω) *longed for, regretted*, Anth.

Ποθητύς, ύος, ἡ, poet. for πόθησις, Opp. C. 2, 609. [ῦς, ῦος]

Ποθήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ποθέω) *one who longs*, Manetho.

Πόθῐ, interrog. Adv., poet. for ποῦ, *where?* Od. 14, 187, etc., Soph. Tr. 98; c. gen., πόθι φρενός, Pind. O. 10 (11), 2. — 2. for ποῖ, *whither?* Seidl. Eur. Tro. 3, Jac. A. P. p. 363. — II. ποθί, enclit. adv., poet. for που, *any where* or *somewhere*, Hom.—2. of time, *some time*, Il. 1, 128; 6, 526: *at length*, Od. 1, 379. — 3. also, to give an expression of indefiniteness, *soever, haply, probably*, Il. 19, 273, Od. 1, 348, etc.—Cf. πόθεν and the correl. advs. δθι (ὁπόθι) and τόθι.

Ποθινός, ή, όν, poet. for ποθεινός, Jac. A. P. p. 315.

Ποθόβλητος, ον, (πόθος, βάλλω) *love-stricken*, Anth. P. 6, 71; 9, 620.

Πόθοδος, ή, Dor. for πρόοδος.

Ποθολκίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for προοδολκίς, *a rein, bridle* for leading, guiding horses, etc.

Ποθορᾶν, ποθορέω, ποθόρημι, Dor. for προορᾶν.

ΠΟ΄ΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a longing, yearning, fond desire* or *regret* (for something absent or lost), Lat. *desiderium*, τινός, Od. 14, 144, etc. (though he prefers the form ποθή), Pind. P. 4, 327, and Trag.; σὸς πόθος, *a yearning after* thee, Od. 11, 201; also in Hdt. 1, 165, etc. (only in this form): πόθος ἱκνεῖταί τινα, Soph. Phil. 601; πόθος τινὸς ἔχει τινά, Ib. 646, Hdt. 3, 67, etc.—2. esp. *the longing desire* of love, *love, desire*, Hes. Sc. 41 (who never uses the form ποθή), Theocr. 2, 143, etc.—II. a kind of *flower*, which was planted on graves, Theophr. (Oft. confounded with πένθος, to which it is prob. akin, cf. βάθος, βένθος.)

Ποῖ, interrog. adv., *whither?* first in Theogn. 586, then freq. in Trag. and Att. prose: c. gen., ποῖ χθονός; *to what spot* of earth? Aesch. Supp. 777; ποῖ φροντίδος; ποῖ φρενῶν; etc., Soph. O. C. 170, 310.—It differs from πῇ, in that ποῖ; means *whither?* Lat. *quo?*, πῇ; *which way?* *where?* Lat. *qua?* v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.:— sometimes it seems to be for ποῦ; Lat. *ubi?* as, ποῖ μενεῖς ῥάθυμος, εἰς τίν' ἐλπίδων βλέψασα, Soph. El. 958; but here it may be joined with βλέψασα: in other cases it is used with verbs of rest in a pregnant construction, v. sub εἰς I. 2, ἐν I. 10, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.—2. *to what end?* Lat.

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quorsum? πῶς τε καὶ ποῖ τελευτᾷ; Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Id. Cho. 732, Herm. Soph. O. C. 227.—3. *how long?* Lat. *quousque?* but dub., Herm. Soph. El. 946.—II. enclitic ποι, *somewhither*, Soph. O. C. 26, Plat. Rep. 420 A, etc.; cf. Herm. Soph. Tr. 303.

(Ποῖ is orig. the masc. dat. of the old pron. *πός, as ποῦ is the genit.: the relat. form is οἷ, ὅποι.)

Ποία, ἡ, Dor. for ποίη, πόα.

Ποιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *the summer, year*, only in late poets, as Anth. P. 6, 252; 7, 627; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 412. (Prob. from ποία, πόα, a reckoning of time by the grass season: also freq. written ποία, v. Lob. Phryn. 496.)

Ποιάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ποιήεις, q. v.

Ποιανθής, ές, (ποίη, ἀνθέω) *luxuriant in grass*, Orph. Arg. 1048.

†Ποιάντειος, α, ον, = sq.

†Ποιάντιος, α, ον, *of Poeas*, Π. υἱός, *son of Poeas*, i. e. Philoctetes, Od. 3, 190: from

†Ποίας, αντος, ὁ, *Poeas*, son of Thaumacus, father of Philoctetes, an Argonaut, Pind. P. 1, 103.

†Ποίδικλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Poedicli*, a portion of the Apulians, Strab. p. 282.

ΠΟΙΕ´Ω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make, produce, create*, strictly of something external to one's self and material, as manufactures, works of art, etc., freq. from Hom. downwds.: in Hom., very freq. of building, etc., π. δῶμα, ναούς, θεμείλια, τεῖχος, etc.; π. τι ἔν τινι, *to put* in, insert, as, πύλας ἐν πύργοις, Il. 7, 339; λίθον ποιεῖν τι, *to make* of stone, Hdt. 5, 62; so, π. ἀπὸ ξύλου, Id. 7, 65; less freq., π. λίθῳ, Ruhnk. Tim.:—in mid., *to make for one's self*, as of bees, οἰκία ποιήσασθαι, *to build them* houses, Il. 12, 168, etc.: and in Hom., the mid. always has its true signf., cf. Il. 5, 735, Od. 5, 251, etc.; so too Hes. Op. 501; though, later, it is oft. used just like the act.: in mid., also, *to have* a thing *made, get* it *made*, Hdt. 2, 135.—2. of abstract things, *to bring to pass, bring about, cause*, etc., τελευτήν, φόβον π., Od. 1, 250, Il. 12, 432; θυμὸν ποιῆσαι, *to cause, arouse* anger; but, θυμὸν ποιήσασθαι, *to have one's* anger *roused*, Francke Callin. p. 184: ποιεῖν ἱρά, like ἱερὰ ἔρδειν, Lat. *sacra facere, to do* sacrifice, Hdt. 9, 19, cf. 2, 49: π. Ἴσθμια, *to hold* or *celebrate* them, Dem.; π. ἐκκλησίαν, *to hold* an assembly (we say '*to make* a house'), Thuc. 1, 139, Xen., etc.: πόλεμον π. τινι, *to create, rouse* war *against* one; but, πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαί τινι, *to make* war *upon* him: so too, εἰρήνην ποιεῖν and ποιεῖσθαι: also, κλέος ποιεῖται αὐτῇ, she *makes, wins* herself glory, Od. 2, 126:—esp. freq., ποιήσασθαι ὑπ' ἑωυτῷ, *to bring* under one's self, reduce, Hdt. 1, 201, etc.—3. *to cause, be the means of* a thing, Lat. *facere ut*.., with ὡς or ὅπως, Hdt. 1, 209; 5, 109; so also c. acc. et inf., θεοί σε ποίησαν ἱκέσθαι ἐς οἶκον, *have let* you come home, Od. 23, 258; ποιεῖν τινα αἰσχύνεσθαι, μαίνεσθαι, ἐρᾶν, *to make* one ashamed, etc.—4. *to make, shape, create*, εἴδωλον, Od. 4, 796; γένος ἀνθρώπων χρύσεον, etc., Hes. Op. 110, etc., cf. Th. 161, 579; and esp. *to beget*, υἱόν; and so in mid. post-Hom., for which also παιδοποιεῖσθαι was used, Lob. Phryn. 200: but in mid. c. dupl. acc., ποιεῖσθαί τινα υἱόν, v. infra 5: generally, *to produce, grow*, κριθάς, Ar. Pac. 1322: τί ποιεῖ; what good *does* it?—5. *to make* so and so, as, π. τινα ἄφρονα, *to make* one senseless, Od. 23, 12; δῶρα ὄλβια ποιεῖν, *to make* them blest, i. e. bless them, Od. 13, 42: so with a subst., ποιεῖν τινα βασιλῆα, etc., Od. 1, 387, cf. 10, 21, Hes. Fr. 37, 5.—6. in mid., *to make* so and so *for one's self*, ποιεῖσθαί τινα ἑταῖρον, *to make* him *one's* friend, Hes. Op. 705; ποιεῖσθαί τινα ἄκοιτιν, *to take* her to wife, Il. 9, 397, cf. Od. 5, 120, etc.; ποιεῖσθαί τινα υἱόν, *to make* a person *one's* son, i. e. to adopt him as son, Il. 9, 495, and Att.; also pleonast., θετὸν υἱὸν π., Hdt. 6, 57, and simply, ποιεῖσθαί τινα, *to adopt* him, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.: ἑωυτοῦ ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to make* a thing *one's own*, Hdt. 1, 129: hence, after Hom., generally, *to hold, reckon, esteem* a thing as.., συμφορὴν ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to take* it for a visitation, Hdt. 6, 61: and very oft., δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to esteem* it a grievous thing, *take* it ill, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Hdt. 1, 127, etc. (rarely in act., δεινὸν ποιεῖν, Id. 2, 121, 5, cf. Valck. 3, 155); ἕρμαιον π. τι, *to count* it clear gain, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 120; μέγα π. τι, Hdt. 3, 42, etc.: and with various preps., δι' οὐδενός, ἐν μεγάλῳ, ἐν ὁμοίῳ, παρὰ φαῦλον ποιεῖσθαί τι; but most freq., περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *magni facere*, cf. περί A. IV: sometimes with a subst., ἐν ἀδείῃ π. τι, *to consider* a thing safe, Hdt. 9, 42.—7. pass. c. dupl. nom., *to become, be made into*, τῶν τὰ κέρεα τοῖσι Φοίνιξι οἱ πήχεες ποιεῦνται, Hdt. 4, 192.—8. after Hom., *to compose, write*, esp. in verse (old English, *to make*), Lat. *carmina facere*, ποιεῖν διθύραμβον, ἔπεα, Hdt. 1, 23; 4, 14; also, *to invent*, ὄνομα, Id. 3, 115; and, generally, of all poetical expression; ἐν ἔπεσι π., Id. 4, 16; π. περί τινος, Xen. Symp. 4, 6:—also, *to make, represent in poetry*, Ὅμηρος Ἀχιλλέα πεποίηκε ἀμείνω Ὀδυσσέως, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 C; ἐποίησε τὸν Ἀχιλλέα λέγοντα, *represented* Achilles saying, cf. Id. Gorg. 525 E; but, ἐποίησε μῦθον Αἰσώπειον, *did* it *into verse*; and so, μῦθον ποιῆσαι, *to work up* a legend *poetically*, Lycurg. 160, 17; π. Φαίδραν, *to write a play on* Phaedra, etc., Ar. Thesm. 153, etc.—Cf. ποιητής.—9. periphr., ἀθύρματα ποιῆσαι, i. e., *to sport*, Il. 15, 363: after Hom., this signf. was very freq., esp. in mid., as, ὀργὴν ποιεῖσθαι for ὀργίζεσθαι, Valck. Hdt. 3, 25, etc.; θαῦμα π. for θαυμάζειν, Hdt. 1, 68; ὁδόν, πλόον ποιεῖσθαι for ὁδοιπορεῖν, πλέειν, and so passim, esp. in Thuc.: also, ποιεῖσθαι δι' ἀγγέλου, διὰ χρηστηρίων, for ἀγγέλλειν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι, Wess. Hdt. 6, 4; 8, 134.—10. In Alexandr. Greek, *to sacrifice*, like Lat. *facere*, ποιεῖν μόσχον, like ῥέζειν ἑκατόμβας, LXX.—II. *to do*, rather with the notion of a continued than of a complete action, and so more like πράσσειν than δρᾶν, as, κακόν, ἀγαθόν or κακά, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν, *to do* bad or good, Hom.; ἄριστα πεποίηται, Il. 6, 56; Σπαρτιητικὰ ποιέειν, *to act* like a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 40; πάντα π., to leave no stone unturned, Xen. An. 3, 1, 35, etc.—2. ποιεῖν νόημα ἐνὶ φρεσίν, *to put* a thought into his head, Od. 14, 274, Il. 13, 55, for the more usu. τιθέναι ἐν φρεσίν; so, π. τι ἐπὶ νόον τινί, Hdt. 1, 27, 71: also, ποιεῖν εἴσω and ποιεῖν ἔξω, *to put* in, out, Hdt. 5, 33: also, ποιεῖν ἀπ' ὄψεως, *to put* out of sight.—3. c. acc. dupl., *to do* something to another, κακά or ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν τινα, first in Hdt. 1, 115; 3, 75, etc.; also of things, ἀργύριον τωὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐποίεε, *he did* this same thing with the silver, Hdt. 4, 166; more rarely, ποιεῖν τινί τι, Xen. Eq. 9, 12: also, ποιεῖσθαί τινί τι, as, φίλα ποιεῖσθαί τινι, Hdt. 5, 37:—freq. with an adv., as κακῶς or εὖ ποιεῖν τινα, freq. in Att.—4. ποιεῖν τι, euphem. for *to do something disgraceful*.—5. πολὺν χρόνον ποιῆσαι, *to spend* much time upon a thing; π. μέσην νύκτα, to be half the night about it, Dem. 392, 18, cf. Thuc. 7, 28, Jac. A. P. p. 710; so Seneca, *paucissimos dies facere*:—though this may be explained strictly, *to make much time*, i. e. *to make* the time long, spend a long time.—6. in Att., ποιεῖν, like Lat. *facere*, may be used in the second clause, to avoid repeating the verb of the first, as we say, 'that man knows Greek, this *does* not.'—III. absol., *to be doing, to do*, ποιέειν ἢ παθέειν, Hdt. 7, 11: esp. of medicine, τὸ φάρμακον ποιεῖ, it *works, is effective*.—2. like τιθέναι, *to put the case, suppose* or *assume that*.., c. acc. et inf., Valck. Hdt. 7, 184, 186; so in Lat., esse Deos *faciamus* (for *ponamus* or *sumamus*), Cic. N. D. 1, 30: πεποιήσθω, *be it granted*, Plat. Theaet. 197 E.—3. Thuc. has also a pecul. usage, ἡ εὔνοια ποιεῖ πολὺ ἐποίει ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, good-will *made* greatly for, on the side of, the L., like Lat. *facere cum aliquo*, 2, 8: so impers., ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης τοῖς μὲν ἠπειρώταις εἶναι, τοῖς δέ.., it was the general character of the one to be landsmen, of the others etc., 4, 12.

The most remarkable dialectic forms are ποίεν, Dor. for ποιεῖν, πεποιήκω, Dor. for πεποίηκα, ποιεύμενος, Dor. and Ion. for ποιούμενος, ἐποιοῦσαν, Alexandr. for ἐποίησαν, LXX. [Att. poets, esp. comic, oft. use the penult. short, as also later Ep.: hence even some old Gramm., as E. M. 678, 24, concluded ποῶ to be the Att. form, ι being merely inserted metri grat.; and it is oft. written so in Inscrr. and MSS., followed by some modern critics, as Koen Greg. p. 75, Pors Tracts p. 371, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 384, cf. Dind. Ar. Nub. 1448, Ach. 410.—but granting that this was the common pronunciation, that it is found with other bad forms (in Inscrr.), and even that the Latins said *pŏëta, pŏëma*, etc., yet the conclusion is too hasty: a Schol. on Ar. Plut. 14, declares expressly against it; and pari ratione we should write ὅος, τόος, τοοῦτος, ἔοικε, γεραός, δείλαος for οἷος, τοῖος, etc., whenever the diphthong is short.]

Ποίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for πόα, *grass*, Hom., and Hes., who with Hdt. use only the Ion. form. Hence

Ποιηβόρος, ον, (ποίη, βορά) *grass-eating*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Ποιήεις, εσσα, εν, (ποίη) *grassy, rich in grass*, Hom., and Hes., and Soph. O. C. 157:—Pind. also has a contr. form, ποιᾶντα στεφανώματα, N. 5, fin. Hence

†Ποιήεσσα, ης, ἡ, *Poeëessa*, a city of Laconia, Strab. p. 360.—2. a city of the island Ceos, Id. p. 486.

Ποιηλόγος, ον, poet. for ποιολόγος.

Ποίημα, ατος, τό, (ποιέω) *any thing made* or *done*; hence—I. *a work, piece of workmanship*, first in Hdt. 2, 135; 4, 5, but only of works in metal: then—2. esp. *a poetical work, poem*, Plat. Phaed. 60 C, Lys. 221 D; cf. ποίησις: ποιήματα, like Lat. *carmina, single verses*, = ἔπη, Schol. Dion.

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Comp. p. 30, 257: generally, *a work*, i.e. *a book*.—II. *a deed, doing, action, act*, opp. to *πάθημα*, Plat. Rep. 437 B, Soph. 248 B, etc. Hence

Ποιημᾰτικός, ή, όν, poetical, Plut. 2, 744 E. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ποιημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ποίημα*, Plut. Cicer. 2. [ᾰ]

Ποιητρός, ά, όν, = *ποιήεις*, Eur. Bacch. 1048, Cycl. 45, 61.

Ποίησις, εως, ἡ, (*ποιέω*) *a making, work*, Hdt. 3, 22; *νεῶν*, Thuc. 3, 2: *a producing, forming, creating*, Plat. Soph. 265 B, etc.; *τῇ παρ' ὑμῶν ποιήσει πολίτης*, a citizen of your *making*, Wolf Lept. p. 250: *a making into one's son, adoption*, Isae. 63, 2; v. *ποιέω*, I. 6.—II. esp. of poetry, *π. διθυράμβων, τραγῳδίας, ἐπῶν*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A, B, Rep. 394 C: hence, absol., *poetic faculty, poesy, art of poetry*, Hdt. 2, 82, and freq. in Plat., cf. Symp. 205 C: also,—2. *a poetic composition, poem*, Thuc. 1, 10, Plat. Ion 531 D: usu. *a whole poem*, of which, sometimes, *ποιήματα* were the parts, Francke Callin. p. 171. Cf. *ποιητής*.

Ποιητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *ποιέω, to be made* or *done*, Hdt. 1, 191; 7, 15, etc.—II. *ποιητέον, one must make* or *do*, Id.

Ποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ποιέω*) *one who makes, a maker*, Plat. Rep. 597 D, Tim. 28 C, etc.; hence (with and without *νόμων*), *a lawgiver*, Def. Plat. 415 B.—II. esp., *the creator of a poem*, like our old Engl. *maker*: *a poet* was called *ἀοιδός* till after Pind., when music and strict poetry began to be separated: the name *ποιητής* first occurs in Hdt.; of Homer, 2, 53; of Alcaeus, 5, 95; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. xlii: also, *a composer* of music, Plat. Legg. 812 D.—2. generally, *the author of any mental production, a writer, orator, π. λόγων*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, cf. 278 E, Euthyd. 305 B. Hence

Ποιητίζω, to be a poet.

Ποιητικεύομαι, dep. mid. = foreg.; dub., cf. Lob. Phryn. 764.

Ποιητικός, ή, όν, (*ποιέω*) *capable of making*, τινός, Arist. Top. 6, 10, 1, Def. Plat. 411 D:—absol., *productive*, esp. of arts which have some *sensible* objects for their end, as architecture, opp. to *αἱ πρακτικαί*, such as music, Arist. M. Mor. 1, 35, 8, cf. Plat. Soph. 265 B, Diog. L. 3, 84:—of persons, *inventive, ingenious*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.—II. esp. of the *poetic* art, *fitted for a poet, belonging to a poet, poetical*, freq. in Plat.: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of poetry, poetry*, Id. Gorg. 502 D, etc.:—of persons, *poetical*, *π. καὶ μουσικοί*, Id. Legg. 802 B, cf. 700 D, etc. Adv. *-κῶς*, Rep. 332 B.

Ποιητοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (*ποιητής, διδάσκαλος*) *a poet's master*, E. M. p. 428, 19.

Ποιητός, ή, όν, (*ποιέω*) *made*, freq. in Hom., esp. of houses and arms; he always uses *ποιητός* as = *εὖ ποιητός, well* or *skilfully made*, like *τυκτός* and *τετυγμένος*, Il. 12, 470, etc.; though he also freq. joins *πύκα ποιητός* in same signf., Od. 1, 333, etc.: —*made, created*, opp. to self-existent, Theogn. 435.—II. *made into something*, esp. *made into a son*, hence, *παῖς π.*, an *adopted* son, opp. to *γεννητός*, Plat. Legg. 878 E; so, *π. πατήρ*, an *adopted* father, Lycurg. 153, 44; *π. πολῖται, factitious* citizens, not so born, Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 3: cf. *ποιέω* I. 6.—III. *made by one's self*, i. e. *invented, feigned*, Pind. N. 5, 53; *ποιητῷ τρόπῳ*, Eur. Hel. 1547.

Ποιήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ποιητής, a poetess*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 11, Ath., etc.

Ποιητρόφος, ον, nourishing grass, v. l. for *ποιοτρ-*.

Ποιηφᾰγέω, ῶ, to eat grass, Hdt. 3, 25, 100: from

Ποιηφάγος, ον, (*ποίη, φαγεῖν*) *eating grass*, Max. Tyr.; v. Lob. Phryn. 643. [ᾰ]

Ποικίλανθής, ές, (*ποικίλος, ἄνθος*) *with variegated flowers, variegated*, Clem. Al.

Ποικιλάνιος, ον, Dor. for *-ήνιος*, (*ποικίλος, ἡνία*) *with broidered reins*, Pind. P. 2, 14. [ᾰ]

Ποικίλειμονῖτις, ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Ποικίλειμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*ποικίλος, εἶμα*) *arrayed in various colours*: *νὺξ π.*, night *with spangled garb*, Aesch. Pr. 24.

Ποικιλέρυθρος, ον, (*ποικίλος, ἐρυθρός*) *marked with red*, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

Ποικιλεύς, ὁ, = *ποικιλτής*, Alex. Incert. 58.

†*Ποικίλης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ, Poeciles*, father of Membliares, a Phoenician, Hdt. 4, 147.

Ποικιλία, ας, ἡ, (*ποικίλλω*) *a marking with various colours*, esp. *an embroidering*, etc.: hence esp. *embroidery*, Plat. Rep. 373 A, 401 A; of the stars, *ἡ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π.*, Ib. 529 D.—2. *a piece of broidery*, like *ποίκιλμα*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 10.—II. *a being marked with various colours, variegatedness*: generally, *variety, π. χρωμάτων, ὄψων*, etc., Plat. Phaed. 110 D, Rep. 404 D; *πραγμάτων*, Polyb. 9, 22, 10: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—III. metaph. of the mind, *versatility, artfulness, cunning*, mostly in bad signf., *π. παραπίδων*, Eur. Aeol. 25: esp. *subtle discourse*, Dem. 844, 11; v. *ποικίλος*.

Ποικιλίας, ὁ, a kind of *fish*, Ath. 331 E.

Ποικῑλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a bird, like *a goldfinch*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13.

Ποικίλλω, f. *-ῐλῶ*, (*ποικίλος*) *to mark with various colours, to variegate, broider, work in embroidery*, Eur. Hec. 470, cf. I. T. 224: then, of any rich work, *π. χορόν, to make a χορός of cunning workmanship*, Il. 18, 590 (v. sub *χορός*); so, *ἀναθήματα π.*, Emped. 82: *to paint*, cf. *ποικιλτέον*.—2. generally, *to diversify, vary, βίον*, Eur. Cycl. 339; *πᾶσιν ἤθεσι πεποικιλμένη πολιτεία, ὥσπερ ἱμάτιον ποικίλον πᾶσιν ἄνθεσι πεποικιλμένον*, Plat. Rep. 557 C: *π. τὰς πορείας ἱππικαῖς τάξεσι, to vary* the order of march with troops of horse, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 3: then, *to vary* and so *distinguish*, Plat. Tim. 87 A: —of style, *to embellish, βαιὰ π., to tell with art and elegance*, Pind. P. 9, 134 (cf. sub *μίτρα* II. 2); a favourite word of the rhetoricians, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 258.—3. metaph., *to trick out with false, fair words, ποικίλλειν τι*, Soph. Tr. 1121: hence, *Σπάρτη πεποίκιλται τρόπους*, Eur. Supp. 187. —II. intr. *to vary, change about*, Hipp. —2. metaph., *to deal* or *speak subtlely*, Plat. Symp. 218 C. Hence

Ποίκιλμα, ατος, τό, any thing marked by various colours, by staining or broidering, hence esp., *a broidered robe* or *stuff*, such as *brocade*, Il. 6, 294, Od. 15, 107, Aesch. Cho. 1013: generally *rich work, broidery*, etc., Xen. Oec. 9, 2; of the stars in heaven, Plat. Rep. 529 C.—II. generally, *variety, diversity*, Plat. Legg. 747 A, Tim. 67 A.

Ποικιλμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ποίκιλσις, ποικιλία*, Plut. 2, 1088 C.

Ποικῑλόβοτρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ποικίλος, βότρυς*) *with variegated clusters*, Nonn.

Ποικῑλόβουλος, ον, (*ποικίλος, βουλή*) *of changeful counsel, wily-minded*, Hes. Th. 521; cf. *αἰολόβουλος*.

Ποικῑλόγηρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. *-γᾶρυς*, (*ποικίλος, γῆρυς*) *of varied voice, many-toned, φόρμιγξ*, Pind. O. 3, 13; also cf. *ποικιλόδειρος*.

Ποικῑλόγραμμος, ον, (*ποικίλος, γραμμή*) *with lines* or *stripes of various colours*, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

Ποικῑλογράφος, ον, (*ποικίλος, γράφω*) *writing* or *painting in various colours*. —II. *writing on various subjects*, Diog. L. 5, 85. [ᾰ]

Ποικῑλόδακρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ποικίλος, δάκρυ*) *shedding many tears*, Nonn.

Ποικῑλόδειρος, ον, (*ποικίλος, δειρή*) *with variegated neck*, Alcae. 53, Anth. P. append. 6:—if we adopt it (with Ruhnk.) in Hes. Op. 201, as epith. of the nightingale, it may also be = *ποικιλόγηρυς*.

Ποικῑλόδερμος, ον, (*ποικίλος, δέρμα*) *with pied* or *spotted skin*.

Ποικῑλοδέρμων, ον, gen. *ονος* = foreg., Eur. I. A. 226.

Ποικῑλοδίνης, ον, ὁ, (*ποικίλος, δίνη*) *whirling in various eddies*, Opp. H. 1, 676.

Ποικῑλόδιφρος, ον, (*ποικίλος, δίφρος*) *with chariot richly dight*, Ath. 568 D.

Ποικῑλόδωρος, ον, (*ποικίλος, δῶρον*) *rich in various gifts*, Nonn.

Ποικῑλοεργός, όν, (*ποικίλος, *ἔργω*) *of varied work*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 262.

Ποικῑλόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, (*ποικίλος, θρίξ*) *with spotted hair, spotted*, νεβρός, Eur. Alc. 584.

Ποικῑλόθρονος, ον, (*ποικίλος. θρόνος*) *on rich-worked throne*, Ἀφροδίτα, Sappho 1.

Ποικῑλόθροος, ον, (*ποικίλος, θρόος*) *of varied note, οἰωνοί*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 497 A.

Ποικῑλόκαυλος, ον, (*ποικίλος, καυλός*) *with variegated stalk*, Theophr.

Ποικῑλομήτης, ου, ὁ, (*ποικίλος, μῆτις*) *full of various wiles, wily-minded*, in Il. and Od., as epith. of Ulysses; voc. *-μῆτα*, 13. 293: in the hymns of Jupiter and Mercury: cf. *ποικιλόβουλος*.

Ποικῑλόμητις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 519.

Ποικῑλομήχανος, ον, (*ποικίλος, μηχανή*) *full of various devices*, Anth. P. append. 302.

Ποικῑλομορφία, ας, ἡ, variety of form, manifoldness: from

Ποικῑλόμορφος, ον, (*ποικίλος, μορφή*) *of variegated form, variegated, ἰμάτια*, Ar. Plut. 530.

Ποικῑλόμῦθος, ον, (*ποικίλος, μῦθος*) *of various discourse*, Anth. P. 5, 56, Orph.

Ποικῑλόνοος, ον, = *ποικιλόφρων*.

Ποικῑλόνωτος, ον, (*ποικίλος, νῶτος*) *with back of various hues*, Pind. P. 4, 442, Eur. I. T. 1245.

Ποικῑλοπρᾱγμων, ον, (*ποικίλος, πρᾶγμα*) *busy about many things*, Synes.

Ποικῑλόπτερος, ον, (*ποικίλος, πτερόν*) *with variegated wings* or *feathers*, Eur. Hipp. 1270: metaph., *changeful, π. μέλος*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

Ποικίλος, η, ον, many-coloured, spotted, mottled, pied, dappled, Hom., and Hes.; *παρδαλέη*, Il. 10, 30; *νεβρίς*, Eur. Bacch. 249; *κιθών*, Hdt. 7, 61; *π. λίθος*, prob. some marble, Hdt. 2, 127;—in Xen. An. 5, 4, 32, *tattooed*, = *ἀνθέμιον ἐστιγμένος*.—II. *wrought in*

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various colours, of painting, broidery, inlaid-work, etc.: in gen. *of rich, rare work*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of *πέπλος, ἱμάς, θώρηξ, σάκος, τεύχεα, ἕντεα, ἄρματα, κλισμός*, etc.; esp. of woven stuffs and work in metal, like *δαίδαλος, ποικίλος, ποικίλα χαλκῷ*, arms *inwrought* with brass, Hom. and Hes.: *ποικίλα κάλλη*=*ποικίλματα*, Aesch. Ag. 923; so, *τὰ ποικίλα*, Aesch. Ag. 926, 936, Theocr. 15, 78: hence,—2. as subst., *ἡ ποικίλη* (sc. *στοά*), *the Poecilé* or *great hall at Athens adorned with fresco painting* of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135, 2.—III. metaph., *changing colour*; and so, *changeful, various, manifold*, Aesch. Pr. 495, Plat., etc.: —*π. μῆνες*, the *changing* months, Pind. I. 4, 30 (3, 37): esp. of art, *π. ὕμνος*, a song *of changeful strain* or *full of diverse art*, Pind. O. 6, 148; so, *ποικίλον κιθαρίζων*, Id. N. 4, 23; and so, poetry is said to be *ποικίλοις ψευδέσι δεδαιδαλμένος*, Id. O. 1, 46, cf. Donalds. ad O. 3, 8 (12):—of abstruse knowledge, *ποικίλον τι εἰδέναι*, Eur. Med. 301.—2. in bad sense, *intricate, riddling*, of an oracle, Hdt. 7, 111; *ὁ θεὸς ἔφυ τι ποικίλον*, Eur. Hel. 711; *π νόμος*, opp. to *ῥᾴδιος*, Plat. Symp. 182 B: *artful, tricky*. *π. μηχάνημα, λόγος*, Soph. O. C. 762, Ar. Thesm. 438; *ἀλώπηξ κερδαλέα καὶ π.*, Plat. Rep. 365 C; *οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σοφόν*, Dem. 120, 21; so too, *ποικίλως αὐδώμενος*, speaking *in double sense*, Soph. Phil. 130, cf. Ar. Eq. 196:—hence also *artful, cunning, wily* (like *varius*, in Sallust), as epith. of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Pr. 308; *π. βουλεύματα*, Pind. N. 5, 52. — 3. *changeable, changeful, unstable*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 14, Polyb. 14, 1, 5, etc.:—*ποικίλως ἔχειν*, to be different, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21. — Cf. *αἰόλος* throughout.—(Perh. from same root as Lat. *ping-ere, pic-tus*.)

Ποικιλοσάνδαλος, ον, Aeol. *-σάμβάλος, ον*, (*ποικίλος, σάνδαλον*, Aeol. *σάμβαλον*) *with broidered sandals*, Bergk Anacr. 15.

Ποικιλόστερνος, ον, of varied breast: metaph.,=*ποικιλόφρων*.

Ποικιλόστικτος, ον, (*ποικίλος, στίζω*) *variously spotted, mottled*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C.

Ποικιλόστολος, ον, (*ποικίλος, στολή*) *with variegated robe*: of a ship, *with variegated prow* (v. *στόλος*, fin.), Soph. Phil. 343.

Ποικιλόστομος, ον, (*ποικίλος, στόμα*) *with variegated mouth*: metaph., =*ποικιλόμυθος*.

Ποικιλοτερπής, ές, (*ποικίλος, τέρπω*) *delighting by variety*, Anth. P. 9, 517.

Ποικιλότευκτος, ον, (*ποικίλος, τεύχω*) *curiously wrought*, Anth. P. 9, 482.

Ποικιλότεχνης, ου, ὁ, (*ποικίλος, τέχνη*) *skilled in various arts*, Tryph. 536.

Ποικιλότραυλος, ον, (*ποικίλος, τραυλός*) *twittering* or *singing in various notes*; *π. μέλη*, Theocr. Ep. 4, 10.

Ποικιλοφόρμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ (*ποικίλος, φόρμιγξ*) *accompanied by the varied notes of the phorminx, ἀοιδή*, Pind. O. 4, 4.

Ποικιλοφρονέω, ῶ, to be ποικιλόφρων: from

Ποικιλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ποικίλος, φρήν*) *of manifold thought* or *counsel, wily-minded*, Eur. Hec. 133.

Ποικιλόφωνος, ον, (*ποικίλος, φωνή*) *with various voice* or *tones*, Ath. 258 A: metaph.,=*ποικιλόμυθος*.

Ποικιλόχροος, ον, (*ποικίλος, χρόα*) *of various colour*, Arist. ap. Ath. 319 C.

Ποικιλόχρωμος, ον, and *-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ*,=*ποικιλόχροος*.

Ποικιλόω, ῶ, (*ποικίλος*) *to adorn with varied work*, Aesch. Fr. 291.

Ποικιλσις, εως, ἡ, (*ποικίλλω*)= *ποικιλία*, Plat. Legg. 747 A.

Ποικιλτέον, verb. adj. from *ποικίλλω, one must adorn*, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

Ποικιλτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ποικίλλω*) *one who variegates* or *embroiders*; *a broiderer*, Aeschin. 14, 4, Plut., etc.: fem. *ποικίλτρια*, q. v.

Ποικιλτικός, ή, όν, (*ποικίλλω*) *qualified for an embroiderer* or *embroidery*: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *embroidery*, like *ποικιλία*, Dion. H.

Ποικιλτός, ή, όν, (*ποικίλλω*) *variegated, broidered*, Longin.

Ποικίλτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ποικιλτής*, q. v., Strab.

Ποικιλῳδός, όν, (*ποικίλος, ᾠδή*) *of various song*.—II. *of perplexed and juggling song*, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 130.

Ποιμαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, (*ποιμήν*) *to feed, tend*, as shepherds do their flock, *μῆλα*, Od. 9, 188; *ἄρνας*, Hes. Th. 23; *πρόβατα*, Plat. Rep. 345 C:—absol., *to keep flocks, be a shepherd*, Theocr. 11, 65; *ποιμαίνειν ἐπ' ὄεσσι*, Il. 6, 25; 11, 106.—II. metaph., *to tend, cherish, mind*, like *θεραπεύειν*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 14, cf. Dissen ad N. 8, 6; Aesch. Eum. 91:—*to foster* a passion, Jac. Ep. Ad. 9, 2.—2. *to take care of, guide, govern*, *στρατόν*, Eur. Tem. 10: cf. *ποιμήν*.—3. like *βουκολεῖν, to soothe, beguile*, Lat. *pascere, lactare, fallere*, *ἔρωτα π.*, Theocr. 11, 80: hence, generally, *to deceive*, Eur. Hipp. 153, (ubi libri *πημαίνω*).

B. pass., like *νέμομαι, to graze*, of flocks, Il. 11, 245, Eur. Alc. 579: *to stray about*, Mosch. 2, 5: but,—2. in Aesch. Eum. 249, *πᾶς πεποίμανται τόπος*, every country *has been wandered over, traversed*.

Ποιμάν, ὁ, Dor. for *ποιμήν*, Theocr.

Ποιμανδρία, ας, ἡ, (*ποιμαίνω*) *a milk-pail*, Lyc. 326.

†*Ποιμανδρία, ας, ἡ, Poemandria*, earlier name of Tanagra, Lyc.: in Strab. *Ποιμανδρίς*, p. 404.

†*Ποίμανδρος, ου, ὁ, Poemandrus*, founder of Tanagra, acc. to Paus. 9, 20, 1.—Others in Anth.

Ποιμᾶνεύς, ὁ,=*ποιμήν*, dub.: from *Ποιμᾰνεύω*,=*ποιμαίνω*.

Ποιμᾰνόριον, ου, τό, (*ποιμάνωρ*) *a herd: a band under its leader, an army*, Aesch. Pers. 75.

Ποιμαντέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *ποιμαίνω, to be fed, tended*, Theogn. 689.

Ποιμαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ποιμαίνω*)= *ποιμήν*, Soph. Fr. 379.

Ποιμαντικός, ή, όν, (*ποιμαίνω*) *of, fit for pasturing*; *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *a shepherd's art* or *life*.

Ποιμάντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*ποιμαντήρ, ποιμήν*.

Ποιμάνωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*ποιμήν, a shepherd*, esp. *shepherd of the people, prince, chief*, Aesch. Pers. 241. (Usu. deriv. from *ποιμαίνω* and *ἀνήρ*, like *στυγάνωρ, φθισήνωρ*, etc., in which case it ought strictly to be *ποιμαινάνωρ*.) [*ᾰ*]

Ποιμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (*ποιμαίνω*) *a feeding, tending, keeping*, Philo.

Ποιμενικός, ή, όν, (*ποιμήν*) *of* or *belonging to a shepherd, πίλημα*, Call. Fr. 125:—*ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), Plat. Rep. 345 D. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ποιμένιον, ου, τό, poet. for *ποίμνιον*, Opp. C. 3, 264; 4, 269.

Ποιμένιος, α, ον, rarer poet. form for *ποιμενικός*, Jac. A. P. 866.

Ποιμήν, ένος, ὁ, a herdsman, esp. *a shepherd*, Hom., and Hes.; opp. to the lord or owner (*ἀναξ*), Od. 4, 87.—II. metaph., *a shepherd* of the people, esp. of Agamemnon, *Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν*, Hom., etc.: generally, *a captain, chief*, Soph. Aj. 360; *ναῶν ποιμένες*, Aesch. Supp. 767; *ὄχων*, Eur. Supp. 674; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1146:—*ποιμένες ὅρων Κυπρίας*, the Loves, Pind. N. 8, 10.—It does not make *ποιμέν*, in vocat., but remains *ποιμήν*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 45, Anm. 2. (Prob. akin to *πέπᾱμαι, πᾶμα, πατέομαι, pasco*, and to *πόα, ποίη, πῶϋ*.

Ποιμναῖος, α, ον,=*ποιμνήϊος*, Aristaen.

Ποίμνη, ης, ἡ, a herd of cattle at pasture, esp. *a flock of sheep*, Od. 9, 122, Hes. Th. 446, Hdt., etc.—II. *a single head of cattle*, Seidl. Eur. El. 721. (Prob. from *ποιμήν*, like *λιμνη* from *λιμήν*: or else for *ποιμάνη* from *ποιμαίνω*.) Hence

Ποίμνηθεν, adv., *of* or *from a flock* or *herd*, Ap. Rh. 2, 491.

Ποιμνήϊος, ῐη, ῐον, Ion. form of a supposed *ποιμνείος* (*ποίμνη*):—*of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd, στάθμη, σηκός*, Il. 2, 470, Hes. Op. 780: also of wild animals, as, *π. λεοντες*, Pind. Fr. 262.

Ποίμνιον, ου, τό, syncop. for *ποιμένιον*,=*ποίμνη*, esp. *of sheep*, Hdt. 2, 2; 3, 65, Soph. O. T. 761, 1028, Plat., etc.—II. *a single head of cattle*, Schäf. Long. p. 327, 369.

Ποιμνίτης, ου, ὁ,=*ποιμενικός, κύων π., a shepherd's* dog; *ἐμβατήριος π., a shepherd's* marriage song, Ael. N. A. 12, 44.

Ποινάζω,=*ποινάω*, very dub., Lob. Phryn. 204.

Ποιναῖος, α, ον, (*ποινή*) *punishing, avenging*, Anth. P. 5, 254.

Ποινάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, an avenger, punisher, Aesch. Ag. 1281, Eur. El. 23. [*ᾰ*]: from

Ποινάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω* [*ᾰ*], Ion. *-έω*, *to avenge, punish*:—mid., *to avenge one's self on* one, *τινά*, Eur. I. T. 1143: from

Ποινή, ῆς, ἡ, (*φένω, φόνος*): strictly *quit-money for blood spilt, the fine* paid by the slayer to the kinsman of the slain, as *a ransom* from all consequences, (old Engl. *were, were-geld*); c. gen. pers., *ποινὴ νίος, ἀσαι τοῦ θανόντος, ἀποθιμένου*, the *ransom* or *were-geld for* the slain, whether paid or received, Il. 5, 266; 14, 483, 18, 498; *ποινὴ δ' οὔτις παιδὸς ἐτίνετο τεθνηῶτος*, Il. 13, 659: also *a ransom*, c. gen. rei, Il. 17, 207:—hence, generally, *a price paid, satisfaction, retribution, requital, penalty*, Lat. *poena*, *Κύκλωψ ἀπετίσατο ποινὴν ἑοῖσιν ἑτάροις*, Od. 23, 312, cf. Il. 21, 28, Hes. Op. 747, 753; *ἀνελέσθαι ποινὴν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς*, to take vengeance *for* Aesopus' life, Hdt. 2, 134; *ποινὴν τίσαι Ξέρξῃ τῶν ἀχρείων ἀπολομένων*, to give Xerxes satisfaction *for* the death of his heralds, Id. 7, 134: in Att., usu. in plur., *ποιναί τίνειν, τίσαι, δοῦναι*, to pay, suffer *punishment*, Pind. O. 2, 106, Aesch. Pr. 112, etc., Eur. I. T. 446, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 11; *λαμβάνειν*, to inflict it, Eur. Tro. 360:—*cf. ποινᾶ* (which is the common word in prose), *ἀντεκτίνω*.—2. in good sense, *recompense, reward, for* a thing, *τινός*, Pind. P. 1

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113, N. 1, 108.—3. as the result of the quit-money, *redemption, release*, Pind. P. 4, 112.—II. personified, *the goddess of vengeance, Vengeance*, a being of the same class with Δίκη and Ἐρινύς, Eur. I. T. 200.

Ποινηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *pursuit by the avenging goddesses.*—II. *the exaction of a penalty*: from

Ποινηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to pursue with the torments of the furies*:—pass., *to be so pursued*, Plut. de Fluv. 23, 1: from

Ποινήλᾰτος, ον, (ποινή, ἐλαύνω) *pursued by the furies.*

Ποίνημα, ατος, τό, (ποινάω) *something inflicted by way of penalty, punishment.*

Ποινήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq.

Ποινητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ποινάω) *an avenger*, Opp. H. 2, 421.

Ποινήτης, ου, ὁ,=πολυποινος, fem. -ῆτις, ίδος, Anth. P. 7, 745.

Ποινήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ποινήτωρ.

Ποίνιμος, ον, (ποινή) *avenging, punishing*, Δίκη, Ἐρινύς, Soph. Tr. 808, Aj. 843; π. πάθεα, Id. El. 210.—2. in good sense, *bringing a return* or *recompense*, χάρις, Pind. P. 2, 32.

†Ποίνιννος, ου, ὁ, or τὸ Ποίνινον, *Mount Peninus*, in the Alps, Strab. p. 208.

Ποινοποιός, όν, (ποινή, ποιέω) *taking vengeance*: hence, αἱ ποινοποιοί, *the avenging goddesses*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 23.

Ποινουργός, ὁ, (ποινή, *ἔργω) *an executioner.*

Ποιολογέω, ῶ, *to gather grass* or *herbs*: also *to put up corn in sheaves*, Theocr. 3, 32.

Ποιολόγος, ον, (ποία, λέγω) *picking up grass* or *herbs*, Arist. ap. Ath. 397 B.

†Ποῖον ὄρος, τό, *Mt. Poeus*, a part of Pindus, Strab. p. 327.

Ποιονόμος, ον, (ποία, νέμω) *feeding on grass* or *herbs*, βοτά, Aesch. Ag. 1169.—II. proparox., ποιόνομος, ον, (νομή) *with rich grassy fields*, τόποι, Id. Supp. 50.

Ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, Ion. κοῖος, κοίη, κοῖον (but not in Hom., v. πόσος fin.): —*of what nature? of what sort?* Lat. *qualis?* in Hom. usu. expressing surprise and anger, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες! *what manner of* speech hast thou spoken!—ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων! and simply, ποῖον ἔειπες! Od. 2, 85; ποῖον ἐρεξας! Il. 23, 570; etc.—It retains this usage, to express surprise, etc., in Att., Heind. Plat. Charm. 174 C:—doubled, ποίαν χρὴ [γυναῖκα] ποίῳ ἀνδρὶ συνοῦσαν τίκτειν; Plat. Theaet. 149 D:—sometimes for ποδαπός, Lob. Phryn. 59. —2. in Att., not seldom with art., Pors. Phoen. 892, Elmsl. Ach. 418, 974 (963); esp. when it stands alone (when indeed it is seldom omitted), Soph. O. T. 120, etc., cf. however O. C. 1415:—so also with the demonstr., τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; Id. O. T. 291, etc.; this usage of ποῖος with the demonstr. is very freq., and we can hardly render it but by a periphr., ποῖον ἐρεῖς τόδ' ἔπος; *what sort of* word [is this that] thou wilt speak? Soph. Phil. 1204, cf. 441, etc.:—τὸ ποῖον=ποιότης, the fourth of Aristotle's Categories, Categ. 8.—3. ποῖός τις; is oft. joined, making the question less definite, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 6, and Plat.—4. κοίη, as adv.,=πως; Lat. *quomodo?* Hdt. 1, 30.—5. ποῖος, and ποῖός τις are oft. also used in indirect questions for ὁποῖος, Aesch. Supp. 519, Plat., and Xen.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 877, Obs. 2.—II. ποιός, ά, όν, indef. adj., *of a certain nature, kind* or *quality*, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with τις, as ποιός τις, ποιὰ ἄττα, Soph. 262 E, Rep. 438 E.

(ποῖος, πόσος must be referred to a primitive *πός, as the correlat. adjs. οἷος, ὅσος to ὅς, and the demonstr. τοῖος, τόσος to *τός, τό.) [Later versifiers sometimes make fem. ποιᾶ a trochee, Jac. A. P. p. lxv:—but the first syll. is freq. short in Att.]

Ποιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ποῖος) *quality*, Lat. *qualitas*, Plat. Theaet. 182 A, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 3, 1, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Ποιοτρόφος, ον, = ποεσιτρόφος, Opp. C. 1, 460.

Ποιοφάγος, ον,=ποιηφάγος, Opp. C. 2, 613. [ᾰ]

Ποιόω, ῶ, (ποιός) *to furnish with a certain quality, make such.*

Ποιπνύος, ὁ, *a servant*, Hesych.

Ποιπνύω, strictly *to blow, puff, be out of breath* from haste or exertion; hence, generally, *to hasten, hurry, bustle*, Lat. *satagere*, Il. 8, 219, Od. 3, 430: hence, also, *to do active service, be waiting*, δῶμα κορήσατε ποιπνύσασαι, *make haste and* sweep the house, Od. 20, 149, cf. Il. 1, 600; 24, 475:—ποιπνύων ἐμὰν χάριν, *labouring* for the sake of me (for there is no need to make it trans. here), Pind. P. 10, 101. (Not from πονέω; but formed by redupl. from πνέω, πέπνυμαι, like παιπάλλω from πάλλω, παιφάσσω from ΦΑ-, φάος, ποιφύσσω from φυσάω, etc.; hence its orig. signf.: v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; cf. διάκονος.) [ῠ in pres. and impf., before a short syll.; but ῡ before a long one, though only by position, as in Il. 24, 475: in all other tenses ῡ.]

Ποιφύγδην, (ποιφύσσω) adv., *blowing, puffing, hissing*, Nic. Th. 371.

Ποίφυγμα, ατος, τό, (ποιφύσσω) *a blowing, puffing, sobbing*, π. ἀγρια, Aesch. Theb. 280.

Ποίφυξις, ἡ, *a blowing, puffing*: from

Ποιφύσσω, f. -ξω, (redupl. form from φυσάω) *to blow, puff, snort.*—II. trans., *to blow up, burn up*, Lyc. 198:—but, παιδικὰ π., like ἔρωτα πνεῖν, Sophron, cf. Meineke Euphor. 95. Cf. ποιπνύω.

Ποιώδης, ες, (ποία, εἶδος) *like grass: grassy*, Hdt. 4, 47.

Ποιωτικός, ή, όν, (ποιόω) *giving* or *having a quality.*

Πόκα or ποκά, Dor. for πότε and ποτέ, and so through the whole series, δκα, ὁπόκα, ἀλλόκα. [ᾰ]

Ποκίζω, f. -ίσω,=ποκίζω.

Ποκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πόκος, Hippiatr.

Ποκάς, άδος, ἡ, (πόκος) *woolly, fleecy.*—II. *wool, hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567, in plur.

Πόκες, αἱ, and πόκη, ἡ, v. sub πόκος III.

Ποκίζω, f. -ίσω Dor. -ίξω, (πόκος): =πέκω, *to shear wool*: mid., ποκίζεσθαί τι, *to shear* or *cut for one's self*, τρίχας ἐποκίζατο, Theocr. 5, 26.

Ποκοειδής, ές, (πόκος, εἶδος) *like undressed wool: rough, raw*, Longin.

Πόκος, ου, ὁ, (πέκω, Lat. *pecto*) *wool* in its raw state, *a fleece*, Il. 12, 451: also *a lock* or *tuft of wool*, Soph. Tr. 675.—II. *a sheep-shearing*, Ar. Av. 714. —III. proverb., εἰς δυον πόκας, to an *ass-shearing*, i. e. to a place where nothing is to be got, Ar. Ran. 186:—some refer this acc. πόκας to αἱ πόκες, others to ἡ πόκη, but neither of these is extant in nom., and this isolated form had better be taken as heterocl. acc. of πόκος, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 13, n. Hence

Ποκόω, ῶ, *to cover* or *clothe with wool*, Anth. P. 6, 102.

†Πόλα, ἡ, or Πόλαι, αἱ, *Pola*, a city of Istria, Strab. p. 209.

Πολέες, έων, έεσσι, έας Ep. plur. from πολύς, for πολλοί, ῶν, Hom., and Hes.

Πολείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πόλις.

†Πολεμαγένης, ους, ὁ, *Polemagĕnes*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Aeschin. 22, 20.

Πολεμᾰδόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμηδόκος, Pind.

†Πολεμαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Polemaenetus*, a seer, Isocr. 394.

†Πολέμαιστος, ου, ὁ, *Polemaestus*, unless corrupted from Πτολεμαῖος, Dem. 1491, fin.

Πολεμάρχειος, ον, *belonging to the* πολέμαρχος, στοά, Ath. 210 B:—τὸ π., *his residence*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 5, Polyb.

†Πολεμάρχιος, ου, ὁ, *Polemarchius*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 79, 5.

Πολεμαρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be Polemarch* (v. πολέμαρχος), Hdt. 6, 109, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 25.

Πολεμάρχης, ου, ὁ,=πολέμαρχος.

Πολεμαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of Polemarch.*

Πολεμαρχικός, ή, όν, = πολεμάρχειος: from

Πολέμαρχος, ου, ὁ, (πόλεμος, ἄρχω) *one who begins* or *leads the war, a leader, chieftain*, Ἀχαιῶν, Aesch. Theb. 828, cf. Cho. 1072.—II. the title of high officers in several Greek states: —1. at Athens, *the Polemarch* or *third archon*, who presided in the court in which the causes of the μέτοικοι were tried: in earlier times he managed the war-office and all foreign affairs, and even took the field as general-in-chief, as at Marathon, Hdt. 6, 109.—2. in Sparta, *the commander of a μόρα*, Hdt. 7, 173; and so=μοραγός, Thuc. 5, 66, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7, and 5, 7, etc. —3. at Thebes, two officers of chief rank after the Boeotarchs, supreme in affairs of war, Ib. 5, 4, 2, sq.

†Πολέμαρχος, ον, ὁ, *Polemarchus*, a naval commander of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.—2. son of Cephalus, elder brother of Lysias, put to death by the thirty tyrants, Lys.; Plat. Phaedr. 257 B; Plut.; etc.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολεμᾰτόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμητόκος, q. v.

Πολέμειος, ον, v. πολεμήϊος.

Πολεμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: (πόλεμος): —*to be at war, wage war*, opp. to εἰρήνην ἄγειν, Thuc. 5, 76; τινί, with one, oft. in Hdt., etc.: ἐπί τινα, Xen. An. 3, 1, 5; πρός τινα, Id. Vect. 5, 8: absol., also, *to fight, do battle*, Id. Cyr. 7, 1, 49; ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων, Plat. Prot. 350 A:—generally, *to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with* one, Ib. 1, 3, 11; so, π. τῇ χρείᾳ, Soph. O. C. 191, cf. Eur. Ion 1386.—II. c. acc., *to make war upon, treat as an enemy, attack, besiege*, ἄνθρωπον, πόλιν, etc., v. l. Polyb. 1, 15, 10, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 112: hence in pass., *to have war made upon* one, Thuc. 1, 37, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 20, Isocr. 92 A; so, fut. mid. πολεμήσομαι in pass. signf., Thuc. 1, 68: but, —2. c. acc. cognato, πόλεμον πολ., Plat. Rep. 551 D:—hence in pass., ὁ πόλεμος οὕτως ἐπολεμήθη, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 10; so, ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη, whatever *hostilities passed*, Id. An. 4, 1, 1; τὰ περὶ Πύλον ἐπολεμεῖτο, Thuc. 4, 23.

Πολεμηδόκος, ον, Dor. πολεμᾱδό

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κος, (πόλεμος, δέχομαι) *entering upon a war, sustaining war*, epith. of Minerva, Stesich. Fr. 97: generally, *warlike*, ὅπλα, Pind. P. 10, 22.

Πολεμήϊος, ον, Ion. for the supposed πολέμειος, (πόλεμος) *warlike*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.): he usu. has π. ἔργα, Il. 2, 338, etc.; also, π. τεύχεα, Il. 7, 193, Hes. Sc. 238:—πολεμήϊα =τὰ πολέμια, Hdt. 5, 111.

Πολεμησείω, desiderat. from πολεμέω, Thuc. 1, 33.

Πολεμητέον, verb. adj. from πολεμέω, *one must go to war*, Ar. Lys. 496, and (in plur.) Thuc. 1, 79.

Πολεμητήριον, ου, τό, (πολεμέω) *the place from which a general carries on his operations, head-quarters*, Polyb. 4, 71, 2; cf. ὁρμητήριον.

Πολεμητόκος, ον, Dor. πολεμᾱτόκος:—*bringing forth war, bringing war*, Nonn.

Πολεμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *warlike*, Hermann's conj. in Opp. C. 3, 204.

Πολεμίᾱ, ἡ, v. πολέμιος II. 2.

Πολεμίζω, poet. πτολ-, (both in Il.): fut. -ίσω Dor. -ίξω (the only fut. used by Hom.):—poet. for πολεμέω, *to wage war, fight with* or *against* one, τινί, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.): so, π. ἀντα τινός, ἐναντίβιόν τινος, Il. 8, 428; 20, 85; μετά τινι, *jointly with* another, Il. 9, 352; τόξῳ πολ., Pind. O. 9, 49: also in mid., Id. N. 8, 50:—later, generally, *to quarrel, wrangle*, π. τῇ γλώττῃ, Ar. Nub. 419.—II. trans., *to war* or *fight with*, ῥητῆρσι πολεμίζειν, Il. 18, 258:—hence in pass., Opp. C. 3, 209.

Πολεμικός, ή, όν, (πόλεμος) *of* or *for war*, ὅπλα, πλοῖα, Thuc.; σκευή, μηχαναί, Plat., etc.:—of persons, *skilled in war, warlike*, Plat. Rep. 522 E, etc.; distinguished from φιλοπόλεμος, Xen. An. 2, 6, 1.—2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of war, war*, Plat. Soph. 222 C:—so, τὰ πολεμικά, Hdt. 3, 4, and freq. in Xen.; but also, *warlike exercises*, Id.—3. τὸ πολεμικόν, *the signal for battle*, τὸ π. σημαίνειν, Lat. *signum canere*, Id. An. 4, 3, 29; ἀνέκραγε πολεμικόν, gave a war-shout, Ib. 7, 3, 33.—II. *like an enemy, hostile*, Id. Vect. 4, 44: hence in adv., -κῶς ἔχειν πρός τινα, Id. An. 6, 1, 1, etc.—III. *stirring up hostility*, Id. Mem. 2, 6, 21. Cf. sq.

Πολέμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Supp. 1191 (πόλεμος):—*of* or *belonging to war*, κάματοι, Pind. P. 2, 37: τὰ πολέμια, *whatever belongs to war, war and its business*, Hdt. 5, 78; etc.—2. rarely like πολεμικός, *warlike*, Soph. Aj. 1013.—II. *hostile*, Pind., and Trag.; τινί, to one, Hdt. 1, 4, Eur., etc.; but also, ὁ π. τινός (as subst.) one's *enemy*, Hdt. 1, 78, Pind. P. 1, 30, and Att.: generally, *opposed, conflicting*, Hdt. 7, 47.—2. esp. ἡ πολεμία (sc. γῆ, χώρα), *the enemy's country*, Thuc., and Xep.; cf. Soph. Aj. 819. Adv. -ίως.—Πολέμιος is in genl. older than πολεμικός: in Xen., etc., πολέμιος is mostly used in the sense of *hostile*, πολεμικός in that of *warlike, skilled in war*.

Πολεμιστά, ὁ, Ep. for πολεμιστής: also as voc. from πολεμιστής, Il. 16, 492.

Πολεμιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = πολεμιστής. Hence

Πολεμιστήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον: *of* or *belonging to the warrior*, ἵπποι, Hdt. 1, 192 (unless we read πολεμιστέων with Wessel.); βοῆ, θώρᾱξ π., Ar. Ach. 572, 1132; π. ἅρματα, *war-chariots*, Hdt. 5, 113, and Xen.: ἐλᾶν πολεμιστήρια, a military game, Ar. Nub. 28.—II. τὰ πολεμιστήρια, also =τὰ πολεμικά, Plat. Criti. 119 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26.

Πολεμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πολεμίζω) *a warrior, combatant*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Pind., etc.: Hom. also has πτολεμιστής. Cf. foreg.

Πολεμίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from πολεμιστήρ, the old reading in Aesch. Cho. 424; but v. ἰηλεμίστρια.

Πολεμοδόκος, ον, = πολεμηδόκος.

Πολεμοκέλᾰδος, ον, (πόλεμος, κέλαδος) *rousing the din of war*, Lyr. ap. Dion. Comp. p. 107.

Πολεμόκλονος, ον, (πόλεμος, κλόνος) *raising the din of war*, Batr. 4, 276.

Πολεμόκραντος, ον, (πόλεμος, κραίνω) *finishing war*, Aesch. Theb. 161.

†Πολεμοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Polemocrates*, a Macedonian, Arr. Ann. 5, 27, 3.—2. son of Machaon, Paus. 2, 38, 6.

Πολεμολᾰμᾰχᾱϊκός, ή, όν, comic word in Ar. Ach. 1082, a compd. of πόλεμος, Λάμαχος and Ἀχαϊκός.

Πολεμόνδε, adv. from πόλεμος, *to the war, into the fight*, Hom. (esp. in Il.): he also has πτόλεμόνδε.

Πολεμοποιέω, ῶ, *to stir up war*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 30: *to stir up, provoke*, εἰς ἔχθρην, Hipp.: from

Πολεμοποιός, όν, (πόλεμος, ποιέω) *causing war* or *dissension: making hostile*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 10, Plut. Poplic. 21, etc.

Πόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *a battle, fight*, and, generally, *war*, freq. in Hom., who has also the poet. form πτόλεμος: in Hom. and Hes. the signf. *battle* prevails; later, esp. in Att., that of *war*: in Hdt. both alike:—π. Ἀχαιῶν, π. ἀνδρῶν, their *war*, i. e. which they bring, Il. 3, 165; 24, 8, etc.: he freq. has such periphr. as ἔρις, νεῖκος, φύλοπις πολέμοιο, Il. 13, 271, 635, etc.; and oft. joins ἔρις, μάχη, ὀῆϊστής, φύλοπις, etc., with πόλεμος, as if equiv. to it; cf. γέφυρα:—π. πρός τινα, Hdt. 6, 2; ἐπί τινος, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 22; πόλεμος ἐστί τισι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Symp. 196 A; in Att. we have many phrases, as πόλεμον αἱρεσθαί τινι, to levy *war* against, Aesch. Supp. 341, Ar. Ach. 913, etc.; π. ἀναιρεῖσθαι, κινεῖν, ἐγείρειν, ἐκφέρειν, καθιστάναι, ἐπάγειν, to begin *a war*; π. ποιεῖσθαι, to make *war*; π. θέσθαι τινί, Eur. Or. 13;—opp. to π. ἀναπαύειν, καταλύεσθαι, to put an end to it, make peace: cf. also ἀκήρυκτος, ἄσπονδος: metaph., οὐ πόλεμον ἐπαγγέλλεις, i. e. your words are peaceful, Plat. Legg. 702 D.—2. *a warlike force, army*, as in old French *bataille* was used for a *battalion*.—II. in Pind., personified, *War, Battle*, Fr. 225. (From *πέλω, akin to πελεμίζω, πόλος, πολέω, and Lat. *pello, bellum*.)

Πολεμοτροφέω, ῶ, (πόλεμος, τρέφω) *to foment* or *foster war*, LXX.

†Πολεμοῦσα, ης, ἡ, (*the warring*) *Polemusa*, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 42.

Πολεμοφθόρος, ον, (πόλεμος, φθείρω) *wasting by war*, Aesch. Pers. 652.

Πολεμόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πόλεμος, φρήν) *of warlike spirit*.

Πολεμόω, ῶ, (πόλεμος) *to make hostile, make an enemy of*, in fut. mid., Thuc. 5, 98:—in pass., *to be made an enemy of*, opp. to οἰκειοῦσθαι, Id. 1, 36.

†Πολέμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Polemo*, a pupil of Xenocrates in Athens, teacher of Zeno, Diog. L. — 2. son of Zeno of Laodicea, made king by Augustus, Strab. p. 578; Ath. 234 C. — 3. an Athenian, son of Hagnias, Dem. 1057, 10. — 4. ὁ Περιηγητής, a Stoic philosopher, author of a description of the earth, Strab. pp. 15, 396.—5. a king of Pontus, son of Pharnaces, Strab. p. 495, sqq. — Others in Ant., etc.

†Πολέος, Ep. gen. sing. from πολύς; πόλεος gen. from πόλις in Att. poetry.

Πολεύω, (πόλος, πολέω) intr. *to turn* or *go about*, Lat. *versari*, κατὰ ἄστυ π., *to go about* the city, i. e. live therein, Od. 22, 223; cf. sq.—II. trans., *to turn round, to turn up*, esp. the soil with the *plough*, with or without γῆν, Soph. Ant. 340: but, ψυχὴν π., *to pass* one's life, like πολεύομαι, Eur. Incert. 99, acc. to Valck. Diatr. p. 246.

Πολέω, ῶ, (πόλος) *to turn round, turn about, turn up*, esp. the soil with the plough, with or without γῆν, *to plough*, Hes. Op. 460, like *polare agros* in Ennius: hence πολεύω, πωλάω.—II. *to surround, go round about, haunt*, νῆσον, Aesch. Pers. 307; so in mid., ὄψεις ἐννύχοι πολοῦνται ἐς παρθενῶνας, Id. Pr. 645 (cf. πωλεομαι).—(Hence πολεύω, πόλις, v. also *πέλω.)

Πόλεων, gen. plur. from πόλις:—but—II. πολέων, Ion. gen. plur. from πολύς, Hom.

*Πολή, ἡ, *the surface*, only found in the adv. ἐπιπολῆς, q. v.

Πόλῃες, ήων, Ion. plur. from πόλις, for πόλεες, πόλεις, Hom.; gen. and acc. sing. πόλῃος, πόλῃα, Hes.

Πόλησις, εως, ἡ, (πολέω) *a turning round*, Plat. Crat. 405 C.

Πολιά, ἡ, v. πολιός.

†Πολίαγρος, ον, ὁ, *Poliagrus*, masc. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 5, 8.

†Πολιάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Poliades*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 53.

Πολῐαίνω, (πολιός) *to make grey* or *white*:—pass. *to grow grey* or *white*, e. g. of the foaming sea, Aesch. Pers. 110.

Πολῐάνθη, ης, ἡ, (ἄνθος) *an ointment made of πόλιον*, Inscr.

Πολῐᾱνομέω, ῶ, *to be a πολιανόμος*, Ep. Plat. 363 C.

Πολῐᾱνόμος, ον, ὁ, (πόλις, νέμω) *a civic magistrate, the chief magistrate of a city*, Dio C.

Πολῐάοχος, ον, Dor. for πολιήοχος, πολιοῦχος (q. v.), Pind.

Πολῐαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a πολιάρχος*, Dio C.

Πολίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (πόλις, ἄρχω) *ruler of a city, a king, prince*, π. κτίσμα, Pind. N. 7, 125, Eur. Rhes. 381.—II. *the commandant of a city*, Lat. *praefectus urbi*.

†Πολίαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Poliarchus*, masc. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 8, 4.

Πολιάς, άδος, ἡ, (πόλις) *guardian of the city*, epith. of Minerva in her *oldest* temple on the Acropolis of Athens, as distinguished from Ἀθ. Παρθένος and Ἀθ. Πρόμαχος, first in Hdt. 5, 82, v. Müller Eumen. § 38, 67 note 6: she had the same name in many Greek towns, cf. Πολιεύς.

Πολιάτᾱς, ὁ, Dor. for πολιήτης, opp. to ξείνος, Pind. I. 1, 74.

Πολίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πόλις, *a small town*, Strab. [ῐ]

Πολίδριον, ου, τό, = foreg.

Πολιεθρον, ου, τό, v. πτολίεθρον.

†Πολίειον, ου, τό, *Poleium*, a city of Lucania, the earlier Siris, Strab. p. 264.

Πολιεύς, έως, ὁ, *guardian of the city*, epith. of Jupiter, Arist. Mund. 7, 3: the contr. gen. Πολιῶς occurs in old Att. Inscrr.

Πολίζω, f. -ίσω, (πόλις) *to build* or *found a city*; and, generally, *to build, found, τεῖχος πολίσσαμεν* (for ἐπολίσαμεν), Il. 7, 453; Ἴλιος πτολι-

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στο, Il. 20, 217; *πόλις πεπόλισται*, Hes. Fr. 39, 5; and freq. in Hdt., as 4, 108; 5, 13. — II. *χωρίον πολίζειν, to colonize* a country *by building a city*, Xen. An. 6, 6, 4, cf. Plut. Rom. 9.

Πολιήοχος, ον, Dor. πολιάοχος, = πολιοῦχος, Pind. O. 5, 24.

Πολίητης, ου, ὁ, poet. for *πολίτης, a citizen*, Il. 2, 806, freq. in Hdt., and twice in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 556, Eur. El. 119: also, *a fellow-citizen, countryman*, Hdt. 1, 120: cf. πολιάτας.

Πολίῆτις, ιδος, fem. from *πολιήτης*, Eur. Hipp. 1126, Ap. Rh.

Πολίητωρ, ορος, ὁ, = πολιήτης, Or. Sib.

Πόλινδε, adv. from *πόλις, into* or *to the city*, Hom.

Πολιόθριξ, τριχος, (πολιός, θριξ) *gray-haired*, Strab.

Πολιοκόρσης, ου, ὁ, (πολιός, κόρση) = sq., Nicet.

Πολιοκρότᾱφος, ον, (πολιός, κρόταφος) *with gray hair on the temples*, i. e. *just beginning to be gray*, (as says Theocr. 14, 68, *ἀπὸ κρυτάφων πελόμεσθα γηραλέοι*, cf. Arist. Color. 6, 11,) Il. 8, 518, Hes. Op. 179; cf. πολιός.

†Πόλιον, ου, τό, *Polium*, later Πόλισμα, a city of Troas, Strab. p. 601.

Πόλιον, ου, τό, a plant with a strong aromatic smell, Lat. *polium*, prob. so called *from having glaucous leaves*, Theophr.

Πολιόομαι, (πολιός) as pass., *to be* or *become gray*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 13, 5, etc.

Πολιοπλόκᾱμος, ον, (πολιός, πλόκαμος) *gray-haired*, Q. Sm. 14, 14.

Πολιορκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσομαι*: (πόλις, *εἴργω*, ἔρκος): — *to hem in a city, blockade, beleaguer, besiege*, *π. τινα* or *πόλιν*, Hdt. 1, 26, etc., Ar. Vesp. 685, Thuc., etc.: metaph., *to besiege, annoy, pester*, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 1, Mem. 2, 1, 13. — The fut. *πολιορκήσομαι* is used by Hdt. 5, 34; 8, 49, Thuc. 3, 109, in pass. signf. for *πολιορκηθήσομαι*. Hence

Πολιορκητέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *that must be taken by siege, to be taken*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 7: and

Πολιορκητής, οῦ, ὁ, *taker of cities*, surname of Demetrius son of Cassander, Plut. Demetr. 42, etc. Hence

Πολιορκητικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for, usual in besieging*, Polyb. 1, 58, 4: *πολιορκητικά, τά, a treatise on the art of sieges*.

Πολιορκία, ας, ἡ, (πολιορκέω) *a beleaguering, siege of a city*, Hdt. 5, 34, Thuc. 2, 78, etc.: metaph., *a tormenting*, Plut. Sull. 25.

Πολιός, ά, όν, in Hom., and Att. sometimes ός, όν: — *gray, white*, Hom. as epith. of wolves, Il. 10, 334; of iron, Il. 9, 366, etc.; of the surging sea, *ἁλὸς πολιοῖο*, Il. 20, 229, Od. 5, 410; but esp. of hair, *gray* or *hoary* from age, Il. 22, 74, Od. 24, 316, Hes. Th. 271, and Trag.: hence, *ἡ πολιά, hoary hair*, Arist. Probl. 10, 34: *αἱ πολιαί* (sc. *τρίχες*), *gray* or *white hair*, Pind. O. 4, 40, like *canae* (sc. *comae*) in Cicero; *ἅμα ταῖς πολιαῖς κατιούσαις*, as the *gray hairs* come down (i. e. from the head and temples to the beard, cf. πολιοκρόταφος), Casaub. Ar. Eq. 520, 908; as also *πολιός, a gray, hoary-headed man*, Od. 24, 498, cf. Plat. Parm. 127 B: — Pind. P. 4, 175 has a strange phrase, *τίς σε πολιᾶς ἐξανῆκε γαστρὸς*; i. e., acc. to Herm., who was it bare thee *in her old age?* implying that he was *τηλύγετος* (q. v.); or, acc. to Böckh, *what old woman's womb* bare thee? implying a sarcasm. — II. *white*; and so, metaph., *light, clear, serene, ἔαρ*, Hes. Op. 475, 490; *αἰθήρ*, Eur. Or. 1376; *ἀήρ*, Ap. Rh. 3, 275. — III. metaph., *hoary, old, venerable, νόμος*, Aesch. Supp. 658; *λόγος, φήμη*, etc., Seidl. Eur. El. 696; *μάθημα π. χρόνῳ*, Plat. Tim. 22 B. (Akin to *πελλὸς* or *πέλλος, πέλιος*, and Lat. *pullus*: but prob. not to *παλαιός*.)

†Πόλιος or Πόλλιος, ὁ, *olvos, Pollian* wine, grown at Syracuse, and so named from a prince (*Pollis?*), Ael. V. H. 12, 31.

Πολιότης, ητος, ἡ, (πολιός) *grayness*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 33.

Πολιότριχος, ον, = πολιόθριξ, Opp.

Πολιοῦχος, ον, (πόλις, ἔχω) *occupying* or *protecting a city*, like Πολιεύς and Πολιάς, always epith. of the guardian deity of a city: *Ἀθηναίη π.*, in Chios, Hdt. 1, 160; *Παλλὰς π.* at Athens, Ar. Eq. 581, cf. Nub. 602 (so, Παλλὰς πολιάοχος, Pind. O. 5, 24); *π. θεοί*, Aesch. Theb. 512, etc.; *Ζεύς*, Plat. Legg. 921 C: — *πολισοῦχος, πολισσοῦχος*, are synon.

Πολιοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, (πόλις, φυλάσσω) *to guard a city*. — II. of an army, *to keep within walls*, opp. to taking the field, Polyb. 18, 22, 4.

†Πολίοχος, ου, ὁ, *Poliochus*, a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 60 C.

Πολιόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολιός, χρώς) *with white skin, white*, κύκνος, Eur. Bacch. 1364.

Πολιπόρθης, ου, (πόλις, πέρθω) *sacker of cities*, Aesch. Ag. 472.

Πολίπορθος, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 782.

Πολιρραίστης, ου, ὁ, (πόλις, ῥαίω) = πολιπόρθης, Lyc. 210.

ΠΟΛΙΣ, εως, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. gen. πόλιος, etc., in Att. poetry also πόλεος, etc., Ep. πόληος, etc.; in Ion. poetry also πόληος, Theogn. 774, 1039: — Hom. has genit. πόλιος as dissyll., Il. 2, 811, like Att. πόλεως, Pors. Med. 906: — dat. πόλει, Ep. πόληι: — acc. πόλιν, but Hes. Sc. 105 has acc. πόληα. Plur. nom. πόλεες, in Od. 15, 412 πόλιες: — gen. πολίων: — dat. πολίεσσι, Od. 21, 252, etc.; Dor. πολίεσι, Pind. P. 7, 8, Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5, 77, 79: — acc. πόλεις, πόλιας, †Il. 4, 308† (as dissyll., Od. 8, 560), and in Hdt. πόλις. Att. dual gen. πολέοιν, Isocr. 55 C: — nom. and acc. πόλη, Id. 44 B; but in Att. πόλει seems to have been used, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 51 Anm. 7, note: cf. also πτόλις (πτόλος, πολέω).

A city, freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: *πόλις ἄκρη*, and *ἀκροτάτη*, = *ἀκρόπολις*, the fortress of the city, *citadel*, Il. 6, 88, 257; 20, 52; which at Athens also was often called simply *πόλις*, while the rest of the city was called *ἄστυ*, Ar. Eq. 1093, Lys. 245, cf. Thuc. 2, 15, Xen. An. 7, 1, 27: hence the guardian deities of the Athenian Acropolis were *θεοὶ Πολιοῦχοι*, esp. *Ζεὺς* Polieus and *Ἀθηνᾶ* Polias, Br. Ar. Lys. 245, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 260. — II. *a whole country*, as dependent on and called after its city, Od. 6, 177, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 380; so also in Il. 17, 144, Soph. O. C. 1533, etc., Strab.: hence, *an island* peopled by men, Il. 14, 230; *περιῤῥύτας πόλεις*, Aesch. Eum. 77; cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7, 34, Dissen. I. 4, 49, sq. — III. when *πόλις* and *ἄστυ* are joined, the former is the *body of citizens*, the latter, *their dwellings* (though in the phrase *δῆμός τε πόλις τε*, Od. 11, 14, *πόλις* denotes the *town*), *ὧν πόλις ἀνήριθμος ὅλλυται*, i. e. *πολίται*, Soph. O. T. 179: — hence *πόλις*, esp. in Att., *the state* (*πολιτεία*), Soph. Ant. 734, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 932; esp. *a free state, republic*, Soph. Ant. 737, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 28: *τὰ τῆς πόλεως, state-affairs, government*, Plat. Prot. 318 E. — 2. *the right of citizenship*, like Lat. *civitas*, Ar. Ran. 717. — In prose *πόλις* always has the art., except when it is used generally of *a state* or *commonwealth* as such, as in Plat. Rep. 422 E, Legg. 766 D; while in Trag. this is usu. omitted, Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 237.

†Πόλις, εως, ἡ, *Polis*, a village of the Hyaei in Locris, Thuc. 3, 101.

†Πόλισμα, ατος, τό, v. Πόλιον.

Πόλισμα, ατος, τό, (πολίζω) *the buildings of a city, a city, town*, (Lat. *urbs* as opp. to *civitas*), sometimes = *πόλις*, sometimes different from it, of Echatana, Hdt. 1, 98; of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 63; of Troy, Soph. Phil. 1424; of Athens, Id. O. C. 1496: — and in prose, as Thuc. 1, 10, etc.: — also *a tract of country* that is peopled, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 190.

Πολισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Polyb. 1, 24, 12, Plut. [ᾰ]

Πολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πολίζω) *the building of a city*, Dion. H.

Πολῖσσοῦχος, ον, = πολιοῦχος, v. l. Aesch. Theb. 822.

Πολισσονόμος, ον, (πόλις, νέμω) *managing* or *ruling a city, ἀρχαί*, Aesch. Cho. 864; *βιοτή*, Id. Pers. 853.

Πολισσόος, ον, (πόλις, σώζω) *guarding a city* or *cities*, H. Hom. 7, 2.

Πολισσοῦχος, ον, poet. for πολιοῦχος, *θεοί*, Aesch. Theb. 69, 185; *λεώς*, Id. Eum. 775, cf. 883.

Πολιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πολίζω) *the builder, founder of a city*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 13, acc. to Reiske and Osann.

Πολιτάρχης, ου, ὁ, = sq., N. T.

Πολίταρχος, ου, ὁ, = πολίαρχος.

Πολιτεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη*, (πολιτεύω) *the relation in which a citizen stands to the state, the condition, rights of a citizen, citizenship*, Lat. *civitas*, Hdt. 9, 34, Thuc., etc.; *πολιτείαν δοῦναί τινί*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6; *π. ἐστί μοι ἐν πόλει*, Ib. 1, 2, 10. — 2. *the life of a citizen, one's daily life*, Lat. *ratio vitae civilis*, Dem. 399, 6. — II. *the life and business of a statesman*, hence *government, administration*, Ar. Eq. 219, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 15, Dem. 254, 18, etc. — III. *civil polity, the condition of a state, a state, constitution*, freq. in Plat., etc.: *a form of government*, Plat. Rep. 562 A, etc., Aeschin. 1, 19, etc. — 2. esp., *a well-ordered republican government, a commonwealth*, Arist. Pol. 3, 7, 3; 4, 8, 1, etc.; and so, generally, *a republic*, Xen. Ath. 1, 1, etc.

Πολίτευμα, ατος, τό, (πολιτεύω) *the art of a governor*; usu. in plur., *measures of government*, as Plat. Legg. 945 D, Isocr. 156 A, etc.; but in sing., *π. δημοκρατίας*, Aeschin. 51, 12. — II. *citizenship, life as a citizen*, N. T. — III. = πολιτεία III, Polyb. 1, 13, 12; 5, 9, 9, etc.

Πολιτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a statesman*: from

Πολιτεύω, ῦ. *-σω, to be a* πολίτης, *be a citizen* or *free-man, live in a free state*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 26; opp. to one who is under a monarchy, Polyb. 4, 76, 2: but this is more freq. as dep., v. infra B. I. — 2. *to have a certain form of* πολιτεία or *government*, *π. κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν*, Thuc. 1, 19; 3, 62, cf. 4, 130: v. infra B. 3. — II. trans., *to*

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administer or *govern* a state, Thuc. 2, 65: hence in pass., of the state, *to be governed*, Plat. Rep. 427 A, etc.: *τὰ αὐτῷ πεπολιτευμένα*, his *public measures*, Dinarch. 96, 10. — 2. *to create a citizen*, Diod.

B. most usu. as dep., c. fut. mid. *πολιτεύσομαι*, Ar. Eq. 1365, Xen. Ath. 3, 9: but aor. pass. *ἐπολιτεύθην*, Thuc. 6, 92, etc., and pf. *πεπολίτευμαι*, Dem. 176, 23, etc. *To be a free citizen, live as such*, like the act., Thuc. 6, 92; and very freq. in all Att. writers; generally, *to live*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 22, Dem., etc.: also, *λαὸς πολιτεύοιτ' ἄν*, they *would form a state*, Eur. Aeol. 2.—2. then, since all citizens were members of the governing body, *to take part in the government*, Thuc. 2, 15; *to meddle with politics*, Plat. Rep. 561 D; opp. to *ἰδιωτεύειν*, Aeschin. 27, 32.—3. *to have a certain form of government*, Isocr. 31 D, Plat. Rep. 568 B, etc.; *πόλις ἀρίστα πολιτευομένη*, Plat. Rep. 462 D; *πολιτείαν ἄνισον πολιτεύεσθαι*, Aeschin. 1, 24.—II. trans., *to administer* or *govern*, *τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι*, Dem. 151, 4, etc.; and then absol., *to conduct the government*, Ar. Eq. 1365: *π. πόλεμον ἐκ πολέμου*, *to make* perpetual war *the principle of government*, Aeschin. 51, fin.

Πολιτηΐη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for πολιτεία, Hdt.

Πολίτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. πολιήτης, q. v. (πόλις):—*a member of a city* or *state*, *citizen*, *freeman*, Lat. *civis*, Il. 15, 558, Od. 7, 131, Pind., etc. — 2. also like Lat. *civis*,=*concivis*, *a fellow-citizen*, *fellow-countryman*, Hdt., etc.—II. generally, *belonging to*, *connected with one's city* or *country*, *ἀκτὴ πολιῆτις*, Valck. Hipp. 1126; *θεοὶ πολῖται*= *πολιοῦχοι*, Aesch. Theb. 253.

†Πολίτης, ου, ὁ, *Politès*, a son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 2, 791.—2. a companion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 224: cf. Strab. p. 255.—Others in Paus.

Πολιτίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=πολιτεύω.

Πολιτῐκός, ή, όν, (πολίτης) *of* or *belonging to citizens*, *ξύλλογος*, *οἶκος*, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, Isocr. 19 A; *π. στράτευμα*, *ἱππεῖς* (as opp. to *σύμμαχοι*), Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 19, etc.; *π. χώρα*, Lat. *ager publicus*, Polyb. 6, 45, 3. —2. *befitting a citizen*, *like a citizen*, *constitutional*, Lat. *civilis*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13: hence, *civil*, *courteous*, Polyb. 24, 5, 7; hence in adv., *-κῶς ἔχειν*, to think, act *like a citizen*, *in a constitutional manner*, Lat. *civiliter agere*, Isocr. 56 D, cf. 72 B; *οὐκ ἴσως οὐδὲ π.*, Dem. 151, 4; hence, *civilly*, *kindly*, Polyb. 18, 31, 7. — II. *belonging to* or *befitting a statesman*, *fitted for state affairs*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 14; hence *ὁ πολιτικός*, *the statesman*, Plat., who wrote a dialogue so called.—III. *belonging to the state* or *its administration*, *political*, Lat. *publicus*, opp. to *οἰκεῖος*, Thuc. 2, 40: *τὸ π.*,=*οἱ πολῖται*, *the body of citizens*, *commonwealth*, Hdt. 7, 103; *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the art of government*, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.; but *ἡ -κή* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*) *the science of politics*, i. e. *the principles of social relations and duties*, etc., as opp. to *ἡ ἠθικὴ* (*ethics*—the science of *individual* duties), freq. in Plat., as Polit. 259 C, 303 E, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 7, Eth. N. 6, 8, 2:—*τὰ πολιτικά*, *state-affairs*, *public matters*, Thuc. 6, 15, Plat., etc.; *τὰ π. πράττειν*, to take part in *the government*, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.—IV. generally, *having relation to public life*, *public*, opp. to *κατ' ἰδίας*, Thuc. 8, 89: so, *π. τιμαί*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 24; *π. λόγος*, Isocr. 319 C.—V. of language or style, *suited to a citizen's common life*, *received*, the *notus civilisque et proprius sermo* of Suet., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 6, 7.—VI. adv. *-κῶς*, v. supra I. 2.

Πολῖτις, ῐδος, fem. from *πολίτης*, a *female citizen*, Soph. El. 1227, Eur. El. 1335, Plat. Legg. 814 C.

Πολῑτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πολιτίζω) *the administration of public affairs*, Diog. L. 4, 39.

Πολιτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πολίτης*, *γράφω*) *to confer the citizenship upon*, in pass., Polyb. 32, 17, 3. Hence

Πολιτογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *the enrolling as a citizen*, Diog. L.

Πολιτοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, *one who deals with the state* or *with citizens*.

Πολιτοκοπέω, ῶ, (πολιτοκόπος)= *δημοκοπέω*: in Plat. (Com.) Peis. 5, =*λοιδορεῖν*, *κωμῳδεῖν*. Hence

Πολιτοκοπία, ας, ἡ,=*δημοκοπία*.

Πολιτοκόπος, ον, (*πολίτης*, *κόπτω*) =*δημοκόπος*, *fawning on the citizens*.

Πολιτοφθόρος, ον, (πολίτης, *φθείρω*) *hurtful to the citizens*, *ruining land and people*, Plat. Legg. 854 C.

Πολιτοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, (πολιτοφύλαξ) *to watch the citizens* or *people*, whether of the magistracy or of an enemy's garrison. Hence

Πολιτοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *a watching of the citizens*. — 2. *the garrison of a town*, Aen. Tact.

Πολιτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (πολίτης, *φύλαξ*) *one who watches citizens*: in Larissa, the chief magistrate, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 9; 5, 6, 6.

Πολίχνη, ης, ἡ, (πόλις) *a small town*, rare dimin. form, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 63, cf. Germ. *-chen*. —II. Πολίχνη, ης, Att. Πολίχνᾱ: cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 14, *Polichne*, a city in Chios, Hdt. 6, 26. — †2. a small town of Crete near Cydonia, Thuc. 2, 85: cf. Hdt. 7, 170. — 3. a small town of Ionia near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 14, ubi v. Arnold. — 4. a small town of Troas, Strab. p. 601. —Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολίχνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Plat. Rep. 370 D, Isocr.

†Πολιχνίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Polichne* (II. 2): *οἱ Πολιχνῖται*, *ὧν* Ion. *ἐων*, *the Polichnitae*, Hdt. 7, 170.

†Πόλιχος, ου, ὁ; *Polichus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Πολῐώδης, ες, (πολιός, *εἶδος*) *grayish*, *whitish*, Luc. Alex. 60.

Πολίωσις, ἡ, (πολιόω) *a making gray*.—II. *a becoming so*.

Πολλάκις, Ion. πολλάκι, adv., (πολλός, πολύς) *many times*, usu. of time, *often*, *oft*, Il. 1, 396, etc., Hes., and Pind.; — either form being used, as the verse requires; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 227, Supp. 131, Soph. O. T. 1275, etc.:—in Hdt. both forms occur without apparent distinction, and the readings vary, but in Att. prose only *πολλάκις*:—*τὸ π.*, *for the most part*, Pind. O. 1, 51: — also of number, *π. μύριοι* or *μυρίοι*, *many* tens of thousands, Plat. Legg. 810 D: —of size, *multoties*, *π. μεῖζον*, Plut. 2, 944 A. — II. *very much*; *altogether*, Theocr. 2, 88, cf. 1, 144.—III. in Att. after *εἰ*, *ἐάν*, *ἄν*, *perhaps*, *perchance*, Lat. *si forte*, Plat Phaed. 60 E, etc.; and after *μή*, Lat. *ne forte*, Thuc. 2, 13, and Plat.; cf. Heind. Phaed. l. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 D. [*ᾰκῐ*]

Πολλαπλᾰσιάζω, (πολλαπλάσιος) *to multiply*, *magnify*, Polyb. 30, 4, 13. Hence

Πολλαπλᾰσῐᾱσμός, ἡ, *multiplication*: and

Πολλαπλᾰσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Plut. 2, 388 C, etc.

Πολλαπλάσιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (πολύς) *many times as many*, *many times more*, *many times larger*, followed by *ἤ*..., *ἢ περ*..., Hdt. 4, 50, Plat. Rep. 530 C, etc.; or by a genit., Hdt. 7, 48, Antipho 122, 15, Thuc. 4, 94, etc.: — *πολλαπλασια ἀναλογία*, in Arist. An. Post. 1, 12, 7, is understood by some to be *geometrical progression* (e. g. 2, 4, 8, 16..); by others a series in which each term is the square of the one before, (as 2, 4, 16, 256..).—The Ion. form is *πολλαπλήσιος*, *η*, *ον*, the prevailing form in Hdt., where *πολληπλήσιος* seems to be a mere f. l.; but Hdt. also seems to have used the common form, for, in 7, 160, *πολλαπλάσιος* is read in all MSS., and Gaisf. has adopted it in 4, 50; 5, 45; 8, 10, where the readings vary. Adv. *-ίως*, Hipp. [*πλᾰ*] Hence

Πολλαπλᾰσιόω, ῶ, to *multiply*, Plat. Rep. 525 E.

Πολλαπλᾰσίων, ον,= πολλαπλάσιος, Polyb. 35, 4, 4.

Πολλαπλᾰσίωσις, ἡ, (πολλαπλασιόω) *multiplication*, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Arist., etc.

Πολλαπλήσιος, η, ον, Ion for πολλαπλάσιος, q. v.

Πολλαπλοος, η, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, *manifold*, *many times as much*, *many times as large*, Plat. Tim. 75 B.—II. ἁπλοῦς *καὶ π.*, like Lat. *multiplex*, i. e. *not simple and straight-forward*, Id. Rep. 397 E.

Πολλᾰχῆ, adv., *many times*, *often*, Hdt. 1, 42; 6, 21.—II. *in divers manners*, Aesch. Supp. 468; *πολλὰ πολλαχῆ*, Soph. O. C. 1626; *πολλ' ἀλλαχῆ*, Plat. Theaet. 179 C, etc.; opp. to *ὑάδαμῆ*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 12.

Πολλᾰχόθεν, adv., *from many places* or *sides*, Thuc. 6, 32, Plat. Legg. 862 C, etc.

Πολλᾰχόθῐ, adv., *in many places*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 39.

Πολλᾰχόσε, adv., *towards many sides*, *into many parts* or *quarters*, Thuc. 2, 47; c. gen., *π. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 16.

Πολλᾰχοῦ, adv.,= *πολλαχῆ*, *many times*, *often*, Hdt. 6, 122, Plat., etc.: strictly,—II. *in many places*, Plat. Symp. 209 E, Crat. 408 A; *π. ἀλλοθι*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30.

Πολλᾰχῶς, adv., *in many places*, Isocr. 42 C, Dem., etc.

†Πολλεντία, ας, ἡ, *Pollentia*, a city in the island Majorca, now *Pollensa*, Strab. p. 167.

Πολληπλήσιος, η, ον, Ion. for πολλαπλάσιος, q. v.

†Πόλλης, ὁ, *Polles*, a king of the Odomanti in Thrace, Thuc. 5, 6.

†Πόλλιος, v. Πόλεος.

†Πόλλις, τος, ὁ, *Pollis*, an Argive, sent as envoy to Persia, Thuc. 2, 67. —2. a naval officer of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 1.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Πόλλιχος, ου, ὁ, *Pollichus*, a Syracusan, Plut. Nic. 24.

Πολλοδεκάκις, (πολυς, δεκαπλ) adv., *many tens of times*, Ar. Pac. 243. [*ᾰ*]

Πολλός, πολλόν, Ion. masc. and neut. for πολύς, πολύ, Hom., and Hes., also in Hdt. the prevailing form, where the later form πολύς is rare, and prob. only in acc. masc. πολύν, as in 3, 57; 6, 125: neut. πολύ 2, 106; 3, 38; and acc. plur. masc. πολλέας, 2, 107. More rarely in Trag., as Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196

Πολλοστημόριος, ου, (πολλοστός

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μόριον) *consisting of one out of many parts*, hence *very, very small*: τὸ π., *an infinitely small part*, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 10, Top. 4, 4, 10; v. l. Thuc. 6, 86.

Πολλοστός, ή, όν: (πολλός, πολύς): —*one of many*, Lat. *multesimus*, πολλοστὸς ὢν τῶν Συρακοσίων, Isat. *unus e multis*, i. e. one of the common sort at Syracuse, Isocr. 95 B: hence, generally, *very little, smallest, least*, Plat. Legg. 896 B; αἱ π. ἡδοναί, *the most trivial* pleasures, Plat. Phil. 44 E; τὸ π. μέρος, *the smallest* part, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 7; usu. with a negat., οὐδὲ π. μέρος, Lys. 144, 9, Isae. 1, § 42, etc.; so, π. μόριον, Thuc. 6, 86; and so in mathematics, *a very small* fraction: c. dat., τὰ σκληρότητι π., *the least* hard, Plat. Phil. 44 E.—II. of time, πολλοστῷ ἔτει, *in the last of many* years, i. e. after many years; hence, πολλοστῷ χρόνῳ, *after a very long time*, Ar. Pac. 559, Dem. 761, 21; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 116.—III. later also = πολύς, πολλοστὸς ἔργοις, that has done a great deal, LXX., opp. to ὀλιγοστός. Adv. -τῶς.

Πολυγράφια, ας, ἡ, (πόλος, γράφω) *a description of the heavens*, Hipp.: a treatise by Democritus bore this title, Diog. L. 9, 48.

Πόλος, ου, ὁ, (πέλω, πέλομαι, πολέω) *a pivot* or *hinge* on which anything turns, *an axis*, esp.,—1. *the axis of the sphere, the pole*, Plat. Tim. 40 B, Crat. 405 D.—2. also, *the vault of heaven, the sky* or *firmament*, Lat. *polus*, Aesch. Pr. 430, Eur. Or. 1685; cf. Ar. Av. 179. sq.—3. *the orbit of a star*, Plat. Epin. 986 C.—4. *the polar star*, Eratosth. Catast. 2, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion p. xix.—II. *land turned up with the plough*, Xen. Oec. 18, 8.—III. *a spring on the axle-tree*, to bear the body of the carriage, Diod. 18, 27.—IV. *an astronomical instrument* for measuring time, Hdt. 2, 109, where it is mentioned together with the γνώμων. The latter was *the common sun-dial with its index*; the former was prob. *a concave dial* (called πόλος, from being shaped like the vault of heaven), the sides of which cast the shadows, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 508.

†Πόλος, ου, ὁ, *Polus*, a spot in Boeotia, near Tanagra, Paus, 9, 20, 3.

Πολτάριον, πολτίον, ου, τό, dim. from πόλτος, *a little porridge, poor, bad porridge*, Diosc.; cf. πόλφος.

Πόλτος, ου, ὁ, *porridge*, Lat. *pus, pultis*, also *pulpa*, Alcman Fr. 28; cf. πόλφος.

†Πολτυοβρία, ας, ἡ, *Poltyo-bria*, Thracian name for Αἶνος, = city of Poltys, Strab. p. 319: cf. sq.

†Πόλτυς, υος, ὁ, *Poltys*, son of Neptune, king of Aenos in Thrace, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.

Πολτώδης, ες, (πόλτος, εἶδος) *porridge-like, consisting of porridge*.

Πολῦᾱγάπητος, ον, *much-beloved*. [ᾰ]

Πολῠάγκιστρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄγκιστρον) *with many hooks*: τὸ π., *a night line with many hooks*, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 14, Plut. 2, 536 E.

Πολῠαγρής, ές, rarer form for πολύαγρος, Opp. C. 1, 88.

Πολῠαγρία, ας, ἡ, *a catching much game*: from

Πολύαγρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄγρα) *catching much game*, Anth. P. 6, 184.

Πολῠάδελφος, ον, (πολύς, ἀδελφός) *with many brothers*. [ᾰ]

Πολῠᾱής, ές, (πολύς, ἄημι) *blowing hard*, Q. Sm. 1, 253.

Πολῠᾱθλος, ον, (πολύς, ἆθλον) *contesting in many contests*, Luc. D. Deor. 10, 1.

Πολύαιγος, ον, (πολύς, αἴξ) *abounding in goats*, Anth. P. 9, 744.

Πολυάϊκος, ον, = πολυάϊξ. [ᾰῑ]

Πολῠαίμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, αἷμα) *full of blood*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 663 E.

Πολῠαιμέω, ῶ, *to have much blood*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 2, 10; and

Πολῠαιμία, ας, ἡ, *fulness of blood*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 9: from

Πολύαιμος, ον, (πολύς, αἷμα) *full of blood, of a full habit*, Hipp., Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 6.—II. *very bloody*.

Πολῠαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, like foreg., *bloody*, Aesch. Supp. 840.

Πολῠαίνετος, ον, = πυλύαινος, Eur. Heracl. 761.

†Πολυαινίδας, α, ὁ, *Polyaenidas*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 23; Plut.

Πολύαινος, ον, (πολύς, αἰνέω) *much-praised*, in Homer as epith. of Ulysses, Il. 9, 673, etc., Od. 12, 184.—But Buttm. Lexil., s. v. αἶνος 2, follows those of the ancients, who explain it by πολύμυθος, not exactly *talkative* (which would rather suit Nestor), but *full of wise speech and lore* (cf. αἰνέω I, αἶνος I).

†Πολύαινος, ου, ὁ, *Polyaenus*, pronounced one of the speeches of Lysias.—2. a celebrated writer.—Others in Diog. L.: Anth.; etc.

Πολῠάϊξ, ικος, (πολύς, ἀΐσσω) *with many shocks, stirring*, πόλεμος, Il. 1, 165, Od. 11, 314: *much tiring*, κάματος, Il. 5, 811. [ᾰ]

Πολῠάκανθος, ον, (πολύς, ἄκανθα) *with many thorns*.—II. ἡ π., a peculiar *kind of thorn*, Theophr.

Πολῠαλγής, ές, (πολύς, ἄλγος) *very painful*, Orph. H. 66, 2.

Πολῠάλγητος, ον, (πολύς, ἀλγέω) *feeling much pain*.

Πολῠαλδής, ές, (πολύς, ἀλδαίνω) *much nourishing*, Q. Sm. 2, 658.

Πολῠαλθής, ές, (πολύς, ἄλθος) *curing many diseases*, Diosc.

Πολῠάλφῑτος, ον, (πολύς, ἄλφιτον) *yielding much meal*, κριθή, Theophr.

Πολύαμμος, ον, (πολύς, ἄμμος) *abounding in sand, sandy*.

Πολῠάμπελος, ον, *with many vines*.

Πολῠαναγνωσία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *much reading, much learning*, Ath. 654 A.

Πολυανάλωτος, ον, (πολύς, ἀναλίσκω) *causing much expense*.

Πολῠανδρέω, ῶ, (πολύανδρος) *to be full of men, to be populous*, δχλοις, Thuc. 6, 17:—as dep., πολυανδρέομαι, Ael. N. A. 5, 13.

Πολῠανδρία, ας, ἡ, (πολύανδρος) *plenty of men, populousness*, Synes.

Πολυάνδριον, ου, τό, *a place where many people assemble*.—II. *a place where many people are buried*, Plut. 2, 872 E, Ael.

Πολύανδρος, ον, (πολύς, ἀνήρ) of places, *with many men, full of men, thick peopled*, Aesch. Pers. 73, 899.—II. of persons, *many, numerous*, Ib. 533, Ag. 693.

Πολῠάνθεμος, ον, (πολύς, ἄνθεμον) *rich in flowers, blooming*, Pind. O. 13, 23.

Πολῠανθής, ές, (πολύς, ἄνθεω) *much-blossoming*, Od. 14, 353, H. Hom. 18, 17: poet. fem. πολυανθέα, Nic. Th. 877.

†Πολυάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Polyanthes*, a commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 7, 34; Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—II. a river of Chaonia, Lyc. 1046.

Πολύανθος, ον, = πολυανθής, Orph. H. 50, 7.

Πολῠάνθραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *rich in coal*.

Πολῠανθρωπέω, ῶ, *to be populous*.

Πολῠανθρωπησία, ας, ἡ, dub. in Joseph. for sq.

Πολῠανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, *a large population, multitude of people*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 16: from

Πολῠάνθρωπος, ον, (πολύς, ἄνθρωπος) *full of people, populous*, Thuc. 1, 24; 2, 54, etc.:—*much-frequented*, πανήγυρις, Luc. Peregr. 1: *numerous*, ἔθνος, Polyb. 3, 37, 11, etc.

†Πολύανος, ου, ὁ, *Polyanus*, a mountain in Epirus, Strab. p. 327.

Πολύαντυξ, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἄντυξ) *having many circumferences* or *rims*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 169.

Πολῠάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἀνήρ) *populous*, Eur. I. T. 1282, Ar. Av. 1313.—II. γυνὴ π., the wife *of many husbands*, Aesch. Ag. 62. [ᾰ]

Πολῠάρᾱτος, ον, v. πολυάρητος. [ᾰ]

†Πολυάρᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *Polyaratus*, masc. pr. n.. a wealthy man in Athens, Dem. 1015, 26. Cf. Πολύαρτος.

Πολῠάργῡρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄργυρος) *rich in silver*, i. e. *money*, of persons, Hdt. 5, 49.

Πολῠάρητος, ον, (πολύς, ἀράομαι) *much wished for, much desired*, τινί, Od. 6, 280; 19, 404, H. Cer. 220: in Att. prose, πολυάρᾱτος, Plat. Theaet. 165 E. [ᾱρ Ion., ᾰρ Att.]

Πολῠάριθμος, ον, (πολύς, ἀριθμός) *numerous, manifold*, Diod. [ᾰ]

Πολῠαρκής, ές, (πολύς, ἀρκέω) *sufficing for many* or *for a long time*, hence *opulent, abundant*, Luc. Necyom. 15: in superl., πολυαρκέστατος ποταμός, Hdt. 4, 53. Adv. -κῶς.

Πολύαρκυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἄρκυς) *with many nets*, ἄγρα, Opp. C. 4, 10.

Πολῠάρμᾰτος, ον, (πολυς, ἅρμα) *with many chariots*, Soph. Ant. 149.

Πολῠαρμόνιος, ον, (πολύς, ἁρμονία) *many-toned*, Plat. Rep. 399 D.

Πολύαρνος, ον, *with many lambs* or *sheep, rich in flocks*: metapl. dat., πολύαρνι, Il. 2, 106; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 (s. v. ἁρνός), and v. sub πολύρρην.

Πολῠάρουρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄρουρα) *with many fields*. [ᾰ]

†Πολύαρτος, ου, ὁ, masc. pr. n., in Isae. 50, 38, where Reiske Πολυάρατος.

†Πολυάρχης, ου, ὁ, *Polyarches*, one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2; v. l. Πολυχάρης.

Πολῠαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the authority* or *government of many*, Thuc. 6, 72, Xen. An. 6, 1, 18: from

Πολύαρχος, ον, (πολύς, ἄρχω) *ruling over many*.

†Πολύαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Polyarchus*, Athenian masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2; Isae.; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Πολύας, ὁ, *Polyas*, a spy of the Greeks at Artemisium, Hdt. 8, 21.

Πολῠάστερος, ον, poet. for πολύαστρος, Manetho.

Πολῠάστηρ, ερος, = πολύαστρος, Orac. ap. Euseb.

Πολῠαστράγᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, ἀστράγαλος) *with many vertebrae* or *joints*: μάστις π. = ἀστραγαλωτή, Anth. P. 6, 234. [ρᾰ]

Πολύαστρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄστρον) *with many stars, starry*, Eur. Ion 870.

Πολῠάσχολος, ον, (πολύς, ἄσχολος) *much busied*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 25.

Πολῠαῦλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, αὖλαξ) *with many furrows*, πεδίον π., *a wide, large* field, opp. to ὀλιγαύλαξ, Anth. P. 6, 238.

Πολῠαυξής, ές, (πολύς, αὐξάνω) *much-grown, strong, large*, Nic. Th. 73, 597.

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Πολῠαύχενος, ον, (πολύς, αὐχήν) *with many necks*, Anth. Plan. 92.

Πολῠανχήν, ένος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Geop.

Πολῠάφορμος, ον, (πολύς, ἀφορμή) *with many opportunities; with abundant materials*. [ᾰ]

Πολῠάχητος, ον, Dor. for πολυήχητος, Eur. [ᾰ]

Πολῠαχθής, ές, (πολύς, ἄχθος) *very grievous, λιμός*, Q. Sm. 10, 38.

Πολῠάχῦρος, ον, (πολύς, ἄχυρον) *with much chaff*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Πολῠβάδιστος, ον, (πολύς, βᾰδίζω) =πολύβατος. dub.

Πολῠβάρβᾰρος, ον, (πολύς, βάρβαρος) *very barbarous*, Or. Sib.

Πολῠβάτειος, ον, (πολύς, βάτος) *with many thorn-bushes*. [ᾰ]

Πολύβᾶτος, ον, (πολύς, βαίνω) *much trodden*, Pind. Fr. 45.

Πολῠβᾰθής, ές, (πολύς, βάπτω) *much-dipped*, of drowned men, Aesch. Pers. 275.—II. *deep-dyed*.

Πολῠβέλεμνος, ον, (πολύς, βέλεμνον) *with many missiles*.

Πολῠβενθής, ές, (πολύς, βένθος) *very deep, ἅλς, λιμήν*, Od. 4, 406; 16, 324.

Πολῠβήμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, βῆμα) *taking many steps*.

†Πολυβιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Polybiades*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

Πολύβιβλος, ον, (πολύς, βίβλος) *with, in many books or volumes*, Ath. 249 A.

Πολύβιος, ον, *long-lived*, Lat. *vivax*.—2. *wealthy*.

†Πολύβιος, ου, ὁ, *Polybius*, son of Lycortas, of Megalopolis in Arcadia, the celebrated historian, Paus. 8, 30, 8; etc.

Πολυβλᾰβής, ές, (πολύς, βλάπτω) *hurtful in many ways or to many*.—II. pass., *easily hurt*, Plut. 2, 1090 B.

Πολυβλαστής, ές, (πολύς, βλαστάνω) *sprouting or shooting vigorously*, prob. l. Theophr. Hence

Πολυβλαστία, ας, ἡ, *a vigorous sprouting or shooting*, Theophr.

Πολυβλέφᾰρος, ον, (πολύς, βλέφαρον) *with many eyelids*, Nonn.

Πολῠβόειος, ον, poet. πουλυβ., also η, ον, (πολύς, βόειος) *consisting of or covered with many ox-hides*, Q. Sm. 3, 239.

Πολῠβοησία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for περιβοησία, Artemid. 2, 31.

Πολυβόητος, ον, (πολύς, βοάω) *much talked of, far-famed*.

Πολῠβόλος, ον, (πολύς, βάλλω) *throwing many missiles*, Philo.

Πολῠβόρος, ον, (πολύς, βορά) *much-devouring*, Plat. Criti. 115 A, Ael.

†Πόλυβος, ου, ὁ, (i. e. Πολύ-βους) *Polybus*, a king of Corinth, with whom Oedipus was reared, Soph. O. T. 774.—2. son of Antenor, a Trojan, Il. 11, 59.—3. an Aegyptian prince, Od. 4, 126.—4. an artisan among the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 373.—5. of Ithaca, father of the suitor Eurymachus, Od. 15, 519; 16, 345, 434; etc.—6. one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 243, 284.

Πολύβοσκος, ον, (πολύς, βόσκω) *much-nourishing, γαῖα*, Pind. O. 7, 114.

Πολῠβότᾰνος, ον, (πολύς, βοτάνη) *abounding in herbs*.

Πολῠβότειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of πολυβοτήρ, (πολύς, βόσκω): *much* or *all-nourishing*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., in poet. form πουλυβότειρα, as epith. of *χθών*; in Il. 11, 770 also of Ἀχαιΐς.

Πολύβοτος, ον, (πολύς, βόσκω, βοτά) *much-nourishing*, Aesch. Theb. 774.—II. *having much cattle, many pastures*.

Πολύβοτρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, βότρυς) *abounding in grapes*, Hes. Fr. 19, 2, Simon. 10, Eur. Bacch. 651.

Πολύβουλος, ον, (πολύς, βουλή) *much-counselling, exceeding wise*, Il. 5, 260, Od. 16, 282.

Πολῠβούτης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, βοῦς) *rich in oxen*, Il. 9, 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39, 3.

Πολῠβρόμος, ον, (πολύς, βρέμω) *loud-roaring*.

Πολύβροχος, ον, (πολύς, βρέχω) *much-moistened*, Diosc. 1, 186.—II. (βρόχος) *with many nooses*, Eur. H. F. 1035.

Πολύβῦθος, ον, =πολυβενθής, dub. in Philo.

Πολύβυρσος, ον, (πολύς, βύρσα) *of* or *with many hides* or *skins*.

Πολῠβώλαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Auct. Cypr. ap. Ath. 334 D.

Πολύβωλος, ον, (πολύς, βῶλος) *with large, rich clods, fruitful*, like ἐρίβωλος, *χώρα*, Eur. Archel. 3.

Πολῠβωμος, ον, (πολύς, βωμός) *with many altars*, Call. Del. 266.

†Πολυβώτης, ου, ὁ, *Polybotes*, a giant, Apollod. 1, 6, 2: cf. Strab. p. 489.

Πολύβωτος, ον, in Cratin. Seriph. 6, prob. from *βόσκω, many-feeding, fertile*, as ironical epith. of the barren island of Seriphus.

Πολῠγαθής, ές, Dor. for πολυγηθής, Pind.

Πολῠγάλακτος, ον, (πολύς, γάλα) *with much milk*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 37.

Πολύγᾰλον, ου, τό, (γάλα) a plant, *polygala*, Diosc. 4, 142.

Πολῠγᾰμέω, ῶ, *to live in polygamy*, Eccl.: and

Πολῠγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *polygamy*, Eccl.: from

Πολύγᾰμος, ον, (πολύς, γαμέω) *living in polygamy*, Eccl.

Πολύγελος, ον, and πολύγελως, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, γέλως) *much-laughing*, Plut.

Πολῠγένειος, ον, (πολύς, γένειον) *strong-bearded*.

Πολῠγενής, ές, (πολύς, *γένω) *of many* or *various families*.

Πολῠγηθής, ές, Dor. -γᾱθής, (πολύς, γηθέω) *much-cheering, delightful*, Ὧραι, Il. 21, 450; Διώνυσος, Hes. Th. 941, cf. Pind. Fr. 5, 5; *εὐναί*, Pind. P. 2, 51; *ὀρχηθμός*, Anth. P. 9, 189.

Πολύγηθος, ον, =foreg., dub.

Πολῠγηρᾰός, ον, contr. πολυγήρως, ων. (πολύς, γῆρας) *very old*, Asius Fr. 1, Plat. Ax. 367 B.

Πολῠγηρία, ας, ἡ, (γῆρας) *great age*.

Πολυγλᾶγής, ές, (πολύς, γλάγος) =πολυγάλακτος, Arat. 1100, Nonn.

Πολυγλευκος, ον, (πολύς, γλεῦκος) *abounding in must*, *βότρυς*, Anth. P. 6, 238.

Πολύγληνος, ον, (πολύς, γλήνη) *many-eyed*, Anth. P. 5, 262.—II. *with many meshes, σαγήνη*, Opp. C. 1, 157.

Πολυγλῦφής, ές, (πολύς, γλύφω) *much-carved*, Nonn.

Πολύγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (πολύς, γλῶσσα) *many-tongued, βοὴ π.*, a noise *of many voices*, Soph. El. 641, 798; *δρῦς π.*, the *vocal* (oracular) oak of Dodona, Id. Tr. 1168.

Πολυγλώχῖν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, γλωχίν) *with many barbs*, Dion. P. 476, Nic.

Πολύγναμπτος, ον, (πολύς, γνάμπτω) *much-bent, winding, μυχοί*, Pind. O. 3, 49; *σέλινον*, Theocr. 7, 68.

Πολυγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *depth of knowledge*: from

Πολυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, γνώμη) *of much shrewdness, sagacious*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A. Adv. -μόνως.

Πολυγνώριστος, ον, (πολύς, γνωρίζω) *easy to be recognized*.

Πολύγνωστος, ον, =sq.

Πολύγνωτος, ον, (πολύς, γιγνώσκω) *well-known*, Pind. N. 10, 70.

†Πολύγνωτος, ου, ὁ, *Polygnotus*, a celebrated painter at Athens, from Thasus, Plat. Ion 532 C; Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 7; etc.

Πολύγομφος, ον, (πολύς, γόμφος) *fastened with many nails, well-bolted, νῆες*, Hes. Op. 658, cf. Aesch. Pers. 72.—Also πολῠγόμφωτος, ον.

Πολῠγόνᾰτον, τό, (πολύς, γόνυ II.) *the many-knotted*, a plant, Diosc. 4, 6.

Πολῠγονέομαι, (πολύγονος) as pass., *to multiply, spread, νόσος*, Luc. Nigr. 38.

Πολῠγονία, ας, ἡ, (πολύγονος) *fecundity*, Plat. Prot. 321 B, Plut. 2, 103 B.

Πολύγονον, ου, τό, an herb, π. ἀρρεν, *polygonum aviculare*; π. θῆλυ, perh. *Hippuris vulgaris*, Diosc. 4, 4, sq., ubi Sprengel: strictly neut. from

Πολύγονος, ον, (πολύς, γόνος, γονή) *producing much, fruitful*, Hdt. 3, 108, Aesch. Supp. 691.

†Πολύγονος, ου, ὁ, *Polygonus*, son of Proteus, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.

Πολυγράμματος, ον, (πολύς, γράμμα) *of great knowledge, very learned*, Ar. Fr. 43, Plut. 2. 1121 F, etc.

Πολύγραμμος, ον, (πολύς, γραμμή) *marked with many lines* or *stripes*, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 D.

Πολυγρᾰῶς, ον, (πολύς, γράω) *eating much*, Hipp.

Πολυγρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing much*, Diog. L. 10, 26: from

Πολυγράφος, ον, (πολύς, γράφω) *writing much*: superl. πολυγραφώτατος, Diog. L. 10, 26, Cic. Att. 13, 19. [ᾰ]

Πολῠγύμναστος, ον, (πολύς, γυμνάζω) *much-exercised*.—II. act. *exercising*, and so, *teasing long*, κακόν, Luc.

Πολῠγύναιος, ὁ, (πολύς, γυνή) *having many wives*, Ath. 556 F: also τολῠγύνης, ου, ὁ: a gen. πολυγυναικος, as if from πολυγύναις, occurs in Strab. [ῠ]

Πολῠγώνιος, ον, =sq.

Πολυγωνοειδής, ές, (πολύγωνος, εἶδος) *like a polygon*, Arist. Probl. 15, 6, 4.

Πολῠγωνος, ον, (πολύς, γωνία) *polygonal*, Arist. de Sens. 4, 23.

Πολῠδαίδᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, δαίδαλος) *much* or *highly wrought, richly dight*, Hom., who like Hes. uses it chiefly of metal work, *θώρηξ, ἀσπίς, δρμος*, Il. 3, 358; 11, 32, Od. 18, 295, etc.; of embroidery, Hes. Op. 64.—II. act. *working with great art* or *skill, very skilful*, Il. 23, 743.

Πολῠδαίμων, ον, (πολύς, δαίμων) *having many deities*, dub. l. Orph. H. 17, 11, ubi Ruhnk. πολυδέμων

Πολῠδαισία, ας, ἡ, (δαίς) *an eating much*; cf. πολυποσία.

Πολυδακρῑμανής, ές, Or. Sib.; and

Πολῠδάκρῑος, ον, (δάκρυον =sq., Tyrtae. 2, 7, Ap. Rh.

Πολῠδακρῦς, ῦος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, δάκρυ) *of* or *with many tears*: hence.—I. pass. *much-wept, tearful*, sed. Ἄρης, *πόλεμος, ὑσμίνη*, Il. 3, 132. 165, 17, 544; *ἰαχή, γόος*, Aesch. Pers. 939, Cho. 449; *π. ἠδονή*, Eur. El. 126.—II. act. *much-weeping*, Eur. Tro. 1165.

Πολῠδάκρυτος, ον, (πολύς, δακρύω) *much-wept* or *lamented*, *παῖς*, Il. 24, 620: *very lamentable, tearful, μοῖρα*, Il.

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17, 192; γόος, Od. 19, 213, 251; πένθη, Aesch. Cho. 334.—II. act. *much-weeping*, Eur. Hec. 650. [Hom. uses ῠ before a short syll., Il. 17, 192; ῡ before a long one, Il. 24, 620, Od. 21, 57, etc.; and this was imitated by later writers.]

Πολῠδάκτῡλος, ον, (πολύς, δάκτυλος) *many-toed*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 30.

†Πολυδαμίδας, α, ὁ, *Polydamidas*, masc. pr. n., a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4, 123.

†Πολῠδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Ep. Πουλυδ., voc. Πολυδάμᾰ, (πολύς, δαμάω) *Polydamas*, son of Panthoüs and Phrontis, a noble Trojan, Il. 11, 57; 17, 40.—2. a celebrated athlete from Scotussa in Thessaly, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 35.—3. a Pharsalian, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 2.—Others in Arr.; etc.

†Πολύδαμνα, ης, ἡ, *Polydamna*, wife of Thon, an Aegyptian, Od. 4, 228.

Πολύδαμνος, ον, (πολύς, δαμάω) *taming much.* — II. pass. *completely tamed.*

Πολῠδάπᾰνος, ον, (πολύς, δαπάνη) *causing great expense* or *outlay*, Hdt. 2, 137: of a person, *expensive, extravagant*, Xen. Apol. 19.

Πολῠδέγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, δέχομαι) *containing* or *receiving much*, Lyc. 700.—II. Πολυδέγμων, ὁ, like Πολυδέκτης, a name of Hades (Pluto), *who must receive all mortals* into his kingdom, H. Hom. Cer. 17, 31, etc.; ubi v. Ruhnk., et cf. πολυδαίμων.

Πολῠδεής, ές, (πολύς, δέομαι) *wanting much*, Max. Tyr.

Πολῠδείμᾰντος, ον, (πολύς, δεῖμα) *much-affrighting*, Or. Sib.

Πολυδεινος, ον, *very dreadful.*

Πολῠδειράς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, δειρή) strictly, *many-necked*, usu. of mountains, *with many ridges* or *chains*, Ὄλυμπος, Il. 1, 499; 5, 754; but also, ὕδρα, Q. Sm. 6, 212. Later form πολύδειρος, ον.

Πολῠδέκτης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, δέχομαι) *receiving* or *containing much*: and —II. as subst. ὁ Π., *the All-receiver*, i. e. Hades, H. Hom. Cer. 9; cf. Πολυδέγμων.

†Πολυδέκτης, ου Hdt. εος, ὁ, Dor. -κτας, α, *Polydectes*, masc. pr. n.,—1. son of Magnes, king of Seriphus, Pind. P. 12, 25.—2. eldest son of Eunomus, brother of Lycurgus, king in Sparta, Plut. Lyc.: Hdt. 8, 131 calls him father of Eunomus, but v. Bähr ad l.—Others in Paus.

Πολῠδένδρεος, ον, (πολύς, δένδρον) *with many trees, full of trees*, ἀγρός, κῆπος, Od. 4, 737; 23, 139.

Πολύδενδρος, ον, = foreg.: the heterog. dat. plur. πολυδένδρεσσι is allowed in Eur. Bacch. 560.

Πολῠδερκής, ές, (πολύς, δέρκομαι) *much-seeing, far-seeing*, Ἥως, Hes. Th. 451, φάος, 755.—II. *of varied aspect*, dub. l. Nic. Th. 209.

Πολῠδεσμος, ον, (πολύς, δεσμός) *much-chained, strong-bound, firm*, σχεδία, Od. 5, 33, 338.

†Πολυδεύκεια, ας, ἡ, *Polydeucea*, a fountain near Therapne in Laconia, Paus. 3, 20, 1.

Πολῠδευκής, ές, v. l. Od. 19, 521, acc. to some from δεῦκος = γλεῦκος, *very sweet*, formed like ἀδευκής: acc. to others from a word *δευκής, which Gramm. sometimes explain by ἐοικώς, ὅμοιος, sometimes by λαμπρός. —II. Πολυδεύκης, εος, ὁ, *Polydeuces*, Lat. *Pollux*, son of Leda, brother of Castor, one of the Dioscuri, celebrated in the old legend as a πύκτης, Hom. †as Il. 3, 237; etc.; Pind. N. 10, 93.—2. a Grecian lexicographer. —Others in Luc.; etc.

†Πολυδεύκιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Luc.

Πολῠδήμος, ον, (πολύς, δῆμος) *much-peopled.*

Πολῠδημώδης, ες, = foreg., Diog. L. 7, 14.

Πολῠδήνης, ες, (πολύς, δήνεα) = πολύβουλος, πολύμητις.

Πολύδηνις, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Parmenid. ap. Diog. L. 9, 22, nisi legend. πολύδηρις, = sq.

Πολῠδήρῐτος, ον, (πολύς, δηρίομαι) *much-contested*, Opp. H. 5, 328.

Πολῠδιάφθορος, ον, (πολύς, διαφθείρω) *much-destroying.*

Πολῠδῐκέω, ῶ, *to be litigious*, Plat. Legg. 938 B: from

Πολύδῐκος, ον, (πολύς, δίκη) *having many lawsuits, litigious*, Strab.

Πολῠδίνης, ές, (πολύς, δίνη) *much* or *fast whirling*, Opp. H. 4, 585.

Πολῠδίνητος, ον, (πολύς, δινέω) *much* or *quickly whirled, whirled round and round*, Dion. P. 407.

Πολύδῑνος, ον, = πολυδινής.

Πολῠδίψιος, ον, (πολύς, δίψα) *very thirsty*, of ill-watered countries, π. Ἄργος, Il. 4, 171:—acc. to others, metaph. *much thirsted after* by the absent Greeks; not so well. Others again would read πολυΐψιος from ἵπτω, *very destructive*; on the ground that Argos was not *poor of water*,—forgetting the old tradition, that it really was so till Ἄργος ἄνυδρον ἐὸν Δαναὸς ποίησεν ἐνύδρον (Hes. Fr. 58).

Πολύδιψος, ον, (πολύς, δίψα) *making very thirsty, causing great thirst*, Xenocr. de Alim.

Πολύδονος, ον, (πολύς, δονέω) *much-driven*, πλάνη, Aesch. Pr. 788.

Πολῠδοξία, ας, ἡ, *diversity of opinions*: from

Πολύδοξος, ον, (πολύς, δόξα) *having various opinions*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 82.—II. *very famous*, Anth. P. append. 217.

Πολυδουλεία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of slaves.*

Πολύδουλος, ον, *having many slaves.*

Πολυδράστεια, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, δράω) *one who effects very much*, Phurnut. 13.

Πολύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from πόλις, only in Phavorin.

Πολύδρομος, ον, (πολύς, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *much running* or *wandering*, φυγή, Aesch. Supp. 737.

Πολύδροσος, ον, (πολύς, δρόσος) *very dewy, moist*, Anth. P. 5, 134.

Πολύδρῡμος, ον, *very woody.*

Πολῠδύνᾱμος, ον, (πολύς, δύναμις) *very powerful.* [ῠ]

Πολῠδωρία, ας, ἡ, *open-handedness*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 7: and

†Πολυδώρα, ας, ἡ, Ep. -ρη, *Polydora*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 353.—2. daughter of Peleus and Antigone, wife of Borus, Il. 16, 175: cf. Schol.—3. daughter of Meleager, wife of Protesilaus, Paus. 4, 2, 7.—Others in Luc.; etc: from

Πολύδωρος, ον, (πολύς, δῶρον) *richly endowed, with ample dowry*, ἄλοχος, Il. 6, 394, Od. 24, 294. Hence

†Πολύδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Polydorus*, masc. pr. n.,—1. son of Priam and Laothoë, Il. 20, 407, where he is said to have been slain by Achilles: acc. to Eur. Hec. sent secretly at the beginning of the war to Polymestor for protection, but put to death by him: Eur. also makes him call himself son of Priam and Hecuba, Hec. 3, 4, sqq. —2. son of Cadmus and Harmonia, king of Thebes, Hes. Th. 978; Hdt. 5, 59.—3. son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta in the first Messenian war, Hdt. 7, 204.—4. brother of the tyrant Jason in Pherae in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 33.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολυέδνος, ον, (πολύς, ἔδνον) *with rich dowry* or *portion.*

Πολύεδρος, ον, (πολύς, ἕδρα) *with many seats* or *sides, polyhedral*, Plut.

Πολύεθνής, ές, (πολύς, ἔθνος) *many-peopled; numerous*, Orph. H. 77, 11.

Πολῠειδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, εἰδήμων) *knowing much*, Sext. Emp. p. 229.

Πολῠειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *of many kinds, diverse, various*, Thuc. 7, 71; opp. to μονοειδής, Plat. Rep. 612 A; to ἁπλοῦς, Id. Phaedr. 238 A. Adv. -δῶς, Dion. H.

†Πολυείδης, ους, ὁ, *Polyïdes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 19, 6.

Πολῠειδία, ας, ἡ, (πολυειδής) *diversity, variety*, Plat. Rep. 580 D.

†Πολύειδος, ὁ, v. Πολῠΐδος.

Πολῠείμων, ον, (πολύς, εἷμα) *clad in many garments.*

Πολῠέλαιος, ον, (πολύς, ἔλαιον) *yielding much oil, abounding in oil*, Xen. Vect. 5, 3.

Πολῠέλεος, ον, (πολύς, ἔλεος) *very merciful*, LXX.

Πολῠέλικτος, ον, (πολύς, ἑλίσσω) *rolled, twined in various ways, complicated*: generally, *various*, ᾠδυή, Eur. Phoen. 314.

Πολύελιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Phavorin.

Πολῠελκής, ές, (ἕλκος) *with many sores.*

Πολύενος, ον, (ἐνος) = πολυετής.

Πολῠέξοδος, ον, (πολύς, ἔξοδος) *with many outgoings, lavish*, Procl.

Πολῠεπαίνετος, ον, (ἐπαινέω) v. l. for sq.

Πολῠέπαινος, ον, (πολύς, ἔπαινος) *much praised*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

Πολῠέπεια, ας, ἡ, *a speaking much*: from

Πολῠεπής, ές, (πολύς, ἔπος) *much speaking, wordy*, Aesch. Ag. 1134.

Πολῠέραστος, ον, (πολύς, ἐράω) *much-loved*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

Πολῠεργής, ές, = πολύεργος, Anth. P. 7, 400.

Πολυεργία, ας, ἡ, *much* or *careful labour*, Philo: from

Πολύεργος, ον, (πολύς, *ἔργω) *working much, hard-working*, Theocr. 25, 27. — II. pass. *worked with great pains, elaborate.*

Πολυέρως, ωτος, ὁ, *much-loving.*

Πολῠέταιρος, ον, *with many fellows* or *comrades.*

Πολῠέτηρος, ον, = sq.

Πολῠετής, ές, (πολύς, ἔτος) *of many years, full of years*, Eur. Or. 473, Hel. 651. Hence

Πολῠετία, ας, ἡ, *length of years*, Diog. L. 1, 72.

Πολύευκτος, ον, (πολύς, εὔχομαι) *much wished for, much desired*, ὄλβος, Aesch. Eum. 537; πλοῦτος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 45.

†Πολύευκτος, ου, ὁ, *Polyeuctus*, Athenian masc. pr. n., esp.,—1. an orator, a friend of Demosthenes, Dem. 129, 18. — 2. a partisan of Midias, Id. 560, 2: but Ruhnk., Hist. Crit. Orat., makes him same as preceding.—3. a Thriasian, Id. 1028, sq. —Others in Dem. 1042, 5; 1331, fin.; Andoc.; etc.

Πολύευνος, ον, (πολύς, εὐνή) *married to many.*

Πολῠεύτακτος, ον, (πολύς, εὔτακτος) *very well ordered.*

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Πολϋεύχετος, ον, = πολύευκτος, H. Hom. Cer. 165.

Πολϋέψητος, ον, (πολύς, ἕψω) *much* or *well-cooked.*

Πολύζᾶλος, ον, (πολύς, ζάλη) *very stormy.*

Πολύζηλος, ον, (πολύς, ζῆλος) *much-envied,* βίος, Soph. O. T. 381: *much-desired, longed for, loved,* πόσις, Tr. 185.

†Πολύζηλος, ου, ὁ, *Polyzelus,* an Athenian archon, Dem. 868, 1.—Others in Dem. 525, 27; Ath.; etc.

Πολυζήλωτος, ον, (πολύς, ζηλόω) *much envied* or *desired,* Eur. Hipp. 169.

Πολυζήμιος, ον, (πολύς, ζημία) *very hurtful,* susp.

Πολύζυγος, ον, (πολύς, ζυγόν III.) *many-benched,* νῆες, Il. 2, 293; cf. πολυκληΐς.

Πολύζωος, ον, (πολύς, ζωή) = πολύβιος, esp. *long-lived,* Opp. C. 3, 117.

Πολύζωστος, ον, (πολύς, ζώννυμι) *tight-girded.*

Πολϋήγορος, ον, (πολύς, ἀγορεύω) *speaking much,* Anth. P. append. 96.

Πολϋήθης, ες, (πολύς, ἦθος) *taking many characters, versatile.*

Πολϋηκοΐα, ας, ἡ, *much learning:* from

Πολϋήκοος, ον, (πολύς, ἀκούω) *having heard much; much-learned, ἐν ταῖς ἀναγνώσεσι,* Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; c. gen., π. διδαχῆς, Id. Legg. 810 E.

Πολϋηλάκᾶτος, ον, (πολύς, ἠλακάτη V.) *very reedy,* ποταμός, Aesch. Fr. 6. [ᾰ]

Πολϋήλιος, ον, *much-sunned, very sunny.*

Πολϋήμερος, ον, (πολύς, ἡμέρα) *of many days,* Hipp.

Πολϋήρᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, ἐράω) *much-loved, very lovely,* ἤβη, εἶδος, εὐνή, ἄλσος, ὕδωρ, etc., Od., H. Hom., and Hes.: more rarely as epith. of persons, as in Hes. Fr. 1, 1; Λιβύη, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 159. — But in Od. 11, 275, where it is epith. of Thebes, it was explained by all interpp. as *deeply-accursed* (from ἀράομαι).

Πολύηρος, ον, (*ἔρα) *rich in soil,* Hesych.

Πολϋήσῠχος, ον, *very quiet.*

Πολϋηχής, ές, (πολύς, ἠχος) *many-toned,* of the nightingale's voice, Od. 19, 521; *much, loud* or *far sounding,* αἰγιαλός, Il. 4, 422.

Πολϋήχητος, ον, Dor. πολυάχ-, (πολύς, ἠχέω) *loud-sounding,* Eur. Alc. 918.

Πολϋηχία, ας, ἡ, *great clamour* or *noise:* from

Πολύηχος, ον, = πολυηχής. Adv. -χως, Ael. N. A. 12, 27.

Πολϋθάητος, ον, poet. for πολυθέατος, Anth. P. append. 173. [ᾰ]

Πολϋθάλμιος, ον, (πολύς, θάλλω) *much-nourishing,* Orph. H. 67, 1; cf. ζωθάλμιος, φυτάλμιος.

Πολϋθαμβής, ές, (πολύς, θάμβος) *much frighted* or *astonished,* Nonn.

Πολυθαρσής, ές, (πολύς, θάρσος) *much-confident, very courageous, bold,* μένος, Il. 17, 156, Od. 13, 387.

Πολϋθαύμαστος, ον, (πολύς, θαυμάζω) *much-admired.*

Πολϋθεάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, θεάομαι) *having seen much,* c. gen., Plat. Phaedr. 251 A. [ᾰ]

Πολϋθέᾶτος, ον, (πολύς, θεάομαι) *much* or *often seen, very remarkable.*

Πολυθεΐα, ας, ἡ, *polytheism:* from

Πολύθεος, ον, (πολύς, θεός) *of* or *belonging to many gods,* ἕδρα, Aesch. Supp. 424; ἐκκλησία, Luc. Jup. Trag. 14; — δόξα π., polytheism, Philo. Adv. -ως. Hence

Πολυθεότης, ητος, ἡ, *polytheism.*

Πολύθερής, ές, (πολύς, θέρω) *much feeding* or *nourishing.*

Πολύθερμος, ον, (πολύς, θερμός) *very warm* or *hot,* Plut. Alex. 4.

†Πολυθερσείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Polytherses,* i. e. Ctesippus, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 287: patron. from

†Πολυθέρσης, ους, ὁ, *Polytherses,* masc. pr. n.; v. foreg.

Πολύθεστος, ον, (πολύς, θέσσασθαι) *much desired* or *loved,* Call. Dem. 48; cf. ἀπόθεστος.

Πολϋθηρία, ας, ἡ, *great plenty of game:* from

Πολύθηρος, ον, (πολύς, θήρ) *with much game, full of wild beasts,* Eur. Hipp. 145, Phoen. 802.

Πολυθλῖβής, ές, (πολύς, θλίβω) *much-pressed,* Nonn.

Πολύθουρος, ον, (πολύς, θορεῖν) *leaping* or *covering much: very lustful,* Opp. C. 3, 516.

Πολύθραυστος, ον, (πολύς, θραύω) *much broken.*

Πολυθρέμμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, θρέμμα) *rich in cattle.*

Πολυθρέμμων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., epith. of the Nile, whether as *fertilizing the land* or as *full of monsters,* Aesch. Pers. 33; cf. βιοθρέμμων, πελειοθρέμμων, πολυκήτης.

Πολύθρεπτος, ον, (πολύς, τρέφω) *much-nourished, abundant,* Orph. H. 42, 6.—II. act. *much-nourishing,* Anth.

Πολυθρήνητος, ον, (πολύς, θρηνέω) *lamentable,* Anth. P. 7, 334.

Πολύθρηνος, ον, (πολύς, θρῆνος) *much wreping* or *wailing,* Aesch. Ag. 711, 714, Luc. Halc. 1.

Πολύθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, θρίξ) *with much hair,* Anth.

Πολύθρονος, ον, (πολύς, θρόνον) = πολυφάρμακος, Nic. Th. 875: also πολυθρόνιος, ον.

Πολύθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ουν, (πολύς, θρόος) *with much noise, clamorous,* Aesch. Supp. 820.

Πολυθρύλητος, ον, (πολύς, θρυλέω) *much spoken of,* hence *well-known, notorious,* Plat. Rep. 566 B, Phaed. 100 B. Adv. -τως. [ῠ]

Πολύθῦρος, ον, (πολύς, θύρα) *with many doors* or *windows,* Plut. 2, 99 E: generally, *with many holes,* τριβώνιον, Luc. D. Mort. 1, 2. — II. *with many plates* or *leaves,* π. δέλτου διαπτυχαί, Eur. I. T. 727.

Πολϋθύσᾶνος, ον, *with many tassels.* [ῠ]

Πολϋθυσίαστος, ον, (πολύς, θυσιάζω) *honoured with many sacrifices.* [ῐ]

Πολύθῦτος, ον, (πολύς, θύω) *abounding in sacrifices,* ἔρανος, πομπαί, Pind. P. 5, 102, N. 7, 69; π. σφαγαί, Soph. Tr. 756; τιμὴ π., worship *with many sacrifices,* Eur. Heracl. 777.

Πολϋθύϋστος, ον, (πολύς, θωύσσω) *with great impetuosity.*

Πολϋΐᾶχος, ον, (πολύς, ἰάχω) *crying much.* [ῐ]

Πολϋΐδμων, ον, = πολυΐστωρ, Orph. Lith. 691.

†Πολύϊδος, ου, ὁ, (i. e. Πολύειδος, as Paus. 1, 43, *much-knowing*) *Polyïdus,* son of Coeranus, of the family of Melampus, a seer of Corinth, Il. 13, 663; Paus. 1, 43, 5.—2. a Trojan, son of Eurydamas, Il. 5, 148.

Πολϋΐδρεια, ας, ἡ, (πολϋΐδρις) *much knowledge, wisdom,* usu. in plur., Od. 2, 346; 23, 77: *cunning,* Theogn. 703.

Πολϋΐδρις, Ion. gen. ιος, Att. εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἰδρις) *of much knowledge, wise, cunning,* Od. 15, 459, Hes. Th. 616: the dat. πολυΐδριδι is in Sappho 111, cf. Lob. Phryn. 326.

Πολύινος, ον, (πολύς, ἶς) *with many fibres,* Theophr. [ῐ]

Πολϋϊππία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of horses:* from

Πολύϊππος, ον, (πολύς, ἵππος) *rich in horses,* Il. 13, 171.

Πολϋΐστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἱστωρ) *of great knowledge, learned,* Anth. P. 9, 280: also πολυϊστόρητος.

Πολϋϊχθύος, ον, H. Hom. Ap. 417; and πολυΐχθυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, Strab. (πολύς, ἰχθύς): —*abounding in fish.*

Πολϋΐψιος, ον, v. πολυδίψιος.

Πολϋκαγκής, ές, (πολύς, κάγκω, καίω) *very dry,* χώρα, Anth. P. 9, 678: *drying* or *parching exceedingly,* ἀψαι, Il. 11, 642.

Πολϋκαής, ές, (πολύς, καίω) *much burning,* Leon. Tar. 64.

Πολϋκάθεδρος, ον, (πολύς, καθέδρα) = πολύζυγος. [ᾰ]

Πολϋκαισᾰρίη, ης, ἡ, (πολύς, Καῖσαρ) *the government of many emperors at once,* formed after πολυκοιρανίη, Plut. Anton. 81.

Πολϋκάλᾰμος, ον, (πολύς, κάλαμος) *of many reeds,* Diod. 3, 58. [ᾰ]

Πολϋκάμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, κάματος) act., *causing great labour* or *pain.* —II. pass., *made, done with great labour* or *pains.* [ᾰ]

Πολϋκάμμορος, ον, (πολύς, κάμμορος) *very miserable,* Anth. P. 9, 151.

Πολϋκαμπής, ές, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 297, Plut. 2, 615 C, etc.

Πολύκαμπτος, ον, (πολύς, κάμπτω) *with many twists and turns,* of elaborate ornament in music, π. μέλη, Par menid. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3, 5, 12.

Πολϋκάνής, ές, (πολύς, κατνω) *slaughtering,* βοτῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1169.

Πολύκαπνος, ον, (πολύς, καπνός) *with much smoke: smoky,* στέγος, Eur. El. 1140.

Πολϋκάρηνος, ον, (πολύς, κάρηνον) *many-headed.* [ᾰ]

Πολϋκαρπέω, ὦ, *to bear much fruit,* Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 15: and

Πολϋκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of fruit,* Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3: from

Πολύκαρπος, ον, (πολύς, καρπός) *with much fruit, rich in fruit, fruitful,* ἀλωή, Od. 7, 122; 24, 221; χθών, Pind. P. 9, 14; Φρύγες πολυκαρπότατοι, Hdt. 5, 49.—II. τὸ π., a kind of *crataegus.*

†Πολυκάστη, ης, ἡ, *Polycaste,* daughter of Nestor and Anaxibia, Od. 3, 464.—mother of Penelope, Strab. p. 461.

Πολϋκατασκεύαστος, ον, (κατασκευάζω) *carefully wrought.*

Πολϋκατέργαστος, ον, (πολύς, κατεργάζομαι) *variously wrought.*

Πολύκαυλος, ον, (πολύς, καυλός) *many-stalked,* Theophr. Pl. 7, 2, 8.

Πολύκαυστος or -καιστος, ον, (πολύς, καίω) *much burnt,* Q. Sm.

†Πολυκάων, ονος, ὁ, *Polycaon,* son of Lelex, first king of Messenia, Paus. 3, 1, 1.—Others in Paus.; etc. [ᾰ]

Πολϋκέλᾰδος, ον, (πολύς, κέλαδος) *much-sounding,* Luc.

Πολύκενος, ον, (πολύς, κενός) *with many gaps* or *vacuums,* Arist. Probl. 25, 22.

Πολϋκέντητος, ον, (κεντέω) = πολύκεστος.

Πολϋκερδεία, ας, ἡ, *great craft* or *cunning,* Od. 24, 167, in plur.: from

Πολύκερδής, ές, (πολύς, κέρδος) *very cunning, crafty, wily,* νοος, Od. 13, 255.—II. *bringing great profit,* Manetho.

Πολϋκερδία, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

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Πολύκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, κέρας) *many-horned*: π. φόνος, the slaughter *of much horned cattle*, Soph. Aj. 55.

Πολύκεστος, ον, (πολύς, κεστός) *much wrought*, ἱμὰς π., *a richly broidered* strap, Il. 3, 371.

Πολύκευθής, ές, (πολύς, κεύθω) *much concealing*, λόγος, Clem. Al.

Πολυκέφᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, κεφαλή) *many-headed*, Plat. Rep. 588 C, etc.: νόμος π., a celebrated air on the flute, so called from its expressing the hissing of the serpents round the Gorgon's head, Plut. 2, 1133 D, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 12, 23 (41).

Πολῠκήδεια, ας, ἡ, *much care* or *grief*: from

Πολῠκηδής, ές, (πολύς, κῆδος) *full of care, grievous*, Od. 23, 351.

Πολῠκήριος, ον, (πολύς, κήρ) *very destructive, deadly*, Nic. Th. 798.

Πολῠκήτης, ες, (πολύς, κῆτος) *full of great fishes* or *monsters*, Νεῖλος, Theocr. 17, 98; cf. πολυθρέμμων.

Πολῠκίνδῡνος, ον, (πολύς, κίνδυνος) *with great danger, very dangerous*, Dem. Phal.

Πολῠκινησία, ας, ἡ, *much, violent motion*: from

Πολῠκίνητος, ον, (πολύς, κινέω) *much* or *violently moved*, Arist. Mund. 6, 34.

Πολύκλαγγος, ον, (πολύς, κλαγγή) *with a loud noise* or *sound*, Ael. N. A. 2, 51.

Πολυκλᾰδής, ές,=sq., dub. in Theophr.

Πολύκλᾰδος, ον, (πολύς, κλάδος) *with many boughs* or *branches*, Theophr.

Πολύκλαυστος, ον,=sq.

Πολύκλαυτος, ον, also η, ον, Pors. Med. 822: (πολύς, κλαίω):—*much lamented, very lamentable*, Ep. Hom. 3, 5, Aesch. Pers. 674, Ag. 1526, Eur., etc.—II. act., *much lamenting*, γυναῖκες, Emped. 195.

Πολυκλεής, ές, (πολύς, κλέος) *far-famed*, Manetho.

†Πολύκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Polyclēa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 642 C.

Πολυκλείδωτος, ον, (πολύς, κλειδόω) *closely shut up*.

Πολύκλειστος, ον, (πολύς, κλείω) *closely shut*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 203.

Πολύκλειτος, ον, also η, ον, (πολύς, κλειτός) *far-famed*, Pind. O. 6, 120, Fr. 206.

†Πολύκλειτος, ου, ὁ, *Polyclītus*, a celebrated statuary of Argos or Sicyon, in the time of Pericles, Plat. Prot. 311 B; Paus. 2, 20, 1.—2. a historian, Strab. p. 510.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολυκλήϊς, εσσα, εν,=πολυκλήϊστος, Anth. Plan. 331.

Πολυκλήϊς, ϊδος, ἡ, (πολύς, κλεὶς IV) *with many benches* of rowers, in Hom. and Hes. as epith. of ships, like πολύζυγος. [ῑ always, hence it cannot be properisp.: Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 195 writes πολυκληῖς, ῖδος, but v. Jac. A. P. p. 359.]

Πολυκλήϊστος, ον, (πολύς, κληΐζω) *very celebrated*, Coluth.

Πολυκληματέω, ῶ, *to have many branches*, Philo.

Πολύκληρος, ον, strictly, *of a large lot*: usu. *with a large portion* of land, *exceeding rich*, Od. 14, 211, Theocr. 16, 83.

†Πολυκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Polycles*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 261, 12.—2. another Athenian, against whom is directed Dem. p. 1206 sqq.—3. a statuary of Athens, Paus. 6, 4, 5.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολύκλητος, ον, (πολύς, καλέω) *called from many a land*, epith. of the allies of the Trojans, Il. 4, 438; 10, 420.

Πολυκλῑνής, ές, (πολύς, κλίνω) *lying with many*, Manetho.

Πολύκλῑνος, ον, (πολύς, κλίνη) *with many couches* or *seats*, Heliod.

Πολυκλύνητος, ον, (πολύς, κλονέω) *much* or *always in motion*, Synes.

Πολυκλόπος, ον, (πολύς, κλέπτω) *stealing much*, Opp. C. 3, 267.

Πολύκλυστος, ον, (πολύς, κλύζω) *much dashing* or *swelling*, πόντος, Od. 4, 354: 6, 204, Hes. Th. 189.—II. pass., *washed by the waves, sea-beat*, Hes. Th. 199.

Πολύκλωνος, ον, (πολύς, κλών) *with many suckers* or *branches*, Theophr.

Πολυκμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., dub.

Πολύκμητος, ον, (πολύς, κάμνω) *much* or *well wrought*, in Hom. usu. epith. of iron, as distinguished from copper: also, π. θάλαμος, Od. 4, 718: later, *laborious*, τέχνη, Anth.

Πολύκνημος, ον, (πολύς, κνημός) *with many highland forests, mountainous and woody*, Il. 2, 497.—II. τὸ π., *a plant*, Hipp., Nic. Th. 559.

Πολύκνισος, ον, (πολύς, κνῖσα) *steaming with sacrifice*, Ap. Rh. 3, 880.

Πολῠκοίλιος, ον, (πολύς, κοιλία) *with many stomachs*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 15, 1.

Πολῠκοίμητος, ον, (πολύς, κοιμάω) *sleeping much*.

Πολύκοινος, ον, (πολύς, κοινός) *common to many*, Pind. P. 2, 77, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 4: *common to all*, Ἀιδης, Soph. Aj. 1192.

Πολῠκοιρᾰνίη, ης, ἡ, *the rule of many*, Il. 2, 204: from

Πολῠκοίρᾰνος, ον, (πολύς, κοίρανος) *wide-ruling*, Ar. Ran. 1270.

Πολῠκόλλητος, ον, (πολύς, κολλάω) *compact of many pieces glued* or *joined together*.

Πολύκολπος, ον, (πολύς, κόλπος) *with many bays, recesses*, etc.

Πολῠκόλυμβος, ον, (πολύς, κολυμβάω) *diving much*, μέλη π., the frog's water-songs, Ar. Ran. 245.

Πολύκομος, ον, (πολύς, κόμη) *with much hair* or *foliage*, Diosc.

Πολύκομπος, ον, (πολύς, κομπέω) *much boasting*.

Πολύκομψος, ον, *very refined* or *affected*.

Πολύκοπος, ον, (πολύς, κόπτομαι) *striking one's self violently*: *much lamenting*; *pathetic*: or (from κόπος) *very fatiguing*.

Πολύκοσμος, ον, (κοσμέω) *much-adorned*.

Πολύκρᾶνος, ον, (πολύς, κρᾶνον) *many-headed*, Eur. Bacch. 1017.

Πολυκρᾰτέομαι, as pass., *to be governed by many*.

Πολυκρατής, ές, (πολύς, κρατός) *very mighty*, Aesch. Cho. 406.

†Πολυκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Polycrates*, a tyrant of Samos, son of Aeacus, famed for his wealth and good fortune, Hdt. 2, 182; Paus. 8, 14, 8: τὰ Πολυκράτους χρήματα, proverb. of great wealth, Plut.—2. an Athenian, a lochagus in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 5, 24; etc.—3. son of Epiphron, an ambassador to Philip, ap. Dem. 283, 7.—4. proposer of a colony to the Thracian Chersonese, Dem. 163, 6.—5. a rhetorician of Athens, lived and taught in Cyprus, Ath. 335 C.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†Πολυκρατίδας, α, ὁ, *Polycratidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Πολύκρεκτος, ον, (πολύς, κρέκω) *much sounding*, Orph. H. 33, 16.

Πολύκρημνος, ον, *with many steeps* or *mountains*.

Πολυκριθάω, ῶ, *to have plenty of barley* or *fodder*: from

Πολύκριθος, ον, (πολύς, κριθή) *abounding in, full of barley*.

Πολύκριμνος, ον, (κρίμνον)=foreg.

†Πολυκρίτη, ης, ἡ, *Polycrite*, fem. pr. n., Plut.: in Polyaen. 8, 36 Πολυκράτη.

Πολύκρῑτος, ον, (πολύς, κρίνω) *widely separate*, Orph. H. 10, 18.

†Πολύκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Polycritus*, an Aeginetan, Hdt. 8, 93.—2. an Athenian, sent on an embassy to Philip, Dem. 250, 16.—3. a historian, Strab. p. 735: ὁ τὰ Σικελικὰ γράψας, Arist. Mir. Ausc. 112.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολυκρόκᾰλος, ον, (κροκάλη) *full of pebbles*.

Πολυκρότᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, κρόταλον) *much rattling*, χείρ, Nonn.

Πολυκρότητος, ον, (πολύς, κροτέω) *much struck* or *beaten*.

Πολύκροτος, ον, also η, ον (cf. infra) (πολύς, κρότος):—*sounding loud* or *clearly*, H. Hom. 18, 37; χελωνίς, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F.—II. ἡ πολυκρότη, *the many-oared*, i. e. a ship, Anacr. 90, 2; cf. δίκροτος.—III. *sly, cunning, wily*, v. l. Od. 1, 1.

Πολύκρουνος, ον, (πολύς, κρουνός) *with many springs*, στομάτα π., fountains *many-gushing*, Anth. 9, 669.

Πολύκρωζος, ον, (πολύς, κρώζω) *much-croaking*, Opp. C. 3, 117.

Πολυκτέᾶνος, ον, (πολύς, κτέανον) =πολυκτήμων, Pind. O. 10 (11), 44.

Πολυκτημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *great wealth*: from

Πολυκτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, κτῆμα) *of great wealth, exceeding rich*, Il. 5, 613, Soph. Ant. 843; c. gen., π. βίου, Eur. Ion 581.

Πολύκτηνος, ον, *rich in cattle*.

Πολυκτησία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, κτῆσις) =πολυκτημοσύνη, Ath. 233 C.

Πολύκτητος, ον, (πολύς, κτάομαι) *exceeding rich*, Eur. Andr. 769.

†Πολύκτητος, ου, ὁ, *Polyctetus*, masc. pr. n., in Luc. Fugit. 26.

Πολύκτῑτος, αν, (πολύς, κτίζω) *building much*, Orph. H. 9, 2.

Πολυκτόνος, ον, (πολύς, κτείνω) *much-slaying*, Aesch. Ag. 461, 734.

†Πολυκτορίδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Polyctor*, i. e. Pisander, Od. 18, 299.

†Πολύκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Polyctor*, son of Aegyptus and Caliande, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Pterelaus, an early prince of Ithaca, Od. 17, 207.—3. cf. foreg.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολῠκύδιστος, ον, also η, ον, (πολύς, κῦδος) *much-praised, honourable*, Anth. P. 7, 593; 9, 657.

Πολῠκῡήμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, κύημα) *pregnant with many young*: *containing many eggs*.

Πολύκυκλος, ον, *with many circles, bends, windings*.

Πολύκῡκος, ον, (πολύς, κυκάω) *much troubled*, of the sea, Porphyr.

Πολῠκῡλίνδητος, ον, (πολύς, κυλινδέω) *much* or *often rolled*.

Πολῠκύμαντος, ον, (πολύς, κῦμαίνω) *swelling with many waves*.

Πολῠκῡμάτος, ον,=πολυκύμων, v. l. Ath. 301 F. [κῠ]

Πολῠκῡμία, ἡ, (κῦμα) *multitude of waves*.

Πολῠκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, κύω, κῦμα) *swelling with many waves*, πόντος, Solon 5, 19.—II. *bringing forth much, prolific*, Emped. 167. [κῡ]

Πολῠκῡριότης, ητος, ἡ, (κύριος)= πολυκοιρανία.

Πολῠκώθων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς,

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κώθων) *a wine-bibber*, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D.

Πολυκώκυτος, ον, (πολύς, κωκύω) *much-lamenting*, Theogn. 244.

Πολύκωλος, ον, (πολύς, κῶλον) *in many clauses*, Dem. Phal.

Πολύκωμος, ον, (πολύς, κῶμος) *much-revelling*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πολύκωπος, ον, (πολύς, κώπη) *many-oared*, Soph. Tr. 656.

Πολυκώτιλος, ον, (πολύς, κωτίλος) *much-chattering*: also in good sense, *much-warbling*, ἀηδών, Simon. 158.

Πολῡλᾱλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* πολύλαλος, *to prate apace*. Hence

Πολῡλάλητος, ον, = sq. [ᾱ]

Πολύλᾱλος, ον, (πολύς, λάλος) *much-prating, talkative*, v. l. in LXX.

Πολῡλαμπής, ές, (πολύς, λάμπω) *bright-shining*, Luc.

Πολύλαος, ον, *populous*.

†Πολύλᾱος, ου, ὁ, *Polylaus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πολῡλήϊος, ον, (πολύς, λήϊον) *with many cornfields*, Il. 5, 613, Hes. Fr. 39. 1. [ῑ]

Πολῡλίμενος, ον, (πολύς, λιμήν) *with many ports*, Artemid. [ῑ] Hence

Πολῡλῑμενότης, ητος, ἡ, *a number of ports*.

Πολύλιμος, ον, ὁ, (πολύς, λιμός) *ravenous hunger*, cf. Plut. 2, 694 A;—also βουλιμία.

Πολύλῑθος, ον, (πολύς, λίθος) *very stony*, Anth. P. 6, 3.

Πολύλλιστος, ον, and later η, ον (πολύς, λίσσομαι):—*much implored* or *prayed to*, Od. 5, 445; νηὸς π., a temple *much frequented by suppliants*, H. Hom. Ap. 347, Cer. 28.—II. *prayed for, yearned after*. (The proper form πολυλιστος is not found.)

Πολυλλῑτάνευτος, ον, (λιτανεύω) =foreg. [ᾱ]

Πολυλλίτος, ον, (πολύς, λίτομαι) =πολύλλιστος, Call. Ap. 80, Del. 316.

Πολύλοβος, ον, (πολύς, λοβός) *with many lobes* or *pods*, dub. in Theophr.

Πολῡλογέω, ῶ, *to be* πολύλογος, *to talk much*, Dion. P.? Hence

Πολυλογητέον, verb. adj., *one must speak at length*, Clem. Al.

Πολῡλογία, ας, ἡ, *wordiness*, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Arist. Pol. 4, 10, 1; from

Πολύλογος, ον, (πολύς, λέγω) *wordy, talkative*, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.—II. pass., *much talked of*.

Πολύλοπος, ον, (πολύς, λοπός) *covered with many rinds*, Theophr.

Πολῡμάθεια, ας, ἡ, v. l. for πολυμαθία: [ᾱ] from

Πολῡμᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to learn* or *know much*, Plut.

Πολῡμᾰθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = πολυμάθεια, Timon ap. Ath. 610 B.

Πολῡμᾰθήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολυμαθέω) = sq.

Πολῡμᾰθής, ές, (πολύς, μανθάνω, μαθεῖν) *having learnt* or *knowing much*, Ar. Vesp. 1175, Plat. Legg. 810 E, Xen., etc. Adv. -θῶς. Hence

Πολῡμᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *much learning* or *knowledge*, Plat. Legg. 811 A, 819 A; cf. πολυνοΐα.

Πολῡμᾰκᾰρ, ᾰρος, ὁ, ἡ, *most blissful* or *happy*.

Πολύμαλλος, ον, (πολύς, μαλλός) *very wooly*, Lyc. 874.

Πολυμάνης, ές, poet. πουλ-, (πολύς, μαίνομαι) *very furious*, Anth. P. 12, 87.

Πολῡμάντευτος, ον, (πολύς, μαντεύομαι) *often foretold*, Plut.

Πολῡμᾰσχᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, μασχάλη II) *with many suckers* or *side-shoots*, Theophr.

Πολῡμάταιος, ον, *quite vain, useless*. [ᾰ]

Πολῡμάχητος, ον, (πολύς, μάχομαι) *much fought for*, Luc. Cyn. 8. [ᾰ]

†Πολύμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Polymachus*, a Pharsalian, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 8; v. l. Πολύχαρμος.

Πολῡμέδιμνος, ον, Ep. πουλ-, (πολύς, μέδιμνος) *with many medimni*, Call. Cer. 2.

†Πολυμέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Polymedon*, a son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Πολυμεθής, ές, (πολύς, μέθη) *drinking much wine*, Anth. P. 11, 45.

Πολῡμέλαθρος, ον, poet. πουλ-, (πολύς, μέλαθρον) *with many apartments, houses, temples*, Call. Dian. 225.

Πολῡμελής, ές, (πολύς, μέλος) *with many members*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A.—II. *many-toned, varied*, μέλος, Alcm. 1.

Πολῡμελπής, ές, (πολυς, μέλπω) *much-singing*

Πολῡμεμφής, ές, (πολύς, μέμφομαι) *much-blaming*, Nonn.

Πολῡμέρεια, ας, ἡ, *a consisting of many parts*, Plut. 2, 910 C: from

Πολῡμερής, ές, (πολύς, μέρος) *consisting of many parts*, Tim. Locr. 98 D, Arist. Part. An. 4, 7, 1: *manifold*, Ib. 4, 6, 1. Adv. -ρῶς, N. T.

Πολῡμέριμνος, ον, (πολύς, μέριμνα) *with many cares*.—II. act. *causing much care, full of care*, Arist. Mund. 6, 34.

Πολῡμέρμερος, ον, poet. for foreg.

Πολῡμετάβλητος, ον, *often transforming one's self*.

Πολῡμετάβολος, ον, *very changeable*.

Πολῡμετρία, ας, ἡ, *a consisting of many measures*, esp. *metres*.

Πολύμετρος, ον, (πολύς, μέτρον) *of many measures, measuring much*: and, generally, *large, abundant*, π. στάχυς, Eur. Mel. 3 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1240): *consisting of many metres*, Ath. 608 D.

†Πολυμήδη, ης, ἡ, *Polymēdē*, daughter of Autolycus, mother of Jason, Apollod. 1, 9, 16: called in Ap. Rh. 1, 233 Ἀλκιμέδη.

†Πολυμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Polymedes*, a Thessalian from Larissa, Thuc. 2, 22.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Πολυμήδιον, ου, τό, *Polymedium*, a district and town near Lectum, Strab. p. 606.

Πολῡμηκάς, άδος, ὁ, (πολύς, μηκάς) *much bleating, alyes*, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 20.

Πολῡμήκετος, ον, poet. for sq., Q. Sm. 2, 452.

Πολῡμήκης, ες, (πολύς, μῆκος) *very long*.

†Πολῡμήλη, ης, ἡ, *Polymele*, daughter of Phylas, mother of Eudorus by Mercury, Il. 16, 181.—2. daughter of Peleus, mother of Patroclus, Apollod. 3, 18, 8; elsewhere Φιλομήλη.

Πολύμηλος, ον, Dor. -μᾶλος, (πολύς, μῆλον) *with many sheep* or *goats, rich therein*, Hom., (never in Od.), as epith. of persons, places and countries; in Hes. only of persons; in Pind. only of countries.—II. *rich in fruit*.

Πολύμηνις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, μῆνις) *very wrathful*: but in Anth. P. 9, 168, *visited by much wrath*.

†Πολυμήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Polymestor*, a king of Thrace, married Ilione eldest daughter of Priam, Eur. Hec. 7 sqq.—2. a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 9.

Πολῡμῆτα, ὁ, poet. for sq., Opp. H. 5, 6.

Πολῡμήτης, οῦ, ὁ, = sq.

Πολύμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, μῆτις) *of many counsels, ever-ready*, freq. in Hom., usu. as epith. of Ulysses, cf. Ar. Vesp. 351; also of Vulcan, Il. 21, 355.

Πολύμητος, ον, f. l. for πολύμητος in Anth. P. 9, 656.

Πολῡμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (πολύς, μήτηρ) *mother of many*, Opp. H. 1, 88.

Πολυμηχᾰνία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, ης, *the having many resources, inventiveness*, Od. 23, 321, Plut. 2, 233 E.

Πολυμήχᾰνος, ον, (πολυς. μηχανή) *abounding in resources, inventive, ever-ready*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of Ulysses, cf. Soph. Phil. 1135; in H. Merc. 319, of Apollo.

Πολῡμῑγής, ές, Ep. πουλ- (πολύς, μίγνυμι):—*much-mixed, motley*, Anth. P. 9, 823. Hence

Πολυμῑγία, ας, ἡ, *a mixture of many ingredients*, Plut. 2, 661 E.

Πολύμικτος, ον, = πολυμιγής, Orph. H. 9, 11.

Πολυμῐξία, ας, ἡ, = πολυμιγια, Plut. 2, 1109 C.

Πολῡμῐσής, ές, (πολύς, μῖσος) *much-hating*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Πολύμισθος, ον, (πολύς, μισθός) *receiving much pay* or *hire*, v. l. Anth. P. 5, 2.

Πολυμῐτᾰρικός, ή, όν, and -μιτιεύς, ή, όν, cf. sq. sub fin.

Πολύμῐτος, ον, (πολύς, μίτος) *consisting of many threads*: τὰ πολύμιτα, *stuffs in which several threads were taken for the woof* in order to weave flowers or other objects, as in damask, Lat. *polymita* and *plumatica*; so, πέπλοι πολύμιτοι, *many-coloured, pictured* (Aegyptian) robes, Aesch. Supp. 432: the art of weaving these stuffs was called ἡ πολυμιτικὴ or πολιμιταρική, Suid., and Hesych.

Πολυμνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, μνήμων) *remembering many things*.

†Πολυμνήστειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Polymnestus*, τὰ Π. ποιῶν, *composing songs resembling those of Polymnestus* (2), Ar. Eq. 1287.

Πολυμνηστευτος, ον, (πολύς, μνηστεύω) *much-wooed*, Plut. Q. Gracch 4.

Πολυμνήστη, ης, ἡ, (πολυς. μνάομαι) *much courted* or *wooed, wooed by* many, Od. 4, 770; 14, 64; 23, 149. —prob. no masc. πολυμνηστος occurs except in prop. n. πολυμνηστος, v. sq.

†Πολύμνηστος, ον, ὁ, Dor. -μναστος, *Polymnestus*, father of Battus of Thera, Pind. P. 4, 104; Hdt. 4, 155.—2. a poet of Colophon, whose songs were of an obscene character, Strab. p. 643; Paus. 1, 14, 4.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Πολύμνηστος, ον, (πολύς, μνάομαι, μιμνήσκομαι) *much-remembering, mindful, grateful*, χάρις, Aesch. Ag 821. —II. pass. *much-remembered, never to be forgotten*, Ib. 1459.

Πολυμνήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυμνήμων, Aesch. Supp. 535

Πολύμνητος, ον, (πολύς, μνάομαι, μιμνήσκομαι) *oft-mentioned*.

Πολύμνητος, ον, contr. for πολυμνηστος, v. l. Orph., cf. sq.

Πολύμνια, ας, ἡ, contr for πολυμνημια, (πολύς, ὕμνος) *Polymnia*, i. e. *she of the many hymns*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78;—later, the goddess, sometimes of the higher lyric poetry, sometimes of eloquence.

Πολύμνιος, ον, (πολύς, μυος) *full of moss*, v. l. Nic. 950.

†Πόλυμνις, ιδος, ὁ, *Polymnis*, father of the celebrated Epaminondas, Plut. Epam.

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†Πόλυμνος, ου, ὁ, *Polymnus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 37, 5.

Πολῠμορφία, ας, ἡ, *manifoldness*, Longin. 39, 3: from

Πολύμορφος, ον, (πολύς, μορφή) *multiform, manifold*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 22, Luc. Asin. 54. Adv. -φως.

Πολύμουσος, ον, (πολύς, Μοῦσα) *rich in the Muses' gifts, accomplished*, Plut. 2, 744 A.

Πολύμοχθος, ον, (πολύς, μόχθος) *much-labouring, suffering many things*, Soph. O. C. 165, (cf. sub πλάζω fin.), Eur. I. A. 1330, etc.—II. pass. *won by much toil, toilsome*, ἀρετή, Arist. Scol. ap. Ilgen. p. 137.

Πολῠμύελος, ον, (πολύς, μυελός) *with much marrow*, Hipp.

Πολύμῦθος, ον, (πολύς, μῦθος) *of many words*, i. e. *wordy, talkative*, Il. 3, 214, Od. 2, 200; acc. to Schol., *threatening violently*.—II. pass., *much talked of, famous in story*, ἀρεταί, Pind. P. 9, 133.—III. *full of story, storied*, ἀοιδή, Anth.

Πολύμυξος, ον, (πολύς, μύξα) *with many snuffs*, of a lamp.

Πολύνᾱος, ον, (πολύς, ναός) *with many temples*, Theocr. 15, 109.

Πολῠναύτης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, ναύτης) *with many sailors, ships*, Aesch. Pers. 83.

Πολῠνείκης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, νεῖκος) *much wrangling*, Aesch. Theb. 830:—esp. as a prop. n., on which the trag. are fond of playing, as Aesch. Theb. 577: cf. sq.

†Πολυνείκης, ους, ὁ, *Polynīces*, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, v. Ἐτεοκλῆς (2), Il. 4, 377; Trag.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Πολύνεικος, ου, ὁ, *Polynīcus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. An. 7, 6, 1: v. l. -νικος.—Others in Anth.

Πολύνευρον, ου, τό, *a plant*, elsewh. ἀρνόγλωσσον.

Πολῠνέφελος, ον, (πολύς, νεφέλη) *overcast with clouds, very cloudy*: Pind. has the Dor. form πολυνεφέλας, gen. α, N. 3, 16.

Πολυνηνεμία, ας, ἡ, *a great calm*, Anth. P. 10, 102; al. παλινην-.

Πολύνηος, ον, Ion. for πολύναος.

†Πολύνηος, ου, ὁ, *Polyneüs*, son of Tecton, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 114.

Πολῠνίκης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, νικάω) *a frequent conqueror*, Luc.

Πολῠνῐφής, ές, (πολύς, νίφω) *deep with snow*, Eur. Hel. 1326.

Πολύνῐφος, ον, = foreg.

†Πολυνόη, ης, ἡ, in Apollod. 1, 2, 6, for wh. Πολυνόμη.

Πολύνοια, ας, ἡ, (πολύνοος) *plenty of mother-wit, sagacity*, opp. to πολυμαθία (acquired learning), Plat. Legg. 641 E.

†Πολυνόμη, ης, ἡ, Ep. Πουλυνόμη, *Polynome*, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 258.

Πολύνομος, ον, (πολύς, νέμομαι) *grazing much* or *indiscriminately*, Theophr.

Πολύνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, *much thoughtful*. Adv. -ως.

†Πόλυνος, ου, ὁ, (i. e. Πολύνους) *Polÿnus*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 8, 86.

Πολύνοσος, ον, *liable to many sicknesses*.

Πολύνοστος, ον, (πολύς, νόστος) *making much return*: of seed, *yielding much*, Theophr.; of meat, *giving much nutriment*, σιτία, Hipp.

Πολύνους, ουν, contr. for πολύνοος.

Πολύντρα, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *polenta*, Poll.

Πολύνως, contr. for πολυνόως, adv. from πολύνοος.

Πολύξαντος, ον, (πολύς, ξαίνω) *much torn* by the waves, prob. l. Archias Ep. 2.

†Πολυξένη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. Πολυξείνη, *Polyxĕna*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, sacrificed by Neoptolemus on the tomb of Achilles, Eur. Hec. 75 sqq.—As fem. pr. n., also in Anth.

†Πολυξενίδας, α, ὁ, Dor.: and -ίδης, ου, *Polyxenides*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 29, 6; Anth.; etc.

Πολύξενος, ου, Ion. πολύξεινος, ον, poet. also η, ον, in both forms, Pors. Hec. praef. p. ix (πολύς, ξένος): —of persons, *entertaining many guests, very hospitable*, Hes. Op. 713, 720 (in Ion. form); πολυξενώτατον Ζῆνα τῶν κεκμηκότων, Aesch. Supp. 157.—II. *visited by many guests*, βωμός, νᾶσος, Pind. O. 1, 149, N. 3, 3; οἶκος, Eur. Alc. 569. Hence

†Πολύξενος, ου, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. Πολύξεινος, *Polyxĕnus*, a prince of Eleusis in Attica, H. Hom. Cer. 154. —2. a king of Elis, Apollod. 2, 4.—3. son of Agasthenes, leader of the Epei before Troy, Il. 2, 623.—4. son of Jason and Medea, Paus. 2, 3, 8.—5. a naval officer of Syracuse, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Πολύξεστος, ον, (πολύς, ξέω) *much polished*, Soph. O. C. 1570.

Πολύξηρος, ον, *very dry* or *parched*.

Πολύξῠλος, ον, (ξύλον) *very woody*.

†Πολυξώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Polyxo*, a nymph, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. mother of Antiope, Id. 3, 10, 1.—3. nurse of Hypsipyle queen of Lemnos, Ap. Rh. 1, 668.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολῠοδία, ἡ, (πολύς, ὁδός) *a long way* or *journey*, LXX.

Πολύοδμος, ον, (πολύς, ὀδμή) *strong smelling*, Orph. H. 42, 4.

Πολύόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ὀδούς) *with many teeth*, Nic.

Πολῠοζία, ας, ἡ, *the having many boughs* or *branches*, Theophr.: from

Πολύοζος, ον, (πολύς, ὄζος) *with many branches*, φλέβες, Diogen. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 8.

Πολῠοινέω, ῶ, *to be rich in wine*, H. Hom. Merc. 91; and

Πολῠοινία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of wine*. —II. *excess in wine*, Plat. Legg. 666 B, Plut. 2, 239 A.

Πολύοινος, ον, (πολύς, οἶνος) *rich in wine*, Thuc. 1, 138, Xen. Vect. 5, 3.—II. *drinking much wine*.

Πολύοκνος, ον, *delaying much, very tardy*.

Πολῠόλβιος, ον, = sq., Orph. H. 2, 12.

Πολύολβος, ον, (πολύς, ὄλβος) *very prosperous* or *rich*, Dion. P. 934, Coluth. 280, etc.—II. act., *crowning with happiness*, Sappho 58.

Πολῠομβρία, ας, ἡ, *much rain*, Geop.

Πολυόμβριμος, ον, = sq., v. l. Hes. Th. 785.

Πολύομβρος, ον, *very rainy*.

Πολῠομίλητος, ον, (πολύς, ὁμιλέω) *having much intercourse*.

Πολῠόμμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, ὄμμα) *many-eyed*, Luc. D. Deor. 3, 1.

Πολῠόμφᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, ὀμφαλός) *with many navels* or *knobs*; esp. of a shield *with many bosses*, Opp. C. 1, 218.

Πολῠόνειρος, ον, (πολύς, ὄνειρος) *dreaming much*, Plut. 2, 437 F.

Πολύοπος, ον, (πολύς, ὀπή) *with many holes* or *openings*.

Πολύοπος, ον, (πολύς, ὀπός) *full of juice* or *sap, succulent*, Theophr.

Πολύοπτος, ον, (*ὄπτω, ὄψομαι) *much seen*.

Πολῠόργιος, ον, (πολύς, ὄργια) *celebrated with many orgies*, Orph. H 5, 4.

Πολύορκος, ον, *swearing very much*. dub.

Πολῠόρμητος, ον, (ὁρμάω) *exceeding impetuous*, like πολυάϊξ.

Πολύόρνῐθος, ον, (πολύς, ὄρνις) *abounding in birds*, Eur. I. T. 435.

Πολύορνῐς, ῐθος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

Πολύόροφος, ον, corrupt form for πολυώροφος.

Πολυοσμία, ας, ἡ, *strength* or *quantity of smell*, Theophr.: from

Πολύοσμος, ον, Att. for πολύοδμος, Theophr.

Πολύόστεος, ον, (πολύς, ὀστέον) *with many bones*, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 6.

Πολυούσιος, (οὐσία) *very wealthy*.

Πολύόφθαλμος, ον, (πολύς, ὀφθαλμός) *many-eyed*, Diod.—2. *with many eyes* or *buds*, Geop.—II. as subst., *a plant*, = βούφθαλμος, Hipp.

Πολῠοχλέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: —*to be much-peopled*, of a city, Strab.: —also sometimes in act., δύναμις πολυοχλοῦσα, *a numerous* army, Dion. H. 6, 64: and

Πολῠοχλία, ας, ἡ, *a crowd of people*, Polyb. 10, 14, 15.

Πολύοχλος, ον, (πολύς, ὄχλος) *much-peopled, populous*, Polyb. 3, 49, 5.

Πολύοχος, ον, (πολύς, ἔχω) *containing much*, dub. l. Eur. Rhes. 166.

Πολῠοψία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of ὄψον*; generally, *abundance, plenty*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3.—II. *an eating much fish*; generally, *gluttony, daintiness*, Plut. 2, 662 A. From

Πολύοψος, ον, (πολύς, ὄψον) *abounding in ὄψον*; generally, *luxurious*, δεῖπνον, Luc. Gall. 11.

Πολῠπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a suffering much, a being subject to various passions*, formed after ἀπάθεια, Plut. 2, 167 E. ubi v. Wyttenb.: from

Πολῠπᾰθής, ές, (πολύς, πάσχω, παθεῖν) *subject to many sufferings* or *passions*, Plut., v. Wyttenb. ubi supra.

†Πολυπαΐδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Polypas*, i. e. Cyrnus, Theo. 25; v. Müll. Gr. Lit. p. 122.

Πολῠπαιδία, ας, ἡ, (πολύπαις) *abundance of children*, Isocr. 203 D.

Πολῠπαίπᾰλος, ον, (πολύς, παίπαλος) *exceeding crafty*, Od. 15, 419; v. παιπάλημα.

Πολύπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, παῖς) *with many children*, LXX: metaph. of Tyre, mother of many colonies, Mel. 123.—2. *with many slaves*.

Πολῠπάμφᾶος, ον, (πολύς, πᾶς, φᾶος) *shining bright*, Anth. P. 9, 591.

Πολῠπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, πᾶμα, πέπαμαι) *exceeding wealthy*, Il. 4, 433. [ᾰ, the form πολυπάμμων being wrong.]

Πολῠπάνσοφος, ον, *exceeding wise*, Or. Sib.

Πολῠπαρθένευτος, ον, (πολύς, παρθενεύω) *having been long a maid*.

Πολυπάρθενος, ον, (πολύς, παρθένος) *having many maidens*, Orph. H. 51, 12.

*Πολύπᾰταξ, ᾰγος, ὁ, ἡ, *much stricken* or *stamped on*: from πατάσσω, but we only find it in acc. sing., πολυπάταγα θυμέλαι, *the much trodden* stage, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, and here Buttm. takes it as heterocl. acc. of πολυπάταγος; which however only occurs in E. M.

Πολῠπάτητος, ον, (πολύς, πατέω) *much trodden*: hence, *common-place, thread-bare*, Plut. 2, 514 C. [ᾰ]

Πολύπατρις, ῐδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, πατρίς) *having more than one country*.

Πολῠπειρία, ας, ἡ, *great enterprise, experience*, Thuc. 1, 71, Plat. Legg. 811 A: from

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Πολύπειρος, ον, (πολύς, πεῖρα) *much-experienced, shrewd*, Ar. Lys. 1109.

Πολύπειρων, ον, gen. ονος (πολύς, πείρας) :—strictly, *with many boundaries*: hence, *of or from many countries*, λαός, H. Hom. Cer. 297: *with wide boundaries*, opp. to ἀπείρων, cf. Orph. Arg. 33.

Πολύπέλαστος, ον, (πολύς, πελάζω) *approached closely*.

Πολύπέλεθρος, ον, poet. πουλ-, Ep. for πολύπλεθρος, Q. Sm. 3, 396.

Πολύπενθής, ές, (πολύς, πένθος) *much-mourning, exceeding mournful*, of persons, Il. 9, 563, Od. 14, 386; π. μόρος, Aesch. Pers. 547. Superl. -έστατος, Plut. 2, 114 F.—II. pass., *much-mourned*, παῖς, Anth.

Πολύπένθιμος, ον, = foreg. II, Anth. P. 7, 475.

Πολύπευθής, ές, (πολύς, πεύθομαι) *asking much*:—ἡμέρα π., a day *on which many questions are asked*, Plut.

Πολύπήδητος, ον, (πηδάω) = πολύσκαρθμος.

Πολυπημονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Polypemon*, with a play on sq., Od. 24, 305.

Πολύπήμων, ον, (πολύς, πῆμα) *very hurtful*, H. Hom. Cer. 230, Merc. 37; π. νόσοι, diseases *manifold*, Pind. P. 3, 81.

†Πολυπήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Polypemon*, father of the robber Sinis, Apollod. 3, 16, 2.—Acc. to Paus. 1, 38, 5, a robber near Eleusis with appell. Προκρούστης, q. v.

Πολύπηνος, ον, (πολύς, πῆνος) *thick-woven, close-woven, φάρεα*, Eur. El. 190.

Πολύπηχυς, υ, gen. υος, (πολύς, πῆχυς) *many-armed*, Nonn.

Πολυπίδακος, ον, = sq., πολυπίδύκου Ἰδης, H. Hom. Ven. 54; but in Il. 20, 59, 218, Wolf writes πολυπίδακος Ἰδης, from sq.

Πολυπίδαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, πίδαξ) *with many springs, many-fountained*, as epith. of Mount Ida, Il. 8, 47, etc.; cf. foreg. [ῐ]

Πολυπῖκός, ή, όν, (πολύπους) *belonging to a polypus*, σπαθίον π., a knife *for removing* polypi, Medic.

Πολύπικρος, ον, (πολύς, πικρός) *very keen* or *bitter*; πολύπικρα is adv., Od. 16, 255.

Πολυπῖνής, ές, (πολύς, πίνος) *very dirty* or *squalid*, Eur. Rhes. 716.

Πολύπιστος, ον, *very faithful*.

Πολύπλαγκτος, ον, (πολύς, πλάζω) *much-wandering, roaming long* or *far away*, Od. 17, 425, 511, Aesch., etc.:—*much-erring*, Eur. H. F. 1197: π. ἔτεα, the years (of life) *full of wandering*, Soph. Aj. 1185: *fluttering about, uncertain*, κίγκλοι (prob. l.), Theogn. 1257.—II. act., *leading far astray, driving far from one's course*, ἄνεμος, Il. 11, 308.—In Soph. Ant. 615, π. ἐλπίς may be either *wandering* hope, hope *that indulges all kinds of fancies*, or, *misguiding, deceitful* hope. Cf. πολυπλανής. Hence

Πολυπλαγκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a wandering far* or *long*, Manetho.

Πολυπλᾶνής, ές, (πολύς, πλανάομαι) *roaming far* or *long*, Eur. Hel. 204, Plat. Polit. 288 A; π. κισσός, the *wandering* ivy, Leon. Tar. 30.—II. *much-erring*, or, act., *leading much* astray, Musae. 75; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 482. Adv. -νῶς.

Πολυπλάνητος, ον, = πολυπλανής, Hdt. 1, 56; π. αἰών, Eur. Hipp. 1110; π. πόνοι, the pains of *wandering*, Id. Hel. 1319:—of blows, *showered from all sides*, Aesch. Cho. 425. [ᾰ]

Πολύπλᾰκος, ον, = πολυπλανής, Aesch. Pr. 585, Eur. Phoen. 661.

Πολυπλᾰσιάζω, = πολλαπλασιάζω, v. l. Plut. 2, 388 D.

Πολυπλᾰσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = πολλαπλασιασμός, Plut. 2, 1020 C.

Πολυπλάσιος, α, ον, = πολλαπλάσιος, v. l. in Arist.

Πολυπλᾰσίων, ον, gen. ονος, = πολλαπλασίων, susp.

Πολύπλεθρος, ον, (πολύς, πλέθρον) *many πλέθρα in size, far-stretching*, Eur. Alc. 687: of persons, *rich in land*, Luc. Icar. 18.

Πολύπλεκτος, ον, = πολύπλοκος, Nic. Al. 224, Anth.

Πολύπλευρος, ον, (πολύς, πλευρά) *many-sided*, Plut. 2, 966 E.

Πολυπλήθεια, ας, ἡ, *great quantity*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 6: and

Πολυπληθέω, ῶ, *to be, become much* or *great*, LXX: from

Πολυπληθής, ές, (πολύς, πλῆθος) *very much* or *numerous*. Hence

Πολυπληθία, ας, ἡ, = πολυπλήθεια, Soph. Fr. 583, Dem. ap. Poll. 4, 163.

Πολυπληθύνω and πολυπλήθω, should be written divisim, πολὺ πλ., cf. Phryn. 631.

Πολυπλόκᾰμος, ον, (πολύς, πλόκαμος) *thick-haired, long-haired*, Anth.

Πολυπλοκία, ας, ἡ, *cunning, craft*, Theogn. 67: from

Πολύπλοκος, ον, (πολύς, πλέκω) *much-tangled, thick-wreathed*, of a serpent's coils, Eur. Med. 481, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A: hence of the polypus, *with tangled, twisting arms*, Theogn. 215.—2. metaph. *tangled, intricate*, νόημα, Ar. Thesm. 463; τάξις, Xen. Lac. 11, 5; of the chances in the game of πεσσοί, Eur. I. A 197.—II. act. *entangling, intriguing*, γυνή, Ar. Thesm. 435. Adv. -κῶς.

Πολύπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (πολύς, πλέω) *sailing much*.

Πολυπλούσιος, ον, *very rich*.

Πολύπνοια, ας, ἡ, *a blowing often* or *much*, Or. Sib.: from

Πολύπνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (πολύς, πνέω) *breathing* or *blowing hard*, Opp. C. 1, 461.—II. *strong-smelling, sweet-smelling*.

Πολύποδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πολύπους. [ᾰ]

Πολυπόδειον, ου, τό, dim. from πολύπους, Mnesim. Ἱπποτρ. 1, 43.

Πολυπόδειος, ον, (πολύπους) *of, belonging to a polypus*.

Πολύπόδης, ου, ὁ, poet. πουλ-, = πολύπους, Anth. P. 9, 227.

Πολύποδία, ας, ἡ, (πολύπους) *a having many feet*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 1.

Πολυποδίνη, ης, ἡ, *a small kind of polypus*, elsewh. ὀσμύλη. [ῐ]

Πολυπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πολύπους, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.—II. a kind of *fern, polypody*, Theophr. Hence

Πολυποδίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with fern*.

Πολυποδώδης, ες, (πολύπους, εἶδος) *like a polypus, of the polypus kind*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 10.

Πολυπόθητος, ον, (πολύς, ποθέω) *much-desired, much-regretted*.—II. act. *much-desiring*, Ath. 433 E.

Πολυποικίλος, ον, (πολύς, ποικίλος) *much-variegated*, Eur. I. T. 1160, Eubul.

Πολύποινος, ον, (πολύς, ποινή) *punishing severely*, Parmenid. 14.

†Πολυποίτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Polypoetes*, son of Pirithoüs and Hippodamia from Thessaly, one of the Grecian leaders against Troy, Il. 2, 740; 12, 129; 23, 848.—2. a son of Ulysses and Callidice, Cyclic. p. 585 Düb.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Πολύπολις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. πολύπτ-, (πολύς, πόλις) *with many cities*, Call. Dian. 225.

Πολύπόνηρος, ον, *very bad*.

Πολύπονία, ας, ἡ, *much labour* or *toil*, Plat. Rival. 133 E: from

Πολύπονος, ον, (πολύς, πόνος) of men, *much labouring, toilsome, δίαιτα*, Aesch. Pers. 320: *much suffering*, freq. in Trag., esp. as a general epith. of mankind, π. ἄνδρες, βροτοί, Pind. N. 1, 50, Aesch. Supp. 382, Eur. Or 175: of conditions, wounds, etc., *full of pain and suffering*, Soph. El. 515; also *causing pain, painful*, Id. Phil. 777. Adv. -νως.

Πολύποξύστης, ου, ὁ, (πολύπους, ξύω) *an instrument for removing polypi*.

Πολύπόρευτος, ον, (πολύς, πορεύομαι) *much travelled* or *trodden*.

Πολύπορος, ον, (πολύς, πόρος) *with many passages* or *pores*, Plut. 2, 650 C, etc.

Πολύπος, ου, ὁ, poet. for πολύπους, q. v.

Πολυποσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (πολύς, πόσις) *hard-drinking, the drinking of much wine*, like πολυδοσία, Hipp., Polyb. 5, 15, 2, etc.

Πολυπότᾰμος, ον, (πολύς, ποταμός) *with many* or *large rivers*, Eur. H. F. 409.

Πολύποτέω, ῶ, *to drink hard, drink much wine*, Hipp.: from

Πολύπότης, ου, ὁ, (πολύς, πίνω) *a hard drinker*, Hipp.: poet. πουλ-, Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πολυπότῐς, ῐδος, fem. from foreg., Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Πολυποτμος, ον, (πολύς, πότμος) *of many fates* or *fortunes*, Orph. H. 69.

Πολυπότνια, ας, ἡ, *strengthd. for* πότνια, H. Hom. Cer. 211.

Πολύποτος, ον, (πολύς, πίνω) *deep drinking*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 3.

Πολύπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ: acc. usu. πολύπουν, but also πολύποδα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 44, 2: poet. πουλύπους, (πολύς, πούς).—I. as adj., *many-footed*, Soph. El. 488, Plat. Tim. 92 A.—II. as subst., *the many-footed*, esp. = *the sea-polypus*, Od. 5, 422, H. Ap. 77 (both times in poet. form πουλύπους), and freq. in Att. comedy (cf. infra — 2. *the wood-louse, millepes*; also ὀνος κατοικίδιος.—3. *a polypus or wart-like excrescence in the nose*, etc., Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—4. π. βοτάνη, = πολύποδιον.—In the poets (even of Att. com.), the collat. form πολύπους, ποδος, ὁ, is freq.: it is usu. wrongly written πόλυπος, Ar. Fr. 225, etc.; so Ath. 316–318: cf. ἀελλόπους, ἀρτίπους, κεκρόπος: the Ep. form is πωλύπους, ὁ, Theogn. 215, Opp. H. 1, 310, etc., Dor. and Aeol. πωλύπους and τωλύπους, Epich. p. 31, Koen Greg 634, with which compare the Lat. *pōlypus*. [ῠ]

Πολυπραγμᾰτέω, ῶ, = πολυπραγμονέω, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 6.

Πολυπράγματος, ον, = πολυπράγμων.

Πολυπραγμονέω, = sq.

Πολυπραγμοσύνη, Ion. -συνη, fut. -ήσω: to be πολυπράγμων, *be busy about many things, to be curious* or *inquisitive*, Plat. Parm. 137 B, Legg. 821 A; περί τι, Ib. 932 D:—usu. in bad signf., *to be a meddlesome, inquisitive busybody*, Ar. Plut. 913, Plat., etc.; τὰ αὑτοῦ πράττειν καὶ μὴ πολυπρ., Plat. Rep. 433 A—esp., *to meddle in state affairs, intrigue*, Lat. *novas res moliri*, Hdt. 3, 15 (like πολλὰ πρήσσειν, Id. 5, 33), Xen. An.

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3, 1, 15,—elsewh. *νεωτερίζειν*: cf. *πολυπράγμων*:—rarely in good signf., *to be curious after knowledge, pursue it carefully*, Polyb. 9, 15, 7.

Πολυπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the character and conduct of the πολυπράγμων, officiousness, meddlesomeness*, Ar. Ach. 833, Plat., etc.; joined with *ἀλλοτριοπραγμοσύνη*, Plat. Rep. 444 B: *a bustling character*, opp. to *ἀπραγμοσύνη*, Thuc. 6, 87, cf. sq.:—rarely in good signf., *acquaintance with many things, search after knowledge*, Polyb. 5, 75, 6; cf. Plutarch, *περὶ πολυπραγμοσύνης*: from

Πολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*πολύς, πράσσω, πρᾶγμα*) *busy after many things, always bustling*, Ar. Av. 471: usu. in bad signf., *meddlesome, prying, officious, a busybody*, Lat. *curiosus*, Isocr. Antid. § 105, 245, 253: an epith. often given to *the ever-restless* Athenian, esp. by their political opponents; cf. *ἀπράγμων*, and v. Valck. Hipp. 785:—rarely in good signf., *inquisitive, active, curious after knowledge*, Polyb. 9, 1, 4.

Πολυπράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *πολυπράγμων*, Manetho. [ᾰ]

Πολύπρᾶος, ον, (*πολύς, πρᾶος*) *very mild*, Luc. Tragop.

Πολύπρεμνος, ον, (*πολύς, πρέμνον*) *with many trunks, ὕλη*, Ap. Rh. 4, 161.

†**Πολυπρέπων**, οντος, ὁ, *Polyprepon*, a celebrated flute player in Athens, Luc. Conv. 20.

Πολυπρηγμονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, Ion. for *πολυπραγμονέω*, Hdt.

Πολυπρήων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πολύς, πρηών*) *with many hillocks*, Hermesian. 57.

Πολυπρόβατος, ον, (*πολύς, πρόβατον*) *rich in sheep* or *cattle*, *Φρύγες πολυπροβατώτατοι*, Hdt. 5, 49, cf. Xen. Vect. 5, 3.

Πολύπροικος, ον, (*προίξ*) *richly dowered*.

Πολυπρόσωπος, ον, (*πολύς, πρόσωπον*) *many-faced, multiform, οὐρανὸς π.*, prob. *the ever-changing sky*, Lyc. (Trag.) ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1: of plays, *with many masks* or *characters*, Luc. Nigr. 20.

Πολυπρώτιστος, Il. 2, 702, should be written *πολὺ πρώτ-*.

Πολύπτερος, ον, (*πολύς, πτερόν*) *many-winged*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 4.

Πολυπτόητος, ον, Ion. *-πτοίητος*, (*πολύς, πτοέω*) *much-scared, shy, timorous, δμμα*, Anth.: *agitated, θάλασσα*, Anth. P. 7, 624.

Πολύπτορθος, ον, (*πολύς, πτόρθος*) *with many shoots, branches*, Nonn.

Πολύπτυχος, ον, (*πολύς, πτύξ, πτυχή*) *of* or *with many folds*: esp. of mountains, *with many vallies*, (so that from a distance their surface appears to be *in folds*, cf. *πτύξ* II), *π. Ὄλυμπος*, Il. 8, 411, Hes. Th. 113; *Ἴδη*, Il. 21, 449, etc.; of the mountainous tract of Phocis, Eur. I. T. 677.—II. *with many tablets, folded into many leaves, γραμματεῖον*.

Πολύπτωξ, ωκος, ὁ, ἡ, *abounding in hares*.

Πολύπτωτος, ον, (*πολύς, πίπτω, πτῶσις*) *with* or *in many cases*: *τὸ π.*, a rhetorical figure, cf. Quint. Inst. 9, 3, 36, Longin. 23, 1.

Πολύπυλος, ον, (*πολύς, πύλη*) *with many gates*, Diod.

Πολύπυργος, ον, (*πολύς, πύργος*) *with many towers*, in Hom. Ap. 242, the reading of all MSS., though the Edd. mostly give *πολύπυρος*.

Πολύπῡρος, ον, (*πολύς, πυρός*) *rich in corn*, freq. epith. of fruitful lands, Il. 15, 372, Od. 14, 335, etc., Aesch. Supp. 7: v. foreg.

Πολύπῦρος, ον, (*πῦρ*) *full of fire*.

Πολύπυστος, ον, (*πολύς, πυνθάνομαι*) *much heard of, far-famed*, Nic. Al. 303.

Πολυπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-bearded*, dub.

Πολῡρημονέω, *πολῡρήμων*, v. *πολυῤῥ-*.

Πολύριζος, ον, for *πολύῤῥιζος*, in a poet. epitaph in Millingen Uned. Anc. Monum. T. 1, n. 36, p. 86.

Πολύῤῥαβδος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥάβδος*) *with many stripes*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Πολυῤῥᾰγής, ές, (*πολύς, ῥήγνυμι*) *with many rents* or *clefts*, Nic. Th. 59.

Πολυῤῥᾰθᾱγος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥαθαγέω*) *far-sounding*, Opp. C. 3, 21, H. 5, 652. [ᾰ]

Πολυῤῥᾰθάμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πολύς, βαθάμιγξ*) *with many drops*, Nonn.

Πολυῤῥαίστης, ου, ὁ, (*πολύς, ῥαίω*) *slayer of many*, Opp. H. 1, 463, v. l. Lyc. 210.

Πολύῤῥαπτος, ον, Theocr. 25, 265; and-*ῥᾰφής*, ές, Nonn.,=sq.

Πολύῤῥᾰφος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥάπτω*) *sewn of many patches* or *pieces*, also *much-embroidered, richly-wrought*, like *πολύκεστος*, Soph. Aj. 575.

Πολυῤῥημονέω, ῶ, *to speak much*: from

Πολυῤῥήμων, ον, (*πολύς, ῥῆμα*) *much-speaking, wordy*, M. Anton.

Πολύῤῥην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πολύς, ῥήν, ἀρνός*) *rich in sheep* or *flocks*, *ἄνδρες*, Il. 9, 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39, 3: but this adj. only occurs in oblique cases *πολύῤῥηνος, -νι*, etc., or nom. pl. *πολύῤῥηνες*, never in nom. sing.

†**Πολυῤῥηνία**, ας, ἡ, *Polyrrhenia*, a city of Crete: hence *οἱ Πολυῤῥήνιοι, the inhab. of P.*, Strab. p. 479.

Πολύῤῥηνος, ον,=*πολύῤῥην, Od. 11, 257, Anth. P. 7, 255.

Πολύῤῥητος, ον, *often said* or *named*.

Πολυῤῥιζία, ας, ἡ, *multitude of roots*, Theophr.: from

Πολύῤῥιζος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥίζα*) *with many roots*, Theophr., Anth. P. app. 6.

Πολυῤῥῑνος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥινός*) *with many hides, σάκος*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1231.

Πολυῤῥόδης, ου, ὁ,=sq., very dub.

Πολύῤῥοδος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥόδον*) *abounding in roses*, Ar. Ran. 448.

Πολυῤῥόθιος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥόθος*) *beaten by many waves*, Arat. 412.

Πολύῤῥοθος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥόθος*) *loud-roaring* or *dashing*; *φροίμια π.*, the cries *of many voices*, Aesch. Theb. 7.

Πολυῤῥοῐβήτης, ον, (*πολύς, ροιβδέω*) *much-whirring, ἄτρακτος*, Anth. P. 6, 160.

Πολύῤῥοιζος, ον, (*πολύς, ροιζέω*) *with a loud, rushing noise*, Nic. Th. 792.

Πολύῤῥοος, ον, contr. *-ῥους, ουν*, =sq., Eumath.

Πολύῤῥῠτος, ον, (*πολύς, ῥέω*) *much* or *strong flowing*, of the sea, Aesch. Supp. 843; *π. αἷμα*, Soph. El. 1420.

Πολύῤῥῡμος, ον, *with many chariot-poles*.

ΠΟΑΥ΄Σ, *πολλή, πολύ*: gen. *πολλοῦ, ῆς, οῦ*: dat. *πολλῷ, ῇ, ῷ*: acc. *πολύν, πολλήν, πολύ*. Ion. nom. *πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν*, acc. *πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλόν*, and this Ion. declension was retained by the Att. in all cases, except the nom. masc. and neut., and the acc. neut.: Hom. uses both the Ion. and Att. forms indifferently: in Hdt. the Ion. prevail. The following forms are also retained in Ep.,—sing. gen. *πολέος*, Il. 4, 244, etc.; pl. nom. *πολέες*, contr. *πολεῖς*, Il. 11, 708; gen. *πολέων*; dat. *πολέσι, πολέσσι*, Il. 13, 452, etc., *πολέσσι*, Hes. Op. 119; acc. *πολέας*, contr. *πολεῖς*, Hom.; the dat. *πολέι* occurs if at all, only in late poets, while the gen. pl. *πολλέων* and *πολλάων* [ᾰ] are fem. Lastly, *πουλύς*, neut. *πουλύ*, are also Ep. forms, of which *πουλύς* is sometimes used as fem., e. g. *πουλὺν ἐφ' ὑγρήν*, Il. 10, 27: *ἠέρα πουλύν*, Il. 5, 776, though in 17, 269 we find *ἠέρα πολλήν*: the neut. *πουλύ* is only in Od. 19, 387; Hes. also once in masc., Th. 190. Some traces of the Ion. and Ep. forms are also found in Att. poets, esp. in Trag., as dat. *πολεῖ* in a chorus, Aesch. Supp. 745; *πολλόν*, Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196; *πουλύ*, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 31; *πολέι* in a chorus, Aesch. Ag. 723, etc.; *πολέων* in a chorus, Eur. Hel. 1332; *πολέσι*, Id. I. T. 1263.—I. strictly of number, *many*, opp. to *ὀλίγος*, Hom., etc.: *ἐξ ὀλίγων*, opp. to *ἐκ πολλῶν*, Hes. Th. 447: unusual phrase, *πολλὰ τριηκόντων ἐτέων ἀπολείπων*, wanting *many* of thirty years, Hes. Op. 694; *πολλὸν πλῆθος*, Hdt. 1, 141; *πολλὸν ἔθνος*, Hdt. 4, 22: also anything often repeated, *πολλὸς ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς αἰνεύμενος*, Hdt. 1, 98; *πολλὸν ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος*, Id. 2, 2; cf. infra 7.—2. not only of number in the strict sense, but also of size or degree, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; so, *πολὺς νιφετός, πολὺς ὑετός, a heavy* storm of snow or rain, Hom.; *π. ὕπνος, deep* sleep, Od. 15, 394; *π. ὑμέναιος, a loud* song, Il. 18, 493; so too, *π. ὀρυμαγδός, ροῖζος*, etc.; freq. of rivers, *πολὺς ῥεῖ ὁ ποταμός*, the river rolls *mighty*, is swoln, Valck. Hipp. 443; so, *ὅταν π. ὁ θεὸς ἔλθῃ*, Eur. Bacch. 300; rarely of a single person, *μέγας καὶ πολλός*, Hdt. 7, 1: also of conditions, *πολὺς πόνος, δῖζύς, δύη, ἄλγεα*, etc., Hom.—In most of these cases a sense of repetition is joined with that of degree, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 142, Pors. Advers. p. 307: —however, *πολύς* oft. simply denotes that a thing is in a great or high degree, and must (as we have seen) be variously rendered; so again, *πολλὴ εὐδαιμονία, great* happiness; *πολλὴ ἐλπίς, much* hope; *πολλὴ σιγή, deep* silence; *πολλὸς λόγος, a far-spread* report; also, *οὔνομα πολλόν*, Hdt. 3, 137; *πολλὴ ἀνάγκη, strong* necessity, Valck. Phoen. 1668, Herm. Soph. Tr. 294: hence,—3. of the value or worth of a thing, *πολέος ἄξιος* (for *πολλοῦ ἄξιος*) Il. 23, 562, etc.; in Att. usu. without *ἄξιος*, *πολλοῦ ἐστι*, it is worth *much*, valuable, dear, where *τιμήματος* is usu. supplied; *πολλοῦ* and *περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαί τι*, Lat. *magni facere*, cf. *περί* A. IV: hence, *πολύ ἐστί τι*, it is *worth much, of great consequence*, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.—4. *πολύς*, partitive c. gen., e. g., *πολλοὶ Τρώων* for the usu. *πολλοὶ Τρῶες*, Il. 18, 271; also in neut., as *πολλὸν σαρκός* for *πολλὴ σάρξ*, Od. 19, 450; so, freq. in Att., *ὁ πολὺς τοῦ χρόνου, πολλὴ τῆς γῆς*, etc., where the adj. follows the gender of the genit., Hemst. Luc. Tim. 9, Br. Ar. Ach. 350; also in Hdt. 1, 24, etc.—5. *πολύς* was oft. used as the predicate, and so is joined to another adj. by a *καί, πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοί, many* men and good, Il. 6, 452, etc.: *πολέες τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι*, Il. 21, 586, *παλαιά τε πολλά τε*, Od. 2, 188, etc.: more freq. in Att., *πολλὰ κἀγαθά, πολλὰ καὶ κακά*, Br. Ar. Thesm. 351; *πολλὰ καὶ δεινά, πολλὰ καὶ σοφὰ λέ-*

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γειν: more rarely before a subst., πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ χιτῶνες, etc.—6. in Att. with the artic., *οἱ πολλοί, the many*, i. e. *the greater number*, and so like *οἱ πλεῖστοι, the most*, Valck. Diatr. p. 217 B, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 398; Hom. has it in this sense without the art., Il. 21, 524; 22. 28:—strengthd., *οἱ πολλοὶ πάντες, far the most*, Hipp.: the sing. in this sense only in later writers, ὁ πολὺς δῆμος, λεώς, ὅμιλος, Lob. Phryn. 193, 390; but τὸ πολλόν like *οἱ πολλοί*, Hdt. 1, 136; in Hom., and Hes., πολὺς λαός, more freq. πολλοὶ λαοί: τὰ πολλά, *the most*, and so often for πάντα, as in Od. 2, 58; 17, 537, Hes. Op. 37; but τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, absol. as adv., like ὡς ἐπὶ πολύ, for *the most part*, Hdt. 1, 203; 2, 35; 5, 67:—but, elsewh. in Hom., πολλά as subst., means *much riches, great possessions*, Il. 9, 333, Od. 19, 195:—πολύς τις, *many* a one; πολύ τι, *many* a thing.—7. πολύς with a partic. and εἰμί, e. g. πολλὸς ἦν λισσόμενος, he was *all* entreaties, Lat. *multus erat in precando*, Hdt. 9, 91, cf. 7, 158; so with ἐν, e. g. πολὺς ἦν ἐν τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ, he was *deep* in philosophy: cf. πλεῖστος.—8. sometimes also πολύς means *too much*, esp. in πολλὰ πράσσειν = πολυπραγμονεῖν, Valck. Hipp. 785.—II. of space, *large, far, far and wide, wide-stretched*, opp. to μικρός, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; πολλὸς ἕκειτο, he lay *outstretched wide*, Il. 7, 156, cf. 11, 307, Od. 22, 384: πολλὴ γαῖα, π. πεδίον, etc., Hom.; πολλὴ (ὁδός), a *far* way, Xen. An. 6, 1, 16, etc.: also joined with μέγας, λίμνη μεγάλη τε καὶ πολλή, Hdt. 4, 109, though πολλή may be understood of the quantity of water.—III. of time, *long*, πολὺς χρόνος, esp. πολὺν χρόνον, for a *long* time, Hom., Hes., etc.; also, πολλοῦ χρόνου, Ar. Plut. 98; διὰ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) Luc. Necyom. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.

B. as adv. in neut. sing. and pl., πολύ (Ion. πολλόν), πολλά, *much, very*, strengthd. μάλα πολλά, Hom., Hes., and Att.; also of freq. repetition, *many times*, i. e. *much, oft-times, often*, Il. 2, 798, Od. 1, 1, etc., Hes. Op. 320; and the Homer. expressions μάλα πολλὰ κελεύων, μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε, λισσομένη μάλα πολλά, εὐχόμενος μαλὰ πολλά, etc., may be as well understood of *repeated*, as of *earnest* commands and entreaties: of space, *a great way*, Hdt. 1, 104; of time, *long*, Hdt. 4, 126: of degree, *far, very much*, Hdt. 1, 126; 6, 82: the notion of degree also lies in the absol. gen. πολλοῦ, like πάνυ, *very much*, Ar. Nub. 915: πολλοῦ πολύς, πολλοῦ πολλή, πολλοῦ πολύ, *much too much*, Ar. Eq. 822, Ran. 1046, cf. Dind. Nub. 915.—2. with. adjs.,—πολύ is joined with a compar. to increase its compar. force, πολὺ κάλλιον, μεῖζον, μείων, or Ion. πολλὸν ἀμείνων, νεώτερος, παυρότεροι, *much, far* more beautiful, etc., Hom., and Hes.: πολὺ μᾶλλον, *much* more, *far* sooner: Xen. likes to put several words between, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 4, An. 3, 1, 22; 3, 2, 30: in this case also ποᾶλλῷ is freq. for πολύ, *by far*, Hdt. 1, 134; πολλῷ μᾶλλον, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 E; but πολύ τι μᾶλλον, *a good deal* more, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 70; so too, with compar. advs., as πολὺ πρίν, *much* sooner, oft. in Hom.; with the compar. verb φθάνω, πολύ κε φθαίη, Il. 13, 815; and, in like manner, with προβαίνω, προτρέχω, προμάχομαι, etc., Il. 6, 125; 11, 217; and before πρό, Il. 4, 373; hence also may be explained the Homeric ἡμῖν πολὺ βούλεται ἢ Δαναοῖσιν νίκην, Il. 17, 331, Od. 17, 404,—βούλεται being for μᾶλλον βούλεται.—3. in like manner with superl., πολὺ πρῶτος, φίλτατος, κάλλιστος, πολλὸν ἄριστος, *far* the first, etc., Hom., etc.: also with superl. adv., πολὺ μάλιστα, *far* the most, πολὺ ἥκιστα, *far* the least.—4. also sometimes in Att. with a positive, to add force to the adj., οἱ πολύ or πολλὰ δυστυχεῖς, the *much* unhappy, Valck. Phoen. 624; as also πλεῖστα and πάντα are used.—5. πολλά, *many times, often*: τὰ πολλά, ὡς τὰ πολλά, *mostly, usually*: so, ὡς ἐπὶ πολύ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 445.—6. with preps., εἰς πολλά, *in many ways, much*, Valck. Phoen. 622; ἐπὶ πολύ, *for long*, of time, Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C; ἐπὶ πολλόν, *far*, of place, Hdt. 2, 32.—V. for compar. πλείων, Att. πλέων; superl. πλεῖστος, v. sub vocc.

[ῠ always, Ep. the forms πολέων, Il. 16, 655, and πολέας, Il. 1, 559, are sometimes dissyll. ⏑–: πολλέων is always dissyll.]

Πολύσαβρος, ον, (πολύς, σαβρός) *much decayed, unsound*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 21.

Πολῦσαρκέω, ῶ, *to be very fleshy*: and

Πολῦσαρκία, ας, ἡ, *fleshiness, plumpness*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22: from

Πολύσαρκος, ον, (πολύς, σάρξ) *very fleshy*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 10, 7.

Πολῦσέβαστος, ον, (πολύς, σεβαστός) the Lat. *augustissimus*, Anth. P. 9, 419.

Πολύσεμνος, ον, (πολύς, σεμνός) *exceeding venerable*, Anth. P. append. 281.

Πολύσεπτος, ον, (πολύς, σέβομαι) *much-revered*, Orph. H. 25, 6.

Πολῠσήμαντος, ον, (πολύς, σημαίνω) *signifying many things*, Gramm.

Πολῠσημάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πολύς, σημαίνω) *giving commands to, ruling many*, as epith. of Pluto, H. Hom. Cer. 31, 84, 377.

Πολύσημος, ον, = πολυσήμαντος, dub.

Πολυσθενής, ές, (πολύς, σθένος) *of much might*, Q. Sm. 2, 205.

†**Πολυσθένης**, ους, ὁ, *Polysthĕnes*, a foreigner, who obtained the citizenship of Athens through the influence of Timotheus, Dem. 688, 5.

Πολῠσῑνής, ές, (πολύς, σίνομαι) *very hurtful, mischievous*, Aesch. Cho. 446: al. πολύσινος.

Πολῠσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of corn* or *food*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 16.—II. *excess in eating*. From

Πολύσιτος, ον, (πολύς, σῖτος) *abounding in corn*, Xen. Vect. 5, 3.—II. *high-fed, full of meat*, Theocr. 21, 40.

Πολύσκαλμος, ον, (πολύς, σκαλμός) *many-oared*, Leon. Tar. 91.

Πολύσκαρθμος, ον, (πολύς, σκαίρω) *much-springing, swift*, Il. 2, 814; or, acc. to Strab., *driving swift horses*, but cf. Nic. Th. 350, Q. Sm. 5, 657.

Πολυσκάριστος, ον, (σκᾰρίζω) = foreg.

Πολυσκελής, ές, (πολύς, σκέλος) *with many legs* or *feet*, Clem. Al.

Πολυσκεπής, ές, (πολύς, σκέπη) *covering very much, entirely*, Ael. N. A. 14, 26.

Πολύσκεπτος, ον, (πολύς, σκέπτομαι) *far-seen*, Βοώτης, Arat. 136.

Πολύσκηπτρος, ον, (πολύς, σκῆπτρον) *wide-ruling*, Anth. P. 4, 3.

Πολύσκιος, ον, (πολύς, σκιά) *very shady*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 5, 9.

Πολυσκόπελος, ον, (πολύς, σκόπελος) *very rocky*, Anth.

Πολύσκοπος, ον, (πολύς, σκοπέω) *far-seeing*, Pind. Fr. 74, 1.

Πολυσκύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, σκύλαξ) *with many dogs*, Nonn.

Πολυσκώμμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of mocking*.

Πολυσμάραγος, ον, (πολύς, σμαραγέω) *loud roaring*, Opp. [ᾰ]

Πολύσοφος, ον, (πολύς, σοφός) *very wise*, dub. l. in Philostr. Soph. Vit. 2, 19, for πολὺ σοφῶν, v. Kayser ad l.

Πολυσπῠθής, ές, (πολύς, στάθη) *thick-woven*, Anth. P. 6, 39.

Πολύσπαστος, ον, (πολύς, σπάω) *drawn from all sides* or *by several cords*, μηχάνημα π., a pulley, Plut. Marcell. 14.

Πολύσπειρος, ον, (πολύς, σπεῖρα) *much wound* or *bent*.

Πολυσπέρεια, ας, ἡ, a *spreading wide, diffusion*, Nicet.: from

Πολυσπερής, ές, (πολύς, σπείρω) *wide-spread, scattered, numerous*, ὦν θρωποι, Il. 2, 804, Od. 11, 365; Ἄρανῖναι, Hes. Th. 365.—II. act. *spreading* or *scattering widely*, Emped. 235.

Πολυσπερμία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of seed*: from

Πολύσπερμος, ον, (πολύς, σπέρμα) *abounding in seed*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 57.

Πολυσπερχής, ές, *very diligent, zealous*.

†**Πολυσπέρχων**, οντος, ὁ, *Polysperchon*, an Aetolian, a celebrated general of Alexander the Great, Plut. Pyrrh.; Arr. An. 2, 12: in Ael. V. H. 12, 43 Πολυσπέρχης.

Πολυσπίλάς, άδος, ἡ, *rocky, many-peaked*.

Πολυσπλαγχνία, ας, ἡ, *great compassion*, Eccl.: from

Πολύσπλαγχνος, ον, (πολύς, σπλάγχνον) *of great mercy*, N. T.

Πολύσπορος, ον, (πολύς, σπείρω) *abounding in seed* or *crops, fruitful*, Eur. Tro. 743, Opp. C. 3, 23. Adv. -ρως, Lat. *sparsim*, Sext. Emp. p. 347.

Πολυσπουδάστως, ον, (πολύς, σπουδάζω) *very hasty*.

Πολυστᾰγής, ές, (πολύς, στάζω) *dropping* or *dripping fast*. Adv. -γῶς.

Πολυστακτί, adv. = foreg. [ῐ]

Πολυστασίαστος, ον, (πολύς, στασιάζω) *much harassed by factions*, App.

Πολυστατος, ον, (πολύς, ἵστημι) *standing thick*, Philo.

Πολυστάφῠλος, ον, (πολύς, σταφυλή) *rich in grapes*, Il. 2, 570; H. Hom. 25, 11, Hecatae. p. 64, Soph. Ant. 1133. [ᾰ]

Πολύστᾰχυς, υ, gen. υος, (πολύς, στάχυς) *rich in ears of corn*, Theocr. 10, 42, and Strab.

Πολυστεγής, ές, = sq.

Πολύστεγος, ον, (πολύς, στέγη) *with many ceilings* or *stories*, Strab.

Πολύστειλος, ον, (πολύς, στείλω) *much trodden* or *walked on*.

Πολύστειος, ον, (πολύς, στεῖα) v. sub πολύστιος.

Πολυστελέχης, ες, susp. in Theophr. for sq.

Πολυστέλεχος, ον, (πολύς, στέλεχος) *with many stems*, Anth. P. 9, 312.

Πολυστένακτος, ον, (πολύς, στενάζω) *much-sighing*; ἀκτίς, Nonn. Anth. P. 7, 155.

Πολύστεπτος, ον, (πολύς, στέφω) = sq., Paul. S. Ambo 269.

Πολυστέφανος, ον, (πολύς, στέφανος

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νος) *with many wreaths* or *crowns*, Emped. 16.

Πολυστεφής, ές, (πολύς, στέφω) *decked with many a wreath*, Aesch. Eum. 39; π. δάφνης, Soph. O. T. 83. —II. *twisted in many a wreath*, κόιτνος, Nic.

Πολύστιμος, ον, (πολύς, στῖμα) *thick woven*.

Πολυστιβία, ας, ἡ, *a treading very much*, Opp. C. 4, 433: from

Πολύστιβος, ον, (πολύς, στείβω) = πολυστειβος, *much-trodden*.

Πολύστικτος, ον, (πολύς, στίζω) *much pricked*; and so,—2. *much spotted*, Anth.

Πολύστιος, ον, (πολύς, στία) *with many small stones, pebbly*, Call. Jov. 26, with v. l. πολύστειος, cf. Nic. Th. 950.

Πολυστιχία, ας, ἡ, *a number of lines*, Anth. P. 9, 342: from

Πολύστιχος, ον, (πολύς, στίχος) *of* or *in many lines*, Strab.

Πολύστοιχος, ον, = foreg., ὀδόντες, Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 11: hence, π. γνάθοι, *jaws set with many rows* of teeth, Luc.

Πολυστομέω, ῶ, *to speak much*, Aesch. Supp. 502: from

Πολύστομος, ον, (πολύς, στόμα) *many-mouthed*:—metaph., *much-speaking, talkative*, εἴς τι, v. l. Plut. 2, 999 A.

Πολύστονος, ον, (πολύς, στένω) *much-sighing, mournful*, of persons, Od. 19, 118.—2. of things, *causing many sighs*, κήδεα, Ἔρις, λός, Il. 1, 445; 11, 73; 15, 451; π. φάτις, Aesch. Eum. 380; Τροία, Soph. Phil. 1346; freq. in Eur.

†**Πολύστρατος**, ου, ὁ, *Polystratus*, an Athenian commander in the Corinthian war, Dem. 46, 20.—Others in Andoc.; Ath.; etc.

Πολύστρεπτος, ον, dub. Orph. Arg. 1092; and πολυστρεφής, ές, (πολύς, στρέφω) = πολύστροφος, Opp. H. 5, 132.

Πολύστροβος, ον, (πολύς, στροβέω) *much-tost, distracted*, Nic. Al. 6, Th. 310.

Πολύστροιβος, ον, poet. for foreg.

Πολυστρόφιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, στροφάλιγξ) *whirling round and round, eddying*, ἀελλαι, Musae. 293.

Πολυστροφώς, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of πολύστροφος, Nonn.

Πολυστροφία, ας, ἡ, *a turning one's self to and fro*, Leon. Tar. 65: from

Πολύστροφος, ον, (πολύς, στρέφω) *much-twisted, lithe*, Anth. P. 6, 107: hence, *supple, versatile*, γνώμα, Pind. Fr. 233.

Πολύστῦλος, ον, (πολύς, στῦλος) *with many columns*, Plut. Pericl. 13.

Πολῦσύγκρᾶτος, ον, *mixed up of many things*.

Πολῦσύγκρῖτος, ον, *compounded of many things*.

Πολῦσύλλᾶβος, ον, (πολύς, συλλαβή) *of many syllables, polysyllabic*, Luc.

Πολῦσύνδεσμος, ον, *using many conjunctions*.

Πολῦσύνδετος, ον, *joined in various ways* or *firmly*: τὸ π., *the use of many conjunctions in the same sentence*.

Πολῦσύνθετος, ον, *compounded of many things*.

Πολύσφαλτος, ον, *easily deceived* or *to be deceived*.

Πολυσφάραγος, ον, (πολύς, σφαραγέω) = πολυσμάραγος, Opp. C. 4, 445. [ᾰ]

Πολύσφελμος, ον, (πολύς, σφέλμα) *with thick rind* or *bark*, ap. Hesych., nisi legend. πολύφελλος.

Πολυσφόνδῦλος, ον, (πολύς, σφόνδυλος) *many-jointed*, Luc. Dips. 3.

Πολυσφράγιστος, ον, (πολύς, σφραγίζω) *with many seals*, Nonn.

Πολυσχημάτιστος, ον, (πολύς, σχηματίζω) *multiform*, Dion. H. [ᾰ]

Πολύσχημος, ον, = sq., Aristaen. 1, 26. Adv. -μως.

Πολυσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, σχῆμα) *of many forms* or *positions*, Strab.; also of words and sentences. Adv. -μόνως.

Πολυσχῐδής, ές, (πολύς, σχίζω) *split* or *divided into many parts*, Arist. Probl. 22, 9; like πολύσχιστος:—esp. of feet, *divided into toes*, opp. to hoofs, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 10, 65: and so of animals that have toes, not hoofs, Id. H. A. 2, 10, 2. Hence

Πολυσχῐδία, ας, ἡ, *a splitting into many parts: diversity*, Hipp.

Πολύσχιστος, ον, (πολύς, σχίζω) *split into many parts, branching*, κέλευθα, Soph. O. C. 1592; cf. Anth. P. 8, 7.

Πολύσχοινος, ον, (πολύς, σχοῖνος) *abounding in rushes*, Anth.

Πολῦσώμᾶτος, ον, (πολύς, σῶμα) *with many bodies: of large stout body*, Diod.

Πολύσωρος, ον, (πολύς, σῶρος) *yielding heaps of corn*, Anth. P. 6, 258.

Πολῦτάλαντος, ον, (πολύς, τάλαντον) *worth many talents*, Luc. D. Meretr. 7, 4. [τᾰ]

Πολῦτάραχτος, ον, (πολύς, ταράσσω) *much disturbed*, Ach. Tat. [τᾰ]

Πολῦτάρῡχος, ον, (πολύς, ταραχή) *causing much noise* or *tumult*.—II. *very noisy, tumultuous*. [τᾰ]

Πολύταρβής, ές; (πολύς, τάρβος) *frightening much*; or, *much frightened*, Nonn.

Πολύτειρής, ές, (πολύς, τείρω) *wearying much*, Q. Sm. 4, 120.

Πολῦτειρής, ές, (πολύς, τείρεα) *rich in stars, starry*, Arat. 604.

†**Πολυτειχίδες**, ων, *al*, *Polytichides*, a place in Colophon, containing the tomb of Prometheus, Paus. 7, 3, 3.

Πολῦτεκνέω, ῶ, *to have* or *bear many children*, Plut. 2, 278 B: and

Πολῦτεκνία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of children*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 4: from

Πολύτεκνος, ον, (πολύς, τέκνον) *bearing many children*, Aesch. Pr. 137; cf. ἀμίλλα: in Aesch. Supp. 1029, as epith. of rivers, *fertilizing*.

†**Πολύτεκνος**, ου, ὁ, *Polytecnus*, a tyrant of Chios, Ath. 259 A.

Πολῦτέλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ηίη, (πολυτελής) *great expense, costliness*, Hdt. 2, 87; *lavish expenditure*, Thuc. 6, 12: π. ἐσθῆτος, Xen. Lac. 7, 3; like τρυφή, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 10.

Πολῦτελέομαι, f. -έσομαι, dep. mid., *to spend much*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 11.

Πολῦτελεύομαι, dep., late and rare form for foreg., Diod., v. Lob. Phryn. 67.

Πολῦτελής, ές, (πολύς, τέλος) *requiring much expense, very expensive, costly*, of articles of sale, undertakings, etc., Hdt. 4, 79, Thuc. 7, 28, Plat., etc.:—of persons, *spending much, magnificent, sumptuous*, Polyb. 8, 11, 7:—generally, *great, excellent*, Diod.—Adv. -λῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 4: superl. -λέστατα, *in the costliest manner*, Hdt. 2, 86.

Πολῦτενής, ές, poet. πουλυτ.. (πολύς, τείνω) *far-stretching*, Dion. P. 99, 339.

Πολῦτερπής, ές, (πολύς, τέρπω) *much-delighting*, Anth. P. 9, 504.

Πολῦτέχνης, ου †poet. εω†, ὁ, (πολύς, τέχνη) *one skilled in divers arts*, Solon 5, 49.

Πολῦτεχνής, ές, = πολύτεχνος II., Orph. Arg. 583.

Πολῦτεχνία, ας, ἡ, *many arts: ingenuity*, Plat. Alc. 2, 147 A: from

Πολύτεχνος, ον, (πολύς, τέχνη) *skilled in many arts, very ingenious*, Strab., Plut.—II. pass. *wrought with rare skill*.

Πολῦτῑμάω, should be written divisim πολὺ τ., Lob. Phryn. 630.

Πολῦτῑμητίζω, *to make* πολύτιμος, *to esteem highly*.

Πολῦτίμητος, ον, also η, ον, Ar. Pac. 978: (πολύς, τιμάω):—*highly honoured* or *revered*, usu. epith. of a divinity, Ar. Ach. 807, Nub. 269, Vesp. 1001; of Aeschylus, Id. Ran. 851.—II. *of high value* or *price, costly*, Epich. p. 39, Ar. Ach. 759, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 43. Adv. -τως. [ῑ]

†**Πολυτίμητος**, ου, ὁ, *Polytimetus*, a river of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 4, 5, 6.

Πολῦτῑμος, ον, = πολυτίμητος, very dub. [τῑ]

Πολύτῑμος, ον, (πολύς, τιμή) *much-revered*, θεοί, Menand. p. 42: *much-esteemed, costly*, Anth. P. 5, 36. Adv. -μως, Polyb. 14, 2, 3.

Πολῦτῑμώρητος, ον, (πολύς, τιμωρέω) *much-punished*.

Πολύτῑτος, ον, (πολύς, τίω) = πολύτιμος, *much-honoured*: also, *worthy of high honour*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2. [where ῑ.]

†**Πολυτίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Polytion*, an Athenian, Andoc. 2, 41.

Πολύτλας, αντος, ὁ, (πολύς, τλῆναι) *having borne much, much-enduring*, as epith. of Ulysses, and only in nom., Hom., Soph. Aj. 954.

Πολυτλήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, τλήμων) *bearing much, much-enduring*, θυμός, Il. 7, 152; Ὀδυσσεύς, Od. 18, 319; βροτοί, Ar. Pac. 236.

Πολύτλητος, ον, (πολύς, τλῆναι) *having borne much*, hence, *unfortunate, yéροντες*, Od. 11, 38.

Πολύτμητος, ον, (πολύς, τέμνω) *much cut, lacerated*, παρειά, Anth. P. 11, 66, cf. Opp. C. 2, 252.—II. act., *cutting much* or *deeply*, of sharp pain, Opp. H. 5, 288.

Πολῦτοιοῦτος, αὐτη, οὖτον, *being much* or *many times* so and so, as πολυγλώχιν is a πολυτοιοῦτον of γλωχίς.

Πολῦτοκέω, ῶ, *to be prolific*, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 3: and

Πολῦτοκία, ας, ἡ, *fecundity*: from

Πολῦτόκος, ον, (πολύς, τίκτω) *bringing forth many children* or *young ones, prolific*, Hipp., Arist. Part. An. 4, 10. 36.

Πολύτολμος, ον, (πυλύς, τόλμα) *very bold*, Plut 2, 731 C.

Πολῦτόρος, ον, (πολύς, τορέω) *much-piercing*.

Πολυτρῠφής, ές, (πολύς, τρέφω) *nourishing much, productive*, Diod.

Πολυτράχηλος, *many-necked*. [ᾰ]

Πολύτρεπτος, ον, (πολύς, τρέπω) *much-turning, changeable*, Plut.

Πολυτρήρων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, τρήρων) *abounding in doves*, Il. 2, 502, 582.

Πολύτρητος, ον, (πολύς, τιτρώω, τρητός) *much-pierced, full of holes, porous*, σπόγγοι, Od. 1, 111; 22, 439; of flutes, Anth. P. 9, 266, 505.

Πολύτριμμα, ατος, τό, = περίτριμμα.

Πολυτρίπους, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, τρίπους) *abounding in tripods*, Anth. P. 7, 709. [ῐ]

Πολύτριπτος, ον, (πολύς, τρίβω) *rubbed very fine*, Nic. Th. 105, Opp. H. 3, 502.

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Πολύτρῐχνον, ου, τό, *a water plant with many hair-like leaves*, elswh., **καλλίτριχον**, Dioscr.: strictly neut. from

Πολύτρῐχος, ον, (πολύς, θρίξ) *with a quantity of hair, very hairy.*

Πολυτροπία, ας, Ion. **-πίη**, ης, ἡ, *versatility, craft*, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, M. Anton. 12, 24.—II. *multifariousness, variety*: from

Πολύτροπος, ον, (πολύς, τρέπω) *having had many turns of fortune*, or *having wandered much, tost to and fro, much-travelled*, epith. of Ulysses in Od., cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 1; whereas Wolf Anal. 3, p. 145, takes it here in signf. II, as also Plat. seems to have done, Hipp. Min. 364 E.—II. metaph., *turning many ways, shifty, wily*, Lat. *versatus, versatilis*, H. Hom. Merc. 13, 439, Plat. l. c., Polit. 291 B; †*changeful, fickle*, π. ἐστιν ὅμιλος, Pseudo-Phoc. 89†: τὸ π.=foreg., Thuc. 3, 83: — of diseases, *changeful*, Plut. Num. fin.; πολέμος τοῖς πάθεσι ποικίλος καὶ ταῖς τύχαις πολυτροπώτατος, Id. Sull. 33.—III. *manifold*, ξυμφοραί, Thuc. 2, 44. Adv. **-πως**, N. T.

†**Πολύτροπος**, ου, ὁ, *Polytropus*, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 11.

Πολυτροφία, ας, ἡ, f. l. for **πολυστροφία**.

Πολύτροφος, ον, (πολύς, τρέφω) *well-fed, fat, plump*, Theophr., Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc.—II. parox. **πολυτρόφος**, ον, act., *feeding much, nutritious*, οἶνος, Ath.

Πολυτρόχᾱλος, ον, (πολύς, τρέχω) *running much* or *often*, π. ἀγοραί, *bustling*, or, perh., *slippery*, Anth.

Πολύτρῡτος, ον, (πολύς, τρύω) *much-wearied.*

Πολυτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, *a great eater.*

Πολύτρωτος, ον, *much-wounded.*

Πολύτῡρος, ον, (πολύς, τυρός) *with much cheese*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 7.

Πολῠῦδρία, ας, ἡ, *plenty of water*, Theophr.

Πολύϋδρος, ον, (πολύς, ὕδωρ) *abounding in water*, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

Πολύϋλος, ον, (πολύς, ὕλη) *abounding in timber*, or *in materials.* [ῡ̆λ]

Πολῠ́ϋμνητος, ον, (πολύς, ὑμνέω) *much famed in song*, Pind. N. 2, 8.

Πολῠῦμνια, ας, ἡ, =**Πολύμνια**, q.v.: from

Πολύϋμνος, ον, (πολύς, ὑμνέω) *abounding in songs, much sung of, famous*, H. Hom. 25, 7, Ar. Eq. 1328: *honoured with many hymns*, θεός, Eur. Ion 1074.

Πολύϋπνος, ον, (πολύς, ὕπνος) *sleeping much*, or *bestowing sound sleep*, Orph. H. 2, 4.

Πολῠφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, *to eat to excess*; and

Πολῠφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *excess in eating, gluttony*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 20; from

Πολῠφάγος, ον, (πολύς, φαγεῖν) *eating to excess, gluttonous*, Hipp., Ath. 415 C.

Πολύφᾰμος, ον, Dor. for **πολύφημος**, Pind.

Πολῠφᾰνής, ές, poet. **πουλυφ.**, *appearing in divers shapes.*

†**Πολυφάντας**, ὁ, *Polyphantas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 42, 2.

Πολῠφάνταστος, ον, (πολύς, φαντάζω) *with many apparitions*, σκότος, Plut. 2, 167 A.

Πολῠφάρμᾰκος, ον, (πολύς, φάρμακον) *knowing many drugs* or *charms*, ἰητρός, Il. 16, 28; Κίρκη, Od. 10, 276; Παιών, Solon 5, 57: also of countries, *abounding in drugs, in healing* or *poisonous herbs*, Τυρρηνία, Theophr.

Πολῠφᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, φημί) *wordiness.*

Πολῠφᾰσμᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, φάσμα) *multiform*, Orac. ap. Euseb. P. E. 175 C.

Πολύφᾰτος, ον, (πολύς, φημί) *much spoken of, very famous*, ἀγῶνες, Pind. P. 11, 71; π. ὕμνος, *an excellent, noble* strain, Id. O. 1, 13, cf. N. 7, 119.

Πολύφαυλος, ον, *very bad.*

Πολῠφεγγής, ές, (πολύς, φέγγος) *bright-shining*, Manetho.

Πολῠφειδής, ές, *very sparing.*

†**Πολυφείδης**, ους, ὁ, *Polyphides*, son of Mantius, grandson of Melampus, a celebrated soothsayer, Od. 15, 249.

Πολύφελλος, ν. **πολύσφελμος**.

Πολῠφερβής, ές, = **πολύφορβος**, Nonn.

Πολυφερνος, ον, (φερνή) = **πολύεδνος**.

Πολυφημία, ας, ἡ, *far-spread fame*, whether good or bad: from

Πολύφημος, ον, Dor. **-φᾶμος**: (πολύς, φήμη): —*much speaking* or *singing, abounding in songs and legends*, ἀοιδός, Od. 22, 376; also of a θρῆνος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 128, cf. **πολύφατος**: *tuneful*; and in bad signf. *much screaming* or *croaking*, e. g. as epith. of a frog. —II. *many-voiced, wordy*, ἀγορή, Od. 2, 150; hence, ἐς πολύφημον ἐκφέρειν, to bring it forth to *the many-voiced*, i. e. *the agora*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 79.

†**Πολύφημος**, ου, ὁ, Dor. **-φαμος**, *Polyphemus*, son of Neptune and the nymph Thoösa, a Cyclops, whose eye Ulysses bored out, Od. 1, 70, sqq.: he was enamoured of Galatea, Theocr. 6, 6.—2. son of Elatus, brother of Caeneus, one of the Lapithae from Larissa, an Argonaut, and founder of the city Cios, Il. 1, 264; Ap. Rh. 1, 40; Apollod. 1, 9, 16.

†**Πολυφήτης**, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Polyphetes*, a Trojan, Il. 13, 791.

Πολῠφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, =**πολύφημος**.

Πολύφθογγος, ον, (πολύς, φθόγγος) *many-toned, full-toned*, Plut. 2, 827 A, etc.

Πολυφθονερός, όν, (πολύς, φθονερός) *very envious*, as Epicurus called the dialectic school of Megara, Diog. L. 10, 8.

Πολύφθονος, ον, =foreg., very dub.

Πολύφθοος, ον, epith. of a day at Delphi, *on which the oracle was much consulted*, Plut. 2, 292 F.

Πολυφθορής, ές, =sq., Emped. 376.

Πολυφθόρος, ον, (πολύς, φθείρω) *destroying many, deathful*, Pind. N. 8, 53, I. 5 (4), 62, Aesch. Theb. 926.—II. proparox. **πολύφθορος**, ον, pass. *utterly destroyed* or *ruined*, Aesch. Pr. 633; *rife with ruin* or *murder*, Soph. Tr. 477, El. 10.—2. *braving ruin and danger*, of merchants, Soph. Fr. 499.

Πολυφιλανθρώπως, *very benevolently.*

Πολῠφίλητος, ον, *much-loved.* [ῐ]

Πολῠφῐλία, ας, ἡ, *abundance of friends*. Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 4: from

Πολῠφῐλος, ον, (πολύς, φιλέω) *having many friends, dear to many*, Pind. P. 5, 5, Lys. 112, 43. Adv. **-λως**.

Πολύφιλτρος, ον, (πολύς, φίλτρον) *suffering from many love-charms*, hence *deeply-enamoured, love-sick*, Theocr. 23, 1.

Πολυφλέγμᾰτος, ον, *having much phlegm.*

Πολύφλογος, ον, (πολύς, φλόξ) *fiercely blazing.*

Πολύφλοιος, ον, *with thick bark.*

Πολύφλοισβος, ον, (πολύς, φλοῖσβος) *loud-roaring*, freq. in Hom., always as epith. of θάλασσα; so in Hes., and Archil. 1.

Πολυφλύᾱρος, ον, *very talkative*, Phot.

Πολύφοβος, ον, *very timid.*

Πολύφοινος, ον, (πολύς, φόνος) *with much slaughter*, π. ἑορτά, prob. l. Alcm. 25.

Πολύφοιτος, ον, (πολύς, φοιτάω) *always roaming*, Musae. 181.

Πολυφόνος, ον, (πολύς, φονεύω) *killing many, murderous*, Eur. H. F. 420.

†**Πολυφόντης**, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *Polyphontes*, son of Autophonus of Thebes, Il. 4, 395.—2. a herald of king Laius, slain by Oedipus, Apollod. 3, 5, 7.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Πολύφορβος, ον, also η, ον, Il. 9, 568, Hes. Th. 912: (πολύς, φορβή): —*feeding many, bountiful*, γαῖα, Il. 14, 200, etc.

Πολῠφορέω, ῶ, *to be* **πολυφόρος**, *to bear* or *yield much*, Theophr. Hence

Πολῠφόρητος, ον, *borne much* or *often.*—II. act. *bearing much.*

Πολῠφορία, ας, ἡ, *productiveness*, Xen. Oec. 19, 19: from

Πολῠφόρος, ον, (πολύς, φέρω) *bearing much, fruitful*, Plat. Legg. 705 B. —II. π. οἶνος, strong wine *which will bear much water*: hence metaph., π. δαίμονι συγκεκρῶσθαι, to have a fortune *that wants softening*, Ar. Plut. 853.

Πολύφορτος, ον, (πολύς, φόρτος) *heavily laden*, Vit. Hom. 1.

Πολυφρᾰδέω, *to be very eloquent* or *wise*, only found in part. **πολυφραδέων**, = sq., Hes. Fr. 54.

Πολυφρᾰδής, ές, (πολύς, φράζω) *very eloquent, wise, prudent*, ἔντεσιν πολυφραδέεσσι δολωθείς, Hes. Th. 494, Simon. Amorg. 93. Hence

Πολυφρᾰδία, ας, ἡ, ὑμνων, *the eloquence* of songs, Hermesian. 5, 51.

Πολυφραδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg., Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 786.

Πολυφράδμων, ον, = **πολυφραδής**, Opp. H. 4, 28, Ap. Rh. 1, 1311.

†**Πολυφράδμων**, ονος, ὁ, *Polyphradmon*, father of the tragic poet Phrynichus, Paus. 10, 31, 4.

Πολύφραστος, ον, (πολύς, φράζω) *often said*: *much spoken of, famed*, Parmenid. 4.—II. *shrewd*, δόλοι, Opp. C. 4, 6.

Πολύφροντις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, φροντίς) *full of care*, Anacreont.

Πολυφρόντιστος, ον, (πολύς, φροντίζω) *much thought of.*—II. act., *much thinking, thoughtful*, Anth. P. 7, 84.

Πολυφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *fulness of understanding, great shrewdness*, Hdt. 2, 121, 6; plur., Theogn. 712.

Πολύφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, φρήν) *much-thoughtful, very shrewd*, freq. in Hom., always in good signf., use as epith. of Ulysses; also of Vulcan, *ingenious, inventive*, like **πολυμήτης**, Il. 21, 367, Od. 8, 297.

†**Πολύφρων**, ονος, ὁ, *Polyphron*, brother or uncle and successor of Jason, tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 33.—2. a general of the Aetolians, Paus. 10, 20, 4.

Πολῠφυής, ές, (πολύς, φυή) *of various sorts, manifold*, Theophr.

Πολύφυλλος, ον, (πολύς, φύλλον) *with many leaves, leafy*, Eupol. Δι- l.

Πολύφυλος, ον, (πολύς, φῦλον) *consisting of many tribes*, Orph. H. 60, 2, etc.

Πολύφῡτος, ον, *rich in plants* or *herbs.*

Πολῠφωνέω, ῶ, *to sound* or *speak much*: and

Πολῠφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a having many tones* or *voices*, Plut. 2, 674 E, 1141 C: from

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Πολύφωνος, ον, (πολύς, φωνή) *having many tones*, ὀρνιθες, Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 4: *speaking much, talkative.* Dor. -φανος, usu. read in Alcman 25; but v. πολύφοινος.

Πολύχαλκος, ον, (πολύς, χαλκός) *abounding in copper* or *brass*, πολύχρυσος καὶ π., of Troy, Sidon, Il. 18, 289, Od. 15, 425.—II. *wrought of solid brass, all-brazen*, οὐρανός, (cf. sub voc.), Il. 5, 504, Od. 3, 2, as usu. explained: but Herm. Opusc. 4, 268, would take it in signf. I, referring to the brazen vessels in the houses of the gods.

Πολύχανδής, ές, (πολύς, χανδάνω) *wide-yawning, all-containing*, Nic.

Πολύχαρής, ές, (πολύς, χαίρω) *feeling* or *causing much joy.*

†**Πολυχάρης**, ους, ὁ, *Polychares*, masc., pr. n., Paus. 4, 4, 5.

Πολυχάρισας, hence ὦ πολυχαρίσα, a Lacon. term of endearment in Ar. Lys. 1098, 1242, *dearest! sweetest!* [ῐ]

Πολύχαρμος, ον, (πολύς, χάρμη) *very warlike*, Anth. P. 5, 202.

†**Πολύχαρμος**, ου, ὁ, *Polycharmus*, a Spartan, commander of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 41.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Πολύχείμερος, ον, (πολύς, χειμών) *very wintry*, Opp. C. 1, 429.

Πολύχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, χείρ) *many handed, with many hands*, Soph. El. 488: *with many hands*, i. e. *men*, Aesch. Pers. 83. Hence

Πολυχειρία, ας, ἡ, *a multitude of hands, workmen, assistants*, Thuc. 2, 77, Xen. Cyr 3, 3, 26.

Πολύχειρος, ον, = πολύχειρ, Alcidam.

Πολύχεσος, ον, (πολύς, χέζω) *suffering from diarrhoea*: π. νόσος, *the diarrhoea*, ap. Suid.

Πολυχεύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, χεῦμα) *strong-flowing*, Eumath.

Πολυχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, χιτών) *having many coats*, κύλαμος, Theophr. [ῐ]

Πολύχλωρος, ον, *very pale*, Hipp.

Πολύχνη, ἡ, and **πολύχνιον**, τό, less correct forms for πολίχν-.

Πολύχνοος, ον, contr. -χνους, ουν, (πολύς, χνόος) *very downy*, Lat. *lanuginosus*, like the quince, etc., Nic. ap. Ath. 66 E.

Πολῠχοέω, ῶ, (πολύχοος) *to pour forth much, to abound*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 5: of the earth, *to yield abundantly.*

Πολῠχοΐα, ας, ἡ, (πολύχοος) *a pouring forth much*: *an abundant crop*, Theophr.—II. *a diversity of kinds*, Id.

Πολύχοιος, ον, late form for sq.

Πολύχοος or **πολυχόος**, ον, contr. -χους, ουν: (πολύς, χέω):—*pouring forth much*: of animals, *prolific*, Arist. H. A. 9, 43, 2; of fruit and grain, *yielding abundantly*, σπέρμα π., Theophr.—II. *manifold, various*, π. καὶ ποικίλον, Id.:—Compar. -χούστερος, Id.

Πολύχορδία, ας, ἡ, *the having many strings*, Plat. Rep. 399 C: from

Πολύχορδος, ον, (πολύς, χορδή) *many-stringed*: *many-toned*, epith. of the flute, Simon. 115, cf. Poll. 4, 67; also, π. ᾠδαί, Eur. Med. 196; π. γῆρυς, the sound *of many strings*, Id. Rhes. 548.

Πολύχορτος, ον, *with much grass.*

Πολυχρηματέω, ῶ, (πολυχρήματος) *to abound in money*, prob. L. Strab. p. 414.

Πολυχρηματία, ας, ἡ, (πολυχρήματος) *the possession of great wealth.*—II. *dearness, expensiveness*, opp. to εὐτέλεια, Xen. Symp. 4, 42.

Πολυχρηματίας, ου, ὁ, *the possessor of a large fortune*, Diog. L. 6, 28.

Πολυχρηματίζω, = πολυχρηματέω, (q. v.) dub. l. Strab. l. c.

Πολυχρήματος, ον, (πολύς, χρήματα) *having a large fortune, very wealthy*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 2.

Πολυχρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = πολυχρηματία: from

Πολυχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = πολυχρήματος, Polyb. 18, 18, 9.

Πολυχρηστία, ας, ἡ, *great usefulness*, Theophr.

Πολύχρηστος, ον, (πολύς, χρηστός) *useful to many* or *for many purposes, very useful*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 8, 12.

Πολύχροια, ας, ἡ, *variety of colour*, Arist. Probl. 34, 4, 2.

Πολύχροιος, ον, late poet. form for πολύχροος.

Πολυχρονέω, ῶ, (πολύχρονος) = sq., susp.

Πολυχρονίζω, *to last long*, LXX: from

Πολυχρόνιος, ον, (πολύς, χρόνος) *existing a long time, olden, ancient*, H. Hom. Merc. 125; sometimes also in prose, as, Hdt. 1, 55, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 16:—compar. -ώτερος, Polyb. 1, 13, 11; superl., Call. Del. 282.—Adv. -ως, Hipp. Hence

Πολυχρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, *length of time, long duration.*

Πολύχρονος, ον, later form for πολυχρόνιος.

Πολύχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (πολύς, χρόα) *many-coloured, variegated*, Arist. Probl. 34, 4, 2, Opp. C. 4, 389.

Πολύχρυσος, ον, (πολύς, χρυσός) *rich in gold*, of persons, cities, etc., Il. 10, 315, Hes. Op. 519, etc., Pind., and Trag.:—in H. Hom. Ven. 1, 9, of Venus, *the gold-adorned*, cf. Ib. 65; and so later, sometimes in reference to her votive offerings, sometimes to her beauty, like χρυσέη, Lat. *aurea Venus.*

Πολυχρώματος, ον, (πολύς, χρῶμα) = πολύχροος, Strab.

Πολύχρωμος, ον, = foreg., Manetho.

Πολύχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολύχροος.

Πολύχῡλος, ον, (πολύς, χυλός) *with much juice* or *sap, sappy*, Xenocr.

Πολύχῡμος, ον, = foreg., Xenocr.

Πολύχῡτος, ον, (πολύς, χέω) *poured* or *flowing far, widely diffused*, Plut. Cat. Min. 26, etc.: *manifold*, like πολύχοος.

Πολυχώρητος, ον, *containing much.*

Πολυχωρία, ας, ἡ, *extensiveness*, π. τῶν ὀνομάτων, *comprehensiveness* of words: from

Πολύχωρος, ον, (πολύς, χώρα) *spacious, extensive*, Αἰδης, Luc.

Πολύχωστος, ον, (πολύς, χώννυμι) *high-heaped*, Aesch. Cho. 350.

Πολυψήμᾱθος, ον, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 870. [ᾰ]

Πολύψαμμος, ον, (πολύς, ψάμμος) *very sandy*, dub. in Anth. P. 7, 214.

Πολύψεκτος, ον, (ψέγω) *much-blamed.*

Πολυψηφία, ας, ἡ, (πολύψηφος) *number* or *diversity of votes*, Thuc. 3, 10.

Πολυψήφις, ῐδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ψῆφις) *with many pebbles, pebbly*, esp. of the beds of rivers or the sea-shore, Ἑρμος, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 55, cf. Plat. Rep. 566 C; ῥηγμίν, Naumach. 60. (Others write πολυψηφίς, ῐδος, wrongly, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 50.)

Πολύψηφος, ον, (πολύς, ψῆφος) *with many, various votes* or *voices*, at elections, etc., Luc. Harm. 3.

Πολύψοφος, ον, (πολύς, ψοφέω) *loud-sounding, noisy*, Paul. S. 74.

Πολυωδῠνία, ας, ἡ, *great anguish*, Epist. Eur. 4: from

Πολυώδῠνος, ον, (πολύς, ὀδύνη) *very painful*, Theocr. 25, 238.—II. pass., *suffering great pain*, Anth. Plan. 111, P. 11, 386.

Πολῠωνῠμέω, ῶ, *to be πολυώνυμος, to have many names*: and

Πολῠωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, *multitude of names*, Call. Dian. 7, ubi v. Spanh.: from

Πολῠώνῠμος, ον, (πολύς, ὄνομα) *of many names, worshipped under many names*, epith. of divinities, H. Hom. Cer. 18, 32, cf. Soph. Ant. 1115, Ar. Thesm. 320, Call. Ap. 67, Theocr. 15, 109, and v. foreg.—II. *of great name*, i. e. *famous*, H. Hom. Ap. 82, Hes. Th. 785, Pind. P. 1, 32.

Πολῠώνυχος, ον, (πολύς, ὄνυξ) *with many claws*, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3.

Πολῠωπέτις, ῐδος, late poet. fem. of sq., Max. Tyr.

Πολῠωπής, ές, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 27; πολυωπέες ὀμπναι, i. e. honeycombs, Nic. Al. 450.

Πολῠωπός, όν, (πολύς, ὠπή) *with many openings* or *holes*, δίκτυον Od. 22, 386.—II. (ὤψ) *many-eyed.*

Πολῠωρέω, ῶ, (πολύωρος) *to respect much, pay much attention to, esteem highly, provide for* a thing, ap. Aeschin. 8, 5; π. τινά τινι, *to provide* one *with* a thing; πολυωρεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, *to be highly esteemed by* one, Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 7.—opp. to ὀλιγωρέω. Hence

Πολῠωρητικός, ή, όν, *attentive, careful*, Plut. 2, 276 A.

Πολῠωρία, ας, ἡ, *much attention*, opp. to ὀλιγωρία, Diod.: from

Πολύωρος, ον, (πολύς, ὥρα) *attentive, careful*, opp. to ὀλίγωρος.

Πολύωρος, ον, (πολύς, ὥρα) *of many years, old*, Stob.

Πολῠώροφος, ον, (πολύς, ὀροφή) *of many roofs* or *stories.*

Πολύωτος, ον, (πολύς, οὖς) *many eared*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 3.

Πολῠωφελής, ές, (πολύς, ὄφελος) *very useful, useful in many ways*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 1, in superl. πολυωφελέστατος. Adv. -λῶς, Ar. Thesm. 304.

Πολῠώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυωπός, Anth. P. 6, 65.

Πολφός, ὁ, usu. in plur., *a sort of farinaceous food*, like *maccaroni*, usu. eaten with boiled barley or peas-porridge, like πόλτος, Lat. *pulpa, puls, pultis*, Ar. Fr. 548, Metag. Incert. 1. (Sometimes written πόλφος, but v. Arcad. p. 84, 19.)

Πολφοφάκη, ης, ἡ, (πολφός, φᾶκῆ) *a dish of macaroni and pulse*: cf. βολβοφάκη, λειριοπολφανεμώνη.

Πόλχος, ὁ, the Aeol. ὄλχος (for ὄχλος) with the Cretan aspirate, found on Cretan coins: cf. Lat. *volgus, vulgus*, Germ. *Volk*, our *folk.*

Πόμα, ατος, τό, (πίνω, πέπομαι) *a drink, draught*, Pind. N. 3, 136, Hdt. 3, 23. The genuine Att. form is certainly πῶμα, Pors. Hec. 392, Monk Hippol. 209, but πόμα seems to have been used in prose, Lob. Phryn. 456, Poppo and Bornem. Xen. An. 4, 5, 27.

Πομάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., E. M.

†**Πομεντῖνοι**, ων, οἱ, v. sub Σουεσσα.

Πομπαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον: (πομπή):—*attending, escorting*, οὖρος, a *fair* wind, Pind. P. 1, 66; so of a ship, π. ἐλάτη, Eur. I. A. 1322, cf. πομπεύς: esp. as epith. of Mercury, *who escorted the souls of the dead* to the nether world, like ψυχοτομπός, Aesch. Eum. 91, Soph. Aj. 832, v Elmsl. Med. 742.

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†Πομπέδιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Pompedius*, Strab. p. 241.

Πομπεία, ας, ἡ, (πομπεύω) *a leading* or *attending in procession*, Polyb. 31, 3, 2; *any solemn*, esp. *religious procession*: at Rome, *a triumphal procession*:—hence, metaph., *pomp, show, display*.—II. *abuse, jeering, ribaldry*, such as formed part of the festivals of Bacchus and Ceres, Dem. 229, 3; πομπεῖαι λοίδοροι ἐπὶ τῶν ἁμαζῶν, because persons usu. drove in chariots upon these occasions, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 141; and a like license was allowed the Roman soldiers in their triumphs, Suet. Jul. Caes. 49: metaph., ἡ τοῦ δαίμονος καθ' ἡμῶν πομπεία, *the mock* that fate makes of us, Heliod.: cf. πομπεύω II.

†Πομπεῖα or Πομπήϊα, ας, ἡ, the city *Pompeii* in Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Πομπεῖον, ου, τό, (πομπή) *any vessel employed in solemn processions*, esp. in plur., Andoc. 32, fin., Dem. 608, 4; 615, 2.—II. at Athens, a public building *where such vessels were kept*, Dem. 918, 26: *a storehouse, arsenal*.

†Πομπέλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pompeluna*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 161.

Πομπεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (πομπός) *one who attends* or *escorts* a person, *a guide* on a journey, Od. 3, 325, 376; of favourable winds, οὖροι πομπῆες νηῶν, Od. 4, 362:—later, *one who marches in a procession*, Thuc. 6, 58.

Πόμπευσις, εως, ἡ, (πομπεύω)= πομπεία, Plat. Legg. 949 C.

Πομπευτήριος, α, ον, *of* or *fit for a procession*, Dion. H.: from

Πομπευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and πομπευτής, οῦ, ὁ,= πομπεύς, Luc.

Πομπεύω, (πομπή) *to attend, escort, lead*, e. g. as a guide, Od. 13, 422; Ἑρμοῦ τέχνην π., to act Mercury's part of messenger, Soph. Tr. 620: later, *to lead a procession*, π. πομπήν, ap. Dem. 522, 3;—in pass., *to be led in triumph* (at Rome), Plut. Aemil. 34.—2. intr., *to march in a procession*, esp. *in a triumph*, π. ἐπὶ τὸν νεών, Polyb. 4, 35, 2:—metaph., *to swagger, strut*, like persons walking in procession, App.—II. *to mock, jeer, satirize with ribald jests*; Dem. 268, 25; cf. πομπεία II.—III. in Heracl. Alleg. 4,= ἑρμηνεύω.

Πομπέω, dub. l. for foreg., Antimach. 5, 2.

Πομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (πέμπω) *a sending under an escort* or *in company; attendance, conduct, guidance, escort*, θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ, Il. 6, 171; οὔτε θεῶν πομπῇ οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων, Od. 5, 32; so Διὸς πομπᾷ, Aesch. Ag. 748; later also in plur., Ἀπολλωνίαις πομπαῖς, Pind. P. 5, 122; Ζεφύροιο πομπαί, Id. N. 7, 42; βασιλέως ὑπὸ πομπαῖς, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 58, etc.:—also, *an escort*, Eur. I. A. 352, etc.:—πομπὴν τείνειν, to go through with *an expedition*, Aesch. Theb. 613.—2. *a sending away*, esp. *a sending home* to his country, freq. in Od.; ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα, 7, 191, cf. 8, 545, etc.; ὄφρα τάχιστα πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο τυχῆς, 6, 290; τεύχειν πομπήν τινι, 10, 18, cf. Pind. P. 4, 292: also, *the dismissal of an escort*.—3. simply, *a sending*, σημείων, Plat. Rep. 382 E.—II. *a solemn procession*, Lat. *pompa*, Hdt. 2, 45; 7, 16, 2, and Att.; μῆλων κνισάεσσα πομπή, the flesh of sheep for sacrifice carried in procession, Pind. O. 7, 145:—at Rome, *a triumphant procession*, Polyb.—III. *an intervention, suggestion*, esp. θείη πομπή, Hdt. 1, 62; 3, 77, etc.; cf. συναλλαγή.

†Πομπηία, ας, ἡ, poet. -πηΐη, Anth., the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Pompeia*, Plut.

†Πομπηϊάνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Pompeianus*, Hdn.

†Πομπήϊος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Pompeius*, Plut.

†Πομπηϊού-πολις, εως, ἡ, *Pompeiopolis* (*Pompey's city*), a city in the interior of Paphlagonia, founded as a memorial of Pompey's victory over Mithradates, Strab. p. 562.—2.= Σόλοι in Cilicia, q. v.—3. Πομπηϊόπολις, a city of the Vascones in Hispania, also called Πομπέλων, Strab. p. 161.

Πομπικός, ή, ον, (πομπή) *of, fit for going in solemn procession*, π. ἵππος, a horse *of state*, Xen. Eq. 11, 1, cf. Poll. 1, 211: hence, *splendid, showy*, Plut. Mar. 22.

†Πομπίλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Pompilius*, Plut. Num.

Πομπίλος, ου, ὁ,=πομπός: esp.,—II. a fish *which follows ships*, the *gasterosteus ductor* of Linn., Erinna. [ῐ]

Πόμπῐμος, ον, also η, ον: (πομπή) —*attending, escorting, guiding*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 371, Soph. Tr. 560: νόστου πόμπιμον τέλος, the end of one's return home, Pind. N. 3, 43; cf. πομπή I. 2.—II. pass., *sent, brought, conducted*, τινί, Soph. Tr. 872, Eur. Med. 848, Hipp. 578.

Πόμπιος, α, ον, (πομπή) *belonging to a procession*, Diod. 12, 40.

†Πομπίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Pompiscus*, masc. pr. n., Polyaen. 5, 33.

†Πόμπτος, ου, ὁ, *Pompus*, a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 8.

Πομπός, ὁ, (πέμπω) *one who attends* or *escorts, an escort, guide*, Il. 13, 416; 24, 153, Hdt. 1, 122; esp. as epith. of Mercury, Soph. O. C. 1548 (cf. πομπαῖος); οἱ πομποί, *attendants, guards*, Ib. 723: also, ἡ πομπός, *a guide* or *conductress*, Od. 4, 826: πομπὸς ἱσθι τῶν ἑσθλῶν (for πέμπε τὰ ἑσθλά), Aesch. Cho. 147.—2. *a messenger, one who is sent for* a person or thing, Soph. O. C. 70, Tr. 617.—3. as adj., π. ἀρχοί, *the conducting* chiefs, Aesch. Ag. 124: πῦρ πομπόν, the *signal* or *beacon* fire, Ib. 299, Herm. Soph. El. 554; cf. ἄγγαρος.

Πομποστολέω, ὦ, (πομπή, στέλλω) *to lead a procession*, Strab.—II. *to conduct a fleet* or *ship*, Luc.

†Πομπύλος, ου, ὁ, *Pompylus*, a servant of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

†Πομπώνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Pomponius*, which Plut. Num. 21 derives from a son of Numa, Πόμπων, ωνος.

Πομφολῠγέω, ὦ, *to bubble up* like boiling water, Diosc. Hence

Πομφολῠγηρός, ά, όν, *throwing up bubbles, bubbling*.

Πομφολῠγίζω,=πομφολυγέω.

Πομφολῠγοπάφλασμα, ατος, τό, (πομφόλυξ, παφλάζω) *the noise made by bubbles rising*, Ar. Ran. 249.

Πομφολῠγόω, ὦ, (πομφόλυξ) *to make to bubble* or *boil*, τὴν θάλατταν, Arist. Probl. 23, 4, 3.

Πομφολῠγώδης, ες, (πομφόλυξ, εἶδος) *like bubbles*, Galen.

Πομφολῐγωτός, ή, όν, (πομφολυγόω) *bubble-shaped*, Lat. *bullatus*.

Πομφολύζω, f. -ξω, (πομφόλυξ) *to rise in bubbles, bubble* or *boil up*; δάκρυα πομφόλυξαν, tears *gushed forth*, Pind. P. 4, 215.

Πομφόλυξ, ῠγος, ἡ, later also ὁ π., Lob. Phryn. 760: (πομφός):—*a bubble, φυσαλίς*, esp., *a water-bubble*, Hipp., Plat. Tim. 66 B, 83 D, etc.—II. *the boss of a shield*, elsewh. ὀμφαλός, from its being shaped like a bubble.—III. *an ornament for the head* worn by women, like ὄγκος, Ar. Fr. 309, 13.—IV. *the slag* or *scoriae* left on the surface of smelted ore, Diosc. 5, 85.

Πομφολύσσω,= πομφολυζω.

Πομφός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bubble: a blister* on the skin, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. (Hence πομφόλυξ, πομφολυζω; akin to πέμφιξ.)

Πονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (πόνος):—A. in early Greek only found as dep. πονέομαι, c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, pf. pass. πεπόνημαι (cf. Il. 15, 447, Soph. Tr. 985): absol., *to toil, work hard*, Il. 3, 409, etc.; ὄφελεν πονέεσθαι λεσσάμενος, he ought *to suffer toil* in praying, Il. 10, 117; *to toil* or *busy one's self*, τινί, in a thing, Il. 18, 413, Od. 16, 13; περί τι, for a thing, Il. 24, 444, cf. Hdt. 2, 63; so, c. gen. rei, Arat.:—π. κατά τι, *to trouble one's self at* or *in* a thing, as, π. κατὰ νεμεήν, *to toil* in the fight, Il. 5, 84, etc.: πεπόνητο καθ' ἵππους, Il. 15, 447:—hence also πονεῖσθαι alone=μάχεσθαι, Il. 4, 374; 13, 288.—2. metaph., *to be in distress* or *anxiety, to distress* or *trouble one's self*, Il. 9, 12; cf. infra B. I. 1.—II. transit. c. acc., *to work hard at* a thing, *to make* or *do with pains* or *care*, τιμῆσον, Il. 23, 245; πολλὰ π., πονησόμενος τὰ ἀ ἔργα, Il. 9, 348, Od. 9, 250; 11, 9, etc.; so Hes. Op. 430, cf. Bockh Expl. Pind. O. 6, 9 (18), v. l. P. 4, 236 (420).

B. in prose the act. form πονέω is much more freq.: (on the tenses v. sub fin.):—I. rarely trans., and that, —1. c. acc. pers., *to afflict, distress*, Pind. P. 4, 268:—hence in pass., *to be afflicted* or *worn out, to suffer grievously*, ὀδύναις πεπονημένος, Soph. Tr. 985: πόλεως πονουμένης τῷ πολέμῳ, Thuc. 4, 59: *to be worn out by running*, L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv.—2. also, *to train, exercise*, in pass., Theocr. 13, 14: and, c. acc. rei, like ἐκπονεῖν, *to gain by toil* or *labour, χρήματα*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 41: and in pass., *to be won* or *achieved by toil, καλὸν εἴ τι πονοθῇ*, Pind. O. 6, 17, cf. P. 9, 166.—II. intr., the act. is used in all signfs of mid. from Theogn. and Pind. downwards; π. τινι, *to suffer in* or *by* a thing, Pind. N. 7, 53; ὄφρα, Aesch. Pers. 484; γλωχῖνι πικρᾷ, Soph. Tr. 681; πον. ὑπὸ χειμῶνος, Antiphо 116, 25; c. acc., πονεῖν τὰ σκέλη, Ar. Pac. 820: also c. acc. cognato, π. πόνον, μόχθους, *to go through, suffer* them, Aesch. Pers. 682, Eur. Hec. 779, Hipp. 1369:—of an army, *to be hard-pressed, to suffer*, Thuc. 5, 73, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21, etc.:—of implements, arms, etc., *to be worn out, broken, spoilt*, Dem. 293, 4, Polyb. 3, 49, 11, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1, p. 499.—When πεπόνημαι, as usually, means *to toil*, the regul. Att. fut. is πονήσω: when *to suffer pain*, πονέσω, aor. ἐπόνεσα, but the perf. of both signfs. is πεπόνημαι, v. Buttm. Catal. s. v.—The intr. and trans. senses are united in Anacreont. 40 (39). Hence

Πόνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is wrought out, work*, μελισσῶν, Eur. I. T. 165: *a work, book*.

Πονημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Phot. [ᾰ]

Πονήρευμα, ατος, τό, *a knavish trick*, Dem. 423, 23, in plur.

Πονηρεύομαι, dep., *to be worthless, be in a bad state*, Hipp. 173 E, v. Foës. Oecon.—II. *to be bad* or *evil, to do a wicked deed, deal knavishly*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 7.

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Πονηρία, ας, ἡ, (πονηρός) *a bad state or condition, wickedness, vice, knavery*, Lat. *pravitas*, Soph. Fr. 663, Plat. Rep. 609 C, etc.; εἰς π. τρέπεσθαι, to turn to vice, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 75: in plur., *knavish tricks, roguries*, Dem. 521, 7: also *baseness, cowardice*, Eur. Cycl. 645.

Πονηροδιδάσκαλος, ον, (πονηρός, διδάσκω) *leading to vice*, Strab.

Πονηροκάρδιος, ον, (καρδία) *bad-hearted*.

Πονηροκρᾰτέομαι, (πονηρός, κρατέω) as pass., *to be governed by bad men*, Arist. Pol. 4, 8, 5. Hence

Πονηροκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *the government of bad men*, Dion. H. 8, 5.

Πονηρολογία, ας, ἡ, (πονηρός, λέγω) *a speaking of bad things*, Arist. Top. 8, 14, 10.—II. *a speaking or arguing badly*.

Πονηρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (πονηρός, πόλις) *Rogue-town*, a nick-name given to some place by Philip, Plut. 2, 520 B.

Πονηρός, ά, όν, (πονέω) strictly, *causing toil* or *hardship*; hence,—1. in physical sense, *painful*, Theogn. 274; *hurtful*, Plat. Prot. 313 D: pass., *unlucky*, Lat. *laboriosus*, in which sense Hercules is called πονηρότατος καὶ ἄριστος, Hes. Fr. 43, 5:—of persons, also, *in bad case, badly off, distressed*, πονηρῶς διετέθη, he was *in a sorry plight*, Dem. 1364, 5:—and of things, *bad, sorry*, π. δίαιτα, Plat. Rep. 425 E; *useless, good for nothing*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19, etc.: π. ἕξις σώματος, *weakly*, Plat. Tim. 86 D; π. πράγματα, *a bad* state of things, Thuc. 8, 97, cf. 24: so, πονηρῶς ἔχειν τὰ πράγματα, Lys. 143, 7.—II. in moral sense, *bad, worthless, knavish, a knave, rogue*, Lat. *pravus, improbus*, Aesch. Cho. 1045, and freq. from Eur. downwds.; πονηρὸς κἀκ πονηρῶν, Ar. Eq. 336; πόνῳ πονηρός, laboriously *wicked*, Br. Ar. Vesp. 466, Lys. 350; π. τοῖς φίλοις, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 33:—also *base, cowardly*, like κακός, Soph Phil. 437, Eur., etc.; π. χρώματα, i. e. the coward's hue, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34:—in all signfs. opp. to χρηστός.—Adv. -ρῶς, v. supra. The word is not found in Hom., for Ep. 14, 20 is nothing. (Acc. to Gramm., esp. Ammon. s. v., the Att. accent was πόνηρος when it meant *unlucky*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 389, and v. sub μόχθηρος.) Hence

Πονηρόφθαλμος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός) *sore-eyed:—with envious eyes*, LXX.

Πονηροφιλία, ας, ἡ, *friendship with the bad*: from

Πονηρόφῐλος, ον, (πονηρός, φιλέω) *a friend of bad men*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 12.

Πόνησις, ἡ, (πονέω) *toil, exertion*, Critias 9, 30.

Πονητέον, verb. adj. from πονέω, *one must toil*, Isocr. Antid. § 304.

Πονητικός, ή, όν, (πονέω) *fitted for hard work*, Arist. Longaev. 5, 6.

Πονικός, ή, όν, (πόνος) *toilsome, hard-working*: superl. πονικώτατος, Diog. L. 7, 180.

Πονόεις, εσσα, εν, (πόνος) *toilsome*, Manetho.

Πονοπαίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πόνος, παίζω) *one that sports with danger*. Manetho.

Πόνος, ου, ὁ, (πένω, πένομαι) *work*, esp. *hard work, toil, drudgery*, Lat. *labor*, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., and Hes.; μάχης πόνος, *the toil* of battle, Il. 16, 568; and πόνος alone=μάχη, Il. 6, 77, Od. 12, 117, etc.;—so too in Hdt., *a battle, action*, Hdt. 4, 1; 6, 114; πόνον ἔχειν,=μάχεσθαι, Il. 6, 525; 13, 2, Hes., etc.; πόνον λαμβάνειν=πονέεσθαι, Hdt. 7, 24; but, πόνον τιθέναι τινί, to cause *toil* to one, Hes. Op. 468, cf. Il. 21, 525: *bodily exertion, exercise*, esp., *hard-running*, and oft. in Pind. of the exertions in the games, N. 4, 1, l. 4, 79 (3, 65), etc., cf. L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. *a work, task, business, trouble*, Od. 11, 54, Soph. Phil. 864, etc.—II. *the consequence of toil, distress* of body or mind, *suffering, pain, grief*, Il. 19, 227; 21, 525, and freq. in Trag.; πόνος πόνῳ πόνον φέρει, Soph. Aj. 866: esp. in plur., *pains, sufferings*, Aesch. Pr. 66, 326, etc.; πόνους ἔχειν διά τινα, Ar. Eccl. 976; — also *sickness*, Hipp., Thuc. 2, 49: generally, *any thing unpleasant*, opp to χάρις, Soph. O. C. 232.—2. *any thing produced by work, a work*, τρητὸς μελισσῶν π., of honey, Pind. P. 6, fin.; τεκτόνων π., Eur. Or. 1570; ὠδίνων π., of a child, Id. Phoen. 30, cf. Aesch. Ag. 54: in plur., *the fruits* or *results* of labour, Xen. An. 7, 6, 9.—III. Πόνος as a mythol. person, son of Eris, Hes. Th. 226.

Πονταρχής, ου, ὁ, and πόνταρχος, ὁ, (πόντος, ἄρχω) *ruler of the sea*, Osann Syll. Inscr. p. 145.

†Ποντία, ας, ἡ, *Pontia*, an island on the coast of Latium, Strab. p. 233.

†Ποντιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Pontianus*, masc. pr. n., a deipnosophist in Athen. 2 D.

Ποντιάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of πόντιος, ἅλμα, Pind. N. 4, 59; π. γέφυρα, i. e. the isthmus, Id. I. 4, 34; π. αὐρα, Eur. Hec. 444.

Ποντίζω, f. -ίσω, (πόντος) *to plunge* or *sink in the sea*, Aesch. Ag. 1014: pass., *to be drowned*, Soph. El. 508.

Ποντικός, ή, όν, (πόντος) *of, from* or *in the sea*, esp. *out of the Black sea*: †ἡ Π. θάλασσα=ὁ Πόντος, Strab. p. 547.†—II. *from Pontus, Pontic*, Π. δένδρεον, the hazel, Hdt. 4, 23: †οἱ Ποντικοί, *the inhab. of Pontus*, and ἡ Ποντική, sc. γῆ, Strab. p. 546, etc.

Ποντίλος, ου, ὁ, = ναυτίλος II, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 28. [ῐ]

†Ποντῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Pontinus*, a mountain and river near Lerna, Paus. 2, 36, 8.

†Πόντιος, ου, ὁ, *Pontius*, praenomen of Pilate, N. T.

Πόντιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 595, Anth. (πόντος):—*of, from*, or *in the sea*, epith. of Neptune, H. Hom. 21, 3; Θέτις, θεός, Pind. N. 3, 60, etc.; π. ὕδωρ, Ib. O. 2, 115; πέλαγος, Id. 7, 104; κύματα, θύελλα, Aesch. Pr. 89, Soph. O. C. 1659, etc.: —*from beyond sea*, of iron, Aesch. Theb. 942 (cf. διᾰ-),=ὑπερπόντιος.

†Πόντις, ιος, ὁ, *Pontis*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 10, 7.

Πόντισμα, ατος, τό, (ποντίζω) *that which is cast into the sea*, esp. as an offering, Eur. Hel. 1548.

Ποντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ποντίζω) *one who casts into the sea*, usu. καταποντιστής, Paus. 8, 52, 2.

Ποντοβᾰφής, ές, (βάπτω) *dipped in the sea*.

Ποντόβροχος, ον, (πόντος, βρέχω) *drowned in the sea*, LXX.

Ποντογένεια, ας, ἡ, *the sea-born*, formed like ἀφρογένεια, Opp. C. 1, 33: poet. fem. from

Ποντογενής, ές, (πόντος, *γένω) *sea-born, sprung from the sea*.

Ποντόγονος, ον,=foreg.

Ποντόθεν, (πόντος) adv., *from* or *out of the sea*, Il. 14, 395.

Ποντοθήρης, ου, ὁ, (πόντος, θηράω) *one who fishes in the sea*, Anth. P. 6, 193.

Ποντοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πόντος, κρᾰτέω) *lord of the sea*, Orph. H. 16, B. 7.

Ποντοκύκη, ης, ἡ, (πόντος, κύκάω) *γυνή, a woman that disturbs the sea*, i. e. *a very shrew*, ap. A. B. 1, p. 61.

Ποντόμεδος, ὁ,=ποντομέδων, very dub.

Ποντομέδουσα, ἡ, fem. from sq.: †as pr. n., *Pontomedusa*, a Nereid, Apollod. 1, 2, 6.

Ποντομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (πόντος, μέδω) *lord of the sea*, of Neptune, Pind. O. 6, 176, Aesch. Theb. 131.

Ποντοναύτης, ου, ὁ, (πόντος, ναύτης) *a seaman*, Soph. Fr. 499.

Πόντονδε, (πόντος) adv., *into the sea*, Od., Aesch. Supp. 34.

†Ποντόνοος, ου, ὁ, *Pontonŏus*, a herald of king Alcinoüs, Od. 8, 179.

Ποντόομαι, (πόντος) as pass., *to become a sea*, Q. Sm. 14, 604.

Ποντοπλάνητος, ον, (πόντος, πλανάομαι) *roaming over the sea*, Orph. H. 37, 5.

Ποντοπλάνος, ον, (πόντος, πλάνη) =foreg., Orph. H. 23, 8.

Ποντοπόρεια, ας, ἡ, a Nereid, *the Sea-traverser*, Hes. Th. 256: later as adj., pecul. poet. fem. of ποντοπόρος.

Ποντοπορεύω, *to pass, sail over the sea*, Od. 5, 277; later also as dep., Orac. ap. Plut. Thes. 24.

Ποντοπορέω, ῶ, *to pass the sea*, νηῦς ποντοποροῦσα, Od. 11, 11; *to sail the open sea*, opp. to a coasting-voyage, Plut. Dion 25.

Ποντοπόρος, ον, (πόντος, πείρω, πορεύω) *passing over the sea*, of ships, Il. 1, 439, Od. 12, 69, Soph., etc.; of ναῦται, only in Epigr. Hom. 8, 1.

Ποντοποσειδών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Sea-Neptune*, comic compd. in Ar. Plut. 1050.

ΠΟΝΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the sea*, esp. *the open sea*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., with the epithets οἰνοψ, μέλας, ἰοειδής, μεγακήτης, etc. (v. sub vocc.); opp. to γαῖα, Il. 8, 479, etc.; πλάξ, πεδίον πόντου, Pind. P. 1, 46, Aesch. Fr. 142; θάλασσα πόντου, Il. 2, 145; but, πόντος ἁλὸς πολιῆς, *the wide waters* of the gray brine, Il. 21, 59, Theogn. 10, 106; so *pontus maris*, Virg. Aen. 10, 377: cf. πέλαγος.—2. metaph., πόντος ἀγαθῶν, Sophron, like Shaksp. '*sea* of troubles:'—so, π. χρυσίου, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E.—II. Πόντος in geography, *the Black sea*; in full, Πόντος εὔξεινος, Hdt. 4, 99; but he also calls the Aegean and the whole of the Mediterranean simply πόντος, 4, 8, 99.—2. the country *Pontus* at the E. end of the Black Sea.—3. †in myth., acc. to Hes. Th. 132, son of Gaea, father of Nereus, etc.; cf. Hes. Th. 233 sqq.† (Akin to βένθος, βάθος, βυθός, and Lat. *fundus*.)

Ποντοστέφης, ές, (πόντος, στέφω) *sea-girt*, Strab.

Ποντοτίνακτος, ον, (πόντος, τινάσσω) *shaken by the sea*, Ep. Hom. 4, 6, acc. to Pierson's emend. for the corrupt ποτνιὰ τιν-.

Ποντοφᾱρυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ,=ποντοχάρυβδις, A. B.

Ποντόφιν, ποντόφι, poet. gen. from πόντος, Od.

Ποντοχάρυβδις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (πόντος, χάρυβδις) *a sea-gulf* or *whirlpool*, comic epith. for a desperate glutton, Horace's *barathrum macelli*, Hippon. 56; cf. μεθυσοχάρυβδις: but perh. we should read παντοχάρυβδις, with Bergk. [ᾰ]

Ποοφάγος, ον,= ποηφάγος, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 10.

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Ποπάνευμα, ατος, τό, as if from ποπανεύω, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 231. [ᾰ]

Πόπᾰνον, ου, τό, (πέπτω) like πέμμα, *any thing baked*, esp. *a flat, round cake*, often used at sacrifices, oft. in Ar.; π. θύειν, Ar. Thesm. 285, cf. Plat. Rep. 455 C; v. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Ποπᾰνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a πόπανον*.

Πόπαξ, an exclamation of surprise and anger, akin to ποποῖ, and Att. πύπαξ, πύππαξ: Aesch. Eum. 143 has ἰού, ἰού, πόπαξ.

Ποπάς, άδος, ἡ, = πόπανον, Anth. P. 6, 232.

Ποπίζω, *to cry 'pop,' hoop* like the hoopoe (ἔποψ).

†Ποπλικόλας, ᾱ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Publicola*, Plut.

†Πόπλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Publius*, Plut.

†Ποπλώνιον, ου, τό, the city *Populonia* in Etruria, Strab. p. 223.

Ποποί, (ποπίζω) *the cry of the hoopoe*, Ar. Av. 227.

Ποποῖ, exclam. of surprise, anger or pain, *oh! strange! shame!* akin to παπαί, βαβαῖ, Lat. *papae*, our *fie!* freq. in Hom., who always has ὦ ποποῖ at the beginning of a verse and sentence: the exclam. is seldom found without ὤ: but Aesch. Ag. 1076 has ποποῖ δᾶ. Later writers discovered that the Dryopians called the gods πόποι [sic]; so that the word was not to be a mere exclam., but a vocat., and therefore was always to be written ὦ πόποι (as we find it in many edd., but perh. without any special purpose), and really signified *oh ye gods!* But this is prob. mere invention. The fact that Lycophron and Euphorion declined it through all cases only proves that the notion was current among the learned of their time, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 99.

Ποποπό, *cry of the hoopoe*, Ar. Av. 227.

†Ποππαία, ας, ἡ, Rom. fem. pr. n., *Poppaea*, Dio C.

Ποππύζω, f. -ύσω, Dor. ποππύσδω, *to whistle* or *chirp* with the lips compressed: hence,—I. *to call to, coax* an animal in this way, Ar. Plut. 732; *to encourage* a horse, etc.; so, as dep., Soph. Fr. 883.—II. ποππύζειν, as a sign of applause, is freq. joined to κροτεῖν: hence also c. acc., ποππύζειν τινά, *to applaud, flatter* him, Timocl. Leth. 1; and in pass., Plat. Ax. 368 D.—III. *to smack*, of loud kisses, Anth. P. 5, 245, 285.—IV. of an inarticulate sound, commonly used by the Greeks in case of thunder, or any sudden alarm, as a sort of charm against evil, Ar. Vesp. 626, cf. Plin. H. N. 28, 5.—V. in bad signf., *to play ill* on the flute, let the breath be heard in playing, Theocr. 5, 7.—Gell. 9, 9, rightly remarks that the word cannot be translated. Cf. sq.

Ποππῠλλίζω, f. -άσω, Dor. -λιάσδω, = foreg. III, Theocr. 5, 89.

Ποππύσδω, Dor. for ποππύζω.

Πόππυσμα, ατος, τό, *a whistling*, esp. in applause, Juvenal, etc.: = τὸ ποππύζειν in all its signfs.

Ποππυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Xen. Eq. 9, 10, Plut. 2, 545 C.

†Πόρατα, the Scythian name of the river which the Greeks called Πυρετός, Hdt. 4, 48.

Πορδᾰκός, όν, = παρδακός, Strab.

Πορδᾰλέος, ᾱ, ον, (πόρδαλις) = παρδάλεος, Opp. C. 3, 467.—II. (πορδή) *flatulent*, Luc.

Πορδᾰλίαγχες, τό, = παρδαλίαγχες, Nic. Al. 38.

Πόρδᾰλις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ and ἡ, older, strictly Dor. and Aeol. form, now everywhere read in Hom., for πάρδαλις, q. v.

Πορδή, ῆς, ἡ, (πέρδω) *crepitus ventris*, Ar. Nub. 394.

†Πορδοσελήνη, ης, ἡ, *Pordoselene*, an island between Lesbos and Mysia with a city of same name, also called Πορροσελήνη, Strab. p. 618.

Πόρδων, ωνος, ὁ, *a stinkard*, nickname of the Cynics, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 80.

Πορεία, ας, ἡ, (πορεύω) *a walking, mode of walking, running*, etc., Lat. *incessus*, Plat. Symp. 190 B, Tim. 45 A; Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ πορείας ζώων.—II. *a going, a journey, way, passage*, Aesch. Pr. 823; ἡ ἐκεῖσε π., Plat. Phaed. 107 D; ἡ κατὰ τὰ ἄγκη π., Id. Cret. 420 E: esp. *a march*, Thuc. 2, 18, Xen.: *a way of going*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 10.—2. *a crossing water*, Aesch. Pr. 733.—3. generally, *the course* taken by a person, by an arrow, etc., Antipho 121, 28, Plat. Polit. 274 A.

Πορεῖν, v. sub *πόρω.

Πορεῖον, ου, τό, (πορεύω) *a means of carrying* or *passing: a carriage*, Lat. *vehiculum*, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Tim. 44 E.

Πόρευμα, ατος, τό, (πορεύω) *a passage, way*; π. βροτῶν, *a place where* they *walk*, their *haunt*, Aesch. Eum. 239.—2. *a means of going, carriage*, νάϊον π., a fleet, Eur. I. A. 300.

Πορεύς, έως, ὁ, = πορθμεύς.

Πορεύσιμος, ον, also η, ου (πορεύω): —*that may be crossed, passable*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 16, Plat. Tim. 24 E.—II. act., *able to go* or *travel*, Plat. Epin. 981 D.—II. in neut. as verb. adj. = πορευτέον, Seidl. Eur. El. 1041.

Πόρευσις, εως, ἡ, = πορεία, Def. Plat. 411 A.

Πορευτέος, ᾱ, ον, verb. adj. from πορεύω, *to be traversed, gone*, ὁδός, Soph. Phil. 990.—II. neut. πορευτέον, *one must go*, Id. Aj. 693, and Eur.

Πορευτικός, ή, όν, (πορεύομαι) *going on foot, walking*, τὰ π. ζῷα, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 19, etc.—II. *of* or *for a march*, τὰ π. διαστήματα, Polyb. 12, 19, 7, cf. 20, 6.

Πορευτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Aesch. Ag. 287: *gone over, passed, passable*, Polyb. 1, 42, 3; καιρὸς π., the season *for travelling*, Id. 1, 37, 10.—II. act. *going, travelling*, Aesch. l. c.: from

Πορεύω, f. -εύσω, (πόρος) *to bring, carry, convey, fetch* or *send* by land or water, τινά, Pind. O. 1, 125, P. 11, 32, etc.; ἐπ' εὐστόλου νεὼς πορεύσαιμ' ἂν ἐς δόμους, Soph. Phil. 516; ἐμὲ πόντιον σκάφος Ἄργος πορεύσει, Eur. Tro. 1066; στρατιὰν πεζῇ π. ὡς Βρασίδεαν, Thuc. 4, 132, etc.—2. of things, *to bring, carry*, Soph. O. C. 1602: *to furnish, bestow, find*, χρυσόν, Eur. Phoen. 985.—II. pass., πορεύομαι, with fut. mid. -εύσομαι, Soph. O. T. 676, etc.; aor. pass. ἐπορεύθην, Pind. Fr. 45, 8, Eur., etc.: pf. πεπόρευμαι, Plat. Polit. 266 C:—*to be made to go, to be driven* or *carried*, Soph. Aj. 1254, O. C. 845:—then, *to go, travel, sail, have one's self carried over*, π. παρά τινος, *to come* from one, Hdt. 6, 95; παρά τινα, *to repair* to one, esp. πορεύεσθαι παρ' ἄνδρα, παρὰ γυναῖκα, *to go in to*... of married persons, freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. and Schwgh. ad 2, 115; 4, 1; also, π. πρὸς ἄνδρα, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 43: then freq. in Att., Aesch. Pr. 570, Plat., etc.; c. acc. cognato, ὁδόν, σταθμούς πορ., Xen. An. 2, 2, 11, etc.: absol., *to march*, as opp. to going by sea, Ib. 5, 3, 1.

†Πορθᾰονίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Porthaon*; οἱ Π., *the Porthaonidae*, Strab. p. 463.

†Πορθάων, ονος, ὁ, also called Παρθάων, *Porthaon*, son of Agenor and Epicaste, king of Calydon, Apollod. 1, 7, 7. [ᾰ]

†Πορθεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, = foreg., Il. 14, 115.

Πορθέω, ῶ, collat. form from πέρθω (and more usu. in prose), *to destroy, ravage, waste, plunder*, π. κώμας καὶ τείχεα, ἀγρούς, Il. 4, 308, Od. 14, 264; and so Hdt., and Att.:—also, *to besiege* a town, Hdt. 1, 162, and Dion.:—of single persons, *to slay, kill*, φίλους, Eur. Pel. 5: of women, κόρας ἁγνὰς π., *to violate, ravish*, Eur. Phoen. 565, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A.—Pass., *to be plundered*, Aesch. Supp. 443: *to be ruined*, Id. Theb. 194; metaph., μεγ' ἄκρας ὡς πορθούμεθα! Id. Cho. 891; so pf. πεπόρθημαι, *I am undone*. Hence

Πόρθημα, ατος, τό, *that which is ravaged, plundered*: also = sq., Plut. Sull. 16.

Πόρθησις, εως, ἡ, (πορθέω) *destruction, ravaging*, Plut. Sull. 33, etc.

Πορθητής, οῦ, ὁ, (πορθέω) *a destroyer, ravager*, Eur. Tro. 213. Hence

Πορθητικός, ή, όν, *destroying, ravaging*.

Πορθήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for πορθητής, Aesch. Ag. 907, Cho. 974.

Πορθμεία, ας, ἡ, *a ferrying across* a river, strait, etc., Strab.

Πορθμεῖον, Ion. -ήϊον, ου, τό, *a place for crossing, a passage over, ferry*, plur. in Hdt. 4, 12, 45 (where it is used as a prop. n.).—II. *a passage-boat, ferry-boat*, Hdt. 7, 25, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 23.—III. *the fare of the ferry*, Luc.

Πόρθμευμα, ατος, τό, (πορθμεύω) *a crossing over, passage*, π. ἀχέων, of the river Acheron, Aesch. Ag. 1558, —'the Bridge of Sighs.'

Πορθμεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, (πορθμεύω) *a ferryman*, Lat. *portitor*, Od. 20, 187, Hdt. 1, 24: π. νεκύων, Eur. Alc. 252: generally, *a boatman, seaman*, Theocr. 1, 57. Hence

Πορθμευτικός, ή, όν, *of, fit for a πορθμεύς*; τὸ π., *people employed as ferrymen*, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 21.

Πορθμεύω, (πορθμός) *to carry, ferry over* a strait, river, etc.; then, generally, *to carry over, carry*, Aesch. Cho. 685; *to carry away*, Soph. Tr. 702, Eur. I. T. 1359: π. πόδα, ἵππον, *to advance*, Eur. I. T. 936, 966: and metaph. in Eur., as, ὑπώπησιν ἐκεῖν' εἰς δάκρυα π., Or. 1032: π. τινὰ εἰς αἱματηρὸν γάμον, I. T. 371: τοὺ διώγμων παρθμεύεις; Ib. 1435:—pass., *to be carried* or *ferried over, to pass from place to place*, Hdt. 2, 97: c. acc. loci, *to pass over* or *through, cross*, ἄκρα, Eur. Andr. 1229.—II. the act. is also used intr., = pass., like Lat. *transjicere, to pass over* (sub ἑαυτόν, στρατόν, etc.), Eur. I. A. 6; c. acc., π. αἰθέρα, ποταμούς, Eur. Andr. 1228, Plat. Ax. 371 B.

Πορθμήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for πορθμεῖον, Hdt.

Πορθμία, ᾱς, ἡ, l. l. for πορθμεία, Plut. Rom. 5.

Πορθμικός, ή, όν, v. l. for πορθμευτικός.

Πόρθμιον, ου, τό, = πορθμεῖον, Plut. 2, 604 A.

Πορθμίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πορθμός.—II.

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πορθμεῖον II, *a ferry-boat, boat*, Eur. I. T. 355, Cycl. 362, Hel. 1061.

Πορθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a ferry*; then, since ferries were usu. in narrow places, *a strait, narrow, frith*, Od. 4, 671; 15, 29, Hdt. 8, 76, and Trag.; esp. of the Hellespont, π. Ἑλλης, Aesch. Pers. 69; Σαρωνικός, Id. Ag. 307; ὁ εἰς Ἅιδου πορθμός, the Styx, Eur. Hec. 1106:—generally, *the sea*, Pind. P. I. 4, 97 (3, 75).—II. *a crossing by a ferry, passage*, Soph. Tr. 571, in plur.; π. χθονός, *a passage to* it, Eur. Cycl. 108; cf. νόστος. (Though the Greek radic. form is πείρω, περάω, yet. θ seems part of the root, cf. Lat. *portare*, Germ. (*fahren*) *Fahrt*, our *ford*, Norse *fiord*, Scottish *frith*: hence πορθμεύς, πορθμεύω, πορθμεῖον:—cf. πόρος.)

†Πορθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Porthmus*, haven or *ferry* of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 119, 21; etc.

Πορία, ἡ,=εὐπορία, very dub.

Πορίζω, f. -ίσω, (πόρος) *to bring, conduct*, just = πορεύω, Soph. El. 1266, ex emend. Dind. (cf. *πόρω): *to bring into the way*, like εὐοδόω; hence, *to bring about*, τινί τι, Ep. Hom. 14, 10.—II. *to furnish, provide, supply, produce*, π. ἀγαθόν, νίκην, χρήματα, etc., Ar. Plut. 461, Eq. 594, Eccl. 236, etc.; and sometimes absol., θεοῦ πορίζοντος καλῶς, Eur. Med. 879:—*to contrive, devise*, μηχανὴν κακῶν, πόρους, Eur. Alc. 222, Ar. Eq. 759, etc.: π. τέχνην ἐπί τινι, Eur. I. A. 745; π. διαβολήν, Thuc. 6, 29; σωτηρίαν τινί, Plat. Prot. 321 B, etc.; also, like mid., *to get*, Dem. 22, 26. — Mid. πορίζομαι, *to furnish for one's self, ῥήματα*, Ar. Ran. 880: *to procure, get*, Lat. *sibi comparare*, ὅπλα, Thuc. 4, 9; ἡδονάς, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, etc.; sometimes also πορίζεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 17, Plat. Symp. 208 E. — We also have pf. pass. πεπόρισμαι in mid. signf., Lys. 182, 6, Philem. p. 411; but as a strict pass., Isocr. Antid. § 297; so also aor. ἐπορίσθη, Id. 46 A:—the pres. pass. πορίζεται τινι, as impers., *it is in one's power to* do..., c. inf., Xen. Oec. 7, 19. — III. in mathemat. writers, *to deduce from something already proved, to draw as a corollary*.

Πόρϊμος, ον, (πόρος) *able to provide, supply, afford*, αὑτῷ, Ar. Ran. 1429: also c. acc. rei, like πορίζων, π. ἄπορα, Aesch. Pr. 905.—2. *well-provided, rich*, like εὔπορος, Thuc. 8, 76.—II. *full of resources, inventive, contriving*, Plat. Symp. 203 D.—III. of things, *practicable*, Ar. Thesm. 777.—IV. in medic. writers, *finding* or *making a passage*.

Πόριον, τό,=πορεῖον, dub. in Diod.

Πόρις, ιος, ἡ, rare poet. form for πόρτις, Od. 10, 410, Eur. Bacch. 737, Supp. 629. [ῐ]

Πόρισμα, ατος, τό, (πορίζω) *any thing procured* or *supplied, profit, gain*.—II. in mathem., *something deduced from a previous demonstration, a corollary*; also=πρόβλημα.

Πορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πορίζω) *a providing, procuring*, Polyb. 3, 112, 2, Plut., etc.

Ποριστέον, verb. adj., *one must provide, procure*.

Ποριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πορίζω) *one who procures, supplies, provides*, π. κακῶν, Thuc. 8, 48:—esp. *one who finds ways and means*; in Athens the πορισταί were a financial board appointed *to raise extraordinary supplies*, Ar. Ran. 1501, Dem. 49, 18, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 223.—2. the name used by robbers of themselves, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10, (as Ancient Pistol says, 'Steal!—*convey* the wise it call'). Hence

Ποριστικός, ἡ, όν, *belonging to, fit for procuring, supplying*, τινός, Plat. Gorg. 517 D: *able to procure*, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6.

Ποριστός, ἡ, όν, (πορίζω) *procured, supplied: to be procured*.

Πορκεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who fishes with the net called* πόρκος, Lyc. 237, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 E.

Πόρκης, ου, ὁ, *a ring, hoop*, esp. of gold, passed round the place where the iron head of a spear was fastened to the shaft, Il. 6, 320; 8, 495.

†Πορκία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n. *Porcia*, Plut.

†Πόρκιος, ου, ὁ, *Porcius*, Rom. pr. n., N. T.

Πόρκος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *fishing-net*, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 220 C, Plut. 2, 730 C.—2. in old Att., acc. to Varro, *a pig*, Lat. *porcus*.

Πορνεία, ας, ἡ, (πορνεύω) *fornication*, Dem. 403, 26, etc.

Πορνεῖον, ου, τό, *a house of ill fame, brothel*, Ar. Vesp. 1283, Ran. 113, Antipho 13, 5, etc.

Πορνεύτρια, ας, ἡ,=πόρνη, Ar. Fr. 172.

Πορνεύω, (πόρνος) *to prostitute, debauch*:—pass., of a woman, *to prostitute herself, be* or *become a prostitute*, Hdt. 1, 93, and freq. in Dem.: in Aeschin. 8, 8, 16, it is opp. to ἑταιρεῖν as more promiscuous.—The act. intr.,=the pass., Luc. Alex. 5.

Πόρνη, ης, ἡ, *a harlot, prostitute, strumpet*, Archil. 26, Ar. Ach. 527, etc. (Prob. from περνάω, because the Greek prostitutes were usu. *bought slaves*.)

Πόρνης, ου, ὁ, rare poet. form for πόρνος, Crates 2 (ap. Anth.).

Πορνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πόρνη. [πορνῐδιον, Pors. Ar. Nub. 997; in Ran. 1301 we have πορνίδιον: but this passage is prob. corrupt, unless we assume an intermediate form πόρνιον, v. Dawes Misc. p. 213.]

Πορνικός, ή, όν, (πόρνη) *of* or *belonging to harlots*, Anth.: π. τέλος, the tax *paid by brothel-keepers*, Aeschin. 16, 44; cf. πορνοτελώνης.

Πορνοβοσκεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where prostitutes are kept*: from

Πορνοβοσκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πορνοβοσκός) *to keep prostitutes, keep a brothel*, Ar. Pac. 849.

Πορνοβοσκία, ας, ἡ, *the trade, habits of a brothel-keeper*, Aeschin. 84, 32: from

Πορνοβοσκός, όν, (πόρνη, βόσκω) *keeping prostitutes, a brothel-keeper*, Aeschin. 89, 4;—name of a play of Eubulus.

Πορνογενής, ές, (*γένω)=sq.

Πορνογέννητος, ον, (πόρνη, γεννάω) *born of a harlot, a bastard*.

Πορνογράφος, ον, (πόρνη, γράφω) *painting harlots*, Ath. 567 B. [ᾰ]

Πορνοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (πόρνη, διδάσκαλος) *one who teaches fornication*, Aristaen.

Πορνοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *commerce with prostitutes*: from

Πορνοκόπος, ον, (πόρνη, κόπτω) *having commerce with prostitutes*, LXX; v. Lob. Phryn. 415.

Πορνομᾰνής, ές, (πόρνη, μαίνομαι) *mad after prostitutes*.

Πορνομοιχής, ές, (πόρνη, μοιχάω) *committing fornication with harlots*.

†Πορνοπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pornopion*, appell. of Apollo; and also name of a month among the Aeolians in Asia, Strab. p. 613.

Πόρνος, ου, ὁ, *a fornicator*, also *a catamite*, Ar. Plut. 155, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 13. (On the deriv., v. sub πόρνη.)

Πορνοσκόπος, ου, (πόρνη, σκοπέω) *spying after harlots*.

Πορνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = πορνεία, Manetho.

Πορνοτελώνης, ου, ὁ, (πόρνη, τελώνης) in Athens, *the collector* or *farmer of the tax imposed upon public prostitutes* (πορνικὸν τέλος), Philonid. Coth. 1; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 49.

Πορνότριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, (πόρνη, τρίβω) earlier word for πορνοκόπος, acc. to Phryn. 415; formed like οἰκότριψ.

Πορνοφίλας, ὁ, Anth. P. 11, 416; and πορνοφίλος, ον, (πόρνη, φιλέω) *loving harlots*. [ῐ]

Ποροποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πόρος, ποιέω) *to make a way, open a path*. Hence

Ποροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the making a way* or *passage, opening the pores* of the skin, Clem. Al.

Πόρος, ου, ὁ, *a means of passing* (a river), *a ford* or *ferry*, like πορθμός, Lat. *vadum*, Θρύον πόρος Ἀλφειοῖο, Thryum *the ford* of the Alpheus, Il. 2, 592, cf. 14, 433; 21, 1: then, *a narrow part of the sea, strait*, π. Ὠκεανοῖο, Hes. Th. 292, cf. Hdt. 7, 183: esp. *a part used for crossing over*, and pleonast. π. διαβάσιος, Id. 8, 115; so, π. Ἑλλης, the Hellespont, Pind. Fr. 197, and Aesch.; Πλουτῶνος π., the Stygian ferry, Aesch. Pr. 806: Ἰόνιος π., the Ionian sea, which is *the passage-way* from Greece to Italy, Pind. N. 4, 87: ἐν πόρῳ, in or by *the passage-way*, Hdt. 8, 76, Thuc. 1, 120; 6, 48:—αἰθέρα ἀγνὸν πόρον οἰωνῶν, Aesch. Pr. 281.—2. periphr., πόροι ἁλός, *the paths* of the sea, i. e. the sea, Od. 12, 259, cf. κέλευθος: and very freq., πόρος Ἀλφειοῦ, Σκαμάνδρου, i. e. the Alpheus, Scamander, etc., Pind. O. 1, 148, Aesch. Cho. 366: hence prob. in Ib. 72, πόροι absol. for *rivers*; and ῥυτοὶ πόροι, Eum. 452:—βίου π., *the stream* of life, Pind. I. 8 (7), 30. — 3. generally, *a way through* or *over, thoroughfare, passage*, hence of a bridge, Hdt. 4, 136, 140, etc.: *the track* of a wild beast, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40.—4. *a passage through* the skin, etc., and so, οἱ πόροι, *the pores* of the body, Lat. *meatus*, Plat. Meno 76 C.—II. c. gen. rei, *a way* or *means of achieving, accomplishing* a thing, as, Hdt. 2, 2; 3, 156; π. ὁδοῦ, *a means of performing* the journey, Ar. Pac. 124; π. χρημάτων, *a way of getting* money, Xen. Ath. 3, 2: and then,—2. absol., *a contrivance, device, resource*, Aesch. Pr. 59, 477, etc.; περὶ ὁ' ἱματίων τίς πόρος ἔσται; Ar. Eccl. 653; like μηχανή.—3. in plur., esp., *a way of meeting expenses*, 'ways and means,' *resources, revenue*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.; Xen. also wrote a treatise περὶ Πόρων, *de Vectigalibus*.—III. πόροι are also *the fibres* of the nerves, Arist.; and *the threads* or *filaments* by which the larvae of certain insects are hung, Id. (From περάω, q. v.; our *fare* (in thoroughfare, *ferry*, Germ. *Fahrt*, cf. πορθμός: hence πορίζω.)

†Ποροσελήνη, ης, ἡ,=Πορδοσελήνη. Paus. 3, 25, 7.

Πορπᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (πόρπαξ) *to grasp by the handle*, esp. *to take up and bear a shield*, also in mid., Ar. Lys. 106: hence διαπορπᾰκίζω, *to put the hand through the handle of a shield*, so as to manage it, ap. Hesych.

Πορπᾰκοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a shield by the handle*.

Πόρπᾱμα, ατος, τό, (πορπάω) *a garment fastened with a πόρπη*, Eur.

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El. 820, H. F. 959 : cf. *περόνημα*, and v. sub *πόρπημα*.

Πόρπαξ, *ακος*, ὁ, *the handle* of a shield, Soph. Aj. 576, Eur. Phoen. 1127, etc. ; prob. like *κρίκος*, *a ring*, prob. of metal, inside the shield, which could be taken out at pleasure, *ἔχουσι πόρπακας* [*αἱ ἀσπίδες*], i. e. they are ready for use, Ar. Eq. 858, cf. 849 : also=*ὀχάνη*, *ὄχανον*, q. v. —II. *part of the head-gear of a horse*, Eur. Rhes. 385. (From *πόρπη*, as *πύνδαξ* from *πύνδος*, *ὑσσαξ* from *ὗσσος*, etc.)

†Πόρπαξ, *ακος*, ὁ, *the Porpax*, a river of Sicily, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

Πορπάω, ῶ : f. *-άσω* [ᾰ] : pf. pass. *πεπόρπᾱμαι* : the fut. in *-ήσω*, etc., being only Ion., Lob. Phryn. 205 :— *to fasten with a buckle, to buckle* or *pin down*, Aesch. Pr. 61 : from

Πόρπη, ης, ἡ, *that part of a clasp in which the περόνη* (q. v.) *was fastened*, like *the tongue* in a buckle ; hence, generally, *a buckle, brooch* or *clasp* for fastening dresses, esp. on the shoulders, and mostly used in women's dresses : mostly used in plur., as Il., 18, 401, H. Ven. 164, and Trag. : but *πόρπη*, loosely,=*περόνη*, *the buckle-pin*, Eur. Phoen. 62. (No doubt from *πείρω*, *to pierce* : hence also *πόρπαξ*.) Hence

Πορπηδόν, adv., *like a clasp*.

Πόρπημα, Ion. for *πόρπαμα*, Lob. Phryn. 205.

Πορπόω, = *πορπάω*, *πορπάζω*. Hence

Πόρπωμα,=*πόρπαμα*.

Πόρρω, adv., the Lat. *porro*, later Att. for *πρόσω*. Compar. *πορρωτέρω*, superl. *πορρωτάτω*, etc. ; v. sub *πρόσω*.

Πόρρωθεν, adv., later Att. for *πρόσωθεν*, q. v.

Πόρρωθι, adv., *far*.

Πορσαίνω,=*πορσύνω*, *to offer, give*, like *πορσύνω*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 11 : hence, also, *to treat with care, attend to, cherish, nourish*, *βρέφος*, Pind. O. 6, 54 : *to honour, adore*, *δαίμονα*, Ap. Rh. 2, 719, cf. 4, 897 :— absol., *π. κατὰ δώματα*, *to manage* the household affairs, H. Hom. Cer. 156 ; cf. *πορσύνω*, sub fin.

†Πορσηνᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Porsenna*, king of Clusium, Strab. p. 220 : in Plut. *Πορσήνας*.

Πόρσιον, adv., compar. of *πόρσω*, Pind. ; v. sub *πρόσω*.

Πόρσιστα, adv., superl. of *πόρσω*, Pind. ; v. sub *πρόσω*.

Πορσύνω [ῡ] : f. *πορσῡνέω* contr. *-ῡνῶ* : (*πόρω*)—*to proffer, offer, give, present* what one has before prepared ; hence, *λέχος πόρσυνε καὶ εὐνήν*, euphem., she *prepared and shared* his bed and couch, Od. 3, 403 ; 7, 347 ; *κείνου πορσυνέουσα λέχος*, *to prepare* his bed, Il. 3, 411 ; in Hom. always of a wife, but in Trag. also of female slaves and concubines, v. Heyne Il. T. 4, p. 539.—II. generally, *to make ready, prepare, provide, order, adjust*, *τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ*, Hdt. 9, 7 ; *δαῖτα*, Pind. I. 4, 105 (3, 79) ; so, *π. τροφεῖα*, Soph. O. C. 341 ; *π. ἐχθροῖς ἐχθρά*, Aesch. Ag. 1360, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17 ; *π. πημονήν*, Id. Ag. 1374 ; *π. χάριν τινί*, Eur. Supp. 132 ; so too, *π. πρᾶγμα μέγα*, Soph. El. 670 ; *π. τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 47 ; *παισὶν οἷα χρὴ καθ' ἡμέραν*, Eur. Med. 1020 ; *π. τὸν οἶκον*, *to furnish* thy house *with store of wealth*, Pind. P. 4, 269 : —mid., *to provide for one's self, get ready*, *δεῖπνον*, Aesch. Pers. 375 ;— in pass., *to be all ready*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 17.—III. esp. of persons, *to treat with care*, Eur. Rhes. 878 : hence, like *θεραπεύω*, *τρέφω*, *to cherish, tend* a child, a sick person, etc., Ap. Rh. :— of things, *to regard, esteem*, *ῥῆμα τῶν Ὁμήρου*, Pind. P. 4, 494.—The form *πορσύνω* is oft. confounded with the synon. *πορσαίνω*, but the latter is unknown to the most ancient Epic, as also prob. to Att. poetry.—Even *πορσύνω* is a poet. word, though used by Xen. ll. cc.

Πόρσω, adv.,=*πρόσω*, q. v.

Πορτάζω, *to be frolicsome as a calf*, Lat. *vitulari*, from *πόρταξ*.

Πορτάκιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from sq. [ᾰ]

Πόρταξ, *ακος*, *ἡ*,=*πόρτις*, *a calf*, Il. 17, 4.

Πορτί, Cret. for Dor. *προτί* (*πρός*), Inscr., Koen Greg. 238.

†Πορτικανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Porticanus*, an Indian prince, Strab. p. 701.

Πόρτις, *ιος*, *ἡ*, *a young heifer, calf*, Il. 5, 162, H. Cer. 174, Soph. Tr. 530 :—metaph., *a young maiden*, like Lat. *juvenca, juvencula*, Lyc. 102 ;— also, though very rarely, *ὁ πόρτις*, Lat. *juvencus*, Aesch. Supp. 42, 313. Hence

Πορτιτρόφος, *ον*, (*τρέφω*) *nourishing calves*, H. Hom. Ap. 21.

Πορφύρα, *ας*, Ion. *-ρη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the purple-fish*, Lat. *purpura murex*, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 6, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 2.—II. *the purple dye for wool obtained from it, purple*, Hdt. 3, 22, Plat. Legg. 847 C ; *πορφύρας κηκίς*, Aesch. Ag. 959. —III. in plur., *purple*, i. e. *purple cloths*, Ib. 957.—IV. *πορφύρα πλατεῖα*, *the broad purple stripe* on a Roman toga, Lat. *praetexta, latus clavus*, Polyb. 10, 26, 1, Dem. Phal., Plut., etc. (Prob. from *πορφύρω*, q. v. [ῡ]) Hence

Πορφύραιος, *α*, *ον*, = *πορφύρεος*, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 147.

Πορφύρανθεμος, *ον*,=sq., Plut.

Πορφύρανθής, *ές*, (*πορφύρεος*, *ἄνθος*) *with purple blossom*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 681 B.

Πορφύρειον, *ου*, *τό*, *a dye-house for purple*, Strab. [ῡ]

Πορφύρεος, *α*, *ον*,=sq. [ῡ]

Πορφύρεος, *α* Ion. *η*, *ον*, Att. contr. *πορφοῦς*, *ᾶ*, *οῦν*, (*πορφύρα*) :—Lat. *purpureus, purple*,—strictly, *dark-red*, but varying in shade, Hom., etc. :— the first notion prob. (cf. *πορφύρω*) was of the troubled sea, *dark, purple*, like *οἶνοψ*, hence *π. κῦμα*, Il. 1, 482, Od. 2, 428, (of a river, Il. 21, 326) ; *π. ἅλς*, Il. 16, 391 ; (hence, *βίος πορφυροῦς θαλάσσιος*, a seaman's *troublous* life, Eur. Sthen. 4) ; so too, *π. νεφέλη*, *a dark* cloud, Il. 17, 551 : then more definitely of colour, *π. αἷμα*, Il. 17, 361 ; hence also, *π. θάνατος*, of death in battle, Il. 5, 83 ; 16, 334 ; 20, 477, (unless it be simply=*μέλας θάνατος*) : later, usu. of cloths, etc., coloured by the dye of the *murex*, *purple, red* (like *φοινικόεις*), *φᾶρος*, Il. 8, 221 ; *χλαῖνα*, Od. 4, 115, etc. ; so usu. later, as in Hdt. 1, 50, Pind. P. 4, 203, Simon. 7, 12, Trag., etc. (cf. *μεσόλευκος*) :—also, *rosy*, as very freq. Lat. *purpureus*, *π. Ἀφροδίτη*, Anacr. 2, 3 ; *π. χείλεα*, Simon. 119 :—lastly, generally, *bright, beauteous*, cf. Böckh Pind. N. 11, 28 (36) ; and so Horace has *purpurei olores*, Od. 4, 1, 10 ; cf. *φοινικόπεζα*.—Compar. and Superl. *πορφυρώτερος*, *-ώτατος*, not *πορφυρεώτ-*, cf. *χρυσότερος*, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65, 7.

Πορφυρεύς, *έως*, ὁ, (*πορφύρα*) *a fisher for purple fish, a purple dyer*, Lat. *purpurarius*, Hdt. 4, 151, Ael. N. A. 7, 34, Luc. Tox. 18.

Πορφῠρευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg. Hence

Πορφῠρευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of, belonging to a πορφυρεύς*, *στέγαι*, Eur. I. T. 263.

Πορφῠρεύω, (*πορφύρα*) *to catch purple fish*, Acusil. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 1147 ; so in mid. ap. Ath. 87 B.—II. in mid., also, *to dye purple*, Philostr.

Πορφῠρέω, later poet. form for intr. *πορφύρω*, v. l. Arat. 158.

Πορφῠρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to be purplish*, Diosc., Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 E.

Πορφύριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *πορφύρα*, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 4, Theophr. —II. v. l. for *πορφύρειον*. [ῡ]

†Πορφύριος, *ου*, ὁ, *Porphyrius*, *Porphyry*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 335.

†Πορφυρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *Porphyris*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 172.

Πορφῠρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*πορφύρα*) *a purple garment* or *covering*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 6 ; 8, 3, 3.—II. *a red-coloured bird*, different from *πορφυρίων*, Ibyc. 3, Ar. Av. 304, cf. Ath. 388 C-E.

Πορφῠρίτης, *ου*, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ίδος*, *like purple*.

Πορφῠρίων, *ωνος*, ὁ, (*πορφύρα*) *a red-coloured water-bird*, Ar. Av. 707, etc., Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 1, v. sub *πορφυρίς*.—II. a kind of *whale* :—*a polypus*, Artemid.

†Πορφυρίων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *Porphyrion*, one of the giants, slain by Hercules, Pind. P. 8, 15.—2. an early king of Attica, Paus. 1, 14, 7.

Πορφῠρόβαπτος, *ον*, (*πορφύρα*, *βάπτω*) *dipped in* or *dyed purple*, Plut. (Com.) Incert. 8.

Πορφῠροβαφεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*πορφυροβάφος*) *a dye-house for purple*, Strab.

Πορφῠροβαφής, *ές*,=*πορφυρόβαπτος*, only in A. B. p. 379.

Πορφῠροβάφος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*πορφύρα*, *βάπτω*) *a dyer of purple*, Ath. 604 B [ᾰ]

Πορφῠρογέννητος, *ον*, (*γεννάω*) *born in the purple*, a term of the Byzantine court for *a child born to the reigning emperor*.

Πορφῠροειδής, *ές*, (*πορφύρα*, *εἶδος*) *purpled, dark, λίμνη*, Aesch. Supp. 529, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 4, and *πορφύρω*.

Πορφῠρόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, *purple*, like *πορφύρεος*, Nic. Al. 544.

Πορφῠρόζωνος, *ον*, *with purple girdle*.

Πορφῠρόκαυλος, *ον*, *with purple stalk*.

Πορφῠροκλέπτης, *ου*, ὁ, (*πορφύρα*, *κλέπτω*) *a stealer of purple*, Diog. L. 6, 57.

Πορφῠρομῖγής, *ές*, (*πορφύρα*, *μίγνυμι*) *mixed with purple*.

Πορφῠρόπεζος, *ον*, and pecul. fem. *-πεζα*,=*φοινικόπεζα*, q. v.

Πορφῠραπώλης, *ου*, ὁ, fem. *-πωλις*, *ίδος*, (*πορφύρα*, *πωλέω*) *a dealer in purple*, †N. T. Act. 16, 14.

Πορφῠροπωλική, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (sc. *τέχνη*), *the trade of a purple-seller*, A. B.

Πορφῠρόστρωτος, *ον*, (*πορφύρα*, *στρώννυμι*) *spread with purple cloth*, Aesch. Ag. 910.

Πορφυροσχήμων, *ον*, (*πορφύρα*, *σχῆμα*) *purple-clad*, Polyaen.

Πορφῠροῦς, *ᾶ*, *οῦν*, Att. contr. for *πορφύρεος*.

Πορφῠρόω, *ῶ*, *to make purple, dye purple*.

Πορφύρω, prob. a redupl. form of *φύρω*, (as *μῦρω μορμύρω*, *μισέω μορμύζω*, etc., v. Lucas Quaest Lexil.), used intr., strictly of the sea, *to grow dark*, *ὡς ὅτε πορφύρῃ πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφῷ*, as when the huge sea *grows dark* with its dumb swell (i. e. with waves *that do not break*, opp. to *πολιὴ ἅλς*), Il. 14, 16 ; and Arist.

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Color. 2, 4, explains it of the gleam of the sun on the *shadow side* of a wave; though Cic. ap. Non. says, *unda cum est pulsa remis purpurascit*; cf. *πορφύρεος*:—hence, metaph., *πολλὰ δέ οἱ κραδίη πόρφυρε*, much *was* his heart *troubled*, Il. 21, 551, Od. 4, 427, 572; 10, 309 (cf. *καλχαίνω*, in Soph. Ant. 20); though others take it trans., his heart *debated, brooded on* many things, and so it is found in an Epigr. ap. Suid. in v.; so also in Ap. Rh., absol., *to think, debate*, 3, 456, 1161.—II. of colour not till later, *to grow purple, olvw*, Theocr. 5, 125; cf. Opp. C. 3, 347.—2. trans. *to dye purple*, only in Nonn. [ῠ]

Πορφῠρώδης, ες, = *πορφυροειδής*.

Πορφῠρώματα, *τά*, *the flesh of the swine sacrificed to Ceres and Proserpina*.

Πορφυρώτερος, -*ώτατος*, v. *πορφύρεος*, fin.

*Πόρω, assumed as pres. to the aor. *ἔπορον*, and pf. *πέπρωμαι*.—I. aor. *ἔπορον*, in Hom. usu. without augm.; part. *πορών*, Aesch. Pr. 946; inf. *πορεῖν*, only in Hesych. (for in Pind. P. 2, 105, *πεπαρεῖν* is now read):—strictly, *to bring to pass, contrive* (cf. *πόρος* II), hence *to give, offer, impart*, of things, *π. φάρμακα, τεύχεα, εἵματα*, Il. 4, 219; 7, 146, etc.; and of conditions or qualities, *π. μαντοσύνην*, Il. 1, 72; *πένθος, κακά*, Hom.; *τιμήν*, Hes. Th. 904; *εὐχος π.*, *to fulfil* a wish, Od. 22, 7; *ἀνδρὶ παράκοιτιν π.*, Il. 22, 60, cf. Od. 10, 7; *πόρεν δέ οἱ υἱόν*, *he gave* her a son, i. e. begat one upon her, Il. 16, 185; so, *ἐπορέν οἱ χρυσόν*, Pind. O. 13, 111; *κῦδος*, Id. P. 4, 117; *π. τινὶ γέρα, δωρεάν, τιμάς*, Aesch. Pr. 108, etc.:—c. inf., *πόρε καὶ σὺ κούρησιν ἕπεσθαι τιμήν* (for *ὥστε ἕπεσθαι*), Il. 9, 513; so, *πόρε μιν Κενταύρῳ διδάξαι*, Pind. P. 3, 80:—c. acc. pers., *Κύκνον θανάτῳ ἔπορεν*, Id. O. 2, 147:—absol. *σοὶ θεοὶ πόροιεν, ὡς ἐγὼ θέλω*, Soph. O. C. 1124:—also, *π. τινὰ δεῦρο* = *πορεύειν, to bring* him so far, Ib. 1458:—never in Eur., or in prose.—II. perf. *πέπρωμαι, to be one's portion* or *lot*: hence 3 pf. pass., *πέπρωται*, and in Hes. 3 plqpf. *πέπρωτο, it has* or *had been* (*is* or *was*), *fated, foredoomed*, c. acc. et inf. aor., Il. 18, 329, Eur. Alc. 21; c. inf. aor. (only), Hes. Th. 464, 475; c. dat. et inf., *τί γὰρ πέπρωται Ζηνὶ πλὴν ἀεὶ κρατεῖν*, Aesch. Pr. 519, cf. 753:—part. *πεπρωμένος, allotted, fated* to one, *ὁπποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστί*, Il. 3, 309; also c. dat. rei, *destined to* a thing, *ὁμῇ πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ*, Il. 15, 209; 16, 441; cf. Eur. Tro. 341:—freq. absol. in Pind., *πεπρωμένος βασιλεύς*, etc., P. 4, 109, etc.; *πεπρ. βίος*, one's *natural* life (as in Lat. *mors fatalis* is a *natural* death), P. 6, 27;—*ἡ πεπρωμένη* (sc. *μοῖρα*), like *εἱμαρμένη, an appointed lot*, and so *fate, destiny*, Hdt. 1, 91, and Trag.; so, *πεπρ. αἶσα, ξυμφορά*, etc., Aesch. Pr. 103, Soph. Ant. 1337; etc.:—and so, *τὸ πεπρωμένον*, Pind. Fr. 256, Aesch. (Sometimes thought to be a perf. syncop. from *περατόω*.—The whole word is poet. only.)

*ΠΟ Σ or ΠΟ′, assumed as nom. of the interrog. pron., answering to the relat. *ὅς*, whence gen. *ποῦ*, dat. *ποῖ, πῇ, πῶ*, used as advs.; also, *πόθεν, ποθι, πόσε, πότε*; and the adj. *πότερος*. (The Lat. *quis, qui*, cf. *πόσος*, sub fin.)

Ποσάκις, adv., (*πόσος*) *how many times? how often?* Ep. Plat. 353 D: poet. also *ποσσάκι*, Call. Dian. 119. [ᾰ]

Ποσαπλάσιος, *α, ον*, (*πόσος*) *how many times multiplied? how many fold?* Plat. Meno 83 B, where the answer is, *τετραπλάσιον*. [πλᾰ]

Ποσαπλᾶσίων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = foreg.

Ποσαπλῶς, adv., (*πόσος*) *how many times?* LXX.

Ποσάπους, *ποδος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*πόσος, πούς*) *of how many feet? how many feet long?* Plat. Meno 85 B. [ᾰ]

Ποσάχῃ, adv., (*πόσος*) *in how many places?*

Ποσᾰχῶς, adv., (*πόσος*) *in how many ways?* Arist. Top. 1, 13, 1, etc.

Πόσε, adv., (**πός*) *whither? πόσε φεύγετε*; Il. 16, 422, Od. 6, 199; *πόσ' ἴμεν*; Od. 10, 431;—*ποῖ* was used in common Greek.

Ποσειδᾶν and Ποτειδᾶν, *ᾶνος, ὁ*, Dor. for Ποσειδῶν, q. v.

Ποσειδᾱόνιος, *α, ον*, = Ποσειδώνιος, hence, Il. *θεός*, = Ποσειδῶν, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1489.

†Ποσειδάων, *ωνος, ὁ*, Ep. = Ποσειδῶν, Il. 13, 351, etc.: v. sub Ποσειδῶν. [ᾰ]

Ποσείδειον, *ου, τό*, †Ion. *-δήϊον*†, *a temple of Neptune*, Strab.,—†as pr. n., *Posīdēum*, a town on the borders of Cilicia and Syria, Hdt. 3, 91: in Strab. p. 751 Ποσείδιον†: neut. from

Ποσείδειος, *α, ον*, = Ποσειδώνιος.

Ποσειδέων, *ωνος, ὁ*, Ion. for Ποσειδῶν, Hdt.

Ποσειδεών, *ῶνος, ὁ*, the sixth month of the Athen. year, the latter half of December and former of January.

Ποσειδεωνίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, *a bird sacred to Neptune, the halcyon*, *ἀλκυών*; also *ποσειδωνία*.

†Ποσειδήϊον, *ου, τό*, Ion. = Ποσείδειον, Hdt.

†Ποσείδιον, *ου, τό*, = Ποσείδειον, q. v.—2. a promontory and city on the coast of Epirus, Strab. p. 324.—3. a promontory of Thessaly on the Maliacus sinus, Id. exc., p. 330.—4. a promontory of Chios, Id. p. 644.—Other promontories, so called from a *temple of Neptune* thereon, in Samos, Arabia, etc., Id. pp. 637, 776, etc.

†Ποσείδιππος, *ου, ὁ*, *Posīdippus*, an Athenian pilot, Dem. 1222, 10.—Others of this name in Isae.; Ael.; etc.

Ποσειδῶν, *ῶνος, ὁ*, acc. Ποσειδῶ, voc. Πόσειδον: contr. from the Homeric form Ποσειδάων, *άωνος*, acc. *άωνα*, voc. Ποσείδᾱον: the contr. nom. Ποσειδῶν is first in Hes. Th. 732: later the gen. was also Ποσειδάονος, etc.: Dor. Ποσειδάν and Ποτειδάν, *ᾶνος*, or (acc. to Herodian., *περὶ μον. λέξεις*, p. 10, Dind.) Ποτειδᾶν, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 13, 5; also perh. Ποτιδᾶν, Eupol. Hel. 6 (whence the name of the town Ποτίδαια, Ar. Eq. 438, but v. Arnold Thuc. 1, 63): Aeol. Ποτείδαν: Ion. Ποσειδέων, *ωνος*, Hdt., — *Poseidon*, Lat. *Neptunus*, son of Cronus (Saturn) and Rhea, brother of Jupiter, god of the water, esp. of the sea, husband of Amphitrité: on his attributes, etc., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 354 sq. [ᾶων] Hence

Ποσειδώνειον, *ου, τό*, = Ποσειδώνιον: strictly neut. from

Ποσειδώνειος, *α, ον*, = Ποσειδώνιος.

†Ποσειδωνία, *ας, ἡ*, *Posīdonia*, Greek name of Paestum in Lucania, Strab. p. 252.

†Ποσειδωνιάς, *άδος, ἡ*, *Posīdonias*, a small town near Troezene, Paus. 2, 30, 8.

†Ποσειδωνιάτης, *ου, ὁ*, Ion. *-ήτης, εω, inhab. of Posidonia, a Posidonian*, Hdt. 1, 167: *ὁ Π. κόλπος*, the *sinus Paestanus*, now *gulf of Salerno*, Strab. p. 252.

Ποσειδώνιον, *ου, τό* (sc. *ἱερόν*), *the temple of Neptune*, †Strab. p. 257, etc.,† Lob. Phryn. 368: neut. from

Ποσειδώνιος, *α, ον*, (Ποσειδῶν) *belonging* or *consecrated to Neptune*: hence, *ἡ ποσειδωνία, the halcyon, which was sacred to Neptune*; and *τὰ* Ποσειδώνια (sc. *ἱερά*), *his festival*.

†Ποσειδώνιος, *ου, ὁ*, *Posīdonius*, a Spartan, Hdt. 9, 71.—2. a Stoic philosopher of Apamea, Strab. p. 653.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Ποσειδωνοπετής, *ές*, (Ποσειδῶν, *πίπτω*) *fallen* or *coming from Neptune*.

Πόσθη, *ης, ἡ*, *membrum virile*, Ar. Nub. 1014: *the foreskin*, Diosc.

Ποσθία, *ας, ἡ*, *a sty on the eye-lid*, elsewh. *κριθή*, Hipp.

Πόσθιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *πόσθη*, Ar. Thesm. 254, 515.

Πόσθων, *ωνος, ὁ*, (*πόσθη*) *one that has a large πόσθη*:—comic word for *a little boy*, Ar. Pac. 1300, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

Ποσθωνεύς, *έως, ὁ*, = foreg.

Ποσϊδεῖος, *α, ον*, = Ποσειδώνιος, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1, p. 164.

Ποσίδεσμος, *ου, ὁ*, (*πούς, δεσμός*) *the foot-shackler, fetterer*, word coined by Plat. Crat. 402 E.

Ποσῖδήϊον, *ου, τό*, Ion. for Ποσείδειον, *the temple of Neptune*, Od. 6, 266: †in Ap. Rh. 1, 1279 as pr. n., a promontory of Bithynia†: neut. from

Ποσῑδήϊος, *η, ον*, Ion. for Ποσείδειος, *ἅλσος* Ποσ., a grove *sacred to Neptune*, Il. 2, 506, H. Ap. 230.

Πόσῑμος, *η, ον*, (*ἡ πόσις*) = *πότιμος*, dub.

ΠΟΣΙΣ, *ὁ*, gen. *πόσιος* (and so in Att., not *πόσεως*); but dat. *πόσει*, Ep. *πόσεϊ* (Il. 5, 71); voc. *πόσις* or *πόσι*, Eur.: pl. *πόσεις*:—poet. nom. *πόσσις*, Leon. Al. 33.—*A husband, spouse*, freq. in Hom., Pind., etc.; *τὸν ὁμοδέμνιον πόσιν*, Aesch. Ag. 1108: esp., *a lawful husband*, opp. to *ἀνήρ, a paramour, μὴ πόσις μὲν Ἡρακλῆς ἐμὸς καλῆται, τῆς νεωτέρας δ' ἀνήρ*, Soph. Tr. 550. (Prob. its orig. sense was that of *lord, master*, v. *πότνια*, sub fin.)

Πόσις, *τος* Att. *εως, ἡ* (*πίνω*):—*a drinking, drink, beverage*, freq. in Hom., who usu. opposes it to *ἐδητύς*; also to *βρῶσις*, Od. 10, 176; so Hes. Sc. 395; *συγγίνεσθαι ἐς πόσιν*, to meet for a carousal, Hdt. 1, 172, cf. 5, 19; so, *παρὰ τὴν πόσιν*, Lat. *inter pocula, over their cups*, Id. 2, 121, 4:—*a draught, πίεται τρίτην πόσιν*, Aesch. Cho. 578:—also in Plat., etc.

Πόσος, *η, ον*, Ion. and Aeol. *κόσος*, interrog. adj. of the relat. *ὅσος* and demonstr. *τόσος*,—*how great? how much? of what value?* Lat. *quantus?* first in Aesch., *πόσον τι πλῆθος*; Pers. 334; *πόσον τινὰ χρόνον*; Soph. O. T. 558; etc.: *πόσου*; *for how much? at what* price? Lat. *quanti?* Plat. Apol. 20 B.—II. *ποσός, ή, όν*, indef. adj., *of any size* or *number*, Lat. *aliquantus*, Plat. Soph. 245 D: hence *ἐπὶ ποσόν*, also *ἐπὶ ποσόν τι*, to *a certain degree*, during *a certain time*: *τὸ ποσόν*, Lat. *quantitas*, Plat. Phil. 24 D, cf. Arist. Categ. 6. Adv. *-σῶς*. (The Aeol. form *κόσος*, q. v., is the Lat. *cot cotus coties*, i. e. *quot quotus quoties*, by the same change as in **πός quis*, *ἵππος ἶκκος equus*, etc.:—some connect this

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with the numeral Sanscr. *-çati*, by the terminations *-κοντα*, *-κοσιος*, *-κοστος*; but the different letters these assume in the cognate languages makes this unlikely, viz., *-κοντα*= Sanscr. *-çati*, Lat. *-ginta*. It is likely that in the old dialect *κόσος*, *κότε*, etc., were spelt with a *koppa*, ϙ = Lat. *q*.)

Ποσοσύλλαβος, ον, (*πόσος*, *συλλαβή*) *of how many syllables?*

Ποσότης, ητος, ἡ, (*πόσος*) *size* or *quantity*, Polyb. 16, 12, 10.

Ποσόω, ῶ, (*ποσός*) *to make of a certain size, of a certain price, state as so dear*, Theophr. Char. 23.

Ποσσῆμαρ, adv., (*πόσος*, *ἦμαρ*) *in how many days? within how many days?* Il. 24, 657.

Ποσσίκᾰλος, ον, (*πούς*, *κλυτός*) *famed for swiftness of foot*, Dionys. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. *Κάσπειρος*.

†Ποσσικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Possicrates*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 27, 2.

Ποσσίκροτος, ον, (*πούς*, *κρότος*) *struck with the foot* in dancing, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66.—II. act. *striking with the feet*, Orph. H. 30, 2.

†Πόσσις, ιος, ὁ, *Possis*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 533 D.

Ποσταῖος, α, ον, (*πόστος*) *in how many days? on which day?* like *δευτεραῖος*, *τριταῖος*, etc., Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 28.

Ποστημόριος, α, ον, *what fraction* or *proportion* of a thing?

Πόστιον, τό, for *πόσθιον*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

Πόστος, η, ον, (*πόσος*) *which* (in a series)? *πόστον δὴ ἔτος ἐστὶν ὅτε ξείνισσας ἐκεῖνον*; Od. 24, 288.—II. *how little* or *small?* Lat. *quantulus?* Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 16.

†Ποστούμιος, ου, ὁ, *Postumius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Polyb. 2, 11, 7.

†Πόστουμος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Postŭmus*; [the *ου* following the analogy of the Latin word is short in late poets.]

†Ποσωχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Posochares*, masc. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 10.

Πότ', short. Dor. for *ποτί*, *πρός*, but, as it seems, only before the art., *πὸτ τῶ*, *πὸτ τῷ*, *πὸτ τόν*, *πὸτ τώς*, *πὸτ τό*, *πὸτ τά*, etc., for *ποτὶ τῷ* (Dor. for *πρὸς τοῦ*), etc., Ar. Ach. 723, 751, 783, Theocr. 15, 70; but not only in poetry, for we find *πὸτ τάδε*, in public acts of Sparta in Thuc. 5, 77, 79. —Many scholars, as Koen Greg. Cor. p. 233, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117 Anm. 4, write these as one word, *ποττῶ*, *ποτταύ*, etc., cf. *ἀμ*, *κάκ*, *κάπ*, *πάρ*.

Πότα, Aeol. for *πότε*, like *ὅτα* for *ὅτε*.

Πότᾰγε, Dor. for *πρόςαγε*, Theocr. 1, 62.

Ποτᾰγωγίς, *ίδος*, ἡ, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 7, where Schneid. prefers *ποταγωγίδης*, ου, ὁ :v. sub *προςαγωγεύς*, *προςαγωγίδης*.

Ποταειδω, Dor. for *προςαείδω*.

Ποταινί, adv., *just now*, very dub.: from

Ποταίνιος, α, ον, also, ος, ον, (*ποτί*, *αἶνος*):—like *πρόςφατος*, *fresh, new*, Lat. *recens*, *στέφανος*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 72; more freq. in Aesch., *π. αἷμα*, Cho. 1055, Eum. 282; metaph., *unaccustomed, unwonted, unheard of*, *πῆμα*, Id. Pr. 102, cf. Theb. 239, Eur. Soph. Ant. 842:—a Doric form, but also found in the new Ion. of Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. [Sometimes made trisyll., Seidl. Dochm. p. 93.]

Ποταινός, ή, όν, =*ποταίνιος*, dub.

Ποτάμειος, α, ον, v. l. for *ποτάμιος*, Eur. Tro. 1067. [ᾰ]

Ποτᾰμέλγω, f. *-ξω*, Dor. for *προςαμέλγω*.

Ποτᾰμηγός, όν, (*ποταμός*, *ἄγω*) *drawn* or *towed upon a river, going by a river*, of boats and vessels, Dion. H.

Ποτᾰμηδόν, adv., (*ποταμός*) *like a stream*, Luc.

Ποτᾰμήϊος, η, ον, Ion. and poet. for *ποτάμειος*, Nonn.

Ποτᾰμής, ῖδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *ποτάμειος*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1219.

Ποτᾰμηπόρος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *πόρος*) *crossing, going by a river*, Opp. C. 2, 178.

Ποτᾰμήρῠτος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *ἀρύω*) *drawn in streams*, *δλβος*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 596.

†Ποταμία, ας, ἡ, *Potamia*, a district of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

Ποτάμιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ποταμός*, Strab. [ᾰ]

Ποτάμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. El. 309, but cf. 56: (*ποταμός*):—*of* or *from a river*, *ὄχθαι*, Aesch. Theb. 392; freq. in Eur.: *on the river*, of Acragas, Pind. P. 6, 6:—epith. of Diana from the connexion of her worship with that of rivers, Dissen Pind. P. 2, 7 (11).—†II. Ποτάμιος, v. sub Ποτᾰμός. [ᾰ]

†Ποταμίς, ίδος, ὁ, *Potamis*, son of Gnosias, leader of the Syracusans, Thuc. 8, 85; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

Ποτᾰμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ποταμός*, *a small river*, Strab.

Ποτᾰμίτης, ου, ὁ, *a water-finder*, Lat. *aquilex*.

Ποτᾰμογείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ποταμός*, *γείτων*) *near a river*.—II. ἡ π. a water-plant, *pondweed*, Lat. *potamogeton*, Diosc. 4, 101.

Ποτᾰμοδίᾰρτης, ου, ὁ, (*ποταμός*, *διαίρω*) *a ferryman on a river*, Artemid.

Ποτᾰμόκλυστος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *κλύζω*) *washed by a river*, Strab.

Ποτᾰμόνδε, (*ποταμός*) adv., *into, to, towards a river*, Hom.

Ποτᾰμόῤῥῠτος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *ῥέω*) *watered by a river* or *rivers*, ap. A. B.—II. *flowing towards, on* or *with a river*.

Ποτᾰμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a river, stream*, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.; *π. διιπετής*, *καλλίῤῥοος*, *διογενείς*, etc., Hom.; cf. *πηγή*, *κρήνη*, *κρουνός*:—*ποταμόνδε*, *into* or *to a river*, Hom.—II. as a person, Ποταμός, *a river-god*, Il. 20, 7. 73, etc. (Prob. from ΠΟ- (*πίνω*), *πότος*, *ποτίζω*, and so orig. not *flowing*, but *fresh, drinkable* water, *πότιμον ὕδωρ*, opp. to the *salt* water of the sea; although in early geographical notions the ocean also is a *ποταμός*, v. sub *ὠκεανός*.)

†Ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Potamus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis, Strab. p. 398: in Paus. 1, 31, 3 *οἱ Ποταμοί*:—hence ὁ Ποτάμιος, *an inhab. of P., a Potamian*, Isae. 53, 26: Ath. 299 B.

Ποτᾰμοφόρητος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *φορέω*) *carried away by a river*, N. T.

Ποτᾰμόχωστος, ον, (*ποταμός*, *χώννυμι*) *deposited by a river*, Diod.

†Ποτάμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Potamon*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. a rhetorician, who attained to an advanced age, Luc. Macrob. 23.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Ποτᾰνός, ά, όν, Dor. for *ποτηνός*, *winged, flying, furnished with wings*, Pind. P. 8, 48: *ἐν ποτανοῖς*, among *fowls*, Id. N. 3, 140; *ποτανὸν διώκειν ὄρνιν*, Aesch. Ag. 394 (cf. *πέτομαι*, II. 1):—metaph., *ποτανὸς ἐν Μοίσαισι*, i. e. *soaring* in the arts of the Muses, Pind. P. 5, 153; *ποτανᾷ μαχανᾷ*, by *soaring* art, i. e. by poesy, Id. N. 7, 31.

Ποτάομαι, Ep. and Att. poet. form for *πέτομαι*, *to fly*, Il. 2, 462, H. Merc. 558; of sounds, Aesch. Theb. 84, Supp. 657:—pf. *πεπότημαι* (with pres. signf.), *to be upon the wing*, Od. 11, 222; 3 pl. pf. *πεποτήαται*, Il. 2, 90: Ep. 3 plqpf. *πεπότητο*, Hes. Sc. 148, Lob. Phryn. 581; *πεπότημαι* is also Att., *πεποτῆσθαι τὰς ὁρείας*, Ar. Av. 1445; but Aesch. and Eur. have the Dor. form *πεπότᾶμαι*, Eum. 373, Hipp. 564: so, Dor. aor. *ἐποτήτην* [ᾰ], in Soph. Fr. 423.—In Ep. we also find *ποτέομαι*.

Ποτᾱπός, ή, όν, =*ποδαπός*, N. T. Adv. *-πῶς*.

Ποταυλέω, Dor. for *προςαυλέω*, Theocr.

Ποτᾱῶος, ώα, ῶον, Dor. for *προςηῶος*, Theocr. 4, 33.

Πότε, Ion. *κότε* (v. *πόσος* fin.), interrog. particle, *when? at what time?* Il. 19, 227, Od. 4, 642; *πότ' εἰ μὴ νῦν*; Aesch. Theb. 102; *πότ' ὤκα*= *ἰφά ποτε*, Lat. *aquamne*, Eur. Ion 563, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. p. xviii, *πότε δή*; Aesch. Cho. 720, Plat., etc.: *ἐς πότε λήξει*; (as in Germ. *bis wann?*) Soph. Aj. 1185.—II. more freq. *ποτέ*, enclit. particle, *at some* or *any time, once*, both of past and fut., freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: also sometimes joined to the so called praesens historicus, which we translate as a past tense, Eur. El. 416, Bacch. 2 (cf. *δή ποτε*): *ἤδη ποτέ*, *now at length*, Lat. *tandem aliquando*, Il. 1, 260, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 2; *τωϊ' ἂν ποτε*, Il. 1, 205; *ποτὲ μέν... ποτὲ δέ*, *now...now.., first...then.., sometimes... sometimes*: Lat. *modo...modo...* Plat. Theaet. 170 C; so, *ποτὲ μὲν...ἐνίοτε δέ..*, or *αὖθις δέ*, Id. Phaed. 59 A. Rep. 560 A.—In questions it has an intens. force, like Lat. *tandem*, *τί ποτε*; in Hom. *τίσθε*; *how ever? how in the world?* Pors. Or. 209 A negat. is often prefixed, v. *οὔποτε* and *μήποτε*, *οὐδέποτε*, *οὐδεπώποτε*, etc.—Sometimes used as enclit. part. at the beginning of a sentence, and then in case of elision the accent is thrown back on the first syll., Bockh v. l. Pind. N. 6, 43, Ar. Vesp. 1182.—Cf. also *δήποτε*, *εἴποτε*, *πώποτε*. (It belongs to the root *πός*.)

Ποτειδᾶν, Dor., but Ποτειδάν, Aeol. for Ποσειδῶν, q. v.

†Ποτεντία, ας, ἡ, *Potentia*, a city in the territory of the Picentini, Strab. p. 241.

†Ποτέολοι, ων, οἱ, the Lat. *Puteoli*; v. Δικαιάρχεια.

Ποτέομαι, Ep. for *ποτάομαι*, *to fly*, Od. 24, 7, Hes. Th. 691.

Ποτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of *πίνω*, *to be drunk, drinkable*, Plat. Legg. 674 B.—II. *ποτέον*, *one must drink*, Id. Prot. 314 A.

Πότερος, α, ον, *whether of the two?* Lat. *uter? πότερος...*, *ὁ Ιαπυξ ἢ ὁ ὀψποιός*; Plat. Gorg. 464 D, etc.:—in Hom. only once, Il. 5, 85, and that in indirect question, like *ὁπότερος*, cf. Plat. Rep. 527 E.—2 the neut. *πότερον* freq. as adv. at the beginning of an interrog. sentence containing two contrary propositions, the alternative being expressed by *ἤ*.., answering to Lat. *utrum...ne*, in a direct question, *whether...or...?* first in Pind. P. 11, 35 sq., Fr. 232; *πῶς ἐτήρησεν, πότερον Ἕλλησιν ἢ πᾶσι ἐμοί*; Aesch. Pers. 351, etc.; so in plur., *πότερα δικαίως ἢ ἀδίκως λέγεις*; Id. Cho. 120, etc.:—rarely in a single question, *πότερα δὴ ἀληθῶς λέγεις τάδε [ἢ μή..]*; Soph.

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Phil. 1235, cf. Plat. Soph. 228 A, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 15.—The Att. used both πότερον and neut. plur. πότερα, as well in direct, as indirect questions; and so Hdt. in Ion. forms κότερον, κότερα.—II. without interrog., like ἄτερος, ὁπότερος, *either of the two*, Lat. *alteruter*, Heind. Plat. Charm. 171 B, Stallb. Rep. 499 C: in this signf. Phot. Lex. s. v., would write it oxyt. ποτερός, ά, όν. (The word is formed by contraction from ἕτερος and the root *πός.)

Ποτέρχομαι, Dor. for προσέρχομαι.

Ποτέρωθι, adv. (πότερος) *on whether of the two sides...? on which side...? at which place* (of two)? Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 17.

Ποτέρως, adv. from πότερος, *in which way* (of two)? Lat. *utro modo?* Plat. Gorg. 502 B, etc.; ποτέρως εἰ...ἤ.., Xen. An. 7, 7, 30:—also in indirect questions, *whether, how*, Plat. Rep. 368 C, Polit. 272 D.

Ποτέρωσε, adv. (πότερος) *to which side? to which place* (of two)? Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 14.

Ποτέχω, Dor. for προσέχω.

Ποτή, ῆς, ἡ, (ποτάομαι) *flight, a flying*, Od. 5, 337.

Πότημα, ατος, τό, (πότος, πίνω) *that which is drunk, a drink, potion, drinking*, Hipp.

Ποτημᾶτοποιός, όν, (πότημα, ποιέω) *preparing drink*, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

Ποτῆμεν, Dor. inf. from πρόσειμι for προσεῖναι.

Ποτηνός, ή, όν, (ποτάομαι) *winged, flying*, Poet. ap. Plat. Phaedr. 252 B: more usu. in the Dor. form ποτανός, q. v.

Ποτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πότος, πίνω) *a drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Eur. Alc. 756, Cycl. 151.

Ποτηρίδιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ποτήριον, dub. in Menand. p. 12.

Ποτηριογλύπτης, ου, ὁ, *a carver of drinking-cups.*

Ποτηριοκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (ποτήριον, κλέπτω) *a stealer of drinking-cups*, name of a poem by Euphorio.

Ποτήριον, ου, τό, neut. from sq., *a drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Hdt. 2, 37; 3, 148, etc., Ar. Eq. 120, 237, etc.—II. a kind of *shrub, Astragalus Poterium*, Diosc. 3, 15.

Ποτήριος, α, ον, (ποτήρ) *of or upon a drinking-cup.*

Ποτηριοφόρος, ον, (ποτήριον, φέρω) *bearing a drinking-cup*, Ath. 460 D.

Ποτηροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ποτήρ, θήκη) *a table on which drinking-cups are laid, a beaufet.* (The alteration ποτηροθήκη is needless.)

Ποτηροπλύτης, ου, ὁ, (ποτήρ, πλύνω) *a washer of cups.* [ῠ]

Ποτής, ῆτος, ἡ, (πότος, πίνω) *a drinking, drink*, freq. in Hom., always opp. to ἐδητύς, βρωτύς, βρῶσις, βρώμη or σῖτος, Il. 11, 780; 19, 306, Od. 10, 379, etc.

Πότης, ου, ὁ, fem. πότις, *a drinker, tippler, toper*, Epicr. Antiia. 1, 5, in fem.; (the masc. does not seem to be used of persons, φιλοπότης being used instead, Piers. Herodian. p. 432); πότης λύχνος, a *tippling* lamp, i. e. that consumes much oil, Ar. Nub. 57; so, στίλβη πότις, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 15:—comic superl., ποτιστάτη, *a hard drinker*, Ar. Thesm. 735.

Ποτητός, ή, όν, (ποτάομαι) *flying, winged*, τὰ ποτητά, *fowls, birds*, Od. 12, 62; formed like ὁακετά and ἑρπετά.

Ποτί, Dor. πρός, also freq. in Hom., Hes., Hipp., and Doric writers, whether in or out of compos.: the elision of ι before a vowel, so freq. in Theocr., esp. in compos., is so rare in older Dor., that Böckh only allows one case of it in Pind., viz. O. 7, 90; cf. v. l. P. 1, 56. Shortd. form πότ, q. v. [ῐ]

Ποτιάπτω, ποτιβάλλω, ποτιβλέπω, Dor. for προσβ-.

†Ποτιδαία, ας, Ion. -αίη, ης, ἡ, *Potidaea*, a city in the peninsula Pallene, later merged in Cassandrea, Hdt. 8, 128; Ar. Eq. 438; Strab. p. 330. Hence

†Ποτιδαιάτης, ου, Ion. -αιήτης, εω, ὁ, *an inhab. of Potidaea, a Potidaean*, Hdt. 8, 126: and

†Ποτιδαιᾶτικός, ή, όν, *of or relating to Potidaea*, Thuc. 1, 118.

†Ποτιδανία, ας, ἡ, *Potidania*, a stronghold in Locris on the borders of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

Ποτιδᾶς, Ποτιδαία, v. sub Ποσειδῶν.

Ποτιδέγμενος, Dor. and Ep. for προσδ-, syncop. part. aor. from προσδέχομαι, also in Hom.

Ποτίδειν, Dor. for προσιδ.

Ποτιδέρκομαι, -δεύομαι, -δόρπιος, Dor. for προσδ-.

Ποτιειλέω, Dor. for προσειλέω.

Ποτίζω, f. -ίσω, (πότος) *to give to drink*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 E: †c. dupl. acc. γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, N. T.†: *to water* plants, π. τὰ φυόμενα, Xen. Symp. 2, 25.

Ποτίθες, Dor. for πρόσθες, imperat. aor. 2 from προστίθημι, Theocr. 14, 45.

Ποτικέκλῖται, Dor. for προσκέκλ-, pf. pass. from προσκλίνω, Od.

Ποτικόλλος, ον, Dor. for προσκ-, Pind. Fr. 280.

Ποτικός, ή, όν, (πότος, πίνω) *fond of drinking*, Plut. Demetr. 1, etc. Adv. -κῶς. π. ἔχειν, to be given to drinking, Ib. 36.

Ποτιμάστιος, ον, Dor. for προσμ-, Soph. Fr. 230.

Πότιμος, ον, (πότος, πίνω) of water, *drinkable, fresh*, opp. to ἁλμυρός, Hdt. 8, 22, Arist. etc.: metaph., π. λόγος, *a sweet* discourse, opp. to ἁλμυρὰ ἀκοή, Plat. Phaedr. 243 D; and of persons, *mild, gentle*, Theocr. 29, 31.

Ποτινίσσομαι, Dor. for προσν-, also in Il.

†Ποτίολοι, οἱ, = Ποτέολοι, Strab. p. 243.

Ποτῖπετηνῖα, Ep. part. perf. from προσπτήσσω, q. v.

Ποτιπτύσσω, Dor. for προσπτύσσω, Od.

Πότις, ιδος, fem. from πότης, q. v.

†Ποτίσδω, Dor. for ποτίζω, Theocr. 1, 121.

Πότισις, ή, *a watering.*

Πότισμα, ατος, τό, *any thing watered*: also *drink*, Diosc.

Ποτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ποτίζω) *a watering.* LXX.

Ποτιστάζω, Dor. for προσταζω, Pind.

Ποτίστατος, comic superl. from πότης, q. v.

Ποτιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = ποτιστής. Hence

Ποτιστήριον, ου, τό, *a canal* or *ditch for irrigation*, LXX.

Ποτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ποτίζω) *one* who *gives to drink, waters*, LXX.

Ποτίστρα, ας, ἡ, (ποτίζω) *a watering-place, a drinking-trough*, Call. Dian. 50. Strab.; cf. πίστρα.

Ποτῖτρέπω, Dor. for προστ-, also in Il.

Ποτιτρόπαιος, ον, Dor. for προστρ-, Aesch. Eum. 176.

Ποτιφόριμος, ον, Dor. for προσφ-, = πρόσφορος, Epich. p. 59.

Ποτίφορος, Dor. for πρόσφ-, Pind. N. 3, 54.

Ποτιφωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for προσφ-, also in Od.

Ποτιψαύω, Dor. for προσψ-, Pind. Fr. 86, 2.

Πότμος, ου, ὁ, (ΠΕΤ-, πίπτω) *that which befals one, one's lot, destiny*, usu. *one's evil destiny, a mishap*, esp. like μοῖρα and μόρος, *death*: in Hom. always in last signf.; either of the killer, πότμον ἑφεῖναι, Il. 4, 396, Od. 19, 550; or, of the killed, πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Il. 6, 412, etc.; he also freq. joins θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Il. 20, 337, etc.; more rarely θανέειν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Od. 4, 562; ὀλόμην καὶ πότμον ἑπέσπον, Od. 11, 197 (cf. ἑτοῖμος); πότμον ἀναπλῆσαι, Il. 11, 263:—freq. also in Pind., and Trag., as, πότμον ἐφῆψαι = π. ἑφεῖναι, Pind. O. 9, 91; πότμον ἀμπίπλαντες, N. 10, 106; πότμον λαχεῖν, πότμου τυχεῖν, = πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Eur. I. T. 914, etc.:—also, πότμος συγγενής, one's natural *gifts*, Pind. N. 5, 74.—II. as a person, *Destiny*, Id. P. 3, 153.—Only poet. [The Att. also sometimes use the first syll. long, Seidl. Dochm. p. 106, while later Epic sometimes shorten it, Jac. A. P. p. 572.]

Πότνᾱ, ή, v. sq. II.

Πότνια, ή, a title of honour, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women:—1. as subst., *lady, mistress, queen*, Hom.; hence also c. gen., πότνια θηρῶν, *queen* of wild beasts, Lat. *potens ferarum*, Il. 21, 470: πότνια βελέων, Pind. P. 4, 380; π. λαῶν, γυναικῶν, etc., Arat. 112; πότνια ἐμή, Eur. Ion 703:—Apion therefore rightly explains it by δέσποινα, cf. sub fin.—2. as adj., acc. to Apion., = τιμία, *revered, august*, as of the goddesses Juno, Hebe, Circe, Calypso, Hom.; of Juno, Minerva, Tethys and Pitho, Hes.; and in Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 77, of Νίκη; π. μήτηρ, freq. in Hom.:—also freq. in Pind., and Trag.—Besides the nom., the rare acc. πότνιαν occurs in H. Hom. Cer. 203, Ven. 24, Hes. Th. 11, 926, Eur. Ion 873:—plur. nom. πότνιαι, Soph. O. C. 84, gen. Ποτνιέων, Hdt. 9, 97, in which places it is a euphem. name for the Erinyes, cf. ποτνιάδες: elsewh. Πότνιαι are Ceres and Proserpina, Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 1045:—a superl. ποτνιωτάτη in Cleobul. ap. Diog. L. 1, 93, where it is epith. of Lindos, just as cities generally are called ἱεραί: so, πότνια χθών, ἀκτή, Aesch. Cho. 722, cf. Soph. Phil. 395, Eur. Ion 873.—II. synon. form πότνᾱ in the phrase πότνα θεά was sometimes read in Od., as 5, 215; 13, 391; 20, 61: but Wolf has restored πότνια θεά, θεά being pronounced as monosyll.: in the lines just quoted, the word is in the first or second foot; elsewh. in Hom. always in the fifth:—the oldest certain instance of πότνα is in H. Hom. Cer. 118, πότνα θεάων like δῖα θεάων. This form is never found but in nom. and voc., so that Meineke is right in correcting the one seeming exception (τὰν ποτνίαν for πότναν), in Theocr. 15, 14.—Sometimes also in Trag., as Eur. Bacch. 370.—The question, whether πότνα is shortd. from πότνια or πότνια lengthd. from πότνα, is immaterial: but πότνια seems to be the older form.—No such masc. as πότνιος, πότνος, seems to have existed. (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 64 Anm. 2, n. makes πότνα an old fem. appella-

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tive, *lady, queen*, from which πότνια comes, as ὑστάτιος from ὕστατος: hence the genit. after it:—and perh. it is strictly fem. of πόσις, as δέσποινα of δεσπότης, cf. Sanscr. *pati*, lord, husband, *patnî*, wife, lady, from root *pâ* tueri: akin to Lat. *potens, potis*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 189.)

Ποτνιάδες, αἱ, (ποτνιάω) *the shouting, screaming ones*, epith. of Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 664; of horses, Id. Phoen. 1124: †v. infra II.†—2. perh. also as plur. of πότνια, hence in Eur. Or. 318, epith. of the Erinyes.—†II. Ποτνιάδες, αἱ, *of Potniae, Potnian, ἵπποι* II., Strab. p. 409; and to this prob. belongs Eur. Phoen. 1124 supra; cf. Ποτνιεύς and Virg. Georg. 3, 267.

Ποτνιάζομαι, = ποντιάομαι, Hesych.

†Ποτνιαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Potniae*, an ancient city of Boeotia, not far from Thebes; its site nearly=mod. *Taki*, Strab. p. 412.

Ποτνίασις, εως, ἡ, (ποτνιάομαι) *a calling upon the gods.*

Ποτνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Strab.: from

Ποτνιάομαι, dep., strictly, *to call out πότνια, πότνια*, to a deity; hence, generally, *to invoke, implore, lament*, only in later prose, as Luc. Merc. Cond. 17, Gall. 20, Plut. 2, 408 A, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†Ποτνιεύς, έως, ὁ, *of Potniae, Potnian*, appell. of Glaucus, who was torn asunder by the ἵπποι Ποτνιάδες, Strab. p. 409.

Ποτόδω, Lacon. for ποτόσδω, ποτόζω, Ar. Lys. 206.

Ποτόν, οῦ, τό, (πίνω) *that which one drinks, drink*, κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο, Il. 1, 470, etc.; ποτὸν ἐντὸς ἔχοντες, Od. 2, 341; κρόμυον ποτῷ ὄψου, Il. 11, 630; σῖτα καὶ ποτά, meat and *drink*, Hdt. 5, 54; σιτία καὶ π., Plat. Prot. 334 A, Xen., etc.:—*a spring of fresh water*, Soph. Phil. 1461, cf. Meineke Theocr. 13, 46; and, generally, *water*, π. Σκαμάνδρου, Aesch. Ag. 1157, cf. Pers. 487: freq. also of wine, Ib. 615, Soph. Tr. 703.

Πότος, ου, ὁ, (πίνω) *a drinking*, esp., *a drinking-bout, carousal*, like συμπόσιον, παρὰ πότον, Lat. *inter pocula*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15, Symp. 8, 41; ἀλλήλοις συνεῖναι ἐν τῷ πότῳ, Plat. Prot. 347 C; so, ἐν τοῖς πότοις, Aeschin. 34, 20; περὶ πότους διατρίβην ποιεῖσθαι, Lys. 146, 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 329 A, Isocr. Antid. § 305.—II. oxyt., ποτός,=ποτόν, *drink*, Hipp.

Ποτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of πίνω, *drunk, for drinking*, τί κακὸν ἐδανὸν ἢ ποτὸν πασαμένη...; Aesch. Ag. 1408.

Ποτόσδω, Dor. for προςόζω.

Ποττῶ, ποττῷ, ποττόν, ποττώς, ποττάν, etc., for ποτὶ τῷ, Dor. for πρὸς τοῦ, etc.; v. sub πότ.

†Ποτώνη, ης, ἡ, *Potone*, name of the mother and sister of Plato, acc. to Diog. L. 3, 1, 4.

Ποῦ; Ion. κοῦ; interrog. adv., (strictly gen. from *πός, q. v.):—*where?* Lat. *ubi?* Hom., etc.; ποῦ δέ οἱ ἔντεα κεῖται..; Il. 10, 407; ποῦ τοι τόξον; 5, 171, etc.: later also c. gen., ποῦ γῆς; ποῦ χθονός; *where* in the world? Lat. *ubinam terrarum?* Aesch. Pers. 231, Soph. Aj. 984; ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; Soph. El. 390; ποῦ ποτ' εἰμὶ πράγματος; Id. Tr. 375:—even with verbs of motion, in pregnant signf., ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαὶ οἰχονται; Il. 13, 219 (cf. ποί); though this is questioned by Pors. Hec. 1062, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1079. —2. *how? in what manner?* esp. to express indignation, Id. ib. 1260.—II. ποῦ without interrog. as enclit., *anywhere, somewhere*, Hom., etc.; οὐχ ἕκας που, *somewhere* not far off, Soph. Phil. 41, etc.: c. gen., ἐμβαλεῖν που τῆς χώρας, *some part* of the country, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42.—2. also very freq. from Hom. downwds., to qualify an expression, *anywise, possibly, perhaps, I suppose, I ween*, ὡς ὅτε που, Il. 11, 292; εἴ που, Xen. An. 3, 4, 23, etc.; οὐδείς που, Plat. Phil. 64 D, cf. ὅπου, ἤπου, ἤ που.

†Πούδης, εντος, ὁ, *Pudens*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Πουκότατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of πυκνός, πύκα, Simmias.

Πουλῠβότειρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. for πολυβότειρα, Hom., and Hes.: and in the same way all other compds. with πολύ may be written Ion. and poet. πουλυ-, metri grat.:—Hom. however only uses this licence in this word, πουλύπους and the pr. n. Πουλυδάμας.

†Πουλυδάμας, αντος, ὁ, poet. = Πολυδάμας.

Πουλυπλάνητος, ον, Ion. for πολυπλάνητος, Hdt. 1, 56.

Πουλῠπόδειον, ου, τό, poet. for πολυπόδιον, Mnesim. Ἱππ., 1, 43.

Πουλύπους, ὁ, Ion. for πολύπους (q. v.), but only in oblique cases, Od.

Πουλύς, πουλύ, Ion. for πολύς, πολύ (q. v.), Ep., and Hdt.

ΠΟΥ̑Σ, ὁ, gen. ποδός, dat. plur. ποσί, for which Hom. also has ποσσί and πόδεσσι: Ep. gen. and dat. dual. ποδοῖϊν, Hom., who never has the usu. ποδοῖν:—*A foot*, both of men and beasts, Hom., etc.: strictly, *the foot from the ankle downwards*, Il. 17, 386: hence freq. for *the leg*, as χείρ for *the arm*, πόδες καὶ χεῖρες, *legs* and arms, Hom.:—ξύλινος πούς, a wooden, artificial *foot*, Hdt. 9, 37:—in plur., also, a bird's *talons*, Od. 15, 526; *the arms* or *feelers* of a polypus, Hes. Op. 522.—Special usages:—1. *the foot* as that with which one runs, whence Achiles is called πόδας ὠκύς, cf. ποδάρκης, ποδώκης: in plur., *the feet, foot-race*, Il. 9, 124, Od. 8, 103; ποσὶν ἐρίζειν, i. e. to race *on foot*, Il. 13, 325; 23, 792; ποσὶ νικᾶν, Il. 20, 410, Od. 13, 261; ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄροντο, Il. 9, 124, etc.; freq. in Pind., ποδῶν τιμά, αἰγλά, ἀρετά, O. 12, 21; 13, 49, P. 10, 36; ἁμιλλαν ἐπόνει ποδοῖν, Eur. I. A. 213.—2. as a point of measurement, ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, from head to *foot*, Il. 18, 353; ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας ἄκρους, Il. 16, 640; and reversely, ἐκ ποδῶν εἰς κεφαλήν, Ar. Plut. 650.—3. as a mark of close proximity, πρόσθεν ποδός or ποδῶν, προπάροιθε ποδῶν, just before one, oft. in Hom.; παρά or πὰρ ποδός, i. e. *close to*, as we said *at one's feet* or close *at hand*, whether of time or place, *straightway, at once*, Theogn. 282, Pind. P. 3, 107; 10, 96; πρὸ ποδός, Id. I. 8 (7), 25: πὰρ ποδί, Pind. O. 1, 118; (but, παραὶ ποσὶ κάππεσε θυμός, his courage fell *at* his feet, i. e. left him, Il. 15, 280);—in Att. usu. ἐν ποσί, like ἐμπόδων, Soph. Ant. 1327, Thuc. 3, 97, etc., and in Hdt. 3, 79; τὰ πρὸς ποσί, Soph. O. T. 130:—so, παρὰ πόδα, Soph. Phil. 838. Plat. Soph. 242 A; and κατὰ πόδα, Ib. 243 D (cf. infra κατὰ πόδας): hence, τὰ ἐν ποσί and τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν, what *lies before one*, any thing *plain, manifest, common*, Soph., etc.: all of which phrases are opp. to ἐκ ποδῶν, out of *the way, far off*, first in Hdt. 6, 35 (cf. ἐκποδών); rarely, ἐκ ποδός, Pind. N. 7, 99.—4. various, esp. Att. phrases:—ἀνὰ πόδα, *backwards*: ἐκ ποδὸς ἕπεσθαι, to follow *in the track*, i. e. *close behind*, Lat. *subsequi*, Polyb. 3, 68, 1, etc.:—ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, to go *backwards*, i. e. to retreat *without turning round, leisurely*, Lat. *pedetentim*, Xen. An. 5, 3, 32, Cyr. 3, 3, 69, etc., cf. σκέλος:—κατὰ πόδας, strictly, *with all the power of one's feet*, i. e. at *full speed*, on *the spur*, and so *following close, on the track* or *trail*, Lat. *e vestigio*, τινός, Hdt. 5, 98, Thuc. 5, 64, Xen. etc.: absol. *forthwith, directly*, ἡ κατὰ πόδας ἡμέρα, the *very next* day, Polyb. 1, 12, 1:—περὶ πόδα, strictly of a shoe, *round the* foot, i. e. *fitting well*, suitable, ἔστι μοι τοῦτο περὶ πόδα, that suits me well, Luc.—ὡς ποδῶν ἔχει, as he is off for feet, i. e. as quick as he can, first in Hdt. 6, 116, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον τάχιστα ἐβοήθεον, 9, 59, and freq. in Att.:—φεύγειν ἀμφοῖν ποδοῖν or ἐκ δυοῖν ποδοῖν, with *both feet*, i. e. as fast as one can:—ἔξω τινὸς πόδα ἔχειν, to have one foot out of a thing, i. e. be clear of it, ἔξω κομίζου πτλεύ πόδα, Aesch. Cho. 697: πεμπτὸν ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν, Id. Pr. 263; ἐκτὸς κλαυμάτων, Soph. Phil. 1260; ἔξω πραγμάτων, Eur. Heracl. 109, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4, 289 (515); opp. to εἰς ἄντλον ἐμβῆσαι πόδα, Eur. Heracl. 169:—βοηθεῖν ποδὶ καὶ χειρὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει, Aeschin. 43, 18, cf. 69, 10: ὅλῳ ποδί, with all the *foot*, i. e. *entirely*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1165:—on ὀρθῷ ποδί, v. sub ὀρθός.—5. the dat. ποδί or ποσί, both in Hom., and Att., is freq. joined with verbs which of themselves express *an action of the feet*, as ποσὶ στῆναι, νίκᾶσθαι, ἐλπίν, ὁραμεῖν, σκαίρειν, πηδᾶν, πτερνᾶν; also, πόδα βαίνειν, τιθέναι, κινεῖν, πέμπειν, etc.—6. ποὺς τινος, as periphr. for a person, Herm. Soph. Ant. 43, Eur. Hipp. 661.—II. metaph. of things, *the foot* or *lowest part*, esp. *the foot of a hill*, Lat. *pes* or *radix montis*, Il. 2, 824; 20, 59; of a table, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16, etc.; cf. πίζα.—2. in a ship, πόδες are *the two bottom corners of the sail*, elsewh. κεραῖαι; also *the ropes fastened thereto*, by which the sails are tightened or slackened, which we call *the sheets*, Od. 5, 260; also in sing., 10, 32: hence, παρεῖναι τοῦ ποδός, to slack away *the sheet*, as is done when the wind rises, Ar. Eq. 436; so, χαλᾶν πόδα, Eur. Or. 707; ἐκπετάσαι (with reference to the sail), Id. I. T. 1135;—opp. to τείνειν πόδα, to haul it tight, Soph. Ant. 715, and so, ναῦς ἐνταθεῖσα πόδα, a ship with her *sheet* hauled close, Eur. l. c.; cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 931, Q. Sm. 9, 438:—but,—3. ποὺς νηός, in Pind. N. 6, 95, seems to mean *the keel*.—III. a *foot*, as a *measure of length*, first in Hdt. 2, 149: about ¼ of an inch longer than our foot:—proverb., ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα, over the measure, Luc.—IV. a *foot* in prosody, Plat. Rep. 400 A, and Gramm. —V. of trumpeters, flute-players, and criers, *a loud, full sound*, Galen.—The usu. accent in the Edd is ποῦς, but the old Gramm. recognise πούς only, E. M. p. 686, 16, Arcad. p. 136, 6, A. B. p. 554, 31, Choerobosc. ap. A. B. p. 1196, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 41, 7, Lob. Phryn. 765.

(The Sanscr. root is *pad, ire*: hence Sanscr. *pad*, Lat. *pes, ped-is*, our *pad, foot*, Germ. *Fuss*, etc.: akin also to πέδον, = Sanscr. *pada*, and prob. to πηδάω.)

Ποῶ, Att. for ποιῶ, ποιέω, but v. sub ποιέω.

Ποώδης, ες, (πόα, εἶδος) *like grass,*

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of the grass kind, Arist. Color. 5, 2: *τὰ ποώδη, the grasses*, Theophr.

Πρᾶγμα, Ion. **πρῆγμα**, ατος, τό: (*πράσσω*):—*that which has been done, a deed*; then generally, like Lat. *res, a thing done, a thing, fact, event, circumstance*, etc., first in Pind. O. 13, 104, P. 4, 495; then, freq. in the Ion. prose of Hdt., and Att.:—I. *any thing necessary* or *expedient, what must* or *ought to be*, freq. in Hdt., in phrase, *πρῆγμά ἐστι* or *ἐστί μοι*, c. inf., it is *necessary, expedient, advisable* to do..., 'tis my *duty* or *business* to do, like Lat. *opus est*, Hdt. 1, 17, 79, etc., cf. Wessel. 4, 11, Valck. 7, 12; cf. infra II. 2.—2. with a negat., *οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα ἐμοί*, it is no *matter*, of no *consequence* to me, Lat. *nihil refert*, Eur. Med. 451, Plat. Gorg. 447 B, etc.; cf. Heind. Hipp. Maj. 291 A: hence, —3. *a thing of consequence* or *importance*, *πρ. ποιεῖσθαί τι*, Hdt. 7, 150; *πρῆγμα οὐδὲν ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 63: so too sometimes of single persons and things, *μέγα πρᾶγμα*, a man of great importance, Dem. 928, 6; and so, *ἦν μέγιστον πρῆγμα Δημοκήδης παρὰ βασιλέϊ*, he was made much of by the king, Hdt. 3, 132; *ἄμαγον πρ.*, of a woman, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 36:—*πρᾶγμά τι*, some *thing* in the way, Id. An. 4, 1, 17.—4. used of a battle, as we say *an action*, Id. Hell. 7, 1, 17. —II. in plur., *πράγματα* is oft. used of *state-affairs, public business*, Hdt., Plat., etc.; in full, *κοινὰ πρ.*, Eur. I. T. 1062; *τῆς πόλεως τὰ πρ.*, Ar. Lys. 32; *τὰ πολιτικὰ πρ.*, Plat. Apol. 31 D; so, *τὰ Περσικὰ πρ.*, Hdt. 3, 137: *οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι*, like *οἱ ἐν τέλει*, those who are in *power* or *office*, the ministers, Thuc. 3, 28, Dem. 125, 7; *καταλαμβάνειν, ἔχειν τὰ πρ.*, to seize, hold *the power*, Lat. *rerum potiri*, Thuc. 3, 30, 62: *νεώτερα πρ., innovations*, Lat. *res novae*, Lys. 130, 18.—2. also one's *private affairs* or *fortunes*, Hdt. 7, 236, 237; *ἔβρεε* or *ἀπόλωλε τἀμὰ πρ.*, Xen. Symp. 1, 15: esp. *commercial affairs*, hence, *ἀγαθὰ πρ.*, like *εὖ πράσσειν, success, good-luck*, and *τὰ πρ.*, like *τὰ χρήματα, one's all*, *ἐν ᾧπερ ἐστι πάντα μοι τὰ πρ.*, Ar. Ach. 474: so too in sing., *φαῦλον γὰρ εἰη τὸ ἐμὸν πρᾶγμα*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 E, cf. Apol. 20 C.—3. *business*, esp. *law-business*, Antipho 142, 39: hence, *πράγματα* in bad sense, *troublesome business, trouble, annoyance*, *πρ. ἔχειν*, c. part., *to have trouble about* a thing, Hdt. 7, 147, Plat. Theaet. 174 B, etc.; *πρ. παρέχειν τινί*, to cause one *trouble*, Hdt. 1, 155, Ar. Plut. 19, etc.; also sometimes in sing., *πρῆγμα παρέχειν*, Hdt. 7, 239.—4. generally, *πράγματά τινος, the circumstances, state, condition* of a person, as of a patient, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; *ἐν τοιούτοις πράγμασι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 2, An. 2, 1, 16, etc.: *δεινὸς πράγμασι χρῆσθαι*, Dem. 10, 2.—III. euphem. for something bad or disgraceful, *the thing, the business*, Thuc. 2, 64, Aeschin. 18, 38, sq.; cf. *πρᾶξις* III.

Πραγμᾰτεία, ας, ἡ (*πραγματεύομαι*):—*the careful prosecution of an affair* or *business, diligent treatment* of a subject, *investigation*, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, Crat. 408 A, etc., cf. Stalb. Phaed. 63 A: *ἡ μάταιος πρ.*, (*λογισμῶν*) this idle *attention to* argumentations, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8.—II. *an undertaking, occupation, pursuit, business*, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc., and freq. in Oratt.: *a trade, calling, art*, generally, *a way of life*, Dem. 1416, 2: esp. *law-business, a law-suit*, Isocr. 18 C, 318 C: in plur., *troubles*, Dem. 1412, 20.—III. later, esp., *a written treatise*, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 1, and 2, 1, etc.: esp. *an historical work, systematic history*, in which events are put together connectedly as causes and effects, not merely in order of time, Polyb., v. esp. 1, 3, 1; 2, 8: *Τρωϊκὴ πρ., the accounts* of the Trojan war, Argum. Soph. Aj.

Πραγμᾰτειώδης, ες, (*πραγματεία, εἶδος*) *looking like business* (without being such), Plat. Parm. 137 B.

Πραγμᾰτεύομαι, Ion. *πρηγμ-*: strictly dep., c. fut. mid. *-εύσομαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπρηγματεύθην* (Hdt. 2, 87), pf. *πεπραγμάτευμαι* (Plat. Phaed. 99 D),—though this last is also used in pass. signf., v. sub fin. (*πρᾶγμα*). †*To busy one's self*†; *to be busy*, Hdt. l. c.: *to carry on an affair* or *business, to make* a thing *one's business, work at* it, *take in hand, treat of, τι*, Plat. Prot. 361 D, etc., Xen., etc.; *to treat systematically, περί τι*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 3, etc.; esp. *to write a systematic history, τι*, Polyb. 1, 4, 3, etc.; also, *πρ. περί τι, περί τινος*, Plat. Theaet. 187 A. Rep. 430 D: *πρ. ἐπί τινι, to work at* a thing, *labour to bring* it *about*; and so, *πρ. ὅπως τι γένηται*, Xen. Ages. 9, 3, cf. Lac. 14, 5:—esp., *to carry on a business, be engaged in commerce*, Lat. *negotiari, πρ. ἀπὸ ἐμπορίας καὶ δανεισμῶν, to raise money* by trade and loans, Plut. Cat. Min. 59: *πρ. τὴν νύκτα, to spend* it *in business*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26.—II. perf., *πεπραγμάτευμαι* as pass., *to be laboured at, worked out*, Plat. Apol. 22 B. cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 10. Hence

Πραγματευτέον, verb. adj., *one must treat, περί τινος*, Arist. Pol. 8, 1, 1, cf. Top. 1, 15, 1.

Πραγμᾰτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*πραγματεύομαι*) *one who carries on a business*, esp., *a merchant, trader*, Plut. 2, 525 A, etc.

Πραγμᾰτευτικός, ή, όν, *skilled* or *experienced in business*.

Πραγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, *a troublesome fellow*, A. B.

Πραγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (*πρᾶγμα*) *busy, active, able, business-like*, used in later Greek for *πρακτικός*, esp. of men *versed in state-affairs*, Polyb. 7, 11, 2; 12, 2, etc.—2. later still, *skilled in law*, esp., *pragmaticus*, one who suggested arguments to public speakers and advocates, a kind of *attorney*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45, 59, Juven. 7, 123.—II. of things,—1. of history, *systematic*, Polyb. 1, 2, 8, etc.; cf. *πραγματεία*. —2. *strong*, of a fort, Id. 4, 70, 10.—3. of a speech, conduct, etc., *able, prudent*, Id. 36, 3, 1, etc.—III. Adv. *-κῶς*, Id. 2, 13, 1, etc.

Πραγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πρᾶγμα*, †*a little affair*†, *a petty law-suit*, Ar. Nub. 197, 1004.

Πραγμᾰτιστήριον, ου, τό, v. l. for *χρηματιστήριον*, Diod. 1, 1.

Πραγμᾰτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, (*γράφω*) *to describe a thing*.

Πραγμᾰτοδίφης, ου, ὁ, (*πρᾶγμα, δίφάω*) *one who makes up law-suits, a pettifogger*, Ar. Av. 1424.

Πραγμᾰτοειδής, ές, (*πρᾶγμα, εἶδος*) *full of business* or *trouble, toilsome. troublesome*, Hipp. 618.

Πραγμᾰτοκοπέω, ῶ, (*πρᾶγμα, κόπτω*) *to meddle in business, to be a meddling, seditious fellow*, Polyb. 29, 8, 10, etc.; cf. *δημοκοπέω, δοξοκοπέω*.

Πραγμᾰτολογέω, ῶ, (*πρᾶγμα, λέγω*) *to speak* or *discourse of things*, Arist. Rhet. Alex. 32, 2.—II. *to quarrel, argue*, Diog. L. 9, 52.—III. *to choose words*, Philo.

Πραγμᾰτομᾰθής, ές, (*πρᾶγμα, μανθάνω*) *skilled in the business of the world*, ap. Suid. Adv. *-θῶς*.

Πραγμᾰτώδης, ες, = *πραγματοειδής*, Isocr. 208 C, Dem. 427, 20.

Πρᾶγις, εος, τό, poet. for *πρᾶγμα*, Pind. N. 3, 10, Fr. 75, and Trag.: also = *πράγματα, state-affairs*, Aesch. Theb. 2.

Πρᾰΐως, adv. from *πραΰς*.

Πρᾰθέειν, poet. for *πρᾶθεῖν*, inf. aor. of *πέρθω*, Hes. Sc. 240.

Πρᾰθείς, part. aor. pass. of *πιπράσκω*, †Sol. 28, 7.

†**Πραίνεστος**, ου, ἡ, the city *Praeneste* in Latium, Strab. p. 238.

†**Πραίσιος**, α, ον, *of Praesus, Praesian*; *οἱ Πραίσιοι, the inhab. of Praesus*, Hdt. 7, 170: from

†**Πραῖσος**, ου, ἡ, *Praesus*, a city of the Eteocretes in south of Crete, Strab. p. 475.

†**Πραιτώριον**, ου, τό, the Lat. *praetorium, a general's tent*; in N. T. a part of the governor's *palace* used as a *court* or *judgment-hall*.

Πρακτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *πράσσω, to be done*, Soph. O. T. 1439. —II. *πρακτέον, one must do*, Plat. Prot. 356 B.

Πρακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. *πρηκτήρ* (*πράσσω*):—*one that does, a doer*, *πρηκτὴρ ἔργων, a doer* of deeds, Il. 9, 443: esp., *one who manages business, a trader, merchant*, Od. 8, 162.—II. in Att., = *πράκτωρ* II. Hence

Πρακτήριος, ον, *efficacious, accomplishing*, Aesch. Supp. 523.

Πράκτης, ου, ὁ, = *πρακτήρ*.

Πρακτικός, ή, όν, (*πράσσω*) *fit* or *disposed for doing* or *performing, fit for business, business-like, practical*, like the later *πραγματικός*, Plat. Rep. 476 A, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 13, etc.; hence, *busy, active, able, effective*, also like *πραγματικός*, Ar. Eq. 91; *πρ. παρά τινος, carrying one's point* with another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 3; *περί τι*, Polyb. 7, 10, 5:—*ἡ πρακτική* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*), opp. to *ἡ γνωστική, practical*, as opp. to theoretic, science, Plat. Polit. 258 E, 259 D. Adv. *-κῶς, πρ. διακεῖσθαι πρός τι*, Polyb. 6, 25, 4.

†**Πράκτιος**, ου, ὁ, *the Practius*, a river of Troas, falling into the Hellespont between Abydus and Lampsacus, Il. 2, 835: acc. to some a city **Πράκτιον**, Att. An. 1, 12, 6; Strab. p. 590.

Πρακτορεία, ας, ἡ, (*πράκτωρ*) *industry*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 352.

Πρακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *πράσσω, done, to be done*: *τὰ πρακτά, things to be done, points of moral action*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.—II. *πρακτὸς ὑπό τινος, called on to pay money* by one, cf. *πράσσω*.

Πρακτυς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for *πρᾶξις*.

Πράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *πρακτήρ, one who does* or *executes, an accomplisher*, Soph. Tr. 251, Antipho 121, 39: of a woman, Soph. Tr. 860. —II. *one who exacts payment*, esp. at Athens, *an officer charged with the collection of taxes, a tax-gatherer*, Dem. 778, 18; 1337, 26, cf. Dict. Antiqq.—2. generally, *one who exacts punishment, a punisher, avenger*, Aesch. Supp. 646; *πρ. αἵματος*, Aesch. Eum. 319; *φόνου*, Soph. El. 953: also as adj., *σὺν δορὶ καὶ χερὶ πράκτορι*, Aesch. Ag. 111.

†**Πράμναι**, οἱ, *the Pramnae*, a class of Indian wise men, Strab. p. 718.

Πράμνειος οἶνος, *Pramnian wine*,

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Il. 11, 639, Od. 10, 235: acc. to ancient interpp. so called from Mount Pramné in the island of Icaria, or acc. to others from a place near Ephesus or Smyrna: later, the word seems to have been used of *any strong, red wine* made from dried grapes, without reference to its origin.—The form Πράμνιος likewise occurs in Ar. Eq. 107.

Πράμος, ὁ,=πρόμος, Ar. Thesm. 50. [ᾰ]

Πράν, Dor. adv.,=πρίν, πρώην, *before*, of time, hence *formerly, once, lately*, πράν ποκα, a short time ago, Theocr. 2, 115; 3, 28, etc.—Its root seems to have been πρό, cf. πρίν. [ᾰ]

Πράνής, πρανίζω, Dor. and Att. for πρηνής, πρηνίζω.

†Πράνιχος, ου, ὁ, *Pranichus*, a poet, Plut. Alex. 50.

†Πράξ, ακός, ὁ, *Prax*, a descendant of Neoptolemus, Paus. 3, 20, 8.

†Πραξαγόρα, ας, ἡ, *Praxagora*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 124.

†Πραξαγόρας, ου and ω, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξ., *Praxagoras*, father of the poet Theocritus, Theocr. Ep. 22.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Πράξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Praxandrus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 682; etc.

Πραξείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρᾶξις.

†Πραξίας, ου, ὁ, *Praxias*, a statuary of Athens, Paus. 10, 19, 4.

†Πραξιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Praxidamas*, of Aegina, Pind. N. 6, 27.

Πραξιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Praxidice*, a goddess worshipped at Athens, usu. represented bareheaded, to whom only the heads of animals were offered in sacrifice, Orph. Arg. 31. [ῐ]

†Πραξιθέα, ας, ἡ, *Praxithea*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. wife of Erechtheus, Id. 3, 13, 1.—3. daughter of Leos, Ael. V. H. 12, 28.

†Πραξικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Praxicles*, an Athenian trierarch, Dem. 1219, 19.

Πραξικοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρᾶξις, κόπτω) *to do, conduct by stratagem, surprise* or *treachery*, πόλιν, Polyb. 3, 69, 1: hence, *to overreach* or *outwit*, τινά, Id. 2, 46, 2.

†Πραξίλεως, ω, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξ., *Praxileus*, father of Xenagoras of Halicarnassus, Hdt. 9, 107.

†Πράξιλλα, ης, ἡ, *Praxilla*, a poetess, Arist.: cf. Πρηξίλλα.

Πρᾱξῐμος, ον, (πράσσω) *practicable, feasible*.—II. of money, *that can be collected, recoverable*, Polyb. 22, 26, 17.

†Πραξινόη, ης, ἡ, *Praxinoë*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 14, 1.

†Πραξῖνος, ου, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξῖνος, *Praxinus*, a naval officer of Troezene, Hdt. 7, 180.

Πρᾶξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πρῆξις, ιος (πράσσω):—*a doing, deed, business, plan*, hence κατὰ πρῆξιν, opp. to μαψιδίως, *advisedly, on purpose*, Od. 3, 72; 9, 253; πρῆξις δ' ἦδ' ἰδίη—οὐ δήμιος, a private, not a public *affair*, Od. 3, 82:—esp., *traffic*, H. Ap. 397: πρ. περί τινος, *the transaction* respecting.., Thuc. 6, 88: ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι, in *fact*, in *reality*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D.—2. *the progress, result of a business*, οὐ τις πρῆξις πέλεται γόοιο, *nothing* (no *good*) comes of weeping, Il. 24, 524 (explained infra 550, by οὔ τι πρήξεις ἀκαχήμενος); so, οὐ τις πρῆξις ἐγίγνετο μυρομένοισιν, Od. 10, 202, 568: λωιαινεσθαί τινι τὴν πρᾶξιν, to spoil one's market, mar his schemes: πρᾶξιν φίλαν διδόναι, to grant a happy *issue*, Pind. O. 1, 136, cf. Aesch. Cho. 814; πρ. χρησμῶν, their *issue*, Aesch. Pers. 739.—II. *a doing, acting, action*, freq. in Plat., etc.; opp. to πάθος, Plat. Legg. 876 D, to ἕξις, Id. Rep. 434 A; opp. to speaking, Dem. 1414, 14: in Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, πρᾶξις, *action*, is expressly distinguished from θεωρία (speculation), and ποίησις (production).—III. euphem. for *sexual commerce* or *intercourse*, Pind. Fr. 236, Aeschin. 22, 35, sq.—IV. like τὸ εὖ or κακῶς πράσσειν, as if intr., *a being* (*well* or *ill*) *off*, a certain *state, condition*, Hdt. 3, 65, Aesch. Pr. 695, Soph. Aj. 790, 792, etc.—V. *conduct, practical ability*, Polyb. 2, 47, 5; 4, 77, 1: also, *practice*, in the sense of *trickery, treachery*, Id. 2, 9, 2, etc.—VI. *the exaction of money, recovery of outstanding debts, arrears*, etc., πρ. μισθοῦ, τελέων, Plat. Prot. 328 B, Rep. 425 D.—VII. *a business, an office*, Hdn.—VIII. *a work, treatise*, like πραγματεία.

†Πρᾶξις, ιος, ὁ, *Praxis*, a rich Mytilenaean, Ael. V. H. 14, 24.

†Πραξίτας, α, ὁ, *Praxitas*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7.

†Πραξιτέλης, ους, ὁ, *Praxiteles*, the celebrated statuary of Athens or Paros, Paus.; Luc.; etc.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†Πραξιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Praxiphanes*, a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Strab. p. 655.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Πραξωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Praxonides*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 4, 6.

Πρᾰόνως, adv., *temperately*, Ar. Ran. 856, cf. Lob. Phryn. 403:—Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 115 a. Anm. 2 note, makes it not a compd. of πρᾶος, νοῦς, but simply metaplast. for πράως from πρᾶος, πραΰς, as if through a collat. form πράων.

ΠΡΑΟΣ, neut. πρᾶον: but the fem. is from πραΰς, Ion. πρηΰς, εῖα, ύ, which however is used also in masc. and neut., of all the singul. cases: in plur. also πρᾶοι and πρᾳεῖς in nom., πράοις and πραέσι in dat., πράους and πραεῖς in acc.: but the gen. is πραέων, rarely πράων, and the neut. nom. and acc. is πραέα, rarely πρᾶα (as in Arist.): the word is post-Hom., except in H. Hom. 7, 10. (Sometimes written πραΰς, πρᾷος, which Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 64, 2 n., prefers: but the authority for it is dub.: the deriv. from ῥᾷος is still more so.)

Mild, soft, σέλας, H. Hom. 7, 10; ὕαρος, Pind. P. 4, 241: more freq. of persons, *mild, meek, gentle*, πραΰς ἀστοῖς, Ib. 3, 124, cf. Plat. Rep. 566 E; πρᾶος τὸ ἦθος, Id. Phaedr. 243 C; πρᾶος ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, Id. Euthyd. 303 D;—esp. after having been angry, Hdt. 2, 181 (cf. πραότης):—so of a horse, *gentle*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 29; of other animals, *tame*, Id. An. 1, 4, 9; of illnesses, *mild*, Hipp.: of sound, *gentle, low*, Xen. Symp. 1, 10.—2. *making mild, taming*, φάρμακον, of a bridle, Pind. O. 13, 121, cf. Xen. Eq. 9, 3.

II. Adv. (from πρᾶος) πράως,—(from πραΰς), πραέως, *mildly, gently*, πράως πειθειν τινί, φέρειν τι, Plat. Rep. 599 C, Crito 43 B; πράως ἔχειν πρός τι, Id. Lys. 211 E; πράως λέγειν τὸ πάθος, to speak *lightly* of it, Xen. An. 1, 5, 14: also πραόνως, q.v.

III. Compar. πραΰτερος, Ion. πρηΰτ., Hdt. 2, 181; or πραότερος, Plat. Tim. 85 A, etc.;—never πράων, Lob. Phryn. 403:—superl. πραότατος, Plat. Phaed. 116 C, etc. Hence

Πρᾰότης, ητος, ἡ, *meekness, mildness, gentleness*, like πραΰτης, (q. v.). Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.: properly, *the contrary habit to passionateness* (ὀργιλότης), Arist. Eth. N. 4, 5, Rhet. 2, 3, 1.

Πραπίδες, *al*, strictly=φρένες, *the midriff, diaphragm*, ἔβαλ' ἦπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, Il. 11, 579; 13, 412; cf. 24, 514:—then, since this was deemed the seat of the understanding,—2. usu. like φρένες, *the understanding, mind*, freq. in Hom., usu. ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσιν, Il. 1, 608; 18, 380: as the seat of desire, *the heart*, Il. 24, 514; hence, ἔσχεν ἀκοιτιν ἀρηρυῖαν πραπίδεσσιν, a wife he had after his own *heart*, Hes. Th. 608; also in Pind. O. 10 (11), 10, P. 4, 500, Aesch. Ag. 380, 802:—the sing. πραπίς, ίδος, only in Pind. P. 2, 113, Fr. 228, Eur. Bacch. 428, 999.—Only poet. (Prob. from φράζω, φρήν.) [ῐ]

†Πρᾶς, αντος, ἡ, *Pras*, a city of Perrhaebia in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 4, 3.

Πρασιά, ἡ, *a bed in a garden, garden-plot*, Od. 7, 127; 24, 247, cf. ἀνθερεών: hence, πρασιαὶ πρασιαί, *by companies, in order*, N. T.: also in plur., *a garden*, esp. *a kitchen-garden*, Nic. (Prob. from πράσον, and so strictly *a bed of leeks*.)

†Πρασιαί, ῶν, *al*, and Πρασία, ἡ, Strab. p. 399, *Prasiae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Pandionis, with a temple of Apollo, Thuc. 8, 95: adv. Πρασιαθεν, *from Pr.*; Πρασιασε, *to Pr.*, Πρασιησι, *in Pr.*—2. a city of Laconia, Thuc. 2, 56; 7, 18: in Strab. p. 374 assigned to Argolis.

Πρασιανός, ὁν,=πράσινος, M. Anton. 1, 5.

†Πρασίας λίμνη, ἡ, a lake in Thrace, =Βολβηίς, Hdt. 5, 15.

Πρᾰσίζω, f. -ίσω, (πράσον) *to be green as leeks*, Diosc.

Πρᾰσίμιος, ον, (πρᾶσις) *for sale*, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 847 E, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 42.

Πρᾰσινοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like leeks in colour, green*: from

Πρᾰσῖνος, ον, (πράσον) *of a leek green*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 5. [ᾰ]

Πρᾰσινώδης, ες,=πρασινοειδ.

†Πράσιοι, ων, *ol*, *the Prasii*, an Indian people, Strab. p. 702.

Πράσιον, ου, τό, the plant *horehound*, Lat. *marrubium*, Theophr.

Πράσιος, ον,=πράσινος, Plat. Tim. 68 C. [ᾰ]

Πρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. πρῆσις, ιος (πιπράσκω):—*a selling, sale*, Hdt. 1, 153; 4, 17, Plat., etc.; ὥστε καὶ πρᾶσθαι, Soph. Fr. 756; πρᾶσίν τινος τιθεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 16, 22; εἰς πρᾶσιν ἄγειν, Ar. Fr. 477.

Πρᾰσίτης, ου, ὁ, Theophr., (πράσιον) οἶνος πρ., wine *flavoured with horehound*, Diosc. 5, 58.—II. (πράσον) *leek-greek*: hence, πρασίτις, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *precious stone*, Theophr.

Πρᾰσοειδής, ές, (πράσον, εἶδος) *like a leek*, Hipp.

Πρᾰσόεις, εσσα, εν, (πράσον)= foreg., Opp. H. 1, 107.

Πρᾰσοκορμίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πράσον, σπεῖρω) *a grub which destroys leeks*, ἡ κάμπη, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 12, Strattis Incert. 1.

Πρᾰσόκορμον, ου, τό, (πράσον, σπεῖρω) *a leek-slice*, Anth. P. 11, 203

ΠΡΑΣΟΝ, ου, τό, *a leek*, Chionid. Ptoch. 4, Ar. Ran. 621, Theophr., etc.: also *a sea-plant like a leek*. (Hence by transpos. πάρσον, πάρδον, Lat. *porrum*.)

Πρᾰσόργη, ης, ἡ,=πρασόκαυλον

Πρᾰσοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat leeks*: from

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Πρᾱσοφάγος, ον, Ep. Πρασσοφ-, (πράσον, φαγεῖν) as a frog's name, *Leek-eater*, Batr. 229.

Πρᾱσόχρους, ουν, (χρόα) *leek-coloured*.

Πρασσαῖος, ου, ὁ, poet. for πρασαῖος, *Leek-green*, name of a frog, Batr. 255.

ΠΡΑ΄ΣΣΩ, Ep. and Ion. πρήσσω, Att. πράττω (but not till after Trag., Herm. Soph. Phil. 1435): fut. πράξω, Ion. πρήξω: perf. πέπρᾱχα, pf. 2 πέπρᾱγα, (the Gramm. make πέπραγα the Att., πέπραχα the Hellenic form, Piers. Moer. p. 293, Meineke Menand. p. 221: πέπραγα in old writers is both trans. and intr., later only intr.; πέπραχα from Xen. downwards always transit.): pf. pass. πέπραγμαι: the mid. fut. πράξεσθαι in pass. signf., Herm. Pind. P. 4, 431. —Hom. uses only pres., fut., and aor. act.

To do, work, Od. 19, 324; absol., like ἐργάζομαι, Böckh Pind. Fr. 96. —I. in Hom., usu., *to achieve, bring about, effect, accomplish*, τι, Il. 1, 562; 18, 357, Od. 2, 191; οὅτι πρ., *to avail* nought, Il. 11, 552, etc., cf. Hes. Op. 400: πρ. κλέος, *to achieve, win it*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 10; πρ. δεσμόν, *to cause* one's bondage, *bring* it *on* one's self, Id. P. 2, 74; πρ. φόνον τινί, *to do* murder upon him, Id. N. 3, 81; φίλα πρ. τινί, Aesch. Pr. 660: πρ. ὡστε..., Lat. *efficere ut...*, Id. Eum. 896; etc.: —also, πρ. εἰρήνην, φιλίαν, *to bring* it about, Dem. 30, 16; 281, 19; but also, *to attempt, plot*, τι, Andoc. 24, 16: *to take charge*, περί τινος, Xen. An. 5, 6, 28: τὰ πεπραγμένα, Lat. *acta*, τὰ πεπρ. λέγειν, Dem. 724, 24.—2. *to accomplish, perform, make* a journey, κέλευθον, Il. 14, 282, Od. 13, 83; ὁδόν, H. Merc. 203; but, πρ. ἅλα, *to make way over* the sea, *go over* it, Od. 9, 491, v. mox infra:—also c. gen., ὁδοῖο, *to finish* the course, Il. 24, 264, Od. 3, 476; 15, 47, 219; (in this signf. always in pres., and only in Ep., cf. διαπρήσσω, ἀτύζομαι:—some, as E. M. p. 688, 1, Schol. Il. 16, 282, Eust. 1779, 21, take πρήσσω here as another word formed from περάω, περάσω, chiefly to explain the usage c. gen.; but the same usage is found with similar verbs of motion, as, θέω, ἔρχομαι, κλονέομαι (cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522, 2); and the usage may be explained by supposing κέλευθον to be omitted, just as in ἀνύω: however the phrase, ἅλα πρήσσοντες (v. supra) is strange, so that even Rhianus read πλήσσοντες; and Buttm., Lexil. s. v., though he rejects a two-fold root, yet considers the signf. περᾶν, περαίνειν, *to bring* [a journey] *to an end*, as the orig. signf. of πρήσσειν). —II. *to follow a business, trade*, esp. of traders, and merchants: hence, τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν, *to mind* one's own affairs, Soph. El. 678; *to keep one's self to one's self, live in private*, esp. *to avoid public life*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, Xen., etc.:—but, πράττειν τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *to manage* state-affairs, take part in the government, Plat. Apol. 31 D, Xen.; and then, without any addition, ἱκανὸς πράττειν, an able statesman or minister, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 15, cf. 2, 9, 4, etc.: —hence, generally, *to treat, negotiate*, τινί, *with* another, Thuc. 5, 76; πρ. τινὶ ὅπως..., 3, 4; πρ. πρός or ἐς τινα, *to practise* upon him, 1, 131, 132; and in pass., εἰ μή τι σὺν ἀργύρῳ ἐπράσσετο, unless some tampering had been practised, Soph. O. T. 125, cf. Thuc. 4, 121; 5, 83: hence also, πρ. Θηβαίοις τὰ πράγματα, to *manage* matters for the interest of the Thebans, Dem. 365, 15; and so absol., πράττειν Φιλίππῳ, Id. 126, 3: but, πρ. τινὶ πόλιν, *to betray* it to one, Polyb. 4, 16, 11.—III. *to do, practise*, Lat. *agere*, freq. in Att.: πολλὰ πρ. = πολυπραγμονεῖν, Ar. Ran. 228, etc.: and then, absol., *to act*, opp. to πάσχειν, Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.: μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔπραττεν, i. e. he took our side, Isae. 52, 5.—IV. seemingly intr., *to be in a certain state* or *condition, fare so and so, have such and such success*, ὁ στόλος οὕτω ἔπρηξε, Hdt. 3, 25, ubi v. Valck., cf. 4, 77, Thuc. 7, 24; so, ὡς ἔπρηξε, Hdt. 7, 18: esp., εὖ or κακῶς πράττειν, *to fare, come off* well or ill, first in Pind. P. 2, 134, Hdt. 1, 24, 42, etc.; so, φλαύρως πρ., Hdt. 6, 94; πρ. καλῶς, Aesch Pr. 979 (ὅς τις καλῶς πράττει, οὐχὶ καὶ εὖ πράττει; Plat. Alc. 1, 116 B); πρ. εὐτυχῶς, Soph. Ant. 701; μακαρίως, Ar. Plut. 629; πρ. ἢ δύναται ἄριστα, Hdt. 5, 30; οὐχ ὡς λῷστα πράττειν, etc., Arr.: —but here too the word is strictly transit., and the phrase is ellipt.; for it is in full εὖ πράττειν (τὰ αὑτοῦ), to bring one's affairs to a good issue; and Xen. actually says, εὖ πράττειν τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ γεωργικά, τὰ ἰατρικά, *to prosper* as a statesman, etc., Mem. 1, 6, 8; 3, 9, 8; so also, χρηστὸν τὸ πρ., Ar. Plut. 341; χείρω πρ., Thuc. 7, 71; μεγάλα πρ., πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ πρ., Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 6, An. 6, 2, 8:—but in these phrases the success or failure is always considered as the result of our own good or bad conduct, while in εὐτυχεῖν and δυστυχεῖν it depends wholly on chance and the like, Ib. 3, 9, 14; the pf. 2 πέπρᾱγα is very freq. in this signf., Seidl. Eur. Tro. 625, (604):—cf. εὐπραξία.—2. but εὖ and κακῶς πράττειν were also used in a pecul. signf., *to deal well* or *ill*, oft. c. dat. pers., *to behave well* or *ill towards* one: but, πράττειν τινί τι, *to effect* or *procure* good or evil for another, Soph. Aj. 446, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 196; so too, πράττειν τί τινος, e. g. σωτηρίαν τινός, *to effect* another's safety, look to it.—3. euphem. for *to have commerce* or *sexual intercourse*, Theocr. 2, 143, in pass., cf. πρᾶξις III.—V. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, πράττειν τινά τι, *to do* something *to* one, like ὀρᾶν, εἰπεῖν τινά τι, etc., Isocr. 251 E.—2. but freq. c. dupl. acc. in another sense, πράττειν τινὰ ἀργύριον, *to exact* money from one, first in Hdt. 3, 58; πράσσει με τόκον, *he makes* me *pay up* the interest, Batr. 186; πρ. τινὰ χρέος, Pind. O. 3, 12, cf. P. 9, 180; τούφειλόμενον, Aesch. Cho. 309; and then very freq. in Att., esp. of state-officers, who collected the taxes (cf. πράκτωρ II, πρᾶξις VI, εἰςπράττω, ἐκπράττω); also, πρ. τι παρά τινος, *to obtain* or *demand* from another, Hdt. 1, 106, cf. Duker Thuc. 8, 5: metaph., φόνον πράττειν, *to exact punishment for* a murder, *to take vengeance for* it, and so *to avenge, punish*, Aesch. Eum. 624: πράττειν τινά τι ὑπέρ τινος, *to demand* from one *as the price* for a thing, Luc.: also in pass., πεπραγμένος τὸν φόρον, *called on to pay up* the tribute, Thuc. 8, 5; πραχθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶνδε, Lys. 116, 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 921 C:—mid., πράξασθαί τινα ἀργύριον, μισθόν, τόκους, *to exact* money, etc., *for one's self*, first in Pind. O. 10 (11), 36, Hdt. 2, 126, and freq. in Att. writers, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 482; also, φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἀπό or ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, Thuc. 8, 5, 37; παρά τινος, Lys. 17, 3: freq. with a bad sense attached, *to extort* money.—VI. c. acc. pers., πράττειν τινά, *to make an end of* him, prob. only in Aesch. Cho. 440: in part. pf. pass. πεπραγμένος, *undone, utterly ruined*, like Lat. *confectus* for *perditus*, Ib. 131 (ubi nunc πεπραμένος). [ᾰ by nature in πράσσω, as the Ion. πρήσσω shows, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. fin.]

Πρᾱσώδης, ες, (πράσον) = πρασοειδής.

Πρᾱτέος, α, ον, (πιπράσκω) *to be sold, for sale*, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 849 C.

Πρᾱτήρ, Ion. πρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πιπράσκω) *a seller, dealer*, Plat. Legg. 915 D, Isae. 10, 24.

Πρᾱτήριον, ου, τό, Ion. πρητ-, *a place for selling, a market*, Hdt. 7, 23; neut. from

Πρᾱτήριος, α, ον, Ion. πρητ-, (πρατήρ) *of* or *for sale*.

Πράτης, ου, ὁ, = πρατήρ, Isae. ap. Poll. 7, 8. [ᾰ]

Πρᾱτίας, ου, ὁ, = πρατήρ, rare word.

†Πρατίνας, ὁ, *Pratinas*, Paus. 2, 13, 6.

Πρᾱτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., = πρατέος, Soph.?

Πρᾶτος, α, ον, Dor. for πρῶτος, like θᾶκος for θῶκος, freq. in Theocr. —Strictly contr. from Dor. superl. πρόατος.

Πράτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from πρατήρ.

Πράττω, Att. for πράσσω.

Πρᾱϋγέλως, Ion. πρηϋγ-, ὁ, ἡ, (πρᾱΰς, γέλως) *softly-smiling*, Anth. P. 9, 229; 10, 4. [ῡ]

Πρᾱΰθῡμος, ον, (πρᾱΰς, θυμός) *of gentle mind*, LXX. [ῡ]

Πρᾱΰλογος, ον, (πρᾱΰς, λόγος) *of gentle words*, Synes. [ῡ]

†Πραῦλος, ου, ὁ, *Praylus*, a philosopher of Troas, Diog. L.

Πρᾱϋμενής, ές, (πρᾱΰς, μένος) *of gentle spirit*. Adv. -νῶς. [ῡ]

Πρᾱΰμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρᾱΰς, μῆτις) *of gentle counsel, gracious, kindly*, Pind. O. 6, 71. [ῡ]

Πρᾱΰνοος, Ion. πρηΰν-, ον, (πρᾱΰς, νόος) *of gentle mind*, Orph. H. 68, 13, Anth. P. 7, 592, etc.: in Anth. P. 9, 769, with v. l. πρηΰνομος. [ῡ]

Πράϋνσις, εως, ἡ, (πραύνω) *a softening, appeasing*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 2.

Πρᾱϋντικός, ή, όν, *fit for appeasing*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 10: from

Πρᾱΰνω, Ep. and Ion. πρηΰνω [ῡ]: fut. -ῡνῶ: pf. pass. πεπρᾱΰσμαι, Ael. N. A. 4, 16 (πρᾱΰς). *To make soft, mild* or *gentle, to soften, soothe, calm*, πνοιὰς πρηΰνειν, Hes. Th. 254; πρηΰνειν τινά, Hes. Op. 795, H. Hom. Merc. 417: †ὑπερφήανα τ' ἔργα πραΰνει, Sol. 15, 37†: πραΰνειν τινὰ λόγοις, Aesch. Pers. 837; πρ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Isocr. 50 B; πρ. ὀργήν, Eur. Phrix. 6, 3; πρ. ἕλκος, *to soothe* a raging sore, Soph. Phil. 650: also in Plat., and Xen.:—pass., *to become soft* or *gentle, grow milder*, πρηϋνομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος, Hdt. 2, 25; and of passion, *to abate*, Id. 2, 121, 4; opp. to ἐγείρεσθαι, of horses, Xen. Eq. 9, 10, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 3.

Πρᾱΰπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *gentleness*, Philo: [πᾰ] and

Πρᾱϋπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to be gentle*, Philo: [ῡ] from

Πρᾱΰπᾰθής, ές, (πρᾱΰς, πάσχω) *of gentle temper*.

Πρᾱΰς, Ion. πρηΰς, εῖα, ύ; v. sub πρᾶος.

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†Πραῦσοι, ων, οἱ, *the Prausi*, a Celtic people, Strab. p. 187.

Πραϋτένων, οντος, ὁ, Ion. πρηϋτ-, (πραύς, τένων) *with tamed neck*, ταῦρος, Anth. P. 9, 299.

Πρᾳΰτης, ητος, ἡ, (πραύς) *softness, mildness*, whether physical or moral, LXX : opp. to ἀγριότης, χαλεπότης. [ῡ]

Πρᾳύτροπος, ον, (πραύς, τρόπος) *gentle of mood*, Plut. 2, 493 D.

Πρειγεία, πρειγεύτης, πρείγιστος, ἡ, Cret. for πρεσβεία, -βεύτης, -βιστος ; cf. sq.

Πρεῖγυς, Dor. and Aeol. form of πρέσβυς, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. προσελεῖν V.

Πρεμνιάζω,=sq., Hesych.

Πρεμνίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρέμνον) *to stub up, root up*, Lat. *excodicare*.

Πρέμνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρέμνον.

Πρέμνοθεν, adv., *from the stump*, i. e. *utterly*, cf. πρύμνοθεν : from

Πρέμνον, ου, τό, *the bottom of the trunk of a tree, the stump* ; generally, *the stem, trunk*, Lat. *codex, caudex, truncus*, H. Hom. Merc. 238, Ar. Lys. 267, Xen. Oec. 19, 13, etc.—II. *the root* or *bottom* of any thing, πρέμνα χθόνια, Pind. Fr. 58 ; metaph., πρέμνον πράγματος πελωρίου, Ar. Av. 321 ; πρ. ἀρετῆς, Q. Sm. 14, 197. (No doubt akin to πρυμνός.)

Πρέμνος, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Πρεμνώδης, ες, (πρέμνον, εἶδος) *like a trunk*, Theophr.

†Πρεπέσινθος, ου, ἡ, *Prepesinthus*, a small island in the Aegean, Strab. p. 485.

†Πρέπις, ιδος, ὁ, *Prepis*, an Athenian, derided for his effeminacy by Ar. Ach. 843.

Πρέπον, οντος, τό, part. from πρέπω, q. v.

Πρεπόντως, adv. part. from πρέπω, *in fit manner, fitly, meetly*, Aesch. Ag. 687 : *beseemingly, gracefully*, Pind. O. 3, 16 :—c. dat., σαυτῷ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι πρ., Plat. Legg. 699 D.

Πρεπτός, ή, όν, (πρέπω) *distinguished, eminent, honourable*, Aesch. Eum. 914, Ar. Lys. 1298.

ΠΡΕΠΩ : the pres. and impf. were chiefly in use : but a fut. πρέψω occurs Aesch. Eum. 995, and Plat. ; and aor. ἔπρεψα Aesch. Fr. 393, Plat. Charm. 158 C. *To strike the senses*, e. g. *to catch the eye, be clearly seen* or *heard*, etc., *be conspicuous* among a number, διὰ πάντων, Il. 12, 104 ; μετ' ἀγρομένοισιν, Od. 8, 172, Hes. Th. 92 : *to be distinguished in* or *by* a thing, τινί, Od. 18, 2 ; cf. Aesch. Ag. 241, Cho. 12 :—always of impressions on the senses : as,—2. on the eye, *to be clearly seen, appear*, Hom., and freq. in Aesch., as Theb. 390, Ag. 389 : ἐπί τοι πρέπει ὄμμασιν αἰδώς, H. Cer. 214.—3. on the ear, βοὰ πρέπει, the cry *sounds loud and clear*, Pind. N. 3, 119, Aesch. Ag. 321.—4. on the smell, *to be strong*, or *rank*, Ib. 1311 : and so —5. generally, *to be plain* or *manifest*, πειρῶντι χρυσὸς πρέπει, Pind. P. 10, 106.—II. *to be like*, πρ. τινὶ εἶδος, *to be like* one in form, Pind. P. 2, 70 : also c. inf., τοῦδε γὰρ δράμημα φωτὸς Περσικὸν πρέπει μαθεῖν, his running *is like* Persian to behold, i. e. one may see it is Persian, Aesch. Pers. 247, cf. Supp. 719 ; also c. ὡς et inf., πρέπει ὡς τύραννος εἰςορᾶν, Soph. El. 664 ; ὡς πένθιμος πρέπεις ὁρᾶν, Eur. Supp. 1056 :—for the inf. we sometimes have a partic., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 212.—III. *to become, beseem, suit*, c. dat. pers., θνατὰ θνατοῖσι πρέπει, Pind. I. 5 (4), 20 ; τοῖς ὀλβίοις γε καὶ τὸ νικᾶσθαι πρέπει, Aesch. Ag. 941, cf. Plat. Polit. 288 C, Charm. 158 C :—oft. in part., ὕμνοι πρέποντες γάμοις, Id. Rep. 460 A, etc. ; cf. πρεπόντως.—2. most freq. impers. πρέπει, like Lat. *decet, it is fitting, it beseems, suits, becomes*, from Hdt. downwds., both of outward circumstances and moral fitness, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ πρέπει ἄμμιν λύειν τείχη, Theogn. 235 ; οὐ πρέπει νῶν δάσασθαι, Pind. P. 4, 261 ; πρέπει ἑλοῖσι αἰνεῖσθαι, Id. Fr. 86 ; cf. Aesch. Ag. 483, 941, Eur. Hipp. 115 : c. acc. pers. et inf., τὸν πρέπει τυγχανέμεν ὕμνων, Pind. O. 2, 83 ; cf. Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Tr. 728 :—c. inf. only, πρέπει γαρυέμεν, Pind. N. 7, 121, cf. Aesch. Ag. 636, etc. :—when the acc. alone follows it, this depends on an inf. omitted, as, τίσασθαι οὕτω, ὡς ἐκείνους [τίσασθαι] πρέπει, Hdt. 4, 139, cf. 8, 68, 1 ; so, ἀμείβεσθαι ὡς ξένους [ἀμείβεσθαι] πρέπει, Aesch. Supp. 195 ; cf. Plat. Prot. 312 B, etc. : very rarely c. gen. pers., πρέπον ἦν δαίμονος τοῦ 'μοῦ τόδε, this were *well worthy of* my evil genius, Soph. Aj. 534 : but acc. to Thom. M. p. 734, it is never so with πρέπει, but only with πρέπον ἐστί, so that the gen. depends on the *substantive* force of the part.—3. part. neut. τὸ πρέπον, οντος, *that which is seemly, fitness, propriety*, Lat. *decorum*, Cic. Offic. 1, 17.—Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θεοπρόπος, q. v., refers πρέπω to the root πείρω, περάω, acc. to the orig. signf.) Hence

Πρεπώδης, ες, (πρέπων, εἶδος) *fit, becoming, suitable, proper*, like part. πρέπων, ουσα, ον, Ar. Plut. 793, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 B, Xen., etc.

Πρέπων, οντος, ὁ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 146, Ael.

Πρέσβᾶ, ης, ἡ, pecul. old Ep. fem. of πρέσβυς, *the august, honoured* ; in Il., always as epith. of a goddess, πρέσβα θεά, 5, 721, etc. (cf. δῖα, πότνα) ; πρέσβα Διὸς θυγατὴρ Ἄτη, 19, 91 ; in Od., of a mortal, πρέσβα Κλυμένοιο θυγατρῶν, 3, 452 : never in sense of *aged*. Cf. πρέσβειρα, πρεσβηΐς.

Πρεσβεία, ας, ἡ, (πρεσβεύω) *age, eldership*, κατὰ πρεσβείαν, by *the right of the elder*, Aesch. Pers. 4 : and hence, —2. *rank, dignity, respect*, Plat. Rep. 509 B.—II. *an embassy, embassage*, Ar. Lys. 570, Plat., etc.—2. *the body of ambassadors*, as we say, *the Embassy*, Thuc. 1, 72, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 2, Aeschin. 29, 30, etc. (This sense arose from *elders* being usu. chosen as ambassadors.)

Πρεσβεῖον, Ion. and Ep. -ήϊον, ου, τό (πρεσβεύω) :—*a gift of honour*, such as was usu. offered to the elders, Il. 8, 289 : later usu. in plur., *privileges, prerogatives*, πρεσβεῖα διδόναι τινί τι, to give him *as a privilege*, Plat. Gorg. 524 A ; πρεσβεῖα λαβεῖν, πρεσβεῖον ἔχειν, to take, have *as one's right*, Dem. 955, 11 ; 1003, 10 (cf. γέρας) : c. gen., πρεσβεῖα γῆς, *the chief share, sway* of the land, Soph. Fr. 19.—II. *old age* itself, LXX. Hence

Πρεσβειόω, ῶ, *to present with a gift of honour* :—mid. *to honour, adore*, Lyc. 1265.

Πρέσβειρα, ἡ, = πρέσβα, fem. of πρέσβυς, θεῶν πρέσβειρα, H. Hom. Ven. 32, cf. Eur. I. T. 963 ; applied by way of parody by Ar. Ach. 883, to a large eel, πρέσβειρα Κωπάδων κορᾶν.

Πρέσβευμα, ατος, τό, (πρεσβεύω) *one sent on an embassy, an ambassador*, Eur. Supp. 173 (cf. παίδευμα, etc.) :—*an Embassy*, Plut. Timol. 9.

Πρεσβεύς, ὁ, *an ambassador*, only found in dat. plur. πρεσβεῦσι, Lyc., v. Lob. Phryn. 69 ; for the pl. πρέσβηες, in Hes. Sc. 245 (usu. wrongly written πρεσβῆες), belongs to πρέσβυς I. 2, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58, a. v.

Πρεσβευσία, ἡ, dub. l. in Dion. H. for sq. ; Lob. Phryn. 532.

Πρέσβευσις, εως, ἡ, (πρεσβεύω) *a being sent on an embassy, embassage*, ἡ πρ. ἐγένετο, Thuc. 1, 13.

Πρεσβεύτειρα, ας, ἡ, *an ambassadress*, Opp. C. 1, 464 : fem. of sq.

Πρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πρεσβεύω) *an ambassador*, Thuc. 5, 4, etc. : the plur. is usu. οἱ πρέσβεις, though οἱ πρεσβευταί occurs, as in Thuc. 8, 77. Hence

Πρεσβευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to, fit for an ambassador* or *embassy*, Polyb. 9, 32, 4, Diod., etc.

Πρεσβεύω, f. -εύσω (πρέσβυς) : —intr., *to be the elder* or *eldest*, opp. to νεύζειν, Soph. O.C. 374, Plat., etc. : c. gen. pers., *to be older than, be the eldest of* a number, Hdt. 7, 2, ubi v. Valck. —2. *to rank before, take precedence of* others, c. gen., πρ. τῶν πολλῶν πόλεων, Plat. Legg. 752 E, cf. infra : hence, *to rule over*, c. gen., Ὀλυμπου πρ., Soph. Aj. 1389 ; c. dat., Id. Fr. 256 ; and absol., *to be best*, Id. Ant. 720.—3. trans., *to place as oldest* or *first, to put first in rank*, Aesch. Eum. 1 : hence, *to pay honour* or *worship to*, τινά, Id. Cho. 488, Soph. Tr. 1065, Plat., etc. :—pass., *to be first* or *foremost, hold the first place*, Aesch. Eum. 21 ; πρεσβεύεται κακῶν, *is most notable* of mischiefs, Id. Cho. 631, cf. Plat. Legg. 879 B : *to have the advantage, have the best of* it, Lat. *antiquum esse*, Aesch. Ag. 1300 ; cf. πρέσβις I. fin. —II. *to be an ambassador, treat, negotiate as one*, Eur. Heracl. 479, Ar. Ach. 610, and Xen. ; c. acc., πρ. τὴν εἰρήνην, *to negotiate* peace, Andoc. 26, 21, etc. :—elsewh. the mid. (aor. ἐπρεσβευσάμην, Thuc. 6, 104 ; 8, 5) is usu. in the signf., *to send ambassadors*, πρεσβεύεσθαι παρά τινας, Thuc. 1, 92 ; 4, 41, etc. : also *to go as ambassador*, Id. 5, 39 :—τὰ ἑαυτῷ πεπρεσβευμένα, *his negotiations*, Dem. 247, 16.—III. *to set forth, plead*, λόγους, Diog. L. prooem. 18, cf. Luc. Pisc. 23.

Πρέσβη, ἡ, Ion. for πρέσβα, but not in Hom.

Πρεσβήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for πρεσβεῖον, Il.

Πρεσβηΐς, ίδος, ἡ,=πρέσβα. πρεσβηΐς τιμή, *the highest* or *most ancient honour*, H. Hom. 29, 3.

Πρέσβις, ὁ,=πρεσβευτής, only in Lacon. Inscr.

Πρέσβις, ή, poet. for πρεσβεία, ας, κατὰ πρέσβιν, according to age. H. Hom. Merc. 431, Plat. Legg. 855 D. —II. *an aged woman*, Aesop.

Πρεσβίστατος, η, ον, = sq. Nic. Th. 344.

Πρέσβιστος, η, ον, superl. of πρέσβυς, H. Hom. 30, 2, Aesch. Theb. 390, Soph. Fr. 523, 539.

Πρέσβος, τό, poet. for πρέσβευμα, *an object of reverence*, much like σέβας, Aesch. Pers. 623, Ag. 855.

Πρεσβυγένεθλος, ον, = πρεσβυγενής, Orph. H. 3, 2.

Πρεσβυγένεια, ας, ἡ, *seniority of birth*, Hdt. 6, 51, Plut. 2, 636 D.

Πρεσβυγενής, ές, (πρέσβυς, γένος) *elder*, esp. *first-born*, Il. 11, 249, Sendt Eur. Tro. 610 (590) ; generally, *old, ancient*, both of persons and things,

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as, πρ. χρόνος, Cratin. Chir. 3. — II. οἱ πρεσβυγενεῖς, Lacon. for οἱ γέροντες, Lat. *senatus*, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Id. 2, 789 E.

Πρέσβυς, υος and εως, ὁ, *old, an old man*, poet. for πρεσβύτης, (but in this signf. only in acc. and voc. πρέσβυν, πρέσβυ, and this almost exclus. poet.); with fem. πρέσβα, πρέσβειρα, πρεσβηΐς, and πρέσβις (v. sub vocc.).—The compar. πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, *elder*, is more freq. from Hom. downwards in poetry and prose, though we also find ὁ πρέσβυς in posit. = ὁ πρεσβύτερος, Aesch. Ag. 184, 205, 530; also, πρεσβυτέρα ἀριθμοῦ, *older* than the fit number, Pind. Fr. 236; πρ. βουλαί, the wise counsels *of age*, Id. P. 2, 122:—so in compar. πρεσβύτερος, *elder*, Il. 11, 787, etc.; ἐνιαυτῷ, by a year, Ar. Ran. 18; and freq. in Att.: superl. πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, *eldest*, Il. 4, 59, Pind., etc.; more definitely πρ. γενεῇ, Il. 6, 24: (for the superl. forms πρέσβιστος, πρεσβίστατος, v. sub vocc.): — in prose, ὁ πρεσβύτης is more usu. for the posit. —2. the plur. οἱ πρέσβεις, dat. πρέσβεσιν, occurs in old poets in signf. of *aged men, elders*, but always implying dignity, and so *chiefs, princes*, (cf. infra III), Aesch. Pers. 840: irreg. nom. pl. πρέσβηες, Hes. Sc. 245, (cf. sub πρεσβεύς). The dual, πρέσβη occurs, Ar. Fr. 495.—3. the superl. is oft. used in the sense of *reverend, honoured*, from the respect paid to the aged and experienced, Aesch. Theb. 390, Soph. Fr. 523, etc.; so in prose, Plat. Legg. 717 B:—so the compar., of things, οὐδὲν πρ. ἐστι, Plat. Symp. 218 D; πρεσβύτερόν τι (οὐδὲν) ἔχειν is just = Lat. *aliquid (nihil) antiquius habere*, to deem *higher, more important*, so, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πρεσβύτερα ποιεῖσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, Hdt. 5, 63; so, οὐδὲν πρεσβύτερον νομίζω τῆς σωφροσύνας, Eur. Incert. 11; ἐμοὶ οὐδέν ἐστι πρεσβύτερον τοῦ..., Plat. Symp. 218 D; and so, πρεσβύτατον κρίνειν τι, Thuc. 4, 61; πρεσβυτέρως γυμναστικὴν μουσικῆς τετιμηκέναι, Plat. Rep. 548 C: hence, merely of greatness, πρεσβύτερον κακὸν κακοῦ, one evil *greater than* another, Soph. O. T. 1365, cf. Plat. Legg. 717 D: cf. πρεσβεύω I. 3. — II. *an ambassador*, in sing. only in poets, as Aesch. Supp. 728; ὁ πρέσβυς οὔτε τύπτεται οὔθ' ὑβρίζεται, ap. Schol. Il. 4, 394; gen. πρέσβεως, Ar. Ach. 93: the prose sing. is πρεσβευτής: but for the plur., πρέσβεις is most usu. even in prose. —III. at Sparta a political title, *an elder*, like γέρων, in sing. πρέσβεως, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 610; just like the A. Saxon *Aldermen*. [ῠ] (Döderlein derives it from πρέπω, πρέψω, and so strictly *one that is conspicuous*, like βλάσφημος, from βλάπτω, φάσγανον from σφάζω, σφαγή.)

Πρέσβυσις, ἡ, dub. l. for πρέσβευσις.

Πρεσβυτερικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the* πρεσβύτεροι, Eccl.

Πρεσβυτέριον, ου, τό, *a council, body of elders* (πρεσβύτεροι), N. T.

Πρεσβύτης, ῆτος, ἡ, (πρέσβυς) *age*, Inscr.

Πρεσβύτης, ου, ὁ, *an old man*, Lat. *senex*, Eur. Phoen. 847, Ar. Nub. 358; ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου, Plat. Rep. 608 C; πρ. πατήρ, Aesch. Eum. 914: — fem. πρεσβῦτις, ίδος, *an old woman*, Ib. 731, 1027, Eur. Hec. 842, Plat., etc., πρεσβῦτις ἄνθρωπος, Lys. 93, 7: cf. πρέσβυς.—II. *a long-sighted person*, as the old are wont to be, Arist. Probl. 31, 25, 1, opp. to μύωψ. [ῠ] Hence

Πρεσβῠτικός, ή, όν, *like an old man, elderly*, Ar. Plut. 270, 787, Plat. Legg. 685 A, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Πρεσβῦτις, ίδος, fem. of πρεσβύτης, q. v.

Πρεσβῠτοδόκος, ον, (πρεσβύτης, δέχομαι) *receiving the aged*, Aesch. Supp. 666.

†Πρέσβων, ωνος, ὁ, *Presbon*, son of Phrixus, Paus. 9, 34, 8.

†Πρεσβωνιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Presbon*, i. e. Clymenus, Orac. ap. Paus. 9, 37, 4.

†Πρευγένης, ους, ὁ, *Preugenes*, son of Agenor, Paus. 7, 6, 2.

Πρευμένεια, ας, ἡ, *gentleness of temper, graciousness*, Eur. Or. 1323: from

Πρευμενής, ές, *soft of temper, gentle of mood, kind, friendly, gracious*, τινί, to one, Aesch. Ag. 840, Eur. Hec. 538; absol., Id. Tro. 734:—also of events, *favourable*, πρ. τύχη, Aesch. Ag. 1647; νόστος, Eur. Hec. 540. — Adv. -νῶς, πρ. αἰτεῖσθαι, παραινεῖν, Aesch. Pers. 220, 224; δέχεσθαι, Id. Eum. 236.—II. *propitiating*, χοαί, Aesch. Pers. 609, cf. 685.—Poet. word. (Acc. to some from πρό and εὐμενής: but really from πραύ, πρηΰ, and μένος, and so contr. for πρηΰμενής.)

Πρεών, όνος, ὁ, = πρηών, Anth. P. 6, 253.

Πρῆγμα, Ion. for πρᾶγμα, Theogn., and Hdt.

Πρηγμᾰτεύομαι, Ion. for πραγμ-, Hdt.

Πρηγορεύω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.

Πρηγορέων, ῶνος, ὁ, = προηγορέων, Ar. Av. 1113, Eq. 374.

Πρηδών, όνος, ἡ, (πρήθω) *a burn, a swelling*, Nic. Th. 365.

Πρηθῆναι, Ion. for πρᾰθῆναι, inf. aor. pass. of πιπράσκω.

Πρήθω, f. -ήσω: aor. ἔπρησα: —*to blow up, swell out by blowing*, ἔπρησεν δ' ἀνεμος μέσον ἱστίον, Od. 2, 427; so too, ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἱστίον, Il. 1, 481; ἅλα νότου πρήσαντος, Anth. P. 13, 27 (hence, πρηστήρ, πρῆστις).—2. *to blow out, drive out by blowing*, αἷμα ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ ῥῖνας πρῆσε, he *blew* a shower of blood from his mouth and nostrils, Il. 16, 350: (hence, πρῆστις, πρίστις): cf. ἀναπρήθω.—3. *to blow into a flame, fan*, πρ. πυρὸς μένος, Ap. Rh. 4, 819.—II. intr., *to blow*, Id. 4, 1537.—Poet. word. (For the signf. *to burn*, v. sub πίμπρημι; and on the possible union of these two signfs., *to burn* and *to blow*, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; cf. also πρίω B).

Πρηκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. for πρακτήρ (q. v.), Hom.

Πρημᾰδίη, ης, ἡ, name of a kind of *olive*, Nic. Al. 87.

Πρημαίνω, (πρήθω) *to blow, blow hard*, πρημαίνουσαι θύελλαι, Ar. Nub. 336.—II. trans., *to blow up*.

Πρημάς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of *tunny-fish*: also written πρημνάς, Plat. (Com.) Europ. 2, Opp. H. 1, 183; also, πρηνάς, πρημαδίη, πριμαδίη.

†Πρῆμνις, ίδος, ἡ, *Premnis*, a city in Aethiopia, Strab. p. 820.

Πρήν, ὁ, = πρηών, πρών.

Πρηνηδόν, adv., *forwards, headlong*, Nonn.: from

Πρηνής, ές, gen. έος, contr. οῦς: Ion. for Dor. and Att. πρᾱνής, Lat. *pronus, bent forward, head-foremost, headlong*, freq. in Hom., usu. with verbs of falling and lying, πρηνὴς ἔπεσε, κάππεσε, ἧριπε, ἐλιάσθη, etc.; ἐκ δίφροιο...ἐξεκυλίσθη πρηνὴς ἐν κονίῃσιν ἐπὶ στόμα, Il. 6, 43, cf. Hes. Sc. 365; κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον, Il. 2, 414; πρ. ἐπὶ γαίης and ἐπὶ γαίῃ, freq. in Hes.: opp. to ὕπτιος, Il. 11, 179: and so, πρηνής and ὕπτιος when applied to man signify respectively *before* and *behind*, when to animals, *beneath* and *above*: so in Lat., *pronus* and *supinus*, Schneid. Cur. Poster. ad Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 7, cf. Ath. 447 B; opp. to ὀρθός, Plut. 2, 680 A: freq. of hills and heights, *steep, abrupt*, in the form πρανής, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 6; opp. to ὄρθιος (up-hill), Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; κατὰ πρανοῦς, Id. An. 1, 5, 8. (On the deriv. and kindred words v. πρό, sub fin.) Hence

Πρηνίζω, f. -ίσω and -ίξω, *to throw headlong*, πρ. πόλιν, *to level* it with *the ground*, Euphor. Fr. 16, and Nonn., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 27:—pass., *to fall headlong*, πρηνιχθείς, Anth. P. 7, 532. Hence

Πρηνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a throwing headlong*, Or. Sib.

†Πρηξαγόρης, ὁ, Ion. = Πραξαγόρας.

Πρῆξαι, Ion. for πρᾶξαι, inf. aor. from πράσσω, Hom.

†Πρηξάσπης, ους, ὁ, *Prexaspes*, a distinguished Persian under Cambyses, Hdt. 3, 30, 34; etc.—2. another, an admiral in the fleet of Xerxes, Id. 7, 97.

†Πρήξιλλα, ἡ, = Πράξιλλα, Anth.

Πρῆξις, ιος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for πρᾶξις, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

†Πρηξώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Prexo*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 208; etc.

Πρῆσις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for πρᾶσις, *sale*, Hdt.

Πρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (πίμπρημι, πρήσω) *a setting on fire*.—II. (πρήθω) *a blowing up*, Aretae.

Πρῆσμα, ατος, τό, (πρήθω) *an inflamed* or *swollen part; an inflammation* or *swelling*, Hipp.

Πρήσσω, Ep. and Ion. for πράσσω, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

Πρηστεύω, dub., v. διαπρηστεύω.

Πρηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (πίμπρημι, πρήσω) *a meteor, a flash of lightning*; hence, *a thunder-storm*, Hes. Th. 846; βρονταί τε καὶ πρηστῆρες ἐπειπίπτουσι, Hdt. 7, 42, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 1.—II. (πρήθω) *a violent wind, hurricane, storm*, Ar. Lys. 974: metaph., *a pair of bellows*, Ap. Rh. 4, 777.—2. *a water-spout*: generally, *any swollen stream*; and, metaph., *a flood* of tears, Eur. Thes. 1.—3. πρηστῆρες, *the veins of the neck when swollen by anger*; perh. also *the arteries*.—4. *a* kind of *serpent*, whose bite is poisonous, Diosc.

Πρηστήριος, ον, (πρηστήρ) *burning, flashing*.

Πρηστικός, ή, όν, (πρήθω) = foreg., Galen.

Πρῆστις, ἡ, = πρίστις, q. v.

Πρητήν, ῆνος, ὁ, = περύσινος, ἐνιαύσιος, *a year old*: esp., *a yearling lamb*; hence ἐπιπρητήν. (On the deriv. and kindred words v. πρό.)

Πρητήριον, ου, τό, Ion. for πρᾱτήριον, Hdt. 7, 23.

Πρηΰγελως, πρηΰνομος, πρηΰνοος, πρηΰνω, πρηῦς, πρηϋτένων, v. sub πραΰ-.

Πρηών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a jutting rock, fore land, headland*, Hes. Sc. 437, Coluth. 14, 102:—the forms πρεών, πρών, πρώων are equiv. (From πρίν, πράν, akin to πρηνής, v. sub. πρό.)

*ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, defect. dep., only found in aor. ἐπρῐάμην (for ἐωνησάμην is not Att., though the other tenses are supplied by ὠνέομαι, q. v.,

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and cf. Lob. Phryn. 138, Buttm. Catal. s. v.); subj. *πρίωμαι*: opt. *πριαίμην*, imperat. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*: inf. *πρίασθαι*: part. *πριάμενος*: Hom., only in Od., and always in 3 sing. indic. without augm. *πρίατο*. *To buy*, Hom., and Att.—Construct., c. dat. pretii, *πρ. κτεάτεσσιν ἑοῖσιν, to buy with* one's money, Od. 14, 115, 452; later c. gen., *πρ. θανάτοιο, to purchase by* his death, Pind. P. 6, 38; *πρ. τι ταλάντου, τεττάρων σίγλων*, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 2, An. 1, 5, 6:—metaph., *οὐδενὸς λόγου πρίασθαι, to buy at* no price, Soph. Aj. 477; c. gen. pretii, acc. rei, et dat. pers., *πόσου πρίωμαί σοι τὰ χοιρίδια*, Ar. Ach. 812, cf. Ran. 1229, Soph. Ant. 1170; but, *πρ. τι παρά τινος*, Hdt. 9, 94; so, *πρ. παρά τινος μὴ δοῦναι δίκην*, Andoc. 28, 20.—On Ar. Ach. 34, 35, v. sub *πριών*. (Akin to *περάω, περνάω, πιπράσκω*.) [*ῐ*]

†Πριαμίδης, *ου* Ep. *ao* and *εω*, *ὁ, son of Priam*, Il. 2, 817; etc. [*ῐᾱμῐ-* in Ep.]

†Πριαμίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, fem. adj., *of* or *belonging to Priam*, Eur. Or. 1481.

†Πρίαμος, *ου* poet. *οιο, ὁ, Priam*, son of Laomedon, king of Troy: his proper name was *Ποδάρκης*, but he was called *Πρίαμος* because redeemed (*πρίαμαι*) by his sister Hesione from Hercules acc. to Apollod. 2, 6, 4: Hom. as Il. 3, 105, 117; etc.

Πρῐᾱμόω, ῶ, to shave the head, because Priam was always represented on the stage with a bald head.

†Πριαπηνός, *οῦ, ὁ, an inhab. of Priapus*, Strab. p. 587.

Πρῐᾱπίζω, f. *-ίσω*, Ion. *Πριηπ-*, *to be lewd*, Anth. Plan. 237.

Πρῐᾱπίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *Πρίαπος*, strictly, *a little* or *young Priapus*: hence—II. usu., *a post, stake*. Hence

Πρῐᾱπισκόω, ῶ, to make like Priapus. Hence

Πρῐᾱπισκωτός, ή, όν, made like Priapus.

Πρῐᾱπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*Πριαπίζω*) *priapism, lewdness*; like *σατυρίασις*.

Πρῐᾶπος, ου, ὁ, Ion. *Πρίηπος*, *Priapus*, the god of gardens and vineyards, and generally of agriculture, whose worship arose at a late period in Lampsacus and spread over all Greece: the poets have also a plur., *Πρίηποι*, like *Σάτυροι*, Mosch. 3, 27. He is variously described as the son of Adonis and Venus, or of Mercury and Chioné: he was usu. represented by a rude wooden terminal figure, painted red, with a club or gardening-knife; and with a large generative organ, as the symbol of the fructifying principle in nature, v. Voss Mythol. Br. 2, p. 295:—hence,—II. *membrum virile*. [⏑ – ⏑]

†*Πρῐᾶπος*, Ion. *Πρίηπος, ου, ἡ, Priapus*, a city of Troas, where Priapus was worshipped, Thuc. 8, 107; Strab. p. 582.

Πρῐᾱπώδης, ες, (*Πρίαπος, εἶδος*) *like Priapus, lewd*.

†*Πρίας, αντος, ὁ, Prias*, one of the suitors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 11.

†*Πρίβερνον, ου, τό, Privernum*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Πρίγκιπες, οἱ, the Lat. *principes*, Polyb. 6, 21, 7, etc.

Πρίεμος, ὁ, Aeol. for *Πρίαμος*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 27 Anm. 20 n.

Πρίζω, f. *-ίσω*,= *πρίω*. *to saw*, Plat. Theag. 124 A, cf. Poll. 7, 114.

†*Πριήνη, ης, ἡ, Priene*, a city of the Ionians on the Carian coast, Hdt. 1, 142; 6, 8.

Πρίηπος, ὁ, Ion. for *Πρίαπος*. [*ῐ*]

Πριμαδίη, ἡ, v. *πρημάς*.

Πρίν, Dor. *πράν*, adv. of time:—I. in independent sentences, *before, formerly, erst, one time*, Lat. *prius*, of past time generally; oft. in Hom. (who uses *πάρος* just in the same way), Il. 2, 112, 344, Od. 5, 334, etc.; then freq. in Hes., Trag., etc.: *πρίν γε* also is freq.: *μὴ πρίν=μὴ πρότερον*, not *before*, Il. 24, 781, etc.—2. for *πρίν* we oft. have *τοπρίν*, like *τοπάρος*, Il. 6, 125, Od. 3, 265, etc., Hdt. 1, 129; *τοπρίν γε*, Il. 5, 54:—many write *τὸ πρίν* divisim, as Wolf in his earlier edd. of Hom., but *τοπρίν* differs from *τὸ πρίν* (v. infra 5).—3. *ere that, first*, *πρίν κεν καὶ νὺξ φθεῖτο, ere that*, even night would be gone, Od. 11, 330; *πρὶν δέ κεν οὔτι δεχοίμην*, Od. 14, 155. — 4. the notion of *past* time is strengthd. by *πρίν ποτε, once on a time*, Od. 6, 4; *πρίν ποτε* and *δὴ τότε γε*, opposed, Od. 15, 226; and still more, *πολὺ πρίν*, long *ago*, Il. 9, 250, Od. 2, 167. — 5. in Att. oft. inserted ellipt. between the art. and its subst., *ὁ πρὶν Αἰγεύς* (sc. *ὁ πρὶν ὤν*), *ancient* Aegeus, Soph. O. C. 69; *τὰ πρὶν πελώρια*, the giants of *old time*, Aesch. Pr. 151; and freq., *ἡ πρὶν ἡμέρα, τὸ πρὶν ἔργον*, etc.: — hence it appears that *τοπρίν* and *τὸ πρίν* differ, for in *τοπρίν* the art. belongs immediately to the adv., in *τὸ πρίν* to the following subst. — II. still oftener, *πρίν* serves as a relative adv., *before that...*, *before...*, Lat. *priusquam*, very freq. in Hom., who in this signf. also uses *πρίν γε*, as also Hes., and Hdt.:—1. with the indicat. pres., and (more usu.) fut., Il. 1, 29, *πρίν γε*, Od. 13, 336, Hes. Op. 736; with indic. aor., H. Ap. 357; but *πρίν γ' ὅτε*, with indic. aor., *up to the time when...*, Od. 13, 322; so, *πρίν γ' ὅτε δή*, with indic. aor., Il. 12, 437, Od. 4, 180; and with indic. impf., Il. 9, 598: — generally, with indic., *πρίν* answers to Lat. *donec tandem*, Elmsl. Med. 1142.—2. with subj. aor., Il. 24, 551, Od. 10, 175; so, *πρίν γε*, Il. 18, 135, Od. 17, 9: and *πρὶν γ' ὅτ' ἄν*, Od. 2, 374: in Att., this mood was regul. only put after *πρὶν ἄν*, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 62 C, as also in Hdt. 3, 109; 4, 196; yet *ἄν* is oft. omitted by Trag., Pors. Med. 222, Elmsl. Ib. (215), and even in early Att. prose, acc. to Stallb. Plat. Phaed. l. c.: — further, *πρὶν γ' ἄν* is as common in Att. as *πρὶν ἂν γε*, Elmsl. Ach. 176. Strictly, *πρίν, πρὶν ἄν* was foll. by the conj., only when the foreg. clause is negat. or prohibitory, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 215.—3. with optat. aor., if the foreg. clause contains a negat., *not before...*, *not until...*, Il. 21, 580; so, *πρίν κεν*, Od. 3, 117; *πρίν γε*, Hes. Sc. 17, where *πρίν* also goes before in the negat. protasis; also, *πρὶν γ' ὅτε δή*, Il. 9, 488.—4. most freq. with inf. aor., and if there be a new subject, c. acc. et inf.; very oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.; *πρίν γε*, Il. 3, 430, Od. 23, 138, etc.; and *πρὶν ἄν*, Hdt. 1, 140: less freq. with inf. pres. or pf. — A distinction in the signfs. of *πρίν* with these three tenses is attempted by Elmsl. Med. 78, and still more nicely by Herm. ad l. — 5. for *πρίν γε* we also find *πρίν γ' ἤ*, as, *οὔτε τι νῶϊν ὅρκια ἔσσονται, πρίν γ' ἢ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα αἵματος ἆσαι Ἄρηα, not until...*, Il. 22, 266, cf. 5, 288, where however *ἤ* is pleonast., as *πρίν* has of itself a compar. force, esp. after a negat.; yet this pleonasm is so freq. in Hdt., and Att., that *πρὶν ἤ* was oft. written as one word *πριγή*, like Lat. *priusquam*: it was also constructed like *πρίν*, with subjunct. (Hdt. 1, 19; 5, 133, etc.); or with inf. aor. (Hdt. 2, 2, etc.): — yet *πρὶν ἤ* seems to have come into Att. *after* Aristoph. and Thuc., v. Elmsl. Med. 179.—For a fuller account of this construct., v Jelf Gr. Gr. § 848.—6. *πρὶν ὥρᾳ* (sc. *ἦ, ἔλθῃ*), *before* it be time, before the time, Od. 15, 394: very rarely c. gen., as in Pind. P. 4, 76, *πρὶν ὥρας*, doubtless by analogy of *πάρος*.—III. *πρίν* very oft. stands both in the antec. and relat. clause, as in Hom. esp. when the antec. clause is negat., but also without this, as *τίς κεν ἀνὴρ πρὶν τλαίη πάσασθαι ἐδητύος, πρὶν λύσασθ' ἑτάρους*, who could *first* taste the food, *before...*, Od. 10, 384; here the former *πρὶν* is a simple adv., and may of course always be omitted:— so also, *πρίν..., πρὶν γε...*, Il. 1, 97, Od. 4, 254; *τοπρίν..., πρὶν...*, Il. 9, 403; *τοπρίν..., πρὶν γε...*, Il. 15, 72; *πρὶν γε..., πρὶν γ' ἤ...*, Il. 5, 288; *πάρος..., πρὶν γε...*, Il. 5, 218; *πάρος γε..., πρὶν γε...*, Od. 2, 127; *πρόσθε..., πρὶν γε...*, Od. 23, 137: cf. Ruhnk. H. Cer. 333; most seldom *πρὶν..., τόφρα...*, where the relative clause is put first, Il. 21, 100; also *πρότερον..., πρὶν ἄν...*, Hdt. 1, 140; 7, 8, 2. (On the family of words connected with *πρίν*, v. *πρό* sub fin.) [*πρῐ́ν* properly, as in Il. 2, 344, 354, etc.: but even Hom. has *πρίν*, and that not only in the arsis, as Il. 17, 5, Od. 4, 254; but also in the thesis, as Il. 6, 81; 9, 403, Od. 4, 668; 13, 113, etc.: this Lengthening of *πρὶν* was seldom, if ever, followed by Att. poets: at least in such passages the readings vary, and alterations are usu. very easy, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 176, Br. Ar. Eccl. 857, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 795.—*ῑ* always in Dor. *πρᾱ́ν*.]

Πρινή, v. *πρίν* II. 5.

†*Πρινητάδης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ, Prinetades*, a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 41.

Πρῑνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πρῖνος*, Ar. Av. 615. [*ῐ*]

Πρῑνῖνος, η, ον, made from the ilex (*πρῖνος*), Lat. *iligneus*, Hes. Op. 427: metaph., *oaken*, i. e. *tough, sturdy*, Ar. Ach. 180; cf. *σφενδάμινος*.

ΠΡΙ΄ΝΟΣ, *ἡ, the holm* or *ever-green oak*, Lat. *ilex*, Hes. Op. 434 (where though in many MSS. and edd. *ι* is short, the true reading *γύης πρῖνος*, for *πρίνου τε γύης*, has been restored by Shäfer, etc.), Ar. Ran. 858, Theocr. 5, 95. — II. *an ilex with prickly leaves, ilex aquifolium*, Arat. 1122. — III *the scarlet-oak*, which bears the kermes-berry, whence the scarlet-dye *κόκκος*, (still called *πιρνάρι* in Greece): hence, *πρίνου ἄνθος*, the colour scarlet, Simon. 29 Schneidew.

†*Πρῖνος, ου, ὁ, Prinus*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 6, 4.

Πρῑνώδης, ες, (*πρῖνος, εἶδος*) *like the πρῖνος, tough as oak*, Ar. Vesp. 383, cf. *πρῑνίνος*. — II. *abounding in holm oaks*.

Πρῑνών, ῶνος, ὁ, an ilex-grove.

†*Πριόλας, ὁ, Priolas*, son of Dascylus of Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 780.

Πρῐόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πρίων, a small saw*.

Πρῐονῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, a plant, *hemlock*, also *κέστρον*, Alex. Trall.

Πρῐονοειδής, ές, (*πρίων, εἶδος*) *like a saw*, Diosc. Adv. *-δῶς*.

Πρῐονόω, ῶ, (*πρίων*) *to make like a saw, make jagged*.

Πρῐονώδης, ες,= *πριονοειδής*, Mel. 111, 3, [with *ῐ*, cf. *πρίων*.]

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Πριονωτός, ή, όν, (πριονόω) *made like a saw, jagged, στόμια*, Ar. Fr. 139: *τοῦ κρανίου τὸ πρ. μέρος, the suture of* the scull, which is of serrated form, Arist. H. A. 3, 7, 2: *πρ. ὄφεις*, serpents *with jagged crests* or *backs*, Philostr. Vit. Apollon. 2, 5, (where Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 263, writes it *πριόνωτος*, as if a compd. of *πρίων, νῶτος*): — *ἡ πριονωτή, a warlike engine*, Math. Vett.

†**Πριοὐερνος**, ου, ὁ, *olvos*, wine *of Privernum*, Ath. 26 D.

Πρίόω,=*πρίω*, but found only in part. pf. pass. *πεπριωμένος*,=*πριονωτός*, and in derivs. *πρίωμα, πριωτός*.

Πρίσις, ἡ, (*πρίζω*) *a sawing*: in Hipp. also, *the hole made by a cylindrical saw*, as in trepanning, Foës. Oecon. —II. *πρ. ὀδόντων, a grinding* of the teeth, from anger, Plut. 2, 458 C; or as an effect of some disease, Hipp.

†**Πρίσκα**, ης, ἡ, *Prisca*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

†**Πρίσκιλλα**, ης, ἡ, *Priscilla*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

†**Πρίσκος**, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Priscus*, Luc.

Πρίσμα, ατος, τό, (*πρίζω*) *anything sawn, saw-dust*, Theophr., cf. Anth. P. 11, 207: hence, *rotten wood*, Diosc.— II. a geometrical *prism*.

Πρισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ᾰ]

Πρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*πρίσις*.

Πριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*πρίω*) *a sawyer*: *a saw*, Aretae.: *πριστῆρες ὀδόντες, the incisors*, Anth. P. append. 373; also *γελασῖνοι*.

Πριστροειδής, ές, (*πριστήρ, εἶδος*) *like a saw*, LXX.

Πρίστης, ου, ὁ, = *πριστήρ*:—*the saw-fish*, Arist. H. A. 6, 12, 1 (cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *πρήθειν* 7); unless intended for the fish *ῥίνη*.

Πρίστις, εως, ἡ, *a large kind of fish*, usu. taken to be a kind of *whale*, as if *πρῆστις* (which some read), *spouter* (cf. *πρήθω, πρίω* IV), Leon. Tar. 95, Opp., etc.: but acc. to Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. *πρήθειν* 5) *never*=*πρίστης*, the saw-fish. Hence Lat. *pristis, pistris, pistrix*.—II. a sort of *ship of war*, prob. from its shape, Polyb. 17, 1, 1, cf. 16, 2, 9;—the Lat. *navis rostrata*, cf. Liv. 32, 32; 35, 26.—III. in Ath. a kind of *cup*,—for the same reason.

Πριστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *πρίω, sawn, that may be sawn, ἐλέφας*, Od. 18, 196; 19, 564.

†**Πρίφερνον**, ου, τό,=*Πρίβερνον*, q. v.

Πρίω, imperat. of *ἐπριάμην* (**πρίαμαι*), Ar. Ach. 35; cf. *πρίων*.

ΠΡΙ'Ω, imperat. *πρῖε*, Ar. Ran. 927: fut. *πριοῦμαι*: aor. pass. *ἐπρίσθην* (v. infra): pf. pass. *πέπρισμαι*. *To saw, πρ. ὄἰχα, saw* asunder, Thuc. 4, 100: *to sever, cut in pieces*, Eur. Hel. 389, in pass.: also,—2. *to pierce*, esp. in surgery, *to trepan*, Hipp.; cf. *πρίσις*.—II. *to grind* or *gnash the teeth*, *πρίειν ὀδόντας* or *σιαγόνας*, Lat. *stridere* or *frendere dentibus*, Hipp.: esp. with rage, etc., Ar. Ran. 927: generally, *to bite, ὀδόντι πρῖε τὸ στόμα*, Soph. Fr. 777; and metaph., *θυμὸν ὀδοὺς πρίειν*, like *δακεῖν θυμόν* (cf. sub *δάκνω*), Opp; cf. infra B:—hence,—3. pass., *to be irritated, provoked, τινί, by* or *at* a thing, *πριομένη κἄλλει Γαννυμήδεος*, Anth. P. 9, 77; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 278.—III. *to seize as with the teeth, gripe*, Lat. *stringere, ζωστῆρι πριαθεὶς ἱππικῶν ἐξ ἀντύγων*, Soph. Aj. 1030, cf. *ἐκ* I. 3: hence *ἀπριξ, ἄπριγδα*.

B. like *πρήθω* II, *to blow, spurt out, χόλον ἐπί τινι, to snort out* one's anger, *vent* it on one, Ap. Rh. 4, 1671; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *πρήθειν* 3.—The freq. exchange of *η* and *ι*, in words like *σκήπων* and *σκίπων*, etc., suggests a connection between *πρήθω* and *πρίω* as maintained by E. M., cf. *πρίστις* and *πρῆστις*: yet *πρίειν χόλον*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1671, is expl. by Lob. Aj. 1019, *to gnash* fury, i. e. *show* it *by gnashing the teeth*: and Buttm. Lexil. l. c. grants that it may be so. —Later there is a freq. collat. form *πρίζω*, more rarely *πριόω*, q. v.: but *πριονόω* belongs to *πρίων*. [ῐ]

Πρίωμα, ατος, τό, (*πριόω*)=*πρίσμα*. [ῐ]

Πρίων, ονος, ὁ, (*πρίω*) *a saw*, Soph. Tr. 699, etc.: *πρ. ὀδοντωτός*, opp. to *πρ. μαχαιρωτός, a* toothless *saw* for cutting stone, Galen.; *πρίων ὀδόντων*, a *saw* of teeth, i. e. *a jagged, serrated* row, Anth. P. 7, 401:—in Ar. Ach. 36, *ὁ πρίων, that saw, that grating word* (with a punning reference to *πρίω, buy!* in the lines before).—II. a sort of *cylindrical saw*, esp. for trepanning, Hipp.; cf. *πρίσις*.—Phot., Lex. s. v., writes it oxyt. *πριών*, to distinguish the subst. from the part. *πρίων*, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 205. [ῐ, prob. always in Att., v. Pors. Med. 5; but later poets, as Nic. Th. 52, Leon. Tar. 28, 2, use ῐ, cf. Jac. A. P. in Indice.]

Πρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *a sawyer*, Ar. Vesp. 694 (where *πρίων'* is dual for *πρίωνε*) e conj. Dind.; but v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 205.

†**Πρίων**, ονος, ὁ, *Prion*, a place near Carthage, Polyb. 1, 85, 7.—II. **Πριών**, ῶνος, ὁ, a mountain near Ephesus, Strab. p. 633.

Πριωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *πριόω, sawn: trepanned*.

ΠΡΟ', radic. signf. *before*, Sanscr. *PRA*, Lat. *PRO, PRAE*.

A. Prep. with Genit.:—I. of place, *before, in front of*, opp. to *μετά* c. acc., *behind*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., *πρὸ ἄστεος, πρὸ πυλάων*; also, *ἔμπροσθε πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὄπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων*, Hdt. 8, 53, cf. 9, 52: also in some measure opp. to *ἐν*, esp. in phrases *πρὸ οἴκου, πρὸ δόμων, πρὸ δωμάτων, in front of*, i. e. *outside* the house, Pind.: of a leader, or messenger sent forward, *πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν*, Il. 10, 286, etc.; *πρὸ ποδός* (v. sub *πούς* I. 3).—2. *before, in front of*, for the purpose of shielding or guarding, *στῆναι πρὸ Τρώων*, Il. 24, 215: hence, like *ὑπέρ, in favour of, for, μάχεσθαι πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν, πρὸ παίδων, πρὸ γυναικῶν*, Il. 4, 156; 8, 57; so, *ὀλέσθαι πρὸ πόληος*, Lat. *pro patria mori*, Il. 22, 110; *θνήσκειν* and *ἀποθνήσκειν*, Hdt. 7, 134, 172, etc.; also freq. in Att., *πρό τινος διακινδυνεύειν, πράττειν, βουλεύεσθαι*, etc.; *πρό τινος ἐπιστροφὴν θέσθαι*, Soph. O. T. 134. —3. *πρὸ ὁδοῦ, further on* the road, i. e. *forwards, onward*, Il. 4, 382: hence the Att. adj. *προοδος*.—II. of time, *before*, (opp. to *μετά* c. acc., *after*). in Hom. only once, Od. 15, 524: much more freq. in Hdt.: *just before*, opp. to *παλαίτερος*, Thuc. I, 1:—esp., in phrase *πρὸ τούτου* or *πρὸ τοῦ*, sometimes written conjunctim *προτοῦ* (where *χρόνου* is not to be supplied, *τοῦ* being neut.), *before this, ere this*, Hdt. 1, 122, etc., Plat. Symp. 172 C; so, *ὁ πρὸ τοὐ χρόνος*, like *ὁ πρὶν χρόνος*, etc., Thuc., in Att.:—but, *πρὸ ὁ τοῦ*, the one *before* the other, Il. 10, 224.—III. of preference, *before, sooner* or *rather than*, *κέρδος πρὸ δίκας αἰνῆσαι*, to praise sleight *before* right, Pind. P. 4, 248; *ἡ τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίης ἀσπαστότερον*, merely periphr. for the compar., Hdt. 1, 62, cf. 6, 12, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 28 D; but, *πᾶν πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης λύπης*, any thing *before, rather than* their actual grievance, Hdt. 7, 152; cf. *ἀντί* II. 4, *παρά* C. I. 6. d, *πρός* C. III. 4; *αἱρεῖσθαί τι πρό τινος*, to choose one *before* another: *πρὸ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι*, to esteem *above* much, i. e. very high, Isocr. 110 B, cf. Thuc. 6, 10; *πρὸ ἄλλων, more than* others, Plat. Menex. 249 E:—hence—IV. of exchanging, valuing one against another, *for, in lieu of, δοῦλος πρὸ δεσπότου*, servant *for* master: *γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνεσθαι*, to be driven to one land *instead of* another, i. e. from one to another, Aesch. Pr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: *πρὸ ἑωυτοῦ, for* himself, *in* his *stead*, Hdt. 7, 3.—5. of cause or motive, Lat. *prae, for, out of, from, πρὸ φόβοιο, for* fear, Il. 17, 667: to this is also referred, *ἀεθλεύειν πρὸ ἄνακτος*, to fight *at* his *bidding*, Il. 24, 734; *πρὸ τῶνδε*, there*fore*, Soph. El. 495; cf. infra E. I.

B. Position: some words may be put between *πρό* and its subst., as in Il. 23, 115, but it is never put after its case, except after the Ep. gen. in *-θι*, 'Ιλιόθι *πρό*, Il. 8, 561; *οὐρανόθι πρό*, Il. 3, 3; *ἠῶθι πρό*, Od. 5, 469.

C. *Πρό* absol. as Adv.:—I. of place, *before*, (opp. to *ἐπί, after*), Il. 13, 799, 800; *before, in front*, Il. 15, 360; *forth, forward, ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε πρὸ φόωνδε*, Il. 19, 118.—II. of time, *before, before hand, πρό οἱ εἶπομεν*, Od. 1, 37; *before, earlier*, Hes. Th. 32, 38.—III. joined with other preps., *ἀποπρό, διαπρό, ἐπιπρό, περιπρό, προπρό*, it strengthens the first prep., or adds to it the notion of *forward, forth*; see these words with their adverb. forms *ἀπόπροθεν, ἀποπρόθι*.

D. *πρό* in Compos.—I. of place, *before, forth, forward, onward, away*: *before the eyes, in one's presence*, as in *προάγω, προβαίνω, προβάλλω, προέρχομαι, προτίθημι*.—2. *before, in defence*, as in *προκινδυνεύω, προμάχομαι*, Valck. Phoen. 1005.—II. of time, *before, beforehand, earlier*, as in *προαγγέλλω, προειπεῖν, προπάτωρ*.—III. of preference, *rather, sooner*, as in *προαιρέομαι, προτιμάω*.—IV. strengthening, as in *πρόπας, πρόπαρ, προπάροιθε*, Jac. A. P. p. 257.—V. in compos. with verbs, *πρό* seems sometimes to be quite pleonast., but it usu. involves the notion of *on, forth*, Herm. Vig. n. 417.—VI. sometimes it merely strengthens, *κακὰ πρόκακα*, Aesch. Pers. 986; *πρόπαλαι*, Ar. Eq. 1155; cf. Lob. Phryn. 47, Dind. Soph. Aj. 1124.

E. Etymol. Remarks. *Πρό* is a root, whence, by change of the vowel, spring many branches; all having the common notion of *before*, in regard sometimes to space, sometimes to time.—I. immediately from *πρό* come *πρότερος* and *προί*; from *προί, πρόϊος, πρόϊμος*, and (by lengthening the radic. vowel) *πρωΐ, πρῳΐος, πρώϊμος, πρώϊζος*, etc., contr. *πρῴ, πρῴην, πρῷος, πρῷμος, πρῷζος, πρῶτος, πρώτιστος*, Dor. *πράϊος, πρᾶος, πρᾶτος*, Ion. *πρῄϊος, πρῷος*, also *πρητήν, ἐπιπρητήν*;—which forms almost always refer to being *before* in point of time, sometimes in point of number or degree: this precedency of degree, or preference of one thing to another, is rendered by Lat. *prae*,

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which likewise includes the notion of cause or motive, Lat. *prae gaudio, prae timore, for* joy, *for* fear.—II. the notion of *before* in point of place or space is found immediately in πρόμος, and then passing through Dor. προτί, πορτί, ποτί, into πρός, is multiplied in numerous compds.—The change of *o* into *a* and *η* gives πέρα, πέραν, πέρην, πέρας, περάω, *over and away*, i. e. forward, hence the kindred nouns πρήν, πρηών, πρεών, προπρεών, πρών, πρώων, a *fore*-land, *head*-land, jutting rock, also πρῆον; πρώρα, *the front* of a ship: also the adj. πρανής, πρηνής, προπρηνής, Lat. *pronus, leaning forward*; and then applied metaph. to the mind, πρᾶος, πραΰς, πρηΰς, *inclined*, Lat. *propensus*, and so *gentle, mild*.—As πρόμος, *foreman*, certainly comes from it, prob. so does πρύτανις.—III. by change of *o* into *ι*, we have a new series of words connected with time, πρίν, Dor. πράν, hence Lat. *PRIS* in *pridie, pridem, priscus, prīstinus, prius, prior, primus* (i. e. *primus*), *princeps*: though *time* appears more strongly in πέρυσι, περυσινός, while διαπρύσιος returns to *space*.—This view is confined to the immediate derivs., and might be extended almost indefinitely.

Προαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a previous announcement*; dub.

Προαγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (πρό, ἀγγέλλω) *to declare beforehand, forewarn*, c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 34: πόλεμον, Polyb. 3, 20, 8. Hence

Προάγγελμα, ατος, τό, *a forewarning*, Joseph.

Προάγγελος, ον, (πρό, ἄγγελος) *announcing beforehand: a harbinger, herald*, Musae. 164, Coluth. 60, Plut. 2, 127 D.

Προάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, (προαγγέλλω) *a forewarning, early intimation*, τινός, Thuc. 1, 137.

Προαγγελτικός, ή, όν, *able to foretell*, Eccl.

Προαγκτηριάζω, *to tie with an* ἀγκτήρ *before an operation*, Galen.

Προάγνευσις, ἡ, *previous purification*: from

Προαγνεύω, *to purify by abstinence*, etc.: also intr., Eccl.

Προᾱγοράζω, f. -άσω, *to buy beforehand, forestall*.

Προᾱγορᾱνομέω, ῶ, *to be* ἀγορανόμος or *aedile first*, Dio C. 53, 33.

Προᾱγορᾶσία, ας, ἡ, *a previous purchase*, dub.

Προᾱγοραστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who buys beforehand, a forestaller*.

Προᾱγόρευμα, ατος, τό, *that which is foretold, a prophecy*, App.

Προᾱγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a foretelling*, Hipp., Arist. Poet. 15, 10.

Προαγορευτέον, verb. adj., *one must foretell*: and

Προᾱγορευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to foretelling, prophesying*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of divination*, Artemid. 1, 66? from

Προᾱγορεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, ἀγορεύω) *to tell beforehand*, τι, Thuc. 1, 68; 2, 13; c. inf., *to tell beforehand that...*, Hdt. 1, 74.—2. *to foretell, prophesy*, Xen. Symp. 4, 5: hence—3. *to forewarn*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 153.—II. *to publish* or *proclaim publicly*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 142, etc.; πόλεμον, Thuc. 1, 131, etc.; esp. of a herald, *to proclaim*, like προειπεῖν, Valck. Hdt. 3, 61, 62; also, *to have* a thing *proclaimed by herald*, Hdt. 1, 22; πρ. ὑπὸ κήρυκος, Hdt. 9, 98; (though ἀνειπεῖν was properly the word for heralds, προαγορεύειν for magistrates, Xen. An. 2, 2, 20): hence, *to issue a general order*, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 125; πρ. τοῖς πολιταῖς μὴ κινεῖν, Plat. Rep. 426 C, cf. Antipho 6, 34: τὰ προηγορευμένα, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 35:—the fut. mid. in pass. signf., Id. Hipparch. 2, 7.

Προᾱγορέω, v. sub προηγορέω.

Προᾱγός, ὁ, (ἄγω) *a leader*.

Προαγρυπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be sleepless* or *watch before*.

Προάγω, f. -άξω: rare pf. act. προῆχα, Dem. 346, 24; 772, 5 (πρό, ἄγω); *to lead before: to lead on, onward*, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 3, 148; also like προπέμπειν, *to escort*, Id. 8, 132.—2. δάκρυ πρ., *to bring out, shed* a tear, Eur. I. A. 1550.—3. *to bring forward*, εἰς τὸ φανερόν, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Plat. Legg. 960 A, Polit. 262 C:—*to bring on* in age, προάγει αὐτὸν ὁ χρόνος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—4. *to carry forward* a wall, Dem. 1279, 13.—5. *to lead on* to a thing, *induce, persuade*, usu. c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 9, 90, Thuc. 3, 45, Plat. Legg. 666 C; also εἴς τι, as, θυμὸν ἐς ἀμπλακίην, Theogn. 386; τινὰ ἐς λόγους, Plat. Tim. 22 A; εἰς φιλοποσίαν, εἰς μῖσος, Xen.; εἰς ὀργὴν ἢ φθόνον ἢ ἔλεον, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 5:—so in mid., ἐς τοῦτό σφεα προηγάγοντο, *they brought* them to such a pitch, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; ἐς γέλωτα προαγαγέσθαι τινά, *to move* one to laughter, Id. 2, 121, 4; τινὰ εἰς ἔλεον, Lycurg. 152, 12; and freq. in Att. (cf. προηγμένα, τά): but,—5. also in mid., with pf. pass., προῆκται παῖδα, *has had his* son *educated*, Dem. 1264, 3.—6. *to bring to, present*, δῶρά τινι.—II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν), *to go before, go onwards, proceed*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C, Phaed. 90 B, etc.; so, Schweigh. proposes in Hdt. 9, 92, τὸ ἔργον προῆγε for προεῖγε.—III. pass., like the intr. usage, *to advance, increase*, Dem. 426, 7.

Προᾱγωγεία, ας, ἡ, *a leading before: a bringing forward*.—II. esp. *the conduct of a* προαγωγός, *pandering, procuring*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, Xen. Symp. 4, 61: this trade was criminal at Athens, Aeschin. 3, 7, v. Att. Process, p. 332, and Dict. Antiqq.: from

Προᾱγωγεύω, of a προαγωγός or pander, *to lead on to prostitution, prostitute*, τινά, Aeschin. 3, 9: hence metaphor., πρ. ἑαυτὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς, Ar. Nub. 980; and jestingly, πρ. τινὰ Προδίκῳ, Xen. Symp. 4, 62.

Προᾱγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (προάγω) *a leading on, promotion*, Polyb. 6, 8, 4; 15, 37, 5, etc.—II. ἐκ προαγωγῆς φίλος, a friend not for one's own sake, but for base lucre, v. l. for προσαγ-, Dem. 678, 19.

Προᾱγωγία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for προαγωγεία, Plut.

Προᾱγωγικός, ή, όν, (προαγωγός) *fit for leading on* or *furthering*.—II. *pandering, bawdy*.

Προᾱγώγιον, τό, dub. l. for προσαγώγιον.

Προᾱγωγός, όν, (προάγω) *leading on*:—as subst., *a pander, pimp, procurer*, Ar. Ran. 1079, Thesm. 341, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.

Προᾱγών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πρό, ἀγών) *a preliminary contest, prelude*, name of a play of Aristoph. (Fragmm. 74–82), v. Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 1137, Plat. Legg. 796 D, Aeschin. 63, 14; προαγῶνας ἀεὶ κατασκευάζων ἑαυτῷ τῆσδε τῆς γραφῆς, Dem. 611, 8.—II. *prejudication*, the Lat. *praejudicium*. (προαγών is the accent adopted by Steph. Thes., Wolf, etc.: but προάγων by Arcad. p. 10, 20, v. Lob. Paral. 201.)

Προᾱγωνίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρό, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to fight before, ἐξ ὧν προηγώνισθε*, from *the contests you have before had*, Thuc. 4, 126:—as pass., οἱ προηγωνισμένοι ἀγῶνες, Plut. Aristid. 12.—II. *to fight for* or *in defence of* another, Ib. 14, Flamin. 11. Hence

Προᾱγωνιστέον, verb. adj., *one must fight before*, e. g. *make a prelude to a battle*, Plat. Legg. 796 D: and

Προᾱγώνισμα, ατος, τό, *a previous contest*, App.

Προᾱγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (προαγωνίζομαι) *one who fights before* or *fights for* another, *a champion*, προαγ. λόγοι, Plut. Lysand. 26.

Προᾱδῑκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό. ἀδικέω) *to wrong* another *first*:—pass., *to be wronged before* or *first*, Aeschin. 72, 37.

Προάδω, (πρό, ᾄδω) *to sing before* one, *to sing before*, Aeschin. 50, 5.

Προᾱθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀθετέω) *to reject as spurious before* or *sooner than* another, Wolf Proleg. p. cclxxi, sq.

Προαθλέω.=προαγωνίζομαι.

Προαθρέω, f. -ήσω, *to foresee*: *to see before* one's self.

Προαθροίζω, *to gather* or *collect before*.

Προαιδέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -έσομαι; but aor. pass. προηδέσθην, as well as aor. mid.: 3 pl. pf. pass. κεπρηδέατο (Ion. for -ηντο), Hdt. 1, 61: (πρό. αἰδέομαι). *To owe* one *honour* or *thanks* for a thing, c. dat. pers et acc. rei, Wess. Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 140, cf. προοφείλομαι.—II. *to be ashamed before* another, c. gen. pers., like αἰδέομαι πρό τινος.

Προαικίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρό. αἰκίζω) dep. mid., *to torture before*, Joseph.

†Πρόαινος, ου, ὁ, *Proaenus*, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.

Προαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (προαιρέω) *a choosing one thing before another, preference, choice, will, purpose*, v. Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 4: τὰ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἁμαρτήματα, wrongs *by malice prepense*, Lycurg. 169, 4; ἐκ προαιρέσεως, Lat. *ex instituto*, Dem. 1097, 22: ἡ πρ. τινος, *the purpose, scope* of a thing, as ἡ πρ. τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν, Id. 662, 17: *the purpose, character* of a person, γενναίου, Id. 331, 24; and so, ἡ πρ. τῆς τυραννίδος, Id. 1478, 28.—2. esp., πρ. βίου, *a purpose* or *plan* of life, Id. 666, 21; and, absol., *a pursuit*, Plat. Parmen. 143 C, Dem. 1475, 4.—3. πρ. πολιτείας, *a mode* of government, such as an oligarchy, Dem. 168, 19; but also, *a department* of government, as home-affairs, Id. 245, 5; and also, *a plan* of government, *policy*, Id. 292, 16, cf. 257, 7.—II. *a party*, esp. *political*, τῆς πρ. τινὸς ἔχεσθαι, Id. 132, 18, cf. 323, 6: also, *a sect* or *school*, Plut. 2, 1137 A, Luc., etc.—III. *good-will* to a person, *friendliness*, Lat. *voluntas*. Hence

Προαιρετέον, verb. adj. from προαιρέομαι, *one must choose, prefer*, †Xenophan. 1, 16†; Plat. Rep. 535 A, and Xen.

Προαιρετικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to choice, preference, will*: *choosing, preferring*, τινός, Def. Plat. 411 E: -ὴ πρ., *the will*, Plut. Cor. 32.

Προαιρετός, ή, όν, (προαιρέω) *chosen before* others, *preferred, chosen, purposed*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 3, 17

Προαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: aor. προεῖλον (πρό, αἱρέω):—*to take before, bring forward* or *forth, produce publicly*, Ar. Thesm. 419, Thuc. 8, 90.—II. usu. in

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mid. (with aor. pass.), *to take* or *choose before* or *sooner than* another, *prefer* one thing to another, *τί τινος*, Plat. Lach. 190 D; *τι πρό τινος*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B; *τι ἀντί τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 12; also, *πρ. τι ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων*, Plat. Polit. 292 B; foll. by *μᾶλλον ἤ*.., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 2, etc.—2. c. acc. (only), *to prefer*, Plat. Legg. l. c.; also c. inf., Id. Demod. 381 A, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 30.—3. *to purpose* or *intend* a thing, Eur. Incert.: *to undertake*, Lycurg. 148, 23, Dem., etc.; opp. to *φεύγειν τι*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1.

Προαίρω, (πρό, αἴρω) *to set out* or *depart before*, Plut. 2, 211 D.

Προαισθάνομαι, f. *-σθήσομαι*, (πρό, *αἰσθάνομαι*) dep. mid., *to perceive, learn* or *observe beforehand*, Thuc. 3, 38; 5, 58, Xen. Hence

Προαίσθησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a presentiment*, Plut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wytt.

Προαιτιάομαι, (πρό, *αἰτιάομαι*) dep. mid., *to accuse beforehand*, N. T.

Προαιώνιος, *ον*, (πρό, *αἰών*) *before time, from eternity*, Eccl.

Προακμάζω, f. *-άσω*, (πρό, *ἀκμάζω*) *to ripen before* or *too soon*, *to be premature*, Hipp.—II. *to be at the age just before one's prime.*

Προἀκονάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to sharpen before* or *in front.*

Προακοντίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (πρό, *ἀκοντίζω*) *to throw a javelin*, or *like a javelin, beforehand*:—pass., *to be darted before*, Luc. Tim. 3.

Προἀκούω, f. *-σομαι*, (πρό, *ἀκούω*) *to hear beforehand*, *τι*, Hdt. 2, 5; 5, 86, etc.; *τινός*, Polyb. 10, 5, 5; *περί τινος*, Dem. 604, 7; also *προακήκοε δτι*.., Hdt. 8, 79.

Προακροβολίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (πρό, *ἀκροβολίζω*) *to skirmish with missiles before the battle.*

Προακτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*προάγω*) *leading before* or *forward, furthering*.—II. intr., *going before.*

Προαλγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ἀλγέω*) *to feel pain beforehand*, Hipp.

Προἀλείφω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, *ἀλείφω*) *to anoint, besmear beforehand*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 A, in mid.

Προἀλής, *ές*, (πρό, *ἅλλομαι*) *springing forward*, i. e. *over-hanging, abrupt, χώρος*, Il. 21, 262; *ὕδωρ πρ.*, water *falling sheer down*, Ap. Rh. 3, 73;—like *πρηνής*.—II. metaph., *inclined for* a thing, *ready*, and so *hasty, hurried*, Strab.; esp. in speaking, Iambl.: Lat. *pronus, proclivis, declivis*.—The adv. *προἀλῶς* is censured by Phryn. 245, Thom. M. 744.

Προἀλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, =*προαθροίζω*, Joseph.

Προἁλίσκομαι, pass., with fut. mid. *-ἁλώσομαι*, aor. 2 and pf. of act. form *-εάλων*, *-εάλωκα*:—*to be convicted beforehand*, Dem. 595, 17.

Προαλλοιόω, ῶ, *to change beforehand.*

Προάλλομαι, (πρό, *ἅλλομαι*) dep., *to spring forward*, Q. Sm. 4, 510.

Προἁμαρτάνω, f. *-ἁμαρτήσομαι*, (πρό, *ἁμαρτάνω*) *to fail, sin before*, N. T.

Προἀμείβομαι, (πρό, *ἀμείβω*) mid., *to answer previously*.—II. *προαμείψασθαι ἔργον*, *to claim* a thing *before it is due*, Plat. Legg. 921 E.

Προἀμύνομαι, (πρό, *ἀμύνω*) *to ward off* or *repel beforehand*, *τινά*, Thuc. 6, 38: absol., *to defend one's self*, Thuc. 3, 12.

Προαναβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (πρό, *ἀναβαίνω*) *to go up to* or *mount before*, so as to preoccupy, *τὸν λόφον*, Thuc. 3, 112.

Προαναβάλλομαι, as mid., (πρό, *ἀναβάλλω*) *to say* or *sing by way of prelude*, Ar. Pac. 1267, Isocr. 240 D.

Προαναβλέπω, f. *-ψω*, *to look up before, look up.*

Προαναβοάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to exclaim before*, Dem. Phal.

Προαναβολή, ῆς, *ἡ*, *an ante-prelude.*

Προαναγιγνώσκω, (πρό, *ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *to read before*, Joseph.—II. *to read aloud* to one, so that he may learn, Plut. 2, 790 E.

Προαναγορεύω, *to announce before.*

Προαναγράφω, f. *-ψω*, *to write down before* or *first*, App. [ᾰ]

Προαναγυμνάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to exercise before, τὴν φωνήν, τὸ στόμα*, A. B. 61, 14.

Προἀνάγω, f. *-ξω*, (πρό, *ἀνάγω*) *to lead up before*:—pass., *to put to sea before*, Thuc. 8, 11. [ᾰγ]

Προαναθρέω, *to look up before.*

Προαναθρώσκω, fut. *-θοροῦμαι*, *to leap up before.*

Προαναιρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ἀναιρέω*) *to take away before*, Isocr. 239 E; *τινός*, *from* one, Dem. 398, fin.

Προἀναισῐμόω, ῶ, (πρό, *ἀναισιμόω*) *to use up, to spend before, ἐν τῷ προαναισιμωμένῳ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι*, in times *past before* I was born, Hdt. 2, 11.

Προανάκειμαι, (πρό, *ἀνάκειμαι*) as pass., *to be dedicated before*, Joseph.

Προανακηρύσσω, f. *-ξω*, *to cause to be first proclaimed by herald.*

Προανακινέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ἀνακινέω*) *to stir up and examine before*, Plut. 2, 948 C.—II. intr. of boxers, = *προεξαγκωνίζω*, metaph., Arist. Rhet. 13, 14, 11.

Προανακόπτω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, *ἀνακόπτω*) *to cut off before*, Joseph.

Προανακράζω, f. *-ξω*, *to cry out, exclaim before.*

Προανακρίνω, (πρό, *ἀνακρίνω*) *to inquire into before*, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 7. [ῐ]

Προανάκρουσις, *ἡ*, = *προαναβολή*: from

Προανακρούω, (πρό, *ἀνακρούω*) *to push back before*:—pass., *to retire first* or *before*:—mid., *προανακρούσασθαί τι*, in music, *to play a prelude to* a piece, Plut. 2, 161 C, 790 E; cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 13.

Προαναλαμβάνω, (πρό, *ἀναλαμβάνω*) *to undertake before*, Diod., Ath. 45 E.

Προαναλέγω, (πρό, *ἀναλέγω*) *to recount before*, Geop.

Προαναλείφω, (πρό, *ἀναλείφω*) *to smear on before*, Diosc.

Προαναλίσκω, fut. *-λώσω*, (πρό, *ἀναλίσκω*) *to use up, spend, consume before*, Thuc. 1, 141, Lys. 157, 9, Dem. 1031, 14:—and in pass., *to be spent*, esp. *to throw away one's life, before*, Thuc. 7, 81. Hence

Προανάλωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *previous expense.* [ᾰ]

Προαναμέλπω, f. *-ψω*, *to sing before* or *first*, LXX.

Προαναπηδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to leap up before.*

Προαναπίπτω, f. *-πεσοῦμαι*, (πρό, *ἀναπίπτω*) *to fall down before*, Philo. [ῐ]

Προαναπλάσσω, f. *-άσω*, (πρό, *ἀναπλάσσω*) *to transform, reform before*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 574, 20.

Προαναπνέω, (πρό, *ἀναπνέω*) *to take breath again before*, Plut.

Προαναπτῆναι, inf. aor. of *προαναπέτομαι*, *to fly up before.*

Προαναρπάζω, f. *-άσω*, (πρό, *ἁναρπάζω*) *to spirit away before*, Dem. 555, 24.

Προαναρρήγνυμι, f. *-ρήξω*, *to tear* or *break open before.*

Προανασείω, (πρό, *ἀνασείω*) *to agitate beforehand, τὸν δῆμον*, Plut. C. Gracch. 4.

Προανασκενάζω, (πρό, *ἀνασκενάζω*) *to disfurnish beforehand*, Joseph.

Προανασκοπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ἀνασκοπέω*) *to look at beforehand*, Joseph.

Προαναστέλλω, f. *-ελῶ*, (πρό, *ἀναστέλλω*) *to check beforehand*, Plut. Pericl. 15.

Προαναστρέφω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, *ἀναστρέφω*) *to turn back* or *aside first, τι*, Diog. L. 10, 148; al. *προκαταστρέφειν.*

Προανατάσσω, f. *-ξω*, *to arrange* or *dispose beforehand.*

Προανατείνω, f. *-ενῶ*, *to stretch upwards, hold up first* or *before.*

Προανατέλλω, (πρό, *ἀνατέλλω*) *to rise before*, of stars, Tim. Locr. 97 A.

Προανατρίβω, f. *-ψω*, *to rub, pound before*, Diosc. [ῐ]

Προανατυπόω, ῶ, *to design beforehand, prefigure.*

Προαναφαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, *to hold on high and display beforehand.*

Προαναφέρω, (πρό, *ἀναφέρω*) *to bear, carry up before*: in pass., *to rush up before, τινός*, Arist. Probl. 10, 54, 5.

Προαναφωνέω, ῶ, (πρό, *ἀναφωνέω*) *to declare beforehand*, Plut. Pelop. 2. Hence

Προαναφώνημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *any thing announced before*: and

Προαναφώνησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a previous announcement, proclamation*, Vit. Hom., Ath. 212 E. Hence

Προαναφωνητικός, *ή*, *όν*, *signifying beforehand.*

Προαναχωρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to go away before.* Hence

Προαναχώρησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a former departure*, Thuc. 4, 126.

Προαναψηφίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (πρό, *ἀναψηφίζω*) *to determine beforehand*, Joseph.

Προανειπεῖν, *to proclaim before.*

Προανεκτείνω, *to stretch out forward* or *first.*

Προανέλκω, (πρό, *ἀνέλκω*) *to draw up* or *forward*, Plut. 2, 905 C, in pass.

Προανέχω, f. *-έξω*, (πρό, *ἀνέχω*) *to hold up before*, Clem. Al.—II. intr., *to tower, rise up above* others.

Προανθέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ἀνθέω*) *to bloom* or *flower before*, Theophr. Hence

Προάνθησις, *ἡ*, *a previous flowering.*

Προανίπταμαι, *to fly up before.*

Προανίσταμαι, (πρό, *ἀνά*, *ἵστημι*) *to start up first*, Strattis Incert. 4.

Προανιστορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to search into before.*

Προανίσχω, = *προανέχω*, Plut. 2, 427 F.

Προανοίγω, (πρό, *ἀνοίγω*) *to open, unfold beforehand*, Plut. 2, 36 D.

Προἀνύτω, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 22. [ῠ]

Προανύω, f. *-ύσω*, (πρό, *ἀνύω*) *to accomplish before*, Iambl. [ῠ]

Προαπαγγέλλω, (πρό, *ἀπαγγέλλω*) *to announce before*, Dio C. 38, 13.

Προαπᾰγορεύω, (πρό, *ἀπαγορεύω*) *to give in, give way, fail too soon*, Isocr. 322 A.—II. *to renounce before*, Joseph.

Προαπάγχομαι, (πρό, *ἀπάγχω*) as mid., *to strangle one's self before*, Dio C. 77, 20.

Προαπαίρω, (πρό, *ἀπαίρω*) *to rise beforehand, depart first*, Dio C.

Προαπᾰλείφω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, *ἀπαλείφω*) *to wipe off, blot out first*, Dio C.

Προαπαλλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*; fut. *-ξω* (πρό, *ἀπαλλάσσω*):—*to remove beforehand, πρ. τινὰ τοῦ βίου*.—II. intr. and pass., *to depart* or *die beforehand*, Diod.

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Προαπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀπαντάω) *to go forth to meet, be beforehand with*, Thuc. 1, 69; 4, 92: *to meet beforehand*, Id. 6, 42. Hence

Προαπάντησις, ἡ, *a being beforehand with* one.

Προαπαυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = προαπαγορεύω, Plut. 2, 783 E.

Προαπειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to threaten beforehand*, App.

Προάπειμι, (πρό, ἀπό, εἶμι) *to go away first*, Luc. D. Mort. 5, 1.

Προαπεῖπον, aor. with no pres. in use, = προαπαγορεύω, Isocr. 76 C: pf. προαπείρηκα, Id. 404 D:—mid., προαπειπάμην, *to renounce first*, e. g. τὴν φιλίαν.

Προαπέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρό, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. mid., *to go away* or *depart before*, Thuc. 4, 125; πρ. τοῦ χρόνου (for ἀπ. πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου), Plat. Legg. 943 D.—II. προαπέρχεσθαι (sc. τοῦ βίου), *to die before*:—*to die for* or *in behalf of*, τινός, Valck. Phoen. 1005.

Προαπεχθάνομαι, (πρό, ἀπεχθάνομαι) as pass., *to be hated beforehand*, Dem. 179, 11.

Προαπηγέομαι, προαπικνέομαι, Ion. for προαφ-.

Προαποβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, *to throw away before*.

Προαποβρέχω, f. -ξω, *to soak* or *soften before*, Galen.

Προαποβύω, *to stop up before*. [ῡ]

Προαπογεύομαι, as mid., *to taste before*, Joseph.

Προαποδείκνῡμι, f. -δείξω, (πρό, ἀποδείκνυμι) *to prove beforehand*, Isocr. 29 B. Hence

Προαπόδειξις, ἡ, *a preliminary proof*.

Προαποδημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to leave one's country before*.

Προαποδίδωμι, (πρό, ἀποδίδωμι) *to give back before*.—2. πρ. τὴν βάσιν, *to finish the march* or *step too soon*, Longin.

Προαποδύομαι, (πρό, ἀπό, δύω) as mid., *to undress one's self beforehand*, Clem. Al. [ῡ]

Προαποζέννῡμι, *to boil down beforehand*.

Προαποθνήσκω, f. -θανοῦμαι, (πρό, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die before* or *first*, Hdt. 2, 1; ὑπέρ τινος, Plat. Symp. 208 D: πρ. τῆς γηραιοῦ τελευτῆς, *to die before* old age, Antipho 125, 25: of a coward, *to die beforehand*, i. e. before his real death, πρ. ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 25.

Προαποθρηνέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἀποθρηνέω) *to bewail beforehand*, Plut. Pomp. 78.

Προαποικίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀποικίζω) *to make to emigrate beforehand*, App.

Προαποκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, *to uncover* or *disclose before*.

Προαποκάμνω, f. -κᾰμοῦμαι, (πρό, ἀποκάμνω) *to grow tired*, and so *desist before the end*, c. inf., Plat. Euthyphr. 11 E.

Προαποκινδῡνεύω, (πρό, ἀποκινδῡνεύω) *to risk an engagement first*, Dio C.

Προαποκλείω, (πρό, ἀποκλείω) *to shut out* or *off beforehand*, App.

Προαποκληρόω, ῶ, (πρό, ἀποκληρόω) *to allot beforehand*, Luc. Bis Acc. 14, in pass.

Προαποκόπτω, f. -ψω, *to cut off before*, Joseph.

Προαποκρούομαι, mid., *to strike off in front* or *before*.

Προαποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (πρό, ἀποκτείνω) *to kill beforehand*, Luc. Catapl. 8.

Προαποκτίννῡμι, -κτιννύω, Phil. Byz. Str., and Dio C., = foreg.

Προαπολαύω, (πρό, ἀπολαύω) *to enjoy beforehand*, Plut. Aemil. 30.

Προαπολείπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀπολείπω) *to leave first*, or *too soon*, τάξιν, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 5.—II intr., *to fail before* or *first*, Hipp. 611, Antipho 140, 29: c. gen., πρ. τινός, *to fail before*, i. e. *in comparison of*, δύναμις προαπολείπει προθυμίας, Plut. 2, 789 D, cf. 797 D.

Προαπολεπίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀπολεπίζω) *to shell* or *peel beforehand*, Diosc.

Προαπολήγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀπολήγω) *to cease first*, M. Anton.

Προαπόλλῡμι, (πρό, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy first*:—pass. and mid., *to perish before* or *first*, Antipho 137, 20, Thuc. 5, 61, Plat., etc.; τῶν ἄλλων προαπολοῦνται, Lys. 193, 3.

Προαπολύω, (πρό, ἀπολύω) *to loosen* or *release beforehand*, Clem. Al.

Προαποξηραίνω, (πρό, ἀποξηραίνω) *to dry beforehand*, Hipp.

Προαποξύω, (πρό, ἀποξύω) *to scrape off beforehand*, Diosc.

Προαποπέμπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀποπέμπω) *to send away, dismiss first*, Thuc. 3, 25.

Προαποπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, *to fall off before*. [ῐ]

Προαποπλύνω, *to wash off first*.

Προαπόπτωτος, ον, *fallen off before its time*, v. l. for πρόπτωτος.

Προαπορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀπορέω) *to start, consider preliminary doubts and difficulties*, Arist. An. Post. 2, 19, 1, metaph. 2, 1, 3:—also as dep., προαπορηθῆναι περί τινος, Plat. Tim. 49 B.

Προαπορρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, *to fall off before*.

Προαπορρίπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀπορρίπτω) *to throw off* or *away before*, Dio C.

Προαποσαρκόω, ῶ, *to make incarnate before*, Eccl.

Προαποσβέννῡμι, f. -σβέσω, (πρό, ἀποσβέννυμι) *to extinguish first*.—II. pass., with pf. and aor. 2 intr., *to go out first*, M. Anton. 3, 1.

Προαποσμήχω, f. -ξω, *to wipe off before*.

Προαποσπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to strip off before*, Dio C.

Προαποσταυρόω, ῶ, *to fortify with palisades before*.

Προαποστέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (πρό, ἀποστέλλω) *to send away, dispatch beforehand* or *in advance*, Thuc. 4, 77:—in pass., *to be sent in advance*, Id. 3, 112: but, προαποσταλῆναί τινος, = ἀποσταλῆναι πρό τινος, Ib. 5.

Προαποσφάζω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀποσφάζω) *to slay before*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26.

Προαποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρό ἀποτάσσω) *to put away before*:—mid., *to take leave of before*, τινί, Philo.

Προαποτέμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (πρό, ἀποτέμνω) *to cut off in front*, Dio C.

Προαποτίθημι, (πρό, ἀποτίθημι) *to put down, put aside beforehand*:—mid., πρ. ἔπαινον, *to throw out* some praise before beginning to blame, Plut. 2, 856 D.

Προαποτίκτω, (πρό, ἀποτίκτω) *to lay* eggs *before*, ὡς εἴς τι, Arist. H. A. 5, 27, 3.

Προαποτρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀποτρέπω) *to turn off* or *away beforehand*:—mid. *to turn one's self away from* a thing, *to leave off* doing, c. part., προαποτρέπομαι διώκων, Xen. An. 6, 5, 31.

Προαποφαίνω, (πρό, ἀποφαίνω) *to declare beforehand*:—in mid., πρ. τὴν γνώμην, *to declare one's* opinion, Plat. Prot. 340 B, cf. Hipp. Maj. 288 D.

Προαπόφημι, (πρό, ἀπόφημι) *to deny before*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 2.

Προαποφοιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀποφοιτάω) *to depart*, i. e. *to die prematurely*, Plut. 2, 120 A.

Προαποχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to kill before*.

Προαποχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀποχωρέω) *to go away before*, Thuc. 4, 90.

Προαρδεύω, (πρό, ἀρδεύω) *to water before*, Clem. Al.

Προαριθμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to count* or *pay before*. Hence

Προαρίθμησις, ἡ, *a counting* or *paying before*.

Προαριστάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἀριστάω) *to breakfast beforehand*, Hipp., Diog. L. 2, 139.

Προαριστίδιος, ον, (πρό, ἄρεστον) *before breakfast*, Scylax.

Πρόαρον, ου, τό, (πρό, ἄρυω) *a large wooden bowl in which wine was mixed*, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 495 A.

Προαροτριάω, ῶ, *to plough* or *till before*.

Προαρπᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a taking away before*: from

Προαρπάζω, f. -σω, and -ξω, (πρό, ἁρπάζω) *to take away, snatch up before* or *first*, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Luc. Tox. 6, etc.

Προαρρᾰβωνίζω, *to deposit beforehand by way of earnest*.

Προάρχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρό, ἄρχομαι) dep. mid., *to begin before* or *first*.—II. act., *to govern before*, τοκους, Dio C. 47, 21.

Προασκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀσκέω) *to train, exercise before*, Isocr. 56 A.

Πρόᾱσμα, ατος, τό, (προᾴδω) *that which is sung before, a prelude*.

Προασπίζω, (πρό, ἀσπίζω) *to hold a shield before*: *to shield*, Hdn. 6, 2, 14. Hence

Προασπιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who holds a shield before, a champion*, Nonn.: so, προασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, Dion. H. 3, 14.

Προάστειον, Ion. -ήϊον, ου, τό, *the space immediately in front of* or *round a town, a suburb*, Hdt. 1, 78; 8, 129 (in Att. form); 3, 142 (in Ion.); opp. to ὁ τῆς πόλεως περίβολος, Plat. Legg. 759 A:—also in plur., Hdt. 2, 41: also *a house* or *estate near a town*, Polyb. 4, 78, 11, Luc. Hermot. 24. Strictly neut. from

Προάστειος, ον, (πρό, ἄστυ) *lying before a city*: *suburban*, Plut.

Προάστιον, ου, τό, = προάστειον, Pind. Fr. 95, 2, Soph. El. 1432.

Προάστιος, α, ον, Soph. Fr. 647, rarer form for προάστειος.

Προασῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to secure beforehand*.

Προασυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, εὐδάω) *to say, declare before* or *first*, κολλοῦ τινι, Ar. Av. 556, in the rare contr. inf. πρωυδᾶν.

Προαυλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, αὐλέω) *to play on the flute before, prelude on the flute*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1. Hence

Προαύλημα, ατος, τό, *a prelude on the flute*: *a prelude*.

Προαυλίζομαι, dep. c. fut. med., et aor pass., et mid.: *to encamp before a place*, App.

Προαύλιον, ου, τό, (πρό, αὐλή) *a prelude on the flute*, Plat. Crat. 417 E, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1.—II. (αὐλή) *a place before a court, vestibule*, porch.—2. τὰ προαύλια, *the day before a wedding*, as ἐπαύλια is the day after.

Προαυξάνω, f. -ξήσω, (πρό, αὐξάνω) *to increase beforehand*, Hipp. Hence

Προαυξής, ές, *well-grown*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.: and

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Προαύξησις, ἡ, *previous growth*, Hipp.

Προαύξω, collat. form from προαυξάνω.

Προαφαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀφαιρέω) *to take off* or *away before*, Diod.

Προϋφᾱνίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀφανίζω) *to make to disappear, destroy before*, Diod.

Προαφαυαίνω, (πρό, ἀφαυαίνω) *to dry up* or *parch before*, Philo.

Προαφέψω, f. -ψήσω, (πρό, ἀφέψω) *to boil away* or *down before*, Diosc.

Προαφηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι: Ion., προαπηγ-; (πρό, ἀφηγέομαι), dep. mid.:—*to relate* or *explain before*, τὴν συμφορήν, Hdt. 3, 138.

Προαφίημι, (πρό, ἀφίημι) *to send away before* or *first*, Hipp., Dio C.

Προαφικνέομαι, (πρό, ἀφικνέομαι) dep. mid., *to arrive first*, Thuc. 4, 2.

Προαφίσταμαι, (πρό, ἀφίστημι) pass., c. fut. mid., et aor. 2, et pf. act.:—*to revolt beforehand*, Thuc. 3, 12.—II. *to leave off* or *desist before*, Plat. Phaed. 85 C: *to depart before*, Alex. Acha. 1, 2.

Προαφρίζω, f. -σω, *to foam before*, Diosc. Par. 2, 31.

Προβάδην, adv., (προβαίνω) *as one advances* or *goes along*, Hes. Op. 727: *going on, straight forward*, Ar. Ran. 351: metaph., *advancing gradually*, Iambl. [ᾰ]

Προβαδίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, βαδίζω) *to go before* or *beforehand*, Plut. 2, 707 B.

Προβαθύς, ύ, gen. έος, (πρό, βάθος) *very deep*, Ap. Rh. 4, 283: opp. to προβραχής.

Προβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. βέβηκα: aor 2 προύβην, inf. προβῆναι, part. προβάς: Hom. uses only pf., and Ep. part. pres. προβιβάς and προβιβάων, ῶντος, (πρό, βαίνω). *To step on, step forward, advance*, Od. 15, 555, etc.; κραιπνά, κοῦφα ποσὶ προβιβάς, Il. 13, 18, 158; ἄστρα προβέβηκε, they *are far-gone* in heaven, i. e. it is past midnight, Il. 20, 252; so, ἡ νὺξ προβαίνει, etc., the night *is wearing*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13:—c. acc. cognato, ὁδὸν πρ., Eur. Alc. 263:—metaph., προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρόσω τοῦ λόγου, Hdt. 1, 5; πρ. σκῆψιν εἰς τινα, Eur. Or. 749; προύβης τῶνδε καὶ περαιτέρω, Aesch. Pr. 247; πρ. ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους, Soph. Ant. 853; ποῖ προβήσεται λόγος; Eur. Hipp. 342, cf. Med. 907, Alc. 785; εἰς τοῦτο προβέβηκε ὥστε.., it *has gone* so *far* that.., Plat. Legg. 839 C; πρ. πόρρω μοχθηρίας, *to be* far *gone* in knavery, Xen. Apol. 30.—2. of time, χρόνου προβαίνοντος, as time *went on*, Hdt. 3, 5, 140; so, προβαίνοντος τοῦ πολέμου, Polyb. 2, 47, 3:—but of time also, *to be gone by, past*, Theogn. 583. —3. *to go before*; hence, *to be before, superior to* another, τινός, Il. 6, 125; τινί, in a thing, Il. 15, 24: hence, δυνάμει τε καὶ αἰδοῖ Τρηχίνος προβέβηκε, by might and awe *he was over*, i. e. *ruled*, Trachis, not (as some) *he guarded* it, Hes. Sc. 355.—4. c. acc. rei, *to overstep*, τέρμα προβάς (for ὑπερβάς), Pind. N. 7, 104.—5. *to advance, proceed, succeed, make progress*, προέβαινε τὸ ἔθνος ἀρχον, the nation *made advances* in dominion, extended its sway, Hdt. 1, 134; τοσοῦτον προβεβήκαμεν, Lat. *tantum profecimus*, Plat. Theaet. 187 A: *to creep on, increase*, πρ. ἐπὶ πολύ, Aeschin. 25, 30. —II. in fut., and aor. 1 act., transit., *to move* or *put forward, advance*, ἄνδρα, Pind. O. 8, 83.—2. but in some phrases also quasitrans. in pres., πρ. πόδα, κῶλον, ἀρβύλαν, etc., Theogn. 283, Eur. Phoen. 1412, Or. 1470; cf. βαίνω II. 4.

Προβακχήϊος, ὁ, Ion. for προβάκχειος, (πρό, Βάκχη) in Eur. Bacch. 411, epith. of Bacchus, *leader of the Bacchanals*.

Προβᾱλάνειον, ου, τό, *a preparatory bath*, Inscr. [ᾰ]

†**Προβάλινθος**, ου, ὁ, *Probalinthus*, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 383: hence Προβαλίσιος, α, ον, and Προβαλείσιος, α, ον, *of Probalinthus, Probalinthian*, Dem.

Προβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ: aor. προὐβᾰλον: pf. -βέβληκα: Hom. has only aor. act. and mid. without augm. (πρό, βάλλω). *To throw* or *lay before, throw to*, Lat. *projicere*, τινί τι, Od. 5, 331, Hdt. 9, 112; τρωγάλια τοῖς θεωμένοις, Ar. Plut. 798.—2. *to put forward*, hence, ἕριδα προβαλόντες, like προφέροντες, *having put forward*, i. e. *begun* the contest, Il. 11, 529.—3. *to put forth beyond*, τί τινος, Soph. El. 740.—II. *to expose* or *give up to* another, ἐμαυτὸν εἰς δεινὰς ἀρᾶς, Soph. O. T. 745; τινί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, ubi v. Stallb.: *to throw forward, throw away*, Soph. Tr. 810; πρ. ἑαυτόν, *to give* one's self *up for lost*, Lat. *spem abjicere*, Hdt. 7, 141: but also,—2. *to put forward, hazard, venture*, ψυχὴν πρ. ἐν κύβοισι δαίμονος, Eur. Rhes. 183: hence, prob., προβεβλημένη προαίρεσις, *desperate* policy, Dem. 349, 15, cf. Lat. *projecta audacia*.—III. *to put forward an argument*, Thuc. 6, 92, in pass.: also *to put forward as a plea, to allege*, Κύπριν, Eur. Hec. 825.—2. *to propose* a question, task, problem, riddle, etc. (cf. πρόβλημα), Ar. Nub. 757, Plat. Rep. 536 D, Charm. 162 B (cf. infra B. V.); ὁ λόγος ἐνταῦθα προβέβληκε σκοπῶν, Plat. Phil. 57 B:—so, π. αἵρεσιν χαλεπήν, Id. Soph. 245 B.

B. mid., *to throw* or *toss before one's self*, οὐλοχύτας, Il. 1, 458, Od. 3, 447: hence, later, *to throw away, expose*, Soph. Phil. 1017.—2. *to throw, lay before* or *first*, θεμείλια προβαλέσθαι, Il. 23, 255.—II. *to throw beyond, beat in throwing*, like πρόσθε βάλλειν; and so, generally, *to surpass, excel*, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, τινὸς νοήματι, Il. 19, 218.—III. *to set before one's self, propose to one's self*, ἔργον, Hes. Op. 777.—IV. *to put forward, propose for election*, Lat. *designare*, Hdt. 1, 98 (and pass., ibid., *to be so proposed*), Plat. Legg. 755 C, sq.: Thuc. has pf. pass. προβέβληνται, in act. signf., *they have proposed*, 1, 37: cf. supra A. III. —V. *to bring forward* or *quote on one's own part, in defence*, πρ. τὸν Ὅμηρον, Plat. Lach. 201 B; πρ. μάρτυρας, Isae. 63, 13, etc.; and so, ὁ προβαλόμενος, *one who has brought evidence*, Lex ap. Dem. 1132, 5: *to quote as an example*, ἔθνος, Hdt. 4, 46, ubi v. Wessel.—2. *to use as an excuse* or *pretext*, Thuc. 2, 87.—VI. *to hold before one's self* so as to protect, τὸ χεῖρε, Ar. Ran. 201; προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, i. e. *to advance* the shield *and lay* the spear *in rest*, τὴν φάλαγγα ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17, cf. 4, 2, 21, etc. (v. sub προβολή I): hence, absol., in pass. *to stand on guard*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10, Dem. 51, 27:—hence also, προβάλλεσθαι ἐλπίδα, συμμαχίαν, *to shelter one's self under* it, Dem. 258, 23; 293, 20; but in pass., προβεβλῆσθαί τινος, *to stand before* another, *cover* or *shield* him, Id. 560, 2; and, προβεβλῆσθαί τινα, to have another *before* one, *be covered by* him, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 24.—VII. *to denounce, accuse* a person *of* a thing, πρ. τινὰ ἀδικεῖν, Dem. 514, 6, cf. 571, 16: and in pass., *to be so accused*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 39 (on the particular kind of accusation, cf. προβολή V.)

Πρόβᾰλος or **προβαλλός**, ὁ, (προβάλλω B. VI) like πρόβολος, *something held before* one *by way of guard*.

Προβαπτίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, βαπτίζω) *to dip, baptize before*, Clem. Al.

Προβᾱσᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, βασανίζω) *to try* or *torture before*, Luc. Tyrannic. 17.

Πρόβᾶσι, heterocl. dat. for προβάτοις, Hesych.

Προβᾰσῐλεύω, (πρό, βασιλεύω) *to rule* or *govern before*, Diod.

Πρόβᾰσις, ἡ, (προβαίνω) strictly, *a stepping forward*:—hence, *property in walking things* (i. e. *cattle*, πρόβατα), *abundance of cattle*, Od. 2, 75, where it is opp. to κειμήλια: in prose προβατεία.

Προβασκάνιον, ου, τό, (πρό, βάσκανος) *a safeguard against witchcraft, an amulet* or *figure* hung up by workmen before their shops, Plut. 2, 681 F, A. B. p. 30, Lob. Phryn. 86:—also, *a scarecrow*, for which the wooden images of Priapus were chiefly used. [κᾰ]

Προβᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (προβατεύω) *a keeping of cattle*, esp. *sheep, a shepherd's life*, Plut. Solon 23, Poplic. 11.—II. *property in cattle, herds of cattle* or *flocks of sheep*, like the Homeric πρόβασις, Strab., Ael. N. A. 4, 32.

Προβᾰτειος, α, ον, (πρόβατον) *of, belonging to a sheep*: τὰ πρ. (sc. χωρία), *lands suited for breeding sheep*. [ᾰ]

Προβᾰτεύς, ὁ, = προβατευτής, name of a play of Antiphanes.

Προβᾰτεύσις, ἡ, (προβατεύω) = προβατεία. [ᾰ] Hence

Προβᾰτεύσιμος, ον, *suited for pasturage*, χώρα, Philo.

Προβᾰτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (προβατεύω) *a grazier*.

Προβᾰτευτικός, ή, όν, *suited to the breeding of cattle*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of breeding* or *keeping cattle*, esp. *sheep*, Lat. *pecuaria*, Xen. Oec. 5, 3: from

Προβᾰτεύω, (πρόβατον) *to keep cattle*, esp. *sheep*, Anth. P. 7, 636:—προβατεύεσθαι, *to be grazed by cattle*, Dion. H. 1, 37.

Προβάτημα, ατος, τό, = πρόβατον, Hesych. [ᾰ]

Προβᾰτία, ας, ἡ, = προβατεία, Strab.

Προβᾰτικός, ή, όν, (πρόβατον) *of, belonging to cattle*, esp. *sheep*: ἡ πρ. (sc. πύλη), *the sheep-gate*, N. T.

Προβάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρόβατον, *a little sheep*, Ar. Plut. 293, 299, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A: cf. πρόβατον fin. [ᾰ]

Προβᾰτοβοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, (βόσκω) *a shepherd*.

Προβᾰτογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πρόβατον, γνῶναι) *a good judge of cattle*; metaph., *a good judge of character*, Aesch. Ag. 795.

Προβᾰτοδόρος, ον, (δέρω) *skinning* or *flaying sheep*.

Προβᾰτοκάπηλος, ον, (πρόβατον, κάπηλος) *a retailer of cattle*, Plut. Pericl. 24.

Πρόβᾰτον, τό, only used in plur. τὰ πρόβατα, in Gramm. with heterocl. dat. πρόβασι for προβάτοις, though Herm. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 308 takes this to be a mere vulgarism:—(προβαίνω).

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Strictly, *any thing that walks forward;* and so (among the Ionians and Dorians), *of all animals that walk*, opp. to such as fly, creep, swim, etc.; esp. tame animals, hence, *cattle, a drove* or *flock*, in plur., Il. 14, 124; 23, 550, Hes. Op. 556, Hdt. 1, 203; *πρόβατα*, opp. to *ἄνθρωποι*, H. Merc. 571:—but usu. of *small cattle*, esp. *sheep*, opp. to horses and oxen, Hdt. 8, 137; though in 2, 41, he uses it of *oxen;* and in 4, 61, of horses, cf. Pind. Fr. 182, 183:—in Att. almost always *sheep*, which together with goats are called by Hdt. 1, 133; 8, 137, *τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων*: generally, *slaughtered animals*, whether for sacrifices, Lat. *victimae*, Hdt. 6, 56; or for food, Id. 1, 207:—proverb. of stupid, lazy people, Ar. Nub.; so, *προβατίου βίος*, i. e. a lazy, do-nothing life, Ar. Plut. 922: also, *τοὺς γευομένους κύνας τῶν προβάτων φασὶ δεῖν κατακόπτειν*, Dem. 782, 15; *λέων ἐν προβάτοις*, Plut. Cleom. 33, cf. Polyb. 5, 35, 13.

Προβᾰτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*πρόβατον, πωλέω*) *a cattle-dealer*, esp., *a sheep-dealer*, Ar. Eq. 132.

Προβᾰτοτρόφος, ον, (*τρέφω*) *breeding* or *keeping sheep.*

Προβᾰτώδης, ες, (*πρόβατον, εἶδος*) *like sheep*, Simplic.

Προβεβαιόω, ῶ, *to confirm before.*

Προβέβουλα, an isolated poet. pf. 2, as if of *προβούλομαι*, which however does not occur, *to wish rather*, i. e. *prefer* one thing to another, *τί τινος*, Il. 1, 113; cf. Anth. P. 9, 445, Coluth. 199.—On this form, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 5.

Προβεβουλευμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *προβουλεύω*, *premeditatedly, advisedly.*

Πρόβημα, ατος, τό, (*προβαίνω*) *a step forward, a step*, Ar. Plut. 759.

Προβιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι* [ᾰ]: dep. mid.:—*to obtain by force, force through before*, Aeschin. 64, 8.

Προβῑβάζω: f. *-άσω*, Att. *προβιβῶ* (*πρό, βιβάζω*):—*to lead* or *bring forward, to lead on, τινά*, Soph. O. C. 180; *ποῖ προβῑβᾷς ἡμᾶς ποτε*; to what a pitch *do you mean to carry* us? Ar. Av. 1570; *τινὰ εἰς ἀρετήν*, Plat. Prot. 328 B: *to lead on, induce, λόγῳ τινὰ πρ.*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 17, v. l. Aeschin. 67, 2.—II. *to advance, exalt, τὴν πατρίδα*, Polyb. 9, 10, 4.—2. intr., = *προβαίνω*, Id. 5, 100, 1; 10, 44, 1.

Προβῑβάς, Ep. part. pres. of *προβαίνω*, Hom.

Προβῐβᾰσις, ἡ, *a leading on* or *forward, advancing.* [ῐ]

Προβῐβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

Προβιβρώσκω, f. *προβρώσω*, *to eat, devour before.*

Προβῐβῶν, ῶντος, Ep. part. pres. of *προβαίνω*, Hom.

Προβῐότης, ητος, ἡ, *a former life*, Clem. Al.: from

Προβῐόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσομαι*, (*πρό, βιόω*) *to live before: τὰ προβεβιωμένα, one's previous life*, Polyb. 11, 2, 9.

Προβλαστάνω, f. *-στήσω*, (*πρό, βλαστάνω*) *to shoot* or *sprout before*, Theophr. Hence

Προβλάστημα, ατος, τό, *a previous shoot* or *bud*, Theophr.

Πρόβλαστος, ον, *shooting* or *budding before*, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 1, 6, Schneid.—II. as subst., a surname of Bacchus, Lyc.

Προβλεπτικός, ή, όν, *foreseeing.*

Προβλέπω, (*πρό, βλέπω*) *to foresee: to provide for* one, N. T., in mid.

Πρόβλημα, ατος, τό, (*προβάλλω*): *—any thing which comes forward, juts out* or *projects, πρ. πόντου, a jutting headland*, Soph. Aj. 1219: hence, *any thing that projects between* one and something else, *a hindrance, obstacle*, Hipp., cf. Ael. N. A. 2, 13.—II. *any thing put forward* or *held out by way of guard, a rampart, barrier, fence, skreen*, Hdt. 4, 175; 7, 70, cf. Plat. Polit. 279 D, sq.; so Aesch. calls a shield, *πρ. σώματος*, Theb. 540; *προβλήματα ἵππων χαλκᾶ*, the brazen *armour* of horses, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51:—c. gen. objecti, *a defence against* a thing, *πρ. πετρῶν*, Aesch. Theb. 676; *πρ. χειμώνων*, Plat. Tim. 74 B; *πρ. κακῶν*, Ar. Vesp. 615; but, *πρ. φόβου ἢ αἰδοῦς ἔχειν*, to have fear or shame *as a defence*, Soph. Aj. 1076:—*τὸν ποταμὸν πρ. ποιεῖσθαι, λαβεῖν*, Polyb. 2, 66, 1; 3, 14, 5.—III. *any thing put forward as an excuse* or *screen, τοῦ τρόπου*, Dem. 1122, 21; so, *πρ. λαβεῖν τινα*, (as we say) to make *a stalking horse* of him, Soph. Phil. 1008.—IV. *that which is proposed as a task, a task, business*, Eur. El. 985, ubi v. Seidl.: esp., *a problem* in geometry, Plat. Rep. 530 B, Theaet. 180 C, sq. (but in the Logic of Arist., *a proposition to be discussed*, Lat. *quaestio*, Top. 1, 11, cf. 1, 4, 3): — *a problem*, i. e. *a difficulty*, Polyb. 28, 11, 9. Hence

Προβλημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *disposed for a problem, problematical.* Arist. Somn.

Προβλημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πρόβλημα*. [ᾰ]

Προβλημᾰτουργικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a προβληματουργός: ἡ πρ. δύναμις*, the faculty of *constructing fortifications*, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

Προβλημᾰτουργός, όν, (*πρόβλημα* II, *ἔργω*) *making arms* or *armour.*

Προβλημᾰτώδης, ες, (*πρόβλημα* IV, *εἶδος*) *like a problem, problematical*, Plut. Cat. Min. 25.

Προβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, without neut., (*προβάλλω*) strictly, *thrown before* or *forward:* usu., *jutting, towering, σκόπελος, πέτρα, στῆλαι*, Il. 2, 396; 16, 407; 12, 259; *ἀκταί*, Od. 5, 405; also *προβλῆτες*, without subst., *forelands, headlands*, Soph. Phil. 936: but, Ib. 1455, *κτύπος πόντου προβλῆς*, may be the roar of the waves dashing *against the headlands* (Herm. however reads *προβολῆς* (v. *προβολή* II. 3), and others *προβλῆς θ'*).

Προβλητικός, ή, όν, (*προβάλλω*) *throwing forth* or *away.*

Πρόβλητος, ον, (*προβάλλω*) *thrown forth* or *away*, Lat. *projectus, κυσὶν πρ., cast* to the dogs, Soph. Aj. 817.

Προβλώσκω: aor. *προὔμολον*, inf. *προμολεῖν* (*πρό, βλώσκω*):—*to go* or *come before, forth* or *out*, esp., *to go out of the house*, Od. 4, 22, etc.; *π. θύραζε*, Od. 21, 239, 385.—Hom. always uses the pres. and aor. without augm.

Προβοάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό, βοάω*) *to shout before* or *in front, to cry* or *shout out*, Il. 12, 277: *πρ. δεινόν τι*, Soph. Phil. 218.

Προβοηθέω, ῶ. f. *-ήσω*, Ion. *προβωθέω*, (*πρό, βοηθέω*) *to hasten to* another's *aid* or *defence beforehand, εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίην*, Hdt. 8, 144, where however Wess. reads *προςβωθῆσαι* from some MSS.

Προβόλαιος, ου, ὁ, = *πρόβολος*, *a spear held out before* one, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 148; *προβολαίῳ δούρατι*, Theocr. 24, 123 (where *προβ.* may be an adj., *outstretched, couched*; or, it may be a subst. in appos. with *δούρατι*).

Προβολεύς, ὁ, *a producer*, Eccl.

Προβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*προβάλλω*) *a putting forth, τοῦ βλαστοῦ*, Theophr.—2. *a putting forward*, esp. of a weapon for defence, *τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθίσαι*, to bring the spears *to the rest*, couch them, Xen. An. 6, 5, 25; so, *ἐν προβολῇ θέσθαι ξίφος*, to bring it to *the guard*, Anth. P. 7, 433; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 70:—hence, *the attitude of a soldier with his spear in rest*, Polyb. 2, 65, 11; *ἡ πρ. τῆς φαλαγγος*, the phalanx with its pikes couched, Id. 18, 13, 1; also *ἡ τῶν θυρεῶν πρ.*, Id. 1, 22, 10; also of a gymnastic, *a lunging out with the fist*, Theocr. 22, 120: hence,—II. *any thing put out, a prominence*, Hipp.: hence,—1. *a thing so held out for defence*, esp., *a spear*, like *πρόβολος, προβόλαιος* hence *a guard, defence, bulwark, τῆς χώρας*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 27; so of the eyebrows, Id. Cyn. 5, 26: c. gen. objecti, *a defence against... βελέων*, Soph. Aj. 1212; *θανάτου*, Eur. Or. 1488; *καυμάτων*, Plat. Tim. 74 B; cf. *πρόβλημα* II.—2. *an elephant's trunk, proboscis*, Aretae.—3. *a jutting rock, foreland*, Soph. Phil. 1455, e conj. Herm.; v. sub *προβλής*, and cf. Dion. P. 1013, Leon. Al. 25, Polyb. 1, 53, 10.—4. *any thing put forward as a pretence, a pretext.*—III. *a proposing* a person's name for election, Plat. Legg. 765 A; cf. *προβάλλω* B. IV.—IV. in Att., *προβολή* or (more commonly) *προβολαί* was *a vote* of the Ecclesia *directing a public prosecution* to be undertaken, like the Roman *praejudicium, τῶν συκοφαντῶν προβολὰς ποιούμεθα*, Aeschin. 47, 26; etc.: this was only done in certain cases, as in that of Socrates, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 29; and that, wherein Demosth. made his speech against Meidias: on its nature v. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 130, 12, Att. Process, p. 271 sq., and Dict. Antiqq., cf. *προβάλλω* B. VII.

Προβόλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *προβολή* II, esp., *a boar-spear*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 1.—2. *a cloak*, Philostr. Imagg. 1, 2, cf. Welcker.

Πρόβολος, ον, (*προβάλλω*) *any thing that is held forward* or *out*.—I. *a jutting rock, foreland, ἐπὶ προβόλου*, Od. 12, 251; *προβόλοις προσπεσεῖν, λιμένας προβόλων ἐμπλῆσαι*, Dem. 104, fin.; 795, 14.—II. *a weapon held out for defence*, esp., *a hunting-spear*, Hdt. 7, 76, cf. Schweigh. ad 7, 149: generally, *a defence, bulwark*, as *πρόβολον πολέμου*, of a fortress, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 11, and 23: also of a person, *a shielder, guardian*, Ar. Nub. 1161.—Cf. *προβολή, πρόβλημα.*

Προβοσκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*πρό, βόσκω*) *an elephant's proboscis* or *trunk*, Polyb. 3, 46, 12, etc.—II. in plur., *the long feelers* or *arms of the cuttle-fish*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 12, H. A. 4, 1, 8.

Πρόβοσκος, ον, ὁ, (*πρό, βόσκω*) *one who drives the herd to pasture*, Hdt. 1, 113; not (as usu. expl.) *one who tends the herd in another's place, an under-herdsman*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 121 Anm. 9, n.: others write *προβόσκος*.

Προβούλευμα, ατος, τό, (*προβουλεύω*) *a preliminary decree*: at Athens, *a preliminary ordinance of the senate*, which became a *βούλευμα* or law when passed by the Ecclesia, Dem. 703, 17, Aeschin. 71, 23; v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 168, sq.

Προβουλευμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Luc. Paras. 42. [ᾰ]

Προβουλεύω, (*πρό, βουλεύω*) *to*

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plan, contrive before or *first*, Thuc. 3, 82; so in mid., *to debate* or *consider first*, τι, Hdt. 1, 133, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 17.—2. of the senate at Athens, *to frame a* προβούλευμα (q. v.), Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 7, Dem. 567, 3, etc.—3. *to act as* πρόβουλος, τοῦ δήμου, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 11.—II. *to have the chief voice in the senate and in passing decrees*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 9.—III. πρ. τινός, *to deliberate for* one, *provide for* his interest, Ar. Eq. 1342; c. gen. rei, *to provide for* a thing, Xen. An. 3, 1, 37; περί τινος, Thuc. 8, 1, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 14.

Προβουλή, ῆς, ἡ, (πρό, βουλή) *forethought: ἐκ προβουλῆς, by malice prepense*, Antipho 112, 10.

Προβούλιον, ου, τό, = προβούλευμα. cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

Προβούλομαι, v. προβέβουλα.

Προβουλόπαις, παιδος, ἡ, in Aesch. Ag. 398, προβουλόπαις Ἄτης, prob. = πρόβουλος παῖς Ἄτης, *the crafty daughter* of Até; formed on the analogy of *alvόπαρις*, etc.; cf. sub κακο-.

Πρόβουλος, ον, (πρό, βουλή) *debating beforehand*, or *for others*:—hence *οἱ πρόβουλοι* were—1. in some Greek states (prob. aristocratic), *a standing committee to examine measures before* they were formally proposed to the people, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 4; 6, 8, 17: such were those of Megara, Ar. Ach. 755; cf. Aesch. Theb. 1006.—2. used too of the twelve *deputies* of the Ionian states at the Panionium, Valck. Hdt. 6, 7, Wess. Diod. 15, 49: and so of *the deputies* appointed by the western Greeks to consult on the mode of meeting Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 172.—3. at Athens, *the provisional committee* of ten for legislative purposes, just before the constitution of the 400, Ar. Lys. 421, Lysias 126, 10; called ξυγγραφεῖς by Thuc. 8, 67, cf. Thirlwall Hist. Gr. 4, p. 3.

Προβρᾰχής, ές, or προβρᾰχύς, ύ, (πρό, βραχύς) *very flat, very shallow*, Strab.: opp. to προβαθύς, v. Lob. Phryn. 540.

Προβρέχω, f. -ξω, (πρό, βρέχω) *to soak beforehand*, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 22, 11, 2.

Πρόβροτος, ὁ, (πρό, βροτός) *a former mortal*, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 8, 45.

Προβύω, f. -ύσω (πρό, βύω):—πρ. λύχνον, like προμύσσω, *to push* the wick of a lamp *up*, *to trim* it, Ar. Vesp. 249. [ῠ]

Προβωθέω, Ion. for προβοηθέω, Hdt.

Προβώμιος, ον, (πρό, βωμός) *at* or *in front of the altar*, σφαγαί, Eur. Ion 376: τὰ προβώμια, *the front* or *space in front of an altar*, Heracl. 80.

Προγάμειος, ον, = προγάμιος.—II. τὰ προγάμεια (sc. ἱερά), *the sacrifice before a marriage*, also πρόγαμοι and προτέλεια, Poll. 3, 38. [ᾰ]

Προγᾰμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρό, γαμέω) *to marry* or *lie with beforehand*, Strab.

Προγᾰμιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., cf. Lob. Phryn. 544.

Προγάμιος, ον, (πρό, γάμος) *before marriage*, Ael. N. A. 9, 66. [ᾰ]

Πρόγᾰμος, ον, (πρό, γάμος) *marrying* or *married before*. νυμφαι, Tryph. 341.—II. *before marriage* or *a wedding*: οἱ πρόγαμοι, title of a comedy of Menander, v. Meineke p. 149.

Προγαστρίδιος, α, ον, (πρό, γαστήρ) *worn in front of the belly*: τὸ πρ., *a piece of armour for the belly*, Luc. Salt. 27, Jup. Trag. 41. [ῐ]

Προγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρό, γαστήρ) *fat-paunched, pot-bellied*, Meineke Antiph. Χρυσ., 1, 6, etc.

Προγένεθλος, ον, (πρό, γενέθλη) *born before*, Nonn.

Προγένειος, ον, (πρό, γένειον) *with prominent chin, long-chinned*, Theocr. 3, 9.

Προγενέστατος, η, ον, (πρό, γένος) *earliest in birth*, i. e. *oldest*, H. Hom. Cer. 110, Polyb. 6, 54, 1.—II. προγενέστερος, α, ον, compar., *earlier in birth*, i. e. *older*, freq. in Hom.; also, γενεῇ πρ., Il. 9, 161; τινός, 23, 789: —also in Polyb. 9, 2, 2.—The posit., προγενής, *of old time, ancient*, is restored in Soph. Ant. 938 by Herm. and Dind.; cf. μεταγενής.

Προγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προγεννήτωρ, Pempel. ap. Stob. p. 461.

Προγεννάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, γεννάω) *to beget before*, Theophr.

Προγεννήτειρα, ας, ἡ, *an ancestress*; *a mother*, Lyc. 183, 200.

Προγεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (προγεννάω) *a first ancestor, founder of a line*: in plur., *ancestors, forefathers*.

Προγεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Hipp. 1380.

Πρόγευμα, ατος, τό, (προγεύω) *that which has been tasted beforehand*: *something eaten before* a regular meal: generally, *a foretaste*. Hence

Προγευμᾰτίζω, *to give a thing to be tasted beforehand*, Arist. de Anima 2, 10, 5.

Προγευστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who tastes before, a taster*, Plut. 2, 990 A.

Προγεύω, (πρό, γεύω) in mid., *to taste before*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 3, Plut. 2, 49 E.

Προγηράσκω, f. -άσομαι, aor. 1 -εγήρασα (πρό, γηράσκω):—*to grow old before*, τοῦ χρόνου, Hipp.:—*to grow prematurely old*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 10, cf. Tim. 20.

Πρόγηρος, ον, (γῆρας) *prematurely old*.

Προγίγνομαι, later form -γίνομαι [ῐ]:—f. -γενήσομαι: aor. προύγενόμην; (πρό, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.:—*to be, come before* or *forwards*, τάχα προγένοντο, quickly they *stept forward, came in sight*, Il. 18, 525, H. Hom. 6, 7; ἀμυδις προγένοντο, Hes. Sc. 345.—II. of time, *to be, happen before* or *earlier*, οἱ προγεγονότες, *ancestors*, Hdt. 2, 146; 7, 3; οἱ προγενόμενοι, *the former ones*, Polyb. 10, 17, 12: οἱ προγεγονότες ἡμῖν ἔμπροσθεν λόγοι, Plat. Legg. 699 E; τὰ προγεγενημένα, *things foregone, things of old time*, Thuc. 1, 20, cf. 1, 1.

Προγιγνώσκω, later προγιν-: f. -γνώσομαι (πρό, γιγνώσκω):—*to know, perceive, learn* or *understand beforehand*, H. Hom. Cer. 258 (in inf. aor. προγνώμεναι, Ep. for προγνῶναι), Eur. Hipp. 1072, Thuc. 2, 64.—II. *to judge beforehand*, προεγνωσμένος ἀδικεῖν, *judged beforehand* to have done wrong, Dem. 861, 23.

Προγλωσσεύω, *to be of hasty tongue, be talkative*.

Προγλωσσίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the point of the tongue*.

Πρόγλωσσος, ον, (πρό, γλῶσσα) *hasty of tongue, talkative*, Clem. Al.

Προγνωρίζω, (πρό, γνωρίζω) *to recognize* or *know before*, τί τινος, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 5.

Πρόγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (προγιγνώσκω) *a perceiving beforehand*, Luc. Alex. 8, Plut., etc.: esp. in medicine, *a prognosticating*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Προγνώστης, ου, ὁ, *one who knows beforehand*. Hence

Προγνωστικός, ή, όν, *fit for knowing beforehand* or *foretelling*, Plut. 2, 433 A: τὸ πρ., *a sign of the future, prognostic*, Hipp.

Προγόνη, ης, ἡ, *a step-daughter*: fem. from πρόγονος.

Προγονικός, ή, όν, *ancestral*, Polyb. 3, 64, 2; 13, 6, 3, etc.: from

Πρόγονος, ον, (πρό, γίγνομαι, γέγονα) *earlier born* or *begotten*, hence *older*, Od. 9, 221:—οἱ πρόγονοι, *forefathers, ancestors*, Pind. O. 9, 80, Hdt. 7, 150, and freq. in Att.; ἐκ προγόνων, Lat. *antiquitus*, Plat. Theaet. 173 D, (for Soph. Aj. 1197, v. sub πρόπονος): rarely in sing., Plat. Symp. 186 E, Euthyphr. 11 B:—also of gods *who are the authors* or *founders of a* race (cf. ἀρχηγέτης), Ζεῦ πρόγονε, Eur. Or. 1242; θεοὶ πρόγονοι, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D.

Πρόγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (πρό, γονή) *a child by a former marriage*, i. e. *one's step-son* or *daughter*, Eur. Ion 1329, Isae.: ἡ προγόνη, *a step-daughter*.

Πρόγραμμα, ατος, τό, (προγράφω) *a public proclamation* or *written order, a public notice in writing, programm*, Dem. 772, 15, Plut., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 249.

Προγραμμᾰτεύς, έως, ὁ, *a deputy* γραμματεύς, Inscr.

Προγρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (προγράφω) *a public notice, advertisement*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 9: esp., *a public sale of confiscated property*, Lat. *proscriptio*, Strab.: *a praetor's edict*, Polyb. 26, 5, 2, Dio C.

Προγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, γράφω) *to write before* or *first*, Thuc. 1, 23.—II. *to write in public*, πρ. τι ἐν πινακίοις, to put up a public notice, Ar. Av. 450; πρ. δίκην or κρίσιν τινί, *to give notice of* a trial, Dem. 1151, fin.:—also, *to ordain* or *appoint by public notice*, ἐκκλησίαν, Aeschin. 35, fin.; hence, in Pass., φρουρᾶς προγραφείσης, Dem. 1257, 5.—III. = Lat. *proscribere*, φυγάδα πρ. τινά, Polyb. 32, 21, 12: οἱ προγεγραμμένοι, *the proscribed*, Ib. 22, 1: but,—2. προγράφειν τινὰ τῆς βουλῆς, of the censor, *to put* one at the head of the senate, name him *princeps senatus*, Plut. Aemil. 38, Flamin. 18: so in pass., προγράφεσθαι τοῦ συνεδρίου, Id. 2, 318 C, ubi v. Wyttenb. [ᾰ]

Προγρηγορέω, ῶ, (πρό, γρηγορέω) *to wake before the time*, Arist. Probl.

Προγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, γυμνάζω) *to exercise beforehand*, πρ. χέρας, Soph. Fr. 450: in mid., *to exercise one's self beforehand*, Aristid. Hence

Προγυμνασία, ας, ἡ, *previous exercise, preparation*, Clem. Al.: and

Προγύμνασμα, ατος, τό, *a preparatory exercise*, πολέμου, for war, Ath. 631 A: esp. in rhetoric.

Προγυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (προγυμνάζω) *one who exercises beforehand* or *prepares*: esp. a servant of the γυμναστής, who rubs, anoints, etc., Galen.: also *a slave who goes through exercises* with his master, Senec. Epist. 83, 3.

Προδᾰῆναι, inf. aor. pass. (with act. signf.) from the root *δάω, *to know beforehand*, προϊδὼν ἠὲ προδαείς, Od. 4, 396; inf., Ap. Rh. 1, 106.

Προδᾰνείζω, (πρό, δανείζω) *to lend before*, Luc. Sacrif. 3, Plut. Pericl. 13.

Προδαπᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, δαπανάω) *to spend beforehand*, Luc. Abdic. 11.

Προδείδω, f. -σω, (πρό, δείδω) = προδειμαίνω, Soph. O. T. 90.

Προδείελος, ον, (πρό, δείελος) *before evening*, πρ. ἔστιχεν, Theocr. 25, 223.

Προδείκνῡμι and -νύω: f. -δείξω, (πρό, δείκνυμι) *to show beforehand, point out*, Hdt. 4, 10; esp., *by way of*

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example, προδέξαντες σχῆμα, οἷόν τι ἔμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φανέεσθαι ἔχουσα, Hdt. 1, 60: *to make known beforehand*, c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3, 47: *to tell first*, ποῖον πρόδειξον, Aesch. Pr. 779, cf. Soph. O. T. 624. —II. *to foreshow* what is about to happen, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 209; 6, 27, etc.— III. *to point before* one, σκήπτρῳ πρ., *to feel one's way* with a stick, of a blind man, Soph. O. T. 456 (Seneca's *baculo senili iter praetentare*): also c. acc., *to put out before* one, τὸ τόξον, Luc. Herc. 1: hence,—IV. as a technical term of pugilists, χερσὶ πρ., *to make feints* with the hands, make as if one was going to strike, like Lat. *praeludere*, Theocr. 22, 102.—2 also in war, *to make a demonstration, assume an attitude of attack*, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 24. Hence

Προδείκτης, ου, ὁ, *a pantomimic actor*, Diod.

Προδειμαίνω, (πρό, δειμαίνω) *to fear beforehand*, τι, Hdt. 7, 50, 1.

Προδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, δειπνέω) *to dine* or *sup before*, Plut. 2, 226 E.

Πρόδειπνος, ον, (πρό, δειπνέω) *supping* or *dining beforehand*: ὁ Πρ., a piece of Timon's, Ath. 406 E.

Προδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. for προδείκτωρ, *one who foreshows, foretells*, Hdt. 7, 37.

Προδέρκομαι, (πρό, δέρκομαι) dep. mid., *to see beforehand*, Aesch. Pr. 248.

Προδεσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, δεσμός) *to bind, tie in front* or *before*.

Προδεύω, *to moisten beforehand*.

Προδηλέομαι, dep. mid., *to hurt before*, v. l. Hdt. 8, 68, 3.

Πρόδηλος, ον, (πρό, δῆλος) *clear beforehand, manifest, evident*, Hdt. 9, 17, Eur. Or. 190, Plat., etc.: ἐκ προδήλου, *manifestly*, Soph. El. 1429. Adv. -λως, Id. Aj. 1311. Hence

Προδηλόω, ῶ, *to make clear beforehand, show plainly*, Thuc. 6, 34, in Pass., Polyb. 10, 46, 10, etc. Hence

Προδήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a declaring beforehand, prognostication*, Plut. 2, 398 D: *a demonstration of the event*, Id. Mar. 19. Hence

Προδηλωτικός, ή, όν, *fit for showing beforehand*, Def. Plat. 414 B.

Προδημαγωγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, δημαγωγέω) *to be an arch-demagogue*, Himer.

Προδιαβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (πρό, διαβαίνω) *to go through* or *over before* others, τάφρον, Xen. Eq. 8, 3.

Προδιαβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (πρό, διαβάλλω) *to raise prejudices against* or *slander beforehand*, Thuc. 6, 75, Luc. Tox. 34.

Προδιαβεβαιόω, ῶ, *to confirm fully beforehand*.

Προδιαγιγνώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (πρό, διαγιγνώσκω) *to understand beforehand*, Thuc. 1, 78.—II. *to resolve* or *decree beforehand*, Id. 5, 38. Hence

Προδιάγνωσις, ἡ, *a knowing accurately beforehand*, esp. of symptoms, Hipp.

Προδιᾰγόρευσις, ἡ, (ἀγορεύω) *a foretelling exactly*, Hipp.

Προδιαγράφω, (πρό, διαγράφω) *to draw out beforehand*, Aristaen. 1, 26.

Προδιᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading forward through* a thing, Plut. 2, 913 C.

Προδιᾰγωνίζομαι, (πρό, διαγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to fight it out beforehand*, Diod. Hence

Προδιαγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who fights it out before*, Philo.

Προδιαδίδωμι, (πρό, διαδίδωμι) *to spread beforehand, φήμην κατά τινος*, Polyb. 40, 4, 2.

Προδιαζεύγνυμι (πρό, διαζεύγνυμι): hence, in Gramm., προδιεζευγμένον σχῆμα (also called Ἀλκμανικόν) a figure often used by Alcman, when a verb, being the predicate of two words, *is joined specially to the first*, as ἐγὼ ἤλθομεν καὶ σύ, Schol. Qd. 10, 513; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 393, 5.

Προδιάθεσις, εως, ἡ, *a predisposition*, Sext. Emp. p. 27.

Προδιαιρέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, διαιρέομαι) mid., *to divide* or *distinguish beforehand*, Isocr. 294 C. Hence

Προδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a previous division*, Diod. 13, 82.

Προδιαιρετέον, verb. adj., *one must divide before* or *first*, Arist.

Προδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, διαιτάω) *preparation by diet*, Luc. Necyom. 7.

Προδιάκειμαι, as pass., *to be in a certain state before*, Arr. Epict.

Προδιακινέω, ῶ, *to set all in motion before*, Joseph.

Προδιακρίνω, *to distinguish, determine beforehand*, Sext. Emp. p. 82.

Προδιᾰκονέω, ῶ, and as dep. mid. προδιᾰκονέομαι, *to serve* or *be useful before*, Joseph.

Προδιαλαμβάνω, (πρό, διαλαμβάνω) *to judge and decide beforehand*, περί τινος, ὑπέρ τινος, Polyb. 9, 31, 2; 27, 7, 3.

Προδιαλέγομαι, (πρό, διαλέγομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. pass.:—*to speak* or *converse beforehand*, περί τινος, Isocr. 233 E. Hence

Προδιάλεξις, ἡ, *a speaking* or *conversing beforehand*.

Προδιαλύω, (πρό, διαλύω) *to dissolve, break before*, Arist. Probl. 23, 28, Polyb. 11, 16, 2.

Προδιαμαρτύρομαι, (πρό, διαμαρτύρομαι) dep. mid., *to call to witness* or *invoke beforehand*, τινάς, Polyb. 26, 3, 6. [ῡ]

Προδιανοέομαι, (πρό, διανοέω) dep. mid. c. aor. pass.:—*to think well over before*, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 291, 10.

Προδιαντλέω, ῶ, *to exhaust beforehand*.

Προδιανυκτερεύω, (πρό, διανυκτερεύω) *to pass the night before*, Clem. Al.

Προδιᾰνύω, f. -ύσω, (πρό, διανύω) *to accomplish beforehand*, Clem. Al. [ῡ]

Προδιαπέμπω, (πρό, διαπέμπω) *to send through* or *over before*.—Mid., *to send on as a messenger*, Polyb. 8, 20, 3.

Προδιαπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail, swim through* or *over before*.

Προδιαρθρόω, ῶ, *to declare, enucleate beforehand*, Sext. Emp. p. 237.

Προδιαρπάζω, (πρό, διαρπάζω) *to plunder beforehand*, Dio C.

Προδιασᾰφέω, ῶ, *to publish beforehand*, v. l. Polyb. for προσαφ-.

Προδιασάφησις, ἡ, *previous publication*. [ᾰ]

Προδιασβέννυμι, *to extinguish beforehand*, M. Anton. 12, 15.

Προδιασκέπτομαι, =sq., q. v.

Προδιασκοπέω, ῶ, c. fut. -σκέψομαι from foreg., *to examine well beforehand*, Dio C.

Προδιαστέλλομαι, (πρό, διαστέλλω) dep.:—*to give a positive opinion beforehand*, Hipp.: *to settle, make an agreement beforehand with* another, τινί, Ath. 521 A.

Προδιασύρω, (πρό, διασύρω) *to ridicule beforehand*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 13. [ῠ]

Προδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρό, διατάσσω) *to range at regular distances beforehand* or *in front*, Aen. Tact.

Προδιατέμνω, *to cut through beforehand*.

Προδιατίθημι, *to set apart beforehand*, Joseph. [ῐ]

Προδιαττάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sift beforehand*.

Προδιατῠπόω, ῶ, *to sketch out beforehand*, Philo. Hence

Προδιατύπωσις, ἡ, *a previous plea* or *design*, Clem. Al.

Προδιαφθείρω, (πρό, διαφθείρω) *to spoil, ruin, destroy beforehand*, Isocr. 408 C: *to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand*, Dem. 520, 26:—pass., *to be ruined* or *lost beforehand*, Thuc. 1, 113: 6, 78.

Προδιαχρίω, *to besmear all over beforehand*. [χρῐ]

Προδιαχωρέω, ῶ, (πρό, διαχωρέω) *to separate, differ from* one *beforehand*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 29.

Προδιδάσκω, f. -άξω, (πρό, διδάσκω) *to teach beforehand*, τινά τι, Soph. Aj. 163; τινά, c. inf., Id. Phil. 1015, Dem. 1231, 26: so also in mid., Soph. Tr. 681, Ar. Plut. 687; cf. διδάσκω B.—II. *to teach by degrees*; and so, *to teach thoroughly*, Ar. Nub. 476. cf. Stallb. Addend. ad Plat. Prot. —pass., *to learn beforehand*, Thuc. 2, 40.

Προδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (πρό, διδωμι) *to give beforehand, pay in advance*, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 7, prob. l. Polyb. 8, 17, 7: but,—II. most commonly, *to give up to the enemy, betray*, freq. from Hdt. downwds.; πρ. τινί τι, Hdt. 6, 23, etc., Aesch. Pr. 38, etc.; τὰς πύλας, τὸ φρούριον, Ar. Av. 766, Ran. 362, etc.; πρ. τινὰ πρός τινα, Hdt. 3, 45: c. inf., δν σὺ προὐδωκας θανεῖν, Eur. Or. 1588, pass., προδοθεὶς ὑπό τινος, Hdt. 7, 137; ἀπόλωλα τλήμων, προδέδομαι, Soph. Phil. 922.—2. *to forsake in distress, abandon*, esp. in battle; and so, absol., *to desert*, Hdt. 5, 113; 6, 15, etc.; so, ἡ χάρις προδοὺς' ἀλίσκεται, it proves *traitor*, Soph. Aj. 1267; τὸ δοκοῦν ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὅσιον προδοῦναι, Plat. Rep. 607 C.—3. of things, *to betray, fail* one, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5, Dem. 1239, fin.: hence, seemingly intr., *to fail*, Lat. *deficere*, e. g. of a river that has run dry, Hdt. 7, 167; of a tottering wall, useless for a defence, Id. 8, 52; cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5.—4. *to let go, give up*; hence, *to lose, bid adieu to, ἡδονάς*, etc., Soph. Ant. 1166; τὸν ἀγῶνα, Aeschin. 16, 19. [ῐ]

Προδιέξειμι, (εἰμι)=sq.

Προδιεξέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρό, διεξέρχομαι) *to go through and out again before, go through first*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, Aeschin. 2, 10.

Προδιεξοδεύω, =foreg.; esp., *to go through a preliminary train of thought*, Sext. Emp. p. 409.

Προδιεορτάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, διά, ἑορτάζω) *to celebrate a festival beforehand*, Dio C.

Προδιέπω, f. -ψω, *to administer beforehand*, Joseph.

Προδιεργάζομαι, (πρό, διεργάζομαι) dep., *to work, form* or *mould beforehand*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 6, Probl. 22, 11, 2.

Προδιερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, διά, ἐρευνάω) *to search through, discover by searching*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4, Diod. Hence

Προδιερευνητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one sent beforehand to search, a spy, scout*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4, Plut. Pelop. et Marc fin.

Προδιέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρό, διέρχομαι) dep. mid., *to go through* or *narrate before*, Xen. Cyn. 1, 17.

Προδιευκρινέω, ῶ, *to examine carefully, sift beforehand*.

Προδιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, διηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to relate before*

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hand, premise, Hdt. 4, 145, Dem. 1345, 10. Hence

Προδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, a detailing beforehand, Aeschin. 16, 30.

Προδιηθέω, ὦ, (*πρό, διηθέω*) *to strain* or *sift beforehand*, v. l. Arist. Probl. 23, 21.

Προδιΐστημι, f. *-στήσω, to put asunder beforehand*:—pass., c. aor. et pf. act., *to go asunder beforehand*.

Προδικάζω, f. *-άσω, to judge beforehand*. Hence

Προδικασία, ας, ἡ, as Att. law-term, *the preliminary proceedings in a prosecution* for murder, Antipho 146, 15; cf. A. B. p. 186; and

Προδικαστης, οῦ, ὁ, one who judges beforehand, or *for* another.

Προδικέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω, to be a πρόδικος, to be a patron, advocate*, or *guardian*, Plut. 2, 787 B, *τινί*, 973 A.

†*Προδίκη, ης, ἡ, Prodice*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 12; etc.

Προδικία, ας, ἡ, the office of πρόδικος, advocacy, Plut. 2, 793 D.

Πρόδικος, ον, (*πρό, δίκη*) *judged beforehand, δίκη πρ.*, a dispute *which is submitted to* or *decided by arbitration*:—but, also, a cause *which has the first turn of hearing*, Inscr.—II. as subst., *ὁ πρ., an advocate, defender*; and so, *an avenger*, Aesch. Ag. 450.—2. esp. at Sparta, a young king's *guardian*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 9; cf. Plut. Lycurg. 3.

†*Πρόδικος, ου, ὁ, Prodicus*, a sophist of Ceos, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Prot., freq.; Apol. 19 E; etc.; Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21.—2. a poet of Phocaea, author of a Minyad, Paus. 4, 33, 7.

Προδιοικέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό, διοικέω*) *to regulate, order, govern, manage beforehand*, Dem. 625, 5, in pass.; cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 52:—mid. in act. signf., Aeschin. 20, 33. Hence

Προδιοίκησις, εως, ἡ, previous regulation, Dion. H. Hence

Προδιοικητικός, ή, όν, regulating beforehand, M. Anton. 1, 16.

Προδιομολογέομαι, (*πρό, διά, ὁμολογέω*) dep. mid., *to agree in allowing beforehand*, Plat. Tim. 78 A, Arist. Top. 1, 18, 6:—also pass., *προδιωμολογημένα, points granted on both sides beforehand*, Id. Soph. 241 A. Hence

Προδιομολογητέον, verb. adj., *one must grant beforehand*, Arist. Top. 2, 3, 2.

Προδιορθόω, ὦ, to improve beforehand. Hence

Προδιόρθωσις, ἡ, previous improvement.

Προδιορίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*πρό, διορίζω*) *to limit* or *define beforehand*, Diod.

Προδιϋλίζω, f. *-ίσω, to strain* or *sift off beforehand*.

Προδιώκω, f. *-ξω*, (*πρό, διώκω*) *to pursue further* or *to a distance*, Thuc. 6, 70, Xen. An. 3, 3, 10. Hence

Προδίωξις, ἡ, continued pursuit.

Προδοκάζω, f. *-άσω, to lie in wait for*.

Προδοκέω: usu. in pass., *προὐδέδοκτο ταῦτά μοι, this was* my *former opinion*, Plat. Phaed. 88 D; *τὰ προδεδογμένα, previous resolves*, Thuc. 3, 40.—The act. in use is *προδοξάζω*.

Προδοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (*πρό, δέχομαι, δοκάω*) *a place where one lies in wait, a lair, ambush, πέτρης ἐν προδοκῆσιν, in the secret places* of the rock, Il. 4, 107.

Προδοκιμάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to try* or *prove beforehand*.

Προδομάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq. [*ᾰ*]

Πρόδομος, ου, ὁ, (*πρό, δόμος*) *the entrance-hall* or *chamber which one enters from the αὐλή, vestibule*, in Hom. serving as the guests' sleeping-room, *ἐνὶ προδόμῳ πρόσθεν θαλάμοιο θυράων*, Il. 9, 473; also, *ἐν προδόμῳ δόμου*, Il. 24, 673, Od. 4, 302.

Πρόδομος, ον, (*πρό, δόμος*) *before the house*; cf. *πρόδρομος*.

Προδοξάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*πρό, δοξάζω*) *to deem* or *judge beforehand*, Plat. Theaet. 178 E: also in mid., Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 4: cf. *προδοκέω*.

Πρόδοξος, ον, judging of a thing *prior to experience*.

Προδοσεῖα, f. l. for *προδωσεῖα*.

Προδοσέταιρος, ον, betraying one's companions; cf. *προδωσέταιρος*.

Προδοσία, ας, Ion. *-ίη, ης, ἡ*: (*προδίδωμι* II):—*a giving up, betraying, abandoning in need, betrayal*, Hdt., and Att. prose; also in Eur. Hel. 1633; *προδοσίην συντίθεσθαι, σκευάζεσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 88, 100: *προδοσία* was a state-offence, like *treason*, *προδοσίας ἁλῶναι*, Dem. 740, 14; cf. Dict. Antiqq. Hence

Προδοσίκομπος, ον, (*κομπέω*) *a boaster who breaks his word*.

Πρόδοσις, εως, ἡ, (*προδίδωμι*) *a paying beforehand: earnest-money*, Dem. 1208, 16; 1210, 10.—II. *a giving up, betraying*, Plat. Legg. 856 E.

Προδοτέον, verb. adj. of *προδίδωμι, one must betray*, Plat. Theaet. 203 E.

Προδότης, ου, ὁ, (*προδίδωμι* II) *a betrayer, traitor*, Hdt. 8, 30, 144, and Att.: also, *one who abandons in danger*, Aesch. Pr. 1068:—fem. *προδότις, ιδος, a traitress*, Eur. Med. 1332, etc., Ar. Thesm. 393. Hence

Προδοτικός, ή, όν, of or *belonging to a traitor, χρυσίον πρ., a traitor's* hire, Plut. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Πρόδοτος, ον, (*προδίδωμι* II) *betrayed, abandoned*, Soph. El. 126, 208; *πρ. ἐκ φίλων*, Eur. Hipp. 595.

Πρόδουλος, ον, (*πρό, δοῦλος*) *serving for a slave, πρ. ἔμβασις ἀρβύλης*, Aesch. Ag. 945.

Προδουλόω, ὦ, (*πρό, δουλόω*) *to enslave beforehand*, Onosand.

Προδουπέω, ὦ, (*πρό, δουπέω*) *to make a hollow sound before, to fall down with a hollow sound*, esp. in pf. *προδέδουπα*, Nic. Al. 313.

Προδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*πρό, δραμεῖν*) *a running before* or *forward*, esp., *a sally, sudden attack*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 10: metaph., *προδρομαὶ λόγου, sallies*, Plat. Alc. 1, 114 A.

Πρόδρομος, ον, (*πρό, τρέχω, δραμεῖν*) *running before, forward, in advance, πρόδρομος ἦλθε στρατιή*, Schweigh. Hdt. 9, 14: *with headlong speed*, Aesch. Theb. 80, 211, Soph. Ant. 108, etc.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 310.—2. *beforehand with others, premature, σῦκα*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 77 C.—3. of place, *πρόδρομος μελάθρων, before* the house, Aesch. Fr. 374 (nisi legend. *πρόδομος*).—II. as subst., *οἱ πρ., men sent on before to reconnoitre, scouts*, Hdt. 1, 60; 4, 122: also of horsemen *who ride first*, as *an advanced guard*, Id. 4, 121: cf. Thuc. 3, 22, Plat. Charm. 154 A.—2. *οἱ πρόδρομοι, certain winds which came before the monsoons*, Arist. Probl. 26, 12, 2; cf. *ἐτησίαι*.—3. *the first shoot of a tree*, Theophr. Hence

Πρόδρομος, ου, ὁ, a sweet wine of Mytilené *which flowed unpressed* from the grape, like the Germ. *Strohwein, Ausbruch*, Ath. 30 B: others called it *πρότροπος*.

Πρόδρομος, ου, ὁ,=*προδρομή*.

Προδυστῡχέω, ὦ, (*πρό, δυστυχέω*) *to be unhappy beforehand*, Isocr. 69 E.

Προδῡσωπέω, ὦ, to be shamefaced or *diffident beforehand*, Joseph.

Προδωμάτιον, ου, τό, (*πρό, δωμάτιον*) *a small building before another, an ante-chamber*: also *a vestibule*. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 252. [*ᾰ*]

Προδωσεῖα, desiderat. from *προδίδωμι, to wish to betray*; not *προδοσεῖα*, Lob. Phryn. 770.

Προδωσέταιρος, ον,=*προδοσέταιρος*, acc. to Ilgen's emend., Scol. Gr. p. 99; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.

Προεγγράφω, f. *-ψω*, (*πρό, ἐγγράφω*) *to inscribe beforehand*, Dio C. [*ᾰ*]

Πρόεγγῡος, ὁ, ἡ, v. *πρόὐγγυος*.

Προεγείρω, (*πρό, ἐγείρω*) *to rouse beforehand*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 8.

Προεγκάθημαι, (*πρό, ἐν, κάθημαι*) as pass., *to be set in* or *implanted before*, Polyb. 3, 15, 9.

Προέγκειμαι, (*πρό, ἐν, κεῖμαι*) as pass., *to lie, be in before*, Hdn. 1, 17.

Πρόεγμα, ατος, τό, for *πρόεχμα*, (*προέχω*) *a hold, prop, stay*.

Προεγχειρέω, ὦ, (*πρό, ἐγχειρέω*) *to lay hand on, attempt, undertake first* Arist. Top. 8, 9, 1; *or before the time*, Polyb. 2, 68, 2.

Προεγχρίω, (*πρό, ἐγχρίω*) *to rub in* or *on before*, Diosc. Par. 2, 20.

Προέδρα, ἡ,=*προεδρία*, Grainm.

Προεδρεία, ας, ἡ, precedence, rank, Polyb. 2, 56, 15; cf. *προεδρία*.

Προεδρεύω, to be πρόεδρος, Aeschin. 5, 21.

Προεδρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη*: (*πρόεδρος*):—*the seat* or *dignity of πρόεδρος, the first seat, presidency* in council, at public assemblies, games, etc., Hdt. 1, 54; 9, 73, Ar. Ach. 42, etc.—2. *the privilege of the front seats* at a theatre, an honour sometimes hereditary; at Athens given to those who had deserved well of their country, and (sometimes) to their descendants, Ar. Eq. 575, 702, etc.; or assigned as an honour to ambassadors, etc., Aeschin. 64, 26; or to strangers, Xen. Vect. 3, 4.—3. *the front seat itself, chief place*, Hdt. 4, 88; also in plur., Hdt. 6, 57 at Athens, esp. *the seats of the πρόεδροι* in the Ecclesia, Dinarch. 106, 34. [*ῐ*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 414 A, nisi legend. *προεδρεία*.]

Προέδριον, ου, τό, dim. from *προέδρα*. or foreg.

Πρόεδρος, ον, (*πρό, ἕδρα*) *sitting in front* or *in the first place*: *ὁ πρ., a president*, Thuc. 3, 25, etc.: esp., in the Athenian *ἐκκλησία, the πρυτάνεις in office* were so called, ap. Dem. 706, 20, Aeschin. 36, 27; cf. *πρύτανις*.

Προέδω, v. sub *προεσθίω*.

Προεέργω, Ep. for *προείργω, to hinder* or *stop by standing before*, c. acc. et inf., *προεέργε πάντας ὀδενέειν*, Il. 11, 569.

Προέηκα, Ep. aor. 1 of *προΐημι*, for *προΐηκα*, Hom.

Προεθίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*πρό, ἐθίζω*) *to train beforehand*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 29.

Προείδον, aor. with no pres. in use, *προοράω* being used instead, part. *προϊδών*, inf. *προϊδεῖν* (*πρό, εἶδον*):—*to look forward, ὀξὺ μάλα προϊδών*, Od. 5, 393: *to see from afar*, Hom.: so too in mid., *προϊδέσθαι*, Od. 13, 155, Hes. Sc. 386 (ubi al. *προχιδ.*): of time, *to foresee*, first in Hdt. 7, 235, Pind. N. 1, 40, Plat., etc.: so in mid., Xen. An. 6, 1, 8, Dem. 128, 18, etc.—II. *to have a care for, provide against, τινός*, Hdt. 8, 144; so in mid., *προειδομένους* [*προϊδομένους?*] *αὐτῶν*, Thuc. 4, 64; *προϊδέσθαι τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν*, Dion. H.; *ὅπως μή*.., Dem. 1262, 17.—Cf. *πρόοιδα*.

Προειδωλοποιέω, ὦ, to form an image or *representation beforehand*, Heliod.

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Προεικάζω, (πρό, εἰκάζω) *to conjecture beforehand*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, 4.

Πρόειμι, (πρό, εἶμι) *to go forward, go on, advance*, Hdt. 1, 80, and freq. in Att.: freq. also of time, προϊόντος τοῦ χρόνου, as time *went on*, Hdt. 3, 96; so, προϊούσης τῆς πόσιος, Hdt. 6, 129; προϊούσης τῆς νυκτός, Xen. An. 2, 2, 19; προϊόντος τοῦ λόγου, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, etc.: προϊὼν καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων, *going on* reading, Id. Phaed. 98 B:—εἰς ἄπειρον πρ., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.—2. *to go first, go in advance*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 7.—3. *to go forth*, Ar. Thesm. 69.—4. πρ. εἴς τι, *to pass on to, begin* another thing, Xen. Eq. 10, 13; of persons, *to become*, ἐξ οἰκέτου δεσπότης πρ., Luc. Nigr. 20.—5. of an action, *to go on well, succeed*, Xen. Vect. 6, 3.

Πρόειμι, (πρό, εἰμί) *to be before*, πρό τ' ἐόντα, Il. 1, 70.

Προεῖπον, aor. with no pres. in use, πρόφημι being used instead, part. προειπών, inf. προειπεῖν (πρό, εἶπον). *To foretell, say before*, πρό οἱ εἴπομεν, Od. 1, 37; Plat. Euthyphr. 3 C, etc.: *to premise*, Aeschin. 1, 15.—II. *to order, bid beforehand, ordain by public proclamation*, Lat. *indicere*, πρ. τινι ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 1, 21, etc., Soph. O. T. 351; also, πρ. τινα ποιεῖν, Thuc. 4, 26; also, πρ. τινι πόλεμον, *to proclaim* against one, Id. 7, 9, 2; θάνατόν τινι, Plat. Legg. 698 C:—πρ. τινι φόνου, *to make proclamation* of murder against him, Dem. 1348, 12; πρ. τινι ὅτι.., ὡς.., Plat., and Xen.—III. *to give notice* or *warning of* a thing, τινί τι, Hdt. 7, 116. Cf. προερέω.

Προείργω, f. -ξω, v. προείργω.

Προειρηνεύω, (πρό, εἰρηνεύω) *to pacify beforehand*, Joseph.

Προειρήσομαι, προείρηκα, v. sub προερέω.

Προεισάγω, Ion. προεςάγω: f. -ξω (πρό, εἰςάγω):—*to bring in* or *introduce before*, εἴς τι, Dem. 1004, 6; πρ. ἑαυτοῦ, *to bring upon the stage before one's self*, Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 13:—mid., *to bring in beforehand for one's self, one's own use; to bring in from* the country into the town, Hdt. 1, 190; 8, 20. [ᾰ] Hence

Προεισαγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing in beforehand*.

Προεισβάλλω, (πρό, εἰςβάλλω) *to throw in before*, Longin.—II. intr., *to fall in* or *on before, make an inroad*. Hence

Προεισβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a previous inroad*.

Προεισδέω, (πρό, εἰςδέω) *to involve in previous ties*: οἱ προεισδεδεμένοι, *bound by previous alliances*, Polyb. 9, 31, 1.

Προεισελαύνω, *to drive in before*.—II. intr., *to go in before*.

Προεισενεγκεῖν, inf. aor. of προεισφέρω.

Προεισέρχομαι, (πρό, εἰςέρχομαι) dep., *to come* or *go in before*, Dem. 840, 5.

Προεισκρίνομαι, as pass., (κρίνω) *to slip in before*.

Προεισόδιον, ου, τό, (πρό, εἴσοδος) *an introduction, prelude*, Heliod.

Προεισοίσω, fut. of προεισφέρω.

Προεισπαίω, *to burst in before*.

Προεισπέμπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, εἰςπέμπω) *to send in before*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 6.

Προεισπίπτω, *to fall in* or *into before*.

Προεισπορεύω, *to convey in* or *introduce before*.

Προεισφέρω, (πρό, εἰςφέρω) *to carry in before*: esp., *to pay* εἰςφοραί *in advance for* others, Dem. 1046, 24; 1208, 25: cf. sq. Hence

Προεισφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *money advanced to pay the* εἰςφορά *for others*, Dem. 977, 19; 1209, 2, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 5, 299, etc., and Dict. Antiqq.

Προεκβάλλω, (πρό, ἐκβάλλω) *to throw out, let out before*, Callistr.

Προέκβασις, ἡ, *a previous going out*.

Προεκβιβάζω, (πρό, ἐκβιβάζω) *to urge, drive forward*, εἰς πόλεμον, Polyb. 20, 3, 2.

Προεκδαπανάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκδαπανάω) *to consume, exhaust before*, Polyb. 9, 43, 2.

Προεκδειματόω, ῶ, *to frighten before*.

Προεκδέχομαι, (πρό, ἐκδέχομαι) dep., *to intercept and detain before*, Strab.

Προεκδιδάσκω, *to teach thoroughly before*, Iambl.

Προεκδίδωμι, (πρό, ἐκδίδωμι) *to give out, publish beforehand*, Polyb. 16, 20, 7. Hence

Προέκδοσις, ἡ, *a previous expenditure*.

Προεκδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a running out in advance*: usn., *a sally of troops*.

Προέκθεσις, εως, ἡ, (προεκτίθημι) *a previous notice, introduction, preface*, Polyb. 3, 1, 7; 8, 13, 2. Hence

Προεκθετικός, ή, όν, *introductory, prefatory*. Adv. -κῶς.

Προεκθέω, (πρό, ἐκθέω) *to run out before, rush too hastily on*, Thuc. 7, 30: *to outrun*, λογισμοῦ, Plut. 2, 446 E.

Προεκθρώσκω, *to leap out before, be beforehand with*, τινός.

Προεκκαθαίρω, (πρό, ἐκκαθαίρω) *to clean* or *clear out before*, Joseph.

Προεκκαίω, *to burn up before*.

Προέκκειμαι, (πρό, ἔκκειμαι) as pass., *to lie before*: τὰ προεκκείμενα, *words quoted above*, Ath. 105 C, Longin.

Προεκκομίζω, (πρό, ἐκκομίζω) *to carry out beforehand*, Hdt. 2, 63, Plut.

Προεκκρίνω, (πρό, ἐκκρίνω) *to secrete and carry off before*, Hipp. Hence

Προέκκρισις, εως, ἡ, *previous secretion*, Artemid. 4, 84?

Προεκκρούω, (πρό, ἐκκρούω) *to push* or *drive out before*, Dio C.

Προεκλέγω, (πρό, ἐκλέγω) *to collect money* or *taxes not yet due*, τὰ προεξειλεγμένα, Dem. 305, 18; 1209, 7.

Προεκλείπω, (πρό, ἐκλείπω) *to leave before*, Hipp.

Προεκλύω, (πρό, ἐκλύω) *to weary before the time*, Polyb. 15, 16, 3.

Προεκμανθάνω, *to learn by heart before*.

Προεκνιτρόω, ῶ, *to clean beforehand with νίτρον*.

Προεκπέμπω, (πρό, ἐκπέμπω) *to send out before*, Plut. Camill. 41, Alcib. 34, etc.

Προεκπηδάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκπηδάω) *to leap before* or *forward*, Diod.

Προεκπίνω, (πρό, ἐκπίνω) *to drink off, drain before*, Ath.

Προεκπίπτω, (πρό, ἐκπίπτω) *to get abroad before, φήμη*, Plut. Galb. 5: περαιτέρω, *to go far beyond limits*, Longin.

Προεκπλέω, (πρό, ἐκπλέω) *to set sail before*, Plut. Aristid. 23. Nic. 20.

Προεκπλήσσω, (πρό, ἐκπλήσσω) *to scare* or *astound before*, Plut. Lysand. 25.

Προεκπονέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκπονέω) *to work out, finish before*, Simon. 204.

Προεκρηγνῦμαι, (πρό, ἐκρήγνυμι) as pass., *to break out suddenly*, esp. of diseases or storms, Hipp.: also προεκρηγνύομαι, Id.

Προεκροφάω or -ροφέω, ῶ, *to drink up before*, Eumath.

Προεκτείνω, *to stretch out before*.—II. *to stretch out in front*.

Προεκτελέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκτελέω) *to bring quite to an end before*, Ael. V. H. 13, 1.

Προεκτήκω, (πρό, ἐκτήκω) *to melt before*: metaph., in pass., λυπαις προεξετήκοντο. Plut. 2, 107 A.

Προεκτίθημι, (πρό, ἐκτίθημι) *to put out before*.—Mid., *to present before*, τινί τι, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 7, 4; *to set forth at the beginning* or *by way of preface*, Id. Rhet. Al. 30, 2, Polyb. 1, 13, 1, etc.

Προεκτίκτω, (πρό, ἐκτίκτω) *to lay* eggs *before*, ὠὰ πρό τινος, Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 8.

Προεκτίλλω, *to pluck out before*.

Προεκτρέχω, (προ, ἐκτρέχω) *to run out before*, Theophr., Plut. Cor. 9, etc.

Προεκτρύχω, (πρό, ἐκτρύχω) *to wear down utterly beforehand*, App. [ῡ]

Προεκτῡπόω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκτυπόω) *to mould* or *model before*, Philo.

Προεκφέρω, (πρό, ἐκφέρω) *to bear* or *put out before*, LXX: esp. *to bury before*.

Προεκφεύγω, *to escape before*.

Προεκφοβέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκφοβέω) *to scare away before*, Plut. Mar. 19, Luc. Hence

Προεκφόβησις, εως, ἡ, *a previous panic*, Thuc. 5, 11.

Προεκφοιτάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκφοιτάω) *to go out before*, Dio C.

Προεκχέω, (πρό, ἐκχέω) *to pour out before*, Luc.

Προεκχωρέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐκχωρέω) *to go out before*, Dio C.

Προέλασις, εως, ἡ, *a going* or *riding forward, advancing against the enemy*, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3: from

Προελαύνω, f. -ελάσω, (πρό, ἐλαύνω) *to drive forward*.—II. seemingly intrans. (sub. ἵππον), *to ride on* or *forward*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 14; c. gen., *to ride before* one, Id. Mem. 3, 3, 1: generally, *to advance*; and so, in pass., ὡς πρόσω τῆς νυκτὸς προελήλατο, the night *being* now *far advanced*, Hdt. 9, 44.

Προελευθερόω, ῶ, *to set free before*, Dio C.

Προέλευσις, ἡ, (προέρχομαι) *a going before* or *forth, an issue*.

Προελκόομαι, (πρό, ἕλκόω) as pass., *to be ulcerated before*, Dioscr. Par. 1, 138.

Προελκύω, later form for sq., Ath. [ῡ]

Προέλκω, (πρό, ἕλκω) *to draw, drag forth*, Ael. V. H. 4, 15.

Προελπίζω, (πρό, ἐλπίζω) *to hope for before*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 37 C.

Προεμβαίνω, (πρό, ἐμβαίνω) *to embark first* or *beforehand*, Strab.

Προεμβάλλω, (πρό, ἐμβάλλω) *to put in, insert before*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 2, in pass.: metaph., πρ. τινὶ καπνισμόν, Polyb. 3, 82, 8.—II. absol., προεμβαλλόντων ἐς τὴν γῆν τῶν ἐρέων, the horns *first striking against* the ground, of the βόες ὀπισθότομοι, which by reason of their projecting horns were obliged to graze backwards, Hdt. 4, 183.—2. of ships, *to make the charge* (ἐμβολή) *first*, Thuc. 4, 25; (in Polyb. 16, 3, 2, πρ. κλίνειν τῇ νηΐ).

Προεμβατήριος, ον, *belonging to a* προεμβάτης: γέρας π., *a reward given one who first boarded* the enemy's ship, Heliod.: from

Προεμβάτης, ου, ὁ, (προεμβαίνω) *one who embarks before* or *first*, esp. *who first boards* the enemy's ship, Heliod. [ᾰ]

Προεμβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἐμβιβάζω) *to put in before*, πρ. τινὰ εἰς

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ἀπέχθειαν, to make one hated, Polyb. 2, 45, 4.

Προεμβολίς, ἡ, *the under part of the ship towards the bow:* from

Προέμβολος, ον, ὁ, (προεμβάλλω) *the projecting beak of a ship,* for piercing the enemy's ships: also προέμβολον, τό: opp. to ἀκροστόλιον.

Προέμεν, Ep. for προεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of προΐημι, Od. 10, 155, cf. ἐξέμεν and ἐπιπροέμεν.

Προεμέω, *to vomit beforehand,* Diosc.

Προεμπίπλημι, (πρό, ἐμπίπλημι) *to fill up before,* Luc. Calumn. 8, in pass.

Προεμπίπτω, (πρό, ἐμπίπτω) *to rush in first* or *before,* Plut. 2, 948 A (al. προεμ-).

Προεμπλήθω, (πρό, ἐμπλήθω) *to be quite full,* Luc.

Προεμπνέω, *to blow into before* or *first.*

Προεμπολεύς, ὁ, *a previous buyer,* A. B.

Προεμφαίνω, (πρό, ἐμφαίνω) *to show* or *exhibit before,* App.

Προεμφανίζομαι, as pass., *to appear before,* Longin.

Προεμφορέομαι, (πρό, ἐμφορέω) as pass., *to be filled, glutted before with* a thing, τινός, Plut. 2, 1067 F.

Προεμφράσσω, (πρό, ἐμφράσσω) *to stop* or *block up before,* Clem. Al.

Προενάρχομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (πρό, ἐν, ἄρχω) dep. mid., *to begin before,* N. T.

Προενδείκνῡμι, *to state beforehand,* esp. in a court of justice.

Προενδημέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐνδημέω) *to be in the country* or *among the people before,* Joseph.: metaph., πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι, *to familiarize one's self* with things *beforehand,* Posidon.

Προενδίδωμι, (πρό, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give in* or *yield before,* Hipp. [ῑ]

Προενεγκεῖν, inf. aor. of προφέρω.

Προενέδρα, ας, ἡ, *an ambush.*

Προενεδρεύω, (πρό, ἐνεδρεύω) *to lay an ambush before,* App.

Προενείρω, *to join to, attach, insert before.*

Προενέπω, and lengthd. προεννέπω, προὐννέπω, (as always in Trag.) (πρό, ἐνέπω): *to proclaim, announce,* τινί τι, Aesch. Eum. 98; τι, Ib. 852: πρ. τινὶ χαίρειν, *I publicly bid* him hail. Soph. Tr. 227.

Προενεργέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐνεργέω) *to work at, practise before,* Arist. Metaph. 8, 5, 1.

Προενέχομαι, (πρό, ἐν, ἔχω) as pass.: *to be caught* or *held in bonds before,* LXX.

Προενεχῡριάζομαι, (πρό, ἐνεχυριάζω) as pass.: *to be laid under obligation by a previous favour,* Charito.

Προενθῡμέομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to think on* or *take to heart before,* c. gen.

Προενίσταμαι, (πρό, ἐνίστημι) *to object beforehand,* Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 8.

Προεννέπω, v. προενέπω.

Προεννοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἐννοέω) *to ponder beforehand,* Artemid. 1, 3.

Προενοικέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐνοικέω) *to dwell in before*:—c. acc., *to inhabit before,* Synes. Hence

Προενοίκησις, εως, ἡ, *a dwelling in before,* c. dupl. gen. pers. et loci, Thuc. 1, 25.

Προενσείω, (πρό, ἐνσείω) *to urge on* or *set at before, τινί τι,* Plut. Eumen. 6.

Προενστατέον, verb. adj. from προενίσταμαι, *one must object beforehand,* Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 19.

Προεντίκτω, (πρό, ἐντίκτω) *to lay eggs in before, ὠά,* Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 17.

Προεντυγχάνω, (πρό, ἐντυγχάνω) *to converse with before,* Plut. Nic. 10, etc.

Προεντύνω, *to make ready before.*

Προεξαγγέλλω, (πρό, ἐξαγγέλλω) *to announce beforehand,* Dem. 419, 15.

Προεξαγκωνίζω, (πρό, ἐξαγκωνίζω) as a pugilistic term, *to move the arms and elbows before,* as in sparring, metaph., Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 11.

Προεξάγω, (πρό, ἐξάγω) *to bring out beforehand* or *first,* Hdt. 9, 106: *to lead out before* or *in front,* πρ. τῷ κέρᾳ (as if intrans.), Thuc. 8, 25 (but cf. προεξαίσσω, προεξάρχω):—πρ. ἑαυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν, Polyb. 30, 7, 8:—pass., *to go out first,* Thuc. 7, 70. [ᾰ]

Προεξᾰδῡνᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be wholly powerless before,* Hipp., v. Föes. Oecon.

Προεξαιρέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξαιρέω) *to take out before,* Luc. Alex. 15, in pass.

Προεξαΐσσω, Att. -άσσω; f. -ξω (πρό, ἐξαΐσσω):—*to dart out before,* as out of the ranks in battle, Hdt. 9, 62; and so Dind. reads προεξάξαντες in Thuc. 8, 25, where Bekk. προεξάξαντες (from ἄγω). [ᾰ Ep.]

Προεξάλλομαι, (πρό, ἐξάλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap out first* or *before,* Themist.

Προεξᾰμαρτάνω, (πρό, ἐξαμαρτάνω) *to do wrong before,* Isocr. 75 B; εἴς τινα, Id. 123 C.

Προεξανύομαι, (πρό, ἐξανύω) as pass., *to put out to sea before,* Dion. H.

Προεξανθέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξανθέω) *to put forth as flowers first,* Plut. 2, 552 C. Hence

Προεξάνθημα, ατος, τό, *a blossom put forth before, previous produce.*

Προεξανίστᾰμαι, pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: (πρό, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἵστημι):—*to rise and go out before,* πρ. ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *to rise before* others *and march* against them, Hdt. 9, 62; so too, πρ. τῷ πολέμῳ, Plut. Rom. 16, etc.:—in a race, *to start before* the signal is given, *start too soon,* Hdt. 8, 59.

Προεξαπατάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive before,* Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6.

Προεξαποστέλλω, (πρό, ἐξαποστέλλω) *to send out before,* Polyb. 3, 86, 3.

Προεξαρτάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξαρτάω) *to hang up in front* or *before,* Diod.

Προεξάρχω, (πρό, ἐξάρχω) *to begin first of all,* v. l. for προεξάγω in Thuc. 8, 25, adopted by Poppo; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 287.

Προεξασθενέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξασθενέω) *to become quite weak before,* Arist. Probl. 1, 50, 2.

Προεξεγείρω, *to excite before,* A. B.

Προεξέδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -έδρη, *a raised seat, chair of state,* Hdt. 7, 44.

Προέξειμι, (πρό, ἐκ. εἰμι) *to go out* or *sally forth before,* Thuc. 3, 1.

Προεξειρεσία, ας, ἡ, *a part of a ship's sides,* perh. = παρεξειρεσία.

Προεξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, (πρό, ἐξελαύνω) *to go, ride, drive out before,* Plut. Philop. 7, etc.; π. πλοίῳ, *to run out* in a ship *before,* Id. Nic. 24.

Προεξενεγκεῖν, inf. aor. of προεκφέρω.

Προεξεπίστᾰμαι, contr. προὐξ-, (πρό, ἐκ, ἐπίσταμαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.: *to know exactly beforehand,* Aesch. Pr. 101, 699.

Προεξεργάζομαι, dep. mid., *to bring work to an end before.*

Προεξερευνάω, ῶ, contr. προὐξ-; (πρό, ἐξερευνάω) *to investigate before,* Eur. Phoen. 92. Hence

Προεξερευνητής, contr. προὐξ-, οῦ, ὁ, *an explorer sent before,* Eur. Rhes. 296.

Προεξέρχομαι, (πρό, ἐξέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: *to go out* or *forth before,* Thuc. 7, 74, Polyb. 2, 23, 6.

Προεξετάζω, (πρό, ἐξετάζω) *to examine before,* Luc. Merc. Cond. 5.

Προεξευκρῑνέω, ῶ, *to examine carefully, distinguish before,* like προδιευκρινέω, Hipp.

Προεξεφίεμαι, contr. προὐξ-, (πρό, ἐκ, ἐπί, ἵημι) as mid., *to command, bid, require beforehand,* Soph. Tr. 759.

Προεξηγέομαι, (πρό, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to explain before,* Dion. H.

Προεξιλεόομαι, (πρό, ἐξιλεόω) dep. mid., *to propitiate before,* Sostrat. ap. Stob. p. 404.

Προεξίστᾰμαι, as pass., (πρό, ἐκ, ἵστημι) *to go out of the way, make way before.*—II. *to stand out, project.*

Προεξοδεύω, (πρό, ἐξοδεύω) *to go out, go forth before,* Joseph.

Προεξομᾰλίζω, (πρό, ἐξομαλίζω) *to make even* or *level before,* Joseph.

Προεξορμάω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐξορμάω) *to set out beforehand,* Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5.

Προεορτάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἑορτάζω) *to celebrate before,* as a festival, Hdn.

Προέορτιος, ον, (ἑορτή) *before a festival.*

Προεπαγγέλλω, (πρό, ἐπαγγέλλω) *to announce, declare, appoint before,* Dio C. 40, 32: — mid., *to promise before,* N. T. Hence

Προεπάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, *a previous announcement,* Dio C. 38, 41.

Προεπαινέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐπαινέω) *to praise beforehand,* Thuc. 3, 38.

Προεπανασείω, (πρό, ἐπανασείω) *to raise the hand against before:* metaph., παρασκευὴ προεπανεσείσθη, *it was in agitation before,* Thuc. 5, 17.

Προεπαφίημι, (πρό, ἐπαφίημι) *to send forward against,* Luc. Tox. 54.

Προεπεισφέρω, *to carry in before,* Inscr.

Προεπεξορμάω, ῶ, *to march out, sally forth against before.*

Προεπιβάλλω, (πρό, ἐπιβάλλω) *to throw* or *lay upon before,* πρ. τὰς χεῖρᾰς τινι, Polyb. 16, 9, 3.—II. intr., *to fall* or *rush upon before.*

Προεπιβουλεύω, (πρό, ἐπιβουλεύω) *to plot against beforehand,* τινί, Thuc. 1, 33.

Προεπιβουλή, ῆς, ἡ, *a plot laid beforehand,* Dio C.

Προεπιγιγνώσκω, (πρό, ἐπιγιγνώσκω) *to become acquainted with before,* Sext. Emp.

Προεπιδείκνῡμι, (πρό, ἐπιδείκνυμι) *to display before,* poet. l. Isocr. 29 A.

Προεπίδεσμος, ον, ὁ, (πρό, ἐπί. δεσμός) *a band* or *ligature put on at first,* Galen.

Προεπιδίδωμι, (πρό, ἐπιδίδωμι) *to make a free gift before,* Clem. Al. [ῑ]

Προεπίζευξις, ἡ, a rhet. figure, *where a verb is put between two substantives,* so as to belong to both, cf. προδιαζεύγνυμι.

Προεπικοινόω, ῶ, *to impart as a subject for deliberation,* Dio C.

Προεπικρίνω, (πρό, ἐπικρίνω) *to judge upon before,* Sext. Emp.

Προεπιλογίζομαι, dep., *to calculate* or *consider before,* Philo.

Προεπινοέω, *to consider before,* Strab

Προεπιξενόομαι, (πρό, ἐπί, ξενόω) as pass., *to be received as a guest before, turn in and abide at one's house,* τινί, Luc. Bis Acc. 7.

Προεπιπάσσω, *to strew upon before.*

Προεπιπλήσσω, (πρό, ἐπιπλήσσω) *to be the first to blame,* τινί, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 9.

Προεπισκέπτομαι, v. sq.

Προεπισκοπέω, ῶ, c. fut. mid. -σκέ-

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ψομαι, (πρό, ἐπισκοπέω) *to observe, inspect, consider before*, Strab., Luc. Merc. Cond. 3.

Προεπίστᾰμαι, (πρό, ἐπίσταμαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: — *to know* or *understand beforehand*, Plat. Gorg. 459 E. Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 12.

Προεπιστέλλω, (πρό, ἐπιστέλλω) *to send on before, to give command, enjoin on before*, τινί, Paus. 7, 11, 1.

Προεπιχειρέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐπιχειρέω) *to undertake, attack before*, Thuc. 6, 34; Plut.

Προεπιχείρησις, εως, ἡ, *an attacking first*, Dion. H.

Προεποικέω, ῶ, (πρό, ἐποικέω) *to settle upon, inhabit before*, Strab.

Προεργάζομαι, (πρό, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid. c. pf. pass., *to do* or *work at beforehand*, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 158; πρ. γῆν, *to till* the land *first*, Xen. Oec. 20, 3:—perf. also in pass. signf., τὰ προειργασμένα, *former exploits, former deeds*, Thuc. 2, 89, cf. 8, 65; ἡ προειργασμένη δόξα, glory *won before*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 21.

Προερεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἐρεθίζω) *to excite before*, Galen.

Προερέσσω, f. -έσω, (πρό, ἐρέσσω) *to row forwards*, ἐς λιμένα, Od. 13, 279.

Προερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἐρευνάω) *to search out first* or *before*: also in mid., *οἱ προερευνώμενοι ἱππεῖς*, the videttes, Xen. Lac. 13, 6.

Προερέω, Att. contr. προερῶ, serving as fut. to προεῖπον, (πρό, ἐρέω) *to order beforehand* or *publicly*, τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 77, 81, etc.; also, πρ. τινὶ ὡς.., Hdt. 3, 61. — To this also belong fut. pass. προειρήσομαι: pf. προείρηκα, pass. -είρημαι; hence, part. προειρημένος, *fore-ordained, appointed*, Hdt. 1, 126; 6, 128; aor. pass. προερρήθην, Xen. Ages. 1, 17.

†Πρόερνα, ης, ἡ, *Proerna*, a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

Προερύω, f. -ύσω, (πρό, ἐρύω) *to draw on* or *forward*, in Hom. always of ships, πρ. νῆα, *to move* a ship *forward*, whether by hauling from the beach to the sea, Il. 1, 308; 9, 358; or, by rowing from the open sea towards the shore, Od. 9, 73; the latter signf. marked by the addition of ἐρετμοῖς in Il. 1, 435. [ῠ; hence in Hom. fut. προερύσσω, aor. without augm. προέρυσσα.]

Προέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι; (πρό, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.; (v. fin.) *To come* or *go forward*, *to go on, advance*, Hdt. 1, 207; 9, 14: τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς τοῦτο προελθόντα, the power of the Persians *having advanced* to this height, Hdt. 7, 50, 2: so, in Att., εἰς πᾶν μοχθηρίας πρ., Dem. 29, 18; οὕτως αἰσχρῶς πρ., Id. 688, 17; προεληλυθὼς ἡλικίᾳ, *advanced* in age, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; προεληλυθέναι πόῤῥω φυλακῆς, *to be far gone* in cautiousness, Id. Hier. 4, 4: also, c. acc. cognato, πρ. ὁδόν, Plat. Rep. 328 E.—2. *to go before* or *first*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 9, etc. — 3. of time, *to go on*, προελθόντος χρόνου, Plat. Polit. 273 A; cf. Parm. 152 A. Cf. πρόειμι.—Usu. pf. form προύλήλυθα, Piers. Moer. p. 302; but also προελήλυθα, Meineke Menand. p. 45.

Προερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to ask before*.

Προες, imperat. aor. 2 of προΐημι, Od.

Προεσθίω, (πρό, ἐσθίω) *to eat before*, Luc. Paras. 59: the part. aor. pass. προεδεσθέν occurs in Arist. 20, 34, 2; but no pres. προέδω occurs.

Πρόεσις, εως, ἡ, (προΐημι) *a sending forth, letting fall, casting*, σπέρματος, Arist. H. A. 10, 2, 3: *a throwing away*, opp. to λῆψις, Id. Eth. N. 2, 7, 4.

Προεστέᾶτε or προέστᾶτε, Ion. for προεστήκατε, Hdt. 5, 49, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110 Anm. 13.

Προέτειος, ον, (πρό, ἔτος) *of the last year*, Arist. Probl. 20, 14, 2.

Προετέον, verb. adj. from προΐημι, *one must throw away*, or *give up*, τι, Dinarch. 101, 44, Plut. Galb. 4.

Προετικός, ή, όν, (προΐημι) *throwing away, giving lavishly*, τινί, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 29; *lavish*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, opp. to καθεκτικός, Arist. Probl. 33, 15, 4: πρ. δαπάνης, *lavish* of expense, Def. Plat. 416 B; χρημάτων, Arist. ap. Stob. tit. 1, 18. Adv. -κῶς.

Προετοιμάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἑτοιμάζω) *to get ready, prepare before*:—mid. *to prepare for one's own use*, Hdt. 7, 21; 8, 24. Hence

Προετοίμᾱσις, ή, *previous preparation*; and

Προετοιμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who prepares beforehand*.

Προευαγγελίζομαι, (πρό, εὐαγγελίζομαι) *to bring glad tidings beforehand*, Philo.

Προευδοκῑμέω, and as dep. προευδοκῑμέομαι, *to be in good repute before*, Dion. H.

Προευεργετέω, ῶ, (πρό, εὐεργετέω) *to confer a favour before*, τινά, upon one, Diod.

Προευθετίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, εὐθετίζω) *to arrange before*, Apoll. Dysc. de Synt. p. 303, Sylb.

Προευκρῑνέω, ῶ, *to pick out carefully before*, Aretae.

Προευλᾰβέομαι, (πρό, εὐλαβέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: *to take heed, be cautious beforehand*, Dem. 798, fin.

Προευπορέομαι, (πρό, εὐπορέω) as pass., *to be provided with resources*, Dem. 731, 3; al. προζευπ-, sed v. Schäf. App. Dem. 4, p. 231.

Προευτελίζω, *to hold cheap, despise before*.

Προευτρεπίζω, *to adjust* or *put in good order beforehand*.

Προευφραίνω, (πρό, εὐφραίνω) *to rejoice before*, Ael. N. A. 10, 19.

Προεύχομαι, dep., *to pray for*, τινός.

Προεφίστημι, f. -επιστήσω, (πρό, ἐφίστημι) *to call one's attention to* a thing *beforehand*, πρ. τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἐπί τι, Polyb. 10, 2, 1.

Προεφοδεύω, (πρό, ἐφοδεύω) *to travel through* or *traverse before*, Strab.

Προεφοδιάζω, (πρό, ἐφοδιάζω) *to furnish beforehand for a journey*, Philo.

Προεφοράω, ῶ. (πρό, ἐφοράω) *to survey before*, M. Anton. 7, 49.

Προεφορμάω, ῶ, *to rush upon first*, Heliod.

Προεχής, ές, *prominent*: from

Προέχω, contr. προΰχω, and so always in Hom., except when there should be an augm.; therefore πρόεχε, not προΰχε, for προεῖχε, Od. 12, 11: contr. also in Soph., and even in the prose of Thuc.: f. προέξω: aor. προέσχον, προΰσχον, (πρό, ἔχω). *To hold before*, esp. so as to protect another, as, πρ. τῷ χείρε, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10; τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς κωλῆς πρ., Ar. Nub. 989:—mid., προέχομαι, contr. προΰχομαι, *to hold before one's self*, Od. 3, 8; *to hold out before one*, πρὸ δούρατ' ἔχοντο, Il. 17, 355, cf. Hdt. 2, 42.—2. metaph., *to put forward, use as a pretext*, with or without πρόφασιν, Hdt. 8, 3; cf. Valck. ad 9, 4, Soph. Ant. 80, Thuc. 1, 140.—3. *to hold forth, offer*, in mid., Thuc. 3, 68: in mid., also, *to hold out* a child (to do its needs), Ar. Nub. 1385.—II. *to have before* or *in preference to* others, τὰ τιμᾶν τῶν ἐνδίκων, *to have honour before* the just, Soph. Ant. 208 (al. προςέξουσι, sed v. Dind.)—III. mtr., *to come forward* or *forth, to advance, put out*, Hom., always in a local sense, of projecting shores, towers, hills, etc., ὄθ' ἀκροτάτη πρόεχ' ἀκτή, Od. 12, 11, cf. 10, 90; ἐπ' ἠϊόνας προϊχούσας, Od. 6, 138; πέργω ἐπι προϊχοντι, Il. 22, 97, etc.; so, ἀκτὴ προέχουσα ἐς τὸν πόντον, Hdt. 4, 177; and in Att., as Thuc. 4, 109; 6, 97; τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς, Id. 2, 76: also in running, *to be the first, have the start*, Il. 23, 325, 453; πρ. τινὸς ἡμέρης ὁδῷ, *to keep* a day's march *ahead of* him, Hdt. 4, 120; προέχων τῶν ἄλλων (ὁ ἵππος) *getting before* the rest, Hdt. 9, 22; πρ. κεφαλῇ, *to beat* by a head, in racing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 16:—and of time, εἴκοσιν ἔτεσιν πρ., Plat. Legg. 879 C.—2. of rank, c. gen., δήμου προὔχουσιν, *they are the first* or *chief* of the people, H. Hom. Cer. 151:—absol., ὁ προὔχων, *one's superior*, Thuc. 3, 84; οἱ προὔχοντες, *the chief men*, Id. 5, 17; and so freq. in Oratt.—3. *to surpass, excel*, τινος, Soph. Phil. 138; τινί, in a thing, Hdt. 1, 1, 32, 56, etc., and freq. in Att.; also, ἐν τινι, Thuc. 6, 16: πρός τι, Dem. 10, 14:—very rarely, like διαφέρω, c. acc. pers., Xen. An. 3, 2, 19, ubi v. Poppo.—IV. *to have before, beforehand* or *first*, of time, Valck. Hdt. 9, 4, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 27.—V. in rare signf., *to hold, be in possession of, know beforehand*, = πρότερον ἔχω, Schweigh. Hdt. 9, 4.—VI. impers., οὐ τι προέχει, *it nought avails*, c. inf., Valck. Hdt. 9, 27.—Cf. προίσχω.

Προέψω, f. -εψήσω, (πρό, ἑψω) *to cook* or *dress before*, Hipp., Ath. 381 B.

Προεωλίζω, (πρό, ἑωλίζω) *to make meat tender by keeping*, Galen.

Προζημιόω, ῶ, *to punish before*.

Προζητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ζητέω) *to seek before*, Arist. Memor. 2, 9.

Προζωγρᾱφέω, ῶ, *to paint before*.

Προζώννῡμι, f. -ζώσω, (πρό, ζώννυμι) *to gird beforehand* or *in front*:—mid., *to gird one's self so*, as with an apron, Pherecr. Ipn. 7.

Προηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to grow young* or *youthful before*.

Προηγεμονεύω, f. -σω, *to guide before*, Nonn.

Προηγεμών, όνος, ὁ, (πρό, ἡγεμών) *one who goes before as a guide*, Dem. 313, 27.

Προηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to go first and lead the way*, Hdt. 2, 48, and Xen.; τινι, for a person, i. e. *to guide* him, Ar. Plut. 1195, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 1; πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, Xen. An. 6, 5, 10: *to be the leader* or *spokesman*, Id. Hell. 1, 1, 27:—ἡ ἡγοῦσα προηγούμενα, the tracks *of persons gone before*, v. l. Xen. An. 7, 3, 42:—also c. gen., πρ. τῆς πομπῆς, Polyb. 12, 13, 11.—2. τὰ προηγούμενα, *things granted, the premises*, Lat. *data, posita*, Id. 16, 16, 2.

Προηγέτις, ιδος, fem. from προηγέτης, Paul. S. Ecphr. 199.

Προηγετήρ, ῆρος, and in Philem. p. 420 προηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = προηγητής.

Προήγησις, ή, (προηγέομαι) *a going before to show the way*.

Προηγήτειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Ap. Rh.

Προηγητήρ, ῆρος, Eur. Bacch. 1159; and προηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, Soph. O. T. 1292, Ant. 990; (προηγέομαι) —*one who goes before to show the way, a guide*. Hence

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Προηγητικός, ή, όν, *going before, guiding.*

Προηγμένα, τά, part. pf. pass. from προάγω I. 3, a term of Stoical philosophy, *things that are preferred before others*, not as absolutely good (ἀγαθά), but as coming next to these, and to be chosen rather than what is absolutely bad, Cicero's *promota, producta, praeposita, praecipua*, v. esp. Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 105; opp. to ἀποπροηγμένα, Lat. *remota, rejecta.*—The aor. pass. προαχθῆναι was also used in this signf., Diog. L. 7, 106.—Cf. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 568.

Προηγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (προήγορος) *to speak for* or *in behalf of*, τινός, Xen. An. 5, 5, 7, Hell. 2, 2, 22; also τινί, Plut. Brut. 6.

Προηγορεών, ῶνος, ὁ, also contr. πρηγορεών, *the crop of birds*, prob. from πρό and ἀγείρω, because they collected and softened their food there before it passed into the second stomach.

Προηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking for* or *in behalf of* others, *an intercession, defence:* from

Προήγορος, ὁ, (πρό, ἀγορά) *one who speaks for* or *in behalf of* others, *a defender, advocate*, LXX.

Προηγουμένως, adv. part. from προηγέομαι, *beforehand, antecedently*, Plut. Demetr. 1, Id. 2, 653 D, etc.—II. *principally, excellently*, Theophr.

Προήδομαι, f. -ησθήσομαι, (πρό, ἥδομαι) as pass.: *to rejoice, be delighted before.*

Προήκης, ες, (πρό, ἀκή) *pointed in front*, epith. of an oar, Od. 12, 205; others make it=προέχων, *projecting.*

Προήκω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἥκω) *to have gone before, be the first, ἀξιώματι*, Thuc. 2, 34; *χρήμασι*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 23.—II. *to jut forward, reach beyond*, τινός, Id. Cyn. 10, 7:—πρ. ἐς βαθὺ τῆς ἡλικίας, Ar. Nub. 513; εἰς τοῦτο πρ., *to be come* to this pass, Dem. 28, 5.

Προηλιάζω, f. -άσω, *to lay* or *dry in the sun before.*

Προῆμαρ, (πρό, ἦμαρ) adv., *all day*, opp. to πρωΐ, Simon. Amorg. 47.

Προηρόσιος, α, ον, (πρό, ἀρόω):—*done* or *held before the time of tillage*, hence, τὰ προηρόσια (sc. ἱερά), or αἱ προηρόσιαι (sc. θυσίαι), a festival *at that time* celebrated by Athens for the whole of Greece, Lycurg. ap. Suid., Epict. 3, 21, Plut. 2, 1119 F, cf. Wyttenb. ad 158 E: θεοὶ προηρόσιοι, the gods *in whose honour it was performed*, e. g. Ceres, Plut. 2, 158 E.

Προήσθησις, εως, ἡ, (προήδομαι) *joy beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 584 C, Bekker; al. προαίσθησις.

Προησσάομαι, Att.-ηττάομαι, (πρό, ἡσσάομαι) pass., c. fut. mid.: *to be beaten* or *worsted before, τοῖς ὅλοις*, Polyb. 3, 90, 4, etc.:—rarely in act., τὸ προηττῆσαν τὰς ψυχάς, Id. 2, 53, 3.

Προῆχα, rare pf. from προάγω, q. v.

Προηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἠχέω) *to make to resound before*, Philostr.

Προθᾶλής, ές, (πρό, θάλλω) *growing before the time, unusually early, precocious*, H. Hom. Cer. 242.

Προθεάομαι, f. -άσομαι [ᾰ], dep. mid., *to see before.*

Προθειλοπεδεύω, (πρό, θειλοπεδεύω) *to dry in the sun before*, Diosc.

Προθέλυμνος, ον, (πρό, θέλυμνον) *by the roots, from the bottom, utterly*, like πρόῤῥιζος, προθελύμνους ἔλκετο χαίτας, he tore his hair out *by the roots*, Il. 10, 15; so, προθέλυμνα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα, he threw to earth trees *uprooted*, Il. 9, 541 (so also, ἐφόρει τὰς ὀρῦς προθελυμνους, Ar. Eq. 528; προθέλυμνόν μ' ἀπώλεσας, Id. Pac. 1210):—but somewhat different in the third passage in Hom., Il. 13, 130, σάκος σάκεϊ προθελυμνῳ φράξαντες, fixing shield on shield *close-pressed*; — where θέλυμνα are *the several layers* or *coats of the shields*, as in τετραθέλυμνος; and so, προθέλυμνος would be (as translated) *with layer upon layer, close-pressed, thick:* it may however likewise be understood of the whole phalanx, fixing their shields *one over the other*, so that each became a sort of *foundation* to the one next it, somewhat like the Roman *testudo.*—Poet. word.

Πρόθεμα, ατος, τό, (προτίθημι) *a notice* or *order posted up publicly.*—II. *a foundation, base.*

Προθεράπεια, ας, ἡ, *previous service, attendance, care*, esp., *medical treatment* or *attendance:* from

Προθεράπεύω, (πρό, θεραπεύω) *to court beforehand, τοὺς δυνατούς*, Plut. Alcib. 25: *to prepare beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 429 E.

Προθερμαίνω, (πρό, θερμαίνω) *to warm before*, Plut. 2, 690 C, D, etc.

Πρόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (προτίθημι) *a placing before, setting up:* also, *a laying out*, as of a corpse, Plat. Legg. 959 A, E, Dem. 1071, 21.—II. *a public notice; the statement* of a question to be discussed, Arist. Rhet. 3, 13, 2: πρόθεσιν ποιεῖσθαι ὑπέρ τινος, to discuss a question, Id. Categ. 8, 38.—III. *a purpose, end proposed*, Id. An. Pr. 1, 32, 2, Polyb. 1, 54, 1, etc. —IV. in Gramm., *a preposition.*

Προθέσμιος, α, ον, (πρό, θεσμός) *appointed beforehand:* ἡ προθεσμία (sc. ἡμέρα), a day *fixed for* any thing, *a limited* period, within which money was to be paid, actions brought, etc., Plat. Legg. 954 E; at Athens if this period (prob. *five* years) was allowed to expire, the debt was not recoverable, Dem. 952, 19, cf. 989, 19, and Dict. Antiqq.: hence, προθεσμίας οὔσης τῷ κινδύνῳ, Lys. 109, 42; πρ. ἀδικημάτων, Id. 137, 37, etc.

Προθεσπίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, θεσπίζω) *to foretell*, Aesch. Pr. 211, Luc. Alex. 19.

Προθετικός, ή, όν, (πρόθεσις) *having to do with prefixing:* πρ. μόριον, *a preposition*, Gramm.

Προθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (πρό, θέω) *to run before*, Il. 10, 362; πολὺ προθέεσκε, *he was far ahead*, Il. 22, 459, Od. 11, 515, v. l. Hes. Sc. 240; opp. to ἀπολείπομαι, Plat. Crat. 412 A.—2. *to run forward* or *forth*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 13.—II. c. acc., *to outrun, outstrip*, Id. Cyn. 3, 7; c. gen., Plut. Crass. 18.

Προθέω, old radic. form of προτίθημι, found once in Hom., τοὔνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι; *do they* therefore *let* him speak reproachful words? Il. 1, 291; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 106 Anm. 9.

Προθεωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, θεωρέω) *to consider before*, Hipp.—Hence verb. adj.,

Προθεωρητέον, *one must consider before*, v. l. Arist. Coel. 3, 3, 3.

Προθεωρία, ας, ἡ, *previous examination.*

Προθήγω, f. -ξω, *to sharpen at the point*, or, *beforehand.*

Προθήκη, ης, ἡ, (προτίθημι) *a setting out, displaying:*—*a sign set up by artisans.*—II. *a proposition:*—*a purpose*, like πρόθεσις.

Προθησαυρίζω, (πρό, θησαυρίζω) *to store up before*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 9.

Προθνήσκω, f. -θάνοῦμαι, (πρό, θνήσκω) *to die before*, Thuc. 2, 52.—II. *to die for* one, Eur. Alc. 383, 684, etc.

†Προθοήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Prothoënor*, leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 495; 14, 450.

†Πρόθοος, ου, ὁ, (πρό, θοός) *Prothoüs*, son of Tenthredon, leader of the Magnesians before Troy, distinguished for his swiftness, Il. 2, 758. —2. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 2.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Προθορών, part. aor. of προθρώσκω, Il.

†Προθόων, ωνος, ὁ, *Prothoön*, a noble Trojan, Il. 14, 515.

Προθρηνέω, ῶ, (πρό, θρηνέω) *to wail before*, Aristid.

Προθρυλλέω or -θρῠλέω, ῶ, (πρό, θρυλλέω) *to noise abroad beforehand*, Luc.

Προθρώσκω: f. -θοροῦμαι: aor. προὔθορον, part. προθορών, inf. προθορεῖν (πρό, θρώσκω):—*to spring before, forth, forward*, Hom., but only in Il., and always in part. προθορών, as Il. 17, 522; μέγα προθορών, *springing* far *forward*, Il. 14, 363.

Προθύελλα, ης, ἡ, (πρό, θύελλα) *a storm the forerunner of another*, v. l. Hes. Th. 742.

Πρόθῠμα, ατος, τό, (προθύω) *a preparatory sacrifice offered before the regular one*, Ar. Plut. 660; cf. Eur. I. A. 1311.

Προθῡμέομαι, dep. with fut. mid. -ήσομαι, Plat. Phaed. 91 A, etc.; but also pass. προθυμηθήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 3: aor. προὐθυμήθην, Xen. An. 4, 1, 22, Plat. Phaed. 69 D, but also ἐπροθυμήθην (πρόθυμος). *To be ready, willing, eager to do* a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 36, 206, etc.; πρ. ὅπως.., Id. 1, 91, Plat. Phaed. 91 A: —c. acc., *to be eager* or *zealous for* a person or thing, *desire ardently*, Thuc. 4, 81; 5, 17, Plat. Phaed 64 A, etc.: —absol., *to be forward, zealous, anxious*, Hdt. 8, 86, Aesch. Pr. 381, 630, Xen., etc.:—also *to be of good cheer, in good spirits*, opp. to ἀθῡμεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 13. Hence

Προθυμητέον, verb. adj., *one must exert one's self*, Plat. Phaed. 90 E, etc.: so too in plur. -τέα, Id. Legg. 770 B.

Προθυμία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ (πρόθυμος):—*willingness, readiness, eagerness, zeal*, first in Il. 2, 588, ἧσι προθυμίῃσι πεποιθώς [where ῑ], i. e. πρόθυμος ὤν: then in Hdt. 1, 124, etc., and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 341, etc.; c. inf., *readiness to do*, Hdt. 1, 204; ἐκ προθυμίης τινός, at *the desire* of one, Hdt. 6, 65, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1329;—but c. gen. objecti, πρ. ἔργου, *the will* or *purpose* to act, Soph. Tr. 669; so, προθυμίαν ἔχειν πόνων, Eur. Tro. 684; also, πᾶσαν πρ. ἔχειν,=προθυμεῖσθαι, c. inf., Plat. Prot. 327 B: ὑπὸ προθυμίας, *with zeal*,=προθύμως, Plat.; πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ, with all *zeal*, Id. Rep. 412 E; opp. to ἀθυμία, Xen Cyr. 3, 2, 4.—II. *good will, ready kindness*, πρ. παρέχεσθαι εἰς τινα, περι τινα, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 43, An. 7, 7, 45.

Προθῡμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], *to fumigate before*, Joseph.

Προθῡμοποιέομαι, dep., (πρόθυμος ποιέω) *to make willing, ready* or *confident, to encourage*, Diod. 14, 56.

Πρόθῡμος, ον, (πρό, θυμός) *ready, willing, eager, zealous*, πρόθυμος ἦν, he *was ready* or (more strongly) he *wished* or *purposed*, Hdt. 6, 74; c. inf., *ea-*

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ger to do, etc., Hdt. 2, 3; 6, 5, etc.; πρ. εἴς τι, ready, eager for.., Ar. Plut. 209, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22; ἐπί τι, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 34; πρός τι, Ib. 1, 5, 2:—c. gen. objecti, eager for a thing, Soph. El. 3;—τὸ πρόθυμον=προθυμία, Plat. Legg. 859 B.—II. bearing good will, wishing well to one, τινί and εἰς τινα, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 40; 6, 5, 42.—III. adv. -μως, readily, actively, Hdt. 1, 111; 5, 13, etc.; πρ. ἔχειν πρός τι, Plat. Symp. 176 C:—compar. -ότερον, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9:—superl. -ότατα, Hdt. 2, 59: opp. to φίλως, Aesch. Ag. 1591.

Προθύραιος, ον, (πρό, θύρα) before the door, epith. of Diana, Orph. H. 1, 4:—τὰ προθύραια, like πρόθυρα, the space before a door, H. Hom. Merc. 384. [ῠ]

Προθῠρίδιος, α, ον,=foreg., Sext. Emp. p. 592. [ῐ]

Πρόθῠρον, ου, τό, (πρό, θύρα) a front door, the door-way leading to the open air, Od. 24, 323, etc.; also in plur., ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, Od. 1, 103, etc.—2. the space before a door, a porch, Od. 20, 355; 21, 299; where, as in a chapel, the household gods were placed, Pind. P. 3, 139:—Hdt. has it only in this signf., and always in plur., 3, 35, etc.; so in Att., Aesch. Cho. 966, Eur. Tro. 194, Plat., etc.; but in sing., Plat. Symp. 175 A, Prot. 314 C:—metaph., ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ προθύροις, Plat. Phil. 64 C.—It is the Lat. vestibulum, which Gallus ap. Gell. 16, 5, explains as locus ante januam domus vacuus, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedes est; so Vitruv. 6, 10, ante januam vestibula.

Πρόθῡσις, εως, ἡ, (προθύω) the foot or base of an altar, elsewh. κρηπίς, Paus. 5, 13, 9: the form προθῦσία is dub.

†Προθύτης, ου, ὁ, Prothytes, a Theban, Plut. Alex. 11.

Προθύω. (πρό, θύω) to sacrifice before, πρὸ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τῇ Ἑστίᾳ πρώτῃ πρ., Plat. Crat. 401 D.—II. to sacrifice in behalf of one, τινός and ὑπέρ τινος, Eur. Ion 805, Supp. 29; —in Ar. Thesm. 38, both senses seem to concur.

Προθωράκιον, ου, τό, (πρό, θώραξ) a breastplate, corslet, Strab. [ᾰ]

Προΐ, adv., (πρό)=πρωΐ, prob. only occurring in the derivs. πρόϊος, πρόϊμος.

Προϊάλλω, (πρό, ἰάλλω) to send forth or away, dismiss, Il. 8, 365; 11, 3, Od. 14, 18, Theocr. 25, 235.—Ep. word, used by Hom. always in impf. without augm. [ῐ]

Προϊάπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἰάπτω)= foreg., to send away, dismiss, in Hom. always of men sent untimely to the nether world, προϊάπτειν τινὰ Ἄϊδι, Il. 1, 3; 6, 487; Ἀϊδωνῆϊ, Il. 5, 190. Ep. word, used by Aesch. Theb. 322, πόλιν Ἄϊδι προϊάψαι. [ῐ]

Προΐειν, Ion. and Att. impf. of προΐημι, Od.

Προϊζάνω,=sq.

Προΐζω, f. προϊζήσω, (πρό, ἵζω) to set or place before:—mid., to sit before, take the first seat, Hdt. 8, 67.

Προΐημι, Att. impf. προΐειν, εις, ει, now read even in Hom., Od. 9, 88; 10, 100, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108 Anm. 1: fut. προήσω: aor. 1 πρόηκα, in Hom. also προέηκα: 3 pl. aor. 2 πρυεσαν, imperat. πρόες, προέτω, Il.; inf. προέμεν for προεῖναι, Od. 10, 155.—We also have 3 pres. προΐει as if from πρόϊω, Il. 2, 752; 3 opt. προΐοι [ῐ], H. Hom. Ven. 153; cf. ἐξίημι II: (πρό, ἵημι).

To send before, send on or *forward*, Il. 11, 201, Od. 9, 88, etc.; Hom. mostly uses it just like ἵημι, except that the prep. denotes a point towards which the action is directed:—also, *to send* something *to* another, ἀγγελίας, Od. 2, 92; κῦδος, Il. 16, 241; τήνδε θεῷ πρόες, *let* her *go* to the god, i. e. in reverence to him, Il. 1, 127: hence,—2. *to let loose, let fall*, esp., thoughtlessly, ἔπος προέηκε, *he let drop* a word, Od. 14, 466, cf. 20, 105; so, πηδάλιον ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε, *he let* the helm *slip* from his hands, Od. 5, 316:—with an inf. added, πόδα προέηκε φέρεσθαι, *he let* his foot *slip*, and fell, Od. 19, 468; so also, ἀλετὸν προέηκε πετέσθαι, *he let* them *loose* to fly, *let* them fly away, Od. 2, 147; οὖρον προέηκεν ἀῆναι, Od. 3, 183:—and in Pind., βασιλεύμεν τοι προήσειν, P. 4, 295.—3. with direct purpose, *to throw before one, throw away*, Od. 12, 253, Ar. Nub. 1214.—4. esp., of missiles, *to send forth, shoot* or *dart forth*, βέλος, ἔγχος, ὀϊστόν, etc., freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., e. g. 5, 15, 280. —5. of a river, ὕδωρ προΐει ἐς Πηνειόν, *it pours* its water into the Peneius, Il. 2, 752, cf. Hes. Fr. 6 (ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 2, Catal. 29), Eur. Hipp. 124.—6. *to give away, give up, deliver over, betray* one to his enemy, Hdt. 1, 159; 3, 137; πρ. χρήματα, *to give away* his money, Hdt. 1, 24; hence also, προΐενai ἑαυτὸν ἐπί τι and εἰς τι, *to give up, devote* one's self to a thing, *throw* one's self *upon* it, ἐπὶ τὸ ἡδύ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 76, ubi v. Poppo; but,—7. *to allow* a person *to do* a thing, c. inf., Pind. P. 4, 296, Xen. An. 7, 2, 15.—II. in prose mostly in mid. (which is never in Hom.), *to send from one's self, shoot*, βέλη, Polyb. 3, 73, 3; φωνήν, Id. 2, 29, 6 (c. infra 3).—2. *to give up, betray*, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, and freq. in Att.: also, *to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch*, Thuc. 1, 120, Xen. An. 1, 9, 10, etc. —3. of things, *to give away, give freely*, Lys. 162, 35; ἐρανόν τινι, Thuc. 2, 43, cf. 1, 44; προέσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων, Dem. 264, 23:—*to give* a thing πρ without payment received, Plat. Legg. 849 E:—esp., in bad sense, *to throw away*, Plat., etc.; εὐεργεσίαν τινί πρ., *to throw* it *away* on one, Plat. Gorg. 520 C, Xen. An. 7, 7, 47; so, λόγους προέσθαι, *to throw* words *away*, Elmsl. Med. 1020 (but also simply, *to utter* them, Tim. Locr. 100 C, cf. Dem. 377, 10): *to let go, let slip*, θολμάτιον, Dem. 583, 20; and metaph., πρ. τὸν καιρόν, τὸ παρόν, Lycurg. 165, 36, Dem. 11, 22: πρ. τι ἀνομοθέτητον, *to leave* it undone, Plat. Legg. 780 A:—hence, c. part., ἡμᾶς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους, *to suffer* us to be wronged, Thuc. 2, 73.—4. in good sense, *to confide to one's care, give over* to one, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 9; *to lend*, Plat. Demod. 384 C.—5. *to drive forward, to* λαγὼ εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10: hence c. inf., τοὺς ἐρῶντας ἱμερος ὁρᾶν προΐεται, *forces* them *on* to do, Soph. Fr. 162.—III. pass., *to be let go, be neglected*, Isocr., and Dem. [In Hom. ῐ always, in Att. ῑ: v. plura sub ἵημι.]

Προΐκα, adv., v. προῖξ I.

Προικεῖος, ον, (προῖξ) *belonging to a dowry*.

Προικίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from προῖξ, Plut. 2, 767 C: neut. from sq.

Προικίδιος, α, ον, = προίκειος, Philo.

Προικίζω, (προῖξ) *to portion, give a dowry*, Diod.

Προικῖμαῖος, α, ον, (προῖξ) *gratuitous*, Dio C.

Προίκιος, ον,=foreg., πρ. ὠιδός, of the cicada, Leon. Tar. 60; πρ. χάρις, of honey, Anth.

Προικοδότης, ου, ὁ, (δίδωμι)= ἐεδνωτής, Schol. Il. 13, 382.

Προικός, adv., v. προῖξ I.—II. ὁ προικός,=προίκτης.

Προικοφορέω, ὠ, *to give a dowry*: —mid., *to receive one*.

Προικοφόρος, ον, (προῖξ, φέρω) *bringing a dowry*.—II. *receiving a dowry*.

Προίκτης, ου, ὁ, (προῖξ) strictly, *one who asks for* a gift, hence *a beggar*, Od. 17, 449; ἀνὴρ πρ., *a beggar-man*, 17, 352.

Προικῷος, α, ον,=προικιμαῖος.

Προϊλάσκω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἱλάσκομαι) *to appease beforehand*, Paus. 5, 13, 4.

Πρόϊμος, ον, (προΐ) early, lengthd. form from πρῷμος. [ῐ]

Προῖξ, Att. προῖξ, ῆ: gen. προικός, dat. προικί, acc. προῖκα:—*a gift, present*, προικὸς γενέσθαι, to enjoy *a free gift*, Od. 17, 413: hence, the gen. προικός is used as adv., *freely, without return*, Lat. *gratis*, ἀργαλέον ἕνα προικὸς χαρίσασθαι, burthensome is it for a single person to give *without return*, Od. 13, 15:—so, later, more usu. in acc. προῖκα, like δωρεάν, Ar. Eq. 577, 679, Nub. 1426; προῖκα ἐργάζεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 346 E, etc.; also, *of one's self, without a teacher*, and in Soph. Fr. 779.—II. post-Hom., *a marriage-portion, dowry*, Lat. *dos*, first in Hippon. 52, then Lys. 153, 19, Plat. Legg. 774 C, etc.; ἐν προικὶ τιμῶν, to reckon *as part of the dowry*, Dem. 1156, 15. (From προίσσομαι, as Lat. *dos* from *do*.)

†Προιξῆς, ον, ὁ, *Proexes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 28, 4.

Πρόϊος, α, ον, (προΐ)= πρόϊμος.

Προϊππάσια, ας, ἡ, (πρό, ἱππάζομαι) *a riding before others, at the head*, Polyaen.

Προϊππεύω, (πρό, ἱππεύω) *to ride before* or *in front*, Plut. Sull. 28, etc.; in mid., Id. Poplic. 22.

Προϊπτάμαι, dep. mid., *to fly before, take the lead in flying*.

Προΐσσομαι: f. προίξομαι, Att. προΐξομαι: dep. mid.:—*to ask a gift*, hence *to beg*, Archil. Fr. 28: but the word is most freq. in the compd. καταπρ-, though this is only used in fut. and aor. 1. (Some make προΐσσομαι a form of προΐσχω, *to put out the hand and beg*, like προτείνειν χεῖρα, which is also used by Archil.: —hence προῖξ, προίκτης, Lat. *procare, procari, precari*.)

Προΐστημι, f. -στήσω: aor. 1 προέστησα, part. προστήσας, inf. προστῆσαι: pf. προέστηκα, hence Ion 3 plur. προεστέατε, Hdt. 5, 49. τρὶ, ἵστημι). *To set before* or *in front, set at the head as leader, put in front for defence*, τινά, Il. 4, 156 (the only place in Hom.): *to put forward, allege*, Eur. Cycl. 319: *to set over*, τὸν στρατὸν τοῦ λεως, Plat. Lach. 197 D, cf. Polyb. 1, 33, 7.

B. mostly in pass., with aor. 2 act. προὔστην; pf. προέστηκα, inf. προεστάναι, part. προεστώς (v. infra); very rare in aor. pass., as προστεθέντα, Soph. O. T. 206. *To put one's self before* or *forward, come forward*, Dem. 1393, 19: *to stand near*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 129.—2. c. acc. pers., *to approach*, Soph. El. 1378, cf. Fr. 540: so, προστῆναι νιν, *that it entered his mind*, Hdt. 1, 86: ubi v. Matthiae. (Schweigh. would refer this to προ-

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στημι, q. cf., as if προστῆναι).—II. c. gen., *to be set over, be at the head of, lead*, τοῦ δήμου, Hdt. 3, 82, cf. 1, 59; and freq. in Att.; absol., *οἱ προεστῶτες*, Ion. -εῶτες, *the leading men, chiefs*, Hdt. 4, 79, Thuc. 3, 11, etc.; so, *οἱ προεστηκότες* in Xen.: hence,—2. *to manage, govern, rule, direct*, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 49: metaph., *οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεωυτοῦ προέστηκας, you do* not *manage* yourself well, Hdt. 2, 173.—III. *to place one's self, stand before* one *to guard* him, *to take charge of, protect*, τινός, Hdt. 9, 107, Eur. Heracl. 306, etc.; so, *ἀναγκαίας τύχης πρόστητε, relieve* me from my difficulties, Soph. Aj. 803; *ὁ προστὰς τῆς εἰρήνης, the champion* of peace, Aeschin. 49, 41; so, *ἁρμῳὰ προσταθέντα*, Soph. O. T. 206:—but also,—2. *to offer one's self* for an affair, *attempt, undertake* it, esp. of laborious things, c. gen., *πρ. τέχνης*, Ath. 612 A, *γνώμης*, Polyb. 5, 5, 8:—so, *τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς προύστην φόνου*, Soph. El. 980.—3. *προστῆναί τινι, to stand over against one*, esp. as an adversary, Soph. Aj. 1133.

C. in mid., also c. acc., though Hdt. only uses aor. 1 in this way, *to put* one *before one's self, choose as one's leader*, Hdt. 1, 123; 4, 80; so, *προϊστασθαι τουτονὶ ἑαυτοῦ, to take as one's guardian*, Plat. Rep. 565 C, Dem. 1357, 25.—2. *to put forward, put out, σκίπωνα*, Hdt. 4, 172: hence, metaph., *to put* any thing *forward as an excuse, pretence, and use it as a screen*, τι, Dem. 62, 4, etc.; *for* a thing, *τί τινος*, Antipho 118, 1.

προϊστορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἱστορέω) *to inquire into before: to relate before*. Polyb. 1, 13, 9, in pass.

προΐστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who knows beforehand*.

προϊσχάνω, poet. collat. form from προΐσχω, Nonn.

προϊσχναίνω, (πρό, ἰσχναίνω) *to dry up beforehand*.—II. intr., *to become dry* or *lean before*, Arist. Probl. 3, 23.

προΐσχω, = προέχω, *to hold before, hold out*, as a shield, Hdt. 4, 200 (al. πρόσισχε).—2. as in mid., *to make excuses*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 10.—II. usu. in mid. *προΐσχομαι, to hold out before one's self, stretch forth, χεῖρας*, Thuc. 3, 58, 66.—2. *to bring forward*, esp. by way of proposal, *to propose, offer*, Hdt. 1, 141, 164, etc.—3. *to put forward, allege, plead*, Id. 1, 3, etc., Thuc. 1, 26; esp., *πρόφασιν πρ. τι*, Hdt. 4, 165; 8, 3.

†**Προιτίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son of Proetus*, i. e. Melampus, Anth.

†**Προιτίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of* or *relating to Proetus*; *al* Προιτίδες, *daughters of Proetus*, i. e. Lysippe, Iphinoë, and Iphianassa, Apollod. 2, 2, 2;—*al Προιτίδες πύλαι, the Proetian* gate in Boeotian Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 377, v. Pors. Eur. Or. 1150: in Aesch. Theb. 395 Προίτου πύλαι.

†**Προῖτος**, ου, ὁ, *Proetus*, son of Abas and Ocalea, king in Tiryns in Argolis, Il. 6, 160; Pind. N. 10, 77; Paus.; etc.—2. acc. to Paus. 9, 8, 4, a Theban, different from previous one, from whom the gate Προιτίδες was named.—Others in Paus.; etc.

προϊχνεύω, *to track* or *trace beforehand*.

προΐωξις, ἡ, (πρό, ἴωξις) *a driving before* one or *onwards*, Hes. Sc. 154; —opp. to παλίωξις. [ῖω]

πρόκᾰ, Ion. adv., *forthwith, straightway, suddenly*, Hdt. 1, 111; 6, 134. (Not from πρόξ, but from πρό, as Lat. *protenus* from *pro*, Lob. Phryn. 51).

προκαθαίρω, (πρό, καθαίρω) *to prepare by purifying*, Clem. Al.

προκαθαρπάζω, f. -άσω and -άξω, *to snatch away by force before*.

προκαθάρσιον, ου, τό, (προκαθαίρω) *previous purification*.

προκάθαρσις, ἡ, = foreg.

προκαθεδρία, ας, ἡ, = προεδρία, N. T.

προκαθέζομαι, (πρό, καθέζομαι) dep. pass., *to sit before others, preside: to sit down before and besiege*: τόπου, Dion. H.—II. *ἡ προκαθεζομένη πόλις, the presiding* city, *the capital*, Schol. Soph. El. 4.

προκαθεύδω, f. -δήσω, (πρό, καθεύδω) *to sleep before* or *first*, Ar. Vesp. 104.

προκαθηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, καθηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to go before and guide*, Polyb. 3, 95, 6; *πρός τινα*, Id. 3, 6, 7. Hence

προκαθηγητήρ, ῆρος, and **προκαθηγητής**, οῦ, ὁ, *one who goes before, a leader: the first author* of a thing.—II. *an instrument for boring holes*, Math. Vett.

προκάθημαι, Ion. προκάτημαι, strictly, pf. of προκαθέζομαι:—*to sit before*, τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, with the notion of distance, Hdt. 7, 172; esp., *to sit down before* a place, so as to defend it, and so, generally, *to protect, defend*, τινός, Hdt. 8, 36; 9, 106; so of sentinels, *στρατιᾶς πρ.*, Eur. Rhes. 6.—II. *to sit over, preside over*, τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Legg. 758 D: —absol., *to sit in public, sit in judgment*, Polyb. 5, 63, 7, etc.

προκαθίημι, (πρό, κατά, ἵημι) *to let down beforehand*, *πόλιν πρ. εἰς ταραχήν, to plunge* the city into confusion, Dem. 179, 20.—II. *πρ. τινὶ ἐξαπατᾶν, to put* a person *forward* in order to deceive, Id. 365, 13.

προκαθίζω, Ion. προκατίζω: f. -ίσω (πρό, καθίζω):—*to sit down before* or *in front*, Il. 2, 463: *to sit in public, sit in state, ἐς θρόνον*, Hdt. 1, 14, cf. 97: —so also in mid., προκατίζεσθαι *ἐς τὸ προάστειον*, Hdt. 5, 12.—II. trans., *to set over, ἐπί τινος*, Polyb. 2, 24, 6. Hence

προκάθισις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting before, presidency*.—II. *a sitting in public*, Plut. 2, 166 A.

προκαθίστημι, (πρό, καθίστημι) *to lay down* or *set before, φύλακας πρὸ στρατοπέδου*, Xen. Hier. 6, 9.—II. in pass. and intr. tenses of act., *to be set before, φυλακῆς μὴ προκαθεστηκυίας*, no guard *having been set*, Thuc. 2, 2.

προκαθοράω, ῶ, f. -κατόψομαι, (πρό, καθοράω) *to examine beforehand*, Hdt. 8, 23.

προκαθοσιόω, ῶ, *to dedicate before*, Joseph.

προκαίω, f. -καύσω, (πρό, καίω) *to burn before* or *in front of*, τινός, Xen. An. 7, 2, 18, Poppo.

προκᾰκοπᾰθέω, ῶ, (πρό, κακοπαθέω) *to suffer ills before*, Aesch. Supp. 864.

πρόκᾰκος, ον, (πρό, κακός) *exceeding bad*, κακὰ πρόκακα, evils *beyond evils*, Aesch. Pers. 986, 991; cf. Jac. Anth. P. 3, p. 257, and v. sub πρόπονος.

προκᾰκόω, ῶ, (πρό, κακόω) *to treat ill before*, LXX.

προκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρό, καλέω) *to call forth*:—but hardly used save in mid., προκαλέομαι, *to call forth* or *out to one*, esp., *to call out to fight, challenge, defy*, Il. 13, 809, Od. 9, 142; with μαχέσασθαι added, Il. 3, 432; 7, 39; also, πάντας προκαλέσσατο χάρμῃ, Il. 7, 218: so later, πρ. εἰς μάχην, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 56; *μάχῃ*, Anacreont. 12, 7; *εἰς ἀγῶνα*, Luc. Symp. 20; *ἐς λόγους*, Hdt. 4, 201; also, προκαλεῖσθαι τινά τι, *to challenge* one *in* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—2. *to invite beforehand*, τινὰ ἐς λόγους, *ἐς σπονδάς, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν*, Thuc. 3, 34; 4, 19; 5, 43; *πρὸς τὸ συνδειπνεῖν*, Plat. Symp. 217 C: c. acc. pers. et inf., πρ. τινὰ ποιεῖν, Plat. Symp. 217 C, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, προκαλεῖσθαί τι, *to make offers* or *proposals*, Thuc. 2, 72, 73, etc.; and c. acc. pers. added, προκαλεῖσθαί τινα σπονδάς, εἰρήνην, *to offer* one peace, Ar. Ach. 652, Eq. 796, Plat. Euthyphr. 5 A.—2. as law-term, *to make some offer* or *challenge* to the opponent for bringing about a decision, e. g. for submitting the case to arbitration, letting slaves be put to the torture, etc., Antipho 112, 15; 144, 6, etc.; πρ. τὴν μητέρα ὀμόσαι, *to offer* that she should take an oath, Dem. 1279, 15; also, πρ. τινα εἰς ὅρκον, Id. 1240, 27; also, πρ. τινά τι, *to make* one an *offer*, Id. 1168, 7, cf. 969, fin.; v. πρόκλησις.—3. *to appeal*, προκαλεῖσθαι ἐπί τινα περί τινος, Polyb. 26, 2, 13.—III. *to call up* or *forth, rouse, awake*, Eur. H. F. 308; προκαλεῖσθαί τινα ἐπὶ τιμωρίαν, Dem. 586, 20.

προκᾰλίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, Dep. mid., like προκαλέομαι, prob. only found in pres. and impf.:—*to call forth* or *out, challenge, defy*, Il. 5, 807; 7, 150; with μαχέσασθαι added, Il. 3, 19; ἀεθλεύειν, Il. 4, 389; τοξάζεσθαι, Od. 8, 228; but, χερσὶ προκαλίζεσθαι, *to challenge* one to a pugilistic combat, Od. 18, 20.

προκαλινδέω, ῶ, = προκυλινδέω (q. v.):—pass., *to fall prostrate before another*, Lat. *provolvi ad genua*, Isocr. 72 C, Dem. 450, 3.

προκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (προκαλίζομαι) *a summons, challenge*.

προκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, *any thing put before, a veil, curtain*, such as were hung in doorways instead of doors, Aesch. Ag. 691: *a covering*, as a protection, Thuc. 2, 75: metaph., *a screen* or *cloak*, Thuc. 3, 67; *πρ. τῆς βδελυρίας*, Luc. Pseudol. 31: [ᾰ] from

προκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, καλύπτω) *to hang before* or *put over as a covering, ὑφὰς πέπλων*, Eur. I. T. 312: so, in mid., *to put* something *over one's self, as a screen* or *cloak*, τι, Plat. Prot. 316 D; hence, *οὐ προκαλυπτομένα [τι] παρῃδος, putting* no *veil over* one's face, Eur. Phoen. 1485:—pass., *προκεκαλυμμένος τι, having* a thing *put over* one, Id. Gorg. 523 D.—II. *to cover over, ἤλιον νεφέλη πρ.*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 8, Schneid.: so in mid., *to cover one's self* or *what is one's own, προὐκαλύψατ' ὄμματα, veiled her* eyes, Eur. Med. 1147:—pass., *to be covered*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 45. Hence

προκάλυψις, ἡ, *a placing before, so as to cover* or *protect*.

προκάμνω, (πρό, κάμνω) *to work* or *toil before*, Theogn. 921.—II. *to work for* another, τινός, Soph. Aj. 1270.—III. *to grow weary, give up, faint too soon*, Aesch. Eum. 78; *μὴ προκάμητε πόδα*, Eur. H. F. 119.—IV. πρ., *to have a previous illness*, Thuc. 2, 49; *to be distressed beforehand*, τινί, by a thing, Thuc. 2, 39.

προκάμπῡλος, ον, *bent in the forepart, bent forward*.

προκάρδιον, ου, τό, (καρδία) *the pit of the stomach*.

προκάρηνος, ον, (πρό, κάρηνον) *head-foremost*, like πρηνής, Anth. P. 7, 632; 9, 533, Nonn., etc. [ᾰ]

προκάρπιον, ου, τό, *the part of the hand next the καρπός*, Diosc.

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Προκύς, ύδος, ἡ, = πρόξ, H. Hom. Ven. 71.

Προκαταβαίνω, (πρό, καταβαίνω) *to go down before*, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 1.

Προκαταβάλλω, (πρό, καταβάλλω) *to lay down beforehand*:—mid., *to lay the foundations of before*, οἰκοδόμημα, Dio C, 57, 10.

Προκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is paid beforehand*.

Προκαταβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (προκαταβάλλω) *a laying down beforehand*: esp., *paying in advance*.

Προκαταβρέχω, *to moisten before*.

Προκαταγγέλλω, *to announce* or *declare beforehand*. Hence

Προκαταγγέλσις, ἡ, *previous announcement*.

Προκατάγέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι) *one who goes before, a leader*.

Προκατάγέτις, ιδος, fem. from foreg., Anth.

Προκαταγιγνώσκω, (πρό, καταγιγνώσκω) *to condemn beforehand*, Ar. Vesp. 919; *to condemn by a pre-judgment*, τινός, Dem. 586, 22; also c. inf., πρ. τι εἶναι, *to prejudge* that.., Thuc. 3, 53; so, πρ. τινὸς ἀδικεῖν, Lys. 160, 1; also, πρ. τί τινος, as φόνου τινός, *to give a verdict of* murder *against* one *beforehand*, Antipho 139, 39; so, πρ. τινὸς ἀδικόν τι, Id. 129, 40; ἀδικίαν τινός, Lys. 152, 40.

Προκατάγνῦμι, *to break in pieces before*.

Προκατάγνωσις, ἡ, (προκαταγιγνώσκω) *a pre-judging, condemnation without hearing*.

Προκατάγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, κατάγω) *to lead down* or *back before*:—pass., *to run into harbour, come to land before*, Luc. Catapl. 18. [ᾰ] Hence

Προκατᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a running into harbour before*.

Προκαταδικάζω, (πρό, καταδικάζω) *to condemn beforehand*, τινός, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8, 24.

Προκαταδουλόω, ῶ, (πρό, καταδουλόω) *to enslave* or *subdue before*, Diod.

Προκαταδύνω, and -δύω, (πρό, καταδύνω) *to drown, sink before*.—II. intr., esp. in aor. 2 and in mid., *to go down, sink before*.

Προκαταθέω, (πρό, καταθέω) *to run down beforehand*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 10.

Προκαταθήγω, *to sharpen at the point before*.

Προκατακαίω, (πρό, κατακαίω) *to burn before*: also of a country, *to burn, lay waste all before* one, Xen. An. 1, 6, 2.

Προκατάκειμαι, f. -κείσομαι, (πρό, κατάκειμαι) defect. dep., *to lie down in front of* or *before*, esp. at meals, Luc.

Προκατακλάω, f. -άσω, *to break in pieces beforehand*, Joseph.

Προκατακλίνω, (πρό, κατακλίνω) *to make to lie down before* others, esp. at meals:—pass., = προκατάκειμαι, Luc. de Deor. 13, 1. Hence

Προκατάκλῖσις, ἡ, *the first* or *highest place at table*, Joseph.

Προκατακλύζω, *to wash* or *overflow beforehand*.

Προκατακοιμίζω, *to lull to sleep beforehand*, Clem. Al.

Προκατακόπτω, (πρό, κατακόπτω) *to cut up beforehand*, Antiph. Incert. 5.

Προκατακρίνω, (πρό, κατακρίνω) *to pronounce judgment, decide against* one, τινός: hence *to think* or *expect ill of* a thing in one, e. g. τῶν ἀνθρωπείων τὴν ὑδηλότητα, Plut. 2, 112 C.

Προκαταλαμβάνω, (πρό, καταλαμβάνω) *to seize beforehand, preoccupy*, esp. a military post, Thuc. 4, 89 (in pass.), Xen. An. 1, 3, 16, etc.; then, generally, *to preoccupy*, Aeschin. 89, 13; in a speech, Isocr. 55 D:—metaph., *to prevent, anticipate*, ἀποστάσεις, Thuc. 3, 46; π. τινὰ ἐς τι, Id. 1, 33; πρ. ὅπως μή.., Id. 6, 18; absol., Id. 3, 2, Plat., etc.

Προκαταλέγω, (πρό, καταλέγω) *to speak of in detail, describe beforehand*, Hdt. 4, 175, in pass.

Προκαταλήγω, (πρό, καταλήγω) *to leave off, terminate beforehand*, Polyb. 2, 14, 6.

Προκατάληψις, εως, ἡ, (προκαταλαμβάνω) *a seizing beforehand, preoccupation*: *an anticipation*, e. g. of an adversary's arguments, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 1.

Προκαταλλάσσω, f. -ξω, (πρό, καταλλάσσω) *to exchange beforehand*, esp. one place for another: hence pass., *to retire beforehand*, Diod.

Προκαταλύω, (πρό, καταλύω) *to break up* or *annul beforehand*, νόμους, Thuc. 3, 84; τὸν πλοῦν, Dem. 1290, 15:—mid., προκαταλύεσθαι τὴν ἔχθρην, *to end their mutual* enmity *before*, Hdt. 7, 6.

Προκαταμαλάσσω, (πρό, καταμαλάσσω) *to soften beforehand*, Diosc.

Προκαταμανθάνω, (πρό, καταμανθάνω) *to learn, consider beforehand*, Hipp.

Προκαταμαντεύομαι, (πρό, καταμαντεύομαι) dep., *to prophesy, foretell*, Dion. H.

Προκατᾰνᾰλίσκω, (πρό, καταναλίσκω) *to waste, squander beforehand*, Dion. H.

Προκατανοέω, ῶ, (πρό, κατανοέω) *to remark, perceive beforehand*, Joseph. Hence

Προκατανόησις, εως, ἡ, *foreknowledge*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 79.

Προκατανύσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρό, κατανύσσω) *to pierce, stab beforehand*, Dio C.

Προκαταπίμπρημι, *to burn beforehand*, Dio C.

Προκαταπίνω, *to gulp* or *swallow down beforehand*, Joseph.

Προκαταπίπτω, (πρό, καταπίπτω) *to fall down beforehand*, πρ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς, *to despond beforehand*, Diod.: metaph., λόγοι προκατέπιπτον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, rumours *reached* Rome *beforehand*, Plut. Pomp. 43.

Προκαταπλέω, (πρό, καταπλέω) *to sail to* or *towards beforehand*, Polyb. 1, 21, 4.

Προκαταπλήσσω, f. -ξω, (πρό, καταπλήσσω) *to strike with terror beforehand*, τινά: so too in mid., Polyb. 5, 70, 9.

Προκάταργμα, τό, *a libation offered before the chief sacrifice*.

Προκαταρῑθμέω, ῶ, (πρό, καταριθμέω) *to reckon up beforehand*, Sext. Emp. p. 441.

Προκαταρκτικός, ή, όν, (προκατάρχω) *beginning beforehand, previous*, τὰ πρ., *the immediate causes* of things, Hipp.: παιὼν πρ., a paeon *preceded by a long syllable*, opp. to καταληκτικός, Dem. Phal.

Προκάταρξις, ἡ, (προκατάρχω) *a first beginning*.

Προκαταρρήγνῦμι, (πρό, καταρρήγνῦμι) *to break down beforehand*, Dio C, 35, 7.

Προκαταρτίζω, (πρό, καταρτίζω) *to repair, amend beforehand*, Hipp.

Προκαταρτύω, (πρό, καταρτύω) *to prepare beforehand*: metaph., *to calm* or *moderate beforehand*, Plut. 2, 31 D.

Προκατάρχω, (πρό, κατάρχω) *to begin first*: so in mid., *to begin* hostilities, Polyb. 3, 31, 5: c. gen., προκατάρχεσθαι λοιδορίας, Dio C. 58, 1; —but, προκατάρχεσθαί τινι τῶν ἱερῶν, *to serve* one *first* or *with the best portion of* the victim at sacrifices (one of the privileges of the citizens of the mother-city in their colonies), Thuc. 1, 25.

Προκατασκέπτομαι, dep. mid., *to inspect beforehand*.

Προκατασκευάζω, (πρό, κατασκευάζω) *to prepare beforehand*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 19;—mid., *for one's self*, Polyb. 4, 32, 7, etc.

Προκατασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *a preface, introduction*, Polyb. 1, 13, 7, etc.

Προκατασκῑρρόω, ῶ, (πρό, κατασκῑρρόω) *to harden beforehand*: metaph., ἀπέχθεια προκατεσκῑρρωμένη, *inveterate* enmity, LXX.

Προκατάστᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (προκαθίστημι) *a disposing beforehand, preparation*, Dion. H. Hence

Προκαταστᾱτικός, ή, όν, *preparatory*.

Προκαταστέλλω, *to compose, quiet beforehand*.

Προκαταστρέφω, (πρό, καταστρέφω) *to alter beforehand* or *too soon*: πρ. (sc. τὸν βίον), *to come to an untimely end*, Diog. L. 2, 138. Hence

Προκαταστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *previous* or *premature change*: *untimely death, ruin*, βίου, Diog. L. 10, 154.

Προκατασύρω, (πρό, κατασύρω) *to plunder all in front* of one, Polyb. 4, 10, 8. [ῠ]

Προκατασφάζω, (πρό, κατασφάζω) *to slay before*, App. Hisp. 12.

Προκατασχίζω, f. -σω, (πρό, κατασχίζω) *to slit beforehand*, Diosc.

Προκατασχεθείν, poet. aor. form of προκατέχω.

Προκατατᾰχέω, = sq.

Προκατατάχύνω, *to occupy by coming beforehand*.

Προκατατίθεμαι, (πρό, κατά, τίθημι) as mid.:—*to set down before*, πρ. λόγον, *to make a speech before* doing a thing, Hipp.; πρ. χάριν, *to anticipate* one in conferring a benefit, Joseph.

Προκαταύλησις, ἡ, (πρό, κατα, αὐλέω) *a trial of the flute to get the proper pitch before playing*, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 4.

Προκαταφέρομαι, (πρό, καταφέρω) *to rush, fall down first*, Arist. Probl. 12, 2.

Προκαταφεύγω, (πρό, καταφεύγω) *to take refuge* or *sanctuary beforehand*, Thuc. 1, 134; πρ. ἐς τόπον, *to escape before to..*, Id. 2, 91.

Προκαταχρόομαι, (πρό, καταχράομαι) dep., *to use up beforehand*, Dem. 389, 13.

Προκαταχρίω, *to rub* or *smear beforehand*. [ῐ]

Προκαταψύχω, *to cool, refresh beforehand*. [ῠ]

Προκατεγγῡάω, ῶ, *to betroth* or *promise beforehand*.

Προκατελπίζω, (πρό, κατελπίζω) *to hope beforehand*, περί τινος, Polyb. 14, 3, 1.

Προκατεπείγω, (πρό, κατεπείγω) *to urge, press beforehand*, Joseph.

Προκατεργάζομαι, (πρό, κατεργάζομαι) dep., *to accomplish beforehand*, Plut. Demetr. et Anton. 1, in pf. pass.

Προκατέρχομαι, (πρό, κατέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor., et perf. act.:—*to come* or *go down beforehand, return before*, Hdn.

Προκατεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (πρό, κατεσθίω) *to eat up beforehand*, Luc.

Προκατεύχομαι, (πρό, κατεύχομαι) dep. mid., *to pray before* doing anything, c. gen., τῆς τροφῆς, Joseph.

Προκατέχω, (πρό, κατέχω) *to hold* or *gain possession of beforehand, preoccupy*, Thuc. 4, 105, ἀλλ᾽ ὃν προκατ-

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σχῆσθαι τὴν ἄκραν, Polyb. 8, 33, 1 : —mid., *to hold down before one's self*, προκατέσχετο χερσὶ καλύπτρην, H. Hom. Cer. 197. — II. intr., *to be superior*, τινί, *in* a thing, Polyb. 27, 13, 7.

Προκατηγορέω, ῶ, (πρό, κατηγορέω) *to accuse beforehand*, τινός, Dem. 95, 25. Hence

Προκατηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a previous accusation*, Thuc. 3, 53.

Προκάτημαι, Ion. for προκάθημαι, Hdt.

Προκατηχέω, ῶ, (πρό, κατηχέω) *to instruct beforehand*, Eccl. Hence

Προκατήχησις, ἡ, *previous* or *first instruction*, Eccl.

Προκατίζω, Ion. for προκαθίζω, Hdt.

Προκατοπτεύω, *to find out by previous search* or *inquiry*.

Προκατορρωδέω, ῶ, *to fear* or *dread beforehand*.

Προκατόψομαι, fut. of προκαθοράω, Hdt. 8, 23.

Πρόκειμαι, Ion. προκέομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. -κείσομαι (πρό, κεῖμαι) : —*to lie before* (locally), *to lie in front of*, c. gen., Αἴγυπτος προκειμένη τῆς ἐχομένης γῆς, Hdt. 2, 12, cf. 4, 99 ; ᾧ προὔκειτο μαστῶν περονίς, in which *was* a brooch *in front of* the breast, Soph. Tr. 925 : absol., *to stretch forward*, of a cape, island, Xen. An. 6, 4, 3, Id. Ath. 2, 13.—II. generally, *to lie before the eyes, to be present* or *ready*, in Hom. always, δνείατα προκείμενα, the meats *ready laid* ; so in Hdt., πρ. δαίς, δεῖπνον I, 211 ; 5, 105 ; τὸ προκείμενον πρῆγμα, *the matter in hand, question at issue*, Hdt. 8, 56 ; so, πρ. τινι πόνος, ἀγών, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B :—as in Lat. *in medio positum esse*. —2. metaph., γνῶμαι τρεῖς προεκέατο, three opinions *were set forth, proposed*, Hdt. 3, 83, cf. 7, 16, 1 ; πρόκειται περὶ σωτηρίας (sc. ὁ ἀγών) *the question is* concerning safety, Ar. Eccl. 401, cf. Eur. Or. 847 ; so, σκέψις πρόκειται περί τινος, Plat. Rep. 533 E :—ἆεθλος προκείμενος, the task *proposed*, Hdt. 1, 126 ; 4, 10 ; so, ἀγὼν πρ., the struggle *before one*, Id. 9, 60 : but, πρ. σημῆια, signs *are fixed beforehand, agreed upon*, Id. 2, 38 ; so, προκείμεναι ἡμέραι, *the settled, appointed* days, Id. 2, 87 ; so, ἐνιαυτοὶ πρόκεινται εἰς ὀγδώκοντα, *are set, fixed* at 80, Id. 3, 22 ; πρ. ἀνάγκη, Id. 1, 11 ; ἄθλου τέρμα σοι προκείμενον, Aesch. Pr. 257, cf. 755 : νόμοι πρόκεινται, Soph. O. T. 865.—III. *to lie before one, lie exposed*, Hdt. 1, 111 ; ἄτιμος ὧδε πρόκειμαι, says Ajax of himself, Soph. Aj. 427 :—esp., *to lie dead*, Aesch. Theb. 965, Soph. Aj. 1059, etc. ; ὁ προκείμενος, *the corpse*, Ar. Eccl. 537. —IV. *to be held out, set forth*, τινί, esp. as a prize or reward, Hes. Sc. 312 ; προκείμενα ἄθλα, Plat., freq. in Xen. : also of punishments, Aesch. Pers. 371, Soph. Ant. 36, Thuc. 3, 45.

Προκέλευθος, ον, (πρό, κέλευθος) *leading the way, conducting*, τινός, Mosch. 2, 147.

Προκελευσματικός, οῦ, ὁ, (πρό, κέλευσμα) *a proceleusmatic*, a foot consisting of four short syllables (sub. πούς, ῥυθμός), Dion. H.

Προκελεύω, *to rouse to action beforehand*.

Προκενεαγγέω, ῶ, (πρό, κενεαγγέω) *to clear the bowels beforehand*, Hipp.

Προκενόω, ῶ, (πρό, κενόω) *to empty beforehand*, Luc. Alex. 13, in pass.

Προκέντημα, ατος, τό, (πρό, κεντέω) *a thing pricked* or *traced out beforehand, the plan of a building*, Sext. Emp. : also προχάραγμα.

Προκέφᾶλος, ον, (κεφαλή) *with the head* or *point first*.

Προκήδομαι, (πρό, κήδομαι) dep., *to take care of, take thought for*, τινός, Aesch. Pr. 629, Soph. Ant. 741, etc.

Προκηραίνω, (πρό, κηραίνω) *to be anxious for*, τινός, Soph. Tr. 29 ; cf. Monk Eur. Hipp. 223.

Προκήρυγμα, ατος, τό, (προκηρύσσω) *a previous announcement*.

Προκηρῦκεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, (πρό, κηρυκεύω) dep. mid., *to have proclaimed by herald, to give public notice*, περί τινος, Andoc. 23, 45 ; πρός τινα, Aeschin. 51, 14.

Προκήρυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, = κήρυξ.

Προκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω : f. -ξω (πρό, κηρύσσω) :—*to proclaim by herald, proclaim publicly*, Soph. Ant. 34, El. 684, Isae. 60, 2, etc.

Προκῖθάρισμα, ατος, τό, (κιθαρίζω) *a prelude on the lyre*.

Προκινδυνεύω, (πρό, κινδυνεύω) *to run risk beforehand, brave the first danger, stand the brunt of battle*, Thuc. 7, 56, Xen., etc., cf. esp. Dem. 297, 11 : also c. dat., πρ. τῷ βαρβάρῳ (sc. τῆς Ἑλλάδος), *braved* him *for* Greece, Thuc. 1, 73 ; also, πρ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Lys. 151, 38, cf. Isocr. 56 A.

Προκινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, κινέω) *to move forward*, τὸν στρατόν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21 ; *to urge on*, πρ. ἵππον, Id. Eq. 9, 3 :—pass., with fut. mid., *to come on, advance*, Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 23.

Προκλαίω, fut. -κλαύσομαι, (πρό, κλαίω) *to weep beforehand*, or *openly*, Soph. Tr. 963, Eur. Phoen. 1520.—II. trans., *to lament beforehand*, τὸν νεκρόν, Hdt. 5, 8 ; cf. Eur. Alc. 526.

Πρόκλαστος, ον, (πρό, κλάω) *broken* or *broken off in front*.

†Προκλέης contd. Προκλῆς, ἐους, ὁ, *Procles*, son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, a king of Sparta, Hdt. 6, 52 ; 8, 131 : from him the Proclid line of kings was so named. —2. a Spartan, ruler of Teuthrania in Asia Minor, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3.—3. ruler of Epidaurus, father-in-law of Periander of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50.—4. an Athenian commander, son of Theodorus, Thuc. 3, 91 : cf. Πατροκλῆς. —5. a Lerian, subject of the satire of Phocylides, 5, 2.—Others in Xen. ; Paus. ; etc.

†Πρόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Proclea*, daughter of Clytius, Paus. 10, 14, 2.

Προκληδονίζομαι, *to forebode, prophesy*, Joseph.

†Προκλῆς, ὁ, v. Προκλέης.

Πρόκλησις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (προκαλέω) *a calling forth* or *out* :—*a challenging to combat*, ἐκ προκλήσιος, *upon* or *according to challenge*, Hdt. 5, 1 ; 9, 75.—II. *an invitation, proposal*, Thuc. 3, 64.—III. esp. as law-term, *a formal challenge* or *wager, offered by either party* to his opponent, for the purpose of bringing disputed points to issue, etc., somewhat like the Roman *sponsio*, freq. in Oratt., as Antipho 6, 27, Lys. 4, 15, etc. ; cf. προκαλέω fin. : on the various kinds of πρόκλησις, v. Hudtwalcker über die Diäteten, p. 49 ; the most common was a challenge to the opponent to let his slaves be put to the rack to give evidence against him : also an offer of one's own slaves to be tortured, cf. Dem. 978, 8 ; see also 1387, 13, where the whole form is given. Hence

Προκλητικός, ή, όν, *calling forth, challenging*, τῇ φωνῇ προκλητικὸν ἐπαλαλάζειν, Plut. Marcell. 7.

Πρόκλητος, ον, (προκαλέω) *called forth, challenged, summoned*.

Προκλίνω, (πρό, κλίνω) *to lean forward*, πρ. σῶμα ἐς χέρα φιλίαν, Soph. O. C. 201. [ῐ] Hence

Προκλῑτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who occupies the first place at table*. [ῐ]

†Πρόκλος, ου, ὁ, = Προκλῆς : also answering to the Rom. name *Proculus*, Plut.

Προκλύζω, f. -σω, (πρό, κλύζω) *to wash out beforehand*, Philo :—esp. as medic. term, *to purge beforehand with a clyster*.

Πρόκλῦτος, ον, (πρό, κλύω) *heard formerly* : ἔπεα πρ., *ancient* legends, or *old* saws, Il. 20, 204.

Προκλύω, (πρό, κλύω) *to hear beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 251. [ῠ]

†Πρόκνη, ης, ἡ, *Procne*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow, Thuc. 2, 29 ; Apollod. 3, 14, 8.

Προκνήμῖον, ου, τό, (πρό, κνήμη) *the inner and larger bone of the leg, shin*, Lat. *tibia* ; cf. παρακνήμιον.

Προκνημίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πρό, κνημίς) *a covering for the shin*, Polyb. 6, 23, 8.

Πρόκνις or προκνίς, ιδος, ἡ, a sort of *dried fig*, also written πρόκρις or προκρίς, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 653 B.

Προκοίλιος, ον, (κοιλία) *with a paunch*.

Πρόκοιλος, ον, = foreg.

Προκοιμάομαι, *to sleep beforehand*, Clem. Al.

Προκοιτεία, ας, ἡ, = προκοιτία.

Προκοιτέω, ῶ, (πρόκοιτος) *to keep guard before a place*, Joseph.

Προκοιτία, ας, ἡ, *a watch before* a place, Polyb. 2, 5, 6, etc.

Προκοίτιον, ου, τό, dub. l. for προκοιτῶν.

Πρόκοιτος, ον, (πρό, κοίτη) *keeping watch before* a place, Lat. *excubitor*, Polyb. 20, 11, 5 ; c. gen., πρ. τῆς φρουρᾶς κύων, Plut. 2, 325 B.

Προκοιτών, ῶνος, ὁ, *an antechamber*, Lob. Phryn. 252.

Προκολάζω, f. -άσω, *to chastise beforehand*.

Προκολᾰκεύω, (πρό, κολακεύω) *to flatter beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 494 C.

Προκόλπιον, ου, τό, (πρό, κόλπος) *a robe falling over the breast*, Theophr. Char. 6, 22, Luc. Pisc. 7.—II. *the entrance into a gulf*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 394.

Προκομία, ας, ἡ, = προκόμιον, Ael. N. A. 16, 10.

Προκομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing forward* : from

Προκομίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, κομίζω) *to bring forward* :—pass., *to be carried away into distant lands*, Hdt. 4, 122.

Πρόκομιον, ου, τό, (πρό, κόμη) *the front hair* of a man ; also, *the forelock* of a horse, Lat. *capronae*, Xen. Eq. 5, 6, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 5.—II. *false hair*, esp. *a false front*, such as the Persians and the Greek women wore, Ar. Fr. 309, Arist. Oecon. 2, 15, 3 ; πρ. καὶ περίθετα, Ath. 523 A :—also, πηνίκη, φενάκη.

†Προκόννησος, ου, ἡ, (πρόξ, νῆσος) *Proconnesus*, an island in the Propontis, famed for its marble, now *Marmara* ; Hdt. 4, 14 ; Strab. p. 588.

Προκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *progress on a journey* : generally, *progress, advance*, προκοπὴν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, λαμβάνειν, Polyb. 2, 37, 10, etc. ; *improvement*, esp. in science, Cic. Att. 15, 16 ; and in plur., 2, 75 B, Luc. Alex. 22 :—πρ. παλίντροπος, progress in a contrary *direction*, Polyb. 5, 16, 9 ; πρ. ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον or τὸ βέλτιον, Philo : from

Προκόπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, κόπτω) *to*

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forward a work :—pass., *to be forwarded, to advance, thrive, prosper, ἀνωτέρω οὐδὲν τῶν πραγμάτων προκοπτομένων*, Hdt. 1, 190 ; *ἐς τὸ πρόσω οὐδὲν προεκόπτετο τῶν πραγμάτων*, Id. 3, 56.—II. in this intr. signf., the act. is usu. employed in Att., *τί ἂν προκόπτοις ;* what *good would you get ?* Eur. Alc. 1079 ; *οὐδὲν προὐκοπτον εἰς.., they made* no *progress* towards.., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 6 ; also, *πρ. εἰς πρόσθε*, Eur. Hec. 961 ; *ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο πρ.*, Polyb. 39, 9, 2 ; *ἐπὶ πλεῖον π. ἀσεβείας*, N. T. :—so, prob., *τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες, having made improvements* in their navy to a great extent, Thuc. 7, 56, cf. 4, 60 :—also, *ἡμέρα, νὺξ προὔκοψε*, the day, night *was* far *advanced*, App., N. T. ; *πρ. διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου, to proceed* upon the high-road :—generally, = *σοφὸς γίγνεσθαι*, Plut. 2, 543 E. (Most interpp. follow Coray ad Isocr., who thinks the usage borrowed from the practice of armies, which hew down the trees, etc., that obstruct their progress, v. *προοδοποιέω*. Schneid. and Passow make the first signf., *to beat out, stretch by beating*, as a smith does metal.)

Προκοσμέω, ῶ, *to adorn in front* or *before ;* susp. Hence

Προκόσμημα, ατος, τό, *an ornament in front*, Diog. L. 6, 72.

Προκόσμιος, ον, (πρό, κόσμος II.) *before the world*, Eccl.—II. *τὸ προκόσμιον, the frontlet* of a horse (nisi legend. *προκόμιον*, Plut. 2, 970 D.

Προκρᾰτέω, ῶ, (πρό, κρατέω) *to govern before* or *beforehand*, Dio C.

Προκρέμᾶμαι, (πρό, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang forward*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 19.

Πρόκρημνος, ον, (πρό, κρημνός) *overhanging, abrupt*, LXX.

Πρόκρῐμα, ατος, τό, *a choosing before others, partiality*, N.T.—II. *a pre-judgment*, Lat. *praejudicium :* from

Προκρῑνω, (πρό, κρίνω) *to choose before others, pick out, choose*, Thuc. 4, 80, and Plat. : *to prefer before, τι* or *τινά τινος*, Hdt. 1, 70 ; 9, 26 ; *πρ. τινὰ σωφρονέστατον βροτῶν*, Eur. Hel. 47 ; *προκρίνας οἱπερ ἀλκιμώτατοι*, Phoen. 746 ; also in mid., *τούτους ἐκ προκρίτων προκρινάμενος*, Plat. Rep. 537 D :—pass., *to be preferred before, be superior to* others, *τινός*, Hdt. 2, 121, 6, cf. 1, 56 ; c. inf., *τοῦτο προκέκριται εἶναι βέλτιστον*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 8, cf. Apol. 21.—II. *to judge beforehand ;* and so, merely, *to judge*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Apol. 15, Isocr. 42 A, etc. : *πρ. μάχην δι' ἱππέων, to decide* the battle by the horse *before* the foot comes up, prob. l. Diod. 17, 19. [*ῐ*]

Πρόκρις or *προκρίς*, v. sub *πρόκνις*.

†**Πρόκρις**, ιδος, ἡ, *Procris*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. daughter of Erechtheus, Id. 3, 15, 2.

Πρόκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (προκρίνω) *preference, choice, election*, Plat. Polit. 299 A.—II. *a pre-judgment*, Lat. *praejudicium*. Hence

Προκριτικός, ή, όν, only found as subst., *τὸ πρ.*, *a* kind of *verse* or *metrical foot*, Plut. 2, 1141 A

Πρόκρῐτος, ον, (προκρίνω) *chosen before others, preferred, picked*, Plat. Rep. 537 D, Legg. 945 B :—as a translation of Lat. *Princeps senatus*, Dio C. II. *prejudged*.

Πρόκροον, Lacon. impf. from *προκρούω*, for *προὔκρουον*, Ar. Lys. 1252 ;—not an adj., as says Gottling Theodos. p. 215.

Πρόκροσσος, η, ον, or ος, ον (v. infra) (πρό, κρόσσαι) :—*with projecting κρόσσαι* or *battlements :* in Il. 14, 35, the ships are drawn up on the beach *πρόκροσσαι*, i. e., prob. *ranged side by side so that their sterns stood up like a row of battlements ;*—and so, in Hdt. 7, 188, a number of ships are said to be ranged (at sea) *πρόκροσσαι ἐς πόντον ἐπὶ ὀκτώ*, i. e. *ranged in rows* turned seawards eight deep :—also of a richly-carved cup, *πέριξ αὐτοῦ γρυπῶν κεφαλαί οἱ πρόκροσσοι ἦσαν*, the heads of griffins were *set at regular distances* round it, Hdt. 4, 152 :—(opp. to *περιφερεῖς*, Democr. ap. Theophr. de Sens., cf. Opp. H. 4, 606).—In all these places Schweigh. takes *πρόκροσσοι* (*-αι*) to be *in quincuncem dispositae*, the French *par échelons*.—Metaph., *πρόκροσσοι φερόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν κίνδυνον*, rushing *one after another* into danger, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 30 A.

†**Προκρούστης**, ου, ὁ *Procrustes*, appell. of the robber Polypemon, also called Damastes ; v. sq., Plut. Thes. 11 : cf. Πολυπήμων.

Προκρούω, Dor. *προκρόω*, (πρό, *κρούω*) *to beat out ;* hence, *to stretch and torture*, whence the name of the robber *Προκρούστης*, who stretched all his captives, great or small, on the same bed.—II. like *κρούω, to lie with* a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1017.

Προκτάομαι, (πρό, κτάομαι) dep., *to gain beforehand*, v. l. Plut. for *προσκτ-*.

Προκτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to build, found beforehand*.

Προκῡβερνάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to steer in front*.

Προκῡδάνω, strengthd. for *κυδάνω*, Orph. Arg. 1223, acc. to Herm.

Προκυκλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, κυκλέω) *to roll forth* or *out*, in the Swallow-song ap. Ath. 360 C, ubi olim *προςκ-*.

Προκῡλινδέω, ῶ, later form from *προκυλίνδω :* pass., *πρ. τινι, to fall at the feet of, prostrate one's self before* one, Lat. *provolvi ad genua alicujus*, Ar. Av. 501, ubi v. Schol. (cf. *προκαλινδέω*) ; *τινός*, Dem. 450, 2. Hence

Προκῡλίνδημα, ατος, τό, *that which is rolled before*.

Προκῡλίνδω, f. *-κυλίσω*, (πρό, *κυλίνδω*) *to roll before, forward* or *away :* —pass., *to roll forward, on, past*, of the waves, Il. 14, 18 ; fut. mid. in pass. signf., Dion. H. :—cf. *προκυλινδέω*. Hence

Προκύλῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a casting one's self at the feet of another*, *προκυλίσεις καὶ προςκυνήσεις*, Plat. Legg. 887 E.

Προκυμαία or **προκυμία**, ας, ἡ, and *προκύμαια* or *προκυμάτια, τά :* (πρό, κῦμα) :—*an embankment against the waves, a dyke, breakwater*, Joseph. [*ῠ*]

Προκῡνέω, ῶ, (πρό, κύων) of a dog, *to bark beforehand*, i. e. before game is found.

Προκύπτω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, κύπτω) *to stoop and bend forward*, hence, *to peep out*, Ar. Ran. 412, Av. 496 ; *γλῶσσα προκύπτει*, Luc. Alex. 12 ; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 593.

Προκῡρόω, ῶ, (πρό, κυρόω) *to confirm* or *ratify before*, N. T.

Προκύων, κυνός, ὁ, (πρό, κύων) *Procyon*, a constellation which rises *before the dog-star ;* strictly, a single star, which by later writers was itself described as a dog, Schol. Arat. 450. —II. *πικροὶ Καλλιμάχου πρόκυνες*, a nickname of the grammarians, *snappers and snarlers*, Anth :—cf. *πρόςκυνες*.

Προκόλῦμα, ατος, τό, (*πρό, κολύω*) *a bulwark, defence*, Heliod. 9, 17.

Προκώμιος, ον, (πρό, κῶμος) *before the κῶμος : τὸ πρ. ὕμνον, the prelude* of a song *sung by a κῶμος*, Pind. N. 4, 17.

Πρόκωνα and **προκώνια**, τά, *ἄλφιτα, groats of fresh* or *unroasted barley*, Hipp., who also mentions *πυροὶ προκώνιοι*, v. Foës. Oecon.

Πρόκωπος, ον, (πρό, κώπη) *grasping the sword by its hilt, sword-in-hand*, Aesch. Ag. 1637.—2. of the *sword, grasped by the hilt*, Aesch. Ag. 1651, Eur. Or. 1477.

Προλᾰβή, ῆς, ἡ, (*προλαμβάνω*) *like λαβή, a hilt*.

Προλαγχάνω, (πρό, *λαγχάνω*) *to obtain by lot beforehand*, Ar. Eccl. 1159.

Προλᾰ́ζομαι, dep., *to receive beforehand* or *by anticipation, τινός, some of* a thing, Eur. Ion 1027 ; cf. *λαίομαι*, fin.

Προλάκκιον, ου, τό, (*πρό, λάκκος*) *a hole in the ground lying before* a larger one, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 13.

Προλᾰλέω, ῶ, (πρό, *λαλέω*) *to prate before*, Anth. P. 12, 208.—II. *to foretell*.

Πρόλᾰλος, ον, (πρό, λάλος) *flippant in words, chattering*, Ael.

Προλαμβάνω, f. *-λήψομαι*, aor. *προὐλάβον*, (πρό, *λαμβάνω*) *to take beforehand*, Lys. 176, 5, etc. ; *πρ. ἀρραβῶνα, to receive as earnest money*, Dem. 1211, 5.—2. *to take before* or *sooner* than another, *τι πρό τινος*, Soph. O. C. 1141.—3. also, *to take away before*, Aeschin. 24, 30 : *πρ. τὰ δι' ἐκ κακῶν, first to get* one's self out of mischief, Eur. Ion 1253.—4. generally, *to obtain, get*, Dem. 970, 28.—II. *to outstrip, get the start of. τινά*. Xen. Cyn. 5, 19 :—*πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ*, to get a start, Hdt. 3, 105 ; so, *πρ. τῆς φυγῆς*, Thuc. 4, 33 ; also, *πρ. τῷ δρόμῳ*, Xen. Cyn. 7, 7 ; absol., *πολλῷ προλαβε, was* far *ahead*, Thuc. 7, 80.—2. *to be beforehand with, anticipate*, like *φθάνειν*, Eur. Ion 407, etc. : part., *προλαβών, by anticipation*, Xen Cyr. 1, 2, 3 :—also c. acc. rei, *to anticipate, γόους*, Eur. Hel. 339 ; *πρ. τὴν ἡδυκίαν*, Lat. *decerpere florem aetatis*, Aeschin. 23, 18.—3. *to anticipate* one's words, *prejudge*, Dem. 44, 3.—4. *to prepossess, win beforehand*, *πρ. τινὰ λόγῳ*, Dem. 1439, 6.—III. *to repeat from the origin*, Lat. *altius repetere*, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

Προλάμπω, f. *-ψω*, *to shine beforehand, shine before* others.

†**Πρόλᾶος**, ου, ὁ, *Prolaüs*, mast. pr. n., Paus. 5, 2, 4.

Προλεαίνω,= *προλειόω*.

Προλέγω, f. *-ξω*, (πρό, *λέγω*) *to pick out* or *choose before* others, *prefer*, *Ἀθηναίων προλελεγμένοι*, Il. 13, 689 ; *ἐξοχώτατοι προλέγονται*, Pind. N. 2, 28.—II. *to foretell*, of an oracle, Hdt. 1, 53 ; 8, 136, and Att. ; *τι πρό τινος*, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 C :—*to say beforehand*, Aesch. Pr. 1071.—2. *to tell publicly, denounce*, esp. punishment, as, *πρ. δεσμόν τινι*, Dem. 719, 25, cf. Lycurg. 148, 16 : *to caution*, with *πρό τινι ὅτι..*, Antipho 126, 17 :—generally, *to profess, declare*, Aesch. Theb. 336 :—c. inf., *to order*, *ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἃ προλέγω τι*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 3.

Προλειόω, ῶ, *to make smooth before*.—2. *to pound beforehand*.

Προλείπω, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, *λείπω*) *to go forth and leave behind ;* hence, *to leave behind, forsake*, of persons, places, and things, Hom., Hes., etc ; *αἴσῃ σε προλέλοιπε*, prudence *forsook* thee, Od. 2, 279 ; *ἀνηνὸν προλιπών*, Pind.

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P. 9, 50; and Trag.; *χώραν πρ.*, *to abandon* one's post, Thuc. 2, 87.—2. c. inf., *to omit to do* a thing, Theogn. 351; so, *πρ. μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν*, Soph. El. 132.—II. intr., *to cease, fail beforehand, to cease*, *Ἀτρείδαις οὐ προλείπει φόνος*, Eur. Or. 817; *εἰ τῳ προλείποι ἡ βώμη*, Thuc. 7, 75: absol., *to faint, fall into a swoon*, Eur. Hec. 438.

Προλεκτικός, ή, όν, (*προλέγω*) *foretelling*, Paul. S. 74, 6?.

Προλεπτύνω, (*πρό, λεπτύνω*) *to make thin or fine beforehand*, Plat. Tim. 66 A.

Προλεσχηνεύομαι, dep. c. pf. pass. *προλελεσχήνευμαι*, *to hold converse with* one *before*, *τινί*, Hdt. 6, 4.

Πρόλεσχος, ον, (*πρό, λέσχη*) *voluble in talk, prating*, Aesch. Supp. 200.

Προλευκαίνω, *to make white or bright beforehand.*

Προλεύσσω, (*πρό, λεύσσω*) *to see before one's self or in front*, Soph. Phil. 1360.

Πρόλημμα, ατος, τό, (*προλαμβάνω*) *that which is taken beforehand*; *πρ. ποιεῖν τινι*, to give one some *start* or *advantage*, Polyb. 17, 10, 3. Hence

Προλημμᾰτίζω, *to place before* or *in advance*: — hence, *προλημματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a preparatory exercise* in singing, Byzant.

Προλήνιον, ου, τό, (*πρό, ληνός*) *a vessel in front of a wine-press*, LXX.

Προληπτικός, ή, όν, *anticipating*, Plut. 2, 427 D: from

Πρόληψις, εως, ἡ, (*προλαμβάνω*) *an anticipating*: esp. in point of time, *a prolepsis, anachronism.*—II. *a previous assumption, preconception*, Polyb. 8, 29, 1; *πρ. ἔχειν τινός*, Id. 10, 43, 8: esp., *a vague* or *indistinct conception*, like the *notiones insitae* of Cicero: and in the Epicur. philosophy, *a conception formed through the senses*, as opp. to *ἔννοια*, Plut. 2, 900 B, C, etc.

Προλιμνάς, άδος, ἡ, (*πρό, λίμνη*) *stagnant water near a river* or *lake, a marsh formed by a river overflowing*, Arist. H. A. 6, 14, 2: in E. M. also *πρόλιμνα, ἡ.*

Προλιμνάζω, (*πρό, λιμνάζω*) *to form a marsh before* a river, Paus. 8, 22, 3.

Προλιμοκτονέω, ῶ, (*πρό, λιμοκτονέω*) *to famish beforehand*, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 3.

Προλῐπαίνω, (*πρό, λιπαίνω*) *to fatten* or *enrich before*, Diosc.

Προλιχνεύω, to lick or *nibble beforehand.*

Προλόβιον, ου, τό, (*πρό, λοβός*) *the lower part of the flap of the ear.*

Πρόλοβος, ου, ὁ, = *προηγορεών, the crop of fowls*, esp. pigeons; also written *πρόβολος*. Hence

Προλοβώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like the crop of a bird*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 9.

Προλογίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid., *to calculate beforehand.*

Προλογίζω, to speak beforehand, speak a prologue.

Πρόλογος, ου, ὁ, (*προλέγω*) *a preface, preface*:—in Trag. and old Com., *the prologue, all that portion of the play that comes before* the first chorus, Ar. Ran. 1119, cf. Arist. Poët. 12, 4: after Eurip. it was usually a monologue containing a narrative of facts introductory to the main action, as in the Roman comedy; opp. to *ἐπίλογος*.—II. in arithm., of ratios in which the first number is the largest, as 5 : 3; cf. *ὑπόλογος* II.

Προλούω, to wash beforehand: — pass., *to bathe beforehand.*

Προλοχίζω, (*πρό, λοχίζω*) *ἐνέδρας, to lay an ambuscade beforehand*; hence, in pass., *αἱ προλελοχισμέναι ἐνέδραι*, the ambush *that had before been laid*, Thuc. 3, 112.—II. *to beset with an ambuscade, τὰς ὁδούς*, Thuc. 3, 110, cf. Plut. Sertor. 13: also, *πρ. τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδραις*, Thuc. 2, 81. Hence

Προλοχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a laying of an ambuscade beforehand, Conon.

†*Πρόλοχος, ου, ὁ, Prolochus*, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.

Προλῡμαίνομαι, (*πρό, λυμαίνομαι*) dep., *to ravage beforehand*, Polyb. 2, 68, 5.

Προλῡπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό, λυπέω*) *to pain* or *distress beforehand*:—Pass., *to feel pain* or *distress before*, Plat. Phaedr. 258 E, Phil. 39 D, etc. Hence

Προλύπησις, εως, ἡ, previous distress, Plat. Rep. 584 C. [ῡ]

†*Προλύτα, ἡ, Prolyta*, daughter of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 19, v. l. *Προαύγα.*

Προλύται, οἱ, v. *λύται.*

Προμᾰθεία, προμᾰθεύς, Dor. for *προμηθ-*.

†*Προμᾰθίδας, ου, ὁ, Promethidas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 296 B.

†*Προμαθίων, ωνος, ὁ, Promathion*, a historian, Plut. Rom. 2.

Πρόμακρος, ον, = *προμήκης*, susp. in Theophr.

Προμάλαγγες, οἱ, a Cyprian name for *flatterers*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 F.

Προμᾰλακτήριον, ου, τό, (*προμαλάσσω*) *the bath-room in which the body was rubbed and made supple before* bathing, Galen.

Προμᾰλᾰκύνω, = sq.

Προμᾰλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*πρό, μαλάσσω*) *to soften beforehand, make soft* or *supple by rubbing*, Arist. Probl. 2, 32, 2:—so, metaph., in mid., *προμαλάττεσθαι τὸν δῆμον*, Plut. Caes. 6.

Πρόμᾰλος, ου, ἡ, an unknown tree with supple springy branches, like *ἰτέα, ἄγνος* and *λύγος*, prob. a kind of *willow*, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1, Ap. Rh. 3, 201; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Προμάμμη, ης, ἡ, (*πρό, μάμμα* II) *a great-grandmother*, Lat. *proavia.*

Προμανθάνω, (*πρό, μανθάνω*) *to learn beforehand*, and (in aor.) *to know beforehand*, Pind. O. 8, 79, and Att.; c. inf., Soph. Phil. 538: opp. to *ἐπιμανθάνω*, and to *ξυνίημι*, Thuc. 1, 138:—*to learn by rote*, Ar. Nub. 966.

Προμαντεία, ας, Ion. *-ηΐη, ης, ἡ*, (*προμαντεύομαι*) *the right of consulting the Delphic oracle first*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 54, Dem. 119, 17, etc.

Προμάντευμα, ατος, τό, a prediction: from

Προμαντεύομαι, (*πρό, μαντεύομαι*) dep. mid., *to foretell, prophesy*, Hdt. 3, 125; *τι*, Eur. Melan. 3:—an act. *προμαντεύω*, in Plut. Cat. Maj. 23.

Προμαντηΐη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *προμαντεία*, Hdt.

Προμάντιον, ου, τό, = *προμάντευμα*, Nonn.

Πρόμαντις, εως Ion. *ιος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*πρό, μάντις*) *a prophet* or *prophetess*: *ἡ πρ.* was specially the title of *the Pythia* or *Delphic priestess*, who gave out the answers of the oracle, Hdt. 6, 66; 7, 111; also, *Δωδωναίων αἱ προμάντιες*, Hdt. 2, 55; generally, *the representative of the god and the organ of his prophecies*, Wess. Hdt. 8, 135; cf. Thuc. 5, 16:—v. sub *προφήτης* II.—II. as adj., *prophetic, δίκη πρ.*, justice *giving presage of the issue*, Soph. El. 757; *θυμὸς πρ.*, 'my *prophetic* soul,' Eur. Andr. 1072:—*πρ. τινος, prophetic, foreboding of* a thing, Aesch. Cho. 758, Eur. Hel. 338.

Προμαραίνομαι, (*πρό, μαραίνω*) as pass., *to wither away first*, Arist. Probl.

Προμαρτύρομαι, (*πρό, μαρτύρομαι*) dep. mid., *to witness beforehand*, N. T. [ῡ]

Προμάτωρ, ορος, ἡ, Dor. for *προμήτωρ*, Aesch. [ᾰ]

Προμᾰχέω, = *προμαχίζω*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 60.

Προμᾰχεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*προμάχομαι*) *a bulwark, rampart*, Lat. *propugnaculum*, Hdt. 1, 98; *πρ. τοῦ τείχεος*, Hdt. 1, 164; 3, 151.

Προμᾰχίζω, (*πρόμαχος*) *to fight before*, Τρωσί, *in front of* the Trojans, as their champion, Il. 3, 16; but, also, *to fight with* another *as champion*, *Ἀχιλῆϊ*, Il. 20, 376.

Προμάχομαι, f. *-μᾰχήσομαι* and Att. *-χοῦμαι*; (*πρό, μάχομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to fight before, fight in the front rank, ἁπάντων, before* all, Il. 11, 217; 17, 358.—II. *to stand before* one *and fight, fight for* him, *τινός*, Ar. Vesp. 957.—III. *to fight before*, i. e. *sooner than* another, *τινός*. [ᾰ]

Πρόμᾰχος, ον, (*πρό, μάχομαι*) *fighting before, fighting in front*: freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., always as subst.; in plur., *the first* or *foremost fighters, champions*, freq. in Hom., *ἐνὶ προμάχοισιν, among the foremost*; *πρώτοισιν ἐνὶ προμάχοισιν*, Od. 18, 379; *προμάχων ἀν' ὅμιλον*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 49:—as adj., *πρ. δόρυ*, Soph. Tr. 856.—II. *fighting for, πόλεως, δόμων*, Aesch. Theb. 418, 482.

†*Πρόμαχος, ου, ὁ, Promachus*, son of Parthenopaeus, Apollod. 3, 7, 2.—2. son of Aeson, slain by Pelias, Id. 1, 9, 27.—3. son of Alegenor, a Boeotian before Troy, Il. 14, 476.—Others in Dem.; Paus.; etc.

Προμάχων, ῶνος, ὁ, = *προμαχεών*, dub., cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

†*Προμέδων, οντος, ὁ, Promedon*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 30, 7.

Προμεθίημι, (*πρό, μεθίημι*) *to let go, despatch before*, Ap. Rh. 2, 329.

Προμεθύομαι, (*πρό, μεθύω*) as pass., *to be drunk with wine before*, Plut. 2, 734 A.

Προμελαίνομαι, (*πρό, μελαίνω*) pass., *to become black before*, Nic. Th. 797.

Προμελετάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό, μελετάω*) *to practise beforehand*, Ar. Eccl. 117, Xen. Ath. 1, 20, Plat. Soph. 216 D. Hence

Προμελέτησις, εως, ἡ, previous exercise, prosecution of an art, etc.

Προμένεια, ας, ἡ, (*πρό, μένος*) name of a prophetess of Dodona in Hdt. 2, 55, strictly *forefeeling, presage.*

Προμένειος, σίδη, ἡ, a sort of *pomegranate*, Nic. Al. 490.

†*Προμένης, ους, ὁ, Proménes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 112.

Προμερῐμνάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό, μεριμνάω*) *to take thought beforehand*, N. T.

Προμεταβάλλω, (*πρό, μεταβάλλω*) *to change, transform beforehand*, Sext. Emp.

Προμετρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to measure out before.* Hence

Προμετρητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who measures out, a servant of the *μετρονόμοι*, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 68.

Προμετρητός, ή, όν, (*προμετοέω*) *measured out to.*

Προμετωπίδιον, ου, τό, the skin or *hair of the forehead, ἵππων προμετωπίδια*, Hdt. 7, 70.—II. *a frontpiece, frontlet*, esp. for horses, Xen. An. 1, 8, 7, Cyr. 6, 4, 1. [πῑ] Hence

Προμετωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, a star in the forehead, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E, 202 A.

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†Προμεύς, έως, ὁ, *Prometheus*, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1044.

Προμήθεια, ας, ἡ, Dor. *προμάθεια*; Ion. *προμηθίη*, though the form in *-θία* was also used in Att. poets, and occurs as a freq. v. l. in Att. prose, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. (*προμηθής*): —*foresight, forethought, wariness, discretion*, Hdt. 3, 36, Pind. I. 1, 57, and Trag.; esp. *προμηθίαν λαβεῖν*, Aesch. Supp. 177, Eur. Hec. 795.—II. *respect, consideration*, ἐν πολλῇ προμηθίῃ ἔχειν τινά, Hdt. 1, 88: *προμηθίαν ἔχειν τινός*, Eur. Alc. 1054.

Προμήθεια, ων, τά, *the festival of Prometheus*, Xen. Ath. 3, 4, cf. Dict. Antiqq.: from

†Προμήθειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Prometheus, Promethean*; τὸ Προμήθειον, sc. *φάρμακον*, a drug used in magic rites, said to have sprung from the blood of Prometheus, Ap. Rh. 3, 845.

Προμηθέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. (Hipp. 595):—*to be προμηθής, to take care beforehand, to provide for*, c. gen., *πρ. ἑωυτοῦ*, Hdt. 2, 172; *ὑπέρ τινος*, Plat. Prot. 316 C; *περί τι*, Id. Lach. 198 E; absol., Aesch. Pr. 381:—generally, *to take care*, Lat. *cavere*, *πρ. μή..*, Hdt. 3, 78:—c. acc. pers., *to show regard* or *respect for*, Hdt. 9, 108.

Προμηθεύομαι, f. *-εύσομαι*, dep. mid., = foreg.

Προμηθεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Prometheus*, son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymené, Hes. Th. 510: inventor of many arts, esp. those of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have made man from clay, and to have furnished him with the *ἔντεχνον πῦρ*, stolen from Olympus: hence also his name, *the Forethinker* (from *προμηθής*), opp. to his careless brother Ἐπιμηθεύς, as it were *Forethought* and *Afterthought*. The elements of the legend of Prometheus are in Hes. Op. 48, Th. 510 sq., cf. Plat. Prot. 320 D, sqq.; the punishment inflicted on him by Jupiter for his zeal in the cause of man in the Prom. Vinctus of Aesch.—†2. a popular leader in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36, acc. to Wyttenbach appell. of Jason, tyrant of Pherae.†—II. in Att., all artists that worked in clay were called *προμηθέες*, Hemst. Luc. Prom. 2.—III. as appellat., *forethought, caution*, Aesch. Pr. 86; *Αἰδὼς Προμαθέος (θυγατήρ)*, Pind. O. 7, 81, ubi v. Böckh (44), cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 128:—as adj., *πρ. ἀρχή, provident* rule, Aesch. Supp. 700.—Cf. Ἐπιμηθεύς. Hence

Προμηθευτικός, ή, όν, *using habitual forethought*.

Προμηθής, ές, *fore-thinking, wary, discreet*, Thuc. 3, 82; 4, 92: *troubling one's self, caring about* a thing, *τοῦ θανεῖν*, Soph. El. 1078: *ἐπὶ τὸ προμηθέστερον ποιεῖν τι*, Hipp. 650. (From *πρό*, and *μῆδος* or *μῆτις*, akin to *μαθεῖν*.)

Προμηθία, ας, Ion. *-ίη*, v. sub *προμήθεια*.

Προμηθικός, ή, όν, = *προμηθευτικός*. Adv. *-κῶς*, Ar. Av. 1511.

†Πρόμηθος, ου, ὁ, *Promethus*, son of Codrus of Athens, founder of Colophon, Paus. 7, 3, 3.

Προμήκης, ες, (*πρό*, *μῆκος*) *prolonged: oblong, rectangular*, Lat. *oblongus*, Plat. Tim. 54 A:—of numbers *made up of two unequal factors* (as 8=2, 4; 32=4, 8), Id. Theaet. 148 A.

Προμηλόω, ῶ, (*πρό*, *μηλόω*) *to probe beforehand*, Hipp.

Προμηνύτρια, ας, ἡ, *she who lays information*.

Προμηνύω, (*πρό*, *μηνύω*) *to denounce* or *betray beforehand*, *τινί τι*, Soph. Ant. 84, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 3.

Προμήτωρ, Dor. *προμάτωρ*, ορος, ἡ: (*πρό*, *μήτηρ*) *first mother* of a race, Aesch. Theb. 140, Eur. Phoen. 676: formed like *προπάτωρ*.

Προμηχᾶνάομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (*πρό*, *μηχανάομαι*) dep. mid., *to plan* or *contrive beforehand*, Dion. H. 1, 46, etc., Luc. Alex. 38.

Προμιαίνω, (*πρό*, *μιαίνω*) *to defile beforehand*, Joseph.

Προμίγνυμι and *-νύω*: f. *-μίξω* (*πρό*, *μίγνυμι*):—*to mingle beforehand*: —pass., *παλλακίδι προμιγῆναι, to have intercourse with* her before, Il. 9, 452.

Προμιμνήσκω, *to remind beforehand*.

Προμίσγω, collat. form of *προμίγνυμι*.

Προμισθόω, ῶ, (*πρό*, *μισθόω*) *to let beforehand*: pass., *to be let beforehand*, Plut.

Προμνάομαι, (*πρό*, *μνάομαι*) dep., *to woo* or *court for* another, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, 151 B: generally, *to endeavour to obtain, solicit for* one, *τινί τι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 36; *πρ. τινί, to sue* or *plead with* another, Id. An. 7, 3, 18; *πρ. τινι ποιεῖν, to persuade* one to do, Plat. Menex. 239 C.—II. *προμνᾶταί τι μοι γνώμα*, my mind *forebodeth* somewhat, Soph. O.C.1074.

Προμνηστεύομαι, dep. mid., = foreg., Luc. Herod. 6, Alciphr.

Προμνηστικός, ή, όν, (*προμνάομαι*) *fitted to woo for* another:—*ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of match-making*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A.

Προμνηστῖνοι, ῖναι, *one by one, one after the other*, *προμνηστῖναι ἐπῆισαν*, Od. 11, 233; *προμνηστῖνοι ἐξέλθετε*, Od. 21, 230. (Usu. deriv. from *μένω*, for *προμενετῖνοι*—or, as Buttm. writes, *προμενέστινοι—each waiting for the one before*. But Riemer derives it at once from *πρόμος*, *πρόμνος*, and so, apparently, *one just before the other*; cf. *ἀγχιστῖνος*.)

Προμνήστρια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Eur. Hipp. 589, Ar. Nub. 41, Plat., etc.

Προμνηστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*προμνάομαι*) *a woman who woos* or *courts for another, a match-maker*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 36.

Προμνήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*προμνάομαι*) *one who courts for* another.

Πρόμνος, ὁ, v. sub *πρόμος*.

Πρόμοιρος, ον, (*πρό*, *μοῖρα*) *before the destined term*, i. e. *untimely*, e. g., *θάνατος*, Anth.: so also adv., *προμοίρως θανεῖν*.

Προμοιχεύω, (*πρό*, *μοιχεύω*) *to procure* a woman, *pimp for* a person, *τινά τινι*, Plut. Galb. 19.

Προμολεῖν, inf. aor. of *προβλώσκω*. Hence

Προμολή, ῆς, ἡ, *an approach, vestibule*, Call. Dian. 142, Ap. Rh. 1, 1174: also, *the jutting foot of a mountain*, in plur., Anth. P. 7, 9, 246.

Προμολών, part. aor. of *προβλώσκω*, Hom.

Πρόμορος, ον, = *πρόμοιρος*, Epigr. in Welcker's Sylloge.

Πρόμος, ου, ὁ, (*πρό*) *the foremost man*, in Hom. always = *πρόμαχος*: *πρ. τινί, opposed to* another *in the front rank*, Il. 7, 75, 116; *πρόμος ἀνήρ*, Il. 5, 533: later, generally, *a chief*, Lat. *primus, princeps*, Aesch. Ag. 200, Eum. 399, Soph. O. C. 884; so the sun is *πάντων θεῶν θεὸς πρόμος*, Id. O. T. 660.—The forms *πρόμνος* in Aesch. Supp. 904, and *πράμος* in Ar. Thesm. 50, are dub.

Προμοσχεύω, (*πρό*, *μοσχεύω*) *to set a slip* or *cutting in a nursery*, Theophr.

Προμοχθέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό*, *μοχθέω*) *to work beforehand*, like *προπονέω*, Eur. Supp. 1234.

Προμυέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to initiate beforehand*. Hence

Προμύησις, εως, ἡ, *a previous initiation*, Plut. 2, 107 E

Προμυθίκτρια, ἡ, Dor. for *προμνήστρια*, Valck. Hipp. 589.

Προμύθιον, ου, τό, (*μῦθος*) *the introduction to a fable* or *legend*. [ῡ]

Προμυκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *the end of the snout*: cf. *ἐπιρρυγχίς*.

Προμυλαία or *προμῦλία*, ας, ἡ, *the goddess who presides over mills*.

Προμυλλαίνω, (*πρό*, *μυλλαίνω*) *to pout the lips*, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon.

Προμύσσω, Att. *-ττω*, (*πρό*, *μυσσω*) *to snuff* a lamp, *τὸν λύχνον*, Plut. 2, 798 B: generally, *to extort money from*, *τινά*, Hipp., ubi Coray *προμυσσειν*, *to teaze*.

†Προναία, ας, ἡ, v. *προνάιος*. II.

†Προναῖοι, ων, οἱ, v. sub *Πρόννοι*.

Προνάιος, ον, Ion. *προνήιος*, ῃ, ον (*πρό*, *ναός*):—*before a temple*: hence as subst.,—I. *τὸ προνήιον, the court before a temple*, or perh. = *πρόναος* II, Hdt. 1, 51; *τὰ προνήια*, Leon. Tar. 7.—II. ἡ Προνηΐη, Att. Προναία or Προνάα, as epith. of Minerva at Delphi, because she had a chapel or statue there *before the great temple* of Apollo, †Aesch. Eum. 21†, Wessel. Hdt. 1, 92; 8, 37, 39; cf. *προνοία* III:—other gods had the same epith., as Mercury at Thebes, where his chapel lay before that of Ismenian Apollo, Paus. 9, 10, 2.

Πρόναος, ον, = foreg., Lat. *protemplaris*, *βωμοί*, Aesch. Supp. 494.—II. as subst., ὁ πρόναος, = *πρόδομος*, *the hall* or *first room* of a temple, through which one went to the *ναός* or *cella*, Luc.; who also has the form *πρόνηος*.

†Προνάπης, ου, ὁ, *Pronapes*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Isae. 65, 17.

Προναυμαχέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό*, *ναυμαχέω*) *to fight at sea for* or *in defence of*, *τινός*, Hdt. 6, 7; 8, 60, 2.

Προνέμω, (*πρό*, *νέμω*) *to assign, allot beforehand*, *τινί τι*, Pind. I. 8, 37; *καθαρὰς χεῖρας πρ.*, *to present* unspotted hands, Aesch. Eum. 313:—mid., *to go forward*, esp. in grazing: hence, *to gain ground, spread*, of war, etc., Soph. El. 1384.—Cf. *ἐπινέμω*.

Προνέομαι, (*πρό*, *νέομαι*) dep., *to go forward*, like *προέρχομαι*, Opp. H. 3, 238.

Προνεύω, (*πρό*, *νεύω*) *to stoop forwards*, Plat. Euthyd. 274 B: of a rider, *to bend forward*, Xen. Eq. 6, 7; of rowers, Polyb. 1, 21, 2.

Προνέω, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό*, *νέω*) *to heap up in front* or *beforehand*.

Προνέω, f. *-νεύσομαι*, (*πρό*, *νέω*) *to storm before*, Ael. N. A. 1, 4, acc. to Paris MS.

Προνήϊος, ῃ, ον, Ion. for *προναίος*, q. v., Hdt.

†Πρόνησος, ου, ἡ, *Pronesus*, a city of Cephallenia, Strab. p. 455.

Προνηστεύω, (*πρό*, *νηστεύω*) *to fast beforehand*, Hdt. 2, 40, Hipp.

Προνίχομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (*πρό*, *νίσσομαι*) *to storm before*, Plut. 2, 989 F; c. gen. 994 A.

Προνικάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*πρό*, *νικάω*) *to gain a victory beforehand*, Thuc. 2, 89, Isae. 85, 29.

†Πρόννοι, ων, οἱ, *Pronni*, a small city on the east coast of Cephallenia, Polyb. 5, 3, 3: hence οἱ Προννῖται.

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or Προναῖοι, *the Pronnaeans*, Thuc. 2, 30.

Προνοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, νοέω) *to see* or *perceive beforehand*, ὅλον, Il. 18. 526, Plat., etc.,—II. *to think of, plan, devise beforehand*, Od. 5, 364; *to provide, τι*, opp. to μετανοέω, Epich. p. 82; τὰ ἀμείνω πρ., v. l. Hdt. 7, 172.—2. c. gen., *to provide for, take care of, take thought for*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 1, etc.—3. foll. by a relat. adv., πρ. ὅτι.., ὡς.., ὅπως.., *to provide, take care* that a thing may be, Xen.; πρ. μή... or ὡς μή.., *cavere ne...*, Id. Oec. 9, 11, Cyr. 1, 6, 24.—4. absol., *to be provident, act warily, take measures*, προνοῆσαι βραδεῖς, Thuc. 3, 38.

B. the Att. writers, except Xen., prefer προνοέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, aor. -ησάμην (Eur. Hipp. 399); but also aor. pass. -ήθην (Plat. Crat. 395 C, Lys. 98, 46):—the construct. is just the same; but we have also προνοεῖσθαι περί τινος, ὑπέρ τινος, Lys. l. c., Dem. 179, 14.

†Προνόη, ης, ἡ, *Pronoë*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 261.—2. a daughter of Phorbas, Apollod. 1, 7.

Προνόησις, εως, ἡ, (προνοέω) *a foreseeing, providing*: and

Προνοητέον, verb. adj., *one must take care*, Xen. Oec. 7, 36.

Προνοητής, οῦ, ὁ, (προνοέω) *a provider*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 966.

Προνοητικός, ή, όν, (προνοέω) *cautious, considerate, prudent*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9.—II. of things, *showing forethought* or *design*, Ib. 4, 3, 6.

Πρόνοια, ας, Ion. προνοίη, ης, ἡ, (πρόνοος) *a seeing* or *perceiving beforehand*, Soph. O. T. 978, Tr. 823.—II. *foresight, forethought, forecast*, freq. from Hdt. downwds.: ἐκ προνοίας, *with forethought, purposely*, Lat. *consulto*, Hdt. 1, 120, 159, etc.; opp. to κατὰ τύχην, Id. 8, 87, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 E; esp. of crimes committed with design or malice prepense, ἐκ προνοίας τραύματα, φόνος, Aeschin. 84, 21, Dinarch. 90, 33, etc.: πρόνοιαν ἔχειν τινός, to take *thought* for.., Thuc. 2, 89; so, πρ. ποιεῖσθαί τινος, Dem. 546, 6, etc.—2. from Plat. downwds., *the providence* of the gods, *divine providence*.—III. Ἀθηνᾶ Πρόνοια, Minerva *as Goddess of Forethought*, under which name she was worshipped at Delphi, Siebelis Paus. 10, 8, 6; and occurs in the Amphictyonic oath, Aeschin. 69, 14:—cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 523. Lennep Phalar. p. 159, and Herm. would so read also in Aesch. Eum. 21, for Προναία, but the title Πρόνοια seems to be later than Aeschylus; whereas Προναία or Προνηΐη was current in his time; v. sub προνάϊος.

Προνομαία, ας, ἡ, = προνομή II, Plut. Alex. 60, Fabric. 20.

Προνομεία, ας, ἡ, (προνομεύω) *a foraging, plundering*, Luc.

Προνόμευμα, ατος, τό, *that which is plundered*.

Προναμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a forager, plunderer*, Strab. Hence

Προνομεύω, (πρό, νομεύω) *to go out for foraging* or *plunder, to forage*, Polyb. 2, 27, 2, Plut.—II. trans., *to sack, ravage*, χώραν, Dion. H. Hence

Προνομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a foraging*, ἐξάγειν εἰς προνομάς, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24: also, *a sally, foray, raid*, προνομὴν ποιεῖσθαι, Hell. 1, 1, 33; σὺν προνομαῖς λαμβάνειν, An. 5, 1, 7; etc.:—*al* πρ., also, *foraging parties*, Polyb. 4, 73, 4.—II. *an elephant's trunk*, Id. 5, 84, 3.

Προνομία, ας, ἡ, (πρό, νόμος) *a privilege*, Plut. 2, 279 B, 296 C.

Προνόμιον, ου, τό, *a song sung before the νόμος* (q. v., signf. II), Synes. —II. = foreg., ap. Suid.

Προνομοθετέω, ῶ, (πρό.νομοθετέω) *to make a law before*, Dio C. 36, 22.

Πρόνομος, ον, (πρό, νομή) *grazing forward*, opp. to ὀπισθόνομος (q. v.), βοτὰ πρόνομα, *grazing* herds, Aesch. Supp. 691.

†Πρόνομος, ου, ὁ, *Pronŏmus*, a flute-player of Thebes, Anth. Plan. 28; Ath. 631 E; so in Ar. Eccl. 102 acc. to Schol.

Πρόνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, = προμηθής, Hdt. 3, 36, Aesch. Supp. 969:—compar. προνούστερος, Soph. Aj. 119; superl. -ούστατος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 144.

Προνοσέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, νοσέω) *to be ill beforehand*, Hipp.

Προνοτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to wet, moisten beforehand*.

Προνουμηνία, ας, ἡ, (πρό, νουμηνία) *the day before a new moon*, LXX.

†Πρόνους, ου, ὁ, *Pronus*, son of Phegeus, Apollod. 3, 7, 6.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 399.

Προνύξ, (πρό, νύξ) adv., *all night long*, opp. to προῆμαρ, Simon. Amorg. 47.

Προνύττω, f. -ξω, (πρό, νύττω) *to goad on*, Polyb. 28, 15, 8.

Προνωπής, ές, = πρηνής, *bent forwards, overhanging*, Lat. *pronus*: *drooping, at the point of death*, πρ. ἐστι καὶ ψυχορραγεῖ, Eur. Alc. 143; so, in Aesch. Ag. 234, πρ. λαβεῖν ἀέρδην.—2. metaph., *inclined, ready*, εἰς τὸ λοιδορεῖν, Eur. Andr. 729. (Prob. from πρό and ὤψ, ἐνώπιος, and so strictly *with the head* or *face forwards*: the ancients carefully distinguished it from sq. both in deriv. and use.)

Προνώπιος, ον, *before the walls*: hence, generally, *in front of* or *outside of* a place, Eur. Bacch. 645.—II. as subst., τὸ προνώπιον, *a hall* or *court*, like πρόθυρον, Ib. 639, cf. Monk Hipp. 376:—the Lat. *compita*, hence ἥρωες προνώπιοι, Lat. *lares compitales*, Dion. H. 4, 14.—Cf. ἐνώπιος and ἐξώπιος, but it must be distinguished from foreg. (From πρό, ἐνώπια, for πρὸ τῶν ἐνωπίων.)

Πρόνωπος, ον, = προνώπιος, dub.

ΠΡΟΞ, gen. προκός, ἡ, also ὁ, a kind of *deer*, like δορκάς, perh. *the roe-deer, roe*, elsewh. νεβρός, Od. 17, 295, cf. Arist. H. A. 2, 15, 9, Part. An. 4, 2, 2:—also προκάς, H. Hom. Ven. 71: (hence the name of an island, Προκόννησος, q. v., as if *Roe-island*.

Πρόξεινος, ὁ, Ion. for πρόξενος, Hdt.

Προξενέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: impf. προὐξένουν. *To be* any one's πρόξενος (q. v., signf. I), τινός, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 24, Dem. 194, 18, etc.: generally, *to be* one's *protector, patron*, Eur. Med. 724, Ar. Thesm. 576.—II. from the duties of a πρόξενος (v. signf. II),—1. *to negotiate, manage*; and so, generally, *to effect, do* any thing for another, Eur. Ion 335; πρ. θράσος, *to lend* daring, Soph. Tr. 726: also, c. dat. et inf., *to contrive* for one that.., as, πρ. τινι ὁρᾶν, *to be the means* of his seeing, Soph. O. T. 1483; πρ. τινι καταλῦσαι βίον, *to grant* one to die, Xen. Apol. 7; also, πρ. τινι, *to guide* one, *give* him *directions*, Soph. O. C. 465.—2. *to introduce, recommend* one person to another, τινά τινι, Dem. 969, 18; hence πρ. τινα διδάσκαλον, φοιτητήν, *to introduce* him as teacher, as pupil, Plat. Lach. 180 C, Alc. 1, 109 D: πρ. κόρην τινί, Long. 3, 36, and Himer.—3. metaph., πρ. κίνδυνόν τινι, *to put* danger *upon* one, Xen. An. 6, 5, 14, cf. Apol. 7, Ael. V. H. 13, 32. Hence

Προξένησις, ή, *a negotiating, bringing about, effecting*.

Προξενητής, οῦ, ὁ, (προξενέω) *one who negotiates between two* or *more parties*: in mercantile affairs, *an agent* or *broker*, retained in the Lat. *proxeneta*. Hence

Προξενητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, befitting a negotiator*; hence, τὸ πρ., *brokerage*, Lat. *proxeneticum*.

Προξενήτρια, fem. of προξενητής, *a mediatress*.

Προξενία, ας, ἡ, (πρόξενος) *the rights and privileges of a* πρόξενος or *public friend*, esp., of an ambassador; generally, *friendship* (for a foreigner), Pind. O. 9, 123, N. 7, 96; cf. Eur. Med. 359.—2. *the duties of a* πρόξενος (signf. II), Dem. 475, 10, etc.—II. *a treaty* or *compact of friendship between a state and a foreigner*, the Lat. *hospitium*, Thuc. 5, 43; 6, 89.—2. *the original record* or *written instrument in witness of such compact*, Polyb. 12, 12, 2.

†Προξενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Proxenides*, a wealthy Athenian, ὁ Κομπασεύς, q. v., Ar. Vesp. 325.—Others in Luc.; etc.

Πρόξενος, Ion. πρόξεινος, ον, ὁ, *a public ξένος, public guest* or *friend*, as Alexander I. of Macedon was to the Athenians, Hdt. 8, 136, 143, cf. Pind. I. 4, 13 (3, 26), etc. The word expressed the same relation *between a state and a* (foreign) *individual*, that ξένος did *between two* (foreign) *individuals*, (the relation *between two states* seems to have been also expressed by ξενία, Hdt. 6, 21, cf. Wachsm. Antiq. of Greece § 25). The πρόξενος possessed great rights and privileges in the state to which he was allied (cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 513), which he might transmit to his children: so Alcibiades' family were πρόξενοι of Sparta, till his grandfather renounced the tie, Thuc. 5, 43; also Callias' family, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 22.—II. esp., *one who enjoyed these privileges, under the condition of entertaining and assisting the ambassadors and citizens of a foreign state in his own*: this office was at first prob. self-chosen (cf. ἐθελοπρόξενος, Thuc. 3, 70); but soon became matter of appointment, sometimes by the government at home (as perhaps at Sparta, v. Hdt. 6, 57), but most usu. by the foreign state itself: these πρόξενοι answered pretty nearly to *our consuls, agents, residents*, though the πρόξενος was *always* a member of the foreign state:—on their duties v. Dem. 1237, 17, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 116, 4. Ulrich de Proxenia Berl. 1822.—III. generally, *a patron, assistant, supporter, defender*, Aesch. Supp. 419, Eur. Tel. 18: *a hostess*, Soph. El. 1451:—in this sense also,—2. as adj., *assisting, relieving*, c. gen., φοίμια πρόξενα πόνων, Aesch. Supp. 830.

†Πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Proxĕnus*, son of Capato, of Locri in Italy, Thuc. 3, 103.—2. a Boeotian, friend of Xenophon, a commander of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 1, 11; 2, 6, 16; etc.—Others of this name in Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13; 6, 5, 6; etc.; Dem.; etc.

Προξηραίνω, (πρό, ξηραίνω) *to dry beforehand*, Diosc.

Προξηροτρῑβέω, ῶ, *to rub dry beforehand*.

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Προξῠράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ξυράω) *to shave beforehand*, v. l. Luc. Alex. 15, in pass.

Προξῠρίζω,=foreg.

Προογκάομαι, (πρό, ὀγκάομαι) dep., *to bray beforehand*, Luc. Asin. 26.

Προόδευσις, ἡ, *a travelling before*: from

Προοδεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, ὁδεύω) *to travel before*, Luc. Hence

Προοδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, *one who goes before to show the way*, Jac. A. P. p. 198.

Προόδιος, ον, (ὁδός) *foregoing, forerunning*.

Προοδοιπορέω, ῶ, *to travel before*, Luc. Hermot. 27.

Προοδοιπόρος, ον, *travelling before*.

Προοδοποιέω, ῶ, (πρό, ὁδοποιέω) *to go before to prepare a way*; generally, *to pave the way*, c. dat., Arist. Part. An. 2, 4, 4 (in pass.), Luc. Abdic. 17. Hence

Προοδοποιητικός, ή, όν, *going before to prepare the way*.

Πρόοδος, ον, (πρό, ὁδός) *going* or *travelling before*; hence as subst., *οἱ πρ., a party of soldiers in advance*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 5.

Πρόοδος, ου, ἡ, (πρό, ὁδός) *a going on, advance*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 15. — II. *a going out of camp*, opp. to εἴσοδος, Polyb. 14, 1, 13.

Προόδους, ουντος, ὁ, ἡ, *with prominent teeth*.

Προόδων, ουντος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg.

Πρόοιδα, pf., with plqpf. προῄδη, -ήδειν, f. προείσομαι, *to know beforehand*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 1, 4: cf. προεῖδον.

Προοικειόω, ῶ, *to make friendly beforehand*:—mid., *to make friendly to one, win over beforehand*.

Προοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to dwell* or *dwell in before*.

Προοικία, ας, ἡ, *the projecting eaves of a house*, Lat. *suggrunda*.

Προοικοδομέω, ῶ, *to build before* or *beforehand*.

Προοικονομέω, ῶ, (πρό, οἰκονομέω) *to arrange beforehand*, Cic. Q. Frat. 2, 3, 6: in pass., Luc. Alex. 14. Hence

Προοικονομία, ας, ἡ, *previous arrangement*. Hence

Προοικονομικός, ή, όν, *preparing*. Adv. -κῶς.

Προοιμιάζομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. -άσομαι, perf. pass. πεπροοιμίασμαι, Luc. Nigr. 10: (προοίμιον). *To make a preamble* or *preface*, Lat. *prooemior*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 4, Plat. Legg. 723 C, etc.: — c. acc., *to say in the preface, premise*, τοσαῦτα, Plat. Lach. 179 A. Cf. φροιμιάζομαι. Hence

Προοιμιάκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a preface* or *proëm*.

Προοίμιον, ου, τό, Att. contr. φροίμιον, as oft. in Aesch., and Eur., (πρό, οἶμος):—*an opening, introduction* to a thing: as in music, *a prelude, overture*, Pind. P. 1, 6, etc.: in poems and speeches, *a proëm, preface, beginning*, Pind. N. 2, 3, Trag., etc.; esp. of a short hymn, introductory to a longer poem, Plat. Phaed. 60 D;—of laws, *a preamble*, Plat. Rep. 531 D:—then oft. metaph., of *any beginning*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3, etc.; πρ. ἐγχέων, Pind. Fr. 225; cf. Aesch. Pr. 741; πρ. ἐχθρᾶς, τῆς ἀρχῆς, Polyb. 23, 2, 15; 26, 5, 8:—cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 29.—2. generally, *a hymn* or *shorter poem*, as those attributed to Homer, Thuc. 3, 104, Plat. Phaed. 60 D. Hence

Προοιμιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a prelude*.

Προοιστέον, verb. adj. of προφέρω, *one must carry before*, Arist. Top. 2, 3, 6.

Προοιστός, ή, όν, (προφέρω) *placed* or *set before*.

Προοιχνεύω,=sq.

Προοιχομαι, (πρό, οἴχομαι) *to have gone on before*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 8.

Προόλλῡμι, *to destroy, kill beforehand*.

Προομᾰλίζω, *to make level, smooth, even beforehand*.

Προομᾰλύνω, = foreg., Plat. Tim. 50 E.

Προόμνῡμι and -νύω, (πρό, ὄμνυμι) *to swear before* or *beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 1196; τοὺς θεούς, by the gods, Plat. Legg. 954 A; πρ. τι εἶναι, Dem. 859, fin. Hence

Προομοσία, ας, ἡ, = προωμοσία, susp.

Προομολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὁμολογέω) *to grant* or *allow beforehand*, τι εἶναι, Plat. Rep. 479 D: pass., τὰ προωμολογημένα, *things granted beforehand*, Plat. Theaet. 159 C, cf. Phaed. 93 D. Hence

Προομολογητέον, verb. adj., *one must grant beforehand*, Arist. Top. 2, 3, 3.

Προονομάζω, *to name beforehand*.

Προοπτάνω, late and rare form for προοράω, Nicet.

Προοπτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to roast beforehand*.

Προοπτέον, verb. adj. of προοράω, *one must look to, take care of*, τινός, Hdt. 1, 120.

Προόπτης, ου, ὁ, (προόψομαι) *one who looks out, a scout, vidette*, Polyb. 29, 6, 13.

Πρόοπτος, Att. contr. προὔπτος, ον, verb. adj. of προοράω, *foreseen: manifest, θάνατος*, Hdt. 9, 17; Ἀιδης, Soph. O. C. 1440; so, πρ. λόγος, Aesch. Theb. 848.

Προορᾱτικός, ή, όν, (προοράω) *quick at foreseeing* or *providing*: hence *cautious, provident*, Arist. Divinat. 2, 2, Philo.

Προορᾱτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from προοράω, *foreseen, to be foreseen*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 23.

Προοράω, ῶ, f. προόψομαι, (cf. aor. προεῖδον) (πρό, ὁράω):—*to foresee*, τὸ μέλλον, Hdt. 5, 24, and in Att. prose: absol., *to look forward, be provident*, Hdt. 7, 88; 9, 79.—2. *to look forward at, see before one*, Thuc. 7, 44, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 23: also, *to see from afar*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21.—3. c. gen., *to provide for* a person or thing, Hdt. 2, 121, 1: ἑαυτοῦ, Hdt. 5, 39.—II. in Att. also as dep. προοράομαι, *to provide for*, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, Thuc. 1, 17, —2. *to provide against*, Lat. *cavere*, τι, Dem. 63, 11, etc.; περί τινος, Lys. 915, 2: also, πρ. μή.., *cavere ne..*, Dem. 773, 1.

Προορθρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to rise before dawn*.

Προορίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ὁρίζω) *to mark out beforehand*:—mid., *to have a* thing *marked beforehand*, v. l. for προωρίσατο, in Dem. (l. c. sub προορίζω). Hence

Προορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a previous marking out* or *determining*, Hipp.

Προορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὁρμάω) *to drive forward* or *onward*: hence, in pass., *to rush, drive, push on*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1.—II. so, intr. in Act., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4. 21, Hell. 5, 2, 28.

Προορμίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ὁρμίζω) *to moor, anchor before* or *in front*, ὁλκάδας πρὸ τόπου, Thuc. 7, 38.

Προορρύω, (πρό, ὀρρύω) *to break loose beforehand*, Themist.

Προορύσσω, f. -ξω, *to dig before, in front*, or *beforehand*.

Προορχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to lead the dance*. Hence

Προορχηστήρ, ῆρος, and προορχηστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who leads the dance*: among the Thessalians= πρωταγωνιστής.

Προουρέω, *to make water before*, Hipp.

Προοφείλω, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὀφείλω) *to owe beforehand*, πρ. κακόν τινι, *to owe* one an atonement, i. e. *to deserve* evil *at his hands*, Eur. I. T. 523; κακὸν ταῖς πλευραῖς πρ., *to owe one's* ribs a mischief, i. e. *deserve* a beating, Ar. Vesp. 3; so, πρ. τινί, c. inf., *I owe* it *to* him to do so and so, Ar. Lys. 648.—Pass., *to be due beforehand* or *long ago*, ὁ προοφειλόμενος φόρος, Hdt. 6, 59 (though Schweigh. has given προσοφ., whereas Stephanus and Schneid. have done just the reverse in Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 7); ἔχθρα προοφειλομένη εἰς τινα, the hatred *one has long had reason to feel*, Hdt. 5, 82; but, εὐεργεσία προυφειλομένη, a kindness *that has long remained as a debt*, Thuc. 1, 32; so, προωφείλετο αὐτῷ κακόν, *a debt* of punishment *had long been owing* to him, Antipho 136, 26, cf. Dem. 539, 18.

Προοφθαλμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the first bud* of a young vine, Geop.

Προοχεύω, (πρό, ὀχεύω) *to impregnate beforehand*, Arist. Gen. An.

Προοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (προέχω) *an eminence*, etc., Polyb. 4, 43, 2.

Πρόοψις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, ὄψις) *a foreseeing*, Thuc. 5, 8.—II. *a seeing before* one, οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προόψεως ἡμῖν, since there was no *seeing where*.., Id. 4, 29.

Προόψομαι, fut. of προοράω.

Προπᾱγής, ές, (πρό, πήγνυμι) *fixed in front, prominent*, ὀφθαλμός, Luc. Muscae Enc. 3.

Προπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (προπάσχω) *the presentiment* or *first symptoms* of a disease, Plut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. [ᾰ]

Προπάθημα, ατος, τό, *a previous suffering*, dub.

Προπαιδεία, ας, ἡ, (προπαιδεύω) *previous* or *preparatory teaching*, Plat. Rep. 536 D, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14.

Προπαίδευμα, ατος, τό, *that which has been taught by way of preparation*, Philo: from

Προπαιδεύω, (πρό, παιδεύω) *to teach beforehand*: pass. προπαιδεύθῆναί τι, *to be taught* a thing *beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 536 D.

Πρόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, at Lacedaemon, *a child up to the end of his fourth year*, after which he began to be called παῖς.—II.=μαστροπός, Hesych.

Πρόπᾰλαι, (πρό, πάλαι) adv., *very long ago*, Lob. Phryn. 47; strengthd. by being joined with πάλαι, e. g. Ar. Eq. 1155.

Προπάλαιος, ον, (πρό, παλαιός) *very old*, Synes., v. Lob. Phryn. 47. [ᾰ] Hence

Προπᾰλαιόω, ῶ, *to make to grow old*.

Προπᾰλαίτερος, irreg. compar. of προπάλαιος; cf. παλαίτερος.

Προπᾰλαίω, (πρό, παλαιω) *to struggle beforehand*, τινί, with one, Hesych.

Προπαππικός, ή, όν, οῦ, *belonging to a great-grandfather*.

Πρόπαππος, ου, ὁ, (πρό, πάππος) *a great-grandfather*, Lat. *proavus*, Lys. 143, 26, Plat. Tim. 20 E.

Πρόπᾰρ, (πρό, παρά) as prep. with gen., *before*, of place, Hes. Th. 516 also, *along*, Ap. Rh. 1, 454.—II. used as adv., *before, sooner*, Aesch. Supp. 791, Eur. Phoen. 120; cf. προπαροιθε.

Προπαραβάλλω, (πρό, παραβάλλω) *to put beside* or *along beforehand*

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—mid., *to do so for one's self, λίθους*, Thuc. 7, 5.

Προπαραγγέλλω, (πρό, παραγγέλλω) *to announce beforehand*, Heliod. 9, 10.

Προπαραδίδωμι, *to deliver, teach beforehand*, Clem. Al.

Προπαραινέω, ῶ, *to warn beforehand.*

Προπαραλαμβάνω, *to accept* or *receive beforehand.*

Προπαραλήγω, *to be all but next to the end*: ὁ προπαραλήγουσα (sc. συλλαβή), *the antepenultimate.*

Προπαραμυθέομαι, (πρό, παραμυθέομαι) dep., *to persuade beforehand*, Sext. Emp.

Προπαρασημαίνομαι, as mid., (σημαίνω) *to make a mark* or *note beforehand*, c. acc. rei.

Προπαρασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, παρασκευάζω) *to prepare for* any purpose *beforehand*, Thuc. 2, 88, Plat., etc.; and in mid., Isae. 73, 15, Plut. Eumen. 6:—pass., *to be so prepared*, Thuc. 1, 68. Hence

Προπαρασκευαστέον, verb. adj., *one must prepare beforehand*, Plut.

Προπαρασκευαστικός, ή, όν, *preparing.* Adv. -κῶς.

Προπαρασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *preparation.*

Προπαρατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, *to post in front*, Dio C.

Προπαρατέλευτος, ον, (πρό, παρά, τελευτή) *all but next to the end*: esp., ἡ πρ. (sc. συλλαβή)=ἡ προπαραλήγουσα.

Προπαρατίθημι, (πρό, παρατίθημι) *to place by* one *before*, Clem. Al. [ῐ]

Προπαρέχω, (πρό, παρέχω) *to supply, furnish beforehand*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 18: πρ. ἑαυτὸν σύμμαχον, *to offer* one's self as an ally, Id. Cyr. 5, 5, 20.

Προπάροιθε, and before a vowel -θεν, (πρό, πάροιθε) prep. c. gen.; *before*, freq. in Hom. of place, things or persons; προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου, *before* the assembly, Il. 23, 804: πρ. ποδῶν, *at* one's feet, i. e. close at hand (cf. ἐμποδών); προπάροιθε θυράων, *before* the door, i. e. outside; and so, πρ. πόληος, Hom., and Hes.—2. *before, in front of*, Il. 2, 92; προπάροιθε νεός, *before*, i. e. *beyond* the ship, Od. 9, 482; opp. to μετόπισθε νεός, Ib. 539.—Sometimes προπάροιθε is placed after its case, e. g. Il. 14, 297; τῆς ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα θεοὶ προπάροιθεν ἔθηκαν, Hes. Op. 287.—Never c. dat., for in such passages as Od. 4, 225, the dat. belongs to the verb, and προπάροιθε is an independent adv.—II. absol. as adv.:—1. of place, *in front, in advance, forward, before*, Il. 15, 260, Od. 17, 277, Hes. Th. 769.—2. of time, *before, formerly*, Il. 10, 476; 11, 734; opp. to ὀπίσσω, Od. 11, 483. [ᾰ]

Προπαροξυντικός, ή, όν, *usually having the acute accent on the antepenultima*: from

Προπαροξύνω, (πρό, παροξύνω) *to mark* a word *with the acute accent on the antepenultima*, Plut. 2, 845 B. [ῠ]

Προπαροξύτονέω, ῶ, =foreg.: and

Προπαροξύτόνησις, ἡ, *a marking the antepenultima with the acute accent*: from

Προπαροξύτονος, ον, *marked* or *pronounced with the acute accent on the antepenultima.* Adv. -νως. [ῠ]

Πρόπᾱς, πρόπᾱσα, πρόπᾶν, strengthd. poet. form for πᾶς, in Hom. and Hes. always, πρόπαν ἦμαρ, *all* day *long*; except in Il. 2, 493, νῆας προπάσας, *all* the ships *together*: also in Trag.; πρόπασα γαῖα, Aesch. Pers. 548: πρόπας δόμος, Id. Ag. 1011; πρόπαντος χρόνου, Id. Eum. 898; πότμου, Soph. Ant. 859, etc.

Προπαστάς, άδος, ἡ, *a hall, antechamber*; also *a dining-hall.*

Προπάσχω, (πρό, πάσχω) *to suffer, bear, undergo before* or *beforehand*, Hdt. 7, 11: *to be ill-treated before*, ὑπό τινος, Thuc. 3, 67.

Προπᾰτορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, proceeding from forefathers, ancestral*: from

Προπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πρό, πατήρ) *the first founder of a family, forefather*, Pind. N. 4, 145, Hdt. 2, 161; 9, 122: esp. in plur., οἱ προπάτορες, *ancestors, forefathers*, Hdt. 2, 169:—epith. of Jupiter (cf. πρόγονος), Soph. Aj. 389.

Προπαύω, (πρό, παύω) *to bring to an end, stop beforehand*, Diod.:—mid., *to cease beforehand.*

Προπείθω, (πρό, πείθω) *to persuade beforehand*, Luc.

Πρόπειρα, ας, ἡ, *a previous attempt*, πρόπειραν ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *experimentum, periculum facere*, Hdt. 9, 48, Thuc. 3, 86.

Προπειράζω, =sq.

Προπειράω, ῶ, (πρό, πειράω) *to attempt beforehand*: also, dep., with. aor. mid. and pass. -πειράσασθαι, -πειρηθῆναι, Luc. Hermot. 53.

Προπεμπτήριος, α, ον, =sq., Philostr.

Προπεμπτικός, ή, όν, (προπέμπω) *accompanying, belonging to*, or *done in accompanying.* Adv. -κῶς.

Πρόπεμπτος, ον, usu. in neut. pl. πρόπεμπτα, *five days before, on the fifth day*, Lex ap. Dem. 1076, 21; cf. πρότριτος.

Προπέμπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, πέμπω) *to send before* or *beforehand*, κήρυκας, Hdt. 1, 60; *to send on* or *forward*, Hdt. 4, 33, 121; and in mid., Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 53.—2. *to send away, dismiss*, Il. 8, 367, Od. 17, 54, 117:—*to send forth*, πίονας πρ. πνοάς, Aesch. Ag. 820; πρ. ἰούς, *to send forth, shoot* arrows, Soph. Phil. 105.—3. also, simply, *to afford, furnish*, τι, Ib. 1205; and so in mid., Xen. An. 7, 2, 14.—II. *to conduct, accompany, escort*, Hdt. 1, 111; 3, 50, etc.; esp., *to follow* a corpse *to the grave*, Aesch. Theb. 1059, Plat. Legg. 800 E: *to carry* offerings *in procession*, Aecch. Pers. 622: πρ. τινί, *to add* one thing to another, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 6:—pass., πανδημεὶ προπέμπεσθαι, *to be led* by all the people, Isocr. 213 C.—2. *to pursue*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 13.

Προπένθερος, ου, ὁ, *one's father-in-law's father.*

Προπεριελίσσω, f. -ξω, *to roll* or *wind round beforehand.*

Προπερισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a marking the penultima with the circumflex accent.*

Προπερισπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (πρό, περισπάω) *to draw round before.*—II. esp. in Gramm., *to put the circumflex accent on the penult.*: τὸ προπερισπώμενον, *a word with circumflex accent on penult.*; and so, adv. part. προπερισπωμένως, *with this accent.*

Προπεριχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω: —*to scarify all round before.*

Προπέρῡσι, (πρό, πέρυσι) adv., *two years ago*, Lys. 114, 31, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.

Προπερύσινος, ον, *of the year before last*, καρπός, Theophr. [ῠ]

Προπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πεψω, *to digest beforehand.*

Προπετάνῡμι and νύω, (πρό, πετάννυμι) *to spread out before*, ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς προπετάσαντες ἡμῶν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 23. Hence

Προπέτασμα, ατος, τό, *something spread out before, a curtain.*

Προπέτεια, ας, ἡ, (προπετής) *a falling* or *rushing forwards*: hence, *headlong hastiness, rashness*, Dem. 612, 28, etc.: *fickleness*, Polyb. 10, 6, 2.

Προπετεύομαι, dep. mid., *to be headlong* or *rash.*

Προπετής, ές, (προπίπτω) *falling forwards, bent* or *bending forward, prostrate*, Lat. *procidnus, proclivis*, Soph. Tr. 701, Eur. Hec. 152: esp., *drooping at the point of death*, Soph. Tr. 976, cf. προνωπής: πρ. βίος, *a short* life, Menand. p. 134.—II. metaph.,—1. *being upon the point of*, πρ. ἐπὶ πολιὰς χαίτας, Eur. Alc. 909.—2. *ready for, prone to* a thing, ἐπί or εἴς τι, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 15; 6, 5, 24; also, πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς, Plat. Legg. 792 D; so, προπετῶς ἔχειν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—3. *sudden, headlong, hasty, violent*, ἡδοναὶ σώματος, Aeschin. 27, 8; πρ. γέλως, *senseless* laughter, Isocr. 5 A: of a lot, *drawn at random*, Pind. N. 6, 107; οἱ γλώσσῃ προπετεῖς, Anth. Plan. 89:—so also, freq. in adv. προπετῶς, *hastily, rashly, violently*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8, Plat., etc.—4. ἁρμονίαι προπετεῖς, *flowing* rhythms, Dion. H. —5. as medic. term, *subject to diarrhoea*, Ath. 584 D.

Προπέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. from προφαίνω, Il.

Προπήγνῡμι, also -νύω: f. -πήξω (πρό, πήγνυμι):—*to fix in front* or *before.*—2. *to make to congeal beforehand*: —προπεπηγός, *congealed before*, Diosc.

Προπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πηδάω) *to spring before*, τῶν ἄλλων, Luc. D. Mort. 19, 2.

Προπήδησις, ἡ, *a springing before* or *forward.*

Προπηλᾰκίζω: fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ (πρό, πηλακίζω):—*to bespatter with mud*, or (as Buttm. Lexil. prefers) *to trample in the mire*: hence, *to treat with contumely, to abuse*, τινά, first in Soph. O. T. 427, Ar. Thesm. 386; and then freq. in Att. prose, as Thuc. 6, 54, 56, Andoc. 31, 14, etc.:—also c. acc. rei, *to throw in one's teeth, reproach one with*, πενίαν, Dem. 312, 16. Hence

Προπηλᾰκῐσις, εως, ἡ, *contumelious treatment*, Plat. Rep. 329 B.

Προπηλᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Hdt. 6, 73, Plat. Legg. 855 B, etc.

Προπηλᾰκιστικός, ή, όν, *contumelious, grossly abusive.* Adv. -κῶς, Dem. 874, 14.

Προπήχιον, τό, v. παραπήχιον.

Προπίνω, (πρό, πίνω) *to drink before* or *to one*, πρ. τινί τι, *to drink before* another, i. e. *to* his health, Lat. *propinare*, because the Greek custom was to drink first one's self and then pass the cup to the person one pledged, first in Anacr. 62, Pind. O. 7, 5 (for there is no trace of the custom in Hom.): πρ. τινὶ φιάλαν, ἐκπωμα, *to drink* it to one's health, *pledge* it to one, Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 35: πρ. φιλοτησίας τινί, *to drink* to one's health, Dem. 380, fin.—2. then, since on festal occasions it was often a custom to make a present to a person when one drank his health, as of the cup itself (Pind., and Xen. l. c., cf. Xen. An. 7, 3, 26); προπίνειν came to mean, generally, *to give away, make a present of*, πρ. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Φιλίππῳ, Dem. 324, 23; esp., *to give thoughtlessly away, to throw away*, Aesch. Fr. 122; so, προπέποται τῆς αὐτίκα χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα, the interests of the state *have been sacrificed* for mere present pleasure, Dem. 34, 24; cf. App. Civ. 2, 143.—II. *to drink before dinner*; v. πρόπομα.

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Προπῖπίσκω, f. -πίσω [ῐ], *to give to drink beforehand*, Hipp.

Προπιπράσκω, *to sell beforehand.* [ᾰ]

Προπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. προὔπεσον, inf. προπεσεῖν (πρό, πίπτω): —*to fall* or *throw one's self forward*, as in rowing, προπεσόντες ἔρεσσον, like Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 9, 490; 12, 194.—II. *to fall forward, fall down*, Eur. Supp. 63.—III. *to fall suddenly upon* or *into*, ἐν νάπει, Herm. Soph. O. C. 157.—IV. *to advance, project beyond*, τινός, Polyb. 8, 6, 4, πρό τινος, Id. 18, 12, 4.

†Πρόπις, ιος, ὁ, *Propis*, a harper of Rhodes, Ath. 347 F.

Προπιστεύω, (πρό, πιστεύω) *to trust* or *believe beforehand*, Xen. Ages. 4, 4, Dem. 662, 20.

Προπίτνω, (πρό, πίτνω) *to fall down before* one, *fall prostrate, ἐς γᾶν*, Aesch. Pers. 588:—*to fall down a suppliant*, Soph. El. 1380; τινί, *before* one, Id. O. C. 1754.—On the form, v. sub πίτνω.

Πρόπλασμα, ατος, τό, (πλάσσω) *a model*, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 4.

Προπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (πρό, πλέω) *to sail before*, Thuc. 4, 120; cf. προπλώω. Hence

Πρόπλοος, ον, contr. πλους, ουν, *sailing before, in front* or *at the head*, Thuc. 6, 44, v. l. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27: αἱ πρόπλοοι (sc. ναῦς), *the leading ships*, Isocr. 59 D.

Προπλύνω, *to wash out, rinse, clean before.*

Προπλώω, Ion. and poet. for προπλέω, Hdt. 5, 98.

Προπνῖγεῖον, ου, τό, *the place before a πνιγεύς*, Vitruv. 5, 11.

†Προπόδας, ὁ, *Propodas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 4, 3.

Προποδηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = προποδηγός.

Προποδηγέτις, ιδος, fem. from foreg., Orph. Arg. 340.

Προποδηγός, όν, (πρό, ποδηγός) *going before to show the way, a guide*, Plut. 2, 580 C; πρ. σκήπων, Anth.

Προποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, πούς) *to put the foot forward, stride forward*, Il. 13, 158, 806; like προβαίνω. Hence

Προποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a striding forward: an advance, progression*, Moderat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 18.

Προποδών, adv. for πρὸ ποδῶν, *at one's feet: close at hand.*

Προποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ποιέω) *to do before, beforehand, sooner*, πρ. χρηστὰ ἐς τινα, Hdt. 1, 41.—II. *to make beforehand, prepare*:—pass., προεπεποίητο αὐτῷ προεξέδρη, Hdt. 7, 44.

Προπολεμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πολεμέω) *to fight before* or *in front of, to war for* or *in defence of* another, ὑπέρ τινος, Plat. Rep. 429 B; τινός, Isocr. 302 E: οἱ προπολεμοῦντες, *the guards* or *defenders of a country*, Plat. Rep. 423 A; so, τὸ πρ., Ib. 442 B. Hence

Προπολεμητήριον, ου, τό, *a defence in war, outwork*, Diod. 14, 100.

Προπολέμιος, ον, (πρό, πόλεμος) *before war, customary before war*, Dio C.

Προπόλεος, ον, (πρό, πόλις) *lying before a city*; late word.

Προπόλευμα, ατος, τό, *service done*, πρ. δάφνης, *the prophetic virtue* of the laurel, Eur. Ion 113: from

Προπολεύω, (πρόπολος) *to serve as a priest*, θεῷ: hence, *to prophesy.*

Προπολέω, = foreg., Anth.: also in mid., Ach. Tat.

Προπόλιος, ον, (πόλις) = προπόλεος, very dub.

Προπόλιος, ον, (πρό, πολιός) *gray-haired before his time*: but,—II. προπόλιον ἐξ ἐρπύλλου, seems to be a kind of *chaplet*, in Ath. Hence

Προπολιόομαι, as pass., *to grow gray beforehand*, Sext. Emp. p. 652.

Πρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, πόλις) *the first part of a town, a suburb.*—II. in a beehive, *the gummy substance with which the bees line and fence their hives*, Voss Virg. G. 4, 40.

Προπολιτεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, πολιτεύω) *to transact beforehand*: τὰ προπεπολιτευμένα, *the previous measures of his government*, Polyb. 4, 14, 7.

Πρόπολος, ον, (πρό, πολέω) *employing one's self before*; esp.,—1. *a servant that goes before* one, τινί, H. Hom. Cer. 440: *an attendant, minister*, τινός, Aesch. Cho. 359; absol., Eur. Hipp. 200: *a rower*, Pind. O. 13, 77. —2. esp. *a priest, priestess*, πρ. θεοῦ, Ar. Plut. 670, Eur. Hel. 570: generally, *one who serves in a temple*, Hdt. 2, 64, like νεωκόρος, προφήτης:—poets were metaph. called πρόπολοι Μουσῶν, Πιερίδων, etc.—II. as adj., *ministering to* a thing, *devoted to* it, ἀοιδαῖς, Pind. N. 4, 129.

Πρόπομα, ατος, τό, (πρό, πόμα) *a drink taken before*: and so—1. *a breakfast-drink*, esp. a kind of wine, Plut. 2, 624 C, cf. ἀκρατίζομαι II.—II. later, *a light, savoury dish, taken to stimulate the appetite*, as oysters sometimes with us, Lat. *gustatio*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 58 C.

Προπομπεία, ας, ἡ, = προπομπία.

Προπομπεύω, (πρό, πομπεύω) *to go before and escort in procession*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 25, Plut. 2, 365 A.

Προπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, (προπέμπω) *an attending, escorting*, esp. on departure, Xen. Ag. 2, 27, Polyb. 20, 11, 8:—also, *an attending a body to the grave.*

Προπομπία, ας, ἡ, *a going before and escorting in procession*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 462, 37.—II. *the first place in a procession*, Luc. Hence

Προπόμπιος, ον, *belonging to an escort* or *procession.*

Προπομπός, όν, (προπέμπω) *escorting*, esp. *in a procession*, c. acc., πρ. χοάς, *carrying* drink-offerings *in procession*, Aesch. Cho. 23.—II. as subst., *a conductor, escort*, esp. in plur., Id. Pers. 1036, Eum. 206, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2.

Προπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πονέω) *to work* or *exert one's self beforehand*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 80.—2. also, *to work for* or *instead of* another, τινός, Xen. An. 3, 1, 37, Cyr. 8, 2, 2: also, simply, *to work before* another, Luc.—3. c. gen. rei, *to work for*, i. e. *to obtain*, a thing, τινός, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 32.—4. c. acc. rei, *to obtain by previous labour*: hence, τὰ προπεπονημένα, *things formerly pursued with zeal*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 23:—of meats, *to dress before, prepare*, τροφήν, Theophr.—II. also in mid. προπονέομαι, *to grow weary, tire too soon, sink under affliction*, Soph. O. T. 685.

Πρόπονος, ον, (πρό, πόνος) *very troublous*, πόνοι πρόπονοι, troubles *beyond troubles*, Soph. Aj. 1197, e conj. Dind. (cf. πρόκακος).

Προποντίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πρό, πόντος) strictly, *the Fore-sea*, †*the Propontis*†, a name given esp. to the sea of Marmara, that leads into the Pontus or Black Sea, †Aesch. Pers. 877†, Hdt. 4, 85.

Προπορεία, ας, ἡ, *a going before* or *in front.*—II. *the body of those who go in front, advanced guard*, Polyb. 9, 5, 8: from

Προπορεύω, (πρό, παρεύω) *to send before*:—pass. c. fut. pass. et mid., *to go before* or *forward*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 23; τινός, *before* one, Polyb. 18, 2, 5. —2. *to overtake, surpass*, τινά.

Προπορίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, πορίζω) *to provide beforehand*;—mid., *for one's self*, Luc.

Πρόποσις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, πόσις, πίνω) *a drinking before* (a meal); *a draught, dram*, Lys. Fr. 2, 4.—II. *a drinking to* one, προπόσεις πίνειν, to drink *healths*, Alex. Demetr. 5; πρ. ἀποφαίσεσθαι, Critias 2; λαμβάνειν, Polyb. 31, 4, 6.—2. *the drink* itself, Simon. 101.—Cf. προπίνω.

Προπότης, ου, ὁ, (προπίνω) *one who drinks health*, πρ. θίασοι, bands *of revellers*, Eur. Rhes. 361.

Προποτίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ποτίζω) *to give to drink before.*—II. *to present a draught*, esp. as a physician. Hence

Προπότισμα, ατος, τό, *a draught given*: and

Προποτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a giving to drink, presenting a draught* or *potion*: also = foreg., Diosc.

Πρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (πρό, πούς) *one that has large feet.*—II. *a star at the feet of the Twins.*—III. in plur., πρόποδες, *the fore-feet.*—IV. metaph., *the first rise of a mountain from the plain, its first step* or *lowest part*, Polyb. 3, 17, 2. †cf. Id. 4, 11, 6, where it is pr. n., *Propus*†, cf. Anth. P. 7, 501.

Προπράσσω, Att. -ττω, (προ. πράσσω) *to do* one thing *before* another, τι τινος, Aesch. Cho. 834;—τὰ προπεπραγμένα, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2.

Προπρᾶτήρ, ῆρος, and προπράτης, ου, ὁ, (πρό, πιπράσκω) *a previous purchaser, retail dealer*, like προπωλῆς, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 12.

Προπράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προπράτης, Isae. ap. Poll. 2, 11. [ᾰ]

Προπρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πρό, πρέων, πρών) literally, = sq.; but used metaph. by Pind. N. 7, 126, for πρόφρων, *ready, friendly, kind.*

Προπρηνής, ές, (πρό, πρανής) *inclined* or *bent forwards*, Od. 22, 98; *flung down forwards*, Il. 24, 18; opp. to ὀπίσω, Il. 3, 218.

Προπρό, strengthd. for πρό, as prep. c. gen., *before*, Ap. Rh. 3, 453.—II. as adv., *thoroughly, quite*, Ib. 1013, cf. Heyne Il. 22, 221: more freq. in compds., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 188.

Προπροβιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., strengthd. for προβιάζομαι, Ap. Rh. 1, 386.

Προπροθέω, strengthd. for προθέω, Orph. Arg. 1255.

Προπροκαλύπτω, strengthd. for προκαλύπτω, Opp. C. 4, 334.

Προπροκατάγδην, adv., *rushing down onward onward still*, Ap. Rh. 2, 595.

Προπροκυλίνδομαι, as pass., strengthened for προκυλίνδομαι: πρ. τινά, *to keep rolling one's self at another's* feet (as a suppliant). Il. 22, 221:—absol., *to be driven, wander about from place to place*, Od. 17, 525.

Προπροτίταίνω, strengthd. for προτείνω, Opp. H. 4, 103. in mid.

Πρόπρυμνα, adv., as if from πρόπρυμνος, (πρό, πρύμνα) *stern-foremost*, strictly of a ship on the point of sinking; hence, metaph., *utterly undone* or *lost*, Aesch. Theb. 769.

Πρόπταισμα, ατος, τό, *a previous fault* or *failure*, Clem. Al.: from

Προπταίω, (πρό, πταίω) *to stumble* or *fail beforehand*, Luc.

Προπτόρθιον, ου, τό, (πρό, πτόρθος) *a projecting branch: a first* or *early branch.*

Προπτύω, f. -σω, (πρό, πτύω) *to spit forth* or *out*, LXX.

Πρόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (προπίπτω) *a*

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falling before or *forwards, prostration*, LXX.—2. *inclination, εἰς τι*, Ath. 180 A.—II. *an occurrence, event* (Germ. *Vor-fall*). Hence

Προπτωτικός, ή, όν, *falling from over-haste*, M. Anton. 11, 10.

Προπτωτός, όν, (προπίπτω) *falling off before*, Theophr.

Προπύλαιος, ον, (πρό, πύλη) *before the gate.*—II. τὰ προπύλαια, *a gate-way, entrance*, esp. of Aegyptian temples, Hdt. 2, 63, 101, 121, etc.: at Athens the entrance to the Acropolis, built by Pericles, Ar. Eq. 1326, Thuc. 2, 13, cf. esp. Dem. 174, 23, Aeschin. 42, 2;—also in sing., τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου πρ., Andoc. 6, 13. [ῠ]

Προπῡλίς, ίδος, ἡ, =sq.

Πρόπυλον, ου, τό, (πρό, πύλη) *a portico, vestibule*; freq. in plur., like προπύλαια, Hdt. 2, 91, Soph. El. 1375, Eur. H. F. 523.

Προπυνθάνομαι, f. -πεύσομαι, aor. προὐπῠθόμην, (πρό, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid.:—*to learn by inquiring before, hear beforehand*, τι, Hdt. 1, 21; 5, 63, 102, Thuc. 4, 42.

Προπύργιον, ου, τό, *a small out-work*, dim. from sq.

Πρόπυργος, ου, ὁ, *a fore-tower, out-work.*

Πρόπυργος, ον, (πρό, πύργος) *before* or *for towers*; θυσίαι πρ., offerings *made for the city, in her behalf*, Aesch. Ag. 1168.

Προπῠρεταίνω, (πρό, πυρεταίνω) *to have a fever beforehand*, Hipp.

Προπῠριάω, ῶ, (πρό, πυριάω) *to foment before, soothe by hot applications*, Hipp.

Προπῠρόω, ῶ, (πρό, πυρόω) *to burn* or *glow beforehand*, Alex. Trall.

Πρόπυστος, ον, (προπυνθάνομαι) *having learnt before*, A. B.

Προπωγώνιον, ου, τό, (πρό, πώγων) *the front part of the beard.*

Προπωλέω, ῶ, (πρό, πωλέω) *to buy beforehand, be a retail-dealer*: hence, also, *to buy for* another, *negotiate a bargain*, Plat. Legg. 954 A. Hence

Προπώλης, ου, ὁ, *one who buys beforehand, a retail-dealer, agent*, Ar. Fr. 669, cf. Poll. 7, 11 sq.

Προπωλητής, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., in the Aegypt. Papyrus edited by Böckh, p. 5.

Πρόῤῥαχος, ου, ὁ, (πρό, ῥαχία) *a breaker at sea*, Arr. Peripl.

Προῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (πρό, ῥέω) *to flow forward, forth, onward, along*, Lat. *profluere*, ἅλαδε προρ., Il. 5, 598; 12, 19; εἰς ἅλαδε, Od. 10, 351; ἐκ πέτρης, Hes. Th. 792.—II. trans., *to make to flow forth* or *forward, pour forth*, Lat. *profundere*, H. Hom. Ap. 380, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 268; but Wolf writes προχέειν, with Eustath., who quotes the verse as Hesiod's (Fr. 6).—Later also προῤῥέω.

Προροφάω and -ροφέω, *to gulp down beforehand*, also προροφάνω, Hipp.

Προῤῥαίνω and προῤῥαντίζω, *to sprinkle beforehand.*

Προῤῥέω, v. προρέω.

Προῤῥήγνῡμαι, as pass., *to break forth beforehand.*

Προῤῥηθῆναι, aor. inf. pass.; v. sub προερέω.

Πρόῤῥημα, ατος, τό, *that which is foretold, a prophecy.*

Πρόῤῥησις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, ῥῆσις) *a foretelling, prediction*, Hipp., Anth. P. 11, 382.—II. *previous instruction* or *orders*, Thuc. 1, 49, Plat. Legg. 871 C, etc.—2. *a proclamation, πολεμεῖν ἐκ προῤῥήσεως*, Dem. 114, 2: αἱ προῤῥήσεις, *public notices*, esp. in case of trials for murder, Antipho 139, 42, cf. Luc. Sacrif. 12.

Προῤῥητέον, *one must foretell*, Plat. Legg. 854 A.

Προῤῥητικός, ή, όν, *foretelling.*

Προῤῥητος, ον, (πρό, ῥητός) *told before: proclaimed, commanded*, Soph. Tr. 684.

Πρόῤῥιζος, ον, (πρό, ῥίζα) *by the roots, root and branch, utterly*, Lat. *radicitus, funditus*, πρ. πίπτειν, ἐξερι-πεῖν, Il. 11, 157; 14, 415; so, πρ. ἀνατρέπειν, Hdt. 1, 32; and in pass., πρ. ἐκτρίβεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 86, 4; τελευτᾶν, Id. 3, 40; φθείρεσθαι, Soph. El. 765, cf. Valck. Hipp. 683:—also πρόῤῥιζον or πρόῤῥιζα, as adv., Aesch. Pers. 812, Ar. Ran. 587.

Πρόῤῥυμος, ον, (ῥέω) *flowing before* or *in advance*, very dub.

ΠΡΟ'Σ, prep. with gen., dat. and acc.,—in which three cases, the orig. signfs. are, respectively, *motion from* a place, *abiding at* a place, *motion to* a place.—Dor. προτί (Sanscr. *prati*). ποτί [˘˘]; both which forms occur in Hom., usu. c. acc., much more rarely c. dat., and each only once c. gen., Il. 11, 831; 22, 198.—To avoid confusion with ποτέ, the elision of ι (in ποτί) is inadmissible, except in compds. and a few special forms, as, πόταγε, ποταίνιος, ποταμέλγω, ποτόδδω, πόθοδος, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1, 57 (110): προτί seems never to be elided even in compds. The shortened form πότ is not unfreq. in Dor., cf. sub v. By metath. arose the Cretan form πορτί, Koen Greg. p. 238.

A. WITH GENIT., πρός refers to the object, *from which* something comes, like παρά c. gen.:—I. of place, *from* any place, *from forth*, Il. 10, 428, Od. 8, 29.—2. to express the relative situation of objects or places, πρὸς Νότου, *coming from* the South, which we express by *towards* the South, *going from* ourselves;—hence πρός is often rendered by *towards*, πρὸς βορέαο, northwards, Od. 13, 110; so, οἰκέουσι πρὸς νότου ἀνέμου, πρὸς βορέου ἀνέμου, Hdt. 3, 101, 102; and even, χωρίον πρὸς τοῦ Τμώλου τετραμμένον, Hdt. 1, 84, though in this phrase the acc. is more usu.—Of course, the same notion may be expressed by πρός c. acc., which strictly agrees with our usage, and sometimes we find the two combined, πρὸς ἠὼ τε καὶ τοῦ Τανάϊδος, Wess. Hdt. 4, 122; τὸν μὲν πρὸς βορέω ἑστεῶτα, τὸν δὲ πρὸς νότου, Hdt. 2, 121, cf. 4, 17: hence,—3. in hostile sense, *from the side of, towards, against*, φυλακαὶ πρὸς Αἰθιόπων, πρὸς Ἀραβίων, Hdt. 3, 30.—4. *from the side of*; and so, *hard by, near*, Il. 22, 198; freq. in Hdt., πρὸς θαλάσσης, 2, 154; πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου 8, 120: hence, also, *before, in presence of*, Lat. *coram*, Il. 16, 85; 22, 514; like πρός c. dat.—5. metaph., *from, on the side of*, πρὸς πατρός, *on* the father's *side*; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, blood-relations; also, οἱ πρὸς αἵματος φύσιν, Soph. El. 1125.—II. of effects *proceeding from* what cause soever:—1. *from, at the hand of*, with verbs of having, receiving, etc., ἔχειν τιμὴν πρὸς Ζηνός, Od. 11, 302; ἀρνυσθαί τι πρός τινος, Il. 1, 160; ἀκούειν τι πρός τινος, Il. 6, 525; like ὑπό, Pors. Hec. 768.—2. so also with all passive verbs, as, διδάσκεσθαι πρός τινος, to be taught *by* one, Il. 11, 831; λέγεσθαι πρός τινος, Hdt. 1, 47; ἀτιμάζεσθαι or τετιμῆσθαι πρός τινος, Hdt. 1, 61; 2, 75; λόγου οὐδενὸς γίγνεσθαι πρός τινος, Hdt. 1, 120; παθεῖν τι πρὸς τινος, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; c. part., τὸ ποιεύμενον πρὸς Λακεδαι μονίων, Hdt. 7, 209; also with an adj., τιμήεσσα πρός τινος, Od. 18, 162.—3. *by means* or *agency of*, πρὸς ἀλλήλοιν θανεῖν, Valck. Phoen. 1275: joined with ὑπό, πρὸς τῶν πνεόντων μηδενὸς θανεῖν ὑπο, Herm. Soph. Tr. 1150.—4. *by command of, according to one's will*, πρὸς Διός, πρὸς θεῶν, *by the will of* Jove, of the gods, Il. 1, 239; πρὸς Τρώων, Il. 6, 57; πρὸς ἀλλης, Il. 6, 456.—III. of the dependence or close connection of two objects; and so,—1. *dependent on* one, *under* one's *protection*, πρὸς Διός εἰσι ξεῖνοί τε πτωχοί τε, Od. 6, 207; 14, 57.—2. *on one's side, for*, like πρό or ὑπέρ, c. gen., Hdt. 1, 75, 124, cf. Francke Tyrtae. 1, 8, Soph. O. T. 1434.—3. *besides* or *before*, like παρά c. dat., where our *with* or *by* will often render it, μνήμην πρός τινος λείπεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 144:—to this head belongs its common use in oaths and protestations, μάρτυροι πρὸς θεῶν, πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, witnesses *before* gods and men, Il. 1, 339; ἐπιορκεῖν πρὸς δαίμονος, to forswear one's self *by* a god, Il. 19, 188; so, also, with the object *by which* one swears, πρός τ' ἀλόχου καὶ πατρός, Od. 11, 67; πρὸς Διός, πρὸς θεῶν, Lat. *per Deos*, in which case the Att. usu. insert σέ between the prep. and acc., πρός σε θεῶν αἰτῶ; or, omitting the verb, μὴ πρός σε γούνων, μὴ πρός σε θεῶν, etc., Valck. Phoen. 1659, Pors. Med. 325; as in Lat. *per omnes te deos oro*:—the gen. is sometimes so used without πρός, Pors. Or. 663.—4. *in the eyes of, before*, esp. in phrase δίκαιον or ἀδικον πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, right or wrong *before* gods and men, Thuc. 1, 71.—These last are closely connected with the strict local usage of *proximity*, v. supra I. 3.—IV. denoting *that which is of and from* any one, and so, *that which is suitable, agreeable, fitting, becoming*, etc., first in Hdt., οὐ πρὸς τοῦ ἅπαντος ἀνδρός, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ψυχῆς τε ἀγαθῆς καὶ ῥώμης ἀνδρηίης, 7, 153, cf. 5, 12; πρὸς ἀνοσιεβείας, Aesch. Cho. 704; πρὸς δίκης, *agreeable to* justice, Br. Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211; πρὸς ἐμοῦ, σοῦ, Lat. *e re mea, tua*, Br. Soph. O. T. 1434, cf. Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1686:—hence, *after* any one's *fashion* or *way*, πρὸς γυναικός ἐστι, 'tis a woman's way, Aesch. Ag. 1636; οὐ πρὸς ἰατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν, Soph. Aj. 581, etc.:—πρὸς ὀνείδους, πρὸς ἀτιμίας, πρὸς αἰσχύνης ποιεῖσθαι or λαβεῖν τι, to take a thing *as* an insult, regard it so, Lob. Phryn. 10.

B. WITH DAT., it expresses the object near which a thing is, *hard by, near, at, on*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: so, πρὸς οὔρεσι, πρὸς βωμῷ, Hdt. 3, 111, Aesch. Eum. 305; τὰ πρὸς ποσί, that which is *close to* the feet, *before* one, Soph. O. T. 130, etc.—More special usages,—1. with collat. notion of *motion towards* a place, *followed by rest in* or *by* it, esp., βάλλειν ποτὶ γαίῃ, to dash *upon* earth, Il. 1, 245, etc.; so, λαβεῖν προτὶ οἷ, to take *to* one's bosom, Il. 20, 418, ἑλεῖν προτὶ οἷ, as, τὴν δὲ προτὶ οἱ εἶλε πατὴρ Κρονίδης, Il. 21, 507.—II. with collat. notion of *clinging together*, πρὸς ἀλλήλῃσιν ἔχεσθαι, Od. 5, 329.—III. to express a joining, addition to something before, esp. πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς τοῖσι, *added thereto, moreover*, Od. 10, 68, Wessel. Hdt. 7, 197; esp. freq., πρὸς τούτοις, Lat. *praeterea*, rarely in

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sing., πρὸς τούτῳ, as Hdt. 1, 41 : πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις κακοῖς, *besides, not to mention* them, cf. infra C, D : in numerals, almost=καί, ἔτη τρία πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα, Diod. 1, 58, cf. Aesch. Pr. 774.—IV. of employments which one attends closely to, γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τῷ σκοπεῖν, τοῖς πράγμασι, etc., be closely *engaged in* considering, etc.

C. WITH ACCUS., it expresses a motion or direction towards an object,—I. of place, *towards, to, upon*, Lat. *versus*, very freq. in Hom. ; of points of the compass, πρὸς Ἠῶ τ' Ἠέλιόν τε, πρὸς ζόφον, Il. 12, 239, Od. 9, 26 ; in prose, πρὸς ἠῶ, μεσημβρίαν, ἑσπέραν, ἄρκτον, *towards* the east, etc. ; also, πρὸς ἠῶ τε καὶ ἡλίου ἀνατολάς, πρὸς ἠῶ τε καὶ ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα, etc., Hdt. 1, 201 ; 4, 40 ; cf. supra A. I. 2 ; κλαίειν πρὸς οὐρανόν, to cry to heaven, Il. 8, 364 ; also, ἀκτὴ τῆς Σικελίης πρὸς Τυρσηνίην τετραμμένη, Hdt. 6, 22 : hence,—2. in hostile signf., *against*, πρὸς Τρῶας μάχεσθαι, Il. 17, 471 ; πρὸς σφῆϑος βάλλειν, Il. 4, 108, etc. :—in the titles of judicial speeches, πρός τινα, *in reference* or *reply to*, and so *against*, though not directly *in accusing* (which is κατά),=Lat. *adversus*, not *in*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. clii : hence also, πρὸς δαίμονα, *against* the deity, *in spite of* him, Il. 17, 98.—3. generally, without hostile signf., εἰπεῖν, φάσθαι, μυθήσασθαι, ἀγορεύειν πρός τινα, to address one's self *towards* or *to* him, Hom. ; and so, ὁμόσαι πρός τινα, to swear *to* one, take an oath to him, Od. 14, 331 ; 19, 288 ; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα, Thuc. 4, 15 ; etc. : so, σκοπεῖν πρὸς ἑαυτόν, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 21 C.—4. τεύχεα ἀμείβειν πρός τινα, to exchange armour *with* one, so that it goes from one *to* the other, Il. 6, 235 : but of the thing exchanged the phrase is, τι πρός τινος ἀμείβεσθαι, καταλλάττεσθαι, etc., one *for* the other, instead of the usu. τί τινος : so, ἡδονὰς πρὸς ἡδονάς, λύπας πρὸς λύπας, φόβον πρὸς φόβον, Plat. Phaed. 69 A.—5. of numerals, *about, nearly, close upon*, Att., v. Lob. Phryn. 410.—II. of time, *towards, near*, ποτὲ ἑσπέρα, *towards* evening, Od. 17, 191 ; so in prose, πρὸς ἡμέραν, Xen. An. 4, 5, 21.—III. generally, of reference or relation, as,—1. λέγειν, σκοπεῖν πρός τι, to speak, consider *with a view to*.., πρὸς τὸν λόγον, *in reference to* the matter, Plat. Symp. 199 B, etc. : τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, military matters, equipments, etc. : τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, our relations, i. e. duties to the gods, etc.—2. *according to, suitably to*, πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν ἀῤῥωστίαν, Thuc. 7, 47 ; πρὸς τὸ παρόν, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 9 :—also, πρὸς αὐλόν, *to* the flute's *accompaniment*, Eur. Alc. 346 ; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, *by the light of* the moon, etc.—3. *according to, in consequence of*, πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ κήρυγμα, Hdt. 3, 52 ; πρὸς τὴν φήμην, *at* the news, Id. 3, 153 ; and so freq. such phrases as πρὸς τί ; *wherefore ? to what end ?* Jac. A. P. p. 83 ; πρὸς οὐδέν, *for* nothing, in vain, Soph. Aj. 1018 ; πρὸς ταῦτα, *therefore, this being* so, Hdt. 5, 9, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 524, Herm. Vig. 425.—4. *in proportion* or *relation to, in comparison of*, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Κῦρον, Wessel. Hdt. 3, 34 ; ἔργα λόγου μέζω πρὸς πᾶσαν χώρην, Hdt. 2, 35 : often implying superiority as the result of the comparison, πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους, Lat. *prae aliis omnibus*, as Schweigh. renders Hdt. 3, 94 ; 8, 44 ; cf. πρό A. III.—IV. in Att., πρός c. acc. is oft. merely periphr. for adv., as, πρὸς βίαν, πρὸς ἀνάγκην, *by* force, forcibly, freq. in Trag. : also, πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος, Soph. Phil. 594 ; πρὸς ἡδονήν, *with* pleasure ; πρὸς καιρόν, *in* season ; πρὸς φιλίαν, in a friendly way, v. Br. Ar. Ran. 1457 ; πρὸς χάριν τινί, to please one ; but absol. πρὸς χάριν, opp. to πρὸς βίαν, Soph. O. T. 1152, etc. ; and c. gen. rei, πρὸς χάριν τινός, like χάριν and Lat. *gratia*, for ἕνεκα, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 1155 :—here too may be placed πρὸς ἰϑύ, straight *toward*, Il 14, 403 ; also, πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν for καρτερῶς, Aesch. Pr. 212 ; πρὸς τὸ βίαιον for βιαίως, etc. ; and in superl., πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, like ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, in the highest degree, Hdt. 8, 20 ; πρὸς ἐμὴν χεῖρα, *to* my hand, i. e. ready for use, like πρόχειρος, and Lat. *ad manum*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 148.—V. like παρά c. dat., of rest in a place, but only rarely in late poets ; for the instances collected by Schütz Aesch. Pr. 347, Br. Ap. Rh. 2, 496, imply *towards*.

D. ABSOL. AS ADV.,=πρός c. dat. III, *besides, over and above* ; in Hom. always πρὸς δέ, also Hdt. 1, 71, etc. ; so, πρὸς γὰρ καὶ πρός, Hdt. 3, 91 ; 5, 20 ; καὶ δὴ πρός, Hdt. 5, 67 ; in Att. also, καί γε πρός, καὶ πρός γε, Pors. Phoen. 619.

E. IN COMPOS.—I. motion *towards*, as, προσάγω, προσέρχομαι, etc.—II. addition, *besides*, as, προσκτάομαι, etc. —III. a being *on, at, by*, or *beside* : hence, *a remaining beside*, and metaph., *connexion and engagement with* any thing, as, πρόσειμι, προσγίγνομαι, etc.

F. REMARKS :—1. πρός does not seem ever to follow its case.—2. in Hom. it is very oft. separated from its verb by tmesis.—3. it is very seldom followed by an enclit. pronoun, though we find πρός με in Ar. Plut. 1055, etc., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 413.

Προσάββατος, ον, (πρό, σάββατα) *before the Sabbath*, N. T.

Προσᾄγάλλω, (πρός, ἀγάλλω) *to honour* or *adorn besides*, Eupol. Dem. 19.

Προσᾄγανακτέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀγανακτέω) *to be angry* or *wroth besides*, Hipp., Dion. H.

Προσαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing of tidings, a message*, Polyb. 5, 110, 11 ; 14, 6, 2 : from

Προσαγγέλλω, (πρός, ἀγγέλλω) *to announce, bring tidings*, τινί, Ep. Plat. 362 C : *to notify*, τι, Luc. D. Deor. 9, 1 ; τὰ προσαγγελλόμενα, Polyb. 4, 19, 6.—II. *to denounce, accuse*. Hence

Προσαγγελτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who brings tidings*.—II. *an accuser*.

Προσᾰγελάζω, f. -άσω, *to add to the herd* or *throng*.

Προσᾰγῆλαι, inf. aor. 1 from προσαγάλλω.

Προσαγκᾰλίζομαι, (πρός, ἀγκαλίζομαι) *to take in one's arms besides*, Aristaen. 1, 21.

Προσαγκῠλόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀγκυλόω) *to fasten on with thongs*, Math. Vett.

Προσαγλᾰΐζω,=προσαγάλλω.

Προσαγνοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀγνοέω) *to be ignorant of besides*, Theophr.

Προσάγνῡμι, f. -άξω, (πρός, ἄγνυμι) *to break upon* or *against*, Q. Sm.

Προσᾰγορᾰίζω, (πρός, ἀγοραίζω) *to buy besides*, Diod.

Προσᾰγόρευμα, ατος, τό, (πρόσαγορεύω) *an address, a name*, Dion. H.

Προσᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, (προσαγορεύω) *an addressing, address*, Plut. Fab. 17, etc.

Προσᾰγορευτέος, α, ον, *to be called* or *named*, Plat. Phaed. 104 A : and

Προσᾰγορευτικός, ή, όν, *addressing, naming*.—II. as subst., τὸ προσαγορευτικόν, *the dole given to visitors*, Lat. *sportula*, App.—2. in Gramm., *the vocative case*, Diog. L. 6, 67 : from

Προσᾰγορεύω, (πρός, ἀγορεύω) *to address, accost*, Lat. *salutare*, τινα, Hdt. 1, 134 ; 2, 80, Thuc. 6, 16, and Plat. : πρ. τινὰ δι' εὐχῆς, Plat. Legg. 823 D. —II. *to name, call by name*, c. dupl. acc., πρ. νιν Δίκαν, Aesch. Cho. 950, cf. Plat. Gorg. 474 E, Soph. 216 C, etc. : πρ. χαίρειν τινά, *to bid* one hail, or farewell, Ar. Plut. 323, Plat. Legg. 771 A :—pass., *to be called*, Aesch. Pr. 834, Plat., etc.—III. *to assign, award, attribute to*, τινί τι, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 147 D.—IV. *to notice, state*, τι, Id. Legg. 719 E.

Προσαγρυπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀγρυπνέω) *to lie awake by, sit up over*, c. dat., Plut. 2, 1093 D.

Προσάγω, f. -ξω : aor. 2 προσήγαγον, very rarely aor. 1 προσῆξα, as Thuc. 2, 97 : fut. mid. (in pass. signf.) Thuc. 4, 115 (πρός, ἄγω). *To bring to* or *upon*, τίς δαίμων τόδε κῆμα προσήγαγε ; Od. 17, 446 ; πρ. δῶρά τινί, H. Hom. Ap. 272 ; πρ. θυσίας τινί, Hdt. 3, 24 ; *to put to, apply*, τί τινι, Id. 3, 130 : *to bring to, move towards*, like Lat. *applicare*, τὴν ἄτρω γνάθον πρ. τῷ κάτω, Id. 2, 68 ; so, πρ. λοχον πυλαις, Eur. Phoen. 1104, cf. Thuc. 7, 43 ; so, σκάφος στρεψλαισιν ὡς προσηγμένον, Aesch. Supp. 441 :—also, πρ. τι πρός τι, Plat. Gorg. 456 D : προσάγειν τινὶ ὅρκον, *to put* the oath to one, *make* him *take* an oath, Hdt. 6, 74 : also in mid. c. inf., ἡ Σφὶγξ προσήγετο ἡμᾶς σκοπεῖν, she *put* us *upon* considering, Soph. O. T. 131.—2. *to bring in, introduce*, πρ. τὸν δῆμον, Thuc. 5, 61, Lys. 105. 37, etc. : *to introduce* at court, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8, cf. προσαγωγή.—3. *to put to, add*, πρ. ἔργον, *to add*, i. e. *execute* a work, Schweigh. ap. Gaisf. Hdt. 9, 92 : also in speaking of writing, Ephor. ap. Macrob.—4. *to apply, employ*, τόλμαν, Eur. Med. 859 ; φρένας, Plat. Legg. 798 E : συκοφαντίαν πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι, Dem. 372. 25.—5. *to give in moderation* or *gradually*, esp. of giving food to persons lately recovered from sickness, Foes Oecon. Hipp. ; cf. προσαγωγή I. 4.—II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν, στρατόν, etc.) *to draw near, approach*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 22 ; esp. in a hostile sense, πρός, ἐπί τινα, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 43, etc. — πρόσαγε, Dor. πόταγε, *come on*, Theocr. 1, 62 ; 15, 78.—2 (sub. γῆν), *to bring to, come to land*, Polyb. 1, 54, 5.

B. mid., *to bring* or *draw to one's self, attach to one's self, bring over to one's side*, Lat. *sibi conciliare*, προσαγάγετο αὐτοὺς, Valck. Hdt. 2, 172 ; ἀνάγκῃ προσάγεσθαι, Id. 6, 25 ; ἀρετῇ πρ. τινά, Eur. Andr. 226 ; ἀπὸ πρ. τὸ πλῆθος, Thuc. 3, 43, cf. 4, 21 ; χρήμασι καὶ δωρεαῖς τὸν δῆμον προσάγεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 695 D ; θεραπείαις, Isocr. 31 B :—also, πρ. ξυναγωγὴν τινός, Thuc. 5, 62.—II. *to draw to one's self, bring, draw* all eyes *upon one's self*, Xen. Symp. 1, 9—2. *to draw to one's self, embrace*, salute, Ar. Av. 141, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 39—3. *to take up*, τὰ ναυάγια, Thuc. 8, 106—III. *to get for one's self, procure, import*, Xen. Vect. 1, 7 ; so too in act., Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 5 : τὰ προσεχθέντα, *ac-*

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ports, Id. Vect. 4, 18.—IV. *to take to one's self, enjoy.* Hence

Προςἄγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who brings to, an introducer*, πρ. λημμάτων, *one who hunts for one's profit, a jackal*, Dem. 750, 21:—so, the spies of the Sicilian kings were called προςαγωγεῖς, *talebearers*, Plut. Dion 28; also, προςαγωγίδαι or προςαγωγίδες (Dor. ποταγωγ-), Plut. 2, 522 F, cf. Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 7.

Προςἀγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (προςάγω) *a bringing to* or *towards*, μηχανῶν, of engines to the walls, Polyb. 1, 48, 2.—2. esp., *a bringing of offerings in procession*, Hdt. 2, 58, (unless it be taken in signf. II. 1, like προςέλευσις).—3. *a bringing to, acquisition*, πρ. ξυμμάχων, *a bringing over* of allies, Thuc. 1, 82.—4. *a setting before: a giving gradually*, ἐκ προςαγωγῆς, *gradually*, freq. in Hipp.; opp. to ἀθρόως, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12; cf. προςάγω I. 5.—II. *a coming to* or *towards, approach*, πρ. νεῶν, *a place* for ships *to put in*, Polyb. 10, 1, 6.—2. *approach, access to* a person, esp. to a king's presence, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 45.

Προςἀγωγίδης, ου, ὁ, Dor. ποτᾱγ., =προςαγωγεύς, q. v.

Προςἀγώγιον, ου, τό, *a tool used by carpenters for straightening wood, a vice*, Plat. Phil. 56 C.

Προςἀγωγίς, ίδος, v. sub προςαγωγεύς.

Προςαγωγός, όν, (προςάγω) *leading to*:—then, like ἐπαγωγός, *attractive, persuasive*, Thuc. 1, 21, cf. Def. Plat. 414 E.

Προςἀγωνίζομαι and προςἀγωνιστής, very dub. for προαγ-.

Προςἀδῑκέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀδικέω) *to wrong one* or *do wrong besides*, Joseph.

Προςᾴδω, (πρός, ᾄδω) *to sing to*, τὴν ποταείσομαι, to thee *will I sing*, Theocr. 2, 11.—2. πρ. τραγῳδίαν, *to sing the songs* in a tragedy to music, Ar. Eq. 401.—II. *to harmonize, chime in with*, Lat. *concinere*, τινί, *with* one, Soph. Phil. 405; absol., Plat. Phaed. 86 E, Legg. 670 B.

Προςαθροίζω, *to gather to.* Hence

Προςάθροισις, ἡ, *a gathering into* a place.

Προςἀθῡμέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀθυμέω) *to be discouraged at*, τινί, Joseph.

Προςἀθύρω, =προςπαίζω. [ῠ]

Προςαιθρίζω, (αἰθήρ) *to send into the air.*

Προσαίνω, (πρό, σαίνω) *to flatter, win by flattery beforehand.*

Προςαιονάω, ῶ, (πρός, αἰονάω) *to sprinkle and foment*, Hipp.

Προςαιρέομαι, (πρός, αἱρέω) as mid., *to choose and associate with*, τινά τινι, Thuc. 5, 63; ἑαυτῷ πρ. τινά, *to choose, have for one's companion* or *ally*, Lat. *coöptare*, Hdt. 3, 130; 9, 10, Xen., etc.—II. generally, *to choose* or *elect in addition to*, τινά τινι, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 39; τινὰ πρός τινι, Ib. 2, 1, 16.

Προςαίρω, (πρός, αἴρω) *to take up*, πρόςαιρε τὸ κανοῦν, εἰ δὲ βούλει, πρόςφερε, Pherecr. Petal. 7:—mid., *to eat*, Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B.

Προσαίρω, (πρό, σαίρω) *to show one's teeth before*, v. l. Lyc. 880.

Προςαισθάνομαι, fut. -σθήσομαι, (πρός, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to remark, perceive besides*, Arist. Memor. 1, 8.

Προςἀΐσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀΐσσω) *to spring* or *rush to*, Od. 22, 337, 342, 365: ὁμίχλη πρ. ὄσσοις, a cloud *comes over* their eyes, Aesch. Pr. 145.

Προςαιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, αἰτέω) *to ask besides*, Pind. Fr. 166: *to demand more*, αἷμα, Aesch. Cho. 401; πρ. μισθόν, *to ask for higher* pay, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21.—II. *to continue asking*, and so, *to beg, ask an alms of* one, τινά, Hdt. 3, 14; πρ. τινά τι, *to beg* somewhat *of* one, Eur. Hel. 512:—absol., *to beg hard*, Id. Supp. 94, Ar. Ach. 452. Hence

* Προςαίτης, ου, ὁ, *a beggar*, N. T.: fem. -αῖτις, ίδος.

Προςαίτησις, εως, ἡ, *begging, beggary*, Plut.

Προςαιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, =προςαίτης.

Προςαιτιάομαι, (πρός, αἰτιάομαι) dep. mid., *to accuse besides*, Plut. Fab. 7.

Προςαιωρέω, ῶ, (πρός, αἰωρέω) *to raise beside* or *near*: mid., προςαιωρήσασθαι τῇ λόγχῃ, *to raise one's self up by* or *on one's* lance, Diod.

Προςἀκονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sharpen besides.*

Προςἀκοντίζω, (πρός, ἀκοντίζω) *to dart, throw a javelin at*, Luc.: also as dep. mid., προςακοντίζομαι, Ael.

Προςἀκούω, f. -ούσομαι, (πρός, ἀκούω) *to hear besides*, τι, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 22: *to hear a discourse*, περί τινος, Plut. 2, 37 F.

Προςακριβόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, strengthd. for ἀκριβόω, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 28.

Προςακροβολίζομαι, (πρός, ἀκροβολίζω) dep. mid., *to skirmish with besides*, Polyb. 3, 71, 10, etc.

Προςακτέον, verb. adj. from προςάγω, *one must bring to* or *near*, Plat. Rep. 537 A.

Προςακτρίδες, αἱ, (προςάγω) *the feelers* or *antennae* of a cock-chafer (strictly *the bringers-to*), ap. Hesych.

Προςἀλείφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀλείφω) *to rub* or *smear upon*, τινί τι, Od. 10, 392.

Προςἀλίγκιος, ον, *like*; v. sub παραλίγκιος.

Προςἀλίσκομαι, f. -ἁλώσομαι, (πρός, ἁλίσκομαι) *to be cast* in one's lawsuit *besides*, Ar. Ach. 701 (ubi melius divisim πρὸς ἁλ-).

Προςἄλλομαι, (πρός, ἅλλομαι) *to jump up at* one, like a dog, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 20.

Προςαλλοτριόομαι, as pass., *to be estranged* or *averse from.*

Προςἄλπειος, ον, (πρός, Ἄλπις) *beside* or *near the Alps*, Strab.

Προσάλπιγξις, ἡ, (πρό, σαλπίζω) *a previous trumpet-sound, signal.*

Προσαλπιστός, όν, (πρό, σαλπίζω) *notified by sound of trumpet.*

Προςαμάομαι, dep. mid., *to heap together upon a thing.*

Προςάμβασις, ἡ, poet. for προςανάβασις, Aesch., Eur.

Προςἀμέλγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀμέλγω) *to milk besides*, Theocr. 1, 26, in pass.

Προςἀμιλλάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, ἀμιλλάομαι) dep., c. aor. pass. et mid., *to be emulous about* or *in* a thing, *vie in doing.*

Πρόςαμμα, ατος, τό, (προςάπτω) *a band fastened on* or *to.*

Προςαμπέχομαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀμπέχω) *to remain held* or *entangled in* a thing, Anth. P. 12, 93.

Προςἀμύνω, (πρός, ἀμύνω) *to go* or *come to the aid of* one, τινί, Il. 2, 238; 5, 139; 16, 509.

Προςαμφιέννῡμι, f. -έσω Att. -ιῶ, (πρός, ἀμφιέννυμι) *to put on* one *besides* or *over*, τινά τι, Ar. Eq. 891.

Προςαναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (πρός, ἀναβαίνω) *to go up besides*, of riders, *to mount* a horse *besides*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2.—2. *to rise*, as a swollen river, Polyb. 3, 72, 4.—II. c. acc. loci, *to climb, ascend*, τὸ σιμόν, Plat. (Com.) Nic. 1.

Προςαναβάλλω, (πρός, ἀναβάλλω) *to throw up besides*, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

Προςανάβᾱσις, ἡ, poet. προςάμβ-: (προςαναβαίνω)—*a going up, approach*, LXX:—κλίμακος προςαμβάσεις, of a scaling-ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, cf. Eur. Phoen. 489, Bacch. 1213: τειχέων πρ., *a place where* they *may be approached*, Eur. Phoen. 744, cf. Herm. ad I. T. 97.

Προςαναγιγνώσκω, (πρός, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *to read besides*, Aeschin. 40, 17.

Προςανᾱγκάζω, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἀναγκάζω) *to force* or *constrain besides*, Thuc. 7, 18: *to compress too tight*, of a wound, Hipp.—2. *to bring under command, discipline*, Thuc. 6, 72.—II. c. acc. et inf., *to force* one *to do* a thing, βίῃ με προςηνάγκασσε πάσασθαι, H. Hom. Cer. 413, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 D, etc.: also, πρ. τινά, Thuc. 5, 42, Plat., etc.: πρ. τινὰ λόγοις, Plat. Phil. 13 B.—III. πρ. τι εἶναι, *to prove that* a thing *necessarily* is, Plat. Legg. 710 A, Polit. 284 B. Hence

Προςαναγκαστέον, verb. adj., *one must compel*, Plat. Polit. 284 B.

Προςανᾰγορεύω, (πρός, ἀναγορεύω) *to announce besides*, Plat. Rep. 580 C.

Προςαναγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀναγράφω) *to record besides*, προςαναγραφέντες προδόται εἰς ταύτην τὴν στήλην, Lycurg. 164, 34: — in mid., προςαναγραψάμενοι τὸν χρῶτα, *having painted the rest of their* skin, Ath. 524 D. [ᾰ]

Προςανάγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀνάγω) *to carry, raise up to* or *on*, Dion. Comp. 14, in pass.—2. seemingly intr., *to come up to, approach*, Plut. 2, 564 C. [ᾰ]

Προςαναδέρω, *to strip off the skin, flay besides.*

Προςαναδετέον, verb. adj. (from πρός, ἀναδέω), *one must bind on besides*, Geop.

Προςαναδέχομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (πρός, ἀναδέχομαι) dep. mid., *to expect besides, wait for*, Polyb. 5, 13, 8.

Προςαναδίδωμι, (πρός, ἀναδίδωμι) *to distribute in addition*, Polyb. 10, 14, 3.

Προςαναθλίβω, f. -ψω, (προς, ἀναθλίβω) *to press, compress besides*, Clem. Al. [ῐ]

Προςαναιδεύομαι, dep., *to act impudently besides*, ap. Suid.

Προςαναιρέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀναιρέω) *to lift up besides*:—mid., *to take upon one's self besides*, πόλεμον, Thuc. 7, 28.—II. *to destroy besides*, Arist. An. Pr. 2, 11, 10.—III. of an oracle, *to give an answer besides*, Plat. Rep. 461 E; π. τινι ποιεῖν τι, Dem. 532, 6.

Προςαναισῑμόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀναισιμόω) *to spend, use up besides*, Hdt. 5, 34, in pass.

Προςανακᾰλέω, ῶ, *to call to besides.*

Προςανακᾰλύπτω, (πρός, ἀνακαλύπτω) *to disclose, reveal besides*, Strab.

Προςανάκειμαι, (πρός, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., *to be wholly given up, devoted to*, κυνηγεσίαις, Plut. 2, 314 A.

Προςανακεράννῡμι, fut. -κεράσω, (πρός, ἀνακεράννυμι) *to mix up with*, Ael. N. A. 14, 4.

Προςανακινέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀνακινέω) *to stir up* or *rouse besides*, v. l. Plut. Cat. Maj. 26.

Προςανακλαίω, Att. -κλάω [ᾰ], fut. -κλαύσομαι, (πρός, ἀνακλαίω) *to lament at the same time* or *with* one, Synes.

Προςανάκλῑμα, ατος, τό, *that on which one leans*, Anth. P. 7, 407: from

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Προσανακλίνομαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀνακλίνω) *to lean on, rivi.* [ῑ] Hence Προσανάκλῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a leaning or lying on*, Luc. Amor. 31.

Προσανακοινόομαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀνακοινόω) *to go and communicate with* one, i. e. *take counsel with* him, Diod.

Προσανακουφίζω, (προς, ἀνακουφίζω) *to lighten, relieve besides*, Joseph.

Προσανακρίνω, (πρός, ἀνακρίνω) *to inquire into, examine besides*, Plut. 2, 43 E.

Προσανακρούομαι, (πρός, ἀνακρουω) as mid., *to begin to speak*, Plut. 2, 996 B.

Προσαναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (προς, ἀναλαμβάνω) *to take* or *receive besides*, Dem. 910, 10:—πλειόνων προσαναλαμβανομένων εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, of the new senators, Plut. Rom. 13.—II. *to recall* (to strength), *to refresh, recruit, restore by rest*, ἑαυτόν, τὴν δυναμιν ἐκ κακοπαθείας, Polyb. 9, 8, 7; τὸ στρατόπεδον, Diod. 17, 16: —also,—2. intr., *to recover, revive*, Polyb. 3, 60, 8.—III. *to refer besides, repeat*, Theophr.

Προσαναλέγομαι, (πρός, ἀναλέγω) *to recount besides*, LXX.

Προσαναλικμάω, ῶ, *to winnow besides*, of corn, Geop.

Προσᾰνᾰλίσκω, fut. -λώσω, (πρός, ἀναλίσκω) *to lavish* or *consume besides*, Plat. Prot. 311 D; τι πρός τινι, v. l. Dem. 1025, 20.

Προσανάλλομαι, (πρός, ἀνάλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap up at* a thing, Ath. 277 E.

Προσαναλογίζομαι, (πρός, ἀναλογίζομαι) dep., *to reckon up besides*, Plut. 2, 115 A.

Προσαναμᾰλάσσω, (πρός, ἀναμαλάσσω) *to soften besides*, Hipp.

Προσαναμένω, (πρός, ἀναμένω) *to await besides*, Diod.

Προσαναμιμνήσκω, (πρός, ἀναμιμνήσκω) *to remind of*, τινά τινος, Polyb. 4, 28, 6:—mid., *to recall to mind.*

Προσανανεόω, ῶ, *to renew besides.*

Προσαναπαύω, (πρός, ἀναπαύω) *to make to rest at* or *beside*, Polyb. 4, 73, 3:—mid., *to rest near*, Plut. Sull. 28.

Προσαναπείθω, (πρός, ἀναπείθω) *to persuade besides*, Dio C.

Προσαναπηδάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀναπηδάω) *to leap up besides*, Ael. N. A. 5, 23.

Προσαναπίμπλημι, (πρός, ἀναπίμπλημι) *to fill up besides*, Arist. Probl. 1, 7.

Προσαναπίπτω, (πρός, ἀναπίπτω) *to lie down* or *recline by*, τινί, esp. with others at meals, Polyb. 31, 4, 6.

Προσαναπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. άσω, (πρός, ἀναπλάσσω) *to mould besides* or *upon:* in pass., of a garment, *to be moulded on, take the exact form of, stick close to*, σώματι, Clem. Al. p. 234, 33.

Προσαναπλέκω, (πρός, ἀναπλέκω) *to plait, knit to* or *on*, Ael.

Προσαναπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, *to swim to* or *towards.*

Προσαναπληρόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀναπληρόω) *to fill up by pouring into, fill up the measure of*, Diod.:—mid., *to add so as to fill up.* Plat. Men. 84 D.

Προσαναπνέω, *to recover breath besides.*

Προσαναπτύσσω, (πρός, ἀναπτύσσω) *to unfold and fix upon*, Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 6.

Προσανάπτω, *to attach to besides.*

Προσαναρρηγνῦμι, f. -ρήξω, (πρός, ἀναρρήγνυμι) *to break off besides*, τι, Plut. Crass. 25.—II. *to make to break* or *burst*, τὸ ὑπόστημα, Id. Cleom. 30.

Προσαναρρῐπίζω, (πρός, ἀναρρῐπίζω) *to fan besides*, Philo.

Προσαναρτάω, ῶ, (προς, ἀναρτάω) *to hang up upon*, τινί τι, Luc. Philops. 11.

Προσανασείω, (πρός, ἀνασείω) *to shake* or *stir up besides:* metaph., *to rouse still further*, πρ. τινὰ λόγοις, Polyb. 1, 69, 8; πρ. τινὶ δίκην, Plut. T. Gracch. 21; cf. ἀνασείω 2.

Προσαναστάω, f. -άσω, *to draw besides*, Eust.

Προσαναστέλλω, (πρός, ἀναστέλλω) *to hold back* or *check besides*, Plut. Alex. 6.

Προσανατάσσω, (πρός, ἀνατάσσω) *to restore to former order*, Artemid. 1, 1.

Προσανατείνω, (πρός, ἀνατείνω) *to put off, protract further*, Polyb. 11, 23, 3:—mid., *to hold out by way of threat*, τι, 26, 3, 13: hence, *to threaten*, τινί, Id. 18, 36, 9.

Προσανατέλλω, poet. προσαντ-, (πρός, ἀνατέλλω) *to rise up towards*, Eur. Supp. 688.

Προσανατίθημι, (πρός, ἀνατίθημι) *to lay on an additional* burthen, τινι τι: —mid., *to take such burthen on one's self*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 8: but, also, *to confer upon*, τινί τι, N. T.—II. προσανατίθεσθαί τινι, *to take counsel with* one, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1; περί τινος, Diod. 17, 116.

Προσανατρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνατρέπω) *to overturn besides*, LXX.

Προσανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρός, ἀνατρέφω) *to restore by food*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2.

Προσανατρέχω, fut. -δρᾰμοῦμαι, (πρός, ἀνατρέχω) *to run up to:* metaph., *to rise*, πρ. οὐσίαις, i. e. to get rich, Diod.—II. *to run back, retrace past events*, τοῖς χρόνοις, Polyb. 1, 12, 8, etc.

Προσανατρῐβω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνατρίβω) *to rub upon* or *against:* usu. in mid., *to rub one's self upon* a thing; and, metaph., *to rub one's self against* one, τινί, i. e. *to sharpen one's wits by disputing with* him, Plat. Theaet. 169 C; cf. Theophr. Char. 27.

Προσαναφέρω, (πρός, ἀναφέρω) *to carry to* or *up:* pass., *to be borne up against.*—II. *to refer to* any one *for advice*, πρ. τῇ συγκλήτῳ περί τινος, Lat. *referre ad senatum de aliqua re*, Polyb. 17, 9, 10; πρ. τοῖς μάντεσι, Diod.

Προσαναφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀναφυσάω) *to blow up besides*, esp., *to play on the flute besides*, Plat. (Com.) Lacon. 1, 6.

Προσαναφωνέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀναφωνέω) *to cry out besides*, Plut. 2, 996 B, Wytt. Hence

Προσαναφώνησις, ἡ, *a crying out at* or *during* any thing.

Προσαναχρόννῡμι, (πρός, ἀναχρόννυμι:) *to give* one *a colour* or *hue:* —but in mid., προσαναχρόννυσθαι τὸ ψεῦδος, *to impart a* false *colour*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 16 F; cf. προστρίβω.

Προσανδρᾰποδίζω, (πρός, ἀνδραποδίζω) *to enslave besides*, v. l. Hdt. 8, 29.

Προσάνειμι, (πρός, ἀνά, εἰμι) *to go up to*, Thuc. 7, 44.

Προσανεῖπον, (πρός, ἀνά, εἶπον) aor. 2 without pres. in use, *to declare, publish, order besides*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 11.

Προσανενεγκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of προσαναφέρω.

Προσανέρομαι, (πρός, ἀνέρομαι) dep. mid., *to question besides*, Joseph.

Προσανέρπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνέρπω) *to creep up to*, Plut. Themist. 26.

Προσανερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀνερωτάω) *to question besides*, Plat. Meno 74 C.

Προσανευρίσκω, (πρός, ἀνευρίσκω) *to find out besides*, Strab.

Προσανέχω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀνέχω) *to hold up besides:* metaph., *to hold up in mind, persevere, persist*, ἐλπίσι, Polyb. 5, 72, 2; also *to wait patiently for*, c. dat. vel acc., Id. 1, 84, 12; 5, 103, 5: πρ. ἑως..., Id. 4, 19, 12.

Προσᾰνής, ές, Dor. for προσηνής, Pind.

Προσανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀνθέω) *to flower near* or *beside*, Philostr.

Προσανιημι, (πρός, ἀνιημι) *to send up* or *forth besides*, Plut. 2, 1145 D.

Προσανιμάω, ῶ, (προς, ἀνιμάω) *to draw up* (water) *besides*, Aristid.

Προσανίσταμαι, (πρός, ἀνίσταμαι) pass., *to rise and press against*, τινα, Dion. H.

Προσανοίγνῡμι, and -οίγω, f. -οιξω, (πρός, ἀνοίγνυμι) *to open besides.* Plut.

Προσανοικοδομέω, ῶ, *to add in rebuilding*, LXX.

Προσανοιμώζω, (πρός, ἀνοιμώζω) *to moan, sigh at* a thing, Polyb. 5, 16, 4.

Προσάντα, (πρός, ἄντα) adv., *up hill, upwards*, Dicaearch. p. 11 Huds.

Προσαντέλλω, poet. for προσανατέλλω, Eur.

Προσαντεπιτάσσω, *to issue an order against in return*, Dio C.

Προσαντέχω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀντέχω) *to hold out against still longer*, τινι, Polyb. 16, 30, 5; absol., Id. 11, 21, 4.

Προσάντης, ες, gen. εος, (προς, ἄντην) *rising up against, steep, up-hill*, Lat. *adversus*, Pind. I. 2, 47, Thuc. 4, 43, Plat. Phaedr 230 C.—II. metaph., *steep, arduous, difficult, opposed to* one, τινί, Eur Or. 790, cf. Plat. Legg. 746 C; πράγματες (ἐστι), cf. inf., Isocr. 161 D:—also, *irksome, annoying, painful*, Lat. *adversus*, λύγος, Hdt. 7, 160, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 1.—III. of persons, like δυσχερής, Elmsl. Med. 373: πρ. πρός τι, *setting one's self against, previously opposing* it, Xen. Apol. 33. Adv. -τως, Diod.:—also -τα, q. v.

Προσαντιλαμβάνομαι, f. -ληψομαι, (πρός, ἀντί, λαμβάνω) as mid., *to take hold of one another*, τῶν χειρῶν, *by the hands*, Strab.

Προσαντίος, α, ον, = προσάντης.

Προσαντλέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀντλέω) *to draw and pour upon: to bathe, foment*, Alex. Trall. Hence

Προσάντλησις, ἡ, *fomentation*, Alex. Trall.

Προσαξιόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀξιόω) *to exact, demand besides*, Inscr.; also in Polyb. 3, 11, 7; 17, 8, 5.

Προσαπαγγέλλω, (πρός, ἀπαγγέλλω) *to announce* or *declare besides*, Xen. Heli. 4, 3, 2, Diod. 11, 4.

Προσαπαγορεύω, (πρός, ἀπαγορεύω) *to forbid besides*, Dio C. 38, 34.

Προσαπαιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (προς, ἀπαιτέω) *to require from as a debt besides*, Dion. H., Luc. Tyrann. 13.

Προσαπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀπαντάω) *to meet*, Clem. Al.

Προσάπαξ, adv., *once.* [ᾰ̆π]

Προσαπαρτίζω, *to complete besides.*

Προσαπατάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀπατάω) *to deceive besides.* Strab.

Προσαπειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten besides*, ap. Dem. 544, 26.

Προσαπεῖπον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, = προσαπαγορεύω, Aeschin. 60, 5.

Προσαπεκδύομαι, (δύω) mid., *to undress one's self besides.*

Προσαπεργάζομαι, (πρός, ἀπεργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to finish off besides*, App.

Προσαπερείδομαι, as pass., (προν, ἀπό, ἐρείδω) *to press forcibly against*, πρός τι, Arist. Probl. 25, 1: metaph.,

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in an argument, *to rely mainly upon* something, ἐπί τι, Polyb. 3, 21, 3.

Προσαπέρχομαι, dep., *to go away besides.*

Προσαπιστέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀπιστέω) *to be distrustful besides*, Aristaen. 2, 14.

Προσαποβάλλω, (πρός, ἀποβάλλω) *to throw away* or *lose besides*, Ar. Nub. 1256, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 7.

Προσαποβλέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀποβλέπω) *to turn one's eyes and look at*, v. l. Polyb., Ath. 180 B.

Προσαπογράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀπογράφω) *to enrol* or *register besides*, Lys. 132, 34; 135, 6.

Προσαποδείκνῡμι, (πρός, ἀποδείκνυμι) *to demonstrate besides*, Plat. Phaed. 77 C.

Προσαποδεικτέον, verb. adj., *one must prove besides.*

Προσαποδίδωμι, (πρός, ἀποδίδωμι) *to give back* or *pay as a debt besides*, Dem. 1036, 13. Hence

Προσαποδοτέον, verb. adj., *one must give back besides*, Arist. Top. 5, 2, 12.

Προσαποδύομαι, as mid., *to draw, put off besides.*

Προσαπόθεσις, ἡ, (προσαποτίθημι) *a putting away besides.*

Προσαποθλίβω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀποθλίβω) *to squeeze besides*, Joseph. [ῐ]

Προσαποθνήσκω, (πρός, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die besides* or *with*, LXX.

Προσαποκρίνομαι, dep., (πρός, ἀποκρίνω) *to answer with some addition*, Plat. Euthyd. 296 A. [ῐ] Hence

Προσαποκριτέον, verb. adj., *one must answer besides*, Arist. Metaph. 3, 4, 19.

Προσαποκτείνω, (πρός, ἀποκτείνω) *to kill besides*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 6, Plut. Dion fin.

Προσαπολαύω, (πρός, ἀπολαύω) *to partake of, enjoy besides*, c. acc., Plat. Alc. 2, 150 C, Dion. H.

Προσαπολείπω, (πρός, ἀπολείπω) *to forsake besides* or *at the same time*, Plut.

Προσαπολιμπάνω, = foreg.

Προσαπόλλῡμι and -λύω: f. -ύσω (πρός, ἀπόλλυμι): —*to destroy, kill besides* or *at the same time*, Hdt. 1, 207; προσαπολλύουσι καὶ τὰς μητέρας, Hdt. 6, 138; τι πρός τινι, Plat. Gorg. 519 A: *to lose at the same time*, Hdt. 9, 23:—mid., with pf. 2 προσαπόλωλα, *to perish besides* or *with others*, Hdt. 6, 100, Lys. 126, 5.

Προσαποπειράομαι, (πρός, ἀπό, πειράω) dep., *to try besides* or *once more*, Clem. Al.

Προσαποπέμπω, (πρός, ἀποπέμπω) *to send away* or *off besides*, Ar. Plut. 999.

Προσαποπλύνω, (πρός, ἀποπλύνω) *to wash off besides*, Philo.

Προσαποπνίγω, (πρός, ἀποπνίγω) *to choke* or *strangle besides*, Aretae. [ῐ]

Προσαποῤῥαίνω, (πρός, ἀποῤῥαίνω) *to sprinkle besides*, Ael. N. A. 9, 63.

Προσαποστέλλω, (πρός, ἀποστέλλω) *to send off* or *dispatch besides*, Thuc. 4, 108.

Προσαποστερέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀποστερέω) *to rob besides*, esp., *to defraud of a loan*, c. gen., Dem. 536, 14, in pass.

Προσαποστρέφω, (πρός, ἀποστρέφω) *to turn away, divert besides*, Joseph.

Προσαποσφάζω and -σφάττω, f. -ξω, *to slaughter besides.*

Προσαποτίθημι, (πρός, ἀποτίθημι) *to lose besides* or *together with*, τὸ πνεῦμα τῷ χρυσίῳ, Polyb. 13, 2, 5.

Προσαποτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀποτιμάω) *to value* or *estimate besides*, πρ. τινὸς (sc. τὴν τιμήν), Dem. 1036, 17.

Προσαποτίνω, (πρός, ἀποτίνω) *to pay besides*, μισθόν, Plat. Legg. 945 A.

Προσαποτίω, poet. for προσαποτίνω.

Προσαποτρίβω, (πρός, ἀποτρίβω) *to rub off upon*, τινί τι, Ael. N. A. 9, 63. [ῐ]

Προσαποφαίνω, (πρός, ἀποφαίνω) *to show* or *prove besides*, Plat. Polit. 287 A.

Προσαποφέρω, (πρός, ἀποφέρω) *to carry off besides*: *to send in* or *return*, Dem. 1208, fin.:—mid., *to carry off, win for one's self*, τι.

Προσαποφράγνῡμι, also -φράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—*to stop* or *block up besides*, Dio C.

Προσαποψήχω, (πρός, ἀποψήχω) *to scrape* or *rub off besides*, Diosc. 2, 92.

Προσαπτέον, *one must apply*, τινί τι, Plat. Rep. 517 A: from

Προσάπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἅπτω) *to fasten to* or *upon, attach to*; generally, *to bestow upon, grant to*, κῦδός τινι, Il. 24, 110 (in Dor. form προτιάπτω); so, πρ. κλέος τινί, Pind. N. 8, 62; τῷ τεθνηκότι τιμάς, Soph. El. 356, cf. 432, Eur. Med. 1382 (ubi v. Elmsl.); πρ. κόσμον, χλιδήν τινι, Bacch. 859, Ion 27; εὐδαιμονίαν τινι, Plat. Rep. 420 D, etc.;—and in bad sense, *to fix upon*, χρέος πόλει, Soph. O. C. 235; αἰτίαν τινί, Menand. p. 204; πρ. φάρμακον μεῖζον νόσου, Soph. Fr. 514: *to deliver* or *confide to*, ναυτικόν τινι, Xen. Ages. 1, 36:—*to attribute to*, τι τύχῃ, Polyb. 32, 16, 3:—also, πρ. πρός τι, Eur. Erech. 20, 10. In Aesch. Ag. 1566, Blomf. πικὴς ἅτᾳ, for προσάψαι.—II. intr., *to fasten one's self to*, ἀγχοῦ πρ. τινί, *to come very near to* one, Soph. Fr. 69; also, *to be added*, κακοῖς κακὰ προσάψει, Soph. O. T. 667; cf. συνάπτω.—III. mid., προσάπτομαι, *to touch, lay hold on, reach*, τινός, Plat. Tim. 71 E, etc.; *to have to do with, meddle with*, Aeschin. 69, 36; 72, 34.

Προσαπωθέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀπωθέω) *to push away from beside*, LXX.

Προσάρακτος, ἡ, ὄν, (προσαράσσω) *dashed against.*

Προσάραξις, ἡ, *a dashing against.* [ᾰρ]

Προσαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω (πρός, ἀράσσω):—*to dash against*, πρ. τινὶ τὰς θύρας, *to slam* the door *in* one's *face*, Luc. D. Meretr. 15, 2: πρ. νεῦς σκοπέλοις, Plut. Marc. 15.

Προσάρηρα, Ion. pf. of προσάρω, Il. 5, 725. [ᾰ]

Προσάρηρεται, 3 sing. Ion. pf. pass. of προσάρω, Hes. Op. 429.

Προσαρθρόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀρθρόω) *to fasten to by joints, joint*, Hipp. Hence

Προσάρθρωσις, ἡ, *connection with* or *to by joints*, Hipp.

Προσαριθμέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀριθμέω) *to count* or *reckon among*, Joseph.

Προσαριστάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀριστάω) *to breakfast besides* or *upon*, Hipp.

Προσαρκέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, ἀρκέω) *to suffice*, esp. *to yield needful aid, succour, help, assist*, τινί. Soph. O. T. 141; cf. ibid. 12, Eur. Hec. 862.—II. c. acc. rei, *to afford, yield, present*, τινί τι, Soph. O. C. 72; πρ. χάριν, Id. Fr. 470; so perh. in mid., Plat. Theaet. 168 C; cf. προσάρχομαι.

Προσαρκτικός, ἡ, όν, and (in Polyb. 34, 5, 9) προσάρκτιος, ον, (πρός, ἄρκτος) *towards the north, northern.*

Πρόσαρμα, ατος, τό, (προσαίρω) *that which one takes*; hence in plur., *victuals, food*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Προσαρμόζω, in later Att. -όττω: f. -πω (πρός, ἁρμόζω):—*to fit to, attach closely to*, μαστῷ τέκνα, Eur. Ion 762; τι εἴς τι, Plat. Theaet. 193 C; τι περί τι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17: *to bring alongside, to close quarters*, of ships in action, Eur. I. A. 256:—πρ. δῶρα, *to add fitting* gifts, Soph. Tr. 494.—II. intr., *to suit* or *agree with* a thing, τινί, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B; πρός τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21.

Προσαρπάζω, *to snatch away besides.*

Πρόσαρσις, ἡ, (προσαίρω) *a giving* or *taking of food*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Προσαρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀρτάω) *to fasten* or *attach to.*—Pass., *to be fastened* or *attached to*, πρός τι or τινί, Polyb. 3, 46, 8; 8, 6, 5:—*to belong to*, ὅσοις νοῦ καὶ σμικρὸν προσῆρτηται, Plat. Phil. 58 A; προσηρτημένον τῷ καλῷ τὸ ἀγαθόν, Xen. Oec. 6, 15; *to accrue to* one, λῆμμα προσῆρτηται, Dem. 60, 4; ἡδονῇ προσηρτημένοι, *devoted to*.., Luc. Necyom. 5. Mid., *to make* another *dependent upon one's self*, Manetho. Hence

Προσάρτημα, ατος, τό, *that which is fastened to, an appendage*: and

Προσάρτησις, ἡ, *a fastening on*, Hipp.; or,—II. (from pass.) *a growing upon*, τῶν καρπῶν, Theophr.

Προσάρτῡμα, ατος, τό, *a spice added to a thing*, dub.

Προσάρχομαι: in Plat. Theaet. 168 C, vulg. προσηρξάμην, where Heind. with Schneid. proposes προσηρκεσάμην; while Buttm. Lexil. defends the usu. reading in the signf. of ἐπάρχομαι, *to devote, assign, present.*

*Προσάρω, only used in pf. 2 -ᾰρᾱρα, Ion. -ᾰρηρα, in intr. signf., *to be fitted to* or *on*, ἐπίσσωτρα προσαρηρότα, plates *firmly fitted*, Il. 5, 725; and in pf. pass., προσαρήρεται ἱστοβοῆι, Hes. Op. 429. [ᾰ]

Προσασκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀσκέω) *to exercise besides*, Polyb. 5, 109, 4.

Προσασπαίρω, (πρός, ἀσπαίρω) *to pant besides* or *near*, Plut. Otho 2.

Προσαστειάζομαι, dep., (πρός, ἀστεῖος) *to add wittily* to one's words, τι, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 109.

Προσαστράπτω, *to lighten upon*, τινί.

Προσατῑμόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀτιμόω) *to dishonour* or *disgrace besides*, esp., *to deprive of civil rights*, Dem. 834, fin.

Προσαναίνομαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀναίνω) *to become dried up, waste* or *pine away at* or *upon*, πέτραις, Aesch. Pr. 147.

Προσαναγάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (πρός, ἀναγάζω) dep. mid., *to look at* or *beam upon*, Joseph.: the act. προσαναγάζω, *to look at*, in Lyc. 1082, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1231. Hence

Προσαγάσις, ἡ, *a looking at* or *beaming upon.*

Προσαναδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀναδάω) *to speak to, address, accost*, τινά, freq. in poets from Hom. downwds.; θεούς πρ., Aesch. Ag. 514:—Hom. oft adds ἐπέεσσι, μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσι or κερτομίοις; so too Hes.: Hom. also has a double acc., ἔπεα, πολλά, ἐλεεινὰ πρ. τινά, *to speak* so and so *to* one, Il. 1, 201; 17, 431; 22, 37, etc.; so also Hes. Sc. 326; λόγον πρ., Eur. Hipp. 826.—Hom. most freq. uses 3 sing. impf. προσηνδα, also Ep. dual προσανδήτην, Il. 11, 136; 22, 90.

Προσαύλειος, ον, (πρός, αὐλή) *near a farm-yard, rustic*, Eur. Rhes. 273.

Προσαυλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, αὐλέω) *to play the flute to, accompany with the flute*, Ar. Eccl. 892; πρ. πτισμόν τινι, Nicoph. Cheir. 5. Hence

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Προσαύλησις, ἡ, *accompaniment on the flute.*

Προσαυλίζομαι, dep., with f. mid. -ίσομαι, aor. pass. et mid., (πρός, αὐλίζομαι) *to settle, encamp with* or *near.*

Προσαυξάνω, f. -ξήσω, (πρός, αὐξάνω) *to increase besides:* — pass., *to grow besides,* Theophr.; *to be added, τινί,* Philet. 13. Hence

Προσαύξησις, ἡ, *additional growth,* Theophr.

Προσαύξω, = προσαυξάνω, *to promote, to honour.*

Προσαυράω, *to move to, put upon* or *in,* πρὶν πυρὶ πόδα τις προσαύρῃ, as is now read in Soph. Ant. 620, e conj. Seidl.; cf. s. v. ἀπαυράω 10. (On the deriv., v. ἀπαυρίω.)

Προσαυρίζω, = foreg., Trag. ap. Hesych.

Προσαυτουργέω, ῶ, *to make with one's own hands besides.*

Προσαύω, *to set on fire, burn.*

Προσαφαιρέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἀφαιρέω) *to take away besides:* — mid., *to take away for one's self besides,* Isae. 73, 38, Dem. 467, fin.

Προσαφέψω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀφέψω) *to boil down besides* or *with,* Diosc.

Προσαφή, ῆς, ἡ, (προσάπτω) *a touching* or *handling,* Diosc.

Προσαφής, ές, (προσάπτω) *touching upon, adjoining,* Hipp.

Προσαφικνέομαι, (πρός, ἀφικνέομαι) dep. mid., *to arrive at,* Thuc. 8, 30.

Προσαφίστημι, (πρός, ἀφίστημι) *to cause to revolt besides,* Thuc. 4, 117.

Προσαφοδεύω, (πρός, ἀφοδεύω) *to void excrement at* one, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 6.

Προσαφορίζω, *to part off beside.*

Προσαφρίζω, (πρός, ἀφρίζω) *to foam* or *sprinkle foam beside* or *upon,* Heliod.

Προσβαθύνω, *to make still deeper.*

Προσβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι: aor. 2 προσέβην, aor. mid. προσεβησάμην, Hom. (πρός, βαίνω). *To go towards, on, up, step upon,* Hom. (who only uses aor. 2 act. and aor. mid.), c. acc. loci, Il. 2, 48; 23, 117, Od. 21, 5, etc.; so too Hes. Sc. 33, and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 129; c. dat., Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; absol., Soph. Phil. 42, Eur., etc.:—*to mount* or *ascend,* like ἀναβαίνειν, Hdt. 1, 84:—metaph., *to come upon, τίς σε προσέβα μανία;* Soph. O. T. 1300; πρ. πρός τι, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28.

Προσβακχεύω, (πρός, βακχεύω) *to send Bacchic rage upon* one, τινί, Philostr. — II. intr., of Bacchic fury, *to come over* one, τινί, Id.

Προσβάλλω, (πρός, βάλλω) *to throw* or *put to, apply, μαλακὰν χεῖρα πρ.,* of a surgeon, Pind. P. 4, 483; πρ. παρειὰν παρηϊδι, Eur. Hec. 410; κλίμακας πύλαις, Id. Supp. 498; πρ. δόρυ τινί, to attack him, Id. Phoen. 728 (cf. Aesch. Theb. 460); πρ. δεῖμά τινι, Lat. *incutere timorem,* Id. Ion 584; πρ. ὄψιν πρός τι, Plat. Theaet. 193 C.—2. *to assign to, procure for, κέρδος τινί,* Hdt. 7, 51; τινί τι, e. g. πρ. Λακεδαιμονίοις Ὀλυμπιάδα, *to give* them *the honour of* an Olympic victory, Id. 6, 70; πρ. ὀσην τῷ πατρί, *to cause* him distress, Id. 1, 136; so, πρ. μελέταν σοφισταῖς, Pind. I. 5 (4), 37; κακὸν τῇ πόλει, Aesch. Pers. 781; ὠδῖνας ἐμοί, Soph. Tr. 42; πρ. τινὶ εὔκλειαν, αἰσχρὰν κληδόνα, Soph. El. 973, Eur. Alc. 315.—3. of the sun, ἀρούρας προσβάλλειν, *to strike* the earth *with* his rays, Il. 7, 421, Od. 19, 433; so, βροτοῦ [ὁσμὴ] με προσέβαλε, Ar. Pac. 180: πρ. τινὰ ἀνάγκῃ, c. inf., *to force* a person to do..., Soph. O. C. 1178.—4. metaph., προσβάλλειν τι, *to lay* a thing *to heart, attend to* it, *understand* it, Soph. Tr. 580, 844; cf. Lob. Phryn. 282.—5. πρ. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μορφὴν τινι, *to put* one's form *upon* another, i. e. be like him in form, Ael. N. A. 14, 12.—6. mid., ἐπεί, ἐγὼ προτιβάλλεσθαί τινα, Dor. for προσβ., *to throw one's self upon* another with word or work, i. e. *attack* him, Il. 5, 879:—but, also, *to associate with one's self,* Opp. H. 5, 98. — II. intr., *to strike against, make an attack* or *assault upon, πύλαις,* Aesch. Theb. 615; τινί, Eur. Phoen. 724; τόπῳ, Thuc. 2, 19, 93, etc.; also, πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 3, 155, 158; πρὸς τοὺς ὁπλίτας, Xen. An. 6, 1, 7, etc.: absol., *to attack, charge,* as Hdt. 7, 211; 9, 22, 25. — 2. *to put in* with a ship, ἐς τὸν λιμένα, Thuc. 8, 101.—3. generally, *to go* or *come to,* πρὸς ὄψιν, etc., Plat. Rep. 401 C.

Προσβάρησις, ἡ, (πρός, βαρύς) *a lying heavy* or *pressing upon.* [ᾰ]

Προσβασανίζω, (πρός, βασανίζω) *to torture besides,* Ath. 214 C.

Πρόσβασις, ἡ, (προσβαίνω) *a means of approach, access,* esp. up-hill, οὔρεσι, ἔνθα πρόσβασις οὐδεμίη ἦν, Hdt. 3, 111, cf. Eur. El. 489, Thuc. 6, 96.

Προσβᾶτός, ἡ, ὁν, (προσβαίνω) *accessible, τινί,* Xen. An. 4, 3, 12; 8, 9.

Προσβιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, βιάζω) dep. mid., *to force* or *compel to a* thing, c. inf., Ar. Plut. 16.—II. πρ. τόπῳ, *to force* or *storm* a place, Diod. 20, 39. — III. in aor. pass., προσβιασθῆναι, *to be forced* or *hard pressed,* Thuc. 1, 106. Hence

Προσβιαστέον, verb. adj., *one must force to* a thing, Plut.

Προσβιβάζω: f. -βιβάσω Att. -βιβῶ (πρός, βιβάζω): — *to make to go to* or *towards, bring to,* πρ. ἐς συλλαβάς, *to reduce into syllables,* Plat. Crat. 427 C: metaph., πρ. λέγων, *to bring* one *over to* another opinion, Ar. Av. 425; so too, τῷ λόγῳ προσβιβάζειν τινά, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 17; also simply, προσβιβάζειν, *to bring over, persuade,* Ar. Eq. 35, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, Meno 74 B.

Προσβιόω, ῶ, (πρός, βιόω) *to live longer,* Plut. Num. 21, Lucull. fin.

Προσβλάπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, βλάπτω) *to hurt* or *harm besides,* Hipp.

Προσβλασφημέω, ῶ, (πρός, βλασφημέω) *to slander, blaspheme besides,* Joseph.

Προσβλέπω: f. -ψω, also -ψομαι (Eur. I. A. 1192) (πρός, βλέπω) — *to look at* or *upon,* c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 215, Soph. O. T. 1183, Eur., etc. Hence

Πρόσβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking at* or *upon, τινί,* Plut. 2, 45 C.

Πρόσβλησις, ἡ, (προσβάλλω) *a putting to, adding to,* Hipp.

Προσβλητός, ή, όν, (προσβάλλω) *added,* LXX.

Προσβλύζω, (πρός, βλύζω) *to spirt out upon, τινί τι,* Plut. Pericl. 10, ubi v. Schäf.

Προσβοάω, ῶ, (πρός, βοάω) *to shout, call to* one:—mid., *to call to one's self, call in,* παριόντας προσεβώσατο, Hdt. 6, 35.

Προσβοηθέω, ῶ, Ion. προσβωθέω, (πρός, βοηθέω) *to come to aid, come up with succour,* Thuc. 6, 66, 69, etc.; προσβωθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίην, Hdt. 8, 144.

Προσβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (προσβάλλω) *a putting to, application,* e. g. of the touchstone, Aesch. Ag. 391, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12; πρ. ὀμμάτων εἰς τι, Plat. Theaet. 153 E.—II. (from intr. signf.) *a falling upon, attacking: an assault,* freq. in Hdt., as, προσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι, 3, 158; 4, 128; προσβολὴ ἐγένετο πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος, 6, 101: so also in Att., usu. in plur.; προσβολαὶ Ἑρινύων, Aesch. Cho 283, μιασμάτοιν, Id. Eum. 680; δαιμόνων, Ar. Pac. 39:—προσβολὴ Ἀχαιῶν, *an attack* or *attacking party* of the Achaians, Id. Theb. 28.—2. generally, *a going towards, approaching, arrival,* Soph. Fr. 737: hence, *an approach,* Plat. Soph. 246 A, χειμώνος, Legg. 865 B: φίλιαι προσώπων προσβολαί, of kisses, Eur. Supp. 1138; hence, absol., a *kiss* or *embrace,* Id. Med. 1074 (alia v. Elmsl.). — 3. of ships, *a putting to land: a landing-place, harbour, place to touch at, ὁλκάδων πρ.,* Thuc. 4, 53: of a place, ἐν προσβολῇ εἶναι, *to be a general place for ships to touch at,* Id. 6, 48; προσβολὴν ἔχειν πάσης τῆς Σικελίας, to afford *a means of entering* Sicily, Id. 4, 1.—III. (from pass.) *that which is thrown to* or *sent upon one, a chance, accident,* πρ. κακαί, Eur. El. 829; προσβολαὶ θεῖαι, *divine judgments,* Antipho 123, 23.—2. *that which is put upon a weapon, the iron point,* A. B. p. 58.

Προσβόλωσις, ἡ, (προσβολή fin.) *a pointing* of weapons.

Προσβόρειος, ον, = πρόσβορρος, opp. to καταβόρειος, q. v., Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 7, Theophr.

Προσβόρεος, ον, rarer collat. form of foreg.

Πρόσβορρος, ον, (πρός, βορρᾶς) *towards* or *exposed to the north-wind,* Eur. Ion 11, 937, Strab.

Προσβρύζω or -βράσσω, (πρός, βρύζω) *to throw up against, τινὶ πίνι προσβεβρασμένον ὑπὸ θαλάσσης,* Plut. 2, 675 E.

Προσβρῡχής, ές, dub. l. for προβραχής, *somewhat shallow,* Strab.; but v. Lob. Phryn. 540.

Προσβρέχω, f. -ξω, (πρός, βρέχω) *to wet* or *moisten besides,* Hipp.

Προσβωθέω, Ion. for προσβοηθέω, Hdt.

Προσβωμολοχεύομαι, dep., *to play the buffoon to* another.

Πρόσγαιος, ον, (γαῖα) = sq.

Πρόσγειος, ον, (πρός, γέα, γῆ) *near the earth,* Tim. Locr. 96 D, Ζεὺς κ. Diog. L. 7, 145.—II. *near land,* of land, opp. to πελάγιος, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 1; οἱ πρ. θαλάσσης τόποι, Ib. 8, 13, 2.

Προσγελάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, but -άσομαι [ᾰ], Ar. Pac. 600 (πρός, γελάω) — *to look laughing at* one, τινά, Hdt. 5, 92, 3, Eur. Med. 1162; τὸν παιδίσκον γέλων, Ib. 1041: generally, *to gladden, δόμῃ βροτείων αἰμύλιτας με προσγελᾷ,* Aesch. Eum. 253: also, πρ. τινί *to smile upon* one, Valck. Hipp. 982, Lob. Phryn. 463; like Lat. *arridere.*

Προσγενής, ές, (γένος) *akin to.*

Προσγίγνομαι, later προσγί-νομαι [ῐ]: fut. -γενήσομαι: (πρός, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.—*To come* or *go to, unite one's self with, join one's self to* another, τινί. esp. as an ally, Hdt. 4, 120; 5, 103, etc.: *to incline towards, befriend,* τινί, Id. 6, 136: generally, *to be added, accrue,* Lat. *accedere,* Id. 6, 110, Eur. Andr. 702, Thuc. 7, 14, Plat., etc.; *to be so and so in addition, πρός τινι,* Plat. Rep. 375 E. — 3. *to arrive:* so also of things, *to come to, happen to,* τοῖς γὰρ θανοῦσι μοῖρ' οὐ πρ., Soph. Tr. 1173, c. Plat. Tim. 86 E, etc.

Προσγλισχραίνω, *to make still more sticky* or *slippery,* Hipp.

Προσγλίχομαι, (πρός, γλίχομαι) dep., *to be eager for besides, cling close to,* τινός, Arist. Metaph. 1, 5, 3.

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Προγνάθιδιον, ου, τό, (πρός, γνάθος) *a covering for the jaws and neck.*

Προγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, (προγράφω) *a writing besides, addition.*

Πρόγραφος, ον, *added to a list,* Lat. *adscriptitius,* opp. to those enrolled originally, Dion. H.—II. as subst., τὸ πρόγραφον τιμῆς, *a note* or *bill* of the price, Plut. 2, 832 A: from

Προγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, γράφω) *to write besides, add to a writing* or *in writing,* Dem. 165, 13; 629, 1, etc.; also in mid., Id. 615, 24: τὰ προγεγραμμένα, *conditions added to a treaty,* Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 37, cf. Lys. 136, 31. [ᾰ]

Προγρηγορέω, ῶ, (πρός, γρηγορέω) *to watch* or *attend to,* Arist. Probl. 18, 1.

Προγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (πρός, γυμνάζω) *to exercise at* or *with,* Plat. Legg. 647 C: — pass., προγεγυμνασμένος πολέμῳ, Plut. Marc. 27.

Προσδαίω, (πρός, δαίω) *to kindle* or *light up besides, πόθον τινί,* Pind. P. 4, 328 = 184 Böckh, who has there restored it for ἐνδαίω.

Προσδάνείζω, (πρός, δανείζω) *to lend in addition to*:—mid., *to have lent one, borrow, τι,* Xen. An. 7, 5, 5, Plut. Caes. 7.

Προσδαπάνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, δαπανάω) *to spend besides,* Luc. Saturn. 39.

Πρόσδεγμα, ατος, τό, (προσδέχομαι) *a reception,* ξένης προσδέγματα, Soph. Tr. 628.

Προσδεής, ές, (προσδέομαι) *needing besides, yet lacking,* τινός, Plat. Tim. 33 D, Luc. Demon. 4.

Προσδέησις, ἡ, (προσδέομαι) *want, need,* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 77.

Προσδεῖ, impers. of προσδέομαι, *there is still wanting, is yet lacking,* τινί τι, Soph. Fr. 218; λύπης τι προσδεῖ (al. προσδεῖς); Eur. H. F. 90.—2. really impers., c. gen., *there is still need of,* προσδεῖ τινί τινος, one *has still need of*..., Thuc. 3, 13, Plat. Phil. 64 B; ἔτι προσδεῖ ἐρέσθαι, Id. Symp. 205 A:—distinguished from ἐνδεῖ by Dem. 14, 23; cf. προσδέομαι I. 2.

Προσδείκνῡμι, *to show besides.* Hence

Προσδεικτέον, verb. adj., *one must prove besides,* Arist. Top. 4, 2, 7.

Προσδεκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from προσδέχομαι, *to be received* or *accepted,* Plat. Tim. 89 B.

Προσδεκτός, ή, όν, (προσδέχομαι) *received*: metaph., *acceptable,* Lat. *acceptus,* LXX.

Πρόσδενδρος, ον, (πρός, δένδρον) *woody,* Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 18, 2, Schneid.

Πρόσδεξις, εως, ἡ, (προσδέχομαι) *a receiving,* Diog. L. 7, 47.

Προσδέομαι, (πρός, δέομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. pass.:—*to be in want of, stand in need of besides,* τινός, Thuc. 1, 102; 2, 41, Plat., etc. — 2. impers. like προσδεῖ, Plat. Demod. 384 B, Alc. 2, 138 B. — II. *to beg, ask of* another, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 75; 6, 35; rarely in this signf. c. gen. rei, as Id. 5, 40:—c. acc. pers. et inf., *to beg* one *to* do, Id. 1, 36; 6, 41; c. gen. pers. et inf., *to beg of* one *to* do, Id. 8, 40.

Προσδέρκομαι, dep., with fut. mid. -δέρξομαι; aor. act. -έδρακον (Aesch. Eum. 167), pass. -εδέρχθην (Id. Pr. 53); pf. -δέδορκα (πρός, δέρκομαι). *To look at, behold,* c. acc., Od. 20, 385, and Att. poets: Dor. ποτιδέρκομαι, Il. 16, 10, Od. 17, 518.

Πρόσδεσις, ἡ, (προσδέω) *a tying on* or *to.*

Προσδεσμεύω, (πρός, δεσμεύω) *to bind, tie on* or *to,* Diod.

Προσδεσμέω, = foreg.

Πρόσδετος, ον, (προσδέω) *tied to* a thing, τινί, Eur. Rhes. 307.

Προσδεύομαι, Dor. ποτιδ-, poet. for -δέομαι, Theocr. 5, 63.

Προσδέχομαι, in Ion. prose προσδέκομαι: fut. -δέξομαι: dep. mid.:—Hom. uses only the Dor. part. pf. ποτιδεγμένος (πρός, δέχομαι). Strictly, *to accept, receive favourably,* esp. an offer, an embassy, etc., Hdt. 1, 48, Aesch. Eum. 656, Thuc., etc.; *to receive hospitably,* Eur. Phoen. 1706: *to admit into one's presence,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 37: *to admit to citizenship,* Dem. 1317, 6, etc.: *to admit* arguments, Plat. Rep. 561 B: φιλίαν, συνθήκας, Polyb. 1, 16, 8; 17, 1: cf. προσδεκτός: but,—II. in Hom., always, *to wait for* or *expect* a thing, c. acc., δῶρον, τὴν σὴν ὁρμήν, σὸν μῦθον, Od. 2, 186, 403; 7, 161; so in Hdt. 1, 89; 3, 146; and Att., as Soph. Tr. 15.—2. absol., *to wait, abide,* Hom.; followed by ὁπότ' ἄν with opt., Il. 7, 415; by εἰ with opt., Od. 23, 91; also c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 5, 34, etc.; cf. προσδοκάω. —II. the impf. occurs in pass. signf., Thuc. 4, 19, cf. Poppo Thuc. 1, 1, p. 185.

Προσδέω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, δέω) *to tie, fasten to* or *on,* pf. pass. προσδέδεται, Hdt. 6, 119.

Προσδηλέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, δηλέομαι) dep. mid., *to ruin* or *destroy besides,* τι, Hdt. 8, 68, 3.

Προσδηλόω, ῶ, (πρός, δηλόω) *to show* or *make plain besides,* Arist. An. Post. 2, 7, 4.

Προσδιαβάλλω, (πρός, διαβάλλω) *to insinuate besides, τι ἄδικον εἶναι,* Antipho 124, 12, cf. Plut. Fab. 7, etc.: —*to slander besides,* τινά, Id. Alcib. 28: — προσδιαβάλλεσθαι εἴς τι, Id. Pericl. 29.

Προσδιαιρέομαι, (πρός, διαιρέω) dep. mid., *to divide, distinguish besides* or *further,* Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 9.

Προσδιαλέγομαι, (πρός, διαλέγομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. pass.:—*to answer one who speaks with* one, διαλεγομένῳ οὐ προσδιελέγετο, Hdt. 3, 50, and so Plat.; ὁ προσδιαλεγόμενος, *the person conversed with, the respondent,* Plat. Prot. 217 D.—2. simply, *to hold converse with,* τινί, Plat. Legg. 887 E. Hence

Προσδιάλεξις, ἡ, *conversation with* one.

Προσδιαμαρτύρέω, ῶ, (πρός, διαμαρτυρέω) *to testify in addition,* Isae. 59 7, Aeschin. 46, 5.

Προσδιαμαρτύρομαι, (πρός, διαμαρτύρομαι) *to adjure in addition,* Polyb. 26, 3, 6, e conj. Schweigh. [ῠ]

Προσδιαναγκάζω, (πρός, διαναγκάζω) *to force* or *compel besides,* Hipp.

Προσδιανέμω, (πρός, διανέμω) *to distribute, λίτραν ἀργυρίου κατ' ἄνδρα πρ.,* Plut. Cat. Maj. 10:—mid., *to divide among themselves,* Dem. 393, 26.

Προσδιανοέομαι, (πρός, διανοέω) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.:—*to reflect on* or *consider besides,* Plat. Legg. 857 E. Hence

Προσδιανοητέον, verb. adj., *one must consider besides,* Plat. Legg. 740 B.

Προσδιαπασσάλεύω, *to fasten to* a thing *with nails,* πρ. πρὸς σανίδα, v. l. Hdt. 7, 33.

Προσδιαπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: *to mould in addition.*

Προσδιαπολεμέω, ῶ, (πρός, διαπολεμέω) *to end in war besides,* Dio C.

Προσδιαπορέω, ῶ, (πρός, διά, ἀπορέω) *to be uncertain besides,* Plut. 2, 669 F.

Προσδιαπράσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διαπράσσω) *to achieve* or *accomplish besides*:—mid., *to achieve* or *acquire for one's self besides*: also like act., τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 47.

Προσδιαρκέω, ῶ, *to last out,* Aristid.

Προσδιαρπάζω, (πρός, διαρπάζω) *to plunder besides,* Polyb. 4, 79, 2.

Προσδιασαφέω, ῶ, (πρός, διασαφέω) *to add by way of explanation,* Polyb. 3, 24, 25.

Προσδιαστέλλομαι, (πρός, διαστέλλω) as mid., *to add further conditions*; hence *to agree upon, covenant,* Posidon. ap. Ath. 263 D. Hence

Προσδιαστολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a further condition.*

Προσδιαστρέφω, (πρός, διαστρέφω) *to pervert besides,* Plut. 2, 697 D, etc.

Προσδιασύρω, (πρός, διασύρω) *to satirise* or *ridicule besides*; v. l. for προδιασ-.

Προσδιατῠράσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διαταράσσω) *to disturb besides,* Dio C. 35, 10.

Προσδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διατάσσω) *to ordain besides,* Philo.

Προσδιατρῑβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a dwelling by* or *with*: from

Προσδιατρίβω, f. -ψω, (πρός, διατρίβω) *to dwell by* or *with, have intercourse with,* τινί, Plat. Theaet. 168 A. [τρῐ]

Προσδιαφθείρω, (πρός, διαφθείρω) *to spoil* or *ruin besides,* Soph. Phil. 76: —pass., *to perish besides,* Isocr. 390 B.

Προσδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διδάσκω) *to teach* one something *besides,* τινά τι, Plat. Charm. 173 D.

Προσδίδωμι, (πρός, δίδωμι) *to give besides,* Soph. Phil. 309; κἀμοὶ πρόσδοτέ τι τῆς ἡδονῆς, Eur. Hel. 700, cf. Cycl. 531: also in Plat., Xen., etc.

Προσδιέρχομαι, (πρός, διέρχομαι) dep. mid., *to go through* or *detail besides,* Hipp.

Προσδιηγέομαι, (πρός, διηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to narrate besides,* Luc. Peregr. 43.

Προσδιηθέομαι, (πρός, διηθέω) *to filter through besides,* Arist. Probl. 23, 21.

Προσδικάζω, f. -άσω, (πρός, δικάζω) *to award to as a judge*:—mid., *to be engaged in a law-suit,* Dem. 976. 2.

Προσδιοικέω, ῶ, *to manage* or *govern besides.*

Προσδιορθόω, ῶ, (πρός, διορθόω) *to ordain besides,* Inscr. Rosett.:—mid., *to correct one's self besides,* Aeschin. 39, 34.

Προσδιορίζω, (πρός, διορίζω) *to define* or *specify besides,* Dem. 496, 17; in mid., Arist. Interpr. 6, 4: mid., also *to assert* or *maintain besides, τι εἶναι,* Polyb. 32, 7, 10, Plut. Hence

Προσδιορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a further limitation*: and

Προσδιοριστέον, verb. adj., *one must define besides,* Arist. Top. 6, 14, 1.

Προσδιώκω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διώκω) *to pursue besides,* v. l. Thuc. 6, 70.

Προσδοκάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω: fut. -ήσω: aor. -εδόκησα:—*to expect,* whether in hope or fear, first in Hdt.; c. inf., *to expect that...,* 7, 156, Aesch. Pr. 930, 990, Eur., etc.; also, πρ. τι, *to expect, look for* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1026, Soph. Phil. 784, etc. (The simple δοκάω is not found, only δοκέω.)

Προσδοκέω, ῶ, aor. -έδοξα, (πρός, δοκέω) *to seem* or *be thought besides,* c. inf., ἀπειρόκαλος εἶναι, Dem. 617, 7. cf. 757, 18.

Προσδόκημα, ατος, τό, (προσδοκάω)

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that which is expected: *expectation*, Plat. Phil. 32 B.

Προσδόκητος, ον, (προσδοκάω) *expected*, Aesch. Pr. 935.

Προσδοκία, ας, ἡ, (προσδοκάω) *a looking for, expectation*, whether in hope or fear, but more commonly the latter, μέλλοντος κακοῦ, δεινῶν, Plat. Lach. 198 B, Tim. 70 C, cf. Soph. 264 B; προσδοκία ἦν μή.... or μὴ οὐ..., Thuc. 2, 93; 5, 14; also, προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὅπως..., Id. 7, 12: so, πρ. ἐμποιεῖν ὡς..., Isocr. 159 E; in plur., τὰς προσδοκίας ἔργων ἀπαιτεῖν τινα, i. e. *the fulfilment of the expectations raised*, Aeschin. 52, 10:—πρὸς προσδοκίαν, according to *expectation*, Thuc. 6, 63; so, κατὰ πρ., Plat. Soph. 264 B; ἐκ προσδοκίας, Id. Rep. 584 C; opp. to παρὰ προσδοκίαν.

Προσδόκιμος, ον, (προσδοκάω) *expected, looked for*, or *to be expected*, freq. in Hdt.; πρ. τινί, 1, 78; ἐς Κύπρον, ἐπὶ Μίλητον πρ., *expected to come to* Cyprus, *against* Miletus, Id. 5, 108; 6, 6:—also in Att, as Thuc. 7, 15, Dem. 69, 23.

Πρόσδομα, ατος, τό, (προσδίδωμι) *that which is given in.*

Προσδοξάζω, (πρός, δοξάζω) *to hold additional opinions*, Plat. Theaet. 209 D: *to imagine further* or *besides*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 50, 62.

Προσδοξοποιέω, ῶ, (πρός, δοξοποιέω) *to act according to mere opinion in* a thing.—Pass., *to be subject to wrong opinions*, Polyb. 17, 15, 16, where however Schweigh. writes πρὸς δοξ- divisim.

Προσδόρπιος, ον, Dor. ποτιδόρπιος, (πρός, δόρπον) *belonging to* or *serving for supper*, Od. 9, 234, 249, in Dor. form.

Προσδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (πρός, δέχομαι) *reception*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 89.

Προσδραμεῖν, inf. aor. 2, of προστρέχω. Hence

Προσδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a running to, towards* or *against one.*

Προσδυσκολαίνω, (πρός, δυσκολαίνω) *to be peevish towards* one, Plut. 2, 818 A.

Προσδωρέομαι, (πρός, δωρέομαι) dep. mid., *to present besides*, Diod.

Προσεάω, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἐάω) *to suffer to go to* or *towards*, N. T.

Προσεγγίζω, (πρός, ἐγγίζω) intr., *to approach*, Polyb. 39, 1, 4; τινί, Leon. Tar. 84. Hence

Προσεγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an approaching, approach.*

Προσεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐγγράφω) *to inscribe besides upon a pillar*, Hdt. 2, 102: *to add a saving* or *limiting clause*, Aeschin. 83, 5.

Προσεγγυάομαι, (πρός, ἐγγυάω) as mid., *to become surety besides*, πρ. δόλήματος, *to become surety for* the sum owed, Dem. 879, 2.

Πρόσεγγυς, *near to*, Hipp.

Προσεγκαλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, ἐγκαλέω) *to accuse besides*: προσεγκ. τινί τι, *exprobrare aliquid alicui*, Plut. 2, 401 B.

Προσέγκειμαι, as pass., *to lie heavy upon.*

Προσεγκελεύομαι, (πρός, ἐγκελεύω) dep., *to exhort besides*, Plut. Aemil. 33; τινί, Id. Alex. 10.

Προσεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρός, ἐγχέω) *to pour in besides*, Arist. Probl. 32, 10, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ., 1, 10.

Προσεγχρίω, (πρός, ἐγχρίω) *to smear on besides*, τι.—2. *to besmear besides* or *once more*, τινά, Anth. P. 11, 117. [ῐ]

Προσεγχώννῡμι, (πρός, ἐγχώννυμι) *to heap up in besides*, Geop.

Προσεδᾰφίζω, (πρός, ἐδαφίζω) *to fasten to the ground* or *floor*:—in Aesch. Theb. 496, ὀφίων πλεκτάναισι περιδρόμον κύτος προσηδάφισται, the rim of the shield *was made fast to the centre* with wreaths of snakes.

Προσεδρεία, ας, ἡ, (προσεδρεύω) *a sitting by* or *near*: esp., 1. *a sitting before* a place, *besieging, blockade*, Lat. *obsessio*, Thuc. 1, 126.—2. *close attention to* a thing, Lat. *assiduitas*:—esp., *a sitting by a sick-bed*, Eur. Or. 93, in form -δρία.

Προσεδρευτικός, ή, όν, *sitting by* or *near, assiduous*: from

Προσεδρεύω, (πρόσεδρος) *to sit near*, πύρᾳ, Eur. Or. 403.—II. *to sit by constantly*, πρ. πρὸς τῷ διδασκαλείῳ, *to attend* school, Dem. 313, 11; so, πρ. τινί, *to be always at* his *side*, Id. 914, 28: hence—2. *to sit before and besiege* a town, Lat. *obsidere*, πόλει, Polyb. 8, 9, 11:—hence, metaph., *to sit by and watch*, τοῖς πράγμασι, τοῖς καιροῖς, Dem. 14, 15, Polyb. 38, 5, 9; *to sit down patiently as if blockading*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

Προσεδρία, ας, ἡ, v. sub προσεδρεία.

Πρόσεδρος, ον, (πρός, ἕδρα) *sitting* or *being near*, πρ. λιγνύς, *the surrounding* smoke, Soph. Tr. 794.—II. *applying diligently to* a business; *diligent, industrious.*

Προσεθίζω, (πρός, ἐθίζω) *to accustom* one *to* a thing, τινά τι, Xen. Apol. 25; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8, 1, 36:—pass., *to accustom one's self to* a thing, τινί, Id. Lac. 2, 4. Hence

Προσεθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an accustoming to, habituation.*

Προσειδέναι, -δώς, inf. and part. of πρόσοιδα, q. v.

Προσειδής, ές, (πρός, εἶδος) *similar*, τινί, Nic. Fr. 2.

Προσεῖδον, inf. προσῖδεῖν, part. προσῖδών: aor. 2 without any pres. in use, προσοράω being used instead, (πρός. εἶδον):—*to look at* or *upon*, first in Hes. Fr. 64, 2; also in mid., προσῖδέσθαι, but first in Aesch. Pers. 48, 694, (for in Od. 13, 155, the true reading is προΐδωνται, and in Hes. Sc. 386, προϊδέσθαι).—II. pass., προσείδομαι, *to appear beside*: hence, *to be like*, Aesch. Cho. 178; cf. εἶδω II.—Cf. πρόσοιδα.

Προσεῖκα, Att. for προσέοικα, q.v.

Προσεικάζω, f. -άσω: aor. -ήκασα, (πρός, εἰκάζω):—*to make like to, make after a model*, τινί τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 8:—pass., *to be like, resemble*, τινί, Aeschin. 89, 11.—II. metaph., *to compare*, τινί τι, Aesch. Theb. 413, Cho. 12, Eur., etc.; κακῷ δέ τῳ προσεικάζω τόδε, *I think* this *looks like* mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1131:—but Ibid. 163, some take it=ἐπεικάζω, *to conjecture*, which is dub., v. Klausen ad l.

Προσεικελος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (πρός, εἰκελος):—*somewhat like*, c. dat., Hdt. 2, 12; 3, 110, etc.

Προσεικής, ές, = προσεικελος, from προσέοικα, Nic. Th. 292.

Προσειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, εἰλέω) *to press* or *force upon, against* or *together*, Il. 10, 347, in Dor. form, προτειλείειν: —cf. προσείω II.

Πρόσειλος, ον, (πρός, εἶλη) *towards the sun, sunny, warm, light*, δόμοι, Aesch. Pr. 451.

Πρόσειμι, (πρός, εἶμι) *to go to, towards*, Hom. (who, like Hes. Op. 351, only uses dat. and acc. of part. pres. προσιών):—*to go to, approach* one, τινί, Hdt. 1, 62; esp., πρ. γυναικί, like προσέρχομαι, *to go in to* a woman, Xen. Symp. 4, 38:—c. acc., Aesch. Eum. 242, Eur. Cycl. 40: εἰς... or πρός.., Soph. El. 436, Plat. Rep. 620 D: absol., πρόσιθι, Eur. Or. 150.—2. in hostile sense, *to attack*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 7; *to make war on*, πρός τινα, Ib. 2, 4, 12; ἐπί τινα, Ib. 7, 1, 24:—*to come forward to speak*, πρ. τῷ δήμῳ, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 1; πρ. τῇ βουλῇ, τοῖς ἐφόροις, *to come before*.., Dem. 346, 16, Polyb. 4, 34, 5.—II. of time, *to come on, be at hand*, ἐπὶν προσίῃ ἡ ὥρη, Hdt. 4, 30 (with v. l. προσῇ).—III. *to come in*, esp. of revenue, Thuc. 2, 13, Andoc. 24, 29: τὰ προσιόντα χρήματα, *the public revenue*, like πρόσοδοι, Lat. *reditus*, Ar. Eccl. 712; more freq. τὰ πρ. alone, Id. Vesp. 664, and Oratt.

Πρόσειμι, (πρός, εἰμί) *to be at, near* or *by* another; and, in hostile signf., τῷ προσιόντι προσεῖναι, *to stand against* an opponent, Hes. Op. 351, (where some critics, both ancient and modern, have wrongly assumed προσεῖναι as = προσιέναι, but v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84: others, as Voss, explain it, *visiting the visitors.*) —II. *to be added to*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 99; 7, 173, and Att.: *to belong to, be in*, τινί, Soph. Aj. 521, Eur. Hec 383, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 12, etc.; οὐδὲν ἄλλο προσῆν, *there was* nothing *else* in the world, Dem. 571, 25.

Προσεῖπον, inf. προσειπεῖν, aor. 2, without any pres. in use, προσερῶ or προσαγορεύω, being used instead: also, προσεῖπα, ας, etc., Eur. Med. 895, Cycl. 101, (πρός, εἶπον).—*To speak to* one, hence *to address*, or *accost*, τινά, freq. in Hom., and Hes. who always use the Ep. lengthd. forms προσέειπον, etc.: only in Il. 22, 329, the Dor. προτεείπει:—*to address* as a friend, hence *to salute*, ὣς ἄλλήλας προσέειπον, Hes. Th. 749:—*to address* the gods, Aesch. Ag. 811: —πρ. ὀνόματί τινα, Dem. 1351, 10:—II. *to say something further, add*, c. acc. rei, but also c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 250 B; more rarely c. dupl. acc., προσειπεῖν τινα ἔπος, Ar. Pac. 520.—III. generally, *to call* so and so, *to name*, Aesch. Cho. 997, Soph. O. T. 1072, etc.; πολλὰς ἐπιστήμας ἑνὶ λόγῳ προσειπεῖν, Plat. Theaet. 148 D.

Προσείρω, *to join to, annex.*

Προσεισάγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, εἰσάγω) *to bring in besides*, Diog. L. 9, 86.

Προσεισεμπορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, εἰσεμπορέω) *to aid in procuring*, c. gen. ἀργυρίου, Isae. Fr. 2 (ubi olim προεισεμπορίζω.)

Προσεισκρίνω, *to bring into besides* [ῐ]

Προσείσκω, = προσείκω:—pass., *to resemble*: cf. προσέοικα.

Προσεισπράσσω, (πρός, εἰσπράσσω) *to exact payment besides*, Plut. Alcib. 8.

Προσεισφέρω, (πρός, εἰσφέρω) *to contribute besides*, v. l. Plut. Arist. 19. Hence

Προσεισφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *an additional contribution*, Joseph.

Προσείω, (πρό, σείω) *to hold out and shake*, πρ. χεῖρα, *to shake it threateningly*, Eur. H. F. 1218, Hel. 445 (where Herm. προσείλει, from προσειλέω); προσείειν ἀνασείειν τε κατὰ τὸν πλόκαμον), to shake it up and down, Id. Bacch. 930; θαλλὸν προβάτῳ πρ., *to hold out and shake a branch* to a sheep, *hold* it out as a *bait*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; hence, = προτείνειν, προδεικνύναι, v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. θαλλός:—then, metaph., τὸ θηλυκὸν πρόσειον or σειρῆτά τινι, πρ. σκῶπτον, *to hold* a thing out *as a bugbear*, Thuc. 6, 86.

Προσεκβαίνω, (πρός, ἐκβαίνω) *to disembark in* or *upon*, Dio C. 50, 34.

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Προεκβάλλω, (πρός, ἐκβάλλω) *to cast out besides*, Dem. 555, 2, Plut. C. Gracch. 14.—II. *to draw out farther, prolong*, e. g. γραμμήν.

Προεκβοάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐκβοάω) *to call out at the same time*, Dio C.

Προεκδέρω, (πρός, ἐκδέρω) *to flay besides*, Posidipp. Χορ. 1, 14, Meineke.

Προεκδέχομαι, dep. mid., *to intercept, expect besides.*

Προεκδῐδάσκω, strengthened for προεκδιδάσκω, Dio C.

Προεκζητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to search out, examine besides.*

Προεκθλίβω, f. -ψω, *to squeeze out besides* or *farther.* [ῐ]

Προεκθρώσκω, *to spring out besides.*

Προεκκαίω, f. -καύσω, (πρός, ἐκκαίω) *to set fire to, kindle besides*, Dio C.

Προεκκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐκκαλύπτω) *to uncover, disclose besides*, Strab.

Προεκκεῖμαι, (πρός, ἐκκεῖμαι) as pass., *to project towards*, Philostr.

Προεκλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐκλέγω) *to pick out besides*:—mid., *to pick out besides for one's self*, Polyb. 6, 24, 2.

Προεκλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρός, ἐκλογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to think out, reckon on besides*, Dio C. 58, 7.

Προεκλύω, (πρός, ἐκλύω) *to loosen, relax, weaken the more*, Plut. 2, 143 C.

Προεκμαίνομαι, (πρός, ἐκμαίνομαι) pass., *to be violently enraged besides*, Aretae.

Προεκπέμπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐκπέμπω) *to send away besides*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 24.

Προεκπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to leap out besides* or *against.*

Προεκπίνω, (πρός, ἐκπίνω) *to drink up, drain besides*: hence verb. adj. προεκποτέον, Plut. 2, 1111 C. [ῐ]

Προεκπίπτω, *to make a sally besides*, dub. l. Strab. p. 16, v. Casaub.

Προεκπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐκπονέω) *to work out, finish besides*, Plut. Nic. 17.

Προεκπρίασθαι, (πρός, ἐκπρίασθαι) *to purchase* or *ransom besides*, Dio C. [ῐ]

Προεκπῡρόω, ῶ, *to kindle, set on fire besides.*

Προεκσπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἐκσπάω) *to draw out besides*, Arist. Probl. 4, 8.

Προεκταπεινόω, ῶ, intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν), *to be degraded*, Plut. 2, 814 E.

Προεκτᾱρύσσω, (πρός, ἐκταρύσσω) *to confuse still more*, Plut. 2, 463 F.

Προεκτέον, verb. adj. from προσέχω, *one must apply, τὸν νοῦν*, Plat. Meno 96 D; and so, absol., *one must attend*, Id. Demod. 384 E.

Προεκτικός, ή, όν, (προσέχω) *attentive*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5.—II. act., *making attentive*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 7. Adv. -κῶς.

Προεκτίλλω, (πρός, ἐκτίλλω) *to pluck, pull out besides*, Ar. Av. 286.

Προεκτίνω, f. -τίσω, (πρός, ἐκτίνω) *to pay in addition, δίκην*, Plat. Legg. 933 E; *ζημίαν*, Plut. Phoc. 27.

Προεκτυφλόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐκτυφλόω) *to blind outright besides*, Plut. 2, 176 F.

Προεκφέρω, (πρός, ἐκφέρω) *to pay besides*, Polyb. 3, 27, 8.

Προεκφοβέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐκφοβέω) *to frighten away besides*, Dio C.

Προεκχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρός, ἐκχέω) *to pour out* or *away besides*, LXX.

Προεκχλευάζω, (πρός, ἐκχλευάζω) *to ridicule besides, τινά*, Dem. 704, 24.

Προελᾶσία, ας, ἡ, = sq.

Προέλᾶσις, ή, *a coming to: an arrival*: from

Προελαύνω, f. -ελάσω: aor. 1 -ήλασα (πρός, ἐλαύνω):—*to drive towards*, usu. intr.,—1. (sub. ἵππον), *to ride towards, ride up*, Lat. *adequitare*, Hdt. 7, 208; 9, 20, and freq. in Xen.: also, πρ. ἵππῳ, Hdt. 9, 43, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17; πρ. ἐπὶ καμήλου, Ib. 6, 2, 7: πρ. τινί, *to ride up to* him, Xen.—2. (sub. στρατόν), *to march up, arrive*, Id. An. 1, 5, 12. [ᾰ]

Προέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (προέρχομαι) *a going* or *coming to*, Luc. Prom. 6.

Προελέω or προσελέω, a word found only in two passages of Att. poetry, viz. Aesch. Pr. 438, Ar. Ran. 730; explained by old Gramm. by ὑβρίζω, προπηλακίζω, *to misuse, maltreat, insult, τινά*.—Its origin is still dub.—Dawes, Misc. Crit. p. 164, brought it from ἕλος, *to bemire*, like προπηλακίζω. A difficulty arises from the fact that in both places the first syll. is long: Brunck accounted for this by the aspirate, and even ventured to write προξέλοϋμεν, προξέλούμενον. Dawes referred it to the digamma, which is supported by the Lat. *Veliae*, derived by Dion. H. from ἕλος. Then Porson from the E. M. p. 690, 11, and other Gramm. (who give προυσέλλειν as an old word), proposed to write προυσελέω (i. e. προϝσελέω), wherein he was followed by Blomfield and W. Dindorf, and this is now confirmed by the Ravenna MS. of Aristoph. Besides προυσελεῖν, Hesych. also gives προυγελεῖν, which seems to be another form produced by a different change of the digamma; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 5, Catal. s. v. εἶλω.—Buttm. makes the root to be σφέλας, σφάλλω, *to throw down, trample on*. Passow suggests σύλλος. No one will now think of προσέληνος, q. v.

Προσεληναῖος, ον, also α, ον, = προσέληνος.

Προσεληνίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Προσέληνος, ον, (πρό, σελήνη) *before the moon, older than the moon*: in Plut. 2, 282 A, a name assumed by the Arcadians, as priding themselves on their antiquity: others would fain connect it with προσελέω, and explain it = ὑβριστικός: Döderlein supposes the word to mean *pre-Hellenic*, v. Σελλοί.

Προελκύω, later form for sq., q. v.

Προέλκω, (πρός, ἕλκω) *to draw to* or *towards, draw on*, prob. l. Pind. O. 6, 142:—mid., *to draw towards one's self, attract, εἰς φιλότητα*, Theogn. 372; absol., Plat. Rep. 439 B:—aor. προέλκυσα (v. sub ἕλκω) in Eur. Hipp. 1432, I. A. 1452.

Προελλείπω, (πρός, ἐλλείπω) *to be still wanting, πρ. στάδιον σταδίῳ*, to fail by the whole length of the course, of a very slow runner, cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 449: τὰ προελλείποντα, *that which is still wanting to* a thing, Diod.

Προελπίζω, *to hope besides*; v. l. for προελπ-, in Ath.

Προελυτρόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐλυτρόω) *to wrap up* or *cover besides*, Ath. 6 C.

Προελώδης, ες, (πρός, ἑλώδης) *near a marsh*, τόπος, Arist. Probl. 23, 34, 1.

Προεμβαίνω, (πρός, ἐμβαίνω) *to enter, embark in besides.*—II. *to step upon*: metaph., *to trample under foot, trample on*, Lat. *insultare*, πρ. θανόντι, Soph. Aj. 1348.

Προεμβάλλω, (πρός, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw* or *put into besides*, Plat. Crat. 439 C.—II. intr., *to go into besides*, Plut. 2, 751 F.

Προεμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐμβλέπω) *to look into besides*, v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 29; but v. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2, 16.

Προεμβριμάομαι, (πρός, ἐμβριμάομαι) Dep., *to be very wroth with besides*, LXX.

Προεμμᾰτεύω, *to feel besides*, dub. in Aristaen. 2, 22.

Προεμπαλάσσω, *to plaster in besides.*

Προεμπάσσω, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἐμπάσσω) *to sprinkle upon besides*, Dioscr.

Προεμπικραίνομαι, (πρός, ἐμπικραίνομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., *to be angry with besides, τινί* Hdt. 3, 146; cf. 5, 62.

Προεμπίπρημι, *to kindle besides.*

Προεμπίπτω, (πρός, ἐμπίπτω) *to fall into besides*, Aristid. [ῐ]

Προεμπρήθω, = προεμπίπρημι, LXX.

Προεμφαίνομαι, (πρός, ἐμφαίνω) as pass., *to appear to be in* a thing, τινί, Arist. Mechan.

Προεμφᾰνίζω, (πρός, ἐμφανίζω) *to make visible* or *testify besides*, Joseph.

Προεμφέρεια, ας, ἡ, *resemblance*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 58: from

Προεμφερής, ές, *resembling, like, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 2 (in superl. προεμφερέστατος), Xen. Symp. 4, 19. Adv. -ρῶς, Diod.—Cf. ἐμφερής, προσφερής.

Προεμφέρω, *to bring* or *put in besides*:—Pass. *to be like.*

Προεμφορέω, ῶ, = foreg., Plut. 2, 168 A; hence verb. adj. προεμφορητέον, *one must put* or *pour in, τινί*, Ib. 1104 B.

Προεμφύομαι, (πρός, ἐμφύω) pass., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., *to hang upon, cling to besides* or *still more*, Diod.

Προέναγχος, (πρός, ἐναγχος) adv., *very lately*, Longin.

Προενδείκνῡμι, (πρός, ἐνδείκνυμι) *to announce, display besides*: Mid. *to show one's self off to another, τινί*, Aeschin. 85, 15.

Προενεδρεύω, (πρός, ἐνεδρεύω) *to lie in wait besides.*—II. *to place in ambush besides.*

Προενεχῡράζω, (πρός, ἐνεχυράζω) *to seize as a pledge for payment, τινά*, Dem. 610, 17.

Προενθῡμέομαι, (πρός, ἐνθυμέομαι) Dep., c. fut. pass. et mid.:—*to think on, consider besides* or *at the same time*, Lys. 176, 26. Hence

Προενθυμητέον, verb. adj., *one must consider besides.*

Προενέπω, poet. for προενέπω, but prob. only found in this form, *to address, accost*, Pind. P. 4, 171, and Trag.:—c. inf., *to intreat* or *command, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 24:—πρ. τινά τι, *to call* by a name, Aesch. Ag. 1291.

Προεννοέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐννοέω) *to think on, observe besides*, Xen. Symp. 2, 16, Arist. de Anima 3, 6, 2.

Προενοχλέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐνοχλέω) *to disturb besides* or *still more*, Hipp.

Προενόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐνόω) *to unite to* or *with*, Joseph.

Προεντείνω, (πρός, ἐντείνω) *to strain still more*, πρ. πληγάς τινι, *to give more* blows to one, Dem. 528, 25; cf. Plut. 2, 237 D.

Προεντέλλομαι, (πρός, ἐντέλλομαι) Dep. mid., *to enjoin* or *command besides*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 34, Polyb. 14, 2, 6.

Προεντίκτω, (πρός, ἐντίκτω) *to lay* eggs *in besides*, ώά, v. l. in Arist. H. A., for προεν-.

Προεντυγχάνω, (πρός, ἐντυγχά-

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νω) *to converse with besides*, Plut. Nic. 10.

Προσεννυβρίζω, (πρός, ἐννυβρίζω) *to abuse, maltreat besides*, Polyb. 4, 4, 2.

Προσενῦφαίνω, (πρός, ἐνυφαίνω) *to weave in besides*, Plut. Demetr. 12, in mid.

Προσεξαγρῐαίνω, (πρός, ἐξαγριαίνω) *to make savage besides* or *still more*, Joseph.

Προσεξαιρέομαι, as mid., (πρὸς, ἐξαιρέω) *to pick out for one's self, select besides*, γυναῖκα, Hdt. 3, 150.—In Act., *to destroy besides*, Liban.

Προσεξαίρω, (πρός, ἐξαίρω) *to raise besides* or *still more*, Joseph.

Προσεξᾱμαρτάνω, (πρός, ἐξαμαρτάνω) *to err besides* or *still more*, Dem. 1295, 23.

Προσεξανδραποδίζομαι, dep., (πρός, ἐξανδραποδίζω) *to enslave besides*, Hdt. 1, 156 (ubi nunc divisim, πρὸς ἐξ.), Dem. 375, 12.

Προσεξανίσταμαι, (πρός, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἵστημι) pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act: — *to get up to*, πρός τι, Plut. Pyrrh. 3.

Προσεξᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive besides*, τινά τι, Arist. de Lineis, 18.

Προσεξαπλόω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐξαπλόω) *to unfold, explain besides*, Erotian.

Προσεξαποστέλλω, (πρός, ἐξαποστέλλω) *to send away besides, at the same time*, LXX.

Προσεξάπτω, (πρός, ἐξάπτω) *to kindle, inflame besides* or *more*: metaph., πρ. τὴν ὀργήν, Joseph.

Προσεξασκέω, ῶ, *to adorn* or *cultivate besides*, v. l. Plut. Caes. 17.

Προσεξελαύνω, (πρός, ἐξελαύνω) *to drive out besides*.—II. intr., *to advance and break loose*, Dio C.

Προσεξελέγχω, f. -γξω, (πρός, ἐξελέγχω) *to convict* or *convince besides*, Dio C.

Προσεξελίσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐξελίσσω) *to unfold, unrol besides*; as military term, *to wheel half-round*, Polyb. 6. 40, 13.

Προσεξεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, ἐξεμέω) *to spit out besides*, Plut. 2, 524 A.

Προσεξεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, ἐξεργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to work out* or *accomplish besides*, Dem. 550, 16: pf. in pass. signf., Id. 549, 19.

Προσεξερείδομαι, (πρός, ἐξερείδω) as pass., *to support one's self by*, ταῖς χερσί, Polyb. 3, 55, 4.

Προσεξέρχομαι, (πρός, ἐξέρχομαι) dep., *to come* or *go out besides*, v. l. Plut. Artax. 27.

Προσεξετάζω, (πρός, ἐξετάζω) *to examine, search into besides*, Dem. 722, 23.

Προσεξεύρησις, εως, ἡ, *an additional discovery*, Plut. 2, 1135 D: from

Προσεξευρίσκω, (πρός, ἐξευρίσκω) *to find out* or *devise besides*, Thuc. 2, 76, Isocr. 75 E.

Προσεξηγέομαι, (πρός, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to interpret, relate besides*, LXX.

Προσεξηπειρόω, ῶ, *to turn still more into dry land*, Strab. p. 537.

Προσεξικμάζω, (πρός, ἐξικμάζω) *to draw out moisture besides*, Plut. 2, 689 E.

Πρόσεξις, εως, ἡ, (προσέχω) *attention*, Plat. Rep. 407 B.

Προσεξίστημι, (πρός, ἐξίστημι) *to disconcert still more*, Plut. 2, 128 E.

Προσέοικα, perf. with pres. signf. (no pres. προσείκω being in use), Att. inf. προσεικέναι, Eur. Bacch. 1284, Ar. Eccl. 1161: besides which we have a pass. form of pf., προσῄκται (cf. ἥκτο, in Hom.) in Eur. Alc. 1063; v. Buttm. Catal. s. v. εἴκω. *To be like, resemble* in a thing, τινί τι, Eur. and Ar. ll. cc., Plat. Prot. 331 D, etc.—II. *to seem fit*, τὰ προσεικότα, *things fit and seemly*, Soph. Phil. 903, cf. El. 618.—III. *to seem* to do, c. inf., Dem. 505, 4.

Προσεπαγγέλλομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, ἀγγέλλω) as mid., *to promise besides*, Diod.

Προσεπάγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐπάγω) *to bring to besides, add*, Polyb. 15, 25, 6.

Προσεπαινέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, ἐπαινέω) *to praise besides*, Aeschin. 49, 13.

Προσεπαίρω, (πρός, ἐπαίρω) *to raise besides* or *still more*, Dio C.

Προσεπαιτιάομαι, (πρός, ἐπαιτιάομαι) dep. mid., *to accuse besides*, Plut. C. Gracch. 6.

Προσεπανέρομαι, dep. mid., *to ask besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπᾰπειλέω, ῶ, *to threaten besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπαράομαι, dep., *to imprecate curses besides*, τινί τι, Dio C.

Προσεπάρχω, *to govern as ἔπαρχος besides*, c. gen., Joseph.

Προσεπαυξάνω, *to enlarge, increase besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπαυρίσκομαι, (πρός, ἐπαυρίσκομαι) dep., *to partake in besides*, τινός, Hipp.

Προσεπεῖπον, aor. 2 (cf. εἶπον), *to say besides*, Polyb. 4, 85, 2, Plut.

Προσεπεισφέρω, (πρός, ἐπί, εἰσφέρω) *to carry into* or *to besides*, Longin.

Προσεπελπίζω, (πρός, ἐπελπίζω) *to allure by hope besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπεμβαίνω, v. l. for προσεμβαίνω, Soph. Aj. 1348.

Προσεπεμβάλλω, = προσεμβάλλω, προσεπιβάλλω.

Προσεπεξεργάζομαι, dep. mid., *to finish off still further*.

Προσεπεξευρίσκω, (πρός, ἐπί, ἐξευρίσκω) *to invent for any purpose besides*, Thuc. 2, 76.

Προσεπεξηγέομαι, dep. mid., = προσεξηγ., Clem. Al.

Προσεπερωτάω, ῶ, *to ask besides*. Hence

Προσεπερωτητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who asks besides, a second questioner*.

Προσεπεύχομαι, dep., *to intreat about* something *besides*.

Προσεπηρεάζω, (πρός, ἐπηρεάζω) *to abuse, insult besides*, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 1.

Προσεπιβαίνω, *to tread upon*.—II. metaph., = προσεμβαίνω II.

Προσεπιβάλλω, (πρός, ἐπιβάλλω) *to throw upon besides, add over and above*, πρ. (τι) πρός τινι, = ἐπιβάλλειν τινί (τι) Isocr. 123 D; πρ. τῆς γῆς, *to throw* some *more* earth upon, Polyb. 9, 38, 2.

Προσεπιβλαστάνω, (πρός, ἐπιβλαστάνω) *to blossom besides* or *again*, Theophr.

Προσεπιβλέπω, (πρός, ἐπιβλέπω) *to look at besides*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 28, 16.

Προσεπιβοάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιβοάω) *to exclaim besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπιβουλεύω, *to plot against besides*, f. l. in Thuc. 3, 37, v. Poppo.

Προσεπιγεννάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιγεννάω) *to beget* or *produce besides*, Theophr.

Προσεπιγίγνομαι, (πρός, ἐπιγίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to be added to*, Hipp.

Προσεπιγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐπιγράφω) *to write besides*, Theophr. Char. 13. [ᾰ]

Προσεπιδαψιλεύομαι, dep., *to be liberal besides*, Liban.

Προσεπιδείκνῡμι, *to display besides*, dub. l. Isocr. 29 A.

Προσεπιδεσμέω, ῶ, = sq.

Προσεπιδέω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, ἐπιδέω) *to bind to* or *fasten besides*, Hipp.

Προσεπιδημέω, ῶ, *to come to, visit as a stranger* or *traveller*.

Προσεπιδῐδάσκω, (πρός, ἐπιδιδάσκω) *to instruct besides*, Clem. Al.

Προσεπιδίδωμι, = προσδίδωμι, Plat. Soph. 222 E.

Προσεπιδοξάζω, *to agree to, approve of an opinion*, Epict.

Προσεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, δράσσω) as mid.: — *to grasp* or *seize for one's self, appropriate besides*, Polyb. 21, 11, 6: metaph., πρ. φθόνον, *to draw* envy *on one's self*, Id. 9, 10, 6.

Προσεπιζεύγνῡμι, *to add over and above*.

Προσεπιζητέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιζητέω) *to seek, demand besides*, Polyb. 25, 5, 11.

Προσεπιθεάομαι, (πρός, ἐπιθεάομαι) dep. mid., *to observe besides*, Longin.

Προσεπιθετέον, verb. adj. from -τίθημι, *one must add besides*.

Προσεπιθεωρέω, = προσεπιθεάομαι, Hipp.

Προσεπιθλίβω, *to press upon besides*. [ῐ̆λῐ]

Προσεπικῶλέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπικωλέω) f. -έσω, *to accuse* or *denounce besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπικαταδέω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, ἐπί, καταδέω) *to tie on* or *over besides*, Hipp.

Προσεπικατατείνω, *to strain besides* or *still more*, Joseph.

Προσεπικεῖμαι, (πρός, ἐπίκειμαι) as pass., *to press hard upon, be urgent* or *instant*, Dem. 834, 19.

Προσεπικηρύσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐπικηρύσσω) *to publish* or *proclaim besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπικοσμέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπικοσμέω) *to embellish besides*, Polyb. 6, 22, 3, etc.

Προσεπικρᾰτέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπικρατέω) *to conquer, be master besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπικρεμάννῡμι, (πρός, ἐπικρεμάννυμι) *to hang to, upon* or *over besides*, Hipp.

Προσεπικρούω, (πρός, ἐπικρούω) *to strike upon* or *against besides*, Dio C.

Προσεπικτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, ἐπικτάομαι) dep. mid., *to gain or acquire besides*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 29.

Προσεπίκτισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is built besides* or *upon*.

Προσεπιλαμβάνω, (πρός, ἐπιλαμβάνω) *to take* or *require still more*, Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 2, 7: —mid., *to help in* a thing, προσεπιλαβέσθαι τινι τοῦ πολέμου, Hdt. 5, 44; so absol., Plat. Tim. 65 D; cf. προσλαμβάνω, συλλαμβάνω, συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

Προσεπιλέγω, (πρός, ἐπιλέγω *to say still further*, Theophr., Polyb. 22, 7, 14.

Προσεπιλῑμώττω, *to be hungry besides*.

Προσεπιλογίζομαι, (πρός, ἐπιλογίζομαι) dep., *to conclude besides*, Eccl.

Προσεπιμανθάνω, (πρός, ἐπιμανθάνω) *to learn besides*, Diod.

Προσεπιμελέομαι, (πρός, ἐπιμελέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to take care* or *provide for besides*, c. gen., Plat. Legg. 755 B.

Προσεπιμετρέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιμετρέω) *to give as additional measure, assign over and above*, τινί τι, Polyb. 4, 51, 6, Plut. 2, 513 A.

Προσεπινοέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπινοέω *to devise, invent besides*, Polyb. 20, 6, 4.

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Προςεπιορκέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιορκέω) *to swear a false oath besides*, Ar. Lys. 1238.

Προςεπιπηδάω, ῶ, *to leap upon besides*, Liban.

Προςεπιπίπτω, (πρός, ἐπιπίπτω) *to fall upon* or *against besides*, Philo.

Προςεπιπλάσσω, *to form* or *compose besides*, Phurnut.

Προςεπιπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail towards* or *against*.

Προςεπιπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, *to strike at besides*: esp. *to inveigh against besides*.

Προςεπιπνέω, (πρός, ἐπιπνέω) *to blow against*, Plut. Sertor. 17.

Προςεπιπονέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιπονέω) *to work still more*: προςεπιπονεῖν ἀκούοντας, *to take the additional trouble* of listening, Aeschin. 34, 1.

Προςεπιῤῥέω, f. -ῥεύσομαι, (πρός, ἐπιῤῥέω) *to flow besides*; *to flow to*, Hipp.

Προςεπιῤῥώννῦμι, (πρός, ἐπιῤῥώννυμι) *to strengthen besides* or *still more*: —Pass., *to be stronger in* any thing, τινί, Polyb. 4, 80, 3.

Προςεπισεμνύνω, (πρός, ἐπί, σεμνύνω) *to treat with still more reverence*, Dio C.

Προςεπισημαίνομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, σημαίνω) as mid., *to give further signs of approval* or *disapproval at* any thing, Philo.

Προςεπισιτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, σιτίζω) as mid., *to provide one's self with further supplies of corn*, Polyb. 1, 29, 1.

Προςεπισκέπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, dep. mid., *to consider besides*.

Προςεπισκευάζω, (πρός, ἐπισκευάζω) *to fit out, put in order besides*, Joseph.

Προςεπισκήπτω, (πρός, ἐπισκήπτω) *to intreat besides*, Heliod.

Προςεπισκώπτω, (πρός, ἐπισκώπτω) *to jest besides*, Plut. Ages. 15.

Προςεπισπάω, (πρός, ἐπισπάω) *to draw to* or *on besides*, Hipp.:—mid., *to drag forward for one's self*, μάρτυρα, Polyb. 12, 13, 3. [ᾰ]

Προςεπίσταμαι, (πρός, ἐπίσταμαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.: *to understand* or *know besides*, τι, Plat. Phaedr. 268 B, Charm. 170 B.

Προςεπιστείχω, (πρός, ἐπιστείχω) *to go, come to* or *towards*, Orph. Arg. 536.

Προςεπιστέλλω, (πρός, ἐπιστέλλω) *to notify, enjoin, command besides*, Thuc. 2, 85; esp. *by letter*, Id. 1, 132.

Προςεπιστεφᾰνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to crown besides*, Inscr.

Προςεπισυνάπτω, *to connect with besides*.

Προςεπισφάζω or -ττω, (πρός, ἐπισφάττω) *to kill over again*, or *besides*, Plut. 2, 1104 E.

Προςεπισφίγγω, f. -ξω, *to bind* or *fasten to besides*.

Προςεπισφρᾱγίζομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, σφραγίζω) as dep., *to set one's seal to* a thing *besides*: *to confirm* or *affirm besides*, τι εἶναι, Dem. 1487, 3.

Προςεπισχῡρίζω, *to strengthen besides*, Dio C.

Προςεπισωρεύω, *to pile up besides*, Arithm. Vett.

Προςεπιτᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, *to endure still longer*, Joseph.

Προςεπιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐπιτάσσω) *to enjoin besides*, v. l. Isocr. 123 D:—mid., *to take one's appointed post*, Polyb. 1, 50, 7.

Προςεπιτείνω, (πρός, ἐπιτείνω) *to stretch still further, to lay more stress upon*, τι, Polyb. 3, 24. 14: *to make still more intense*, δίψαν, Plut. 2, 689 D.

Προςεπιτερᾰτεύομαι, (πρός, ἐπί, τερατεύω) dep., *to invent as a new wonder* or *miracle*, Clem. Al.

Προςεπιτέρπομαι, (πρός, ἐπιτέρπομαι) as pass., *to enjoy one's self still more*, Ar. Ran. 231.

Προςεπιτεχνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to contrive besides*.

Προςεπιτίθημι, (πρός, ἐπιτίθημι) *to lay on besides*, Hipp.; πρ. δίκην τινί, Polyb. 35, 2, 7.

Προςεπιτῑμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐπιτιμάω) *to reprove, reproach besides*, τινί, LXX.—II. *to raise the price of* a thing *still more*, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. βύβλον.

Προςεπιτρᾰχῡῳδέω, ῶ, *to add with tragic exaggeration*.

Προςεπιτρέπω, (πρός, ἐπιτρέπω) *to entrust, make over to besides*, Dio C.

Προςεπιτρίβω, (πρός, ἐπιτρίβω) *to wear by rubbing, to annoy besides*, Plut. 2, 1048 E.

Προςεπιτροπεύω, (πρός, ἐπιτροπεύω) *to act as guardian to* one *still longer*:—pass., *to be under as ward*, ὑπό τινος, Dem. 833, 18.

Προςεπιτυγχάνω, (πρός, ἐπιτυγχάνω) *to gain* or *reach besides*, Joseph.

Προςεπιφέρω, (πρός, ἐπιφέρω) *to bear* or *carry besides*: *to bring forth besides*, Xen. Oec. 5, 2:—*to put upon* or *add besides*, Clem. Al.

Προςεπιφημίζω, (πρός, ἐπιφημίζω) *to spread reports about* one *besides*, Strab.

Προςεπιφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρός, ἐπιφθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to speak, exclaim further*, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.—II. *to agree with*, Dio C.

Προςεπιφοιτάω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιφοιτάω) *to come in besides*, Philo p. 552, fin.

Προςεπιφωνέω, ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιφωνέω) *to say besides, add*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 27.

Προςεπιχᾰρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρός, ἐπιχαρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to gratify besides*, τινί, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 2.

Προςεπιχέω, f. -χεύσω, *to pour still more to*.

Προςεπιχώννῦμι, (πρός, ἐπιχώννυμι) *to heap upon besides*, Plut. 2, 1058 A.

Προςεπιψεύδομαι, (πρός, ἐπιψεύδομαι) dep. mid., *to lie besides*, Heliod., 7, 2.

Προςεπιψηφίζομαι, (πρός, ἐπιψηφίζω) mid., *to decree by vote besides*, Philo.

Προςεπόμνῦμι, (πρός, ἐπόμνυμι) *to swear besides*, Dio C.

Προςεποφλισκάνω, *to owe, incur besides*, Dio C.

Προςερᾰνίζω, (πρός, ἐρανίζω) *to levy contributions besides*: παραπληρώματι λέξεως προςηρανίσθαι, *to be overloaded* with expletives, Dion. Comp. 9.

Προςεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to work besides*, πρ. τινί τι, *to do* something *besides* another, Eur. H. F. 1013; but, πρ. ἀγαθά τινα, *to do* good *to* one *besides*, Hdt. 6, 61.

Πρόςεργος, ον, (πρός, *ἔργω) *belonging to work*, Leon. Tar. 8.

Προςερεθίζω, *to provoke besides*.

Προςερείδω, f. -σω, (πρός, ἐρείδω) *to plant* or *set firmly against*, τινί τι, e. g. κλίμακας τείχει, Polyb. 4, 19, 3:—*to thrust violently against*, δόρατα, λόγχας, etc., Id. 15, 33, 4; 6, 25, 5: absol., *to fix firmly*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 32.—II. intr., and in pass., *to press against, assault*, τινί or πρός τι, Polyb. 1, 10, 11; 17, 8.

Προςερέσσω, (πρός, ἐρέσσω) *to row to*, Ael.

Προςερεύγομαι, (πρός, ἐρεύγομαι) dep., *to belch* or *vomit forth against*: metaph., of waves, κύματα προςερεύγεται πέτρην, *they break foaming against* the rocks, Il. 15, 621.

Προςερέω, Att. contr. -ερῶ, serving as fut. to προςεῖπον, (πρός, ἐρῶ) *to speak to, to address*, τινά, Eur. Alc. 1005; esp. of one who addresses a god, Hdt. 5, 72.—II. *to call by a name, name*, πρ. ὄνομα ταὐτόν, Plat. Soph. 224 B; and in pass. προςρηθήσομαι, Id. Polit. 259 B. To this also belongs the perf. προςείρηκα.—Cf. προςέρομαι.

Προςερίζω, Dor. ποτερ-, (πρός, ἐρίζω) *to strive at the same time with* or *against* one, τινί, Theocr. 5, 60.

Προςέρομαι, f. -ερήσομαι, (πρός, ἔρομαι) dep. mid., *to ask besides*, Plat. Prot. 311 E, Tim. 50 A.

Προςερπύζω, later pres. for sq.

Προςέρπω, Dor. ποθέρπω, f. -ψω: but the aor. mostly in use is προςείρπυσα (Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc.); (πρός, ἕρπω):—*to creep to, creep* or *steal on, approach, draw nigh*, ὁ πρ. χρόνος, i. e. the time *that's coming*, Pind. P. 1, 110, cf. N. 7, 100; τὸ πρ., the *coming event*, the *future*, Aesch. Pr. 127, Soph. Aj.; αἱ προςέρπουσαι τύχαι, Aesch. Pr. 272; also, *to steal* or *come to one*, τινά, Pind. O. 6, 142 (ubi al. προςέλκει); τινί, Soph. Aj. 1255.

Προςερυγγάνω, =προςερεύγω, Theophr. Char. 19.

Προςέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρός, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. et pf. act.: —*to come* or *go to*, τινί, Aesch. Eum. 474; but also τινά, Elmsl. Med. 67; also, πρ. πρός τινα or τι, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; πρ. πρὸς τὰ κοινά, *to come forward* in public, Dem. 312, fin., cf. 891, 2; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι, πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, Dinarch. 104, 18; 107, 1; and absol., *to approach, draw nigh*, Hdt. 1, 86, etc.: so of pain, pleasure, etc., *to be nigh at hand*, Soph. Phil. 777, Eur. Or. 857.—2. *to go in to* a woman, τινί, Xen. Symp. 4, 38.—3. *to visit, associate with* one, πρός τινα, Dem. 755, 5.—4. in hostile sense, *to go against*, πρός τινα, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 16.—II. *to come in*, of revenue, Lat. *redire*, Hdt. 7, 144, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 12.—Cf. πρόσειμι (εἰμι).

Προςερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐρωτάω) *to ask besides*, Plat. Theaet. 165 D: pass., *to be questioned besides*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 4.

Πρόςεσις, εως, ἡ, (προςίημι) *a putting to* or *into*, πρ. τῶν σιτίων, *a taking* of meals, Arist. Probl. 30, 14, 4.

Προςεσπέριος, ον, (πρός, ἑσπερος) *towards evening*:—*western*, Polyb. 1, 2, 6, etc.

Προςέσπερος, ον, Dor. ποθέσπερος, =foreg.: τὰ ποθέσπερα, as adv., *towards evening*, Theocr. 4, 3; 5, 113; cf. προςέωος.

Προςέσχᾰτος, ον, (πρός, ἔσχατος) *next to the last*: *close upon*, Strab.

Προςεταιρίζω, (πρός, ἑταιρίζω) *to give to* another *as his friend*, τινά τινι: —mid., προςεταιρίζεσθαί τινα, *to take to one's self as a friend, choose as one's friend* or *comrade, associate with one's self*, τινά, Hdt. 3, 70; 5, 66:—pass., *to join another as a friend* or *partner, side* or *comply with* him, Plat. Ax. 369 B. Hence

Προςεταιριστός, όν, *joined with as a companion, attached to the same ἑταιρεία* or *club*, ὁπλίτης, Thuc. 8, 100.

Προςετέον, verb. adj. of προςίημι, *one must allow* or *permit*, v. l. Dinarch. 102, 1.

Προςέτι, adv., *over and above, be-*

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sides, Hdt. 1, 41, and Att., as Ar. Av. 855, Plat. Phil. 30 B; sometimes separated by a word between, as, *πρὸς δ' ἔτι*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 2.

Πρόσευγμα, ατος, τό, (*προσεύχομαι*) *that which is offered to a god*: esp. *a votive offering hung upon the statue of a god*, Eubul. Semel. 2: also *κάτευγμα*.

Προσενεργετέω, ῶ, (*πρός, εὐεργετέω*) *to do good besides*, *τινά*, to one, Diod.

Προσενθύνω, (*πρός, εὐθύνω*) *to bring to an account besides*, Arist. Probl. 6, 8, 16. [ῡ]

Προσευκαιρέω, ῶ, (*πρός, εὐκαιρέω*) *to have fit time* or *leisure for*, Lat. *vacare*, *τινί*, Plut. 2, 316 A: also sometimes *προσευκαιρέομαι* as dep.

Προσευκτήριον, τό, (*προσεύχομαι*) *a place for praying*, Philo.

Πρόσευξις, ἡ, = *προσευχή*, Orph.

Προσευπᾰθέω, a coined word, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 620.

Προσευπορέω, ῶ, (*πρός, εὐπορέω*) *to procure for besides*, *provide*, *τινί τι*, Dem. 962, 3; v. Phryn. 595:—pass., *προσευπορέομαι*, *to be forthcoming*, v. l. Dem. 731, 3.

Προσευρίσκω, (*πρός, εὑρίσκω*) *to find besides*, Soph. El. 1352, Polyb. 1, 59, 6.

Προσευσχολέω, ῶ, to pass one's leisure in a thing, *τινί*.

Προσευχή, ῆς, ἡ, prayer, LXX.—II. *a place of prayer*, esp. a Jewish *oratory*, Joseph., and perh. in Act. 16, 13; cf. Juven. 3, 296: from

Προσεύχομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (*πρός, εὔχομαι*) dep. mid., *to pray, offer up vows, τῷ θεῷ*, Aesch. Ag. 317, Eur., etc.; *πρ. τῷ θεῷ σωτηρίαν ἡμῖν διδόναι*, Plat. Criti. 106 A:—but also c. acc., *τὸν θεόν*, Ar. Plut. 958:—and, absol., *to worship*, Hdt. 1, 48, Aesch. Pr. 937, etc.—II. *πρ. τι, to pray for* a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 22.

Προσεφαρμόζω, *to fit to besides*.

Προσεφευρίσκω, = *προσευρίσκω*, Clem. Al.

Προσέχεια, ας, ἡ, connexion, nearness.—II. *attention*: from

Προσεχής, ές, (*προσέχω*) of place, *adjoining, bordering upon, close to, next*, with or without a dat., freq. in Hdt., as 3, 13, 89, 91: *keeping close to*, *ἔπλεον προσεχεῖς τῇ γῇ*, Arr. Ind. 33: *exposed to the wind*, Dion. H. 3, 44 (with v. l. *προεχής*).—II. of time, like *πρόσφατος*, *not far gone*, i. e. *lately passed, late*:—adv., *προσεχῶς, immediately*, Porphyr. Isagog. 2, 24.—III. *attentive*, = *προσέχων τὸν νοῦν*, cf. *προσέχω* I. 3.

Προσεχόντως, adv. from *προσέχω*, *with attention*, Hipp.

Προσέχω, f. *-ξω*, (*πρός, ἔχω*) *to hold to, bring to* or *near*, *τινί τι*, Aesch. Cho. 531; so too, *προσίσχειν πρός τι*, Hdt. 4, 200:—esp., —2. *πρ. ναῦν, to bring* a ship *near* a place, *bring it to port*, *προσσχόντες τὰς νῆας*, Hdt. 9, 99 (which some write *προσχόντες*); also, *προσέχειν τινά, to bring* a seaman *to land, make* him *put in*, Soph. Phil. 236: more freq. without *ναῦν, to put in, touch at* a place, *προσσχεῖν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἐς Τυρον*, Hdt. 1, 2; 3, 48, etc.; so, *πρὸς τὴν Σίφνον*, Hdt. 3, 58; also c. dat. loci, *πρ. τῇ γῇ, τῇ νήσῳ*, etc., Hdt. 4, 156; or c. acc., *πρ. τὴν γῆν*, Soph. Phil. 241: absol., *to land*, Hdt. 2, 182, etc.: cf. *προσίσχω*.—3. *πρ. νοῦν, to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to* a thing, *be intent on* it, Lat. *animadvertere*, *τινί* or *πρός τινι*, Ar. Eq. 1014, 1064, Xen. An. 2, 4, 2, etc.; or absol., *νοῦν πρ., to attend*, Ar. Nub. 575; so, *γνώμην πρ.*, Ar. Eccl. 600, Thuc. 5, 26:—freq. also without *νοῦν*, *πρ. ἑαυτῷ, to give heed to* one's self, Ar. Eccl. 294; *πρ. τοῖς ἔργοις*, Id. Plut. 553; *πλούτῳ*, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 D, etc.:—*πρ. τι*, Critias, 9, 19:—also, *to devote one's self to* a thing, Lat. *totus esse in illo*, c. dat., *γυμνασίοισι*, Hdt. 9, 33; *τῷ πολέμῳ*, Thuc. 7, 4: also absol., *ἐντεταμένως, προθύμως προσεῖχε*, Hdt. 8, 128: c. inf., *to expect* to do, Id. 1, 80:—also, *to continue*, Hipp.:—*to pay court to*, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 40.—4. mid., *to attach one's self to* a thing, *cling, cleave to* it, *τινί*, Hdt. 2, 136, Ar. Vesp. 105: also metaph., *to devote one's self to the service of* any one, esp., a god, Pind. P. 6, 51, though the place is dub.—5. pass., *to be held fast by* a thing, *ὑπό τινος*, Eur. Bacch. 756: metaph., *to be implicated in*, *τινί*, Thuc. 1, 127.—II. *to have besides* or *in addition*, Plat. Rep. 521 D, Dem. 877, 26.

Προσέψημα, ατος, τό, (*προσέψω*)= *προσόψημα*, Lob. Phryn. 176.

Προσεψία, ας, ἡ, an addressing, intercourse: also written *προσεψιά*, prob. with a reference to *ψιά*.

Προσέψω, f. *-ψήσω*, (*πρός, ἕψω*) *to boil* or *cook besides* or *with*, Ath.

Προσεῷος, ον, (*πρός, ἑῴος*) *towards dawn* or *morning*.—II. *towards the east*, Casaub. Strab. p. 511; cf. Ion. *προσηῷος*.

Προσζεύγνῡμι, f. *-ζεύξω*, (*πρός, ζεύγνυμι*) *to yoke, bind, tie to*:—pass., *to be bound* or *yoked to*, *τινί*, Eur. Hipp. 1389.

Προσζημιόω, ῶ, (*πρός, ζημιόω*) *to punish besides*, Isocr. 9 B; *with* or *in* a thing, *τινὰ φυγῇ*, Plat. Gorg. 516 D.

Πρόσηβος, ον, (*πρός, ἥβη*) *near manhood*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

Προσηγορέω, ῶ, (*προσήγορος*) *to address, accost*, Soph. El. 1471: *to console*, *τινά*, Eur. Phoen. 989:—pass., *to be addressed as, called*, *προσηγορεύεσθαι ἑταίρα*, Anaxil. Neott. 2, 5; *πρ. λίθος*, Philem. p. 400. Hence

Προσηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is addressed, the object of one's address, Eur. Supp. 803.—II. *an address*.

Προσηγορία, ας, ἡ, (*προσήγορος*) *an addressing, accosting*, esp. *consolation*.—II. *a naming, name*, Isocr. Antid. § 303, Dem. 72, 1, Arist. Categ. 5, 30.—III. in Gramm., *a common noun, nomen appellativum*, as opp. to a *nomen proprium*, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 58. Hence

Προσηγορικός, ή, όν, addressing, accosting.—II. *naming*: *τὸ πρ. ὄνομα, a surname*, Dion. H. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Προσήγορος, ον, (*πρός, ἀγορεύω*) *addressing, accosting, αἱ πρ. δῖνες, the speaking* oaks, Aesch. Pr. 832: c. gen., *πρ. Παλλάδος, addressing her*, Soph. Ant. 1185: hence, generally, *conversable, affable, kind, agreeable, φίλοι καὶ πρ. ἀλλήλοις*, Theaet. 146 A: *agreeing, answering, πρός τι*, Id. Rep. 546 B.—II. pass., *addressed, accosted*, *τινί*, by one, Soph. Phil. 1353: also, *τινός*, O. T. 1437, cf. Fr. 360:—*an acquaintance*, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, cf. Plut. Cic. 40.

Προσήδομαι, fut. *-ησθήσομαι*, aor. *-ήσθην*, as pass., *to be delighted* or *pleased at* or *in* doing.

Προσήϊγμαι, pf. pass. of **προσείκω*, v. sub *προσέοικα*.

Προσηκάμην, aor. 1 mid. of *προσίημι*.

Προσηκόντως, adv. part. pres. from *προσήκω, suitably, fitly, duly, πρ. τῇ πόλει, as beseems* the dignity of the state, Thuc. 2, 43; so also Plat. Legg. 659 B, Isocr., etc.

Προσήκω, (*πρός, ἥκω*) *to be come to, to have arrived at* a place, *to be come, be here, near, at hand*, *χρεία προσήκει*, Aesch. Pers. 143; *ὡς φίλοι προσήκατε*, Soph. Phil. 229; *ἐνταῦθ' ἐλπίδος προσήκομεν*, Eur. Or. 693.—II. usu. metaph., *to belong to*, *εἰ τῷ ξένῳ τοῦτο προσήκει Λαΐῳ τι συγγενές*, Soph. O. T. 814; *to have to do with*, *τινί*, Thuc. 1, 126: and so,—2. mostly impers., *προσήκει πρός τινα, it has to do with, concerns* one, Hdt. 8, 100; more freq. c. dat. *προσήκει μοι, it is my business*, Soph. El. 1213; and c. gen. rei, *προσήκει μοί τινος, I have to do with* a thing, *have part in* it, Xen. An. 3, 1, 31, Hell. 2, 4, 40, Dem. 934, 3:—esp., with a notion of suitableness, fitness, etc., *it belongs to, becomes*, *προσήκει τινὶ ποιεῖν*, Aesch. Cho. 173, Soph. El. 1213, etc.; but also c. acc. et inf., as Ag. 1551, Eur. Or. 1071, Xen. An. 3, 2, 15 (where the impf. *προσῆκεν* is used for *προσῆκε*, cf. Id. Eq. 12, 14;—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M.):—oft. also c. dat. only, though an inf. should oft. be supplied, as in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 32, etc.:—absol., *it is likely, probable*.—III. the partic. is very freq. —1. *οἱ προσήκοντες* (with or without *γένει*), *one's kinsmen, relatives*, Hdt. 1, 216; 3, 24, etc.; *ὀνόματι μόνον προσήκοντες*, Plat. Symp. 179 C: *τὰ ἀνειμένα τοῖσι Κυψελίδῃσι ἦν προσήκοντα*, Hdt. 6, 128; so prob., *αἱ προσήκουσαι ἀρεταί, hereditary* fair fame, Thuc. 4, 92:—*οὐδὲν προσῆκαν, one who has* nothing *to do with, knows* nothing *of the matter*, Plat. Rep. 539 D: also c. gen., *τὰ πράγματος πρ., all that belongs to* the subject, Plat. Legg. 643 B; *τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, one's* own *safety*, Thuc. 6, 83:—also *befitting, proper to*, *τινί*, Id. 1, 91; hence, *τὰ προσήκοντα, what is fit, seemly, one's duties*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 1, etc.: also, *τὸ προσῆκον, fitness, propriety*, *ἐκτὸς τοῦ προσήκοντος*, Eur. Heracl. 214; *μακρότερα τοῦ προσήκοντος*, Plat. Crat. 413 A; also *one's due*, *τὸ πρ. ἑκάστῳ ἀποδιδόναι*, Id. Rep. 332 C:—c. inf., *οὐδὲν προσήκουτ' ἐν γόοις παραστατεῖν, one who has no right to do with* assisting in sorrow, Aesch. Ag. 1079; *προσήκοντα ἀκούσαι, fit to* hear, Plat. Rep. 496 A.—IV. *to be come in*, of revenue: cf. *πρόσειμι* (*εἶμι*).

Προσηλιάζω, (*πρός, ἡλιάζω*) *to sun, put in the sun*, Geop.

Πρόσηλιος, ον, (*πρός, ἥλιος*) *towards the sun, exposed to the sun, sunny, τόποι ξηροὶ καὶ πρ.*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 6.

Πρόσηλος, ον,=*προσήλιος*, f. l. in Theophr., etc.; it ought everywhere to be changed into *πρόσηλιος*.

Προσηλόω, ῶ, (*πρός, ἦλος*) *to nail, pin* or *fix to, τί τινι, τι πρός τι*, Plat. Phaed. 83 D, Luc. Prom. 2.—II. *to nail up*, Dem. 520, 19.

Προσήλῡσις, ἡ,=*προσέλευσις*, *approach, arrival*.

Προσηλύτευσις, ἡ, residence as a stranger. [ῡ]: from

Προσηλύτευω, *to live in a place as a stranger*: from

Προσήλῡτος, ον, (*προσέρχομαι*) *come to, that has arrived at* a place; hence *a new-comer, stranger*, LXX:—in N. T., *one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, proselyte* (Acc. to Valck. Ammon., *ἐπήλυτοι, προσήλυτοι, συνήλυτοι* were later forms for *ἐπήλυδες*, etc.)

Προσηλωσις, ἡ, (*προσηλόω*) *a nailing on* or *to*.

Πρόσημαι, strictly a perf. of *πρόειμι*

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ἕζομαι, to sit upon or *close to*, c. dat., *δώμασιν*, Aesch. Ag. 1191; *βωμοῖσι*, Soph. O. T. 15; rarely c. acc., *καρδίαν προσήμενος*, Aesch. Ag. 808 (cf. *καθίζω* fin.):—generally, *to be* or *lie near*, *τᾷδε γᾷ*, Aesch. Pers. 880:—*to besiege*, Lat. *obsidere*, *πύργοισι*, Eur. Rhes. 390.

Προσημαίνω, (*πρό*, *σημαίνω*) *to presignify, foretell, announce*, esp. of the gods, Hdt. 1, 45, Eur. Supp. 213, Xen., etc.; so of Socrates' Genius, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 4.—II. metaph., *to declare beforehand, proclaim*, etc., *τινί τι*, Eur. Med. 725; of a herald, Hdt. 6, 77; *πρ. τινί*, c. inf., of the Pythia, Ib. 123. Hence

Προσημαντικός, *ή*, *όν*, *signifying beforehand*, Diod., Ath. 490 A: and

Προσημᾰσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a foretoken, prognostic*, Strab., Diod.

Προσημειόω, *ῶ*, (*πρό*, *σημειόω*) *to signify beforehand*:—mid., *to mark* or *note for one's self beforehand*, LXX.

Προσήμερος, *ον*, (*πρός*, *ἡμέρα*) *happening in one day* or *a short time*, Artemid.?—opp. to *χρόνιος*.

Πρόσημον, *ου*, *τό*, (*πρό*, *σῆμα*) *a foretoken, presage*.

Προσήνεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*προσηνής*) *mildness, softness, gentleness*.

Προσήνεμος, *ον*, (*πρός*, *ἄνεμος*) *towards the wind, windward*, Xen. Oec. 18, 6.

Προσηνής, *ές*, Dor. *προσᾱνής*, like *ἐνηής*, *soft, gentle, kind*, opp. to *ἀπηνής*, Eimped. 229, Pind. P. 10, 99; *προσανέυ πίνειν*, to drink *soothing* draughts, Ib. 3, 93; *πρ. τι λέγειν*, to speak *smooth*, Thuc. 6, 77; *τὸ πρ. τοῦ φθέγματος*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 12:—also c. dat., *λύχνῳ προσηνές*, i. e. *suitable, fit* for burning, Hdt. 2, 94. Adv. *-νῶς*, Hipp. (Prob. from *εὖς*, *ἑῆος*.) Hence

Προσηνίη, *ἡ*, Ion. for *προσήνεια*.

Προσήπω, (*πρό*, *σήπω*) *to make to rot before*:—usu. in pass., with pf. 2 *προσέσηπα*, *to grow putrid, rot beforehand*, Galen.

Προσηχέω, *ῶ*, (*πρός*, *ἠχέω*) *to resound* or *re-echo*, Plut. Alex. 31.

Προσηχής, *ές*, *re-echoing*, v. l. Plut. Alex. 17.

Προσηῴος, *ον*, (*πρός*, *ἠώς*) Ion. for *προσεῳός*: as adv. *τὸ ποτᾱῷον* (Dor.), *towards morning*, Theocr. 4, 33, cf. *προσέσπερος*.

Πρόσθᾰ, adv. Aeol. for *πρόσθε*, Apoll. Dysc.

Προσθᾰκέω, *ῶ*, (*πρός*, *θακέω*) *to sit beside, near* or *upon*, *ἕδραν*, Soph. O. C. 1166.

Προσθάλπω, (*πρός*, *θάλπω*) *to warm besides* or *at*, Joseph.

Προσθαυμάζω, *ἴ*. *-άσω*, *to admire besides*.

Πρόσθε, Ion. and poet. for *πρόσθεν*, q. v.

Πρόσθεμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*προστίθημι*) *an addition, appendage*.—II. = *πόσθη*, *membrum virile*, Anth. P. 12, 3, Clem. Al.—III. *a pessary*, Hipp.

Πρόσθεν, poet. and Ion. *-θε*, Lob. Phryn. 284; adv.: (*πρό*, *πρός*.)

A. as prep. with gen.:—I. of place or space, *before*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., with various collat. notions, viz.,—1. *before* (by way of defence), [*σάκος*] *πρόσθε στέρνοιο*, Il. 7, 224; and so, like *πρό*, *ὑπέρ*, *for*, *πρόσθε φίλων τοκέων ἀλόχων τε καὶ υἱῶν*, Il. 21, 587, cf. Od. 8, 524.—2. *in front of, outside*, *πρ. πυλάων*, *πρ. πόλιος*, Il. 12, 145; 22, 464, etc.—3. *just before, close to*, Il. 19, 13; *πρόσθε ποδός*, Il. 23, 877; and Att., as Aesch. Pers. 447, Eum. 46:—also, *τὸ πρόσθεν τινός*, Plat. Rep. 618 A.—The gen. sometimes stands before *πρόσθεν*, Il. 4, 54:—when it seems to be followed by a dat., as in Il. 5, 300, Od. 5, 452, this dat. must be connected with the verb, and *πρόσθεν* taken as adv.—II. of time, *before*, *πρόσθ' ἄλλων*, Il. 2, 359, Soph. Phil. 778, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 43: also put after its gen., *τῶν πρόσθ'*, *before* them, Hes. Th. 746, Aesch. Pers. 529.

B. as adv.:—I. of place or space, *before, in front*, oft. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt., esp. with collat. notion of defending, e. g. *πρόσθεν ἔχειν*, Hom.—2. *on, forward*, *ἵππους πρόσθε βαλεῖν*, Il. 23, 572; so, *ἵππους* may be easily supplied in *πρόσθε βαλόντες*, *driving before, outstripping*, Il. 23, 639.—3. *πρόσθεν θεῖναι* or *ἡγεῖσθαί τι τινός*, *to prefer* one thing to another, Eur. Hec. 131, Incert. 3, 6; so, *τινὰ πρόσθεν ἄγειν τινός*, Id. Bacch. 225; *πρ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 732 B.—4. in Att. oft. with the art., *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τὸ πρόσθεν*, *the first, foremost*, *ὁ πρ.*, *the front rank man*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 8; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν*, *forward, further, to the front*, Hdt. 8, 89, Xen., etc.; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν τῶν ὅπλων*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 33; opp. to *ὀπίσθεν* or *ὄπιθεν*, Il. 5, 595; 6, 181.—II. of time, *before, formerly, erst*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *οὐ πρόσθεν*, not *before*, Od. 17, 7; *οἱ πρόσθεν ἄνδρες*, the men *of old*, Il. 9, 524; so, *τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγήνορος*, Soph. O. T. 268:—*ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τὸ πρόσθεν*, *earlier, foregoing*, *ἡ πρ. ἡμέρα*, *νύξ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 1; *ὁ πρ. χρόνος*, Id.; *τὰ πρόσθεν*, *times bygone*, etc.: also, *τόπροσθεν*, as adv., *formerly*, Il. 23, 583, Od. 4, 688; and so, *τὰ πρ.*, Aesch. Ag. 19:—also, *ἐν τοῖς πρόσθε*, like Lat. *supra*.

C. foll. by a relat., *πρ. πρίν*, *before*.., Lat. *priusquam*, Pind. p. 2, 169, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8; *πρόσθεν ἤ*.., Soph. O. T. 736, etc.; *πρόσθεν πρὶν ἤ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23: also, like Lat. *potius*, *πρ. ἀποθανεῖν ἤ*.., to die *sooner than*.., Id. An. 2, 1, 10. Cf. *πρίν* II. 6.

Πρόσθεσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*προστίθημι*) *a putting to*, *τινὸς πρός τι*, Thuc. 4, 135; *κλιμάκων*, Polyb. 5, 60, 7.—2. *an adding, attaching*, *τοῦ ἑτέρου τῷ ἑτέρῳ*, Plat. Phaed. 97 A: also, *an addition*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 3; of *the mode* of a proposition, Id. An. Post. 1, 27 (cf. *πρόςρησις*).—3. *a long series*, Mus. Vett.

Προσθετέον, verb. adj. of *προστίθημι*, *one must add*, Plat. Symp. 206 A: *one must teach*, *τινὶ ποιεῖν τι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 2.

Προσθετέω, v. *πρόσθετος* fin.

Προσθέτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*προστίθημι*) *addition*, Diog. L. 10, 94.

Πρόσθετος, *ον*, verb. adj. of *προστίθημι*, *added, put* or *fitted to*, Xen. Eq. 12, 6: *put on*, of false hair, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; cf. *περίθετος*.—II. *given up to* the creditor (of debtors), Lat. *addictus*, Plut. Lucull. 20.—III. *προσθετόν*, *τό*, like *πρόσθεμα* III, *a pessary*, Hipp., and Theophr.: hence *προσθετέω*, *to make* or *apply a pessary*, Hipp. 565.

Προσθέω, f. *-θεύσομαι*, (*πρός*, *θέω*) *to run towards* or *to*, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 20: absol., Id. An. 5, 7, 21.

Πρόσθη, *ἡ*, = *πρόσθεσις*, only in Hesych.

Προσθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*προστίθημι*) *an addition, appendage, supplement*, Plat. Rep. 339 B; *ἐν μέρει προσθήκης*, by way *of appendage*, Dem. 22, 4; 37, 4:—hence, *an accident, mere circumstance*, Dem. 1477, 20: *πᾶσιν εἶσι πράγμασι προσθῆκαι ὀύο*, everything has two *modes* of doing, Id. 645, 3: hence,—2 *an appendix, episode, digression*, Hdt. 4, 30, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 3.—3. *a conclusion, issue*, Aesch. Ag. 500.—II. *aid, help, assistance*, Soph. O. T. 38; esp. of an adventitious kind, Dem. 777, 1.—III. Gramm., *a particle*, Longin. 21, 2.

Πρόσθημα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *πρόσθεμα*, Eur. El. 191 (v. l. *πρόθημα*).

Προσθιγγάνω, f. *-θίξω*: aor. *προσέθιγον*, inf. *προσθιγεῖν* (*πρός*, *θιγγάνω*):—*to touch, τινός*, Aesch. Cho. 1059, Soph. Phil. 9, 817; *χερί*, *with* the hand, Eur. Heracl. 652.

Προσθίδιος, *α*, *ον*, poet. for sq., Nonn. [*ῐ*]

Πρόσθιος, *α*, *ον*, (*πρόσθεν*) *the foremost*, opp. to *ὀπίσθιος*, *οἱ πρ. πόδες*, *the fore* feet, Hdt. 2, 69; *τὰ πρ. κῶλα*, Plat. Tim. 91 E; so, *βάσιν χερσὶ προσθίαν καθαρμόσας*, i. e. using the hands as fore-feet, Eur. Rhes. 210:—*πρ. θρίξ*, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B:—*πρ. τραύματα*, Lat. *volneru adversa*, Anth. P. 9, 279.

Προσθλίβω, f. *-ψω*, (*πρός*, *θλίβω*) *to press still more*, Plut. [*ῐ*] Hence

Πρόσθλιψις, *ἡ*, *a pressing against*.

Προσθόδομος, *ον*, (*πρόσθε*, *δόμος*) *dwelling in a house before, the chief of a house*, Aesch. Cho. 321.—II. as subst., *ὁ πρ.*, *the front-room*, opp. to *ὀτισθόδομος*, *the back-room*.

Προσθοῦ, imperat. aor. 2 mid from *προστίθημι*.

Προσθροέω, *ῶ*, (*πρός*, *θροέω*) *to address, call by a name*, Aesch. Pr. 595.

Προσθύμιος, *ον*, (*πρός*, *θυμός*) *according to one's mind, welcome*, *τινί*, Anth. [*ῠ*]

Προσϊατρεύω, *to heal besides*, Hipp.

Προσῖδεῖν, inf., and *προσῐδών*, part. from aor. *προσεῖδον*, q. v.

Προσιζάνω, (*πρός*, *ἱζάνω*) *to sit by* or *near, attach to, rest on*, *κείνῃ μῶμος οὐ προσιζάνει*, Simon. Amorg. 84; generally, *to remain by* or *near*.—II. *to be always near, cling to, pursue*, Lat. *instare*, *τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 696; also, *πρός τινα*, Id. Pr. 276.

Προσίζω, f. *-ιζήσω*, (*πρός*, *ἵζω*) *to sit by*; c. acc., *to come and sit near*, *βωμόν*, Aesch. Supp. 186; *Ἄρτεμιν*, Eur. Hec. 935 (cf. *καθίζω* fin.); *περὶ τὰ βήματα*, Plat. Rep. 564 D.

Προσίημι, fut. *προήσω*, mid. *-ήσομαι*: aor. 1 *προῆκα*, mid. *-ηκάμην* (*πρός*, *ἵημι*). *To send to* or *towards*, *let come to*, *τινὰ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 5: *to apply*, *τινί τι*, Id. Cyn. 10, 11.

B. usu. in mid., *προσίεμαι*, *to let come to* or *near* one, *admit*, *προσίεμαί τινα ἐς ταὐτὸ ἐμαυτῷ*, *I admit* one into my society, Xen. An. 3, 1, 30, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *τὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν χώραν*, Dem. 124, 5:—*πρ. οὐδέν*, *aischrón*, like Lat. *admittere*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 13.—2. *to admit, approve, agree to, allow, believe*, Hdt. 1, 75, 135, etc., Eur. El. 622; *πρ. τὰ κεκηρυγμένα*, *to agree to* the proposed terms, Thuc. 4, 38; cf. Plat. Phaed. 97 B.—3. *to submit to*, *ἥτταν*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.—4. c. inf., *to undertake* or *venture* to do, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 11, Plat. Legg. 908 B: but also c. acc. pers., *οὐδὲν προσίετό μιν*, nothing *moved* or *pleased* him, Hdt. 1, 48; so, *ἐν δ' οὐ προσίεταί με*, one thing *pleases* me not, Ar. Eq. 359, cf. Vesp. 742.

Προσικνέομαι, f. *-ἵξομαι*, (*πρός*, *ἱκνέομαι*) dep. mid., *to come to, arrive at, reach*, *ἐπί τι*, Aesch. Ag. 792:—also c. gen., *to reach so far as, come up to, come at*, Aesch. Cho. 1033, cf. Ar. Eq. 761: esp., *to come to as a suppliant*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Cho. 1035. Hence

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Προσίκτης, = sq., *suppliant*, Moschion ap. Stob. p. 561, 34.

Προσίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one that comes to the temples*, like ἱκέτης, *a suppliant*, Aesch. Eum. 441: but also,—II. pass., *he to whom one comes as a suppliant*, of a god, *a protector*, lb. 120, v. Müller Eum. ϕ 60, not.; cf. ἀφίκτωρ, προστρόπαιος.

Προσίνομαι, (πρό, σίνομαι) dep., *to hurt before*, Aretae. [ῐ]

Προσιππάζομαι, (πρός, ἱππάζομαι) dep. mid., Diod.; and προσιππεύω, (ἱππεύω) Thuc. 2, 79, *to ride up to, charge*.

Προσίπταμαι, later pres. for προσπέτομαι, q. v.

Προσίστημι, (πρός, ἵστημι) *to place near, bring near*, τι πρός τι, Eur. Tro. 103.—2. *to weigh out to*, τινί τι, Macho ap. Ath. 243 F.—3. *to stop* or *check*, e. g. blood flowing from a wound, Hipp.

II. usu. in pass. προσίσταμαι, with intr. tenses of act., *to stand near to, by, beside* or *at*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 51; πύλαις, Aesch. Théb. 126, cf. Ar. Ach. 683; also, *to come to*, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 203: — metaph., προσίσταταί μοι, *it comes into my head, occurs to* me, Plat. Symp. 175 D, Theaet. 173 D: cf. προΐστημι B. I.—2. *to set one's self against* or *opposite to, oppose, attack, press hard upon*, Lat. *instare*, τινί, Hipp.; πρός τι, Plat. Phil. 41 B.—3. *to offend, give offence to*, τοῖς ἀκούουσιν, Dem. 1393, 16: impers., προσίσταταί μοι, *it is offensive* or *revolting to* me, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 141.

Προσιστορέω, ῶ, (προς, ἱστορέω) *to narrate besides*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Themist. 27.

Προσισχναίνω, (πρός, ἰσχναίνω) *to dry up besides*, Hipp. 999, in pass.

Προσισχύω, (πρός, ἰσχύω) *to be able* to do a thing *besides*, Sext. Emp. p. 528. [ῠ]

Προσίσχω, = προσέχω, freq. in Hdt. (who uses both forms); *to hold* a thing *against*, τὴν ἀσπίδα πρὸς τὸ δάπεδον, Hdt. 4, 200:—esp. (seemingly intr.) of seamen, *to put to land*, Hdt. 3, 136, etc.; in full, Μαλέᾳ προίσχων πρώραν, Eur. Or. 362, cf. Thuc. 4, 30; cf. προσέχω I. 2:—mid., *to stick* or *cleave to*, τινός, but also τινί, Ar. Plut. 1096.

Προσῑτέον, verb. adj. of πρόσειμι (εἶμι), *one must go to* or *approach*, Plat. Theaet. 179 D.

Προσιτεύομαι, as pass., *to be accessible*, Geop.

Προσῑτός, ή, όν, (πρόσειμι) *approachable*, Plut. Philop. 15.

Προσκαθαιρέω, ῶ, *to take, pull*, or *tear down besides*.

Προσκαθέζομαι, dep. mid., but in later writers c. aor. pass. προσκαθεσθῆναι (v. l. Aeschin. 77, 33, cf. Lob. Phryn. 269), while in strict Att. προσκαθεζόμην is aor. mid. (πρός, καθέζομαι). *To sit down before* a town, *besiege* it, Lat. *obsidere*, πόλιν, Thuc. 1, 26; τῇ πόλει, Polyb. 3, 98, 7:—absol., Thuc. 1, 134; in full πολιορκίᾳ πρ., Id. 1, 11:—*to sit by and watch*, τοῖς πρίγμασιν, Dem. 14, 15.

Προσκαθέλκω, f. -ξω: aor. 1 -εἵλκῡσα (cf. ἕλκω, ἑλκύω):—*to haul down besides*, e. g. ships, Lat. *una deducere*, Plut. Camill. 8.

Προσκαθήκω, *to come down to*: generally, = προσήκω, LXX.

Προσκάθηλόω, ῶ, (πρός, καθηλόω) *to nail fast to*, Clem. Al.

Προσκάθημαι, Ion. -κάτημαι, strictly pf. of προσκαθέζομαι, like πρόσημαι, *to sit by* or *near*, *to sit constantly by* one, *to live with him*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 94; esp.,—II. *to sit down before* a town, *besiege* it, Lat. *obsidere*, c. dat., Hdt. 2, 157; absol., Hdt. 5, 104, Thuc. 7, 48, etc.—III. *to rest* or *be upon*, τινί, Theophr.

Προσκαθίζω, (πρός, καθίζω) *to set down by, near*.—II. intr., *to sit down by* or *near*, θᾶκον πρ., Eur. Hel. 895; cf. Plat. Apol. 31 A. Hence

Προσκάθῐσις, ή, *a sitting by, near*, v. l. Plut. 2, 166 A.

Προσκαθιστημι, (πρός, καθίστημι) *to appoint besides*, Plut. Rom. 7.

Προσκαθοπλίζω, (πρός, καθοπλίζω) *to arm* or *equip besides*, Plut. Cleom. 23.

Προσκαθοράω, ῶ, (πρός, καθοράω) *to behold besides*, τι, Plat. Charm. 172 B.

Προσκαινόω, ῶ, (πρός, καινόω) *to renew in addition*, prob. l. Plut. 2, 273 C.

Πρόσκαιρος, ον, (πρός, καιρός) *at the right time, seasonable*, Plut. Pelop. 15.—II. *lasting but for a time*, opp. to ἀθάνατος: *transitory*, N. T.

Προσκαίω, f. -καύσω. (πρός, καίω) *to set on fire* or *burn besides*, Theophr.: —pass., σκεύη προσκεκαυμένα, pots *burnt at the fire*, Ar. Vesp. 939; metaph., προσκαίεσθαί τινι, *to be in love with*..., Xen. Symp. 4, 23.

Προσκἄκοπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to feel pain* or *sorrow at* a thing, τινί.

Προσκἄκουργέω, ῶ, *to do* one *an ill turn besides*, τινά, Dio C.

Προσκἄκόω, ῶ, (πρός, κακόω) *to treat ill, damage besides*, Hipp.

Προσκἄλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, καλέω) *to call to, call on, summon*, τινά, Soph. Aj. 89, Thuc. 8, 98, Plat. Meno 82 A.—II. mid., *to call to one's self*, esp. *to call to one's aid*, τινά, Hdt. 1, 69; (but, προσκαλεῖσθαί τινα ἐς λόγους, Id. 4, 201, is f. l. for προκαλ-): *to invite*, Luc. Asin. 51.—2. in Att., esp. of an accuser, *to call* another *into court, summon, accuse* him, Ar. Nub. 1277, etc.; πρ. τινα ὕβρεως, *to lay an action* of assault *against* him, Ar. Vesp. 1417; so, πρ. τινα ξενίας, λειποταξίου, etc., Oratt.; and in full, δίκην ἀσεβείας πρ. πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, Lys. 104, 13, cf. Dem. 166, 32: so in pass., ὁ προσκληθείς, *the party summoned*, Dem. 1190, 4: hence πρόσκλησις, q. v.

Προσκάμνω, (πρός, κάμνω) *to work at the same time*, Paus.

Προσκάρδιος, ον, Dor. ποτικ-, (πρός, καρδία) *at the heart*, Bion 1, 17.

Προσκαρτερέω, ῶ, (πρός, καρτερέω) *to persist in* a thing, *apply diligently to* it, τινί, Polyb. 1, 55, 4: absol., *to persevere*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14.—2. *to adhere firmly to* a man, *be faithful to* him, τινί, Dem. 1386, 6, cf. Polyb. 24, 5, 3.—3. pass., ὁ προσκαρτερούμενος χρόνος, time *diligently employed*, Diod. 2, 29. Hence

Προσκαρτέρησις, ή, *perseverance, patience*, N. T.

Προσκαρφόω, ῶ, *to blight besides*.

Προσκαταβαίνω, (πρός, καταβαίνω) *to go down* or *to, descend besides*, Cebes.

Προσκαταβάλλω, *to pay so as to make up a deficiency*. Hence

Προσκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is paid afterwards* or *besides*: in plur., *sums paid* (from other funds) *to make up a deficiency* in the revenue, Dem. 731, 5 and 11:—προκαταβολή (at Athens) being the sum required to be advanced *beforehand* by the farmer of the revenue; προσκατάβλημα, to make up the deficiency *afterwards*, Böckh P. E. 2, 61, sq.

Προσκαταβολή, ῆς, ή, (προσκαταβάλλω) *a paying afterwards* or *besides, paying to make up a deficiency*: cf. foreg.

Προσκαταβόλημα, ατος, τό, = foreg.

Προσκαταγέλαστος, ον, *laughed at besides*, Longus: from

Προσκαταγελάω, ῶ, (πρός, καταγελάω) *to laugh at besides*, τινός, Ath. 508 B.

Προσκαταγιγνώσκω, (πρός, καταγιγνώσκω) *to condemn besides*, Antipho 122, 44.—II. *to adjudge* or *award to*, τινί τι, Dem. 1281, 3.

Προσκαταγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, καταγράφω) *to enrol besides*; πρ. βουλευτήν, *to enrol as a new* member of the council, Dion. H. [ᾰ]

Προσκαταδείδω, f. -σομαι, (πρός, καταδείδω) *to fear besides*, Dio C.

Προσκαταδεικνῦμι, (προς, καταδείκνυμι) *to point out, ordain besides*, Dio C.

Προσκαταδέω, f. -δήσω. (προς, καταδέω) *to fasten to besides*, Hipp.

Προσκαταίρω τῷ στόλῳ, *to sail down against*, Diod.

Προσκαταισχύνω, (πρός, καταισχύνω) *to disgrace still further*, Plut. Phoc. 22.

Προσκατακλαίομαι, (πρός, κατακλαίω) as mid., *to lament one with another*, Polyb. 40, 2, 9.

Προσκατακλύζω, (πρός, κατακλύζω) *to deluge besides*, Plut.

Προσκατακτύομαι, (πρός, κατακτάομαι) dep. mid., *to get besides*, Polyb. 15, 4, 4.

Προσκατακῠκάω, ῶ, (πρός, κατακυκάω) *to mix* or *confuse besides*, Hipp.

Προσκαταλᾰλέω, ῶ, *to talk down besides*.

Προσκαταλαμβάνω, (πρός, καταλαμβάνω) *to seize besides*, Dio C.

Προσκαταλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, καταλέγω) *to enrol besides* or *in addition to*, τισί, Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Arat. 14; in pass., Id. Rom. 20.

Προσκαταλείπω, (πρός, καταλείπω) *to leave behind besides* as a legacy, τινί τι, Thuc. 2, 36: also, *to leave* or *lose besides*, Id. 4, 62.

Προσκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, *to reconcile besides*:—pass. c. fut. mid., *to become reconciled besides*.

Προσκατανέμω, (πρός, κατανέμω) *to allot* or *assign besides*, Plut. Solon 19, Cat. Min. 33.

Προσκατανοέω, ῶ, (πρός, κατανοέω) *to perceive besides*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 67, 72. Hence

Προσκατανόησις, ή, *a perceiving besides*, Epicur. Ibid. 79.

Προσκαταξαίνω, (πρός, καταξαίνω) *to scrape* or *bruise all in pieces*, Lyc. 173.

Προσκαταπήγνῦμι, (πρός, καταπήγνυμι) *to fasten in besides*, Ael.

Προσκαταπλήσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, καταπλήσσω) *to strike with terror besides*, Dio C.

Προσκαταποντίζω, = sq., Lxx.

Προσκαταποντόω, ῶ, *to sink in the sea besides*, Dio C.

Προσκαταπράττομαι, *to accomplish besides*, Aristid.

Προσκαταπρήθω, *to burn besides*.

Προσκατασυκνόω, ῶ, *to make still closer, stop up more closely*, Plut.

Προσκατάριθμέω, ῶ, (πρός, καταριθμέω) *to count besides*, Plut. Marcell. 30.

Προσκαταῤῥήγνῦμι, *to break down besides*.

Προσκατασήπω, (πρός, κατασήπω) *to make rotten besides*:—pass., with pf. 2, *to decay* or *rot besides*, Hipp.

Προσκατασκάπτω, *to undermine, destroy besides*, Joseph.

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Προςκατασκευάζω, (πρός, κατασκευάζω) *to furnish, prepare besides*, ἐμπόριον, Dem. 467, 9; so in mid., Arist. Top. 3, 2, 11.—Pass., *to be so furnished* or *prepared*, Dem. 365, 25.

Προςκατασπάω, f. -άσω, (πρός, κατασπάω) *to draw down besides*, esp. ships into the sea, like, προςκαθέλκω, Polyb. 4, 53, 1.

Προςκαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, καταστρέφω) *to put under, subject besides*: —mid., *to subject to one's self besides*, Dion. H.

Προςκατασύρω, (πρός, κατασύρω) *to pull down, destroy besides*, Anth. [ῠ]

Προςκατατάσσω, (πρός, κατατάσσω) *to append, subjoin*, Polyb. 3, 20, 1.

Προςκατατείνω, (πρός, κατατείνω) *to stretch out* or *extend besides*, Hipp.

Προςκατατίθημι, (πρός, κατατίθημι) *to pay down besides, make a further deposit*, Ar. Nub. 1235, Plat. Theag. 128 A.

Προςκατατρέχω, (πρός, κατατρέχω) *to overrun* or *ravage besides*, Joseph.

Προςκαταφεύγω, *to flee* or *escape to* one, τινί.

Προςκαταφρονέω, ῶ, (πρός, καταφρονέω) *to despise besides*, Dio C.

Προςκαταχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρός, καταχέω) *to pour out besides* or *still more*, Hipp.

Προςκαταχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, καταχράομαι) dep. mid., *to kill besides*, Dio C.

Προςκαταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (πρός, καταψεύδομαι) dep. mid., *to tell more lies of*, τινός, Polyb. 12, 13, 3, Dio C.

Προςκατεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, κατεργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to accomplish besides*.—2. *to despatch* or *kill besides*, Dio C.

Προςκατερείπω, (πρός, κατερείπω) *to throw down besides*, Paus. 3, 7, 10.

Προςκατεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (πρός, κατεσθίω) *to eat besides*, Alex. Pannych. 1, 5.

Προςκατεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρός, κατεύχομαι) dep. mid., *to curse besides* or *at the same time*, Theophr.

Προςκατέχω, f. -καθέξω, (πρός, κατέχω) *to detain besides* or *near*, Hipp.

Προςκατηγορέω, ῶ, (πρός, κατηγορέω) *to accuse besides*, ἐπίδειξιν προςκατηγ. τινα, *to accuse* one *also* of making a display, Thuc. 3. 42; πρ. τινὸς ὅτι.., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 34.—II. in the logic of Arist., *to attribute* or *predicate besides*, τινί τι, Arist. Interp. 10, 3.

Προςκάτημαι, Ion. for προςκάθημαι, Hdt.

Προςκατοικίζω, *to remove to another settlement*, Arr.

Προςκατόμνῡμι, (πρός, κατόμνυμι) *to adjure besides*:—pass., *to take an oath besides*, Pausan.

Προςκατορθόω, ῶ, (πρός, κατορθόω) *to assist besides*, Heliod. 6, 13.

Προςκαυλέω, ῶ, (πρός, καυλέω) *to put forth a stalk* or *stem besides*, Hipp.

Πρόςκαυμα, ατος, τό, (προςκαίω) *that which is kindled*.—II. *a kindling, burning*, LXX.

Προςκαυστικός, ή, όν, (προςκαίω) *apt to burn* the meat, of a cook, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A, cf. Ar. Vesp. 939.

Πρόςκειμαι, Ion. -κέομαι, (πρός, κεῖμαι) as pass.:—*to lie beside* or *upon*, οὖατα προςέκειτο, handles *were upon* it, Il. 18, 379; τῇ θύρᾳ προςκεῖσθαι, *to lie at, keep close to* the door, Ar. Vesp. 142, cf. Eur. Phoen. 739: ὁ προςκείμενος ἵππος, *the inside* horse (turning a corner), Soph. El. 722.—II. of a woman, *to lie with, to be given to wife*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 196, cf. προστίθημι: generally, *to be involved in* or *bound up with*, χρηστῷ, κακῷ, Soph. El. 240, 1040; (but also, κακὸν πρόςκειταί τινι, Soph. Ant. 1243, cf. infra).—III. *to be attached* or *devoted to*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 61: also of things, πρ. τῷ λεγομένῳ, *to put faith in* a story, Hdt. 4, 11; πρ. οἴνῳ, *to be given to* wine, Hdt. 1, 133; τῇ φιλοινίῃ, Hdt. 3, 34; also, *to devote one's self to* a business, ἀγραις, Soph. Aj. 406, cf. Plat. Soph. 254 A.—IV. *to press upon, entreat, solicit*, like ἔγκειμαι, τινί, Hdt. 1, 123; hence, in bad sense, *to press close* or *hard, pursue closely*, τινί, Hdt. 9, 57, cf. 40, 60; so, Soph. Ant. 94, Thuc. 4, 33, etc.; τὸ προςκείμενον, *the enemy*, Hdt. 9, 61.—V. *to fall to one, belong to* him, τινί, Hdt. 1, 118, 119; 2, 83, etc.; πρ. τινὶ δοῦλος, Eur. Tro. 185: *to be put upon*, τῇ πόλει, Plat. Apol. 30 E; esp. of punishments, *to be laid upon*, τινί, Xen. Vect. 4, 21.—VI. *to be added*, τινί, Eur. Alc. 1039; ἐπί τινι, Id. Heracl. 483; πρός τινι, Eur. Rhes. 162: absol., ἡ χάρις προςκείσεται, Soph. O. T. 232; cf. Plat. Crat. 393 D.

Προςκέλλω, (πρός, κέλλω) *to push to land, land*, νήσῳ, Orph. Arg. 1048.

Προσκέπτομαι, dep. mid., = προσκοπέω, q. v.

Προςκερδαίνω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, κερδαίνω) *to gain besides*, Dem. 1292, 6, Polyb.

Προςκεφαλάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Eust. [ᾰ]

Προςκεφάλαιον, ου, τό, (πρός, κεφαλή) *a cushion for the head, pillow*, Ar. Plut. 542, etc.: but, also, *a cushion for sitting on*, esp. *a boat-cushion*, Cratin. Ὥρ. 18, cf. Theophr. Char. 2.

Προςκεφάλη, ἡ, = foreg., LXX.

Προςκηδής, ές, (πρός, κῆδος) *bringing into alliance* or *kindred*, ξεινοσύνη, Od. 21, 35; or, acc. to others, *kind, affectionate*.—II. *akin to, allied with*, τινί, Hdt. 8, 136.

Προςκήδομαι, (πρός, κήδομαι) dep., *to care* or *provide for besides*, rejected by Schäf. Soph. Aj. argum.

Προσκήνιον, ου, τό, (πρό, σκηνή) *the fore-part* or *entrance of a tent*, LXX.—II. Lat. *proscenium*, = λογεῖον, Polyb. 30, 13, 4, Ath. 536 A.

Προσκήπτω, *to pretend*.

Προςκηρῠκεύομαι, (πρός, κηρυκεύω) dep., *to send a herald to* one, Thuc. 4, 118.

Προςκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρός, κηρύσσω) *to summon by herald*, Luc. Pisc. 39.

Προσκιαγρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to sketch in outline beforehand*.

Προσκίασμα, ατος, τό, *a covering, skreen*. [ῐ]

Προςκιγκλίζω, (πρός, κιγκλίζω) *to move to and fro* or *wag* (the tail) *at*:—pass., εὖ ποτεκιγκλίσδευ (Dor. for προςεκιγκλίζου) how nimbly *didst thou twist about?* Theocr. 5, 117.

Προςκινδῡνεύω, *to be in* or *expose one's self to danger*.

Προςκινέω, ῶ, (πρός, κινέω) *to move to* or *towards*: pass., with fut. mid., sensu obscoeno, of women, Ar. Eccl. 256, Pac. 902.

Πρόσκιον, ου, τό, (πρό, σκιά) *a first sketch* or *outline*, Strab.

Προσκιρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to skip, bound before*. Hence

Προσκίρτησις, ή, *a springing, skipping, bounding before*.

Προςκλαίω, f. -κλαύσομαι, (πρός, κλαίω) *to weep at* or *during*, Ael. V. H. 9, 39. Hence

Πρόςκλαυσις, ή, *a weeping at* or *during* a thing.

Προςκλάω, (πρός, κλάω) as pass., *to be shattered* or *shivered against*, Xen. Eq. 7, 6. [ᾰ]

Προςκληδονίζομαι, f. l. for προκληδονίζομαι.

Προςκληρόω, ῶ, (πρός, κληρόω) *to assign by lot*, τινά τινι, Luc. Amor. 3:—pass., *to be attached to* or *associated with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 738 D.

Πρόςκλησις, εως, ή, (προςκαλέω) *a judicial summons* or *citation, accusation*, Ar. Vesp. 1041; cf. Dem. 1054, 21, sq.; Att. Proc. p. 576, and v. sub προςκαλέω. Hence

Προςκλητικός, ή, όν, *calling to, addressing*, Plut. 2, 354 D.

Προςκλῑνής, ές, *leaning upon, recumbent*, Geop.: and

Πρόςκλιντρον, ου, τό, *that on which one leans, an easy chair*: from

Προςκλίνω, (πρός, κλίνω) *to make to lean against, put to* or *against*, τί τινι, Od. 21, 138, 165:—θρόνος ποτικέκλῑται (Dor. pf. pass.) αὐτῇ, the seat *is turned towards* the light of the fire, Od. 6, 308 (though there is a v. l. αὐτῆ, sc. κίονι, which Nitzsch prefers); νῶτον ποτικεκλιμένον, his back *thereon reclined*, Pind. P. 1, 54.—II. *to make* the scale *incline* one way or the other: hence, *to turn* or *incline towards*, τὴν ψυχὴν τοῖς λόγοις, v. l. Plut. 2, 36 D:—and,—2. seemingly intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν), *to incline towards, to be attached to* one, *join* his *party*, Polyb. 4, 51, 5. [ῐ] Hence

Πρόςκλισις, εως, ή, *an inclining* to one side:—*inclination, bias*, Polyb. 6, 10, 10; τινί, to one, Id. 5, 51, 8.

Προςκλύζω, f. -ύσω, (πρός, κλύζω) *to wash with waves*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 22; also c. dat., τῷ ὄρει προςκλύζει τὸ πέλαγος, Polyb. 5, 59, 5; also, πρὸς τόπον, Plut. Dio 24. Hence

Πρόςκλυσις, ή, *a washing with waves*, Diod.: and

Πρόςκλυσμα, ατος, τό, *water for washing out* or *rinsing*.

Προςκναίω, Att. -κνάω: f. -κνήσω (πρός, κναίω):—*to rub against*:—mid., *to rub one's self against* a person or thing, τινί, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 30, cf. Plut. 2, 917 D.

Προςκνήθω, = foreg., poet. ap. Plut. 2, 462 F.

Προςκνυζώομαι, dep., = sq., Philostratus.

Προςκνύζομαι, (πρός, κνύζομαι) dep., *to whine to* one *in a fawning manner*, τινί, esp. of a dog, Heliod.

Προςκοιμίζομαι, as pass., (πρός, κοιμίζω) *to lie down and sleep beside*, ταῖς κώπαις, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 19.

Προςκοινόω, ῶ, (πρός, κοινόω) *to communicate to* one, *give* one *a share*, τινὶ ἀπό τινος, Dem. 918, 1: also in mid. προςκοινόομαι, Joseph.

Προςκοινωνέω, ῶ, (πρός, κοινωνέω) *to partake of* a thing, τινός, Plat. Soph. 252 A, Legg. 757 D.

Προςκολλάω, ῶ, (πρός, κολλάω) f. -ήσω, *to glue on* or *to*:—in pass., generally, *to be fastened to, cleave to*, Plat. Phaed. 82 E, Legg. 728 B. Hence

Προςκόλλησις, ή, *a glueing to*:—metaph., *adherence, devotedness*, Joseph.

Προςκολλητός, ή, όν, *glued to*.

Προςκολλίζω, = προςκολλάω, Anthem.

Πρόςκολλος, ον, Dor. ποτίκ-, = προςκολλητός, Pind. Fr. 280.

Προςκομίδη, ῆς, ή, *a conducting* or *bringing to*.

Προςκομίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρός, κομίζω) *to carry, convey to* a place, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 4:—mid., *to import*, Ib. 6, 1, 23; so in act., Id. Oec. 11, 16. Hence

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Προσκομιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who brings, carries to.*

Πρόσκομμα, ατος, τό, (προσκόπτω) *a stumbling, false step:—the result of stumbling, a bruise, hurt,* Ath. 97 F:—metaph., *a hindrance, offence,* LXX, N. T.

Προσκοπέω, pres., c. fut. προσκέψομαι, aor. προὐσκεψάμην (no pres. προσκέπτομαι being used in good Att., so that in Thuc. 8, 66, Elmsl. reads προὐσκέπτο, as plqpf. for προὐσκέπτετο; cf. σκέπτομαι). *To see beforehand, weigh well, look to, τι,* Hdt. 7, 10, 4; 177, in aor.; so Thuc. 1, 120, etc., in pres.; and so in pres. mid., Eur. Med. 459; πρ. ὅτι.., Thuc. 3, 57: *to provide for, πάντα,* Soph. Ant. 688, Eur. Heracl. 470; πρ. μὴ παθεῖν, *to provide* against suffering, Thuc. 3, 83:—also in mid., *to watch, take care of, τινά,* Eur. I. A. 1098 in pres. mid., Ar. Eq. 154 in fut.—II. *to be a πρόσκοπος, to spy or reconnoitre beforehand,* Theophr. Char. 25, 2. Hence

Προσκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a spying* or *reconnoitring beforehand, τινός,* Thuc. 1, 116.

Προσκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (προσκόπτω)= πρόσκομμα, *offence,* Polyb. 6, 7, 7; πρ. καὶ ἀλλοτριότης, Id. 31, 18, 4.

Προσκόπιον, ου, τό, (πρόσκοπος) *a shade for the forehead and eyes, visor,* dub. in Ath.

Πρόσκοπος, ον, (πρό, σκοπός, σκοπέω) *seeing beforehand, foreseeing, sagacious,* Pind. Fr. 255 (for Aesch. Eum. 105, cf. ἀπρόσκοπος).—II. ὁ πρ., *an outpost, vidette,* Xen. Lac. 12, 6: and, in plur., *a reconnoitring party,* Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 6.

Προσκόπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, κόπτω) *to strike against,* esp. with the foot; hence, *to stumble,* Lat. *offendere,* Ar. Vesp. 275, Xen. Eq. 7, 6.—II. metaph., *to give umbrage to, offend, hurt* one, τινί, Polyb. 5, 49, 5; stronger than δυσαρεστέω, Id. 7, 5, 6.—2. *to take offence, be angry at* one, τινί, Id. 1, 31, 7: also of things, πρ. τῷ ζῆν, *to be disgusted with* life, Diod.:—so also sometimes in pass., M. Anton. 9, 3.

Προσκορδοφᾰγέω, ῶ, (πρό, σκόρδον, φαγεῖν) *to eat garlic first,* Diosc.

Προσκορέννῡμι, f. -έσω, *to satiate besides, disgust.*

Προσκορής, ές, = sq., Luc. D. Mort. 26, 2.—II. pass., *sated.*

Πρόσκορος, ον, (πρός, κόρος) *satiating, palling.* Adv. -ρως, Anth.

Προσκοσμέω, ῶ, (πρός, κοσμέω) *to deck besides, add ornament,* Plut. 2, 316 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. Hence

Προσκόσμημα, ατος, τό, *an additional ornament.*

Προσκοτόω, ῶ, (πρό, σκοτόω) *to darken, cloud over beforehand,* Polyb. 1, 48, 8.

Πρόσκρᾱνος, ον, (πρός, κρᾶνον) *on the head:* τὸ πρόσκρ., Dor. ποτίκρ., = προσκεφάλαιον, Theocr. 15, 3.

Προσκρεμάννυμι, f. -κρεμάσω, (πρός, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang* a thing *on* or *to*:—pass., *to be hung up to, to hang up,* Ar. Fr. 187; so, προσκρέμαμαι, Polyb. 2, 10, 4, etc.

Προσκρήμνημι, = foreg., ἄγκυραν ποτὶ ναῒ κρημνάντων, *while they were hanging* the anchor *to* the ship, Pind. P. 4, 41.

Προσκρίνω, (πρός, κρίνω) *to adjudge* or *award to*:—pass., *to be joined with, to be assimilated, secreted,* a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Anaxag. Fr. 23. Hence

Πρόσκρῐσις, ἡ, *an adjudging.*—II. pass., *union, increase.*

Πρόσκρουμα, ατος, τό, (προσκρούω) *a stumbling:* hence, *an offence, injury,* Plut. 2, 137 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Πρόσκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (προσκρούω) *a dashing against* a thing, Plut. 2, 696 A.—II. *offence,* πρόσκρουσιν προσκρούειν τινί, to give him *offence,* Id. Cic. 34, cf. 2, 138 E, etc.

Πρόσκρουσμα, ατος, τό, = πρόσκρουμα, Dem. 1257, 8, Arist. Part. An. 2, 13, 12.

Προσκρουσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = πρόσκρουσις, Stob. Ecl. 1, 598.

Προσκρουστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to stumbling, offensive:* from

Προσκρούω, (πρός, κρούω) *to stumble upon* or *against;* and so,—1. *to fall in with, come in contact with, τινί,* Plat. Tim. 43 C.—2. *to have a collision with* one, *quarrel with,* like προσκόπτω, Id. Phaed. 89 E; τινί, Dem. 701, 23; ἀλλήλοις, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 4; cf. πρόσκρουσις II.

Προσκτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, κτάομαι) dep. mid., *to gain, get* or *win besides, τι πρός τι* and *τί τινι,* Hdt. 1, 73; 5, 31, etc., and Thuc.; πρὸς τοσούτοις αἰσχροῖς καὶ ἐπιορκίαν πρ., Dem. 409, 9:—also of persons, πρ. τινὰ φίλον, Hdt. 1, 56; τινὰ δοῦλον, Id. 6, 44; but, πρ. τὸν Καλλίμαχον, *to win over* Callimachus *to his side,* Hdt. 6, 110; so also, πρ. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, Hdt. 8, 136. Hence

Πρόσκτησις, εως, ἡ, *a getting besides, newly-gotten property, increase of fortune,* Artemid. 3, 62.

Πρόσκτητος, ον, (προσκτάομαι) *gotten besides.*

Προσκτίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρός, κτίζω) *to build* or *found besides,* Strab.

Προσκυδής, ές, (κῦδος) = ἐπικυδής, dub.

Προσκυκλέω, ῶ, = sq.; cf. προκυκλέω.

Προσκῠλινδέω, ῶ, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D; and, προσκυλίνδω, f. -κυλίσω [ῐ]: *to roll to* or *against.* Hence

Προσκῠλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a rolling to* or *against,* Dion. H.

Προσκῠλίω, poet. for προσκυλίνδω, Ar. Vesp. 202. [ῐ]

Προσκῡμαίνω, (πρός, κυμαίνω) *to swell, dash against,* as waves, Philostr.

Πρόσκῠνες, οἱ, (πρός, κύων) *spaniel-like flatterers, fawners,* Hippias ap. Ath. 259 A (al. πρόκυνες).

Προσκῠνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, more rarely -ήσω: aor. προσεκύνησα, poet. also προσέκῡσα, inf. προσκύσαι, Soph. Phil. 776, 1407, (πρός, κυνέω). *To kiss the hand to* another as a mark of respect; *to do obeisance* or *homage to* another; esp. of the Oriental fashion of *making the salâm* or *prostrating one's self before* kings and superiors; either absol., as Hdt. 1, 119; or c. acc. as 7, 136; later also c. dat. Lob. Phryn. 463; strengthd., πρ. τινα προπίπτων, Hdt. 1, 134; 7, 136; so also in Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14, etc., Arr. An. 4, 11, 16: πρ. τινα ὡς βασιλέα, *to salute* him as king, Hdt. 3, 86.—2. so also of gods, *to worship, adore,* Hdt. 2, 121, and Trag., cf. Job 31, 27:—proverb., πρ. τὴν Ἀδράστειαν, *to deprecate* Nemesis, Aesch. Pr. 936, Plat. Rep. 451 A; so, πρ. φθόνον, Soph. Phil. 776.—3. generally, *to do homage to, look up to,* Plat. Rep. 398 A, 469 B. Hence

Προσκύνημα, ατος, τό, *a worshipping, prostration:* [ῠ] and

Προσκύνησις, εως, ἡ, *adoration,* Plat. Legg. 887 E. [ῠ]

Προσκῠνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (προσκυνέω) *a worshipper,* N. T.

Προσκῠνητός, ή, όν, *worshipped:* to *be worshipped.*

Προσκύπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, κύπτω) *to stoop to* or *over* one, ὅταν...προσκύψασα φιλήσῃ, Ar. Vesp. 608: πρὸς τὸ οὖς πρ., *to whisper into* one's ear, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; absol., ἔλεγεν ἅττα προσκεκῡφώς, Id. Rep. 449 B.

Προσκῡρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and with three irreg. tenses, impf. προσέκῡρον, f. προσκύρσω, aor. προσέκυρσα. (πρός, κυρέω). *To reach, touch, arrive at,* c. dat., προσέκυρσε Κυθήροις, Hes. Th. 198: *to be at* or *near,* πῶμα π δόμοις, a fall *betides* the house, Aesch. Cho. 13: c. acc., *to meet with,* Soph. O. T. 1299. Hence

Προσκύρησις, ή, *an arriving at, reaching,* dub. in Hipp. [ῠ]

Προσκῡρόω, ῶ, *to confirm, assign besides.* Hence

Προσκύρωσις, ή, *a confirmation, assignment.* [ῠ]

Προσκωμάζω, (πρός, κωμάζω) *to burst riotously in upon, τινι,* Philostr.

Πρόσκωπος, ον, (πρός, κώπη) *at the oar; ὁ πρ., a rower,* Thuc. 1. 10.

Προσλαγχάνω, pf. -είληχα, (πρός, λαγχάνω) *to obtain by lot besides,* πρ. δίκην, *to bring* an action *against* one besides, Dem. 884, 26.

Προσλάζῡμαι, *to take besides, τινός,* Eur. Hec. 64: cf. λάζομαι fin.

Προσλᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, λαλέω) *to talk to* or *with, τινί.* Henioch. Troch. 1, Luc. Nigrin. 7. Hence

Προσλᾰλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a talking to, addressing,* dub. in Luc.

Προσλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, aor. προσέλᾰβον, (πρός, λαμβάνω):—*to take, receive besides* or *in addition to, τι πρός τινι,* Aesch. Pr. 321; *to add, τινί τι,* Eur. I. A. 1145: *to get over and above, to win* or *get besides,* Thuc. 5, 111, Plat., etc.;—so, δόξαν ἐπ-, Xen. Symp. 4, 8: absol., *to make additions, gain something,* Soph. Fr. 779:—also in mid., Plat. Rep. 556 E.—2. *to take as one's helper* or *partner, take to one's self, take with one, τινα,* Aesch. Pr. 217, Soph. O. C. 378; πρ. τινὰ σύμμαχον, Xen. An. 7, 6, 27: also of marriage, πρ. κῆδος, εὐνήν, Eur. Med. 885, Hipp. 1011: also in mid., προσλαβέσθαι πόλιν, Polyb. 1, 37, 5; προσλαβέσθαι γυνῆμην τινός, *to get* his vote besides, Id. 3, 70, 2.—3. *to assume besides,* in argument, Arist. An. Post. 1, 12, 9.—II. like συλλαμβάνω, *to take hold of, τινά,* Soph. Tr. 1024: *to take part in* a work, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11 and 12: πρ. τινί τινος, *to take part with* one *in*.., Plat. Legg. 897 D:—more freq. in mid., *to help, assist, τινα,* Ar. Pac. 9; and c. gen. rei, *to contribute to,* προσελάβετο πάθους, *he was partly the author of* a calamity, Schweigh. Hdt. 8, 90, ubi Bekker προσ-ελλετο.

Προσλάμπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, λάμπω) *to shine with* or *upon,* Plat. Rep. 617 A: in pass., τοὺς πλάντας ἐπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου προσλάμπεσθαι, Plut. 2, 889 C. Hence

Πρόσλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a shining on* or *along with,* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 109.

Προσλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, λέγω) *to lay near*:—pass., προσελέχτο 3 aor. syncop.) *he lay beside* or *by* her, Od. 12, 34.—II. *to speak to, address, accost, τινά:* metaph., κακὰ προσλέξατο θυμῷ, he took *evil counsel with* himself, *meditated* evil, Hes. Op. 497.

Προσλείπω, (πρός, λείπω) *to be wanting to* or *in, τινός,* Arist. Pol.

Προσλεπτύνω, (πρός, λεπτύνω) *to make thin, fine* or *slender besides,* Hipp.

Προσλεύσσω, (πρός, λεύσσω) *to look on* or *at,* c. acc., Soph. Aj. 546, etc.; absol., Id. El. 1068.

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Πρόςλημμα, ατος, τό, *that which is taken besides.*

Προςληπτέον, verb. adj. of προςλαμβάνω, *one must assume besides*, Arist. Org.

Προςληπτικός, ή, όν, *taking in addition* : from

Πρόςληψις, εως, ή, (προςλαμβάνω) *a taking* or *assuming besides*, Plat. Theaet. 210 A.—3. *the minor premiss* of a syllogism, Lat. *assumptio*, Plut. 2, 387 C, Diog. L. 7, 82 ; cf. Cic. Divin. 2, 53.

Προςλιμενίζω, *to run into harbour.*

Προςλίπαίνω, (πρός, λιπαίνω) *to make still fatter* or *larger*, Dion. H. 5, 13.

Προςλιπᾰρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, λιπαρέω) *to persevere in*, c. dat., Plut. 2, 39 A, ubi v. Wyttenb. : *to remain still in*, τῇ χώρᾳ, Arr.—II. *to importune*, τινί, Luc. Abdic. 16. Hence

Προςλιπάρησις, εως, ή, *an abiding in.*—II. *importunity*, Luc. Calumn. 20. [ᾰ̄]

Προςλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρός, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to reckon* or *count in addition to*, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 16 ; 5, 54, Lys. 155, 41. Hence

Προςλογιστέον, *one must add to* : so in plur. προςλογιστέα, τινί τι, Hdt. 7, 185.

Προςλογοποιέω, ῶ, (πρός, λογοποιέω) *to add in narrating*, Joseph.

Προςλοιδορέομαι, (πρός, λοιδορέω) dep. mid., *to rail at besides*, Joseph.

Πρόςλοιπος, ον, (πρός, λοιπός) *still left over and above*, Iambl.

Προςλῡμαίνομαι, dep., *to ravage besides.*

Προςλυσσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, λυσσάω) *to rage against* or *at*, Joseph.

Προςμάθησις, εως, ή, (προςμανθάνω) *the faculty of acquiring fresh knowledge*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13, ubi nunc divisim πρὸς μάθησιν. [ᾰ̄]

Προςμαθητέον, verb. adj. of προςμανθάνω, *one must learn besides*, Xen. Oec. 13, 1.

Προςμᾰλάσσω, *to soften still more.*

Προςμανθάνω, f. -μᾰθήσομαι, (πρός, μανθάνω) *to learn besides*, Aesch. Pr. 697, Ar. Thesm. 20, 24.

Προςμαρτῡρέω, ῶ, (πρός, μαρτυρέω) *to bear witness in addition*, πρ. τι εἶναι, Isae. 60, 42 ; τινί, *to* a thing, Polyb., etc. :—πρ. τινί τι, *to bring* it *as additional evidence*, Dem. 1105, 2.

Προςμαρτύρομαι, dep. mid., *to call as a witness to* a thing. [ῡ̆]

Προςμάρτῡρος, ον, *bearing additional witness*, Manetho.

Προςμάσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, μάσσω) *to knead* or *plaster* one thing *against* another, *to attach closely to*, σικύην τύψει, the cupping-glass to the bruise, Nic. Th. 921 ; so, πρ. τὸν Πειραιᾶ τῇ πόλει, Ar. Eq. 815 ; and in pass., πλευραῖσι προςμαχθέν, *stuck close* to his sides, of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1053, cf. Lyc. 1029 ; so in part. aor. mid. (with pass signf. ; †Jelf denies this, Gr. Gr. § 364, 4 *b*),† τηλέφιλον ποτιμαξάμενον, Theocr. 3, 29, nisi legend. ποτιμαξαμένῳ.

Προςμάστιος, ον, Dor. ποτιμάστιος, *on the breast.*

Προςμάχομαι, f. -χέσομαι usu. -χοῦμαι, (πρός, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight against*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 647 C, 830 A : esp., *to assault* a town, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 7. [ᾰ̄]

Προςμειδιάω, ῶ, (πρός, μειδιάω) *to smile upon*, or *to laugh at*, τινί, Plut. 2, 28 A, 754 C : cf. Lob. Phryn. 463.

Προςμελέομαι, dep. pass., = ἐπιμελέομαι.

Προςμελῳδέω, ῶ, (πρός, μελῳδέω) *to sing songs to* or *besides*, Semus ap. Ath. 618 A.

Προςμένω, (πρός, μένω) *to abide* or *wait still longer*, Hdt. 1, 199 ; 5, 19 ; σῖγα πρόςμενε, Soph. El. 1399 ;—πρ. τινί, *to remain for some* one, Aesch. Eum. 497.—II. trans., *to wait for*, *await*, c. acc., Theogn. 1140, Soph. O. T. 837, etc. : *to wait for* one *in battle*, i. e. *to stand one's ground against*, Pind. N. 3, 105.

Προςμερίζω, (πρός, μερίζω) *to apportion to*, in pass., τινί, Polyb. 22, 5, 15.

Προςμεταπέμπομαι, as mid., (πρός, μεταπέμπω) *to send for* or *send to fetch besides*, Thuc. 2, 100.

Προςμετασκευάζω, (πρός, μετασκευάζω) *to alter still more*, Dion. H. de Comp.

Προςμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to measure out to, join to.*

Προςμηνύω, (πρός, μηνύω) *to point out besides*, Sext. Emp. p. 275.

Προςμηχανάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, μηχανάομαι) dep. mid. :—as pass., *to be cunningly fastened to* or *upon*, Aesch. Theb. 541, 643.—II. as mid., *to contrive* or *procure for one's self*, ἑαυτοῖς ἀσφάλειαν, Plat. Rep. 467 C.

Προςμηχᾰνεύω, *to contrive besides.*

Προσμήχω, f. -ξω, (πρό, σμήχω) *to rub down* or *clean beforehand*, Geop.

Προςμιγνῡμι and -νύω : fut. -μίξω : (πρός, μίγνυμι, cf. προςμίσγω) :—*to mingle* or *join with*, τινί τι : hence, metaph., πρ. δεσπόταν κράτει, *to lead* him *to sure* victory, Pind. O. 1, 34 ; and reversely, πρ. κίνδυνόν τινι, Aeschin. 74, 24 ; cf. πελάζω.—II. intr., *to mix with*, *come* or *go to a place*, πρὸς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 22, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21 ; and c. acc., μέλαθρα πρ., Eur. Or. 1290 ; but c. dat., πρ. Νάξῳ, Πελοποννήσῳ, *to land in..., arrive at*, Hdt. 6, 96 ; 7, 168, Thuc., etc. :—so, of persons, *to come suddenly upon*, τινί, Soph. Tr. 821 ; and, simply, *to approach*, τινί, Id. Phil. 106, Xen. An. 4, 2, 16 ; so, πρ. ἐγγύς τινος, *to come* near one, Thuc. 4, 93 ; 7, 41 ; ἐγγύτερον ἐπί τινα, Plat. Polit. 290 C ; πρὸς τὰ ὅρια, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21 :—πρ. ἀρετῇ, *to cleave to* virtue, Plat. Legg. 904 D.—2. in hostile signf. *to go against* a place, *attack* it, *to meet in battle*, *engage with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 64 ; 6, 112, Thuc., etc. ; also, πρ. πρός τινα, Thuc. 7, 22 ; *to attack*, τῷ τείχει, Thuc. 3, 22.—These intr. signfs. occur also in pass.

Προςμίμνω, poet. collat. form for προςμένω, Orph. Lith. 11.

Πρόςμιξις, εως, ή, (προςμίγνυμι II) *a coming near to, approaching*, and (in hostile sense) *attacking*, Thuc. 5, 72.

Προςμίσγω, Ion. collat. form for προςμίγνυμι. Ἄποροι πρ., difficult *to deal with*, Hdt. 4, 46 ; but also in Thuc. 3, 22 ; 6, 104.

Προςμισέω, ῶ, (πρός, μισέω) *to hate besides*, Dem. 1001, 16 ; 1017, 14.

Προςμισθόω, ῶ, (πρός, μισθόω) *to let out for hire* or *interest besides*, πρ. ἀφορμήν, *to put* capital *out at interest*, Dem. 948, 12 :—mid., *to take on hire*, *take into one's pay*, *hire*, Thuc. 2, 33, Dem. 663, fin.

Προςμοιράζω, (πρός, μοιράζω) *to allot to, assign*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 956.

Προςμολεῖν, inf. aor. of pres. προςβλώσκω, which does not occur, = προςέρχομαι, *to come* or *go to*, *reach*, *arrive at*, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 721 ; absol., *to approach*, Ib. 72.

Προςμολυβδοχοέω, ῶ, *to melt still more lead*, Eratosth.

Προςμονή, ῆς, ή, (προςμένω) *an abiding by* a thing.

Πρόςμορος, ον, (πρός, μόρος) *doomed to woe*, dub. in Aesch. Theb. 576.

Προςμῡθέομαι, (πρός, μυθέομαι) dep. mid., *to address*, *accost*, Od. 11, 143, in Dor. form, προτιμυθήσασθαι ; so, c. dat., Theocr. 25, 66.

Προςμῡθεύω, (πρός, μυθεύω) *to add further fictions*, Polyb. 34, 2, 9, in mid.

Προςμῡθολογέω, ῶ, (πρός, μυθολογέω) *to talk* or *prattle with* one, τινί, Luc. — Also, προςμυθολογέομαι, as dep. mid.

Προςμῡθοποιέω, ῶ, (πρός, μυθοποιέω) *to speak words to* one, τινί, Strab.

Προςμύρομαι, (πρός, μύρω) dep. :—*to flow to*, *with*, Anth. P. 9, 362. [ῡ̆]

Προςναυπηγέω, ῶ, (πρός, ναυπηγέω) *to build ships in addition to*, Hdt. 7, 144.

Προςνεᾱνῐεύομαι, (πρός, νεανιεύομαι) dep., *to add in youthful wantonness*, Dio C.

Προςνέμω, (πρός, νέμω) *to allot*, *assign*, *award*, *dedicate to*, τινί τι, Plat. Legg. 828 C ; ἑαυτὸν τῷ δικαίῳ, Polyb. 6, 10, 9 : πρ. ἑαυτόν τινι, *to attach* one's self to any one, Id. 9, 36, 7 ; πόλιν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, Id. 2, 43, 5 : —so, in mid., πρόςνειμαι χάριν, *grant a further* favour, Soph. Tr. 1216 : προςνείμασθαί τινα θεῷ, *to devote* him to the god, Ar. Av. 563.—II. πρ. ποίμνας, *to drive* his flocks *to pasture*, Eur. Cycl. 36.

Πρόςνευμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Arr. Epict.

Πρόςνευσις, εως, ή, *a nodding to : approbation.*—II. *a leaning to, the tendency of a falling body*, Ptolem. : from

Προςνεύω, (πρός, νεύω) *to nod to*, esp. *in approbation : to incline towards.*

Προςνέω, f. -νεύσομαι, (πρός, νέω) *to swim to* or *towards*, Thuc. 3, 112.

Προςνέω, (πρός, νέω) *to heap up* or *on*, Plut. 2, 775 D.

Προςνήχομαι, (πρός, νήχω) dep., *to swim towards*, Call. Del. 47, Plut. Mar. 37, etc.—II. also of water, in the act., *to dash upon*, προςένᾰχε θάλασσα, Theocr. 21, 18.

Προςνικάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, νικάω) *to conquer besides*, Hipp.

Προςνίσσομαι, (πρός, νίσσομαι) dep., *to come* or *go to*, εἰς...., Il. 9, 381 (in Dor. form ποτινίσσ-) ; οἴκοθεν οἶκαδ', Pind. O. 6, 167 :—also, θεοὺς θοίναις ποτινίσσ., *to approach* them with sacrifices, Aesch. Supp. 530.—II. *to come against*, Soph. Ant. 129.

Προςνοέω, ῶ, (πρός, νοέω) *to perceive besides*, Xen. Symp. 2, 16, v. l. Cyr. 6, 3, 7.

Προςνομοθετέω, ῶ, (πρός, νομοθετέω) *to ordain by law besides*, Dio C. 37, 29, etc.

Προςνωμάω, ῶ, (πρός, νωμάω) *to move one's self* or *go to*, εἰς ὕδωρ, Soph. Phil. 717.

Προςξυν-, v. sub προςσυν-.

Προσοβέω, ῶ, (πρό, σοβέω) *to frighten away before the time*, Synes.

Προςογκόομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, ὀγκόομαι) dep. mid., *to roar* or *bellow to*, esp. *to bray like an ass*, Luc.

Προςογκέω, ῶ, *to gain in bulk* or *weight*, Arist. Probl. 34, 11 : from

Προςογκής, ές, (πρός, ὄγκος) *increased in bulk* or *weight.*

Προςοδεύω, (πρός, ὁδεύω) *to carry in*, esp. from the country, Clem. Al. : —mid., *to receive income* or *revenue*, Strab. ; cf. πρόςοδος II.

Προςοδιάζομαι, = προςοδεύομαι.

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Προοδιακός, ή, όν, = προοδιακός, Plut. 2, 1141 A sq. (si vera l.)?

Προοδικός, ή, όν, (πρόοδος II) *productive*, Strab.

Προῳδίος, ον, *belonging to* or *used in processions, processional*, μέλος πρ. καὶ πομπικόν, Plut. Aemil. 33: hence, τὸ προῳδίον, (sc. μέλος), *a song*, usu. accompanied by flutes, *sung on such occasions* (v. Pind. Fr. 58–61); a *solemn thanksgiving*, Lat. *supplicatio*, Soph. Fr. 435, Ar. Av. 853, cf. Spanh. Call. Jov. 1: from

Πρόοδος, ου, ἡ, (πρό, ὁδός) a *going* or *coming to, an approach*, Pind. N. 6, 76; ἀπειπασθαί τινι τὴν πρ., Hdt. 1, 205; πρόοδον ποιεῖσθαι, to make *one's approach, go towards* or *against*, Hdt. 7, 223, etc.; πρόοδοι τῆς μάχης, *onsets*, or *attacks*, Hdt. 7, 212.—2. *a solemn procession* to a temple with singing and music, Ar. Nub. 307, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11, Dem. 254, 16; elsewh. προσαγωγή, πομπή; cf. foreg.—3. *the coming forward* of a speaker *in a public assembly*; also *an address to the people, a speech*, Isocr. 140 A.—4. *sexual intercourse*, Hipp.—II. *income, rent*, but esp. *the public revenue*, φόρων πρόοδος, Hdt. 3, 89; πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν μετάλλων, Hdt. 6, 46; πρ. χρημάτων, Thuc. 3, 13: very freq. in Att. from Thuc. downwds., but usu. in plur. as *the revenue, returns*, Lat. *reditus, proventus*, first in Hdt. 2, 109; Xen. wrote a treatise intitled πόροι ἢ περὶ προσόδων:—cf. πρόσειμι, προσέρχομαι.—2. generally, *returns, profits*, Plat. Legg. 846 E.

Προσοδύρομαι, (πρός, ὀδύρομαι) dep., *to lament beside*, τάφοις, LXX. [ῡ]

Προσόζω, pf. προσόδωδα (πρός, ὄζω): —*to hold to one to smell*, τινί τι.—II. intr., *to smell of* a thing, κακοῦ, Ar. Fr. 246; ἡδυσμάτων, Philem. p. 370: absol., *to be rotten, stink*, LXX.

Προσοίγνῡμι, and in LXX, -οίγω, (πρός, οἴγνυμι) *to open besides, at the same time*.

Πρόσοιδα, perf. without any pres. in use (cf. *εἰδω), *to know besides*, Plat. Apol. 20 A.—2. προσειδέναι χάριν, *to owe* thanks *besides*, Ar. Vesp. 1420 (ubi Dind. πρὸς εἰδ-).

Προσοικειόω, ῶ, (πρός, οἰκειόω) *to assign to* one *as his own*, τινί τι, Strab.: προσῳκείου ἑαυτὸν Ἀντώνιος Ἡρακλεῖ, *associated* himself *with*.., Plut. Anton. 60.—II. mid., *to make* one *one's friend*:—pass., *οἱ προσῳκειωμένοι, near relations*, Diod.

Προσοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, οἰκέω) *to dwell at, by*, or *near*; of towns, *to lie by* or *near, border on*, τινί, Plat. Tim. 22 D.—II. trans., *to dwell in* or *near*, c. acc., Thuc. 1, 24; *οἱ προσοικοῦντες*, neighbouring tribes, Isocr. 125 B. Hence

Προσοίκησις, εως, ἡ, *a dwelling near*, Paus. 6, 25, 5.

Προσοικίζω, (πρός, οἰκίζω) *to found and people near* or *beside*, Diod.

Προσοικοδομέω, ῶ, (πρός, οἰκοδομέω) *to build in addition to, near, by*, Thuc. 2, 76; τινί τι, Id. 6, 54; metaph., πρ. πάθη μεγάλα τῇ λύπῃ, Plut. 2, 168 A.

Προσοικονομέομαι, dep., *to manage besides*, Clem. Al.

Πρόσοικος, ον, (πρός, οἶκος) *dwelling near to, bordering on, neighbouring*, Hdt. 1, 144: πρ. τινι, Plat. Legg. 705 A: ὁ πρ., *a neighbour*, Thuc. 1, 7, 24.

Προσοιμώζω, (πρός, οἰμώζω) *to wail besides* or *over*, Joseph.

Πρόσοισμα, ατος, τό, (προσφέρω) = τὸ προσφερόμενον, *that which is brought to* one, *food*, like προσφορά, Hipp.

Προσοιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of προσφέρω, *to be added to*, τινί, Eur. Hec. 394.—2. προσοιστέον, *one must add*, Ar. Thesm. 1132.

Προσοίχομαι, (πρός, οἴχομαι) dep., *to go to* a place, Pind. P. 6, 4.

Προσοκέλλω, (πρός, ὀκέλλω) ναῦν, *to run* a ship *on shore*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 2, Tim. 3; πόδα πρ., *to strike* one's foot *against*, Aretae.

Προσολοφύρομαι, (πρός, ὀλοφύρομαι) dep. mid., *to wail over*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 66: πρ. ἀλλήλοις, *to wail to* one another, Plut. Cic. 47. [ῡ]

Προσομαρτέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὁμαρτέω) *to go along with*, τινί, Theogn. 609.

Προσομιλέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὁμιλέω) *to hold intercourse, live* or *associate with*, τινί, Theogn. 31, Eur. Med. 1085, Incert. 113; also, *to converse with* one, πρός τινα, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30; τὰ ἰδια προσομιλοῦντες, *in* our private *society*, Thuc. 2, 37; ᾗ βρει πρ., Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.—II. c. dat. loci, *to reside* or *remain at* a place, Theogn. 216.—III. c. dat. rei, *to busy one's self with, engage in* a thing, πείρᾳ, Soph. Tr. 591; πολέμῳ, Thuc. 1, 122. Hence

Προσομιλητικός, ή, όν, *qualified for intercourse with* others: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of discoursing*, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

Προσομιλία, ας, ἡ, (προσομιλέω) *commerce, conversation with* one.

Προσόμνυμι, (πρός, ὄμνυμι) *to swear besides*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 8, Plut. 2, 223 B.

Προσομοιάζω, *to be like*, Geop.

Προσόμοιος, ον, (πρός, ὅμοιος) *nearly like, like*, Eur. Phoen. 128, Plat. Soph. 267 A, etc. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 811 C. Hence

Προσομοιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make like*, τινί τι, Dem. 1398, 24.

Προσομολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: also προσομολογέομαι, as dep. mid. (πρός, ὁμολογέω):—*to concede, grant*, τινί τι, Plat. Gorg. 461 B; *to allow* or *confess* a thing; *to acknowledge* a debt, πρ. τριακοσίας δραχμάς, Isocr. 366 D; τι, Dem. 826, fin.; c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 248 D, Dem. 1179, 17.—2. *to promise*, c. inf. fut., Dem. 1284, 17.—3. *to give in, surrender*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 24. Hence

Προσομολογία, ας, ἡ, *a confession, admission*, Dem. 1007, 7.

Προσομόργνῡμαι, (πρός, ὁμόργνυμι) as mid., *to wipe upon* another, *impart* it to him, τινί τι, Plut. Crass. 2.

Προσόμουρος, ον, Ion. for obsol. πρόσομορος, like πρόσουρος, *adjoining, adjacent*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 173.

Προσονειδίζω, *to insult, reproach besides*.

Προσονομάζω, (πρός, ὀνομάζω) *to call by a name*, πρ. θεούς, *to give* them *the name* θεοί, Hdt. 2, 52: *to surname*, Plut. Thes. fin., Diog. L., etc. Hence

Προσονομασία, ας, ἡ, *a naming, appellation*, Diog. L. 7, 108.

Προσονῠμάσια, ἡ, Aeol. for foreg., Inscr.

Προσοπτάζω, Dor. ποτοπτ-, poet. for προσοράω, Nossis 6.

Προσοπτίλλω, (πρός, ὀπτίλος) *to gaze at*: Dor. ποτοπτίλλω, ap. Stob.

Προσοράω, ῶ, f. -όψομαι (πρός, ὁράω): *to look at*, v. l. Od. 16, 29, †Mimn. 1, 8†, and oft. in Soph.; cf. aor. προσεῖδον.—In Att., also, προσοράομαι as dep. mid., Soph. O. C. 244.

Προσοργίζομαι, (πρός, ὀργίζω) as pass., *to be enraged at* a thing, Plut. 2, 13 D.

Προσορέγομαι, (πρός, ὀρέγω) mid. pass., *to stretch out after, make an attempt upon* a person or thing:—c. dat. pers., like προκεῖσθαι, *to be urgent, pressing with*, Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 6.

Προσορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὁράω) *to border on*, c. dat., Polyb. 10, 41, 4.

Πρόσορθρος, ον, (πρός, ὄρθρος) *towards morning*: hence Dor. adv., τὸ πότορθρον, Theocr. 5, 126 (al. ποτ' ὄρθρον); cf. προέσπερος.

Προσορίζω, (πρός, ὁρίζω) *to determine* or *define besides*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 4, in mid.:—but in mid., strictly, *to mark out for one's self besides*, προσῳρίσατο τὴν οἰκίαν δισχιλίων, *he had* the house *marked* with other ὅροι (v. ὅρος I. 2), to the amount of 2000 minae, i. e. mortgaged it anew to that amount, Dem. 877, 7.

Προσορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὁρμάω) *to drive towards* or *against*.—II. intr., *to rush on, towards* or *against*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21.

Προσορμέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὁρμέω) *to come to anchor at*, τόπῳ, Polyb. 10, 42, 1, Schweigh.

Προσορμίζω, (πρός, ὁρμίζω) *to bring* (a ship) *to anchor at* or *near* a place: —pass. and mid., *to come to anchor near* a place, πρὸς τὴν νῆσον, Hdt. 6, 97; cf. Dem. 52, 28; 795, 15. Hence

Προσόρμισις, εως, ἡ, a *coming to anchor* or *to land*, Thuc. 4, 10.

Πρόσορμος, ου, ὁ, (πρός, ὅρμος) a *landing-place*, Strab.

Πρόσορος, ον, v. sub πρόσουρος.

Προσορχέομαι, (πρός, ὀρχέομαι) dep., *to dance to* or *with*, Luc. Calumn. 16; πρ. τοῖς λόγοις, *at the words*, Plut. 2, 46 B.

Προσόσσομαι, v. προτιόσσομαι.

Προσοσφραίνω, (πρός, ὀσφραίνομαι) *to give to smell*, τινί τι, Geop.

Προσουδίζω, (πρός, οὐδας) *to dash to the earth*, Hdt. 5, 92, 3; also, πρ. πέδῳ, Eur. I. A. 1151: *to throw down*.

Προσουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, οὐρέω) *to make water upon*, προσεπισυρρουν τινί, Dem. 1257, 18; πρ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ, *to piddle upon* tragedy, Ar. Ran. 95 (where the Schol. falsely derive it from οὖρος, *a fair wind*, as if *to prosper* in tragedy).

Πρόσουρος, ον, Ion. for πρόσορος, like ὁμουρος and προόμουρος, *adjoining, bordering on*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 12, 18; 3, 97, etc.; so Xen. in Att. form τὰ πρόσορα, Cyr. 6, 1, 17:—in Soph. Phil. 691, it is usu. taken in same sense, *ἵν' αὐτὸς ἦν πρόσουρος*, where he had no *neighbour* but himself, i. e. lived in solitude; but Dind. now reads (with Bothe in his 1st Ed.) ἵν' αὐτὸς ἦν, πρόσουρον οὐκ ἔχων νέμειν—having no *neighbour's* ground, i. e. no neighbours (for the human cf. ἄπουρος, οὔρειος, etc.).

Προσουσία, ας, ἡ, (οὐσία) = συνουσία, Ath.

Προσοφείλω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὀφείλω) *to owe besides* or *still*, πολλά, Thuc. 7, 48; πρ. τινὶ χάριν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 16, and Dem.:—pass., *to be still owing, be still due*, ὃ προσοφειλόμενος μισθός, Thuc. 8, 45; so, ἡ ἐχθρὰ ἡ προσοφειλομένη ἐς Ἀθηναίους ἐκ τῶν Αἰγινητέων, the hatred which was *still due* from the Aeginetans to the Athenians, i. e. their ancient feud, Hdt. 5, 83 (v. l. προοφ-); cf. προοφείλω.—II. to *be behind-hand*, Polyb. 39, 2, 6.

Προσοφλισκάνω, f. -οφλήσω, aor. -ώφλον, inf. -οφλεῖν (v. sub ὀφλισκάνω):—like προσοφείλω, *to owe besides*—but usu., c. acc., *to incur* or *damage besides*, πρ. αἰσχύνην, Dem. 58, 10;

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περ. κακοήθειαν, *to get a character for* malignity, Plut. 2, 43 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. ; περ. τὸν ἰχθύων βίον, *to deserve to be said* to live like fish, Polyb. 15, 20, 3.—III. esp. as law-term, *to lose one's suit and incur a penalty besides*, περ. ἐπιτίμια, ἐπωβελίαν, Dem. 939, 27 ; 1103, 15, Aeschin. 23, 25 ; and absol., Antiph. Stratiot. 1, 5.

Προσοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (προσέχω II) *attention*, Plut. 2, 514 E, etc.

Προσοχθέω and -θίζω, *to be wroth with*, τινι, LXX ; N. T. Hence

Προσόχθισμα, ατος, τό, LXX ; and -θισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *abhorrence, detestation* of a thing.

Προσοχλέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὀχλέω) *to annoy* or *vex besides*, Ath. 180 A.

Πρόσοχος, ον, (προσέχω II) *directing the mind to, attentive.*

Προσοχῠρόω, ῶ, (πρός, ὀχυρόω) *to strengthen besides* or *still more*, LXX.

Πρόσψημα, ατος, τό, (πρός, ὄψημα) *any thing eaten with* or *besides* (the regular meal), Ath. 276 E, Diosc.

Προσόψιος, ον, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1600, for ἐπόψιος.

Πρόσοψις, ἡ, *appearance, aspect, ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου*, Pind. P. 4, 51 ; cf. Soph. Aj. 70, Eur. Or. 952, Hel. 636. —II. *a seeing, beholding, sight*, Eur. Or. 1021 ; εἰς πρόσοψίν τινος ἐλθεῖν, Andr. 685.

Προσοψωνέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὀψωνέω) *to buy προσοψήματα.*—II. *to add to the dishes already mentioned*, Ath. 331 C.

Προσπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (προσπαθής) *passionate attachment, partiality for*, πρός τινα, Dicaearch. ; cf. Gatak. Anton. 12, § 4.—II. in Academ. philosophy, *the assent* or *approval bestowed on things probable, though not certain.* [ᾰ]

Προσπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to feel passionate love for*, πρός τι, Arr. Epict., cf. M. Anton. 5, 1 : from

Προσπαθής, ές, (πρός, πάθος) *passionately attached to*, τινί. Adv. -θῶς.

Προσπαίζω : f. -ξομαι : aor. προσέπαισα, only in later writers προσέπαιξα (to suit the fut.) (πρός, παίζω). *To play* or *jest with*, τινί, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B, etc. ; πρός τινα, Ast Plat. Legg. 653 E, 804 B ; and absol., *to jest, joke*, Id. Phaedr. 262 D, etc.—2. *to laugh at, mock*, τινά, Plat. Menex. 235 C, Euthyd. 285 A ; cf. προγελάω, and Lob. Phryn. 463.—II. trans., περ. θεούς, *to sing to* the gods, *sing in* their *praise* or *honour*, Plat. Epin. 980 B ; and c. dupl. acc., ὕμνον προπαίζειν τὸν Ἔρωτα, *to sing* a hymn *in praise of* Cupid, Plat. Phaedr. 265 C ; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Πρόσπαιος, ον, (πρός, παίω) *striking upon* ; hence, *accidental, sudden*, also *new, fresh, κακά*, Aesch. Ag. 347 ; cf. Lyc. 211, Nic. Th. 690 :—ἐκ προσπαίου, as adv., *suddenly, newly*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 5, 2, cf. Polyb. 6, 43, 3. Also adv. -ως, Arist. Eth. N. l. c.

Προσπαίω, = προσπίπτω, v. l. Soph. Fr. 310.

Προσπάλαιω, (πρός, παλαίω) *to wrestle, struggle* or *fight with* one, τινί, Pind. I. 4, 90 (3, 71), Plat. Theaet. 162 B, etc. :—metaph., περ. οὐρανῷ, *to strive against* heaven, Pind. P. 4, 516 : but, περ. σφαίρᾳ, *to practise with* (i. e. play at) ball, Plut. 2, 793 B.

†Πρόσπαλτα, ων, τά, *Prospalta*, an Attic deme of the tribe Acamantis ; hence ὁ Προσπάλτιος, one *of* (the deme) *Prospalta, Prospaltian*, Plat. Crat. 396 D : Dem.

Προσπαραβάλλομαι, (πρός, παραβάλλω) as pass., *to be put by* (the table) *besides*, Plut. Cleom. 13.

Προσπαραγράφω, (πρός, παραγράφω) *to write beside, in addition, add yet besides*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Dem. 997, 6, sq. [ᾰ]

Προσπαραινέω, ῶ, (πρός, παραινέω) *to encourage* or *exhort besides*, Dio C.

Προσπαραιρέομαι, (πρός, παρά, αἱρέω) *to take away besides*, susp.

Προσπαρακαλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, παρακαλέω) *to call in besides, invite*, Thuc. 1, 67 ; and in mid., Id. 2, 68, Polyb. 3, 64, 11.

Προσπαράκειμαι, (πρός, παράκειμαι) as pass., *to lie beside*, Antig. Caryst. 15.

Προσπαρακελεύομαι, (πρός, παρά, κελεύω) dep. mid., *to persuade besides*, Joseph.

Προσπαραλαμβάνω, (πρός, παραλαμβάνω) *to take besides* or *still more*, Diosc. Hence

Προσπαραληπτέον, verb adj., *one must take besides*, Clem. Al.

Προσπαράληψις, ἡ, *a taking besides*, or *still more*.

Προσπαραπήγνυμι, *to plant beside in addition*, Geop.

Προσπαρασκευάζω, (πρός, παρασκευάζω) *to prepare besides*, Dem. 94, 20, Plut.

Προσπαρατίθημι, (πρός, παρατίθημι) *to put beside, to add*, Antig. Caryst. 15 :—*to propose besides*, Polyb. 3, 99, 7.

Προσπαρατρώγω, (πρός, παρατρώγω) *to gnaw at the side besides* ; and, metaph., *to nibble at one's reputation, attack besides*, Diog. L. 2, 107.

Προσπαρδεῖν, inf. aor. of προσπέρδω.

Προσπαρειςέρχομαι, dep., *to go into besides*, Eunap.

Προσπαρέχω, f. -ξω, (πρός, παρέχω) *to furnish* or *supply besides*, τινί τι, Thuc. 1, 9 : so in mid., Plat. Rep. 437 E, Legg. 808 C.

Προσπαρίστημι, (πρός, παρίστημι) *to overpower, subdue.*—II. in pass., and intr. tenses of act., *to come to besides*, Dio C. : προσπαρίσταταί τινι, *it occurs to* him *further*, Id.

Προσπαροικέω, ῶ, *to dwell near besides.*

Προσπαροινέω, ῶ, (πρός, παροινέω) *to play the drunkard besides*, Philostr.

Προσπαροξύνω, (πρός, παροξύνω) *to provoke besides*, Hipp., Plut. Alex. 52.

Προσπασσᾰλεύω, Att. -παττᾰλεύω, (πρός, πασσαλεύω) *to nail fast on* or *to*, τινά or τί τινι, Aesch. Pr. 20, Ar. Plut. 943 ; πρός τινι, Menand. p. 193 : —in Hdt. 9, 120, reversely, σανίδα προπασσαλεύσαντες (sc. αὐτῷ), though one is tempted to read σανίδι or πρὸς σανίδα, cf. 7, 33.—II. *to nail up* or *hang upon a peg*, Hdt. 1, 144, Theophr. Char. 21.

Προσπασσᾰλόω, ῶ = foreg., Clem. Al.

Προσπάσσω, Att. -ττω (πρός, πάσσω) : *to sprinkle besides* or *upon*, LXX.

Προσπάσχω, (πρός, πάσχω) *to have an additional, special feeling* or *affection*, Plat. Phaed. 44 A ; τινί, *for* a thing, Cic. Att. 2, 19, Plut. 2, 514 A, etc.—II. = προσπαθέω ; cf. προσπάθεια.

Προσπαττᾰλεύω, προσπάττω, Att. for προσπασσ-.

Πρόσπεινος, ον, (πρός, πεῖνα) *hungry*, N. T.

Προσπειράζω, *to make an attempt besides.*

Προσπελάζω, f. -άσω [ᾰ] (πρός, πελάζω) :—*to make to approach, bring near to*, νῆα ἄκρῃ προσπελάσας, *to drive* her *against* the headland, Od. 9, 285 :—pass., *to approach*, προσπελασθεῖσα Πανός, *having had intercourse with* Pan, Soph. O. T. 1101.—II. intr., *to draw nigh to, approach*, τινί, Plat. Symp. 206 D ; cf. προσπλάζω. Hence

Προσπέλᾶσις, ἡ, *a bringing near to.*—II. *a coming near.*

Προσπελάτης, ου, ὁ, = πελάτης, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 271 E. [ᾰ]

Προσπελάω, = προσπελάζω.

Προσπέμπω, (πρός, πέμπω) *to send to*, esp. of messengers or ambassadors, Hdt. 9, 108, ubi v. Valck., Thuc. 7, 3 :—περ. τινά τινι, *to send* or *conduct* one person *to* another, Soph. O. C. 1101, 1349, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 18.

Προσπεποιημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from προσποιέω, *disguisedly.*

Προσπέρδομαι, dep., with aor. 2 act. -έπαρδον, (πρός, πέρδω) *oppedere*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1074, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1, 12.

Προσπεριβάλλω, (πρός, περιβάλλω) *to throw round besides*, τεῖχος πόλει, Thuc. 5, 2 :—mid., *to put round one's self*, τείχη, Isocr. 198 C ; *to involve one's self in*, πλείονα μολυσμόν, Plut. 2, 831 A : — pass., of the wall, *to be put round*, στρατοπέδῳ, Thuc. 8, 40 ; also, κῆπον ἐνὶ περιβόλῳ προπεριβεβλημένοι, *having also* a garden *surrounded* by one fence, Plat. Criti. 112 B.—II. in mid., also, *to compass, seek to obtain*, Dem. 42, fin.

Προσπεριγίγνομαι, (πρός, περιγίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to remain over and above as surplus* or *net profit*, Dem. 467, 18.

Προσπεριεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, περιεργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to act with care* or *curiosity, concern one's self about still further*, Dio C.

Προσπεριλαμβάνω, (πρός, περιλαμβάνω) *to embrace besides*, Dem. 714, 24 ; 726, fin. ; περ. τινὰ ταῖς συνθήκαις, Polyb. 3, 24, 1 ; περ. τι τῷ νῷ, Id. 5, 32, 3.

Προσπεριοδεύω, (πρός, περιοδεύω) *to travel round and describe besides*, Strab.

Προσπεριορίζομαι, (πρός, περί, ὁρίζω) dep. mid., *to comprehend besides* or *at once*, Longin. 28, 3.

Προσπεριποιέω, ῶ, (πρός, περιποιέω) *to lay by* or *save besides*, Dem. 832, 24.

Προσπερονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, περονάω) *to fasten to* or *on with a pin* (περόνη) : generally, *to fasten to, τι πρός τι*, Plat. Phaed. 83 D ; πρός τινι, Xen. An. 7, 3, 21.

Προσπέτᾶμαι, dep. mid., = προσπέτομαι.

Προσπετής, ές, (προσπίπτω) strictly, *falling to* or *upon* : ἁρμονίαι περ., i. e. *true* harmonies, Dion. H. Demosth. 40.

Προσπέτομαι : dep., with f. -πτήσομαι ; aor. -επτάμην, but poet. also with aor. act. προσέπτην (v. infra) ; and in the later common dialect, c. aor. pass. προσεπετάσθην (Ath. 395 A), (πρός, πέταμαι). *To fly to* or *towards*, Ar. Ach. 865 : generally, *to come upon* one *suddenly, come over* one, ὁδμὴ προσέπτα μ' ὑφεγγής, Aesch. Pr. 115 ; μέλος προσέπτα μοι or με, music *stole over* my sense, Ib. 555 :—then of evil, misfortune, etc., *to come suddenly upon* one, Ib. 644, Soph. Aj. 282, Eur. Alc. 421.

Προσπεύθομαι, poet. for προσπυνθάνομαι (q. v.), Soph. O. C. 121.

Προσπεφῡκότως, adv. part. pf. from προσφύω, *clinging to.*

Πρόσπηγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is congealed on, a concretion*, Hipp. — II. *part of a ship*, Hesych. : from

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Προσπήγνῡμι and **-νύω**, f. **-πήξω**, (πρός, πήγνυμι) *to fix to* or *on*, τινί, Eur Scir. 3.

Προσπηδάω, ῶ, (πρός, πηδάω) f. **-ήσω** also **-ήσομαι**, Alex. Leb. 5, 16: —*to leap against* or *upon*, πρὸς ἑστίαν, Andoc. 21, 31; ταῖς ῥισί, Alex. l. c.

Προσπήσσω, late collat. form of προσπήγνυμι.

Προσπηχύνομαι, (πρός, πηχύνω) *to embrace, take in one's arms besides*, Call. Jov. 46; ποτιπηχ-, Anth.

Προσπιέζω, l. **-έσω**, (πρός, πιέζω) *to press upon, oppress besides*, v. l. Aesch. Cho. 301; πρός τι, *to press towards* or *upon*, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 13.

Προσπίλναμαι, (πρός, πίλναμαι) as pass., *to move forward* or *towards, approach quickly*, τινί, Od. 13, 95.

Προσπίπισκω, (πρός, πιπίσκω) *to give to drink besides*, Hipp.

Προσπιπράσκω, *to sell besides* or *at the same time*.

Προσπίπτω, fut. **-πεσοῦμαι**, etc.; (πρός, πίπτω) — *to fall upon, strike against*, ἑς τι, Soph. Ant. 855; τινί, Xen. Eq. 7, 6: *to fall against*, as a mound against a wall, Thuc. 2, 75. —2. *to fall upon, attack, assault*, Thuc. 1, 5; 3, 30, etc. — 3. simply *to run to*, Hdt. 2, 2, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4; *to embrace*, τινί, Eur. Alc. 350: hence, πρ. τινί, *to join the party of* another, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 42.—4. *to fall in with, light upon, meet with*, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσών, Soph. Phil. 46, cf. 156; πρ. κλήρῳ, Eur. Tro. 291.—5. of events, accidents, etc., *to come suddenly upon, befall* one, Hdt. 1, 32, Eur. Med. 225, and freq. in Plat., etc.: absol., καὶ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσαι, such casualties *as occur*, Hdt. 7, 46, cf. Isocr. 417 B; πρ. εἰς βίον, Hyperid. ap. Stob. p. 618, 19: so of passion, etc., Plat.: of expenses, *to fall upon*, Thuc. 7, 28: — impers., προσέπεσε, *it befel, chanced*, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. 25, 4, 10.—6. *to come to one's ears, be taught as news*, like Lat. *accidit nuntius*, εἴ τισιν ἀπιστότερος προσπέπτωκε, Aeschin. 62, 6, cf. Polyb. 5, 101, 3.— III. *to fall down to* or *before, prostrate one's self*, Hdt., cf. προσκυνέω; πρ. βωμοῖσι, Soph. Tr. 904, cf. O. C. 1157; πρός τινα, Eur. H. F. 79; πρός τι, Ar. Eq. 31; but in Eur., oft., πρ. τινά, *to fall down to, supplicate* him, as Andr. 537, Tro. 757; cf. Aesch. Theb. 95. [ῐ]

Προσπίτνω, poet. for foreg., *to fall upon*, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 461, and Eur.: *to fall upon* a person's neck, *embrace*, τινί, Eur. El. 576, Med. 1205; so, πρ. ἀμφί τινα, Id. H. F. 1208.—II. *to fall down to* or *before, supplicate*, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 152; προσπίτνω σε γόνασι, Soph. Phil. 485; γεραιᾶς πρ. παρηίδος, Eur. Hec. 274; ἀμφὶ σὰν γενειάδα, Id. H. F. 1208: also, πρ. τινὰ γουνπετεῖς ἕδρας, i. e. to kneel down to one, Eur. Phoen. 293; hence, c. inf., πρ. σε μὴ θανεῖν, *I beseech* thee that I may not die, Id. El. 221.—On the form v. sub πίτνω.

Προσπλάζω, poet. shortd. for προσπελάζω (intr.), *to come near, approach*, Il. 12, 285; c. dat., Od. 11, 583: cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v. πελάζω.

Προσπλαζω, f. **-πλάγξω**, (πρός, πλάζω) *to make to wander still more*: pass., *to wander* or *roam still more*.

Προσπλάσσω, Att. **-ττω**: f. **-άσω** (πρός, πλάσσω):—*to form* or *mould upon, νεοσσιαὶ προσπεπλασμέναι ἐκ πηλοῦ πρὸς ἀποκρήμνοισι οὔρεσι*, nests *formed* of clay and *attached to* precipitous mountains, Hdt. 3, 111. Hence

Προσπλαστικός, ή, όν, *fit, serving for fastening on*.

Πρόσπλαστος, ον, (προσπλάσσω) *formed upon, fastened on*.

Πρόσπλαστος, or rather **πρόσπλᾱτος**, ον, (πρόσπλάζω, -πελαζω) *approachable*, τινί, Aesch. Pr. 716, ubi v. Dind.

Προσπλέκω, f. **-ξω**, (πρός, πλέκω) *to fasten on, connect with*:—mid., *to cling to, hold on by* a thing, Polyb. 5, 60, 7, Plut. 2, 796 A.

Προσπλέω, f. **-πλεύσομαι**, (πρός, πλέω) *to sail towards* or *against*, Hdt. 2, 5; 7, 194, Thuc. 2, 83, etc.: so, Ion. προσπλώω, Hdt. 8, 6.

Προσπληρόω, ῶ, (πρός, πληρόω) *to fill up* or *complete* a number, ἱππέας πρ. εἰς διχιλίους, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 24, cf. Hell. 1, 6, 3: esp., *to man and equip* ships *besides, man still more* ships, Thuc. 6, 104; 7, 34; so in mid., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27.

Πρόσπλους, ὁ, (προσπλέω) *a sailing to* or *towards*, App.

Προσπλωτός, ή, όν, *accessible by sea*, Hdt. 4, 47, 71: from

Προσπλώω, Ion. for προσπλέω, Hdt. 8, 6.

†**Προσπνείω**, poet. = προσπνέω, Theocr. 17, 52.

Πρόσπνευσις, ή, *a breathing on: fragrance* or *odour*, Diod. from

Προσπνέω, f. **-πνεύσω**, (πρός, πνέω) *to blow* or *breathe upon, infuse*, δεῖμα πρ., Soph. Fr. 310: impers., c. gen., προσπνεῖ μοι κρεῶν (sc. ὀσμή), i. e. there's a smell of meat, Ar. Ran. 338. —II. in Gramm., *to add the hard breathing*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 B.

Προσποθέω, ῶ, (πρός, ποθέω) *to desire to know besides*, Plat. Charm. 174 A.

Προσποιέω, ῶ, (πρός, ποιέω) *to add* or *attach to*, τινί τι, Lat. *tradere alicui in manus*, πρ. τινι τὴν Κέρκυραν, Thuc. 1, 55, cf. 2, 2, etc.; πρ. Λέσβον τῇ πόλει, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28, etc.; πρ. τινι χώριν, Dem. 1393, 15. —II. usu. as mid., προσποιέομαι (aor. pass. in Polyb. 5, 25, 7):—*to add* or *attach to one's self*, Hdt. 9, 37; also of persons, *to bring* them *to one's own side, win* or *gain over*, τὸν δῆμον, Ar. Eq. 215; τοὺς θεούς, Xen. Vect. 6, 3; so, πρ. φίλους, Hdt. 1, 6; 5, 71: πρ. ὑπηκόους τὰς πόλεις, Thuc. 1, 8; πρ. χωρίον ἐς ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 2, 30. —2. with collat. notion of taking *other people's* property, *to take to one's self, pretend to, lay claim to*, Lat. *affectare*, usu. c. acc., as Thuc. 1, 137; but also c. gen., Ar. Eccl. 871, Isae. 47, 11.— 3. generally, *to pretend, feign, affect*, Lat. *simulare*, ὀργήν, Hdt. 6, 121, 4; and c. inf., *to pretend* to do, Ib., and 3, 2; also, χρὴ μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι, one must *make as if it were* not so, Thuc. 3, 47; and c. inf., *to pretend to*.., Plat. Apol. 23 D, 26 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27, etc.: c. acc., also *to use as a pretence, allege*, ἔλθραν, Thuc. 8, 108. Hence

Προσποίημα, ατος, τό, *that which one takes to one's self; a pretence*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7, 1: and so, *a mask, disguise*, Dion. H. 10, 13, Plut., etc.

Προσποίησις, εως, ή, (προσποιέω) *a taking to one's self, pretending to* a thing, τινός, Thuc. 3, 82: *a pretension, pretence*, or *claim* to a thing, c. gen., Id. 2, 62; 6, 16:—εἰρωνεία is defined to be πρ. ἐπὶ χεῖρον πραξεων καὶ λόγων, *affectation* of.., Theophr. Char. 1.

Προσποιητικός, ή, όν, (προσποιέω II. 2) *pretending to* a thing, c. gen., ἀνδρείας, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 7, 8.

Προσποιητός, ον, or ή, όν, also προσποίητος, v. Lob. Paral. 493 (προσποιέω II. 2):—*taken to one's self, assumed, affected, pretended*, Plat. Lys. 222 A, Dem. 1334, fin.: υἱὸς πρ., *an adopted* son. Adv. **-τως**, opp. to τῷ ὄντι, Plat. Theaet. 174 D.

Προσπολεμέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (πρός, πολεμέω) *to carry on war against, be at war with*, Thuc. 8, 96; τινί, Aeschin. 9, 34; χαλεπὸς προσπολεμεῖν, Isocr. 69 A, cf. Dem. 24, 12:—also, πρ. τινά, *to harass in war*, Xen. An. 1, 6, 6.

Προσπολεμόω, ῶ, (πρός, πολεμόω) *to make hostile besides*:—mid., *to make one's enemy besides, go to war with besides*, τινά, Thuc. 3, 3.

Προσπολέω, ῶ, *to be a* πρόσπολος, *attend, serve*, τινί, Eur. Tro. 264:— pass., *to be led* or *attended by* προσπολοι, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1100.

Πρόσπολος, ον, = πρόπολος, *serving*: as subst., ὁ or ἡ πρ., *a servant, handmaid*, Aesch. Eum. 1024, Soph. El. 23, 78, etc., and Eur.; of *ministering priests*, Soph. O. C. 1053: πρ. θεᾶς, Eur. Supp. 2:—πρ. φόνου, *minister* of death, Aesch. Theb. 574:— v. l. for πρόπολος, Hdt. 2, 64.

Προσπονέω, ῶ, (πρός, πονέω) and sometimes as dep. mid.:—*to work during* or *at, tire one's self with*, τινι.— II. *to work besides*, Diod., App.

Προσπορεύομαι, (πρός, πορεύομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: *to go to, approach*, τινί, Polyb. 4, 3, 13, πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἀγορανομίαν, *to go in quest of* the office of Aedile, *be candidate for* it, Lat. *ambire*, Id. 10, 4, 1, cf. 10, 27, 8.—II. *to attach one's self to* any one, *belong to* his *party*, etc., LXX.

Προσπορίζω, f. **-ίσω**, (πρός, πορίζω) *to procure* or *supply besides*, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 5, Dem. 48. 9: in logic, *to assume besides*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 5, 6. Hence

Προσπορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a procuring besides*, the Lat. *peculium*.

Προσπορπάζω, = προσπορπάω.

Προσπορπᾱτός, ή, όν, *fastened on* or *to with a πόρπη, pinned down*, ἐρεμῷ, Aesch. Pr. 141: from

Προσπορπάω, ῶ, *to fasten on with a πόρπη*, like προσπερονάω.

Προσπράσσομαι, (πρός, πράσσω) dep., c. aor. pass. et mid., *to exact* or *demand besides*, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα πρ., Andoc. 30, 39.

Πρόσπταισις, ή, (προσπταίω) *a striking* or *stumbling against*.

Πρόσπτταισμα, ατος, τό, *a stumbling against, a bruise, wound* or *hurt received therefrom*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 11, 8: from

Προσπταίω, (πρός, πταίω) *to strike against* a thing, and so, *to expose to* τῷ γόνυ, Hdt. 6, 134: esp., *to strike one's foot against, stumble upon, strike against*, τινί, Dem. 104, fin.; of ships, πρ. τὴν Ἀθων, Hdt. 7, 22, cf. 6, 44: absol., *to stumble*, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3, Plat. Rep. 604 C; also, *to stagger along, limp*, Ar. Plut. 121: also of the mind, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—II. metaph., *to fail*, Hdt., etc.; esp., *to suffer a defeat, ναυμαχίᾳ*, Hdt. 9, 107, μεγάλως προσπταίσαι, Hdt. 1, 16; 2, 161, etc.; opp. to εὐτυχεῖν, Hdt. 3, 89, also, πρ. πρός τινα, *to last a battle* or *be unlucky* against one, Hdt. 1, 63; so, πρ. περί τινι, Hdt. 9, 107.—III. πρ. τινί, *to offend* one, *clash with* him, Plut. Pericl. 32, Cat. Min. 30.

Προσπτῆναι, inf. aor. of προσπέτομαι.

Προσπτήσσω, (πρός, πτήσσω) *to crouch* or *cower towards*: ὡσεὶ λιμένος ποτιπεπτηυῖαι (Ep. part. ἡ κε προσπεπτηκυῖα), headlam's *cowering towards* the harbour, i. e. shutting it

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in, Od. 13, 98 :—usu. referred to προσπίπτω, but v. καταπτήσσω, ὑποπτήσσω, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97, Anm. 10.

Πρόσπτυγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is embraced, the object of embraces*, Eur. Or. 1049 : from

Προσπτύσσω, *(πρός, πτύσσω) to embrace*, Eur. El. 1255, 1325.

B. mostly as dep., προσπτύσσομαι, Dor. ποτιπτ. (but in Od. 2, 77, προτιπτ-, acc. to Schol. Harl.) : fut. -πτύξομαι : pf. προέπτυγμαι, Pind. I. 2, 57 :—strictly of a garment, *to fold itself close to, cling to, cling close round*, c. dat., πλευραῖς, Soph. Tr. 767 : hence,—II. usu. of men,—1. *to fold to one's bosom, clasp, embrace*, πατέρα, Od. 11, 451 ; also c. dat. ; παρθένῳ προσπτύσσεται, *he clings to* the maiden, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1222 : †of a female, Theocr. 3, 19†.—2. *to receive warmly, greet, welcome*, τινά, Od. 8, 478 ; c. dupl. acc., πρ. τινά τι, *to address* a friendly greeting to one, Od. 17, 509 ; προσπτυσσεσθαί τινα ἔπεϊ, ἔργῳ, *to welcome* with word or deed, H. Hom. Cer. 199 : also, προσπτύσσεσθαι μύθῳ, *to entreat* warmly, Od. 2, 77 ; 4, 647 ; and so Nonn. has it in the act. form.—3. θεῶν δαῖτας προσπτύσσεσθαι, *to welcome* the feasts of the gods, i. e. *honour* or *celebrate* them, Pind. I. 2, 57.—The word is poet. and chiefly Ep.

Πρόσπτυστος, ον, *spitten on : degraded*, Plut. 2, 565 B : from

Προσπτύω, f. -ύσω, (πρός, πτύω) *to spit upon*, τινί, Plut. Phoc. 36, Luc. Asin. 56 : προσπτύσας, *in contempt*, Plut. Lucull. 16.

Πρόσπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (προσπίπτω) *a falling, lying against*, Hipp. : πρ. εἰδώλων, their *occurrence*, Plut. 2, 904 F.

Προσπυνθάνομαι, (πρός, πυνθάνομαι) dep., *to learn besides*, Arist. Soph. El. 13, 3.

Προσπῠρόω, ῶ, (πρός, πυρόω) *to kindle*, and metaph. *to increase still more*, LXX.

Προσραίνω, (πρός, ῥαίνω) *to sprinkle besides, throw about*, πρ. μίλτον κύκλῳ, Ar. Eccl. 379 : *to sprinkle on* one, τινί τι, Lyc. : — pass., προσραίνεσθαί τινος, *to be sprinkled with...*, Plut. Ages. 30.

Προσραντίζω,=foreg.

Προσραπτέον, *one must sew on*, ap. Plut. Lys. 7 : verb. adj. from

Προσρύπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ῥάπτω) *to stitch, sew on*.

Πρόσραξις, ἡ,=πρόσρηξις : from

Προσράσσω, Att. -ττω, = προσρήγνυμι, LXX.

Προσρέπω, *to incline towards*.

Προσρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (πρός, ῥέω) *to flow to* or *towards : to flow together, assemble*, Hdt. 1, 62 : — *to steal, creep towards*, τῇ τραπέζῃ, Plut. 2, 760 A.

Προσρήγνῡμι and -νύω : f. -ρηξω (πρός, ῥήγνυμι) :—*to dash, beat against*, τινί, N. T.—II. *to dash in pieces*.

Πρόσρημα, ατος, τό, (πρός, ῥῆμα) *an address, salutation*, Plat. Charm. 164 E. — II. *that by which one is addressed, a name, designation*, Id. Phaedr. 238 B, etc., Dem. 630, 8.

Πρόσρηξις, ἡ, (προσρήγνυμι) *a dashing against, shattering*.

Πρόσρησις, εως, ἡ, (πρός, ῥῆσις) *an addressing, accosting*, πρόσρησιν διδόναι τινί, *to accost him*, Eur. I. A. 341 ; cf. Plat. Charm. 164 D : — hence, *an object of salutation*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 1. — II. *a naming, name*, Plat. Polit. 258 A, 306 E, etc. — III. καθ' ἑκάστην πρόσρησιν, according to *the mode added* in each case (cf. πρόσθεσις), Arist. An. Pr. 1, 2, 1.

Προσρήσσω, Att. -ττω, = προσρήγνυμι.

Προσρητέος, α, ον, verb. adj., from fut. προσερῶ, *to be addressed, called*, Plat. Rep. 428 B. — II. προσρητέον, *one must call*, Ib. 431 D, etc.

Προσρητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., from fut. προσερῶ, *accosted*.

Προσριγόω, ῶ, (πρός, ῥιγόω) *to shiver besides* or *at* a thing, Hipp.

Πρόσριζος, ον, (πρός, ῥίζα) *at the root*. Hence

Προσριζόφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) *with leaves at the root*, Diosc.

Προσριπτέω, ῶ,=sq., Plut. Lucull. 35.

Προσρίπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ῥίπτω) *to throw upon*, δυεῖδός τινι, Polyb. 17, 14, 1, Luc., etc.

Προσρύομαι, (πρός, ῥύομαι) dep., *to take refuge in*, τόπῳ, Philostr.

Προσρώννῡμι, and -νύω, f. -ρώσω, (πρός, ῥώννυμι) *to strengthen still more*, pass., *to grow still stronger*.

Προσσαίνω, (πρός, σαίνω) *to fawn upon*, like αἰκάλλω, strictly of dogs, Arr. Cyn. 7, 2 : — but usu. metaph., οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων τόδ' εἰη φῶτα προσσαίνειν κακόν, Aesch. Ag. 1665 : of things, *to please*, like Lat. *arridere*, εἰ τῶνδε προσσαίνει σέ τι, Aesch. Pr. 885 ; also, generally, *to affect, agitate*, Eur. Hipp. 863.

Προσσαίρω, (πρός, σαίρω) *to grin* or *snarl at*, Lyc. 880 : ῥόδα προσσεσηρός, *grinning* roses, like κώρδαμον βλέπων, etc., Pherecr. Pers. 2.

Προσσαλπιστός, όν, *at which the trumpet is blown*, Cf. προσαλπιστός.

Προσσέβω, (πρός, σέβω) *to worship* or *honour besides*, Aesch. Theb. 1023.

Προσσείω, (πρός, σείω) *to shake besides*, Ael.

Προσσεύω (πρός, σεύω) : hence part. pf. pass. προσεσσῠμένος, *rushing at* or *upon*, Q. Sm. 8, 166.

Προσσημαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (πρός, σημαίνω) *to show* or *signify besides*, Arist. Interpr. 3, 1, Rhet. 1, 13, 10. Hence

Προσσημαντικός, ή, όν, *signifying besides*.

Προσσῐᾶλίζω or -ελίζω, *to spit upon*, LXX.

Πρόσσκαψις, ή, Dor. ποτίσκ-, *a heaping of earth upon*, Tab. Heracl.

Προσσκελέω and -έλλω, *to grow dry on* or *in* a thing : — hence, intr. pf. προσέσκληκα, metaph., *to persist in firmly*.

Προσσκοπέω, ῶ, (πρός, σκοπέω) also as dep. mid. : *to contemplate besides*, Strab.

Προσσκώπτω, (πρός, σκώπτω) *to jeer besides*, Diog. L. 2, 120, in aor. pass.

Πρόσσοθεν, adv., poet. for πρόσωθεν, like προσσοτέρω for προσωτέρω, *forwards, onwards*, Il. 23, 533 ; where others take it simply as another form for πρόσθεν.

Προσσοτέρω, adv., poet. for προσωτέρω.

Προσσπαίρω, (πρός, σπαίρω) *to pant after* a thing, τινί, Plut. Otho 2.

Προσσπαστικός, ή, όν, *attractive*, Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 3 : from

Προσσπάω, f. -άσω, (πρός, σπάω) *to draw to* :—pass., *to have spasms*. [ᾰ]

Προσσπένδω, (πρός, σπένδω) *to pour out* or *upon besides*, Dion. H. 7, 73.

Προσσπεύδω, (πρός, σπεύδω) *to be jealous besides*, Teles ap. Stob.

Προσστάζω, Dor. ποτιστ-, (πρός, στάζω) *to drop on, shed over*, τινί τι, Pind. O. 6, 128 ; πραΰν ποτιστάζων δαρον, *letting fall* mild words, Id. P. 4, 244.

Προσσταυρόω, ῶ, (πρός, σταυρόω) *to draw a stockade along* or *before* a place, c. acc., πρ. τὰς τριήρεις, Arnold. Thuc. 4, 9.

Προσστείχω, (πρός, στείχω) *to go to* or *towards*, προέστιχε μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον, *towards* long Olympus *went she*, Od. 20, 73.

Προσστέλλω, (πρός, στέλλω) *to keep close to*, τινί τι, Plut. Sull. 19, in mid.—2. part. pf. pass., of a dress, *tight-drawn, tucked up*, Lat. *adstrictus* ; hence, ἰσχία προεσταλμένα, *thin, drawn-up* loins, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1 : metaph., *plain, modest*, ἐπιστήμη πρ. καὶ κοσμία, Plat. Gorg. 511 D.

Προσστερνίζομαι, (πρός, στέρνον) as mid., *to clasp to one's breast*, Longus.

Προσστρατοπεδεύω, (πρός, στρατοπεδεύω) *to encamp near*, τόπῳ, Polyb. 1, 42, 8 : also as dep. mid.

Προσσυγχρίω, *to anoint besides*. [ῐ]

Προσσῡκοφαντέω, ῶ, (πρός, συκοφαντέω) *to slander* or *backbite besides*, Dem. 280, 2.

Προσσυλλαμβάνομαι, (πρός, συλλαμβάνω) as mid., *to take part in besides*, τινός : v. sq.

Προσσυμβάλλομαι, (πρός, συμβάλλω) *to contribute to besides* or *at the same time*, c. gen., τῆς ὁρμῆς, Thuc. 3, 36 (with v. l. προσσυνελάβετο).

Προσσυνάπτω, (πρός, συνάπτω) *to join with* or *add still further*, Ath.

Προσσυνεδρεύω, (πρός, συνεδρεύω) *to sit together by one in council*, v. l. Diod. 11, 34.

Προσσυνθερμαίνω, (πρός, συνθερμαίνω) *to warm besides*, Hipp.

Προσσυνίημι, (πρός, συνίημι) *to observe, understand besides*, Hipp.

Προσσυνίστημι, (πρός, συνίστημι) *to recommend further*, Dem. 1411, 5.

Προσσυνοικέω, ῶ, (πρός, συνοικέω) *to settle with* others in a place, *join with* others *in a settlement*, c. dat. pers., Thuc. 6, 2.

Προσσυνοικίζω, (πρός, συνοικίζω) πρ. τὴν θυγατέρα, *to give* one's daughter *in marriage besides*, Dio C.—II. in pass., *to come to live, settle together with*, M. Anton. 4, 21.

Προσσυντίθεμαι, (πρός, συντίθημι) as mid., *to concert besides*, Dio C.

Προσσυρίζω or -ίττω, *to give a signal to*, v. l. for προσυρ-.

Πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is slain at..* ; cf. πρόσφαγμα.

Προσφάζω or -ττω, (πρός, σφάζω) *to slay at, near*, τῷ μνήματι, Plut. Brut. 28.

Πρόσσω, adv., poet. for πρόσω, Hom., esp. in Il.

Προσσωρεύω, (πρός, σωρεύω) *to pile up besides* or *at the same time*, App.

Προστᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (προστάσσω)=sq.

Πρόσταγμα, ατος, τό, (προστάσσω) *an ordinance, command*, Plat. Rep. 423 C, etc., Isocr. 77 E, etc.

Προστακτέον, verb. adj., *one must order*, Xen. Hier. 9, 3 ; cf. προστάσσω, fin.

Προστακτικός, ή, όν, (προστάσσω) *belonging to commanding, commanding*, λόγος, Plut. 2, 1037 F :—in Gramm., ἡ -κή (sc. ἔγκλισις), *the imperative* mood ; also τὸ -κόν, Diog. L. 7, 66, 67. Adv. -κῶς.

Πρόστακτος, ον, (προστάσσω) *ordained*, quoted from Dem. †in a decree 256, 10.

Προστᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, (πρός, ταλαιπωρέω) *to persist* or *persevere still further*, Ar. Lys. 766 ; πρ. τινι, *to persevere still* in a thing, Thuc. 2, 53.

Πρόσταξις, εως, ἡ, (προστάσσω) an

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ordaining, an ordinance, command, Plat. Legg. 631 D, 761 E; πρόσταξιν ποιεῖσθαί τινι, to command him, Arist. Top. :—but, also, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make *an assessment* of the number of men to be supplied, Thuc. 8, 3. — II. at Athens, ἄτιμοι κατὰ προστάξεις, citizens deprived of their rights *in certain specified particulars* (opp. to παντάπασιν ἄτιμοι), Andoc. 10, 25, sq.

Προστἄράσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ταράσσω) *to throw into confusion besides*, LXX.

Προσταργἄνόω, ῶ, (πρός, ταργανόω) *to fasten to*, Lyc. 748.

Προστάς, άδος, ἡ, (προΐστημι) *an ante-chamber, vestibule*, Ath. 205 A, Vitruv. 2, 8: in Vitruv. 2, 10 prop. the part between the two *antae* (or projecting walls) of a building.—II. *a prostitute*, i. e. *one who* προΐσταται, like Lat. *prostibulum*, Ath. [ᾰ]

Προστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (προΐστημι) *a standing before* or *at the head of*, πρ. δήμου, Thuc. 2, 65; τοῦ πλήθους, Id. 6, 89; cf. προστάτης I.—2. *authority, power whereby one commands* others, *chieftainship*, ἐτήσιος πρ., Thuc. 2, 80: *the authority* of a writer, Polyb. 12, 28, 6.—3. *outward dignity, pomp, show*, etc., οὐ μόνον πρ., ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμις, Polyb. 4, 2, 6; cf. 1, 55, 8, etc.—III. *a standing up in behalf of, assistance, protection*.—IV. *partisanship, party, faction*, Dem. 145, 8: hence *collusion, champarty*, Id. 872, 6.—V. *a place before* or *round a building*, *area*, Polyb. 15, 30, 4; and so perh. in Aeschin. 42, 2, cf. Harpocr. s. v.—VI. as translation of the Roman *patronatus*, Plut. Rom. 13.

Προστᾰσιάζω, (πρό, στασιάζω) *to be in* or *bring into uproar before*, Dio C.

Πρόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (προΐστημι) *a standing at the head, chief place: authority*.—2. *outward dignity, pomp, show*, etc., Plat. Rep. 577 A; cf. προστασία.—3. generally, *predominance of humours*, Hipp. cf. Foës. Oecon.—II. *that which one puts before* a thing, *to conceal* it, *a pretence, pretext*, like πρόσχημα.

Προστάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω, (πρός, τάσσω):—*to place* or *post at* a place, τόπῳ, Aesch. Theb. 527, in pass., cf. Soph. Ant. 670; χωρεῖτε οἱ προστάσσομεν, Eur. Or. 1678.—2. *to ascribe* to a class or party, τινὰ πρός τινι, Hdt. 3, 89; also c. dat., μοίρῃ τινὶ βασιλέα πρ. ἑωυτόν, to join one party as their king, Hdt. 1, 94:—so, πρ. τινάς τινι, *to assign* them *to* his command, Thuc. 5, 8; and in pass., Ἰνδοὶ προσετετάχατο Φαρναζάθρῃ, Hdt. 7, 65; στρατηγῷ τινι προστεταγμένοι, Thuc. 6, 42: but also,—3. reversely, πρ. ἀρχοντά τισι, *to appoint* as commander over them, Ib. 93, cf. 8, 8.—II. *to enjoin, give as a command*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 114, etc.: hence in pass., τοῖσι δὲ ἵπποι προσετέτακτο, to others *orders had been given* to supply cavalry, Id. 7, 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 208: τὰ προταχθέντα, *orders given*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, etc.—2. c. dat. pers. et inf., *to command, order* one to do, Hdt. 5, 105; 9, 99, and Att., as Soph. O. C. 494, 1018; and this dat. must be supplied in such places as Hdt. 1, 80:—pass., *to be ordered* to do, Id. 1, 192, etc.; also, τοῖσι προσετέτακτο πρήσσειν, Id. 7, 39: — in Plat. also, προστακτέον ὅπως.., Rep. 527 C.

Προστᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, (προστάτης) *authority*, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 10: *a taking care of, providing for*; generally, *protection*, like προστασία III, Id. Oec. 2, 6.

Προστᾰτεύω, = προστατέω II, c. gen., Xen. An. 5, 6, 21, etc.

Προστᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a* προστάτης, *to stand before* or *at the head of, be ruler over*, χθονός, δώματος, Eur. Heracl. 207, El. 932; πόλεως, Plat. Gorg. 519 C; τινῶν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 25: πρ. ἀγῶνος, *to be steward* of the games, Xen. An. 4, 8, 25:—pass., προστατεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος, *to be ruled* or *led* by one, Xen. Hier. 5, 1.—II. *to stand before* as a defender, *to be protector, guard*, c. gen. πυλῶν, Aesch. Theb. 396; *to be patron, guardian*, τινός, Ar. Eq. 325, etc.—III. *to make a motion* or *proposition, to provide, take care*, ὅπως.., Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9.—IV. ὁ προστατῶν χρόνος, the time *that's close at hand*, Soph. El. 781.

Προστᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = προστάτης. Hence

Προστᾰτήριος, α, ον, *standing before, protecting*, Aesch. Theb. 449; epith. of Apollo (from his statue *standing before* the doors), Soph. El. 627 (cf. 7), ap. Dem. 531, 8, etc.; cf. sq. III. — II. *standing before*, δεῖμα πρ. καρδίας, fear *hovering before* my heart, Id. Ag. 976.—III. ὁ Πρ., a Boeotian month, perh. the Att. Anthesterion, Plut.

Προστάτης, ου, ὁ, (προΐστημι) *one who stands before* or *first, a front-rank man*, like πρωτοστάτης, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 41: but,—II. usu., *a chief, leader*, Hdt. 1, 127; 2, 178, and Att.; opp. to ἀστοί, Aesch. Supp. 963; πρ. τοῦ πολέμου, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 23.—2. esp., *the leader of a party*, ὁ πρ. τοῦ δήμου, freq. in Att., as Thuc. 3, 75, 82; 4, 66, etc., cf. Plat. Rep. 565 D, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 69, 4.—III. *one who stands before and protects, a protector, champion*, Aesch. Theb. 408, 798, etc.; τινός, *against* a thing, Soph. O. T. 303; esp. of certain gods, as Apollo, Soph. Tr. 209, cf. προστατήριος.—2. at Athens, of *the citizens who took care of the* μέτοικοι and others who had not civic rights, which relation resembled that of the Roman *patronus* and *cliens* (whence προστάτης is used to translate *patronus*, Plut. Rom. 13, Mar. 5), v. Herm. ut supra § 115, 5: hence the phrases, ἐπὶ προστάτου οἰκεῖν, to live under protection of *a patron*, Lys. 187, 29, etc.; προστάτην γράφειν τινά, to choose as one's *patron*, Luc. Peregr. 11; so, προστάτην γράψασθαι, Ar. Pac. 684; ἔχειν, Id. Plut. 920, cf. Soph. O. T. 882; but, γράφεσθαι προστάτου, to enter one's self *by one's patron's name*, attach one's self to *a patron*, οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράψομαι, Soph. O. T. 411.—3. *a surety, guarantee*, τῆς εἰρήνης, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36.—IV. προστάτης θεοῦ, *one who stands before* a god to entreat him, *a suppliant*, like ἱκέτης, Soph. O. C. 1171, 1278, cf. El. 1378. [ᾰ] Hence

Προστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* προστάτης (signf. I), Plat. Rep. 565 D.—2. *of rank* or *honour*, Polyb. 6, 33, 9, etc. Adv. -κῶς, *magnificently*, Id. 5, 88, 4.

Προστάτις, ιδος, fem. from προστάτης, Soph. O. C. 458, e conj. Dind.; cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 29. [ᾰ]

Προστάτρια, ας, ἡ, = foreg., cf. Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 141.

Προστύττω, Att. for προστάσσω.

Προστᾰυρόω, ῶ, (πρό, σταυρόω) *to draw a stockade in front of* or *along*, τὴν θάλασσαν, Thuc. 6, 75.

Προσταφιδόομαι, (πρό, σταφιδόω) as pass., of grapes, *to be dried, become raisins before being used*, Diosc.

Προστέγασμα, ατος, τό, (πρό, στεγάζω) *a projecting roof, a projection as a building for shelter*.

Προστέγιον, ου, τό, (πρό, στέγος) *a place protected by a projecting roof*; πρ. θύρας, *a porch*, Plut. Caes. 17.

Προστέγισμα, ατος, τό, = foregoing, also προστέγιασμα.

Προστεγνόω, ῶ, *to stop up in front* or *before*.

Προστειχίζω, (πρός, τειχίζω) *to add to a wall* or *fortification, include in the city-wall*, Thuc. 6, 3.

Προστείχω, (πρό, στείχω) *to advance, go before*, Soph. O. C. 30, 320.

Προστεκμαίρομαι, (πρός, τεκμαίρω) dep. mid., *to judge of by further signs* or *symptoms*, Hipp. Hence

Προστεκμαρτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be judged by further signs*, Hipp.

Προστεκταίνομαι, (πρός, τεταίνω) as mid., *to add of one's own device*, Plut. Lysand. 26.

Προστελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (πρός, τελέω) *to pay* or *spend besides*, Thuc. 6, 31 (but perh. προτελ- should be read), Xen. An. 7, 6, 30.

Προστέλλω, (πρό, στέλλω) *to guard* or *cover in front, shelter*, τὰ γεωργούμενα τινι, Thuc. 5, 71:—mid., προστέλλεσθαι τινα, *to bring* one *armed into the field*, Aesch. Theb. 415: but, προστελλόμενοι ὁδόν, *to go forward on* a way, Soph. O. C. 20.—II. Hipp. also uses pass. of humours, *to be dispersed*.

Προστενάζω, f. -ξω, = sq., Aesch. Pr. 696, in tmesis.

Προστένω, (πρό, στένω) *to sigh* or *grieve beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 352.

Προστερᾰτεύομαι, dep. mid., more rarely act., προστερατεύω, = ἐπιτερατεύομαι.

Προστερνίδιος, ον, (πρό, στέρνον) *before* or *on the breast*: τὸ πρ., *a covering* or *ornament for the breast*, of horses, Xen. An. 1, 8, 7, cf. Cyr. 6, 4, 1. [ῐ]

Πρόστερνος, ον, (πρό, στέρνον) *before* or *on the breast*, like foreg., Aesch. Cho. 29.

Προστέρπω, Dor. ποτιτέρπω, (πρός, τέρπω) *to delight, please besides* or *at the same time*, Il. 15, 401, in Dor. form.

Προστεφᾰνόω, ῶ, (πρό, στεφανόω) *to crown beforehand*, τινά τινι, Ath. 128 C.

Προστεχνάομαι, (πρός, τεχνάομαι) dep. mid., *to devise besides*, Plut. Sertor. 11.

Προστηθίδιος, ον, (πρό, στῆθος) like προστερνίδιος, *worn on* or *to be worn on the breast*: and τὸ πρ. alone, *a breast-ornament*, Polyb. 22, 20, 6 [ῐ]

Προστήκω, f. -ξω, (πρός, τήκω) *to melt besides, pour something molten in*.—II. pass., and in perf. προστέτηκα, intr., *to stick fast to* or *in*, τινι τι, Hdt. 1, 20, etc., and freq. in Att.; πόνοι προστακῆναι πλευρᾷ, Soph. Tr. 933. Hence

Πρόστηξις, εως, ἡ, *attachment, devotion*, τῆς ψυχῆς, Plut. 2, 10-9 C

Προστίθημι, fut. -θήσω: aor. 2 προσέθην, (πρός, τίθημι). *To put to*, χεραὶν ἀπώσασθαι λίθον ὃν πρὸς ἔθηκεν, Od. 9, 305 (cf. ἐπιτίθημι II); πρ. θύρας, θύραν, *to put to* the door, Hdt. 3, 78, Lys. 92, 42 (cf. προκεῖμαι).—2. *to add*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 20, etc., and freq. in Att.; πρὸς κακοῖς κακὰ πρ. κακόν, Aesch. Pers. 531; τὰ χειμῶνος προστιθέντα νόσον, Id. Alc. 1047; πρ. τι τῷ add it, Pind. O. 5, 56, Plat. Crat. 441 D etc.; πρ. τῷ νόμῳ, *to add to* it, Ib. Rep. 468 B; and singularly, προστιθέναι τῷ διαίμῳ ἢ ὡς ἔλεγεν (as

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πλέον ἤ..), Ib. 335 A.—3. *to put upon*, τοῖς πρ. γόνασιν ὠλένας ἐμάς, Eur. Andr. 895 :—then, metaph., πρ. πρᾶγμά τινι, *to impose further* business on a man, Hdt. 1, 108; 3, 62: and in various relations, πρ. τινὶ γέρεα, *to give* one honours, H. Hom. Merc. 129; πρ. τινὶ ἀτιμίην, *to impose, inflict* disgrace upon him, Hdt. 7, 11; so, πρ. μόρον, Aesch. Cho. 482; ἀράς, Soph. O. T. 820; ὄκνον, Id. Ant. 243; βλάβην, Id. Fr. 321; λύπην, πόνους, Eur. Supp. 946, Heracl. 505; etc.; πρ. τινὶ ἔκπληξιν ἀφασίαν τε, to strike him dumb with fear, Eur. Hel. 549: also, πρ. τὰ ἴδια τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις, Menand. p. 208: c. dat. et inf., πρ. τινὶ πρήσσειν, Id. 5, 30.—II. πρ. τινά τινι, *to hand over, to deliver over*, Αἰδη τινά, Eur. Hec. 368; πρ. τινὶ γυναῖκα, *to give* one to wife, Hdt. 6, 126; τινὰ τῷ καθανεῖν, *to condemn* him to death, etc.; νῦσον εὐκλεῖ πρ. λόγῳ, Pind. N. 3, 120.

B. mid. προστίθεμαι: aor. -ἐθέμην, imperat. -θοῦ. *To join, add, associate one's self to*, τινί, Dem. 154, 1; and so, *to agree with, consent to*, πρ. τῇ γνώμῃ, Hdt. 1, 109, Xen. An. 1, 6, 10; so, πρ. τῷ λόγῳ τῷ λεχθέντι, Hdt. 2, 120; πρ. τῷ νόμῳ, Plat. Legg. 674 A, cf. Thuc. 1, 20; πρ. τῷ ἀστῷ, *to be favourable, well-inclined* to him, Hdt. 2, 160; absol. *to come over, submit*, ap. Dem. 238, fin.:—prob. the above usage is found in full in the phrase, προσθέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον, τὴν γνώμην τινί, *to give one's* vote in favour of, i. e. agree with another, Aesch. Eum. 735, Dem. 1320, 16; 1243, 9.—II. προστίθεσθαί τινα, *to join, associate with one's self*, i. e. *take to one as a friend, ally* or *assistant*, freq. in Hdt., πρ. δῆμον, 5, 69; φίλον πρ. τινά, 1, 53, 69, etc.; πρ. δάμαρτα, *to take* to wife, Soph. Tr. 1224; πρ. πλέον, *to get* good or advantage, Id. Ant. 40: πρ. πόλεμόν τινι, to declare war against one, Hdt. 4, 65, cf. πρ. μῆνίν τινι, Hdt. 1, 229; πρ. ἔχθρας ἐκουσίας πρὸς ταῖς ἀναγκαίαις, Plat. Prot. 346 B.—III. προστίθεσθαί τινί τι, *to put, lay upon*, μέριμνάν τινι, Soph. O. T. 1460, ubi legend. προθῇ, cum Elmsl., v. Dind. ad l.: also c. dat. et inf.

Προστιλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, τιλάω) *to befoul with dung*, Ar. Nub. 411.

Προστιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, τιμάω) *to award further punishment* besides the legal and regular one, Plat. Legg. 767 E, 943 B; πρ. τινι δεσμόν, Dem. 732, 21; πρ. τῷ δημοσίῳ, *to adjudge* to the treasury *as a debt*, Dem. 528, 13 sq.:—the act. was used of the court itself (the δικασταί), the mid. of that single δικαστής *who proposed the additional penalty*, ap. Dem. 733, 8.—Pass., προστιμᾶταί τινι δεσμοῦ, *the further punishment of* imprisonment *is laid on* him, ap. Eund. 712, 20; also, εἰκοσι δραχμῶν προσετιμήθη αὐτῳ, Id. 1152, 16. Hence

Προστίμημα, ατος, τό, *that which is awarded over and above the regular punishment, a fine*, Dem. 700, 16. [ῑ]

Προστίμησις, εως, ἡ, (προστιμάω) *the adding a further punishment to the regular one*, Ael. V. H. 14, 7. [τῑ]

Πρόστιμον, ου, τό, (πρός, τιμή) *punishment awarded*, Polyb. 2, 56, 15.

Προστιμωρέω, ῶ, (πρός, τιμωρέω) *to assist besides*, IIipp.

Προστινάσσω, (πρός, τινάσσω) *to shake at*, Anth. P. 12, 67 (in tmesis).

Προστοιχειόω, ῶ, (πρό, στοιχειόω) *to place first as elementary*, Sext. Emp. p. 239.

Προστομία, ας, ἡ, (πρό, στόμα) *the joining of the lips*.

Προστόμιον, ου, τό, (πρός, στομιόν) *a mouth*, esp. of a river, Aesch. Supp. 3.

Προστομίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πρός, στόμα) *a mouth-piece*, Math. Vett.

Πρόστομος, ον, (πρός, στόμα) *pointed*, Eubul. Sphing. 1, 10.

Πρόστοον, ου, τό, (στοά) *a portico*.

Προστραγῳδέω, ῶ, -ῆσω, (πρός, τραγῳδέω) *to exaggerate in tragic style*, Strab.

Προστρατοπεδεύω, (πρό, στρατοπεδεύω) also as dep. mid.: *to encamp before*, Diod.

Προστρᾰχηλίζω, (πρός, τραχηλίζω) *to wrench the neck in wrestling*, Plut. 2, 234 D.

Προστρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, τρέπω) *to turn* or *guide to*, cf. infra:—mid., *to turn one's self towards*, c. acc., Ep. Hom. 15; esp., *to turn towards a god* as an ἱκέτης, *to approach with prayer*, δόμους, Aesch. Eum. 205; *to pray to, supplicate*, τοὺς θεούς, etc., Soph. Fr. 724, and in later prose, as Ael. H. A. 15, 21:—but in Att. poets, the act is used in this signf., τοσαῦτά σ', ὦ Ζεῦ, προστρέπω, Soph. Aj. 831; c. acc. et inf., *to intreat* one to do, Soph. O. C. 50, Eur. Supp. 1195.—2. *to approach* (as an enemy), Ἰαωλκὸν πολεμίᾳ χερὶ προστραπών, Pind. N. 4, 90.—II. *to turn, avert*, τι, Plat. Legg. 866 B.

Προστρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρός, τρέφω) *to bring up in*, δόμοις, Aesch. Ag. 735.

Προστρέχω, (πρός, τρέχω) *to run to* or *towards, come to* one, πρός, τινα, Plat. Rep. 440 A; τινί, Xen. An. 4, 3, 10; and, absol., *to run up*, Id. Cyr. 7, 1, 15.—2. in hostile signf., *to run at, make a sally*, πρός τινα, Ib. 5, 4, 47.—II. metaph., *to join* or *side with*, πρὸς γνώμην τινός, Polyb. 28, 7, 8, cf. 17, 15, 2.

Προστρίβω, f. -ψω, (πρός, τρίβω) *to rub on* or *against*: hence in pass., προστετριμμένος τισί, *having had intercourse* with.., Lat. *versatus inter*.., Aesch. Eum. 238.—II. in mid., *to rub one's self against*, hence *to defile* or *stain by rubbing one's self against*, esp. in bad signf., *to affix, inflict*, τινὶ μήνιμα, Antipho 127, 2; συμφοράν, Dem. 786, 6; τὴν ὑποψίαν τῆς προδοσίας, etc., v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 89 F:—hence, *to reproach* or *charge* one *with* a thing; but also, πληγὰς προστρίβεσθαί τινι, *to give* one a beating, Ar. Eq. 5: also in good signf., πλούτου δόξαν προστρίβεσθαί τινι, *to get* one *the reputation of* wealth, Dem. 617, 4; 757, 16.—Also in pass., *to be inflicted*, γλώσσῃ ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται, Aesch. Pr. 329. [ῐ] Hence

Πρόστριμμα, ατος, τό, *that which is rubbed on*: metaph. *that which is imputed to* or *inflicted upon* one, esp., *a brand, disgrace, affliction*, Aesch. Ag. 395.—II. *a fragment*, Plut. 2, 99 C.

Πρόστριψις, εως, ἡ, (προστρίβω) *a rubbing on, galling*, Theophr.: also *an affixing, inflicting*; v. προστρίβω II.

Προστρόπαιος, ον, (προστροπή):—I. act., *turning one's self towards*, hence esp.,—1. of one who has committed murder, etc., and *turns to* a god or man to obtain protection and purification; hence = ἱκέτης, *a suppliant*, c. gen., πρ. ἑστίας, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1587; absol., Soph. Aj. 1173, Phil. 930, etc.; and as adj., ἕδρα πρ., *suppliant* posture, Aesch. Eum. 41; πρ. λιταί, Soph. O. C. 1309.—2. hence, also, of one who has not yet been purified after committing such crimes, *a polluted person*, Lat. *homo piacularis*, elsewh ἐναγής, Aesch. Eum. 234, 237, 445: also of the pollution incurred, πρ. αἷμα, blood-*guiltiness*, Eur. Ion 1260, H. F. 1161: τὸ πρ., *guilt*, Antipho 125, 2.—On the nature of such pollution, the condition of the suppliant, etc., v. Müller Eumenid. § 51 sq.—II. pass., *he to whom one turns*, esp. with supplications, θεός or δαίμων πρ., the god *to whom the murdered person turns* for vengeance, hence *an avenger*, like ἀλάστωρ, ὁ πρ. τοῦ θανόντος, Antipho 125, 32; 126, 39, etc.: hence also of the manes of murdered persons, *visiting with vengeance, implacable*, Id. 119, 6, cf. Aesch. Cho. 287.—For the same double (act. and pass.) signf., cf. ἀφίκτωρ, προςίκτωρ.

Προστροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (προστρέπω):—strictly, *a turning one's self towards*; hence, *the turning of a suppliant* (ἱκέτης) to a god or man to implore protection or purification, *the prayer* or *supplication* of such person, Aesch. Eum. 718: then *any address* to a god; in plur., *prayers*, esp. of a solemn kind with sacrifices, Aesch. Pers. 216, Eur. Alc. 1156; προστροπὴν καὶ ἀρὰν ἐποιήσαντο, Aeschin. 69, 11: προστροπὴν θεᾶς ἔχειν, to discharge *the duty of praying* to the goddess, i. e. to be her minister, Eur. I. T. 618: but, πόλεως προστροπὴν ἔχειν, to address *a petition* to the city, Soph. O. C. 558.—2. πρ. γυναικῶν, *a suppliant band* of women, Aesch. Cho. 21, cf. 85.—II. *the guilt* or *pollution* of a murderer, etc., προστροπῇ ἐνέχεσθαι, to be polluted.

Προστρόπιος, ον, poet. form for προστρόπαιος, Orph. Arg. 1233.

Πρόστροπος, ον, (προστρέπω) *turned to* or *towards*:—hence, like προστρόπαιος, *a suppliant*, τινός, Soph. Phil. 773; absol., Id. O. T. 41.

Πρόστροχος, ον, (τρέχω) *round*.

Προστυγχάνω, (πρός, τυγχάνω) *to hit* or *light upon, meet with*, τῶν ἴσων, Soph. Phil. 552; πρ. κολαστοῦ, Id. El. 1463; also τινί, v. l. Plat. Soph. 246 B, etc.—2. of events, *to befall* one, *to happen*, Pind. Fr. 171, 4.—3. ὁ προστυγχάνων, ὁ προστυχών, *the first person one meets, the first that offers, any body*, like ὁ τυχών, ὁ ἐπιών, Plat. Legg. 908 E, 914 B, cf. Thuc. 1, 97: τὰ πρ. ξένια, the gifts *that come to one's share*, Eur. Alc. 754: τὸ προστυχόν, *a common, every-day matter*, Plat. Tim. 34 C: ἐκ τοῦ προστυχόντος, by *chance*.

Πρόστῦλος, ον, (πρό, στῦλος) *with pillars in front*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

Πρόστυμμα, ατος, τό, (προστύφω) *the process of preparing wool before dyeing it*.

Πρόστῡπος, ον, (πρός, τύπος) *executed in low relief* (*basso relievo*), opp. to ἔκτυπος, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A, cf. Ath. 199 E:—generally, *lying flat*, φύλλα, Diosc. Hence

Προστῡπόω, ῶ, *to execute in low relief*, opp. to ἐκτυπόω.—II. *to press flat*, Chirurg. Vett.

Πρόστυπτος, ον, (προστύφω) *pressed beforehand*, esp. of wool.

Προστύπωσις, ἡ, (προστυπόω) *a pressing flat*, Paul. Aeg. [ῠ]

Προστύφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, στύφω) *to press beforehand*; esp. *to prepare* wool *for receiving and keeping its colour*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Προστυχής, ές, (προστυγχάνω) *being in* or *near, engaged in* or *with*, τινί, Plat. Polit. 264 C; *meeting with*, τινί, Id. Epin. 973 B, etc.; πρ. γίγεται = προστυγχάνει, Id. Legg. 954 D.

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Πρόστῳον or πρόστωον, ου, τό,= πρόστοον, Plat. Prot. 314 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.

Προςυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρός, ὑβρίζω) *to insult, maltreat besides*, Dem. 524, 24.

Προσυγγίγνομαι. old Att. προξυγγ-, (πρό, συγγίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to come together, speak with* one *beforehand*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 14.

Προσύγκειμαι, (πρό, σύγκειμαι) as pass., *to be established before*, Joseph.

Προσυγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρό, συγχέω) *to confuse before*, Polyb. 5, 84, 9.

Προσυζεύγνῦμι, *to yoke, join together beforehand.*

Προςῦλακτέω, ῶ, (πρός, ὑλακτέω) *to bark at*, τινί, Dion. H.

Προσῦλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to rob, spoil, plunder beforehand.*

Προσυλλέγω, *to collect before.*

Προσυλλογίζομαι, (πρό, συλλογίζω) dep. mid., *to conclude by a prosyllogism* (cf. sq.), Arist. An. Pr. 2, 19, 2. Hence

Προσυλλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a syllogism, the conclusion of which forms the major premiss of another*, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 25, 11: and

Προσυλλογιστέον, verb. adj., *one must use a prosyllogism*, Arist. Top. 6, 10, 4.

Πρόςῦλος, ον, (πρός, ὕλη) *belonging to, adhering to matter*, Eccl.

Προσυμβάλλω, (πρό, συμβάλλω) *to put together beforehand*, Hipp.

Προσύμβολον, ου, τό, *a previous sign, forstoken, prognostic.*

Προσυμμίγνῦμι and -μίσγω, (πρό, σύμμιγνυμι) *to intermix, mingle together first*, Hdt. 7, 129.

†Πρόσυμνα, ή, *Prosymna*, an ancient in Argolis with a temple of Juno, Strab. p. 373: acc. to Paus. 2, 17, 1, the tract around the temple of Juno.

Προσυμφύομαι, (πρό, σύν, φύω) as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to grow together before*, Hipp.

Προσυμφωνέω, ῶ, (πρό, συμφωνέω) *to accord, harmonise beforehand*, Sext. Emp.

Προσυναβροίζω, *to assemble together.*

Προσυνάπτω, (πρό, συνάπτω) *to connect* or *unite beforehand*, Joseph.

Προσυνίημι, (πρό, συνίημι) *to perceive* or *observe beforehand*, Hipp.

Προσυνίστημι, (πρό, συνίστημι) *to recommend* or *praise before*, Dion. H.

Προσυνοικέω, ῶ, (πρό, συνοικέω) *to live together before*: esp., *to live with* one *before marriage*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 88.

Προσυνοικίζω, (πρό, συνοικίζω) *to make to live together before*; esp., *to marry before to* one, τινί, M. Anton.

Προσυντελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, *to complete, finish together before.*

Προσυντίθεμαι, *to make a contract beforehand with* one, τινί.

Προσυντρίβω, f. -ψω, *to crush* or *break in pieces before.* [ῐ]

Προςυπακούω, (πρός, ὑπακούω) *to understand* something *not expressed, to supply in thought*, τι, Plat. Legg. 898 D: esp. in Gramm., like Lat. *subaudire.*

Προςυπαντάω, ῶ, *to meet with.*

Προςυπάρχω, (πρός, ὑπάρχω) *to exist besides*; *οὐδὲ ταφῆναι προςυπῆρχεν ἐμοί*, and *besides I could* not have been buried, Dem. 549, 12.

Προσυπεμφαίνω, *to indicate privately besides.*

Προςυπεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., *to arrange for* another *privately.*

Προσυπέχω, (πρός, ὑπέχω) sc. *λόγον, to be answerable also for* a thing, c. gen. Dem. 1436, 7.

Προσυπισχνέομαι, dep. mid., *to promise besides.*

Προσυποβάλλω, *to substitute falsely besides.*

Προσυπογράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ὑπογράφω) *to sketch out besides*, Longin. [ᾰ]

Προσυποδείνῦμι, (πρός, ὑποδείκνυμι) *to show besides*, τινί τι, Polyb. 23, 10, 4.

Προσυποθήγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ὑποθήγω) *to whet upon*, τινί τι, Ael. N. A. 9, 16.

Προσυπολαμβάνω, (πρός, ὑπολαμβάνω) *to suppose besides*, Arist. Coel. 4, 1, 6.

Προσυπομιμνήσκω, (πρός, ὑπομιμνήσκω) *to remind* one *of* a thing *besides*, τινά τι, Polyb. 39, 2, 2.—II. *to add in a memoir* or *history*, Strab.

Προσυπομνηματίζω, (μνῆμα) = foreg.

Προσυποπτεύω, (πρός, ὑποπτεύω) *to suspect besides*, Dio C.

Προσυποτάσσω, (πρός, ὑποτάσσω) *to range under* another *besides*, Sext. Emp.

Προσυποτίθεμαι, *to assume in addition to* or *together.*

Προσυποτοπέω, ῶ, also as dep. pass.: *to conjecture besides.*

Προσυπουργέω, ῶ, *to be instrumental, assist in besides.*

Προσῦριγγόω, ῶ, (πρό, συριγγόω) *to make into a tube, hollow out first*, Diod.

Προσῦρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρός, συρίσσω) *to whistle by way of signal beforehand*, Polyb. 8, 22, 5.

Προσῦφαίνω, (πρός, ὑφαίνω) *to interweave with, ἀθανάτῳ θνητόν*, Plat. Tim. 41 D.

Προσυφίσταμαι, (πρός, ὑπό, ἵστημι) *to exist* or *take place together.*—2. *to present itself to the mind from without*, M. Anton. 5, 19.

Προσυψόω, ῶ, (πρός, ὑψόω) *to heighten besides, still farther*, LXX.

Προσφᾰγεῖν, inf. aor. of προσεσθίω, *to eat over and above.* Hence

Προσφάγημα, ατος, τό,=sq. Aesop. [ᾰ]

Προσφάγιον, ου, τό, (προσφᾰγεῖν) *any thing eaten with other food*; like προσόψημα: generally, *something to eat*, N. T.

Πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is sacrificed beforehand*; generally, *a victim, πρόσφαγμα τύμβῳ*, Eur. Hec. 41, ubi v. Herm., cf. Plut. Thes. et Rom. 2:—also *a sacrifice, slaughter*, Aesch. Ag. 1278: from

Προσφάζω, later Att. -σφάττω, (πρός, σφάζω) *to sacrifice beforehand*, τινί, Eur. Hel. 1255, Plat. Minos 315 E.

Προσφαίνομαι, (πρός, φαίνω) as pass., *to appear besides*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 57.

Προσφάσθαι, inf. mid. from πρόσφημι, Od. 23, 106.

Πρόσφᾰτος, ον, (πρός, *φένω, πέφαμαι) *lately slain, fresh-slaughtered*, Il. 24, 757; *νεκρὸς πρ.*, a *fresh* corpse, Hdt. 2, 89; 121, 5; then, generally, *fresh, new*, Lat. *recens, dicax*, Aesch. Cho. 804; *ὀργή*, Lys. 151, 5:—πρόσφατον, as adv. of time, *lately*, Pind. P. 4, 533; cf. Lob. Phryn. 374. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 3, 37, 11.

Προσφερής, ές, (προσφέρω) *brought to* or *near, approaching*: hence,—2. metaph., *like, resembling*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 105; 4, 33, Aesch. Ag. 1218, etc.; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6 C; and v. sub sq. B. 3, *ἐμφερής, προσεμφερής.*—II. =πρόσφορος, *conducive, useful*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 111, where Schäf. from one MS. *προφερέστερον.*

Προσφέρω, f. προσοίσω, (πρός, φέρω); *to bring to* or *upon*, τινί τι, τι πρός τι, Hdt. 3, 87:—in various relations, as, *πρ. χεῖρας τινι, lay hands upon...*, Pind. P. 9, 62; *πρ. τινὶ ἀναγκην*, Hdt. 7, 136, 172 (where however most MSS. have mid.), Aesch. Cho. 76; and without dat.; *πρ. βίαν, to apply force*, Hdt. 3, 19; *πρ. μαχητάς*, Id. 6, 18; *πρ. καινὰ σοφίσματα*, Ar. Thesm. 1130; *λαμπάδα*, Thuc. 2, 51:—*πρ. τόλμαν, to bring it to bear*, Pind. N. 10, 55:—also, *πρ. πάλαισμον*, Hdt. 7, 9, 3; but, *πρ. τινὶ λόγον, to make a speech to a person*, i. e. make him an offer, Hdt., 3, 134; 5, 30, etc.; so, without *λόγους, to make proposals*, Hdt. 3, 74; 5, 40; so, *πρ. ἔπος*, Eur. Ion. 1002; *ὕβρεις*, Thuc. 2, 97.—2 simply, *to add*, Soph. O. C. 481, Plat. Theaet. 205 C.—3. *to set* (meat) *before* one, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 12 and 14; c. inf., *πρ. τινὶ ἐμφαγεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 1; cf. infra C.—4. *to bring forward, quote*, Pind. O. 9, 162, Dem. 935, 14.—II. *to contribute, to bring as gueld*, like Lat. *conferre, ἑκατὸν ταλάντατα πρ.*, Hdt. 3, 91, Xen. Vect. 4, 15, Dem. 816, 11; but, *πρ. μετοικίων, to pay an alien-tax*, Xen. Vect. 2, 1 *τὰ προσφέροντα, sources of income.*—III. *to bring* one thing *near* another, *make it like, πρ. νόον ἀθανάτοις*, Pseud. N. 6, 7, cf. Fr. 173; so, *πρ. τροφὸς παιδί*, Incert. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3, 117; cf. infra B. III.

B. in pass., *to be borne* or *carried, go to* or *towards*, and of ships *to put in, εἰς λιμένα*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 6: hence,—2. *to rush against* or *upon, attack, assault*, freq. in Hdt., sometimes πρός τινα, as 5, 34, Xen. An. 7, 1, 6; sometimes τινί, as Hdt. 5, 109, Thuc. 4, 126; and absol., *to rush, make an onset*, etc., *κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότατον πρὸς ἐνείχθησαν*, Hdt. 9, 71; *ἐκ τοῦ Σαρίου πελάγεος προσφερόμενοι, bursting forth* or *out of* it, Hdt. 6, 96: but, also,—3. in good sense, *to go to* or *towards, approach, to join* or *associate one's self with, agree with*, and, generally, *to have dealings with, behave one's self* in a certain way *towards*, τινι or πρός τινα, Thuc. 5, 105, 111, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 151 B; *πρ. ξυμφοραῖς, to meet them*, Thuc. 4, 18: and, absol., *to behave* or *bear one's self*, Hdt. 7, 6 —*προσφέρεσθαι πρὸς λόγον, to answer it*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 44.—4. *προσφέρεσθαί τινι, to come near* one, *be like him*, *εἰς τινα* or τι, Hdt. 1, 116 (cf. supra A. III): opp. to *διαφέρειν.*—II. *προσφέρεσθαί τινι, to be put* or *imposed upon* one, *τὰ προσφερόμενα πράγματα*, Hdt. 2, 173.—III. of things, *to be managed*, Plat. Lys. 223 B.

C. mid., *προσφέρεσθαί τι, to take to one's self, enjoy*, esp., *πρ. σίτου, ποτοῦ, to eat, drink*, Aeschin. 29, 26, (hence in pass., *τὰ προσφερόμενα, meat* or *drink, food*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 2; cf. supra A. I. 3, *προσφορά* III):—so in Soph. Phil. 1108, *προσφέρειν φαγεῖν* (sub *ἑαυτῷ*) = *προσφέρεσθαι.*—2. like the act., *to apply, μηχανήν*, Polyb. 1, 12, 11, etc.

Προσφεύγω, (πρός, φεύγω) *to flee for refuge to*, τινί, Plut. Pomp. 46, etc.

Προσφευκτέον, verb. adj., *one must stand an action besides*, Dem. 977, 27.

Πρόσφημι, (πρός, φημί) *to speak to, address*, τινά, Hom. (who also sometimes has it absol.), and Hes.; hence

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usu. in aor. act. προσέφην, ης, η: but Hom. also has inf. mid. προσφύσθαι, Od. 23, 106.

Προσφθέγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρός, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to call to, accost, salute*, τινά, Eur. Hipp. 1097, etc.—II. *to call by name, call*, πρ. τινά τι, Pind. O. 10 (11), 61, Eur. Alc. 331; cf. Plat. Polit. 287 E. Hence

Προσφθεγκτέον, verb. adj., *one must pronounce*, v. l. Dem. 977, 27.

Προσφθεγκτήριος, α, ον, (προσφθέγγομαι) *accosting*, δῶρα πρ., *gifts brought* to a bride *with a salutation*.

Προσφθεγκτικός, ή, όν,=foreg.

Προσφθεγκτός, όν, (προσφθέγγομαι) *addressed, saluted* by one, τινός, Soph. Phil. 1067.—II. act. *addressing, saluting*.

Προσφθεγμα, ατος, τό, (προσφθέγγομαι) *an address, salutation*; esp. in plur., *words, accents*, Aesch. Ag. 903, Soph. Phil. 235, and freq. in Eur.; in sing., Soph. Aj. 500:—cf. προσφώνημα.

Προσφθογξις, ή, *an addressing, saluting*.

Προσφθείρομαι, (πρός, φθείρω) as pass., *to go to destruction, arrive in an evil hour*, ἥν σοι λοιδορῆται προσφθαρείς, if he be *unlucky enough to meet* and insult you, Ar. Eccl. 248; θεούσῃ νηῒ προσφθαρείς, *having been so unlucky as to meet* a swift ship, Ael. N. A. †2, 17†; so, γυναικί or πόρνῃ προσφθαρῆναι, Alciphr. 1, 32, 34; like φθείρεσθαι πρός τινα.

Προσφθογγος, ον, (προσφθέγγομαι) *addressing, saluting*, μῦθοι πρ., words *of salutation*, Aesch. Pers. 153, βοὰ πρ. σοι νόστου, Ib. 935.

Προσφθονέω, ῶ, (πρός, φθονέω) *to bear envy towards*, Plut. Camill. 36.

Προσφίγγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, σφίγγω) *to bind beforehand*, Clem. Al.

Προσφίλεια, ας, ή, (προσφιλής) *kindness, good-will, friendship*, Aesch. Theb. 515. [ῐ]

Προσφιλής, ές, (πρός, φιλέω) *dear, beloved*, Hdt. 1, 123, in superl.; πρ. τινι, *dear* or *friendly* to one, Id. 1, 163, Soph. Phil. 587: also of things, *pleasing, grateful, dear*, Lat. *gratus*, ἔργον, Aesch. Theb. 580: στολή, χώρις, Soph. Phil. 224, 558.—II. act., of persons, *kindly affectioned, grateful*, ὡς μ' ἔθεσθε προσφιλῆ, Soph. Phil. 532. Adv. -λῶς, *kindly*, Soph. El. 442: πρ. ἔχειν τινί, to be *kindly affectioned* to one, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 44; πρ. χρῆσθαί τινι, Id. Mem. 2, 3, 16.

Προσφιλοκᾰλέω, ῶ, (πρός, φιλοκαλέω) *to add from a love of splendour*, Strab. p. 624.

Προσφιλονεικέω, ῶ, (πρός, φιλονεικέω) *to vie with* another *in* any thing, τινὶ πρός τι, Polyb. 2, 19, 6.

Προσφιλοσοφέω, ῶ, (πρός, φιλοσοφέω) *to study philosophy besides, to speculate further upon*, c. dat. rei, Luc. Tim. 6.—II. *to philosophise with* another, c. dat. pers., Id. Gall. 11.

Προσφιλοτεχνέω, ῶ, (πρός, φιλοτεχνέω) *to employ further art*, Athenio Samoth. 1, 25.

Προσφιλοτιμέομαι, (πρός, φιλοτιμέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass., *to take to one's self as a further honour*, Ael. V. H. 9, 9.

Προσφοιτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φοιτάω) *to go to* one *frequently, to haunt* or *come constantly to*, as shops, etc., Lys. 166, 37; πρὸς τύπον, Id. 170, 8, Dem. 786, 8.

Προσφορά, ᾶς, ή, (προσφέρω) *a bringing to, applying, κλιμάκων*, Polyb.: *application, use*, Plat. Legg. 638 C.—II. (from pass.) *that which is brought to* a person or thing, *an addition, increase*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1272: *a kindness, benefit*, Lat. *beneficium*, Ib. 581.—2. *intercourse, conversation*.—III. (from mid.) *that which one takes to one's self, food, victuals*, Hipp., v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 129 E:—*flavour, smell*, Ath. 33 F.

Προσφορέω,=προσφέρω, Hdt. 1, 82. Hence

Προσφόρημα, ατος, τό,=προσφορά III, Eur. El. 423.

Πρόσφορος, ον, Dor. ποτλφ-, Pind.: (προσφέρω):—*serviceable, useful, profitable*, τινί, to one, Hdt. 7, 20, Soph. O. C. 1774, Eur., etc.; also absol., Hdt. 4, 14, Soph., etc.: hence,—2. *suitable, fitting*, Pind. N. 3, 54; 8, 82, etc., cf. sub ἀνηγέομαι: *suited to, fit* or *meet for*, τινί, Pind. N. 7, 93, Eur. Supp. 338, Hec. 1246, Thuc., etc.; (so, in Pind. N. 9, 17, where the gen. is usu. read, Herm. and Böckh have restored the dat.), c. inf., *fit* or *meet* to do, Aesch. Eum. 207, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481.—3. τὰ πρόσφορα, *fitting service, attention meet*, τινός, *for* a thing, Aesch. Cho. 711, 714, etc.: also, τὰ πρ., as adv., *fitly*, Eur. Hipp. 112.—II.=προσφερής, *approaching to*, i. e. *like*, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 192.—III. *that which is taken* or *eaten*. Adv. -ρως.

Προσφρᾰγίζω, *to seal beforehand*.

Προσφύγή, ῆς, ή, (προσφεύγω) *a refuge*.

Πρόσφῠγος, ον, (προσφεύγω) *fleeing to*, esp. *for refuge*, Aesop.

Προσφῠέως, Ion. adv. from προσφυής, Hdt.

Προσφῠή, ῆς, ή, (προσφύω)=πρόσφυσις, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 8.

Προσφῠής, ές, (προσφύω) *growing upon*; hence, *hanging upon* or *to*, ἐκ τινος, Od. 19, 58; elsewh., usu., πρ. τινί, *clinging to, attached* or *devoted to*, Plat. Rep. 519 B, Phil. 64 C.—II. *naturally belonging to, suitable* or *fitted for* a thing, Ep. Plat. 344 A:—adv. -ῶς, Ion. -έως, e. g. προσφυέως λέγειν, to speak *suitably, ably*, Hdt. 1, 27.

Προσφυλακή, ῆς, ή, *a keeping guard in* or *at*, v. l. Polyb. 3, 75, 4, for προφυλ-.

Πρόσφῠμα, ατος, τό, (προσφύω) *an appendage*, Dem. Phal.

Πρόσφυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, (προσφεύγω) *a runaway protected by another*: hence, also, *a client*, Hdn.

Προσφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φυσάω) *to blow upon* or *fan besides*, Arist. Mirab. 144; πρ. πόλεμον, Polyb. 11, 5, 5.

Πρόσφῠσις, εως, ή, (προσφύομαι) *a growing to, clinging to*, as a man to his horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 11: πρ. τῆς τροφῆς, *assimilation* of food, Arist. Probl. 2, 3.—II. *the place of joining, joint*, τοῦ ἰσχίου, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Προσφῠτεύω, *to plant besides* or *at the same time*.

Προσφύω, f. -φύσω: aor. 1 προσέφῦσα (πρός, φύω):—*to make to grow to*; hence, *to fix* or *fasten to*: metaph., προσφύειν τι λόγῳ, *to fix* by words, i. e. *to confirm, prove*, Aesch. Supp. 276, Ar. Nub. 372.—II. more freq. in pass., with intr. tenses of act., aor. 2 προσέφῦν, pf. προσπέφυκα:—*to grow to* or *upon*; hence, *to hang upon, cling to*, τῷ προσφυῆς ἐχόμην, Od. 12, 433; so part. fem. προσφῦσα, Il. 24, 213; so too in Plat. Legg. 728 B, Tim. 45 A; of a fish, τῷ κίστρῳ ποτεφύετο, Theocr. 21, 46: προσφύντες ἔχονται τοῦ χαυλίου, they cling *fast* to it, Luc. Pisc. 51.

Προσφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φωνέω) *to call* or *speak to, address, accost*, τινά, freq. in Hom.; absol., Od. 10, 109, etc.: when a dat. is added, as in τοῖσιν προσεφώνεε, Od. 22, 69, τοῖσιν is not *to them*, but *in these words*.—2. *to call by name*; and so, *to speak of*, Aesch. Cho. 1015, Soph. El. 1213.—3. πρ. τινα βασιλέα, *to salute* him king, Polyb. 10, 38, 3, etc. Hence

Προσφωνήεις, εσσα, εν, *addressing, capable of addressing*, Od. 9, 456, in Dor. form ποτιφωνήεις.

Προσφώνημα, ατος, τό, (προσφωνέω) *that which is addressed to* another, *an address*, like πρόσφθεγμα, in plur., Soph. O. C. 325, Eur. Alc. 1144; in sing., Soph. O. C. 891. Hence

Προσφωνηματικός, ή, όν, *usual in addressing*, Dion. H.

Προσφώνησις, ή, (προσφωνέω) *an addressing*.

Προσφωνητικός, ή, όν,=προσφωνηματικός.

Προσχαίνω, f. -χᾱνοῦμαι: aor. προσέχανον: pf. in pres. signf. προσκέχηνα, (πρός, χαίνω). *To gape* or *stare open-mouthed at* one; μὴ χαμαιπετὲς βάραμα προσχάνῃς ἐμοί, fall not prostrate before me with loud cries, Aesch. Ag. 920:—*to gape eagerly at*, τινί, like Lat. *inhiare*, Polyb. 4, 42, 7.

Προσχαίρω, (πρός, χαίρω) *to rejoice at*, τινί, Plut. Anton. 29.

Προσχαλκεύω, *to fasten on by welding*.

Προσχαρίζομαι, (πρός, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to gratify* or *satisfy besides*, τινί, Xen. Oec. 13, 9; τινί τι, *to grant him so* much, Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 5.

Προσχεθεῖν, aor. form of προέχω (v. sub σχέθω) *to hold before*, τι:—mid., *to ward off from one's self*, χειρὶ προεσχεθόμην βέλεμνα, Theocr. 25, 254.

Πρόσχειρος, ον, (χείρ) *close at hand, near to*.

Πρόσχερος, ον,=foreg., dub. l. Ath. 149 B.

Πρόσχεσις, ή, (προέχω) *a holding before*.

Προσχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρός, χέω) *to pour to* or *on*, LXX:—mid., *to pour on one's self*, Hipp.; *to have poured on one*, Arist. Probl. 3, 26, 5.

Πρόσχημα, ατος, τό, (προέχω) *that which is held before*; hence,—I. *that which is held before to cover, a screen, cloak*, τὸ σῶφρον τοῦ ἀνάνδρου πρ., Thuc. 3, 82: hence, *a pretence, pretext*, freq. in Hdt., usu. c. gen., as, πρ. τοῦ στόλου, τοῦ πολέμου, *the alleged cause of* the campaign, *the pretence for* it, Hdt. 6, 44, Polyb. 11, 6, 4; πρόσχημα ποιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνειν, make a *pretence* or *show* of marching against Athens, Hdt. 7, 157, cf. Thuc. 5, 30; so, πρ. ἦν ἀμύνασθαι, Thuc. 1, 96: πρόσχημα, as acc. absol., *by way of a pretext*, Hdt. 9, 87.—II. *that which is put over by way of ornament, clothing*, Plat. Prot. 316 D, 317 A: hence, *outward show, an ornament*, Plat. Rep. 495 C; so, Miletus is called πρόσχημα τῆς Ἰωνίης, Ionia's *chief ornament*, Wess. Hdt. 5, 28; and the Pythian games πρόσχημα Ἑλλάδος, Soph. El. 682, ubi v. Herm.; cf. Ar. Ran. 913.—III. generally, *a form, figure*, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 A: *the outward appearance, state, condition*, e.g. of a wound, Hipp. Hence

Προσχημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, in Gramm., *the lengthening by a syllable*; also παραγωγή.

Προσχίζω, f. -ίσω, *to split, cleave beforehand*.

†Πρόσχιον, ου, τό, *Proschium*, a city of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 102; cf. Πυλήνη.

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Προσχισμα, ατος, τό, (προσχίζω) *a sort of slit* or *slashed shoe*, Ar. Fr. 670. —2. *part of a shoe*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 19, 10, Probl. 30, 8, 3.

Προσχλευάζω, (πρός, χλευάζω) *to mock, jeer besides*, Polyb. 4, 16, 4.

Πρόσχορδος, ον, (πρός, χορδή) *attuned to a stringed instrument*; generally, *in harmony with*, τινί; hence, ἀποδιδόναι τὰ φθέγματα τοῖς φθέγμασι πρόσχορδα, to make voices *harmonize with* voices, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

Πρόσχορος, ον, (πρός, χορός) *belonging to a chorus*, Ar. Fr. 396.

Προσχόω, old pres. for προσχώννυμι, Thuc. 2, 75, 102.

Προσχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, χράομαι) dep. mid., *to avail one's self of* a thing *besides*, τινί, freq. in Plat.; τινὶ πρός τι, Id. Criti. 115 A, cf. Phileb. 44 D.

Προσχρῆζω, f. -ήσω: Ion. -χρηΐζω, f. -ηΐσω (πρός, χρῆζω):—*to require* or *desire besides*, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5, 11, 18; but also c. gen. pers. et inf., προσχρηΐζω ὑμέων πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ, *I request* you *to* obey him, Hdt. 8, 140, 2, cf. Soph. O. T. 1155; so in poetry, when it is used c. acc. only, an inf. may easily be supplied, as πεύσεσθε πῶν ὅπερ προσχρῄζετε (sc. πυθέσθαι), Aesch. Pr. 641, cf. 787, Soph. O. C. 520:—c. gen. pers. only, Soph. Phil. 1055.

Πρόσχρησις, ἡ, (προσχράομαι) *use in* a thing, M. Anton. 7, 5, Longin. 27, 2.

Προσχρηστέον, verb. adj. from προσχράομαι, *one must use besides*, Plat. Legg. 713 A.

Προσχρίμπτω, (πρός, χρίμπτω) *to touch, graze*, Orph. Lith. 53.

Προσχρίω, (πρός, χρίω) *to smear upon*, Hipp. [ῐ]

Προσχρώννῡμι, f. -χρώσω, (πρός, χρώννυμι) *to rub* or *spread upon*, Diod.

Προσχρῶτα, adv., *body to body* (cf. συγχρῶτα), Artemid. 1, 79.

Πρόσχυσις, ἡ, (προσχέω) *a pouring upon*, N. T., Longin.

Προσχύτης, ου, ὁ, (προσχέω) *one who pours upon*. [ῠ]

Πρόσχωμα, ατος, τό, *mud deposited by water, alluvial soil*: esp., *the bar* of a river, Neïlou, Aesch. Pr. 847: *a mound*, LXX: from

Προσχώννῡμι and -νύω: f. -χώσω: —a pres. προσχόω also occurs in Thuc., v. infra, (πρός, χώννυμι)—*to pour to* or *upon*: esp. of water, *to deposit* mud, silt, etc.; hence,—1. πρ. χωρία, *to form* new lands *by deposition*, Hdt. 2, 10.—2. *to choke up with mud*, etc., *silt up*, Hdt. 2, 99, Thuc. 2, 102; πρ. τὰς ἀνωμαλίας, *to fill up* hollows, *level*, Polyb. 9, 41, 4.—II. *to throw earth against*, hence in pass., ἡ προεχοῦτο [τὸ τεῖχος], where [the wall] *had earth thrown against it*, Thuc. 2, 75.

Προσχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, χωρέω) *to go to, approach*, c. dat., προσεχώρεον στρατόπεδον στρατοπέδῳ, Hdt. 4, 112, cf. Thuc. 3, 32.—II. *to come* or *go over to, join* another, τινί, Hdt. 1, 58, and Thuc.; πρός τινα, Thuc. 3, 61; also πρ. ἐς ὁμολογίαν or ὁμολογίᾳ, Hdt. 7, 156, Thuc. 2, 100; πρ. τινὶ ἐς ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 1, 103; *to surrender, give in*, τινί, Xen. An. 5, 4, 30: so in mid., *to give one's self quite up to*, πρός τινα, Plat. Rep. 539 A.—2. *to accede, assent* or *agree to*, πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπίας γνώμας, Hdt. 8, 60, 3, cf. 8, 108; 9, 55; πρ. λόγοις τινός, *to yield to, concur in* one's views, Soph. Phil. 964.—3. *to approach*, i. e. *to agree with, be like*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 104; πρός τι, 1, 172.—4. *to put faith in, believe*, τινί, Id. 5, 45. Hence

Προσχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a going to* or *towards, approach*, Plat. Tim. 40 C.—II. *a surrendering to, joining*.

Προσχώριος, ον, = sq., dub. in Paus.

Πρόσχωρος, ον, (πρός, χώρα) *lying near, neighbouring*, τόπος, Aesch. Pers. 273, Soph. O. T. 1127; ξένοι, Id. O. C. 493: but, οἱ πρόσχωροί τινος, one's *neighbours*, Hdt. 9, 15, Thuc. 8, 11, Plat., etc.: = ἐγχώριος, Soph. O. C. 1065.

Πρόσχωσις, εως, ἡ, (προσχώννυμι) *a pouring to* or *upon*, esp., *a depositing* mud, etc.; and so, = πρόσχωμα, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. *a bank* or *mound raised against* a place, Ibid. 77.

Προσψαύω, Dor. ποτιψαύω, (πρός, ψαύω) *to touch upon, touch*, τινί, Pind. Fr. 86, 2, cf. P. 9, 213: absol., Soph. Phil. 1054, O. C. 330.

Προσψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, dep. mid., *to tell a lie besides*.

Προσψηφίζομαι, (πρός, ψηφίζω) as mid., *to vote besides*, τινά, c. inf., Lys. 105, 23; *to grant by a majority of votes*, Plut. Cat. Min. 32, etc.

Προσψιθῡρίζω, (πρός, ψιθυρίζω) *to whisper, chirp, whistle to*, τί τινι, Mel. 90.

Προσψύχω, (πρός, ψύχω) *to make still colder*, Hipp., Anth. P. append. 368. [ῡ]

Πρόσω, poet. πρόσσω; Att. πόρσω (as also in Pind. O. 3, 78); and in later Att. πόρρω, like Lat. *porro*; adv. (πρό, πρός).—I. of space, *forwards, onward, further on*, oft. in Hom., esp. with the verbs ἄγειν or φέρειν, and with part. pass., ἰέμενος, ὁρμενος, τετραμμένος, μεμαώς; so in Trag., πρ. πέμπειν, Aesch. Ag. 853; βῆναι, ἕρπειν, Soph. Tr. 195, 547; μὴ πόρσω φωνεῖν, to speak no *further*, Id. El. 213:—generally, opp. to ἐγγύς, *far off, afar*, Hdt. 3, 133; 5, 13, Aesch. Eum. 65; cf. Valck. Phoen. 597.—In orig. signf., *forward*; oft. with the art. τὸ πρ., first in Hdt., and freq. in Att.; ἐς τὸ πρ., Hdt. 1, 5; 3, 25, and Att.: also, τοῦ πρ., Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 3, 1.—2. from Hdt. downwds. freq. c. gen., πρ. τῆς νυκτός, *further*, i. e. *later in* the night, Hdt. 2, 121, 4; πρ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *further into* the river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 28; πρ. τῆς πλεονεξίας, *further* to one's advantage, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 39; ἐς τὸ πρ. μεγάθεος, *further in point of* size or power, Hdt. 3, 154; so, πρ. ἀρετῆς ἀνήκειν, Hdt. 7, 237:—but also with notion of distance, *far from*, οὐ πρ. Ἑλλησπόντου, Hdt. 5, 13; πρ. δικαίων, Aesch. Eum. 414; οὐ πόρρω τῶν διθυράμβων φθέγγεσθαι, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; πόρρω εἶναι τοῦ οἴεσθαι, Id. Phaed. 96 E; πορρω τῶν πραγμάτων, Isocr. 44 A, etc.;—also foll. by ἀπό, πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν φορτίων, Hdt. 4, 196; ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 49.—II. of time, *forward*, Hom., always in the phrases, πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω νοεῖν, λεύσσειν, ὁρᾶν, Il. 1, 343; 3, 109, Od. 24, 452; cf. Plat. Crat. 428 D:—*hereafter*, κλέος εὑρέσθαι πρόσω, Pind. P. 3, 196.—III. compar. adv., πόρσιον, *farther*, Id. O. 1, 163: superl., πόρσιστα, *furthest*, ὡς π., *as far as possible*, Id. N. 9, 69?—but these are only poet., —the regular forms being προσωτέρω, -τάτω, qq. v. (From πρόσω come πρόσωθεν, πρόσσοθεν: akin to our *far, further*, etc.)

Προσώδης, ες, (πρός, ὀζω) *smelling, stinking*, Galen.

Προσῴδης, ες, (οἰδάω) *swollen*.

Προσῳδή, ἡς, ἡ, (πρός, ᾠδή) *a song sung to* or *with, an accompanying song*, = ᾠδὴ πρὸς κίθαριν, Critias 48, 6th v. Bach.—II. *the accent accompanying the pronunciation* of a word, *the tone* or *accent* of a syllable, differing from its metrical quantity and rhetorical intonation, Plat. Rep. 399 A.—2. *a mark to show the tone, an accent*, πρ. βαρεῖα, ὀξεῖα, περισπωμένη, *the grave, acute, circumflex*, Gramm.; but they applied the word to other marks of pronunciation, as *the breathing, apostrophe, hypodiastolé*, and the usual mark for length or shortness.—3. *the doctrine of accentuation*.—4. later, *the doctrine of the quantity* of syllables, i. e. *prosody* in our sense. Hence

Προσῳδιακός, ή, όν, = sq.: and

Προσῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to accentuation*.—II. τοὺς πρ., a foot *consisting of two long syllables, and one short*, more correctly written προσῳδιακός:—hence, τὰ πρ., *verses of such feet*, opp. to the dactylic, Dion H.

Προσῴδιον, τό, f. l. for πρόσῳδον.

Προσῳδός, όν, (πρός, ᾠδή) *singing* or *sounding to, harmonizing* or *in harmony with*, τινί, Eur. Ion 359: τὸ μέλος, a song *in harmony*, Id. Phaeth. 6, 2: so, metaph., πρ. στοναχαί, a groan *in consonance* with grief, Id. Phoen. 1499.

Πρόσωθεν, and in later Att. πόρρωθεν: Ep. πρόσσοθεν, Il. 23, 533. adv. (πρόσω):—*from afar*, Il. l. c., Aesch. Ag. 947, 952, Soph. Tr. 1003, Plat., etc.:—compar. πορρωτέρωθεν, Isocr. 45 A.

Προσωθέω, ῶ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (πρός, ὠθέω) *to push to* or *towards*, Theophr.

Προσωνέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, ὠνέομαι) dep. mid., *to buy besides*, Xen. Vect. 4, 7, Dem. 823, 18.

Προσωνομάσια, ἡ, dub. l. for παρωνομασία.

Προσωνῡμία, ας, ἡ, (πρός, ὄνομα) *a surname*, Plut. Pericl. 8, 39, etc.

Προσώπατα, τά, old Ep. plur. of πρόσωπον, q. v.

Προσωπεῖον, ου, τό, (πρόσωπον) *a mask*, Luc. Nigr. 11, Tim. 28, etc.

Προσωπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρόσωπον, Ar. Fr. 256. [ῐ]

Προσωπικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a mask*.

Προσώπιον, ου, τό, and -ωπίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from πρόσωπον, the Lat. *personata* (Plin.), a kind of *cucumber*, Diosc.: also, προσωπῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, Geop.

†Προσωπῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, sc. νῆσος, *Prosopitis*, an island of Aegypt formed by the Canobic and Sebennytic mouths of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 41: Thuc. 1, 109.

Προσωποειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *formed like a face*.

Προσωποληπτέω, ῶ, *to be a respecter of persons*, N. T.: and

Προσωπολήπτης, ου, ὁ, *a respecter of persons*, N. T.: from

Προσωπόληπτος, ον, (πρόσωπον, λαμβάνω) *respecting persons*. Hence

Προσωπολῃψία, ας, ἡ, *respect of persons*, N. T.

Πρόσωπον, ου, τό: poet plur. προσώπατα, for πρόσωπα, Od. 18, 192, Opp. etc.; dat. προσώπασι, Il. 7, 212, cf. Lob. Paral. 176:—and a mon. ὁ πρόσωπος is quoted from Plat. Com. (Incert. 39, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1, p. 173):—(πρός, ὤψ). *A face, visage, countenance*, Hom., always in plur., even of a single person, except in Il. 18, 24; but in the Hymns

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the sing. is more freq., as in Hes. :—*φαίνειν πρ.*, to unveil, appear, Pind. N. 5, 31 ; *βλέπειν τινὰ εἰς πρ.*, Eur. Hipp. 280 ; *εἰς πρ. τινος ἀφικέσθαι*, to come before him, Ib. 720 : *κατὰ πρ.* or *πρὸς τὸ πρ.*, *face* to *face*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43, Cyn. 10, 9 ; so, *ἡ κατὰ πρ. ἔντευξις*, a *tête-à-tête*, Plut. Caes. 17.—Usu. of the *human* face, *προτομή* being used for that of animals ; but, Hdt. 2, 76, uses *πρόσωπον* of the Ibis.—2. later, *the front* of any thing, as of an army, *κατὰ πρόσωπον τάξαι*, *in front*, *facing*, Polyb. 3, 65, 6, etc.—II. later also *one's look*, *countenance*, Lat. *vultus*, Aesch. Ag. 639, 794, etc. :—*τὸ σὸν πρ.*, periphr. for *σύ*, Soph. O. T. 448, cf. Dissen Pind. N. 5, 16.—2.=*προσωπεῖον*, *a mask*, Dem. 433, 22 (and some MSS. give *προσωπεῖον*), cf. Aesch. Eum. 990 ; also, *πρ. περίθετον*, Aristomen. Goët. 1 : hence, *a dramatic part*, *character*, Lat. *persona*. — (On the masks of the ancients, v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *persona*.) Hence also,—3. like *πρόσχημα*, Lat. *forma*, *show*, *outward appearance*, *beauty*, Pind. P. 6, 14, cf. I. 2, 13.—III. *a person*, Polyb. 8, 13, 5 ; 12, 27, 10, N. T., etc. ; cf. Jacobson Patr. Ap. p. 6.—2. *a person in grammar*.

Προσωποποιέω, ῶ, *to personify*, i. e. *represent* (lifeless objects, abstract conceptions, etc.) *in human form* or *with human attributes*.—II. *διάλογον πρ.*, *to dramatize* a dialogue, Dion. H. : and

Προσωποποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *personification*, Vit. Hom.—II. *a dramatizing* : from

Προσωποποιός, όν, (πρόσωπον, ποιέω) *personifying*, *investing with human attributes*.—II. *dramatizing*.—III. *making masks*.

Προσωποῦντα, ἡ, for *προσωπόεσσα*, (πρόσωπον) *a vessel with a face*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 51.

Προσωρεύω, (πρό, σωρεύω) *to heap up before* or *beforehand*, App., Luc.

Προσωτέρω, Att. *ποῤῥωτέρω*, compar. from *πρόσω*, *further*, *further off*, Hdt. ; also c. gen., Hdt. 4, 16, etc. ; *τὸ προσωτέρω*, Hdt. 1, 105 ; 3, 45, etc. —II. superl. *προσωτάτω*, Att. *ποῤῥωτάτω*, *furthest*, Hdt., etc. ; c. gen., *ποῤῥωτάτω τῶν ὑποψιῶν*, Isocr. 34 C : also, *προσώτατα*, Hdt. 2, 103 : *τοῦ προσωτάτω*, Soph. Aj. 731, ubi v. Dind. ; al. *προσωτάτου*, but the adjs. *προσώτερος*, *-τατος* seem to be later ; Polyb. 5, 34, 8, has *ποῤῥώτερον* as adv.

Προσωφελέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρός, ὠφελέω) *to help* or *assist besides*, *contribute to assist*, *τινά*, Hdt. 9, 68 ; absol., Ib. 105 : also c. dat.,=*ἐπωφελέω*, Eur. Alc. 41, Heracl. 330. Hence

Προσωφέλημα, ατος, τό, *help* or *aid in* a thing, Eur. Med. 611 : and

Προσωφέλησις, εως, ἡ, *help*, *aid*, *advantage*, Soph. Phil. 1406.

Προσωφελητέον, verb. adj. from *προσωφελέω*, *one must assist*, Xen. Ages. 11, 8.

Πρόταγμα, ατος, τό, (προτάσσω) *the van*, Diod., Plut. Lucull. 28.

Προταινί, adv., *in front of*, *πρ. τάξεων*, Eur. Rhes. 523. [ῑ]

Προταίνιος, α, ον, = *ποταίνιος*. Adv. *προταινίον*,=foreg.

Προτακτέον, verb. adj. from *προτάσσω*, *one must place in front*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1. 10 ; *one must prefer*, *τί τινος*, Aeschin. 78, 8.

Προτακτικός, ή, όν, *placing before*. —II. *placed before* : hence in Gramm., *ἄρθρον πρ.*, the *prepositive* article ὁ, ἡ, τό : from

Πρότακτος, ον, or *-τός*, όν, (προτάσσω) *posted in front*, *οἱ πρ.*, *the van*, Plut. Camill. 41, Crass. 23, etc. ; cf. Lob. Paral. 491.—II. *predetermined*.

Προτᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, also as dep. pass., *to suffer beforehand*.

Προτᾰμιεῖον, ου, τό, (πρό, ταμιεῖον) *a room before a magazine* or *storeroom*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 5.

Προτᾰμιεύω, (πρό, ταμιεύω) *to lay in beforehand*, Luc. Salt. 61 : also as dep.

Προτάμνω, Ion. for *προτέμνω* ; hence *-τᾰμοίμην*, opt. aor. mid., Od. ; and *-τᾰμών*, part. aor., Hom.

Πρόταξις, ή, (προτάσσω) *a posting in front*.—II. *predetermination*, Clem. Al.

Προτᾰράσσω, f. *-ξω*, (πρό, ταράσσω) *to confuse* or *disturb beforehand*, Hipp.

Προταρβέω, ῶ, (πρό, ταρβέω) *to fear beforehand*, *τι*, Aesch. Theb. 332 ; c. inf., Eur. H. F. 968.—II. *to fear* or *be anxious for one*, *τινός*, Soph. Tr. 89, Ant. 83.—III. *to fear more*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 25.

Προτᾰριχεύω, (πρό, ταριχεύω) *to salt* or *pickle beforehand* ; generally, *to preserve* or *prepare for keeping*, Hdt. 2, 77.—II. in Hipp., *to reduce a patient by fasting* ; v. Foës. Oecon. s. v.

Πρότᾰσις, ή, (προτείνω) *a stretching* or *putting forward* : *πρ. πνεύματος*, *an attempt* to breathe, Hipp. ; v. Foës. Oec.—II. (in pass. sense,) *that which is put forward* : hence,—1. in logic, *a proposition* (*ἀπόφανσις*) *used as the premiss* of a syllogism, Arist. passim ; cf. *προτείνω* III.—2. in Gramm., *the hypothetical* or *limiting clause* of a sentence, answered by the *ἀπόδοσις*.—3. *a question proposed*, *problem*, Ath. 234 C.—4. *part of a dramatic poem*, opp. to the *ἐπίτασις*.

Προτάσσω, Att. *-ττω* : f. *-ξω* (πρό, τάσσω) :—*to place* or *post in front*, *πρ. ἑαυτὸν πρό τινος*, *to put* one's self *in front of* another, so as to defend him, Andoc. 14, 31 : so in mid., *προετάξατο τῆς φάλαγγος τοὺς ἱππέας*, *he posted his* horse *in front* of it, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 10 :—pass., *to take the lead*, *go first*, Aesch. Supp 935 ; *τὸ προταχθέν*, *οἱ προτεταγμένοι*, *the front ranks*, *van*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 37, Hell. 2, 4, 15 : cf. *προτακτέον*.—II. generally, *to appoint* or *determine beforehand*, Soph. Tr. 164.

Προτατέον, verb. adj. from *προτείνω*, *one must use as a πρότασις*, Arist. Top. 8, 1, 4.

Προτᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a πρότασις* (signf. II. 1), Arist. Top. 8, 14, 9. Adv. *-κῶς*, Id. Soph. El. 15, 9.

Προτέγιον, ου, τό, and *προτέγισμα*, ατος, τό, (πρό, τέγος) *the forepart of a roof*, also *προστέγιον*, *προστέγισμα*.

Προτείνω, (πρό, τείνω) *to stretch out*, *spread* or *hold before* one, so as to defend him, *πρ. ψυχὴν τινος*, Soph. Aj. 1270.—2. metaph., *to hold out* as a pretext or excuse, *πρ. πρόφασιν*, Hdt. 1, 156 ; *πρ. θεούς*, Soph. Phil. 992 ; so in mid., Ep. Plat. 317 C.—II. *to stretch forwards* or *in front*, *stretch forth*, *hold out*, *χεῖρας*, esp., in suppliant posture, Hdt. 1, 45 ; 7, 233 ; so in mid., Hdt. 4. 136 : also, *προτείνει χεὶρ ἐκ χεροὸς ὀρέγματα* (sic legend. c. Hermanno pro *ὀρεγομένα*), Aesch. Ag. 1111.—2. *πρ. δεξιάν*, *to offer*, *tender* it as a pledge, Soph. Phil. 1292, Tr. 1184, Eur. Alc. 1118, Xen., etc. ; so, *πρ. πίστιν*, Dem. 659, 10 :—hence, —3. *to hold out*, *offer*, *tender*, *show at a distance*, Lat. *ostentare*, Hdt. 8. 140, 2 ; so, *προτείνειν κέρδος*, Aesch. Pr. 777 ; *τελετάς*, Eur. Bacch. 238, cf. Hel. 28, Plat. Rep. 382 A ; *ὀραχμάς*, Ar. Plut. 1019 ; *ἐλευθερίαν*, Antipho 135, 16 ; also c. inf., *πρ. τινὶ λαβεῖν*, Xen. Oec. 5, 8 :—also in mid., Hdt. 5, 24, Dem. 179, 17, etc.—4. in mid., *μισθὸν προτείνεσθαι*, *to claim* or *demand* as a reward, Hdt. 9, 34.—5. intr., *to stretch forward*, Plat. Criti. 111 A.—III. *to put forward as a proposition* (*πρότασις* II. 1), Arist. Top. 1, 10, 1 ; so in mid., Id. An. Pr. 1, 27, 9.

Προτειχίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (πρό, τειχίζω) *to build a wall in front*, *protect by a wall*. Hence

Προτείχισμα, ατος, τό, *an advanced fortification*, *outwork*, Thuc. 6, 100, Polyb. 2, 69, 6, etc.

Προτέλειος, ον, (πρό, τέλος) *before initiation* or *consecration*, *τὰ προτέλεια* (sc. *ἱερά*), an expiatory sacrifice *usual before any solemnity* ; *θύειν τὰ προτέλεια*, to perform *an initiatory sacrifice for* or *in behalf of..*, *ναῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 226, cf. Eur. I. A. 718.—II. esp., *before* or *in the solemn marriage rite*, Sappho 44 (in Aeol. form *προτέλλα*) : Plat. also says in full *προτέλεια γάμων*, Legg. 774 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. —III. *τὰ προτέλεια*, generally, *a beginning*, *outset*, e. g. of battle, Aesch. Ag. 65 ; *βιότου πρ.*, Ib. 720 :—also *the rudiments* of a science.

Προτελευτάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, τελευτάω) *to end before*, *die before*, Plut. 2, 113 E.

Προτελέω, ῶ, f. *-έσω*, (πρό, τελέω) *to pay as toll* or *tribute*, *give*, *pay*, or *expend beforehand*, Thuc. 6, 31, acc. to Arnold ; *πρ. εἴς τι*, Xen. Vect. 3, 9.—II. *to initiate* or *instruct beforehand* in a thing, *τι*, in pass., Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14.

Προτελής, ές, (πρό, τέλος)=*προτέλειος*, esp., of the victim *which was offered before a marriage*, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

Προτελίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=*προτελέω* II ; hence, *πρ. τὴν νεύνιδα Ἀρτέμιδι*, *to present* her *along with an offering* to Diana *preliminary to marriage*, Eur. I. A. 433 : pass., *προτελίζομαι*, *to be so presented*, Cratin. Pyl. 8.

Προτεμένισμα, ατος, τό, (πρό, τέμενος) *the precincts* or *entrance of a τέμενος*, v. Arnold Thuc. 1, 134 : later *the vestibule of a temple*, where the lustral water was kept.

Προτέμνω, f. *-τεμῶ* : aor. *προὔτᾰμον* and in prose usu. *προὐτεμον*, (πρό, τέμνω). *To cut up beforehand*, Il. 9, 489.—II. *to cut off in front*, *cut short*, Lat. *praecidere*, *κορμὸν ἐκ ῥίζης προταμών*, Od. 23, 196.—III. *to cut forward* or *in front* of one, Lat. *proseco*, *praeseco* : hence in aor. opt. mid., *εἰ ὤλκα διηνεκέα προταμοίμην*, if in ploughing *I cut* a long furrow *before me*, Od. 18, 375 ; like *ὄγμον ὀρθὸν ἄγειν* in Theocr. 10, 2.

Προτενής, ές, (προτείνω) *forestretching*, Opp. C. 2, 304 : of a spear, *in rest*, *couched*, Ap. Rh. 1, 756.

Προτενθεύω, (πρό, τενθεύω) *to taste before and pick out the tid-bits* ; generally, *to have the pick* of a thing, Ar. Nub. 1200 : cf. sq. Hence

Προτένθης, ου, ὁ, *one who picks out the tid-bits beforehand*, *a dainty fellow*, *gourmand*, Br. Ar. Nub. 1198, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 859.—At Athens, *προτένθαι* was an old name for *forestallers* or *regraters* (*μεταβόλοι*), who bought up provisions before they were brought into the market, Schol. Ar. l. c.—The fem. *ἡ προτένθης* occurs in Ael. N. A. 15, 10 ; cf. Lob. Paral. 272.

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Προταλαῖος, α, ον, (πρωτέρος) *on the day before*, formed like δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, etc.: ἡ πρ. (sc. ἡμέρα), *the day before*: usu. τῇ προτεραίᾳ, Lat. *pridie*, Hdt. 1, 84, 126, etc.; τῇ πρ. ἡμέρᾳ, Plat. Phaed. 59 D; and, c. gen., τῇ πρ. τῆς καταστάσιος, *the day before* the audience, Hdt. 9, 9, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 A.

Προτεραίτερος, α, ον, compar. from foreg., for πρότερος, which it strengthens, as if *days and days before*, Ar. Eq. 1165.

Προτερεύω, v. l. for sq. in Hdt. 9, 66.

Προτερέω, ῶ, (πρότερος) *to be before, in front, at the head*, Hdt. 9, 57; also, πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, *to be forward* on the way, Hdt. 9, 66 (with v. l. προτερεύω).—2. also of time, *to be beforehand, get the start*, Thuc. 1, 33: *to come before the time*, opp. to ὑστερεῖν, Polyb. 9, 14, 9; *to be older than*, τινός, Dion. H.—3. *to be before* or *beforehand, to get the advantage*, οὐδὲν προτερήσετε, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239, 9; κατά τι, Polyb. 3, 110, 6.

Προτερηγενής, ές, (πρότερος, *γένω) *born sooner, older*, Call. Jov. 58.

Προτέρημα, ατος, τό, (προτερέω) *priority* in rank, etc.; *a privilege*, LXX:—in plur., *gain, advantages*, Polyb. 16, 20, 6.—2. in war, *an advantage, victory*, Id. 1, 9, 7; 2, 10, 6, etc.

Προτέρησις, ἡ, (προτερέω) *a being before* or *first*, Heliod.

Προτερίζω, f. -ίσω, = προτερέω, susp.

Προτερικός, ή, όν; συκῆ πρ., a kind of *early fig*, with v. l. πρωτ., Seleuc. ap. Ath. 77 D: from

Πρότερος, α, ον, (πρό) *before others*, in form and signf. a compar. without any posit. in use, answering to Lat. *prior*, as its superl. πρῶτος (q. v.) to Lat. *primus*; opp. to ὕστερος:—I. of place, *before, in front, forward*, Il. 16, 589; 17, 274; πόδες πρ., the *fore* feet, Od. 19, 228:—but more freq., II. of time, *before, sooner, earlier, older*, Hom., and Hes.; πρότερος γενεῇ, Il. 15, 182; πρότεροι ἄνδρες or ἄνθρωποι, also πρότεροι alone, Hom.: but, πρ. παῖδες, children *by the first* or *a former marriage*, Od. 15, 22; τῇ προτέρῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) *on the day before*, Od. 16, 50; so, ἡοῖ τῇ προτέρῃ, Il. 13, 794; (in prose more usu. τῇ προτεραίᾳ, cf. προτεραῖος);—then freq. in Att., οἱ πρότεροι ἐπιόντες, the *first* assailants, Thuc. 1, 123; οἱ πρ. ἀναβάντες, Xen. An. 1, 4, 12, etc.:—as a regular compar., c. gen., ἐμέο πρότερος, Il. 10, 124; πρ. τούτων, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 D; τῷ πρ. ἔτει τῆς ἥττης, Polyb. 2, 43, 6.—The neut. πρότερον was esp. used as adv., *before, sooner, earlier*, very freq. in Hdt. foll. by ἤ and inf., πρότερον ἢ βασιλεῦσαι, Hdt. 7, 2; by πρίν ἄν, and inf., Id. 1, 82, 140; also by ἤ and indicat., Id. 6, 45; 8, 8; by ἤ and subjunct., Id. 7, 54; also by πρὶν ἤ and subjunct., 7, 8, 2; 9, 93; cf. πρίν II. 6:—sometimes it stood for the prep. πρό, ὀλίγῳ πρότερον τουτέων, Hdt. 8, 95; also with artic., τὸ πρότερον τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων, Hdt. 2, 144: the adv. πρότερον is oft. put between art. and subst., e. g. ὁ πρότερον βασιλεύς, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.; cf. προτέρως, προτέρω, πρόσθεν.—Comic compar. προτεραίτερος, Ar. Eq. 1165.—III. post-Hom. of rank, worth, and in gen. of precedence, *before, above, superior*, τινί, *in* a thing, Isae. 37, 3; πρ. τινός, πρός τι, *superior to* him in..., Plat. Lach. 183 B.

Προτέρω, adv. from πρότερος, or directly from πρό, like ἀποτέρω from ἀπό, *further before, forwards*, like πρόσω, ἴθυσαν προτέρω, Il. 4, 507; πρ. ἄγειν, διώκειν, Il. 3, 400; 5, 672: metaph., ἔρις προτέρω γένετο, the fight went *further*, i. e. grew hotter, Il. 22, 490: οὐ πρ., no *further*, no *more*, Ap. Rh. 1, 919.—II. of time, *sooner, formerly*, Call. Dian. 72.

Προτέρωθε, adv. from foreg., *from aforetime: from the front*.

Προτέρως, adv. from πρότερος, *in the former manner*.

Προτέρωσε, adv. from foreg., *toward the front, forward*, H. Hom. 32, 10, Ap. Rh. 1, 306, etc.

Προτετᾰμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from προτείνω, *spread* or *stretched out*.

Προτεύχω, (πρό, τεύχω) *to make* or *do beforehand*: pf. pass. inf. προτετύχθαι, *to have happened beforehand, to be past*, Il. 16, 60; 18, 112; 19, 65.

Προτεχνολογέω, ῶ, *to instruct in the rudiments of an art*. Hence

Προτεχνολόγημα, ατος, τό, *instruction in the rudiments of an art*.

Προτήθη, ης ἡ, (πρό, τήθη) *a great grandmother*, Dio C.

Προτηθῦς, ῦος, ἡ, (πρό, Τηθύς) *born before Tethys*, comic name of an old woman, with a play on foreg., Cratin. Incert. 134.

Προτήκω, *to melt beforehand*. Hence

Πρότηξις, ἡ, *a melting beforehand*: esp. *a consuming*, dub.

Προτί, an old, esp. Ep., form for πρός, q. v., freq. in Hom.: in Cretan, ποτί. (Never used for πρό.) [ῐ]

Προτιάπτω, Dor. for προσάπτω, Il. 24, 110.

Προτιβάλλομαι, Dor. for προσβάλλομαι, Il. 5, 879.

Προτιειλεῖν, Dor. for προσειλεῖν, Il. 10, 347.

Προτιείποι, Dor. for προσείποι, Il. 22, 329.

Προτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (πρό, τίθημι) *to place* or *set before, set out*, esp. of meals, Il. 24, 409, Hes. Th. 537; δαῖτά τινι προθεῖναι, Hdt. 1, 207; ξείνιά τινι, Id. 7, 29: generally, *to hand to, present to*, τινί τι, Soph. El. 1198:—so in mid., *to set before one's self, have set before one*, τραπέζας, Od. 1, 112; δεῖπνον, Hdt. 4, 26.—2. *to put forth, expose* a child, like ἐκτιθέναι, Hdt. 1, 112; so, *to expose* to danger, τινά, Soph. Phil. 268.—3. *to set before, set up as a mark* or *prize, propose*, ἆεθλους, Hdt. 7, 197; ἀμιλλαν λόγων, Eur. Med. 546; στέφανον, Thuc. 2, 46; πονηρίας ἀγῶνα, Plat. Phaed. 90 B; ἄπορον αἴρεσιν, Id. Theaet. 196 C; σκοπὸν κάλλιστον, Arist. Pol.:—πρ. νόμον, Eur. Hipp. 1046:—also, *to set as a penalty*, πρ. ζημίαν, Id. 3, 44, cf. 82; ἐπιτίμια, Dem. 918, 4:—generally, *to set, fix*, οὖρον, as a limit, Hdt. 1, 32, 74.—4. in mid., *to put forth on one's own part, display*, ἀνδραγαθίαν, Thuc. 2, 42: but, πρ. τινὰ ἐν οἴκτῳ, *to set before one's self* in pity, i. e. compassionate, Aesch. Pr. 239:—*to purpose* to do, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 352 D.—II. *to set forth, put out publicly*, πρ. νεκρόν, *to lay out* a dead body, *let* it *lie in state*, Hdt. 5, 8; so in mid., Eur. Alc. 664, Thuc. 2, 34, and ap. Dem. 1071, 1; also, ποτήρια χρύσεα προθεῖτο, Hdt. 3, 148:—metaph., πένθος μέγα προεθήκαντο, *they showed* great sorrow, Hdt. 6, 21; and in act., Soph. Ant. 1249.—2. esp., *to set out* wares *for show* or *sale*, Luc. Nigr. 25; cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 179.—3. *to publish, make publicly known* in any way:—also, *to propose, bring forward* a thing to be examined and debated, Lat. *in medium afferre*, προθεῖναι πρᾶγμα, λόγον, Hdt. 1, 206; 8, 59; also c. inf., προθεῖναι λέγειν, ἐκλέξασθαι, Hdt. 3, 38; 9, 27; so, πρ. τινι ποιεῖν, Id. 9, 94:—in mid., *to appoint* an assembly for debating a matter, Soph. Ant. 160, cf. Hemst. Luc. Necyom. 19:—pass., οὐ προὐτέθη σοῖσι λόγοις, speech *was* not *allowed* them, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 5, cf. Aeschin. 36, 28.—III. *to put forward*, as one foot before the other, Eur. Hec. 67;—*to hold forth, offer, tender*, χεῖρα, Soph. Phil. 942 (but with v. l. προσθεῖς):—and in mid., προτίθεσθαί τινι πόλεμον, Hdt. 4, 65; μῆνιν προθέσθαι (al. προσθ-) Id. 7, 229.—2. *to hold out* as a pretext, Soph. Aj. 1051.—Cf. προτείνω.—IV. *to put before* or *over*, πέπλον ὀμμάτων, Eur. I. A. 1550, cf. I. T. 1218: πρ. προοίμιον τοῦ λόγου, Plat. Legg. 722 C; and in mid., *to put before one's self*, Polyb. 1, 33, 9.—2. *to prefer one to another*, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 53, Eur. Med. 963; τινὰ πάρος τινος, Soph. O. C. 419; τι ἀντί τινος, Eur. Hipp. 382.

Προτίκτω, (πρό, τίκτω) *to bring forth before*, Hipp.

Προτίλλω, *to pluck* or *pluck out before*, or *in front*.

Προτιμύσσω, Dor. for προσμύσσω, Theocr. 3, 29.

Προτιμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, τιμάω) *to honour* one *before* or *above* another, *to prefer* one to another, τινά τινος, Hdt. 1, 86, Xen., etc.; also, πρ. τινα ἀντὶ τινος, Plat. Lys. 219 D; πρό τινος, Id. Legg. 727 D; πλέον τινος, Ib. 777 D.—2. c. acc. only, *to prefer in honour, honour, esteem, regard*, Aesch. Ag. 1415, Eum. 739, Eur., etc.:—hence in pass., *to be so preferred*, Thuc. 6, 9, and Xen.: also, προτιμᾶσθαι ἐς τὰ κοινά (as we say) *to be preferred* to public honours, Id. 2, 37: the fut. mid. is used in pass. signf. by Xen. An. 1, 4, 14.—3. c. gen. only, *to care for, take heed of, reck of*, Aesch. Ag. 1672, Eur. Alc. 72; οὐδὲν πρ. τινος, Ar. Plut. 883, Dem. 80, 22.—4. c. inf. foll. by ἤ..., *to wish rather, prefer*, προτιμῶντες καθαροὶ εἶναι ἢ εὐπρεπέστεροι, Hdt. 2, 37, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 B: c. inf. only, *to wish greatly, wish much, care* to do or be, Soph. Tr. 722, Eur. Med. 343; strengthd., πολλοῦ πρ., Hdt. 3, 21:—so, πρ. ὅπως τι ἔσται, Ar. Ach. 27. Hence

Προτίμησις, εως, ἡ, *an honouring before* others, *preference*, Thuc. 3, 82 [τῐ]

Προτιμητέον, verb. adj. from προτιμάω, *one must prefer*, c. inf., Plat. Crito. 109 A; τί τινος, Id. Legg. 726 A.

Προτιμητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to preference* or *precedence*.

Προτιμία, ας, ἡ, *greater honour, preference*.

Προτίμιον, ου, τό, like ἐμβόλιον, *earnest-money*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17.

Πρότῐμος, ον, (πρό, τιμή) *honoured above, worth more than*, τινός, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 414 B (?2. 17 Bgk.) Plat. Eryx. 393 D; πρ. λίθοι, *precious stones*, Id. Legg. 947 D.

Προτιμᾶσθαι, Dor. for προσμᾶσθαι, Od. 11, 143.

Προτιμωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, τιμωρέω) *to help beforehand* or *first*, rend. Thuc. 1, 74:—mid., *to revenge one's self*, Id. 6, 57.

Προτιοπτος, ον, Dor. for προσοπτος, Manetho.

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Προτιόσσομαι, dep., only Ep., only used in pres. and impf., and never in the common form πρόσοσσ-, (ὄσσομαι). *To look at* or *upon* one, *to behold*, τινά, Od. 7, 31 ; 23, 365.—II. *to see with the mind* ; hence *to foresee, forebode*, κραδίη, θυμὸς προτιόσσετό μοι θάνατον or ὄλεθρον, Od. 5, 389 ; 14, 219 :—and so, prob., ἢ σ' εὖ γιγνώσκων προτιόσσομαι, from thorough knowledge of thee *I foresee* it, Il. 22, 356, though others explain it *I recognise* thee.

Προτιτύσκω, *to prepare before*, Welcker Syll. Ep. n. 183, 24.

Προτίω, f. -τίσω [ῐ], (πρό, τίω) *to honour* one *before* another, *prefer*, τι, Aesch. Ag. 789, Eum. 545 ; πρ. τινὰ τάφου, *to deem* the one *more worthy* of burial than the other, Soph. Ant. 22.

Πρότμησις, ἡ, (προτέμνω) *a cutting forward*.—2. *the waist* or *loins*, where the body is drawn in, Il. 11, 424, Q. Sm. 6, 374.

Προτολμάω, ῶ, (πρό, τολμάω) *to venture before* others :—pass., *to be first ventured* or *risked*, ἐν Κερκύρᾳ τὰ πολλὰ προετολμήθη, Thuc. 3, 84.

Προτομή, ῆς, ἡ, (προτέμνω) *the foremost* or *upper part of any thing* : esp., —1. *the face of an animal* (whereas πρόσωπον is used of men), γλαύκου πρ., Antiph. Κυκλ. 1, 4.—2. *an image reaching down to the middle, a half-figure*, Anth. Plan. 147 :—hence,—3. *the forepart* of a ship, Anth. P. 7, 215.

Προτονίζω, *to haul up with πρότονοι*, Anth. P. 10, 2 : from

Πρότονοι, ων, οἱ, two *ropes from the masthead to the bows of a ship*, serving to raise, lower, and stay the mast, *the forestays*, ἱστὸν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες, Il. 1, 434 ; κατὰ δὲ πρυτόνοισιν ἔδησαν (sc. τὸν ἱστόν), Od. 2, 425 ; ἱστοῦ δὲ προτόνους ἑρύσῃ' ἀνέμοιο θύελλα ἀμφοτέρους, ἱστὸς δ' ὀπίσω πέσεν, Od. 12, 409 : later *the haul-yards* or *ropes to haul up and stay the sail*, Eur. Hec. 114, I. T. 1134 :—in sing., σωτῆρα ναὸς πρότονον, Aesch. Ag. 897, cf. Mel. 77 ;—where it is usu. interpreted *a fore-cable*.—A neut., τὸ πρότονον is also quoted.

Προτοῦ, for πρὸ τοῦ, and this for πρὸ τούτου, *ere this, aforetime, erst, formerly*, Hdt., and Att. ; ὁ προτοῦ (sc. χρόνος), Thuc. 1, 32 ; cf. πρό A. II.

Προτραγῳδέω, ῶ, *to demean one's self in tragic manner beforehand, make much ado about* a thing.

Προτρεπτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for urging on, exhorting*, etc., πρὸς ἀρετήν, Aeschin. 75, 30 ; πρ. λόγοι, Isocr. 1 C. Adv. -κῶς, *persuasively*, Luc. Somn. 3 : from

Προτρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, τρέπω) *to make* another *turn forwards* : but in this literal signf. rarely save in pass., *to turn and go forward, turn towards*, ἐπὶ νῆας, Il. 5, 700 ; ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ, Od. 11, 18 ; 12, 381 ; metaph., ἀχεῖ προτραπέσθαι (aor. mid. in pass. signf.), *to give one's self* up to grief, Il. 6, 336.—II. usu., *to turn and urge forwards, urge on, impel, exhort*, τίς σ' ἀνάγκη τῇδε προτρέπει ; Soph. El. 1193 : c. acc. pers et inf., *to urge* one *on* to do a thing, Hdt. 9, 90, Soph. Ant. 270, Plat., etc. ; also, πρ. τινὰ εἰς, ἐπὶ or πρός τι, as, προτρ. τινὰ εἰς φιλοσοφίαν, Plat. Euthyd. 274 E, 307 A ; ἐπ' ἀρετήν, Isocr. 16 C, Lycurg. 149, 7, etc. ; πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐπιτηδεύματα, Plat. Legg. 711 B :—so, in mid. much like act., c. acc. pers. et inf., Aesch. Pr. 990, Soph. O. T. 358 ; προτρέπεσθαί τινα ἐπ ἀρετήν, πρὸς ἐγκράτειαν, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 1 ; 4, 5, 1 ; but in Hdt. 1, 31, c. dupl. acc., τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προετρέψατο ὁ Σόλων τὸν Κροίσον, Solon *roused* the *curiosity* of Croesus respecting Tellus : †in pass., *to be urged, impelled onwards*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 4†. —III. in mid. also, like Lat. *praevertere, to outstrip, outdo*, τινὰ ἐν τινι, Plut. 2, 624 C.—IV. also in mid., *to make a change*, ἐν τῇ φαρμακείᾳ, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.—V. in Eur. Hipp. 715 (si vera lectio) it is expl. by the Schol., *to search out, discover*.

Προτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρό, τρέφω) *to nourish, feed before*, Alex. Trall.

Προτρέχω, fut. -δρᾰμοῦμαι : aor. προὔδρᾰμον (πρό, τρέχω) :—*to run forward* or *forth*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 10.—II. *to outrun, overtake*, τινός, Ib. 5, 2, 4 ; πολλοῖς ἡ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας, Isocr. 11 A : absol., *to escape*, Antipho 122 1.

Προτρῐβω, (πρό, τρίβω) *to bruise beforehand*, Diosc.

Πρότριτα, adv., (πρό, τρίτος) *three days before, on for three successive days*, Thuc. 2, 34 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 414.

Προτροπάδην, adv., (προτρέπω) *turned forwards*, i. e. *headforemost, headlong* ; esp. of flight, *with headlong speed*, πρ. φοβέοντο, Il. 16, 304 ; πρ. φεύγειν, Plat. Symp. 221 C ; φέρεσθαι, Polyb. 12, 4, 4 ; πρ. ὤσασθαι, to drive *headlong*, Plut. Ages. 18 :—generally, *hurriedly*, Pind. P. 4, 167. [ᾰ]

Προτροπάω, collat. form from προτρέπω.

Προτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (προτρέπω) *exhortation*, Plat. Legg. 920 B, Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, 3.—II. *impulse, motive*, Arr. An. 5, 28.

Πρότροπος, ὁ, v. πρόδρομος, Diosc.

Πρότροχος, ου, ὁ, (πρό, τροχός) *a fore-wheel*.

Προτρῠγαῖος, ον, (πρό, τρύγη) *before the vintage*.—II. epith. of Bacchus, *presiding over the vintage* ; also, θεοὶ προτρυγαῖοι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 491.

Προτρῠγεία, ας, ἡ, *a festival before the vintage* : from

Προτρῠγῐος, ον, = προτρυγαῖος.

Προτρύγης, ου, ὁ, = προτρυγαῖος II, susp. in Ael.

Προτρυγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Arat., and -ητής, οῦ, ὁ, (πρό, τρύγη) a star on the right of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage ; also called τρυγητήρ, *vindemitor*.

Προτρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, (πρό, τρώγω) *to gnaw, nibble beforehand*, Hipp.

Προτυγχάνω, f. -τεύξομαι, (πρό, τυγχάνω) *to happen or be before* one, τὸ προτύχον, *the first thing that came to hand*, Pind. P. 4, 61, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 84.

Πρότῠπος, ον, (πρό, τύπος) *prefigured* : τὸ πρότυπον, *a model, pattern*. Hence

Προτῠπόω, ῶ, *to form* or *mould beforehand*, Luc. Paras. 40 :—mid., προτυποῦσθαί τι, *to figure to one's self, conceive*, Heliod.

Προτύπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, τύπτω) intr., *to press forwards, break forth, burst out*, Τρῶες προὔτυψαν, Il. 13, 136 ; 15, 306 ; 17, 262 ; ἀνὰ βίας ὁρμὴν μένος προὔτυψε, Od. 24, 319 ; so in later Epp., as Ap. Rh. 1, 953, etc. —II. in pass., προτυπεῖν, *driven, urged on*, Aesch. Ag. 132, unless it be taken immediately from the signf. of τύπτω, *forged*, Lat. *procusum*.

Προτύπωμα, ατος, τό, (προτυπόω) *a model, pattern*. [ῠ]

Προὐβάλε, προὔδωκε, etc., for προεβ-.

Προὐγγυος, ον, for προεγγ-, *giving surety* :—Dor. πρώγγυος.

Προυγελέω, ῶ, =προυσελέω, Stob., and Hesych. ; v. προςελέω.

Προϋγιαίνω, *to be healthy before*. [ῡ]

Προϋγραίνω, (πρό, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten first*, Hipp.

Προὐγράφε, for προεγρ-.

Προὐδίδαξατο, προὐδωκα, προὔθετο, for προεδ-.

Προὔθηκε, for προεθ-, Il.

Προὔκειτο, προὐκινδύνευε, for προεκ-.

Προϋλακτέω, ῶ, (πρό, ὑλακτέω) *to bark for* or *in watching* one, τινός, Alciphr. [ῡ]

Προὐλίγου, contr. for πρὸ ὀλίγου.

†**Προῦμνις**, ιδος, ὁ, *Prunnis*, father of Bacchis in Corinth, Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Προῦμνον, ου, τό, *a plum*, Lat. *prunum*, also προῦννον : from

Προῦμνος, ου, ἡ, *the plum-tree*, Lat. *prunus* : also προύνη, προῦνος.

Προὐνεικος, ον, (πρό, ἐνεγκεῖν) *bearing burdens, a porter*.—II. like προφερής, *lustful, lewd*, Anth. ; cf. Diog. L. 4, 6.

Προύννέπω, v. sub προεννε-.

Προύνη, ης, ἡ, = προῦμνος, Theophr.

Προῦνον, ου, τό, and προῦνος, ου, ἡ, = προῦμνον, προῦμνος.

Προὐξέγνωσε. προύξεπίσταμαι, προύξερευνάω, and -ήτης, προυξεφίεμαι, v. sub προεξ-.

Προϋπάγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ὑπάγω) *to lead on gradually* :—mid., *to reduce first under one's power*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41, ubi al. προςυπ-.

Προϋπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὑπαντάω) *to advance to meet, to meet before*, Joseph.

Προϋπαντιάζω, =foreg., Philo.

Προύπαρξις, ἡ, (προϋπάρχω) *pre-existence*.

Προϋπαρχή, ῆς, ἡ, *a beginning of kindnesses, a previous service*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 5 : from

Προϋπάρχω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ὑπάρχω) *to be beforehand in* a thing, *to begin with, make a beginning of*, c. gen., ἀδικίας, Thuc. 2, 40 ; c. dat., πρ. τῷ ποιεῖν εὖ, Dem. 471, 2 : hence pass., τὰ προϋπηργμένα, = προϋπαρχαί, *benefits formerly received*, Dem. 1191, 26.—II. intr., *to exist before*, Thuc. 4, 126, etc. ; προϋπάρξαντα, *things that happened before, past events*, Dem. 12, 16 ; so too, τὰ προϋπηργμένα, Id. 314, 9.

Προϋπεκλύω, (πρό, ὑπεκλύω) *to loosen* or *weaken beforehand*, Heliod.

Προὔπεμψα, for προέπεμψα, Hom.

Προϋπεξάγω, f. -ξω, *to carry out secretly beforehand*.

Προϋπεξέρχομαι, (πρό, ὑπεξέρχομαι) dep., *to go out secretly before*, Dio C.

Προϋπεξορμάω, ῶ, (πρό, ὑπεξορμάω) *to go out secretly beforehand*, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 3.

Προϋπεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (πρό, ὑπεργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to accomplish secretly beforehand*, prob. l. in Plut. for προςυπ-. Hence

Προϋπεργῠσία, ας, ἡ, *a preparing, strengthening beforehand*, Lat. *praemunitio*, esp. as a form of rhetoric, like προπαρασκευή.

Προυπισχνέομαι, (πρό, ὑπισχνέομαι) dep., *to promise before*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 34.

Προϋπόβαλλω, (πρό, ὑποβάλλω) *to put under* as a *foundation*, Plut. 2, 966, D, in mid.—Pass., *to lie under as a foundation*.

Προϋπογράφομαι, (πρό, ὑπογράφω) mid., *to sketch out before*, Plut. Lucull. 31.

Προϋποδείκνῡμι, (πρό, ὑποδείκνυ-

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μι) *to notify, explain beforehand*, Aristid.

Προϋπόκειμαι, (πρό, ὑπόκειμαι) dep., *to exist before*, Plut. Solon. 15, Id. 2, 678 F; like προϋπάρχω II.

Προϋπολαμβάνω, (πρό, ὑπολαμβάνω) *to assume beforehand*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 1, 3, Rhet. 2, 21, 15.

Προϋπομιμνήσκω, *to remind before*.

Προϋπομνηματίζομαι, dep. mid., *to write remarks before*.

Προϋποπάσσω, *to strew under before*.

Προϋποπτεύω, (πρό, ὑποπτεύω) *to suspect* or *guess before*, Joseph.

Προϋποσπάω, (πρό, ὑποσπάω) *to draw from under before*, Geop.

Προϋπόστασις, ἡ, (προϋφίστημι)= προϋπαρξις, Diosc.

Προϋποστρώννῡμι, *to strew* or *put under before*.

Προϋποστυφή, ῆς, ἡ, *preparation of wool for dyeing*; v. προστύφω.

Προϋποτέμνω, (πρό, ὑποτέμνω) *to cut away from under before*, Heliod.

Προϋποτίθημι, *to set under before*: —mid., *to suppose* or *assume beforehand*.

Προϋποτοπέω, ῶ, (πρό, ὑποτοπέω) *to guess* or *suspect before*, Dio C.

Προϋποτῡπόω, ῶ, (πρό, ὑποτυπόω) *to make an outline of beforehand*, Philo.

Προϋποφαίνω, *to indicate beforehand*.

Προϋποφεύγω, *to flee* or *escape secretly beforehand*.

Προύπτος, ον, contr. for πρόοπτος, q. v.

Προῦργου, contr. for πρὸ ἔργου (as it is written in Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10), *for a work* or *object*; hence, of *any thing serviceable, worth the attainment, profitable, useful*, τι τῶν προὐργου, *something useful*, Ar. Plut. 623; *οὐδὲν πρ.* (ἐστί), it's no *good*, Andoc. 22, 20; *πρ. τι δρᾶν*, Ar. Eccl. 784; *πρ. τι ποιεῖν πρός τι*, to make a step towards gaining one's end, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10, Plat. Meno 84 B:—also as adv., *serviceably, conveniently*, *πρ. πίπτειν*, to be *of service*, Eur. I. T. 309, cf. Hel. 1379; *πρ. γενέσθαι, εἶναι*, Plat. Theaet. 197 A, Rep. 376 C, etc. —II. hence compar. *προὐργιαίτερος, α, ον, more serviceable, useful, important*; *προὐργιαίτερόν* (or -ρά) *ἐστι*, it is *of greater importance*, Plat. Gorg. 458 C, Ar. Lys. 26; *πρ. ποιεῖσθαί τι*, to deem *of more consequence*, Thuc. 3, 109;—superl. *προὐργιαίτατος, η, ον*: but the form *προὐργιέστατος* is dub. —The compar. and superl. are *used* almost wholly in neut.: but in Dinarch. 104, 44, we find *προὐργιαιτέρα χάριτ*.

†Προῦσα, ης, ἡ, *Prusa*, a large city of Bithynia, *ἡ ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ*, Strab. p. 563; also called Προυσιάς: ὁ Προυσιεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Prusa*, Id.

Προυσελέω, v. sub πρυσελέω.

†Προυσίας, ου, ὁ, *Prusias*, a king of Bithynia, Polyb. 4, 47, 7; etc.

Προύτίθει, προὐτρέπετο, προὐτυψα. for προετ-.

Προύφαινε, for προέφαινε, Od.

Προϋφαιρέω, ῶ, (πρό, ὑφαιρέω) *to draw from under before*: πρ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, *to have the* assembly *held before another's arrival*, Aeschin. 36, 5.

Προϋφαρπάζω, *to snatch away beforehand*.

Προϋφείλω, v. sub προοφείλω.

Προϋφιστημι, (πρό, ὑφίστημι) *to put under before*.—II. pass. c. aor. 2 act., *to exist before*, like προϋπάρχω II; *τὰ προὐφεστῶτα, pre-existent things*, prob. l. M. Anton. for προεστ-.

Προύχω, προὔχουσι, προὔχοντο, for προέχ-, Hom.

Προφάγεῖν, inf. aor. (προὐφάγον) of προεσθίω, *to eat before*.

Προφαίνω, (πρό, φαίνω) *to bring forth to light, show forth, manifest, τέρατα*, Od. 12, 394; *σφετέραν ῥίζαν*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 123; *οὐρανῷ σκέλη πρ.*, Soph. El. 753: esp., *to show forth by word, declare*, Id. Tr. 324, etc.: *to propose* as a prize, *ἆθλά τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23:—pass., *to be shown forth, come to light, appear*, Od. 13, 169, and freq. in Att., as Soph. Ant. 1150, Eur. Hipp. 1228; c. inf., *οὐδὲ προὐφαίνετ' ἰδέσθαι, there was* not *light enough* for us to see, Od. 9, 143; also in part. aor. pass. *προφανείς, εἶσα, stepping forward and appearing*, Il. 8, 378, Od. 24, 160; *ἐς πεδίον*, Il. 24, 332; pf. pass., *προπέφανται ἅπαντα*, all *came into sight*, Il. 14, 332; *προπεφασμένα ἆθλα*, prizes *delivered beforehand*, v. l. Hes. Op. 653 (v. προφράζω): also metaph., *to be plainly heard*, *προὐφάνη κτύπος*, Soph. Phil. 202.—II. *to show beforehand, foreshow*, esp. of oracles and divine revelations, Hdt. 1, 210; 3, 65: metaph., *to show a hope* or *prospect beforehand*, i. e. *promise*, Hdt. 7, 161; also foll. by *ὅκως*:—and in pass., and mid., *to show itself* or *appear before*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 12.—III. seemingly intr., *to give forth light, shine forth*, *σελήνη οὐρανόθε προὔφαινε*, Od. 9, 145: *to hold a light before* one, Plut. Cicer. 32; also of a torch, Id. Solon 21; *ὁ προφαίνων, a torch-bearer*, Id. Cat. Min. 41.

Προφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *clearness, distinctness*. [ᾰ]

Προφανερόω, ῶ, *to manifest beforehand*.

Προφᾰνής, ές, (προφαίνω) *showing itself first* or *from afar*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15:—metaph., *quite plain* or *clear*, Plat. Rep. 530 D; *ἀπό* or *ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς, openly*, Thuc. 2, 93; 3, 43: —*very famous* or *renowned*, Manetho. —II. (from pass.) *appearing beforehand*. Adv. -νῶς.

Πρόφανσις, εως, ἡ, (προφαίνω) *a putting forward, advice, instigation*, Soph. Tr. 662, e conj. Dind.

Προφαντις, ιδος, ἡ, = προφῆτις.

Πρόφαντος, ον, (προφαίνω) like προφανής, *appearing at a distance, far-seen*, hence *far-famed*, *πρ. σοφία κατ' Ἑλλανας*, Pind. O. 1, fin.—II. *foreshown*, esp. by an oracle, Hdt. 5, 63, Soph. Tr. 1158.—III. a surname of Neptune, Lyc. 522.

Προφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προφήτης.

Προφήτομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (πρόφασις) dep. mid., *to set up as a pretext* or *excuse, allege by way of excuse*, c. acc., Theogn. 935, Thuc. 5, 54; *πάσας προφάσεις πρ.*, Plat. Rep. 474 E:—absol., *to make excuses*, Ar. Lys. 756, Thuc. 1, 90:—in aor. pass., *προφασισθῆναι, to be pretended, be a pretence*, Thuc. 8, 33.—II. *to bring a pretended charge against*, c. dat. et inf., Plat. Menex. 240 A.

Πρόφᾰσις, gen. εως Ion. ιος, ἡ:—strictly, *that which appears*; and so, *that which is alleged to cover the real state of the case, an apparent cause, reason, motive, a pretext, colour given to a thing*, first in Theogn. (v. infra); also in plur., Hdt. 6, 86: sometimes of a *real cause*, as *πρ. ἀληθεστάτη*, Thuc. 1, 23; 6, 6; *ἀναγκαία*, Isae. 48, 28; *φανερά*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 33; cf. Pind. P. 4, 56:—but mostly in bad sense, like *πρόσχημα, a mere pretext, a pretence, excuse, shuffle, shift*, Hdt., etc.; *βραχεῖα πρ.*, Thuc. 3, 39.—Construct.: *πρ. τινός, the pretext* or *pretence for* a thing, Hdt. 1, 29, etc.: as gen. absol., *προφάσιος τῇδε*, Hdt. 4, 135; so, absol. in acc., *πρόφασιν, pretendedly, as one pretends* or *says*, Il. 19, 262, 302, Hdt. 5, 33; Ar. Eq. 466, Thuc. 3, 111, etc.; in Att. strictly, *πρόφασιν μέν.., τὸ ἀληθὲς δέ*, but *τὸ ἀληθές* is freq. omitted and *δέ* used alone, Eur. Bacch. 221, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 270;—so, *ἐπὶ προφάσεως* and *ἐπὶ προφάσει*, by way of *excuse*, Theogn. 323, Hdt. 7, 150; *ἀπὸ προφάσιος*, Hdt. 2, 161; *διὰ πρόφασιν*, Hdt. 4, 145; *προφάσεως ἕνεκα*, Antipho 143, 6; *κατὰ πρόφασιν*, Hdt. 1, 29; *πρόφασιν θέσθαι*, to make *an excuse*, Theogn. 364; *πρ. προτείνειν, προϊσχέσθαι*, to put forward *an excuse*, Hdt. 1, 156; 8, 3; *πρ. παρέχειν*, Ar. Av. 581; *ἕλκειν*, Hdt. 6, 86; *δέχεσθαι*, Plat. Crat. 421 D; *τρίσκειν*, Antipho 137, 8, etc.; *πρόφασιν ἔχειν ὡς..*, to allege that., Hdt. 6, 133; *πρόφασιν ἔχει τοῖς δειλαίοις μὴ ἰέναι*, gives them *an excuse* for not going, Plat. Rep. 469 C; but, *πρ. ἔχειν τι*, to have or use as *an excuse*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 27; *πρ. ποιεῖσθαί τι*, Ep. Plat. 349 D; elliptically, *μὴ μοι πρόφασιν*, no *excuse*, no *shuffling*, Ar. Ach. 345; so in plur., *μὴ προφάσεις*, Alex. Leb. 2, 1, cf. Eri. Soph. Ant. 577; *προφάσιος ἐπιλαβέσθαι, ἔχεσθαι*, to lay hold of *a pretext*, Hdt. 3, 36; 6, 49, 94.—2. *an occasion, cause* of a thing, freq. in Hipp.: esp. the superficial obvious cause, opp. to the deeper and more real, v. Foes Oecon., and cf. Hdt. 4, 79.—For Soph. Tr. 662, v. sub *πρόφανσις*.—II Pind. personifies *Πρόφασις*, as daughter of *Ὑψίνοος Ἐπιμᾱθεύς*, P. 5, 36. *πρόφασις* comes from *προφαίνω*: not, as Schneider takes it, from *προφημι*. Hence

Προφᾰσιστικός, ή, όν, *serving for a pretext*, LXX.

Πρόφᾰτος, ον, (προφαίνομαι) like προφανής, *shown forth, renowned*, Pind. O. 8, 21.—II. *foreshown*.

Προφᾰτεύω, προφάτης, Dor. for προφητ-.

Προφερής, ές (προφέρω):—strictly, *carried before* or *first, placed before* or *at the head*; *preferred, excellent, ἀλλων, before* all others, Hes. Sc. 360:—Hom. only uses compar., *προφερέστερος*, c. dat. rei, *ἄλμασι, ἴσῃ προφερέστατος*, Od. 8, 128; 21, 134; also c. inf., *προφερέστεροι ἐλκεμέναι*, Il. 10, 352:—the superl. *προφερέσ-ατος*, as v. l. Od. 8, 128 (ubi Wolf *-ωλὺ φέρτατος*); but it is used absol. in Hes. to signify *most advanced in age, oldest*, like *πρεσβύτατος*, Theog. 79, 361, 777.—later, we have a compar and superl. *-τερος, προφέρτατος*, Soph. O C 1531, Fr. 399; and *προφορώτατος*, in Or. Sib.—II. *looking older than one is, forward, precocious*, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, cf. Aeschin. 7, 35:—also of trees or plants, *bearing before their time*, and of young persons, *having sexual intercourse before the time, precocious*, Iambl., and Porphyr.—Poet. word. Adv. *-ρῶς*.

Προφέρω, f. προοισω, aor. 1 *προήνεγκα*: aor. 2 *προήνεγκον* (Thuc. 5, 17): in Hom. only pres. and impf., an unusu. 3 sing. subj. pres. *προφέρῃσι*, as if from a form in *μι*, only in Il. 9, 323, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 106 Anm. 7, (*πρό, φέρω*). *To bring before* one, *bring to, give, present*, τινί τι, Il. 9, 323; 17, 121.—2. esp. of words, *-ὀνείδειά τινι, to throw* reproaches *in his teeth*, Il. 2, 251; and so, *πρ. τινί τι, throw in one's teeth, bring forward, allege*, esp. in the way of reproach or

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objection, Lat. *objicere, exprobrare*, Il. 3, 64, Hdt. 1, 3, Dem. 576, 13, etc.:—but also simply *to utter*, *αὐδάν, μῦθον*, Eur. Supp. 600, Med. 189; so, *πρ. Αἰγιναν πάτραν, to proclaim* it as their country, Pind. I. 5 (4), 55: *πρ. εἰς μέσον, to propose*, Plat. Legg. 812 C; and so in mid., Id. Phil. 57 A, Polyb., etc.: *to bring forward, quote*, Thuc. 5, 26; *προφέρων Ἀρτεμιν, putting forward* her *authority*, Aesch. Ag. 201.—3. c. inf., of an oracle, *to order, command*, Hdt. 5, 63:—gen. absol., *προνενεχθέντος τινί, if it were commanded* one to do so, Aesch. Ag. 964.—II. *to bring forward, show, display, πρ. μένος*, Il. 10, 479; *ἔριδα προφέρειν, to show*, i. e. engage in rivalry, Od. 6, 92; *πόλεμόν τινι πρ., to declare* war against one, Hdt. 7, 9, 3: so in mid., *ξεινοδόκῳ ἔριδα προφέρεσθαι, to offer* quarrel to one's host, Od. 8, 210, cf. Il. 3, 7.—III. *to bear on* or *away, to carry off, sweep away*, of a storm, Il. 6, 346, Od. 20, 64.—IV. metaph., *to forward* a man on *his way*; and so, generally, *to advance further, assist*, Lat. *proferre, promovere*, *πρ. τινὶ ὁδοῦ, ἔργου*, for *φέρειν πρόσω τῆς ὁδοῦ*, etc., *to further* on the road, in the work, Hes. Op. 577; *πρ. εἴς τι, to conduce, help* towards gaining an object, Thuc. 1, 93:—pass., *to increase, wax, grow*.—V. intr., *to surpass, excel* another in something, *τινός τινι, ἃ εἶρια καλλονῇ τε προφέροντα καὶ ἀρετῇ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ὄϊων*, cotton wool *surpassing* sheep's wool in beauty and goodness, Hdt. 3, 106; *πλούτῳ καὶ εἶδει προφέρων Ἀθηναίων*, 6, 127, cf. Thuc. 2, 89; so too, *πρ. τινὸς εἴς τι*, Eur. Med. 1092; cf. Pind. P. 2, 159.—Hence *προφερής*, q. v., cf. *προφορέω*.

Προφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, aor. *προὔφυγον* (as mostly in Hom.) (*πρό, φεύγω*):—*to flee forwards, flee away*, Il. 11, 340, Aesch. Fr. 64.—II. c. acc., *to flee from, shun, avoid, κακόν, θάνατον, μένος καὶ χεῖρας, πόντον*, Il. 14, 81, Od. 22, 325, etc.: *πρ. χρέα, to avoid* debts, Hes. Op. 645: Ep. 2 sing. opt. *προφύγοισθα*, Od. l. c.

Προφημι, *to say beforehand, foretell.*

Προφημίζω, (*πρό, φημίζω*) *to spread a report*, Dio C.

Προφητάζω, = *προφητεύω*, Manetho.

Προφητεία, ας, ἡ, (*προφητεύω*) *the office* or *gift of prophecy*, Plut. Pelop. 17, Luc., etc.:—*prophecy*, N. T.—II. *an expounding of scripture, public instruction, preaching*, N. T.

Προφητεῖον, ου, τό, *the sanctuary of a prophet*, Eccl.: from

Προφητεύω, Dor. *προφᾱτ-*: f. *-εύσω*:—*to be a προφήτης*, or *interpreter* of the gods, *μαντεύεο, Μοῖσα, προφατεύσω δ' ἐγώ*, Pind. Fr. 118: *to declare in the name of a god, interpret* or *expound* his word, *ὁ προφητεύων τοῦ ἱροῦ*, Hdt. 7, 111 (where some propose to write *ὁ πρ. θεοῦ*, cf. Eur. Ion 413); *ἡ μανία προφητεύσασα*, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D:—*to prophesy*.—II. *to instruct publicly, preach*, N. T. (Though there is no simple *φητεύω*, the augm. is prefixed even to the root itself, *προεφήτευον, προεφήτευσα*, etc.)

Προφήτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *προφάτης* [ᾱ]; (*πρῴφημι*):—strictly, *one who speaks for* another, esp. *one who speaks for a god*, and interprets his will to man, *a prophet*, first in Hdt. 8, 36, 37, etc.; so Tiresias is called *πρ. Διός*, Jove's *interpreter*, Pind. N. 1, 91; so of Apollo, *Διὸς προφήτης ἐστὶ Λοξίας πατρός*, Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Id. Fr. 79, Virg. Aen. 3, 252; while the Pythia was in her turn *προφῆτις* or *πρόμαντις* of Apollo, Hdt. 8, 36; then again the *προφήτης* is the *interpreter of* the words of the *inspired μάντις*. Aesch. Ag. 1099, Ar. Av. 972, cf. Plat. Tim. 72 A: so also, poets are called *Μουσῶν προφῆται, interpreters* of the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; cf. *προφητεύω, πρόμαντις, ὑποφήτης*, and v. Valck. Hdt. 7, 111:—generally, *a proclaimer*, as the bowl is called *κώμου προφήτης*, Pind. N. 9, 120; and the cicada *θέρεος πρ.*, Anacreont. 32, 11.—2. not till later in our sense of *a prophet* or *seer*,—*μάντις* (q. v.) being the classical word for this.—II. in N. T., and Eccl., *an interpreter of scripture, a preacher.*

Προφητίζω, = *προφητεύω*, Hipp.

Προφητικός, ή, όν, †of or *proceeding from the prophets*,† *prophetic*, N. T. Adv. *-κῶς*, Luc. Alex. 60.

Προφῆτις, ιδος, fem. from *προφήτης, a prophetess*, Eur. Ion 42, 321.

Προφητοκτόνος, ον, (*προφήτης, κτείνω*) *prophet-slaying*, Eccl.

Προφητοτόκος, ον, (*προφήτης, τίκτω*) *bearing prophets*, Philo.

Προφητόφθεγκτος, ον, (*προφήτης, φθέγγομαι*) *uttered by prophets.*

Προφητοφόντης, ου, ὁ, (*προφήτης, φονεύω*) = *προφητοκτόνος*, Eccl.

Προφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *προφήτης*, Manetho.

Προφθᾰδίην, adv. from sq., Nonn.

Προφθάδιος, α, ον, *anticipating.* [ᾰ]: from

Προφθάνω, f. *-φθάσω* and *-φθήσομαι* (*πρό, φθάνω*):—*to outrun, anticipate*, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 1028, Plat. Rep. 500 A: also c. part., *πρ. με παρακύψασα*, Ar. Eccl. 884: absol., *to be beforehand*, Eur. Phoen. 1385.

Προφθᾰσία, ας, ἡ, later form for *πρόφθασις* Diod.

†Προφθασία, ας, ἡ, *Prophthasia*, a city of Drangiana, Strab. p. 514.

Πρόφθᾰσις, ἡ, (*προφθάνω*) *anticipation.*

Προφθέγγομαι, dep. mid. *to speak before.* Hence

Πρόφθεγξις, ή, *a speaking before.*

Προφθίμενος, η, ον, *dead* or *killed before*, Anth. P. 7, 184. (A compd. of the part. *φθίμενος*, for no pres. *προφθίνω* occurs.)

Προφλεβοτομέω, ῶ, (*πρό, φλεβοτομέω*) *to open a vein before*, Alex. Trall.

Προφοβέομαι, (*πρό, φοβέω*) as pass., with fut. mid., *to fear beforehand, fear at the thought of*, τι, Aesch. Supp. 1045, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 24. Hence

Προφοβητικός, ή, όν, *apt to fear beforehand*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 7.

Προφοιβάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*πρό, φοιβάζω*) *to purify before*, Nonn.—II. *to foretel, prophesy.* Hence

Προφοίβασμα, ατος, τό, *prophecy.*

Προφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*προφέρω*) *a bringing forward, utterance, ῥημάτων*, Hdn. 1, 8, 12; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 41 A: —*ὁ ἐν προφορᾷ λόγος* = *προφορικὸς λ.* Ib. 777 B.—II. *a public reproach, rebuke*, Polyb. 9, 33, 13.

Προφορέω, ῶ, collat. form of *προφέρω*:—mid. *προφορέομαι*, in weaving, *to carry on the web by passing the weft to and fro* across the warp (which process is called *διάζεσθαι*): hence metaph. *to run to and fro*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; *ὁδὸν πρ.*, Ar. Av. 4; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 738.

Προφορικός, ή, όν, (*προφορά* II) *belonging to utterance, uttered*, opp. to *ἐνδιάθετος* (cf. *λόγος* fin.), Plut. 2, 777 C, 973 A.

Πρόφορος, ον, ὁ, (*προφέρω*) sc. *ἰχώρ, the liquid in which the unborn foetus floats*, Arist. H. A. 7, 7, 3.

Προφόωσδε, adv., f. l. for *πρὸ φόωσδε*, Il.

Πρόφραγμα, ατος, τό, (*προφράσσω*) *a fence placed in front*, and so = *προτείχισμα*, metaph., Polyb. 9, 35, 3, etc.

Προφράζω, f. *-σω*, (*πρό, φράζω*) *to foretel*, Hdt. 1, 120 (where Schweigh. takes it = *προειπεῖν, προερεῖν, to speak out boldly*): in part. pf. pass. *προπεφραδμένα ἀθλα*, Hes. Op. 653, where Herm. prefers *προπεφασμένα*, but cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 1315.

Πρόφρασσα, Ep. fem., = *πρόφρων, well-inclined, kindly, gracious*, Il. 10, 290, Od. 5, 161, etc.: others take it *having forethought, thoughtful.* (No doubt from *φράζομαι*).

Προφράσσω, Att. *-ττω, to fortify before* or *in front.*

Προφροντίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*πρό, φροντίζω*) *to consider before*, Hipp., acc. to Coray.

Πρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πρό, φρήν, φρονέω*) strictly, *with forward soul*, Lat. *propenso animo*, hence *well-wishing, kindly, gracious, willing, ready, glad* to do a thing, usu. joined with a verb, *ὄμοσσον πρόφρων ἔπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν*, Il. 1, 77; *πρόφρων Δαναοῖσιν ἀμυνεν* 14, 1, etc.; so, *πρ. τελεῖν, ἀείδειν*, Pind. P. 5, 156, N. 5, 41; *προφρόνων Μοισᾶν τυχέσθαι*, Id. I. 4, 73 (3, 61); *πρόφρων θεὸς φυλάσσοι*, Aesch. Cho. 1063, cf. Soph. El. 1380:—*eager, earnest, πρόφρονι θυμῷ*, Il. 8, 23, 40; 10, 244; 24, 140, where others take it, *steadfast, resolute*:—in Od. 14, 406 it is ironical, *πρόφρων κεν δὴ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίωνα λιτοίμην*, oh yes! *earnestly* would I pray to Jupiter!—II. Ep. adv. *προφρονέως, readily, willingly, gladly, μάχεσθαι, ῥύεσθαι*, Il. 5, 810; 17, 224:—later *προφρόνως, φιλεῖν*, Pind. P. 2, 29; *ἐπιδεῖν*, Aesch. Supp. 1, cf. Cho. 478.

Προφῡλᾰκή, ῆς, ἡ, (*προφυλάσσω*) *a guard in front, outpost, αἱ πρ., the outposts, videttes, piquets*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 25, etc.; *διὰ προφυλακῆς*, on *guard*, Thuc. 4, 30.—II. *a guarding, guard*, Polyb. 5, 95, 5: *a watching, watch*, LXX.—III. *a preservative, amulet*, Diosc. Hence

Προφῡλᾰκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *ναῦς πρ., a guard-ship*, Thuc. 1, 117.

Προφυλακτέον, verb. adj. from *προφυλάσσω, one must guard before*, Plut.

Προφῡλακτικός, ή, όν, (*προφυλάσσω*) *belonging to* or *fit for guarding; precautionary.*

Προφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*πρό, φύλαξ*) *an advanced guard: οἱ προφύλακες, = αἱ προφυλακαί*, Thuc. 3, 112, Xen. An. 2, 4, 15, etc.—II. *the officer on guard*, Aen. Tact.—Also ἡ πρ., Eratosth. [ῠ]

Προφύλαξις, ή, *caution*: [ῠ] from

Προφῡλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*; f. *-ξω* (*πρό, φυλάσσω*):—*to keep guard before, to guard* a place or house, c. acc., *νηόν*, H. Hom. Ap. 538 (in the rare Ep. imperat. form *προφυλαχθε*, for *προφυλάσσετε*, cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v. *φυλάσσω*), cf. Xen. Mem 2, 7, 14: also, *προφυλάσσειν ἐπί τινι, to keep guard over* a person or place, Hdt. 8, 92; and c. gen., Xen. Hier. 6, 10: also absol., *to be on guard, keep watch*, Hdt. 7, 179, Ar. Ach. 1146, Thuc. 2, 93.—Mid., *to guard one's self*, Thuc. 6, 38: esp. *to guard against, to be on one's guard against*, Lat. *cavere*, c. acc., Hdt. 7, 176, cf. 130, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 5: absol. Hdt. 1, 185.

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Προφύρᾶμα, ατος, τό, *dough kneaded beforehand*, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 140 A: from

Προφῠράω, ῶ, (πρό, φυράω) *to mix up* or *knead beforehand*, μάζαν.—II metaph., προπεφύραται λόγος, the speech *is already kneaded*, Ar Av. 462; κακόν μοι προπεφυραμένον ἐστί (as we say) there's a mischief *brewing* for me, Ar. Thesm., 75. Hence

Προφῠρητός, ή, όν, *kneaded beforehand*, πρ. μάζα, *a well-kneaded* barley-loaf, Hipp.

Προφῦσία, ας, ή, (πρό, φῦσα) *a case for the pipe of a bellows*; cf. ἀκροφύσιον.

Πρόφῦσις, ή, (προφύω) *a germ, bud, knot*, Hipp; v. Foës. Oecon.

Προφῠτεύω, (πρό, φυτεύω) *to plant before*: metaph., *to produce, engender*, Soph. El. 199.

Προφύω, (πρό, φύω) *to generate before*: —pass., with aor. 2 act., *to be born* or *be before* another, τινός, Soph. Aj. 1291.

Προφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, φωνέω) *to utter, say* or *declare beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 882, Eum. 466.—II. *to command publicly*, τινί τι, Aesch. Pers. 363; c. dat. et inf., Soph. Aj. 1089.

Προχάζομαι, dep. mid., strictly, *to give way beforehand*.

Προχαίνω, (πρό, χαίνω) *to push out one's mouth and open it wide*:—explained by Eust. as=προφασίζομαι; cf. προχάνη.

Προχαίρω, (πρό, χαίρω) *to rejoice beforehand*, Plat. Phileb. 39 D: but, —II. in 3 imperat., προχαιρέτω, *far be it from me! away with it!* Aesch. Ag. 251; cf. χαίρω VI. 2.

Προχαλκεύω, (πρό, χαλκεύω) *to forge beforehand*, Aesch. Cho. 647.

Προχάνη, ης, ή, *a pretext*, Call. Cer. 73, Fr. 26. (Cf. προχαίνω.) [ᾰ]

Προχάραγμα, ατος, τό, like προκέντημα, *an outline, pattern*.

Προχᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω (πρό, χαράσσω):—*to engrave, carve before*: hence, *to make an outline* or *plan by lightly engraving*.

Προχᾰρίζομαι, dep. mid., *to gratify before*.

Προχᾰριστήρια, τά, *a previous thanksgiving*, a festival of Minerva, celebrated by all Athen. magistrates at the beginning of spring, A. B.

Προχειλίδιον, ου, τό, (χεῖλος) *the projecting part of the lip*. [ῐ]

Πρόχειλος, ον, *with prominent lips*: τὸ πρόχειλον,=foreg.

Προχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, χειμάζω) *to go into winter quarters before*.—II. of the weather, *to be wintry, stormy before*, Arist. Probl. 26, 8, 4. Hence

Προχείμᾰσις, ή, *previous stormy weather*, Plin.

Προχειρέω, f. l. for sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 15:—mid. προχειρέομαι, *to purpose*, τι, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 40.

Προχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, χειρίζω) *to put into the hand*; dub. in act.;—though we find several pass. participles in pass. signf., *to be taken in hand, undertaken*, τὸν προκεχειρισμένον λόγον, Plat. Legg. 643 A; *to be prepared, ἑτοῖμα καὶ προκεχειρισμένα ἀγαθά*, Dem. 85, 7.—2. *to be proposed as examples*, τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα προχειριζομένων, Arist. Categ. 5, 6, cf. Top. 1, 14, 1.—3. *to be elected before*, προχειρισθέντες, Polyb. 3, 106, 2.—II. Most usu. however as dep. mid., προχειρίζομαι, *to take into one's hand*, and so *to make ready, prepare for one's self*, Ar. Eccl. 729, Dem. 45, 10: hence, *to have in use, make use of*, Isocr. 184 A: *to make trial of*, Arist. Categ. 8, 31.—2. *to choose, elect*, ἐπί τι, Polyb. 3, 100, 6; πρός τι, 3, 44, 4.—3. c. inf., *to determine* to do, Id. 3, 40, 2.—4. προχειρίζεσθαι περί τινος or τι, *to finish the discussion of* a subject, Arist. Coel. 1, 5, 5, Meteor. 3, 6, 15.

Πρόχειρος, ον, (πρό, χείρ) *at hand, close to*, Soph. El. 1116: hence, *at hand, handy ready*, Aesch. Pr. 54; esp. of a drawn sword, Soph Phil. 747, Eur. Hel. 1564, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 32; πρ. ἔχειν τι, Thuc. 4, 34, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.; πρόχειροι μῦθοι, Plat. Phaed. 61 B; ὁ προχειρότατον ἔχω εἰπεῖν, Dem. 700, 10; αἱ πρ. ἡδοναί, Plat. Phil. 45 A.—2. *ready, easy, common*, joined with φαῦλος, Plat. Theaet. 147 A; πρόχειρόν (ἐστι) it is *easy*, c. inf., Id. Soph. 251 B; τὰ πρ., opp. to τὰ ἄπορα, Arist. Metaph. 1, 2, 9: ἐκ προχείρου, *easily*, Diod.: τὸ πρόχειρον, *levity*, Hdn.—3. of persons, c. inf., *ready to* do, Soph. El. 1494; so, πρ. φυγῇ, *ready for* flight, Eur. H. F. 161.—II. Adv. -ρως, *off-hand, readily*, ἀποκρίνασθαι, λέγειν, Plat. Symp. 204 D, Alc. 2, 144 D: *thoughtlessly*, Aeschin. 4, 4: *rashly*, Polyb. 5, 7, 2.—Compar. -ότερος, Id. 1, 21, 5. Hence

Προχειρότης, ητος, ή, *readiness*, esp. *in handling* a subject, Sext. Emp. p. 268.

Προχειροτονέω, ῶ, (πρό, χειροτονέω) *to choose* or *elect before*, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Dem. 703, 18.

Προχειρουργέω, ῶ, (πρό, χειρουργέω) *to perform before*, Joseph.

Πρόχευμα, ατος, τό, (προχέω) *that which is poured forth*: generally, *a deposit*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 1, 22.

Προχεύω, poet. collat. form of sq., Dion. P. 52.

Προχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρό, χέω) *to pour forth* or *forward*, ῥόον, ὕδωρ, Il. 21, 219, H. Ap. 241; τρὶς ὕδατος προχέειν, *to pour in* three parts *first*, Hes. Op. 594; σπονδὰς προχέαι, Hdt. 7, 192, Critias, 17:—metaph., πρ. ἀοιδήν, v. l. Hes. Th. 83; ὄπα, Pind. P. 10, 87 (cf. χέω):—pass., *to pour on* or *forth*, metaph. of large bodies of men *pouring over* a plain, ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο, Il. 2, 465; cf. 15, 360; 21, 6. Cf. προϊημι and προρέω.

Πρόχθες, adv., *the day before yesterday*. Hence

Προχθεσῖνός, ή, όν, *belonging to the day before yesterday*.

Πρόχνυ, adv., (πρό, γόνυ) like γνύξ, *with the knees forward*, i. e. *kneeling, on one's knees*, πρόχνυ καθεζομένη, falling *on her knees*, Il. 9, 570:—metaph., ἀπόλοιντο πρόχνυ κακῶς, may they be brought *upon their knees*, (i. e. brought *low*) and perish, Il. 21, 460; so, πρόχνυ δλέσθαι, Od. 14, 69;—just as Hdt. uses ἐς γόνυ βαλεῖν τινα, 6, 27, cf. γόνυ I. fin.—From ignorance of the true signf., πρόχνυ was afterwards used as simply=πάνυ, Ap. Rh. 1, 1118; 2, 249.

Προχοή, ῆς, ή, (προχέω) *a pouring out*: almost always in plur. προχοαί, *the mouth of a river*, Il. 17, 263, Od. 5, 453, etc., Solon 22, Aesch. Supp. 1025, etc.; Τριτωνίδος ἐν προχοαῖς λίμνας, Pind. P. 4, 35;—the sing. in Hes. Op. 755:—generally, *the bed of a river, a stream*, Aesch. Fr. 178.

Προχοΐς, ῖδος, ή, dim. from πρόχοος, Ap. Rh., Anth.; cf. Lob. Paral. 379.

Προχοΐδιον, Att. προχοίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρόχοος, Cratin. Pyt. 16, Stratt. Lemn. 1; cf. Pors. Eur. Hec. p. li.

Προχοΐς, ίδος, ή, dim. from πρόχοος, esp.=ἀμίς, *a chamber-pot*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 10, cf. Ath. 496 C.—II.= ἐπίχυσις, A. B.

Πρόχοος, ή, Att. contr. -χους, ουν: heterog. dat. pl. πρόχουσι, like βοῦς, βουσί, as if of third decl. (v. Dind. Eur. Ion 435, Ar. Nub. 272, Pherec. Moer. p. 296): acc. pl. πρόχους, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 7, Ael. N. A. 5, 23: (προχέω). *A vessel for pouring out, a jug, pitcher, vase*, esp. *ewer for pouring water upon the hands* of guests, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), also Hes. Th. 785, Eur., etc., ll. cc.;—so also *the wine-jug* from which the cup-bearer pours into the cups, Od. 18, 397.

Προχορεύω, (πρό, χορεύω) *to go* or *dance before in a chorus*, πρ. κῶμον, *to lead* a κῶμος or festive band, Eur. Phoen. 797.

†Πρόχορος, ου, ὁ, *Prochorus*, one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem, N. T. Act. 6, 5.

Πρόχους, πρόχουσι, v. sub πρόχοος.

Προχόω, collat. form of προχώννυμι, Plat. Criti. 111 B.

Προχράομαι, (πρό, χράομαι) dep., *to use before*, Arist. de Xenocr. 1, 8.

Προχρίω, (πρό, χρίω) *to smear before*; πρ. τί τινι, *to smear* or *rub with* a thing, Soph. Tr. 696, cf. Luc. Alex. 21. [ῐ]

Προχρονέω, ῶ, (πρό, χρόνος) *to precede in order of time*, Clem. Al.

Πρόχρονος, ον, (πρό, χρόνος) *preceding in time, previous*, Luc.

Πρόχῡμα, ατος, τό, (προχέω) *must that flows from the grape* without pressing, Lat. *mustum protropum*.—II. =sq.

Πρόχῡσις, ή, (προχέω) *a pouring out*, also of dry things, as, πρ. τῆς γῆς, *deposition* of mud by water, alluvial soil, Lat. *alluvies*, Hdt. 2, 5, cf. 12; πρ. ἰλυόεσσα, Opp. H. 1, 116: also, οὐλὰς κριθῶν πρόχυσιν ἐποιεῖτο, where πρόχυσιν ἐποιεῖτο must be taken as a simple verb,=προέχεε. Hdt. 1, 160, cf. sq.

Προχύται, αἱ, (sc. κριθαί)=οὐλοχύται, Eur. El. 803, I. A. 1112, 1472, Ap. Rh. 1, 425.—II. *any thing thrown about*, esp. thrown to persons in token of respect and honour, as *flowers, garlands, ribands*, etc., Lat. *missilia*: also *largesses scattered* among the people, Plut. Dio 29. [ῠ]

†Προχυτη, ης, ή, *Prochyta*, an Italian island on the coast of Campania, now *Procida*, Strab. p. 123.

Προχύτης, ου, ὁ, (προχέω)=πρόχοος, *a jug* or *pitcher*, Ion ap. Ath. 463 B; esp. *an urn*, to pour lustral libations from, Eur. I. A. 955.

Προχῡτός, ή, όν, (προχέω) *poured in front* or *before, poured* or *scattered upon*.—II. Προχυτὴ νῆσος, †v. Προχύτη.

Πρόχωλος, ον, (πρό, χωλός) *very lame* or *halt*, Luc. Ocyp. 146.

Πρόχωμα, ατος, τό, (προχώννυμι) *earth thrown up* or *washed before a place, a dam*, v. l. Strab. for προσχ-

Προχώνει, *ai, the hips*. Lat. *os sacrum*, (cf. κοχώνη). Archipp. Rhin. 2.

Προχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, (προ, χώννυμι) *to deposit* mud *before*, Plut. 2, 602 D.

Προχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, χωρέω) *to go* or *come forward, advance*, Sopat. Phil. 148, etc.; also of time, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 1; of power, *to advance, become greater*, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; ἐπὶ μέ; a. Thuc. 1, 16.—II. metaph. of undertakings, wars, and the like, *to go on* in a certain way, Lat. *transigo*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 16: esp. *to go on well, succeed, prosper, thrive*, Hdt. 8, 108, Thuc. 6, 103; τὰ ἱερὰ προχωρεῖ τινι, Id. 5, 54: also, ἐν πρ., Eur. Heracl. 466:

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hence impers., *προχωρεῖ μοι, it goes on well* for me, *I have success*, usu. with a negat., *ὡς οἱ δόλῳ οὐ προεχώρει*, when *he could* not *succeed* by craft, Hdt. 1, 295, cf. 84, Thuc. 1, 109, etc.: also, *ὁπόσα σοι προχωρεῖ*, as much *as is convenient*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 29, cf. Schneid. An. 1, 9, 13: absol. in part., *προκεχωρηκότων τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, when things went on well* for them, Id. Hell. 5, 3, 27:—rarely in bad sense, *to turn out, παρὰ δόξαν*, Polyb. 5, 29, 1.—III. *to come forward to speak, πρ. τῶν ἄλλων, to come out in front of* the rest, Dinarch. 110, 7.—IV. *to be excreted*, Lat. *excerni*, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 6. Hence

Προχώρημα, ατος, τό, *progress*.—II. *refuse, excrement*, LXX.

Προχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (προχωρέω) *a going on* or *advancing, precession*, v. l. Plat. Tim. 40 C, for προοχ-. Hence

Προχωρητικός, ή, όν, *conducive to, advancing, prospering*.

Πρόχωσις, εως, ἡ, (προχώννυμι) *a throwing up a dam* or *bank before, a deposit*, of rivers, Plut. 2, 941 B.

Προψηφίζομαι, (πρό, ψηφίζω) dep. mid.:—*to determine before*, Dio C.

Προψιθῡρίζω, (πρό, ψιθυρίζω) *to whisper before*, Eumath.

Προψύχω, f. -ξω, *to cool before*.—II. *to dry before*.

Προῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a prelude*; opp. to ἐπῳδικός.

Προῳδός, οῦ, ἡ, (πρό, ᾠδή) *a prelude, overture*.—II. *a short verse before a longer one*, Hephaest.: opp. to ἐπῳδός.

Προῴδων, dub. l. for προόδων.

Προωθέω, ῶ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω: aor. προέωσα, but also ἐπρόωσα, contr. inf. πρῶσαι, dub. in Anth. P. 12, 206, (πρό, ὠθέω). *To push forward* or *to the front, push* or *urge on*, Plat. Phaed. 84 D: πρ. αὐτόν, *to rush on*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 10.—II. *to push off* or *away*, a wrestling term.

Προώλης, ες, (πρό, ὄλλυμι) *destroyed* or *ruined beforehand*, ἐξώλης καὶ πρ., Dem. 395, 7, cf. 332, 22: cf. sub ἐξώλης.

Προωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (προόμνυμι) *a previous oath*.

Προωνέομαι, (πρό, ὠνέομαι) dep. mid.: *to buy beforehand*, Inscr. ap. Villois. Iliad. Proleg. p. lv.

Προωνύμιον, ου, τό, (πρό, ὄνομα) the Roman *praenomen*. [ῡ]

Προώνῡμος, ον, (πρό, ὄνομα) *with a praenomen*, Nonn.

Προώριος, ον, = πρόωρος, Nonn.

Προωρισμένως, adv., *predeterminately*, Clem. Al.

Πρόωρος, ον, (πρό, ὥρα) *before the time, untimely*, Plut. 2, 101 F.

Πρώωσις, εως, ἡ, (προωθέω) *a pushing away*, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

Προώστης, ου, ὁ, (προωθέω) *one that pushes forward* or *away*: hence—II. *a piece of wood standing out so as to keep bodies from striking against others, a fender*, Aen. Tact. 32. Hence

Προωστικός, ή, όν, *pushing forward* or *away*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 647.

Πρῠλέες, έων, οἱ, usu. explained of *heavy-armed foot-soldiers*, Il. 5, 744; 15, 517; opp. to chiefs fighting from chariots, Il. 11, 49; 12, 77, Hes. Sc. 193.—Herm. explains it as = πρόμαχοι (cf. πρύ-τανις), Opusc. 4, 286–291.—2. later as adj., *close, in masses*, like foot-soldiers, Opp.—Cf. sq.

Πρῠλῐ́ς, εως, ἡ, *a dance in armour, armed dance*, like πυρρίχη, Call. Jov. 52, Dian. 240. A Cyprian word, no doubt akin to foreg. (On the deriv., v. Heins. Sil. Ital. 3, 347.) [ῡ]

†**Πρύλις**, ὁ, *Prylis*, a seer, son of Mercury, Plut.

Πρύμνᾱ, ης, ἡ, in Ion. and Hom. *πρύμνη* (which form however was also used by Att. poets, to make a long syll., Soph. Phil. 482, Ar. Vesp. 399, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 19, Ellendt Lex. Soph.):—strictly, fem. from πρυμνός (sub. ναῦς), *the hindmost part of a ship, the stern, poop*, Lat. *puppis*, freq. in Hom., who also oft. has it in full, πρύμνη νηῦς, (where we might expect the accent πρυμνή, oxyt.) as, νηὸς ἄπο πρύμνης, Il. 15, 435; νηῒ παρὰ πρύμνῃ, 7, 383; ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσιν (ναῦφι going before) 8, 475; though he also has *πρύμνη νηός*, Od. 13, 84, etc.:—then in Hdt. and Att. Special phrases:—*ἐπὶ πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθαι* (v. sub ἀνακρούω and κρούω); *ἄνεμος ἐπείγει κατὰ πρύμνην*, of a fair wind, Soph. Phil. 1451, cf. Theocr. 22, 10, and *πρῴρα*.—Ships were generally fastened to land by the stern, hence, *πρύμνας λῦσαι*, Eur. Hec. 539; cf. *πρυμνήσιος, πρυμνήτης*.—II. metaph., πρ. *πόλεος, the Acropolis*, Aesch. Supp. 344: but also of *the vessel* of the state, Id. Theb. 2, 760; cf. *πρυμνήτης* 2.—III. *the hindmost part of any kind of body*, Valck. Hdt. 8, 84; so πρ. Ὄσσας, *the foot* of mount Ossa, Seidl. Eur. El. 443; cf. *πρυμνώρεια*.—Opp. to *πρῴρα*. Hence

Πρυμναῖος, α, ον, *of a ship's stern*, Opp. H. 1, 191, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Πρυμνεύς, ὁ, *Prymneus*, name of a Phaeacian in Od. 8, 112, from *πρύμνα*, as almost all their names are connected with ships; cf. Πρωρεύς.

Πρύμνη, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for *πρύμνα*, q. v.

Πρύμνηθεν, adv. from *πρύμνη, from the ship's stern*, Il. 15, 716, Aesch. Theb. 920, Eur. I. T. 1349: πομπεύσαις πρύμναθεν, of a fair wind, Erinna ap. Ath. 283 D.

Πρυμνήσιος, α, ον, (πρύμνα): *of a ship's stern*, κάλως, Eur. H. F. 479: πρυμνήσια, τά (sc. δεσμά, σχοινία), *ropes from a ship's stern* to fasten her to the shore, *stern-cables*, Lat. *retinacula navis*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), πρ. δῆσαι, ἀνύψαι, Il. 1, 436; Od. 9, 137; opp. to πρ. λῦσαι, ἀναλῦσαι, Od. 2, 418. etc. Cf. πεῖσμα, also πρύμνα, I, fin.

Πρυμνήτης, ου, ὁ, (πρύμνα) *the steersman*, whose place is *at the stern*:—metaph., ἀναξ πρυμνήτης, (as we say) *pilot* of the state, Aesch. Eum. 16; ἀνὴρ πρ. χθονός, Ib. 765; cf. πρωρήτης.—II. as masc. adj. = πρυμνήσιος, e. g. κάλως, Eur. Med. 770:—of a fair wind, Ap. Rh.

Πρυμνητικός, ή, όν, = πρυμνήσιος, Ath.

Πρυμνόθεν, adv. = πρύμνηθεν, *from the stern* or *from behind*.—II. *from the lower end* or *bottom*, hence like Lat. *funditus, utterly, root and branch*, ὀλλύναι, etc., Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, nisi legend. πρεμνόθεν, cf. Call. Del. 35: cf. αὐτόπρεμνος, but also πρυμνός, πρύμνα III.

Πρυμνόν, οῦ, τό, *the lower part, end*, πρ. θέναρος, Il. 5, 339; πρυμνοὶς ἀγορᾶς ἔπι, at *the far end* of the agora, Pind. P. 5, 125:—strictly neut. from sq.

Πρυμνός, ή, όν, *the hindmost, last, undermost*, Hom.; πρυμνὸς βραχίων, *the end of* the arm (where it joins the shoulder), Il. 13, 532; 16, 323; πρ. ὦμος, πρ. γλῶσσα, πρ. σκέλος, πρ. κέρας, in all which cases it means *the end of* the limb *next the body, the root*, Il. 5, 232; 19, 705; 16, 314, Od. 17, 504:—hence, πρυμνὴν ὕλην ἐκτάμνειν, to cut off the wood *at the root*, Il. 12, 149; δόρυ πρυμνόν, *the bottom* of a spear-head (where it joins the shaft), Il. 17, 618; πρυμνὸς παχύς, broad *at base*, opp. to ὑπερθεν ὀξύς (which follows), Il. 12, 446: superl. πρυμνότατος, Od. 17, 463:—for πρύμνη ναῦς, v. sub πρύμνα: also, cf. πρύμνον, τό. The adj. is rare save in Ep. (Acc. to E. M., from πείρω, περάω, akin to πρέμνον.)

Πρυμνοῦχος, ον, (πρύμνα, ἔχω) *occupying the ship's stern*, like πρυμνήτης.—II. *detaining the fleet*, Αὐλίς, Eur. El. 1022, cf. Aesch. Ag. 188, sq.

†**Πρυμνώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Prymno*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 350.

Πρυμνώρεια, ας, ἡ, (πρυμνός, ὄρος) *the bottom, foot of a mountain*, Il. 14, 307:—formed like ἀκρώρεια, cf. πρύμνη, fin.

Πρῠτᾰνεία, ας, Ion. -ηίη, ης, ἡ (πρυτανεύω):—*the prytaneia* or *presidency*, at Athens a period of 35 or 36 days, about 1-10th of a year, during which *the prytanes* of each φυλή in turn presided in the βουλή and ἐκκλησία, (v. πρύτανις). The first six in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days, or (in the intercalary year of the Metonic cycle) the former of 38, the latter of 39 days, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127, 6. Thus the days of the *presidencies* were counted as our days of the month: hence, κατὰ πρυτανείαν, *by presidencies*, i. e. every 35 or 36 days, Lys. 183, 27, Dem. 1353, 23, cf. Clinton F. H. 2, Append. 19, p. 388, sqq.—II. *any public office held by rotation* for given periods: hence in Hdt. 6, 110, πρ. τῆς ἡμέρης, *the chief command for the day*, held by each general in turn.

Πρῠτᾰνεῖον, Ion. -ήϊον, ου, τό: (πρύτανις):—*the presidents' hall, townhall*, a public building in Greek cities, Hdt. 1, 146; 3, 57, Thuc. 2, 15, etc.: the Prytaneum was consecrated to Hestia or Vesta (Pind. N. 11, 1), to whom a perpetual fire was kept burning in it, which in colonies was orig. brought from the Prytaneum of the mother city:—at Athens also called βόλος, being the hall in which the Prytanes for the time being and some other magistrates had their meals, and entertained at the public cost foreign ambassadors, etc., Ar. Ach. 125, Dem. 350, 24; citizens also of high public merit, and the children of those who fell in battle were often rewarded by a seat at this public table, ἐν πρυτανείῳ ἐδείπνουν, ἐστιοῦντο, Ar. Pac. 1064, Plat. Apol. 36 D, Dem. 414, 9, etc. (cf. sub σίτησις):—cf. Liv. 41, 20, *penetrale urbis, ubi publice, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur*, and Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127: hence, Plato calls Athens τὸ πρ. τῆς σοφίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Protag. 337 D.—II. *a law-court* at Athens, τὸ ἐπὶ πρυτανείῳ δικαστήριον, οἱ ἐκ πρυτανείου καταδικασθέντες, Dem. 645, 15, Plut. Solon 19.—III. τὰ πρυτανεῖα, *sums of money deposited by both parties to a law-suit before the suit began*, Lat. *sacramentum*, Ar. Nub. 1136, 1180, etc.: the losing party not only forfeited his own deposit, but had to repay the winner: the sum differed in amount acc. to the importance of the cause the proportions are given by Böckh P. E. 2, 64, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140; hence, τιθέναι πρυτανεῖά τινι, to make *this deposit* against one, i. e. bring an action against, Lat. *sacramento aliquem provocare*, Ar. Nub.

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1136, etc.; so, θέσεις, for θέσεις πρυτανείων, Ib. 1191; πρ. ἐκτίνειν, to pay *this deposit*, Dem. 1158, 22.

Πρῠτᾰνεύς, ὁ, = πρύτανις.

Πρῠτᾰνεύω, *to be* πρύτανις or *president*, *to hold sway*, ἀθανάτοισι, *among* them, H. Hom. Ap. 68: hence esp., —II. at Athens, *to hold office as Prytanis*: the whole φυλή or tribe which happened to have the πρυτανεία was called ϕ. πρυτανεύουσα (cf. sub πρύτανις), Plat. Apol. 32 B, and Oratt.: —πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης, *to bring forward a motion for* peace, or *to put* it *to the vote*, this being the duty of the Prytanes, Ar. Ach. 40; so, πρυτανεύειν εἰρήνην, Isocr. 66 A; also, πρ. τινὶ εἰρ., *to obtain* peace for another, Luc.: ὁ πρυτανεύσας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας, Lat. *auctor*, *suasor sententiae*, Dem. 191, 15. —III. generally, *to manage*, *regulate*, joined with διοικεῖν, Dem. 58, 18:—pass., πρυτανεύεσθαι παρά τινος, *to suffer one's self to be guided* by one, Dem. 126, 14:—δεῖπνον χαριέντως πεπρυτανευμένον, a daintily *furnished* dinner, Alex. Κραν. 1, 4:—and of persons, *to be entertained*, Plut. 2, 602 A.

Πρυτᾰνῆη, -νήϊον, Ion. for πρυτανεία, -νεῖον, Hdt.

Πρῠτᾰνῐκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* πρύτανις: pecul. fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, Ath. 149 D.

Πρύτᾰνις, εως, ὁ, *a prince*, *ruler*, *lord*, Pind. P. 2, 106; πρύτανις στεροπᾶν κεραυνῶν τε, of Jupiter, Ib. 6, 24; so, μακάρων πρ., Aesch. Pr. 169, cf. Eur. Tro. 1288.—II. esp. at Athens, *a Prytanis* or *President*: they were a committee of 50, being the deputies chosen by lot from each of the 10 φυλαί, and so forming $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the βουλή or council of 500; out of these 50 πρυτάνεις one was chosen by lot as *chief-president* (ἐπιστάτης), who chose 9 πρόεδροι, and the real business was in the hands of this smaller body, with a secretary (γραμματεύς) in addition.—The φυλή which first entered office every year was determined by lot; and their term of office (πρυτανεία) was somewhat more than a month (cf. πρυτανεία): during this time all treaties and public acts ran in their name, in this form: Ἀκαμαντὶς [φυλὴ] ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπεστάτει (Thuc. 4, 118, cf. 6, 13, Plat. Apol. 32 B).—The πρυτάνεις had the first place and hearing in the general assembly (ἐκκλησία), conducted the whole of the business of the council, and dined at the public cost in the πρυτανεῖον, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. —On the earlier πρυτάνεις τῶν ναυκράρων, v. sub ναύκραρος.—In other Greek states this office answered to the Roman *Pontifex maximus*. (No doubt from πρό, πρότερος, πρῶτος.) [ῠ]

†Πρύτανις, ιος or ίδος, ὁ, *Prytanis*, a Lycian, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 5, 678.—2. son of Euryphron, a king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131; Plut. Lys. 2. —Others in Plut.; etc.

Πρώ or πρῴ, adv., Att. for πρωΐ, which some write πρῷ, but not so well, v. πρωΐ.

Πρωαίτερον, πρωαίτατα, etc., v. sub πρωΐ II.

Πρωγγῡάω, *to be surety*, *give security*: from

Πρώγγῡος, ον, Dor. for πρόῠγγυος, προέγγυος.

Πρωΐζος, ον, Att. for πρώϊζος, q. v.

Πρώην, Dor. πρῴᾶν, and contr. πρῶν (Call. Fr. 84):—*lately*, *just now*, Lat. *nuper*, Il. 5, 832; 24, 500, Xen., etc.: esp., *the day before yesterday*; hence proverb., μέχρι οὗ πρώην τε καὶ χθές, till *yesterday or the day before*, i. e. *till very lately*, Hdt. 2, 53; also, πρώην καὶ χθές, ἐχθὲς καὶ πρώην, Ar. Ran. 726, Plat. Legg. 677 D, Gorg. 470 D, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 323, and v. χθές. (πρώην seems to have come from πρωΐην (sub. ὦραν), acc. sing. from πρωΐος; and, if so, ought, strictly, to be written πρῴην. [πρω- is used short by Theocr. 4, 60; 5, 4; 15, 15.]

Πρωθήβης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Il. 8, 518, Od. 8, 263.

Πρώθηβος, ον, also η, ον, (πρῶτος, ἥβη) *in the prime*, *bloom* or *flower of youth*, fem. πρωθήβη, Od. 1, 431.

Πρωθύστερον, ου, τό, usu. ὕστερον πρότερον, also ὑστερολογία, *hindmost foremost*, *last first*, Gramm.

Πρωΐ [ῐ], adv.: Att. shortd. πρῴ, as Ruhnk. Tim., Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῴ 2, would always write it, though the MSS. usu. give πρῴ, and in the edd. of Xen. it is written πρωΐ; but the accent πρῷΐ, πρῷ or πρῴ is decidedly wrong: (πρό). *Early*, *early in the day*, *at morn*, Lat. *mane*, (acc. to Theophr. Fr. 6, 1, 9, *the forenoon*, *between* ἀνατολή *and* μεσημβρία), πρωΐ ὑπηοῖοι, Il. 8, 530; 18, 277, 303, opp. to ὀψέ: also c. gen., πρωΐ ἔτι τῆς ἡμέρης, Hdt. 9, 101; πρῴ πάνυ, Ar. Vesp. 104; πρωΐ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, *early* next morning, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.—2. generally, *betimes*, *early*, *in good time*, Lat. *mature*, *tempestive*, Hes. Op. 463, Fr. 45; also c. gen., πρ. τοῦ ἦρος, τοῦ θέρεος, Hipp.: also, *too early*, *untimely*, like Lat. *mature* for *praemature*, Plat. Parm. 135 C.—II. πρωΐ mostly takes its degrees of comparison from its deriv. adj. πρώϊος, viz. compar. πρωϊαίτερον, Plat. Phaed. 59 D, Xen., etc.; superl. πρωϊαίτατα, Plat. Ib. E, Prot. 326 C:—but we also have compar. πρωΐτερον (Foës. Oecon. Hipp.), superl. πρωΐτατα, which are preferred by Thom. M., though not found in good Att. writers (for in Thuc. 8, 101, Bekker writes πρῳαίτερον, and in 7, 19, πρωαίτατα);—cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Heind. Plat. Theaet. 150 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 115, Anm. 6. (From πρό: cf. Germ. *früh*, early, Sanscr. *prâh-na*, forenoon: perh. also Lat. *prandium* (πράν, πρίν) *pruina*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 108, 242).

Πρωΐα, ας, ἡ (sc. ὥρα), fem. from πρώϊος, *morning*, N. T. [ῐ]

Πρωϊαίτερον, πρωϊαίτατα, v. sub πρωΐ II.

Πρωϊανθής, ές, (πρωΐ, ἀνθέω) *flowering early*, Theophr.

Πρωϊβλαστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sprout early*, Theophr.: from

Πρωϊβλαστής, ές, (πρωΐ, βλαστή) *sprouting early*, Theophr. Hence

Πρωϊβλαστία, ας, ἡ, *an early budding* or *sprouting*, Theophr.

Πρώϊζος, ον, Att. πρῷζος, = πρώϊος, *early*, *timely*; hence adv. πρωΐζα, χθιζά τε καὶ πρ., Il. 2, 303, where it is used for προχθές, *the day before yesterday*: but πρωΐζα, *too early*, Theocr. 18, 9,—like πρὶν ὤρη in Od. 15, 393.

Πρωΐθεν, adv. (πρωΐ) *from morning*, LXX. [ῐ]

Πρωϊκαρπέω, ῶ, *to bear fruit early*, Theophr.; and

Πρωϊκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *a fruiting early*, Theophr.: from

Πρωϊκαρπος, ον, (πρωΐ, καρπός) *fruiting early*, Theophr.

Πρωϊμος, ον, (πρωΐ) *early*, like ὠραῖος, Xen. Oec. 17, 4, N. T.

Πρωϊνός, ή, όν, LXX: later form of πρώϊος. [ῐ]

Πρωϊόθεν, adv. = πρωΐθεν, LXX

Πρώϊος, α, ον, Att. πρῷος: (πρό πρωΐ): —*early*, *early in the day*, *at morn*, Il. 15, 470, where πρώϊον is used as adv. like πρωΐ:—δείλῃ πρωΐη, *the early part of the afternoon*, Hdt. 8, 6, Philem. p. 429; cf. δειλ-πρ. —II. *early in the year*, Hdt. 8, 130; πρῶα τῶν καρπίμων, *early* fruits, like ὡραῖα, Ar. Vesp. 264. For the compar., and superl., v. sub πρωΐ II. Hence

Πρωϊότης, ητος, ἡ, *earliness*, esp. of fruits, Theophr.

Πρωϊσπορέω, ῶ, *to sow early*, Theophr., in pass.: from

Πρωϊσπορος, ον, (πρωΐ, σπείρω) *sown* or *to be sown early*, Theophr.

Πρωΐτερον, πρωΐτατα, v. sub πρωΐ II.

Πρωκτοπεντετηρίς, ή, (πρωκτός, πεντετηρίς) *five years of debauchery*, Ar. Pac. 872.

Πρωκτός, οῦ, ὁ, strictly *the anus*, hence in genl. *the hinder parts*, *backside*, *bottom*, *tail*, freq. in Ar. (Acc. to some from προάγω; acc. to others from προΐκω or προΐσχω.) Hence

Πρωκτοτηρέω, ῶ, (πρωκτός, τηρέω) *to be a watcher of* πρωκτοί, Ar. Eq. 876.

†Πρώμνη, ης, ἡ, *Promne*, wife of Buphagus, Paus. 8, 14, 9.

Πρῷμος, ον, Att. for πρώϊμος, Ar. Fr. 340.

Πρών, ὁ, gen. and dat. πρῶνος, πρῶνι, not πρωνός, -ί (as being contr. from πρηών, πρηονός), though we also find πρωνός in Anth. P. 9, 328: —*any thing that juts forward*; *a foreland*, *headland*, Lat. *promontorium*, Il. 17, 747; besides this there only occurs in Il., plur. πρώνες, from the lengthd. form πρώων, Il. 8, 557, 12, 282; (never in Od.); πρῶνες ἑσπέριοι, Pind. N. 4, 85; πρῶνες Ἀσωπίας, Soph. Tr. 788; cf. Eur. Cycl. 116, Ar. Ran. 665:—in Aesch. Pers 132, ἄλιος πρὼν ἀμφοτέρας κοινὸς αἴας is explained by Blomf. to be *the tongue which juts out* across the Hellespont; or, perh. better (by Schütz), *the foreland* of the Thracian Chersonese:—but πρ. ἅλιος, Ib. 879, is *the headland* of Ionia, opposite Chios (Blomf. ad l.), or perh. rather *the peninsula* of Asia Minor, like ἀκτή in Hdt. 4, 38:—on Aesch. Ag. 307, v. κάτοπτος. (The root is προ- πρωτ-, πρώων, is the same word as στ-ηρ-, πρηών, πρεών.)

†Πρών, ωνος, ὁ, *Pron*, a mountain in the territory of Corinth, Paus. 2, 36, 1.

†Πρῶναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Pronax*, son of Talaus and Lysimache, Apollod. 1, 9, 13; Ael.

†Πρώνησος, ου, ἡ, *Pronesus*, a city of Cephallenia, Strab. p. 455, perhaps same as Πρόννος.

Πρώς, ή, gen. πρωός, *a drop*, esp. *a dew-drop*, *dew*, Call. Apoll. 40 (Use. deriv. from πρωΐ.)

Πρῶος, α, ον, Att. for πρωΐος, q. v.

Πρωπέρυσι, (πρό, πέρυσι) adv., *two years ago*; we also find it written προπέρυσι, but Phryn., and ap. Dyse. only recognise πρωτέρυσι.

Πρῶρα, ας, ἡ, (not πρῷρα, Herm. and Dind. Soph. Phil. 482), Ion and Ep. πρώρη; and in Att. prose usu. parox., πρωρᾶ (προ): —*the fore part of a ship*, *a ship's head*, *prow*, *bow*, Lat. *prora*, ναῦς πρώρῃ, Od. 12, 230; freq. in Hdt., and Att.; στείμα τοῖς πρω-

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ρας, a contrary wind, Soph. Phil. 639, opp. to κατὰ πρύμναν:—metaph., πρῷρα βιότου, the prow of life's vessel, Eur. Tro. 103. — II. generally, *any front*, πάροιθεν πρῴρας, in front, before me, Aesch. Cho. 390:—hence the compds. καλλίπρῳρος, βούπρῳρος, etc. Hence

Πρῳράζω, = πρωρατεύω.

Πρῴρᾰθεν, or before a consonant -θε: Adv. (πρῷρα):—*from the ship's head, from the front*, Pind. P. 4, 39; 10, 81, Thuc., etc.: also ἐκ πρῴραθεν, opp. to κατὰ πρύμναν, Theocr. 22, 11.

Πρῳρᾰτεύω, *to be a* πρῳράτης, *look out a-head*, Ar. Eq. 543.

Πρῳράτης, ου, ὁ, not πρῳρατής, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 44 (πρῷρα): —*a man who stood at the ship's head* to give signs to the steersman, *a look-out man*, like πρῳρεύς, Xen. Ath. 1, 2: metaph., πρ. στρατοῦ, Soph. Fr. 470:—opp. to πρυμνήτης. [ᾰ] Hence

Πρῳρᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *concerning a* πρῳράτης. Adv. -κῶς.

Πρῳραχθής, ές, (πρῷρα, ἄχθος) *laden at the head* or *in front*.

Πρῳρεύς, έως, ὁ, = πρῳράτης, Xen. An. 5, 8, 20, Oec. 8, 14:—in Hom. as prop. n. of a Phaeacian, *Proreus*, Od. 8, 113 (from πρῷρα); cf. sub Πρυμνεύς.

Πρῴρηθεν, adv., Ion. for πρῴραθεν.

†Πρῷρος, ου, ὁ, *Prorus*, masc. pr. n., an Olympian victor, Paus. 10, 2, 3.

Πρῶσαι, πρώσας, πρῶσον, contr. inf., part., and imperat. aor. of προωθέω, for προῶσαι, etc.

Πρῶτα, as adv. neut. pl. from πρῶτος, q. v., Hom.

Πρωτάγγελος, ον, (πρῶτος, ἄγγελος) *announcing first*, Anth. P. 9, 383, Opp.

†Πρωταγόρας, ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἀγορά) *Protagoras*, a celebrated sophist of Abdera, a pupil of Democritus, Plat. Protag.; etc.—Others in Diog. L.; etc. Hence

†Πρωταγόρειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Protagoras*, *Protagorean*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B.

†Πρωταγορίδας, ου, ὁ, (in form patronym.) *Protagoridas*, an erotic writer of Cyzicus, Ath. 162 B.

Πρωτᾶγος, οῦ, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἡγέομαι, ἄγω) hence, οἱ πρωταγοί, *the vanguard*, Poppo Xen. An. 2, 2, 16.

Πρωτάγριος, ον, (πρῶτος, ἄγρα) *catching first*: τὰ πρ., *the first fruits of the chase*, Call. Dian. 104.

Πρωτᾰγωνιστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* πρωταγωνιστής: hence (as we say) *to play first fiddle, take the lead*, Plut. Timol. 31, etc.: from

Πρωτᾰγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἀγωνιστής) esp. on the stage, *one who plays the first part, the chief actor*, Lat. *primarum partium actor*: metaph., Aeschylus is said to have made the dialogue πρωταγωνιστής, *the principal part* in a play, Arist. Poët. 4, 16: hence, generally (as we say), *one who plays first fiddle, the chief personage*, Ath. 257 B.

Πρώταθλος, ὁ, = foreg., dub.

Πρωταίτιος, ον, (αἰτία) *a first author*.

Πρωταίχμεια and πρωταίχμια, τα, (αἰχμή) = πρωτόλεια, Lyc. 469; v. πρωτόλειος.

Πρωτάρχης, ου, ὁ, = πρώταρχος, Manetho.

†Πρωταρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Protarchides*, an Athenian, Isae. 53, 26; in form patronym. from

†Πρώταρχος, ου, ὁ, *Protarchus*, masc. pr. n.,—1. son of Callias, an Athenian, Plat. Phileb. 19 C.—2. an Epicurean philosopher of Bargylia in Caria, Strab. p. 658.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πρώταρχος, ον, (πρῶτος, ἀρχω) *first-beginning*, πρ. ἄτα, *the primal* mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1192.

†Πρωτέας, ου, ὁ, *Proteas*, son of Epicles, an Athenian naval officer, Thuc. 1, 75.—2. son of Hellanice the sister of Clitus, a companion of Alexander, Ael. V. H. 12, 26: in Ath. 129 A, son of Δανίκη, Alexander's nurse.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Πρωτέγγραφος, ον, (πρῶτος, ἐγγράφω) *first-inscribed*, Inscr.

Πρωτεία, ας, ἡ, = sq.

Πρωτεῖον, ου, τό, (πρωτεύω) *the chief rank, first place*, Dem. 151, 8; 331, 24: esp. in plur., τὰ πρ., *the first prize, first part* or *place*, Plat. Phil. 22 E, 33 C, Dem. 247, 5.

Πρωτείρης, ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος, εἶρην) *a Spartan youth in his 20th year*, Phot.; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5 § 2 note.

Πρωτερική, ῆς, ἡ, συκῆ, a kind of *early fig*, Seleuc. ap Ath. 77 D.

†Πρωτεσίλᾱος, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ίλας, Ion. -ίλεως, *Protesilaus*, son of Iphiclus, from Phylace in Thessaly, leader of the Thessalians against Troy; honoured as a hero at Elaeus in the Thracian Chersonese, Il. 2, 698; 13, 681; Pind.; etc.

†Πρωτεσίλεων, τό, *the Protesileum*, a monument of Protesilaus, in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. p. 595.

†Πρωτεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *Proteus*, a sea-god, possessed of the power of prophecy, and of changing himself into different shapes, Od. 4, 365; acc. to Apollod. 2, 5, 9, son of Neptune. In Hdt. 2, 112 and Eur. Hel. 46, a king of Aegypt.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Πρωτεύω, (πρῶτος) *to be the first, hold the first place*, τινί, in a thing, Xen. Ages. 10, 1, Aeschin. 27, 18; γένει, Isae. 37, 25; πρ. ἐν or παρά τισι, among others, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 26, Isocr. 149 C, etc.; πρ. τινός, *to be first, before* or *over* another, Xen. Ages. 1, 3; freq. absol., Plat. Legg. 692 D, etc.

†Πρώτη, ης, ἡ, *Prote*, a small island on the coast of Messenia, Thuc. 4, 13.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 108.

Πρωτηρότης, ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἀρότης) *one who ploughs earliest* or *first*, Hes. Op. 488.

†Πρωτιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Protiadae*, a family in Massilia, descended from Protus, Ath. 576 A.

Πρωτιστεύω, *to be the very first*, M. Anton. 7, 55: from

Πρώτιστος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (H. Hom. Cer. 157), poet. superl. of πρῶτος, *the very first, first of the first*. Il. 2, 228; 16, 656; and, in Hom., still further strengthd., πολὺ πρώτιστος: but he most freq. uses neut., πρώτιστον and -τα, as adv., *first of all*; in Hes. only πρώτιστα; τὰ πρώτιστα, Od. 11, 168; and so in Att. poets, as Soph. El. 669, Ar. Plut. 792; cf. Lob. Phryn. 419.

Πρωτόᾰλος, ον, (πρῶτος, ἅλς) *making the first sea-voyage*, like πρωτόπλοος, Hesych.

Πρωτοβαθρέω, ῶ, *to fill the first seat*, LXX.: from

Πρωτόβαθρος, ον, (πρῶτος, βάθρον) *sitting on the first seat*, A. B.

Πρωτοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to throw first, take the first shot*, Plut. 2, 173 D. —2. *to shed the first teeth*, Geop.—3. *to put forth as first fruits*, χάριτας, Anth. P. 5, 124: from

Πρωτοβόλος, ον, (πρῶτος, βάλλω) *throwing first*.—2. *shedding the first teeth*, usu. of a horse.—II. proparox., πρωτόβολος, ον, pass., *first thrown at* or *struck*, Eur. Tro. 1068.

Πρωτόγᾰλα, ακτος, τό, (πρῶτος, γάλα) *the first milk* of a cow after calving, *beestings*, more usu. πύος, Galen.

Πρωτόγᾰμος, ον, (πρῶτος, γαμέω) *just married*, Orph. Lith. 253.

†Πρωτογένεια, ας, ἡ, *Protogenia*, daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha, mother of Opus and Aethlius by Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 63; Apollod.; etc. —2. daughter of Calydon, Apollod. 1, 7, 7: from

Πρωτογένεια, ας, *first-born*, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph. H. 9, 5.

Πρωτογενής, ές, (πρῶτος, *γένω) *first-born*: hence, *primeval, original*, Plat. Polit. 288 E, 289 A.

†Πρωτογένης, ους, ὁ, *Protogenes*, a celebrated painter of Caunus in Asia Minor, Paus. 1, 3, 5.—2. a grammarian, Plut.

Πρωτογέννημα, ατος, τό, (πρῶτος, γεννάω) *that which is born first*, usu. in plur., *firstlings*, LXX.

Πρωτογέννητος, ον, (γεννάω) = πρωτογενής.

Πρωτογλῠφής, ές, (πρῶτος, γλύφω) *first*, or *newly carved*, Anth. P. 5, 36.

Πρωτόγονος, ον, sometimes also η, ον, Paus.; (πρῶτος, *γένω)—*first-born, born first*, Il. 4, 102, 120, etc., Hes. Op. 541, 590:—πρ. οἶκοι, *high-born* houses (εὐγενεῖς, Schol.), Soph. Phil. 180.—II. parox. πρωτογόνος, ή, *bringing forth first*, cf. τελετή.

Πρωτογύναικες, οἱ, *persons married for the first time*, or *who still have their first wife*; cf. πρωτόποσις. [ῠ]

Πρωτοδᾱής, ές, (πρῶτος, δαῆναι) *having learnt for the first time*, Opp. H. 4, 323.

Πρωτόζευκτος, ον, (πρῶτος, ζεύγνυμι) *yoked together for the first time* generally, *newly-married*.

Πρωτόζυξ, ὕγος, = foreg., Anth. P. 9, 245.

Πρωτόθετον, ου, τό, (πρῶτος, τίθημι) *a primitive word*, Gramm.

Πρωτοθινία, ας, ἡ, (πρῶτος, θοίνη) *the first part of a meal*, Paus.

Πρωτόθρονος, ον, (πρῶτος, θρόνος) *filling the first seat*, Call. Dian. 228, Coluth. 153: heterocl. pl. πρωτόθρονες, Anth. P. append. 51; cf. Lob. Phryn. 658.

Πρωτόθροος, ον, Att. contr. -θρους, ουν, (πρῶτος, θρόος) *sounding* or *speaking first*.—II. pass., *first spoken*, Nonn.

†Πρωτοθύης, ὁ, *Protothyes*, a Scythian, Hdt. 1, 103.

Πρωτοκαθεδρία, ας, ἡ, (πρῶτος, καθέδρα) *the first seat, chief place*, N. T.

Πρωτοκήριος, ου, ὁ, (κηρός) *inscribed in the first line of a wax-tablet*, Lat. *primicerius*.

Πρωτοκλησία, ας, ἡ, *a first call*, LXX.: from

Πρωτόκλητος, ον, (πρῶτος, καλέω) *first called*, Clem. Al.

Πρωτοκλισία, ας, ἡ, (πρῶτος, κλισία) *the first place at meals*, N. T.

Πρωτόκοσμος, ου, ὁ, *the chief Cosmos* (a Cretan magistrate), freq. in Cretan Inscr.; cf. κόσμος IV.

Πρωτοκουρία, ας, ἡ, *the first shearing*, LXX.: from

Πρωτόκουρος, ον, (πρῶτος, κείρω) *first cut*, Arist. H. A. 8, 8, 2.

Πρωτοκτίστης, ου, ὁ, (κτίζω) *the first founder* or *creator*.

Πρωτόκτιστος, ον, (πρῶτος, κτίζω) *founded* or *created first*, Clem. Al.

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Πρωτόκτιτος, ον, =foreg.

Πρωτοκτόνος, ον, (πρῶτος, κτείνω) *committing the first murder*, of Ixion, *the first homicide*, Aesch. Eum. 718.—II. proparox., πρωτόκτονος, ον, *killed first*.

Πρωτοκύμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, κῦμα III) *pregnant for the first time*, ἔρωτος, *with* love, Achill. Tat. [ῡ]

Πρωτοκύων, ὁ, (πρῶτος, κύων) *the first dog*, i. e. *the chief of the Cynics*, Anth. P. 11, 154.

†Πρωτόλαος, ου, ὁ, *Protolaus*, son of Dialces of Mantinea, Paus. 6, 6, 1.

Πρωτόλεια, τά, (πρῶτος, λεία) like ἀκρόλεια, *the first spoils* in war, and, generally, *first-fruits* (cf. προτέλεια), Lyc. 298, 1228:—hence, as adv., *in the first place*, Eur. Or. 382.

Πρωτολεχής, ές, (πρῶτος, λέχος) *bringing forth first*, Opp. H. 4, 197.

Πρωτολογέω, ῶ, *to speak first*, esp. in a law-court: also *to play the chief part*; and

Πρωτολογία, ας, ἡ, *the first speech*, esp., *the right of speaking first* in a law-court, Demad. 178, 46: also, *the principal part in a drama*.—II. *the beginning of a speech*: from

Πρωτολόγος, ον, (πρῶτος, λέγω) *speaking first*: also=πρωταγωνιστής.

Πρωτολοχία, ας, ἡ, (λόχος) *the first rank* or *line of the* λόχοι.

Πρωτόμαντις, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, μάντις) *the first prophet* or *seer*, Aesch. Eum. 2.

Πρωτομαρτῦρ, ὕρος, ὁ, (πρῶτος, μάρτυρ) *the first martyr*, Eccl.

Πρωτόμαχος, ον, *fighting first* or *in the first rank*, Inscr.

†Πρωτόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Protomachus*, a commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 16.—Others in Arr.; Anth.; etc.

†Πρωτομέδεια, ας, ἡ, *Protomedēa*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 249.

†Πρωτομέδουσα, ἡ, in Apollod. 1, 2, 6, where Heyne Πουτομέδουσα.

Πρωτόμισθος, ον, (πρῶτος, μισθός) *serving for hire first*, Lyc. 1384.

Πρωτόμορος, ον, (πρῶτος, μόρος) *dying* or *dead first*, Aesch. Pers. 568.

Πρωτομύστης, ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος, μύστης) *one just initiated*, Achill. Tat.

Πρωτόνεως, ων, gen. ω, (ναῦς) *going by ship for the first time*.

Πρωτονύμφευτος, ον, (πρῶτος, νυμφεύω) *just married*, Callicr. ap. Stob. p. 487, 16.

Πρωτοπάγής, ές, (πρῶτος, πήγνυμι) *first*, i. e. *newly put together, new-made*, δίφροι, ἅμαξα, Il. 5, 194; 24, 267.

Πρωτοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *a first feeling*, Galen: [ᾰ] and

Πρωτοπᾰθέω, ῶ, *to suffer* or *feel first*, Heliod.: from

Πρωτοπᾰθής, ές, (πρῶτος, πάσχω, πάθος) *feeling first*, Clem. Al. Adv. -θῶς.

Πρωτόπειρᾰ, ἡ, and -ρια, ἡ, *first experience, a first trial*.

Πρωτόπειρος, ον, (πρῶτος, πεῖρα) *trying first, making the first trial, a novice*, τῆς τέχνης, *in* art, Alex. Isost. 1, 4; so, πρ. τῆς κακοπαθείας, Polyb. 1, 61, 4: more rarely εἴς τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 600.

Πρωτοπήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πῆμα) *hurting first: the first cause of ill*, Aesch. Ag. 216.

Πρωτόπλᾶσις, ἡ, *first formation* or *creation*: from

Πρωτόπλαστος, ον, (πρῶτος, πλάσσω) *formed* or *created first*, LXX.

Πρωτόπλοος, ον, Att. contr. -πλους, ουν (πρῶτος, πλόος):—*going to sea for the first time*, νηῦς, Od. 8, 35; πλάτα, Eur. Andr. 865;—metaph., πρ. παρθένος, a maiden *just embarking on the sea* of love, Plat. Epigr. 6, 4 (ap. Diog. L. 3, 31); but Ath. 589 D, reads πρωτοπόρος.—II. *sailing first* or *foremost*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27.

Πρωτόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πόλις) *first in the city*, τυχή, Pind. Fr. 14.

Πρωτοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *the first citizen*. [ῐ]

Πρωτοπορεία, ας, ἡ, *a going first* or *before*: also, *the advanced guard* of an army, *vanguard*, like προπορεία, Polyb. 1, 76, 5, etc.: from

Πρωτοπόρος, ον, (πρῶτος, πορεύω) *going first* or *before*.—II. *making one's first march*; cf. πρωτόπλοος.

Πρωτόποσις, εως, ἡ, (πρῶτος. πόσις) *a woman married for the first time*, or *who has still her first husband*, Themiso ap. Ath. 235 A; cf. πρωτογύναικες.

Πρωτοπραξία, ας, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πράσσω) *the first collection of money due*.—II. *the privilege of* a particular creditor *to have first payment*, Lat. *jus primae exactionis*, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

Πρωτόῤῥιζος, ον, (πρῶτος, ῥίζα) *being the first root* or *origin*, Luc. Amor. 19.

Πρωτόῤῥῠτος, ον, (πρῶτος, ῥέω) *flowing first*, Opp. C. 4, 238.

Πρῶτος, η, ον, a superl. from πρό (Sanscr. *pratamah*), as if contr. from πρότατος, πρόατος, Dor. πρᾶτος (in Theocr.):—*the first, foremost*, as a numeral, or of place, rank, etc., and of time, *the first, earliest*, very freq. from Hom. downds.: the answering numerals are strictly δεύτερος, τρίτος, etc., Il. 6, 179; 23, 265, etc.; but ὕστατος is oft. opp. to it, Il. 11, 299, etc.; more rarely ὕστερον, as in Hes. Th. 34; also ἔπειτα, Il. 2, 281, etc.:—compar. πρότερος:—the Lat. *prior, primus*.—II. Special usages:—1. pl. masc. πρῶτοι in Hom. usu.= πρόμαχοι, esp. ἐν πρώτοις and μετὰ πρώτοις, among *the first fighters*, i. e. in *front*; πρῶτοι πρόμαχοι, Od. 18, 379.—2. neut. pl. πρῶτα (sc. ἆθλα), *the first prize*, Il. 23, 275; τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι (more rarely φέρειν), to carry off *the first prize*, τινός, *in* a thing, Jac. A. P. p. 431, 890; ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, to *the highest degree*, Hdt. 7, 13; τὰ πρ. τοῦ λιμοῦ, *excess* of hunger, Ar. Ach. 743:—also of persons, ἐὼν τὰ πρῶτα τῶν Ἐρετριέων, Hdt. 6, 100, cf. 9, 78, Eur. Med. 917; τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μοχθηρίας, Ar. Ran. 421:—in philos. writers, *the first of things, the elements*, elsewh. στοιχεῖα and ἀσύνθετα.—3. τὴν πρώτην (sc. ὡραν, ὁδόν), as adv., *first, at present, just now*, Hdt. 3, 134, Ar. Thesm. 662; so, τὴν πρώτην εἶναι, like ἐκὼν εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 153.—III. πρῶτος, in compar. signf., like πρότερος, *before, sooner*, Il. 13, 502; 18, 92: later, oft. followed by ἤ.., or by a genit., Wess. Hdt. 2, 2; 9, 27, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 1327 (49), Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 228.—IV. neut., sing. and plur. πρῶτον, πρῶτα, as adv., *first, in the first place*, like Lat. *primum*, first in Hom. τί πρῶτον, τί δ' ἔπειτα, τί δ' ὑστάτιον καταλέξω; Od. 9, 14; answered by ἔπειτα (*deinde*), Il. 5, 456, and Att.; πρῶτον μέν..ἔπειτα δέ..., Xen. Cyr.; πρ. μέν..εἶτα or εἶτα δέ.., Ib.:—τοπρῶτον, ταπρῶτα are not less freq. in Hom., and Hes., and just in same signf. as πρῶτον, πρῶτα, oft. also written divisim τὸ πρῶτον, τὰ πρῶτα, even in Wolf's Odyssey; but better in one word, like ταυτόν, τοπρίν, etc.; for τὸ πρῶτον essentially differs from τοπρῶτον in sense; cf. πρίν I. fin., ὁ B. I. 4, Bt. Ar. Ran. 421, Wolf. Praef. Il. p. lxii, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 719.—3. *too early, before the time*, ἦ τ' ἄρα καὶ σοὶ πρῶτα παραστήσεσθαι ἐμελλε Μοῖρ' ὀλοή, Od. 24, 28.—4. after the relat. pron., after ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, πρῶτον and τὸ πρῶτον mean *once, once for all*, Od. 3, 320; 4, 13; 10, 328; ὁπότε κε πρῶτον, *as soon as*, like Lat. *quam primum*, Od. 11, 106; so, εὖτ' ἂν πρῶτα, Hes. Op. 596; ὅπως πρῶτα, Hes. Th. 156; ὅταν πρῶτον, Plat. Lys. 211 B.—V. ἐν πρώτοις, like Lat. *in primis, among the first*, i. e. *greatly*, Hdt. 8, 69:—also, ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι, πλεῖστοι, *among the first*, etc.; and so ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, τοῖς remaining unchanged, Goller Thuc. 7, 19.—VI. Adv. πρώτως, post-Hom., esp. in Att. philosophic writers, Lob. Phryn. 211:—generally, it may be remarked, that the Greeks used the adj. in adverbial signf. much more freq. than the adv. itself.—Hom. etc. often strengthened the word by adding πολύ, as is common with superlatives; yet a new superl. πρώτιστος, q. v., was formed from it.

†Πρῶτος, ου, ὁ, *Protus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 886, 10.—Cf. Πρωτεύς.

Πρωτοσέλῆνος, ον, (πρῶτος, σελήνη) *first of a moon* or *month*, usu. ἡμέρα πρ., *the first* day *of the month*.

Πρωτοσπόρος, ον, (πρῶτος, σπείρω) *sowing first*.—II. proparox., πρωτόσπορος, ον, pass., *first sown* or *generated*, Luc. Amor. 32, Coluth. 62, etc.

Πρωτοστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a standing first, the first rank*: and

Πρωτοστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to stand first* or *in the first rank*, Philo: from

Πρωτοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἵστημι) *one who stands first*, esp. *the first man on the right*, of a line, *right-hand man*, Thuc. 5, 71; also, οἱ πρ. *the front-rank men*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 57; 6, 3, 24, etc.—II. metaph., *a chief, leader*, N. T. [ᾰ]

Πρωτόσφακτος, ον, (πρῶτος, σφάττω) *slaughtered first*, Lyc. 329.

Πρωτοτοκεῖα, ων, τά, *the right of the first-born*, LXX.: from

Πρωτοτοκεύω, (πρῶτος, τοκεύς) *to make* one *the first-born, give him the privilege of such*, LXX.

Πρωτοτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear the first-born*, LXX.: and

Πρωτοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a bearing the first-born*: and

†Πρωτοτόκια, ων, τά, *the rights of primogeniture, birth-right*, LXX.; N. T.: from

Πρωτοτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) *bearing her first-born*, πρ. μήτηρ, Il. 17, 5, cf. Plat. Theaet. 151 C.—II. proparox. πρωτότοκος, ον, pass. *first-born*, Anth. P. 9, 213, N. T.

Πρωτοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut* or *cut off first*: from

Πρωτότομος, ον, (πρῶτος, τέμνω) *first cut* or *cut off*, Anth. P. 9, 412.

Πρωτοτρόφος, ον, (πρῶτος, τρέφω) *rearing the first fruit* or *first child*.

Πρωτοτῡπία, ας, ἡ, *the quality of a* πρωτότυπον.

Πρωτότῡπον, ου, τό, *a first form, prototype*.—II. in Gramm. *a primary word, primitive*, whence others are derived: esp., opp. to πρωτοτύπων; as, e. g., Ἑλλην is the πρωτότυπον, Ἑλληνικός the πρωτοτύπων: strictly neut. from

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Πρωτότῡπος, ον, (πρῶτος, τύπτω) *after the first form, original.*

Πρωτυπνιον, ου, τό, (πρῶτος, ὕπνος) *first sleep,* susp.

Πρωτουργός, όν, (πρῶτος, *ἔργω) a first author,* Plat. Legg. 897 A.

Πρωτυφώς, ές, (πρῶτος, φάος) *first shining; πρ. σελήνη, the new* moon.

Πρωτοφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *first appearance:* from

Πρωτοφᾰνής, ές, (πρῶτος, φαίνομαι) *appearing first, first visible.*

†Πρωτοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Protophanes,* an Olympian victor, Paus. 5, 21, 10.

Πρωτοφόνος, ον, (πρῶτος, φονεύω) *murdering first,* Eccl.

Πρωτοφορέω, ῶ, (πρῶτος, φέρω) *to bear first, bear the first fruits,* Ath. Hence

Πρωτοφόρημα, τό, *the first fruits of the earth,* Longus.

Πρωτοφῡής, ές, (πρῶτος, φύω) *first-produced, first-born,* Ap. Rh. 3, 851.

Πρωτόφῦτος, ον, =foreg., Anth. P. 4, 2.

Πρωτόχυνος, ον, contr. -χυνους, ουν, (πρῶτος, χυνός) *with the first down,* Luc.

Πρωτόχορος, ου, ὁ, *the first chorus,* name of a play by Alexis, etc.

Πρωτόχρονος, ον, *in* or *from earliest time,* Lat. *primaevus.*

Πρωτόχῦτος, ον, (πρῶτος, χέω) *flowing first, oίνος,* Leon. Tar. 16.

†Πρωτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Proto,* daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 43; Hes. Th. 248.

Πρῶτως, adv. from πρῶτος, q. v.

Πρωϋδᾶν, contr. for προαυδᾶν, Ar. Av. 556: prob. the only example of this contraction.

Πρώων, ονος, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. form for πρών, q. v., Il.

Πταίρω, strengthd. from root ΠΤΑΡ-, which appears in the other tenses: f. πτᾰρῶ: aor. 1 ἔπτᾰρα: usu. aor. 2 ἔπτᾰρον. *To sneeze, μέγ' ἔπτᾰρε, he sneezed* aloud, Od. 17, 541, which as early as Hom. was taken for a good omen, cf. 545: *to make one's self sneeze, τὴν ῥῖνα κνήσας πτάρε,* Plat. Symp. 185 E: metaph. of a lamp, *to sputter,* Anth. P. 6, 333. —The Att. prefer the form πτάρνυμαι, q. v. (Perh. akin to πτύω, q. v.)

Πταῖσμα, ατος, τό, (πταίω) *a stumble, trip, false step, mistake,* Theogn. 1226.—II. *a failure, misfortune,* euphem. for *a defeat,* πτ. πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην, Hdt. 7, 149; cf. Aeschin. 77, 13, and v. sub πταίω II.

Πταισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ᾰ]

Πταίω, f. πταίσω; pf. pass. ἔπταισμαι:—I. trans., *to make to stumble* or *fall, τινὰ πρός τινι,* Pind. Fr. 221. —II. seemingly intr. (for the full phrase is πταίω τὸν πόδα πρὸς λίθῳ), *to strike the foot* or *stumble;* and so, generally, *to stumble, trip, fall,* absol., Aesch. Ag. 1624, Soph. Phil. 215, Plat.. etc.; πτ. πρός τινι, *to stumble against, fall over,* Aesch. Pr. 926, Plat. Rep. 553 B; πρὸς τὰς πέτρας, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3; proverb., *μὴ δὶς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν λίθον πταίειν,* Polyb. 31, 19, 5; also, πτ. περί τινι, as, *μὴ περὶ Μαρδονίῳ πταίσῃ ἡ Ἑλλας,* lest Hellas *should get a fall* over him, Hdt. 9, 101 (cf. πταῖσμα II) :—metaph., *to make a false step* or *mistake, to fail,* Thuc. 2, 43, Dem. 23, 29, etc.; *ἐν τινι,* Id. 321, 8; *μάχῃ, τοῖς ὅλοις,* Polyb. 17, 14, 13; 3, 48, 4:—also, πτ. τῇ διανοίᾳ περὶ τὰ ὄντα, Plat. Theaet. 160 D; *ἡ γλῶττα πτ., stutters,* Arist. Probl. 3, 31, 2. (Akin to πίπτω, πῶσις.)

Πτακάδις, adv. (πτάξ) *timidly,* A. B.

Πτακίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of πτάξ. Hence

Πτακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *shyness, timidity.*

Πτακωρέω, = πτήσσω, πτώσσω, from πτάξ.

Πτάμενος, η, ον, part. aor. of πέταμαι, Il. [ᾰ]

Πτάξ, gen. πτακός, ὁ, ἡ (πτήσσω, πτώσσω):—*shy, timid:* hence as subst., *a trembler,* i. e. *a hare,* Aesch. Ag. 137:—also πτώξ, q. v., like ῥάξ, ῥώξ. [ᾰ, Aesch. l. c. (though ᾰ, acc. to Draco p. 19, 14; 80, 22);—but when the penult. of the oblique cases was to be long, πτωκός (πτώξ), etc., were used.]

Πταρμική, ῆς, ἡ, a plant, *yarrow* or *mill-foil,* Diosc. 2, 192: from

Πταρμικός, ή, όν, *sneezing, inclined to sneeze.*—II. act., *making to sneeze, τὰ πταρμικά,* things like snuff, Hipp.: from

Πταρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πταίρω) *a sneezing,* Hipp., and Ar. Av. 720.

Πτάρνυμαι, dep., =πταίρω, said to be the more Att. form, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9.

Πταρτικός, ή, όν, =πταρμικός.

Πτάτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of πέταμαι for ἔπτατο, Il. [ᾰ]

Πτέλαις, ὁ, *a wild-boar,* Lyc. 833: in Hesych. also πτέλος.

Πτελέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. πτελέη, ης, *the elm,* Il. 6, 419; 21, 242, Hes. Op. 433, Ar. Nub. 1008, etc. (Perh. =*patula,* the *spreading* tree, Lob. Paral. 337.)

†Πτελέα, ας, ἡ, *Ptelea,* a wine district of Cos or of the coast of Ionia, whence the *οἶνος* Πτελεατικός was obtained, Theocr. 7, 65.—2. acc. to Steph. Byz. and Dion. P. 829, ancient name of Ephesus.

†Πτελεᾶτικός, ή, όν, *of Ptelea,* v. sub foreg. 1.

Πτελέϊνος, η, ον, (πτελέα) *made of elm,* Theophr.

†Πτελεόν, οῦ, τό, *Pteleum,* a place in Elis Triphylia, Il. 2, 594; Thuc. 5, 18.—2. a city of Thessaly with a harbour, lying between Antron and Pyrasus, Il. 2, 697.—3. a fortress on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor near Erythrae, Thuc. 8, 24.—4. a town near Cardia in Thrace, Dem. 86, 16.

Πτελεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *elm-like.*

Πτελεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πτελέα) *an elm-grove.*

†Πτελέων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pteleon,* a lover of Procris, Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

†Πτελέως λιμήν, ῆ, *lake of Pteleus,* in Troas, Strab. p. 590.

Πτέον, τό, Att. for πτύον, q. v.

†Πτερέλαος, ου, ὁ, Dor. -λας, *Pterelaus,* son of Taphius, king of the island Taphus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†Πτερέλεως, ω, ὁ, Att. form of foreg. name, ap. Ath. 498 C.

†Πτερία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *Pteria,* capital of a district of same name, near Sinope; Hdt. 1, 76 assigns it to Cappadocia.

Πτερῖνος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (πτερόν) *made of feathers, πτ. κύκλος, a feather-fan,* Eur. Or. 1429; *πτ. ῥιπίς,* Anth. P. 6, 306.—II. *feathered, winged,* Ar. Av. 900.

Πτερῖς, ῖδος, ἡ, (πτέρον) a kind of *fern,* so called *from its feathery leaves,* Theophr.—Usu. written as oxyt. πτερίς, but wrongly, for the acc. is *πτέριν* in Theocr. 3, 14.

Πτέρισμα, ατος, τό, *a flapping of the wings,* Longin. Fr. 3, 5; ubi al. *πτέρυσμα* vel *πτερύγισμα.*

ΠΤΕΡΝΑ or -νη, ης, ἡ, *the heel,* Il. 22, 397, cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 6: also, *the under part of the heel,* Aesch. Cho 209, cf. Dem. 88, 2:—proverb., *εἶπερ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἐν ταῖς πτέρναις φορεῖτε,* Dem. 88. 2.—2. *the sole* of a shoe.—II. metaph., *the foot* or *lower part* of any thing, *πόλεως,* Lyc. 442; *τῆς μηχανῆς,* Polyb. 8, 8, 2.—III. *a ham.* Hence

Πτερνίζω, *to strike with the heel:* hence, *to trip up, supplant,* LXX.—II. *to sole an old shoe,* A. B.

Πτέρνις, ῖκος, ὁ, (πτέρνα) *the middle stalk of an artichoke,* Theophr.; also στέρνις, τέρναξ.

Πτερνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *πτέρνα.*

Πτερνίς, ή, = πτέρνα II, *the bottom* of a dish, Alex. Incert. 54.

Πτέρνις or πέρνης, ὁ, *a bird of prey,* Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1.

Πτερνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πτερνίζω) *a supplanting,* LXX.

Πτερνιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and -τής, οῦ, ὁ, (πτερνίζω) *one who strikes with the heel.*

Πτερνοβᾶτέω, ῶ, *to walk on one's heels:* from

Πτερνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (πτέρνα, βαίνω) *one who walks on his heels,* Hipp.

Πτερνογλύφος, ου, ὁ, (πτέρνα III, γλύφω) *Ham-scraper,* name of a mouse in Batr. 227. [ῠ]

Πτερνοκοπέω, ῶ, (πτέρνα, κόπτω) *to stamp with the heels,* esp. in a theatre, to show disapprobation.

Πτερνοκόπις, ὁ, (πτέρνα III., κόπτω) *Ham-cutter,* nickname for a parasite, Menand. p. 95, Axionic. Chalcid. 1, 2.

Πτερνοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, (πτέρνα III., τρώγω) *Ham-nibbler,* name of a mouse in Batr. 29.

Πτερνοφάγος, ου, ὁ, (πτέρνα III., φαγεῖν) *Ham-eater,* name of a mouse in Batr. 230.

Πτεροβάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πτερόν, βαίνω) *moving on wings* or *sails,* κύμβη) Emped. 226. [ᾰ]

Πτεροδόνητος, ον, (πτερόν, δονέω) *moved by wings;* hence metaph. *high-soaring, high-flown,* Ar. Av. 1390, 1402.

Πτεροδρομία, ας, ἡ, *a winged course,* v. l. Anth. P. 7, 699.

Πτεροείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πτερόν, εἶμα) *feather-clad,* Opp. C. 2, 190.

Πτερόεις, εσσα, εν, (πτερόν) *feathered, winged, δίστοι, ἰοί,* Il. 5, 171; 16, 773:—also, *feather-like, light, λαισήϊα* (q. v.); *πέδιλα,* Hes. Sc. 220; —but in Hom. mostly in the metaph. phrase, *ἔπεα πτερόεντα, winged* words, and so Hes.; so, πτ. ὕμνος, Pind. I. 4 (5), fin.; *πτερόεντι τροχῷ,* Id. P. 2, 41; *πτερόεσσα κόρα,* of the sphinx, Soph. O. T. 509; *φυγὴ πτερόεσσα,* Eur. Ion 1237; *κεραυνὸς πτ.,* Ar. Av. 576.

Πτερόν, οῦ, τό (πέτομαι, πτέσθαι): —*a feather;* usu. in plur. *feathers,* Od. 15, 527, Hdt. 2, 73, etc.: then, like *πτέρυξ, a bird's wing,* usu. in plur., *wings,* Hom., Pind., etc.; in sing., *ὤρσει πτερὸν ἠὲ νόημα,* as an emblem of speed, Od. 7, 36:—in Hdt. 2, 76, also of *bat's wings:*—*αἱθέρα πτεροῖς ψαίρειν,* Aesch. Pr. 394 (cf. *ἐξακρίζω*); *ὑπὸ πτεροῖς εἶναι,* to be (like chickens) under their mother's *wings,* Id. Eum. 1001, cf. Eur. Heracl. 10; *πτεροῦ σῦριγξ, a quill,* Hipp. 886, cf. *καυλός*:—proverb., *ἰδοὶς ἂν οὐδαμοῦ ταὐτὸν πτερὸν πόνου,* misery is of varied *plumage,* i. e. manifold, Aesch. Supp. 328, (cf. *ὁμόπτερος*); *τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς ἁλισκόμεσθα,* strictly of a bird shot with an arrow feathered from his own plumes, Aesch. Fr. 123, cf. Pors. Med 139, viii.; *ἀλλοτρίοις*

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πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεσθαι, to pride one's self in 'borrowed *plumes*,' Luc.: κείρειν τινὶ τὰ πτερά, to clip his wings, Call. Epigr. 48, 8. — II. *any winged creature*, as the sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; of a beetle, Ar. Pac. 76: hence, ←2. like οἰωνός, Lat. *avis*, *an augury*, *omen*, *fate*, *lot*, Soph. O. C. 97. — III. *any thing like wings* or *feathers*: as—1. *a ship's wings*, i. e. *oars*, ἐρετμά, τάτε πτερὰ νηυσὶ πέλονται, Od. 11, 125; 23, 272; so, νηὸς πτερά, Hes. Op. 626, though others take it here of sails, cf. Eur. Hel. 147: hence of birds, πτεροῖς ἐρέσσειν, Eur. I. T. 289; so, πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι, Aesch. Ag. 52:—also, *wheels*, Müller Lyc. 1072.—2. ἀέθλων πτερά, i. e. *the crown* of victory, which lifts the poet to heaven, Pind. O. 14, fin., cf. P. 9, fin.—3. *the leafage* of trees, Soph. Fr. 24, in sing.: also *the down on* a youth's chin, Jac. A. P. p. 773. — 4. *a fan*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 786.—5. in architecture, *the rows of columns along the sides* of Greek temples, Vitruv., cf. ἄπτερος, δίπτερος, περίπτερος: in Aegypt, where there were no side-columns, *the side-walls*, Strab.: also a kind of *coping* or *battlement*, Lat. *pinna*. — 6. a kind of *iron-shod portcullis*, or perh. *drawbridge* in gateways.—7. πτερὰ Θετταλικά were the *fluttering corners* of a kind of χλαμύς, Hesych., v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *Chlamys*.—Cf. the collat. form πτέρυξ.

Πτεροποίκιλος, ον, (πτερόν, ποικίλος) *motley-feathered*, Ar. Av. 248.

Πτερόπους, ποδος, (πτερόν, πούς) *wing-footed*, of Mercury, Anth. Plan. 234.

Πτεροῤῥοέω and -ῥύέω, ῶ, (πτερόν, ῥέω) *to shed the feathers*, *lose feather*, *moult*, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; metaph., *to be plucked*, *fleeced*, *plundered*, Ar. Av. 284; hence also, πτ. τὸν πλοῦτον, Philostr. Hence

Πτεροῤῥύησις, ἡ, *a losing feather*, *moulting*. [ῠ]

Πτερότης, ητος, ἡ, πτερόν *in the abstract*, formed like ποδότης, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 2: also πτέρωσις. [ῠ]

Πτερόφοιτος, ον, (πτερόν, φοιτάω) *wing-walking*; hence the high-flown phrase, διὰ πτερόφοιτον ἀνάγκην, *because he must walk on wings*, i. e. *fly*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, where Heind. and Bekk. prefer the v. l. πτεροφύτορ', *because he has grown wings*, v. Stallb. ad l.

Πτεροφόρος, ον, (πτερόν, φέρω) *feathered*, *winged*, Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eur. Or. 317, etc.; πτ. φῦλα, the *feathered* tribes, Ar. Av. 1757: — metaph., πτ. Διὸς βέλος, *the winged* bolt of Jupiter, Ib. 1714.—II. *a fan-bearer* in Aegyptian processions, Inscr.—III. under the Roman emperors, *a flying-post*, *courier*, Lat. *speculator*, Plut. Otho 4.

Πτεροφῠέω, ῶ, *to put forth*, *grow feathers* or *wings*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, 255 D, Luc. Icarom, 10: from

Πτεροφῦής, ές, (πτερόν, φύω) *growing feathers* or *wings*, Plat. Polit. 266 E. [ῠ] Hence

Πτεροφύησις, ἡ, = sq., Geop.: [ῠ] and

Πτεροφῦΐα, ας, ἡ, *a growing feathers*, *fledging*, *feathering*.

Πτερόφῠτος, ον, (φύω) = πτεροφυής.

Πτεροφύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub πτερόφοιτος. [ῠ]

Πτερόω, ῶ, (πτερόν) *to furnish with feathers* or *wings*, *feather*, τινά, Ar. Av. 1334, etc.: pass., *to be feathered*, Ib. 804: — πτεροῦν βιβλίον, i. e. *to tie it to a feathered arrow* and so shoot it, or perh. *to put it on* the arrow *by way of feathers*, Hdt. 8, 128, cf. Eur. Or. 274: — ἔπος ἐπτερουμένον, Ar. Ran. 1388. — 2. ναῦν πτ., *to have the oars spread like feathers* ready to dip into the water, Polyb. 1, 46, 11; (the pf. is intr., ναῦς ἐπτερωκυῖα, Ib. 9): hence, ταρσῷ πίτυλος ἐπτερωμένος, the dash made by the wing-like oars, i. e. the oars themselves, Eur. I. T. 1346, (which line Herm., and now Dind., places after v. 1394 =1362 Herm.).—II. metaph., in pass., *to be excited*, πρός τι, Luc., Anacreont., etc.; cf. ἀναπτερόω.

Πτερυγίζω, f. -ίσω, (πτέρυξ) *to move the wings*, *flutter*, like young birds trying to fly, Ar. Av. 1467: *to flap the wings*, like a cock crowing, Ar. Plut. 575, cf. πτερύσσομαι: — in Eq. 522, the word alludes to a play of Magnes called Ὀρνιθες.

Πτερύγινος, η, ον, (πτέρυξ)=πτέρινος. [ῠ]

Πτερύγιον, ου, τό, dim. from πτέρυξ, *a little wing*, but usu., — II. any thing like a wing, as,—1. *a fin*, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, etc.: in plur., also, parts of the cuttle-fish, which were eaten, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 16. — 2. *the end*, *point* or *tip* of a thing, ἱματίου, LXX. —3. *a projection*, esp. *a turret* or *battlement*, acc. to others, *a pointed roof*, *peak*, N. T., cf. Joseph. Ant. 15, 11, 5: *a projecting piece* of wood, in an engine, Polyb. 27, 9, 4.—4. medic., a disease of the eye when *a membrane grows over it*, *from the inner corner*, Galen.: — also *a growth of the flesh over the nails*, esp. of the great toe, Celsus.

Πτερύγισμα, ατος, τό, v. sub πτέρισμα.

Πτερῠγοειδής, ές, (πτέρυξ, εἶδος) *wing-like*, *feathery*. Adv. -δῶς, Theophr.

Πτερῠγοτόμος, ον, ὁ, *an instrument for cutting away* πτερύγια (signf. II. 4), Paul. Aeg.

Πτερῠγοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing feathers* or *wings*.

Πτερῠγόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (πτέρυξ) *to wing*, *hasten*: — mid., πτερυγοῦσθαι πεδὰ ματέρα, *to fly* to her, Sappho 75; cf. προέω sub fin.

Πτερῠγώδης, ες, contr. for πτερυγοειδής, Theophr. — 2. οἱ πτερυγώδεις, *thin emaciated persons whose shoulder-blades stick out like wings*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πτερύγωκής, ές, (πτέρυξ, ὠκύς) *fleet of wing*, Aesch. Pr. 286.

Πτερύγωμα, ατος, τό, (πτερυγόω) *the wings*, *a wing*.—II. *any thing that hangs like a wing*; esp. *the lobe of the ear*; *a part of the pudenda muliebria*. [ῠ]

Πτερῠγωτός, ή, όν, (πτερυγόω) *fledged*, *winged*, *wing-shaped*, χρησμός, Ar. Eq. 1086.

Πτέρυξ, ῠγος, ἡ, (πτερόν) *a wing*, Il. 2, 316, etc.: hence poet., *the flight of a bird*, esp. as an omen, οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες, Call. L. P. — II. *any thing that hangs like a wing*, as — 1. *a rudder*, Soph. Fr. 930; of oars, cf. πτερόν III. 1.—2. *the flaps* or *skirts* at the bottom of a coat of armour, Xen. An. 4, 7, 15, cf. Eq. 12, 4 and 6? also of a cloak, v. πτερόν III. 7. — 3. *the edge* of an axe, sword, or knife, Plut. Alex. 16; of the beak of the sword-fish, Ael. N. A. 9, 40.—4. *the lobe* of the ear, lungs, etc.—5. *the wing* of a building.—III. *any thing that covers* or *protects* like wings, πτ. πέπλων, Eur. Ion 1143; Εὐβοίης κολπώδης πτέρυξ, i. e. Aulis, Dind. Eur. I. A. 120.—IV. metaph., πτέρυγες γόων *the wings*, i. e. *the flight* or *flow* of grief, Soph. El. 243, ubi v. Herm.

Πτέρυξις, εως, ἡ, (πτερύσσομαι) *a flapping of wings*.

Πτέρυσμα, ατος, τό, = foreg.: from

Πτερύσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πτέρυξ) dep. mid., *to move the wings*, *flutter*, *to clap the wings* like a cock crowing Ael. N. A. 7, 7: metaph., *to triumph*, *exult*, Diphil. Paras. 2.

Πτέρωμα, ατος, τό, (πτερόω) *that which is feathered*, *a feathered arrow*, Aesch. Fr. 123.—2. *a getting feathers*, *being feathered*, *feathering*, Plat. Phaedr. 246 E.—II. πτ. βραγχιων, *the fin* by the gills of fishes, Ael. N. A. 16, 12. —III. = πτερόν III. 5, Vitruv.

Πτερώνυμος, ον, (πτέρυξ, ὄνυμα) *named from its feathers* or *wings*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.

Πτέρως, ωτος, ὁ, (πτερόν) *the winged god*, a play on the name of Ἔρως, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.

Πτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πτερόω) *a feathering*, *plumage*, Ar. Av. 94, 97.

Πτερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πτερόω) *one who feathers*, or *furnishes with wings*. — II. metaph., *one who emboldens*.

Πτερωτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Soph. O. C. 1460 (πτερόω):—*feathered*, τίλα, Hdt. 2, 76; *winged*, ὄφεις, Id. 2, 75; ὄχος, Aesch. Pr. 125; Διὸς ἀρωτῆ, Soph. l. c. (cf. πτεροφόρος). τὰ ξεύματα, Eur. H. F. 571: — so, πτ. φθόγγος, of a sound in the air, Ar. Av. 1198: — χιτωνίσκος πτ., a tunic *worked with feathers*, Plut.

Πτέσθαι, inf. aor. of πέτομαι.

Πτῆμα, ατος, τό, *flight*, *a flying*, from

Πτῆναι, inf. aor. ἔπτην, of πέτομαι.

Πτηνοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κρατέω) *the king of feathered fowl*. [ᾰ]

Πτηνολέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ώλετις, ιδος: (πτηνός, ὄλλυμι) *bird-killing*. πτηνόλετις νεφέλη, of a net, Anth. P. 6, 185.

Πτηνοπέδῐλος, ον, (πτηνός, πέδιλον) *with winged sandals*, Orph. H. 27, 4.

Πτηνόπους, ποδος, *wing-footed*, *swift-footed*.

Πτηνός, ή, όν, Dor. πτανός, ά, όν: (πτῆναι, πέτομαι):—*feathered*, *winged*; Διὸς πτ. κύων, i. e. the eagle, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Ag. 136: πτ. ὄρος, Id. Eum. 181; ὄρνις, οἰωνός, Soph., etc.: τὰ πτηνά, *fowls*, *birds*, Aesch. Cho. 591, Soph. Aj. 168; so, πτηνοὶ θῆραι, Soph. Phil. 1146:—also of arrows, πτ. ἰοί, Ib. 166, etc.; cf. πτερόω. — II. of young birds, *fledged*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147. — III. metaph., πτηνοὶ μῦθοι, like Homer's ἔπεα πτερόεντα, Eur. Or. 1176:—but, πτ. λόγοι, *fleeting*, *idle* words, Plat. Legg. 717 C; so, πτηνὰς διώκειν ἐλπίδας, *fleeting* hopes, Eur.—2. πτηνὸς ἰσχύς, *soaring*, *aspiring* strength, Pind. Fr. 74, 3.

Πτῆξις, ἡ, (πτήσσω) *a crouching for fear*, *terror*, LXX.

Πτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (πτῆναι) *a flying*, *flight*, Aesch. Pr. 486, Arist., etc.

ΠΤΗΤΤΣΣΩ, fut. πτήξω: aor. ἔπτηξα: and an aor. 2 ἔπτᾱσον appears in the compd. καταπτᾶσαι, Aesch. Eum. 252: pf. ἔπτηχα (Isocr. 94 A), more rarely ἔπτηκα, Buttm. Catal. s. v.: Hom. uses, of pf., only the Ep. part. πεπτηώς, ῶτος; also Ep. 3 dual aor. 2, in compd. καταπτήτην, Il. 4, 136. — I. causative, *to frighten*, *scare*, *alarm*, Lat. *terrere*, πτῆξε (Ἕκτωρ) Ἀχαιούς, Il. 14, 40: but, ζυγὸν πτ., *to make a yoke dreaded*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 1,

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26.—II. intr., *to be frightened* or *scared, to fear*; esp. *to crouch* or *cower down for fear* (cf. πτώσσω), Pind. P. 4, 100, Aesch. Pers. 209, Soph. Aj. 171; more fully, πτ. ταπεινός, *to crouch* low, Eur. Andr. 165; also, πτ. θυμόν, Soph. O. C. 1466; πτ. ἐν μυχοῖς πέτρας, Eur. Cycl. 408; εἰς ἐρημίαν ὁδοῦ πτ., Eur. Andr. 755; πτ. βωμόν, *to flee cowering to* it, Id. Ion 1280.—2. rarely c. acc., *to crouch for fear of* a thing, ἀπειλάς, Aesch. Pr. 174, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 18: but in the strange passage ταῖς διανοίαις μὴ πτήξαντες φόβον, Lycurg. 154, 9, φόβον must be taken as a cognate acc. (Akin to πτάξ, πτώξ, πτώσσω, πτοέω, πτοιέω, πτῆναι, πτέσθαι, πέτομαι, πτύρω.)

Πτῆται, Ion. for πτᾶται, subj. aor. from πέτομαι, Il. 15, 170.

Πτητικός, ή, όν, (πτῆναι, πέτομαι) *ready* or *able to fly, winged*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 13, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 405 B.

Πτῑλοβάφος, ον, (πτίλον, βάπτω) *staining* or *dyeing feathers*. [ᾰ]

Πτίλον, ου, τό, *a feather*, Ar. Ach. 585, 588: *plumage*, πτ. κύκνειον, Soph. Fr. 708: hence, *a down-cushion*, Clem. Al.: also, *down on a youth's chin*, Jac. A. P. p. 773.—II. *a wing*, of birds and insects, like πτερόν, Arist. Incess. An. 15, 6: also of *the wing-like membrane* in a kind of serpents, Hdt. 2, 76. — III. = φύλλον, Nic. Th. 524. — Usu. in plur. (Acc. to some from ἵπταμαι: others from τίλλω.) [ῐ]

Πτιλόνωτος, ον, (πτίλον, νῶτος) *with feathered back*, Anth. P. 9, 256.

Πτιλόομαι, as pass., (πτίλον) *to have feather wings*, Philostr.

Πτίλος, ὁ, v. sq. II.

Πτίλωσις, εως, ἡ, (πτίλον) like πτέρωσις, *plumage*, Ael. N. A. 16, 4. —II. *a disease of the eyelids* in which their edges become swollen and inflamed, and the eyelashes fall off, Paul. Aeg.; also πτιλὰ ὀμματα, Dioscr.; and the person afflicted therewith is called πτίλος, Galen. [ῐ] Hence

Πτῑλώσσω, *to have sore eyes*; cf. foreg.

Πτῑλωτός, ή, όν, (πτίλον) *feathered*.—2. *stuffed with feathers*.

Πτῑσάνη, ης, ἡ, (πτίσσω) *peeled barley*, Hipp.—II. *a drink made thereof, barley-water, a ptisan*, Id.; πτισάνην ἕψειν, Ar. Fr. 201.—Sometimes, but wrongly, written πτισσάνη. [ᾰ]

Πτίσᾰνον, ου, τό, poet. for foreg., Nic. Th. 590. [ῐ] Hence

Πτῑσανοῤῥοφία, ας, ἡ, (ῥοφέω) *a drinking of a ptisan*, Hipp.

Πτίσμα, ατος, τό, (πτίσσω) *peeled grain*, Strab.

Πτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a winnowing*, Nicopho Χειρ. 5: from

Πτίσσω, fut. πτίσω: pf. pass. ἔπτισμαι: *to husk, peel*, or *winnow grain*, Hdt. 2, 92, Luc. Hermot. 79; πτισσουσῶν ᾠδή, the song *of women winnowing*, Ar. Fr. 323. (Shortd. from *πιτίσσω, for the root is ΠΙΣ-, ΠΙΤ-, Sanscr. *pish*, to bruise; whence πίτυρον and Lat. *pinso, piso*.) Hence

Πτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a winnower*, Jac. A. P. p. 714. Hence

Πτιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for winnowing*.

Πτόα, ας, ἡ, and (but not Att.) πτοία, (πτοέω) *fear, terror, fright*, Tim. Locr. 103 B, and Erotian.—II. *excitement* caused by passion, esp. love.—On the forms, cf. Lob. Phryn. 495. Hence

Πτοᾱλέος, also πτοιαλέος, α, ον, *frightened*, Opp. H. 3, 431.

Πτοέω, also πτοιέω, πτοιάω, ῶ: f. -ήσω; pf. pass. ἐπτόημαι: — *to frighten, scare*, Call. Del. 191, Anth. P. 7, 214: — pass., *to be scared, dismayed*, φρένες ἐπτοήθεν, Od. 22, 296; ἐπτοημένος φρένας, Aesch. Pr. 856, Cho. 535; δράκουσιν, by serpents, Eur. El. 1255.—II. metaph., *to flutter, excite* by any passion, esp. by hope or love, Sappho 2, 6: usu. in pass., *to be in a flutter, be so excited*, Theogn. 1012, or rather Mimnerm. 5, 2, (where there is also a collat. notion of *fear*, cf. Merrick Tryph. 360; in full, ἔρωτι πτοεῖσθαι, Eur. I. A. 587, ὑπ' ἔρωτι, Call. Dian. 191; πτοεῖσθαι περί τι, *to feel a passion* for a thing, *to be eager* about a thing, Plat. Rep. 439 D; so too, πρός τι and ἐπί τινι, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 10; εἰς γυναῖκας, Luc. Amor. 5:—generally, *to be distraught, mit' ὀμήλικας ἐπτοήται, he gapes like one distraught* after his fellows, Hes. Op. 449: τὸ πτοηθέν, *distraction*, Eur. Bacch. 1269.—Cf. πτερύγω. (Akin to πτήσσω, πτώσσω.) Hence

Πτοησις, also πτοίησις, εως, ἡ, *a frightening, scaring away*:—*an exciting* to passion. — II. pass., *any vehement emotion*, esp. *passionate desire*, Plat. Prot. 310 D, cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 5, 3; περί τι, Plat. Symp. 206 D; cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.

Πτοητός, also πτοιητός, ή, όν, (πτοέω) *scared away*, Nic. Al. 243.

Πτοιᾶ, ή, πτοιᾶλέος, α, ον, (πτοιέω, πτοέω)=πτόα, πτοαλέος, q. v.

Πτοιέω, πτοίησις, πτοιητός, v. sub πτοέω, etc., Hes.

†Πτοιόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Ptoeodorus*, father of Thessalus of Corinth, a victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. O. 13, 58.—2. a Theban exile, Thuc. 4, 76. —Others in Dem.; etc.

Πτοίος, ὁ,=πτοῖα, πτόα.

Πτοιώδης, ες, v. sub πτοώδης.

Πτοιωτός, ή, όν, (πτοῖος) = πτοητός, Nic.

†Πτολέδαρμα, ων, τά, *Ptoledarma*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 27, 3.

†Πτολεμαϊκός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to Ptolemy, Ptolemaean*, Strab. p. 813, Arr.

†Πτολεμαῖον, ου, τό, *the Ptolemaeum*, a gymnasium in Athens, near the temple of Theseus, Paus. 1, 17, 2.

†Πτολεμαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Ptolemaeus, Ptolemy*, a freq. prop. n.,—1. son of Piraeus, father of Eurymedon, Il. 4, 228.—2. son of Damasichthon, king of Thebes, Paus. 9, 5, 16.—Esp. freq. of Aegyptian kings from — 3. Ptolemy I., son of Lagus, a general of Alexander the Great and governor of Aegypt, Strab. p. 795. — 4. Ptolemy II., surnamed Φιλάδελφος, Paus. 1, 6, 8. — 5. III., surnamed Εὐεργέτης, Ath. 251 D.—6. IV., surnamed Φιλοπάτωρ, from having poisoned his father, Id. 203 F. — 7. V., surnamed Ἐπιφανής.—8. VI., surnamed Τρύφων or Φιλομήτωρ, Paus. 1, 9, 1.—9. VII., surnamed Φύσκων or Κακεργέτης, Ath. 184 C.—10. VIII., surnamed Λάθυρος.—11. IX., surnamed Αὐλητής, cf. Strab. pp. 791 sqq. — 12. ὁ Κεραυνός, son of Ptolemy (3 supra), king of Macedonia, Paus. 10, 19, 7. —13. son of Seleucus, Arr. An. 1, 24, 1. — Others in Polyb.; Ath.; etc. Hence

†Πτολεμᾶϊς, ίδος, ἡ, prop. pecul. fem. to Πτολεμαϊκός; as prop. n.,— 1. *Ptolemaïs*, a city of Phoenicia, Strab. p. 758. — 2. a city of Cyrene, port of Barca, Id. p. 837. — 3. a city of Upper Aegypt, also called ἡ Πτολεμαϊκὴ πόλις, Id. p. 813.—4. a city on the coast of the Troglodytae, Id p. 768.

Πτολεμίζω, πτολεμιστής, πτόλεμόνδε, Ep. for πολεμ-, Il.

Πτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, Ep. for πόλεμος, Hom., and Hes. (The usual form is however more freq. in Hom.: he seems to have used this form and its derivatives, only metri grat., after a word ending with a short vowel.)

Πτολίαρχος, ον, Ep. for πολίαρχος, Call.

Πτολίεθρον, ου, τό, in *form* a dim. from πτόλις (πόλις); but in *usage*, just=πόλις, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: never found in the form πολίεθρον, Wern. Tryph.

Πτολιπόρθης, ου, ὁ, v. sub πτολίπορθος.

†Πτολιπόρθης, ου, ὁ, *Ptoliporthes*, son of Penelope and Ulysses after his return from the Trojan war, Paus. 8, 12, 6: v. πτολίπορθος.

Πτολιπόρθιος, ον,=πτολίπορθος, of Ulysses, Od. 9, 504, 530.

Πτολίπορθος, ον, (πτόλις, πέρθω) *sacking* or *wasting cities*, freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of Ulysses, Achilles, and Mars; of the last also in Hes. Th. 936; also, πτ. μάχαι, Pind. O. 8, 46: Dind. reads πολίπορθος in Aesch. Ag. 783; and πολιπόρθης, Ib. 473, but doubtingly. [ῐ]

Πτόλις, ιος, ἡ, poet., esp. Ep. form for πόλις, Hom., though not freq., and prob. only metri grat., as πτόλεμος, q. v.: also in Aesch., and Eur.

Πτόλισμα, ατος, τό, Ep. for πόλισμα.

†Πτόλιχος, ου, ὁ, *Ptolichus*, a statuary of Aegina, Paus. 6, 9, 1.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πτορθάκανθος, ον, (πτόρθος, ἄκανθα) *with thorns on its branches*, Theophr. [ᾰκ]

Πτορθεῖον, ου, τό,=sq., Nic. Al. 267.

Πτόρθος, ου, ὁ, *a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling*, Od. 6, 128; ὡς τις πτόρθος ηὐξόμην, Eur. Hec. 20; πτόρθοισι δάφνης, Id. Ion 103, etc. —II. *a sprouting, budding*, Hes. Op. 419.

Πτορθοφορέω, ῶ, (φέρω) *to bear branches*.

Πτόρος, ὁ, rare form for πταρμός.

Πτοώδης, ες, (πτόα, εἶδος) *scared, shy*.

Πτῠᾶλίζω, f. -ίσω, (πτύαλον) *to spit much, have the mouth full of spittle*: also, πτυελίζω, Hipp. Hence

Πτῠᾶλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a spitting much*; also, πτυελισμός, Hipp.

Πτύᾰλον, ου, τό, (πτύω) *spittle*; also, πτύελον, Hipp.

Πτῠάριον, ου, τό, Dim. from πτύον. [ᾰ]

Πτῦάς, άδος, ἡ, (πτύω) *the spitter*, a kind of serpent, Paul. Aeg.

Πτύγμα, ατος, τό, (πτύσσω) *anything folded*, πέπλοιο πτ., a folded mantle, Il. 5, 315; cf. Anth. P. 6, 271: —in Medic., *a piece of lint folded up to stop a wound*, a *pledget*.

Πτυγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Paul. Aeg. [ᾰ]

Πτύγξ, υγγός, ἡ, *a water-bird*, Aesch. H. A. 9, 12, 5; cf. πῶγξ.

Πτῦελίζω, πτῦελισμός, πτύελον,= πτυαλ-.

Πτύελος, ή, Ion. for πύελος, Luc. Philopatr. 20.

Πτῠίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πτύον. [ῐ]

Πτυκτίζω,=πτύσσω.

Πτυκτίον, ου, τό, *a folding book* or *tablet*: dim. from πτύξ.

Πτυκτός, ή, όν, (πτύσσω) *folded*, πτ. πίναξ (like the later δίπτυχα) *folding tablets*, consisting of two thin plates

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of wood, one folding upon the other, the oldest kind of writing materials, Il. 6, 169,—though not then used for *writing*, v. sub *σῆμα*, and cf. Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxii, sq.—2. generally, *in many folds, in folds, plates*, or *layers*: cf. sq.

Πτύξ, ῆ, gen. πτῡχός, and post-Hom. *πτῦχη, ῆς, ἡ*, which form prevails almost exclus. in Pind., and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 1264, though he need not have proscribed *πτύξ* entirely in those authors, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.: (*πτύσσω*): *anything in folds*; hence, *a fold, leaf, layer, plate*, usu. in plur., *πτύχες σάκεος, plates* of metal or leather, five, six, or more in strong shields, Il. 7, 247; 18, 481; 20, 269, Hes. Sc. 143: *the folds of a garment*, first in Hom. Cer. 176, then in Soph. Fr. 437, Eur., etc.:—*πτυχαὶ βίβλων, folding* tablets (cf. πτυκτός), Aesch. Supp. 947; so, *γραμμάτων πτυχαί*, Soph. Fr. 150; *δέλτου*, Eur. I. A. 98.—II. of *the sides of a hill*, or hilly country, (which viewed from a distance appears to be in *folds*, cf. *πολύπτυχος*), *a cleft, dell, gully, corrie, coomb*, *πτύχες Οὐλύμποιο*, Il. 11, 77; also, *πτύχες ἠνεμόεσσαι* (from the wind that rushes down a narrow mountain-cleft), Od. 19, 432: also in sing., *πτυχὶ Οὐλύμποιο, Παρνησοῖο*, Il. 20, 22, H. Ap. 269, Merc. 555: so too, *πτυχαὶ Κρισαῖαι, Πίνδου, Πέλοπος*, Pind. P. 6, 18; 9, 28, N. 2, 33; *Κιθαιρῶνος*, Soph. O. T. 1026, and freq. in Eur.:—so also of the sky with its *cloud-clefts*, *πτυχαὶ αἰθέρος, οὐρανοῦ*, esp. freq. in Eur., as Or. 1631, Phoen. 84, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1264:—but the metaph. phrase, *ὑμνων πτυχαί*, Pind. O. 1, 170, is used of *varied turns of poesy*, referred by Böckh to the *varieties of the metre, music*, etc., by Dissen to *the new turn given* in that ode *to the legend of Pelops*.—III. *the flat plate of a ship's stern*, on which her name was written, also *πτυλίς, ἡ*.—IV. in Comedy, *πτυχαί* are *wrinkles* in the face.—Poet. word.

Πτύξις, ῆ, (*πτύσσω*) *a folding*: also *a fold*, LXX.

Πτύον, ου, τό, (*πτύω*) *a winnowing-shovel* or *fan*, Lat. *vannus*, with which corn after threshing was thrown up against the wind to clear it of the chaff, Il. 13, 588 (in poet. gen. *πτῠόφιν*), Aesch. Fr. 194, Soph. Fr. 931, Theocr. 7, 156, cf. *λικμός, λικμάω*:—the later Att. form is *πτέον*, Lob. Phryn. 321.—II. in Cyprus, *a corn-measure*, hence *τὸ δίπτυον, half a μέδιμνος*.

Πτυρμα, ατος, τό, and πτυρμός, ὁ, (*πτύρω*) *consternation*.

Πτυρτικός, ή, όν, *timorous*, Arist. Mirab. 169.

Πτύρω, f. *πτῡρῶ, to frighten, scare*: pass., *πτύρομαι*, c. aor. 2, *ἐπτύρην* [ῡ], *to be frightened*, Hipp.: esp. of horses, *to shy, start*, Diod. 2, 19, Plut. Fab. 3; *τινί, at* a thing, Id. Marcell. 6, Id. 2, 800 C; also c. acc., *πτυρῆναι τὸν θάνατον, to start at, be alarmed at* death, Plut. Ax. 370 A. (Akin to *πτοέω, πτώσσω, πτήσσω*.) [ῠ]

Πτυσις, ῆ, (*πτύω*) *a spitting*, Hipp.: also=sq. [ῠ]

Πτύσμα, ατος, τό, (*πτύω*) *spittle*, Hipp., Polyb. 8, 14, 3.

Πτυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = πτύσις, from *πτύω*, Hipp.

ΠΤΥΣΣΩ, f. -ξω, *to fold, double up, χιτῶνα, εἵματα πτ., to fold up* garments, and put them by, Od. 1, 439; 6, 111, 252:—*χεῖρας πτύξαι ἐπί τινι, to fold* one's arms over or round another, Soph. O. C. 1611.—II. pass., *to be folded, doubled up, ἔγχεα ἐπτύσσοντο*, the spears *bent back*, Il. 13, 134, like *διπλοῦσθαι* and *κάμπτεσθαι*.—2. *to fold* or *cling round*, as clothes on the body, *πτύσσεσθαι ἀμφὶ μηρόν*, Soph. Fr. 791; also, *πτύσσεσθαί τινι, to cling to...*, Ion ap. Ath. 447 E.—III. in mid., *to fold round one's self, wrap round one, τι*, Ar. Nub. 267. (Prob. akin to *πετάννυμι* and *πυκνός*.) Hence

Πτῡχή, ή, post-Hom. form of *πτύξ*, q. v.

†Πτυχία, ας, ἡ, *Ptychia*, an island near Corcyra, Thuc. 4, 46.

Πτῡχίον, τό, = πτυκτίον.

Πτύχιος, α, ον, = πτυκτός. [ῡ]

Πτῡχίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. *πτύξ* III.

Πτῡχώδης, ες, (*πτυχή, εἶδος*) *in folds, wrinkles, layers*, Arist. H. A. 5, 7, 2.

ΠΤΎΩ, f. *πτύσω*, pf. pass. *ἔπτυσμαι*:—*to spit out* or *up, αἷμα*, Il. 23, 697; absol., *to spit*, Hdt. 1, 99, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 24.—2. of the sea, *to disgorge, cast out, ἐπ' ἀϊόνι πτ.*, Theocr. 15, 133, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 570, Leon. Tar. 96, etc.—3. metaph., *to spit in token of abhorrence*, hence *to abominate*, Ep. Soph. Ant. 645 (653); *πτύσας προσώπῳ*, with an expression of loathing, Soph. Ant. 1232.—4. *εἰς κόλπον πτύειν*, Lat. *in sinum spuere* (Plin.), to avert a bad omen, disarm witchcraft, and the like, which was done three times, *ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ, τρὶς εἰς ἐμὸν ἔπτυσα κόλπον*, Theocr. 6, 39. cf. 20, 11; so, *ὑπὸ κόλπον πτ.*, Anth. P. 12, 229. (The same as *ψύω*, hence *πτύζω*, q. v., Lat. *spuo, sputo* (cf. *pituita*).—whence also *spuma*—our *spew, spit*.) [ῡ in pres. and impf.: ῠ in fut., etc.; v. Gräfe Mel. 124, 7; but in Theocr. 24, 19, Ap. Rh. 2, 570; 4, 925, and later Ep., ῠ in impf., before a short syll.]

Πτωκάζω, v. πτωσκάζω.

Πτωκός, άδος, ἡ, (πτώξ, πτώσσω) *shy, timorous, fearful*, Ep. Hom. 8, 2, Soph. Phil. 1093, where *πτωκάδες* is now admitted to be the correct reading.

Πτῶμα, ατος, τό, (*πίπτω, πέπτωκα*) *a fall*, freq. in Trag., *πεσεῖν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά*, Aesch. Pr. 919; cf. Soph. Ant. 1046, Plat. Lach. 181 B; *πτώμασιν αἱματίσαι πέδον*, Aesch. Supp. 662:—hence, *a misfortune, calamity*, Lat. *casus, τὰ θεῶν πτώματα, calamities from* (sent by) the gods, Eur. H. F. 1228: *a failure, defeat*, like *παίσμα*, Polyb. 33, 12, 7.—II. *that which is fallen* or *killed, a corpse, carcase*, usu. *πτῶμα νεκροῦ*, as Ἑλένης, Ἐτεοκλέους πτ., Eur. Or. 1196, Phoen. 1697: so too, *πτῶμα οἴκου, the ruin* of a house; so, *πτ. ἐλαῶν, fallen olive-trees*, Lys. ap. Harp.: but later also without *νεκροῦ*, Valck. Phoen. 1490, Lob. Phryn. 375, sq. Hence

Πτωμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make to fall*.—II. *οἱ πτωματιζόμενοι, those who have the falling sickness, epileptic persons*.

Πτωμᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, a sort of *goblet*, literally, a *tumbler*, i. e. a cup that will not stand upright, and therefore must be emptied at once, Ath. 485 E: the correction *πωματίς* seems needless.

Πτωμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*πτωματίζω* II) *epilepsy*, Procl.

Πτώξ, ὁ, ἡ, gen. πτωκός, (*πτώσσω*) *crouching, cowering* for *fear*, epith. of the hare, Il. 22, 310: also, *ὁ πτώξ*, as subst. = *πτάξ* (q. v.), Il. 17, 676, cf. Aesch. Eum. 325.

†Πτῶον, ου, τό, *ὄρος, Mount Ptoüs*, a mountain in Boeotia on the south-east of Lake Copais, with a temple and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 8, 135; Πτῴου κευθμών, Pind. Fr. 70, 4, Böckh.

†Πτῶος, ου, ὁ, *Ptoüs*, son of Athamas and Themisto, Asius 9.—2. appell. of Apollo, Id. ib.

Πτώσιμος, ον, (*πίπτω, πέπτωκα*) *fallen, slain*, Aesch. Ag. 639. the passage, Ib. 1122, is yet dub.

Πτῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*πίπτω, πέπτωκα*) *a falling, fall, κύβων*, Plat. Rep. 604 C; *Φαέθοντος*, Polyb. 2, 16, 13.—II. *a case, grammatical inflexion* of any kind, Arist. Top. 2, 9, 2, Rhet. 2, 23, 2.

Πτωσκάζω, poet. for *πτώσσω, to crouch* or *cower for fear*, Il. 4, 372, where the v. l. *πτωκίζω* is rightly rejected by Wolf and Heyne.

ΠΤΩΣΣΩ, f. -ξω, like *πτήσσω* (intr.), *to crouch* or *cower from fear*, ὑπ' Ἕκτορι, Il. 7, 129, etc.; *ὑπ. ὀιστῷ* (without any notion of *fear*), Tyrtae. 2, 36; *ἐχθρῶν πτώσσοντι, they cower down for fear of* their enemies, Pind. P. 8, 124—also, *to go cowering* or *stooping about*, like a beggar, *πτώσσων κατὰ δῆμον*, Od. 17, 227; 18, 363; so, *ἀλλοτρίους οἴκους πτώσσειν, to go begging* to other people's houses, Hes. Op. 393: cf. *πτωχός*, *πτωχεύω*.—2. *to be frightened, scared*, Il. 4, 371, Hdt. 9, 48:—*to flee affrighted*, Il. 21, 14, Eur. Hec. 1065; *πτ. εἰς ἁρμάτων*, Eur. Bacch. 223 (cf. *πτήσσω*); and so, c. acc., *οὐδ' ἔτι ἀλλήλους πτώσομεν, let us* no longer *flee from* one another, Il. 20, 427.

Πτωτικός, ή, όν, (*πτῶσις*) *of, belonging to a case*, Gramm.

Πτωτός, ή, όν, (*πίπτω, πέπτωκα*) *falling, apt to fall, fallen*.

Πτωχᾱλαζών, ό, ή, (*πτωχός, ἀλαζών*) *a braggart beggar, beggarly boaster*, Ath. 230 C.

Πτωχός, άδος, ἡ, dub. l. for *πτικός*.

Πτωχεία, ας, Ion. *-ίη, ης*, ἡ, (*πτωχεύω*) *begging*, Hdt. 3, 14; *εἰς ἐσχάτην πτ. ἐλθεῖν*, Plat. Legg. 936 B; *εἰς πτ. καταστῆναι*, Lys. 898. 9:—proverb., *πτωχείας πενία ἀδέλφη*, Ar. Plut. 549.

Πτωχεῖον, ου, τό, (*πτωχεύω*) *a refuge for beggars*.

Πτωχελένη, ης, ἡ, (*πτωχός, Ἑλένη*) *a beggar-Helen*, i. e. *a prostitute*, Ath. 585 B.

Πτωχεύω, f. -σω, (*πτωχός*) *to be a beggar, go begging, beg, πρός ἄστυ, ἀνὰ δῆμον*, Od. 15, 309; 19, 73; *ἐπὶ ξενίας*, Antiph 117, 22—2. *to be as poor as a beggar*, Plat. Eryx. 394 B—II. trans., *to get by begging*, δαῖτα, Od. 17, 11, 19.—2. c. acc. pers. *to beg* or *ask an alms of*, *φίλους*, Theogn. 915.

Πτωχηίη, Ion. for πτωχεία.

Πτωχίζω, f. -ίσω, (*πτωχός*) *to make a beggar of, beggar*, LXX.

Πτωχικός, ή, όν, (*πτωχός*) *of, belonging to* or *befitting a beggar, beggarly, στολή*, Lycurg. 158, 25; *ἐσθήμιαι*, Plat. Rep. 554 B.

Πτωχίστερος, irreg. compar. of *πτωχός*, only Ar. Ach. 425.

Πτωχοδοκεῖον, ου, τό, (*δέχομαι*) *a poor-house*.

Πτωχόμουσος, ον, (*πτωχός, μοῦσα*) *a beggarly poet*, Gorg ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Πτωχοπλούσιος, ον, *rich in pretended poverty*, or *poor amidst a show of wealth*.

Πτωχοποιός, όν, (*-ποιέω*, *making* or *drawing beggarly characters*, of a poet, Ar. Ran. 842.

Πτωχός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Aesch. Ag. 1274, Soph. O. C. 751; (*πτώσσω*) —

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poor, strictly, *one who crouches* or *cringes* (cf. πτώσσω); hence, as subst., *a beggar*, Od. 14, 400, etc., Hes. Op. 26, Hdt. 3, 14; πτωχὸς ἀνήρ, *a beggarman*, Od. 21, 327:—beggars, like ξένοι, were pecul. under divine protection, Od. 6, 208; 14, 58; 17, 475.—II. as adj., *beggarly*, like πτωχικός, πτωχῷ διαίτῃ, Soph. l. c.:—irregular compar. πτωχίστερος, Ar. Ach. 425; but superl. πτωχότατος, Anth. P. 10, 50.

Πτωχοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, = πτωχοδοχεῖον: from

Πτωχοτροφέω, ῶ, *to feed, support the poor*; and

Πτωχοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *the feeding, support of the poor*: from

Πτωχοτρόφος, ον, (πτωχός, τρέφω) *feeding, supporting the poor.*

Πύἄλος, ὁ, v. πύελος.

Πῡἀνεψία, ας, ἡ, (sc. ἑορτή); or πῡἀνέψια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά): (πύανος, ἕψω):—*the Pyanepsia*, an Athenian festival in the month πυανεψιών, in honour of Apollo; said to be so called from a dish of beans, or (acc. to others) peeled barley and pulse, which was then cooled and eaten: but the form πανόψια, τά, also occurs, and this is said (v. Lycurg. ap. Harp.) to have been the name in all other parts of Greece. Hence

Πῡἀνεψιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Att. year, so named from the festival πυανέψια: corresponding to the latter part of October and former part of November.—In Inscrr. we also find the form πυανοψιών.

Πῡάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πύανος, *a mixture of various kinds of pulse*, cooked sweet, acc. to Sosib. ap. Ath. 648 B. [ᾰ]

Πῡάνιος, ον, *made of beans*, πόλτος, Alcman 28. [ᾰ]

Πύᾰνον, ου, τό, = sq. II, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C.

Πύᾰνος, ου, ὁ, an older word for ἄλόπυρος, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C: but Hesych. explains the Lacon. πούανος by κύαμοι ἑφθοί:—others make it a *mixture of barley and pulse*, eaten boiled at the πυναέψια, Gramm. [ῠ]

Πῡἀνοψιών, ῶνος, ὁ, v. πυανεψιών.

Πῦαρ, ἄτος, τό, = πῦος, *the first milk after calving, beestings*, Lat. *colostrum*: or, *rennet made from it*, cf. Nic. Al. 373.—Cf. πυετία.

Πυαρίτη, ἡ, v. πυριάτη.

Πῡγαῖος, α, ον, (πυγή) *of* or *on the rump*, τὸ π. ἄκρον, *the rump* (of birds), Hdt. 2, 76; and τὸ π., = πυγή, = *the buttocks*, Archipp. Rhin. 2, Arist. H. A. 9, 35.—II. τὰ πυγαῖα, in architecture, *the base of a column*, elsewh. σπεῖρα, Hesych.—II. = κατάπυγος, dub. in Suid.

Πῡγαλγής, ές, (πυγή, ἄλγος) *suffering pain in the buttocks*, prob. l. Strab.

Πύγαργος, ον, (πυγή, ἀργός) *white-rump*, esp. as name of a Libyan kind of antelope, Hdt. 4, 192; also of an eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 1, which Aesch. Ag. 116, calls ἐξόπιν ἀργᾶς,—perh. with a collat. signf. of *cowardly*, as we say *to show the white feather*; cf. Lyc. 91 (et ibi Schol.), Soph. Fr. 932 A. [ῠ]

Πῡγᾰρίζω, late form for πυλαρίζω.

†Πύγελα, ων, τά, *Pygela*, a small town on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, Strab. p. 639. Hence

†Πυγελεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Pygela, Pygelian*, Xen. Hell. 1, 2.

Πῡγή, ῆς, ἡ, *the rump, buttocks*, Archil. 59, Ar., etc.; in plur., Luc. Peregr. 17:—τὸ πυγή, Ar. Thesm. 1187, is a barbarism, but there is a heterocl. acc. sing. πῦγα, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6:—πρὸς πυγὴν ἄλλεσθαι, to kick up the heels *so as to strike the buttock* in dancing, *to dance the fling*, a girls' exercise at Sparta, Ar. Lys. 82; cf. πυδαρίζω.—II. metaph. of *fat, swelling land*, like οἰθαρ. (Cf. πυγών fin.) Hence

Πῡγηδόν, adv., *tail foremost*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6.—II. *rump to rump*, Id. H. A. 5, 2, 2.

Πῡγίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πυγή, *a thin rump*, Ar. Ach. 638. [ῐ]

Πῡγίζω, (πυγή) *to strike on the buttocks.*—II. *paedicari*, Theocr. 5, 41, Anth. etc. Hence

Πύγισμα, ατος, τό, *a blow on the buttocks.*—II. *paedicatio*, Theocr. 5, 43. [ῠ]

Πῡγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (πυγίζω) *paedico, paedicator.*

Πυγμαιομάχος, ον, (Πυγμαῖοι, μάχομαι) *fighting with pygmies.* [ᾰ]

Πυγμαῖος, α, ον, (πυγμή II) *a πυγμή long* or *tall*: hence of men, *dwarfish*, Arist. Probl. 10, 12.—II. Πυγμαῖοι, οἱ, *the Pygmies*, a *fabulous* race of dwarfs on the upper Nile, said to have been warred on and destroyed by cranes, Il. 3, 6, Valck. Hdt. 3, 37.

†Πυγμαλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pygmalion*, a king in Cyprus, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Πυγμᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to practise boxing, be a boxer*, Hdt. 5, 60, Anth. P. 6, 7: and

Πυγμᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *boxing*, Lat. *pugilatus*, Il. 23, 653, 665, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D, Pind. O. 11 (10), 12, etc.

Πυγμάχος, ον, (πυγμή, πυξ, μάχομαι) *fighting with the fist, boxing*: usu. ὁ π., as subst., *a boxer*, Lat. *pugil*, Od. 8, 246, Pind. I. 8 (7), 135, cf. Theocr. 24, 112:—more freq. πύκτης. [ᾰ]

Πυγμή, ῆς, ἡ, (πυξ) *a fist*, Lat. *pugnus*, πυγμῇ νικήσαντα, having conquered in *the boxing-match*, Il. 23, 669; also, πυγμὴν νικᾶν, Eur. Alc. 1031: πυγμῆς ἄεθλα, Pind. O. 7, 30, cf. 10 (11), 82; πυγμὴν ἀσκεῖν, Plat. Legg. 795 B.—II. a measure of length, *the distance from the elbow to the knuckles* = 18 δάκτυλοι, about 1 ft. 1½ inches: cf. πυγών II.

Πυγμομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, rare form for πυγμαχία.

Πῡγολαμπάς, άδος, ἡ, and πυγολαμπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πυγή, λάμπω) *the fire-tail*, i. e. *the glow-worm*, Lat. *cicindela*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 6: also, πυρολαμπίς.—Cf. λαμπουρίς, of the fox.

Πῡγονιαῖος, α, ον, and πῦγονιμαῖος, α, ον, = πυγωνιαῖος.

Πῡγόριζα, ἡ, (πυγή) a kind of *short, stumpy root.*

Πῡγοσκελίς, ίδος, ὁ, (πυγή, σκέλος) strictly *tail-leg*, a water-bird *with legs set far back*, like the grebe or puffin.

Πῡγοστόλος, ον, (πυγή, στέλλω) epith. of a woman *with a sweeping train*, Hes. Op. 371, parodied from ἑλκεσίπεπλος,—if it be not rather *lewd, lecherous.*

Πῡγούσιος, α, ον, *of the length of a πυγών*, Od. 10, 517; 11, 25; poet. for the usu. πυγωνιαῖος.

Πῡγών, όνος, ἡ, like πῆχυς, *the elbow.*—II. as a measure of length, *the distance from the elbows to the first joint of the fingers* = 20 δάκτυλοι or 5 παλαισταί, rather more than 4½ ft., nearly = Roman *palmipes*, Hdt. 2, 175, cf. πυγμή:—but πυγών and πῆχυς are freq. confounded in Gramm. (The root is no doubt to be found in Sanscr. *buj*, Germ. *beugen*, to *bow* or *bend*, whence *Ellen-bogen, el-bow*:—πυγή is also *the part which is bent* in sitting: Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 236.) Hence

Πῡγωνιαῖος, α, ον, *a πυγών long* Mnesith. ap. Ath. 494 B.

Πῡδᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to hop, dance*: hence, ἀποπῡδᾰρίζειν μόθωνα, *to dance a fling*, an uncouth Laconian dance, Ar. Eq. 697.—Dub. collat. forms in Gramm. are πυγαρίζω and πυδαλίζω. (Acc. to E. M. for ποδαρίζω from πούς: but the form πυγαρίζω points to a deriv. from πυγή, q. v.)

†Πύδιος, ον, ὁ, *the Pydius*, a river of Asia Minor near Abydus, Thuc. 8, 106, where Poppo writes Μείδιος.

†Πύδνα, ης, ἡ, *Pydna*, a city of Pieria in Macedonia, on the Thermaïcus sinus, later *Kítpov*, now *Kithros*, Thuc. 1, 61; Strab. p. 330: hence οἱ Πυδναῖοι, *the Pydneans*, Dem.

Πυέλιον, ου, τό, dim. from πύελον. [ῠ Ep., ῡ Att.]

Πυελίς, ίδος, ἡ, in a seal-ring, *the setting* or *socket of the stone*, Lat. *pala* or *funda*, Ar. Fr. 297. [ῠ Ep., ῡ Att.]

Πυελίτης, later πυαλ-, ὁ, *a throw on the dice*, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.

Πύελος, ου, ἡ, (later, but less Att., πύαλος, Hemst. Thom. M. 863, Lob Phryn. 309; also, πτύελος, q. v.):—*a tub, trough, pan*, esp. for feeding animals, Od. 19, 553: *a bathing-tub*, Ar. Eq. 1060, Thesm. 562: *any tub-shaped vessel, a vat, kitchen-boiler*, Ar. Vesp. 141:—later, *a coffin*, Theophr.: and in Eccl., *the font*. (Buttm. derives it from πλύνω, as if for πλύελος, as ἐκπαγλος from ἐκπλαγῆναι:—akin to Lat. *pelvis*.) ῠ Hom. and Ep., ῡ Att.] Hence

Πυελώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a trough* or *tub, hollow.* [ῠ Ep., ῡ Att.]

Πυετία, ας, ἡ, (πῦος) *beestings, the first milk after calving*, that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and is used as rennet in making cheese, Lat. *colostrum, coagulum*, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 15, Gen. An. 2, 4, 29; cf. πῦαρ, πυτία, πιτύ.

Πῡέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (πῦον) *to make to suppurate*: pass., *to suppurate.*

Πύη, ἡ, = sq. Aretae. [ῠ]

Πύησις, ἡ, (πυέω) *suppuration*: esp. *pulmonary consumption*, Aretae.

†Πυθάγγελος, ου, ὁ, *Pythangelus*, a tragic poet, derided by Aristoph. Ran. 87.—2. son of Phylides, a Boeotian, Thuc. 2, 2.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†Πυθαγόρας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -γόρης, εω, *Pythagoras*, son of Mnesarchus, of Samos, the celebrated philosopher, flourished in Magna Graecia about 600 B. C., Hdt. 4, 95, etc.; Diog. L. 8, 1, sqq., who also mentions others of this name.—2. a Milesian, Hdt. 5, 26.—3. a naval officer of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. An. 1, 4, 2.—4. a statuary of Rhegium, Paus. 6, 4, 4.—Others in Ath.; etc. Hence

†Πυθαγόρειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *of* or *relating to Pythagoras, Pythagorean*, Arist.: ἡ Πυθαγόρειος φιλοσοφία, Strab.

Πῡθᾰγορίζω, *to be a disciple of Pythagoras*; cf. Πυθαγοριστής.

†Πυθαγορῐκος, ή, όν, = Πυθαγόρειος, Luc.; etc.

Πυθᾰγορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *adherence to the rules of Pythagoras.*

Πυθᾰγοριστής, Dor. -ικτάς, οῦ, ὁ, *a Pythagorean, follower of Pythagoras*: in the later comic poets they were oft. ridiculed, see the Πυθαγορίζουσα of Alexis, the Πυθαγοριστὴς of Aristophon, (ap. Ath. 161 A, sq.,) cf. Theocr. 14, 5:—acc. to Origen, Πυ-

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θαγοριστής was *an exoteric*, Πυθαγόρειος, *an esoteric Pythagorean.*

†Πῦθαεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pythaeus*, son of Apollo, said by some to have built the temple at Delphi, Paus. 2, 35, 2.

Πυθᾱΐζω, (Πυθώ) *to consult the oracle at Pytho* (i. e. Delphi.)

†Πυθαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Pythaenetus*, a historian, Ath. 589 F.

Πῡθᾱϊστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who consults the Pythian oracle*, Strab.

†Πυθάρᾱτος, ου, ὁ, *Pytharatus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.; etc.

†Πύθαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Pytharchus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 30 A; etc.

Πῡθαύλης, ου, ὁ, i. e. *ὁ τὰ Πύθια αὐλῶν, one who plays the air expressing the battle between Apollo and the Python:* it was played on a flute, hence called *αὐλὸς Πύθιος*, the air was Πυθικὸς νόμος and Πυθικὸν αὔλημα, cf. Thiersch Pind. 1, p. 60.

†Πυθέας, ου Dor. α, ὁ, Ion. -έης, *Pytheas*, son of Lampon, of Aegina, a victor in the pancratium at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 5; I. 4.—2. an Abderite, Hdt. 7, 137.—3. an Athenian orator, an opponent of Demosthenes, Dem. 1481, 13; Plut. Dem.; etc.—4. a celebrated geographer of Massilia, Strab.—Others in Diod. S.; etc

Πυθεδών, όνος, ἡ, (πύθω) *putrefaction*, Nic. Th. 466, in plur.

Πῡθεῖον, ου, τό, =μαντεῖον, Suid.

†Πύθερμος, ου, ὁ, *Pythermus*, a Phocaean, sent as an envoy from the Greeks of Asia Minor to the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 152.—2. a historian of Ephesus, Ath. 289 F.—3. a poet of Teos, Ath. 625 B.

Πῡθέσθαι, inf. aor. of *πυνθάνομαι*, Hom.

Πύθεσκε, Ion. imperf. from *πύθω*, for *ἔπυθε*, Ap. Rh. [ῠ]

†Πυθεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pytheus*, appell. of Apollo, Thuc. 5, 31, v. l. Πυθαεύς.

†Πυθῆν, ῆνος, ὁ, *Pythen*, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 6, 104.

†Πύθης, εω, ὁ, *Pythes*, son of Ischonoüs of Aegina, Hdt. 9, 78.—2. son of Andromachus of Abdera, Paus. 6, 14, 12.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πῡθία, ας, ἡ, (sc. ἱέρεια), Ion. -ίη, *the Pythia, priestess of the Pythian Apollo* at Delphi, who uttered the responses of the oracle, freq. in Hdt.: cf. *προφήτης.*

Πύθια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά) *the Pythian games*, celebrated every four years at *Pytho* or Delphi in honour of *Pythian Apollo*, Pind., etc.—It is pretty certain that they were held in the *third*, not the second, Olympian year, and probably in the summer or autumn, Clinton F. H. 1, Append. 1, Arnold Thuc. vol. 2. fin., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 6, p. 5.

†Πυθιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Pythiades*, a governor on the Erythraeum mare, Polyb. 5, 46, 7.

Πυθιάζω, *to be inspired by the Pythian Apollo, to prophesy.*

Πῡθιάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of Πύθιος, II. *βοά*, a song *to Apollo*, Soph. Fr. 435.—II. esp. as subst., —1. (sub. ἱέρεια), =ἡ Πυθία, *the Pythian priestess.*—2. (sub. *περίοδος*), and that,—*a. a Pythiad*, period of 4 years, after which the Pythian games were celebrated, cf. Ὀλυμπιάς.—*b. the celebration of the Pythian games*, and so=τὰ Πύθια, Pind. P. 1, 58; 5, 26.—†3. sc. *ὁδός*, the road leading from Delphi to Tempe, by which the Delphians sent a solemn embassy in honour of Apollo, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.—4. also a solemn sending of offerings from Athens to Delphi, Strab. p. 404.

†Πυθικός, ή, όν, =Πύθιος; τὸ Πυθικὸν μαντεῖον, the oracle of Apollo *at Delphi*, Soph. El. 32.

†Πύθιον, ου, τό, sc. *ἱερόν, the temple of the Pythian* Apollo, Thuc. 2, 15; as name of a place from a temple of Apollo there, Strab.; etc.

Πυθιονίκη, ης, ἡ, (Πύθια, νίκη) *a victory at the Pythian games.* [νῑ]

†Πυθιονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Pythionice*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 339, etc.

Πῡθιονίκης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -κας, (Πύθια, νίκη) *a conqueror in the Pythian games*, Pind. P. 9, 1, Hdt. 8, 47. [νῑ]

Πῡθιόνικος, ον, (Πύθια, νίκη) *victorious in the Pythian games:* in genl. *of, belonging to such victory*, Pind. P. 6, 4, etc.

Πύθιος, α, ον, (Πυθώ) *Pythian*, i. e. *Delphian, of* or *belonging to Pytho*, freq. as epith. of Apollo, cf. H. Hom. Ap. 373, and then freq. in Pind., etc.; and cf. Πυθία, ἡ, Πύθια, τά.—II. *οἱ Πύθιοι*, at Sparta, *four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle* on affairs of state, Hdt. 6, 57, Cic. Div. 1, 43; two of them were attached to the person of each king, and they had high privileges, Müll. Dor. 3, 1, § 9. In Lacon. also Ποίθιοι. [ῠ: ῑ only in H. Hom. Ap. 373, and this place is altered by Herm.]

†Πύθιος, ου, ὁ, *Pythius*, a Lydian, son of Atys, famed for his wealth, Hdt. 7, 27.

Πυθίων, ωνος, ἡ, a sort of *bulbous root*, Theophr.

†Πυθίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pythion*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 609 B.

Πυθμενέω, ῶ, (πυθμήν III) of a number, *to be a power of some root.*

Πυθμενικός, ή, όν, (πυθμήν) *of, belonging to the root of a number.*

Πυθμένιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πυθμήν*, Geop.

Πυθμενόθεν, adv., *from the foundation*, Lat. *funditus, οὐ πυθμ.*, not *at all*, cf. *ἀρχήν*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πυθμήν, ένος, ὁ, *the bottom, the hollow* or *belly of a drinking-cup*, Lat. *fundus*, Il. 11, 635; 18, 375, Hes. Op. 367, Fr. 39, 7; *π. θαλάσσης, πόντου, λίμνης, the bottom* or *depths* of the sea, Hes. Th. 932, Solon 5, 20, Theogn. 1029; *γενειάδος π.*, i. e., the beard, Aesch. Fr. 27:—metaph., *π. κακῶν, a depth, abyss* of woe, Orph., like *Λέρνα κακῶν*, etc.: also in plur., *χθὼν ἐκ πυθμένων*, earth *from her foundations*, like *πρόμυνοθεν*, Aesch. Pr. 1047, cf. Soph. O. T. 1261.—II. *the bottom, stock, root of a tree*, Od. 13, 122, 372:—metaph., *the original stock* of a family, Aesch. Cho. 260, Supp. 104: also *the stalk* or *stem of a plant*, cf. Aesch. Cho. 204.—III. in arithmetic, *the root* or *fundamental number*, as 2 is of 4, 3 of 9, etc., *π. ἐπίτριτος*, Plat. Rep. 546 C; cf. *ἐπίτριτος.* (Akin to *πύνδαξ, βυθός, βυσσός, βένθος, βάθος, βόθρος*, and Lat. *fundus*: hence *πίματος.*) [ῠ in Aesch. Pr. 1047, Cho. l. c., Fr. 27.]

†Πυθογένης, ους, ὁ, *Pythogenes*, a Sicilian, Hdt. 6, 23.

†Πυθόδηλος, ου, ὁ, *Pythodelus*, a person ridiculed by Axionic. ap. Ath. 166 C.

†Πυθόδοτος, ου, ὁ, *Pythodotus*, an Athenian archon, Dem.; but Reiske reads Πυθόδωρος.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Πυθοδωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Pythodoris*, daughter of Pythodorus, Strab. p. 555.

†Πυθόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Pythodorus*, an Athenian, son of Isolochus, a pupil of Zeno, Thuc. 3, 115; Plat.; etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 1174, 13, v. Πυθόδοτος.—3. an Acharnian, Id. 1215, 13.—Others in Dem. 1140, 17; etc.

Πῡθόθεν, adv., (Πυθώ) *from Pytho* or *Delphi*, †Pind. I. 1, 92.

Πῡθοῖ, adv., (Πυθώ) *to* or *at Pytho* or *Delphi*, Pind. O. 7, 17, P. 11, 74:—strictly dat. from Πυθώ:—the trisyll. form Πυθόϊ is quoted by Choerob. from Pind.; and Buttm. (Ausf. Gramm. § 49 Anm. 3, n.) would restore this at the end of Isthm. 7 (6).

Πῡθοῖδε, adv., =Πυθώδε, Hes. Sc. 480.

†Πυθοκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Pythocleides*, a sophist of Ceos, teacher of Pericles in music, Plat. Prot. 316 C.

†Πυθοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Pythocles*, an Athenian, father of Phaedrus, Plat. Phaedr. 244.—2. son of Pythodorus, an Athenian orator, Dem. 320, fin.; 442, 15.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Πῡθόκραντος, ον, (Πυθώ, κραίνω) *confirmed by the Pythian god*: τὰ Πυθόκραντα, *the Pythian oracles*, Aesch. Ag. 1255.

†Πυθόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Pythocritus*, a flute-player of Sicyon, Paus. 6, 14, 10.

Πῡθοκτόνος, ον, (Πύθων, κτείνω) *slaying the serpent Python*, Orph.

†Πυθόκλαος, ου, ὁ, *Pythoclaus*, the murderer of Alexander of Pherae, Plut.

Πῡθόληπτος, ον, (Πυθώ, λαμβάνω) *seized* or *rapt by Pythian Apollo, seized with Pythic frenzy.*

Πύθομαι [ῠ], v. sub πεύθω.

Πῡθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (Πυθώ, μάντις) *a Pythian prophet: belonging to such an one*, II. Λοξίας, Aesch. Cho. 1039; —II. *ἑστία, the prophetic seat at Pytho*, Soph. O. T. 965.

†Πυθόνικος, ου, ὁ, *Pythonicus*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Ath.; etc.

†Πυθόπολις, ή, *Pythopolis*, a city of Bithynia, Plut. Thes. 16.—II. fem. pr. n., Polyaen. 8, 42.

†Πυθοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Pythophanes*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 22, 1.

Πυθοχρᾱστης, Dor. -τας, ου, ὁ (Πυθώ, χράω): =φυγάς II., an exile *sent by the Pythian god*, Aesch. Cho. 900.

Πῡθόχρηστος, ον, (Πυθώ, χράω) μαντεύματα II., oracles *delivered by the Pythian god*, Aesch. Cho. 901.—II. =foreg., Eur. Ion 1218.

ΠΥΘΩ, fut. πύσω: aor. ἔπυσα:—*to make rot, to rot, ὀστέα πυσεῖ ἀφορα*, Il. 4, 174; *σέ γ' αὐτοῦ πύσει γαῖα*, H. Ap. 369; *αὐτοῦ πῦσι τέλωρ μύες Ἠελίοιο*, Ib. 374, cf. Hes. Op. 624 —pass., *to become rotten, to rot, decay, moulder*, Il. 11, 395, Od. 1, 161, etc.—Hes. Sc. 153. (From root ΠΥ-, which appears in Sanscr. *pūy*, to stink, in πύον, πυέω, and Lat. *pus, purus, putrescere, putere, putrescо, putris, putridus*, etc.) [ῠ in all tenses; though Call. Fr. 313 has the aor. πῦσε for πῦσα.]

Πυθώ, gen. οῦς, dat. οῖ, ἡ, *Pytho*, older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, in which lay the town of Delphi, Hom., and Hes.; also the oldest name of Delphi itself, Pind., and Hdt.: cf. Πυθών, Πυθών, Πύθιος, Πυθικός. (Some derive the word from *πῠθέσθαι* in reference to *inquiry of the oracle*, which is unlikely from the difference of quantity; others from *πύθειν, πύθεσθαι* [ῠ], because the serpent (Python) *rotted* there.) Hence

Πῡθώδε, adv., (Πυθώ) *to Pytho*, Od. 11, 581.

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Πυθόθεν, adv., (Πυθώ) *from Pytho*, †for Πυθόθεν, Pind. I. 1, 92.

Πύθων, ωνος, ὁ, the serpent *Python*, slain by Apollo, thence surnamed the Pythian.—II. in Plutarch's time ventriloquists were called Πύθωνες and Πυθωνισσαι, 2, 414 E: cf. Wetstein ad Act. 16, 16.—†III. as masc. pr. n., *Python*,—1. an orator of Byzantium, an ambassador of Philip to the Athenians, Dem. 272, 19; etc.—2. an Aenian, prob. same with foreg., Id. 659, 27; 674, 21.—3. a poet of Catana, Ath. 586 C.—4. a general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor in Media, Arr. Ind. 15, 10.—Others in Plut.; etc.† [ῠ]

Πύθών, ῶνος, ἡ, older form for Πυθώ, ll. 2, 519, H. Merc. 178; also in Simon., and Pind. Hence

†**Πυθωνάδε**, adv., *to Pytho*, Pind. O. 6, 61,

†**Πυθώναξ, ακτος, ὁ**, *Pythonax*, masc. pr. n., Dem.; etc.

Πύθωνικός, ή, όν, *from Pytho: inspired by the Pythian god.*

Πυθώνοδε, adv., (Πυθώ)=Πύθωδε.

Πύθωνόθεν, adv.,=Πυθῶθεν, Tyrtae. 8, 1, Pind. P. 5, 141.

Πύθως, α, ον,=Πύθιος.

Πύϊρ, old poet. form of πῦρ, Simon. (Amorg.!) Lob. Paral. 76.

Πυκᾰ, poet. adv. from πυκός,=πυκινῶς, freq. in Hom., v. sub πυκνός VI. 3. [ῠ]

Πῡκάζω, f. *-άσω*: (πύκα, πυκνός): —*to make thick* or *close, cover* or *wrap up, enwrap*, oft. with collat. notion of protection, *νεφέλῃ πυκάσασα ἑαυτήν*, Il. 17, 551; *πύκασεν κόρα ἀμφιτεθεῖσα* (sc. *ἡ κυνέη*), Il. 10, 271; *πυκ. νῆα λίθοισι, to surround* a ship with stones, *so as to protect* it while lying up, Hes. Op. 622, v. Herm. Opusc. 6, 1, p. 245: —*to cover thickly, shadow*, of the down on a youth's chin, Od. 11, 320; so, *πυκ. πέδιλα πίλοις, to cover thick* with hair, Hes. Op. 540:—esp., *πυκ. στεφάνοις, to cover thick* with crowns, Eur. Alc. 796, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 6; *στέμμασι πᾶς πυκασθείς*, Hdt. 7, 197; then, absol., *to crown*, Eur. Tro. 353:—part. pf. pass. *πεπυκασμένος, thickly covered, ὄζοισι, χρυσῷ*, Il. 14, 289; 23, 503; *ῥάκεσιν πεπυκασμένος ὦμους*, Od. 22, 488; so, *ὄρος πεπυκασμένον*, a hill *well-clothed* with wood, Hes. Th. 484; Aeol. *πεπυκαδμένος, covered, hidden*, Sappho 30.—2. metaph., *Ἕκτορα ἄχος πύκασε φρένας*, grief *darkened, threw a shadow* on his soul, Il. 8, 124; 17, 83.—3. *to provide well, prepare*, hence in mid., *εὖ πυκάζου τόξον, look well to thy* bow, Aesch. Theb. 149.—II. *to close, shut, shut up, ἐντὸς πυκάζειν σφέας αὐτούς, to shut* themselves *close up* within, Od. 12, 225; *δῶμα π., to shut* the house *close*, Soph. Aj. 581.—IV. *νόον πεπυκασμένος, close, cautious* of mind, Hes. Op. 791; cf. *πυκνός* V., *πυκιμηδής*.—Poet. word. Hence

Πύκασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is close*, covered or *closely shut*. [ῠ]

Πῡκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (πυκάζω) *a covering* or *shutting closely*.

Πῡκῐμηδής, ές, (πύκα, πυκινός, μῆδος) *of close* or *cautious mind, shrewd*, Od. 1, 438, cf. Il. 24, 282: also written paroxyt. *πυκιμήδης*, H. Hom. Cer. 153; cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

Πῡκῐνά, neut. plur. used as adv. from *πυκινός*; v. sub *πυκνός*.

Πῡκῐνόθριξ, =*πυκνόθριξ*, Nonn.

Πῡκῐνοκίνητος, ον, (πυκινά, κινέω) *moving constantly*, Hipp.

Πῡκῐνόῤῥιζος, ον, (ῥίζα)=*πυκνόῤῥιζος*, Hipp.

Πῡκῐνός, ή, όν, poet. lengthd. form for *πυκνός*, freq. in Hom., and Hes. Adv. *-νῶς*, Hom.; v. sub *πυκνός*.

Πῡκῐνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πυκινός, *φρήν*)=*πυκιμηδής*, H. Hom. Merc. 538, Hes. Fr. 36.

Πυκνά, neut. used as adv. from *πυκνός*, q. v. (signf. VI. 2).

Πυκνάζω,=*πυκνόω*, dub.

Πυκνάκις, adv., (*πυκνός*) *oft-times*, Arist. Probl. 3, 9. [ᾰ]

Πυκνάρμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πυκνός, ἁρω*) *closely fitted* or *joined*, Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 594.

Πύκνη, ης, ἡ, as subst., *a wing*; and also in a form *πτυκναία*, v. Lob. Paral. 319.

Πυκνίτης, ου, ὁ, *assembling in the Pnyx*, *δῆμος π.*, Ar. Eq. 42; cf. *πνύξ*.

Πυκνοβλαστος, ον, (*πυκνός, βλαστός*) *covered with buds* or *shoots*, Theophr.

Πυκνογόνᾰτος, ον, (*πυκνός, γόνυ* II) *with thick knots* or *joints*, Diosc.

Πυκνόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, *with teeth close together*.

Πυκνοέθειρος, ον, (*ἔθειρα*)=sq.

Πυκνόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-haired*.

Πυκνόκαρπος, ον, (*πυκνός, καρπός*) *thick with fruit*, Luc. Amor. 12.

Πυκνοκίνδυνος, ον, (*πυκνός, κίνδυνος*) *ever in dangers*, v. l. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 23.

Πυκνόκομον, ου, τό, (*κόμη*) a plant, a kind of *scabiosa*, Diosc.

Πυκνόν, neut. used as adv. from *πυκνός*, q. v.

Πυκνοπνεύμᾰτος, ον, (*πυκνός, πνεῦμα*) '*thick and scant of breath*,' Hipp.

Πυκνόπορος, ον, *with many passages* or *openings*.

Πυκνόπτερος, ον, (*πυκνός, πτερόν*) *thick-feathered*, *π. ἀηδόνες*, Soph. O. C. 17,—where it seems to be merely periphr. for *πυκναί*.

Πυκνόῤῥᾱξ, ᾱγος, (*πυκνός, ῥάξ*) *thick with berries*, Anth. P. 6, 22.

Πυκνόῤῥιζος, ον, (*πυκνός, ῥίζα*) *with thick* or *many roots*, Theophr.

Πυκνόῤῥωγος, ον, and *-ῥωξ, ωγος*, (*ῥώξ*)=*πυκνόῤῥαξ*, Anth.

Πυκνός, ή, όν, and poet. lengthd. *πῡκνῐνός, ή, όν*, *close, compact*, opp. to *μανός*: and so,—I. of the material quality or substance of a thing, *close, firm, solid*, opp. to what is loose and porous, *ῥώρηξ*, Il. 15, 529; *χλαῖνα*, Od. 14, 521; *νέφος, νεφέλη*, Il. 5, 751; 16, 288; *π. λέχος*, not *a strong bedstead*, but *a well-stuffed, firm* bed, Il. 9, 621, Od. 7, 340; also, *πυκνὸν καὶ μαλακόν*, Il. 14, 349:—*χρυσός, ὁστοῦν*, Plat. Tim. 59 B, 75 A.—II. of the close union of the parts of a thing, *close, thick, close-packed, crowded*, Lat. *densus*, opp. to what is loose and scattered, *πυκνοὶ καὶ θαμέες*, joined, Od. 12, 92; *πυκιναὶ φάλαγγες, πυκναὶ στίχες*, Il. 4, 281; 7, 61, etc.; *πυκνοὶ σταυροί*, Il. 24, 453; *πυκνὰ καρήατα*, of the dense mass of heads in a crowd, Il. 11, 309; *πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι*, Il. 13, 133, cf. Od. 5, 480; *πυκνὰ πτερά, thick-feathered* wings, Il. 11, 454, Od. 5, 53, etc., v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 351, Lob. Paral. 319: esp. of thick foliage, copse or *thicket*, *ὕλη, λόχμη, θάμνοι, ὄζοι, ῥωπήια, δρυμά, πέταλα*, etc., oft. in Hom.; *πυκνὰ νέφεα*, Hes. Op. 551; also *βέλεα, λίθοι, λιθάδες*, etc., *a thick shower of* darts, stone, Il. 11, 576; 16, 212, etc., (though *λίθοι π.* are also *heaps, piles of* stones); so, *τοξεύματα πολλὰ καὶ πυκνά*, Hdt. 7, 218; *π. ψεκάς, a thick-falling* shower, Soph. Fr. 563; *π. νιφάς*, Eur. Andr. 1129; *π. τρίχες, δέν δρα*, Plat. Prot. 321 A, Xen. An. 4, 8, 2.—2. of an oft-repeated action, *π. τροχός, the oft-revolving* wheel (of Fortune), Soph. Fr. 713: hence in relation of time, *often, frequent*, Lat. *creber, frequens*, as, *π. πυρετός, ῥοή*, an *often recurring* fever, flux, Hipp.; *π. σφυγμός*, a *quick* pulse, etc., Id.; *ἐρωτήμασι πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι*, Thuc. 7, 44; *ἡ ἐωθινή μοι μαντικὴ πάνυ πυκνὴ ἦν*, Plat. Apol. 40 A.—III. of artificial union, *well put together, well-made, compact, fast, strong, δόμος, χηλός, θῦρα, θάλαμος, κευθμών*, ll. 10, 267; 13, 68; 14, 167, etc.; *ἀσπὶς ῥινοῖσιν πυκινήν*, 13, 804; cf. infra VI: hence, *well-guarded, closed, close, concealed*, as also Homer's *π. λόχος, π. δόλος* may be explained: hence,—IV. generally, *strong* of its kind, *great, sore, excessive, π. ἄτη*, Il. 24, 480; *π. μελεδῶναι*, Od. 19, 516; *π. ἄχος*, Il. 16, 509, cf. Od. 11, 88, infra VI:—though these might be taken metaph. from the notion of *an overshadowing cloud*, as in *ἄχος πύκασε φρένας*, Il. 8, 124. —V. metaph. of the mind, *πυκιναὶ φρένες*, Il. 14, 294; *νόος*, Il. 15, 461; *μήδεα*, Il. 3, 208; *βουλή*, Il. 2, 55; *ἐφετμή*, Il. 18, 216; *μῦθος*, Od. 3, 23; *ἔπος*, Il. 11, 788; *θυμός, βουλαί*, Pind. P. 4, 130, I. 7 (6), 11; *φρήν*, Eur. I. A. 67; etc.:—of persons, *πυκνότατος παλάμαις*, Pind. O. 13, 73; *πυκινοί, the wise*, Soph. Phil. 854; *π. κίναδος*, Ar. Av. 429; *ἀνθρωπος πυκνὸς καὶ σοφός*, Critias 9, 12, etc.:—in these places all agree to interpret it *wise, prudent, shrewd*, though the way in which it came to have these notions is disputed;—some deriving it from the notion of *close, strong, forcible*; others from that of *close, guarded, cautious*; that the latter is best, appears from the phrases *πυκινὸς δόλος, λόχος*, Il. 6, 187, 189; *μήτιδι πυκνῇ*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141.—VI. adv. *πυκνῶς, πυκινῶς*, the former being post-Hom.: Hom. uses *πυκινῶς*, esp. in phrase, *θύραι* or *σανίδες πυκινῶς ἀραρυῖαι, close* or *fast* shut, Il. 9, 475, Od. 2, 344, etc.: but oft. also metaph., *πυκινῶς ἀνάχημαι*, Il. 19, 312, Od. 19, 95, etc., v. supra IV: also, *π. ὑποθήσομαι*, Il. 21, 293; v. supra V.—2. Hom. also uses neuters *πυκνόν* and *πυκνά*, *πυκινόν* and *πυκινά* as adv., esp. in signf. *much, often*, *πήρη πυκνὰ ῥωγαλέη*, a *much* torn cloak, a cloak full of holes, Od. 13, 438; Il. 24, 198:—*very much, sorely*, *πυκινόν περ ἀχεύων*, Od. 11, 88: also, *πυκινὰ φρονεῖν*, Od. 9, 445; *ἀοιδὴν πυκνὸν καταχεύεσθαι*, Hes. Op. 582:—also in Att., *πυκνὰ ἀποβλέπειν*, Plat. Rep. 501 B; compar. *πυκνότερον*, Ib. 328 D, etc.—3. lastly, Hom. oft. has poet. adv. *πύκα* [~], from an old *πυκός, thickly, strongly*, usu. in phrases *πύκα ποιητός*, Il. 18, 608, etc.; *πύκα θώρηκτης*, 12, 317, etc.;—but also *πύκα φρονεῖν*, 9, 554; *πύκα τρέφειν*, to rear *carefully*, 5, 70. —Chiefly poetic.—A Lacon. superl. *πουκότατος* in Anth. P. 15, 27. (With *πύξ, πυγμή*, perh. akin to *πήγνυμι, pango*, our *pack*, as *πύξ* certainly is to *pungo*: perh. also to *πτύξ, πτύσσω*.)

Πυκνός, Att. gen. from *πνύξ*.

Πυκνόσαρκος, ον, (*πυκνός, σάρξ*) *with solid flesh*, Arist. Probl. 1, 20.

Πυκνοσπορέω, ῶ, to sow thick, The ophr.: from

Πυκνόσπορος, ον, (*πυκνός, σπορά*) *sowing thick*.—II. proparox. *πυκνόσπορος, ον*, pass., *thick sown*, Theophr.

Πυκνόστημος, ον, (*στήμων*) *with a thick thread in the woof*.

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Πυκνόστικτος, ον, (πυκνός, στίζω) *thick spotted*, ξλαφοι, Soph. O.C.1093.

Πυκνόστῡλος, ον, (πυκνός, στῦλος) *with the pillars close together*, opp. to ἀραιόστυλος, Vitruv.

Πυκνότης, ητος, ἡ, (πυκνός) *closeness, thickness, denseness*, e. g. of clouds, Ar. Nub. 384, 406; χρυσοῦ, Plat. Tim. 59 B; of flesh, opp. to μανότης, Id. Legg. 812 D, Arist., etc.: ἡ π. τῆς ξυγκλήσεως, Thuc. 5, 71: as medic. term, π. κοιλίης, *costivity*, Hipp.—II. *frequency*, μεταβολῶν, Isocr. 65 A.—III. metaph., *prudence, shrewdness*, ἐν τῷ τρόπῳ, Ar. Eq. 1132.

Πυκνόφθαλμος, ον, (πυκνός, ὀφθαλμός) *with thick-set eyes*, Menand. p. 185: —*with thick-set buds*, Theophr.

Πυκνόφυλλος, ον, (πυκνός, φύλλον) *with thick foliage*, Arist. Probl. 20, 36.

Πυκνόω, ῶ, (πυκνός) like πυκάζω, *to make close* or *solid*, τὴν σάρκα, Arist. Probl. 1, 52.—II. *to close* or *pack close*, π. ἑαυτούς, *to close* their ranks, Hdt. 9, 18; σαυτὸν στρόβει πυκνώσας, *roll* yourself *well up* and tumble about, Ar. Nub. 701:—πυκνουμένῳ πνεύματι, i. e. without taking breath, Lat. *uno spiritu*, Plut. Demosth. 11.—III. *to close, shut up*, π. τοὺς πόρους, Theophr.; so, φλέβες πυκνωθεῖσαι, Hipp.—IV. pass., *to be stuffed full of* or *filled with* a thing, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7.—V. in pass., also, of words, *to be compressed, become closer* in signification, Arist. An. Post. 1, 23, 4; cf. καταπυκνόω, III. Hence

Πύκνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which covers close, a covering, veil*, Aesch. Supp. 235.—II. pass., *close order* or *array*, τῶν σαρισσῶν, Plut. Aemil. 20, cf. Id. Philop. 9.—2. *that which is done frequently, repetition*, esp. of the same tone, as in tuning instruments, Plat. Rep. 531 A.

Πύκνωσις, εως, ἡ, (πυκνόω) *a closing, making* or *packing close*, Polyb. 18, 12, 2:—also=πυκνότης. Hence

Πυκνωτικός, ή, όν, *closing*, φάρμακα π., medicines *that close the pores*.

Πυκταλεύω=sq., Sophron.

Πυκτᾰλίζω, =πυκτεύω, Anacr. 61, 4, Sophron;—as if from πύκταλος, like ἁρπαλίζω, δαμαλίζω, etc.

Πυκτεῖον, ου, τό, (πυκτεύω) *a boxing-ring*.—II. (πυκτός) *a book-case*, very dub.

Πύκτευσις, ή, (πυκτεύω) *boxing*.

Πυκτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a boxer*, more usu. πύκτης: from

Πυκτεύω, *to practise boxing, box*, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; εἰς κρᾶτα π., *to strike with the fist* on the head, Eur. Cycl. 229. From

Πύκτης, ου, ὁ (πύξ, πυγμή) *a boxer*, Lat. *pugil*, †Xenophan. 2, 15 Bgk., † Pind. O. 10 (11), 20, Soph. Tr. 442, Plat., etc.; Pind. has also πυγμάχος, opp. to the παλαιστής, or wrestler, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14. Hence

Πυκτικός, ή, όν, *skilled in boxing*, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; μάχη π., Id. Rep. 333 E:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art of boxing*, Id. Gorg. 460 D.

Πυκτίον, ου, τό, =πτυκτίον, Jac. A. P. p. 18.

Πυκτίς, ίδος, ἡ, =πτυκτίον, *a writing-tablet*, Anth. P. 9, 346.

Πυκτίς, ίδος, prob. ἡ, an unknown animal in Ar. Ach. 879, supposed to be *the beaver*: but several MSS. have πικτίς, which has been received by Dind.

Πυκτομᾰχέω, ῶ, (μάχομαι)=πυκτεύω.

Πυκτός, ή, όν, dub. for πτυκτός, Jac. A. P. p. 50.

Πυκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (πύκτης) *the art of boxing*, Xenophan. Fr. 19, 4.

Πῡλᾰγόρας, ου, ὁ, (Πύλαι, ἀγείρω) *one sent as an orator to* (the Amphictyonic council at) *Pylae*; and, generally, *the deputy of a Greek state at that council*, Dem. 277, 1, etc. The older form is Πυλαγόρος, Hdt. 7, 213, 214, and so ap. Dem. 278, 19, 26.—Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14, Niebuhr Kl. Schriften, 2, p. 170. Hence

Πῡλᾰγορέω, ῶ, *to be a* Πυλαγόρας, *to be sent as such*, Dem. 279, 15, Aeschin. 71, 26.

Πῡλᾰγόρος, ὁ, v. sub Πυλαγόρας.

†Πυλάδης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -άδας, α, *Pylades*, son of Strophius and Anaxibia, the friend and companion of Orestes, Pind. P. 11, 23; Soph. El.; etc.—2. a banker in Athens, Dem. 816, fin. —Others in Paus.; etc.

Πύλαι, ῶν, αἱ, v. πύλη II. 2.

Πῡλαία, ας, ἡ, (sc. σύνοδος) fem. from πυλαῖος, strictly, *the autumn-meeting of the Amphictyons at Pylae* (or rather at Anthela near Pylae); then, generally, *the Amphictyonic council*, Hdt. 7, 213; ἐαρινὴ Πυλ., Dem. 278, 18.—2. *the right of sending deputies to this council*, Id. 62, fin.; 71, 13. —3. *the place of meeting* at Anthela, Plut. 2, 409 A.—On this place and the times of meeting, cf. Bähr. Hdt. 7, 200, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14, 2.—II. *idle jesting, nonsense, trifling*, such as loungers at the gate (πύλη) or at the Amphictyonic meetings indulged in (cf. sq.), Wytt. Plut. 239 C. Hence

Πῡλαιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a jester, merry-andrew, mountebank*, such flocked to Pylae and Delphi, during the Amphictyonic assembly: also, Rhodian name for *a liar*, Hesych.: also πυλαϊστής.

Πῡλᾰϊκός, ή, όν, *jesting, silly*, Plut. Pyrrh. 29; cf. πυλαία II.

Πυλαμάχος, ον, =πυλημάχος, in Ar. Eq. 1172, with a play on Pylos, as the scene of Cleon's triumph.

†Πυλαιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Pylaemenes*, king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam, Il. 2, 831.

†Πύλαιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Pylaeum*, a mountain in Lesbos, Strab. p. 621.

Πυλαῖος, α, ον, not πύλαιος, Lob. Paral. 342; (πύλη):—*at* or *before the gate*.—2. (Πύλαι) *at Pylae*, v. sub Πυλαία.

†Πύλαιος, ου, ὁ, *Pylaeus*, son of Lethus, leader of the Pelasgi, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 842.

Πῡλαϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, =πυλαιαστής.

Πῡλᾰΐτης, ου, ὁ, (πύλη) *a door-keeper*: fem. πῡλᾰΐτις (or πῡλαῖτις) ίδος, epith. of Minerva, Lyc. 356.

Πῡλᾰμάχος, ον, Dor. for πυλημ-, *fighting at the gates*, Stesich. 71, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3, 380, ubi v. Buttm. [μᾰ]

Πῡλάοχος, ον, =πυλοῦχος, Plut. 2, 364 F.

†Πυλάργη, ης, ἡ, *Pylarge*, a daughter of Danaus and Pieria, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Πῡλᾶρος, ὁν, =πυλωρός, susp.

Πῡλάρτης, ου, ὁ, (πύλη, ἀρω) *the gate-fastener; he that keeps the gate of hell*, epith. of the god who held this office, Ἀΐδαο πυλάρταο, Il. 8, 367; 13, 415, Od. 11, 277;—acc. to Apion, ὁ ταῖς πύλαις προσηρτημένος, which however gives the same sense.

†Πυλάρτης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *Pylartes*, a Trojan, Il. 16, 696.

†Πύλας, α, ὁ, *Pylas*, a king of Megara, Apollod. 3, 15, 5; in Paus. also Πύλος and Πύλων, 4, 36, 1; 6, 22, 3.

Πῡλᾶτις, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of πύλαιος, Soph. Tr. 639.

Πῡλᾱωρός, ὁ, (πύλη, ὦρα) Ep. for πυλωρός, *keeping the gate, a gate-keeper*, Il. 21, 530; of dogs, Il. 22, 69. (Formed from πυληορός, πυλαορός, Lob. Phryn. 642.)

Πῡλεών, ῶνος, ὁ, =πυλών.—II. Laconic word for *a wreath*, (prob. from φύλλον), Welcker Alcman 29, cf. Call. Fr. 358, Ath. 678 A.

ΠΥ΄ΛΗ, ης, ἡ, strictly, *one wing of a pair of double gates*, ἑτέρην πτύλην παρακλίνας, Hdt. 3, 156: hence, usu. in plur., *a gate, the gates*, strictly of a town, opp. to θύρα (*a house-door*), Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, Il. 3, 145, etc.; πύλης εὐ ἀραρυίας, 7, 339; πύκα στιβαρῇσι ἀραρυίας, 12, 454; πεπταμένας ἐν χερσὶ πύλας ἔχετε, 21, 531; etc.: πύλας ἀναπιτνάμεν, ἀνοίξαι, Pind. O. 6, 45, Aesch. Ag. 604; κλῄθρους, Plat. Rep. 560 C; etc.:—in Soph. also sometimes in sing., Ant. 1186, Aj. 11, El. 818:—but, in Trag., sometimes of the *house-door*, δωμάτων πύλαι, Aesch. Cho. 732, cf. 561, Soph. O. T. 1244, etc.:—Ἀΐδαο πύλαι, usu. periphr. for the nether-world, death, Hom., cf. Heyne Il. 5, 397; so σκότου πύλαι, Eur. Hec. 1, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1445.—III. generally, *an entrance, inlet, orifice*, πύλαι ἕβησσαι, Emped. 267; πύλαι χολῆς, *the orifice* of the gall-bladder, Eur. El. 828, cf. Plat. Tim. 71 C.—2. esp., *an entrance into a country through a mountain-pass*; and so, *a pass*, Hdt. 5, 52: Πύλαι αἱ, the usu. shorter name for Θερμοπύλαι, *Pylae*, the pass under the mountains from Thessaly to Locris, considered *the gates* of Greece, first in Hdt. 7, 176, 201; so, of the pass from Syria into Cilicia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 4 and 5, cf. Hdt. 5, 52: †τῆς Κιλικίης, of the *pass* also leading from Cappadocia into Cilicia over Mt. Taurus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 23: and αἱ Βαβυλώνιαι, of the *pass* from Mesopotamia into Babylonia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5: cf. also Arr. An. 2, 3, 1; Strab. p. 520.†—These passes were sometimes really barred by *gates*, Hdt. 7, 176, Xen. l. c.—Hence, also, the isthmus is called Πόντου πύλαι, Pind. N. 10, 59.—3. also of *narrow straits*, by which one enters a broad sea, Πύλαι Γαδειτάνιαι, the straits of Gibraltar, Pind. Fr. 155; so of the Thracian Bosporus, Aesch. Pr. 729; of the Euripus, Eur. I. A. 803. [ῡ]

Πῡληγενής, ές, v. Πυλοιγενής.

Πῡληγόρης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for Πυλαγόρας.

Πῡληδόκος, ὁ, (πύλη, δέχομαι) *watching at the door*, epith. of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 15.

†Πυλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Pylene*, early name of the city Proschium in Aetolia, Il. 2, 639; Strab. p. 451.

†Πυλήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Pylenor*, a centaur, Paus. 5, 5, 10.

†Πυλιακός, ή, όν, *of Pylos, Pylian*, Strab.

†Πύλιος, α, ον, *of or relating to Pylos, Pylian*, Hom.: so Nestor is called ὁ Πύλιος γέρων, Luc. Imag. 13.

Πῡλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from πύλη, *a little gate, postern*, Hdt. 1, 180, 186, Thuc., etc.

Πῡλοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a gate*.

Πῡλόθεν, adv., *from Pylos*, Od. 18, 323.

Πῡλοιγενής, ές, (Πῦλος, γένος) *born* or *sprung from Pylos*, Il. 2, 54, Hes. Ap. 424; but the usu. form Πυληγενής is retained by Wolf H. Ap. 398, as in Euphor. 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Πῡλόνδε, adv., *to* or *towards Pylos*, Hom.

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Πύλος, ὁ,= πύλη, only found in Il. 5, 397, ἐν πύλῳ, as Wolf reads with Aristarch. : al. ἐν Πύλῳ, v. Heyne ad l. [ῠ]

Πύλος, ου, usu. ὁ, more rarely ἡ, *Pylos*, a town and district of Triphylia in Peloponnesus, where Nestor ruled, Hom. : he used it in both genders, though mostly in masc., as Hes. Sc. 360. There were two other towns of the same name in Elis and Messenia, which even by ancient writers are confounded with the Triphylian Pylos, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 6, 35 : cf. Strab. pp. 339, 350, sqq.† [ῠ]

Πυλουρός, οῦ, ὁ, (πύλη, οὐρος)= πυλωρός, Hdt. 3, 72, 77, 118, 156, always with v. l. πυλωρός : also ἡ πυλ-. —Cf. θυρωρός.

Πυλοῦχος, ον, (πύλη, ἔχω) *having* or *keeping gates*, Joseph.

Πύλόω, ῶ, (πύλη) *to furnish with gates*, τὸν Πειραιᾶ, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 34 :—pass. *to be so furnished*, πεπύλωται πύλαις, Ar. Av. 1158. Hence

Πύλωμα, ατος, τό, *an enclosure by gates ; a gate, gateway*, Aesch. Theb. 406, 799, Eur. Phoen. 1113, etc. [ῠ]

Πυλών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πύλη) *a gate, gate-way : the gate-tower, gate-house*, Polyb. 4, 18, 2, Luc. Hipp. 5, etc.— II. *an ante-chamber*, Luc. Nigrin. 23.

†Πύλωρα. *Pylora*, an island in the Persian gulf, Arr. Ind. 37, 8.

Πυλωρέω, ῶ, *to be* πυλωρός, *keep the gate*, Luc. D. Mort. 20, 1, etc. : generally, *to guard*, Plut. 2, 980 B : and metaph., π. τὴν γεῦσιν, Hipp.

Πυλώριον, ου, τό, *the place of the* πυλωρός, *porter's lodge*.

Πυλωρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a gate-keeper*, Aesch. Theb. 621, etc., cf. πυλουρός ; also, π. φύλαξ, Soph. Aj. 562 ; Ἀιδου π. κύων, Eur. H. F. 1277 :—also as fem., ἡ π., Id. I. T. 1154.—Cf. θυρωρός.—II. *the pylorus* or *lower orifice of the stomach*, through which the food passes into the intestines. — (From πύλη, ὥρα, or, as Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 9, prefers, ὁράω : cf. also πυλαωρός.)

Πύμᾶτος, η, ον, *the hindmost*, Il. 4, 254 ; ἐν πυμάτοισιν, opp. to μετὰ πρώτοισι, Il. 11, 65 ; also of time, Οὐτιν ἐγὼ πύματον ἔδομαι, Od. 9, 369, cf. Soph. O. C. 1236 :—*outermost*, ἀντυξ ἡ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος, Il. 6, 118 : πύματον and πύματα, as adv., *at the last, for the last time*, Hom., and Hes. ; also, πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον, Il. 22, 203 ; ὕστατα καὶ πύματα, Od. 4, 685. (From πυθμήν, as if for πύθματος.) [ῠ]

Πύνδαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, (πυθμήν) *the bottom* of a vessel, Ar. Fr. 263 : τὸν πύνδακα ἐξεπρούειν, to knock in *the bottom* and so make the cup hold less, a trick of wine-sellers, etc, Pherecr. Ἀηρ. 7, cf. Theophr. Char. 30 :—Soph. is said to have used it for λαβή, *a sword-hilt*, Fr. 391.

Πυνθάνομαι, poet. πεύθομαι (q. v.), dep. lengthd. from root ΠΥΘ– : f. πευσομαι, rarely πευσοῦμαι, Aesch. Pr. 988, Br. Eur. Hipp. 1104 : aor. ἐπῠθόμην, inf. πῠθέσθαι, Ep. Opt. πεπύθοιτο, Il., imperat. πυθοῦ, but Ion. (with accent changed) πύθεν, Hdt. 3, 68 : pf. πέπυσμαι, 2 sing. πέπῠσαι, Plat. Prot. 310 B, Ep. also πέπυσσαι. Od. 11, 494 : plqpf. ἐπεπύσμην.—All these tenses in Hom. : the pres. πυνθάνομαι only in Od. 2, 315 ; impf. πυνθανόμην, Od. 13, 256 : more freq. the poet. pres. πεύθομαι, v. sub voce.

To ask, inquire ; to learn by asking or *inquiry, to hear, learn, understand : to hear of, know*.—Construction, like ἀκούω, strictly, πυνθ. τί τινος, *to ask* or *hear* something *from* a person, Il. 17, 408, Od. 10, 537, Aesch. Ag. 599, etc., and in prose ; but also, π. τι ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρός τινος, Hdt., and Att. :—oft. also c. acc. rei only, *to hear* or *learn* a thing, Od. 3, 187, etc. :—c. gen. only, usu., *to hear of, hear tell of, hear news of*, πυθέσθαι πατρός, ἀγγελίης, μάχης, Od. 1, 281 ; 2, 256, etc., cf. Plat. Legg. 635 B :—π. τινά τινος, *to inquire about* one person *of* or *from* another, Ar. Ach. 204 : so, π. περί τινος, Hdt. 2, 75, and Plat. : c. part., πυθόμην ὁρμαίνοντα ὁδόν, *I heard* that he was starting, Od. 4, 732, cf. Hdt. 9, 58, Soph. Aj. 692 ; πυθέσθην ἡνιόχοιο πεσόντος, *they heard of* his having fallen, Il. 17, 427, cf. 377 ; 19, 322 :—c. inf., *to hear* or *learn that..*, Aesch. Cho. 848, Soph. Tr. 103, etc. : π. εἰ.., *to inquire* whether.., Aesch. Ag. 617 ; π. ὡς.., ὅτι.., *to hear* that.., Plat., etc. (Acc. to Ernesti and Pott, akin to πύνδαξ, πυθμήν, and so strictly, *to search to the bottom*, like Lat. *percontari*.)

ΠΥ΄Ξ, adv., *with clenched fist*, πὺξ ἀγαθός, good *at the fist*, i. e. *at boxing*, Il. 3, 237, Od. 11, 300 ; πύξ τε παλαισμοσύνῃ τε, Od. 8. 103, 206 ; so too, πὺξ μάχεσθαι, νικᾶν, Il. 23, 621, 634, Hes. Sc. 302 ; πὺξ ἀρετὴν εὑρών, Pind. O. 7, 163 : πὺξ τοὺς δακτύλους ἔχειν, to have one's fingers *doubled up*, fist *clenched*, Hipp : πὺξ πατάσσειν, παίεσθαι, Ar. Ran. 547, Lysias 101, 13 ; etc. (Hence πύκτης, πυγμή : akin to πύκα, πυκνός, and our *box*, cf. πύξος, *buxus*, *box-wood*, πυξίς, *a pyx* or *box*.)

Πύξ, ἡ, gen. πῡγός, later form for πυγή, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6.

†Πύξα, ας, ἡ, *Pyxa*, a place in the island Cos, Theocr. 7, 130.

Πυξάκανθα, ἡ, (πύξος, ἄκανθα) *a thorn like the box-tree*, elsewhere λύκιον. [ᾰκ]

Πυξεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (πύξος) *a wood* or *grove of box-trees*.

Πυξίδιον, ου, τό,= πυξίον, Ar. Fr. 671. [ῐ]

Πυξίζω,(πύξος) *to be yellow like box-wood*.

Πυξίνεος, α, ον,= sq., Leon. Tar. 33.

Πύξινος, η, ον, (πύξος) *made of box*, Il. 24, 269, Theocr. 24, 108.—II. *yellow as box-wood*, Eupol. Pol. 22.

Πυξίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., LXX.—II. *a writing-tablet of box-wood* : generally, *a tablet*, Ar. Fr. 671, Luc. adv. Indoct. 15.

Πυξίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a box of box-wood. a box*. Luc. Asin. 14.

Πυξογράφέω, ῶ, *to write* or *draw on a tablet*, Artemid. 1, 53.

Πυξοειδής, ές, (πύξος, εἶδος) *like, of the nature of box-wood*, Diod.

ΠΥ΄ΞΟΣ, ου, ἡ, Lat. *BUXUS*, *the BOX-tree* or *box-wood*, Arist. Mund. 6, 37, Theophr.—II. *the pale yellow colour of box-wood*, Nic. Al. 592.

†Πυξοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Pyxus*, a river and town of Lucania on a promontory of same name, Strab. p. 253.

Πυξώδης, ες, = πυξοειδής. — II. *abounding in box-trees*.

Πυξών, ῶνος, ὁ,= πυξέων.

Πῡοειδής, ές, (πῦον, εἶδος) *like purulent matter, purulent*.

Πῦον, ου, τό, *discharge from a sore, matter*, Lat. *pus*, Hipp. : cf. πῦος, τό, and πύθω.—2. in Emped. 248= πύον [ῠ] ; cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 8, 14.

Πῡοποιέω, ῶ, *to generate matter, suppurate* : from

Πῡοποιός, όν, (πῦον, ποιέω) *generating matter, suppurating*.

Πῡορρόέω, ῶ, (πυόρροος) *to discharge matter, suppurate* ; and

Πῡόρροια, ας, ἡ, *discharge of matter, suppuration* : from

Πῡόρροος, ον, contr. -ρους, ουν, (πῦον, ῥέω) *suppurating*.

Πῦος, εος, τό,= πῦον, q. v., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ΠΥΟ΄Σ, or πῦος, ὁ, *the first milk after the birth*, Lat. *colostrum*, *colostra*, whether of women or cattle : the latter, which we call *beestings*, was a favourite article of food in Greece, Ar. Pac. 1150, etc. (v. infr.) ; cf. πῦαρ, πυριάτη, πυετία, πυτία. — Some of the ancients wrote πῦος, v. Draco p. 77, 16 ; some πυός, and so Dind. Ar. Vesp. 710, Pac. 1150, Fr. 302, 476 :—πύος is certainly wrong, for υ is long, Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302.

Πῦός, ἡ,= πυρός, v. l. Od. 18, 368.

Πῡουλκός, όν, (πῦον, ἕλκω) *drawing out matter*, Math. Vett.

Πῡόω, ῶ, (πῦον) *to bring to a head, make to suppurate*, Medic.

Πῠπάζω, = sq., Cratin. Drap. 7 : from πύπαξ,= πύππαξ.

Πυππάζω, *to cry* πύππαξ, *cry 'bravo,'* etc. : hence trans., π. τινά, *to applaud loudly*, cf. ὑπερπυππάζω.

Πύππαξ and πύπαξ, an exclamation of wonderment, *bravo !* like πόποι, βαβαί, βομβάξ, φύππαξ, Lat. *papae*, *babai*.

ΠΥ΄Ρ, τό, gen. πῡρός, in plur. of 2d decl. τὰ πῦρά, dat. τοῖς πῦροῖς : —the low-Germ. *FÜR*, high-Germ. *FEUER*, French *FOYER*, our *FIRE*, etc., freq. in Hom. ; πῦρ καίειν, to kindle *fire*, Il. 8, 521, etc. ; πῦρ αἰθειν, ἐναύειν, ἀνακαίειν, Hdt., v. sub vocc. : sometimes= πυρά, *the funeral-fire*, ἵνα πυρὸς λελάχωσι θανόντα, Il. 15, 350 ; 22, 342 : ζώντα διδόναι τινὰ πυρί, to burn one alive, Hdt. 1, 86 : πῦρ Διός, *lightning*, Valck. Phoen. 191 ; πῦρ καὶ στεροπαί, Soph. O. T. 470 ; πῦρ πνέοντος κεραυνοῦ, Pind. Fr. 112 ; παλτὸν πῦρ, Soph. Ant. 131 :—proverb., ἐν πυρὶ γενέσθαι, to be consumed, go to nothing, Il. 2, 340 ; εἰς πῦρ δεσποτείας ἐμπίπτειν, Plat. Rep. 569 B ; βασανίζειν ὡς χρυσὸν ἐν πυρί, Ib. 413 E, cf. Polyb. 22, 3, 7, etc.—II. *fever heat, violent fever*, πῦρ τινὰ λαμβάνει, ἐπιλαμβάνει, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon : and hence of *feverish hope*, Soph. El. 888 : of love, Call. Epigr. 26.—III. freq. as a representative of things *irresistible* or *terrible*, Hom. : so, πῦρ νιν οὐκ ἐόλει, τὸ πεπρωμένον οὐ σχήσει πῦρ, Pind. P. 4, 414, Fr. 256 : κρεῖσσον ἀμαιμακέτου πυρός, Soph. O. T. 177 ; so, διὰ πυρὸς ἰέναι (as we say) to go through *fire and water*, dash through any danger, Xen. Symp. 4, 16, cf. Oec. 21, 7 ; διὰ πυρὸς ἦλθε ἑτέρῳ λέχει, (Helen) braved all *for* an adulterous bed, Eur. Andr. 487, cf. Ar. Lys. 133 ; and so, διὰ πυρὸς ἐμολον ματρί, Eur. El. 1182 : so, εἰς πῦρ ἀλλεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9 : πρὶν πυρὶ πόδα τις προσαύρῃ, Soph. Ant. 620 : of persons, ὦ πῦρ σὺ.., Soph. Phil. 927 : rarely as an image of warmth and comfort, as in Aesch. Ag. 1435. [ῠ in all dissyll. cases, as in all compds., except πυραύστης, though the nom. is πῦρ.] Hence

Πυρά, ῶν, τά, *watch-fires*, used by Hom. only in acc., as Il. 8, 509, 554 9, 77 ; gen. πυρῶν, dat. πυροῖς in Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 16, An. 7, 2, 18 ; ἐν

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πυροῖσι κνισωτοῖς, Aesch. Cho. 485. —No sing. πυρόν occurs, and some (as Passow) refer all these cases to πῦρ, but the accent shows that it was usu. considered a different word.

Πῠρά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. πῠρή, *any spot where fire is kindled, a fire-place, hearth*, esp.,—1. *a funeral-pyre*, πυραὶ νεκύων καίοντο θαμειαί, Il. 1, 52, etc.; πυρῆς ἐπιβαντ' ἀλεγεινῆς, 4, 99, etc.; πυρὴν νῆῃσαι, συννῆσαι, to raise one, Hdt. 1, 50, 86; π. ἅπτειν, to light it, Ibid.; hence, also, *a burial-place, funeral-mound*, Soph. El. 901, Eur. Hec. 386, I. T. 26.—2. *an altar for burnt-sacrifice*, Hdt. 7, 167; also, *the fire burning thereon*, Id. 2, 39.—3. π. λαμπάδων, *a mass of burning* torches, Diod. 17, 36.

Πῠράγρα, ας, ἡ, (πῦρ, ἀγρέω) *a pair of fire-tongs*, Il. 18, 477, Od. 3, 434.

Πῠραγρέτης, καρκίνος, ὁ,=foreg., Anth. P. 6, 92.

Πῠράζω, *to burn, singe*, susp.

Πῠράθος, ὁ, poet. for σπύραθος. [ῠ, Nic. Th. 932.]

Πῠραιθεῖον, ου, τό, *a temple of the πύραιθοι*, Strab.

Πῠραιθής, ές, (αἴθω) *fiery, hot.*

Πύραιθοι, οἱ, (πῦρ, αἴθω) *the Persian fire worshippers, the Parsees* or *Gubhrs*, Strab. p. 733. [ῠ]

Πῠραίθουσα, ἡ, dub. l. in Epigr. Hom. 14, 11, perh. *part of a potter's oven.*

Πῠραίθω, *to light a watch-fire, keep it burning*, Eur. Rhes. 78 (nisi legend. πύρ' αἴθειν or πυραιθεῖν.)

†Πυραίχμης, ου, ὁ, *Pyraechmes*, a leader of the Paeonians, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 848.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Πῠράκανθα, ἡ, *the pyracanthus*, Nic. Th. 856, Diosc.

Πῠράκης and πῠράκιος, dub. l. for πυρράκης.

Πῠρακτέω, ῶ, (πῦρ, ἄγω) *to turn in the fire*, hence *to harden in the fire, char*, Od. 9, 328: *to burn*, Nic. Th. 688.

Πῠρακτόω, ῶ,=foreg., Strab., and Diod.: πυρακτωθείς, Luc. Tox. 55. Hence

Πῠράκτωσις, ἡ, *a charring, burning.*

Πῠρᾶλίς or πῠραλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dub. l. for πυρραλίς, q. v.

†Πυραλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Pyrallis*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Πῠράμη, ἡ.=ἄμη.—II. *a fire-basket*, late Greek. [ᾰ]

Πυράμητός, ὁ, (πυρός, ἀμητός) *the wheat-harvest*, or *the time thereof*, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 15.

Πῠραμῐδόομαι, (πυραμίς) as pass., *to assume a pyramidical form*, of flame.

Πῠρᾰμῐκός, ή, όν, (πυραμίς) *pyramidal.* Adv. -κῶς.

Πῠράμῐτνος, η, ον, (πυρός) poet. for πύρινος, *of wheat, wheaten*, Hes. Fr. 2, 2; like κριθάμινος, poet. for κρίθινος. [ᾰ]

Πῠρᾰμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a pyramid*, Hdt., v. esp. 2, 124, sq.—II. a sort of *cake*, prob. shaped like a pyramid, Ephipp. Cydon.: different from πυραμοῦς, acc. to Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C. (The ancients derived πυραμίς sometimes from πῦρ, because of its pointed shape, Ammian. Marcell. 22, 15; sometimes from πυρός, as if *the pyramids* had been *granaries!*—No doubt the word, as well as the thing, is Aegyptian.)

Πῠρᾰμοειδής, ές, (πυραμίς, εἶδος) *like a pyramid, pyramidal*, Arist. Plant. 2, 7, 9, Arr. An. 5, 7, 8.

†Πύραμος, ου, ὁ, *the Pyramus*, a river of Cilicia, earlier called Λευκόσυρος, Xen. An. 1, 4, 1; Strab. p. 536.—II. *Pyramus*, masc. pr. n., Nonn. [ῠ]

Πῠρᾰμοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, for πυραμόεις, (πυρός) *a cake of roasted wheat and honey*, Ephipp. Epheb. 1, 3, cf. Ath. 114 B; given to him who kept awake best during a παννυχίς, Ath. 647 C: hence, generally, *the meed of victory, prize*, τοῦ γὰρ τεχνύζειν ἡμέτερος ὁ π., for stratagem *the prize* is ours, Ar. Thesm. 94, cf. Eq. 277.

†Πύρασος, ου, ὁ, *Pyrasus*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 491.—II. a city of Thessaly with a grove of Ceres, Il. 2, 695; Strab. p. 435.

Πῠραυγής, ές, (πῦρ, αὐγή) *fiery bright*, H. Hom. 7, 6, Mel. 49, etc.

Πύραυνον, ου, τό, (αὔω) *a pan of coals.* [ῠ]

Πῠραύστης, ου, ὁ, (πῦρ, αὔω) *a moth that gets singed in the candle*, δέδοικα μῶρον κάρτα πυραύστου μόρον, Aesch. Fr. 289. Hence, Tzetzes formed the word πυραυστομόρος, *the moth-death.* [The word is rather susp., from the ῠ; v. πῦρ. fin.]

Πυρβολος, ον, (πῦρ, βάλλω) *casting fire*, Manetho.

†Πυργεύς, έως, ὁ, *Pyrgeus*, father of Lepreus, Paus. 5, 5, 4.

Πυργηδόν, adv., *like a tower*:—of soldiers, *in masses* or *columns, in close array*, Il. 12, 43; 13, 152; v. πύργος II.

Πυργηρέομαι, as pass., *to be shut up in a tower, to be beleaguered, defend one's self*, Aesch. Theb. 22, 184, Eur. Or. 762, 1574; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1094: from

Πυργήρης, ες, (πύργος, *ἄρω) of persons, *shut up in a tower, beleaguered*: of a place, *furnished with towers, fortified, κώμη*, Orac. ap. Paus. 10, 18, 2. Adv. -ρως. (Formed like τειχήρης, etc.; cf. τριήρης, ποδήρης.)

Πυργίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πύργος, Ar. Eq. 793. [ῐ]

Πύργῐνος, η, ον, (πύργος) *of the towers* (i. e. *the city*), or *strong as a tower, νομίσματα π.*, Aesch. Pers. 859.

Πυργίον, ου, τό, dim. from πύργος, Luc. Pseudol. 19. Vit. Auct. 9.

Πυργισκάριον, ου, τό, [ᾰ] and πυργισκίον, ου, τό, dims. from sq.

Πυργίσκος, ου, ὁ, like πυργίον, dim. from πύργος, Artemid. 1, 76.

Πυργίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῖτις, ίδος, (πύργος) *of* or *belonging to a tower*; στρουθὸς π., a *house*-sparrow, Galen.

†Πυργίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pyrgion*, a writer, Ath. 143 E.

Πυργόβᾰρις, εως, ἡ, (πύργος, βᾶρις 2) *a battlement on a tower*; *a battlemented house*, LXX.

Πυργοδάϊκτος, ον, (πύργος, δαΐζω) *destroying towers, πόλεμοι*, Aesch. Pers. 105. [ᾰ]

Πυργοδόμος, ον, (δέμω) *building towers.*

Πυργοειδής, ές, (πύργος, εἶδος) *like a tower*, Joseph.

Πυῤοκέρᾰτα, metaph. acc. on the analogy of ὑψικέρατα (cf. sub ὑψικέρως), *with towering horns*, Bacchyl. 44; where Lob. Phryn. 658 proposes πυρσοκ-, *fiery-horned.*

Πυργομᾰχέω, ῶ, (πύργος, μάχομαι) *to assault* or *storm a tower*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18, An. 7, 8, 13.—II. *to fight from a tower*, Polyb. 5, 84, 2.

Πυργοποιέω, ῶ, *to build a tower.* Hence

Πυργοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the building of a tower.*

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a tower*, esp. such as were attached to the walls of a city, freq. in Il., in Hes. Sc. 242, Hdt., etc.:—in plur., *the city walls with their towers*, Il. 7, 338, cf. 437; so in sing., πόλιος ἦν πέρι πύργος ὑψηλός, Od. 6, 262; πέρις δὲ πύργος εἷχ' ἑτὶ πτόλιν, Eur. Hec. 1209:—later also, *a movable tower for* storming towns, first in Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 53; 2, 18; *a tower* in ships supported by the πυργοῦχοι, (q. v.), Polyb.—2. metaph., *a tower of defence*, as Ajax is called πύργος Ἀχαιοῖς, Od. 11, 556; ἀνδρῶν πάλεως π. ἀρήϊος, Alcae. 12, cf. Dissen Pind. I. 4, 45; παῖς ἄρσην πατρὸς ἔχει πύργον μέγαν, Eur. Alc. 311:—πύργος θανάτων, *a defence from* death, Soph. O. T. 1201: cf. ἀκρόπολις II.—3. *the highest part of any building*, a *look-tower*, where the women lived, Il. 21, 526; 22, 447, cf. 440, where the same is called μυχὸς δόμοιο:—in the common Greek country-houses *the slaves' garret*, Dem. 1156, 10, sq.—II. *part of an army drawn up in close order*, a *column*, Il. 4, 334, 347; hence, πυργηδόν, q. v.—III. in Lat., *pyrgus* was = *fritillum*, a *dice-box*, so called from its shape. (Akin to πέργαμος, q. v., also to Germ. *Burg*, old Germ. *Purg*, our *burgh*: which words are prob. akin to *Berg*, a hill: v. plura in Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 118.)

†Πύργος, ου, ἡ, and Πυργοι, ων, αἱ, *Pyrgus* and *Pyrgi*, a city of Triphylian Elis, Hdt. 4, 148.—2. harbour of the inhab. of Caere in Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

Πυργοσκάφος, ον, (πύργος, σκάπτω) *undermining towers*, Lyc 469. [ᾰ]

Πυργοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (πύργος, ἔχω) strictly, *a tower-bearer*; hence, *in ships of war, a platform, which bore towers for defence*, Polyb. 16, 3, 12.

Πυργοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear a tower or towers*, Luc. Dea S. 15: from

Πυργοφόρος, ον (πύργος, φέρω) *bearing a tower* or *towers*, Synes.

Πυργοφύλαξ, ὁ, (πύργος, φύλαξ) *a tower-guard, warder*, Aesch. Theb. 166.

Πυργόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω: (πύργος)—*to gird* or *fence with towers*, Θῆβαι ἑπτάπυλοι ἐκτισαν...πύργωσάν τε, Od. 11, 264, cf. Ep. Hom. 4, 3, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 174, Eur. Bacch. 172:—in mid., *to build towers*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 20.—II. *to raise up to a towering height*: metaph., πυργῶσαι ῥήματα σεμνά, *to build* the lofty rhyme,' Ar. Ran. 1004; so, ἀοιδὰς πυργῶσαι, Eur. Supp. 993, cf. Anth. P. 7, 39:—hence, *to exalt, lift up*, π. τὰ μηδὲν ὄντα, Eur. Tro. 608, cf. H. F. 475; so of doctors, πυργοῦντες ἑαυτούς, *puffing themselves off*, Mimnerm., or rather Menand., v. Meineke p. 303; so, π. χρῆν, *to exalt, exaggerate* it, Eur. Med. 526, cf. Herael. 293; and, in pass., *to exalt one's self, be proud*, τινι, in a thing, like ὑψοῦσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 192; so, πεπυργωσαι θρασει, λέγεις, Eur. Or. 1508, H. F. 238.

†Πυργώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Pyrgo*, wife of Alcathous, Paus. 1, 43, 4.

Πυργώδης, ες,=πυργοειδής, Soph. Tr. 273.

Πύργωμα, ατος, τό, (πυργόω) *that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, Eur. Phoen. 287:—in plur., *walls*, Aesch. Theb. 30, 251, etc.

Πύργωσις, ἡ, (πυργόω) *a making towers.*

Πυργωτις, ίδος, pecul. fem. of πυργωτός, *towering*, ὀρεάνα, Aesch. Theb. 346.

Πυργωτός, ή, όν, (πυργόω) *made like a tower*:—of curtain hangings, *with an edge like battlements*, Ath. 196 C.

Πυρδᾰής, ές, (πῦρ, δαίω) *burnt in the fire: burning*, π. κρήνεσα, of Althaea burning Meleager's fatal torch, Aesch. Cho. 606.

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Πύρδᾰλον, ου, τό, and πύρδᾰνον, ου, τό, (πῦρ, δαίω) *small wood for burning*, elsewh. φρύγανον, Lacon. πούρδαλον and πούρδανον.—II. *a kitchen* or *stove for cooking*.—III. =ἐμπύρευμα.

Πύρεθρον, ου, τό, *a hot spicy plant, feverfew*, Nic. Th. 938, Diosc. [ῠ]

Πῦρεῖον, Ion. πῠρῆιον, ου, τό, (πῦρ) :—usu. in plur., *pieces of wood*, rubbed one against another till they caught fire, Lat. *igniaria*, H. Hom. Merc. 111, where the invention of this earliest mode of kindling fire is ascribed to Mercury; Soph. Phil. 36; τρίβοντες ὥσπερ ἐκ πυρείων ἑκλάμψαι ποιεῖν τι, Plat. Rep. 435 A; πυρεῖα συντρίψαντες, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 32.—II. *an earthen pan for coals*.—III. among the Persians, *the place where the sacred fire was kept*.

Πῦρεκβόλος, ον, (ἐκβάλλω) *yielding fire*.

Πῦρεκτικός, ή, όν, (πυρέσσω) *feverish*.

Πύρεξις, ή, *feverishness*: from

Πῠρέσσω, Att. -ττω; fut. πυρέξω; aor. ἐπύρεξα: (πυρετός). *To be feverish, be in a fever*, Eur. Cycl. 228, Ar. Vesp. 813, etc.

Πῦρεταίνω, = foreg., Luc. Scyth. 2: also πυρετιάω, Geop.

†Πυρετίδης, ου, ὁ, *Pyretides*, an Athenian, Isae. 39, 41.

Πῠρέτιον, ου, τό, Dim. from sq., *a low fever*, Hipp.

Πῠρετός, οῦ, ὁ, (πῦρ) *burning heat, fiery heat*, φέρει πυρετὸν δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι (of Sirius), Il. 22, 31.—II. esp. *feverish heat, a fever*, Hipp.: the various kinds which he describes will be found in Foës. Oecon.: esp. *a recurring fever*, π. τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος, a tertian, quartan *fever*, etc., Id., and Plat. Tim. 86 A.

†Πυρετός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Pyrētus*, a river of Scythia falling into the Ister, Hdt. 4, 48.

Πῦρετοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *causing fever*.

Πῠρέττω, Att. for πυρέσσω.

Πῠρετώδης, ες, (πυρετός, εἶδος) *fiery hot*.—II. *like fever, feverish, inflamed*, ἕλκος, Hipp.: *subject to fever*, σῶμα, Id.

Πῦρεύς, έως, ὁ, (πῦρ) *one who lights fire* or *burns*.—II. *a fire-proof vessel*, Anth. P. 13, 13.

Πῦρευστικός, ή, όν, = πυρευτικός I, Theophr.

Πῦρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (πυρεύω) *one who lights* or *keeps up a fire*.—II. esp. *one who fishes by torch-light*. Hence

Πῦρευτικός, ή, όν, (πυρεύω) *fit for burning*.—II. (from foreg.) ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *fishing by torch-light*, Plat. Soph. 220 D.

Πῠρεύω, (πῦρ) *to make fire*.—II. trans. *to set on fire, burn*, ὕλην, Plat. Legg. 843 E.

Πῦρή, ῆς, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for πυρά (q. v.), Hom., and Hdt.

Πῠρῆιον, τό, Ion. for πυρεῖον, q. v.

Πῦρῆν, ῆνος, ὁ, *the stone of stone-fruit*, as of olives, dates, Hdt. 2, 92; 4, 23; the pomegranate, Theophr.; of fir or pine cones; etc.—II. *the hard bone of fishes*, as opp. to the cartilage.—III. *any grain of salt, frankincense*, etc.—IV. *the round head of a probe*.—The form πυρρήν is quite wrong, and prob. arose from copyists not knowing that υ was long by nature.

†Πυρηναία, ας, ἡ, *Pyrenaea*n, appell. of Venus, Strab. pp. 178, 181.

†Πυρηναῖος, α, ον, *of the Pyrenees, Pyrenaean*; τὰ Π. ὄρη, *the Pyrenees*, Polyb. 3, 35, 7.

Πῦρήνεμος, ον, (πῦρ, ἄνεμος) *fanning fire*, Anth. P. 6, 101.

†Πῠρήνη, ης, ἡ, *Pyrene*, a nymph, mother of Cycnus, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.—II. *the Pyrenean range* of mountains between Hispania and Gallia, Polyb.; Dion. P. 698.—III. a city in the territory of the Celtae at the source of the Ister acc. to Hdt. 2, 33, which is of course incorrect, v. Bähr ad l.

†Πυρήνηθεν, adv., *from the Pyrenees*, Dion. P. 698.

Πῦρηνοειδής, ές, (πυρήν, εἶδος) *like a stone in fruit*.

Πῦρηνοσμίλη, ἡ, (πυρήν IV, σμίλη) *a cutting instrument with a blunt end*, Paul. Aeg. [ῐ]

Πῦρηνώδης, ες, = πυρηνοειδής: καρπὸς π., a fruit *with a hard stone*, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 12: opp. to ἀπύρηνος.

†Πύρης, ητος, ὁ, *Pyres*, a Milesian, Ath. 620 E.

Πῦρητόκος, ον, (πυρός) = πυρηφόρος, Anth.

Πῦρητόκος, ον, (πῦρ, τίκτω) *producing fire*, dub. l. Phil. Thess. 5, 6.

Πῦρηφάτος, ον, (πυρός, φάω, πέφαμαι) formed like μυλήφατος, π. λάτρις Δήμητρος, *the wheat-slaying* servant of Ceres, i. e. a mill-stone, Anth. P. 7, 394. [ᾰ]

Πῦρηφόρος, ον, poet. for πυροφόρος, *bearing wheat*, πεδίον, Od. 3, 495, H. Hom. Ap. 228.

Πύρια, ας, ἡ, (πῦρ) *a vapour-bath*, made by throwing odorous substances on hot embers inside air-tight cloth, Hdt. 4, 75, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: *a place for that purpose*, usu. πυριατήριον.—II. *a bathing-tub*, = πύελος, Ath.:—*a pot, kettle*, Anth. P. 11, 243.

Πῠριάζω, = πυριάω.

Πῠριάλωτος, ον, (πῦρ. ἁλίσκομαι) *wasted by fire*, v. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 498. [ᾰ]

Πῦρίαμα, ατος, τό, (πυριάω) = πυρία, Arist. Probl. 1, 55.

†Πυρίας, ου, ὁ, *Pyrias*, masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

Πῦρίασις, ἡ, (πυριάω) *a warming by a vapor-bath*.

Πῠριάτης, ου, ὁ, (only found in dat. πυριάτῃ, which others refer to the nom. ἡ πυριάτη, not so well), *a pudding made with beestings*, i. e. *the first milk after calving* (πῦος), *beestings-pudding*, Ar. Vesp. 710, who joins πύῳ καὶ πυριάτῃ, where before Bentley was read πναρίτῃ, cf. Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 3. The dish was called also πυρίεφθον. [ᾰ]

Πῠρῐᾶτήριον, ου, τό, (πυρία, πυριάω) *a place where vapour-baths were used*: also *the vapour-bath* itself, Lat. *sudatio, Laconicum*, Arist. Probl. 2, 29, 32, Plut. Cimon 1.

Πῠρῐᾶτός, ή, όν, *heated by a vapour-bath, sweated*: from

Πῠρῐάω, ῶ, (πυρία) *to put* persons *in a vapour-bath*, Medic.:—Pass., *to take a vapour-bath*, Ath. 519 E.

Πῠρῐβήτης, ου, ὁ, (πῦρ, βαίνω) *standing over a fire*, τρίπους, Arat. 983: like ἐμπυριβήτης.

Πῠρίβιος, ον, *living in fire*. [ῐ]

Πῠρίβλητος, ον, (πῦρ, βάλλω) *struck by fire*: metaph., *fevered*, Nic. Th. 774.—II. act. = πυροβόλος, Jac. A. P. p. 747.

Πῠριβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, (πῦρ, βρέμω) = πυρίβρομος, v. l. Orph. H. 48.

Πῠριβρῐθής, ές, (πῦρ, βρίθω) *laden with fire*, Orph.

Πῠρίβρομος, ον, (πῦρ, βρέμω) *roaring with fire*, Orph. Arg. 1120.

Πῠρῐβρωτος, ον, (πῦρ, βιβρώσκω) *devoured by fire*, Strab.

Πῠρῐγενέτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., *fire-wrought*, χαλινός, Aesch. Theb. 207.

Πῠρῐγενής, ές, (πῦρ, *γένω) = foregoing, *born in* or *from fire*, δράκων, Eur. Incert. 120:—esp. of instruments *wrought* or *forged by fire*, στόμια, Id. Hipp. 1223; π. παλάμη, i. e. a weapon, Id. Or. 820; cf. foreg.

Πῠρίγληνος, ον, (πῦρ, γλήνη) *fiery-eyed*, Opp. C. 3, 97, Nonn., etc.

Πῠριγλώχῑν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πῦρ, γλωχίν) *barbed with fire*, v. l. Opp. C. 2, 166.

Πῠρῐγόνος, ον, (πῦρ, γονή) *producing fire*, Plut. Alex. 35.—II. proparox. πυρίγονος, ον, pass., *fire-engendered*.

Πῠρίδαπτος, ον, (πῦρ, δάπτω) *devoured by fire*, Aesch. Eum. 1041.

Πῠρίδιον, ου, τό, Dim. from πῦρ, *a spark*, Plut. 2, 890 A. [ῐ]

Πῠρίδιον, ου, τό, Dim. from πυρός, Ar. Lys. 1206. [ῐ]

Πῠρίδρομος, ον, *fiery in its course*, v. l. for πυρίβρομος.

Πυριέφθης, ὁ, = πυριάτης, dub. in Philippid. ap. Ath. 658 E.

Πῠρίεφθος, ον, (πῦρ, ἕψω) *cooked in* or *at the fire*: ὁ π., or τὸ π., = πυριάτης, Ath.

Πῠρῐήκης, ες, (πῦρ, ἀκή) *with fiery point*, Od. 9, 387.

Πῠρῐβαλπής, ές, (πῦρ, θάλπω) *heated in the fire*, Ap. Rh. 4, 926, Nic. Th. 40, etc.

Πῠρῐκαής, ές, (πῦρ, καίω) = πυρίκαυστος, Manetho.

Πῠρῐκαίης, ες, = foreg., Leon. Tar. 7.

Πυρίκαος, ον, (καίω) = πυρκόος, q. v.

Πῠρίκαυστος, ον, (πῦρ, καίω) *burnt in fire*, Il. 13, 564.

Πῠρίκαυτος, ον, = πυρίκαυστος, Luc. Asin. 6: *inflammatory, νοσήματα*, Plat. Tim. 85 C; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πῠρῐκαύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who burns with fire*, Timon. Fr. 41.

Πῠρίκμητος, ον, (πῦρ, κάμνω) *wrought at* or *with fire*, λέβης, Call. Del. 145: *cooked with fire, scorched*, Nic. Th. 241.

Πῠρῐκοίτης, ες, (πῦρ, κοίτη) *wherein fire lies* or *is kept*, νάρθηξ π., of the cane of Prometheus, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Πῠρῐκόος, ον, (κοέω) = πυρκόος, q. v.

Πῠρικρότᾰφος, ον, *hammered at the fire* or *when hot, forged hot*.

Πῠρίκτιτος, ον, (πῦρ, κτίζω) *made in* or *with fire*: ἐν πυρικτίτοισι γῆς, in earthen pots, as Meineke reads and interprets the Anaxandr. Αἰσχρ., 1, 2, ubi olim περικτύποισι.

Πῠρῐλάμπη, ης, ἡ, = πυριλαμπίς.

Πῠρῐλαμπής, ές, (πῦρ, λάμπω) *glowing with, bright as fire*, Arat. 1040, Opp. C. 3, 72, Plut. Crass. 24, Schäf.

†Πυριλάμπης, ους, ὁ, *Pyrilampes*, an Athenian, sent as an envoy to Persia, Ar. Vesp. 98; Plat. Parm. 126 B.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πῠρῐλαμπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (πῦρ, λάμπω) *a glow-worm*, Lat. *cicindela*: also πυγολαμπίς, q. v.

Πῠρίλαπτος, ον, (πῦρ, λαμβάνω) *seized by fire*; or *having fire within it*, πεδίον π., *a volcanic* country, Strab.

Πῠρῐμᾰνέω, ῶ, (πῦρ, μαίνομαι) *to break out into a furious blaze, to blaze soon* or *easily*, Plut. Alex. 35.

Πῠρῐμάρμαρος, ον, (πῦρ, μαρμαρω) *gleaming with* or *like fire*, Manetho.

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Πῡρῐμᾰ́χος, ον, (πῦρ, μάχη) *fiery in the fight.*—II. *resisting fire:* esp. of a sort of fire-proof stone, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 10.

Πῡρῐμορφος, ον, (μορφή) *fire-like, fiery.*

Πῡρῐμος, ον, (πῦρός) = πύρινος, Eur. Erecth. 15.

Πυρίνη, ἡ, = πυρήν, Geop.

Πυρίνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πυρίνη. [ῐ]

Πυρῖνος, η, ον, (πῦρ) *of fire, fiery,* Arist. de Anima 3, 13, 1. [ῠ]

Πύρινος, η, ον, (πῦρός) like πύριμος and πυράμινος, *of wheat,* π. στάχυς, Eur. Eurysth. 2: *wheaten,* ἄρτοι, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31: also, πύριμος. [ῠ]

Πῡρῐ́ον, ου, τό, (πῦρ) = πυρεῖον.—II. *a censer,* LXX.

Πῡρῖται-ις, ὁ, ἡ, (πῦρ, παῖς) *Son of fire,* epith. of Bacchus, Opp.

Πυριπληθής, ές, (πῦρ, πλήθω) *full of fire,* Orac. ap. Euseb. Praepar. 4, 9.

Πῡριπνείων, Ep. for πυριπνέων, Musae. 41.

Πῡρῐ́πνευστος, ον, = πυρίπνοος, Musae. 88, Nonn.

Πῡριπνέων, ουσα, ον, (πῦρ, πνέω) part. with no verb in use, *fire-breathing,* Eur. Ion 203.

Πῡρῐ́πνοος, ον, contr. -πνους, ουν, (πῦρ, πνέω) *fire-breathing,* Pind. Fr. 150: *fiery,* Mel. 50, Anth. P. 7, 354, etc. Cf. πύρπνοος.

Πῡρῐ́πολος, ον, = πυρπόλος, Orph.

†Πυρίππη, ης, ἡ, *Pyrippe,* mother of Patroclus by Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πῡριῤῥᾰγής, ές, = πυροῤῥαγής.

Πῡρισμάραγος, ον, (πῦρ, σμαραγέω) *roaring, rattling in or from fire,* Theocr. Fistul. [ᾰ]

Πῡρίσπαρτος, ον, (πῦρ, σπείρω) *sowing fire, inflaming,* δῆγμα, Anth. Plan. 208.—II. pass., *sown* or *strewed with fire.*

Πῡρισπείρητος, ον, (πῦρ, σπειράω) *wrapt in fire,* Paul. S. ecphr. 475.

Πῡρισπόρος, ον, (πῦρ, σπείρω) *sowing fire,* Orph. H. 44, 1, etc.—II. πυρίσπορος, ον, pass., *sown* or *gendered in fire,* Opp. C. 4, 304.

Πῡρίσσοος, ον, (πῦρ, σώζω) for πυρίσοος, *plucked from the burning,* Agamestor ap. Schol. Lyc. 178.

Πῡρίστακτος, ον, (πῦρ, στάζω) *streaming* or *running with fire,* πέτρα π., of Aetna, Eur. Cycl. 298.

Πῡριστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἵστημι) *a tripod to stand on the fire.* [ᾰ]

Πῡριστεφής, ές, (πῦρ, στέφω) *fire-wreathed,* Nonn.

Πῡρισφάραγος, ον, (σφαραγέω) = πυρισμάραγος. [ᾰ]

Πῡρισφῠ́γιστος, ον, (πῦρ, σφραγίζω) *sealed with fire,* Nonn.

Πῡρίτης, ου, ὁ, (πῦρ) *of* or *in fire,* π. τὴν τέχνην, i. e. a smith, Luc. Jup. Conf. 8.—II. π. λίθος, *a flint,* or the *copper pyrites* of mineralogists, Diosc., Plin.: also, πυρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, q. v.

Πῡρίτης, ου, ὁ, (πυρός) ἄρτος, *wheaten bread,* Ath.

Πῡρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, v. πυρίτης.—II. as subst., = πύρεθρον, Nic. Th. 683, Al. 531.

Πῡρῖτόκος, ον, (πῦρ, τίκτω) *producing fire,* Jac. Anth. P. p. 143.

Πῡριτρεφής, ές, (πῦρ, τρέφω) *fire-fed,* Nonn.

Πῡριτρόφος, ον, (πῦρ, τρέφω) *cherishing fire,* Anth. P. 6, 101.

Πῡρίτροχος, ον, (πῦρ, τρέχω) *fiery in its course,* Nonn.

Πῡρίφᾰτος, ον, (πῦρ, φάω, πέφαμαι) *slain by fire,* Aesch. Supp. 627.

Πῡρῐφεγγής, ές, (πῦρ, φέγγος) *blazing with* or *like fire,* Orph. Arg. 212, etc.

Πῡριφλεγέθων, οντος, ὁ, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *Pyriphlegethon,* one of the rivers of hell, *Fireblazing,* Od. 10, 513.

Πῡριφλεγής, ές, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *flaming, blazing,* Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19: *violently inflamed,* Hipp.

Πῡριφλέγων, οντος, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 1019.

Πῡριφλεκτος, ον, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *burnt* or *blazing with fire,* Aesch. Fr. 156, Eur. Ion 195: *fiery,* βλάβαι, πόθοι, Anth. P. 12, 151, Lyc. 217.

Πῡριφλογος, ον, (πῦρ, φλόξ) *flaming with fire,* Emped. Sphaer. 112.

Πῡριφοιτος, ον, (πῦρ, φοιτάω) *walking in fire,* Orph.

Πῡρῐ́χη, ης, ἡ, poet. for πυῤῥίχη, Anth. P. 12, 186; cf. Jac. p. 774. [ῐ]

Πῡρίχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πῦρ, χρώς) *of fiery colour* or *aspect,* ὄψις, Alcidam. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Πυρκαεύς, έως, ὁ, (πῦρ, καίω, κάω) *a fire-kindler,* Προμηθεὺς π., name of a play of Aesch.

Πυρκαϊά, ᾶς, Ep. and Ion. πυρκαϊή, ῆς, ἡ; in Eur. Supp. 1207, trisyll. πυρκαιά: (πῦρ, καίω):—like πυρά, *any place where fire is kindled,* esp. *a funeral-pyre,* νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον, Il. 7, 428, 431, etc., cf. Eur. l. c.—2. *a fire, conflagration,* πυρκαϊῆς γενομένης, Hdt. 2, 66.—3. metaph., *the flame of love,* Anth.—II. *an olive-tree which has been burnt down to the stump,* and grows up again *a wild olive,* Lys. 110, 23, cf. Virg. G. 2, 303 sq. [κᾰ̄ in Il., though by analogy it should be κᾰ̆, v. Lob. Phryn. 523.]

Πυρκόος, ου, ὁ, (πῦρ, κοέω) *one who watches a sacrificial fire* to draw omens from it, esp. at Delphi: hence the Delphians were called πυρκόοι or πυρικόοι (cf. θυοσκόος), Plut. 2, 406 F, ubi libri πυρίκαος.

Πυρναῖος, α, ον, (πύρνον) *fit for eating, ripe,* σταφυλαί, Theocr. 1, 46; acc. to others from πῦρ, *of a yellow colour:* v. sq.

Πύρνον, τό, shortd. for πύρινον: (πύρινος, πυρός):—*wheaten-bread,* Od. 15, 312; 17, 12, 362:—generally, *food, meat,* as opp. to drink, from which signf. comes the adj. πυρναῖος.—II. *acorns* or *mast,* φήγινον π., Lyc. 482, cf. 639.

Πύρνος, ὁ, = foreg.

Πῡρόβῐος, ον, = πυρίβιος.

Πῡροβόλος, ον, (πῦρ, βάλλω) *giving forth fire, fire-darting:* τὰ πυροβόλα, *arrows tipped with fire,* Plut. Sull. 9, Anton. 66, etc.

Πῡροβόρος, ον, (πῦρ, βορά) *eating wheat,* Q. Sm. 2, 197.

Πῡρογενής, ές, (πῦρ, *γένω) *fire-born,* of Bacchus, Auson.

Πυρογενής, ές, (πυρός, *γένω) *made from wheat,* Anth. P. 9, 368.

Πῡροδαίσιον, ου, τό, (δαίω) *a fire-place.*

Πῡροδόκος, ον, (πυρός, δέχομαι) *receiving wheat,* ἀλωή, Opp. H. 4, 501.

Πῡροειδής, ές, (πῦρ, εἶδος) *like fire, fiery,* Plat. Legg. 895 C. Adv. -δῶς, Plut. 2, 888 E.

Πῡροειδής, ές, (πυρός, εἶδος) *like wheat.*

Πῡρόεις, εσσα, εν, (πῦρ) *fiery,* Anth. P. 5, 15; 9, 132.—II. ὁ π., *the planet Mars,* from his *fiery* color, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—III. *οἱ πυροῦντες,* a sort of *trout,* Mnesith. ap. Ath. 358 C.

Πῡροεργής, ές, (πῦρ, *ἔργω) *working in* or *at the fire,* Manetho.

Πῡροκᾰπηλεύω, *to deal in wheat.*

Πῡροκλοπία, ας, ἡ, *a theft of fire,* Anth.

Πῡροκλύπος, ον, (κλέπτω) *stealing fire.*

Πῡρολᾱ́βῐς, ίδος, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) *a pair of fire-tongs.*

Πῡρολαμπίς, ίδος, ἡ, = πυριλαμπίς.

Πῡρολόγος, ον, (πυρός, λέγω) *reaping wheat,* Anth. P. 6, 104.

Πῡρομαντεία, and πῡρομαντία, ας, ἡ, *soothsaying from fire,* Bockh Expl. Pind. O. 6, init., p. 152.

Πῡρόμαντις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, *a fire-prophet;* v. foreg.

Πῡρομάχος, ον, = πυριμάχος, π. λίθος, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Πῡρομετρέω, ῶ, *to measure wheat:* from

Πῡρομέτρης, ου, ὁ, (μετρέω) *one who measures wheat.*

Πῡρομετρητής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg.

*Πῦρον, τό, v. sub πυρά, τά.

Πῡροπάλαμος, v. πυρπάλαμος. [ᾰ]

Πῡροπίπης, ου, ὁ, v. πυρροπίπης. [ῐ]

Πῡροποίκῐλος, ον, *with fire-coloured spots.*

Πῡροπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *the wheat-market:* and

Πῡροπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in wheat,* Dem. 376, 1: from

Πῡροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πυρός, πωλέω) *a wheat-merchant, corn-merchant.*

Πῡροῤῥᾰγής, ές, (πῦρ, ῥήγνυμι) *bursting in the fire,* Cratin. Ὠρ. 10: as adv. πυροῤῥαγές, *cracked,* Ar. Ach. 933.

Πῦρός, οῦ, ὁ, *wheat,* Hom. (esp. in Od.): also in plur., of divers kind of *grain,* Od. 4, 604; 9, 110, cf. Dem. 386, 4. (Usu. derived from πῦρ, from the *red-yellow colour* of wheat.)

Πῡροσθενής, ές, (σθένος) *mighty with fire,* Lat. *ignipotens.*

Πῡροστάτης, ου, ὁ, = πυριστάτης. [ᾰ]

Πῡροτομία, ας, ἡ, (πυρός, τέμνω) *a reaping of wheat.*

Πῡροφεγγής, ές, = πυριφεγγής, Or. Sib.

Πῡροφόρος, ον, (πῦρ) = πυρφόρος.

Πῡροφόρος, ον (πυρός, φέρω) *bearing wheat,* Il. 12, 314; 14, 123, Hes. Op. 547, Pind. I. 4, 91 (3, 72), Eur., etc.:—in Od. also πυρηφόρος.

Πῡρόχρως, ωτος, = πυρίχρως.

Πῡρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (πῦρ) *to set on fire, to burn, burn up,* Wess. Hdt. 7, 8, 2; 8, 102, Soph. Ant. 286, etc: *to burn as a burnt sacrifice,* Aesch. Pr. 497: —in pass., *to be burnt,* Aesch. Ag. 440; Τρῶων πυρωθέντων, *having been worn out,* Pind. P. 11, 50; also, *to be inflamed* or *excited,* τινί by a thing, Aesch. Ag. 481.—II. *to prove, test, try by fire.* pass. *to stand the fire,* Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 6.—III. *to fumigate,* δῶμα θείῳ, Theocr. 24, 94.

Πυρπᾰλᾰ́μάω, ῶ, (πῦρ, παλαμάομαι) strictly, *to handle fire, play with fire,* hence acc. to Eust. = κακοτεχνέω; and so, πυρπαλαμῆσαι, *to be played some cunning tricks,* Il. Hom. Merc. 357.

Πυρπᾰλᾰ́μος, η, ον, (πῦρ, παλάμη) *flung like fire,* of lightning, Pind. O. 10 (11), 96: acc. to Eust. and others *swift as fire,* and so *crafty.* [ᾰ̄]

Πυρπνόος, ον, = πυριπνόος, Τυφών, Aesch. Theb. 492: ταῦροι, λέαινα, Eur. Med. 478, El. 474: π. βέλος, of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 917.

Πυρπολέω, ῶ, (πυρπόλος) *to light* or *make a fire,* esp. *to light and keep up fire, watch a fire,* Od. 10, 30, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 25: π. τοὺς ἀνθρακας, *to stir up, fan* the fire, Ar. Av. 1580 Anth.—II. *to waste with fire, burn and destroy,* τὴν οἰκίαν, Ar. Nub. 1497; πόλιν, Vesp.

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1079; also *π. τοὺς βαρβάρους*, Anaxil. Neott. 1, 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 727: and so in Hdt. 8, 50, it is better taken as pass. than as a depon.:—metaph., of grief, Nic. Th. 245, 364; of love, Anth. Hence

Πυρπόλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a watch-fire, beacon*, Eur. Hel. 767.

Πυρπόλησις, *ἡ*, *a wasting with fire.*

Πυρπόλος, *ον*, (*πῦρ*, *πολέω*, *πολεύω*) *busying one's self with fire*: esp. *wasting with fire, burning, scorching*, *κεραυνός*, Eur. Supp. 640.—2. epith. of Bacchus, prob. because of the *torches used at his nightly festivals.*—II. pass., *wasted by fire*, Phlegon.

Πυρρᾶ, *ἡ*, (*πυρρός*) *a red coloured bird*, Opp.: also *πυρρίας*.

† **Πύρρα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Pyrrha*, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, wife of Deucalion, Pind. O. 9, 66.—2. a daughter of Creon, Paus. 9, 10, 3.—II. a city on the west side of the island Lesbos, Thuc. 3, 18; etc.—2. a promontory in Phthiotis in Thessaly, with a small island of same name, Strab. p. 435.—Others in Strab. pp. 432, 606, etc.

Πυρρᾰγής, *ές*, (*ῥήγνυμι*)=*πυροβαγής*, dub.

Πυρρᾰ́ζω, f. *-σω*, (*πυρρός*) *to be fiery red*, N. T.

†**Πυρραία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Pyrrhara*, earlier name of Thessaly from Pyrrha, Strab. p. 443.

Πυρρᾰ́ικης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*πυρρός*) *red*, LXX. [*ᾰ̆*]

Πυρρᾰ́κων,=foreg.

Πυρρᾰλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*πυρρός*) *a red-coloured bird*, prob. a sort of *wood-pigeon*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15, Ath. 394 D: also written *πυραλίς*, *πυραλλίς*.—II. *ἐλαῖαι πυρραλίδες* or *πυραλλίδες*, *red-dish olives.*

†**Πυρρᾰνδρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pyrrhandrus*, an Athenian, a public informer, Ar. Eq. 901; Aeschin.; etc.

Πυρρήν, *ὁ*, f. l. for *πυρήν*.

Πυρρίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*πυρρός*) *a red-coloured serpent.*—II.=*πύρρα.*—III. *Red-head*, freq. name of a slave, as in Ar. Ran. 730,—strictly, of the sly *red-haired slaves from Thrace*; cf. *Ξανθίας*.

†**Πυρρίας**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pyrrhias*, an Arcadian, Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.—2. an Aetolian, a commander, Polyb. 5, 91, 3. Cf. foreg.

Πυρριάω, *ῶ*, *to be of a red, fiery colour.* Lat. *rutilare*, LXX.

Πυρρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*πυρρός*)=foreg., LXX.

Πυρρίχη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (sc. *ὄρχησις*), *a* kind of *war-dance*; hence, generally, *δεινὰι π.*, strange *violent movements*, Eur. Andr. 1135, Xen. An. 5, 9, 12, Plat. etc.:—proverb., *πυρρίχην βλέπειν*, 'to look daggers,' Ar. Av. 1169. (Called from **Πύρριχος**, the inventor, Ath. 630 D.) [*ῐ*]

Πυρρῐχῐ́ακός, *ή*, *όν*, (*πυρρίχιος*) *in the Pyrrhic metre*: the adv. *-χῶς* is more freq., Gramm.

Πυρρῐχίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to dance the πυρρίχη*, Luc. D. Deor. 8, 1, Plut., etc.

Πυρρίχιος, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to the πυρρίχη*, *π. ὄρχημα*, *the Pyrrhic* dance, Luc. Salt. 9; *π. ῥόμος*, Hdn. 4, 2, 9.—II. *ποὺς π.*, *a pyrrhic*, i. e. a foot consisting of two short syll., which was much used in the *πυρρίχη* or war-song: also *παρίαμβος*. [*ῐ*]

Πυρρῐχιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*πυρριχίζω*) *a dancer of the πυρρίχη*: *οἱ π.*, *the chorus of Pyrrhic dancers*, Lys. 161, 37, Isae. 54, 30.

Πυρρῐχιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to, like a πυρρίχιστης.*

Πυρρίχιος, *η*, *ον*, Dor. for *πυρρός*, *red*, *ταῦρος*, Theocr. 4, 20; it might also be *of Pyrrhus'* or *the Epirus breed*, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 7, 3, though in this case it should rather be *Πυρρικός*, as Bekker has written it, Ib. 3, 21, 3.

†**Πύρριχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pyrrhicus*, a Corinthian, father of Ariston, Thuc. 7, 39.—2. a Cydonian of Crete, inventor of the war-dance *πυρρίχη*, q. v., Strab. p. 467.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πυρρόγειος, *ον*, (*πυρρός*, *γέα*, *γῆ*) *of* or *with red earth.*

Πυρρογένειος, *ον*, (*πυρρός*, *γένειον*) *red-bearded*, Anth. P. 7, 707.

Πυρρόθριξ, *τρῐχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*πυρρός*, *θρίξ*) *red-haired*, Eur. I. A. 225.

Πυρρόκομης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*πυρσόκομος*, Schol. brev. Il. 2, 642.

Πυρροκόραξ, *ᾰκος*, *ὁ*, a sort of *crow with a reddish beak*, Plin.

†**Πυρρόλοχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pyrrholochus*, an Argive, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.

Πυρροπίπης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*πυρρός*, *ὀπιπτεύω*) *one that ogles boys*, (cf. *πυρρός* I, sub fin.), with a play upon *πῠροπίπης*, *ogling wheat*, (i. e. dinner in the Prytaneum), Ar. Eq. 407, ubi v. Schol.:—cf. *γυναικοπίπης*, *οἰνοπίπης*, *παιδοπίπης*, *παρθενοπίπης*. [*ῐ*]

Πυρροποίκιλος, *ον*, *red-spotted*, epith. of red granite.

Πυρρός, *ά*, *όν*, but in older Att. and Dor., *πυρσός*, *ή*, *όν*, as Aesch. Pers. 316, Eur. Phoen. 32: (*πῦρ*):—*flame-coloured*, *yellowish-red*, esp. of the colour of *red* hair (as we call it), Lat. *rufus*, such as that of the Scythians, Thracians, etc., Hdt. 4, 108, and Hipp.; much like *ξανθός*, but somewhat darker; *πυρρὸν ξανθοῦ τε καὶ φαιοῦ κρᾶσει γίγνεται*, Plat. Tim. 68 C, v. omnino Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; generally, *reddish*, *tawny*, esp. of youths getting their first beard, Aesch. Pers. 316, Theocr. 6, 3, cf. Valck. Phoen. 32, and v. *πυρροπίπης*:—also, *red with blushes*, Ar. Eq. 900.

Πύρρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (paroxyt.) *Pyrrhus*, a name of Neoptolemus, Virgil, †Apollod. 3, 13, 8; Paus. 4, 17, 4.—2. the famous king of Epirus, Polyb.; Plut.—3. a lyric poet of Lesbos, a contemporary of Theocritus, Theocr. 4, 31.—Others in Dem.; Isae.; etc.

Πυρρότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*πυρρός*) *redness*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 5, 3.

Πυρρότριχος, *ον*, = *πυρρόθριξ*, Theocr. 8, 3.

Πυρρούλας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a red-coloured bird*, different from *πύρρα* and *πυρρίας*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 5.

Πυρρόω, *ῶ*, (*πυρρός*) *to make red*:—pass., *to be so*, Arist. Probl. 38, 2.

Πυρρώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *red-looking.*

†**Πύρρων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Pyrrho*, a philosopher of Elis, contemporary of Aristotle, founder of the skeptic school, Plut.; Diog. L.; etc.

Πυρσαίνω, (*πυρσός*) *to make red*, *tinge with red*, *π. ξανθὰν χαίταν*, Eur. Tro. 227.

Πυρσαυγής, *ές*, (*πυρσός*, *αὐγή*) *fiery bright*, Orph. H. 18, 1.

Πυρσεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*πυρσεύω*) *communication by means of πυρσοί*, Polyb. 10, 43, 1: *the news conveyed thereby*, Ib. 45, 8.

Πυρσευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *one who conveys news by means of πυρσοί.*—II. *one who heats a room*, etc., Aretae.: from

Πυρσεύω, (*πυρσός*) *to set on fire*, *light up*, *kindle*, *π. σέλας*, Eur. Hel. 1126: metaph., *π. ἔχθραν*, Diod. 11, 64.—II. esp., *to communicate news by means of πυρσοί*, *make signals by torches* or *beacon-fires*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15: hence, *πυρσεύετε κραυγὴν ἀγῶνος*, *give a* shout *in signal* of the battle, Eur. El. 694.

Πυρσίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*πυρσευτής*, Philostr. [*ῐ*]

Πυρσοβολέω, *ῶ*, *to shoot forth fire*, Manetho: from

Πυρσοβόλος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *βάλλω*) *shooting forth fire*, Anth. P. 12, 196.

Πυρσογενής, *ές*, (*γένω*) *fire-born.*

Πυρσοέλικτος, *ον*, (*ἑλίσσω*) *winding itself* or *writhing in fire.*

Πυρσόκομος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *κόμη*) *red-haired*, Paul. S. ecphr. 464.

Πυρσόκορσος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *κόρση*) =foreg., *π. λεων*, *a red-maned* lion, Aesch. Fr. 104.

Πυρσοκόρυμβος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *κόρυμβος*) *with red grapes*, Paul. S. Ambo 166.

Πυρσόλοφοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*λόφος*) *straps of leather dried at the fire.*

Πυρσόνωτος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *νῶτον*) *red-backed*, *δρυμῶν*, Eur. H. F. 398.

Πυρσοπόρος, *ον*, f. l. for *πυρσοφόρος*, Nonn.

Πυρσός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*: heterog. pl., *τὰ πυρσά*, Eur. Rhes. 97 (*πῦρ*, *πυρρός*):—*a fire-brand*, *torch*, Il. 18, 211: metaph., *ἅψαι πυρσὸν ὑμνων*, Pind. I. 4, 74 (3, 61); and, in plur., *the fires of love*, Theocr. 23, 7.—II. esp., *a beacon* or *signal-fire*, Hdt. 7, 182; 9, 3, Polyb., etc.: cf. *φρυκτωρός*, *φρυκτωρία.*

Πυρσός, *ή*, *όν*, old Att. for *πυρρός*, q. v.

Πυρσοτόκος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *τίκτω*) *producing fire*, *π. λίθος*, a flint, Anth. P. 6, 27; *Ἄρης*, Manetho.

Πυρσουρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, and *-ουρός*, *ὁ*, f. l. for *πυρσωρίς*, *-σωρός.*

Πυρσοφόρος, *ον*, (*πυρσός*, *φέρω*) *carrying fire*, *οἶστοί*, Diod. 20, 48.

Πυρσόω, *ῶ*,=*πυρσεύω*, Eur. Rhes. 43; ubi nunc *πυρσοῖς* (dat. pl.).

Πυρσώδης, *ες*, (*πυρσός*, *εἶδος*) *like a fire-brand*, *bright-burning*, *φλόξ*, Eur. Bacch. 146.

†**Πύρσων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Pyrson*, an Epicurean philosopher, Plut. Epicur. 20

Πυρσώπης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *πυρσῶπις ίδος*,=sq., Orph. Arg. 14.

Πυρσωπός, *όν*, (*πυρσός*, *ὤψ*) *fiery-eyed*, Opp. C. 1, 183.

Πυρσωρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*πυρσός*, *ὥρα*) *a beacon-tower*, *light-house*, like *φρυκτώριον.*

Πυρσωρός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*πυρσός*, *ὥρα*) like *φρυκτωρός*, *a watchman who makes signals by fire*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 34.

Πυρφορέω, *ῶ*, *to be a πυρφόρος*, *to carry a torch*,=*ᾄδουχεῖν*, Eur. Tro. 348: *to set on fire*, Aesch. Theb. 341.

Πυρφόρος, *ον*, (*πῦρ*, *φέρω*) *fire-bearing*, *charged with fire*, *κεραυνός*, Pind. N. 10, 132, Aesch. Theb. 444, etc.; *ἀστραπαί*, Soph. O. T. 200; *π. ἔγχος Διός*, Ar. Av. 1749; and so prob., *πυρφόρος αἰθέρος ἀστήρ*, Id. Thesm. 1050:—epith. of Jupiter, Soph. Phil. 1198; of Ceres, Eur. Supp. 260:—*ὁ Π.*, *the Fire-bringer*, name of Prometheus in the last play of that trilogy of Aesch., cf. Soph. O. C. 55; so of Capaneus, Id. Ant. 135:—*πυρφόροι οἰστοί*, arrows with lighted tow and the like tied to them, so that they may set fire to wood-work, Thuc. 2, 75; so, *οἱ πυρφόροι* alone, Diod.; cf. *πυροβόλος*: *ὁ πυρφόρος*, *an engine for throwing fire*, Polyb. 21, 5, 1; *ἀγγεῖον π.*, a vessel *full of combustibles.*—II. *θεὸς πυρφόρος*, *the fire-bearing* god, the god *who produces plague* or *fever*, Soph. O. T. 27.—III. *ὁ πυρφόρος*, in the Lacedaemonian army, was *the priest who kept the sacrificial*

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fire, which was never allowed to go out, Xen. Lac. 13, 2, cf. Sturz Lex. Xen. s. v.; hence proverb. of a total defeat, *ἓδει δὲ μηδὲ πυρφόρον περιγενέσθαι*, Hdt. 8, 6.

Πῡρώδης, ες, = *πυροειδής*, *fiery*, Plat. Criti. 116 C.—II. medic., *inflamed, betokening inflammation*, Hipp.

Πύρωμα, ατος, τό, (*πυρόω*) *any burning body*. [ῡ]

†Πυρωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Pyronides*, name of an inhabitant of the sun, in Luc. Ver. H.

Πῡρώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. πῡρῶπις, ιδος, =sq., Opp. C. 2, 317.

Πῡρωπός, όν, (πῦρ, ὤψ) *fiery-eyed, fiery*, *κεραυνός*, Aesch. Pr. 667; also of the sun, Id. Fr. 290.

Πύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (*πυρόω*) *a burning, lighting, kindling, scorching*, etc., *ὕλη πρὸς πύρωσιν*, *fire*-wood, Theophr.: *a warming*, e. g. in cooking, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 D.—II. as medic. term, *inflammation*. [ῡ]

Πῡρώτερος, α, ον, (πῦρ) for *πυρρότερος*, poet. compar. as if from a posit. *πυρός*, Arat. 798.

Πῡρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*πυρόω*) *a metal-worker, smith*, LXX. Hence

Πῡρωτικός, ή, όν, *burning, inflaming*.

Πῡρωτός, ή, όν, (*πυρόω*) *fiery*, Autiph. Philotheb. 1, 21.

Πῦς, adv. Dor. for *ποῖ*, Sophron ap. Ammon.

Πύσμα, ατος, τό, (*πυνθάνομαι*) *any thing learnt by inquiry*.—II. *a question*, Plut. 2, 408 C.

Πυσματικός, ή, όν, *interrogative*. Adv. -κῶς.

Πύσσᾶχος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of muzzle* put on calves' noses to prevent their sucking, Virgil's *capistrum*, Hesych.: in Hephaest., *πύσσαλος*, differing from *πάσσαλος*, prob. only in dialect.

Πυστιάομαι, = *πυνθάνομαι*, only in Gramm.

†Πυστίλος, ου, ὁ, *Pystilus*, founder of Agrigentum, Thuc. 6, 4.

Πύστις, εως, ἡ, (*πυνθάνομαι*) like *πεῦσις*, *an asking, inquiring*, *κατὰ πύστιν*, for the purpose of *inquiring*, Thuc. 1, 136; *ὑπέρ τινος*, Plat. Lach. 196 C: *πύστεις ἐρωτᾶν τινος*, to ask *questions* of a man, Thuc. 1, 5.—II. *that which is learnt by asking*, hence *news, tidings, report*, Aesch. Theb. 54, Eur. El. 690:—*πύστει τῶν προγενομένων*, *by hearing* of past deeds, Thuc. 3, 82: cf. Lob. Phryn. 728.

Πυστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *πυνθάνομαι*, *known*: dub.

Πῦτία, ας, ἡ, (πῦος) = *πυετία* (q. v.), Arist. Gen. An. 1, 20, 18; also *πιτύα*.—II. *a sort of cake*, Alciphr.

Πῡτιάζω *γάλα*, *to curdle* milk *by means of rennet*.

Πῡτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to spit frequently, spurt out* water from one's mouth.—II. *to taste, try*. (Πυτίζω, also written *πιτύζω*, is a frequentat. form from *πτύω*, like Lat. *sputo* from *spuo*, whence in Lat. also *pytisare* for *pytisare* and *pytisma*.) [ῡ, Br. Ar. Lys. 205, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48, Juvenal 11, 173. The form *πυττίζω* therefore is wrong.]

Πῡτιναῖος, α, ον, (*πυτίνη*) *plaited with willows*, *πτερὰ πυτιναῖα* are given by Ar. Av. 798 to Diitrephes, because he had grown rich by his trade of a *πυτινοπλόκος*.

Πῡτίνη, ης, ἡ, *a flask covered with plaited willow twigs* or *bass*, like Florence oil-flasks:—name of a comedy by Cratinus. [ῑ, acc. to Draco, p. 45, 10; 90, 14.]

Πῡτινοπλόκος, ον, (*πυτίνη*, *πλέκω*) *covering flasks with plaited willow twigs* or *bass*.

Πύτισμα, ατος, τό, (πῦτίζω) *that which is spit out, spittle*, Lat. *pytisma* in Juven. 11, 173.

†Πύτνα, ἡ, *Pytna*, a part of Mt. Ida in Crete, Strab. p. 472.

†Πυτταλος, ου, ὁ, *Pyttalus*, an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 16, 8.

Πῡώδης, ες, (πῦον, εἶδος) *like matter, suppurating*, Hipp.

Πύωσις, ἡ, (*πυόω*) *suppuration*.

Πω, Ion. κω, enclit. particle, *up to this time, yet*, in Hom., and Hes., always with negat., with which it sometimes forms one word, and sometimes with a word between; v. *οὔπω*, *μήπω*, *οὐ πώποτε*, *μὴ πώποτε*, *οὐδέ πω*, *μηδέ πω*, *οὐδεπώποτε*, *μηδεπώποτε*, *οὐτιπω*:—later, without a negat., *πόλις ἁφισταμένη τίς πω τούτῳ ἐπεχείρησε*; has *ever* a revolted city? Thuc. 3, 45; though even here the question implies a negative: cf. *πώποτε*.—II. *πῶ*; as interrog., *where?* Sicilian Doric for *ποῦ* or *πόθεν*; Sophron ap. E. M.; but in Aesch. Pr. 576, Ag. 1507, Dind. reads *πῶς*;—cf. *πώμαλα*. [Πω is a Dor. gen. from the old *ΠΟΣ, for *που* or *πόθεν*.)

Πῶ, short. for *πῶθι*, *drink!* E. M.

Πώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *the beard*, *πώγωνα ἔχειν*, Hdt. 1, 175; *φύειν*, Hdt. 8, 104 (cf. *φύω*); *πώγωνα καθιέναι*, *to let* it *grow*, Ar. Eccl. 99.—2. *πώγων πυρός* or *φλογός*, *a beard* or *tail* of fire, Aesch. Ag. 306, Valck. Phoen. 1261.—3. *a bearded meteor*.

†Πώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *Pogon*, the harbour of Troezene in Argolis, Hdt. 8, 42; *ὁ Πώγωνος λιμήν*, Strab. p. 373.

Πωγωνιαῖος, α, ον, *bearded*.

Πωγωνίας, ου, ὁ, (*πώγων*) *bearded*: *ἀστὴρ π.*, *a bearded* star, i. e. a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1, 7, 4.

Πωγωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ήτης, = *πωγωνίτης*. [ᾰ]

Πωγώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *πώγων*, Luc. Paras. 50, Anth. P. 11, 157.

Πωγωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *bearded*.

Πωγωνοκουρεῖον, ου, τό, *a barber's shop*: from

Πωγωνοκουρία, ας, ἡ, (κουρά) *a shaving*.

Πωγωνοτροφέω, ῶ, *to let the beard grow*, Diod.: and

Πωγωνοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a letting the beard grow*, Plut. 2, 352 B: from

Πωγωνοτρόφος, ον, (πώγων, τρέφω) *letting the beard grow*, Anth.

Πωγωνοφορία, ας, ἡ, *the wearing a beard*: from

Πωγωνοφόρος, ον, (πώγων, φέρω) *wearing a beard*, Anth. P. 11, 410.

Πωγωνώδης, ες, (πώγων, εἶδος) *beard-shaped, bearded*, Theophr.

Πώεα, τά, v. πῶϋ.

Πωλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from πῶλος, *a young foal*, ap. Diog. L. 5, 2. [ᾰ]

Πωλεία, ας, ἡ, = πῶλευσις, *a breeding of foals*, Xen. Eq. 2, 2, sq.: formed like *ἱππεία*.

Πωλέομαι, Ion. πωλεῦμαι (used by Hom. in part. πωλεύμενος, impf. *πωλεύμην*: f. -ήσομαι: Hom. oft. uses the iterative impf. *πωλέσκετο*): dep. mid. *To turn round and round* in a place, *frequent* a place, *wander about*, Lat. *versari in loco*: hence, *to go* or *come frequently to* a place or person, *οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο...οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον*, Il. 1, 490; *εἰς ἡμέτερον [δῶμα] πωλεύμενοι ἤματα πάντα*, Od. 2, 55; *δεῦρο*, Od. 4, 384; *ἐνθάδε*, H. Ap. 170; *ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα*, H. Ven. 80; *μετ' ἄλλους*, Od. 9, 189; so, *π. μετά τισι*, Emped. 368; *περὶ πόλιν πωλεύμενε*, Archil. 115; c. gen., *ἀγγελίης πωλεῖται*, *she goes* on a message, Hes. Th. 781.—II. *to pursue a walk* or *line of life*, esp. of a prostitute, Archil. 26, 6; so, *πεφασμένος πωλεῖσθαι*, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 40 (cf. Hdt. 8, 105), but Bekk. reads *πολεῖσθαι*.—Strictly a frequent. of *πολέομαι*, as *πωτάομαι* of *πέτομαι*, *στρωφάω* of *στρέφω*, etc.: cf. *πωλέω*, and Lob. Phryn. 584.

Πώλευμα, ατος, τό, (*πωλεύω*) *a colt, young horse*, Max. Tyr.

Πώλευσις, εως, ἡ, (*πωλεύω*) *horse-breaking*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1.

Πωλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a horse-breaker*: generally, *a trainer* of animals, as, *π. ἐλέφαντος*, Ael. N. A. 13, 8: from

Πωλεύω, (πῶλος) *to break in a young horse*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1: generally, *to train* animals, Ael. N. A. 13, 6.

Πωλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to exchange, barter* goods; hence, *to sell*, opp to *ὠνεῖσθαι*, first in Hdt. 1, 165, 196; c. gen. pretii, *ἐς Σάρδις χρημάτων μεγάλων π.*, to sell *at a high* price for exportation to Sardis, Id. 8, 105. cf. 3, 139, Thuc. 2, 60; so, *ἀργυρίου πωλεῖν, πολλοῦ π.*, etc., Xen.: *ἐρέσθαι ὁπόσου πωλεῖ*, to ask what he wants for it, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 36; *π. τι πρός τινα*, Hdt. 9, 80; hence, *π. πρός τινα*, *to deal with* one, Ar. Ach. 722; *πάλιν π.*, to retail, Plat. Rep. 260 D:—*π. τέλη*, *to let out* the taxes, Lat. *locare*, Aeschin. 16, fin.; cf. *πωλητής*. Pass., *to be sold*, Hdt., etc.: of persons, *to be bought and sold, betrayed*, Ar. Pac. 633; cf. *περιπράσκω*. (From **πολάω* in *ἐμπολάω*μαι, q. v.; and this prob., as Valck., from *πέλω*, *πέλομαι*, *to be busy*, *to deal*: just as in Lat. there is a connexion between *veneo* and *venio*, *vendito* and *venitio*. cf. also *πωλέομαι*.) Hence

Πωλή, ῆς, ἡ, = *πώλησις*, Hyperid. and Sophron ap. Phot.

Πώλημα, τό, *that which is sold, ware*, Xen. ap. Poll. 3, 127.

Πώλης, ου, ὁ, *a seller, dealer*, Ar. Eq. 131, 133; scarcely found elsewh., except in compds.

Πώλησις, εως, ἡ, (*πωλέω*) *a selling, sale*, Xen. Oec. 3, 9.

Πωλητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *πωλέω*, *for sale*, Epich. p. 74.

Πωλητήριον, ου, τό, *a place where wares are sold, an auction-room, shop*, Xen. Vect. 3, 13, Luc. Vit. Auct. 1, etc.—II. *the place where the πωληταί sat, the place where the taxes were let to the highest bidder*, Dem. 787, 27: from

Πωλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*πωλέω*) *a seller, dealer*.—II. *one who lets, a lessor*: at Athens the *πωληταί* were ten officers, who, like the Roman censors, let out (*locabant*) the taxes and other revenues to the highest bidders, and sold confiscated property, Antipho 147, 13, Dem. 788, 6; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 209 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151, 2. Hence

Πωλητικός, ή, όν, *ready to sell, offering for sale*, *τινός*, Plat. Soph. 224 D. Adv. -κῶς.

Πωλικός, ή, όν, (πῶλος *of foals, fillies* or *young horses*, *ἁπήνη π.*, a chariot *drawn by young horses* or generally *by horses*, Soph. O. T. 803; so, *π. ἀντυγες, ὄχος, ὄχημα, ζυγά*, Eur. Rhes. 567, I. A. 623, etc.:—esp. in the races, *π. ἅρμα*, as opp to a *mule* chariot, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 160.—2. *of any young animal*, *πωλικὸν ζεῦγος βοῶν*, a team of *young* oxen, Alcae. (Corn.) Ἱερ. γαμ., 1, 2.—3. in poets, = *rapid*

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νικός, Aesch. Theb. 454; cf. πῶλος I. 2.

Πωλίον, ου, τό, dim. from πῶλος, *a pony*, Ar. Vesp. 189, Pac. 75, Andoc. 9, 5.—II. *the membrane round the foal* in the uterus, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 10: cf. ἀμνίον 2.

†Πωλλιανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Pollianus*, a poet of the Anthology.

Πωλοδᾰμαστής, οῦ, ὁ,=πωλοδάμνης. Hence

Πωλοδᾰμαστικός, ή, όν,=πωλοδαμνικός.

Πωλοδαμνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to break young horses*, Eur. Rhes. 187, 624, Xen. Oec. 3, 10.—2. metaph., like πωλεύω, *to train up, ἐν νόμοις πατρός*, Soph. Aj. 549:—Luc. also has πωλοδᾰμέω, Amor 45 according to Lob. Phryn. 594.

Πωλοδάμνης, ου, ὁ, (πῶλος, δαμάω) *a horse-breaker*, Xen. Eq. 2, 1 and 3. Hence

Πωλοδαμνικῶς, ή, όν, *skilled in horse-breaking*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of horse-breaking*, Ael. N. A. 6, 8.

Πωλοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) *tending horses*.

Πωλομάχος, ον, (πῶλος, μάχομαι) *fighting on horseback* or *in a chariot*, Anth. P. 15, 50.

ΠὨΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ and ή, *a foal*, whether *colt* or *filly*, Ἵππους θηλείας, πολλῇσι δὲ πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν, Il. 11, 681, cf. 20, 222; πώλους δαμάσαι, Pind. P. 2, 15; π. νεοζυγής, Aesch. Pr. 1009:—generally, *a horse*, Od. 23, 246:—*a young animal*, esp. of domestic kind, Anth. P. 12, 238.—2. in poets, *a young girl, maiden*, like δάμαλις, μόσχος, πόρτις, Lat. *juvenca*, Eur. Hec. 144, Hipp. 546, cf. Seidl. Tro. 553: more rarely, *a young man*, Eur. Phoen. 946: hence *a son*, Aesch. Cho. 794.—II. *a Corinthian coin*, from the figure of Pegasus upon it, Valck. Phoen. 331. (The same as Lat. *pullus*, Germ. *Fohlen*, our *foal, filly*, etc.)

†Πῶλος, ου, ὁ, *Polus*, a sophist of Agrigentum, a follower of Gorgias, Plat. Phaedr. 276; Gorg. 448; etc.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. An. 7, 2, 5.—3. a celebrated actor in Athens in the time of Demosthenes, of Aegina, Plut. Dem. 28, acc. to Luc. Nic. 16 of Sunium.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πωλοτροφέω, ῶ, *to rear* or *breed horses*: and

Πωλοτροφία, ας, ή, *a breeding of horses*, like ἱπποτροφία: and

Πωλοτροφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to horse-breeding*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = foreg., Ael. N. A. 4, 6: from

Πωλοτρόφος, ον, (πῶλος, τρέφω) *rearing young horses*, Anth. P. 9, 21:—generally, *rearing young animals*, Ael. N. A. 16, 36.

Πώλυπος, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. for πολύπους, q. v., Simon. 143. [ῠ]

Πώλυψ, ῠπος, ὁ, = foreg., Diphil. ap. Ath. 356 E.

Πῶμα, ατος, τό, *a lid, cover*, φαρέτρης, χηλοῦ, Il. 4, 116; 16, 221, etc.; πίθου, Hes. Op. 94, 98; σιδηροῦν, Polyb. 22, 11, 16.

Πῶμα, ατος, τό, (πίνω, πέπωκα) *a drink, a draught*, Aesch. Eum. 266, Soph. Phil. 715, and oft. in Eur., and Plat. — II. *a drinking-cup*. — On the form πόμα, v. sub voc., and cf. Lob. Paral. 425.

Πωμάζω, (πῶμα) *to cover, furnish with a lid*, Arist. Probl. 11, 8, 1: also πωμᾰτίζω, Lob. Phryn. 671.

Πωμαίνω and πωμαννύω, rare and late forms for πωμάζω.

Πώμᾶλᾶ, adv. for πῶς μάλα; *how in the world? how in the name of fortune?* hence in Att. without any question,=οὐδαμῶς, *not a whit*, Ar. Plut. 66, Fr. 126, Dem. 357, 2: cf. πω II.

Πωμαστήριον, ου, τό, (πωμάζω) *a lid*.

Πωμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, (πῶμα) *a snail, which in winter shut up its shell with a lid*, Diosc.

Πωματίζω, f. -σω,=πωμάζω, Galen.

Πωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πῶμα, *a little lid*. [ᾰ]

†Πωμέτιον, ου, τό, = Σούεσσα, Strab. p. 231.

Πώποκα, Dor. for sq., Epich. p. 76.

Πώποτε, (πω, ποτέ) usu. with a negat., as always in Hom., and Hes.; cf. οὐ πώποτε, μὴ πώποτε, οὐδεπώποτε, μηδεπώποτε. — II. without a negative sometimes in Att., esp. interrog., ἦδη πώποτέ τον ἠκούσας; Plat. Rep. 493 D; and Poppo (Xen. An. 5, 4, 6) is wrong in restricting this use to *questions* implying a negative (v. sub πῶ); cf. Ar. Vesp. 556, Ran. 147, Ach. 405, where it follows *el*, as in Plat. Theaet. 196 A, Xen., Lys., and Dem.; v. esp. Plat. Rep. 352 C.

Πώρειος, α, ον, (πῶρος)=πώρινος, Strab.

Πωρέω, ῶ, (πώρος) *to be blind; to be wretched*: — only in Gramm., as the simple of ταλαιπωρέω.

Πωρητύς, ή, *misery, distress*, Antim. 58. The forms πώρη and πῶρος are dub. [ῦς]

Πωριαῖος, α, ον,=sq., dub.

†Πωρίνας, ὁ, *Porinas*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 15, 8.

Πώρῐνος, η, ον, (πῶρος) *made of tufa* or *tuff-stone*: π. λίθος, Hdt. 5, 62; v. sub πῶρος 2.

Πωροκήλη, ης, ή, (πῶρος, κήλη) *a hardening of the scrotum*.

Πωρολῦτικός, ή, όν, (πῶρος, λύω) *softening, relaxing*.

Πωρόμφᾰλον, ου, τό, (ὀμφαλός) *a hardening of the navel*.

Πῶρος, ου, ὁ, *tuff-stone*, Ital. *tufa*, Lat. *tophus*, white and sparkling, but light, friable and porous, hence—2. =πόρος, which is, acc. to Theophr. de Lap. 7, *a kind of marble* like the Parian in colour and solidity, but lighter, the πώρινος λίθος of Hdt. 5, 62, cf. Siebel. Paus. 5, 10, 2. — 3. *a stalactite* in caverns, Arist. Meteor. 4, 10, 14.—4. *a node on the bones*, esp. on the joints of gouty persons, *a chalk-stone*, Id. H. A. 3, 19, 9: cf. ἐξόστωσις.—5. *a callus* or *substance exuding from fractured* bones and joining their extremities.

ΠΩΡΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, *blind: miserable*, only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to πηρός.)

†Πῶρος, ου, ὁ, *Porus*, a king of India, conquered by Alexander, Arr. An.; Paus. 1, 12, 3.

Πωρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (πῶρος) *to petrify, turn into stone*.—II. *to cause a hardening, concretion, chalk-stone*, etc. —2. *to unite fractured bones by a callus*, (cf. πῶρος II. 2), Diosc.—III. metaph., like Lat. *obdurare, to harden the heart, blunt the feelings*, N. T., in pass.

Πωρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (πωρός) *to make blind*, like πηρόω, LXX.; unless it should be referred to foreg.

Πωρώδης, ες, (πῶρος, εἶδος) *like tuff-stone*, etc.

Πώρωμα, ατος, τό, (πωρόω, πῶρος) *a hardened part, callus*.

Πώρωσις, εως, ή, (πωρόω, πῶρος) *a hardening, hardness*, †τῆς καρδίας. N. T.†—II. *the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus* (v. πῶρος 5), Diosc.

Πώρωσις, εως, ή, (πωρόω, πωρός) =πήρωσις, dub.

Πῶς, Ion. κῶς, interrog. adv., *how? in what way* or *manner?* Lat. *qui? quomodo?* freq. in Hom., expressing wonder or displeasure: in Att. sometimes c. genit. modi, like ὡς, ποῦ, etc., πῶς ἀγῶνος ἥκομεν; *how* are we come off in it? Eur. El. 751.—II. emphatic, at the beginning of a speech, *How now? How in the world?* esp. in the following phrases: — 1. πῶς γάρ..., as if something had gone before, *That cannot be: for how can it...?* etc., Il. 1, 123, Od. 10, 337, etc.; cf. infra III. 2. — 2. πῶς δή, Il. 4, 351, etc., and Trag.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1363. — 3. πῶς γὰρ δή, Od. 16, 70. — 4. πῶς δέ, Il. 21, 481. — 5. πῶς ποτε, Att. — 6. with another interrog., πῶς τί...; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E, Theaet. 146 D; Bekk. divisim, πῶς; τί...; —III. qualified in various ways:—1. πῶς ἄρα, *but how can...?* with the subj., Il. 18, 188, Od. 3, 22; with the opt., Il. 11, 838. — 2. πῶς ἄν and πῶς κε or κεν, with the opt., *how by any means? how could one think of it?* Il. 9, 437, Od. 1, 65, etc.: πῶς κεν with the indic., Il. 22, 202. — 3. πῶς ἄν, with the opt., oft. in Att. poetry and sometimes in prose, asks a question, but includes a wish, *O how* might I...? i. e. *would that I might...*, like Lat. *O si...* or *utinam...*, as, πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην; Eur. Supp. 796, ubi v. Markl., cf. Valck. and Monk Hipp. 208, 345: later, as in M. Anton., πῶς in this signf. without ἄν, Schäf. Melet. p. 100. — IV. πῶς is freq. in broken elliptical sentences, as,—1. πῶς νῦν; *how now? what means this?* Od. 18, 223.—2. πῶς γάρ; freq. inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, *for how is it possible?* and hence in emphatic denial, *assuredly not, by no means*, Lat. *quid enim?* just like πῶμαλα (q. v.), Plat. Soph. 263 C, etc.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 872; opp. to it is πῶς γὰρ οὔ; affirmative, *how can it but be?* i. e. *yes certainly*, freq. in Att., cf. infra 4, and πῶς γάρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144. —3. καὶ πῶς; introducing an objection, *yet how* can that be? *but how;* Eur. Phoen. 1348: hence as a direct denial, *impossible!* Plat. Alc. 1, 134 C. —4. πῶς οὔ; like πῶς γὰρ οὐ; (v. supra 2), and Lat. *quidni?* affirmat., *certainly, just so*, Plat., etc. — 5. πῶς οὖν; *how was the case then?* Dem. 379, 15. — 6. πῶς δοκεῖς; parenthet., in earnest conversation, *how think you?* and so (presuming the answer to be, *very much*),=λίαν, Valck. Hipp. 446, Br. Ar. Plut. 742, Herm. Ar. Nub. 878. — IV. πῶς in indirect questions for ὅπως, only late.

B. πως, Ion. κως, enclit., *in any way, at all, by any means*, Hom., etc., usu. put after *al, el, οὐ* or *μή*, sometimes with a word between, v. sub εἴ πως, οὔπως, μήπως: ὠλέ πως, *somehow* so, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 7; ἄλλως πως, *in some* other *way*, Id. An. 3, 1, 20: — after other advs. it qualifies their force, but cannot always be expressed in English, μόγις πως, Plat. Prot. 328 D; μάλα πως, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 54; etc.; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.

(Strictly πῶς is adv. of *πός, whence ποῦ, πω, ποί, etc.)

Πωτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ep. for πέτομαι, ποτάομαι, *to fly*, λίθοι πωτῶντο, Il. 12, 287; σπινθαρίδες, H. Ap. 442; cf. Lob. Phryn. 581. (Πωτάομαι is a frequentat. form of πέτομαι, as στρωφάω of στρέφω, πωλέομαι of πολέομαι, etc.)

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†Πωταχίδαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Potachidae*, a deme of Tegea, Paus. 5, 45, 1.

Πωτῆεις, εσσα, εν, (πωτάομαι) *flying*, Nonn.

Πώτημα, ατος, τό, (πωτάομαι) *flight*, Aesch. Eum. 250.

Πῶϋ, εος, τό, pl. πώεα, τά, *a flock, flocks*, freq. in Hom. in sing. and pl., always of *sheep*, and in phrases, οἰῶν μέγα πῶϋ, Il. 3, 198, etc.; οἰῶν πώεα, Od. 11, 402; πώεσι μήλων, Od. 4, 413, etc.; in Od. 12, 129, βοῶν ἀγέλαι is opp. to οἰῶν πώεα, cf. Il. 11, 678; and in Hes. Op. 514, πώεα is used absol. for *flocks of sheep*. — Ep. word. (Akin to ποιμήν, πᾶμα, πέπᾶμαι.)

Πῶϋξ, ϋγγος, ὁ, also written πῶϋξ, πτύγξ, an unknown *water-bird*, Arist. H. A.: on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 72.

P

P, ρ, ῥῶ, τό, indecl., seventeenth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ρ′=100, but ,ρ=100,000.

A. Dialectic changes of ρ: — I. Aeol. at the beginning of words, a β was oft. put before it, as βρόδον βράκος βρίζα for ῥόδον ῥάκος ῥίζα, Greg. Cor. 638, cf. 689.—II. Aeol. in the middle of words ρ was doubled after ει which then became ε, as ἐγέρρω φθέρρω for ἐγείρω φθείρω, Koen Greg. 587.—III. Aeol. at the end of words σ passed into ρ, as, οὔτορ ἵππορ μάρτυρ σκληρότηρ for οὗτος ἵππος μάρτυς σκληρότης, Plat. Crat. 434 C; hence also in Lat. *arbor* and *arbos*, *honor* and *honos*.—IV. in later Att., the Ion. and old Att. ρσ passed into ῥῥ, as ἄῤῥην θάῤῥος πυῤῥός for ἄρσην θάρσος πυρσός, etc., Koen Greg. 630.—V. Att., ρ was oft. put for λ, as κεφάραργος κρίβανος ναύκραρος σιγηρός for κεφάλαλγος κλίβανος ναύκληρος σιγηλός, v. λ IV.—VI. in several dialects ρ is transposed, as κάρτος Ep. for κράτος, θάρσος for θράσος, βάρδιστος Dor. for βράδιστος: this is most freq. in Ion., Koen Greg. 337.—VII. ῥ is doubled after a prep. or α privat., and usu. after the augment, as ἀπορ-ῥίπτω ἄῤῥωστος ἔῤῥιψε: so always in prose, but the poets metri grat. interchange single and double ρ, esp. in compos. with a prep., as ἀπορίπτω and ἀποῤῥίπτω, ἔριψε and ἔῤῥιψε, ἄῤῥωστος and ἄρωστος, more rarely in a primary word, as πυῤῥίχη and πυρίχη, v. Jac. A. P. p. 78, 498, 774: but these licenses are less freq. in Hom., and very rare in Att., as Ar. Thesm. 665.

B. ῥ at the beginning of a word may be so strengthd. in pronouncing, as to make a short vowel at the end of foreg. word long by position: however this is only the case when the two words are closely connected, as the prep. and subst., and when the short vowel is in arsis, as ψυχρὴ ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς, Il. 15, 171, etc., cf. Il. 8, 25, Od. 18, 262; very seldom when in thesis, as Il. 24, 755, Ar. Nub. 344: many examples are quoted from Pind. by Böckh v. l. O. 8, 23 (30), P. 1, 45 (86); from Trag. and Com. by Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 159, Valck. and Monk Hipp. 461, Markl. Eur. Supp. 94, Br. Ar. Plut. 617, etc.: acc. to Meineke, Com. Fragm. 2, p. 303, sq., a short vowel was always long in this position in the old comedy.

C. if ρ begins a word, it takes the rough breathing, except only in Πάρος and Πάριος: though indeed in Aeol. ρ was never aspirated, Schäf. Greg. 588, A. B. p. 693, 11:—double ρ in the middle of words, which used to be printed ῥῥ, is now commonly (?) ρρ.—Lastly ρ was called by the ancients the Dog's letter, *littera canina* (acc. to Lucil.), *irritata canis quod 'rr' quam plurima dicat*, v. Scal. Varro de Ling. Lat. vi (p. 192 Bip.), et ad Pers. 1, 109.

Πά, enclit. particle, Ep. for ἄρα (q. v.), freq. in Hom., and Pind.; and in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172:—the only monosyllable not ending in ε, which allows elision. [ᾰ]

Πᾰ′ι, poet. for ῥάδιον, quoted from Alcman by Apoll. Dysc.; and from Soph. (Fr. 932 b) by Strab., etc. It is the old root, to which belongs the compar. ῥαΐων, ῥᾶον.

Πᾶ, τό, the root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, to which belongs our *rhubarb* (*rha barbara*): so called from a river in Pontus, the *Rha* or *Volga*, Ammian. Marc. 22, 8, 38; hence *rha Ponticum*: also ῥῆον.

†Ῥαάβ, ἡ, or Ῥαχάβ, (Ῥαχάβη, ης, ἡ, Joseph.) *Rachab*, fem. pr. n., in LXX.; N. T.

Ῥᾰβάσσω, Att. -ττω, also ἀῤῥαβάσσω (or ἀραβάσσω), = ῥάσσω, ἀράσσω, *to make a noise*, esp. by *dancing* or *beating time with the feet*, cf. low Germ. *rabastern*: hence ἀῤῥάβαξ, ὁ, *a dancer*, and metaph. *a brawler*.

†Ῥαββατάμμανα, ων, τά, *Rabbatammana*, a city of Arabia, Polyb. 5, 71, 4.

†Ῥαββί, indecl. (Hebr. = Gr. διδάσκαλος) *master*; a title of honour applied to the Jewish doctors, N. T.

†Ῥαββουνί, indecl. = Ῥαββί, N. T.

Ῥαβδεύω, (ῥάβδος) *to fish with a rod, angle*.—II. in pass., *to rise like a ῥάβδος*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.

Ῥαβδηφόρος, ον, poet. for ῥαβδοφόρος, Lyc. 1139.

Ῥαβδίζω, (ῥάβδος) *to beat with a rod or stick, cudgel*, Ar. Lys. 587, Pherecr. ap. A. B. p. 113: ῥ. ἐλαίας, Theophr.; ῥ. πυρούς, *to thrash out* wheat, LXX.

Ῥάβδινος, η, ον, (ῥάβδος) *made of rods*.

Ῥαβδίον or ῥάβδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥάβδος, *a little rod*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.—2. esp. *an iron pin* or *stile*, used by painters in encaustic painting, Lat. *veraculum*, Plut. 2, 568 A, cf. Ath. 687 B.—II. *a narrow stripe*.

Ῥαβδοδίαιτος, ον, (ῥάβδος, δίαιτα) *living by the painter's stile* (ῥαβδίον), epith. of Parrhasius, a parody on ἀμβροδίαιτος, Ath. 687 C.

Ῥαβδοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a rod*.—II. *striped-looking*.

Ῥαβδομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *divination by a rod*, dub.

Ῥαβδομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, (ῥάβδος, μάχη) *a fighting with a staff* or *foil*, Plut. Alex. 4.

Ῥαβδονομέω, ῶ, *to be ῥαβδονόμος, sit as umpire*, Soph. Tr. 515.

Ῥαβδονόμος, ον, (ῥάβδος, νέμω) *holding a rod or wand*: hence, like ῥαβδοῦχος, of the Rom. *lictors*, Plut. Aemil. 32.

Ῥάβδος, ου, ἡ, *a rod, wand, stick, switch*, Hom.; lighter than the βακτηρία or walking-stick, v. Xen. Eq. 11, 4, cf. 8, 4: hence also *the young shoot* of some trees, cf. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.—Special uses:—1. *a magic wand*, as that of Circé, Od. 10, 238, 319, etc.; so, Minerva, *to restore* Ulysses' youthful appearance, χρυσείῃ ῥάβδῳ ἐπεμάσσατο, Od. 16, 172: so of the wand with which Mercury overpowers the senses of man, Il. 24, 343, Od. 5, 47; that with which Pluto rules the ghosts, Pind. O. 9, 51, cf. Horat. Od. 1, 10, 18, and 24, 16.—2. *a fishing-rod*, Od. 12, 251.—3. *a spear-staff* or *shaft*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.—4. *a wand* or *staff of office*, like the earlier σκῆπτρον, Plat. Ax. 367 A.—5. *the wand borne by the ῥαψῳδός*, ἐπὶ ῥαβδῳ μῦθον ὑφαίνεσθαι, Call. Fr. 13, cf. Paus. 9, 30, 3, and σκῆπτρον: hence also, κατὰ ῥάβδον ἔπεων, according to *the measure* of his (Homer's) verses, Pind. I. 4, 66, ubi v. Dissen. (3, 56) cf. Göttling Praef. Hes. p. xiii.—6. *a rod for chastisement*, ῥ. κεκαμμένα, Plat. Legg. 700 C; μαστιξὶ ἢ ῥ., Xen. Eq. 8, 4:—later, esp., αἱ ῥάβδοι, the *fasces* of the Roman lictors, Plut. Lucull. 36; cf. ῥαβδοφόρος, ῥαβδοῦχος.—7. a kind of *bird-trap*, Ar. Av. 527.—II. *a stripe* or *strip*, Il. 12, 297: *a streak* in the sky, Arist. Mund. 4, 22, Plut. 2, 894 F.—so in cloths, animals, etc., cf. ῥαβδώτος.—III. *the flute* of a column, cf. ῥαβδώσεις, etc.—III. in Gramm.,—1. *a line, verse*.—2. *a critical mark*, like ὀβελός (Prob. from ῥάσσω, akin to ῥαπίζω; cf. our *rap, rapier*?)

Ῥαβδουχέω, ῶ, *to be a ῥαβδοῦχος, carry a rod* or *wand*, esp. as a badge of office, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 D:—of the Rom. lictors, *to bear the fasces*; but in pass., *to have the fasces borne before one*, Plut. Num. 10.

Ῥαβδουχία, ας, ἡ, (ῥαβδοῦχος, *the carrying a rod* or *staff*, esp. as a badge of office:—at Rome, *the office of lictor*, who bore the fasces; and, collectively, *the lictors with their fasces*, Plut. Fab. 4, Cicer. 16.

Ῥαβδουχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ῥαβδουχία*.

Ῥαβδοῦχος, ον, (ῥάβδος, ἔχω) *carrying a rod* or *staff of office*: esp., *a judge, umpire at a contest*, = βραβευτής, Plat. Prot. 338 A.—2. *a magistrate's attendant*, like our *constable, bedell*, Ar. Pac. 734; so, prob., in Thuc. 5, 50.—so, at Rome, of *the lictors who carried the fasces*, Polyb. 5, 26, 10, etc.

Ῥαβδοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a rod* or *staff*: from

Ῥαβδοφόρος, ον, (ῥάβδος, φέρω) *carrying a rod* or *staff*:=ῥαβδοῦχος, at Rome, *a lictor*, Polyb. 10, 2, 2 or *the magistrate who had the jus fascium*.

Ῥαβδῳδία, ας, ἡ, and ῥαψῳδός, as some wrote for ῥαψῳδ., considering these words as deriv. from ῥάβδος; but cf. ῥαψῳδός, fin.

Ῥάβδωσις, ἡ, as if from ῥαβδόω (ῥάβδος II) *the fluting* of columns, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 2.

Ῥαβδωτός, ή, όν, as if from ῥαβδόω (ῥάβδος), *made* or *plaited with rods*, ῥ. θύραι, *wicker gates*, Diod.—II. *striped*, ἱμάτια, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 16: of animals, *streaked, striated*, Lat. *vittatus*, esp. lengthways, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6: of columns, *fluted*; so of a cup, Ath. 484 C.

†Ῥάβεννα, ης, ἡ, *Ravenna*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul on the Adriatic, Strab. p. 213; also called Ῥαβέννη and Ῥαυέννα, Id.

†Ῥάγα, ἡ, = Ῥάγεια, Strab. p. 514.

†Ῥαγάδες, αἱ, *Rhagades*, a region of Media, Strab. p. 60.

†Ῥάγαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Rhages*, a city of Media, Arr. An. 3, 20, 2.

Ῥᾰγάς, άδος, ἡ, (ᾤγνυμι) *a rent, chink*, Anth. P. 11, 407, Dsd.

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'Ραγδαῖος, α, ον, (ῥάγδην) *tearing, furious, violent*, of rain, Diod. 2, 27, Plut. Timol. 28, Luc. Tim. 3, etc.; of lightning, Wessel. Diod. 1, p. 141, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 273: hence, of persons, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 7; ῥ. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι, Plut. Pelop. 1:—τὸ ῥ., *violence*, Plut. 2, 447 A. Adv. -ως, Diosc. Hence

'Ραγδαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *violence, fury.*

'Ράγδην, adv., (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι) *tearingly*: hence *violently, furiously*, Lat. *raptim*, Plut. 2, 418 E.

†'Ράγεια, ας, ἡ, and 'Ράγα, *Rhagæa*, a city of Media founded by Seleucus Nicator, Strab. p. 524.

'Ρᾶγή, ἡ,=ῥαγές, ῥῆγμα, Hipp.

'Ρᾱγίζω, f. -ίσω, (ῥάξ) *to gather grapes*, Theocr. 5, 113.

'Ρᾱγικός, ή, όν, (ῥάξ) *of berries* or *grapes*, Theophr.

'Ραγίον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥάξ. [ᾱ]

'Ρᾱγοειδής, ές, (ῥάξ, εἶδος) *like berries* or *grapes*.

'Ρᾱγώδης, ες, (ῥαγή) *torn, rent*, like ῥαγάδες; susp.

'Ρᾰδάλός, ή, όν, acc. to Zenodot. in Il. 18, 576, for ῥοδανόν,=εὐκράδαντος, *movable*: (v. ῥαδινός).

†'Ραδάμανθυς, υος, ὁ, *Rhadamanthys*, the oldest lawgiver of the Cretans, first brought the island under the control of laws, Strab. p. 476.—2. son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, Il. 14, 322; Pind. O. 2, 137; etc.; made a judge in the lower world, Apollod. 3, 1, 2: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 566 sqq.: proverb. of a just man, Ῥαδ. πάντως τρόπους, B. A. 61, 23.

'Ράδαμνος, ου, ὁ, *a young branch, sprout, shoot*, Nic. Al. 92; also ῥόδαμνος, ὁρόδαμνος, ὁραμνος. (Prob. akin to ῥαδινός, etc.) [ῥᾰδᾰμ]

'Ράδαμνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a young shoot.*

'Ρᾰδᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to swing, move backwards and forwards*, esp. of wool in spinning, Aeol. βραδανίζω.

'Ρᾰδᾰνός, ή, όν, supposed form for ῥαδινός, v. l. for ῥοδανός in Il. 18, 576, and prob. not found elsewh.

'Ράδια, τά, a kind of *easy shoes*, Pherecr. Incert. 76.

'Ραδινάκη, ἡ, the Persian name for *a black ill-smelling petroleum* found at Ardericca near Susa, Hdt. 6, 119.

†'Ραδινή, ῆς, ἡ, *Rhadine*, fem. pr. n., Strab.; Paus.; etc.

'ΡΑΔΙΝΟΣ, ή, όν, Aeol. βραδινός:—*slender, taper, ἰμάσθλη*, Il. 23, 583: esp. of the forms of the youthful body, *taper, slim, delicate, πόδες*, H. Cer. 183, Hes. Th. 195; *χεῖρες*, Theogn. 6, 990; *μηροί*, Anacr. 65; so, ῥ. πῶλοι, Id. 104, ubi v. Bergk; ῥ. κυπάρισσοι, Theocr. 11, 45; 27, 45; *σώματα*, Xen. Lac. 2, 6; oft. in Anth.; ῥαδινὸς τῷ μήκει τοῦ σώματος, Plut. 2, 723 D:—then, generally, *delicate, tender*, of eyes, Aesch. Pr. 400.—Poet. word. Cf. ῥαδανός, whence ῥαδανίζω, Aeol. βραδανίζω. (If orig. of motion, then akin to κραδαίνω, κραδάω, κραδεύω, κρυδαλός, κρύδη, ῥοδανός: if from *flowing* outline, as seems more prob., then from ῥέω.)

'Ράδιξ, ικος, ἡ, *a branch*, also *a switch, rod*, Nic. Th. 378; cf. Diod. 2, 53.—II. = ῥαφανίς, Varro L. L. 4. (Prob. from ῥάσσω, ῥάβδος, cf. Lat. *radix*.) [ᾰ]

'Ράδιος, α, ον; Att. also ος, ον, Eur. Med. 1375: Ep. and Ion. ῥηΐδιος, η, ον [ῑ], as always in Hom.; ῥαΐδιον, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 55: in Theogn. 574, 577 also ῥᾴδιος, η, ον. *Easy, ready*, and so *easy to make* or *do*, ῥ. τινί, for one, Il. 20, 265, Od. 16, 211; ῥηΐδιόν τοι ἔπος, a word *easy* for thee *to understand*, Od. 11, 146; *οἶμος ῥηϊδίη, an easy* road, Hes. Op. 290:—c. inf., *τύφος ῥηϊδέη περῆσαι*, Il. 12, 54; so, c. dat. pers. et inf., *σύ ῥηϊδ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαιμήνεαι*, Il. 20, 265, cf. Od. 16, 211; ῥᾴδιον πόλιν σεῖσαι ἀφαυροτέροις, Pind. P. 4, 484; *τοῖς γὰρ δικαίοις ἀντέχειν οὐ ῥᾴδιον*, Soph. Fr. 99; cf. Aj. 1350, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 16, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10:—also, *light, slight, little-heeded*, παρ' ἡμῖν ῥᾴδιον ξενοκτανεῖν, Eur. Hec. 1247:—*τὰ ῥᾴδια, easy shoes, slippers*, Pherecr. Incert. 76.—II. of persons, *easy, readily, complaisant, obliging*, Lat. *facilis, consonodus*, ῥᾴονι χρῆσθαι Φιλίππῳ, Dem. 11, 21; so, ῥ. ἦθεα, Eur. Hipp. 1115; ῥᾴδιος τὸν τρόπον, Luc. Merc. Cond. 40.—2. in bad sense, *headless, reckless*; cf. ῥᾳδιουργός, etc.—Cf. ῥᾳ, ῥᾷος.

B. adv. ῥᾳδίως, Ep. and Ion. ῥηϊδίως, as always in Hom., in late authors also ῥᾴως, *easily, lightly, readily*, oft. in Hom.: besides this he also has the poet. adv *ῥέα* [⏑–, but as one long syll. in Il. 12, 381, Hes. Op. 5], and *ῥεῖα*:—in Att. oft. ῥᾳδίως φέρειν, to bear *lightly*, make *light* of a thing, Eur. Andr. 744, etc.; ῥ. ἀνέχεσθαι, Ib. 232; ῥ. ἀπολείπειν, to leave *not unwillingly*, Thuc. 1, 2 (cf. infra C. II): —*recklessly, rashly*, Plat. Legg. 917 B, etc.

C. degrees of comparison: the regul. compar. ῥᾳδιώτερος is said to have been used by Hyperid. ap. Poll. 5, 107; and a form ῥᾳδιέστερος occurs in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, Arist. Probl. 2, 42, 2, and Polyb.;—elsewh. usu. the irreg. ῥᾴων, ονος, neut. ῥᾷον, Ion. ῥηΐων, ῥήϊον, for which Hom. uses only Ep. ῥηΐτερος, Il. 18, 258; 24, 243; contr. ῥάτερος, Pind. O. 8, 78 (cf. Böckh v. l. ad 60, Lob. Phryn. 402):—ῥᾴων is esp. used of *ease* or *delivery from illness, trouble*, etc., e. g. Philippid. ap. Stob. p. 568, 9, Dem. 1118, 28:—superl. also usu. in irreg. form, ῥᾷστος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. ῥηΐστος, Od. 4, 565, Dor. ῥᾴστος, Theocr. 11, 7; with the exclus. Ep. form ῥηϊτατος, Od. 19, 577; 21, 75.—II. adv. ῥᾷον, also ῥᾴονως, and even ῥᾴδιον, Ion. ῥᾳδίον, occurs as a compar. adv., Theogn. 577, v. Lob. Phryn. 403; superl. ῥᾷστα, especially in the phrases, ῥᾷστα or ὡς ῥᾷστα φέρειν, Soph. O. T. 320, Aesch. Pr. 104, cf. Eur. Supp. 954, Thuc. 3, 82, etc.; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 113. The degrees of compar. are formed as if from a positive *ῥᾱύς, ῥᾱΐς, of which only the old neut. ῥᾳ has been preserved.

(Acc. to Hemst. akin to ῥέω,—*swimmingly*, i. e. *easily*.)

†'Ράδιος, ου, ὁ, *Rhadius*, son of Neleus and Chloris, Apollod. 1, 9, 9.

'Ραδιουργέω, ῶ, (ῥᾳδιουργός) *to do with ease*; and so, *to act thoughtlessly* or *recklessly, to do wrong, misbehave*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25.—II. *to lead an easy, lazy life, shun work and care*, Ib. 1, 6, 8, Hier. 8, 9, etc.; and as dep. mid., Id. Lac. 5, 2.—III. c. acc., *to treat slightingly, slight, neglect*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 284. Hence

'Ραδιουργημα, ατος, τό, *a reckless act, crime*, Plut. Pyrrh. 6, etc.

'Ραδιουργία, ας, ἡ, *ease in doing, easy work, a ready way of doing* a thing, *facility*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 34.—II. *easiness, laziness, sloth*, Ib. 7, 5, 74, Mem. 2, 1, 20, etc.—2. *recklessness, wickedness*, Polyb. 12, 10, 5, Plut., etc.: from

'Ραδιουργός, όν, (ῥάδιος, *ἔργω) *doing things easily, ready, adroit*.—II. usu. in bad signf., *easy, lazy, careless*. —2. *reckless, wicked*, Arist. Virt. 6, 5, Polyb. 4, 29, 4, etc.:—also opp. to ἁγνός, *impure*, Xen. Symp. 8, 9.—III. later,=πλαστογράφος, *forging another's hand*.

'ΡΑΖΩ,=ῥύζω, *to bark, snarl*, as a dog:—metaph., *to bark* or *snarl at*, Cratin. Del. 3. (The Lat. *rabo, rabio, rabula*.)

'Ρᾰθᾱγέω, ῶ,=ῥοθέω, ῥοθιάζω, *to make a noise*: from

'Ράθᾱγος, ου, ὁ,=ῥόθος, ῥόθιον, *a noise*. [ᾰ]

'Ρᾰθαίνω,=ῥαίνω, Gramm.

'Ρᾰθᾰμιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a drop*, Il. 11, 536; 20, 501, Hes. Th. 183.—II. of solids, *a grain, bit, κονίης ῥαθάμιγγες*, Il. 23, 502: later also *a spark*.—Cf. ῥανίς: [ᾰδ] from

'Ρᾰθᾰμίζω,=ῥαίνω, Opp. H. 5, 657, Nonn.

'Ρᾰθᾰπῡγίζω, (ῥάσσω, πυγή) *to give one a slap on the buttocks*, Ar. Eq. 796; where Suidas ῥοθοπυγίζω, *to give a loud slap*.

'Ρᾰθῡσσω,=ῥαίνω, Gramm.

†'Ραθηνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Rhathenus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 548.

†'Ραθίνης, ου, ὁ, *Rhathines*, a Persian, general of Pharnabazus, Xen. An. 6, 3, 7; Hell. 3, 4, 13.

†'Ραθονίκης, ου, ὁ, *Rhathonices*, masc. pr. n.; v. l. 'Ραδίνης, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 32.

'Ραθῡμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ῥάθυμος, be light-hearted, easy-tempered*, Plat. Legg. 903 A:—*to take things easily, to leave off work, slacken, be idle*, opp. to πονεῖν, Xen. An. 2, 6, 6, etc.; ῥ. ἐπί τινι, Dem. 427, fin.; περί τινος, Polyb. 2, 49, 9. Hence

'Ραθῡμία, ας, ἡ, *easiness of temper, thoughtlessness, carelessness, rashness*, Plat. Phaed. 99 B:—*a taking things easily*, Thuc. 2, 39: but usu. in bad sense, *indifference, sluggishness, laziness*, Lys. 117, 10, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5, Plat., etc.; ῥ. κτήσασθαι, to get *a name for laziness*, Eur. Med. 218.—II. *recreation, amusement, fun*, Eur. Cycl. 203.

'Ραθῡμίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make ῥάθυμος*.

'Ραθῡμοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making thoughtless, careless*, etc.: from

'Ράθῡμος, ον, (ῥάδιον, ῥᾷον, θυμός) *light-hearted, easy-tempered, thoughtless, careless*, Plat. Theaet. 166 A; ῥ. βίος, *an easy* life, Isocr. 63 B:—*taking things easy, indifferent, sluggish, lazy*, Soph. El. 958, Isocr. 195 D: *cowardly*, Eur. Archel. 8.—II. adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 659 B; also much like ῥᾳδίως, ῥ. φέρειν, ὑποφέρειν, Id. Rep. 549 D, Legg. 879 C: ῥ. ἔχειν περί τι, Polyb. 4, 7, 6; ῥ. διάγειν, Id. 2, 5, 6.

'Ρᾶια, ας, ἡ, *recovery from sickness*, v. ῥαΐζω.

'Ραιβηδόν, adv., (ῥαιβός) *as if crooked*.

'Ραιβοειδής, ές, *crooked-looking*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

'Ραιβόκρᾱνος, ον, (ῥαιβός, κρᾶνον) *with crooked end, κορύνη*, Leon. Tar. 34.

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Ῥ**ΑΙΒΟ'Σ**, ή, όν, *crooked, bent*, esp. of bandy legs, Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3, and v. l. for ῥοικός (q. v.) in Archil. 52 Bergk. (Akin to ῥέμβω.) Hence

Ῥ**αιβοσκελής**, ές, (σκέλος) *bandy-legged*, Anth. P. 6, 196.

Ῥ**αιβόω**, ῶ, (ῥαιβός) *to make crooked, bend*, Lyc. 563.

Ῥ**αϊδήν**, adv., (ῥήσσω, ῥάσσω) *piecemeal*, verb. dub.

Ῥ**αϊζω**, Ion. ῥηϊζω: f. -ίσω: (ῥάδιος, ῥᾴων): —*to grow easier*: usu., metaph., *to find relief, recover from illness*, Hipp., Plat. Rep. 462 D, Dem. 13, 2: *to take one's rest*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 68 (though the reading varies); sometimes c. gen., ῥ. πόνων, *to rest from toil*, Memnon 4; also, ῥ. ἐκ νόσου, Dem. ap. Harp.

Ῥ**ΑΙ'ΝΩ**, fut. ῥᾰνῶ: aor. ἔῤῥᾰνα, Jac. Anth. P. p. 761: pf. pass. ἔῤῥασμαι: v. infra. *To sprinkle, besprinkle*, strictly with water, etc., Hom. φόνῳ πεδίον, Pind. I. 8 (7), 110; αἵματι βωμόν, Eur. I. A. 1589: but also of solids, *to strew, bestrew*, ἵπποι ῥαίνοντο κονίῃ, Il. 11, 282:—metaph., ῥ. τινὰ ὕμνῳ, νῆσον εὐλογίαις, Pind. P. 8, 81, I. 6 (5), 30 (cf. ἀῤῥώ II.):—c. acc. of thing scattered or sprinkled, ῥ. ἐγκέφαλον, Eur. Thes. 1 (cf. ῥαίω); ῥαίνειν αὐτοῖς (sc. ὕδωρ) to sprinkle the fish, Xenarch. Porphyr. 6; so, ῥαίνειν ἐς τὰ βλέφαρα, *to sprinkle* (vinegar) in their eyes, Ar. Ran. 1441; so, ῥ. πυρούς, Opp., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 80, Lob. Soph. Aj. 374. —Two irreg. Ep. forms must be noticed, imperat. aor. ῥάσσατε, *sprinkle*, Od. 20, 150; and 3 pl. pf. pass., ἐῤῥάδαται τοῖχοι αἵματι, Od. 20, 354; plqpf. αἵματι ἐῤῥάδατο, Il. 12, 431 [ᾰ̆]: — these are formed as if from another pres. ῥάζω, which however does not appear in use, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 101 Anm. 14.—The very rare forms ῥαθαίνω, ῥαθαμίζω, ῥαθύσσω are synon. [In fut. ῥανῶ the Att. are said to have used ᾰ̄, Apoll. Dysc. de Adv. p. 600, 28; cf. φαίνω.]

Ῥ**άϊος**, α, ον, Ion. ῥήϊος, = ῥάδιος, Opp. C. 1, 101.

Ῥ**αιστήρ**, ῆρος, ὁ, (ῥαίω) strictly *a breaker, smasher*, and so *a hammer*, Il. 18, 477 (where it is fem.), Aesch. Pr. 56; χρύσεον ἀπὸ ῥαιστῆρος στῆσαι, to set up a statue of one in *beaten* gold, Anth. P. 7, 5:—of a firebrand, *a destroyer*, Opp. H. 5, 120. Hence

Ῥ**αιστήριος**, α, ον, *smashing, hammering*, ῥ. ἱδρώς, *the blacksmith's* sweat or toil, Opp. H. 2, 28: τὰ ῥαιστήρια, *the hammers*, Ib. 5, 153.

Ῥ**αιστηροκοπία**, ας, ἡ, (ῥαιστήρ, κόπτω) *a striking* or *working with a hammer*, Philo.

Ῥ**αιστής**, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥαίω) = ῥαιστήρ.

Ῥ**αιστός**, ή, όν, (ῥαίω) *destroyed*.

Ῥ**άϊστος**, α, ον, Dor. for ῥήϊστος; v. ῥάδιος C. [ᾰ̆]

Ῥ**αιστότῡπος**, ον, *struck with the hammer*, Manetho.

†Ῥ**αιτία**, ας, ἡ, *Rhaetia*, a country of Europe; also Ῥαιτική in Strab.

†Ῥ**αιτικός**, ή, όν, *of the Rhaeti, Rhaetian*, Strab.: from

†Ῥ**αιτοί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Rhaeti*, an Alpine people around the Rhine, Strab. pp. 206. 313, etc.

Ῥ**ΑΙ'Ω**, *to break, smash, shiver, shatter*, ῥ. νῆα, *to wreck* a ship, Od. 8, 569; 13, 151; ῥαιόμενος, *one shipwrecked*, Od. 6, 326:—in pass., φάσγανον ἐῤῥαίσθη, it *shivered*, Il. 16, 339; ἐγκέφαλος ῥαῖοιτο διὰ σπέος πρὸς οὐδεῖ, may his brain *be dashed* on the ground throughout the cavern, Od. 9, 459; so, αἰὼν δι' ὀστέων ἐῤῥαίσθη, the marrow *came rushing* through the bones, Pind. Fr. 77 (nisi his ll. legend. ῥαίνοιτο, ἐῤῥάνθη, cf. ῥαίνω).—II. generally, in pass., *to be broken down by toil and suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 189, Soph. Tr. 268, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 617. (Prob. akin to ῥήγνυμι, q. v. sub fin.)

Ῥ**αίων**, ον, gen. ονος, Ion. for ῥᾴων, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 402: but ῥαίων is prob. without example.

Ῥ**άκελος**, ον, (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω) *torn, rugged, steep*, like τραχύς, σκληρός: in Hesych. also ῥάκαλος. [ᾰ̆]

Ῥ**ᾰκενδῡτέω**, ῶ, *to put on, wear rags*: from

Ῥ**ᾰκενδύτης**, ου, ὁ, (ῥάκος, ἐνδύω) *putting on, wearing rags*. [ῠ]

Ῥ**ᾰκετρίζω**, = ῥαχετρίζω.

Ῥ**ᾰκετρον**, ου, τό, also **βράκετρον**, *a cooking utensil*.

Ῥ**ακία**, v. sub ῥαχία.

Ῥ**ᾰκίζω**, ῥακκίζω, ῥακχίζω, collat. forms of ῥαχίζω.

Ῥ**ᾰκιον**, ου, τό, dim. from ῥάκος, usu. in plur., *rags*, Ar. Ach. 412, etc.; but in sing., ῥάκιον ἐκ τραγῳδίας, Ib. 412. [ᾰ̆]

†Ῥ**άκιος**, ου, ὁ, *Rhacius*, leader of a Cretan colony to Asia, Paus. 7, 3, 1.

Ῥ**ᾰκιοσυῤῥαπτάδης**, ου, ὁ, (ῥάκιον, συῤῥάπτω) *a rag-stitcher*, in Ar. Ran. 842, of Euripides, *who tricked out his heroes in rags*, cf. Id. Ach. 411, sq.

Ῥ**ᾰκίς**, ίδος, ἡ, = ῥάδις, dub.

Ῥ**ᾰκοδῡτέω**, ῶ, *to be clad in rags*: from

Ῥ**ᾰκοδύτης**, ου, ὁ, = sq., susp. [ῠ]

Ῥ**ᾰκόδῡτος**, ον, (ῥάκος, δύω) *clad in rags*: generally, *ragged, στολή*, Eur. Rhes. 712.

Ῥ**ᾰκόεις**, εσσα, εν, *ragged, torn, tattered*, Anth. P. 6, 21.—II. like ῥαγόεις, *wrinkled*, Ib. 11, 66: from

Ῥ**Α'ΚΟΣ**, εος, τό, *a ragged, tattered garment*, ῥάκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι, Od. 6, 178; cf. 14, 349: usu. in plur. ῥάκεα, ῥάκη, *rags, tatters*, Od. 18, 67, etc., Hdt. 3, 129, and Att. (never in Il.):—generally, *a strip of cloth*, ῥάκεα φοινίκεα, Hdt. 7, 76: *a strip* of flesh, Aesch. Pr. 1023.—2. collectively, *rag, lint*, Hipp.—II. in plur., also, *wrinkles*, as if *rents in the face*, Ar. Plut. 1065.—III. (metaph., of an old man, βίοιο ῥάκος, *a rag* or *remnants* of life, Anth. P. 9, 242, cf. Jac. p. 308, Luc. Tim. 32. The Aeol. form βράκος (q. v.) loses this general bad sense. (Cf. ῥάσσω, sub fin.) [ᾰ̆] Hence

Ῥ**ᾰκοφορέω**, ῶ, (φέρω) *to wear rags* or *tatters*.

Ῥ**ᾰκόω**, ῶ, (ῥάκος) *to tear in strips*: —pass., *to be so torn*, Plut. 2, 642 E: — ἐῤῥακωμένα πρόςωπα, *wrinkled* faces, Diosc.:—also, *to be dispersed all about*, Hipp.

Ῥ**ακτήριος**, α, ον, (ῥάσσω) *fit for striking with*.—II. *making a broken, inarticulate noise, bellowing*, Soph. Fr. 631.

Ῥ**ακτός**, ή, όν, (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω) *broken, rugged*, Lyc. 92.

Ῥ**άκτος**, ου, ὁ, *a broken, rugged hill, a crag*, like ῥάχις, ῥαχία.

Ῥ**άκτρια**, ας, ἡ, (ῥακτός) *a pole for beating olives with*.

Ῥ**ᾰκώδης**, ες, (ῥάκος, εἶδος) *ragged*: —*wrinkled*, Anth. P. 5, 21.

Ῥ**ᾰκωμα**, ατος, τό, (ῥᾰκόω) in plur., *rags*, Ar. Ach. 432.

Ῥ**ᾰκωσις**, ἡ, (ῥακόω) *a becoming ragged* or *wrinkled*.—2. *a being relaxed*, Medic. [ᾰ̆]

†Ῥ**απῶτις**, ιδος, ἡ. *Rhacotis*, a part of Alexandrea; at first a separate town, Strab. p. 792.

†Ῥ**ᾶμα**, ἡ, (Hebr., Gr. Ῥαμαθών, ῶνος, Joseph.) *Rama*, a city of the tribe of Benjamin in Judaea, N. T.

†Ῥ**αμανῖται**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Rhamanitae*, an Arabian people, Strab. p. 782.

†Ῥ**αμβαῖοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Rhambaei*, a nomadic people in Syria, Strab. p. 753.

†Ῥ**αμβάκας**, α, ὁ, *Rhambacas*, a Mede, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 42.

†Ῥ**αμβακία**, ας, ἡ, *Rhambacia*, a town of India, Arr. An. 6, 21, 5.

†Ῥ**αμις**, ή, *Rhamis*, wife of Sesthacus, Strab. p. 291.

Ῥ**άμμα**, ατος, τό, (ῥαίνω) *any thing sprinkled*, Galen: v. Lob. Paral. 422. [ᾰ̆]

Ῥ**άμμα**, ατος, τό, (ῥάπτω) *any thing sewn* or *stitched*: *a seam*, Pind. Fr 55. —2. *a thread*, Hipp., Plat. (Com.) Eopr. 11.

Ῥ**αμμᾰτώδης**, ες, (εἶδος) *as if sewn*.—2. *like a thread*.

Ῥ**άμνος**, ου, ἡ, a kind of *thorn* or *prickly shrub*, also called παλίουρος, Eupol. Aly. 1, 5: there were two kinds, white and black, Theophr.

Ῥ**αμνοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Rhamnus*, a demus in Attica, †belonging to the tribe Aeantis†: strictly constr. from ῥαμνόεις, *thorny*, v. Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 43.

Ῥ**αμνούσιος**, α, ον, *Rhamnusian*: ἡ Ῥαμνουσία, epith. of Nemesis from her famous temple at Rhamnus.

Ῥ**αμφίζω**, (ῥάμφος) *to have a beak*.

Ῥ**άμφη**, ης, ἡ, (ῥάμφος) *a hooked knife*, like our *bill*, Polyb. 10, 18, 6.

Ῥ**αμφηστής**, οῦ, ὁ, *a fish*, prob. *the pike*, Xenocr.

†Ῥ**αμφίας**, ου, ὁ, *Rhamphias*, a Lacedaemonian, father of Clearchus, Thuc. 1, 139; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 35.

Ῥ**άμφιον**, ου, τό, dim. from ῥάμφος.

Ῥ**αμφίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *a hook*.—II. *a ship of very curved shape*.

Ῥ**άμφος**, εος, τό, *the crooked beak* of birds, esp. birds of prey: generally, *a beak, web, bill*, Ar. Av. 99, Plat 2, 980 E. (Akin to ῥαιβός: the sd. ῥαμφός, *crooked, bent*, is only found in Hesych.)

Ῥ**αμφώδης**, ες, (εἶδος) *beak-shaped*.

†Ῥ**αμψίνιτος**, ον, ὁ, *Rhampsinitus*, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 121.

Ῥ**ᾰνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, (ῥαίνω) *any thing sprinkled*: hence = Homer's ῥαδινός, *a drop*, Eur. Andr. 227, Ion 196, Ar Ach. 171.

Ῥ**αντήρ**, ῆρος, ὁ, (ῥαίνω) *one who wets* or *sprinkles*, Nic. Th. 673. Hence

Ῥ**αντήριος**, α, ον, *fit for sprinkling*: —pass., πέδον ῥαντήριον, *blood-reeking* floor, Aesch. Ag. 1092; 1 deb., cf. Dind.

Ῥ**αντίζω**, (ῥαντός) = ῥαίνω, LXX: —fut. pass., Ath., 521 A. Hence

Ῥ**άντισμα**, ατος, τό, *that which is sprinkled*: also = sq., N. T.

Ῥ**αντισμός**, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥαντίζω) *a sprinkling*, LXX.

Ῥ**άντιστρον**, ου, τό, (ῥαντίζω) *a vessel for sprinkling*; *a whisk*.

Ῥ**αντός**, ή, όν, (ῥαίνω) *moistened, sprinkled*.

Ῥ**άξ**, ῆ, gen. ῥᾶγός, *a berry*, esp. *a grape*, Soph. Fr. 464, Plat. Legg. 845 A; also ῥώξ, cf. πτάξ, πτώξ.—II. in Poll. 2, 146, ῥᾶγες are *the tips of the fingers*.—Draco writes the nomin. ῥᾶξ, but v. Lob. Phryn. 76. (From ῥάσσω, ῥᾴδιξ, whence also Lat. *rarus*.)

Ῥ**άξις**, ἡ, (ῥάσσω) = ῥῆξις: esp. *the meeting of two armies* (?)

Ῥ**ᾶον**, neut. from ῥᾴων, freq. as compar. adv. for sq.

Ῥ**ᾳόνως**, adv. from ῥᾴων.

Ῥ**ᾷος**, quoted in Gramm. as collat.

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form of *ῥάδιος*, but prob. only found in neut. *ῥᾷον*,=*ῥάδιον*: this is found in the best Att., as v. l. Isocr. 214 D, Dem. 208, 9, though many Edd. always alter it into *ῥάιδιον*, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 329, Lob. Phryn. 403. From this posit. the later Greeks formed adv. *ῥᾴως*, compar. *ῥᾴτερος*.

†'Ραούεννα, ἡ,='Ράβεννα.

'Ρᾰπᾰταύλης, ου, ὁ, and *ῥᾰπάταυλος*, ὁ, (*ῥαπάτη. αὐλός*) *a piper*, also written *βαπαύλης* and *ῥιπαύλης*, Ath. 176 D.

'Ρᾰπάτη, ης, ἡ, *a shepherd's pipe*. [*πᾰ̄*]

'Ρᾰπήϊον, ου, τό,=*ῥάπυς*, Diosc.

'Ρᾰπίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*ῥαπίς*) *to rap* or *strike with a stick, to beat, flog, τινά*, Hippon. 44, 10, †Xenophan. 6, 4 Bgk.†, Hdt. 7, 35, 223:—Anacr. 105 has the redupl. pf. pass., *ῥεραπισμένα νῶτα*.—II. *to slap in the face, box on the ear, cuff*, Dem. 787, 23; *ἐπὶ κόρρης ῥάπ.*, Plut. 2, 713 C: *βαπισθῆναι*, Timocl. Marath.; cf. A. B. 300, Lob. Phryn. 176.

'Ράπιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ῥάπυς*. [*πᾰ̄*]

'Ρᾰπίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a rod*: (akin to *ῥάβδος*, also to *ῥώψ* and *ῥίψ*: hence *χρυσόῤῥαπις*.)—II. Dor. for *ῥαφίς*, Epich. p. 35.—We also find it written *ῥάπις*.

'Ράπισμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥαπίζω*) *a stroke*, Antiph. Philotheb. 1, 21: esp. *a slap on the face, box on the ear*, *ῥ. λαμβάνειν*, Luc. D. Meretr. 8, 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 176.

'Ρᾰπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ῥαπίζω*) *a striking, beating*.

'Ραπαύλης, ου, ὁ, v. *ῥαπαταύλης*.

'Ράπτης, ου, ὁ, (*ῥάπτω*) *one who stitches, a cobbler*. Hence

'Ραπτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for stitching*.

'Ραπτίς, ίδος, fem. from *ῥάπτης*.

'Ραπτός, ή, όν, (*ῥάπτω*) *sewn together, stitched, χιτών, κνημῖδες*, Od. 24, 228, 229: generally, *strung together, continuous, ῥαπτὸν ἐκ ἐων ἀοιδοί*, Pind. N. 2, 2; cf. *ῥαψῳδός*.—II. *worked with the needle*; hence, *τὸ ῥαπτόν*, *an embroidered carpet*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30: *ῥαπτὴ σφαῖρα*, a ball of *divers colours*, Anth. P. 12, 44.

'Ράπτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ῥάπτης*, Luc.

'Ράπτω, strengthd. from root ΡΑΦ-, which appears in aor. 2, in *ῥαφή*, etc.: f. *ῥάψω*: aor. *ἔῤῥαψα*, aor. 2 *ἔῤῥαφε*, Nonn.: aor. 2 pass. *ἐῤῥάφην*. *To sew* or *stitch together*, *βοείας*, Il. 12, 296; *to stitch*, Xen. Eq. 12, 9: *ἐῤῥάφθαι τὸ χεῖλος*, *to have* one's lip *sewed up*, Dem. 1268, 2:—mid., *ῥάπτεσθαι ὀχετὸν δερμάτων*, *to make one's self* a pipe of leather, Hdt. 3, 9; but, also *to sew to one's self*, Ar. Nub. 538:—so in pass., *ἔχειν πώγωνα ἐῤῥαμένον*, to have a beard *sewed on*, kl. Eccl. 24; but, *ἐν μήρῳ Διὸς ἐῤῥάφη*, *was sewn up* in.., Eur. Bacch. 243.—II. metaph., *to devise, contrive, plot, κακὰ ῥάπτειν*, Od. 3, 118, Il. 18, 367; *φόνον, θάνατον, μύρον ῥ.*, Od. 16, 379, 422; *τινί*, *for* another, Hom. Il. cc., cf. Eur. I. T. 681; also, *ἐπί τινι φόνον ῥ.*, Hdt. 9, 17; *εἴς τινα*, Eur. Andr. 911; so, *δόλον ῥ.*, just like Lat. *suere dolos*:—proverb., *τοῦτο τὸ ὑπόδημα ἔῤῥαψας μὲν σὺ, ὑπεδήσατο δὲ 'Αριστογόρης*, you *made the shoe*, and he put it on, Valck. Hdt. 6, 1.—III. generally, *to link together, unite, ἀοιδήν*, Hes. Fr. 34:—*ῥ. ἔπη*, etc., cf. *ῥαψῳδός*.

'Ράπυς, υος, ἡ, *the turnip*, Lat. *rapa, rapum*, also *ῥάφυς*, Ath. 369 B. (Akin to this is *ῥάφανος* and *ῥαφανίς*.) [*ᾰ̄*]

'Ράριον, ου, τό, dim. of *ῥάρος*.

'Ράριος, α, ον, *from Rarus, Rarian*: esp. *'Ράριον, τό, the Rarian plain* near Eleusis, sacred to Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 450; whence the goddess was herself called *'Ραριάς*. [*ᾰ̄*] from

'Ρᾶρος, ου, ὁ, *Rarus*, father of Triptolemus. The word is usu. written *'Ράρος*: but the first syll. is long; and though, since Hermann's note on H. Hom. Cer. 450, it has been usu. written with a smooth breathing, as by Siebelis and Bekker Paus. 1, 14, 3, yet it has been doubted whether the remarks on this breathing do not properly belong to the next word, Göttl. Theodos. p. 213.

'Ῥάρος, ὁ, *a child untimely born*: or, acc. to others, *the womb*, found only in Gramm. The breathing is smooth, acc. to A. B. 693, 11, Lex de Spir. ap. Valck. Amm. 242, Moschopul., etc.; v. foreg.

'Ῥάσμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥαίνω*) *that which is sprinkled*: also, *a sprinkling, showering*, Ath. 542 C.

'Ράσσατε, Ep. imper. aor. of *ῥαίνω*, Od. 20, 150.

'ΡΑΣΣΩ, f. -*ξω*, like *ἀράσσω* (Lob. Aj. p. 192):—*to strike, smite, push, τινὰ εἰς τὸν βόρβορον*, Dem. 1259, 11: *to overthrow*, LXX.: *to shiver, shatter*, which signf. is retained, esp. in Ion. *ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι*.

'Ράσσων, ον, irreg. compar. of *ῥᾴδιος*, for *ῥᾷων*, E. M.

'Ῥᾶστα, neut. pl. from *ῥᾷστος*, usu. as adv.

'Ῥᾷστος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of *ῥᾴδιος*, contr. from *ῥάϊστος*.

'Ραστώνευσις, ἡ,=*ῥαστώνη*.

'Ραστωνεύω,=*ῥᾳθυμέω*, *to be idle*, Xen. Oec. 20, 18.

'Ραστωνέω, ῶ, f. -*ήσω*,=foreg.—II. *to give relief, relieve*, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.

'Ραστώνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. *ῥηστώνη*, (*ῥᾷστος*) *easiness of doing* any thing, Plat. Rep. 460 D, etc.; opp. to *χαλεπότης*, Id. Criti. 107 B: *ῥαστώνῃ, easily, lightly*, Id. Epin. 991 C.—II. *easiness of temper, good nature*, Lat. *facilitas*, c. gen. objecti, *ἐκ ῥηστώνης τῆς Δημοκήδεος, from kindness to* Democedes, Hdt. 3, 136, cf. Polyb. 38, 3, 11.—III. *relief from any thing unpleasant*, *τινός*; as, *relief from pain*, Hipp.: generally, *relief, rest, τινός, from* a thing, Plat. Symp. 176 B, Legg. 720 C; *ἐκ τινος*, Ib. 779 A.—2. absol., *rest, leisure, ease*, *ῥαστώνην τινα ζητεῖν*, to seek some *diversion*, Lys. 169, 8, Plat., etc.; *διὰ ῥαστώνην*, for the sake of *resting*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 16:—esp., *luxurious ease, indolence*, Thuc. 1, 120; *ῥ. καὶ ῥᾳθυμία*, Dem. 33, 12.—3. *resting-time*, Arist. Pol.

'Ῥάτερος, α, ον, irreg. comp. of *ῥᾴδιος*, q. v.

†'Ρατουμένα πύλη, ἡ, *the Ratumenian* gate in Rome, Plut. Popl. 13: v. Becker Röm. Alterth. 1, p. 134 sq.

†'Ραύραρις, ὁ, more correctly *'Αραυρις*, a river of Celtica, Strab. p. 182.

'Ρᾰφᾰνέλαιον, ου, τό, (*ῥάφανος*) *oil of radishes*, Diosc.

'Ρᾰφάνη, ης, ἡ,=*ῥάφανος*, Batr. 53. [*φᾰ̄*] Hence

'Ρᾰφᾰνηδόν, adv., *radish-like*, Medic.

'Ρᾰφᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ῥαφάνις*, Plat. (Com.) *Ὑπερβ.* 6. [*ῐδ*]

'Ρᾰφᾰνίδόω, ῶ, (*ῥαφανίς*) *to radish, thrust a radish up the fundament*, a punishment inflicted on adulterers in Athens, Ar. Nub. 1083: the punishment itself was called *ῥαφανίδωσις*.

'Ρᾰφᾰνῐδώδης, ες, (*ῥαφανίς, εἶδος*) *like a radish*, Theophr.

'Ρᾰφᾰνίδωσις, ἡ, Alciphr.,—v. sub *ῥαφανιδόω*. [*ῐ*]

'Ρᾰφᾰνῖνος, η, ον, *of radish*, Diosc.

'Ρᾰφᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the radish*, Lat. *raphanus*, Ar. Nub. 981, Plut. 544, and Comici ap. Ath. 56 E, sq.; cf. *ῥάφανος*. [*ῐς*]

'Ρᾰφᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -*ῖτις*, ίδος, *like a radish*.

'Ράφᾰνος, ου, ἡ, Att. for *cabbage*, Theophr.: in other parts of Greece, =*ῥαφανίς, radish*, Lob. Phryn. 141. (Akin to *ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς*, Lat. *rapa, rapum*.) [*ᾰ̄*]

'Ρᾰφᾰνώδης, ες, (*ῥάφανος, εἶδος*) *like cabbage* or *radish*, Theophr.

†'Ράφεια, and *'Ραφία, ας, ἡ, Rhaphia*, a town of Syria; in Strab. p. 759, a town of Judaea; Polyb. 5, 80, 3 in Coele-Syria.

'Ρᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, *the workshop of a ῥαφεύς*.

'Ρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ῥάπτω*) *a stitcher, patcher, cobbler*:—metaph., *ῥ. φόνου, a planner* of murder, Aesch. Ag. 1604.

'Ρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ῥάπτω*) *a seam*, Od. 22, 186; *ῥ. κρανίου, the suture* of the skull, Hdt. 9, 83; so, *ῥαφαὶ ὀστέων*, Eur. Phoen. 1159, Supp. 503.—II. *seaming, sewing, τρῆσις καὶ ῥ.*, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

'Ρᾰφία, ἡ,=foreg., dub.

'Ρᾰφῐδεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ῥαφιδεύω*)=*ῥαφεύς*, Anth.

'Ρᾰφῐδευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., LXX.

'Ρᾰφῐδευτός, ή, όν,=*ῥαπτός*, LXX.

'Ρᾰφῐδεύω,=*ῥάπτω*.

'Ρᾰφῐδοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*ῥαφίς*) *a needle-box*.

'Ράφιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Galen. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Ρᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. *ῥαπίς*, (*ῥάπτω*):—*a needle, pin*, Hipp. Archipp. Plut. 4, Anth. p. 11, 110; v. Lob. Phryn. 90—II. a sea-fish, *from its needle-like shape*.

'Ράφυς, υος, ἡ,=*ῥάπυς*, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C. [*ᾰ̄*]

†'Ραχάβ, ἡ, v. *'Ραάβ*.

'Ρᾰχάδην, adv., (*ῥάχις*) *through the spine*, Hesych., dub. [*χᾰ̄*]

'Ρᾰχίς, άδος, ἡ, either from *ῥάχις, a high ridge of country*, or from *ῥάχος, ἡ, a woody country*, Inscr.

'Ρᾰχετίζω, (*ῥάχις*) *to cut through the spine*, also *ῥακετρίζω*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 67.

'Ρᾰχετρόν, οῦ, τό, (*ῥάχις*) *the beginning* or *the middle of the spine*: generally, *the spine*: also written *ῥάκετρον*. [*ᾰ̄*]

'Ράχη, ης, ἡ, v. *ῥάχος*, (*ἡ*) I. 3.

†'Ραχήλ, ἡ, (*'Ραχήλα, ας, ἡ*, Joseph.) *Rachel*, fem. pr. n., wife of the patriarch Jacob, LXX.

'Ρᾰχία, ας, ἡ: Ion. *ῥηχίη*, in Arr. also *ῥηχείη*: (*ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω*):—like *ῥηγμίν, the sea breaking on the shore, breakers, surf*: hence, esp., *the flood tide*, opp. to *ἄμπωτις*, Hdt. 2, 11; 7, 198, Polyb. 1, 37, 2, etc.: then *a high tide, flood*, joined with *πλημμυρίς*, Hdt. 8, 129 (ubi v. Valck.), and Hipp.—2. *the roar of the breakers*: metaph. of a crowd of people, Plut. 2, 83 D, Posidipp. Incert. 1, 11.—II. first in Att. writers, *a steep shore*, upon which the waves break, Aesch. Pr. 713, Thuc. 4, 10.—2.=*ῥάχις, a rugged mountain ridge*, Soph. Fr. 934.—III. *an enclosure, hedge, fence*: also *a prison*, cf. *ῥάχος, ἡ*.

'Ρᾰχῐαῖος, α, ον, (*ῥάχις*) *of* or *belonging to the spine*.

'Ρᾰχίζω, f. -*ίσω*, (*ῥάχις*) *to cut through the spine*, as was esp. done in sacrifices: hence, *to cleave in twain, hew in pieces*, of persons and animals, Aesch. Pers. 426, et ibi Blomf., Soph.

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Aj. 56, 299.—II. *to play the braggart, boast, lie*, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113.—Rarer forms are *ῥακίζω, ῥακκίζω*, and *ῥακχίζω*.

Ῥάχις, ιος Att. εως, ἡ, *the back* of men or animals, *the chine, σνὸς ῥ.*, Il. 9, 208: strictly, *the sharp ridge along the back of an animal*, and so, like *ἄκανθα, the backbone* itself, Lat. *spina dorsi, ὑπὸ ῥάχιν παγῆναι*, to be impaled, Aesch. Eum. 190, cf. Eur. Cycl. 643: hence,—II. *any thing ridged like the backbone*,—1. *the ridge* of a mountain-chain, Hdt. 3, 54; 7, 216, Polyb., etc.; so, Archil. 21, likened Thasos to an *ὄνου ῥάχις*.—2. *the sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade*.—3. *ῥάχις ῥινός, the bridge* of the nose.—4. *ῥάχις φύλλου, the mid-rib* of a leaf, Theophr. (Cf. Germ. *Rücken*, our *ridge*: Passow compares also Lat. *brachium*, for *β* is oft. prefixed to *ρ* in Aeol.) [ᾰ]

Ῥᾰχιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and **ῥᾰχιστής**, οῦ, ὁ, (*ῥαχίζω*) *he who cuts the victim through the spine*.—II. *a boaster, braggart*, Theopomp. (Com.) Pamph. 4.

Ῥᾰχιστός, ή, όν, (*ῥαχίζω*) *cut up, cleft*, Amphis, Ἐπτὰ ἐπὶ Θ. 1.

Ῥᾰχίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *ῥαχῖτις*, ιδος, (*ῥάχις*) in or *of the spine, μυελὸς ῥ., the spinal* marrow, Arist. Part. An. 2, 6, 3, etc.:—*ἡ ῥαχῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*) *a spinal* complaint.

Ῥᾰχῐώδης, ες, (*ῥαχία, εἶδος*) *with surf* or *breakers*.

Ῥάχος, ους, ἡ, Ion. *ῥηχός*, (on the accent v. Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 142):—*a thorn-bush, briar*, opp. to high timber trees, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.—2. *a thorn-hedge*, Hdt. l. c.—3. *a thorn-stick*; generally, *a twig, small branch*, Soph. Fr. 935, cf. *ῥαχόω*: but others in this signf. write *ῥάχη, ἡ*, Theophr.—II. at Troezen, *the wild olive-tree*, Paus. 2, 32, 10. (Akin to *ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥάκος*, also partly *τραχύς, τρηχύς*, partly *φράσσω, φραγμός*. [ᾰ]

Ῥάχος, εος, τό,=*ῥάκος, a strip, shred*: esp. (running into the signf. of *ῥάχις*), *a piece cut from the back* or *chine*. [ᾰ]

Ῥᾰχόω, ῶ, (*ῥάχος*, ἡ, I. 3) *to lop the young vine-shoots slantwise*.

Ῥάψις, εως, ἡ, (*ῥάπτω*) *a sewing, stitching together*.

Ῥαψῳδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ῥαψῳδός*) *to be a ῥαψῳδός, to recite the poems of others*, Plat. Ion 541 B; or, sometimes, *to recite one's own poems*, Id. Rep. 600 D, Diog. L. 9, 18:—pass., of the poems, *to be recited*, Lycurg. 161, 41.—2. in contemptuous sense, *to repeat by heart* or *rote, declaim*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 277 E, Dem. 181, 4: c. inf., *to keep saying* that..., Id. 770, 13.—II. c. acc. pers., *to sing of* one, Ar. Eccl. 679. Hence

Ῥαψῴδημα, ατος, τό, *any thing recited by a rhapsodist*: generally, *a piece of idle declamation*.

Ῥαψῳδία, ας, ἡ, (*ῥαψῳδός*) *the reciting of Epic poetry*, Plat. Ion 533 B: also *Epic composition*, opp. to lyric, or *κιθαρῳδία*, Id. Legg. 658 B.—II. *a portion of an Epic poem fit for recitation at one time*, e. g. *a book* of the Iliad or Odyssey, Plut. 2, 186 D; cf. *ῥαψῳδός*.—III. metaph., *a long, rambling story, a rhapsody, tirade*, Plut. 2, 514 C.

Ῥαψῳδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *befitting a rhapsodist*; *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the rhapsodist's art*, Plat. Ion 538 B, 540 A, etc.: from

Ῥαψῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ῥάπτω, ᾠδή*) strictly *one who stitches* or *strings songs together*; esp., *of persons who recited Epic poems, a rhapsodist*, sometimes applied to the *bard who recited his own poem*, as to Homer, Plat. Rep. 600 D; to Hesiod, Nicocl. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2, 2 (cf. infr.); but, usu., of *a class of persons who got their living by reciting the poems of Homer*, Hdt. 5, 67, etc.; see Plato's Ion, which is a satire on the art as practised in his day.—Hence, the poems of Homer came to be divided into certain lengths called *rhapsodiae*, i. e. *lays, fyttes, cantos* (v. *ῥαψῳδία* II): but it does not seem that the word *ῥάπτειν* here means any thing more than *the even, continuous* flow (a kind of *chant* or *recitative*) in which the old Epic poems were recited, whence the *ῥαψῳδοί* were also called *στιχῳδοί*: nor can any conclusion be drawn from it to prove that these poems were made of fragments *stitched* (as it were) *together*; for *ῥαψῳδός* might be applied (as we have seen) to the poet himself; also, Hes. Fr. 34 speaks of himself and Homer as *ῥάψαντες ἀοιδήν*; and Pind. N. 2, 2, calls Epic poets *ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων ὠοιδοί*: moreover the term was applied to other than Epic poems, as to Iambic, and indeed to any kind, except Lyric, v. Müller Literat. of Greece, 1, p. 33, sq.; and, more at large, Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi sq., Heyne Il. 1, 8, p. 793, Nitzsch. Quaest. Hom. P. iv, p. 13.—The *ῥαψῳδοί*, while reciting, held a wand in their hand (cf. *ῥάβδος* II. 5), whence some have wished to derive the word hence, as if *ῥαβδῳδός*.—II. Soph., O. T. 391, calls the Sphinx *ῥαψῳδὸς κύων*, because she proposed her riddle to every one she met, as the rhapsodists did their lays, cf. Welcker Cycl. p. 363.

Ῥᾴων, ον, irreg. compar. of *ῥᾴδιος*:—*ῥᾷως*, adv. from *ῥᾷος*, Suid.

Ῥᾴδιος, Ep. adv. of *ῥᾴδιος, easily, lightly*, Il.; cf. *ῥεῖα*. [⏑⏑, but as one long syll. in Il. 12, 381; 13, 144; Hes. Op. 5.]

Ῥέᾱ, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. **Ῥείη**, also **Ῥέη**, *Rhea*, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter, etc., Il., and Hes.—Ῥείη is in Il., and in Hes., the usu. form: the prose Ῥέα is found in Il. 15, 187, as a monosyll.: Ῥέη, H. Hom. Cer. 459, and Hes. Th. 467. (Ῥέα is prob. deriv. by transpos. from *ἔρα*, earth.)

†**Ῥέαις κόλπος**, ὁ, *gulf of Rhoea*, Aesch. Pr. 837,=*Mare Adriaticum*, Blomf.

†**Ῥεᾶτον**, οὐ, τό, *Reate*, a city of the Sabines, now *Rieti*, Strab. p. 228.

†**Ῥεβέκκα**, ης, ἡ, *Rebecca*, fem. pr. n., wife of the patriarch Isaac, LXX.; N. T.

Ῥεβοειδής, ές, and **ῥεβός**, f. l. for *ραιβ-*.

Ῥεγιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and **ῥεγιστής**, οῦ, ὁ, *one who dyes ῥέγη*.

Ῥέγκος, εος, τό, *a snoring sound, snoring*, Hipp.: who also has **ῥέγχος**, cf. *ῥόγχος*.

ΡΕΓΚΩ, f. *ῥέγξω*. *to snore*, Aesch. Eum. 53, Ar. Nub. 5, etc.; of horses, *to snort*, Eur. Rhes. 785:—in Ar. Eq. 115, also as dep., *ῥέγκομαι*.—*ῥέγκω* is Att. for the common form *ῥέγχω*, which is used by Hipp. (Hence *ῥόγχος, ῥογχάζω, ῥογκιάω*: akin to *ῥοῖζος, ῥοιζέω, ῥόχθος, ῥοχθέω, ῥόθος, ῥοθέω*.) Hence

Ῥεγκώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *as if snoring*.

Ῥέγμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥέζω* B) *that which is dyed, like ῥέγος*, Ibyc. 48.

Ῥέγξις, εως, ἡ, (*ῥέγκω*) *a snoring*, Hipp.

ΡΕΊΤΟΣ, εος, τό,=*ῥῆγος*, q. v. 2 *rug, coverlet*, Anacr. 97.

Ῥέγχος, ους, τό,=*ῥέγκος*, q. v.

Ῥέγχω, common form for Att *ῥέγκω*, q. v. Hence

Ῥεγχώδης, ες,=*ῥεγκώδης*. Hipp.

Ῥέδη, ης, ἡ, *a waggon*, the Lat. *rheda*, †N. T. Apoc. 18, 13.

Ῥέδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *foreg.*

Ῥέεθρον, ου, τό, Ion. and poet. for *ῥεῖθρον*, q. v., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

Ῥέζω, fut. *ῥέξω*: aor. *ἔρεξα* and *ἔῤῥεξα*: of pass. only aor. *ἐρέχθην* is used:—the same word with *ἔρδω* (q. v.), from which it is formed by transpos. of *ε* and *ρ*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *χαλινός* 5.—I. *to do, act, deal*, *ἐῦ ῥέζειν*, Hom.; though he usu. has it transit. c. acc. rei, *to do, accomplish, make*, and so Hes., etc.; *τί ῥέξεις, τι ῥέξω*; Aesch. Theb. 105, Eum. 709.—c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *to do* something *to* one, oft. in Hom., *κακὸν ῥέζειν τινα*, Il. 4, 32, Od. 2, 72; *ἀγαθὸν ῥ. τινά*, Od. 22, 209, cf. Il. 9, 647;—also with an adv., *κακῶς ῥ. τινα*, to maltreat one, Od. 23, 56; more rarely c. dat. pers., *κακὰ ῥέζειν τινί*, Od. 20, 314, cf. Eur. Med. 1292; with strengthened signf., *ῥέζειν τι, to avail* or *be of any service*, Il. 14, 62, Od. 6, 148: *ῥεχθέν, what is done* or *has happened*, Il. 9, 250; 17, 32, etc.:—opp. to *εἰπεῖν*, Od. 4, 205; to *πατεῖν*, Hes. Fr. 69, *ῥέζοντί τι καὶ παθεῖν ἔοικε*, Pind. N. 4, 52: cf. *ὁράω*.—II. *ἱερὰ* or *ἑκατόμβας ῥέζειν θεῷ, to fulfil* or *accomplish a hecatomb to a god*, like Lat. *sacra facere*, Il. 22, 208, Od. 5, 102, Pind. P. 10, 53; *θέσφατα ῥ.*, Soph. Tr. 288: hence, *to sacrifice, θοὸν ῥ. θεῷ*, Il. 10, 292, Od. 2, 382; and, absol., *to do sacrifice*, like Lat. *operari, facere, ῥέζειν θεῷ*, Il. 2, 400, Od. 2, 553, etc.—A poet. word, used by Plat. Legg. 642 C.

B. acc. to Gramm., *ῥέζω* and *ῥάζω* were used in Dor.=*βάπτω, to dye*, cf. Epich. p. 60: hence, *ῥέγος* and *ῥάγος*, *ῥέγμα, ῥηγεύς, ῥεγιστής*.

Ῥεθομᾶλίδης, ου, ὁ, (*ῥέθος, μᾶλον* B) *with cheeks like apples, rosy-cheeked*.

Ῥέθος, εος, τό, *a limb*, in plur., *ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη*, Il. 16, 856, 22, 362; *ῥεθέων ἐκ θυμὸν ἑλέσθαι*, Il. 68; cf. Theocr. 23, 39.—II. in sing., *the face, countenance*, Soph. Ant. 529, Eur. H. F. 1204:—*the body*, Lyc. 173.

Ῥεῖα, poet., esp. Ep. for *ῥᾳ.*, adv. of *ῥᾴδιος, easily, lightly*, freq. in Hom. and Hes.: *θεοὶ ῥεῖα ζώοντες*, the gods who live *in ease*, Lat. *securum agentes aevum*, Il. 6, 138, Od. 4, 805: strengthened *ῥεῖα μάλα*, Hom., and Hes.

Ῥείη, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *Ῥέα*, Il., and Hes.

Ῥεῖθρον, ου, τό, Att. contr from Ion. and poet. *ῥέεθρον*: (*ῥέω*) —*that which flows, a river, stream*: hence in plur., *ποταμῶν ῥέεθρα, rivers, waters, streams*, Il. 14, 245, cf. 21, 218 (Hom. has *ῥεῖθρα* only in Hymn 18, 9): so in Pind. and Trag.:—*streams* of blood, Aesch. Ag. 210:—later, esp. of *rivulets, brooks*, Polyb. 3, 71, 4, etc.—2. later also *the bed of a river*, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 75, 186, 191, etc., both in sing. and plur., cf. *ἀπολείπω* IV. Hence

†**Ῥεῖθρον**, ου, τό, *Rhithrum*, a harbour of Ithaca on the east coast, Od. 1, 186.

†**Ῥεῖτοι**, ων, οἱ, (*ῥέω*) *Rhiti*, small salt lakes on the road from Eleusis to Athens, sacred to Ceres and Proserpina, Thuc. 2, 19; Paus. 1, 38.

†**Ῥεῖτος**, ου, ὁ, *Rhitus*, a brook near Solygia in Corinthia, Thuc. 4, 42.

Ῥείω, poet. for *ῥέω*, Anth. P. 7, 35.

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†'Ρεώνη, ης, ἡ, *daughter of Rhea*, i. e. Juno, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 138.

†'Ρέκας, ὁ, *Rhecas*, a charioteer of the Dioscuri, Strab. p. 496.

'Ρέκτειρα, ἡ, fem. from ῥεκτήρ, Manetho.

'Ρεκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ῥέζω, *to be done*.

'Ρεκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ῥέζω) *a doer*, κακῶν, Hes. Op. 189, like Homer's πρηκτήρ; Manetho.

'Ρεκτήριος, α, ον, *active*, *busy*, Ion ap. Ath. 604 D.

'Ρέκτης, ου, ὁ, = ρεκτήρ: *active*, Plut. Brut. 12.

'Ρεκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ῥέζω, *done*.

'Ρεμβάζω, = ῥέμβομαι. Hence

'Ρεμβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a roaming about*, LXX.—II. metaph., *a wavering, anxious frame of mind*.

'Ρεμβεύω, = ῥέμβομαι, LXX.

'Ρέμβη, ης, ἡ, = sq., Galen.

'Ρεμβίη, ης, ἡ, (ῥέμβω) *a roaming, roving about*, Hipp.

'Ρεμβοειδής, ές, = ῥεμβώδης.

'Ρεμβονάω, ῶ, = ῥυμβονάω.

'Ρεμβός, ή, όν, (ῥέμβω) *roaming, roving about*.

'Ρέμβος, ὁ, = ῥεμβίη, Hipp.

'Ρέμβω, *to turn round and round*, (but the act. only in Hesych.) Usu. ῥέμβομαι, dep., *to roam, rove, roll about*, Plut. Fab. 20, Demosth. 6, and Anth.: metaph., *to be unsteady, act at random*, Id. Pomp. 29:—of food eaten without an appetite, Id. 2, 664 A. (Akin to ῥόμβος, ῥύμβος, ῥυμβών, ῥυμβονάω, ῥαιβός, perh. also to ῥέπω.)

'Ρεμβώδης, ες, (ῥεμβός, εἶδος) *roving, rolling*, βλέμμα, Plut. 2, 45 D; διατριβαί, Id. Dio 7.—2. metaph., *desultory, remiss*, Polyb. 16, 39, 2.

'Ρεμβών, όνος, ἡ, = ῥυμβών.

†'Ρέμος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Remus*, Anth. P. 9, 219.

†'Ρεμφάν, ὁ, indecl. or 'Ραιφάν, or 'Ρηφάν, *Remphan* or *Rephan*, a Coptic name = *Saturn*, N. T.

†'Ρέμφις, ὁ, *Rhemphis*, an early king of Aegypt, son of Proteus, Diod. S. 1, 62.

'Ρέμφος, εος, τό, Ion. for ῥάμφος.

†'Ρεομίθρης, ου, ὁ, *Rheomithres*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 4: in Diod. S. 'Ρεωμίθρης.

'Ρέον, οντος, τό, a kind of *cup*, Astyd. ap. Ath. 496 E; cf. ῥυτόν: strictly part. neut. from ῥέω.

'Ρέος, τό, (ῥέω) like ῥεῦμα, *any thing flowing, a stream*, Aesch. Pr. 676, 812: also of tears, Ib. 400.

'ΡΕΎΠΤ, f. -ψω, strictly of the descending scale, *to incline downwards, to sink, fall*, Lat. *vergere, inclinare*, ἑτίταινε τάλαντα, ἔλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβών, ῥέπε δ' αἴσιμον ἦμαρ 'Αχαιῶν, Il. 8, 72: so in 22, 212; cf. Ar. Ran. 1393, Plat. Rep. 550 E:—ὅ τι πολλᾷ ῥέπει, what *is always shifting, never steady*, Pind. O. 8, 31:—hence simply *to fall* or *turn downwards*, as a young girl's eye, κάτω ῥέπει, Aesch. Fr. 224:—ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις ῥέπων, sleep *falling upon* the eyes, Dissen Pind. P. 9, 25 (44). Then in various derived signfs., as,—2. of one of two contending parties, *to preponderate, prevail*, ἐπὶ δκότερα [οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι] ἐτράποντο, ταῦτα ῥέψειν ἐμελλεν, Hdt. 7, 139; so, σκοπουμένῳ μοι ἔῤῥεψε δεῖν, on consideration [the opinion] that it was necessary *prevailed*, Ep. Plat. 328 B.—3. of persons, ῥέπειν ἐπί τι, *to incline* towards a thing, Isocr. 311 A; εἰς τι, Plat. Rep. 485 D; ῥ. τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπί τινα, Polyb. 33, 15, 2.—4. of duties, feelings, etc., εἰς τινα, *to fall* or *devolve upon one*, τὸ μητρὸς ἐς σέ μοι ῥέπει στέργηθρον, Aesch. Cho. 240; cf. Soph. O. T. 847.—5. of events, *to fall, happen* in a certain way, φιλεῖ τοῦτο μὴ ταύτῃ ῥέπειν, Soph. Ant. 722; ῥ. εἰς τι, *to turn* or *come to* something, Aesch. Pers. 440, cf. Ar. Plut. 51: so, τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει, Eur. Meleag. 20; ῥ. πρός τι, *to incline, conduce towards*.., Xen. Lac. 4, 1, Plat. Legg. 802 E.—2. trans., *to make* the scale *incline* one way or the other, εὐ ῥέπει Θεός, Aesch. Theb. 21, cf. Erf. Soph. Ant. 1143: hence in pass., ἴσως ῥέπεσθαι, *to be* equally *balanced*, Aesch. Supp. 405. Cf. ῥοπή.

'Ρερῠπωμένος, part. perf. pass. from ῥυπόω, Od. 6, 59.

'Ρεῦμα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω) *that which flows, a flow, flood*, Aesch. Pr. 139, Plat., etc.—2. *a stream*, and so *a river*, Hdt. 2, 20, 24; he uses it only in plur.: also *a stream of lava*, Thuc. 3, 116: metaph., *a stream* or *flood of men*, ῥ. φωτῶν, στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 871, 412, Soph. Ant. 129.—3. *a flood*, like πλημμυρίς, Thuc. 4, 75.—II. *that which is always flowing* or *changing*, ῥ. τύχης, *the ebb and flow* of fortune, Menand.—III. Medic., *a humour discharging* from the body, *a flux, rheum*, Plut.: esp. *dysentery*, διάῤῥοια: also *a bloody flux*, αἱμόῤῥοια. Hence

'Ρευμᾰτίζομαι, as pass., *to have* or *suffer from a flux*, Tim. Locr. 103 A: act. ῥευματίζω, Plut. 2, 902 A.

'Ρευμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ῥεῦμα III) *of*, or *subject to a discharge, running*, or *flux*, εἰς ὀφθαλμούς, Arist. Probl. 31, 5, 1.

'Ρευμάτιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ῥεῦμα, Plut. Thes. 27. [ᾰ]

'Ρευμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *liability to* ῥεῦμα (signf. III).

'Ρευμᾰτώδης, ες, *like a flux, of rheumatic nature*, Hipp.

'Ρεῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥέω) *a flowing*: more usu. ῥυσις.

'Ρευστᾰλέος, α, ον, (ῥέω) *liquid, fluent*.

'Ρευστικός, ή, όν, (ῥέω) *flowing, liquid*, Plut. Aemil. 14. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 2, 874 F.

'Ρευστός, ή, όν, (ῥέω) *made to flow: fluid, liquid*: generally, *fluctuating, unsettled*, εἰς ἅπαντα, Plut. 2, 522 A, etc.

'Ρεφᾱνίς, ῥέφᾱνος, Ion. for ῥαφανίς, ῥάφανος.

'ΡΕΎΩ, f. ῥεύσομαι, Theogn. 448: aor. ἔῤῥευσα: fut. and aor. rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 739, but in Att. more usu. f. ῥυήσομαι, aor. ἐῤῥύην [ῠ], always in act. signf.; hence is formed the pf. ἐῤῥύηκα. A pres. ῥέομαι occurs also in poets. Hom. only has pres. and impf. act.; and in Od. 3, 455, the Ep. aor. ῥύη for ἐῤῥύη.

To flow, run, stream, gush, freq. in Hom. etc., strictly of water, also of blood, tears, sweat, etc.; sometimes c. dat., πηγὴ ῥέει ὕδατι, the fountain *runs* with water, Il. 22, 149, cf. Od. 5, 70; ῥέεν αἱματι γαῖα, Il. 8, 65, etc.; ῥεῖ γάλακτι πέδον ῥεῖ δ' οἴνῳ, Eur. Bacch. 142 (cf. sub fin.); and in a strange form of the part., ἱδρῶτι ῥεούμενοι, (for ῥεόμενοι, formed like μαχεούμενοι) Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140; πόλιν χρυσῷ ῥέουσαν, Eur. Tro. 995:—also, ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ῥέον, from their hands *rained* darts, Il. 12, 159:—the usu. post-Hom. expression for a full stream is μέγας or πολὺς ῥεῖ. the former in Hdt. 2. 25; 8, 138, cf. 7, 129; the latter, metaph. of men, in Aesch. Theb. 80, Eur. Hipp. 443 (cf. infr. 2); so, πολλῷ ἐπαίνῳ ῥεῖν, Ar. Eq. 527:—of a river, ῥ. ἀπὸ χιόνος, *to derive its stream* from melted snow, Hdt. 2, 22:—proverb., ἄνω ῥέειν, *to flow* backwards, of impossibilities, Eur. Supp. 520.—2. of a *flow* of words, ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέον αὐδή, Il. 1, 249, Hes. Th. 39, 97; ἔπε' ἐκ στόματος ῥεῖ μείλιχα, Hes. Th. 84; hence, absol., of the tongue, *to run glibly*, Aesch. Theb. 557; so, θρασυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ὑμῶν, Dem. 272, 20, like Horace's *salso multoque fluenti*, Sat. 1, 7, 28.—3. *to fall, drop off*, e. g. of ripe or rotten fruit, of hair, Od. 10, 393, Hes. Fr. 5, Theocr. 2, 89, etc.—4. generally, *to flow* or *melt away*, Soph. Tr. 698: *to fleet away*, ὀδὸς μάτην ῥέουσα, Id. O. C. 259; cf. Plat. Phaed. 87 D.—3. *to be always running on and changing*, ὡς ἰόντων πάντων καὶ ἀεὶ ῥεόντων, Plat. Crat. 439 C, cf. 411 C; κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ τὰ πάντα, Id. Theaet. 182 C: hence, οἱ ῥέοντες, the philosophers *who held that all things were in a constant state of flux*, Heraclitus and his school, οἱ τὸ πᾶν κινοῦντες, opp. to οἱ τοῦ ὅλου στασιῶται, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 181 A.—II. transit., *to let flow, pour*, ἔῤῥει χοάς, Eur. Hec. 528, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 264, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 273:—this differs from the usage c. acc. cognato, ῥείτω γάλα, μέλι, *let* (the land) *run* milk, honey, Theocr. 5, 124, 126, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 287; the latter being commonly expressed by the dat., cf. supra I.—III. in mid., Anth. P. 9, 522. (The root is PE-, PΥ-, Sanscr. *sru*; whence the collat. forms ῥύω, and ῥυΐσκομαι, —but no pres. ῥύω.)

*'PE'Ω, *to say*, v. sub ἐρῶ.

†'Ρηβαῖος, ου, ὁ, = sq., Ap. Rh. 2, 784.

†'Ρήβας, ὁ, *the Rhebas*, a river of Bithynia, falling into the Euxine, Ap. Rh. 2, 349; Dion. P. 794 sqq.

'Ρηγεύς, έως, ὁ, (ῥῆγος) *a dyer*.

'Ρηγή, ῆς, ἡ, = ῥῆγμα, Hipp.

†'Ρηγίλλα, ἡ, *Regilla*, wife of Herodes Atticus, Luc. Dem. 33.

†'Ρήγιλλος, ου, ἡ, *Regillum*, a city of the Sabines, Strab.

†'Ρήγιον, ου, τό, *Rhegium*, the promontory at the southern point of Italy, opposite Messene, where the sea was said to have broken a passage (ῥήγνυμι) between Sicily and Italy, Thuc. 4, 24; Strab. p. 257.—2. a city of the Bruttii near this promontory, now *Reggio*, Hdt. 1, 166; etc.—Other towns of Italy in Strab. p. 213, 216, etc.

†'Ρηγῖνος, η, ον, *of Rhegium, Rhegian*, οἱ 'Ρηγῖνοι, Hdt.: ἡ 'Ρηγίνη, *the territory of Rh.*, Strab.

†'Ρηγισούιλλα, ἡ, *Regis villa*, royal residence of Malaeotus in Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

'Ρῆγμα, ατος, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) *a fracture, breakage*, joined with στρέμμα (a strain), Dem. 24, 6, cf. 294, 21: *a rent, chink, cleft*, like χάσμα, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 370, Lat. *rima*: also = ἀπόῤῥηγμα, Francke Callin. p. 81.—II. *an abscess*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hence

'Ρηγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, *one who has an abscess*, Lat. *vulsus*, Hipp.

'Ρηγμᾰτώδης, ες, (ῥῆγμα, εἶδος) *like a rent* or *tear, full thereof*: also = ῥηγματίας, Hipp.

'Ρηγμίν, or rather ῥηγμίς, (though prob. no form of the nom. will be found in use), gen. ῖνος, ὁ: (ῥήγνυμι):—like ῥαχία, ῥηχίη, *the sea break*

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ing on the beach, breakers, surf, Il. 20, 229, Od. 12, 214, where its signf. is plainly marked: in other places, as Il. 1, 437; 2, 773, it is needlessly taken to mean *the rugged beach*, =*ραχία* II, but even *ραχια* only has this sense in Att., v. sub voc., and cf. Nitzsch Od. 9, 149: Hom. always joins it with *ἁλός* or *θαλάσσης*, *ἐπί*, *παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης*, and in many places it may be rendered *at the sea's edge*, cf. Pind. N. 5, 24; *ἀκραις ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖσιν*, Eur. I. T. 253.—2. metaph., *ῥ. βιοιο, the verge* of life, i. e. *death*, Emped. 224.—II. *a rent, cleft*, Hesych.

'Ρηγμός, ὁ, =foreg., Gramm.

'Ρηγνῦμι, or *-νύω* (v. sub fin.): f. *ῥήξω*, mid. *ῥήξομαι*: aor. *ἔρρηξα*, mid. *ἐρρηξάμην*, pass. *ἐρράγην* [ᾰ]: intr. pf. 2 *ἔρρωγα*: Hom. uses pres., impf., fut., and aor. very freq. in Il., but only once in Od., viz. 12, 409: Ep. impf. *ῥήγνυσκε* for *ἐρρήγνυ*, Il. 7, 141: Ion. 3 plur. pass. *ῥηγνύατο* [ῠ] Arat. 817. We also have collat. forms *ῥήσσω*, Il. 18, 571; and, in Att., *ῥάσσω* (q. v.)—I. *to break, to break* or *burst through, to break asunder* or *in pieces, shiver, shatter, τεῖχος, πύλας, σάκος, θώρηκας, ἱμάντα, νευρήν, ὀστέον, χρόα*, etc., Il., and Hes.; only once in Od., *προτόνους ἔρρηξε*, 12, 409: —later, esp., *to tear, rend* garments, in sign of grief, *ῥ. πέπλους*, Aesch. Pers. 199, 468:—*ῥ. ἕλκεα, to make grievous* wounds, Pind. N. 8, 50.—2. esp. as a term in the earliest art of war, *to break* a line of battle or body of men, *ῥ. φάλαγγα, ὅμιλον, στίχας ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 6, 6; 11, 538; 15, 615; *τὸ μέσον ῥῆξαι, to break through* the centre, Hdt. 6, 113; also in mid., *ῥήξασθαι φάλαγγας, στίχας, to break one's self a way through* the lines, Il. 11, 90; 13, 680: more rarely absol., *ῥῆξαι, to break* or *force one's way through*, Hdt. 6, 113.—3. *to tear away*, and so *to unchain, let loose, ῥ. ἐριδα*, Il. 20, 55:—later, esp., *ῥῆξαι φωνήν, to let loose* the voice, strictly of children and persons who have been dumb speaking for the first time, Hdt. 1, 85; 2, 2; then *to speak freely, speak out*, Hdt. 5, 93, like *rumpere vocem*, Virg. Aen. 2, 129, etc.: poet., also, *ῥῆξαι* and *ῥήξασθαι αὐδήν, θρόον, φθόγγον*, Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 385: so, *ῥῆξαι βροντήν*, Ar. Nub. 583:—*ῥῆξαι δάκρυα* (as we say) *to burst into tears*, Erf. Soph. Tr. 921 (919); so, *ὁ χῶρος ῥήγνυσι πηγάς*, Plut. Mar. 19.—II. absol., in the form *ῥήσσω, to dance, ῥήσσοντες ἀμαρτῇ μολπῇ τ' ἐγυμῷ τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες, ἔσποντο*, Il. 18, 571; *οἱ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἕσποντο*, H. Ap. 516, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 539; in full, *γῆν* or *πέδον ποσὶ ῥήσσειν*, like *πλήσσειν, τύπτειν*, Lat. *terram pedibus pulsare*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 26.—III. later, as a term of fighters, *to fell, knock down*, Dem. 1259, 10; though *ῥάσσω* seems to have been more used in this signf., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 821.

B. pass. *ῥήγνῦμαι*, mostly used in aor. *ἐρράγην*. inf. *ῥαγῆναι, to break, burst, ῥήγνυτο κῦμα*, Il. 18, 67, cf. 4, 425: *to break asunder*, Hes. Sc. 377: *to break open*, as the earth in an earthquake, Plat. Rep. 359 D, cf. Soph. Fr. 781:—*ῥήγνυσθαι ὑπὸ φόβου*, Lat. *rumpi invidia*, Aristid.—2. *to burst forth*, like lightning, *βροντὴ ἐρράγη δι' ἀστραπῆς*, Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Ar. Nub. 583.—3. of ships, *to be wrecked*, Dem. 1289, 14; and so, metaph., *πολλῶν ῥαγεισῶν ἐλπίδων*, Aesch. Ag. 505.

C. intr., like pass., *to break asunder*, Hipp.—2. *to break* or *burst forth*, *ἐρρῆξεν ἐμετός*, Id.; of a river, *to break its banks*, Hdt. 2, 99:—metaph. of showers, floods of tears, torrents, sudden misfortunes, bursts of passion, etc., *ὁποῖα χρήζει ῥηγνύτω* (sc. *κακά*), Soph. O. T. 1076, cf. Fr. 731: v. *ἀναῤῥήγνυμι*, fin.:—but in this intr. signf. the perf. *ἔῤῥωγα* is commonly used, and this usu. has the signf. *to have broken out*, while pres. pass. *ῥήγνυμαι* means *to break out*, *ἔῤῥωγεν παγὰ δακρύων*, Soph. Tr. 852; metaph., *κακῶν πέλαγος ἔῤῥωγεν*, Aesch. Pers. 433, cf. Soph. O. T. 1280, Valck. Hipp. 1338.

The word is not common in prose. (The root is ΡΗΓ-, ΡΑΓ-, or rather ϝΡΗΓ-, ϝΡΑΓ-, cf. Lat. *frang-o, freg-i*, our *break, wreck*, Germ. *brechen*, etc.: akin prob. to *ῥαίω*, Lat. *frio, friare*.—Hence come a multitude of words: *ῥητός, ῥῆγμα: ῥαγᾶς, ῥάγος*, etc.: *ῥάκος*, etc.: *ῥάχος, ῥάχις, ῥαχία, ῥηχός, ῥηχίς, ῥηχίη, ῥηγμίς: τραχύς*: and *ῥώξ, ῥωγας, ῥωγαλέος*: further, *ῥάξ*, etc.)

'Ρῆγος, εος, τό, *a rug, blanket* or *carpet*, freq. in Hom., usu. with epith. *καλά, πορφύρεα* or *σιγαλόεντα*: it was used either as a *coverlet for a bed*, Il. 24, 644, Od. 3, 349, etc.; or, for *a seat*, Od. 10, 352; also like *φᾶρος*, as *a garment*, Od. 6, 38; but,—since, in Od. 13, 73, 118, Hom. expressly distinguishes *ῥῆγος* and *λῖνον*, it is prob. that the *ῥῆγος* was *of wool*. (Usu. referred to the dub. word *ῥέζω*, *to dye*, v. *ῥέζω* B: others connect it with *ῥήγνυμι, ῥάκος, ῥάγος*: cf. *ῥέγος, rug*.)

†'Ρηγοῦλος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Regulus*, Polyb.; etc.

'Ρήδιον, Ion. for *ῥᾴδιον*, neut. adv., supposed to be an irreg. form for *ῥᾶον*, Theogn. 577: but—II. usu. neut. from sq.

'Ρήδιος, η, ον, Ion. contr. form for *ῥηΐδιος*, Theogn.

'Ρηθείς, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. pass. of *ἐρῶ*, Od.

'Ρηΐδιος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for *ῥᾴδιος*, q. v., Hom., Hes., and Hdt. Adv. *-ίως*, Ibid. [ῐ]

'Ρηΐζω, Ion. for *ῥαΐζω*.

'Ρηΐστος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. superl. of *ῥᾴδιος*, for *ῥᾷστος*, Od.

'Ρηΐτατος, η, ον, Ep. superl. of *ῥᾴδιος*, Od.

'Ρηΐτερος, η, ον, Ep. compar. of *ῥᾴδιος*, Il.

'Ρήκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ῥήγνυμι*) *a tearer, breaker, render*, hence, *an earthquake which makes chasms*, Arist. Mund. 4, 30.

'Ρηκτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for, given to breaking, shattering, bursting*, Hipp. Adv. *-κῶς*.

'Ρηκτός, ή, όν, (*ῥήγνυμι*) *broken, rent: to be broken* or *rent*, *χαλκῷ ῥηκτός, vulnerable* by brass, Il. 13, 323.

'Ρῆμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ*) *that which is said* or *spoken, a word, saying*, Theogn. 1148, Archil. 63, Simon. 7, 15, and Pind.: in prose first in Hdt. 7, 162; 8, 83, etc.; *ῥήματα*, opp. to *ἔργματα*, Pind. N. 4, 10; to *ἔργα*, Soph. O. C. 873, Thuc. 5, 111:—*ῥήματα πλέκειν*, Pind. N. 4, 154; *ῥήματα θερεύειν*, to hunt for *fine words*, Andoc. 2, 23, cf. Luc. Tox. 34:—*ῥήματος ἔχεσθαι*, to keep *to the very words*, Plat. Legg. 656 C; *τῷ ῥήματι εἰπεῖν*, to use *words* to that effect, Id. Gorg. 450 D.—2. *a sentence*, opp. to a single word, Plat.: *ῥῆμα*, opp. to *ῥυθμὸς μέλος*, Id. Legg. 840 C.—3. *the subject of speech, a thing*, Hebraism in LXX., and N. T.—II. in Gramm., opp. to *ὄνομα, ῥήματα καὶ ἀνόματα, verbs* and *nouns*, Plat. Soph. 262 E, Crat. 425 A, etc., Diog. L. 7, 58. Hence

'Ρηματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a verb* or *word, verbal*.

'Ρημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ῥῆμα*, Ar. Ach. 444, 447, Nub. 943. [ᾰ]

'Ρημᾰτίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ῥῆμα*, Plut. Theaet. 180 A.

†'Ρῆμοι, ων, οἱ, *the Remi*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 194.

'Ρήμων, ονος, ὁ, =*ῥητωρ*, acc. to Plut., an old v. l. in Il. 23, 886, for *καί β' ἡμονες ἄνδρες*.

'Ρήν, ή, gen. *ῥηνός*, acc. *ῥῆνα*, *a sheep, lamb*, a rare poet. word, first in Nic. Th. 453: so, however, *Ῥηνη* for *Ἄρνη*, a pr. n., Il. 2, 728. (Cf. *ἀρήν, ἄρνυμι, ἐρεμνή, ἀνήρ, ἐπήρη, πολυῤῥήν, ῥῆνις, ῥῆνις*, Lat. *rhenus*.)

†'Ρηναῖα, ἡ, =*Ῥήνεια*, H. Hom. Ap. 44; *Ῥήναια*, Theocr. 17, 70.

†'Ρήνεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *Ῥηνιη* and poet. also *Ῥηναία* or *Ῥήναια*, *Rhenia*, a small island near Delos, in which the Delians buried their dead, Hdt. 6, 97; Thuc. 1, 13; Strab. p. 486.

†'Ρήνη, ης, ἡ, *Rhene*, a nymph, wife of Oileus, Il. 2, 728.—II. =*Ῥήνεια*.

'Ρηνικός, ή, όν, *of a sheep*: ἡ *-κή* (sc. *δορά*), *a sheepskin*, Hipp.

'Ρῆνις, ιος, ἡ, and *ῥῆνις, ιδος*, ἡ, =*ῥὴν*.

†'Ρῆνος, ου, ὁ, *the Rhenus*, now *Rhine* in Germany, Strab. p. 192.

'Ρηνοφορεύς, ὁ, (*ῥὴν, φέρω*) *clad in sheepskin*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 18.

'Ρηξηνορία, ας, ἡ, *force* or *might to break through armed ranks*, Od. 14, 217: from

'Ρηξήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ῥήγνυμι, ἀνήρ*) *breaking armed ranks, mighty in battle*, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Achilles; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 18. Hence

†'Ρηξῆνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Rhexenor*, son of Nausithoüs, brother of Alcinoüs, king of the Phaeacians, Od. 6, 63—2. father of Chalciope, Apollod. 1, 15, 6.

'Ρηξικέλευθος, ον, (*ῥήγνυμι, κέλευθος*) *opening a path*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 18.

'Ρηξίνοος, ον, (*ῥήγνυμι, νόος*) *heart-breaking*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 18.

'Ρῆξις, εως, ἡ, (*ῥήγνυμι*) *a breaking* or *bursting*, Plut. Flamin. 10, Pomp. 25.—2. *a breaking forth*, Id. Aemil. 14 —in medic. writers *suppuration*, Hipp. —II. *a rent, cleft*, like *ῥῆγμα*, Plut. 2, 935 C.—On the obscure passage, Eur. Phoen. 1256, v. ap. Dind. ad l.

'Ρηξίφλοιος, ον, (*ῥήγνυμι, φλοιός*) *with cracked, split bark*, Theophr.

'Ρηξίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φρήν*) =*ῥηξήνωρ*.

'Ρηξίχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ῥήγνυμι, χθών*) *cleaving the earth*, Orph. H. 51, 9.

'Ρῆον, τό, =*ῥᾶ*, q. v.

†'Ρησά, ὁ, *Rhesa*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Ρησείδιον, ου, τό, and *ῥησίδιον, ου*, τό, dim. from *ῥῆσις, a short speech* or *saying, proverb*, etc. [ῐ]

'Ρησικοπέω, ὦ, (*ῥῆσις, κόπτω*) = *δημηγορέω*, strictly, *to cut, hew out phrases*.

'Ρησιμετρέω, ὦ, (*ῥῆσις, μετρέω*) *to measure one's words*, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

'Ρῆσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (*ἐρῶ, εἶπον*) *a saying, speaking*: *a word, saying, speech, μῦθον καὶ ῥῆσιν*, Od. 21, 294, cf. Pind. N. 1, 69; *κατατελεῖται τὴν ῥῆσιν*, to end one's *speech*, Hdt. 8, 53. *ῥ. ξυνεχής*, Thuc. 5, 85; *μακρὰν ῥῆ-*

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σιν οὐ στέργει πόλις, Aesch. Supp. 273, cf. Ag. 1296; ῥήσιν λέγειν, Id. Supp. 615; ῥήσεις παμμήκεις ποιεῖν, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C:—ἡ ἀπὸ Σκυθῶν ῥῆσις, a Scythian answer,—a proverb taken from Hdt. 4, 127.—II. *a tale, legend*, ἀνθρώπων παλαιαὶ ῥῆσεις, Pind. O. 7, 101.—III. *an expression* or *passage* in an author, esp. *a speech in a play*, Ar. Vesp. 580, Ran. 151, etc.—IV. *manner of speaking, style*, Gramm.

†Ῥῆσος, ου, ὁ, *Rhesus*, a king of the Thracians, Il. 10, 435; son of Eioneus or of Strymon and a Muse, an ally of the Trojans; Diomede and Ulysses slew him and carried off his horses before they had tasted of the pastures or waters of Troy, Il.; Eur. Rhes.; Apollod.—II. a river of Troas, which emptied into the Granicus, Il. 12, 20.—2. a river and river-god in Bithynia=Ῥήβας, Hes. Th. 340.—Cf. Strab. pp. 590, 602.

Ῥήσσω, rarer collat. form of ῥήγνυμι, q. v. (signf. II).

Ῥηστώνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ῥᾳστώνη, Hdt.

Ῥητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of *ῥέω, ἐρῶ, *to be said*.

Ῥήτερος, Ion. for ῥητίτερος, Theogn. 1370; cf. Lob. Phryn. 402.

Ῥητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ) like ῥήτωρ, *a speaker*, μύθων τε ῥητῆρ' ἐμεναι πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργων, Il. 9, 443; so in Anth.

Ῥητίνη, ης, ἡ, (ῥέω) *resin, gum*, Lat. *resina*, because it *runs* from trees, Theophr. [ῑ Nic. Al. 300, 567.] Hence

Ῥητινίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be resinous, smell* or *taste of resin*.

Ῥητινίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, wine *that tastes of resin*, Lat. *vinum resinatum*, as now in Greece, Diosc. 5, 43.

Ῥητινολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *gathering* or *collecting resin*.

Ῥητινόω, ῶ, (ῥητίνη) *to yield resin*: part. pass. pf. ἐρρητινωμένος, *mixed with resin*, κηρωτή, Hipp.; οἶνος, Diosc.

Ῥητινώδης, ες, (ῥητίνη, εἶδος) *resinous*, Hipp., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C.

Ῥητορεία, ας, ἡ, *skill in public speaking, eloquence, oratory, rhetoric*, Plat. Polit. 304 A.—II. *a piece of oratory, set speech*, Isocr. 87 D, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 10: from

Ῥητορεύω, *to be a* ῥήτωρ or *public speaker, speak in public*, Isocr. 425 D: *to use oratory*, Plat. Gorg. 502 D:—pass., of the speech, *to be spoken*, Isocr. 87 C.—II. *to be a rhetorician* or *teacher of speaking: to show off in a fine speech*, Plut.

Ῥητορικός, ή, όν, (ῥήτωρ) *of* or *belonging to a public speaker* or *public speaking, oratorical, rhetorical*; esp., ἡ ῥητορικὴ (sc. τέχνη), *rhetoric, the art of speaking*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D, etc.; also, τὸ ῥητορικόν, Id. Polit. 304 D; and τὰ ῥητορικά, Diog. L., etc.: of persons, *skilled in speaking, an orator*, Isocr. 28 B, and freq. in Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Gorg. 471 E, Aeschin. 10, 30.

Ῥητορομάστιξ, ιγος, ὁ, (ῥήτωρ, μάστιξ) *the Rhetorician's Scourge*, as Aeschines of Mytilené was called, Diog. L. 2, 64.

Ῥητορόμυκτος, ον, ὁ, (ῥήτωρ, μύζω) *Rhetorician-Mocker*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19, ubi Hemsterh. ῥητορομύκτης contra metrum.

Ῥητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ῥέω, ἐρῶ:—*said, spoken: named, specified, covenanted*, Lat. *ratus*, ῥ. μισθός, Il. 21, 445; ἐς χρόνον ῥ., at a *set* time, Hdt. 1, 77; ἡμέραι ῥ., Thuc. 6, 29; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι, with *fixed* prerogatives, Id. 1, 13; ῥ. ἀργύριον, a *certain* sum, Id. 2, 70; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖσι, *on set terms, on certain conditions, according to covenant*, Hdt. 5, 57, Thuc. 1, 122; cf. Valck. Hipp. 461:—hence adv. -τῶς, *definitely, by agreement*, Polyb.—2. *spoken of, known, famous*, Hes. Op. 4.—II. *that may be spoken* or *told*, εἰ ῥητόν, φράσον, Aesch. Pr. 766, cf. 767; ἡ ῥητόν, ἡ οὐχὶ θεμιτὸν ἄλλον εἰδέναι, Soph. O. T. 993; ὁσ' ἀνόσι' οὐδὲ ῥητά μοι, Ib. 1289; etc.; v. sub ἄῤῥητος II. 3.—2. *possible to be spoken* or *enunciated*, Ep. Plat. 341 C.—III. in mathem., ῥητά are *rational quantities*, opp. to surds; v. sub. ἄῤῥητος III.—IV. τὸ ῥητόν=ῥῆσις III.

Ῥήτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ῥήτρη, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ) *an agreement, bargain, covenant*, ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ῥήτρην ποιησόμεθ', Od. 14, 393: strictly, *a verbal covenant*, as in Xen. An. 6, 6, 28:—also, *a wager*, Ael.—II. *a word, saying*, esp. *a common saying, maxim, saw*; hence of *unwritten laws*, whence the ordinances of Lycurgus were called ῥῆτραι, Tyrtae. 8, 6, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 13, etc., Museum Crit. 1, p. 256, Francke Callin. p. 199.—III. *speech*, Nic. Al. 132: also, *leave* or *right to speak*, ῥήτραν λαβεῖν, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255, 21; ῥ. παραλαβεῖν, παραδιδόναι, Luc. Tox. 35, etc.—IV. *an assembly of the people*, Lyc. 470. Hence

Ῥητρεύω, *to pronounce, declare*, ῥ. δίκας, Lyc. 1400.

Ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ) *a public speaker, pleader*, Lat. *orator*, Eur. Hec. 126, etc.: esp. at Athens, oft. in bad sense, οἱ ῥήτορες, *the public speakers in the ἐκκλησία*, a regular profession, by which men rose to office and honours, Ar. Ach. 38, 680, Eq. 60, 358, etc.—2. in Soph. Fr. 937, *one who gives sentence*.—II. later, esp. *a teacher of eloquence, rhetorician*, Lat. *rhetor*, Plut. 2, 131 A, etc.

Ῥηχείη, ἡ, =ῥηχίη, Arr.

Ῥηχιώδης, ου, ὁ, written also ῥηχάδης, (ῥηχίη, ῥαχία, III) *the jailor who kept condemned prisoners*, Hesych.

Ῥηχίη, ἡ, Ion. for ῥαχία, Hdt.

Ῥηχίς, ἡ, =ῥαχία, Hesych.

Ῥηχός (not so well ῥῆχος), ἡ, Ion. for ῥάχος, Hdt. 7, 142.

Ῥηχώδης, ες, (ῥηχός, εἶδος) *thorny, rough*, Nic. Al. 230.

Ῥήων, ον, Ion. for ῥᾴων, compar. of ῥᾴδιος, Lob. Phryn. 402.

†Ῥιάνος, οῦ, ὁ, *Rhianus*, a poet of Crete, in the Anthology.

Ῥιγεδανός, ή, όν, and later ος, ον, (ῥιγέω) strictly, *making one shudder with cold, chilling*, but in Hom. only ῥιγεδανὴ Ἑλένη, *at whose name one shudders, horrible*, Il. 19, 325; cf. Opp. H. 5, 37. (Formed like ἠπεδανός, μηκεδανός, οὐτιδανός, etc.)

Ῥιγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, pf. with pres. signf. ἐρρίγα, hence irreg. Ep. dat. part. ἐρριγοντι, Hes. Sc. 228: (ῥῖγος). Strictly, *to shiver* or *shudder with cold* (cf. ῥιγόω); but in this signf. not till after Hom., who only has it metaph., *to shudder* with fear or horror, ῥίγησε δ' ἰδών, Hom.; ἐρρίγησαν ὅπως ἴδον, Il. 12, 209; so Pind. N. 5, 92, Soph. O. C. 1607:—c. inf., *to shudder* or *fear to do* a thing, Il. 3, 353; 7, 114:—also, θυμὸς ἐρρίγει μή..., Od. 23, 216.—2. like Lat. *frigere, to cool* or *slacken in zeal*, Dissen Pind. N. 5, 50 (91).—II. trans., *to shudder at* any thing, ῥιγήσειν πόλεμον, Il. 5, 351; ἐρρίγα μάχην, Il. 17, 175; cf. 16, 119. (Akin to φρίσσω. Lat. *rigeo* and *frigeo*, our *freeze*, Germ. *frieren*, etc.) Hence

Ῥιγηλός, όν, *making to shiver, chilling*, Hes. Sc. 131.

Ῥίγιον, as compar. adv. formed from ῥῖγος, *more frostily* or *coldly*, Od. 17, 191.—II. metaph., *more horribly*, τινί, for one, Hom., and Hes.; τό οἱ καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται, Il. 1, 325, etc.—The masc. ῥιγίων seems not to occur: cf. superl. ῥίγιστος. [ῐ]

Ῥίγιος, ον, (ῥῖγος) *frosty, chill*, dub.

Ῥίγιστος, η, ον, superl. from ῥίγιον, *coldest: most horrible*, ῥίγιστα, Il. 5, 873; Ζεὺς ἀλιτροῖς ῥιγ., Ap. Rh. 2, 215. [ῐ]

†Ῥίγμος, ου, ὁ, *Rhigmus*, son of Piroüs of Thrace, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 20, 485.

Ῥιγνός, ή, όν, rare form for ῥικνός.

Ῥιγομάχης, or -χος, ου, ὁ, *fighting with cold*, Anth. P. 11, 155.

Ῥιγοπύρετος, ὁ, (ῥῖγος) *a fever with shiverings*, a sort of *ague*, Hipp.; cf. sq. [ῠ]

Ῥῖ-ΤΟΣ, εος, τό, *frost, cold*, Od. 5, 472, Hdt. 6, 44, and Att.; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ ῥίγους, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 D; λιμῷ καὶ ῥίγει μαχόμενος, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 14.—2. *a shivering from cold*: also, *a feverish shivering fit*, Hipp.: ῥίγεα πυρετώδη, Id.—II. metaph., *shivering, shudder, fear, dread*, like Lat. *horror*.—We also find it with accent ῥίγος, Lob. Phryn. 107; but it would be hard to find a passage with ῐ. (Cf. Lat. *rigor* and *frigus*.)

Ῥιγοσίβιος, ον, f. l. for ῥιγωσίβιος.

Ῥιγόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ῥῖγος) like ῥιγέω, *to be cold, shiver from frost* or *cold*, Od. 14, 481, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, and Att.; though oft. the forms may belong either to this or to ῥιγέω, as, ῥιγῶν τε καὶ πεινῶν, Ar. Ach. 857, cf. Nub. 416, Plat. Gorg. 517 D.—This word, like ἰδρόω, has an irreg. contraction into ω and ῳ, for ου and οι, as, inf. ῥιγῶν, Ar. Vesp. 446, Av. 935 (though ῥιγοῦν is a v. l. Ar. Nub. 442); part. dat. ῥιγῶντι, Ar. Ach. 1146; fem. ῥιγῶσα, Simon. Amorg. 26; opt. ῥιγῷμεν, Br. Ar. Ach. 1146; subjunct. ῥιγῷ, Plat. Gorg. 517 D;—all of which are Att. forms.

Ῥιγωσίβιος, ον, (ῥιγόω, βίος) *living in frost and cold*; hence, generally, *frosty, cold*, Lob. Phryn. 420.

Ῥῐ-ΖΑ (not ῥίζα), ης, ἡ, *a root*, Hom., etc.; ῥ. ἐλατήριος, *a purgative* medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—esp. nom. plur. αἱ ῥίζαι, *the roots*, as always in Hom.: hence in various metaph. usages, e. g., *the roots of the eye*, Od. 9, 390, cf. Eur. H. F. 933; *the roots* or *foundations* of the earth, Hes. Op. 19; of a mountain, Aesch. Pr. 365:—ἐκ ῥιζῶν, *radicitus*, Plut. Pomp. 21; cf. πρόῤῥιζος.—II. *any thing that grows like a root* from one stem; Pindar calls Libya the τριτὴ ῥίζα χθονός, considering the earth as divided into three continents, P. 9, 14: but, —III. also, *that from which any thing springs*, as from a root, ἀστέων ῥίζα, of Cyrené, as the *root* or *original* of the Cyrenaïc Pentapolis, Id. P. 4, 26: hence, the *root* or *stock* from which a family springs, Lat. *stirps*, Id. O. 2, 83, I. 8 (7), 123, Soph. Aj. 1178, etc.; and so, *a race, family*, Aesch. Theb. 755, Eur. I. T. 610, etc.:—ῥ. κακῶν, like Virgil's *fons et origo mali*, Eur. Incert. 103, 11.

Ῥιζάγρα, ας, ἡ, *a dentist's instrument*, Celsus.

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Ῥιζάς, άδος, ἡ, v. l. for ῥιζίς, in Nic. Al. 531.

Ῥιζεῖον, ου, τό,=ῥίζιον, Nic. Al. 265.

Ῥιζηδόν, adv., (ῥίζα) *like roots*, Heliod. 1, 29.

Ῥίζηθεν, adv., (ῥίζα) *from the roots*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1400.

Ῥιζίας, ου, ὁ, (ῥίζα) *made from* or *out of the roots*, Theophr.

Ῥιζικός, ἡ, ον, (ῥίζα) *belonging to the root*, Plut. Fr. 49.

Ῥίζιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥίζα, *a little root*, Ar. Av. 654.

Ῥιζίς, ίδος, ἡ, poet. for ῥίζα, Nic. Al. 403; cf. ῥιζίας.

Ῥίζις, ὁ, an Æthiopic animal of the *elephant* kind, Strab.

Ῥιζοβολέω, ῶ, *to strike root*, Sext. Emp. p. 347, Anth. P. 11, 246: from

Ῥιζοβόλος, ον, (ῥίζα, βάλλω) *striking root*.

Ῥιζόθεν, adv., ῥίζηθεν, Nic. Th. 307, Luc. Tyrann. 13.

Ῥιζοκέφαλος, ον, (ῥίζα, κεφαλή) of plants, *of which the flower grows straight from the root*, Theophr.

Ῥιζολογέω, ῶ, *to gather roots*.—II. *to root out*, Diod. 16, 82: from

Ῥιζολόγος, ον, (ῥίζα, λέγω) *gathering roots*.—II. *rooting out*.

Ῥιζοπάγής, ές, (ῥίζα, πήγνυμι) *firmly rooted*, Nonn.

Ῥιζοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίζα, πωλέω) *a dealer in roots*.

Ῥιζοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut and gather roots*, esp. for medical purposes, Theophr.—II., *to root out*: and

Ῥιζοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting and gathering of roots*, Theophr.: and

Ῥιζοτομικός, ἡ, όν, *belonging* or *suited to gathering of roots*: from

Ῥιζοτόμος, ον, (ῥίζα, τέμνω) *cutting and gathering roots*, esp. for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Luc. D. Deor. 13, 1: Soph. had a play called *al* Ῥιζοτόμοι, *the Veneficae*, v. Dind. Fr. 479: ῥιζοτόμος ὥρα, the time *for cutting roots*, Nic. Th. 494.—II. *cutting up by the roots*.

†Ῥιζοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, *Rhizus*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 443.

Ῥιζουχίζω, *to transplant*, Nicet.: from

Ῥιζοῦχος, ον, (ῥίζα, ἔχω) *holding the root*.—II. *upholding the roots* or *foundation*, epith. of Neptune, like γαιήοχος, Call. Fr. 285: generally, *upholding*, *θεμείλια ῥ.*, Opp. H. 5, 680.

Ῥιζοφάγέω, ῶ, *to eat roots* or *vegetables*, Strab.: from

Ῥιζοφάγος, ον, (ῥίζα, φᾶγεῖν) *eating roots*, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 2.

Ῥιζοφύέω, ῶ, *to put out roots*, Theophr.: from

Ῥιζοφυής, ές, (ῥίζα, φύω) *putting out roots*: also,=ῥιζόφυτος, Theophr.

Ῥιζόφυλλος, ον, (ῥίζα, φύλλον) *with leaves from the root*, Theophr.

Ῥιζόφυτος, ον, (ῥίζα, φυτόν) *growing from a root*, prob. l. Chaerem. ap. Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 9, 5; vulg. ῥιζοφοίτητος.

Ῥιζόω, ῶ, (ῥίζα) *to make to strike root*, *plant*; hence, metaph., *to plant*, *fix firmly*, Od. 13, 163; ἐῤῥίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα, Hdt. 1, 64; τυραννὶς ἐῤῥιζωμένη, a *firmly-rooted* tyranny, Hdt. 1, 60; cf. Plat. Legg. 839 A, etc.:—pass., *to take root*, *strike root*, Xen. Oec. 19, 9; (so, intr., in the act., Schneid. Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 1); also, *to be made fast* or *solid*, Soph. O. C. 1591.—II. *to plant* with trees, hence in pass., ἀλωὴ ἐῤῥίζωται, Od. 7, 122.

Ῥιζώδης, ες. (εἶδος) *like a root*.

Ῥίζωμα, ατος, τό, (ῥιζόω) *that which has taken root*, Theophr.—II.=ῥίζα, *a root* or *element*, Emped. 26: *a stem*, *stock*, *race*, *lineage*, Aesch. Theb. 413.

†Ῥίζων, ωνος and ονος, ὁ, *Rhizon*, son of Cadmus.—II. a town of Dalmatia on a river of the same name, Polyb. 2, 11, 16: Strab. p. 316. Hence

†Ῥιζωνικός, ἡ, όν, *of Rhizon*, *Rhizonian*; ὁ Ῥιζονικὸς κόλπος, in Strab. p. 316.

Ῥιζωνῦχία, ας, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) *the root of the nail*.

Ῥιζωρύκτης, ου, ὁ,=ῥιζωρύχος.

Ῥιζωρῡχέω, ῶ, *to dig up roots*, Plut. 2, 473 A: from

Ῥιζωρύχος, ον, (ῥίζα, ὀρύσσω) *digging for roots*, Anth. P. 11, 322. [ῡ]

Ῥίζωσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥιζόω) *a making to take root*.—II. intr., *a taking root*, Theophr., Plut. 2, 227 D:—metaph., Id. Lycurg. 14, Poplic. 8.

Ῥικνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ῥικνός, Nic. Th. 137.

Ῥικνόομαι, as pass. (ῥικνός):—strictly, *to grow stiff*, *to be shrivelled* by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 5, Opp. C. 5, 592:—also used of unseemly contortions of the body, Soph. Fr. 297.—Also written ῥιχνόομαι.

Ῥικνός, ή, όν, strictly, *stiff* or *shrivelled with cold*: hence, *withered*, *bent*, *crooked*, ῥικνὸς πόδας, H. Hom. Ap. 317, cf. Opp. C. 2, 346, Leon. Tar. 37: *shrivelled* by old age, etc., Xenarch. Pentathl. 1, 8, Call. Fr. 49: *shrunk*, *contracted*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Formed from ῥῖγος, as if from ῥιγανός, and so we sometimes find it written ῥιγνός.)

Ῥικνότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being shrivelled*, etc.

Ῥικνοφῡής, ές, (φυή) *shrivelled* or *crooked by nature*.

Ῥικνώδης, ες, (ῥικνός, εἶδος) *shrivelled-looking*, Anth. P. 5, 273, etc.

Ῥίκνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥικνόομαι) *a shrivelling*, esp., of the skin, Hipp., and Galen.

Ῥίμμα, ατος, τό, (ῥίπτω) *a throw*, *cast*, Arion 6.

Ῥιμμός, ὁ, later form for ῥίψις, Nicet.

Ῥίμφᾰ, adv., *lightly*, *swiftly*, *fleetly*, ῥίμφα ἑ γοῦνα φέρει, Il. 6, 511, etc., and Hes.; ῥ. τοξεύειν, Pind. I. 2, 5; ῥ. βαίνειν, Aesch. Ag. 407: cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 387, 1194. (Prob. from ῥιπτω, ἐῤῥιμμαι.) Hence

Ῥιμφαλέος, α, ον, *light*, *swift*.

Ῥιμφαρμάτος, ον, (ῥίμφα, ἅρμα) *of a swift chariot*, ῥ. ὀφρηλασία, Pind. O. 3, 67; ῥ. ἀμιλλαι, *swift* racing of chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063.

Ῥίν, ἡ, later form for ῥίς, q. v.

Ῥῑνάριον, ου, τό, dim from ῥίς, *a small nose*. [ᾰ]

Ῥῑναυλέω, ῶ, (ῥίς, αὐλέω) *to blow through the nose*, *snort*, from anger, etc., Gesn. Luc. Lexiph. 19.

Ῥῑνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ῥίς) *to lead by the nose*, Meineke Menand. p. 278.

Ῥῑνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ῥίνη)=ῥινέω, *to file*, *fine down*, Ael. N. A. 6, 3: ψῆγμα ῥινηθέν, *filings*, Anth. P. 9, 310.

Ῥῑνεγκᾰτᾰπηξῑγένειος, ον, (ῥίς, ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, γένειον) *with a nose reaching to the chin*, *with a nut-cracker nose and chin*, Anth. P. append. 288.

Ῥῑνεγχῦσία, ας, ἡ, (ῥινεγχύτης) *injection through the nose*.

Ῥῑνεγχῡτέω, ῶ, *to inject at the nose*, Diosc.: from

Ῥῑνεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, ἐγχέω) *a surgical instrument for passing injections through the nose*.

Ῥῑνέγχῡτος, ον, (ῥίς, ἐγχέω) *injected through the nose*: τὰ ῥινέγχυτα *injections for the nose*.

Ῥῑνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to file*, *polish* from

ΡΙ'ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *a file* or *rasp*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2. 33; ῥίναι χαρασταί, Leon. Tar. 4.—II. *a shark with a rough skin*, used (like shagreen) for polishing wood and marble, Lat. *squatina*, Epich. p. 29. (Acc. to Ascad p. 111, 24, *the instrument* was oxyt. ῥινῆ, *the fish* paroxyt. ῥίνη.)

Ῥῑνηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a tracking by the nose*, *hunting by scent*.

Ῥῑνηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to track by scent*, Aesch. Ag. 1185.

Ῥῑνηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, ἐλαύνω) *one who tracks by scent*, *a hound*. [ᾰ]

Ῥῑνήλᾰτος, η, ον, (ῥίς, ἐλαύνω) *tracked by the scent*, Opp. H. 2, 290.

Ῥίνημα, ατος, τό, (ῥινέω) *that which is filed off*, in plur. *filings*, Hipp., Eur. Teleph. 26. [ῑ]

Ῥῑνητήριον, ου, τό,=ῥίνη.

Ῥῑνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥινέω) *one who files*.

†Ῥινθών, ωνος, ὁ, *Rhinthon*, a tragic poet of Syracuse, who lived in Tarentum, Anth. P. 7, 414.

Ῥινίζω, f. ίσω,=ῥινέω.

Ῥίνιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥίνη.—II. in plur. τὰ ῥινια, dim. from ῥίς, *the nostrils*, Arist.

Ῥίνισμα, ατος, τό, (ῥινίζω)=ῥίνημα.

Ῥινόβᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *a rough-skinned fish*, between the species ῥαῖη (*sagre*, II) and βάτος, Arist. H. A. 6, 11, 7 also -της, Gen. An. 2, 5, 11.

Ῥινοβολος, ον, (ῥίς, βάλλω) *hitting* or *striking the nose*.—II. proparox. ῥινόβολος, pass., *thrown out of the nose*, e. g. of a snorting sound, ῥ. πάταγος, Anth. P. 9, 769.

Ῥινοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (ῥινός, δέψω) *a leather-dresser*, Hesych.

Ῥινόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, (ῥίς, κέρας) *the Rhinoceros*, i. e. *Nose-horn*, Plin.

†Ῥινοκόλουρα, ων, τά, *Rhinocolura*, a city of Phoenicia, Strab. p. 759.

Ῥινοκολούστης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, κολούω) *one who cuts off noses*, *a nose-clipper*, Diod.

Ῥῑνοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ῥίς, κόπτω) *to cut off the nose*, ῥ. τινα.

Ῥῑνοκτῡπέω, ῶ, (ῥίς) *to make a noise with the nose*.

Ῥῑνολάβίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ῥίς, λαμβάνω) *an instrument for taking hold of the nose*.

Ῥῑνόμακτρον, ου, τό, (ῥίς, *a pocket-handkerchief*, dub.

Ῥινόν, ου, τό,=ῥινός II, 2, *a shield*, Od. 5, 281, but dub.

Ῥῑνοπυλη, ης, ἡ, *a side-gate*, *postern*, Polyb. 8, 27, 8, etc.

ΡΙ'ΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (cf. sub fin.) *the skin* of a living person, Il. 5, 308, Od. 5, 426, 435, etc.: rarely of a dead one, Hes. Sc. 152, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 744.—II. *the hide* of a beast, esp. of an ox, *an ox-hide*, freq. in Hom.; *a wolf's skin*, Il. 10, 334: Hom. does not use it of the skin of a live beast, but it is so in Hes. Op. 513.—2. *an ox-hide shield*, Il. 4, 447; 16, 636.—The gender is undetermined in Hom.; it is masc. in Nic. Th. 361, Al. 475; fem. in Ap. Rh. 4, 174: we also have ῥῖνον, q. v.; and the plur. τὰ ῥινα in signf. II, 1, Anth. P. 9, 338.

Ῥῑνόσῡλος, ον, (ῥίς, σῦλάω) *nose-rooted*: Luc. Bacch. 2.

Ῥῑνότμητος, ον, (ῥίς, τέμνω) *with the nose cut off*.

Ῥῑνοτοκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=ῥινοκοπέω: from

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Ῥινοτόμος, ον, (ῥίς, τέμνω) *cutting off the nose.*

Ῥινοτόρος, ον, (ῥυνός, τορέω) *piercing shields*, epith. of Mars, Il. 21, 392, Hes. Th. 934, Anth.

Ῥινοῦχος, υν, ὁ, *a sewer*, Lat. *cloaca*, Strab. (Acc. to Coray from βοή, ῥέω, and ἔχω: dub.)

Ῥινόχοος, ὁ, (ῥίς, χέω)=ῥινεγχύτης.

Ῥινώλεθρος, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, ὄλεθρος) *a nose-plague.*

†**Ῥίνων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Rhino*, one of the ten in Athens, Isocr. 372.

Ῥινωτηρία, ας, ἡ,=ἐφολκίς, *a part in the stern* of a vessel.

Ῥῑ́ΟΝ, ου, τό, *any jutting part* of a mountain, whether upwards or forwards; hence,—1. *the peak* of a mountain, ῥίον Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 8, 25, etc.; ῥίον ὀρέων, Od. 9, 191; ῥίον οὔρεον, H. Ap. 139.—2. *a headland, foreland*, Od. 3, 296; whence the pr. names Ῥίον Μολυκρικόν and Ῥ. Ἀχαϊκόν at the mouth of the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 2, 86, like our *North* and *South Foreland.*—3. later, also, *a bay formed by a foreland*, Ael. N. A. 15, 3. [ῑ]

†**Ῥίον**, τό, Μολυκρικόν, or Ἀντίῥριον, Strab. p. 387, and Ῥίον Ἀχαϊκόν, v. foreg. 2.

†**Ῥιπαῖα**, ὄρη, τά, *the Rhipaean mountains*, a fabled range of mountains on the northern edge of the earth, Dion. P. 315: Ῥιπαῖον ὄρος, Callim. Fr. 215: also, Ῥίπαι, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Ῥιπάς, άδος, ἡ,=ῥιπή, very dub.

Ῥιπαύλης, ου, ὁ, v. ῥαπαύλης.

Ῥιπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) *the swing* or *force with which any thing is thrown*; and, also, *the motion of the thing so thrown, rushing motion, rush*, ῥ. αἰγανέης, *the throw* or *flight* of a javelin, Il. 16, 589; λᾶος, of a stone, Il. 12, 462, Od. 8, 192; so, πέτριναι ῥ., Eur. Hel. 1123; ῥ. Βορέαο, *the sweep* or *rush* of the N. wind, Il. 15, 171; later, ῥιπαὶ κυμάτων ἀνέμων τε, Pind. P. 4, 346, cf. Fr. 58, 6; ῥ. ἀνέμων, Pind. P. 9, 84, Soph. Ant. 137; ῥιπή alone, *a storm*, Aesch. Pr. 1089: so, ῥ. πυρός, *the rush* of fire, Il. 21, 12; ῥ. ἀνδρός, Il. 8, 355; ἀθανάτων, Hes. Th. 681, 849; ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς Ἀφροδίτης, of love, Opp. H. 4, 141:—and so, of *a rushing sound*, ῥ. πτερύγων, Aesch. Pr. 126; hence also of *the buzz* of a gnat's wings, Id. Ag. 893; of the lyre's *quivering notes*, Pind. P. 1, 18:—then of *quivering, twinkling light*, ῥιπαὶ ἄστρων, Soph. El. 106, cf. O. C. 1248; and so, ῥ. ποδῶν, like μαρμαρυγή, Eur. I. T. 885:—lastly, of *a strong smell*, ῥ. οἴνου, Pind. Fr. 147.—Cf. βολή, ὁρμή, φορά, ῥύμη and Lat. *impetus.*—II. *the wing as an instrument of swift motion*, Ap. Rh. 2, 935.—Poet. word.

†**Ῥίπη**, ης, ἡ, *Rhipe*, a city of Arcadia near Stratia, Il. 2, 606.

Ῥιπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥιπίς, *a small bellows.*

Ῥιπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ῥιπίς) *to blow up, fan* the flame, Lat. *conflare*, πολέμου ἔριν, Fr. Hom. 26; ἀνεγείρει καὶ ῥιπίζει, Ar. Ran. 360:—pass., τεμάχη ῥιπίζεται, the fish *is fanned to boiling-point*, Id. Eccl. 842.—2. *to fan* a person, Plut. Anton. 26.

Ῥιπίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ῥιπή) *a fan for raising the fire*, Ar. Ach. 669, 888; ῥ. πτερίνα, Anth. P. 6, 306.—II. *a lady's fan*, Dion. H. 7, 9, Anth. P. 6, 290.—III.=ῥίψ. [Acc. to Draco p. 23, 15, etc., -ῑς in common Greek and Ion., -ίς in Att., v. Ar. ll. c.; in Anth., ll. c., both occur, Jac. A. P. p. 204.]

Ῥῑπῐσις, ἡ, (ῥιπίζω) *a blowing with a bellows* or *fan*, Theophr.

Ῥίπισμα, ατος, τό, (ῥιπίζω) *that which is fanned* or *blown up with bellows.* II.=foreg., Anth. P. 5, 294.

Ῥιπισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ῥίπισις.

Ῥιπιστήριος, α, ον, (ῥιπίζω) *fit for fanning*: τὸ ῥ.,=ῥιπίς.

Ῥιπιστός, ή, όν, (ῥιπίζω) *fanned, blown with the bellows.*

Ῥῖπος, not ῥίπος, εος, τό, like ῥίψ, *a mat* or *wicker-hurdle*, Hdt. 2, 96: also ῥῖπος, ὁ, Diosc.

Ῥιπτάζω, f. -άσω, frequentative from ῥίπτω, *to throw to and fro, throw* or *toss about*, Lat. *jactare*, ῥίπταζε θεοὺς κατὰ δῶμα, Il. 14, 257; ὀφρύσι ῥιπτάζειν, *to move* the eyebrows *up and down*, H. Merc. 279:—pass., *to toss one's self about, keep tossing*, esp. in bed, Hipp.; so, ἀγρυπνίαις πολλαῖσιν ἐῤῥιπτασμένον, Ar. Lys. 27; τῇ γνώμῃ πολλὰ ῥιπτασθεὶς ἐπ' ἀμφότερα, Plut. Cicer. 37:—Hipp. also has ῥ. ἐωϋτόν, and ῥιπτάζειν, intr., in same signf., cf. Foës. Oecon. [ῐ]

Ῥίπτασκον, Ep. impf. of ῥιπτω, Hom., and Hes.

Ῥιπτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥιπτάζω) *throwing* or *tossing about*, τῶν μελέων, Hipp.: absol., *a tossing about*, esp. in bed, Id., Plut. 2, 455 B:—metaph., *uneasiness, anxiety.*

Ῥιπταστικός, ή, όν, *tossing to and fro*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

Ῥιπτέω, ῶ, used only in pres. and impf., a collat. form of ῥίπτω, to which it is related as Lat. *jactare* to *jacere*, conseq. with the collat. notion of repeated action, first in Hdt. 4, 94, 188, then in Att. poetry and prose: Elmsl. (Heracl. 150) indeed wholly rejects it in Trag.:—in the forms they use, the difference is generally one of accent, (ῥίπτειν or ῥιπτεῖν), so that the sense must determine the question, v. Dind. Soph. Ant. 131, Tr. 780, Aj. 239; but ῥιπτοῦντες is the reading of the MSS. in Eur. l. c.; ῥιπτεῖτε, Ar. Eccl. 507; ῥιπτούμενος, Plat. Tim. 80 A.

Ῥιπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ῥίπτω, *thrown, cast, hurled*, ῥ. μόρος, death *by throwing down* (a precipice), Soph. Tr. 357.

Ῥίπτω, strengthd. from Root ΡΙΠ- which appears in ῥιπή, ῥιφῆναι, etc.: f. ῥίψω: aor. ἔῤῥιψα, also 3 sing. aor. 2 ἔῤῥιφε, in Opp. C. 4, 350: aor. pass. ἐῤῥίφην [ῐ], less freq. ἐῤῥίφθην, Pors. Hec. 339: Ep. impf. ῥίπτασκον, ες, ε, Il. 15, 23, Od. 11, 591, and Hes.: a redupl. pf. pass. ῥερίφθαι in Pind. Fr. 281. Hom. only uses Ep. impf., fut., and aor. act.—A later collat. form with modified signf. is ῥιπτέω, q. v.: see also the frequentat. ῥιπτάζω.

To throw, cast, hurl, δίσκον, σφαῖραν, Il. 23, 842, Od. 6, 115; ἡ μὲν ἑλὼν ῥίψω ἐς Ταρτάρου, Il. 8, 13, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1051; ἐς τὸ δυστυχές, Id. Cho. 913; ἐς φλόγα, Soph. Tr. 695; ῥ. χθονί, *to throw* on the ground, Soph. Tr. 790; cf. Eur. I. A. 39:—*to cast* a net, ἔῤῥιπται ὁ βόλος, the cast *has been made*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62:—ῥ. τί τινος, like κατά τινος, *to throw* it *at* one, Eur. Bacch. 1097 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Cycl. 51:—also, ῥ. τινὰ κατὰ πέτρας, *to throw* him *against* a rock, Id. I. T. 1430: but, κατὰ κρημνῶν ῥιφθέντες, *thrown down* from..., Plat. Legg. 944 A.—2. *to throw about*, like ῥιπτάζω, πλοκάμους, Eur. I. A. 788, Bacch. 150.—3. *to cast out* of the house or land, Soph. O. T. 719, Phil. 265, etc.; μὴ ῥιφθῶ κυσὶν πρόβλητος, Aj. 830, —4. *to throw off* or *away*, of arms, clothes, Eur. El. 820, Plat. Rep. 474 A; esp., ῥ. ἀσπίδα, Lys. 117, 1, etc.; cf. ῥίψασπις.—5. ῥ. λόγους, *to cast* them *forth, let drop*, Aesch. Pr. 312, Eur. Alc. 680:—but, also, *to throw* them away, *waste* them, Aesch. Ag. 1068, cf. Eur. Med. 1404.—6. ῥ. κίνδυνον, metaph. from the dice, (as we say) *to make a bold throw, make a venture* or *hazard, run a risk*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 50; v. ἀναῤῥίπτω, II, Elmsl. Heracl. 150.—7. intr. (sub. ἑαυτόν), *to throw* or *cast one's self*, i. e. *to fall*, Theogn. 176; *to dash one's self*, ἐς τύφον, Monk Alc. 922, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 105:—the pass. is also used in this signf. (Akin to ἐρείπω.)

Ῥῑ́Σ, ἡ, gen. ῥινός, acc. ῥῖνα, plur. ῥῖνες, Ion. gen. pl. ῥινέων, Hipp.:—*the nose*, both of men and beasts, Od. 4, 445, Hdt. 3, 154, and Att.—2. in plur., *the nostrils*, Lat. *nares*, Il. 14, 467, Od. 5, 456, etc., Hes. Sc. 267, and Att.:—post-Hom. also μυκτῆρες:—cf. γρυπός, σιμός.—II. metaph., *the power of tracking by scent.* A later form is ῥίν, cf. Lob. Paral. 196. [ῑ, except in late versifiers, Jac. Anth. P. p. 729.]

Ῥίσκος, ου, ὁ, *a coffer, chest*, Lat. *riscus*, Antiph. Κυβευτ. 1.

Ῥῐ́ψ, ῥῑπός, ἡ, (ῥίπτω)=ῥίμμα and ῥίψις, Lyc. 235, 1326.

Ῥίψ, ῥῑπός, ἡ, (later also ὁ, Lob. Paral. 114), gen. ῥῑπός:—*plaited work* of osiers or rushes, *wicker-work*, Od. 5, 256:—hence, *a mat*, Lat. *cratis*, ῥιψὶ καταστεγάζειν, Hdt. 4, 71:—proverb., θεοῦ θέλοντος κἂν ἐπὶ ῥιπὸς πλέοις, ap. Plut. 2, 405 B, cf. Ar. Ran. 699, Luc. Hermot. 28,—said to be taken from boys' learning to swim with a bundle of rushes.—Later collat. forms are ὁ ῥῖπος and τὸ ῥῖπος. (Prob. akin to ῥίπτω, as δόναξ to δονέω. Hence γρῖπος, γρῖφος and Lat. *scirpus*, perh. also *ripa*: ῥώψ is akin. [ῐ]

Ῥίψασπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥίπτω, ἀσπίς) *throwing away his shield in battle, a recreant*, Ar. Nub. 353, Pac. 1186, Plat. Legg. 944 B.

Ῥιψαυχενέω, ῶ, *to throw the neck up*, esp. of horses: from

Ῥιψαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥίπτω, αὐχήν) *throwing the neck up, tossing the head*, esp. of horses; also of haughty persons, Pind. Fr. 224; cf. ὑψαύχην, ἐριαύχην.

Ῥίψις, (not ῥίψις), εως, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) *a throwing, hurling*, Plat. Legg. 813 D.—2. *a throwing down* from a height, Id. Rep. 378 D.—3. *a throwing about*, ῥίψεις ὀμμάτων, Plut. Sull. 35.

Ῥιψοκινδυνέω, ῶ, *to run risks, be fool-hardy*, Dio C: from

Ῥιψοκίνδυνος, ον, (ῥίπτω, κίνδυνος) *running needless risks: a fool-hardy person*, Lat. *vir projectae audaciae*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9; cf. ἀναῤῥίπτειν II. Adv. -νως.

Ῥιψολογέω, ῶ, (ῥίπτω, λόγος) *to bandy words*, Polyb. 12, 9, 5, etc.

Ῥίψοπλος, ον, (ῥίπτω, ὅπλον) *throwing away his arms*, hence, ἄτη ῥ., i. e. a panic flight, Aesch. Theb. 315.

Ῥιψοφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) *a casting about the eyes, leering.*

Ῥόα, ἡ,=ῥοιά, *a pomegranate*, Ar Fr. 506, Plat.: cf. σίδη.

Ῥοά, ἡ, Dor. for ῥοή, *a stream*, Pind.

Ῥοάς, άδος, ἡ, (ῥέω) *a flowing, running*, a disease of vines, Lat. *roratio*, Plin.; cf. ῥοιάς.

Ῥοβδέω,=ῥοιβδέω, Hesych.

†**Ῥοβοάμ**, ὁ, (Hebr. in Greek form **Ῥοβόαμος**, ον) *Roboam* or *Rehabeam*, a son of Solomon, king of Judah, N. T.

Ῥογκιάω,=ῥέγκω, ῥέγχω, Epich. p. 111.

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'Ρόγκος, ὁ,=ῥόγχος.
'Ρογμός, ὁ,=foreg., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
'Ρόγος, ου, ὁ, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, *a stack* or *rick* put up in the field; hence, generally, *a barn, storehouse*, Epich. p. 10. (Cf. Lat. *rogus.*)
'Ρογχαζω,=ῥέγχω, Hesych.
'Ρόγχος, ου, ὁ, (ῥέγχω) like ῥέγχος, *a snoring*, Lat. *ronchus.*
'Ροδαλός, ή, όν,=ῥόδινος, Opp. C. 1, 501.
'Ρόδαμνος, ὁ,=ῥάδαμνος and ὀρόδαμνος.
'Ροδάνη, ης, ἡ, (ῥοδανός) *the spun thread, woof* or *weft*, Batr. 183; acc. to Hesych.,= κρόκη: cf. Schneid. Orph. Arg. 509. [ᾰ] Hence
'Ροδᾰνίζω, *to twist threads, spin.*
'Ροδᾰνός, ή, όν, *waving, flickering*, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα, Il. 18, 576 (al. ῥαδαλόν, ῥαδανόν, ῥαδινόν, etc.): but ῥοδανόν is recognized by Aristarch., v. Spitzn. ad. l., and correctly derived from κραδάω, κραδαίνω; cf. δαδινός.
'Ροδᾰνός, ή, όν,=ῥόδινος, dub.
†'Ρόδανος, ου, ὁ, *the Rhodanus*, now *Rhone*, in Gallia, Ap. Rh. 4, 627; Strab. p. 183.
'Ρόδαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ, dim. from ῥόδον, *a dwarf-rose.*
†'Ροδάσπης, ου, ὁ, *Rhodaspes*, a son of Phraates, Strab. p. 748.
'Ροδέα, ἡ, contr. ῥοδῆ, *a rose-bush*: cf. ῥόδον fin.
'Ροδεία, ας, ἡ, (ῥόδον) *a rose-wreath*, dub.
†'Ρόδεια, ας, ἡ, *Rhodēa*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, a companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 451; Hes. Th. 351, ubi v. l. 'Ροδία.
'Ρόδειος, ον, and
'Ρόδεος, α, ον, (ῥόδον) *of roses, ἄνθεα, πέταλα*, Ibyc. 4, Eur. Hel. 245; ἄνθη, Id. Med. 841; λίπος, Nic. Al. 155.
'Ροδεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a rose-bed, rosary*, also ῥοδών.
'Ροδῆ, ἡ, contr. for ῥοδέα, *a rose-tree, rose-bush*, Archil. 37.
†'Ρόδη, ης, ἡ, *Rhode*, daughter of Neptune and Amphitrite, Apollod. 1, 4, 4.—2. daughter of Danaus, Id. 2, 1, 5.—Others in Anth.; N. T.; etc.—II. a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 160.
†'Ροδία, ας, ἡ,='Ρόδεια.—II. *the Rhodian territory*, as well the islands as the territory on the Carian coast, Strab.
'Ροδιακός, ή, όν, *of Rhodes*: τὸ 'Ρ., =sq., Epigen. 'Ηρωΐν. 2.
'Ροδιάς, άδος, ἡ, *a kind of cup made at Rhodes*, Diphil. *alp.* 1.
'Ροδίζω, f. -ίσω, (ῥόδον) *to look* or *smell like the rose*, Ath. 677 E.—II. trans. *to tinge of a rose colour*, Theophr.
'Ρόδινος, η, ον, (ῥόδον) *made of roses*, Anacr. 95.
'Ρόδιος, α, ον,=foreg., Diosc.
'Ρόδιος, α, ον, ('Ρόδος) *Rhodian, of* or *from Rhodes.* Il. 2, 654.—II. 'Ροδία τέχνη, the art of *painting*, Mehlhorn Anacr. 15, 3, cf. p. 248.
†'Ρόδιος, ου, ὁ, *the Rhodius*, a river of Troas, Il. 12, 20.—II. as masc. pr. n., Diog. L.; etc.
†'Ροδίππη, ης, ἡ, *Rhodippe*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 370.
'Ροδίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an unguent* or *powder made from roses*, Diosc.
'Ροδίτης, ὁ, (ῥόδον) οἶνος, wine *flavoured with roses*, Diosc. 5, 35.—2. ῥοδ., *a gem*, Plin.
†'Ροδογούνη, ης, ἡ, *Rhodogūne*, mother of Xerxes.—2. daughter of Artaxerxes, Plut. Artax.—3. wife of Demetrius Nicanor, App.
'Ροδοδάκτῡλος, ον, (ῥόδον, δάκτυλος) *rosy-fingered*, always as epith. of 'Ηώς, Morn, Hom., and Hes.; Κύπρις, Coluth. 98.
'Ροδοδάφνη, ης, ἡ, (ῥόδον, δάφνη) *the rose-laurel*, i. e. either *the oleander* or *the rhododendron*, Luc., and Plin.; elsewh. νήριον.
'Ροδόδενδρον, ου. τό,=foreg., Plin.
'Ροδοειδής, ές, (ῥόδον, εἶδος) *rose-like, rosy*, Musae. 114, Anth. P. 15, 40.
'Ροδόεις, εσσα, εν, (ῥόδον) *of roses*, ἔλαιον, Il. 23, 186; ἄνθεα, Eur. I. A. 1298; χάρις, Anth. P. 5, 81; etc.
'Ροδόκισσος, ου, ὁ, *rose-ivy*, Theocr. 5, 131; but prob. it should be written ῥόδα κισσός: cf. Wordsw. ad l.
'Ροδόκολπος, ον, *rosy-bosomed.*
'Ροδόμᾶλον, ου, τό, Dor. for ῥοδόμηλον.
'Ροδόμελι, ιτος, τό, *rose-honey.*
'Ροδόμηλον, ου, τό, Dor. -μᾶλον, (ῥόδον, μῆλον) *a rose-apple*: hence metaph., *a plump, rosy cheek*, Theocr. 23, 8.—II. *marmalade made of roses and quinces.*
'Ροδομῑγής, ές, (ῥόδον, μίγνυμι) *mixed with roses*, Clem. Al.
'PO'ΔON, ου, τό, *the rose*, Lat. *rosa*, first in H. Hom. Cer. 6, Theogn. 537, Hdt. 8, 138:—proverb. of any thing sweet or beautiful, ῥόδα μ' εἰρηκας, Ar. Nub. 910; πάττε πολλοῖς τοῖς ῥόδοις, Ib. 1330.—2. *a garden of roses, rosary*, Coluth. 348.—II. part of *the pudenda muliebria*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 29.—A dat. ῥοδέεσσι, as if from τὸ ῥόδος, occurs Ap. Rh. 3, 1020; al. ῥοδέῃσι. (Perh. akin to ἐ-ρυθ-ρός, Germ. *roth*, our *red, ruddy.*)
'Ροδόπεπλος, ον, (ῥόδον, πέπλος) *with roseate veil* or *robe*, Q. Sm. 3, 608.
†'Ροδόπη, ης, ἡ, *Rhodope*, an ocean nymph, companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 422.—2. daughter of the river-god Strymon, wife of Haemus king of Thrace, Luc. Salt. 51.—Others in Luc.; etc.—II. a lofty mountain range in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49; Thuc. 2, 96; Theocr. 7, 77.
'Ροδόπηχυς, Dor. -πᾶχυς, υ, gen. υος, (ῥόδον, πῆχυς) *rosy-armed*, H. Hom. 31, 6, Hes. Th. 247, 251, Sappho 22, Theocr. 2, 148, etc.
'Ροδόπνοος, ον, (ῥόδον, πνέω) *breathing of roses*, Anth.
'Ροδόπῡγος, ον, (ῥόδον, πυγή) *rosy-rumped*, Anth. P. 5, 55.
'Ροδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *a rose-seller.*
'Ρόδος, ου, ἡ, the isle of *Rhodes*, on the coast of Caria, earlier called Ophiussa, Stadia, and Telchinis. Il. 2, 655; Strab. p. 653.—2. the capital of the island, having two harbours, Strab. l. c.
'Ροδόσταγμα, τό, and ῥοδόστακτον, τό, (ῥόδον, στάζω) *extract of roses prepared with honey*, like ῥοδόμελι.
'Ροδόσφῡρος, ον, (ῥόδον, σφυρόν) *rosy-ankled*, Q. Sm. 1, 138, Anth.
†'Ροδουντία, ας, ἡ, *Rhoduntia*, a strong place in Thessaly near Thermopylae, Strab. p. 428.
'Ροδοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing roses.*
†'Ροδοχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Rhodochāres*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Catapl. 17.
'Ροδόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ῥόδον, χρόα) *rose-coloured*, Opp. H. 1, 130, Anacreont. 57, 3, etc.
'Ροδόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 18, 31.
'Ροδών, ῶνος,=ῥοδεών, Anth. P. 5, 36 (e conj. Jac.).
†'Ρόδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Rhodon*, masc. pr. n., Anth.
'Ροδωνία, ας, ἡ, (ῥόδον) *a bed, garden of roses, rosary*, Dem. 1251, 27: *a rose-bush*, Theophr., Ael. N. A. 14, 24; cf. ἰωνία.—II. *a vine with gold-coloured grapes.*—III.=ῥοδοδάφνη.—IV. *a dish prepared with roses*, Ath. 406 A; like ῥοδόμηλον.—V. *pudenda muliebria*, Cratin. Nem. 5.—Usu. written ῥοδωνία, but v. Lob. Paral. 317.
†'Ροδῶπις, ιος, ἡ, *Rhodōpis*, a courtesan who became queen of Psammitichus of Aegypt, Ael. V. H. 13, 33.—2. another, who lived in Aegypt in the time of Amasis, Hdt. 2, 134.—Cf. Ath. 596 B; Strab. p. 808.
'Ροδῶπις, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem. from sq., Nonn.
'Ροδωπός, όν, (ὤψ) *rosy-faced*, Diosc.
'Ροδωτός, ή, όν, as if from ῥοδόω, *prepared with roses*: τὸ ῥ., *rose-wine, rose-water*, etc., Lat. *rosatum.*
'Ροείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥοος, *a conduit* or *channel*, Inscr.
†'Ροείτης, ου, ὁ, the river earlier called *Rhesus* in Troas, Strab. p. 602.
'Ροή, ῆς, ἡ, Dor. ῥοᾱ, (ῥέω) *a river, stream, flood*, freq. in Hom., always in plur., and usu. with a gen. added, ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥοῇσιν, Il. 3, 5; Μαιανδρου τε ῥοάς, Il. 2, 869; ποτάμοιο, ὕδατος, etc.; so also in Hes. and Trag.: ἀμπέλου ῥοή or ῥοαί, *the juice* of the grape, Eur. Bacch. 281, Cycl. 123.—metaph., *the stream* of song or poesy, ῥοαὶ Μουσῶν, ἐπέων, Pind. N. 7, 17, l. 7 (6), 26; also, ῥοαί, *streams of events, the tide of affairs*, Pind. O. 2, 62, cf. N. 11, 61.—2. *a flowing*, flux, as a philosoph. term, Plat. Theaet. 152 E, etc., v. Crat. 402 A; cf. ῥευ 5. Cf. ῥοος.
'Ροητόκος, ον, (τίκτω) *producing streams.*
'Ροθέω, ῶ, (ῥόθος) *to make a rushing noise, to dash*, esp. of waves and the stroke of oars: also of fire, ἐν βοθοῦντι κριδάνῳ, Aesch. Fr. 309.—2. of any confused noise, as, ῥοθεῖν τινι, *to murmur* at one, Soph. Ant. 290; λόγοι ἐῤῥόθουν, *there was a noise of* angry words, Ib. 259.
'Ροθιάζω, f. -άσω, strengthd. form of foreg., *to ply the dashing oar*, Cratin. Incert. 8, Hermipp. Stratic. 5: also of the oars, *to dash*, Ar. Fr 60.—2. of pigs eating, *to make a grunting noise*, Ar. Ach. 807.
'Ροθιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of ῥόθιος, *roaring, dashing*, κῦμα, Aesch. Pers. 396.
'Ρόθιον, ου, τό, v. ῥόθιος II.
'Ρόθιος, ον, also, α, ον, Eur. I. T. 1133: (ῥόθος): — *rushing, roaring, dashing*, esp. like waves, κῦμα ῥ. θάλασσα, Od. 5, 412; so of oars, ῥ. πλατεῖαι κῶπαι, Eur. l. c., and 407.—2. of pigs, *guttling*, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A.—II. τὸ ῥ., as subst., *a wave dashing on the beach, a breaker, wave*, esp. in plur., Soph. Phil. 699, Eur. Cycl. 17, etc.: and in sing., *surf, surge*, Aesch. Pr. 1048, Thuc. 4, 10 — γλυκερὸν ῥ. of wine, Anth. P. 11, 64.—2 *a loud shout*, esp. of applause, ῥ. αἴρεσθαι τινι, Ar. Eq. 546:—generally, *a tumult, riot*, Eur. Andr. 1096, cf. Aesch. Theb. 362.
'Ροθιότης, ητος, ἡ, *noisiness, turbulence.*
'Ροθοπυγίζω, v. βαθυπυγίζω.
'PO'ΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a rushing noise, roar* or *dash of waves*, esp., *the rushing of a stream, the dash of oars*, ἐξ ἑνὸς ῥόθου, with one *stroke*, i. e. all at once, Aesch. Pers. 462; cf. κελευσμα —2. of any confused inarticulate sound,

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βόθος Περαίδος γλώσσης, *the noise* of the Persian (i. e. barbarian) tongue, Aesch. Pers. 406.—3. *of any rushing motion*, τῆς δὲ Δίκης ῥόθος ἑλκομένης, ἣ κ' ἀνδρες ἄγωσι δωροφάγοι, *a resistless course* is that of Justice, though she be dragged whithersoever bribed judges lead her, Hes. Op. 222; πτερύγων ῥόθος, Opp. H. 5, 17.—II. *a steep, rocky path*, Nic. Th. 672: αἰγὸς ῥόθος, a goat's *course* or *track*, Nic. l. c. (Onomatop., like ῥοῖβδος, ῥόφος, etc.)

'Ροιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. ῥοίη, *a pomegranate-tree*, Od. 7, 115; 11, 589.—II. the fruit, *a pomegranate*, H. Cer. 373, 412, Hdt. 4, 143, Ar. Vesp. 1268; also, ῥόα.

'Ροία, ἡ, (ῥέω) *a horse-pond, horse-pool*, Hesych.: hence ῥοΐζω.

'Ροίαξ, ακος, ὁ,=ῥοιά, very dub.

'Ροιάς, άδος, ἡ,=ῥοάς, v. l. for ῥαάς, which is better.

'Ροιβδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ῥοῖβδος) like ῥοφέω, *to swallow with a noise, to suck down*, of Charybdis, Od. 12, 106:—in Aesch. Eum. 404 Minerva comes, ῥοιβδοῦσα κόλπον αἰγίδος, *letting* her bellying aegis *rustle* (as she flies). Cf. ἀναῤ-, ἀποῤ-, ἐπιῤ-ροιβδέω.

'Ροιβδηδόν, adv., = ροιζηδόν, Q. Sm. 5, 381.

'Ροίβδησις, εως, ἡ, (ῥοιβδέω) *a whistling, piping, βουκόλων*, Eur. I. A. 1066.

'Ροῖβδος, ου, ὁ, *any rushing* noise or motion, e. g. *the whirring* of wings, Soph. Ant. 1004; *the rushing* of the wind, ἀνέμου ῥ. καὶ ῥύμη, Ar. Nub. 407. (The usage of ῥοῖβδος, ροιβδέω, agrees with that of ῥοῖζος, ῥοιζέω, cf. ἀπορῥοιβδέω, ἐπιῤῥοιβδέω: though in Hom. the verb ῥοιβδέω is used=ῥοφέω; cf. ἀναῤροιβδέω.)

'Ροιβδώδης, ες, (εἶδος)=ῥοιζώδης.

'Ροιδάριον or ῥοιδάριον, τό,=sq.

'Ροίδιον or ῥοΐδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥοιά, ῥόα, *a small pomegranate*, Menand. p. 55: the form ῥοίδιον was held to be better Att., Lob. Phryn. 87, Pors. Hec. p. li.

'Ροίζασκε, Ep. impf. of ῥοιζέω, Hes. Th. 835.

'Ροιζέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ῥοῖζος) *to whistle*, Lat. *stridere*, Il. 10, 502; of a snake, *to hiss*, Hes. Th. 835 (in Ep. impf. with aor. signf. ῥοίζασκε), Ap. Rh. 4, 129, etc.; of birds, *to rush* or *whirr through the air*, Luc. Amor. 22:—so in pass., Anth. Hence

'Ροιζηδά, adv., *with rushing sound* or *motion*, Nic. Al. 182, 498: so, ῥοιζηδόν, Id. Th. 556, Lyc. 66.

'Ροιζήεις, εσσα, εν, (ῥοιζέω) *whizzing, rushing*, Nonn.

'Ροίζημα, ατος, τό, (ῥοιζέω) *a rushing, whirring noise* or *motion*, as of birds, Ar. Av. 1182, cf. Luc. Musc. Enc. 2; στεροπᾶς, Id. Jup. Trag. 1.

'Ροιζήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥοιζέω) *one who moves with a rushing sound*, Orph. H. 5, 5.

'Ροιζόθεμις, ιδος, ἡ, (ῥοιζέω, θέμις) *a noisy dispute*, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 3.

'Ροῖζος, ου, ὁ, Ion. ἡ, *the whistling* or *whizzing* of an arrow, Il. 16, 361, Opp. H. 2, 352:—any *whistling* or *piping sound*, as of a shepherd, πολλῇ ῥοίζῳ. Od. 9, 315; ῥ. πνευμάτων, Plut. 2, 18 B: cf. ῥοῖβδος, ῥόθος.—II. *rushing motion, a rush, swing*, like ῥύμη, Plut. Marcell. 15, Demetr. 21.

'Ροΐζω, (ῥοή, ῥοία) ἵππον, *to water a horse, to ride* him *in a pond*; also as dep., Strab., but cf. Lob. Phryn. 616.

'Ροιζώδης, ες, (ῥοῖζος, εἶδος) *like a rushing noise*: τὸ ροιζῶδες, *a rapid, whizzing motion*, Plut. 2, 923 C.

'Ροιζωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=ῥοιζήτωρ, dub. in Orph. H. 7, 6.

'Ροιή, ἡ, Ion. for ῥοιά, Hdt.

'Ροικοειδής, ές, (ῥοῖκος, εἶδος) *curved* or *crooked-looking*, Galen.

'Ροικός, ή, όν, like ῥαιβός, *crooked*, κορώνη, Theocr. 7, 18: περὶ κνήμας ῥοικός, *bow*-legged, Archil. 52, Bergk; v. l. ῥαιβός (q. v.).

'Ροϊκός, ή, όν, (ῥέω, ῥόος) *flowing, fluid*: and of solids, *soft, flabby*, opp. to firm, σώματα, Hipp.—II. *suffering from a flux* or *diarrhoea*.

†'Ροῖκος, ου, ὁ, *Rhoecus*, a centaur, Call. Dian. 221.—2. a celebrated artist and architect of Samos, Hdt. 3, 60.

'Ροικώδης, ες,=ῥοικοειδής.

†'Ροῖος, ου, ὁ, *Rhoeus*, a general of the Phocians, Paus. 10, 1, 8.

†'Ροισάκης, ὁ, *Rhoesaces*, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 15, 7.

'Ροΐσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ῥόα, *a small pomegranate*: also, *a knob* or *tassel shaped like a pomegranate*, LXX.

'Ροΐσκος, ὁ, dim. from ῥοά, *a rivulet, brook*.

'Ροϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥοΐζω) *a swimming*.

†'Ροιτάκης, ὁ, *the Rhoetaces*, a river falling into the Cyrus in Albania, Strab. p. 500.

†'Ροιτειάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *Rhoetean*, Ap. Rh.

†'Ρ.ίτειον, ου, τό, *Rhoetēum*, a city and promontory of Troas on the Hellespont, containing the tomb of Ajax, Hdt. 7, 43.

†'Ροιτηΐς, ίδος, ἡ,='Ροιτειάς, ἀκταί, Anth. P. 7, 146.

'Ροΐτης, οἶνος, ὁ, *pomegranate-wine*, Diosc. 5, 34.

†'Ροιτιεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Rhoetĕan*, *ol* 'P., Strab. p. 595.

'Ρομβέω, ῶ, (ῥόμβος) *to make to spin like a top: to whirl, hurl*.

'Ρομβηδόν, adv., *like a top*, Manetho.

'Ρομβητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥομβέω) *one that spins like a top*, Orph. H. 30, 2.

'Ρομβητός, ή, όν, (ῥομβέω) *spun round like a top, whirled about*, ῥομβητοὺς ἰονέων πλοκάμους, Anth. P. 6, 219, cf. 218.

†'Ρομβίτης, ου, ὁ, κόλπος, *Rhombites sinus*, a gulf in the Palus Maeotis, ὁ μέγας καλούμενος, and another near it, ὁ ἐλάσσων 'P., Strab. p. 493.

'Ρομβοειδής, ές, (ῥόμβος, εἶδος) *rhombus-shaped, rhomboidal*, Hipp.: ῥ. σχῆμα, *a rhomboid*, i. e. a four-sided figure with only the *opposite* sides and angles equal, Galen.:—τὸ ῥ., a place at Megara, Plut. Thes. 27.

'Ρόμβος, ου, ὁ, Att. ῥύμβος, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 452 (ῥέμβω):—*any thing that may be spun* or *turned round*:—I. *a top*, also στρόμβος, βέμβιξ, Lat. *turbo*, ῥόμβων ἔνοσις, Eur. Hel. 1362, ubi v. Musgr. (ap. Dind.); cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 1139.—2. *a magic wheel*, used by witches and sorcerers to aid their spells, in Propert., *rhombi rota*, Eupol. Bapt. 15, Theocr. 2, 30; cf. Horat. Epod. 17, 7, v. sub ἴυγξ.—3. a kind of *tambourine*, like ῥόπτρον II, Ar. Fr. 288, Ap. Rh. l. c.—II. *a spinning, whirling motion*, as of a top, wheel, etc., hence, ἑέντα ῥόμβον ἀκόντων, shooting forth whirling darts, Pind. O. 13, 134; ῥ. ἀετοῦ, the eagle's *swoop*, Id. I. 4, 81 (3, 65); ῥ. κυμβάλων, Id. Fr. 48.

B. *a rhomb*, i. e. a four-sided figure with *all* the sides, but only the *opposite* angles, equal, Euclid.—II. a species of fish, of which *the turbot* is one variety, so called from its rhomb-like shape, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 330 B; yet this, though a *Greek* word, seems to have been an *Italian* name, ψῆττα being the Greek, v. Mein. Nausicr. Naucl. 2.—2. *a surgeon's bandage*, also called from its shape, Hipp.

'Ρομβώδης, ες,=ῥομβοειδής: metaph., τὸ ῥομβῶδες, *the giddy whirl* of drunkenness, Plut. 2, 715 C.

'Ρομβωτός, ή, όν, as if from ῥομβόω, *made in the shape of a rhombus*.—II.=ῥομβητός, dub.

'Ρόμμα, ατος, τό, (ῥοφέω)=ῥόφημα, Hipp.

'Ρόμος and ῥόμος, ὁ, *a wood-worm*, Lat. *teredo, termes*.

'Ρομφαία, ας, ἡ, *a large sword*, used by the Thracians, ὀρθὰς ῥομφαίας βαρυσιδήρους ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν ὤμων ἐπισείοντες, Plut. Aemil. 18:—generally, *a sword*, N. T.

'Ρομφάνω,=ῥοφάνω, Hipp.

'Ρομφεύς, έως, ὁ, *the waxed thread of shoemakers*, usu. in plur.

'Ρόος, ου, ὁ, Att. contr. ῥοῦς, cf. sub fin. (ῥέω):—like ῥοή, *a stream*, freq. in Hom., but only in sing.; he often adds a gen., as, ῥόος 'Αλφειοῖο, 'Ωκεανοῖο, etc., Il. 16, 151; 11, 726; also, κῦμα ῥόοιο, Il. 21, 263; προχέειν ῥόον εἰς ἅλα, Ib. 219: κατὰ ῥόον, down, i. e. with *stream*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; ἀνὰ ῥόον, up stream, against it, Hom.; cf. ἀνά C. I, κατά B. I.—II. *a flux, discharge* of humours, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.—III.=ῥοή 2, Plat. Crat. 411 D.—Later writers have the heterocl. dat. ῥοΐ, like νοΐ from νοῦς, also gen. ῥοῦς, and acc. ῥόα, Lob. Phryn. 454, Paral. 173.

'Ροπᾱληφορέω, ῶ, (ῥόπαλον, φέρω) *to carry a club*.

'Ροπᾱλίζω, (ῥόπαλον) *to brandish a club, strike with a club*.

'Ροπᾱλικός, ή, όν, (ῥόπαλον) *like a club*, i. e. *thicker towards the end*: hence, *versus rhopalicus*, a verse *in which each word is one syllable longer than that before*, as, *rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram*, Serv.

'Ροπᾱλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥοπαλίζω) *a striking with a club*.—II. *priapism*, Ar. Lys. 553.

'Ροπᾱλοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a club*.

'Ρόπᾱλον, ου, τό, (ῥέμβω, ῥέπω) *a club, a stick* or *cudgel* which grows gradually thicker, or which has a butt end, used to cudgel an ass, Il. 11, 559, 561; to walk with, Od. 17, 195: also, *a war-club* or *mace* of brass, Od. 11, 575, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 20; hence expressly, ῥόπαλα ξύλων, Hdt. 7, 63; of the club of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 512, Ar. Ran. 47, etc.—II. *membrum virile*, Leon. Tar. 26.—III.=ῥόπτρον III, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 36.

'Ροπᾱλωτός, ή, όν, as if from ῥοπαλόω, *club-shaped*.

'Ροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ῥέπω) *inclination downwards, a sinking* or *falling*, opp. to σοῦς (motion upwards): esp. *the sinking of the scale, fall* or *turn of the scale*, Aesch. Pers. 437 (cf. ἀντισηκόω II): hence,—2. usu. metaph., *the turn of the scale, the critical moment* which is to determine the issue, Lat. *momentum*: ἐν ῥοπῇ κεῖται, Soph. Tr. 82; ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς ἐστι, Thuc. 5, 103, like Lat. *in discrimine est*, 'tis just balancing *on the turning point, in extreme danger*, like ἐπὶ ξύρου ἵστατα ἀκμῆς: so, ῥοπῆς ἔχεσθαι, Ar. Vesp. 1235: λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖσιν ἐμπολὰς μακρὰς ἀεὶ παραῤῥίπτοντες, Soph. Fr. 499; so, ἐπὶ σμικρῆς ῥοπῆς, Eur. Hipp. 1163, cf. Plat. Rep. 556 E, etc.; ῥοπὴν λαμβάνειν, παρέχεσθαι, Polyb. 1, 20, 7; 6, 52, 9; μεγάλας τὰς ῥοπὰς ποιεῖν, Isocr. 69 C: ῥοπὴ βίου,

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the turning, sinking point of life, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 1508.—II. *the weight which makes the scale turn*; hence, metaph., *σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' εὐνάζει ῥοπή*, a slight *weight thrown in* puts an end to them, Soph. O. T. 961; *δύο ῥοπαί*, two *balancing weights*, two *alternatives*, Eur. Hel. 1090: also *weight, influence*, *ῥοπὴν ἔχειν*, to be of *importance*, Dem. 154, 18; *ῥοπὴν ἔχειν πρός τι*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1; *μεγαλὴ γὰρ ῥοπὴ ἡ τύχη περὶ πάντα πράγματα*, Dem. 24, 14; cf. Polyb. 6, 10, 10. Hence

'Ροπικός, ή, όν, *inclined* or *inclining to, prone*, *πρός τι*.—II. act., *giving a decision*.

'Ροπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ῥοφέω, to be supped up*, Gal.

'Ροπτρόν, οῦ, τό, (*ῥέμβω*)=*ῥόπαλον*.—2. *the wood in a trap* which strikes the mouse, etc., Archil. 100; metaph., Eur. Hipp. 1172, ubi v. Monk.: also, *ὑσπληγξ*.—II. *a musical instrument* of the Corybantes, *a tambourine*, Anth. P. 6, 74; *a kettle-drum*, Plut. Crass. 23, also called *ῥόμβος*. Att. *ῥύμβος*.—III. *the knocker on a house-door*, Eur. Ion 1612, Lys. 103, 16; cf. *ῥόπαλον* III.

†'Ρόσκυνος, ου, ὁ, *the Rhoscynus*, a river of Gaul, Polyb. ap. Ath. 332 A.

†'Ρουβήν, ὁ, (Hebr., in Greek 'Ρούβηλος, ου, Joseph.) *Ruben*, eldest son of Jacob, N. T.

†'Ρουβίκων, ωνος, ὁ, *the Rubicon*, in Italy, Strab.

'Ρούδιον, τό, late form for *ῥοίδιον*, Lob. Phryn. 87.

†'Ρούθ, ἡ, (Hebr., in Greek 'Ρούθη, ης, Joseph.) *Ruth*, fem. pr. n., a Moabitess, LXX.; N. T.

'Ροῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for *ῥόος*.

'Ροῦς, ὁ and ἡ, gen. *ῥοῦ* and *ῥόος*, Lob. Phryn. 454:—*a small tree*, the bark and fruit of which were used in tanning, prob., *the sumach, rhus cotinus*, Linn., Antiph. Leuc. 1, 2.—II. also, *a spice plant*, Ath.

†'Ροῦς, οῦ, ὁ, *Rhus*, a town of Megaris, later *Παλαιοχωρία*, Plut. Thes. 77.

'Ρουσίζω, *to be reddish*, Geop.

'Ρούσιος, ον, *reddish*, Lat. *russus, russeus*, Diosc., cf. Anth. Plan. 386.

'Ρουσιώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *of a reddish colour*.

†'Ρουσκίνων, ωνος, ἡ, *Rhuscinon*, a city, and ὁ, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 182: cf. 'Ρόσκυνος.

†'Ρουσπῖνον, ου, τό, *Rhuspinum*, a city of Numidia, Strab. p. 831.

'Ρούσσιος, α, ον,=*ῥούσιος*.

†'Ρουτηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Rhuteni*, a people of Aquitania, Strab. p. 191.

†'Ρουτίλιανός, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Rutilianus*, Strab.

†'Ρούτουλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Rutuli*, a people of Latium, Strab. p. 228.

†'Ρουφῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Rufinus*, Anth., etc.

†'Ροῦφος, ου, ὁ, *Rufus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

'Ροφάνω, Hipp., and *ῥοφάω*, f. *-ήσω*, collat. forms of sq.

'Ροφέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω* or *-ήσομαι*, which last alone Elmsl. will allow in Att., and therefore alters Ar. Ach. 278, Eq. 360, Pac. 716,—so too Dind. (*ῥόφος*). *To sup greedily up, gulp down*, Aesch. Eum. 264, Soph. Tr. 1055, Ar. ll. cc. —There are several collat. forms, *ῥοφάω, ῥοφάνω. ῥομφάνω, ῥυφέω, ῥυμφάνω*: hence *ῥόμμα, ῥοπτός*. (Formed onomatop. like *ῥοιβδέω*, Lat. *sorbeo*.) Hence

'Ρόφημα, ατος, τό, *that which is supped up*, esp., a kind of *thick gruel* or *porridge*, Hipp.

'Ροφημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

'Ρόφησις, εως, ἡ, (*ῥοφέω*) *a supping up*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 14.

'Ροφητικός, ή, όν, (*ῥοφέω*) *belonging, given to supping up*, Strab.

'Ροφητός, ή, όν, (*ῥοφέω*) *that can be supped up*, Diosc.

'Ρόφος, ου, ὁ, = *ῥόφημα*, quoted from Eupol.

'Ρόχῦνον, ου, τό, *a strickle*: prob. strictly *ῥόγανον*, from *ῥύγος*.

'Ροχθέω, ῶ, (*ῥόχθος*) *to roar*, esp., of the sea, *κῦμα ῥοχθεῖ*, Od. 5, 402; 12, 60; *ὑπὸ κύματι πέτραι ῥόχθεον*, Ap. Rh. 4, 925.—Cf. *ὀρεχθέω*.

'Ροχθίζω,=foreg., v. l. Orph. H. 49, 5.

'ΡΟ'ΧΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a roaring*, esp. of the sea, Nic. Al. 390, Lyc. 402.

'Ρώδης, ες, (*ῥόος, εἶδος*) *fluid, liquid, watery*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 9: also, *rough, boisterous*, *θάλασσα*, Thuc. 4, 24, cf. Ael. N. A. 7, 24.—II. in medic., *running*, *ὀφθαλμοί*, Hipp.: also *soft, flaccid*, ld.:—of persons, *affected with diarrhoea*, cf. Foës. Oecon.; v. *ῥοιάς*. Adv. *-δως*.

'Ροών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*ῥόα*) *a plantation of pomegranate trees*, LXX.

'Ρῠδικός, ή, όν, (*ῦας*) *like diarrhoea*, Paul. Aeg.

'Ρυαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, (*ῥέω*) *a stream that bursts forth, a mountain stream* or *torrent* swollen by rains, Thuc. 4, 96: esp., *a stream of lava* from a volcano, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 111 E, 113 B; *ῥ. τοῦ πυρός* in Thuc. 3, 116: also, *a volcano* itself, Theophr.

'Ρυάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (*ῥέω*) *fluid, running*, hence *flabby*, opp. to firm, *ῥυάδος σώματος γενομένου*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 5, 14.—II. *falling off*, *ῥ. θριξί*, hair *that falls off*: *ῥ. ἄμπελος*, a vine *that sheds grapes*.—III. as subst., *οἱ ῥυάδες*, fishes *that go in shoals with the currents*, like herrings, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 22.

'Ρύᾶτο, 3 pl. aor. sync. of *ῥύομαι*, Hom.

'Ρυάχετος, ου, ὁ, *ὁ τῶν Ἀσαναίων ῥυάχετος, the unstable crowd* of the Athenians, a Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 170 (vv. ll. *ῥυέχετος, ῥυχάχετος, ῥυγχάχετος*): Hesych. explains *ῥυάχετος* by *ὁ ῥέων ὀχετός*, and Phot. *ῥυέχετος* by the same words:—if derived from *ῥυαξ ῥυακος, ῥυάχετος* is the most likely form: cf. *σύρφαξ*.

'Ρύβδην, adv., *with a noise*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 12; v. l. *ῥύδην*.

'Ρύγχαινα, ἡ, *with a large nose* or *snout*, Lat. *nasuta*.

'Ρυγχελέφας, ὁ, (*ῥύγχος, ἐλέφας*) *with an elephant's trunk*, Anth. P. 11, 204.

'Ρυγχίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ῥύγχος*, Ar. Ach. 744.

'Ρυγχομαχέω, ῶ, (*μάχομαι*) *to fight with the snout*, dub.

'Ρύγχος, εος, τό, (*ῥύζω*) *a snout, muzzle*, strictly of swine, Pherecr. Ἀηρ. 3, Anaxil. Calyps. 1; cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 348; of dogs, Theocr. 6, 30; of birds, *a beak, bill*, Ar. Av. 348, 364, etc.; generally, *a face*, Cratin. Incert. 83, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 95, Meineke Araros Adon. 1.

'Ρύδην, adv., (*ῥέω*) *flowingly*, i. e. *abundantly*, Hippon. 20; [where ῠ, unless we follow Welcker in writing *ῥύδδην*, like *ἄδδην* for *ἄδην*, cf. *διαῤῥύδην*.]—Cf. *ῥύβδην*.

'Ρύδον, adv.,=foreg., *ῥυδὸν ἀφνειός, abundantly* rich, Od. 15, 426.

'Ρύεο, ῶ, f. *-ήσομαι*, collat. form of *ῥέω*, q. v.

'Ρυζέω or *ῥύζω*, like *ῥίζω, to growl, snarl*, like an angry dog, Hermann Eurip. 1, ubi v. Meineke; *ῥυζεῖ ἐπικλαυτον νόμον, snarls* its melancholy ditty, Ar. Ran. 684. (Akin to *μυκάομαι, βρύχω, βρυχάομαι*, as also to Lat. *rudo, rugio, ringo*.)

'Ρύη, Ep. for *ἐρρύη*, 3 sing. aor. pass. of *ῥέω*, Od. 3, 455.

'Ρύημα, ατος, τό, (*ῥυέω*) strictly=*ῥύμα, ῥεῦμα*: usu. a kind of *honey-cake*, Galen. [ῠ]

'Ρύημι,=*ῥυέω, ῥέω*, prob. not found in use.

'Ρυηφενής, ές, (*ῥέω, ὄφενος*) *overflowing with riches, very wealthy*, Dion. P. 337; cf. *εὐηφενης*. Hence

'Ρύηφενία, ας, ἡ, (*ῥέω, ὄφενος*' *affluence*, Call. Jov. 84.

'Ρυθμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ῥυθμός*) *to bring into a measure of time* or *proportion*; *to repeat* a verse *in proper time* or *rhythm*, i. e. *to scan* it, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 238, Melet. p. 129.—II. generally, *to order, arrange, compose*, Plat. Phaed. 253 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20; *ῥ. τὸ πρόσωπον*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; so, *ῥ. τὴν ψυχήν*, Tim. Locr. 103 D; *τὰς γνώμας*, Luc. Gymn. 22: pass., *οὐκ ἐρρύθμισμαι*, thus *am I brought to order*, Aesch. Pr. 241:—*ῥυθμίζειν λιτὴν ὄπον, to define* the place of meal (referring to the line before), Soph. Ant. 318.

'Ρυθμικός, ή, όν, (*ῥυθμός*) *set to time, rhythmical*, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Plut., etc.: of a man, Plut. 2. 1044 C.

'Ρυθμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who sets in order*.

'Ρυθμογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a noting down of the time* or *rhythm*, Inscr.

'Ρυθμοειδής, ές, (*ῥυθμός, εἶδος*) *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Dion. H.

'Ρυθμοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a making of time* or *rhythm*, Plut. 2. 1135 C, etc.: from

'Ρυθμοποιός, όν, *making time* or *rhythm*.

'Ρυθμός (also *ῥυσμός*, q. v.), οῦ, ὁ, *any motion*, esp. *a regular, recurrent, vibratory motion*: hence,—I. *measured motion, time*, Lat. *numerus*, whether in sound or motion, *ἡ τῆς κινήσεως τάξις*, Plat. Legg. 665 A, cf. 672 E, Symp. 187 B, cf. Cic. Orator 39 and 54, Suid. s. v., (though we confine the word *rhythm* to *sounds* only): therefore, opp. to *μέτρον* and *ἁρμονία*, Plat. Rep. 398 D, 601 A; for these is *rhythm* or *time* in prose as well as verse, Ib. 397 B, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 4: on the kinds of rhythm distinguished by the ancients, v. Bockh Pind. T 1, P. 2, p. 22, sq.—Special phrases: *τῷ ῥυθμῷ*, in *time*, of dancing, *marching*, etc., Virgil's *in numerum*, *ἐν ῥ. ἔρχεσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 670 B; *ἀφιέσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; so, *μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ*, Thuc. 5, 70; *ῥυθμὸν ὑπάγειν*, to keep *time*, Ar. Theocr. 956: *θαττονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν*, to play in quicker *time*, Xen. Symp. 2, 22.—II. *measure, proportion* or *symmetry* of parts, at rest as well as in motion, *κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ῥ.*, Plat. Legg. 728 E:—hence, *form* or *shape made after a certain proportion*, *ὁ ῥυθμὸς τῶν γραμμάτων, the shape* of the *letters*, Hdt. 5, 58; so of the *shape* of a cup, Alex. Drop. 1, 4; cf. Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 10.—III. generally, *proportion, arrangement, order*, Aesch. Cho. 797; *ῥυθμῷ τινι*, Eur. Cycl. 398: *κατὰ ῥυσμοῦ*, not without *reason*, Call. Ep. 44, 5.—2. *the state or condition* of any thing, e. g. *the state of the soul, temper, disposition*, Theogn. 958, where it is joined with *ὀργή* and *τρόπος*: in Archil. 14, 7 for *the state of man* generally, Lat. *conditio humana*:—*the state*

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manner or *fashion* of a thing, Ἑλλην ῥ. πέπλων, Eur. Heracl. 130; τίς ῥ. φόνου; what *kind* of slaughter? Id. El. 772, cf. Supp. 94: ἐν τριγώνοις ῥυθμοῖς, triangular-*wise*, Aesch. Fr. 70. (From root ῥέω, ῥεύ-σομαι, ῥυῆναι.) [In Att., and esp. in late poets, ῠ is not rare.]

Ῥΐσκομαι, later collat. form of ῥέω: esp. *to have diarrhoea*.

Ῥῑκᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to plane*: from

Ῥῑκάνη, ης, ἡ, *a plane*, Lat. *runcina* (as τρυτάνη in Lat. becomes *trutina*), Leon. Tar. 28. [ᾰ]

Ῥῑκάνησις, ἡ, (ῥικᾰνάω) *a planing*, Math. Vett.

Ῥῑκᾰνίζω=ῥυκανάω.

Ῥῦμα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω)=ῥεῦμα, *any thing that flows, a river, stream*, Herm. Orph. H. 9, 22. [ῡ]

Ῥῦμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *that which is drawn, a drawing*; esp.,—1. τόξου ῥῦμα, of the Persians, opp. to λόγχης ἰσχύς, of the Greeks, Aesch. Pers. 147; ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, within bow-*shot*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 15; so, ἐς τόξου ῥῦμα, ap. Suid.—2. *a towing-line*, Polyb. 1, 26, 14, etc.—3. *the pole of a carriage*, usu. ῥᾶμος.—II. (ῥύομαι) *deliverance, protection*, Aesch Supp. 84, Soph. Aj. 159, Eur. Heracl. 260; cf. ῥῦσις.

Ῥῡμάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ῥύμη II., ἄρχω) *a street-inspector*, Aen. Tact.

Ῥυμβέω, ῶ, (ῥόμβος) Att. for ῥομβέω, Plat. Crat. 426 E.

Ῥύμβιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥόμβος, Att. for ῥόμβιον.

Ῥυμβονάω, ῶ, (ῥυμβών) *to swing round*; and so *to throw away*:—metaph., like σπαθάω, *to squander* money, (as we say) *to make ducks and drakes of* it, Ruhnk. Tim.

Ῥύμβος, ου, ὁ, Att. for ῥόμβος, q.v.

Ῥυμβών, όνος, ἡ,=ῥόμβος, ῥόμβος, esp. *a sling*.—II. *serpentine motion, a coiling, coil*, Ap. Rh. 4, 144.

Ῥύμη, ης, ἡ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *the force, swing, rush* of a body in motion, Lat. *impetus*, πτερύγων ῥύμῃ, *the rush* of wings, Ar. Pac. 86, cf. Av. 1182; ἡ ῥ. τοῦ αἵματος, *the flow* of blood in the veins, Hipp.:—absol., *a violent attack, charge*, of soldiers, Thuc. 7, 70, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31, cf. Eur. Rhes. 64, Lob. Phryn. p. 404; ῥύμῃ, *with a swing*, Thuc. 2, 76; cf. ῥοίβδος, ῥοῖζος:—metaph., ἡ ῥύμη τῆς τύχης, Plut. Caes. 53; ἡ ῥύμη τῆς ὀργῆς, etc., *vehemence of* passion, Dem. 546, 29; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 462.—II. *a quarter of a city, street*, Lat. *vicus*, Κεραμικῆς ῥύμης ἄπο, Ar. Eccl. 4, cf. Polyb. 6, 29, 1: *a lane, alley*, opp. to πλατεῖα, N. T. Hence

Ῥῡμηδόν, adv., *with a swing* or *rush*, Polyaen.

Ῥύμμα, ατος, τό, (ῥύπτω) *that which remains from washing, filth, dirt*.—II. *any thing used for washing, soap, lye*, etc., Ar. Lys. 377, Plat. Rep. 429 E, Nic. Al. 96, etc.

Ῥῦμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *the pole of a carriage*, Il. 6, 40; 10, 505, Hdt. 4, 69: also ῥύμα.—II. *a trace in harness*, usu. ῥυστήρ, Ael. N. A. 10, 48.—III. *a furrow, row, line, train*, like ὁλκός, Lat. *tractus*, Arat. 927.—IV.=ῥύμη II.

Ῥῡμοτομέω, ῶ, (ῥύμη II, τέμνω); ῥ. πόλιν, *to divide* a town *into streets* or *quarters*, Diod. 17, 52. Hence

Ῥῡμοτομία, ας, ἡ, *division* of a town, etc., *into streets* or *quarters*, Polyb. 6, 31, 10.

Ῥῡμουλκέω, ῶ, (ῥῦμα I. 2, ἕλκω) *to draw by a line, to tow*, Lat. *remulcare* or *remulco agere*, ναῦν, Polyb. 1, 27, 9.

Ῥυμφάνω and ῥυμφέω, collat. forms of ῥοφέω, q. v.

Ῥυνδάκη, ης, ἡ, *an Indian bird* of the size of a pigeon, Ctesias; in Plut. Artax. 19, ῥυντάκης, ου, ὁ. [ᾰ]

†Ῥύνδακος, ου, ὁ, *the Rhyndacus*, a river between Mysia and Bithynia, the earlier Lycus, Strab. p. 576.

Ῥῠ́ΟΜΑΙ, f. ῥύσομαι: aor. ἐῤῥυσάμην: Ep. 2 sing. impf. ῥύσκεν, from collat. form ῥύσκομαι, Il. 24, 730: syncop. collat. form of aor. ἔρυτο, 3 pl. ῥύατο, inf. ῥῦσθαι, Il. 15, 141; also. ἔῤῥυτο, Soph. O.T. 1352; ἔρυντο, Theocr. 25, 76.—Dep.; but, in later writers, the aor. ἐῤῥύσθην is used in pass. sense, Heliod.

Strictly, *to draw to one's self*, i. e., *draw out of danger*: hence, *to rescue, save*, c. acc., first in Hom. and Hes.; ῥ. ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ, *to save* from out of ill, Od. 12, 107, cf. Il. 20, 360; ῥ. ὑπ' ἠέρος, Il. 17, 645, cf. 224: also c. gen. alone, ῥ. τινά τινος, Hdt. 9, 76; τοῦ μὴ κατακαυθῆναι, Id. 1, 86: c. inf. alone, ῥ. τινὰ θανεῖν, Eur. Alc. 11; τινὰ μὴ καθανεῖν, Id. H. F. 197:—absol., *to save from an illness, cure*, Hdt. 4, 187: hence,—II. *to free, redeem*, τὸν ἐνθεν ῥυσάμην, *I set him free* from thence, Il. 15, 29; ἐκ δουλοσύνης, Hdt. 5, 49; 9, 90; ἐκ πόνων, Pind. P. 12, 32; πολέμου καὶ μανιῶν, Ar. Lys. 342.—III. generally, *to shield, screen, guard, protect*, esp. of guardian gods, Il. 15, 257, 290, etc.; so of princes and chiefs, Il. 9, 396, and Trag.; of warders or watchmen, Il. 10, 417; of shepherds, Od. 14, 107:—hence Hom. oft. joins ῥ. καὶ φυλάσσειν, also ῥ. καὶ σαῶσαι, Il. 15, 290; so, ἀρήγειν καὶ ῥ., Aesch. Eum. 232.—2. oft. also in Hom. of defensive armour, *to shield, cover*, Il. 10, 269; 16, 799, etc.; of a wall, Il. 12, 8: hence,—3. *to screen, conceal*, Od. 6, 129.—III. *to draw back, to hold back, check*, Ἦ ῥύσατ' ἐπ' ὠκεανῶ, Od. 23, 244; νόστον ἐρυσσάμενοι, Pind. N. 9, 55: *to keep off*, Id. 8 (7), 114.—IV. by a rare metaph., *to draw down* the scale; and so, *to outweigh*, ἔργῳ ἀγαθῷ τὰς αἰτίας ῥ., *to outweigh* or *more than make up* the faults by good service, Thuc. 5, 63.—Poet word. (The act., ῥύω, does not occur, ἐρύω, *to draw*, being used instead: however such derivatives as ῥύσιον, ῥυσός, ῥυτήρ, ῥύτωρ, ῥυτόν, ῥυτίς, etc., show that an act. ῥύω existed in sense at least; and that the act. signf. of ἐρύω sometimes passed over into this of ῥύομαι, appears from signf. III, also from ῥύσιον, and ῥύσιος, ῥυτήρ.) [Hom. usu. has ῠ in indic. pres. when followed by a short vowel, but ῡ in arsis at the beginning of the verse, Il. 15, 257; 16, 799: in opt. ῥύοιτο, always ῡ, even in thesis, Il. 12, 8; 17, 224: ῡ also in fut., Hes. Th. 662; and usu. so in the regul. aor., of which Hom. has the forms ἐῤῥύσατο, ῥυσάσθην, ῥύσαιτο, ῥῦσαι; ῠ only once in ῥύσάμην, Il. 15, 29: ῡ also in ἔρυτο, Il. 23, 819 (though Hes. Th. 301, has ἔρῦτο), and in ῥύατο, Od. 17, 201, Il. 18, 515: Att. have ῡ in fut. and regul. aor.]

Ῥύπα, τά, heterocl. plur. of ῥύπος, q. v., Od. 6, 93.

Ῥῠπαίνω, aor. ἐῤῥύπᾰνα, (ῥύπος): *to befoul, defile, disfigure*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 16: metaph., *to abuse, disparage*, Pherecr. Incert. 48, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10.—Pass., *to be* or *become foul*, Xen. Lac. 11, 3.

Ῥύπαξ, ακος, ὁ, (ῥύπος) *a dirty fellow*, formed like πλούταξ, etc.

Ῥυπαπαί, v. ῥυππαπαί.

Ῥῠπᾰρεύομαι, as pass. (ῥυπαρός) *to be filthy*, dub. l. N. T.

Ῥῠπᾰρία, ας, ἡ, *dirt, filth*.—2. metaph., *sordidness*, Critias 47.

Ῥῠπᾰρογράφος, ον, (ῥυπαρός, γράφω) *painting foul objects*, also ῥυπόγραφος: but they are prob. only f. l. in Plin. for *rhopographos*.

Ῥῠπᾰροκέρᾰμος, ον, *of a dirty earthenware colour*, also ῥυποκέραμος and ὑποκέραμος, Ath. 395 E.

Ῥῠπᾰρομέλᾶς, αινα, ᾶν, (ῥυπαρός, μέλας) *of a dirty black colour*, Ath. 395 D.

Ῥῠπᾰρός, ά, όν, (ῥύπος) *foul, filthy, ὄρτος*, Polyb. 37, 3, 12.—2. metaph., *sordid, stingy*, ῥ. τρόποι, Philetaer. Φιλαυλ. 1, 4. Adv. -ρῶς, Anth. P. 10, 48. Hence

Ῥῠπᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ῥυπαρία, Ath. 220 A.

Ῥῠπᾰροφάγος, ον, (φᾰγεῖν) *eating dirt*.

Ῥύπασμα, ατος, τό, *dirt, filth*: [ῠ] from

Ῥῠπάω, Ep. ῥῠπόω, (ῥύπος) *to be foul, filthy, dirty*, μᾶλα περ ῥυπόωντα καθῆραι, Od. 6, 87; ῥωγαλέα, ῥυπόωντα, 13, 435; νῦν δ' ὅττι ῥυπόω, 23, 115; ῥυπόωντα δὲ ἕστο χιτῶνα, 24, 227: impf. ἐῤῥύπων, Ar. Av. 1282.—II. metaph. *to be sordid, stingy*.

Ῥῠπέλαιον, ου, τό, (ῥύπος, ἔλαιον) *foul, dirty oil*, Paul. Aeg.

†Ῥύπες, ων, αἱ, *Rhypes* (or *Rhypae*), one of the twelve old Achaean confederate cities, Aesch. Fr. 315; Hdt. 1, 145; in Strabo's time destroyed, p. 385. Hence

†Ῥυπικός, ή, όν, *of Rhypes, Rhypic.*; ἡ Ῥυπική, *the territory of Rhypes*, Thuc. 7, 34; ἡ Ῥυπίς, Strab. l. c.

Ῥῠπογράφος, ον, v. ῥυπαρογράφος.

Ῥῠπόεις, εσσα, εν, (ῥύπος=ῥυπαρός, v. l. Od. 13, 435, Leon. Tar. 10, Anth. P. 11, 158.

Ῥῠποκέρᾰμος, ον, v. ῥυπαροκέραμος.

Ῥῠποκόνδῡλος, ον, (ῥύπος, κόνδυλος) *with dirty knuckles*, esp. of one who imitated the Laconians, Archil. 114, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

Ῥύπον, τό, v. ῥύπος, ὁ.

Ῥύπον or ῥῠπόν, τό, and ῥύπος, εος, τό, = ὀρός, *whey*, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 150. [ῠ]

Ῥῠ́ΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *dirt, filth, dirtiness, uncleanness*, Plat. Parm. 130 C; with heterocl. pl. ῥύπα, Od. 6, 93 (but regul. plur. οἱ ῥύποι, Ar. Lys. 1200). The existence of a neut. τὸ ῥύπον or τὸ ῥύπος has not yet been proved, and certainly does not follow from Theocr. 15, 20, v. Lob. Phryn. 150.—2. metaph., *sordidness, stinginess, meanness*, Jac. Lect. Stob. p. 100.—II. in Att., esp., *sealing-wax*, Ar. l. c. [ῠ] Hence

Ῥῠπόω, ῶ, *to make foul and filthy, to befoul* (cf. ῥυπάω): — pass., *to be foul and filthy*, Ep. part. pf. pass. ῥερῠπωμένος, *all filthy*, Od. 6, 59, for which some Gramm. would write ῥερυπωμένος with the lenis.

Ῥῠπόω, ῥυπόωντα, Ep. for ῥυπῶ, ῥυπῶντα, v. ῥυπάω.

Ῥυππαπαί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, like ὠόπ, *yoho!* Ar. Ran. 1073; hence comically, τὸ ῥυππαπαί, the crew, *one's messmates*, Ar. Vesp. 909.—Cf. ἰππαπαί.

Ῥύπτειρα, fem. of sq., *a washer woman*: also as adj., ῥ. κονία, *soap lye*, Nic. Al. 370.

Ῥυπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ῥύπτω) *one who cleanses from dirt, a washer*.

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'Ρυπτικός, ή, όν, *cleansing from dirt, washing*, Plat. Tim. 65 D; c. gen., Arist. Probl. 11, 39: hence, *cathartic*, Ib. 3, 17, 1. Adv. -κῶς: from 'Ρύπτω, strengthd. from root 'ΡΥΠ-, which appears in ῥύπος: fut. -ψω:—*to remove dirt, to cleanse, wash*, esp. with soap or lye:—pass. *ῥύπτομαι, to wash one's self*, Nic. Al. 530; proverb., *ἐξ ὅτου 'γὼ ῥύπτομαι*, ever since *I began to wash*, i. e. from my childhood, Ar. Ach. 17, cf. Juven. 2, 152.

'Ρυπώδης, ες, (ῥύπος) *foul, dirty to behold*.

'Ρυσαίνομαι, (ῥυσός) as pass., *to be wrinkled*, Nic. Al. 78, Anth. P. 14, 103.

'Ρυσαλέος, α, ον, *wrinkled*, Nic. Al. 180.

'Ρυσάω, ῶ, (ῥυσός)=ῥυσαίνω.

'Ρυσή, ῆς, ἡ, (ῥυσός) *a withering, decay*, Suid.

'Ρύσημα, ατος, τό, *a wrinkle*, usu. ῥυτίς. [ῠ]

'Ρύσθαι, inf. aor. syncop. of ῥύομαι, Il. 15, 141.

'Ρυσιάζω, f. -άσω, strictly, *to seize as a ῥύσιον or pledge*: hence, *to seize as one's own property, as one's slave*, etc. (cf. ῥύσιον II), Eur. Ion 523, cf. 1406; generally, *to carry off, snatch away*, Aesch. Fr. 237:—in pass., *to be so dragged away*, of the *addicti* at Rome, Plut. Coriol. 5; generally, *to be dragged away*, as a suppliant from the sanctuary, Aesch. Supp. 424.

'Ρυσίβωμος, ον, (ῥύομαι, βωμός) *defending altars*, Aesch. Eum. 920.

'Ρυσίδιφρος, ον, (ῥύομαι, δίφρος) *preserving the chariot*, of a charioteer, Pind. I. 2, 31.

'Ρύσιμον, ου, τό, poet. for ἐρύσιμον, Nic. [ῠ]

'Ρύσιον, ου, τό, (*ῥύω, ἐρῦω) *that which is seized and dragged away: booty, plunder, prey*, ῥύσι' ἐλαύνεσθαι, of cattle, Il. 11, 674: τοῦ ῥυσίου θ' ἥμαρτε, Aesch. Ag. 535 (which, however, may belong to signf. II). — II. esp., *that which is seized as a pledge* or *surety, a pledge, surety, ῥύσια δοῦναι*, Solon 19, 3 (ubi v. Coray ap. Bach.); *μεῖζον ῥ. πόλει θήσειs*, Soph. O. C. 858, as Herm. takes it, (the ῥύσιον being Oedipus himself, and Thebes the πόλις): — hence, *τὰ ῥύσια* are *pledges entrusted to a god*, i. e. *suppliants*, Aesch. Supp. 412, 728.—III. *that which is seized by way of reprisals*, and so, *reprisals, φονου φόνου ῥύσιον τῖσαι*, to suffer death *in return* for death, Soph. Phil. 959; *ῥύσια καταγγέλλειν, to threaten reprisals*, Polyb. 4, 53, 2: hence—2. *τὰ ῥύσια, claims to persons or things alleged to have been seized, ῥύσια αἰτεῖσθαι, to make this claim*, Polyb. 32, 17, 1, cf. 23, 2, 13: — also, — 3. *τὰ ῥύσια, deliverance*, Aesch. Supp. 314: — also, *offerings for deliverance*, ῥ. ἀνάγειν, Dion. P., cf. Anth. P. 7, 605. [ῠ]

'Ρύσιος, ον, (ῥύομαι) *delivering, saving*, Aesch. Supp. 150; *ῥύσια ψυχῆς δῶρα*, Anth. P. 7, 605.

'Ρυσίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥύομαι, πόλις) *saving the city*, Aesch. Theb. 130.

'Ρυσίπονος, ον, (ῥύομαι, πόνος) *setting free from trouble*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 18.

'Ρῦσις, not ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύομαι) *a freeing, deliverance*.

'Ρύσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥέω) like ῥεῦσις, *a flowing, streaming*, Plat. Legg. 944 B: *the course of a river, stream*, Polyb. 2, 16, 6, etc. [ῠ]

'Ρῦσις, ίδος, ἡ, a dub. form=ῥῦτόν, Piers. Moer. 412, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 90.

'Ρύσκομαι, collat. form of ῥύομαι, hence ῥύσκεν, Ep. 2 sing. impf., Il. 24, 730.

'Ρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥύω) *a drawing out, stretching, extent*, esp. a tract of country, Lat. *tractus*.

'Ρυσμός, ὁ, rarer form for ῥυθμός (q. v.), Archil. 14, 7, Democr. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 11, etc., Call. Ep. 44, 5, Diog. L. 9, 47.

'Ρυσμόω, Ion. for ῥυθμόω, *to form, fashion*, Democr. ap. Stob.

'Ρῡσόκαρπος, ον, (ῥυσός) *with shrivelled fruit*.

'Ρῡσόκαρφος, ον, (ῥυσός, κάρφος) *with shrivelled branches*, Diosc.

'Ρῡσός, ή, όν, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) strictly, *drawn, drawn up*: hence, *shrivelled, wrinkled*, Il. 9, 503, Eur. El. 490, Ar. Plut. 266: in Eur. Supp. 50, *ῥ. πολιῶν σαρκῶν καταδρύμματα*, the tearing of old *wrinkled* flesh (cf. ῥυτίς): *ῥ. ἐπισκύνιον*, of a frown, Anth. P. 6, 64.—Written also ῥυσσός, and so in all derivs. and compds., but ῥυσός, ῥυσόω, ῥυσαίνω are older and better forms; σ being doubled, simply from ignorance that υ was long by nature, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 60, Seidl. Eur. El. 485. Hence

'Ρῡσότης, ητος, ἡ, *wrinkledness, wrinkles*, Plut. Galb. 13, etc.

'Ρῡσόω, ῶ, (ῥυσός) *to make wrinkled*:—pass., *to be* or *become wrinkled, to shrivel*, Arist. Probl. 24, 10, 2.

'Ρυσσαίνω, ῥυσσός, ῥυσσόω, etc., worse forms for ῥυσαίνω, etc., v. sub ῥυσός.

'Ρύσταγμα, ατος, τό, *a dragging away, maltreatment*, Lyc. 1089: from

'Ρυστάζω, f. -άξω, frequentat. from *ῥύω, ἐρύω, *to drag about, drag to and fro*, πολλὰ ῥυστάζεσκε περὶ σῆμα, *he dragged* it many times round the grave of Patroclus, Il. 24, 755; ὁμοὺς ἀεικελίως ῥυστάζειν κατὰ δώματα, Od. 16, 109; 20, 319: cf. sq., and v. ἐλκυστάζω, ῥιπτάζω.

'Ρυστακτύς, ύος, ἡ, *a dragging violently*: generally, *violent treatment* or *behaviour*, Od. 18, 224. [ῡς, ῠος]

'Ρυστήρ, rare late form for ῥυτήρ, ap. Wern. Tryph. 266.

'Ρύστης, ου, ὁ, (ῥύομαι) *a deliverer*, Luc. Philopatr. 6.

'Ρυσώδης, ες, (ῥυσός, εἶδος) *wrinkled-looking*.

'Ρύσωσις, ἡ, (ῥυσόω) *a wrinkling*. [ῠ]

'Ρυσωτός, ή, όν, *wrinkled, shrivelled*.

'Ρυτά, τά, v. sub ῥυτός II.

'Ρυτἀγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, (ῥυτός) *the rope of a horse's halter*, Xen. Eq. 7, 1; cf. ῥυτῆρ II. 2, ἀγωγεύς III.

'Ρυτή, ῆς, ἡ, Peloponnesian word for πήγανον, Lat. *ruta*, our *rue*, Nic.; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 220.

'Ρυτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *one who draws* or *stretches*, ῥ. βιοῦ, δίστων, *drawer* of the bow, of arrows, Od. 18, 262; 21, 173.—II. like ἱμάς, *the strap by which a horse draws, a trace*, Il. 16, 475: also,—2. *the strap by which one holds a horse, a rein*, σπεύδειν ἄπο ῥυτῆρος, *with loose rein*, and so like Lat. *immissis habenis, at full gallop*, Soph. O. C. 900 (usu. written ἀπὸ ῥυτῆρος, but not so well, Bast Ep. Crit. p. 132, Reisig Comm. Crit. Soph. O. C. 896).—3. *a strap* to flog with, Dem. 402, fin., Aeschin. 49, 20, cf. Soph. Fr. 938.

B. (ῥύομαι) *a saver, guard, defender*, ῥ. σταθμῶν, Od. 17, 187, 223; πόλεως, Aesch. Theb. 318.

†'Ρυτία, ας, ἡ, *Rhytia*, mother of the Corybantes, Strab. p. 472.

'Ρῡτιδόομαι, (ῥυτίς) as pass., *to be wrinkled*, Hipp., Luc. Luct. 16.

'Ρῡτιδόφλοιος, ον, (ῥυτίς, φλοιός) *with shrivelled rind*, Anth. P. 6, 22.

'Ρῡτιδώδης, ες, (ῥυτις, εἶδος) *wrinkled-looking*, Hipp.

'Ρῡτίδωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing wrinkled*: also=sq. [ῐ]

'Ρῡτιδωσις, ή, *a wrinkling*. [ῐ]

'Ρῡτίζω,=ῥυτιδόω, susp.

†'Ρύτιον, ου, τό, *Rhytium*, a city of Crete, Il. 2, 648; Strab. p. 479.

'Ρῡτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ῥυω, ἐρύω) *a fold which draws together, a wrinkle*, esp. in the face, Lat. *ruga*, Ar. Plut. 1051, Plat. Symp. 190 E, 191 A. [Though derived from *ῥύω, q. v., ῡ, except in late poets, as Greg. Naz., Jac. Anth. P. p. 726.]

'Ρύτισμα, ατος, τό, (ῥυτίζω) *a darn* or *patch*, Menand. p. 288.

'Ρῡτόν, τό, v. ῥυτός (ῥέω) II.

'Ρῡτός, ή, όν, (ῥύω, ἐρυω) *dragged along*, ῥυτοῖσι λίθεσσι, with large stones *dragged along*, Od. 6, 267; 14, 10.—II. ῥυτά, in pl., *reins* (cf. ῥυτὴρ II), ῥυτὰ χαλαίνειν, Hes. Sc. 304

'Ρύτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, (ῥεω) *flowing, running, fluid, liquid*, ῥ. ὕλις, ὕδωρ, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1408, Soph. O. C. 1598, Eur. Hipp. 123; ῥ. πόρος, Aesch. Eum. 452 (v. πόρος I. 2).—II. τὸ ῥῦτόν, *a drinking cup* or *horn*, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream, (v. Dict. Antiqq. sub. v.), Cratin. Ὦρ. 16, Dem 565, fin., etc., ap. Ath. 496 F; cf. κερατίζω:—a masc. ῥυτός, in Diod.; and Lat. *rhytium* in Martial. 2, 35, 2, whence we may infer a Greek dim. τὸ ῥυτίον.

'Ρῦτρον, οῦ, τό, *an offering for deliverance*, v. ῥύσιον III. 3.

'Ρύτρος, ον, τό, a *plant* with prickles only at the ends, Theophr.

'Ρύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) *one who draws*, like ῥυτὴρ I, ῥ. τόξων, *a bow-man, archer*, Ar. Theam. 108.—II. (ῥύομαι) *a saver, deliverer*, λιμοῦ καὶ θανάτου, *from* them, Leon. Al. 29, 4: *a guard, defender*, Anth. P. 6, 37. [ῠ]

'Ρυφαίνω, Ion. for ῥοφαίνω.

'Ρῡφέω, Ion. for ῥοφέω, Hippon. 66; also in Ar. Fr. 108 A.

'Ρύφημα, τό, Ion. for ῥόφημα, Hipp. [ῠ]

'Ρύψις, ή, (ῥύπτω) *a cleansing, purifying*, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

*'ΡΥΩ, whence ἐρύω, *to draw*, v. sub ῥύομαι.

'Ρύωδης, ες, (ῥέω, εἶδος) *flaccid*, of persons, ῥ. τὰ σύρα, *mucous* of urine, Hipp.—II. *abundant*, Plat. Tim. 86 C, D.

'Ρῶ, v. 'Ρ.

'Ρωά, ῆ,=ῥοιά, dub.

'Ρωβίδας, ὁ, *a boy in his first year*, Lacon. word.

'Ρωγἄλέος, α, ον, (ῥώξ) *broken, cleft*, χιτὼν χαλκῷ ῥ., Il. 2, 417: esp. of clothes, *torn, ragged*, Od. 13, 435, 438, etc.

'Ρωγάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥώξ)=foreg., Anth.: ῥ. πέτρα, a *cloven* rock, *cleft* in the rock, Ap. Rh. 4, 1448, Nic. Th. 389:—ῥωγάς (sc. χῆ), *a cleft in the earth, cavern*, Opp. C. 4, 393. Cf. ῥαγάς, ῥώξ, ἀποῤῥώξ.

'Ρωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ῥώξ) like ῥαγή, *a cleft*, Nonn.

'Ρῶγμα, ατος, τό, (ῥώξ)=ῥῆγμα, ατος. Hence

'Ρωγμᾶτίας, ου, ὁ,=ῥηγματίας, Galen.

'Ρωγμή, ῆς, ἡ,=ῥωγή, a kind of *fracture*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; a *cleft*, ῥ. ξύλου, Arist. H. A. 9, 9, 4, cf. 5, 4: also ῥωγμός, cf. ῥωγή. [ῠ]

'Ρωγολογέω,=ῥαγολογέω.

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†Ῥώγωνις, ιος, ὁ, *the Rhogonis*, a river of Persia, Arr. Ind. 39, 6.

†Ῥωδαῖοι, ων, οἱ, Ῥωδαίων πόλις, *Rudiae*, a city of Calabria, Strab. p. 282.

Ῥώδιος, ὁ,=ἐρώδιος, Hippon. 37.

Ῥώθων, ωνος, ὁ, *the nose*; in plur., *the nostrils*, Nic. Th. 213, Al. 117.

Ῥῶμα, ατος, τό, poet. for ῥώμη.

Ῥωμᾰΐζω, *to hold with Rome, be of the Roman party*, App.

Ῥωμᾰϊκός, ή, όν, and Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον, *Roman, a Roman*: pecul. fem. Ῥωμαΐς, ίδος, *a Roman woman*.

Ῥωμᾰϊστί, adv., *in the Roman fashion, in Latin*, App.

Ῥωμᾰλέος, α, ον, (ῥώμη) *strong of body*: generally, *mighty, strong*, πέδαι ῥωμαλεώτεραι, Hdt. 3, 22; βίοτος, Anth. P. 7, 413. Hence

Ῥωμᾰλεότης, ητος, ἡ, *bodily strength*.

Ῥωμᾰλεόω, ῶ, (ῥωμαλέος) *to make strong*: pass. *to be endued with strength*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2.

†Ῥωμανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Romanus*, son of Ulysses and Circe, Plut. Rom. 2.

†Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, v. sq. II.

Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, *bodily strength, strength, might*, Hdt. 1, 31; 8, 113; ῥ. γνίων, Aesch. Pers. 913; μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἐμὴν ῥώμαν, Soph. Tr. 1019; ἐπ' ἀσθενοῦς ῥώμης ὀχούμεθ', Eur. Or. 69; etc. — 2. generally, *force, πνίγους*, Plat. Legg. 633 C; τοῦ λέγειν, Ib. 711 E.—3. οὐ μιᾷ ῥώμῃ, not single-handed, Soph. O. T. 123: like δύναμις, *a force*, i. e. *army*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 14, Hell. 7, 4, 16.—II. Ῥώμη, ἡ, *Roma, Rome*, first mentioned, among the Greeks, by Aristotle or Theophrastus, Nieb. R. H. 1, p. 12.—2. the goddess *Roma*. (Cf. ῥώομαι, fin.)

†Ῥωμυλίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Romulidae, descendants of Romulus*, i. e. the Romans, Anth. P. 6, 235.

†Ῥώμυλος, ου, ὁ, *Romulus*, Strab. p. 229 sqq.; Plut. Rom.; etc.

Ῥώννῡμι or -νύω, f. ῥώσω: pf. pass. ἐρρωμαι: aor. pass. ἐρρώσθην. *To strengthen, make strong and mighty*, Tim. Locr. 103 B, E. But usu. in pass. *ῥώννυμαι, to be strong and mighty, to put forth strength*; though hardly any tenses are found in use, save pf. pass. (with pres. signf.) ἐρρωμαι, Eur. Heracl. 636, Plat., etc.; the plqpf. ἐρρώμην being used as impf., ἐρρωντο εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, Thuc. 2, 8; ἐρρώσθαι τὴν ψυχήν, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 29; also c. inf., *to be able*, Plat. Symp. 176 B: in imperat. ἐρρωσο, *fare-well*, Lat. *vale*, the usu. way of ending a letter, as in Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 33, and in those attributed to Plat., etc.; also φράζειν τινὶ ἐρρῶσθαι, Lat. *valere jubere*, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, Dem. 419, 12: — part. ἐρρωμένος,=ῥωμαλέος, v. sub voce. (Prob. lengthd. from root ΡΩ-, ῥώομαι, q. v.)

Ῥώξ, ηγός (akin to ῥήγνυμι, ῥήξω), *a cleft*, ῥῶγες μεγάροιο, *the narrow entrance* of a room, Od. 22, 143; acc. to some, *a side-door*, or *a window*; acc. to Voss, *steps*.—II.= ῥάξ, *a grape* or *olive*, LXX.: also *a venomous spider* or φαλάγγιον, something like a grape, Nic. Th. 716; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 76, Jac. Anth. P. p. 127, 502.

†Ῥωξάνη, ης, ἡ, *Roxane*, daughter of Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the great, Arr. 4, 19, 5.

†Ῥωξολᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Rhoxolani*, a people of European Sarmatia on the Borysthenes, also called Ῥοξολανοί, Strab. p. 306, sqq.

ΡΩ΄ΟΜΑΙ, f. -σομαι, old Ep. dep. mid., of which Hom. uses 3 pl. impf. ἐῤῥώοντο and ῥώοντο, and 3 pl. aor. ἐῤῥώσαντο (v. infra): Nic. has also ῥωετο, Th. 351. *To move with speed* or *violence, to dart, rush, rush on*, esp., of warriors, Il. 11, 50; 16, 166, cf. Hes. Sc. 230; ῥ. περὶ πυρήν, *to run* round it, Od. 24, 69:—of dancers, ἐῤῥώσαντο (absol.), Il. 24, 616; or, c. acc. cognato, χορὸν ἐῤῥώσαντο, *they plied the lusty* dance, H. Ven. 262:—ὑπὸ ῥώοντο ἄνακτι, *lustily they moved* under the king's weight, Il. 18, 417; σῳ, κνῆμαι, γούνατα ἐῤῥώσαντο, Il. 18, 411, Od. 23, 3: also of the hair, ἐῤῥώοντο μετὰ πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο, *it waved streaming* in the wind, Il. 23, 367. (Hence prob. ῥώννυμι, ῥώμη, Lat. *robur, robustus*: perh. also akin to *ῥύω, ἐρύω, ῥύμη.)

Ῥωπάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Ῥῶπαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, and ῥωπάς, άδος, ἡ,=ῥώψ.

†Ῥωπάρας, ὁ, *Rhoparas*, a Persian satrap in Babylon, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Ῥωπεῖον, ου, τό, (ῥώψ) regul. form for ῥωπήϊον, q. v.

Ῥωπεύω, (ῥώψ) *to cut down shrubs and underwood*, conject. in Leon. Tar. 54.—II. (ῥῶπος)=ῥωποπωλέω.

Ῥωπήεις, εσσα, εν, (ῥώψ) *grown with underwood*, ἄγκος, Q. Sm. 7, 715.

Ῥωπήϊον, ου, τό, (ῥώψ) Ep., and Ion. for ῥωπεῖον, rarely found save in plur., *bushes, brushwood, underwood*, ῥωπήια πυκνά, Il. 23, 122, etc.; κατά τε ῥωπήϊα δύω, Il. 21, 559.

Ῥωπικός, ή, όν, (ῥῶπος) *of, belonging to small wares*: τὰ ῥωπικά, *small wares, trumpery*:—hence, *worthless*, δῶρον, Leon. Tar. 15; of persons, Polyb. 24, 5, 5:—ῥωπικὰ γράψασθαι, to paint *coarsely*, cf. ῥωπογράφος:—τὸ ῥωπικόν, *tawdry ornaments* in a speech, *clap traps*, Toup. Longin. 3, 4.

Ῥώπιον, ου, τό, (ῥώψ)=ῥωπεῖον, *a bush, twig, bough*, Dio C.

Ῥωπογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *the painting of a ῥωπογράφος, a coarse painting, daub*, Cic. Att. 15, 16 *b*, cf. sq.

Ῥωπογράφος, ον, (ῥῶπος, γράφω) *one that paints merely to produce effect, a scene-painter, dauber*; or, *one who paints low subjects, still life*, etc., like the Dutch masters, cf. Plin. 35, 37, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1, 31, 397: others read ῥυπογράφος, ῥυπαρογράφος. [ᾰ]

Ῥωποπερπερῐήθρας, ου, ὁ, (ῥῶπος, πέρπερος) *a loose* or *random talker*, Com. ap. Plut. Demosth. 9: *this loose talk* is called ῥωποπερπερήθρα. ἡ, for which we have ῥωποστωμῡλήθρα (Com. ap. Diog. L. 2, 108), or ῥομβοστωμῡλήθρα, the *tolutiloquentia* of Naevius, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 33.

Ῥωποπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in small wares* or *frippery*: from

Ῥωποπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ῥῶπος, πωλέω) *a dealer in small ware* or *trumpery*: *a huckster, pedlar*, Galen.

Ῥῶπος, ου, ὁ, *any small ware*, esp. *common, vulgar ornaments* or *toys*, Aesch. Fr. 242: *pedlar's ware, trumpery*, Dem. 910, 1, Strab. pp. 200, 376.—II. as adj., *coarse, dauby*, Dion. H. Epit. 16, 6: cf. ῥωπογραφία.

Ῥωποστωμῡλήθρα, ή, v. sub ῥωποπερπερήθρας.

Ῥωρός, ά, όν, (ῥώννυμι) *strong, mighty*, only in Hesych.

Ῥῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥώννυμι) *strength, might*, Schneid. Theophr. Ind.—II. *strengthening, encouragement*.

Ῥωσκομένως, adv. part. pres., as if from a verb ῥώσκομαι,=ῥώννυμαι, *strongly*, Hipp.

†Ῥῶσσος, ου, ἡ, *Rhossus*, a city of Syria on the gulf of Issus, Strab. p. 676; etc.

Ῥῶσταξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a stand for putting any thing on*, Math. Vett.

Ῥωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) *one who strengthens*. Hence

Ῥωστηριος, α, ον, *strengthening*.

Ῥωστικός, ή, όν, (ῥώννυμι)=foreg.

Ῥωτᾰκίζω, *to make overmuch* or *wrong use of* ῥ, Gramm.

Ῥωτᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *overmuch* or *wrong use of* ῥ, *rhotacism*.

Ῥωχμή, ή,=sq.

Ῥωχμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥώξ) like ῥῆγμα, *a cleft*, ῥ. γαίης, *a run* or *gutter* scooped out by heavy rains, Il. 23, 420: metaph., *a wrinkle*, Anth.—II. (ῥέγχω)=ῥόγχος, in medic. writers, who also write it ῥωγμός.

ΡΩ΄Ψ, ή, gen. ῥωπός, *a low shrub, bush*, hence in plur. *underwood, brushwood*, Od. 10, 166; 14, 49; 16, 47: nor does the sing. seem to have been much in use: cf. ῥωπήϊον. (Ῥώψ and ῥίψ are kindred forms.

Σ

Σ, σ, *σίγμα*, or better *σῖγμα* (for the ι in *σίζω* is long by nature), τό, indecl., eighteenth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as numeral σ΄= 200, but ,σ=200,000.

Its oldest form was that of a twisted curl (Eur. Thes. 7, 6, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 D), or of a Scythian bow (Agatho ib. D), ϛ, ϛ́, whence arose the form Σ now in use: after this, but yet early, it took the shape of a semicircle C, whence Aeschrion calls the new moon, τὸ καλὸν οὐρανοῦ νέον σῖγμα, cf. Näke Choeril. p. 189; and late authors call the orchestra τὸ τοῦ θεάτρου σῖγμα, Tim. Lex. p. 196: cf. also σιγμοειδής. When used in these metaph. signfs., σῖγμα was sometimes declined, though Pors. Med. 476 denies this in the good Att. writers, cf. Plat. (Com.) Ἔορτ. 7:—late writers, however, as Eust., declined it in all senses.

In the later written character, final σ became ς: and we have followed many late German editors in retaining it at the end of the first part of compd. words, as of the preps. εἰς, πρός and δυς-, and in the forms νεώς-οικοι, κυνοςουρά, Ἑλλήσποντος, πρός-ωπον, etc. Different from this is the case, when σ is doubled, or inserted merely for euphony, as in λαοσσόος ἐπεσβόλος ἐγχέσπαλος σακέσπαλος θέσκελος θέσπις θεσπέσιος θέσφατος, etc., v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος 1; cf. however Lob. Phryn. 672.

From this ς must be distinguished the character, which was orig. used only as a numeral, ϛ΄=6, but was afterwds. used in MSS. and old edd. as a short form of στ, cf. σταῦ. Moreover σάν [ᾰ] is said to have been a Doric form of σῖγμα, Hdt. 1, 139, Pind. Fr. 47, Ath. 467 A; but, rather, it was a second sibilant, being to the Hebrew *shin*, as *sigma* to *samech*, v. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 106. Hence the form σαμπῖ or σάμπι, ϡ, which was used as a numeral= 900.

Changes of σ, esp. in dialects:—I. Aeol., Dor., and Ion., into δ, as ὀδμή ἴδμεν for ὀσμή ἴσμεν, Koen Greg. 589.—II. Dor. for θ, as σιός Ἀσάνα

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ἁγασός παρσένος for θεός Ἀθήνη ἁγαθός παρθένος, most freq. in Laconian, Cretan and Elean, Koen Greg. 300.—III. Aeol. and Dor. into τ, in the words τύ τέ φατί for σύ σέ φησί. —2. also freq. in later Att., as, μέταυλος ναυτίαω τεῦτλον τημερον τῦκον for μέσαυλος ναυσία ναυσιάω σεῦτλον σήμερον σῦκον, cf. Luc. Judic. Vocal., and Lob. Phryn. 194: —so also, σσ passed into ττ, esp. in verbs, as, πράττω τάττω for πράσσω τάσσω; but also in substs. and adjs., as, θάλαττα διττός for θάλασσα δισσός: σσ was Ion. and old Att., ττ Dor., Boeot., and new Att. At Athens, Pericles is said to have set the fashion of rejecting the hissing σ, and at the time of Plato (Com.), τ had got the upper hand.—IV. in Aeol., σ was often doubled, which practice was followed by poets, as, ὅσσος μέσσος for ὅσος μέσος, and very freq. in fut. and aor. forms ἄσω, ἔσω, ἴσω, etc., to make the penult. long, Koen Greg. p. 588.—2. in several, esp. geograph., prop. names, when σ followed a long vowel (as, Παρνᾶσός Ἀλικαρνᾶσός Κρῖσα Κηφισός Ἰλίσός Κνωσός Ταρτησός, etc.), the late Greeks doubled σ, Wess. Hdt. 1, 1, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 9, 47; 13, 102, P. 1, 39:—so in κνῖσα ῥῦσός. —3. poet., σ is oft. doubled in compds., when the second part of the compd. begins with σ, as, βοοσσόος λαοσσόος, v. Lob. Phryn. 647.—V. σ sometimes passed into πτ or vice versa, as, πεσσω and πέπτω, *ὄπτω ὄψομαι and ὀσσομαι, ἐνίσσω and ἐνίπτω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήνοθεν 19.—VI. into ξ: —1. Dor., in fut. and aor. of verbs, Koen Greg. 327: so, διξός τριξός for δισσός τρισσός.—2. in old Att., the prep. σύν, with all its compds., was written ξύν, Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. ib. 2.—VII. Att. σ and σσ sometimes passed into ψ; cf. ψ III.—VIII. σ was prefixed,—1. to words beginning with a vowel, esp. in Aeol., and so in Lat., esp. as a substitute for the aspirate, e. g. ὗς σῦς *sus*, ἅλς *sal*, ἕξ *sex*, ἑπτά *septem*, ἕρπω *serpo*, ὁλκός *sulcus*, εἴρω *sero*, σειρά.—2. to words beginning with a conson., esp. before μ and τ, as, μάραγδος σμάραγδος, μάραγνα σμάραγνα, μύραινα σμυραινα, μικρός σμικρός, τέρφος στέρφος, τέγος στέγω, Lat. *tego*; more rarely before κ and φ. Koen Greg. 553.—IX. σ was inserted in the middle of words before θ, esp. by poets in the 1 pers. pl. pass. and mid., as τυπτόμεσθα for τυπτόμεθα, etc.: so too the adv. in θεν, as ὄπισθεν for ὄπιθεν, Lob. Phryn. 8; cf. supra IV.—X. conversely, the Lacon. used to throw out σ between two vowels, writing Μῶα for Μοῦσα, πᾶα for πᾶσα, ὅρμαον for ὅρμασον, ποιῆαι for ποιῆσαι, Koen Greg. p. 252, 301: in pronouncing, the second vowel was aspirated, as if written Μῶά, πᾶά, ὅρμαόν, ποιῆαί, and so it ought, perh., to be written.—XI. σ changes into ρ in some Dor. dialects, in which the endings -ας -ης -ος -ως become -αρ -ηρ -ορ -ωρ.—2. so also Att. when another ρ goes before, as ἄῤῥην for ἄρσην, θώῤῥος for θώρσος, v. sub ρ.—XII. Dor., ζ passes into σδ, as, σδεύγλα μασδός τράπεσδα παῖσδε for ζεύγλη, μαζός τράπεζα παῖζε.—XIII. σ is appended to οὕτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι before a vowel, though in the two last this is not always so.

Σ', by apostr. for σέ, also, though rarely, for σοί, v. sub σύ.—II. for σά, in Od. 1, 356, Il. 6, 490, etc., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 948; but only when the article goes before, as τὰ σ', Markl. Eur. Supp. 456.

Σᾶ, contr. for σοά or σῶα, neut. pl. from σόος and σῶος, Piers. Moer. p. 347: now also restored from MSS. in Plat. Criti. 111 C. But σᾶ as femin. nom. sing. is quoted by the Gramm. only from lost writers.

Σά μάν; Doric or Cyprian for τί μήν; Ar. Ach. 757, 784, where it is Megarian Doric.

†Σαβά, ἡ, *Saba*, a port on the coast of the Arabian gulf; perhaps same as Σαβαί, *al*, Strab. pp. 770, 771.

Σᾰβάζιος, ου, ὁ, (Σαβός) a Phrygian deity, whose mysteries resembled the τελεταί of Bacchus: hence afterwards taken as a name of *Bacchus* himself, Ar. Vesp. 9, Av. 875, Lys. 388.—II. adj. Σᾰβάζιος, α, ον, *Bacchic*, θύσθλα, Opp.: †τὰ Σαβάζια, *the festival of Sabazius*, Strab. p. 471.

Σᾰβάζω, *to keep the feast of Bacchus.*

Σᾰβάζω, *to break to pieces, destroy*, Hesych.

†Σαβαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sabaei*, a people of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 778.

†Σαβάκης, ου, ὁ, *Sabaces*, a Persian satrap in Aegypt, Arr. An. 2, 11, 8.

Σᾰβᾰκός, ή, όν, like σαθρός, *rotten*: of a sore, *putrid*, Hipp.—2. *shattered*; and then (like τεθρυμμένος, τρυφερός, Lat. *fractus*) *enervated, effeminate*, σαβακὴ σαλμακίς, Anth. P. 7, 222.—Said by Hesych. to be a Chian word.

Σᾰβάκτης, ου, ὁ, (σαβάζω) *a shatterer, destroyer*, esp. of a mischievous goblin who broke pots, Ep. Hom. 14, 9.

†Σαβακῶς, ῶ, ὁ, *Sabacos*, a king of Aethiopia, Hdt. 1, 140: in Diod. S. 1, 65 Σαβάκων.

Σάβᾰνον, ου, τό, *a linen cloth*, esp. *for wiping with* in a bath, Lat. *sabanum*, Clem. Al. [ᾰ]

Σᾰβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Σαβάζω) *the feast of Sabazios* or *Bacchus*:—*the cry* Σαβοῖ *used at this feast.*

†Σαβάτα, ἡ, *Sabata*, a lake of Etruria. Strab. p. 226.

Σάββᾰσι, heterocl. dat. pl. of Σάββατον (the Hebr. word being *shabbath*), Mel. 83, 4. Hence

Σαββατεῖον, ου, τό, *a house in which the Sabbath was kept*, Joseph.

Σαββᾰτίζω, *to keep the Sabbath.*

Σαββᾰτικός, ή, όν, (Σάββατον) *of* or *for the Sabbath*: Σ. πόθος, love *for a Jew*, Mel. 83.

Σαββᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Σαββατίζω) *a keeping of the Sabbath*, N. T., also in Plut. 2, 166 A.

Σάββᾰτον, ου, τό, the Hebrew *Sabbath*, i. e. *rest*: hence *the seventh day* or *day of rest*; also in plur., τὰ σάββατα, LXX., and N. T.: dat. pl. σάββασι, v. sub voc.—2. *a week*, N. T.

†Σάββη, ης, ἡ, *Sabbe*, a Babylonian or Aegyptian Sibyl, Paus. 10, 12, 9.

†Σαβελλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sabelli*, an appell. of the Samnites, Strab. p. 250.

Σᾰβη, ης, ἡ, fem. from Σαβός.

†Σαβίκτας, ὁ, *Sabictas*, a satrap of Alexander in Cappadocia, Arr. An. 2, 4, 2.

†Σαβῖνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sabines*, a people of Italy, Polyb.; etc.: ἡ Σαβῖνη, *the Sabine territory*, Strab. p. 228.

Σᾰβοῖ, *a cry of the* Σαβοί, *at the feast of Sabazios*, εἰνοὶ Σαβοί, Dem. 313, 27; also, Σαβαΐ, Eupol. Bapt. 10.

Σᾰβός, οῦ, ὁ, *one dedicated to the service of Sabazios*: generally a *Bacchanal*, Plut. 2, 671 E:—Σάβη, ἡ, a *Bacchanté*.—The modern Greeks still call a madman ζαβός.

†Σάβος, ου, ὁ, *Sabus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 701, etc.

Σαβρίας or σαμβρίας, ὁ, a kind of *drinking-cup*, Ath. 262 B.

†Σαβυλινθος, ου, ὁ, *Sabylinthus*, a leader of the Molossi, Thuc. 2, 80.

†Σάβυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Sabyllus*, a citizen of Gela, who slew the tyrant Cleander, Hdt. 7, 154.

†Σαγαλασσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Sagalassus*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 569: also Σαλαγασσός, Arr. An. 1, 28: hence ὁ Σ...σεύς, *an inhab. of S.*, Strab.

Σαγάλινα ξύλα, τά, prob. for σα τάλινα, σαντάλινα or σανδάλινα ξ., *sandal-wood*, Arr Peripl.

Σᾰγᾰπηνίζω, *to be like the* σαγάπηνον *in smell* or *taste.*

†Σαγαπηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sagapeni*, a people of Assyria, Strab. p. 745.

Σᾰγάπηνον, ου, τό, *the gum-like juice* of an umbelliferous plant, used as a medicine, Diosc.: also ὁ τὸς σαγάπηνος. [ᾰ]

Σάγᾰρις, ιος, ἡ, pl. σαγάρεις, Ion. ῐς, a weapon used by the Scythian tribes, Hdt. 1, 215; 4, 5; by the Persians, Amazons, Mosynoeci, etc., Xen. An. 4, 4, 16; 5, 4, 13:—acc. to Hesych., single-edged, and therefore joined by Xen. with κοπίς, Cyr. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 22; whereas Hdt. 7, 64 explains it by ὑσμίνη: prob. it was much like the old English *bill*. (The word is said to be Persian for *a sword*.) [ᾰ]

†Σαγάρτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sagartii*, a nomadic tribe of the Persians, Hdt. 1, 125.

†Σάγγαλα, τά, *Sangala*, a city of India, Arr. Ind.

†Σαγγάριος, ου, ὁ, *the Sangarius*, a river of Bithynia, now *Sakaria*, Il. 3, 187; Strab. p. 543.

†Σαγγία, ας, ἡ, *Sangia*, a town of Phrygia, near which the Sangarius rises, Strab. p. 543.

Σάγδας, ὁ, v. ψάγδας.

Σαγή, or σάγη (Arcad. p. 194, 23), ῆς, ἡ, *the housings, harness*, etc., of a horse, ass or mule; hence of a man, αὐτόφορτος οἰκεία σάγῃ, i. e. carrying his own baggage, etc., Aesch. Ch. 675:—then, generally, *harness, furniture, equipment*, παντελὴς σ., Il. 5, 89, τοξήρης σ., Eur. H. F. 188; esp. *armour*, which we also call *harness*, Soph. Fr. 939; also in plur., Aesch. Pers. 240, Theb. 125, 391. (Prob. from σάττω: hence πανσαγίη or πασσαγία: akin also to σαγος, q. v. [ᾰ]

Σάγηναῖος, α, ον, *belonging to a* σαγήνη, Anth. P. 6, 23, 192.

Σαγηνεία, ας, ἡ, *a hunting and taking with the* σαγήνη.

Σαγηνεύς, έως, ὁ, = sq., Leon. Tar. 91, Plut. Pomp. 73.

Σαγηνευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one who fishes with the* σαγήνη: hence, of a crab, πλατὺς τριχῶν σαγ., Leon. Tar. 5.

Σαγηνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. 2, 966 E, Anth. P. 9, 370.

Σαγηνεύω, *to surround and take a lot of fish with a drag-net* (σαγήνη): hence, metaph., of men, *to sweep them before one*, a Persian way of clearing a conquered country; they joined hands and so swept the whole race of it, Hdt. 6, 31, Plut. Legg. 694 D.

Σαγήνη, ης, ἡ, *a large drag-net for taking fish, a seine*, Ital. *sagena*, Luc. Pisc. 31, Plut. 2, 160 C, etc.

Σαγηνοδολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ...

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casking the sagῆνη: as subst. *a fisherman*, Anth. P. 6, 167; 10, 10.

Σαγηνόδετος, ον, (*σαγήνη, δέω*) *bound to a net.*—II. act. *binding a net*, Anth. P. 9, 299.

Σαγηφορέω, ῶ, (*σάγος, φέρω*) *to wear a cloak*, Strab.

Σάγιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σάγος*. [ᾰ]

Σᾰγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*σάγος*) *a wallet.*

Σάγμα, ατος, τό, (*σάττω*) *that which is placed upon a horse, ass* or *mule, a saddle, pack-saddle*, Plut. Pomp. 41. —II. of persons, *a covering, clothing*, esp. like *σάγος, a large cloak*, Ar. Vesp. 1142. — III. *the covering of a shield*, Soph. Fr. 939, Ar. Ach. 574.—IV. *any thing piled together, a pile of arms*, etc., Plut. Cat. Maj. 20.

Σαγμάρια, τά, *beasts of burden.*

Σαγμᾰτοϋφήνη or *σαγμᾰτογίνη, ης, ἡ, an Indian stuff*, Arr. Peripl.

Σᾰγοειδής, ές, (*σάγος, εἶδος*) *like a cloak.*

Σάγος, ου, ὁ, *a coarse cloak, soldier's cloak*, Lat. *sagum*, Polyb. 2, 28, 7, etc. (Said to be a Gallic or Celtiberian word: but it is certainly akin to *σάγη, σάγμα, σάττω.*) [ᾰ]

†Σάγουντον, ου, τό, *Saguntum*, in Hispania, Strab. p. 159.

†Σάγρας, ὁ, *the Sagras*, a small river of the Bruttii near Locri, Strab. p. 261.

†Σάγρος, ου, ὁ, *the Sagrus*, a river of Samnium, Strab. p. 242.

†Σαγχωνιάθων, ὁ, the Phoenician historian *Sanchoniathon*, Suid.; cf. Ath. 126 A.

†Σαδάκορα, ων, τά, *Sadacora*, a city of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 663.

†Σαδδουκαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sadducees*, a sect among the Jews, N. T.

†Σάδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Sadocus*, son of Sitalces king of Thrace, obtained citizenship in Athens, Thuc. 2, 29, 67.

†Σαδυάττης, *ου* Ion. εω, ὁ, *Sadyattes*, son of Ardys king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 16.

†Σαδώκ, ὁ, *Sadoc*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σάθέριον, ου, τό, *a kind of otter* or *beaver*, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 6.

Σάθη, ης, ἡ, *membrum virile*, Ar. Lys. 1119. [ᾰ]

Σαθρός, ά, όν, like *σαπρός, rotten, decayed, unsound*, Hipp.; *εὕροιμ' ἂν ὅπῃ σαθρὸς εἴη*, Plat. Euthyphr. 5 B; *εὑρήσει τὰ σαθρὰ αὐτοῦ* (sc. *Φιλίππου*) *ὁ πόλεμος*, Dem. 52, fin., cf. 24, 5; 303. 25:—also, of the sound of a cracked vessel, *sounding false*, opp. to *ὑγιής, εἰ μή τι σαθρὸν ἔχει, πᾶν περικρουόμενον*, Plat. Phil. 55 C; cf. Theaet. 179 D, Gorg. 493 E.—Adv., *σαθρῶς, σ. ἰδρυμένος*, built on *rotten* foundations, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 8. —II. metaph., *σ. κῦδος, rotten, perishable* fame, Pind. N. 8, 50: *πρὶν τι καὶ σαθρὸν ἐγγίνεσθαί σφι*, before any *unsound thought* comes into their heads, i. e. before they prove traitors, Hdt. 6, 109; *σ. λόγοι*, Eur. Hec. 1190, cf. Supp. 1064; *δόλιον καὶ σαθρόν*, Id. Bacch. 487.—(Like *σαπρός*, from *σήπω, σαπῆναι.*) Hence

Σαθρότης, ητος, ἡ, rottenness, weakness, faultiness.

Σαθρόω, ῶ, (*σαθρός*) *to make rotten, frail, worthless*, LXX. Hence

Σάθρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is unsound, a flaw.

Σάθων, ωνος, ὁ, from *σάθη*, like *πόσθων* from *πόσθη*, a coaxing word of nurses to a boy-baby, Teleclid. Incert. 22.—†2. appell. given to Plato by Antisthenes, Ath. 220 D.

†Σαιδήνη, ης, ἡ, *Saedene*, a high mountain on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor, Ep. Hom. 1.

Σαικωνέω, ῶ, or, as in Ar. Fr. 674, *σαικωνίζω, to move, stir*, cf. *σαλακωνίζω.*

Σαινίδωρος, ον, (*σαίνω, δῶρον*) *coaxing by presents*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Σαινουρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Σαίνουρος, ον, (*σαίνω, οὐρά*) *wagging the tail, fawning*, as a dog: Ion. *σήνουρος*, Hesych. *σάνουρος.*

ΣΑΊΝΩ, f. *σᾰνῶ*: aor. *ἔσηνα*, and *ἔσᾶνα*, v. Meineke Apollod. (Com.) Incert. 1, p. 454 (akin to *σείω.*) *To wag the tail, fawn*, strictly of dogs, *ὅτ' ἂν ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα κύνες...σαίνωσιν*, Od. 10, 217; *νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς σαίνοντάς τε κύνας*, 16, 6; also, *οὐρῇ σαίνειν*, 17, 302; *οὐρῇ τε καὶ ὠσὶ σαίνειν*, Hes. Th. 771; *σ. κέρκῳ*, Ar. Eq. 1031:—proverb., *σαίνουσα δάκνει*, Soph. Fr. 902.—II. c. acc. pers., *to fawn upon*, Anth. P. 9, 604: hence metaph. of persons, *to fawn on, pay court to*, Pind. P. 1, 100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 798:—also, *σ. πρός τινα*, Pind. P. 2, 151; *σ. ποτὶ ἀγγελίαν*, to receive it with joy, Id. O. 4, 7:—*to deceive*, Soph. Fr. 508: *σ. μόρον, to cringe to* it, *shirk* it, Aesch. Theb. 383, 704.—III. generally, *to cheer, please*, Soph. Ant. 1214, Eur. Ion 685:—so, *σ. ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, to cheer* one by a look of recognition, Soph. O. C. 321; so, *σαίνομαι δ' ὑπ' ἐλπίδος*, Aesch. Cho. 191:—of a summer-sea, *to smile*, Valck. Theocr. 6, 11.

†Σάῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Saïi*, a people of Thrace, Strab. p. 549.

ΣΑΙΡΩ, f. *σᾱρῶ*: pf. with pres. signf. *σέσηρα*, usu. in part. *σεσηρώς, νῖα, ός*, Ep. fem. *σεσᾱρυῖα*, Hes. Sc. 268. Strictly *to draw back the lips and show the teeth, to grin* like a dog, Lat. *ringi, οἷον σεσηρὼς ἐξαπατήσειν μ' οἴεται*, Ar. Vesp. 900; esp. in mockery, scorn, or malice, *ἡγριωμένους καὶ σεσηρότας*, Ar. Pac. 620; *σιμὰ σεσηρώς*, Mel. 52; but also without any such bad sense, *εἶπε σεσαρὼς ὄμματι μειδιόωντι*, Theocr. 7, 19 (cf. *προσσαίρω*):—later also, *σεσηρέναι ὀδόντας*, Opp.:—also, *σεσηρότι γέλωτι*, Luc. Amor. 13; *σεσηρὸς μειδιᾶν*, Id. (?) Philopatr. 26.—II. *to sweep, clean, δῶμα, στέγας*, Eur. Hec. 363, Cycl. 29: also *to sweep up* or *away, κόνιν σῄραντες*, Soph. Ant. 409.—Signf. I. is pecul. to the perf., signf. II. to the pres., fut., and aor. 1. No other tenses occur. (From same root come *σάρος, σαρόω*, and Lat. *sario, sarrio*, Lob. Phryn. 83.)

†Σάϊς, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Saïs*, Minerva among the Aegyptians, Paus. 9, 12, 2.—II. a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 133; dat. *Σάϊ*, Id. 2, 28. Hence

†Σαΐτης, *ου* Ion. εω, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Saïs, Saïtic*, Plut. Sol. 26: *ὁ Σαΐτης νομός, the Saïtic nome*, Hdt. [ῐ]

†Σαϊτικός, ή, όν, *of Saïs, Saïtic*, *ὁ Σ. νομός*, Plat. Tim. 21 B; *τὸ Σαϊτικὸν στόμα, the Saïtic* mouth of the Nile, also called Tanitic, Hdt. 2, 17. [ῐ]

†Σακάδας, α, ὁ, *Sacadas*, a poet and cithara-player of Argos, Heyne Pind. vol. 3, p. 29. Hence

Σᾰκάδιον, ου, τό, a stringed instrument named after the musician Sacadas. [κᾰ]

†Σάκαι, ῶν Ion. έων, οἱ, *the Sacae*, a people of central Asia, near the sources of the Araxes, Hdt.; Xen.; etc.: in Hdt. 7, 64, a general name for all the *Scythians* among the Persians; cf. Strab. p. 507 sqq.: Dion. P. 756 has sing. *Σάκας.*

†Σάκαιος, α, ον, *of the Sacae, Sacaean: τὰ Σάκαια*, a festival in honour of Anaïtis, Strab. p. 512.

Σάκανδρος, ου, ὁ, (σάκος, σάκκος, ἀνήρ) comic word for the *pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 824. [σᾰ]

†Σακάραυλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sacarauli*, a Scythian people, Strab. p. 511.

†Σάκας, ου, ὁ, v. *Σάκαι*: and so—2. an epithet applied to the tragic poet Acestor to indicate his foreign origin, Ar. Av. 31.—3. *Sacas*, cupbearer of king Astyages, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8, sqq.

†Σακασηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sacasene*, a district of Armenia, Strab. p. 511.

†Σακαύρακες, ων, οἱ, *the Sacaurace*s, a Scythian people, Luc. Macrob. 15.

Σακέρδως, ωτος, ὁ, the Lat. *sacerdos*, Luc. Alex. 43.

†Σακεσίναι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sacesinae*, an Asiatic people, Arr. An. 3, 8, 4.

Σᾰκέσπᾰλος, ον, (σάκος, πάλλω) wielding a shield, Il. 5, 126.

Σᾰκεσφόρος, ον, (σάκος, φέρω) shield-bearing, of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 19, Virgil's *clypei dominus*; cf. Eur. Phoen. 139.—II. (*σάκκος* or *σάκος*, ὁ, III) *a beard-bearer*, epith. of the demagogue Epicrates, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

Σᾰκίον, v. sub *σακκίον*, Xen.

Σᾰκίτας, ὁ, Dor. for *σηκίτης.*

Σακκελίζω, =*σακκίζω, to strain, filter*, Galen. Hence

Σακκέλισμα, ατος, τό, any thing strained or *filtered*, Diod.

Σακκελιστήριον, ου, τό, a filter or *sieve.*

Σακκεύω, =sq.

Σακκέω, ῶ, (σάκκος) to strain, filter, σ. τι ἱματίοις, to strain it through cloths, Hdt. 4, 23.

Σακκίας οἶνος, ὁ, strained wine, Poll. 6, 18.

Σακκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, =*σακκέω, to strain, filter*, Theophr.

Σακκῖνος, η, ον, (σάκκος) of sack cloth.

Σακκίον, Att. *σᾰκίον, ου, τό*, also written *σάκκιον, σάκιον*, dim. from *σάκκος, a small bag*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 36, Diod. 13, 106.

Σακκογενειοτρόφος, ον, (σάκκος, γένειον, τρέφω) cherishing a huge beard, Anth. P. append. 288.

Σακκοπήρα, ἡ, (σάκκος) a knapsack, wallet.

Σακκοπλόκος, ον, (σάκκος, πλέκω) plaiting sieves.

ΣΆΚΚΟΣ, or *σάκος, ου, ὁ*, v. sub fin.: =(*σάττω*):—*a coarse cloth of hair*, esp of goats' hair, Lat. *cilicium*, generally, *sackcloth*, LXX.—II. *any thing made of this cloth*:—1. *a sack, bag*, Hdt. 9, 80, Ar. Ach. 745, etc.—2. *a sieve, strainer*, esp. for wine, Hippon. 42, ubi v. Welcker.—3. *a coarse garment, cloak, mantle.*—III. *a coarse beard*, like rough hair-cloth, *σάκον πρὸς ταῖν γναθμοῖν ἔχειν*, Ar. Eccl. 502, cf. *σακεσφόρος* II.—The form *σάκκος* is said to be Doric, and *σάκος* Att., Thom. M. 789, etc.; and certainly in Ar. Ach. 822, Lys. 1211 we have *σάκος*, while the Megarian in Ach. 745 says *σάκκος*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 257, Meineke Menand. p. 44: Hdt. also says *σάκκος.*

Σακκοφορέω, ῶ, to wear hair-cloth, or *a garment made of it*; and

Σακκοφορία, ας, ἡ, a wearing of hair cloth: from

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Σακκοφόρος, ον, (σάκκος, φέρω) *wearing coarse hair-cloth*, or *a garment of it*, Plut. 2, 239 C.

Σακοδερμίτης, ὁ, *with a shield-like skin*, Soph. Fr. 562.

Σάκος, ὁ, v. sub σάκκος.

Σάκος, ὁ, Dor. for σηκός.

Σάκος, εος, τό, Ion. gen. σάκευς, Hes. Sc. 334 :—*a shield*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes. : the earliest shields were of wicker-work or wood, covered with one or more ox-hides ; if more than one, they were parted by metal plates (that of Ajax had seven hides and an eighth layer of metal, Il. 7, 222) : hence the epithets, χάλκεον, χαλκῆρες, τετραθέλυμνον, ἑπταβόειον : it was concave, and hence sometimes used as a vessel to hold liquid, Aesch. Theb. 540. How much the art of these early times was employed on the shields, appears from the epithets δαιδάλεον, ποικίλον, αἰόλον, παναίολον, φαεινόν, and the description of the shields of Achilles and Hercules, Il. 18, 478, sq., Hes. Scut. 139, sq.—2. metaph., *a shield, defence*, Aesch. Supp. 190.—Mostly poet., ἀσπίς and ὅπλον being used in prose. (No doubt from σάττω.) [ᾰ except in Hes. Sc. 364, 461, where it is long in the fifth arsis : Guyet and Heinrich hold both lines to be spurious.]

Σακοφόρος, ον,=Ep. σακεσφόρος, Gramm.

Σάκτας, ου, ὁ, (σάττω) *a sack*, Ar. Plut. 681.

Σάκτας, ὁ, Boeot. for ἰατρός, Strattis Phoen. 3, 5.

Σακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σάττω) *a sack*.

Σακτός, ή, όν, (σάττω) *crammed, stuffed*, Antiph. Cycl. 1, 3.

Σάκτρα, ας, ἡ, (σάττω)=φορμός.

Σακτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (σάττω) *one who cram*s or *fills up*, Ἅιδου σ., one *who crowds* the nether world, i. e. a slayer of many, Aesch. Pers. 924 (where the genit. Περσῶν should be joined with ἦβαν, not with σάκτορι).

Σάκχαρ, αρος, τό, also σάκχαρι and σάκχαρον, τό, *sugar*, Lat. *saccharum*, Diosc. (An Eastern word, the Sanscr. *çarkara*, Malay *jagara*.)

Σακχοφάντης, ου, ὁ, (σάκκος, ὑφαίνω) *one who weaves* σάκκος or *sack-cloth*, *a sailmaker*, Dem. 1170, 27.

†Σάκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sacon*, a citizen of Zancle, who founded Himera, Thuc. 6, 5.

Σάλα, ἡ, *distress, anguish*, Aesch. Fr. 394 ; cf. σάλος.

†Σαλά, ὁ, (Greek Σάλης, ου, Joseph.) *Sala*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σᾰλάβη, ἡ,=σαλάμβη, Soph. Fr. 940. [ᾰβ]

Σᾰλᾰ́γεω, ῶ,=σαλάσσω, to which it is akin, as παταγέω to πατάσσω, Opp. C. 4, 74, cf. 3, 352.

Σᾰλᾰ́γη, ης, ἡ, (σαλάσσω) *noise, outcry*.

†Σαλαγκών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Salancon*, a river of Illyria, Ap. Rh. 4, 337.

†Σάλαγος, ου, ὁ, *Salagus*, son of Oenopion, Paus. 7, 4, 8.

Σᾰλᾰ́γω,=σαλαγέω.

†Σαλαθιήλ, ὁ, *Salathiel*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σᾰλᾰΐζω, *to cry out in distress*, Anacr. 126.

Σᾰλᾰΐς, ἡ, or, better, σᾰλᾰϊσμός, ὁ, (σάλος) : *a cry of distress*.

†Σάλαιθος, ου, ὁ, *Salaethus*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 3, 25.—2. a lawgiver of the Crotoniats, Luc.

Σᾰλᾰ́κων, ωνος, ὁ, (σάλος, σαλάσσω) *one who walks in a loose, swaggering fashion* (cf. σαλεύω II. 4) : hence, *a flaunting coxcomb, swaggerer*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 16, 2, Eth. Eud. 2, 3, 9 ; 3, 6, 2 : v. σαλακωνεύω. [ᾰᾰ]

Σᾰλᾰκωνεία, ας, ἡ, *vulgar display*, etc., *swaggering, flaunting*, Arist. M. Mor. 1, 27, 1 :—also, σαλακωνία, ἡ, Ath. 691 F. From

Σᾰλᾰκωνεύω, (σαλάκων) *to play the σαλάκων, swagger, flaunt* : so, σᾰλᾰκωνίζω, whence *διασαλακωνίζω, to walk like a swaggering, flaunting fellow*, Ar. Vesp. 1169 (cf. σαλεύω II. 4), with an obscene hit at the Lacedaemonians, resting on the old interpr. of the word (*σαλεύειν τὸν πρωκτόν*) *to wriggle one's rump about*,—just like the still coarser σαυλοπρωκτιάω.

Σᾰλᾰκωνίζω,=foreg., Hermipp. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164.

Σᾰλᾰκώνισμα, ατος, τό, *swaggering, flaunting*, Cic. Att. 14, 2 : but the reading is dub.

Σᾰλᾰμάνδρα, or -μάνδρα (Lob. Paral. 212), ας, ἡ, *the salamander*, a kind of lizard, supposed to be a fire-extinguisher, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 25, Theophr. de Igne 60, ubi v. Schneider. Hence

Σᾰλᾰμάνδρειος, ον, *of the salamander*, Nic. Th. 819.

Σᾰλάμβη, ης, ἡ, *a hole, chimney*, Soph. Fr. 940, Lyc. 98 : also σαλάβη.

Σᾰλᾰμῖν, ῖνος, ἡ, v. Σαλαμίς.

Σᾰλᾰμινᾰ́φέτης, ου, ὁ, (Σαλαμίς, ἀφίημι) *a betrayer of Salamis*, Solon 16, 6.

†Σαλαμινιᾰκός, ή, όν,= Σαλαμίνιος ; ὁ Σ. κόλπος, Strab. p. 335.

†Σαλαμινιάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to sq., ἐπ' ἀκταῖς Σαλαμινιάσι, Aesch. Pers. 964.

Σαλαμίνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *Salaminian, of from Salamis*.—II. ἡ Σαλαμινία, sub. ναῦς or τριήρης, cf. sub πάραλος III : from

Σᾰλᾰμίς, or (not so well) Σᾰλᾰμίν, gen. ῖνος, ἡ, *Salamis*, an island and town of the same name, just opposite Athens, first in Il. †2, 557 : v. Thuc. 2, 94 ; Strab. p. 393 sqq. ; now *Kolouri*.†—II. a town of Cyprus founded by Teucer of Salamis, †H. Hom. Ven. 4, Hdt. 4, 162 : later, *Constantia*, now *Porto Konstanza*.† (Prob. from σάλος, σαλεύω, from *the breaking of the waves against the steep shores* of the island.) [ῐ]

Σάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (σαλάσσω) *a miner's sieve* or *riddle*.

†Σαλαπία, ας, ἡ, *Salapia*, a city of Apulia, Strab. p. 283.

†Σαλαρία, ας, ἡ, ὁδός, *the via Salaria*, running through the territory of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

†Σάλας, α, ὁ, *the Sala*, now *Saale*, in Germany, Strab. p. 291.

Σάλασσα, σαλασσομέδοισα, Dor. for θάλ-.

Σᾰλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σάλος) =σαλεύω, Nic. Al. 457.—II. *to overload, cram full, σεσαλαγμένος οἶνῳ*, Leon. Tar. 37, cf. Anth. P. 11, 57. Cf. σαλεύω.

†Σαλγανεύς, έως, ὁ, *Salganeus*, a town of Boeotia on the Euripus, Strab. p. 403.

Σᾰλεία, ας, ἡ, (σαλεύω) *continual motion*.

†Σαλείμ, ἡ, *Salim*, a place in Judaea, N. T.

†Σαλεντινοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Salentini*, a people of lower Italy, Strab. p. 277.

†Σάλερνον, ου, τό, *Salernum*, a town of Campania, Strab. p. 251.

Σάλευμα, ατος, τό, (σαλεύω) *motion like σάλος*, i. e. *constant, repeated motion*, Artemid. 1, 79 : σ. πολεμικὸν *Ἵππου, the quick* military *pace* of a horse, Dio Chrys. [σᾰ]

Σάλευσις, εως, ἡ, (σαλεύω) *a moving constantly*, Arist. Mechan. 27, 1.

Σᾰλευτός, ή, όν, *shaken, tossed*, Mel. 60 : from

Σᾰλεύω, (σάλος) *to make to shake or rock*, c. acc., *σαλεύει χειμὼν οὐδὲις τὰς ἀγκύρας*, ap. Stob. p. 3, 48 —pass., *to be shaken, totter, reel, χθὼν σεσάλευται*, Aesch. Pr. 1081. — II. intr., *to move to and fro, roll, toss*, esp. of ships in a stormy sea or persons in them, Xen. Oec. 8, 17 : hence,—2. *to toss like a ship* at sea, *to be in sore distress*, πόλις σαλεύει, Soph. O. T. 23, cf. El. 1074, Eur. Rhes. 249 ; so, *ἐν νόσοις ἡ γῆρᾳ σ.*, Plat. Legg. 923 B ; cf. σάλος II.—3. of a ship also, *σ. ἐπ' ἀγκύρας, to ride* at anchor, Plut. 2, 493 D : hence, metaph., *σ. ἐπί τινι* (as it were) *to ride at anchor on one's* friend, *depend* upon him, Plut. Demetr. 38 ; cf. ὀχέω II.—4. *to roll like a ship* ; and so, *to roll in one's walk*, esp. of persons with the hip-joints far apart, Foës. Oec. Hipp. : hence, *to flaunt* or *swagger* about, like σαλακωνεύω, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 6 :—also in pass. or mid., Anth. P. 5, 35 etc.

†Σάλη, ης, ἡ, *Sale*, a city of Thrace on the coast of the Aegean sea, Hdt. 7, 60.

†Σαλήμ, ἡ, *Salem*, afterwards Ἱεροσόλυμα, q. v., N. T.

Σᾰλία, ἡ,=σαλεία, dub.

†Σάλιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Salii*, in Rome, Plut. Num. 13.

Σάλλω, Dor. for θάλλω, Alcman 64, Bergk.

Σαλμακίδες, *ai*, a name for ἑταῖραι, Anth. p. 7, 222.

†Σαλμακίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Salmacis*, a fountain of Halicarnassus whose waters were said to have the effect of enervating those who drank of them, Strab. p. 656.—2. a fortress of the same place, Arr. An. 1, 23, 3.

†Σαλμυδήσιος, α, ον, *of Salmydessus, Salmydessian*, Σ. γναθος Πόντου, Aesch. Pr. 726.

†Σαλμυδησσός and -δησός, σσῦ, ὁ, *Salmydessus*, a city and port of Thrace on the Euxine, now *Midyeh*, Hdt. 4, 93 ; Soph. Ant. 969 ; Xen. An. 7, 5, 12 : the tract along the bank of the E. around this city also so called, Strab p. 50.

†Σαλμών, ὁ, *Salmon*, Hebr masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Σαλμωνεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Salmoneus*, son of Aeolus, ruled first in Thessaly, then in Elis, buried to Tartarus by Jupiter for having attempted to imitate his thunder and lightning, Od. 11, 236 ; Apollod. 1, 9, 7.

†Σαλμώνη, ης, ἡ, *Salmone*, a city of Elis Pisatis, Strab. p. 356.—2.= sq., N. T.

†Σαλμώνιον, ου, τό, *Salmonium*, or *Sammonium*, the eastern promontory of Crete, Strab. p. 472 : also, Σαμώνιον.

†Σαλμωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, sc. ἄκρα,= foreg., Dion. P. 110.

ΣΑ΄ΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, and in Alcman ap. Apoll. Dysc., heterog. dat. pl. σάλεσιν, as if from τὸ σάλος :—*any unsteady, tossing motion*, esp. *the tossing, rolling swell* of the sea, Eur. I. T. 417, πόντου σ., πόντιος σ., Id. Hec. 28, I. T. 1443 ; also in plur., πόντια σάλη, Id. Or. 994 : hence, *the open, exposed sea*, opp. to a harbour, ἐν σάλῳ στῆναι=σαλεύειν II. 3, Lat. *in salo esse, in ancoris stare* hence,—2. *a road-*

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stead, anchorage, ἁλίμενον μὲν σάλους δὲ ἔχον, Polyb. 1, 53, 10, cf. Diod. 3, 44.—II. of ships or persons in them, *tossing on the sea, ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου σὺδοντ' ἐπ' ἀκτῆς*, Soph. Phil. 271; and metaph. of the ship of the state, Soph. O. T. 24, Ant. 163, cf. Lys. 107, 28; cf. *σαλεύω* II. 2.—2. *sea-sickness*, like *ναυτία*, Luc.:—*restlessness, perplexity*, Alcman l. c. (From *σάλος* come *σαλόω, σαλεύω, σαλεία, σάλα, σαλάσσω, σαλάγω, σαλαγέω*: also *σαλαΐς, σαλαΐζω, σαλάκων, σαλακωνεύω, σαλακωνεία*, and prob. *σαῦλος*, and Lat. *salum, salio, salax*: which again seem to bring us on one hand to *ἅλλομαι*, on the other to *ἅλς, sal*, and *θάλασσα*, Dor. *σάλασσα*:—perh. akin also to *ζάλη, ζάλος*.) [ᾰ]

Σᾰλόω, rare form for *σαλεύω*: pass. *σαλοῦμαι*,=*σαλεύω* II.

†**Σάλπα**, *ἡ*, *Salpa*, a female of Lesbos, Ath. 321 F.

Σάλπη or *σάρπη, ης, ἡ, a sea-fish*, Lat. *salpa*, the French *saupe*, Epich. p. 31, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 5, etc.;—also *σάλπης, ὁ*, Archipp. Ichth. 11; and *σάλπιγξ*.

Σαλπιγγολογχῠπηνάδαι, οἱ, (*σάλπιγξ, λόγχη, ὑπήνη*) *whiskered-lance-trumpeters*, Ar. Ran. 966.

Σαλπιγκτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σαλπίζω*) *a trumpeter*, Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29, etc.:—rare collat. forms *σαλπικτής, -στής*, Lob. Phryn. 191.

Σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a war-trumpet, trump, ὅτε τ' ἔαχε σάλπιγξ*, Il. 18, 219: (this was afterwards called *σ. στρογγύλη*, another for sacred purposes, *σ. ἱερά*): the *σάλπιγξ* was esp. called Tuscan, *Τυρσηνική*, Aesch. Eum. 568, Soph. Aj. 18, Eur. Phoen. 1377, Heracl. 831:—*ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος*, by sound *of trumpet*, Soph. El. 711, cf. Ar. Ach. 1001; also, *ἀπὸ σ.*, Polyb. 4, 13, 1: cf. *σημαίνω, ὑποσημαίνω, φθέγγομαι*.—II. *a signal* note by *trumpet, trumpet-call*, Arist. Rhet 3, 6, 7; elsewh. *σάλπισμα*.—III. *σάλπιγξ θαλασσία*, elsewh. *στρόμβος*, Archil. 181 Bergk.—IV. *the trumpeter-bird*, from its trumpet-like note, Artemid. —V.=*σάλπη*. From

ΣΑΛΠΙΓΖΩ, fut. *-ίγξω* and later *-ἰσω*, Phryn. 191:—*to sound the trumpet, give signal by trumpet*, *σαλπιγξῖ σαλπ.*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32: metaph., *ἀμφὶ δὲ σάλπιγξεν μέγας οὐρανός*, heaven *trumpeted* around, of thunder as if a signal for battle, Il. 21, 388, cf Wern. Tryph. 327:—impers., *ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε* (sc. *ὁ σαλπιγκτής*) when *the trumpet sounded*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17; cf. *σημαίνω, κηρύσσω*:—c. acc., *σ. ἡμέραν, to proclaim, announce* day, of the cock, Luc. Ocyp. 114.—*Σαλπίγγω* is not Greek, *σαλπίττω* dub. Hence

Σαλπικτής, οῦ, ὁ, later form of *σαλπιγκτής*, Piers. Moer. p. 354.

Σάλπιξ, ῐγος, ἡ, later poet. form for *σάλπιγξ*.

Σάλπισμα, ατος, τό, *sound of trumpet, trumpet-call*.

Σαλπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, later form of *σαλπιγκτής*, Polyb. 1, 45, 13.

Σαλπιστικός, ή, όν, *suited for a trumpet*.

Σαλπίττω,=*σαλπίζω*, dub., v. Luc. Jud. Vocal. 10.

Σαλύγη, ης, ἡ, (*σάλος, σαλεύω*) *constant motion*, as of the spindle, Gramm., nisi legend. *σαλάγη*.

†**Σάλυες, ων, οἱ**, *the Salyes*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 181.

†**Σαλύνθιος, ου, ὁ**, *Salynthius*, king of the Agraei in Acarnania, Thuc. 3, 111.

†**Σαλώμη, ης, ἡ**, *Salome*, sister of Herod, Strab. p. 765.—2. wife of Zebedee, mother of James and John the apostles, N. T.

†**Σάλων, ωνος, ἡ**, *Salona*, in Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.—2. a city of Bithynia, from which the *Σαλωνίτης τύρος* was named, Id. p. 565.

Σᾶμ or *σᾶμα*,=*σάν*, dub.

Σᾶμα, τό, Dor. for *σῆμα*, Pind.

Σάμαινα, ἡ, (*Σάμος*) *a ship of Samian build*, used as a stamp on the Samian coin, Plut. Pericl. 26 (on which passage v. Bergk Ar. Babyl. 2): they had beaks like a swine's snout (cf. *ὑόπρωρος*); so Hdt., 3, 59, speaks of *τὰς πρώρας νέες καπρίους ἐχουσαι*, cf. Näke Choeril. p. 155, sq. [Σᾰ]

Σᾱμαίνω, Dor. for *σημαίνω*.

†**Σαμαῖος, α, ον**, *of* or *relating to Same, οἱ Σαμαῖοι*, Thuc. 2, 30.

Σαμάκιον, ου, τό, an unknown piece of *female attire*: dim. from sq.

Σάμαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a mat*, used as a bed in war, Chion. Hero. 1.

Σαμάρδακος, ὁ, *a buffoon* or *cheat*, Eccl.

†**Σαμάρεια, ας, ἡ**, *Samaria*, a city of Palestine, capital of the kingdom of Israel, N. T.; later named *Σεβαστή*, Strab. p. 760: also, a district of Palestine, Steph. Byz.; v. Interpp. ad Act. 8, 5.

†**Σαμαρείτης, ου, ὁ**, *an inhabitant of Samaria, a Samarian*, N. T.

†**Σαμαρεῖτις, ιδος, ἡ**, fem. to foreg., *a female of Samaria*, N. T.

†**Σαμαριανή, ῆς, ἡ**, *Samariana*, a city of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 508.

Σαμάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for *Σαρμάτης*, Dion. P. 304. [μᾰ]

Σαμβάλισκον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Hippon. 10.

Σάμβαλον, τό, Aeol. for *σάνδαλον*, Sappho 38, Anth. P. 6, 267; v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 15.

†**Σάμβας, ὁ**, *Sambas*, a flute-player, Ath. 624 B.

†**Σαμβαύλας, ὁ**, *Sambaulas*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28.

†**Σάμβος, ου, ὁ**, *Sambus*, a satrap of Alexander in India, Arr. An. 6, 16, 3.

Σαμβύκη, ης, ἡ, *a triangular stringed-instrument*, Lat. *sambuca*, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 13; its notes were so high, as to make it of little use.—2.=*σαμβυκίστρια*, with a pun on signf. II, Polyb. 8, 8, 6.—II. *an engine of like form* used in sieges, Ib. 6, 2–11:—also *σάμβυξ*, q. v. [ῠ]

Σαμβῡκίζω, *to play upon the sambuca*. Hence

Σαμβῡκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a player on the sambuca*, Euphor. 31.

Σαμβῡκίστρια, fem. from foreg., Plut. Cleom. 35, Anton. 9.

Σάμβυξ, ῠκος, ἡ, = *σαμβύκη*, Schweigh. Polyb. 8, 6, 2.—2.=foreg., Id. 5, 37, 10.

†**Σάμβυξ, υκος, ὁ**, *Sambyx*, inventor of the *σαμβύκη* (1), Ath. 637 B.

Σάμερον, Dor. for *σήμερον*, Pind.

Σάμη, ης, ἡ, *Samé*, the older name of *Κεφαλληνία*, q. v., Il.: cf. *Σάμος*. [ᾰ]

Σᾶμῆον, τό, Dor. for *σημεῖον*, Pythag.

†**Σαμία, ας, ἡ**, *Samia*, an ancient city in southern Elis, where, later, *Σαμικόν* lay, Paus. 5, 6, 1.—2. a city of Samos (3), Hdt. 1, 70.—II. fem. pr. n., Paus.

†**Σαμιακός, ή, όν**, *Samian*, Plut.

†**Σαμικόν, οῦ, τό**, *Samicum*, a fortress of Elis, on the site of *Σαμία* (1), with a temple dedicated to Neptune, hence called *Σάμιος* and *Σαμικός*, Strab. p. 343: cf. p. 347.

†**Σάμινθος, ου, ὁ**, *Saminthus*, a spot near the passes leading from Arcadia into Argolis, Thuc. 5, 58.

†**Σάμιος, α, ον**, *of Samos* or *Same, Samian*, Strab.; etc.—II. *ὁ, Samius*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 1. —2. a poet of the Anthology.

†**Σάμιππος, ου, ὁ**, *Samippus*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Navig. 1.

†**Σαμνῖται, ῶν, οἱ**, *the Samnites*, in Italy; in Strab. *Σαννῖται*, and in Polyb. *Σαυνῖται*: their *territory*, *Σαμνῖτις, ἡ*, also *Σαννῖτις* and *Σαυνῖτις*. Hence

†**Σαμνῑτικός, ή, όν**, *of the Samnites, Samnite*; and *Σαννιτ.*, Strab.

Σᾱμοθρᾴκη, Ion. *-θρηϊκη, ης, ἡ*, *Samothrace*, an island near Thrace, noted for the early civilization of its inhabitants, Hdt. 6, 47: an inhabitant of it was *Σαμόθρᾳξ* (not *Σαμοθρᾴξ*, Meineke Euphor. p. 6, but cf. Lob. Paral. 277), and *Σᾱμοθρᾴκιος*, Hdt. 2, 51; 7, 108: cf. *Σάμος* 2, and v. *Κάβειροι*.

†**Σαμόθρᾳξ, ᾳκος, ὁ**, Ion. *-θρηξ*, v. foreg.

†**Σαμόλας, ὁ**, *Samolas*, an Achaean, Xen. An. 5, 6, 14.—2. an Arcadian, a statuary, Paus. 10, 9, 6.

Σάμος, ου, ἡ, *Samos*, the name of several Greek islands:—1. an old name for *Κεφαλληνία* (q. v.), Il. 2, 634; but in Od. called *Σάμη*, though this, acc. to others, is *a town on the island*.—2. *Σάμος Θρηϊκίη*.= *Σαμοθράκη*, Il. 13, 12; but also called simply *Σάμος*, Il. 24, 78, 753.—3. later usu. the large island over against Ephesus, mentioned by Homer: hence adj., *Σαμαῖος, Σάμιος* and *Σαμιακός*. (Acc. to Strab., *σάμος* was an old word signifying *a height*, esp. by the sea-shore, so it would be=*θίν*, perh. akin to *ἄμμος* and *ψάμμος*.) [ᾰ]

†**Σᾶμος, ου, ὁ**, Dor.= *Σῆμος*, an Arcadian of Mantinea, Pind. O. 10, 84.—II. *Σάμος, ὁ, Samus*, son of Ancaeus and Samia, Paus. 7, 4, 1.

†**Σαμόσατα, ων, τά**, *Samosata*, capital of Commagene, Strab. p. 664.

†**Σαμουήλ, ὁ**, (*Σαμούηλος, ου*, Joseph.) *Samuel*, the celebrated Hebrew prophet, LXX., N. T.

Σαμπῖ, not so well *σάμπι*, Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 23, an old letter, whose character, ϡ, was retained as a numeral,=900.

Σαμφόρας, ου, ὁ, (*σάν, φέρω*) *a horse branded with the old letter σάν*, Ar. Eq. 603, Nub. 122: cf. *κοππατίας*.

†**Σαμψικέραμος, ου, ὁ**, *Sampsiceramus*, chief of the Emeseni, Strab. p. 753.

Σαμψυχίζω, *to be like σάμψυχον*, Diosc.

Σαμψύχῐνος, η, ον, *of* or *belonging to σάμψυχον*, Diosc.

Σάμψυχον, τό, foreign name of the *ἀμάρακος*, Diosc. 3, 47.

†**Σαμψών, ὁ**, (*Σαμψών, ῶνος*, Joseph.) *Sampson*, the celebrated Hebrew hero, LXX.; N. T.

†**Σαμώνιον, ου, τό**=*Σαλμώνιον*,—2. a plain around Alexandrea Troas, Strab. p. 472.

Σάν, v. sub **Σ**. [ᾰ]

†**Σαναῖος, α, ον**, *of Sana, Sanaean, οἱ Σαναῖοι*, Thuc. 5, 18: v. *Σάνη* 2.

†**Σάναχαριβος, ου, ὁ**, *Sanscharib* or *Sanherib*, king of Assyria, Hdt. 1, 141.

†**Σάνδακος, ου, ὁ**, *Sandacus*, father of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Σανδάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σάνδαλον*, q. v., Hdt. 2, 91. [δᾰ]

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Σανδᾰλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from σάνδαλον, Ar. Ran. 405, cf. σαμβαλ-.

Σα δᾰλοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a sandal-closet.*

Σάνδᾰλον, ου, τό, Ael. σάμβαλον (q. v.):—usu. in plur., *a wooden sole,* firmly bound on by straps round the instep and ankle, *a sandal,* first in H. Hom. Merc. 79, 83, 139; later usu. a kind of *woman's shoe;* on the σανδάλια Τυῤῥηνικά, v. Meineke Cratin. Nom. 10.—II. *a print of a foot, a footstep,* Anth. (Acc. to Hemst. for σανίδαλον, from σανίς, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 143.) Hence

Σανδᾰλόω, ῶ, *to furnish with sandals* or *shoes.*

Σανδᾰλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sandal-like.*

†Σάνδανις, ὁ, *Sandanis,* a Lydian, Hdt. 1, 71.

Σανδᾰράκη, ης, ἡ, *red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar,* (ἀρσενικόν being the yellow sulphuret, *orpiment,* Diosc. 5, 121), Lat. *sandaraca,* Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 8:—hence—2. *a bright-red colour* made therefrom, Theophr.—II. *beebread,* the same as κήρινθος, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 5; and as ἐριθάκη, Ib. 52.

Σανδᾰρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, (σανδαράκη I. 2) *to be of a bright red.*

Σανδᾰρᾰκῖνος, η, ον, *of* or *belonging to σανδαράκη:* esp. *of a bright red,* Hdt. 1, 98.

Σανδᾰρᾰκούργιον, ου, τό, *a pit whence σανδαράκη is dug,* Strab. p. 562.

Σανδᾰράχη, ἡ, -χίζω and -χῖνος, = σανδαράκη, -κίζω, -κινος.

†Σάνδης, ὁ, *Sandes,* of Lampsacus, a pupil of Epicurus, Diog. L.

†Σάνδιος, λόφος, ὁ, *Sandius,* a hill near Myus in Ionia, Thuc. 3, 19.

†Σανδίων, ονος, ὁ, *Sandion,* masc. pr. n., Paus. 1, 43, 3.

†Σανδοβάνης, ου, ὁ, *Sandobanes,* a river of Albania, Strab. p. 500.

†Σανδρακόττας, α, or Σανδρόκοττος, ου, ὁ, *Sandracottas,* a king in India, Arr. Ind. 5, 3; Strab. p. 702.

†Σανδρόκυττος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Ath. 18 D.

Σάνδυξ, υκος, ἡ, also σάνδιξ, *a bright-red colour,* also called ἁρμένιον, Strab. p. 529; prepared from σανδαράκη, acc. to Plin. 35, 23; though a like colour was made from *a plant* of the same name, Sosibius ap. Hesych., Virg. Ecl 4, 45.—2. σάνδυκες, among the Lydians, *were transparent flesh-coloured women's garments,* Joh. Lydus. [ῠ in genit., Prop. 2, 19, 81; but ῡ in Gratius Phil. Cyneg. 86.]

†Σανδώκης, ὁ, *Sandoces,* son of Thaumasius, from Aeolian Cyme, Hdt. 7, 194.

†Σάνδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sandon,* father of the philosopher Athenodorus, Luc.; etc.

†Σάνη, ης, ἡ, *Sane,* a city in the peninsula Pallene on the Thermaïcus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. another in the peninsula Athos, a colony from Andros, Id. 7, 22; Thuc. 4, 109.

Σᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σανίς, *a small trencher,* Ar. Pac. 202;—but, ἐκ σανιδίου, from *the tablet* or *list,* Lys. 146. 6. [ῐ]

Σᾰνῐδόω, ῶ, (σανίς) *to board over:* esp. *to deck* a ship.

Σᾰνῐδώδης, ες, (σανίς, εἶδος) *like a plank.*

Σᾰνίδωμα, ατος, τό, (σανιδόω) *a covering* or *plate of planks,* Polyb. 6, 23, 3: esp. *a ship's deck,* Theophr.

Σᾰνῐδωτός, ή, όν, (σανιδόω) *covered with planks, decked,* LXX.

Σανίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a board, plank, and any thing made thereof,* hence—1. *a door,* Hom. always in plur., *folding doors,* Il. 12, 121, Od. 22, 128, etc.; κολλητὰι σανίδες, Il. 9, 583; σανίδες πυκινῶς ἁραρυῖαι, δίκλιδες, Od. 2, 344:—also in sing., Eur. Or. 1221.—2. *a wooden platform, scaffold* or *stage,* ὑψηλὴ σανίς, Od. 21, 51.—3. *a wooden floor: a ship's deck,* Eur. Hel. 1556.—4. *a wooden pail* or *tub,* Arist. Mirab. 22.—5. in plur., *wooden tablets* for writing on, Eur. Alc. 968: esp. at Athens, *tablets covered with gypsum,* (like Lat. *album*) on which were written all sorts of public notices, esp. the causes for hearing in the law-courts, Ar. Vesp. 349, 848; laws to be proposed, Andoc. 11, 28; lists of officers, Lys. 176, 9; names of debtors, Dem. 791, 11 (where the sing. is used); etc.; cf. omnino Isocr. Antid. § 253.—6. *a plank to which offenders were bound* or sometimes *nailed* as to a cross, Hdt. 7, 33; 9, 120, and Ar. Thesm. 931, 940.

†Σανισηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sanisene,* a district of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

Σάννας, ου, ὁ, (σαίνω) acc. to the Gramm., = μωρός, cf. Lat. *sanna, sannio, a zany,* Cratin. Incert. 33 A.

Σαννίον, ου, τό, (σαίνω) *a tail.*

†Σαννῖται, οἱ, = Σαμνῖται.

†Σαννῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *the Samnite territory,* Strab.; as adj. αἱ Σ. πόλεις, Id. p. 254.

†Σαννίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sannion,* an Athenian, called ὁ Καλός, Plat. Theag. 129 D.—2. an actor, teacher of a tragic chorus, Dem. 533, 9.

Σαννίων, ὁ, (σαίνω) *a buffoon, jester,* dub.

†Σάννοι, ων, οἱ, *the Sanni;* a people of Pontus, Strab. p. 548.

†Σαννυρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sannyrion,* an Athenian, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 872 sqq.; Ael. V. H. 10, 6.—II. in comedy, a comic personage, as if dim. of σάννας, q. v.

Σαντᾰλίνος, η, ον, *of sandal-wood:* from

Σάντᾰλον, ου, τό, *the sandal-tree: sandal-wood,* Diosc.

†Σάντονες, ων, οἱ, *the Santones,* a people of Gallia, Strab. p. 190.

Σαντόνιον, ου, τό, a kind of *wormwood,* Diosc.

Σᾰνῠρίζω, *to jeer, mock:* from

Σᾰνῦρός, οῦ, ὁ, (σαίνω) *a jester, jeerer, mocker.*

Σάξις, εως, ἡ, (σάττω) *a cramming full,* Arist. Probl. 25, 8, 4.

†Σαξιτανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Saxitanian,* Ath. 121 A, *of* Σαξιτανία, a city of Hispania, Strab. ap. Ath. l. c.

†Σαόννησος, ου, ἡ, acc. to Diod. S. 5, 47 an ancient name of Samothrace.

Σαόπτολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (σαόω, πόλις) *protecting cities,* Colluth. 140.

ΣΑ΄ΟΣ, as posit., is found only in the contr. form σῶς, q. v.; but we find compar. σᾰ̃ώτερος, Il. 1, 32, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 4.

†Σάος, ου, ὁ, *the Savus,* a river of Pannonia, flowing into the Ister, now *Save,* Strab. p. 207.

Σᾰοσίμβροτος, ον, (σαόω) *saving* or *supporting mortals.*

†Σαούλ, ὁ, indecl., in Joseph. Σαοῦλος, ου, *Saul,* the first Hebrew king, LXX.; N. T.—2. the Jewish name of the apostle Paul, Σαῦλος, ου, ὁ, in N. T.

Σᾰοφρονέω, σᾰοφροσύνη, σᾰόφρων, poet. for σωφρ-, q. v.

Σᾰόω, = σώζω, q. v.

†Σάπαι, οἱ, *the Sapae,* a Thracian people, = Σάῖοι and Σίντιες, Strab. p. 549.

†Σαπαῖοι, ων, οἱ, = Σάπαι, Hdt. 7, 110.

†Σάπαρνος, ου, ὁ, *the Saparnus,* a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

†Σάπειρες, οἱ, poet. = Σάσπειρες.

Σᾰπείς, εῖσα, έν, part. aor. 2 pass. from σήπω, Hes. Sc. 152.

Σᾰπέρδης, ου, ὁ, Pontic name for *the fish* κορακῖνος *when salted.* Hipp., cf. Ar. Fr. 546, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A. [ᾰ, Il. c., Pers. Sat. 5, 134.]

Σᾰπέρδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.: also as a term of endearment, Ath. 591 C.

Σᾰπερδίς, ή, name of *a fresh fish,* different therefore from σαπέρδης, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 7.

Σᾰπῆι, Ep. for σάπῃ, 3 sing. subj. aor. pass. from σήπω, Il. 19, 27.

†Σάπις, ὁ, *the Sapis,* now *Sense,* a river of Italy, Strab. p. 217.

†Σάπρα, ας, ἡ, *Sapra,* a lake, the northern part of the Maeotis, Strab. p. 308.—2. another near Astyra, Id. p. 614.

Σαπρία, ας, ἡ, (σαπρός) = σαπρότης, Hipp.

Σαπρίας οἶνος, ὁ, *old, high-flavoured wine* (v. σαπρός III), Herm ipp. Pborm. 2, 6, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 865.

Σαπρίζω, (σαπρός) *to make rotten* or *stinking*:—pass., *to be so, to stink,* Hipp.: also,—II. intr., in sense of pass.

Σαπριόω, ῶ, (σαπρός) = foreg. I.

Σαπρόγηρος, ον, (σαπρός, γῆρας) *rotten from old age,* dub. in Diosc.

Σαπρόπλουτος, ον, (σαπρός, πλοῦτος) *stinkingly rich,* perh. a parody on ἀρχαιόπλουτος, Antiph. Chrysad. 1; where however Meineke, with Dobree, σατραπόπλουτος, *rich as a satrap.*

Σαπρός, ά, όν, (σήπω, σαχῆναι): —*rotten, putrid,* Hippon. 63, and freq. in Hipp.; of the lungs, *diseased,* Lat. *tabidus,* Id.; of bone, *carious, diseased,* Id.; of wood, *rotten, decayed,* Id.; proverb., σαπρὸν πεῖσμα ὠτίλα ἐκδῆσθαι, Theogn. 1302:—esp., of fish that have been long in pickle, *stinking, rancid,* Ar. Plut. 813; of withered flowers, Dem. 615, 11.—II. *old, obsolete,* Ar. Plut. 323.—2. *filthy, disgusting,* Lat. *spurcus; ugly,* γυπή, Philem. Incert. 47; cf. Lob. Phryn. 377. —III. without any bad sense, of wine, *high-flavoured* or *old,* Ath. 31 (v. σαπρίας), cf. Piers. Moer. p. 353, Ruhnk. Tim. et ad Rutil. Lup. p. 102:—hence prob. (παρ' ὑπονοίαν), εἰρήνη σαπρά, Ar. Pac. 554. Cf. σαθρός.

Σαπρόστομος, ον, (σαπρός, στόμα) *with foul breath,* Stob.

Σαπρότης, ητος, ἡ, (σαπρός) *rottenness, decay,* Hipp., Plat. 609 E.

Σαπρόφιλος, ον, (σαπρός IV *fond of disgusting things.*

Σαπρόω, (σαπρός) = sq.

Σαπρύνω, (σαπρός) *to make rotten* or *stinking,* Nic.:—pass., *to be so.*

†Σαπφείρη, ης, ἡ, *Sapphire,* fem. pr. n., N. T.

Σαπφειρινος, η, ον, *of sapphire,* Philostr.: from

Σάπφειρος, also σάμφειρος, ον, ἡ, *the sapphire,* a precious stone, of which two chief kinds, the κυανῆ and χρυσῆ, are mentioned by Theophr. de Lap. 23 and 37.

Σαπφώ, οῦς, vocat. Σαπφοῖ, ἡ, *Sappho,* the celebrated poetess of Mytilene, daughter of Scamandronymus, Hdt. 2, 135†: hence adj., Σαπφῴος, α, ον, or Σαπφικός, ή, όν.

Σᾰπών, part. aor. from σήπω.

Σάπων, ωνος, ὁ, Lat. *sapo,* our *soap,* Germ. *Seife,* a Celtic or German word. [ᾰ, Seren. Sammon. 156.]

Σαπώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

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Σαράβαλλα or *-βᾶρα, τά*, Antiph. Scyth. 1; and in Strab., *σαραπάραι, loose Persian trousers*, an Eastern word; v. Daniel 3, 21 (Chald. and LXX.), Bähr Hdt. 1, 71, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxxx.

†**Σαράγαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sarangae***, a people on the Aces, Hdt. 7, 67, perhaps the Δράγγαι of Arr. An. 3, 25.

†**Σαράγγης, ου, ὁ, *the Saranges***, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 8.

†**Σάραμβος, ου, ὁ, *Sarambus***, a huckster, Plat. Gorg. 518 B.

†**Σαραμηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Saramene***, a district of Pontus, Strab. p. 547.

†**Σαράοστος, ου, ὁ, *Saraostus***, a chief of Bactria, Strab. p. 516.

†**Σαραπανά, ὦν, τά, *Sarapana***, a fortress on the borders of Colchis and Iberia, Strab. p. 498.

Σαράπειον, Plut., and *-ιεῖον, ου, τό, the temple of Serapis*, †Polyb. 4, 39, 6.

Σάραπις, ιδος, ὁ, also **Σέραπις, *Surapis*** or ***Serapis***, an Aegyptian god, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility, later an infernal god, Call. Ep. 38, 5, Plut., etc. [Σᾰ]

Σάρᾰπις, gen. *εως* or *ιος, ὁ, a white Persian robe with purple stripes*, Democr. Eph. ap. Ath. 525 C.

†**Σαραπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sarapion***, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 21, 18; etc.

Σαράπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. *σαράπουν*, and, in Alcae. 6, *σάραπον* (*σαίρω* II, *πούς*);—strictly *one who sweeps with his feet*, hence *one that has turned-out feet which he trails in walking*, Lat. *plautus*, Alcae. l. c., Galen. [ᾰ]

Σαργάνη, ης, ἡ, like *ταργάνη, wicker-work, a basket*: esp., *a plait, braid, band*, Aesch. Supp. 788.

Σαργανίς, ίδος, ἡ, =foreg., Cratin. Dionys. 7.

†**Σαργαραυσηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sargarausene***, a part of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 534.

†**Σαργεύς, έως, ὁ, *Sargeus***, a leader of the Sicyonians, Thuc. 7, 19.

Σαργῖνος, ου, ὁ, =*σαρδῖνος*, Epich. p. 29, Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1.

Σάργος, ου, ὁ, name of *a sea-fish*, Lat. *sargus*; Epich. p. 36, Arcad. p. 46, 18, prefers the accent *σαργός* (for so it should be read there for *σαγρός*.)

Σάρδα, ἡ, *a* kind of *tunny caught near Sardinia*, Plin.; cf. *σαρδῖνη*.

Σαρδάζω, v. **Σαρδάνιος**.

†**Σαρδανάπᾰλος**, and *-παλλος, ὁν, ὁ, Sardanapalus*, the last king of Assyria, Hdt. 2, 150; Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 14; infamous for his debauchery and effeminacy; hence as appell., Ar. Av. 1022.

Σαρδάνιος, α, ον, hence *σαρδάνιον* (sc. *γέλωτα*) *γελᾶν, to laugh a bitter laugh, laugh bitterly, grimly*, from anger or secret triumph, *μείδησε δὲ θυμῷ σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον*, Od. 20, 302; so, *ἀνεκάγχασε μάλα σαρδάνιον*, Plat. Rep. 337 A; *σ. γελᾶν*, Mel. 52; *ridere γέλωτα σ.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1. (Prob. from *σαίρω, σέσηρα, grinning, sneering*, hence also, acc. to Gramm., *μετὰ πικρίας γελᾶν*. Others write *σαρδόνιος, α, ον*, deriving it from *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia (*Σαρδώ*), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 7, 41; and in Lat. certainly the form *sardonius* or *sardonicus* has prevailed, as in our *sardonic*: others again write *σαρδωνικός*:—cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 102, 370, Gaisf.) [δᾰν]

Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, Ion. **Σάρδιες, ίων**, †acc. **Σάρδις**, Hdt. 1, 15†, *Sardes*, the capital of Lydia, †at the foot of Mt. Tmolus, on the Pactolus, now *Sart*, Aesch. Pers. 45†, Hdt., etc.:—hence adj., **Σαρδιᾱνός, ή, όν**, and **Σαρδῐανικός, ή, όν**, Ar. Ach. 112; also **Σάρδῐνος, η, ον**, and **Σάρδιος, ον**.

†**Σαρδιηνός, ή, όν**, Ion. for **Σαρδιανός**, Hdt. 1, 22; v. sub foreg.

Σαρδίνη, ης, ἡ, *the sardine*, Lat. *sardina*. [ῐ]

Σαρδῖνος, ου, ὁ,=foreg., Epaenet. ap. Ath. 328 F.

Σάρδιον, ου, τό, *the Sardian stone*, used esp. for seal-rings, Ar. Fr. 309, 13, Plat. Phaed. 110 D:—it was of two kinds, the transparent-red or female being our *carnelian*, the brownish or male our *sardine*, Theophr. de Lap. 30.

†**Σαρδονικός, ή, όν, *of Sardinia, Sardinian***, *λίνον*, Hdt. 2, 105, v. l. **Σαρδωνικόν**, but v. Bähr ad l.: cf. sub **Σαρδώ**.

Σαρδόνιος, α, ον, v. sub **Σαρδάνιος**.

Σαρδόνυξ, ῦχος, ὁ, (*σάρδιον, ὄνυξ*) *the sardonyx*, a kind of onyx, Plin.:—the stone was called simply *onyx*, when the dark ground was regularly *spotted* or *striped* with white; but if the different colours were *disposed in layers*, then it was a *sardonyx*.

†**Σάρδος, ου, ὁ, *Sardus***, leader of Africans to Sardinia, acc. to Paus. 10, 17, 2.

Σαρδώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Sardinia* †in the Tyrrhenian sea, Hdt. 1, 170; etc.†: also. **Σαρδών, όνος, ἡ**, and **Σαρδώνη, ἡ**: hence adj., **Σαρδῷος, ῴα, ῷον, Σαρδωνικός, ή, όν, Σαρδώνιος, α, ον, Σαρδόνιος, α, ον**.—II. *a precious stone*, prob. the same as the *σάρδιον* or the *σαρδόνυξ*, Philostr., v. Lob. Phryn. 187.

Σαρδών, όνος, ἡ,=**Σαρδώ**.

Σαρδών, όνος, ἡ, *the upper edge of a hunting-net*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; al. *σαρδόνιον*.

Σαρδωνίζω,=*σαρδάζω*.

†**Σάρεπτα, ων, τά, *Sarepta***, a city of Phoenicia, N. T.

Σάρι, τό, plur. *σάρια, an Aegyptian water-plant*, Theophr.

†**Σάρισα, ων, τά, *Sarisa***, a town of Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747.

Σάρισσα, ης, ἡ, *the sarissa*, a very long pike used in the Macedonian phalanx, on which v. Polyb. 18, 12. [σᾰ] Hence

Σαρισσοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *armed with the sarissa*, Polyb. 12, 20, 2.

Σαρκάζω, (σάρξ) *to tear flesh like dogs*, Ar. Pac. 482, ubi v. Schol.:—*to pluck off the grass with closed lips*, like horses grazing, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. — II. *to bite the lips in rage*, hence *to speak bitterly, sneer*.

Σαρκασμοπῑτῠνοκάμπτης, ου, ὁ, (σαρκασμός, πίτυς, κάμπτω) *sneering-pine-bender*, comic word in Ar. Ran. 966.

Σαρκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bitter laugh, sneer*, Vit. Hom., v. *σαρκάζω*.

Σαρκαστικός, ή, όν, *sneering, sarcastic*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Σαρκάω, v. sub *σαρκοκύων*.

Σαρκελάφεια, (sc. *σῦκα*), *τά, venison-figs*, a kind so called, Ath. 78 A.

Σαρκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σάρξ, a bit of flesh*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 23.

Σαρκίζω, (σάρξ)=*σαρκάζω*: *to clear off the flesh, scrape it out*, Hdt. 4, 64.

Σαρκικός, ή, όν,=*σάρκινος*, Plut.—II. in N. T., and Eccl., *fleshly, of the flesh, sensual*, opp. to *πνευματικός*.

Σάρκινος, η, ον, (*σάρξ*) *of flesh*, Emped., Plat. Legg. 906 C. — II. *fleshy, fat*, Ar. Fr. 504, Polyb. 39, 2, 7.

Σαρκίον, ου, τό, dim. from. *σάρξ*, Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1, 2, Plut. Brut. 8. [ῐ]

Σαρκοβορέω, ῶ, *to eat flesh*: from

Σαρκοβόρος, ον, (βορά) *eating flesh, carnivorous*.

Σαρκοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) =foreg.

Σαρκογενής, ές, (σάρξ, *γένω) *born of the flesh*, Eccl.

Σαρκοδᾰκής, ές, (σάρξ, δάκνω) *biting or eating flesh*, Orph., Fr. 12, 2.

Σαρκοειδής, ές, (σάρξ, εἶδος) *flesh-like, fleshy*, Plat. Tim. 75 E.

Σαρκόθλᾶσις, ἡ, and *-θλασμα, τό, a bruise of the flesh*.

Σαρκοκήλη, ης, ἡ, *a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum*.

Σαρκοκόλλα, ἡ, *a Persian gum*, Diosc.

Σαρκοκύων, ὁ, (σαρκάζω, κύων) *a grinning dog*, Hippon. 116 Bergk: but Dind. (Schol. Ar. Pac. 481) reads *σαρκῶν* or *-κᾶκ.* in same signf.

Σαρκολᾰβίς, ίδος, ἡ, and **σαρκολάβος, ὁ, *a surgeon's forceps***.

Σαρκολιπής, ές, (σάρξ, λείπω) *forsaken by flesh, lean*, Anth. P. 7, 383.

Σαρκομφᾰλον, ου, τό, *a fleshy excrescence on the navel*.

Σαρκοπᾰγής, ές, (σάρξ, πήγνυμι) *compact of flesh*, Mel. 117.

Σαρκοποιέω, ῶ, *to make into* or *out of flesh*: from

Σαρκοποιός, όν, (σάρξ, ποιέω) *making* or *begetting flesh: making* or *changing into flesh, making fleshy, nourishing, fattening*, Plut.

Σαρκόπῡον, ου, τό, (σάρξ, πῦον) *a fleshy pustule, boil*, Hipp. 220. Hence

Σαρκοπῡώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like purulent flesh*.

Σαρκόῤῥιζος, ον, (σάρξ, ῥίζα) *with a fleshy root*, Theophr.

Σαρκοτοκέομαι, (σάρξ, τίκτω) as pass., *to be born like lumps of flesh*, of young bears, Sext. Emp. p. 13.

Σαρκοτροφέω, ῶ, *to nourish* or *support the flesh*.

Σαρκοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat flesh, be carnivorous*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 14, σ. *μέλη, to tear* them *all to pieces*, Mel. 93: and

Σαρκοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of flesh: flesh-diet*, LXX.: from

Σαρκοφάγος, ον, (σάρξ, φᾰγεῖν) *eating flesh, carnivorous*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 26.—II. *λίθος σ.*, a limestone (of which the best kind was quarried at Assos in Troas), *remarkable for consuming the flesh of corpses* laid in it, Diosc., and Plin.: hence coffins were often furnished with it or made of it; a coffin of such limestone was itself called *σαρκοφάγος, ἡ*: hence, *ὁ σ.* generally, like *σορός, a coffin*. [φᾰ]

Σαρκοφᾰνής, ές, (σάρξ, φαίνω) *looking like flesh, with a fleshy outside*, Sext. Emp. p. 14.

Σαρκοφθόρος, ον, (σάρξ, φθείρω) *flesh-consuming*, Orph. H. 69, 7.

Σαρκοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear flesh*, Clem. Al.: from

Σαρκοφόρος, ον, (σάρξ, φέρω) *bearing flesh, clothed with flesh*, Eccl.

Σαρκοφῡέω, ῶ, (σάρξ, φύω) *to produce flesh, make it to grow*, Hipp. Hence

Σαρκοφῦία, ας, ἡ, *a growth of flesh, an excrescence*, Hipp.

Σαρκόφυλλος, ον, (σάρξ, φύλλον) *with fleshy leaves*, Theophr.

Σαρκόω, ῶ, (σάρξ) *to make fleshy* or ***strong***, Plut. 2, 79 C, ubi v. Wyttenb. —II. *to make* or *produce flesh, to flesh up a wound*, Hipp.

Σαρκώδης, ες,=*σαρκοειδής, θεοὶ ἔναιμοι καὶ σαρκώδεες*, gods of flesh and blood, Hdt. 3, 29, cf. Plat. Tim. 75 B.

Σάρκωμα, ατος, τό, *a fleshy excrescence*, Medic.

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Σάρκωσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut.

Σαρκωτικός, ή, όν, *good for adding flesh* or *making flesh grow.*

Σάρμα, ατος, τό, (σαίρω) *a hole, opening in the earth,* like χάσμα.—II. (σαίρω II)=σαρμός.

Σαρμάτης, ου, ὁ, *a Sarmatian:* poet. Σᾱμάτης, Dion. P. †v. Σανρομάται†. [μᾰ]

†Σαρματία, ας, ἡ, *Sarmatia,* a large tract of country in northern Europe and Asia.

Σαρμός, ὁ, (σαίρω II) *that which is swept together, sweepings.*

†Σάρνιος, ου, ὁ, *the Sarnius,* a river of the borders of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 511.

†Σάρνος, ου, ὁ, *the Sarnus,* a river of Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Σάρξ, ἡ, gen. σαρκός, Aeol. σύρξ: —*flesh,* Lat. *caro,* Hom., etc.: he always uses plur., except in Od. 19, 450, where it is *a part only of the flesh,* viz. *the thick front muscle* of the thigh: for, strictly, by the plur. is meant *the whole flesh, all the flesh* or *muscles* in the body, as in Il. 8, 380, Od. 9, 293, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; hence with later writers σάρκες=σῶμα, *the flesh,* i. e. *body,* Eur. Hipp. 1031;—but in Hom. the plur. is usu. *the fleshy parts, the flesh,* ἔγκατά τε σάρκες τε καὶ ὀστέα, Od. 9, 293; σάρκες περιτροπέοντο μέλεσσιν, Od. 18, 76; so in Hes., and Att.:—the sing is freq. later, as in Hipp., etc., *flesh, the substance of flesh;* but also of the body, σάρκα ἠδῶσαν, σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ, Aesch. Theb. 622, Ag. 72; etc. (Acc. to Riemer, from σαίρω, σύρω, *that which may be stript* off.)

Σάρον, τό,=σάρος, Hesych. (Not σαρόν, Lob. Phryn. 83.)

Σάρος, ου, ὁ, (σαίρω II) *a broom, besom,* Plut. 2, 727 C.—II. *sweepings, refuse,* Lat. *quisquiliae,* such as seaweed, Call. Del. 225:—comically, of *an old woman,* Ion ap. Hesych. [ᾰ]

†Σάρος, ου, ὁ, *the Sarus,* a river flowing through Cilicia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 1.

Σᾰρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (σάρος),=σαίρω II: metaph., in pass., *to be swept* by a storm, Lyc. 389. Σαρόω is not Att., as σαίρω is, Lob. Phryn. 83; but, unlike it, is used in pass., as well as act.

Σάρπη, ἡ,=σάλπη.

†Σαρπηδόνιος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Sarpedon;* ἡ Σαρπηδονίη ἄκρη, a promontory of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 58; πέτρα, Ap. Rh. 1, 216:—τὸ Σ. χῶμα, the tomb *of S.,* a promontory on the coast of Cilicia Trachea (where S. was said to have been buried), Aesch. Suppl. 869; cf. Strab. p. 670.

Σαρπηδών, όνος, ὁ, *Sarpedon,* †son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, said to have founded a kingdom in Lycia, Hdt. 1, 173; cf. Strab. p. 573.—2. son of Jupiter and Laodamia (or of Evander and Deïdamia), grandson of foreg., king of Lycia, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 876; 6, 199; Apollod. 3, 1, 9†: but we also have gen. Σαρπήδοντος, dat. -οντι, Il. 12, 379, 392; voc. Σαρπήδον, Il. 5, 633; as if from a nom. Σαρπήδων.—†3. son of Neptune, slain by Hercules, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.—4. a general of Demetrius of Syria, Strab. p. 758.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.—II. ἡ,=Σαρπηδόνιον χῶμα, v. sub Σαρπηδόνιος.

Σάρπος, ὁ, *a wooden chest:* among the Bithynians, *a wooden house,* elsewhere μόσυν.

†Σάρρα, ας, ἡ, *Sara,* wife of Abraham, N. T.

†Σάρσινα, ης, ἡ, *Sarsina,* a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227: hence *οἱ Σαρσῖνᾶται, the inhab. of S.,* Polyb. 2, 24.

†Σάρτη, ης, ἡ, *Sarte,* a city of Macedonia on the Singiticus sinus, Hdt. 7, 122.

Σᾰρῶ, fut. from σαίρω.

Σάρωθρον, ου, τό, (σαρόω) *a sweeping-broom.* [ᾰ]

Σάρωμα, ατος, τό, (σαρόω) *sweepings.* [ᾰ]

Σάρων, ωνος, ὁ, acc. to some, *a lewd fellow:* acc. to others, the *pudenda muliebria,* Hesych.: prob. from σαίρω. [ᾰ]

†Σάρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Saron,* a fertile plain of Palestine, N. T.

†Σαρωνικός, ὁ κόλπος, *the Saronic gulf,* between Attica and Argolis, now *gulf of Enghia,* Strab. p. 335; πορθμός, Aesch. Ag. 306.

†Σαρωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, θάλασσα,=foreg., Dion. P. 424.—II. appell. of Diana, also Σαρωνία, in honour of whom the festival Σαρώνια was celebrated, Paus.

Σᾰρωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σαίρω) *an old hollow oak,* Call. Jov. 22.

Σάρωσις, ἡ, (σαρόω) *a sweeping out:* also=σάρωμα. [ᾰ]

Σᾰρώτης, ου, ὁ, (σαρόω) *one that sweeps, a sweeper.*

Σάρωτρον, τό,=σάρωθρον, Lob. Phryn. 131.

Σάσαμον, σασαμόπαστος, etc., Dor. for σησαμ-.

†Σάσπειρες, ων, οἱ, *the Saspires,* an Armenian people between the Araxes and the sources of the Gyndes, Hdt. 1, 104; 3, 94; also Σάπειρες, Ap. Rh. 2, 395.

Σάσσω, v. σάττω.

†Σάσυχις, ὁ, *Sasychis,* an ancient lawgiver of the Aegyptians, Diod. S. 1, 94.

†Σάσων, ωνος, ἡ, *Sason,* a small island between Epirus and Italy, Strab. p. 281.

†Σατᾶν, and Σατανᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, a Hebr. word; *an adversary,* LXX.; usu. *Satan,* the chief of evil spirits, LXX.; N. T.

†Σατάσπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Satraspes,* a Persian who attempted to sail round Africa, Hdt. 4, 43.

Σᾶτες or σᾶτές, Dor. and Aeol. for σῆτες, τῆτες, *this year.*

†Σατιβαρζάνης, ὁ, *Satibarzanes,* a Persian satrap in Aria, Arr. An. 3, 8, 4.

Σατίνη, ης, ἡ, *a war-chariot,* H. Hom. Ven. 13: generally, *a chariot, car,* Anacr. 19, 12, ubi v. Bergk. (Usu. deriv. from σάσαι, Paphian for καθίσαι.) [τῑν]

†Σατίων, ωνος, ἡ, *Sation,* a city of Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

†Σατνιόεις, εντος, ὁ, *Satnioïs,* a large rapid torrent of Mysia, Il. 14, 445; also called Σατνίοις and Σαφνιόεις, Strab. p. 606.

†Σάτνιος, ου, ὁ, *Satnius,* son of Enops, a noble Trojan, Il. 14, 443.

Σάτον, τό, *a Hebrew measure, about a modius and a half,* N. T.

†Σατορνῖνος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Saturninus,* Plut.

†Σάτραι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Satrae,* a Thracian people between the Strymon and Nessus, Hdt. 7, 110.

†Σατράκης, ὁ, *Satraces,* a Scythian prince, Arr. An. 4, 4, 8.

Σατράπεια, ας, Ion. -ηίη, ης, ἡ, *a satrapy, the office* or *province of a satrap,* Hdt. 1, 192; 3, 89, Thuc., and Xen.: from

Σατραπεύω, *to be a satrap*:—*to rule as satrap,* σ. τὴν χώραν, Xen. An. 1, 7, 6; but also, τῆς χώρας, Ib. 3, 4, 31; cf. κρατέω I and IV: from

Σατράπης, ου, ὁ, *a satrap,* Lat. *satrăpa,* title of a Persian viceroy or governor of a province, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 3. (In Theopomp. also ἐξατράπης, and in Esther, *achashdarpna;* no doubt a Persian word, supposed by Michaëlis to be *Schakderbân,* i. e. *King's-doorkeeper, King's-Protector,* cf. Heeren's Ideen T. 1, p. 178, sq., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxvii. sq.)

Σατραπικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a σατράπης.*

Σατραπόπλουτος, cf. sub σαπρόπλουτος.

†Σατταγύδαι, ῶν Ion. έων, οἱ, *the Sattagydae,* an Indian people on the borders of Sogdiana, Hdt. 3, 91.

ΣΑΤΤΩ, fut. σάξω, *to pack* or *load,* strictly of putting the pack-saddle with its load on beasts of burthen, cf. σάγμα: hence,—I. of warriors, *to load with full armour*:—pass., *to be so armed* or *harnessed,* Valck. Hdt. 7, 62, 70, 73, always in Ion. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. ἐσεσάχατο; cf. σάγη.—2. *to load* or *furnish with all things needful,* as clothing, food, etc., ὕδατι σάττειν, Wess. Hdt. 3, 7.—II. generally, *to load heavily, fill quite full, stuff;* τινός, of a thing, esp. in pf. pass., πημάτων σεσαγμένος, *loaded* with woes, Aesch. Ag. 644; τριήρης σεσαγμένη ἀνθρώπων, Xen. Oec. 8, 8; φορμοὶ ἀχύρων σεσαγμένοι, Polyb. 1, 19, 13.—2. *to fill full of* meat or drink, *to satisfy,* like πίμπλημι and πλήρω, cf. Arist. Probl. 21, 14, 2: hence, σεσαγμένος πλοῦτον τὴν ψυχήν, *having his fill* of riches, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.—IV. *to pack close, press down,* e. g. σ. τὴν γῆν τῇ χειρὶ τὸ φυτόν, *to stamp down* the earth about a plant, Xen. Oec. 19, 11: pass. σάττεσθαι, *to be packed close, sink down, settle,* Arist. Meteor. 2, 7, 8:—σάττειν εἰς ἀγγεῖον, *to pack* or *cram* something into it, Polyb. 12, 2, 5.—A pres. of the form σάσσω seems to have been never in use, though Foës. quotes it so from Hipp. (From σάττω come σάκκος, σάκος, σάγος, σάγη, σάγμα: cf. Germ. *Sattel,* our *saddle.*)

†Σατύρα, ας, and -ρᾱ, ης, ἡ, *Satyra,* fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 C; Anth. P. 5 206.

Σᾰτῡρίας, ου, ὁ,=σατυρίασις II, v. l. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 22.

Σᾰτῡρίασις, ἡ, -ιασμός, ὁ, and -ισμός, ὁ, (Σάτυρος) *a swollen state of the genital organs, priapism,* Hipp.—II. *a disease in which the bones near the temples are elongated, so as to be like Satyr's horns,* Galen.: also σατυρισμός, and later ἐλεφαντίασις.—2. *a swelling of the glands of the ear,* Galen.—v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Σᾰτῡρίασμός, ὁ,=foreg.

Σᾰτῡρῐάω, ῶ, *to suffer from* σατυρίασις, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 22, Bekk.

†Σατυρίδες, ων, αἱ, νῆσοι, *the Satyrides,* islands outside the pillars of Hercules, Paus. 1, 23, 5.

Σᾰτῡρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from Σάτυρος, Strattis Incert. 1, 4 [ᾰ]

Σᾰτῡρίζω, f. -ίσω, (Σάτυρος) *to play* or *act a Satyr.*—II. intr., *to play the Satyr, be lewd, lustful.*

Σᾰτῡρικός, ή, όν, (Σάτυρος) *suiting a Satyr, like Satyrs,* ἐφήμεροι καὶ Σατυρικοὶ τοῖς βίοις, Plut. Galb. 16, cf. Pericl. 13, Cat. Maj 7.—2 *of the Satyric drama,* Id. Pericl. 5.

Σᾰτύριον, ου, τό, *a plant,* which excited lust, Diosc. 3, 143, sq., Plut. 2, 126 A, usu. supposed to be a kind of *orchis.*—II. *a four-footed water-animal,* Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 8. [ῡ]

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†Σατύριον, ου, τό. *Satyrium*, a place near Tarentum, Strab. p. 279.

Σᾰτῠρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from Σάτυρος, q. v. signf. I. 2.

Σᾰτῠρισμός, ὁ,=σατυρίασις, q. v.

Σᾰτῠριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (Σατυρίζω) *a player of Satyric dramas: χορὸς Σ.*, Dion. H. 7, 72.

Σᾰτῠρογράφος, ον, (Σάτυρος II, γράφω) *writing Satyric dramas*, Diog. L. [ᾰ]

ΣΑ΄ΤΥ΄ΡΟΣ, ὁ, *a Satyr*, companion of Bacchus, at first represented with long pointed ears, a goat's tail, and small knobs like horns behind their ears: later, goats' legs were added, and to this half-beast's form was assigned a lustful, half-brutal nature, cf. Schol. Theocr. 4, 62:—we hear of a number of Satyrs, as sylvangods, as early as Hes., *γένος οὐτιδανῶν Σατύρων καὶ ἀμηχανοεργῶν*, Fr. 13, 2; but he says nothing of their figure. Cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 385; acc. to Gerhard (del Dio Fauno, Neap. 1825), the Satyr differed from the Pan or Faun by the want of horns; cf. *Τίτυρος, Σειληνός*.—2. *a lewd, goatish fellow*, Lat. *caprineus*, Julian. Caes. 5, 5; so, Σατυρίσκος, Theocr. 27, 48.—3. from their supposed likeness, *a kind of tailed ape*, Paus. —II. a kind of *play, in which the chorus consisted of Satyrs, the Satyric drama*; also *δρᾶμα Σατυρικόν, Σατυρικός*: it formed the fourth piece of a tragic tetralogy, and is said to have been invented by Pratinas; the only one extant is the Cyclops of Eurip. The fragments of the Satyrographi have been collected by Friebel (Berlin, 1837). [ᾰ]

†Σάτυρος, ου, ὁ, *Satyrus*, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 54.—2. a celebrated actor at Athens, Dem. 401, 16; taught Demosthenes how to acquire a correct elocution, Plut. Dem. 7.—3. a superintendent of the dock yards, Dem. 612, 21.—Others of this name in Dem. 953, 14; 1360, 8; Strab.; etc.

Σᾰτῠρώδης, ες, (Σάτυρος, εἶδος) *Satyr-like*, Luc. Zeux. 6.

†Σαύηρα, ων, τά, *Sauera*, a town of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 537.

Σαυκός, ή, όν, *easily rubbed to pieces, friable: dry.* (Syracus. word, akin to σαυσαρός, σαυχμός, σάχνος, αὖω).

Σαυκρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *tender-footed.*

Σαυκρός, ά, όν, like σαῦλος, *tender, soft, delicate.*

†Σαύλιος, ου, ὁ, *Saulius*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 76.

Σαυλόομαι, as pass., (σαῦλος) *to bear one's self delicately*, or *affectedly*, esp. in gait, *to mince*, Eur. Cycl. 40; cf. sq.

Σαυλοπρωκτιάω, ῶ, (σαῦλος, πρωκτός) *to walk in a swaggering, conceited way*, so as *to make the hinder parts sway to and fro*, Ar. Vesp. 1173; cf. σαλακωνεύω.

ΣΑΥ΄ΛΟΣ, η, ον, (not σαυλός, Arcad. 53, 8, E. M. 270, 45):—*conceited, affected*, esp. in gait, *σαῦλα ποσὶ βαίνειν*, H. Hom. Merc. 28; cf. Anacr. 106, Simon. Amorg. ap. E.M., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 29:—generally,= *ἀβρός, τρυφερός*, Anacr. 54.

†Σαῦλος, ου, ὁ, v. Σαούλ.

Σαύλωμα, ατος, τό, (σαυλόομαι) *effeminacy.*

Σαυνάκα, a piece of Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1615.

Σαυνιάζω, *to hurl a javelin, to strike with a javelin*, Diod.

Σαυνιον or σαννίον, ου, τό, *a javelin*, Diod. 14, 27, Festus.—II. *membrum virile*, Cratin. Incert. 122.

†Σαυνῖται, ῶν, οἱ,=Σαμνῖται, Polyb.; ἡ Σαυνῖτις=Σαμνῖτις.

Σαυνός=σαῦλος.

ΣΑΥ΄ΡΑ (not σαῦρα), ας, ἡ, Ion. σαύρη, *a lizard*, Lat. *lacerta*, Hdt. 4, 183, 192, Aesch. Fr. 138: cf. σαῦρος. —II. *a sea-fish*, elsewh. τραχοῦρος, usu. in masc. form σαῦρος.—III. *a plant*, prob. a kind of *cress*, usu. as dim. σαυρίδιον, τό, Hipp.—IV. *membrum virile*, esp. of boys, Anth. P. 12, 3, etc.—V. *a twisted finger case*, for setting dislocated fingers, Hipp.

†Σαυρίας, ου, ὁ, *Saurias*, an Athenian, Dem. 1360, 10.

Σαυρίδιον, ου, τό, v. σαύρα III. [ῐ]

Σαυρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *of* or *like a lizard.*—II. σαυρῖται, οἱ, *a* kind of *serpent.*

Σαυροειδής, ές, (σαύρα, εἶδος) *like a lizard*, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 1.

Σαυροκτόνος, ον, (σαύρα, κτείνω) *lizard-killer*, epith. of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 19, 10.

Σαυρομάτης, ου, ὁ, *a Sarmatian*; †οἱ Σαυρομάται, ῶν Ion. έων, *the Sarmatians*, acc. to Hdt. 4, 21, a people in Europe dwelling at the east end of the Palus Maeotis: also called Σαρμάται, Strab., who divides them into various tribes, pp. 114, 129, 306, 498, etc.† [ᾰ]

†Σαυροματικός, ή, όν, *Sarmatian.*

†Σαυρομάτις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Plat. Legg. 804 E.

Σαυροπάτις, ιδος, ἡ, (σαύρα, πατέομαι) *she that eats lizards*, Strab. [ᾰ]

ΣΑΥ΄ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ,=σαύρα, like *lacertus=lacerta*, in Virg., v. l. Hdt. 4, 183: acc. to A. B. p. 64, Theocr. also had ἡ σαῦρος.—II. usu. *a sea-fish*, Comici ap. Ath. 322 C, sq., Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1: elsewh. τραχοῦρος.

Σαυρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a spike* at the butt-end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, Il. 10, 153, Hdt. 7, 41; elsewh. οὐρίαχος, στύραξ.—2. generally, *a spear*, Leon. Tar. 32.

Σαυρωτός, ή, όν, *furnished with a σαυρωτήρ*: as if from σαυρόω.

Σαυρωτός, ή, όν, (σαῦρος, σαύρα) *spotted like a lizard.*

Σαυσᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *paralysis of the tongue*, Arist. Probl. 27, 3, 3.

Σαυσᾰρός, ά, όν, *dry, parched*, Hesych. (Probl. from αὖω, αὖος, with σ prefixed, cf. σαυχμός.)

Σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, contr. for σεαυτοῦ, etc., q. v.

Σαυχμός, όν, also σαυκός and σάχνος, like σαυσαρός, from αὖος, αὖω, *dry, parched, brittle*; generally, *frail, weak.*

Σάφᾰ, poet. adv. of σαφής, *clearly, openly, plainly, assuredly*, freq. in Hom., etc., esp. with verbs of knowing, most freq. σάφα οἶδα, σάφα εἰδώς, etc., like εὖ οἶδα, to know *assuredly, of a surety*; ὃς σάφα θυμῷ εἰδείη τεράων, Il. 12, 228; and freq. in Trag., as also in Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21:—so, σάφα ἐπίστασθαι, Od. 4, 730; σάφα δαείς, Pind. O. 7, 166:—freq. also, σάφα εἰπεῖν, to tell *clearly, plainly*, Od. 2, 31; but also to speak *truly*, as opp. to ψεύδεσθαι, Il. 4, 404: cf. σαφής.

Σαφάνης, ές, Dor. for σαφηνής, Pind.

Σᾰφέως, Ion. for σαφῶς, cf. sub σαφής.

Σᾰφηγορίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Epigr. ap. Paus. 10, 12, 3.

Σᾰφήγορος, ον, *speaking clearly* or *truly.*

Σᾰφήνεια, ας, ἡ, (σαφηνής) *clearness, plainness*, Aesch. Theb. 67; and freq. in Plat.; opp. to ἀσάφεια, Id. Rep. 478 C; *σαφήνειαν πυθέσθαι*, to learn *the plain truth*, Antipho 12, 44.

Σᾰφηνής, ές, Dor. σᾰφᾰνής,=σαφής, Aesch. Pers. 634, 738, Soph. Tr. 892: *τὸ σαφανές, the plain truth*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 67. Adv. -νῶς, Theogn. 957; Ion. -νέως, in Hdt. (who never has the adj.) with the verbs εἰπεῖν, λέγεσθαι, ἐξαγγέλλεσθαι, 1, 140; 3, 122; 6, 82.

Σᾰφηνία, ας, ἡ, poet. for σαφήνεια.

Σᾰφηνίζω, f. Att. -νιῶ, (σαφηνής) *to make clear* or *plain, to explain, clear up*, Aesch. Pr. 227, 621, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 4: *σ. τὴν βασιλείαν, to determine* the succession, Ib. 8, 7, 9. Hence

Σᾰφηνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *explanation, elucidation*, Dion. H. Hence

Σᾰφηνιστικός, ή, όν, *making clear, explaining*, Luc. Salt. 36.

ΣΑ΄ΦΗ΄Σ, ές, gen. έος, contr. οῦς, *clear, distinct, plain, sure, certain*, esp. of words, signs, etc., first in H. Hom. Merc., 208, and Pind. (though Hom. has the adv. σάφα, q.v.); *σαφὴς ἀρετά*, Pind. I. 1, 30; *τέκμαρ*, Id. N. 11, 55; *σημεῖον*, Soph. El. 23; *τεκμήριον*, Eur. Hipp. 926; *βάσανος*, Plat. Legg. 957 D, etc.; *μῦθος*, Aesch. Pr. 641; *πρόνοια*, Soph. O. T. 978; *τὸ σαφές, the truth*, Thuc. 1, 22:—in Trag. also of persons, *σ. ἄγγελος*, Aesch. Theb. 82; *φίλος*, Eur. Or. 1155: esp. of seers, prophets, etc., as in Virgil *certus Apollo, sure, unerring*, Soph. O.T. 390, 1011:—compar. and superl., *σαφέστερος, -έστατος*.—II. adv. σᾰφῶς, Ion. -έως, H. Hom. Cer. 149, and freq. in Hdt., esp. (like σάφα) with verbs of knowing and saying, *σαφέως φράσαι, δηλοῦν, ἐπίστασθαι*, etc., Hdt.; *μαθεῖν*, Pind. P. 2, 47, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1076: *σαφῶς ἀπολωλέναι*, to be *undoubtedly* dead, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 15: *εὖ σαφῶς* and *σαφῶς εὖ* are freq. joined pleonast., Soph. O. T. 958:—compar. *-έστερον*, Aesch. Supp. 930, freq. in Plat.:—superl. *-έστατα*, Soph. O. T. 286, Ar. Plut. 46, and Plat. (*σαφὴς* is orig. the same with *σοφός*, as Eur. indicates in the words *σοφὸν τοι τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές*, Or. 397; though jokingly opp. to it by Ar. Ran. 1434, *ὁ μὲν σαφῶς γὰρ εἶπεν, ὁ δ' ἕτερος σαφῶς*.—From the same root come Lat. *sapio, sapiens, sapor.*) Hence

Σᾰφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, as if from *σαφέω, an explainer, interpreter.*

Σαχθείς, part. aor. pass. from σάττω.

Σάχνος, ον, v σαυχμός.

ΣΑ΄Ω, root of σήθω, *to sift, bolt*, Hdt. 1, 200, in 3 pl. σῶσι.

Σάω, imperat. pres. mid., and Ep. 3 sing. impf. act. from σαόω, Il.:—σᾰώσω, fut. from the same, Hom.

†Σαώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Sao*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243.

†Σαωκονδάριος, ου, ὁ, or -δαρος, *Saocondarius*, father of the Galatian chief Castor, Strab. p. 568.

†Σάων, ωνος, ὁ, *Saon*, a mythic lawgiver of Samothrace, Diod. S. 5, 48.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Σᾰώτερος, Il. 1, 32; v. sub σάος.

Σᾰώτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet. for σωτήρ, Simon. 57.

Σᾰώτης, ου, ὁ, (σαόω) poet. for σωτήρ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 603, Paus. 2, 37, 2.

Σᾰώτις, ιδος, fem. from *σαώτης, she that saves* or *delivers.*

Σβέννυμι and -νύω (Pind. P. 1, 8),

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lengthd. from root ΣΒΕ-: fut. *σβέσω*, more rarely, *σβήσομαι*, Plat. Legg. 805 C: pf. pass. *ἔσβεσμαι*: aor. pass. *ἐσβέσθην*.—Hom. only has the aor. act. *ἔσβεσα* or *σβέσα*, and inf. Ep. *σβέσσαι* for *σβέσαι*. Hes. first has part. pres. pass. *σβεννύμενος*.

To quench, put out, Lat. *extinguere*, *πῦρ*, *πυρκαϊήν*, Il. 16, 293; 23, 237, 250 (though these passages properly belong to *κατασβέννυμι*); *κεραυνόν*, Pind. P. 1, 8.—2. of liquids, *to drain, dry up*; v. *κατασβέννυμι*.—3. generally, *to quench, still, stay, quell*, esp. of passions, *χόλον*, *μένος σβέσσαι*, Il. 9, 678; 16, 621, etc.; *ὕβριν*, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77, cf. Plat. Legg. 835 D; *σβ. φόνῳ φόνον*, Eur. H. F. 40: hence, *πεῖραν σβ.*, Soph. Aj. 1057; *ἔσβεσε κύματα νηνεμος αἴθρη*, Ar. Av. 778. —II. pass. *σβέννυμαι* (with intrans. tenses of act., pf. *ἔσβηκα*; and aor. *ἔσβην*, opt. *σβείην*, inf. *σβῆναι*, Dor. *ἐσβάν*: Hom. has only the aor.):—*to be quenched, go out*, Lat. *extingui*, strictly of fire, Il. 9, 471: so of inflamed pustules, *to go down, disappear*, Hipp.—2. of liquids, *to become dry*: hence, *αἶγες σβεννύμεναι*, goats *which are off their milk*, Hes. Op. 588, cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 349; 2, 2, p. 179.—3. generally, *to become still, calm, lull, cease*, of wind, *ἔσβη οὖρος*, Od. 3, 183; of a man, *ἐσβέσθη Νίκανδρος*, the glow of his passion is gone out, Anth. P. 12, 39.—Opp. to *δαίω* and *φλέγω*; cf. *ἄσβεστος*. (From this root comes Lat. *Ve-sev-us*, *Vesuvius*, i. e. *the Unextinguished*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 87.)

Σβέσις, εως, ἡ, *a quenching, putting out*; or, from pass., *a going out, extinction*, *πυρός*, Arist. Resp. 8, 4, Plut. Lysand. 12, etc.

Σβεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*σβέννυμι*) *an extinguisher*, Plut. 2, 1059 C. Hence

Σβεστήριος, α, ον, *serving to quench* or *put out*, *σβεστ. κωλύματα*, Thuc. 7, 53.

Σβεστής, οῦ, ὁ, = *σβεστήρ*. Hence

Σβεστικός, ή, όν, = *σβεστήριος*, LXX.

Σδεύγλα, ἡ, Aeol. for *ζεύγλη*, Erinna.

-Σε, adverbial suffix, denoting *motion towards*, e. g. *ἄλλοσε*, *to some other place*, *ὁμφοτέρωσε*, etc.

Σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, contr. *σαυτοῦ*, -*ῆς*, Ion. *σεωυτοῦ*, -*ῆς*, reflexive pron. of 2d pers., *of thyself*, etc., only used in the masc. and fem. of gen., dat. and acc. sing., first in Pind. Fr. 64, Hdt., and Trag.: in plur. separated, *ὑμῶν αὐτῶν*, etc.—Orig. it was separated also in sing., as in Hom., who always says, *σοὶ αὐτῷ*, *σ' αὐτόν*: and so, *τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ*, *τὰ σ' αὐτῆς*, for *τὰ σά*, Il. 6, 490, Od. 1, 356; 14, 185.

Σεβάζομαι, f. -*άσομαι*, dep. mid., (*σέβας*) *to be afraid of* anything, c. acc., *σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ*, Il. 6, 167, 417.—2. later for *σέβομαι*, N. T.

Σέβας, τό, only used in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; though a plur. *σέβη* is found Aesch. Supp. 755: (*σέβομαι*):—*reverential awe, a feeling of awe and shame*, which rises to prevent one's doing something disgraceful (cf. *σέβομαι*), *σέβας δέ σε θυμὸν ἰκέσθω Πάτροκλον Τρωῆσι κυσὶν μέλπηθρα γενέσθαι*, Il. 18, 178: *αἰδώς τε σέβας τε* joined, H. Cer. 190: generally, *reverence, worship, honour, esteem*, freq. in Trag.: *σ. τὸ πρὸς θεῶν*, Aesch. Supp. 396; c. gen., *Διὸς σέβας*, *reverence for* him, Id. Cho. 645; so, *τοκέων σ.*, Id. Eum. 545, cf. Supp. 707; *σ. ἀῤῥήτων ἱερῶν*, Ar. Nub. 302.—2. *the awe one feels at any astonishing sight*; and so, like *θαῦμα*, *θάμβος*, *astonishment, wonder*, *σέβας μ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντα*, Od. 3, 123, cf. 4, 75.—II. after Hom., *the object of reverential awe, majesty, holiness*, etc., as Mercury is called *κηρύκων σ.*, Aesch. Ag. 515;—hence as periphr. for persons, *σέβας μητρός*, Id. Pr. 1091; *σέβας ὦ δέσποτ'*, Id. Cho. 157, cf. Eur. I. A. 633; *Ζηνὸς σ.*, Soph. Phil. 1289; cf. Pors. Med. 750; so Shaksp., 'my sceptre's awe.'—2. *an object of wonder, a wonder*, Soph. El. 685, where Orestes is called *πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκεῖ σέβας*.—3. *an honour conferred* on one, as the arms of Achilles on Ulysses, Id. Phil. 402.

Σέβασις, εως, ἡ, (*σεβάζομαι*) *reverence*, Plut. 2, 1117 A.

Σέβασμα, ατος, τό, (*σεβάζομαι*) *that for which one is felt, an object of awe* or *worship*, LXX.: also=*σέβασις*, Dion. H. 5, 1.

Σεβασμίζω,=*σεβάζομαι*, dub.

Σεβάσμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (*σέβας*) *reverend, venerable, august*, hence also *holy, divine*, Plut. 2, 764 B:—in Hdn., like Σεβαστός, for *Augustus*:—*τὸ σεβάσμιον*,=*σέβασις*, Id. 2, 10.

Σεβασμιότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being venerable, holiness*.

Σεβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σεβάζομαι*)=*σέβασις*, Plut. 2, 879 F.

Σεβασμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *σεβασμιότης*, Or. Sib.

Σεβαστεῖον, ου, τό, *a temple of* Σεβαστός, i. e. *Augustus*, Philo.

Σεβαστεύω, late collat. form for *σεβάζομαι*, Joseph.

†Σεβαστή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sebaste*, a city of Pontus, earlier Cabira, Strab. p. 557. —2. later name of Samaria, Id. p. 760.

Σεβαστιάς, ή, transl. of the Lat. *Augusta*, Leon. Al. 8.

Σεβαστικός, ή, όν, *venerable*. Adv. -*κῶς*, Dion. H.

Σεβαστός, ή, όν, (*σεβάζομαι*) *reverenced: venerable, reverend, august*: hence the imperial name *Augustus* was rendered by Σεβαστός, N. T.; *Augusta* by Σεβαστή or Σεβαστιάς, (q. v.).

Σεβένιον and *σεβέννιον*, ου, τό, *the case of the flower and fruit of the palm*, Galen.

†Σεβεννυτικός, ή, όν, *Sebennytic*; *τὸ Σ. στόμα*, *the Sebennytic* mouth of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 17.

†Σεβέννυτος, ου, ἡ, *Sebennytus*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta: in Strab. p. 802 *ἡ Σεβεννυτικὴ πόλις*; *ὁ Σεβεννύτης νομός*, *the district of Sebennytus*, Id.

†Σεβῆρος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Severus*, Hdn.

Σεβίζω, f. -*ίσω*,=*σεβάζομαι*, esp. *to worship, honour*, Lat. *revereor*, *τινά*, Pind. P. 5, 107, Aesch., etc.; *σ. τινὰ ἐν θυσίαις*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 37; *σ. τινὰ λιταῖς, τιμαῖς*, Soph. O. C. 1557, 1007; *εὐχαῖς*, Eur. El. 195; *σ. τινά τινος*, *to honour* or *admire* one *for* a thing, Ib. 994; *καινὰ λέχη σ.*, *to pay homage to* a new wife, Id. Med. 155; *σ. βώμῃ*, *to commemorate* them (prob. by a dirge), Aesch. Pers. 945:—also mid. in signf. of act., Id. Supp. 815, 922, Cho. 912; and so Soph. O. C. 636 uses part. aor. pass. *σεβισθείς*.

Σεβιστός, ή, όν,=*σεβαστός*, Hesych.

ΣΕΒΟΜΑΙ, dep. pass.; of which, besides the pres., only aor. *ἐσέβσθην* occurs in Soph. Fr. 175, and Plat. l. citand., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 386. *To feel awe* or *fear* before God and man, esp. when about to do something disgraceful, *to feel shame, be ashamed, be afraid*, *οὐ νυ σέβεσθε*; Il. 4, 242: Plat. Phaedr. 254 B has part. pass. aor. *σεφθεῖσα*, *awe-stricken*, v. Stallb. ad l.; *τιμῶν καὶ σεβόμενος*, Id. Legg. 729 C; *σ. καὶ φοβεῖσθαι*, Ib. 798 C:—rarely c. inf., *to fear to do* a thing, Aesch. Pers. 694, Plat. Tim. 69 D; and so c. acc. rei, *to fear to do* it, Antipho 120, 28.—2. after Hom., c. acc. pers., *to honour with pious awe, to worship*, Lat. *veneror*, *Κρονίδαν*, Pind. P. 6, 25; *τοὺς θεούς*, Aesch. Supp. 221, etc.; and so of heroes, Hdt. 1, 66: 7, 197; *ὡς θεὸν σεβεσθαί τινα*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—then, *to do homage to* kings, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937:—generally, *to pay honour* or *respect to* men, Ib. 543, Soph. O. C. 167, Phil. 1462, etc.; hence also, *τὰ βιβλία σεβόμενοι μεγάλως*, Hdt. 3, 128.—II. the act. form *σέβω*, f. -*σέψω*, is post-Hom., just=*σέβομαι*, esp. in signf. 2, *to worship, honour*, etc., first in Pind. O. 14, 17, and so mostly in Trag.; use of the gods, but also of parents, Soph. O. C. 1377, cf. Ant. 511; of kings, Id. Aj. 667, etc.; of suppliants, Aesch. Eum. 151;—*σ. ὀνείρων φάσματα*, Id. Ag. 274:—*εὐ σέβειν τινά* for *εὐσεβεῖν εἰς τινα*, Pors. Phoen. 1340, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 85 (cf. *εὐσεβέω*): *σέβειν τι* or *τινὰ ἐν τιμῇ*, Aesch. Pers. 166, Plat. Legg. 647 A; c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1612 (where however *ὑβρίζειν* is for *τὸ ὑ.*, cf. Eum. 749):—absol., *to worship, be religious*, Thuc. 2, 53.—Hence, *σέβομαι* as pass., *to be reverenced*, Soph. O. C. 760; *τὸ σεβόμενον*=*σέβας*, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 205. (Sanscr. *sdv.* venerari: Passow compares the relation of the Gr. *σέβω*, *σεύω*, with that of the Germ. *scheuen* to *scheuchen*:—*σεμνός*, *σεπτός* come from *σεβω* through pf. pass. *σεσέμμαι*, *σεσέπτει*, which however is not in use.)

†Σεβρός, οῦ, ὁ, *Sebrus*, honoured as a hero in Sparta: his temple *τὸ Σέβριον*, Paus. 3, 15, 2.

Σέβω, v. *σέβομαι* II.

†Σεγεσάμα, ή, *Segesama*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Σεγεστη, ης, ἡ,='Εγέστη.

†Σεγέστης, ου, ὁ, *Segestes*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 291.

†Σεγίδη, ης, ἡ, in Strab. p. 162 Σέγιδα, *Segida*, a city of the Celtiberi.

†Σεγιμοῦντος, ου, ὁ, *Segimuntus*, chief of the Cherusci, Strab. p. 292.

†Σεγόβριγα, ων, τά, *Segobriga*, a city of the Celtiberi, Strab. p. 162.

†Σεγοσίανοι, ων, οἱ, *the Segusiani*, a people of Gallia, Strab. p. 186.

†Σεγουντία, ας, ἡ, *Segontia*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

Σέθεν, poet. Att. as well as Ep. *ὄτι σοῦ*, gen. of *σύ*, freq. in Hom.: never enclitic.

†Σεθρωΐτης νομός, ὁ, *the Sethroite* nome in Aegypt, Strab. p. 804.

†Σεθών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Sethon*, priest of Vulcan, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 141.

Σειεύς, έως, ὁ, (*σείω*) = *σεσυρμένος*, Poll.

Σειληνικός, ή, όν, *of* or *like Silenus*, †Plat. Symp. 222 D: from

Σειληνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Silenus*, a constant companion of Bacchus, the oldest and most famous of the Satyrs, distinguished above them all by prophetic powers: from him the older Satyrs were called generally Σειληνοί, first in H. Hom. Ven. 263, v. Voss Virg. Ecl. 6, 14, 18, Muller Archaol. d. Kunst, § 386:—the form Σίλανος is later and not so good, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 34.—†II. masc. pr. n., a historian, Ath. 543 A; Dion. H.

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Σειληνώδης, ες, (Σειληνός, εἶδος) *like Silenus*, Plat. Symp. 219 D.

Σεῖν, Dor. for θεῖν, *to run*.—II. σεῖν is also *the whistling sound* used by nurses to make children make water.

Σεῖο, Ep. for σοῦ, gen. of σύ, freq. in Hom.: never enclitic.

Σεῖος, α, ον, Lacon. for θεῖος, freq. in Xen.

Σειρά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. σειρή, *a cord, rope, string, band*, σ. εὐπλεκτος, πλεκτή, Il. 23, 115, Od. 22, 175, 192; σ. χρυσείη, Il. 8, 19, 25.—II. *a cord* or *line with a noose*, like the *lasso* of the Gauchos in S. America, used by the ancient Sagartians and Sarmatians to entangle and drag away their enemies, Hdt. 7, 85, Paus. 1, 21, 5: hence also the Parthians are called σειραφόροι.—III. *a lock of hair*, LXX.—IV. =σειρίασις. (From εἴρω, Lat. *sero serui*; cf. Germ. *Seil*, i. e. cord.)

Σειρᾱγωγεύς, ὁ, (σειρά, ἄγω) *a cord* or *rope for leading*, cf. βυταγωγεύς.

Σειράδην, adv., (σειρά) *with a rope*, Anth.

Σειράδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σειρά. [ᾰ]

Σειράζω, f. -άσω, (σειρά) *to bind* or *draw with a rope*, also σειράω.

Σειράζω, f. -άσω, and σειραίνω, also σειρέω, (Σείριος) *to dry up by heat, parch*, cf. σειριάω.

Σειραῖος, α, ον, (σειρά) *joined by a cord* or *band*, πόδες, Eur. H. F. 445: ἵππος σ.=σειραφόρος, Soph. El. 722.

Σείραμα, ατος, τό, *the noose* or *coil of a* σειρά:—generally, *a coil*, ἐχίδνης, Aesch. Cho. 248.

Σειράς, άδος, ἡ, dim. from σειρά.

Σειρᾱφόρος, ον, Ion. σειρηφόρος, Lob. Phryn. 645: (σειρά, φέρω):—*rope-carrying, led by a rope*, κάμηλος, Hdt. 3, 102:—usu. ὁ σειραφόρος (ἵππος) the horse *which draws by the trace only* (not by the yoke), *an outrigger* (cf. δεξιόσειρος), so that σειραφόρος was taken metaph., sometimes for *a partner, assistant*, Aesch. Ag. 842; sometimes for *one who has light work*, Ib. 1640; cf. Ar. Nub. 1300.—A quadriga had two ζύγιοι in the middle, and a σειραφόρος on each side. Cf. σειραῖος, σειροφόρος, δεξιόσειρος.—II. *carrying a noose*, v. σειρά II.

Σειρόω, (σειρά) *to bind* or *draw with a rope*, also σειράζω.

Σειρεύω, =sq., f. L, v. Herm. Eur. H. F. 1005.

Σειρέω, =σειραίνω, σειριάω.

Σειρηδών, όνος, ἡ, late collat. form from sq.

Σειρήν, ῆνος, ἡ, *a Siren*: usu. in plur. *al* Σειρῆνες, *the Sirens*, damsels on the south coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them: the legend is first found in Od. 12, 39 sq., 167 sq., where only two are mentioned, hence the Ep. dual gen. Σειρήνοιιν, Ib. 52, 167: later usu. three in number, Πεισινόη, Ἀγλαόπη, Θελξιέπεια; or, Μολπή (or Μολπαδία), Ἀγλαοφήμη, Θελξιόπη; and some added a fourth, Λιγεῖα. The Greeks oft. put figures of Sirens on their tombs to represent mourners. On the legend v. Voss. Antisymb. 1, p. 253 sq.; 2, p. 338.—II. generally, *a Siren, deceitful woman*, Eur. Andr. 936: and, metaph., *the Siren charm* of eloquence, persuasion and the like, Aeschin. 86, 17 sq.; cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 26.—III. a kind of *wild bee*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 2.—IV. a small *singing-bird*, Hesych.; perh. as an interp. of its meaning in LXX.; but there it is rather used of *the owl* or some similar melancholy-sounding bird. (Usu. deriv. from σειρά, *the entangling, binding*, which is supported by the analogy of κηληδών, q. v.; and cf. εἴρω, *serno*.) Hence

Σειρήνιος, ον, *Siren-like*: metaph. *bewitching*, LXX.

†Σειρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. *of the Sirens*; ἡ Σ. πέτρα,= Σειρηνουσῶν ἀκρωτήριον, Dion. P. 369.

Σειρηνός,=σείρινος, σειρός.

†Σειρηνοῦσαι, ὧν, αἱ, also Σειρῆνες, Strab. p. 247, 258, *the Sirenusae* islands, three small islands on the south coast of Campania, the fabled abode of the Sirens, p. 22, etc.

†Σειρηνουσσῶν ἀκρωτήριον, τό, a promontory of Campania.

Σειρηφόρος, ον, Ion. for σειραφόρος.

Σειρίασις, ἡ, not σιρ-, *a disease produced by the heat of the sun, a coup-de-soleil*, Lat. *sideratio*.

Σειριάω, ῶ, not σιρ-, (σείριος) *to be hot and scorching*, of the sun, Arat. 331.—II. *to be suffering from* σειριασις, Medic.

Σείρῑνος, η, ον, (σειρός) *hot, scorching*, esp. of summer-heat: σ. ἱμάτια, *light summer* clothes, Lys. ap. Harpocr.

Σειριόεις, εσσα, εν, *scorching*, like Σείριος, Opp. C. 4, 338.

Σειριόκαυτος, ον, (σείριος, καίω) *scorched by the heat of the sun* or *dog-star*, Anth. P. 9, 556.

Σειρίον, τό, v. sq.

Σείριος, α, ον, strictly,=σειρός (q. v.), *hot, scorching*, esp. of summer-heat: hence epith. of all the heavenly bodies which cause this heat, σείριος ἀστήρ, *the sun*, Hes. Op. 415; and, absol., σείριος=ἥλιος, Archil. 24; σείριον ἄστρον, Ibyc. 47: but, ὁ Σείριος is also *the dog-star*, Lat. *Sirius*, Hes. Op. 607,—also called Κύων Σείριος, Aesch. Ag. 967; v. κύων V.—Cf. σειρός.

Σειρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dim. from σειρά.

†Σειρίτης, ου, ὁ, *Sirites*, a Numidian. Ath. 618 B.

Σειρομάστης and σειρός, ὁ, v. sub σιρ.

Σειρός, ά, όν, *hot, scorching*, esp. of summer-heat: hence, ἡ σειρά (sc. ἐσθής), and τὸ σειρόν (sc. ἱμάτιον), *a light summer dress*, cf. σείρινος. (No doubt from same root as θέρος, *summer*, by Lacon. change of θ into σ, and redupl. of vowel.)

Σειροφόρος, ον, (σειρά, φέρω)=σειραφόρος, Eur. I. A. 223.

Σείρωσις, ἡ, (σειρά) *a binding, tying, fastening*.

†Σεισάμης, ὁ, or Σησάμης, *Sisames*, a Mysian, Aesch. Pers. 322.

Σεισάχθεια, ας, ἡ, (σείω, ἄχθος) strictly, *a shaking off of burdens*: hence the name given to an ordinance of Solon by which all debts were lowered, *the disburdening ordinance*, Diod. 1, 79, Plut. Solon 15, etc.; cf. Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 34.

Σείσις, ἡ, (σείω) *a shaking*.

Σεισίχθων, ονος, ὁ, (σείω, χθών) *earth-shaker*, epith. of Neptune, Pind. I. 1, 76; cf. ἐνοσίχθων, ἐννοσίγαιος.

Σείσμα, ατος, τό, (σείω) *a shaking*, LXX.: *an earthquake*.

Σεισμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, *a storm that causes an earthquake*, Diog. L. 7, 154; σεισμ. τύφος, a being buried *in the ruins caused by an earthquake*, Plut. Cim. 16.

Σεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σείω) *a shaking, shock*; esp. *an earthquake*, Hdt. 4, 28; 5, 85, Soph., etc.; in full, γῆς σ., Eur. H. F. 862:—also. σ. τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Phil. 33 E, Tim. 88 D.

Σεισοπύγις, ίδος, ἡ, (σείω, πυγή) *the wagtail*, Lat. *motacilla*.

Σεισούρα, ἡ, (σείω)=foreg., susp.

Σειστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σείω) *the earth-shaker*.

Σειστός, ή, όν, (σείω) *shaken*, Ar. Ach. 346.—II. as subst. *a woman's ornament*, Lob. Paral. 348.

Σεῖστρον, ου, τό, (σείω) Lat. *sistrum*, a sort of *rattle* used in the worship of Isis, described by Plut. (de Iside 63) 2, 376 C, sq.

Σείσων, ονος, ὁ, (σείω) *an earthen vessel for shaking beans in* while being roasted, like our coffee-roaster, Alex. Lem. 1.

-σείω, ending of verbs expressing desire or intention, *desideratives*, like Lat. *-urio*. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. verb, as γελάω γελασείω, so πολεμησείω, πυραδωσείω, etc.

ΣΕΙΩ, f. σείσω: pf. pass. σέσεισμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐσείσθην. *To shake, move to and fro*, Hom. (esp. in Il.); σ. ἐγχείας, μελίην, *to move the poised* spear *to and fro*, Il. 3, 345; 22, 133, etc.; σανίδας σ., *to shake* the door *by knocking*, Il. 9, 583; of galloping horses, σεῖον ζυγὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχοντες, Od. 3, 486; σ. λόφον, of a warrior, Aesch. Theb. 385; ἡνίας χροΐν σ., Soph. El. 713; σ. χαίτην, κόμην, etc., Eur. Cycl. 75, Med. 1191; κάρα σ., in sign of disapprobation, Soph. Ant. 291?:—also, σ. τῇ οὐρᾷ, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4:—*to toss* at sea, like σαλεύω, Soph. Ant. 163.—2. θεὸς σείει (sc. τὴν γῆν), of an earthquake, Ar. Lys. 1142; hence, ὁ Ποσειδῶν σείσας ἐμβάλοι οἰκίας. Ar. Ach. 511; also ab sol., σείει, *there is an earthquake*, Thuc. 4, 52, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 4; cf. νίφω, ὑω.—3. metaph., *to shake, agitate, disturb*, πόλιν, Pind. P. 4, 485; σ. τινὰ εἴς τι, *to stir up* or *excite* him to.., Plut. Phoc. 23, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 574: —in Att., like συκοφαντεῖν, *to accuse falsely* or *spitefully*, so as to extort hush-money; hence, σ. καὶ ταράττειν, Ar. Eq. 840, cf. Pac. 639; σ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖν, Antipho 146, 22; cf. Lat. *concussio* and *concussor*.—II. pass. and mid., *to shake, heave*, ἐσείοντο πόδες Ἴσης, Il. 20, 59: generally, *to move to and fro*, e. g. ἔγχεα σειόμενα, Il. 13, 135, 558; φαεινὴ σείετο πῆληξ, Ib. 805; σείοντο δ' ἐνὶ θρόνῳ, Il. 8, 199; rare phrase, ὄρχος σειόμενος φύλλοισι, an orchard *waving* with foliage, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 298: — of places, *to have an earthquake*, Hdt. 6, 98, cf. 7, 129: ὀδόντες ἐσείοντο, his teeth *were loosened*, Id. 6, 107; σεισθῆναι σάλῳ, Eur. I. T. 46: τὸν ἐγκέφαλον σεσεῖσθαι, Ar. Nub. 1276. (Akin to σεύω.)

†Σεκοῦνδος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Secundus*, N. T.

Σέλᾳ, for σέλαϊ, dat. from σέλας, Od.

Σελᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σέλας) *to enlighten, illume*.—Pass. σελαγεῖσθαι, *to beam brightly*, σελαγεῖτο δ' ἀν' ἄστυ πῦρ, Eur. El. 714; ὄμμα σελαγεῖται, Ar. Nub. 285: also *to be in a blaze*, Ar. Ach. 924, sq.—II. intr., *to shine, to beam*, Ar. Nub. 604, Opp. C. 1, 210.

Σελᾰγίζω, =foreg. Hence

Σελάγισμα, ατος, τό, *lightning*, Nicet. [ᾰ]

Σελᾰηγενέτης, ου, ὁ, (σέλας, γενέτης) *father of light*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 19.

Σελᾰηφόρος, ον, (σέλας, φέρω) *light-bringing*, Manetho.

Σελάνα, σελαναία, Dor. for σελήνη, σεληναία. [ᾰ]

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†Σελάνα, Σελαναία, Theocr. 2, 10, 165, etc., Dor., v. σελήνη II.

†Σελάρτιος, ου, ὁ, *Selartius*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 459.

Σέλας, αος, τό: Hom. uses, besides nom., the dat. σέλαϊ, Il. 17, 739, contr. σέλᾳ, Od. 21, 246: in later poets we have also a plur. σέλᾱ, Anth. P. 9, 289:—*light, brightness, a bright flame, blaze*, esp. of fire, πυρός, πυρὸς καιομένοιο, π. αἰθομένοιο, Hom., Hes., etc.; μήνης, Il. 19, 374:—esp. *lightning, a flash of lightning*, Il. 8, 76; also called σέλας Διός, Soph. O. C. 95; σέλας ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Hdt. 3, 28:—*a torch*, H. Hom. Cer. 52: ἡλίου σ., Aesch. Eum. 926, Soph. El. 17; and so of day-light, ἡμέρας, Pind. Fr. 106, 4, cf. Soph. Aj. 856; τὸ σ. καὶ τὸ φῶς ταὐτόν, Plat. Crat. 409 B:—*the flash* of an angry eye, Aesch. Pr. 356, cf. Eur. Cycl. 663 (as in Hom., ὅσσε λαμπέσθην ὠϊσέ τε πυρὸς σέλας, Il. 19, 366; ὅσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ὠϊσε σέλας ἐξεφάανθεν, Ib. 17). —Poet. word. (Prob. from ἕλη, εἴλη, with Dor. σ prefixed, and so akin also to ἥλιος and σελήνη.) [ᾰ]

Σέλασμα, ατος, τό, and σελασμός, ὁ, *a shining*, Manetho.

Σελάσσομαι, dep., (σέλας)=σελάω, *to shine*: impers., σελάσσεται, *it shines*, Nic. Th. 46.

Σελασφόρος, ον, (σέλας, φέρω) *light-bearing, light-bringing*, Aesch. Eum. 1022.

Σελάχειον, ου, τό,=sq., Opp. H. 1, 643. [ᾰ]

Σελάχιον, ου, τό, dim. from σέλαχος, Eupol. Αἰγ. 2.—II. usu. in plur. *of the tribe of* σελάχη, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Σελᾰχοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like the tribe of* σελάχη, *after their kind*, in contr. form -ώδης, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 5, etc.

Σέλᾰχος, τό, usu. in pl., σελάχη, τά, *a tribe of fishes with cartilages instead of bones*, Pliny's *cartilaginea*, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 6; 3, 1, 26, etc. (Arist. derives the name from σέλας, because most fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light.) Hence

Σελᾰχώδης, ες,=σελαχοειδής, q. v.

Σελάω, (σέλας) like σελαγέω, *to enlighten*.—II. intr., *to shine*, Nic. Th. 691.

†Σέλγη, ης, ἡ, *Selge*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence Σελγεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Selge*, Polyb.; Strab.

†Σελγησσός, οῦ, ὁ, another name for Σαγαλασσός, Strab. p. 570.

†Σέλδωμος, ου, ὁ, *Seldomus*, a Carian, Hdt. 7, 98.

†Σελεάδας, α, ὁ, *Seleadas*, a Lacedaemonian victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 16, 5.

†Σέλεμνος, ου, ὁ, *Selemnus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 7, 23, 1.

†Σελεύκεια, ας, ἡ, *Seleucia*, freq. name of cities,—1. ἡ ἐπὶ Τίγριδι, in Babylonia, built, or at least enlarged, by Seleucus Nicator, Strab. p. 738.—2. ἡ ἐν Πιερίᾳ, in Syria, Strab. p. 749.—3. ἡ Τραχεῖα, in Cilicia, earlier called Ὄλμοι, Id. p. 670.—4. a mountain stronghold of Mesopotamia, near Samosata, Id. p. 749.—5. a city of Elymaei, Id. p. 744.

†Σελευκεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Seleucia*, Strab.

†Σελευκίς, ίδος, ἡ, sc. χώρα, *Seleucis*, the territory of Seleucia (2), Strab. p. 749.

Σελευκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a garment from Seleucia* in Syria.—II. *a drinking-cup from the same place*, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 F, Plut. Aemil. 33.—III. *a bird which eats locusts*.

†Σέλευκος, ου, ὁ, *Seleucus*,—1. ὁ Νικάτωρ, a general of Alexander the Great, Polyb.; Arr.; etc.—2. ὁ Καλλίνικος, brother of Antiochus Hierax, Strab. p. 750.—3. a poet, Ath. 697 D. —Others in Strab.; etc.

Σεληναίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for Σελήνη, Emped.; Att. Σεληναία, Eur. Phoen. 176, Ar. Nub. 614; and in late Prose; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 661: strictly fem. from

Σεληναῖος, α, ον, *lighted by the moon*, σ. νύξ, *a moonlight* night, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62:—*of the moon*, αἴγλη, Anth.—2. *moon-shaped, crescent-shaped*. —3. σ. πάθος=σεληνιασμός.

Σελήνη, ης, ἡ, *the moon*, Hom. etc.: σ. πληθουσα, *the full*-moon, Il. 18, 484; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, by the *moonlight*, Andoc. 6, 18; also, εἰς τὴν σ., Aeschin. 67, 35; ἐν σελήνῃ, Ach. Tat.:—τὴν σ. καθαιρεῖν, Horace's *lunam deducere*, of Thessalian witches, Plat. Gorg. 513 A:—also for *a month*, δεκάτῃ σελήνῃ, in the tenth *moon*, Eur. El. 1126, cf. Alc. 431 (cf. μήνη=μήν). The full moon was an auspicious time for marriage, v. sub διχόμηνις.—2. *a round, moon-shaped wheaten cake*.—II. as fem. prop. n., *Selené*, the goddess of the moon, Hom., though it is often doubtful whether he means the moon or the goddess: acc. to Hes. Th. 371 sq., she was daughter of Hyperion and Theia; in H. Hom. Merc. 100, her father is Pallas, in later writers Helius: the worship of Selené freq. agrees with that of Diana. (σελήνη is plainly akin to σέλας, and so prob. referable to ἕλη, εἴλη, ἥλιος). Hence

Σεληνήεις, εσσα, εν, *lighted by the moon*, Paul. S. Ambo 244.

†Σελήνης λιμήν, ένος, ὁ, a harbour in Etruria, Strab. p. 222.

Σεληνιάζομαι, dep., *to be moon-struck* or *lunatic*, N. T.

Σεληνιακός, ή, όν, (σελήνη) *belonging to the moon, lunar*, μήν, Plut. Num. 18.—II. *moon-struck, lunatic*.

Σεληνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σεληνιάζομαι) *lunacy*, Diosc.

Σεληνιάω, poet. for σεληνιάζομαι.

Σεληνίδιον, ου, τό, *moonshine, moonlight*. [ῐ]

Σελήνιον, ου, τό, dim. from σελήνη,=foreg., Arist. Mirab. 55, Ath. 276 E.—II. *any small moon-shaped object*, as,—1. *the bald crown of the head*, Synes.—2. at Rome, *the ivory half moon* on the boots of senators, Lat. *lunula*.

Σεληνίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg. II. 2, Plut. 2, 282 A; and σεληνίσκος, ὁ, dim. from σελήνη.

Σεληνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (σελήνη) *of* or *from the moon, like the moon*, σ. λίθος, *selenite*, i. e. crystallized gypsum, Diosc.—It was sometimes used to glaze windows, being also called φεγγίτης,—and sometimes ἀφροσέληνος, *moon-froth*.

Σεληνοβλήτης, ον, (σελήνη, βάλλω) *moon-struck, lunatic*.

Σεληνοειδής, ές, (σελήνη, εἶδος) *like the moon, moon-shaped*.

Σεληνοτρόπιον, ου, τό, (σελήνη, τρέπω) name of *a mystical plant*, formed after ἡλιοτρόπιον.

†Σεληνοῦς, v. l.=Σελινοῦς.

Σεληνόφως, ωτος, τό, (σελήνη, φῶς) *moonlight, moonshine*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: formed like λυκόφως, σκιόφως.

†Σεληπιάδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Selepius*, i. e. Euenus, Il. 2, 693.

Σελῐδηφάγος, ον, (σελίς, φᾰγεῖν) *devouring leaves of books*, of a bookworm, Anth. P. 9, 251.

Σελίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σελίς, v. l. Polyb. 5, 33, 3. [ῐ]

Σελίδωμα, ατος, τό,=σελίς. [ῐ]

Σελινῖνος, η, ον, (σέλινον) *of parsley*, Lat. *apiaceus*, Diog. L. [λῐ]

Σελινίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with parsley*, Diosc. 5, 74.

Σελινοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like parsley*, Diosc.

Σέλινον, ου, τό, a kind of *parsley*, Lat. *apium*, Il. 2, 776, Od. 5, 72, σελίνου σπέρμα, Hdt. 4, 71:—the ancients ate the roots; and made chaplets of the leaves, with which the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean games were crowned, Pind. O. 13, 46, N. 4, 143, I. 2, 23; it was also hung on tombs; whence, proverbially, οἱ persons dangerously ill, σελινου δεῖται, Plut. 2, 676 D, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 108. (Prob. from εἴλις, ἑλίσσω, from its crisped leaves, cf. οὐλον, and Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 13: others from ἕλος, because it delights in wet spots, ἐλευθρεπτον σέλινον, Il. 2, 776.) [ῐ once in Anth. P. 7, 621.] Hence

Σελινόσπερμον, ου, τό, (σπέρμα) *parsley-seed*.

†Σελινούντιος, α, ον, *of Selinus*, *Selinuntian*, οἱ Σ., Thuc. 6, 6.

†Σελινοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ and ἡ, (σέλινον) *Selinus*, a city of Sicily, on a river of same name, a colony of the Megarians, Hdt. 5, 46; Strab. p. 272.—2. a city of Cilicia, the later Trajanopolis, Strab. p. 669.—II. a river of Sicily, v. supra 1.—2. a river flowing by Ephesus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 8.—3. another near Scillus in Elis, Id. h. —4. another in Achaia, Strab. p. 387.—Other names, of men, Paus.; etc.

†Σελινούσιος, α, ον,=Σελινοντιος, Hdt. 5, 46.

Σελίνουσία, ας, ἡ, *a parsley-leaved cabbage*, Eudem. ap. Ath. 369 E.

ΣΕΛΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, usu. in plur., *the space* or *passages between the rowing benches* (σέλματα, to which it is akin) also, *the spaces between the benches in a theatre*.—II. metaph. *the blank space between two columns* (παραγραφαί) in a written page; σελίδων κανονισαι φιλόρθιον, of the centre line by which the columns are kept straight, Anth. P. 6, 295; σελίδων σημάντωρ πλειτρῆς, of a lead pencil, Ib. 62:—generally, *the page, leaf of a book*, Polyb. 5, 33, 3, Anth. P. 7, 138.

Σέλλα, ἡ, *a seat*, Lat. *sella*, late but still the word may be genuine Greek, akin to σέλμα, στλωις.

†Σελλασία, ας, ἡ, *Sellasia*, a city of Laconia, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 13.

Σελλάστρωσις, ἡ, (σέλλα, στρώννυμι) the Lat. *sellisternium*.

†Σελλήεις, εντος, ὁ, *the Sellris*, a river of Elis, between the Peneus and Alpheus, Il. 2, 659: Strab. p. 328.—2. a river of Troas, near Arisbe, Il. 2, 839.—3. another near Sicyon, Strab. p. 338.

Σελλίζομαι, as pass., *to imitate the Selli, affect an ostentatious poverty*, Phrynich. (Com.) Κρον. 5, cbi v. Meineke.

Σελλοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Selli*, original inhabitants of Dodona, guardians of the oracle of Jupiter there, Σελλοὶ ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεῦναι, Il. 16, 234, cf. Soph. Tr. 1167. Strab. p. 328.—Pind. has Ἕλλοι, which is a sister-form of the same word, akin to Ἑλλήν, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, 81.

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†Σέλλος, ου, ὁ, *Sellus*, an Athenian, Ar. Vesp. 325.

Σέλλω, Dor. for ἕλλω, ἕλω, εἵλω, εἱλέω, only Gramm.: hence σόλος, perh. also akin to σείω.

Σέλμα, ατος, τό, *the upper timberwork of a ship, the deck*, H. Hom. 6, 47; metaph., γεμισθῆναι πρὸς σ. γαστρὸς ἄκρας, Eur. Cycl. 506: generally, *a ship*, Lyc. 1216, Anth. P. append. 15.—2. τὰ σέλματα, *the rowing-benches*, Lat. *transtra*, Aesch. Pers. 358, Ag. 1442, Soph. Ant. 717, Eur. Or. 242; in Hom. ζυγά, though he has the compd. ἐϋσσέλμος.—3. in genl. *a seat, throne*, Aesch. Ag. 183; cf. ἧμαι, fin.—II. any *timberwork*, σέλματα πύργων, prob. *scaffolds* on which the defenders of the walls stood behind the parapet, Aesch. Theb. 32.—III. *logs of building timber*, Strab.—(Akin to σελίς.) Hence

Σελμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *any thing made of planks*.—II. *an angler's noose made of hair*, Hesych.

Σελμός, ὁ, = σέλμα, Hesych.

†Σέλουρος, ου, ὁ, *Selurus*, a robber in Sicily, Strab. p. 273.

Σέλπον, τό, = σίλφιον, Hesych.

Σέλω, Lacon. for θέλω, Ar. Lys. 1080.

Σέλω, Dor. for ἕλω, v. σέλλω.

†Σεμεί, ὁ, indecl. *Semei*, Hebr. masc. pr. n. „N. T.

†Σεμελεύς, ῆος, ὁ, *son of Semele*, appell. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 19.

†Σεμεληγενέτης, ου, ὁ, (Σεμέλη, γενέτης) *son of Semele*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 19.

†Σεμέλη, ης, ἡ, *Semele*, daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter, Il. 14, 323; Apollod.; etc.

Σεμίδᾶλις, ιος and εως, ἡ, *the finest wheaten flour*, Lat. *simila, similago*, Ar. Fr. 364, Hermipp. Phorm. 1, 22, Strattis Anthr. 2. Hence

Σεμιδᾶλίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *bread made of semidalis*.

†Σεμίραμις, ιδος, ἡ, *Semiramis*, the celebrated queen of Assyria, wife and successor of Ninus, founder of Babylon, Ctes.; Theocr. 16, 100; Diod. S. 2, 4, sqq.—2. another, queen of Babylon at a later period, Hdt. 1, 184, v. Bahr ad l. [ῑ]

Σεμνεῖον, ου, τό, (σεμνός) *a temple of the semnai theai*.

Σεμνηγορέω, ῶ, = σεμνολογέω, Philo.

Σεμνηγορία, ας, ἡ, = σεμνολογία, Timon ap. Plut. Num. 8.

Σεμνήγορος, ον, (σέμνος, ἀγορεύω) = σεμνολόγος.

Σεμνόθεοι, οἱ, *priests of the Kelts, Druids*, Diog. L. 1, 1.

Σεμνόθεσμος, ον, (σεμνός, θεσμός) *worshipped with solemn rites*, θεῖον δὲ σεμνόθεσμον αἰθέρος μυχόν, as Dind. now reads in Eur. Hel. 866, e conj. Pflugk; cf. θειόω.

Σεμνοκομπέω, ῶ, (σεμνός, κομπέω) *to vaunt, boast highly*, Aesch. Fr. 116; cf. Lob. Phryn. 416.

Σεμνοληρέω, ῶ, *to trifle solemnly*.

Σεμνολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σεμνολόγος) *to speak gravely and solemnly*, σ. τινί ὡς.., *to tell* one *gravely* that.., Aeschin. 40, 29; ἀμφί τινος, App. Hispan. 18: also as dep. σεμνολογέομαι, *to talk in solemn phrases*, Dem. 421, 19. Hence

Σεμνολόγημα, ατος, τό, = sq.:—*any thing that one may be proud of*, Dio C.

Σεμνολογία, ας, ἡ, *grave, solemn speech*, Plut. 2, 1046 D.

Σεμνολογικός, ή, όν, *belonging to grave, solemn speech*.

Σεμνολόγος, ον, (σεμνός, λέγω) *speaking solemnly, affectedly*, Dem. 271, 19. Adv. -γως, App.

Σεμνόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (σεμνός, μάντις) *a grave and reverend seer*, Soph. O. T. 556.

Σεμνομῦθέω, ῶ, (σεμνός, μυθέομαι) = σεμνολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 490, Andr. 234: also as dep. σεμνομυθέομαι, Philo.

Σεμνομῦθία, ας, ἡ, = σεμνολογία.

Σεμνοπαράσιτος, ον, *a pompous parasite*, Alex. Κυβερν. 1, 5.

Σεμνοποιέω, also in mid., = σεμνύνω.

Σεμνόποτος, ον, (σεμνός, πότος) *costly to drink*, epith. of Lesbian wine, Antiph. Ὅμοι. 1, 5.

Σεμνοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, *a grave, solemn bearing*, Diog. L. 8, 36: from

Σεμνοπρεπής, ές, (σεμνός, πρέπω) *solemn-looking*. Adv. -πῶς, Hdn.

Σεμνοπροσωπέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, *to assume a grave, solemn countenance*, Ar. Nub. 363, Anth. P. 11, 382: and

Σεμνοπροσωπία, ας, ἡ, *gravity of countenance*.

Σεμνοπρόσωπος, ον, (σεμνός, πρόσωπον) *of a grave countenance*.

Σεμνός, ή, όν, *revered, august, honoured, holy, solemn*, orig. only of gods and things divine, H. Hom. 12, 1, H. Cer. 1, 486, Pind., and Trag.; σεμνοὶ λόγοι, of oracles, Hdt. 7, 6; σεμνὰ φθέγγεσθαι = εὐφημα, Aesch. Cho. 109:—at Athens the Erinyes were called by an euphemism σεμναὶ θεαί, Soph. O. C. 90, 459, Ar. Eq. 1312, Thuc. 1, 126; and also simply Σεμναί, Aesch. Eum. 383, 1041, Eur. Or. 410, cf. Müller Eum. § 80, 87; but not so Ceres and Proserpina, Meineke Menand. p. 346: σ. ἄντρον, the cave of Chiron, Pind. P. 9, 50, cf. O. 5, 44; σ. δόμος, the temple of Apollo, Id. N. 1, fin.; παιάν, Aesch. Pers. 393; σ. ὄργια, μυστήρια, Soph. Tr. 765, Eur. Hipp. 25, etc.—II. of persons also, *reverend, august, grave, solemn, stately, majestic*, ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῷ σεμνὸν θωκέοντα, Hdt. 2, 173, cf. Aesch. Cho. 975; and freq. in Trag., esp. Eur.; so in Plat., σ. καὶ ἅγιος νοῦς, Soph. 249 A; οἱ σεμνότατοι ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, Phaedr. 257 D; of tragedy, Gorg. 502 A.—2. in bad sense, *proud, haughty*, τὰ σέμν' ἔπη, Soph. Aj. 1107, esp. contemptuously, *grave, solemn, grand*, ὡς σ. οὐπίτρωτος, how *grand* the rascal is! Ar. Plut. 275, cf. Ran. 178; so, σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλανίδ' ἕλκων, Ephipp. Peltast. 1; σεμνὸν βλέπειν, to look *grave and solemn*, Eur. Alc. 773; τὸ σεμνόν = σεμνότης, Id. Hipp. 93, cf. Valck. ad l., Elmsl. Med. 210.—3. of things, *stately, grand, fine*, σ. ἱμάτια, Ar. Plut. 940, cf. Ran. 1061; σεμνοτέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν, Isae. 55, 31; οἰκία τοῦ γείτονος οὐδὲν σεμνοτέρα, Dem. 35, 22, cf. 36, 21; τὰ σ. ἀναλώματα, these *vaunted* outlays, Id. 565, 22; σεμνόν ἐστι, c. inf., 'tis a *noble* thing to.., Isocr. Antid. § 6.—III. adv. -νῶς, Aesch. Supp. 193, Ar., etc.; σεμνῶς κεκοσμημένος, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 6; etc. (From σέβομαι: cf. Lat. *somnus* from *sopio*.)

Σεμνόστομος, ον, (σεμνός, στόμα) *solemnly spoken*, μῦθος, Aesch. Pr. 953.

Σεμνότης, ητος, ἡ, (σεμνός) *gravity, solemnity*, Eur. Bacch. 486; *dignity, majesty*, Plat. Menex. 235 B, Dem. 1452, 27; and in plur., Isocr. 136 C: in bad sense, *affected gravity, solemnity*, φιλόσοφον, Luc. Prom. 7; and of a girl, *prudery*, Eur. I. A. 1344:—of things, *stateliness*, τῆς προαιρέσεως, Polyb. 7, 14, 4.

Σεμνότιμος, ον, (σεμνός, τιμή) *reverenced with awe*, Aesch. Cho. 358, Eum. 833.

Σεμνοτυφία, ας, ἡ, (τῦφος) *empty gravity*, M. Anton. 9, 29.

Σεμνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make* σεμνός, esp. in a tale, *to exalt, dignify, embellish*, Hdt. 1, 95; 3, 16:—pass., *to hold the head high, give one's self airs*, Callias Ped. 2.

Σεμνύνω, = foreg., *to exalt, magnify*, ἑαυτούς, τὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς, Plat. Phil. 28 C, Dem. 691, 5; hence, ταῦτα περὶ ἑωυτὸν ἐσέμνυνε, thus *did he throw a cloak of majesty* about himself, Hdt. 1, 99.—II. mid., σεμνύνομαι, aor. ἐσεμνυνάμην, *to be* σεμνός or *haughty*, Ar. Ran. 1020, Isocr., etc.; *to affect a grave and solemn air*, Ar. Av. 727; σεμνὰ γὰρ σεμνύνεται, Eur. I. A, 996; σ. ὡς τι ὄντες, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E:—hence, like λαμπρύνεσθαι, *to be proud* of a thing, *to pique one's self* on it, ἐπί τινι, Plat. Theaet. 175 A, Isocr. 352 C, Dem. 414, 12; also c. dat., Xen. Ages. 9, 1; and c. inf., Ib. 2.

Σέμνωμα, ατος, τό, *dignity, majesty*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 9, 77.

†Σέμνωνες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Semnones*, a race of the Suevi, Strab. p. 290.

†Σεμπρώνιος, ου, ὁ, *Sempronius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Σενεκίων, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Senecio*, Plut.

†Σέννονες, ωνος, οἱ, *the Senones*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis; in Strab. Σένονες, and Σένωνες, p. 190, etc.; in Polyb. also Σήνωνες.

†Σεντῖνον, ου, τό, *Sentinum*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227; hence Σεντινάτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of S.*, Polyb. 2, 19, 2.

Σέο, Ep. σοῦ, gen. from σύ, oft. in Hom.: freq. enclitic.

Σεπτύς, ύος, ἡ, = ἑπτύς, in Pythag. philosophy.

†Σεπτέμπεδα, τά, *Septempeda*, a city of the Picentini, Strab. p. 241.

Σεπτεύω, (σεπτός) = σέβομαι, Hesych.

Σεπτήριος, α, ον, (σεπτός) *belonging to worship, worshipping*: σεπτήριον, τό, *a festival at Delphi*, Plut. 2 293 B (al. στεπτ-.)

Σεπτικός, ή, όν, = foreg.

Σεπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from σέβομαι, *worshipful, august, holy*, σ. Νείλου ῥέος, Aesch. Pr. 812.

Σεράπιάς, άδος, ἡ, *an orchideous plant*, elsewh. ὄρχις and τριόρχις, Diosc. 3, 142.

Σέρᾶπις, ιδος, ὁ, = Σάραπις.

†Σεραπίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Serapion*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; etc.

†Σερασπαδάνης, ὁ, *Serraspadanes*, son of Phraates, Strab. p. 748.

†Σερβίλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Servilius*, Strab.; in Polyb. also Σερουίλιος.

†Σερβωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, λίμνη, ἡ, *lake Serbonis*, on the eastern boundary of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 6; 3, 5.

†Σέργιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Sergius*, N. T.

Σέρις, ή, gen. εως and ιδος, a kind of *endive, succory*, Lat. *serie*, Diosc. 2, 160, Anth. P. 11, 413: called also τρώξιμα, and (from its bitter flavour) πικρίς.

Σερίφιον, ου, τό, [ῐ] and σέριφος, ου, ἡ, Diosc. 3, 27, or σέριφον, ου, τό, a kind of *wormwood* (ἀψίνθιον), called also θαλάσσιον: cf. also σέρφος.

†Σέριφος, ου, ἡ, *Seriphus*, a small island in the Aegean with a city of same name, now *Serpho*, Pind. P. 12,

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21 : reckoned by Strab. p. 485, among the Cyclades.

†Σεριφιος, α, ον, *of Seriphus, Seriphian*, οἱ Σ., Hdt. 8, 46.

†Σερμύλη, ης, ἡ, *Sermyle*, a city of Chalcidice on the Toronaicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Σερμύλιος, α, ον, *of Sermyle, Sermylian*, οἱ Σ., Thuc. 1, 65.

†Σερουίλιος, ου, ὁ, v. Σερβίλιος.

†Σερούϊος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Servius*, Polyb.

†Σεροῦχ, ὁ, (Σεροῦγος, ου, Joseph.) *Seruch*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Σέρρειον, ου, τό, Σέρρηιον, τό, a mountain and promontory in Thrace opposite Samothrace, Hdt. 7, 59.

†Σέρριον, ου, τό, =foreg. ; Σέρριον τεῖχος, τό, a fortress on foreg. promontory, Dem. 85, fin. ; etc.

†Σερτώριος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Sertorius*, Strab.

Σέρφος, ου, ὁ, a small winged insect, prob. a kind of *gnat* or *ant*, Ar. Vesp. 352 (ubi v. Schol.), Av. 82, 570 : —proverb., ἔστι κἂν σέρφῳ χολή, 'even the gnat has its sting,' cf. Anth. P. 10, 49 :—we find it also written στέρφος, συρφός, σέριφος : but,—II. γραῦς σερίφη, a kind of *locust*,=μάντις : γραῦς σέριφος, however, *an old maid*, ap. Suid.

Σέσαγμαι, perf. pass. from σάττω.

Σεσᾶρώς, Dor. for σεσηρώς : σεσᾶρυῖα, Ep fem. in Hes.

Σέσελι, εως, τό, and σέσελις, εως, ἡ, a shrub of the same kind as the κρόταν or σιλλικύπριον, Alex. Leb. 2, 8, Arist. H. A. 9, 5, 1 ; cf. Diosc. 3, 54–56.

Σεσερῖνος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Σέσηπα, perf. from σήπω, Il.

Σεσηρώς, νῖα, ός, part. perf. from σαίρω.

†Σεσίθακος, ου, ὁ, *Sesithacus*, chief of the Cherusci, Strab. p. 292.

Σέσῖλος, ου, ὁ, *a snail with a shell*, living on shrubs, Epich. p. 102 (ap. Ath. 63 C, q. v.) ; also σεσελίτης, Diosc., σέσηλος, σέμελος ; but σέμελος, acc. to Hesych., is *a snail without a shell*.

Σεσοφισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *cunningly*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 5.

†Σέσωστρις, ιδος Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Sesostris*, a celebrated king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 104 ; Arist. ; etc.

Σεσωφρονισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., *temperately, soberly*, Aesch. Supp. 724.

†Σέταβις, ιος, ἡ, *Setabis*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 160.

Σέτω, Lacon. for θέτω, 3 sing. imperat. aor. 2 of τίθημι, Ar. Lys. 1080.

Σεῦ, enclit. σεν, Ion. and Dor. for σοῦ, σου, gen. of σύ, Hom.

Σεῦα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἔσσευα, aor. 1 of σεύω, part. σεύας, Hom.

†Σευάλκης, ὁ, *Sevalces*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 968.

†Σεύθης, ὁ, *Seuthes*, king of the Odrysae in Thrace ; an elder in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 2, 97 ; a younger, treats with Xenophon in his return with the ten thousand, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.—Others in Ath. ; etc.

Σεῦμαι, syncop. pres. pass. from σεύω, hence σεῦται, Soph.

†Σευσάμορα, ων, τά, *Seusamora*, a city in Caucasian Iberia, Strab. p. 501.

Σευτλαῖος, ου, ὁ, (σεῦτλον) name of a frog in Batr. 212, *Beety*.

Σεύτλιον, ου, τό, =σεῦτλον, a dim. only in form, Euphro Apodid. 1.

Σευτλίς, ἡ, a kind of *garden stuff*, different from sq., Ath. 371 A, from Diphil. Ἥρω. 1, where however v. Meineke.

Σεῦτλον, ου, τό, *red beet*, Lat. *beta*, Att. τεῦτλον, q. v.

ΣΕΥΤΩ, with σ doubled in augm. tense, as impf. ἐσσευον, pass. and mid. ἐσσευόμην : aor. ἔσσευα, mid. ἐσσευάμην, but in Hom. oft. also without augm., σεῦα, σεῦε, σεύατο : so, pf. pass., oft. with pres. signf., ἔσσῦμαι, part. ἐσσύμενος, adv. ἐσσῦμένως : syncop. aor. 2 mid., ἐσσύμην, 2 sing. ἔσσῦο for ἔσσυσο, Il. 16, 585, Od. 9, 447, 3 sing. ἔσσῦτο, Ep. σύτο, part. σύμενος : aor. pass. ἐσσύθην, Soph. Aj. 294 ; but also ἐσύθην, Eur. Hel. 1302. [ῦ, in all these tenses.] Hom. does not use pres. act., or aor. pass., and no fut. seems to occur. Besides these forms, we find σεῦται, 3 sing. of a syncop. pres. pass., Soph. Tr. 645 ; or, more freq., σοῦμαι, σοῦνται, Aesch. Pers. 25 ; imperat. σοῦ, Ar. Vesp. 209 ; σούσθω, Soph. Aj. 1414 ; σοῦσθε, Aesch. Theb. 31, Ar. Vesp. 498, etc. ; inf. σοῦσθαι.—Poet. word.

To put in quick motion, drive, Hom. : esp.,—1. *to hunt, chase*, in which signf. Hom. always has mid., κύνες κάπριον σεύωνται, Il. 11, 415 ; κύνες ἐσσεύοντο αἶγα, Il. 15, 272 ; 20, 148.—2. *to set on, let loose at*, ὅτε πού τις θηρητὴρ κύνας...σεύῃ ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ σύι, Il. 11, 293.—3. *to drive, hunt, chase away*, Od. 14, 35 ; and in mid., Il. 3, 26 ; also, *to carry off*, Il. 20, 325.—4. of things, *to throw, hurl*, Il. 11, 147 ; 14, 413 : also, αἷμα ἔσσευα, *I made* blood *spout forth, drew a stream of* blood, Il. 5, 208 : in mid., αἷμα σύτο, the blood *shot* or *spouted out*, Il. 21, 167.—II. pass. and mid., the former esp. in pf. ἔσσυμαι with pres. signf., the latter mostly in ἐσσεύμην :—*to be in quick motion* ; and so, *to run, rush on, dart* or *shoot along*, Hom. : ποσσὶν ἔσσυμαι, Il. 13, 79 ; συθείς, *having gone, departed*, opp. to παρών, Soph. O. C. 119 ; ἀφ' ἑστίας, Aesch. Pers. 865 ; ἐκ ναοῦ, ἐξ ἕδρας, Eur. I. T. 1294, etc. ; σύθην δ' ἀκέδιλος ὄχῳ πτερωτῷ, Aesch. Pr. 135 ; κατὰ γᾶς σύμεναι, Id. Eum. 1007.—2. c. inf., *to hasten, speed*, ὅτε σεύαιτο διώκειν, when *he hasted to* pursue, Il. 17, 463 ; ὄφρα ὕλη σεύαιτο καήμεναι, that the wood *might speed to* the burning, i. e. burn up quickly, Il. 23, 198, cf. 210 ; ἔσσυται κελαδῆσαι, *is eager* to sing of, Pind. I. 8 (7), 133.—3. metaph., *to be eager, have longings*, Od. 10, 484 : c. gen., *to be eager after* a thing, *long for* it, esp. in pf. part. ἐσσύμενος used as adj. (and therefore not ἐσσυμένος), v. sub voc.—(Akin to θέω, θεύσομαι : as in Lacon., θ changes into σ.)

Σεφθείς, part. aor. pass. from σέβω, q. v., Plat.

Σέω, Dor. for θέω.

Σεωυτοῦ, -τέου, fem. σεωυτῆς, etc., Ion. for σεαυτοῦ, q. v., Hdt.

†Σήθ, ὁ, indecl. (Σήθος, ου, Joseph.) *Seth*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σήθω, (σάω) *to sift, bolt* ; in genl., *to shake* ; Lob. Phryn. 151.

Σηκώ, ῶ, (σηκός) *to drive to a pen and shut up in it*, hence in genl., *to pen in, coop up*, σήκασθεν (for ἐσηκάσθησαν) κατὰ Ἴλιον, they *were cooped up* there, Il. 8, 131 ; so, ἐν αὐλίῳ σηκασθέντες, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4.

Σηκηκόρος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for σηκοκόρος.

Σηκίζω, =σηκάζω.

Σηκις, ίδος, ἡ, (σηκός) *a female house-slave, a housekeeper, porteress*, Ar. Vesp. 768.

Σηκίτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. σᾱκίτας (σηκός) : *stall-fed* ; hence, *young, tender*, Theocr. 1, 10, Epigr. 4, 18.

†Σηκοάνας, ὁ, *the Sequana*, a river of Gallia, now *Seine*, Strab. p. 192.

†Σηκοανοί, ὦν, οἱ, also Σηκουανοί, *the Sequani*, a people of Gallia on the Sequana, Strab. pp. 186, 192.

Σηκοκόρος, ὁ, ἡ, (σηκός, κορέω) *cleaning a stable, byre* or *pen, a herdsman*, Od. 17, 224.—II. *a chapel-keeper*, Eccl.

Σηκολόης, ου, ὁ, (σηκός, ὄλλυμι) *a stall-waster*, of wolves and thieves, Hesych.

ΣΗΚΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *a pen, fold*, esp. for sheep and goats, Od. 9, 219. cf. Il. 18, 589 ; and Hes.—2. generally, *any dwelling*, Plat. Theaet. 174 E ; σ. δράκοντος, the dragon's *den*, Eur. Phoen. 1010 ; σ. ὠών, a nest, Arist. H. A. 6, 8, 4.—II. *any enclosure, a garden, olive-yard, vineyard*, Lat. *sepes* —esp., *a sacred enclosure, a chapel, shrine*, Soph. Phil. 1328, Eur (v. infra), v. l. Hdt. 4, 62.—Acc. to Ammon., ὁ σηκὸς was sacred to a hero, ὁ ναὸς to a god,—a distinction not observed by the poets, cf Eur. Phoen. 1753, Rhes. 501, with Ion 300, etc., and v. Valck. Hdt. 6, 19 : also *a sepulchre*, enclosed and consecrated, Simon. 16, Plut. Cim. 6.—III. *the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree*, v. Lysias περὶ τοῦ σηκοῦ.—IV. *weight, importance*, Eust. Hence

Σηκόω, ῶ, *to weigh, balance*, Plut. 2, 928 D ; cf. ἀντισηκόω.

Σηκύλη, ης, ἡ, =σηκίς, Ael. Epist. 3. [ῡ]

Σηκώδης, ες, (σηκός II. 2, εἶδος) *chapel-like*, Ael. N. A. 10, 31.

Σήκωμα, ατος, τό, (σηκόω) *a weight in the balance*, Hyperid. ap Poll. 4, 172, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5 : *a counterpoise*, Polyb. 8, 7, 9.—2. metaph. = ῥοπή, *a momentum*, Id. 18, 7, 5 :—εἰς *a return, recompense*, Phalar.—II. like σηκός II. 2, *a chapel, sacred enclosure*, Eur. El. 1274.

Σηκωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σηκόω) *the beam of a balance*.

Σηλία, ἡ, =Att. τηλία.

†Σηλυμβρία, ας, ἡ, also Σηλυβρία, *Selymbria*, a city of Thrace on the Propontis, now *Selivria*, Hdt. 6, 33 : acc. to Strab. p. 319, =ἡ τοῦ Σηλυ πόλις.

†Σήμ, ὁ, (Σήμας, ου, Joseph.) *Sem*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σῆμα, Dor. σᾶμα, ατος, τό, *a sign, mark, token*, whereby to know a person or thing, Hom., etc. : esp.,—1 *a sign from heaven, an omen*, Hom., esp. in phrases, σήματα φαίνειν, Il. 2, 353, cf. 308 ; κτύπε Ζεὺς σῆμα πᾶσιν Τρώεσσι, Il. 8, 171 : δείκνυ σῆμα βροτοῖσι, Il. 13, 244 : so, θεοὶ σήματα πιθέσθαι, Pind. P. 4, 355, cf. I. 5, Aesch. Cho. 259 ; φλογὸς πᾶ σ., Aesch. Pr. 498 : hence,—2. generally, *a sign to do* or *begin something*, σ. ἀροτοῖο, Hes. Op. 448 : later, esp., *a battle-sign, signal, the banner for giving such signals* ; v. σημαία.—3. *the sign by which a grave is known, a mound, barrow*, Lat. *tumulus*, esp. σῆμα χεῖν, *to raise a mound*, Il. 6, 419, etc. : c. dat. pers., σῆμά τέ οἱ χεύωσι, Od. 2, 253 ; σῆμά τέ μοι χεῦαι ἀνόρος ἀποφθιμένοιο, Od. 11, 75 ; so, περὶ σώματι Πατρόκλοιο, Pind. O. 10 (11), 30 :—generally, *a grave, tomb*, Hdt. 1, 93 ; 4, 72, Thuc., etc. ; later also *the grave-stone* with its inscription,=στήλη.—4 *a mark to show the cost of a quest*, etc.,

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Il. 23, 843, Od. 8, 192, sq.: also, *a boundary-mark*, Dion. P. 18.—5. *any significant character*; and in plur., *written characters*: first in Il. 6, 168, 176 of the *σήματα λυγρά* carried by Bellerophon, which however were *pictorial*, not *written*, Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxi, sq.—6. *the device* or *bearing on a shield*, by which a warrior is known, freq. in Aesch. Theb., as 387, 404, Eur. El. 456; cf. *σημεῖον, ταυρόπους*. —7. *the mark set on a closed vessel* or *letter*, *a seal*: also, *the stamp of a coin*. —8. *a constellation*, *σ. κυνός*, Eur. Hec. 1273; usu. in plur., *the heavenly bodies*, Lat. *signa*, Soph. Fr. 379:—cf. Il. 22, 30, of Sirius, *λαμπρότατος μὲν ὀδ' ἐστὶ κακὸν δέ τε σῆμα τέτυκται*. (Prob. connected with *θέα, θεύομαι*, by the common Laconic change of *θ* into *σ*, and so strictly *that by which something is seen*.)

Σημάδιον, *ου*, *τό*, = *σημάτιον*. [*ᾰ*]

Σημαία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*σῆμα* 2) *a military standard*, Lat. *signum militare*, Polyb. 2, 32, 6: also, *a band under one standard*, elsewh. *σπεῖρα*, *a troop, company*, the Roman *manipulus*, Id. 6, 24, 5.—II. *an image, statue*, like Lat. *signum*, Joseph.

Σημαίνω: fut. *-ᾶνῶ* Ion. *-ᾰ́νέω*, Od. 12, 26, Hdt. 1, 75: aor. usu. *ἐσήμηνα*, but *ἐσήμᾶνα* in Hdt. 3, 106, Xen. Hell. init.; inf. *σημῆναι*, rarely *σημᾶναι*, Lob. Phryn. 24: pf. pass. *σεσήμασμαι*, Plat., but inf. *σεσημάνθαι*, Ar. Lys. 1199:—(*σῆμα*).

To show by a sign, make known, point out, *τι*, Il 23, 358, 757, Od. 12, 26, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.: absol., of omens, *σ. πρὸ τῶν μελλόντων*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 17, etc.—II. *to give a sign* or *signal to do* a thing, c. dat. pers., Il. 10, 58; 17, 250; *σ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι*, Hdt. 1, 116, cf. 6, 78, Aesch. Ag. 26, sq., Soph. Aj. 688:—also c. gen., like *ἄρχειν*, *to bear command over, rule*, Il. 14, 85; also, *σ. ἐπί τινι*, *to rule* over one, Od. 22, 427:—absol., Od. 22, 450; hence, *σημαίνων*, *a commander*, Soph. O. C. 704, cf. O. T. 957:—also, *σ. ἐπί* or *πρός τι*, *to give* a sign to do something. Wernicke Tryph. 145.—2. esp. in war or battle, *to give the signal* of attack, etc., Thuc. 2, 84, Xen., etc.; in full, *σ. τῇ σάλπιγγι*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 1; *σ. τῷ κέρατι ὡς ἀναπαύεσθαι*, Ib. 2, 2, 4; c. acc., *σ. ἀναχώρησιν*, *to give a signal* for retreat, Thuc. 5, 10; *ἐπειδὰν ὁ σαλπιγκτὴς σημήνῃ τὸ πολεμικόν*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29, cf. 32:—also impers., *σημαίνει* (sc. *ὁ σαλπιγκτής*), *signal is given*, as, *τοῖς Ἕλλησι ὡς ἐσήμηνε*, *when signal was given* for the Greeks to attack, Hdt. 8, 11; c. inf., *ἐσήμαινε πάντα παραρτέεσθαι*, *signal was given* to make all ready, Hdt. 9, 42; cf. *κηρύσσω, σαλπίζω*.—III. *to signify, announce, declare*, *τινί τι*, Hdt. 7, 18; 9, 49, etc.: —*σ. ὡς.., ὅτι..*, etc., Id. 1, 34, 108; *σ. εἰ τε..*, Soph. Phil. 22; c. part., *to signify that* a thing is, etc., *σημαίνω φῶς μολόν*, Aesch. Ag. 293; *Κρέοντα προσπείχοντα σημαίνουσί μοι*, Soph. O. T. 79, cf. O. C. 1669.—2. of words, *to signify, mean*, *ταὐτὸν σημαίνει*, Plat. Crat. 393 A, cf. Phaedr. 275 D, etc.—IV. = *σφραγίζω*, *to stamp with a sign* or *mark*, *to seal*, Lat. *obsignare*, usu. in mid., Plat. Legg. 954 C, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 17, Dem., etc.: *σεσημασμένα*, *sealed*, opp. to *ἀσήμαντα*, Plat. Legg. 954 A, and Dem.: cf. *σήμαντρον*.

B. Mid. *σημαίνομαι*, like *τεκμαίρομαι*, *to give one's self a token*, i. e. *infer, conclude from signs*, Soph. Aj. 32.—2. *to mark for one's self, note down*, *σημαίνεσθαί τι βύβλῳ*, Hdt. 2, 38.

C. Pass. *to be signified*, etc.: hence Gramm., *πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον, according to the implied sense rather than the form*.

Σημαιοφόρος, *ον*, Lat. *signifer*, Polyb. 6, 24, 6.

Σημᾰλέος, *α*, *ον*, (*σῆμα*) *giving a sign* or *signal*, *signifying, announcing*, epith. of Jupiter, *who sends signs by thunder*, Paus. 1, 32, 2.—II. *τὰ Σημαλέα, his festival*.

Σήμανσις, *ἡ*, (*σημαίνω*) = *σημασία*.

Σημαντήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, = *σημάντωρ*, Ap. Rh. 1, 575; *σ. κλήρου*, *its owner*, Id. 3, 1403.—II. *a seal, signet*.

Σημαντήριον, *ου*, *τό*, (*σημαίνω*) *a mark* or *seal upon any thing* to be kept, Aesch. Ag. 609.—II. esp., *a stamp* or *die in coining*:—also, *a place for coining* money, *a mint*, ap. Harpocr.

Σημαντικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *significant*, *ὀνομά ἐστι φωνὴ ἄνευ χρόνου σημαντική*, Arist. Interpr. 2, 1: c. gen., *σ. ὑγιείας*, Id. Top. 1, 15, 10.

Σημαντός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σημαίνω*) *marked, emphatic*, Plut. 2, 1140 F.

Σημάντρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *σημαντήρ*, dub. l. Soph. Fr. 379.

Σημαντρὶς γῆ, *ἡ*, clay *used for sealing*, like our wax, Hdt. 2, 38.

Σήμαντρον, *ου*, *τό*, = *σημαντήριον*, *a seal*, *σήμαντρα σῶα*, an unbroken *seal*, Hdt. 2, 121, 2, cf. Eur. I. A. 325.

Σημάντωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (*σημαίνω*) *one who gives a signal* or *command*, *a leader, commander*; esp. of a horse, *a driver*, Il. 8, 127; of a herd, *a herdsman*, Il. 15, 325; Jupiter is called *θεῶν σημάντωρ*, Hes. Sc. 56; *σημάντορες ἀνδρες*, H. Ap. 542: *σημάντορες, subordinate officers*, Hdt. 7, 81.—II. later merely as an adj., Wern. Tryph. 237.

Σημᾰσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*σημαίνω*) *the giving a signal* or *command*.—2. *a sign, symptom*, Aretae.

Σημᾰτίζομαι, = *σημαίνομαι*.

Σημάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *σῆμα*. [*ᾰ*]

Σημᾰτόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*σῆμα*) *of a sign*.—2, (*σῆμα* 3) *of* or *with a tomb*, *χθών*, Anth. P. 7, 628.

Σημᾰτουργός, *όν*, (*σῆμα*, **ἔργω*) *making devices for shields*, Aesch. Theb. 491.

Σημεία, *ἡ*, f. l. for *σημαία* in Polyb., etc.

Σημειογρᾰφέω, *ῶ*, *to be a short-hand writer*: from

Σημειογράφος, *ον*, (*σημεῖον*, *γράφω*) *writing in certain characters, a short-hand writer*, Plut. Cat. Min. 23. [*ᾰ*]

Σημεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, Ion. *σημήϊον*, = *σῆμα* in all signfs., and more usu. in prose, but never in Hom., or Hes.: generally, *a mark by which something is known*, Hdt. 2, 38, e. g. a footstep, Soph. Ant. 257, Xen. An. 6, 2, 2: esp., —2. *a sign from the gods*, Soph. O. C. 94; *an omen*, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C, cf. Apol. 40 B, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 1.—3. *a sign* or *signal to do a thing*, esp. of a general, *ἀνέδεξε σημήϊον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνάγεσθαι*, he made *signal* for the rest to put to sea, Hdt. 7, 128: esp., *signal for battle*, *σ. αἴρειν*, Thuc. 1, 49, 63, etc.; *σ. καθαιρεῖν*, to take it down, strike the flag,—a sign of dissolving an assembly, Andoc. 6, 4.—4. *a standard* or *flag*, esp. on the admiral's ship, Hdt. 8, 92; on the general's tent, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 13:—then, generally, *a standard*, *ἔξω τῶν σημείων*, out of the *lines*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 19: hence, *ἔξω τῶν σ. τοῦ ὑμετέρου ἐμπορίου*, out of the *limits* of your factory, Dem. 932, 15.—5. *a device upon a shield*, Hdt. 1, 171, Eur. Phoen. 143, 1114: —generally, *a badge*, *τρίαιναν, σ. θεοῦ*, Aesch. Supp. 218:—also *the device* on a seal, Plat. Theaet. 191 D; and so, generally, *a seal*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 30, cf. Dem. 1039, 11.—6. *a signal, watch-word*, or *warcry*, Polyb. 5, 69, 8.—II. in reasoning, *a sign* or *proof*, Thuc. 1, 6, 10, etc.; *σημεῖον γάρ*, or *σημεῖον δέ*, in apodosis, like *τεκμήριον γάρ*, *a proof* of it is this, Isocr. 58 C, etc., cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28: for its technical signf. in Aristotle's Logic, v. Anal. Priora 2, 27, 2.—III. in Arist. An. Post. 1, 10, 3, it seems to be taken for *στιγμή*, *a point*.

Σημειοφόρος, *ον*, (*σημεία*, *φέρω*) = *σημαιοφόρος*, Plut. Brut. 43.

Σημειόω, *ῶ*, (*σημεῖον*) = *σημαίνω*, *to mark* (by milestones), Polyb. 3, 39, 8, in pass.—II. usu. in mid., *to mark for one's self, take a note* or *memorandum of, remark*, Theophr., Polyb. 22, 11, 12.—2. *to interpret* any thing *as a sign* or *portent*, Id. 5, 78, 2.—3. in Gramm., *σημείωσαι*, = our *nota bene*.

Σημειώδης, *ες*, (*σημεῖον*, *εἶδος*) *marking, marked, remarkable, ἐσθής*, M. Anton. 1, 17 (al. *σημειωτή*).—II. *significant*, Arist. Divin. 1, 2, Theophr.: *ominous*, *ὄψις*, Plut. 2, 286 A. Adv. *-δῶς*, Strab.

Σημείωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *σημείωσις*, dub.

Σημείωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*σημειόω*) *a marking, signification*, Plut. 2, 961 C. —II. *a remarking, observing*, esp. of symptoms, Hipp.

Σημειωτέος, *ᾱ*, *ον*, (*σημειόω*) *to be noted* or *remarked*.

Σημειωτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σημειόω*) *fitted for marking, remarking, portending*: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the science of symptoms* in medicine, *Diagnosis*.

Σεμειωτός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σημειόω*) *signified, noted*, Sext. Emp. p. 89.

Σημερῑνός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *of to-day*: from

Σήμερον, adv., *to-day*, Il. 7, 30, Od. 17, 186, etc., Eur. Rhes. 683: Dor. *σάμερον*, Pind. O. 6, 47, P. 4, 1:—the familiar Att. form, as in the comic poets, was *τήμερον*, Ar. Eq. 68, etc., Piers. Moer. p. 364; also as if neut. pl., *τήμερα*, Ar. Fr. 354; *εἰς τήμερον*, Plat. Symp. 174 A; *τὸ τήμ.*, Ib. 176 E; *τὸ τήμ. εἶναι*, for *to-day*, Id. Crat. 396 D: *ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα*, Dem. 51, 23. (The *σ* or *τ* was prob. a mere prefix, nothing to do with the article, as if for *τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*,—for the word is Homeric, and therefore prior to the usage of the article: *σήμερον, τήμερον* is to *ἡμέρα*, as *σῆτες, τῆτες* to *ἔτος*.)

Σημήϊον, *τό*, Ion. for *σημεῖον*, freq. in Hdt.

Σημικίνθιον, *ου*, *τό*, the Lat. *semicinctium*, *an apron*, N. T.

Σημόθετος, *ον*, (*σῆμα*, *τίθημι*) *for placing signs* or *written characters*, of a ruler or ruled line, Anth. P. 6, 295.

†**Σημός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Semus*, a Delian, writer of a Delias, Ath. 38 A.

Σημύδα, *ἡ*, *the birch-tree*, Theophr.

Σημών, *ὁ*, Lacon. for *θημών*.

†**Σήνα**, *ἡ*, *Sena*, a city of Umbria, also called **Σηνογαλλία**, Strab. p. 227.

†**Σήνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, = foreg., Polyb. 2, 14, 10.

†**Σηνογαλλία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, v. **Σήνα**.

Σήνουρος, *ον*, Ion. for *σαίνουρος*.

†**Σήνωνες**, *οἱ*, = **Σένονες**, Polyb. 2, 17, 7.

Σηπάς, *άδος*, pecul. fem. of *σηπτός*, dub. Jac. Anth. P. p. 857.

Σηπεδονικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σηπεδών*) *leading to decay*, Heliod.

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Σηπεδονώδης, ες, (σηπεδών, εἶδος) *rotten*.—II. act., *making rot*.

Σηπεδών, όνος, ἡ, (σήπω) *rottenness, decay, putrefaction*, in animal bodies or wood, Hipp., Plat. Phaed. 110 E, etc.; *σηπεδόνα λαβεῖν*, 96 B: of live flesh, *mortification*, of two kinds, *σ. χλωρή*, when a humour discharges, and *ξηρή*, when it is dry, cf. Foës. Oecon.—2. in plur., *putrid humours*, Hipp., Polyb. 1, 81, 7, etc.—III. *a serpent whose bite causes putrefaction*, Nic. Th. 326.—IV. generally, *moisture, wetness, damp*, such as causes putrefaction, Antipho ap. Harp. s. v. *ἔμβιος*.

†**Σήπεια**, ας, ἡ, *Sepia*, a place in Argolis near Nauplia, Hdt. 6, 77.

Σηπεῖον, ου, τό, v. sub *σήπιον*.

Σηπεύω, (σήπω) *to give a putrefying poison*, Manetho.

ΣΗΠΙΑ, ας, ἡ, *the cuttle-fish* or *squid*, which when pursued troubles the water by ejecting a dark liquid, from which the colour *sepia* is prepared, Epich. p. 31, Ar. Ach. 351, etc., Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 21; cf. *θολός* (ὁ), *θολόω*.

†**Σηπία**, ας, ἡ, *Sepia*, a mountain in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 16, 2.

Σηπιάς, άδος, ἡ, =*σήπιον*, Nic. Al. 472.

†**Σηπιάς**, άδος, ἡ, sc. *ἄκρη*, *Sepias*, a promontory on the southern point of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 183; Ap. Rh. 1, 582; in Eur. Androm. 1266, ἡ Σ. *χοιράς*; in Paus. 8, 27, 14 **Σηπιάδες πέτραι**.—2. a city on this promontory, Strab. p. 436.

Σηπιδάριον, ου, τό, =sq., Comici ap. Ath. 86 E.

Σηπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σηπία*, Ar. Fr. 242, Ephipp. Ὀβελ. 1, 4. [πῐ]

Σήπιον, ου, τό, *the bone of the sepia* or *cuttle-fish, pounce*, Lat. *os sepiae*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21; 7, 10, but with v. l. *σηπεῖον*; which Bekk. reads in Anal. Post. 2, 14, 4.

Σηποποιός, όν, (σήπω, ποιέω) *causing rottenness*, like *σηπτικός*.

Σηπτή, ῆς, ἡ, *a means of producing decay, an eating medicine, a caustic*, Diosc.: fem. from *σηπτός*.

Σηπτήριος, α, ον, Hipp., and **σηπτικός**, ή, όν, (σηπτός) *making rotten, putrefying*: also of the stomach, *digesting*, *ἡ σ. κοιλίη*, Hipp.—II. *τὸ σηπτικόν* (sc. *φάρμακον*)= foreg., Arist. H. A. 8, 29, 3.

Σηπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σήπω*: *τὸ σ., the food rejected after digestion*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 11, 15.—II. act.=*σηπτικός*.

Σηπύα, ἡ, dub. l. for *σιπύα*.

ΣΗΠΩ, *to make rotten* or *putrid*, Aesch. Fr. 255, Plat. Theaet. 153 C: esp. of a serpent's bite, Id. Cho. 995.—II. usu. in pass., *σήπομαι* with aor. 2 *ἐσάπην* [ᾰ], and act. pf. *σέσηπα*; pass. *σεσημένος*;—*to be* or *become rotten, to rot, moulder*, of dead substances, esp. bodies, *χρὼς σηπεται*, Il. 24, 414; *χρόα πάντα σαπῆι* (Ep. subj. aor. 2 pass. for *σάπῃ*), Il. 19, 27; *περὶ ῥινοῖο σαπείσης*, Hes. Sc. 152; *δοῦρα σέσηπε*, Il. 2, 135:—also of live flesh, *to mortify*, *ὁ μηρὸς ἐσάπη, τοῦ μηροῦ σαπέντος*, Hdt. 3, 66; 6, 136, cf. Plat. Phaed. 80 D, etc.:—of liquids, *to ferment*. (The root strictly is ΣΑΠ-, as it appears in aor. *σαπ-ῆναι*, adj. *σαπ-ρός*: *σαθρός* is akin.)

Σήρ, ὁ, gen. **Σηρός**, usu. in pl. **Σῆρες**, *the Seres*, an Indian people from whom the ancients got the first silk, †Strab. p. 701; Luc. Macrob. 5†: hence,—II. *the Seric worm, silkworm*.

Σήρ, ὁ, Lacon. for *θήρ*; cf. *σηροκτόνος*.

Σηράγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σῆραγξ*.—II. *a place in the Athenian Piraeeus*, Ar. Fr. 173, Lys. ap. Harpocr.: †*τὸ ἐν Σ. βαλανεῖον*, Isae. 59, 30.

Σηραγγόω, ῶ, *to make hollow*:—pass., *to be* or *become so*, Heliod.

Σηραγγώδης, ες, (*σῆραγξ*, εἶδος) *hole-like, full of holes, cavernous, porous*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Σῆραγξ, αγγος, ἡ, (prob. from *σαίρω*) *a hollow, hole, cleft*; esp. *a cave hollowed out by the sea*, Soph. Fr. 493; of the pores of a sponge, Plat. Tim. 70 C: *a hollow rock*, Id. Phaed. 110 A.

†**Σήραμβος**, ου, ὁ, *Serambus*, a statuary of Aegina, Paus. 6, 10, 9.

Σηρικοδίαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σηρικός, διάζομαι*) *a silk-weaver*.

Σηρικοπλόκος, ον, (πλέκω) *twisting* or *spinning silk*: from

Σηρικός, ή, όν, (Σήρ) *Seric*: hence, *silken*, Plut. 2, 396 B.

Σηρικοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *silk-bearing*.

Σηροκτόνος, ον, Lacon. for *θηροκτ-*, Ar. Lys. 1262.

ΣΗΣ, ὁ, gen. σεός, (as if from σεύς), nom. pl. σέες, gen. σέων, Br. Ar. Lys. 731, acc. σέας, Thom. M. p. 790: the regul. gen. *σητός*, etc., was first used by later writers, as in Menand. p. 198: *a moth, clothes-moth*, which eats woollen stuff, Lat. *tinea*, Pind. Fr. 243, Ar. l. c.: also *a book-worm*, hence in Anth., *ἀπ' Ἀριστάρχου σῆτες ἀκανθολόγοι* or *-βάται*, nickname of the Grammarians, as we also use *book-worms*, Anth. P. 11, 322, 347.

Σῆς, Ion. dat. pl. fem. from *σός, σή, σόν*, for *σαῖς*, Il.

Σησᾶμαῖος, α, ον, *made of sesamé*, Luc.

Σησάμη, ης, ἡ, *sesamé*, an Eastern leguminous plant, from the fruit of which (*σήσαμον*) an oil is still pressed; the seeds also are often boiled and eaten, like rice. [ᾰ]

Σησᾶμῆ, ῆς, ἡ, *a mixture of sesamé-seeds, roasted and pounded with honey, a sesamé-cake*, an Athenian delicacy, given to guests at a wedding, Ar. Pac. 869, Meineke Menand. p. 295: also *σησαμίς*, q. v.

†**Σησάμης**, ὁ, v. **Σεισάμης**.

Σησάμῖνος, η, ον, (*σησάμη*) *made of sesamé, σ. ἔλαιον, sesamé*-oil; also *σ. χρῖσμα*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13. [ᾰ]

Σησᾶμίς, ίδος and ῖδος, ἡ, =*σησαμῆ*, Eupol. Κολ. 17, Antiph. Deucal. 2.—II. a plant, elsewh. *σησαμοειδὲς μέγα*, Diosc.

Σησᾶμίτης (*σησάμη*) *ἄρτος, πλακοῦς*, ὁ, bread, cake *sprinkled with sesamé-seeds*.—II.=*σησαμίς* II.

Σησᾶμοειδής, ές, (*σησάμη, εἶδος*) *like sesamé* or *sesamé-seeds*, Theophr.—II. *σησαμοειδὲς μέγα* and *μικρόν*, two *sesamé like plants*, kinds of *Reseda*, acc. to Sprengel, Diosc. 4, 150.

Σησᾶμόεις, εσσα, εν, (*σησάμη*) *of sesamé*: contr. *ὁ σησαμοῦς* (sc. *ἄρτος*) *a sesamé-cake*, like *σησαμῆ*, Ar. Ach. 1092, Thesm. 570.

Σήσᾶμον, ου, τό, *the seed* or *fruit of the sesamé-tree* (*σησάμη*), first in Hippon. 26, Solon 30, Hdt. 1, 193: in plur., Ar. Vesp. 676, etc.

Σησᾶμόπαστος, ον, (*πάσσω*) *sprinkled with sesamé-seeds*.

Σήσᾶμος, ἡ, =*σήσαμον*.

†**Σήσαμος**, ου, ἡ, *Sesamus*, a city of Paphlagonia, Il. 2, 853; later united with Amastris, and the citadel of that city, Strab. p. 544.

Σησᾶμοτῦρος, ον, τό, (*σησάμη, τυρός*) *sesamé-cheese*, Batr. 36. Hence

Σησαμοτῠροπᾰγής, ές, (*πήγνυμι*) *concrete with sesamé-cheese*; or *σησαμορῦτοπᾰγής*, (*σησάμη, ῥυτή, πήγνυμι*) *concrete of sesamé and rue*, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 3, p. 636.

Σησᾶμοῦς, οῦντος, contr. from *σησαμόεις*, q. v.

Σησαμόφωκτος, ον, (*σησάμη, φώγω*) *toasted with sesamé*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 641.

Σησᾶμώδης, ες, = *σησαμοειδὲς*, Theophr.

Σῆσις, εως, ἡ, (σήθω) *a sifting*.

Σηστέον, verb. adj of *σήθω*, *one must sift*, Diosc. 5, 103.

Σηστιώδης, ες, (*Σήστιος, εἶδος*, *like one Sestius*, i. e. *foolish, silly*: hence compar. adv. **Σηστιωδέστερον**, Cic. Att. 7, 17.

Σηστός, ἡ, όν, verb. adj. from *σήθω*, *sifted*.—II. act. *sifting*; hence Phryne was called *σηστός, the sifter*, because she drained her lovers of money, Ath. 591 C.

Σηστός, οῦ, ἡ, also ὁ, *Sestus*, a town on the European side of the Hellespont, over against Abydus, Il. 2, 836: hence **Σήστιος**, α, ον, poet. fem. **Σηστιάς**, άδος, in Museus.

Σῆστρον, ου, τό, (*σήθω*) *a sieve*.

Σητάνειος, α, ον, and **σητανίος**, α, ον, (*σήθω*) *sifted, bolted*: *σ. ἄλευρα, fine* meal, Hipp.; *σ. ἄρτος*, bread *of such meal*, Id.; also *σ. ἀλητός*, Id.—Acc. to others from *σῆτες*, *τῆτες*, *of this year*, therefore *πυρὸς σητανίου* and *σητάνιος* would be *this year's* wheat, and *ἄλευρα σητάνεια, ἄρτος*, flour, bread *of this wheat*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: but this sense is rather expressed by the adj. *σῆτειος* or *σήτινος*.—II. *σητάνιον* is also the name of a kind of *onion*, and *a medlar*, Theophr.; *σητάνια μῆλα*, Ath. 61 A. [ᾰ]

Σητάω, (*σής*) *to eat, fret*, of moths.

Σητειος, α, ον, *of this year*, Lat. *hornotinus*: from

Σῆτες, *this year*, hardly found except in the familiar Att. form *τῆτες*, q. v. Cf. plura sub *σήμερον*.

†**Σητία**, ας, ἡ, *Setia*, an old city of Latium, Strab. p. 231. Hence

†**Σητῖνος**, η, ον, *Setine, of Setia*, *olvos*, Strab. p. 234: *ἡ Σητῖνις, the Setine* territory, Ib

Σήτῐνος, η, ον, =*σήτειος*.

Σητόβρωτος, ον, (*σής, βιβρώσκω*) *eaten, fretted by moths*, LXX.

Σητόκοπος, ον, (*σής, κόπτω*) = foreg., Anth. P. 11, 78.

Σῆψ, gen. *σηπός*, ὁ, and ἡ, (*σήπω*) *a putrefying sore*, Hipp.—II. *a serpent, the bite of which causes putrefaction*, Arist. Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 147 cl. Lob. Paral. 113: also *a kind of lizard*, Nic. Th. 817; and *an insect*.

Σηψιδᾰκής, ές, (*σῆψις, ἄκεσις*) *causing putrefaction by its bite*, Paul. ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

Σῆψις, εως, ἡ, (*σήπω*) *putrefaction, decay*, Tim. Locr. 102 C, Arist., etc.: *fermentation*.—II. *a making to decay*: esp. *the process by which the stomach rejects that part of food which is not nutritious*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 11, 15.

-σθα an ancient ending of 2 pers. sing. in the act., retained in Hom. and other poets, freq. in the subjunctive, more rarely in opt.; so Hom. has *ἐθέλῃσθα, ἔχῃσθα, εἴπῃσθα, ἐλεήσοισθα*, etc.—In Dor. and Aeol. it was general; while in Att. it was retained only in some irreg. verbs, *οἶσθα, ἔφησθα, ἦσθα, ᾖσθα, οἴσθα*.—Compare the 2 sing. pf. of Hebrew verbs.

†**Σθεινώ**, ἡ, poet.=**Σθενώ**.

Σθενώρης, ές, ὁ, ἡ, (*σθένος*) *strong, mighty*, Ἄτη, Il. 9, 505.

†**Σθενέβοια**, ας, ἡ, *Sthenoboea*, wife

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of Proetus, Apollod. 2, 2, 1 : in Hom. Ἄντεια.

Σθένεια, τά, (σθένος) a kind of *boxing-match*, Plut. 2, 1140 C.

†**Σθενελαΐδας**, α, ὁ, *Sthenelaïdas*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 1, 85.

†**Σθενέλαος**, ου, ὁ, *Sthenelaüs*, son of Ithaemenes, slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 586.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 2.

†**Σθενέλη**, ης, ἡ, *Sthenele*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of Acastus, acc. to Apollod. 3, 12, 6, mother of Patroclus.

†**Σθένελος**, ου, ὁ, *Sthenĕlus*, son of Capaneus and Euadne, one of the Epigoni, Apollod. 3, 7, 2 : also engaged in the expedition against Troy, Il. 2, 564.—2. son of Perseus and Andromeda, king of Mycenae, Il. 19, 116; Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. an actor at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 1313.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Σθένιος, ὁ, = σθεναρός, epith. of Jupiter at Argos.

†**Σθένις**, ίδος, ὁ, *Sthenis*, a statuary, Strab. p. 546.

Σθενοβλαβής, ές, (σθένος, βλάπτω) *hurting the strength*, hence *weakening*, Opp. C. 2, 82.

Σθενοβριθής, ές, f. l. for στερνοβριθής, ap. Polyaen. 4, 7, 12.

ΣΘΕΝΟΣ, εος, τό, *strength, might*, esp. *bodily strength*, first in Il., where it is very freq., but not so in Od.; in Il. κάρτος καὶ σθένος joined; also ἀλκὴ καὶ σθ., Il. 17, 499; χερσίν τε ποσίν τε καὶ σθένει, Il. 20, 361 :—c. inf., σθ. πολεμίζειν, *strength* to war, Il. 2, 451 :—more rarely of the force of things, as of a stream, Il. 17, 751; so, σθ. ἀελίου, Pind. P. 4, 256, etc. : σθένει, *by force*, Eur. Bacch. 953; λόγῳ τε καὶ σθένει, Soph. O. C. 68; so, ὑπὸ σθένους, Eur. Bacch. 1127; παντὶ σθένει, with all *one's might*, Plat. Legg. 646 A, and Xen.—2. later, *strength, might, power* of all kinds, moral as well as physical, Trag.—3. metaph., like Lat. *vis* for *copia, a quantity, plenty, flood*, σθ. πλούτου, Pind. I. 3. 3; ὕδατος, νισετοῦ, Id. O. 9, 77, Fr. 74, 8.—II. *a force* of men, like δύναμις, Il. 18, 274.—III. periphr., like βίη, ἰς, μένος, as σθένος Ἕκτορος, Ἰδομενῆος, Ὡρίωνος, etc., for Hector, Idomeneus, etc., themselves, Il., Hes., and Trag.—Chiefly poet.

Σθενόω, = sq., Hesych.

Σθένω, (σθένος) *to have strength* or *might, be strong* or *mighty*, Trag.; μέγα σθένειν, Aesch. Ag. 938; ὅσον σθένει, Lat. *quantum valet*, Aesch. Eum. 619; εἰς ὅσον γ' ἐγὼ σθένω, Soph. Phil. 1403; καθ' ὅσον ἂν σθένω, Ar. Plut. 912; σθ. ποσί, χειρί, *to be strong in* foot, in hand, Eur. Alc. 267, Cycl. 651; also, σθ. μάχῃ, χρήμασι, Id. : —οἱ κάτω σθένοντες, *they who rule* below, the gods below, Eur. Hec. 49.—2. c. inf., like ἰσχύω, *to have strength* or *power* to do, *be able*, Soph. O. T. 17, 1486, Ant. 1044.—Rare, save in Trag.

†**Σθενώ**, poet. **Σθεινώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Sthenō*, one of the Gorgons, Hes. Th. 276.

Σιά, Lacon. for θεά, Ar. Lys. 1263, 1320.

Σιᾶγόνιον, ου, τό, Ion. σιηγ-, dim. from σιαγών.

Σιᾶγονίτης μῦς, ὁ, the muscle *of the jaw-bone*.

Σιᾶγών, όνος, ἡ, Ion. σιηγών, *the jaw-bone*, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 114; cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 10 : also, ὑαγών.

Σιαίνω, a late bad form for σικχαίνω, Valck. Opusc. 2, p. 247.

Σιᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, Ion. σιελ-, (σίαλον) *to slaver, foam*, Hipp. : σιαλίζων ἦχος, *a slavering* noise, Id.

Σιᾰλικός, ή, όν, (σίαλον) *of spittle* or *slaver*.

Σιαλενδρίς, Call. ap. Hesych.; and **σιαλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, Ath.; a kind of *bird*.

Σιᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. σιελ-, *a slavering, foaming*.

Σιᾰλιστήριον, ου, τό, Ion. σιελ-, *a bridle-bit*, which is *apt to be covered with foam*.

ΣΙΆΛΟΝ, ου, τό, Ion. σίελον, (cf. ἅλος, Ion. ἕελος) :—*spittle, foam* from the mouth, Lat. *SALIVA*, our *SLAVER*, Hipp., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54.—II. also, = μύξα, κόρυζα, Hipp.

Σιᾰλοποιός, όν, Ion. σιελοπ., (ποιέω) *producing spittle*.

ΣΙΆΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a fat hog*, Il. 21, 363, Od. 2, 300, etc.; also σῦς σίαλος, Il. 9, 208, Od. 14, 41, 81,—where σίαλος is the specific subst., added as in ἀνὴρ βασιλεύς, Ἰρηξ κίρκος, σῦς κάπριος, etc.—2. metaph., *a blockhead, dunce*, with the same notion as in the Lat. *pinguis Minerva, pingue ingenium :* in Hesych. also σιᾶλίς, si vera l.—II. *fat, grease*, Hipp.—III. = σίαλον, when (acc. to Suid.) it is oxyt. σιαλός, Ion. σιελός :—but the masc. form at all in this signf. is somewhat dub.

Σιᾰλοχοέω, ῶ, *to let the spittle run, to slaver*, Hipp.

Σιᾰλοχόος, ον, (σίαλον, χέω) *letting the spittle run*, Hipp.

Σιᾰλόω, ῶ, (σίαλος) *to fatten*.—II. *to make shining, polish*.

Σιᾰλώδης, ες, (σίαλον, εἶδος) *like slaver, slavering*, Hipp.—II. (σίαλος) *fat-like, fatty*, Id., Dion. P. 791.

Σιᾰλωμα, ατος, τό, = σίαλον, Aretae.—II. = σιγᾰλωμα, Polyb. 6, 23, 4. [ᾰ]

†**Σίβαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sibae*, an Indian people, Strab. p. 688.

Σίβδη, ἡ, Dor. for σίδη, Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

†**Σιβινοί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sibini*, a German people, Strab. p. 290.

Σίβυλλα, ης, ἡ, *a Sibyl*, Ar. Pac. 1095, 1116.—Acc. to the old deriv. Διὸς βουλή, Dor. Σιὸς βόλλα, *she that tells the will of Jove, a prophetess*.—The several Sibyls, Cumaea, Delphica, etc., do not belong to the old mythology, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 75 sq. [Σῐ] Hence

Σῐβυλλαίνω, *to foretell like a Sibyl*, Diod. 4, 66.

Σῐβύλλειος, α, ον, *Sibylline*, Σ. βίβλοι, at Rome, Plut. Fab. 4.

Σῐβυλλιάω, ῶ, *to play the Sibyl, prophesy*, Diod. : metaph., *to be like an old Sibyl, old womanish, silly*, Ar. Eq. 61.

Σῐβυλλίζω, = Σιβυλλαίνω. Hence

Σῐβυλλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a seer, diviner*, Plut. Mar. 42.

Σιβύνη, ης, ἡ, σῐβύνης, ου, ὁ, = *a hunting spear*, Mel. 128, Anth. P. 6, 93, [where ῠ, cf. σιγύνη.]

Σῐβύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Polyb. 6, 23, 9. [ῠ]

Σίβῦνον, τό, and **σίβῦνος**, ὁ, = σιβύνη. [ῐ]

†**Σιβύρτιος**, ου, ὁ, *Sibyrtius*, an Athenian, father of Clisthenes, Ar. Ach. 118.—2. a satrap of Carmania, Arr. An. 6, 27, 1.—Others in Diod. S.; etc.

†**Σίγα**, ἡ, *Siga*, a city of Massaesylia, Strab. p. 829.

Σίγα, adv., (σιγή) *silently, stilly*, Trag. : σῖγ' ἔχειν, Soph. Phil. 258; also as an exclam., σῖγα, *hush! be still!* Aesch. Ag. 1344; so, σὺ σῖγα; Id. Theb. 250; σὺ σῖγ' ἀνέξει; Soph. Aj. 75 :—also, σῖγα πᾶς (sc. ἔστω), Ar. Ach. 238.

Σίγα, imperat. from σιγάω, *hush! be still!* Hom.

Σιγᾷ, 3 pers. sing. from σιγάω; or Dor. dat. of σιγή.

Σιγάζω, f. -άσω, (σιγή) *to bid* one *be silent, to force* him *to be so*, τινά, Xen. An. 6, 1, 32.

Σιγᾰλέος, α, ον, (σιγάω) *silent, still*, Anth. P. 7, 597.

Σιγᾰλόεις, εσσα, εν, (σίαλος, v. sub fin.) : *smooth, shining, glittering*, Hom. : —1. of woman's apparel, σ. χιτών, Od. 15, 60; εἵματα, Il. 22, 154, Od. 6, 26; ῥήγεα, Od. 6, 38, etc.; δέσματα, Il. 22, 468;—in which cases, some explain it *fresh, new, with the gloss on it*, quoting Pindar's νεοσίγαλος, though here the notion of *newness* may belong merely to the νεο-.—2. of horses' reins, ἡνία, Od. 6, 81, Il. 5, 226, etc.; —not *supple, flexible*, like ὑγρός, nor yet *foamy* (as if from σίαλον).—3. of *splendid* house-furniture, σ. θρόνος, Od. 5, 86; of a queen's chamber, ὑπερῷα σιγαλόεντα, Od. 16, 449, etc.; in Homer's time kings' houses were decked with precious metals, v. Od. 7, 84, sq., cf. 4, 45. (The only true deriv. is from σίαλος, *fat*, σιγαλόεις being related to σίαλος, as λιπαρός to λίπος. Fat, or things smeared with fat, look *shining* or *glossy*, so that the transition is very easy, and the signf. would soon take in the general notion of *rich, splendid*. No objection can be made from the ἀμύγδαλα σιγαλόεντα of Hermipp. Phorm. 20, for here the word is taken quite strictly, *fat, oily*; cf. μνία σιγαλόεντα, Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C.—ι is long, simply because the word could not otherwise come into the hexameter.)

Σιγᾰλός, Dor. for σιγηλός, Pind.

Σιγᾰλόω, (σιγαλόεις) *to make smooth*, Gramm. Hence

Σιγᾰλωμα, ατος, τό, *an instrument for smoothing* or *polishing*, esp. of shoemakers for smoothing leather.—II. *the polished metal rim* of a shield; also ἴτυς. [ᾰ]

Σιγάς, άδος, ἡ, acc. to Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 412, *silent*, for the reading of the MSS. σιγᾶσ' :—σιγᾶς, Dor. for σιγῆς, σιγήεις, has also been proposed.

Σιγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, but usu. -ήσομαι, as Soph. O. C. 113, 980, Eur., and Ar. : (σιγή). *To be silent* or *still, to keep silence*, Hom., only in imper. σίγα, *hush! be still!* Il. 14, 90, Od. 17, 393; then in Pind. N. 10, 53, Aesch., etc.; —also, *to cease to speak*; and then, generally, *to cease, rest*, σιγῶσι δ' ὀῖστοί, Tryph. 428.—The distinction that σιγᾶν is properly intr., like Lat. *silere*, σιωπᾶν properly trans., *to keep secret*, Lat. *tacere*, may have been orig. correct, but was little observed; for we find σιγᾶν c. acc. rei, Hdt. 7, 104, Pind. Fr. 49, Aesch. Pr. 106, 441, Soph., etc.; and the pass., *to be passed over in silence*, Lat. *taceri*, is very freq., as Pind. O. 9, 156 (v. sub σκαιός II. 2), Hdt. 5, 21, Soph. Fr. 585, etc. : 3 fut. σεσιγήσομαι, Ep. Plat. 311 B :—the perf. σεσίγημαι is usu. = σιγάω, *to be silent*, Eur. Alc. 78, cf. Gräfe Melet. 125, 6.

†**Σιγγαῖος**, α, ον, *of Singus*, **Singaean**; οἱ Σιγγαῖοι, Thuc. 5, 18.

†**Σιγγιτικός**, οῦ, ὁ, κόλπος, *Singiticus sinus*, gulf *of Singus*, Strab. p. 330 : from

†**Σίγγος**, ου, ἡ, *Singus*, a city of Macedonia on the Singiticus sinus, Hdt. 7, 122.

†**Σιγειάς**, άδος, ἡ, ἄκρα, = Σίγειον, Strab. p. 595.

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. Σιγεῖν, Lacon. for θιγεῖν, Ar. Lys. 1001.

†Σίγειον, ου, τό, *Sigēum*, a promontory of Troas, now Cape *Jenischehr*, or usu. *Janissary*, Hdt. 4, 38: also a town near the same at the mouth of the Scamander, Id. 5, 65.

Σιγέρπης, ου, ὁ, (σίγα, ἕρπω) *one that glides silently to* a place, Call. Ep. 45, 6.

†Σίγερτις, ιδος, ὁ, *Sigertis*, a king of India, Strab. p. 516.

Σιγή, ῆς, ἡ (σίζω II) *silence, a being silent*, σιγὴν ἔχειν, to keep, maintain *silence*, to be *silent*, Hdt. 1, 86; σιγὴν ποιεῖσθαι, to make *silence*, Id. 6, 130; σιγὴν φυλάσσειν, Eur. I. A. 542; σιγὴν τῶνδε θήσομαι πέρι, Id. Med. 66: —γυνή, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει, Soph. Aj. 293, cf. Fr. 61, Arist. Pol. 1, 13, 11, etc.:—in plur., σιγαὶ ἀνέμων, Eur. I. A. 10.—II. σιγῇ, as adv., *in silence*, the only case used by Hom., πάντες εἶατο σιγῇ, Il. 19, 255, etc.; and, like σίγα, as an exclam., σιγῇ νυν, *be silent now!* Od. 15, 440:—so, τῇ σιγῇ, Hdt. 7, 237:—also, *in an under tone*, σιγῇ ποιεῖσθαι λόγον, Hdt. 8, 74.—2. *secretly*, σιγῇ ἔχειν τι, to keep it *secret*, like σιωπᾶν, Id. 9, 93; σιγᾷ καλύψαι, στέγειν, κεύθειν, Pind. N. 9, 14, Soph. O. T. 341, Tr. 989.—3. c. gen., σιγῇ τινος, like κρύφα τινός, *unknown to* him, Hdt. 2, 140.—(Prob. at first σFίγη, cf. Germ. *schweigen*, etc.)

†Σιγή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sige*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 E.

Σίγηλός, ή, όν, Dor. σιγᾶλός, όν, Pind. P. 9, 163 (σιγή):—*silent, still, mute, at rest*, also in Soph. Tr. 416, Phil. 741, and Eur.: τὰ σιγηλά, *silence*, Eur. Bacch. 1049. Adv. -λῶς. Cf. sq.

Σίγηρός, ά, όν, less Att. form for foreg., Sing. Sent. 454, Br.

Σιγητέον, verb. adj., *one must be silent*, Eur. Hel. 1403.

Σιγητικός, ή, όν, (σιγάω) = σιγηλός, Hipp.

†Σιγία, ας, ἡ, *Sigia*, the place where, later, lay Alexandrea Troas, Strab. p. 604.

†Σιγίμηρος, ου, ὁ, *Sigimerus*, a chief of the Cherusci; also wr. Σαγίμ., Strab. p. 292.

†Σίγιννοι, ων, οἱ, *the Siginni*, a people near the Caspian Sea, Strab. p. 520: v. σιγύνης III.

Σιγλαι, αἱ, *ear-rings*, Aeol. word, Poll. 5, 97, and Hesych.

†Σιγλιουρία, ας, ἡ, *Sigliuria*, a city, Plut. Poplic. 16.

Σίγλος or σίκλος, ου, ὁ, the Hebrew *shekel* = 2 drachmae, LXX.:—Xen., An. 1, 5, 6, mentions a Persian σίγλος as worth 7½ oboli, or, acc. to others, 8 oboli, v. Soph. Fr. 944: or even 4 drachmae.—II. a measure, = μέδιμνος, Polyb. 34, 8, 7; but Schweigh. suspects it to be corrupt for Σικελικός (sc. μέδιμνος).

Σίγμα or σῖγμα, the letter *sigma*, v. sub Σ. Hence

Σιγμᾰτίζω, *to write with sigma: to be fond of using the sigma*, of which Euripides was accused.

Σιγμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a writing with sigma*, esp. an *over use of it*.

Σιγμᾰτοειδής, ές, and σιγμοειδής, ές, (σῖγμα, εἶδος) *of the shape of sigma* (C): hence *crescent-shaped, semicircular*, Strab.; cf. Bast Greg. Cor. 916.

Σιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σίζω) *a hissing*, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 9; also σισμός.

†Σιγνία, ας, ἡ, *Signia*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 237: hence adj. Σίγνιος, e. g. οἶνος, Ib., and Σιγνῖνος, Ath. 27 B, *Signian*.

Σίγρυι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych, *small wild swine*, μικροὶ καὶ σιμοί.

†Σιγριανή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sigriane*, a district of Media, Strab. p. 524.

†Σίγριον, ου, τό, *Sigrium*, northern promontory of Lesbos, Strab. p. 616.

Σίγυμνος, ό, collat. form of sq., q. v.

Σῖγύνης, ου, ὁ, or, as commonly written, σιγύννης, Opp. C. 1, 152; Cyprian word for δόρυ; so also σίγυνος, ὁ, Ap. Rh. 2, 99; σίγυνον, τό, Anth. P. 7, 578; and in Lyc. 556, σίγυμνος. Seemingly a dialectic form of σιβύνη, σιβύννης: but, acc. to Suid., a Macedon. word, cf. Schweigh. Ath. 130 B.—II. among the Ligyes near Marseilles used for ὁ κάπηλος, Hdt. 5, 9.—III. the Σιγύναι or Σιγύνναι were a people on the middle Danube, Hdt. l. c.; in Ap. Rh. 4, 320, Σιγῦνοι; Strab., p. 520 Σίγιννοι. [In Ap. Rh., and Opp., ῠ̄; and ignorance of this prob. caused it to be so oft. written with double νν; but ῠ in σιβύνη, q. v.]

Σίγῦνον, ου, τό, and σίγῦνος, ὁ, v. sub σιγύνη. [ῑ]

†Σιγών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Sigon*, a Phoenician, Arr. An. 2, 13, 8.

†Σίδαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Sidae*, a place on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, Ath. 650 F.

Σίδᾱρος, ὁ, Dor. for σίδηρος, Pind.; and so for all Dor. forms in σιδαρ-, v. sub σιδηρ-.

Σιδεύνης, ου, ὁ, Lacon. word, *a boy in his fifteenth* or *sixteenth year*, Müller Dorians, 4, 5, § 2.

ΣΙΔΗ, ἡ, also σίβδη, Ion. and = ῥοιά, *a pomegranate* tree and fruit, Emped. 289, Hipp., Nic. (v. infra):—said to be a Doric word.—II. a water-plant, in Boeotia, esp. near Orchomenos, perh. *the water-lily*, Lat. *nymphaea alba*, Theophr. [ῐ in signf. I, Nic. Ther. 72, 870, etc.; ῑ in signf. II, Ib. 887: but ῐ in all derivs. of σίδη I.]

†Σίδη, ης, ἡ, *Side*, wife of Orion, Apollod. 1, 4, 2.—2. daughter of Danaus, Paus. 3, 22, 11.—II. an ancient city on the coast of Laconia, Id. ib.—2. a city of Pamphylia, with a temple of Minerva, Polyb.; Paus.—3. a city of Pontus, Strab. p. 548, later Πολεμώνιον.

†Σιδηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Sidene*, a district in the northeastern part of Pontus around Side (II. 3), Strab. p. 548.—2. a city of Troas, on the Granicus, Id. p. 587.

Σιδηρεία, ας, ἡ, (σιδηρεύω) *a working in iron*, whether mining or forging, Xen. An. 5, 5, 1.

Σιδηρεῖον, ου, τό, *a smith's workshop, smithy*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 11.

Σιδήρεος, έα Ion. and Ep. η, ον, Att. contr. σιδηροῦς, ᾶ, οῦν: in later writers also ος, ον; Ep. also σιδήρειος, η, ον (σίδηρος):—*made of iron* or *steel*, *iron*, Hom., etc., σιδήρεος ἄξων, Il. 5, 723; σιδηρείη κορύνη, 7, 141; σιδήρειαι πύλαι, 8, 15; σιδήρειος ὄρνυται δός, an *iron* clang, i. e. the clang *of iron arms*, 17, 424: σιδήρεος οὐρανός, the *iron* sky, which the ancients held to be of metal, Od. 15, 329; 17, 565 (cf. χάλκεος).—2. metaph., σ. θῦμος, κραδίη, a soul, heart *of iron*, whether *stout, firm*, in good sense, or in bad, *hard, cruel*, (cf. σίδηρος); σιδήρειον ἦτορ, Il. 24, 205, 521; so, σοίγε σιδήρεα πάντα τέτυκται, thou art *iron all!* Od. 12, 280; πυρὸς μένος σιδήρεον, the *iron* force of fire, Il. 23, 177:—of men, Ar. Ach. 496; so, ὦ σιδήρεοι, *O ye iron-hearted*, Aeschin. 77, 25, cf. Lys. 117, 44; εἰ μὴ σιδηροῦς ἐστι, οἰμαι ἔνιοιν γεγονέναι, Lys. 17, 44:—Hesiod's last and worst Age was that of Iron, Op. 174, sq.—II. σιδάρεοι, οἱ, *a Byzantine iron coin*, always used in Dor. form, even at Athens, Ar. Nub. 249, Plat. (Com.) Peis. 3.

Σιδηρεύς, έως, ὁ, (σίδηρος) *a worker in iron, a smith*, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, Vect. 4, 6.

Σιδηρεύω, (σίδηρος) *to mine for iron*; —also *to work in iron*.

Σιδηρῆες, εσσα, εν, poet. for σιδήρεος, Nic. Al. 51, Maneth.

Σιδηρίζω, (σίδηρος) *to be like iron*: *to contain iron*.

Σιδηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to iron* or *the working of it*.

Σίδήριον, ου, τό, (σίδηρος) *an implement, tool of iron* or *steel* (as we use the plur. *irons*), Valck. Hdt. 7, 18, Thuc. 4, 4; esp., *a sword* or *knife*, Hdt. 9, 37; σιδήριον ἐπαίειν, to feel *iron*, Hdt. 3, 29.—Dim. only in form.

Σιδηρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος; Dor. σιδαρ-; (σίδηρος):—*of iron*, ὁ πόλεμος, *iron* war, Pind. N. 5, 35:—σ. λίθος, *the loadstone*, Strab., Plut 2, 641 C: σ. γῆ, *iron* ore.—II. ἡ σιδηρῖτις, a kind of *herb*, Dioscr. 4, 33, sqq., ubi v. Sprengel.

Σιδηροβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) *iron-throwing*.

Σιδηροβόρος, ον, = σιδηροβρώξ, Opp. C. 2, 174.

Σιδηροβριθής, ές, (σίδηρος, βρίθω) *loaded with iron*, ξύλον, Eur. Mel 5

Σιδηροβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίδηρος, βιβρώσκω) *eating iron*, i. e. *sharpening* or *whetting it*, θηγάνη, Soph. Aj. 820.

Σιδηροδάκτῠλος, ον, (σίδηρος, δάκτυλος) *iron-fingered*, κρεάγρα, Anth. P. 6, 101.

Σιδηροδέσμιος, ον, and -δεσμος, ον, LXX., (σίδηρος, δεσμός) *binding with bonds of iron*, ἀνάγκαι.

Σιδηροδετέω, ῶ, (δέω) *to bind in iron*, Heraclit.

Σιδηροδέτης, ες, = sq., σ. πόρτας, Bacchyl. 12.

Σιδηρόδετος, ον, (σίδηρος, δέω) *iron-bound, shod with iron*, ξύλον, Hdt. 9, 37.

Σιδηροδμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαμάω) *tamed with iron*.

Σιδηροθώραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *with iron breastplate*.

Σιδηροκμής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίδηρος, κάμνω) *wrought with iron*.—II. *slain by iron*, i. e. *by the sword*, used with the neut. dat. βοτοῖς, Soph. Aj. 325; cf. ἀνδροκμής.

Σιδηροκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) *forging iron*.

Σιδηρομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίδηρος, μήτηρ) *mother of iron*, ala, Aesch. Pr. 301.

Σίδηρον, ου, τό, v. σίδηρος, sub fin.

Σιδηρονόμος, ον, (σίδηρος, νέμω) *distributing with iron*, i. e. *the sword* or *swaying the sword*, χείρ, Aesch. Theb. 788.

Σιδηρόνωτος, ον, (σίδηρος, νῶτος) *iron-backed*, ἀσπίς, Eur. Phoen. 1139.

Σιδηροπέδη, ης, ἡ, *an iron fetter*.

Σιδηρόπληκτος, ον, Dor. -πλαατος (σίδηρος, πλήσσω):—*smitten by iron* or *the sword*, Aesch. Theb. 911.

Σιδηρόπλαστος, ον, (σίδηρος, πλάσσω) *moulded of iron*, Luc. Ocyp. 164.

Σιδηρόπλοκος, ον, (σίδηρος, πλέκω) *plaited of iron*, Hesiod. 9, 15.

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Σιδηροποίκιλος, ου, ὁ, name of *a variegated stone*, Plin.

Σιδηρόπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) *iron-winged*.

Σιδηροπτέρυξ, ῠγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

Σιδηροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *an ironmonger*.

ΣΙ'ΔΗΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Dor. σίδᾱρος, *iron*, in Hom., with epith. παλιός, Il. 9, 366, Od. 24, 168; αἰθων, Od. 1, 184; ἰόεις, Il. 23, 850; and in Hes. Op. 150, μέλας. It was the last of the common metals which the Greeks found out how to work for general use, Hes. l. c. (cf. Höcks Kreta, 1, p. 273, and χαλκός); hence, πολύκμητος, *wrought with much toil*, Il. 6, 48, Od. 21, 10; cf. κύανος. It was early made an article of traffic, Od. 1, 184; and was evidently of high value, since pieces of it were given as prizes, Il. 23, 261, 850. It mostly came from the north and east of the Euxine, hence Σκύθης σ., Aesch. Theb. 817; cf. χάλυψ. — 2. oft. as a symbol of *hardness*, sometimes in bad sense, of *hard-heartedness*, sometimes in good, of *unbending strength*, whether of body or mind, cf. σιδήρεος, and Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815.—II. like Lat. *ferrum, any thing made of iron, as iron tool* or *implement*, esp. for husbandry, Il. 23, 834; also of arms, *a sword*, oft. in Hom.; †of the *iron head* or *point* of an arrow, Il. 4, 123†; generally, *armour, arms, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σίδηρον κατέθεντο*, Thuc. 1, 6; cf. σιδηροφορέω: —also *a knife, sickle*, Valck. Hipp. 76: cf. σιδήριον.—III. *a place for selling iron, a cutler's shop*, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 7. —Nic. used also ἡ σ., Th. 924; and in plur., we sometimes find the heteroel. σίδηρα, τά: but the sing. τὸ σίδηρον, prob. only occurs Hdt. 7, 65, and even here the reading varies. [ῑ]

Σιδηρόσπαρτος, ον, (σίδηρος, σπείρω) *sown* or *produced by iron*, Luc. Ocyp. 100.

Σιδηροτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (σίδηρος, τέκτων) *a worker in iron*, Aesch. Pr. 714.

Σιδηρότευκτος, ον, (σίδηρος, τεύχω) *made of iron*, βέλος, Philippid., (?) ap. Ath. 699 F, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 529.

Σιδηροτοκέω, ῶ, *to produce iron*.

Σιδηροτόκος, ον, (σίδηρος, τίκτω) *producing iron*, Anth. P. 9, 561.

Σιδηροτομέω, ῶ, (σίδηρος, τέμνω) *to cut* or *cleave with iron*, Anth. P. 9, 311.

Σιδηροτρύπανον, ου, τό, *an iron borer*, ap. Steph. B. [ῡ]

Σιδηρότρωτος, ον, (τιτρώσκω) *wounded with iron*.

Σιδηρουργεῖον, ου, τό, *iron works, a smithy*, Strab.: and

Σιδηρουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working in iron*: from

Σιδηρουργός, όν, (σίδηρος, *ἔργω) *working in iron: a smith*, Theophr.

†Σιδηροῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, v. σιδήρεος.

Σιδηροφορέω, ῶ, *to bear iron arms, wear arms*, Thuc. 1, 6; so also in mid., Id. 1, 5.—II. *to go with an armed escort*, Plut. Cic. 31, also in mid.: from

Σιδηροφόρος, ον, (σίδηρος, φέρω) *producing iron*, γαῖα σ., of the Chalybes, Ap. Rh. 2, 141, cf. 1005.—II. *bearing arms*.

Σιδηρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (σίδηρος, φρήν) *of iron heart*, Aesch. Pr. 242; σ. θυμός, Id. Theb. 52; σ. φόνος, Eur. Phoen. 672.

Σιδηροφυής, ές, (σίδηρος, φύω) *born of iron, of iron nature*.

Σιδηρόχαλκος, ον, (σίδηρος, χαλκός) *of iron and copper*, Luc. Ocyp. 96.

Σιδηροχάρμης, ου, ὁ, (σίδηρος, χάρμη) *fighting in iron*, epith. of mailed war-horses, Pind. P. 2, 4: cf. χαλκοχάρμης.

Σιδηροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίδηρος, χιτών) *with an iron tunic*, Nonn. [ῐ]

Σιδηρόω, ῶ, (σίδηρος) *to make of iron, overlay with iron*, Luc. Pisc. 51: —ἐσεσιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου, *iron had been laid* over a great part of the rest of the wood, Thuc. 4, 100.

†Σιδηρώ, οῦς, ἡ, (σίδηρος) *Sidero*, wife of Salmoneus, step-mother of Tyro, Soph. Fr. 573.

Σιδήρωμα, ατος, τό, *iron-ware, ironmongery*.

Σιδηρωρύχειον, ου, τό, (ὀρύσσω) *an iron-mine*.

†Σιδητανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sidetani*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Σιδικηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sidicini*, a people of Campania, Strab. p. 237.

Σιδιοειδής, ές, (σίδιον, εἶδος) *of a pale yellow colour, like pomegranate-peel, jaundiced*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Σιδιόεις, εσσα, εν, (σίδιον) *of the nature* or *colour of pomegranate-peel*.—II. =σιδόεις, dub.

Σίδιον, ου, τό, (σιδη) *pomegranate-peel*, Hipp., Ar. Nub. 881: dim. only in form. [σῐ, Ar. l. c.]

Σιδίωτόν, οῦ, τό, *a medicine prepared from* or *with σίδιον*.

†Σιδόνες, ων, οἱ, *the Sidones*, a race of the Bastarni, Strab. p. 306.

Σιδόεις, εσσα, εν, (σίδη) *of the pomegranate, pomegranate-coloured*. [ῐ, Nic. Al. 276.]

Σιδονίηθεν, (Σιδών) adv., *from Sidon*, Il. 6, 291.

†Σιδόνιος, α, ον, poet.=Σιδώνιος, v. sub Σιδών, Il. 6, 290; Od. 4, 84.

Σιδονῦφής, ές, *from the Sidonian loom*.

Σιδοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Sidûs*, a place near Corinth, where (no doubt) pomegranates grew, †Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 13†: hence adj. Σιδούντιος, α, ον.

†Σιδοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Sidussa*, a fortress in the territory of Erythrae on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, Thuc. 8, 24.

Σιδών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Sidon*, one of the oldest cities of Phoenicia, first in Od. 15, 425: hence adj. Σιδώνιος, α, ον, Hom.; and ἡ Σιδωνία, the country of which Sidon was capital, Hom.: later also Σιδώνιος, α, ον, †Hdt. 7, 44; Σιδώνιον ἄστυ=Σιδών, Ar. Ran. 1225†, with pecul. fem. Σιδωνιάς, άδος, †Eur. Hell. 1451†.—II. Σιδών, όνος, ὁ, *a man of Sidon*, Il. 23, 743. [Always ἡ Σιδών; but ὁ Σῐδών, Draco p. 81, 23.]

Σῖελίζω, σίελον, etc., Ion. for σιαλίζω, σίαλον, etc.

ΣΙ'ΖΩ; f. σίσω and σίξω: pf. σέσιγα: —*to hiss*, esp. of the noise made by plunging hot metal into cold water: hence also of the eye of the Cyclops when the burnt stake was thrust into it, σῖζε ἐλαίνεῳ περὶ μοχλῷ, Od. 9, 394: —also of a pot boiling, Magnes Dionys. 2, Ar. Eq. 930; of fish frying, Id. Ach. 1158:—σ. ταῖς ῥίνεσσι, of a greedy fellow eating, Epich. p. 9.—(Hence σιγμός, σισμός, σῖγμα, σῖξις.)—II. *to hush, say hush, command silence*, hence σιγή, σιγάω, etc.—III. *to set a dog on* by saying '*st!*' Theocr. 6, 29: this, acc. to Ruhnk., is properly σίττω. [ῐ by nature, Elmsl. Med. 463.]

Σίθωνία, ας, ἡ, *Sithonia*, a part of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 122; and, poet., generally for *Thrace*: hence Σιθώνιος and Σιθόνιος, α, ον, *Thracian*: Σιθών, όνος, ὁ, *a Sithonian*; and Σιθονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a Sithonian woman*.

Σικάνια, ας, ἡ, *Sicania*, strictly a part of Sicily near Agrigentum, and so in genl. for Σικελία, Od. 24, 307: cf. Hdt. 7, 170; Thuc. 6, 2.

†Σικάνιος, α, ον, *Sicanian, Sicilian*.

†Σικανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sicani*, the earliest inhabitants of Sicily; acc. to Thuc. 6, 2, having come from Iberia from the river Sicanus, cf. Strab. p. 270. [ῐ in deriv., v. Σικανία, but ῑ Call. Dian. 57.]

†Σικανός, οῦ, ὁ, *a Sicanian*.—II. *Sicanus*, a river of Iberia, acc. to Thuc. 6, 2, where the Sicani dwelt before removing to Sicily.—III. a general of the Syracusans, Thuc. 6, 73.

Σικάριος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *sicarius*, N. T.

†Σίκας, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Sicas*, a Lycian, Hdt. 7, 98.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, (Σικελός) *Sicily*, †first in Pind. O. 1, 20; in Hom. called Σικανίη and Θρινακίη.† [Σῐ- in hexam., as in Σικελικός, -ίδης, metri grat.]

†Σικελίδης, ου poet. εω, ὁ, Dor. -δας, α, ὁ, *Sicelides*, a poet of Samos, Theocr. 7, 40, where the Schol. understands Asclepiades; as also is explained in (Mel. 1, 46) Anth. P. 4, 1, 46.

Σικελίζω, *to do* or *speak like the Siciliens; to favour their side*, Lat. *Siculisso*.—II. = ὀρχέομαι, Theophr. ap. Ath. 22 C.

†Σικελικός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to Sicily, Sicilian*, τὸ Σικελικὸν πέλαγος, Thuc. 4, 53: proverb. Σικελικαὶ τράπεζαι (as also ἡ Συρακουσία τράπεζα), of delicate, well-spread tables, Plat. Rep. 404; so ἡ Σ. ὑποποιία, Id. Gorg. 518, for which they were noted.

Σικελιώτης, ου, ὁ, *a Sicilian Greek*, Thuc. 3, 90, etc.: fem. -ιῶτις, ίδος, Xen.: cf. Ἰταλιώτης.

Σικελός, ή, όν, *Sicilian, of* or *from Sicily*, Lat. *Siculus*, Od. 20, 383: for the migration of *the Siceli* from Italy, v. Thuc. 6, 2, and Niebuhr R. H. 1, p. 47. [Acc. to Draco p. 84, 13, also Σι-.]

Σίκερα, τό, *a fermented liquor, strong drink*, LXX.: a gen. sing. σίκερος, in Euseb. Praep. Ev. 6, 10. (Hebr. *shâkar, to be intoxicated*.)

†Σικινίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Sicinus* II, Sol. 16, 3.

Σίκιννα, ης, ἡ=σίκιννις, Dion. H.

Σῐκιννίζω, *to dance the Sicinnis*, Clem. Al.

Σίκιννις (or Σίκινις, Dind. Eur. Cycl. 37), ίδος, ἡ, *the Sicinnis*, a dance of Satyrs used in the Satyrical drama, Eur. l. c.: named from its inventor *Sicinnus*, Ath. 20 E, 630 B; or, acc. to others, from *Sicinnis*, a nymph of Cybelé. Orig. a Cretan dance in honour of Sabazius, Höcks Kreta, 1, p. 209. [Σῐ.]

Σικιννιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a Sicinnis dancer*, Ath. 20 A.

Σικιννοτύρβη, ης, ἡ, *a company of Sicinnis dancers*.—II. a common *air on the flute*, Ath. 618 E.

†Σίκινος, ου, ὁ, *Sicinus*, a slave of Themistocles and tutor of his children; sent by him to deceive Xerxes, Hdt. 8, 75, 110; cf. Plut. Themist. 12: v. l. Σίκινος.

†Σίκινος, ου, ὁ, *Sicinus*, son of Thoas and the nymph Oenoë, Ap. Rh. 1, 625.—II. ἡ, a small island of the Aegean sea near Crete, Ap. Rh. 1, 624.

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†Σίκκα, ἡ, the city *Sicca* Veneria in Numidia, Polyb. 1, 66, 6.

Σίκλος, ὁ,=σίγλος, q. v.

Σῖκύα, ας, ἡ, Ion. σικύη,=πέπων, a fruit like the *cucumber* or *gourd*, but eaten ripe (cf. *σίκυος*), Hipp.; the plant grew to the height of a tree, Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 10, 4:—esp. *the long Indian gourd* (the round sort being called *κολοκύνθη*).—II. *a cupping glass*, because it was shaped like the long gourd, Lat. *cucurbita*, Hipp.; v. Br. Ar. Lys. 444.

Σῑκῡάζω, (*σικύα* II) *to cup*, Arr. Epict. 2, 17.

Σῑκύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σικύα*, *σίκυος*, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 7.

Σῑκῡηδόν, adv. (*σικύα*) *gourd-like*, esp. of a fracture, when the bone breaks smoothly off without splinters: *ῥαφανηδόν* is the same: cf. *καυλῃδόν*.

Σῑκῡήλᾶτον, ου, τό, *a forcing bed for cucumbers*, etc., Hipp.

Σῑκῡήρᾶτον, ου, τό=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 86.

Σίκυον, ου, τό, *the seed of cucumbers* or *gourds*, Theophr. [σῐ]

Σῑκῡοπέπων, ονος, ὁ, for *σίκυος πέπων*, v. πέπων I. 2.

Σίκυος or σικυός, οῦ, ὁ, *the common cucumber* or *gourd*, Ar. Pac. 1001, etc.; eaten unripe and raw, hence *σ. ὠμός*, Hipp.:—the *σικύα* was a different kind eaten ripe,=*σίκυος σπερματίας*, *σ. πέπων*, or simply *πέπων*, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. p. 258, sq.: the Lat. *cucumis* comprehends both kinds: also *σίκυς*. [σῐ Cratin. Od. 8.]

Σίκυς, υος, ὁ,=foreg., Alcae. Fr. 118. [σῐ]

Σῑκῡώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the σικύα* or *σίκυος*, Hipp.

Σῑκῦών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*σικύα*, *σίκυος*) *a cucumber-bed*.

Σῑκῦών, ῶνος, ἡ, *Sicyon*, †a city of the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus, Il. 2, 572†; later, ὁ Σ., †Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 14†, Polyb., cf. Schweigh. Ath. 629. A:—adj. Σῑκῦώνιος, α, ον, *Sicyonian*, Hdt. 6, 92:—adv. Σῑκῦώνοθε, *of* or *from Sicyon*, Pind. N. 9, 2.—The people themselves called their town Σεκύων: its oldest name was Μηκώνη.

Σῑκῦωνη, ης, ἡ, and -νία, ας, ἡ,= *σικύα*, Hipp., Wytt. Plut. 2, 154 C.

†Σικυωνία, ας, ἡ, (Σικυών) *Sicyonia*, a small territory of the Peloponnesus around Sicyon, Strab. p. 379.

Σῑκῦώνια (sc. *ὑποδήματα*), τά, a kind of *woman's shoes*, esp. made at Sicyon, Luc.

Σικχάζομαι, diss., (*σικχός*)=sq., Hesych.

Σικχαίνω, (*σικχός*) *to loathe, dislike*, c. acc., *σικχαίνω πάντα τὰ δημόσια*, Call. Epigr. 29, 4: so in mid., Ib. 30, 4, and freq. in late, esp. Alex., writers, Gataker M. Anton. 5, 9, Lob. Phryn. 226.

Σικχαντός, ή, όν, *disgusting, loathsome*.

Σικχᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (*σικχάζω*) *loathing, disgust*.

Σικχός, οῦ, ὁ, *a squeamish, fastidious person*, esp. in eating, opp. to *πάμφαγος*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 3, 7, 6, Plut. 2, 87 B, Ath. 262 A; cf. *ἀσικχος*, *σικχαίνω*. (Cf. *sick*.) Hence

Σίκχος, εος, τό, and σικχότης, ητος, ἡ,=*σικχάσια*, LXX.

†Σίκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sicon*, masc. pr. n., a cook, Ath. 378 A.

†Σίλα, ὁ *δρυμός*, *Sila*, a wood in Bruttium, Strab. p. 261.

†Σιλακηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Silaceni*, a people in Assyria, Strab. p. 745.

†Σιλᾶνίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Silanion*, a celebrated statuary of Athens, Plut. Thes. 4.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Σίλᾶνός, ὁ, Dor.=Σιληνός; as pr. n., also *Silanus*, a seer of Ambracia, Xen. An. 1, 7, 18.—2. an Elean of Macistus, Id. 7, 4, 26.—3. a Greek historian, Strab. p. 172.

†Σίλαρις, ιδος, ὁ, *the Silarus*, in Lucania, Strab. p. 252: in Dion. P. Σίλαρος, 361.

†Σίλας, α, ὁ, *Silas*, and Σιλουανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Silvanus*, a companion of Paul, N. T.—II. *the Silas*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 6, 2.

†Σιλβία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Silvia*, Strab.

Σιληνός, ὁ, v. Σειληνός.

Σιληπορδέω, Dor. *σιλᾱπορδέω*, (*πέρδω*) a word used by Sophron, of a vulgar arrogant person, Lat. *oppedere alicui*, *to treat* one *with rudeness*. (The first part of the compd. is dub.: perh. the Dorians had a form *σιλός* for *σίλλος*.) Hence

Σιληπορδία, ας, ἡ, *wanton rudeness*, Luc. Lexiph. 21; v. foreg.

Σίλι, τό, *the palma Christi*, called in Hdt. 2, 94, *σιλλικύπριον*; also *σέσελις*, *σέσελι*, *σέφιλι*, *κροτών*,—cf. also *κῖκι*.

Σῐλῐγνιον, ου, τό, Lat. *siligo*, *spring-wheat*, which the Greeks first procured from the Romans. Hence

Σῐλῐγνις, εως, ἡ, *flour from spring-wheat*, a finer kind of *σεμίδαλις*, Galen.: *σιλιγνίτης ἄρτος*, bread *made therefrom*. [σῐ]

Σιλλαίνω, (*σίλλος*) *to insult, mock, jeer, banter*, Diog. L. 9, 111, Luc. Prom. 8, Ael. V. H. 3, 40.

Σιλλικύπριον, also *σιλικύπριον*, ου, τό,=*σίλι* or *κῖκι*, Hdt. 2, 94, ubi v. Bähr, et cf. Diosc. 4, 161.

Σιλλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write σίλλοι*: and Σιλλογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing of σίλλοι*: from

Σιλλογράφος, ον, (*σίλλος*, *γράφω*) *a writer of σίλλοι*, usu. epith. of Timon of Phlius; cf. *σίλλος*. [ᾰ]

†Σίλλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Silli*, an Aethiopian people, Strab. p. 772.

ΣΙΛΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (not *σιλλός*) *jeering, satire*, usu. *a satirical poem*: Timon of Phlius, who lived about Ol. 127, seems to have given this signf. to the word; he wrote three books of *Σίλλοι* in hexam. verse, in which he attacked all the Greek philosophers, except Pyrrho and the Skeptics, to which school he himself belonged, v. Diog. L. 9, c. 12. His Fragments will be found in Brunck's Analecta, and separate editions have since been published by Wölke (Warsaw 1820), and F. Paul (Berlin 1828).—Later, the name *σίλλος* was given to any piece of satire or censure in any poem, as to many passages in the Homeric poems, to Xenophanes' attack on Homer's and Hesiod's theology, etc.: so Lat. *sillus*. The form *σιλός* is dub. (Usu. deriv. from *εἴλω*, *ἴλλω*, *ἴλλος*, *ἰλλός*, with *σ.* prefixed Dor., cf. *Ἰλλωψ*, *σιλλόω*. Schneider takes it as a collat. form. of *σιμός*, as a turned-up nose was a sign of mockery (cf. *σιμός* I, *σιμόω*), connecting it with Σιληνός, Σειληνός, and so with Σάτυρος: certainly the Lat. *silo* and *silus* are in his favour, cf. Lucret. 4, 1165.)

†Σίλλος, ου, ὁ, *Sillus*, son of Thrasymedes, Paus. 2, 18, 8.

Σιλλόω, = *σιλλαίνω*: acc. to Hesych., *τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἠρέμα περιφέρειν*, which favours the deriv. of *σίλλος* from *ἴλλω*, Archipp. Incert. 11.

Σίλλυβα, τά, and *σίλλῠβος*, ὁ, a *tuft*, *bob*; generally, *an appendage*: hence of *the parchment labels* which hung from the written rolls of the ancients to receive the title of the book, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; cf. *σίλυβος*, *σίσυβος*, *σίττυβος*.

Σιλόδουροι, οἱ, a Gallic word translated by the Greek *εὐχωλιμαῖος*, *one who has vowed to live and die with his lord*, Ath. 249 B; the *soldurii* of Caesar, B. G. 3, 22.

†Σιλουᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Silvanus*, v. Σίλας.

†Σιλούϊον, ου, τό, *Silvium*, a city of the Peucetii, Strab. p. 283.

Σιλουρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the eating of a σίλουρος*, a serving it up at table, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 1, 11. [σῐ̄λ]

Σίλουρος, ου, ὁ, a river fish, prob. the *shad*, Lat. *silurus* (usu. deriv. from *σείειν οὐράν*, Ath. 287 B), Dador. Ἐπίκληρ. 1, 36, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E, Juvenal. 4, 33. [σῐ̄λ]

Σίλυβος, ὁ, also Σίλλυβος, *a plant like a thistle*, the shoots of which were eaten, Diosc. 4, 159.

Σίλφη, ης, ἡ, *a stinking insect*, a kind of *grub* or *beetle*, Lat. *blatta*, Arist. H. A. 8, 17, 8.—II. *a bookworm*, Luc.

Σιλφιόεις, εσσα, εν, (*σίλφιον*) *of silphium*, Nic. Al. 329.

Σίλφιον, ου, τό, Lat. *laserpitium*, a plant, the juice of which was used in food and medicine, first in Hdt. 4, 169, 192, Soph. Fr. 945; freq. in Ar. as an eatable, esp. mashed up with cheese, Av. 534, 1579; and certainly not very sweet, Id. Eq. 895, sq.—Bentl. (Correspondence, Lett. 235, and ap. Gaisf. Hdt. l. c.) thinks it is the *asa-foetida*, still much eaten as a relish in the East: it is now thought that the Persian sort, which yielded the *ὀπὸς Μηδικός*, was this, cf. Böttiger Archäol. u. Kunst 1, p. 226. but the African sort, yielding the *ὀπὸς Κυρηναϊκός* was (acc. to Delile Cela) the *ferula Tingitana*, or (acc. to Sprengel) the *thapsia gummifera*, v. Bahr Hdt. l. c. Hence

Σιλφιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*πωλέω*) *a dealer in silphium*, Strab.

Σιλφιοφόρος, ον, (*σίλφιον*, *φέρω*) *bearing silphium*, Strab.

Σιλφιόω, ῶ, *to prepare with silphium*: *σεσιλφιωμένος*=sq., Philox. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 644. Hence

Σιλφιωτός, ή, όν, *prepared with silphium*, Ar. Fr. 180.

†Σιλωάμ, ὁ, *Siloam*, a fountain at the base of Mt. Sion, N. T.

†Σιμάγγελος, ου, ὁ, *Simangelus*, a Boeotarch, Paus. 9, 13, 6.

†Σίμαιθα, ἡ, *Simaetha*, a courtesan of Megara, Ar. Ach. 524, cf. Ath. 570 A.—2. a Sicilian female, Theocr. 2, 101.

†Σιμάριστος, ου, ὁ, *Simaristus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 478 C.

Σιμβλεύω, (*σίμβλος*) *to have bees*—II. intr., *κηρία σιμβλεύει*, *bees collects in the hive*, Anth. P. 6, 236.

Σίμβλη, ης, ἡ,=*σίμβλος*. Hence

Σιμβλήιος, ᾱ, ον, poet. for *σιμβλίος*, *σ. ἔργα*, *honey*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1036, —pecul. fem. *σιμβληΐς*, ίδος, *σ.*, *a hole in a rock used by bees as a hive*, Id.; *μελίσσαι σιμβληΐδες*, Anth. P. 9, 226.

Σιμβλίος, α, ον, (*σίμβλος*) *of a bee-hive like one*: *found in one*.

Σιμβλίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *σίμβλιος*.

Σιμβλοποιέω, ῶ, *to make bee-hives* generally,=*σιμβλεύω*.

Σίμβλος, ου, ὁ, *a bee-hive*, Hes. Th.

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598, Theocr. 19, 2, Ap. Rh. 2, 132:—metaph., *any store* or *hoard*, σίμβλος χρημάτων, Ar. Vesp. 241, as in Lat. *favissae* for *thesaurus*. — In Opp. also heterocl. pl. σίμβλα, τά. (Prob. akin to μέλι, βλίττω.)

Σιμικινθιον, τό, f. l. for σημικίνθιον.

Σιμίκιον, τό, *a musical instrument of thirty-five strings*.

†Σιμίχη, ης, ἡ, *Simiche*, a slave, mother of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, Ael. V. H. 12, 43.—2. in Luc. v. l. Σιμμίχη.

†Σιμιχίδας, α, ὁ, Dor. for -δης, (strictly *son of Simichus*, or perh. formed from σιμός, v. Subj. of 3d Idyll. Theocr.), *Simichidas*, a name for Theocritus himself, 7, 21.

†Σιμμίας, ου, ὁ, *Simmias*, a Theban, pupil of the Pythagorean Philolaus, Plat.; etc. — 2. a poet of Byzantium, Anth. P. 4, 1. — Others in Strab.; etc.

Σιμοειδής, ές, (σιμός, εἶδος) *snub-nosed*.

Σιμόεις, εντος, ὁ, *the Simoïs*, †a small river of Troas, rising in Ida and joining the Scamander†, Il. 4, 476; contr. Σιμοῦς, οῦντος, Hes. Th. 342:—adj. Σιμοέντιος, contr. Σιμούντιος, α, ον, also ος, ον in Eur. Hel. 250; pecul. poet. fem. Σιμοεντίς, ίδος, †Eur. Andr. 1163. — 2. acc. to Strab. p. 608 a river of Sicily near Aegesta.

†Σιμοείσιος, ου, ὁ, *Simoïsius*, son of Anthemion, a noble Trojan, Il. 4, 474.

†Σιμοέντιος, α, ον, v. sub Σιμόεις.

Σιμοπρόσωπος, ον, (σιμός, πρόσωπον) *with a snub-nose*, i. e. *flat face*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

ΣΙ΄ΜΟΣ, ἡ, όν, *snub-nosed*, *flat-nosed*, like the Tartars (or Scythians, as Hdt. calls them), Hdt. 4, 23, cf. 5, 9; so, Arist. says that all children are σιμοί, Probl. 33, 18; also of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2, 71; of bees and kids, Theocr. 7, 80; 8, 50: σιμὴ ῥίς, Plat. Theaet. 209 C; τὸ σ. τῆς ῥινός = σιμότης, Xen. Symp. 5, 6: opp. to γρυπός. — Since scorn is expressed by turning up the nose, we find σιμὰ γελᾶν = *naso suspendere adunco*, Mel. 91, 4: so, σιμὰ σεσηρὼς μυχθίζεις, Id. 52, 3, cf. 95. — II. also of other things, *bent upwards*, hence *steep*, *up-hill*, Lat. *acclivis*, opp. to κατάντης, Lat. *declivis*, Ar. Lys. 288; πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν, to pursue *up-hill*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 23; πρὸς τὸ σ. ἀνατρέχειν, Dionys. (Com.) Ὁμων. 2; so, τὰ σιμὰ ὑπερβαλεῖν, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16.—2. generally, *bent in*, *hollow*, *concave*, ἡ γαστὴρ τῶν ἀδείπνων σιμή, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21: τὰ σιμὰ τοῦ ἥπατος, *the bottom* of the liver:—opp. to κυρτός, convex. (Lat. *simus*, *simia*, seem to come from it.)

Σῖμος, ου, ὁ, masc. prop. n., *Simus*, strictly *Flat-nose*, also Σιμύλος, Jac. Anth. P. p. 60, 131. — †2. a Sicilian, founder of Himera, Thuc. 6, 5.—3. a Thessalian of Larissa, an adherent of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 241, 27. —Others in Dem.; Theocr.; etc.†— II. a kind of *tunny*. [Σῖμος, not Σίμος, should be written also in Anth. P. 6, 310; 9, 315.]

Σιμότης, ητος, ἡ, (σιμός) *the shape of a snub nose*, *snubbiness*, Plat. Theaet. 209 C, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21; opp. to γρυπότης. — II. generally, *hollowness*, *flatness*, Hipp.; so, σ. τῶν ὀδόντων, of the *upturned* tusks of a wild boar, Xen. Cyn. 10, 13.

†Σιμούντιος, α, ον, v. sub Σιμόεις.

Σίμους, οὔντος, ὁ, = Σιμόεις.

Σιμόω, ῶ, (σιμός) *to turn up the nose*: hence, *to sneer at*, Lat. *naso suspendere adunco*. — II. generally, *to bend in* or *upwards*:—pass., *to become hollow* or *flat*, Hipp.; πόδες σεσιμωμένοι, *up-turned* feet, as of some wading birds, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 8.

†Σίμυλος, ου, ὁ, *Simylus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 424.—2. a tragic actor, Dem. 314, 11. —Others in Luc.; etc.

†Σίμυρα, ων, τά, *Simyra*, a city of Syria, Strab. p. 753.

Σιμῳδία, ας, ἡ, (ᾠδή) a kind of *loose song*, *named from one* Σίμος, its inventor, Strab.

Σιμῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, *one who sings* σιμῳδίαι, Ath. 620 D, cf. ἱλαρῳδός.

Σίμωμα, ατος, τό, (σιμόω) *that which is bent upwards*, *that which turns up*, σ. ναός, *the upturned bow* of a ship, Plut. Pericl. 26: cf. σάμαινα.

†Σίμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Simon*, a notorious sophist in Athens, Ar. Nub. 351.—2. an Athenian, who wrote concerning horsemanship, Xen. de Re Eq. 1, 1. —3. a Thracian, gifted with citizenship at Athens, Dem. 624, 6, 15.—Others in Lys.; Luc.; etc.

†Σιμωνακτίδης, ου, ὁ, *Simonactides*, a writer of Chios, Ath. 662 C.

†Σιμωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Simonides*, the celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, Theogn. 469, Hdt. 5, 102.—2. an elegiac poet of the island Amorgus, Ar. Nub. 1362; Ath. 106 F.—3. a leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 4, 7.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Σινᾶ, ὁ, (τὸ Σιναῖον ὄρος, Joseph.) *Mt. Sina* or *Sinai*, in Arabia, renowned for the delivery on it of the law to Moses by the Lord, LXX.; N. T.

Σινάζω, = σίνομαι, dub. l. in Theocr. 30, 32, v. Wüstem.

Σίνᾱμώρευμα, ατος, τό, *a stolen dainty*, Pherecr. Incert. 10.

Σινᾱμωρέω, ῶ, *to damage*, *waste*, *destroy wantonly*, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μηδεμίην πόλιν σιναμωρέειν, Hdt. 1, 152; cf. 8, 35: generally, *to treat roughly*, *wantonly*, *lewdly*, γυνὴ σιναμωρουμένη, Ar. Nub. 1070. (The form σινομωρέω is rejected even by the old Gramm., cf. σινάμωρος fin.)

Σιναμωρία, ας, ἡ, *mischievousness*, joined with ὕβρις by Arist. Eth. N. 7, 6, 6.—II. *lewdness*: in Themist. *extravagance*.

Σινάμωρος, ον, *mischievous*, *hurtful*, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.: c. gen. rei, τῶν ἑαυτοῦ σ., *ruining* his own affairs, Hdt. 5, 92, 6: *wantonly mischievous*, *wanton*, Anacr. 50.—II. *wanton*, *lecherous*, Plut. 2, 3 A; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609. [σῑ̆] (The deriv. from σίνομαι is clear: but as to -μωρος, it is as difficult to explain here, as in the other words with the same ending, ἐγχεσίμωρος, λόμωρος, ὑλακόμωρος. The form σινόμωρος is perh. acc. to analogy, but rejected even by the early Gramm., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 152, Jac. in Wolf's Anal. 3, p. 30: σινάμορος is equally dub., and perh. arose from attempts at etymology.)

Σινᾱπέλαιον, ου, τό, *mustard-oil*, Diosc.

Σίνᾱπι, εως, and σίνᾱπυ, ῦος, τό, *mustard*, Lat. *sinapi*, Nic. ap. Ath. 366 D, N. T.: cf. σίνηπι. The better Att. however used neither of these two forms, but νᾶπυ (q. v.), Ath. 367 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 288. [σῑ̆]

Σινᾱπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σίναπι, *a mustard-pudding*. [ῑ̆]

Σινᾱπίζω, (σίναπι) *to apply a mustard-blister to* one, τινά, Xenarch. Scyth. 1.—II. *to look sourly at* one, τινί, dub.

Σινάπῐνος, η, ον, *of mustard*. [ᾰ̆]

Σινάπιον, ου, τό, dim. from σίναπι, *a little mustard*. [ᾰ̆]

Σινᾱπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σιναπίζω) *the use of a mustard-blister*.

Σιναπιστέον, verb. adj., *one must put on a mustard-blister*.

†Σιναρθοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Sinarthocles*, a king of the Parthians, Luc. Macrob. 15.

†Σίναρος, ου, ὁ, *the Sinarus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 9.

Σινᾱρός, ά, όν, (σίνομαι) *mischievous*, *hurtful*.—II. pass., *hurt*, *damaged*, esp. in medic., as Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Σινάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of foreg.

†Σίνδα, ων, τά, *Sinda*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

†Σινδική, ῆς, ἡ, *Sindice*, a district in Asia on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Hdt. 4, 85.

†Σινδικός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to the Sindi*, *Sindian*; λιμήν, a harbour on the coast of the Cimmerian Bosporus, Strab. p. 496.

†Σινδίμανα, ων, τά, *Sindimana*, a city of India, Arr. An. 6, 16, 4.

†Σινδοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sindi*, a people of Asia just east of the Cimmerian Bosporus, Hdt. 4, 28.—2. In Ap. Rh. 4, 322 a people near the mouths of the Ister; prob. same with former; cf. Strab. p. 495.

Σινδόνη, ης, ἡ, = σινδών: *a garment*, *etc.*, *made of it*.

Σινδόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., LXX., and Dio C.: also σινδονίσκη, ης, ἡ, Plut. 2, 340 D.

Σινδονίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, *wearing clothes of* σινδών, Strab.

Σινδονοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear clothes of* σινδών, Strab.: from

Σινδονοφόρος, ον, *wearing garments of* σινδών.

Σινδονῦφής, ές, *woven like* or *of* σινδών, Philox ap. Ath. 409 E.

†Σίνδος, ου, ἡ, *Sindus*, a city of Macedonia, in Mygdonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

Σινδρός, ὁ, also σίνδρων, ωνος, ὁ, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 B, contr. for σιναρός, = βλαπτικός, πονηρός, *mischievous*:—also = δοῦλος, δουλέκδουλος, Ath. l. c. Hence

Σινδρωνεύομαι, = σίνομαι, Gramm.

Σινδώ, οῦς, ἡ, Att. for sq., Valck. Phoen. 458.

Σινδών, όνος, ἡ, *sindon*, *a fine Indian cloth*, *muslin* (and so prob. derived from Ἰνδός, *Sind*), Hdt. 1, 200; 2, 95; σινδὼν βυσσίνη, esp. used for mummy-cloth, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181 (cf. sub βύσσος):—later, generally, *fine linen*, *linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222, Thuc. 2, 49; σινδόνος τελαμῶνες, surgeon's bandages, Hdt. 7, 181:—then, *any thing made of this cloth*, *a muslin garment*, *a napkin*, Lat. *mappula*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 180.

Σινέομαι, Ion. for σίνομαι, *to hurt*, *damage*, *waste*, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 123; 5, 81; 9, 13, 49, 73, 87.

Σίνηπῐ and σίνηπυ, τό, Ion. for σίναπι, σίναπυ: Nic. has also acc. σίνηπυν, Al. 533; gen. σινήπιος, Arist. Plant. 1, 5, 5. [σῐ̆]

Σινιάζω, (σινίον) = σήθω, *to sift*, *winnow*, N. T. Hence

Σινίασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is sifted off*, *chaff*.

Σινιάω, = σινάζω.

Σινιατῆριον, τό, also σίνιατρον, (σινιάω) = sq.

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Σινίον,ου,τό, *a sieve*: this word with all its derivs. is late, prob. not before N. T.

Σίνις, ιδος, ὁ, acc. *σίνιν*, (*σίνομαι*) *a destroyer, ravager, robber, σ. κτεάνων*, Soph. Fr. 230:—also as adj., *destroying, λέων σ.*, Aesch. Ag. 718.—II. as prop. n., *ὁ Σίνις, the Destroyer*, a famous robber of early Greece, called *ὁ Πιτυοκάμπτης*:—also written Σίννις, Valck. Hipp. 977. [~]

†**Σίννακα**, ων, τά, *Sinnaca*, a city of the Mygdones, in Babylonia, Strab. p. 747.

Σινόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (*σίνομαι*, *ὀδούς*) *hurting with the teeth*.—II. *ὁ σ., a fish*, Antiph. Arch. 1; cf. *συνόδους*.

†**Σινόεις**, ὁ, appell. of Pan from his nurse **Σινόη**. Paus. 8, 30, 3.

†**Σινόεσσα**, and **Σινόνεσσα**, ης, ἡ, *Sinuessa*, a city of Latium on the confines of Campania, Strab. p. 231.

†**Σινόη**, ης, ἡ, *Sinoë*, a nymph, v. **Σινόεις**.

ΣΙ'ΝΟΜΑΙ, Ion. *σινέομαι* (q. v.), dep., used by Hom. only in pres., and imperf., whereas Hdt. 8, 31, has an aor. *ἐσίναντο* (nisi legend. *ἐσινέατο*):—cf. sub fin. Strictly, *to tear away, seize and carry off* as booty, hence of attacks or assaults generally, in Hom. always upon living beings, *ὅτε μοι σίνοιτό γ' ἑταίρους*, Od. 12, 114; so of the Cyclopes, *οἱ σφέας σινέσκοντο*, who *used to attack and spoil* them, Od. 6, 6; esp. of the plunder of cattle, *εἰ δέ κε σίναι*, Od. 11, 112; 12, 139, cf. *ἀσινής*: so, later, of wild beasts, *to tear away, tear in pieces, devour*; cf. *σίνις, σίντης, σίντωρ*.—2. of things, *to carry off, plunder*, e. g., *οὐ σινέσκετο καρπόν*, Hes. Fr. 2, 3; in prose more usu., *γῆν* or *χώραν σίνεσθαι, to pillage, plunder, spoil* a country, Hdt. 6, 97; 8, 31, etc., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 15, etc.—II. in more general signf., *to harm, damage, distress, alδὼς ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται*, Il. 24, 45, Hes. Op. 316, and Hdt.; like Att. *βλάπτειν* or *κακοποιεῖν*, cf. Plat. Legg. 936 E.—2. also, *to hurt, wound*, Hdt. 2, 68: esp. of the damage done by one army to another, *σίνεσθαι τὸν στρατόν, μέγα σ. τοὺς πολεμίους*, etc., 5, 27; 7, 147, etc., Xen. Lac. 12, 5.—No act. *σίνω* occurs, but *σίνομαι* is used as pass. by Orph. Arg. 212, and we have pf. *σεσιμμένος* in pass. signf. in an Inscr.—Rare in Att. prose, except Plat. l. c., and Xen. [*σῑ*]

†**Σινορία**, ας, ἡ, *Sinoria*, a fortress in Pontus, Strab. p. 555.

Σίνος, εος, τό, (*σίνομαι*) *hurt, harm, mischief*, Aesch. Ag. 389, 561.—II. act. *any thing hurtful, a mischief, plague*, and so=*σίνις, σίντης*, Ib. 733; cf. Valck. Hipp. 977. [*σῑ* Aesch., Nic. Th. 1, 653; but, in Nic. Al. 231, *σίνος*.] Hence

Σινότης, ητος, ἡ, *faultiness*.

Σινόω, late collat. form from *σίνομαι*, Manetho.

†**Σίντες**, ων, οἱ, *the Sintes*, a people of Africa, Strab. p. 131.

Σίντης, ου, ὁ, (*σίνομαι*) *tearing, ravenous*, epith. of the lion and wolf, like the later *σίνις*, Il. 11, 481; 16, 353: *σίνταφάλαγγος* (a fem. subst.) Nic. Th. 715.

Σίντις, ιος, ὁ,=foreg., but we only find it in plur. as prop. n., *οἱ Σίντιες, the Sintians*, the early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were *pirates*, Il. 1, 594, Od. 8, 294: hence *Σιντηΐς, ἴδος, ἡ*, old epith. of Lemnos, †*Sintian*, Ap. Rh. 1, 608.

†**Σίντοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Sinti*, a people of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 98; also wr. *Σιντοί*, Strab. p. 457, v. *Σάϊοι*.

Σίντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*σίντης*, Anth. P. 6, 45.

Σίνων, ωνος, ὁ, (*σίνομαι*) *Sinon*, i. e. *the Destroyer*, the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse: the story is not in Hom., but Soph. had a play of this name. [*ῑ*]

Σινώπη, ης, ἡ, *Sinopé, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black sea*: **Σινωπίτης**, ου, and **Σινωπεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of it*: adj. **Σινωπικός**, ή, όν, †*of Sinope, Sinopic*, Strab.; *ἡ Σινωπίς, ἴδος*, and **Σινωπῖτις**, *the territory of S.*, Id. pp. 546, 561†.—II. *ἡ Σινωπική* (sc. *μίλτος*), *a red earth* found in Cappadocia, and imported into Greece from Sinopé, Lat. *rubrica Sinopica*, Theophr.; so, *ἡ Σινωπίς*, Dioscr.

†**Σινώπη**, ης, ἡ, *Sinopē*, daughter of Asopus and Methone, Ap. Rh. 2, 946.—Others in Dem. 610, 17; etc.

†**Σινώτιον**, ου, τό, *Sinotium*, name of two cities, *τὸ νέον* and *τὸ παλαιόν* in Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Σίξαι, aor. 1 inf. from *σίζω*.

Σίξις, εως, ἡ, (*σίζω*) *a hissing*, such as is made by plunging hot metal in water, Arist. Meteor. 2, 9, 16.

Σϊοειδής, ές, (*εἶδος*) *like σίον*.

Σϊοκόρος, ὁ, Lacon. for *θεοκόρος*, =*νεωκόρος*.

Σίον, ου, τό, *a marsh* or *meadow plant*, Theocr. 5, 125, in plur.; and in Od. 5, 72, Ptolemy Euergetes wished to read *σίον* for *ἶον*, Wolf. Proleg. p. cxciii.

Σῖος, Lacon. for *θεός*, Ar. Lys. 81, 174, etc.; cf. sub *θεὸς* II.

†**Σιούφ**, ἡ, *Siuph*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, in the Saïtic nome, Hdt. 2, 172.

Σῖπᾶλός, lengthd. for *σιφλός, purblind*, Poët. ap. E. M.

Σίπᾰρος, ου, ὁ, also *σίφαρος*, Lat. *supparum, τὸ ἱστίον τὸ ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ κρεμάμενον*: proverb., *σιπάρους ἑταίρειν*, Lat. *suppara summis velis annectere*, to hoist *all sail*, Arr. Epict. 3, 2. [*ῐ*]

†**Σιποῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, the city *Sipontum* in Apulia, Polyb. 10, 1, 8.

Σῖπύη, ης, Ar. Eq. 1296, Plut. 806, and in Hippocr. *σιπυλίς, ἰδος, ἡ*, also *σιπύς*:—*a vessel, case, cupboard*; esp., *a meal-jar, meal-sack*, Jac. Leon. Tar. 9. (The deriv. is obscure: prob. akin to the dialectic forms *σίββα, κίββα, κύββα*,=*πήρα*, therefore also to *κίβισις, κίβυσις, κύδισις*, etc.: *ἰπύα* is a collat. form without *σ*, Lob. Phryn. 301; also in Att. with aspirated *π*., *σίφυις, σίφνος*.)

†**Σιπυλῆνη**, ης, ἡ, *of Sipylus*, appell. of Rhea from sq., Strab. p. 469.

†**Σίπῠλος**, ου, ὁ, *Sipylus*, a mountain on the borders of Lydia and Phrygia, now *Sipuli-dag*, Il. 24, 615; Strab. p. 571.—II. ἡ, a city of Lydia by Mt. Sipylus, destroyed by an earthquake, Pind. O. 1, 62; Eur. I. A. 952; called by Strab. *Μαγνησία πρὸς Σίπυλον*.—III. ὁ, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

Σίραιον, ου, τό, *new wine boiled down*, Lat. *defrutum*. Ar. Vesp. 878, Antiph. Leuc. 1, Alex. Leb. 2, 8, Πονηρ., 2, 3: also *οἶνος σίραιος*, Hipp.; or *οἶνος σίρινος*, cf. Foës. Oecon.:—cf. *ἕψημα*. [*ῐ*]

†**Σίρακες**, ων, οἱ, *the Siraces*, a people between the Maeotis and Caspian, Strab. p. 506.

†**Σιρακηνή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Siracene*, the territory of foreg., Strab. p. 504.

Σιρίασις, **σιριάω**, worse forms for *σειριασις, σειριάω*.

Σίριον, τό, *a star*.

†**Σῖρις**, ιος, ὁ, but also **Σίρις**, Lyc. 856, and **Σείρις**, *the Siris*, a river of Lucania, Strab. p. 264.—II. ἡ, a city on foreg. river, port of Heraclea, also called *Πολιεῖον*, Hdt. 8, 62.—2. a city of Paeonia in Thrace, Hdt. 8, 115.

†**Σιρίτης**, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Sira* II. 1), Hdt. 6, 27.

†**Σίρμιον**, ου, τό, *Sirmium*, a city of Pannonia, Strab. p. 134.

Σῑρομάστης, ου, ὁ, (*σιρός, μαστάω*) strictly *pit-searcher*, a sort of *probe or gauge*, with which the tax-gatherers searched corn-pits and magazines, Math. Vett.: in war it was used to try whether there were pits *etc.* in the ground.—II. *a barbed lance*, LXX. Joseph. Also written *σειρομάστης*.

†**Σιρομίτρης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Sirmitres*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 68.

†**Σιροπαίονες**, ων, οἱ, *the Siropæones*, a people of Thrace, around Sira (II. 2), Hdt. 5, 15.

Σῑρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a pit*, esp. for keeping corn in, Eur. Phryx. 4, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 28, Dem. 169, fin.: also *a pitfall*, Lat. *sirus*. [*ῑ*, ll. c., and Anth. cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 217; but in common language *ῐ*, acc. to Draco p. 81, 25.]

†**Σίρρας**, ὁ, *Sirrhas*, masc. pr. n. Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 11.

Σιρρός, ὁ, later form for *σειρός*. Schol. Long. p. 226.

†**Σίρωμος**, ου, ὁ, *Sirumus*, son of Eschthon, king in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. a Tyrian, Id. 7, 98.

†**Σισάμνης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Sisamnes*, a Persian, father of Otanes, Hdt. 5, 25.—2. another, Id. 7, 65.

†**Σισάπων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Sisapon*, ὁ νῦν and ὁ παλαιός, two cities in Hispania, Strab. p. 141.

Σῐσύριον, ου, τό, *a woman's ornament*, prob., a kind of *chain*.

Σίσῠρον, ου, τό, a plant with an eatable root, *sium sisarum*, Lana., Lat. *siser*, Epich. p. 1, Dioscr. [*σῐ*]

†**Σισικος** or **Σισικοττος**, ου, ὁ, *Sisicus* or *Sisicottus*, a Persian name, Arr. An. 5, 20, 7.

†**Σισιμάκης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Sisamaces*, a leader of the Persians, Hdt. 5, 121.

†**Σισιμίθρου πέτρα**, ἡ, *rock of Sisimithres* in Bactria, Strab. p. 517.

†**Σισίνης**, ου, ὁ, *Sisines*, a Persian name, Arr. An. 1, 25, 3; etc.

†**Σισίννης**, ου, ὁ, *Sisinnes*, a Scythian, Luc. Tox. 57.

†**Σίσις**, ιδος, ὁ, *Sisis*, masc. pr. n. Strab. p. 555.

†**Σισκία**, ας, ἡ, *Siscia*, in Pannonia, Strab. p. 314.

Σισμός, ὁ, (*σίζω*)=*σῖξις, a hissing*.

Σισύη, ης, ἡ, *a mode of braiding or dressing the hair*, LXX.

Σίσυβος, ὁ, rare dialectic form for *θίσανος*, akin to *σίλλυβος* and *σιττύβος*.

Σισύμβριον, ου, τό, *sisymbrium*, Theophr.; *σ. μόριον*, Antiph. Thurr. 1, 5.

Σῐσύμβριον, ου, τό,=sq., Crat. Malth. 1, 3, Ar. Av. 169.

Σίσυμβρον, ου, τό, a sweet-smelling plant, perh., *mint* or *thyme*. [In Mel. 1, 19, but *σι*, Nic. Th. 838.]

Σισύρα (not *σίσυρα*), ας, ἡ, *a shaggy goat-skin*; and so, *generally an outer garment of skin*, or *of skins sewn together*, like *βαίτη*, Valck. Ammon., Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.: hence, *a thick, rough outer garment*, with the nap uncut: it served as a garment by day, and a covering by night, like the modern Greek *γρεγο*, Ar. Vesp. 1137

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Nub. 10, etc.; in Hdt. *σισύρνα*, q. v.: —*σίσυρνον, σίσυρνος, σίσυρος, σῖσυς, σύρα, συρία* are rare collat. forms. The word prob. belongs to *τίτυρος*, Lacon. word for *a goat*, and this again connects it with *Σάτυρος*.)

†**Σισύρβη, ης, ἡ, *Sisyrbe***, an Amazon at Ephesus, Strab. p. 633: from her a portion of the Ephesians were said to be named **Σισυρβῖται**.

Σισῦριγχίον, ου, τό, (*σισύρα*) *a bulbous plant*, Theophr.

Σισῦρίνιον, τό, later form for *σισύρα*.

Σίσυρνα, ἡ, =σισύρα, *a garment of skin, σ. λεοντεία*, v. l. Hdt. 4, 109; 7, 67, Aesch. Fr. 101. [*σῖ*] Hence

Σισυρνοδύτης, ου, ὁ, (δύω) *one who slips into a σίσυρνα, wears a shaggy upper garment*, Lyc. 634. [*δῠ*]

Σίσυρνον, ου, τό, =σισύρα. [*ῐ*]

Σίσυρνος, ου, ὁ, =σῖσύρα.—II. *a surgical bandage*. Hence

Σισυρνοφόρος, ον, = σισυροφόρος, Hdt. 7, 67.

Σισυρνώδης, ες, *like a skin* or *fur, στόλος*, Soph. Fr. 362.

Σισῦροδύτης, ου, ὁ, =σισυρνοδύτης.

Σίσῦρος, ὁ, =σισύρα. [*ῐ*]

Σισῦροφορέω, ῶ, *to wear skins*: from

Σισῦροφόρος, ον, (*σισύρα, φέρω*) *wearing a skin.*

Σίσῦς, υος, =σισύρα, Lyc. [*ῐ*]

†**Σισύφειον, ου, τό, *the Sisyphēum***, an old ruin by the Acrocorinthus, Strab. p. 349.

†**Σισύφειος, α, ον, *of Sisyphus, Sisyphēan*; τὸ Σ. *σπέρμα***, i. e. Ulysses, Eur. I. A. 524; *οἱ Σισύφειοι, the descendants of S.*, i. e. Creon and his family, or perh. Creon alone, Id. Med. 404.

†**Σισυφίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* (or *descendant*) *of Sisyphus***, i. e. Ulysses, Soph. Aj. 190; cf. Phil. 417, 625.

Σισῦφίζω, *to act like Sisyphus*, i. e. *slily and unscrupulously.*

†**Σισύφιος, α, ον, =Σισύφειος; ἡ Σισυφίη γαῖα**, land *of Sisyphus*, i. e. Corinth, Anth.

†**Σισῦφίς, ίδος, ἡ**, pecul. fem. to foreg., **Σ. ἀκτή**, the *Corinthian* shore, Theocr. 22, 158.

Σίσῦφος, ου, ὁ, *Sisyphus*, a mythic king of Corinth, †son of Aeolus and Enarete, famed for his cunning†, Il. 6, 153; punished in the shades below, Od. 11, 593. (Prob. a redupl. form of *σοφός, the Wise* or *Cunning*.) [*ῐ*]

Σίσων, ὁ, *a Syrian plant*, the seeds of which were used as a spice and as a medicine, Diosc.

Σῖτα, τά, heterog. pl. of *σῖτος*, q. v.

Σῖτᾰγέρτης, ου, ὁ, (*σῖτος, ἀγείρω*) *a collector of corn* for state purposes, *a commissary*, Tab. Heracl.

Σῖτᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to convey corn to a place*, Luc. Nav. 14: and

Σῖτᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *conveyance of corn* to a place, Luc. Nav. 14: from

Σῖτᾰγωγός, όν, (*σῖτος, ἄγω*) *conveying* or *transporting* corn to a place, *σ. πλοῖα, provision-ships*, Hdt. 7, 147, Andoc. 22, 21, etc.; cf. *σιτηγός*, v. Phryn. p. 430.

†**Σῖτάκη**, or **Σιττάκη, ης, ἡ, *Sitace***, a city of Babylonia, Xen. An. 2, 4, 13: hence **Σιττακηνός, οῦ, ὁ, *an inhab. of S.***, Arr. An. 3, 8, 3.

†**Σίτακος, ου, ὁ, *Sitacus***, a Persian river, Arr. Ind. 38, 8.

†**Σιτάλκας, ὁ**, Ion. **Σιτάλκης, εω, *Sitalcas***, a king of the Odrysae in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 80.—2. another king in Thrace, an ally of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 29.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Σῖτανίας, ου, ὁ, πυρὸς *σ.*, a shrub-like kind of wheat, Theophr.; perh. the same as *σητάνιος πυρός*, q. v.

Σῖτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *σῖτος*, usu. in plur., *a little corn* or *bread*, Hipp., Philem. p. 398, Polyb. 16, 24, 5. [*ᾰ*]

Σῖτάρκεια, ας, ἡ, =σιταρκία, v. l. Polyb.

Σιτάρκέω, ῶ, *to supply with provisions, to provision.*

Σιταρκία, ας, ἡ, *sufficiency of provisions, supplies, τριμήνου σ.*, Arist. Oec. 2, 24, 2; v. l. *σιταρχία*, and in all other places Bekker has so written it, e. g. 2, 30, 3; 40: the same vv. ll. occur in Polyb.

Σιταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a σιτάρχης*: generally, =**σιταρκέω**. Hence

Σιτάρχημα, ατος, τό, *that which is furnished as provisions: a soldier's rations*, Antiph. Didym. 2, 12.

Σιτάρχης, ου, ὁ, and **σίταρχος**, Harmod. ap. Ath. 148 F, (*σῖτος, ἄρχω*) *the president of the commissariat, a commissary-general.* Hence

Σιταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of furnishing a town* or *army with provisions, the commissariat* of an army.—II. *the supplies* furnished, v. sub *σιταρκία*.

Σίταρχος, ὁ, =σιτάρχης. [*ῐ*]

Σιτεία, ας, ἡ, (*σιτεύω*) *a feeding, fattening: public maintenance in the Prytaneum*, v. l. Xenophan. ap. Ath. 414 A.

Σιτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σιτεύω*) *one who feeds cattle*, etc., Plut. 2, 750 C.

Σιτευτός, ή, όν, *fed up, fatted*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 32; *σ. χήν*, Lat. *altilis*, Epigen. Bacch. 2: from

Σιτεύω, (*σῖτος*) *to feed, fatten*, Hdt. 7, 119:—pass., *to be fed, to eat*, c. acc., esp. *to eat* bread, Polyb. 12, 2, 5; cf. sq.

Σιτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σῖτος*) *to feed, fatten*:—usu. in pass., *σιτέομαι, to be fed, to eat, take food, οἶκος ἐν τῷ σιτέσκοντο*, Od. 24, 209, so Hdt. 1, 94, 133, Plat., etc.; cf. sub *πρυτανεῖον*:—also like Lat. *vescor, to feed on, eat* a thing, c. acc., *ἰχθῦς, καρποὺς σιτέεσθαι*, Hdt. 1, 200, 202, etc.; *ἐλπίδας*, Aesch. Ag. 1668; *ἀπομαγδαλίας σ.*, Ar. Eq. 415, sq. (ubi v. Br. et Dind.); *σοφίαν σιτήσομαι*, Id. Nub. 491.

Σιτηβόρος, ον, (*σῖτος, βορά*) *eating corn*, Nic. Al. 115.

Σιτηγέω, ῶ, (*σιτηγός*) =σιταγωγέω, *to convey, transport corn, εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον*, Dem. 917, 26, *Ἀθήναζε*, Id. 941, 4: *to import corn, παρά τινος*, Id. 467, 25.

Σιτηγία, ας, ἡ, *the conveyance, importation of corn*, etc., *εἰς τόπον*, Dem. 1286, 17.

Σιτήγονος, ον, *created for the support of man*, v. l. Nic. Al. 429; Schneid. *χιλήγονος*.

Σιτηγός, όν, (*ἄγω*) =σιταγωγός, *σ. πλοῖα*, Dem. 1213, 2.

Σιτηρεσιάζω, *to supply with provisions, εἰς δίμηνον*, Arist. Oec. 2, 38: from

Σιτηρέσιον, ου, τό, *provisions, victuals*, esp. of soldiers' *provision-money*, Xen. An. 6, 2, 4; *δέκα ἕκαστος τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμὰς σιτηρέσιον λαμβάνει*, Dem. 48, 4, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 365: strictly neut. from

Σιτηρέσιος, α, ον, =sq.

Σιτηρός, ά, όν, (*σῖτος*) *of corn, μέτρα*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 5.—II. *fit for food, eatable.*—III. *τὰ σιτηρά, corn* or *grain in all its various kinds*, Theophr.: also *τὰ σιτώδη*.

Σίτησις, εως, ἡ, (*σιτέω*) *an eating, feeding*: also *food, provisions*, Hdt. 3, 23; 4, 17; *σ. ἐν Πρυτανείῳ, public maintenance* in the Prytaneum, Ar. Ran. 764, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and freq. in Oratt.; so absol., *σίτησιν αἰτεῖν*, Ar. Eq. 574: cf. **Πρυτανεῖον**. [*σῐ*]

Σιτητός, ή, όν, (*σιτέω*) =σιτευτός

Σιτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σῖτος*) *to feed, nourish, fatten*, τινά, Hdt. 6, 52, Ar. Eq. 716, Isocr. 8 C; *τινά τι*, Xen. Symp. 4, 9: cf. *σιτεύω*:—pass., =σιτέομαι, c. acc., *πρῶκας σιτίζεται*, Theocr. 4, 16.

Σιτικός, ή, όν, and **σίτινος, η, ον, (*σῖτος*) *of wheat* or *corn, σιτικὴ ἐξαγωγή***, the export *of corn*, Polyb. 28, 14, 8.

Σιτίον, ου, τό, (*σῖτος*) usu. in plur. *τὰ σιτία, food made of wheat* or *corn, bread*; generally, *food, victuals, provisions*, esp. for men, opp. to *χόρτος* (fodder for cattle), freq. from Hdt. downwds.; *ποιεῖσθαι σιτία ἀπὸ ὀλυρέων*, to feed off spelt, Hdt. 2, 36, cf. *ἀποζάω*:—*σιτία τριῶν ἡμερῶν*, three days' *provision* (of soldiers), Ar. Ach. 197:—*τὰ ἐν Πρυτανείῳ σιτία*, public *maintenance* in the Prytaneum, Id. Eq. 709; cf. **Πρυτανεῖον**.—II. =*σῖτος* II, Hipp.

Σιτῖσις, εως, ἡ, (*σιτίζω*) =σιτισμός, Theophr. [*σῐ*]

Σίτισμα, ατος, τό, and **σιτισμός, ὁ, *a feeding, fatting***.

Σιτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σιτίζω*) =σιτευτής.

Σιτιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σιτίζω*, =σιτευτός, Ath.

Σίτλα, ἡ, *a measure*: from Lat. *situla*.

Σιτοβόλιον, ου, τό, Polyb. 3, 100, 4; also **σιτοβόλειον**, Menand. p. 69; and **σιτόβολον, τό**, =sq.

Σιτοβολών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*σῖτος, βάλλω*) *a place for laying up corn in, a corn-loft, granary*, Lat. *horreum granarium*; cf. *βολεών*.

Σιτοδαισία, ας, ἡ, (*σῖτος, δαίω* II) *a distribution of corn*, prob. l. Dion. H. 7, 45,—for *-δασία*.

Σιτοδεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. **σιτοδηίη, (*σῖτος, δέομαι*)** *want* or *scarcity of corn* or *food*, Hdt. 1, 22, 94, Thuc. 4, 36, etc. Hence

Σιτοδέομαι, for *σίτου δέομαι, to be in want of corn* or *food.*

Σιτοδόκη, ης, ἡ, *a granary*: from

Σιτοδόκος, ον, (*σῖτος, δέχομαι*) *holding food, πῆρα, γαστήρ*, Anth. P. 6, 95; 11, 60.

Σιτοδοσία, ας, ἡ, *a gratuitous distribution of corn*, LXX.

Σιτοδοτέω, ῶ, *to furnish with corn*, like *σιτομετρέω*: pass., *to be provisioned* or *victualled*, Thuc. 4, 39: from

Σιτοδότης, ου, ὁ, (*σῖτος, δίδωμι*) *a furnisher of corn*, like *σιτομέτρης*.

Σιτοδοχεῖον, ου, τό, =σιτοδόκη: from

Σιτοδόχος, ον, (*δέχομαι*) =σιτοδόκος.

Σιτυθήκη, ἡ, *a granary*, susp.

Σιτοκαπηλεύω, *to deal in corn.*

Σιτοκάπηλος, ον, *a dealer in corn, a corn-factor*. [*ᾰ*]

Σιτόκουρος, ον, (*σῖτος, κείρω*) *eating bread and doing nothing else, fruges consumere natus*, Alex. Pann. 6, Menand. pp. 85, 149.

Σιτολαγέω, ῶ, *to collect corn*, generally, *to forage*, Polyb 1, 17, 9: c. acc., *σ. τὴν χώραν, to scour* a country *of forage*, Id. 3, 101, 2: and

Σιτολογία, ας, ἡ, *a collecting of corn, a foraging: conveyance of provisions to* any place: from

Σιτολόγος, ον, (*σῖτος, λέγω*) *collecting corn, foraging.*

Σιτομετρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be* or *act as σιτομέτρης*: hence, *to deal out portions of corn* or *provisions, σ. σῖτον*,

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LXX. :—*σ. δύναμιν, to supply* it *with provisions, to provision, victual* it, Polyb. 4, 63, 10, etc.; and in pass., *οἱ πεζοὶ σιτομετροῦνταί τι*, they *have* it *served out as rations*, Id. 6, 39, 13: from

Σιτομέτρης, ου, ὁ, (σῖτος, μετρέω) *one who measures and deals out corn* or *provisions :—a magistrate who had to inspect the corn-measures*, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 3.

Σιτομετρία, ας, ἡ, *the office of a σιτομέτρης*.—II. *a measured allowance of corn, rations*, Diod. 2, 41.

Σιτομέτριον, ου,=foreg. II, N. T.: so, **σιτόμετρον**, ου, τό, Plut. 2, 313 B.

Σιτομνημονέω, (*μνήμων*)=*σιτομετρέω*, Gramm.

Σιτονόμος, ον, (σῖτος, νέμω) *dealing out corn* or *food*, *σ. ἐλπίς*, the hope *of getting food*, Soph. Phil. 1091.

Σιτοποιέω, ῶ, (σιτοποιός) *to prepare corn for food, to make bread*, Eur. Tro. 494 : *σ. τινι, to give victuals* to any one, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 7.—II. mid., *to prepare food for one's self*, Ib. 6, 2, 31 : —*to take food*, Ib. 1, 6, 36.

Σιτοποιία, ας, ἡ, *bread-making, preparing of food*, Xen. Oec. 7, 21: and

Σιτοποικός, ή, όν, *for bread-making*, *ὄργανα, σκεύη*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 31, Oec. 9, 9; *μηχάνησις*, Polyb. 1, 22, 7: from

Σιτοποιός, όν, (σῖτος, ποιέω) *preparing corn for food* :—usu. in fem. *ἡ σιτοποιός, a woman that ground the corn in the hand-mill* (called *σ. ἐκ τῶν μυλώνων*, Thuc. 6, 22); and, generally, *a bread-maker, a baking-woman*, Hdt. 3, 150; 7, 187; Thuc., etc.; opp. to *ὀψοποιός* (a cook), Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 3 :—*σ. ἀνάγκη*, the task *of grinding and baking*, Eur. Hec. 362.

Σιτοπομπεία, ἡ, v. l. for *σιτοπομπία*.

Σιτοπομπεῖον, τό,=sq.

Σιτοπομπία, ας, ἡ, (σῖτος, πέμπω) *the conveyance of corn*, Dem. 671, 13 : *an escort accompanying it, a convoy*, Id. 254, 22; 326, 11.

Σιτοπόμπια, τά, *conveyance of corn*, Diod.

Σιτοπονέω, -*πονία*, = *σιτοποιέω*, -*ποιΐα*, Philo.

Σιτοπόνος, ον,=*σιτοποιός*.

Σιτοπράτης, ου, ὁ, (*πιπράσκω*)=*σιτοπώλης*. [ᾰ]

Σιτοπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in corn* : from

Σιτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (σῖτος, πωλέω) *a corn-merchant, corn-factor*, Lys. Or. 22, *κατὰ τῶν Σιτοπωλῶν*.

ΣΙΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, in plur. always heterocl. *τὰ σῖτα*, Hdt. 4, 128; 5, 34, and Att., cf. Pors. Med. 494; but no neut. *τὸ σῖτον* has yet been found :—*wheat, corn, grain* ; also, of *corn ground and prepared for food, meal, flour, bread* ; and so, generally, *food, victuals, provisions*, like *τὰ σιτία*, first in Hom., and Hes. ; always of human food, hence, as a general epith. of men, *σῖτον ἐδοντες*, Od. 8, 222 ; 9, 90, etc. ; strictly of bread, as opp. to flesh-meat, hence *σῖτος καὶ κρέα*, freq. in Od. ; and it is said of savages, who eat flesh only, that *οὐδέ τι σῖτον ἤσθιον*, Hes. Op. 145; so, *σῖτον καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ σιτέονται*, Hdt. 4, 17 : —yet also in wider sense, *meat*, as opp. to *drink*, *σῖτος ἠδὲ ποτής*, Od. 9, 87, Il. 19, 306; *σ. καὶ οἶνος*, Od. 3, 479, Il. 9, 706; *σ. καὶ μέθυ*, Od. 4, 746, etc. ; *σῖτα καὶ ποτὰ*, Hdt. 5, 34 : —also, simply, *food*, as opp. to *sleep*, *σῖτος καὶ εὐνή*, Od. 20, 130, Il. 24, 129 : and in Od. 10, 235, even of a thick soup or porridge, called *κυκεών*, q. v. The same usages remain in Hdt., and Att., though in prose *σιτία, τὰ*, is more usual, except in the special signf. of *wheat, corn, grain*.—II. in Att. law, *the public allowance made to widows and orphans*, *σῖτον διδόναι, ἀποδιδόναι*, Dem. 818, 6; 839, 4; cf. Harp. s. v. :—but the *σίτου δίκαι* were actions under the Athenian corn-law against regraters and monopolists, Isae. 38, 38, etc.—III. in medic., *that part of food which is rejected in digestion, the excrement*, Hipp. ; v. Foës. Oecon.

Σιτόσπορος, ον, (σῖτος, σπείρω) *sown with corn*, Dion. H. 4, 56.

Σιτουργός, όν, (σῖτος, *ἔργω*)=*σιτοποιός*, Plat. Polit. 267 E.

Σιτοφάγος, ον, (σῖτος, φᾰγεῖν) *eating corn* or *bread*, Od. 9, 191, Hdt. 4, 109, a common epith. of men, like *σῖτον ἐδοντες*.

Σιτοφόρον (sc. *ἀγγεῖον*), τό, *a vessel for keeping corn, food in*.

Σιτοφόρος, ον, (σῖτος, φέρω) *carrying corn*, of beasts of burden, Hdt. 1, 80; 3, 153; 7, 125.—II. *producing corn*.

Σιτοφυλᾰκεῖον, ου, τό, (*φυλακή*) *a place for keeping corn in*.

Σιτοφύλᾰκες, οἱ, (σῖτος, φύλαξ) *corn-watchers*, Athen. officers, originally three in number, but afterwards ten in the city and five in Piraeeus, who registered all imports of corn, and superintended the sale of corn, flour, bread, to see that they were sold by lawful measure, Lys. 165, 35, Dem. 467, 5; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 113, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 150, 11. [ῠ] Hence

Σιτοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, *to act as a σιτοφύλαξ* : generally, *to watch corn*, App. Hence

Σιτοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *the office of the σιτοφύλακες*.

Σιτοφῠλάκιον, ου, τό,=*σιτοφυλακεῖον*. [ᾰ]

Σιτοφύλαξ, ὁ, v. *σιτοφύλακες*.

Σιτόχροος, ον, contr. -*χρους*, ουν, (σῖτος, χρόα) *of the colour of ripe wheat*, Lat. *robeus*, Opp. C. 1, 435.

Σίττᾰ, also *σίττε*, a cry of drovers to urge on or guide their flocks, *st ! sht !* Theocr. 8, 69 :—when *ἀπό* follows, to drive them off, *οὐκ ἀπὸ τᾶς κρήνας σίττ', ἀμνίδες* ; Id. 5, 3, cf. 100 ; when *πρός*, to entice them, *σίτθ', ἃ Κυμαίθα, ποτὶ τὸν λόφον*, Id. 4, 46 : also *ψίττα, ψύττα*.—The cry is still used in lower Italy, says Stollberg. (Cf. *σίζω* III.)

Σιττάκη, ης, ἡ, or *σίττᾰκος*, ὁ, softer pronunciation for *ψίττακος*.

†**Σιττακηνοί**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sittaceni*, a people on the Maeotis, Strab. p. 495.

Σίττας, ὁ,=foreg.

Σίττε, v. *σίττα*.

Σίττη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *woodpecker*, Lat. *sitta*, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 1, Call. Fr. 173.

†**Σίττιος**, ου, ὁ, *Sittius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Ath. 543 A.

†**Σιττόκατις**, ὁ, *the Sittocatis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Σιττύβη, ἡ, *a leathern garment*, Hesych. ; prob. akin to *σισύρα*.

Σίττῠβος, ου, ὁ,=*κάκκαβος*, *λοπάς*, Antiph. Parasit. 1, 7 : also= foreg.—II. perh. also=*σίλλυβος*.

Σιτώ, οῦς, ἡ, (σῖτος) epith. of Ceres, Polemo ap. Ath. 416 B.

Σιτώδης, ες, (σῖτος, εἶδος) *of the nature of corn*, Theophr.

Σιτών, ῶνος, ὁ, (σῖτος) *a corn-field*, v. l. Plut.

Σιτωνέω, ῶ, *to be a σιτώνης, to buy* or *buy up corn*.

Σιτώνη, ἡ,=*σιτωνία*, dub.

Σιτώνης, ου, ὁ, (σῖτος, *ὠνέομαι*) *a buyer of corn, a commissary for buying it*, Dem. 310, 1, Plut. 2, 845 E.

Σιτώνησις, εως, ἡ, and *σιτωνία*, ας, ἡ, *the office of a σιτώνης* :—*a buying of corn*, Dem. 918, 27.—II. *corn bought up*, Inscr.

†**Σίφᾱεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Siphae*, Ap. Rh. 1, 105.

†**Σίφαι**, ῶν, αἱ, Dor. **Τίφαι**, *Siphae*, a harbour in Boeotia on the Crissaean gulf, Thuc. 4, 76.

Σίφᾰρος, ὁ,=*σίπαρος*.

ΣΙΦΑΟΣ, ή, όν, *crippled, maimed, defective* in some part of the body, Lat. *mancus*, *σ. ποδός*, Br. Ap. Rh. 1. 204 ; *impotent*, prob. l. Xenarch. Bostal. 1, 5 (ubi v. Meineke) : of the eyes, *blinking, purblind*, v. Jac Anth. P. p. 662 ; cf. *σιπαλός, σιφνεύς*. *σιφλόω, ἐπίσιφλος*.—II. *empty, hollow*, *νάρθηξ*, ap. Eustath. : of persons, *with an empty stomach*, i. e. *hungry, greedy*, Opp. H. 3, 183.—(The word is rare and only a poet. form for *σιπαλός*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 166 : *σιφνεύς* is another dialectic form, whence *σιφνύω* and *σιφνεός*. By the same *blind* it seems connected with *τυφλός*, by that of *empty*, with *σίφων, σιφώ μαι, σομφός*.) Hence

Σίφλος, ον, ὁ, *defect, reproach*, *μορφῆς*, Lyc. 1134.

Σιφλόω, ῶ, (*σιφλός*) *to maim, cripple* ; generally, *to bring to misery* or *reproach*, Heyne Il. 14, 142.

Σιφλώζω, (*σίφλος*) *to mock*, dub.

Σιφνεύς, έως, ὁ, (*σιφνός, σιφλός* I. 2) *a mole*, so called from its supposed blindness, Lyc. 121.

Σιφνιάζω, (Σίφνος) *to play the Siphnian*, Ar. (Fr. 558) ap. Suid. s. v. *χιάζειν*, q. v.

†**Σίφνιος**, α, ον, *of Siphnos, Siphnian* ; *οἱ Σ.*, Hdt. 3, 57 ; 8, 46.

Σίφνις, ή,=*σιπύα*, dub.

Σίφνος, ου, ἡ, *Siphnos*, one of the Cyclades, Hdt. 3, 57.

Σιφνύω,=*σιφλόω*.

Σιφώμαι, (*σίφων, σιφλός* II) *to become empty, to decrease*.

Σίφων, ωνος, ὁ, (*σιαλός* II) *an empty* or *hollow body, a reed, straw, any tube*, Lat. *sipho* ; esp.,—1. *the siphon*, as used for drawing wine out of the cask or jar, Hippon. 41.—2. *a fire-engine*, or *its pipes*, Math. Vett.—3. *a water-spout*, cf. *τυφών, τυφώς* II.—4. *mosquitoes* or *gnats* are called *αἵματος ἀνθρώπ. σφῶνες, blood-suckers*, Mel. 93. 2 —5 = Eur. Cycl. 439, it must be taken as obscoeno for *τὸ αἰδοῖον*. [ῐ by rule but ῑ in Eur. l. c.] Hence

Σιφωνίζω, to *tap* a wine cask with a *siphon, to draw off wine therewith*, *οἶνον*, Ar. Thesm. 557.

†**Σιχάρ**, ἡ, v. *Συχάρ*.

Σίω, rare collat. form of *σείω*, cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 90, Herm. El. Metr. p. 484.

†**Σιών**, ὁ, *Sion* or *Zion*, in a broad sense the hills on which Jerusalem was built, in a narrower sense, one and the highest of these hills, on which was the tower of David, and the upper city ;—also **Σιὼν ἄρας**, used for *Jerusalem*, or the *Jewish state*. N. T. ; Joseph.

Σῖωπάω, ῶ : fut. *-ήσομαι*, Soph. O. T. 233, Ar. Pac. 309, Plat., etc. : aor. *ἐσιώπησα* :—cf. *σωπάω*. *To be silent, of still, to keep silence*, Il. 2, 280, etc., Hdt. 7, 10, and Att. ; *σ. τινι, to keep silence towards* another, Ar. Ran. 1138, so, *σ. πρός τινα*, Plat. Phaedr. 234 A :—also like *σιγάω*, in imperat. = *σῖπα, hush ! be still !* Soph. Fr. 862,

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and Eur.—II. transit., *to keep in silence, keep secret, not to speak of*, like Lat. *tacere*, Eur. Incert. 16, Xen. Symp. 6, 10, etc. :—pass., *to be kept silent or secret*, Isocr. 6 E, etc. ; *τί σιγῶσ' ὧν σιωπᾶσθαι χρέων ;* Eur. Ion 432. Cf. sub σιγάω.—III. mid. *σιωπῶμαι, to make silent, to silence, quiet, τινά*, Polyb. 18, 29, 4. From

ΣΙΩΠΗ', ῆς, ἡ, *silence*, σιωπὴν ποιεῖν, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 10 :—*stillness, a hush* or *calm*, Soph. O. T. 1075, cf. Aeschin. 33, 3 :—also in plur., *τῶν ἀπειράτων ἀγνωστοι σιωπαί*, inglorious *silence* is their lot who make no venture, Pind. I. 4, 51 (3, 48) ; *κατὰ σιωπάς*, in *times of peace*, Inscr. Boeot. ap. Bockh P. E.—II. dat. σιωπῇ, as adv., *in silence*, the only case used by Hom., *ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ*, Il. 3, 95, etc. ; σιωπῇ *ἄλγεα πάσχειν*, Od. 13, 309 : so in Pind. P. 4, 100, and Att. ; *στῆναι, πορεύεσθαι, καθῆσθαι σ.*, Eur. H. F. 930, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43, Dem. 1176, 2.

Σίωπηλός, ή, όν, (σιωπάω) *silent, still, quiet*, Eur. Med. 320, Plut. Ages. 29, etc. : *τὸ σ., taciturnity*, Id. 2, 47 D.

Σίωπηρός, ά, όν, less usu. collat. form for foreg., L. Dind. and Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 9, cf. Anth. P. 7, 199.

Σἰώπησις, εως, ἡ, (σιωπάω) *a being silent, taciturnity*.

Σιωπητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from σιωπάω, *to be passed over in silence*, Luc.—II. σιωπητέον, *one must pass over in silence*, Id.

Σκάζω, f. -άσω, *to limp, halt*, Il. 11, 811 ; 19, 47.—II. *ὁ σκάζων*, also *χωλίαμβος*, the iambic verse of Hipponax, being a regular senarius, with a spondee or trochee in the last place ; *σκάζοντα μέτρα*, Anth. P. 7, 405.

†Σκαία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Σκαίη, *Scaea*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, *αἱ, the Scaean gate* in Troy, v. σκαιός II.

Σκαιεμβᾶτέω and σκαιοβᾶτέω, (σκαιός, βαίνω) *to walk limpingly, to walk* or *dance awkwardly*.

Σκαιόθεν, (σκαιός) adv., *from the left*.

†Σκαιοί, ῶν, *οἱ, the Scaei*, a people of Thrace, Strab. p. 590.

†Σκαιόλας, ὁ, the Rom. name *Scaevola*, Plut.

ΣΚΑΙΟΣ, ά, όν, Lat. *scaevus*, strictly *left, on the left hand* or *side*, Aesch. Fr. 284, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A, though the commoner word is *ἀριστερός* : *ἡ σκαιά* (sc. *χείρ*), *the left hand*, in Hom. always σκαιῇ, *with the left hand*, Il. 1, 501, etc. ; in full, *χειρὶ σκαιῇ*, Hes. Th. 179.—II. *western, westward*, for the Greek *auspex* always turned his face northward, and so had the *West* on his *left* : hence the name of *Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, the West-gate* (of Troy), Il. 3, 149, etc. ; so in Od. 3, 295, *σκαιὸν ἧλον* is prob. the *west* headland :—hence,—2. *unlucky, ill-omened*, because birds of ill-omen always appeared on the left of the Greek *auspex*, or in the west ; birds of good omen on the right, or in the east (cf. *δεξιός* II) :—generally, *unlucky, mischievous, φιλοτιμίη κτῆμα σκαιόν*, Hdt. 3, 53 ; *σεσιγαμένου οὐ σκαιότερον χρῆμ' ἕκαστον*, every thing is *as well* unsaid, Pind. O. 9, 157 ; *σκαιὸν ἑκλύσων στόμα*, about to speak *mischief*, Soph. Aj. 1225.—III. metaph., like French *gauche, left-handed, awkward, clumsy, uncouth, lubberly, σκαιότατος καὶ ἀδικώτατος*, Hdt. 1, 129 ; *σκαιοῖσι πολλοῖς εἷς σοφὸς διόλλυται*, Soph. Fr. 660 ; *ὅπου δ' Ἀπόλλων σκαιὸς ᾖ, τί-νες σοφοί*, Eur. El. 972 ; *ὦ σκαιὲ κἀπαίδευτε*, Ar. Vesp. 1183 ; *σκαιότατον ἔπος*, Id. Av. 174 ; *οὕτως σκαιὸς ὥστε μαθεῖν οὐ δύνασθαι*, Lys. 117, 27 ; *σκ. καὶ βάρβαρος*, Dem. 805, 19 ; etc. :—so adv. *σκαίως*, Ar. Plut. 60 ; *σκαιῶς λέγειν*, Id. Eccl. 644.—In all these signfs. *σκαιός* is opp. to *δεξιός*, q. v.—IV. like *πλάγιος, aslant, crooked*, Lat. *obliquus*, of serpents, Nic. Th. 266. (Lat. *scaevus*, our *skew*, low Germ. *schief* : akin to *σκάζω*.)

†Σκαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Scaeus*, son of Hippocoön, Hdt. 5, 60.—2. Σκαιός, ὁ, a pugilist, Anth. P. 6, 7.

Σκαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, =sq., Soph. O. C. 1213.

Σκαιότης, ητος, ἡ, (σκαιός III) *left-handedness, awkwardness, uncouthness, stupidity, ἀγνωμοσύνη καὶ σκ.*, Hdt. 7, 9, 2 ; *ἀμαθία καὶ σκ.*, Plat. Rep. 411 E ; *σκ. τῶν τρόπων*, Dem. 70, 20.

Σκαιουργέω, ῶ, (σκαιός, *ἔργω) *to be left-handed, to behave rudely, περὶ τοὺς γονέας*, towards one's parents, Ar. Nub. 994. Hence

Σκαιούργημα, ατος, τό, *a left-handed deed, awkwardness*.

ΣΚΑΙ'ΡΩ, *to skip, dance*, Od. 10, 412 ; *ποσὶ σκαίρειν*, Il. 18, 572. (Akin to *σκιρτάω*, as also *σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω*.)

Σκαιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *left-handed, awkward*.

Σκαίωμα, ατος, τό, (σκαιός IV) *curvature*, v. l. for *σκάλωμα*.

Σκαιωρέω, =σκαιουργέω : v. l. for *σκευωρέω* in Plut.

Σκαιώρημα, ατος, τό, =σκαιούργημα ; also *malice, cunning, treachery* : so, σκαιωρία, ἡ, v. l. for *σκευωρία* in Plut.

Σκἄλἄβώτης, ου, ὁ, later form for *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, Meineke Menand. p. 69.

Σκἄλἄθυρμα, ατος, τό, *a subtle question* : *a quibble*. [ᾰ]

Σκἄλἄθυρμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a trifling subtlety* or *technicality, petty quibble*, Ar. Nub. 630.

Σκἄλἄθύρω, strictly like *σκάλλω, σκαλεύω, to dig* ; hence,—1. *to indulge in subtle speculation* ; v. σκαλάθυρμα.—2. sensu obscoeno, like Lat. *fodicare*, Ar. Eccl. 611. [θῠ]

Σκἄλἄσις, ἡ, = *σκάλισις*, dub. l. Theophr. [ᾰ]

Σκἄλεία, ἡ, (σκαλεύω) *a hoeing*.

Σκἄλευθρον, ου, τό, (σκαλεύω) *that with which one stirs any thing*, as *an oven-rake* or *poker, a hoe* or *mattock* : also *σκάλευρον*, in the common language *σκάλεθρον*, and in Gramm. we find the dialectic forms *σκάλαυθρον, σκάλανθρον, σπάλεθρον, σπάλαθρον, σπάλανθρον, σπάλανθρον, πάλαθρον*, [ᾰ]

Σκάλευμα, ατος, τό, (σκαλεύω) *that which is hoed*. [σκᾰ]

Σκάλευρον, τό, v. *σκάλευθρον*.

Σκἄλεύς, έως, ὁ, (σκάλλω) *one who hoes* young corn, Xen. Oec. 17, 12 ; where others take it for *a hoe*.

Σκάλευσις, ἡ, (σκαλεύω) *a hoeing*. [ᾰ]

Σκἄλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, =*σκαλεύς* : from

Σκἄλεύω, =*σκάλλω, to stir, hoe*, but, *σκ. ἀνθρακας, to stir, poke* them, Ar. Pac. 440, cf. Luc. V. Hist. 2, 28.

Σκἄληνία, ας, ἡ, *unevenness*, Plut. 2, 697 A.

Σκἄληνός, ή, όν, (σκάζω) *limping, halting*.—II. *uneven, unequal*, Democr. ap. Theocr. de Sens. 66 ; *ἀταρπὸς σκ.*, a *rugged* path, Leon. Tar. 63 ; *σκ. φλέψ, a slanting* vein, Hipp. :—*ἀριθμὸς σκ., an odd* number, Plat. Euthyphr. 12 D ; *τρίγωνον σκ.*, a triangle *with unequal sides*, Tim. Locr. 98 B ; also *τὸ σκαληνόν*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 23, 1, etc. Hence

Σκἄληνοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *crooked-looking, crooked, σκ. ὀχετός*, the ureter, Hipp.

Σκἄληνόομαι, (σκαληνός) as pass., *to have the conception* or *impression of something unequal* or *crooked*, Plut. 2, 1121 A.

Σκἄλίας, ου, ὁ, *the head of the κάκτος* or *artichoke*, Theophr.

Σκἄλἴδεύω, (σκαλίς) = σκαλίζω, *σκάλλω*.

Σκαλίδριος, ἡ, *a spotted bird*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Σκἄλίζω, like *σκάλλω, σκαλεύω, to hoe* :—Att. *ἀσκαλίζω*.

Σκἄλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σκάλλω) *an instrument for stirring* or *hoeing, a hoe, mattock*.—II. *a bowl, cup*, Hesych.

Σκάλἴσις, ἡ, [ᾰ] and σκἄλισμός, ὁ, (σκαλίζω)=*σκάλσις*, Theophr.

Σκἄλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σκαλίζω)= *σκαλεύς*. Hence

Σκἄλιστήριον, ου, τό, =*σκαλίς*.

Σκαλλίον, ου, τό, dim. from *σκαλίς* II, Philet. 53.

Σκάλλω, *to stir up, hoe*, Hdt. 2, 14 ; *σκ. καὶ σκάπτειν*, Arist. Mirab. 91. (Hence σκαλεύω, σκαλίζω, σκαλιδεύω, σκαλαθύρω, σκάλοψ, akin to *σκάπτω* : and the root appears in *ξέω, ξύω, ξαίνω*, Lat. *scabo, scalpo*, our *shave, scrape*, etc. : perh. also akin to *σκύλλω*.)

Σκαλμή, ῆς, ἡ, *a knife, sword*, Soph. Fr. 549, v. Gatak. M. Anton. 11, 16. (Said to be a foreign word, but at all events connected with *σκάλλω*.)

Σκαλμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 714. [μῐ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Σκαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the pin* or *thole* to which the Greek oar was fastened by the *τροπωτήρ*, Lat. *scalmus, paxillus*, H. Hom. 6, 42, cf. Aesch. Pers. 376, Eur. Hel. 1598, I. T. 1347.—II. *σκ. θρανίτης, a bank* or *bench* of rowers, Polyb. 16, 3, 4.

Σκάλοψ, οπος, ὁ, (σκάλλω) *the digger*, i. e. *the mole*, Ar. Ach. 879 ; cf. *σπάλαξ* : Phot. quotes the form *σκάλωψ* from Cratin. (Cleob. 6, ubi v. Meineke.)

Σκάλσις, εως, ἡ, (σκάλλω) *a hoeing*, Theophr. : also *σκαλεία, σκάλευσις, σκάλισις, σκάλασις*.

Σκάλωμα, ατος, τό, dub. l. in Polyb., ubi al. *σκαίωμα* :—it might have the same signf., as derived from *σκαληνός*,—though strictly one would expect *σκαλήνωμα*.

†Σκαμάνδρεως, ου, ὁ, *Scamandrius*, v. sub. sq.—2. son of Strophius, a Trojan, Il. 5, 49.—Others in Andoc. ; etc.

Σκάμανδρος, ου, ὁ, *the Scamander*, the famous river of Troy, *ὃν Ξάνθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἀνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον*, Il. 20, 74 (cf. *κύμινδις*),—now called *the Boundabashi* :—hence adj. Σκαμάνδριος, α, ον, and in †Soph Aj. 418†, Eur. Tro. 374, etc., ος, ον *Scamandrian*, Il. ; whence Hector called his son Σκαμάνδριος, Il. 6, 402. (Σκᾰ ; in Hom. the short vowel before σκ does not become long.]

†Σκαμανδρώνῦμος, ου, ὁ, (Σκάμανδρος, ὄνυμα) *Scamandronymus*, a Lesbian, father of Sappho, Hdt. 2, 135.

Σκαμβός, ή, όν, *crooked, bent, bent asunder*, of the legs, Lat. *varus*, opp. to *ραιβός*, Geop. (Prob. not from *σκαιός* or *σκάζω*, but from *κάμπτω, καμψός*, with σ prefixed).

†Σκαμβωνίδαι, ῶν, *οἱ, Scambonidae*, an Attic deme, of the tribe Leontis, Paus. 1, 38, 2.

Σκάμμα, ατος, τό, (σκάπτω) *that*

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which has been dug, a trench, pit, Plat. Legg. 845 E.—II. esp., in the gymnastic schools, *a place dug out and sanded,* on which the leapers practised: proverb., *ἐπὶ σκάμματος εἶναι,* to be at bay, Polyb. 40, 5, 5.—For *τὰ ἐσκαμμένα,* which were different, v. sub *σκάπτω* II.

Σκαμμώνιον, ου, τό,=sq., Nic. Al. 578.

†Σκάμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Scamon,* a writer of Mytilene, Ath. 630 B.

Σκάμωνία, ας, ἡ, a plant, kind of *bind-weed, scammony,* from the roots of which a purgative is extracted, Theophr.: in Nic. also *κάμων.*

Σκαμωνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *prepared with σκαμωνία,* used as a purgative, Diosc. 5, 83.

Σκάνά, Dor. for *σκηνή,* Theocr.

Σκανδάλᾱ, ἡ, also *σκανδάλη,*=sq., Alciphr. 3, 22. [δᾰ]

Σκανδάληθρον, ου, τό, *the stick in a trap* on which the bait is placed, and which, when touched by the animal, springs up and makes the trap shut, *the trap-spring,* also called *πάσσαλος* or *ῥόπτρον:* metaph., *σκανδάληθρ' ἱστὰς ἐπῶν,* setting word-*traps,* i. e. throwing out words which one's adversary will catch at, and so be caught himself, Ar. Ach. 687, ubi v. Schol. (Usu. deriv. from *σκάζω* or *σκαμβός.*) [δᾰ]

Σκανδᾰλίζω, *to make to stumble, give offence* or *scandal to* any one, *τινά,* N. T., and Eccl.: from

Σκάνδαλον, ου, τό, later form for *σκανδάληθρον,* esp., *a snare laid for an enemy,* LXX.—2. *a stumbling-block, offence, scandal,* N. T.

Σκάνδᾰλος, ὁ,=foreg., Hesych.

Σκανδάλόω, ὠ, (*σκάνδαλον*)=*σκανδαλίζω,* susp.

†Σκανδαρία, ας, ἡ, *ἄκρα, Scandaria,* a promontory of Cos, also called Σκανδάριον, Strab. p. 657.

†Σκάνδεια, ας, ἡ, *Scandĕa,* a port on the south coast of Cythera, Il. 10, 268; Thuc. 4, 54.

Σκανδικοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in chervil* (*σκάνδιξ*), as Aristoph. called Euripides, Hesych.

Σκάνδιξ, ικος, ἡ (Schol. Ar. l. c.), *chervil,* Lat. *scandix,* Ar. Ach. 478; cf. foreg.

Σκάνδυξ, ῦκος, ὁ,=foreg., Diosc. 2, 168.

Σκανθᾰρίζω,=*σκινθαρίζω.*

Σκᾶνος, Dor. for *σκῆνος,* Tim. Locr.

Σκᾰπᾶνεύς, έως, ὁ,=*σκαφεύς,* Luc.

Σκᾰπάνη, ης, ἡ, (*σκάπτω*) *a digging tool, a hoe,* used by athletes for exercise, Wüstem. Theocr. 4, 10; cf. *σκάφιον* III.—II. *a digging, trench,* Theophr., Anth. P. 9, 644.

Σκᾰπᾶνήτης, ου, ὁ,=*σκαπανεύς, σκαφεύς.*

Σκᾰπάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σκαπάνη,* susp.

Σκᾰπάνιον, ου, τό, Dor. for *σκηπάνιον.*

Σκαπέρδα, ἡ, *a game of youths at the Dionysia:* a rope was passed through the top of a pole or through a hole in a tree, and a youth at each end tried to pull his opponent up: playing at this game was called *σκαπέρδαν ἕλκειν,* Poll. 9, 116. Hence

Σκαπερδεύω, *to pull up, provoke, banter,* Hesych.

Σκάπετος, ὁ, (*σκάπτω*) usu. in form *κάπετος,* q. v.: *σκαφετός, σκαπητός* and *σκαφητός* are also quoted.

Σκᾶπος, ὁ, Dor. for *σκῆπος, σκῆπτρον,* Lat. *scapus,* Hesych.

Σκάπος, ὁ,=*κάπυς.*

Σκάπτειρα, ἡ, fem. from *σκαπτήρ,* Anth. P. 6, 21.

Σκαπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*σκάπτω*) *a digger, delver,* Fr. Hom. 2.

Σκᾶπτον, τό, Dor. for *σκῆπτρον,* Pind. O. 7, 28, P. 1, 9, etc.

Σκαπτός, ή, όν, (*σκάπτω*) *dug: that may be dug.*—II. Σκαπτὴ ὕλη, a country in Thrace, named after a forest, Hdt. 6, 46: also Σκαπτησύλη, Theophr., *Scaptesŭla* in Lucret.

Σκαπτοφόρος, ον, Dor. for *σκηπτροφόρος.*

Σκάπτω, lengthd. from root ΣΚΑΠ- or ΣΚΑΦ-, which appears in the aor. 2, and derivs., cf. sub fin.: fut. *σκάψω:* pf. pass. *ἐσκαμμαι:* aor. 2 pass. *ἐσκάφην. To dig, delve, φυτὰ σκ.* (as we say *to hoe* turnips, etc.), Il. Hom. Merc. 90; cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 20; *σκ. τὴν γῆν,* Ib. 16, 15; also, *σκ. τάφρον, to dig* a trench, Thuc. 4, 90; absol., *μοχθεῖν καὶ σκ.,* Ar. Plut. 525: proverb., *σκάπτειν οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι,* Id. Av. 1432: also in mid., Pseudo-Phocyl. 146.—II. *τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, a trench as the limit of the leap of the πένταθλοι,* hence metaph., *ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα ἄλλεσθαι,* to overleap *the mark,* Plat. Crat. 413 A, cf. Luc. Gall. 6, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 243. (Akin to the Lat. *cavo, cavus,* and to our *scoop.*)

Σκάραβος, ὁ,=*κάραβος,* susp.

Σκαρδᾰμυγμός, ὁ, (*σκαρδαμύσσω*) *a blinking, winking.*

Σκαρδᾰμυκτέω, = *σκαρδαμύσσω,* Luc. Lexiph. 4.

Σκαρδᾰμυκτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σκαρδαμύσσω*) *one who blinks* or *winks,* Arist. Physiogn. 6, 47.

Σκαρδᾰμυκτί, adv., *winking.*

Σκαρδᾰμυκτικός, ή, όν, *given to winking* or *blinking, winky, blinking,* Arist. H. A. 1, 10, 3, Physiogn. 3, 6: from

Σκαρδᾰμύσσω, Att. *-ττω:* fut. *-ξω:*—*to blink, wink,* Lat. *nictare,* opp. to a steadfast gaze, Eur. Cycl. 626, Xen. Symp. 4, 24; cf. Foës. Oecon.: written also *καρδαμύσσω.* (Prob. from *σκαίρω,* and it is difficult not to connect the termin. *-μύσσω* with *μύω.*

†Σκάρδος, ου, ὁ, *Scardus,* a mountain range in Macedonia, Strab. p. 329.

†Σκάρδων, ωνος, ἡ, *Scardon,* a city of Liburnia, Strab. p. 315.

Σκαρθμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σκαίρω*) *a leaping, leap, run, footstep,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1260, Nic. Th. 139:—*ἵππου σκ., the foot* of the bounding horse, Arat. 281.

Σκᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω,* (*σκαίρω*) *to leap: to throb, palpitate,* usu. *ὑσκαρίζω,* Meineke Cratin. Del. 3.

Σκᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, another form of *ὑσκαρίς,* q. v.

Σκᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σκαρίζω*) = *σκαρθμός.*

Σκᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, *a stone coloured like the fish σκάρος,* Plin.

Σκᾰριφάομαι, f. *-ήσομαι,* dep. mid. (*σκάριφος*): *to scratch* or *scrape up,* like fowls on a dung-hill: *to scratch an outline, sketch slightly,* hence the compd. *διασκαρ-* in Isocr.; cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 1497, Nub. 630. (Hence Lat. *scarificare,* our *scarify.*)

Σκᾰρίφευμα, ατος, τό, = *σκάριφος* [*ι*]: from

Σκᾰριφεύω,=*σκαριφάομαι.*

Σκᾰρίφημα, ατος, τό (*σκαριφάομαι*) =*σκάριφος.* [*ι*]

Σκᾰριφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a scratching up: σκαριφισμοὶ λήρων, trifling criticisms, petty quibbles,* Ar. Ran. 1497, ubi v. Schol.

Σκᾰρίφος, ου, ὁ, strictly the same as *κάρφος:* esp. *a stile for drawing outlines:* hence, *an outline, sketch.* [σκᾰ]

Σκάρος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish,* supposed by the ancients to chew the cud, Epich. p. 24, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 A. (Prob. from *σκαίρω.*) [ᾰ, II c.; but in Ennius, *scārus,* Meineke Phil em. p. 386.]

Σκάρος, εος, τό, (*σκαίρω*) *a leap, spring,* like *σκαρθμός.* [ᾰ]

Σκάρτης, ου, ὁ, (*σκαίρω*) *a leaper.* in genl. *swift,* Hesych.

†Σκάρφεια, ας, ἡ, and Σκαρφη, *Scarphēa,* a small town of the Epicnemidii Locri, near Thermopylae, Il. 2, 532; Strab. p. 60.

†Σκάρφη, ης, ἡ,=foreg., Il.—2. a city of Boeotia, Strab. p. 408.

Σκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σκάζω*) *a limping, halting,* LXX.

Σκᾰτάω, (*σκώρ, σκατός*) *to defile with dung.*

Σκᾰτός, gen. of *σκώρ:* not nom. *τὸ σκατόν, ὁ σκατός,* nor even *τὸ σκάτος* is found, though Sophron used a gen. *τοῦ σκάτους,* Lob. Phryn. 293.

Σκᾰτοφᾰγέω, ὦ, *to eat dung* or *dirt,* Antiph. Corinth. 1, 4: from

Σκᾰτοφάγος, ον, (*σκώρ, φαγεῖν*) *eating dung* or *dirt,* Epich. p. 31, Ar. Plut. 706.

Σκαῦρος, ὁ, Lat. *scaurus, with projecting ankles,* Hippiatr.

Σκᾰφεία, ας, ἡ, (*σκαφεύω*) *a digging, hoeing.*

Σκᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, (*σκαφεύω*) *a digging tool, spade, mattock,* Hipp.

Σκᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, Dim. from *σκάφος,* v. *σκάφιον* I. 4.

Σκᾰφετός, ὁ,=*σκάπετος.*

Σκᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (*σκάπτω*) *a digger, delver, ditcher,* Eur. El. 252, Archipp. Incert. 2.

Σκάφευσις, ἡ, (*σκαφεύω*) = *σκαφεία.* [ᾰ]

Σκάφευσις, ἡ, *a cruel mode of death,* v. *σκαφεύω* (B). [ᾰ]

Σκᾰφευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=*σκαφεύς:* from

Σκᾰφεύω, (A)=*σκάπτω, to dig.*

Σκᾰφεύω (B), (*σκάφη*) *to lay* a person *in a trough* with the head, arms and legs hanging out, and so expose him in the heat of the sun, until he dies, eaten by insects,—a Persian mode of torture, cf. Ctesias Pers. 30, Plut. Artax. 16.

Σκάφη, ης, ἡ, (*σκάπτω*) like *σκάφος, any thing dug* or *scooped out,* as,—1. *a hole, trench.*—2. *a trough, tub, basin, bowl,* Hdt. 4, 73, Ar. Eccl. 762: *a washing-tub, moveable bath,* Hipp., Aesch. Fr. 210.—3. *a light boat, skiff,* Lat. *scapha,* Ar. Eq. 1315, with a pun on signf. 2.—4. *a cradle,* Ath. 60 A, Plut. Rom. 3.

Σκᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*σκάπτω*) *a digging,* like *σκαφεία.*

Σκᾰφήτης, ου, ὁ,=*σκαφίτης,* susp.

Σκᾰφητός, ὁ,=*σκαφετός, σκαπητός,* Theophr.

Σκᾰφηφορέω, ὦ, *to be a σκαφηφόρος,* v. sq.

Σκᾰφηφόρος, ον, (*σκάφη, φέρω*) *carrying a bowl* or *vessel:* at Athens the *μέτοικοι* were esp. called *σκαφηφόροι,* because in the Panathenaic procession they had the duty of carrying certain skiff-shaped sacrificial vessels; as their wives were called *ὑδριαφόροι* from their carrying pitchers (*ὑδρίαι*) for the wives of the citizens; and their daughters *σκιαδηφόροι,* from their carrying parasols (*σκιάδια*) over their heads:—these duties were considered servile, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, 10.

Σκᾰφίδ, ἡ, Sicil. for *σκάφος, a trench, pit,* Inscr.

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Σκᾰφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σκαφίς*, in all its signfs., esp.—1. *a small tub; a small skiff*, Polyb. 34, 3, 2, Luc. Contempl. 8.—2. *a small hoe* or *mattock*. [ῐ]

Σκᾰφιόκαρτος, ον, (*κείρω*) and **σκᾰφιόκουρος**, ον, (*κείρω, κουρά*) *one who has his hair cut in the fashion σκάφιον*: v. *σκάφιον* II, *σκαφίς* I. 4.

Σκάφιον (not *σκαφίον*), ου, τό, dim. from *σκάφη, σκάφος, a small tub, trough, basin*, etc., Theophr.: *a small cup*, Ath. 142 D, etc.—2. *a small boat* or *skiff*.—3. *a chamber-pot* or *night-stool*, Ar. Thesm. 633; like Lat. *scaphium* in Juven. 6, 264.—4. *a concave mirror*, used as a *burning-glass*, with which the Vestal virgins kindled the fire, Plut. Num. 9 (ubi al. *σκαφεῖα*); cf. *ὕαλος*.—II. *a fashion of hair-cutting* (borrowed from the Scythians), *in which the hair was cut off all round the head*, so as to leave it only on the crown, which then looked like *a bowl*; hence, *σκάφιον ἀποκεκαρμένος*, shorn in this fashion, Ar. Thesm. 838; *σκάφιον ἀποτετιλμένος*, Ar. Av. 806: hence,—2. *σκάφιον* is also used for *the crown* of the head, *μὴ καταγῇς τὸ σκάφιον*, Ar. Fr. 502.—III. = *σκαπάνη*, Plut. Arat. 3. Cf. *σκαφίς*. [ᾰ]

Σκᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, like *σκάφιον*, dim. from *σκάφη, σκάφος*, in all its signfs.; esp.,—1. *a small tub, bowl*, etc., first in Od. 9, 223, for *a small milk-pail*, and so in Hipp.:—later esp. *a drinking vessel* or *measure*, like *κόγχη*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. *a small boat, skiff, canoe*.—3. a kind of *sun-dial with a concave dial plate*, Mart. Capell. 6; cf. *πόλος*.—II. = *πτύον, a winnowing-shovel*.

Σκᾰφιστήμιον, τό, = *σκαφίς* II.

Σκᾰφίτης, ου, ὁ, (*σκαφίς* I. 2) *one who guides a skiff* or *small vessel, a rower, steersman*, Dem. Phal., Strab.

Σκᾰφοειδής, ές, (*σκάφος, εἶδος*) *like a boat* or *skiff*, Diod., Plut. 2, 890 D, sq.

Σκᾰφολουτρέω, ῶ, (*σκάφος, λουτρόν*) *to bathe in a tub*, Alex. Trall.

Σκάφος, εος, τό, (*σκάπτω, σκαφῆναι*) *a digging, σκάφος οἰνέων, the time for trenching* or *hoeing* vines, Hes. Op. 570 (where some would write *σκαφός* in order to mark the pecul. signf.).—II. *that which is dug, a trench, pit*, etc.: and so like *σκάφη, any thing hollowed*; esp.,—1. *any deep vessel*, like *σκύφος, a washing tub, moveable bath*, Hipp.—2. *the hull of a ship*, Lat. *alveus*, Hdt. 7, 182, Thuc. 1, 50; *ἐν μέσῳ σκάφει*, Soph. Tr. 803:—generally, *a ship*, Aesch. Ag. 1014, etc.; and so expressions like *σκάφος νεώς, σκάφη ναυτικά*, etc., are to be taken quite strictly for the *hulls*, v. Blomf. Gloss. Pers. 425; metaph., *σκ. πόλεως, the ship* of the state, Ar. Vesp. 29.—3. *the hollow of the belly*:—also, *the hollow of the* external *ear*.—III. *a spade*, Anth.

Σκᾰφώρη, ἡ, like *καφώρη, a bitch-fox, vixen-fox*.

†**Σκεβλίας**, ου, ὁ, *Sceblias*, name of a slave, Ar. Ran. 608.

Σκεβάζω, v. sq.

Σκεδάννῡμι, also *-νάω*, lengthd. from root ΣΚΕΔ-, v. sub fin.: fut. *σκεδάσω* [ᾰ], Att. *σκεδῶ, σκεδᾷς, σκεδᾷ*, Aesch. Pr. 25, Ar. Vesp. 229, but also in Hdt. 8, 68: pf. pass. *ἐσκέδασμαι*: aor. 1 pass. *ἐσκεδάσθην*: Hom. uses only aor. *ἐσκέδασα, σκέδασα*. *To scatter, disperse, σκέδασον λαόν*, Il. 19, 171; 23, 158; *σκ. ἤερα, ἀχλύν*, Il. 17, 649, Od. 13, 352; *πάχνην*, Aesch. Pr. l. c.; hence in Soph. Tr. 989, *σκ. ὕπνον τινὶ βλεφάρων*,—sleep being conceived of as a cloud over the eyes:—singularly, *αἷμα ἐσκέδασ' ὀξὺς Ἄρης*, he *sprinkled, shed* the blood *around*, Il. 7, 330: *to scatter, spread abroad*, Hes. Op. 95:—*αἰχμὴν σκ., to shiver* it, Aesch. Pr. 925.—II. Pass., *to be scattered, to disperse, ἀνὰ τὰς πόλιας*, Hdt. 5, 102; esp. of a routed army, Thuc. 4, 56, 112; or of plundering parties, Xen. An. 3, 5, 2:—of the rays of the sun, *to be shed abroad*, Aesch. Pers. 502 (cf. *σκίδναμαι*):—of a report, *to be spread abroad*, *ἐσκεδασμένου τοῦ λόγου*, Hdt. 4, 14.—Collat. forms are *σκίδναμαι*, also Ep. *κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι*, Hom.; and *κεδαίω*, Ap. Rh. (The form *κέδαννυμι* suggests the root *κεύζω*; if rightly so, the radic. signf. is that of *splitting, shivering*.) Hence

Σκέδᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a scattering*: *σκέδασιν θεῖναι* = *σκεδάσαι*, Od. 1, 116; 20, 225.

Σκεδασμός, ὁ, = foreg.

Σκεδαστικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to, fitted for scattering, dispersive*, in genl. = sq.

Σκεδαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σκεδάννυμι, scattered*: *that may be scattered, οὐσία σκ., dissoluble* substance, Plat. Tim. 37 A.

Σκεδάω, fut. of *σκεδάννυμι*, q. v.

Σκεθρός, ά, όν, *tight, exact, careful*, Hipp., Lyc. 270; v. Foës. Oecon. Adv. *-ρῶς, exactly, σκ. προὐξεπίστασθαι*, Aesch. Pr. 102. (From *σχεθεῖν, σχεῖν*, aor. of *ἔχω*: cf. *σχεδρός*.)

†**Σκειρῖται**, οἱ, v. **Σκιρῖται**.

Σκειρός, ά, όν, late form for *σκιρρός*.

Σκεῖρος, ὁ, late form for *σκίρρος* or *σκῖρος*.

Σκειρόω, late form for *σκιρρόω*.

Σκείρων, or better **Σκίρων**, ωνος, ὁ, Attic name for the wind *which blew from the Scironian rocks* in the isthmus of Corinth: hence *a north-west wind*, like *ἀργέστης*, Theophr. de Vent. 62.—†II. *Sciron*, a notorious robber who frequented the rocks near Megara, slain by Theseus, Eur. Hipp. 1208; Plat. Theaet. 169 A; Plut. Thes. 10.—2. son of Pylas, king of Megara, Paus. 1, 39.

†**Σκειρωνικός**, ή, όν, *of Sciron* II. 1, *Scironian*, Anth. P. 7, 496.

†**Σκειρωνίς** or **Σκιρωνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., ἡ, Σ. ὁδός, *the Scironian way*, leading from Athens by Megara over steep rocks to Corinth, Hdt. 8, 71: *αἱ Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι, the Scironian* rocks, on the sea near Megara, where Sciron (II. 1) dwelt, Eur. Hipp. 979, called *Σκείρωνος ἀκταί*, Id. 1208.

Σκελέαι, not *σκελεαί, αἱ*, (*σκέλος*) *breeches*, Antiph. Antea 3; elsewhere *ἀναξυρίδες*.

Σκελετάζω, = *σκέλλω*, dub.

Σκελετεία, ας, ἡ, (*σκελετεύω*) *dryness, leanness, a parched state*.

Σκελέτευμα, ατος, τό, *any thing dry, parched, withered*.

Σκελετεύω, = *σκέλλω*:—pass., *to wither* or *waste away*, Ar. Fr. 677.—II. *to dry* or *salt flesh*, Diosc.: also, *to embalm* a corpse, Teles ap. Stob. p. 234, 11.

Σκελετία, ας, ἡ, = *σκελετεία*, Aretae.

Σκελετός, ή, όν, (*σκέλλω*) *dried up, parched*: *dry, lean*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2, Nic. Th. 696:—*τὸ σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) *a dried body, a mummy*, Plut. 2, 736 A; also *ὁ σκελετός, σκ. Μουσῶν*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1, cf. Plut. Anton. 75. (Never *a skeleton* in our sense of the word.) Hence

Σκελετώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like a mummy*, Luc. Salt. 75, Erotian.

Σκελέω, v. *σκέλλω*.

Σκελιᾱγής, ές, (*σκέλος, ἄγνυμι*) *breaking the legs*: *τὸ σκ., a fracture of the leg*. (Perh. should be written *σκελεαγής*.)

Σκελίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σκελίς*) *to run*.—II. = *ὑποσκελίζω*, Sext. Emp. p. 250.—III. for *σκελλίζω*, dub.

Σκελίς, ίδος, ἡ, = Att. *σχελίς*, q. v.—II. = *σκέλος*.—III. = *σκελλίς*, q. v.

Σκελίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *σκέλος*, Ar. Eccl. 1168.

Σκελιφρός, ά, όν, (*σκέλλω*) *dry, parched, lean, dry* or *lean looking*, Hipp.; Att. *σκληφρός*, q. v.

†**Σκέλλιος**, ου, ὁ, *Scellius*, an Athenian, father of Aristocrates, Ar. Av. 126; Thuc. 8, 89.

Σκελλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σκελλός*) *to be crook-legged*.

Σκελλίς, ίδος, ἡ, also *σκελίς*, late for *ἀγλίς*, Plut. 2, 349 A.

Σκελλός, ή, όν, (*σκέλος*) *crook-legged*; elsewh. *βαιβός*,—written also *σκελός*.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ: fut. *σκελῶ*, also *σκελέω*: aor. 1 *ἐσκηλα*. *To dry, dry up, make dry, parch, μὴ μένος Ἠελίοιο σκήλει' ἀμφὶ περὶ χρόα ἵνεσιν ἠδὲ μέλεσσιν*, Il. 23, 191: the subj. *σκήλῃ* in Nic. Th. 694.—II. in pass., *σκέλλομαι*: fut. *σκλήσομαι* or *σκελοῦμαι*: also with an intr. aor. 2 act. *ἔσκλην*; and so inf. *σκλῆναι* (as if from **σκλῆμι*), pf. *ἐσκληκα* with pres. signf.:—*to be parched, lean, dry, ἐσκληκότα καπνῷ*, smoke-*dried*, Choeril. 4; *χρὼς ἐσκλήκει*, Ap. Rh. 2, 201; also part. nom. pl. *ἐσκληῶτες*, Ib. 53: cf **ἀπόσκλημι*. (Hence *σκελιφρός, ἀσκελής, περισκελής*, also *σκληρός, σκληφρός*, akin to *ξηρός, σκιρρός*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 648; also perh. to *squaleo*.)

Σκελόδεσμος, ὁ, (*σκέλος*) *a garter*, usu. *περισκελές*.

Σκελοκοπία, ας, ἡ, (*κόπτω*) *the fracture of a bone*.

ΣΚΕΛΟΣ, εος, τό, *the whole leg* and foot (Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5); generally, *the leg* of a man, only once in Hom., viz. *πρυμνὸν σκέλος*, the buttock, Il. 16, 314; then in Hdt. 6, 129, and Att.; also of animals, Hdt. 3, 103, etc.: esp. of dancers, *σκέλη ῥίπτειν, αἴρειν*, Ar. Pac. 332, Eccl. 295; of men usu. *τὼ σκέλη*, not *τὰ σκ.*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 451:—as a military phrase, *ἐπὶ σκέλος ἀνάγειν*, to retreat with the face towards the enemy, retire leisurely, Lat. *pedetentim*, Ar. Av. 383; so, *ἐπὶ σκέλος πάλιν χωρεῖν*, Eur. Phoen. 1400; (like *ἐπὶ πόδα* in Xen., cf. *πούς* 3):—*κατὰ σκέλος βαδίζειν, to go* (as the giraffe and some quadrupeds do) *with the hind foot following the fore on the same side*, (not crosswise as most do), *to amble, pace*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 15: *παρὰ σκέλος ἀπαντᾶ*, it meets one *across*, i. e. crosses one's path, thwarts one, Ael.—II. *τὰ σκέλη, the two long walls* between Athens and the Peiraeeus, Strab. p. 395, called *brachia* by Liv. 31, 26, Propert. 3, 20, 23, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 18; also of the long walls of Megara, Ar. Lys. 1170.

Σκελοτύρβη, ης, ἡ, *a lameness in the leg*, such as to make one totter about, esp. frequent in Arabia, Strab. p. 781.

Σκέμμα, ατος, τό, (*σκέπτομαι*) *a subject for reflection, question*, Plat.

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Rep. 435 C, 445 A. — II. *reflection, speculation*, Id. Crito 48 C.

Σκεμμός, ὁ, late and rare form for *σκέψις*.

Σκενδύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Σκενδύλη, ης, ἡ, v. the Att. *σχενδύλη*.

Σκένος, Aeol. for *ξένος*.

Σκέπᾱ, poet. nom. and acc. pl. of *σκέπας*, Hes.

Σκεπάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σκέπας*) like *σκεπάω*, *to cover, shelter*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 9; and in pass., Id. Cyr. 8, 8, 17: cf. *στεγάζω*.

Σκέπᾰνον, ου, τό, *a covering*: strictly neut. from

Σκεπᾰνός, ή, όν, *covering, sheltering*, Opp. H. 3, 636. — II. pass., *covered, sheltered*, Anth. P. 7, 699.

Σκέπᾰνος (not *σκεπανός*), ὁ, also *σκέπηνος*, and *σκέπινος*, *a fish*, Lat. *umbra*, Opp. H. 1, 106.

Σκεπαρνηδόν, adv., *like the bandage called σκέπαρνον*, Hipp.

Σκεπαρνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to hew with a σκέπαρνον*. Hence

Σκεπαρνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a hewing with a σκέπαρνον*. — II. *a fracture of the skull in the shape of a σκέπαρνον*, Hipp.

Σκέπαρνον, ου, τό, *a carpenter's axe*, esp. for hewing and smoothing the trunks of trees; different from the *πέλεκυς* (felling-axe or hatchet), Od. 5, 235–7; 9, 391; *ἀμφίξουν*, Leon. Tar. 4.—II. from some likeness in the shape, *a surgical bandage*; also *ὁ σκέπαρνος*, Hipp.—III. of a *sheep-skin*, as if *σκέπ-αρνον*, Artemid. 4, 24. (Perhaps from *σκάπτω*.) [Hom. does not lengthen the short vowel before *σκ-*.]

Σκέπαρνος, ου, ὁ, = *σκέπαρνον* II., Hipp.

ΣΚΕΠΑΣ, αος, τό, *a covering, shelter, σκ. ἀνέμοιο, shelter from* the wind, Od. 5, 443, etc.: poet. nom. and acc. pl. *σκέπᾱ*, Hes. Op. 530, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 12: in prose usu. *σκέπη*, q. v., or *σκέπασμα*. (Cf. Lat. *squama*, Germ. *Schuppe*; and *bee-skep*, Scot. for *a hive*.)

Σκέπᾱσις, εως, ἡ, (*σκεπάζω*) *a covering*, LXX.

Σκέπασμα, ατος, τό, (*σκεπάζω*) = *σκέπη*, and poet. *σκέπας*, Plat. Polit. 279 D, E, 280 C, etc.

Σκεπαστήριος, α, ον, *fitted for covering* or *sheltering*.

Σκεπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σκεπάζω*) *one that covers*, LXX.

Σκεπαστικός, ή, όν, = *σκεπαστήριος*, c. gen., Arist. Metaph., 7, 2, 8; *σκ. ὅπλα, defensive* armour, Ath. 193 C. Adv. *-κῶς*, Hipp.

Σκεπαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σκεπάζω*, *covered*.

Σκέπαστρον, ου, τό, contr. for *σκεπαστήριον*, *a veil*, LXX.

Σκεπάω, Ep. *σκεπόω*, like the prose form *σκεπάζω*, (*σκέπας, σκέπη*) *to cover, shelter, ἀνέμων σκεπόωσι κῦμα, they shelter* the sea *from* the wind, Od. 13, 99; *κόρυν σκεπάουσιν ἔθειραι*, Theocr. 16, 81.

ΣΚΕΠΗ, ης, ἡ, like the poet. *σκέπας*, *a covering, shelter, σκέπη τοῦ νότου, a shelter* from the south-west wind, Hipp.; *ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου, under shelter from* war, Hdt. 7, 172, 215; so, *ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ φόβου*, Hdt. 1, 143; *ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ κινδύνου, τοῦ κρύους*, Ael. N. A. 7, 6; 9, 57: *σκιὰν καὶ σκ. παρέχειν*, Plat. Tim. 76 D:—but, *ὑπὸ τὴν Ῥωμαίων σκ.*, under their *protection*, Polyb. 1, 16, 10.

Σκεπηνός, ή, όν, = *σκεπανός*: *τὰ σκεπηνά, strong places*, LXX.

Σκέπηνος, ὁ, = *σκέπανος*.

Σκεπῖνός, ή, όν, = *σκέπανος*.

Σκέπῖνος, ὁ, = *σκέπανος*, Dorio ap. Ath. 322 E.

Σκεπόωσι, Ep. for *σκεπῶσι*, 3 pl. pres. from *σκεπάω*.

Σκεπτέον, verb. adj. from *σκέπτομαι*, *one must reflect* or *consider*, Ar. Eq. 35, Plat., etc.

Σκεπτήριος, α, ον, = sq., Manetho.

Σκεπτικός, ή, όν, (*σκέψις*) *inclined to reflection* or *thought, thoughtful, reflective*.—II. *σκεπτικοί*, also *ἀπορητικοί, ἐφεκτικοί, the Skeptics, a school of philosophers who doubted all things*: the followers of Pyrrho were esp. so called, but also the Academics, Diog. L. Prooem. 20; 9, 69, sq. Adv. *-κῶς*, Id.

Σκέπτομαι, lengthened from root ΣΚΕΠ-, dep. c. fut. *σκέψομαι*, aor. *ἐσκεψάμην*; pf. *ἔσκεμμαι* in same signf., Plat. Prot. 317 B, etc.—The best Att. writers hardly ever have the pres. and impf. *σκέπτομαι, ἐσκεπτόμην* (Plat. Lach. 185 C is an exception, as is Thuc. 8, 66—unless we read plqpf. *προὐσκεπτο* with Elmsl.), though freq. later, as in Luc.: they prefer using *σκοπῶ* or *σκοποῦμαι* as pres., while they always take the other tenses from this form, viz. fut. *σκέψομαι*, aor. *ἐσκεψάμην*, pf. *ἔσκεμμαι*, Elmsl. Heracl. 148, cf. *σκοπέω*: the pf. is used by Dem. 576, 27; 1403, 21, in pass. signf., though even he usu. has it in act.: aor. 2 *ἐσκέπην*, LXX.—I. *to look about, look carefully, spy, σκέπτεο νῦν..αἴ κεν ἴδηαι*, Il. 17, 652; *σκ. ἐς νῆα, μεθ' ἑταίρους*, Od. 12, 247; c. acc., *σκέπτετο ὀΐστων τε ῥοΐζον καὶ δοῦπον ἀκόντων, he looked after* the whistling of the darts (so as to shun them), Il. 16, 361; *ἐκ θαλάμοιο σκέψατο*, H. Cer. 246.—II. later of the mind, *to look to, view, examine, consider, think on*, τι, freq. in Att. from Soph. downds.; also, *περί τινος*, Plat. Lach. 185 C; *σκ. τι ἐκ τῶνδε, from* these facts, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 38, Dem. 23, 1:—*σκέψασθε δέ*, to call people's attention to a point, Thuc. 1, 143;—foll. by a relat., as, *οἷος, ὁποῖος, ὅπως*, etc., Aesch. Pr. 1015, Soph. Tr. 1077, etc.; by *ὅτῳ τρόπῳ*, Thuc. 1, 107; by *πῶς.., πόθεν, πότερον..ἤ*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 22; 5, 4, 7; 3, 2, 20; etc.: by *εἰ*, where *ἢ μή* must be supplied, *to consider whether or no*, Ib. 3, 2, 22:—rarely, *to think* a thing to be so and so, *καλλίω θάνατον σκεψάμενος*, Plat. Legg. 854 C. (Acc. to Hemst. from *σκέπας, σκεπάω*, and so strictly *to shade the eyes with the hand, and look steadily*: hence *σκεπάω, σκοπός, σκοπέω*, etc.: akin to Lat. *specio, spicio, specto, species*.) Hence

Σκεπτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *σκέψις*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 58.

ΣΚΕΠΩ, rare radic. form of *σκεπάζω*, Polyb. 16, 29, 13, Luc. Tim. 21, Pisc. 29.

Σκέρᾰφος, τό, Att. *σχέραφος*, also *κέραφος*, only found in Gramm., who explain it by *λοιδορία, κακολογία, βλασφημία*, etc.; perh. akin to *σκερβόλος*.

Σκερβόλλω, *to scold, abuse, σκ. πονηρά*, 'to talk Billingsgate,' use foul abuse, Ar. Eq. 822: also *σκερβολέω*.

Σκέρβολος, like *κέρτομος, scolding, abusive*, Call. Fr. 281. (Usu. deriv. from *κέαρ βάλλειν* or *ἐς κέαρ βάλλειν*, as *κέρτομος* from *κέαρ τέμνειν*; cf. *σκορακίζω*.)

†Σκερδιλαΐδας, ου, ὁ, *Scerdilaïdas*, a commander, Polyb. 2, 5, 6.

Σκευᾰγωγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σκευαγωγός*) *to pack up and carry away goods ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν σκ., to pack up* and leave the country, Dem. 237, 21, Aeschin. 46, 28. Hence

Σκευᾰγώγημα, ατος, τό, *a wagon for removing goods*, Nicet.

Σκευᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a packing up and removing of goods*.

Σκευᾰγωγός, όν, (*σκεῦος, ἄγω*) *conveying goods*: ὁ *σκ.*, *the officer who looks to the baggage of an army, the baggage-master*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 4: *τὸ σκ., a baggage-wagon*, Plut. Pomp. 6.

Σκευάζω, f. *-άσω*: pf. pass. *ἐσκεύασμαι*, Ion. 3 pl. *ἐσκευάδαται*, and so of plqpf. *-ατο*, Hdt. (*σκεῦος, σκευή*) *To prepare, make ready, make*, esp., *to prepare* or *dress food*, Hdt. 1, 73, 207; *ἐπίστασαι τὸν σαῦρον ὡς χρὴ σκευάσαι*, Alex. Leuc. 1; *φρυκτοὺς σκευάσαι τινάς*, Ar. Vesp. 1331; *σκ. ἐκ τινος περικόμματα, to make* mincemeat *of* him, Ar. Eq. 372: generally, *to provide, procure, ἡδονάς*, Plat. Rep. 536 D:—mid., *to prepare for one's self*, and then much like the act., Eur. H. F. 956, 969; also, like *μηχανᾶσθαι, to contrive, bring about, πολεμον, προδοσίαν σκευάζεσθαι*, Hdt. 5, 103; 6, 100.—II. of men, armies, etc., *to furnish* or *supply* them *with* arms, etc., *to equip, accoutre, dress, τινὰ πανοπλίᾳ, στολῇ, ἐσθῆτι*, Hdt. 1, 60, 80; 5, 20, ubi v. Wess.; hence also,—2 *to disguise by dress, to dress up*, *σκ. τινὰ ὥσπερ γυναῖκα*, Ar. Thesm. 591; *χοῖρον*, Ach. 739; also, *σκ. εἰς Βακχος, εἰς Σατύρους, to dress out* as Bacchantes, as Satyrs, Plut., cf. Schweigh. App. 7, 32, Xen. An. 5, 9, 12, so in pass., *ἐσκευασμένος, dressed up*, Ar. Ach. 121.—III. intr., *σκευάζειν κατ' οἶκον*, to keep house, H. Hom. Merc. 285.

Σκευάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *σκεῦος* and *σκευή*, Ar. Ach. 451, Ran. 172, etc., Plat. Alc. 1, 113 E, etc. [ᾰ]

†Σκευᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Scevas*, chief of the priests, N. T.

Σκευᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (*σκευάζω*) *a preparing, dressing*, esp., of food, Plat. Alc. 1, 117 C, cf. Bast Append. Ep. Cr. p. 52: in plur., *modes of dressing, receipts*, Alex. ΚραT. 1, 24, cf. Athenaeus ap. Ath. 411 A.—II. *furniture, trappings*, Ath.

Σκευᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (*σκευάω*) = foreg., dub. Alex. l. c.

Σκεύασμα, ατος, τό, (*σκευάζω*) *that which is prepared, furniture*, etc., LXX.—II. = *σκευασία*.

Σκευαστέον, verb. adj. from *σκευάζω, one must prepare, make ready*, Ar. Pac. 885.

Σκευαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σκευάζω, prepared by art*, opp. to *τὰ φύσιν*, Plat. Rep. 510 A.—II. *that may* or *can be prepared*.

Σκευή, ῆς, ἡ, (*σκεῦος*) *equipment, attire, dress*, Lat. *apparatus*, freq. in Hdt., as 7, 62, 66: esp., of *the dress of a singer, actor*, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar. Ran. 108; of *soldiers*, Thuc. 3, 94; of priests and public officers, Andoc. 15, 10.—2. *a fashion in dress*, etc., Thuc. 1, 6, 8, etc.—II. *tackle*, as of a net, Pind. P. 2, 145; cf. *ἐναύλιος*.

Σκευηφόρος, ον, = *σκευοφόρος*.

Σκευοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*σκεῦος, θήκη*) *a storehouse for all kinds of stores*, esp., *an armoury, arsenal*, Aesch. Fr. 256; cf. Aeschin. 57, 27.

Σκευοποιέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σκευοποιός*) *to prepare all kinds of stores* generally, *to make*, Plut. Marcell. 16.—II. esp., *to prepare cunningly, τὰς ὄψεις*, of women painting their faces.

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Alex. Isostas. 1, 27 ; σκ. διαβήκας, *to forge* a will, cf. Isae. ap. Poll. 10, 15, Hyperid. ap. Harp. :—pass., *to be furnished with dresses* or *disguises*, Plut. 2, 59 B ; cf. σκευωρέομαι. Hence

Σκευοποίημα, ατος, τό, in plur., *the mask and dress* of a tragic actor, Plut. Crass. 33.—II. *a trick*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10, 15.

Σκευοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a preparing of* σκεύη, esp., *of masks and other stage-properties* : from

Σκευοποιός, όν, (σκεύη, ποιέω) *making masks and other stage-properties*, Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Plut. 2, 1123 C.

Σκευοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *one who sells* σκεύη.

ΣΚΕΥΟΣ, εος, τό, *a vessel* or *implement of any kind*, Thuc. 4, 128, Plat. Rep. 601 D : — hence, usu., in plur. τὰ σκεύη, *all that belongs to a complete outfit, house-gear, kitchen utensils, moveables*, esp., as opp. to live stock, and fixtures, Lys. 154, 35, Plat., etc. ; σ. γεωργικά, farming *implements*, Ar. Pac. 552 :—σκ. ἱερά, sacred *vessels*, etc., Thuc. 2, 13 :—esp., *the baggage* of an army, and, generally, *baggage, luggage*, Lat. *impedimenta*, Ar. Ran. 12, 15, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6, etc. : —*the tackling* of ships, *naval stores, engines*, etc., Xen. Oec. 8, 11 ; σκ. τριηραρχικά, Dem. 1145, 5 : — *dresses*, esp., *of actors* ; *trappings* of horses, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 55.—2. Protagoras gave the name of σκεύη, to neut. nouns, elsewh. τά μεταξὺ ὀνόματα, since most neuters in ον denote an implement, as σχοινίον, etc., Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 5, Soph. Elench. 14, 4.—3. σκεῦος ὑπηρετικόν, *a person who helps another*, a *mere tool* or *instrument*, Polyb. 13, 5, 7. — 4. τὸ σκεῦος, *the body*, as *the vessel* or *instrument* of the soul, Plat. Soph. 219 A, and N. T., cf. Gatak. Anton. 3, 4.

Σκευουργία, ας, ἡ, = σκευοποιΐα, Plat. Polit. 299 D.

Σκευουργός, όν, (*ἔργω) = σκευοποιός.

Σκευοφορεῖον, ου, τό, *a yoke resting on the shoulders for carrying pails*, etc., Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς κακ., 8 : elsewh. ἀναφορεῖον : from

Σκευοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σκευοφόρος) *to carry* σκεύη or *baggage*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 43, An. 3, 2, 28 :—pass., σκευοφορεῖσθαι καμήλοις, *to have one's baggage carried* by camels, Plut. Crass. 21.

Σκευοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying of baggage*.

Σκευοφορικός, ή, όν, (σκευοφόρος) *belonging* or *suited to the carrying of baggage*, στρατὸς σκ., the body of σκευοφόροι or *sutlers*, Xen. Lac. 13, 4 : βάρος σκ., the load *usually packed on one animal*, *a beast's* load, Id. Cyr. 6, 1, 54.

Σκευοφοριώτης, ου, ὁ, comic form of sq., Meineke Eupol. Tax. 9, — formed after εἰραφιώτης.

Σκευοφόρος, ον, (σκεύη, φέρω) *carrying* σκεύη or *baggage* :—οἱ σκευοφόροι, *the sutlers, camp-followers*, esp., *the servants of the* ὁπλίτης, who carried his baggage and shield, ὑποζύγια καὶ σκευοφόροι, Hdt. 7, 40, cf. Thuc. 2, 79, etc. : σκ. κάμηλοι, *the baggage*-camels, Hdt. 1, 80 ; so, τὰ σκευοφόρα (sc. κτήνη), *the beasts of burden in the train of an army*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 45, An. 1, 3, 7, etc.

Σκευοφυλακέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to watch the baggage*, Plut. Alex. 32 : and

Σκευοφύλακιον, ου, τό, *a place for watching the baggage* : from

Σκευοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (σκεύη, φύλαξ) *a guard* or *inspector of the baggage*. [ῠ]

Σκενόω, (σκεῦος) = σκευάζω.

Σκευωρέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., and (in Dem. 884, 22 ; 885, 10) pf. pass. ἐσκευώρημαι in same signf. : (σκευωρός). Strictly, *to watch, guard the* σκεύη or *baggage* : hence, *to look after, inspect the baggage*.—2. *to examine thoroughly, inquire into*, c. acc., Plut. Camill. 32, cf. 2, 587 F : also σκ. περί τι, *to look carefully* or *eagerly after any thing*, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 8.—II. *to fit up, furnish*, οἰκίαν, Plut. Caes. 51. —2. like σκευοποιέομαι, *to contrive cunningly* or *by intrigue, make up*, Dem. ll. c., etc. : *to effect by intrigue*, τι, Id. 115, 5 :—also intr., *to act knavishly*, περί τι, Id. 217, 16.—III. *to plagiarise*, Diog. L. 2, 61. Hence

Σκευώρημα, ατος, τό, (σκευωρέομαι II) *a sly cunning trick*, Dem. 955, 3 ; 1035, 14.

Σκευωρία, ας, ἡ, *care, attention in guarding baggage* : generally, *great care*, σκ. ποιεῖσθαι περί τι, Arist. H. A. 9, 49, 3, etc. : esp., *over-great care*, Meineke Philem. p. 375.—II. *cunning, knavery, intrigue*, Dem. 1272, 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 25 : from

Σκευωρός, όν, (σκεῦος, ὥρα, οὖρος) *watching the baggage*, Cratin. Pan. 7.

Σκέψις, εως, ἡ, (σκέπτομαι) *a viewing, perception by the senses*, ἡ δι' ὀμμάτων σκ., Plat. Phaed. 83 A.—II. *examination, inquiry*, Id. Phaedr. 237 C, etc. ;—*consideration, reflection*, νέμειν σκέψιν, to take *thought* of a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1323 ; σκέψιν ποιεῖσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D ; σκ. περί τινος, *inquiry into, speculation on* a thing, Id. Gorg. 487 E, etc. ; περί τι, Id. Legg. 636 D.—2. *hesitation, doubt*, esp. of the Skeptic or Pyrrhonic philosophers ; v. σκεπτικός II.

Σκῆλαι, inf. aor. 1 of σκέλλω, 3 opt. σκήλειε, Il. 23, 191.

Σκήλημα, ατος, τό, (σκέλλω, σκῆλαι) *dryness, hardness*, Hipp. ap. Galen. : *a hard substance* or *body* ; like σκλῆμα.

Σκῆμα, ατος, τό, for σχῆμα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

Σκήμπτω, σκήμψις, ἡ, dub. forms for σκήπτω, σκῆψις.

†Σκηναί, ῶν, αἱ, *Scenae* (i. e. *the tents*) a town of Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 748.

Σκηνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = sq., v. l. Xen. An. 7, 4, 12.—Also as dep., σκηνάομαι, *to dwell, live*, σκηνᾶσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν, Plat. Rep. 621 A ; σκηνήσασθαι ἐν θαλάττῃ, Id. Legg. 866 D :—so, in pf. pass. ἐσκήνημαι, Ar. Ach. 69, Thuc. 2, 52. Cf. sq.

Σκηνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σκηνή) *to be* or *dwell in a tent, to be encamped*, freq. in Xen. : generally, *to be quartered* or *billeted*, ἐν οἰκίαις, Thuc. 1, 89 ; ἐν κώμαις, κατὰ τὰς κώμας, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9 ; 4, 5, 23 ; also, σκ. εἰς τὰς κώμας, *to go* to the villages *and quarter themselves there*, Ib. 7, 7, 1 : generally, *to dwell, stay* in a place, οἶκοι σκ., Xen. Lac. 5, 2 :—mid., σκηνεῖσθαι καλύβην, *to build one's self* a hut or cottage, Thuc. 1, 133.—The fut., etc., may belong either to this or foreg. : we have confined the deponent usage to σκηνάω, because σκηνᾶσθαι is certainly found in Plat. l. c., and the other forms may belong to it ; cf. σκηνόω, fin.—The strict difference of σκηνέω and σκηνόω is, that of *being in tents, being encamped* ; and, that of *setting up tents, encamping*, though this is not strictly observed, v. Eustath. Il. p. 70, 21, sq., Poppo Indices ad Xen. Anab. et Cyrop.

Σκηνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = σκηνίτης, dub.

ΣΚΗΝΗ, ῆς, ἡ, *a covered, sheltered place* ; esp., —I. *a tent*, Hdt., Trag., Thuc., etc. ; σκηνὴν ποιεῖν, Thuc. 2, 34 ; πήξασθαι, Hdt. 5, 83, etc. : *a booth* in the market-place, Ar. Thesm. 658, Dem. 284, 24 ; (Hom. has only κλισίη, q. v.) :—in plur., *a camp*, Lat. *castra*, Aesch. Eum. 686, Ar. Pac. 731, freq. in Xen. : generally, *a dwelling-place, house, temple*, Eur. Hec. 1289, Ion 806.—II. *a wooden stage* or *scaffold* for actors to perform on, Plat. Legg. 817 C :—later, in regular theatres, *the Stage, the part on which the actors* (strictly so called) *performed*, opp. to θυμέλη (where the chorus danced and sang), Ruhnk. Tim. ; hence,—2. οἱ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς, *the actors, players, the* σκηνικοί, opp. to the θυμελικοί, Dem. 288, 18 ; also οἱ ἐπὶ σκ., Schäf. Mel. 27, Bast Append. Ep. Crit. p. iv ; οἱ περὶ σκηνήν, Plut. Galb. 16 : but,—3. τὰ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς (sc. ᾄσματα, μέλη), *songs in a play sung by one of the characters standing on the stage* (not by the chorus), Herm. Arist. Poët. 12, 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733 —4. σκηνή was also the *scenes* (in our sense), esp. *the three-sided back-scene*, which moved on a pivot, Plut. :— τραγικὴ σκηνή is esp. *a high sort of tower*, such as that from which the prologue of Aesch. Agam. is perh. spoken, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 54, Plut. Demetr. 44.—5. like σκευή, *an actor's whole equipment, stage properties*.—III. *the tented cover, tilt of a wagon* or *carriage*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 11, cf. Aesch. Pers. 1000, Ar. Ach. 69 : also *a bed-tester*, Dem. 1031, 10.—IV. *an entertainment given in tents, a banquet*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 1 ; 4, 2, 34, etc.

Σκήνημα, ατος, τό, (σκηνέω) = σκηνή, *a dwelling-place*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19 : in plur., *a nest*, Aesch. Cho. 251.

Σκηνήτης, ου, ὁ, (σκηνέω) *one that is on the stage*, σκηνικός : also *belonging to the stage*.

Σκηνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκηνή, Thuc. 6, 37. [ῐ]

Σκηνικεύομαι, dep., strictly, *to play a part as an actor* : generally, *to deceive* one *in* a thing, τινί τι, Memnon 51.

Σκηνικός, ή, όν, (σκηνή) *of the stage* or *theatre, scenic, theatrical*, Plut. 2, 1142 B :—ὁ σκηνικός, *an actor*, Plut. Otho 6 ; esp. as opp. to one of the chorus (θυμελικός). Adv. -κῶς.

Σκηνίπτω, = σκνίπτω, only Gramm. ; yet Nic. Th. 193, has the compd. διὰ σκηνίπτω ; strictly, *to pinch to pieces*, of the ichneumon which destroys the asp's eggs.

Σκηνίς, ίδος, ἡ = σκηνή, Plut. Lucull. 7.

†Σκηνῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Scenitae*, a people of Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747

Σκηνίτης, ου, ὁ, = σκηνήτης, Isocr 365 C :—II. as adj., *in a tent*, βίος Diod. 2, 40 ; κισσός, Anth. P. 7, 36.

Σκηνοβατέω, ῶ, (σκηνή, βαίνω) *to tread the stage* : but in pass., ποιήματα σκηνοβατεῖται, *are brought upon the stage*, Strab. p. 233, cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 30.

Σκηνογραφέω, ῶ, *to paint scenes*, esp. *in perspective*,—II. in gen., *to represent theatrically*, i. e. *to exaggerate* and

Σκηνογραφία, ας, ἡ, *the art of scene painting*, esp. *in perspective* : hence, *illusion, delusion*, σκ. καὶ τραγῳδία, Plut. Arat. 15 : and

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Σκηνογράφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *in the manner of scene-painting*, i. e. *in perspective*:—hence ἡ -κή (sc. τεχνή)=σκηνογραφία: from

Σκηνογράφος, ου, (σκηνή, γράφω) *painting the scenes in a theatre*: ὁ σκ., *a scene-painter*.—II. *speaking* or *telling in theatrical manner*, hence, *inventing, exaggerating*. [ᾰ]

Σκηνοειδής, ές, (σκηνή, εἶδος) *of the shape of a tent* or *theatre*.

Σκηνοπαγής, ές, (σκηνή, πήγνυμι) *put together like a tent*.

Σκηνοπηγέω, ῶ, *to put up a tent* or *tent-like building*.

Σκηνοπηγία, ας, ἡ, *a putting up of tents*: *a making of nests*, Arist. H. A. 9, 7, 1.—II. *the feast of tabernacles*, LXX.: called also σκηνοπήγια, τά.

Σκηνοποιέω, ῶ. f. -ήσω, *to make a tent*: in mid., Hdn. 7, 2: and

Σκηνοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the making of a tent*: *a pitching of tents*, Polyb. 6, 28, 3: metaph., σκ. τῆς τύχης, *frequent change* of fortune, as if she was one of a nomad tribe, Heliod.: from

Σκηνοποιός, όν, (σκηνή, ποιέω) *making tents*: *a tent-maker*.

Σκηνορράφειον, ου, τό, *the workshop of a tent-maker*, dub. l. for σκιραφεῖον.

Σκηνορράφέω, ῶ, *to sew* or *make tents*: from

Σκηνορράφος, ον, (σκηνή, ῥάπτω) *sewing* or *making tents*; ὁ σκ., *a tent-maker*, Ael. V. H. 2, 1, N. T. [ᾰ]

Σκῆνος, Dor. σκᾶνος, εος, τό, like σκηνη, *a hut, tent*, etc.—II. *the body* as the tabernacle of the soul: generally, *the body*, Tim. Locr. 100 A, Nic. Th. 742, Ael. N. A. 5, 3.

Σκηνοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκηνή, φύλαξ) *a guard* or *watcher in a tent*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 5, Plut. Pomp. 72. [ῠ]

Σκηνόω, ῶ, (σκῆνος) *to pitch tents, encamp*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 14; 7, 4, 11.—II.=σκηνέω (q. v.), *to live* or *dwell in a tent*, Id. Cyr. 2, 1, 25: generally, *to settle, take up one's abode*, ἐν οἰκίᾳ, Id. An. 5, 5, 11:—hence in pf. pass., *to live* or *be*, πόρρω ἐσκήνωται τοῦ θανάσιμος εἶναι, Plat. Rep. 610 E, though with v. l. ἐσκήνηται, which is prob. best ✱ cf. σκηνέω fin.

Σκηνύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from σκηνή, Plut. Mar. 37.

Σκήνωμα, ατος, τό, (σκηνόω)=σκήνημα, mostly in plur., Eur. Hec. 616, Cycl. 323, Xen.: soldiers' *quarters*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16.

Σκήνωσις, εως, ἡ, (σκηνόω) *the putting up of a tent*: *a dwelling in one*, Diod.

Σκηνωτής, οῦ, ὁ,=σκηνήτης.—II. *a comrade in a tent*.

Σκηπάνιον, ου, τό, = σκῆπτρον, σκήπων, Il. 13, 59; 24, 247. [ᾰ]

Σκηπήνιον, τό, later poet. form for foreg.

Σκηπίων, ωνος, ὁ,=σκήπων.

†Σκηπίων, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Scipio*, Strab.; also Σκιπίων.

Σκηπτοδάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (σκῆπτον, βαίνω) *sitting on the sceptre*, ἀετός, Soph. Fr. 766, cf. Pind. P. 1, 10. [ᾰ]

Σκῆπτον, τό, for σκῆπτρον, seems only to be found in Dor. form σκᾶπτον, and the compds. σκηπτοῦχος, σκηπτουχία.

Σκηπτός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκήπτω) *a gust* or *squall of wind* that rushes violently from above, usu. with thunder, like λαίλαψ, Soph. Ant. 418, cf. Valck. Hipp. 438, Blomf. Pers. 721: also, *a thunderbolt*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 11, Arist. Mund. 4, 19.—II. metaph., *any sudden visitation* or *calamity*, σκ. λοιμοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 715; so of war, Eur. Andr. 1047, cf. Rhes. 674, Dem. 292, 28.

Σκηπτουχία, ας, ἡ, strictly *the bearing a staff* or *sceptre*: hence,—1. *supreme power, chief command*, Aesch. Pers. 297.—2. *the rank* or *power of a Persian* σκηπτοῦχος (v. sq. 2), Strab.: from

Σκηπτοῦχος, ον, (σκῆπτον, ἔχω) *bearing a staff, baton* or *sceptre* as the badge of command, σκ. βασιλεύς, a *sceptred* king, Il. 2, 86, Od. 2, 231, etc. —2. ὁ σκ., *the wand-bearer*, a high office in the Persian court (somewhat like our *gold* or *silver stick, black rod*, etc.), always held by eunuchs, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 16 (where indeed εὐνοῦχος is a v. l.), 8, 1, 38; 3, 15. Certain provinces of the empire seem to have been assigned to them, which they governed by deputy.

Σκῆπτρον, ου, τό, Dor. σκᾶπτον, q. v., (σκήπτω):—*a staff* or *stick to lean upon*, Il. 18, 416, Od. 17, 199; *a walking-stick*, Od. 13, 437; 14, 31, Hdt. 1, 195: but usu.,—II. *a staff* or *baton*, esp. as the badge of command, *a sceptre*: in Hom. usu. borne by kings and chiefs, and transmitted from father to son, whence the passage in Il. 2, 100, sqq., is called ἡ τοῦ σκήπτρου παράδοσις, Thuc. 1, 9:—also borne by judges, Il. 1, 238; by speakers, who on rising to speak received it from the herald, Il. 23, 568, Od. 2, 37; by heralds, Il. 7, 277, etc.; by priests and soothsayers, Il. 1, 15; later also by minstrels, first in Hes. Th. 30; cf. ῥάβδος, ῥαψῳδός. The σκῆπτρον was of gold or gilt, χρύσεος, Il. 1, 15; 2, 268, Od. 11, 91, 569; or, χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, Il. 1, 246. In oaths or protests they held it up and called the gods to witness, Il. 7, 412; 10, 321, 328.—2. oft., as we use *crown*, for *royalty, kingly power, rule*, etc., Il. 6, 159; 9, 38; ᾧ ἔδωκε Κρόνου παῖς σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, Il. 2, 206, cf. 9, 156, 298: later usu. in plur. in this signf., Hdt. 7, 52, Soph. O. C. 449, etc.; cf. Pors. Phoen. 600, 1268. —In the simple signf. of *a stick, walking-stick*, βακτηρία, σκήπων, σκίπων, are more usu. in prose.—III. in LXX., etc., σκῆπτρον is used=φυλή, of the Jewish tribes, to translate the Hebrew *Shevet*, cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1, p. 112.

Σκηπτροφορέω, ῶ, *to bear a sceptre*: *to be king, rule*, Mel. 11: from

Σκηπτροφόρος, ον, (σκῆπτρον, φέρω) *bearing a staff* or *sceptre*, hence *kingly, princely, sophia*, Mel. 37.

ΣΚΗΠΤΩ, f. -ψω: pf. ἔσκηφα, Diog. L. 1, 118, in compd. ἐπεσκ.—I. trans., *to prop, lean* or *stay* one thing *against* or *upon* another; and so, like ἐνσκήπτω, ἐνσκίμπτω, and ἐπισκήπτω, *to let fall upon, hurl, shoot* or *dart*, Aesch. Ag. 366; σκ. ἀλάστορα εἰς τινα, Eur. Med. 1333; so in mid., σκήψασθαι κότον, Aesch. Eum. 801. —2. intr., *to lean upon, to fall* or *dart down*, πέδῳ, *on* the plain, Aesch. Pr. 749; εἰς στέγος, Id. Ag. 310; esp., of lightning, fire, Ib. 302, 310; and of any sudden visitation or calamity, Id. Theb. 429: cf. also Il. 1 fin.—II. pass. and mid., *to prop* or *support one's self by a staff*, esp., of old men and beggars, Od. 17, 203, 338; 24, 158; *to lean upon*, c. dat., ἄκοντι, Il. 14, 457; βάκτρῳ, Ap. Rh. 2, 198: metaph., *to depend* or *rely upon* some person or thing, τινί, Dem. 915, 14; 921, 13.—2. σκήπτεσθαι, c. acc., *to put before* one's self *as a prop* or *support*; hence, *to pretend, allege by way of excuse*, Hdt. 5, 102; 7, 28; τί τινι, Plat. Soph. 217 B:—so in Att., c. inf., *to pretend to be*, as σκήπτομαι ἔμπορος εἶναι, Ar. Eccl. 1027, cf. Plut. 904, Dem. 69, 13, etc.; also σκήπτομαι ὅτι.., Plat. Symp. 217 D — σκ. ἀσθένειαν, *to pretend illness*, Polyb. 40, 6. 11; cf. Isae. 57, 25; σκ. πρόφασιν, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 201:—Eur. also has act. σκῆψας ἔχω=σκήπτομαι, Hel. 834:—absol., *to excuse* or *defend one's self*, πρός τινα σκήπτεσθαι, *to excuse one's self* towards another, Thuc. 6, 18; also, σκ. ὑπέρ τινος, *to make a defence* for another, Plat. Legg. 864 D. (From σκήπτω come the synon. verb σκηρίπτω, σκαρίπτομαι, and the substs. σκῆπτρον, σκήπων, σκηπίων, σκηπάνιον, σκηπήνιον, Dor. σκᾶπτον, σκᾶπος, Lat. *scapus*, our *shaft*: from the mid. signf. 2, comes σκῆψις: and from the intr. signf., σκηπτός: the collat. forms σκίμπτω, σκίμπτων, σκιμπτός, σκίμπους, σκιμπόδιον, σκίπων, Lat. *scipio*, are equiv. to these, v. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6, 101=171.)

Σκήπων, ωνος, ὁ,=σκῆπτρον, σκίπων, Anth. P. 7, 65.

Σκηρίπτω, like σκήπτω, *to prop, fix*, Ap. Rh. 2, 667:—Hom. has only mid. σκηρίπτομαι, *to support one's self, to lean*, Od. 17, 196; σκηριπτομένῃ χερσίν τε ποσίν τε, *pressing, pushing against* it with hands and feet, Od. 11, 595; φρίκη ἐν ῥέθεϊ σκ., Nic. Th. 721.

Σκηρός, ά, όν,=ξηρός, σκληρός, σκιρρός. Hence

Σκηρόω,=σκληρόω, σκιρρόω.

†Σκήψιος, α, ον, *of Scepsis, Scepsian*; οἱ Σκήψιοι, *the inhab. of Scepsis*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 21; ἡ Σκήψια, *the territory of S.*, Strab. p. 472: from

†Σκῆψις, εως, ἡ, *Scepsis*, a city of Troas on Ida, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 15, sqq.

Σκῆψις, εως, ἡ, (σκήπτω Il. 2) *a pretext, excuse, pretence*, Aesch. Ag. 886, Soph. El. 584; c. gen., φόνου, *for* a murder, Hdt. 1, 147, cf. Dem. 10, 27:—σκῆψιν ποιεῖσθαί τι, *to use as an excuse*, Hdt. 5, 30: σκ. ἔχειν, προτείνειν, δεικνύναι, Eur. El. 28, 1067, Med. 744; opp. to σκ. εἰσδέχεσθαι, Ar. Ach. 392.

ΣΚΙΑ, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. σκιή, *a shadow, shade*, Od. 11, 207: also, *the shade, ghost* of one who is dead, Od. 10, 495, Aesch. Theb. 988; also, of *one born to a shadow*, Aesch. Eum. 392, Eur. Melan. 27: hence of things, *a mere shadow*, i. e. *a nothing*, Aesch. Ag. 1328, Soph., etc.: freq. in proverbs of our mortal estate, σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἄνθρωπος, Pind. P. 8, 136; εἰδώλων σκιᾶς, Aesch. Ag. 839; οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἢ κακνοῦ σκιά, Id. Fr. 282, cf. Soph. Phil. 946; τύχοιεν μὲν σκιά τις ἂν πριαίμην, Soph. Ant. 1170; τὰ πάντ' ὄνου σκιά, Id. Fr. 308, cf. Ar. Vesp. 191, et ibi Schol.: ἡ ἐν Διὰ φοῖς σκιά, of the Amphictyonic council, Dem. 63, fin.—2. *the shade* of trees, etc.; as a protection from heat, τραίη σκιή, *the shade* of a rock, Hes. Op. 587 (where a short syll. stands before σκ.); ὑπὸ σκιῇ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη, Hdt. 7, 226; also, ὑπὸ σκιᾶς, Eur. Bacch. 458, cf. συμμιγὴς: ἐν σκιᾷ, i. e. indoors, Xen. Symp. 2, 18, cf. 3 (v. sub σκιατροφέω): σκιὰ Σειρίου κυνός, *shade* from it, Aesch. Ag. 961. —3. *a shady place*, Hes. Op. 591: later freq. in plur., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 564.—II. *a shade* or *shadow in painting*,

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usu., *σκίασμα*, Achill. Tat.—III. like Lat. *umbra, an uninvited guest, one guest introduced by another*, ap. Suid.

Σκιαγρᾰφέω, ῶ, (*σκιαγράφος*) *to paint merely in light and shadow*, i. e. in one colour; and so, *to paint slightly, sketch out*, Lat. *adumbrare*, Plat. Rep. 583 B, 586 B, etc., always in pass.; cf. *σκιαγραφία*. Hence

Σκιαγρᾰφημα, ατος, τό, *a subject painted in light and shadow, a sketch*, Lat. *adumbratio*, Plat. Theaet. 208 E; cf. sq.

Σκιαγρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *the profession* or *act of a σκιαγράφος, painting in light and shadow*; hence, *a sketching, rough painting*, such as to produce an effect at a distance, Plat. Criti. 107 C, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 5, cf. Wyttenb. Plat. Phaed. 69 B, Heind. Theaet. 208 E; and *σκιαγράφος*.

Σκιαγρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *skilled in σκιαγραφία*: ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*),=foreg.

Σκιαγράφος, ον, (*σκιά*, *γράφω*): strictly *painting shadows*, i. e. *painting figures with their proper lights and shades*, which art was first understood by Apollodorus, *ἀνθρώπων πρῶτος ἐξευρὼν φθορὰν καὶ ἀπόχρωσιν σκιᾶς*, Plut. 2, 346 A:—hence, generally, *ὁ σκιαγράφος, one who understands the principles of painting*, esp., *a perspective-painter*, like *σκηνογράφος*, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 136.—II. *shadowing out, sketching*; cf. *σκιαγράφημα*, *-φία*.—The forms in *σκιογρ-* are later. [γρᾰ]

Σκιάδειον, ου, τό, (*σκιά*) *any thing that affords shade*, like *σκιάς*:—esp., like *θολία, an umbrella*, or rather *a parasol*, Br. Ar. Eq. 1348, Av. 1508, cf. Dict. Antiqq.; and v. *σκιάδιον*, *-ίσκη*. [ᾰ]

Σκιᾰδεύς, έως, ὁ,=*σκίαινα*, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F.

Σκιᾰδηφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a parasol*.—II. of umbelliferous plants, *to bear flowers in an umbel*.—III. generally, *to be shady*, Ael.—**Σκιαδοφορέω** is a later form: from

Σκιᾰδηφόρος, ον, (*σκιάς*, *φέρω*) *carrying a parasol*; cf. *σκαφηφόρος*.—II. *having an umbel, umbelliferous*.—III. generally, *shading, shady*, Ael. N. A. 16, 18.

Σκιάδιον, ου, τό,=*σκιάδειον*, Strattis Psych. 6.—II.=*σκιάς* II, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Σκιᾰδίσκη, ης, ἡ. = *σκιάδειον*, Anacr. 19, 13, ubi v. Bergk.

Σκιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σκιά*) *to overshadow, shade, darken*, *εἰς ὁκον ἔλθη δείελος ὀψὲ δύων σκιάσῃ δ' ἐρίβωλον ἄρουραν*, Il. 21, 232: *Ἄθως σκιάζει νῶτα Λημνίας βοός*, Soph. Fr. 348; *σκ. τὰ ἡλιούμενα*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18; *φάρεα, παραβαλλόμενα γέννσιν, ἐσκίαζον*, Eur. I. T. 1152:—of the sundial, *ὁ γνώμων σκιάζει τὴν ἕκτην*, Alciphr. 3, 4:—pass., of a youth's chin, *to become shaded by the beard*, Eur. Phoen. 63.—II. generally, *to cover*, Τιτῆνας *βελέεσσιν*, Hes. Th. 716; *τὸ γένειον τὴν ἀσπίδα πᾶσαν σκιάζειν*, Hdt. 6, 117: cf. *σκιόω*.—III. *to shade in painting*.—IV. *καῦμα σκ., to keep off* the sun's heat, Lat. *defendere aestatem*, Alciphr.

Σκιᾰθήρας, ου, ὁ, (*σκιά*, *θηράω*) strictly *shadow-catcher*, i. e. *a sun-dial*, Vitruv.:—a later form is *σκιοθήρας*. Hence

Σκιᾰθηρέω, ῶ, *to intercept the shadows and point to the hour*, of the sundial: also *to seek the meridian-line*.

Σκιάθηρον, ου, τό, (sc. *ὄργανον*)=*σκιαθήρας*, Diog. L. 2, 1: also, *σκιόθηρον*, Plut. Marcell. 19.

Σκιᾰθίς, ή,=*σκίαινα*, Epich. p. 27.

†**Σκιάθος**, ου, ἡ, *Sciathus*, an island in the Aegean on the coast of Magnesia, now *Sciatho*, Hdt. 7, 76; Ap. Rh. 1, 583.

Σκίαινα, ης, ἡ, *a sea-fish*, Lat. *umbra*, Ath. 322 F. [σκῐ]

Σκιαινίς, ίδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Σκιᾱκός, ή, όν, (*σκία*) *shady*.

Σκιᾰμᾰχέω, ῶ, (*σκιά*, *μάχη*) *to fight in the shade*, i. e. *in the school* (merely for practice), *to spar*, *σκ. πρὸς τὸν οὐρανόν*, to practise the arms by beating the air, Cratin. Βουκ. 3.—II. *to fight with a shadow*, Plat. Apol. 18 D, cf. Legg. 830 C: *to fight* or *struggle in vain*, *σκ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Id. Rep. 520 C. Hence

Σκιᾰμᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *a fighting in the shade*, i. e. *practising in the school*, Lat. *umbratilis exercitatio*: esp., *an exercise with the hands and feet not much unlike χειρονομία*, cf. Paus. 6, 10, 3.—II. *a fighting with a shadow, a mock-fight*, Plut. 2, 130 E.

Σκιάποδες, ων, οἱ, (*σκιά*, *πούς*) *the Shadow-footed*, a fabulous people in the hottest part of Libya with immense feet, which they used as parasols, Ar. Av. 1553, cf. Ctesias ap. Harp.: in Plin. also *sciópoδαι*. [ᾰ]

Σκιᾰρόκομος, ον, (*σκιαρός*, *κόμη*) *shading* or *being shaded by hair* or *leaves*, *ὕλη*, Eur. Bacch. 876.

Σκιᾰρός, ά, όν, Dor. for *σκιερός*, Pind.

Σκιάς, άδος, ἡ, (*σκιά*) *any covering for the purpose of shade, a verandah, canopy, pavilion*, Theocr. 15, 119, ubi v. Wüstem., Plut. Themist. 16:—hence, like the *θόλος* at Athens, *a theatre* or *odeum* at Sparta in which the assemblies of the people were held, Paus. 3, 12, 8.—II. *the umbel of umbelliferous plants*, Lat. *umbella, mustarium*.—III.=*ἀναδενδρίς*.

Σκίασμα, ατος, τό, (*σκιάζω*) *a shadow thrown over, a shadow*, Plut. Aemil. 17, etc.:—generally, *a cover*.

Σκίασμός, ὁ,=foreg.

Σκιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, Laced. name for *a dancer*.

Σκιαστικός, ή, όν, (*σκιάζω*) *shading, covering*.

Σκιᾰτρᾰφέω, ῶ,=*σκιατροφέω*, q. v.: from

Σκιᾰτρᾰφής, ές, (*σκιά*, *τρέφω*) *brought up in the shade*, i. e. *within doors*, hence, *brought up tenderly, leading a sedentary life*, Lat. *umbratilis, umbraticus*; cf. *σκιατροφέω*. Hence

Σκιᾰτρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, = *σκιατροφία*, q. v.

Σκιᾰτροφέω, ῶ, Ion. *σκιητρ-*; also, *σκιατραφέω*, which Lob. Phryn. 578 prefers in Att.; and in late writers *σκιοτρ-*: (*σκιά*, *τρέφω*). *To rear in the shade* or *within doors*, i. e. *to bring up tenderly*: hence pass., *to keep in the shade, shun heat and labour*, *σκηνὸς πηξάμενοι ἐσκιητροφέοντο*, Hdt. 6, 12, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 2: but also,—II. intr. in act., *to wear a shade, cover one's head*, Hdt. 3, 12: hence also just like pass., *πλούσιος ἐσκιατροφηκώς*, a rich, *effeminate* man, opp. to *πένης ἡλιωμένος*, one who bears all the heat of the day, Plat. Rep. 556 D, cf. Phaedr. 239 C, Pers. Sat. 4, 18, 33. Hence

Σκιᾰτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing up in the shade: effeminate life*, Plut. Lycurg. 14; and in plur., *effeminate habits*, Id. Thes. 23:—also, *σκιατραφία*, Id. Aemil. 31, etc.

Σκιᾰτροφίας, ου, ὁ,=*σκιατραφής*.

Σκίαυγέω, ῶ, (*σκιά*, *αὐγή*) *to have dim sight, to be purblind*, from having as it were shadows before the eyes, Hipp.

Σκιάω,=*σκιάζω*: but only used in pass., *to be shady* or *dark* (in Ep. 3 pl. pres.), *δύσετό τ' ἠέλιος σκιόωντό τε πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί*, Od. 2, 388; 3, 487, etc.

†**Σκιγγόμαγον**, ου, τό, *Scingomagum*, a city in the Alpine country, Strab. p. 179.

Σκίγγος, ὁ, also *σκίγκος*, a kind of *lizard* found in Africa and the East, and used in medicine, Diosc. 2, 71.

Σκίδναμαι, like *κίδναμαι*, collat. form of *σκεδάννυμαι*, as pass., only used in pres., and impf. *To be spread* or *scattered, disperse*, as a crowd or assembly, Il. 1, 487, Od. 2, 252, 258, etc.; *ἐσκίδναντο ἐὴν ἐπὶ νῆα ἕκαστος*, Il. 19, 277; of foam or spray, *ὑψόσε δ' ἄχνη σκίδναται*, Il. 11, 308; of a cloud of dust, *ὕψι δ' ἄελλα σκίδναται*, Il. 16, 375; of a stream, *ἀνὰ κῆπον ἅπαντα σκίδναται*, Od. 7, 130: also, *ὁδμὴ σκίδνατο*, H. Cer. 279; *ὀψὲ σκιδναμένη*, Hes. Th. 42; *σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος*, i. e. at seed-time, in spring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 14; *ἅμα ἡλίῳ σκιδναμένῳ*, as the sun *begins to spread his light*, i. e. soon after sunrise, Hdt. 8, 23; also not seldom in Hipp., and Plut.; but not found in good Att. Cf. *κίδναμαι*, *ἐπικίδναμαι*.—The act. *σκίδνημι* seems to be preserved only in compds., esp. *διασκίδνημι*.

†**Σκίδρος**, ου, ἡ, *Scidrus*, a city of Italy, Hdt. 6, 21.

Σκιερός, ά, όν, Dor. *σκιαρός*, Pind., cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 340: (*σκιά*): —*shady, giving shade, νέμος, ἄλσος*, Il. 11, 480, Od. 20, 278; *φύτευμα*, Pind. O. 3, 32; *δάφνη*, Eur. I. T. 1246.—2. *shady, shaded, θῶκος*, Hes. Op. 572; *ἀνάπαυλαι*, Plat. Legg. 625 B; *σκηνήματα*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19.

Σκίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *σκιά*, Od., Hdt

Σκιθακός, ὁ, *a fish*, elsewh. *τράχουρος*, also *σκιθαρκός* and *σισόρβακος*.

ΣΚΙ'ΛΑΑ, ης, ἡ, *a squill*, Theogn. 537: usu. *σχῖνος*.

Σκιλλητικός, ή, όν, (*σκίλλα*) *of squills*, *ὄξος σκ.*, vinegar *of squills*: also written *σκιλλιτικός*.

Σκιλλοκέφᾰλος, ον, (*κεφαλή*)= *σχινοκέφαλος*.

Σκιλλοκρόμμυον, ου, τό,=*σκίλλα*.

†**Σκιλλοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Scillus*, a city in Triphylian Elis near the Selinus, where Xenophon lived during his banishment, Xen. An. 5, 3, 7.

Σκιλλώδης, ες, (*σκίλλα*, *εἶδος*) *like squills*, Theophr., Ath. 121 A.

†**Σκίλουρος**, ου, ὁ, *Scilurus*, a Scythian prince in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 306.

Σκιμᾰλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to filip* one *give* him *a filip*; generally, *to insult τινά*, Ar. Pac. 549; *ῥηματίοις*, Ar. Ach. 444; *σκ. ποδί, to kick*, Diog. L. 7, 17;—acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 444, strictly, *τὸ τῷ μικρῷ δακτύλῳ τῶν ὀρνίθων ἀποπειρᾶσθαι εἰ ὠοτοκοῦσιν*. (Deriv. unknown.) [The quantity of *σκι-* is not determined.]

Σκιμβίζω, f. *-άσω*, Att. for *κιμβάζω*, *ὀκιμβάζω*, *to halt, limp, crouch*, Ar. Fr. 678.

Σκιμβός, ή, όν, *halt, limping*, akin to *σκαμβός*, *σκίμπτω*.

Σκιμπάζω,=*σκιμβάζω*.

Σκιμπόδιον, ου, τό, Philem. p. 365; and

Σκιμποδίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from sq.

Σκίμπους, ποδος, ὁ, (*σκίμπτω*) *a small couch, low bed*, like *ἀσκώντης*, Lat. *grabbatus*, Ar. Nub. 254, 709, Plat. Prot. 310 C: esp. a kind of *litter* or *palankeen* for invalids for travelling;

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also used by the later Sophists, as Libanius.

Σκίμπτω, f. -ψω,=σκήπτω, Pind., v. Böckh v. l. O. 6, 101 (171).—II.= σκιμβάζω, in which signf. others assume a dub. pres. σκίπτω. (Akin to σκιμβός and σκαμβός.)

Σκίμπτων, ωνος, ὁ, and σκίμπων, ωνος, ὁ,=σκίπων, σκήπων.

Σκίναξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (usu. deriv. from κινέω): *quick, nimble*, epith. of hares; so, ὁ σκ.,=λαγώς, Nic. Al. 67, Th. 577; and Hesych. has κίνδαξ in same signf. [ῐ]

Σκίνδαξ, ᾰρος, τό, *the body*, Nic. Th. 694. (Prob. akin to σκῆνος II.) [ῐ]

Σκινδᾰκός, ἡ, όν,=σκίναξ, dub.

Σκινδᾰλᾰβίζω, *to search thoroughly*, late word.

Σκινδάλᾰμος, ου, ὁ, contr. σκινδαλμός, Att. σχινδάλαμος, contr. σχινδαλαύς, Ruhnk. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 360: —*a splinter*, Lat. *scindula, scandula*: metaph., λόγων ἀκριβῶν σχινδάλαμοι, straw-splittings, quibbles, Ar. Nub. 130, cf. Ran. 819: hence ἀνασκινδυλεύω, *to pierce*. (Akin to σχίζω.) [δᾰ]

Σκινδᾰλᾰμοφράστης, ου, ὁ, *a straw-splitter*, Anth. P. 11, 354.

Σκινδαλμός, ὁ, contr. for σκινδάλαμος.

Σκινδᾰρεύω, and -ρέω, v. sub σκινθαρίζω.

Σκινδάριον, ου, τό, *an unknown fish*, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1, 4.

Σκίνδᾰρος, ου, ὁ, v. sub σκινθαρίζω.

Σκίνδᾰφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub κίδαφος.

Σκινδαψός, οῦ, ὁ, *a four-stringed musical instrument*, Theopomp. Col., etc., ap. Ath. 183 A: also, κινδαψός. —II. *an ivy-like tree*, Cleitarch. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 906.

Σκινθαρίζω, = σκιμαλίζω: also written σκανθαρίζω, σκινδαρέω, σκινδαρεύω, σκινδαρίζω and σκινθίζω: but all these forms only in Gramm., who have also a subst. ὁ σκίνδᾰρος or σκίνθαρος, explained by Hesych. τὸ προσκίνημα, ἡ ἐπανάστασις νυκτὸς ἀφροδισίων ἕνεκα.

Σκίνθᾰρος, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

Σκινθός, ή, όν, *diving*, dub. in Theophr.

Σκῖνίς, ίδος, ἡ,=σκίαινα, dub. in Galen.

Σκινίψ, ὁ,=σκινίψ, dub.

Σκίογρᾰφος, etc., later form for σκιαγρ-, Lob. Phryn. 646.

Σκῐοειδής, ές, (σκιά, εἶδος) *like a shadow, passing like a shadow, shadowy*, σκιοειδέα φῦλ' ἀμενηνά, Ar. Av. 686, cf. Plat. Phaed. 81 D.

Σκῐόεις, εσσα, εν, (σκιά): like σκιερός, *shady, shadowy*, σκ. δρεα, *shady*, i. e. *thickly-wooded* mountains, Il. 1, 157, Pind. P. 9, 60; σκ. μέγαρα, *shadowy* (*dark*) chambers, Od. 1, 365: —σκ. νέφεα, *shadowy* (*overshadowing*) clouds, Il. 5, 525, Od. 8, 374, etc.:— a neut. σκιόειν is found as v. l. in Ap. Rh. 2, 404.

Σκῐοθήρας, ου, ὁ, and -θηρον, ου, τό, later forms for σκιαθ-, q. v.

Σκῐομᾰχέω, -μᾰχία, later forms for σκιαμ-.

Σκῐοτρᾰφής, -τρᾰφέω, etc., later forms for σκιατρ-.

Σκίουρος, ου, ὁ, (σκιά, οὐρά) strictly *the shadow-tail*, hence *the squirrel*, Ael., Opp.; cf. Plin. 8, 58: also, καμψίουρος, ἵππουρος. (Hence our *squirrel*, through a Lat. dimin. *sciurolus*.)

Σκῐοφόρος, ον, (σκιά, φέρω) *shadow-bringing, shadowy*.

Σκῐόφως, ωτος, τό, (σκιά, φῶς) *twilight*, esp. *evening-twilight*, formed like λυκόφως, q. v., Heliod.

Σκῐόψυκτος, ον, (σκιά, ψύχω) *cooled* or *dried in the shade*.

Σκῐόωντο, Ep. 3 pl. impf. pass. of σκιάω, Od.

†Σκιπίων, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Scipio*, Polyb.: v. Σκηπίων.

Σκίπτω,=σκίμπτω II, dub. in Hesych.

Σκίπων, ωνος, ὁ, (σκίμπτω)=σκήπτων, *a staff*, Lat. *scipio*, Hdt. 4, 172, Eur. Hec. 65, Ar. Vesp. 727: oft. interchanged with σκήπων, Jac. Anth. P. p. 198: also, σκίμπων, σκίμπτων. [ῐ]

Σκίρα, τά,=Σκιροφόρια, Ar. Thesm. 834, Eccl. 18, 59, Pherecr. Incert. 49. [ῐ]

Σκῑρᾰδίου, ου, τό, v. sub σκίρον.

Σκῑραίνω,=σκιρόω.

Σκῑρᾶς, άδος, ἡ, epith. of Minerva, under which the Σκίρα were celebrated in her honour at Athens, v. σκίρον.

Σκῑρᾰφεῖα, ας, ἡ, also σκειρ-, (σκιραφεύω) *play at dice, hazard*.

Σκῑρᾰφεῖον, ου, τό, also σκειρ-, *a place where persons play at dice, a gambling-house*, Isocr. Antid. § 306; also σκιράφιον, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 17, Amphis Κυβ. 1: [ᾰ] and

Σκῑρᾰφευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a dice-player*, Amphis Κυβ. 1: from

Σκῑρᾰφεύω, also σκειρᾰφεύω, (σκίραφος) *to play at dice*.

†Σκιραφίδας, α, ὁ, *Sciraphidas*, a Laconian, Plut. Lys. 27.

Σκῑρόφιον, ου, τό, v. sub σκιράφειον.

Σκῑρᾰφος, ου, ὁ, also σκειραφος, *a dice-box*.—2. metaph., *trickery, cheating*, Hippon. 82.—II. *an expert dice-player*. (Usu. deriv. from the place Σκίρον, v. σκίρον II.) [ῐ]

Σκῑρῖται, ὧν, οἱ, *the Scirites*, a distinguished division of the Spartan army, consisting of six hundred foot: they usu. fought on the left wing near the king, and were (originally at least) περίοικοι, from the Arcadian town Σκίρος, and its district Σκιρῖτις, Thuc. 5, 67, 68, and Xen. Some have supposed that they were cavalry, from Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 1, but wrongly: v. Müller Dor. 3, 12, § 6.

Σκῑρίτης, ὁ, (σκίρος) *a worker in stucco*.

†Σκιρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Sciritis*, a mountain district on the borders of Laconia and Arcadia, *territory of Scirus*, Thuc. 5, 33.

Σκίρον, τό, like σκιάδιον, *a white parasol* borne, at Athens, by the priestesses in a festival of Minerva Σκιράς, thence called τὰ Σκίρα or τὰ Σκιροφόρια, giving name to the month Σκιροφοριών (cf. Σκίρα): others derive these names from Σκίρος, a Salaminian seer, who built a temple to Minerva under this name, cf. Plut. Thes. 17, Paus. 1, 36, 4; and a promontory of Attica opposite Salamis was called Σκιράδιον, Plut. Sol. 9: †or from Σκίρα (unus. sing. Σκίρον), ων, τά, a place near the harbour Phalerum with a temple of Minerva, or a portion of the city, Strab. p. 393, Paus. l. c.†—At the festival of Minerva Σκιράς a white parasol was solemnly carried from the Acropolis, and took its name from thence.—II. τὸ Σκίρον, like Lat. *suburra*, a disreputable part of a town, district of brothels, etc., Alciphr. 3, 8, 25. [ῐ]

Σκῖρον, ου, τό,=σκίρος: *the hard rind* of cheese, *cheese-parings*, Ar. Vesp. 925, ubi v. Dind.: cf. σκίρος, fin.

Σκιροπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, or σκιῤῥοπαίκτης,=σκληροπαίκτης.

Σκιρός, ά, όν, usu. written σκιῤῥός (v. sq. sub fin.), *hard*: metaph., σκιῤῥοὶ θεοί, Schäf. Long. p. 364.

Σκῖρος, not σκίρος, ου, ὁ, (v. sub fin.): —*gypsum, stucco*, also λατύπη. —2. *any hard coat* or *covering*; *a hardened swelling* or *tumour, induration*, Lat. *scirrhus*, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.: *a coat of dirt*, σκῖρον ἡμφιεσμένη, Eupol. Χρυσ. 5, cf. Cratin. Incert. 28.—II. taken as=ῥῖζα by Aristarch., who shortened Il. 23, 332, 333 into one line, ἦ τόγε σκῖρος ἔην· νῦν αὖ θέτο τέρμαθ' Ἀχιλλεύς.—III. Σκῖρος, ου, ἡ, *Scirus*, a town in Arcadia; v. sub Σκιρῖται. (The form σκίῤῥος, which is commonly found, arose from ignorance that the ι was long by nature; cf. κνῖσα, θρυλέω.)

†Σκίρος, ου, ὁ, *Scirus*, v. sub σκίρον.—2. a soothsayer of Dodona, Paus. 1, 30.

Σκιροφόρια, or Σκιῤῥ-, τά, (σκίρος, φέρω) *the festival of* Minerva Σκιρας; also τὰ Σκίρα, q. v.

Σκιροφοριών, or Σκιῤῥ-, ῶνος, ὁ, *Scirophorion*, the 12th Attic month, the latter part of June and former part of July, so called from the festival Σκιροφόρια, Antipho 146, 18, cf. Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 5.

Σκῑρόω, ῶ, *to harden*:—pass., *to be* or *become ingrained*, πρὶν τὰν νόσον εἰς τὸν μυελὸν σκιρωθῆναι, Sophron ap. E. M. 718.—In Nic. Th. 75. pro σκῑρόωσι, legend. videtur σκιρτῶσι.

Σκιρράινω, v. σκιραίνω.

Σκιρρία, ας, ἡ,=σκίῤῥος, Aretae.

Σκιρρίτης, -ῤῥον, -ῤῥος, -ῤῥός, -ῤῥόω, v. sub σκιρίτης, σκίρον, etc.

Σκιρώδης, ες, (σκιρός, εἶδος) *of a hard nature, hardened*.

Σκίρωμα, ατος, τό, (σκιρόω)=σκιῤῥος, ὁ.

Σκιρτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to spring, leap bound*, of horses, ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῷεν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν, ἐπὶ νῶτα θαλάσσης, Il. 20, 226, 228; †*to frisk about*, of young she-goats, Theocr. 1, 152;† *to be unruly, unmanageable*, σκ. ὀφθαλμοί, Eur. Phoen. 1125; also in Ar., Plat., etc.:—metaph., of winds, Aesch. Pr. 1086. (Akin to σκάζω, σκαρίζω, σκαίρω, σπαίρω.)

Σκιρτεύω, Ion. for foreg., Opp. C. 4, 342.

Σκιρτηδόν, (σκιρτάω) adv., *by leaps* or *bounds*, Orph. Fr. 24.

Σκιρτηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, = σκίρτησις, Orph. Lith. 218.

Σκίρτημα, ατος, τό, (σκιρτάω) *a bound, leap*, esp. of restive or frightened animals, Aesch. Pr. 600, 675, Eur. Hec. 526.

Σκίρτησις, εως, ἡ, (σκιρτάω) *a bounding, leaping*, Plut. Cleom. 34.

Σκιρτητής, οῦ, ὁ, (σκιρτάω) *a leaper*, Mosch. 6, 2. Hence

Σκιρτητικός, ή, όν, *disposed to leap; unruly*, Plut. 2, 12 B.

Σκιρτοπόδης, ου, ὁ, (σκιρτάω πούς) *spring-footed*, Σάτυροι, Anth. Plan. 15°.

Σκιρτοποιέω, ῶ, *to make to bound* or *leap*, LXX.

†Σκιρφώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Scirphondas*, a Boeotarch, Thuc. 7, 30.

Σκίρων, ὁ, v. Σκείρων.

†Σκιρωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Scironides*, leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 8, 25.

Σκιταλίζω, *to feel* or *show lust*, τινός τι, dub. in Long.: from

Σκίτᾰλοι, οἱ, *lewd fellows, lechers*, invoked as demons in Ar. Eq. 634, a word of quite uncertain origin. [Σκῐ]

Σκιτών, ὁ perh.=foreg., Pherecr. Incert. 50.

†Σκίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Scion*, slayer of

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Democedes, Hdt. 3, 130.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 573, 18.

Σκίφη, ης, ἡ, (σκιφός) = κυπεία. [ῐ]

Σκῐφίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for ξιφίας, *the sword-fish*, Epich. p. 28.

Σκῐφίζω, Dor. for ξιφίζω.

Σκίφινος, η, ον, *made of palm-leaves*: from

Σκίφος, τό, Dor. for ξίφος, *a sword*. —II. *a palm*, prob. from its *sword-shaped* leaves or fronds.—On the form v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 73. [ῐ]

Σκῐφός, ή, όν, = κνιπός.

Σκῐφύδριον, ου, τό, Dor. for ξιφύδριον, Epich. p. 22. [ῠ]

Σκίψ, ό, = σκνίψ, Lob. Phryn. 400.

Σκῐῶδης, ες, contr. from σκιοειδής, Hipp.: also, *shady*, πέτρα, Eur. Supp. 759. Adv. -δῶς.

†**Σκιώνη, ης, ἡ,** *Scione*, a city in the peninsula Pallene on the Thermaicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 128; hence *οἱ* Σκιωναῖοι, the *Scionæans*, Hdt.

Σκῖωτός, ή, όν, (σκιόω) *shaded*: σκ. ζώνη, a belt *striped with colours shading one into another*, Arr. Peripl.

Σκλῆμα, ατος, τό, *dryness, hardness, induration*.

Σκλῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of σκέλλω.

Σκληρᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to bring up hardy, harden*, Luc. D. Marin. 16, 1: σκλ. τὴν λέξιν, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

Σκληρᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *hardy training*, Philo.

Σκληράργιλλος, ον, (σκληρός, ἄργιλλος, *of* or *with hard clay*, Geop.

Σκληραύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκληρός, αὐχήν) *hard* or *stiff-necked, unmanageable*, strictly of horses, Plut. 2, 2 F.

Σκληρευνία, ας, ἡ, (εὐνή) = σκληροκοιτία, prob. l. in Hipp.

Σκληρία, ας, ἡ, = σκληρότης, *hardness*, Plut. 2, 376 B, LXX.

†**Σκληρίας, ου, ὁ,** *Scleria*, of Tarentum, a poet of the Italian comedy, Ath. 402 B.

Σκληρίᾰσις, ἡ, *a hardening, induration*, Galen.: from

Σκληριάω, ῶ, (σκληρός) *to become hard, indurated*.

Σκληρόβιος, ον, = sq.

Σκληροβίοτος, ον, *leading a hard strict life*, A. B. [ῐ]

Σκληρόγεως, ων, (σκληρός, γῆ) *with a hard soil*: ἡ σκλ. (sc. γῆ), Philo.

Σκληρογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (σκληρός, γνώμη) *hard-hearted*, Mosch.

Σκληρόδερμος, ον, (σκληρός, δέρμα) *with a hard skin* or *hide*, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 10.

Σκληροδίαιτος, ον, (σκληρός, δίαιτα) *of a hard, severe way of life*, esp. in food and dress, Philo. [ῐ]

Σκληροειδής, ές, (σκληρός, εἶδος) *of hard nature* or *kind*.

Σκληρόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, (σκληρός, θρίξ) *with hard, coarse hair*, Arist. Physiogn. 2, 7.

Σκληροκαρδία, ας, ἡ, *hardness of heart*, LXX.: from

Σκληροκάρδιος, ον, (σκληρός, καρδία) *hard-hearted, stubborn*, LXX.

Σκληροκέφᾰλος, ον, *hard of head*.

Σκληρόκηρος, ον, (σκληρός, κηρός) *overlaid with hard wax*, Diog. L. 7, 37.

Σκληροκοίλιος, ον, (σκληρός, κοιλία) *costive*, Diosc.

Σκληροκοιτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σκληρός, κοίτη) *to sleep on a hard bed*, Hipp. Hence

Σκληροκοιτία, ας, ἡ, *a sleeping on a hard bed*, Theophr.

Σκληρόκοκκος, ον, (σκληρός, κόκκος) *with hard seeds*, ῥόαι, Antiph. Boeot. 2.

Σκληρολέκτης, ου, ὁ, *harsh-speaking*.

Σκληροπᾰγής, ές, (σκληρός, πήγνυμι) *firmly put together, firm*, Xenocr.

Σκληροπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, (σκληρός, παίζω) a kind of *buffoon* or *juggler*, also σκιῤῥοπαίκτης, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D.

Σκληροποιέω, ῶ, *to harden*, Xenocr.: from

Σκληροποιός, όν, (σκληρός, ποιέω) *making hard, hardening*, Plut. 2, 953 C.

Σκληρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *hard-footed*.

Σκληροπύρηνος, ον, (πυρήν) *with a hard kernel*.

Σκληρός, ά, όν, (σκλῆναι, σκέλλω) *dry, hard*, Lat. *durus*, *ἐλαία*, Pind. O. 7, 53; γῆ, Aesch. Pers. 319; opp. to μαλακός, μαλθακός, Plat. Prot. 331 D, Symp. 195 D.—2. first in Hes., of sound, *hoarse, harsh, rough*, σκληρὸν ἐβρόντησε, Hes. Th. 839; σκληραὶ βρονταί, Hdt. 8, 12; cf. αὐος, and Virgil's *aridus fragor*.—3. of taste and smell, *harsh*, as opp. to sweet, Lat. *asper*, Theophr.; cf. σκληρότης.—4. *stiff*, Lat. *rigidus*, opp. to ὑγρός (lithe and supple), σκέλη, χαλινός, Xen. Eq. 1, 5 and 6; 10, 8; so of dogs, Id. Cyn. 3, 2; of boys who look old for their age, *stiff, sturdy*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 196 A.—II. metaph., of things, *hard*, τροφή, Soph. O. C. 1615; δίαιτα, Eur. Meleag. 8, 5: τὰ σκληρά, *hard words* or *hardships*, Soph. O. C. 1408, etc.; σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγων, Ib. 774; τὸ σκλ. = σκληρότης, Polyb. 4, 21, 1. — 2. of persons, *hard, harsh, stern*, also, *obstinate, stubborn*, Soph. Tr. 1250, Fr. 19, etc.; σκλ. δαίμων, Ar. Nub. 1264; σκληρὸς τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Pac. 350; σκλ. ψυχή, ἦθος, Soph. Aj. 1361, Plat. Symp. 195 E; σκλ. θράσος, *stubborn* courage, Eur. Andr. 260.—III. Adv. -ρῶς, Eur. Ant. 1, 9; σκλ. καθῆσθαι, Ar. Eq. 783, etc. (There are collat. forms, σκληφρός, σκηρός, ξηρός, ξερός, σχερός, σκελιφρός, σκολυφρός: akin to χέρρος, χέρσος.)

Σκληρόσαρκος, ον, (σκληρός, σάρξ) *with dry, hard flesh*, Arist. H. A., 1, 1, 7.

Σκληρόστομος, ον, (σκληρός, στόμα) *hard-mouthed*; strictly of horses, *unmanageable, refractory*.—II. *hard to pronounce*, σῖγμα, Aristox. ap. Ath. 467 B.

Σκληρόστρᾶκος, ον, (σκληρός, ὄστρακον) *hard-shelled*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 9.

Σκληρότηρ, Eretrian for σκληρότης, Plat. Crat. 434 C.

Σκληροσώμᾰτος, ον, (σῶμα) *with a hard body*.

Σκληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (σκληρός) *hardness, harshness, οἴνου*, Theophr.; of persons, τοῦ δαίμονος, Antipho 122, 44; σκλ. καὶ ἀγροικία, Plat. Rep. 607 B.

Σκληροτρᾰχηλέω, ῶ, *to be stiff-necked*: from

Σκληροτράχηλος, ον, (σκληρός, τράχηλος) *stiff-necked*, LXX. [ᾰ]

Σκληρότρῐχος, ον, = σκληρόθριξ.

Σκληρουχία, ας, ἡ, (ἔχω) *severity*, Joseph.

Σκληροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, *hardness of the eyes*, Paul. Aeg.: from

Σκληρόφθαλμος, ον, (σκληρός, ὀφθαλμός) *having hard, dry eyes*, opp. to ὑγρόφθαλμος, ὄμματα, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 10.

Σκληροφυής, ές, (σκληρός, φυή) *of hard, harsh nature*, Xenocr.

Σκληρόψῡχος, ον, (σκληρός, ψυχή) *hard-hearted*.

Σκληρόω, ῶ, (σκληρός) *to harden, stiffen*.

Σκληρυντικός, ή, όν, *hardening*: from

Σκληρύνω, (σκληρός) *to harden*, e. g. the heart, LXX.: *to make thick, heavy, stupid*, Ib.: — pf. pass. ἐσκλήρυσμαι, ἐσκλήρυμμαι.

Σκλήρυσμα, ατος, τό, = σκλήρωμα, Hipp.

Σκληρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a hardening, induration*, Hipp.

Σκληρώδης, ες, contr. for σκληροειδής, Manetho.

Σκλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *a hardened body* or *part, an induration*, Hipp.

Σκληφρός, ά, όν, Att. for σκληρός, strictly contr. for σκελιφρός, *thin*, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 4.

Σκνῖπαῖος, α, ον, (σκνῖφος, σκνιφός): like κνεφαῖος, *dark*, σκν. ὀδίτης, a wanderer *in the twilight*, Theocr. 16, 93.

Σκνῖπός, ή, όν, (κνίζω, σκνίπτω) like κνιπός, *niggardly, stingy*. — II. also = σκνιφός. Hence

Σκνῖπότης, ητος, ἡ, *stinginess*, like κνιπότης.

Σκνίπτω, (κνίζω) *to pinch, nip*: metaph., *to be niggardly, griping*. (Akin to σκνίψ, κνίψ, κνιπός, κνάω, κνάπτω, κνύω: the collat. forms σκεδνίπτω, σκηνίπτω occur in Gramm.)

Σκνῖφος, τό, = κνέφας, *darkness, gloom*.

Σκνιφός, ή, όν, (κνέφας, νέφος) like κνιφός, *dark, overcast, dim*: also of persons, *dim-sighted, purblind*: perh. also written σκνιπνός. — II. (κνίζω, κνίπτω) = σκνιπός. Hence

Σκνῖφότης, ητος, ἡ, *dim-sightedness*: also κνιφότης.

Σκνῖφόω, ῶ, (σκνιφός) *to darken, make dim*.

Σκνίψ, ὁ, not ἡ (Lob. Paral. 114): gen. σκνῖπός and σκνιφός, nom. pl. σκνῖπες, Lob. Phryn. 399, = κνίψ, Plut. 2, 636 D: from the quick jump these animals take comes the proverb, ἡ σκνὶψ ἐν χώρᾳ, what, a flea found at home! Strattis Incert. 12. — II. metaph., *a stingy fellow, a miser*.

Σκοά, ή, collat. form from σκιά, *a shade, shadow*, ap. Hesych.

†**Σκόδροι, ων, οἱ,** *the Scodri*, an Indian people, Dion. P. 1147.

Σκοίδιον, τό, = σκιάδιον.

Σκοῖδος, ὁ, Macedonian for διοικητής, ταμίας, written also κοῖδος: also epith. of Bacchus, Hemst. Poll. 10, 16, Meineke Menand. p. 97.

Σκοιός, ά, όν, (σκοά) rare poet. form for σκιερός.

†**Σκολεῖτας, ὁ,** appell. of Pan in Arcadia, from a hill of that name, Paus. 8, 30, 7.

Σκολιάζω, f. -άσω, (σκολιός) *to be bent* or *crooked*, σκ. ταῖς ὁδοῖς, *to walk in crooked* ways, LXX.

Σκολιαίνω, = σκολιόω:—pass., *to grow crooked*, Hipp.

Σκολιόβουλος, ον, (σκολιός, βουλή) *of crooked counsel*; cf. ἀγκυλομήτης.

Σκολιόγραπτος, ον, (σκολιός, γράφω) *marked with crooked lines*, Arist. ap. Ath. 286 F.

Σκολιοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run a crooked course*: from

Σκολιοδρόμος, ον, (σκολιός, δραμεῖν) *running hither and thither*, Orph. H. 50, 4.

Σκολιόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκολιός, θρίξ) *with curled hair* or *leaves*, Mel. 1, 37.

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Σκόλιον, ου, τό, strictly neut. from σκολιός (sub. μέλος or ᾆσμα), *a song which went round at banquets*, sung to the lyre by the guests one after another: said to have been introduced by Terpander (Plat. Gorg. 451 E, sq.); but the word is now first found in Pind. Fr. 87, 9, Ar. Ach. 532, etc. The name is of uncertain origin: some refer it to the character of its music (νόμος σκολιός, as opp. to νόμος ὀρθιος): others to the ῥυθμὸς σκολιός, or amphibrachic rhythm recognized in many scolia; but most, after Dicaearch., Plut., etc., from the *irregular, zig-zag way it went round the table*;—each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch (μυρρίνη), which he passed on to any one he chose, cf. Ar. Nub. 1364, ubi v. Schol.—A complete collection of the *scolia* has been made by Ilgen, Carm. Conviv. Graec. (Jena 1798); and on their nature see him, p. lxxxv. sq., cf. Ath. 694 sq. (Usu. less correctly written σκολιόν, σκολίον, Ilgen p. lxxxiv.)

Σκολιοπλᾰνής, ές, (σκολιός, πλανάω) *wandering crookedly*, Nic. Th. 319.

Σκολιοπόρος, ον, (σκολιός, πόρος) *with crooked* or *winding* passages, ὠτα, Sext. Emp. p. 33.

ΣΚΟΛΙΟΣ, ά, όν, *crooked, curved, bent*, σίδηρος, Hdt. 2, 86: *twisting, winding*, ποταμός, Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 29; εἰς πλάγια καὶ σκ., Plat. Theaet. 194 B: — opp. to ὀρθός, ὄρθιος: and so,—II. metaph., *crooked, not straightforward, unrighteous*, like ἑλικτός, σκ. θέμιστες, Il. 16, 387; σκ. μῦθοι, δίκαι, Hes. Op. 192, 219; ἀπάται, Pind. Fr. 232, 2; σκολιαῖς ὁδοῖς πατῶν, Id. P. 2, 156: rarely of men, as Hes. Op. 7: —so in Att., σκολιὰ πράττειν, Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Gorg. 525 A. Adv. σκολιῶς, Ib. 256, 260.—Cf. σκόλιον. —Strabo's σκολιὰ ἔργα, which has caused great discussion, is only a corrupt reading, for which Uhden proposes Σκοπάδεια ἔργα; Tyrwhitt, etc., better, Σκόπα ἔργα. (Usu. deriv. from σκέλλω, bent or curved from dryness.) Hence

Σκολιότης, ητος, ἡ, *crookedness*, σκ. τῆς καμπῆς, of a Parthian bow, Plut. Crass. 24. — II. metaph., *inequality, unevenness*, σκολιότητα ἔχειν, *to be unequally affected*, Hipp.—2. of men, *crookedness, dishonesty*, LXX.

Σκολιόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, (σκολιός, φρήν) *of crooked mind*, Nonn.; cf. σκολιόβουλος.

Σκολιόχειλος, ον, (σκολιός, χεῖλος) *with crooked lip: crooked-beaked*, like ἀγκυλοχείλης.

Σκολιόω, ῶ, (σκολιός) *to bend, crook*, Theophr.

Σκολιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *crooked-looking*.

Σκολίωμα, ατος, τό, (σκολιόω) *a bend, curve*, Strab.

Σκολιωπός, όν, (σκολιός, ὤψ) *looking askew, squinting*, Manetho.

Σκολίωσις, εως, ἡ, (σκολιόω) *a bending, curve*, Hipp.

†**Σκόλλις**, εως, ἡ, *Scollis*, a rocky range between Elis and Arcadia, Strab. p. 340.

Σκόλλυς, υος, ὁ, (σκολύπτω) *a way of cutting the hair, in which a tuft is left on the crown*, σκόλλυν ἀποκείρειν, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F; written also σκολλύς, σκόλλις, σκολλίς.

Σκόλοκρος, ον, like κόλος, *cropped, lopped*, of short-horned animals, pollard trees, and the like, Phot.

Σκολόπαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, a large bird of the *snipe* kind, perh. *a woodcock*, Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 12: sometimes written σκολώπαξ, cf. Nemes. Aucup. 21: Arist. also has ἀσκαλώπας, q. v.

Σκολόπενδρα, ας, ἡ, *the scolopendra* or *milliped*, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 4, etc.: also ἴουλος, μυριόπους.—II. *the sea-scolopendra*, an animal prob. of the genus Nereïs, Id. 2, 14, 2, Ael. N. A. 7, 26, etc. Hence

Σκολοπένδρειος, α, ον, *of* or *like the scolopendra*, Nic. Th. 684.

Σκολοπένδριον, ου, τό, *a* kind of *fern, hart's tongue* (so called from a fancied likeness to *the scolopendra*), Theophr.: cf. ἀσπληνον.

Σκολόπενδρος, ου, ὁ, = σκολόπενδρα.

Σκολοπενδρώδης, ες, (σκολόπενδρα, εἶδος) *like a scolopendra*, as Strabo calls a hill that throws out a number of spurs (πρόποδες).

Σκολοπητὶς μοῖρα, ἡ, *the fate of one impaled*, Manetho.

Σκολοπίζω, (σκόλοψ) *to impale*, cf. ἀνασκολ-: in pass., σκολοπισθῆναι, *to run a splinter into one's self*, Dioec.

Σκολοποειδής, ές, (σκόλοψ, εἶδος) *pointed like a pale*.

†**Σκολοπόεις**, εντος, ὁ, *the Scolopois*, a river between Priene and Mycale, on the coast of Asia Minor, Hdt. 9, 96.

Σκολοπομᾰχαίριον, ου, τό, (σκόλοψ, μάχαιρα) *a small surgical knife*, sharp on one side and blunt on the other, Hipp.

Σκολοπώδης, ες, contr. for σκολοποειδής, Theophr.

†**Σκόλοτοι**, ων, οἱ, the name by which the Scythians called themselves, Hdt. 4, 6.

Σκόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, *any thing pointed*: esp., *a pale, stake*, for fixing heads on, Il. 18, 177; or for impaling, Eur. Bacch. 983, I. T. 1430:—in plur. σκόλοπες, *a palisade*, used in fortification as early as Hom., esp. in Il.; τείχεα σκολόπεσσιν ἀρηρότα, Od. 7, 45; διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἔβησαν, Il. 8, 343; cf. 12, 63; 15, 344; so also in Hdt. 9, 97, Eur. Rhes. 116, Xen. An. 5, 2, 5:—though the usu. Att. word was σταύρωμα. (Perh. from κόλος: akin to σκῶλος.)

Σκολύθριον, ον, τό, Dim. from sq., Plat. Euthyd. 278 B: also σκολύφριον.

Σκόλυθρος, ου, ὁ, (σκολύπτω):—*a low three-legged stool*, Teleclid. Amph. 5.—II. σκόλυθρος, ον, as adj., *low, mean, shabby*.

Σκόλῠμος, ου, ὁ, *an eatable* kind of *thistle*, which blossoms in the heat of summer, prob. a kind of *artichoke*, Hes. Op. 580: in Theophr. also ἡ σκ.. (Akin to κόλος, σκόλοψ, σκῶλος.)

Σκολῠμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a* σκόλυμος.

Σκολύπτω, (κόλος) like κολούω, *to dock, crop, lop*; also, *to peel, strip*, esp. *to pull back the praeputium*, which signf. shows that it is akin to γλύφω, Lat. *glubo, deglubo*.

Σκολυφρός, = σκληρός, Hesych., therefore perh. only another form of σκελιφρός.

Σκολώπαξ, ὁ, v. σκολόπαξ.

†**Σκομβραρία**, ας, ἡ, (σκόμβρος) *Scombraria*, the island by Hispania, elsewhere called Ἡρακλέους νῆσος, Strab. p. 159: in Ath. 121 B Σκομβροαρία.

Σκομβρίζω, like θυννάζω, = ῥαβαπυγίζω.

Σκομβρίς, v. sub σκορπίς.

†**Σκόμβριον**, ου, τό, = Σκόμιον, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Σκόμβρος, ου, ὁ, generic name for the θύννος and πηλαμύς, Epich. p. 30, Ar. Eq. 1008, etc.: proverb., σκ. ἐν τοῖς σατύροις, Alex. Epid. 1, 3, ubi v. Meineke.

†**Σκόμιον**, ου, τό, *Mount Scomius*, a high range in Thrace, near Rhodope, Thuc. 2, 96.

Σκόνυζα, ἡ, Att. for κόνυζα.

†**Σκοπάδαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *descendants of Scopas*, an ancient princely house in Thessaly, Pind. Fr. Incert. 182; Hdt. 6, 127.

†**Σκοπάδειος**, ον, *of* or *relating to Scopas*, Luc.

†**Σκόπας**, ου, ὁ, *Scopas*, a prince of Pherae in Thessaly, victor at the Olympic games, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 15 —2. another prince of Pherae, Ael. V. H. 12, 1.—3. a celebrated statuary of Paros, Paus. 8, 45, 5.

Σκοπάρχης, ου, ὁ, (σκοπός, ἀρχή) *leader of the spies or scouts*, or *of a reconnoitring party*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 6.

†**Σκόπασις**, ὁ, *Scopasis*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Σκοπελοδρόμος, ον, (σκόπελος, δραμεῖν) *running over rocks*, Anth. P. 6, 74.

Σκοπελοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *rock-like*; generally, *rocky*.

Σκόπελος, ου, ὁ, (σκοπός, σκοπεῖν) strictly, like σκοπιά, *a look-out place*, usu. *a high rock*, standing in or by the sea, Lat. *scopulus*, Hom., esp. in Od. as 12, 73, 80, etc.; προβλὴς σκ., Il. 2, 396: generally, *a high rock, peak*, Aesch. Pr. 142, and Eur.; Θηβῶν σκ., of the Theban acropolis, Pind. Fr. 209; Ἀθάνας σκ., of the Athenian, Eur. Ion 1434.

†**Σκόπελος**, ου, ἡ, *Scopelus*, a small island in the Aegean, north of Euboea.

Σκοπελώδης, ες, contr. for σκοπελοειδής.

Σκόπευμα, ατος, τό, *a looking about one*, dub.; v. Lob. Phryn. 613.

Σκοπευτήριον, ου, τό, = σκοπιά.

Σκοπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = σκοπός, LXX.

Σκοπεύω, a dub. form of σκοπέω, once read in Hdt. 1, 8, and still in Xen. Hipparch. 7, 6; v. Lob. Phryn. 591.

Σκοπέω, ῶ, only used in pres. and impf., the other tenses being supplied by σκέπτομαι, q. v.: (σκοπός). *To look at* or *after* a thing: *to behold, contemplate*, ἄστρα, Pind. O. 1, 7; generally, *to look*, σκ. ὅπου... σκ. ἀλλοσε, Soph. Phil. 16, El. 1474; ἐγγύθεν σκοπεῖν, Id. Phil. 467, Eur. I. A. 490 —2. metaph., *to look to, consider*, σκοπεῖν τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, *to look to one's own affairs*, Hdt. 1, 8, cf. Valck. Hipp. 48; σκ. τὸν καιρόν, Thuc. 4, 23; also, σκ. εἰς.., Eur. Phoeniss. 8, cf. Med. 1166, Thuc. 7, 71; σκ. τι πρός τι, ἑαυτόν, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 C, Rep. 348 B; περί τινος, Plat. Rep. 351 B, etc.; περί τι, Id. Soph. 239 B: — freq. with a relat., σκοπεῖν τὴν τελευτὴν ἐφ' ἅπασιν τοῖς.., Hdt. 1, 32; σκ. εἰ.., Plat. Legg. 861 E; σκοπεῖν ὅπως.., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26; σκόπει μή.., *take heed lest*.., Plat. Gorg. 458 C.—3. *to look out for*, ἐσκόπει γυναῖκά μοι, Isae. 2, § 22.—4. *to inquire, learn*, ἀπό τινος, Bl. Soph. O. T. 286. — II. also, σκοπέομαι as dep. mid. just like σκοπέω, Soph. O. T. 964, Eur. I. c., Hel. 1537, and freq. in Plat., Xen., etc. —but the act. and dep. together, σκοπῶν καὶ σκοπούμενος ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίῳ, *inquiring*, and *having inquiry made by* others, Plat. Legg. 772 D — As θεάομαι, θεωρέω, refer to *universal con-*

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temptation; so do *σκοπέω, σκοπέομαι* to *particular*. cf. Hdt. 1, 30, Thuc. 1, 1, Plat. Phaed. 99 D. Hence

Σκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, = σκοπιά. *a look-out place, watch-tower*, Aesch. Supp. 713; in plur., Id. Ag. 289, 309, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2. 11, etc. — II. *a look-out, watch*, Aesch. Supp. 786.

Σκόπησις, εως, ἡ, (σκοπέω) *a surveying; spying; consideration.*

Σκοπιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. σκοπιή, (σκοπός, σκοπέω): — *a place whence one can look out, a look-out place*, in Hom. always *a mountain-peak*, σκοπιὴν εἰς παιπαλόεσσαν, Od. 10, 97; ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδεν, Il. 4, 275, Od. 4, 524; ἥμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, Il. 5, 771; etc.; so of Athos, Soph. Fr. 229; Ἰλιὰς σκ., of the Trojan acropolis, Eur. Hec. 931; cf. Phoen. 233, Ar. Nub. 281, etc., v. sub σκόπελος:—metaph., *the height* or *highest point* of any thing, Pind. N. 9, 112.—2. in prose, simply, *a watch tower*, Lat. *specula*, Hdt. 2, 15, Plat. Rep. 445 C. — II. *a looking out, spying, keeping watch*, σκοπιὴν ἔχειν, =σκοπιάζειν, Od. 8, 302, Hdt. 5, 13: *a watch*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 10. — III. **Σκοπιαί**, αἱ, = Ὀρειάδες, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 421. Hence

Σκοπιάζω, f. -άσω, *to look about one, to spy from a high place or watch-tower*, Il. 14, 58: generally, *to spy, explore*, even in a plain, Od. 10, 260:—as dep. in Theocr. 3, 26.—II. transit., *to spy out, search out, discover*, c. acc., Il. 10, 40.

Σκοπιάω, later poet. form for foreg., σκοπίασκον, Q. Sm. 2, 6.

Σκοπιήτης, ου, ὁ, (σκοπιάω) *a spy, watch, scout.*—II. *a highlander*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6, 16, 34.

Σκόπιμος, ον, (σκόπος) *belonging to* or *leading to a goal, end, object*; hence *suitable to an end* or *object.*

†**Σκόπιον**, ου, τό, *Scopium*, a place near Thebes in Boeotia, Polyb. 5, 99, 8.

†**Σκόπιος**, ου, ὁ, *Scopius*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 3, 7.

Σκοπιωρέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to look about, observe from a high place as a watch* or *scout*: generally, *to spy, watch, observe*, Ar. Vesp. 361, cf. Xen. Cyn. 9, 2. From

Σκοπιωρός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκοπιά, ὥρα) *a watcher, scout*, Philostr.

Σκοπός, οῦ, ὁ, (ΣΚΕΠ-, σκέπτομαι) *one that watches, one that looks about* or *after* things, Il. 23, 359: *a housekeeper*, Od. 22, 396: in Pind., of gods and kings, c. gen. loci, its *guardian, protector, ruler*, O. 1, 86; 6, 101;—in bad signf., *one who watches* or *dogs another, lies in wait for* him, Od. 22, 156, Soph. Aj. 945.—2. usu., *a look-out man, watchman, watcher*, stationed in some high place to overlook a country, esp. in war, Lat. *speculator*, Il. 2, 792, Od. 16, 365, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 1; 4, 1, etc.; also, *one who watches* or *marks* game, Ib. 1, 6, 40:—in Hom., also, *a spy, scout*, Il. 10, 324, 526, 561, in which signf. Xen. prefers κατάσκοπος; so in Aesch. Theb. 36, Eur. Tro. 956:—*a messenger who has been sent to learn tidings*, Soph. O. C. 35.—II. *the distant mark* or *object on which one fixes the eye, a mark*, Lat. *scopus*, σκοπὸν ἄλλον, ὃν οὔπω τις βάλεν ἀνήρ, εἶσομαι αἴκε τύχωμι, Od. 22, 6; ἀπὸ σκοποῦ, away *from the mark*, Od. 11, 344, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 51; so, παρὰ σκοπόν, Pind. O. 13, 134; σκοπῷ ἐπέχειν τόξον, to aim at it, Ib. 2, 160; σκοποῦ τυχεῖν, Id. N. 6, 46; ἔκυρσας ὥςτε τοξότης σκοποῦ, Aesch. Ag. 628; ὥςτε τοξόται σκοποῦ, τοξεύετ' ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, Soph. Ant. 1033; ἐπὶ σκοπὸν βάλλειν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 29; παράλλαξαι τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ ἁμαρτεῖν, Plat. Theaet. 194 A; ἀποτυγχάνειν σκοποῦ, Id. Legg. 744 A; στοχάζεσθαι σκοποῦ, Id. Rep. 519 C; πρὸς σκοπὸν βλέπειν, Id. Gorg. 507 D. (Some, wrongly, write it parox. σκόπος in signf. I, cf. Wolf Anal. 2, p. 469.)

Σκόπτω, σκοπτικός, later form of σκώπτω, σκωπτικός, Jac. Anth. P. p. 657.

Σκοράκίζω, f. -ίσω, strictly, *to bid* one *go ἐς κόρακας*: hence, in pass., *to be treated contemptuously*, Lat. *contumelia affici*, Dem. 11, 12, Plut. Artax. 27. (Cf. the modern *Stambûl* from *ἐς τὴν πόλιν.*)

Σκορᾰκισμός, ὁ, *contemptuous treatment*, Plut. 2, 467 E.

Σκόρδαξ, v. l. for *κόρδαξ*, Mnesim. Ἱπποτρ. 1, 18.

Σκορδίζω, (σκόρδον) contr. for σκοροδίζω.

Σκορδῑνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ion. σκορδῑνέομαι, also κορδῑνέομαι, dep. mid.: —*to stretch one's limbs, to yawn, gape*, strictly of men, dogs, etc., only half roused from sleep, Lat. *pandiculari*, Hipp.: hence also of a person tired or ennuyé, Ar. Ach. 30, Vesp. 642, Ran. 922: later also=καρηβαρέω, *to feel dull sick head-ache*; hence *to retch, vomit.* (Perh. from κόρυς II, κάρα.) Hence

Σκορδίνημα, ατος, τό, also κορδίνημα, *a yawning and stretching: a sick head-ache*, Hipp. [ῑ]

Σκορδῑνᾱσμός or **σκορδῑνισμός**, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., Hipp.

Σκόρδῐον, ου, τό, (σκόρδον) *a plant which smells of garlic*, Diosc.

Σκορδῐοειδής, ές, *of the σκόρδιον kind*, Diosc.

†**Σκορδίσκοι**, ων, οἱ, and **Σκορδίσκαι**, *the Scordisci*, a Celtic race in Pannonia, so named from Mt. Σκόρδος, Strab. pp. 296, 318.

Σκόρδον, τό, contr. for σκόροδον, *garlic.*

Σκορδόπρᾶσον, ου, τό, *a plant which smells of garlic*, Diosc.

Σκορδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, =σκοροδοπώλης.

Σκορδύλη, ης, ἡ, like κορδύλη III, *a young tunny-fish*, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 13.

Σκορδύλος, ου, ὁ, = κορδύλος, *a water-lizard, eft* or *newt*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 15. [ῠ]

Σκοροδάλμη, ης, ἡ, (σκόροδον, ἅλμη) *a sauce* or *pickle composed of brine and garlic*, Cratin. Od. 5, Ar. Eq. 199, etc.

Σκοροδίζω, f. -ίσω, (σκόροδον) *to feed* or *prepare with garlic*: esp., *to train game-cocks on garlic* for fighting, Ar. Eq. 494; hence, ἐσκοροδισμένος, *primed with garlic*, Ib. Ach. 166; cf. φυσιγγόω.—II. *to look, smell, taste like garlic.*

Σκορόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκόροδον, in plur., *sprouts* or *stalks of garlic*, Ar. Plut. 818.

Σκοροδομάχοι, ων, οἱ, *Garlic-fighters*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 13.

Σκοροδομῐμητός, ή, όν, (σκόροδον, μιμέομαι) *made to resemble garlic, like garlic*, Ar. Fr. 122.

Σκόροδον, ου, τό, contr. σκόρδον, *garlic*, Lat. *allium*, the root of which consists of several separate *cloves* (γελγῖθες), and so distinguished from the onion (κρόμυον), and leek (πράσον); first in Hdt. 2, 125; 4, 17, and freq. in Ar.; σκορόδοις ἀλείφειν= σκοροδίζειν, Ar. Pac. 502; σκόρδα φαγεῖν=ἐσκοροδίσθαι, Id. Lys. 690. Hence

Σκοροδοπανδοκευτριαρτοπῶλις, ῐδος, ἡ, comic word in Ar. Lys. 458, *a garlic-bread-selling hostess.*

Σκοροδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *a garlic-seller.*

Σκοροδοφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to eat garlic*, Hesych.: from

Σκοροδοφάγος, ον, *garlic-eating.*

Σκοροδοφόρος, ον, (σκόροδον, φέρω) *garlic-bearing*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 525.

Σκοροδόω, contr. σκορδόω, acc. to Hesych.,=συνουσιάζω.

Σκοροδών, ῶνος, ὁ, (σκόροδον) *a bed of garlic.*

Σκόρπειος, α, ον, Ion. -ηΐος, η, ον, (σκορπίος) *of the scorpion*, Orph. Lith. 504.

Σκορπῐαίνω, (σκορπίος) *to anger, enrage*:—pass., *to be enraged.*

Σκορπῐᾶνός, ή, όν, *born under the scorpion*; cf. κριανός.

Σκορπίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκορπίος IV, Polyb. 8, 7, 6. [ῐ]

Σκορπίζω, f. -ίσω, *to scatter, disperse*, just like σκεδάννυμι, an Ion. word, used by Hecataeus, acc. to Phryn. 218, ubi v. Lob.; but most freq. in Alex. Greek, as LXX., and N. T.

Σκορπῐόδηκτος, ον, (δάκνω) *stung by a scorpion.*

Σκορπῐοειδής, ές, (σκορπίος, εἶδος) *scorpion-like*: τὸ σκ., a plant, so called from *the likeness of its seed to a scorpion's tail*, Diosc. 4, 195: also σκορπίουρος, *Scorpiurus sulcatus*, Sprengel.

Σκορπῐόεις, εσσα, εν, (σκορπίος) *of a scorpion*, Nic. Th. 654, Al. 145.

Σκορπῐόθεν, (σκορπίος) adv., *from a scorpion*, Orph. L. 755.

Σκορπιομάχος, ον, (σκορπίος, μάχομαι) *fighting with scorpions*, ἀκρίς, Arist. Mirab. 139.

Σκορπῐόπληκτος, ον, (πλήσσω)= σκορπιόδηκτος, Diosc. 4, 195.

Σκορπίος, ου, ὁ, *a scorpion*, Aesch. Fr. 155, Soph. Fr. 35, etc.:—adulterers were punished with it, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 21. (Perh. akin to σκοροβαῖος, which Hesych. quotes as equiv. to σκάραβος, κάραβος).—II. *a prickly sea-fish*, Epich. p. 35, etc. (ap. Ath. 320).—III. *a prickly plant*, Theophr.—IV. *an engine of war for discharging arrows*, Plut. Marcell. 15. [πῐ]

Σκορπίουρος, ον, (οὐρά) *scorpion-tailed*: esp. the name of a plant, cf. σκορπιοειδής. [ῐ]

Σκορπῐόω, ῶ, (σκορπίος)=σκορπιαίνω.

Σκορπίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 5; v. l. σκομβρίς.

Σκορπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a scattering.*

Σκορπίτης, ου, ὁ, *scorpion-like*, Plin.

Σκορπιώδης, ες, contr. for σκορπιοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 7.

Σκορπίων, ὁ, =σκορπίος IV.

Σκοτάζω, f. -άσω, *to darken*, LXX.: cf. συσκοτάζω.

Σκοταῖος, α, ον, (σκότος):—*dark, in the dark*, either before morning, σκοταῖος διῆλθε, Xen. An. 4, 1, 5; ἔτι σκ. παρῆλθεν, Id. Hell. 4, 5, 18; or after night-fall, ἦδη σκ. ἀνήγαγον, Id. Cyr. 7, 1, 45, cf. An. 4, 1, 10: cf. κνεφαῖος.

†**Σκοτάνη**, ης, ἡ, *Scotane*, a spot in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 8.

Σκοτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκοτάζω) *a making dark.*—II. *a being* or *becoming dark, darkness, ὀφθαλμῶν*, Diosc.

Σκοτάω,=σκοτάζω; hence Ep. 3 pl. σκοτόωσι, Nic. Al. 35.

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Σκοτεία, ἡ, = σκοτία, LXX.

Σκοτεινός, ή, όν, (σκότος) :—*dark*, like σκότιος, σκ. νυκτὸς ἅμμα, Aesch. Cho. 661 ; ἐνερτέρων βέλος, Ib. 286 ; σκ. περιβολαί, of a scabbard, Eur. Phoen. 276, and Plat. ; ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. προϊδεῖν, *the darkness*, Thuc. 3, 22 : —*in the dark, darkling, blind*, Soph. O. T. 1326 ; σκ. ὄμμα, Eur. Alc. 385 :—τὰ σκοτεινά, *the dark shadows in a picture*, Plut. 2, 57 C.—II. metaph., *dark, obscure*, opp. to ἐλλόγιμος (well-known), Plat. Symp. 197 A ; so Heraclitus was called ὁ σκοτεινός, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15 ; σκ. ἀκοαί, *obscure* reports, Plat. Criti. 109 E :— adv. -νῶς, σκ. διαλέγεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 558 D.—III. for Pind. N. 7, 901, v. sub κοτεινός. Hence

Σκοτεινότης, ητος, ἡ, *darkness*, Plat. Soph. 254 A.

Σκοτεινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = σκοτώδης.

Σκότειος, α, ον, = σκότιος, σκοτεινός, LXX., Joseph.

Σκοτερός, ά, όν, = σκότιος, v. l. Orph. Arg. 1045 ; —like νύκτερος for νύχιος, ζοφερός for ζόφιος, ὀνοφερός, etc.

Σκοτεύω, (σκότος) *to hide one's self in darkness*, Hesych.

Σκοτέω, = σκοτόω, Schäf. Dem. 1, p. 260.

Σκοτία, ας, ἡ, (σκότος) *darkness, gloom*, esp. *the darkness of the grave*, Eur. Phoen. 335.—II. in architecture, *the scotia* or *cavetto*, a sunken moulding in the base of a pillar, so called from *the dark shadow* it casts, Vitruv. 3, 3. Hence

Σκοτιαῖος, α, ον, = σκοταῖος, Hipp. ; v. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Σκοτίας, ου, ὁ, (σκότος) *one who keeps in the dark*, esp. *a runaway slave*, Lat. *tenebrio*, ap. Hesych.

Σκοτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σκότος) *to make dark* :—pass., *to be dark*, Plut. 2, 1120 E ; τῇ διανοίᾳ, N. T. : also *to be dizzy*.

Σκότιον, ου, τό, = σκότος, Carm. Sib.

Σκότιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 123 (σκότος) :—*dark, darkling*, Eur. Phoen. 1542, etc. : esp., *in the dark, secret*, σκότιον δέ ἑ γείνατο μήτηρ, *in secret* his mother bare him, Il. 6, 24 ; hence, θεῶν παῖδες σκότιοι, the children of the gods' *secret* loves, Eur. Alc. 989 ; so, σκ. εὐναί, λέχος, νυμφευτήρια, *secret, stolen* loves, Id. Ion 860, Tro. 44, 252 : σκ. Κύπρις, Anth. P. 7, 51.—2. *dark, obscure*, of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.—II. in Crete, the boys before the age of manhood were called σκότιοι, *because* up to that time *they lived* at home *in the μυχός* or women's apartments, Schol. Eur. Alc. l. c.

†Σκοτίος, ου, ὁ, *Scotius*, masc. pr. n., Pind. Fr. 282 Böckh.

Σκοτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκοτίζω) *a making dark, darkening*.—II. *a being, becoming dark, darkness*.—2. *dizziness*, Lat. *vertigo*.

Σκοτίτης, ου, ὁ, (σκοτίος) epith. of Jupiter, like κελαινέφης, νεφεληγερέτης, etc., Paus.

Σκοτοβινδάω, ὦ, (σκότος, βίνεω) comic word formed after σκοτοδινιάω, *in tenebris concumbere cum aliqua*, Ar. Ach. 1221.

Σκοτοδάσυπυκνόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκότος, δασύς, πυκνός) *dark with rough thick hair*, comic word in Ar. Ach. 390.

†Σκοτοδείνη, ης, ἡ, appell. of a courtesan, Arched. Diam. 2.

Σκοτόδειπνος, ον, (δειπνέω) *eating in the dark*.

Σκοτοδινέομαι, (σκότος, δινέω) dep., *to grow dizzy, to have a dizziness* or *vertigo*, Hipp. 677 ; so in act., Luc. (?) Philopatr. 1.

Σκοτοδίνη, ης, ἡ, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp. : acc. to Lob. Phryn. 499, the worse form.

Σκοτοδινία, ας, ἡ, *dizziness, vertigo*, Plat. Soph. 264 C ; σκ. καὶ ἰλιγγος, Id. Legg. 892 E.

Σκοτοδινίᾱσις, ἡ, = foreg. : from

Σκοτοδινιάω, = σκοτοδινέομαι, Ar. Ach. 1219, Plat. Legg. 663 B, etc. ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 82.

Σκοτόδινος, ὁ, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp.

Σκοτοειδής, ές, (σκότος, εἶδος) *dark-looking*, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, Bekk., ubi al. σκιοειδ-.

Σκοτόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for σκότιος, *dark*, νέφος, Hes. Op. 553 : σκοτόεσσα δόξη, *a dark, doubtful* opinion, Emped. 301.

Σκοτοεργός, όν, (σκότος, *ἔργω) *working in the dark*, Manetho.

Σκοτοιβόρος, ον, (σκότος, βορά) *eating in the dark* : metaph., *malicious, mischievous*.

Σκοτόμαινα, ἡ, Att. for σκοτομήνη, Anth. P. 13, 12 ; cf. Phryn. 499.

Σκοτομήδης, ες, (μῆδος) *of dark counsel, wily*.

Σκοτομήνη, ης, ἡ, (σκότος, μήνη) *a moonless night*, Aristid. 1, p. 570.

Σκοτομηνία, ας, ἡ, = foreg. Hence

Σκοτομήνιος, ον, *moonless, dark, νύξ*, Od. 14, 457.

Σκότος, ους, τό, v. sq., sub fin.

ΣΚΟΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *darkness, gloom*, Od. 19, 389, Pind., and Att. : more freq. in Il., but there always of *the darkness of death*, usu. in phrase, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν, 4, 461, etc. ; στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἷλεν, 5, 47 ; so in Trag., e. g. σκότῳ θανεῖν, Eur. Hipp. 837 ; so, of the nether world, τὸν ἀεὶ κατὰ γᾶς σκότον εἰμένος, Soph. O. C. 1701, cf. Aj. 394 ; γῆς σκότῳ κέκρυπται, Eur. Hel. 62 : —in plur., ἐν σκότοισι νηδύος τεθραμμένη, Aesch. Eum. 665 ; cf. Cho. 63 : —also of blindness, σκότον βλέπειν, to see darkness, i. e. to be blind, Soph. O. T. 419 ; also, σκότον δεδορκέναι, Valck. Phoen. 380, Diatr. p. 141 : —metaph., σκότῳ κρύπτειν, like Horace's *nocte premere*, to hide in *darkness*, Soph. El. 1396, cf. Pind. Fr. 171, 5 ; 252 ; so, κατέχειν ὑπὸ σκότον, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4 : opp. to σκότον ἔχειν, to be *in darkness*, Pind. N. 7, 19, Eur. Incert. 30, 8 ; ἐν σκότῳ καθήμενος, Pind. O. 1, 134 ; καὶ περικαλύψαι τοῖσι πράγμασι σκότον, Eur. Ion 1522 : διὰ σκότους ἐστί, it is dark and uncertain, Xen. An. 2, 5, 9 ; ἀπορία καὶ σκ., Plat. Legg. 837 A :—also *darkness*, i. e. *ignorance*, Dem. 411, 25.—A neut. nom. σκότος, εος, τό, also occurs, as in Pind. Fr. 106 ; 171, 5, and so in Att., as Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40 ; 2, 1, 25, etc. ; but not so freq. as the masc., cf. Pors. Hec. 819, Piers. Moer. p. 355, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. ; Dind. would wholly eject it from the Trag., ad Eur. Hec. 1. (Akin to σκοά, σκιά.)

†Σκότουσα, more correctly Σκοτοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, (σκοτόεις) *Scotussa*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 329 : hence οἱ Σκοτουσσαῖοι, *the inhab. of Scotussa*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 3.

Σκοτόω, ὦ, (σκότος) *to make dark, darken, to blind*, σκοτώσω βλέφαρα καὶ δεδορκότα, Soph. Aj. 85.—II. in pass., = σκοτοδινιάω, Hipp., Plat. Prot. 339 E.

Σκοτώδης, ες, contr. for σκοτοειδής. Plat. Rep. 518 C : *obscure*, Id. Crat. 412 B.—II. *dizzy*, Hipp. : τὸ σκ. = σκοτοδινία, Id.

Σκοτωδία, ας, ἡ, *a being dark, darkness*.

Σκότωμα, ατος, τό, (σκοτόω) *dizziness, vertigo*, Polyb. 5, 56, 7, in plur. Hence

Σκοτωματικός, ή, όν, *causing dizziness*.

Σκότωσις, ἡ, (σκοτόω) *a darkening, eclipse*.—II. *dizziness, vertigo*.

Σκῠβᾰλίζω, (σκύβαλον) *to look on as dung : to despise, reject, treat contemptuously*, LXX.

Σκῠβᾰλικός, ή, όν, *contemptible*, Timocr. ap. Plut. Themist. 21

Σκῠβάλισμα, ατος, τό, = σκύβαλον, Pseudo-Phocyl. 144. [ᾰ]

Σκῠβᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκυβαλίζω) *contempt, rejection*, Polyb. 30, 17, 12.

Σκύβᾰλον, ου, τό, *dung*, Dosc. : *filth, refuse, leavings*, ἀποβεπιδίωσε, Leon. Al. 30, cf. Anth. P. 6, 303 ; etc. : —*that which the sea throws up*, Jac. Phil. Thess. 28, 2, Gataker Advers. p. 869 sq. (Usu. deriv. from ἐς κύνας βαλεῖν, cf. σκορακίζω.) [ᾰ] Hence

Σκῠβᾰλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *refuse-like* : τὸ σκ. = σκύβαλον.

†Σκυδίσης, ου, ὁ, Mt. *Scardus*, a range in Pontus and Armenia, Strab. p. 548.

Σκύδμαινος, ον, = σκύθρωπος, Hesych. : from

Σκυδμαίνω, = σκύζομαι, *to be angry with* one, τινί, Il. 24, 592.

Σκύζα, ἡ, (κύω, κυέω, κύσαι) *sexual desire, lust*, Philet. 32.

Σκυζάω, ὦ, *to be at heat*, of dogs (cf. καπριάω), Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 6.

Σκύζομαι, dep., prob. only used in pres. part. and inf., *to be angry or wroth with* one, τινί, Il. 4, 23, Od. 23, 209 ; absol., *to be wroth*, Il. 8, 483 ; 9, 198.—An act. σκύζω only in Gramm. (Usu. deriv. from κύων, and so, strictly, *to act like a dog*, κυνιζόμαι, *to snarl* : but, acc. to Schol. Theocr. 16, 8, strictly of an angry lion, letting down his ἐπισκύνιον, and so, strictly, *to look furious*. From σκύζομαι come σκυθμαίνω, σκυθρωπός.)

Σκύθαινα, ἡ, a fem. form of Λαοθόης, coined by Ar. Lys. 184. [ῠ]

Σκῠθάριον, ου, τό, *Scythian sword*, = θήκη, Dosc.

Σκύθης, ου, ὁ, *a Scythian*, first in Hes. Fr. 124, usu. in pl. οἱ Σκύθαι, a general term for most of the nomadic tribes in north of Europe and Asia beyond the Ister and Pontus Euxinus, Hdt. 4, 18, sqq., acc. to whom they called themselves Σκολωτοί, and were divided generally into γεωργοί, νομάδες, and βασιλήϊοι.—II. *a Scythian*, Σκυθῶν ἐρημία, Ar. Ach. 704, cf. Aesch. Pr. 2.—2. as adj., *Scythian*, σίδηρος, Aesch. Theb. 817 ; cf. Λαοθόης.—III. metaph., *any rude, rough person*.—III. at Athens, a *policeman*, *one of the city-guard*, which was mostly composed of Scythian slaves, Ar. Thesm. 1017, etc. ; cf. τοξότης III. [ῠ]

†Σκύθης, ου, ὁ, *Scythes*, son of Hercules and Echidna, Hdt. 4, 10.—2. a king of the Zanclaei in Sicily, Id. 6, 23.—3. another, father of Cadmus of Cos, Id. 7, 163.—Others in Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 20 ; Dem. ; etc.

†Σκυθία, ας, ἡ, *Scythia*, country of the Scythae in northern Europe and Asia, Call. Dian. 174, Strab. pp. 7, 34, 119, etc.

Σκῠθίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be or behave like a Scythian* ; and so,—1. *to drink immoderately* ; cf. ἐπισκυθίζω.—2. from the Scythian practice of scalping their enemies (Hdt. 4, 64), *to shave the head*,

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ἐσκυθισμένος ξυρῷ, Eur. El. 241; cf. ἀποσκυθίζω, χειρόμακτρον.

†Σκυθιγενῶς, adv. *to Scythia*, Call. Dian. 256.

Σκῦθικός, ή, όν, (Σκύθης) *Scythian*, τὸ πόντος Σ., i. e. the Euxine, Theocr. 16, 99; ἡ Σκυθική, sc. χώρα, *Scythia*, Hdt. 4, 99, etc.: † *al* Σκυθικαί, *a kind of shoes*, like Περσικαί, Σικυώνια, etc., Lys. ap. Harpocr.

†**Σκυθῖνοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Scythini*, a people of Armenia, Xen. An. 4, 7, 18.

†**Σκυθῖνος**, ου, ὁ, *Scythinus*, an iambic poet, of Teos, Ath. 461 F.

†**Σκυθίς**, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Σκυθικός,—1. with or without γυνή, *a Scythian female*.—2. sc. γῆ, *Scythia*.

Σκῡθιστί, adv. (Σκυθίζω) *after Scythian fashion*, Soph. Fr. 420: *in the Scythian tongue*, Hdt. 4, 27, 59. [ῡ̆]

†**Σκυθόπολις**, ή, *Scythopolis*, a city of Palestine, Strab. p. 763: in Polyb. 5, 70, 4. ἡ Σκυθῶν πόλις.

Σκύθος, ὁ, Aeol. for σκύφος, Parmeno ap. Ath. 500 B.

Σκῡθοτοξότης, ου, ὁ, (Σκύθης, τοξότης) a *Scythian bowman*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 15.

Σκυθράζω, f. -άσω, *to be angry, peevish*, Eur. El. 830.

Σκύθραξ, ὁ, = σκύρβαξ, q. v.

Σκυθρός, ά, όν, *angry, sullen*, Menand. p. 8, Arat. 1120.

Σκυθρωπάζω, f. -άσω, (σκυθρωπός) *to look angry* or *sullen, be of a sad countenance*, Ar. Lys. 7, Plut. 756: in part. pf., ἐσκυθρωπακώς, Dem. 1122, 12; aor. 1, σκυθρωπάσας, Aeschin. 33, 5: cf. σκυθρωπός:—hence, *to be of a sad colour*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378. Hence

Σκυθρωπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *sternness, sadness of countenance*, Plut. 2, 43 F.

Σκυθρωπός, όν, also ή, όν, Lat., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (σκυθρός, ὠψ): —*angry-looking, of sad* or *angry countenance, sullen*, Eur. Med. 271, Hipp. 1172; ὄμμα, πρόςωπον, Eur. Phoen. 1333, etc.; opp. to φαιδρός, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 4:—also of affected gravity, Dem. 1122, 20, Aeschin. 56, 31:—κεύθειν σκ. γέλων, to cloak joy *under a show of sadness*, Aesch. Cho. 738:—τὸ σκυθρωπόν, = sq., Eur. Alc. 797.—Adv., σκυθρώπως ἔχειν, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 1.—II. of colour, *sad-coloured, dark and dull*, Lat. *tristis*, opp. to λαμπρός, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378. Hence

Σκυθρωπότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being σκυθρωπός, sullenness*, Hipp.

Σκῦλάκαινα, ἡ, poet. fem. from σκύλαξ, Anth. P. 9, 604. [ᾰ]

Σκῦλάκεια, ας, ἡ, (σκυλακεύω) *the breeding, training*, etc., *of dogs*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 5.

Σκῦλάκειος, α, ον, (σκύλαξ) *of young dogs* or *puppies*, κρέας, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Σκῦλάκευμα, τό, *a puppy, young dog*, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2, 241 A, Anth. P. 3, 7. [ᾰ]

Σκῦλᾰκεύς, ὁ, poet. for σκύλαξ, Opp. C. 1, 480; 4, 227.

†**Σκυλακεύς**, ὁ, *Scylaceus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 10, 147.

Σκῦλάκεύω, (σκύλαξ) *to pair dogs for breeding*, c. acc., Xen. Cyn. 7, 1:—pass., ὑπὸ λυκαίνης σκυλακεύεσθαι, *to be suckled* by a she-wolf, Strab.

Σκῦλάκη, ή, poet. fem. of σκύλαξ, dub. in Orph. Arg. 982. [ᾰ]

†**Σκυλάκη**, ης, ἡ, *Scylace*, a small town of the Pelasgi on the Mysian coast of Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 57.

Σκῦλᾰκηδόν, adv. like *a young dog, puppy-like*, Synes.

Σκῦλᾰκίζω, (σκύλαξ) *to copulate like dogs*.

Σκῦλᾰκῖνός, ή, όν, *of young dogs*.

Σκῦλάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκύλαξ, Plat. Rep. 539 B. [ᾰ]

†**Σκυλάκιον**, ου, τό, *Scylaceum*, in lower Italy, Strab. p. 261.

Σκῦλᾰκῖτις, ή, *protectress of dogs*, Diana, Orph. H. 35, 12.

Σκῦλᾰκοδρόμος, ον, (σκύλαξ, δραμεῖν) *of the dog-days*, ὥρα σκ., Poët. de Herb. 140.

Σκῦλᾰκοκτόνος, ον, (σκύλαξ, κτείνω) *dog-killing*.—II. proparox. σκυλακόκτονος, ον, pass., *killed, worried by dogs*.

Σκῦλᾰκοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a breeding of dogs*, Opp. C. 1, 436.

Σκῦλᾰκοτρόφος, ον, (σκύλαξ, τρέφω) *keeping* or *rearing dogs*, Opp. H. 1, 719.

Σκῦλᾰκώδης, ες, (σκύλαξ, εἶδος) *like a young dog*: τὸ σκ., *the nature of puppies*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

Σκύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ and ἡ, (the latter always in Hom., and Hes.):—*a young dog, a whelp, puppy*, Od. 9, 289; 12, 86, Hes. Th. 834; κύων ἁμαλῇσι περὶ σκυλάκεσσι βεβῶσα, Od. 20, 14; in full, σκ. κυνός, Hdt. 3, 32:—generally, *a dog*, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. Bacch. 338, etc.:—the Grammarians are called σκύλακες Ζηνοδότου, in Anth. P. 11, 321.—Cf. σκύμνος.—II. *an iron chain*, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 5:—*a chain* or *collar for the neck*, Polyb. 20, 10, 8; so Lat. *canis, catellus*, in Plaut. (Prob. akin to σκύλλω, from the nature of young dogs, cf. Σκύλλα: still it may be akin to κύων, as σκυθρός is.) [ῠ]

†**Σκυλαξ**, ακος, ὁ, *Scylax*, a celebrated geographer of Caryanda in Caria, Hdt. 4, 44.—There were two others of this name at a later period; for the various opinions respecting these v. Bähr. Exc. X ad Hdt. 4, 44, vol. 2, p. 671.

Σκῦλᾰτικός, ή, όν, *stripping a slain enemy*: from

Σκῦλάω, a rare form for σκυλεύω, Anth.

Σκῦλεία, ας, ἡ, *a despoiling*, esp. of a slain enemy, LXX.

Σκῦλευμα, ατος, τό, (σκυλεύω) esp. in plur., *the arms stript off a slain enemy, spoils*, Eur. Phoen. 857, Ion 1145, Thuc. 4, 44. [ῠ]

Σκύλευσις, ή, (σκυλεύω) = σκυλεία. [ῠ]

Σκῦλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who strips a slain enemy*: from

Σκῦλεύω, (σκῦλον) *to strip* or *spoil a slain enemy* of his arms (for it was not right to take off the clothes also, Plat. Rep. 469 C), Lat. *spoliare*, first in Hes., and Hdt. Construct.: c. acc. pers. et rei, Κύκνον τεύχεα ἀπ' ὤμων σκυλεύσαντες, Hes. Sc. 468; c. acc. pers. only, σκ. νεκρούς, Hdt. 1, 82, and Thuc.:—c. acc. rei et gen. pers., Xen. An. 6, 1, 6, Hell. 2, 4, 19; so, σκ. τι ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 9, 80:—later c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, σκ. τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὅπλων, Plat. l. c.; ἀμφιβαίναν δέρματος, Nic. Th. 379. (Akin. to συλάω, συλεύω.)

†**Σκύλης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Scyles*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

Σκῦλήτρια, ας, ἡ, *she who strips a slain enemy*, Lyc. 853.

Σκῦληφόρος, ον, poet. for σκυλοφόρος, Anth. P. 9, 428.

Σκύλια, τά, *dog-fish*, Lat. *caniculae*, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 10, etc. [ῠ]

Σκύλλᾱ, ης, ἡ, in Od. usu. **Σκύλλη**, *Scylla*, daughter of Crataeïs †(later, of Phorcys and Hecate who was called Crataeïs, Ap. Rh. 4, 828-9)†, a monster inhabiting a cavern in the straits of Sicily, Od. 12, 73, sq.;—a fable that afterwards underwent many changes, v. Heyne and Voss on Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. The usu. nom. Σκύλλα occurs in Od. only once, 12, 235. (From σκύλλω, because she *rended her prey in pieces*, Od. 12, 96, 245. Not from σκύλαξ, for the *dogs in her womb* belonged only to the later legend.)—†II. daughter of Nisus of Megara, who betrayed her father through love for Minos, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†**Σκύλλαιον**, ου, τό, *Scyllaeum*, a promontory of Argolis opposite Sunium, now cape *Skillo*, Thuc. 5, 53.—2. rocks in the straits of Sicily, where *Scylla* dwelt, Strab. p. 257, who also mentions a town of same name; v. Σκύλλα.

Σκύλλῦρος, ου, ὁ, also **κύλλαρος**, (σκύλλω) a kind of *crab*, which, being unprotected by a shell, fixes itself in empty snail-shells; perh., *the hermit-crab*, Arist. H. A.

†**Σκυλλητικός**, ή, όν, *of Scylletium*; ὁ Σ. κόλπος, Arist. Pol. 7, 9, 2; Strab. p. 254: from

†**Σκυλλήτιον**, ου, τό, *Scylletium*, a city of Bruttium, later called Σκυλάκιον.

†**Σκυλλίας**, ου. Ion. -ίης, εω, ὁ, *Scyllias*, a diver of Scione, Hdt. 8, 8.

†**Σκύλλις**, ίδος, ὁ, *Scyllis*, son of Daedalus, a statuary of Crete, Paus. 2, 15.—2. **Σκυλλίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 475.

†**Σκύλλος**, ου, ὁ, *Scyllus*, = Σκυλλίας, Ath. 296 F.

ΣΚΥΛΛΩ, aor. ἔσκῦλα, strictly *to skin, flay*: generally, *to rend, mangle*, Aesch. Pers. 577; ἔσκυλται, Mel. 60: *to pluck out* the hair, Nic. Al. 412:—metaph., *to trouble, annoy*, Lat. *vexare*, N. T. (From σκύλλω come σκῦλον, σκύλον: cf. σκυλαξ, Σκύλλα.) Hence

Σκύλμα, ατος, τό, *hair plucked out*, κόμης σκύλματα, Anth. P. 5, 130; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 73.

Σκυλμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκύλλω) *a rending, mangling*, Anth.: metaph., *trouble, grief*, LXX., Artemid. 2, 30. etc.

Σκῦλοδεψέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to tan hides*, Ar. Plut. 514: from

Σκῦλοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (σκῦλον, δέφω, δεψέω) *a tanner of hides*, Ar. Av. 490, Eccl. 420: cf. σκυτοδέψης, from which it differs only in the quantity of the first syllable; also, σκῦλᾰδέψης.

Σκῦλοδέψος, ὁ, = foreg., Dem. 781, 18.

Σκῦλον, ου, τό, (σκύλλω, perh. also akin to συλάω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κελαινός 3):—usu. in plur. σκῦλα, like ἔναρα, *the arms strip off a slain enemy, spoils*, Lat. *spolia*, Soph. Phil. 1428, 1431; σκῦλα γράφειν, to write one's name on arms gained as spoils, which were then dedicated to a deity, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 577, cf. Cycl. 9, Thuc. 2, 13; 3, 57:—rarely in sing., like ἕλωρ, *booty, spoil, prey*, σκῦλον οἰωνοῖς, Eur. El. 897, cf. Rhes. 620. —II **σκύλον** [ῠ] = sq.; but perh. no certain example can be found, cf. Intt. ad Ar. Plut. 514.

Σκύλος, εος, τό, *an animal's skin, a lion's hide*, etc., Call. Fr. 142, prob. l. Theocr. 25, 142, Nic. Al. 270: cf. foreg. II. [ῠ]

Σκυλοφόρος, ον, (σκῦλον, φέρω) *receiving the spoil*, Anth. P. 6, 161: Ζεὺς σκ., as a transl. of the Rom. *Jupiter Feretrius*.—II. *bearing the skin of an animal*.

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Σκῦλοχᾱρής, ές, (σκῦλον, χαίρω) *delighting in spoils* or *booty*, Anth. Plan. 214.

Σκυλόω, ῶ, (σκύλος) *to veil, cover*, Hesych.

Σκύλσις, ἡ, (σκύλλω)=σκυλμός.

Σκυμνᾱγωγέω, ῶ, (σκύμνος, ἀγωγή) *to lead young animals.*

Σκυμνεύω, (σκύμνος)=σκυλακεύω, Philostr. Imag. 2, 18.

Σκυμνίον, τό, dim. from σκύμνος, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 9.

ΣΚΎΜΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *any young animal*, esp. *a lion's whelp*, Il. 18, 319; σκ. λέοντος, Hdt. 3, 32, Eur. Supp. 1222, Ar. Ran. 1431; λεαίνης, Soph. Aj. 987; also, σ. λύκου, Eur. Bacch. 699; ἄρκτου, ἐλέφαντος, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 5; 27:—then of men, Ἀχίλλειος σκ., Andr. 1171, cf. Or. 1213:—also ἡ σκ., Id. Or. 1493. Cf. σκύλαξ.—II. *a sea-monster* of the γαλεός kind.

†Σκύμνος, ου, ὁ, *Scymnus*, a geographer of Chios.—2. of Tarentum, a θαυματοποιός, Ath. 538 E.

Σκυμνοτοκέω, ῶ, (σκύμνος, τίκτω) *to produce its young alive*, Arist. ap. Ath. 314 C.

Σκύνιον, ου, τό, *the skin above the eyes*, Nic. Th. 177, 443, in plur.: cf. ἐπισκύνιον. [ῡ]

†Σκύππιον, ου, τό, *Scyppium*, a town near Colophon, Paus. 7, 3, 8.

Σκύπφειος, σκύπφος, v. sub σκύφειος, σκύφος.

†Σκῦρας, ὁ, *the Scyras*, a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 25, 1.

Σκῦράω, σκῦρόω, rare poet. collat. forms of σκιρτάω, old reading in Nic. for σκιρόω.

Σκυρβάλιος, ὁ, and σκύρβαξ, ακος, ὁ, also σκύθραξ, like κυρσάνιος, Lacon. for νεανίας. (Perh. from σκιρτάω.)

Σκύριον, ου, τό, =σκύρον, Diosc. [ῡ]

†Σκύριος, α, ον, *of Scyrus, Scyrian*, Σκύριαι αἶγες, Pind. Fr. ex Epin. V. 11, 3, Hdt. 7, 183.—II. ὁ, *Scyrius*, father of Aegeus, Apollod. 3, 15, 5.

†Σκυρμιάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Scyrmiadae*, a Thracian people on the coast of the Euxine, Hdt. 4, 93.

Σκύρον, ου, τό, *a plant*, prob. the same as ἄσκυρον, Diosc. [ῡ]

Σκῦρον, ου, τό, =λατύπη, *the chippings of stone.*

Σκῠ́ρός, ά, όν, =σκιῤῥός, Hipp.

Σκῦρος, ου, ἡ, the isle of *Scyros*, †now *Scyro*†, one of the Sporades, not far from Euboea, so called from its *ruggedness* (cf. foreg.), Σκῦρος αἰπεῖα, Il. 9, 668:—Σκῠρόθεν, adv., *from Scyros*, Il. 19, 332.—†II. ὁ, a river joining the Alpheus, Paus. 8, 35, 1.

Σκῠρόω, ῶ, (σκυρός)=σκιῤῥόω, esp. *to pave with stones*:—pass., *to become hard* or *indurated*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Σκῦρόω, v. σκυράω.

Σκῠρώδης, ες, (σκυρός, εἶδος) *stony, rocky.*

Σκῦρωτός, ή, όν, (σκυρόω) *paved with stones*, σκ. ὁδός, *a paved* road, Lat. *via strata*, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 90 (125).

Σκῠτάλη, ης, ἡ, *a stick, staff*, esp. *a thick stick, cudgel*, v. Ruhnk. ap. Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 209 D; cf. σκυταλίς:—hence,—I. at Sparta, *a staff*, used as a cypher for writing dispatches, thus;—a strip of paper was rolled slantwise round it, on which the dispatches were written lengthwise, so that when unrolled they were unintelligible: commanders abroad had a staff of like thickness, round which they rolled these papers, and so were able to read the dispatches:—hence, *a Spartan dispatch*, Thuc. 1, 131, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 19, A. Gell. 17, 9; and, metaph., *a message* or *messenger*, as Pind. calls an ode of his σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν, O. 6, 154, where the Schol. quotes Archil. (Fr. 39, 2), cf. Plut. 2, 152 E.—II. *a sucker* or *shoot* cut off the stem to plant.—III. *a roller* or *windlass* wherewith heavy weights are moved. Arist. Mechan. 9, 1; 11, 1.—IV. *a serpent*, of uniform roundness and thickness, Nic. Th. 384. (If the deriv. from σκύτος is right, the Laced. usage would seem to be the orig. signif.: prob. however better from ξύω, ξύλον.) [ᾰ]

Σκῠτᾰληφορέω, ῶ, *to carry a* σκυτάλη, Strab.: from

Σκῠτᾰληφόρος, ον, *carrying a* σκυτάλη.

Σκῠτᾰλίας, ου, ὁ, (σκυτάλη) *cudgel-shaped*, σκ. σίκυος, *a long* cucumber, Theophr.; also, αὐλὸς σκ-.

Σκῠτᾰλιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκύτᾰλον, Ar. Av. 1283, Nicoph. Aphr. 2.

Σκῠτᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, like σκυτάλη, but with dimin. signf., *a small cudgel*, Hdt. 4, 60.—II. *a roller, windlass*; esp. such as is used by fishermen for drawing the net to land, hence Lat. *scutulae*, Ael. N. A. 12, 43.—III. *a finger-joint*, like φάλαγξ III, Heliod.—IV. *a small crab*, of the καρίς kind.—V. a kind of *caterpillar.*

Σκῠτᾰλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σκυταλίς) *a cudgelling*: esp. *club-law*, such as prevailed at Argos, Diod. 15, 57, Plut. 2, 814 B.

Σκύτᾰλον, ου, τό, =σκυτάλη, *a cudgel, club*, Pind. O. 9, 45, Hdt. 3, 137, Ar. Eccl. 76.—II. in Sicilian, *the neck.* [ῡ] Hence

Σκῠτᾰλόω, ῶ, *to cudgel.* Hence

Σκῠτᾰλωτός, ή, όν, *cudgelled*:—II. =βαβδωτός.

Σκῠτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from σκῦτος, Anaxil. Synop. 1. [ᾰ]

Σκῠτεῖον, ου, τό, (σκυτεύς) *a shoemaker's workshop.*

Σκύτειος, α, ον, *of a shoemaker*; τέχνη σκ., the art of *shoemaking*, Manetho: from

Σκῠτεύς, έως, ὁ, (σκῦτος) *a shoemaker, cobbler*, Ar. Av. 491, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, etc.

Σκύτευσις, εως, ἡ, *shoemaking*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 1, 6: from

Σκῠτεύω, (σκυτεύς) *to be a shoemaker*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 22.

Σκύτη, Dor. σκύτᾱ, ἡ, *the head*, Archil. 130.

Σκῠτῐκός, ή, όν, (σκῦτος) *of shoemaking* or *a shoemaker*; ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη)=σκύτευσις, Plat. Rep. 374 B, etc.

Σκύτῐνος, η, ον, (σκῦτος) *leathern, made of leather*, σκ. ἀναξυρίδες, σκευή, Hdt. 1, 71; 7, 71; πλοῖον, Hdt. 1, 194; κράνη, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13:—σκύτινον καθειμένον, *a leathern* phallus (of comic actors), Ar. Nub. 538; cf. σύκινος II. [ῡ]

Σκῠτίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from σκῦτος.

Σκῠτοβρᾰχίων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκῦτος, βραχίων) *with the leathern arm*, Ath. 515 D.

Σκῠτοδεψέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to dress leather*: from

Σκῠτοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (σκῦτος, δέω, δεψέω) *a leather-dresser, currier*, Plut. Num. 17; cf. σκυλοδέψης. Hence

Σκῠτοδεψικός, ή, όν, *belonging to curriers*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of leather-dressing*, Theophr.

Σκῠτοδεψός, ὁ, =σκυτοδέψης, Plat. Gorg. 517 E.

Σκῠτορρᾰφος, ον, (σκῦτος, ῥάπτω) *a shoemaker, saddler.* [ᾰ]

ΣΚΎΤΟΣ, τό, like ΚΎΤΟΣ, Lat. *CUTIS*, Germ. *HAUT*, *a skin, hide*, esp. *a dressed* or *tanned hide*, Od. 14, 34, Ar. Eq. 868, etc.; cf. sub fin.—II. *any thing made of leather*, esp. *a whip*, Dem. 572, 27, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 41: hence, σκύτη βλέπειν, to look *scourges*, i. e. as if one was going to be whipt, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 12, Ar. Vesp. 643; so, ὁ νοῦς ἦν ἐν τοῖς σκύτεσι (but with reference to Cleon the tanner), Ar. Pac. 667: also, *the leathern phallus* introduced in Att. Comedy; cf. σύκινος II. [σκῑτος with ῡ is very dub., v. Draco p. 83. 2, Br. Ar. Plut. 514, Vesp. 643, Pac. 667. Therefore, in passages like Theocr. 25, 142, Lyc. 1316, it should perh. be written σκύλος or κύτος.]

Σκυτοτομεῖον, ου, το, *a shoemaker's shop*, Lys. 170, 9: from

Σκῠτοτομέω, ῶ, (σκυτοτόμος) *to cut leather*, esp. for shoes; *to be a shoemaker*, Ar. Plut. 162, 514, Plat., etc., σκ. ὑποδήματα, Plat. Charm. 161 E.

Σκῠτοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting out of leather*, esp. *for shoes* or *shoemaking*, Plat. Rep. 397 E. Hence

Σκῠτοτομικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker*, τὸ σκ. πλίθος, Ar. Eccl. 432; ὁ σκ.=ὁ σκυτοτόμος, Plat. Rep. 443 C: ἡ -κη (sc. τέχνη), =foreg., Ib. 333 A, etc.

Σκῠτοτόμιον, ου, τό, =σκυτοτομεῖον, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D.

Σκῠτοτόμος, ον, (σκῦτος, τέμνω) *cutting leather*, esp. for shoes.—hence, ὁ σκ., *a worker in leather*, Il. 7, 221; esp. *a boot and shoemaker*, Ar. Eq. 740, Lys. 414, Plat., etc.

Σκῠτοτρώγω, ὦ, (σκῦτος, τρώγω) *to eat, gnaw leather*, Luc. Indoct. 23.

Σκῠτοφᾰγος, ον, *eating leather.*

Σκῠτόω, ῶ, (σκῦτος) *to cover, guard with leather*, ἐσκυτωμέναι μαχαῖραι, Polyb. 10, 20, 3.

Σκῠτώδης, ες, (σκῦτος, εἶδος) *like leather*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 24

Σκύφειος, α, ον, *like a* σκυφος, Stesich. Fr. 7. [ῡ, but Stesich. l. c. has ῠ; cf. sub σκυφος.]

Σκῦφιον, ου, το, dim. from σκυφος, Ath. 477 E.—II. Medic., *the snail*, so called from its shape, Paul. Aeg.

Σκύφιος, α, ον, =σκύφειος. [ῡ]

Σκῦφοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a* σκῦφος, Ath. 499 A.

Σκυφοκίνᾱτος, ον, (σκῦφος, κινέω) *whirled about by cups*, i. e. *drunken*, Epich. p. 57.

Σκύφος, ου, ὁ, and σκῦφος, ου, τό,—*a cup, can*, esp. used by poor country folks, Od. 14, 112, where W. with Aristarch., reads δώκε σκυφος, whilst Aristoph. Byz. had δώκε σκῦφος: however, the neut. is used by Epich. p. 49, and even in Att., as Eur. Cycl. 390, 411, though he prefers the masc., Ib. 256, 556, etc.; cf. Ath. 498 E; the masc. also in Ackman. 25. (Prob. from σκέω, to contain, akin to κῦφος II, κύτος, κύπη, etc.) [ῡ:—yet, Hes. Fr. 42, 5 Anaxinand. and Panyas. ap. Ath. l. c., have ῠ, in which case it was supposed to write σκύφος, but even if the word was so pronounced in Ion. and Aeol., yet the old form was prob. the same, Scal. Euseb. Chron. p. 113, Wolf Praef. Il. p. lxxi; cf. Ζεφυρος, ὄφις, φιλόσοφος, βρόχος, ἰσχίον.]

Σκῦφωμα, ατος, τό, =foreg., Aesch. Fr. 171.

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Σκωλήκησις, ἡ,=sq., very dub. in Theophr. ; al. *σκωλήκωσις*.

Σκωληκίασις, ἡ, *a being worm-eaten*, susp.

Σκωληκιάω, ῶ, (*σκώληξ*) *to breed worms*, Diosc. : hence, *to be* or *become worm-eaten, be rotten*.

Σκωληκίζω, (*σκώληξ*) *to be like a worm*, esp., *to move slowly* : of the pulse, *to beat slowly*.

Σκωλήκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σκώληξ*, *a little worm*, Ath.

Σκωληκίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ἰδος, *of worms, worm-like*, Diosc.

Σκωληκόβρωτος, ον, *eaten of worms, worm-eaten*, Theophr. ; N. T.

Σκωληκοειδής, ές, (*σκώληξ*, εἶδος) *worm-shaped*, Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 3.

Σκωληκοποιέω, ῶ, *to make into worms*.

Σκωληκοτοκέω, ῶ, *to breed worms*, of animals that produce their young in this shape, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 21, 7 :—pass., *to be born in this shape*, Ib. 2, 1, 28 : and

Σκωληκοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a breeding of worms* : from

Σκωληκοτόκος, ον, (*σκώληξ*, τίκτω) *breeding worms*, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 9.

Σκωληκοφάγος, ον, (*σκώληξ*, φαγεῖν) *eating worms*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4.

Σκωληκόω, ῶ, (*σκώληξ*) *to make into worms* :—pass. *σκωληκοῦμαι*, *to breed worms, be worm-eaten*, Theophr.

Σκωληκώδης, ες, contr. for *σκωληκοειδής*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 9, 6.

Σκωλήκωσις, ἡ,=*σκωληκίασις* : cf. *σκωλήκησις*.

ΣΚΏΛΗΞ, ηκος, ὁ, *a worm*, esp., *the earth-worm*, Lat. *lumbricus*, *ὥστε σκώληξ ἐπὶ γαίῃ κεῖτο ταθείς*, Il. 13, 654 ; cf. Ar. Vesp. 1111 : also, *a worm in the stomach*, Hipp.—II. *the thread* which is spun or twisted from the distaff, Epigen. Pont. 1.—III. said also to be Aeol. for *κολόκυμα*, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 8 ; cf. Phot. s. v.—IV. *a worm-shaped cake*, Alciphr. Fr. 10.—V. *a heap of threshed corn* ; also *ἄντλος*.

Σκωλοβᾰτίζω,=*ἀσκωλιάζω*, Epich. p. 63.

Σκῶλον, ου, τό,=sq.—II. *an obstacle, stumbling-block, hindrance*, LXX. ; like *σκάνδαλον*.

Σκῶλος, ου, ὁ, like *σκόλοψ*, *a pointed stake*, σκ. *πυρίκαυστος*, Il. 13, 564 : also, *a thorn, prickle*, Ar. Lys. 810.

†**Σκῶλος**, ου, ὁ, *Scolus*, a town of Boeotia in the territory of Thebes, near Tanagra, Il. 2, 497 ; Hdt. 9, 15 : acc. to Strab. in the territory of the Plataeans, p. 408.—2. a city of the Thracian peninsula Chalcidice, Thuc. 5, 18 : acc. to Strab. l. c., near Olynthus.

Σκωλύπτομαι, dep., *to curve, bind, wind to and fro*, dub. l. Nic. Th. 229. (Either from *σκώληξ* or *σκολιός*.)

Σκῶμμα, ατος, τό, (*σκώπτω*) *a jest, joke, gibe, scoff*, Ar., Plat., etc. ; *ἐν σκώμματος μέρει*, by way of *a joke*, Aeschin. 17, 41 ; *εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκώμματα ἐμβαλεῖν*, Dem. 1261, 14.

Σκωμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ar. Vesp. 1289. [ᾰ]

Σκωπαῖος, ου, ὁ, among the Sybarites, *a dwarf* ; also *στίλπων* or *στίλβων*. (Prob. from *σκώψ*, as if *an owl*.)

†**Σκώπασις**, ιος, ὁ, *Scopasis*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Σκώπευμα, ατος, τό,=*σκώψ*, signf. I. 2 ; cf. Aesch. Fr. 71, Lob. Phryn. 613.

Σκώπτης, ου, ὁ, (*σκώπτω*) *a mimic, mocker* : hence, usu., like our *mocker, a scuffer, jester*. Hence

Σκωπτικός, ή, όν, *given to mockery, jesting*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Σκωπτόλης, ου, ὁ, *a mocker, jester*, Ar. Vesp. 788 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 613. (From *σκώπτω* ; as *μαινόλης* from *μαίνομαι*.)

Σκώπτρια, ἡ, fem. of *σκώπτης*.

ΣΚΏΠΤΩ, fut. *σκώψομαι*, Elmsl. Ach. 278, 844 (854), Dind. Nub. 296 : aor. 1 *ἔσκωψα*, *To ape, mimic, mock* : hence,—1. usu., *to mock, jeer, scoff at*, τινά, Ar. Nub. 992, etc. ; εἴς τινα, Aeschin. 33, 30 ; πρός τινα, Plat. Theag. 125 E ; and in good sense, *to joke with*, τινά, Hdt. 2, 121, 4 :—absol. *to jest, joke, be funny*, Ar. Eq. 525, Nub. 296, etc. ; also, *to joke, be in fun*, Eur. Cycl. 675 ; *to make believe*, opp. to doing a thing *really, in earnest*, Xen. Symp. 9, 5. (Cf. our *scoff*.)

ΣΚΏΡ (not *σκώρ*, Dind. Ar. Ran. 146), τό, gen. *σκᾰτός* :—*dung, ordure*, Ar. l. c., Plut. 305 :—a later form is τὸ *σκάτος*, q. v., Lob. Phryn. 293. (Lob. connects Lat. *scurra* with *σκώρ*, as *κόβαλος* from *σκύβαλον*, cf. *κοπρίας*.) Hence

Σκωρᾰμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a night-stool*, Ar. Eccl. 371.

Σκωρία, ας, ἡ, (*σκώρ*) *filthy refuse, scum*, esp., *the dross of metal, scoria*, as in Lat. *stercus ferri*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 9.

Σκωριοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like the dross of metals*.

Σκώψ, ὁ, gen. σκωπός, nom. pl. *σκῶπες*, *a* kind of *owl, the screech-owl*, Od. 5, 66. (Either from *σκώπτω*, because of its *hooting, mocking* note ; or from *σκέπτομαι*, as *κλώψ* from *κλέπτω*, cf. Ath. mox citand.)—2. *a dance* in which they mimicked the gait of an owl, Ael. N. A. 15, 28, Ath. 629 F,—where he explains it of *the gesture of shading the eyes with the hand* to look to a distance, cf. *σκέπτομαι*, sub fin. (But he mentions another dance called *γλαυξ*.)

Σκῶψις, ἡ, (*σκώπτω*) *mockery, scoffing, banter*.

Σμᾰράγδειος, α, ον, (*σμάραγδος*) *of the emerald*, Heliod. 2, 32.

Σμᾰραγδίζω, (*σμάραγδος*) *to be of an emerald green*, Diosc.

Σμᾰράγδῐνος, η, ον, (*σμάραγδος*) *of emerald*, N. T.—II. *emerald-green*.

Σμᾰράγδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σμάραγδος*, M. Anton.

Σμᾰραγδίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *of the kind or colour of the emerald, λίθος*, LXX. : from

Σμάραγδος, ου, ὁ, and in Theophr. ἡ, Lat. *smaragdus*, *a precious stone of a light green colour*, usu. called *the emerald*, first in Hdt., who calls it *σμ. λίθος* : however, it was prob. not the same as our *emerald*, but a semi-transparent stone like the *aqua-marina*, cf. Theophr. de Lap. 23, sq., Plin. 37, 5, Lucas Quaest. Lexilog. § 46 : there was a *pillar of smaragdus* in the temple of Hercules at Tyre, Hdt. 2, 44, which Theophr. (l. c. 25) suspects to have been false.—A rarer form is *μάραγδος*, Meineke Menand. p. 132. (Prob. from *μαίρω*, *μαμαρυγή* :—for the Sanscr. *marakata* prob. came from the west, though others derive this from *maraka*, morbus, as if the emerald were used as *a talisman*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 195.)

ΣΜΑΡΑΓΈΩ, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to crash*, of various loud noises, as of thunder, *ὅτ' ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν σμαραγήσῃ*, Il. 21, 199 ; of the sea, Il. 2, 210 ; of the screaming of cranes, Ib. 463 ; of the battle of the Titans, Hes. Th. 679 ; so *σμαραγίζω*, Ib 693 ; of the bowels, Hipp. (Onomatop., like *σφαραγέω*.) Hence

Σμᾰράγη, ῆς, ἡ, *a crashing*, Opp. H. 5, 245.

Σμᾰραγίζω, f. -ίσω, v. sub *σμαραγέω*, sub fin.

Σμάραγνα, ἡ, *a sounding scourge* ; cf. *μάραγνα*.

Σμάραγος, ου, ὁ, *a lubber-fiend* in Ep. Hom. 14, 9. [ᾰ]

Σμᾰράσσω,=*μαράσσω*, *σμαραγέω*, dub.

Σμᾰρίς, or *σμάρις*, ίδος, ἡ, a small poor *sea-fish*, Epich. p. 32, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 5, Opp. H. 1, 109, etc.

ΣΜΆΩ, Ion. *σμέω* : f. *σμήσω*, Dor. *σμάσω* [ᾰ] : aor. pass. always *ἐσμήχθην*, from *σμήχω*.—Contr. pres. *σμῶ*, *σμῇς*, *σμῇ*, inf. *σμῆν*, not *σμᾷς*, *σμᾶν* before Luc : cf. Lob. Phryn. 61.

To SMEAR, rub, wipe ; hence,—1. *to anoint, σμᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλήν, to anoint one's* head, Hdt. 9, 110, Valck. ad 7, 209 ; then *σμᾶσθαι*, absol., *to anoint one's self*, Ar. Fr. 326.—2. *to rub, wipe, wash off, cleanse, σμησάμενοι τὰς κεφαλάς, having washed* their heads, Hdt. 4, 73, cf. Valck. ad 3, 148.—*Σμάω*, acc. to Phryn., is more Att. than *σμήχω*, v. Lob. p. 253. (The root is **μάω* (B), *μάσσω*, and so the orig. signf. is *to touch, handle* : akin to *σμήχω*, *σμύχω*, *σμώχω*, and to *ψάω*, *ψαύω*, *ψήχω*, *ψώχω*, *σώχω*.)

Σμερδᾰλέος, α Ion. η, ον, *dreadful, fearful, terrible to look on*, *δράκων*, Il. 2, 309 ; of Ulysses when cast up by the sea, Od. 6, 137 ; etc. ; *χαλκὸς σμ.*, brass *dire-gleaming*, Il. 12, 464 ; 13, 192 ; so, of armour of all kinds, *ὀρτήρ*, *αἰγίς*, *σάκος*, Il. 20, 260, Od. 11, 609 : *οἰκία σμ.*, of Hades, Il. 20, 64 :—also, *terrible to hear*, esp. in neut. as adv., *σμερδαλέον δ' ἐβόησε*, Il. 8, 92, etc. ; *σμ. κονάβησαν*, *κονάβιζε*, Il. 2, 334, Od. 10, 399 ; *σμερδαλέα κτυπέων*, of Jupiter, Il. 7, 479.—Ep. word, used by Ar. Av. 553.

†**Σμερδίης**, εω, ὁ, *Smerdies*, a beautiful youth, a favourite of Polycrates of Samos, Anth. P. 7, 25 ; Ael. V. H. 9, 4 : in Anth. P. 7, 29 also **Σμέρδις**.

†**Σμέρδις**, ιος, ὁ, *Smerdis*, son of Cyrus and Cassandane, put to death by his brother Cambyses, Hdt. 3, 30, sqq. : cf. **Μέρδις**.—2. a Magus, who gave himself out to be the murdered prince, Id. 3, 61.—3. a Mytilenean, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 13.—4. v. **Σμερδίης**.

Σμερδνός, ή, όν,=*σμερδαλέος*, *αἰγίς*, Il. 5, 742 ; *σμερδναῖσι γαμφηλαῖσι συρίζων φόνον*, Aesch. Pr. 355 :—as adv., *σμερδνὸν βοῶν*, Il. 15, 687.

†**Σμερδομένης**, ους, ὁ, *Smerdomenes*, a commander of the Persians, Hdt 7, 82.

Σμέω, Ion. for *σμάω*.

Σμῆγμα, ατος, τό, (*σμήχω*)=*σμῆμα*, q. v., LXX. Hence

Σμηγματοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*πωλέω*) *one who sells unguents*, etc., *a perfumer*.

Σμηγματώδης, ες, (*σμῆγμα*, εἶδος) *fit for rubbing, anointing or cleansing*, Hipp.

Σμήκτης, ου, ὁ, (*σμήχω*) *one who rubs* or *cleanses*. Hence

Σμηκτικός, ή, όν, *fit for rubbing, cleansing*, etc., Diosc., etc.

Σμηκτίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*σμηκτρίς* (q. v.), *γῆ*, Hipp.

Σμηκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σμήχω*, *anointed, cleansed*.

Σμηκτρίς (sc. *γῆ*), ίδος, ἡ, (*σμήχω*) a kind of *fullers'-earth*, for cleaning cloth, Nicoch. Herc. 1 ; cf. Lob Phryn. 253.

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Σμήλη, ἡ,=σμῆγμα, dub.: from
Σμήλω, = σμάω, σμήχω, only in Hesych.

Σμῆμα, ατος, τό, (σμάω) more Att. form of *σμῆγμα, that which is used for rubbing* or *cleansing, unguent, soap*, Antiph. Κωρυκ. 1, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 253.

Σμημᾰτοφορεῖον, ου, τό, (*σμῆμα, φορέω*) *a box of unguents*, etc., Ar. Aeolos. 16 (Bergk.)

Σμηνηδόν, adv. (*σμῆνος*) *in swarms.*

Σμηνίον, ου, τό, dim. from *σμῆνος*, Diosc.

Σμηνιών, ῶνος, ὁ,=σμηνών.

Σμηνοδόκος, ον, (*σμῆνος, δέχομαι*) *holding a swarm of bees*, Anth. P. 9, 438.

Σμηνοκόμος, ον, (*σμῆνος, κομέω*) *keeping bees.*

†Σμῆνος, ου, ὁ, *the Smenus*, a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 24, 9.

Σμῆνος, εος, τό, *a bee-hive*,=*σίμβλος*, Plat. Rep. 552 C, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 1.—II. mostly, like *ἑσμός, a swarm of bees, σμ. ὡς μελισσῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 129, Plat. Polit. 293 D:—generally, *a swarm, crowd, νεκρῶν*, Soph. Fr. 693; *θεῶν*, Ar. Nub. 297; and, metaph., *σμ. ἡδονῶν, ἀρετῶν*, etc., Plat. Rep. 574 D, Meno 72 A. Hence

Σμηνουργέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a bee-master.*—II. in mid., of bees, *to swarm, ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσι*, Strab.: and

Σμηνουργία, ας, ἡ, *a keeping of bees*: from

Σμηνουργός, οῦ, ὁ,=*μελισσουργός*, Ael. N. A. 5, 13.

Σμηνών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*σμῆνος*) *a stand of bee-hives.*

Σμῆξις, εως, ἡ, (*σμήχω*) *a wiping off, cleansing*, Diosc.

Σμηρέα, ας, ἡ, and σμηρία, ας, ἡ, *a plant, shrub*, acc. to Hesych. a kind of *κισσός*,—written also *σμίρις*.

Σμῆριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ,=*μῆριγξ*, q. v., Lyc. 37.

Σμηρίζω,=σμυρίζω, cf. *σμύρις*.

Σμήρινθος, ου, ἡ,=*μήρινθος*, q. v., Plat. Legg. 644 E.

Σμηρίον, ου, τό, = *πρόπολις* II, Arist. Plant. 2, 9, 14.

Σμῆρις, ἡ, v. *σμύρις*.

Σμήρισμα, ατος, τό, (*σμηρίζω*)= *σμύρισμα*, cf. *σμύρις*.

Σμήχω, f. *-ξω*, collat. form of *σμάω, to rub, wipe off* or *away, χνόον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἑσμηχεν*, Od. 6, 226: *to wash clean*, Lyc. 876: proverb., *Αἰθιόπα σμ.*, '*to wash* a blackamoor white,' Paroemiogr.:—mid., *σμηχομένα κρόταφον, wiping her* brow, Anth. P. 6, 276.

†Σμίκρης, ητος, ὁ, *Smicres*, a general of the Arcadians, Xen. An. 6, 1, 4.

Σμικρίνης, ου, ὁ, (*σμικρός*) *one who minds little things, a niggard*; used as a generic name in the new Greek comedy, like *Harpagon* in the French, Meineke Menand. p. 64, 565.

†Σμικρῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Smicrinus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 242 B.

†Σμικρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Smicrion*, an Athenian, Plat. Crat. 429 E.

Σμικρο-, all words beginning thus v. sub *μικρο-*, and cf. sq.

Σμικρός, ά, όν, Ion. and old Attic for *μικρός*: this form is also used in Il. 17, 757, metri grat., H. Ven. 115, Hes. Op. 359: freq. in Hdt., Pind., Trag., and Thuc., and even in Plat.

†Σμίκρος, ου, ὁ, *Smicrus*, masc. pr. n., Isae. 46, 35.

Σμικρότης, *σμίκρύνω*, v. sub *μικρ-*.

†Σμίκρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Smicron*, an Athenian. Dem. 573, 17; v. l. Σμίκρος.

†Σμίκυθης, ου, ὁ, *Smicythes*, a petty Thracian king, Ar. Eq. 969.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 401, 1.

†Σμικυθίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Smicythion*, an Athenian, Ar. Vesp. 401.—2. prob. a Thracian, who betrayed Miltocythes to Charidemus, Dem. 676, fin.

†Σμίκυθος, ου, ὁ, *Smicythus*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 293.—2. perh. in Dem. 401, 1; v. Σμικύθης 2.

Σμῖλα, ἡ,=*σμίλη*, Anth. P. 6, 62, 295.

†Σμίλα, ἡ, *Smila*, a city of Macedonia on the sinus Thermaïcus, Hdt. 7, 123.

Σμίλάκῖνος, η, ον, *of the yew-tree* or *its wood.* [ᾰ]

Σμῖλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ,=Att. *μῖλαξ* (q. v.), *the yew*, Lat. *taxus.*—II. in Arcadia, *a tree of the πρῖνος kind*, Theophr.—III. *σμίλαξ κηπαία, a garden leguminous plant*, Lat. *phaseolus vulgaris*, the fruit of which (*λόβια*) was dressed and eaten like our French or kidney-beans, elsewh. *δόλιχος*, also *φασήολος*, Diosc. 2, 176.—IV. *σμίλαξ λεία*, a kind of *bindweed* or *convolvulus*, Id. 4, 145.

Σμίλευμα, ατος, τό, (*σμιλεύω*) *carved work*: metaph., *σμιλεύματα ἔργων*, finely carved works, Ar. Ran. 819. [ῐ]

Σμίλευτός, ή, όν, *cut, carved* (cf. *νεοσμίλευτος*), Anth. P. 7, 411.

Σμιλεύω, like *γλύφω, to cut out* or *carve finely.*

ΣΜΙΛΗ, ης, ἡ, *a knife for cutting and carving*, Lat. *scalper, scalprum*, Ar. Thesm. 779, Plat. Rep. 353 A: *a graving tool, sculptor's chisel, a surgeon's* or *shoemaker's knife, a penknife*, Anth. P. 6, 67, etc. [ῐ, Ar. l. c., and oft. in Anth.: also *σμίλα*, q. v.]

Σμιλίον, ου, τό, dim. from *σμίλη*, Lat. *scalpellum*, Plut. 2, 60 A, Luc.

†Σμῖλις, ιδος, ὁ, *Smilis*, a statuary, Paus. 7, 4, 4.

Σμιλῐωτός, ή, όν, *shaped like a σμίλη*, Chirurg. Vett.

Σμῖλος, ὁ, poet. for *σμῖλαξ*, Nic. Al. 624 (611).

†Σμινδυρίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Smindyrides*, son of Hippocrates of Sybaris, Hdt. 6, 127; Ath. 273 B.—2. an Athenian, Andoc. 3, 17.

Σμινθεύς, έως, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Il. 1, 39,—acc. to Aristarch. from *Σμίνθη*, v. sq., *the Sminthian*; acc. to Apion from *σμίνθος, the mouse-killer*: also *Σμινθιεύς*, ὁ.

†Σμίνθια, ων, τά, Strab. p. 605, and Σμίνθη, ης, ἡ, Steph. Byz., *Smintha*, a town of Troas: cf. foreg.

†Σμίνθιον, ου, τό, *the temple of* Apollo *Smintheus*, Strab. p. 605.

Σμίνθος, ὁ, old poet. word (Cretan, acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 1, 39), *a mouse*, Aesch. Fr. 212, Lyc. 1307: in Hesych. also *σμίνθα, ἡ.*

Σμῐνύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Σμῐνύη, ης, ἡ, *a two-pronged hoe* or *mattock*, Lat. *bidens*, like *δίκελλα*, Ar. Nub. 1486, 1500, Av. 602, Pac. 546, Plat., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 302. [ῐ]

Σμῐνύος, όν, *of* or *belonging to a hoe*, Nic. Th. 386.

Σμῐνύς, ύος, and ύδος, ἡ,=*σμινύη*, Ar. Fr. 372.

Σμίρις, ιδος, ἡ, v. *σμηρέα* and *σμύρις.*

Σμογερός, ά, όν,=*μογερός*, Gramm.

Σμοιός, ἡ, όν,=σκυθρωπός, also *μοιός* and *σμυός*, Gramm. (Prob. from *μύω.*)

†Σμοιός, οῦ, ὁ, *Smoeus*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 846.

Σμοκορδόω, ῶ,=σπλεκόω, Gramm.

Σμῦγερός, ά, όν, adv. *-ρῶς*, poet. for *μογερός, -ρῶς*, Ap. Rh. 2, 374; 4, 380; et sic legend. Soph. Phil. 166, v. Dind.—Hom. has only the compd. adv. *ἐπισμυγερῶς*, q. v.

Σμύλα or *σμύλλα*, ἡ, a kind of *fish.*

Σμύξων, ὁ,=*μύξων*, *μυξίνος*, q. v., Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 3.

Σμύραινα, ης, ἡ, for *μύραινα*, q. v., Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 5; cf. *σμύρος.* [ῠ]

Σμύραινος, ον, ὁ, *a* kind of *fish*, Marcell. Sid. 14. [ῠ]

Σμῠρίζω, (*σμύρις*) *to smooth* or *polish by rubbing*; also written *σμηρίζω.*

Σμῐρίζω, poet. for *μυρίζω*; *ἐσμυρισμένος κόμας*, Archil. 12.

Σμυρις, ιδος, ἡ, *emery*, used by lapidaries as polishing-powder, Diosc. 5, 165: hence, *polishing* is called *σμηρίζειν.* (Since *σμυρις* is formed from *σμάω, σμήχω*, the form *σμῆρις* is equally good; cf. *σμηρίζω, σμήρισμα, σμηρισμάτιον*, etc.; and perh. is the orig. form, though usage is altogether for *σμύρις.* Hesych. has also *σμίρις*) [ῠ]

Σμύρισμα, ατος, τό, (*σμηρίζω*) *that which is rubbed off* or *polished.*—II. *a small tube by means of which a vessel is connected with a syphon*, Math. Vett., written also *σμήρισμα.*

Σμῠρισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., written also *σμηρ-.*

Σμῠρίτης λίθος, ὁ, *the emery-stone*, LXX.

Σμύρνα, ης, ἡ, Ion. *σμίρνη*, like *μύρρα, myrrh*, the resinous gum of an Arabian tree (prob. a kind of *acacia*), used for embalming the dead, Hdt. 2, 40, 86, ubi v. Bähr; called *σμυρνὶς ἱρὸς* by Eur. Ion 1175; *σμύρνης σταλαγμοί*, Soph. Fr. 340.

†Σμύρνα, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *τὸ Σμύρνα*, one of the most celebrated cities on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, on the river Meles; it still retains its name, Hom. Ep. 4, 6; Hdt. 1, 150; etc.—Acc. to Strab. p. 633, Ephesus was also so called.—II. fem. pr. n., mother of Cinyras, called also *Myrrha*, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.—2. an Amazon, Strab. l. c.

†Σμυρναϊκός, ή, όν, and usu. Σμυρναῖος, α, ον, *of Smyrna, Smyrnaean*; *οἱ Σμυρναῖοι, the Smyrnaeans*, Hdt. 1, 150: but in Callin. 4 *the Ephesians*, v. Σμύρνα I. fin.

Σμυρναῖος, α, ον, (*σμύρνα*) *of myrrh*, Mel. 1, 29.

Σμυρνεῖον, ου, τό,=*σμυρνίον*, Nic. Th. 848, Al. 405.

Σμυρνιάζω, f. *-άσω*; and *σμυρνίζω*, f. *-ίσω* (*σμύρνα*):—*to flavour, drug with myrrh, οἶνος ἐσμυρνισμένος*, N. T.

Σμύρνινος, η, ον, (*σμύρνα*) *of myrrh, made from it.*

Σμυρνίον, ου, τό, *an herb, the seed of which taste like myrrh*, Sprengel Diosc. 3, 72.

Σμυρνοειδής, ές, (*εἶδος*) *myrrh-like.*

Σμυρνοφόρος, ον, (*σμύρνα, φέρω*) *bearing myrrh*, Strab.

Σμῦρος, ὁ, a kind of *eel*, *different from σμυραινα*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 3.

ΣΜΥΧΩ, f. *-ξω*, *to burn as a slow smouldering fire, to make a thing smoulder away*, *σμῦξαι πυρὶ τεύχεα*, Il. 9, 653:—pass. *σμύχομαι*, aor. *ἐσμύχθην*, *to smoulder away*, *Ἴλιος πᾶσα ἐσμύχετο*, Il. 22, 411; esp. (metaph. by the fires of love, Mosch. 6, 4 (cf. to *σμάω, σμήχω, σμύχω*.) [ῠ, except in aor. pass. *σμῡχθῆναι.*]

Σμώδιγξ, ή, = *σμώδιξ*, only in Gramm.

Σμωδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to weals* or *bruises, σμ. φάρμακον*, a plaster *for them*, Hipp.: from

ΣΜΩΔΙΞ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a weal, swelling*

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bruise, esp. from a blow, Lat. *vibex*, σμῶδιξ δ' αἱματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη, Il. 2, 267; πυκναὶ δὲ σμῶδιγγες..αἵματι φοινικόεσσαι ἀνέδραμον, 23, 716.

Σμώνη, ἡ, and **σμώς**, ἡ, *a squall of wind*, Gramm.

Σμώχω, f. -ξω,=σμάω, σμήχω, *to rub: to rub down, grind down* with the teeth. Ar. Pac. 1309; σμώξας, Nic. Th. 530.

†**Σόαμος**, ου, ὁ, *the Soamus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

†**Σόανες**, ων, οἱ, *the Soanes*, a people of Colchis, Strab. p. 497.

†**Σόαστος**, ου, ὁ, *the Soastus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 11.

Σοβαρεύομαι, dep., *to bear one's self pompously, give one's self airs*, Anth. P. 5, 273; 11, 382.

Σοβαροβλέφαρος, ον, (σοβαρός, βλέφαρον) *with haughty upraised eyebrows*, i. e. *in stately pompous fashion*, Anth. P. 5, 217.

Σοβαρός, ά, όν, (σοβέω) strictly, *moving like one who is going to scare others away*; hence, *strutting, pompous, haughty, insolent*, much like σεμνός, freq. in Ar., as Nub. 406, Plut. 872; of a horse, like γαῦρος, Xen. Eq. 10, 17; σ. καὶ ὀλίγωρος, Dem. 1357, 25; σ. αὐχήν, ὀφρύς, Anth. P. 5, 28, 92; σοβαρὸς τῇ χαίτῃ, Luc. Zeux. 5; of a triumphal procession, Plut. Suli. 34:—so in adv., σοβαρῶς χωρεῖν, opp. to ἡσυχῶς, to strut along, Ar. Pac. 63; σ. ἐπέναι τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις. Polyb. 3, 72, 13:—so of things, σ. μέλος, Ar. Ach. 674; σοβαρωτέρᾳ τιμῇ, *at a higher* price, Ael. N. A. 16, 32.

Σοβάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of σοβαρός, esp. of bacchanals and courtesans, *insolent, capricious*, Eupol. Incert. 62.—II. ἡ σοβάς, a kind of *dance*, Ath. 629 F.

Σοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strictly to say σοῦ, σοῦ (*shoo! shoo!*) to a bird, *to scare* or *drive away* birds, Ar. Av. 34, Vesp. 211; οὐ σοβήσετ' ἔξω τὰς ὀρνίθας ἀφ' ἡμῶν; Menand. p. 62; cf. ἀποσοβέω: hence, generally, *to drive away, knock off*, c. dupl. acc., σ. κόνιν τὴν κεφαλήν, Xen. Eq. 5, 5; and, still more generally, σ. τὸν κύλικα, *to push* the bottle *round*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 597; cf. κυκλοσοβέω.—II. *to shake, beat*, τὸν κάλαμον (to rouse the birds), Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 4:—pass., *to be vehemently excited*, σεσοβημένος οἰστρῳ, Anth. P. 6, 219; σεσοβημένος πρὸς δόξαν, *all in a fever* for glory, Plut. Pomp. 29; σοβούμενος ὀφθαλμός, *a wild roving* eye; etc.;—so also,—III. intr. in act., *to walk in a stately, pompous manner, to strut, bustle along*, διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σοβεῖ, Dem. 565, fin.; σοβοῦντες ἐν ὄχλῳ προπομπῶν, Plut. Solon 27; and σόβει ἐς Ἄργος, *away with you!* Luc. D. Deor. 24, 2, etc. (Hence σοβαρός and σοβάς, q. v.: σοβέω belongs to the root σεύω. ἔσσυμαι, σοῦμαι, akin to φοβέω, πέφοβα, φέβομαι, φεύγω, cf. φόβη, σόβη.)

Σόβη, ης, ἡ, (σοβέω) *a horse's tail*.—II. *the horse-hair plume* of a helmet.

Σόβησις, εως, ἡ, (σοβέω) *a scaring, driving away*.—II. *strutting, bustling, pompous motion*:—σ. περί τι, *a bustling, excitement about* a thing, Plut. 2. 286 C.

Σόβος, ὁ,=Σάτυρος, either from *their horse-tail* (σόβη); or, generally (from σοβέω), *to strut, be insolent*, etc.

†**Σογδιᾶνή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Sogdiana*, a country of Asia between the Oxus and Iaxartes, Strab. p. 511: οἱ Σογδιανοί, *the Sogdiani*, Ib.: also **Σόγδιοι**.

†**Σογδιανός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Sogdianus*, a son of Artaxerxes, Paus. 6, 5, 7.

†**Σόγδοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Sogdi*,=Σογδιανοί, Hdt. 3, 93.—2. a people of India, Arr. An. 6, 15, 4.

Σόγκος, ου, ὁ,=σόγχος, Antiph. Incert. 1, 4. Hence

Σογκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the plant* σόγκος, Theophr.

Σόγχος, ου, ὁ, *the sow-thistle*, also σόγκος, Theophr.

†**Σόδομα**, ων, τά, *Sodoma, Sodom*, a city of Judaea, Strab. p. 764; destroyed by fire from heaven; its site now occupied by the Dead sea, LXX.; N. T.

†**Σόηβοι**, and **Σούηβοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Suevi*, Strab. p. 290.

Σοί, dat. from σύ, Hom.

†**Σοΐδας**, ου, ὁ, *Soïdas*, a statuary of Naupactus, Paus. 7, 18, 10.

Σοῖο, Ion. for σοῦ, gen. from σός, σόν, Od.

Σοΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, (σόος, σαῦς)=σοβάς.

Σοΐσφα and **σοῦσφα**, *a bird* which indicates the nearness of land in the Indian ocean, Cosmas Ind.

†**Σόλιος**, α, ον, *of Soli*, οἱ Σόλιοι, *the inhab. of Soli*, Solon 23, 1; Hdt. 5, 110.

†**Σόλλιον**, ου, τό, *Sollium*, a city of the Corinthians in Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 30; 3, 95; in Thuc. 3, 30 also **Σόλλειον**.

†**Σολμισσός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Solmissus*, a mountain near Ephesus, Strab. p. 640.

†**Σολόεις**, εντος, contd. **Σολοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Soloïs* or *Solus*, a promontory on the west coast of Mauritania, Hdt. 2, 32.—II. ἡ, the old city *Solus* or *Solyntum*, on the north coast of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 2.

†**Σόλοι**, ων, οἱ, *Soli*, a city on the north coast of the island Cyprus, a colony of the Athenians (earlier Αἰπεία), Strab. p. 683; *inhab.* Σόλιοι, v. Σόλιος.—2. a city of Cilicia, the later Pompeiopolis, Xen. An. 1, 2, 26: hence ὁ Σολεύς, *of Soli*, Call. Ep. 28: cf. σόλοικος, fin.

Σολοικία, ας, ἡ, = σολοικισμός, Luc. Salt. 27, 80.

Σολοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (σόλοικος) *to speak* or *write incorrectly, commit a solecism*, φωνῇ Σκυθικῇ σολ., to speak bad Scythian, Hdt. 4, 117; σ. τῇ φωνῇ, Dem. 1110, 29.—II. *to err against good manners* or *propriety* in any way, *to behave awkwardly*, Plut. 2, 45 E, ubi v. Wyttenb., etc. Hence

Σολοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *incorrectness in the use of language, a solecism; awkwardness*, Plut. 2, 520 A, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23, etc.

Σολοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σολοικίζω) *one who speaks* or *pronounces wrongly, commits solecisms*, title of a dialogue by Luc.

Σολοικοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a solecism, solecistic*: from

Σόλοικος, ον, *speaking* or *pronouncing incorrectly*; esp., *using provincialisms*.—2. generally, *barbarous*, Anacr. 83; οἱ Σόλοικοι, *foreigners*, Hippon. 30.—II. metaph., *erring against good manners, awkward, clumsy*.=ἀπειρόκαλος, σ. τῷ τρόπῳ, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21, Plut. 2, 817 A; cf. σολοικίζω. (Said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia, Diog. L. 1, 51.)

Σολοικοφανής, ές, *like a solecism*. Adv. -νῶς.

Σολοιτύπος, ον, *hammering a mass of iron*. [ῠ]

†**Σόλοκη**, ης, ἡ, *Soloce*, a city of the Elymaei, Strab. p. 744.

†**Συλόματις**, ιος, ὁ, *the Solomatis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

†**Σολομών**, ῶνος, ὁ, *Solomon*, Hebr. name, son and successor of David, celebrated for his wisdom, LXX.; N. T.

Σόλος, ου, ὁ, (σέλλω) *a mass of iron used as a quoit*, Il. 23, 826, 839, 844; distinguished, by being spherical, from the flat round stone δίσκος: also, *a quoit of stone*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1366.

†**Σολοῦς**, ὁ, v. Σολόεις.

†**Σολών**, ωνος, ὁ, *Solon*, an Athenian, who went with Theseus against the Amazons, Plut. Thes. 26.

†**Σολύγεια**, ας, ἡ, *Solygea*, a fortified town in the territory of Corinth, Thuc. 4, 42, 43.

†**Σόλυμα**, ων, τά,='Ιεροσόλυμα, Paus. 8, 16, 5.—2. a mountain of Lycia above Phaselis, Strab. p. 666: cf. Σόλυμοι.

†**Σολυμοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Solymi*, ancient inhab. of Lycia, Il. 5, 184, Od. 1, 283: acc. to Hdt. 1, 173=Μιλύαι in Lycia.—A mountain in Pisidia was called Σόλυμος, Strab. p. 630.

†**Σόλων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Solon*, son of Execestides, the celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, Hdt. 1, 29; etc.—Others of this name, Dem. 1013, 4; 1120, 27; etc.

ΣΟΜΦΟΣ, ή, όν, *spongy, loose, porous*, Hipp., Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 7; σομφὴ σάρξ, of fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A.—II. metaph. of sound, *hollow* or *thick*, σομφὸν φθέγγεσθαι, Hipp. 147; as in Lat. *fusca vox*, opp. to *candida*, Cic. N. D. 2, 146; half way between λευκός and μέλας in sounds, like φαιός in colours, v. Arist. Top. 1, 13, 6 sq.; and cf. ξυνθός. Hence

Σομφότης, ητος, ἡ, *sponginess*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 4.

Σομφώδης, ες, (σομφός, εἶδος) *of spongy, porous nature*, Theophr.

Σόομαι, v. σοῦμαι.

Σόος, ὁ, contr. σοῦς, Dor. σῶς, *any strong, rapid, vehement motion*, esp. upwards, as ῥοπή downwards, mostly used by the Laconians, Democrit. ap. Arist. Coel. 4, 6, 31, Heind. Plat. Crat. 412 B. (Akin to σόομαι, σοῦμαι; and to θέω, θοός.)

Σόος, η, ον, Ep. shortd. form of σῶος, *safe and sound* in body, *whole, unhurt, unharmed*. Lat. *integer, incolumis*, Il. 1, 117; 24, 382, etc.: so also σῶς, contr. from obsol. σάος:—v. sub σῶς.

†**Σόος**, ου, ὁ, contd. **Σοῦς**, *Soüs, Sus*, son of Aristodemus, king of Sparta, Plat. Crat. 412 A.

Σορέλλη, like σοροδαίμων, nickname of an old man, prob. akin to σορός, *with one foot in the grave*, Ar. Fr. 1, 1, ubi v. Dind. The form σορέλλην occurs in Eustath. Il. p. 1289, 19, but is rejected by Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, 1034.

Σορνύω, and **σορηδόν**, adv.,=σωρ-, Hesych.

†**Σοροάδειος**, ου, ὁ, a wine-god among the Indians,=οἰνοποιός, Chares ap. Ath. 27 D.

Σοροδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a nick-name of *an old person with one foot in the grave*, ap. Plut. 2, 13 B; cf. σορέλλη, σοροπλής.

Σορογργός, όν, (σορός, *ἔργω) *a coffin-maker*, Ar. Nub. 846, Anth.

Σωρόπληκτος, ον, σοροπλής, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ,=σοροδαίμων.

Σοροποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making coffins*.

ΣΟΡΟΣ, οῦ, ἡ, *a vessel for holding* any thing, esp. *a cinerary urn*, ὃς δὲ

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καὶ ὀστέα νῶιν ὁμὴ σορὸς ἀμφικάλυπτοι, Il. 23, 91 (being made of gold, Ib., cf. 243); so, Hdt. 1, 68, Ar. Ach. 691, etc.:—*a coffin*, Hdt. 2, 78.—II. as nickname of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1365, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C.

†Σόρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Soron*, a wood in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 8.

Σορωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, also σωρωνίς, *an old fir-tree*, cf. σαρωνίς.

Σός, ἡ, όν, possessive adj. of 2 pers. sing. from σύ, *thy, thine*, i. e. *of thee*, Lat. *tuus, tua, tuum*, Hom.: also objective, *for thee*, σὸς πόθος, Od. 11, 202: Ep. gen. σοῖο, Od. 15, 511: —in Att. oft. with the article, τὸ σὸν κύρα, πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 469, 918; but never so when it serves as predicate, οὐ σὸν τόδ' ἐστὶ τοὔργον, Soph. El. 296, cf. Ant. 635.—Earlier Ep. and Dor. form τεός, τεή (Dor. τεά), τεόν, Hom.

†Σόσσιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Sosius*, Plut.

†Σοσσινάται, ῶν, *ol, the Sossinatae*, a people of Sardinia, Strab. p. 225.

Σοῦ, gen. from σύ; also from σός: in Hom. only the latter.

Σοῦ, σοῦ, *shoo! shoo!* a cry to scare away birds, etc. Strictly imperat. from σοῦμαι, Ar. Vesp. 209. (Cf. σοβέω, etc.)

†Σουάγελα, ων, τά, *Suagela*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 611.

Σοῦβος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *antelope*, Opp. C. 2, 382,—vv. ll. σοῦγος, σοῦβλος, σᾶβος.

†Σούγαμβροι, ων, *ol, the Sugambri*, a German people, Strab. p. 292.

†Σουγδιάς, άδος, ἡ, = Σογδιάς, *Sogdiana*, Dion. P. 747.

Σουδάριον, ου, τό, the Lat. *sudarium*, N. T.: but the Dor. form σωδάριον occurs as early as Hermipp., Incert. 8. [ᾰ]

†Σουδῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Sudinus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 739.

†Σούεσσα, ης, ἡ, the city *Suessa* Pometia, in Latium, also called Σύεσσα τῶν Πομεντίνων, Strab. pp. 231, 237.

†Σουεσσίονες, ων, *ol, the Suessiones*, a Celtic people, Strab. p. 194.

†Σουέσσουλα, ης, ἡ, *Suessula*, a city of Campania, Strab. p. 249.

†Σούηβοι, οἱ, = Σόηβοι.

†Σουΐδας, ου, ὁ, *Suidas*, a historian, Strab. p. 329.—2. a celebrated lexicographer.

Σουκῖνος, η, ον, (*succinum*) *made of amber*, Artemid.: cf. σούχιον.

†Σούκρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sucro*, a town of Hispania, on a river of same name, Strab. p. 158, sqq.

†Σούλγας, ὁ, *the Sulgas*, a river of Gallia, Strab. p. 185.

†Σοῦλμον, ου, τό, *Sulmo*, a city of the Peligni in Italy, Strab. p. 241.

†Σουλπικιᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Roman name *Sulpicianus*, Hdn.

†Σουλπίκιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Sulpicius*, Plut.

†Σουλχοί, and Σολκοί, ῶν, *ol, Sulci*, a city of Sardinia, Strab. p. 224.

Σοῦμαι, contr. for σόομαι (which is found only in Ap. Rh.), = σεύω, σεύομαι, under which the forms in use of σοῦμαι will be found: cf. also ἀπέσσουα.

†Σουματία, ας, ἡ, and Σουμάτειον, ου, τό, a place in Arcadia, from Σουματεύς, ὁ, a son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 4; etc.: Σουμητία, Id. 8, 36, 8.

Σούνεκα, contr. for σοῦ ἕνεκα, Herm. Soph. Phil. 550.

†Σουνιάδης, ου, ὁ, an archon, Lys. 109, 15, for which Αυσιάδης in Diod. S.

†Σουνιακός, ή, όν, *of Sunium, Sunian*, ὁ γουνὸς Σ., the promontory *of S.*, Hdt. 4, 99.

Σουνιάρατος, ον, (Σούνιον, ἀράομαι) *invoked, worshipped at Sunium*, Ποσειδῶν, Ar. Eq. 560; parodied in Av. 868, Σουνιέρακος, Hawk of Sunium. [ᾰρ]

Σουνιάς, άδος, ἡ, †pecul. fem. to Σουνιακός, ἡ Σ. ἄκρη, Dion. P. 511†; epith. of Minerva, *from her temple at Sunium*, †Paus. 1, 1, 1.

Σουνιεύς, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, *from his temple at Sunium*.

Σούνιον, ου, τό, *Sunium*, the southern promontory of Attica, first in Od. 3, 278, †now *Kapo Colonne*.—2. an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis, on the foreg. promontory, Dem. 238, 19; Strab. p. 398.

†Σοῦρα, ων, τά, *Sura*, a city of Syria, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 29.

†Σουρασηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Suraseni*, an Indian people, Arr. Ind. 8, 5.

†Σουρήνας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name *Surena*, Strab. p. 747.

Σοῦς, ὁ, contr. for σόος, ὁ, q. v.

†Σοῦς, ὁ, = Σόος.

†Σοῦσα, τά, v. sub σοῦσον.

†Σουσάννα, ης, ἡ, *Susanna*, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Σουσαρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Susarion*, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke, 2, p. 3 sqq.

†Σούσας, ου, ὁ, *Susas*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 958.

Σοῦσθαι, inf., σοῦσθε, σούσθω, imperat., from σοῦμαι.

†Σουσία, ας, ἡ, *Susia*, a city of Ariana, Arr. An. 3, 25.

†Σουσιάνη, ης, ἡ, *Susiana*, a province of Persia, Strab. p. 732, v. sub σοῦσον.

†Σουσιᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Susiani*, inhab. of foreg., Arr.; etc.

†Σουσιάς, άδος, ἡ, = Σουσίς.

Σουσίγενής, ές, (Σοῦσα, *γένω) *born at Susa*, Aesch. Pers. 644.

Σούσινος, η, ον, (σοῦσον) *of lilies, ἔλαιον*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

†Σούσιος, α, ον, *of Susa*, οἱ Σούσιοι, *the Susians*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 10; Strab. p. 732.

†Σουσίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., ἡ Σ. γυνή, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 12: v. sub σοῦσον.

Σοῦσις, ἡ, (σοῦμαι) = σόος, σοῦς, *violent motion*, susp.

†Σουσισκάνης, ου, ὁ, *Susiscanes*, leader of the Aegyptians in the Persian host, Aesch. Pers. 34.

Σοῦσον, ου, τό, *the lily*, Persian word, Diosc.—hence, Σοῦσα, τά, *Susa*, the royal city of the Persians, in the province of Susiana, or Shushan, Hdt. 1, 188: hence Σοῦσις, ίδος, ἡ, this province, Aesch. Pers. 119, 577.

Σούστι, contr. for σοι ἐστί, but only when σοι is enclitic, Ar. Ach. 339.

Σοῦσφα, v. σοῖσφα.

†Σούτριον, ου, τό, *Sutrium*, a city of the Tyrrheni, Strab. p. 226.

Σούχιον, ου, τό, = Lat. *succinum*, Clem. Al.

Σοῦχος, ου, ὁ, name of *the crocodile* in one part of Aegypt, Strab. p. 811.

†Σοφαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Sophaenetus*, a leader of the Greeks in the army of the younger Cyrus, of Stymphalus in Arcadia, Xen. An. 1, 1, 11; etc.

Σοφία, ας, ἡ, Ion. σοφίη, (σοφός): —orig. *cleverness* or *skill* in handicraft and art, as in carpentry, ὅς ῥά τε πάσης εὖ εἰδῇ σοφίης, Il. 15, 412; in music and singing, H. Hom. Merc. 483, 511; in poetry, Pind. (who in O. 9, 161 uses the rare pl. σοφίαις), cf. Xen. An. 1, 2, 8; *skill* in driving, Plat. Trag. 123 C; ἡ ἐντεχνος σ., Id. Prot. 321 D; σ. τινός, *knowledge of, acquaintance with* a thing, Id. 360 D.—2. *skill* in matters of common life, *sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, practical and political wisdom*, etc., such as was attributed to the seven sages, Hdt. 1 30, 60; ἡ περὶ τὸν βίον σ., Plat. Prot. 321 D: also, in not so good a sense, *cunning, shrewdness, craft*, Hdt. 1, 68, etc.—3. *knowledge of a higher kind*, as of the sciences, *learning, wisdom, philosophy*, freq. in Eur., etc., cf. esp. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7.—Cf. σοφός, σοφιστής throughout.

Σοφίζω, f. -ίσω, (σοφός) *to make one σοφός, to instruct, make wise*, τινα τι, one in a thing, LXX., and N. T.: the act. is rare in good authors.—II. σοφίζομαι, as pass. and mid., *to become* or *be σοφός, to be clever* or *skilled in* a thing, c. gen. rei, ναυτιλίης σεσοφισμένος, *skilled in seamanship*, Hes. Op. 647 (like πηῶν πεπειρημένος, Ib. 658); so, σοφ. ἔν τινι, Xen. Cyn. 13, 6:—absol. *to be* or *become wise, to pursue wisdom*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 46.—2. *to play the sophist*, Ar. Eq. 299, 721; *to play subtle tricks, deal subtlely*, Eur. I. A. 744, Dem., etc.; σ. τινί, *to deal subtlely with* one, Eur. Bacch. 200.—3 speaking, *to quibble*, περί τι, Plat. Rep. 509 D; σοφίσασθαι πρός τι, *to use fraud* for an end, Polyb. 6, 58, 12, cf. Plut. Demosth. 27:—σοφιζόμενοι ἰητροί, *quack*-doctors, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—3. aor. σοφισθῆναι, as pass., *to be devised* or *contrived*, Soph. Phil. 77, and N. T.—III. σοφίσασθαι, as dep. c. pf. pass. σεσόφισμαι (Hdt. 1, 80) c. acc. rei, *to devise, contrive* any thing *cleverly, skilfully*, Hdt. 1, c. 2, 66; 8, 27; καινὰς ἰδίας σοφίζεσθαι, Ar. Nub. 547, cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 194.—2. *to deceive, beguile*, Joseph.; μή με σοφίζου, Anth. P. 12, 25.—3. *to perceive, ὅτι τί ἐστι*, LXX.

†Σόφιλος, ον, ὁ, *Sophilus*, father of Sophocles, Anth. P. 7, 21.—2. v. Συφιλος. [ῐ in arsis Anth. l. c.]

Σόφισμα, ατος, τό, (σοφίζω) *any clever, cunning contrivance* or *thought, a device, invention, trick*, Pind. O. 13, 24, Hdt. 3, 85, 152, Aesch. Pr. 439, etc.:—in Xen. Hier. 1, 23, *the skilful dressing of food*:—also in less good sense, *a sly trick, artifice*, freq. in Eur., and so Thuc. 6, 77, etc.: *a stage-trick, clap-trap*, Ar. Ran. 17.—2. *a sharp, captious argument, a quibble, fallacy*, such as the sophists used: *a sophism*, Dem. 775, 6, etc.: and so Ar. calls a person σόφισμ' ὅλον, Av. 431:—opp. to a true logical conclusion (φιλοσόφημα, ἐπιχείρημα), Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12.

Σοφισμάτιας, ου, ὁ, *a clever sophist*, Nicet.

Σοφισμάτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *like a σόφισμα, sophistical*.—II. ὁ, as subst., late form for σοφιστής.

Σοφισμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from σόφισμα, Luc. Parasit. 43. [ᾰ]

Σοφισματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a σόφισμα, sophisticel*.

Σοφισμός, ὁ, rare and late form for σόφισμα.

Σοφιστεία, ας, ἡ, *the art of a sophist, sophistry*, Plut. 2. 78 F, etc.

Σοφίστευμα, ατος, τό, = σόφισμα, Oecon. ap. Euseb.

Σοφιστεύω, (σοφιστής) *to act as a sophist, give lectures*, Plut. Lucull. 42, Caes. 3, etc.—II. transit., *to devise artfully*: but also *to conceal artfully, to dissemble*, e. g. ἔρωτα, Hebod

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Σοφιστήριον, ου, τό, *a sophist's school*, Clem. Al.

Σοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σοφίζω):—orig. like σοφός, *a master of one's craft*, esp. of a poet, Pind. I. 5 (4), 36; of musicians, Aesch. Fr. 308; σοφιστῆ Θρηκί (sc. Orpheus), Eur. Rhes. 924; cf. Ath. 632 C:—generally, *skilful*, τὴν ἱππείαν, Ael. N. A. 13, 9:—metaph., σ. πημάτων, *learned* in misery, Eur. Heracl. 993:—then,—2. *one who is clever in matters of life, a judicious, prudent man, a wise statesman*, etc., in which sense the seven Sages are always called σοφισταί by Hdt., 1, 29, cf. 2, 49; so too Pythagoras, 4, 95; ἵνα μάθῃ σοφιστὴς ὢν Διὸς νωθέστερος, Aesch. Pr. 62, ubiv. Blomf.:—hence, in the noblest signf. of σοφός, *the wise man, philosopher*, v. Valck. Hipp. 921.—II. at Athens, esp., *one who gave lessons in the arts and sciences for money*, such as Prodicus, Gorgias, Protagoras, etc., *a sophist*, Thuc. 3, 38, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Soph. El. 2, 6:—the sophist, acc. to Cic. de Orat. 3, 16, united *dicendi faciendique sapientia*, i. e. ability both to speak and act; for many of them, as Gorgias, were themselves public speakers (*oratores*), as well as teachers of rhetoric (*rhetores*). If the earlier sophists are to be blamed rather for false display, than for actual false intention, their trade soon became that of perverting and opposing truth as such, and in this character being attacked by Socrates and Plato, as also by Aristoph., and others, they fell into deserved odium; for a clear popular account, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 4, p. 257 sq. In later times, the term σοφιστής returned into honour, being applied to the ῥήτορες, or *high-flown prose-writers of the Empire*, such as Philostratus, Libanius, etc.—Cf. σοφία, σοφός throughout. Hence

Σοφιστιάω, ῶ, *to speak* or *write like a sophist*, Eubulid. ap. Ath. 437 D.

Σοφιστικός, ή, όν, (σοφιστής) *of a sophist*, βίος, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: τὸ σ., *the sophists*, Id. Soph. 224 C: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *a sophist's art, sophistry*, Id. 224 D, etc.—II. *sophistical, fallacious*, μὴ σοφιστικοὺς ἀλλὰ σοφούς, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7:—Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

Σοφιστομάνέω, ῶ, *to be mad after the sophists*, Greg. Naz.

Σοφίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of σοφιστής, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C.

†**Σοφοκλῆς**, έους, ὁ, *Sophocles*, son of Sophilus, the celebrated tragic poet of Athens.—2. son of Sostratides, a general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 115; 4, 5; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Σοφόνους, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (σοφός, νόος) *wise-minded*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17.

Σοφός, ή, όν, strictly, *clever, skilful, skilled in any handicraft* or *art, cunning in his craft*, generally, of any one who excelled his fellows in any thing, ἁρματηλάτας σ., Pind. P. 5, 154; οἰωνοθέτας, Soph. O. T. 484; etc.; even hedging and ditching, as in the Margites ap Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7; but, in this sense, mostly of poets and musicians, Pind. O. 1, 15; P. 1, 42; 3, 200, Soph.; cf. σοφία I:—esp., *one who has natural abilities* for any thing, opp. to ὁ μαθών, one who owes all to teaching, σοφὸς ὁ πόλλ' εἰδὼς φυᾷ, Pind. O. 2, 154; ὁ χρήσιμ' εἰδώς, οὐχ ὁ πόλλ' εἰδώς, σοφός, Aesch. Fr. 271.—2. generally, *clever in matters of common life, judicious, intelligent, prudent, wise*, esp. in political matters, in which sense the seven Sages were so called, v. Dicaearch., etc., ap. Diog. L. 1, 40 sq., cf. σοφιστής I. 2: hence, *shrewd, cunning*, first in Hdt. 3, 85; and so even of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7; 6, 13: τὸ σοφόν, *a shrewd thought, shrewdness*, Plat.—3. as restricted by philosophers, *skilled in the sciences, learned, profound, wise*, freq. in Eur., Plat., etc.; hence, ironically, *abstruse, obscure*, (as the word *transcendental* is sometimes used with us), opp. to σαφής, Ar. Ran. 1434; whereas Eur. Or. 397, says σοφὸν τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές.—From these successive limitations of signf., v. esp. Arist. Eth. l. c. N. 6, 7.—Construction:—usu. c. acc. rei, Eur. Bacch. 655, and Plat.; also, σ. ἔν τινι, Eur. I. T. 662, 1238; εἴς τι, Id. Antig. 6, 3; περί τι or τινος, Plat. Symp. 203 A, Apol. 19 C; rarely c. gen. solo, κακῶν σοφός, Aesch. Supp. 453: also c. inf., σοφὸς λέγειν, σοφὸς νοεῖν, etc., Valck. Hipp. 921: but it is mostly used absol.—The history of our word *cunning* is much the same with that of σοφός, or rather of σοφιστής.—II. pass., of things, *cleverly devised, prudent, wise*, νόμος, Hdt. 1, 196; γνώμη, λόγος, etc.; σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἀνδρα συμβαλεῖν ἔπη, Eur. Med. 675.—III. adv. σοφῶς, *cleverly, wisely*, etc., first in Soph. (Though the word does not occur in Hom. or Hes., except in the Margites l. c., its derivs. σοφία, σοφίζω, do: its root appears in Lat. *sapere, sapor, sapiens*: also akin to σαφής, q. v.)

Σοφόω, = συφίζω, LXX.

†**Σόφων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Sophon*, an Acarnanian cook, ap. Ath. 403 E.

Σόω, = σαόω, σώζω, rare, only Ep., *to preserve, save, deliver*, σόης, σόῃ, Il. 9, 424, 681, σόωσι, Il. 9, 393. Hence

Σωναύτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦτης) *deliverer of sailors*, the name of a harbour; written also, and perh. better, σωναύτης.

Σπάδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = σπάξ, Gramm.

Σπάδίζω, (σπάω) *to draw off*, σπαδίξας τὸ δέρμα, Hdt. 5, 25.

Σπάδιξ, ικος, ἡ, (σπάω) *a bough* or *branch torn off* (cf. κλάδος from κλάω): esp. *a palm-branch* or *frond*, like βαΐς, Nic. Al. 528, Plut. 2, 724 A: cf. σπάθη 7.—2. also as adj., *of that colour*, our *bay*, Lat. *spadix* in Virg. G. 3, 82, cf. A. Gell. 2, 26, 9.—II. *a stringed instrument like the lyre*, Poll. 4, 59, condemned by Quintilian as effeminate, 1, 10, 31.—III. *the rind stripped from the root of the πρῖνος*. [ᾰ, Nic. and Virg. ll. c.]

Σπάδονίζω, (σπαδών) like σπάω, σπαράσσω, *to tear to pieces*; σπ. τὸν ἦχον, *to make an abrupt, sharp* sound, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 75. Hence

Σπάδόνισμα, ατος, τό, *a tearing, μαστῶν*, Mel. 77, 5.

Σπαδονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., ἦχων σπαδονισμοί, sharp sounds *distracting the ear*, Dion. H. de Dem. 40.

Σπάδων, ωνος, and ονος, ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 273, (σπάω): *an eunuch*, Lat. *spado*, Plut. Demetr. 25. [ᾰ]

Σπᾰδών, όνος, ἡ, (σπάω) *a tear, rent, rupture*, Hipp.: esp. *a convulsion, cramp, spasm*, Id., Nic. Al. 317;—like σπάσμα, σπασμός. (Sometimes less accurately written σπάδων.)

Σπᾰθᾰλάω, = σπαταλάω, very dub.

Σπᾰθάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπάθη 4; cf. σπατάλιον. [ᾰ]

Σπᾰθᾰτός, ή, όν, Dor. for σπαθητός.

Σπᾰθάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, in weaving, *to strike down the woof with the σπάθη* (q. v.), σπ. τὸν ἱστόν, Philyll. Pol. 4: hence in Ar. Nub. 55, λιαν σπαθῶν, *to weave at a great rate, to go fast*, a cant phrase for throwing away money (prob. with a play on σπαταλάω); so σπ. τὰ χρήματα, Plut. Pericl. 14:—σπαθῶν φυτά, *to prune, clip plants*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 496.—In Dem 354, fin., ἐσπαθᾶτο ταῦτα καὶ ἐδήμηγορεῖτο (prob.), *these webs were woven* and these speeches made (cf. ῥάπτω, ὑφαίνω, Lat. *texere*), v. Schäf. ad l.: others take it, these measures *were so inconsiderately taken*; so, ἀκρίτως φέρεται καὶ σπαθᾶται τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Plut. 2, 168 A.

Σπάθη, ης, ἡ, *any broad blade*, of wood or metal: esp.,—1. *a broad, flat piece of wood used by the ancient weavers* in their upright loom (instead of the comb, κτείς, used in the horizontal), for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close, Aesch. Cho. 232, Plat. Lys. 208 D; cf. σπαθάω.—2. *a spaddle, spatula*, for stirring any thing, Alex. Drop. 2.—3. like πλάτη, *the paddle* or *blade of an oar*, Lyc. 23.—4. *the broad ribs*: in Hipp. also *the shoulder-blade, scapula*.—5. *the broad blade of a sword*, Eur. Eurysth. 2: *a broad-sword*, Philem. p. 378.—6. *a scraper for currying horses*.—7. *the stem of a palm-leaf*, Hdt. 7, 69: also *the spathe*, i. e. *sheath, of the flower* in many plants, esp. of the palm-kind, Theophr. (Lat. *spatha*, Germ. *spatel*, Ital. *spada*, our *spade, paddle*, etc.) [ᾰ]

Σπάθημα, ατος, τό, (σπᾰθάω) *a web made close by striking*: metaph., σπ. φρενῶν, = τὸ πυκινόφρον.

Σπάθησις, εως, ἡ, (σπαθάω) *a striking the web with the σπάθη*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 7, 2, 4.—II. *a squandering*. [ᾰ]

Σπᾰθητός, ή, όν, (σπαθάω) *struck with the σπάθη*, q. v.: generally, *woven*, Aesch. Fr. 320, Soph. ap. Poll. 7, 36.

Σπᾰθία, ας, ἡ, = σπάθη IV.

Σπᾰθίζω, f. -ίσω, (σπάθη 2) *to spread with a spatula*:—mid., *to use a spatula in anointing one's self*.—II. (σπάθη 5) *to play with the sword*, v. l. Cratin. Trophon. 4, ubi v. Meinek.

Σπᾰθίναιας, ἔλαφος, ὁ, = sq.

Σπᾰθίνης, ου, ὁ, (σπάθη) *a young deer*, so called from the shape of its horns.

Σπάθιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπάθη, Anth. P. 6, 283. [ᾰ]

Σπάθιος, α, ον, *shaped like a σπάθη*, Opp. C. 1, 296. [ᾰ]

Σπᾰθίς, ίδος, ἡ, = σπάθη, *a spatula*, Ar. Fr. 8.—II. *a closely-woven cloth*, (v. σπάθη 1).

Σπᾰθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σπαθίζω II) *a smiting with the sword*.

Σπᾰθίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *palm*-wine, Alex. Trall.

Σπᾰθομήλη, ης, ἡ, (σπάθη 2, μήλη) *a spatula-shaped probe*, Hipp.

Σπᾰθόφυλλος, ον, (σπάθη 5, φύλλον) *with sword-shaped leaves* or *spines*, as the fir, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 10, 4.

ΣΠΑΙΡΩ, more usu. with a prefixed, ἀσπαίρω, q. v. (From σπάω, akin to σκαίρω. σφαδάζω. σπαράσσω.)

Σπάκα, Pers. for τὴν κύνα, Hdt. 1, 110; cf. κύων fin.

Σπάλαθρον, ου, τό, v. σκάλευθρον.

Σπᾰλᾶκία, ας, ἡ, *a defect in the eye, dim-sightedness*: from

Σπάλαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, also ἀσπάλαξ (q. v.), *a mole*.

Σπάλεθρον, ου, τό, v. σκάλευθρον.

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Σπᾰλείς, Aeol. for σταλείς, part. aor. pass. from στέλλω.

Σπάλιον, ου, τό, = ψάλιον, ψέλλιον. [ᾰ̄]

Σπαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Aeol. for ψαλίς.

Σπᾰλίων, ό, (σπάλιον) *a wicker-roof* to shelter soldiers engaged in a siege, Lat. *vinea*.

Σπᾰνάδελφος, ον, (σπανός, ἀδελφός) *with few brothers* or *sisters*, Sext. Emp. p. 355.

Σπᾰνανδρία, ας, ἡ, (σπάνις, ἀνήρ) *lack of men* or *persons*.

Σπάνη, ης, ἡ, and σπᾰνία, ας, ἡ, = σπάνις, *want, scarceness*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 201.

†Σπανία, ας, ἡ, another form of Ἱσπανία, N. T.: v. Σπανός.

Σπᾰνῑ́κῐς, (σπανία) adv., *rarely, seldom*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17. [ᾰ̄]

Σπᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σπάνις) of things, *to be rare, scarce, few* or *scanty*, Pind. N. 6, 54, Ar. Vesp. 252.—2. of persons, *to lack* or *be in want of* a thing, χρημάτων, βίου, Hdt. 1, 187, 196; πέπλων, Eur. Med. 960, etc.; τροφῆς, Thuc. 4, 6; etc.—II. transit., *to make rare* or *scarce*, τι, Philo:—hence pass. = act. (signf. 2), ἐσπανίσμεθ' ἀρωγῶν, Aesch. Pers. 1024, cf. Eur. Or. 1055, Med. 560; and so in Xen.

Σπάνιος, α, ον, like σπανός, of persons and things, *rare, few, scarce, scanty*, first in Hdt. 2, 67; 5, 29; σπάνιον ἑαυτὸν παρέχειν, like Lat. *difficiles aditus habere*, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D: c. inf., σπ. ἰδεῖν, *rare* to behold, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3:—as adv., σπάνιος ἐπιφοιτᾷ, he *seldom* visits, Hdt. 2, 73; so, σπ. φανῆναι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 46:—comp. σπανιώτερος, Hdt. 8, 25, Plat., etc. Adv. -ίως, *seldom*, Xen. Ages. 9, 1; so σπανίᾳ, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C.—II. of persons, *lacking, needy*. [ᾰ̄]

Σπᾰνιότης, ητος, ἡ, = sq., *lack*, γῆς, Isocr. 47 C, 68 A.

Σπάνις, εως, ἡ, (σπανός) of things, *scarceness, rareness*: οὐ σπάνις, c. inf., *'tis* not *hard* to..., Eur. I. A. 1163.—II. of persons, *lack, want*, c. gen., as, σπ. βύβλων, Hdt. 5, 58; esp., σπ. βίου, *poverty*, Soph. O. T. 1461, Eur. Hec. 12; and so σπάνις alone, Soph. O. C. 506: ἀργυρίου σπ., Lys. 152, ult.; ἐν σπάνει χρημάτων, Dem. 389, 6.

Σπᾰνιστός, ή, όν, (σπανίζω) of things, *wanted, scarce, lacking; poor, shabby*, ὥρηματα, Soph. O. C. 4.—II. of persons, *stinted of* a thing, τινός, Strab.

Σπᾰνοκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *lack of fruit*, Diod.; v. l. στενοκ-.

Σπᾰνοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, (σπανός, πώγων) *lacking a beard*, Galen.

ΣΠΑ΄ΝΟΣ, ή, όν, of things, *scarce, rare*, like *parcus* and *rarus*.—II. of persons, *in want of, lacking*, τινός. (Akin to ἠπανάω, ἠπανέω, ἠπανία, ἠχάνω, ἠχανία.) [ᾰ̄, though Draco 119, 26, would have ᾰ̆.]

Σπανός, ή, όν, older form of Ἱσπανός. Schäf. Plut. Sert. 11.

Σπᾰνοσῑτία, ας, ἡ, *lack of corn* or *food*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7: from

Σπᾰνόσῑτος, ον, (σπανός, σῖτος) *lacking corn* or *food*.

Σπᾰνόσπερμος, ον, *with few seeds*.

Σπᾰνότεκνος, ον, (σπανός, τέκνον) *lacking children*, Sext. Emp. p. 355.

Σπᾰνόουρος, ον, (οὐρά) *lacking in tail*, susp.

Σπᾰνόφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) *lacking in leaves*.

Σπάνυδρος, ον, (σπανός, ὕδωρ) *lacking water*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 C.

Σπάραγμα, ατος, τό, (σπαράσσω) *a piece torn off, a piece, shred*, σπ. τινος, *a man's mangled corpse*, Soph. Ant. 1081; σπ. κόμας, Eur. Andr. 826.—II. = σπαραγμός, Eur. Bacch. 739. [σπᾰ̄] Hence

Σπᾰραγμᾰτώδης, ες, *convulsive, κραυγή*, Plut. 2, 130 D.

Σπᾰραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σπαράσσω) *a tearing, rending, mangling*, Βακχῶν, *by* them, Eur. Bacch. 735: but σπαραγμοὶ χαίτης, χρωτός, etc., *rending of* them, Eur. Phoen. 1525, Tro. 453.—II. *a convulsion, spasm*, Aesch. Fr. 155, Soph. Tr. 778, 1254.

Σπᾰραγμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = σπαραγματώδης, Hipp.

†Σπαράδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Sparadocus*, father of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Thuc. 2, 101, v. l. Σπάρδοκος.

Σπᾰράκτης, ου, ὁ, *one who rends in pieces*.

†Σπαρά̄μειζος, ου, ὁ, *Sparamizus*, a eunuch of Sardanapalus, Ath. 528 F.

Σπάραξις, ἡ, = σπαραγμός. [σπᾰ̄]

Σπᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—*to tear, rend in pieces, mangle*, Lat. *lacerare*, esp. of dogs, carnivorous animals, and the like, σπ. σάρκας ἀπ' ὀστέων, Eur. Med. 1217; σπαράσσεσθαι κόμας, *to tear one's* hair, Id. Andr. 1209; generally, σπ. βροντῇ, Aesch. Pr. 1018:—metaph., *to pull to pieces, attack*, Lat. *conviciis lacerare*, σπ. τινὰ λόγῳ, Plat. Rep. 539 B, cf. Dem. 785, 18; λώβαις σπ. τινά, Lyc. 656:—pass., *to be convulsed, retch* with desire to vomit, Foës. Oec. Hipp. (Akin to σπάω, σπαίρω.)

Σπαργᾰνάω, ῶ. = σπαργανόω, σπαργανίζω, Plat. Legg. 782 E.

Σπαργᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σπάργανον) like σπαργανόω, *to swathe, wrap up*, Hes. Th. 485.

Σπαργάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπάργανον.—II. *a plant*, Diosc. 4, 21. [γᾰ̄]

Σπαργᾰνιώτης, ου, ὁ, *a child in swaddling-clothes*, H. Hom. Merc. 301; formed like εἰραφιώτης: from

Σπάργᾰνον, ου, τό, (σπάργω): — *a swaddling* or *swathing band*, H. Hom. Merc. 151, 306. Pind. N. 1, 58: usu. in plur., *swaddling-clothes*, H. Merc. 237, Pind. P. 4, 202; παῖς ἔτ' ὢν ἐν σπαργάνοις, Aesch. Cho. 755, cf. 529, Ag. 1606:—hence, in Trag., *any thing which reminds* of one's childhood, *the marks*, etc., *by which a person's true birth and family are discovered*, Lat. *monumenta, crepundia*, cf. Brunck Soph. O. T. 1035, Donat. Terent. Eun. 4, 6, 15; allusion is prob. made to this in Ar. Ach. 431. Hence

Σπαργᾰνόω, ῶ, *to swathe* a child *in swaddling-clothes*, σπαργανώσαντες πέπλοις (τὸν παῖδα) Eur. Ion 955, cf. Ath. 258 A; Hipp., in pass.; cf. σπάργω. Hence

Σπαργάνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is swathed*.—II. = σπάργανον.

Σπαργάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a swathing* a child *in swaddling-clothes*. [γᾰ̄]

†Σπαργαπείθης, ους, ὁ, *Spargapithes*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

†Σπαργαπίσης, ους, ὁ, *Spargapises*, son of queen Tomyris, Hdt. 1, 211.

Σπαργάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, like ὀργάω, *to be full to bursting, to swell, be ripe*, μαστὸς σπαργῶν, Eur. Bacch. 701, Cycl. 55; of a woman with child, Plat. Symp. 206 D; also, *to swell with humours*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; with milk, Q. Sm. 14, 283; of the earth, *to teem with life*.—II. metaph., like Lat. *turgere, to swell with desire* or *any passion*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 A, Legg. 692 A; περί, πρός τι, Plut. 2, 585 C, 1109 A; ἐπί τι, *for* a thing, Id. Artax. 3: ὀλιγαρχία σπαργῶσα, Id. Lycurg 7. (Not from σπέρχω or σπάω: but rather from the same root as ὀργάω, ὀργή, akin to σφριγάω and σφαραγέω.) Hence

Σπαργή, ῆς, ἡ, like ὀργή, *swelling impulse* or *desire: passion*.

Σπάργω, f. -ξω, *to swathe*, esp. a child, hence *to wrap in swaddling-clothes*, σπάργεσιν ἐν φωρεῖ λευκῷ, H. Hom. Ap. 121. (Hence σπαργανόω, and the more usu. verbal forms σπαργανόω, σπαργανάω, σπαργανίζω. Cf. σπεῖρα, σπείρος, σπείρον.)

Σπάργωσις, εως, ἡ, *a swelling*, μαστῶν, Diosc.

†Σπάρδοκος, ου, ὁ, v. Σπαράδοκος.

†Σπαρέθρα, ας, ἡ, *Sparethra*, wife of Amorges, Ctes.

Σπᾰρείς, part. σπᾰρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from σπείρω.

Σπᾰρίζω, = σπαίρω, Gramm.

Σπαρνοπάλιος, ον, *with thin grey hair*.

Σπαρνός, ή, όν, poet. for στεανός, σπάνιος, Aesch. Ag. 556.

Σπάρος, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, not to be confounded with σκάρος, Epich. p. 24. (From σπαίρω, like σκάρος from σκαίρω.) [ᾰ̄]

Σπαρτᾰγενής, ές, *producing the shrub spartos*, App.

Σπαρτᾰγενής, ές, (Σπάρτη, γένος) *of Spartan breed*.

†Σπάρτακος, ου, ὁ, *Spartacus*, the celebrated leader of the gladiators, Ath. 272 F.

Σπάρτη, ης, ἡ, = σπάρτον, *a rope* or *cord of spartum*, Ar. Av. 815 (with a play upon *Sparta*), cf. Cratin Nemes. 9, et ibi Meineke.—II. like στάθμη, *a plumb-line*; also ἡ σπάρτος.

Σπάρτη, ης, ἡ, *Sparta* in Laconia, Hom. as Il. 2, 582; etc.: hence advv. Σπάρτηθεν, *from Sparta*, Od. 4, 10; Σπάρτηνδε, *to Sparta*.—†II. daughter of the Eurotas, wife of Lacedaemon, Apollod.; etc.

Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ιήτης, ου, Hdt. 1, 65†, *a Spartan*, Eur., and Thuc.: fem. Σπαρτιᾶτις, ίδος, τὴν Σ χθών, Eur. Or. 537†; and Σπαρτιάς, άδος: adj. Σπαρτιατικός, ή, όν, *Spartan*. [ᾰ̄]

Σπαρτίνη, ης, ἡ, = σπάρτη, Ael. N. A. 12, 43.

Σπάρτῐνος, η, ον, *made of* στέαρτος, Cratin. Nemes. 9.

Σπαρτίον, ου, τό, dim. from σπάρτη, σπάρτον, *a small cord* or *rope*, Ar. Pac. 1247.—II. *the tongue of a balance*, Lat. *ansa, agina*, Arist. Mechan. 2, 1; 9.—III. = σπάρτος, *the shrub*, Diosc.

Σπαρτιοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (σπάρτος, χαίτη) like σπαρνοπόλιος, *with scattered scanty hair*, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.

Σπαρτόδετος, ον, (δέω) *bound with* σπάρτος, Opp. C. 1, 156.

†Σπαρτοί, ῶν, οἱ, v. σπαρτός II.

Σπάρτον, ου, τό, (σπειρω) *a rope, cable*. Il. 2, 135, Hdt. 5, 16, Thuc. 4, 48: strictly, *a rope made of* σπάρτος (cf. σπάρτη), Lat. *spartum, sparteae* also, in pl., *this material for making ropes*, like λῖνα, v. Plat. et Xen. l. c. sub σπάρτος.—Homer's cables could not have been made of the Spanish σπάρτος, as it was not known to the Greeks till long after, Varro ap. Gell. 17, 3, Plin. 24, 40, first: Plin. supposes they were made of another *spartum*, a kind of *broom* (*spartium scoparium*, Linn.).—II. = σπαρτίον II, Arist. Mechan. 1, 17 and 20.—III. = στράτος, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 49. Cf. στρώτος.

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Σπαρτοπλόκος, ον, *making ropes*, esp. of σπάρτος.

Σπαρτοπόλιος, ον, *with scattered gray hairs*; cf. σπαρνοπόλιος.

Σπαρτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *a dealer in ropes* or *mats of* σπάρτος. Hence

Σπαρτοπώλιον, ου, τό, *the shop of a* σπαρτοπώλης, Menand. p. 289.

Σπαρτός, ή, όν, (σπείρω) *sown, scattered*: metaph. *begotten*, σπαρτῶν γένος, children *of men*, Aesch. Eum. 410.—II. esp., at Thebes, Σπαρτοί, οἱ, *the Sown-men*, those who claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus: hence Σπαρτοί τοῖν Θηβαίοιν, Pind. I. 1, 41; 7 (6), 13, and Trag.; λόγχη σπαρτός, the *Theban* spear, Eur. Supp. 578.

Σπάρτος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *the shrub* σπάρτος, either *Lygeum spartum* or *stipa tenacissima*, Linn., growing in Spain (both still called *esparto* there), and (as Pliny says) used by the people of the country for divers purposes, but by the Carthaginians and Romans for making cords or ropes, and then by all the Greeks, cf. Plat. Polit. 280 C, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, and Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 5, 2, Plin. 19, 7. —2. another plant, a kind of *broom*, *spartium scoparium*, Linn., the seeds of which were used in medicine:—v. sub σπάρτον.—II. ἡ σπάρτος, = σπαρτή II.

Σπαρτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing the shrub* σπάρτος, Strab.

Σπαρτοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, f. l. for σπαρτιοχαίτης.

†Σπάρτωλος, ου, ὁ, and Σπαρτωλός, *Spartolus*, a city of Macedonia, in Bottiaea, Thuc. 2, 79; Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 6.

†Σπάρτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sparton*, son of Phoroneus, Paus. 2, 16, 4.—2. son of Tisamenus, Id. 7, 6, 2.

Σπάσις, εως, ἡ, (σπάω) *a pulling*: *a convulsion, spasm*. [ᾰ]

Σπάσμα, ατος, τό, (σπάω) *that which is drawn*, σπ. ξίφους, a drawn sword, Plut. Otho 17: *that which has been torn off, a piece, shred*, Id. Sull. 21; cf. Wyttenb 2, 99 C.—II. *a convulsion, spasm*, Hipp., Plat. Tim. 87 E.

Σπασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Σπασμᾰτώδης, ες, (σπᾶσμα, εἶδος) *like convulsions, convulsive, spasmodic*, Arist. Probl. 5, 1, 1.

Σπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σπάω) = σπάσις and σπάσμα, *a convulsion, spasm*, Hdt. 4, 187, Soph. Tr. 805, 1062, etc.: *a fit of epilepsy*, Hipp.—II. *tension*, esp. *priapism*, Lat. *tentigo*, Ar. Lys. 845.

Σπασμώδης, ες. = σπασματώδης, Theophr. Adv. -δῶς.

Σπαστικός, ή, όν, (σπάω) *pulling, stretching*.

Σπάταγος or σπάταγγος, ου, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 4, 5, 2; and σπατάγγη, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 359;—a kind of *sea-urchin*.

Σπᾰτᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to live riotously* or *lewdly, to run riot*, LXX.: *to be effeminate* or *spoilt*, τὰ σπαταλῶντα τῶν παιδίων, Theano: from

Σπᾰτάλη, ης, ἡ, (prob. from σπαθάω) *wantonness, riot*, χρυσομανής, Anth. P. 5, 302: — χρυσόδετος σπ., i. e. a bracelet, Ib. 6, 74; χρυσοφόρος σπ. ταρσῶν, i. e. an anklet, Ib. 5, 27; cf. σπατάλιον.

Σπᾰτάλημα, ατος, τό, (σπατᾰλάω) = foreg., Anth. P. 9, 643.

Σπᾰτάλιον, ου, τό, written also σπαθάλιον, a kind of *bracelet*, Anth.: also, *a mode of dressing the hair in a simple knot, corymbus*, Salmas. ad Solin. p. 537. (From σπατάλη, q. v.) [ᾰ]

Σπᾰτᾰλός, όν, (σπατάλη) *riotous, gluttonous*, Ath. P. 5, 18, 27.

Σπάτειος, α, ον, (σπάτος) *of a skin* or *leather*. [ᾰ]

†Σπατέμβας, ου, ὁ, *Spatembas*, an ancient Indian king, Arr. Ind. 8, 1.

Σπᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σπάω) *to draw, suck*.

Σπᾰτίλη, ης, ἡ, *thin excrement*, Hipp.: generally, *human ordure*, Ar. Pac. 48. (From σκώρ, σκατός, and τιλάω.)—II. (σπάτος) *parings of leather*, dub. [ῐ]

Σπᾰτίλουρος, ὁ, (σπατίλη, οὐρά) *foul-tailed, filthy*. [ῐ]

Σπάτος, τό, *a skin, hide, leather*, Boeot. word. [ᾰ] Hence

Σπᾰτόω, = καττύω.

ΣΠΑ΄Ω, fut. σπάσω: pf. ἔσπᾰκα, pf. pass. ἔσπασμαι: aor. mid. ἐσπασάμην, the tense most in use in Hom.: aor. pass. ἐσπάσθην. *To draw*; hence,—I. *to draw out* or *forth*, Il. 11, 458; c. acc., φάσγανα, ἄορ, ἔγχος παρὰ μηροῦ or ἐκ σύριγγος σπάσασθαι, Od. 22, 74, Il. 16, 473; 19, 387; ἐκ χειρὸς χεῖρα σπάσατο, Od. 2, 321; ῥῶπας, Od. 10, 166; so in prose, this signf. is usu. in mid., as Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 29; but, ξίφος σπάσαντα, Eur. Or. 1194:—σπασθέντος (sc. ἔγχεος ἐξ ὠτειλῆς), Il. 11, 458:—also, πάλον σπᾶν, *to draw* the lot (out of the helmet, etc.), Aesch. Ag. 333.—II. of violent actions, *to pluck off* or *out*, κόμην, Soph. O. T. 1243, cf. Tr. 690.—2. *to tear, rend*, esp. of ravenous animals, like σπαράσσω, Soph. Ant. 258, 1003.—3. *to wrench, sprain*, τὸ σκέλος ἔσπασε, Plut. Arat. 33; in pass., τὸν μηρὸν σπασθῆναι, Hdt. 6, 134.—4. *to tear* or *drag away*, παρά τινος, Plat. Legg. 666 E; ἀπὸ γονάτων, ἐκ βραχίονος σπασθείς, Eur. Hec. 92, 408. —5. metaph., *to draw aside, pervert*, σὲ ἔσπασεν πειθώ, Soph. El. 561.—6. medic., *to cause convulsion* or *spasm*: in pass., *to be convulsed*, Plut. 2, 658 E: cf. σπάσις, σπάσμα, σπασμός.—III. *to draw in, suck in*, θρόμβον αἵματος, Aesch. Cho. 533: hence, *to drink at a draught*, ἔσπασεν ἀμυστιν ἑλκύσας, Eur. Cycl. 571; συνεκθανεῖν σπῶντα χρὴ τῷ πώματι, Ib. 573:—hence, σπ. ἔρωτα, to *enjoy* it, Opp. H. 4, 269; ὀλίγον ὕπνον σπάσωμεν, Heliod.; μικρὸν ἐσπάσαντο ὕπνου, Id.—IV. *to draw tight, pull* the reins, Xen. Eq. 7, 1; 9, 5.—V. σπάσαι ἐπωνυμίαν, *to adopt a surname*, Philostr. —VI. proverb., οὐκ ἔσπασε ταύτῃ γε, 'he took nothing by his motion,' Ar. Vesp. 175; metaph. from angling, ἡ μήρινθος οὐδὲν ἕσπασε, Thesm. 928. —In prose ἕλκω is the more usu. word. (From σπάω come σπαίρω, σπαράσσω, σφαδάζω, σπάδων, σπαδών, σπάδιξ.) [σπᾰ-, whence Hom. doubles the σ, σπασσάμενος, etc., when he wants ᾰ.]

Σπεῖν, inf. aor. of ἔπω.

Σπεῖο, Ep. imperat. aor. mid. of ἔπω, for σπέο, Il. 10, 285.

Σπεῖος, τό, Ep. for σπέος, Od. 5, 194, H. Ven. 264: acc. to Hesych. also σπεῖον.

Σπεῖρα, ας, ἡ, also written σπείρα. Lat. *spira, any thing wound, wrapt, rolled round* or *upon* a thing, ποιεῖν τι σπεῖραν, to twist it tight up, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: hence,—2. in plur., *the twisted folds, coils* or *spires* of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 480; πολύπλοκοι σπ., Eur. Med. 481; cf. σπείρημα.—3. *a twisted rope* or *cord, cordage of a* net, σπ. δικτυόκλωστοι, Soph. Ant. 347: esp., *a ship's cable*, Plut.:—*a padded circle*, used by women carrying weights on their head, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.—4. σπεῖραι βόειαι, *thongs* or *straps of ox-hide* to guard and arm a boxer's fist, the *caestus*, Theocr. 22, 80.—5. *a knot in wood*, Theophr.—6. *a body of men-at-arms*, used to translate the Roman *manipulus*, = two centuries, Polyb. 11, 23, 1, etc.; κατὰ σπείρας, *manipulation*, Id. 3, 115, 12: —but in N.T. Act. 10, 1, a larger body, prob. a *cohort*.—Hom. has only the form σπεῖρον: cf. also σπείρος. (The verb to which this is akin is εἴρω, for σπείρω in the signf. of ἑλίσσω is only in Gramm.: σπάρτος, σπάρτον, and σπάργω, σπάργανον, σπαργανόω, are also akin, as well as σφαῖρα and prob. σπυρίς, Lat. *sporta, sportula*, σπύραθος, σφυρίς, σφύραθος.) Hence

Σπειραία, ας, ἡ, *spiraea*, a kind of shrub, prob. *with the cells of its pods spirally twisted up*, Theophr.

Σπείρᾱμα, Dor. and also Att. for σπείρημα, q. v., Aesch.

Σπειραχθής, ές, (σπεῖρα, ἄχθος) *rolling a burthen onwards, winding, wriggling forwards*, epith. of reptiles, Nic. Th. 399.

Σπειράω, ῶ. f. -ήσω, (σπεῖρα) *to coil up*, Lob. Phryn. 204. Hence

Σπειρηδόν, adv., *in coils* or *spires*, Anth.—II. (σπεῖρα 6) of troops, *in maniples, manipulation*, Polyb. 5, 4, 9, etc.

Σπείρημα, ατος, τό, Dor. and Att. for -αμα, (σπειράω):—*that which is rolled* or *wound, a wreath, coil, spire*, esp. of serpents, Aesch. Cho. 248: αἰῶνος σπ., Anth P. append. 109.—II. = σπάργανον, Nic. Al. 417.

Σπειρίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., *a light, thin garment*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 4.

Σπεῖρον, ου, τό, (σπεῖρα) *a cloth for wrapping about, a wrapper*, like φᾶρος, εἵλυμα σπείρων, a cloth for wrapping *washed linen* in, Od. 6, 179, cf. σπειρίον; κακὰ σπεῖρα, sorry *wraps*, of a beggar, Od. 4, 245: so, *the shroud* of a corpse, Od. 2, 102; 19, 147: also, *sail-cloth, canvass*, Od. 5, 318; 6, 269. Hence

Σπειροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *one who sells clothes*, esp. *old clothes*.

Σπειροπωλίς, ίδος, fem. from foreg.: hence, σπ. ἀγορά, *the old clothes market*.

Σπεῖρος, εος, τό, = σπεῖρον: metaph., σπείρεα βολβῶν, *the coats* of onions, Nic. Th. 882.

Σπειροῦχος, ου, ὁ, (σπεῖρα, ἔχω) *circle-holding, circular*, Anth. P. 6, 295.

Σπειρόω, ῶ, (σπεῖρον) like σπειράω, *to swathe*, esp. *to wrap* a child *in swaddling-clothes*, like σπαργανόω, Call. Del. 6; doubted by Lob. Phryn. 204.

ΣΠΕΙ΄ΡΩ, f. σπερῶ: aor. ἔσπειρα: pf. pass. ἔσπαρμαι: aor. pass. ἐσπάρην [ᾰ]: freq. impf. σπείρεσκον, Hdt. 4, 42. *To sow*:—I. *to sow seed*, Hes. Op. 389, Sc. 399; σῖτον σπ., Hdt. 4, 17.—II. *to sow a field*, γειόν, Hes. Op. 465; πεδιάδα, τέμενος, Hdt. 9, 116, 122; ἡ σπειρομένη Αἰγύπτος, *the arable part of* Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 77: πόντον σπείρειν, proverb. of lost labour, Theogn. 106, 107; also εἰς ὕδωρ and ἐν ὕδατι σπείρειν:—comically, σπ. τινὰ καινοτάταις διανοίαις, Ar. Vesp. 1044.—III. metaph., *to sow children*, i. e. *engender, beget them*, Soph. Aj. 1293, etc.; σπ. τέκνων ἄλοκα, Eur. Phoen. 18; but Aesch. Theb. 754 expresses this by πρὸς ἀγνὰν σπ. ἄρουραν, *to cast seed* into the field:—pass., *to spring* or *be born*, Soph. O. T. 1498, Eur. Ion 554, etc.—IV. generally, *to*

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scatter like seed, throw about, χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον, Hdt. 7, 107; *σπ. φλόγα*, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët 21, 14:—*to spread* a report, *σπ. ματαίαν βάξιν*, Soph. El. 642: so, *σπ. τι πολλοῖς, to scatter among* many, Id. Fr. 585; cf. Ar. Ran. 1206:—pass., *to be scattered* or *dispersed*, *ἐσπαρμένοι εἰς ἀρπαγήν*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 22; *κατὰ χώραν*, Ib. 6, 2, 17. (Hence *σπέρμα* and Lat. *spargo*.)

Σπείρω, =*ἑλίσσω*, only in Gramm., v. *σπεῖρα*.

Σπειρώδης, ες, (*σπεῖρον, εἶδος*) *like a covering*.—II. *with many coats*, like an onion, Nic. Al. 253, 527.

Σπείσαι, inf. aor. of *σπένδω*, Od.

Σπείσασκε, Ion. for *ἔσπεισε*, 3 sing. aor. of *σπένδω*, Hom.

Σπεῖσις, *ἡ*, (*σπένδω*) = *σπονδή*, dub.

Σπείσω, fut. of *σπένδω*.

†Σπειώ, οῦς, *ἡ*, *Spio*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 43.

Σπεκλόω, v. *σπλεκόω*.

†Σπεκουλάτωρ, ορος, *ὁ*, the Lat. *speculator*, or as Wahl prefers *spiculator* (from spiculum) = *δορυφόρος, one of the* king's *body-guard*, N. T.

Σπέλεθος, *ὁ*, and *σπέλληξ, ηκος, ὁ*, = *πέλεθος*, q. v.

Σπέλλιον, *τό*, Aeol. for *ψέλλιον*.

Σπενδαυλέω, *σπενδεῖον, σπενδοποιέω*, f. l. for *σπονδ-*.

ΣΠΕ΄ΝΔΩ: f. *σπείσω*: aor. *ἔσπεισα*: pf. *ἐσπεικα*, Plut. Sertor. 14: pf. pass. *ἐσπεισμαι*: Hom. uses pres., impf., and aor. act., the impf. and aor. indicat. in the frequentat. forms *σπένδεσκε, σπείσασκε*; also Ep. subj. pres. *σπένδησθα*, Od. 4, 591.

To pour (i. e. *offer*) *a drink-offering*, because before drinking wine they poured some on the table, hearth or altar, Lat. *libare*, oft. in Hom. *σπείσάν τ' ἐπιόν θ' ὅσον ἤθελε θυμός*, Od. 3, 342; *ἐπὴν σπείσῃς τε καὶ εὔξεαι*, Od. 3, 45; also with dat. of the god to whom the libation was made, *δέπας ἑλὼν σπείσασκε θεοῖσι*, Od. 8, 89; *οὔτε τεῳ σπένδεσκε θεῶν ὅτε μὴ Διΐ*, of Achilles, Il. 16, 227, etc.; so also later, except that we have *σπ.'Αγαθοῦ Δαίμονος* [sc. *σπονδήν*], Ar. Eq. 106: also c. dat. rei, *ὕδατι σπ., to pour with* water, Od. 12, 363; for which we also have the acc., *σπ. οἶνον, to pour* wine, Il. 11, 775, Od. 18, 151; (so, *λοιβάς, σπονδάς, χοάς*, Trag.):—also c. dat. instrumenti, *σπ. δέπαϊ, δεπάεσσι*, Il. 23, 196, Od. 7, 137.—The religious sense, which the word always has in Hom., is lost in later authors, so that it means simply *to pour, ἐκ χρυσέης φιάλης ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν*, Hdt. 7, 54; also *σπ. φιάλῃ*, Id. 2, 147: *to sprinkle*, Id. 4, 187: metaph., *σπ. ἀοιδοῖς, to pour offerings* of song, Pind. I. 6, 12.—This sense in Att. prose, as Plat. Legg. 799 B, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 1.—II. mid., *to pour libations one with another*; and so, this being the custom in making treaties, truces, etc., *to make a treaty, make peace*, Hdt. 3, 144: *to be at peace, τὰ μὲν σπενδόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες*, Thuc. 1, 18:—construction, *σπένδεσθαί τινι, to make peace with* one, Eur. Bacch. 284, Thuc. 5, 5, etc.; in full, *σπένδεσθαί τινι σπονδάς*, Thuc. 5, 14; but, *σπένδεσθαι τῇ πρεσβείᾳ*, to give the embassy pledges of safe conduct, Aeschin. 62, 39: also, *σπένδεσθαι πρός τινα* for *τινί*, Thuc. 5, 17, Xen. An. 3, 5, 16:—the object of the treaty, as expressed by *ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, on these terms*, Eur. Phoen. 1240, and so Xen.; also, *σπένδεσθαί τινι ὡς τε*, c. inf., Thuc.; or c. inf. alone, Id. 7, 83; more rarely c. acc., *σπείσασθαι εἰρήνην, to conclude a formal* peace, Hdt. 7, 148; *ἐσπεῖσθαι νεῖκος, to make up* a quarrel, Eur. Med. 1140; *σπ. ἀναίρεσιν τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀναχώρησιν, to obtain a treaty* for taking up, for retreating, Thuc. 3, 24, 109.—The pf. *ἐσπεισμαι* is used in act. sense in Eur. l. c.; but in pass., Thuc. 4, 16. Cf. *λείβω*.

†Σπένδων, ονος, *ὁ*, *Spendon*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 28.

ΣΠΕ΄ΟΣ, *τό*, Ep. *σπεῖος*, Lat. *SPECUS*, *a cave, cavern, grot, μέγα, γλαφυρόν*, Hom.:—of the form *σπέος*, Hom. uses only nom. and acc. sing., with irreg. dat. *σπῆϊ*, Od. 2, 20, etc., Hes. Th. 297 (v. l. *σπεῖϊ*, Il. 18, 402, but v. Lob. Paral. 24): of *σπεῖος* the acc. sing. only in Od. 5, 194, and more freq. gen. *σπείους*, but only in Od.: of the plur., Hom. has only dat. *σπέσσι* and *σπῆεσσι*, which are freq., but only in Od.: in H. Ven. 264 also gen. *σπείων*: an irreg. dat. plur. *σπεύτεσσι*, as if from *σπέας*, is in Xenophan. ap. Herodian., *περὶ μον. λέξεως*, p. 30 Dind.—Ep. word. (From *σπέος* are derived *σπήλαιον* and *σπῆλυξ*, Lat. *spelaeum* and *spelunca*.)

Σπέρᾰδος, *τό*, (*σπείρω*) = *σπέρμα*, Nic. Th. 649, Al. 134, 330.

Σπέργδην, adv., (*σπέρχω*) *hastily*, ap. Hesych.

†Σπερθιης, εω, *ὁ*, *Sperthies*, a Spartan, who gave himself along with Bulis to death for his country, Hdt. 7, 134: cf. *Σπέρχις*.

Σπέρμα, ατος, *τό*, (*σπείρω*) *that which is sown, seed, the seed* or *germ* of anything, *σπέρμα πυρός*, a *spark*, Od. 6, 490, cf. Pind. P. 3, 65:—usu., *the seed* of plants, H. Hom. Cer. 308, Hes. Op. 444, Hdt. 3, 97; *τὰ σπέρματα, seeds*, Hes. Op. 444, 469:—also of animals, = *γονή* II, *γόνος* IV, *the seed*, Lat. *semen genitale*, Pind. P. 3, 27, Plat. Tim. 86 C:—metaph. of *the germ* of any thing, *σπ. φλογός*, a *spark*, Pind. O. 7, 87; *σπ. ὄλβου*, Id. P. 4, 453; *σπέρμα παρασχεῖν*, Dem. 280, 28.—2. in poets very freq. for *seed, offspring*, Orac. ap. Thuc. 5, 16, and Trag.; of a single person, Pind. O. 9, 92, Aesch. Cho. 474, Soph. Phil. 364; more rarely in plur., Aesch. Supp. 290, Eum. 909, Soph. O. C. 600, 1275, and even Plat. Legg. 853 C.—3. also, *race, origin*, Soph. O. T. 1077.

Σπερμᾰγοραιολεκῐθολᾰχᾰνοπῶλις, *ιδος, ἡ*, *a green-grocery-market-woman*, Ar. Lys. 457.

Σπερμαίνω, (*σπέρμα*) like *σπείρω, to sow, to yield seed*: metaph., *σπ. γενεήν*, *to beget* a progeny, Hes. Op. 734.

Σπερμᾰτίας σικυός, *ὁ*, a cucumber *left for seed*, opp. to *εὐνουχίας*, Cratin. Odyss. 8.

Σπερμᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, = *σπερμαίνω*, esp. *to come to seed*, LXX.:—pass., of a woman, *to conceive* or *bear* seed, Ib.

Σπερμᾰτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σπέρμα*):—*of* or *from seed*, Theophr.: metaph., *containing the germs of things*, hence in Stoic philosophy, *σπερματικοὶ λόγοι*, certain laws *of generation*, contained in matter, Diog. L. 7, 148, Ritter's Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 528.—Adv. *-κῶς, σπ. λέγειν*, to observe *in passing, casually*, Clem. Al.

Σπερμᾰτιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *σπέρμα*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E. [ᾰ]

Σπερμᾰτῖτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*: *φλέβες σπερματῖτιδες* (al. *σπερματίδες*), the *spermatic* veins, Syennes. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 15.

Σπερμᾰτισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*σπερματίζω*) *emission of the seed*.—II. in plur., *seedling-plants*, to be afterwards planted out. Theophr.

Σπερμᾰτολογέω, *ῶ*, = *σπερμολογέω*, Philostr. V. Soph. 1, 22.

Σπερμᾰτολόγος, *ον*, = *σπερμολόγος*, Epich. p. 25.

Σπερμᾰτοπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a seedsman*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1, 5.

Σπερμᾰτοῦχος, *ον*, (*ἔχω*) *seed-holding, fruitful*.

Σπερμᾰτοφάγος, *ον*, (*σπέρμα, φαγεῖν*) *eating seeds*, Strab.

Σπερμᾰτορῦφέω, and *σπερμᾰτοφθής, ές* = *σπερμοφ-*.

Σπερμᾰτόω, *ῶ*, (*σπέρμα*) *to sow ground, σπερματουμένη γῆ*, Theophr.—II. *to bear seed*.

Σπερμᾰτώδης, ες, (*σπέρμα, εἶδος*) *like seed*: metaph., *undeveloped*, Artemid. 4, prooem.

Σπερμάτωσις, εως, *ἡ*, (*σπερματόω*) *a souring*.—II. *a bearing of seed*, Phanias ap. Ath. 61 F. [ᾰ]

Σπερμεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, = *σπέρμα*, Nic. Th. 599.

Σπέρμειος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος, ον*, (*σπέρμα*) *of, presiding over seeds*, Orph. 33, 3; 39, 5.

Σπέρμιος, *ον*, v. l. for *σπόρεος*.

Σπερμοβολέω, *ῶ*, (*σπέρμα, βάλλω, βολή*) *to scatter seed*: *to yield seed*.

Σπερμογονέω, *ῶ*, *to bear seed*, Theophr.: from

Σπερμογόνος, *ον*, *bearing seed*

Σπερμολογέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*σπερμολόγος*) *to pick up seeds*, like birds, Hipp.: *to glean, pick up, collect by little and little*, Philostr.—2. *to be a σπερμολόγος* (signf. II), *to be a babbler*

Σπερμολογία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *babbling, gossip*, Plut. Alcib. 36, etc.: and

Σπερμολογικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *like a σπερμολόγος, babbling*; generally, *idle, useless*, joined with *περίεργος*, Plut. 2, 664 A: from

Σπερμολόγος, *ον*, (*σπέρμα, λέγω*) *picking up seeds*: hence as subst. *ὁ σπ.*,—1. *a crone that picks up seed*, *rook*, Ar. Av. 232, 579; cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 3, 6, Plut. Demetr. 28.—2. *one who picks up scraps by begging or stealing*: hence, *one who retails scraps of knowledge, an idle babbler*, Dem. 268, 19. Cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6; in superl., Dion. H. Epit. 17, 6.

Σπερμοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*σπέρμα, ποιέω*) *to generate seed*, of men, Arist. H. A. 10, 5, 5.

Σπερμουχέω, *ῶ*, (*σπέρμα, ἔχω*) *to have* or *bear seed*, dub. in Theophr.

Σπερμοφαγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *an eating of seeds*: from

Σπερμοφάγος, *ον*, = *σπερματοφάγος*, Sext. Emp. p. 16. [ᾰ]

Σπερμοφορέω, *ῶ*, *to bear seed*, Theophr.: from

Σπερμοφόρος, *ον*, (*σπέρμα, φέρω*) *bearing seed*, Theophr.

Σπερμοφῠέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to produce seed*, Theophr.: from

Σπερμοφῠής, *ές*, (*σπέρμα, φύω*) *growing from seed*, Theophr.

Σπερχειός, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. *-χηός*, *the Sperchëus*, a river of Thessaly, Il. †16, 174; Hdt. 7, 198†: strictly *the Rapid*, from *σπέρχω*; †*thow the Hellada*.

†Σπέρχις, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, = *Σπερθίης*, Theocr. 15, 98.

Σπερχνός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*σπέρχω*) *hasty, rapid, βέλος*, Hes. Sc. 454: generally, *hasty, hot, violent, λόγοι*, Aesch. Theb. 285; and so, of diseases, *pains*, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. act. *hastening, pressing*, = *σπερχνοποιός*, Hesych.

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ΣΠΕ῾ΡΧΩ, f. -ξω, *to set in rapid motion, to drive, hasten, urge on, ὅτε σπέρχωσιν ἀελλαι*, when storms *are driving fast*, Il. 13, 334; cf. Od. 3, 283;—pass. *σπέρχομαι, to move rapidly* or *hastily, to haste, be in haste*, Il. 19, 317; *σπ. ἐρετμοῖς*, to row *rapidly*, Od. 13, 22:—Hom., however, uses most freq. part. pres. pass. *σπερχόμενος*, as adj., *in haste, hastily, hurriedly, σπ. ἐπεβήσετο δίφρου*, Il. 24, 322, etc.; cf. also of the mind, Hdt. 3, 72; so, *σπερχθείς*, Id. 1, 32; *σπερχθεῖσα θυμῷ*, in *haste* or *heat, angry*, Pind. N. 1, 60; so, *μὴ σπέρχου*, *be* not *hasty*, Eur. Med. 1133; *σπέρχεσθαί τινι, to be angry with* one, Hdt. 5, 33. Rare in Att. (Akin to Lat. *pergo, expergo, expergisco.*)

Σπές, *σπέτε*, imperat. aor. of *εἰπεῖν* for *εἰπέ, εἴπατε, ἔσπετε*, as *σχές, σχέτε*, of *ἔχω*, E. M.

Σπέσθαι, inf. aor. of *ἕπομαι*, as *σχέσθαι* of *ἔχομαι*, Od.

Σπέσσι, Ep. dat. plur. from *σπέος*, Od.

Σπέτε, v. *σπές*.

Σπεύδω, f. σπεύσω.—I. transit., *to urge on, set a-going*; esp., *to press on, hasten, quicken, ταῦτα χρὴ σπεύδειν*, Il. 13, 236; *γάμον σπ.*, Od. 19, 137, Hdt. 1, 38, etc., cf. Bornem. Xen. Conv. 7, 4; *παῦσαι σπεύδων τὰ σπεύδεις*, Hdt. 1, 206; so in Id. 8, 46, an acc. must be supplied:—also, *to seek eagerly, strive after*, c. acc., *σπ. βίον, ἀρετάν*, Pind. P. 3, 110, I. 4, 22 (3, 31); *εὐψυχίαν*, Eur. Supp. 161:—*to promote* or *further zealously, to press* or *urge on, τὸ ἐφ' ἕκαστον*, Thuc. 1, 141; *σπ. ἀσπούδαστα*, Eur. I. T. 200; in arguing, *σπ. ἑαυτῷ ἐναντία*, Plat. Prot. 361 B:—so in mid., *σπευδομένα θυσίαν*, Aesch. Ag. 151 (ubi Ald. *σπευσθεμένα*):—so in pass., *ξυνὸν πᾶσι ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται*, Hdt. 7, 53.—II. more freq. intr., *to exert one's self, press on, hasten*, Hom., and Hes.:—construct., c. part., *σπεῦσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἃ ἔργα* (for *σπουδαίως ἐπονήσατο*), Od. 9, 250, 310:—later, c. inf., *to be eager to...*, Hes. Op. 22, 671, Pind. N. 9, 50, and Att., (so in mid., *σπευδόμεναι ἀφελεῖν*, Aesch. Eum. 360): c. acc. et inf., *to be anxious that...*, Hdt. 1, 74, Ar. Pac. 672; so, *σπ. ὡς Ζεὺς μήποτ' ἀρξειεν*, Aesch. Pr. 203; *σπ. ὅπως μή...*, Plat. Gorg. 480 A:—*σπ. περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος*, Il. 17, 121; *σπ. ἐς μάχην*, Il. 4, 225; and in mid., *σπεύσομαι εἰς Ἀχιλῆα*, Il. 15, 402; *σπ. ἐς τὰ πράγματα*, Eur. Ion 599:—App. has part. pf. pass. *ἐσπευσμένος* as adj., *in haste, eager*; in which signf. Hom. always uses part. pres. act. *σπεύδων*, Il. 8, 293; 23, 506, etc.; cf. Aesch. Pr. 192: *σπεύδειν τινί, to exert one's self* for another (cf. *σπουδάζω*), Alex. Incert. 65:—in LXX., *to be troubled in mind.* (Usu. deriv. from *ἔπω, ἔσπον, σπεῖν*: from *σπεύδω* again come *σπουδή*, etc.) Hence

†Σπεύσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Speusippus*, son of Eurymedon, successor of Plato in the Academy, Ael. V. H. 3, 19.

Σπευστέον, verb. adj., *one must hurry, hasten*, Ar. Lys. 320.

Σπευστικός, ή, όν, (*σπεύδω*) *hasty*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 34.

Σπευστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *done* or *pursued eagerly.*

Σπήεσσι, Ep. dat. pl. from *σπέος*, Od.

Σπῆϊ, Ep. dat. sing. from *σπέος*, Hom., and Hes.

Σπηλάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Theopomp. (Com.) Pant. 1. [ᾰ, *-άδιον* being put for *-ᾰ́διον*: cf. *ἐλᾰ́διον*.]

Σπήλαιον, ου, τό, (*σπέος*) like *σπῆλυγξ, a grotto, cave, cavern, pit*, Lat. *spelaeum*, Plat. Rep. 514 A. Hence

Σπηλαῖτης, ου, ὁ, *dwelling* or *worshipped in grottos*, of certain gods, Paus. 10, 32, 5.

Σπηλαιοειδής, ές, = sq.

Σπηλαιώδης, ες, (*σπῆλαιον, εἶδος*) *cavern-like, οἴκησις*, Plat. Rep. 514 A.

Σπηλυγγώδης, ές, = foreg.

Σπῆλυγξ, υγγος, ἡ, (*σπέος*) = *σπήλαιον*, Lat. *spelunca*, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 2, Ap. Rh. 2, 568. (Perh. akin to *σπίλος, σπιλάς.*)

Σπηλώδης, ες, = σπηλαιώδης, dub.

Σπίγγος, ὁ, = *σπίνος*, Hesych.

ΣΠΙ῾ΔΗ῾Σ, ές, gen. έος, only in Il. 11, 754, *διὰ σπιδέος πεδίοιο*, through the *far-stretched, broad* plain. So Aristarch.; but others read *δι' ἀσπιδέος*, from an adj. *ἀσπιδής, ές*, which (if right) is merely *σπιδής* with *α* euphon., and in nowise to be derived from *ἀσπίς*, as if *round, shield-shaped*.—From the same root (for which the Gramm. invent a verb *σπίζω*) we have *σπίδιος, α, ον*, = *μακρός*, Aesch. Fr. 323; *σπῖδόθεν* = *μακρόθεν*, Antim. 74; *σπιδνός* = *πυκνός, συνεχής*, and *σπιδόεις* = *πλατύς, μέγας, πυκνός*, all quoted by Hesych.: *σπιθαμή* also belongs to it; but hardly the Lat. *spissus.*

Σπίζα and *σπίζη, ης, ἡ*, (*σπίζω*):—*a small piping bird*, esp. *a* kind of *finch*, Lat. *fringilla*, Soph. Fr. 382, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4; 9, 7, 11: cf. *σπίνος*. Hence

Σπιζίας, ου, ὁ, *the sparrow-hawk*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 1; 9, 36, 1.

Σπιζίτης, ου, ὁ, *a titmouse*, Lat. *parus*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4.

ΣΠΙ῾ΖΩ, *to pipe, chirp*, of the shrill note of small birds, also *πιππίζω*, Lat. *pipio*, Arat. 1024.

Σπῑθᾰμῑαῖος, *α, ον*, dub. for *σπιθαμιαῖος*, Lob. Phryn. 544.

Σπῑθᾰμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*σπίζω*) *the space one can stretch over with the ends of the thumb and little finger, a span*, Lat. *dodrans*: as a fixed measure, *about* 7½ *inches*, first in Hdt. 2, 106. Hence

Σπῑθᾰμῑαῖος, *α, ον, of a span, a span long*, Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 10.

Σπῑθᾰμώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) = foreg., Diosc.

†Σπιθριδάτης, ου, ὁ, *Spithridates*, a Persian, general of Pharnabazus, Xen. An. 6, 3, 7.—2. a satrap of Ionia and Lydia, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.

Σπῑλᾰδώδης, ες, (*σπίλας, εἶδος*) *rock-like: rocky*, Strab.

ΣΠΙ῾ΛΑ῾Σ, άδος, ἡ, *a rock in* or *by the sea*, *νῆάς γε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἔαξαν κύματα*, Od. 3, 298; *οὐ γὰρ ἔσαν λιμένες, .. ἀλλ' ἀκταὶ προβλῆτες ἔσαν σπιλάδες τε πάγοι τε*, Od. 5, 405, cf. 401, Soph. Fr. 341, Polyb. 1, 37, 2:—generally, *a stone*, Soph. Tr. 678: *a hollow rock, cave*. Anth.—II. *ἡ σπ.* (sc. *γῆ*), *argillaceous earth, clay*, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 4, 4 Schneid.

Σπῖλος, ου, ἡ, = foreg., *a rock, cliff, mountain.* [ῑ certainly in Lyc. 188, and prob. in Ion ap. Hesych.: so that the usu. accent *σπῖλος* is wrong.]

Σπῖλος, ου, ὁ, more rarely *σπίλος*, *a spot, stain, blemish*, Dorio ap. Ath. 297 C, Diosc.:—the Att. use *κηλίς* instead, Lob. Phryn. 28.

Σπιλόω, ῶ, *to stain, soil*, LXX.

Σπῑλώδης, ες, (*σπῖλος, ἡ*) = *σπιλαδώδης, λόφος*, Polyb. 10, 10, 7.

Σπίλωμα, ατος, τό, (*σπιλόω*) *a spot, stain.*

Σπιλωτός, ή, όν, (*σπιλόω*) *stained, soiled.*

Σπίνη, ἡ, = *σπίνος*, q. v.—II. a kind of *fish*, Alex. Eretr. 1. [ῐ]

Σπινθᾰ́ριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ; *σπινθᾰ́ριξ*, or *-υξ, γος, ἡ*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1544; and *σπινθαρίς, ίδος, ἡ*, H. Hom. Ap. 442: = *σπινθήρ, a spark.*

†Σπίνθαρος, ου, ὁ, *Spintharus*, a barbarian who passed himself off as a citizen of Athens, Ar. Av. 762.—2. an Athenian, son of Eubulus, Dem. 1259, 2.—3. another in Dem. 1358, 8, perhaps same as foreg.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Σπινθεύω, *to emit sparks.*

Σπινθήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a spark*, Lat. *scintilla*, Il. 4, 77: metaph., *ἐκ τούτου τοῦ σπ. ἐξεκαύθη πόλεμος*, Polyb. 18, 22, 2.

Σπινθηρᾰκίζω, and in Theophr. *σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.*

Σπινθηροβόλος, ον, (*σπινθήρ, βάλλω*) *emitting sparks.*

Σπινθηρόπομπος, ον, (*πέμπω*) = foreg.

Σπῑνῐδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 344, 7. [ῐ]

Σπινίον, ου, τό, = sq., Eubul. Incert. 14.

Σπίνος, ου, ὁ, (*σπίζω*) a small bird, *so called from its shrill, piping note* (cf. Arat. 1024), commonly eaten at Athens, prob. a kind of *finch* (yet different from *σπίζα*), Ar. Av. 1079, Pac. 1149, Eubul. Incert. 15 a, 5, etc. The name *σπίνος* still remains in Chios.—In Gramm. we also find *σπίνα, σπίγγος*, our *spink*: but *σπῖνος* (properisp.) is prob. wrong.—II. a kind of *stone*, which blazes when water touches it, Arist. Mirab. 41.

Σπῑνός, ή, όν, = *ἰσχνός, lean, thin*, Procl.

†Σπιτάκης, ου, ὁ, *Spitaces*, masc. pr. n., Ctes.; Arr.; etc.

†Σπιτάμας, ου, ὁ, *Spitamas*, son-in-law of Astyages, Ctes.

†Σπιταμένης, ους, ὁ, *Spitamenes*, a Persian general, Arr. An. 3, 2, 8.—2. a Bactrian, Id. 7, 4, 6.

Σπλαγχνεύω, *to eat the inwards* (*σπλάγχνα*) *of a victim* after a sacrifice, Ar. Av. 984, cf. Lat. *visceratio*: also in mid., Arr.—II. *to prophesy from the inwards*, like the Roman *extispices*, in mid., Strab.

Σπλαγχνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σπλάγχνον*, Diphil. Ἀπληστ., 1, 2. [ῐ]

Σπλαγχνίζομαι, f. *-ισθήσομαι*, dep. pass., (*σπλάγχνον*):—*to feel pity, compassion* or *mercy*, N. T.—The act. *σπλαγχνίζω* occurs once in LXX., = *σπλαγχνεύω.*

Σπλαγχνικός, ή, όν, *of the bowels, good for them, φάρμακα*, Diosc.

Σπλάγχνιον, ου, τό, = *σπλάγχνον*, v. l. Soph. Aj. 995.

Σπλαγχνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *καρδία*, Gramm.

Σπλαγχνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σπλαγχνίζομαι*) *a feeding on the inwards of a sacrifice*, Lat. *visceratio*, LXX.—II. *compassion*, N. T.

Σπλάγχνον, ου, τό:—usu. in plur. *σπλάγχνα*, like Lat. *viscera, the inward parts*, esp. the nobler parts of them, the heart, lungs, liver, which remained in sacrifices to be roasted or fried at the fire, and eaten by the sacrificers as a beginning of their feast, *σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο*, Il. 1, 464, etc., cf. Ar. Pac. 1105:—hence, *the sacrificial feast*, Lat. *visceratio*, Ar. Eq. 410, Vesp. 654.—2. though the *σπλάγχνα* (*viscera thoracis*) were usu. distinguished from *the bowels* (*viscera*

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abdominis), as being eaten (*σὺν ἐντέρυις τε σπλάγχνα*, Aesch. Ag. 1221), yet it was sometimes applied to the latter also, cf. Eur. El. 828 sq., with 838 sq. :—*σπλάγχνα ἐκβάλλειν*, of one vomiting, Plut. 2, 831 C.—3. *any part of the inwards*, as of a child, *ὑπὸ σπλάγχνων ἐλθεῖν*, to come from *the womb*, Pind. O. 6, 73, N. 1, 53 ; so. *ἐκ σπλ.*. Soph. Ant. 1066 ; and the sing. is so used in Aesch. Theb. 1031.—II. metaph., like our *heart, the seat of the feelings, affections*, esp. of anger, Ar. Ran. 844, 1006 ; and, generally, of anxiety, Aesch. Ag. 995 ; of pity, N. T. :—so in sing., Soph. Aj. 995, Eur. Or. 1201, Hipp. 118 ; *ἀνδρὸς σπλάγχνον ἐκμαθεῖν*, i. e. to learn a man's *true nature*, Id. Med. 220.—But the sing. is rare in the literal signf., as Aesch. Eum. 249, Plat. Rep. 565 D, Tim. 72 C, Plut. Pyrrh. 4. (Hence *σπλαγχνίζομαι* : prob akin to *σπλήν*.)

Σπλαγχνόπτης, ου, ὁ, *one who roasts σπλάγχνα*.

Σπλαγχνοσκόπος, ου, (σπλάγχνα, σκοπέω) *examining the inwards* of a victim, to prophesy from them, Lat. *aestispex*.

Σπλαγχνοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) *cutting up the σπλάγχνα*.

Σπλαγχνοφάγος, ον, (σπλάγχνα, φαγεῖν) *eating the σπλάγχνα*, Plut.

Σπλεκόω, ὦ, *to have sexual intercourse*, whence *διασπλ-* : also written *πλεκόω, σπεκλόω*. (Root supposed to be *πλέκω*, Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082.)

Σπληδός, ὁ, = *σποδός*, *ashes*, Lyc. 483, Nic. Th. 763.

ΣΠΛΗ᾽Ν, ό, gen. *σπληνός* :—*the milt, spleen*, Hdt. 2, 47, Hipp. : *σπλῆνα ἐκβάλλειν*, of one dying with anxiety, Ar. Thesm. 3.—II. = *σπλήνιον*, Hipp. (Lat. *lien* ; prob. akin to *σπλάγχνον*.)

Σπληνιάω, ῶ, *to be splenetic*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 15.

Σπληνίδιον, ου, τό, = *σπλήνιον*. [ῐ]

Σπληνίζομαι, dep. pass., = *σπληνιάω*.

Σπληνικός, ή, όν, (σπλήν) *of the spleen* : esp., *diseased in the spleen, hypochondriac* or *splenetic*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 E, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. *σπλήν*.

Σπληνιόδετος, ον, (δέω) *bound with a bandage* : from

Σπλήνιον, ου, τό, *a bandage, compress of linen* moistened or spread with something to lay on a wound, Hipp., Philem. p. 405 ; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. *σπλήν*.—II. a plant of the *fern* kind, *spleenwort*, = *ἀσπλήνιον*, Diosc. 3, 151.

Σπληνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *σπλήνιον*, *a small bandage*, Hipp.

Σπληνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις*, ιδος, (*σπλήν*) :—*of the spleen, φλὲψ σπλ.*, a bloodvessel *of the spleen*, Syennes. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 7.

Σπληνόω, ῶ, *to apply a σπλήνιον to* one, Chirurg. Vett.

Σπληνώδης, ες, (σπλήν, εἶδος) *like the spleen* : also = *σπληνικός*, Galen.

Σπογγάριον, ου, τό, Dim. from *σπόγγος*, M. Anton. 5, 9. [ᾰ]

Σπογγεύς, έως, ὁ, = *σπογγοθήρας*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 6.

Σπογγιά, ᾶς, ἡ, like *σπόγγος*, *a sponge*, Lat. *spongia*, Ar. Ran. 482, 487, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 3 :—in Ion. written parox. *σπογγίη*, Schaf. Greg. p. 148, Att. *σφογγ-*, q. v.

Σπογγιεύς, ἡ, = *σπογγοθήρας*, Theophr.

Σπογγίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (σπόγγος) *to wipe with a sponge*, Ar. Thesm. 247 ; *τὰ βάθρα*, Dem. 313, 12 ; *τὰ ὑποδήματα*, Ath. 351 A.

Σπογγίον, ου, τό, Att. *σφ-*, dim. from *σπόγγος*, Ar. Ach. 463.

Σπόγγισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is wiped with a sponge*.

Σπογγιστικός, ή, όν, (σπογγίζω) *that belongs to sponging* : ἡ *-κή* (sc. τεχνή) Plat. Soph. 227 A.

Σπογγοειδής, ές, (σπόγγος, εἶδος) *sponge-like, spongy* ; epith. of the *ὀστοῦν ἠθμοειδές*, Hipp.

Σπογγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (σπόγγος, θηράω) *one who hunts for sponges, a diver for sponges*, Plut. 2, 981 E.

Σπογγοκολυμβητής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Lycurg. ap. Poll. 7, 137.

Σπογγολογέω, ῶ, (λέγω) *to collect sponges*.—II. = *σπογγίζω*.

ΣΠΟΓΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Att. *σφόγγος*, *a sponge*, *σπ. πολυτρήτοισι τραπέζας νίζον*, Od. 1, 111, etc. ; *σπόγγῳ ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἀμφω χεῖρ᾽ ἀπομόργνυ*, Il. 18, 414 ; *σπόγγος ὑγρώσσων ὤλεσεν γραφήν*, Aesch. Ag. 1329 ; esp. for cleaning shoes, Id. Vesp. 600, cf. *σπογγίζω*.—II. *οἱ σπόγγοι*, *the glands* in the throat, *tonsils*, from their *spongy* nature and liability to swell, Hipp. (Akin to Lat. *fungus*.)

Σπογγοτόμος, ον, (σπόγγος, τέμνω) *one that cuts sponges from the rocks*, Opp. H. 5, 612.

Σπογγώδης, ες, = *σπογγοειδής*, Hipp.

Σποδά, ή, Lacon. for *σποδιά*, Ar. Lys. 173, ubi v. Dind.

Σποδεύνης, ου, ὁ, (σποδός, εὐνή) *lying on ashes*, Anth. P. 15, 26 ; al. *σπονδ-*.

Σποδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (σποδός) strictly, *to knock off ashes* or *dust, to dust* : hence, generally, *to knock, smite, beat*, Cratin. Πυτιν. 8, 4, Ar. Nub. 1376, etc. ; *σπ. κονδύλοις*, Id. Lys. 366 ; cf. *ἀποσπ-, κατασπ-* : also pass., *σποδούμενος νιφάδι, pelted* by the storm, Eur. Andr. 1129 ; *πρὸς πέτρας σπ., dashed* against the rocks, Id. Hipp. 1238 ; absol., *στρατὸς κακῶς σποδούμενος, handled roughly, in sorry plight*, Aesch. Ag. 670.—II. = *βινέω*, Ar. Eccl. 1016 ; and in Mid., Ib. 113.—III. like *φλᾶν, παίειν*, etc., *to eat greedily, devour, gulp down*, Ar. Pac. 1306. Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1.—Whether *σποδόω* is used in signf. of *σποδέω* is very dub. Hence

Σποδησιλαύρα, ή, *a street-walker*, ap. Eust. Il. p. 1033, 61.

Σποδιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. *σποδιή*, *a heap of ashes* : generally, = *σποδός*, *ashes*, Od. 5, 488, Eur. Cycl. 615, freq. in Anth. Hence

Σποδιαῖος, α, ον, = *σπόδιος*.

Σποδιακός, ή, όν, *made of the dross of metals*, Medic.

Σποδιάς, άδος, ἡ, *a tree of the plum kind*, Theophr. ; al. *σπονδιάς*.

Σποδίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (σποδός) *to roast* or *bake in the ashes*, Plat. Rep. 372 C : *to singe, τὰς τρίχας*, Diod. :—*to burn to ashes, κεραυνῷ σποδισαι*, Ar. Vesp. 329.—II. intr. *to be of an ash-colour*, dub.

Σπόδιον, ου, τό, = *σποδός* III, Diosc.

Σπόδιος, α, ον, *ash-coloured, gray, δνος*, Simon. Amorg. 43.

Σποδιόομαι, (σποδιά) as pass., *to burn faintly under the ashes*, Nicet.

Σποδίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *bread baked in hot ashes*, also *ἐγκρυφίας*, Diphil. Διαμαρτ. 1.

Σποδιώδης, ες, = sq.

Σποδοειδής, ές, (σποδός, εἶδος) *ash-like, full of ashes* : also *ash-coloured*, = *σπόδιος*, *dun-coloured*, Hipp. ; different from *τεφρός*.

Σποδόεις, εσσα, εν, = *σπόδιος*.

Σποδόρχης, ου, ὁ, (σποδέω, ὄρχις) = *κίναιδος*.

ΣΠΟΔΟ᾽Σ, οῦ, ἡ, *ashes*, esp. *hot ashes, embers*, Od. 9, 375, H. Merc. 238 : generally, *ashes*, Hdt. 2, 160 ; of men, Aesch. Ag. 435, 443, and Soph. :—*ἀμφὶ σποδὸν κάρα κεχυμένα*, in sign of mourning, Eur. Supp. 826, cf. 1160 :—*εἰς σποδὸν ἐμπαλλειν*, a punishment among the Persians, Ctes. Pers. 48, cf. Hdt. 2, 100 (ubi v. Bähr), 2 Maccab. 13, 5, sq.—II. *dust*, Hdt. 4, 172.—III. *the oxide* of certain metals, as of copper, used in medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—IV. metaph., *σ. κυλίκων, πίθων, of a hollow* old woman, as we say 'a sponge,' Anth. P. 6, 291 ; 7, 455. (Acc. to Orion from *σβέννυμι, that which remains after the fire is put out*, and so strictly *σβοδός* : akin to *ψυλός, ἀσβολος, ἀσβόλη*.) Hence

Σποδόω, ῶ, *to burn to ashes*, Anth. —*to roast in hot ashes*, Hipp.—Cf. *στοδέω*.

Σποδώδης, ες, contr. for *σποδοειδής*.

Σπολάς, άδος, ἡ, *a leathern garment, buff jerkin*, Soph. Fr. 16, Ar. Av. 933, 935, 944 ; Xen. An. 3, 3, 20.—Dor. word adopted in Att. ; v. Schaf. Greg. 364, and cf. *στολάς*.

Σπολεύς, έως, ὁ, a kind of *bread*, *ὃν ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν μόνον καταλαίακεσθαι*, Philet. 55.

†Σπολίτιον, or Σπολήτιον, ου, τό, *Spoletium*, in Umbria, Strab p. 227.

Σπόμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of *ἕπομαι*.

Σπονδάγωγός, όν, *offering σπονδαί*, A. B.

Σπονδαρχία, ας, ἡ, for *σπονδῆς ἀρχή, the beginning of the drink-offering* or *libatium, the right of beginning it*, Hdt. 6, 57.

Σπόνδαρχος, ον, (σπονδή, ἄρχω) *beginning the drink-offering*.

Σπονδαυλέω, ῶ, *to play the flute at a σπονδή*, Artemid. 1, 58 : from

Σπονδαύλης, ου, ὁ, *playing the flute at a σπονδή*, Inscr.

Σπονδειάζω, (σπονδεῖος II) *to use spondees*, Plut. 2, 1137 B.

Σπονδειακός, ή, όν, (σπονδεῖος II) *spondaic, consisting of spondees*, Plut. 2, 1137 B.

Σπονδειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σπονδειάζω) *the use of the spondee*, Plut. 2, 1135 A, B.—II. in music, *a raising of the voice through an interval of three quarter-tones* (διέσεις), Aristid. Quint. p. 29.

Σπονδειοκατάληκτος, ον, *ending with a spondee*.

Σπονδεῖον or σπονδίον, ου, τό, (sc. σκύφος), *a cup from which the σπονδή was poured*.

Σπονδεῖος, α, ον, *used at a σπονδή*, *Ζεὺς σπ.*, as *the president of σπονδαί*.—II. σπονδεῖος (sc. ποὺς), ὁ, in metre, *a spondee*, a foot consisting of two long syllables, Plut. 2, 1135 A, etc., —so called because at *σπονδαί* slow solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this metre. So, *σπονδεῖον μέλος, σπ. αὔλημα*.

Σπονδή, ῆς, ἡ, (σπένδω) :—*a drink-offering*, like *χοή, χοαί*, i. e. the wine which was poured out to the gods before drinking, to hallow the draught, Lat. *libatio*, Hdt. 1, 132 ; *ὑπεσπείσαντο σπονδαῖς ἀρξαι*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 55 ; *τρίτας σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι* (where the plur. is used of *single* libations), Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 1 ; cf. *τριτόσπονδος*, *σπονδεῖος* II) :—the *custom* is described in Il. 7,

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460:—esp. *the solemn drink-offering made in concluding treaties* of peace, *covenants*, etc.; hence—2. in plur. *σπονδαί, a solemn treaty* or *truce* (different from *εἰρήνη*, Andoc. 24, 40); *σπ. ἀκρητοι, a truce* made by pouring unmixed wine, Il. 2, 341; 4, 159, cf. Hes. Op. 336; *σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαί τινι*, to make *a truce* with any one, Hdt. 1, 21; *πρός τινα*, Ar. Ach. 52, 131; *σπονδὰς σπένδεσθαι* (v. sub *σπένδω*); and even *σπονδὰς τέμνειν* (like *ὅρκια τ.*), Eur. Hel. 1235; cf. also *ἄγω* IV. 2, *ἐμμένω, λύω, παραβαίνω*: — *σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαί τι*,= *σπένδεσθαί τι, to agree to* certain terms, Thuc. 4, 15: *σπ. αἰτεῖν τοῖς σώμασι*, to ask for safety to their persons, Aeschin. 46, 38:—rarely in sing., Eur. Cycl. 469.—II. *σπονδὴ ἀμπέλου, the juice* of the grape, Soph. Fr. 464. (From the same root comes Lat. *spondeo, sponsus, sponsio*, orig. used of solemn covenants.) Hence

Σπονδήσιμος, *ον*, *suited for a σπονδή*, Philem. p. 377.

Σπονδήτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ήτις*, *ιδος*, *making a σπονδή*.

Σπανδηφορέω, *ῶ*, (*φέρω*) *to make* or *offer a σπονδή*.

Σπονδιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, v. *σποδιάς*.

Σπονδίζω, late form for *σπένδω*.

Σπόνδις, *ὁ*,=*σπονδήτης*, Hesych.

Σπονδίον, *ου*, *τό*, v. *σπονδεῖον*.

Σπονδίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ιδος*, =*σπονδήτης*, q. v., Anth. P. 6, 190.

Σπονδοποιέομαι, (*σπονδή*, *ποιέω*) dep. mid., *to make a drink-offering, conclude a truce*, Nic. ap. Ath. 477 B.

Σπονδοφορέω, *ῶ*, *to be a σπονδοφόρος*.

Σπονδοφόρος, *ον*, (*σπονδή* 2, *φέρω*): —*bringing σπονδαί*: usu. as subst., *ὁ σπ.*, *one who brings proposals for a truce* or *treaty of peace*, Ar. Ach. 217.—II. esp., *a herald* or *officer who published the sacred σπονδαί and ἐκεχειρία* of the Olympic and other games, *σπονδοφόροι Ζηνὸς Ἠλείοι*, Pind. I. 2, 35, ubi v. Dissen (23); cf. Thuc. 5, 49, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 2.—2. as a translation of the *fetialis* of the Romans, Dion. H. 1, 21.

Σπονδύλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, Att. *σφονδύλη*, q. v. [*ῠ*]

Σπονδύλιον, *ου*, *τό*, and *σπονδύλιος*, *ὁ*, v. *σφονδ-*. [*ῠ*]

Σπόνδυλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, Ion. and common form for Att. *σφόνδυλος* (q. v.), Hipp., Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 5, etc.

Σπορά, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, (*σπείρω*) *a sowing: a begetting of children*, Plat. Legg. 729 C.—2. *seed-time*, *δεκέτεσιν ἐν σποραῖσιν*, i. e. in the tenth *year*, Eur. El. 1153.—II. *the seed sown*, *ξηρὰ σπ.*, seed sown in a dry land, Eur. Andr. 637; metaph., *generation, birth*, Aesch. Pr. 871, Soph. Aj. 1298.—2. *that which is born, seed, offspring*, Soph. Tr. 316, 420: in plur., *young ones*, Eur. Cycl. 56: generally, *θηλὺς σπ.*, the female *race*, Id. Hec. 659, cf. Tro. 503.

†**Σποράδες**, *ων*, *αἱ*, v. sub *σποράς*.

Σποράδην, adv., (*σποράς*, *σπείρω*) *scatteredly, here and there*, Lat. *passim*, *σπ. ἀπόλλυσθαι*, Thuc. 2, 4; *οἰκεῖν*, Plat. Prot. 322 A; cf. Isocr. 48 C, etc.

Σποραδικός, *ή*, *όν*, *scattered, living here and there*, *σπ. ζῶα*, *solitary* animals, opp. to *ἀγελαῖα*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 5, H. A. 1, 1, 23; so fem. *σποράς*, Ib. 9, 25.—II.=*σποράς* II, *νοσήματα*, Hipp.: from

Σποράς, *άδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*σπείρω*):—usu. in plur., *scattered*, Hdt. 4, 113: esp. of ships scattered by a storm or a defeat, Thuc. 1, 49; 3, 69, 77: also with a masc. subst., *σπ. βιος*, prob., *a vagrant* life, Eur. Rhes. 701: *αἱ Σποράδες* (sc. *νῆσοι*), *the Sporades*, was the group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, †Strab. p. 124, etc.†—II. *scattered all about, found everywhere*, *νόσοι*, Hipp.—Cf. foreg.

Σποργή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*,=*σπαργή*.

†**Σποργίλος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Spergilus*, an Athenian, Ar. Av. 300.

Σπορεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*σπορά*) *a sower*, Xen. Oec. 20, 3.

Σπορευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=foreg.

Σπορευτός, *ή*, *όν*, *sowed, sown*, *σπ. χώρα, seed-land*, Theophr.: from

Σπορεύω, (*σπορεύς*)=*σπείρω*, *to sow the ground*, susp.

Σπορητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*σπορά*) *sown, scattered like seed*.—II. as subst., *ὁ σπορητός*, *a sown field, corn-field*, Aesch. Ag. 1392.—2. *a sowing*, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 13.—Cf. *ἀμητος*.

Σπόριμος, *ον*, (*σπείρω*) *sown, to be sown, fit for sowing*, *αὐλαξ*, Theocr. 25, 219; *γῆ σπ.*, *sed*-land, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10; so, *ἡ σπ.* (sc. *γῆ*), Theophr.: *τὰ σπόριμα, the corn-fields*, N. T.:—*αἰδὼς σπ.*=*τὸ αἰδοῖον*, Manetho.

†**Σπόριος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, the Rom. name *Spurius*, Plut.

Σπορολογέομαι, (*σπόρος*, *λέγω*) dep., *to gather the fruits of the earth*, Dion. H. Epit. 15, 3.

Σπόρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*σπείρω*) *a sowing*, Hdt. 8, 109, Plat. Tim. 42 D.—2. *seed-time*, Xen. Oec. 17, 4.—II. *seed, produce*, *σπ. γῆς*, Soph. Phil. 706.—III. like *γονή*, *semen genitale*, Hipp.

Σποῦ, in Scythian, *an eye*, Hdt. 4, 27.

Σπουδάζω, f. *-άσω* usu. *-άσομαι* as in Plat. Euthyphr. 3 E: (*σπουδή*): —strictly intr., *to make haste*, i. e. *to be busy, eager, zealous, serious*, or *earnest*, c. inf., to do a thing, Soph. O. C. 1143, Eur. Hec. 817, and Plat.; *ὅτ' ἐσπούδαζες ἄρχειν, wast eager* to rule, Eur. I. A. 337: freq. also *σπ. περί τινος* or *τι*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 8, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.; *ὑπέρ τινος*, Dem. 1371, 10; *πρός τι*, Id. 617, 10: so with a neut adj., *πολλὰ σπ.*, Plat. Gorg. 481 B:—*σπ. πρός τινα, to be busy* with him, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11; *σπ. περί τινα*, to be anxious for his success, canvass for him, Isocr. 1, 10, etc.; so, *σπ. τινί*, Plut. Artax. 21:—absol., *to speak seriously, to be serious* or *earnest*, Ar. Ran. 813, and oft. in Plat.; opp. to *σκώπτειν καὶ κωμῳδεῖν*, Ar. Plut. 557; *σπουδάζει ταῦτα ἢ παίζει;* Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; *ἐσπούδακας, ὅτι ἐπελαβόμην ἐρεσχηλῶν σε, you took it seriously*, because I.., Id. Phaedr. 236 B; *σπ. ὅπως..*, *to endeavour* that.., Plut. Philop. 7:—*ἐσπουδακώς, in haste, hurriedly*, Ar. Thesm. 572.—II. transit.,—1. c. acc. rei, *to do* any thing *hastily* or *earnestly*: hence pass., *σπουδάζεται, a thing is busily pursued*, Eur. Supp. 761. Plat. Rep. 485 E: so, *σπουδῇ ἐσπουδασμένη, serious* attention, Id. Lys. 219 E; *προοίμια θαυμαστῶς ἐσπουδασμένα*, elaborately worked up, Id. Legg. 722 D; so, *τὰ μάλα ἐσπ. σῖτα καὶ ποτά*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 38; *εἰ ταῦτα ἐσπουδασμένα ἐτέθη ἐν γράμμασι*, if those pains were *seriously* bestowed on letters, Ep. Plat. 344 C.—2. c. acc. pers., *to exert* or *interest one's self about* a person:—pass., *to be courted*, of women, Plut. Cimon 4, cf. Artax. 26:—in LXX., *to trouble, disturb* any one.

Σπουδαιολογέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*σπουδαῖος*, *λέγω*) *to speak seriously, talk on serious subjects*, Xen. Symp. 8, 41; and so in mid., Id. An. 1, 9, 28.—pass., *ὁ λόγος ἐσπουδαιολογήθη*, the matter *was treated seriously*, Id. Symp. 4, 50.

Σπουδαιόμῦθος, *ον*, *speaking seriously* or *on serious matters*.

Σπουδαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*σπουδή*):—of persons, *in haste, busy, zealous, serious, in earnest*, opp. to *παίζων*, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 409:—hence,—II. *good, excellent*, first in Hdt., but not freq. till Plat.; opp. to *φαῦλος*, Plat. Legg. 757 A, 814 E; *σπ. περί τι*, Ib. 817 A; *σπ. τι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 2: esp. of men *of character and importance*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24.—2. of things, *worth one's serious attention, serious, earnest, weighty*, *λόγοι*, Pind. P. 4, 235; *ἰσηγορίη χρῆμα σπουδαῖον*, Hdt. 5, 78; opp. to *γελοῖος*, Ar. Ran. 390; generally, *excellent, good*, *σπ. νομαί*, Hdt. 4, 23; *σπ. εἰς ὄψιν, goodly* to look on, Soph. O. C. 577.—III. adv. *-ως*, *with haste* or *zeal, seriously, earnestly, well*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, Plat., etc.:—compar. *σπουδαιότερον*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20; superl. *-ότατα, most carefully, in the best way*, Hdt. 2, 86.—We also freq. find an irreg. compar. and superl. *σπουδαιέστερος*, Hdt. 1, 8; *-έστατος*, Id. 1, 133. Hence

Σπουδαιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *the character of the σπουδαῖος, zeal, seriousness, earnestness, goodness*, Def. Plat. 412 E. —II. of things, *weight, importance*, Diod.

Σπουδαρχαιρεσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *active canvassing*, Lat. *ambitus*.

Σπουδαρχέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to be eager for offices of state, to canvass actively for them*, Dio C.: so, *σπουδαρχιάω*, *διασπουδάζω*: from

Σπουδάρχης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*σπουδή*, *ἀρχή*) *one who is eager for offices of state, an active canvasser* for them, Xen. Symp. 1, 4: but L. Dind. rejects the word altogether, reading *σπουδαρχίας* from Hesych. and A. B. 1, p. 63. Hence

Σπουδαρχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *eagerness to gain offices of state, active canvassing* for them, Lat. *ambitus*, Plut. Aemil. 38, etc.

Σπουδαρχίας, *ὁ*, v. sub *σπουδάρχης*.

Σπουδαρχιάω, *ῶ*, strengthd. for *σπουδαρχέω*, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 10; cf. Lob. Phryn. 81.

Σπουδαρχίδης, *ου*, *ὁ*, comic patronymic of *σπουδάρχης, one who is eager for office*, a mock prop. n. in Ar. Ach. 595; like *στρατωνίδης*, *μισθαρχίδης*, etc.

Σπούδασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*σπουδάζω*) *a thing* or *work done with zeal, a pursuit*, Lat. *studium*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D: *a great work*, Arr. An. 7, 7, 13.

Σπουδασμάτιον, *ου*, *τό*, Dim. from foreg.

Σπουδαστέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *σπουδάζω*, *to be sought for zealously*, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.—II. *σπουδαστέον, one must bestir one's self, be anxious*, Eur. I. A. 902, Plat.

Σπουδαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *busy, zealous, earnest, serious*. Plat. Rep. 452 E. Adv. *-κῶς*, *σπ. ἔχειν*, Plut. 2, 613 A.

Σπουδή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *haste, speed, readiness*, *σπουδὴν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι*, to make *haste*, Hdt. 9, 89; *σπ. τίθεσθαι*, Soph. Aj. 13; *ὅκως αὐτὸν ὁρέωσι σπουδῆς ἔχοντα*, Hdt. 9, 66: also, *σπ. ἔχειν*, c. inf., to make haste to do, Id. 6, 120: *σπουδῇ, in haste, hastily*, Od. 13, 279; 15, 209, Hdt. 9, 1, etc.; so, *διὰ σπουδῆς, κατὰ σπουδήν*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28, An. 7, 6, 28:—

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hence,—II. *zeal, pains, trouble,* ἄτερ σπουδῆς, Od. 21, 409; σῆς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, Aesch. Theb. 585; σπουδῆς ἀξιος, Soph. O. T. 778, Plat., etc.:—σπουδήν, or σπουδὴν πολλήν, μεγάλην ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to take great *pains* to.., Hdt. 6, 107; 7, 205; περί τινος, Isocr. 91 B: also c. gen., σπουδήν τινος ποιήσασθαι, to make *much ado about* a thing, Hdt. 1, 4; so, σπ. τιθέναι ἀμφί τινος, Pind. P. 4, 492; σπ. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Alc. 778, 1014:—ἡ σπ. τῆς ἀπίξιος, *my zeal* in coming, Hdt. 5, 49; σπουδῇ ὅπλων, *with great attention to* the arms, Thuc. 6, 31, cf. Plat. Legg. 855 D:—σπουδῇ, as adv., *with great trouble,* i. e. *scarcely, hardly,* like σχολῇ, Od. 24, 119, Il. 2, 99; 5, 893, etc.; so, σπουδῇ πολλῇ, Hdt. 1, 88; σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ, Xen., etc.:—in plur., *rivalries,* Hdt. 5, 5; σπουδαὶ λόγων, Eur. Hec. 132.—III. *an earnest, serious purpose,* ἀπὸ σπουδῆς, *in earnest,* Il. 7, 359; 12, 233; σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι,=σπουδάζειν, Ar. Ran. 522: also, *earnestness, seriousness, gravity,* Xen. Symp. 1, 13:—σπουδῇ, *in earnest, seriously,* Plat. Apol. 24 C; πάνυ σπ., Id. Phaed. 98 B; πάσῃ σπ., Id. Legg. 952 A; μετὰ σπουδῆς, opp. to ἐν παιδιαῖς, Xen. Symp. 1, 1; μετά τε παιδιᾶς καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς, Plat. Legg. 887 D; οὐ σπουδῆς χάριν ἀλλὰ παιδιᾶς ἕνεκα, Id. Polit. 288 C, cf. Symp. 197 E, etc.; Wyttenb. Ep. Crit. p. 236.—IV. *zeal, esteem, respect, regard for* a person, διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν σπουδήν, out of *zeal* for me, Antipho 146, 13: κατὰ σπουδάς, through *regard of persons,* through *party influence,* Ar. Eq. 1370:—*canvassing,* Lat. *ambitus,* Plut. Lucull. 42, Crass. 7. (From σπεύδω: akin to Lat. *studeo, studium.*)

†Σπουδίας, ου, ὁ, *Spudias,* an Athenian, against whom one of the orations of Demosthenes was directed.

Σπουδογέλοιος, ον, (σπουδή, γέλοιος) *blending jest with earnest,* Strab.

Σπῦράθια, ἡ, dub.: and σπῦράθιον, τό,=sq., Diosc. [ᾰ]

Σπῦράθος, ου, ὁ or ἡ, *ball-dung,* as that of sheep and goats, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. (Orig. perh. any round mass, from σπεῖρα.) [ῠ] Hence

Σπῦραθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like sheep* or *goat's dung,* Hipp.

Σπῦράς, άδος, ἡ, Hipp., and σπύραδνον, τό,=σπύραθος.

Σπυρθίζω,=πυδαρίζω, Ar. Fr. 681.

Σπῠρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπυρίς, Ar. Ach. 453, 469. [ῐ]

Σπῠρῐδόν, adv., *like a* σπυρίς, A. B.

Σπῠρῐδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *of the shape* or *look of a* σπυρίς.

Σπῠρίδων, ωνος, ὁ,=sq. [ῐ]

Σπῦρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σπεῖρα) *a round plaited basket; a fish-basket,* Hdt. 5, 16, Ar. Pac. 1005:—used to translate the Lat. *sporta, sportula,* σπυρίσι δειπνίζειν, Arr. Ep. 4, 10; δεῖπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, *coena e sportula,* Ath. 365 A.

Σπῦρίχνιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπυρίς.

†Σπωληπῖνος, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, perh. *Spoletian,* v. Σπολίτιον, Ath. 27 B.

Σταβατίνης, ου, ὁ, and σταβεύς, έως, ὁ,=κωπεύς, κωπεύς, late.

Στάγδην, adv., (στάζω) *in drops, drop by drop,* Hipp.

†Στάγειρος, ου, ἡ, *Stagirus* or *Stagira,* a city of Macedonia on the sinus Strymonicus, birthplace of Aristotle, now *Stauros,* Hdt. 7, 115; Thuc. 4, 88; also wr. Στάγειρα, τά, Diog. L., and Σταγείρα, ἡ, Dio Chrys.: hence ὁ Σταγειρίτης, *an inhab. of S., Stagirite.*

Στάγες, v. sub σταγών.

Στᾰγετός, ὁ, (στάζω) *a drop.*

†Στάγης, ὁ, *Stages,* a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 5.

Στάγιον, τό, *the character* στῖ, dub.

Στάγμα, ατος, τό, (στάζω) *a drop, that which is dropped, a liquid,* σ. τῆς ἀνθεμουργοῦ, honey, Aesch. Pers. 612.

Στᾰγονίας, ου, ὁ, *running in drops, drop by drop,* Diosc.

†Σταγόνιον, ου, ἡ, *Stagonium,* fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 B.

Στᾰγών, όνος, ἡ, (στάζω) *a drop,* φόνου, Soph. O. T. 1278, cf. Aesch. Cho. 400; οἴνου, Eur. Cycl. 67; δίψιοι σ., of tears, Aesch. Cho. 186, cf. Ag. 888:—irreg. nom. pl. στάγες as if from στάξ, Ap. Rh. 4, 626.—II. *a metal* that easily melts, perh. Lat. *stannum,* joined with μόλυβδος, Tim. Locr. 99 C.

Στᾰδαῖος, α, ον (στάδην):—*standing erect* or *upright,* Ζεὺς σ., as in act to hurl his bolt, Aesch. Theb. 513; σ. ἔγχη, pikes for *close fight,* opp. to missiles, Id. Pers. 240; cf. στάδιος I.

Στάδην, adv. (ἵστημι) *in standing posture.*—II. (ἵστημι A. IV) *according to weight,* Nic. Al. 327; cf. στήθην. [ᾰ]

†Σταδία, ας, ἡ, *Stadia,* earlier name of Rhodes, Strab. p. 653.

Στᾰδιαῖος, α, ον, (στάδιον) *a stade long, deep,* etc., Polyb. 34, 11, 14.—II. =σταδαῖος, Themist.

Στᾰδίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. σταδίης,=σταδιεύς, very dub.

Στᾰδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a measuring by stades,* as if from σταδιάζω.

Στᾰδιεύς, έως, ὁ,=σταδιοδρόμος, Polyb. 40, 1, 1: παῖς σ., in the title of Pind. O. 14, cf. N. 8.

Στᾰδιευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Nicet.

Στᾰδιεύω, (σταδιεύς) *to run in the stadium.*

Στᾰδίη, ἡ, v. στάδιος.

Σταδιοδρομοῦμαι, a fut. in Eur. H. F. 863 contrary to analogy; for it should be σταδιοδρομήσω, from sq.: Herm. proposes στάδια δραμοῦμαι, which Dind. supposes may have been the gloss to σταδιοδρομήσω.

Στᾰδιοδρομέω, ῶ, *to run in the stadium, race,* Dem. 1386, 10: from

Στᾰδιοδρόμης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Ar. Fr. 682.

Στᾰδιοδρόμος, ον, (στάδιον, δραμεῖν) *running in the stadium, running for a prize:* ὁ σ., Simon. 67; in title of Pind. O. 13: cf. σταδιεύς.

Στάδιον, ου, τό, (in plur. οἱ στάδιοι or τὰ στάδια, Hdt., Xen., etc.: but examples of the sing. masc. are rare, if any):—strictly, *that which stands fast;* hence, *a fixed standard of length, a stade,*=100 ὀργυιαί, Hdt. 2, 149;—i. e. 600 Greek, 606¾ English feet, about ⅛ of a *Roman mile,* Polyb. 3, 39, 8; a longer stade, of which there were 7½ in a Roman mile, is mentioned first by Dio C.; cf. Hussey, Weights and Measures, App. 11, sq.—In Ar. we have ἑκατὸν σταδίοισιν ἀρίστος, 'a dozen miles best,' Nub. 430; so, πλεῖν ἢ σταδίῳ λαλίστερος, Ran. 91.—II. *a race-course* (because the most noted, that of Olympia, was exactly a stade long): hence, *the course, race,* strictly, *a single course,* opp. to the διαύλος, Pind. O. 13, 50; σταδίου πόνος (or τόνος), δρόμος, τιμά, Id. O. 10 (11), 76; 13, 41, 49; γυμνὸν σ., opp. to ὁπλίτης δρόμος, P. 11, 74; ἀγωνίζεσθαι σ., to run *a race,* Hdt. 5, 22; ἁμιλλᾶσθαι, Plat. Legg. 833 A; νικᾶν Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1, cf. Pind. N. 8, 26.—III. *firmness, solidity, fixedness.* (Doric σπάδιον, Lat. *spatium.*) [ᾰ]

Στάδιος, α, ον, (ἵστημι) *standing, fast and firm,* σταδίη ὑσμίνη, *close fight, fought hand to hand,* Lat. *pugna stataria,* Il. 13, 314, 713, cf. Thuc. 4, 38; ἐν σταδίῃ (sc. ὑσμίνῃ), Il. 7, 241; 13, 514:—*unmoving,* Opp. C. 4, 226.—II. *standing upright* or *stiff,* hence σ. χιτών,=ὀρθοστάδιος, *an upright* tunic *hanging in straight plaits,* Call. Fr. 59, v. Lob. Phryn. 238; also, θώραξ σ., *a stiff* breastplate, plate-armour, as opp. to στρεπτός or ἀλυσιδωτός, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 337, 3; 342, 4.—III. (ἵστημι A. IV) *weighed,* Nic. Al. 402. [ᾰ]

Στάδιος, ὁ, v. στάδιον.

Στᾰδισμός, ὁ,=σταδιασμός.

†Στάζουσα, ης, ἡ, *Stazusa* (*the dripping*), a fountain, Paus. 2, 7, 4: from

ΣΤΑ΄ΖΩ, fut. στάξω:—I. transit. *to drop, let fall* or *shed drop by drop,* Πατρόκλῳ νέκταρ στάξει κατὰ ῥῖνα, Il. 19, 39, cf. 348, 354; σπέρμα θεὸς μητρὶ τεῇ στάξεν, Pind. N. 10, 151; σ. αἷμα, δάκρυ, Aesch. Ch. 1059, etc.; σ. βότρυν, Eur. Phoen. 230:—metaph., σ. πόθον κατ' ὄμματων, Eur. Hipp. 526; χάριτας, Anth. P. 5, 13; ἵμερον, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 728.—II. intrans., *to drop, fall in drops, drip,* Hdt. 6, 74; τινός, with a thing, Soph. El. 1423; but also c. dat., σ. χεῖρας αἵματι, *to have one's* hands *dripping* or *reeking* with blood, Aesch. Eum. 42; so, κάρα σταγὼν ἱδρῶτι, Soph. Ag. 10 (but, also, ἱδρὼς τὰ σώματος στάζων ἄπο, Eur. Bacch. 620); so, δακρύοισι κόραι στ., Eur. Andr. 534; ἀορῆ γένειον, Id. I. T. 308; ἐν αἵματι χέρα, Id. Bacch. 1164:—also of dry things, *to fall off,* e. g. of ripe fruit, Aesch. Supp. 1001: even of houses, *to be ready to fall* (Akin to σταλάω, σταλάζω, σταλίσσω, and Lat. *stagnum.*)

Στάθεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. pass. from ἵστημι for ἐστάθησαν: but στάθέν, part. neut. aor. pass. from ἵστημι. [ᾰ]

Στᾰθερός, ά, όν, (ἵστημι) *standing fast, firm, fixed;* of the sea, *calm,* σ. χεῦμα, Aesch. Fr. 259, cf. Anth. P. 10, 17 (nisi legend. χείμα. v. infra): σ. μεσημβρία, *high noon,* when the sun as it were *stands still* in the meridian, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A: also, σ. ἦμαρ, Ap. Rh.: τὸ σ. τῆς μεσημβρίας, Synes.; θέρος σταθερώτατον, *mid-summer,* Antim. 76:—cf. Rutil. Tim. Adv. -ρῶς, *vehemently,* Cratin. Seriph. 4.—II. ἡ σταθερά (sc. γῆ), Anth. P. 7, 393. Hence

Στᾰθερότης, ητος, ἡ, *steadiness, firmness.*

Στάθευσις, ἡ, *a warming:* [ᾰ] and

Στᾰθευτός, ή, όν, *warmed, burnt,* Aesch. Pr. 22: from

Στᾰθεύω, *to scorch, burn, roast,* esp. fish, Ar. Ach. 1041, cf. Eccl. 127. (Not from εὔω, nor from θάλπω, but prob. from σταθερός.)

Στᾰθηρός, ά, όν,=σταθερός, Schol. Dion. Comp. 338. Hence

Στᾰθηρότης, ητος, ἡ,=σταθερότης.

Στάθι, Dor. for στῆθι, unperat. aor. 2 from ἵστημι.

†Στάθμαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Stathmae,* a place in Laconia, from which was named ὁ Σταθμίτας οἶνος, Ath. 31 C.

Σταθμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω:—*to measure by rule* (στάθμη), Eur. Ion 1137: fut. mid. σταθμήσομαι as pass., *to be measured,* Ar. Ran. 797.—II. στα-θμοῦμαι, Ion. σταθμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.,=the act., Pind. O. 10 (11), 53:—also, *to calculate, estimate* (as

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tance or size, without actual measurement, Hdt. 2, 150; 9, 37, cf. Hemd. Plat. Lys. 205 A; *μετρεῖν ἢ σταθμᾶσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 643 C.—2. metaph., *to measure, estimate, judge of* a thing, *τινί, by* some fact, Hdt. 2, 2; 7, 237; so, *σταθμέεσθαι ὅτι.., judging* by the fact that.., Id. 8, 130, cf. 9, 37; absol., *to conjecture*, Soph. O. T. 1111:—cf. *σταθμόομαι*.—2. *to pay regard to, τι*, Plat. Lys. 205 A.

Σταθμεύω, (*σταθμός*) *to have* or *take up quarters*, App.

Στάθμη, ης, ἡ, (*ἵστημι*) *a carpenter's line* or *rule*, Lat. *amussis*, *δόρυ στάθμῃ εὐθύνειν*, Od.; *ἐπὶ στάθμην ἰθῦναι*, Od. 5, 545; also, *στάθμη δόρυ ἐξιθύνει*, Il. 15, 410; *διαβήτης καὶ στ., rule* and compass., Plat. Phil. 56 B:—but, strictly, *στάθμη* seems rather *the chalked line*, Lat. *linea rubricata*, than *the rule*, and so it is expressly distinguished from *κάνων* by Xen. Ages. 10, 2:—*λευκὴ στ., the line* that left no mark, Lat. *linea alba*, cf. Soph. Fr. 307; hence, of a person, with no power of judging, *ἀτεχνῶς λευκὴ στάθμη εἰμὶ πρὸς τοὺς καλούς*, Heind. Plat. Charm. 154 B.—2. proverb., *παρὰ στάθμην, by rule, straight, true*, Lat. *ad amussim*, Theogn. 543, 939, cf. Soph. Fr. 421 (but also, *beside the line, wrong*, Aesch. Ag. 1045); *κατὰ στάθμην νοεῖν*, to guess *aright*, Theocr. 25, 194:—*στάθμα πατρῴα, the measure* (of piety) towards his father, Pind. P. 6, 45:—for Pind. P. 2, 166, v. sub *ἕλκω* B. 3.—II. *the plummet, weight on the plumbline*.—III. like *γραμμή, the line which bounds the racecourse, the goal*, Lat. *meta*, *πρὸς στάθμαν δραμεῖν*, metaph. of man's life, Pind. N. 6, 13, cf. Eur. Ion 1514.—IV. metaph., *a law, rule, ὑπὸ στάθμᾳ νέμεσθαι*, Pind. Fr. 4, 5; *Ὑλλίδος στάθμης ἐν νόμοις*, i. e. according to laws of Dorian *rule*, Id. P. 1, 120.—V. *δοράτων στάθμαι*, the *butt-ends*, Diod. 17, 35.

Στάθμησις, ἡ, (*σταθμάω*) *a weighing out*.

Σταθμητικός, ή, όν, (*σταθμάω*) *of* or *fit for measuring*.

Σταθμητός, ή, όν, adj. verb. from *σταθμάω, to be measured, τινί*, by a standard, Plat. Charm. 154 B; *οὐ σταθμητός*, Arr.—II. (*στάθμη*) *straightened by a rule* or *level*.

Σταθμίδιον, ου, τό, = *σταθμίσιον*, susp.

Σταθμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, = *σταθμάω, to weigh*, E. M.

Σταθμικός, ή. όν, = *σταθμητικός*.

Σταθμίσιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σταθμός* III, *a balance*.

Σταθμίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *σταθμός*.

Σταθμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σταθμίζω*) *one who weighs*.

Σταθμοδότης, ου, ὁ, (*σταθμός, δίδωμι*) *he who assigns quarters, a quarter-master*, Plut. Demetr. 23.

Σταθμόνδε, adv., *to the stall, homewards*, Od. 9, 451.

Σταθμός, οῦ, ὁ, in Att. freq. with heterocl. plur. *τὰ σταθμά*, Soph. Phil. 489, O. T. 1139, etc.; but also *σταθμοί*, Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474: (*ἵστημι*)—*a standing place, shelter* for men or animals, freq. in Hom., of farm-yard buildings, *stables, stalls, fo'ds*, etc. (so Lat. *stabulum* from *stare*), Il. 2, 470, Od. 17, 200, etc.; also freq. in plur., Il. 18, 589, Hes. Th. 444, etc.; generally, *a dwelling, abode*, first in Hes. Th. 294, Pind. O. 5, 21, etc., and Trag.—2. *quarters, lodgings* for travellers or soldiers, Lat. *statio, mansio, castra*:—so in Persia, *σταθμοί* were *stations* or *stages* on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, *σταθμοὶ βασιλήϊοι*, Hdt. 5, 52; 6, 119: hence in reference to Persia it is used loosely of distances, *a day's journey, day's march*, usu. = 5 parasangs, or 150 stades, though this was by no means fixed, cf. Xen. An. 1, 2, 10–20, and Sturz Lex. Xen.—II. *an upright standing-post*, freq. in Hom.; sometimes of *the bearing pillar* of the roof, *παρὰ σταθμὸν τέγεος*, Od. 1, 333; 8, 458; sometimes of the *door-posts*, elsewh. *παραστάδες, ἀργύρεοι σταθμοὶ ἐν χαλκέῳ ἑστασαν οὐδῷ*, Od. 7, 89, cf. 10, 62, Il. 14, 167, etc.; so in Hdt. 1, 179, and Eur.: later, the plur. *σταθμά*, was used in this signf., Ar. Ach. 449.—III. (*ἵστημι* A. IV) *the weight* of the balance, Il. 12, 434:—*a certain weight, στ. σίτου*, Hdt. 2, 168; *σταθμὸν ἔχειν τάλαντον*, to weigh a talent, Id. 1, 14; abs. absol., *in weight, ἀναθήματα ἴσα σταθμόν*, Ib. 92; *ἡμιπλίνθια σταθμὸν διτάλαντα*, two talents *in* or *by weight*, Ib. 50; *σταθμὸν Βαβυλώνιον τάλαντον*, a talent, Babylonian *weight*, Id. 3, 89; *ἴστασαν σταθμῷ τι πρός τι*, Id. 2, 65:—*σταθμῶν ἀριθμῶν καὶ μετρῶν εὑρήματα*, Soph. Fr. 379, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11, 25, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 10, etc.:—hence, the *scale* or *balance*, Ar. Ran. 1365, 1407.

Σταθμοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (*σταθμός, ἔχω*) *a keeper of a house, landlord*, Aesch. Fr. 211: esp., *a lodging-house keeper, one who rents a whole house*, and *sublets it by separate rooms*, Böckh. P. E. 1, 188; 2, 15.

Σταθμόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*σταθμός*) *to bring to quarters*, etc.—II. the aor. mid. *σταθμώσασθαι* is freq. in Hdt. in signf. of *σταθμήσασθαι* (v. *σταθμάω*), *to conjecture, conclude by* or *from* a thing, c. dat., Hdt. 4, 58; 7, 11; *στ. τινι, ὅτι... to conclude* by a thing that..., Id. 3, 38; 7, 102.

Σταθμώδης, ες, (*σταθμός, εἶδος*) *full of dregs* or *sediment, foul, thick, turbid*, Hipp.

Σταθμών, όνος, ἡ, = *σταθμός* I, and II.

Σταίην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, Hom.

Σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖεν, Att. pl. opt. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, for *σταίημεν, σταίητε, σταίησαν*, as *θεῖμεν, θεῖτε, θεῖεν*.

ΣΤΑΙΣ, (more rarely *σταίς*, Lob. Paral. 88), τό, gen. *σταιτός*; Att. *στᾶς*:—*wheaten flour mixed and made into dough*, Hdt. 2, 36.—II. = *στέαρ*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Σταιτήϊος, η, ον, = sq.

Σταίτινος, η, ον, (*σταῖς*) *of wheaten flour* or *dough*, Hdt. 2, 47.

Σταιτίτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Epich. p. 37.

Σταιτώδης, ες, (*σταῖς, εἶδος*) *like* or *of wheaten flour*.

Στακτή, ῆς, ἡ, Lat. *stacte* or *stacta, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh* or *cinnamon, oil of myrrh* or *cinnamon*, Antiph. *Φρεαρρ.* 1, cf. Theophr. de Odor. 29.—Strictly fem. of *στακτός*.

Στακτικός, ή, όν, = sq.

Στακτός, ή, όν, (*στάζω*) *oozing out in drops, trickling* or *dropping*, *στ. μύρον*, Ar. Plut. 529; *χυλοὶ στ.*, Plat. Criti. 115 A: *στακτά, τά, resin, gums, balsams: στακτὸν ἔλαιον*, oil *that runs off without pressing, virgin*-oil, like *ὑγιακτή*:—*στ. ἅλμη, brine; στ. κονία, lime-water*, Geop.

Στάλα, ἡ, Dor. for *στήλη*, Pind.

Στᾰλᾰγέω, ῶ, late form for *σταλάω*, Or. Sib.

Στάλαγμα, ατος, τό, (*σταλάζω*) *that which drops, a drop*, Aesch. Eum. 802, Soph. Ant. 1224. [*στᾰ*]

Στᾰλαγμαῖος, α, ον, *in drops, drop by drop*.

Στᾰλαγμίας, ου, ὁ, *dropping, trickling*, Plin.

Στᾰλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σταλάζω*) *a dropping, dripping*, Aesch. Theb. 61, Eum. 247, 783, Soph. Fr. 340; *αἱματος*, Eur. Ion 351.

Στᾰλάζω, f. *-ξω*, = *στάζω* II, *σταλάω, to drop, drip*. Hence

Στᾰλακτικός, ή, όν, *dropping, dripping*, Diosc.

Στᾰλακτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *that which drops*, Id.

Στᾰλακτός, ή, όν, (*σταλάζω*) = *στακτός*, Id.

Στᾰλάσσω, Att. *-ττω*; fut. *-ξω* = *σταλάω* I, Eur. Phoen. 1388:—c. acc. cognato, *to have* a thing *dripping* with., Sappho 82; cf. *στάζω* II, *καταστάζω*.—Il. = *σταλάω* II, *δάκρυ στ.*, Eur. Hel. 633.

Στᾰλάω, = *στάζω* II, *to drop, drip*, Anth. P. 5, 237.—II. trans., *to let fall in drops, δάκρυ*, Ib. 7, 553:—also *σταλάζω, σταλάσσω*.

Στᾰλῐβών, όνος, ἡ, *a drop*.

Στᾰλίδωμα, ατος, τό, as if from *σταλιδόω*, = *σταλίς*. [*ῐ*]

Στάλιξ, ικος, ἡ, Dor. for *σταλίς*, Anth. P. 6, 109, 187; 7, 338. [*ᾰ*]

Στᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. *στάλιξ* (*ἵστημι*): *any thing set up; a stake to which nets were fastened*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2, 8; 6, 7; cf. *σχαλίς*.

Στᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for *στηλίς*.

†Στάλκας, α, ὁ, *Stalcas*, an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

Στᾰλουργός, όν, Dor. for *στηλ-* (*στήλη, *ἔργω*):—*τύμβος στ., a grave with a στήλη* or *gravestone*, Anth. P. 7, 423.

Σταλτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *στέλλω*, Clem. Al.

Σταλτικός, ή, όν, (*στέλλω*) *drawing together, contracting* or *lessening* a thing, c. gen., Arist. Probl. 1, 33, Ath., etc.

Σταλτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *στέλλω*.

Στᾰλύζω, f. *-ξω, to weep*: hence *ἀστᾰλύζω, ἀνασταλύζω, νεοστάλυξ*. (Prob. from *στάζω, σταλάζω*.)

Στᾰμᾰγορίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for *στημαγ-*, (*στῆμα, ἀγείρω*) *the twisting of several threads of the warp into one*, ap. Hesych.

Στᾶμεν, Dor. for *στῆναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, Pind.

†Σταμένης, ους, ὁ, *Stamenes*, a satrap of Babylonia, Arr. An. 4, 18, 3.

Στᾰμίν or *στᾰμίς* (no nom. is found in use), *ῖνος, ἡ* (*ἵστημι*):—*any thing that stands up*; esp., in plur., *the ribs of a ship standing up* from the keel, Lat. *statumina, ἴκρια ἁραρὼν θαμέσι σταμῖνεσσι*, fitting planks to the close-set *ribs*, Od. 5, 252. [*ῐ* in gen.]

Σταμνάριον, ου, τό, dim. of *στάμνος*, Eupol. Maric. 17, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

Σταμνίον, ου, τό, dim. of *στάμνος*, Ar. Ran. 22, Lys. 196.

Σταμνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. of sq.

Στάμνος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, Hermipp. Phorm. 2, 7 (*ἵστημι*): *an earthen jar* or *bottle for racking off wine*, l. c., Ar. Plut. 545,—which operation was called *κατασταμνίζειν*: generally, *a jar*, Hipp.

Στάν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 from *ἵστημι*, for *ἔσταν, ἔστησαν*, Il.—2. neut. of part. *στάς, στᾶσα*.

Στανύω, Cretic for *ἱστημι*, Inscr.

Στάξις, ἡ, (*στάζω*) *a dropping, drip-*

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ping, trickling, e. g. of blood from the nose, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Στάς, σᾶσα, στάν, part. aor. 2 of ἵστημι, Hom.

Στάς, Att. for σταῖς, q. v.

Στάσάνη, ης, ἡ, (ἵστημι) *a pledge given*, ap. Hesych. [σᾰ]

†Στᾰσάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Stasanor*, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 3, 29.

†Στασέας, ου, ὁ, *Staseas*, a peripatetic of Naples, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.

Στᾰσιάζω, f. -άσω (στάσις): intr., *to rebel, revolt, rise in rebellion, τινί, against* one, Hdt. 4, 160, Xen. An. 2, 5, 28; ἐπί τινι, Hdt. 1, 60; περί τινος, about or for a thing, Hdt. 5, 66, etc.; ἑνεκά τινος, Id. 9, 27:—generally, *to form parties, quarrel, be at odds*, Hdt. 1, 59; 7, 2; 9, 27, Plat. Rep. 488 B, etc.; στ. μετά τινος, *to side* with one *against* another, Ar. Eq. 590:—esp., of states, *to be at discord, be distracted by factions and party-strife*, Ar. Av. 1014, Thuc. 4, 1, 66, etc.

Στᾰσιάρχης, ου, ὁ, Dio C., and στᾰσίαρχος, ου, ὁ, Aesch. Supp. 13 (στάσις, ἄρχω):—*the chief of a band* or *company*, Aesch.: esp., *the head of a party, a leader in sedition*, Dio C.

Στᾰσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (στασιάζω) *the raising of sedition*, Thuc. 4, 130; 8, 94.

Στᾰσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (στασιάζω) *one who stirs up to sedition*, N. T. Hence

Στᾰσιαστικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a party: seditious, factious*, Plat. Polit. 303 C. Adv. -κῶς, στ. ἔχειν, to be *factious*, Id. Phaedr. 263 A, Dem. 245, 20.

†Στασικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Stasicrates*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 91.

Στάσιμος, ον, rarely η, ον; (στάσις):—act., *setting, stopping*: τὰ στάσιμα τοῦ αἵματος, *styptics*, Hipp. 638.—II. pass., *brought to a stand: standing, stationary*, στ. ὕδωρ, Xen. Oec. 20, 11: *set, firm*, like στρυφνός, opp. to ὑγρός, Hipp., Foës. Oecon.:—generally, *stable, steady, regular, set*, κίνησις, φύσις, Plat. Soph. 256 B, Rep. 539 D; so adv. -μως, Id. Tim. 55 E: τὸ στ. τοῦ ἵππου, heavy cavalry, Polyb. 3, 65, 6.—2. of men, *steady*, Lat. *constans*, Polyb. 21, 5, 5: τὸ στ., *steadiness*, Id. 6, 58, 13: used of the Hypodorian mode in music, Arist. Probl. 19, 48.—3. ἀργύριον στάσιμον, money *out at interest*, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 39.—4. στάσιμον (sc. μέλος), τό, in tragedy, *a song of the chorus continued without the interruption of dialogue* or *anapaestics*, and perhaps so named from its *regular* structure; or, acc. to others, because the στάσιμον was not sung till the chorus *had taken its place* in the orchestra, after the πάροδος, cf. Herm. Arist. Poët. 12, 8, Elem. Metr. p. 724, sq.; στάσιμον is also called στάσις μελῶν in Ar. Ran. 1281:—in comedy there were no στάσιμα, Herm. Arist. Poët. 12, 2.—III. (στάσις III) *weighed, weighable*. [ᾰ]

†Στασῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Stasinus*, a poet of Cyprus, Ath. 682 C.

Στᾰσιοκοπέω, ῶ, (κόπτω) *to stir up sedition*.

Στᾰσιοποιέω, ῶ, *to cause sedition*.

Στάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἵστημι) act. *a placing, setting*.—II. (ἵστημι A. IV) *a weighing, weighing off* or *to*, στ. μισθοῦ, *the weighing out* or *paying of wages*, Hipp.

B. (ἵσταμαι) pass., *a standing, the posture of standing*, Aesch. Eum. 36; (al. βάσιν), Xen. Cyn. 2, 8; ἀπόφασις τοῦ ἑστάναι acc. to Plat. Crat. 426 D; opp. to φορά, κίνησις, Ib. 437 A, etc.—2. *the place* or *way in which one stands* or *should stand, a position, post, station*, Hdt. 9, 21, 26, and Att.: esp. *a point of the compass*, στάσις τῶν ὡρέων, τοῦ νότου, τῆς μεσαμβρίης, Hdt. 2, 26, etc.—3. *the state* or *condition in which a person is*, Lat. *status*, ἐν καλλίονι στάσει εἶναι, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.—4. στάσις μελῶν, v. sub στάσιμος II. 4.—II. *a party, company, band*, Aesch. Cho. 114, 459, Eum. 311;—esp., *one for seditious purposes, an illegal union* to carry out political views, *a faction, party*, Theogn. 51, 779, Solon 15, 19, Hdt. 1, 59, 60, etc.; αἱ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις, Thuc. 4, 71:—hence,—2. *sedition, faction, discord*, Pind. N. 9, 31, etc., Hdt. 5, 28, Thuc., etc.; στ. ἀντιάνειρα, Pind. O. 12, 23; εἰς λόγου στάσιν ἐπελθεῖν, Soph. Tr. 1180; στάσει νοσοῦσα πόλις, Eur. H. F. 34; στάσεις παύειν, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 14; ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 56 D; πόλεμοι καὶ στάσεις, Plat. Phaed. 66 C; στάσεις καὶ διαστάσεις, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 12; στάσις ἐνεστι ταῖς γνώμαις, Thuc. 2, 20; οὐκ ἔνι στάσις, there's no *denying* it, Aesch. Pers. 738. [῭–]

†Στᾰσίχορος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Στησίχορος.

Στᾰσιώδης, ες, (στάσις, εἶδος) *seditious, tumultuous*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 4.

Στᾰσίωρον, τό, in Eur. Cycl. 53, usu. explained by στάσις ἐν ὄρει, *a mountain-fold*;—but, prob., it ought to be στασιωρός, ὁ, (ὥρα) *watcher of the station* or *fold*, like θυρωρός, πυλωρός.

Στᾰσιωτεία, ας, ἡ, *a state of faction*, formed after πολιτεία, Plat. Legg. 715 B, 832 C: from

Στᾰσιώτης, ου, ὁ, (στάσις B. II) *one who stirs up sedition*, esp. *one of a party* or *faction, a partisan*; in plur., *the members of a party* or *faction in a state, partisans*, οἱ τοῦ Μεγακλέους στ., Hdt. as 1, 60, cf. 59, 173, etc., Thuc., etc.:—*the champions* of a cause, and with a punning allusion to στάσιμοι, as opp. to οἱ ῥέοντες, Plat. Theaet. 181 A. Hence

Στᾰσιωτικός, ή, όν, *inclined to faction, seditious*, Thuc. 4, 130; 7, 57. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Pol. 5, 6, 15.

Στάσκε, Ion. for ἔστη, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἵστημι, Il. 3, 217.

†Στατανὸς οἶνος, ὁ, wine *of Statana* (a city of lower Italy), Ath. 26 D.

Στᾰτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἵστημι, *that must be placed*.—II. στατέον, *one must place*.

Στάτευσις, ἡ,=στάθευσις, Arist. Meteor. 4, 2, 1: from

Στᾰτεύω,=σταθεύω, q. v.

Στᾰτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ἵστημι A. IV) *any weight*.—II. esp. *a coin of a certain weight, a stater*, at Athens *of silver*, called also τετράδραχμος, = about †70.4 cts.; † though, later, esp. in Philip's time and afterwards, a *gold stater* was current at Athens, worth 20 Att. drachmae, or †$3. 52†. The *stater* first occurs as a name for the *Persian gold coin*, Hdt. 3, 130: the oldest were struck by Croesus in Lydia (cf. Hdt. 1, 54); Darius Hystaspis struck them of very pure gold, and they are said to have been called from him *Darics* (like a *Louis d'or*, a *Napoleon*, etc.), worth about *11. 1s. 10d.*, †English, or $5.33†,—στατῆρες Δαρεικοί, Hdt. 7, 28, cf. Ar. Plut. 816, Thuc. 8, 28. There were other staters in Greece, as the Cyzicene,= 28 Att. drachmae, Dem. 914, 11; the basest was the Phocaean, Thuc. 4, 52, Dem. 1019, 16. Cf. Hussey Ancient W. and M. 3, 4; 7, 2, sq., and Dict. Antiqq.—III. *one who owes money, a debtor*, opp. to ὑποδοτήρ, Epich. p. 66. Hence

Στᾰτηριαῖος, α, ον, *worth, of the value of a* στατήρ, Theopomp. (Com.) Call. 3:—στατηρίδιος is a dub. form.

Στᾰτηρός, ά, όν,=σταθερός, dub.

Στᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, Att. for σταιτίας.

Στᾰτίζω, poet. for ἵστημι, *to place*: pass.=ἵσταμαι, *to stand*, Eur. Alc. 90:—the act. is also used intr., *to stand*, Eur. El. 315.

Στᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ἵστημι) *causing to stand, bringing to a standstill*, Arist. Probl. 13, 5: ἡ στατική, *as astringent* herb, *staticé*.—II. (ἵστημι A. IV) *skilled in weighing*, Plat. de Justo 375 C:—hence ἡ στατική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), *Statics, the science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest*, opp. to dynamics, Plat. Charm. 166 B, Phil. 55 E. Adv. -κῶς.

†Στατίλιος and -ίλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Statilius*, Plut.

Στάτινος, η, ον, (στάς) Att. for σταίτινος. [ᾰ]

Στατίτης, ου, ὁ, (στάς) Att. for σταιτίτης.

Στᾰτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ἵστημι, *placed, standing*, στατὸς ἵππος, *a stalled* horse, Il. 6, 506; 15, 263; στατὸν ὕδωρ, *standing* water, Soph. Phil. 716; στατοῖς λιπνοισι, Id. Fr. 724:—στατὸς χιτών, like ὀρθοστάδιας and στάδιος χιτών (v. στάδιος II), Plut. Alcib. 32.—II. οἱ Στατοί =Ἀγαθοεργοί, Ruhnk. Tim.

†Στατωνία, ας, ἡ, *Statonia*, a city of the Tyrrheni, Strab. p. 226.

Σταῦ, τό, an ancient Greek letter, ς, which stood between ε and ζ, and was retained as a numeral,= 6; cf. κόππα, σαμπί.

Σταυηδόν, adv., (σταυρός) *like a pale* or *cross*, susp.

Σταυροειδής, ές, *shaped like a pale* or *cross*.

Σταυρός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἵστημι) *an upright pale* or *stake*, σταυροὶ ἐκτὸς ἔλασσε διαμπερὲς ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα στιγεῖς καὶ θαμέας, Od. 14, 11, cf. Il. 24, 453: also of *piles*, Hdt. 5, 16: cf. σταύρωμα:—later, *the cross*, as the Roman instrument of crucifixion, N. T.: its form was represented by the Gr. letter T, Luc. Jud. Voc.

Σταυρότυπος, ον, (στανρός, τύπτω) *marked with the cross*, Eccl.

Σταυροφάνεια, ας, ἡ, (σταυρός, φαίνομαι) *the appearance of the Holy Cross*, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Σταυρόω, ῶ, (σταυρός) *to strike in pales, to impalisade* a place, Thuc. 6, 100.—II. *to crucify*, Polyb. 1, 66, 4, cf. ἀναστ. Hence

Σταύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a place secured with a palisade*; or *the palisade* itself, Lat. *vallum*, Thuc. 5, 10; 6, 64, Xen. etc.

Σταύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (σταυρόω) *a palisading*: also=foreg., Thuc. 7, 5.—II. *crucifixion*, Eccl. Hence

Σταυρώσιμος, ον, *of the crucifixion*, ἡμέρα στ., Eccl.

Σταυρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and σταυρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (σταυρόω) *one who drives in pales* or *stakes*.—II. *a crucifier*, Eccl.

Στᾰφῐδευταῖος, α, ον, (στάφις) *of dried and pressed grapes*, like σταφιδίτης, Hipp.

Στᾰφίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στᾰφίς. [ῐ]

Στᾰφιδίος, ον,=στᾰφιδίτης, οἶνος, Hipp. [ῐ]

Στᾰφῐδίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *raisin-wine*.

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. **Στᾰφῐδοποιΐα**, ας, ἡ, *a making of raisins*, Geop.

Στᾰφῐδόω, ῶ, *to dry grapes, make raisins*, Diosc.: from

Στᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a dried grape, raisin*, also **ἀσταφίς**, Theocr. 27, 9. (Akin to **σταφυλή** and **στέμφυλον**.)

Στᾰφῠλάγρα, ας, ἡ, (**σταφυλή** III, **ἀγρεύω**) *a forceps for taking hold of the uvula*, Paul. Aeg.

ΣΤΑΦΥΛΗ, ῆς, ἡ, *a bunch of grapes*, **σταφυλῇσι μέγα βρίθουσαν ἄλωήν**, Il. 18, 561; **ἡμερὶς ἠβώωσα τεθῆλει δὲ σταφυλῇσι**, Od. 5, 69, etc.; cf. Plat. Legg. 844 E.—2. *the uvula in the throat when swollen at the lower end so as to resemble a grape* on the stalk, Hipp., Nicoph. Incert. 8. Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12; cf. Foës. Oecon.; and v. sub **κατάῤῥους**:—also *a vine*.—II. parox., **σταφύλη**, *the plummet in a carpenter's level*; also *the level* itself; hence, **ἵπποι σταφύλῃ ἐπὶ νῶτον ἴσαι**, horses equal in height even to *a level*, matched to a nicety, Il. 2, 765.

Στᾰφῠληκόμος, ον, (**σταφυλή**, **κομέω**) *cultivating grapes*, Nonn.

Στᾰφῠλητομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of grapes*.

Στᾰφῠλητόμος, ον, (**τέμνω**) *cutting grapes*.

Στᾰφῠλίζω, (**σταφύλη**) *to make even by a level* or *plumb-line*.

Στᾰφῠλῖνος, η, ον, (**σταφυλή**) *of a bunch of grapes*. [ῠ]

Στᾰφῠλῖνος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, a kind of *carrot*, or *parsnep*, Hipp., and Diosc. 3, 59.—II. ὁ **στ.**, *an insect like the* **σφανδύλη**, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 6.

Στᾰφῠλῐον, ου, τό, dim. of **σταφυλή**. M. Anton. 6, 13. [ῠ]

Στᾰφῠλίς, ίδος, ἡ, like **σταφυλή**, *a bunch of grapes*, Theocr. 27, 9.—II. *the stalk on which grapes hang*, Lat. *racemus*.

†**Σταφυλίτης**, ου, ὁ, appell. of Bacchus from **σταφυλή**, Ael. V. H. 3, 41.

Στᾰφῠλοβολεῖον, and **στᾰφῠλοβόλιον**, ου, τό, (**βάλλω**) *a place in which grapes are put for pressing*.

Σταφυλοκαύστης, ου, ὁ, *burning the uvula*, Paul. Aeg.

Στᾰφῠλοκλοπίδης, ου, ὁ, (**σταφυλή**, **κλέπτω**) *a stealer of grapes*, Leon. Al. 42.

†**Στάφυλος**, ου, ὁ, *Staphylus*, son of Bacchus and Ariadne, Ap. Rh. 3, 996: acc. to Plut. Thes. 20, son of Theseus and Ariadne; an Argonaut, Apollod. 1, 9, 16.—2. a historian of Naucratis, Strab. p. 475.

Στᾰφῠλοτομέω, ῶ, *to cut bunches of grapes*.—II. *to cut out the swollen uvula*, Artemid. 3, 46: and

Στᾰφῠλοτομία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of grapes*: from

Στᾰφῠλοτόμος, ον, (**σταφυλή**, **τέμνω**) *cutting grapes*.—II. *cutting out the swollen uvula*: **τὸ στ.**, *a knife for this purpose*, Paul. Aeg.

Στᾰφῠλοφόρος, ον, (**σταφυλή**, **φέρω**) *bearing grapes*.—II. **τὸ στ. μόριον**, *the uvula*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12.

Στᾰφύλωμα, ατος, τό, *a defect in the eye inside the cornea*. [ῠ]

Σταχάνη, ης, ἡ, (**ἵστημι**) *a balance*; Doric word.

Στᾰχῡηκομάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (**στάχυς**, **κομάω**) *to bear ears of corn for hair*, of fields, Opp. C. 2, 150; cf. Lob. Phryn. 629: from

Στᾰχῡηκόμος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **κομέω**) *cultivating ears of corn*, Nonn.

Στᾰχῡηλόγος, ον, *gleaning ears of corn*.

Στᾰχῡηρός, ά, όν, *with ears of corn*: **τὰ στ.**, *the plants that bear ears, the grasses*, Theophr.

Στᾰχῡητόμος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **τέμνω**) *cutting ears of corn, reaping*, Anth. P. 6, 95.

Στᾰχῡητρόφος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **τρέφω**) *feeding ears of corn*, Anth. P. 7, 209.

Στᾰχῡηφόρος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **φέρω**) *bearing ears of corn*, Anth., Nonn.

Στᾰχύϊνος, η, ον, *of an ear of corn*, Lat. *spiceus*. [ῠ]

Στᾰχύμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (**στάχυς**, **μήτηρ**) *mother of ears of corn*, epith. of Isis, Anth. Plan. 264.

Στᾰχῦοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (**στάχυς**, **βάλλω**) *to put forth ears of corn, to put forth the ear*, Theophr.

Στᾰχῦόθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, (**στάχυς**, **θρίξ**) epith. of the **νάρδος**, *the leaves of which form ears*, Mel. 1, 45.

Στᾰχῦολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to glean ears of corn*: and

Στᾰχυολογία, ας, ἡ, *a gleaning of ears of corn*: from

Στᾰχῦολόγος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **λέγω**) *gleaning ears of corn*.

Στᾰχῦόομαι, as pass., (**στάχυς**) *to have* or *be furnished with an ear of corn*: *to be in ear*, Diosc.

Στᾰχῦοπλόκᾰμος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **πλόκαμος**) *having the hair wreathed with ears of corn*, Orph. Lith. 240.

Στᾰχῦοστέφᾰνος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **στέφανος**) *crowned with ears of corn*, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Στᾰχῦοτρόφος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **τρέφω**) *feeding ears of corn*, Orph. H. 39, 3.

Στᾰχῦοφόρος, ον, (**στάχυς**, **φέρω**) *bearing ears of corn*.

ΣΤΑΧΥΣ, υος, ὁ: pl. acc. **στάχυς**, Ar. Eq. 393:—*an ear of corn*, Lat. *spica*, usu. in plur., Il. 23, 598, Hes. Op. 471, etc.; metaph., **στ. ἄτης**, Aesch. Pers. 821:—in Eur. of the Theban **Σπαρτοί**, Phoen. 939, H. F. 5.—II. generally, *a plant*; and, poet., *a scion, child, progeny*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 22; cf. **καρπός** I. 1.—III. *the lower part of the abdomen*, Lat. *pubes*, Poll. 2, 168.—IV. the plant *stachys, woundwort*, Diosc. 3, 110. (Akin to Germ. *Achel, Stachel*.) [ᾰ: ῡ in Eur. H. F. 5.]

†**Στάχυς**, υος, ὁ, *Stachys*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Στᾰχῠώδης, ες, (**στάχυς**, **εἶδος**) *like ears of corn*, Theophr.

Στέᾰρ, τό, gen. **στέᾰτος**: contr. **στῆρ**, **στητός** (**ἵστημι**):—*stiff fat, tallow, suet*, such as ruminating animals have, Lat. *sevum, sebum*, **στέατος μέγας τροχός**, a large cake of *suet*, Od. 21, 178, 183:—**πιμελή** is *soft fat* (v. sub voc.); but we find **στέαρ** used for **πιμελή** in Xen. An. 5, 4, 28.—II. =**σταῖς**, *dough made from wheaten flour*, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 20, 2, ubi v. Schneid.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; as vice versa **σταῖς** (q. v.) is used for **στέαρ**:—also *leaven*, **ζύμη**, Galen.—III.=**στεάτωμα**. [ᾰ in the oblique cases, cf. **στεάτιον**; but they seem to be always used as dissyll., as in Od. Il. c.] Hence

Στεάτῐνος, η, ον, *of tallow*.—II.=**σταίτινος**, Aesop. [ᾰ]

Στεάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from **στέαρ**, Alex. Eretr. 1. [ᾰ]

Στεατόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (**στέαρ**) *to turn into tallow* or *suet*:—pass., *to be fatted*, LXX.; esp. *to get a* **στεάτωμα**.

Στεατώδης, ες, (**στέαρ**, **εἶδος**) *tallowy*, **ζῶα στ.**, *animals that have tallow* or *suet*, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 5, Part. An. 2, 6, 2.

Στεάτωμα, ατος, τό, (**στεατόω**) *a kind of fatty tumour*, Galen.

Στεγάζω, f. -άσω,=**στέγω**, *to cover, wrap around*, Soph. El. 781; **ἀσπίδες τὰ σώματα στεγάζουσι**, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 32:—**πλοῖον ἐστεγασμένον**, a *decked* vessel, Antipho 132, 8.

Στεγάνη, ης, ἡ, (**στεγανός**) *a covering*, Anth. P. 6, 294. [ᾰ]

Στεγᾰνογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *the art of secret writing*: from

Στεγᾰνογράφος, ον, *writing in secret hand* or *cipher*.

Στεγᾰνόμιον, ου, τό, *house-rent*, Ath. 8 D.

Στεγᾰνόμος, ον, (**στέγη**, **νέμω** III) *inhabiting a house*, **ὁ στ.**, *the master of a house*, Lyc. 1095; v. Lob. Phryn. 641.

Στεγανόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (**στεγανός**, **πούς**) *covering one's self with one's feet*, Alcman 56; cf. **σκιάποδες**.—II. **στεγανόποδες**, *animals that have their toes connected by a membrane, web-footed animals*; opp. to **σχιζόποδες**, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3: cf. **στεγνός**.

Στεγᾰνός, ή, όν, (**στέγω**): *covered*, **τινί**, by a thing, Soph. Ant. 114; *roofed over*, Thuc. 3, 21.—2. *close, compact, water-proof*, **τρίχες**, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.—3. metaph. of persons, *close, reserved*, Lat. *tectus homo*, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; **στεγανώτατα τὴν αὑτοῦ γνώμην ἐνδον κατεῖχε**, Memnon 6, cf. Anth. P. 5, 216: proverb., **Ἀρεοπαγίτου στεγανώτερος**.—4. *closed up, obstructed*, **νηδύς**, Nic. Al. 367.—II. act. *covering*, **δοκοὶ στ.**, rafters, Eur. Cret. 2, 7: *confining, enclosing*, **δίκτυον**, Aesch. Ag. 358.—2. *constipating, astringent*: cf. the contr. form **στεγνός**.—III. adv. **-νῶς**, *closely, in a close, thick stream*, **στ. ἰέναι**, Thuc. 4, 100.

Στεγᾰνόω, ῶ, (**στεγανός**)=**στέγω**. Hence

Στεγάνωμα, ατος, τό, *roofing-timber*. [ᾰ]

Στέγαρχος, ου, ὁ, (**στέγη**, **ἄρχω**) *master of the house*, Hdt. 1, 133.

Στεγάρχων, οντος, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Στέγᾰσις, ή, (**στεγάζω**) *a covering*: *roofing*.

Στέγασμα, ατος, τό, (**στεγάζω**): *any thing which covers* or *shelters, a covering*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10: esp., *a roof*, Lat. *tectum*, opp. to a **σκέπασμα**, Plat. Polit. 279 D, cf. Criti. 111 C.

Στεγαστέον, verb. adj. from **στεγάζω**, *one must cover*, Xen. Eq. 12, 7.

Στεγαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (**στεγάζω**) *a tile*.

Στεγαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (**στεγάζω**) *one who covers*.

Στεγαστός, ή, όν, (**στεγάζω**) *covered, sheltered*.

Στεγαστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (**στεγάζω**) *that covers* or *serves for covering*, **διφθέρα**, Hdt. 1, 194.

Στέγαστρον, ου, τό, (**στεγάζω**) *a covering, cover, wrapper*, Aesch. Cho. 984, cf. Fr. 344; esp. of leather, Lat. *segestrium, segestre*, Plut. Crass. 3.—2. *a place in which to hide* or *keep* any thing, *a receptacle*, Antiph. Aphr. 1, 9.—3. *a covered carriage*.

Στέγη, ης, ἡ, also **τέγη**, (**στέγω**):—*a roof*, Lat. *tectum*, Hdt. 6, 27, Aesch., etc.—II. *a roofed place, a chamber, room*, Hdt. 2, 2, 148; *a tent*, Soph. Aj. 108; a hare's *seat* or *form*, Id. Fr. 184.—2. esp. in plur., like Lat. *tecta, a house, dwelling*, Aesch. Ag. 3, 518, Soph., etc.; **κατὰ στέγας**, *at home*, Soph. O. T. 637, etc.—III. *the deck of a ship*. Hence

Στεγήρης, ες, (**στέγη**, *ἄρω?) *with a covering* or *roof, roofed*, **οἶκος**, Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 242.

Στεγίτης, ου, ὁ, (**στέγη**) *belonging to a roof, house* or *room, to be found*

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therein :—στεγῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a prostitute* (*whose haunt is called* στέγος or τέγος).

Στεγνός, ή, όν, contr. from στεγανός, (στέγω) : —*covered, water-tight, water-proof*, πῖλος, Hdt. 4, 23 ; σκηνώματα, Eur. Cycl. 324 ; στ. πρὸς ὕδωρ καὶ πρὸς χιόνα, Hipp. :—στεγνά, *covered dwellings*, Xen. Oec. 7, 19.—2. *closed, costive*, Hipp.—3. στεγνὰ πτερά, wings *joined by a membrane*, like those of the bat, Nic. Th. 762 ; cf. στεγανόπους II. Hence

Στεγνότης, ητος, ἡ, *closeness* : στ. γαστρός, *costiveness*, Hipp.

Στεγνοφυής, ές, (στεγνός, φυή) *of thick nature*, Anth. P. 11, 354.

Στεγνόω, ῶ, (στεγνός) *to cover closely*.—II. *to make costive* : *to check bleeding*, Diosc.—2. *to solder, lute* ; whence, συστεγνόω, *to solder together* ; cf. Lat. *stagnum, stannum*, i. e. *soldering-metal*. Hence

Στέγνωσις, ἡ, *a making close* or *costive, a checking of natural evacuations*, etc., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. *a soldering*. Hence

Στεγνωτικός, ή, όν, *suited for making costive, astringent*, Diosc.

Στεγονόμον, ου, τό, (στέγος) = στεγανόμιον.

Στέγος, ους, τό, = the Homeric τέγος, *a roof*, Aesch. Pers. 141, Ag. 310, Soph. Aj. 307, etc. :—*a cinereal urn*, Soph. El. 1165 :—τάφος, *a grave*, Lyc. 1098.

ΣΤΕΤΩ, f. -ξω, *to cover closely*, esp. *so as to keep out wet*, δόμος ἀλλὰ στέγων, a house *that keeps out* the sea, i. e. a good ship, Aesch. Supp. 134 ; absol., νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι, not *water-tight*, Thuc. 2, 94 : so in mid., ναῦς οὐκ ἐστέξατο κῦμα, Phalaec. 5.—2. generally, *to keep off, fend off*, πῖλοι οὐκ ἔστεγον τοξεύματα, Thuc. 4, 34 ; δόρυ πολέμιον στέγειν, Aesch. Theb. 216, cf. 797 ; πληγάς, Ar. Vesp. 1295 ; στ. τινός, *to protect from*..., Plat. Rep. 415 E :—mid., στέγεσθαι ὄμβρους, *to keep off* rain *from one's self*, Pind. P. 4, 144.—II. *to cover over, shelter, protect*, πύργοι πόλιν στέγουσιν, Soph. O. C. 15 ; cf. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33.—2. *to cover and conceal, kakón τι στέγεις ὑπὸ σκότῳ*, Eur. Phoen. 1214 ; στ. σιγῇ, Soph. O. T. 341 ; τί χρὴ στέγειν ἢ τί λέγειν, Id. Phil. 136 ; cf. Valck. Hipp. 674 : so in pass., *to be kept secret*, Thuc. 6, 72.—III. *to hold water within* itself, Plat. Rep. 621 A, Criti. 111 D ; δάκρυον ὄμμαθ' οὐκέτι στέγει, Eur. I. A. 888 : hence, τὸ μὴ στέγον, *a leaky vessel*, οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην μὴ στέγοντα πιμπλάναι, Eur. Incert. 9 ; hence applied by Plat. to a soul *incontinent* of desire, Rep. 586 B : then, —2. generally, *to contain, hold* any thing, as ashes, Soph. El. 1118, Eur. Ion 1412, Plat.—3. *to bear up against, resist*, Polyb. 3, 53, 2 ; 19, 8, 4, etc. ; —whence some read in Soph. O. T. 11, στέξαντες, *bearing*, v. Dind. ad l. (Lat. *tego, tectum* ; Germ. *decken, Dach* ; our *deck*.)

Στεία, ἡ, worse form for στία.

Στειβενής, στειβία, = στιβενής, στιβία, dub.

Στείβω, lengthd. from root ΣΤΙΒ- : fut. στείψω : aor. 2 ἔστῐβον : —cf. στιβέω, στίβω. *To tread* or *stamp on, tread under foot*, of horses, στείβοντες νέκυάς τε καὶ ἀσπίδας, Il. 11, 534 ; 20, 499 : but, στείβον ἐν βόθροισιν εἵματα, *washed* the clothes *by treading them* in the water, Od. 6, 92, like *walken* in Germ. :—νόμον στ., Nic. Th. 609 ; cf. sub στίβω.—2. c. acc. cognato, χορὸν στείβ., *to tread* a measure, dance, Eur. Ion 495.—3. absol., *to tread*, Eur. Hel. 689, Hipp. 217.—4. mid., *to go upon any one's track, to chase, trace, hunt out*, Theocr. 17, 122 ; so in act., Eur. Hipp. 217.—II. *to stamp down, stamp tight*, Opp. C. 1, 456. (Hence στιπτός, στιβάς, στιβαρός, στιβεύω, στῖφος, στιφρός : στύφω, στυφελός, στυφλός, στυφρός, στρυφνός : στύπος, στύπη, στύππη, στύπαξ, στυπάζω : στοιβή, στοιβάζω : στόβος, στυβάζω : στόμφος, στομφάζω : στέμβω, στεμβάζω, στέμφυλον : akin to Lat. *stipo, stipes, stupa, stuppa*, our *step, stop, stamp, stump*.)

Στείλα, aor. Ep. from στέλλω, for ἔστειλα, Hom.

Στειλαιός, ὁ, = sq., Hipp.

Στειλεά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. στειλεή : —*the hole for the handle of an axe*, Od. 21, 422 : cf. στελεά, στελεών, στέλεχος.

Στειλεόν, οῦ, τό, *the handle* or *helve of an axe fitted in the* στειλεά, Od. 5, 236.

Στειλεόν, τό, = foreg.

Στεινάχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *narrow-necked*, Ion. for στεν-, Anth. P. 6, 248.

Στεινόπορος, ον, Ion. for στενόπορος, Hdt.

Στεινός, ή, όν, Ion. for στενός, *narrow*, Hdt.

Στεῖνος, εος, τό, (στείνω) : —*a narrow, close* or *confined space*, Il. 8, 476, Od. 22, 460 ; στ. ὁδοῦ, *a narrow part* of the way, *a pass*, Il. 23, 419 ; στ. μάχης, *the press* of battle, Il. 15, 426. —II. generally, *press, straits, distress*, πόνοι καὶ στείνεα, Lat. *angustiae*, H. Hom. Ap. 533.—Cf. Att. στένος.

Στεινόω, (στεινός) Ion. for στενόω, = sq.

Στείνω, Att. στένω : (στεινός) : —*to make strait, narrow* or *close, to confine, straiten*, Orph. Arg. 112.—II. elsewh. only in pass., στείνομαι, στένομαι, *to become strait, to be narrowed*, θύρετρα στείνεται φεύγοντι, Od. 18, 386 : *to be straitened for room*, Il. 14, 34 : and so,—2. *to be* or *become full, be thronged*, Hes. Th. 160 : c. gen., *to be full of* a thing, στείνοντο δὲ σηκοὶ ἀρνῶν ἠδ' ἐρίφων, Od. 9, 219 ; c. dat., *with* a thing, ποταμὸς στεινόμενος νεκύεσσι, Il. 21, 220.—3. hence, metaph., *to be straitened, distressed*, Hes. Th. 160 : ἀρνειὸς λαχμῷ στεινόμενος, *distressed by weight* of wool, Od. 9, 445.—Cf. Att. στένω. Hence

Στείνωμα, ατος, τό, = Att. στένωμα, *a narrow place*.

Στεινωπός, όν, Att. στεν-, *made narrow, straitened*, στ. ὁδός, Il. 7, 143 ; 23, 416 :—στεινωπός, ἡ, *a narrow way, pass*, Od. 12, 234. (For the compos., v. sub στενωπός.)

Στείομεν, Ep. for στῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2. from ἵστημι, Il. 15, 297 ; like βείομεν for βῶμεν, τραπείομεν for τράπωμεν, etc.

Στειπτός, ή, όν, (στείβω) = στιπτός, q. v.

Στείρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. στείρη, (στεῖρος, στερεός) : —*the stout beam of a ship's keel*, esp. *the curved part of it, cutwater*, Lat. *carina*, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα στείρῃ πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε, Il. 1, 482, Od. 2, 428 : also, στείρωμα, στερίωμα, στήριγμα. (Strictly fem. from στεῖρος.)

Στεῖρα, ή, (στερφός, στέρφος q. v.) in Hom. βοῦς στεῖρα, *a barren* cow, Od. 10, 522 ; 11, 30,—where στεῖρα must be taken as a specific subst., in appos. with βοῦς, like βοῦς ταῦρος, σὺς κάπρος, etc. :—for, if it were an adj. fem. from στεῖρος, the Homeric form would be στείρη.

Στειρεύω, (στεῖρος) *to be barren*.

†Στειριά, ᾶς, ἡ, *Stiria*, an Attic deme of the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 399 : also wr. Στηριά and Στειρία : hence Στειριεύς, έως, ὁ, *one of the* deme *Stiria*, Lys. 147, 13 ; Plut. Alcib. 26 : and adj. Στειριακός, ή, όν, *of Stiria, Stirian*.

†Στεῖρις, ιδος, ἡ, *Stiris*, a place in Phocis, Plut. Cim. 1 : cf. Στιρις.

Στείρος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Andr. 711 : (στερός, στερρός, στερεός) :—strictly, of the ground, *barren*, Lat. *sterilis* : metaph. of the female, Eur. l. c. : cf. στείρα, and στέριφος. Hence

Στειρόω, ῶ, *to make hard* or *barren* : —pass., *to be so*.

Στειρώδης, ες, (στεῖρος, εἶδος) *as it were barren*, Hipp.

Στείρωμα, ατος, τό, (στείρος = στεῖρα, στερέωμα.

Στειρωσις, ἡ, (στεῖρος) *barrenness, unfruitfulness*.

Στειφός, ά, όν, = στιφρός, very dub.

Στείχω, lengthd. from root ΣΤΙΧ- : f. στείξω : aor. 1 ἔστειξα, but also aor. 2 ἔστῐχον. Strictly, *to go up, mount, ascend*, πρὸς οὐρανόν, Od. 11, 17 ; ἐπὶ τὴν εὐνήν, Hdt. 1, 9 : then generally, *to go, journey*, Hom., Hes., and Trag., whether of *going to* or *from* a place, hence sometimes simply *to depart*, Soph. Ant. 98, Tr. 47 ; or, *to approach*, Eur. Rhes. 992 :—esp. *to go after one another, go in line* or *order* (whence στίχος, στίχες, στοῖχος, ἐς πόλεμον στ., *to march* to war, Il. 2, 833 ; οἱ δ' ἅμα Πατρόκλῳ ἔστιχον, Il. 16, 258 :—στ. ὁδὸν κάτω, Od. 17, 204 ; ἐν εὐθείαις ὁδοῖς στ., Pind. N. 1, 37, —which, later, is usu. expressed by an acc. cognat., στ. ὁδόν, Aesch. Ag. 81, Soph. Ant. 808 ; so, the words ἀνὴρ ὁπλίτης κλιμακος πρόχαμα βαίσεις στείχει, in Aesch. Theb. 467, may be compared to our phrase of '*walking* a horse up to a place' :—freq. also c. acc. loci, στ. πόλιν, Ἄργος, etc., Aesch. Supp. 955, Soph. O. C. 643 :—metaph., στείχει δ' ἱππότας ἅρτι διὰ παρηίδων, Aesch. Theb. 534.—The word is only poet. and Ion. (The root is found in the Lat. *ve-stig-ium*.)

Στεκτικός, ή, όν, (στέγω) *covering*, esp. against wet : ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *an art of sheltering*, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

Στελγιδολήκυθος, ὁ, (στελγίς, ίδος, = ξυστρολήκυθος.

Στελγιδοποιός, όν, = στλεγγιδοποιός.

Στελγίζω, = στλεγγίζω ; from

Στελγίς, ίδος, ἡ, = the more usu. στλεγγίς, q. v., Polyb. 26, 7, 10.

Στέλγισμα, ατος, τό, = στλεγγισμα and

Στέλγιστρον, ου, τό, = στλεγγιστρον.

Στελεά, ἡ, Ion. στελεή, = στειλεά, Ap. Rh. 4, 957.

Στελεόω, ῶ, *to furnish with a handle*.

Στελεόν, οῦ, τό, = στειλεόν, *a handle*, Anth. P. 6, 297 :—an implement of cookery, Anaxipp. Κιθαρ. 1, 3.

Στελεόω, = στελεόω, Leon. Tar. 4.

Στελεοφόρος, ον, ὁ, *a plant bearing ears, a grass*, Theophr.

Στελεχηδόν, (στέλεχος) adv., *stem by stem*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1004. al. στελεχιδόν.)

Στελεχητόμος, ον, (στέλεχος, τέμνω) *cutting stems*, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Στελεχιαῖος, α, ον, (στέλεχος) : *of a trunk* or *stem* : φλὲψ στ., *the vena portae*, from which all the other branch.

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Στελεχόκαρπος, ον, (στέλεχος, καρπός) *bearing fruit on the stem*. Theophr.

ΣΤΕΛΕΧΟΣ, τό, *the crown of the root*, whence the stem or trunk springs, of trees, Lat. *codex*, δρυὸς ἐν στελέχει, Pind. N. 10, 115, cf. Hdt. 8, 55:—generally, *a trunk, log*, στελέχη φέρειν, '*portare fustes*,' Ar. Lys. 336; ἐκπρομνίζειν στελέχη, Dem. 1073, 27. (Akin to στελεών, στελεός, our *stalk*, Germ. *Stiel*.)

Στελεχόω, ῶ, *to sprout out with*, τι, Philo.

Στελεχώδης, ες, (στέλεχος, εἶδος) *like a stem*, Theophr.

Στελίδιον, ου, τό, dim. of στελεόν, Babrius Fab. 21. [ῐ]

Στελίς, ίδος, ἡ, also ἀστυλίς, a parasitic plant, a kind of *mistletoe*, also ὑφεαρ, Theophr.

Στέλλω, strengthd. from root ΣΤΕΛ-, ΣΤΑΛ-: fut. στελῶ, Ep. στελέω: aor. ἔστειλα, mid. ἐστειλάμην: pass. ἐστάλην [ᾰ], rarely ἐστάλθην: perf. ἔσταλκα, pass. ἔσταλμαι, plqpf. ἐστάλμην, of which a 3 pl. ἐσταλάατο occurs in Hdt. 7, 89, which Buttmann holds to be an ancient error for ἐστάλατο, as in Hes. Sc. 286.—Hom. has only pres. act. and pass., aor. act. and mid., and fut. Ep., and these but rarely.

Radic. signf.: *to set, place*; esp., *to set in order, to arrange, array*, ἑτάρους στέλλων, Il. 4, 294; oft. with collat. signf., *to furnish, equip, get ready*, as, στ. τινὰ ἐς μάχην, Il. 12, 325; στ. νῆα, *to rig* or *fit* her *out*, Od. 2, 287; πλοῖον στ., Hdt. 3, 52: also, στρατιήν, στόλον, στρατὸν στεῖλαι, *to fit out* an armament, Hdt. 3, 141; 5, 64, Aesch. Pers. 177, etc.; στ. πλοῦν, Soph. Aj. 1045: στέλλειν τινὰ ἐσθῆτι, *to furnish* with a garment, Id. 314:—mid., στείλασθαι πέπλους, *to put on* robes, Eur. Bacch. 821; ἐσθῆτι στειλάμενοι, Luc. Philops. 32:—pass., *to fit one's self out, get ready*, ἄλλοι δὲ στέλλεσθε κατὰ στρατόν, Il. 23, 285; ἐσταλμένος σκευήν, *furnished with* dress, dressed, Hdt. 7, 62, 93; ἐστ. ἐπὶ πόλεμον, Xen. An. 3, 2, 7: also c. inf., ἐστέλλετο ὑπιέναι, *he prepared* to go, Hdt. 3, 124, cf. Eur. Tro. 181:—hence στολός, στολή, *apparel*.—II. from the sense of *getting* a ship *ready*, and the like, comes that of *to dispatch on an expedition*; and, generally, *to dispatch, send*, ἐς τόπον, Aesch. Pr. 387, etc.; c. inf., *to charge* one to do, ὑμᾶς δ' ἐγὼ ἐστειλ' ἱκέσθαι, Soph. Ant. 165, cf. Phil. 495:—esp. in pass., *to get ready for an expedition, to start*, Hdt. 3, 53, 124, etc.; and so (esp. in aor. 2 pass.), *to go, depart, journey, voyage*, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 165, etc.; ἐπί τι, *for* some purpose, Id. 3, 102, Soph. O. C. 530, cf. Aj. 328; ἰδίως ἐν κοινῷ σταλείς, Pind. O. 13, 69.—2. in Att. the act. has sometimes the intrans. signf. of the pass., like Lat. *trajicere*, etc., *to prepare to go, start, set forth*, where στόλον may be supplied, Hdt. 4, 147; 5, 125, Soph. Phil. 571, 640, Eur. Supp. 646; also στ. κέλευθον, Aesch. Pers. 609.—III. in mid. sometimes, στέλλεσθαί τινα, *to send for* one, Br. Soph. O. T. 434, like μεταστέλλομαι, μεταπέμπομαι:—the act. is sometimes used by Soph. in a somewhat similar way, *to fetch, bring* a person to a place, Phil. 60, 495, Ant. 165.—IV. as a nautical term, ἱστία στέλλειν, *to take in* sail, *shorten* sail, Od. 3, 11; 16, 353; and in mid., ἱστία στέλλεσθαι, Il. 1, 433; so, χιτῶνας ἐστάλατο, *they girded up* their clothes to work, Hes. Sc. 288: hence, —2. generally, *to bring together, contract*; and in medic. writers, *to bind, make costive*. στ. τὴν κοιλίαν:—and metaph., λόγον στέλλεσθαι, *to draw in, shorten one's* words, i. e. *not speak out the whole truth*, Eur. Bacch. 669: πρόσωπον στέλλεσθαι, *to draw up* one's face, look rueful, A. B.:—in mid. and pass., *to shrink up, flinch*, Hipp.; *to contract*, Nic. Al. 193.

Στέλμα, ατος, τό, (στέλλω)=ζῶμα, *a girdle, belt*.

Στελμονίαι, αἱ, *broad belts* or *girths*, put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1. (Prob. a local form for τελαμών.)

Στεμβάζω, = sq.

Στέμβω, = στείβω, esp. *to shake by stamping*: hence, ἀστεμφής, ἀστέμβακτος, also στέμφυλον, στόμφος.

Στέμμα, ατος, τό, (στέφω):—usu. in plur. (though Ar. Pac. 498 has sing.), *materials for crowning, a wreath, garland, chaplet*, Il. 1, 14, where it is the suppliant's laurel-wreath wound round with white wool, Lat. *infulae*; so, Hdt. 1, 132; 7, 197: the στέμματα were either worn on the head or borne on the sceptre, cf. Il. l. c., Eur. Andr. 894, Plat. Rep. 617 C: hence, also, *the wool* itself, Pors. Or. 12:—ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων, from *shrine with chaplets decked*, Ar. Plut. 39.

Στεμματίας, ου, ὁ, *a person wearing a wreath*, Paus. 3, 20, 9.

Στεμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from στέμμα. [ᾰ]

Στεμμᾰτόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (στέμμα) *to furnish, adorn with a wreath* or *chaplet*, Eur. Heracl. 529.

Στεμφῡλίς, ίδος, ἡ, dub. l. for στεμφυλῖτις, Ath. 56 C.

Στεμφῡλῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (στέμφυλον): *made from fruit already pressed*: οἶνος στ., wine *from grapes already pressed, bad wine*, Lat. *lora*: τρύγες στεμφυλῖτιδες, new wine *from grapes already pressed*, Hipp.

Στέμφῡλον, ου, τό, usu. in pl. τὰ στέμφυλα: (στέμβω, στείβω):—*olives already pressed, the mass of pressed olives, oilcake*, Lat. *fraces* from *frango*, Ar. Eq. 806, Nub. 45.—II. *pressed grapes*, Lat. *flocci*, Alciphr. 3, 20:—in which signf. the stricter Att. preferred βρύτεα, βρύτια, Lob. 405.

Στέμφω, = στέμβω, dub.

Στέναγμα, ατος, τό, *a sigh, groan*, Soph. O. T. 5, Eur. Or. 1326, Heracl. 478: and

Στεναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a sighing, groaning*, Pind. Fr. 150, 4, and Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 896, Soph. O. T. 30; Plat., etc.: from

Στενάζω, f. -άξω, strictly frequentat. of στένω, *to sigh much* or *deeply*, generally, *to sigh* or *groan*. Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 789, Soph. Phil. 916; very freq. in Eur.: c. acc., *to sigh over, bewail*, πότμον, Soph. Ant. 882; τινά, Eur. Phoen. 1640: τί ἐστέναξας τοῦτο: why *utteredst thou* this *complaint?* Eur. I. T. 550:—the aor. is used by Dem. 690, 18; 835, 12. Hence

Στενακτέον, verb. adj., *one must groan*, Eur. Supp. 291.

Στενακτικός, ή, όν, *sighing* or *groaning continually*.

Στενακτός, ή, όν, (στενάζω) *to be mourned, ἀνήμ.* Soph. O. C. 1663; ἰαχή, ἄτη, Eur. Phoen. 1302, H. F. 917.

Στεναύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (στενός, αὐχήν) *narrow-necked*, cf. στειν-.

Στεναχέω, v. sub στοναχέω.

Στεναχή, ἡ, dub. for στοναχή, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. στεναχίζειν 3.

Στενάχίζω, f. -ίσω, = στενάχω, στένω, *to groan, sigh, wail*, ἀδινὸν στεναχίζων, Od. 24, 316, cf. 9, 13, etc., Hes. Th. 858:—so in mid., Il. 7, 95; but in Hes. Th. 159, all the MSS. and good Edd. have στοναχίζετο.—II. transit., *to bewail, lament*, c. acc., Od. 1, 243.—The form στοναχίζω, which freq. occurs as a v. l., is rejected in Homer by Wolf, foll. by Spitzn. Excurs. iii. ad Il., but defended by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. Of στεναχίζω or στοναχίζω only the pres. and impf. seem to have been used by the ancients; the aor. was furnished by στοναχέω.

Στενάχω, (στενός lengthd. by the sound *ach!* ἀχέω):—lengthd. form for στένω, *to groan, sigh*, freq. in Hom., who usu. joins ἀδινά, βαρέα, μεγάλα or πυκνὰ μάλα στ., and uses the mid. in act. signf., Il. 19, 301; 23, 1, etc.; sometimes also in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 99, Soph. El. 141; metaph. of the roar of a torrent, the noise of horses galloping, Il. 16, 391, 393; στοὰς στεναχούσης, like γεμούσης, *groaning* from being over crowded, Ar. Ach. 548.—II. transit., *to bewail, lament*, τὴν αἰεὶ στενάχεσκε, Il. 19, 132, cf. Aesch. Pr. 99; so in mid., Od. 9, 467. —The ancients used only pres. and impf. of στενάχω, and most freq. part. pres. act. [ᾰ]

Στενόβρογχος, ον, (στενός, βρόγχος) *narrow-throated*, of vessels, Arr. Epict. 3, 9.

Στενοεπιμήκης, ες, *narrow and long*.

Στενοθώραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στενός, θώραξ) *with narrow breast* or *chest*, Galen.

Στενοκοίλιος, ον, (στενός, κοιλία) *narrow-bellied*, Medic.

Στενοκορίασις, ἡ, (στενός, κόρη III) *unnatural contraction of the pupil*.

Στενοκύμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (στενός, κῦμα) *surging in a narrow strait*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 313 A.

Στενοκώκυτος, ον, (στενός, κωκύω):—τρίχες στενοκώκυτοι, hairs *so fast set in, that one screams when they are pulled out*, comic word in Ar. Lys. 448.

Στενολεσχέω, ῶ, *to talk subtlely, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 320: from

Στενολέσχης, ου, ὁ, (στενός, λέσχη) *one that talks subtlely, fond of quibbling*.

Στενολεσχία, ας, ἡ, *quibbling*.

Στενολογέω, = στενολεσχέω.

Στενολόγος, ον, (λέγω) = στενολέσχης.

Στενόμακρος, ον, *narrow and long*.

Στενοπορθμίς, ίδος, ἡ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 D: fem. of

Στενόπορθμος, ον, (στενός, πορθμός) *at* or *on a strait*, Χαλκίς, Eur. I. A. 167.

Στενοπορία, ας, ἡ, *a narrow way* or *pass*, Dio C.: from

Στενόπορος, ον, Ion. στειν., (στενός, πόρος) *with a narrow pass* or *opening*, στ. χῶρος, Hdt. 7, 211; πύλαι, Aesch. Pr. 729: ὄρμοι Αὐλίδος, Eur. I. A. 1497; ἀκτή, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1:—τὰ στενόπορα, *narrow passes, defiles*, Hdt. 7, 223, Thuc. 7, 73; also, *a strait, narrow*, Xen. Ath. 2, 13.

Στενόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (στενός, πούς) *narrow-footed*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2.

Στενοπρόσωπος, ον, (στενός, πρόσωπον) *narrow-faced*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5.

Στενόπρωκτος, ον, *narrow-rumped*.

Στενόρρινος, ον, (ῥίς) *with a narrow, thin nose*.

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Στενορρύμη, ης, ἡ, (στενός, ῥύμη II) *a narrow street.* [ῠ]

Στενός, ή, όν, Ion. στεινός, *narrow, strait,* first in Hdt. 2, 8 ; 4, 195, etc. : ἐν στενῷ, *in a narrow compass,* Id. 8, 60, 2, Aesch. Pers. 413 ; τὰ στενά, *a narrow pass,* Hdt. 7, 223 ; so, τὸ στενόν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3 ; ἡ στενή, Thuc. 2, 99 : εἰς στενὸν καταστήσεαι, will be brought into *small compass,* Dem. 15, 24.—II. metaph., *close, confined, scanty, little, petty,* Plat. Gorg. 497 C. —Opp. to εὐρυς and πλατύς. The old Gramm. say that στενός, like κενός, forms the compar. and superl. στενότερος, στενότατος, which seems to originate in the earlier Ionic form στεινός, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65 Anm. 4, n. : στεινότερος occurs Hdt. 1, 181 ; 7, 175, and as v. l. Plat. Phaed. 111 D, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 3 ; but στενώτερος, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 29. Adv. -νῶς. Hence

Στένος, εος, τό, *a strait, difficulty, trouble, distress,* Aesch. Eum. 520; cf. Ion. στεῖνος.

Στενόσημος, ον, (στενός, σῆμα) *with narrow border :* ἡ στ., the Roman *tunica angusticlavia,* opp. to πλατυσ-, Arr. Epict. 1, 24.

Στενόστομος, ον, (στενός, στόμα) *narrow-mouthed.*

Στενότης, ητος, ἡ, Ion. στειν-, (στενός) : *narrowness, straitness,* Hdt. 4, 85, Thuc. 4, 24 ; 7, 62.—II. metaph., *scantiness,* φορτίων, Lys. 93, 29 : *need,* Lat. *angustiae,* Joseph.

Στενοτράχηλος, ον, *thin-necked.* [ᾰ]

Στενοφλεβοτόμος, ου, ὁ, *a narrow lancet,* Paul. Aeg.

Στενοφυής, ές, (στενός, φυή) *narrow by nature,* Alex. Incert. 30, 5.

Στενοφυλλία, ας, ἡ, *narrowness of leaf,* Theophr. : from

Στενόφυλλος, ον, (στενός, φύλλον) *narrow-leaved,* Diosc.

Στενόφωνος, ον, (στενός, φωνή) *with a weak, thin voice.*

Στενοχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (στενόχωρος) *to be straitened* or *pressed for room,* perh. in Macho ap. Ath. 582 B : but more freq., —II. trans., *to straiten,* Luc. Nigr. 13, Charito 9, 3, etc. : hence pass., Luc. Tox. 29, N. T., cf. Diod. 20, 29.

Στενοχωρής, ές, = στενόχωρος, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 4, 5 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 185.

Στενοχωρία, ας, ἡ, *narrowness of space,* a *confined space,* by sea or land, Thuc. 2, 89 ; 4, 30, Plat., etc. ; opp. to εὐρυχωρία. — II. metaph., *straits, difficulty,* στ. ποταμοῦ, *difficulty of passing* the river, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 7 : στ. βίου, *scantiness* of means, Ael. N. A. 2, 40 ?

Στενόχωρος, ον, (στενός, χώρα) *of narrow space, strait,* Hipp.

Στενόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, Ion. στεινόω, *to straiten, confine,* Liban.

Στεντόρειος, α, ον, (Στέντωρ) *Stentorian, κήρυξ,* Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 11.

†Στεντορίς, ίδος, ἡ, sc. λίμνη, Lake *Stentoris,* an estuary formed by the Hebrus near its mouth, Hdt. 7, 58.

Στέντωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Stentor,* a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice, Il. 5, 785 : hence proverb., a *Stentor.*

Στενυγρός, ή, όν, Ion. for στενός, Simon. 200 : ἡ στενυγρή, *a narrow pass,* Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Στενυγροχωρίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for στενοχωρία, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Στενυγρόω, Ion. for στενόω, esp. *to contract,* Galen.

†Στενύκλᾶρος, ον. ἡ, Ion. -κληρος, *Stenyclerus,* an ancient city of Messenia, residence of its kings, Hdt. 9, 64 ; Strab. p. 361 : the plain around it was πεδίον Στενυκληρικόν, acc. to Paus. 4, 33, 4, from an ancient hero Στενύκληρος.

ΣΤΕ΄ΝΩ, Ion. στείνω ; only used in pres. and impf. ; (στενός). Strictly, *to make narrow, straiten,* esp. by cramming full :—pass. στένομαι, Ep. στείνομαι (v. sub στείνω), *to be narrow* or *strait.*—II. *to groan, sigh,* Il. 10, 16, Od. 21, 247, etc., and Trag. ; ὑπέρ τινος, Aesch. Pr. 66 ; τινί, *at* a thing, Aesch. Pers. 295 ; so, ἐπί τινι, Eur. Hipp. 903 ;—also of the hollow roar of the sea, Il. 23, 230, Soph. Aj. 675, cf. Aesch. Pr. 432 : —also in mid., Aesch. Theb. 872, Eur. Ion 721 ; of the plaintive note of the turtle-dove, ἔστενε τρυγών, Theocr. 7, 141.—2. after Hom., also transit., *to bewail, lament,* c. acc., Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 435, Soph. Phil. 338 ; and in mid., Aesch. Pers. 62 : στένειν τινὰ τῆς τύχης, *to pity* him *for* his ill fortune, Aesch. Pr. 398 ; and without acc., Ἑλλάδος τῆς ταλαιπώρου στένω, Eur. I. A. 370. The strict signf. of *to straiten* seems to be confined to the Ion. form στείνω, q. v., the usu. form being confined to the metaph. sense *to groan,* both in Hom. and Att. The connection of *groaning,* with *confinement* or *over-fulness,* is obvious enough ; cf. γέμω with its Lat. deriv. *gemere.*

Στενώδης, ες, (στένος, εἶδος) *somewhat strait* or *narrow,* Scymn.

Στένωμα, ατος, τό, (στενόω) *a narrow place* or *pass.*

Στενώπαρχος, ου, ὁ, (στενωπός, ἄρχω) *a surveyor of streets* or *roads* Dio C.

Στενωπός, ὁν, Ion. and Ep. στεινωπός (στενός) : —*narrow, strait, confined ;* esp. ἡ στενωπός (sc. ὁδος), —also ἡ στενωπή, Lob. Phryn. 106,—*a narrow way, by-way, lane,* Lat. *angiportus,* Soph. O. T. 1399, Plat. Tim. 70 B. cf. Luc. Nigr. 22 (where ὁ στ.) ; στ. Ἄιδου, *the narrow entrance* to Hades, Soph. Fr. 716 ; στ. θαλάσσιος, of the *straits* of Messana, Aesch. Pr. 364 ; so, στ. ἁλός, Ap. Rh. : — also dim. στενώπιον, τό, and στενωπεῖον, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 962. (It is more natural to assume a compos. of στενός with ὤψ or ὀπή, than to consider -ωπός as a mere adject. termin.)

Στένωσις, εως, ἡ, (στενόω) *a being straitened : anguish,* LXX.

Στεπτήριος, ον, (στέφω) *of* or *for crowning,* τὰ στεπτήρια = στέμματα.

Στεπτός, ή, όν, (στέφω) *crowned,* Anth.

Στέργανος, ὁ, = κόπρος, the Lat. *stercus,* ap. Hesych.

Στέργηθρον, ου, τό, (στέργω) *a love-charm,* etc., like φίλτρον :—then, *love itself, affection,* in sing., Aesch. Cho. 241 ; in plur., Id. Pr. 492 ; στέργηθρα ἔχειν τινός, Id. Eum. 192 ; so, στέργηθρα φρενῶν, Eur. Hipp. 256.

Στέργημα, ατος, τό, (στέργω) *a love-charm,* Soph. Tr. 1138.

Στεργοξύνευνος, ον, (στέργω, σύνευνος) *loving one's consort,* Lyc. 935. [ῠ]

ΣΤΕΡΓΩ, f. -ξω, aor. ἔστερξα : with the rare pf. 2 ἔστοργα, Hdt. 7, 104. *To love,* esp. of the mutual love of parents and children, Soph. O. T. 1023, O. C. 1529, etc. ; παῖς στέργει τε καὶ στέργεται ὑπὸ τῶν γεννησάντων, Plat. Legg. 754 B ; hence, of the mutual love between king and people, Hdt. 7, 104 ; 9, 113 ; of a country and her colonies, Thuc. 1, 38.—2. less freq. of the love of husband and wife, Hdt. 2, 181 ; 7, 69, Soph. Tr. 577, Eur. Andr. 469, etc. : —very seldom of mere sensual love, as Xen. Symp. 8, 14 and 21.—II. generally, *to love, like, to be fond of, have pleasure in,* στ. εἰνοίαν, Hdt. 7, 104, cf. Aesch. Eum. 673, Soph. Ant. 277, etc.—2. c. part., Ζεὺς εἰ τ' Ἀΐδης ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις, whether thou *likest* to be named (*libentius audis*) Jupiter or Pluto, Eur. Incert. 103.—III. *to be content* or *satisfied, acquiesce,* like ἀγαπᾶν and αἰνεῖν, Soph. O. T. 11, O. C. 7 ; and that,—1. c. acc. στ. τὰ παρόντα, *to be satisfied* or *content with* the present state of things, *acquiesce in, submit to, bear with* them, Wess. Hdt. 9, 117 ; στ. τὴν παρεοῦσαν, *bear with* it, Aesch. Pr. 11 ; ἐθέλω τάδε μὲν στέργειν ὀνήλητα τῷ ὄντα, Ag. 1570 ; στ. τὴν γυναῖκα, Soph. Tr. 486 ; τὰ κακά, Phil. 538. —2. c. dat., στ. τοῖς παροῦσι, etc. Valck. Phoen. 1679 ; τῇ ἐμῇ τύχῃ στέρξω, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 295 B :—absol., στέρξον, *oblige me, do me the favour,* Soph. O. C. 518.—IV. *like* εὔχομαι, *to pray, beg, entreat,* c. acc et inf., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1096 ; and so many interpret Soph. O. T. 1111 supra III, cf., also στεγω fin.—Cf. στοργή.

Στερέμνιος, ον, also α, ον, Plat. Epin. 981 D := στερεός, *hard, fast, firm,* Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 46, 62. Adv. -ίως, Hipp. Hence

Στερεμνιόω, ῶ, *to make hard, fast* or *firm* :—pass., *to be* or *become so,* Zeno ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 498.

Στερεμνιώδης, ες, *of a hard* or *firm nature.*

Στερεογνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (γνώμη) *hard* or *firm of mind.*

Στερεοειδής, ές, (στερεός, εἶδος) *of solid nature,* Plat. Tim. 32 B.

Στερεοκάρδιος, ον, (στερεός, καρδία) *hard-hearted,* LXX.

Στερεομετρέω, ῶ, *to measure solids* from

Στερεμέτρης, ου, ὁ, (στιρεός, μετρέω) *one who measures solids.* Hence

Στερεομετρία, ας, ἡ, *the measurement of solids, geometry of three dimensions,* Arist. An. Post. 1, 13, 7. Hence

Στερεομετρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the measurement of solids ; ποὺς στ.* a cubic foot.

Στερεοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make hard, firm* or *solid.*

Στερεός, ά, όν, *stiff and stark, hard, firm, solid,* λίθος, σίδηρος, Od. 11. 494 ; βόεαι, Il. 17, 493 ; αἰχμὴ στερεὴ πᾶσα χρυσέη, all of *solid* gold, Hdt. 1, 52, cf. 183.—2. metaph., *stiff, stubborn,* στερεοὶς ἐπέεσσι, opp. to μειλίχοις, Il. 12, 267 ; κραδίη στερεωτέρη ἐστὶ λίθοιο, Od. 23, 103 : — so the adv., στερεῶς ἀρνεῖσθαι, ἀτρεμίζειν, Il. 9, 510, etc. : στερεῶς καταδῆσαι, ἐντετύσθαι, Od. 14, 346, Il. 10, 263 — *difficult,* Plat. Rep. 348 E :—*hard, stubborn, cruel,* πῦρ, Pind. O. 10 (11), 45 ἀπειλαί, Aesch. Pr. 174 ; ἀμαρτήματα, Soph. Ant. 1261.—II. of bodies as quantities, *solid, cubic,* opp. to ἐπίπεδος (superficial), Plat. Phil. 51 C : στ. γωνία, a *solid* angle, Id. Tim. 54 E ; στ. ἀριθμός, a *cubic* number, Arist. Pol. 5, 12, 8 ; τὰ στερεά, *cubic numbers, representing solids* (or bodies of three dimensions), Plat. Theaet. 148 B. (The root is prob. ΣΤΑ-, ἵστημι, *to stand, be stiff and hard.* στυ-ερός is a collat. Att. form, also στυφός, Lat. *sterilis,* cf. στείρα : hence also στεριφός, στέρφος, στέρφνη, στερέμνιος : akin also to στρωφάω.

Στερεόσαρκος, ον, (στερεός, σάρξ) *with hard* or *firm flesh,* Hipp.

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Στερεότης, ητος, ἡ, (στερεός) *stiffness, hardness, firmness*, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

Στερεόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (στερεός, φρήν) *hard* or *firm of soul, stubborn-hearted*, Soph. Aj. 926.

Στερεόω, ῶ, (στερεός) *to make firm, strong*, Xen. Eq. 4, 3, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 2, 2, in pass. :—*to confirm, settle*, LXX.

ΣΤΕΡΕΊΩ, ῶ, fut. -ήσω, but also -έσω, Jac. Anth. P. p. 680, 711 : hence in Od. 13, 262, inf. aor. στερέσαι. The pass. is most common in the collat. form *στέρομαι*, which however has a modified signf. (v. sub voce) : fut. στερήσομαι, in pass. signf., Thuc. 3, 2, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8 ; 4, 5, 28 ; pf. ἐστέρημαι : aor. ἐστερήθην, Pind., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1277.—Cf. στερίσκω.

To deprive, bereave, rob of any thing, τινά τινος, Od. 13, 262, Aesch. Pr. 862, Soph. Ant. 574, and Eur. :—pass., *to be deprived, bereaved* or *robbed of* any thing, c. gen., ὅπλων στερηθείς, Pind. N. 8, 46 ; τῶν ὀμμάτων, τῆς ὄψιος στερηθῆναι, Hdt. 6, 117 ; 9, 93 ; γῆς πατρῴας ἐστερημένος, Aesch. Eum. 755, etc. ; also c. acc. rei, κτῆσιν ἐστερημένη, Soph. El. 960, cf. Thuc. 3, 2 : cf. ἀποστερέω.

Στερεώδης, ες, (στερεός, εἶδος) *of firm* or *solid nature*.

Στερέωμα, ατος, τό, (στερεόω) *that which has been made firm* or *solid, a solid body*, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2, 891 C. —2. esp., *a foundation, basis* : e. g. *the skeleton*, on which the body is, as it were, *built*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 12 : metaph., *stedfastness*, N. T.—3. also =στεῖρα, Theophr.—4. in LXX., *the firmament* of heaven.

Στερέωσις, εως, ἡ, (στερεόω) *a making firm* or *hard* : στ. τῆς μάχης, *hardness, vehemence* of battle, LXX.

Στέρημα, ατος, τό, (στερέω) *that which is taken away, plunder, booty*, Soph. Fr. 227.

Στέρησις, εως, ἡ, (στερέω) *deprivation, privation, loss*, τινός, of a thing, Thuc. 2, 63, Plat. Legg. 865 B. Hence

Στερητικός, ή, όν, *depriving* : τὰ στ. = στερήσεις, Plut. 2, 947 D.—II. *privative, negative*, of propositions, opp. to κατηγορικός, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 18, 1, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Στέριπο, for στέρφος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185.

Στερίσκω, Att. collat. pres. of στερέω, Thuc. 2, 43, Plat. Rep. 413 A : in pass., c. gen., Eur. Supp. 1093, Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2. 6, etc. ; but also in Hdt. 4, 159 ; 7, 162.

Στερῐφεύομαι, dep., (στέριφος) *to be barren*.

Στεριφνός, ή, όν, = στέριφος, Hipp. ap. Hesych.

Στερῐφοποιέω, ῶ, *to make firm* or *hard* : from

Στέρῐφος, η, ον. = στερεός, στερρός, *firm, hard*, of ground, Thuc. 6, 101 ; *strong*, τὰς πρῴρας στεριφωτέρας ἐποίησαν, Id. 7, 36.—II. like Lat. *sterilis, barren, unfruitful*, of women, Ar. Thesm. 641, Plat. Theaet. 149 B. cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and στεῖρα.—III. of a ship, ἡ στέριφος = στεῖρα, ap. Suid. Hence

Στερῐφόω, ῶ, *to make firm* or *solid*. Hence

Στερίφωμα, ατος, τό, *a solid foundation*, App. Civ. 4, 109. [ῐ]

Στερκτικός, ή, όν, (στέργω) *disposed to love, affectionate*, Arist. H. A. 9, 44. 2 : τὸ στ. = στοργή, Plut. 2, 769 C.

Στερκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *στέργω, loved* : *to be loved, amiable, lovely*, Soph. O. T. 1338.

Στερνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στέρνον.—II. = προστερνίδιον. [ῐ]

Στέρνιξ, ικος, ἡ, = ἐντεριώνη, Hesych.

Στερνίον, ου, τό, *a breast of meat*, Alex. Trall.

Στερνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *of the breast*.

Στερνοβρῐθής, ές, (στέρνον, βρίθω) *with a strong chest*, ἵππος, Polyaen. 4, 7, 12.

Στερνοκοπέομαι, as mid., *to beat one's breast for grief*.

Στερνοκτῠπέω, = foreg., dub. in Aesop.

Στερνόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (στέρνον, μάντις) *one who prophesies from his own breast*, like θυμόμαντις :—also= ἐγγαστρίμυθος.

ΣΤΕΡΝΟΝ, ου, τό, *the breast, chest*, freq. in Hom. both in sing. and plur. ; he always has it of males (στῆθος being used of both sexes), βάλε δουρὶ στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, Il. 4, 528, etc. ; and in plur., εὐρύτερος δ' ὠμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν, Il. 3, 194, etc. : στέρνα λαχνάεντα, Pind. P. 1, 34 ; also of horses, Il. 23, 365, 508 ; and of sheep, Od. 9, 443 :—in Trag. oft. of women, as στέρνων πλῆγαί, δοῦποι, like Lat. *planctus*, Soph. El. 90, Aj. 632, cf. Eur. Hec. 563 ; στέρν' ἄρασσε, Aesch. Pers. 1054 : — Xen. also uses it in plur. of a *single* man, Cyr. 1, 2, 13, etc.—2. in Trag., also, like στῆθος, στήθεα, *the breast* as the seat of the affections, etc., Aesch. Cho. 746, Soph. O. C. 487, etc. ; οὕτω χρὴ διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν, one ought to feel thus, Id. Ant. 639.—II. metaph., στέρνα γῆς, *a broad-swelling* country, Poët. ap. Suid. ; cf. στερνοῦχος.

Στερνοσώμᾰτος, ον, v. sub στερροσώματος.

Στερνοτῠπέομαι, = στερνοκοπέομαι, *to beat one's breast for grief*, Lat. *plangere*, Plut. 2, 114 F : from

Στερνοτῠπής, ές, (στέρνον, τύπτω) κτύπος στ., the sound *of beaten breasts, of passionate wailing*, Eur. Supp. 604, cf. Anth. P. 7, 711. Hence

Στερνοτῠπία, ας, ἡ, *a beating of the breast* for grief, Lat. *planctus*, Luc. Luct. 19.

Στερνοτύπτης, -τυπτέομαι, dub. for στερνοτυπής, -τυπέομαι, Lob. Phryn. 593.

Στερνοῦχος, ον, (στέρνον, ἔχω) :—χθὼν στ., *broad-swelling* land, of the plain of Athens, Soph. O. C. 691 ; cf. στέρνον II.

Στερνόφθαλμος, ον, (στέρνον, ὀφθαλμός) *with eyes in his breast*, Aesch. Fr. 188.

†**Στέρνοψ**, οπος, ὁ, *Sternops*, son of Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 5 ; where Heyne Στέροψ.

Στερνώδης, ες, (στέρνον, εἶδος) *like the breast*.

Στέρξις, εως, ἡ, (στέργω) *a loving ; love, affection* ; like στοργή.

ΣΤΈΡΟΜΑΙ, as pass., only used in pres. and impf., with poet. part. aor. 2 pass. στερείς, = στερηθείς, Eur. Hec. 623, Hel. 95, El. 736 :—collat. form of στερέομαι, στερίσκομαι, but with a notion of *state* or *condition*,—*to be without, to be wanting in, to lack, want, lose*, Lat. *carere*, τινός, Hes. Op. 209, cf. Hdt. 8, 140, 1, and Trag., Plat., etc. : rarely c. acc., Eur. Hel. 95, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1369 : absol., χαίρειν τε καὶ στέρεσθαι, Soph. Tr. 136. — This difference of signf. between στερέομαι or -ίσκομαι, and στέρομαι, should not be neglected.

Στεροπεύς, ό, = ἀστεροπητής, Poët. ap. Plut. 2, 1129 E, dub.

Στεροπή, ῆς, ἡ, = ἀστεροπή, ἀστραπή, *a flash of lightning*, στ. πατρὸς Διός, Il. 11, 66, 184, Hes. Th. 845 ; ἀκτῖνες στεροπῆς ἀπορηγνυμένης, Pind. P. 4, 353 ; στεροπὰν κεραυνῶν τε πρύτανις, i. e. Jupiter, Ib. 6, 24 ; βροντῇ στεροπῇ τε, Aesch. Supp. 35, etc. :—generally, *any flashing, dazzling light, glitter, sheen*, χαλκοῦ, χρυσοῦ, Il. 11, 83, etc. ; of the sun, λαμπρᾷ στεροπᾷ φλεγέθων, Soph. Tr. 99 ; v. στρύπτω.

†**Στερόπη**, ης, ἡ, *Sterope*, a Pleiad, wife of Oenomaus, Apollod. 3, 10, 1 : acc. to Paus. 5, 10, 6, daughter of Atlas.—2. daughter of Pleuron and Xanthippe, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—3. wife of Dorylaus, Strab. p. 477.—Others in Apollod.

Στεροπηγερέτᾱ, ὁ, Ep. for στεροπηγερέτης, either (from ἀγείρω, στεροπή) *he who gathers the lightning*, or (from ἐγείρω) *who rouses the lightning*, Zεύς, Il. 16, 298, cf. νεφεληγερέτα. [ᾱ, but always long by position at the end of the Hexam., before Ζεύς.]

Στερόπης, ου, ὁ, *Lightner*, name of one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140.

Στερός, ά, όν, = στερεός, στερρός, dub.

Στέρωψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, *lightning, flashing, bright*, Soph. Ant. 1127 : acc. to Gramm., also=στεροπή. (Usu., but prob. wrongly, deriv. from στερέω and ὄψ : cf. στεροπή, ἀ-στραπ-ή.)

Στερροβᾰρής, ές, (στερρός, βαρύς) *hard and heavy, burdensome* ; also στερεοβαρής.

Στερροβόας, ὁ, (βοάω) = χαλκοβόας.

Στερρόγυιος, ον, (στερρός, γυῖον) *with strong limbs*, Anth. Plan. 52.

Στερροποιέω, ῶ, (στερρός, ποιέω) *to make hard, firm* or *strong*, Polyb. 5, 24, 9.

Στερρός, ά, όν, also ός, όν, Pors. Hec, 147 :—collat. Att. form of στέρεος, *stiff, firm, solid*, opp. to soft, pliant, fluid, Tim. Locr. 101 A ; of water, *hard*, Plut. 2, 725 D :—*stiff, strong*, δόρυ, Eur. Supp. 711.—II. of lands or countries, *hard, stony*, Eur. Tro. 114 : also *barren*, Lat. *sterilis*.—III. *stiff with age*, Ar. Ach. 219.—IV. metaph., *stiff, stubborn, hard, cruel*, ἀνάγκη, Aesch. Pr. 1052 ; δαίμων, ἀλγηδόνες, etc., Eur. Andr. 98, Med. 1031 ; ψυχή, Ar. Nub. 420 :—in adv., στερρῶς, *stiffly, obstinately*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 22. Hence

Στερρόσώματος, ον, (στερρός, σῶμα) *with strong body* or *frame*, Xenarch. But. 1, as Lob. Phryn. 176 reads for στερνοσώματος, cf. Meineke ad l.

Στερρότης, ητος, ἡ, = στερεότης, *hardness, firmness*.

Στερρόω, ῶ, (στερρός) = στερεόω, *to make hard, firm* or *solid*.

Στερῳνός, η, ον, and στέρφινος, ον, (στέρφος) :—*hard, firm, tight*, esp. of leather.

Στερφόπεπλος, ον, *clad in hide* or *skin*, Lyc. 652.

Στέρφος, εος, τό, (στερρός) : — strictly *any thing firm* or *tight* : esp. *a hide, skin*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1348, Leon. Tar. 11 ; cf. στρέφος, τέρφος, ἔρφος. —II. = λέπυρον, *a husk, shell*.—III. = σέρφος. Hence

Στερφόω, ῶ, *to cover with hide*. Hence

Στέρφωσις, ή, *a covering with hide*.

Στερφωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *one clad in hide* or *skin*, Ibyc. 55.

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ΣΤΕΡΩ, not used in act., v. *στέρομαι*.

Στεῦμαι, an Epic dep., used by Hom. only in 3 sing. of pres. and impf., στεῦται, στεῦτο, and by Aesch. Pers. 49, in 3 pl. στεῦνται: (ἵστημι): —strictly, *to stand on the spot*, στεῦτο δὲ δείδιάων, *he stood there* thirsting, Od. 11, 584: usu. c. inf., *to stand as if going to do* something, *to give signs* of something *by one's attitude* or *bearing*; hence, *to assure, promise, boast, threaten*, freq. in Hom.; c. inf. fut., Il. 2, 597; 3, 83; 9, 241; 18, 191; 21, 455; c. inf. aor., Od. 17, 525; also *στ. τινί*, c. inf. fut., Il. 5, 832.

†Στεφανᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, *Stephanas*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Στεφάνη, ης, ἡ, (στέφω):—*any thing that surrounds* or *encircles* the head, for defence or ornament: hence, —I. *the brim* of the helmet, projecting behind as well as before, βάλ' ἔγχεϊ ὀξυόεντι αὐχέν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλκου, Il. 7, 12; *στ. χαλκοβάρεια*, Il. 11, 96; *the helmet* itself, ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῇφιν ἀείρας θήκατο χαλκείην, Il. 10, 30.—2. part of a woman's headdress, *a diadem, coronal*, Il. 18, 597, H. Hom. 5, 7, Hes. Th. 578, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2, 75 (135); found on statues of Juno, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 352, 5: *στεφ. χρυσέη*, Hdt. 8, 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 968:—metaph., ἀπὸ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι πύργων, thou hast been shorn of thy *coronal* of towers, Eur. Hec. 910; (with allusion to the technical sense of *στεφάνη, στέφανος, the wall round* a town, cf. Id. Tro. 779):—*στ. τριχῶν, a front* of false hair.—3. *the part of the head round which the στεφάνη is placed, the sutura coronalis*, Medic.—4. *the brim* of any thing, *brow of a hill, edge of a cliff*, Il. 13, 138; cf. Polyb. 7, 16, 6.—5. *part of the ποδοστράβη*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12. [ᾰ] Hence

Στεφανηδόν, adv., *like a crown*, Nonn.

Στεφανηπλοκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to plait wreaths*, Ar. Thesm. 448: and

Στεφανηπλοκία, ας, ἡ, *a plaiting of wreaths*: *and*

Στεφανηπλόκιον, ου, τό, *a place where wreaths are plaited* or *sold*, Anth. P. 12, 8: from

Στεφανηπλόκος, ον, (στεφάνη, πλέκω) *plaiting wreaths*, Theophr.: also *στεφανοπλόκος*, but in all these compounds the form with *η* is best, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφανηφορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to wear a wreath*, Eur. H. F. 781, Dem. 530, fin.: and

Στεφανηφορία, ας, ἡ, *the wearing a wreath*, esp. of victory, Pind. O. 8, 13; *νίκης στ.*, Eur. El. 862.—II. *the right of wearing a crown*, which belonged to certain magistrates (v. sq. II), Dem. 525, 2, Plut. 2, 558 B: from

Στεφανηφόρος, ον, (στεφάνη, φέρω): — *wearing a crown* or *wreath, crowned*, Eur. Bacch. 531: *ἀγὼν στ.* =*στεφανίτης*, a contest *in which the prize was a crown*, Hdt. 5, 102, Andoc. 29, 11.—II. *οἱ στ., certain magistrates in the Greek states who had the right of wearing crowns* when in office, as the archons at Athens, Aeschin. 3, 33: compared with the Roman *flamen* by Dion. H. 2, 64.

Στεφανιαῖος, α, ον, (στέφανος) *of* or *like a crown*, Diod.

Στεφανίζω, Dor. aor. 1 ἐστεφάνιξα, *to crown*, Ar. Eq. 1225.

Στεφανικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a crown* or *wreath*.

Στεφάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *στέφανος*. [ᾰ]

Στεφάνις, ίδος, ἡ, =*στέφανος*.

Στεφανίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *στέφανος*, Anacr. 53.

Στεφανίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ίδος, ἡ*, (στέφανος):—*belonging to, consisting of a crown* or *wreath*: *στ. ἀγών*, a contest *in which the prize was a crown* or *wreath*, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 1, Dem. 500, 5, Lycurg. 154, 22: esp. of the four great games, cf. *στέφανος* II. fin., and *ἀργυρίτης*: hence in Eccl., *ὁ στ., the conqueror*.—II. *ἡ στεφανῖτις* (sc. *ῥαφή*) *sutura coronalis*, Medic.

Στεφάνιων, ωνος, ἡ, *the crested daw*.

Στεφανοπλοκέω, *-πλοκία, -πλόκιον, -πλόκος*, worse forms for *στεφανηπλ-*, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφανοποιός, όν, (στέφανος, ποιέω) *making crowns*, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 30.

Στεφανοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (στέφανος, πωλέω) *a dealer in crowns*: fem. *στεφανόπωλις, ίδος*, Plut. 2, 646 E.

Στέφανος, ου, ὁ, (στέφω):—strictly, *that which surrounds* or *encompasses*, *στ. πολέμοιο, the circling crowd* of fight, Il. 13, 736; of *the wall round* a town, Pind. O. 8, 42, cf. *στεφάνη* 2, *εὐστέφανος*.—II. usu., *a crown, wreath, garland*, H. Hom. 6, 42; 32, 6, Hes. Th. 576: esp., *the conqueror's wreath* at the public games, *crown of victory*, Pind. O. 8, 99, etc.;—*στ. ἐλαίης*, Hdt. 8, 26; also called *στ. θαλλοῦ*, Aeschin. 34, 12, etc.; hence, *στ. θαλλοῦ χρυσοῦς*, an olive *crown* worked in gold, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 242: — hence, *the meed* of victory, *the prize, victory*, like Lat. *palma*, τοῦδε γὰρ ὁ στέφ., Soph. Phil. 841; *στέφ. εὐκλείας*, Id. Aj. 465. —We have it with various verbs, *στέφανον προτιθέναι*, to propose *a prize*, Thuc. 2, 46; *στ. λαχεῖν, δέχεσθαι*, to win *one*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 73, P. 1, fin.; *στέφ. περιθέσθαι*, to put *one* on, Eur. Med. 984; *στεφάνῳ στεφανωθῆναι*, Plat. Ion 530 D, etc.; *στέφ. εἰρειν, ἀνείρειν, πλέκειν*, Pind. N. 7, 113, Ar. Ach. 1006, Thesm. 400. —These *prize-crowns* were usu. of *leaves*, as of *κότινος* at the Olympic games, *δάφνη* at the Pythian, *σέλινον* at the Nemean, *κισσός* or *πίτυς* at the Isthmian.—2. *a crown of glory, as honour, glory*, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 4, 88, Lycurg. 154, 17, and freq. in Eur.—3. in the later times of Athens a public officer was oft. presented with a *golden* crown in approbation of his conduct, see the famous orations of Aeschin. in Ctesiphontem, and Dem. pro Corona.—4. *a crown as a badge of office, public honours, distinction*, Dem. 524, 24; v. *στεφανηφόρος, στεφανόω* fin.—5. *οἱ στέφανοι, the garland-market*, Antiph. Διόνυμ. 4, v. Meineke.—Cf. *στεφάνη*.

†Στέφανος, ου, ὁ, *Stephanus*, an Athenian, son of Thucydides, Plat. Meno 94 C.—2. son of Menecles of Acharnae, against whom one of the orations of Demosthenes was directed. — Freq. as masc. pr. n., Dem.; Ath.; etc.

Στεφανοῦχος, ον, (στέφανος, ἔχω) *wearing a crown*, Diog. L. 1, 73.

Στεφανοφορέω, *-φορία, -φόρος*, worse forms for *στεφανηφ-*, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφάνόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*: Ion. pres. pass. *στεφανεῦμαι* for *στεφανοῦμαι*, Hdt.: — the act. does not occur in Hom., or Hes.: (στέφανος). Strictly, *to surround, encompass*, esp. *to surround as a rim* or *border*: hence, *ἣν πέρι μὲν πάντη φόβος ἐστεφάνωται, round about* the shield *is* Terror, Il. 5, 739; so, *τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργὼ ἐστεφάνωτο*, Il. 11, 36; *ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν νέφος ἐστεφάνωτο, all round about* him *was* a cloud, Il. 15, 153; *περὶ νῆσον πάντος ἐστεφάνωται*, the sea *lies round about* the island, Od. 10, 195: rarely c. acc., *ἄστρα, τά τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωται*, constellations with which heaven *is encircled*, Hes. Th. 382: — also of a crowd of people *surrounding* any thing, *ἀμφὶ δ' ὅμιλος ἀπείριτος ἐστεφάνωτο*, H. Hom. Ven. 120; *περὶ δ' ὄλκος ἐστεφάνωτο, around were* riches *in a circle placed*, Hes. Sc. 204; cf. Q. Sm. 5, 99.—This was the Ep. usage —II later, *to crown, wreath, χαίτην*, Pind. O. 14, 35; *κρᾶτα κισσίνοις βλαστήμασιν*, Eur. Bacch. 177; *στεφανοῦν*, Ib. 101, Ar., etc.; *ῥόδοις*, Ar. Eq. 966: also of crowning with libations, *στ. τύμβον αἵματι*, Eur. Hec. 128 (cf. *στέφω* II. fin.); metaph., *στ. τινα χρησταῖς ἤθεσι*, Ar. Nub. 960: — sometimes also c. gen. rei, Schol. Long. p. 369, Phalar. p. 149: — *στεφανοῦν εὐαγγέλια, to crown one for* good tidings, Ar. Eq. 647:—pass., *to be crowned* or *rewarded with a crown*, Hdt. 7, 55; 8, 59: — mid., *to use a crown*, of the victor at the games, Pind. O. 7, 29, 146, 12, 25, N. 6, 33; also, *to crown one's self*, of one going to sacrifice, Thuc.; of a Spartan preparing for battle, cf. Xen. Lac. 13, 8. —2. *to crown, honour*, Eur. Tro. 1038, Critias 3, 1.—III. in pass. *to wear a crown* as a badge of office, esp. of persons sacrificing, Xen. An. 7, 8, 40; of magistrates in office, *ὁ ἄρχων ὁ ἐστεφανωμένος*, Dem. 520, 16: cf. *στέφανος* III. — V. plura ap. Spitzn. Excurs. xxviii. ad Il.

Στεφανώδης, ες, (*στέφανος, εἶδος*) *like a wreath, wreathing, twisted*, *χλόη*, Eur. I. A. 1058.

Στεφάνωμα, ατος, τό, (στεφανόω): —*that which surrounds* or *encompasses*, *στ. πύργων, the surrounding* towers, Soph. Ant. 122.—II. *a crown* or *wreath*, Theogn. 995, Soph. O. C. 684:—esp., *a crown as the prize* of victory, Pind. P. 12, 9, I. 2, 22.—2. generally, *a reward, μόχθου*, Eur. H. F. 355; *an honour, glory, πλούτου, Κυρηναϊκῶν*, Pind. P. 1, 96; 9, 5. [ᾰ] Hence

Στεφανωματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fit for a crown*, Theophr.

Στεφάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a crowning*. [ᾰ]

Στεφανωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who crowns*.

Στεφανωτικός, ή, όν, *fit for crowning, ἀνθή*, Ath. 73 A.

Στεφανωτής, ίδος, ἡ, Theophr. and *-ωτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, belonging to, fit for a crown* or *wreath*, Apollophan. Cret. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 255.

Στεφηπλόκος, Plut. 2, 41 E: *-φορέω*, Dion. H.; and *-φόρος*, Lyc. 227; =*στεφανηφ-*, v. Lob. Phryn. 680.

Στέφος, εος, τό, (στέφω):—poet. for *στέφανος, a crown, wreath*, Eur. I. A. 1512, etc.: — *στέφη*, = *στέμματα*, Aesch. Ag. 1265, Theb. 104, Soph. O. T. 913: — *στέφη*, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 95; cf. *στέφω* II. 2.

ΣΤΕΦΩ, f. *-ψω*: aor. *ἔστεψα*: pass. *ἐστέφθην*: pf. pass. *ἔστεμμαι*. *To surround, encompass, encircle closely* or *thickly*, like *πτερύγεσσιν, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέφος ἔστεφε*, Il. 18, 205: metaph., *θεὸς μορφὴν ἔπεσι στέφει*, the god *invests* the unsightly form *with* power of speech, Od. 8, 170; cf. *ἀμφιπερισστέφω*.—II. *to crown, wreath*, *τινὰ ἄνθεσι*, Hes. Op. 75; *πᾶσι χαρὰν λαφύροις*, Soph. Aj. 93; *μεγίστῃ κλεΐδι*, Eur. Alc. 759; *ἁμαξιτὸν κλάδοις*, Plat. Rep. 398 A; *στ. μητέρα χοαῖς*, Aesch. Theb. 50: esp. of crowning

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with libations, *στ. χοαῖσι, λοιβαῖς*, Soph. Ant. 431, El. 53, cf. Aesch. Cho. 95, Eur. Or. 1322; v. sub *στεφανόω* II, fin., *στέφος*:—mid., *to adorn one's self, στέφεσθαι λούλους*, Mehlhorn Anacr. 32, 10:—in pass., *to be crowned, τινί, with* a thing, Aesch. Eum. 44; but also *στέφεσθαί τινος* and *στ. τι*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 423.—2. generally, *to crown, to honour*, Soph. El. 458.—The notion of excessive fulness, proper to this word, appears esp. in *ἐπιστέφω, ἐπιστεφής*, cf. *στείβω*. Hence

Στέψις, *εως, ἡ. a crowning.*

Στέωμεν, Ion. for *στῶμεν*, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, in Hom. always used as dissyll., Il. 11, 348; 22, 131.

Στῆ, Ion. for *ἔστη*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, Hom.

Στήθην, adv., (*ἵστημι*)=*στάδην* II, *by weight*, Nic. Al. 327.

Στήῃς, στήῃ, Ep. for *στῇς, στῇ*. 2 and 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, Il.

Στῆθι, imperat. aor. 2 of *ἵστημι*, q. v.

Στηθιαῖος, *α, ον*, (*στῆθος*) *of the breast.*

Στηθίας, *ου, ὁ*, (*στῆθος*) a kind of *bird.*

Στηθίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. of *στῆθος*, *a little breast.* [*ῑ*]

Στηθικός, *ή, όν*, (*στῆθος*) *of, at* or *on the breast*, Arist. Part. An.

Στηθίον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *στῆθος*, *a breast.* Physiogn. 6, 11.

Στηθοδέσμη, *ης, ἡ*,=*στηθόδεσμος*.

Στηθόδεσμον, *ου, τό*, and *-δεσμος*, *ου, ὁ*, *a breast-band* for women:—hence the dim. *-δέσμιον, τό*, and in pl. *-δεσμίς, ίδος, ἡ*.

Στηθοειδής, *ές*, (*στῆθος, εἶδος*) *like the breast*, Hipp.

Στηθομελής, *ές*, (*στῆθος, μέλος*): *—singing with the breast*; epith. of the cicada, Valck. Theocr. 7, 139.

Στῆθος, *εος, τό, the breast*, Lat. *pectus*, Hom., who has it of both sexes (cf. *στέρνον*), both in sing. and plur., *βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν*, Il. 4, 480; *ἔβαλε στ. μεταμώζιον*, 5, 19; *κλῃὶς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε*, 8, 326; so in Hes., and Att.:—also of animals, Il. 11, 282; 12, 204, etc.; in this signf. Hom. has most freq. the Ep. dat. pl. *στήθεσφι*.—II. metaph., *the breast as the seat of feeling, passion and thought, the heart*, freq. in Hom., but always in plur., *θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρινεν*, Il. 2, 142; *νόον καὶ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες*, 4, 309, etc.:—proverb., *ἀπὸ στήθους λέγειν*, to speak from *the heart*, post-Hom.—III. *the ball of the hand* or *foot*, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 6.—IV. *a breast-shaped hill* or *bank*, a *bank of sand* or *earth* in a river or the sea, Lat. *dorsum*, Polyb. 4, 41, 2; elsewh. *ταινία*. (Prob. from *ἵστημι, that which stands up.*)

Στηθύνιον, *ου, τό*, dim. of *στῆθος*, Ephipp. Geryon. 2, 7.

Στῆλαι, *ῶν, αἱ*, Ἡράκλειαι, v. sub Ἡράκλειος.—2. *αἱ Ἰνδικαί*, a mountain in India, to which Bacchus is said to have proceeded in his Indian expedition, Strab. p. 171; in Dion. P. 623 *αἱ τοῦ Διονύσου στῆλαι*.—Cf. also Strab. p. 168, and 769.

Στήλη, *ης, ἡ*, Dor. *στάλα*, (*ἵστημι*):—*an upright stone, a post*, used as a *prop* or *stay*, Il. 12, 259; hence as an image of firmness, *ὥστε στήλην ἀτρέμας ἑσταότα*, 13, 437: also, *a block* of rock-crystal, in which the Aegyptian mummies were cased, Hdt. 3, 24:—and so, generally, *a block* or *post*, Lat. *cippus*, rather than *a pillar* (which is *κίων*, Lat. *columna*).—II. esp., *a post* or *slab*, bearing an inscription, *a monument*; and so,—1. *a grave-stone*, Il. 11, 371, Od. 12, 14, etc.; *ὥστε στήλη μένει ἐμπεδον, ἠτ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἑστηκει*, Il. 17, 434; *μήτε στήλαις μήτε ὀνόμασι δηλοῦντας τοὺς τάφους*, Plat. Legg. 873 D:—*στάλαν θέμεν* (of a poet), Pind. N. 4, 130.—2. *a post* or *slab set up in a public place*, inscribed with a record of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents, Hdt. 2, 102, 106, Ar. Ach. 727, Thuc. 5, 47, 56, etc.; *τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράψαι*, Ar. Lys. 513:—*γράφειν τινὰ εἰς στήλην, ἀναγράφειν ἐν στήλῃ*, whether for honour, as Hdt. 6, 14; or for infamy, as Andoc. 7, 45 (cf. *στηλίτης*); *κατὰ τὴν στήλην*, according *to agreement*, Ar. Av. 1051.—III. *a boundary-post*, Xen. An. 7, 5, 13, Decret. ap. Dem. 278, 23:—and so, *the turning-post* at the end of the race-course, Lat. *meta*, Soph. El. 720, 744:—hence, *περὶ τὴν στ. διαφθείρεσθαι*, Lys. Fr. 2, 3.—For *Στῆλαι Ἡρακλῆιαι*, v. sub Ἡράκλειος. (Akin to *στύλος, στῦλος*.) Hence

Στηλήτης, *ου, ὁ*, fem. *-ῆτις, ιδος*, Dor. *σταλᾶτας*, fem. *-ᾶτις*,=*στηλίτης, στηλῖτις*, Anth. P. 7, 424.

Στηλίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *στήλη*. [*ῑ*]

Στηλίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, dim. from *στήλη*.—II. esp., *a pole to carry a sail at a ship's stern*; v. also *στυλίς*.

Στηλίτευστος, *ή, a being written on a στήλη*: esp. *a being publicly placarded* as infamous. Hence

Στηλιτευτικός, *ή, όν*, *of* or *fitted for invective.*

Στηλιτεύω, *to inscribe on a στήλη*, Plut. 2, 354 B; esp., *to placard publicly, inveigh against.*

Στηλίτης, *ου, ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, (*στήλη*):—*of a στήλη, like one.*—II. *inscribed on a στήλη*: esp., of *one whose name is placarded as infamous, στηλίτην τινὰ ἀναγράφειν, ποιεῖν*, Isocr. 348 D, Dem. 122, 24; cf. *στήλη* II. 2.—III. *dwelling on a pillar*, like Simeon the hermit; also *στυλίτης*. [*ῑ*]

Στηλογραφέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*στήλη, γράφω*) *to engrave* or *inscribe on a tablet*:—hence = *στηλιτεύω*, Dio C. Hence

Στηλογραφία, *ας, ἡ, an inscription on a tablet.*

Στηλοειδής, *ές, like a post* or *pillar, of the form of one.*

Στηλοκοπέω, *ῶ, to engrave* or *inscribe on a tablet*: hence,=*στηλιτεύω*.—II. *to break* or *mutilate a στήλη.*

Στηλοκόπης, *ου, ὁ*, and *-κόπος, ου, ὁ*, (*στῆλαι, κόπτω*) *a tablet-picker*, epith. of Polemo, a sort of *Old Mortality*, who used to go about copying the inscriptions on public monuments (*στῆλαι*), Ath. 234 D.

Στηλουργός, *όν*, v. *σταλουργός*.

Στηλόω, *ῶ, to set up as a στήλη*, Anth. P. 7, 394: *to make a pillar of*, LXX.:—pass., *to be set up, stand firm*, LXX.:—mid., *στηλοῦσθαί τινι*, like *στηλοῦν ἑαυτόν, to devote one's self to* another, Eccl.

Στῆμα, *ατος, τό*, (*ἵστημι*)=*στήμων* II, *the exterior part of the membrum virile*, Poll. 2, 171.—II. *the stamen* of a flower.—III. as nautical term,=*σταμίν*.

Στήμνιος, *ον*, contr. for *στημόνιος*, dub.

Στημονάριον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *στήμων*.

Στημονητικός, *ή, όν, belonging to the στήμων* or *warp, τέχνη στ.*, the art *of spinning*, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Στημονίας, *ου, ὁ*,=*στημόνιος*: in Cratin. Incert. 96, *of a thin, thread-like curl.*

Στημονίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι*, dep. mid., *to stretch the warp in the loom, to begin the web*, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 3.

Στημονικός, *ή, όν*,=*στημονητικός*, susp.

Στημόνιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *στήμων*, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 14.

Στημόνιος, *ον, of* or *like the threads of the warp.*

Στημονοφυής, *ές*, (*στήμων, φυή*) *of the same kind with the threads of the warp*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

Στημονώδης, *ες*, (*στήμων, εἶδος*) *like the threads of the warp*, of a torn edge, Plut. 2, 966 E.

Στημορῥᾰγέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*στήμων, ῥήγνυμι*) *to undo the threads of the warp.*—II. intr., *to break up into threads, be torn to shreds*, Aesch. Pers. 836.

Στήμων, *ονος, ὁ*, (*ἵστημι*):—*the warp* in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting, Hes. Op. 536; *στήμονα νεῖν*, Ar. Lys. 519;—the woof was called *κρόκη* (v. sub voc.), cf. Plat. Polit. 281 A, etc.—II. in wicker-work, *the sticks round which the pliant twigs are plaited.*—III. *a thread as spun*, Ar. Lys. 519.—2. *στ. ἐξεσμένος*, nickname of *a very thin person*, as we say, *'a thread-paper,'* Ar. Fr. 684.

Στήνια, *τά, a nightly festival in which the return of Ceres from the nether world was celebrated* by women, with mutual abuse and low language, Eubul. Incert. 25: hence, *στηνιῶσαι, to be scurrilous*, ap. Hesych.—II. *a place at Athens*, Alciphr. 2, 3.

Στηνίον, *ου, τό*,=*στῆθος*.

Στηνιῶσαι, v. *Στήνια*.

Στῆρ, *τό*, gen. *στητός*, contr. for *στέαρ* (q. v.); as *κῆρ* for *κέαρ*.

Στήριγμα, *ατος, τό*, (*στηρίζω*) *a support, foundation, χερὸς στ., the support of* one's hand, Eur. I. A. 617.—2. = Lat. *furca*, Plut. Coriol. 24.—3. = *στεῖρα, στερέωμα.*

Στηριγμός, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*στηρίζω*) *a setting firmly, propping, supporting.*—II. pass., *a standing still*, Plut. 2, 76 D: *fixture*, of steady light, as opp. to flashing, Arist. Mund. 4, 23.

Στήριγξ, *ιγγος, ἡ, a support, prop, stay*, Xen. Eq. 1, 5: *the pole* of a carriage, Lys. ap. Poll. 10, 157: also, *the fork with which the pole was propped*, until the beasts were yoked to it, lb., Lat. *furca.*

Στηρίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (ΣΤΑ-, *ἵστημι*):—*to set fast, make fast, prop, fix, set, ἰριδας ἐν νέφει στήριξε, he set* rainbows in the cloud, Il. 11, 28; *λίθον κατὰ χθονός, he set* the stone *fast* in the ground, Hes. Th. 498; *οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη*, she *lifts up* her head to heaven, Il. 4, 443: metaph., *to confirm, establish*, N. T.

B. pass. and mid., *to be firmly set* or *fixed, to stand fast, οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν εἶχε στηρίξασθαι*, i. e. he could not get a firm footing, Il. 21, 242; so, *οὐδαμῇ ἐστήρικτο*, Hes. Sc. 218; *δώματα κίονσιν πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήρικται*, the house *is lifted up* to heaven on pillars, Hes. Th. 779, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1073; *κακὸν κακῷ ἐστήρικτο*, evil *was set upon* evil, Il. 16, 111; *δέκατος μὲις οὐρανῷ ἐστήρικτο*, the tenth month *was set* in heaven, H. Hom. Merc. 11: *ὅπου ποτὲ στηρίζει*, where soever *thou art lying* or *tarrying*, Soph. Aj. 195.—II. the act. also occurs in

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same signf., *οὐδέ πῃ εἶχον στηρίξαι ποσὶν ἐμπεδον*, Od. 12, 434 (like *στηρίξασθαι* in Il. 21, 242, v. supra); *κῦμα οὐρανῷ στηρίζον*, a wave *rising up* to heaven, Eur. Hipp. 1207; and metaph., *κλέος οὐρανῷ στηρίζον*, Elmsl. Bacch. 970; also, *πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε φῶς*, Ib. 1081: — of diseases, *to fix* or *settle* in a particular part, *ὁπότε εἰς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξαι* (sc. *ἡ νόσος*), Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†**Στησαγόρας**, Ion. *-ρης, εω, ὁ, Stesagoras*, an Athenian, father of Cimon, Hdt. 6, 33. — 2. son of Cimon, Id. 6, 39.—3. a Samian, Thuc. 1, 116.

†**Στήσανδρος**, ου, ὁ, *Stesandrus*, a citharoedus of Samos, Ath. 638 B.

†**Στησήνωρ**, ορος, ὁ, *Stesenor*, a tyrant of Curium, Hdt. 5, 113.

†**Στησικλείδης**, ου, ὁ, *Stesiclides*, an Athenian, who wrote a list of the Olympian victors, Diog. L. 2, 56.

†**Στησικλῆς**, έους, ὁ, *Stesicles*, an Athenian naval officer, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10.

†**Στησίλαος**, ου, ὁ, Ion. **Στησίλεως**, *Stesilaus*, son of Thrasylus, a commander of the Athenians at Marathon, Hdt. 6, 114.—2. another Athenian, Plat. Lach. 183 C.

†**Στησίμβροτος**, ον, ὁ, *Stesimbrotus*, a rhapsodus of the island Thasus, Plat. Ion 530 C; Plut. Cim. 4.—2. a historian, Plut. Pericl. 8.

Στήσιος, ου, ὁ, (*ἵστημι*): — **Ζεὺς Στ.**, the Rom. Jupiter *Stator*, Plut. Cicer. 16; —called **Ἐπιστάσιος**, Id. Rom. 18.

Στησίχορος, ον, (*ἵστημι, χορός*): — *exhibiting* or *leading χοροί*.—II. *a throw at dice which showed eight pips*,—acc. to Poll., from the *eight-sided* monument of the poet at Himera. [*ῐ*]

†**Στησίχορος**, ου, ὁ, *Stesichorus*, a Grecian poet of Himera in Sicily, a contemporary of Pythagoras, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A.

Στήτη or **στήτα**, ἡ, a rare Dor. word for *γυνή*, Anth. P. 15, 26; cf. Lob. Paral. 429. (Some suppose the form arose from the words *διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε*, Il. 1, 6, where some wrote separately *διὰ στήτην ἐρίσαντε*, contending about a *woman*: but, more prob., this interpr. arose from *στήτη*, than vice versa.)

Στητώδης, ες, (*στῆρ, εἶδος*) contr. for *στεατώδης*.

Στήωσι, Ep. 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 from *ἵστημι*, for *στῶσι*.

Στί, v. sub **Σ**.

Στία, ας, ἡ, like *ψῆφος*, *a small stone*, *pebble*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 1176: also *στίον*:—different from *ψία*, perh., only in dialect. [*ῐ*: later writers, ignorant of this, wrote *στεία, στεῖον*.] Hence

Στιάζω, *to pelt with pebbles*.

Στιβαδεύω, (*στιβάς*) *to use as litter* for animals, *to spread as litter*, Diosc.

Στιβάδιον, ου, τό, dim. of *στιβάς*, Plut. Philop. 4. [*ᾰ*]

Στιβαδοκοιτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*στιβάς, κοίτη*) *to sleep on litter* or *bedding of straw*, *leaves*, etc., Polyb. 2, 17, 10.

Στιβαδοποιέομαι, (*στιβάς, ποιέω*) as mid., *to make one a bed of straw*, *leaves*, etc., Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 4; 9, 7, 2.

Στιβάζω, f. *-άσω*, like *στιβεύω, στιδέω, στείβω*, *to tread upon*.—II. *to follow the track*, *track out*, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 848, 854.

Στῐβᾰρός, ά, όν, (*στείβω*):—strictly, *close pressed*; and so, *thick*, *strong*, *stout*, *sturdy*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., both of men's limbs, *ὦμος, αἰχήν, βραχίονες*, Il. 5, 400; 18, 415, Od. 18, 68; and of weapons, *ἔγχος, σάκος*, Il. 5, 746; 3, 335, etc.:—of a man, Ar. Thesm. 639:—compar. *στιβαρώτερος*, Od. 8, 187.—Adv. *-ρῶς, πύκα στιβαρῶς ἀραρυῖαι πύλαι*, gates *close* shut, Il. 12, 454.

Στῐβάς, άδος, ἡ, (*στείβω*):—*a bed of straw*, *rushes*, or *leaves*, whether strewed loose or stuffed into a matrass; hence, *a matrass*, Hdt. 4, 71; esp., one used by soldiers, Ar. Pac. 348, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 16; made of rushes, Ar. Plut. 541; of yew and myrtle-twigs, Plat. Rep. 372 B; so, *στειπτὴ φυλλάς*, Soph. Phil. 33.

Στῐβεία, ας, ἡ, (*στιβεύω*) *a treading*, *walking*.—II. *a going on the track* with hounds.

Στῐβεύς, έως, ὁ, (*στιβέω*):—*one who treads* or *walks*:—esp. *a fuller*, who cleans clothes by treading them; cf. *στείβω* I. fin.—II. *one who tracks out*; *στ. κύων*, Opp. C. 1, 462.

Στῐβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, =*στιβεύς*: from **Στῐβεύω**, =sq., Plut. 2, 399 A, 966 C.

Στῐβέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, pf. pass. *ἐστίβημαι*, (*στείβω, στιβος*):—*to tread*, *walk upon*.—II. *to track*, *πᾶν ἐστίβηται πέδον*, all *has been tracked* or *searched*, Soph. Aj. 874.

Στίβη, ης, ἡ, *frozen dew*, *rime*, *hoar-frost*, esp. in the morning, Od. 5, 467; 17, 25. (From *στείβω*, as *πάγος*, *παγετός*, *πάχνη*, *πηγυλίς*, from *πήγνυμι*.) [*ῐ*] Hence

Στῐβήεις, εσσα, εν, *frosty*, *rimy*.

Στίβι, τό, Lat. *stibium*, =*στίμμι*, q. v.

Στῐβία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *στιβεία*.

Στῐβιάω, ῶ, (*στίβη*) *to freeze*.

Στῐβίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to stain with black paint* (*στίβι*):—mid., *to paint* one's eyelids and eyebrows therewith, LXX.

Στίβος, ου, ὁ, (*στείβω*):—*a trodden way*, *a footpath*, H. Hom. Merc. 352, Hdt. 4, 140, Soph., and Eur.; cf. *ὀγμεύω*.—II. *a track*, *footstep*, H. Hom. Merc. 353; *κατὰ στίβον*, on *the track* or *trail*, Hdt. 4, 122; 5, 102, and Trag.: also, *στίβος ποδῶν*, Aesch., and Xen.: cf. Aesch. Ag. 411.—III. =*στιβεία*, *a going*, *gait*, as Herm. takes *στίβου κατ' ἀνάγκην* in Soph. Phil. 206; and the word is so used in Crinag.

Στῐβῶ, a collat. form of *στείβω*; *ὁδοὶ στιβόμεναι*, *beaten* ways,—if the reading of Schneid. and Dind. in Xen. An. 1, 9, 13 be right.

Στῐγεύς, έως, ὁ, (*στίζω*) *a brander*, Hdt. 7, 35.—II. *the branding iron*; also *καυτήριον*, and in Suid. *κεντήριον*.

Στίγμα, ατος, τό, (*στίζω*):—*the prick* or *mark of a pointed instrument*, *a spot*, *mark*:—esp., *a mark burnt in*, *a brand*, Hdt. 7, 233; esp., of a runaway slave, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 2: also, generally, *a mark*, *spot*, as on the dragon's skin, Hes. Sc. 166,—though Herm. would read *στιγμαί*. Hence

Στιγμαῖος, α, ον, =*στιγμιαῖος*, q. v.

Στιγμᾰτηφορέω, ῶ, *to bear marks*, esp. *brandmarks*, *to be branded*, Luc. Dea Syr. 59.

Στιγμᾰτηφόρος, ον, (*στίγμα, φέρω*) *bearing marks*, esp. *brandmarks*, Polyaen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 682.

Στιγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, †Ion. *-ίης*†, (*στίγμα*):—*one who bears marks*, esp. *brandmarks*; *a branded culprit*, *runaway slave*, †Asius 1, 1†, Ar. Lys. 331, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 24; *στ. οἰκέτης*, Lys. ap. Ath. 612 C.—2. in Comedy, *one whose property is marked* as mortgaged, Cratin. Incert. 140; cf. *στίζω*.—II. *a critic who lays great stress on punctuation*; v. *στίζω* II.

Στιγμᾰτίζω, like *στίζω*, *to brand*

Στιγμᾰτοφόρος, ον, =*στιγματηφόρος*, Polyaen. 1, 24.

Στιγμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*στίζω*):—*a prick*, *mark made by a pointed instrument*: *a mathematical point*, Lat. *punctum*, Aristot. Top. 1, 18, 8, etc.:—metaph. of any thing very small, *a jot*, *tittle*, *ἐγγὺς εἶχε στιγμὴν ἢ σκιὰν τοῦτον*, Dem. 552, 7:—of time, *a moment*, *στιγμὴ χρόνου ὁ βίος*, Plut. 2, 13 B:—II. in Gramm., *στιγμὴ στιγμή*, *the full stop*, *period*: *μέση στ.*, *the colon*: *ὑποστιγμή*, *the comma*:—=*ὀβελός* III. Hence

Στιγμιαῖος, α, ον, *no bigger than a point*, Plut. 2, 1084 B: of time, *momentary*, Ib. 117 E, where the form *στιγμαῖος* is found, cf. Lob. Phryn. 682.

Στιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*στίζω*) *a pricking*, *poking*, *striking*, Aesch. Supp. 838

Στίγων, ωνος, ὁ, =*στιγματίας*, Fr. 46.

ΣΤΙΖΩ, f. *στίξω*: pf. pass. *ἔστιγμαι*. *To mark with a pointed instrument*, *to prick*, Lat. *pungere*: hence *to tattoo*, as the Thracians used to do among whom *τὸ ἐστιγθαι τιμὴ κέκριται*, Hdt. 5, 6. cf. 5, 35: also *to burn a mark in*, *to brand*, as a mark of disgrace, Ib. 7, 35; esp. of runaway slaves, *ὁραπέτης ἐστιγμένος*, Ar. Fr. 760; so, *ἑστ. αὐτομόλους*, Aeschin. 38, 26, (cf. *στιγματίας*):—also, merely for the purpose of marking as one's property, as, *στίξαι ἵππον*, Eupol. *ἐγκαῦσαι*, cf. *κοππατίας*, σημεῖα: but *στ. ἵππον* also, *to brand the mark* of a horse upon a person, Plut. Ar. 29, cf. Pericl. 26:—hence, generally, *to mark*, *στίζειν χωρίον*, *to mark a piece* of land as mortgaged, by a mark set up upon it, v. Meineke Menand. p. 277, and cf. *ἀστικτος*.—Pass. with dupl. acc., *στίγματα στίζειν τινα*, *to brand* one *with* a mark, Hdt. 7, 233:—metaph., a breeze is said *στίζειν ἀλα*, Simon. 137.—2. *to mark spotted* or *parti-coloured*, *βαπτὰς στίζειν*, to beat black and blue, Ar. Lys. 1296:—pass., *to be spotted*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 32.—II. in Gramm., *to put a full stop* or *period*, Lat. *interpungere*, Dion. H. P. 15, 38; cf. *στιγμή* III. (The root is ΣΤΙΓ-, which appears in the derivs., and in Lat. *instigo*, *distinguo*, etc.) Hence

Στικτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. *one ought to be pricked*, *branded*, etc.:—*to be punctuated*, Gramm.

Στικτόπους, ουν, (*στικτός, πούς*) *with spotted feet*, Opp. C. 1, 30.

Στικτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *στίζω*, *pricked*, *branded*;—in gen., *spotted*, *dappled*, esp. of deer, Phil. 184, Eur. Bacch. 111, 865:—*variegated*, *πτέρυξ*, Aesch. Fr. 281:—*punctuated*, Gramm.

Στικτόχροος, ον, contr. *-χρως*, (*στικτός, χρόα*) *with spotted skin*, Anth.

Στίλβη, ης, ἡ, (*στίλβω*) *the shine* or *bright* or *polished surface* of a *mirror*.—II. *a lamp*, Ar. Fr. 670 (Com.) Incert. 15; cf. *ποτὴρ λύχνου*.

Στιλβηδόν, adv., *shining*, *glittering*.

Στιλβηδών, όνος, ἡ, =*στίλβη*, *polish*, *στ. λαβεῖν*, Theophr.

†**Στιλβίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Stilbides*, a celebrated seer in Athens, Ar. Pax.

Στιλβοποιέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*στίλβη, ποιέω*) *to make to shine*, Dioscor. Hence

Στιλβός, ή, όν, =*στιλπνός*.

Στιλβότης, ητος, ἡ, =*στίλβη*, Plut. Alex. 57.

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Σταλβόω, ῶ, (στιλβός)=στιλπνόω, LXX.

ΣΤΙΆΒΩ, f. -ψω, *to glitter, glisten,* of polished or bright surfaces, ἐλαίῳ, Il. 18, 596; metaph., κάλλει, χάρισιν στ., Il. 3, 392, Od. 6, 237; ἀκτῖνες στιλβουσιν ἀπό τινος, *beam* from him, H. Hom. 31, 11; στ. ὅπλοις, Id. Andr. 1146; στ. νῶτον πτερύγοιν χρυσαῖν, Ar. Av. 697: absol., of sleek horses, Eur. Rhes. 618: c. acc. cognato, στ. ἀστραπάς, *to flash* lightning, Eur. Or. 480:—of the fixed stars, *to twinkle*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 13, 2.—2. metaph., *to shine, be bright*, Eur. Hipp. 195.

Στίλβωμα, ατος, τό, (στιλβόω) *any thing made to shine.*—II.=στίλβωτρον, Diosc.

Στίλβων, οντος, ὁ, *the planet Mercury*, Arist. Mund. 2, 9; cf. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 20.—II. among the Sybarites, *a dwarf.*

†Στιλβωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Stilbo*, Ar. Av. 139.

Στίλβωσις, εως, ἡ, (στιλβόω) *a making to shine, polishing*, LXX.

Στιλβωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a polisher.*

Στίλβωτρον, ου, τό, *an instrument for polishing*, Diosc.

Στίλη, ης, ἡ, *a drop*, Lat. *stilla*: metaph., like στιγμή, *a little bit, a moment*, Ar. Vesp. 213. [ῐ]

Στιλπνός, ή, όν, *glittering, glistening*, ἔερσαι, Il. 14, 351, cf. Luc. Gymnas. 29, Imag. 9.

Στιλπνότης, ητος, ἡ,=στιλβότης, Clem. Al.

Στιλπνόω, ῶ, *to make to shine, polish*, Arr. Epict. 2, 8.

Στίλπων, ό,=στίλβων II.

†Στίλπων, ωνος, ὁ, *Stilpo*, a celebrated philosopher of Megara, Ath. 422 D: Diog. L.

Στίλψις, εως, ἡ, (στίλβω) *a shining, glittering.*

Στίμμι, τό, Lat. *stimmi* or *stibium, a sulphuret of antimony*, whence a dark pigment was made, with which women, esp. in the East, stained their eyelids, so as to add to the beauty of the eyes, Diosc.: also, στίμμις or στῖμις, ἡ, acc. στῖμιν, Antiph. Paroem. 2; and, στίβι, τό.—It is still used in Asia under the names *cohel, surmeh.*

Στιμμίζω, *to tinge* the eyelids *black with* στίμμι:—mid. στιμμίζομαι, *to tinge* one's eyelids *with black*, Galen.

Στίμμις, ἡ, v. στίμμι.

Στίμμισμα, ατος, τό, *the black pigment prepared from* στίμμι.

*Στῑξ, ῑγός, ἡ, a word only used in gen. sing. στιχός, Il. 16, 173; 20, 362, and in nom. and acc. plur. στίχες, στίχας (the other cases being taken for στίχος, which, in all cases, is the commonest form in prose):—a *row, line, rank* or *file*, esp. of soldiers, usu. in pl., στίχες ἀνδρῶν, Il.; ἀσπιστάων, Il. 16, 173; so Hes. Sc. 170:—mostly of foot, but also, στ. ἡρώων τε καὶ ἵππων, Il. 20, 326; κατὰ στίχας, *in ranks* or *lines*, Il. 3, 326: ἐπὶ στίχας, Il. 18, 602: also in Att. poets, στίχες πολεμίων, λαῶν, Eur. Heracl. 676, Ar. Eq. 163, cf. Aesch. Theb. 925:—rare in sing., *battle-array*, στιχὸς εἶμι διαμπερές, Il. 20, 362:—metaph., ἀνέμων στίχες, Pind. P. 4, 373; ἐπέων στίχες, *verses, lays*, Pind. P. 4, 100.—Cf. στίχος, as also στοῖχος and στόχος. (For the root, v. στείχω.)

Στῖξις, ἡ, (στίζω) *a marking with a pointed instrument, pricking, branding*, etc.—II. *punctuation.*

Στῖλον, τό,=στία, q. v., Hipp.

Στιπτός, ή, όν, (not στειπτός, Dind. Soph. Phil. 33,—for it is formed from the root ΣΤΙΒ-):—strictly, *trodden down*: hence, *pressed closely, close, firm, solid*, Lat. *stipatus*: στιπτὴ φυλλάς,=στιβάς, Soph. Phil. 33:—but, ἀνθρακες στιπτοί, a kind of *hard coal* or *charcoal*, Theophr. de Ign. 37; from which the Acharnians, as colliers, are called στιπτοί, Ar. Ach. 180,—unless here it be better taken in the signf. of στιφρός, στρυφνός (being joined with πρίνινοι, σφενδάμνινοι), *sturdy, tough.*

†Στίρις, εως and ιδος, ἡ, *Stiris*, a city of Phocis, Paus. 10, 3, 2.

†Στιφάνη, ης, ἡ, *Stiphane*, a large lake in Pontus, Strab. p. 560.

Στῖφος, εος, τό, (στείβω):—*any thing pressed firm, compact*, esp. *a body of men in close array*, Hdt. 9, 57, Aesch. Pers. 20; νεῶν στῖφος, the close array of the ships; Ib. 366; στῖφος ποιήσασθαι, to form *a close column*, Hdt. 9, 70; cf. Ar. Eq. 852, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19, etc. [ῐ only in Gramm., unless by error of accent in Edd.]

Στιφράω,=στιφρόω, dub.

Στιφρός, ά, όν, (στείβω):—*pressed close*: hence, *close, compact, solid, stout, strong*, Ar. Fr. 190, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; 5, 30, etc.; opp. to μαδαρός, of flesh, Arist. H. A. 4, 6, 9; to ὑγρός, Id. Gen. An. 2, 2, 5; στ. καὶ στερεόν, Ib. 3, 3, 3:—στρυφνός is a freq. v. l. (Strictly the same as στιβαρός: hence στιφελός, στυφνός, στυφρός, στρυφνός, στριφνός, Ruhnk. Tim.) Hence

Στιφρότης, ητος, ἡ, *solidity, stoutness*, Timocl. Marath. 1, 3.

Στιφρόω, ῶ, *to make firm, solid.*

Στῑχοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, (στίχος, ἀείδω) *one who sings verses, a poet*, Anth. Plan. 316.

Στῑχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from στίχος. [ᾰ]

Στιχάς, άδος, ἡ, poet. for στίχος.

Στῑχάω, (στείχω, στίχες, στίχος): —*to set in rows* or *ranks*: usu. in mid. στιχάομαι, *to march in rows, ranks*, esp. of soldiers, freq. in Il., where however we find only Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐστιχόωντο, Il. 2, 92, etc.; also of ships in line or squadron, Il. 2, 516, 602, etc.

Στίχες, al, v. sub *στίξ: στίχη, ἡ, =στίχος, dub.

Στῑχηδόν, (στίχος) adv., *by rows* or *lines*, Hdn. 4, 9.

Στῑχήρης, ες, and -ρός, ά, όν, *in rows* or *ranks*: esp. *in verse.*

Στιχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στίχος, Plut. 2, 60 A, 668 A. [ῐ]

Στῑχίζω, (στίχος) *to bring into rows, to arrange*, dub. in LXX.

Στιχῖνος, η, ον, (στίχος) *of lines* or *verses*: στ. θάνατος, of one *who was rhymed to death*, Anth. P. 11, 135.

†Στιχίος, ου, ὁ, *Stichius*, a leader of the Athenians before Troy, Il. 13, 195.

Στιχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a writer of verse.*

Στῑχογράφος, ον, (στίχος, γράφω) *writing verse*, Anth. P. append. 321. [ᾰ]

Στιχομυθέω, ῶ, *to answer one another line by line.* Hence

Στῑχομυθία, ας, ἡ, *a conversation in alternate lines.*

Στιχοποιία, ας, ἡ, *verse-making, versification*, Plut. 2, 45 B: from

Στῑχοποιός, όν, (στίχος, ποιέω) *making verses*: ὁ στ., *a verse-maker.*

Στίχος, ου, ὁ, (στείχω):—*a row, order, line*, of persons and things, *a rank* of soldiers, Aesch. Pers. 366, Xen., etc.: *a row* of trees, etc., Xen. Oec. 4, 21: also of numbers, Plat. Phaed. 104 B.—II. *a line of writing, line in a book*, esp. in poems, *a verse*, Ar. Ran. 1239, Plat. Legg. 958 E.—Cf. *στίξ, στόχος, στοῖχος. [ῐ]

Στῑχός, τῆς, v. *στίξ.

Στῑχουργέω, ῶ, (στιχουργός) *to make verses*; hence

Στῑχούργημα, ατος, τό, *a verse*,

Στῑχουργία, ας, ἡ, *versification*, from

Στῑχουργός, όν, (στίχος, *ἔργω) *versifying.*

Στῑχώδος, ὁ, contr. for στιχαοιδός, Menaechm. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2, 1.

Στιώδης, ες, (στῖον, εἶδος) *stony, hard*, Lat. *scruposus*, Galen.

Στλεγγίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στλεγγίς, Ath. 605 B.

Στλεγγιδολήκυθος, ὁ, like ξυστρολήκυθος, *the servant who carried his master's* στλεγγίς *and* λήκυθος to and from the bath.

Στλεγγιδοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making* στλεγγίδες, Strab.

Στλεγγίζω, *to scrape* or *dress with the* στλεγγίς at the bath or palaestra:—cf. ἀποστλ-.

Στλεγγίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Στλεγγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (rarely στελγίς, στελεγγις):—a sort of *scraper*, Lat. *strigil*, to remove the oil and dirt (γλοῖος) from the skin in the bath or after the exercises of the Palaestra, Hipp., Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, etc; cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 150:—proverb. of poverty, οὐδ' ἐστὶν αὐτῷ στλεγγὶς οὐδὲ λήκυθος, Ar. Fr. 14, cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 12, Plut. 2, 59 F:—at Sparta reeds were used, elsewh. it was of metal, Plut. 2, 239 A.—II. a sort of *tiara* of this material, at Sparta, Sosib. ap. Ath. 674 B: hence of gold, of the same shape, Ath. 128 D; proposed as a prize, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10; also by the θεωροί sent to an oracle or a solemn festival, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—III. in Ar. Thesm. 556, the women are said to draw wine with στλεγγίδες.

Στλέγγισμα, ατος, τό, (στλεγγίζω) like γλοῖος, *the oil and dirt scraped off by the* στλεγγίς, Lat. *strigmentum*, Lyc. 874; ubi legitur στέλγισμα.

Στλέγγιστρον, ου, τό,=στλεγγίς.

Στλεγγοποιός, όν,=στλεγγιδοποιός: from

Στλέγγος, τό, rare collat. form of στλεγγίς.

Στοά, ᾶς, ἡ, or στοιά, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 431, Ar. Ach. 548 (ἵστημι): *a place enclosed by pillars, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, cloister*, Lat. *porticus*, Hdt. 3, 52, Xen., etc.: they were usu. attached to a temple, etc., but also were separate buildings, used as places of resort in the heat of the day, cf. Dict. Antiqq.—II. at Athens this name was given to various public buildings, prob. of a long shape, supported by pillars: as,—1. *a storehouse, magazine, warehouse*, esp. for corn, Ar. Ach. 548; also, στοιὰ ἁλφιτόπωλις, Id. Eccl. 686; cf. Ib. 14.—2. ἡ βασίλειος (or ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως) στοά, the court where the ἄρχων βασιλεύς sat, Ar. Eccl. 681, Plat. Theaet. 210 D, cf. Paus. 1, 3, 1; 14, 6.—3. the *Poecile*, Andoc. 11, 37, cf. sub ποικίλος:—as Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in this piazza, this school of philosophers was called οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς or Στωϊκοί, and, as a nickname, Στώϊκες, Hermeas ap. Ath. 563 C.—III. *a roof* or *shed to protect* besiegers, like Lat. *vinea, testudo*, Polyb. 1, 48, 2: cf στωά.

Στόαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, v. foreg., II. 3.

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Στοβάζω, like στοβέω, *to scold, abuse*. Hesych.

†Στοβαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Stobaeus*, a late Greek writer or compiler.

Στόβασμα, ατος, τό, *a scolding*.

Στοβέω, ὦ, *to scold*, E. M.

†Στόβοι, ων, οἱ, *Stobi*, a city of Macedonia, Strab. p. 389.

Στόβος, ου, ὁ, *scolding* (from στόμφος).—II.=φλναρία, *bragging, vaunting*, Lyc.

Στοιά, ἡ, v. sub στοά.

Στοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (στοιβή) *to pile* or *heap up, pack together*, Luc. Catapl. 5; cf. διαστοιβάζω. Hence

Στοιβάσια, ας, ἡ, *a stuffing, heaping up*.

Στοιβάσιμος, ον, *heaped up* or *together*.

Στοιβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a heaping up*, Nicet.

Στοιβαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who heaps up*.

Στοιβέω,=στοβέω, dub.

Στοιβή, (not στοίβη, Arcad. 104, 14,) ῆς, ἡ, (στείβω):—*a stuffing, filling up*; or *that which is used for stuffing*, etc.: hence,—I. *a shrubby plant*, φέως, Theophr.; the leaves of which were used to stuff cushions, etc., and to make brooms; hence,—2. στοιβῆς πυθμήν, *a broom*-end, Hippon. 8.—3. *a cushion, pad*, etc., Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 6.—II. metaph., *any thing stuffed in, an expletive*, Ar. Ran. 1179. Hence

Στοιβοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *loose, porous*.

Στοίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στοά, Strab. [ῐ]

Στοιχάδικός, ή, όν, *prepared from the plant* στοιχάς, στ. οἶνος, ὄξος, etc., Diosc.

Στοιχάδιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, =foreg., Diosc.

Στοιχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from στοῖχος. [ᾰ]

Στοιχάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (στοῖχος):—*lying in rows* or *lines*: hence,—1. αἱ Στοιχάδες (sc. νῆσοι), *a row of islands* off Marseilles, now *les Isles d' Hières*, Ap. Rh. †, 554; Strab. p. 184†; cf. Κυκλάδες, Σποράδες.—2. ἐλαῖαι στοιχάδες, olive-trees *in rows*, which were not sacred, like the μόριαι, Solon ap. Poll. 5, 36.—II. στοιχάς, ἡ, *an aromatic plant, Lavandula stoechas*, Diosc. 3, 31; sometimes wrongly written στιχάς.

Στοιχειάκός, ή, όν,=στοιχειώδης: *in the manner* or *order of letters, literal, alphabetic*. Adv. -κῶς.

Στοιχεταί, οἱ, a name given to *the grammarians who invented the anastrophé* of the accent, Göttl. Theodos. p. 208.

Στοιχεῖον, ου, τό, strictly dim. from στοῖχος, *a small upright rod* or *post*: esp., *the gnomon* of the sun-dial, or *the shadow* thrown by it, δεκάπουν στοιχεῖον (which was supper-time), Ar. Eccl. 652.—II. *a first beginning, first principle* or *element*: esp.,—1. *a simple sound* of the voice, as the first element of language, Plat. Crat. 424 D, 426 D, Theaet. 202 E, etc.; στοιχεῖόν ἐστι φωνὴ ἀδιαίρετος, Arist. Poët. 20, 2;—στοιχεῖα therefore, strictly, were different from *written letters* (γράμματα), as accurate Latin writers (e. g. Priscian) distinguished between *elementa* or *elementa litterarum* and *litterae*:—κατὰ στοιχεῖον, *in the order of the letters, alphabetically*. Anth.—2. τὰ στοιχεῖα, *the first and simplest component parts*; hence, in physics, *the primary matter, elements*, first reduced to four by Empedocles, who called them ῥιζώματα, v. Sturz Emped. p. 255 sqq.; στοιχεῖα being first used by Plat., Tim. 48 B, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 523; στοιχεῖα are often interchanged with ἀρχαί, *the formal causes of created things*, Sturz ubi supra: ἀπὸ τῶν στ., from *the first elements*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1.—3. *the elements of knowledge and the sciences*; in geometry, *points, lines, surfaces*; in logic,=τόποι τῶν ἐνθυμημάτων, Arist. Rhet. 2, 22, 13.—III. in Alexandr. writers, *a shape, figure*; esp., *a sign of the Zodiac*. Hence

Στοιχειόω, ὦ, *to teach the elements* (στοιχεῖα), Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1036 A.

Στοιχειώδης, ες, *elementary*.

Στοιχείωμα, ατος, τό, (στοιχειόω) *an element, principle*, Diog. L.—II. in astrology, στοιχειώματα were *the signs of the Zodiac*. Hence

Στοιχειωματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* στοιχείωμα, *elementary*.—II. later, στοιχειωματικοί, *persons who cast nativities*, etc., *from the signs of the Zodiac* (στοιχειώματα).

Στοιχείωσις, εως, ἡ, (στοιχειόω) *elementary instruction*, LXX.

Στοιχειωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (στοιχειόω) *a teacher of elements*, esp. as an epith. of Euclid. Hence

Στοιχειωτικός, ή, όν, *elementary*.

Στοιχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (στοῖχος):—*to stand* or *go in a line* or *row*, μὴ ἐγκαταλιπεῖν τὸν παραστάτην, ᾧ στοιχοίη, not to desert him *by* whose *side he ought to stand* in battle,—from the oath of Athenian citizens, ap. Stob. p. 243, 21:—hence, *to go in battle-order*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34, Hipparch. 5, 7: *to dance in rows* or *set order*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 647: κατὰ τὸ στοιχοῦν, *in sequence*, Arist. Interpr. 10, 3.—II. στ., c. dat., *to walk by* a rule, etc., *submit to*, Polyb. 28, 5, 6, Dion. H.: also, στοιχεῖν μιᾷ γυναικί, *to be satisfied with* one wife, Hemst. Schol. Plut. 773.

Στοιχηγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (στοῖχος, ἀγορεύω) *to tell in regular order*, Aesch. Pers. 430.

Στοιχηδίς, adv.=sq., A. B. in indice, s. v. αἰφνηδίς.

Στοιχηδόν, adv., (στοῖχος) *in a row, in order*, or *one after another*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 6.

Στοίχημα, ατος, τό, (στοιχέω) *a contract, pledge*, very late.

Στοιχίζω, f. -ίσω (στοῖχος):—*to set in a row, set out, arrange*, Aesch. Pr. 484: esp., *to set a row of poles with nets* to drive the game into, Xen. Cyn. 6, 8; cf. περιστοιχίζω: mid., στοιχίζομαι,=στοιχηγορέω. Hence

Στοιχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a surrounding with hunting nets*.

Στοιχομῠθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (μῦθος)= στοιχηγορέω.

Στοῖχος, ου, ὁ, (στείχω):—*a row*, στοῖχοι τῶν ἀναβαθμῶν, *rows* of steps, Hdt. 2, 125: esp. of persons standing one behind another, as in a procession, ἐπὶ στοίχου, *all in a row*, Ar. Eccl. 756; κατὰ στοῖχον, Thuc. 2, 102:—of soldiers, *a file*, Thuc. 4, 47.—II. *a line of poles with hunting nets* into which the game was driven, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, and 21. (Orig. the same word as στίχος, στόχος.) Hence

Στοιχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like rows, in rows*, κριθὴ στ., barley *which has its grains one directly under another*, Theophr.

Στολάρχης, ου, ὁ,= στόλαρχος, Anth. P. append 204.

Στολαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of* στόλαρχος, Nicet.

Στολάρχος, ὁ, (στόλος, ἄρχω) *the commander of a fleet*.

Στολάς, άδος, ἡ, (στέλλω):—*going in a body, like a* στόλος or *army*, of cranes, in Eur. Hel. 1480 (ubi Ald. στοχάδες).—II. as subst., *a horseman's cloak*, v. l. for σπολάς in Xen. An 3, 3, 20; 4, 1, 18.

Στολή, ῆς, ἡ, (στέλλω):—*equipment, fitting out*, στρατοῦ, Aesch. Supp. 764.—II. esp., *equipment in clothes, clothing, dress*, στολὴν ἐπωμὰς ἑστολμένοι, Hdt. 1, 80; στ. Σκύθας, Id. 4, 78, and oft. so in Trag., etc.: cf. Ἕλλην II: esp. of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 42.—2. *a piece of dress, a garment, robe*, Lat. *stola*, Soph. O. C. 1357, 1597 and Eur.; στολὴ θήρας, the lion's skin which Hercules wore, Eur. H. F. 465.—Later writers oft. join στολὴ καὶ σχῆμα, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 390.

Στολίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στολίς, στολή. [ῐ]

Στολίδοω, ὦ, (στολίς) *to fold* (a robe) *so as to put it on*:—mid., *to put on one's self, dress in*, νεφρίδα, Eur. Phoen. 1754, cf. I. A. 255.

Στολιδωδής, ες, (στολίς II, εἶδος) *in folds, folded*, Hipp.

Στολίδωμα, ατος, τό, (στολιδόω) *a fold*, πέπλου, Anth. P. 5, 104. [ῐ]

Στολίδωτος, ή, όν, verb. adj. from στολιδόω, *put on*.—II. *folded*, στολιδωτὸς χιτών, a long tunic *hanging in many folds*, such as we see in many ancient statues, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; cf. Poll. 7, 54, and στολίς II.

Στολίζω, f. -ίσω, (στολος):—like στέλλω, *to make ready, put in trim*, στολίσας νηὸς πτερά, *dressing* in the sail, Hes. Op. 626: *to equip, dress*, τινά, Anacreont. 15, 29, Plut. 2, 366 F:—pass., ἐστολισμένος δορι, *armed* with spear, Eur. Supp. 639; τῆς σημειοις ἐστολισμέναι, Id. I. A. 253.

Στόλιον, ου, το, dim. from στώλη II, *a small* or *scanty garment*, esp. of the dress of philosophers, Anth. P. 11, 157.

Στολίς, ίδος, ἡ,= στολή II, *a garment, robe*, Eur. Phoen. 1491; νεβρίδων στολίδες, i. e. fawn-skins worn as garments, Id. Hel. 1359.—II. in plur., *folds in a* garment, στολίδες ἀνάφαντων, Arist. Audib. 35; cf. στολιδωτός:—hence, in Plut. 2, 64 A, prob. *of a folded* or *knitted brow*.—III. τῶν στολίδες, *sails*, Anth. P. 10, 6:—but στολὶς ἄκρα=ἀκροστόλιον, Eratosth. Catast. 35.

Στόλισμα, ατος, τό, (στολίζω) *an equipment, dress*: *a garment, mantle*, Eur. Hec. 1156.

Στολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an equipping, clothing: dress*.

Στολιστήριον, ου, τό, *a place where the priests attired themselves* or *the statues of the gods, a vestry*, Plut. 2, 359 A, cf. Wytt 352 B.

Στολιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who equips* or *clothes*, Plut. 2, 366 E.

Στολμός, οῦ, ὁ, (στέλλω)=στολή, Eur. Supp. 1055.—II.= στολίς II, *a fold*, στολμοὶ πέπλων, *folded robes*, Aesch. Supp. 715, Cho. 29; and in sing., Eur. Alc. 215, Andr 148

Στολοδρομέω, ὦ, (στόλος, δρόμος) *to go in a fleet*.

Στόλος, ου, ὁ, (στέλλω) *equipment*, esp. for warlike purposes, *an expedition* by land or sea, oft. in Hdt., στ. κατ' ἤπειρον, κατὰ θάλασσαν, Hdt. 5, 64; oft. followed by ἐπὶ c. acc., Hdt. 3, 25, etc.; στόλον αἴρειν, Aesch. Pers. 795, Eur. Hec. 1141:—generally, *a sending* or *going a journey*, ὁ δὲ στόλος νῶν ἐστι παρὰ τὸν Τρέα, Ar. Av. 46; or (oftener) *a voyage*, Soph. Phil. 244, 499, etc.: ἀλὸς

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στόλῳ, *in a journey* privately undertaken, on one's own account, Hdt. 5, 63; opp. to κοινῷ στ., Id. 6, 39; ἐλευθέρῳ στόλῳ, with free *course*, Pind. P. 8, 141, cf. 2, 114; πατρῷον στόλον, as adv., by my father's *sending*, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 562.—2. *the purpose* or *cause of a journey*, Soph. O. C. 358, Phil. 244.—3. *that which goes* or *is sent on an expedition, an army*, Hdt. 5, 64; or (oftener) *a sea-force, fleet*, Id. 1, 4; 5, 43, and Trag.; οὐ πολλῷ στόλῳ, i. e. in one ship, Soph. Phil. 547:—generally, *a party of men, a band, troop*, very freq. in Aesch. Supp., as 2, 29; πρύπας στόλος, all the *people*, Soph. O. T. 170.—4. παγκρατίου στ., periphr. for παγκράτιον, Pind. N. 3, 27: also, στ. λόγων, a set narrative, Emped. 58.—II. *a stalk, stem*, κέρκος μικρὸν στόλον ἔχουσα, Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 5; cf. 4, 10, 52: στόλος ὀμφαλώδης, Id. Gen. An. 3, 2, 6.—2. = ἔμβολον, *a ship's beak*, of which the extremity was called ἀκροστόλιον, Pind. P. 2, 114; usu. plated with brass, χαλκῆρης στόλος, Aesch. Pers. 406, cf. Interpp. ad Eur. I. T. 1135: hence, δώδεκα στόλοι ναῶν, for δώδεκα νῆες, Id. I. A. 277.

Στόμα, ατος, τό, Dor. στόμα:—*the mouth*, Lat. *os*, Hom., etc.: later poets oft. use the plur. for sing., like Lat. *ora*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 263, 470:—also, for *the whole face*, Il. 6, 43; 16, 410: metaph., στόμα πτολέμοιο, ὑσμίνης, *the very jaws* of the battle, as of a devouring monster, Il. 10, 8; 20, 359 (but cf. infra III):—periphr., στόμα τὸ δῖον, for Jupiter, Aesch. Pr. 1033, cf. Soph. O. C. 603; στ. Πινδάρου, etc., like Lat. *os Pindari*, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 303:—in Trag. also very freq. *the mouth, tongue*, as Aesch. Pr. 1032, Soph. O. T. 671; and sometimes for *speech, words*, Soph. O. T. 426, 706.—Special phrases:—ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν, like ἀπὸ γλώσσης, to speak *by word of mouth*, i. e. by memory, like ἀπὸ χειρός, Plat. Theaet. 142 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 9, etc.; so, διὰ στόμα λέγειν, Aesch. Theb. 579, cf. Eur. Or. 103; ἐν στόματι λέγειν, Ar. Ach. 198: ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν, to have always in *one's mouth*, whether for good or ill, Eur. El. 80, Andr. 95; so, διὰ στόμα ἔχειν, Ar. Lys. 853; οἰκτος ἦν διὰ στόμα, Aesch. Theb. 51; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος, 'tis the common talk, Theocr. 12, 21: ἐν στόμασιν or στόματι ἔχειν, Hdt. 3, 157; 6, 136: ὅ τι ἦλθεν ἐπὶ στόμα, whatever came uppermost, Lat. *quicquid venerit in buccam*, Plat. Rep. 563 C, cf. Schäf. Dion Comp. p. 13: ἐξ ἑνὸς στόματος, with one *voice*, all at once, Ar. Eq. 670:—κοιμᾶν στόμα, i. e. to keep silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247; so, στόμα κλείειν, ἐπέχειν, Eur. Phoen. 865, Hec. 1283; also, δάκνειν στόμα, i. e. to keep a forced silence, Aesch. Fr. 279, Soph. Tr. 977 (cf. δάκνω, ὑπίλλω);—opp. to λύειν στ., Isocr. 252 C.—II. *the mouth* of a river, Lat. *ostia*, ποταμῶν, Il. 12, 24, Od. 5, 441; so, ἠιόνος στόμα μακρόν, the wide *mouth* of the bay, Il. 14, 36, cf. Od. 10, 90, Hdt. 2, 17; στ. τοῦ Πόντου, Lat. *fauces Ponti*, Hdt. 4, 86, cf. Thuc. 4, 102; στ. εἰςβολῆς, Ar. Eccl. 1107:—but also, *a chasm* or *cleft* in the earth or rock with a stream gushing out, Hdt. 1, 202: hence, *any outlet*, or *entrance*, ἀργαλέον στόμα λαύρης, Od. 22, 137; so, στ. τῆς ἀγυιᾶς, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 4; στ. φρέατος, Id. An. 4, 5, 25; χθόνιον Ἀιδα στόμα, Pind. P. 4, 78; ἑπτάπυλον στόμα, the seven gates of Thebes, Soph. Ant. 119:—but, τὸ ἄνω, τὸ κάτω στόμα τοῦ ὀρύγματος, *the width* of the trench at top, at bottom, Hdt. 7, 23, 37 (cf. *gape, gap*).—III. *the foremost part, face, front*; esp. of weapons, *the point*, κατὰ στόμα εἱμένα χαλκῷ, Il. 15, 389: *the edge* of a sword, Lat. *acies*, Soph. Aj. 651, etc.:—hence, also like Lat. *acies, the front ranks* of the battle, *the front*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 42 and 43 (and so perh. στ. πολέμοιο, ὑσμίνης in Hom. should be taken):—κατὰ στόμα, *face to face, front to front*, Lat. *adversa fronte*, Hdt. 8, 11, Xen. An. 5, 2, 26; κατὰ στόμα τινός, *confronted* with him, Plat. Legg. 855 D:—ἄκρον στόμα πύργων, *the edge* or *top* of the towers, Eur. Phoen. 1166.

Στομακάκη, ης, ἡ, *a disease in which all the teeth fall out, scurvy of the gums*, Strab. cf. Plin. H. N. 25, 3. [ᾰ]

Στομαλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be* στομαλγής.

Στομαλγής, ές, (στόμα, ἄλγος):—*grievous with the mouth*, i. e. *talking incessantly*, like στόμαλγος. (Στόμαργος, στομαργία, στομαργέω, are prob. merely Att. forms of στομαλγ-, v. Pott. Et. Forsch. 2, 98; and cf. γλώσσαλγος.) Hence

Στομαλγία, στόμαλγος, = στομαργ-.

Στομᾰλίζομαι, used only in compd. διαστομαλίζομαι, which Hesych. explains by λοιδορεῖν.

Στομᾰλίμνη, ης, ἡ, (στόμα, λίμνη) like λιμνοθάλαττα, *a place where the sea runs up inland, a salt-water lake*, Lat. *aestuarium*, Strab. pp. 184, 595. (Before Aristarch., it was read in Il. 6, 4, v. Spitzn. ad l.)

Στομᾰλίμνον, τό, = foreg., f. l. Theocr. 4, 23.

Στομαργέω, ῶ, *to be very talkative*; and

Στομαργία, ας, ἡ, *endless talking*, Philo: from

Στόμαργος, ον, *busy with the tongue, a noisy prater, loud-tongued*, Aesch. Theb. 447, Soph. El. 607: στ. γλωσσαλγία, *wearisome* talkativeness, Eur. Med. 525:—cf. στομαλγής.

Στομᾰτικός, ή, όν, (στόμα) *belonging to, for the mouth*, Galen.—II. *diseased in the mouth*.

Στομᾰτουργός, όν, (στόμα, *ἔργω) *a word-maker*, Ar. Ran. 826.

Στομανλέω, ῶ, (στόμα, αὐλέω) *to mimic a flute with the lips*, Plat. Crat. 417 E; cf. Poll. 2, 101.

Στομᾰχῐκός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the stomach, stomachic*.—II. *disordered in the stomach*, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς: from

Στόμᾰχος, ου, ὁ, (στόμα II):—strictly, *a mouth, opening*: hence,—1. in the oldest Greek, *the throat, gullet*, ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ, Il. 3, 292; 17, 47; 19, 266; the same as οἰσοφάγος, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 8, sq., compared with 1, 12, 1: but, after Arist., *the orifice of the stomach*; and, in later medical writers, *the stomach* itself:—in Hipp. also, *the neck of the bladder* or *uterus*:—v. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. p. 56, 10.

Στομβάζω, = στομφάζω: from

Στόμβος, η, ον, = βαρύηχος, βαρύφθογγος, Galen; cf. στόμφος II.

Στομήρης, ες, (στόμα) = εὔστομος, εὔφημος.

Στομίας ἵππος, ὁ, *a hard-mouthed* horse: also στόμις.

Στόμιον, ου, τό, dim. from στόμα, *a small mouth*.—II. *the mouth* of a vessel;—also of a grave, Soph. Ant. 1217; or of a cave, hence *a cave, vault*; of the lower world, Aesch. Cho. 807 †(so Schol. ad l., but rather to be referred to the cave at Delphi over which the sacred tripod was placed, Blomf. and Klaus. ad l., ὑπερκεῖσθαι δὲ τοῦ σ. τρίποδα, Strab. p. 641)†:—generally, any *aperture* or *opening*, Plat. Rep. 615 D, E.—III. *a bridle-bit, bit*, χαλινοὺς καὶ στόμια ἐμβαλεῖν, Hdt. 4, 72, cf. 1, 215; so, στόμιον παρέχειν, Soph. Tr. 1261; γλώμη στομίων ἄτερ εὐθύνων, Aesch. Pr. 287; στ. δάκνειν, Aesch. Pr. 1009; συνδάκνειν, Xen. Eq. 6, 9; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1223: met., στόμιον δέχεσθαι, Soph. El. 1462.

†Στόμιος, ου, ὁ, *Stomius*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 3, 2; etc.

Στόμις, ὁ, = στομίας, Aesch. Fr. 335.

Στομίς, ίδος, ἡ (στόμα):—*the mouth-piece of a flute-player*, also χειλωτῆρ and φορβειά, qq. v., Poll. 10, 56. Cf. ἐπιστομίζω.

Στομοδόκος, ον, = στωμύλος, Pherecr. Incert. 71.

Στομοκάκη, ης, ἡ, = στομακάκη.

Στόμος, ὁ, dub. l. in Hesych. for στόμβος, στόμφος.

Στομόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω (στόμα):—*to stop the mouth of, to muzzle* or *gag*, Hdt. 4, 69;—pass., φιμοῖς ἐστομωμένοι, with their mouths muzzled, Aesch. Fr. 330.—II. (στόμα II), *to furnish with a mouth* or *opening*, ἐχίδνειος ἐστομωμένη, *set round with mouths* of vipers, Eur. I. T. 287: hence—2. = ἀναστομόω, *to open*, esp. medically, either by the knife, or by alteratives, Hipp.—III. (στόμα III) *to furnish with a point* or *edge*, and of iron, *to harden, make into steel*, Plut. 2, 943 D, 946 C: metaph., *to harden, train for* anything, Ar. Nub. 1108, 1110.

Στομφάζω, f. -άσω (στόμφος):—*to speak mouthfu s, to mouth*:—*to talk big, vaunt*, Ar. Vesp. 721.

Στόμφαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στόμφος) *one who speaks mouth-filling words*, esp. such as have the broad ᾰ and ω:—so Aeschylus is called in Ar. Nub. 1367, cf. Schol. ad l.

Στομφασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (στομφάζω) *a talking big, bragging*, Nicet.

Στομφαστικός, ή, όν, *full-mouthed: bragging*.

Στόμφος, ου, ὁ, also στόβος, Lyc. 394, and perh. στόμος (στόμα): strictly, *a full mouth*, hence—1. *lofty phrases*, like ὄγκος, Lat. *ampullae*, Longin.: also in worse sense *bombast*, Id.—2. *scoffing, abuse*, like λοιδορία, Lyc. l. c.—II. as adj. στόμφος, ον, also η, ον, *high-sounding, bombastic: bragging*, Hipp.

Στομώδης, ες, (στόμα, εἶδος) = εὔφημος, Soph. Fr. 947.

Στόμωμα, ατος, τό (στομόω):—like στόμα II, *a mouth*, Πόντου, Aesch. Pers. 878.—II. (στομόω III) *any thing pointed, sharpened* or *hardened, a steel edge*, Plut. 2, 326 B:—also, στ. σιδήρου, *the hardening* of iron *into steel*, Ib. 625 B.—2. *a scale which flies from hammered iron*, Lat. *squama ferri*, Cels.

Στόμωσις, εως, ἡ (στομόω):—*a giving an edge to a* thing, *hardening* of iron *into steel*, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 160, 55, Plut. 2, 73 C, etc.:—metaph., στόμα πολλὴν στόμωσιν ἔχον, a mouth that hath much *sharpness of tongue*, Soph. O. C. 795.

Στομωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and στομωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (στομόω III) *one who hardens* iron *into steel*.

Στονᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (στοναχή):—like στένω, στέναχω, *to groan, sigh,*

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Il. 18, 124: cf. 24, 79.—II. trans., *to sigh, groan over* or *for*, τινά, Soph. El. 133.—The v. l. στεναχέω, is rejected from Hom. by Wolf and Spitzner; v. sub στεναχίζω.

Στονῑχή, ῆς, ἡ, (στενάχω): like στόνος, *a groaning, wailing*, Il. 24, 512, 696, etc.; also in plur., *groans, sighs*, Il. 2, 39, etc. (cf. ὀρμημα); so in Pind. N. 10, 141, Soph. Aj. 203, and Eur.

Στονᾰχίζω, στοναχίζομαι, v. sub στεναχίζω.

Στόνᾰχος, ου, ὁ, = στοναχή.

Στονόεις, όεσσα, όεν, (στόνος): *causing groans* or *sighs*, βέλεα, Il. 8, 159; δίστοι, Od. 21, 60; κήδεα, Od. 9, 12; etc.:—generally, *mournful, sad, wretched*, ἀϋτή, εὐνή, Od. 11. 382; 17, 102; ἀοιδή, Il. 8, 159; ὄμαδος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 55; and in Trag.

†Στόνοι, ων, οἱ, *the Stoni*, an Alpine people, Strab. p. 204.

Στόνος, ου, ὁ, (στένω) *a sighing* or *groaning*, Ἔριδος ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν, Il. 4, 445; στόνος ὤρνυτ' ἀεικής, 10. 483; στ. κτεινομένων, Od. 23, 40:—and in Trag.: also of the sea, Soph. Ant. 592.

Στόνυξ, ῦχος, ὁ, like ὄνυξ, *any sharp point*, as of a rock, Ap. Rh. 4, 1679, Lyc. 1181 *the tusk* of a boar, Id. 486; *a tooth*, Id. 795; *a sharp instrument, shears, knife*, Anth. P. 6, 307. Hence

Στονῡχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a point, pointed*.

†Στόρας, ου, ὁ, *the Astura*, a small river of Latium, now *Stura*, Strab. p. 232.

Στοργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = στέργω.

Στοργή, ῆς, ἡ, (στέργω):—*love, affection*, esp. of parents and children, Philem. p. 427:—of *sexual love*, Mel. 14; 64, 8; 103; 109: cf. στέργω.

Στορέννῡμι, shortd. στόρνῡμι, and by metath. στρώννῡμι (v. fin.): fut. στορέσω and στρώσω, Att. στορῶ, in compd. παραστορῶ, Ar. Eq. 481: aor. ἐστόρεσα and ἔστρωσα: pf. pass. usu. ἔστρωμαι: aor. pass. ἐστορέσθην, whence καταστορεσθῆναι in Hipp.; but more freq. ἐστρώθην, which is the strict aor. form,—ἐστορήθην only in Hesych.: verb. adj. στρωτός.—Of these forms Hom. has only aor. ἐστόρεσα with and without augm., and from στρώννυμι, 3 plqpf. pass. ἔστρωτο in Il. From the form στόρνυμι, we have 3 sing. στόρνυσι, Eur. Heracl. 702; imperat. στόρνῡ, Ar. Pac. 810; part. στόρνυντες, στόρνυντα, Hdt. 7, 54, Soph. Tr. 898; and the compd. καστορνῦσα in Od. 17, 32.

Strictly, *to spread, spread* or *stretch out, strew*, λέχος στορέσαι, Lat. *lectum sternere, to spread* or *make up* a bed, Il. 9, 621, 660; so, δέμνια, τάπητας, κώεα στ., Od. 4, 301; 13, 73, Il. 24, 798; so, στορνῦς δέμνια, Soph. Tr. 902; κλίνην ἔστρωσαν, Hdt. 6, 139: —ἀνθρακιὴν στ., *to spread abroad* or *scatter* a heap of coals, Il 9, 213.—2. *to spread smooth, level*, πόντου στ., Lat. *sternere aequor*, Od. 3, 158; τὸ κῦμα ἔστρωτο, Hdt. 7, 193: metaph. *to calm*, στορέσας ὀργήν, Aesch. Pr. 190; *to level, lay low*, λῆμα στόρνυσι χρόνος τὸ σόν, Eur. Heracl. 702; ἵνα στορέσωμεν τὸ φρόνημα τῶν Πελοποννησίων, Thuc. 6, 18; cf. Epitaph. ap. Lycurg. 163, 32.—3. ὁδὸν στ., *to make a level* road, *to pave it*, Lat. *viam sternere, viam stratam facere*, hence in pass., ἐστρωμένη ὁδός, Hdt. 2, 138. —II. *to strew, bestrew with* a thing, ὁδὸν μυρσίνῃσι, Hdt. 7, 54, cf. 8, 99. —III. intr., *to stretch* or *extend to*, so in part. aor. στορέσας, Anacreont. 30, 3, cf. Wagner Alciphr. 1, 1.—(Lengthened from root ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-, which answers to the Sanscr. *stri, stri*, Lat. *sterno, stravi, stratum*.) Hence

Στορεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who spreads*. Lat. *qui sternit*.—II. *the undermost of two substances by which fire is produced* (πυρεῖα), Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 1182.

Στόρθυγξ, υγγος, ἡ, also στόρθυξ, ῦγος, ἡ, *a point, spike*, esp. *the tyne* of a deer's horn, Soph. Fr. 110; *the tusk* of a boar, Lyc. 492: *a point* or *tongue of land*, Id. 865, 1406; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 128, 149.—In Hesych. also στόρθη. (Seemingly akin to στορύνη, στύραξ, *sturio*.)

Στόρνη, ης, ἡ, = ζώνη, Call. Fr. 476, Lyc. 1330.

Στορνῦμι, a later form of στορέννυμι, q. v.

Στορύνη, ης, ἡ, *a pointed instrument* used by surgeons, Aretae. (Seemingly akin to στόρθυγξ.) [ῠ]

Στορχάζω, to *enclose* cattle in a fold; elsew. σηκάζω. (From εἴργω, ἕρκος, ὅρκος, ὁρκάνη, ὀρχάνη, akin to *arceo*.)

†Στουρά, ᾶς, ἡ, *Stura*, a place in India, Arr. Ind. 21, 1.

Στοχάζομαι, dep. c. fut. et aor. mid., Plat. Gorg. 464 C, etc.: pf. pass. ἐστόχασμαι, Id. Legg. 635 A: (στόχος). *To aim* or *shoot at*, c. gen., τοῦ σκοποῦ στ., Plat. Rep. 519 C, Isocr. 420 A; ἄλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τούτου, to aim at one thing and hit another, Antipho 115, 19:—hence, metaph., *to aim at, endeavour after*, τοῦ ἡδέος, Gorg. 465 A, etc.; πρός τι, Id. Legg. 962 D.—2. esp., *to endeavour to make out*; *to guess*, c. acc. Plat. Legg. 635 A, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5:—absol., *to make guesses, feel one's way*, εὖ γε στοχάζει, Soph. Ant. 241.

Στοχάς, άδος, ἡ, *a hillock* or *mound thrown up for fixing the poles of nets* (στοῖχοι) *in*, Poll. 5, 36; but it ought prob. to be στοιχάς.—II. as adj. v. sub στολάς.

Στόχᾰσις, εως, ἡ, = στοχασμός, Plat. Phil. 62 B.

Στόχασμα, ατος, τό, (στοχάζομαι) *the thing aimed at a mark, an arrow, javelin*, Eur. Bacch. 1205.—II. *the mark*.

Στοχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (στοχάζομαι) *an aiming at a mark*: hence, *a guess, conjecture*, Plat. Phil. 56 A.

Στοχαστέον, verb. adj. from στοχάζομαι, *one must aim at*, τινός, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 7.

Στοχαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (στοχάζομαι) *one who aims at* any thing, *one who has an end in view*. Hence

Στοχαστικός, ή, όν, *disposed to aim at, able to hit*, c. gen., τοῦ ἀρίστου, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7, 6; *able to guess, guessing*, τινός, Def. Plat. 412 E:—absol., *sagacious*, Plat. Gorg. 463 A. Adv. -κῶς, στ. ἔχειν πρός τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11.

Στόχος, ου, ὁ, *a mark*, v. l. for σκοπός, Xen. Ages. 1, 25:—*a guess, conjecture*, Aesch. Supp. 243.—(Orig. the same as στοῖχος, στίχος.)

Στρᾰβᾰλοκομάω, ῶ, *to have curly hair*, Soph. ap. Poll. 2, 23; cf. Ellendt Lex. s. v.: from

Στρᾰβᾰλοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (στράβαλος, κόμη) *curly-headed*.

Στρᾰβᾰλός, ον, like στρεβλός, *twisted*: of hair, *curly*: also *distorted*. (Like στρεβλός from στρέφω) [ᾰ]

†Στρᾰβᾰξ, ακος, ὁ, *Strabax*, an officer of the Athenians under Iphicrates, Dem. 482, 25; etc.

Στράβη, ης, ἡ, (στρέφω) *a* [illegible] *fetter*, mostly in plur.: more usu. in compd. ποδοστράβη. [ᾰ]

Στρᾰβήλος, ου, ὁ, (στρέφω) for στράβαλος, *a wounded, distorted body*, as στρόβιλος and στρόμβος, esp. *a snail*, Soph. Fr. 299: also *a kind of olive*, Meineke Pherecr. Agr. 2. [ᾰ]

Στρᾰβίζω, (στράβος) *to have distorted eyes, to squint*. Hence

Στρᾰβῐσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a squinting*.

Στρᾰβός, ή, όν, (στρέφω) like στρεβλός, *distorted, oblique*; esp. *squinting*, Lat. *strabus*, Poll. 2, 51. Hence

Στρᾰβών, ῶνος, ὁ, = foreg., Lat. *strabo*, Com. Anon. (Nov.) Fr. 314.

†Στρᾰβών, ωνος, ὁ, *Strabo*, the celebrated geographer, of Amasea in Cappadocia.—2. the Rom. name *Strabo*.

Στραγγᾰλάω, = στραγγαλίζω, dub. in Menand. p. 289.

Στραγγάλη, ης, (στράγγω) *a halter*, Plut. Agis 20.

Στραγγᾰλία, ας, ἡ, (στράγγω) *a knot hard to unloose*, cf. στραγγαλις —II. = στραγγάλιον. Hence

Στραγγᾰλιάω, ῶ, *to tie knots, start difficulties*, Plut. 2, 618 F; cf. στραγγαλίζ.

Στραγγᾰλίζω, (στραγγάλη) *to strangle*, Lat. *strangulare*, Alciphr. 3, 59

Στραγγᾰλιον, ου, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ στρ., *indurations in the limbs*, esp. by humours.

Στραγγᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = στραγγαλιά, Strattis Phoen. 5: στραγγαλίδας σφίγγω = στραγγαλιάω, Pherecr. Autom. 12: στρ. γάλακτος, *a clot* of milk, Arist. H. A. 7, 11, 1: hence, Chrysippus was called by Aristocreon, στραγγαλίδων Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν κοπίς, a knife to cut Academic *knots*, Plut. 2, 1033 E.

Στραγγῡλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a strangling*: generally, *a twisting*.

Στραγγῡλιώδης, ες, (στραγγαλιά, εἶδος) *like a knot*.—II. metaph., *knotty, crafty*, LXX.

Στραγγῡλόω, ῶ, (στραγγύλος, στραγγάλη) *to twist up, knot*: hence,—II. *to strangle, choke*, LXX. Hence

Στραγγῡλωτός, ή, όν, *twisted, knotted*.

Στραγγεία, ας, ἡ, *a hesitating, loitering, tarrying*.

Στραγγεῖον, ου, τό, *a cupping instrument*, elsewh. σικύα.

Στράγγευμα, ατος, τό, = στραγγεία.

Στραγγεύω, (στράγγω) = στρέφω, *to twist, wind*:—usu. in mid. στραγγεύομαι, *to turn one's self about, hesitate, waver, loiter, tarry*, ἐς ὃ ἔστ' ἐπὶ θαδὶ στραγγεύομαι, Ar. Ach. 126: τ' ταῦτ' ἔχων στρ.; Id. Nub. 131: στρ. περί τι, Macho ap. Ath. 580 E —cf. στρεύγομαι.

Στραγγία, ας, ἡ, poet. for στραγγεία.

Στραγγίας πυρός, ὁ, a kind of *wheat*, Theophr.

Στραγγίζω, (στράγξ) *to press* or *squeeze out*, LXX.

Στραγγίς, ίδος, ἡ, = στραγξ.

Στραγγος, ή, όν, (στραγγω, *twisted, crooked*: also στραγγός.

Στραγγουρία, ας, ἡ, (στράγξ, οὐρέω): *retention of the urine* (when it falls *by drops*), *strangury*, Ar. Vesp. 810, Ep. Plat. 358 E. Hence

Στραγγουριάω, ῶ, *to suffer from strangury*, Ar. Thesm. 616, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

Στραγγουρικός, ή, όν, (στραγγουρία) *liable to, suffering from strangury*, Hipp. 513: τὰ στρ., = στραγγουρία, Id. 190.

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ΣΤΡΑΤΤΩ, fut. *στράξω*, Lat. *stringo*, Germ. *strängen, to draw tight, bind* or *tie tight, squeeze*, etc. (Root seldom, if ever, used; but hence come *στράξ, στραγός, στραγγός, στραγγεύω, στραγγίζω, στραγγάλη*, etc.; akin also to *στρεύγομαι*.)

Στράγξ, ῆ, gen. *στραγγος*, (*στράγω*) *that which oozes out, a drop*, Menand. p. 82, Mel. 1, 38; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 131.

Στραγός, ή, όν,=*στραγγός*.

Στράπτω, f. *-ψω*, rarer and later for *ἀστράπτω, to lighten*, Soph. O. C. 1515, Ap. Rh. 1, 544 *codd.* (Acc. to some, akin to *στρέφω*, because of the *zigzag motion* of lightning.)

Στρᾰταρχέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to lead* or *command an army*. Hence

Στρᾰτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (στρατός, ἄρχω) *the general of an army*,=στρατηγός, Hdt. 3, 157; 8, 44, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

Στρᾰταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *dignity of a general*, Philo.

Στράταρχος, ου, ὁ,=στρατάρχης, Pind. P. 6, 31, I. 5 (4), 50. [ρᾰ]

†**Στράταρχος**, ου, ὁ, *Stratarchus*, brother of Lagetas, a relative of Strabo, Strab. p. 477.

Στρατάω, assumed as pres. of the Ep. impf. *ἐστρατόωντο, they were encamped*, Il. 3, 187; 4, 378; cf. sub στρατόω.

Στρατεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *στρᾰτηίη*, (στρατεύω):—*an expedition, campaign, στρατηίην ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 1, 71, 171, etc.; *εἰς στρ. ἀγειν τινάς*, Eur. Supp. 229; *ἐπὶ στρατείας εἶναι, to be on foreign service*, Plat. Symp. 220 A; so, *ἐν στρατείᾳ εἶναι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 19; *στρατείας ἐκδήμους οὐκ ἐξῆσαν*, Thuc. 1, 15; *οἶκοι καὶ ἐπὶ στρατείας*, Lat. *domi militiaeque*, at home and *abroad*, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B: freq. also in plur., *military service, warfare*, Id. Rep. 404 A, Legg. 878 C; so, *ἀπὸ στρατείας*, returning from *war*, Aesch. Ag. 603, Eum. 631.—*στρατιά* is a constant v. l., and is sometimes undoubtedly used=*στρατεία*, v. sub voc.; but *στρατεία* is never=*στρατιά*, *an army*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. l. c.

Στρᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, *the Warlike*, epith. of Minerva, Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 1.

Στράτευμα, ατος, τό, (στρατεύω): —like *στρατεία, an expedition, campaign*, Aesch. Pers. 758, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.; *στρ. ἐπὶ Σάμον*, Hdt. 3, 49.—II. *an armament, army, host*, Hdt. 1, 6; 7, 48, and Trag.; *στρ. ἱππικόν*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26; *a company, band*, Eur. Supp. 653. [ρᾰ] Hence

Στρᾰτευμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *inclined to war, warlike, military*, Plut.

Στρᾰτευσείω, desiderat., *to be anxious for war*, Dio C.

Στρᾰτεύσιμος, ον, *fit for military service, serviceable, ἡλικία*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 12; *στρ. ἔτη*, Id. Cyr. 1, 2, 4; *οἱ στρατ.*, Polyb. 6, 19, 6: from

Στράτευσις, ή, *an expedition*, like *στρατεία*, Hdt. 1, 189. [ᾰ]

Στρατευτέον, verb adj. from *στρατεύω, one must march*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41.

Στρᾰτευτικός, ή, όν,=*στρατευματικός*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

Στρατεύω, f. *-σω*, (στρατός):—*to serve in war, serve as a soldier, do military service, to take the field, march*, first in Hdt., *ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, Hdt. 1, 77, Eur. H. F. 825, Thuc., etc.; c. acc. cognato, *στρ. πόλεμον*, Thuc. 1, 112:—so also as dep. mid. *στρατεύομαι, to take the field, be on active service, serve as a soldier*, absol., Hdt. 4, 28, etc.; and like the act., *ἐπί τινα*, Id. 3, 139, etc.; aor. pass. *ἐστρατεύθην*, only in Pind. P. 1, 98; pf. pass. *ἐστρατευμένος, having been a soldier*, Ar. Ran. 1113:—later the dep. became much the most freq., and was used exactly like the act., as in Xen.—II. later, *to take* or *receive into the army, to enroll, enlist*, App., and Hdn.

Στρᾰτηγεῖον, ου, τό, (στρατηγός) *the general's tent*, Lat. *praetorium*:—at Athens, *the place where the* στρατηγοί *held their sittings*, Lat. *curia strategorum*, Aeschin. 74, 21; cf. *στρατήγιον*.

Στρᾰτηγέτης, ου, ὁ,=στρατηγός.

Στρᾰτηγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be στρατηγός, to be general*, Hdt. 5, 28, Ar. Eq. 288, Thuc., etc.:—c. gen., *to be general of* an army, *τῶν Λυδῶν*, etc., Hdt. 1, 34; 7, 82, 161; so in Soph. Aj. 1100, and often in Xen.: but also like *ἡγεῖσθαι*, c. dat., *ἐστρατήγησε Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐς Θεσσαλίην*, Hdt. 6, 72, cf. Aesch. Eum. 25, Lys. 135, 29. —II. c. acc. rei, *to do* a thing *as general*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 40; *πάντα στρ. ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου, to carry on the* whole *war* in Philip's favour, Dem. 30, 13.—2. c. acc. pers., *to out-general*, Epist. Socr. 28, cf. *καταστρατηγέω*.—III. rare in pass. *to be commanded*, Plat. Ion 541 C. Dem. 52, 2. Hence

Στρᾰτήγημα, ατος, τό, *the act of a general*, esp. *a stratagem, piece of generalship*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 22, Polyb., etc.

Στρατηγητέον, verb. adj. from *στρατηγέω, one must be a general, one must command*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

Στρᾰτηγητικός, ή, όν, *belonging* or *suited to the command of an army*, Plat. Phileb. 56 B.

Στρᾰτηγία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *στρατηγίη*, (στρατηγός) *the office, dignity, post of a general, command*, Hdt. 6, 94, Eur. Andr. 678, 704; *ἀνάσσων Ἑλλάδος στρατηγίας*, being chief general of Greece, Id. I. T. 17: *καθιστάναι τινὰ εἰς στρατηγίαν*, Aeschin. 33, 28: —later, also *the qualities, skill of a general, generalship*, Xen. An. 2, 2, 13, etc.; *his conduct*, Thuc. 1, 95.

Στρᾰτηγιάω, ῶ, desiderat. of *στρατηγέω, to wish to be a general*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33, Dem. 435, 27.

Στρᾰτηγικός, ή, όν, (στρατηγός) *of* or *fit for a general*: ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*)=*στρατηγία* II, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D, etc.; so *στρ. ἔργα*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 12.—II. *suited* or *fitted for command, general-like, versed in generalship*, Plat. Gorg. 455 C, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 7:—adv. *-κῶς, εὖ καὶ στρ.*, Ar. Av. 362: compar. *-ώτερον*, Polyb. 10, 32, 7.

Στρᾰτήγιον, ου, τό,=*στρατηγεῖον* II, Dem. 1043, 11, Aeschin. 39, 25.—II.=*στρατόπεδον, a camp*, Soph. Aj. 721.

Στρᾰτηγίς, ίδος, fem. adj., *of a general*, *πύλαι στρ.*, the door or entrance *of a general's tent*, Soph. Aj. 49; *ναῦς στρ., the admiral's* ship, *flag*-ship, Thuc. 2, 84; cf. Andoc. 2, 31; so *ἡ στρ.*, alone, Hdt. 8, 92.—II. as subst., fem. of sq., *a female commander*, Ar. Eccl. 835: from

Στρᾰτηγός, οῦ, ὁ (στρατός, ἄγω): *the leader* or *commander of an army, a general*, very freq. from Hdt. downwards; opp. to *ναύαρχος* (admiral), Soph. Aj. 1232 (though at Athens the two offices were not distinct):—also, *ἡ στρατηγός*, Ar. Eccl. 491, 500; *στρατηγὸς τοῦ πεζοῦ*, Hdt. 7, 83.—II. at Athens, the title of 10 *officers elected by yearly vote to command the army and navy, and conduct the war-department at home*, first in Hdt. 6, 109,—where they are all in the field, with the Polemarch at their head; cf. *πολέμαρχος*, and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152.—2. also *the chief magistrates* of the Achaians and some other Greek states, Polyb.—3. *στρ. ὕπατος*, the Roman *consul*, Id. 1, 52, 5; so, *στρατηγὸς* alone, 1, 7, 12, etc.; cf. *ὕπατος* II; *στρ. ἐξαπέλεκυς, the praetor*, Id. 3, 106, 6.—III. *an officer with a recruiting commission*.

Στρατηΐη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *στρατεία*, Hdt.

Στρᾰτηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη*:—*an expedition, campaign*, freq. in Hdt.; *στρ. ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον ἐποιέετο* 2, 1.—II. sometimes, but rarely, *the army itself*, as Hdt. 8, 140, 1.

Στρᾰτηλᾰτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω* (στρατός, ἐλαύνω):—*to lead an army into the field, ἐπί τινα, ἐπὶ χώραν*, Hdt. 1, 124, etc.; absol., 7, 108, Aesch. Eum. 687; *στρ. ἐκεῖσε*, Aesch. Pers. 717.—II. trans., *to lead, command*, c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 717, Eur. Rhes. 276; c. dat., Id. Bacch. 52, El. 917.

Στρᾰτηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (στρατός, ἐλαύνω) *a leader of an army, a general, commander*, Soph. Aj. 1223, and Eur.; *στρ. νεῶν*, Aesch. Eum. 637. [ᾰ]

Στρᾰτιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. *στρατιή*:—*an army, squadron*, Aesch. Pers. 534, Ag. 799, etc.; *στρ. ναυτική, πεζή*, Thuc. 6, 33, etc.:—generally, *a company, band*, Pind. P. 11, 75.—II. sometimes =*στρατεία, an expedition*, Ar. Eq. 587, Thesm. 828, 1169, Lys. 592 (where the metre requires it), Thuc. 8, 108; cf. sub *στρατεία*. (Not fem. from *στράτιος*, but a lengthd. form of *στρατός*.) Hence

Στρᾰτιάρχης, στρᾰτίαρχος, ὁ,= *στρατάρχης, -χος*.

†**Στρατιή**, ης, ἡ, *Stratia*, a city of Arcadia, Il. 2, 606: in Strabo's time in ruins, p. 388: cf. Paus. 8, 25, 12.

Στράτιος, ον, (στρατός) *of an army* or *war, warlike*; epith. of Jupiter, Hdt. 5, 119, Arist. Mund. 7, 3; and of Mars: —*στράτιον*, as adv., *valiantly*, Ar. Vesp. 618. [ᾰ]

†**Στράτιος**, ου, ὁ, *Stratius*, son of Nestor and Anaxibia, Od. 3, 413, where acc. is *Στρατίος*.—2. an Athenian, son of Buselus, Dem. 1055, 25. —3. another, Isae. 84, 9.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Στρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (στρατιά):—*a citizen bound to* or *performing military service*: then generally, *one serving as a soldier, a soldier*, Hdt. 4, 134, Thuc., etc.:—later, *a soldier by profession*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 8, 9;—elsewh. *μισθοφόρος*.—II. *ποτάμιος στρατιώτης*, an Aegyptian water-plant, Sprengel Dioscor. 1, 100; *στρ. χιλιόφυλλος*, our *yarrow, Achillea millefolium*, Ib. 101. Hence

Στρᾰτιωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to soldiers, οἰκήσεις*, Plat. Rep. 415 E; *σκηνή*, Xen., etc.:—*τὸ στρ.* (sc. *ἀργύριον*) *the pay of the forces*, Dem. 167, 16: but *τὸ στρ.* (sc. *πλῆθος*) *the soldiery*, Thuc. 8, 83:—*τὰ στρατιωτικά* (sc. *ἔργα, πράγματα*), *military affairs*, Plat. Ion 540 E.—II. *fit for a soldier, military*, like *στρατεύσιμος, στρ. ἡλικία*, the *military* age, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 37.—III. *warlike, soldierlike*, Polyb. 23, 17, 3; opp. to *πολιτικός*, Ib. 10, 4.

B. Adv. *-κῶς, στρ. ζῆν*, Isocr. 248 E; *like a rude soldier*, and so *brutally*, Polyb. 22, 21, 6:—but, *στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι* (opp. to *ἐς*

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ναυμαχίαν) equipped *rather as troop-ships*, Thuc. 2, 83.

Στρᾰτιωτῐ́ς, ἰδος, fem. of στρατιώτης.—II. as adj., στρ. ἀρωγά, *the martial* aid, Aesch. Ag. 47.—2. ἡ στρ. (sc. ναῦς), *a troop-ship, transport*, Thuc. 6, 43; 8, 62, Xen., etc.

Στρᾰτοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (στρατός, βαίνω) strictly, *one who is in the camp*, i. e. *a soldier*, Apollod.

†Στρατοβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Stratobates*, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Στρατόδημος, ου. ὁ, *Stratodemus*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 2, 67, v. l. Πρατόδημος.

Στρᾰτοκήρυξ, ῡκος, ὁ, (στρατός, κήρυξ) *the herald of a camp* or *army*, Joseph.

†Στρατοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Stratocles*, a leader of the slingers from Crete in the Greek army of Cyrus, Xen. An. 4, 2, 29.—Others of this name in Isocr.; Dem.; etc.

†Στρατόλα, ἡ, *Stratola*, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 14.

†Στρατόλᾶς, α, ὁ, *Stratolas*, an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

Στρᾰτολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to levy an army, enlist soldiers*, Plut. Mar. 9, Cat. Min. 27, etc.: and

Στρᾰτολογία, ας, ἡ, *a raising, levying an army*: from

Στρᾰτολόγος, ον, (στρατός, λέγω) *raising, levying an army.*

Στρᾰτόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (στρατός, μάντις) *prophet to the army*, Aesch. Ag. 122.

†Στρατονίκεια, ας, ἡ, *Stratonicea*, a city of Caria, founded by Antiochus Soter, and named after his queen Stratonice, now *Eskihissar*, Strab. p. 660.—2. another city of Caria, Ib.

†Στρατονίκη, ης, ἡ, *Stratonice*, daughter of Pleuron and Xanthippe, Apollod. 1, 7.—2. a daughter of Thespius, Id. 2, 7, 8.—3. sister of Perdiccas, wife of Seuthes of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 101.——4. wife of Antiochus Soter, Luc. de Dea Syr. 17.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Στρατόνικος, ου. ὁ, *Stratonicus*, a citharoedus of Athens, Strab. p. 610.—Others in Ath. 782 B; etc.

Στρᾰτοπεδάρχης, ου, ὁ, (στρατόπεδον, ἄρχω) *a general officer*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22:—the Lat. *tribunus legionis*, Dion. H. 10, 36. Hence

Στρᾰτοπεδαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* στρατοπεδάρχης, Dion. H. ib.

Στρᾰτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, =στρατοπέδευσις, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 24.

Στρᾰτοπέδευμα, ατος, τό, *a camp, an army*, Diod.

Στρᾰτοπέδευσις, εως, ἡ, *an encamping*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 526 D: also, *the position occupied by an army*, or *by a fleet*. Hence

Στρᾰτοπεδευτικός, ή, όν, *for an encampment*, Polyb. 6, 30, 3.

Στρᾰτοπεδεύω, *to encamp, bivouac, take up a position*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 24, cf. Poppo Cyr. 4, 2, 6:—more freq. as dep. mid., στρατοπεδεύομαι, Hdt. 1, 62; 2, 141, Thuc., etc.; of a fleet, Hdt. 7, 124: from

Στρᾰτόπεδον, ου, τό, (στρατός, πέδον):—strictly, *the ground on which soldiers are encamped*, Aesch. Theb. 79; in Hdt. 2, 154, Στρατόπεδα, as the proper name of a part of Aegypt:—hence, *a camp, encampment, encamped army*, Hdt. 4, 114, etc.; in both signfs., Thuc. 3, 81: generally, *an army, squadron*, Hdt. 1, 76, etc.; also, *a squadron* of ships, Thuc. 1, 117, Lys 162, 9.—2. the Greek name for the Roman *legion*, Polyb. 1, 16, 2, etc.

Στρᾰτόπλωτος, ον, (στρατός, πλέω) *transporting an army*, ῥῆτραι στρ., orders *for sailing*, Lyc. 1037.

†Στράτος, ου, ὁ, *Stratus*, a Thracian, Qu. Sm. 8, 99.—II. ἡ, a city of Acarnania on the Acheloüs, Thuc. 2, 80; Strab. p. 450: hence ἡ Στρατική, *the territory of Stratus*, Polyb. 4, 63, 10.—2. a city of Achaea, the subsequent Dyme, Strab. p. 387.

ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, *an encamped army*; generally, *an army, host*, freq. from Hom. downwards, who most freq. has ἀνὰ στρατόν, κατὰ στρ., throughout *the army*: στρ. ἀνδρῶν, a military force, Hdt. 1, 53; of a naval force, στρ. νηΐτης, ναυτικός, Thuc. 4, 85; 7, 71: in prose, as in Hdt., it is oft. omitted with ὁ πεζός, ὁ ναυτικός: v. sub vocc.—In Hom. στρατός always means *the soldiery, the people*, exclusive of the chiefs:—hence,—2. later, *the commons, people*,=λαός, δῆμος, opp. to οἱ σοφοί, Pind. P. 2, 160; cf. O. 9. 143, Aesch. Eum. 683, 762, Soph. El. 749; cf. στόλος I. 3.—3. *any band* or *body* of men, as of the Amphictyons, Pind. P. 10, 12; of the Centaurs, Ib. 2, 86: metaph., ἐριβρόμου νεφέλας στρατὸς ἀμείλιχος, Ib. 6, 11.

Στρατόφι, Ep. gen. of foreg., Il. 10, 347.

Στρᾰτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (στρατός, φύλαξ) *a sentinel in a camp* or *army*, Strab. [ῠ].

Στρᾰτόω, ῶ, (στρατός) *to lead to war*, only found in the part. aor. 1 pass.: στρατωθέν, Aesch. Ag. 135 (ubi al. στρατευθέν);—for the Ep. impf. ἐστρατόωντο belongs to a pres. στρατάω, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 6.

†Στράττις, ιδος. ὁ, *Strattis*, a tyrant of the island Chios, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 263 sqq.

Στρᾰτύλαξ, ὁ, Cic. ad Att. 16, 15, a comic dim., Lat. *imperatorculus*.

†Στράτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Strato*, an Athenian, Ar. Ach. 122.—2. another, Id. Av. 942.—3. of the family of the Buselidae, Dem. 1064, 7.—4. a Phalerian, Id. 541, 17.—5. a king of Sidon, Ael. V. H. 7, 2.—6. a subsequent king of Sidon, Arr. An.—7. ὁ Φυσικός, a philosopher of Lampsacus, teacher of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strab. p. 49; etc.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Στρᾰτωνίδης, ου, ὁ, comic patronymic, *Son of a Gun*, Ar. Ach. 596; cf. Σπονδαρχίδης.

†Στράτωνος νῆσος, ἡ, *island of Strato*, in Arabicus sinus, Strab. p. 770.

†Στράτωνος πύργος, ὁ, *tower of Strato*, in Palestine, the later Caesarea, Strab. p. 758.

Στρᾰφείς, στρᾰφῆναι, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. from στρέφω.

Στρέβλευμα, ατος, τό, as if from στρεβλεύω, *frowardness*, LXX.; v. στρεβλός.

Στρέβλη, ης, ἡ, strictly fem. from στρεβλός, *an instrument for turning* or *winding, a windlass, roller*, Aesch. Supp. 441, Arist. de Motu An. 7, 7, sq.:—*a screw, press*, Plut. 2, 950 A:—*a rack* or *instrument of torture*, Polyb. 18, 37, 7.

Στρεβλοκάρδιος, ον, *froward of heart.*

Στρεβλόκερως, ων, *with crumpled horns.*

Στρεβλόπους, πουν, *crook-footed.*

Στρεβλόῤῥῑν, ῑνος, (ῥίς) *crook-nosed.*

Στρεβλός, ή, όν, (στρέφω):—*twisted, bowed, crooked*, Ar. Thesm. 516: στρ. παλαίσματα, tricks of wrestling, Id. Ran. 878: of the eyes, *squinting*, like στραβός, A. B.: of the brows, *knit, wrinkled*, Leon. Tar. 85.—II. metaph., like σκολιός, *crooked in one's ways, froward*, LXX. Hence

Στρεβλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being twisted*, Plut. Mar. 25: *crookedness, ὀφθῶν*, Id. 2, 968 A.

Στρεβλόχειλος, ον, (στρεβλός, χεῖλος) *crooked-lipped*, i. e. *deceitful*. N. Test.

Στρεβλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (στρεβλός, στρέβλη):—*to twist* or *strain with a windlass, ὅπλα θνοισι ξυλίνοισι στρεβλοῦν*, Hdt. 7, 36: also *to screw up, stretch* the strings of an instrument, ἐπὶ τῶν κολλόπων στρεβλοῦν τὰς χορδάς, Plat. Rep. 531 B.—II. *to twist* or *wrench* a dislocated limb, with a view to setting it, στρ. πόδα, Hdt. 3, 129:—also, of wrestlers, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 435:—pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *to squint*.—2 *to stretch on the rack*, etc., *rack, torture*, Ar. Ran. 620, Antipho 133, 17, etc.: and metaph., Ar. Nub. 620:—pass., *to be racked, wrenched*, etc., στρεβλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τροχοῦ, Ar. Lys. 846, Plut. 875; στρεβλωθεὶς ἀπέθανε, Lysias 134, 40:—Plat. also has fut. mid. στρεβλώσομαι in pass. signf., Rep. 361 E. Hence

Στρεβλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting to the torture*, Plut. 2, 1070 B.

Στρεβλωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = στρεβλωτής.

Στρεβλωτήριον, ου, τό, *a rack*, neut. of sq., Joseph.

Στρεβλωτήριος, α, ον, *racking, torturing.*

Στρεβλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (στρεβλόω II. 3) *a torturer, executioner*: also=στρεβλωτήριον.

Στρέμμα, ατος, τό, (στρέφω) *that which is twisted* or *wound.*—II. *a wrench, strain, sprain*, βῆμα ἢ στρέμμα, Dem. 24, 6; 156, 1.

Στρέπτιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, ον, (στρέφω, ἴγξ) *whirling-bright*, ὁρμὴ Νυκτός, comico-dithyrambic epith., Ar. Nub. 335.

Στρεπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (στρέφω)=στροφεύς, Anth. P. 5, 294.

Στρεπτίνδᾰ, adv. (στρέφω) a game in which a piece of money being laid down, was to be struck by another piece *so as to be made to turn over*, Poll. 9, 117.

Στρεπτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, verb. adj. from στρέφω, *easily bent* or *twisted, pliant*: στρεπτὸς χιτών, in Il. 5, 113; 21, 31, was (acc. to Aristarch.) a shirt *of chain-armour* or *mail*, Lat. *lorica annulata*, elsewh. ἀλυσιδωτὸς χ.; or, one covered *with scales*, elsewh. λεπιδωτὸς χ.: στρεπταὶ ῥάβδοι, *pliant* withs, Eur. Cycl. 225.—2 ὁ στρεπτός, also in full στρ. κλοιός, a collar *of twisted* or *linked metal*, Lat. *torques*, esp. among barbarous nations, στρ. περιαυχένιος, Hdt. 3, 20; 9, 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, etc.—3. of pastry, *a twist, cruller*, Dem. 314, 1, cf. Hippol. ap. Ath. 130 D.—II. metaph., *to be bent* or *turned*, στρεπτοὶ καὶ θεᾶς αὐτοί, the gods themselves *may be turned*, Il. 9, 497; στρ. φρένες, Il. 15, 203: στρ. γλῶσσα, a glib, *pliant* tongue, Il. 24, 249.—III. *bent, curved*, στρ. σίδηρος, of a pick-axe, Eur. H. F. 946.

Στρεπτοφόρος, ον, (στρεπτός I. 2, φέρω) *wearing a collar* or *necklace*, Lat. *torquatus*, Hdt. 8, 113.

Στρευγεδών, όνος, ἡ, *distress, suffering*, Nic. Al. 313.

Στρεύγομαι, (στρέγγω, στρεγγίζω

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στραγγεύομαι) as pass.; strictly, *to be squeezed* or *pressed out in drops*; hence, *to be gradually drained of one's strength, grow weary, weary one's self*, στρεύγεσθαι ἐν αἰνῇ ὀιστῆτι, ἐν νήϊ ἐρήμῃ, Il. 15, 512, Od. 12, 351; στρ. καμάτοισι, *to be worn out* by toils, Ap. Rh. 4, 384; νόσῳ στρ., Call. Cer. 98: later, generally, *to be distressed, to suffer distress, pain*, etc., Nic. Al. 291. (No act. στρεύγω seems to occur: the usu. assumed mid. signf., *to turn one's self* about, i. e. *to hesitate, waver*, etc., like στραγγεύομαι, is also dub.)

Στρεφεδινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (στρέφω, φινέω):—*to spin* or *whirl* something *round*: hence, in pass., *to spin round and round*, ὅσσε οἱ στρεφεδινηθεν (for -νήθησαν), his eyes *went round*, of one stunned by a blow on the nape of the neck, Il. 16, 792.—II. intr. in act., *to spin, whirl round*, Q. Sm. 13, 6. Also στροφοδινέω.

Στρέφος, εος, τό, (στρέφω)=στρέμμα.

Στρέφος, τό, = στέρφος, q. v. Hence

Στρεφόω, ῶ,=στερφόω.

ΣΤΡΕΦΩ, f. ψω: aor. 1 ἔστρεψα, Ep. 3 pl. στρέψασκον, Il. 18, 546: pf. ἔστροφα, cf. Theognet. ap. Ath. 104 C, Lob. Phryn. 578: pf. pass. ἔστραμμαι; aor. 1 pass. ἐστρέφθην, oft. in Hom., but only in part.; Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην, Theocr. 7, 132,—a form never found in Ep.; and in Att. the aor. 2 pass. ἐστράφην prevailed. Hom. uses pres., impf., but most freq. aor. 1 act., and pres., impf., fut., and esp. aor. 1 pass. No pres. στράφω seems to be in use.

To twist, turn, ἄψ δὲ θεοὶ οὖρον στρέψαν, Od. 4, 520; ἵππους στρ., *to turn* or *guide* horses, Il. 8, 168, Od. 15, 205; so, στρ. πηδάλιον, Pind. Fr. 15; αἶκος, Soph. Aj. 575:—στρ. ἑαυτὸν πρός.., Aesch. Pr. 707; ἑαυτὸν εἰς πονηρὰ πράγματα, Ar. Nub. 1455:—*to wheel* soldiers *round*, Xen. Lac. 11, 9.—II. *to turn about*, ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρ., *to turn* upside down, Aesch. Eum. 651; so, κάτω στρ., Soph. Ant. 717; ἄνω κάτω στρ., Dem. 544, 2; and στρέφειν alone, *to overturn, upset*, Eur. I. T. 1166, Meleag. 21: hence, *to change, alter*, Eur. Med. 416, Plat., etc.—III. *to twist* a rope, Xen. An. 4, 7, 15:—*to torture, torment*, στρέφει με περὶ τὴν γαστέρα, Antiph. Omph. 2, cf. Ael. N. A. 2, 44: v. sub στρόφος II, στροφέω.—IV. *to twist threads*, i. e. *spin*, Luc.—V. as a technical term of wrestlers, *to twist* the adversary *back*: hence, ἕριδα στρέφειν, Pind. N. 4, 151; cf. ἀποστρέφω.—VI. metaph., στρ. τι φρεσίν, *to turn* a thing *over* in one's mind, Lat. *consilium animo volvere*; so, absol., τί στρέφω τάδε; Eur. Hec. 750; cf. Ael. N. A. 10, 48.—VII. *to turn from the right course, divert, embezzle* money, Lys. 905, 4.

B. pass. and mid., *to twist* or *turn one's self, to turn round* or *about, turn to and fro*, Hom.; ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα στρέφεσθαι, of one tossing in bed, Il. 24, 5: *to turn to* or *from* an object, acc. to the prep. which follows, as, ἐμιλλεν στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης, Il. 6, 516: hence also absol., *to turn back*, Il. 15, 645, Soph. O. C. 1648, etc.; *to turn and flee*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 1, etc.:—and of the heavenly bodies, *to revolve, circle*, Plat. Tim. 40 B, etc.—2. metaph., *to twist about*, like a wrestler trying to elude his adversary; and so, in argument, *to twist and turn, shuffle*, τί ταῦτα στρέφει; Ar. Ach. 385; τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει; Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; πάσας στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι, *to twist* every way, Id. Rep. 405 C; cf. Euthyd. 302 B, στροφή I. 2.—3. *to turn and change*, κἀν σοῦ στραφείη θυμός, Soph. Tr. 1134: c. gen. causae, τοῦ δὲ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείην, *I would* not *turn for* any noise of thine, Id. Aj. 1117; cf. ἐπιστρέφομαι.—II. *to attach one's self, stick close*, νωλεμέως στρεφθείς, Od. 9, 435; 16, 352:—then simply, like Lat. *versari, to be always engaged*, ἔν τινι, Plat. Theaet. 194 B; and of things, *to be rife*, ταῦτα μὲν ἐν δήμῳ στρέφεται κακά, Solon 15, 23.—III. of limbs, *to be twisted, dislocated*, Hdt. 3, 129, Plat. Legg. 789 E.

C. strictly in mid. signf., *to turn about with one's self, take back*, Soph. O. C. 1416.

D. intr. in act., like pass., *to turn about*, Il. 18, 544, 546; where, however, ζεύγεα may be supplied from v. 543; as may οἷς in Od. 10, 528: of soldiers, *to wheel about*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 26, and 32: of the sun, *to revolve*, Soph. Fr. 771, cf. Eur. Ion 1154.

(στρέφω is orig. the same word with τρέπω: hence στροφή, στρεβλός, στρόβος, στρόμβος, στρομβέω.)

Στρέφωσις, ἡ, (στρεφόω)=στέρφωσις.

†Στρέψα, ης, ἡ, *Strepsa*, a place in Macedonia on the Thracian borders, Aeschin. 31, 38.

Στρέψασκον, Ep. for ἔστρεψαν, aor. 1 from στρέφω, Il. 18, 546.

Στρεψαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (στρέφω, αὐχήν) *with twisted neck*, κώθων, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. I.

†Στρεψιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Strepsiades*, a victor in the Isthmian games, celebrated in song by Pind. I. 7.—2. one of the characters in the Clouds of Aristophanes, formed from στρέφω, with comic allusion to στρεψοδικέω; with irreg. voc. Στρεψίαδες, 1206.

Στρεψίμαλλος, ον, (στρέφω, μαλλός) *with curly wool*, ὄϊς:—metaph., *using distorted phrases*, of Euripides, prob. l. Ar. Fr. 542.

Στρεψίμελος, ον, *changing simple airs*, v. l. for foreg.

Στρέψις, εως, ἡ, *a turning, twisting*; like στροφή.

Στρεψοδικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (στρέφω, δίκη) *to twist* or *pervert the right*, Ar. Nub. 434. Hence

Στρεψοδικοπᾰνουργία, ας, ἡ, (πανουργία) *cunning in the perversion of justice*, Ar. Av. 1468.

Στρεψοδινέω,=στρεφεδινέω, susp.

Στρηνής, ές, also στρηνός, ή, όν, *strong, hard, rough, harsh*, esp. of sounds, like τραχύς, ὀξύς; hence, στρηνὲς βρέμει ἀκτή, Ap. Rh. 2, 323; so, στρηνὲς φωνεῦσα θάλασσα, Anth. P. 7, 287; στρηνὲς φθέγγεσθαι, of the trumpet, Id. 6, 350: cf. στρηνύζω, Lat. *strenuus*.

Στρηνιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (στρῆνος): — *to be over-strong*; hence, *to wax wanton*, a word of the new comedy for τρυφάω, Antiph. Didym. 1 (ubi v. Meineke), Sophil. Philarch. 1, 3, Diphil. Incert. 48; cf. Phryn. 381.—II. *to exult over*, Lob. l. c.

Στρηνός, ή, όν,=στρηνής, q. v.

Στρῆνος, ου, ὁ, and στρήνος, εος, τό, (στρηνής): —*power, strength*, Anth. P. 7, 686: hence, *haughtiness*, like ὕβρις, LXX.: c. gen., *eager desire for* any thing, μόρου, Lyc. 438.

Στρηνόφωνος, ον, (στρηνός, φωνή) *rough-voiced*, Callias Incert. 5.

Στρηνύζω, (στρηνής) *to cry strongly* or *roughly*, strictly of elephants: also written στρυνύζω.

Στριβιλικίγξ, comic word, οὐδ' ἂν στριβιλικίγξ, not *the very least*, not a *fraction*, Ar. Ach. 1035. (Cf. sq.)

Στρίβος, ὁ, *a weak, fine voice*, the root of στριβιλικίγξ, acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 1035; though he expressly distinguishes it from *a bird's voice*, λίκιγξ. (Akin to σφίζω.)

Στριγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=τριγμός.

Στρίγξ, ή, gen. στριγγός, (στρίζω, τρίζω):—*a night-bird*, so called from its shrieking cry, Lat. *strix*.—II. *a row, line*, cf. *στίξ, στίχος, Lat. *striga*: a form στλίξ is quoted in Cramer's Anecd.

ΣΤΡΙΖΩ, collat. form of τρίζω, seldom, if ever, used: hence στρίγξ, στριγμός, στρίβος, Lat. *strideo*.—II. collat. form of στράγγω, hence Lat. *stringo*.

Στριφνός, ή, όν, like στιφρός, στρυφνός (q. fortasse legend.), *firm, hard, solid*, Plut. 2, 642 E.

Στρίφνος, ου, ὁ, *hard, sinewy flesh*, LXX.

Στροβελοβλέφᾰρος, στροβελοκομάω,=στροβιλ-.

Στροβελός, ή, όν, = στροβιλός, στράβαλος, στρεβλός.

Στροβεύς, έως, ὁ, *an instrument for stirring*, used by fullers.

Στροβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (στρόβος):—*to spin a top, to make to spin* or *whirl*, πάντα τρόπον σαυτὸν στρόβει, Ar. Nub. 700, (hence, seemingly intr., στρόβει (sc. σεαυτόν), Ar. Eq. 386, Vesp. 1528):—*to make giddy*, τίνες σε δόξαι στροβοῦσι, Aesch. Cho. 1052; *to distract, distress*, νόσος ἐστρόβησε τὴν Ῥώμην, Plut. Num. 13.—Pass., *to be spun about, wheel round and round*, οἱοισιν ἐν χειμῶσι στροβούμεθα, Aesch. Cho. 203; with fut. mid., Ar. Ran. 817; *to be distracted*, νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, Polyb. 24, 8, 13.—Cf. στρομβέω, -όω.

Στροβητός, ή, όν, *whirled round* or *about*, Luc. Tragop. 12.

Στροβιλέα, ἡ,=στρόβιλος 5.

Στροβιλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= στροβιλίζω.

Στροβιλεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (στρόβιλος 6) *a forest of pines* or *firs*, Lat. *pinetum*.

Στροβίλη, ης, ἡ, *a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a pine-cone*, Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon. [ῐ]

Στροβιλίζω, (στρόβιλος) *to twist about*, αὐχένα, Anth. P. 6, 94.

Στροβίλινος, η, ον, (στρόβιλος 6) *of* or *like a pine-cone*, Diosc. [βῐ]

Στροβίλιον, ου, τό, dim. of στρόβιλος, *a small pine-cone*, or *small pine-tree*, Diosc.—II. *a cone-shaped earring*. [βῐ]

Στροβιλίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *flavoured with pine-cones*, Diosc. 5, 44.

Στροβιλοβλέφᾰρος, ον,=ἑλικοβλέφαρος, Orph. Lith. 666; Herm. metri grat. στροβελοβλέφαρος, sed v. στρόβιλος fin.

Στροβιλοειδής, ές, *like a στρόβιλος, conical*, Theophr.

Στροβιλοκομάω, ῶ, *to have curly hair*.

Στρόβιλος, ου, ὁ, (στρόβος, στροβέω, στρέφω):—*any thing twisted up*, στρόβιλος ἀμφ' ἀκανθαν εἱλίξας δέμας, of the hedgehog, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E:—or, *one which turns round, spins*: hence,—2. *a top*, Plat. Rep. 436 D.—3. *a whirlpool: a whirlwind, which spins upwards*, Arist. Mund. 4, 16; cf. Luc. Tox. 19.—4. *a twist* or *turn in music*, Pherecr. Cheir. 1, 14, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 57.—5. *a whirling dance, pirouette*, Καρκίνου στρόβιλοι, Ar. Pac.

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864, cf. Vesp. 1502.—6.=κῶνος, *the cone of the fir* or *pine, fir-apple, pine-cone*, Lat. *nux pinea*, Theophr., cf. Schneid. in Indice, Lob. Phryn. 397: also of the tree itself, *a fir, pine*, Plut. 2, 648 D.—7. *a cone-shaped earring*, like κόννος.—II. as adj., στροβιλός, ή, όν, *whirling*, Anth. P. 15, 25. [ῑ regularly, as in ll. cc.; but ῐ, in signf. I. 6, Anth. P. 6, 232.] Hence

Στροβιλόω, ῶ, *to turn about, keep going, τὴν γλῶσσαν*, Plut. 2, 235 E.

Στροβιλώδης, ες, contr. for στροβιλοειδής, Plut. Sull. 17.

Στρόβος, ου, ὁ, also στροιβός and στρόμβος, (στρέφω):—like στρόφος, *a top*.—II. *a making to spin, a whirling round; ποιμένος κακοῦ στρόβῳ*, i. e. by a whirlwind, Aesch. Ag. 657.—Cf. στρόφος I. 1.

Στρογγῠλαίνω, (στρογγύλος) *to round off*, Plut. 2, 994 A.

Στρογγύλευμα, ατος, τό, *a round body*. [ῠ]

Στρογγῠλεύω,=στρογγυλαίνω.

†Στρογγύλη, ης, ἡ, *Strongyle*, one of the Aeolian islands near Sicily, now *Stromboli*, Thuc. 3, 58; Strab. p. 276.

Στρογγῠλίζω, v. l. for sq. in Dion. H.

†Στρογγυλίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Strongylion*, a statuary, Paus. 1, 40, 3.

Στρογγύλλω, (from στρογγύλος, as στωμύλλω from στωμύλος) *to round off, make round*, Leon. Tar. 78, 8, Dion. H. Comp. 14.

Στρογγύλμα, ατος, τό,=στρογγύλευμα.

Στρογγῠλόγλῡφος, ον, *cut round*.

Στρογγῠλοδίνητος, ον, (στρογγύλος, δινέω) *turned into a round shape, rounded*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A. [ῐ]

Στρογγῠλοειδής, ές, *somewhat round*. Adv. -δῶς.

Στρογγῠλόκαυλος, ον, (στρογγύλος, καυλός) *with a round stalk*, Diosc.

Στρογγῠλόλοβος, ον, *with a round pod* or *shell*.

Στρογγῠλοναύτης, ου, ὁ, (ναύτης) *sailing in a merchant ship*, Ar. Fr. 685; cf. στρογγύλος.

Στρογγῠλόομαι, (στρογγύλος) as pass., *to have an impression* or *conception of roundness*, Plut. 2, 1121 A.

Στρογγῠλόπλευρος, ον, (στρογγύλος, πλευρά) *round-sided*, of an eel, Strattis Phil. 1.

Στρογγῠλοπρόσωπος, ον, (στρογγύλος, πρόσωπον) *with a round face*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 4, Physiogn. 3, 5.

Στρογγύλος, η, ον, (στρέγγω):—*round*, Hdt. 2, 92, Ar. Nub. 751, 1127, Plat., etc.:—*spherical*, opp. to πλατύς, Plat. Phaed. 97 D; or, *circular*, opp. to εὐθύς, Id. Meno 74 D:—στρογγύλη ναῦς,= γαῦλος, ὁλκάς, *a merchant-ship, from its round, roomy shape*, as opp. to the long narrow ship-of-war (μακρὰ ναῦς), Hdt. 1, 163, Thuc. 2, 97; στρ. ἱστία, *full, swelling* sails, App.—II. metaph. of words and expressions, *well-rounded, neat, pithy, close, terse*, στρ. ῥήματα, Ar. Ach. 686; so, στρ. ὀνόματα ἀποτετόρνευται, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; στρ. λέξις, etc.; also, τὸ στρ. στόματος, *neatness, terseness* of expression, Ar. Fr. 397; στρογγύλως ἐκφέρειν, like συστρέφειν, to express *neatly and cleverly*, cf. Lat. *verba* or *oratio pressa*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, Brut. 55, cf. Schneid. Theophr. T. 3, p. 63; so in Germ. *gedrungen*: hence also, στρογγύλως βιοῦν, i. e. to live *closely*, i. e. *simply*, Plut. 2, 157 B. Hence

Στρογγῠλότης, ητος, ἡ, *roundness*, Plat. Meno 74 B.

Στρογγύλωμα, ατος, το,=στρογγύλευμα, LXX. [ῠ]

Στρογγύλωσις, ἡ, *a rounding*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Στροιβάω, and στροιβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =στροβέω: from

Στροιβός, ὁ,=στρόβος, στρόμβος, ap. Hesych.

†Στροῖβος, ου, ὁ, *Stroebus*, an Athenian, father of Leocrates, Thuc. 1, 105.

Στρομβεῖον, ου, τό, dim. from στρόμβος, Nic. Th. 629.

Στρομβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= στροβέω. Hence

Στρομβηδόν, adv., *like a top, whirling*, Anth. Plan. 300.

Στρομβίον, ου, τό, dim. from στρόμβος.

†Στρομβιχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Strombichides*, father of Diotimus, Thuc. 1, 45; vulg. Στρόμβιχος, as also in Strab. p. 47. — 2. son of Diotimus, a naval officer, Thuc. 8, 15; Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2.

Στρομβοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a στρόμβος, a top, cone*, etc.

Στρόμβος, ου, ὁ, (στρέφω):—like στρόβος, στροιβός, στρόφος, στρόβιλος, *a body rounded* or *spun round*: hence,—1. *a top*, Il. 14, 413.—2. *a snail-shell*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 1, Theocr. 9, 25:—also, *the snail*, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 22, cf. 4, 4, 35.—3. *a whirlwind*, usu. στροφάλιγξ, Aesch. Pr. 1085.—4. *a pine-cone*, elsewh. στρόβιλος, κῶνος, Nic. Th. 884.—5. *a spindle*, Lyc. 585. Hence

Στρομβόω, ῶ, like στροβέω, *to turn round, spin about*.—II. *to make into a στρόμβος*.

Στρομβώδης, ες, contr. for στρομβοειδής: τὰ στρ., *animals of the snail kind*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 2, sq.

Στρουθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from στρουθός, Eubul. Incert. 14. [ᾰ]

†Στρούθας, ὁ, *Struthas*, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17.

Στρούθειος, α, ον, *of* or *like a* στρουθός.—II. μῆλον στρ.,=στρουθίον III, Anth. P. 6, 252.

†Στρουθίας, ου, ὁ, *Struthias*, a parasite often named in comedy, Luc. Fug. 19.

Στρουθίζω, *to chirp like a* στρουθός, *to twitter, chatter*, Ar. Fr. 717.—II. *to clean with the herb* στρουθίον, Diosc.

Στρουθίον, ου, τό, dim. from στρουθός, Anaxandr. Anter. 1.—II. τὸ στρ. (sc. ῥιζίον), *soap-wort*, used for cleaning wool, Theophr.: *a chaplet of this flower*, Eubul. Steph. 2 (with a play on στρουθός IV), Theophr., etc.—III. (sub. μῆλον), also στρούθειον, a kind of *quince*, Theophr.

Στρουθίος, α, ον,=στρούθειος.

Στρουθίων, ωνος, ὁ,=θοκάμηλος.

†Στρουθοβάλανοι, ων, οἱ, (στρουθός, βάλανος) *the Struthobalani*, name of a people in Luc. Ver. H. 1, 13.

Στρουθοκάμηλος, ὁ, also ἡ, (στρουθός, κάμηλος) *an ostrich*, from its *camel-like* neck, *struthiocamelus* in Plin. 10, 1, 1. [ᾰ]

Στρουθοκέφᾰλος, ον, (στρουθός, κεφαλή) *with the head of a* στρουθός: *with a sharp-pointed head*, Plut. 2, 520 C.

Στρουθότοπος, που, *with sparrow's* or *ostrich's feet*.

ΣΤΡΟΥΘΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, also ἡ, *any small bird*; esp., *of the sparrow kind, a sparrow*, Il. 2, 311, sq. in fem.; in masc., Hdt. 1, 159: generally, *a bird*, even of an eagle, Aesch. Ag. 145; cf. Ar. Vesp. 207, Av. 578.—II. ὁ μέγας στρ., *the large bird*, i. e. *the ostrich*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; also called στρουθοὶ κατάγαιοι (i. e. birds *that run*, do not fly); later also στρουθοὶ χερσαῖαι, Wess. Hdt. 4, 175, 192, Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; also simply ἡ στρουθός, like στρουθοκάμηλος, Ar. Ach. 1106, Av. 875.—III. ἡ στρ., *a plant*,= στρουθίον II.—IV. ὁ στρ., *a lewd fellow, lecher* (as in Juvenal, *passer*), cf. στρουθίον II.

†Στρουθοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, *Struthus*, a promontory near Mases in Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 3.

Στρουθοφάγος, ον, (στρουθός, φαγεῖν) *feeding on birds*, Strab.

Στρουθωτός, ή, όν, *as if from* στρουθόω, *painted* or *embroidered with birds*, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.

†Στρυχάτες, ων, οἱ, *the Strychates*, a people of Media, Hdt. 1, 101.

†Στροφάδες, ων, αἱ, νῆσοι, v. στροφάς II.

Στροφαῖος, α, ον, (στροφή) *adroit, cunning*.—II. ὁ στροφαῖος (στροφεύς II), epith. of Mercury, *standing as porter at the door-hinges*, Ar. Plut. 1153, with a play upon signf. I.—v. Schol.

†Στρόφακος, ου, ὁ, *Strophacus*, a Thessalian, Thuc. 4, 78.

Στροφᾰλιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, (στρέφω, στροφαλίζω):—*a whirl, eddy*, στρ. κονίης, Il. 16, 775, Od. 24, 39.—II. *a curve, bend*, Dion. P. 162, 564: also *a star's orbit*, Arat. 43.—III. *any thing of a round shape*, e. g. *a cheese*, Nic. Th. 697.—IV. *a thing to turn upon, pivot, axle*, etc.

Στροφᾰλίζω, a lengthd. form of στρέφω, ἠλάκατα στρ., *to turn the spindle*, i. e. to spin, Od. 18, 315; cf. Anth. P. 6, 218.

Στρόφᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *a top*.—II. *a curved handle* on a catapult.

Στροφάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (στρέφω):—*turning round, whirling, circling*, esp. of the constellations, ἄρκτου στροφάδες κέλευθοι, the Bear's *circling* paths, Soph. Tr. 131, cf. Dion. P. 594.—ἀελλὰ στρ., a *whirl*wind, Orph. Arg. 675:—of cranes *on their return*, Arat. 1032.—II. αἱ Στροφάδες (sc. νῆσοι), *the Drifting Isles*, a group not far from Zacynthus, supposed to have been once floating, cf. Thuc. 2, fin., earlier called Πλωταί, Ap. Rh. 2, 295 sqq.; another deriv. is given from the *turning* (στρέφω) back here of the sons of Boreas from the pursuit of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 21: cf. Σποράδες, Κυκλάδες.

Στροφεῖον, ου, τό, (στρέφω) —*a twisted noose, cord*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.—II *an instrument for turning* any thing *with*, esp. in the theatre, *a machine by which an actor disappeared* from the audience, Poll. 4, 132.—2. *a wooden windlass* on which a cable runs, Luc. Navig. 5.

Στροφεύς, έως, ὁ, (στρέφω) *a vertebre* of the neck or spine.—II. *the socket* in which the door moves (cf. στροφίγξ), Ar. Thesm. 487, Polyb. 7, 16, 5, Luc.

Στροφέω,=στρέφω, esp. to have a στρόφος (signf. II), Ar. Pac. 175.

Στροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (στρέφω) —*a turning*, Xen. Eq. 7, 15: *a turning round, circling*, Ἄρκτου, Soph. Fr. 379, -ὧν ὡρῶν, Plat. Legg. 782 A; cf. στροφάς: στρ. ὀμμάτων, *rolling* of the eyes, Eur. H. F. 932.—2. *a twist*, such as wrestlers make to elude their adversary; *a slippery trick, a dodge*, οἱ δεῖ στροφῶν, Ar. Plut. 1154, Eccl. 1026; so Aesch. Supp. 623; cf. στρέφω B. I. 2.—3. in music, *a turn* or *turn*, στροφὰς καταμιγνύειν, Ar. Thesm. 68: cf. καμπή.—II. esp. *the turning* of the chorus, *dancing towards*

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one side of the ὀρχήστρα: hence also *the strain sung during this evolution; the strophé*, to which the *ἀντιστροφή* answers.

Στροφιγγοειδής, ές, *like a* στρόφιγξ, Math. Vett.

Στρόφιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, Plat. and Plut. Il. citand.: (στρέφω):—like στροφεύς, *the pivot, axle, pin*, etc., *on which a body turns*, Eur. Phoen. 1126.—2. στρόφιγγες were *pivots sunk in sockets*, Lat. *scapi cardinales*, at top and bottom of a door, and which therefore served as hinges: they were made from the λωτός, πύξος or πρῖνος, whereas the στροφεύς, made from the πτελέα, was the socket in which the στρόφιγξ turned, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 5, 4, sq., cf. Vitruv. 4, 6, Plut. Rom. 23:—hence, *the vertebrae, as the pivots* on which the body moves, Pherecr. Incert. 71 B, Plat. Tim. 74 A, B.—3. στρ. γλώττης, of a *well-hung* tongue, Ar. Ran. 892.

†Στροφίη, ης, ἡ, *Strophia*, a fountain near Thebes, Call. Del. 76.

Στροφικός, ή, όν, (στροφή):—*fit for turning about*;—cf. sub λισχροί.—II. (στροφή II) *strophic, consisting of a strophé.*

Στρόφιον, ου, τό, dim. from στρόφος, *a band worn by women* round the head, or (more usu.) round the breast, Ar. Lys. 931, Thesm. 139, 255, Fr. 509; cf. στρόφος I. 1.—II. *a head-band worn by priests*, Plut. Arat. 53, cf. Diog. L. 8, 73.

†Στροφίος, ου, ὁ, *Strophius*, father of Scamandrius, Il. 5, 49.—2. son of Crisus, king of Phocis, father of Pylades, Pind. P. 11, 53; Eur. I. T. 60: in Paus. 2, 16, 7, also a son of Pylades and Electra.

Στρόφις, ιος, ὁ, (στρέφω) *a twisting, slippery fellow*, Ar. Nub. 450; cf. στρέφω B. I. 2.

Στροφίς, ίδος, ἡ,=στρόφιον, Eur. Andr. 718.

Στροφοδινέομαι, (στρέφω, δινέω) as pass., *to wheel eddying round*, of birds, Aesch. Ag. 51.

Στροφόομαι, f. -ώσομαι, as pass., (στρόφος II): — strictly, *to have the colic*, Diosc.

Στρόφος, ου, ὁ, (στρέφω):—*a twisted band* or *cord*, used as a sword-belt, ἐν δὲ στρόφος ἦεν ὑφαντὸς ἀορτῆρι, on it was *a cord* to hang it by, Od. 13, 438; 17, 198: generally, *a cord, rope*, Hdt. 4, 60:—also=στρόφιον, *a maiden-zone*, Aesch. Theb. 871 (et sic legend. pro στρόβους in Supp. 457).—2. *a swathing-cloth, swaddling-band*, H. Hom. Ap. 122, 128; like σπάργανα.—3. *basket-work, braided-work*; also *a braid of hair.*—II. *a twisting of the bowels, colic*, Lat. *tormina*, στρόφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρα, Ar. Thesm. 484, and Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. sub στρέφω, A. III, στροφέω. Hence

Στροφώδης, ες, *like a* στρόφος, Hipp.; al. τροφιώδης.

Στρύφωμα, τό,=στρόφιγξ II.

Στροφωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from στρόφωμα.

Στρύζω, rare collat. form of τρύζω.

†Στρύμη, ης, ἡ, *Strymē*, a city of the Thasians in Thrace, on the Lissus, Hdt. 7, 108; Dem. 163, 18.

†Στρυμόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Strymodorus*, a citizen of Acharnae, Ar. Ach. 273.—2. a banker in Aegina, Dem. 953, 19.

Στρυμονίας, Ion. Στρυμονίης, (sc. ἄνεμος), ὁ, *a wind blowing from the Thracian river Strymon* towards Greece, i. e. *a NNE. wind*, Valck. Hdt. 8, 118; cf. Aesch. Ag. 192.

†Στρυμονικός, ή, όν,=sq., ὁ Στρ. κόλπος, *the Strymonicus* sinus, a gulf on the coast of Macedonia, Strab.

†Στρυμόνιος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to the Strymon, Strymonian*, and so *Thracian*, ὁ Στρ. πῶλος, of Rhesus, Eur. Rhes. 386; ἡ Στρ. Ἀμφίπολις, Anth. P. 7, 485.

†Στρυμών, όνος, ὁ, *the Strymon*, a large river of Thrace, which empties into the Aegean, now *Karasou*, Hes. Th. 339; Hdt.; etc.—The river-god was the father of Rhesus, Eur. Rhes. 351, sqq.

Στρυνίζω, v. στρηνύζω.

Στρυφνός, όν, (στρύφω):—strictly, of a taste which draws up the mouth, *rough, harsh, astringent*, Plat. Tim. 65 D, Xen. Hier. 1, 22.—II. metaph. of temper, manner, etc., *harsh, austere*, στρ. ἦθος, Ar. Vesp. 877; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 11.—III.=στριφνός (q. v.), *stiff*, Opp. C. 1, 411; cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 263. [Acc. to Draco, p. 83, 2, ῠ by nature, as appears also by its deriv. from στύφω.] Hence

Στρυφνότης, ητος, ἡ, *a sour, harsh taste, sourness*, Arist. Categ. 8, 8, Probl. 1, 42, 4.—II. metaph., *sourness, ill-temper*, Dion. H.

Στρυφνόω, ῶ, (στρυφνός) *to make sour* or *harsh*: generally, = στύφω, Plut. 2, 624 E.

Στρύχνη, ης, ἡ,=στρύχνος, dub. in Diosc.

Στρύχνον, ου, τό,=sq., Nic. Th. 878.

Στρύχνος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, *nightshade, solanum*, a family of plants of which the ancients knew three or four species, some poisonous, one bearing an eatable berry of an acid, vinous flavour, Theophr., and Diosc. 4, 71–4: cf. τρύχνος.

Στρῶμα, ατος, τό, (στρώννυμι):—*any thing spread* or *laid out for resting, lying, sitting upon, a matrass, bed*, Theogn. 1193: esp., in plur., *the matrass and bed-clothes, bedding*, Lat. *vestis stragula*, freq. in Ar., as Ach. 1090, Nub. 37, 1069, Comici ap. Ath. 48 B, sq., Plat., etc.; στρώματα αἴρεσθαι, Ar. Ran. 596; στρ. ὑποσπᾶν, to pull *the bed* from under one, Dem. 762, 4; περισπᾶν, Luc. Asin. 38.—2. in plur. also=στρωματεῖς, v. sq. 2.—3. in plur. also *piles* for building bridges on, Lat. *sublicae*, Polyaen.

Στρωμᾶτεύς, έως, ὁ, *the coverlet* of a bed, first in the New Comedy, Antiph. Ἀποκαρτ. 1, Alex., etc.: also = στρωματώδεσμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 401.—2. in plur. στρωματεῖς, *patch-work* (such as these coverlets were often made of);—the name of *a miscellaneous work* by Clemens Alex.—II. *a flat fish marked with divers colours.*

Στρωμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (στρῶμα)= στρώννυμι.

Στρωμᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ, ἔρανος στρ., a pic-nic *at which the host found the* στρώματα.

Στρωμᾰτόδεσμον, ου, τό; and in Ar. Fr. 249, -δεσμος, ου, ὁ:—*a leathern* or *linen sack in which slaves had to put the bed-clothes* (στρώματα), and tie them up therein (συνδῆσαι ἱμάντι, συσκευάζεσθαι), Ar. l. c., Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13.

Στρωμᾰτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a pack-saddle.*

Στρωματοφθορέω, ῶ, *to spoil carpets*, etc., cf. σωματοφθ-.

Στρωμᾰτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στρῶμα, φύλαξ) *one who has the care of the bedding, table-cloths*, etc., Plut. [ῡ]

Στρωμνή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bed spread* or *prepared*; generally, *a bed, couch*, Pind. P. 1, 54, etc., and Att., as Aesch. Cho. 671, Thuc. 8, 8; *a matrass, bedding*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30:—στρ. ἀφθιτος, of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4, 410.

Στρώννῡμι, and -νύω, f. στρώσω, formed metaplast. from στόρνυμι, στορέννυμι, q. v. Hence

Στρῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a spreading, covering*, Ath. 48 D.

Στρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (στρώννυμι)= στρώτης.—II. in plur., *the rafters laid upon* the bearing beam, Ar. Fr. 54 (where allusion is made to the proverb in A. B. respecting a drunken man, ὅταν μὴ δύνηταί τις τοὺς στρωτῆρας ἢ τὰς δοκοὺς ἀριθμεῖν), Polyb. 5, 89, 6: cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 281.—2. *the laths nailed across the rafters*, Philo.

Στρωτηρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Στρώτης, ου, ὁ, (στρώννυμι):—like στρωτήρ, *one that spreads*, esp. *one that gets ready the beds and dinner-couches*, Lat. *strator*, Ath. 48 D, Plut. Pelop. 30.

Στρωτός, ή, όν, (στρώννυμι) *spread, laid, covered*, Lat. *stratus*, λέχος, Hes. Th. 798, Eur. Or. 313; στρωτὰ φάρη, Soph. Tr. 916.

Στρωφάω, ῶ, poet. and Ion. freq. of στρέφω, as τρωπάω for τρέπω:—*to turn constantly*, στρ. ἠλάκατα, *to turn* the spindle of wool, i. e. spin, Od. 6, 53, 306, etc.:—pass., στρωφᾶσθαι, *to turn one's self about, keep turning*, Il. 13, 557; 20, 422: hence, like Lat. *versari in loco, to keep in* a place, *abide, tarry, live* there, Il. 9, 463, Hdt. 2, 85, and Hipp. (where it is wrongly written στροφάομαι): usu. στρωφᾶσθαι ἐν χώρῳ, Aesch. Ag. 1224, cf. Eur. Alc. 1052; but in pregnant signf., στρ. ἐπὶ πόλεις, *to visit* cities *and abide* there, Hes. Op. 526.—II. intr., στρωφᾶν for στρωφᾶσθαι, Ap. Rh. 3, 893.

†Στυβέρρα, ας, ἡ, a city of Macedonia, Polyb. 28, 8, 8, in Liv. *Stubera.*

Στῡγᾰνός, ή, όν, (στυγέω) the primary form of στυγνός.

Στῡγάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (στυγέω, ἀνήρ) *hating the man* or *the male sex*, Aesch. Pr. 724. [ᾰ]

Στῡγερός, ά, όν, (στυγέω):—*hated, abominated; hateful, abominable*; freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag., both of persons and things; στ. Ἀιδης, Il. 8, 368; δαίμων, πόλεμος, γάμος, πένθος, etc., Od. 5, 396, Il. 4, 240, etc.; so, μοῖρα, etc., Aesch. Pers. 909, Theb. 335, Eum. 308, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 166:—c. dat., *filled with hate* to any one, στυγερὸς δέ οἱ ἔπλετο θυμῷ, he was his *enemy* in heart, Il. 14, 158. Adv. -ρῶς, Od. 23, 23, etc.—Poet. word. Hence

Στῡγερότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being hated*, etc., *hatefulness*, dub.

Στῡγερώπης, ες, (στυγερός, ὤψ) *with hateful, horrid look*, epith. of ζῆλος, Hes. Op. 194.

Στῡγερωπός, όν,=foreg.: *hateful, horrid*, Anth. P. 9, 662.

Στῡγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: lengthd. from root ΣΤΥΓ–, whence the deriv. tenses used by Hom. are directly formed, viz. aor. 1 ἔστυξα, opt. στύξαιμι, Od. 11, 502; aor. 2 ἔστύγον, Od. 10, 113, cf. Il. 17, 694: fut. mid. as pass., στυγήσεται, Soph. O. T. 672. *To hate, abominate, abhor*, c. acc., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag.; also in Pind. Fr. 217, 2, Hdt. 7, 236, and Ar., but never in Att. prose;—a stronger word than μισέω,—*to show hatred*, not merely *to feel* it, cf. Eur. El. 1016:—sometimes, c. inf., also, *to hate* or *fear* to do a thing, Il. 1, 186; 8, 515, cf. Soph. Phil. 87.—II. in aor.

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I, *to make hateful, fearful, horrid*, τῷ κέ τεῳ στύξαιμι μένος καὶ χεῖρας, then *would I make* my courage and my hands *a dread* to many a one, Od. 11, 502:—but this aor. is used in the common sense by Ap. Rh. 4, 512, Anth. P. 7, 430. — Poet. word. Hence

Στύγημα, ατος, τό, *an abomination*, Eur. Or. 480.—II. *hatred.* [ῠ]

Στῡγητός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Aesch. Pr. 592 (στυγέω):—*hated, abominated, horrid: to be hated, hateful*, Aesch. l. c.

Στύγιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Med. 195, Hel. 1355 (Στύξ):—*Stygian, of the nether world*, Aesch. Pers. 668.—II.=στυγητός, *hateful, abominable*, λῦπαι, ὀργαί, Eur. ll. c.

Στυγνάζω, f. -άσω, (στυγνός) *to be* or *become sad* or *gloomy, to look so*, LXX., and N. T.

†Στύγνη, ης, ή, *Stygna*, a Danaïd, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

Στυγνοποιός, όν, *making sad* or *gloomy.*

Στυγνός, ή, όν, strictly contr. from στυγανός.=στυγερός, *hated, abhorred*; hence, *hateful*, of persons and things, ἄτη, δαίμων, Aesch. Pr. 886, Pers. 472, etc.; στυγνὸς εἶκων εἰ, you yield *with an ill grace*, Soph. O. T. 673.—II. *sad, sorrowful, gloomy*, of outward appearance, like Lat. *tristis*, στ. πρόσωπον, Aesch. Ag. 639; ὀφρύων νέφος, Eur. Hipp. 173; opp. to φαιδρός, Xen. An. 2, 6, 9 and 11; but it is rare in prose. Hence

Στυγνότης, ητος, ή, *sadness, gloominess*, Lat. *tristitia*: esp., of outward appearance: hence of the sky, Polyb. 3, 20, 3, etc.

Στυγνόχρους, ον, (χρόα) *sad-coloured*, Nicet.

Στυγνόω, ῶ, (στυγνός) *to make sad*:—pass., *to be* or *become so*, Anth. P. 9, 573.

Στῡγόδεμνος, ον, (στυγέω, δέμνιον) *hating marriage*, νόος, Anth. P. 10, 68.

Στύγος, εος, τό, (στυγέω) *hatred, abhorrence: sadness, gloom*, δύςφρον στ., Aesch. Ag. 547; φρενῶν στ., Ib. 1308.—II. *the object of hatred, an abomination*, Ib. 558, Cho. 991; στύγη θεῶν, of the Erinyes, Id. Eum. 644. [ῠ]

*Στύγω, v. στυγέω.

Στῡλίς, ίδος, ή, dim. from στῦλος.—II. like στηλίς, *a mast* or *spar to carry a sail at the stern*, Plut. Pomp. 24.

Στῡλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from στῦλος, Strab.

Στῡλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, *of* or *like a pillar*, cf. στηλίτης.

†Στυλλάγιον, ου, τό, *Stullagium*, a place in Triphylian Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

Στῡλοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (στῦλος, βαίνω) *the foot* or *base of a pillar*, Plat. (Com.) Ἐορτ. 12. [ᾰ]

Στῡλογλύφος, ον, (στῦλος, γλύφω) *cutting pillars*, Philo. [χλῠ]

Στῡλοειδής, ές, (στῦλος, εἶδος) *like a pillar.*—II. *like a stile* or *writing instrument.*

Στῡλοπῑνάκιον, ου, τό, (στῦλος, πίναξ) *a pillar with figures on it*, Anth. P. 3, tit.

Στῦλος, ὁ, *a pillar*, Hdt. 2, 169, Aesch. Ag. 898, Eur. I. T. 50.—II. *any long, upright body like a pillar, a post, pale*, etc., Polyb. 1, 22, 4.—2. in late writers,=Lat. *stilus*:—(but as the best authorities write *stilus*, not *stylus*, and the penult. of this word is short, *stĭlus*, whereas ῡ always in στῦλος (Eur. l. c., Leon. Tar. 64, 5, ap. Paus. 5, 20, 7), it is prob. that the Lat. *stilus* rather belongs to στέλεχος, *stalk*, which is one of its signfs.—(στῦλος is no doubt akin to στήλη, q. v.) Hence

Στῡλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to prop* or *stay with pillars*, ζωὴν στυλώσασθαι, *to give stay to one's* life (by means of children), Leon. Tar. 64.

Στύμα, ατος, τό, Aeol. for στόμα, Theocr. 29, 25. [ῠ]

Στῦμα, ατος, τό, (στύω) *priapism*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1.

†Στύμβαρα, ων, τά, *Stymbara*, a city of Macedonia, Strab. p. 327.

Στῦμμα, ατος, τό, (στύφω) *that which contracts*: esp. *a material for thickening oil*, that it may retain scent better, Galen: see also στῦψις.

†Στυμμόδωρος, ὁν, ὁ, *Stymmodorus*, masc. pr. n., v. l. in Ar. Lys. 259 for Στρυμόδωρος.

Στυμνός, ή, όν, (στύφω) *drawn up*: hence, *firm, solid.*

†Στυμφάλιος, α, ον, Ion. -ήλιος, *of Stymphalus, Stymphalian*, τείχη, Pind. O. 6, 167. [ᾰ]

†Στυμφᾰλίς, ίδος, ή, pecul. fem. to foreg., Pind. O. 6, 144; esp. ἡ Σ. λίμνη, in Hdt. 6, 76, Στυμφαλίη, the lake *of Stymphalus*, or lake *Stymphalis*, in Arcadia, whence the Στυμφαλίδες ὄρνιθες, killed by Hercules, Strab. p. 371; Paus. 8, 22; etc.: from

†Στύμφᾰλος, ου, ή, Ion. Στύμφηλος, *Stymphălus*, a city of Arcadia, on a mountain of same name; its ruins near *Zaraka*, Il. 2, 608; Xen.; etc.—II. ὁ, a river flowing from lake Stymphalis, which disappears under ground, and reappears in Argolis as the Erasinus, Strab. p. 275, 371.—III. masc. pr. n., son of Elatus, a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 4, 4.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Στύξ, ή, gen. Στύγος, (στυγέω):—*the Styx*, i. e. *the Hateful*, a river of the nether world, by which the gods in Homer swore their most sacred oaths, Il. 14, 271; 15, 37, Od. 5, 185, cf. ὅρκος:—ἡ Στύξ, the nymph of this river, acc. to Hes. Th. 361, the eldest daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.—2. *a well of fatal coldness* in Arcadia, †near Nonacris, Hdt. 6, 74; cf. Paus. 8, 17, 6, sqq.†—II. as appellat., *piercing frost*, in plur., αἱ στύγες, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 14, 4.—2. *that which is hated, an abomination*, Aesch. Cho. 532; like στύγος.—3. *hatred, abhorrence*, esp. of mankind, Alciphr. 3, 34.

Στῡπάζω, f. -άσω, (στύπος) *to strike, beat.*

Στύπαξ or στύππαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, (στύπη) *a rope-seller*, nickname of the Athenian Eucrates, Ar. Fr. 540; cf. στυπειοπώλης.

Στυπεῖον or στυππεῖον, ου, τό,= στύπη, *tow*, Hdt. 8, 52, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23, Dem. 1145, 6; cf. στῦπη. Hence

Στυπειοπώλης or στυππ-, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *a hemp* or *rope-seller*, Ar. Eq. 129; cf. στύπαξ.

Στυπεύς, ῆ, ον,=sq., LXX.

Στύπειος or στύππειος, α, ον, *of tow*: [ῠ] from

Στύπη, ης, ή, *tow, the coarse part of the stalks of flax* or *hemp* next to the woody bark (στύπος). [ῡ by nature, Lob. Phryn. 261; so that στῦπη, etc., (with single π) are prob. the true forms, cf. κνῖσα.] Hence

Στυπῖνος or στύππ-, η, ον, *of tow*, Lat. *stupeus*, Diod. [ῠ]

Στῡπιοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making tow.*

Στῡπιοπώλης, ου, ὁ,=στυπειοπώλης.

Στῡπογλύφος, ον, (στύπος, γλύφω) *cutting, hewing, working trunks or stems* [γλῠ]

Στύπος, εος, τό, *a stem, stump, block*, Lat. *stipes*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1117, Polyb. 22, 10, 4:—also=κύτος, δόμου στ., Nic. Th. 952, Al. 70. (From στυφω, στυφλός, akin to στείβω, etc., as Lat. *stipes* to *stipo.*)

Στυππεῖον, στύππη, στύππινος, etc.; v. στυπείον, etc.

Στυπτηρία, Ion. στυπτηρίη (sc. γῆ), ή, *an astringent salt*, prob. *alum*, made from χαλκῖτις (q. v.), Hdt. 2, 180, and freq. in Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon. Beckm. Arist. Mirab. 139. From

Στυπτήριος, α, ον,=στυπτικός.

Στυπτηριώδης, ες, *like στυπτηρία, containing it*, ὕδατα, Theophr.

Στυπτικός, ή, όν, (στύφω) *of astringent* or *bitter taste*: generally, *astringent, thickening*, Diosc.

†Στύρα, ων, τά, *Styra*, a city in the island Euboea, near Carystus, Il. 2, 539; Dem.; etc.; hence Στυρεύς, έως Ion. έος, ὁ, *of Styra, Styran*, Hdt. 8, 46.

Στῠράκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὁ στύραξ) *to stick* or *thrust with the στύραξ.*—II. (ἡ στύραξ) *to be somewhat like the gum of the storax*, esp. in smell, Diosc.

Στῠράκῐνος, η, ον, (ἡ στύραξ) *made of storax*, Diosc. [ῠ]

Στῠράκιον, ου, τό, dim. of στύραξ, ὁ, Thuc. 2, 4. [ᾰ]

Στύραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, like σαυρωτήρ, *the spike at the lower end of a spear-shaft*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 19, Plat. Lach. 183 E. (Prob. akin to στόρθυξ.) [ῠ]

Στύραξ, ᾰκος, ή, (once in Strabo, ὁ), *the shrub* or *tree which yields storax* (cf. sq.), Hdt. 3, 107. [ῠ]

Στύραξ, ᾰκος, τό, *storax*, a sweet-smelling gum or resin used for incense, and produced by the shrub στύραξ, (ἡ), Theophr., and Diosc. l. 79.

Στυρβάζω,=τυρβάζω.

†Στυρεύς, ό, v. sub Στύρα.

Στῦσις, ή, (στύω) *priapism.*

Στῡτικός, ή, όν, (στύω) *causing priapism, lewd*, Ath. 18 E.

Στῠφεδᾱνός, ὁ, v. τυφεδανός.

Στῠφελιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a striking, beating, pushing*; generally, *ill-usage, abuse*, Ar. Eq. 537: from

Στῠφελίζω, f. -ξω, (στυφελός):—*to strike rudely, smite*, Ἀπόλλων ἐστυφέλιξεν ἀσπίδα, Il. 5, 437, cf. 7, 261; 16, 774; νέφεα στ., of the wind, *to scatter* the clouds, Il. 11, 305; στ. τινὰ ἐξ ἑδέων, *to thrust* him *rudely* from his seat, etc., Il. 1, 581, Od. 17, 234: generally, *to treat roughly and rudely, maltreat*, by deed or word, Il. 21, 390, 512, Od. 18, 416, etc.—Ep. word. used by †Xenophan. 6, 2 Bgk.†, Pind. Fr 247, Soph. Ant. 139.

Στῠφελός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Aesch. Pers. 964 (cf. στυφλός): (στύφω) — *close, solid, hard, rough*, ἀκτή, Aesch. l. c.: also of flavour, *astringent, sour, acid*, Mel. 1:—metaph., ἀκταὶ στυφ. γῆς, Aesch. Pers. 303, Pr. 718, Soph. Ant. 250, Eur. Bacch. 1137:—often, but wrongly, written στυγνός.

Στυφνός, ή, όν,=στυφελός. dub.

Στύφοιες, εσσα, εν, poet. for στυπτικός, v. l. Nic. Al. 375.

Στῠφοκόπος, ον, (στύπος, κόπτω) *striking with a stick*; esp.=ὀστρακοκόπος, of a favourite Athen. game in which they put quails in a small ring, and hit them on the head with little sticks: if a quail flinched and

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tan out of the ring, it was reckoned as beaten, Ar. Av. 1299. (libri στυφοκόμπου, v. ad l.)

Στῦφός, ή, όν,=στυφρός. Hence

Στῠφότης, ητος, ἡ, *thickness, firmness, solidity*, Plut. 2, 96 F.

Στυφρός, ά, όν, (στύφω)=στυφνός, στρυφνός, στυφλός, v. l. Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 29.

Στύφω, f. -ψω, *to contract, draw together*; esp. of an astringent *taste*, χείλεα στύφθεις, *having* one's lips *drawn up* by the taste, Anth. P. 9, 375.—II. intr., *to be astringent*, Diosc.: metaph. *to look sour*. [ῠ always, seemingly, Nic. Al. 375.]

†Στυφων, ωνος, ὁ, *Stypho*, a Lacedaemonian, son of Charax, Thuc. 4, 38.

Στῡψις, εως, ἡ, (στύφω) *a contracting, drawing together*, esp. by *an astringent* taste.—II. in dyeing, *the steeping of wool in some astringent solution*, as alum, to prepare it for taking the dye aright, Arist. Color. 4, 4;—*sufficere lanam medicamentis, ut purpuram combibat*, Cic.—III. in perfumery, *the thickening of oil with certain drugs* to make it retain the scent longer, cf. στῦμμα.

ΣΤΥΓΩ, f. στύσω, *to make stiff* or *erect*; sensu obscoeno, *penem erigere*, Ar. Lys. 598:—pass. στύομαι, with an intr. pf. act. ἔστυκα, of men, freq. in Ar. [ῠ only in pres. and impf.] (Akin to στύφω.)

Στυά, ἡ, Dor. for στοά, v. στοιά.

Στῳδιον, ου, τό, dim. of στοά.

Στωϊκός, ή, όν, (στοά) *of a colonnade, piazza*.—II. usu. *Stoic, of* or *belonging to the Stoics* or *their system*: ὁ Στ., *a Stoic*, Diog. L.

Στωΐς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of στωϊκός.

Στωμῡλεύω, and dep. στωμῡλεύομαι,=στωμύλλω.

Στωμῡλέω, and in Ar. Eq. 1376 as dep. στωμῡλέομαι,=στωμύλλω.

Στωμῡλῐβρης, ου, ὁ,=sq., dub.

Στωμύλῐβρος, ον, *talkative, babbling*, Aristaen. 1, 1. [ῠ]

Στωμῡλία, ας, ἡ, *wordiness*, Ar. Ran. 1069, Polyb. 9, 20, 6. Hence

Στωμῡλιοσυλλεκτάδης, ου, ὁ, (συλλέγω) *a gossip-gleaner*, Ar. Ran. 841.

Στωμύλλω, only used in pres., (from στωμύλος, as στρογγύλλω from στρογγύλος):—*to be talkative, to chatter, babble*, Ar. Nub. 1033; ludicrously of birds, Id. Ran. 1310.—More freq. as dep. στωμύλλομαι, Id. Thesm. 1073, Ran. 1071; also in good signf., *to talk, chat away, εἰς ἀλλήλους*, Ar. Pac. 995. Hence

Στώμυλμα, ατος, τό,=στωμυλία, Ar. Ran. 943: hence of persons, *a chatterbox*, Ib. 92.

Στωμύλος, ον, (στόμα):—*mouthy, wordy, talkative, full of small talk*, Ar. Ach. 429, Polyb. 40, 6, 2:—in good signf., *fluent, conversing like a gentleman*, Anth. P. 9, 187. [ῠ]

ΣΥ, Dor. ΤΥ, Lat. *TU*, our *THOU*, Gem. *DU*, Sanscr. *TVAM*, etc.; subst. pron. of the second pers.: Ep. nom. τύνη, in Il. 5, 485, etc.:—gen. σοῦ, dat. σοί, acc. σέ, which are also enclit. σου, σοι, σε. Hom. never uses the common gen. σοῦ, but freq. the Ion. and Ep. σεῦ, σέο, σεῖο; also σέθεν; moreover σευ, σεο, enclit.: Hdt. has only σεο (enclit.), σεῦ:—Dor. gen. τεῦ, rarely τέο, lengthd. τεοῦ and (in Il. 8, 37) τεοῖο, Aeol. and Dor. τεῦς, τεοῦς.—Dat. σοί, Ion. and Ep. τοί, in Hom. and Hdt. always enclit., while in them σοί has the accent: Dor. τεῖν, τίν, the former also in Il. 11, 201, Od. 4, 619, etc.; the latter in Pind. O. 10 (11), 114.—Acc. σέ; Dor. τέ, Theocr. 1, 5; enclit. τυ, Ib. 56, 78, etc.—Strengthd. by compos. with the enclit. γε, σύγε, σοῦγε, etc., *thou at least, for thy part*, several times in Hom., and freq. in Att.; Dor. τύγα, Theocr. 5, 69, 71.—In Ion. prose σύ is used c. inf., as c. imperat., Hdt. 3, 134; 4, 163.—Different roots appear in the other numbers, dual σφῶϊ, pl. ὑμεῖς, qq. v. [ῡ, except in Ep. nom. τύνη, ι in τεῖν and τίν. Even in Ep. there seems to have been no elision of the dat. σοί or τοι, Heyne Il. T. 7, p. 401.]

Σύαγρειος, ον, (σύαγρος II) *of the wild boar*, Diosc.

Σῡαγρεσία, ας, ἡ, (σῦς, ἄγρα) *a boar-hunt*, Anth. P. 6, 34.

Σύαγριος,ον,=συάγρειος, Lynceus ap. Ath. 402 A.

Σῡαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a sea-fish*, Epich. p. 13.

Σύαγρος, ου, ὁ, (σῦς, ἄγρα) *one who hunts wild boars*, Soph. Fr. 166.—II.=σῦς ἄγριος, *a wild boar*, Antiph. Ἄρπαζ. 1; but never in the best Att., Lob. Phryn. 381. [ῠ]

†Σύαγρος, ου, ὁ, *Syagrus*, an ancient poet, said to have sung of the Trojan war, Ael. V. H. 14, 21.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 7, 153.

Συαγρώδης, ες, (σύαγρος, εἶδος) *like a wild boar*, Polyb. 34, 3, 8, Strab.

Σύαγχος, ον, (σῦς, ἄγχω) *choking* or *suffocating swine*. [ῠ]

†Συάδρας, ὁ, *Syadras*, a statuary of Sparta, Paus. 6, 4, 4.

Σύαινα, ης, ἡ, (σῦς) *a sow*.—II. *a sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 129. [ῠ]

Σῡᾶνία, ἡ, Dor. for συηνία, q. v.

Σῦαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, a kind of *pulse*, Lob. Paral. 276.

Σῦάς, άδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. σῦάδες, =ὗες, ὑάδες.

Σῠβᾶλής, ές,=sq.

Σύβαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, (σῦς) *hoglike, swinish*, Hesych.: also συβάς, *ruttish, lustful*, Ib.: cf. Lat. *subare*.

†Συβαριάδης, ου, ὁ, *Sybariades*, a Lacedaemonian, a conqueror at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 10.

Σῠβᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to live like a Sybarite* or *voluptuary*, Ar. Pac. 344 [where however ῠ in arsis].

Σύβᾰρις, ιος and ίδος, ἡ, *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, noted for luxury, †Hdt. 6, 21; Thuc. 7, 35; etc.†; afterwards called Θούριοι or Θούριον, †Strab. pp. 251, 262, sq.—2. another city, of the Bruttii, Id. p. 264.—II. ὁ, a river of Lucania mentioned under foreg. l.—2. a fountain near Bura in Achaia, Strab. p. 386†: hence—III. as appellat. *luxury, voluptuousness*. (From σοβαρός, *proud*, acc. to Valck. Callim. p. 182: but the name of the city and river was doubtless older than the luxury of the citizens. Yet this existed in very ancient times, and gave rise to the words συβριάζω, συβριασμός, συβριακός.) [ῠ]

Σῠβᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, *a Sybarite*, †Hdt. 5, 14†:—metaph., *a voluptuary*. [ῐ]

Σῠβᾰρῐτικός, ή, όν, *of Sybaris*: λόγος Σ., a class of fables among the Greeks, Ar. Vesp. 1259, ubi v. Schol., cf. 1427, 1435: †ἱστορίαι Σ., Ael. V. H. 14, 20†.—II. metaph., *voluptuous, luxurious*.

Σῠβᾰρῖτις, ίδος, fem. of Συβαρίτης, *a woman of Sybaris*, Ar. Vesp. 1438: †ἡ Σ. κράνα, the fountain *Sybaris*, Theocr. 5, 146: v. Σύβαρις II. 2.

†Συβάρτας, α, ὁ, Dor. for Συβαρίτης, Theocr. 5, 5, etc.

Σῠβᾶς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, v. σύβαξ.

Συβαΐβαλος, ὁ, cf. συοβ-, Meineke Cratin. Incert. 33 B.

Σῠβήνη or σῠβίνη [ῐ], ης, ἡ, *a flute-case*, Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1215; cf. σιβύνη.

Σῠβόσιον, ου, τό, (σῦς, βόσκω) *a herd of swine*, Il. 11, 679, Od. 14, 101 (both times in pl. συῶν συβόσια, and with ῐ in arsis); Polyb. 12, 4, 8.—II. *a pigsty*.

Σύβοτα, τά, Thuc. 1, 47, 50, 52, 54, the name of some islets near Corcyra, and spots on the main-land opposite; originally, no doubt, *swine-pastures*.

Σῠβότης, ου, ὁ,=συβώτης, Arist. Poet. 16, 4, cf. Jac. Ael. 8, 19.

Σύβρα, adv.,=τύρβα.

Συβριάζω, (Σύβαρις) *to riot, revel*. Hence

Συβριακός, ή, όν, *voluptuous*; and συβριασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *voluptuousness, luxury*.

Σῠβωτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a swineherd*: from

Σῠβώτης, ου, ὁ, (σῦς, βόσκω) *a swineherd*, Od. 4, 640, etc., Hdt. 2, 47, 48, Plat., etc. Hence

Σῠβωτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a swineherd*, μέλος συβ., *the swineherd's* song, Poll. 4, 187.

Σῠβώτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of συβώτης, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 12.

Συγγάλακτος, ον, (σύν, γάλα)= ὁμογάλακτος.

Σύγγαμβρος, ου, ὁ, *brother-in-law of the same person*.

Συγγᾰμέω, ῶ, *to marry together, at the same time*, Sext. Emp. p. 650: and

Συγγᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *union by wedlock*: from

Σύγγᾰμος, ον, (σύν, γαμέω) *united in wedlock, married*, ἄλλῳ, to another, Eur. El. 212; ὁ, ἡ σύγγαμος, *husband* or *wife*: the plur., also in a wider sense, *connected by marriage*, like γαμβρός, Eur. Andr. 182, cf. Valck. Phoen. 431.

Συγγαγύσκομαι, dep.,=συγχαίρω, Themist.

Συγγελάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (σύν, γελάω) *to laugh with* or *together*, Eur. Erechth. 20, 22.

Συγγενεᾰλογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to reckon up one's pedigree*, v. l. Hdt. 2, 143.

Συγγένεια, ας, ἡ, (συγγενής):—*sameness of stock, descent* or *family, relationship, kin*, Eur. I. A. 492, Thuc. 3, 65, etc.:—not applied to the relation of parents and children, Isae. 72. 32:—generally, *a class*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 9, 2.—2. *kinsfolk, kin, family*, Eur. Or. 733, 1233:—collectively, *one's kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen*, ἡ Περικλέους ὅλη οἰκία ἢ ἄλλη συγγένεια, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Charm. 155 A; in plur., *families*, Dem. 25, 87; 796, 17:—in Diod. 13, 20, συγγένεια, of *two sons*.—II. *the relation of a colony to the mother-city*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 328.—III. *family influence* or *interest*, τιμὴ καὶ ξυγγ., Stallb. Plat. Symp. 178 C, where Wyttenb., needlessly, εὐγένεια.

Συγγενέτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., *a common mother*, Eur. El. 746.

Συγγενέτης, ου, ὁ, *a common father*. Hence

Συγγενέτις, ιδος, ἡ,=συγγενέτειρα, Philo.

Συγγενής, ές, (σύν, *γένω) *born with, connate, natural, inborn*, ἦθος, Pind. O. 13, 16; σ. νόσημα, Hipp.: συγγενές τινι, *natural* to him, Aesch.

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Ag. 832, cf. Pind. N. 1, 41; v. sub σύμφυτος.—II. *of the same stock, race, descent* or *family, akin to, τινί*, Hdt. 1, 109, and Att.; also as subst., *τινός*, Plat., Xen., etc., as *φίλος καὶ ξ. τινος*, Plat. Rep. 487 A:—absol., *akin, kindred*, Pind., Trag., etc.; *συγγενέστατος, most nearly akin*, Isae. 85, 25:—*οἱ συγγενεῖς, kinsfolk, kinsmen*, Pind. P. 4, 236, Hdt. 2, 91, etc.; not applied to children (*ἔκγονοι*) in relation to their parents, Isae. 72, 12; proverb., *τοῖς συγγενέσι τὰ τῶν συγγενῶν*, Id. 48, 40:—*τὸ συγγενές*,= *συγγένεια, kindred, relationship*, Aesch. Pr. 289, Soph. El. 1469, Thuc., etc.; but also *the spirit of one's race*, Pind. P. 10, 20, N. 6, 15:—*συγγενὴς ὁ κύσθος αὐτῆς θατέρᾳ* (for *τῷ τῆς ἑτέρας*), Ar. Ach. 789.—Adv. *-νῶς*, Eur. H. F. 1293.—2. metaph., *akin, cognate, of like kind*, freq. in Plat., cf. Ar. Eq. 1280; *σ. τιμωρία, a fitting, proper* punishment, Lycurg. 165, 10:—*homogeneous*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 9, 1.—III. at the Persian court, *συγγενής* was a title bestowed by the king as a mark of honour, (like our old English *cousin*, Germ. *Vetter*), cf. *ὅμοιος*, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27.

Συγγένησις, ἡ, like *συνουσία, a being together, meeting*, Plat. Legg. 948 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.

Συγγενήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=*συγγεννήτωρ*, dub.

Συγγενικός, ή, όν, (*συγγενής*) *becoming, beseeming*, or *due to kinsmen, belonging to one's race* or *family*, Hipp.; *σ. φιλοστοργία*, Polyb. 32, 11, 1; *τὰ κοινὰ καὶ σ.*, things common and *of our own nature*, Alex. Ach. 1, 7. Adv. *-κῶς, like kinsfolk*, Dem. 797, 2.

Συγγενίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of *συγγενής*, Plut. 2, 265 C; cf. Lob. Phryn. 452.

Συγγεννάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, γεννάω*) *to beget* or *produce jointly*, Plat. Theaet. 156 E. Hence

Συγγεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a common father, Plat. Legg. 874 C.

Συγγεύομαι, dep. mid., *to taste with, eat with.*

Συγγεωργέω, ῶ, to be a fellow-labourer, Isae. 76, 25: from

Συγγεωργός, οῦ, ὁ, (*σύν, γεωργός*) *a fellow-labourer*, Ar. Plut. 223.

Συγγηθέω, ῶ, (*σύν, γηθέω*) pf. *-γέγηθα, to rejoice with, τινί*, Eur. Hel. 727.

Συγγηράσκω, fut. *-άσομαι*, (*σύν, γηράσκω*) *to grow old together with, γηράσκοντι τῷ σώματι συγγηράσκησι καὶ αἱ φρένες*, Hdt. 3, 134; cf. Eur. Incert. 31, Isocr. 2 C; cf. *συνεύζω*.

Σύγγηρος, ον, (*σύν, γῆρας*) *growing old together*, Anth. P. 7, 260, 635.

Συγγίγνομαι, Ion. and later *συγγίν-* [*ῐ*], fut. *-γενήσομαι*, dep. mid. (*σύν, γίγνομαι*). *To be with* any one, *hold converse* or *communication with, τινί*, Hdt. 3, 55, Thuc. 2, 12, Plat., etc.; also, *σ. ἐς λόγους τινί*, Ar. Nub. 253; of disciples, *to discourse with* a master, *περί τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 61 D, cf. Meno 91 E:—of things, *to fall in with, ἐνδεία*, Plat. Phil. 45 B:—in comic writers, of good eating. *σ. μάζαις σπλάγχνοις*, etc., Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 438:—*σ. γυναικί*, like *συνουσιάζειν, to have sexual intercourse with* her, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, Xen. An. 1, 2, 12.—2. also, *to come to assist, τινί* or *πρός τινα*, Aesch. Cho. 456, 460; cf. Soph. El. 411.—3. absol., *to come together, meet*, Thuc. 5, 37; *σ. ἐς πόσιν*, Hdt. 1, 172; *οἱ συγγιγνόμενοι, comrades*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16.

Συγγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later *συγγι-*, f. *-συγγνώσομαι*: aor. 2 *συνέγνων* (*σύν, γιγνώσκω*). *To think with, agree with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 43; *πρός τι*, Id. 4, 5; *τι*, Thuc. 7, 73:—absol., like Lat. *consentire, to consent, agree*, Hdt. 7, 13, Thuc. 2, 60; so in mid., Hdt. 3, 99; 7, 12:—hence,—II. *to yield up*, Lat. *condonare, τινί τι*, Xen. Ath. 2, 20: hence,—2. *to yield, allow, acknowledge, own, confess, τι*, Hdt. 4, 3, Thuc. 8, 24; c. inf., Hdt. 6, 92; c. acc. et inf., Id. 1, 89, 91:—also in mid., *to grant, allow*, etc., Hdt. 5, 94, etc.; c. inf., *to allow, confess*, that.., 1, 45; 4, 126, etc.; so, c. part., *παθόντες ἂν ξυγγνοίμεν ἡμαρτηκότες*, Soph. Ant. 926; also, *σ. ὡς..*, Plat. Legg. 717 D.—3. *to be conscious, ἑαυτῷ*, with one's self, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 53; *σ. σφίσιν ὡς*, c. part., Lys. 115, 11; so also in aor. 2 act., *συγγνῶναι ἑαυτῷ*, c. part., Hdt. 5, 91.—III. *to have a fellow-feeling with another*; and so, *to make allowance for* him, *excuse, pardon, forgive*, Soph. Tr. 279; *τινί*, Eur. El. 1105, etc.; *τινὶ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν*, Lat. *ignoscere alicui culpam*, Eur. Andr. 840, cf. Aesch. Supp. 215; also, *ξυγγνῶθι ἡμῖν τοῖς λελεγμένοις*, Eur. Hel. 82:—so in mid., Aesch. Supp. 216:—pass., *to obtain pardon* or *forgiveness, συγγιγνώσκεταί μοι*, Lat. *ignoscitur mihi*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 44.—This signf. of the verb is first in Att., though Hdt. uses *συγγνώμη* so.

Σύγγνοια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Soph. Ant. 66.

Συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, a fellow-feeling with another; and so, *pardon, forgiveness, συγγνώμην ἔχειν τινί, to pardon* one, Hdt. 1, 155, Plat., etc.; *τινός*, for a thing, Hdt. 6, 86, 3, Plat., etc.; *σ. ποιήσασθαι*, Hdt. 2, 110:—opp. to *συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν*, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 4; *γίγνεταί μοι συγγνώμη*, Hdt. 9, 58; *ἐστί μοι ξυγγνώμη*, Thuc. 8, 50; *συγγνώμην αἰτεῖσθαι*, Plat. Criti. 106 B; *διδόναι, ἀπονέμειν*, Polyb. 12, 7, 5, Luc. Alex. 17:—of acts, etc., *κακὴ μὲν ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχει*, admits of *excuse*, is excusable, Soph. Tr. 328; *ἔχειν τι ξυγγνώμης*, Thuc. 3, 445; so, *ξυγγνώμη* (*ἐστί*), c. acc. et inf., it is *excusable* that..., Id. 4, 61; 5, 88, Dem. 415, 16: false c. dat., *συγ. τοι... ἔχειν*, Hdt. 1, 39.†—II. *leave, permission.*

Συγγνωμονέω, ῶ, (*συγγνώμων*) *to pardon, allow*, worse form for *συγγιγνώσκω* III, Apollod. 2, 7, 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 382.

Συγγνωμονικός, ή, όν, (*συγγνώμων*) *inclined to pardon*, or *make allowance, indulgent*, Ar. Rhet. 2, 6, 19.—II. of things, *pardonable.*

Συγγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*συγγνώμη*, Soph. Tr. 1265: from

Συγγνώμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*συγγιγνώσκω* III): *pardoning, forgiving* a thing. *σ. εἶναί τινος*, Eur. Med. 870:—*disposed to pardon, indulgent*, Id. Incert. 3, 1; *συγγν. εἶναί τινι, to be indulgent*, show favour to any one, Thuc. 2, 74, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14: *τὸ ξυγγν.*=*συγγνώμη*, Plat. Legg. 757 D.—II. pass., *pardoned, forgiven, deserving pardon* or *indulgence, pardonable, allowable*, Thuc. 3, 40; 4, 98.—III. (*συγγιγνώσκω* I) *agreeing with*, App.

Σύγγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (*συγγιγνώσκω* III) *a pardoning*, Clem. Al.

Συγγνωστέον, or *-ἑα*, verb. adj. of *συγγιγνώσκω, one must pardon, indulge, τινί*, Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.

Συγγνωστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of *συγγιγνώσκω, to be pardoned, pardonable, allowable*, Soph. Fr. 323, and Eur.: *συγγνωστόν (-τὸ) ἐστι*, c. inf., Eur. Alc. 137, Med. 491.

Συγγογγύλιζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν, γογγυλίζω*) *to turn round together*, Ar. Thesm. 61.

Συγγομφόω, ῶ, (*σύν, γομφόω*) *to join* or *fasten with nails*, Diod., Plut. Num. 9.

Συγγονεύς, ὁ, c. gen. rei, *one who has* something (as a disease) *born with* him, *congenital*, Hipp. Foes. Oecon.

Σύγγονος, ον, (*σύν, *γένω*) *born with, inborn, natural, ἀτρεμία*, Pind. N. 11, 15; *φρήν*, Aesch. Theb. 1034: *ξύγγονον βροτοῖσι τὸν πεσόντα λαστίσαι*, Id. Ag. 885.—II. *connected by blood, akin*, Lat. *cognatus*, Pind. P. 8, 190, Eur., etc.; *σ. τέχναι*, the arts *proper to his race*, Pind. P. 8, 86:—esp., *ὁ, ἡ, σ., a brother, sister*, freq. in Eur.—III. *of one's native country*, Soph. Fr. 758.—Poet. word.

Σύγγραμμα, ατος, τό, (*συγγράφω*):—*that which is noted* or *written down, a writing, a written paper*, Hdt. 1, 48:—*a writing, book, work*; esp., *a prose work*, opp. to *ποίημα*, Plat. Legg. 810 B, Isocr. 16 B, 23 B; *a written speech*, Id. 405 C:—*a written form, law, ordinance*, Plat. Polit. 299 D, sq.; *a clause* of a law, Aeschin. 71, 30:—a physician's *prescription*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 21. Cf. *συγγραφεύς.*

Συγγραμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Luc. Herod. 1.

Συγγραμματοφύλαξ, ὁ, a keeper of books, librarian.

Συγγραφεύς, έως, ὁ, (*συγγράφω*): *one who notes* or *writes down*; esp. *one who collects and writes down historic facts, an historian*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1 then, *a prose-writer*, opp. to *ποιητής*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 C; and, generally, *a writer, author*, Ar. Ach. 1150, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; cf. Heind Plat. Lys 204 D, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 105.—II. *οἱ συγγραφεῖς*, at Athens (in the 21st year of Pelop. war), a committee, to consider all suggested alterations of the constitution, Thuc. 8, 67; cf. *συγγράφω* III. 2.

Συγγραφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συγγράφω*) *a writing* or *noting down*, Hdt. 1, 93.—II *that which is written, a writing, book*, esp., *a history*, Thuc. 1, 97.—2 esp., *a written contract, a covenant, bond*, Lat. *syngrapha*, opp. to the looser *συναλλαγμα*, etc., Thuc. 5, 35, Dem., etc.; *συγγ. ναυτικαί*, Dem. 932, 3; *κατὰ τὰς συγγραφάς*, according to *the covenant*, Lys. 184, 38; *ἀνδριάντα ἐλεφαντουργὸν Δωδώκως κατὰ σ.*, having delivered the statue according to *contract*, Dem. 268, 10 (hence, *work done by contract*, as a painting, Andoc. 31, 17; cf. *συγγράφω* V):—*any document*, Plat. Legg. 953 E.

Συγγραφία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Aretae.

Συγγραφικός, ή, όν, (*συγγραφή*) *belonging to a contract*, Luc. Pisc. 23; or *to prose*, A. B. 368, 25. Adv. *-κῶς*, *σ. ἐρεῖν*, to speak *like a book* or *bond*, i. e. with great precision, Plat. Phaed. 102 D.

Σύγγραφος, ον, ἡ,=*συγγραφεύς*, dub.

Συγγράφω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, γράφω*) *to write* or *note down*, Lat. *conscribere*, Hdt. 1, 47, 48 (in mid.):—*to describe, σ. εἶδος τοῦ καμήλου ὁκοῖόν τι ἐστι*, Id. 3, 103, cf. 6, 14.—II. *to compose a writing* or *a work in writing*, Lat. *componere*: c. acc., *πόλεμον ξ., to write the history of the war*, Thuc. 1, 1; *to describe*, Theocr. Epigr. 20, 4: *σ. τὴν ὀψοποιΐαν, to write a book on cookery*, Plat. Gorg. 518 B, etc.: hence *συγγραφεύς*); esp., *to write in prose,*

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opp. to ποιεῖν, Id. Lys. 205 A; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 25, 70, 105, 185:—then, generally, *to compose, write*, esp. a speech to be delivered by another, Isocr. 1 C, 230 A, and Plat.; so also in mid., Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.—III. *to draw up, νόμους*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2:—esp., *to draw a written contract*:—usu. in mid. *συγγράφεσθαί τι, to settle by contract* or *bond*, Xen. Eq. 2, 2; *συγγράφεσθαι εἰρήνην πρός τινα, to make a treaty* of peace *with* another, Isocr. 265 E; *σ. γάμον, to make a contract of* marriage, Plut. 2, 1034 A:—but, *συγγράφεσθαι εἰς ἐμπόριον, to make a contract* to carry a ship to a port, Dem. 1286, 19; 1297, 3:—pass., *ὁ συγγεγραμμένος, one bound by contract*, Hipp.—2. also in mid., *to draw up a form of motion* to be submitted to vote, Ar. Theam. 432, Plat. Gorg. 451 B.—IV. *to paint to order* or *by contract* (cf. *συγγραφή* II), Ar. Av. 805; cf. *εὐτέλεια*.

Συγγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, γυμνάζω) *to exercise together*, Polyb. 5, 65, 3:—pass., *to exercise one's self with* or *together*, Plat. Symp. 217 B, C. Hence

Συγγυμνᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *common exercise*, Plut. 2, 898 B, etc.

Συγγυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συγγυμνάζω) *a companion in bodily exercises*, Plat. Soph. 218 B, Legg. 830 B.

Σύγε, v. σύ.

Συγκαθᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, καθαγίζω) *to burn up together*, Plut. Aemil. 24: *to burn along with, τινί τι*, Id. 2, 141 E.

Συγκαθαιρέω, ῶ, Ion. συγκατ-; fut. -ήσω (σύν, καθαιρέω):—*to pull down together, to join in pulling down, τὸν βάρβαρον*, Thuc. 1, 132; *τοὺς κατοῦντας*, Id. 8, 46:—*to accomplish* a thing *with* any one, *σ. τινι ἀγῶνας μεγίστους*, Hdt. 9, 35.

Συγκαθαρμόζω, (σύν, καθαρμόζω) *to join on with* or *together*.—II. esp. like *συμπεριστέλλω, to bury along with*, Soph. Aj. 922.

Συγκάθεδρος, ον, (σύν, καθέδρα) *sitting with* or *together, a fellow-assessor*, Lob. Phryn. 465.

Συγκαθέζομαι, c. fut. mid. -εδοῦμαι, (σύν, καθέζομαι) *to sit with, together with, τινί*, Isocr. 236 D: *to sit together*, Plat. Theaet. 162 D.

Συγκαθείμαρμαι, (σύν, κατά, εἵμαρμαι) pf. pass. with pres. signf., *to be joined with by fate, ἀλλήλοις*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 416, 3, M. Anton.

Συγκαθείργω, Att. for συγκατείργω, *to shut up with* others, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 36, Aeschin. 26, 9.

Συγκαθέλκω, f. -ξω: aor. -είλκυσα (cf. ἕλκω):—*to drag down with* or *together*, Aesch. Theb. 614.

Συγκάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκαθίημι) *a letting down together with, letting in*, Galen.—II. (from mid.)=συγκατάθεσις.

Συγκαθεύδησις, ἡ, *a sleeping with, sexual intercourse*.

Συγκαθεύδω, f. -ήσω, *to sleep with, τινί*, Aesch. Cho. 906; esp. of sexual intercourse, *σ. τινί*, Cratin. Incert. 174, Plat. Legg. 838 B.

Συγκαθέψω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, καθέψω) *to boil down with*, Diosc.

Συγκάθημαι, (σύν, κατά, ἧμαι) strictly perf. of *συγκαθέζομαι, to sit with* or *by the side of*, Hdt. 3, 68, Eur. Bacch. 810: esp., *to sit together* at one common work, or in deliberation, *meet in assembly*, Thuc. 5, 55, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 23.—II. *to sink* or *subside together, settle down*, Lat. *considere*, Strab.

Συγκαθιδρύω, (σύν, καθιδρύω) *to set up* or *dedicate with, τὸν Ἑρμῆν ταῖς Χάρισιν*, Plut. 2, 44 E:—pass., *to be set up together with, τινί*, Strab. p. 411.

Συγκαθιερόω, ῶ, *to consecrate with* or *at the same time*.

Συγκαθίζω, f. -ιζήσω, (σύν, καθίζω) *to make to sit together*:—mid. or pass., *to sit together, meet for deliberation*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 35.—II. *σῶμα συγκεκαθικός, a bent, stooping* figure, Arist. Probl. 3, 2.

Συγκαθίημι, f. -ήσω, (σύν, καθίημι) *to let down with* or *together*, Eur. Hel. 1068:—*σ. ἑαυτόν, to let* one's self *down, stoop, εἴς τι*, Plat. Theaet. 174 A; then absol., in like signf., *to stoop, condescend, τινί*, to another, Id. Rep. 563 A, cf. Stallb. Protag. 336 A, Heind. Theaet. 168 B; cf. *συγκαταβαίνω*, and Lob. Phryn. 398:—pass., *to stoop down and enter, εἰς τόπον*, Polyb. 8, 26, 1.

Συγκαθίστημι, (σύν, καθίστημι) *to set with* or *together; to join in setting up*, or *establishing*, esp. of setting up kings, Lat. *constituere*, Aesch. Pr. 305, Lex ap. Andoc. 13, 13, Xen. Ages. 2, 31; or, of settling disturbed countries, Thuc. 4, 107:—*to help in arranging, managing, treating*, Eur. Hipp. 294, cf. Thuc. 8, 68.—II. in pass., and intr. tenses of act., *to go down* (into the arena) *with* another; generally, *to take one's ground for a contest with* any one, *σ. τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰς μάχην, τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις κατὰ πρόσωπον*, Polyb. 11, 23, 4; 9, 3, 6; *πρός τινα*, Id. 31, 20, 8; *οἱ συγκαθεστῶτες, the contending parties*, 4, 12, 6.

Συγκαθορμίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, καθορμίζω) *to bring to port together*: in pass., *to be at anchor along with* one, Polyb. 5, 95, 3.

Συγκαθοσιόω, ῶ, (σύν, καθοσιόω) *to consecrate with* or *at once*, Plut. 2, 636 E.

Συγκαθῠφαίνω, (σύν, καθυφαίνω) *to interweave with*, LXX.

Σύγκαιρος, ον, (σύν, καιρός) *conformable to the time*: generally, *agreeable to, suitable*, Alciphr. 3, 16.

Συγκαίω, Att. -κάω [ᾰ]: fut. -καύσω (σύν, καίω):—*to set on fire with* or *at once, burn up*, Lat. *comburere*, Plat. Tim. 22 C: *κοιλίαι ξυγκαίειν ἀγαθαί*, having a tendency to *inflammation*, Hipp.:—pass., *to be burnt up*, Plat. Tim. 49 C.

Συγκακοπαθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κακοπαθέω) *to be unfortunate with, at once, together*.—II. *to be compassionate, to feel with* or *for*.

Συγκακουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κακουργέω) *to behave ill with* others, Liban. Hence

Συγκακούργημα, ατος, τό, *mischief jointly done*.

Συγκακουργία, ας, ἡ, *a joining in mischief with others*.

Συγκακουχέομαι, as pass., *to endure adversity with*.

Συγκακόω, ῶ; and συγκακύνω, Theophr.; *to injure, harm*, or *corrupt conjointly*.

Συγκᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, καλέω) *to call* or *summon together, call to council*, Il. 2, 55; 10, 302; so Hdt. 1, 206, Aesch. Supp. 517, etc.: also in mid., Hdt. 2, 160:—*to invite to* a feast, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 1:—mid., *to call* and *collect to one's self*.

Συγκαλινδέομαι, as pass., *to roll about together* or *with*, v. l. in Xen. for συγκυλ-.

Συγκαλλύνω, (σύν, καλλύνω) *to sweep* or *brush together*, Arist. Probl. 24, 9, 1.

Συγκαλύμμα, ατος, τό, =συγκάλυψις, LXX.

Συγκᾰλυμμός, οῦ, ὁ, =συγκάλυψις: formerly read in Ar. Av. 1496.

Συγκᾰλυπτέος, α, ον, (συγκαλύπτω) *to be covered* or *veiled*, Aesch. Pr. 520.

Συγκᾰλυπτός, ή, όν, (συγκαλύπτω) *veiled, wrapped up*, Aesch. Pr. 496.

Συγκᾰλύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καλύπτω) *to cover* or *veil completely*, Eur. Phoen. 872, Plat. Rep. 352 D:—mid. *συγκαλύψασθαι, to wrap one's self up, cover one's face*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 28, Symp. 1, 14. Hence

Συγκάλυψις, ἡ, *a covering quite up*. [ᾰ]

Συγκάμνω, (σύν, κάμνω) *to labour* or *suffer with, sympathize with, τινί*, Aesch. Pr. 413, 1059, Soph. El. 987, etc.

Συγκαμπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bending together: a joint*, Xen. Eq. 1, 8, Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 4: and

Συγκαμπτός, ή, όν, *bent together*, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 11: from

Συγκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κάμπτω) *to bend together, bend* the knee-joint, Plat. Phaed. 60 B, cf. Xen. Eq. 7, 2:—pass., *to bend*, so as to sit down, Plat. Phaed. 98 D.—II. metaph., *to bow down, humble*, LXX. Hence

Σύγκαμψις, ἡ, *a bending in* or *together, a crooking, curving*.

Συγκᾰνηφορέω, ῶ, *to help as καν*ηφόρος.

Συγκαπηλεύομαι, dep., *to help in falsifying*.

Συγκαρκίνόομαι, (σύν, καρκινόω) as pass., of corn, *to entwine its roots*, Pherecr. Autom. 8.

Συγκασιγνήτη, ης, ἡ, (σύν, κασιγνήτη) *an own sister*, Eur. I. T. 800.

Σύγκασις, ὁ and ἡ, (σύν, κάσις) *an own brother* or *sister*, Eur. Alc. 410.

Συγκαταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (σύν, καταβαίνω) *to go* or *come down with* or *together*, Aesch. Eum. 1046, Eur. Andr. 505; e. g. to the sea-side, Thuc. 6, 30: *to come to one's aid*, Aesch. Cho. 727:—of the hair, *to hang down*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 266: so, *συγκάρειμι*.—2. metaph., *to let one's self down, condescend, submit to, εἴς τι*, Polyb. 4, 45, 4, etc.; *σ. εἰς πᾶν, to agree to* all conditions, Id. 3, 10, 1: cf. *συγκαθίημι*.—II. *to come to pass at the same time*.

Συγκαταβάλλω, (σύν, καταβάλλω) *to throw down along with* or *together*, Plut. Lucull. 23:—*τὰ χρήματα σ., to pay together*, Dio C.

Συγκατάβασις, ἡ, *a going down with*.—II. metaph., *condescension, submission, accommodation*. Hence

Συγκαταβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *condescending, accommodating*.

Συγκαταβῐβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, καταβιβάζω) *to lead* or *decoy down with* one, Polyb. 5, 70, 8.

Συγκαταβιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι, (σύν, καταβιόω) *to live with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 754 A.

Συγκαταγήρασις, ἡ, *a growing old together, a living even to old age together*, Plat. Legg. 930 B: from

Συγκαταγηράσκω, fut. -γηράσομαι: aor. -εγήρασα (σύν, καταγηράσκω):—*to grow old with* or *together*, Hdt. 1, 203, Hipp., Isae. 2, § 8.

Συγκαταγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω, (σύν, καταγιγνώσκω) *to condemn along with* or *at once*, Dion. H.

Συγκαταγομφόω, ῶ, (σύν, καταγομφόω) *to nail together, join together*, Plut. 2, 426 C.

Συγκαταγράφω, f. -ψω, like συγγράφω, *to write down*. [ᾰ]

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Συγκατάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, κατάγω) *to lead down with* :—*to join in bringing back*, τύραννον, Ar. Thesm. 339.

Συγκαταδαρθάνω, (σύν, καταδαρθάνω) *to sleep with* one, Ar. Eccl. 613, 622.

Συγκαταδικάζω, *to sentence* or *condemn together*.

Συγκαταδιώκω, (σύν, καταδιώκω) *to pursue with* or *together*, Thuc. 8, 28, in pass.

Συγκαταδουλόω, ῶ, (σύν, καταδουλόω) *to join in enslaving*, Thuc. 3, 64 ; 8, 46.

Συγκαταδύνω and -δύω: aor. -έδυν (σύν, καταδύνω): *to sink* or *set together with*, Πλειάδι, Theocr. Epigr. 9. Hence

Συγκατάδυσις, εως, ἡ, *a sinking, diving with*, Strab.

Συγκαταζάω, (σύν, καταζάω) *to spend one's life with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 749 D.

Συγκαταζευγνῦμι, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταζευγνυμι) *to yoke together, to join in marriage*, marry, τινά τινι, Plut. Camill. 2 : σ. τινὰ ἀτῃ, to *bind* one *fast* to misery, Soph. Aj. 123 ; cf. συγκεράννυμι.

Συγκαταθάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταθάπτω) *to bury along with* one, Hdt. 2, 81 ; 5, 92, 7, Lys. 196, 12.

Συγκατάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκατατίθημι) *agreement, approval*, Polyb. 2, 58, 11, etc. ; esp. in Stoic philos., *the assent given by the mind to its perceptions, assensus* in Cic. Acad. Pr. 2, 47, cf. Plut. 2, 1055 F, 1056 C, etc.—II. *submission*, Plut. Anton. 24. Hence

Συγκαταθετικός, ἡ, όν, *accordant, approving*, Plut. 2, 1122 B.

Συγκαταθέω, (σύν, καταθέω) *to make an inroad with* another, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 1.

Συγκαταθλάω, (σύν, καταθλάω) *to break all to pieces*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.

Συγκαταθνήσκω, (σύν, καταθνήσκω) *to die along with*, τινί, Anth. P. 7, 139.

Συγκαταίθω, (σύν, καταίθω) *to burn all together*, Soph. Ant. 1202.

Συγκαταίνεσις, ἡ, *approval, sanction* ; from

Συγκαταινέω, ῶ, (σύν, καταινέω) *to agree with, favour*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 20 : *to sanction, approve*, Polyb. 15, 8, 9, Plut. Camill. 6. Hence

Συγκάταινος, ον, *agreeing, approving*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284, 3.

Συγκαταιρέω, Ion. for συγκαθαιρέω, Hdt.

Συγκαταίρω, *to come to land together*, v. l. Polyb. 1, 52, 6.

Συγκαταιτιάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, καταιτιάομαι) dep. mid., *to accuse with* ;—aor. 1 συγκαταιτιᾶθῆναι, as pass., *to be jointly accused*, Joseph.

Συγκατακαίνω, = συγκατακτείνω, App.

Συγκατακαίω, Att. -κάω [ᾰ] (σύν, κατακαίω) : *to burn along with*, τινί τι, Xen. An. 3, 2. 27 :—pass., *to be burnt with*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 69, Diod.

Συγκατακαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατακαλύπτω) *to wrap up with*, Diod.

Συγκατάκειμαι, (σύν, κατάκειμαι) as pass., *to lie down with, to lie with*, of sexual intercourse, Ar. Eccl. 614, Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, etc.

Συγκατακλάω, f. -άσω, *to break to pieces at once*. [ᾰ]

Συγκατακλείω, Ion. -κληΐω, (σύν, κατακλείω) *to shut in* or *enclose with* or *together*, Hdt. 1, 182 ; σ. τινὰ ἀποία, Luc. Vit. Auct. 9.

Συγκατακληρονομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to inherit along with*, LXX.

Συγκατακλίνω, (σύν, κατακλίνω) *to make to lie with*, τὴν νύμφην τῷ νυμφίῳ, Plut. 2, 655 A :—pass., *to lie on the same couch with* another *at table*, Ar. Ach. 981, Nub. 49. Hence

Συγκατάκλισις, εως, ἡ, *a lying together with* another in bed or at board, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.

Συγκατακοιμάω, ῶ, (σύν, κατακοιμάω) *to cause to sleep together*, Joseph. : —pass. c. fut. mid., *to sleep together*.

Συγκατακολουθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κατακολουθέω) *to follow along with*, Strab.

Συγκατακομίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατακομίζω) *to bring down together*, Dion. H. 7, 12.

Συγκατακόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατακόπτω) *to cut up along with* or *together* : in pass., Plut. Sull. 22, Caes. 18, etc.

Συγκατακοσμέω, ῶ, (σύν, κατακοσμέω) *to order* or *arrange together*, Plut. 2, 938 F. Hence

Συγκατακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, *an ordering* or *settling together*, Philodem. de Mus.

Συγκατακρημνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατακρημνίζω) *to throw down a precipice along with* or *together*, Joseph.

Συγκατακτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κατακτάομαι) dep. mid., *to join with* another *in acquiring*, σ. Φιλίππῳ τὴν ἀρχήν, Dem. 246, 3.

Συγκατακτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (σύν, κατακτείνω) *to kill, slay, murder with* or *together*, Soph. Aj. 230, Eur. Or. 1089.

Συγκατακύλίω, (σύν, κατακυλίω) *to roll down at once* or *together*, Dion. H. [ῐ]

Συγκαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (σύν, καταλαμβάνω) *to take, receive with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 42.—II. *to enclose with walls*, Thuc. 7, 26.

Συγκαταλέγω, f. -ξω, *to elect with* or *besides* : *to note* or *write down with* or *at the same time*.

Συγκαταλείπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταλείπω) *to leave all together*, Thuc. 5, 75.

Συγκαταλήγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταλήγω) *to leave off together*, Dem. Phal.

Συγκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, καταλλάσσω) *to reconcile to each other*, Dion. H.

Συγκαταλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, καταλογίζομαι) dep. mid., *to calculate* or *consider with* or *together*, Joseph.

Συγκαταλύω, (σύν, καταλύω) *to join* or *help in undoing* or *putting down*, τὸν δῆμον, Thuc. 8, 68, Lys. 146, 7, etc.—II. intr. *to halt* or *stop for the night with* another, Plut. 2, 94 A.

Συγκαταμαρτυρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, καταμαρτυρέω) *to join in bearing witness against* another, v. l. Dem. 855, 18.

Συγκαταμίγνῦμι, and -νύω, f. -μίξω, (σύν, καταμίγνυμι) *to mix in with, mingle with*, Χάριτας Μούσαις συγκαταμιγνύς, Eur. H. F. 674 :—mid., *to absorb* in a thing, *give up* to it, ᾠδαῖς καὶ θυλίαις τὴν ψυχὴν συγκαταμίγνυται, Xen. Hier. 6, 2 :—pass., *to be mingled with*, εἴς τι, Plat. Polit. 288 E.

Συγκαταμύω, (σύν, καταμύω) *to shut, close quite* or *altogether*, Anth. P. 9, 311.

Συγκατανανμᾰχέω, ῶ, *to conquer with* or *together by sea*, Diod.

Συγκατανέμω, (σύν, κατανέμω) *to allot* or *assign together* :—mid., *to divide jointly among themselves*, γῆν, Thuc. 6, 4.

Συγκατανευσιφάγος, ον, (σύν, κατανεύω, φαγεῖν) *living by saying 'yes,'* comic epith. of a parasite, Crates ap. Stob. p. 150, 40.

Συγκατανεύω, (σύν, κατανεύω) *to agree, consent to*, τοῖς λεγομένοις, Polyb. 3, 52, 6 ; *to grant at the same time*, τινί τι, Id. 7, 4, 9.

Συγκαταπάτέω, ῶ, (σύν, καταπατέω) *to trample down together*, Diod.

Συγκαταπαύω, (σύν, καταπαύω) *to bring at the same time to an end* —pass. and mid., *to cease at the same time*.

Συγκαταπίμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (σύν, καταπίμπλημι) *to fill up with at the same time*, esp., with something foul, c. gen. rei, Antipho 116, 13 ; cf. ὡς συμπίμπλημι III.

Συγκαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (σύν, καταπίπτω) *to fall down along with*, σ. ταῖς τύχαις, to let one's spirits *fall together with* one's fortunes, Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.

Συγκαταπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταπλέκω) *to plait* or *twist with*, Dion. H.

Συγκαταπολεμέω, ῶ, (σύν, καταπολεμέω) *to overcome with* or *together*, Diod.

Συγκαταποντόω, ῶ, or -πίζω, *to sink in the sea together*, Sext. Emp. p. 352.

Συγκατάπράσσω, f. -ξω, *to act* or *do with* or *together with, join in doing*, Dem. 63, 2 ; 96, 21.

Συγκαταπρήθω, (σύν, καταπρήθω) *to burn with* or *together*, Paus.

Συγκαταριθμέω, ῶ, (σύν, καταριθμέω) *to include in the account*, Arist. Categ. 8, 38.

Συγκαταῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, *to flow down* or *fall off together*.

Συγκαταῤῥίπτω, (σύν, καταῤῥίπτω) *to throw down together*, Diod., Luc. Contempl. 5.

Συγκατάρχω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταρχω) *to begin with*, Eccl.

Συγκαταβέννυμι, f. -σβέσω, *to extinguish together*.

Συγκατασήπω, *to make to putrefy with* or *together* :—pass. c. perf. 2 act. *to rot with* or *together*.

Συγκατασκάπτης, ου, ὁ, *a joint-destroyer*, Lyc. 222 : from

Συγκατασκάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατασκάπτω) *to raze, pull down with another* or *altogether*, Eur. Or. 735, Rhes. 391, Andoc. 13, 38.

Συγκατασκεδάννῦμι, f. -δάσω, (σύν, κατασκεδάννυμι) *to pour over at the same time*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32, where some books give the act., and some the mid.

Συγκατασκευάζω, (σύν, κατασκευάζω) *to help in establishing* or *setting up*, τὴν ἀρχήν, Thuc. 1, 93 ; c. dat. pers., Dem. 33, 4 ; 215, 27, etc. :—*to furnish completely*, Plat. Pom. 27 D, Isocr. 27 E, etc. ; τινι, *with a thing*, Plat. Legg. 920 D.

Συγκατασκηνόω, ῶ, (σύν, κατασκηνόω) *to bring into one tent* or *dwelling with* others, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συγκατασκήπτω, f. -ψω, *to fall down with* or *together*.

Συγκατασπάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, κατασπάω) *to snatch away with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 24, in pass. *to pull down with one's self*, Luc. Nigr. 11

Συγκατασκεδάω, (σύν, κατασκεδάω) *to scatter with* or *together*, Heliod.

Συγκαταστασιάζω, (σύν, κατασταστασιάζω) *to help in setting up*, τὴν τυραννίδα, Plut. Philop. 13.

Συγκατάστασις, εως, ἡ, (συγκαθίστημι) *a falling in with so as to fight*, σ. τῶν θηρίων, *a conflict with animals*, Polyb. 4, 8, 9.

Συγκαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταστρέφω) *to end, close* or *conclude together* :—mid., *to make subject together*

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or *at the same time*, Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 8.

Συγκατασχημᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατασχηματίζω) *to bring into shape, order in accordance with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 442 D.

Συγκατάτασις, εως, ἡ, (συγκατατείνω) *a stretching together, violent tension*, Hipp. 864.

Συγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, κατατάσσω) *to arrange, draw up with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 32.

Συγκατατείνω, (σύν, κατατείνω) *to stretch, extend with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συγκατατήκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, κατατήκω) *to melt down together*: — pass., *to melt away with* or *together*; συγκατατήκεσθαί τινι, like Lat. *intabescere, to pine away over* a thing, *to spend all one's powers upon* it, ἔργοις, M. Anton. 5, 1.

Συγκατατίθημι, (σύν, κατατίθημι) *to deposit together* or *at the same time*, Isae. 59, 25, in mid.:—pass., *to agree with, assent to*, τινί, Philipp. ap. Dem. 283, 22; τινὶ περί τινος, Plat. Gorg. 501 C.

Συγκατατρέχω, (σύν, κατατρέχω) *to run together, come together*, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9, 31.

Συγκατατρίβω, (σύν, κατατρίβω) *to crush together*, Plut. Cleom. 26.

Συγκατατρώγω, f. -ξομαι, *to gnaw to pieces along with, to destroy gradually*.

Συγκαταφᾱγεῖν, inf. aor. of συγκατεσθίω, Plut. Thes. 22.

Συγκαταφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, *to flee to for safety*.

Συγκαταφέρω, (σύν, καταφέρω) *to carry with* or *together*:—pass., *to be carried along with*, Arist. Probl. 23, 4, 1; 5, 4; metaph., *to agree, go along with in opinion*, τινί, Polyb., 10, 5, 9, etc.

Συγκαταφθείρω, (σύν, καταφθείρω) *to destroy* or *lose together*, Polyb. 9, 26, 6.

Συγκαταφλέγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταφλέγω) *to burn with* or *together*, Luc. Nigr. 30.

Συγκαταφονεύω, (σύν, καταφονεύω) *to put to death with* or *together*, Polyaen.

Συγκαταφρονέω, ῶ, (σύν, καταφρονέω) *to despise with* or *alike*, App. Hence

Συγκαταφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *utter contempt*, App.

Συγκαταφύρτος, ον, (σύν, κατά, φύρω) *mixed* or *kneaded in with*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

Συγκαταχράομαι, (σύν, καταχράομαι) dep., *to consume* or *misuse alike*, Clem. Al.

Συγκαταχώννῡμι, f. -χώσω, *to bury with*, Geop.

Συγκαταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν, καταψεύδομαι) dep., *to join in a lie against*, τινός, Aeschin. 49, 21.

Συγκαταψηφίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, καταψηφίζω) *to condemn with* or *together*. —II. *to reckon along with*, N. T., in pass.

Συγκατέδω, *to eat, devour with* or *together*. (?)

Συγκάτειμι, (σύν, κατά, εἶμι) *to go down with*, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7: esp. like συγκαταβαίνω, of hair, *to fall in ringlets*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 266.

Συγκατειργω, f. -ξω, Att. συγκαθειργω, q. v.

Συγκατεξανίστημι, v. l. Plut. Alex. 16, for συνεξανίστημι.

Συγκατεπείγω, *to urge on together*.

Συγκατεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, κατεργάζομαι) dep. mid.:—*to help* or *assist* any one *in accomplishing* a work, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 162; 2, 154, Eur. Or. 33, Thuc. 1, 132;—*to be of use to* any one, *to help, aid, assist*, τινί, Hdt. 8, 142, etc. — II. *to kill with* or *together, join in murdering*, Eur. H. F. 1024.

Συγκατέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (σύν, κατέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act., *to come back, return with* or *together*, Lys. 187, 33, Plut., etc.

Συγκατεσθίω, (σύν, κατεσθίω) *to eat up together*, Plut. 2, 94 A.

Συγκατεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, κατευχομαι) dep. mid., *to pray, beg for with* or *together*, τι, Soph. Ant. 1336.—II. *to pray to with* or *together*, τινί, Plut.

Συγκατέχω, f. -θέξω, (σύν. κατέχω) *to help in holding down*, Plat. Crat. 404 A.

Συγκατηγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κατηγορέω) *to charge* or *accuse with, at once* or *together*, Dem. 434, 22; 1232, 24. — II. in logic, *to predicate jointly*. Hence

Συγκατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is said* or *can be said of* a person or thing *along with* other words, *a syncategorematic word*, such as adjectives and adverbs. Hence

Συγκατηγορηματικός, ή, όν, *that can be used as a* συγκατηγόρημα.

Συγκατηγόρησις, ἡ, *a joint accusation*.

Συγκάτημαι, Ion. for συγκάθημαι, Hdt.

Συγκατηρεφής, ές, *quite covered*, Lyc. 1280.

Συγκατοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κατοικέω) *to dwell with*, Soph. O. C. 1250.

Συγκατοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατοικίζω) *to settle, colonize jointly with* another, σ. τινὶ Σάμον, Hdt. 3, 149: *to establish jointly, μνημεῖα*, Thuc. 2, 41. —II. σ. τινά, *to settle, plant* in a place *along with* or *together*, Eur. Hipp. 646: *to help in establishing* or *restoring*, Thuc. 6, 4, 8.

Συγκατοικτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατοικτίζω) *to pity jointly with* another:—mid., *to lament with* or *together*, Soph. Tr. 535.

Συγκατολισθαίνω, (σύν, καταλισθαίνω) *to slip* and *fall together*, Diod.

Συγκατορθόω, ῶ, (σύν, κατορθόω) *to help in righting*, Isocr. 112 E, Plut. 2, 53 C.

Συγκατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, κατορύσσω) *to bury with*, Plut. Lysand. 30, etc.

Συγκάττῡσις, ἡ, *a patching up, cobbling*, Clem. Al.: from

Συγκαττύω, (σύν. καττύω) *to patch up, cobble*, strictly of shoemakers and saddlers, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23; ἐσθῆτες συγκεκαττυμέναι ἐκ..., Id. Saturn. 28: — metaph., ψεύσματα συγκ., *to patch up* lies, Clem. Al.

Σύγκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκαίω) *a burning*: esp. *a scorching, over-roasting*, Plat. Tim. 83 A.

Συγκέας, part. aor. 1 of συγκαίω, Ar.

Σύγκειμαι, (σύν, κεῖμαι) as pass., *to lie with* or *together*, Soph. Aj. 1309. —II. *to have been put* or *fitted together, to be composed*, ἐκ τινων freq. in Plat., etc.; σύγκειται τὸ σῶμα ἐξ ὀστῶν καὶ νεύρων, Plat. Phaed. 98 C; τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν ἐκ τε τοῦ σώματος συγκεῖσθαι καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Isocr. Antid. § 193; so of quack-doctors, ἐξ ἀδοξίας συγκείμενοι, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; ἐξ ὀνομάτων συγκείμενος ἄνθρωπος, Aeschin. 86, 27: — of words, *to be compounded*, Id. Crat. 402 D: εἰς ἓν συγκείμενον, *compounded* into one body, Id. Phil. 29 D: συμφοραὶ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν συγκείμεναι, misfortunes *composed* by poets, Isocr. 76 A; πάντα αὐτῷ σύγκειται καὶ μεμηχάνηται, Lys. 98, 34; cf. Antipho 122, 41, Thuc. 1, 22, etc.—III. *to be agreed on* by two parties, ὁ συγκείμενος χρόνος, τὸ σ. χωρίον, the time, place *agreed upon*, Hdt. 4, 152; 8, 128; κατὰ τὰ σ., according to *the terms of the agreement*, Hdt. 3, 158, etc.; κατὰ τὰ σ. πρός τινα, according to *what had been agreed on* with him, Id. 6, 14; ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων, Thuc. 5, 25; παρὰ τὰ σ., Luc. Jup. Trag. 37: also, σπονδαὶ οὐ καλῶς ξύγκεινται, Thuc. 8, 43; ξυγκείμενα σημεῖα, Ar. Eccl. 6, cf. 61.—2. impers., σύγκειται, *it has been* or *is agreed on*, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 52; absol., Thuc. 4, 23: so, συγκειμένου σφι, c. inf., *since* they *had agreed to*..., Hdt. 5, 62.—Cf. συντίθημι. Hence

Συγκειμένως, adv. part. pres., *according to agreement*.

Συγκεκρᾱμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of συγκεράννυμι, *in a mixed* or *tempered manner*.

Συγκεκροτημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of συγκροτέω, *as if hammered together, firmly*, Luc. Merc. Cond.

Συγκελεύω, (σύν, κελεύω) *to join in ordering, bidding*, etc., Eur. I. A. 892: also in mid.

Συγκέλλω, (σύν, κέλλω) *to push together*, Opp. H. 5, 602.

Συγκενόω, ῶ, *to empty out with, to make empty with*.

Συγκεντέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κεντέω) *to pierce together, to stab at once*, Lat. *telis confodere*, Hdt. 3, 77: in pass., ἐμελλε συγκεντηθήσεσθαι, Id. 6, 29; cf. συνακοντίζω.

Συγκεράννῡμι or -νύω: f. -κεράσω [ᾰ]: pf. -κέκρᾰκα, pass. -κέκρᾱμαι: —aor. 1 pass. συνεκράθην, Ion. -εκρήθην; also -εκεράσθην, Plat. Legg. 889 C: fut. pass. συγκραθήσομαι, Eur. Ion 406: (σύν, κεράννυμι). *To mix together, mingle, commingle*, Thuc. 6, 18; λύπῃ τὴν ἡδονὴν ξ., *to temper* pleasure *by a mixture* of pain, Plat. Phil. 50 A.—II. in pass., *to be mixed with*, τινί or πρός τι, Plat.: παιδεία εὐκαίρως συγκεκραμένη, Dem. 1414, 7; *to become united, coalesce*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1: — of persons, *to be close friends with*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1; so, φιλίαι μεγάλαι συνεκρήθησαν, Hdt. 4, 152, ubi v. Wess. (and so in mid., συγκεράσασθαι φιλίαν, *to form a close* friendship, πρός τινα, with any one, Hdt. 7, 151); cf. Pors. Med. 138. — 2. *to become closely acquainted with, become deeply involved in*, συγκεκρᾶσθαι δίκῃ, Soph. Ant. 1311, cf. Aesch. Cho. 744; so, σ. δαίμονι, Ar. Plut. 853; σ. οἴκτῳ, *to be deeply affected* by pity, Soph. Aj. 895; παγχρίστῳ συγκραθείς, Id. Tr. 662.—III. mid. *to mix with* or *for one's self*, Plat. Tim. 35 A, 69 D. Hence

Συγκέρασμα, ατος, τό, *a mixing, tempering*.

Συγκερασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a mixing, tempering*.

Συγκεραστός, ή, όν, (συγκεράννυμι) *mixed*; *tempered by mixing*.

Συγκερᾰτίζομαι, (σύν, κερατίζω) dep., *to butt, fight with the horns*, LXX.

Συγκεραυνόω, ῶ, (σύν, κεραυνόω) *to strike with a thunderbolt, shiver in pieces*, Cratin. Pytin. 8, Eur. Bacch. 1103, ubi v. Elmsl:—pass., ξυγκεραυνωθείς, *thunder-stricken*, Lat. *attonitus*, Archil. 36.

Συγκερκίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κερκίζω) *to weave together*, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

Συγκεφᾰλαιόω, ῶ, (σύν, κεφαλαιόω) *to bring together, sum up the heads* or *chief points, to sum up, reckon up*, Aca-

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chin. 62, 9; more freq. in mid., Plat. Phil. 11 B, Soph. 219 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 15, etc. Hence

Συγκεφᾰλαίωμα, ατος, τό, *the sum total of a reckoning*: and

Συγκεφᾰλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a summing up, conclusion*, Def. Plat. 415 B. Hence

Συγκεφᾰλαιωτικός, ή, όν, *summing up the principal points.*

Συγκεχῡμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συγχέω, mixedly, confusedly, indiscriminately*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 1, 6.

Συγκηδεστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*σύν, κηδεστής*) *one's brother-in-law*, ap. Dem. 949, 6; *one's father-in-law*, Diod.

Συγκηδεύω, (*σύν, κηδεύω*) *to join in burying*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

Συγκινδῡνεύω, (*σύν, κινδῡνεύω*) *to be involved in danger along with* others, *τινί*, Thuc. 8, 22, Plat. Legg. 969 A, etc.: absol., *to be partners in danger*, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.

Συγκῑνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, κινέω*) *to move, excite together*, Polyb. 15, 17, 1:—pass., *to move along with, τινί*, Arist. Top. 2, 7, 5, Polyb., etc. Hence

Συγκίνημα, ατος, τό, *that which is moved jointly.*—II.=sq. [*ῐ*]: and

Συγκίνησις, εως, ἡ, *joint-motion*: metaph., *an emotion.*

Συγκιρνάω, and in Tim. Locr. 96 A, *συγκίρνημι*,=*συγκεράννυμι*.

Συγκλάζω, f. *-κλάγξω*, *to sound with.*

Συγκλαίω, Att. *-κλάω* [*ᾱ*], *to weep with.*

Σύγκλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking together*: *σ. τῆς φάλαγγος, collision with* the enemy's main body, Arr. An.: and

Συγκλασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg.: from

Συγκλάω, [*ᾱ*] f. *-κλάσω*, (*σύν, κλάω*) *to break together, break off*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C:—pass., *to be broken off*, Plat. Theaet. 173 A; metaph., *τὰς ψυχὰς συγκεκλασμένοι*, Id. Rep. 495 E.—II. intr., *to dash together*, Ath. 608 C.

Συγκλάω, Att. for *συγκλαίω*. [*ᾱ*]

Σύγκλεισις, εως, ἡ, Att. *σύγκλησις*, ἡ, (*συγκλείω*):—*a shutting up, closing up* (of a line of battle), Thuc. 5, 71.—2. *a being closed, σύγκλεισιν ἔχειν*, to be closed, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *close union*, Plat. Tim. 81 B: *συγκλείσεις, narrow passes, defiles*, Polyb. 5, 44, 7, Plut. Camill. 41 (Reiske et Schäf. *συγκλίσεις*).

Σύγκλεισμα, ατος, τό, (*συγκλείω*) *a joint, band, border*, LXX.

Συγκλεισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*σύγκλεισις*.—II. *confinement, prison*, LXX.

Συγκλειστός, ή, όν, *shut up: with the power of shutting or closing*, *ὀστρακα*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 11:—verb. adj. from

Συγκλείω, f. *-κλείσω*: Ion. *συγκληίω*, f. *-ίσω*: Att. *συγκλήω*, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, κλείω*). *To shut up, hem in, inclose*, Hdt. 4, 157; 7, 41; *ξ. διὰ μέσου*, to intercept, Thuc. 5, 64; *ἐριδὶ ξ. τινός*, Eur. Andr. 122.—2. *to shut close, to close, στόμα, δμμα*, Eur. Hipp. 498, Ion 241; *τὰς πύλας*, Thuc. 4, 67; *τὰς θύρας*, Aeschin. 11, 5:—*to shut up, close shops*, etc., *τὰ καπηλεῖα, τὸ δικαστήριον*, Lys. Fr. 2, 5, Andoc. 7, 26:—*σ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to close* them *up* (by blows), Dem. 1259, 13.—3. *to close up*, as an army does its ranks, Thuc. 4, 35; 5, 72; so, *σ. τὰς ἀσπίδας, to lock* their shields, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33.—4. *to close, conclude, τὰ προειρημένα τοῖς μέλλουσι σ., to make* the latter part of the speech *fit as a conclusion* to the former, Isocr. 238 A: *to close, come to an end, συγκλειούσης τῆς ὥρας ἤδη*, Polyb. 17, 7, 3.—II. pass., *to be shut in*, etc., *λίμνη συγκεκλεισμένη πάντοθεν*, Hdt. 7, 129.—2. *to be closely united*, Isocr. 342 D; hence, *ἐπιγαμίαις συγκλεισθήσονται*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 19.—Cf. *κλείω*, sub fin.

Συγκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *a fellow thief.*

Συγκλέπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, κλέπτω*) *to steal along with, μετά τινος*, Antipho 145, 27: *to elude, evade, τὴν ὄψιν*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συγκλῆις, Ion. for *συγκλείς*.

Συγκλῆρία, ας, ἡ, (*σύγκληρος*) *a happening together, coincidence, παθημάτων*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Συγκληρονομέω, ῶ, *to be joint-heir*, Dion. H.: from

Συγκληρονόμος, ον, *a joint-heir.*

Σύγκληρος, ον, (*σύν, κλῆρος*) *allotted together, coming together by chance, bordering upon, neighbouring, χθών*, Eur. Heracl. 32; *τείχεα*, Nic. Al. 1.—II. *assigned by lot, allotted*, Plut. 2, 103 F. Hence

Συγκληρόω, ῶ, *to join* or *embrace in one lot*, Plat. Legg. 745 C: *to choose by lot, δικαστήριον*, Plut. Alcib. 19.—II. *to assign by lot, τινί τι*, Dem. 183, 1. Hence

Συγκλήρωσις, ἡ, *an allotting, assigning by lot.*

Σύγκλησις, *συγκλῆ*, ω, v. *σύγκλεισις, συγκλείω*.

Συγκλητικός, ή, όν, (*συγκαλέω*) *calling together, convening.*—II. ὁ *συγκλ., a senator*, Luc. Alex. 25, v. sq.

Σύγκλητος, ον, (*συγκαλέω*) *called together, summoned*, Eur. I. A. 301:—ἡ *σύγκλητος* (sc. *ἐκκλησία*) *a legislative body*, Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 10; at Rome, *the senate*, Polyb., etc.; so, *σύγκλητος λέσχη*, Soph. Ant. 159.

Συγκλῑνής, ές, (*σύν, κλίνω*) *lying with: a bedfellow.*—II. *inclining together, hanging upon, ἐπί τινι*, Aesch. Fr. 77. Hence

Συγκλῑνίαι, *al. the meeting-line of mountain-ridges* which slant towards one another, *ξ. τῶν τόπων, defiles*, Plut. Pomp. 32, Pyrrh. 28.

Συγκλίνω, f. *-ῑνῶ*, (*σύν, κλίνω*) *to incline together, to lean towards*, Polyb. 7, 12, 4.—Pass., *to lie with, γυναικί*, Hdt. 2, 181, Eur. Alc. 1090. [*κλῐ*] Hence

Σύγκλῑσις, ή, *an inclining together*; cf. *σύγκλεισις*, fin.

Συγκλίτης, ου, ὁ, (*συγκλίνω*) *one who lies with* one, *a companion at table*, Plut. 2, 149 B, 503 A. [*ῐ*]

Συγκλονέω, ῶ, (*σύν, κλονέω*) f. *-ήσω*, *to dash together, confound utterly, entangle*, Il. 13, 722, cf. Anth. P. 9, 755. Hence

Συγκλόνησις, ή, *a dashing together.*

Συγκλῡδάζομαι,=sq., Iambl.

Συγκλῡδωνίζομαι, dep., *to be disturbed by storms and waves.*

Συγκλύζομαι, (*σύν, κλύζω*) as pass., *to be washed over by the waves*, of a ship, Plut. 2, 206 C, 467 D. Hence

Σύγκλῡζος, ὁ, ἡ, *washed together*, esp. by the waves: metaph., *ἄνθρωποι σύγκλ., a promiscuous* crowd, a mob, Lat. *collunies hominum*, Thuc. 7, 5, Plat. Rep. 569 A, Luc., etc.; also, *σύγκλῡδος, ον*, Clem. Al.—Cf. *σύνκλυς*.

Σύγκλυσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed together.*

Συγκλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*συγκλύζομαι*) *a meeting of waves*, Menand. p. 194.

Συγκλύω, *to listen to, agree to.*

Συγκλώθω, f. *-ώσω*, (*σύν, κλώθω*) *to spin together*:—II. *to unite by fate* Hence

Σύγκλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a spinning together*: *a uniting by fate*, M. Anton 2, 3.

Συγκνῑσάω, and *-σόω*, ῶ, *to seethe or stew together, συγκεκνισωμένα ζωμῷ κρέατα*, Ath. 395 F.

Συγκοιλαίνω, *to hollow out with.*

Συγκοιμάομαι, as pass., with fut mid. *-ήσομαι*, (*σύν, κοιμάομαι*): *to sleep with* another, *lie with*, of the man, *σ. γυναικί*, Hdt. 3, 69, Soph. El. 274; of the woman, Aesch. Ag. 1258, Eur. Phoen. 54. Hence

Συγκοίμημα, ατος, ὁ, *a sleeping together.*—II. *the partner of one's bed*, in plur., Eur. Andr. 1273, cf. Monk Hippol. 11: and

Συγκοίμησις, εως, ἡ, *a sleeping together; sexual intercourse*, Plat. Phaedrus 255 E, Rep. 460 B.

Συγκοιμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and *συγκοιμητής*, οῦ, ὁ, *a husband.*

Συγκοινολογέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (*σύν, κοινολογέομαι*) dep. mid., *to join in forming plans* or *plots*, Dinarch. 93, 40.

Συγκοινόομαι, (*σύν, κοινόω*) dep. mid., *to impart, communicate, give a share of*, Thuc. 8, 75.

Σύγκοινος, ον, *common, familiar.*

Συγκοινωνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to partake with, have a joint share of* a thing, *τινός*, v. l. Isae. 70, 28, Dem. 1299, 20: from

Συγκοινωνός, ή, όν, (*σύν, κοινωνός*) *partaking jointly*, †*τινος*, also *ἔς τινι*,† N. T.

Συγκοιτάδιος, ον, = *σύγκοιτος*, Gramm.

Συγκοίτιον, ου, τό, (sc. *ἀργύριον*) *a harlot's hire.*

Σύγκοιτις, ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Σύγκοιτος, ον, (*σύν, κοίτη*) *a bedfellow, ὕπνον σ. γλυκύν*, Pind. P. 9, 42.

Συγκολάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν, κολάζω*) *to help in chastising*, Plat. Legg. 730 D.

Συγκολλάω, ῶ, (*σύν, κολλάω*) f. *-ήσω*, *to glue* or *stick together*, Ar. Vesp. 1041; *εἰς ταὐτό*, Plat. Tim. 43 A. Hence

Συγκόλλησις, εως, ἡ, *a gluing* or *sticking together*; and

Συγκολλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*συγκολλάω*) *a gluer* or *sticker together*: metaph., *a fabricator, σ. ψευδῶν*, Ar. Nub. 446.

Σύγκολλος, ον, (*σύν, κόλλα*):—*glued together*: generally, *closely joined*, Soph. Fr. 746:—adv. *-λως*, *in accordance with, τινι*, Aesch. Supp. 310; *σ. ἔχειν*, to agree, Id. Cho. 542.

Συγκολυμβάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to swim with, dive together.*

Συγκομιδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing together*, Thuc. 2, 52: esp. of harvest, *a gathering in, housing, καρπῶν ξύλων*, &c. Xen. Hell. 3, 15; *τῶν ὡραίων*, Plat. Legg. 845 E; *σίτου*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14: from

Συγκομίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν, κομίζω*) *to carry* or *bring together*, Hdt. 1, 31, etc.: of harvest, *to gather in, house it*, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 3, etc.: so in pass., *ὀργᾷ συγκομιζεσθαι*, *to be put for carrying*, Hdt. 4, 199;—mid., *to collect to* or *for one's self, supply one's self with*, Hdt. 2, 94 (and so in Act. 2, 121, 4); *to send for*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 24: *συγκομίζεσθαι εἰς τὴν ψυχήν, to store up in one's soul, learn*, Ib. 1, 5, 12: *σ. πρὸς ἑαυτόν, to claim* as one's own, Ib. 4, 3, 17.—pass., *to be gotten* or *gained both at once*, Soph. O. C. 585.—II. *to help in burying, τὸν νεκρόν*, Soph. Aj. 1065, like *συστέλλειν*. Hence

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Συγκομιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a reaper.* Hence

Συγκομιστήριος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to harvest*: τὰ συγκομιστήρια (τὰ ἑρά), *the feast at harvest-home.*

Συγκομιστός, ή, όν, (συγκομίζω) *brought together*, of harvest, *gathered in*: δεῖπνον σ., *a picnic*, Ath.: but,—II. ἄρτος σ., bread *of unbolted meal*, Trypho ap. Ath. 109 B: σ. διαιτήματα, *mixed* food, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συγκονίομαι, = sq.

Συγκονιόομαι, (σύν, κονιόω) as pass., *to roll in the dust with another*; i. e. *to wrestle* or *struggle with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 97 A.

Συγκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, (συγκόπτω) *a cutting short*: *shortness*, φράσεως σ., conciseness, Longin.: hence, in Gramm., *syncopé*, i. e., *a striking out* one or *more letters* in a word.—II. *a striking together*, *collision*, Lat. *collisio*, τῶν ἤχων σ., Dion. H.—III. *a sudden loss of strength*, *swoon*; cf. σύγκοπος, συγκόπτω III.

Συγκοπιάω, ῶ, *to labour along with*, Eccl.

Σύγκοπος, ον, (συγκοπή III) *falling down in a swoon*, Diod. 3, 57.

Συγκοπτικός, ή, όν, *fit for cutting short.*—II. *causing sudden faintness*; cf. συγκοπή III.

Σύγκοπτος, ον, *chopped up*, λάχανα, Ath. 373 A: from

Συγκόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κόπτω) *to beat together*, *cut up*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 3: χειμὼν συνέκοψε πάντα καὶ διέλυσε, Hdt. 7, 34; *to thrash soundly*, *maltreat*, τινά, Lys. 97, 42, Xen. Symp. 8, 6, Metagen. Thur. 4; συγκεκομμένος, Eur. Cycl. 228, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20.—II. *to cut short*, *abridge*, Lat. *concidere*.—III. *to shake violently*; *to weary*, *tire*:—esp. in pass., συγκεκόφθαι, *to feel all sore from weariness*, Theophr.

Συγκορδῠλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and -ίζω, f. -ίσω, (κορδύλη) = συναθροίζω.

Συγκορῠβαντιάω, ῶ, *to join in the revels of the Corybantes*: *to share inspiration* or *frenzy*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B.

Συγκόρῠφος, ον, (σύν, κορυφή) *with the vertices joined*, κῶνοι, Arist. Probl. 15, 11, 2.

Συγκορῠφόω, ῶ, = συγκεφαλαιόω, also *to complete*, Dion. H. Hence

Συγκορύφωσις, ή, = συγκεφαλαίωσις.

Συγκοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κοσμέω) *to arrange together*, *to adjust*, Arist. Coel. 2, 13, 2.—II. *to confer honour on*, *to be an ornament to*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26.

Συγκοττᾰβίζω, (σύν, κοτταβίζω) *to play at the cottabus with.*

Συγκουφίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κουφίζω) *to help to lighten*, or *hold up*, Luc. Tox. 20.

Συγκράδαινω, (σύν, κραδαίνω) *to shake together*, Arist. Mund. 4, 29.

Σύγκρᾶμα, ατος, τό, (συγκεράννυμι) *a mixing*, *mixture*, Plut. 2, 943 E. Hence

Συγκρᾶμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to mixing*; *of a mixed nature*, Plut. 2, 904 F.

Σύγκρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκεράννυμι) *a mixing together*, *blending*, Eur. Aeol. 2, 4; χυμῶν, Plat. Polit. 277 C; ξυγκρ. ἐξ τινας, Thuc. 8, 97; πρός τι, Plut. Arat. 10: of friendship, Id. Anton. 31.

Συγκρᾰτέον, verb. adj. of συγκεράννυμι, *one must mingle* or *blend*, Plat. Phil. 62 B.

Συγκρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κρατέω) *to hold together*, Plut. 2, 508 D, 876 A.

Σύγκρᾰτος, ον, (συγκεράννυμι) *mixed together*, Luc. Amor. 12: *closely united*, σ. ζεῦγος, Eur. Andr. 494.

Συγκρᾰτύνω, (σύν, κρατύνω) *to strengthen together*: *to make quite strong*, Plut. 2, 656 E:—pass., *to become so*, Hipp. 1006.

Συγκρέκω, *to weave together.*

Συγκρημνίζω, (σύν, κρημνίζω) *to throw down a precipice with* or *together*, Polyb. 8, 34, 7.

Συγκρητίζω, (σύν, Κρητίζω) *to make two parties join against the third.* Hence

Συγκρητισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the union of two parties against a third*, Plut. 2, 490 B.

Σύγκρῖμα, ατος, τό, (συγκρίνω) *a compound substance*, Plut. 2, 898 D, etc.

Συγκρῐμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., M. Anton. [ᾰ]

Συγκρίνω, (σύν, κρίνω) *to separate from other matter and compound anew*, in gen., *to compound*, *put together*, opp. to διακρίνω, Epich. p. 95, Plat. Tim. 67 D, etc.: hence, esp. in physical philosophy, τὰ συγκρινόμενα, *compound matter*, Anaxag. 3, cf. Plat. Phaed. 72 C, Parm. 157 A, etc.—II. *to compare*, τι πρός τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 38; cf. Lob. Phryn. 278; τινί τι, N. T.: συγκρ. τι ἐκ παραθέσεως, Polyb. 12, 10, 1; and, in pass., *to measure one's self with another*, *strive* or *contend*, LXX. Hence

Σύγκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a putting together*, *compounding*, opp. to διάκρισις, Plat. Tim. 64 E, 65 C, etc.—II. *a comparing*, *comparison*, Menand. p. 401; πρὸς ἄλληλα, Arist. Top. 1, 5, 9, cf. Polyb. 15, 11, 9; and freq. in late prose, and Luc. and Plut.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 278.

Συγκριτέον, verb. adj. of συγκρίνω, *one must compare*, Arist. Pol. 4, 12, 3.

Συγκρῐτικός, ή, όν, (σύγκρισις) *compounding*, *compositive*, opp. to διακριτικός, Plat. Polit. 282 B, sq., Arist. Top. 1, 15, 21.—II. *comparing*: ὁ συγκρ. (sc. τρόπος) *the comparative degree*, Plut. 2, 677 D, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

Σύγκρῐτος, ον, (συγκρίνω) *put together*, *compound.*—II. *comparable*, τινί, Polyb. 12, 23, 7.—2. v. l. for συγκριτικός II.

Συγκροτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κροτέω) *to strike together*; σ. τὼ χεῖρε, *to clap* the hands, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5: absol., *to clap*, *applaud*; and, in pass., *to be applauded*, Xen. Symp. 8, 1.—II. *to beat*, *hammer*, or *weld together*, Ar. Eq. 471.—2. metaph., σ. ὀνόματα, *to weld* words *together* (by composition, contraction, etc.), Plat. Crat. 409 C, 415 D, 416 B.—3. *to weld* a number of men into one body, i. e., *train and discipline* them, τὸν χορόν, Dem. 520, 11:—in pass., esp. of ships, soldiers, etc., *to be well-trained*, *in good discipline*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 12; συγκεκροτημένος τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, Dem. 23, 3; συγκεκρ. πληρώματα, Polyb. 1, 61, 3, etc. Hence

Συγκρότημα, ατος, τό, *any thing beaten*, *welded together.*—2. metaph., *a mass*, *multitude*, *crowd.*—II. *any thing hammered out* or *forged in the mind*, *an artifice*, *craft.*

Συγκρότησις, εως, ἡ, (συγκροτέω) *a hammering*, *welding together.*—II. *a joining together*, *conspiracy*, Joseph.

Σύγκροτος, ον, *welded together*, v. l. for σύγκρατος.

Συγκροτούσιος, ον, v. συγκρούσιος.

Σύγκρουμα, ατος, τό, (συγκρούω) *borrowed money*; hence *debt.*

Συγκρούσιος, (συγκρούω) γέλως, *laughter accompanied by clapping of the hands*, etc., *immoderate mirth*, Paroemiogr.; so in Suid., γέλως συγκροτούσιος.

Σύγκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκρούω) *a striking*, *dashing together*, *collision*, ἀνέμων, Theophr.; φωνηέντων, Plut. 2, 1047 B.—2. *quarrel*, Plut. Num. 17.—II. in music, *the rapid alternation of two notes*, *a shake.*—2. in genl. *a trembling*, *quaking.*

Συγκρουσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. Marcell. 16, etc.

Συγκρουστός, ή, όν, *struck* or *beaten together*: ἱμάτιον συγκρ., a cloth *with a thick*, *shaggy pile*, like velvet or plush, Diosc.: from

Συγκρούω, (σύν, κρούω) *to strike together*, *clap*, τὼ χεῖρε, Ar. Ran. 1029:—*to bring into collision*, Dem. 231, 12; 282, 1; *to throw into confusion*, Isocr. 68 B.—II. metaph., *to stir up*, *excite*, *to embroil*, σ. τινὰς ἀλλήλοις, *to set them out* one against the other, Thuc. 1, 44; σ. πόλεμον, Diod.—III. intr., *to strike one against another*, νῆες ἀλλήλαις συγκρούουσαι, Polyb. 1, 50, 3.—Cf. συγκροτέω.

Συγκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κρύπτω) *to cover up* or *completely*, *dέμας ὅπλοις*, Eur. Heracl. 721:—*to conceal utterly*, Id. I. T. 1052, Antipho 118, 19, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 40, etc.; generally, *to hide*, πενίαν, Amphis Erith. 1. Hence

Σύγκρυψις, ή, *complete concealment.*

Συγκτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κτάομαι) dep. mid., *to win* or *gain along with*, Thuc. 7, 57, Arist. Pol. 5, 7, 9.

Συγκτερείζω, f. -ίξω, (σύν, κτερεΐζω) *to join in paying the last honours to a corpse*, Ap. Rh.

Συγκτησείδιον, and -σίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Σύγκτησις, ή, *joint-possession.*

Συγκτήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a joint-possessor.*

Συγκτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν κτίζω) *to join with another in founding* or *colonizing*, σ. Βάττῳ Κυρήνην, Hdt. 4, 156, cf. Thuc. 7, 57. Hence

Σύγκτισις, ή, *the joint building* or *founding of a city.*

Συγκτίστης, ου, ὁ, (συγκτίζω) *a joint founder* or *colonizer*, Hdt. 5, 46.

Συγκτῡπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κτυπέω) *to crash with* or *at the same time*, Nonn.

Συγκυβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a person with whom one plays at dice*, *a fellow-gamester*, Aeschin. 8, 41; 9, 6: from

Συγκυβεύω, (σύν, κυβεύω) *to play at dice with*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 122, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 12, 12.

Συγκυκάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κυκάω) *to throw into an utter ferment*, *to confound utterly*, Ar. Ach. 531, Plat. Legg. 669 D.

Συγκυκλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κυκλέω) *to roll along together*, Plat. Polit 269 C: also συγκυκλόω.

Συγκύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, *a fellow-Cyclops.*

Συγκῡλινδέομαι, (σύν, κυλινδέω) as pass., *to roll about* or *wallow together*, ἀκρασίᾳ, Xen. Symp. 8, 32.

Συγκῡλίομαι, (σύν, κυλίω) as pass., = foreg., ap. Ath. 588 E. [ί]

Συγκῡνηγετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to hunt together.*

Συγκῡνηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = συγκυνηγός.

Συγκῡνηγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = συγκυνηγετέω, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 12, 2: from

Συγκῡνηγός, Dor. and Att., συγκῡνᾱγός, όν, (σύν, κυνηγός) *a fellow-hunter*, Eur. I. T. 709; ἡ σ., *a fellow-huntress*, Id. Hipp. 1093.

Συγκύπτης, ου, ὁ, *that which stoops towards*: in mechanics, a kind of prop

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or *support*, Lat. *capreolus*, Vitruv. 4, 2: from

Συγκύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κύπτω) *to bend forwards towards each other, kέρατα*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19: absol., *to stoop and lay heads together*, Ar. Vesp. 570; hence, *συγκυψαντες ποιοῦσι, πράσσουσι*, they do it *in concert, in conspiracy*, Hdt. 3, 82; 7, 145; *τοῦτο δ' ἐς ἐν ἐστι συγκεκυφός*, Ar. Eq. 854.

Συγκῦρέω, ῶ, f. -κυρήσω or -κύρσω (σύν, κυρέω):—I. of persons, *to meet, come together by chance*, μήπως *συγκύρσειαν ὁδῷ*, Il. 23, 435; so of ships, Hdt. 8, 92: *to meet with* an accident, *τῇ τύχῃ*, Soph. O. C. 1404; also, *σ. ἐς τι, to light upon* a thing, Eur. Andr. 1172: c. part., *σ. παραπεσοῦσα*, Hdt. 8, 87.—II. of events and accidents, *to happen at the same time*, τινί, to one, Hdt. 4, 15, Eur. Ion 1448; impers., c. inf., *συνεκύρησε γενέσθαι, it came to pass* that.., Hdt. 9, 90; *τὰ συγκυρήσαντα, what had occurred*, Hdt. 1, 119; so in pass., *τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους συγκεκυρημένον*, Hdt. 9, 37.—III. of places, *to be contiguous to*, τινί, Polyb. 3, 59, 7. Hence

Συγκύρημα, ατος, τό, *a chance, accident*, Polyb. 4, 86, 2, etc.

Συγκύρησις, εως, ἡ, (συγκυρέω) *a meeting by chance: a conjuncture, event*, Polyb. 9, 12, 6.

Συγκῦρία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for foreg., *τὰ ἀπὸ συγκυρίης, chance* events, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: †*κατὰ συγκυρίαν, by chance*, N. T.†

Συγκυρκαίνω, ῶ,=συγκυκάω, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C.

Συγκῦρόω, ῶ, *to establish* or *sanction along with* a thing.

Σύγκυρσις, ἡ,=συγκύρησις.

Συγκύφω, *to make to stoop*, LXX.

Συγκωθωνίζομαι, (σύν, κωθωνίζω) dep., *to tipple together*, Ath. 19 D.

Σύγκωλος, ον, (σύν, κῶλον) *with limbs united*: generally, *standing close together*, σκέλη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.

Συγκωμάζω, f. -άσω Dor. -άξω, (σύν, κωμάζω) *to march together in a κῶμος*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 16, Luc. Salt. 11.

Σύγκωμος, ον, (σύν, κῶμος) *a partner in a κῶμος, a fellow-reveler*, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Ar. Ach. 264; c. dat., *σ. Διονύσῳ*, Aesch. Fr. 381, e conj. Pors.

Συγκωμῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κωμῳδέω) *to play with in a comedy*, Luc. —II. *to mock* or *scoff with*.

Συγξαίνω, (σύν, ξαίνω) *to card with* or *together, to card thoroughly*.—II. metaph., *to bring together, join*.

Συγξενίτεύω, (σύν, ξενιτεύω) *to be with on a journey* or *in a foreign country*.

Συγξέω, f. -ξέσω, (σύν, ξέω) *to smooth by scraping* or *planing*: metaph., *to polish one's style*, Dion. H.

Συγξηραίνω, *to dry up with*.

Συγξύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, ξύω) *to scratch* or *tear to pieces*, Diog. L. 4, 47.

Συγχάζομαι, dep. mid., = συγχωρέω.

Συγχαίρω, (σύν, χαίρω) *to rejoice with, take part in another's joy*, Aesch. Ag. 793, Ar. Pac. 1330; *σ. ἐπί τινι*, Xen. Hier. 11, 12.—II. *to wish one joy, congratulate, σ. τινὶ τῶν γεγενημένων, to wish one joy of*.., Dem. 194, 23; so, *σ. τινὶ ὅτι*.., Aeschin. 34, 9: so in aor. pass. *συγχάρηθι*, Anacreont. 34, 30; fut. -ρησόμενός τινι *ἐπί τινι*, Polyb. 30, 16, 1.

Συγχαλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (σύν, χαλάω) *to relax with* or *at the same time*, Archyt. ap. Steph. Excerpt. p. 81.

Συγχαλκεύω, (σύν, χαλκεύω) *to weld together*, Ath. 488 F.

Συγχαρητικός, ή, όν, (συγχαίρω) *congratulatory*, Joseph.

Συγχαρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to be agreeable at the same time*, or *with others, to comply with, gratify*: *συγκεχαρισμένος, dearest, most lovely*.

Συγχαρτικός, ή, όν,=συγχαρητικός.

Συγχειλίαι, αἱ, (σύν, χεῖλος) *the joining of the lips*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 18.

Συγχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, χειμάζω) *to winter with* or *together*.—Pass., *to weather the same storm*, Ar. Plut. 847.

Συγχειρίζω, (σύν, χειρίζω) *to administer with*, τινί τι, Polyb. 6, 2, 14.

Συγχειροπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, χείρ, πονέω) *to do at the same time by manual labour*, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Συγχειρουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, χειρουργέω) *to put hand to* a thing *together, to accomplish, τὰ ἱερά*, Isae. 70, 28.

Συγχεῦαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of sq.

Συγχέω, f. -χεύσω: Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and aor. Ep. *συγχέας*, but more usu. *συνέχευα*, inf. *συγχεῦαι*; and 3 syncop. aor. pass. *σύγχυτο*, (σύν, χέω). *To pour together, commingle, confound*, Il. 15, 364, cf. 366, 373; 16, 471; *σ. τὰ διακεκριμένα*, Plat. Phil. 46 E (so, *στήμονας συγκεχυμένους διακρίνομεν*, Id. Crat. 388 B): so, like *συγχώννυμι, σ. τοὺς τάφους*, Hdt. 4, 127; *τὴν ὁδόν*, Hdt. 7, 115 (cf. Bähr ad l.).—2. of persons, *to confound, trouble, ἄνδρα, θυμόν*, Od. 8, 139, Il. 9, 612, etc., Hdt. 8, 99; and in pass., *σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χύτο*, Il. 24, 358; *τί συγχυθεῖσ' ἑστηκας*; Eur. Med. 1005; *συνεχέοντο αἱ γνῶμαι τῶν φαμένων*, Hdt. 7, 142.—3. *σ. ὅρκια, σπονδάς, νόμιμα*, etc., *to scatter* them *to the winds, set* them *at nought, violate* them, Il. 4, 269, Valck. Hdt. 7, 136, Eur. Hipp. 1063; also, *σ. χάριν*, Soph. Tr. 1229; *τὴν πολιτείαν, τὸν βίον*, Dem. 729, 14; 777, 9, etc.: but, *πόλεμον συγχ., to stir up* a war, Lat. *conflare bellum*, Polyb. 4, 10, 3.

Συγχιλίαρχος, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-tribune*, Joseph.

Συγχίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *shoe* or *sock*, Anth. P. 6, 294; cf. Jac. p. 198; cf. *συκχίς*.

Συγχόνδρωσις, ἡ, *a growing into one cartilage*.

Συγχορδία, ας, ἡ, *harmony of strings, concord*, Soph. Fr. 361: from

Σύγχορδος, ον, (σύν, χορδή) *harmonious, in harmony*, strictly of musical strings; generally, *harmonizing, agreeing*.

Συγχορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (συγχορεύω) *a companion in a dance*, Plat. Legg. 653 E, 665 A, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20.

Συγχορεύτρια, ας, fem. of foreg., *partner in the dance*, Ar. Fr. 399.

Συγχορεύω, (σύν, χορεύω) *to dance with*, Ar. Av. 1761: *to be one of the same chorus*, Plut. 2, 94 B.

Συγχορηγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to assist with supplies*, τινί, Polyb. 4, 46, 5, Plut.; *to assist by supplying, τροφάς*, Plut. Rom. 6: *to contribute towards*, τινί, Id. Phoc. 30: from

Συγχορηγός, όν, (σύν, χορηγός) *a fellow-choragus*: generally, *sharing with a partner in the expense*, Dem. 853, 1.

Σύγχορος, ον, (σύν, χορός) *partner in the chorus*, Νυμφῶν, Orph. H. 10, 9.

Σύγχορτος, ον, (σύν, χόρτος) strictly, *with the grass joining*, i. e. *bordering upon, χθόνα σύγχορτον Συρίᾳ*, Aesch. Supp. 5, cf. Eur. Antiop. 9; c. gen., *σύγχορτοι Ὁμόλας*, Eur. H. F. 371; *σύγχορτα πεδία*, i. e. *the marches or boundaries* of two lands, Id. Andr. 17.

Συγχόω, Ion. for συγχώννυμι, q. v.

Συγχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, χράομαι) dep. mid., *to use at the same time*; generally, *to make use of*, τινι, Polyb. 3, 14, 5.—II. *to borrow jointly*, Id. 1, 39, 14.—III. *to have dealings, associate with*, τινί, N. T. Hence

Σύγχρησις, εως, ἡ, *common* or *joint use*, Clem. Al.—II. *intercourse*.

Συγχρηστηριάζομαι, dep., *to consult an oracle together*.

Συγχρίμπτω, f. -ψω,=συγκρούω.

Σύγχρισμα, ατος, τό, (συγχρίω) *ointment, salve*, Diosc.

Συγχριστέον, *one must anoint*; and

Συγχριστός, ή, όν, *anointed*, verb. adj. from

Συγχρίω, f. -ίσω, *to anoint*.

Συγχρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and -τῶ f. -ίσω, (σύγχρονος):—*to be contemporary with*, τινί, Ath. 590 C.—II. *to delay a long time together*, LXX.—III. *to be in the same tense*, Gramm. Hence

Συγχρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *agreement of time*.

Σύγχρονος, ον, (σύν, χρόνος) *contemporaneous*.

Σύχχροος, ον, contr. -χροος, ουν, (σύν, χρόα):—*of like colour* or *hue*, like ὁμόχροος, Polyb. 3, 46, 6, Poludipp. ap. Ath. 596 D.

Συγχρώζω, f. -ώσω, (σύν, χρώζω) *to colour, to give a colour to*, Plut. 2, 934 D.—II. in painting, *to blend colours*; and in pass., of the colours, *to melt one into the other*, though Schaf. takes it=συχρωτίζεσθαι from χρώς, Dion. Comp. p. 366.

Σύγχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, χρώς) *body to body*, usu. as adv. συγχρωτά, Lob. Phryn. 414.

Συγχρωτίζομαι, (σύν, χρωτίζω) as pass., *to touch one another*: *to be in contact, have close intercourse with*, τινί, Diog. L. 7, 2; cf. συγχρώζω.

Συγχύνω, later form for συγχέω.

Σύγχυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγχέω):—*a mixing together, commingling, confounding*, Hipp.: *a destroying*, Διὸς δώματα, Eur. Andr. 292, 959; σπονδῶν, Thuc. 1, 146; 5, 46; *νόμων*, Isocr. 64 C: *σύγχυσιν ἔχειν, to be confounded*, Eur. I. A. 354, 1128: *σύγχυσις ὁράων* was the name given by the Gramm. to the first half of the fourth book of the Iliad, see v. 269;—of persons, *confusion*, Luc. Nigr. 35, cf. Polyb. 14, 5, 8. Hence

Συγχυτικός, ή, όν, *commingling, confounding*, Plut. 2, 948 D

Σύγχωμα, ατος, τό, (συγχωννυμι) *that which is heaped together, a heap, mound*.

Συγχωνεύω, (σύν, χωνεύω) *to melt together, to melt down*, Lycurg. 164, 29, 39, Dem. 615, 12.

Συγχώννυμι and -νύω; Ion. pres. συγχόω, inf. συχοῦν, Hdt. 4, 130, also in Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 18: f. -χώσω (σύν, χώννυμι). *To heap all together, to heap with earth, cover up, ἕρκος, κρήνας, ὕδατα, τάφους*, Hdt. 1, 68; 4, 120, 140; *τὴν ὁδόν*, Hdt. 8, 71.—II. *to make into ruinous heaps, destroy*, like καταβάλλειν, Id. 9, 13: also in pass., *οἰκήματα, συγκεχωσμένα*, Id. 8, 144.—III. *to throw one thing on a heap with another, confound with, τινί τι*, Aesch. Pr. 1049.

Συγχωρέω, ῶ; f. -ήσω (Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 12, Isocr. 118 D, and -χωρῆσω

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Eur. I. T. 741, Plat., etc.), (σύν, χωρέω). *To come together, unite*, like συνάγεσθαι, Eur. I. T. 124: *to combine*, opp. to ἐκχωρέω, Anaxag. 19:—συγχωρεῖν λόγοις, *to meet* (me) in argument, bandy words with me, Eur. Hipp. 703.—II. *to give place, give way*, Plat. Charm. 155 B: metaph., *to make concessions, yield*, Συρηκοσίοισι τῆς ἡγεμονίης συγχ., *to make concessions to* them *about* the command, Hdt. 7, 161: ξ. τινι, Thuc. 1, 140, Plat., etc.: ξ. ἀλλήλοις, *to make a compromise*, Thuc. 3, 75; and, in bad sense, *to be in collusion with, connive at*, τοῖς πονηροῖς, Dem. 922, 17.—2. c. acc. rei, *to concede, give up, yield, agree on*, συγχωρησάντων ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Hdt. 9, 35; hence in pass., τὰ συγχωρηθέντα χρήματα, Dem. 985, 22; εἰρήνη, ἡμέρα συγχωρηθεῖσα, Id. 231, fin.; 1042, 26: σ. θάνατον ἑαυτῷ τὴν ζημίαν, *to acquiesce* in death being his punishment, Dinarch. 91, 11: σ. τοῦτο, ὡς..., Plat. Euthyphr. 13 C, etc.—3. *to accede* or *agree, assent, to acquiesce in*, τῇ γνώμῃ, Hdt. 4, 148, Thuc. 7, 72; τῇ αἰτίᾳ, Plat. Phaed. 100 A: c. inf., *to agree* to do, *agree that...*, Hdt. 2, 2; c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3, 52, etc.: absol., *to agree, acquiesce, assent*, Hdt. 3, 83; 4, 43: τὸ συγκεχωρηκὸς τῆς εὐσεβείας, *a yielding, unexacting temper* of piety, Dem. 533, 17.—4. impers. συγχωρεῖ, *it is agreed, it may be done*, ὅπῃ ἂν ξυγχωρῇ, as *may be agreed*, Thuc. 5, 40; εἰ συγχωροίη, if *it were possible*, v. l. Xen. Eq. 9, 11. Hence

Συγχώρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is conceded, a concession; permission, consent*, συγχ. λαβεῖν παρά τινος, Polyb. 4, 73, 10; περί τινος, Id. 1, 85, 3; σ. γίγνεταί τινι, Id. 6, 13, 3.

Συγχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (συγχωρέω) *acquiescence, concession*, Plat. Legg. 770 C: τὴν σιγὴν σ. θεῖναι, to take silence *for consent*, Id. Crat. 435 B.

Συγχωρητέον, verb. adj. from συγχωρέω, *one must concede*, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, etc.: so also in plur. συγχωρητέα, Soph. O. C. 1426.

Συγχωρητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to yield, yielding, compliant*.

Συγχωρία, ας, ἡ, = συγχώρησις, Hipp.

Σύγχωρος, ον, (σύν, χώρα) *neighbouring, bordering on*.

Σύγχωσμα, ατος, τό, (συγχώννυμι) *that which is heaped* or *thrown up, a mound*.—2. *a place defended by a mound*.

Σύδην, adv., (σεύω) *with rushing motion, hurriedly*, σ. αἱρεσθαι φυγήν, Aesch. Pers. 480. [ῠ]

†Σύεδρα, τά, *Syedra*, a city in Cilicia, Strab. p. 669.

Σύειος, α, ον, (σῦς):—*of swine*, Lat. *suillus*, χρῖσμα σ., *hogs*-lard, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13, (ubi Muret. σούσινον), cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20. [ῠ]

†Συέννεσις, εως and ιος, ὁ, *Syennesis*, name of the kings of Cilicia, Aesch. Pers. 326; Hdt. 1, 74; 7, 48; Xen. An. 1, 2, 12.

Συζάω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ζάω) *to live with*, Plat. Polit. 302 B; τινί, Dem. 363, 4; σ. φιλοπραγμοσύνῃ, *to pass one's life in* meddling, Id. 13, 10:—θηρίον ὑδατι συζῶν, a creature *living in* water, Aesch. Fr. 21.

Συζεύγνυμι, f. -ζεύξω, (σύν, ζεύγνυμι) *to yoke together, couple*, Hdt. 4, 189; esp. in marriage, Eur. Alc. 166, Xen. Oec. 7, 30.—Pass., *to be yoked with, coupled with*, πλάνῳ σ., Eur. Alc. 482; στερρῷ δαίμονι σ., Id. Andr. 98, cf. Ion 313; συζυγέντες ὁμιλοῦσι, they live in close familiarity, Xen. Lac. 2, 12:—mid., *to yoke for one's self, ἅρμα*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51. Hence

Σύζευξις, εως, ἡ, *a yoking together, coupling, union*, Plat. Rep. 508 A, Legg. 930 B.

Συζέω, f. -έσω, (σύν, ζέω) *to make to boil with*, Diosc.

Συζητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ζητέω) *to seek, examine with, at the same time* or *together*, Plat. Crat. 384 C, Meno 90 B. Hence

Συζήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a joint inquiry*: and so, *a disputation*, N. T.

Συζητητής, οῦ, ὁ, (συζητέω) *a joint inquirer*: and so, *a disputer*, N. T.

Συζοφόω, ῶ, (σύν, ζοφόω) *to darken at the same time*, Anth., in pass.

Συζυγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύζυγος) *to draw together in a yoke*, strictly of beasts of draught, Aesch. Fr. 298: of soldiers, *to stand in one rank*, Polyb. 10, 21, 7.

Συζυγής, ές, = σύζυγος. Hence

Συζυγία, ας, ἡ, = σύζευξις, *union*, Eur. H. F. 675: *a joint*, as in plants, much like γόνυ, Theophr.—II. *a yoke of animals, a pair*, σ. πώλων, Eur. Hipp. 1131, cf. Plat. Phaed. 71 C, Parm. 143 D.—III. in Gramm., *a conjugation*.

Συζύγιος, α, ον, poet. for σύζυγος, *joined, united*, χάριτες. Eur. Hipp. 1147; cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 175.—II. act., *joining*, hence like ζυγία, epith. of Juno, as *patroness of marriage*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 54.

Συζυγίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. συζυγῖτις, ιδος, = sq.

Σύζυγος, ον, (συζεύγνυμι):—*yoked together; paired, united*, esp. by marriage, σ. ὁμαυλίαι, *wedded* union, Aesch. Cho. 599; hence as subst., ἡ σ., *a wife*, Eur. Alc. 314, 342: but, ὁ σ., generally, *a yoke-fellow, comrade, friend*, Id. I. T. 250, Ar. Plut. 945. Adv. -γως.

Σύζυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Eur. Alc. 921, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A.

Συζῡμόω, ῶ, *to leaven, make to ferment*.

Σύζωμα, ατος, τό, *a girding together*.—II. *a girdle*, Aesch. Supp. 462: from

Συζώννυμι, f. -ζώσω, (σύν, ζώννυμι) *to gird together, gird up, τι*, Ar. Thesm. 255:—mid., *to gird one's self, gird up one's loins*, Ib. 656.

Συζωοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ζωοποιέω) *to quicken at the same time*, N. T.

Σῠβίβολος, ον, (σῦς, βάλλω) *striking* or *killing swine*, Opp. C. 2, 27.

Σῦβλαι, αἱ, (σῦς) *a pig-sty*, the Lat. *suile*, formed like θυηλή, ἀνθήλη.

Σῠηνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (συηνός) = ὑηνέω.

†Συήνη, ης, ἡ, *Syene*, a city of Upper Aegypt on the borders of Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 28; Strab. pp. 786, sqq.: hence *an inhab of S.*, Συηνῖτης, ὁ, and adj. Συηνιτικός, ή, όν, *Syenitic*.

Σῦηνία, ας, ἡ, = ὑηνία, Pherecr. Incert. 11, Plut. 2, 988 E: from

Σῦηνός, ή, όν, (σῦς) = ὑηνός, *swinish*.

Σύθεν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of σεύω, for ἐσύθησαν. [ῠ]

Σῦθι, imperat. aor. 1 pass. of σεύω, *make haste, speed*, formed like κλῦθι and πῖθι, Hesych.

Σῠΐδιον, ου, τό, dim. of σῦς, *a porker*, M. Anton. 10, 10. [ῐ]

Σῠκάζω, f. -άσω, (συκῆ):—*to gather* or *pluck ripe figs*, Ar. Av. 1699 (with a play on συκοφαντέω); σ. σῦκα, Xen. Oec. 19, 19.—II. in Strattis Atal. 1, 2, *to tickle*; cf. συκοφωντέω II.

Σῠκᾶλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σῦκον) *the fig-pecker*, Italian *beccafico*, (*motacilla ficedula*, Linn.), Epich. p. 25, 41, who writes συκαλίς, metri grat.

Σῠκάμῑνέα, ας, ἡ, = συκάμινος.

Σῠκαμῑνῖνος, η, ον, *of* or *belonging to the* συκάμινος, σ. τρίμμα, *mulberry*-jam, Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 B. [μῐ]

Σῠκάμῑνον, ου, τό, *the fruit of the* συκάμινος, *a mulberry*, Lat. *morum*, Amphis Incert. 6; its juice was used by women as a wash, Eubul. Steph. 1, 2. [ᾰ]

Σῠκάμῑνος, ου, ἡ, more rarely ὁ, *the mulberry-tree*, Lat. *morus*, Amphis Incert. 6; black and white, ἐρυθρὸν ἢ λευκόν, Theophr. C. Pl. 6, 6, 4.—II. = συκόμορος, v. sub voc. [ᾰ]

Σῠκᾰμῑνώδης, ες, *like the mulberry-tree* or *mulberry*.

Σῠκάριον, ου, τό, dim. of σῦκον, *a small fig*, Eupol. Lacon. 1. [ᾰ]

Σῠκᾰ́ς, άδος, ἡ, = συκίς.

Σῠκαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who gathers figs*.—II. = συκοφάντης.

Σῠκάστρια, ἡ, fem. of συκαστής.

Σῠκέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. σῠκέη, as always in Hdt., but in Od. always contr. σῠκῆ, ῆς, (except in Od. 24, 341, and here it must be *pronounced* as dissyll.): Ion. gen. pl. συκέων, Hdt. 1, 193: (σῦκον):—*the fig-tree*, Lat. *ficus*, Od., Hdt., etc.: Theophr. mentions many kinds, cf. Schneid. Index.—II. = σῦκον II.

†Συκέα, ας, ἡ, *Sycea*, a city of Cilicia, Ath. 78 B.

†Συκέας, ου, ὁ, *Syceas*, one of the Titans, Ath. 78 A.

†Συκῆ, ῆς, ἡ, *Syce*, a fortified place at Syracuse in Sicily held by the Athenians, so called no doubt from the *fig-trees* growing there, Thuc. 6, 98.—II. daughter of Oxylus, a hamadryad, Ath. 78 B.

Σῠκηγορία, ας, ἡ, (σῦκον, ἀγορεύω) = συκοφαντία.

Σῠκία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for συκέη, Tab. Heracl.

Σῠκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σῦκον, Ar. Pac. 598. [ῐ]

Σῠκίζω, f. -ίσω, (σῦκον) *to fatten with figs*, Anth. P. 9, 487.

Σῠκῖνος, η, ον, (σῦκον) *of the fig-tree* or *figs*, σ. ξύλον, *fig*-wood, Ar. Vesp. 145 (where it is taken to express the pungent smoke produced thereby): σ. πόμα, *fig-wine*, Plut. 2, 752 B.—II. metaph. from the spongy, useless nature of this wood (Horace's *inutile lignum*), σύκινοι ἀνδρες, *weak, worthless, good-for-nothing fellows*, Theocr. 10, 45; so, σ. σοφιστής, Antiph. Κλεοφ. 1, 4: proverb., σ. ἐπικουρία, Meineke Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4 (there is an obscene play on this in Ar. Lys. 110):—in Ar. Plut. 946, σ. σύζυγος, *a false, treacherous* comrade, with a play on συκοφαντικός.

Σῠκινόφυλλον, ου, τό, *a fig-leaf*.

Σῦκῐον, ου, τό, (σῦκον) *a drink made from figs*, Hipp.

Σῠκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σῠκέη) *a slip* or *cutting from a fig-tree, a young fig-tree*, Ar. Ach. 996.—II. *a person having large warts*; cf. σῦκον II.

Σῠκῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (σῦκον) *fig-like, of figs, olvos, fig*-wine, Hipp.—II. a Lacedaem. name of Bacchus, Ath. 78 C.

Σῠκοβᾰσίλεια, ων, τά, *royal figs, a very fine* kind, Ath. 78 A; when dried they were called βασιλίδες ἰσχάδες, Id. 76 E.

Σῠκόβῐος, ον, *living on figs*.—II. *living by slander*, of a συκοφάντης.

Σῠκολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to gather figs*, Ar. Pac. 1346: from

Σῠκολόγος, ον, (σῦκον, λέγω) *gathering figs*.—II. *speaking of figs*.

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Σῡκομάμας, or **-μάμμας**, ὁ, *a coward, poltroon*; cf. *βλιτομάμμας*.

Σῡκομορέα, ας, ἡ, = *συκόμορος*, N. T.

Σῡκομορίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine *prepared from the συκόμορον*.

Σῡκόμορον, ου, τό, *the fruit of the συκόμορος*.

Σῡκόμορος, ου, ἡ, (*σῦκον*, *μόρον*): —*the fig-mulberry*, an Aegyptian kind that bears its fruit on the branches, and has leaves like the white mulberry (*ficus sycomorus*, Linn.), Diosc. 1, 181, Plin. 13, 14:—Theophr. calls it *συκάμινος ἡ Αἰγυπτία*, H. Pl. 1, 1, 7; 14, 2; and the *συκόμορος* was oft. called simply *συκάμινος*, as in LXX., Luc. 17, 6. (The Hebrew is *sikemah*.)

ΣΥ̓ΚΟΝ, ου, τό, *a fig*, Od. 7, 121, Hdt. 2, 40, and Att.: proverb., *ὅσῳ διαφέρει σῦκα καρδάμων*, 'as different as chalk from cheese,' Henioch. Trochil. 1, 2.—II. from its shape, *a large wart*, esp. on the eyelids, Hipp.: also on the anus, of *piles*, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and v. *σύκωσις*. —III. *pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Pac. 1349, cf. 1346.

Σῡκοπέδιλος, ου, ὁ, (*σῦκον*, *πέδιλον*) *fig-sandaled*, a parody on Homer's *χρυσοπέδιλος*, with a play on *συκοφάντης*, Cratin. Eun. 2.

Σῡκόπρωκτος, ον, (*σῦκον* II, *πρωκτός*) *with warts* or *piles on the posteriors*.

Σῡκοσπᾰδίας, ου, ὁ, and **σῡκοσπάς**, άδος, ὁ, (*σῦκον*, *σπάω*); —comic for *συκοφάντης*, formed after *λυκοσπάς*.

Σῡκοτρᾰγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*συκοτράγος*) *to eat figs*, Theophr. Char. 10.

Σῡκοτραγίδης, ου, ὁ, *a fig-nibbler*, comic nickname for a miser, Archil. Fr. 114: strictly dim. from

Σῡκοτράγος, ον, (*σῦκον*, *τρώγω*) *fig-eating*, Ael. N. A. 17, 31.

Σῡκοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Σῡκουρός, όν, also **συκωρός**, (*ὦρα*, *οὖρος*) *watching figs*.

Σῡκοφαντέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a συκοφάντης* or *informer*: and so,—1. c. acc. pers., *to inform against, accuse, slander*, Ar. Vesp. 1096, Av. 1431: hence in pass., *ὑπό τενος συκοφαντοῦμαι*, Lys. Fr. 26.—2. c. acc. rei, *to lay information against a thing*, Ar. Ach. 519, Xen., etc.:—but *σ. τριάκοντα μνᾶς*, *to extort* them *by laying informations*, Lys. 177, 32.—3. absol., *to use an informer's tricks*, Plat. Rep. 341 B.—II. = *κνίζω ἐρωτικῶς*, Meineke Plat. (Com.) Incert. 36, Menand. p. 295. Hence

Σῡκοφάντημα, ατος, τό, *a sycophant's trick, a false accusation, slander, misrepresentation*, Aeschin. 33, 19.

Σῡκοφάντης, ου, ὁ, (*σῦκον*, *φαίνω*): —*a fig-shower*, i. e. *one who informs against persons exporting figs* from Attica, or *plundering sacred fig-trees*: hence, *a common informer*, and so, generally, *a false accuser, slanderer, backbiter*. The Sycophants began to multiply from the time of Pericles, and were a common object of attack to the comic writers, Ar. Ach. 818, sq., etc.; v. esp. Schol. Plut. 31.—The literal signf. is not found in any ancient writer; and is perh. altogether an invention.

Σῡκοφαντητός, ή, όν, *accused by sycophants*.

Σῡκοφαντία, ας, ἡ, (*συκοφάντης*) *the behaviour of a sycophant, false accusation, misrepresentation, slander*, Lys. 102, 5, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 12, Dem., etc.; *σ. τινὶ διδόναι*, to give *occasion for false informations* against him, Dem. 642, 11. Cf. sq.

Σῡκοφαντίας, ου, ὁ, (*συκοφάντης*) in Ar. Eq. 437, *πνεῖ καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας*, Caecias is blowing, and *the Sycophant-wind*; but there is a play on *καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας*, there is a wind of villany and *sycophancy*.

Σῡκοφαντικός, ή, όν, (*συκοφάντης*) *like a sycophant, slanderous*, Dem. 967, 11. Adv. *-κῶς*, Isocr. Antid. § 330.

Σῡκοφάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *συκοφάντης*, Ar. Plut. 970.

Σῡκοφαντῶδης, ες, *sycophant-like*, Lys. Fr. 2, 1.

Σῡκοφᾶσις, ἡ, = *συκοφαντία*, dub. l. Diog. L.

Σῡκοφορεῖον, ου, τό, *a basket for carrying figs*: from

Σῡκοφορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to carry figs*: from

Σῡκοφόρος, ον, (*σῦκον*, *φέρω*) *carrying figs*, Strab.

Σῡκόω, ῶ, (*σῦκον*) *to make into a fig*. —2. like *συκίζω*, *to feed with figs*.—3. in pass., *to have warts*.

Συκχίς, ίδος, ἡ, also written **συκχάς**, άδος, ἡ, and **σύκχος**, ὁ, like *συγχίς*, a kind of *shoe* or *sock*.

Σῡκώδης, ες, (*σῦκον*, *εἶδος*) *fig-like*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 5: *full of figs*.

Σύκωμα, ατος, τό, = *σύκωσις*. [ῡ]

Σῡκών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*σῦκον*) *a fig-garden*, LXX.

Σῡκωρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to watch figs*: from

Σῡκωρός, όν, (*σῦκον*, *ὦρα*) *watching figs*, = *συκουρός*, LXX.

Σύκωσις, ἡ, (*συκόω*) *a rough, fig-like excrescence on the flesh*, esp. on the eyelids, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; cf. *σῦκον* II. [ῡ]

Σῡκωτός, ή, όν, (*συκόω*) *fed* or *fatted on figs*, ἦπαρ *συκ.*, the liver *of an animal so fatted*. Lat. *jecur ficatum*.—II. *dressed* or *flavoured with figs*, *τὰ συκωτά*, Hipp.

Σῦλα, τά, v. sub *σύλη*.

Σύλα, Ep. for *ἐσύλα*, 3 sing. impf. act. from *σῡλάω*.

Σῡλᾰγωγέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω* (*σῦλον*, *ἀγω*) *to carry off as booty* or *plunder*, Heliod.—II. *to rob, despoil, τὸν οἶκον*, Aristaen. 2, 22.

Σύλασκε, Ion. impf. from sq. [ῡ]

Σῡλάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, frequent. 3 impf. *σύλασκε*, Hes. Sc. 480.

To strip off, esp. *to strip off* the arms, etc., of a slain enemy, Hom. (only in Il.), Pind., etc. Construction:—1. in full, c. acc. pers. et rei, *to strip off from* another, *strip* him *of* his arms, etc., *τεύχεα σ. τινα*, Il. 15, 428; 16, 500; *σ. τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους*, Dem. 616, 19; *σ. ῥήματα ἀλλήλους*, *to steal* one another's phrases, Dion. H.:—hence, in pass., c. acc. rei, *to be stript, robbed, deprived of* a thing, *σκῆπτρα, λέκτρα συλᾶσθαι*, Aesch. Pr. 761, Eur. I. A. 1275, cf. Soph. Phil. 413.—2. c. acc. pers. only, *to strip*, *σ. τινὰ νεκύων*, Il. 10, 343, 387: *to strip bare, pillage, plunder, τοὺς θεούς, τὰ ἱρά*, etc., Hdt. 6, 101, and Att.—3. c. acc. rei only, *to strip off*, in Hom. usu. *τεύχεα συλᾶν*, oft. with the addition of *ἀπ' ὤμων*, Il. 6, 28, etc.; so, *ἀπὸ χροὸς ἕντεα σ.*, Il. 13, 640:—then, generally, *to take away, off, down*, *τόξον σ.*, *to take down* the bow, Il. 4, 105; *σ. πῶμα φαρέτρης*, *to take* the lid *off* the quiver, Il. 4, 116: usu. with a notion of violence or suddenness, *σ. κρᾶτα Μεδούσας*, Pind. P. 12, 28; *σ. θεῶν γέρα*, Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. Soph. Phil. 1363; *συλ. τῷ λόγῳ τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἔργα*, Dem. 442, 7: c. gen. loci, *τίς σε δαίμων συλᾷ πάτρας*; Eur. Hel. 669:—pass., *to be taken away, carried off as spoil*, *σεσυλημένον ἀγαλμα*, Hdt. 6, 118; *to be taken away*, Eur. Hipp. 799; *συλᾶσθεὶς ἀγενείων*, *taken out of the boys*, i. e. having become a man, Pind. O. 9, 135. Rarer collat. forms are *συλεύω*, and *συλέω*. (From *σῦλον*, *σύλη*, akin to *σκύλλω*, *σκυλεύω*, *σκῦλον*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *κελαινός* 3.)

†**Συλέα**, ας, ἡ, *Sylea*, daughter of Corinthus, Apollod. 3, 16, 2.

†**Συλεύς**, έως, ὁ, *Syleus*, son of Neptune, king at Aulis, Apollod. 2, 6, 3.—II. *τὸ Συλέος πεδίον*, *the plain of Syleus*, along the Strymonicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 115.

Σῡλεύω, rare collat. form of *συλάω*, *to despoil*, esp. of arms, *τινά*, Il. 5, 46: also, *to despoil* one *secretly* of any thing, *to trick, cheat*, Il. 24, 436. Cf. *σεσυλεύω*.

Σῡλέω, = *συλάω*, in Chandl. Inscr.

Σύλη, ης, ἡ, or **σῦλον**, ου, τό, usu. in plur., **σῦλαι** or **σῦλα**:—*the right of seizing the ship* or *cargo of a merchant* (esp. a foreigner), to cover losses received through him (cf. *συμβολον* II); generally, *the right of seizure*, strictly of goods only, as opp. to *ἀνδροληψία*, Dem. 1232, 4; *σῦλας διδόναι τινὶ κατά τινος*, Id. 931, 23; opp. to *σίτου (σῦλα?) ἔχειν κατά τινος*, Arist. Oec. 2, 11, 1; *ὅπου σῦλαι μὴ ὦσιν Ἀθηναίοις*, where the Athenians have no fear) no *right of seizure*, ap. Dem. 927, 4:—*σῦλα ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς Βοιωτούς*, to exercise *this right* against them, Lys. 185, 18.—This *right of reprisals*, when exercised in war towards whole states, answers, more or less, to the modern *letters of marque*, v. Bockh P. E. 1, 185; 2, 375. (Cf. *σεύω*.) Hence

Σύλημα, ατος, τό, (*συλάω*) *spoil, booty, plunder*. [ῡ]

Σῡλήσιος, ον, (*συλάω*) *robbed, stolen*, Maxim. 583.

Σῡλήσις, εως, ἡ, (*συλάω*) *a spoiling, plundering*. [ῡ]

Σῡλήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Eur. H. F. 377.

Σῡλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and **σῡλήτης**, ου, ὁ, (*συλάω*) *a robber*.

Σῡλήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *συλητήρ*.

Σῡλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *συλήτης*, Aesch. Supp. 927.

Συλλᾰβή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συλλαμβάνω*) *a taking together*; also, *conception, pregnancy*.—II. *that which is taken together*, *συλλαβαὶ πέπλων*, i. e. a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 457.—2 pass., *that which is held together*; usu. *several letters taken together* so as to form one sound, *a syllable*, Eur. Palam. fr. 2, and freq. in Plat.; *σ. στοιχεῖα καὶ μακρά*, Arist. Categ. 6, 3:—*ἐν συλλαβαῖς ξυλλαβαῖς*, in written words, Aesch. Theb. 468.—III. in Music, the concord called *the Fourth*, Bockh Philolaos p. 68. Hence

Συλλᾰβίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to join letters into syllables, to pronounce letters together*, Plut. 2, 496 F.

Συλλᾰβικός, ή, όν, *belonging to syllables, syllabic*.

Συλλᾰβομᾰχέω, ῶ, (*συλλαβομάχης*, *μάχομαι*) *to fight for syllables*, Plut.

Συλλᾰβοπενσιλᾰλητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*συλλαβή*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *λαλητής*) *examining each syllable before pronouncing it*, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A, with v. l. *-λαβητής*.

Συλλᾰβος, ὁ, = *σίττυβος*, *σιττύβη*, *the title* of a book, dub. in Ctes. Ap. 4, 4 b.

Συλλαγεύω, = *συμπορεύω*.

Συλλαγχάνω, f. *-λήξομαι*, (*συλλαγή*

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λαγχάνω) *to be joined with* any thing *by lot, τινί*, Plat. Polit. 266 C, E, Tim. 18 E, Plut., etc.

†Συλλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Syllaeus*, a governor of the Nabataei, Strab. p. 780.

Συλλᾰλέω, ῶ, (σύν, λαλέω) f. -ήσω, *to talk with, τινί*, Polyb. 4, 22, 8.

Συλλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι: pf. συνείλημμαι, aor. συνέλᾰβον, inf. συλλᾰβεῖν:—συλλήψεται, for pass. fut. συλληφθήσεται, in Xen. An. 7, 2, 14, is certainly wrong, (σύν, λαμβάνω). *To take together, lay hold of, seize*, Hdt. 6, 26; *to seize the person of.., apprehend, arrest*, Id. 1, 80; 2, 114, etc., and Att.; κόμην ἁπριξ ὄνυξι συλλαβὼν χερί, Soph. Aj. 310. —II. *to put together, close, τὸ στόμα καὶ ὀφθαλμούς* (of a corpse), Plat. Phaed. sub fin.—III. *to comprehend, ἐνὶ ἑπεῖ πάντα συλλαβὼν εἰπεῖν*, Hdt. 3, 82; πᾶν συλλαβὼν εἰρηκας, Hdt. 7, 16, 3; also, ξ. εἰς ἕν, Plat. Theaet. 147 D:—also of the mind, *to comprehend, understand, τὸ ῥηθέν, τὸν λόγον, τὴν φωνήν*, Hdt. 1, 91; 2, 49; 4, 114, cf. Pind. O. 13, 103.—IV. *to bring together, collect*, esp. *to rally* scattered troops, Hdt. 5, 46; σ. τὰς δυνάμεις, Plat. Gorg. 456 A.—V. *to receive at the same time, enjoy together*, Hdt. 1, 32.—VI. of women, *to conceive, become pregnant*, Plut. 2, 829 B.—VII. συλλαμβάνειν ἑαυτὸν ἐκ γῆς, *to take* one's self *off* from the land, Soph. Phil. 577.—VIII. *to take with* or *besides, take as an assistant, τὴν δίκην* σ., Eur. Palam. 5:—but also,—IX. c. dat. pers., *to take part with* another, *assist* him, Hdt. 6, 125, and Att.; εἴς τι, towards a thing, Ib. 7, 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28; so, σ. τινί τινος, *to take part* with one *in* a thing, *assist* one in it, Eur. Med. 946, Ar. Vesp. 734, etc.: absol., *to assist*, Aesch. Cho. 812, Plat. etc.:—in this signf. the mid. is also freq., συνελάβετο τοῦ στρατεύματος, he *took part in* it, Hdt. 3, 49, cf. Soph. Phil. 282, cf. Br. Ar. Lys. 313, Pac. 465: cf. συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

Συλλάμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, λάμπω) *to shine together, be bright on all sides* or *all over*, Lat. *collucere*. Hence

Σύλλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a being bright on all sides* or *all through*.—II. *a union of light*, Plut. 2, 625 F.

Συλλανθάνω, f. -λήσω, *to be hid with* or *together*.

Συλλάνιος, ὁ, and -ία, ἡ, dub. epith. of Jupiter and Minerva, Plut. Lycurg. 6 (Schäf. Ἑλλαν-).

†Σύλλας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name *Sylla*, Strab. — 2. a Carthaginian Σέξτιος Σύλλας is mentioned in Plut. Rom. 15.

Συλλατρεύω, (σύν, λατρεύω) *to serve with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 941 E.

Συλλαφύσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, λαφύσσω) *to devour, carry off together*, Lyc. 1267.

Συλλεαίνω, (σύν, λεαίνω) *to smooth by rubbing together, to polish*, Dion. H. —II. *to rub, pound up with, τινί*, Diosc.

Συλλέγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, λέγω) *to collect, gather*, Il. 18, 301, Hdt. 1, 68; 3, 107, and Att.; esp. of money, Xen.; and in mid., ὅπλα τε πάντα λάμναν' ἐς ἀργυρέην συλλέξατο, Il. 18, 413: cf. Ar. Pac. 1327.—2. of persons, *to call together*, Eur. I. T. 303; and in mid., Od. 2, 292:—pass., *to come together, assemble*, esp. in aor. 2 συλλεγῆναι, Hdt. 1, 81; 7, 8, 1, etc.; εἰς ταὐτὸ σ., Plat. Legg. 961 A; εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, Id. Phaed. 59 D; πρὸς τὸ ἱερόν, Id. Legg. 784 A.—3. *to collect, get together*, στασιώτας, Hdt. 1, 59: *to raise* or levy an army, Lat. *conscribere*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 6, etc.—4. σ. σθένος, to *collect* one's powers, make a rally, Eur. Phoen. 850; so, ἐκ τῆς ἀσθενείας σ. ἑαυτόν, Plat. Ax. 370 E.—5. σ. φιλίας, *to form many* friendships.—6. in pass., of things, *to come together, arise, become customary*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.

Συλλείβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, λείβω) *to pour together, commingle*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 10.—Pass., *to flow, run together*.

Συλλειόω, ῶ, *to make smooth by rubbing together*.

Συλλειτουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a fellow-leitourgos*: from

Συλλειτουργός, όν, *performing a public service* (λειτουργία) *with* or *at the same time*.

Σύλλεκτος, ον, *gathered* or *brought together*.

Σύλλεκτρος, ον, (σύν, λέκτρον) *partner of the bed: a husband* or *wife*, Eur. H. F. 1, 1268: σ. τινί, *having the same bed-fellow*, Luc. D. Deor. 6, 5.

Σύλλεξις, εως, ἡ, (συλλέγω) *a gathering together, assembling*.

Συλλεσχηνεύω, (σύν, λεσχηνεύω) *to converse with*, App.

Συλλήβδην, (συλλαμβάνω) adv., *taken together*, i. e. *collectively, in sum, in short*, Theogn. 147; βραχεῖ δὲ μύθῳ πάντα σ. μάθε, Aesch. Pr. 505; opp. to κατὰ σμικρόν (little by little), Plat. Rep. 344 A; to καθ' ἕκαστον, Xen. Oec. 19, 14; etc.

Συλλήγω, to *make to cease at the same time*.

Σύλληξις, εως, ἡ, (σύν, λαγχάνω) *a joining together by lot* or *fate*; generally, *a joining together, combining*: σ. πυκτῶν, *a pairing* of boxers *by lot*, Plat. Legg. 819 B, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 390 B.

Συλλήπτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from συλλήπτωρ.

Συλλῆπτέον, verb. adj. of συλλαμβάνω, *one must lay hold of together*, Eur. Cycl. 472.

Συλλήπτωρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = συλλήπτωρ.

Συλληπτικός, ή, όν, (συλλαμβάνω) *apt* or *able to conceive, θήλειαι*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 13. Adv. -κῶς.

Συλληπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *taken together*.

Συλλήπτρια, ας, ἡ, = συλλήπτειρα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 32.

Συλλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (συλλαμβάνω) *a partner, accomplice, assistant*, Aesch. Ag. 1506; τινός, in a thing, Eur. Or. 1229, Antipho 123, 35, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc.

Συλληρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to trifle with* or *at the same time*.

Συλλῃστεύω, *to join in robbery*.—II. trans., *to steal with*.

Συλλῃστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and συλλῃστης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, λῃστής) *a fellow-robber*.

Συλλῃστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Ar. Fr. 399.

Σύλληψις, εως, ἡ, (συλλαμβάνω) *a taking together*, or *putting together*; esp., *a seizing, laying hold of, arresting, apprehending, ποιεῖσθαι ξύλληψιν, to arrest*, Thuc. 1, 134; σ. κατασκευάζειν, Aeschin. 85, 37.—II. *a grasping with the mind, comprehension*.—III. *conception, pregnancy*, Arist. H. A. 7, 2, 3, etc.: also, of the child, ἡ ἐν μητρὶ σ. Ῥωμύλου, Plut. Rom. 12.—IV. *a taking with one, taking as assistant*:—*a taking part with another, help, assistance*.

Συλλῐ́ζομαι, *to slip away at the same time*.

†Σύλλιον, ου, τό, *Syllium*, a strong city of Pamphylia, Arr. An. 1, 26, 5.

Συλλῐπαίνω, (σύν, λιπαίνω) *to melt down with* something else, *to melt out*, Strab.

Συλλογεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who assembles*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 253? Hence

Συλλογευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to collecting* or *assembling*.

Συλλογή, ῆς, ἡ, (συλλέγω) like σύλλεξις, *a gathering, collecting*, φρυγάνων, Thuc. 3, 111: σ. τριχώματος, *the first growth* of a beard, Aesch. Theb. 666.—2. *a raising, levying* of soldiers, Lat. *conscriptio*, συλλογὴν ποιεῖσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 1, 6.—II. (from pass.) *an assembling, an assembly, concourse*, Hdt. 5, 105; ποιεῖν συλλογήν, to hold *an assembly*, Lys. 160, 23.

Συλλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, λογίζω) dep. mid., *to reckon all together, bring at once before the mind*, Hdt. 2, 148: generally, *to sum up completely, reckon up*, Plat. Tim. 87 C: *to consider fully*, σ. ὅτι.., etc., Plat. Rep. 516 B.—II. esp., *to bring together premises, and draw a conclusion* from them, *to reason, infer, conclude*, Lat. *colligere, ti*, Plat. Gorg. 479 C, Phil. 41 C; σ. ὅτι., Id. Rep. 516 B, etc.:—hence, in the Logic of Aristotle, *to infer by way of syllogism, to conclude*; συλλ. τι κατά τινος, *to conclude* one thing of another; συλλ. τι εἶναι, Anal. Post. 1, 16, 1: cf. συλλογισμός. Hence

Συλλογῑμαῖος, α, ον, *wont to unite, collected from divers places*, ὕδατα, Arist. Meteor. 2, 1, 6; ἄνθρωποι, Luc. Tox. 19.

Συλλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (συλλογίζομαι) *a reckoning all together, reckoning* up: generally, *consideration, reasoning*, Plat. Theaet. 186 D.—II. *a conclusion, consequence, inference from premises* (Cicero's *ratiocinatio*), Id. Crat. 412 A:—hence, in the logic of Arist., *a syllogism* or *demonstrative argument*, in which a conclusion is deduced by comparison of its terms with a middle term (as opp. to induction, ἐπαγωγή, q. v.), Anal. Pr. 2, 23, 1, Post. 1, 1, 2, etc.; but sometimes in a looser sense, for *any reasoning*, as ὁ ἐξ ἐπαγωγῆς συλλ., Anal. Pr. 2, 23, 2: cf. συλλογίζομαι II.—III. in Diod., *military pay*, dub.

Συλλογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συλλογίζομαι) *one who reckons, an accountant*.—II. *one who deduces, concludes* or *infers*.

Συλλογιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from συλλογίζομαι, *to be concluded* or *inferred*, Plat. Rep. 517 C.—II. συλλογιστέον, one *must conclude*, Arist. Org.

Συλλογιστικός, ή, όν, (συλλογιστής) *of, suited for, practised in concluding, inferring, illative*, Def. Plat. 414 E, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 25, 9, etc.

Σύλλογος, ου, ὁ, (συλλέγω) like συλλογή, *a gathering*, esp. *an assembly, concourse, meeting* of persons; freq. in Hdt., usu. in the phrase, σύλλογον ποιήσασθαι, opp. to διαλύειν, Hdt. 7, 10, 4, and Att.; of the people, διαλύεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου, Hdt. 3, 73—so often in Att., esp. of *any special regular meeting* or *assembly*, opp. to the common ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 2, 22, Plat. Legg. 764 A, cf. Xen. An. 5, 7, 2, Dem. 378, 24.—II. metaph., *collectedness, presence of mind*, σύλλογον ψυχῆς λαβεῖν, Eur. H. F. 626.

Συλλοιδορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, λοιδορέω) *to join in reviling*, LXX.

Συλλούομαι, (σύν, λούω) mid. or pass., *to bathe together*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 20, Luc., etc.

Συλλοχάω, ῶ, in LXX. = συλλοχίζω.

Συλλοχία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, λόχος II) *a joining soldiers into lóchoi, levying*

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troops.—II. medic., *a stoppage, obstruction*, like ἄθροισμα, Hipp.

Συλλοχίζω, (σύν, λοχίζω) *to put together with*, τινά τινι, Plut. 2, 761 B, etc. Hence

Συλλοχισμός, ὁ,=συλλοχία.

Συλλοχίτης, ου, ὁ, *a soldier of the same* λόχος, Hdt. 1, 82.

Συλλῡπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, λυπέω) *to hurt* or *mortify together*, σ. τινὰ αὐτῷ, *to make* him *share one's grief*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4 :—pass., *to feel pain for, sympathize* or *condole with*, τινί, Hdt. 9, 94, cf. 6, 39, Antipho 122, 4, etc.

Σύλλῡσις, εως, ἡ, (συλλύω) *a dissolution, end of hostility: a treaty of peace, league*, Diod.

Συλλυσσάω, ῶ, (σύν, λυσσάω) *to rave, go mad with:* also in pass., Anth. Plan. 83.

Συλλύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, λύω) *to help in loosing* or *setting free*, e. g. from crime, Aesch. Cho. 294 ;—but others, perh. better, explain it *to lodge with*, (cf. καταλύω, κατάλυμα).—II. opp. to συνάπτω, *to part* combatants, like διαλύω, Soph. Aj. 1317.

Σῦλον, τό, v. sub σύλη.

Σῠλόννυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (συλάω, ὄνυξ) *taking away, paring the nails*, Anth. P. 6, 307.

†Συλοσῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Syloson*, son of Aeaces, brother of Polycrates in Samos, Hdt. 3, 39, 139.

†Σύμαιθος, ου, ὁ, *the Symaethus*, a river of Sicily, emptying into the sea south of Catana, Thuc. 6, 65 ; Strab. p. 272.

Συμβάδην, adv., (συμβαίνω) *with the feet close together*, opp. to περιβάδην (with the feet asunder as in riding), Nicet. [ᾰ]

Συμβάδίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, βαδίζω) *to go with*, Joseph.

Συμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι : pf. -βέβηκα, Ion. inf. συμβεβάναι, Hdt. 3, 146 : aor. 2 συνέβην, inf. συμβῆναι, (σύν, βαίνω). *To stand with the feet together*, opp. to διαβαίνειν, διαβαίνοντες μᾶλλον ἢ συμβεβηκότες, Xen. Eq. 1, 14 ; ἀνδριὰς συμβεβηκώς, a statue *with closed feet*, as in early Greek art, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 68, 3.—II. *to stand with* or *beside, so as to assist*, Soph. Aj. 1281 ; but, Τίρυνθι συμβέβηκε, *he has reached* Tiryns and *is there*, Id. Tr. 1152.—III. *to come together, meet*, esp. *on a conference : to agree with*, Lat. *convenire ;* and so,—1. *to come to an agreement, make an agreement*, Hdt. 1, 13, 82, Thuc., etc. ; πρός τινα, *with* another, Thuc. 1, 103 ; 4, 61 : generally, *to be* or *make friends with*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 807 : ἐκ πολέμου ξυμβ., In. Vesp. 867 :—pf. συμβεβάναι, of the terms, *to be agreed on*, Hdt. 3, 146.—2. *to suit, fit, be like*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 116 ; 2, 3 : *to coincide, correspond with*, ὁ χρόνος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ συμβαίνει, Hdt. 1, 116 ; ἐς ταὐτὸ σ., Aesch. Cho. 210, cf. 580, Soph. Tr. 1164.—3. *to be fitting, to suit*, Lat. *convenire*, Dem. 360, 5 ; 493, fin.—IV. *to fall to one's lot*, Dem. 1154, 11.—V. of chance events, etc., *to come to pass, fall out, happen*, Lat. *contingere ;* usu. impers. συμβαίνει, συνέβη, sometimes c. dat. et inf., συνέβη αὐτῷ ἀνελέσθαι, Hdt. 6, 103, cf. 3, 50, Thuc. 1, 1 ; also c. acc. et inf., συνέβη Γέλωνα νικᾶν, Hdt. 7, 166, cf. Thuc. 8, 25, etc. : in Plat. oft. συμβαίνει *elναι* or γίγνεσθαι, *it happens* to be, i. e. *is ;* but also c. part., σ. ὄν, γιγνόμενον, Id. Soph. 224 D, Phil. 42 D : —τὸ συμβεβηκός, *a chance event, contingency*, Plat. Parm. 128 C, Dem. 89, 27, cf. Arist. Top. 1, 5, 8, sq. : so, τὰ συμβαίνοντα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43 ; κατὰ συμβεβηκός, *by chance, contingently*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 5, etc. ; so, τοῦ συμβαίνοντός ἐστι, 'tis *an everyday matter*, Isae. 47, 40 : also euphem., ἄν τι συμβῇ, *if any thing happens* (meaning *something bad*), Dem. 551, 15.—2. esp., *to turn out* in a certain way, ὀρθῶς συνέβαινε ἡ φήμη, Hdt. 9, 101 ; ἐχθίστα συμβέβηκε, Soph. El. 262 ; τὸ μαντεῖον τοὐναντίον ξυνέβη, Thuc. 2, 17 ; κακῶς, καλῶς ξυμβῆναι, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 63, Cyr. 5, 4, 14, Eur. I. T. 1055 ; so, absol., *to turn out well*, Lat. *succedere*, ἢν ξυμβῇ ἡ πεῖρα, Thuc. 3, 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 744 A.—3. of consequence, *to come out, result*, δαπανῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, Thuc. 8, 45 ; κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμβήσεται, Id. 6, 33 :—so of logical conclusions, *to follow*, freq. in Plat., as Phaed. 74 A, Gorg. 459 B, etc.

†Συμβάκη, ης, ἡ, *Symbace*, a city of Armenia or Media, Strab. p. 523.

Συμβακχεύω, (σύν, Βακχεύω) *to join in the feast of Bacchus*, or *Bacchic revelry*, absol., Eur. Bacch. 725 ; μετά τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 234 D : so of countries, mountains, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 294.

Σύμβακχος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, (σύν, Βάκχος) *joining in Bacchic revelry*, τινί, Eur. Tro. 500.

Συμβάλλω : f. -βᾰλῶ : aor. συνέβᾰλον, inf. συμβάλεῖν : pf. -βέβληκα : aor. 1 pass. συνεβλήθην :—of which tenses Hom. uses only pres., c. aor. act. et mid. ; he has much more freq. the Ep. intr. aor. -εβλήμην in the forms ξύμβλητο, -βλήτην, -βλητο, -βλῆται, -βλήμενος, -βλήμεναι, which Wolf, even where the verse does not need it, writes with the Att. ξ, while in the fut. mid. (pass.) συμβλήσομαι, and in all other tenses, he retains σ. In Hdt. may be noted the Ion. part. pres. and aor. συμβαλλεόμενος, συμβᾰλεόμενος, Schweigh. v. l. Hdt. 1, 68, etc., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 112 Anm. 7, (σύν, βάλλω).

To throw, bring or *put together*, e. g. of rivers that fall into one another, συμβάλλειν ὕδωρ or ῥοάς, Il. 4, 453 ; 5, 774 ; also in mid., ὕδωρ συμβάλλεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 50 :—*to throw together, collect*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5, etc. : and then, seemingly intr., *to come together*, Ib. 6, 2, 41 :—σ. ῥινούς, ἀσπίδας, of men in close combat, Ar. Pac. 1274, and Xen. : σ. βλέφαρα, δμμα, *to close* the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 15, 1294 :—generally, *to join, unite*, σ. σχοινία, *to twist* ropes, Ar. Pac. 37 ; ξ. δεξιάς, *to join* hands, Eur. I. A. 58 ; σ. λόγους τινί, Ib. 830 :—σ. συμβόλαιά τινι or πρός τινα, *to make a contract with* a person, esp to lend him money on bond, Dem. 907, 5, Plat. Rep. 425 C ; absol., in same signf., Isocr. 402 D, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 D :—mid., *to bring together some of one's own property, to pay a share, contribute*, συμβάλλεσθαι ὁλκάδα τινί, *to give* him *one's* merchant-vessel, Hdt. 3, 135 ; χρήματά τινι εἴς τι, *to contribute one's share* for any joint-stock business, *invest* one's money therein, συμβόλαιον εἰς ἀνδράποδα συμβεβλημένον, Dem. 822, 4 ; generally, *to contribute*, ἡ τύχη οὐδὲν ξυμβάλλεται εἰς τὸ ἐπαίρειν, Thuc. 3, 25. etc. ; so, συμβάλλεσθαι πρός τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21, Isocr. 143 E ; and so c. acc., τὸ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν πολλὰ συμβάλλεται, Plat. Apol. 36 A ; rarely c. gen. partitivo, ξυμβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῖδε δείματος, many things *contribute* (*their share*) *of* this fear, i. e. *join in causing* it, Eur. Med. 284 : συμβάλλεσθαι ξενίαν, *to contract* friendly relations, Xen. An. 6, 6, 35 ; συμβαλλέσθω γνώμας, *to add one's* opinion to that of others, Hdt. 8, 61 ; and simply, *to add*, Pind. I. 1, 84 ; συμβαλλέσθαι λόγους (or absol., as Lat. *conferre*, with or without *sermonem*), *to bring words together, converse, confer*, τινί, Xen. An. 2, 21 ; 6, 14 ; also c. acc.—II. *to bring* men *together ;* esp., in hostile sense, *to set* them *together, match* them, like συνίημι, Lat. *committo, θεοὶ συμβάλοιεν ἀμφοτέρους*, Il. 20, 55 ; ἐμὲ καὶ Μενέλαον συμβάλετε μάχεσθαι, Il. 3, 70 ; σ. τινά τινι, *to set* one *to fight with* another, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. intr., *to come together*, σύμβαλον μάχεσθαι, Il. 16, 565 ; also, συμβ. alone, *to come to blows, engage*, oft. in Hdt., either absol., or c. dat. pers., as 1, 77, 80, 82, 103 ; more rarely, σ. πρός τινα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 20 ; sometimes in mid., ἐπεὶ δ' ἐβάλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίοι, Il. 12, 377.—3. in Att., we also have σ. μάχην τινί, Lat. *committere pugnam*, Eur. Bacch. 837 ; so, ἔχθραν, ἔριν σ. τινί, Id. Med. 44, 521 ; cf. Soph. Aj. 1323.—4. in mid., *to fall in with* one, *meet* him *by chance*, c. dat., freq. in Hom., who uses Ep. aor. ξύμβλητο, etc., and fut. συμβλήσομαι, solely in this signf., Νέστορι δὲ ξύμβλητο, Il. 14, 27, cf. 39 ; ξυμβλήμενος ἄλλῳ ὁδίτῃ, Od. 11, 127, etc. ; ὅτε περ συμβλήσεται αὐτῷ, Il. 20, 335 :—(so later, in act., συμβαλεῖν τινι, τινος τινα, Aesch. Cho. 461, 677 ; absol., of roads, *to meet, join*, Soph. O. C. 731). —III. *to put together ;* and so, *to compare, τί τινι*, Hdt. 2, 10 ; 3, 160 ; also, τι πρός τι, Hdt. 4, 50 ; so in pass., Id. 2, 10 ; 3, 125 ; τὸ Βαβυλώνιον τάλαντον συμβαλλόμενον πρὸς τὸ Εὐβοεικόν, the Babyl. talent *being reduced to* the Euboic, Hdt. 3, 95.—2. *to compare one's own opinions with facts*, and so *to come to a conclusion, to conclude, infer, guess, conjecture*, συμβαλεῖν τι εἶναι, Pind. N. 11, 43 ; τι, Soph. O. C. 1474, Eur. Or. 1394 ; also *to interpret*, Id. Med. 1675 ;—but in this sense, from Hdt. downwards, oft. in mid., and that either absol., as Hdt. 4, 15, 45, 87, etc. ; or, τι ἐκ τινος, 6, 107 ; or c. acc. et inf., as Hdt. 1, 68 ; 2, 33, 112, etc. ; or foll. by ὅτι..., Hdt. 3, 68 : also c. acc., *to guess* or *make out by conjecture, to interpret, understand*, Hdt. 4, 111 ; 6, 107 :—V. *to put together, reckon, compute*, Hdt. 6, 61, 65 ; and in pass., ἡ ὁδὸς ἀπὸ Σαρδίων ἐς στάδια συμβέβληται μυρία, Hdt. 5, 101 ; cf. δακτύλιος.—V. in mid., *to agree upon*, τι, Xen. An. 6, 3, 3.

Σύμβαμα, ατος, τό, (συμβαίνω) V. —*a chance, casuality.*—II. as philosophical term of the Stoics, =κατηγόρημα, *a complete predicate*, such as is an intrans. verb, e. g. Σωκράτης περιπατεῖ : while an impers. verb was regarded as an incomplete predicate, e. g. Σωκράτει μέλει, and called παρασύμβαμα, παρακατηγόρημα. [ᾰ Dor. for συμβῆμα, it must be συνβᾶμα : but Lob. Paral. 423 questions this.] Hence

Συμβαματικός, ή, όν, =κατηγορηματικός, Ptolem.

Συμβαπτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, βαπτίζω) *to baptize with* :—pass., συμβαπτίζεσθαί τινι, *to sink along with* another *in* any thing.

Συμβαρβᾰρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to join in siding with the barbarians.*

Συμβᾰρύνω, *to weigh down with.*

Συμβάσεως, dependent. from συμ-

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βαίνω III. 1, *to wish to make a league* or *covenant with*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 56.

Συμβασίλευς, ὁ, *a joint-king.*

Συμβασιλεύω, (σύν, βασιλεύω) *to rule conjointly with*, τινί, Polyb. 30, 2, 4, Plut.

Σύμβασις, εως, ἡ, (συμβαίνω) *a standing together* or *having the feet closed*, Hipp.; opp. to διάβασις.—II. (συμβαίνω III) *an agreement, arrangement, treaty*, Hdt. 1, 74; ξ. ποιεῖσθαι, Eur. Supp. 739; δὸς ξύμβασιν τέκνοις, make them friends, Id. Phoen. 85; εἰς ξ. ἄγειν τινάς, Id. Andr. 423. —III. (συμβαίνω V) like σύμβαμα, *a chance, casualty*, Ep. Plat. 359 B.

Συμβαστάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, βαστάζω) *to carry together.*—II. *to hold together, to compare*, Lat. *conferre.*

Συμβατεύω, (σύν, βατεύω) *to go together, to pair*, Palaeph.

Συμβάτήριος, ον, = sq., λόγοι, Thuc. 5, 76.

Συμβατικός, ή, όν, (συμβαίνω III): —*tending* or *leading to agreement, disposed thereto*, ξυμβ. λόγοι, Thuc. 6, 103; οὐδὲν πράξαντες ξυμβατικόν, having effected nothing *towards an agreement*, Id. 8, 91, cf. 71. Adv. -κῶς, σ. ἔχειν, to be *disposed for agreement*, Plut. Flamin. 5, etc.

Συμβατόν ἐστι=συμβαίνει, Polyb. 9, 2, 4.

Συμβεβαιόω, ῶ, (σύν, βεβαιόω) *to confirm with* or *at the same time*, Clem. Al.

Συμβεβηκότως, adv. part. pf. act. from συμβαίνω, *by chance.*

Συμβεβηλόω, ῶ, *to profane* or *desecrate with.*

Συμβελής, ές, (σύν, βέλος) *hit by several arrows at once*, Polyb. 1, 40, 13; elsewh. καταβελής.

Συμβῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of συμβαίνω.

Συμβιάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, βιάζω) *to extort by force at the same time*, Dem. 100, 3, in pass.

Συμβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, βιβάζω) *to bring together*: metaph., *to reconcile, bring to terms*, Hdt. 1, 74; σ. τινά τινι, *to reconcile* one to another, Thuc. 2, 29; σ. εἰς τὸ μέσον, to mediate, Plat. Prot. 337 E.—Pass., like συμβαίνω III, *to come to terms with* another.—II. like συμβάλλω III, *to put together, to compare*, and so *to examine closely*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 D; so, prob., σ. ὃ ἕκαστον εἴη, Id. Rep. 504 A (though Timaeus here explained it intr., *to agree*, v. Ruhnk.): hence, *to deduce, prove*, συμβ. ὅτι.., Arist. Top. 7, 5, 2, etc.:—but,—III. *to teach, instruct*, τινά and τινά τι, like διδάσκειν, only in LXX. and N. T.; the Attics using only προσβιβάζειν in this signf. Hence

Συμβίβασις, εως, ἡ, *a bringing together, an agreement.*—II. *a comparing, comparison.*—III. *teaching, instruction*: [ῐ] and

Συμβίβασμός, οῦ, ὁ=foreg., Iambl.

Συμβιβαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συμβιβάζω) *a reconciler* or *comparer.* Hence

Συμβιβαστικός, ή, όν, *leading to reconciliation, reconciliatory*, Plut. Alcib. 14.

Σύμβιος, ον, (σύν, βίος) *living with* one, *a companion, partner*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 1; of *a wife*, Anth. P. append. 282.

Συμβιοτεύω, = sq., Anth. P. append. 39.

Συμβιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσομαι, (σύν, βιόω) *to live with*, τινί, Dem. 313, 5; ἡδιστος συμβιῶναι, Isocr. 414 A; σ. κοινῇ, Plat. Symp. 181 D. Hence

Συμβίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a living with, companionship, connexion*, Polyb. 5, 81, 2; μετά τινος, Id. 32, 11, 10: [ῐ] and

Συμβιωτέον, *one must live with*, τινὰ πρός τινα, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 8.

Συμβιωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (συμβιόω) *one who lives with, a companion, partner*, prob. l. Eupol. ap. Poll. 6, 159, Polyb. 8, 12, 3.

Συμβλάπτω, (σύν, βλάπτω) *to hurt together*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 65, pass.

Συμβλαστάνω, (σύν, βλαστάνω) *to sprout together*, M. Anton.

Συμβλαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *sprouting together*, dub.

Συμβλήδην, adv., (συμβάλλω)= συλλήβδην, dub.

Σύμβλημα, ατος, τό, (συμβάλλω) *a joining, joint, seam*, LXX.

Συμβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (συμβάλλω) *thrown together*, Orph. Arg. 684.

Σύμβλησις, εως, ἡ, (συμβάλλω) *union: a joint*, LXX.—II. *comparison: reference to* any thing, Diog. L. 9, 87: —*explanation.*

Συμβλήσομαι, Ep. fut. pass. of συμβάλλω, Il. 20, 335.

Συμβλητέος, α, ον, verb., adj., *comparable.*

Συμβλητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., of συμβάλλω, *comparable*, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 19; πρός τι, Theocr. 5, 92.

Συμβλύζω, and in Nonn. συμβλύω, *to spirt out together.*

Συμβοάω, ῶ, (σύν, βοάω) *to cry aloud* or *shout together, to shout together with*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 26.—II. *to shout at once*, ἀλλήλοις, Ib. 3, 2, 6: but, σ. ἀλλήλους, *to shout to, call on at once*, Id. An. 6, 3, 6.

Συμβοηθεία, ας, ἡ, *joint aid* or *assistance*, Thuc. 2, 82: from

Συμβοηθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, βοηθέω) *to render joint aid, join in giving aid*, Ar. Lys. 247, Thuc. 2, 80, 81, etc.

Συμβοηθός, όν, (σύν, βοηθός) *aiding* or *assisting jointly*, LXX.

†Σύμβολα, ων, τά, *Symbola*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 54, 1.

Συμβολαιογράφος, ον, (γράφω) *writing contracts.* [ᾰ]

Συμβόλαιον, ου, τό, (συμβάλλω): like σύμβολον, *a mark* or *sign from which one concludes* any thing, *a token*, Hdt. 5, 92, 7: *a symptom*, Soph. Phil. 884, Eur. Ion 411.—II. at Athens usu. in plur., συμβόλαια, *a contract, covenant, bond*, usu. in acknowledgement of money lent, Plat., and Oratt.; τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμβ., Plat. Rep. 556 A; τὰ Ἀθήναζε καὶ Ἀθήνηθεν συμβ., *bonds for money lent* on freights to or from Athens, Dem. 882, 6:—this money was recoverable by action, συμβολαίων δίκη, Dem. 882, 6; τὰ τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου συμβ., i. e. common civil suits, Id. 298, 3; συμβολαίου λαχεῖν (sc. δίκην), Lys. 148, 21; ἀντίδικος ἐκ συμβολαίων, the opposite party in such a suit, Isae. 54, 16: συμβόλαια ἀποστερεῖν, to fail in payment *of money lent on such bond*, Isocr. 283 D, Dem. 884, 9; συμβόλαιον ἀπολύναι, to lose it, Id. 1185, 11; πρᾶξις σ., exaction *of such monies*, Andoc. 12, 8:—cf. συγγραφή, συνάλλαγμα, συνθήκη.—2. generally, *intercourse*, ἀνδρὸς πρὸς γυναῖκα, Plut. Alex. 30, cf. Anton. 25.—Strictly neut. from sq.

Συμβόλαιος, α, ον, (σύμβολον) *of, referring to, concerning bargains, contracts*, esp. in trade, δίκαι ξ.,=αἱ ἀπὸ ξυμβόλων δ., Thuc. 1, 77; cf. σύμβολον II.

Συμβολᾰτεύω, in Epich. p. 58, explained by Hesych.=συναλλατεύω, prob. in *trading* signf.

Συμβολεύς (συμβάλλω) σχοινίων, ὁ, *one who twists* cords: also *the forked pole* with which fishermen stretch their nets, Math. Vett.—II. σ. φίλων, *one who sets* friends *at enmity.*

Συμβολεύω,=sq.

Συμβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, like συμβάλλω, *to throw, carry, bring together*, c. acc.—II. like συμβάλλομαι, *to meet* or *fall in with*, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 352: from

Συμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (συμβάλλομαι):—*a coming together, meeting, joining*, τριῶν κελευθων, Aesch. Fr. 160, cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 29.—2. *the part that meets, the joining, end*, Hdt. 4, 10; σ. ὀστέων, of the joints, Lat. *commissura*, Hipp., cf. Plat. Phaed. 98 D, etc.—II. *a meeting*, esp. in hostile sense, *a coming to blows, engaging*, συμβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι, συμβολὴ γίγνεται, Hdt. 1, 74; 6, 100; cf. Aesch. Pers. 350.—III. in plur., συμβολαί were *contributions* made to provide a common meal, Cicero's *collectae*, συμβολὰς πράττεσθαι, to make people pay *their share of the reckoning*, Eubul. Old. 1, 4; δειπνεῖν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν, *to have a picnic, de symbolis esse* in Terent. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. συνάγω IV, σύμβολον I. 3, συμβολικός 2:—also, *the meal* or *entertainment* itself, *a picnic*, Xen. Symp. 1, 16.—In Ar. Ach. 1210, 1211 there is a play on signfs. II, and III.

Συμβόλησις, ἡ, (συμβολέω)=foreg.

Συμβολικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to a* συμβολή or *a* σύμβολον, esp.,—1. *showing, signifying by a sign* or *symbol, symbolical, figurative*, Luc. Salt. 59:—adv. -κῶς, σ. φράζειν, *by signs*, Plut. 2, 511 B.—2. *belonging to a contribution*, esp. for a picnic, πρόποσις, Anth.

Συμβολιμαῖος, α, ον, (σύμβολον) *of* or *concerning bargains* or *contracts.*

Συμβολοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be given to feasting*, LXX.: from

Συμβολοκόπος, ον, (σύμβολον κόπτω) *given to feasting.*

Σύμβολον, ου, τό, (συμβάλλω III): —*a sign by which one knows* or *infers* a thing; usu. in plur., *marks, tokens*, σ. τίθεσθαι, Theogn. 1146; εὑρεῖν, Pind. O. 12, 10; so, σ. ἔχειν τινός, Soph. Phil. 403; and so Eur.; also of omens, Archil. 107, Aesch. Ag. 144, σ. λαμπάδος, *a beacon-fire, signal*, Id. 8; ἐς ξύμβολ' ἐλθεῖν, Eur. Hell. 291: νόμισμα σύμβ. ἀλλαγῆς, Plat. Rep. 371 B:—hence,=ἀρραβών, *an earnest* or *pledge*, χρυσίον φιλίας συμβ., Plut. Pyrrh. 20.—2. σύμβολα were strictly the two pieces of a bone or coin, which two ξένοι, or any two contracting parties, broke between them and preserved, *tallies*, Lat. *tesserae hospitalitatis*, Hdt. 6, 86, 2, Eur. Med. 613: hence, generally, *the half* or *corresponding portion* of a thing cut in two, Plat. Symp. 191 D: cf. λίσπη. —3. at Athens, σύμβολον was *a ticket, cheque*, Lat. *tessera*, such as the dicasts had given them on entering the court, and on presenting which they received their fee, Dem. 298, 6; cf. Ar. Eccl. 297, Böckh P. E. 1, 315: —so, aliens had *a permit* or *license* to reside, σ. ἐπιβάλλειν τινί, to make one take out his *license*, Ar. Av. 1214, ubi v. Schol.:—also, *a ticket* or *cheque* given by each person who joined in a picnic, to be presented for payment at the end, cf. συμβολή IV: these were usu. sealed, or signets were given instead of them, whence σύμβολον and σφραγίς are freq. synon., Ar. Av. ubi supra.—4. like Lat. *tessera, a verbal signal, watchword*, usu.

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σύνθημα: hence in Eccl. esp., *the watchword* or *distinctive mark* of the Christian body, consisting in their *confession of faith, a creed*, Lat. *symbolum*.—5. *a symbol, outward sign of a conception* or *idea*, Arist. Interpr. 2, 2; 14, 14.—II. in legal phrase, τὰ σύμβολα was *a covenant* or *treaty between two states for mutual protection of commerce*; such, that all commercial disputes were settled in the law-courts of the defendant's city, σύμβολα ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς πόλιν, to make *a commercial treaty* with a state, Dem. 79, 17; τὰ σ. συγχέειν, to violate *such treaty*, Id. 570, 18:—this relation (which superseded the more ancient process of *reprisals*, συλαί, ῥύσια) was called ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνεῖν (Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 4); or, δίκας λαμβάνειν καὶ διδόναι, (cf. λαμβάνω fin.): the lawsuits were αἱ ἀπὸ συμβόλων δίκαι, or συμβόλαιαι δίκαι (Thuc. 1, 77); and to bring such action, ἀπὸ συμβόλων δικάζεσθαι (Antipho 138, 31);—*at Athens*, however, these phrases were often applied to the arrangement by which that state compelled all her subject-states to bring their causes for trial to her courts, Xen. Ath. 1, 16.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 141, Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

Σύμβολος, ον, (συμβάλλω):—*coming together, meeting: chance, occasional*: hence, ὁ σύμβολος (sc. οἰωνός), *an augury, omen*, Aesch. Pr. 487, Xen. Apol. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 161.

†Συμβόλων λιμήν, ὁ, a harbour of the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 308.

Συμβόσκω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, βόσκω) *to pasture sheep* or *cattle together* or *on common land*:—pass., *to feed* or *live together*, LXX.

Συμβότης, ου, ὁ, *one who tends cattle on a common pasture*.

Σύμβοτος, ον, *pastured together* or *in common*: ἀγρὸς σ., *common* pasture-land.

Συμβούλευμα, ατος, τό, (συμβουλεύω) *advice given*, Xen. Apol. 13, Eq. 9, 12.

Συμβούλευσις, εως, ἡ, (συμβουλεύω) *advice*, Def. Plat. 413 C.

Συμβουλευτέος, α, ον, (συμβουλεύω) *to be deliberated upon; to be advised*, Thuc. 1, 140.—II. συμβουλευτέον, *one must advise*, τινί, Isocr. Antid. § 187.

Συμβουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (συμβουλεύω) *an adviser, counsellor*, Lat. *auctor*, Plat. Legg. 921 A.—II. (βουλευτής) *a fellow-senator*. Hence

Συμβουλευτικός, ή, όν, *fit* or *disposed for advising; persuasive*, opp. to βιαστικός, Plat. Legg. 921 E, Arist. Rhet., etc.

Συμβουλεύω, (σύν, βουλεύω) *to advise, counsel*, τινί, like Lat. *consulere alicui*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.; τινὶ περί τινος, Plat. Prot. 319 D; σ. τινί, c. inf., *to advise* one to do a thing, Hdt. 1, 53; 2, 107, etc.; and without the inf., σ. τινί τι, Theogn. 38, Hdt. 1, 71; 7, 237: οὐ σ., *to advise* one not.., Hdt. 7, 46:—absol., *to advise, give advice*, Soph. O. T. 1370, etc.; ὁ συμβουλεύων, *an adviser*, Lat. *auctor, suasor sententiae*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10; τὰ συμβουλεύοντα τῶν ποιημάτων, Isocr. 23 B: τὰ συμβουλευθέντα, *the advice*, Id. 29 C.—II. mid., *to take advice* or *counsel*: hence, also *to consult with* a person, i. e. ask his advice, τινί, Lat. *consulere aliquem*, Hdt. 2, 107; τι, in a matter, Thuc. 8, 68;—σ. τι μετά τινος, *to consider, debate* a matter with another, Ar. Nub. 475:—absol., *to consult together, deliberate*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 7, etc.: we have the act. and mid. opposed, συμβουλευομένου ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὰ ἄριστα, *if one asked his advice* he *would give* him the best, Hdt. 7, 237.

Συμβουλή, ῆς, ἡ, =sq., Hdt. 1, 157, Xen. An. 5, 6, 4, Plat., etc.; σ. περί τινος, Plat. Gorg. 455 E: εἰς σ. παρακαλεῖν τινα, Id. Prot. 313 A, etc.

Συμβουλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (σύν, βουλή) *advice* or *counsel given*, freq. in Hdt., as 3, 125; 4, 97; also Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 4, etc.

Συμβούλιον, ου, τό, (σύν, βουλή) *advice, counsel*.—II. *a council*, N. T.

Συμβούλομαι, (σύν, βούλομαι) dep. pass., c. fut. mid.:—*to will, to wish together with*, συμβούλου μοι θανεῖν, Eur. Hec. 373: *to agree with*, τινί, Plat. Lach. 189 A, etc.: absol., *to consent*, Id. Legg. 718 B.

Σύμβουλος, ου, ὁ, (σύν, βουλή):—*an adviser, counseller*, Soph. Phil. 1321, Thuc. 3, 42, etc.; τινός or περί τινος, about a thing, Aesch. Pers. 170, Cho. 86, Plat. Prot. 319 B, etc.; ξύμβουλός εἰμι, c. inf., Aesch. Eum. 712:—at Athens, the council of the Θεσμοθέται were called their σύμβουλοι, Dem. 1320, 15, cf. Dict. Antiqq. v. πρόεδροι.

Συμβρῠάζω, (σύν, βράζω) *to boil up together*:—pass., *to be thrown out as in boiling*, LXX.

Συμβρύαζω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, βράσσω) *to shake violently together* or *along with* others:—pass., καχασμῷ συμβρύττεσθαι, *to be convulsed* with laughter, Nicet.

Συμβρέμω, (σύν, βρέμω) *to roar along with* or *together*, Dio C.

†Σύμβροι, ων, οἱ, *the Insubres*, Strab. p. 218; v. Ἰνσούβροι.

Συμβρύκω, (σύν, βρύκω) τοὺς ὀδόντας σ., *to gnash* the teeth, Iambl. [ῡ]

Συμβύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, βύω) *to cram, huddle together*, Ar. Vesp. 1110. [ῠ]

Σύμβωμος, ον, (σύν, βωμός) *sharing* (i. e. *worshipped at*) *one altar*, Strab.

†Σύμη, ης, ἡ, Syme, a small island on the coast of Caria, Il. 2, 671; Hdt. 1, 174.

Συμμάθητής, οῦ, ὁ, (συμμανθάνω) *a fellow-disciple, a school-fellow*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C. Hence

Συμμαθητιάω, desiderat. of συμμανθάνω, *to wish to be a fellow-disciple*.

Συμμαίνομαι, (σύν, μαίνομαι) pass. c. pf. 2 συμμέμηνα, *to rave* or *be mad along with* or *together*, Luc.

Συμμάλάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to soften with* or *together*.

Συμμανθάνω, f. -μαθήσομαι, (σύν, μανθάνω) *to learn along with* one, τινί, Xen. Symp. 2, 21: κοινδεὶς ἐπίσταταί με συμμαθεῖν τόπος, prob. is, and no place knows it *so that I may learn*, Soph. Aj. 869, v. Elmsl. (ap. Dind.) ad l.:—ὁ συμμαθών, *one that is accustomed to* a thing, Xen. An. 4, 5, 27.

Συμμάρπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, μάρπτω) *to seize together*, Il. 10, 467, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3; σὺν δὲ δύω μάρψας, Od. 9, 289, cf. Eur. Cycl. 397.

Συμμάρτῡρ, ῠρος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, μάρτυρ) *a fellow-witness, joint witness*, Soph. Ant. 846, Plat. Phil. 12 B.

Συμμαρτῡρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μαρτυρέω) *to bear witness with* or *in accordance with* another, τινί, Soph. Phil. 438, Eur. Hipp. 286; τι, to a fact, Solon 28: συμμ. τὰ ῥηθέντα τοῖς ἔργοις, Isocr. 47 A; σ. τινι ὅτι πάντα ἀληθῆ λέγει, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 35.

Συμμάρτῡρος, ον, = συμμάρτυρ.

Συμμαστίγω, ῶ, (σύν, μαστίγω) *to whip* or *lash along with* or *together*, Luc.

Συμμαχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ion. for συμμαχομαι, τινί, Hdt. 7, 239.

Συμμαχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a σύμμαχος* or *ally*, Aesch. Pers. 793: *to be in alliance*, Thuc. 1, 35; 7, 50:—generally, *to help, aid, succour*, σ. τινί, Soph. Ant. 740, Phil. 1286, Plat., etc.: τοῖσιν εὐ φρονοῦσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη, Critias 13; σ. ὥστε εἶναι, *to assist* towards.., Hdt. 1, 96.

Συμμαχία, ας, Ion. συμμαχίη, ἡ, (σύμμαχος) *help, succour*, Lat. *auxilium*, *alliance offensive and defensive* (opp. to an ἐπιμαχία or *defensive* one, Thuc. 1, 44), Hdt., etc.; σ. ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα, Hdt. 5, 62, 73: generally, *the duty or office of a σύμμαχος*, ξυμμαχίας ἁμαρτών, Aesch. Ag. 214.—II. = τὸ συμμαχικόν, *the body of allies*, Hdt. 1, 77, 82, Thuc. 2, 9; cf. ἐπικουρία II:—also, *an allied* or *auxiliary force*, Thuc. 6, 73: generally, *a body of friends*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 88; cf. Schol. Apper. Dem. 1, p. 851. Hence

Συμμαχικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for alliance, allied*; θεοὶ ξ., the gods *invoked at the making of an alliance*, Thuc. 3, 58.—II. τὸ συμμαχικόν, *the auxiliaries, allied forces*, Hdt. 6, 9, Thuc. 4, 77.—2. also, *a treaty of alliance*, Ar. Eccl. 193, Thuc. 5, 6.—III. adv. -κῶς, *like an ally*, Isocr. 62 C, 186 A.

Συμμάχις, ίδος, pecul. fem. of σύμμαχος, *allied*, νῆες, etc., Thuc.: ἡ ξ. (sc. πόλις), *an allied state*, Id. 1, 99; 2, 2; also = τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, Id. 5, 34, 110.

Συμμάχομαι, f. -έσομαι, (σύν, μάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight along with, to be an ally, auxiliary*, Plat. Legg. 699 A, and Xen.: generally, *to help, succour*, τινί, Xen. An. 5, 4, 10:—so συμμαχέομαι, q. v. [ᾰ]

Σύμμαχος, ον, (σύν, μάχη):—*fighting along with, leagued* or *allied with*, τινί, freq. from Hdt. downwds.: τοῦ χωρίου τὸ δυσείβατον ξύμμαχον γέγονται, Thuc. 4, 10; πολλὰ ἐστι τὰ ξύμμαχα, Xen. An. 2, 4, 7:—hence, ὁ σ., as subst., *an ally, auxiliary*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 39, Hdt. 1, 22, 152, etc.; generally, *an assistant, helper*, Hdt. 5, 65, cf. 3, 31; 4, 129, Trag., etc.

†Σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, Symmachus, masc. pr. n., Paus.; etc.

Συμμεθαρμόζω, (σύν, μεθαρμόζω) *to alter along with* or *together*, Dem. H.

Συμμεθελκύω, and -έλκω, *to draw away together*.

Συμμέθεξις, εως, ἡ, (συμμετέχω) *participation in*, τινός, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 20.

Συμμεθέπω, (σύν, μεθέπω) *to stay jointly with*, σκήπτρα, Anth.

Συμμεθίστημι, (σύν, μεθίστημι) *to help in changing*, Arist. Probl. 28, 2, 2.—II. pass. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to change places along with* another, Plut. Pyrrh. 16, Id. 2, 53 B, etc.

Συμμεθύσκομαι, as pass. = sq. Plut. 2, 97 A, 124 C.

Συμμεθύω, (σύν, μεθύω) *to get drunk along with* or *together*, Ath.

Συμμείδω, ῶ, *to dissemble, hum along with* or *together*.

Συμμειρακιώδης, ες, (σύν, μειρακιώδης) *altogether childish*, Lacri. ap. Gell. 18, 8.

Συμμελαίνω, *to make black with*:—*to make quite black*.

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Συμμελάνειμονέω, ῶ, *to wear mourning along with* others.

Συμμελετάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μελετάω) *to exercise* or *practise with* or *together*, Antipho 124, 26, Anth. P. 12, 206.

Συμμελής, ές, (σύν, μέλος) *in unison with*, Aeh. N. A. 9, 29.

Συμμεμετρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συμμετρέω, in proportion* or *relation, symmetrically, proportionately*, Hipp.

Συμμένω, f. -μενῶ, (σύν, μένω) *to hold together, keep together*, of an army, Dem. 101, 7: of treaties, etc., *to hold*, συμβάσεις ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν, Hdt. 1, 74; ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαιχμία, Thuc. 1, 18; χαλεπὸν φιλίαν συμμένειν, Plat. Phaedr. 232 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 2.

Συμμερίζω, (σύν, μερίζω) *to give a share of* a thing *with* others:—mid., *to partake of* a thing *jointly with* others, c. dat. pers., N. T.

Συμμεριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and -τής, οῦ, ὁ, *a partaker*.

Συμμερίστρια, fem. of foreg.

Συμμεσουράνέω, ῶ, *to be in the same meridian*. Hence

Συμμεσουράνησις, ἡ, *a being in the same meridian*, Strab.

Συμμεσουράνιος, α, ον, *in the same meridian*, Ptolem. [ᾰ]

Συμμεταβαίνω, (σύν, μεταβαίνω) *to pass over, be transferred at the same time*, Luc. Nigr. 38.

Συμμεταβάλλω, f. -βᾰλῶ, (σύν, μεταβάλλω) *to change along with* another thing (intr.), Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 8, Mot. An. 9, 3:—pass., *to change sides and take part with*, τινί, Aeschin. 77, 18.

Συμμεταδίδωμι, (σύν, μεταδίδωμι) *to impart information about* a matter, σ. τινί τινος or περί τινος, Polyb. 5, 36, 2; 23, 14, 7.

Συμμεταίτιος, ον, like μεταίτιος, σ. πρός τι, *contributing to cause* a thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E.

Συμμετακινέω, ῶ, *to alter along with* or *together*.

Συμμετακλίνομαι, (σύν, μετά, κλίνω) pass., *to recline at meals together*, Clem. Al.

Συμμετακοσμέομαι, (σύν, μετακοσμέω) as pass., *to change one's habits with* another, Plut. Alex. 47.

Συμμεταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, *to partake in with* others.

Συμμεταπίπτω, (σύν, μεταπίπτω) *to change sides along with* others, τινί, prob. l. Polyb. 9, 23, 8.

Συμμεταποιέω, ῶ, *to alter along with* or *together*.

Συμμετασχηματίζω, (σύν, μετασχηματίζω) *to change the shape of* a thing *with* or *together*:—pass., *to assume a different shape together*.

Συμμετατίθημι, (σύν, μετατίθημι) *to place differently together*:—mid., τὸν θωρηὸν συμμετατίθεσθαι πρός τι, *to shift one's* shield according to the blows, Polyb. 18, 13, 7:—pass., *to change along with*, ταῖς πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς, Id. 9, 23, 4.

Συμμεταφέρω, f. -μετοίσω, (σύν, μεταφέρω) *to transpose, shift with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 901 C, 1071 B.

Συμμεταχειρίζομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν, μεταχειρίζω) dep. mid., *to take charge of along with*, σ. μεθ' ὑμῶν τὸ σῶμα, Isae. 71, 17.

Συμμετέρχομαι, f. -μετελεύσομαι, (σύν, μετέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act., *to go after, to pursue together*, τι.

Συμμετέχω, f. -θέξω, (σύν, μετέχω) *to take part in* or *partake of* a thing *with* a person, Βάκχαις συμμετασχήσω χορόν, Eur. Bacch. 63, cf. Supp. 648; c. gen., ἔργου, Xen. An. 7, 8, 17; etc.

Συμμετεωρίζω, (σύν, μετεωρίζω) *to raise along with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συμμετεωροπολέω, ῶ, *to join in transcendental speculations*, Philostr.

Συμμετίσχω, = συμμετέχω, Soph. Ant. 537.

Συμμετοικέω, ῶ, (σύν, μετοικέω) *to emigrate along with*, τινι εἰς τόπον, Plut. Num. 21.

Συμμετοικίζω, *to transplant together* to another place.

Συμμέτοχος, ον, (συμμετέχω) *partaking in*, τινός, N. T.

Συμμετρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μετρέω) *to make* one thing *commensurate with* another or *proportionate to* it, *to adapt*, τι πρός τι, Theophr.: τι εἰς τι, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 379:—in mid., ὥραν συμμετρήσασθαι, *to compute, ascertain* the time of day, Hdt. 4, 158; ξυνεμετρήσαντο [τὸ τεῖχος] ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τῶν πλίνθων, Thuc. 3, 20:—pass., *to be commensurate*, πρός τι, Plat. Tim. 19 C; ἡμαρ συμμετρούμενον χρόνῳ, this day *brought into reckoning with* the time of his absence, Soph. O. T. 73; ἔφθιτο μακρῷ συμμετρούμενος χρόνῳ, he died *measured out by* (i. e. *having reached to*) length of days, Id. 963; οἷς ἐνευδαιμονῆσαί τε ὁ βίος καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι ξυνεμετρήθη, Thuc. 2, 44. Hence

Συμμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *a measuring by a standard, admeasurement*, Thuc. 2, 29: and

Συμμετρητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a measurer, calculator*.

Συμμετρία, ας, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) *symmetry, due proportion*, freq. in Plat.; opp. to ἀμετρία, Id. Legg. 925 A; σ. τινὸς πρός τι, Id. Rep. 530 A; ἡ πρὸς ἄλληλα σ., Id. Soph. 228 C.

Συμμετριάζω, *to keep measure*, Dion. H. de Comp. 11.

Σύμμετρος, ον, (σύν, μέτρον):—*commensurate with*, ἀρβύλη ποδὶ ξ., Eur. El. 533; λόγοι ἀνδρὶ σύμμετροι, Isocr. 57 C: also c. gen., *of like measure* or *size with*, Eur. Scir. 1:—of Time, *commensurate with, keeping even with* one, δαλὸν ἥλικα σύμμετρόν τε διαὶ βίου, Aesch. Cho. 612; *of like age with*, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1113: ποία σύμμετρος προύβη τύχη; *coincident with* (i. e. *in consequence of*) what chance has he come? Id. Ant. 387.—2. *like, resembling*, τροχὸς ξυμμέτρου τῷ σῷ κάρᾳ, Aesch. Cho. 227.—3. in mathematics, *having a common measure*, opp. to ἀσύμμετρος, Arist. Rhet. 2, 19, 5, etc.—II. *symmetrical, in due proportion*, freq. in Plat.:—generally, *fitting, meet, due*, Aesch. Eum. 531; δένδρον πολυκαρπότερον τοῦ συμμέτρου, Plat. Tim. 86 C:—σύμμετρος ὡς κλύειν, *within fit distance* for hearing, Soph. O. T. 84:—*moderate*, πόνοι, Isocr. 4 C; *moderate in size*, στέγη, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.—III. adv. -τρως, Eur. Alc. 26; σ. ἔχειν, to be *in proportion*, Xen. Eq. 1, 15; σ. ἔχειν πάχους, Plat. Tim. 85 C.—Compar. -ότερον, *better fitted*, τινί, Dem. 1409, 22. Hence

Συμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, = συμμετρία.

Συμμηκίζω, (σύν, μῆκος) *to lengthen with* or *after* any thing, Nicet.

Συμμηνία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, μήνη) *the period when the moon does not shine*, Lat. *interlunium*, Arr. Peripl.

Σύμμηρος, ον, (σύν, μηρός) *with the thighs close together*, Hipp.

Συμμηρύομαι, (σύν, μηρύω) dep., *to wind together*, M. Anton. [ῡ] Hence

Συμμήρυσις, εως, ἡ, *a winding together, connexion*, M. Anton. 4, 40.

Συμμήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (σύν, μήστωρ) *a fellow-counsellor*, Ap. Rh. 1, 228.

Συμμητιάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, μητιάομαι) dep. mid., *to take counsel with* or *together*, Il. 10, 197.

Συμμηχᾰνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, μηχανάομαι) dep. mid., *to bring about together, to help to bring about* or *procure*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11: *to form plans with*, τινί, Plut. Alex. 72.

Συμμιαίνω, (σύν, μιαίνω) *to defile with* or *together*, LXX.

Σύμμῐγα, (συμμίγνυμι) adv., *mixedly, all together with*, c. dat., Hdt. 6 56.

Συμμίγην, adv., = foreg., Nic. Th. 677.

Συμμῐγής, ές, (συμμίγνυμι) *mixed up with*, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 741: *mingled, promiscuous*, Soph. Tr. 762; ἐν συμμιγεῖ σκιᾷ, in *a mingling* shade; i. e. of various trees, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 239 C:—ἀνδρὶ καὶ γυναικὶ σ. κακά, *common* to both, Soph. O. T. 1281. Hence

Συμμῐγία, ας, ἡ, = σύμμιξις, dub.

Σύμμῐγμα, ατος, τό, *a mixture, compound, medley*: from

Συμμίγνῡμι, more rarely -νύω, Xen. An. 4, 6, 24, etc.: fut. συμμίξω, (σύν, μίγνυμι) Ep., and Ion., pres. συμμίσγω, as always in Hom., Theogn., and Hdt. *To mix, mingle* one thing *with* another, τινί τι, first in H. Hom. Merc. 81; then in Pind., etc., in various relations, βοὰν αὐλῶν ἐπέων τε θέσιν ξυμῐῖξαι, Pind. O. 3, 12; σ. τινὰ εὐθαλεῖ τύχᾳ, *to introduce to, make acquainted with*, high fortune, Id. P. 9, 128; esp., *to unite in sexual intercourse*, θεοὺς γυναιξί, θεὰς ἀνθρώποις, H. Hom. Ven. 50, 52, 251; so, λέχος τινὶ συμμ., Ar. Thesm. 891:—but, κοινόν τι πρῆγμα συμμῐξαί τινι, *to communicate* to one a subject of common interest, Hdt. 8, 58; σ. συμβόλαια, *to form mutual* contracts, Plat. Legg. 958 C.—II. pass., with fut. mid. (Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 77), *to be mingled*, θαλίαισι σ. νέκταρ, Sappho 5; τινί or πρός τι, Plat. Tim. 83 C, 57 D; ἀνοσίοισι συμμιγείς, *mixed up with* ungodly men, Aesch. Theb. 611:—*to be formed by combination*, opp. to διακρίνομαι, freq. in Anaxag.:—of rivers, *to join, unite*, ὅγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται, Il. 2, 753, cf. Hdt. 4, 49: esp. of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναικί, Hdt. 4, 114, Plat., etc.:—metaph., οὐδείς (ἐστι) τῷ κακὸν οὐ συνεμίχθη, there is none who *has not* misery *as an ingredient in his nature*, Hdt. 7, 203; cf. συγκεράννυμι.—III. intrans. in act., *to have dealings* or *intercourse with*, τινί, Theogn. 1167, Hdt. 1, 123; esp. *to meet* one *for conversation* or *traffic*, Hdt. 4, 151; 6, 23, etc.: hence, *to talk* or *converse with*, τινί, Eur. Hel. 324, and Xen.; διὰ λόγων σ. τινί, Plat. Polit. 258 A; πρός τινα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 11: but also,—2. freq. in hostile signf., *to meet in close fight, come to blows*, τινί, with one, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 127; 6, 14, cf. Thuc. 1, 49, Xen., etc.; also, συμμ. τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, Hdt. 1, 166; συμμ. τινὶ εἰς μάχην, Hdt. 4, 127, etc.; σ. ὁμόσε τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26; (in full, σ. χεῖρας τινι, Ib. 2, 1, 11):—generally, *to meet*, just like the pass., εἰς τόπον, Xen. An. 6, 3, 24. Hence

Συμμικτέον, verb. adj., *one must commingle*, Plat. Phil. 62 E.

Συμμικτός, ὁν, (συμμίγνυμι) *commingled, promiscuous*, Hes. Op. 561; σ. στρατός, Hdt. 7, 55; ἄνθρωποι,

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ὄχλος, Thuc. 6, 4, 17 :—σ. εἶδος, of a centaur, Eur. Thes. 6.—II. *mingled, confounded*, Id. Ino 13, 3. Adv. -τῶς, Strab.

Συμμῑμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, μῑμέομαι) dep. mid., *to join in imitating* or *copying*, τινί, Plat. Polit. 274 D. Hence

Συμμῑμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a joint-imitator*, N. T.

Συμμῑμνήσκομαι, pf. -μέμνημαι, as pass., (σύν, μιμνήσκω) *to remember, bear in mind along with*, τι, Dem. 1129, 15.

Συμμῑνύθω, (σύν, μινύθω) *to decrease with* or *together*, Philostr. [ῡ]

Σύμμῑξις, εως, ἡ, (συμμίγνυμι) *a mixing, mixture*, τινὸς πρός τι, Plat. Phil. 23 D, cf. Polit. 309 B; also, τινὸς καί τινος, Id. Soph. 264 B :—*promiscuousness*, γάμων, Id. Legg. 721 A.—II. *intercourse*, esp. *sexual intercourse*, Id. Legg. 839 A.

Συμμίσγω, Ep. and Ion. for συμμίγνυμι, q. v.

Συμμῑσέω, ῶ, (σύν, μισέω) *to join with in hating*, τινί τινα, Polyb. 1, 14, 4.

Συμμῑσοπονηρέω, ῶ, *to feel a common hatred to what is bad*, LXX.

Συμμνάομαι, -μνῶμαι, Ion. for συμμιμνήσκομαι.

Συμμνημόνευσις, εως, ἡ, *recollection together*, Sext. Emp. p. 618 : from

Συμμνημονεύω, like συμμιμνήσκομαι, *to remember along with* or *together*.—II. *to mention at the same time*, Plut.

Συμμογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μογέω) *to toil* or *weary one's self with* others, Opp.

Συμμοιράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (σύν, μοιράω) *to impart at the same time* :—Mid., *to partake in with*, M. Anton.

Σύμμολπος, ον, = συνῳδός, Eur. Ion 165.

Συμμολύνω, *to defile, pollute with* or *together*.

Συμμοναρχέω, ῶ, (σύν, μοναρχέω) *to be monarch with* or *together*, App.

Συμμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (συμμένω) *a remaining together*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1054 F.

Συμμονόομαι, (σύν, μονόω) as pass., *to be alone with* one, τινί Joseph.

Συμμορία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, μέρος) :—strictly, *a joint division* :—a word used at Athens after the census of 377 B. C., when the 1200 wealthiest citizens were divided into 20 συμμορίαι or *companies*, 2 in each tribe (φυλή), and each containing 60 members : each συμμ. was called on in its turn to discharge extraordinary expenses of war by payment of the property-tax (εἰσφορά) :—first in Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 32 ; but the chief ancient authority is the speech of Dem. περὶ τῶν Συμμοριῶν ; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 285, sqq., Dict. Antiqq. s. v. εἰσφορά.—2. generally, *partnership with, concern in*, τινός, Aristid. 2, p. 20.—II. the word is used by Dion. H. 4, 18, of the *Classes* of Servius.

Συμμοριάρχης, ου, ὁ, and -αρχος, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *the first man*, or *president of a συμμορία*, also ἡγεμὼν συμμορίας.

Συμμορίτης, ου, ὁ, *a member of a συμμορία*.

Σύμμορος, ον, (σύν, μόρος) like συντελής, *united for the purposes of taxation*, etc. ; οἱ ξύμμοροι, of the minor states of Boeotia, Thuc. 4, 93 ; cf. Arnold ib. 76.

Συμμορφίζω, = συμμορφόω.

Σύμμορφος, ον, (σύν, μορφή) *conformed to*, τινί and τινός, N. T. Hence

Συμμορφόομαι, as pass., *to be conformed to*, τινί, N. T.

Συμμοχθέω, ῶ, (σύν, μοχθέω) *to share in toil with*, τινί, Eur. I. T. 690.

Συμμῡέω, ῶ, (σύν, μυέω) *to initiate with* or *together*, Plut. Alex. 2.

Συμμῡολόγος, ον, (συμμύω, λόγος) *one that shuts up his words*.

Σύμμῡσις, ἡ, (συμμύω) *a closing up of the womb*, Hipp.

Συμμύστης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, μύστης) *one who is consecrated with* others.

Συμμύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, μύω) *to be shut up, close, be closed*, of wounds, σὺν δ' ἕλκεα πάντα μέμυκε, Il. 24, 420 : later usu. of the eyelids and lips, Plat. Rep. 529 B, Tim. 45 E (hence, *to be silent*, Polyb. 31, 8, 8) : also, of the mouth of the uterus in pregnant women, Hipp. ; generally, of pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.

Συμπᾰγής, ές, (συμπήγνυμι) *joined* or *put together*, Plat. Tim. 45 C, etc.

Συμπᾰγία, ας, ἡ, = σύμπηξις, Stob. Ecl. 1, 1100.

Συμπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *like-feeling, fellow-feeling, community of feeling* or *disposition*, Polyb. 22, 11, 12, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2, 906 E : *sympathy*, Ib. 119 C, etc. : and

Συμπᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to feel with* or *together, to sympathise with*, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 1, Plut., etc. :—also c. dat rei, *to sympathise in, feel for*, ἀτυχίαις, Isocr. 64 B ; cf. συμπάσχω : from

Συμπᾰθής, ές, (σύν, πάθος, πάσχω) *of like feelings* or *constitution : endued with fellow-feeling, sympathising with*, τινί, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 2, Polyb. 2, 56, 7, etc. : *sympathetic, compassionate*, Plut. 2, 536 A, etc. Comp. -θέστερος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 19.

Συμπάθησις, ἡ, = συμπάθεια, Hipp. [ᾰ]

Συμπᾰθητιάω, ῶ, *to feel disposed to sympathise with*, τινί.

Συμπᾰθία, ας, ἡ, poet. for συμπάθεια, Anth. Plan. 143.

Συμπαιᾰνίζω, (σύν, παιανίζω) *to sing the paean with* another, τινί, Dem. 380. 27 : generally, *to shout out together*, Polyb. 2, 29, 6.

Συμπαίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, *playing with* : ὁ, ἡ σ., *a playfellow*.

Συμπαιδᾰγωγέω, ῶ, (σύν, παιδαγωγέω) *to bring up along with*, Themist.

Συμπαιδεύω, (σύν, παιδεύω) *to teach together*, Xen. Oec. 5, 14 :—pass., *to be educated with* others, Isocr. 193 B ; μετά τινος, Isae. 77, 32.

Συμπαίζω, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, παίζω) *to play* or *sport with*, τινί, Anacr. 2, 4 ; 15, 4, Soph. O. T. 1109 ; absol., *to play together*, Hdt. 1, 114 : c. acc. cognato, σ. ἑορτὴν μετά τινος, *to keep* holiday or festival *with*, Ar. Pac. 817. Hence

Συμπαικτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and -κτης, ου, ὁ, in Mel. 97, = συμπαιστής : fem. συμπαίκτρια.

Συμπαίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = συμπαιστής, Mel. 114, Leon. Tar. 30.

Συμπαίσδειν, Dor. for συμπαίζειν, Theocr. 11, 77.

Συμπαιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συμπαίζω) *a playmate, playfellow*, Plat. Minos 319 E : fem. συμπαίστρια, ἡ, Ar. Ran. 411.

Συμπαίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14.

Συμπαίω, f. -ήσω, Ion. -έπαισα, (συν, παίω q. v.) †, *to dash together* or *against, πῶλοι μέτωπα συμπαίουσι... ὄχοις*, Soph. El. 727.—II. intrans., ἐριδος ξυνέπαισε κλύδων, in Eur. Hec. 118, ubi v. Pors.

Συμπαιωνίζω, = συμπαιᾰνίζω.

Συμπᾰλαίω, (σύν, παλαιω) *to wrestle with*, Plut. Alcib. 4, etc.

Συμπᾰλᾰμάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, παλαμάομαι) dep. mid., *to take in hand along with, to help* or *assist in* a thing, Synes.

Σύμπᾶν, τό, *the whole collectively*, neut. of σύμπας, q. v.

Συμπανηγῡρίζω, (σύν, πανηγῡρίζω) *to keep high festival, attend a solemn assembly along with* others, Plut. Demetr. 25, Dio 17. Hence

Συμπανηγῡρισταί, οἱ, *persons who join in keeping festival*.

Συμπανουργέω, ῶ, (σύν, πανουργέω) *to play the knave along with*, Plut. 2, 64 C.

Συμπαραβᾰδίζω, *to go along together*.

Συμπαραβάλλω, *to compare with* or *together*.

Συμπαραβύω, (σύν, παραβύω) *to cram in along with*, τινί, Luc. [ῠ]

Συμπαραγγέλλω, τινί, *to help one in canvassing for* an office (v. παραγγέλλω 3), Plut. Crass. 7.

Συμπαραγίγνομαι, (σύν, παραγίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to come to at the same time*, of fruit ripening, Hdt. 4, 199 : *to stand by* another, τινί, Dem. 1369, 17 ; *to come in to assist*, Thuc. 2, 82 ; 6, 92.

Συμπαράγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, παράγω) *to lead by along with* or *together*, Diod. : —mid., *to arrive* or *advance along with* or *together*.

Συμπαραδηλόω, ῶ, (σύν, παραδηλόω) *to signify at the same time*, Strab.

Συμπαραδίδωμι, (σύν, παραδίδωμι) *to give up along with*, Procl.

Συμπαραδύομαι, as pass., *to go into along with* another.

Συμπαραθέω, (σύν, παραθέω) *to run along with*, Dem. 52, 2, Plut. Them. 10, etc.

Συμπαραινέω, ῶ, f. -έσω (σύν, παραινέω) : *to join in recommending*, χρηστὰ τῇ πόλει, Ar. Ran. 687 ; καλῶς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσαι, Soph. Fr. 14.—2. *to join in approving*, Ib. 435, Ar. Av. 852.

Συμπαρακαθέζομαι, (σύν, παρά, καθέζομαι) dep. pass., *to sit beside with* another, μετά τινος, Plat. Lys. 207 B.

Συμπαρακαθίζω, (σύν, παρά, καθίζω) *to set beside with* another : in mid. or pass., = foreg., Dem. 840, 9.

Συμπαρακᾰλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, παρακαλέω) *to call upon* or *exhort together, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν*, Plat. Rep. 553 A : *to invite at the same time*, τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 38.—II. *to invoke together*, Ib. 3, 3, 21.—III. *to ask for at the same time*, τι ἀπό τινος, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 13.

Συμπαρακατακλίνω, (σύν, παρά, κατακλίνω) *to make to lie beside*, Dio C. [ῐ]

Συμπαράκειμαι, (σύν, παράκειμαι) as pass., *to lie along with* or *by the side of* any one, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 107.

Συμπαρακελεύω, f. -σω, (σύν, παρακελεύω) *to join in exciting* : so, συμπαρακελεύομαι, as dep. mid., Isocr. 295 D.

Συμπαρακμάζω, (σύν, παρακμάζω) *to be past one's prime along with*, τινι, Diosc.

Συμπαρᾰκολουθέω, ῶ, (σύν, παρακολουθέω) *to follow along with, accompany*, Plat. Polit. 308 D : *to follow in mind*, τῷ λόγῳ, Ib. 271 C : esp. *to follow close, stick to*, Aeschin. 87, 12, συμπ. φόβος, Xen. Hier. 6, 6.

Συμπαρακομίζω, (σύν, παρακομίζω) *to carry* or *lead together* to a place,

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of ships, *to convoy*, Thuc. 8, 41; and in pass., Ib. 39.

Συμπαρακύπτω, (σύν, παρακύπτω) *to bend one's self along with*, Luc. Icarom. 25.

Συμπαραλαμβάνω, (σύν, παραλαμβάνω) *to take along with*, κοινωνόν τινα σ., Plat. Phaed. 65 A, cf. 84 D, Lach. 179 E. Hence

Συμπαραληπτέον, verb. adj., *one must take along with* a thing, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 4.

Συμπαραμένω, (σύν, παραμένω) *to stay along with* or *among*, c. dat., Hipp., and Thuc. 6, 89.

Συμπαραμίγνυμι (σύν, παραμίγνυμι); more rarely -νύω, Ar. Plut. 719; and -μίσγω, Hipp.; *to mix* or *mingle with*.

Συμπαρᾰνᾰλίσκω, (σύν, παρά, ἀναλίσκω) *to waste* or *destroy together*, Dio C.

Συμπαρανεύω, (σύν, παρανεύω) *to nod assent* or *agree in both ways*, of ambiguous oracles, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 4.

Συμπαρανήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, παρανήχομαι) dep., *to float along with*, Luc.

Συμπαρανομέω, ῶ, (σύν, παρανομέω) *to transgress the laws along with*, Joseph.

Συμπαραπέμπω, (σύν.παραπέμπω) *to escort along with* others, Aeschin. 50, 34.

Συμπαραπλέκω, f. -ξω, *to entwine with*, f. l. Plut. Crass. 25.

Συμπαραπλέω, (σύν, παραπλέω) *to sail along with*, Polyb. 5, 68, 9.

Συμπαραπληρωματικός, ή, όν, = παραπληρωματικός.

Συμπαραπόλλυμι, (σύν, παραπόλλυμι) *to destroy along with*:—pass. and mid., *to perish along with* or *besides*, Dem. 396, 7.

Συμπαρασκευάζω, (σύν, παρασκευάζω) *to get ready, bring about along with* others, τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 81: *to help* or *join in preparing*, Ib. 5, 3, 14, and Dem.; σ. τὸν ἀγῶνα, *to help in providing for it*, Andoc. 17, 16; συμπ. ὅπως, *una efficere ut...*, Dein. 413, 5.

Συμπαρασπονδέω, ῶ, *to join in breaking a truce* or *league*.

Συμπαραστᾰτέω, ῶ, *to be a* συμπαραστάτης, *to stand by, help*, τινί, Aesch. Pr. 218, Ar. Ran. 385, Eccl. 15.

Συμπαραστάτης, ου, ὁ, (συμπαρίστημι) *one who stands by to aid, a joint helper* or *assistant*, Soph. Phil. 675. [στᾰ]

Συμπαράταξις, ή, *a meeting in battle array*: generally, *a desperate struggle*, as between disease and one's constitution, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Συμπαρατάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, (σύν, παρατάσσω) as pass.:—*to be set in array with* others, *fight along with*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 22; μετά τινων, v. l. Dem. 304, 10, cf. 300, 15.

Συμπαρατείνω, (σύν, παρατείνω) *to stretch out along with*, Philostr.

Συμπαρατηρέω, ῶ, (σύν, παρατηρέω) *to stand by and watch along with* or *together*, Dem. 204, 20. Hence

Συμπαρατήρησις, ή, *a watching along with*.

Συμπαρατίθημι, (σύν, παρατίθημι) *to place alongside of*, Polyb. 2, 66, 7.

Συμπαρατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, παρατρέφω) *to feed* or *nurture along with*, Xen. Oec. 5, 5; cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 1040.

Συμπαρατρέχω, (σύν, παρατρέχω) *to run along with*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 5.

Συμπαρατροχάζω, = foreg., Plut. 2, 970 B.

Συμπαραφέρω, (σύν, παραφέρω) *to carry forth along with*:—pass., *to rush forth* or *over along with*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10.

Συμπαραφύομαι, as pass., *to grow along with* or *together*.

Συμπαρεδρεύω, *to sit by with* or *together*, v. l. Luc. Navig. 31.

Συμπάρειμι, (σύν, παρά, εἰμί) *to be present along with*, τινί, Dem. 749, 16: *to be present together* or *at the same time*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 12, Lac. 12, 3:—*to come to help*, τινί, Id. Hell. 4, 6, 1.

Συμπάρειμι, (σύν, παρά, εἰμι) *to go along at the same time*, Aeschin. 42, 37: *to go on together*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28.

Συμπαρεισέρχομαι, (σύν, παρεισέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: *to go* or *slip in along with*, Luc. Tim. 28.

Συμπαρεισφθείρομαι, (σύν, παρά, εἰσφθείρω) as pass., *to fall into misfortune along with* or *together*, Joseph.

Συμπαρέκτᾰσις, ή, *a stretching out beside together*; and so *a comparing*: from

Συμπαρεκτείνω, *to stretch out beside together*; *to compare*.

Συμπαρεμφέρω, *to carry* or *bring into along with*.

Συμπαρέπομαι, (σύν, παρέπομαι) dep. mid., *to go along with, accompany*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 8: metaph., τιμὴ συμπαρέπεταί τινι, Ib. 2, 1, 23, Hier. 8, 5; cf. Plat. Legg. 667 E.

Συμπαρέχω, (σύν, παρέχω) *to offer* or *present along with*, φόβον, ἀσφάλειάν τινι σ., Xen. An. 7, 4, 19; 6, 30: in mid., Id. Symp. 8, 43.

Συμπαρήκω, (σύν, παρήκω) *to be present together with*, Plut. 2, 1024 C.

Συμπάρθενος, ου, ή, (σύν, παρθένος) *a fellow-maiden*, Ael. V. H. 12, 1.

Συμπαριππεύω, (σύν, παριππεύω) *to ride along with*, Dio C. 63, 2.

Συμπαρίπταμαι, dep. mid., *to fly along with*.

Συμπαρίστημι, (σύν, παρίστημι) *to place with by the side of*, τινά τινι, Pind. O. 6, 72:—pass. and mid., c. aor. et pf. act., *to stand beside so as to assist*, Soph. O. C. 1340.

Συμπάροικος, ον, (σύν, πάροικος) *dwelling beside along with, neighbouring*, Eupol. Κολ. 26.

Συμπαροίχομαι, dep., *to have past by with* or *together*.

Συμπαρολισθαίνω, (σύν, παρολισθαίνω) *to slip along with* or *together*, Plut.

Συμπαρομαρτέω, ῶ, = συμπαρέπομαι, *to follow together with*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 7; ἐπί τι, Ib. 1, 6, 24.

Συμπαροξύνω, (σύν, παροξύνω) *to provoke along with, together*, Xen. Oec. 6, 10.

Συμπαρορμάω, ῶ, (σύν, παρορμάω) *to urge on along with* or *together*, πρός τι, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 10, 3.

Συμπαροτρύνω, = foreg.

Σύμπᾶς, σύμπᾶσα, σύμπᾶν, (σύν, πᾶς) *all together, all at once, all in a body*, Hom. only in plur.; in Od. 7, 214; 14, 198, though the metre does not require it, he uses the Att. ξύμπ-: later with article, οἱ ξύμπαντες, Soph. O. T. 752, Xen., etc.:—post-Hom. also in sing., with collective nouns, *the whole*, ὁ σύμπας στρατός, Hdt. 7, 82; ξύμπασα πόλις, Plat., etc.; χρόνῳ σύμπαντι, Pind. O. 6, 94; αἰών, Eur. Hec. 757: also, σ. ἰατρή, σῶμα αἰσθησις, Plat.: ξ. γνώμη, the *general* scope (of a speech), Thuc. 1, 22:—τὸ σύμπαν, *the whole together, the sum* of the matter, Hdt. 7, 143, Soph., etc.; *the universe*, Isocr. 223 E: but also τὸ σύμπαν, as adv., *altogether, on the whole, in general*, Thuc. 4, 63, Isocr. 18 B, etc.; so, σύμπαντα, Plat. Legg. 679 E.—Cf. συνάπας. [The neut. σύμπαν also seems sometimes to have had ᾰ in Att., Draco p 29, 26.]

Σύμπασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is sprinkled over one*, like διάπασμα, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Συμπάσσω, (σύν, πάσσω) *to besprinkle, bestrew*, Plut. 2, 89 D, 638 E.

Συμπάσχω, (σύν, πάσχω) *to suffer along with, have like feelings, be affected by the same thing*, Plat. Charm. 169 C: *to have a fellow-feeling, to sympathize with*, τινί, Id. Rep. 605 D, Polyb., etc.

Συμπᾰτάγέω, ῶ, *to beat together, clap*; v. συμπλαταγέω.

Συμπᾰτάσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, πατάσσω) *to strike along with* or *together*, Eur. Supp. 699.

Συμπᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πατέω) *to tread together, tread*, as clothes in washing, Cratin. Incert. 116:—pass., *to be trampled under foot*, as by horses, Aeschin. 77, 10, Polyb. 1, 34, 7, etc.

Συμπατριώτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, πατριώτης) *a fellow-countryman*, a form condemned by Luc. Soloec. 5.

Συμπᾰχύνω, (σύν, παχύνω) *to make thick* or *fat along with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συμπεδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πεδάω) *to bind together, bind hand and foot*: metaph. of the frost, *to benumb*, v. l. Xen. An. 4, 4, 11.

Συμπείθω, f. -σω, (σύν, πείθω) *to persuade along with* or *together, to join in persuading*, Lycurg. 162, 2; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; also, σ. τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμεῖν, *to help in persuading* against despair, Thuc. 7, 21:—pass., *to allow one's self to be persuaded at the same time*, τι, *to* a thing, Aeschin. 64, 1; ποιεῖν τι, Polyb. 17, 13, 4; συμπεπεισμένοι καθ' ἡμῶν, Luc. Jup. Trag. 45.

Σύμπειρος, ον, (σύν, πεῖρα) *experienced in, acquainted with* a thing, Lat. *expertus rei*, c. dat., Pind. N. 7, 15.—II. *experiencing the same thing with* others.

Συμπείρω, (σύν, πείρω) *to pierce through together*, Plut. Camil. 41, etc.

Συμπέμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, πέμπω) *to send* or *despatch along with* or *at the same time*, τινί τινα or τι, Pind. I. 5 (4), fin., Hdt. 1, 36; 5, 80, Aesch. Supp. 493, etc.; τινὰ σύν τινι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7.—2. *to help in conducting*, τὴν πομπήν, Isae. 61, 17, Lys. 137, 23.

Συμπενθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πενθέω) trans. *to join in mourning for* a thing, τι, Lycurg. 153, 23.—II. intr., *to mourn together*, τινί, *with* one, Aesch. Cho. 199; absol., Eur. H. F. 1390, Dem. 1399, 26.

Συμπένομαι, (σύν, πένομαι) dep., *to be poor along with* another *in* a thing, τινί τινος, Plat. Meno 71 B.

Σύμπεντε, (σύν, πέντε) *five together, by fives*, Valck. Hdt. 4, 66.

Συμπεπαίνομαι, (σύν, πεπαίνω) as pass., *to become quite ripe, come to a head*, Hipp.

Συμπεπλεγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συμπλέκω, *complicatedly, involvedly*.

Συμπεπτικός, ή, όν, *promoting digestion, digestive*: from

Συμπέπτω, = συμπέσσω, q. v.

Συμπεραίνω, (σύν, περαίνω) *to finish along with* or *at the same time*, dub. l. Hdt. 2, 11: *to join in finishing* or *accomplishing*, Isocr. 76 C:—κλῆθρα μοχλοῖς σ., *to secure* the door with bars, Eur. Or. 1551:—pass., *to be quite finished*, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 30.—II. in Logic, *to conclude* so

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and so, Arist. Org.; also in mid., Id. Anal. Pr. 2, 5, 1 :—pass. *συμπεραίνεται, the conclusion is* so and so, *it results* or *follows* that...—III. mid. *συμπεραίνεσθαι τινι ἔχθραν, to join fully in* enmity *with* another, Dem. 281, 27. —IV. intr. in act., *to stretch far out, extend along with*, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 7.

Συμπεραιόω, ῶ, (*σύν, περαιόω*) *to conclude along with* or *together* :—pass., *to be concluded, end together, εἴς τι*, Clem. Al. Hence

Συμπεραίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a common ending, τοῦ βίου*, Clem. Al.

Συμπεραντικός, ή, όν, (*συμπεραίνω*) *tending to a conclusion, conclusive*. Adv. -κῶς, *σ. λέγειν, to* speak *conclusively*, Arist. Soph. El. 15, 5.

Συμπέρασμα, ατος, τό, (*συμπεραίνω*) *a finishing, end* :—in Logic, *the conclusion* in a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 8, 3, Eth. N. 1, 8, 1, etc. Hence

Συμπερασματικός, ή, όν, *finishing* :—in Logic, *belonging to the conclusion*, hence *conclusive*. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Rhet. 2, 24, 2.

Συμπερασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *συμπέρασμα*, Artemid. 3, 58.

Συμπεραστικός, ή, όν, = *συμπερασ-τικός*. Adv. -κῶς.

Συμπέρθω, (*σύν, πέρθω*) *to destroy with*, Eur. Hel. 106, in tmesis.

Συμπεριάγω, f. -ξω, (*σύν, περιάγω*) *to lead, drive about along with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1, Oec. 8, 12 : —mid., *to lead about with one's self*, Id. Hier. 2, 8. [ᾰ] Hence

Συμπεριᾰγωγός, όν, *bringing round* to a point *with* or *at the same time* ; generally, *coöperating*, Plat. Rep. 533 D.

Συμπεριαιρέω, ῶ, *to join, help in taking away from all around*.

Συμπεριβομβέω, ῶ, *to buzz about together*, Themist.

Συμπεριγίγνομαι, dep. mid., *to exceed, surpass along with* or *at the same time*.

Συμπεριγράφω, (*σύν, περιγράφω*) *to cancel together*, Sext. Emp. p. 488. [ᾰ]

Συμπεριδινέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περιδινέω*) *to make to whirl about with* or *together* :—pass., *to whirl round with* or *together*, Tim. Locr. 96 D.

Συμπερίειμι, (*σύν, περί, εἶμι*) *to go about along with, τινί*, prob. l. Xen. Cyn. 10, 4.

Συμπεριέλκω, (*σύν, περιέλκω*) *to drag about together*, Plut. ?

Συμπεριενικτέον, verb. adj. of *συμπεριφέρω, one must accommodate one's self to, τινί*, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 456, 50.

Συμπεριέρχομαι, (*σύν, περιέρχομαι*) dep., *to go about with* or *together*, App.

Συμπεριέχω, (*σύν, περιέχω*) *to embrace with* or *together*, Dion. H.

Συμπεριζώννυμι, (*σύν, περιζώννυμι*) *to gird about with* :—mid., *to gird one's self with* a thing, e. g., stays, Ath. 551 D.

Συμπεριθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (*σύν, περιθέω*) *to run about with*, M. Anton. 7, 47.

Συμπερίπταμαι, dep. mid., *to fly about with* or *together*.

Συμπεριλαμβάνω, (*σύν, περιλαμβάνω*) *to embrace together with, τινί τι*, Plat. Tim. 74 D :—generally, *to embrace* or *comprehend at once*, Ib. 58 A : *to comprehend* people in a treaty *with* others, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251, 9, cf. Decret. ap. 235, 16 : *συμπεριειλῆφθαι*, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 13. Hence

Συμπεριληπτέον, verb. adj., *one must also embrace* or *comprehend*, Theophr.

Συμπερινοέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περινοέω*) *to consider well with* or *together*, M. Anton.

Συμπερενοστέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περινοστέω*) *to travel with* or *together*, Luc. Tox. 56, etc.

Συμπεριοδεύω, (*σύν, περιοδεύω*) *to come round together with, τῇ σελήνῃ*, Arist. Mund. 4, 35 : *to describe together*, Strab.

Συμπεριπᾰτέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περιπατέω*) *to walk about with, τινί*, Plat. Prot. 314 E.

Συμπεριπλέκω, (*σύν, περιπλέκω*) *to plait all round with, encompass with*.

Συμπεριπλέω, (*σύν, περιπλέω*) *to sail about with*, Vita Hom. 8, App.

Συμπεριπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συμπεριπλέκω*) *an encompassing* or *surrounding with*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 55.

Συμπεριποιέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περιποιέω*) *to help in procuring, τινὶ ἀρχήν*, Polyb. 3, 49, 9.

Συμπεριπολέω, ῶ, (*σύν, περιπολέω*) *to follow all about*, Plut. 2, 745 E, 766 B.

Συμπερισπάω, *to circumflex the last syllable also*.

Συμπεριστέλλω, (*σύν, περιστέλλω*) *to help in cloaking, ἁμαρτίας*, Polyb. 10, 25, 9.

Συμπεριστρέφω, (*σύν, περιστρέφω*) *to turn about with* : in pass., *to revolve along with*, Arist. Mund. 2, 7, Plut. 2, 927 D.

Συμπεριτειχίζω, (*σύν, περιτειχίζω*) *to help in walling round*, Plut. Timol. 9.

Συμπεριτίθημι, (*σύν, περιτίθημι*) *to put round together, π. αὐτῷ δόξαν, to get* honour for himself *at the same time*, Plut. Nic. 5.

Συμπεριτρέπω, (*σύν, περιτρέπω*) *to turn about with* or *at the same time*.

Συμπεριτρέχω, (*σύν, περιτρέχω*) *to run about with*, Luc.

Συμπεριτυγχάνω, (*σύν, περιτυγχάνω*) *to fall in with at the same time*, only as v. l. Xen. An. 7, 8, 22.

Συμπεριφαντάζομαι, (*σύν, περί, φαντάζομαι*) as mid., *to form conceptions of, contemplate at once*, M. Anton. 10, 38.

Συμπεριφέρω, (*σύν, περιφέρω*) *to bear, carry about with*, Plat. Rep. 404 C.—II. pass. *συμπεριφέρομαι, to be carried round together*, Ib. 617 B : *συμπεριφέρεσθαι περιφοράν*, Id. Phaedr. 248 A.—2. *συμπεριφέρεσθαί τινι, to go about with* one, *to have intercourse with* one, *live in* his *society*, Polyb. 2, 17, 12, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 124 B :—hence, *to accommodate, adapt one's self to, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς*, Aeschin. 50, 17 : of things, *to understand and follow them, be well acquainted with, τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις*, Polyb. 3, 10, 2 ; 10, 21, 9.

Συμπεριφθείρομαι, (*σύν, περιφθείρω*) as pass., *to go about with* any one, *to one's own ruin*, Luc. Pseudol. 18.

Συμπεριφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*συμπεριφέρω*) *intercourse, companionship, society*, Polyb. 5, 26, 15 : hence, *revelry, debauch*, Wytt. Plut. 2, 124 B.—2. *an accommodating temper, indulgence, complaisance*, Polyb. 1, 72, 2, cf. 24, 2, 10 :—also, like *συνουσία, sexual intercourse*, Diod. —II. *ability, adroitness*.

Συμπεριφράσσω, Att. -ττω, (*σύν, περιφράσσω*) *to fence all around* or *together*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 16.

Συμπερονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*σύν, περονάω*) *to pin together, χεῖρας θυρεοῖς συμπεπερονημένας*, Plut. Crass. 25.

Συμπέσσω, Att. -ττω, (*σύν, πέσσω*) *to help in cooking : to digest entirely, assimilate*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 2, 16, etc.

Συμπετάννῡμι, *to spread out, extend with* or *together*.

Συμπέτομαι, dep. mid., *to fly with* or *together*.

Συμπέττω, Att. for *συμπέσσω*, q. v.

Σύμπεψις, εως, ἡ, (*συμπέσσω*) *digestion*, Ath.

Συμπήγνῡμι and -νύω : fut. -πήξω (*σύν, πήγνυμι*) :—*to put together, frame, make, τύφον*, Eur. Supp. 938 : *ζωήν*, Pind. N. 5, 53 ; in mid., *συμπήγνυσθαι διφρον*, Critias 1, 10.—2. *to make solid, congeal, γάλα συνέπηξε*, he *made* it *curdle*, Il. 5, 902 ; cf. Plat. Tim. 65 D.—II. Pass., with pf. 2. *συμπέπηγα, to be compounded*, Anaxag. 4.—2. *to become solid, congeal*, Plat. Tim. 81 B, 91 A, etc.

Συμπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to leap with* or *at the same time*. Hence

Συμπήδημα, ατος, τό, *a leap taken with* or *together*.

Σύμπηκτος, ον, (*συμπήγνυμι*) :—*joined together, put together, framed, made, ἐκ τινος*, Hdt. 4, 190 : *close-fitted, jointed*, Ar. Ran. 800.—2. *curdled*, *σ. γάλα*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.

Σύμπηξις, εως, ἡ, (*συμπήγνυμι*) *a putting together, framing*, Hdn. 4, 2.

Συμπιέζω, f. -έσω, (*σύν, πιέζω*) *to press* or *squeeze together, to grasp closely with* the hand, Plat. Phaed. 99 B, Soph. 247 C ; *σ. τὸ στόμα*, Epipp. Emp. 1, 3 :—pass., *to be squeezed up*, opp. to *διέλκεσθαι*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 7, cf. Arist. Probl. 11, 14. Hence

Συμπίεσις, εως, ἡ, *a pressing together*, Plat. Crat. 427 A. [ῐ]

Συμπίεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *πίεσις*.

Συμπιλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*σύν, πιλέω*) *to force together like felt* : generally, *to compress*, Plat. Tim. 45 B ; and more freq. in pass., Ib. 49 C, Polit. 281 A ; *κομὴ συμπεπιλημένη, matted*, Luc. Tox. 30. Hence

Συμπίλησις, εως, ἡ, *a felting together, compressing*. [πῐ] : and

Συμπιλητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who felts together* or *compresses*. Hence

Συμπιλητικός, ή, όν, *compressing, apt to close up, τῶν πόρων*, Tim. Locr. 100 E.

Συμπιλώω, *συμπίλωτικός*, = *συμπιλέω, -ητικός*.

Συμπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (*σύν, πίνω*) *to drink together, σ. μετά τινος*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4 ; esp. at a drinking-party or any entertainment (*συμπόσιον*, q. v.) Plat. Symp. 213 A ; *παρά τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 28.

Συμπιπράσκω, Ion. -πιπρήσκω, *to sell with* or *together*.

Συμπίπρημι, (*σύν, πίπρημι*) *to set fire to, burn along with*, v. l. Plut.

Συμπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι : pf. -πέπτωκα, (*σύν, πίπτω*). *To fall together, meet violently*, Lat. *concurrere*, of winds, *σὺν δ' Εὖρός τε Νότος τε πέσον*, Od. 5, 295 ; so of two champions beginning fight, *σὺν δ' ἔτραπον*, Il. 7, 256 ; 21, 387 ; so in Hdt., *to come to blows*, opp. to distant fighting, 1, 214, cf. 5, 112 ; also, *σ. τινι εἰς ὁμιλίαν*, Soph. Tr. 20, cf. Eur. Tro. 1006 :—of ships, *λάβρῳ κλύδωνι σ.*, Id. I. T. 1393 ; *ξυμπεσούσης νηὸς νηΐ*, Thuc. 7, 63.—2. generally, *to fall in with, meet with*, esp. with accidents, misfortunes, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3, 52, Soph. Aj. 429, etc. : also, *σ. ἐς γνίτας*, Hdt. 3, 120 ; 9, 55.—3. also of accidents,

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etc., *to fall upon, happen to*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 36, Aesch. Eum. 336; ἐς τινας, Hdt. 7, 137:—absol., *to happen* or *fall out at the same time, concur*, freq. in Plat., c. part., σ. ἐοῦσα ἔρις, Hdt. 1, 82:—more freq. impers. *συνέπεσε*, *it happened, fell out, came to pass*, foll. by ὥστε, c. inf., Id. 8, 15, 132; or c. acc. et inf., 5, 35:—*τὰ συμπίπτοντα*, one's *lot* or *fortune*, Eur. Oenom. 3. —II. *to coincide, agree* or *be in accordance with*, τινί, Hdt. 6, 18; 7, 151; absol., *to agree exactly*, Id. 2, 49; also, *εἰς ταὐτὸν σ.*, Plat. Rep. 473 D, etc. —III. *to fall together*, i. e. *fall in*, esp. of a house, Lat. *considere*, *στέγη συμπ.*, Eur. H. F. 905, cf. Thuc. 8, 41:—esp. of the vessels of the body, *to collapse, be compressed*, Hipp., cf. Xen. Eq. 1, 10; ὡς, *σῶμα συμπεσόν*, a frame *fallen in* or *away by sickness*, Plat. Phaed. 80 C, cf. Jac. Philostr. Imagg. p. 674.—IV. *σ. τινὶ πρὸς τὰ γόνατα*, Polyb. 39, 3, 1.

Συμπιστεύω, (*σύν*, *πιστεύω*) *to believe* or *trust along with*, Joseph.

Συμπιστόω, ὦ, (*σὺν*, *πιστόω*) *to confirm*, Sext. Emp. p. 274, in mid.

Συμπίτνω, poet. for *συμπίπτω*, aor. 2 *-έπιτνον*:—*to fall* or *dash together*, Aesch. Pr. 432: *to agree*, *εἰς ἕν*, Id. Cho. 299; τινί, with a thing, Eur. Hec. 1030. Cf. *πίτνω*.

Συμπλάζομαι, f. *-άξομαι*, = sq., Soph. Fr. 342, acc. to Dind.

Συμπλᾰνάομαι, pass. c. fut. mid. *-ήσομαι*, (*σύν*, *πλανάομαι*) *to wander about along with*, Polyb. 3, 21, 10.

Συμπλάνος, ον, (*σύν*, *πλάνος*) *wandering about together*, *νὺξ σ. κώμων*, night *the fellow-roamer* of revelry, Mel. 102, cf. 64.

Σύμπλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *fiction*, *fabrication*: from

Συμπλάσσω, (*σύν*, *πλάσσω*) *to mould* or *fashion together*, γαίης, of clay, Hes. Th. 571: *σηραμὴ ξυμπλάττεται*, Ar. Pac. 869.—II. metaph., *to feign* or *fabricate together*, Dem. 949, 13; *σ. τι ἑαυτῷ*, Aeschin. 64, 34.

Συμπλᾰτᾰγέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *πλαταγέω*) *to beat together*, *clap*, *χεροί*, with the hands, Il. 23, 102; al. *συμπατάγησεν*.

Συμπλέγδην, adv., *by plaiting together*, Nonn.

Σύμπλεγμα, ατος, τό, (*συμπλέκω*) *that which is twined together*, esp. of a pair of wrestlers, *with their limbs entwined*, Plin. 36, 4, 6 and 10; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 126, 4.

Συμπλείονες, οἱ, αἱ, *-ονα*, τά, (*σύν*, *πλείων*) *several together*, Lat. *complures*, Arist. Pol. 3, 15, 16.

Συμπλεκής, ές, (*συμπλέκω*) *entwined*, *entangled*, Nonn.

Συμπλέκτειρα, ας, ἡ, *she who plaits*, dub. l. in Oeph. H. 28, 9.

Συμπλεκτικός, ή, όν, (*συμπλέκω*) *twining*, *plaiting together*, Plat. Polit. 282 D. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Σύμπλεκτος, ον, *twined together*, *ἔρνεσι*, Mel. 1, 18. Hence

Συμπλέκω, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν*, *πλέκω*) *to twine* or *plait together*, Plat. Polit. 309 B, etc.; *τι ἔκ τινος*, Dinarch. 92, 30; *συμπλέκοντες τὼ χεῖρε εἰς τοὐπίσω*, *joining* their hands behind them, Thuc. 4, 4.—2. *to combine* words *so as to form a proposition*, *σ. τὰ ῥήματα τοῖς ὀνόμασι*, Plat. Soph. 262 D: cf. *συμπλοκή*.—II. pass., *to be twined together*, *plaited*, *ἔκ τινος*, Plat. Rep. 533 C; *πρός τι*, Id. Tim. 80 C; *λύγοισι σῶμα συμπεπλεγμένοι*, Eur. Cycl. 225.—2. esp. of persons wrestling, *to be intertwined*, *locked together* (cf. *σύμπλεγμα*); *to be engaged in a close struggle*, Hdt. 3, 78.; so of a ship, *to be entangled* with her opponent, Id. 8, 84: then metaph., *to be entangled in*, *τῇ Σκυθῶν ἐρημίᾳ συμπλακῆναι*, Ar. Ach. 704 (not without allusion to a struggle with Cephisodorus); also, *συμπεπλέγμεθα ξένῳ*, *to be entangled* or *engaged with* him, Eur. Bacch. 800, cf. Aeschin. 48, 33: and of war, *ἐὰν συμπλακῇ πόλεμος*, Dem. 24, 10, cf. *συνάπτω*: generally, *ἴχνη συμπεπλεγμένα*, of many footsteps *crossing in different directions*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 6. —3. of lovers, *to be locked* in an embrace, Soph. Fr. 548: generally, of friends, etc., *συμπλέκεσθαι ἀλλήλοις*, Plat. Symp. 191 A.—4. *συμπεπλεγμένος*, η, ον, *complex*, opp. to *ἁπλοῦς*, Arist. Interpr. 2, 2, Part. An. 1, 3, 18. Hence

Σύμπλεξις, εως, ἡ, *a twining* or *plaiting together*: *complexity*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 20.

Σύμπλεος, α, ον, *quite full*, τινός, of a thing, Hipp.

Σύμπλευρος, ον, (*πλευρά*) *side to side*.

Συμπλέω, f. *-πλεύσομαι*, (*σύν*, *πλέω*) *to sail*, *float*, *swim along with* or *together*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 149; 5, 46, Eur. I. A. 102, Thuc., etc.

†**Συμπληγάδες**, αἱ, v. sq. II.

Συμπληγάς, άδος, ἡ, (*συμπλήσσω*) *striking*, *dashing together*, Arist. Mund. 2, 13.—II. αἱ *συμπληγάδες* (sc. *πέτραι*), *the Symplegades*, *the jostling rocks*, i. e. the *Κυάνεαι νῆσοι*, q. v., which were supposed to close on all who sailed between them, Eur. Med. 2, Theocr. 13, 22; also called *συνδρομάδες*: hence in Eur. Andr. 796, *Ἄξεναν πόντιαν ξυμπλαγάδα*, of the passage out of the Euxine.

Συμπλήγδην, adv., (*συμπλήσσω*) *by beating* or *dashing together*, Theocr. 24, 55.

Συμπληθύνω, =sq., *to increase*, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

Συμπληθύω, f. *-ύσω*, (*σύν*, *πληθύω*) *to help to fill*, ποταμόν, Hdt. 4, 48, 50.

Σύμπληξις, εως, ἡ, *a striking*, *dashing together*.

Συμπλήρης, ες, = *σύμπλεος*, Plat. Epin. 985 A.

Συμπληρόω, ὦ, (*σύν*, *πληρόω*) *to help to fill*, *fill completely*, *τὰς νέας σ.*, *to man* them *completely*, Hdt. 8, 1, Thuc. 6, 50; *πάντα ξυμπεπλήρωται σαρξίν*, Plat. Tim. 75 A. Hence

Συμπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, *the complement*, Tim. Locr. 96 B: and

Συμπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling up*, *completion*, *perfection*, *εὐδαιμονίας*, Polyb. 5, 90, 4. Hence

Συμπληρωτικός, ή, όν, *of*, *suited to filling up* or *perfecting*, *complementary*, τινός, Plut. 2, 1060 C.

Συμπλησιάζω, (*σύν*, *πλησιάζω*) *to draw near with* or *together*, *to have intercourse with*, τινί.

Συμπλήσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, *to beat*, *weld together*.

Συμπλοια, ας, ἡ, *a joint voyage*, *voyage taken in common*.

Συμπλοϊκός, ή, όν, (*σύμπλοος*) *sailing with*, *on a voyage together*, *συμπλ. φιλία*, friendship *of shipmates*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 1.

Συμπλοκή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συμπλέκω*) *an interweaving*, *interlacing*, *connexion*, Plat. Polit. 281 A, etc.—2. *a struggle*, esp. of wrestlers; *ἡ ἐν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς μάχη*, a close struggle, Id. Legg. 833 A.—3. *sexual intercourse*, Id. Symp. 191 C.—4. *a combination of words so as to form a proposition*, Id. Soph. 262 C, cf. Theaet. 202 B:—*κατὰ συμπλοκὴν λέγεσθαι*, to be used *in combination*, opp. to *ἄνευ συμπλοκῆς*, Arist. Categ 2, 1.

Σύμπλοκος, ον, (*συμπλέκω*) *entwined*, *interwoven*, Paul. S. 7, 14.

Σύμπλοος, ον, contr. *-πλους*, ουν, (*σύν*, *πλέω*):—*sailing with* one in a *ship*, a *shipmate*, Hdt. 2, 115; 3, 41; *ξύμπλοι ἢ ξυστρατιῶται*, Plat. Rep. 556 C.—2. metaph., *a partner* or *comrade in* a thing, *πάθους*, Soph. Ant. 541.

Συμπλώω, Ep. and Ion. for *συμπλέω*.

Συμπνευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *σύμπνοια*: from

Συμπνέω, f. *-πνεύσω*, (*σύν*, *πνέω*) *to blow* or *breathe together*: metaph., like Lat. *conspirare*, *to agree with*, Plat. Legg. 708 D; *σ. ἐμπαίοις τύχαις*, *to go along with* sudden blasts, *to yield* or *bow* to them, Aesch. Ag. 187: absol., *to agree together*, *conspire*, Dem. 284, 17; *εἴς τι*, Ael. N. A. 3, 44.

Συμπνῑγής, ές, *strangling*, *choking by pressure*, Diod.: from

Συμπνίγω, f. *-πνιξοῦμαι*, (*σύν*, *πνίγω*) *to throttle*: generally, *to choke up*, Theophr. [ῐ, but in aor. pass. ῐ]

Σύμπνοια, ας, ἡ, *a breathing together*, *τῶν φυσῶν*, Artemid. 2, 37:—metaph., *an agreement*, *union*, Diog. L.

Σύμπνοος, ον, contr. *-πνους*, ουν, (*σύν*, *πνέω*, *πνοή*):—*animated by one breath*, Plut. 2, 574 E: *agreeing with*, *seconding*, τινί, Anth. P. 6, 227.

Συμποδέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *ποῦς*) *to tie the feet together*, *fetter*.

Συμποδηγέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *ποδηγέω*) *to conduct* or *lead together*, Plat. Polit. 269 D, 270 A.

Συμποδίζω, (*σύν*, *ποδίζω*) *to tie the feet together*, *bind hand and foot*, τινά, Ar. Ran. 1512; *συμπ. τινὰ χεῖράς τε καὶ πόδας καὶ κεφαλήν*, Plat. Rep. 615 E: metaph., *to entangle*, *involve*, *μέθῃ*, Ib. 488 C:—pass., *to be entangled* in an argument, *ὑπό τινος*, Id. Gorg. 482 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 8.

Συμποδοδεσμέω, ὦ, (*σύν*, *ποῦς*, *δεσμός*) = foreg., v. l. in Strab.

Συμποιέω, ὦ, (*σύν*, *ποιέω*) *to help* or *assist in doing*, Isae. 70, 29, Andoc. 9, 8, etc.:—*to make poetry together*, Ar. Thesm. 158.

Συμποικίλλω, (*σύν*, *ποικίλλω*) *to help to variegate*, *colour* or *paint*, Joseph.

Συμποιμαίνομαι, (*σύν*, *ποιμαίνω*) as pass., *to feed together*, *to herd together*, Eur. Alc. 579.

Συμπολεμέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *πολεμέω*) *to war with* or *together*, *to succour* or *join in the war*, Thuc. 1, 16; 8, 46; *μετά τινος*, Plat. Rep. 422 D; *σ. πόλεμον*, Dem. 254, 24.

Συμπολεμίζω, = foreg.

Συμπολίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν*, *πολίζω*) *to unite into one city with*, *τῶν ἑπτὰ λόφων συμπεπολισμένων τῇ Ῥώμῃ*, Dion. H. 1, 71, cf. 32.

Συμπολιορκέω, ὦ, (*σύν*, *πολιορκέω*) *to join in besieging*, *besiege jointly*, Hdt. 1, 161, Thuc. 3, 20.

Συμπολῑτεία, ας, ἡ, *a federal union* of several states, *with interchange of civic rights*, v. Nieb. R. H. 2, p. 51: generally, *a confederacy*, *league*, *τῶν Ἀχαιῶν*, Polyb. 3, 5, 6; cf. 2, 41, 12, etc.: from

Συμπολῑτεύω, (*σύν*, *πολιτεύω*) *to live with as fellow-citizens* or *members of one state*, Thuc. 6, 4; 8, 47, 73, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 12:—also in mid. *συμπολιτεύομαι*, Lys. 116, 6, etc.; *μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν*, Polyb. 23, 8, 9; *οἱ συμπολιτευόμενοι*, *one's fellow-citizens*, Isocr. 27 C, 238 E.

Συμπολῑτης, ου, ὁ, (*σύν*, *πολίτης*)

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a fellow-citizen, Aesch. Theb. 605, Eur. Heracl. 826;—but condemned by Phryn. p. 172.

Σύμπολλοι, αι, α, (σύν, πολύς) *many together*, Plat. Alc. 1, 114 B, etc.

Συμπομπεύω, (σύν, πομπεύω) *to accompany in a procession*, Aeschin. 6, 43.

Συμπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πονέω) *to work with* or *together*, *to help* or *relieve in toil*, τινί, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 274, Soph. El. 986; σ. τινι πόνους, Eur. Or. 1224: also, σ. κακοῖς, *to take part in them*, Ib. 683.

Συμπονηρεύομαι, (σύν, πονηρεύω) dep., *to join* others *in villany*, *play the knave together*, Ar. Lys. 404.

Συμπορεύομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., (σύν, πορεύω):—*to go* or *journey together*, Eur. I. T. 1488, Xen. An. 1, 3, 5, etc.:—metaph., *to consort together*, *hold intercourse*, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Συμπορθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, like συμπέρθω, *to help to destroy* or *lay waste*, τί τινι, Eur. Or. 888.

Συμπορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, πορίζω) *to help in procuring*, Thuc. 7, 20:—mid., *to do so for one's self*, Id. 8, 1, Isocr. 47 A. Hence

Συμπορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bringing together and providing*, Joseph.

Συμπορνεύω, *to commit fornication with*.

Συμπορπάω, ῶ, (σύν, πορπάω) *to pin together*: *to set as jewels*, LXX. Hence

Συμπορπητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *pinned together*.

Συμπορσύνω, (σύν, πορσύνω) *to help to arrange*, *to promote*, Hipp., Ap. Rh. 4, 549. [ῡ]

Συμποσία, ας, ἡ, (συμπίνω) *a drinking together*, Sappho 33, Pind. P. 4, 524.

Συμποσιάζω, f. -άσω, *to drink together*.

Συμποσιακός, ή, όν, (συμπόσιον) *fit for a drinking party*, *convivial*: τὰ σ. distinguished from τὰ συμποτικά by Plut. 2, 629 D.

Συμποσιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a* συμποσίαρχος, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 12.

Συμποσιάρχης, ου, ὁ,=συμποσίαρχος, Plut. 2, 620 E.

Συμποσιαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* συμποσίαρχος, Plut. 2, 620 A.

Συμποσίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (συμπόσιον ἄρχω) *the president of a drinking-party*, *toastmaster*, Lat. *rex convivii* or *magister bibendi*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 30, Plut. 2, 620 B, etc.: cf. συμποτικός.

Συμποσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ,=συμπότης.

Συμπόσιον, ου, τό, (συμπίνω):—*a drinking-party*, *entertainment*, *feast*, Lat. *convivium*, first in Theogn. 298, 496, Hdt. 2, 78, Pind., etc.: strictly after the δεῖπνον, cf. Ar. Ach. 1142; cf. συμποτικός. On the Athenian *symposia*, v. Dict. Antiqq., Plat., Xen., and Plut. wrote dialogues under this name.

Σύμποσις, ἡ,=foreg., dub.

Σύμπότης, ου, ὁ, (συμπίνω) *a fellow-drinker*, *a boon-companion*, Hdt. 2, 78, 173, Pind. O. 1, 99, P. 6, fin., and Att.

Συμποτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to*, *suited for a* συμπόσιον, Ar. Ach. 1142; νόμοι σ., the laws of such parties, enforced by the συμποσίαρχος, Plat. Legg. 671 C (whence the phrase συμπόσιον παιδαγωγεῖν, Id. Legg. 641 B): σ. ἁρμονίαι, airs *suited for drinking-songs*, Id. Rep. 398 E: συμποτικός, *a jolly fellow*, Ar. Vesp. 1209, cf. Polyb. 31, 21, 8.

Συμποτίς, ίδος, and συμπότρια, fems. from συμπότης.

Σύμπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with the feet closed together*.

Συμπραγμάτεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, (σύν, πραγματεύομαι) dep. mid., *to assist in transacting* business, Plut. Lycurg. 5.

Συμπράκτωρ, Ion. -πρήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (συμπράσσω) *a helper*, *assistant*, Hdt. 6, 125, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 29; σ. ὁδοῦ, *a companion* in travel, Soph. O. T. 116.

Σύμπραξις, ἡ, *a doing with*, *an assisting*, *assistance*.

Συμπράσσω, Att. -ττω: Ion. -πρήσσω: f. -ξω, (σύν, πράσσω):—*to do with* another, *to help in doing*, absol., Aesch. Pr. 295, Soph. Tr. 1177; συμπρ. τι, Soph. Aj. 1396, Eur. I. T. 980: *to help in negociating*, εἰρήνην, Xen. Ages. 7, 7: οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες, *the confederates*, Thuc. 4, 67, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 10: *to act with*, *assist*, τινί, Lys. 128, 5, Isocr.; etc.; *to make for*, τινὶ περί τινος, Xen. An. 5, 4, 9; σ. ὥςτε γενέσθαι τι, Id. Cyr. 3, 2, 28, etc.; σ. τινὶ ὅπως ἕξει, Isocr. 67 B.—2. *to be on the side* or *in the interest of* another, Thuc. 8, 14; σὺν κακῶς πράσσοντι σ. κακῶς, *to share in* another's woe, Eur. Heracl. 27.—II. mid. συμπράσσομαι, *to assist in exacting* a debt, συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεῳ τὰς Ἑλένης ἁρπαγάς, *they helped* Menelaus *to avenge* the rape of Helen, Hdt. 5, 94; cf. συνεκπράσσομαι.

Συμπράτης, ου, ὁ, (συμπιπράσκω) *a fellow-dealer*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 12. [ᾰ]

Συμπρεπής, ές, (σύν, πρέπω) *beseeming*, *befitting*, τινί, Aesch. Supp. 458, Theb. 13; in tmesis.

Συμπρέπω, (σύν, πρέπω) *to agree with*, τινί, Plut. Philop. 11:—*to befit*, *beseem*, βοὰ σὺν Ἀριστοκλείδᾳ πρέπει, Pind. N. 3, 119.

Συμπρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fellow-ambassador*, Lys. 177, 41, Aeschin. 24, 12: from

Συμπρεσβεύω, (σύν, πρεσβεύω) *to be a fellow-ambassador*, *be joined with on an embassy*, Dem. 400, 11, Aeschin. 50, fin.:—mid., *to join in sending an embassy*, Thuc. 3, 92; 5, 44.

Σύμπρεσβυς, εως, ὁ,=συμπρεσβευτής, but prob. only in plur. (cf. πρέσβυς II), Thuc. 1, 90, sq.; σ. τινί, Xen. An. 5, 5, 24.

Συμπρεσβύτερος, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-presbyter*, N. T.

Συμπρήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. for συμπράκτωρ, Hdt.

Συμπρήσσω, Ion. for συμπράσσω, Hdt.

Συμπρίασθαι, inf. aor. 2 (with no pres. in use, cf. *πρίαμαι), *to buy along with* or *together*, Lys. 164, 33. [ῐ]

Συμπροάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, προάγω) *to lead forward*, *escort with* or *together*, Dion. H.—II. intr. *to move forward with* or *together*. [ᾰ]

Συμπροαυξάνομαι, (σύν, πρό, αὐξάνω) as pass., *to increase with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συμπροεγνώσκω, (σύν, προεγνώσκω) *to foreknow* or *foresee along with*, Iambl.

Συμπρόεδρος, ον, (σύν, πρόεδρος) *presiding along with*, Joseph.

Συμπρόειμι, (σύν, πρό, εἶμι) *to go forth*, *come out along with*, or *together*.

Συμπροέρχομαι, dep. mid.,=foreg., Ath.

Συμπροθυμέομαι, (σύν, προθυμέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.:—*to have equal desire with* any one; c. acc. rei, *to join zealously in promoting*, τὸν ἔκπλουν, Thuc. 8, 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 19; more usu. c. inf., *to have a joint zeal*, *share in the desire that...*, Thuc. 8, 2, Xen. An. 3. 1, 8, etc.; so, σ. ὅπως..., Ib. 7, 1, 5: absol., *to share one's eagerness*, Id. Hell. 5, 4, 5.

Συμπροκόπτω, *to advance* or *increase with*.

Συμπροκύπτω, *to bend forward along with*, *to bend over*.

Συμπρονομεύω, *to join in foraging* or *plundering*.

Συμπροξενέω, ῶ, (σύν, προξενέω) *to help in furnishing with means*, Eur. Hel. 146.

Συμπροπέμπω, (σύν, προπέμπω *to escort* or *attend together*, *join in escorting*, τινά, Hdt. 9, 1, Ar. Ran. 403, 413; σ. τινὶ ναυσίν, Thuc. 1, 27; Xen., etc.

Συμπροπίπτω, (σύν, προπίπτω) *to go forth with*, τινί, Polyb. 31, 22. 1.

Συμπροπορεύομαι, (σύν, πρό, πορεύομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., *to travel forward with*, *to advance with*, LXX.

Συμπροσάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, προσάγω) *to lead to* or *along with* or *together*.—II. intr. *to move towards* or *advance with*, sub. στρατόν. [ᾰ]

Συμπρόσειμι, (σύν, πρός, εἶμι) *to approach along with* or *together*, LXX.

Συμπροσέρχομαι, dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.,=foreg.

Συμπροσέχω, *to apply* or *attend to with* or *together* (sub. τὸν νοῦν or τὴν ψυχήν).

Συμπροσίσχω, = foreg.:—pass., *to cleave to*, Plut. 2, 322 F.

Συμπροσκυνέω, ῶ, *to worship along with* or *together*.

Συμπροσμίγνῡμι, f. -μίξω, (σύν, προσμίγνυμι) *to add to* and *mix together*.—II. intr., *to go into company with*, *converse with*, τινί, Plat. Theaet. 183 E.

Συμπροσπίπτω, (σύν, προσπίπτω) *to fall to* or *on together*, M. Anton.

Συμπροσπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, προσπλέκω) *to twine in with* or *together*.—pass., *to contend* or *struggle to the last*, LXX.

Συμπροσψαύω, (σύν, προσψαύω) *to touch along with*, Aesop.

Συμπροτερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to precede* or *exceed together*, ap. Suid.

Συμπροτρέπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, προτρέπω) *to urge on together*, Thom. M.

Συμπροφητεύω, (σύν, προφητεύω) *to prophesy along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 860 D.

Συμπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (σύν, προχέω) *to pour out together*, v. l. Orph. Arg. 573.

Συμπροχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to go forward with* or *together*.

Συμπρύτανις, εως, ὁ, (σύν, πρύτανις) *a joint-prytanis*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6, 159.

Συμπρῶτα, adv., *first of all*, Emped.

Συμπτερόω, ῶ, *to join with* or *furnishing with wings*.

Συμπτερύσσομαι, dep. mid., *to fly* or *flutter with*, Nicet.

Συμπτυκτικός, ή, όν, *folding up*.

Σύμπτυκτος, ον, (συμπτύσσω) *folded up*, σ. ἀνάπαιστοι, *folded anapaestics*, i. e. *spondaic*, Meineke Pherecr. Coriann. 5.

Σύμπτυξις, εως, ἡ, *a folding up and laying by*: from

Συμπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, πτύσσω) *to fold up and lay by*, Soph. Tr. 691

Σύμπτυστος, ον, (σύν, πτύω) *to be spitten on*, *abominable*: but the word is very dub., Osann Auctar. Lex p. 150.

Συμπτωθέν, έντος, τό, neut. part. aor. 1 pass. of συμπίπτω, *that which has fallen in ruins*.

Σύμπτωμα, ατος, τό, (συμπίπτω):

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—any thing that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, esp. *a mischance*, Thuc. 4, 36; *ἀκούσιον σ.*, Dem. 1295, 20; *κατὰ σ.*, by *chance*, Polyb. 5, 24, 2:—*a disease*, Plat. Ax. 364 C; cf. Lob. Phryn. 248. Hence

Συμπτωματικός, *ή*, *όν*, *exposed to chance* or *accident*.

Συμπτωσία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=sq.

Σύμπτωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (συμπίπτω):—*a falling together, collapsing, contraction*, Hipp.—II. *a falling together, a meeting*, *ποταμῶν*, Polyb. 3, 49, 6; *ὁρῶν*, 2, 14, 8: esp. in hostile sense, *an attack, onset*, Id. 1, 57, 7, etc.

Σύμπτωχος, *ον*, (σύν, πτωχός) *a fellow-beggar*, Synes.

Συμπῠκάζω, f. *-άσω*, (σύν, πυκάζω) *to cover quite up*, Diod.

Σύμπυκνος, *ον*. (σύν, πυκνός) *pressed together, tight*, Xen. Eq. 10, 10.

Συμπυκνόω, *ῶ*, (σύν, πυκνόω) *to press close together, make compact*, Hipp.

Συμπυνθάνομαι, (σύν, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to ask, hear* or *learn along with, τινί τι*, Eur. Hel. 328.

Συμπῠρόω, *ῶ*, (σύν, πυρόω) *to burn up, consume along with* or *together*, Eur. Cycl. 307, Rhes. 960:—Pass., Id. Supp. 1071.

Συμπωλέω, *ῶ*. (σύν, πωλέω) *to sell with* or *together*, Dio C.

Συμπωρόω, *ῶ*, *to join* or *bind together by a callus* (πῶρος):—Pass., *to be united* or *to grow in such a manner*.

Συμᾰ́γειν, inf. aor. of *συνεσθίω*.

Συμφαίνομαι, *to appear along with* or *together*. Hence

Συμφᾰνής, *ές*, *manifest at the same time, quite manifest*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9, 7, de Anima 1, 2, 25, Polyb., etc.—II. *clear* or *bright on all sides*.

Συμφαντάζομαι, (σύν, φαντάζω) as pass., *to appear, be thought of* or *imagined along with*, Plut. 2, 392 E.

Σύμφᾰσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (συμφαίνομαι) *an appearing together, ἄστρων, a conjunction*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 6, 1.

Συμφέρει, impers. from *συμφέρω* A. I. 5.

Συμφέρον, *τό*, neut. from *συμφέρω* A. I. 5.

Συμφερόντως, adv. part. pres. from *συμφέρω, profitably, τινί*, Plat. Legg. 662 A, Isocr. 19 E, Xen., etc.

Συμφερτός, *ή*, *όν*, (συμφέρω) like *συμφορητός, brought together; united, joined, συμφερτὴ ἀρετή*, Il. 13, 237.

Συμφέρω, f. *συνοίσω*: aor. 1, *συνήνεγκα*: aor. 2, *συνήνεγκον*: pf. *συνενήνοχα* (Dem. 294, 15), (σύν, φέρω). *To bring together, gather, collect, ἐς μέσον*, Hdt. 7, 152; esp., like *συγκομίζω*, of dead bodies, cf. Xen. An. 6, 4, 9, Lycurg. 153, 29.—2. *to match together*, like *συμβάλλω*, Aesch. Theb. 510.—3. *to bear along with* or *jointly, to help to bear*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 13: esp., *σ. κακά*, etc., *to bear, suffer, endure with* others, Soph. El. 946, Eur. H. F. 1366, etc.: hence, *to suffer, bear with, indulge, ὀργὰς συνοίσω σοι*, Aesch. Eum. 848.—4. *to bring together, contribute, βουλεύματα*, Aesch. Pers. 528; *πᾶν ὅσονπερ ἂν σθένω*, Soph. El. 946; *εἴς τι*, Hdt. 3, 92.—5. seemingly intr., the acc. rei being omitted, *to be useful* or *profitable, τινί*, for one, Aesch. Supp. 753, Soph. Phil. 627, Plat., etc.; *εἰς* or *πρός τι*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 19, Mem. 2, 2, 5; *ξυμφέρει σωφρονεῖν ὑπὸ στένει*, Aesch. Eum. 520: also, *καλῶς ξυμφέρει*, Ar. Ach. 252; *συμφέρει ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἀμεινον*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 4, Andoc. 10, 35 (cf. infra B. 5):—part. *συμφέρων, ουσα, ον, useful, expedient, fitting*, Soph. O. T. 875, etc.; esp. in neut. *συμφέρον, οντος, τό, use, profit, advantage, expediency*, Soph. Phil. 926, and freq. in prose: *τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀνθρώποις*, Plat. Legg. 875 A; but also, *τὰ τῆς πατρίδος σ.*, Dinarch. 102, 40:—hence adv. *συμφερόντως* (q. v.): *συμφέρον ἐστί*,=*συμφέρει*, Ar. Plut. 49.—II. intr.,—1. *to agree with, ξυμφέρει ὄνομα τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς*, Soph. Aj. 431; *to assist*, Id. Phil. 659: *to come to terms with, bear with, give way to, τοῖς κρείσσοσι*, Soph. El. 1465, Elmsl. Med. 13; cf. infra B. 2.—2. of events, *to happen, take place, turn out*, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 129; 6, 22, 117, etc.: *συνήνεικε αὐτῇ ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα, it turned out* for her advantage, Hdt. 8, 88; cf. infra B. 5.

B. pass. *συμφέρομαι*: fut. mid. *συνοίσομαι*: aor. pass. *συνενείχθην* (Hdt.), Att. *συνηνέχθην*: pf. *συνήνεγμαι*. *To come together*, of sexual intercourse, *σ. γυναικί*, Ar. Lys. 166.—2. in hostile sense, *to meet in battle, engage*, Lat. *congredi*, Il. 11, 736, Aesch. Theb. 636, Thuc. 7, 36; so, *συνοισόμεσθα πολεμίζειν*, Hes. Sc. 358.—3. *to agree together, ὡς τε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου*, Thuc. 4, 65: *to live on friendly terms with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 114; *to bear with*, Soph. O. C. 641; cf. supra II. 1: *to agree with, τινί*, Hdt. 1, 173; 2, 80, etc.; cf. Aesch. Supp. 243:—*ἐγὼ δὲ τούτοις κατὰ ταῦτα εἶναι οὐ ξυμφέρομαι*, Plat. Prot. 317 A; so, *συμφέρεται τοῦτο εἶναι*, this *is generally allowed* to be, Hdt. 2, 79, cf. 4, 13.—4. *to be acquainted, κακῷ συνοισόμενος*, Id. 6, 50.—5. of events, *to happen, turn out*, like act. (II. 2), *ξυμφέρεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον*, Ar. Nub. 590, cf. supra I. 5: hence also impers., *συμφέρεται ἐς τὸ ἀμεινον, it happens, falls out* for the better, Hdt. 7, 8, 1; *οὐδέν σφι χρηστὸν συνεφέρετο*, no good *came of it* to them, Hdt. 4, 157; so, *αὐτῷ συνεφέρετο παλιγκότως*, it *turned out* ill to him again, c. inf., Schweigh. Hdt. 4, 156; so too, *συνηνείχθη γενέσθαι*, Id. 1, 19, etc., Thuc. 1, 23, etc.; or c. *ὥστε* et inf., Hdt. 1, 74:—part. *τὰ συμφερόμενα, things which happen, events*.

Συμφεύγω, f. *-φεύξομαι*, (σύν, φεύγω) *to flee along with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 11, Eur., etc.; *σὺν φεύγουσι συμφεύγειν*, Eur. Heracl. 26: esp., *to be banished along with* or *together*, Lycurg. 151, 13; *ξ. φυγήν*, Plat. Apol. 21 A.

Σύμφημι, (σύν, φημί) *to assent, approve* or *agree fully*, Aesch. Pr. 40, Soph., etc.; *to agree with, τινί*, Eur. Hipp. 266; *ξύμφημί σοι. I grant* you, Plat. Rep. 403 C, 608 B; and often so in Platonic dialogue: *ξύμφαθι ἢ ἀπείπε, say yes* or no, Ib. 523 A:—*σ.* c. inf., *to agree* that.., Soph. O. T. 553, and Xen.

Συμφήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *a witness*.

Σύμφθαρσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (συμφθείρω) *a melting into one another*, esp. of colours.

Συμφθέγγομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (σύν, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to sound with* or *together: to accord with*, Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.

Συμφθείρω, (σύν, φθείρω) *to destroy along with* or *entirely, σ. λέχος, to pollute* the bed, Eur. Andr. 947:—Pass., *to perish along with, τινί*, Arist. Top. 6, 13, 4, Polyb. 6, 5, 6; *συμφθείρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, to meet unfortunately at* one place, Plut. 2, 708 E.—II. of colours, *to melt* or *die away into each other*, Ib. 436 B; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 129.

Συμφθίνω, (σύν, φθίνω) intr. and in pass., *to pine away* or *decay along with, τινί*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 6, 49.

Σύμφθογγος, *ον*, (σύν, φθόγγος) *sounding together, σύμφθ., οὐκ εὔφωνος, sounding together*, but not in harmony, Aesch. Ag. 1187.

Συμφίλέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (σύν, φιλέω) *to love mutually*, Soph. Phil. 519. Hence

Συμφῐλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *mutual friendship*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 115.

Συμφιλοδοξέω, *ῶ*, (σύν, φιλοδοξέω) *to take part in promoting*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2.

Συμφῐλοκᾰλέω, *ῶ*, (σύν, φιλοκαλέω) *to join in love of beauty*, Plut. 2, 53 C:—*to be candidate for an honour along with* another, Id. Sertor. 14.

Συμφῐλολογέω, *ῶ*, (σύν, φιλολογέω) *to join* another *in the study of language*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8.

Συμφῐλομᾰθέω, *ῶ*, *to join* another *in the love of knowledge*.

Συμφῐλονεικέω, *ῶ*, (σύν, φιλονεικέω) *to be emulous along with* another, *join in quarrelling with, τινί*, Plat. Prot. 336 E: *to join in a disputation*, Plut. Arat. 3:—*to take zealous interest in, τινί*, Andoc. 31, 39.

Συμφῐλοσοφέω, *ῶ*, (σύν, φιλοσοφέω) *to join* another *in the love and pursuit of wisdom*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 12, 2, Luc. D. Deor. 18, 2.

Συμφῐλοτῑμέομαι, (σύν, φιλοτιμέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., *to join in emulating, τινί*, Diod., Plut. Lucull. 6, etc.

Συμφλάω, f. *-άσω*, (σύν, φλάω) *to crush in pieces*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συμφλέγω, f. *-ξω*, (σύν, φλέγω) *to set on fire together*, Eur. Bacch. 595; *σ. κεραυνῷ*, Theocr. 22, 211; of love, Anth. P. 5, 111.

Συμφλογίζω, f. *-ίσω*,=foreg., LXX.

Συμφλῠᾱρέω, *ῶ*, *to chatter, trifle along with* or *together*.

Συμφοβέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (σύν, φοβέω) *to frighten at the same time*:—Pass., *to be afraid at the same time*, Thuc. 6, 101.

Συμφοιτάω, *ῶ*, Ion. *-έω*, fut. *-ήσω*, (σύν, φοιτάω) *to go regularly to* a place *together*, Hdt. 2, 60; 4, 180: esp., *to go to school together*, Ar. Eq. 988 (ubi v. Interpp.), Plat. Euthyd. 304 B, etc. Hence

Συμφοίτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a going to school together*, Aeschin. 2, 23: and

Συμφοιτητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a schoolfellow*, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20, etc.

Συμφονεύω, (σύν, φονεύω) *to kill along with* or *together, τινί*, Eur. Hec. 391, cf. Ion 851.

Συμφορά, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, Ion. *-ρή*, (συμφέρω): *a bringing together*: but usu.,—II. (from *συμφέρω* A. II. 2, and B. 5), *an event, circumstance, hap, chance, πᾶν ἐστιν ἀνθρωπος συμφορή*, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. 7, 49, 1; *συμφοραὶ βίου, the haps of* life, Trag., cf. Eur. Ion 536; both of *good* and *evil chances*, but far more freq. the latter, *a mishap, mischance, misfortune, distress, evil, a disease, complaint, defeat, σ. οἰκτρά*, Pind. O. 7, 141; *συμφορᾷ δεδαιγμένοι*, Id. P. 8, 125; *σ. πάθους*, Aesch. Pers. 436; and freq. in Att.; *συμφορᾷ χρῆσθαι*, to be unfortunate, Hdt. 1, 42, etc.; *συμφορήν* or *μεγάλην σ. ποιεῖσθαί τι*, to look upon or consider a thing as a great *misfortune*, Hdt. 1, 83, 216, etc., cf. *συμφοραίνω*: proverb., *πῖνε, πῖν' ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς*, Simon. (120) ap. Ar. Eq. 406:—rarely in good sense, *good luck, a happy issue*, Aesch. Ag. 24, Soph. El. 1230; *σ. ἐσθλαί, εὐδαίμω-*

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ψες, Eur. Alc. 1155, El. 457; σ. ἄγαθή, Ar. Eq. 655, cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 10.—2. very rarely in a moral relation, *an offence, trespass*, Plat. Legg. 854 D, 934 B. Hence

Συμφοράζω, f. -άσω, and συμφορᾱλνω, *to bewail one's ill-luck*, like συμφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι, Vit. Hom. 14.

Συμφορεύς, ὁ, (συμφέρω A. II):—in Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14, a Lacedaemonian officer, a sort of *aid-de-camp*.

Συμφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = συμφέρω, but only in the primary signf., *to bring together, to gather, collect, heap up*, Hdt. 5, 92, 7; 9, 83, Thuc. 6, 99; εἰς μίαν οἴκησιν, Plat. Legg. 805 E; πνεῦμα συμφορεῖν τὴν χιόνα, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4; αἰτίας καὶ σκώμματα καὶ λοιδορίας σ., Dem. 230, 6. Hence

Συμφόρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is brought together, a heap*, Plut. 2, 955 A: and

Συμφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *a bringing together*, Plut. Pericl. 34, Otho 14.

Συμφορητός, ή, όν, (συμφορέω) *brought together, collected promiscuously*, ὄχλος, Dion. H., etc.; σ. ἐκ πολλῶν τόπων, Id.; *compiled*, Luc. Pseudol. 4:—σ. ἑστίασις or δεῖπνον, a meal *towards* which *each guest contributes*, Lat. *convivium collatitium, a picnic*, Arist. Pol. 3, 11, 2; 15, 7; v. Lob. Paral. 493.

Σύμφορος, ον, (συμφέρω):—*happening with, accompanying*, λιμὸς ἀεργῷ σύμφορος ἀνδρί, hunger is the slug-gard's *companion*, Hes. Op. 300; c. gen., πενίης οὐ σύμφορά, ἀλλὰ κόροιο, Hes. Th. 593, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 83.—II. *useful, profitable*, Hdt. 8, 60, 1, Soph., etc.: *suitable, proper, fit*, c. dat., κούρῃ οὐ σύμφορός ἐστιν ἕκτη, the sixth day is not *good* for a girl, Hes. Op. 781; so, γυνὴ νέα οὐ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ γέροντι, Theogn. 457; ἡ πενίη κακῷ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ φέρειν, poverty is *fit* for a bad man to bear, Id. 526: τὰ σύμφορα, τὸ σύμφορον, *what is expedient*, Soph. O. C. 464, 592; τῶν ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστάς, departing from his necessary (i. e. natural) *interests*, Thuc. 4, 128 (v. Göller):—σύμφ. ἔς τι, Thuc. 3, 47; πρός τι, Plat. Legg. 766 E.—Adv. -ρως, σ. ἔχειν, to be *expedient*, Isocr. 102 E: compar. συμφορώτερον, Thuc. 3, 40: superl. -ώτατα, Eur. Med. 876.

Συμφράμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *giving good counsel, a counsellor*, εἰ γὰρ...τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράμονες εἶεν, Il. 2, 372; cf. Anth. P. 9, 365: from

Συμφράζομαι, f. -άσομαι, mid. c. pf. pass. συμπέφρασμαι (Soph. Ant. 364), (σύν, φράζομαι). *To take counsel with* one, c. dat., ἐῷ θυμῷ, Od. 15, 202; also, τίς δ' αὖ τοι θεῶν συμφράσατο βουλάς; who *imparted* his counsels to thee? Od. 4, 462; cf. Il. 1, 537; 9, 374:—but, μῆτιν συμφράσσασθαι (sc. ἑαυτῷ), to *contrive* a plan, Hes. Th. 471, cf. Soph. l. c.—II. later, act. συμφράζω, f. -άσω, *to say* or *express together with*; so in pass., Plut. 2, 22 A.

Σύμφραξις, εως, ἡ, (συμφράσσω) *a closing up*, Theophr.

Συμφράσις, ἡ, (συμφράζω) *the connexion of speech, context*.

Συμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω (σύν, φράσσω):—*to press* or *pack closely together*, Hdt. 4, 73; τὰς ναῦς, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 7; τὰς σαρίσσας, Polyb. 2, 69, 9.—II. *to force together and shut in, to fence all round*, λιθοειδεῖ περιβόλῳ, Plat. Tim. 74 A, E: *to block up*, Id. Phaedr. 251 E, in pass.

Συμφρονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φρονέω) *to be of one mind* or *opinion with* any one, *to agree with, assent to*, σ. ἀλλήλοις εἴς τι, Polyb. 4, 60, 4; ἐπί τινι, Id. 3, 2, 8; πρός τινα περί τινος, 4, 81, 3: absol., *to agree together*, Lat. *conspirare*, Id. 2, 22, 1, etc.—II. *to comprehend*, also *to ponder, consider*, c. acc., Id. 18, 9, 2, Plut., etc.—III. *to recollect one's self*, Plut. Cat. Min. 70. Hence

Συμφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *agreement, union*, Polyb. 2, 37, 8.

Συμφρονίζω, = σωφρονίζω, dub. in Joseph.

Συμφροντίζω, (σύν, φροντίζω) *to have a joint care for*, τινός, Luc. Dem. Encom. 25.

Συμφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, = συμφρόνησις, App.

Σύμφρουρος, ον, (σύν, φρουρός) *watching with* or *together, a fellow-watchman*, μέλαθρον ξ. ἐμοί, Aesch. Ag. 110; σ. θεοί, Id. Cho. 802.

Συμφῦής, ές, (συμφύω) *a growing together, connexion by natural growth*, as of the joints, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συμφῠγαδεύω, (σύν, φυγαδεύω) *to banish with* or *at the same time*, Iambl.

Συμφῠγάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, φυγάς) *a fellow-exile*, Eur. Bacch. 1382, Thuc. 6, 88.

Συμφῠή, ῆς, ἡ, = σύμφυσις, v. l. Plat. Legg. 734 E, for συννφή.

Συμφῠής, ές, (συμφύω) *grown together, joined* or *united by nature, intimately connected*, σ. γίγνεσθαί τινι, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 45 D: metaph., τῷ κοινῷ συμφ., *attached by nature* to a commonwealth, of bees, Plut. Lycurg. 25. Adv. -ῶς. Hence

Συμφῠΐα, ας, ἡ, = σύμφυσις, Plut. 2, 1112 A, etc.

Συμφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (σύν, φύλαξ) *a fellow-watchman* or *guard*, Thuc. 5, 80, Plat. Rep. 463 C, Xen., etc. [ῠ]

Συμφῠλάσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, φυλάσσω) *to watch, keep guard along with* or *together*, Hdt. 7, 172, Plat. Rep. 451 D.

Συμφῠλέτης, ου, ὁ, *of* or *from the same φυλή*, Lat. *contribulis*: in genl., *a countryman*, v. l. Isocr. 263 A.

Σύμφῠλος, ον, (σύν, φῦλον) *of the same stock* or *race with*, τινί, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 3: *kindred, natural*, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

Συμφῠράω, = συμφύρω, Plut. 2, 396 A, Diosc.

Συμφῠρδήν, (συμφύρω) adv., *miredly*, Nic. Th. 110.

Σύμφυρτος, ον, *kneaded* or *mixed together*: metaph., *confounded, confused*, Eur. Hipp. 1234: from

Συμφύρω, f. -σω, (σύν, φύρω) *to knead together*: metaph., *to confound, confuse, commingle*, αἷμα συμπεφυρμένον περί, Eur. Med. 1199; σ. εἰς ἕν, Phat. Phil. 15 E: συμπεφυρμένος λύπαις, μετὰ κακοῦ, Id. Phil. 51 A, Phaed. 66 B: πλαγαῖς συνέφυρε πρὸς ὤπον, Theocr. 22, 111. [φῠ]

Συμφῠσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φυσάω) *to blow together*, Lat. *conflare*; hence, *to beat up, contrive*, ταῦτ' ἐφ' οἷσίν ἐστι συμφυσώμενα, Ar. Eq. 468.—II. metaph., ξυμφυσῆσαι εἰς ταὐτόν, *to blow* (as it were) *into one horn*, i. e., *to agree exactly, harmonize* in all things, Plat. Legg. 708 D:—in pass., of the wind, *to blow at the same time*, Plut. Sertor. 17.

Συμφῠσιόω, ῶ, *to unite* or *join with nature*.

Σύμφῠσις, ἡ, (συμφύω) *a growing together, natural joining*, esp. of the limbs, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: in genl. *intimate connexion, union, dependence*.

Συμφῠτεύω, (σύν, φυτεύω) *to plant along with* or *together*, συν τέ οἱ δαίμων φυτεύει ὄόξαν, Pind. I. 6, (5), 16 metaph., *to contrive* or *plot with*, τινί τι, Soph. O. T. 347.

Συμφῠτικός, ή, όν, (συμφύω) *likely to grow together*, of a wound, Arist. Probl. 1, 33.

Σύμφῠτον, ου, τό, *a plant, comfrey*, in old English *bonaset*, so named from its *healing qualities* (v. foreg.), *symphytum officinale*, Linn., Dioscor. 4, 10: from

Σύμφῠτος, ον, (συμφύω)—*planted together with*: metaph., *innate, inborn, inbred*, ἀρετά, Pind. I. 3, 22; σ. αἰών, one's *natural* age (acc. to the Schol.), or rather the time *appointed by fate*, Aesch. Ag. 107: φευκτέον σ. τέκτονα, *the natural* author of strife, Id. 152; ἡ τὸ σ., according to *one's nature*, Eur. Andr. 954; σ. δειλία τινί, Lys. 140, 31; ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Polit. 272 E, etc.: cf. συγγενής, σύγγονος.—II. *grown together, closed, healed*, of a wound.

Συμφύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, φύω) *to make to grow together, συνάπτειν καὶ συμφῦσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό*, Plat. Symp. 192 E, cf. Ep. Plat. 333 B, Arist. Meteor. 4, 1, 1.—II. pass., with act. pf. συμπέφυκα, aor. 2 συνέφῡν, *to grow together, be naturally* or *necessarily connected, ἀλλήλοις, εἰς ἕν, εἰς ταὐτό*, Plat. Rep. 588 C, D, 503 B: *to grow up, close*, as a wound, Arist. Probl. 1, 33:—so of a political constitution, Polyb. 4, 32, 9.

Συμφωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φωνή) *to agree in sound, be in harmony* of *unison, ἐκ πασῶν μία ἁρμονία γίγνεται*, Plat. Rep. 617 B; cf. Arist. An. Post. 2, 2, 3.—II. usu. metaph., *to agree with, hold* or *express the same opinions with*, τινί, freq. in Plat.; τὰ ἔργα συμφωνεῖ τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Lach. 193 E.—2. *to make an agreement* or *bargain with* any one, σ. πρός τινα, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 8; περί τινος, Polyb. 2, 15, 5.—3. also *to unite for a bad purpose, to conspire*, Arist. Pol. 4, 12, 5. Hence

Συμφωνησις, ἡ, *an agreeing together, unison*.

Συμφωνία, ας, ἡ, (σύμφωνος):—*an agreeing together in sound, unison of sound, symphony, ἁρμονία τις, ὁμολογία τις*, acc. to Plat. Symp. 187 B, Crat. 405 D, cf. Rep. 430 E; λόγος ἀριθμῶν ἐν ὀξεῖ ἢ βαρεῖ, Arist. An. Post. 2, 2, 3;—strictly of two sounds only, *a concord, accord*, such as the fourth, fifth and octave (= διὰ τεσσάρων, διὰ πέντε, διὰ πασῶν), distinguished from mere ἁρμονία, Plat. 2, 389 D; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1, p. 151, Dict. Antiqq. p. 649.—II. *a union of many voices* or *instruments in concord*:—*a concert* either of *vocal* or *instrumental music*, Polyb. 26, 10, 5.

Σύμφωνος, ον, (συν, φωνή):—*agreeing in sound, harmonious*, Ar. Av. 221, 659; χορδαί, H. Hom. Merc. 51: generally, *echoing to*, c. gen., βοῆς, Soph. O. T. 421.—2. esp. as music term, *in concord with, accordant*, Plat. Legg. 812 D; distinguished from ἁρμονικός, Arist. Probl. 19, 16, and 39.—II. usu. metaph., *agreeing, in unison, friendly*, ἡσυχία, Pind. P. 1, 136; δεξιώσεις, Soph. O. C. 619; and freq. in Plat.: σ. τινι, *agreeing, in unison with*, rarely πρός τινα, as Ep. Plat. 332 D; συμφωνῶν τινι πρός τινα, Polyb. 6, 36, 5:—adv. -νως, Plat. Epin. 974 C.—III. also pass., *agreed upon*, c. dat. perh. in Diod. 5, 6.

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Συμφωνούντως, (συμφωνέω) adv., *in harmony* or *agreement with, ἑαυτῷ*, Plat. Legg. 662 E.

Συμφωτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, φωτίζω), *to give light together*, Plut. 2, 893 A.

Σύμψαλμα, ατος, τό, (ψάλλω) *a joint sounding of strings.*

Σύμψαυσις, εως, ἡ, *a joint touching:* from

Συμψαύω, f. -σω, (σύν, ψαύω) *to touch one another, τοῖς σώμασι*, Xen. Symp. 4, 26.

Συμψάω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ψάω) *to scrape together:* hence, *to wipe out the traces* of any thing in the sand, etc., Ar. Nub. 975: generally, *to sweep away, ὁ ποταμὸς τὸν ἵππον συμψήσας ὑποβρύχιον οἰχώκεε φέρων*, Hdt. 1, 189.

Συμψελλίζω, *to stammer with* or *together.*

Συμψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ψεύδομαι) Dep. mid., *to tell a lie with* or *together*, Polyb. 6, 3, 10.

Συμψηφίζω, (σύν, ψηφίζω) *to reckon together, count up*, N. T.—II. more usu. in mid., *to vote with, τινί*, Ar. Lys. 142. Hence

Συμψηφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a joint reckoner.*

Σύμψηφος, ον, (σύν, ψῆφος) *voting with, τινί*, Plat. Gorg. 500 A, etc.; *τινί τινος, voting with* one *for* a thing, Id. Rep. 380 C, Crat. 398 C; *λαβεῖν τινα σύμψηφον*, Dem. 206, 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 2.

Συμψήχω, *to rub with* or *together.*

Συμψιθυρίζω, f. -σω, *to whistle, whisper with* or *together.*

Συμψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ψοφέω) *to make a noise together, τοῖς ὅπλοις*, Polyb. 1, 34, 2; *σ. τοὺς θυρεοὺς ταῖς μαχαίραις, to rattle upon* the shields with the swords, Id. 11, 30, 1.

Συμψῡχέω, ῶ, *to be of one mind:* and

Συμψυχία, ας, ἡ, *unity of mind:* from

Σύμψυχος, ον, (σύν, ψυχή) *of one mind, at unity.*

Συμψύχω, (σύν, ψύχω) *to cool with* or *together* :—pass., *to grow cool* or *cold together*, Hipp. 244. [ῡ]

ΣΥΝ, old Att. ξύν (v. sub voc.), prep. with dat., the Lat. *cum*, and akin to Sanscr. *sa-, sam, ἁμ-α*, Lat. *simul*, etc.;—the radic. signf. being, *with.*—I. usu., *along with, in company with, together with*, Hom., etc.—2. with collat. notion of help or aid, *σὺν θεῷ, with* God's *help*, (the God being conceived *as standing with* or *by* one), Il. 9, 49, Od. 13, 391; so, *σὺν δαίμονι, σὺν Διΐ, σὺν Ἀθήνῃ*, Il. 11, 792; 20, 192, etc., cf. Böckh Pind. P. 9, 2; so in prose, *σύν τινι εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι*, to be *with* another; i. e. *on* his *side*, of his *party*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 21; *οἱ σύν τινι*, any one's friends, followers, Ib. 1, 2, 15, etc.—3. *furnished with, endued with, ἀκοιτις σὺν μεγάλῃ ἀρετῇ*, Od. 24, 193.—4. of any accidental union; in Hom. esp., *σὺν νηυσί*, i. e. on board ship; *σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν*, Il. 5, 219; esp. of arms, *σὺν ὅπλοις, τεύχεσι, ἔντεσι, σπήπτρῳ*, Hom., and Att.; also, *θέλλαι σὺν Βορέῃ, ἄνεμος σὺν λαίλαπι*, Il. 15, 26; 17, 57; in such cases *σὺν* is oft. put where *καί* might stand, cf. *μετά* A.—5. of necessary connexion, consequence, etc., *σὺν μεγάλῳ ἀποτίσαι*, to pay *with* a great loss, i. e. suffer greatly, Il. 4, 161; *σὺν δημοσίῳ κακῷ, with* loss to the public, Theogn. 50; *σὺν τῷ σῷ ἀγαθῷ*, to your advantage, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 15; just like the Lat. *tuo cum commodo, publico cum incommodo: σὺν μιάσματι, attended with* pollution, Soph. Ant. 172: and so, generally, to denote agreement, *σὺν τοῖς νόμοις, in accordance with* the laws; *σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 18; so, *σὺν κόσμῳ, σὺν τάχει*, etc., which answer pretty much to the advs. *κοσμίως, ταχέως*, etc., freq. in Att.—6. of the instrument or means, *with* or *by* which a thing is done, *with, by means of, σὺν νεφέεσσι κάλυψεν γαῖαν καὶ πόντον*, Od. 5, 393: so in Att., *σὺν βίᾳ, by* force.—II. the Att. oft. use the dat. alone, where in Ep. the prep. *σύν* is added, esp. in such phrases as *αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι*, etc.; v. sub *αὐτός* I. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 100.

B. *σύν* sometimes follows its case, Il. 10, 19, Od. 9, 332; 15, 410.

C. *σύν* AS ADV., *together, at once, jointly*, Hom.; though he also has it merely detached from its verb by tmesis: so, *ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 3, 13.—2. where persons are spoken of, *σύν* may be rendered *besides, moreover, furthermore, too*, Il. 23, 879; in Att. esp. followed by *δέ, σὺν δ' αὖτος ἐγώ*, Soph. Ant. 85, etc.; *σὺν δ' ἐγὼ παρήν*, Id. Aj. 1288: but also *together, all at once*, Od. 10, 42; *σύν τε ὁπλοῖ βασιλῆϊ*, Soph. Aj. 960.

D. In COMPOS.—1. *with, along with, together, at the same time*, hence of any kind of union, connexion, or participation in a thing, and metaph. of agreement or unity, like Lat. *con-*. In compos. with a transit. verb *σύν* may refer to the object as well as the subject, as *σύν* in *συγκτείνειν* may mean *to kill one person along with, amongst others*; or, *to join with others in killing one.*—2. of the completion of an action, *quite, thoroughly, completely*, as in *συμπληρόω, συνάγνυμι, συγκόπτω, συμπατέω, συντέμνω*, etc.: hence it seems oft. only to strengthen the force of the simple word.—3. with numerals it has a separate force, *σύνδυο, two together*, i. e. *by twos, two and two*; and so *σύντρεις*; like Lat. *bini, terni*, etc.—II. further must be remarked, that *σύν* in compos., before *β μ π φ ψ*, changes into *συμ-*; before *γ κ ξ χ*, into *συγ-*; before *λ* into *συλ-*; before *σ* usu. into *συσ-*; and that *ν* is wholly dropped before *ζ*, before *σ* followed by a conson., and perh. sometimes before *ξ*. In one poet. passage ap. Plat. Phaedr. 237 A, we have *ξύμ* alone in tmesis, *ξύμ μοι λάβεσθε* for *συλλάβεσθέ μοι*. [ῡ]

Σῦν, acc. from *σῦς*, Hom.

Συνᾰγάλλομαι, dep. mid., *to rejoice with* or *together.*

Συνᾰγανακτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀγανακτέω) *to be angry along with, τινὶ ἐπί τινι*, Polyb. 2, 59, 5, etc. Hence

Συνᾰγᾰνάκτησις, ἡ, *joint anger* or *displeasure.*

Συνᾰγᾰπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀγαπάω) *to love along with* or *together, τοῖς φίλοις τοὺς φίλους σ.*, Polyb. 1, 14, 4.

Συναγγέλλω, (σύν, ἀγγέλλω) *to announce along with* or *together*, Dion. H.

Συνάγγελος, ον, ὁ, (σύν, ἄγγελος) *a fellow-messenger* or *ambassador*, Hdt. 7, 230.

Συνᾰγείρω, fut. -ερῶ: aor. ξυνάγειρα, in Il. 20, 21, metri grat., (σύν, ἀγείρω). *To gather together, assemble*, Id. 20, 21; also, *σ. ἐκκλησίην*, Hdt. 3, 142, cf. 1, 206; *σ. πάντας εἰς τόπον*, Plat. Criti. 121 C:—esp., *to collect* armies, soldiers, etc., *στόλον, στράτευμα*, Hdt. 1, 4; 4, 4, Polyb., etc.:—pass., *to gather themselves together, come together, assemble, συναγειρόμενοι, those who are assembling*, Il. 24, 802; but *συναγρόμενοι*, Ep. syncop. part. aor. 2 pass., *those assembled, an assembly*, Il. 1, 687.—2. *to collect* the means of living, etc., *βίοτον*, Od. 4, 90; and in mid., *to collect for one's self, κτήματα*, Od. 14, 323; 19, 293; cf. *συναείρω*.—3. metaph., *σ. ἑαυτόν, to collect* one's self, Plat. Prot. 328 D:—so in pass., *to rally*, Id. Phaed. 67 C, Charm. 156 D.

Συνᾰγελάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀγελάζω) *to bring into a flock* or *herd*:—pass., *to herd together with, τινί*, Polyb. 6, 5, 7, Plut. 2, 40 A. Hence

Συνᾰγελασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a driving together*:—*a flocking together.*

Συναγελαστικός, ή, όν, (συναγελάζω) *driving together in herds*:—*flocking* or *herding together, social*, Porphyr.

Συνᾰγένητος, ον, (σύν, *a* priv., γίγνομαι), or *συνᾰγέννητος, ον*, (γεννάω); *alike uncreated, co-eternal*, Eccl.

Συνάγκεια, ας, ἡ, = Homer's *μισγάγκεια, a narrow valley in which streams meet*, Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 8, Polyb. 18, 14, 5, Plut., etc.

Συναλᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to deck out, adorn.*

Σύναγμα, ατος, τό, (συνάγω) *that which is brought together, a collection, concretion*; esp. of *stone* or *gravel in the kidneys*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Συναγνοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be ignorant along with* or *together.*

Συνάγνῡμι, (σύν, ἄγνυμι): aor. συνέαξα (the only tense found in use):—*to break together, break to pieces, shiver, ἔγχεος, ὃ ξυνέαξε*, Il. 13, 166; *νῆας ξυνέαξαν ἀέλλαι*, Od. 14, 383; *τέκνα ἐλάφοιο συνέαξε, he broke their necks*, Il. 11, 114.

Συνεγορᾰζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀγορᾰζω) *to buy up*, Arist. Oec. 2, 9, 1.

Συνᾰγόρευσις, ἡ, *a speaking with*:—*a defending*: from

Συνᾰγορεύω, (σύν, ἀγορεύω) *to speak with* another, *join in advising, recommend the same* thing, *ξ. τί τα.*, Thuc. 7, 49; c. inf., Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 20; foll. by *ὡς . . .*, Id. Cyr. 6, 2, 24: *to agree* or *assent to* a thing, *τοῖς λεγομένοις*, Isocr. 69 B; opp. to *ἀντιλέγω*, Lys. 122, 23.—II. *to speak with* or *in behalf of* a person, *support* him, *advocate* his *cause, σ. τινί*, Thuc. 6, 6; 8, 84, and Xen.; *σ. τινὸς σωτηρίᾳ*, Dem. 194, 22; *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις*, Isocr. 82 C.—pass., *to have* others *advocating one's cause*, Plut. 2, 841 E.

Συναγραυλέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀγραυλέω) *to be, live in the country along with* or *together*, Dion. H.

Συναγρεύω, (σύν, ἀγρεύω) *to hunt* or *catch jointly with*, Leon. Tar. 17.

Συναγρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Epich. p. 105, Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 8; 15, 14.

Συναγρόμενος, Ep. part. aor. 2 pass. syncop. of *συναγείρω*, Il.

Συναγρυπνέω, ῶ, *to keep awake with*, Aristaen.: from

Συνάγρυπνος, ον, (σύν, ἄγρυπνος) *keeping awake with*, Nonn.

Συναγρώσσω, = συναγρεύω, Nonn.

Συνᾰγυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σύν, ἀγυρμός) *a bringing together, collecting, τῆς φρονήσεως*, Plat. Polit. 272 C.

Συναγυρτός, όν, (σύν, ἀγυρτός) *assembled, collected*, Plat. Legg. 845 E. [ᾰ]

Συνάγχη, ης, ἡ, (σύν, ἄγχω) a kind of *sore throat*; constantly interchanged with *κυνάγχη*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Συναγχικός, ή, όν, *liable to* or *affected with συνάγχη.*

Συνάγχομαι, (σύν, ἄγχω) as pass., *to be choked* or *oppressed*, LXX.

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Συνάγω, f. -άξω: aor. 1 σύνηξα, part. -άξας, Hdt. 7, 60 (where Schweigh. συννάξας); but usu. aor. 2 συνήγαγον: Att. pf. συνῆχα, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8; συναγήοχα, Arist. Oec. 2, 1, 10: old Att. ξυνάγω, which Hom. also uses metri grat., (σύν, ἄγω).

To lead together, to gather together, σύναγεν νεφέλας, Od. 5, 291; ἵνα οἱ σὺν φόρτον ἀγοιμι, Od. 14, 296; ὅρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, Il. 3, 269; σ. δικαστήριον, Hdt. 6, 85; ἐκκλησίαν, Thuc. 2, 60; ἔνθα ποτ' Ὀρφεὺς σύναγεν δένδρεα Μούσαις, σύναγεν θῆρας, Eur. Bacch. 562:—in Il. usu. in the phrases, συνάγειν Ἄρηα, ἐριδα Ἄρηος, ὑσμίνην, πόλεμον, *to join* battle, *begin* the battle-strife, etc., Il. 2, 381; 5, 861; 14, 448, etc.:—also, like συμβάλλω, συννίημι, *to set to fight*, Aesch. Theb. 508, 756:—hence intr., σ. εἰς μέσσον, to engage in fight, Theocr. 22, 82, cf. Polyb. 11, 18, 4.—2. *to gather in* fruits, Id. 12, 2, 5.—II. generally, *to bring together, join in one, unite*, Hdt. 6, 113, cf. Eur. I. A. 290; also, σ. εἰς ἓν, Id. Or. 1640; εἰς ταὐτόν, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: σ. γάμους, *to contract* a marriage, Xen. Symp. 4, 64; σ. ἑταιρείας, Plat. Rep. 365 D.—2. metaph., *to bring together, make friends of, reconcile*, Dem. 1335, fin.; 1360, 6; cf. Plat. Polit. 311 C.—III. *to draw together, straiten, narrow*, τὴν πρώρην, τὴν διώρυχα, Hdt. 1, 194; 4, 52; τὴν πόλιν, Polyb. 5, 93, 5, etc.; and, in pass., ἐς ὀξύ or ἐς στενὸν συνῆχθαι, Diod., and Athen.; also, ὀφρῦς συνάγειν, *to contract* the brows, frown, Soph. Fr. 752; but, σ. τὰ ὦτα, *to prick* the ears, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5:—in pass., *to be straitened, afflicted*, λιμῷ, σιτοδείᾳ, Polyb. 1, 18, 7 and 10.—IV. *to collect* or *club together* for a picnic; hence seemingly intr., συνάγειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν, to have a picnic (like δειπνεῖν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν), Diphil. Zogr. 2, 28: cf. Meineke Menand. p. 58, Schweigh. Ath. 142 C:—in LXX., and N. T., generally, *to receive hospitably, entertain*.—V. *to collect* from premises, i. e. *to conclude, infer*. Hence

Συνάγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who brings together, an assembler*, Hipp.; σ. πολιτῶν, Lys. 124, 13.—II. *one who brings into one* or *unites*, Plat. Symp. 191 D.—III. *οἱ σ., the contracting muscles*, Hipp.

Συνάγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (συνάγω):—*a bringing together, gathering*, σίτου, Polyb. 1, 17, 9, etc.: σ. πολέμου, *a levying* war, Thuc. 2, 18.—2. *a collection* of writings, etc., *a treatise*, Plut. 2, 1131 F, 1132 E.—3. *an assembly, meeting*, LXX.:—and, *a place of meeting* or *assembling*, esp. among the Jews after the captivity, *a synagogue*, N. T.—II. *a bringing together, uniting*, opp. to διαίρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B: hence, *a coupling*, Id. Theaet. 150 A: σ. στρατιᾶς, *a forming in close order*, Id. Rep. 526 D.—III. *a drawing together*, σ. τοῦ προσώπου, *a pursing up* or *wrinkling* of the face, Isocr. 190 E.

Συνάγωγία, ας, ἡ,=foreg. II, Plut. 2, 632 E.

Συνάγωγιμον δεῖπνον, τό,=sq., Alex. Φιλοκ. 1, Ephipp. Ger. 3.

Συνάγωγιον, ου, τό, (συνάγω IV) *a picnic*, Menand. p. 58.

Συνάγωγός, όν, (συνάγω):—*bringing together, uniting*, ἀμφοῖν, Plat. Tim. 31 C; φιλίας σ., Id. Prot. 322 C.

Συνᾱγωνιάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀγωνιάω), *to share in the anxiety*, Polyb. 3, 43, 8, Plut. 2, 96 A.

Συνᾱγωνίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to contend along with, to share in a contest*, τινί, *with* one, Ar. Thesm. 1061, cf. Thuc. 1, 123; τινὶ πρός τινα, Plat. Alc. 1, 119 E: generally, *to share in the fortunes of another*, τινί, Thuc. 3, 64: *to help, aid, succour, second*, τινί τι, one in a thing, Dem. 872, 20; τινὶ πρός τι, one towards a thing, Id. 231, 20. Hence

Συνᾱγώνισμα, ατος, τό, *succour in a contest*: generally, *succour, aid*, Polyb. 10, 43, 2.

Συνᾱγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συναγωνίζομαι) *one who shares with* another *in a contest, a fellow-combatant*, Dem. 239, 21, etc.; τινός, for a thing, Aeschin. 52, 37; 66, 24: *a fellow-soldier*, Plat. Alc. 1, 119 D: generally, *a seconder, assistant*, Isocr. 70 B, etc.

Συνάδελφος, ον, (σύν, ἀδελφός) *one that has a brother* or *sister*, opp. to ἀνάδελφος, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 4. [ᾰ]

Συνᾰδῑκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀδικέω) *to join in wrong* or *injury*, τινί, *with* another, Thuc. 1, 37, 39, Plat. Rep. 496 D, Xen., and Oratt.

Συνᾰδόντως, adv. pres. part. from συνᾴδω, *in unison*.

Συνᾰδοξέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀδοξέω) *to share in disgrace with*, Plut. 2, 96 A.

Συνᾴδω, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, ᾴδω) *to sing with* or *together*, *to accompany in a song*, τινί τι, Aeschin. 49, 42; 50, 3.—II. generally, *to accord with, agree with*, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1113, Ar. Av. 858, Plat., etc.

Συνάεθλος, ον,=σύναθλος. [ᾰ]

Συνᾰειδω, poet. for συνᾴδω, Theocr. 10, 24, Arat. 752.

Συνᾰείρω,=συναίρω, *to raise up together, sing* σὺν δ' ἕταροι ἤειραν, Il. 24, 590, cf. 10, 499:—mid., *to take for one's self, choose*, ἐκ πολέων πίσυρας συναείρεται ἵππους, Il. 15, 680, Spitzn.; vulg. συναγείρεται.

Συνᾰέξω, poet. for συναύξω.

Συνᾰθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to agree in declaring spurious*.

Συναθλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,= συναγωνίζομαι, N. T.—II. *to impress by practice upon*, μεταφορᾶς μνήμῃ συνηθλημένης, Diod. 3, 4.

Σύναθλος, ον, *helping in a contest*, also συνάεθλος.

Συναθροίζω, (σύν, ἀθροίζω) *to gather together, assemble*, εἰς ἕν, Ar. Lys. 585; esp. of soldiers, Xen. An. 7, 2, 8, Lys. 194, 2.—pass., in intr. signf., Xen. An. 6, 5, 30; ξυναθροισθῆναι εἰς ἕν, Plat. Tim. 25 B; εἰς μίαν πόλιν, Id. Rep. 422 D: οὐ ξυνήθροισται στρατῷ, *has not joined* the main army, Eur. Rhes. 613. Hence

Συνάθροισις, ἡ, *a gathering together*: and

Συνάθροισμα, ατος, τό, *an assemblage*.

Συναθροισμός, οῦ, ὁ,= συνάθροισις, Babrius 28, Plut. 2, 884 D.

Συνᾰθύρω, *to play with* or *together*. [ῠ]

Συνᾰΐγδην, (σύν, ἀϊγδην) adv., *pressing violently* or *boisterously together*, Hes. Sc. 189, olim συναΐκτην.

Συναΐδιος, ον, (σύν, ἀΐδιος) *co-eternal*, Eccl.

Συναιθριάζω, (σύν, αἰθριάζω) *to clear at the same time*, v. l. Xen. An. 4, 4, 10, for διαιθρ.

Συναιθύσσω, (σύν, αἰθύσσω) *to flutter along with* or *together*, Nonn.

Συναικλεία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, αἰκλον) Lacon. for σύνδειπνον, Alcman 19.

Σύναιμος, ον, (σύν, αἷμα):—*of common blood, kindred*, γονᾷ ξ., Soph. El. 156: ὁ, ἡ, ξ., *a kinsman, kinswoman*, esp. *a brother, sister*, Id. Ant. 198, 488: Ζεὺς ξ., *as presiding over kindred*, Ib. 659; νεῖκος ξ., strife *between kinsmen*, Ib. 794.

Συναίμων, ον, gen. ονος,= foreg.

Συναίνεσις, εως, ἡ, *approbation, assent*, Plut. 2, 258 B: and

Συναινέτης, ου, ὁ, *one who agrees, approves*, or *assents*: from

Συναινέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, αἰνέω) *to join in praising* or *approving*, Aesch. Ag. 484, Plat. Rep. 393 E, and Xen.: *to consent, come to terms with* another, Aesch. Ag. 1208, Soph. Phil. 122.—σ. ποιεῖν, *to* do, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 9: hence, *to agree with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, Soph. El. 402.—II. *to grant at once*, τινί τι, Eur. Rhes. 172, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 20.

Σύναινος, ον, *agreeing with*.

Συναίνυμαι, (σύν, αἴνυμαι) defect. dep., *to take hold of together, to gather up*, Δηιὼ δὲ συναίνυτο τοξα, Il. 21, 502.

Συναίρεμα, ατος, τό, *a contraction*.

Συναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking* or *drawing together*, Plut. 2, 924 F.—II. in Gramm. *synaeresis*, whereby two vowels are not changed, but coalesce into a diphthong, as, ὁιστός οἰστός, opp. to διαίρεσις: from

Συναιρέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω: fut. 2 -ελῶ: aor. -εῖλον: Hom. only uses 3 sing. aor. σύνελεν, and part. συνελών, (σύν, αἱρέω). *To grasp* or *seize together*, χλαῖναν μὲν συνελὼν καὶ κώεα, Od. 20, 95; cf. Thuc. 2, 29:—*to seize at once*; πάντα ξυνῄρει ἡ νόσος, Thuc. 2, 51:—*to join in lifting* or *grasping*, αἰχμήν, Soph. Trach. 884.—2. *to bring together, bring into small compass, comprehend*: hence, ξυνελὼν λέγω, I *say briefly, in a word*, Thuc. 1, 70; 2, 41, etc.; ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, to speak *concisely, briefly*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 38, etc.: so in mid., εἰς ἓν λόγον ἰσχνῶς ξυναιρούμενον, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B:—in pass., *to be contracted*, Polyb. 10, 11, 4.—II. *to carry away with* one, *to destroy all trace of*, ἀμφοτέρας δ' ὀρῆς σύνελεν λιθος, Il. 16, 740, *to take clean away*, Soph. Tr. 884: often metaph., *to cut short, destroy, make an end of*, v. Arnold Thuc. 8, 24; *to end, conclude*, πόλεμον, Plut. Marcell. 3: κακὰ, πῦρ, φάρμακον, etc., Dio C.; hence, *to achieve, accomplish*, τὰ ἐωὐτῇσι συνήρατο, Plut. Lysand. 11, cf. 2, 759 C.—2. *to help to conquer, subdue*, τὴν Σύβαριν, Hdt. 5, 44, sq., cf. Thuc. 2, 29.—In Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 7, legend. συνήρτηται (Bekk. συῆρηται).

Συναίρω, (σύν, αἴρω) poet. συναείρω (q. v.):—*to raise, lift* or *take up with* or *together*:—mid., *to take part in* a thing, c. gen. rei, συναίρεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, κινδύνου, Thuc. 5, 28; 4, 10:—but also c. acc. rei, *to help in bearing*, οὐ ξυναίρεται ὄρος, Eur. Rhes. 495; ξυναίρεσθαι κίνδυνον, Thuc. 2, 71; also, σ. Κύπριν τινί, Aesch. Pr. 650; φόνον, Eur. Or. 767:—pass., συναίρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, *to be joined together, to unite*, Xen. Ath. 2, 2.

Συναισθάνομαι, f. -αθήσομαι, (σύν, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., *to perceive along with* or *together*; esp. *by the organs of sense*; *to feel*, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 28, Polyb., etc. Hence

Συναίσθησις, εως, ἡ, *joint-sensation, perception*, πρός τι, Plut. 2, 75 A, 76 B.

Συναίσσω, f. -ξω, *to hasten together*.

Συναισχύνω, (σύν, αἰσχύνω) *to disgrace with* or *at the same time*, Mar. Tyr.

Συναιτιάομαι, dep. mid., *to accuse along with*.

Συναίτιος, ου, also α, ον, (σύν, αἰ

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τια) :—*being the cause of* a thing (τινός) *jointly with* another, *helping* another *towards* a thing, σ. τινι ὐφανσίας, σωτηρίας, *helping* him *towards*.., Isocr. 89 A, 91 B : *sharing in the guilt* of a thing (τινός) *with* another (τινί), Isocr. Antid. § 102, Dem. 246, 11.—2. c. gen. rei only, *being joint-cause, accessory to*, Plat. Gorg. 519 B, etc. :—hence as subst., συναιτία φόνου, *accomplice in murder*, Aesch. Ag. 1116, cf. Plat. Tim. 46 D ; οὐκ αἰτίων ὄντων ἀλλ' ἴσως συναιτίων, Id. Gorg. 519 B : τὸ συναίτιον, *a joint* or *secondary cause*, Tim. Locr. 93 A.

Συναιχμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, αἰχμάζω) *to fight along with*, Anth. P. 15, 50.

Συναιχμᾰλωτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to take captive along with*.

Συναιχμάλωτος, ον, pecul. fem. -ωτίς, (σύν, αἰχμάλωτος) *a fellow-prisoner*, N. T.

Σύναιχμος, ον, *allied with, an ally*.

Συναιωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀωρέω) *to raise and hold suspended together* :—pass., *to be so raised*, ξυναιωρούμενον τῷ ὑγρῷ τὸ πνεῦμα, Plat. Phaed. 112 B. Hence

Συναιώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a raising* or *suspending with* or *together*, Plat. Tim. 80 D.

Συνακμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀκμάζω) *to blossom at the same time*, as of plants, Anth. P. 11, 417 : — of persons, *to flourish at the same time with*, τινί, Plut. Lycurg. 1, cf. Pomp. 1, Polyb. 32, 12, 3 :—absol., *to flourish together*, Plut. T. Gracch. 3.—II. συνακμάσαι ταῖς ὁρμαῖς πρός τι, to be in the highest degree zealous for a thing, Polyb. 16, 28, 1.

Συνᾰκολασταίνω, (σύν, ἀκολασταίνω) *to live dissolutely with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 140 B, etc.

Συνᾰκολουθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀκολουθέω) *to follow along with* or *closely*, τινί, Thuc. 6, 44, Xen., etc. ; μετά τινος, Plat. Rep. 464 A : esp. *to follow an argument, understand*, λόγῳ, Plat. Phil. 25 C, Legg. 629 A :—*to follow necessarily with* a term, *to be involved in* it (cf. συνεπιφέρω), Arist. An. Pr. 1, 46, 15.

Συνᾰκόλουθος, ον, (σύν, ἀκόλουθος) *accompanying*, metaph., Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 2.

Συνᾰκοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀκοντίζω) *to throw a javelin along with* or *at once*, Antipho 124, 31.—II. *to strike with many javelins*, Lat. *telis confodere*, συνηκοντίσθησαν, Polyb. 1, 34, 7, etc., where however Schweigh. proposes συνεκεντήθησαν.

Συνάκοος, ον, = συνήκοος, dub.

Συνᾰκούω, f. -ούσομαι, (σύν, ἀκούω) *to hear along with* or *at the same time*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36 :—but, σ. ἀλλήλων, *to hear each the other*, Id. An. 5, 4, 31.

Συνακρᾰτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, ἀκρατίζομαι) dep. mid., *to breakfast with* or *together*, μετά τινος, Antiph. Incert. 26.

Συνακροάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, ἀκροάομαι) dep. mid., *to listen to with* or *together*, Plat. Menex. 235 B.

Συνακτέον, verb. adj. from συνάγω, *one must bring together*, Plat. Rep. 537 C.

Συνακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (συνάγω) *one that brings together, a collector*.—II. *any thing which girds one, an apron*. Hence

Συνακτήριον, ου, τό, *a heaping up : a heap*.

Συνακτικός, ή, όν, (συνάγω) *able to bring together, accumulative* : τὸ σ., *power of accumulation* in oratory, as Luc. speaks of τὸ σ. καὶ κρουστικόν of Demosthenes, Dem. Encom. 32.

Συνᾰλάλαγμα, ατος, τό, *cry, clamour raised in common*, LXX : from

Συνᾰλᾰλάζω, f. -άξω, (σύν, ἀλαλάζω) *to cry aloud with*, λωτῷ, Eur. H. F. 11 ; cf. Polyb. 1, 34, 2.

Συνᾰλώμαι, (σύν, ἁλόμαι) dep. pass., *to roam, wander about with, share the exile of* any one, Diog. L. 6, 20.

Συναλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀλγέω) *to share in suffering* or *grieving for*, τι, Soph. Aj. 283 ; ξυναλγῶν, *a partner in suffering*, Ib. 255.—II. *to feel with, sympathise in*, ταῖς σαῖς τύχαις, Aesch. Pr. 288 : absol., *to share in sorrow, show pity*, Eur. H. F. 1202, etc., Antipho 122, 4, Plat., etc. ; σ. ψυχῇ, Dem. 321, 19. Hence

Συναλγηδών, όνος, ἡ, *joint grief* :—in plur., = αἱ συναλγοῦσαι, *fellows* or *partners in pain*, Eur. Supp. 74.

Συναλγύνω, (σύν, ἀλγύνω) *to make to feel pain with* :—*to fill with compassion*, Opp. H. 1, 726.

Συναλδής, ές, (σύν, ἀλδαίνω) *growing together*, Nic. Al. 544, Opp.

Συνᾰλεαίνω, (σύν, ἀλεαίνω) *to help to warm*, Plut. 2, 691 E.

Συνᾰλειπτικός, ή, όν, *daubing together, effacing* or *blotting out : melting together*, coalescing by συναλοιφή (q. v.), Sext. Emp. p. 251. Adv. -κῶς, *by coalition*, Gramm. : from

Συνᾰλείφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀλείφω) *to smear together, hide by daubing, smooth over*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 6, 8 : *to close up, plaster up*, Theophr.—II. *to melt together* : generally, *to join, combine, unite*.—2. in Gramm., *to melt two syllables into one*, Dion. H. ; v. συναλοιφή : — pass., *to coalesce*, esp. in Gramm., of two syllables.

Συνᾰλέω, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἀλέω) *to grind together, grind small*.

Συνᾰληθεύω, (σύν, ἀληθεύω) *to be true together*, Arist. Interpr. 10, 5.—II. *to join in seeking* or *speaking the truth*, Plut. 2, 53 B.

Συνᾰλήθω, = συναλέω.

Συνᾰλητεύω, (σύν, ἀλητεύω) *to roam, wander about with*, Heliod.

Συναλθαίνω, and συναλθάσσω, v. sq.

Συναλθέω, transit., *to heal* or *cure with* or *together* :—pass., *to heal up*, of a wound or *fracture*, also in the form συναλθάσσομαι, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συνᾰλῐάζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἁλία) = sq., Ar. Lys. 93.

Συνᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀλίζω) *to bring together, collect, assemble, ἐς τόπον*, Hdt. 1, 125, 176, etc. ; πάντας εἰς ἓν συναλ., Eur. Heracl. 404 :—pass., *to come together, assemble, meet*, Hdt. 1, 62 ; 5, 15. [ᾰ, Eur. l. c., ubi v. Elmsl.]

Συνᾰλίσκομαι, (σύν, ἁλίσκομαι) as pass., c. fut. mid. -ᾰλώσομαι, pf. act. -εάλωκα, *to be taken captive with* or *together*, Plut. Dio et Brut. 3.

Συναλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (συναλλάσσω) : —*an interchange*, ξυναλλαγῇ λόγου, by *reconciling* words, Soph. Aj. 732 ; so, λόγων ξυναλλαγαῖς, opp. to battle, Eur. Supp. 602 : absol., *a making up of strife, reconciliation, making of peace*, Thuc. 4, 20 ; ὅρκοι ξυναλλαγῆς, Id. 3, 82 ; ξυναλλαγαί, *a treaty of peace*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 8.—2. generally, *commerce, intercourse*, λέκτρων ἐλθεῖν εἰς ξυναλλαγάς, Eur. Hipp. 652.—II. *that which is brought about by the intervention* or *agency* of another, δαιμόνων ξυναλλαγαί, *interventions* of the deities, opp. to συμφοραί, Soph. O. T. 34 : so νόσου ξυναλλαγῇ, *by the intervention* of disease, i. e. by disease as an agent, Ib. 960 : generally, *the issue of such intervention, a contingency*, Id. O. C. 410 ; μολόντα ὅλῃ θρίαις ξυναλλ., coming with destructive *issues* or *results*, Id. Tr. 845.

Συνάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (συναλλάσσω) :—*a mutual agreement, covenant, contract*, Dem. 766, 3, etc. ; cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10, Eth. N. 5, 2, 13,—which passage shows that συνάλλαγμα is *the most general word for* 'a contract' :—more special kinds are συγγραφή, *a written contract* ; συμβόλαιον, *a contract for loan* of money ; συνθῆκαι, *a convention* (usu. of political nature), v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. συμβόλαιον. Hence

Συναλλαγᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to contracts*. Adv. -κῶς.

Συναλλακτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a mediator : a negotiator*.

Συναλλακτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to barter, reconciliation, intercourse*, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

†Συνάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, *Synallaxis*, a nymph, Paus. 6, 22, 7.

Συνάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, *exchange, barter, commerce*, Plat. Legg. 850 A : from

Συναλλάσσω, Att. -ττω : f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀλλάσσω) : — *to interchange* a thing *with* : *to exchange* pledges, etc., as, σ. τὰ συμβόλαιά τινι, *to exchange* bonds, *negotiate with* him, Dem. 760, 12, cf. 867, 11.—2. intr. in act., *to deal, associate, have intercourse, have to do with*, Soph. O. T. 1110, 1130, Eur. Heracl. 4 ;—so in pass., τινί, Soph. Aj. 493.—3. but also trans., *to bring into intercourse* or *communication, associate with*, τινά τινι, Aesch. Theb. 507 ; hence, *to reconcile*, τινά τινι, Thuc. 1, 24 :—pass. and mid., *to be reconciled with* one, *come to terms, agree with* him ; *to make arrangement, to make a league* or *alliance with*, μετρίως, on fair terms, Thuc. 4, 19 ; πρός τινα, Id. 8, 90 : generally, *to make peace*, Thuc. 5, 5.

Συναλλοιόω, ῶ, *to alter together* or *with others*.

Συνάλλομαι, (σύν, ἅλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap together*, Luc. Gymn. 4 : of a horse, *to rear and leap upon*, Plut. 2, 970 D.—II. *to start back with terror*, Artemid. 1, 29.

Σύναλμα, ατος, τό, *a leap taken together*.

Σύναλμος, ον, (σύν, ἅλμα) *salted*, Macho ap. Ath. 580 D.

Συνᾰλοάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, poet. -οιάω, (σύν, ἁλοάω) *to thresh with* or *together* : generally, *to dash to pieces, smash*, Theocr. 22, 128, Opp. C. 1, 268.

Συνᾰλοιφή, ῆς, ἡ, (συναλείφω) *a melting together* : esp., in Gramm., *a coalescing of two syllables into one*, either by Synaeresis, Crasis or Elision (θλῖψις), Sext. Emp. p. 250 : Draco, p. 157, enumerates seven kinds of συναλοιφή.

Σύνᾰλος, ον, (σύν, ἅλς) *eating salt with* one : in genl., *eating with* or *together*, Lat. *consalineus*.

Συναλόω, = συναλοάω, very dub.

Συνᾰλύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, ἀλύω) *to wander about : to be at a loss, to be sad* or *sorry along with* or *together*, Plut. Anton. 29.

Συνᾰλωνιάζω, (σύν, ἅλων) *to be with on the threshing floor*.

Συνάμᾶ, adv. for σὺν ἅμα, *together*, Theocr. 25, 126 : oft. in tmesis, σὺν δ' ἅμα, Jac. Anth. P. p. 217, 795.

Συνᾰμᾰθύνω, (σύν, ἀμαθύνω) *to annihilate together*, Ap. Rh. 3, 295.

Συναμάομαι, (σύν, ἀμάω) as mid., *to gather together*, Ap. Rh. 3, 154.

Συνᾰμαρτάνω, (σύν, ἁμαρτάνω) *to sin along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 53 C.

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Συνἀμιλλάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἀμιλλάομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. :—*to begin a race, start along with* or *together*, Eur. H. F. 1205.

Σύναμμα, ατος, τό, (συνάπτω) *a joining of several things, a band, knot*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 26, Gen. An. 5, 7, 22.

Συνάμωρος, f. l. for σινάμωρος, q.v.

Συναμπέχω, fut. -αμφέξω: aor. -ήμπεσχον, inf. -αμπισχεῖν, (σύν, ἀμπέχω). *To cover up together* or *entirely*: metaph., *to cloak, wrap up*, Aesch. Pr. 521: so in mid., τί συναμπίσχει κόρας; why *dost veil thine eyes?* Eur. H. F. 1111.

Συναμπρεύω, (σύν, ἀμπρεύω) *to help in drawing*, Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 3.

Συνἀμύνω, (σύν, ἀμύνω) *to join in assisting*, τινί, Eur. I. A. 62.

Συναμφιάζω, (σύν, ἀμφιάζω) *to put about* one *along with* or *together*: generally, =συναμπέχω, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F.

Συναμφιβάλλω, *to throw around* or *cast on together*.

Συναμφότερος, α, ον, (σύν, ἀμφότερος) usu. in plur., *both together*, Theogn. 818, Hdt. 1, 147; 3, 97, and Att.: —in sing., ὁ ξ. βίος, Plat. Phil. 22 A; τὸ ξ. =συναμφότεροι, Id. Symp. 209 B; τοῦτο συναμφότερον, e. g., *this united power*, Dem. 22, 6.

Συνἀμφω, οἱ, αἱ, (σύν, ἄμφω) *both together*, Plat. Polit. 278 C, Ap. Rh. 4, 134.

Συναναβαίνω, (σύν, ἀναβαίνω) *to go up with* or *together*, esp. of going into central Asia, Hdt. 7, 6, Xen. An. 1, 3, 16, Isocr. 70 E.

Συναναβλαστάνω, (σύν, ἀναβλαστάνω) *to shoot forth with* or *together*, Theophr.

Συναναβοάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀναβοάω) *to cry out along with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6.

Συναναβόσκομαι, (σύν, ἀνά, βόσκω) as pass., *to feed and grow up along with* or *together*, metaph., Plut. 2, 409 A.

Συναναγιγνώσκω, (σύν, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *to read with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 97 A, etc.

Συνἀναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀναγκάζω) *to force* or *compel at the same time*, c. inf., v. l. Isocr. 78 D:—pass., *to be compelled at the same time*, c. inf., Xen. Hier. 3, 9, Dem. 803, 24.—II. *to obtain by force, extort*, Isocr. 58 E; δῆροι συνηναγκασμένοι, Eur. I. A. 395. Hence

Συνἀναγκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *constraining proof*, Iambl.: and

Συνανάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a reading together*, Plut. 2, 700 B.

Συναναγράφω, *to register with* or *together*.

Συναναγυμνόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀνά, γυμνόω) *to leave naked together*, Plut. Lyc. et Num. 3.

Συνανάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀνάγω) *to carry back together*: — pass., *to retire together*, Polyb. 1, 66, 10; also, *to go to sea together*, Dem. 910, 17.

Συναναδεικνύμι, f. -δείξω, *to proclaim as colleagues* to an office.

Συναναδέχομαι, (σύν, ἀναδέχομαι) dep. mid.: — *to undertake together*, σ. κίνδυνον, Polyb. 16, 5, 6.

Συναναδίδωμι, (σύν, ἀναδίδωμι) *to give back along with*, Luc. Symp. 15. [ῐ]

Συναναδίπλωσις, ἡ, (διπλόω) *reduplication*.

Συναναζεύγνῡμι, (σύν, ἀναζεύγνυμι) *to set out along with*, Plut.

Συναναζέω, f. -ζέσω, (σύν, ἀναζέω) *to make to boil with* or *together*, Diosc.

Συναναζητέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀναζητέω) *to search out with*, Heliod.

Συναναθρηνέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀναθρηνέω) *to mourn over along with*, Xen. Ephes.

Συναναθυμιάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀναθυμιάω) *to burn as incense together*:—pass., *to be burnt together*, Arist. Probl. 12, 11.

Συναναίρεσις, ἡ, *a destroying together*: from

Συναναιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀναιρέω) *to take away, cut short, destroy along with* or *together*, Antipho 134, 23, Isocr. 407 C:—pass., *to be destroyed together*, Lycurg. 155, 32, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 24.—II. *to give the same answer*, ἐὰν καὶ ἡ Πυθία συναναιρῇ, Plat. Rep. 540 C.

Συναναπίπτω, (σύν, ἀνακάμπτω) intr., *to return along with*, Polyb. 8, 29, 6.

Συνανάκειμαι, (σύν, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., *to recline together*, esp., at table, LXX.

Συνανακεράννῡμι, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀνακεράννυμι) *to mix up along with*, Plut.

Συνανακεφαλαιόω, ῶ, *to sum up the whole briefly*, Dion. H.

Συνανακῑνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to move* or *stir up along with* or *together*.

Συνανακίρνημι, =συνανακεράννυμι.

Συνανακλίνομαι, as pass., (σύν, ἀνά, κλίνω) *to lie down along with*, esp., *in bed* or *at table*, μετά τινος, Luc. Asin. 3.—The act. συνανακλίνω occurs in Eumath. [ῐ]

Συνανακοινολογέομαι, (σύν, ἀνά, κοινολογέομαι) dep. mid.:—*to impart for deliberation*, τινί τι, v. l. Dinarch. 93, 41.

Συνανακομίζω, (σύν, ἀνακομίζω) *to bring back* or *restore along with*, Polyb. 4, 25, 8, in mid.

Συνανάκρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a mixing up with* other things.

Συνανακυκλέω, or -κυκλόω, ῶ, *to make to go round together*:—pass., *to come round together*, Plat. Polit. 271 B.

Συνανακῡλίομαι, as pass., *to turn round* or *roll along with*. [ῐ]

Συνανακύπτω, *to raise up the head along with*.

Συναναλαμβάνω, (σύν, ἀναλαμβάνω) *to take up together*, Plut. 2, 214 E.

Συνἀναλίσκω, f. -λώσω, (σύν, ἀναλίσκω) *to spend* or *waste along with*, τινί τι, Dem. 12, 12; 1220, 2.—II. *to help by furnishing money*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 6.

Συναναμαλάσσω, (σύν, ἀναμαλάσσω) *to soften along with* or *together*, Diosc.

Συναναμέλπω, (σύν, ἀναμέλπω) *to sound with, sing with*, Ael. N. A. 11, 1.

Συναναμίγνῡμι, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀναμίγνυμι) *to mix up with*, Plut. Philop. 21, in pass.

Συναναμιμνήσκω, (σύν, ἀναμιμνήσκω) *to remind along with* or *together*:—pass., *to remember along with* or *together*, Plat. Legg. 897 E.

Συναναμῐξις, εως, ἡ, (συναναμίγνυμι) *a mixing together; intercourse*, LXX.

Συναναμνάομαι, Ion. for συναναμιμνήσκομαι.

Συναναπάλλομαι, as pass., *to fly forth along with*, Philostr.

Συναναπαύομαι, (σύν, ἀναπαύω) pass., *to sleep with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 125 A.

Συναναπείθω, (σύν, ἀναπείθω) *to assist in persuading*, Thuc. 6, 88, Isocr. 50 A.

Συναναπέμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀναπέμπω) *to send up together*, Plut.

Συναναπηδάω, ῶ, *to spring up along with*, v. l. Arist. Mirab. 127.

Συναναπίμπλημι, *to fill up with*, Joseph.

Συναναπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, =συνανάκειμαι, Philo.

Συναναπλάσσω, *to form* or *feign along with* or *together*.

Συναναπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀναπλέκω) *to plait upon* or *into along with*, Luc.

Συναναπληρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀναπληρόω) *to fill up at the same time*, Theophr., in pass.: *to make up* or *compensate for*, τι, Polyb. 23, 16, 7.

Συναναπράσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, ἀναπράσσω) *to help* or *join in exacting payment*, μισθὸν παρά τινος, Xen. An. 7, 7, 14.

Συναναρπάζω, f. -σω or -ξω, *to snatch up with* or *together*.

Συναναρρῑπτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =sq., Luc.

Συναναρρίπτω, f. -ψω, *to throw up along with* or *together*. [ῐ]

Συνάναρχος, ον, (ἄναρχος) *likewise without beginning*, Eccl.

Συνανασκάπτω, (σκάπτω) *to dig up along with* or *besides*, Strab.

Συνανασκευάζω, *to refute along with*.

Συνανασπάω, (σύν, ἀνασπάω) *to draw up together*, Luc. Catapl. 18

Συνάνασσω, *to rule with*, Inscr.

Συναναστομόομαι, (στόμα, ἀνά, στομόω) as pass., *to be joined by a mouth* or *opening, to open into*, τὸ Αἰγαῖον συνεστόμωται τῇ Προποντίδι, Arist. Mund. 3, 10; — so, intr. in act., λίμνη Μαιῶτις εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἀναστομοῦσα, Arr. Peripl. p. 37, Huds.

Συναναστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀναστρέφω) *to turn back together*:—pass. and mid., *to live along with* or *among*, τινί, Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc. Hence

Συναναστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a turning about with*:—esp. in plur., *intercourse, social life*, Diod. 4, 4.

Συνανασώζω, f. -σω, (σύν, ἀνασώζω) *to restore along with*, τινί τι, Polyb. 3, 77, 6, etc.

Συνανατέλλω, (σύν, ἀνατέλλω) *to rise* or *appear with* or *together*, Ael.

Συνανατήκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀνατήκω) *to melt with* or *together*, Plut. Pomp. 8.

Συνανατίθημι, (σύν, ἀνατίθημι) *to set up and consecrate along with*, Luc. [ῐ]

Συνανατολή, ῆς, ἡ, (συνανατέλλω) *a rising together*, Strab. p. 24.

Συνανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, ἀνατρέφω) *to rear along with*, Plut.

Συνανατρέχω, (σύν, ἀνατρέχω) *to run up along with*, Plut. Alex. 15.

Συνανατρίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀνατρίβω) *to rub upon together*:—pass., *to have intercourse with* a person, *and get* something from him. [ῐ]

Συναναφαίνω, (σύν, ἀναφαίνω) *to hold up and show together*:—pass., *to appear on high together*, Dem. Phal.

Συναναφέρω, (σύν, ἀναφέρω) *to bring up together*, Plut. 2, 451 A:—metaph., *to bring up before one* τινα *to at the same time*, Polyb. 5, 32, 4:—pass., *to be carried up with*, τινί, Arist. Meteor. 1, 3, 27.—II. mtr., *to recover one's self along with* or *together*.

Συναναφθέγγομαι, (στέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to cry out* or *speak together*, Plut. Mar. 19.

Συναναφλέγω, *to set fire to along with* or *together*.

Συναναφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (συναναφέρω) *a carrying up together*:—metaph., *reference to something before*, M. Anton

Συναναφύρω, (σύν, ἀναφύρω) *to*

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knead or mix up together:—pass., to wallow together, ἐν τῷ πηλῷ, Luc. Gymn. 1: so of lewdness, παισὶν ἡ γυναιξίν, Luc. Saturn. 28; σ. ἐν καπηλείοις μεθ' ἑταιρῶν, Ath. 567 A. [φ0]

Συναναφύω, (σύν, ἀναφύω) to produce along with:—pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to grow up with, Clem. Al.

Συναναχέω, f. -χεύσω, (σύν, ἀναχέω) to pour upon with, Heliod.

Συναναχορεύω, (σύν, ἀναχορεύω) to dance in chorus with, metaph., Arist. Mund. 2, 2.

Συναναχρέμπτομαι, (σύν, ἀναχρέμπτομαι) dep., to cough up together, τι μετά τινος, Luc. Gall. 10.

Συναναχρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, (σύν, ἀναχρώννυμι) to rub against and so impart colour:—pass., to rub against one another; with collat. notion of being stained and infected, βαρβάροις καὶ μοχθηροῖς, Plut. 2, 4 A, ubi v. Wyttenb. Hence

Συναναχρωσις, εως, ἡ, an imparting colour: infection, Plut. 2, 680 E.

Συναναχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀναχωρέω) to go back along with or together, Plat. Lach. 181 B.

Συνανδάνω, v. συνεύδα.

Συνανδραγαθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀνδραγαθέω) to behave bravely with or together, Diod.

Συνανδρόομαι, (σύν, ἀνδρόω) pass., to grow up along with, συνανδροῦται τὸ νόσημα, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συνάνειμι, (σύν, ἀνά, εἰμι) to grow up with, Ael. N. A. 6, 63.

Συνανείργω, (σύν, ἀνείργω) to keep back together, Arist. de Anima 1, 2, 5.

Συνανέλκω, f. -ξω, to draw up with or together.

Συνανέρχομαι, (σύν, ἀνέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.:—to come or go up with, τινί, Ap. Rh. 2, 913.

Συνανέχω, to hold up together.—II. intr., to come forth along with or together, to rise together.

Συναηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to grow young again with or together.

Συνανθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀνθέω) to blossom with or together, Theophr., Polyb. 6, 44, 2.

Συνανθρωπεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, dep. mid., rarely in act. συνανθρωπεύω (σύν, ἀνθρωπεύομαι): to live with or among men, ἐν ταῖς οἰκήσεσι, Arist. H. A. 8, 14, 1; ζῶα συνανθρωπευόμενα, domestic animals, Ib. 5, 8, 6, etc.—II. to put one's self on a level with.

Συνανθρωπέω, ῶ, to live with men, τοῖς πολλοῖς, Plut. 2, 823 B.

Συνανθρωπίζω, f. -ίσω, = συνανθρωπεύομαι, of domestic animals, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 30. Hence

Συνανθρωπιστικός, ή, όν, gladly living with mankind.

Συνανιάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀνιάω) to afflict along with or together, Synes.

Συνανίημι, (σύν, ἀνίημι) to relax along with or together, Philo.

Συνανίπταμαι, dep. mid., to fly up or forth along with.

Συνανίστημι, (σύν, ἀνίστημι) to make to stand up or rise together, Xen. Symp. 9, 5:—in pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to rise at once or together, Id. An. 7, 3, 34.—2. to help in setting up again or restoring, τὰ τείχη, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 9.—3. to drive out from a country together.

Συνανίσχω, = συνανέχω, Ael. N. A. 14, 23.

Συνανιχνεύω, (σύν, ἀνιχνεύω) to track along with, Ael. N. A. 10, 45.

Συνἀνοηταίνω, to join in foolish conduct.

Συνανοίγνυμι, also -οίγω, Inscr., to open together.

Συνανοιμώζω, (σύν, ἀνοιμώζω) to bewail with or together, App.

Συναιτἄγωνίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., to help in fighting against another, v. l. Plat. Alc. 1, 119 D.

Συναντάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω: f. -ήσω (σύν, ἀντάω):—to come to meet together, i. e. to fall in with or meet one another, Od. 16, 333; generally, to meet, assemble, εἰς τόπον, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280, 10:—also, σ. τινι, to meet with, Hes. Th. 877, Eur. Ion 787, Ar. Plut. 41, and Xen.; so in mid., Il. 17, 134; v. Lob. Phryn. 288, cf. συνάντομαι. Hence

Συνάντημα, ατος, τό, an occurrence: and

Συνάντησις, εως, ἡ, a meeting, Eur. Ion 535: a happening, an occurrence, LXX.

Συναντιάζω, f. -άσω, = συναντάω, τινί, Soph. O. T. 804.

Συναντιβάλλω, (σύν, ἀντιβάλλω) to set against together and so to compare closely, Clem. Al.

Συναντιλαμβάνομαι, (σύν, ἀντιλαμβάνω) as pass., to lay hold along with, to help in a thing, τινός, LXX.

Συναντλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀντλέω) to drain along with or together, σ. πόνους τινί, to join him in bearing all his sufferings, Lat. una exhaurire labores, Eur. Ion 200.

Συνάντομαι, (σύν, ἀντομαι) dep., poet. for συναντάω, to come over against, fall in with, meet, τινί, Od. 4, 367, etc.; ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τώγε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγῷ, Il. 7, 22; also in hostile sense, to meet in battle, Il. 21, 34, cf. Pind. O. 2, 71: κόρος οὐ δίκᾳ συναντόμενος, satiety that never combines with justice, Ib. 175; φόρμιγγι σ., to approach (i. e. use) the lyre, Id. I. 2, 4.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 288.

Συνἀνύτω, = sq.:—seemingly intr., to come to an end together with, σ. βίου δύντος αὐγαῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1123. [ῠ]

Συνἀνύω, (σύν, ἀνύω) to accomplish, arrive at together, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 54.

Συναξιόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀξιόω) to join in desiring or thinking fit; and so, generally, to approve, allow, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 15.

Σύναξις, εως, ἡ, (συνάγω) a bringing together: an assembly, esp. at the Lord's Supper, Communion, Eccl.

Συναοιδία, ας, ἡ, = συνῳδία.

Συναοιδός, όν, = συνῳδός, q. v., Eur. H. F. 787.

Συναρέω, ῶ, strictly, to be yoked together with: generally, to accompany, c. dat., ἐλπίς οἱ συναρεῖ, Pind. Fr. 233.

Συνάορος, ον, Dor. and Att. for συνήορος, q. v. [ᾰ]

Συνάπαγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπάγω) to lead away with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 23:—pass., to be led away, seduced by or with, N. T. [ᾰ]

Συναπἀθἀνατίζω, f. -ίσω, to make immortal with or at once.

Συναπαίρω, (σύν, ἀπαίρω) to lift and carry off together.—II. intr., to go away with, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.

Συναπαντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀπαντάω) to meet at the same time, Arist. Mirab. 56.

Συναπαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀπαρτίζω) to make even together.—II. intr., to be equal one to another, to correspond with, Strab. p. 617. Hence

Συναπαρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a making even or exact together.

Συνάπᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν, like σύμπας, strengthd. for πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all together, usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 98, 134, etc.: but also in sing., with collective nouns, τὸ συνάπαν στράτευμα, Hdt. 7, 187; especially of countries, Id. 2, 39, 112; 9, 45; μουσικὴ συνάπασα, the whole range of.., Plat. Soph. 224 A.

Συναπατάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀπατάω) to join in cheating, Plut.

Συναπαυγάζομαι, as pass., to beam forth together.

Συναπειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to threaten with or at the same time.

Συνάπειμι, (σύν, ἀπό, εἰμι) to be away or absent with or at once.

Συνάπειμι, (σύν, ἀπό, εἰμι) to go away, depart together, Xen. An. 2, 2, 1, Lys. 134, 34.

Συναπειπεῖν, inf. aor. of συναπόφημι.

Συναπελαύνω, to drive away with or together.—II. seemingly intr., to ride, march or go away with or at once.

Συναπελεύθερος, ον, set free with a fellow-freedman.

Συναπεργάζομαι, (σύν, ἀπεργάζομαι) dep. mid., to help in finishing or completing, Plat. Rep. 443 E, Tim. 38 E.

Συναπερείδω, (σύν, ἀπερείδω) to fix firmly together, σ. τὴν ὑπόνοιάν τινι or ἐπί τινα, to help in fixing a suspicion upon one, Plut. Cic. 21.

Συναπερεῖν, inf. fut. of συναπόφημι.

Συναπέρχομαι, (σύν, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to go away, depart with or at once, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 53, etc.

Συναπευθύνω, (σύν, ἀπευθύνω) to make straight together, help to guide, Plut. 2, 426 C.

Συναπεχθάνομαι, (σύν, ἀπεχθάνομαι) dep. mid., to become an enemy with or together, share in enmities with, Plut. 2, 96 A.

Συναπίσταμαι, Ion. for συναφίσταμαι, Hdt.

Συναπλόω, ῶ, to unfold with or at once, Callistr.

Συναποβαίνω, (σύν, ἀποβαίνω) to go away along with or together: to disembark along with, Hdt. 6, 92.

Συναποβάλλω, (σύν, ἀποβάλλω) to lose at the same time, Diod., Plut. Philop. 21.

Συναποβιάζω, (σύν, ἀποβιάζω) to force, drive away together: also in mid., συναποβιάζεσθαι ταῖς ἐπιμελείαις, to strive with all force and diligence, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 4.

Συναποβρέχω, (σύν, ἀποβρέχω) to macerate along with, Diosc.

Συναπογράφομαι, as mid., (σύν, ἀπογράφω): to enter one's name as candidate together, Plut. Aemil. 3.

Συναπογυμνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, to lay bare along with.

Συναποδείκνυμι, to demonstrate together, Eucl.

Συναποδημέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to be abroad together, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 20: from

Συναπόδημος, ον, (σύν, ἀπόδημος) abroad together, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 4.

Συναποδιδράσκω, (σύν, ἀποδιδράσκω) to run away along with, τινί, Ar. Ran. 81.

Συναποδίδωμι, (σύν, ἀποδίδωμι) to give back with or together, Dio C.

Συναποδοκιμάζω, (σύν, ἀποδοκιμάζω) to join in reprobating, Xen. Oec. 6, 5.

Συναποδύρομαι, dep., to lament with or together, Joseph.

Συναποδύω, (σύν; ἀποδύω) to strip off with or together:—pass., συναποδύεσθαί τινι εἰς or πρός τι, to strip one's

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self for a contest *along with*, Plut. 2, 94 C (ubi v. Wyttenb.), 406 E.

Συναποθλίβω, (σύν, ἀποθλίβω) *to squeeze, press, crush together*, Diosc.

Συναποθνήσκω, f. -θἄνοῦμαι, (σύν, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die together with*, τινί, Hdt. 3, 16 ; 5, 47, Plat. Phaed. 88 D.

Συναποικέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀποικέω) *to place elsewhere together* :—pass. *to migrate together*, hence *to remain constant*, Soph. O. C. 1752, as Herm. reads, for ξυναπόκειται ; but Dind. ξύν' ἀπόκειται.

Συναποικίζω, *to remove together*.

Συναποίχομαι, dep. mid., *to have gone away together*.

Συναποκαθαίρω, *to purify from* any thing *together*.

Συναποκάμνω, (σύν, ἀποκάμνω) *to be weary together*, Eur. I. T. 1371.

Συναπόκειμαι, (σύν, ἀπόκειμαι) as pass., *to be laid up together* : I. vulg. Soph. O. C. 1752 : v. sub συναποικέω.

Συναποκείρω, *to shear off with* or *at once*.

Συναποκινδυνεύω, (σύν, ἀποκινδυνεύω) *to venture* or *risk along with*, Heliod.

Συναποκλείω, *to shut off, close up with* or *at once*.

Συναποκλίνω, (σύν, ἀποκλίνω) *to turn away with* or *together*.—II. intr., *to fall off with* or *together*, ἐπ' ἀμφότερα, Plut. 2, 790 E. [ῐ]

Συναποκλύζω, (σύν, ἀποκλύζω) *to wash away with* or *at once*, Diosc.

Συναποκομίζω, (σύν, ἀποκομίζω) *to carry away with* or *at once*, Diod.

Συναποκόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀποκόπτω) *to cut off with* or *together*, Plut.

Συναποκρίνομαι, (σύν, ἀποκρίνω) as pass., *to be carried off* or *secreted together*, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 12.—II. *to answer along with* or *at once*. [ῐ]

Συναποκτείνω, (σύν, ἀποκτείνω) *to kill along with* or *together*, Antipho 134, 8, Aeschin. 48, 3.

Συναποκτίννῡμι, = foreg., Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 26.

Συναπολαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (σύν, ἀπολαμβάνω) *to receive from* another *with* or *together* : generally, *to take* or *receive in common* or *at once*, esp., that which one has a right to, συναπ. τὸν μισθόν, etc., Xen. An. 7, 7, 40.—II. *to intercept with*.

Συναπολάμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀπολάμπω) *to shine forth together*, Luc.

Συναπολαύω, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ἀπολαύω) *to enjoy together*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 4 : *to share in profit* or *loss*, Id. Probl. 5, 22, 1.

Συναπολείπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀπολείπω) *to forsake along with* or *at once*, Diod.

Συναπολήγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπολήγω) *to cease along with* or *together*, σ. τοὺς πόδας τῷ ὑκρωτηρίῳ, *to have the* feet *ending with* (i. e. *reaching to*) it, Philostr. ; cf. Jac. Imag. p. 507.

Συναπόλλῡμι, (σύν, ἀπόλλυμι) *to destroy together*, Antipho 139, 7 ; σ. τοὺς φίλους, *to destroy one's* friends *as well as one's self*, Thuc. 6, 12 :—pass., *to perish along with* or *together*, Hdt. 7, 221, Thuc. 2, 60, Lys. 128, 20, Plat., etc.

Συναπολογέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἀπολογέομαι) dep. mid., *to join* or *help in defending*, τινί, ap. Dem. 707, 15 ; 749, 23 ; μισθοῦ, *for* hire, Lycurg. 167, 23.

Συναπομἄλάσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπομαλάσσω) *to soften together*, Aristaen. 1, 1.

Συναπομἄραίνω, (σύν, ἀπομαραίνω) *to make to wither along with* or *together* :—pass., *to fade away and die with* or *together*, Xen. Symp. 8, 14.

Συναπονεύω, (σύν, ἀπονεύω) *to bend away* from a thing *along with* or *together*, Thuc. 7, 71 ; cf. Plut. 2, 780 A.

Συναπονοέομαι, (σύν, ἀπονοέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., aor. et pf. pass., *to defend one's self desperately together with*, τινί, Diod.

Συναποξύω, (σύν, ἀποξύω) *to shave off with* or *together*, Themist. [ῠ]

Συναποπέμπω, (σύν, ἀποπέμπω) *to send away along with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2.

Συναποπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail away with* or *together*.

Συναπορέω, ῶ, and as dep. pass. συναπορέομαι, (σύν, ἀπορέω) *to be in doubt together with*, Sext. Emp. p. 634, in pass.

Συναποῤῥήγνῡμι, (σύν, ἀποῤῥήγνυμι) *to break* or *tear off together*, Plut. Mar. 12.

Συναποῤῥίπτω, (σύν, ἀποῤῥίπτω) *to throw away along with*, Philostr. [ῐ]

Συναποσβέννῡμι, (σύν, ἀποσβέννυμι) *to put out with* or *together*, τί τινι, Anth. P. 7, 367 : pass., Plut. Marcell. 24.

Συναποσεμνύνω, (σύν, ἀποσεμνύνω) *to exalt* or *extol highly together*, Diod.

Συναποσπάω, (σύν, ἀποσπάω) *to tear off together*, Apollod. 2, 7, 7, in pass.

Συναποστάζω, *to drop down from along with*.

Συναποστάτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ἀποστάτης) *a fellow-apostate*, Diod.

Συναποστέλλω, (σύν, ἀποστέλλω) *to send away, dispatch together with*, τινί, Thuc. 6, 88, Isae. 59, 9, and Xen.

Συναποστερέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀποστερέω) *to help to strip* or *cheat*, τινά τινος, one *of* a thing, Dem. 872, 21, cf. 864, 16.—II. *to help to get by cheating*, τι, Plat. Legg. 948 C.

Συναποτελέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀποτελέω) *to finish off* or *complete along with* or *together*, Plat. Polit. 258 E.

Συναποτερμᾰτίζω, *to bound, border with* or *together*.

Συναποτίθεμαι, (σύν, ἀποτίθημι) as mid., *to put off together*, Plut. 2, 37 D. [ῐ]

Συναποτίκτω, (σύν, ἀποτίκτω) *to produce at the same time*, Plut. Theaet. 156 E.

Συναποτίλλω, (σύν, ἀποτίλλω) *to pluck off along with* or *together*, Diosc.

Συναποτροχάζω, = sq.

Συναποτρέχω, *to run off along with* or *together*.

Συναποφαίνομαι, (σύν, ἀποφαίνω) as mid., *to assert likewise, together*, Aeschin. 33, 32 ; σ. τινι, *to agree with* another *in asserting*, Polyb. 4, 31, 5.

Συναπόφᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (συναπόφημι) *a joint denial*, Arist. Metaph. 9, 5, 10.

Συναποφέρω, (σύν, ἀποφέρω) *to carry off along with* or *together*, Demad. 180, 17 :—mid., *to take away with one*, Ath. 273 F.

Συναπόφημι, (σύν, ἀπόφημι) *to deny together*.

Συναποφθίνω, (σύν, ἀποφθίνω) *to destroy together*, Opp. H. 5, 576 : pass., *to perish together*, Ib. 587.

Συναποχράομαι, dep. mid., *to use up along with* or *together*.

Συναποχωρέω, ῶ, *to go away together*, Polyb. 20, 10, 5.

Συναπτέον, verb. adj. from συνάπτω, *one must join together*.

Συναπτικός, ή, όν, *joining together, uniting*. Adv. -κῶς.

Συναπτός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Ar. Eccl. 508 :—verb. adj., *joined together, fastened, tied*, Ar. l. c. : *linked together, continuous*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 2, etc. : v. Lob. Paral. 497 : from

Συνάπτω, f. -ἅψω, (σύν, ἅπτω) *to join together*, χειρὶ χεῖρα, of dancers, Ar. Thesm. 955 ; but, σ. χεῖρας, *to bind* another's hands, Eur. Bacch. 615, cf. 198, Plat. Legg. 698 D ; σ. στόμα, *to kiss* one, Eur. I. T. 375 : proverb., σ. λίνον λίνῳ, to keep on doing the same thing, Plat. Euthyd. 298 C, ubi v. Schol. :—also σ. τι ἔκ τινος, as δύο ἐξ ἑνός, Eur. I. T. 486, cf. Hipp. 515 ; opp. to σ. τρία εἰς ἕν, etc., Plat. Rep. 588 D, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1304 ; so in pass., συνάπτεται ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου, Plat. Soph. 245 E :—σ. μηχανήν, *to frame* a plan, Aesch. Ag. 1609, Eur. Hel. 1034 : σ. δναρ εἰς τινα, *to connect it with, refer it to him*, Id. I. T. 59 :—also, ξ. τινὰ γῇ, to bury him, Eur. Phoen. 673, cf. Hel. 544 : ξ. τινι κακά, *to bring* evil *on* him, Id. Med. 1232 ; ξ. τινι δαίτα, Id. Ion 807.—II. esp. of persons,—1. in hostile signf., σ. τὰ στρατόπεδα εἰς μάχην, *to bring* them into action, Hdt. 5, 75 ; so, σ. τινάς, to make them fight, Soph. Aj. 1317, Eur. Supp. 480 :—and very freq., σ. μάχην, πόλεμον, *to join* battle, *begin* war, Hdt. 6, 108 ; 1, 18, etc. ; τινι, with one, cf. Eur. Hel. 55, etc. : absol., συν., *to engage*, Hdt. 4, 80, cf. Ar. Ach. 686 ; and then, σ. μάχῃ, Eur. Heracl. 808 ; also, σ. ἔχθραν τινί, Ib. 459 :—these phrases come from the simple notion, as in σ. φάσγανα (Eur. Or. 1483), Lat. *conserere manus*.—2. in friendly signf., σ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς λόγους τινι, to enter into conversation with him, Ar. Lys. 468 ; so, σ. μῦθον, Eur. Supp. 566 : also, σ. ὁρκους, Eur. Phoen. 1241, κοινωνίαν, Xen. Lac. 6, 3 :—and freq. in Eur., σ. γαμους, λέκτρα, κῆδος, *to form an alliance by* marriage ; but in mid., ξυνάπτεσθαι κῆδος θυγατρός, *to get one's daughter* married, Thuc. 2, 29 :—also, σ. ἴχνος, πόδα τινί, to meet him, Eur. Ion 663, Phoen. 37.

B. intrans. :—1. of lands, *to border on, lie next to*, Hdt. 2, 75, Aesch. Pers. 885 : then, generally, *to be joined to*, Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 664, Monk Eur. Hipp. 167 ; γεγλῶσσαι στινάπτουσι τῷ ποταμῷ, *reaching to*, Polyb. 3, 67, 9 : σ. πρός τι, Arist. Categ. 6, 2.—2. of time, *to be near at hand*, ὥρα συνάπτει, Pind. P. 4, 448, χρόνου συνάψαντος, Polyb. 2, 2, 8 ; συνάψαντος τοῦ καιροῦ, Id. 6, 36, 1, etc. :—*to meet in one point, commode*, συνάπτει ἐν αὐτῇ πάνθ' ὅσα δεῖ, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 7.—3. of persons, σ. λόγοισι or εἰς λόγους τινι, *to enter into* conversation with.., Soph. El. 21, Eur. Phoen. 702 ; also, σ. εἰς χορεύματα, *to join* the dance, Id. Bacch. 133 ; σ. ἐς χεῖρα γῇ, i. e. *to come close* to land, Id. Heracl. 429 :—τῆς ποδὸς ξυνάπτει μοι, i. e. I have come fortunately, Id. Supp. 1014.

C. mid. and pass., *to lay hold of*, τοῦ καιροῦ, Polyb. 15, 28, 8 :—*to take part with* one, Aesch. Pers. 742 : τινος, in a thing, Ib. 724 :—*to contribute towards*, τινός, Soph. Fr. 710.—2. *to bring upon one's self*, πλαγάς, Dem. 1018, 8.—3. ἀναλογία στιγμιαίη, *continuous* proportion ; cf. συνεχῆς.

Συναπωθέω, ῶ, *to push off* or *away along with* or *together*, Arist. Probl. Luc. Tox. 19.

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Συνᾰράσσω, Att. **-ττω**: f. **-ξω**, (σύν, ἀράσσω) :—*to dash together; to dash in pieces*, σὺν κεν ἅρᾳς ἡμέων κεφαλάς, Od. 9, 498; σὺν δ' ὑστέ' ἀραξεν πάντ' ἀμνίς, Il. 12, 384; *σ. οἶκον, πόλιν*, Eur. H. F. 1142, Heracl. 378: —pass., *to be dashed in pieces*, of ships, Hdt. 7, 170: but, *συναράσσεσθαι κεφαλάς, to get their* heads *broken*, Id. 2, 63.—II. *to beat* or *hammer together, make fast*, Ap. Rh. 2, 614.

Συναραχνόομαι, as pass., *to be covered with fine net-work* (like a spider's web), Hipp.; but cf. Foës. Oecon.

Συνᾰρέσκω, (σύν, ἀρέσκω) *to please* or *satisfy together, συνήρεσκέ μοι ταῦτα*, Dem. 404, 12.—2. impers., like Lat. *placet, συναρέσκει μοι, I am content also*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 42.—II. *to concede, grant, τινί τι*, Ap. Rh. 3, 901, cf. 4, 373: *to agree with, τινί*, Ib. 3, 1100.

Συνᾰρήγω, f. **-ξω**, (σύν, ἀρήγω) *to assist also with* or *together*.

Συναρθμέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἁρθμός) *to be fitted together, σ. ἑπέεσσι, to agree with* any one, Ap. Rh. 4, 418.

Συναρθμίζω,=foreg.

Συνάρθμιος, ον, stronger form of ἄρθμιος, Opp. H. 5, 424.

Συναρθμόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἁρθμός) *to join together*:—pass., *to fit closely*, Hipp.

Σύναρθρος, ον, (σύν, ἄρθρον) *linked together: agreeing with, in accordance with, τινί*, Aesch. Ag. 254; ubi Wellauer et Dind. *ξυνόρθρον*.—II. *connected by the article*. Hence

Συναρθρόω, ῶ, *to link together*:—pass., *to be joined*, Galen. Hence

Συνάρθρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a being joined together; a peculiar mode of joining*; cf. sub *διάρθρωσις*.

Συνᾰριθμέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀριθμέω) *to count along with, to take into the account*, Isae. 52, 26; so in mid., Plat. Phil. 23 D: in pass., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 8. Hence

Συνᾰρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, *a counting along with*, Ath.

Συνάριθμος, ον, (σύν, ἀριθμός) *counted with, included in* a number.—II. *of like* or *equal number*, Simon. 23. [ᾰ]

Συνᾰριστάω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἀριστάω) *to take breakfast* or *luncheon with*, Ar. Av. 1486, Aeschin. 7, 1, Luc. Asin. 50.

Συνᾰριστεύω, (σύν, ἀριστεύω) *to do brave deeds with* another, ἅμα τινί, Eur. Tro. 803.

Συνάριστος, ον, (σύν, ἄριστον) *breakfasting with*, Luc. Asin. 21. [ᾰ]

Συναρκέομαι, dep. (σύν, ἀρκέω):—*to be satisfied with, submit to together with* another, *τινί*, Theophr. Char. 3, fin.

Συναρμογή, ῆς, ἡ, *a joining* or *fitting together, combining*, Tim. Locr. 95 B: —*harmony*: from

Συναρμόζω, Att. **-όττω**: f. **-σω** Dor. ξω, Pind. N. 10, 22, (σύν, ἁρμόζω) *to fit together, λίθοι εὖ συνηρμοσμένοι*, Hdt. 1, 163; *συναρμόζειν βλέφαρα, to close* the eyelids, Eur. Phoen. 1451, cf. I. T. 1167:—*to fit* or *furnish with* a thing, *τινί*, Eur. Tro. 11: so, *εὐχερείᾳ σ. βροτούς, to furnish* them with recklessness, i. e. make them indifferent to crime, Aesch. Eum. 495.—2. *to join together, unite, βίαν καὶ δίκην*, Solon 28, 14; *τινί τι*, Pind. l. c.: also, *to join in wedlock*, Arist. Mirab. 109, 2:—*to compound* a word, Plat. Crat. 414 B.—3. *to put together*, so as to make a whole, *σκάφος*, Eur. Hel. 233; *συνηρμοσμένος ἐκ τινος*, Plat. Tim. 54 C: *ξ. πόλιν*, etc., Plat. Legg. 628 A; *ξ. πολίτας πεῖθοί καὶ ἀνάγκᾳ*, Id. Rep. 519 E.—4. metaph., *to fit* or *adapt* one thing to another, *σ. τινὶ τὸν τρόπον*, Ephipp. Ἐμπόλ. 2, 4; so in pass., *πρὸς παρόντα συνηρμοσμένος*, Xen. Apol. 16: esp. of music, *λύρα συνηρμοσμένη πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν*, Id. Symp. 3, 1.—II. intr., *to agree together, ἀλλήλοις*, Plat. Prot. 333 A; *σ. τινὶ εἰς φιλίαν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 20: *to fit, suit*, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 60.—III. in mid., much like act., *to join together, unite*, Plat. Tim. 53 C, Polit. 309 C.

Συναρμολογέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**,=foreg., N. T.

Συναρμονιάω, ῶ, *to agree together*.

Σύναρμος, ον, (σύν, ἁρμός) *joined together, joined*, Math. Vett., Philo.

Συναρμοστέον, verb. adj. from *συναρμόζω, one must join together*, Plat. Tim. 18 C.

Συναρμοστέω,=συναρμόζω.

Συναρμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συναρμόζω) *one who joins* or *fits together*, Luc. Somn.—II. *an assistant ἁρμοστῆς, deputy governor*, Id. Toxar. 32. Hence

Συναρμοστικός, ή, όν, *qualified for uniting*, Iambl.

Συναρμοττόντως, adv. part. pres. from *συναρμόττω, fitly, suitably*, Plat. Legg. 967 E.

Συναρμόττω, Att. for *συναρμόζω*.

Συναρπᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *joint robbery*.

Συναρπάζω, fut. **-άσω** later **-άξω**, (σύν, ἁρπάζω) *to snatch and carry with* one, *carry clean away*, Aesch. Pers. 195; esp. of a storm, Soph. El. 1150; and of an eagle, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 19: —pass., *to be seized and carried off*, Soph. Aj. 498, Fr. 485.—2. *ξ. χεῖρας, to seize and pin* them *together*, Eur. Hec. 1163, cf. Lys. Fr. 45, 4: so in mid., *ξυναρπάσασθαί τινα μέσον*, of a wrestler, Ar. Lys. 437.—3. metaph., *σ. φρενί, to seize* with the mind, *catch eagerly at*, Soph. Aj. 16: *σ. τὸ ζητούμενον*, in arguing, *to be guilty of a petitio principii*, Luc., Sext. Emp. p. 81.

Συναρρωστέω, ῶ, *to be sick with* or *together*.

Σύναρσις, ἡ, (συνάρω) *a joining together*.

Συναρτάω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἀρτάω) *to hang up with: to knit* or *join together, σ. γένος*, Eur. Med. 564:—pass., *συνηρτῆσθαι πλείους ναῦς περὶ μιᾶν, to be closely engaged* or *entangled with*.., Thuc. 7, 70; *συνηρτῆσθαι πολέμῳ*, Plut.; but also, *συνηρτῆσθαί τισι*, Plut. Num. 20; *to hang close on* an enemy's rear, Id. Pomp. 51. Hence

Συνάρτησις, ἡ, *a fastening* or *knitting together*.

Συνιαρτίζω, f. **-ίσω**, (σύν, ἀρτίζω) *to finish completely*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 296.

Συναρτύνω, (σύν, ἀρτύνω) *to fit out, furnish with, ἀσπίδι*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1077: —mid., *to join in accomplishing, τι*, Id. 4, 355. [ῠ]

Συναρτύω,=foreg.

Συναρχαιρεσιάζω, (σύν, ἀρχαιρεσιάζω) *to help in canvassing*, Plut. 2, 97 A.

Συναρχία, ας, ἡ, *joint administration*.—II. in plur., *al. συναρχίαι, the assembled magistracy*, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 4, Polyb.; etc.: from

Σύναρχος, ον, (σύν, ἀρχή) *ruling with*.

Συνάρχω, f. **-ξω**, (σύν, ἄρχω) *to rule jointly with, τινί*, Hdt. 8, 130: *to be a colleague* or *partner in office*, Thuc. 7, 31: hence, *ὁ συνάρχων, a colleague*, Id. 6, 25; 8, 27, Lys. 125, 6, Plat., etc.—II. as dep. mid., *συνάρχομαι, to begin with, begin in like manner*.

***Συνάρω**, hence aor. 2 *συνήραρον*:—like *συναρμόζω, to join together*.—II. intr. in pf., *συνήρμοκεν ἀοιδή*, the song *hung well together*, H. Hom. Ap. 164; *φίλαγξ συναραρυῖα*, Luc. Zeux. 8.

Συνάρωγός, όν, (σύν, ἀρωγός) *a joint helper*, H. Hom. 7, 4, Anth. P. 6, 259.

Συνᾰσεβέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἀσεβέω) *to join in impiety*, Antipho 125, 29.

Συνασκέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἀσκέω) *to practise together, join in practising, ἐπιμέλειαν*, Isocr. 295 D, *δεινότητα*, Dem. 450, 6:—pass., *to be trained so as to act together*, of soldiers, Plut. Cleom. 20. Hence

Συνάσκησις, εως, ἡ, *joint practice*.—II. *complete practice*, Dion. H.

Συνασμενίζω, *to rejoice* or *be glad with*.

Συνᾰσοφέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἄσοφος) *to be unwise* or *foolish along with*, Eur. Phoen. 394, ubi v. Pors. et Schäf., cf. Lob. Phryn. 630.

Συνιασπάζομαι, (σύν, ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., *to greet together*, Heliod.

Συνασπῐδόω, ῶ,=sq., *to keep the shields close together*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 23, cf. sq.

Συνασπίζω: fut. **-ίσω** Att. **-ιῶ** (σύν, ἀσπίζω):—*to hold the shields together, to stand in close rank*, Polyb. 4, 64, 6, etc.: generally, *to fight together, ξυνασπευόντες ἐναντία τινί*, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 11; ubi al. *ξυνασπιδοῦντες*, cf. foreg.—II. *to be a messmate, τινί*, Eur. Cycl. 39. Hence

Συνασπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a holding of the shields together, fighting in close rank*, Diod., Ael. Tact. 11.

Συνασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συνασπίζω) *a shield-fellow, comrade, messmate*, Soph. O. C. 379; *σ. τινί*, Anth. Plan. 184.

Συναστᾰχύω, (σύν, ἀσταχυς) *to be full of ears of corn*, Arat. 1050. [ῠ]

Συναστραγᾰλίζω, f. **-ίσω**, *to play at ἀστράγαλοι with*.

Συναστράπτω, f. **-ψω**, *to flash like lightning with* or *together*.

Συναστρία, ας, ἡ, *slight disagreement among friends*, Procl.

Συνασφαλίζομαι, dep., *to secure along with*.

Συνασχᾰλάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀσχαλάω) *to be sad* or *angry along with, to feel common anger at* a thing, *μόχθοις, κακοῖς*, Aesch. Pr. 161, 243, 303.

Συνασχάλλω,=foreg.

Συνασχημονέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀσχημονέω) *to behave unseemly along with*, Plut. 2, 64 C.

Συνασχολέομαι, (σύν, ἀσχολέω) as pass., *to share in business with, τινί*, Plut. Philop. 4, Id. 2, 95 D, E.

Συνᾰτενίζω, *to look fixedly at*.

Συνᾰτιμάζομαι, (σύν, ἀτιμάζω) as pass., *to share in dishonour with, τινί*, Plut. Agis 17.

Συνατιμόομαι,=foreg., Plut. Flamin. 19.

Συνατμίζω, (σύν, ἀτμίζω) *to be joined in a vaporous form*, Diog. L. 6, 73.

Συνᾰτῡχέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (σύν, ἀτυχέω) *to be unlucky with* or *together, μετά τινος*, Lycurg. 166, 28; *τινί*, Plut. Agis 17, etc.

Συνᾰτῡχής, ές, *sharing in ill luck*.

Συναυαίνω, (σύν, αὐαίνω) *to dry up, τι*, Hipp., Eur. Cycl. 463:—pass., *to be dried up, wither away*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

Συναυγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σύν, αὐγασμός) *a meeting of rays*, Plut. 2, 893 A, 929 B.

Συναύγεια, ας, ἡ, (σύν, αὐγή)= foreg.: in the Platonic philos., *the*

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meeting of the rays of sight from the eye (ὄψις) with the rays of light from the object seen, the union of which produced sight, Plut. 2, 901 C.

Συναυδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, αὐδάω) *to speak with* or *together*: hence, like σύμφημι, *to agree: to confess, allow*, Soph. Aj. 943.

Συναυλέω, ῶ, (σύν, αὐλέω) *to accompany on the flute, τοῖς χοροῖς*, Ath. 617 B.

Συναυλία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, αὐλός) :—*a playing on the flute together, a duet, trio, quartet*, etc., of flutes, Soph. Fr. 79: also, *a playing upon the flute and lyre together*, Ath. 617 F: generally, *any union of musical instruments, a concert*, opp. to μονῳδία, Plat. Legg. 765 B: hence, ξυναυλίαν κλάειν Οὐλύμπου νόμον, to sob one of Olympus' pieces in concert, Ar. Eq. 9, cf. Meineke Antiph. Αὐλητ. 1:—then, —2. still more generally, *any concert, agreement, fellowship*, δορὸς ξ., i. e. single combat, Aesch. Theb. 839: σ. θρήνου, πένθους, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 275.—II. (prob. from αὐλή, cf. συναυλίζομαι) *a dwelling together* as man and wife, σ. ποιεῖσθαι, Arist. Pol. 8, 16, 10, cf. μοναυλία: though this signf. almost melts into I. 2.

Συναυλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., dub. in Ath. 109 E.

Συναυλίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, αὐλίζομαι) :—*to bring together into one αὐλή* or αὐλις, *to assemble*, v. l. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30.—Usu. as pass. συναυλιζομαι, *to sleep together, dwell together*, LXX.: metaph., *to be brought together in one* or *in one point of view*, Hipp.: sometimes also used in aor. mid. Hence

Συναυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dwelling together*.

Σύναυλος, ον, (σύν, αὐλός) :—*playing the flute together*: generally, *sounding in concord* or *unison*: *harmonious*, βοά, Ar. Ran. 212:—then, more generally, *agreeing with, accordant, in harmony with*, βοὰ ξ. χαρᾷ, Eur. El. 879: ἀνέμῳ σύναυλος ἠχθη, he was borne away *in union with* the wind, *as fast as* the wind, Anacreont. 62, 10.—II. (αὐλή) *dwelling with* or *in* a place, πρὸς χάρῃ, Soph. O. T. 1126; σ. μανίᾳ, i. e. mad, Id. Aj. 611.

Συναυξάνω, f. -ξήσω, (σύν, αὐξάνω) *to increase* or *enlarge along with* or *together*, dub. l. in H. Hom. Cer. 268, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 6; also, σ. τὴν ἀρχήν, Id. Cyr. 8, 3, 21: *to join in exaggerating*, τι, Polyb. 6, 15, 7:—pass., *to increase with* or *together, wax larger together*, αὐξανομένῳ δὲ σώματι συναύξονται καὶ αἱ φρένες, Hdt. 3, 134, cf. Eur. El. 544, Isocr. 193 C.

Συναφαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀφαιρέω) *to take away together*:—mid., *to assist in rescuing*, Thuc. 8, 92.

Συναφανίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀφανίζω) *to make away with at the same time*, Strab.

Συνάφεια, ας, ἡ, *the state of a συναφής*,=συναφή: v. Lob. Phryn. 497. —2. in prosody, *a mutual connexion of all the verses in a system*, so that they are scanned as one verse, as in Anapaestics.—II. *a joining, joint*, Aretae.

Συνάφεσις, εως, ἡ, (συναφίημι) *a letting loose with*.—II. pass. *a running out* or *away with*.

Συναφέψω, f. -ήσω, *to boil off* or *down together*, Diosc.

Συνᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ,=συνάφεια: *a joining, junction*, as in bivalve shells, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 30; ἡ τοῦ βέλους πρὸς τὸ ξύλον σ., Polyb. 6, 23, 11.—2. *point of contact*, Math.: from

Συνᾰφής, ές, *united, joined, connected*.

Συναφίημι, f. -φήσω, (σύν, ἀφίημι) *to let loose together*, Lat. *una immittere*, esp. upon the enemy, Polyb. 11, 12, 7; cf. Plut. 2, 674 C.

Συναφικνέομαι, dep. mid., *to arrive with* or *together*.

Συναφίστημι, (σύν, ἀφίστημι) *to draw into revolt together*, Thuc. 1, 56. —II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., συναφίσταμαι, Ion. συναπίσταμαι, *to fall off* or *revolt along with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 37, 104; ὁ δῆμος ξυναφίσταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.

Συναφομοιόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἀπό, ὁμοιόω) *to make quite like*, τινί, Plut. 2, 51 D, 52 E, etc.

Συναφορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀφορίζω) *to mark off together*, Plut. 2, 425 B.

Συνάχθομαι: dep. c. fut. mid. -θέσομαι, Att. -θήσομαι; aor. pass. -αχθεσθείην, Dem. 491, 10, etc., (σύν, ἄχθομαι) :—*to be troubled* or *grieved along with* or *together, to mourn with*, τινί, Hdt. 8, 142, Dem. 491, 10; ἐπί τινι, at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2, etc.; so c. dat. rei, Ib. 4, 6, 5, Dem., etc.

Συνάχνυμαι, (σύν, ἄχνυμαι) as pass., *to be grieved along with*, Q. Sm. 2, 625.

Σύναψις, εως, ἡ, (συνάπτω) *a binding* or *tying together, union*, τινὸς πρός τι, Plat. Theaet. 195 C: τινί, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 32.

Συνάωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *a consort, spouse*, Lob. Paral. 216.

Συνδᾄΐζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, δαΐζω) *to kill with another, kill also*, Soph. Aj. 361.

Συνδαίνυμαι, dep., *to eat with* or *together*.

Συνδαιτᾰλεύς, ὁ, (σύν, δαιταλεύς) *a fellow-guest*, Ath.

Σύνδαιτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., v. l. Orph. H. 54, 11.

Συνδαίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a sharer of meals, companion at table*, οὐδέ τις σ., Aesch. Eum. 351: from

Συνδαίω, f. -δαίσω, (σύν, δαίω, δαίνυμι) *to feast along with*, σ. γάμους τινί, *to share* a marriage *feast with* one, Eur. Hel. 1439.

Συνδάκνω, f. -δήξομαι, (σύν, δάκνω) *to bite together*, συνδ. τὸ στόμιον, of a horse, *to take* the bit *in his teeth* and run away, Xen. Eq. 6, 9.

Συνδακρύω, (σύν, δακρύω) *to weep with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 599 B:—c. acc., *to lament together*, Id. Lucull. 29.

Συνδᾰμάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (σύν, δαμάω), *to subdue in common with* or *together*: —poet. pass., συνδάμνᾶμαι, *to be subdued together*, Nic. Al. 173.

Συνδᾰνείζομαι, (σύν, δανείζω) as mid., *to borrow together, to scrape together by borrowing*, Plut. Eumen. 13.

Συνδᾰπᾰνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to spend in* or *upon along with*.

Συνδείδω, (σύν, δείδω) *to fear with* or *in common*; used esp. in pf. with pres. signf. συνδέδοικα and συνδέδια, App.

Συνδειπνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, δειπνέω) *to dine* or *sup with*, Lat. *coenari apud aliquem, συνδειπνέω τῷ λῶντι*, Epich. p. 15, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 6: *to dine* or *eat together*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 9, etc.; μετά τινων, Isae. 39, 26: οἱ ξυνδειπνοῦντες, *the members of a picnic party*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 2.

Συνδείπνιον, ου, τό, poet. for sq., Call. Cer. 73, Ath. 140 C.

Σύνδειπνον, ου, τό, (σύν, δεῖπνον) *a common meal* or *banquet*, Ar. Fr. 204, Plat. Symp. 172 B, Lys. ap. Ath. 365 B.

Σύνδειπνος, ον, (σύν, δεῖπνον) :—*dining together, a companion at table*, Lat. *convivа*, Eur. Ion 1172, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 25; ξ. τινὰ ποιεῖσθαι, Id. An. 2, 5, 27; ξ. τινὰ ἀγεσθαι, to take him with one *as an umbra*, Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 28.

Συνδεκάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δεκάζω) *to bribe the whole together, all at once*, τὴν ἡλίαιαν, Lex. ap. Dem. 1137, 1; cf. Aeschin. 12, 25.

Συνδεκᾰτεύω, (σύν, δεκατεύω) *to help in exacting the tithes* or *tenths*.—II. *to celebrate the feast of a child's tenth day together, to join in keeping it*; v. δέκατος II. 2.

Σύνδενδρος, ον, (σύν, δένδρον) *overgrown with trees, thickly wooded*, Polyb. 12, 4, 2, Dicaearch. p. 12: τὸ σ., *the woody country, the "Bush"*

Συνδέομαι, (σύν, δέομαι) dep. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to beg along with, to join in begging* or *asking*, Plat. Parm. 136 D: σ. τινος μὴ ποιεῖν τι, Ep. Plat. 318 C; τί τινος, something *of* a person, Dem. 962, 1.

Σύνδεσις, εως, ἡ, (συνδέω) :—*a binding together, δέματος*, Hipp.: generally, *a uniting*, Plat. Tim. 43 D. —II. (from pass.) *density, solidity*.

Συνδεσμεύω, (σύν, δεσμεύω) *to bind together, bind firmly*, Polyb. 3, 42, 9.

Συνδεσμέω,=foreg.

Συνδέσμιος, ον, (σύν, δέσμιος) *bound* or *captured along with*, Dio C.

Σύνδεσμος, ον, ὁ; heterocl. pl. τὰ σύνδεσμα, Eur. Il. citand. (στρ. δεσμός): *that which binds together, a band, bond*, ξ. τοῦ μὴ ἀσθενὲς εἶναι τὸ οἰκοδόμημα, Thuc. 2, 75: *a headband*, Eur. Med. 1193; σύνδεσμα ἀμπίτων, the fastenings of garments, Id. Bacch. 697; σ. μελέων, *the sinews* or *joints*, Eur. Hipp. 199: good men are called ξ. τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Rep. 520 A. cf. Polit. 310 A: ξ. τῆς πόλεως καὶ θεῶν, *the bond* between the state and heaven, Id. Legg. 921 C.—2. in surgery, *a ligament*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. —3. in Grammar, *a conjunction*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 2: but he also uses it in a loose sense for *a particle*, Poet. 20, 6.—II. *that which is bound together, a bundle*, Hdn. 4, 12.

Συνδεσμώτης, ου, ὁ,=συνδέσμιος, Thuc. 6, 60, Plat. Rep. 516 C.

Συνδέτης, ου, ὁ, (συνδέω) *bound together, bound hand and foot*, Ath. 213 B, Dio C.—II. act. *binding together* Hence

Συνδετικός, ή, όν, *fit for binding together* or *joining*, Plut. 2, 908 B, etc. νεῦρα σ.,=σύνδεσμα, Galen.

Συνδετός, όν, (συνδέω) :—*bound together, bound hand and foot*, Soph. Aj. 296: *united with*, τινί, Plat. Polit. 279 E.—II. as subst. σύνδετον (Lob. Paral. 491), τό,=σύνδεσμος, Eur. Ion 1390. Adv. -τως.

Συνδεύω, (σύν, δεύω) *to moisten and mix up together*, Q. Sm. 4, 213.

Συνδέω, f. -δήσω, (σύν, δέω) *to bind together*, συνέδησα πόδας δεινοῖσι τε λώροις, Od. 10, 168 (so, σ. τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 C); γαυλοὺς συνέδεε, Hdt. 8, 97: and so in Att.:—*to bind up a wound*, Il. 13, 599:—*to bind hand and foot*, ὁππότε μιν ξυνδῆσαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλοι, Il. 1, 399; cf. Hdt. 9, 119, Soph. Aj. 62, Phil. 1016, and Eur., etc.:—generally, σ. φίλους φίλοις, Eur. Phoen. 538: τὸ κοινὸν ξυνδεῖ τὰς πόλεις, Plat. Legg. 675 A; ξυδοῖ καὶ λύπης κοινωνία ξυνδεῖ, Id. Rep. 462 B; σ. καὶ συνέχειν, Id. Phaed. 99 C.—II. *to stop, hinder*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 522.—In Il., Wolf always reads ξυνδ-.

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Συνδηλόω, ῶ, intr., *to become manifest together*, Theophr.

Σύνδηλος, ον, (σύν, δῆλος) *quite clear* or *manifest*, Arist. Poët. 7, 12.

Συνδημᾱγωγέω, ὦ, (σύν, δημαγωγέω) *to join in seeking popularity*, Plut. Pomp. 2 :—*συνεδημαγώγησε τῷ πάθει τοὺς πολλούς, joined with* his calamity *in persuading* the mob, Id. Caes. 5.

Συνδημιουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to create with* or *together*, Hierocl. : from

Συνδημιουργός, όν, (σύν, δημιουργός) *creating along with* or *together*, a *joint maker*, νόμων, Plat. Legg. 671 D.

Συνδιαβαίνω, (σύν, διαβαίνω) *to go through, cross over together*, Thuc. 6, 101, Xen. An. 7, 1, 4.

Συνδιαβάλλω, (σύν, διαβάλλω) *to convey over together* ; and absol., like Lat. *trajicere, συνδ. κόλπον, to cross* the gulf *together*, Thuc. 6, 44.—II. *to accuse along with* or *together*, Dem. 1404, fin. :—pass., *to be so accused*, Thuc. 6, 61, Lys. 128, 40.

Συνδιαβαπτ-, q. v.

Συνδιαβαστάζω, f. -άσω, *to carry through together*.

Συνδιαβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, διαβιβάζω) *to carry through* or *over along with* or *together*, Plat. Legg. 892 E.

Συνδιαγιγνώσκω, (σύν, διαγιγνώσκω) *to decide along with, join in decreeing, σ. τινὶ ὁρᾶν τι*, Thuc. 2, 64.

Συνδιάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διάγω) *to go through together* :—*συνδ.* (sc. *τὸν βίον*), *to live together*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 12 ; *ἐπιθυμίαις ἀνόμοις συνδ.*, Plut. 2, 993 C. Hence

Συνδιᾱγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, a *living together*.

Συνδιαδίδωμι, (σύν, διαδίδωμι) *to let through along with* or *also*, Galen. [ῐ]

Συνδιαθερμαίνω, *to warm thoroughly together*, Hipp.

Συνδιαθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (σύν, διαθέω) *to continue running* or *racing together*, μετά τινος, Plat. Polit. 266 C.

Συνδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, in Logic, *cross division* : from

Συνδιαιρέω, ῶ, (σύν, διαιρέω) *to separate at the same time*, Plut. 2, 425 B.

Συνδιαιτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, διαιτάω) as pass., *to dwell with* or *together*, Thuc. 2, 50 ; *μετά τινος*, Plat. Tim. 18 B ; etc. Hence

Συνδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, a *living together, intercourse, society*, Plut. Aemil. 1, Dio 16, etc. : *σ. εἰς τινα, behaviour* towards one, Arr. An. 4, 7.

Συνδιαιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, (συνδιαιτάομαι) *one who lives with* another, a *companion*, v. l. Luc. Saturn. 36.—II. a *joint arbitrator*, (v. *διαιτητής*) Dem. 898, 25 ; 902, 25.

Συνδιαιωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διαιωνίζω) *to pass all one's life with*, Philo.

Συνδιακαίω, (σύν, διακαίω) *to burn, heat through at the same time*, Plut. 2, 752 D.

Συνδιακινδῡνεύω, (σύν, διακινδυνεύω) *to share in danger*, Hdt. 7, 220 ; *μετά τινος*, Plat. Lach. 189 B.

Συνδιακομίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διακομίζω) *to carry through* or *over together* : —pass., *to cross over together*, Polyb. 3, 43, 4.

Συνδιάκονος, ου, ὁ, (σύν, διάκονος) a *helper*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 E. [ᾰ]

Συνδιακοσμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, διακοσμέω) *to arrange* or *set in order along with* or *at once*, Plat. Legg. 712 B.

Συνδιακρίνω, (σύν, διακρίνω) *to determine together*, Tim. Locr. 104 E : —pass., *to be separated at once*, Arist. de Xenophane 2, 29.

Συνδιάκτορος, ου, ὁ, a *fellow-διάκτορος, co-mate* (said of Mercury), Luc. Contempl. 1.

Συνδιακῡβερνάω, ῶ, (σύν, διακυβερνάω) *to guide* or *govern jointly*, Plat. Polit. 304 A.

Συνδιαλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (σύν, διαλαμβάνω) *to examine along with* or *together*, *περί τινος*, Polyb. 16, 25, 1.

Συνδιαλέγομαι, (σύν, διαλέγομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., aor. pass., etc. : *to converse with* or *together*, Diod.

Συνδιάληψις, ή, (συνδιαλαμβάνω) *joint consideration*, M. Anton. 1, 10.

Συνδιαλλᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, a *reconciliation*, Dion. H. : from

Συνδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, διαλλάσσω) *to help in reconciling, ἵνα συνδιαλλάττωσιν αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἀλεὶς πρὸς τοὺς Φαρσαλίους*, Dem. 352, 17 ; cf. Plut. Lysand. 8, etc.

Συνδιαλῡμαίνομαι, dep., *to help to ruin*, Dion. H.

Συνδιαλύω, f. -λύσω, (σύν, διαλύω) *to help in putting an end to, τὰς ταραχάς*, Isocr. 68 C : *to help in reconciling*, Dem. 897, 28 :—mid., *to help to pay*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 43.—II. in pass., *to be dissipated, melt away with, ὁμοῦ τινι*, Plut. 2, 823 E.

Συνδιαμάχομαι, (σύν, διαμάχομαι) dep. mid., *to fight together to the end, πρός τι*, Plat. Phileb. 66 E. [ᾰ]

Συνδιαμένω, (σύν, διαμένω) *to remain and persevere with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 53.

Συνδιαμνημονεύω, (σύν, διαμνημονεύω) *to mention* or *bring to remembrance along with* or *together*, Dem. 347, 3, Aeschin. 3, 25.

Συνδιανέμομαι, (σύν, διά, νέμω) as pass., *to be distributed with, τινί*, Plut. 2, 1082 B :—*to remain with, accompany*, Ib. 1024 C.

Συνδιανεύω, (σύν, διανεύω) *to incline, turn one's self every way together*, Polyb. 1, 23, 10 : metaph., *σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπί...*, Id. 3, 38, 5.

Συνδιανήχομαι, (σύν, διανήχομαι) dep., *to swim through together*, Sotion ap. Stob.

Συνδιανοέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, διανοέομαι) dep. pass., *to deliberate along with, τινὶ περί τινος*, Polyb. 2, 54, 14 : *σ. πῶς ἂν...*, Id. 31, 20, 7.

Συνδιαπεραίνω, (σύν, διαπεραίνω) *to help to bring quite to an end*, Plat. Gorg. 506 B.

Συνδιαπέτομαι, (σύν, διαπέτομαι) dep. mid., *to fly through* or *over as in a flock*, Plat. Theaet. 199 E.

Συνδιαπλέω, (σύν, διαπλέω) *to sail through together*, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.

Συνδιαπολεμέω, ῶ, (σύν, διαπολεμέω) *to carry on a war along with, to stay with throughout the whole war, τινί*, Thuc. 8, 13, Bekk.

Συνδιαπονέω, ῶ, (σύν, διαπονέω) *to work out, finish along with, μετά τινος*, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Soph. 218 B.

Συνδιαπορέω, ῶ, (σύν, διαπορέω) *to start doubts* or *questions together*, Plut. Aristid. 11 ; *περί τινος*, Id. Pomp. 75 ; etc.

Συνδιαπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διαπράσσω) *to carry through, effect together* or *besides*, Isocr. 48 A, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1, etc. : — mid., *to negotiate with* one, *ὑπέρ τινος*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 24.

Συνδιαρθρόω, ῶ, (σύν, διαρθρόω) *to arrange into members* or *clauses together*, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 11.

Συνδιαρκέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, *to hold out along with* or *together*.

Συνδιαῤῥέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, (σύν, διαῤῥέω) *to flow through along with* or *together*, Diod. — II. *to fall asunder along with* or *together*.

Συνδιαῤῥήγνῡμι, *to break to pieces with*.

Συνδιασκοπέω, ῶ, c. fut. -σκέψομαι, etc. (σύν, διασκοπέω) :—*to look through, examine along with, τί τινι* or *μετά τινος*, Plat Prot. 349 B, 361 D : —so in mid., Id. Rep. 458 B.

Συνδιαστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, διαστρέφω) *to distort along with* or *together* :—pass. *to be twisted together with*, Plut. Lysand. 17, etc.

Συνδιασώζω, (σύν, διασώζω) *to help in preserving*, Thuc. 5, 62 ; 7, 57 ; *σ. τινὶ τὴν οὐσίαν*, Dem. 840, 16 : *σ. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέ, to save* both my arms and myself *together*, Plat. Symp. 220 E.

Συνδιατᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, (σύν, διαταλαιπωρέω) *to endure hardship with* or *together*, Plat. Crito 45 D.

Συνδιατᾰράσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διαταράσσω) *to alarm all at once*, Plut. Demetr. 28.

Συνδιατείνω, (σύν, διατείνω) *to extend along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 63 C.

Συνδιατελέω, ῶ, (σύν, διατελέω) *to remain* or *continue with to the end*, Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Dem. 1412, fin.

Συνδιατηρέω, ῶ, (σύν, διατηρέω) *to watch along with* or *together*, Polyb. 2, 58, 3.

Συνδιατίθημι, (σύν, διατίθημι) *to help in disposing*, Plut. Lycurg. 1, Timol. 24.

Συνδιατρέπομαι, (σύν, διατρέπω) as pass., *to turn away, be put to shame along with, τινί*, Plut. 2, 528 E.

Συνδιατρέφω, (σύν, διατρέφω) *to help in bringing up*, Ael. N. A. 3, 45.

Συνδιατρῑβή, ῆς, ἡ, a *passing time together* : from

Συνδιατρίβω. f. -ψω, (σύν, διατρίβω) *to pass one's time* or *live with* or *together*, τινί and *μετά τινος*, Plat. Symp. 172 C, Isocr. 20 B, etc. ; esp. with a master, as, *οἱ τῷ Σωκράτει συνδιατρίβοντες*, the disciples of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 3 ; 4, 1, 1 ; also in full, *σ. τὸν αἰῶνα*, Cratin. Archil. 1, 5 ; *σ. διατριβὰς ἀλλήλοις*, Aeschin. 21, 1.—II. of things, *to occupy one's self with, μύθοις*, Isocr. 73 E. [τρῐ]

Συνδιαφέρω, (σύν, διαφέρω) *to bear to the end along with, to help in maintaining, σ. τινὶ τὸν πόλεμον*, Hdt. 1, 18 ; 5, 79, 99 ; cf. Ar. Eq. 597.—II. *to help in spreading* a report.

Συνδιαφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, διαφεύγω) *to escape along with* or *together*, Dio C.

Συνδιαφθείρω, (σύν, διαφθείρω) *to destroy along with* or *together* :—pass., *to perish along with, τινί*, Isocr. 167 D, v. l. Dinarch. 99, 35.

Συνδιαφορέω, = *συνδιαφέρω*, Longus.

Συνδιαφῡλάσσω, (σύν, διαφυλάσσω) *to help in keeping* or *preserving*, Lycurg. 168, 16 ; *σ. τινὶ τὴν ἀρχήν*, Polyb. 7, 3, 7.

Συνδιαχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, διαχειμάζω) *to pass the winter, be in winter quarters along with* or *together*, *μετά τινος*, Plut. Ages. 40, etc.

Συνδιαχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διαχειρίζω) *to take in hand, manage together, to assist in managing*, Hdt. 9, 103 : also sometimes as mid.

Συνδιαχέω, f. -χεύσω, (σύν, διαχέω) *to dissolve* a thing *so as to melt it into another substance*, Plut. 2, 953 D.

Συνδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, *to teach along with* or *together*.

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Συνδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (σύν, δίδωμι) *to give along with* or *together: to contribute*, τινί τι, Plut. 2, 660 B, etc.—II. *to give in, abate, slacken: to waver, sink*, opp. to συντείνω, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συνδιεκκύπτω, f. -ψω, *to stoop and slip out together.*

Συνδιεκπίπτω, (σύν, διεκπίπτω) *to rush out through together*, Plut. Poplic. 19.

Συνδιέξειμι, (σύν, διέξειμι) *to go through and examine along with*, τινί, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8.

Συνδιεξῆμι, *to let through along with* or *together.*

Συνδιέρχομαι, dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: *to go through with* or *at the same time.*

Συνδιηθέω, ῶ, (σύν, διηθέω) *to strain through together*:—pass., *to run through a strainer, filter through*, Plat. Tim. 66 E.

Συνδιημέρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a passing the day together*, Plut. Demetr. 32: from

Συνδιημερεύω, (σύν, διημερεύω) *to spend the day with*, τινί, Xen. Symp. 4, 44, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 12.

Συνδικάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δικάζω) *to have a share in judging*, Plat. Legg. 768 B: *to be assessor to a judge*, Lys. 184, 11. 24.

Συνδίκασία, ας, ἡ, *a common lawsuit.*

Συνδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σύν, δικαστής) *a fellow-dicast* or *juryman*, Ar. Vesp. 197, 215, etc.

Συνδικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a σύνδικος* or *advocate, to defend one accused*, Aesch. Eum. 579; *σ. τινι, to be* his *advocate*, Plat. Legg. 937 E, Andoc. 19, 31, etc.; esp., *to be one of the public advocates* (σύνδικος I. 2), Dem. 503, 18, etc.; *σ. τῷ δημοσίῳ*, Aeschin. 3, 33:—*Ζεύς σοι τόδε συνδικήσει*, Jove *will be* thy *advocate* in this matter, Eur. Med. 157.

Συνδίκη, ης, ἡ, =sq., and συνδικασία.

Συνδίκια, ας, ἡ, *the position of a σύνδικος, a being advocate*, Plat. Legg. 938 B: also in bad sense, *partiality shown by the judge* to one party: from

Σύνδικος, ον, (σύν, δίκη):—*helping in a court of justice, advocating one's cause*, τινί: as subst., ὁ σύνδικος, in a court of justice, *an advocate*, esp. at Athens, *the defendant's advocate, defender*, opp. to συνήγορος (the prosecutor), Plat. Legg. 929 E, Dem. 689, 7, cf. Heraldi Jus Att. 3. 10, 14: generally, *an advocate, supporter, backer*, Aesch. Eum. 761; so, *τύμβος Ἰολάου σ. αὐτῷ*, Pind. O. 9, 148; *τὸν νόμον σύνδικον ἔχων*, having the law *on one's side*, Isocr. 387 A; *σ. ὑπέρ τινος*, Dem. 271, 22.—2. at Athens, after the 30 tyrants, *οἱ σύνδικοι* were *judges appointed to determine on confiscations and confiscated property*, Lys. 146, 12, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 212, Att. Process. p. 110.—II. *belonging to in common, σ. Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Μοισῶν κτέανον*, their *joint* possession, Pind. P. 1, 3; so adv. *συνδίκως, with joint sentence, jointly*, (or simply for *σὺν δίκῃ*), Aesch. Ag. 1601.

Συνδιοικέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, διοικέω) *to administer, order along with* or *together*, Isae. 64, 15, Dem. 750, 11.

Συνδιόλλῡμι, (σύν, διόλλυμι) *to kill along with* or *together*, Eur. Oed. 10.

Συνδιοράω, ῶ, f. -όψομαι, (σύν, διοράω) *to see through, examine along with* or *together*, Isocr. 80 C, Bekk.

Συνδιορθόω, ῶ, (σύν, διορθόω) *to make straight, set in order, arrange along with* or *together: to set a dislocated joint*, Hipp.

Συνδιορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διορίζω) *to mark off, limit, distinguish along with* or *together*, Strab.

Συνδιοσκεύω, (σύν, διασκεύω) *to play at quoits with*, Luc. D. Deor. 14, 2.

Συνδιψάω, ῶ, (σύν, διψάω) *to thirst along with*, διψῶντι, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 6.

Συνδίωκομένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from *συνδιώκω, in haste like a pursuer*, Clem. Al.

Συνδιώκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διώκω) *to hunt* or *chase away along with* or *at the same time*, Thuc. 1, 135, Polyb. 1, 17, 13, etc.—II. as law-term, *to prosecute along with, help in the prosecution*, Lex ap. Dem. 1068, fin., Luc., etc. Hence

Συνδίωξις, ἡ, *joint pursuit.* [ῐ]

Συνδοιάζω, =συνδυάζω, LXX.—II. *to make dubious.* Hence

Συνδοιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, =συνδυασμός.

Συνδοκέω, ῶ, f. -δόξω, (σύν, δοκέω) *to seem to one as to another*, Eur. I. T. 71; cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 34, etc.—2. esp., *to seem good* to another *also*, *ταῦτα ξυνέδοξε τοῖς ἄλλοις*, Thuc. 8, 84, cf. 4, 44; *εἰ σοὶ συνδοκεῖ ὅπερ καὶ ἐμοί*, Plat. Prot. 340 B:—also *συνδοκεῖ*, impers., like Lat. *placet, εἰ ξυνδοκοίη τοῖσιν ἄλλοις ὀρνέοις*, Ar. Av. 197; *εἰ τοι δοκεῖ σφῶν ταῦτα, χἠμῖν ξυνδοκεῖ*, Id. Lys. 167; *ἢ καὶ σοὶ ξυνδοκεῖ οὕτως*, Plat. Prot. 331 B; etc.:—the neut. part. is also used absol. like *ἐξόν, παρόν*, etc., *συνδοκοῦν ἅπασιν ὑμῖν, since* you all *agree*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 51; *συνδόξαν τῷ πατρί, since* the father *approved*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 28, cf. 8, 1, 8.

Συνδοκιμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δοκιμάζω) *to test* or *examine along with* or *together*, Plat. Theaet. 197 B, Tim. 20 D, Isocr. 20 C.

Συνδονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, δονέω) *to move, shake along with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συνδοξάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δοξάζω) *to agree with in opinion, confirm*, hence *οἱ συνδεδοξασμένοι νόμοι*, Arist. Pol. —II. *to glorify, extol jointly*, N. T.

Συνδόξαν, v. συνδοκέω.

Σύνδορπος, ον, =σύνδειπνος, Lyc. 135.

Σύνδοσις, ἡ, =σύνοδος. Hipp.

Συνδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a joint giver.*

Συνδουλεία, ας, ἡ, *joint slavery* or *service*: from

Συνδουλεύω, (σύν, δουλεύω) *to be a fellow-slave*, τινί, *with* one, Eur. Hec. 204.

Σύνδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, δοῦλος) *serving with, a fellow-slave*, Hdt. 1, 110 (v. l. συνδούλη), 2, 134, Eur. Ion 1109, etc.

Συνδράσσω, (σύν, δράσσω) *to clutch along with* or *together*, Q. Sm. 13, 185.

Συνδράω, f. -άσω. (σύν, δράω) *to do along with* or *together, help in doing, τοῖς δρῶσι καὶ ξυνδρῶσι*, Soph. El. 498, cf. 1025, Thuc. 6, 64; *σ. τινί τι*, Eur. Andr. 40: *ξ. αἷμα καὶ φόνον, to help* in shedding blood and doing murder, Id. Or. 406: *τὸ συνδρῶν χρέος*, the *joint* necessity, Id. Andr. 337.

Συνδρηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Ion. for *συνδραστήρ, a joint agent, assistant*:—fem. *συνδρήστειρα*, Ap. Rh. 3, 700.

Συνδρομάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of σύνδρομος:—*αἱ σ. πέτραι*, =συμπληγάδες, Eur. I. T. 422.

Συνδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a tumultuous concourse* of people, Cephisod. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7, Polyb. 1, 67, 2:—esp. in Medic., *a concurrence* of symptoms, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Σύνδρομος, ον, (σύν, δρόμος, τρέχω):—*running together, meeting. σ. πέτραι*, =*συνδρομάδες, συμπλεγάδες*, Pind. P. 4, 370: ὁ σ., as subst., *a place where several roads meet*, Strab. —2. metaph., *concurring, agreeing.* of Time, Plat. Legg. 844 E.—II. *running along with, following close, σ. Ἀρτέμιδος*, Call. Lav. Pall. 110:—hence in adv., *ἴχνος συνδρόμως διηνύατεῖτε*, Aesch. Ag. 1184; also, *σύνδρομα τινι πορεύεσθαι*, to keep *up with* in running, Plat. Polit. 266 C, cf. Anth. Plan. 276.

Συνδυάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δυάζω) *to join two together, to couple, pair*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 1, 30; *τι πρός τι*, Id. Pol. 6, 7, 2; esp. *to wed, συνδυασθέντες ἀρρην θηλεία καὶ θήλεια ἄρρενι*, Plat. Legg. 840 D; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 50.—II. intr. in act., *to join one's self with* any one, *pair with*, τινί, Polyb. 4, 38, 6.—III. as law-term, *συνδυάζεσθαί τινι, to be in league* or *compact with* any one; cf. συνδυασμός.

Συνδῡαίνω, (σύν, δύω) *to double*, Galen.

Συνδυάς, άδος, ἡ, (σύνδυο) *paired*, σ. ἄλοχος, one's *wedded* wife, Eur. Alc. 473.

Συνδυασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (συνδυάζω) *a joining two together, a coupling, pairing*, Arist. Pol. 6, 1, 4, etc.: *marriage*; and, generally, *sexual intercourse*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *a secret understanding* of a judge with either party, Lat. *compactum*, Casaub. Sueton. Jul. 20.

Συνδυαστικός, ή, όν, (συνδυάζω) *disposed to live in pairs, ἄνθρωπος γὰρ τῇ φύσει συνδυαστικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ πολιτικόν*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 7; cf. Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 414, 41.

Συνδῡναστεύω, (σύν, δυναστεύω) *to rule* or *have chief power along with* or *together*, Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B.

Σύνδῡο, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (σύν, δύο) *two together, two and two, by pairs*, Lat. *bini*, H. Hom. Ven. 74, Xen. An. 6, 1, 2, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 4, 66, Il. 10. 224.

Συνδῡστῡχέω, ῶ, *to be unlucky along with* or *together, to be in like misfortune*, Eur. Or. 1099, Isae. 56, 17: from

Συνδῡστῡχής, ές, (σύν, δυστυχής) *sharing in misfortune.*

Συνδώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (σύν, δώδεκα) *every twelve, by twelves* or *dozens*, Lat. *duodeni*, Eur. Tro. 1076.

Συνεαρίζω, (σύν, ἐαρίζω) *to pass the spring with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 959 C; but with v. l. *συνεαρ-*.

Συνεγγίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐγγίζω) *to draw near together*, Polyb. 1, 23, 8. Hence

Συνεγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing near*, Strab.

Συνεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐγγράφω) *to register* or *enter along with*, Lat. *adscribere, εἰς θεούς*, Plut. 2, 763 E.

Συνεγγυάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐγγυάω) *to join in betrothing*, Plut. Cat. Min. 25.

Συνεγγύς, (σύν, ἐγγύς) adv., *near together, quite near, close to*, Thuc. 4, 24; c. gen., Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 17, etc.; c. dat., Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 1, Plut. 2, 77 C:—superl., *συνεγγύτατα*, Plut.

Συνεγείρω, †(σύν, ἐγείρω) *to aid in arousing* or *raising up* (κάμνοντας), Pseudo-Phoc. 132†; *to awaken together, θρήνους*, Plut. 2, 117 C.

Συνεγκαλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐγκαλέω) *to accuse along with* or *together*, Diod.

Συνεγκλίνω, (σύν, ἐγκλίνω) *to bend in* or *towards along with* or *together*.—II. in Gramm., *to write as an enclitic.*

Συνέδρα, ἡ, =συνεδρεία.

Συνέδρᾱμον, aor. of συντρέχω, II.

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Συνεδρεία, ας, ἡ,=συνεδρία, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 2, 13 : *σ. μετὰ φίλων*, Polyb. 18, 37, 2.

Συνεδρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *an assessor in council*: from

Συνεδρεύω, (σύνεδρος):—*to sit together* or *along with*, *σ. λόγῳ*, *to be present at*, *take part in* a discussion, Arist. Metaph. I, 5, 14.—II. *to sit together* or *meet in council*, Aeschin. 66, 39 ; *to consult together*, Polyb. 2, 26, 4 : *οἱ συνεδρεύοντες*, *the members of a council*, *deputies*, Dem. 133, 7 ; 215, 21 : *τὰ συνεδρευόμενα*, *orders in council*, *decrees of the senate*, Dion. H.

Συνεδρία, ας, ἡ, *the state of a σύνεδρος*, *a sitting together*, e. g. of birds, from which omens were drawn, Aesch. Pr. 492 ; cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 10 : opp. to *διεδρία*.—II. *a sitting in council* ; *a council*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3.

Συνεδριάζω,=συνεδρεύω, LXX.

Συνεδριακός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *governed by a συνέδριον*, Polyb. 31, 12, 12.

Συνεδριάομαι, poet. for *συνεδρεύω*, Ap. Rh. 1, 328.

Συνέδριον, ου, τό, (σύνεδρος) *a sitting together*, *sitting in council* : *a council-board*, *council*, Hdt. 8, 56, 75, Plat., etc. ; esp. of the Areopagus, Aeschin. 13, 11 : *a council of war*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 31, etc. :—also used to translate the Roman *senatus*, Polyb. 1, 11, 1, etc.—2. *the place of session*, *council-chamber*, *session-house*, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 8, 79, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 23.

Σύνεδρος, ον, (σύν, ἕδρα) :—*sitting together* or *with*, esp. *in council*, Eur. I. A. 192 ; *δίκη σ. Ζηνὸς Ἀρχαίοις τρόποις*, Soph. O. C. 1382 ; *σ. κύκλος*, *an assembled* council, Id. Aj. 749.—II. *ὁ σ.*, *one who sits with others*, esp. *in council*, *a councillor*, *senator*, Hdt. 3, 34 : *οἱ σύνεδροι*, *select commissioners*, *a committee*, Thuc. 4, 22 ; cf. 5, 85, Jusjur. ap. Dem. 747, 4, Isocr. 165 A.

Συνεείκοσι, v. *συνείκοσι*.

Συνεργάθω, Ep. for *συνειργάθω*, Il. 14, 36, [ᾰ]

Συνεέργω, Ep. for *συνείργω*, Od.

Συνεέρραισα, Aeol. for *συνείρασα*, Neue Sapph. Fr. 44.

Συνεζευγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συζεύγνυμι*, *connectedly*, *by pairs*.

Συνέηκα, Ion. for *συνῆκα*, aor. 1 of *συνίημι*.

Συνεθέλω, (σύν, ἐθέλω) *to wish with* or *together*, *to consent*, Antipho 122, 4, Xen. Hipparch. 9, 7 :—in poets usu. *συνθέλω*, Soph. O. C. 1344, Eur. H. F. 832, Ar. Av. 851.

Συνεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐθίζω) *to accustom*, *ἕτερον ἑτέρῳ*, Plat. Rep. 589 A ; *σ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι*, *to accustom* him to.., Dem. 169, fin., etc. In pass., *to become used to* ; aor. 1 and pf., *to be used to*, *τινί*, Thuc. 4, 34 ; c. inf., *συνειθίσθην ποιεῖν*, Isocr. 22 C, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 6. Hence

Συνεθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a being accustomed to* any thing, *use*, *custom*.

Συνεθιστέον, verb. adj. from *συνεθίζω*, *one must accustom one's self*, Plat. Rep. 520 C.

Συνειδέναι, inf. of *σύνοιδα*, q. v.

Συνείδησις, εως, ἡ, *a knowing with one's self*, *consciousness*.—2. *conscience*, Periander and Bias ap. Stob. p. 192, 21, sq.

Συνεῖδον, inf. *-ιδεῖν*, aor. 2 without pres., *συνοράω* being used instead, (σύν, εἶδον) *to see together*, *see in one view*, Plat. Legg. 904 B, etc. : *to perceive plainly*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Isocr. 16 B, etc. : *to understand*, Dem. 1351, 6.—Cf. also *σύνοιδα*.

Συνεικάζω, (σύν, εἰκάζω) *to compare together*, and so *copy*, *mimic*, Ath. 391 B.

Συνείκοσι, (σύν, εἴκοσι) *twenty together*, *every twenty*, Lat. *viceni* ; Ion. *συνεείκοσι*, *ξυνεείκοσι*, Od. 14, 98.

Συνείκω, (σύν, εἶκω) *to give way*, Lat. *concedere*, *τῷ καιρῷ*, Polyb. 32, 19, 3.

Συνειλαπινάζω, *to feast with* or *together*, Nonn.

Συνειλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*. (σύν, εἰλέω) *to crowd together*, *σ. τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους*, Hdt. 3, 45 ; also of things, *to bind firmly together*, *ῥάβδους*, Hdt. 4, 67 :—pass., *to be crowded* or *pressed together*, *εἰς ἔλαττον*, into less compass, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 8. Hence

Συνείλησις, εως, ἡ, *a crowding together*, Ael.

Συνείληχα, pf. of *συλλαγχάνω*.

Συνειμαρμένα, τά, (σύν, εἱμαρμένα, μείρομαι) *that which is jointly dependent on fate*, Plut. 2, 569 E, Aristid.

Σύνειμι, f. *-έσομαι*, (σύν, εἰμί) :—*to be with*, *be joined* or *linked with*, *ἐμελλον ἔτι ξυνέσεσθαι δίζυϊ*, Od. 7, 270 ; freq. periphr. for a verb, *σ. ὀνείρασιν*, *to dream*, Aesch. Pers. 177 ; *σ. νόσῳ*, *σ. σὺν δίκῃ* for *νοσεῖν*, *δίκαιον εἶναι*, Soph. O. T. 303, El. 611 ; *σ. κόπῳ*, *μερίμναις*, *to be acquainted* with toil, cares, Ar. Plut. 321, Nub. 1404 ; *σ. πράγμασι*, *to be engaged in business*, Id. Ran. 957 ; *γεωργίᾳ σ.*, Xen. Oec. 15, 12 ; *ἀπορίᾳ*, *εὐδαιμονίᾳ*, Luc. Cron. 11, Bis Acc. 3 :—also, *ἐμοὶ ξύνεστιν ἐλπίς*, Eur. Tro. 677.—2. of persons, *to have intercourse with*, *live with*, *τινί*, Soph. El. 264, Eur., etc. ; *μετά τινος*, Ar. Plut. 504 ; esp. of a woman, *to live with* a husband,= *συνοικέω*, Hdt. 4, 9, Soph. El. 276, etc. ; and then, merely, *to have sexual intercourse*, Ar. Eccl. 619, cf. *συνουσία* :—generally, *to agree with*, *take part* or *side with*, *Δίκῃ ξυνοῦσα φωτί*, Aesch. Theb. 671, cf. Soph. O. T. 275, etc. :—*to attend*, as to a pupil, Plat. Theaet. 151 A, etc. ; *οἱ συνόντες*, *followers*, *partisans*, *disciples*, freq. in Plat., as Apol. 25 E, Theaet. 168 A ; *guests*, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, etc.

Σύνειμι, (σύν, εἶμι) :—*to go* or *come together*, hence *to assemble*, *ἐς χῶρον ἕνα*, Il. 4, 446 ; 8, 60 ; *ἐς τωὐτό*, Hdt. 1, 62.—2. in hostile sense, *to meet in battle*, *engage with*, Il. 6, 120 ; 20, 159, Hes. Th. 686, etc. ; *ἐριδι ξυνιόντες*, Il. 20, 66, Hes. Th. 705 : also of states, *to engage in war*, Thuc. 2, 8.—3. in peaceable sense, *to come together*, *meet to advise* or *debate*, Thuc. 2, 15, Lycurg. 165, 32, etc. ; of conspirators, *συν. ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου*, Dem. 745, 15, cf. Dinarch. 102, 15 : — also of festive meetings, *ξυνίεναι ξυνόδους*, Plat. Symp. 197 D.—4. of sexual intercourse, Lat. *coire*, Arist. H. A. 5, 2, 2.—5. *to come together*, *to come in*, of money, *χρήματα συνιόντα*, Hdt. 1, 64 ; 4, 1.—Hom. in Il. has Att. form *ξυνιόντες*, *ξύνισαν*, etc., metri grat.

Συνεῖπον, inf. *-ειπεῖν*, aor. of *σύμφημι* :—*to speak with* any one, *confirm* what another says, Isocr. 399, fin. ; *to agree with*, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 46, etc. ; opp. to *ἀντειπεῖν*, Lys. 123, 12 : *to advocate* his cause ; and, generally, *to help*, *further*, *σ. ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τινός*, Isocr. 412 B.—2. *to tell along with* one, *help one to tell*, Eur. Hipp. 557.—3. in mid., *συνείπασθαι*, *to agree upon*, *settle*, Dion. H. 5, 51.—Cf. *συνερῶ*.

Συνειργάθω,=συνείργω, Ep. *συνεεργάθω*, Il. 14, 36. [ᾰ]

Συνείργνῡμι and *-νυω*,=sq.

Συνείργω, Ep. *-εέργω*, as in Od., Ion. *-έργω* : f. *-ξω*, (σύν, εἴργω). *To shut in* or *enclose together*, Od. 9, 427 ; *to shut up*, Soph. Aj. 593 :—*to bind* or *tie together*, Od. 12, 424 ; 14, 72 : generally, *to join together*, *unite*, esp. in wedlock, Plat. Rep. 461 B, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 138 B.

Συνείρηκα, pf. of *σύμφημι*.

Συνειρμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a tying* or *joining together*, *connexion*, *dependence*, Dem. Phal. : from

Συνείρω, (σύν, εἴρω) *to string together*, *join one after another*, Ar. Av. 1079 ; generally, *to connect together*, Plat. Crat. 425 B, Legg. 654 A : *to add besides*, Lat. *continuare*, *τὸν λόγον*, Id. Polit. 267 A : esp., *σ. λόγους ἀπνευστί*, *string* words *together*, Dem. 328, 12, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 3, 8, cf Polyb. 10, 47, 9 : hence,—II. seemingly intr., *to speak on*, *continue* the subject, Arist. Metaph. 13, 3, 10, Gen. An. 1, 2, 1, Luc. Prom. 5 : and then, more generally, *to continue*, c. part., *συνεῖρον ἀπιόντες*, i. e. they went off *without pausing*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6 ; *σ. κινούμενος*, *to continue* moving, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 8, 8, 5 :—absol., *to continue*, *be continuous* or *connected*, Id. Meteor. 2, 5, 17, etc.

Συνειρύω, f. *-ξω*, (σύν, εἰρύω) *to bring in with* or *together*, *στρατιήν*, Hdt. 5, 75 ; *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 24. [ῠ] Hence

Συνείρακτος, ον, *introduced along with* or *together* : *ἡ σ.* in Eccl., *a priest's housekeeper*, Lat. *subintroducta*.

Συνεισβαίνω, (σύν, εἰσβαίνω) *to go into* or *embark in together with*, *τινὶ πλοῖον*, Aesch. Theb. 602, cf. Eur. Med. 477 ; *εἰς τὸ πλοῖον*, Antipho 139, 7.

Συνεισβάλλω, (σύν, εἰσβάλλω) *to throw into with* or *together*.—II. usu. intr., *to make an inroad into* a country *together*, *join in an inroad*, *ἐς Ἀθήνας*, Hdt. 9, 17, cf. Thuc. 4, 94 ; *with* another, *τινί* or *μετά τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30, Hell. 6, 5, 22. Hence

Συνεισβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a joint invasion*, *inroad* or *attack*.

Συνεισδύνω,=sq.

Συνεισδύω, (σύν, εἰσδύω) *to slip into with* or *together*, Arist. Mirab.

Συνείσειμι, (εἶμι) *to go into with* or *together*.

Συνεισελαύνω, (σύν, εἰσελαύνω) *to join in driving into*.—II. intr., *to go*, *ride into along with*, Plut. Artax. 13, etc.

Συνεισέρχομαι, (σύν, εἰσέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act., *to enter along with* or *together*, *δόμους*, Eur. Hel. 327 ; *εἰς τεῖχος*, Thuc. 4, 57 ; *οἰκαδε*, Andoc. 31, 15 ; etc.

Συνεισεπορέω, ῶ, *to furnish with besides*, *to assist*, Ath. 367 B.

Συνεισηγέομαι, (σύν, εἰσηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to introduce along with* or *together*, *λόγους*, Plut. 2, 795 B.

Συνεισθλάω, Ion. *-φλάω*, *to break along with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συνεισθρώσκω, *to leap into along with* or *together*.

Συνεισκατοικέω, ῶ, *to dwell with* in a place, Hipp.

Συνεισκομίζω, *to carry into along with* or *together*.

Συνεισκρίνομαι, (σύν, εἰσκρίνω) as pass., *to be introduced* (as into the body, cf. *ἐκκρίνω*) *with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 902 A.

Συνείσομαι, fut. without any pres. in use, cf. sub *σύνοιδα*.

Συνεισπέμπω, f. *-ψω*, (σύν, εἰσπέμπω) *to send into along with*, Ael. V. H. 12, 43.

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Συνεισπηδάω, ῶ, (σύν, εἰσπηδάω) *to leap into with* or *together*, Opp.

Συνεισπίπτω, (σύν, εἰσπίπτω) *to fall* or *be thrown into along with* or *together*, εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, Xen. An. 5, 7, 25.—II. *to rush in along with* or *together*, esp. of soldiers pursuing the besieged to their own gates and getting in with them, σ. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 3, 55, cf. 9, 102; τινί, *with* one, Thuc. 6, 100; σ. μετά τινος, Ar. Eccl. 1095; σ. εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν σύν τινι, Xen. An. 7, 1, 18; κατὰ τὰς πύλας, Id. Hell. 4, 7, 6.

Συνεισπλέω, (σύν, εἰσπλέω) *to sail into together*, εἰς λιμένα, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 16.

Συνεισποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εἰσποιέω) *to bring into along with* or *together*: esp., *to draw into one's own party*, τινά, Plut. 2, 482 E, 484 D.

Συνεισπορεύομαι, as pass. c. fut. mid., *to go into along with* or *together*, Dion. H.

Συνεισπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, εἰσπράσσω):—*to help* one (τινί) *in exacting* money *from* another (τινά), Dem. 1205, 9.

Συνεισρέω, (σύν, εἰσρέω) *to flow into together*, *to steal in together*, Ael. N. A. 1, 2.

Συνειστρέχω, (σύν, εἰστρέχω) *to run into along with* or *together*, App.

Συνεισφέρω, (σύν, εἰσφέρω) *to join in paying the war-tax*, (εἰσφορά) Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 5. Hence

Συνεισφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a joint contribution*, esp. *to the war-tax*, Dion. H.

Συνεισφλάω, Ion. for -θλάω, q. v.

Συνεισφορέω, = συνεισφέρω.

Συνεισφρέω, f. -ήσομαι, *to let into along with* or *together*.

Συνεκβαίνω, (σύν, ἐκβαίνω) *to go out with* or *together*, εἰς τὸ ὄρος, Xen. An. 4, 3, 22.

Συνεκβάλλω, (σύν, ἐκβάλλω) *to cast out along with*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 108: *to assist in casting out* or *expelling*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 13, etc.

Συνεκβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐκβιβάζω) *to help in bringing out*, τὰς ἁμάξας ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ, Xen. An. 1, 5, 7.

Συνεκβοάω, ῶ, *to shout out with* or *together*, Hipp.

Συνεκβοηθέω, ῶ, *to join in going out to aid* one, Diod.

Συνεκβράσσω, (σύν, ἐκβράσσω) *to throw out together*, as boiling water does scum: hence of the sea, *to throw on shore along with*, στρατηλάτην ναύταις, Lyc. 898:—in pass. *to be ejected, cast out*, LXX.

Συνεκδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, ἐκδέχομαι) dep. mid., *to join in receiving, entertaining kindly*, Plut. 2, 662 B.

Συνεκδημέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκδημέω) *to be abroad* with or *together*, Plut. Cat. Min. 5.

Συνεκδημία, ας, ἡ, *a being* or *going abroad together*: from

Συνέκδημος, ον, (σύν, ἔκδημος) *a fellow-traveller*, Plut. Otho 5, etc.

Συνεκδίδωμι, (σύν, ἐκδίδωμι) *to give out together*: esp., *to help* a poor man *in portioning out* his daughter (cf. ἐκδίδωμι I. 2.), σ. τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα, Lys. 157, 18. Dem. 316, 4. [ῐ]

Συνεκδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (συνεκδέχομαι): —strictly, *an understanding one thing with another*: hence usu. in rhetoric, an indirect kind of expression, esp. *when the whole is put for a part*, or *vice versa*, Quint. Inst. 8, 6, 19. Hence

Συνεκδοχικός, ή, όν, *making use of συνεκδοχή*. Adv. -κῶς, *in the way of synecdoche*, Diod.

Συνεκδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, *a general running out*, esp. *for a sally*.

Συνεκδύω, (σύν, ἐκδύω) *to put off, strip off together*:—Mid., *to strip one's self of, put off together*, ἅμα κιθῶνι ἐκδυομένῳ συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή, Hdt. 1, 8.—II. pass., c. aor. 2, et pf. act., *to go out together*, Polyaen. 2, 31, 2.

Συνεκθειάζω, (σύν, ἐκθειάζω) *to join in placing among the gods*, Plut.

Συνεκθερμαίνω, (σύν, ἐκθερμαίνω) *to heat together*, Plut. Pomp. 8.

Συνεκθηλύνω, (σύν, ἐκθηλύνω) *to help to make womanish*, Ath. 687 A.

Συνεκθλίβω, (σύν, ἐκθλίβω) *to squeeze out together*, Arist. Probl. 4, 2, 1. [ῐ]

Συνεκθνήσκω, (σύν, ἐκθνήσκω) *to die along with* or *together*, σ. τῷ πώματι, i. e. to drink till wine and drinker fall together, Eur. Cycl. 571.

Συνεκκαίδεκα, (σύν, ἑκκαίδεκα) *sixteen together, by sixteens*, Dem. 260, fin.

Συνεκκαίω, f. -καύσω, (σύν, ἐκκαίω) *to set on fire with* or *together*, Ael. V. H. 13, 1: metaph. *to help to inflame*, τινά, Polyb. 3, 14, 3.

Συνεκκάλέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐκκαλέω) *to join in calling out*:—*to entice out* or *excite together*, τινὰ πρός τι, Polyb. 18, 2, 11.

Συνέκκειμαι, (σύν, ἐκκειμαι) as Pass., *to be exposed along with* a child, Heliod. 2, 31.

Συνεκκεντέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκκεντέω) *to pierce, stab at once*, LXX., nisi legend. συγκ-.

Συνεκκλέπτω, (σύν, ἐκκλέπτω) *to help to steal away*, Eur. Tro. 1018, Hel. 1370; σ. γάμους, *to help in evading* or *frustrating* a marriage, Id. El. 364.

Συνεκκλησιάζω, (σύν, ἐκκλησιάζω) *to frequent the ἐκκλησία together*, Plut. Sol. 18.

Συνεκκλίνω, (σύν, ἐκκλίνω) *to bend aside together*, Diod. [ῐ]

Συνεκκλύζω, (σύν, ἐκκλύζω) *to wash out along with* or *together*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 19, 20.

Συνεκκολυμβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐκκολυμβάω) *to swim out from together*, Galen.

Συνεκκομίζω, (σύν, ἐκκομίζω) *to help in carrying out* a thing, *help in achieving*, Eur. Hipp. 465: σ. τινὶ κακά, πόνους, *to help* one *in bearing* them, Id. Or. 685, El. 73; cf. συνεκφέρω.

Συνεκκόπτω, (σύν, ἐκκόπτω) *to help to cut out, cut away*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 8.

Συνεκκρίνω, (σύν, ἐκκρίνω) *to help to secrete*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 4, 5. [ῐ]

Συνεκλάλέω, ῶ, *to utter along with* or *together*.

Συνεκλάμπω, (σύν, ἐκλάμπω) *to shine forth together*, Plut.

Συνεκλεαίνω, (σύν, ἐκλεαίνω) *to smooth off along with* or *together*, Diosc.

Συνεκλέγω, (σύν, ἐκλέγω) *to pick out along with* or *together*:—mid., *to contract* an illness, Luc. Epist. Saturn. 28.

Συνεκλειόω, ῶ, = συνεκλεαίνω.

Συνεκλείπω, (σύν, ἐκλείπω) *to vanish along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 777 A; etc.: Νούμα συνεξέλιπε ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν Ῥώμην εἶναι, Id. Lycurg. et Num. 4.

Συνεκλεκτός, ή, όν, (συνεκλέγω) *chosen along with* or *together*, N. T.

Συνεκλύω, (σύν, ἐκλύω) *to dissolve with* or *together*: συνεκλύεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι, Plut. 2, 596 A; πάντα συνεκλέλυται, Anth. P. 6, 56.

Συνεκμάχέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκ, μάχομαι) *to march out to fight together*, Ar. Lys. 1154.

Συνεκμοχλεύω, (σύν, ἐκμοχλεύω) *to join in forcing with a lever*, Ar. Lys. 430.

Συνεκνήχομαι, Dep. mid., *to swim out along with*.

Συνεκπέμπω, (σύν, ἐκπέμπω) *to send out* or *forth together*, Plat. Tim. 91 A; *to conduct* or *take out together*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18.

Συνεκπεπαίνω, (σύν, ἐκπεπαίνω) *to help to ripen*, Plut. 2, 700 F.

Συνεκπέπτω, later form for συνεκπέσσω.

Συνεκπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐκπεράω) *to run to the end along with* or *together*, μετά τινος, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.

Συνεκπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πέψω (σύν, ἐκπέσσω):—*to help in getting rid of by digestion*, Plut. 2, 648 F:—pass., Arist. Probl. 2, 21, 1, Plut. 2, 647 D.—II. metaph., *to boil down*, and so, *to make mild, mellow together*, Plut. 2, 676 B.

Συνεκπηδάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκπηδάω) *to spring out along with* or *together*, Philostr.

Συνεκπιέζω, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐκπιέζω) *to press out together*, Geop.: from

Συνεκπιεστέον, verb. adj., *one must press out together*.

Συνεκπικραίνω, (σύν, ἐκπικραίνω) *to make angry along with* or *together*, Plut.

Συνεκπίμπρημι, (σύν, ἐκπίμπρημι) *to make hot together*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 1, 9.

Συνεκπίνω, (σύν, ἐκπίνω) *to drink out* or *off along with* or *together*, τινί, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32. [ῐ]

Συνεκπίπτω, (σύν, ἐκπίπτω) *to come forth along with* or *together*, μετά τινος, Plat. Theaet. 156 B.—II. esp. of the voting tablets coming out of the urn in which they were collected, *to come out in unison* or *agreement*; and so, generally, of the votes, *to turn out to agree, happen to agree*, αἱ γνῶμαι συνεκπίπτουσιν, Hdt. 1, 206; 8, 49; so, οἱ πολλοὶ συνεξέπιπτον, Hdt. 8, 123:—c. dat., *to come out equal to* another, *run a dead heat with* him, ἀγωνιζόμενος στάδιον συνεξέπιπτε τῷ πρώτῳ, Hdt. 5, 22, cf. Plut. 2, 1045 D.—III. *to fall out, be thrown out, fail together*, ἐν τινι, Demad. 179, 29, but Bekker would eject the ἐν.—2. *to be torn out together*, ἐκ τῶν ῥιζῶν, Plat. Tim. 84 B. [ῐ]

Συνεκπλέω, Ion. -πλόω, (σύν, ἐκπλέω) *to sail out along with*, τινι, Hdt. 1, 5, Thuc. 4, 3, Lys. 132, 7, etc.

Συνεκπληρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκπληρόω) *to fill quite up, fill up the measure of* a thing, τὸ ἐλλιπές, Polyb. 16, 22, 2: *to complete*, Id. 14, 4, 3: *to indulge to the full*, Id. 3, 78, 5.

Συνεκπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, ἐκπλήσσω) *to strike with fear together*, Plut. 2, 41 C.

Συνεκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (σύν, ἐκπνέω) *to breathe out*, i. e. *breathe one's last along with another*, τινι, Eur. I. T. 684.

Συνεκποιέομαι, (σύν, ἐκποιέω) *to be sufficiently supplied by, be content with*, τινί, Polyb. 6, 49, 7; cf. ἐκποιέω IV.

Συνεκπολεμέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐκπολεμέω) *to vanquish along with* or *together*, Diod.

Συνεκπολεμόομαι, (σύν, ἐκπολεμόω) as pass., *to become hostile together, πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Plut. 2, 380 B.

Συνεκπονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐκπονέω) *to help in working out* a thing, *help in achieving* or *effecting*, τι, Eur. I. T. 1083, Hel. 1406: σ. μόχθον τινι, *suffer* it *to the end with* him, Eur. Andromed.

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8, 4:—*to assist to the utmost*, Eur. Ion 740; cf. Plut. 2, 807 C, etc. Hence

Συνεκπονητέον, verb. adj., *one must help in working out.*

Συνεκπορεύομαι, (σύν, ἐκπορεύω) as pass. c. fut. mid., *to go* or *travel out along with* or *together*, LXX.

Συνεκπορίζω, (σύν, ἐκπορίζω) *to help in discovering and procuring*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 25, Plut. 2, 73 E.

Συνεκποτέον, or -έα, verb. adj., of συνεκπίνω, *one must drink out* or *off*, Ar. Plut. 1085.

Συνεκπράσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω; f. -ξω (σύν, ἐκπράσσω):—*to exact* money *with* or *together*.—Mid., *to join* a person (τινί) *in taking vengeance for* a thing (τι), *to assist* him *in avenging*, Hdt. 7, 169; cf. συμπράσσομαι.

Συνεκπῠρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκπυρόω) *to inflame together*, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Συνεκρέω, (σύν, ἐκρέω) *to flow* or *run out along with* or *together*, Clem. Al.

Συνεκροφέω, ῶ, *to gulp down along with* or *together.*

Συνεκστρᾰτεύω, (σύν, ἐκστρατεύω) *to march out along with* or *together*, Joseph.

Συνεκσώζω, (σύν, ἐκσώζω) *to help in drawing out of danger* and *delivering*, Soph. O. C. 566, Antipho 140, 28.

Συνεκτᾰπεινόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκταπεινόω) *to humble greatly along with* or *together*; *σ. ἑαυτόν, to condescend greatly*, Plut.

Συνεκτᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω, *to disturb along with* or *together.*

Συνεκτάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, ἐκτάσσω) *to arrange in line* or *battle order along with* others, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 18.

Συνεκτείνω, (σύν, ἐκτείνω) *to stretch out along with* or *together*, Philo.—II. intr., *to extend along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 901 B; (al. pass.)

Συνεκτέλεω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐκτελέω) *to help in completing*, Theophr.

Συνεκτέμνω, (σύν, ἐκτέμνω) *to cut out, exterminate together*, Plut. 2, 159 C.

Συνεκτέον, verb. adj., from συνέχω, *one must keep with one* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 70.

Συνεκτίθημι, (σύν, ἐκτίθημι) *to expose, put on shore, along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 27 C.

Συνεκτίθηνέομαι, (σύν, ἐκ, τιθηνεύω) dep., *to assist in fostering*, Plut. 2, 662 C.

Συνεκτικός, ή, όν, (συνέχω) *fit for holding together* or *maintaining*, *αἰτία σ. τῶν ὅλων*, Arist. Mund. 6, 1; *σ. τῆς σωφροσύνης*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444, 26:—also pass., *lasting, enduring*, v. l. Theophr.—II. Adv. -κῶς, *summarily.*

Συνεκτίκτω, (σύν, ἐκτίκτω) *to bring forth along with* or *together*, *σ. τροφήν, to produce* young ones and their food *together*, as oviparous animals do, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 10, Gen. An. 3, 2, 9.

Συνεκτινύω, = συνεκτίνω, Plut. Romul. 13.

Συνεκτίνω, f. -τίσω [ῐ], (σύν, ἐκτίνω) *to pay along with* or *together*, *to help in paying*, Plat. Legg. 855 B, Dem. 1254, 27.

Συνεκτοκίζω, (σύν, ἐκτοκίζω) *to make to produce together*, LXX.

Συνεκτρᾰχηλίζομαι, (σύν, ἐκτραχηλίζω) as pass., *to be run away with by a horse* or *as if by a horse*, Plut. 2, 802 D.

Συνεκτρᾰχύνω, (σύν, ἐκτραχύνω) *to make quite savage along with* or *together*:—pass., *to become so*, Plut. Sull. 16.

Συνεκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, ἐκτρέφω) *to rear up along with* or *together*, *τοὺς παῖδας*, Plat. Menex. 249 A; *μετά τινος*, Id. Symp. 209 C:—pass., *to grow up with*, *συνεκτραφεὶς ἐμοί*, Eur. I. T. 709, cf. Andoc. 7, 29.

Συνεκτρέχω, (σύν, ἐκτρέχω) *to run out along with* or *together*, *to sally out together*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 17, Ages. 2, 11.—II. *to turn out well, to prosper, speed*, Polyb. 12, 13, 5, cf. 10, 40, 6.—III. *to be equal to, correspond* in size, quantity, opinion, etc., c. dat. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 425.

Συνεκτρίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐκτρίβω) *to destroy utterly with* or *together*, LXX.

Συνέκτροφος, ον, (συνεκτρέφω) *reared up together*, LXX.

Συνεκφαίνω, (σύν, ἐκφαίνω) *to show* or *signify together*, *τινί τι*, Plut. 2, 33 D.

Συνεκφέρω, (σύν, ἐκφέρω) *to bear* or *carry out together*, esp. *to burial*: hence *to attend a funeral*, Thuc. 2, 34:—*to vomit forth, disgorge together*, Plut. 2, 453 D.—II. *to bear to the end along with*, *τινί τι*, Eur. Dictys 7.—III. *to utter, express with* or *together*; metaph., of an artist, *σ. τῇ μορφῇ τὴν ἀρετήν*, Plut. 2, 335 B, cf. 25 C.—IV. pass., *to go out from with* or *together.*

Συνεκφεύγω, (σύν, ἐκφεύγω) *to escape with*, Philostr. Imagg. 2, 2.

Συνεκφλεγμαίνω, (σύν, ἐκφλεγμαίνω) *to become inflamed together*, Theophr. Fr. 7, 12.

Συνεκφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (συνεκφέρω) *a carrying out together*, esp. to burial.—II. *an uttering together*, Dion. H.

Συνεκφορέω, ῶ, = συνεκφέρω, Heliod.

Συνεκφύω, (σύν, ἐκφύω) *to produce along with* or *together*, Philostr.

Συνεκφωνέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐκφωνέω) *to call out, utter along with* or *together.* Hence

Συνεκφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *an uttering together*, Clem. Al.:—hence, = συνίζησις 2.

Συνεκφωτίζω, (σύν, ἐκφωτίζω) *to lighten quite up*, or *mutually*, Plut. 2, 806 A.

Συνεκχέω, (σύν, ἐκχέω) *to pour out together*:—pass., *to stream out together*, metaph. of men, Polyb. 9, 9, 7, cf. 11, 14, 7.

Συνεκχῠμόω, ῶ, *to help in emptying*: as medic. term, *to assist nature in emptying* the vessels of the body, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Συνελαττόω, ῶ, *to lessen* or *diminish along with*, Ach. Tat.

Συνελαύνω: f. -ελάσω [ᾰ], Ep. -ελάσσω, etc., (σύν, ἐλαύνω). *To drive together*, Il. 11, 677, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 14: *σ. ὀδόντας ἐλ., to gnash* the teeth *together*, Od. 18, 98: *to hammer together*, Plut. 2, 567 E:—pass., *to be driven* or *forced together*, Polyb. 4, 48, 2, etc.—II. esp., *to set together, set one against the other*, like συνίημι, συμβάλλω, Lat. *committere*, *θεοὺς ἐριδι ξ.*, Il. 20, 134; 21, 394: *to make to fight with each other*, Od. 18, 39: also intr., *ἐριδι ξ., to meet* in quarrel, Il. 22, 129.—Hom. usu. has Att. form ξυνελ., but always metri grat.: he only uses pres., and Ep. aor. *συνελάσσαμεν, ξυνελάσσαι*, etc.

Συνελέγχω, *to convince together.*

Συνελεῖν, inf., and σύνελεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of συναιρέω.

Συνελευθερόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐλευθερόω) *to join in freeing from*, *τινά τινος*, Hdt. 5, 46: absol., *to join in freeing*, *τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, Id. 7, 51, 157, Thuc. 2, 72, etc.

Συνέλευσις, ή, *a coming together, meeting, intercourse.*

Συνελεύσομαι, fut. of συνέρχομαι. Hence

Συνελευστικός, ή, όν, *disposed for intercourse* or *society*, Plut.

Συνέλιξις, ή, *a rolling together, combining*: from

Συνελίσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, ἑλίσσω) *to roll together*, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 2.

Συνελκυστέον, *one must draw together*, Xen. Ages. 9, 4: verb. adj. from

Συνέλκω, f. -ξω: aor. -είλκῡσα (cf. ἕλκω):—*to draw together* or *to a point*, Plat. Symp. 190 E: *σ. ἑαυτούς, to draw together* or *into union*, opp. to *ἕλκεσθαι ἐς τὰ ἐναντία*, Id. Theaet. 181 A.—2. *to draw up, contract*, *θρυαλλίδ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν ξυνελκύσας*, Ar. Nub. 585.—II. *to draw out along with, to help to draw out*, Ar. Pac. 417, Xen. Ages. 2, 15.

Συνελών, part. aor. 2 of συναιρέω, Od.

Συνεμβαίνω, (σύν, ἐμβαίνω) *to go in along with* or *together*, *σ. τινὶ εἴς τι, to embark with* one in any undertaking, Schweigh. Polyb. 29, 3, 8, cf. 1, 20, 7.

Συνεμβάλλω, (σύν, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw in along with, help in putting in*, Ar. Lys. 246.—II. intr., *to fall in* or *upon, join in attacking*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 22; *σ. εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, to make a joint inroad*, Dem. 299, 10. Hence

Συνεμβολή, ῆς, ἡ, *a throwing* or *putting in together*, *σ. κώπης, the regular dip* of all the oars together, to the sound of the *κέλευσμα*, Aesch. Pers. 396:—and *ξυνεμβολαῖς* should be read in Id. Ag. 984, though the passage is corrupt.

Συνέμεν, for συνεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of συνίημι, Pind.

Συνεμπάσσω, *to strew in* or *upon along with* or *together.*

Συνεμπίπρημι, (σύν, ἐμπίπρημι) *to burn along with* or *together*, Eur. Rhes. 489.

Συνεμπίπτω, (σύν, ἐμπίπτω) *to fall in* or *upon together*:—*to come on* or *happen together*, Hipp. Demetr. 34, etc.

Συνεμπλέκω, (σύν, ἐμπλέκω) *to twine* or *plait in together*, Plut. 2, 71 F.

Συνεμπνέω, (σύν, ἐμπνέω) *to blow in along with* or *together*, Longin.

Συνέμπορος, ον, (σύν, ἔμπορος) *travelling with*: ὁ σ., as subst., *a fellow-traveller, a companion, attendant*, Aesch. Cho. 208, Soph. Tr. 318, Phil. 542; opp. to *ἡγεμών* (a guide), Plat. Phaed. 108 B; *ξυνεμπόρους ἐμοί*, Eur. Bacch. 57; *λύπη δ' ἀμισθός ἐστί σοι ξυνέμπορος*, Aesch. Cho. 733:—*σ. χορείας, partner in...*, Ar. Ran. 396; v. Valck. Callim. Fr. 67, 3.

Συνεμπρῆσαι, aor. 1 inf. of συνεμπίπρημι.

Συνέμπτωσις, ή, (συνεμπίπτω) *a happening together.*

Συνεμφαίνω, (σύν, ἐμφαίνω) *to point out, indicate together*, Theophr., Ath. 663 C:—pass., *to appear together* or *besides*, Id. Hence

Συνέμφασις, εως, ἡ, *a pointing to, indicating together*: *σ. τινός, secondary allusion to* a thing, Ath. 325 B.

Συνεμφέρω, (σύν, ἐμφέρω) *to bring in with*, or perhaps merely strengthd. for συμφέρω, in an obscure passage of M. Anton. 3, 4; v. Gataker.

Συνεναντίον, (σύν, ἐναντίον) adv., *just over against, right opposite*, Opp.

Συνενδείκνυμι, *to give notice of along with.*

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Συνενδίδωμι, (σύν, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give in, abate*, Diod. Hence

Συνένδοσις, εως, ἡ, *a giving in, giving way*, Plut. 2, 680 A.

Συνενδύω, (σύν, ἐνδύω) *to put in along with* or *together*, Arr.

Συνενείκομαι, as pass., Ep. for *συμφέρομαι, to be carried so as to meet*, hence *to strike* or *dash against*, τῷ δὴ συνενείκεται, Hes. Sc. 440: prob. the only example of this form of the pres.

Συνενθουσιάζω, (σύν, ἐνθουσιάζω) *to share in inspiration* or *enthusiasm*, Diod.

Συνενθουσιάω, ῶ, = foreg., Polyb. 38, 4, 7, Plut., etc.

Συνεννοέω, ῶ, *to have in one's mind along with* or *together*.

Συνενόω, ῶ, *to unite in one*, dub. l., Polyb. 2, 14, 1.

Συνέντασις, εως, ἡ, (σύν, ἐντείνω) *tension, pressure together*, Plut. 2, 589 A, 901 D.

Συνεντάσσω, *to arrange with, bring into line with*.

Συνεξάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἐξάγω) *to lead out, carry away along with* or *together*, Plat. Theaet. 157 D, Plut., etc.

Συνεξαιθερόω, ῶ, (αἰθήρ) *to change into air with*.

Συνεξαιθριάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐξαιθριάζω) *to put into the open air along with* or *together*, Diosc.

Συνεξαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐξαιρέω) *to take out along with* or *together: to help in removing*, τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 1, 36; τὸν ἐχθρὸν σ. δόμων, Eur. Ion 1044:—*to help in taking*, σ. τινι πόλιν, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 12; μετά τινος, Aeschin. 32, 28; so, σ. Φρύγας, Eur. Tro. 24:—*to help in rescuing*, Polyb. 5, 11, 5:—mid., συνεξαιρεῖσθαί τι τινός, *to take away from* one, Xen. Cyn. 5, 28.

Συνεξαίρω, (σύν, ἐξαίρω) *to elevate* or *excite along with*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 321, cf. p. 219.—II. intr. *to go out along with*, of colonies, Polyb. 12, 5, 8;—but, συνεξηρκός, Id. 3, 68, 8, is now altered.

Συνεξακολουθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξακολουθέω) *to follow constantly, to attend everywhere*, συνεξακολουθεῖ τινι ὄνειδος, Polyb. 2, 7, 3, cf. 58, 11: *to fall to one's lot*, Id. 3, 63, 11, etc.: *to be habitual to*, συνεξηκολούθει οἱ ἀσέλγεια, Id. 37, 2, 4: τὰ συνεξακολουθοῦντα τούτοις, *the consequences*, Id, 3, 109, 9:—of events, *to turn out in accordance with*, τινί, Id. 18, 15, 12.

Συνεξακοντίζω, *to throw for, dart along with* or *together*.

Συνεξακούω, f. -ούσομαι, (σύν, ἐξακούω) *to hear all* of a thing *at the same time* or *together*, Soph. Tr. 372, Plut. 2, 720 D.

Συνεξαλείφω, (σύν, ἐξαλείφω) *to wipe out together*, Plut. Cat. Min. 17.

Συνεξάλλομαι, dep. mid., *to leap out along with* or *together*.

Συνεξαμαρτάνω, (σύν, ἐξαμαρτάνω) *to err along with, have part in a fault*, Antipho 138, 18, Thuc. 3, 43, Lys., etc.; σ. τοῖς ἀσεβήμασίν τινος, Polyb. 5, 11, 1.

Συνεξαμιλλάομαι, (σύν, ἐξαμιλλάομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., *to begin a contest with* or *together, labour equally with*, Plut.

Συνεξαναλίσκω, (σύν, ἐξαναλίσκω) *to consume along with* or *together*, Dion. H.

Συνεξαναπληρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξαναπληρόω) *to fill up again with or together*, Hipp.

Συνεξανθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξανθέω) *to blossom together*, Plut. 2, 434 B.

Συνεξανίστημι, (σύν, ἐξανίστημι) *to make to stand up together*:—*to stir up* or *excite together*, Plut. 2, 44 C.—II. pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to rise and come forth with*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 27; *to rise up at the same time*, Plut. Ages. 12, etc.—2. *to rise in rebellion, rebel, revolt, riot along with* or *together*, Polyb. 16, 9, 4.

Συνεξαντλέω, ῶ, *to exhaust, endure along with* or *together*.

Συνεξάνυω, Att. -ανύτω, [ῠ] (σύν, ἐξανύω):—*to accomplish along with* or *together*, Hermesian. 5, 39.—II. absol., (sub. τὸν δρόμον) *to overtake* or *equal in running*, Plut. 2, 137 C.

Συνεξαπάτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐξαπατάω) *to cheat along with* or *together*, Dem. 202, 14; 673, 2, Plut., etc.

Συνεξαποστέλλω, (σύν, ἐξαποστέλλω) *to send forth together*:—pass., f. -σταλήσομαι, aor. 2 -εστάλην, *to go out with*, Polyb. 23, 14, 11.

Συνεξάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐξάπτω) *to set on fire along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 929 B.

Συνεξαριθμέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξαριθμέω) *to reckon, count with* or *besides*, Diod.

Συνεξαρκέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐξαρκέω) *to suffice along with* or *together*, Strab.

Συνεξάρχω, (σύν, ἐξάρχω) *to join in leading*, τῷ ὄμῳ, Plat. Ax. 368 D.

Συνεξατμίζω, (σύν, ἐξατμίζω) *to evaporate with* or *together*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 4, 1, Gen. An. 3, 2, 5.

Συνεξατονέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξατονέω) *to lose tension, become powerless along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 528 E.

Συνεξαναίνω, *to dry up with* or *at the same time*.

Συνεξεγείρω, (σύν, ἐξεγείρω) *to rouse together*:—pass., *to be roused* or *excited together*, Polyb. 4, 47, 3.

Συνέξειμι, (σύν, ἐκ, εἶμι):—*to go out along with* or *together*, μετά τινος, Thuc. 3, 113; τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 15.

Συνεξελαύνω, f. -ελάσω, (σύν, ἐξελαύνω) *to drive out along with* or *together*, Aesch. Ag. 1606.—II. intr. (sub. στρατόν, ἵππον, etc.), *to march out, ride out*, Anth. P. 9, 715.

Συνεξελεύθερος, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-freedman*, App.

Συνεξελίσσω, Att. -ττω, *to unroll with* or *together*, Callistr.

Συνεξελκύω, *to draw out with*.

Συνεξεμέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐξεμέω) *to vomit out with*, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 10.

Συνεξερεύθω, (σύν, ἐξερεύθω) *to make red, inflame with*, Hipp.

Συνεξερευνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἐξερευνάω) *to search out, examine thoroughly with, τινί τι*: in aor. mid., Plat. Theaet. 155 E.

Συνεξερύω, (σύν, ἐξερύω) *to draw out with* or *together*, Anth. P. 6, 57.

Συνεξέρχομαι, (σύν, ἐξέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.:—*to go* or *come out with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 74, Eur. Hec. 1012, Thuc. 8, 61, etc.; esp. to attack, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2.

Συνεξετάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐξετάζω) *to search out and examine along with* or *together*, Plat. Legg. 900 D.—Pass., *to be reckoned with* or *among*, οἱ συνεξεταζόμενοι μετά τινος or τινί, his *party* or *adherents*, Dem. 556, 16; 576, 12, cf. Luc. Imagg. 15:—also, συνεξετάζεσθαί τινι, *to measure one's self with* one, *rival* him, Alciphr. 3, 54.

Συνεξευπορέω, ῶ, or -ίζω, f. l. for συνεκπορίζω in Xen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 595 sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 6, 7.

Συνεξευρίσκω, (σύν, ἐξευρίσκω) *to help* or *join in finding out*, τινά, Ar. Thesm. 601; πάντα, Isocr. 50 B:—σ. ὅπως σωθήσεσθε, Eur. Heracl. 420.

Συνεξηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to lead out together*.

Συνεξημερόομαι, (σύν, ἐξημερόω) as pass., *to become tame* or *civilized with* or *together*, ὁ δῆμος ἅμα τῇ χώρᾳ συνεξ., Plut. Num. 16.

Συνεξιδρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξιδρόω) *to exude together*, Hipp.; σ. ὀσμάς, *to send forth* an ill odour *with the perspiration*, Arist. Probl. 13, 11.

Συνεξικμάζω, (σύν, ἐξικμάζω) *to exude, throw off*, Arist. Probl. 5, 21.

Συνεξίσόω, ῶ, (συν, ἐξισόω) *to equalize, make even with*, in pass., Diod. 2, 10.

Συνεξίσταμαι, (σύν, ἐξίσταμαι) pass., *to rise and go out, march out to battle*, τινί, *to meet* another, Polyb. 3, 24, 9.

Συνεξιχνεύω, (σύν, ἐξιχνεύω) *to trace out along with*, τινά τι, Plut. Cic. 18.

Συνεξοδεύω, (σύν, ἐξοδεύω) *to go out of along with* or *together*, τινι, Ath. 248 F.

Συνεξόζω, (σύν, ἐξόζω) *to smell of* a thing *besides*, Theophr.

Συνεξοκέλλω, (σύν, ἐξοκέλλω) *to drive out together*.—2. intr. (sub. τὴν ναῦν), *to push out together*, Plut. 2, 985 C.

Συνεξολισθαίνω, *to slip out along with*, Manetho.

Συνεξομοιόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξομοιόω) *to make quite like*, τί τινι, Plut. 2, 1054 B:—pass., *to become so*, Theophr., etc.: συνεξομοιοῦσθαι τῷ περιέχοντι, *to become acclimated*, Polyb. 4, 21, 1. Hence

Συνεξομοίωσις, ἡ, *complete assimilation*.

Συνεξορθιάζω, (σύν, ἐξορθιάζω) *to raise up, excite together*, Plut. 2, 988 E.

Συνεξορίζω, *to help to remove beyond the frontiers*.

Συνεξορμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐξορμάω) *to help to urge on*, Isocr. 216 C; τινὰ πρός τι, Plut.; etc.—II. intr., *to rush forth* or *sally out together*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 20; 7, 1, 29: ἅλη συνεξορμᾷ τῷ σίτῳ, *shoots up along with* the corn, Id. Oec. 17, 12 and 14.

Συνεξορύσσω, (σύν, ἐξορύσσω) *to rush out with* or *together*, Ath.

Συνεξορύσσω, Att. -ττω, *to dig out with* or *together*.

Συνεξοστρακίζω, *to banish by ostracism with* or *together*.

Συνεξουρέω, *to discharge with the urine*, Hipp.

Συνεξυγραίνω, (σύν, ἐξυγραίνω) *to moisten with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 732 D.

Συνεξωθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐξωθέω) *to thrust out together*, Hipp., Plut. 2, 869 F, etc.

Συνέορσις, ἡ, dub. l. in Plut. 2, 449 A: the sense requires *συνερεθισμός*, or some such word.

Συνεορτάζω, (σύν, ἑορτάζω) *to keep festival with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 686 D. Hence

Συνεορταστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a sharer in a festival*, Plat. Legg. 653 D.

Συνεοχμος, οῦ, ὁ, poet. for *συνοχμός* = συνοχή, *a joining*, κεφαλῆς τε καὶ αἰχένος ἐν συνεοχμῷ, Il. 14, 466, ubi v. Spitzner; cf. ὄχμα.

Συνεπάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἐπάγω) *to help to join in bringing in against* another, *join in inviting*, Thuc. 4, 1, 79.

Συνεπαγωνίζομαι, (σύν, ἐπαγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., *to join in starting up a contest*, τοῖς γεγενῆσι, *besides* all that had happened, Polyb. 3, 110, 6.

Συνεπάδω, and poet. -αείδω, (σύν, ἐπάδω) *to join in celebrating*. Ἀρτέμιν, Eur. I. A. 1492.—II. *to sing spells at* charms *together*, ἐπῳδούς σ., Theophr.

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Συνεπαινέω, ῶ; f. -έσω Ep. -ήσω (σύν, ἐπαινέω):—*to approve* or *advise together*, Aesch. Theb. 1073: *to join in advising* or *recommending*, c. inf. Thuc. 4, 91, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 34; c. acc., *to approve, consent* or *agree to*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 36, Plat. Hipp. Min. init.: absol., *to approve*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 23, Dem. 288, 6: σ. τινι, *to agree with* one, Dem. 1438, 9.—II. *to join in praising*, τινά, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 14.

Συνέπαινος, ον, (σύν, ἔπαινος) *joining in approbation of* a thing, *consenting to* it, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3, 119; absol. 5, 20, 31:—σ. εἶναι,=συνεπαινεῖν, c. acc. et inf., *to consent that...*, Hdt. 7, 15.

Συνεπαίρω, (σύν, ἐπαίρω) *to raise, lift at the same time*, ἑαυτόν, Xen. Eq. 7, 2.—II. *to urge on together* or *also*, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 8, 24, cf. Oec. 5, 5.

Συνεπαισθάνομαι, dep. mid., *to feel along with*.

Συνεπαιτιάομαι, (σύν, ἐπαιτιάομαι) dep. mid., *to accuse together, involve in the same charge*, τινά τινος, Thuc. 1, 135, Plut. Pericl. 10, etc.

Συνεπαιωρέομαι, (σύν, ἐπαιωρέω) as pass., *to continue soaring over*, τινί, Plut. Alex. 33.

Συνεπακολουθέω, (σύν, ἐπακολουθέω) *to follow with* or *together, follow close*, τινί, Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 426, 15, Plut., etc.

Συνεπακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a fellow-huntsman*.

Συνεπᾰλᾰλάζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἐπαλαλάζω) *to join in raising the war-cry*, Joseph.

Συνεπᾰμύνω, (σύν, ἐπαμύνω) *to join in repelling*, c. acc., Thuc. 6, 56.

Συνεπανίστημι, (σύν, ἐπανίστημι) *to make to rise*, esp. *rise up against together*:—II. pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to join in a revolt* or *rebellion*, Hdt. 1, 59: 3, 61, Thuc. 1, 132.

Συνεπανορθόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπανορθόω) *to join in setting right* or *establishing*, Dem. 140, 14, Polyb. 30, 18, 4.

Συνεπαπερείδω, *to support one's self upon, along with* or *together*.

Συνεπάπτομαι, Ion. for συνεφάπτομαι, Hdt.

Συνεπᾱρήγω, *to help, aid, succour together*.

Συνεπασκέω, ῶ, *to join in practising*, Aristid.

Συνεπαυξάνω and -αύξω, *to increase, enlarge along with* or *together*.—II. intrans. and in pass., *to grow with*.

Συνεπαφίημι, (σύν, ἐπαφίημι) *to let loose at jointly* or *together*, Joseph.

Συνεπεγείρω, *to help to arouse against*.

Συνεπέδησε, aor. 1 from συμπεδάω, Xen.; not from συνεπιδέω.

Συνέπεια, ας, ἡ, (σύν, ἕπος) *the connexion of words* or *verses*, Dion. H. Comp. 23; al. συνέχεια.

Συνεπείγω, (σύν, ἐπείγω) *to urge on along with*:—pass., *to increase* or *grow with*, Ael. N. A. 14, 23.

Συνέπειμι, (σύν, ἐπί, εἰμι) *to go with against, join in attacking*, τινὶ μετά τινος, Thuc. 3, 63.

Συνεπείσειμι, (σύν, ἐπί, εἰς, εἰμι) *to go into along with*, Ath. 615 C.

Συνεπεισκυκλέω, ῶ, *to roll into besides* or *along with*.

Συνεπεισπίπτω, (σύν, ἐπεισπίπτω) *to rush in upon along with, ἅμα τινί*, Plut. Fab. 17, cf. Coriol. 8.

Συνεπεισφέρομαι, (σύν, ἐπεισφέρω) as mid., *to bring in together with one's self*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 43, si vera lectio.

Συνεπεκπίνω, (σύν, ἐπεκπίνω) *to drink off quickly*, Anth.

Συνεπεκτείνω, (σύν, ἐπί, ἐκτείνω) *to help to stretch out over*, Aristaen. 2, 15.

Συνεπεκφαίνω, (σύν, ἐπί, ἐκφαίνω) *to show forth manifestly*:—pass., *to be* or *become quite manifest, shine forth together*, v. l. Plut. Anton. 83.

Συνεπελαφρύνω, (σύν, ἐπελαφρύνω) *to help to make light*, i. e., *to assist in bearing*, σ. τινὶ τὸν πόλεμον, Hdt. 1, 18.

Συνεπεμβαίνω, (σύν, ἐπεμβαίνω) *to take one's stand upon together*, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, ταῖς ἀτυχίαις, *to pounce upon* opportunities, etc., Polyb. 20, 11, 7; 30, 9, 21.

Συνεπεμφαίνω, *to show on the surface with* or *together*: susp.

Συνεπεργάζομαι, dep., *to help in performing*, Aristid.

Συνεπερείδω, f. -σω, (σύν, ἐπερείδω) *to help in inflicting*, πληγήν, Plut. Brut. 52: σ. ὑπόνοιάν τινι, *to help to fix* a suspicion on him, Id. Caes. 8.—2. *to transfix*, τινά, Id. Philop. 10: —συνεπερείσας τῇ ῥύμῃ τοῦ ἵππου, *charging* him with all the force of his horse, Id. Marcell. 7.

Συνεπερίζω, (σύν, ἐπερίζω) *to contend with*, τινί, Anth. P. 9, 709.

Συνεπεσπόμην, Ion. aor. of συνεφέπομαι, Hdt.

Συνεπευθύνω, (σύν, ἐπευθύνω) *to help to direct* or *guide*, Plut. Romul. 7, etc.

Συνεπευφημέω, ῶ, *to join in cheering*, Diod.

Συνεπεύχομαι, (σύν, ἐπεύχομαι) dep. mid., *to join in a prayer*, Thuc. 6, 32: c. inf., *to vow at the same time*, σ. θῦσαι, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 952.

Συνεπηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐπηχέω) *to join in singing, sing in chorus*, ὁ μὲν ἐξῆρχε παιᾶνα, οἱ δὲ πάντες συνεπήχησαν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58; cf. 7, 1, 25, Plut. 2, 44 C, etc.

Συνεπιβαίνω, (σύν, ἐπιβαίνω) *to go together towards* or *upon, mount a ladder together*, Polyb. 10, 13, 8.—II. *to enter upon* or *undertake along with*, τινί τι, Antipho 117, 41.

Συνεπιβάλλω, (σύν, ἐπιβάλλω) *to cast upon together*.—II. intr., *to coincide with*, τινί, Polyb. 2, 56, 4.—III. mid., *to begin together*.

Συνεπιβλάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐπιβλάπτω) *to damage besides at the same time*, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 20, in pass.

Συνεπιβουλεύω, (σύν, ἐπιβουλεύω) *to join in plotting against*, Isae. 61, 40.

Συνεπιγαυρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιγαυρόω) *to encourage along with*, Plut. 2, 746 D, 796 A.

Συνεπιγίγνομαι, (σύν, ἐπιγίγνομαι) dep., *to come on together*, of an illness, Diod.

Συνεπιγρᾰφεύς, ὁ, *a fellow-registrar, fellow-clerk*, Isocr. 367 A.

Συνεπιγράφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐπιγράφω) *to ascribe* or *assign besides, τύχην πράγμασι*, Plut. 2, 816 D.—II. pass., *to be enrolled among, take part in* or *with*, Clem. Al. [ᾰ]

Συνεπιδείκνυμι, (σύν, ἐπιδείκνυμι) *to point out together*, Polyb. 3, 38, 5, in pass.

Συνεπιδέω, (σύν, ἐπιδέω) *to bind fast with* or *to*, τινί τι, Hipp. 748.

Συνεπιδημέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιδημέω) *to come to* a place *and stay there together*, Strab.

Συνεπιδίδωμι, (σύν, ἐπιδίδωμι) *to give up wholly* or *willingly*, ἑαυτόν τινι or εἴς τι, Polyb. 32, 10, 5; 21, 10.—II. intr., *to increase along with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 448 D.

Συνεπιζεύγνυμι, *to yoke along with* or *together*, v. l. Ath.

Συνεπιζητέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιζητέω) *to examine along with*, Aristaen. 2, 3.

Συνεπιθειάζω, (σύν, ἐπιθειάζω) *to ascribe to divine interposition*, Plut. Sull. 6, etc.

Συνεπιθεωρέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιθεωρέω) *to contemplate along with*, Sext. Emp. p. 379.

Συνεπιθήγω, (σύν, ἐπιθήγω) *to help to sharpen* or *stimulate*, Plut. 2, 433 D.

Συνεπιθορῠβέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιθορυβέω) *to join in applauding loudly*, Plut. 2, 531 C.

Συνεπιθρηνέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιθρηνέω) *to join in bewailing*, Plut. 2, 541 A, etc. Hence

Συνεπιθρήνησις, εως, ἡ, *a joint bewailing*, Plut. 2, 610 B.

Συνεπιθρῠψις, ἡ, (σύν, ἐπιθρύπτω) *participation in luxury*, Plut. 2, 1092 D.

Συνεπιθῡμέω, ῶ, (σύν. ἐπιθυμέω) *to desire along with*, τινί τινος, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 8. Hence

Συνεπιθῡμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one of the same desires with* another, Plat. Clitoph. 408 C.

Συνεπιθωΰσσω, (σύν, ἐπιθωΰσσω) *to cheer on together*, esp. of hallooing to hounds, Plut. 2, 757 D.

Συνεπικάθημαι, strictly, perf. of -καθέζομαι, *to sit upon with* or *together*, Eumath.

Συνεπίκειμαι, (σύν, ἐπίκειμαι) as pass., *to press upon together: to join in attacking*, Ar. Eq. 267.

Συνεπικεράννῡμι, *to mix with be sides*.

Συνεπικιρνάω,=foreg.

Συνεπικλάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐπικλάω) *to break with* or *at once*: metaph., τῆς αἰσθήσεως συνεπικλώσης τὴν διάνοιαν, Plut. Philop. 9. [ᾰ]

Συνεπικοσμέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπικοσμέω) *to help to adorn*, Xen. Hier. 8, 6, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 12.

Συνεπικουρέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπικουρέω) *to join as an ally, help to relieve, ἀπορίαις*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 24, Hier. 3, 2.

Συνεπικουφίζω, (σύν, ἐπικουφίζω) *to lighten at the same time*, Plut. Camill. 25:—*to help in relieving*, Id. Eumen. 9.

Συνεπικρᾰδαίνω, (σύν, ἐπικραδαίνω) *to move* one thing *backwards and forwards with* another; τὸ σῶμα τῇ οὐρᾷ συνεπ., of dogs near game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16.

Συνεπικρίνω, (σύν, ἐπικρίνω) *to help to judge* or *decide between*, τινάς, Plat. Legg. 792 C; absol., Plut. 2, 53 B.

Συνεπικροτέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπικροτέω) *to join in applauding*, Plut. 2, 56 B, 63 A.

Συνεπικρύπτω, (σύν, ἐπικρύπτω) *to help to conceal*, Plut. Timol. 10, etc.

Συνεπικῡρόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπικυρόω) *to join in ratifying*, τί, Polyb. 4, 30, 2, etc.

Συνεπικωμάζω, (σύν, ἐπικωμάζω) *to join in a κῶμος with*, τινί, Ath. 534 E.

Συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, (σύν, ἐπιλαμβάνω) as mid.:—*to take part in with* or *together, have a share in, partake in*, c. gen., στρατεύματος, πολέμου, Hdt. 3, 48; 5, 45. v. Thuc. 6, 70, (cf. συλλαμβάνω IX, προσεπιλαμβάνω):—*to help, support* one, Thuc. 3, 74; (so in act., which is very rare, Id. 2, 8); συνεπιλαβέσθαι τινὶ σωτηρίας, *to help* one *towards* it, Polyb. 11, 24, 8, etc., cf. Plut. Themist. 12.

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Συνεπιλαμπρύνω, (σύν, ἐπιλαμπρύνω) *to help to brighten, σ. φρόνημα,* Plut. 2, 795 C.

Συνεπιλάμπω, (σύν, ἐπιλάμπω) *to shine upon* or *forth at the same time,* Theophr.

Συνεπιλέγομαι, dep., *to read over with.*

Συνεπιλεκτέον, verb. adj. from συνεπιλέγω (not in use), *one must further add,* Eust.

Συνεπιλείπω, *to fail along with* or *together,* Iambl.

Συνεπιλογίζομαι, dep. mid., *to reckon with besides.*

Συνεπιμαρτῠρέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιμαρτυρέω) *to join in attesting* or *ratifying,* Arist. Mund. 6, 31, Polyb. 26, 9, 4, Plut., etc. Hence

Συνεπιμαρτύρησις, εως, ἡ, *joint testimony* or *approval,* M. Anton. I, 10. [ῠ]

Συνεπιμειδιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (σύν, ἐπιμειδιάω) *to smile at with* or *together,* Plut. 2, 672 E.

Συνεπιμελέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. ; (σύν, ἐπί, μέλομαι) :— *to join in taking care of* or *attending to,* τινός, Thuc. 8, 39, and Xen. ; *to have joint charge of,* τῆς στρατιᾶς, Xen. An. 6, 1, 22 : *to join in providing,* ξυνεπιμεληθῆναι ὅπως τι ἔσται, Plat. Legg. 754 C. Hence

Συνεπιμελητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who joins in taking care of, an associate,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συνεπιμερίζω, *to assign along with* or *together.*

Συνεπιμετρέω, *to add to the measure.*

Συνεπιμίγνυμι, *to mix with besides.*

Συνεπινεύω, (σύν, ἐπινεύω) *to join in assenting,* Arist. Soph. El. 7, 2 ; ἐξ ὅλης ψυχῆς σ. τινί, Plut. 2, 446 A ; etc.

Συνεπινήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, ἐπινήχομαι) dep. mid., *to float on the surface along with* or *together,* Aristaen.

Συνεπινοέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπινοέω) *to join in contriving,* Polyb. 8, 17, 2.

Συνεπιορκέω, ῶ, *to join in swearing falsely.*

Συνεπιπάσχω, (σύν, ἐπιπάσχω) *to feel emotion at* a thing *with* another, Plut. 2, 1037 A.

Συνεπιπλέκω, (σύν, ἐπιπλέκω) *to help to twine* or *plait,* Anth. P. 4, 2.

Συνεπιπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (σύν, ἐπιπλέω) *to sail against together, to join in a naval expedition,* Dem. 1224, 27.

Συνεπιπονέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιπονέω) *to help in extra-work,* v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συνεπιρρέπω, (σύν, ἐπιρρέπω) *to incline towards along with,* Plut. Phoc. 2.

Συνεπιρρέω, (σύν, ἐπιρρέω) *to flow to along with* or *together,* Plut. 2, 696 D.

Συνεπιρρώννυμι, (σύν, ἐπιρρώννυμι) *to help to support,* Plut. Alex. 33.

Συνεπισημαίνω, (σύν, ἐπισημαίνω) *to help to indicate,* Plut. 2, 398 A :—but usu. as dep., συνεπισημαίνομαι, *to join in expressing a judgment,* whether of disapproval, Polyb. 4, 24, 5 ; or of approval, Diod.

Συνεπισκέπτομαι, v. συνεπισκοπέω.

Συνεπισκευάζω, *to prepare along with,* Procl.

Συνεπισκοπέω, ῶ, f. -σκέψομαι, (σύν, ἐπισκοπέω) *to look over, examine along with* or *together,* Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8 ; συνεπισκέψασθαί τι τινί, or μετά τινος, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 296 B, Crat. 422 C.

Συνεπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, *a joint overseer* or *superintendent.*

Συνεπισκυθρωπάζω, (σύν, ἐπισκυθρωπάζω) *to look sternly at with* or *together,* Plut. 2, 672 E.

Συνεπισπάω, (σύν, ἐπισπάω) *to draw on with,* Plut. Crass. 19.—II. usu. in mid., *to draw along with,* τινά τινι, Dem. 411, 2 —2. *to draw to one's self wholly* or *at once, draw over to one's own views,* etc., τινά ; Plat. Rep. 451 A, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24 ; πρός τι, Plat. Soph. 236 D, Polyb., etc.

Συνεπισπέσθαι, -σπόμενος, inf. and part. aor. 2 of συνεφέπομαι.

Συνεπισπεύδω, (σύν, ἐπισπεύδω) *to join* or *assist in forcing onward,* τὰς ἁμάξας, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8.

Συνεπίσταμαι, (σύν, ἐπίσταμαι) dep. pass., *to know along with, be privy to,* τι, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 19 ; σ. τινὶ πονηρὰ δράσαντι, Luc. Catapl. 23.—2. *to know thoroughly,* Plat. Legg. 821 C.

Συνεπιστᾶσις, ἡ, *joint attention* or *observation.*

Συνεπιστᾰτέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιστατέω) *to direct, superintend, preside in common,* Plat. Rep. 528 C.

Συνεπιστέλλω, (σύν, ἐπιστέλλω) *to send with* or *together,* Luc. Cron. 15.

Συνεπιστενάζω, (σύν, ἐπιστενάζω) *to groan at* or *over together,* Epict. Ench. 16.

Συνεπιστένω, =foreg., Plut. Galb. 23.

Συνεπιστρᾰτεύω, (σύν, ἐπιστρατεύω) *to join in war against,* Thuc. 5, 48.

Συνεπιστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐπιστρέφω) *to turn round at the same time, τὸν ἄτρακτον,* Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Tim. 84 D.—2. *to help to turn towards, serve to make attentive,* Plut. Num. 14 ; πρός τινα, Id. 2, 542 C, etc.—pass., *to pay all one's attention,* πρός τι, Id. Lycurg. et Num. 4.—II. intr. *to turn jointly towards,* πρὸς ἀλλήλας, Id. Num. 13. Hence

Συνεπίστροφος, ον, *twisted up together ; concise,* Philostr.

Συνεπισφάζω, (σύν, ἐπισφάζω) *to kill at* a spot *along with,* Parthen. 6, 4.

Συνεπισχύω, (σύν, ἐπισχύω) *to help to strengthen* or *support,* Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 6 ; σ. ταῖς πλεονεξίαις τινός, Polyb. 28, 5, 5.

Συνεπίτᾱσις, ἡ, *joint erection,* dub. in Iambl.

Συνεπιτᾰχύνω, (σύν, ἐπιταχύνω) *to join in hastening,* Plut. Agis 8, etc.

Συνεπιτείνω, (σύν, ἐπιτείνω) *to help to strain* or *aggravate, ὀργὴν τινος,* Polyb. 3, 13, 1.—2. intrans., *to be parallel with,* Arist. Insomn. 2, 17.

Συνεπιτελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐπιτελέω) *to help to accomplish,* Plut. Pericl. 13 : *to join in performing,* παιᾶνα θεῷ, Xen. Ages. 2, 17.

Συνεπιτέμνω, *to help to cut off, shorten, abridge.*

Συνεπιτιθημι, (σύν, ἐπιτίθημι) *to help in putting on, to put on still more,* Plut. 2, 748 C.—II. mid. *to set on* or *attack jointly,* τινί, Thuc. 3, 54 ; 6, 17 ; ξ. τινὶ μετά τινος, Thuc. 1, 23 ; 6, 10, Plat. Phil. 16 A :—*to throw one's self upon, seize and use to one's own advantage,* σ. τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ τινός, Polyb. 6, 43, 4, cf. 2, 45, 4. [ῐ]

Συνεπιτῑμάω, ῶ, *to help to scold* or *punish.*

Συνεπιτρέπω, (σύν, ἐπιτρέπω) *to commit jointly to one's charge,* Joseph.

Συνεπιτριβω, (σύν, ἐπιτρίβω) *to destroy at once* or *utterly,* σ. πάντα, Xen. An. 5, 8, 20. [τρῐ]

Συνεπίτροπος, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ἐπίτροπος) *a joint-guardian,* τινί, Dem. 818, 2, 21.

Συνεπιτροχάζω, *to run violently towards with* or *together.*

Συνεπιτῠφόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπιτυφόω) *to help to puff up,* Plut. 2, 58 B.

Συνεπιφαίνομαι, (σύν, ἐπιφαίνω) as pass., *to appear on some occasion along with,* Plut. 2, 767 C, etc.

Συνεπιφάσκω, = συνεπιφημι. Plut. 2, 63 C.

Συνεπιφέρω, (σύν, ἐπιφέρω) *to join in applying, ὄνομα,* Plut. Pomp. 2.—II. of a term, *to carry along with itself,* i. e. *to imply, involve,* as 'quadruped' implies 'animal,' Arist. Top. 8, 2, 6, An. Pr. 1, 46, 15.

Συνεπιφεύγω, *to flee to along with* or *together.*

Συνεπιφημι, *to join in assenting, promising.*

Συνεπιφθέγγομαι, (σύν, ἐπιφθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to help in calling to,* Plut. Timol. 27.

Συνεπιφορτίζω, (σύν, ἐπιφορτίζω) *to help to lade still more,* Plut. 2, 728 C.

Συνεπιχειρέω, ῶ, *to take in hand with* or *jointly.*

Συνεπιχειρονομέω, ῶ, *to use additional violence,* Diod. Excerpt. 32, p. 593 Wess.

Συνεπιχωρέω, ῶ, *to go to with* or *together,* Inscr.

Συνεπιψεύδομαι, (σύν, ἐπιψεύδομαι) dep. mid., *to join in lying,* Call. Dian. 223.

Συνεπιψηφίζω, (σύν, ἐπιψηφίζω) *to join in putting to the vote :* hence, *to join in ratifying a motion,* Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 7.

Συνεποκέλλω, (σύν, ἐποκέλλω) *to put to land with* or *together,* Plut. 2, 161 A.

Συνέπομαι, aor. -εσπόμην (σύν, ἕπω) : — *to follow close upon* or *with,* τινί, Hdt. 5, 47 ; 7, 39, Aesch. Ag. 955, etc. ; ποίμναις σ., *to follow* the flocks, i. e. tend them, Soph. O. T. 1125 ; τῷ βίῳ ξυνέσπετο (thy fortunes) *have remained constant* to thy life, Ib. 1523 ; σ. λόγῳ, *to follow it, to understand* it *fully,* Plat. Legg. 695 C ; μουσικῇ ξυνεπόμενα τέχνα, *the arts attendant on* music, Id. Phileb. 56 C ; τὰ τούτοις ξυνεπόμενα, *the consequences* of these, Id. Legg. 679 E, cf. Tim. 52 D ; — but also as subst. c. gen., like Lat. *consequentia,* ξυνεπόμενα τούτων, Plat. Legg. 899 C.

Συνεπόμνυμι, (σύν, ἐπόμνυμι) *to swear to in addition* or *besides,* τι. Ar. Lys. 237 ; c. inf., Xen. An. 7, 6, 19.

Συνεποτρύνω, (σύν, ἐποτρύνω) *to join in urging on,* Soph. El. 299.

Συνεπούλωσις, εως, ἡ, (συν. ἐπουλόω) *a scarring quite over,* Arist. Probl. 1, 49.

Συνεπουρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐπουρίζω) *to direct* another *in one's own course,* metaph. from a fair wind, Arist. Coel. 3, 2, 17 ; cf. H. A. 8, 13, 9.

Συνεπτυγμένως, adv., part. pf. pass. from συμπτυσσω, *as if folded together, taken together,* Eccl.

Συνεπωάζω, (σύν, ἐπωάζω) *to sit on eggs together with,* τῇ θήλειᾳ, Arist. H. A. 5, 27, 4.

Συνεπωθέω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐπωθέω) *to help to push towards* or *upon,* Plut. 2, 1005 A.

Συνερᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐρανίζω) *to collect contributions : generally, to collect* or *contribute, ἀλλήλοις τὰς χρείας,* App. :—pass., *to assemble, come* or *run together,* Plut. Ax. 369 A. Hence

Συνερᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a gathering in collecting,* Plut. 2, 992 A.

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Συνερᾶνιστός, όν, (συνερανίζω) *one who joins in collecting*, Crobylus 'Απαγχ. 1; — as Pors. for συνερανιστής.

Συνερᾶσαι, inf. aor. without any pres. συνεράω in use, *to pour together, collect*, Isocr. 110 B; so part. συνεράσας, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 38, with v. l. συνερανίσας.

Συνεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a joint lover*, σ. τινός τινι, *loving* one *jointly with* another, Xen. Symp. 8, 41; from

Συνεράω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐράω) *to love jointly* or *in concert*, τινά τινι, Eur. Andr. 223: — in pass. or mid., συνερᾶσθαί τινι, *to return* him *love for love*, Bion 16, 8.

Συνεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., *to work with* another; *to help, assist* him, Soph. Ant. 41; σ. πρός τι, *to help towards, contribute to* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33. — II. the pf. in pass. sense, λίθοι ξυνειργασμένοι, *stones wrought so as to fit together*, i. e. *wrought for building, ashlar*, Thuc. 1, 93. Hence

Συνεργᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *joint work* or *labour*. — II. *a place where several slaves are employed together, a work-house*, Lat. *ergastulum*, Diod. 20, 13.

Συνεργαστής, οῦ, ὁ, = sq., Jac. Anth. P. p. 394.

Συνεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (συνεργάζομαι): — *a fellow-workman, partner, colleague, assistant*, Soph. Phil. 93, Eur. Hipp. 417; τινός, in a thing, σ. ἀγρας, Eur. Bacch. 1146: — so, in fem., συνεργάτις φόνου, Id. El. 100. [ᾰ]

Συνεργᾰτίνης, ου, ὁ, poet. for συνεργάτης, Leon. Tar. 91. [ῐ]

Συνεργάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from συνεργάτης, q. v.

Συνέργεια, ας, ἡ, = συνεργία.

Συνέργειον, ου, τό, *a workshop*.

Συνεργέτης, ου, ὁ, = συνεργάτης.

Συνεργέω, ῶ, impf. συνήργουν, (συνεργός): — *to work together with*, ἀλλήλοιν, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 18; *to join* or *help in work*, Eur. Hel. 1427: generally, *to coöperate with, assist*, τινί, Dem. 799, 11; σ. τινι συμφέροντα, *to do* one fitting *service*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 16; σ. τινι πρός τι, Polyb. 3, 97, 5: — pass., *to receive aid, be helped*, Dion. H. Hence

Συνέργημα, ατος, τό, *assistance, support*, Polyb. 2, 42, 4; πρός τι, 3, 99, 9.

Συνεργήτης, ου, ὁ, = συνεργάτης, Anth. P. 7, 693. Hence

Συνεργητικός, ή, όν, *coöperative*, M. Anton. 6, 42.

Συνεργία, ας, ἡ, (συνεργός) *joint-work, assistance* or *help, coöperation*, Polyb. 8, 35, 10; — and, in bad sense, *conspiracy, collusion*, Dem. 1285, 17; περί τι, Dinarch. 104, 33.

Συνέργιον, ου, τό, = συνέργειον.

Συνεργολάβος, ον, (συνεργός, λαμβάνω) *undertaking work in partnership with* others, Strab. p. 354. [ᾰ]

Συνεργοπονέω, ῶ, *to support in work* or *labour*.

Συνεργός, όν, (σύν, *ἔργω) *working together with, joining* or *helping in work*, c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 17, etc.: — *taking part in* a thing, c. dat. rei, θρήνοις ξυνεργός, Eur. Hel. 1112; but also c. gen. rei, σ. τείχεος, *helping to make* it, Pind. O. 8, 43; σ. ἀδίκων ἔργων, ἀρετᾶς, *helping towards* them, Eur. Hipp. 676, Med. 845; σ. τινί τινος, *helping* a person in a thing, Xen. An. 1, 9, 21; σ. εἰς τι, Id. Symp. 8, 38; πρός τι, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 7; ἐν τινι, Ar. Eq. 588: — and as subst., συνεργός, ὁ, or ἡ, = συνεργάτης, -άτις, Eur. Or. 1446, Med. 395, Plat., etc. — II. *of the same labour* or *trade as* another, *a fellow-workman* or *colleague*, c. gen. pers., Dem. 385, 23: in this signf. some write σύνεργος, cf. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 208.

Συνέργω, old form of συνείργω, q. v.

Συνέρδω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἔρδω) *to join in a work, help*, τινί, Soph. El. 350, Tr. 83.

Συνερείδω, f. -σω, (σύν, ἐρείδω) *to set firmly together*, σύν τε στόμ' ἐρεῖσαι χερσί, Od. 11, 426; σ. ὀδόντας, *to set* the teeth, *lock* them *fast*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *to bind together, fasten up*, Eur. Bacch. 97: — pass., ξυνερηρίσθαι τοὺς ὀδόντας, *to have* the teeth *set* or *locked*, Foës. u. s.; σ. χέρας δεσμοῖς, *to have one's* hands *tight bound*, Id. I. T. 457, cf. Theocr. 22, 68. — 2. σ. τὸν λογισμόν, *to apply* reasoning, Plut. 2, 600 D. — II. intr., *to be firmly set*, ὀδόντες συνηρείκασι (sic leg. pro -ήρκασι), Foës. ut supra. — 2. *to meet, engage, attack*, τινί, Polyb. 5, 84, 2: *to dash together*, Plut. Themist. 14. — 3. *to lean against*, πρός τινα, Plut. 12, 21, 3.

Συνερείπω, *to dash together, break in pieces, destroy*.

Συνέρεισις, ἡ, (συνερείδω) *a setting firmly together*, ὀδόντων, *a setting* or *locking* of the teeth, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Συνερειστικός, ή, όν, *leaning firmly against: helping to prop*, Plut.

Συνερέσσω, *to row with* or *together*.

Συνερέω, Att. συνερῶ, fut. without any pres. in use, (σύν, ἐρέω q. v.) *I shall speak with* or *together, shall advocate, support in a speech*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 22; 8, 1, 6: cf. συνεῖπον.

Συνερίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐρίζω) *to contend with* or *together*, LXX.

Συνέριθος, ου. ὁ, also ἡ, (σύν, ἔριθος) *a fellow-worker, helper, assistant*, Od. 6, 32, as fem., as in Ar. Pac. 786: esp., *one who is hired to assist in domestic work*, as spinning, sewing, etc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 471: — σ. τέχναι, *assistant* arts, Plat. Rep. 533 D, Legg. 889 D.

Συνερκτικός, ή, όν, (συνέργω): — of a speaker, *driving* his opponent *into a corner, cogent*, Ar. Eq. 1378; cf. συνακτικός.

Συνερξις, εως, ἡ, (συνέργω) *a forcing together, junction*: esp. (with or without γάμων) *wedlock*, Plat. Rep. 460 A, Tim. 18 D.

Συνέρομαι, inf. συνέρεσθαι, or perh. better συνερέσθαι, dep. mid., *to ask with* or *together*.

Συνερπύζω, = συνέρπω, *to creep together*, Opp. H. 1, 328.

Συνέρρωγα, pf. 2 of συρρήγνυμι, q. v. signf. II: — συνέρρωσε, in Heracl. Alleg. 52, either should be συνέρρωγε, or must come from συρρώννυμι in intr. signf.

Συνέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (σύν, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. act.: — *to come, go along with* or *together*, Hdt. 7, 97; σύν τε δύ' ἐρχομένω, Il. 10, 224. — II. *to come together, meet*, Hdt. 1, 152; σ. ἐς τωὐτό, Id. 1, 202; εἰς ἕν, Eur. Phoen. 462; σ. ἐς λόγους τινί, Hdt. 1, 82; and simply, σ. τινί, *to have dealings with*, Soph. O. T. 572: — *to have sexual intercourse with*, γυναικί, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4. — 2. in hostile signf., *to meet in battle*, Hdt. 1, 80; σ. εἰς μάχην, Plat. Theaet. 154 D; ἐπὶ ἀγῶνα, Dem. 532, 8: also of the battle, μάχη ὑπό τινων ξυνελθοῦσα, *engaged in, contested* by them, Thuc. 5, 74. — 3. c. acc. cognato, στρατείαν σ. (like ὁδὸν ἔρχ.), *to join in an expedition*, Thuc. 1, 3; so, σ. λέχος σόν, *to share* thy bed, Soph. Aj. 491, cf. Pors. Phoen. 831; but also — III. of things, *to be made up, completed*, Hdt. 3, 159: *to be joined in one*, Soph. Tr. 619; so, σ. ἐς ταὐτόν, Hdt. 4, 120, and freq. in Plat. — IV. of events, *to concur, happen together*, Hdt. 6, 77.

Συνερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐρωτάω) *to ask with* or *at the same time*, Luc. Bis Acc. 22. — II. λόγον σ., *to put questions, and draw conclusions from the answers*, Cicero's *interrogatione concludere*, Sext. Emp., cf. Diog. L. 2, 119: — pass., *to be established by such mode of arguments*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17. Hence

Συνερώτησις, ἡ, *a syllogism couched in questions*, Sext. Emp.

Σύνες, Att. ξύνες, imperat. aor. 2 of συνίημι, *mind, mark!*

Συνεσθίω, (σύν, ἐσθίω) *to eat with* or *together*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 9.

†Συνέσιος, ου, ὁ, *Synesius*, masc pr. n., Anth. Plan. 38.

Σύνεσις, εως, ἡ, Att. ξύν-, (συνίημι): — strictly, like σύμβλησις, *a hitting, coming together, joining, union*, ξύνεσις ὄνω πυταμῶν, Od. 10, 515 (in Att. form metri grat.). — II. usu., *the faculty of comprehension, judgment, understanding, intelligence, sagacity*, first in Hdt. 2, 5; 7, 49; σ. φρενῶν, Pind. N. 7, 88; οἰκεία ξυνέσει, by his *mother-wit*, opp. to μάθησις (of Themistocles), Thuc. 1, 138, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 10, and συνετός: hence of animals generally, Plat. Menex. 237 D. — 2. *conscience*, = συνείδησις, Eur. Or. 396, Menand. p. 224, Polyb. 18, 26, 13. — 3. *perception*, Plut. 2, 588 D: σ. τινός, *acquaintance with* a thing, Diod. 1, 1.

Συνεσκευασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συσκευάζω, *by joint preparation*, v. l. Xen. Oec. 11, 19.

Συνεσκιασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συσκιάζω, *obscurely*.

Συνεσπόμην, aor. of συνέπομαι.

Συνεσταλμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συστέλλω, *shortly*: in Gramm. *with a short vowel*, Ath. 106 B. — II. of a mode of life, *simply, frugally*, σ. ζῆν, Plut. 2, 216 F, etc.

Συνεστέον, verb. adj. from σύνειμι, *one must meet*, τινί, Plat. Prot. 313 B.

Συνεστηκότως, adv. part. pf. from συνίστημι, *steadfastly, gravely*, σ. ἔχειν, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 22.

Συνεστίασις, ἡ, *a feasting, banqueting together*.

Συνεστιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (σύν, ἑστιάω): — *to entertain in one's house*: — pass., *to live* or *feast along with* or *together*, Lys. Fr. 31, 2, Isae. 45, 7, Luc., etc.

Συνεστίη, ης, ἡ, (σύν, ἑστία): — *a common feast*, Hdt. 6, 128; where Schäf. with one MS. reads συνεστώ, *a being together* (like εὐεστώ), — for Hdt. would have written συνιστίη, not συνεστίη.

Συνέστιος, ον, (σύν, ἑστία): — *sharing one's hearth* or *house, living together, a fellow-lodger*, Soph. O. T. 249; esp., *a guest*, Eur. Alc. 1151, El. 784: σ. καὶ ὁμοτράπεζος, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 B; σ. καὶ συσσίτιος, Ep. Plat. 350 C; — σ. πόλεος, a fellow-citizen, Aesch. Theb. 773; σ. δαιτός, Anth. P. 6, 248. — 2. as epith. of gods, *the guardians of the hearth, upholding hospitality*, Aesch. Ag. 704, cf. Theb. 770.

Συνεστραμμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συστρέφω, *as if twisted up*, σ. εἰπεῖν, to speak *tersely*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 24, 2.

Συνεστώ, ἡ, v. sub συνεστίη.

Συνεταιρέω, ῶ, *to cohabit illicitly with*, Aeschin. Epist.

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Συνεταιρίς, ίδος, fem. from sq., *a female companion, friend*, Erinn. 2, 7.

Συνέταιρος, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ἑταῖρος) *a companion, partner, comrade*, Hdt. 7, 193.

Συνετέω, like *συνίημι*, *to understand*, dub. in Hipp.

Συνετίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make sensible, make to understand*, LXX.: from

Συνετός, ή, όν, (συνίημι):—*understanding, sagacious*, first in Hdt 1, 185, and Pind.; esp. *by nature*, opp. to ὁ *μαθών*, Pind. O. 2, 152 sq., Thuc. 1, 84, etc., cf. *σύνεσις*: of Jupiter and Apollo, *ξυνετοὶ καὶ τὰ βροτῶν εἰδότες*, Soph. O. T. 498:—τὸ συνετόν, = *σύνεσις*, Eur. Or. 1180.—II. pass., *easy to be comprehended, intelligible*, Hdt. 2, 57; esp. in oxymora, *ἀναβοᾶν οὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς*, Eur. I. A. 466; so, *δυςξύνετον ξυνετὸν μέλος*, Id. Phoen. 1507; and the act. and pass. senses conjoined, *εὐξύνετος ξυνετοῖσι βοά*, Id. I. T. 1092. Adv. -τῶς, Eur. l. c., etc.

Συνεύδω, 3 aor. Ep. of obsol. *συναυδάνω*, *to please likewise*, Ap. Rh. 3, 30, Pseudo-Phocyl. 178.

Συνευαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σύν, εὐάζω) *a fellow-bacchanal*, Orph. H. 1, 34.

Συνευδαιμονέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐδαιμονέω) *to share in happiness*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 16.

Συνευδοκέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐδοκέω) *to approve of with* or *together, to consent*, Deinad. 180, fin.; *τινί*, to a thing, LXX.

Συνεύδω, f. -ευδήσω (σύν, εὕδω):—*to sleep* or *lie with, γυναικί*, Hdt. 3, 69; *ἀνδρί*, Soph. El. 587, Eur. El. 1145:—*ὀξυνεύδων χρόνος*, the time *which passes while one is asleep*, Aesch. Ag. 894.

Συνευημερέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐημερέω) *to enjoy the day together*, Plut. Coriol. 4.

Συνευκοσμέω, ῶ, *to arrange with*, Inscr.

Συνευνάζω, (σύν, εὐνάζω) *to make to lie together; to marry to each other*:—pass., *to lie with*, esp. of sexual intercourse, Hdt. 6, 69, 107, Pind. P. 4, 452, Soph. O. T. 982.

Συνευνάω, ῶ, = foreg., Luc. V. Hist. 2, 46.

Συνευνέτης, ου, ὁ, (σύνευνος):—*a bed-fellow, husband, consort*, Eur. Med. 240, etc.: *συνευνέτις, ίδος, ἡ, a wife*, Id. Andr. 908.

Συνεύνιος, ον, = *σύνευνος*.

Συνευνομέομαι, as pass., *to live together under good laws* or *a good government*, v. l. Plut.

Σύνευνος, ον, (σύν, εὐνή) *in one bed together*: ὁ or ἡ σ., *a bed fellow, consort, husband* or *wife*, but esp. the latter, Pind. O. 1, 143, Aesch. Pr. 866, Ag. 1116, Soph. etc.—The fem. *συνεύνα*, in Mel. 89, is a f. l.: v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 96, Lob. Paral. 473.

Συνευπάσχω, *to receive favours, derive profit along with* or *together*, Dem. 105, 23 and 26. But it should be written divisim *σὺν εὖ πεπονθότων*, Lob. Phryn. 619.

Συνευπορέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐπορέω) *to help to provide, contribute*, c. acc. rei, Dem. 894, 10; also with the acc. rei omitted, σ. *ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν*, Lycurg. 167, 34: c. gen. rei, *to provide a part of, contribute towards*, *προικός*, Isae. 87, 40; *χρημάτων ἀναλωμάτων*, Dem. 94, 21; 1369, 18:—generally, *to assist, help, τινί*, Dinarch. 97, 32:—*to help in contriving, συνευπ. ὅπως...*, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Συνευρίσκω, *to find, find out along with* or *together*.

Συνευσχημονέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐσχημονέω) *to observe decency with, τινί*, Plut. 2, 442 F.

Συνευτῡχέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐτυχέω) *to be fortunate* or *prosperous along with* or *together*, σ. *βίον*, Eur. Hipp. 1119.

Συνευφημέω, ῶ, (σύν, εὐφημέω) *to use words of good omen* or *to be silent together*.—II. transit., *to extol, praise* or *bless together*, Diod.

Συνευφράζομαι, *to think well along with*, dub. in Ap. Rh. 3, 918; for it should be written divisim; *σὺν εὖ φρ.*, Lob. Phryn. 624.

Συνευφραίνομαι, (σύν, εὐφραίνομαι) as pass., *to rejoice with* or *together*, LXX.

Συνεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, εὔχομαι) dep. mid., *to pray with* or *together*, Eur. I. T. 1221; *τι*, for a thing, Hel. 646; σ. *τινι* or *μετά τινος, jointly with* one, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, Legg. 909 E; but he also uses dat. of person *for* whom one prays, Legg. 687 D.

Συνευωχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εὐωχέω) *to entertain along with* or *together*:—pass., *to feast with* or *together*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 14.

Συνεφάπτομαι, Ion. *συνεπάπτομαι*: f. -άψομαι (σύν, ἐπί, ἅπτω): dep. mid.:—*to lay hold of jointly, τινός*, Plut. Brut. 52: *to put hand to along with* another, *to help in* a work, *ἔργου*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 117:—*to help, assist*, esp. *to join* one (*τινί*) *in attacking* another (*τινός*), Hdt. 7, 158, cf. Luc. Amor. 6.

Συνεφαρμόζω, *to suit, fit along with* or *together*.

Συνεφεδρεύω, *to wait as ἔφεδρος, together*, Polyb. 1, 27, 9: σ. *τοῖς καιροῖς, to watch* one's times and seasons, Id. 31, 13, 6.

Συνεφέλκω, aor. -είλκῡσα (cf. ἕλκω):—*to draw after* or *to along with* or *together*, Plat. Phaed. 80 E:—mid., *to pull down with one*, Plut. 2, 529 C, etc.

Συνεφέπομαι, aor. -εφεσπόμην, Ion. -επεσπόμην, (σύν, ἐφέπομαι) dep. mid.:—like *συνεπακολουθέω, to follow along with* or *together, τινί*, Hdt. 5, 47; 9, 102; absol., Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10, Plat. Legg. 701 A; etc.:—cf. *συνέπομαι*.

Συνεφηβεύω, (σύν, ἐφηβεύω) *to pass one's youth together*, Plut. 2, 816 A.

Συνέφηβος, ου, (σύν, ἔφηβος) *at the age of youth together, a fellow-youth*, Aeschin. 50, 33; 7, 37.

Συνεφιζάνω, *to sit by the side of*.

Συνεφίστημι and -ιστάνω: f. -στήσω: aor. -έστησα, (σύν, ἐφίστημι):—*to place upon together*: metaph., *to make attentive, τινὰ ἐπί τι*, Polyb. 11, 19, 2; σ. *τοὺς ἀναγιγνώσκοντας*, Id. 10, 41, 6:—seemingly intr. (sub. *τὸν νοῦν*) *to attend to, observe along with*, σ. *ἐπί τι*, Id. 3, 9, 4; *τινί*, 9, 2, 7; cf. 4, 40, 10, etc.—II. pass., *συνεφίστᾶμαι*, c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to stand over, superintend along with* or *together*, Thuc. 2, 75.

Συνεφομοιόω, ῶ, *to make like one's self*, Plut. 2, 780 B, al. *συνεξ-*.

Συνέχεια, ας, ἡ, *continuity, unbroken connexion*, Plat. Soph. 261 E, 262 C; of time, Plut. 2, 792 D.—II. *continued attention, perseverance*, Dem. 301, 14: from

Συνεχής, ές, (συνέχω):—*keeping* or *holding together, continuous, in an unbroken line* or *series*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 29, 1; opp. to *διωρισμένος*, Id. Categ. 6, 1:—of time, *continuous, unceasing, unintermitting*, σ. *πυρετός*, opp. to *διαλείπων*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; so, ξ. *βῆσις, a continuous* speech, Thuc. 5, 85; *πόνος ξυνεχέστερος, a long continued* struggle, Id. 7, 81; *τὸ ξυνεχές*, = *συνέχεια*, Ib. 71; *πύλεμος διὰ βίου ξυνεχής*, Plat. Legg. 625 E; etc.:—adv. -χῶς, Ep. and Ion. -χέως, *continually, unceasingly*, Hes. Th. 686, Hdt. 7, 16, 3; σ. *πολεμεῖν*, Thuc. 1, 11, cf. 5, 24:—but in Ep. we have *συνεχές*, as adv., Il. 12, 26; and strengthd. *συνεχὲς αἰεί*, *unceasingly* ever, Od. 9, 74; (like *συνεχέως αἰεί* in Hdt. 1, 67, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 182); *συνεχές*, also in Pind. I. 4, 110 (3, 83), Ar. Eq. 21; *κατὰ τὸ σ.*, Polyb. 3, 2, 6.—II. c. dat., *in a line with*, Polyb. 1, 42, 9: *next to, συνεχέες τούτοισι*, Hdt. 4, 22.

[*Συνεχές* and *συνεχέως* in Hom. and Hes. have *σῦν-* in arsis, without the *ν* being doubled: so also in later Ep., as Theocr. 20, 12, Ap. Rh. 1, 1271.]

Συνεχθαίρω, (σύν, ἐχθαίρω) *to hate together, join in hating*, Anth. P. 6, 28.

Συνεχθαίνω, = foreg.

Συνέχθω, poet. for *συνεχθαίρω*, Soph. Ant. 523.

Συνεχίζω, (*συνεχής*) *to combine, connect*.

Συνέχω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἔχω):—*to hold* or *keep together, confine, secure, δῶν ζωστῆρες ὀχῆες χρύσειοι σύνεχον*, Il. 4, 133; *ἵνα τε ξυνέχουσι τένοντες ἀγκῶνος*, where the sinews of the elbow *hold* (it) *together*, Il. 20, 415; cf. Hes. Sc. 315, Pind. P. 1, 35, etc.; in Att., esp., *to keep* soldiers *together*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 8; *to keep* the state *together, keep* it *from falling to pieces, πόλιν*, Eur. Supp. 312; *κοινωνίαν*, Plat. Gorg. 508 A; *πολιτείαν*, Dem. 700, 15:—also, σ. *τὴν εἰρεσίαν, to keep* the rowers *together, make* them *pull together*, Thuc. 7, 14.—2. *to contain, comprise, embrace*, Plat. Hipp. Min 374 D; σ. *εἰς ἕν*, Id. Legg. 945 D: hence, *τὸ συνέχον, that which contains* the chief-matter, Polyb.—3. like Lat. *comprimere, to check, hinder*.—4. *to constrain, oppress, afflict*: hence, freq. in pass., *συνέχεσθαί τινι, to be constrained, troubled, distressed*; and, generally, *to be affected by, under the influence of* any thing whether in mind or body, e. g. *πολέμῳ, δουλείᾳ*, Hdt. 5, 23; 6, 12; *ὀνείρασι*, Aesch. Pr. 656; *φροντίδι*, Eur. Heracl. 634; *διψῇ*, Thuc. 2, 49; *κακῷ, νοσήματι*, etc., Ar. Eccl. 1096, Plat. Gorg. 512 A, etc.;—but also, σ. *χαλεπῶ πατρί, to be oppressed by* a severe father, Hdt. 3, 131.—5. also in pass., *συνέχεσθαι αἰχμῇσι*, like *συμπλέκεσθαι, to engage, fight* with spears, Hdt. 1, 214. The fut. mid. *συνέξομαι*, in pass. signf., Dem. 1484, 23; part. aor. mid. *συσχόμενος*, in pass. signf., as in Plat. Theaet. 165 B, is rare.

Συνεψέω, = *συνέψω*, Hipp.

Συνεψιάω, ῶ, (σύν, ἐψιάομαι) *to play together*, Anth. P. 5, 288.

Συνέψω, f. -εψήσω, (σύν, *ἕψω*) *to boil* or *smelt with, τινι τι*, Arist. Mirab. 62.

Συνηβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἡβάω) *to pass their youth together*: *to be merry along with* or *together, τινί*, Opp. H. 5, 472, cf. Plut. 2, 409 A; absol., Anacr. 22, 43.

Συνηβολέω, ῶ, *to happen, befall, come to pass to one*. Hence

Συνηβολίη, ης, ἡ, *a happening, coming to pass*, Ap. Rh.

Σύνηβος, ον, (σύν, ἥβη) *young at the same time, a young friend* or *comrade*, Eur. H. F. 438.

Συνηγέομαι, (σύν, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to lead on together*, Diod

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Συνηγορέω, ῶ, *to be συνήγορος, plead another's cause*, like συναγορεύω, c. dat. pers., Ar. Ach. 685, Aeschin. 30, 12, etc.; *ὑπέρ τινος*, Dem. 1233, 18:—but, *σ. τῷ κατηγόρῳ, to second* the accuser, Soph. Tr. 814. Hence

Συνηγόρημα, ατος, τό, =sq., Dio C.

Συνηγορία, ας, ἡ, *advocacy in a cause, exertions in another's behalf*, Aeschin. 54, 33; etc.

Συνηγορικός, ή, όν, *belonging* or *suited to a συνήγορος*: hence, *τὸ σ., the advocate's fee*, being a drachma per diem paid to the public *συνήγοροι* while the court sat, Ar. Vesp. 691; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 317: from

Συνήγορος, ον, (σύν, ἀγορά): — *speaking with, agreeing with, of the same tenor*, Soph. Tr. 1165. — 2. *supporting, on one's side*, Aesch. Ag. 831: —esp., *supporting in a court of justice*; hence, *ὁ σ., an advocate, counsel for the prosecution* (opp. to *σύνδικος*, q. v.), Ar. Ach. 705, 715, Eq. 1358, Vesp. 482:—these were officers paid by the state for conducting prosecutions, 10 in number: — but in some states, *οἱ σ.* were magistrates, = *οἱ εὔθυνοι*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 16.

Συνηδέατε, Ion. 2 pl. plqpf. from *σύνοιδα*, Hdt. 9, 58.

Συνῄδομαι: fut. *-ησθήσομαι*: aor. *-ήσθην*, (σύν, ἥδομαι) dep. pass. *To rejoice with* one; hence, *to wish* him *joy, to congratulate, τινί*, Valck. Hipp. 1285, Diatr. p. 113 B; *σ. τινι περιέοντι*, Hdt. 3, 36; opp. to *συλλυπεῖσθαι*, Antipho 122, 4: — also c. dat. rei, *to rejoice at* a thing, *be pleased, gratified*, Soph. O. C. 1398, Isocr.; *ἐπί τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 24, etc.:— always of *joy at another's good-fortune*, never like *ἐφήδομαι*, of joy over his *ill*-fortune, cf. Eur. Med. 136, Rhes. 958, etc., Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. l. c.

Συνηδύνω, (σύν, ἡδύνω) *to sweeten* or *make pleasant to the taste*, Plut. 2, 668 E: generally, *to help in cheering*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 6, 6.

Συνήθεια, ας, ἡ, *a dwelling* or *living together*, Ael. N. A. 2, 31: *intercourse, acquaintance, intimacy*, Lat. *consuetudo*, *πρός τινα, with* another, *μετά τινος*, Aeschin. 31, 18; *τῶν φαύλων σ. ὀλέγος χρόνος διέλυσεν*, Isocr. 1 A:—rarely, *sexual intercourse*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 31. — II. *use, custom, habit*, H. Hom. Mer. 485, Plat. Rep. 516 A, etc.; *κατὰ σ. τοῦ πρότερον βίου*, Ib. 620 A; also, *διὰ συνήθειαν*, etc., Id. Soph. 248 B:—*practice*, Polyb. 1, 42, 7.—2. *the usage* of language, *σ. τῶν ὀνομάτων*, Id. Theaet. 168 B.—3. in plur. = *τὰ καταμήνια*, Arist. H. A. 6, 21, 7: from

Συνήθης, ες, gen. *εος*, contr. *ους*, gen. pl. *συνηθέων*, contr. *συνηθῶν*: (σύν, ἦθος): —*dwelling, living together*; hence, *accustomed, used to each other, συνήθεες ἀλλήλοισιν*, Hes. Th. 230: *like each other in habits*, Thuc. 1, 71; *well-suited to, συνηθέστερα τῷ γένει*, Andoc. 22, fin.: — *σ. τινί, well-acquainted, intimate with* him, Plat. Crito 43 A, etc.; *οἱ συνήθεις, acquaintances*, Id. Rep. 375 E. — II. *used, accustomed, τινί*, to a thing, Plat. Rep. 518 D: *usual, common, ἔθος, πότμος*, Soph. Phil. 894, Tr. 88; *well-known, δμῶα*, Id. El. 903:—*habitual, customary*, Eur. Alc. 41, Thuc. 6, 18; *τὸ ξύνηθες ἡσυχον*, your *habitual* quietness, Thuc. 6, 34; *τὸ ξύνηθες φοβερόν*, Ib. 55.

Συνήκοος, ον, (σύν, ἀκοή):—*hearing* or *listening to along with, οἱ σ. τῶν λόγων*, Plat. Legg. 711 E; *τῷ κορυφαίῳ σ., as able to hear* as the first, Plut. 2, 678 D.

Συνήκω, (σύν, ἥκω) *to have come together, to be assembled, to meet*, Thuc. 5, 87; *σ. εἰς ἓν*, Xen. Vect. 4, 44: *σ. εἰς στενόν, to become narrow*, Arist. Inc. An. 10, 10.

Συνηλῐκιῶτης, ου, ὁ, Dion. H.; and *συνηλῐκος, ον*, v. l. Dem. 308, 29, cf. Lob. Paraf. 289;=sq.

Συνῆλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, ἥλιξ) *of like* or *equal age*, Lat. *aequalis, a playfellow, play-mate, school-fellow*; generally, *a comrade*, Aesch. Pers. 784, Eupol. Maric. 5, 5.

Συνηλόω, ῶ, (σύν, ἠλόω) *to nail together*, Polyaen. 7, 21, 3.

Σύνηλυς, υδος, ὁ, ἡ, (συνέρχομαι): —*going along with, coming together, assembling*, Nonn.; cf. *σύγκλυς*. Hence

Συνηλῦσία, ης, ἡ, Anth. P. 9, 665; and *συνήλυσις, ἡ*:—*a meeting, assembly*.

Συνήλωσις, ἡ, (συνηλόω) *a nailing together*.

Συνημέρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a passing the day together, daily intercourse*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 5, 3: and

Συνημερευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who passes the day with* another, *a daily companion*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 14: from

Συνημερεύω, (σύν, ἡμερεύω) *to pass the day with, to live with*, Plat. Symp. 217 B; *τινί*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 1; *μετά τινος*, v. l. Arist. Eth. N. 9, 4, 9.

Συνημερόω, ῶ, *to help to tame* or *cultivate*, Theophr.

Συνημμένως, adv., part. pf. pass. from *συνάπτω*, *connectedly*.

Συνημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *union, connexion*: hence, like *συνθήκη, an agreement, covenant, solemn promise*, Il. 22, 261, Theogn. 284: also, *relationship*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1105: from

Συνήμων, ον, gen. *ονος* (συνίημι): —*joined together, united*, esp. locally, like *συνεχής*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1210.

†Συνήνεικα, aor. 1 of *συμφέρω*, Hdt. 7, 10.

Συνηνιοχέω, ῶ, *to help to guide a chariot*: *to govern jointly*.

Συνήορος, ον, Dor. and Att. *συνάορος*: (σύν, αἴωρέω):—*hanging together, linked with* or *together, φόρμιγξ δαιτὶ σ.*, the lyre *ever linked* with feasting, Od. 8, 99; *εὐλογία φόρμιγγι σ.*, Pind. N. 4, 9: *in communion with, ξυνάορον ξυναῖς γυναιξί*, Id. Fr. 87, 9:—esp., *joined in wedlock*; *a consort*, whether a *husband*, Eur. Or. 1136; or (as more usu.) *a wife*, Ib. 654, Alc. 824, etc. — Poet. word. (Hence by contr. *συνωρίς*.)

Συνηπεροπεύω, (σύν, ἠπεροπεύω) *to join in cheating* or *tricking*, Ar. Lys. 843.

Συνηρέτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ἐρέτης) *a fellow-rower*: *a fellow-servant*.

Συνηρετμέω, ῶ, (συν, ἐρετμός) *to pull with*: generally, *to work with, be friends with, τινί*, Soph. Aj. 1329; ubi Lob. (ex Hesychio) *συνηρετεῖν*.

Συνηρέφεια, ας, ἡ, *a thick tangled shade of trees*: and

Συνηρεφέω, ῶ, *to shade thickly*; or, perh. intr., *to be thickly shaded*, Eur. Phaëth. 12: from

Συνηρεφής, ές, (σύν, ἐρέφω):— *thickly shaded* or *covered, χώρη ὕδῃσι σ.*, Hdt. 1, 110; *οὔρεα ὕδῃσι καὶ χιόνι σ.*, Id. 7, 111; *ξυνηρεφὲς πρόσωπον ἐς γῆν βαλοῦσα*, Eur. Or. 957: freq. in Plut., etc.

Συνηρεφία, ας, ἡ, = *συνηρέφεια*, App.

Συνηρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συναιρέω, contractedly*.

Συνήρης, ες, (σύν, *ἄρω?) *joined together, common*, *δαίς*, Nic. Al. 512.— II. = *συνηρεφής*, Id. Th. 69.

Συνήρμοσμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συναρμόζω, conformably*, M. Anton.

Συνησθησις, εως, ἡ, *sympathetic joy, gratulation*, App. Civ. 5, 69.

Συνησκημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *συνασκέω, neatly*.

Συνησσάομαι, Att. *-ττάομαι*, (σύν, ἡσσάομαι) as pass., *to be conquered* or *overcome together*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10.

Συνηχέω, ῶ, (συν, ἠχέω) *to sound* or *peal together*, Plut. C. Gracch. 3, Anton. 18:—*to re-echo*, Polyb. 2, 29, 6:—*to sound in unison*. Hence

Συνῆχησις, εως, ἡ, *a sounding in unison*, Plut. 2, 1021 B.

Συνήωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = *συνήορος*, Eunap.

Συνθᾰκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to sit with* or *together, σ. νυκτί, to take counsel with* the night, Eur. Heracl. 994, cf. Pind. P. 4, 204: from

Σύνθᾰκος, ον, (σύν, θᾶκος) *sitting with* or *together, σ. θρόνων Ζηνί, partner* of his throne, like *σύνεδρος, σύνθρονος*, Soph. O. C. 1267: generally, *a partner*, Eur. Or. 1637, Hipp. 1093.

Συνθάλπω, f. *-ψω*, (σύν, θάλπω) *to warm with* or *together*, Plut. 2, 974 C: —metaph., *to warm* or *soothe by flattery*, Aesch. Pr. 685.

Συνθαμβέω, ῶ, (σύν, θαμβέω) *to be astounded together with, τινί*, Plat. Ion 535 E.

Συνθάπτω, f. *-ψω*, (σύν, θάπτω) *to bury with* or *together*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 1027, Soph. Aj. 1378:—pass., *to be buried with* or *together*, Hdt. 5, 5, Thuc. 1, 8, Plat., etc.

Συνθαυμάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to admire along with* or *together*.

Συνθεάζω, (σύν, θεάζω) *to be inspired together*, Diod.; cf. *ἐνθεάζω*.

Συνθεάομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (σύν, θεάομαι) dep. mid.:—*to view together*; esp., *to see a* play or games *together*, Xen. Oec. 3, 7; *οἱ συνθεώμενοι, the other spectators*, Antipho 124, 27.—2. *to examine together, examine carefully*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 15, Plat. Legg. 967 E. Hence

Συνθεᾱτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fellow-spectator, companion at the theatre*, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Lach. 179 E.

Συνθεάτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Ar. Fr. 399.

Συνθεῖα, ας, ἡ, (σύν, θεῖος) *coequal divinity*, Eccl.

Συνθειάζω, = *συνθεάζω*.

Συνθέλω, = *συνεθέλω*, q. v.

Σύνθεμα, ατος, τό, poet. for *σύνθημα*, also in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 249.

Σύνθεο, Ep. for *σύνθου*, imperat. aor. 2 mid. of *συντίθημι*, Hom.

Συνθεολογέω, ῶ, *to join in reckoning as a God*.—II. *to speak on divine things with* or *together*, Eccl.

Συνθεραπεύω, (σύν, θεραπεύω) *to court along with* or *together*, Philostr.

Συνθερίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to reap* or *mow along with* or *together*.

Συνθερμαίνω, *to warm together*; *to warm thoroughly*.

Συνθεσία, ας, ἡ, (συντίθημι) *a putting together, an arrangement, covenant*, Il. 2, 339: in plur., *injunctions, instructions*, Il. 5, 319: later, also, *a wager*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 412 E; cf. *σύνθεσις* II, *συνθήκη* II, Lob. Phryn. 527.

Σύνθεσις, εως, ἡ, (συντίθημι) *a putting together, making a whole out of parts, compounding, composition*, Plat.,

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etc.; esp. of letters, words, etc., *σ. γραμμάτων*, Aesch. Pr. 460; *ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνομάτων*, Plat. Soph. 263 D: hence, *a composition, treatise, book*, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *logical and mathematical synthesis*, a process of deduction from first principles, opp. to *analysis*.—3. *a composition* of medical *drugs*, etc., Theophr.—II. metaph., like *σύνθεσία*, *an agreement, treaty*, Pind. P. 4, 299; *good faith*, Id. Fr. 221.—III. in the Roman times, a kind of *dress-garment* worn at dinner-parties, etc., Martial, etc.; cf. Becker Gallus 1, p. 37, Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

Συνθετέον, verb. adj. of *συντίθημι*, *one must compound*, Plat. Crat. 434 B.

Συνθέτης, ου, ὁ, (*συντίθημι*) *a putter together, composer, writer*, Plat. Legg. 722 E: esp., *σ. λόγων*, a prose-*writer*, like *συγγραφεύς*, opp. to *ποιητής*, Paus.

Συνθετίζω, *to put together, arrange*, Joseph., in mid.

Συνθετικός, ή, όν, (*σύνθεσις*) *skilled in putting together*, *τινός*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47; *ἐπιστήμη σ.*, the art *of composition*, Plat. Polit. 308 C.

Σύνθετος, ον, also η, ον, Lys. Fr. 18, Arist. Poët. 16, 10; 20, 5: (*συντίθημι*):—*put together, compounded of parts, compòsite, compound*, Plat. Phaed. 78 B, etc.; of a centaur, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20, cf. Lys. l. c.: *σ. ἐκ πολλῶν*, Plat. Rep. 611 B, cf. Phil. 29 E:—esp. in language, *compound, φωνή*, Arist. Poët. 20, 5, sq.:—*complex, σ. ἀναγνώρισις*, Ib. 16, 10.—II. *put together, got up*, and so, *σ. λόγοι, feigned, forged* words, Aesch. Pr. 686.—III. metaph., *agreed upon, covenanted, ἐκ συνθέτου, by agreement*, Lat. *ex compacto*, Hdt. 3, 86; cf. *σύνθημα*.

Συνθέω, f. *-θεύσομαι*, (*σύν, θέω*) *to run together*, Luc. Tim. 45, etc.:—of things, *to go along with, to go smoothly with, οὐχ ἡμῖν συνθεύσεται ἥδε γε βουλή*, Od. 20, 245:—also, *to run together, meet, join in one point*, Xen. Eq. 10, 11, Plut., etc.

Συνθεωρέω, ῶ, (*σύν, θεωρέω*) *to look upon, contemplate with* or *together*: also, *to study carefully*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 14.

Συνθέωρος, ου, ὁ, *a colleague in a mission* (*θεωρία*), Inscr.

Συνθήγω, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν, θήγω*) *to help to sharpen* or *provoke, ὀργῇ συντεθηγμένος φρένας*, Eur. Hipp. 689.

Συνθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*συντίθημι*):—*a putting together*: esp. of words and sentences, *a composition*.—II. *an agreement, arrangement, convention*, Plat. Crat. 433 E; so in plur., Aesch. Cho. 555:—*a contract, covenant, treaty*, esp. between states, (cf. *συνάλλαγμα*), Thuc. 5, 31; but usu. in plur., *articles of agreement, heads of a covenant*, *ξ. τινῶν πρὸς βασιλέα*, Thuc. 8, 37, cf. Plat. Crito 54 C, Dem. 199, 9; *συνθήκας ποιεῖσθαί τινι*, Hdt. 6, 42, and Xen.; *σ. ἀναιρεῖν, λύειν*, Isocr. 365 A, 37 B; *ἐκ τῶν σ.*, according to *the covenant*, Isocr. 78 C; *κατὰ τὰς σ.*, Plat. Theaet. 183 C; opp. to *παρὰ τὰς σ.*, Id. Crito 52 D; also, *διὰ συνθήκης*, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 44, 1; *ἐκ συνθήκης*, Lat. *ex compacto*, Plat. Legg. 879 A.—Cf. *συνθεσία, σύνθεσις*. Hence

Συνθηκοποιέομαι, dep. pass., = *συνθήκην ποιέομαι*.

Συνθηκοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *the guarantee of a covenant*. [ῠ]

Σύνθημα, ατος, τό, (*συντίθημι*):—*that which is put together*, as the letters of words, a writing, Soph. Tr. 158.—II. *any thing agreed upon, a preconcerted signal*, Hdt. 8, 7: *a conventional sign*, Plat. Crat. 433 E: in plur., *letters in cipher*, Polyb. 8, 17, 9, cf. *συνθηματικός*:—hence,—2. *a watchword*, Hdt. 9, 98 (where Ἥβη is the word); *σ. παρέρχεται, the word* is passing round, Xen. An. 1, 8, 16; *σ. παραδιδόναι*, to pass *it*, Ib. 7, 3, 34: opp. to *παρασύνθημα*, any *other kind of* military *signal*, v. Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 21.—3. *any token, pledge of agreement*, Soph. O. C. 1594: *a sign, omen, συμφορᾶς σ. ἐμῆς*, Soph. O. C. 46.—4. = *συνθήκη, an agreement, covenant, σ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 20; *ἀπὸ συνθήματος* and *ἐκ συνθήματος, by agreement*, Lat. *ex compacto*, Hdt. 5, 74; 6, 121; *ὑπὸ συνθήματι*, Ael. N. A.:—generally, *communion, connexion*, *τί σ. ἀσπίδι καὶ βακτηρίᾳ*, Ath. 215 D. Hence

Συνθημᾰτιαῖος, α, ον, *agreed upon: bespoken*, Ar. Thesm. 458.

Συνθημᾰτίζω, (*σύνθημα*) *to give a preconcerted sign*:—mid., *to make an agreement*, Nicet.

Συνθημᾰτικός, ή, όν, (*σύνθημα*) *in* or *by preconcerted signs, γράμματα σ.*, writings *in cipher*, Polyb. 8, 18, 9, ubi v. Schweigh. Adv. *-κῶς, in cipher*, Ib. 19, 4.

Συνθημάτιον, ου, τό, Dim. from *σύνθημα*.

Συνθηρᾰτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fellow-hunter*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 15: from

Συνθηράω, ῶ, (*σύν, θηράω*) *to hunt with, τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 14, and 38.—2. *to catch* or *find together*, in mid., Soph. Ant. 433 (in tmesis): hence in pass., *χεῖρες συνθηρώμεναι*, hands *taken by force, made powerless*, Soph. Phil. 1005.

Συνθηρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, = *συνθηρατής*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 15.

Συνθηρεύω, = *συνθηράω*, Eur. Erechth. 17, fin., Plut. 2, 799 D:—pass., *to be caught, found out to be* so and so, *μίμησις ταῦτα συνθηρεύεται*, this *is found to be all* imitation, Ar. Thesm. 156.

Σύνθηρος, ον, (*σύν, θήρα*):—*hunting with, τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 7: *joining in pursuit of, τινός*, Id. Mem. 2, 6, 35.

Συνθῐᾱσεύω, (*σύν, θιασεύω*) *to hold the θίασος along with* or *together*, Strab.

Συνθῐᾱσώτης, ου, ὁ, *a partner in the θίασος*: generally, *a fellow, comrade, σ. τοῦ ληρεῖν, a fellow*-gossip, Ar. Plut. 508.

Συνθλάω, f. *-άσω*, *to crush along with* or *together*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Συνθλίβω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, θλίβω*) *to press together*, Plat. Tim. 91 E. [ῐ] Hence

Σύνθλιψις, ἡ, *a pressing together*.

Συνθνήσκω, (*σύν, θνήσκω*) *to die with* or *together*, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 819, etc.; *θανόντι συνθανεῖν*, Soph. Tr. 798, Fr. 690; *ἡ γὰρ εὐσέβεια σ. βροτοῖς*, Id. Phil. 1443.

Συνθοινάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*σύν, θοινάτωρ*) *a partaker in a feast*, Eur. El. 638. [ᾰ]

Σύνθοινος, ον, = *σύνδειπνος*, Polemo ap. Ath. 234 D.

Συνθολόω, ῶ, *to make muddy*: metaph., *to confound together*.

Συνθορῠβέω, ῶ, (*σύν, θορυβέω*) *to applaud along with* or *together*, Diod.

Συνθράνόω, ῶ, (*σύν, θρανόω*) *to break in pieces, shiver*, Eur. Bacch. 633.

Συνθραύω, (*σύν, θραύω*) = foreg., Eur. Or. 1569, Xen. Ages. 2, 14, Polyb.

Συνθρηνέω, ῶ, *to mourn along with* or *together*.

Σύνθρηνος, ον, (*σύν, θρηνέω*) *condoling*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.

Συνθριαμβεύω, (*σύν, θριαμβεύω*) *to share in a triumph*, Plut. Mar. 44, Lucull. 36.

Συνθρίζω, contr. for *συνθερίζω*.

Συνθρόησις, εως, ἡ, (*σύν, θρόος*) *perplexity*, Sext. Emp. p. 588.

Σύνθρονος, ον, (*σύν, θρόνος*) *enthroned with*, *σύνθρονος Ἡφαίστῳ*, Or. Sib. ap. Luc. Peregr. 29:—*a joint ruler*, Mel. 129; *σ. Δίκη*, Anth. P. 9, 445.

Σύνθροος, ον, (*σύν, θρόος*) *sounding together* or *in harmony*, *σ. κιθάρᾳ*, Anth. P. 9, 308.

Συνθρύπτω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, θρίπτω*) *to break in pieces*:—*to weaken, τὴν καρδίαν*, N. T.

Συνθῡμέω, ῶ, *to be of one mind*, prob. l. Epich. p. 115.

Συνθῡμόομαι, as pass., *to be angry with* or *together*.

Σύνθῡτης, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-officer* or *priest*, Inscr.: [ῠ] from

Συνθύω, (*σύν, θύω*) *to offer, sacrifice along with, τινί*, Eur. El. 795: οἱ *συνθύοντες*, Polyb. 4, 49, 3.—Also as dep. mid., *συνθύομαι*.

Συνθωκέω, ῶ, = *συνθακέω*. Joseph.

Σύνθωκος, ον, = *σύνθακος*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Συνῑλαίνω, (*σύν, λαίνω*) *to cheer along with* or *together*, Opp. C. 3, 167.

Συνιδεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of *συνοράω*.

Συνῐδιάζω, *to appropriate along with* or *together*.

Συνιδρύω, *to set up, found, dedicate along with* or *together*.

Σύνιε, imperat. of *συνίημι*, q. v., dub.

Συνιέμεν, Ep. for *συνιέναι*, inf. pres. from *συνίημι*, Hes. Th. 831.

Συνιερώμαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (*σύν, ἱεράομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to share in the priestly office*, Strab., Dion. H., etc.

Συνιερεύς, έως, ὁ, (*σύν, ἱερεύς*) *a fellow-priest*, Plut. Aemil. 3, etc.

Συνιεροποιέω, ῶ, *to join in sacrifice with* one, *τινι*, Isae. 71, 5: from

Συνῐεροποιός, όν, *joining in sacrifice* or *worship*.

Συνίερος, ον, (*σύν, ἱερός*) *having joint sacrifices* or *worship*:—*worshipped along with* another, *τινός*, Plut. 2, 753 E: cf. *σύνναος*. [ῐ]

Συνιερουργέω, ῶ, = *συνιεροποιέω*, Dion. H.

Συνιζάνω, (*σύν, ἰζάνω*) *to sit down*, etc., like *συνίζω* I.—2. *to sink, fall*, as the wind, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 29: *to settle down, collapse*, Arist. Somn. 2, 16:—*to shrink up, collapse, σάρκες δ' ἰδρῶτι συνίζανον*, Theocr. 22, 112, Plut. Poplic. 13, etc. Hence

Συνίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a falling in* of houses, Plut. Crass. 2.—2. in Gramm., *a melting of two vowels into one*.

Συνίζω, f. *-ιζήσω*, (*σύν, ἵζω*) intr., *to sit with* or *together, to hold sittings* or *meetings*, of a court of magistrates, Hdt. 6, 58.—2. *to fall together, sink in*, as the ground: *to shrink up, collapse*, Arist. Probl. 21, 9; so, *ἐς ταυτὸν σ.*, Plat. Tim. 72 D.—II. transit., *to set down together* or *beside*.

Συνίημι, Att. *ξυνίημι*: impf. *συνίην*, or usu. *συνίειν*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 442: f. *-συνήσω*, or usu. *συνιήσομαι*: aor. 1 *συνῆκα*: pf. *συνεῖκα*, etc.—In Hom. we find of pres., only imperat. *ξυνίει*, Od. 1, 271, etc. for which Theogn. 1240 has the dub. form *σύνιε*): of impf., 3 pl. *ξυνίεσαν* for *ξυνίεσαν*, with v. l. *ξύνιεν*, Il. 1, 273: of aor. 1, Ep. 3 sing. *ξυνήκε*, Il. 1, 8: of aor. 2, imperat. *ξύνες*, Il. 2, 26, etc.: of aor. 2 mid., 3 sing. *ξύνετο*, Od. 4, 76; subj. 1 pl. *συνώμεθα*, Il. 13, 381:—all except last form with the

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Att. ξυν-, though seldom required by the verse.—Further may be remarked an old inf. pres. συνιεῖν, Theogn. 565; Ep. inf. συνιέμεν, Hes. Th. 831; Dor. inf. aor. 2 ξυνέμεν, Pind. P. 3, 141.—Cf. ἵημι.

I. strictly, *to send together, to bring* or *set together*, esp. in hostile sense, like συμβάλλω, Lat. *committere, σφῶϊ ἐριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι*, Il. 1, 8; *οὓς ἐριδος μένει ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι*, Il. 7, 210.—II. metaph., *to perceive, hear*, oft. in Hom. (who also has mid. in this signf., *ἀγορεύοντος ξύνετο*, Od. 4, 76):—generally, *to be aware of, observe*, Od. 18, 34: *to take in, understand, know*, Hdt., Trag., etc., (v. infra); *ξ. ἀλλήλοιν, to understand* one another's language, Thuc. 1, 3.—Construction much like that of *ἀκούω*, in Hom. usu. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, *θεᾶς ὄπα, ἔπος τινός*, etc., Il. 2, 182, etc.; also alone c. gen. pers., Il. 2, 26, etc.; and even c. gen. rei, Il. 1, 273: so in Hdt., Pind., and Att.; sometimes c. gen. pers., as Hdt. 4, 114, Plat. Alc. 1, 132 C; but mostly c. acc. rei only, Hdt. 3, 46, Pind. P. 3, 141, Aesch. Pers. 361, etc.:—also, like all verbs of perception, c. part., as, *συνῆκα γεγενημένος*, Luc. D. Deor. 2, 1, but this is rare:—also foll. by a relat., *σ. ὅτι.., εἰ...*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—The word in this metaph. signf. strictly means, *to bring the outward object into connexion with the inward sense.*—III. in mid., *to come to an understanding* or *agreement, agree about* a thing, *ὄφρα συνώμεθα ἀμφὶ γάμῳ*, Il. 13, 381: hence, *συνήμων, συνημοσύνη*. [On quantity v. sub *ἵημι*: Hes. however has *ῑ* in *συνιέμεν*, while sometimes in Att. we find *ῐ*, Ar. Av. 946, cf. Seidl. Dochm. p. 101.]

Συνικετεύω, (*σύν, ἱκετεύω*) *to supplicate together with, τινί*, Plut. Aristid. 4, etc.

Συνικμάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν, ἱκμάζω*) *to make quite wet, wet through*:—pass., *to get wet* or *soaked*, Theophr.

Συνικνέομαι, (*σύν, ἱκνέομαι*) dep. mid., *to come together, meet*, Theophr.

Συνίλλομαι, (*σύν, ἴλλω, εἴλω*) as pass., *to be rolled together*, dub. in Eubul. Steph. 2, 3.

Συνίμεν, Ep. for *συνιέναι*, inf. from *σύνειμι* (*εἰμι*). [ῐ]

Συνιππάζομαι, (*σύν, ἱππάζομαι*) dep., *to ride with, τινί*, Plut. 2, 1043 C.

Συνίππαρχος, *ου, ὁ*, (*σύν, ἵππαρχος*) *a joint commander of horse*, Hdt. 7, 88.

Συνιππεύς, *έως, ὁ*, (*σύν, ἱππεύς*) *a fellow-rider, comrade in cavalry-service*, Dem. 558, 13.

Συνιππεύω, = *συνιππάζομαι*, Dio C.

Συνιππία, *ας, ἡ, a troop of horses.*

Συνίπταμαι, dep. mid.:—*to fly with* or *together.*

†**Σύνιρις**, *ιδος, ὁ, Syniris*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 57, 5.

Σύνῖσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. from *σύνειμι* (*εἰμι*) *went together.*—II. Ep. 3 plur. impf. of *σύνοιδα, shared in the knowledge.*

Συνίστημι, v. sub *σύνοιδα.*

Συνισθμίζω, (*σύν, ἰσθμίζω*) *to join by an isthmus*, Scymn. 370.

Συνιστάνω, rarer collat. form for *συνίστημι*, Polyb.

Συνιστάω, *ῶ*, rarer collat. form of *συνίστημι*, whence impf. *συνίστα*, Polyb. 3, 43, 11.

Συνίστημι, impf. *συνίστην*: f. *συστήσω*, aor. 1 *συνέστησα*, (*σύν, ἵστημι*). *To place* or *set together*: hence, —1. *to associate, unite, band together, s. Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ Σπάρτῃ*, Hdt. 6, 74; cf. Thuc. 6, 16, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 26: but, *σ. Ἀσίαν ἑαυτῷ, to unite* Asia in dependence on himself, Hdt. 1, 103; *σ. τινὰς ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν*, Thuc. 8, 48; and in a rare phrase, *μαντικὴν ἑαυτῷ συστῆσαι, to bring* prophetic art *into union with* himself, i. e., *to win, acquire it*, Hdt. 2, 49.—2. *to put together as a whole, to compose, create, form, frame*, freq. in Plat.; *πρᾶγμα ὁτιοῦν ἐκ χρηστῶν καὶ πονηρῶν σ.*, Plat Polit. 308 C; *σ. τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν*, Thuc. 8, 48; *ἑταιρείαν*, Dem. 1137, 4:—hence, *to bring into order, appoint, arrange, contrive together, join in contriving*, in bad sense, *σ. θάνατον ἐπί τινι*, Hdt. 3, 71; *σ. τιμάς, to settle* prices, Dem. 1285, 6:—in this sense, freq. in fut. and aor. 1 mid., *συστήσασθαι τὸ ὅλον, σύρανόν, τέχνην, πόλιν*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, Tim. 32 B, etc.; *πόλεμον, πολιορκίαν, κίνδυνον*, etc., Polyb. 2, 1, 1, etc.; (but Plat. has the fut. mid. in pass. signf., Tim. 54 C).—3. *to bring together as friends, introduce* or *recommend one to another, τινά τινι*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 8, Plat. Lach. 200 D, etc.: *to recommend, advise* one to do, c. inf., Dem. 1032, 27, cf. 1029, 26.—4. *to make solid, firm, σ. τὸ σῶμα*, Hipp. Aphor. 3, 17, cf. infra II. 4; *σ. τὰ ἴχνη, to harden* tracks in mud, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3; esp. of liquids, *to make* them *congeal, curdle, σ. γάλα*, Arist. H. A.—II. more freq. in pass., with aor. 2 act. *συνέστην*; pf. *συνέστηκα*, part. *συνεστηκώς*, usu. contr. *συνεστώς, ῶσα, ώς*, Ion. *συνεστεώς, εῶσα, εώς*. *To stand together*, Hdt. 8, 27, Xen., etc.: *to meet, assemble*, Eur. I. A. 87: also, *to stand one's ground*, Hdt. 6, 29.—2. in hostile signf., *to meet, come together*, once only in Hom., *πολέμοιο συνεσταότος*, when battle *is joined, has begun*, Il. 14, 96; *μάχης συνεστεώσης*, Hdt. 1, 74; *πόλεμος ξυνέστη*, Thuc. 1, 15:—then of persons, *συνίστασθαί τινι, to meet* him *in fight*, Aesch. Theb. 435, 509; also, *ἐν μάχῃ σ. τινί*, Eur. Supp. 847; *συσταθεὶς διὰ μάχης*, Id. Phoen. 755: *to be at odds with, differ with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 132; 6, 108; *to contradict, τινί*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 71:—absol., *συνεστηκότων τῶν στρατηγῶν*, when the generals *were in dispute*, Hdt. 8, 79: *γνῶμαι συνέστησαν*, opinions *clashed*, Hdt. 1, 208, cf. 7, 142.—3. of friends, *to form a league* or *union, to band together*, Thuc. 6, 21, 33, etc.; *συνίστασθαι πρός τινα, to league one's self with* him, Id. 1, 1, 15; *μετά τινος*, Dem. 917, 13, etc.: *τὸ ξυνιστάμενον, a conspiracy*, Ar. Eq. 863, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 2; so, *τὸ συνεστηκός*, Thuc. 8, 66, Aeschin. 44, 23:—generally, *to be connected* or *allied*, as by marriage, c. acc. cognato, *λέχος Ἡρακλεῖ ξυστᾶσα*, Soph. Tr. 28.—4. like *σύνειμι, to be engaged, involved*, or *implicated* in a thing, *λιμῷ, πόνῳ*, Hdt. 7, 170; 8, 74; *ἀλγηδόνι*, Soph. O. C. 514; *συεστῶτες ἀγῶνι ναυτικῷ*, Thuc. 4, 55.—5. *to be put together, composed, created, framed*, Eur. Incert. 101, 6, and Plat.; of a play, Arist. Poët. 14, 2:—*to consist, ἐκ μερῶν*, Plat. Tim. 56 B:—hence, *to arise, become, take place*, Ib. 25 A, etc.; and, in perf., *to exist, be* so and so, *ἡ πολιτεία ξυνέστηκε μίμησις βίου*, Id. Legg. 817 B.—6. *to hold together, endure, continue*, like *συμμένω, τοῦτο συνεστήκεε μέχρι οὗ...*, Hdt. 7, 225: *τὸ συνεστηκὸς* or *τὰ συνεστηκότα, the existing state of things*; *στράτευμα συνεστηκός, a standing* army.—7. *to be contracted: συνεστὼς πρόςωπον, a frowning, gloomy* countenance, Plut. Demetr. 17; *τὸ συνεστὼς φρενῶν, sullenness*, Eur. Alc. 797.—8. *to be compact, tight, firm, σώματα συνεστηκότα*, of animals in good condition, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 A:—*to acquire substance* or *consistency*, of eggs, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 3; *συνεστηκότα διαχωρήματα*, excrements *with a firm consistency*, freq. in Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. s. vv., *ξυνίστημι, συνίστασθαι, συνεστηκός*:—*to be congealed* or *frozen, συνεστηκυῖα χιών*, Polyb. 3, 55, 2.

Συνιστορέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν, ἱστορέω*) *to know about* a thing *along with* or *together, σ. αὐτῷ τι, to be conscious of* a thing, Menand. p. 224.

Συνίστωρ, *ορος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*σύν, ἵστωρ*) *knowing along with* another, *conscious, οἱ θεοὶ ξυνίστορες*, the gods are *witnesses*, Soph. Phil. 1293; cf. Ant. 542, Eur. Supp. 1174, Thuc. 2, 74.—2. *conscious of* a thing, esp. a crime, *τινός*, or (with the verbal constr.) *τι*, Aesch. Ag. 1090.

Συνισχναίνω, (*σύν, ἰσχναίνω*) *to help to dry up, shrivel, make lean*, Hipp.: metaph., *to join with in reducing, ὁ νόμος αὐτὰ τῷ χρόνῳ ξυνισχνανεῖ*, Eur. I. A. 694 (al. *ξυνισχανεῖ*, cf. sub *ἰσχναίνω*).

Συνισχῠρίζω, (*σύν, ἰσχυρίζω*) *to help to strengthen, τινά*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26.

Συνισχύω, *to be strong, stout with* or *together.* [ῠ]

Συνίσχω, = *συνέχω*: pass., *to be afflicted*, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

Συνιχνεύω, *to track, trace out together.*

†**Σύνναδα**, *ων, τά, Synnada*, a town of Phrygia, famed for the marble in its vicinity, Strab. p. 576, sqq. Hence

†**Συνναδικός**, *ή, όν, of Synnada, Synnadic*, *ὁ Σ. λίθος*, Strab. l. c.

Συνναίω, (*σύν, ναίω*) *to dwell* or *live with, γυναιξί*, Aesch. Theb. 195, cf. Soph. Phil. 892, Tr. 1237.

Συννακτός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *συννάσσω, pressed together*, Plut.

Σύννᾱος, *ον*, (*σύν, ναός*) of gods, *in the same temple, worshipped together*, Strab., Plut. 2, 668 E, etc.; cf. Ernesti Indic. Cic.

Συννάσσω, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν, νάσσω*) *to pack tight together, συννάξαντες*, Hdt. 7, 60, acc. to Schweigh. for *συνάξαντες.*

Συνναυᾱγέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν, ναυαγέω*) *to suffer shipwreck together*, Aesop.

Συννανβάτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*σύν, ναυβάτης*) *a shipmate*, Soph. Phil. 565. [ᾰ]

Συννανκληρος, *ου, ὁ*, (*σύν, ναύκληρος*) *a joint-owner of a ship: a partner*, Luc. Tragop. 327.

Συνναυμᾰχέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν, ναυμαχέω*) *to engage in a sea-fight along with, τινί*, Hdt. 8, 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 702, Thuc. 1, 73.

Συννανσθλόω, *ῶ, to cross by ship together.*

Συνναύτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*σύν, ναύτης*) *a shipmate*, Soph. Aj. 902, Eur. Cycl. 425, Plat. Rep. 389 C, etc.

Συννεάζω, (*σύν, νεάζω*) *to spend one's youth with, τινί*, Eur. Dan. 2.—2. = sq., Alciphr. 2, 3, Philostr.

Συννεᾱνῐεύομαι, (*σύν, νεανιεύομαι*) dep. mid., *to be young* or *riotous together*, Dio C.

Συννέμω, (*σύν, νέμω*) *to feed* or *tend together*, of the shepherd:—pass., *to feed with, τοῖς θήλεσι*, of the herds, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 17:—generally, *to be conjoined*, Plut. 2, 424 A, 744 F.

Συννενέαται, v. *συννέω.*

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. Συννεύρωσις, ἡ, (νευρόω) *a joining, union by sinews.*

Σύννευσις, εως, ἡ, *an inclination together, πρός τι*, Plut. 2, 428 A:—metaph., *agreement, union, πρὸς ἀλλήλας*. Polyb. 2, 40, 5: from

Συννεύω, (σύν, νεύω) *to bend, incline together*, e. g. *τὰς ὀφρῦς*, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 1:—also intr., *to turn to one point. πρὸς τὸ αὐτό*, Polyb. 3, 32, 7; *εἰς ἓν κέντρον*, Plut. Num. 9; *κάτω συνν.*, Luc. Gymn. 24.—II. *to approve by a nod, consent*, Soph. O. T. 1510, Pind. O. †7, 121 in tmesis.

Συννέφεια, ας, ἡ, (συννεφής) *a clouding over: a clouded sky*, dub. in Arist. Probl. 26, 38.

Συννέφελος, ον,=συννεφής, Thuc. 8, 42.

Συννεφέω, ῶ, *to collect clouds, Ζεὺς ξυννεφεῖ*, Ar. Av. 1502; and then impers., *συννεφεῖ, it is cloudy* (like *ὑει, νίφει*, etc.), *εἰ συννεφεῖ, εἰκος ὑσαι*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 19, 24:—metaph., *συννεφοῦσαν ὄμματα, wearing a dark and cloudy* look, Eur. El. 1078.—II. *to be under a cloud, in adversity*, Eur. Dan. 4, 7: from

Συννεφής, ές, (σύν, νέφος) *clouded, cloudy, ἀήρ, νύξ*, Polyb. 9, 15, 12; 16, 3:—of persons, *gloomy*, Eur. Phoen. 1307; *ὄμμα*, Mel. 44.

Συννεφία, ας, ἡ,=συννέφεια.

Συννεφόω, ῶ,=συννεφέω.

Συννέφω, = συννεφέω, very dub. except in pf. *συννένοφα*, Ar. Fr. 142, 349.

Συννέω, Ion. *-νήω*, and *-νηέω*: f. *νήσω*, (σύν, νέω):—*to pile* or *heap together, heap up*, Hdt. 1, 34, 86, etc.; Ion. pf. pass. 3 sing. *συννενέαται*, Hdt. 2, 135; 4, 62; *τῶν νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἀλλήλοις ξυννενημένων*, Thuc. 7, 87.

Συννέω, f. *-ήσω*, = συννήθω, M. Anton.

● Συννεωτερίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (σύν, νεωτερίζω) *to join in innovation* or *sedition*, Strab.

Συννήθω, Ion. for *συννέω*.

Συννήθω, (σύν, νήθω) *to spin with; to allot by the thread* of fate, M. Anton. 4, 34.

Συννηπιάζω, *to play the child, act* or *talk childishly with.*

Σύννησις, εως, ἡ, (συννήθω) *a spinning together; connexion*, M. Anton. 4, 40.

Συννηστεύω, *to fast with* or *together.*

Συννήχομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (σύν, νήχομαι) dep. mid., *to swim with* or *together*, Ar. Eccl. 1104, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 33.

Συννήω, Ion. for *συννέω*.

Συννικάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (σύν, νικάω) *to have part in a victory, τινί, with* another, Eur. Alc. 1103; *μετά τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 14; absol., Andoc. 27, 2.—II. transit., *to help in conquering*, Dio C.

Συννοέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (σύν, νοέω) *to think upon together, to think deeply upon, meditate* or *reflect on, consider, τι*, Soph. O. C. 453, and freq. in Plat.; *σ. ὅτι..*, Plat. Polit. 280 B:—so in mid., Eur. Or. 634, Ar. Ran. 598, Plat. Alc. 2, 138 A.—2. simply, *to think, suppose*, Plat. Soph. 238 C. Hence

Συννοητός, ή, όν, *comprehensible.*

Σύννοια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *συννοίη*, (σύννους):—*meditation, deep thought, συννοίην ἔχεσθαι*, Hdt. 1, 88; cf. Soph. Ant. 279; *ἐς σ. αὐτῷ ἀφικέσθαι*, Plat. Rep. 571 D:—esp., *anxious thought, anxiety, συννοίᾳ δάπτομαι κέαρ*, Aesch. Pr. 437; *ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ πόδα κυκλεῖν*, Eur. Or. 632; *σύν-*

νοιαν ὄμμασιν φέρων, Id. Heracl. 381.—2. *consciousness, σ. οἷον δέδρακε*, Eur. Andr. 806.

Συννομέομαι, dep. mid., *to live all together*, Plut. 2, 1065 E.

Συννομεύς, έως, ὁ, *a fellow-shepherd.*

Συννομή, ῆς, ἡ, (σύν, νομή) *a feeding together, joint pasture*, Plat. Polit. 268 C.—II. in Plat. Legg. 737 E, Bekk. reads *γενόμενα ἀνὴρ καὶ κλῆρος ξυννομή* (for *ξὺν νόμῳ*), the man and his allotment being *a joint affair*; but Ast's reading, *ξύννομα*, is easier.

Συννομίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (σύν, νομίζω) *to think* or *agree with*, Plat. Minos 316 D.

Συννομικός, ή, όν, (σύννομος):—*of* or *for feeding together: ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), v. l. for *συννομή* I, in Plat. l. c.

Συννομοθετέω, ῶ, (σύν, νομοθετέω) *to be a joint lawgiver*, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Dem. 708, fin.

Σύννομος, ον, (σύν, *νέμω* I, νομή):—*feeding with* or *together, herding together, gregarious, ζῶα*, Plat. Criti. 110 B:—metaph., *ἐρωτες ἀταις σ.*, Aesch. Cho. 598.—2. c. gen. rei, *partaking in* a thing, *σ. τινί τινος, partner with* one *in* a thing, Pind. I. 3, 27; *σ. λέκτρων, partner* of the bed, Aesch. Pers. 704; cf. Ar. Av. 678.—3. as subst., ὁ, ἡ *σ., one who lives with, a consort*, Soph. El. 600; of birds, *a mate*, Ar. Av. 209:—then, esp. of brothers and sisters, Soph. O. C. 340; *ὡς λέοντε συννόμω*, like *twin* lions, Soph. Phil. 1436:—*any companion*, Plat. Legg. 666 E:—metaph., *θαλάσσης σύννομοι πέτραι*, of the Scironian rocks which *skirt* the sea, Eur. Hipp. 979; also, *ποταναὶ σύννομοι νεφέων δρόμου*, i. e. swift as the clouds, Id. Hel. 1488.—4. generally, *associated, kindred, σ. τέχναι*, Plat. Polit. 287 B; cf. 289 B, Legg. 930 A: *λίθοι σ.*, stones *uniformly hewn, fitted*, Polyb. Spicileg. 8, 2, 1.—II. parox., *συννόμος, ον*, act. *tending cattle together*, Heliod.

Σύννομος, ου, ὁ, *a living together, pairing*, Ael. N. A. 15, 3.

Σύννους, ον, Att. contr. *-νους, συν*, (σύν, νόος) *in deep thought, meditative*, Isocr. 5 A, Plut. Themist. 3, etc.:—*anxious, gloomy, βλέμμα*, Arist. Probl. 31, 7, 5.—II. *σ. γίγνομαι*, to come *to one's self, become wise* or *prudent*, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 17.

Συννοσέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (σύν, νοσέω) *to be sick, ill together*, Eur. I. A. 407; or *along with, τινί*, Id. Andr. 948; *νοσοῦντι συννοσοῦσ' ἀνέξομαι*, Id. Incert. 100, 6.

Συννυκτερεύω, (σύν, νυκτερεύω) *to pass the night with*, Plut. Dio 55.

Συννυμφοκόμος, ον, (σύν, νυμφοκόμος) *helping to deck a bride*, Eur. I. A. 48.

Σύννυμφος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, *a brother's wife* or *sister's husband*, LXX.

Συνοδεύω, (σύν, ὁδεύω) *to journey along with, τινί*, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc.

Συνοδία, ας, ἡ, (σύνοδος) *a journey in company*, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 2, Plut. 2, 48 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.—II. *a party of travellers, caravan*, Strab.: generally, *a family*, LXX.

Συνοδικός, ή, όν, v. sq.

Συνόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σύνοδος*, esp., *the conjunction of the moon with the sun*, when no moon shines:—hence, *μήνη συνοδική*, Lat. *interlunium; νὺξ συνοδική*, a *moonless* night, Synes.

Συνοδίτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ὁδίτης) *a fellow-traveller*, Anth.

Συνοδοιπορέω, ῶ, *to travel together*, Luc. Hermot. 13: from

Συνοδοιπόρος, ον, (σύν, ὁδοιπόρος) *a fellow-traveller*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 12.

Συνοδοντίς, ίδος, ἡ, (συνόδους) a kind of *tunny*, caught in the Nile, Ath. 312 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 F.

Σύνοδος, ον,=συνοδοιπόρος, Anth. P. 7, 635; cf. Epict. 2, 14, 8; 3, 21, 5.

Σύνοδος, ου, ἡ, (σύν, ὁδός) *a coming together, assembly, meeting*, esp., for deliberation, Hdt. 9, 27, Orac. ap. 9, 43, Thuc., etc.; or for festivals, Thuc. 3, 104: generally, *a festive meeting, party, σ. καὶ δεῖπνα*, Plat. Theaet. 173 D: *σ. πρὸς τὸν διαιτητήν, a meeting* of parties in court, Dem. 1266, 9:—*ξύνοδοι*, political *unions*, Thuc. 3, 82.—2. in hostile sense, *a meeting* of two armies, Lat. *concursus*, Thuc. 3, 107; 5, 70, and Xen.—3. *sexual intercourse*, like *συνουσία*, Lat. *coïtus*, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 14.—4 of things, *a coming together*, as *χρημάτων σύνοδοι, an incoming* of money, Hdt. 1, 64; like *πρόσοδοι*.—5. *a meeting, joining, σύνοδοι θαλάσσης*, of the *straits* of the Hellespont, Eur. I. T. 393: *σ. μηνῶν*, i. e. the end of one month and beginning of another, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 4, 9: *a conjunction of the sun and moon*, Plut.:—generally, *union, junction*, Plat. Phaed. 97 A, etc.

Συνόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, ὀδούς) *with teeth together*, i. e., *that meet along their whole surface*, opp. to *καρχαροδους* (with pointed teeth): *τὰ συνόδοντα, animals with such teeth*, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 1.—II. as subst., ὁ et ἡ *σ., a fish with such teeth*, Lat. *dentex*, Epich. p. 105, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 50; also *συνόδων*, Antiph. Cycl. 1, 3.

Συνοδῡνάω, ῶ, (σύν, ὀδυνάω) *to afflict together*:—pass., *to sympathise with* another: generally, *to be very sorrowful*, LXX.

Συνοδύρομαι, (σύν, ὀδύρομαι) dep. mid.:—*to bewail along with* or *together*, Plat. Menex. 247 C. [ὀδῡ]

Συνόδων, ὁ,=συνόδους II, q. v.

Συνόζω, (σύν, ὀζω) *to smell* or *be smelt at once*, Arist. Probl. 12, 4.

Σύνοιδα, pf. with pres. signf., (there being no pres. *συνειδω*); 3 pl. *συνισᾶσι*, Lys. 119, 5 (Att. usu. *συνισᾱσί*); inf. *συνειδέναι*: plqpf. with impf. signf. *συνήδειν*, Att. *συνῄδη*, Ion. 2 plur. *συνῄδεῖτε*, Hdt. 9, 58: to this also belongs fut. *συνείσομαι*, rarely *συνειδήσω* (Isocr. 5 B). *To share in the knowledge, be cognisant of* a thing, *to be privy to* it, Lat. *conscius esse*, absol., Hdt. 5, 24; 6, 57; *σ. τι*, Id. 6, 39; *αὐτὸς ξυνειδὼς ἢ μαθὼν ἄλλον πάρα*, Soph. O. T. 704:—but usu.—2. c. dat. pers., *to know the same as* another, *σ. ἑαυτῷ, to be conscious, convinced with* one's self, c. part., which may be in the nom., *ἐσθλὸς ὢν αὑτῷ ξύνοιδε*, Soph. Fr. 669; *συνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ οὐδ' ὁτιοῦν σοφὸς ὤν*, Plat. Apol. 21 B; or in the dat., *ξ. ἐμαυτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ*, Ib. 22 C, cf. Symp. 193 E, 216 B, etc.:—also c. acc. rei, *σ. ἐμαυτῷ τι καλόν, I know* something good *of* myself, Ar. Eq. 184; *μηδὲν ἑαυτῷ συνειδέναι, to have no* load *on one's conscience*, Socrat. Diogen., etc., ap. Stob. Tit. 24, cf. 1 Cor. 4, 4; hence, *τὸ συνειδὸς=συνειδήσεως, conscience*, Wolf Dem. Leptin. p. 231:—but also, *συνοιδά τινι τι, to know something of* another, Hdt. 8, 113; 9, 58, Eur. Ion 956, etc.:—*σ. τινί, to be privy to his opinions*, Xen. Hell. 3, 3,

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6; (so, *ξυνειδώς*, absol., Soph. O. T. 330):—*τινὰ σύνοισθά μοι καλουμένην*;—answered by, *σύνοιδ' Ὀρέστην πολλά σ' ἐκπεπλομένην*, Aesch. Cho. 217; cf. Soph. Ant. 266:—*τοῖς λόγοις ξύνοιδα οὐσαν ἀλαζόσι, I know* they are conceited, Plat. Phaed. 92 D:—*σ. ὅτι..., ὡς...*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Soph. 232 C:—Cf. *συνείδον*.

Συνοιδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to swell up along with* or *together*.

Συνοικειόω, ῶ, (*σύν*, *οἰκειόω*) *to bind together as friends*, *to associate* or *combine with*, *τινί τι*, Polyb. 5, 21, 5, cf. Luc. Gymn. 24: *to adapt*, *conciliate* one to another, *τινί τινα*, Plut. Num. 8, Anton. 75, etc.; cf. Wyttenb. 2, 355 B:—pass., *to be bound by ties of kindred*, *to be closely united*, *τινί*, to one, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 2; 10, 1, 1; *to be suited* or *adapted to*, *τινί*, Plut. Lycurg. 4. Hence

Συνοικείωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a binding together*: esp. a figure in rhetoric, *whereby heterogeneous things were combined* or *attributed to one person*, Rutil. Lup. 2, 9, Quintil. 9, 3, 64.

Συνοικεσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *συνοίκησις*.

Συνοικέσιον, *ου*, *τό*, in late writers = *συνοίκησις*, esp. *marriage*, Lob. Phryn. 516.—II. v. *συνοίκια*.

Συνοικέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, = *συνοικήτης*.

Συνοικέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *οἰκέω*) *to dwell* or *live together*, Ep. Hom. 15, 15; *τινί*, with one, Aesch. Cho. 909; of peoples, *to live together and form one*, Thuc. 2, 68:—but of persons, *to live with* or *together*, esp. as man and wife, or merely *to cohabit with*, *ἀνδρί*, *δούλῳ*, *γυναικί*, *δεσποίνῃ*, etc., Hdt. 1, 37, 91, 108, etc.; absol., *to marry*, *wed*, Hdt. 1, 93; 4, 168, Plat., etc.; so, *τούτων συνοικησάντων γίνεται Κλεισθένης*, from their *marriage* sprang Clisthenes, Hdt. 6, 131: oft. metaph., *σ. ἀχθει*, *φόβῳ*, *γήραϊ*, *to be wedded* to misery, etc., Soph. Phil. 1168, Eur. Heracl. 996, Erechth. 13, 3; then, reversely, *γῆρας*, *ἵνα πάντα κακὰ κακῶν ξυνοικεῖ*, Soph. O. C. 1238; *ἡ ἂν ξυνοικίᾳ μήτε πλοῦτος ξυνοικῇ μήτε πενία*, Plat. Legg. 679 B.—2. absol., *to live*, *exist*, *be*, Lyc. 957.—II. c. acc. loci, *to make to dwell in together*: hence in pass., of a country, *to be thickly peopled*, Xen. Oec. 4, 8, cf. Plat. Criti. 117 E. Hence

Συνοίκημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that with which one lives*, *νομίζων δῆμον εἶναι σ. ἀχαριτώτατον*, a most unpleasant *housefellow*, Hdt. 7, 156.—II. = *συνοικία* II.

Συνοίκησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*συνοικέω*) *a living* or *being together*, *ἀλλήλων σ.*, Plat. Rep. 520 C, etc.: esp., *marriage*, Hdt. 1, 196, Plat. Legg. 930 A.

Συνοικητήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, = sq., Simon. Amorg. 102.

Συνοικητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*συνοικέω*) *one who lives with* or *together*, Lat. *contubernalis*: *one who lives with in marriage*, *a consort*.

Συνοικήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*συνοικέω*) *living with*, *τινί*, Aesch. Eum. 833.

Συνοικία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Att. *ξυνοικία* := *συνοίκησις*, *a living* or *dwelling together*, *συνοικίαν δέχεσθαι*, to agree to live with another, Aesch. Eum. 916.—2. *a body of people living together*, *a community*, Plat. Rep. 369 C, etc.:—generally, *a band*, *troop*, *brood*, Aesch. Supp. 267.—II. *a place where people live together*, as a city, Plat. Rep. 369 C, etc.:—esp., *a house in which several families live*, *a house divided into chambers* or *flats*, like the Lat. *insula*, opp. to *οἰκία*, a dwelling occupied by one family, Thuc. 3, 74, Isae. Menecl. § 33; cf. Ar. Thesm. 273: *ὅπου πολλοὶ μισθωσάμενοι μίαν οἴκησιν διελόμενοι ἔχουσιν*, *συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν*, Aeschin. 17, 29:—at Athens, these *lodging-houses* were a common investment of money, Dem. 946, 6; 1110, 12; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 90, Dict. Antiqq. s. v.—2. *an additional building*, *side-room*, *out-house*, Ar. Eq. 1001; (unless here too it is *a hired room*); v. Schol. ad l.—3. generally, *the neighbourhood*, Plut. 2, 280 E, etc.: in plur. *al ξυνοικίαι*, *a village*, *hamlet*, *as being made up of a number* of poor houses joined in one, Polyb. 16, 11, 1.

Συνοίκια, (sc. *ἱερά*), *τά*, at Athens, *a public feast in memory of Theseus' uniting all the towns of Attica under the single government of the capital*, celebrated on the 17th Boëdromion, Thuc. 2, 15; cf. sq. (signf. II), and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 97, 8:—*τὰ συνοικέσια* is a later form; cf. also *μετοίκιον* II.

Συνοικίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν*, *οἰκίζω*) *to make to live with*, *τινά τινι*, esp. in marriage, Epich. p. 92, Isocr. 391 C; *σ. τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα*, *to give* him one's daughter *in marriage*, Hdt. 2, 121, 6; *σ. νύμφας νυμφίοις*, Plat. Rep. 546 D; so, *σ. εὐνῆν τινι*, Eur. H. F. 68.—2. *to make to live together*, *join in one city*, *unite under a capital* or *metropolis*, *ξ. πάντας* (sc. *ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας*), Thuc. 2, 15, cf. foreg.; so, *ξ. τὴν Λέσβον ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην*, Thuc. 3, 2; hence, *πόλεως ξυνοικισθείσης*, when the city *became a regular capital*, opp. to *κατὰ κώμας οἰκίζεσθαι*, Id. 1, 10, cf. 2, 16, Dem. 425, 18.—II. *to join in peopling* or *colonising* a country, *τὴν Τροίαν*, Eur. Hec. 1139; cf. Thuc. 1, 24; 6, 5. Hence

Συνοίκισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a making to live together*, *joining under one city as a capital*, Thuc. 3, 3; cf. foreg. I, 2.

Συνοικισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = foreg. Polyb. 4, 33, 7.—II. *intercourse*, *marriage*, Diod. 18, 23; *ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικός*, Plut. Sol. 20.

Συνοικιστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, (*συνοικίζω*) *one who joins in peopling*, *a fellow-colonist*, Pind. O. 6, 8, Fr. 185.

Συνοικιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = foreg.

Συνοικοδομέω, ῶ, (*σύν*, *οἰκοδομέω*) *to build together*, Plut. Thes. et Rom. 4, N. T.

Συνοικονομέω, ῶ, (*σύν*, *οἰκονομέω*) *to govern along with* or *together*, Longin.

Σύνοικος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *οἶκος*) *dwelling* or *living with* or *together*, *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 57; 7, 73, Aesch. Theb. 188, etc.: *τινός*, Soph. Ant. 451; *ξύνοικον δέχεσθαι*, Ar. Plut. 1147:—esp. in plur., *joint-inhabitants*, Thuc. 4, 64, etc.:—oft. metaph., *living with*, *wedded to*, *used to*, *ξ. ἀλλαγᾷ βίου*, Soph. O. T. 1206; *ξ. ἐνδεία*, *κακῷ*, etc., Plat. Symp. 203 D, Rep. 367 A; and then, reversely, *βλάβη*, *ἔρως σ. μοι*, Soph. El. 775, Xen. Symp. 8, 24:—*ὁ δυσφιλεῖ σκότῳ λιμὸς ξύνοικος*, Aesch. Ag. 1642.

Συνοικουρέω, ῶ, *to help in watching the house*, *live at home together*, Dion. H.: from

Συνοικουρός, *όν*, (*σύν*, *οἶκουρός*) *living at home together*: c. gen., *σ. κακῶν*, *a partner in* mischief, Eur. Hipp. 1069.

Συνοικτίζω, (*σύν*, *οἰκτίζω*) *to pity along with* or *together*, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 5.—II. intr., *to feel* or *show compassion*.

Σύνοιμος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *οἶμη*) *agreeing* or *harmonising with*, like *σύμφωνος*, c. dat., *φόρμιγγι σ. ὕμνος*, Ap. Rh. 2, 161.

Συνοίομαι, aor. *-οιήθην*, (*σύν*, *οἴομαι*) dep. pass.:—*to suppose the same with* another, *agree with* him, Plat. Rep. 500 A, 517 C, etc.

Σύνοισις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *future profit*, Plut.: from

Συνοίσω, fut. of *συμφέρω*, mid. *συνοίσομαι*, Il. 8, 400: neut. part. *τὸ συνοῖσον*, = foreg.

Συνοκλάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to cower together*, *sink on one knee*.

Συνόκτω, *οἱ*, *αἱ*, *τά*, (*σύν*, *ὀκτώ*) *eight together*, *by eights*, Lat. *octoni*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 702 C.

Συνοκωχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, like *συνοχή*, *a joining*, *junction*, *σ. στήθεος*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; cf. *συνόχωκα*.

Συνολισθαίνω, (*σύν*, *ὀλισθαίνω*) *to slip and fall together*, Plut. Pericl. 6, etc.

Συνολκή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a drawing together*, Diosc.

Σύνολκος, *ον*, (*συνέλκω*) *drawn together*, Arist. Probl. 20, 8.

Συνόλλυμι, (*σύν*, *ὄλλυμι*) *to destroy along with* or *together*:—mid., *to perish along with*, *αὐτῷ δ' οὐ ξυνωλόμην ὁμοῦ*, Eur. Hel. 104.

Συνολολύζω, f. *-ξω*, *to raise a loud cry together*, esp. of women, Xen. An. 4, 3, 19, cf. *ὀλολύζω*.

Σύνολος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, Plat. Polit. 299 D (*σύν*, *ὅλος*):—*all together*, Plat. l. c.: as neut., *τὸ σύνολον*, *the whole together*; and, as adv., *on the whole*, *in general*, *at once*, Plat. Soph. 220 B: also *συνόλως*, Luc.

Συνολοφύρομαι, dep. mid., *to wail with* or *together*. [*φῡ*]

Συνόμαιμος, *ον*, = sq., Orph.

Συνομαίμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*σύν*, *ὁμός*, *αἷμα*):—*of the same blood*, *kindred*, †Pseudo-Phoc. 194†: *ὁ*, *ἡ σ.*, *a brother*, *sister*, Aesch. Pr. 410, Eur. I. T. 848, etc.

Συνομαλύνω, (*σύν*, *ὁμαλύνω*) *to make quite level*, Plut. Timol. 22, Sull. 14.

Συνομαρτέω, ῶ, (*σύν*, *ὁμαρτέω*) *to follow along with*, *attend on*, *τινί*, Solon 5, 55, Eur. Or. 950, Perictyoné ap. Stob. p. 488, 56.

Συνομβρίζω, (*σύν*, *ὀμβρίζω*) *to deluge with rain*, Plut. Fr. 9, 7.

Σύνομβρος, *ον*, *joined* or *mixed with rain*.

Συνόμευνος, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*σύν*, *ὁμευνος*) *a bed-fellow*, *mate*, Anth. P. append. 244, 384.

Συνομήθης, *ες*, = *συνήθης*, Anth. P. 6, 206.

Συνομηλιξ, Dor. *-ᾶλιξ*, *ικος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, like *συνῆλιξ*, *a fellow*, *comrade*, Theogn. 1059, Theocr. 18, 22.

Συνομηρεύω, (*σύν*, *ὁμηρεύω*) *to be a joint hostage*, Polyb. 21, 9, 9.

Συνομήρης, *ες*, (*σύν*, *ὁμήρης*) *assembled*, Nic. Al. 449.

Συνομιλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν*, *ὁμιλέω*) *to converse* or *live with*, *τινί*, N. T.

Σύνομιλος, *ον*, *living with*, *a friend*, *acquaintance*.

Συνόμνυμι or *-νύω*: f. *-ομόσω* (*σύν*, *ὄμνυμι*):—*to swear along with* or *together*, *to join in a league* or *confederacy*, Thuc. 5, 48; 6, 18; *ξυνόμοσαν γάρ, ὄντες ἔχθιστοι τὸ πρίν, πῦρ καὶ θάλασσα*, Aesch. Ag. 650, cf. *συνωμότης*: but also simply, like *ὀμνύναι τι τινί*, *to swear to* one, or *promise* him *by oath*, Soph. Phil. 1367.—II. *to bind one's self with* another *by oath*, *conspire together*, *ἐπί τινι*, Hdt. 7, 235, Ar. Eq. 236; *ἐπί τινα*, Dem. 1319, 1; so, *σ. ὅρκους ἐπί τινι*, Hdt. 1, 176: also *σ. θάνατόν τινι*, *to join in swearing* death *against* him, Aesch. Cho. 978: also in

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mid., *οἱ συνομοσάμενοι τινί*, his *fellow-conspirators*; Plut. Sertor. 27.

Συνομοιοπᾰθέω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὁμοιοπαθέω*) *to be of like passions with, to sympathise with, τινί*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 5: so *συνομοπαθέω*.

Συνομοιόω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὁμοιόω*) *to make quite like*, Dion. H.

Συνομολογέω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὁμολογέω*) *to say the same thing with*; and so, *to agree with, τινί*, Hdt. 2, 55: *to confess together, confess the whole, τι*, Thuc. 1, 133:—*to agree mutually*, c. acc. et inf., *περὶ δικαιοσύνης σ. πάντα εἶναι ταῦτα καλά*, Plat. Legg. 859 D; so in mid., Id. Euthyd. 280 A: *συνωμολογημένον τοῦτο κεῖται*, Id. Phil. 41 D.—II. *to agree to do, promise, τι*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 19, etc.—III. *to come to terms with, make a covenant with*; hence, *συνθῆκαι συνωμολογημέναι*, Polyb. 3, 21, 2.

Συνομολογία, ας, ἡ, *agreement, confession*: *an agreement, covenant*, Plat. Soph. 252 A: from

Συνομόλογος, ον, *agreeing to*: *confessing*.

Συνομοπᾰθέω, ῶ, = *συνομοιοπαθέω*, Plut. Alcib. 23, etc.

Συνομορέω, ῶ, *to border on, march with, τινί*, N. T.: from

Συνόμορος, ον, (*σύν, ὅμορος*) *bordering on, marching with*.

Συνομοσία, ἡ, worse form for *συνωμοσία*.

Συνομωνῠμέω, ῶ, *to have the same name with* another: from

Συνομώνῠμος, ον, (*σύν, ὁμώνυμος*) *having the same name with, τινός*, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D, Anth. P. 6, 206.

Συνοξύνω, (*σύν, ὀξύνω*) *to bring to a point*, Polyb. 6, 22, 4.

Σύνοξυς, υ, (*σύν, ὀξύς*) *brought to a point, pointed*, Theophr.

Συνοπᾰδός, όν, (*σύν, ὀπαδός*) *following along with, attending on*, c. gen., *ἀοιδῆς*, Panyas. 1, 13; c. dat., *θεῷ*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C: absol., Id. Soph. 216 B.

Συνοπάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, mid. (*σύν, ὀπάζω*):—*to follow along with, attend on*, v. l. Soph. Fr. 342; Dind. *συμπλάζομαι*.

Συνοπάων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = *συνοπαδός*, Opp. H. 30, 5, Anth. [ᾰ]

†**Συνοπηδός**, όν, Ion. for *συνοπαδός*.

Συνοπλίζω, *to arm together*:—pass., *to be a companion in arms*.

Σύνοπλος, ον, (*σύν, ὅπλον*) *under arms together, allied*, *ὁράτα*, Eur. H. F. 128.

Συνοπλοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear arms with* or *together*, Themist.

Συνοπτάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, ὀπτάω*) *to roast together*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 B.

Συνοπτικός, ή, όν, *seeing the whole together, seeing at a glance, taking a comprehensive view*, Plat. Rep. 537 C: *τὸ συνοπτικόν, far-sightedness, acuteness*: from

Σύνοπτος, ον, (*συνόψομαι*) *that can be seen at a glance, within sight*, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 9, Polyb. 2, 28, 9: cf. *εὐσύνοπτος*.

Συνόρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a seeing all together, far-sightedness*, Clem. Al.: and

Συνορᾱτικός, ή, όν, = *συνοπτικός*: from

Συνοράω, ῶ, f. *συνόψομαι*: cf. *συνεῖδον* (*σύν, ὁράω*):—*to see the whole together, to see at a glance, σ. πάντα*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 D, etc.: *to take a view of* a thing, Dem. 1122, 16: aor. pass. *συνώφθη*, Polyb. 6, 49, 6.

Συνοργιάζω, (*σύν, ὀργιάζω*) *to assist in holding orgies*, Plut. 2, 944 C.

Συνοργίζομαι, as pass. c. fut. mid. *-ίσομαι*, rarely *-ισθήσομαι*, as in Dem. 547, 6: aor. *συνωργίσθην*, (*σύν, ὀργίζομαι*). *To be angry along with* or *together*, Isocr. 78 E, Dem. 516, 7, and l. c.

Συνόργιος, ον, (*ὄργια*) *joining in celebration of orgies*.

Συνορέω, ῶ, (*σύνορος*) *to border on, be a neighbour, τινί*, Polyb. 5, 55, 1.

Συνορθιάζω, *to set upright along with*, Philo.

Συνορθόω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὀρθόω*) *to make straight together, bring into order*, App.

Σύνορθρος, ον, (*σύν, ὄρθρος*) *dawning* or *coming to light along with*; a word introduced into Aesch. Ag. 254 by Wellauer and Dind.; cf. *σύναρθρος*.

Συνορία, ας, ἡ, (*σύνορος*) *neighbourhood*.

Συνοριγνάομαι, dep. pass.;—*to desire with* or *together*.

Συνορίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν, ὁρίζω*) *to make to border on, combine*, Arist. Coel. 3, 8, 12.—II. intr. = *συνορέω*.

Συνορίνω, (*σύν, ὁρίνω*) *to rouse* or *stir up together, ἵνα οἱ σὺν θυμὸν ὁρίνῃς*, Il. 24, 467, cf. 568:—pass., *συνορινόμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες*, the lines moved on *by one impulse*, Il. 4, 332. [ῐ]

Σύνορκος, ον, (*σύν, ὅρκος*) *bound together by oath*, Xen. Vect. 5, 9.

Συνορμάς, άδος, ἡ, = *συνόρομάς*, *συμπληγάς*, Simon. 163.

Συνορμάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, ὁρμάω*) *to set in motion* or *urge on together*, Plut. 2, 1129 E.—II. more usu. intr., *to move on, start, set out along with* or *together*: so also in pass.

Συνόρμενος, part. aor. mid. of *συνόρνυμι*.

Συνορμέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, ὁρμέω*) *to lie at anchor together*, Polyb. 5, 68, 6

Συνορμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν, ὁρμίζω*) *to bring to anchor together*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 17, Polyb., etc.: generally, *to pack close together*, Dio C.

Συνόρνῡμι, = *συνορίνω*: hence part. aor. 2 mid. *συνόρμενος*, *having started* or *set forth together*, Aesch. Ag. 420.

Σύνορος, ον, Ion. *σύνουρος* (*σύν, ὅρος*): *bordering on, marching with, conterminous, σ. πολιτεῖαι*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 3, cf. Eth. Eud. 7, 9, 1: *κόνις πηλοῦ κάσις ξύνουρος*, dust *twin-brother* of mud, Aesch. Ag. 495.

Συνορούω, (*σύν, ὁρούω*) *to rush on with* or *together*, Ap. Rh. 2, 88.

Συνοροφόω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὀροφόω*) *to roof over, over-arch*, Luc. Amor. 12.

Συνορχέομαι, (*σύν, ὀρχέομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to dance together*, Plut. 2, 52 B.

Συνουλόω, ῶ, *to scar quite over*, Galen. Hence

Συνούλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a scarring over, making quite whole*, LXX. Hence

Συνουλωτικός, ή, όν, *scarring over and making whole*.

Συνουρίζω, *σύνουρος*, Ion. for *συνορ-*.

Συνουσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *-ίη*, (*σύνειμι*, part. *συνών, συνοῦσα*):—*a being with* or *together*, esp. for purposes of feasting, conversing, etc., *a friendly meeting, party*, Hdt. 2, 78, and Plat.; *ἡ ἐν οἴνῳ σ.*, = *συμπόσιον*, Plat. Legg. 652 A, cf. Isocr. 9 A; and absol., Isocr. Antid. § 305: *σ. ποιεῖσθαι*, to converse together, Plat. Symp. 176 E, Soph. 217 D; *διαλύειν*, Id. Lach. 201 C; *συνουσίαν συγγενέσθαι*, Id. Legg. 672 A; *αἱ σοφαὶ ξυνουσίαι*, of literary parties, *conversazioni*, Ar. Thesm. 21; *ἡ περὶ τὰ γράμματα ξυ. τῶν μανθανόντων*, of school-boys, Plat. Polit. 285 C.—2. *a living together, friendly intercourse*; generally, *intercourse, society*, Hdt. 6, 128, Aesch. Eum. 285, Soph., etc.; *κομψὸς ἐν συνουσίᾳ*, Ar. Nub. 649; *σ. τινός, intercourse with* one, Soph. Fr. 12, Ar. Eccl. 110, Plat., etc.:—but, *ξυνουσι αἱ θηρῶν*, = *οἱ ξυνόντες θῆρες*, Soph. Phil. 936; so, *ὅταν δὲ πλησθῇς τῆς νόσου ξυνουσίᾳ*, Ib. 520:—*the method* or *rules of society*, Plat. Theag 130 E; *οὐ λόγοις . . ἀλλὰ τῇ ξυνουσίᾳ*, but by *custom*, Soph. O. C. 63—3. esp., *sexual intercourse*, Lat. *coitus*, Plat. Symp. 191 C, 206 C, etc.; *ἐν ὁδοῖς σ.*, Jusjur. ap. Dem. 1371, 22. Hence

Συνουσιάζω, *to keep company with*. esp., *to have sexual intercourse*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 E. Hence

Συνουσῐᾶσις, εως, ἡ, Philo; and **συνουσιασμός**, οῦ, ὁ, Plut. 2, 1 D; = *συνουσία*, esp. *sexual intercourse*.

Συνουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*συνουσιάζω*) *one who keeps company with, a companion*, Plat. Minos 319 E; *a disciple*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1. Hence

Συνουσιαστικός, ή, όν, *suited for society* or *company, agreeable*, Ar. Vesp. 1209: esp., *given to sexual intercourse*.

Συνουσιόω, ῶ, *to connect essentially with*:—pass., *to agree essentially with, τινί*. Hence

Συνουσίωσις, ή, *essential connexion*.

Συνοφρῠόομαι, (*σύν, ὀφρυόομαι*) as pass., *to knit the brow, ἀφθῆς καὶ ξυνωφρυωμένῃ, with bent and gloomy brow*, Soph. Tr. 869: *ξυνωφρυωμένῳ προσώπῳ, with frowning, gloomy* countenance, Eur. Alc. 777, cf. 800.

Σύνοφρυς, υ, gen. υος, (*σύν, ὀφρύς*) *with meeting eye-brows*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41;—of girls, Theocr. 6, 73, *συνόφρυν βλεφάρων ἵνην κελαινήν*, Anacreont. 15, 16;—still considered as a beauty in the East.—II. *with knitted brow*.

Συνοφρύωμα, ατος, τό, *a meeting of the eye-brows*.

Συνοχεύς, έως, ὁ, (*συνέχω*) *that which holds together, a hold-fast*.

Συνοχέω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὀχέω*) *to carry with* or *together*:—pass., *to travel together in a chariot*, Plut. Anton. 11, etc.

Συνοχή, ῆς, ἡ, Att. **ξυνοχή**, (*συνέχω*):—*a being held together, uniting, joining, ἐν ξυνοχῇσιν ὁδοῦ*, at the cross-roads, Il. 23, 330; but, *ξυνοχῇσιν ἀγῶνος*, in battle-*conflicts*, Q. Sm. 4, 342, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 160—2. metaph. *distress, anguish*, LXX, and N. T.—II. *a fastening, band*, Arist. Top. 4, 2, 13: of a *belt* or *girdle*, Ap. Rh. 1, 744, cf. Opp. H. 5, 131:—so plur., *bonds*, Manetho. Hence

Συνοχηδόν, adv., *holding together*. Anth. P. 9, 343.

Συνοχμάζω, (*σύν, ὀχμάζω*), *to bind* or *bind together*, Luc. Tragop. 215.

Συνοχμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *συνοχή*, *συνοχμός* (q. v.), Il. 14, 465.

Σύνοχος, ον, (*συνέχω*) like *συνοχῆς, joined together*: metaph., *agreeing with, suiting, τινί*, Eur. Bacch. 161, Hel. 171.—2. of Time, *lasting, perpetual*.

Συνόχωκα, old Ep. and Ion. intr. pf. of *συνέχω*, for *συνόκωχα*:—*to be held together, come together, ὡμω ἐπ' στῆθος συνοχωκότε, shoulders heaving towards each other* over the chest, Il. 2, 218: cf. *συνοκωχή*.—II. *to fall together, sink down*, Q. Sm. 7, 502.—On the form v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 55 Anm. 5.

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Σύνοψις, εως, ἡ, *a seeing all together*; and, generally, *a general view, contemplation*, Plat. Legg. 858 C: *συνακτέον εἰς σ.*, one must bring under *one view*, Id. Rep. 537 C; *ὑπὸ μίαν σ. ἀγαγεῖν*, Polyb. 1, 4, 1; *ἐν σ. ἀλλήλων, in sight* of one another, Ib. 40, 5, 6.—II. *a general view* of a subject, *synopsis*, Plut. 2, 1057 C: from

Συνόψομαι, fut. of *συνορῶ*.

Συνοψοφᾰγέω, ῶ, (*σύν, ὀψοφαγέω*) *to be gluttonous with* or *together*, Plut. 124 C.

Συνσ-, συνσκ-, συνστ-:—for words wrongly so written v. sub *συσσ-, συσκ-, συστ-*.

Συντᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συντάσσω*):—*a putting together in order, arranging*, esp. *a physician's prescription*, Artemid. 4, 22.—II. in plur. *συνταγαί*, like *συνθῆκαι, a covenant, treaty*, Iambl.

Σύνταγμα, ατος, τό, (*συντάσσω*) *that which is put together in order*: hence,—1. *σ. ὁπλιτῶν, ἱππέων*, etc., *a body* of troops *drawn up in order*; generally, *a body of troops, a squadron, a corps*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2, Polyb. 9, 3, 9, etc.—2. *the constitution of a state, σ. πολιτείας*, a form of constitution, Isocr. 145 B, 264 C.—3. *a table* or *schedule* regularly drawn out, *σ. συντάσσειν*, Aeschin. 67, 16.—4. *an arrangement of musical notes*, like *ἁρμονία, a mode*, Δωρικὸν *σ.*, Arist. Pol. 4, 3, 7.—5. *a regular collection of writings, a work, book*, Plut. 2, 1036 C, etc. Hence

Συνταγμᾰτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*) *the leader of a σύνταγμα* (1), Luc. Bacch. 2, Pseudol. 18.

Συνταγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *like a σύνταγμα*: *τὰ συνταγματικά, a regular, set treatise*, opp. to *ὑπομνηματικά*, Ammon.

Συνταγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σύνταγμα*.

Συντᾰκής, ές, (*συντήκω*) *asthmatic*, Philostr.

Συντακτέον, verb. adj. from *συντάσσω, one must arrange*, Luc.

Συντακτήριος, ον, and συντακτικός, ή, όν, (*συντάσσω*) *putting together in order, arranging*.—II. (from mid. 4) *of* or *for departure*; *σ. λόγος, a farewell*-speech.

Συντακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *συντάσσω, put together in order, established*, Diog. L. 7, 58, 64.

Συντᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*σύν, ταλαιπωρέω*) *to endure along with* or *together, τι*, Soph. O. C. 1136; *to share in misery, μετά τινος*, Ar. Lys. 1221. Also sometimes as dep. pass., -πωρέομαι.

Συντᾰλᾶσιουργέω, ῶ, *to work wool together*, Ath. 516 B.

Συντᾰμίεύς, ου, ὁ, and *συντᾰμίας*, ου, ὁ, (*σύν, ταμίας*) *a colleague in the quaestorship*, Dio C.

Συντάμνω, Ion. for *συντέμνω*, Hdt.

Συντᾰνύω,=συντείνω, *to stretch together, πολλῶν πείρατα συντανύσαις ἐν βραχεῖ, bringing* the issues of many events *together* in small compass, Pind. P. 1, 168.

Σύνταξις, εως, ἡ, (*συντάσσω*) *a putting together in order, arranging*, Plat. Tim. 24 C: esp., of soldiers, *a drawing up in order, array*, Thuc. 6, 42; *σ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 1.—2. *order, σ. στρατιωτική*, military *discipline*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14:—*arrangement, system, method*, Lat. *constitutio*, Plat. Rep. 591 D; *σ. τοῦ ποιεῖν τι*, Dem. 14, 27: *a position, condition, ἡ τοῦ ἄρχοντος σ.*, Plat. Rep. 462 C:—*organization*, Dem. 182, 25.—3. *a putting together, compiling* a book, history: hence, *a writing, narrative*, Polyb. 1, 4, 2, etc.—4. in Gramm. *the combination of words and sentences*, the doctrine of *grammatical connexion, syntax*.—II. like *σύνταγμα, that which is put together*, esp. *a body of troops, ἡ εἰς μυρίους σ.*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 37; *σ. Ἑλληνική*, the *combined forces* of Greece, Plut. Aristid. 21.—2. *a covenant, contract*, Dem. 1334, 12.—3. *an assigned impost, contribution*, euphem. for *φόρος, tribute* or *tax*, Dem. 60, 11; *σ. τελεῖν, ὑποτελεῖν*, Aeschin. 67, 21, Isocr. 140 B: introduced at Athens by Callistratus, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 162.—4. *covenanted pay* or *reward*, a more delicate word than *μισθός*, first in Dem. 95, 9, and 20; 305, 16: *an annual allowance, salary, pension*, Plut. Alex. 21, Lucull. 2.

Συντᾰπεινόω, ῶ, (*σύν, ταπεινόω*) *to join in humbling, reducing*, Strab.

Συντάραξις, εως, ἡ, *a total confusion*, Arist. Probl. 1, 4: [*τᾰ*] from

Συντᾰράσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω, (*σύν, ταράσσω*):—*to throw all together into confusion, to disturb, trouble*, Lat. *conturbare, σὺν δ' ἵπποις ἐτάραξε*, Il. 8, 86; so, *σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταρ.*, Il. 1, 579: *σ. τὴν κρήνην, to trouble* the water, Hdt. 9, 49; so, *σ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, Id. 3, 138: *to trouble, to confound, perplex*, Ar. Nub. 1037; *σ. τὰ πράγματα*, Dem. 714, 26; etc.:—pass., *to be troubled, thrown into confusion*, of soldiers, Thuc. 7, 81; of social order, Soph. Ant. 1067, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 7; *ξυνταραχθέντος βίου*, Thuc. 3, 84; *νόμοι σ.*, all legal order *was at an end*, Thuc. 2, 52; *ἀλθῆρ πόντῳ ξυντετάρακται*, Aesch. Pr. 1088; *to be much distressed, νόσῳ*, Plat. Legg. 798 A.—II. c. acc. rei, *σ. πόλεμον, to stir up war*, Polyb. 4, 14, 4, Plut.

Συνταργᾰνόω, ῶ, (*σύν, ταργανόω*) *to wrap up*, Lyc. 1101.

Σύνταρρος, ον, (*σύν, ταρρός, ταρσός*):—*interwoven, entangled, δένδρον σ.*, a tree *with interlacing* roots, Theophr. Hence

Συνταρρόω, ῶ, *to interweave, entangle*: in pass., *to be full of entangled roots*, Theophr.

Σύντᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*συντείνω*) *a stretching together, straining, exertion*, Plat. Symp. 206 B, Phil. 46 D.—II. *distension*, Hipp.

Συντάσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω, (*σύν, τάσσω*):—*to put together in order*, esp. *to draw up* soldiers *in order, put* an army *in array*, like *διατάσσω*, Hdt. 7, 78, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2, etc.: but, also, *to draw up along with* others, *form into one body with* them, Ib. 6, 4, 14, Hell. 4, 8, 28.—2. generally, *to arrange, order* as parts of a whole, *organise*, Lat. *constituere, τὸ σῶμα*, Plat. Gorg. 504 A: *to regulate, ordain, τὰς ὥρας*, Id. Phil. 30 C, etc.: *to contrive by art*, Dem. 888, 26:—cf. *σύνταγμα* 4.—3. *to ordain, command, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 8; also, *σ. τινί τι*, Plat. Legg. 625 C.—4. *to put together* or *compose* a narrative, Polyb. 2, 40, 4.—5. *to impose a tax* or *tribute on*, cf. B. 4.—II. pass., *to be drawn up in order*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 18, etc.—2. *to be joined to, τινί*, Plat. Legg. 903 D; *οἱ συντεταγμένοι, conspirators*, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 7.—3. metaph., *to rally, collect one's self, be collected* or *firm*, *ὁ συντεταγμένος, a sober, steady man*, Ib. 4, 8, 22; *πρὶν συνταχθῆναι τὴν δόξαν*, before their minds *are collected*, their courage *screwed up*, Thuc. 5, 9.—4. *to be assessed for taxation*, Dem. 167, 6; 168, 21.—III. mid., *to put one's self in order of battle, form*, Ar. Lys. 452; *τισί* or *μετά τινων, in the same body as* others, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15, Vect. 2, 3.—3. *to arrange for one's self*, and so much like the act., *to ordain*, Plat. Legg. 625 E, cf. 781 B: *σ. λόγους, to put together, compose* them, Plat. Phaedr. 263 E; *βίβλον*, Polyb. 1, 3, 8; (and absol., *to write, ὑπέρ τινος*, Id. 9, 2, 2); *σ. ὑπόθεσιν, to treat of* a subject, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 70.—3. *to agree together, bargain*, Dem. 344, fin.; Aeschin. 14, 33; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Polyb. 3, 67, 1:—(so in pass., *τὸ συντεταγμένον* and *τὸ συνταχθέν, an agreement*, Polyb. 3, 42, 9, etc.; cf. *σύνταξις* II. 4).—4. later, *to take leave of* one, *bid* him *farewell, τινί*, Jac Anth. P. p. lxviii.

Συντᾰτέον, verb. adj. from *συντείνω, one must use exertion, strive earnestly*, Ep. Plat. 340 C.

Συντᾰτικός, ή, όν, (*συντείνω*) *straining, drawing tight*.

Σύντᾰφος, ον, (*σύν, τάφος*) *buried along with, together, in the same grave*, Plat. Legg. 873 D.

Συντᾰχύνω, (*σύν, ταχύνω*) *to help to urge on, hurry*, Hdt. 3, 71.—II. intr., *to hasten*, Id. 3, 72; *ὁ βίος συνταχύνει*, life *hastens to an end*, Id. 2, 133.

Συντείνω, (*σύν, τείνω*) *to stretch together, strain, draw tight*, Eur. Hipp. 257; *σ. τὰ νεῦρα*, opp. to *χαλάω*, Plat. Phaed. 98 D: metaph., *to exert, ποδὸς ὁρμήν*, Eur. El. 112; *to urge on, excite, ὁρμημα κυνῶν*, Id. Bacch. 872; *σ. τινὰ εἰς* or *ἐπί τι*, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, Legg. 641 E; *σ. ἑαυτόν*, Id. Euthyphr. 12 A:—pass., *to exert one's self, endeavour*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 504 E; *ξυντεταμένον τε καὶ σπουδάζοντα*, Id. Euthyd. 288 D; *γνώμῃ συντεταμένῃ, earnestly, seriously*, Xen. Oec. 2, 18.—II. intr., *to exert one's self, strive*, Plat. Soph. 239 B:—hence, like Lat. *contendere, to haste, hasten, σ. δρόμῳ εἰς ἄστυ*, Plut. Nic. 30:—*to increase, συντείνοντος τοῦ κακοῦ*, Plut. Dio 45.—2. *to direct all one's powers* to one object, *tend towards*, Lat. *tendere ad*.., c. inf., Eur. Hec. 190; *εἰς, ἐπί, πρός τι*, Plat. Legg. 903 C, Polit. 294 B, Legg. 903 C, Xen. Ages. 7, 1: and more literally, *σ. τοῖς τόξοις, to aim at*.., Hipp.

Συντειχίζω, f. -ίσω, (*σύν, τειχίζω*) *to help to build a wall* or *fortification*, Thuc. 4, 57, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 24.

Συντεκμαίρομαι, (*σύν, τεκμαίρομαι*) dep. mid., *to conjecture from signs* or *symptoms*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *to guess, calculate*, Thuc. 2, 76, Xen. Symp. 2, 8.

Συντεκνοποιέω, ῶ, (*σύν, τεκνοποιέω*) *to breed children with* one, of the woman, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5.

Συντεκνόω, ῶ,=foreg.; generally, *to breed*, Ar. Thesm. 15.

Συντεκταίνομαι, (*σύν, τεκταίνω*) dep. mid., *to help to build, make* or *frame*, Plat. Tim. 30 B, 45 B, Ap. Rh. 1, 1295.

Συντελέθω,=συντελέω II. 2, *to belong to*, Pind. P. 9, 100.

Συντέλεια, ας, ἡ, (*συντελέω*):—*a paying in together*; *a joint* or *common contribution for the public burdens, σ. ποιεῖν*, Dem. 306, 18.—II. at Athens, *a subdivision of the συμμορία*, (q. v.), consisting of 5, 6, or 15 citizens, who equipped a ship for the public service at their joint expense, and were called *συντελεῖς*, Hyperid. ap. Harp.; but the subject is very obscure, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 344 sq.—2. *any similar partnership for bearing public burdens, εἰς σ. ἄγειν τὰς λειτουργίας*, to impose the liturgies on *a company*, not on one person (as was usual)

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Dem. 463, 24, cf. 262, 8: generally, *a club, company*, Plat. Legg. 905 B; hence, σ. θεῶν (who separately were called τέλειοι), Aesch. Theb. 251:—*a federal union of cities* with a common treasury, Polyb. 5, 94, 1, Plut. Philop. et Flam. 1.—III. *the combination of parts to one end, unity of a scheme*, Plat. Legg. 905 B:—*accomplishment* of a scheme, opp. to ἐπιβολή, etc., Polyb. 1, 3, 3; 4, 3, etc.; σ. ἐπιθεῖναί τινι, Id. 11, 33, 7.—2. in grammar, *the perfect tense*, Dem. Phal.—IV. in later philosophers, like ἐντελέχεια, *reality*, Ocell. Luc.

Συντελειόω, ῶ, *to make quite perfect*, Clem. Al. Hence

Συντελείωσις, εως, ἡ, *a completion*; esp. *a perfect, completed action*, opp. to παράτασις, Gramm.

Σύντέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (συντελέω) *a joint contribution, tax*, LXX.—II. *accomplishment, completion.*

Συντελεστής, οῦ, *a member of a συντέλεια*, (II).—II. *a completer, finisher*: hence

Συντελεστικός, ή, όν, *complete, perfect*: ὁ σ. (sc. χρόνος) *the perfect* tense, Gramm.

Συντελέστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of συντελεστής.

Συντελευτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τελευτάω) *to help to bring to an end.*—II. intr., *to die along with* or *together*, Diod.

Συντελέω, ῶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, τελέω) *to bring to one end together, bring quite to an end, finish*, σ. τὴν δαπάνην, *to make up the whole* sum, Dem. 183, 13; so too, σ. (sc. τὰ ἁρματα) εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν ἅρματα, *to make up* the number 100, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 50:—of a workman, *to finish off, make*, σ. γεῖσον, Lys. ap. Poll.; στέφανον, ap. Dem. 522, 4.—2. *to perform* or *celebrate sacred rites*, ἁγιστείας, Plat. Ax. 371 D; τὰ Ἴσθμια, etc., Plut. Ages. 21; etc.—II. *to pay joint taxes, tribute, to incur joint expense*: σ. ἑξήκοντα τάλαντα. Aeschin. 67, 17: but mostly, without the sum expressed, σ. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς, *to pay all alike* in the εἰσφοραί, towards the war, Dem. 465, 23.—2. συντελεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἱππεῖς, etc., strictly *to pay* to the knights or the class of knights, and so *to belong* to this class or body (because at Athens all citizens were classed acc. to their τίμημα, or rateable property); then, generally, *to belong to* it, *be counted* in a class or body, σ. εἰς ἄνδρας, Isocr. 277 B; σ. εἰς τοὺς νόθους, Dem. 691, 18: cf. τελέω III: so, also, σ. εἰς Ὀρχομενόν, εἰς τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν, etc., used esp. of a number of small states *tributary to* or *under the protection of* a larger, Thuc. 4, 76, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 12: hence, also, *to go to make up the whole, belong to, count as part of* a people, εἰς τινας, v. Arnold Thuc. 2, 15: also c. dat., σ. Θηβαίοις, Isocr. 298 B, cf. Plut. Arat. 34; hence, συντελεῖν τῷ βίῳ, Alex. Incert. 31. Hence

Συντελής, ές, *effecting joint payments, paying joint taxes* or *tributes*, Antipho ap. Harp.; ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος σ., *paying* a sixteenth *share*, ap. Dem. 261, 3:—hence, *belonging to the same* συντέλεια (II) or *company*, Dem. 564, 27:—σ. πόλις, the city *which had to pay a part of the penalty*, Aesch. Ag. 532.—2. *rated in the same class, counted among, belonging to*:—absol., σ. μόρια, *the component* parts, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 3: cf. συντελέω II. 2.—3. *tributary to another state, dependent upon* it, Lat. *contributus*, πόλιν εἰς αὐτὸν συντελῆ ποτεῖν, Dem. 198, 15. Hence

Συντελικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* συντελής, or συντέλεια, (II): τὸ συντελικόν = συντέλεια, *a body of persons paying tax jointly*, Lat. *contributi*, Polyb. 40, 3, 4.—II. in Gramm., χρόνος σ., *the perfect* tense; ῥῆμα σ., *verbum perfectum*: στάσις σ., *status facti seu praeteriti et consummati*, Quintil. 3, 6, 46.

Συντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, Hdt.; fut. -τεμῶ (σύν, τέμνω):—*to cut all in pieces, to chop up*, Ar. Ran. 1262: *to divide*, Plat. Polit. 261 A.—II. *to cut down, cut short*, Lat. *concidere*, σ. τὰς πρώρας ἐς ἔλαττον, Thuc. 7, 36; τοὺς χιτῶνας, *to cut out, shape* them, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5; ξυντέμνει δ' ὅρος ὑγρᾶς θαλάσσης, the sea *cuts short* my realm, Aesch. Supp. 258:—metaph., *to cut short, abridge*, σ. πολλοὺς ἐν βραχεῖ λόγους, Ar. Thesm. 178; σύντεμνέ μοι τὰς ἀποκρίσεις καὶ βραχυτέρας ποίει, Plat. Prot. 334 D (cf. infra III. 2); *to cut down*, σ. τὴν μισθοφοράν, Thuc. 8, 45; σ. τὰς δαπάνας εἰς τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν, *to cut down* one's expenses to one's daily wants, Xen., Hier. 4, 9; so, σ. εἰς εὐτέλειαν, Thuc. 8, 86; also, σ. τεμάς, Aesch. Eum. 227; συντέμνουσι θεῶν βλάβαι τοὺς κακόφρονας, Soph. Ant. 1103; so in mid., Id. Fr. 678, 16.—III. seemingly intr.,—1. (sub. ὁδόν), *to cut the road short, cut across*, σ. ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου ἄκρης ἐπὶ Καναστραίην ἄκρην, Hdt. 7, 123: cf. σύντομος II.—2. (sub. λόγον, v. supra II), *to cut the matter short, speak briefly*, ὡς δὲ συντέμω, Eur. Tro. 441, cf. Hec. 1180; σύντεμνε, *cut short, make an end*, Mnesim. Δυςκ. 1, 4; ὡς συντέμνοντι εἰπεῖν, like συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, or simply συντέμνοντι, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 837.—3. τοῦ χρόνου συντάμνοντος, as the time *became short*, Lat. *instante tempore*, Hdt. 5, 41: cf. σύντομος H.

Συντερετίζω, (σύν, τερετίζω) *to whistle an accompaniment*, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid.

Συντερμονέω, ῶ, *to march with, border on*, τινί, Polyb. 2, 21, 9: from

Συντέρμων, ον, (σύν, τέρμα) *bordering on, close together*, Anth. Plan. 185.

Συντέρπω, *to delight along with* or *together.*

Συντεταγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συντάσσω, *in an orderly manner, in set terms*, σ. καὶ πιθανῶς, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Bekker; cf. sq.

Συντετᾰμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συντείνω, *earnestly, eagerly*, Ar. Plut. 325, Plat. Rep. 499 A, Phil. 59 A, etc.;—usu. with v. l. συντεταγμένως.

Συντετραίνω: f. -τρήσω, aor. -έτρησα: pf. pass. -τέτρημαι: the pres. -τιτραίνω or -τιτρώω is a late form, (σύν, τετραίνω). *To bore through so as to meet* each other, σ. τοὺς μυχοὺς ἀλλήλοις, Hdt. 2, 11 (cf. παραλλάσσω); τὴν τοῦ ποτοῦ διέξοδον συντέτρησαν εἰς τὸν μυελόν, *they carried* the passage *through* into the marrow, Plat. Tim. 91 A, cf. Criti. 115 D; συντρῆσαι εἰς τὰ τῶν πλησίον, *to run out a gallery* into one's neighbour's mines, Dem. 977, 22:—pass., *to be connected by openings* or *channels, εἰς ἀλλήλους*, Plat. Phaed. 111 D, cf. Criti. 115 E; συντέτρηται ἡ δσφρησις τῷ στόματι, Arist. Probl. 13, 2, cf. 33, 17, 2; so, εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἡ ἀκοὴ συντέτρηται, Plut. 2, 502 D.—II. metaph., συντετραίνειν μῦθον δι' ὤτων, *to let* words *pierce in, sink deeply*, Aesch. Cho. 451.

Σύντευξις, εως, ἡ, (συντυγχάνω) = συντυχία II.

Συντεχνίζω, = sq., Plut. Timol. 10, Marcell. 20.

Συντεχνάομαι, (σύν, τεχνάομαι) dep. mid.:—*to help in contriving*, ἐστι τὰ ἔργα, Dem. Phal.; σ. ἀτυχεῖν, Plut. Demetr. 43.

Συντεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, = sq.

Σύντεχνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, τέχνη) *practising the same art, a fellow in art*, Ar. Fr. 226; c. gen., one's *fellow-workman*, Ar. Ran. 763; Minerva is the σύντεχνος of Vulcan, Plat. Polit. 274 C.

Σύντηγμα, ατος, τό, (συντήκω) *that which is melted down* and so *dissolved*, Arist. Somn. 3, 10.

Συντηκτικός, ή, όν, *apt to melt into one* or *dissolve*, Arist. Somn. 3, 10: from

Συντήκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, τήκω) *to melt into one, melt down*, σ. καὶ συνφῦσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, Plat. Symp. 192 E:—*to make to waste* or *pine away*, ἐκ συντήκουσι νύκτες ἡμέραι τε δακρυοις, Eur. I. A. 398; also, τὸν ἐκ συντήκουσα δακρύοις, Id. Med. 25.—2. pass. συντήκομαι, aor. 1 συνετήχθην, aor. 2 συνετάκην [ᾰ]: and in same signf. intr. pf. act. συντέτηκα, *to melt away, disappear*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 1:—*to waste, fall away*, συντήκεσθαι λύπαις, νόσῳ, Eur. El. 240, Or. 34, cf. Ib. 283, Med. 699; συνταχὶς ἐρωμένῳ, *melted away with* him, Plat. Symp. 192 E. Hence

Σύντηξις, εως, ἡ, *a melting into one*, Theophr., Cic. Att. 10, 8.—II. *a melting away, wasting, falling away*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Συντηρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τηρέω) *to watch closely together, observe strictly*, Polyb.: σ. τὴν γνώμην παρ' ἑαυτῷ, *to keep* it *close*, Id. 31, 6, 5:—*to take aim*, Plut. Marcell. 12. Hence

Συντήρησις, ἡ, *a watching closely, observation.* Hence

Συντηρητικός, ή, όν, *watching closely.*

Συντίθημι, f. συνθήσω, (σύν, τίθημι):—*to place, put together*, Hdt. 2, 87. 4, 67, Plat., etc.: σ. ἀρθρα στόματος, *to close* the lips, Eur. Cycl. 625: *to add together*, as numbers, Hdt. 2, 86.—2. *to put together, combine, frame, build*, σ. πεντηκοντόρους καὶ τριήρεας, Hdt. 7, 36; *to compose*, τί τινος, Hdt. 4, 23; ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ συντιθέμενον, Hdt. 7, 184: σ. τὸ πᾶν, *to frame* the universe, σ. συνθείς, *the Creator*, Plat. Tim. 33 D: metaph., συντιθεὶς γέλωτα κλαυθμοῖς, Soph. Aj. 303; σ. δυοῖν ἁμίλλαιν, *to strive for two things at once*, Eur. El. 95.—3. *to compose*, as an author does a book, Thuc. 1, 21, 97; σ. μύθους ποιήσιν, etc., Plat. Rep. 377 D, Phaedr. 278 C, etc.—4. *to compound* words, Plat. Crat. 424 E, 434 A.—5. *to plan, devise, contrive*, μῦρόν τινος, Aesch. Supp. 65; ὁ συνθεὶς τάδε, Soph. O. T. 401; cf. Thuc. 8, 68: also, σ. λόγον, *to devise* a story, Eur. Bacch. 297.—6. *to put together in one, take together, unite, comprehend*, τὸν γένος εἰς ἕν, Id. Med. 747: ἐν σοὶ συνθεὶς λόγῳ, *putting* things *shortly together*, speaking briefly, Soph. El. 673.—7. *to give into a person's custody*, τί τινι τι, Polyb. 5, 10, 4.—8. *to collect, conclude, infer*, Id. 28, 15, 14; so, λογισμῷ, Arr.

B. Mid. συντίθεμαι, as first in Hom., though he only uses the aor. 2 (in signf. I):—1. strictly, *to put together for one's self*; and so, *to observe* a thing, *take heed* to it, συνθέσθε νῦν ἐμὴν θυμῷ, Il. 7, 44; ὁμοσί σευ συνθέσθαι ἀοιδήν, Od. 1, 328; and, simply, *to perceive, hear*, κλαυσιμης ὅπα συνθέμενος, Od. 20, 92; so, συνθέμενος φάτιν

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Pind. P. 4, 494: but Hom. has it usu. absol. in the phrase, *σὺ δὲ σύνθεο*, do thou *take heed*, Il. 1, 76, etc.; *σὺ δὲ σύνθεο θυμῷ*, Od. 15, 27.—2. *to agree on, conclude, συμμαχίην, ὁμαιχμίην*, etc., Hdt. 2, 181; 8, 140, 1, etc.; *σ. ξεινίην τινί*, i. e. *with* one, Id. 1, 27; *ταῦτα συνθέμενοι, having agreed on* these points, Id. 1, 87; *ξυνέθεσθε κοινῇ τάδε*, Eur. Bacch. 607, cf. 808; so, *συντίθεμαί τινί τι, with* another, Hdt. 3, 157, etc.; also, *σ. τι πρός τινα*, Hdt. 7, 145: sometimes c. inf. pro acc., *to covenant* or *agree* to do, *μισθῷ συνετίθευ παρέχειν*, Pind. P. 11, 64; c. inf. fut., Hdt. 9, 7, 2, Thuc. 6, 65; and an inf. must be supplied in the phrases, *κατὰ* (i. e. *καθ' ἃ*) *συνεθήκαντο, καθ' ὅτι ἂν συνθῶνται*, etc., Hdt. 3, 86, Thuc. 5, 18; *σ. ὡς*, Id. 6, 84: also in pass., *συντεθεὶς χρόνος*, the time *agreed on*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D: absol., *to make a covenant*, *τινί*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 7: also, *to bet, wager, πρός τινα*, Plut. Alcib. 8:—cf. *συνθήκη*.

Συντίκτω, to beget or *bear, procreate with* or *together*.

Συντίλλω, (*σύν, τίλλω*) *to pluck along with* or *together*, Anth. P. 12, 27.

Συντιμάω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, τιμάω*) *to value together* or *with others*:—mid., *συνετιμήσαντο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ταύτην τὴν εἰσφοράν, they fixed this as the estimate of* my contribution, Dem. 815, 19:—pass., *to be honoured among* or *above others*, Lys. 189, 40; *to increase in value, rise in price*, Dem. 1285, 15. Hence

Συντίμησις, εως, ἡ, value, worth, price, LXX. [*τῑ*]

Συντιμωρέω, ὦ, (*σύν, τιμωρέω*) *to stand by and help*:—mid., *to help to avenge*, Hipp.

Συντινάσσω, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν, τινάσσω*) *to shake to the foundations*, Lat. *concutere*, Arist. Mund. 4, 29; *σὺν δὲ τίναξε μάχαν*, i. e. began to fight at random, Theocr. 22, 90.

Συντίταίνω,=*συντείνω*.

Συντιτραίνω and *-τιτράω*, later forms of the pres. *συντετραίνω*.

Συντιτρώσκω, (*σύν, τιτρώσκω*) *to wound in many places*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 18: *to wound at the same time*, Plut. Alex. 63, etc.

Συντολῠπεύω, to help in winding up a business.

Συντομεύω and *συντομέω, to cut short, abridge*.

Συντομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*σύντομος* II) *a cutting short*, Dio C.

Συντομία, ας, ἡ, (*σύντομος* II) *abridgment, shortness, brevity, σ. λόγων*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 B.

Συντομίζω,=*συντέμνω*: from

Σύντομος, ον, (*συντέμνω*) *cut up, chopped up*; cf. infra.—II. *cut off, cut short*: *abridged, shortened*, esp. of a road, *σ. ὁδός*, a short cut, Ar. Ran. 123 (with a pun on signf. I); so, *τὰ σ. τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 185; 4, 136; *συντομώτατον, the shortest cut*, Id. 2, 158; 4, 183; *ἡ σύντομος* (sc. *ὁδός*), Hdt. 5, 17: cf. *συντέμνω* III.—2. *concise, brief*, in language, *εἰπέ μοι μὴ μῆκος ἀλλὰ σύντομα*, Soph. Ant. 446; cf. Aesch. Pers. 698, etc.: generally, *short*, Thuc. 7, 42.—III. adv. *-μως*, of time, *shortly, immediately*, Hipp., Soph. O. T. 810, etc.—2. *σ. λέγειν*, etc., *shortly, concisely*, Aesch. Eum. 585, Soph., etc.; *ὡς σ. εἰπεῖν*, Plat. Tim. 25 E:—compar. *-ώτερον*, Isocr. 53 D, etc.: superl. *-ωτάτως*, Soph. O. C. 1579.

Συντονέω, ὦ, to stretch tight, strain.

Συντονία, ας, ἡ, (*σύντονος*) *a stretching, straining, distension*, Hipp.—2. *intense application*, opp. to *relaxation*, Arist. Pol.; *πρός τι*, Def. Plat. 413 D.—II. *strength, energy: intensity, τοῦ παθήματος*, Plat. Tim. 84 E.—III. *agreement*, Diog. Il. 7, 140.

Συντονολύδιστὶ ἁρμονία, ἡ, a musical mode, called also *ὑπερλύδιος*, Plat. Rep. 398 E; cf. Böckh Pind. I, part. 2, p. 237.

Σύντονος, ον, (*συντείνω*) *on the stretch, strained tight: τὸ σ.*,=*συντονία*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7: *intense, excessive, πύνος, ὀδύνη*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; *σ. πορεία*, a *forced* march, Polyb. 5, 47, 4.—2. *strong, grave, earnest, austere*, opp. to *ἀνειμένος, σ. μοῦσα*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F; to *μαλακός*, Plat. Soph. 242 E: so, *συντόνως ζῆν*, Plat. Rep. 623 B.—3. *violent, impetuous, eager, συντόνῳ χερὶ λύει τὸν αὐτῆς πέπλον*, Soph. Tr. 919; *βακχεία, δρόμημα*, Eur. Bacch. 126, 1091: so of persons, Plat. Symp. 203 D.—II. *in harmony, accordant with, γράμμασι*, Eur. I. A. 116.—III. adv. *-νως, intensely, unflinchingly, βλέπειν, μένειν*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 A, Rep. 539 D. Hence

Συντονόω, ῶ, to mark with the same tone or *accent*.

Συντορμόω, ῶ, (*τόρμος*) *to fasten with pegs*, Math. Vett.

Συντορῠνάω, ῶ, to stir up together as with a spoon.

Συντραγῳδέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*σύν, τραγῳδέω*) *to act tragedy, act with*, Luc. Alex. 12: or, *in accordance with, τινί*, Plut. 2, 771 A.

Συντράπεζος, ον, (*σύν, τράπεζα*) *a messmate, βίον σ. ἔχειν*, to live with one, Eur. Andr. 658, Xen. An. 1, 9, 31. [*ᾰ*]

Συντρανλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*σύν, τραυλίζω*) *to lisp with* or *together*, Clem. Al.

Σύντρεις, οἱ, αἱ, -τρια, τά, (*σύν, τρεῖς*) *three together, three and three*, Od. 9, 429, cf. Valck. Hdt. 4, 66; *κατὰ σύντρεις*, Plat. Tim. 54 E.

Συντρέπω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, τρέπω*) *to help in turning*, esp. *to flight*.

Συντρέφω, f. *-θρέψω*, (*σύν, τρέφω*) *to help to feed*: *to feed besides*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 6:—pass., *to grow up together, live together*, Plat. Legg. 752 C, and Xen.; *τινί, with* one, Eur. Hel. 1036.—II. in pass. also, of liquids, *to be congealed*: hence, *to be consolidated, to assume a consistency*, Plat. Phaed. 96 B, Tim. 75 A.

Συντρέχω: f. *-θρέξομαι*, usu. *-δρᾰμοῦμαι*: aor. 2 *συνέδρᾰμον*, (*σύν, τρέχω*):—*to run together*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: esp. as enemies, *to rush together, meet in battle*, Hom., only in Il. 16, 335, 337, in aor. 2, which prevails also in Hdt.—2. as friends, *to come together, unite, agree, αἱ γνῶμαι συνέδραμον ἐς ταὐτό*, Hdt. 1, 53; *συντρέχειν τοῖς κριταῖς, to agree in* (or *about* the judges, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27 (where others take it, *to meet before, have recourse to* them).—3. *to meet with, μόρῳ*, Soph. Tr. 880:—*to agree with, fit, harmonise with, τινί*, Ib. 295:—absol., of time, *to concur, coincide*, Aesch. Fr. 286, Eur. Or. 1215; *εἰς ταὐτὸ τὸ δίκαιον ἅμα καὶ ὁ καιρὸς καὶ τὸ συμφέρον συνδεδράμηκε*, Dem. 214, 7.—4. *to run together, twist* or *shrivel up*, as hair, Xen. Cyn. 10, 17.—II. *to assemble, gather together, meet*, Hdt. 8, 71; *εἰς τι*, in one, Eur. Pal. 1; *εἰς τόπον*, Lycurg. 149, 40: of clouds, *to gather in, thicken*, Hdt. 1, 87: of liquids, *to mingle with, τινί*, Soph. O. C. 160.—III. *to run the same way with, τινί*, Plat. Polit. 266 C.

Σύντρησις, εως, ἡ, (*συντετραίνω*) *a piercing through, connexion by a passage* or *channel, ἓκ τινος εἰς τι*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 9: cf. *συντέτραινω*.

Σύντρητος, ον, pierced through; joined by a passage.

Συντριαίνω, ὦ, (*σύν, τριαινόω*) *to dash to pieces with a trident*, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 2: generally, *to shatter, στρεπτῷ σιδήρῳ συντριαινώσω πόλιν* (metaph. from a pick-axe), Eur. H. F. 946.

Συντρῐβή, ῆς, ἡ,=*σύντριψις*, LXX.

Συντρῐβής, ές,=*σύντριψ*: from

Συντρῐβω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν, τρίβω*) *to rub together, σ. τὰ πυρεία, to rub* dry sticks *together* to procure a light.—II. *to shatter, shiver, τὴν χύτραν*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 E, Lys., etc.: *to make a jelly of*, like Lat. *conterere, contundere*, Eur. Cycl. 705; *σ. ναῦς, to stave* them *in*, Thuc. 4, 11: generally, *to destroy utterly*, Ar. Vesp. 1050: *to crush* an enemy, Polyb. 5, 47, 1:—hence, *συντριβῆναι τῆς κεφαλῆς, to have* one's head *broken* (like *κατεαγῆναι*), Ar. Pac. 71; *τὴν κεφαλήν*, Lys 98, 7; *τὴν κλεῖν*, Andoc. 9, 6.—III metaph. in pass.,—1. *to be in perplexity, anguish, τῇ διανοίᾳ*, Polyb. 21, 10, 2.—2. *to run against, clash with*, Dem. 142, 22. [*ῐ*]

Συντριηραρχέω, ὦ, to be a συντριήραρχος, Lys. 107, 21; 907, fin.: from

Συντριήραρχος, ου, ὁ, (*σύν, τριήραρχος*) *a partner in the equipment of a trireme*, Dem 566, 24, etc.

Σύντριμμα, ατος, τό, (*συντρίβω*) *that which is shattered: a fracture*, Arist. de Audib. 34: *ruin*, LXX.—II. *a thing to stumble against, obstacle*.

Συντριμμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *σύντριψις*, LXX.

Σύντριψ, ῖβος, ὁ, ἡ, (*συντρίβω*) *shattering*: hence *the Smasher*, a lubber-fiend that breaks all the pots in the kitchen, Epigr. Hom. 14, 9.—II. =*οἰκότριψ*, dub.

Σύντριψις, εως, ἡ, (*συντρίβω*) *a dashing together: shattering, breaking*: generally, *a blow*, LXX.

Συντροφία, ας, ἡ, a growing up together, πρός τινα, Strab.; generally, *a living together, society*, Polyb. 6, 5, 10: *a brood*, Anth. P. 7, 216; from

Σύντροφος, ον, (*συντρέφω*) *brought up together with, τινί*, Hdt. 1, 99: hence, *as old as, of the same origin as, τινί*, Id. 2, 65: *ξ. γένος*, as Ajax calls the Athenians, Soph. Aj. 861.—2. generally, *living with, φονεῦσι*, Soph. El. 1190; *ὄμμα σ., a friendly* eye, Id. Phil. 171: *τὰ σύντροφα, common, every-day* evils, Thuc. 2, 50: of animals, *domestic*, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 4: metaph., *τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενίη αἰεὶ σύντροφος*, Hdt. 7, 102, so c. gen., *τηγάνων σύντροφα μειρακύλλια*, Eubul. Orthan. 1; *τὸ τῆς φύσεως ξύντροφον*, Plat. Polit. 273 B.—3. like *συμφυτος, natural, σ. ὀργαί*, Soph. Aj. 639; also, *σ. τινός*, Id. Phil. 203.—II. act., *σ. ζωῆς, helping in the preservation* of life, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8; cf. Plat. Legg. 845 D.

Συντροχάζω, like *συντρέχω*, *to run with* or *together*, Mel. 127, Anacreont. 32, 3, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also, *συντροχάω*.

Συντρῠφάω, ῶ, to share in luxury with, v. l. for *σύντροφα* in Eubul. l. c.

Συντυγχάνω, fut. *-τεύξομαι*: aor. 2 *συνέτυχον* (*σύν, τυγχάνω*):—I. of persons, *to meet with, fall in with, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 14, Ar. Nub. 598, etc.; so, *μοίρα τοῦδ' ἐχθίονι σ.*, Soph. Phil. 683; more rarely *τινός*, Herm. Soph.

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Phil. 320, O. C. 1482; cf. ἐντυγχάνω: absol., Id. O. T. 122; ὁ συντυχών, like ὁ τυχών, *the first that meets one, any one*, Eur. Rhes. 864; ὁ ἀεὶ ξυντυχών, Id. Hec. 1182; so, ὁ ξυντυχάνων, Plat. Legg. 762 D;—(so also, τὸ συντυχόν, *the first that comes to hand, any thing common, mean, bad*, Hdt. 1, 51, Xen. Ages. 9, 3): but, οἱ ξυντυχόντες, of two persons *meeting*, Hdt. 1 134 —II. of accidents, etc., *to happen to, befall*, τινί, Hdt. 8, 136, Thuc. 3, 59: also absol., *to happen, fall out*, εὖ ξυντυχόντων, if things *go well*, Aesch. Theb. 274: impers., ξυνετύγχανε, *it happened that..*, c. inf., Thuc. 7, 70.

Συντυμβωρῡχέω, ῶ, (σύν, τυμβωρυχέω) *to help in robbing* (or, pedantically, *in digging*) *graves*, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Συντῡπόω, ῶ, (σύν, τυπόω) *to form* or *fashion along with*: hence in mid., συντυποῦσθαι τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς παροῦσι, *to allow* the soul *to be acted on* by circumstances, Simplic.

Συντῡρανν-εύω, (σύν, τυραννεύω) *to share in absolute power with*, Strab.

Συντῡραννοκτονέω, ῶ, *to join in slaying tyrants*, Luc. Tyrann. 7.

Συντύραννος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, (σύν, τύραννος) *a fellow-tyrant*, Plut. 2, 105 B. [τῡ]

Συντῡρόω, ῶ, (σύν, τυρόω) *to make into cheese together*: hence, comically, —Lat. *concoquere, to get up, concoct*, Ar. Eq. 479.

Συντῡχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. συντυχίη, (συγτυγχάνω) *a meeting with: a hap, chance, event, incident*, Theogn. 590, Hdt. 3, 43, etc.: σ. κρυόεσσα, Pind. I. 1, 54; μεταλλαγαὶ ξυντυχίας, Eur. H. F. 766; κατὰ συντυχίην, by *chance*, Hdt. 3, 74, etc.:—esp., *a happy chance, happy event*, Hdt. 1, 68, Pind. P. 1, 70, Soph. Ant. 158; etc.;—but also, *a mishap, mischance, accident*, Thuc. 3, 45, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C.—II. later, *an assembly: conversation, acquaintance*. Hence

Συντῡχικός, ή, όν, *accidental*, Plut. 2, 611 A.

Συνυγραίνομαι, pass., *to be wet along with* or *together*.

Συνυθλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ὑθλέω) *to chat with* or *together*, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

Συνῡλακτέω, ῶ, *to bark together*, Nonn.

Συνῡμεναιόω, ῶ, (σύν, ὑμεναιόω) *to join in the bridal hymn*, Plut. 2, 138 B.

Συνυμνέω, ῶ, (σύν, ὑμνέω) *to praise in song together with*, Synes.

Συνυπάγω, f. -ξω, *to bring under together*. [ᾰ]

Συνυπακουστέον, *one must join in obeying*, Strab.: from

Συνυπᾰκούω, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ὑπακούω) *to obey together*, τινί, Polyb. 25, 9, 7; πρός τι, in a thing, Id. 1, 66, 7.—II. *to comprehend under the meaning of terms*.

Συνύπαρκτος, ον, (συνυπάρχω) *coëxistent*. Hence

Συνυπαρξις, εως, ἡ, *coëxistence*, Sext. Emp. p. 677.

Συνύπαρχος, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-governor*: esp. among the Romans, *a joint-prefect*.

Συνυπάρχω, (σύν, ὑπάρχω) *to be* or *exist together*, Polyb.

Συνῡπᾰτεύω, (σύν, ὑπατεύω) *to be a fellow-consul*, Plut. Poplic. 1, Fab. 25, etc.

Συνύπᾰτος, ου, ὁ, *a fellow-consul*, Lat. *collega*. [ῡ]

Συνύπειμι, (εἰμί) *to be in* or *under together*.

Συνυπερβάλλω, (σύν, ὑπερβάλλω) *to carry over together*.—II. intr., *to pass over along with*, σ. τινὶ τὸν Ταῦρον, Polyb. 4, 48, 6.

Συνῡπηρετέω, ῶ, (σύν, ὑπηρετέω) *to join in helping*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 934 B.

Συνυπηχέω, ῶ, (σύν, ὑπηχέω) *to accompany in singing*, Himer.

Συνυποβάλλω, (συν, ὑποβάλλω) *to put close at hand together*, Plut. Fragm. 1, 1.

Συνυποδείκνῡμι, and -νύω, f. -δείξω, (σύν, ὑποδείκνυμι) *to suggest along with* or *together*, Polyb. 17, 15, 12. Hence

Συνυποδεικτέον, verb. adj., *one must indicate together*, Polyb.

Συνυποδύομαι, (σύν, ὑποδύομαι) *to go under* or *insinuate one's self with*, τινί, Plut. 2, 542 B.—II. c. acc., *to undergo along with* or *together*, κίνδυνον, Id. Brut. 18.

Συνυποζεύγνῡμι, (σύν, ὑποζεύγνυμι) *to yoke together*, Ath. 533 D.

Συνυποκορίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, ὑποκορίζομαι) dep. mid.:—*to call by diminutive names*:—the act. συνυποκορίζω in Eust. Il. p. 1283, 40.

Συνυποκρίνομαι, (σύν, ὑποκρίνομαι) dep. mid.:—*to play a part along with* or *together*, τινί, Polyb. 3, 52, 6; cf. 31, 7:—σ. τινὶ προσποίημα, *to support* another in his pretence, Plut. Mar. 14.

Συνυπολαμβάνω, *to help in supporting*, Geop.

Συνυπονοέω, ῶ, (σύν, ὑπονοέω) *to comprehend under the meaning of terms*, Arist. Soph. El. 17, 15.—II. *to perceive, bear in mind together*, Polyb. 4, 24, 2.

Συνυποπίπτω, (σύν, ὑποπίπτω) *to be comprised together*, Sext. Emp. p. 489.

Συνυποπτεύω, (σύν, ὑποπτεύω) *to suspect together*, Polyb. 14, 4, 8.

Συνυπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (συνυποπίπτω) *a being comprised in one view, perceived together*, Sext. Emp. p. 490.

Συνυποστέλλω, *to shorten along with* or *together*.

Συνυποτίθεμαι, (σύν, ὑποτίθημι) as mid., *to lay down, assume* a thing *along with* or *together*, Plat. Ax. 370 A: *to help in composing*, σ. τινὶ λόγον, Plut. Cat. Min. 66. [ῐ]

Συνυπουργέω, ῶ, *to join in serving* or *assisting*.

Συνυποφέρω, *to sustain, suffer along with*, τινί τι.

Συνυποφύομαι, (σύν, ὑποφύομαι) as pass., *to grow up after*, Plut.

Συνυποχωρέω, ῶ, *to give way along with* or *together*.

Συνὑφαίνω, (σύν, ὑφαίνω) *to weave together*; metaph., ὧχτε ταῦτα συνυφανθῆναι, so that this web *was woven*, Hdt. 5, 105: generally, *to put together, frame*, σ. λόγον, Plat. Tim. 69 A; also in mid., πλέγμα ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συνυφήνασθαι, Ib. 78 B:—ἀλλήλοις συνυφασμένοι, quite close together, Ael. N. A. 15, 3. Hence

Συνὑφανσις, εως, ἡ, *a weaving together*, Plat. Polit. 310 E. [ῠ]

Συνύφασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is woven together, a web*.

Συνύσειαι, αἱ, (συνυφή) *bees' cells* (from their *net*-like appearance), *a honeycomb*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 9; which he also calls ἑστοὶ συνυφεῖς, Ibid. 8. [ῠ]

Συνὑφή, ῆς, ἡ, = συνύφασμα:—it was taken for *the woof* in Plat. Legg. 734 E; but ἐνυφή is now received there.—II. metaph., συνυφὴ οἰκήσεων, *a putting together, construction of houses*, Plat. Epinom. 975 B.

Συνὑφης, ες, *woven together*, v. sub συνύφειαι.

Συνυφιστημι, (σύν, ὑφίστημι) *to call into existence together*: pass., with perf. and aor. 2 act., *to exist together, coëxist*.—II. in mid., *to undertake along with*, τινί τι, Polyb. 4, 32, 7.

Συνυψόω, ῶ, *to exalt with* or *together*, LXX.

Συνῳδέω, ῶ, *to sing, play with* or *together*.

Συνῳδή, = sq.

Συνῳδία, ας, ἡ, (συνῳδός) *a singing together*: hence, *agreement, assent*, Plat. Legg. 837 E.

Συνωδίνω, (συν, ὠδίνω) *to be in travail along with* or *together*: σ. κακοῖς, *to share in* distresses, Eur. Hel. 727. [ῐ]

Συνῳδός, όν, (σύν, ᾠδή) *singing with* or *together*: *echoing* or *responsive to*, θρηνήμασι, Eur. Or. 134, Hel. 174; metaph., *according with, in harmony with*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 92, 3, Eur. Med. 1007; φρονεῖν συνῳδά, Ar. Av. 634; λόγοι σ. τοῖς ἔργοις, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 4.

Συνωθέω, ῶ, f. -ώθησω and -ωσω, (συν, ὠθέω) *to push, press, force together, τι εἰς τόπον*, Plat. Tim. 53 A, 58 B etc.—II. intr., *to force one's way, push in together*, Arist. Mirab. 99. Hence

Συνώθησις, ἡ, *a pushing, pressing together*.

Συνώμεθα, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 mid. of συνίημι, Il. 13, 381.

Συνωμία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, ὠμος) *the joining of the shoulder-blades*, Polyb. 12, 25, 3.—II. also in horses, *a rising of the shoulder-blades*, Hippiatr.

Συνωμίασις, ἡ, = foreg. II, Hippiatr.

Συνωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (συνόμνυμι:—*a being leagued by oath, conspiracy*, Ar. Eq. 476, Thuc. 6, 27, 60, etc.: *confederacy*, πρός τινας, Id. 5, 83.—II. *a body of men leagued by oath*, cf. sub ἑταιρεία II.

Συνωμόσιον, ου, τό, *that which is sworn to by clubbists* or *conspirators*, Dion. H. 10, 41.

Συνωμότης, ου, ὁ, (συνόμνυμι) *one who is leagued by oath, a fellow-conspirator, confederate*, Soph. O. C. 1382, Ar. Eq. 257, etc.; ἐπί τινα, *against* another, Hdt. 7, 148: metaph., ὕπνος πόνου τε, κύριοι ξ., Aesch. Eum. 126; cf. συνόμνυμι I. Hence

Συνωμοτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a conspiracy*, adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 813 A.

Συνωμότις, ιδος, fem. from συνωμότης.

Συνώμοτος, ον, (συνόμνυμι) *leagued* or *banded by oath*: τὸ συνώμοτον = συνωμοσία II, Thuc. 2, 74.

Συνωνέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἐωνέομαι) dep. mid.:—*to buy with* or *together*: esp., *to hire a body of soldiers, take into one's pay*, σ. ἵππον, Hdt. 1, 27.—II. *to buy up*, Lat. *coëmere*, σῖτον, Lys. 164, 36:—the pf. συνεώνημαι is used as pass., ὁ συνεωνημένος σῖτος, corn *bought up*, Id. 165, 17; but with act. signf. in Dem. 175, 11; 699, 22; cf. ὠνέομαι, fin.

Συνωνῡμία, ας, ἡ, *likeness of name*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 7: from

Συνώνῡμος, ον, (σύν, ὄνομα) *of like name* or *meaning*, Aesch. Supp. 192, Eur., etc.—II. in the logic of Arist., *univocal*, as opp. to ὁμώνυμος (*equivocal*); for συνώνυμα are *objects expressed by one common name, as man and ox by animal*, Categ. 1, 3, Top. 6, 10, 3:—so in adv. -μως, Id.

Συνωριαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who drives a συνωρίς*, Luc. Zeux. 9.

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Συνωρίζω, (συνωρίς) *to yoke together*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D, Ael. N. A. 15, 24: — in mid., *ξυνωρίζου χέρα, join* thy hand *with mine*, Eur. Bacch. 198.

Συνωρικεύομαι, dep.: — *to drive a συνωρίς*, Ar. Nub. 15.

Συνωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (συνάορος): — *a pair of horses, mules*, etc., *a two-horse chariot*, Ar. Nub. 1302, Plat., etc.: — generally, *a pair* or *couple of* any thing, like Lat. *biga*, Aesch. Ag. 643, Soph. O. C. 895, etc.: esp., *a wedded pair*, Valck. Phoen. 331. — II. *that which binds together*, hence *a pair of fetters*, ποδοῖν ξ., Aesch. Cho. 982. (This word is almost always used in the form *ξυνωρίς*.)

Σύνωσις, εως, ἡ, (συνωθέω)=συνώθησις, Plat. Tim. 62 B.

Συνωφελέω, ῶ, (σύν, ὠφελέω) *to join in aiding* or *relieving*, τινά, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 16; τινί, Soph. Phil. 871: absol., *to be of use* or *assist together*, εἴς τι, Xen. An. 3, 2, 27, Oec. 2, 14: — mid., *to assist one's self*, Lys. 128, 40.

Συνωχᾰδόν, adv. (συνέχω): — poet. for *συνοχηδόν*, of time, *perpetually, continually*, Hes. Th. 690, Q. Sm. 14, 517; — acc. to others, *forthwith, straightway*: cf. Lob. Phryn. 701.

Συξέω, = συγξέω, q. v.

Σῦοβαύβᾰλος, *of* or *from a pig-sty*: — hence, σ. λόγος, *a swine-herd's song*, Cratin. Incert. 33 *b*, ubi v. Meineke.

Σύόβαννος, ου, ὁ, *a pig-sty*.

Σῦοβοιωτοί, ὧν, οἱ, (σῦς, Βοιωτοί) *the Hog-Boeotians*, as Cratinus calls them, Fr. Incert. 153, cf. Pors. Hec. Praef. p. lvii.

Σῦοδήλητος, ον, *hurt* or *slain by a boar*.

Σῦοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (σῦς, θηράω) *a boar-hunter*, Philostr. Imag. 1, 28.

Σῦοκτῡσία, ας, ἡ, = sq., Mel. 128, 12.

Σῦοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *a slaughter of swine*, Dion. P. 853: from

Σῦοκτόνος, ον, (σῦς, κτείνω) *slaying swine* or *boars*, Call. Dian. 216. — II. proparox. σύόκτονος, ον, pass. *slain by a boar*.

Σῦοτρόφος, ον, *feeding* or *keeping pigs*.

Σῦοφόντης, ου, ὁ, (σῦς, φονεύω) *a slayer of swine* or *boars*: fem. σῦοφόντις, ιδος, Anth. P. 11, 194.

Σῦοφορβέω, ῶ, *to feed pigs*, Longin. 9, 14: and

Σῦοφορβεῖον, ου, τό, *a pig-sty*. — II. *a herd of swine*, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 3, where Bekk. has συοφόρβιον: from

Σῦοφορβός, όν, (σῦς, φορβή, φέρβω)=συοτρόφος, Polyb. 12, 4, 6.

†**Σπαλλήττιος**, ου, ὁ, *of Spalletus*, *Spalletian*, Isae. 79, 20; in Diog. L. 6, 12, Συπαλληττεύς.

†**Σύρα**, ας, ἡ, *Syrian*, = Συρία, v. Σύριος, Theocr. 10, 26: — *a Syrian* maid-servant, used as pr. n., *Syra*, Ar. Pac. 1146.

†**Συρακόσιος**, α, ον, Dor. v. sub Συράκουσαι.

†**Συρακοσσίς**, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Syracusan*, Nonn. Dion. 19, 23.

Σῦράκουσαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Syracuse*: Hdt. uses Ion. form Συρήκουσαι, the better Att. follow the Dor. form Συράκοσαι, which Pind. metri grat. makes Σῦράκοσσαι, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6, 6: Σῦράκουσα, ἡ, is an older form, in Steph. Byz. — Adj. Σῦρᾰκούσιος, ία, ιον, Ion. Σῦρηκ., Dor. and Att. Σῦρᾰκόσιος, *Syracusan*. — Σῦρᾰκοσεύς, ὁ, *a Syracusan*. [ᾰ in all forms.]

†**Συρακώ**, οῦς, ἡ, = Συράκουσαι, Epicharm. ap. Strab. p. 364.

Σύρβᾱ, adv. = τύρβα, q. v.

Σύρβη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and common form for Att. τύρβη, *a noise, row*, Lat. *turba*. — II. (σύρω) = σύρμα, συρμός, σύρφαξ, by the freq. change of *β* and *φ*. Hence

Συρβηνεύς, ὁ, Cratin. Thratt. 13, and **συρβηνύς**, ύν, *noisy, rowing*, Lat. *turbulentus*.

Σύργαστρος, ὁ, strictly συρόγαστρος, (σύρω, γαστήρ) *trailing the belly*, as a worm or snake, Anth. P. 15, 26. — II. metaph., *a common man, day-labourer*, Alciphr. 3, 19, 63.

Συργάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg.: if it is to mean *swine-herd*, it must be written συογάστωρ.

†**Σύργις**, ιος, ὁ, *the Syrgis*, a river of Europe falling into the Palus Maeotis; also written Ὕργις, Hdt. 4, 123.

Σύρδην, adv., (σύρω): — *rushing furiously: long-drawn out, in a long line*, Aesch. Pers. 54, Eur. Rhes 58.

†**Συρία**, ας, ἡ, Ion. **Συρίη**, ης, *Syria*, a country of Asia lying at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, and including Coele-Syria, Phoenicia, and Palestine, Strab.: — in a more extended sense it comprised also Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Assyria, Hdt. 7, 63; Xen. An. 6, 1, 27; hence by the Greeks oft. used for Ἀσσυρία. — Later, by the Romans, the northern part of Syria proper, called by the Greeks ἡ ἄνω Συρία, Strab. p. 133. — 2. v. Συρίη.

†**Συριακός**, ή, όν, *Syrian*, ἡ Σ. θάλασσα, Strab. p. 535.

†**Συριᾱνός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Syrianus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 341.

Σῦριγγίας κάλαμος, ὁ, *a hollow* reed, Theophr.

Σῦρίγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from σῦριγξ, *a little reed* or *pipe*. — II. *a small fistula* or *ulcer*.

Σῦριγγοτόμιον, ου, τό, *a small knife for operating on a fistula*.

Σῦριγγοτόμος, ον, (σῦριγξ II. 5, τέμνω): — *cutting fistulas, made for this purpose*.

Σῦριγγόω, ῶ, (σῦριγξ): — *to make into a pipe* or *channel*, σ. φλέβα: — pass., *to grow* or *become hollow*; *to end in a fistula*. — II. sometimes intr. in act., *to pass like a pipe*, εἰς τὸ στόμα: — for all these see Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Σῦριγγώδης, ες, (σῦριγξ, εἶδος) *like a pipe* or *tube*: *like a fistula*, Hipp. — II. *with many tubes, perforated, carious*, ὀστέα, Id.

Σῦριγκτής, οῦ, ὁ, = συρικτής.

Σύριγμα, ατος, τό, (συρίττω) *the sound of a pipe, a whistle*, Eur. Bacch. 952, Ar. Ach. 554. [ῡ] Hence

Σῦριγμᾰτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like the sound of a pipe, whistling*, Arist. Probl.

Σῦριγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (συρίττω): — *a piping, a playing on the pipe*: hence, *any shrill, piping sound, a whistle*, Xen. Symp. 6, 5: *a hissing*, σ. καὶ χλευασμός, Polyb. 30, 20, 6: σ. κάλων, *the rattling of ropes*, Lat. *stridor rudentum*: *a ringing in the ears*.

Σῦριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *any pipe* or *tube*; hence, — 1. *a musical pipe*, esp., *a shepherd's pipe, Pan's-pipe*, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπή, Il. 10, 13; νομῆες τερπόμενοι σύριγξι, 18, 526; Hes., etc.; κατ' ἀγροὺς τοῖς νομεῦσι σῦριγξ ἂν εἴη, Plat. Rep. 399 D. — 2. *a cat-call, whistle*, as in theatres, Plat. Legg. 700 C. — 3. *the mouth-piece of the αὐλός* or *flute*. — 4. = συριγμός, Strab. p. 421; cf. Lob. Paral. 131. — II. *any thing like a pipe*; as — 1. *a spear-case*, Il. 19, 387; also δορατοθήκη. — 2. *the box* or *hole in the nave of a wheel*, Aesch. Theb. 205, Soph. El. 721, Eur. Hipp. 1234. — 3. *the hollow part of a hinge*, Parmenid. — 4. *a vein* or *artery*, Soph. Aj. 1412; cf. αὐλός. — 5. *a hollow sore, a fistula*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. — 6. σ. πτεροῦ, cf. πτερόν. — 7. σύριγγες σαρκῶν in Emped. 209, appear to be *the lymphatic ducts*, v. Sturz ad l. — 8. *a hollow in the earth*, also *a mine*, Lat. *cuniculus*, Polyb. 22, 11, 8, etc.: — σύριγγες were esp. *the underground burial vaults* of the Aegyptian kings at Thebes, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 679. — 9. *a covered gallery* or *cloister*, Polyb. 15, 30, 6, Ath. 205 D.

ΣΥΡΊΖΩ, more Att. pres. συρίττω, Lob. Phryn. 192; Dor. συρίσδω: fut. -ίξω, more freq. and better Att. -ίξομαι; whereas συρίσω is not Att., though we have the aor. συρίσαι in Luc. Harmon. 2, cf. Hemst. Ar. Plut. 689. *To pipe* or *whistle*, συρίζων κισσοδέτας ὁ κάλαμος, Eur. I. T. 1125; of shepherds, σ. ὑμεναίους, Id. Alc. 579; φιμοὶ δὲ συρίζουσι, Aesch. Theb. 463; σ. φόνον, *to hiss forth* murder, Aesch. Pr. 355: — absol., *to hiss*, Ar. Plut. 689, Plat. Theaet. 203 B: esp., *to hiss* an actor, like Lat. *explodere*, σύ γ' ἐξέπιπτες ἐγὼ δ' ἐσύριττον, Dem. 315, 10, cf. Aeschin. 64, 29: — of a ship's rudder, Eur. I. T. 431. (Cf. Lat. *susurr-us*, Sanscr. *svri*, to sound: hence perh. τίτυρος, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 225.

†**Σύριγξ**, ιγγος, ἡ, *Syrinx*, capital of the Hyrcanii, Polyb. 10, 31, 6.

Σῦρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to speak* or *act like a Syrian*.

†**Σύρίη**, ης, ἡ, Ion. = Συρία, Hdt. — 2. in Od. 15, 403 = Σῦρος, acc. to Strab. p. 487.

Σῦριηγενής, ές, (Σύρος II, *γένω) *Syrian-born*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140.

Σῦρικός, ή, όν, *from Syria, Syrian*.

†**Συρικτά**, ὁ, Dor. = συριστής, Theocr. 8, 34.

Σῦρικτήρι ῆρος, ὁ, = συριστής, Leon. Tar. 1: — also συρικτής, οῦ, ὁ, Arist. Probl. 18, 6, 1, Anth. P. 6, 237.

†**Σύριος**, α, ον, *of* or *from Syria, Syrian*, Hdt. 1, 72, 76, etc.; αἱ Συρίαι πύλαι, v. πύλη. — Also for Ἀσσύριος, Hdt. 7, 63; Aesch. Pers. 84. [ῠ]

Σύριος, α, ον, *of the island Syros*. [ῠ]

Σῦρίσδω, Dor. for συρίζω, Theocr. 1, 3, etc.

Σύρισμα, ατος, τό, = σύριγμα. [ῠ]

Σῦρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = συριγμός, Luc. Gymn. 32.

Σῦριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (συρίζω) *a piper*, esp., *a player on the Pan's-pipe* (σῦριγξ), Luc. — II. *the male crane*, so called from his voice, Hesych.; cf. Eur. Hel. 1483.

Σῦριστί, adv., *in the Syrian language*, Σ. ἐπίστασθαι, to know *Syrian*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 31.

Σύρίττω, f. -ίξω, = συρίζω, q. v.

Σύρίχος, ου, ὁ, = ὑρρίσκος (q. v.), Alex. Leb. 1, 3. [σῦ]

Συρκίζω, συρκίζω, Aeol. for σαρκίζω, σαρκίζω.

Σύρμα, ατος, τό, (σύρω): — *any thing drawn* or *trailed after* one; *a theatric robe with a long train*, Juven. 8, 229: also simply in periphr., σύρμα πλοκάμων, *long, flowing* hair, Anth. P. 5, 13; σ. τερηδόνος, *a long* woodworm, Ib. 12, 190. — II. *any thing drawn, swept*, or *thrown together, sweepings, refuse, litter*, Lat. *quisquiliae*, like σύρφος, τό, and συρφετός, in plur., Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 10, 5, 8. — III. in medic., *a place where the skin has been torn off*, Lat. *desquamatum*,

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Foës. Oec. Hipp.—IV. in music, *a drawing out* or *prolonging the tones*, Ptolem. Harm. 2, 12.

Συρμαία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *συρμαίη*, (*συρμός* IV): — *an emetic* or *purgative draught*, much used by the Aegyptians, Hdt. 2, 88; cf. *συρμαΐζω*: they compounded it (says Erotian) of the juice of the radish (*ῥαφανίς*) and salt water, hence *the radish* itself is called *συρμαίη*, Hdt. 2, 125, cf. Ar. Pac. 1254; hence also Ar. calls the Aegyptians *μελανοσυρμαῖος λαός*, Thesm. 857: proverb., *συρμαίαν βλέπειν*, to look like one just going to vomit, ap. Phavorin.—II. also, acc. to Hesych., *a mixture of honey and suet*, given as a prize at Sparta, in a contest of the same name. Hence

Συρμᾱΐζω, *to take an emetic* or *purge*, of the Aegyptians, *συρμαΐζουσι τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἑπεξῆς μηνὸς ἑκάστου, ἐμοῖσι θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγιείην καὶ κλύσμασι*, Hdt. 2, 77.

Συρμαιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*συρμαία, πωλέω*) *one who sells emetics* or *purges*, Ar. Fr. 252.

Συρμᾱϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*συρμαΐζω*) *the use of an emetic* or *purge*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συρμάς, άδος, ἡ, (σύρω) = *σύρμα* II, Anth.

Συρμᾰτῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *συρματῖτις, ιδος*: — *κόπρος σ.*, manure *mixed with sweepings* or *litter*, Theophr.; v. *σύρμα* II.

Συρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σύρω): — *any thing that draws, drags*, or *tears along with violence, any lengthened, trailing motion*, like Lat. *tractus*, *the track* of meteors, waves, etc., *σ. πρηστήρων*, Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Arist. Mirab. 130, 1; *νιφετῶν, ἀνέμων*, Anth. P. 7, 8, 498; *χαλαζήεις*, Leon. Al. 12, etc. — II. *that which is drawn* or *dragged along*; hence like Lat. *tractus serpentis*, *the trail* of a serpent, Plut. Anton. 86.—III. = *σύρμα*. — IV. *a vomiting*, Lat. *vomitus*: generally, *a purging and clearing* of the body, Nic. Al. 256: hence *συρμαία*.

†Σύρμος, ου, ὁ, *Syrmus*, a king of the Triballi, Plut. Alex. 11; Strab. p. 301.

†Σύρνος, ου, ἡ, or Σύρος, *Syrnus*, a city of Caria, Paus. 3, 26, 10.

Σύρξ, ῆ, Aeol. for *σάρξ*, *flesh*.

Σῠρομένως, adv. part. pres. mid. from *σύρω*, = *σύρδην*.

Συροπέρδιξ, ικος, ὁ, = Σύρος πέρδιξ, Ael. N. A.

Σῦρος, ου, ἡ, *Syros*, one of the Cyclades: also Σύρα, ἡ, and in Od. Συρίη.—II. Σύρος, ου, ὁ, *a Syrian*, †Hdt. 1, 6, etc.; hence as appell. of a slave, *Syrus*, Strab. p. 304, freq. in Com.; cf. Hor. Serm. 1, 6, 38; so also in fem. Σύρα, q. v.

Σῠροφοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, *a Syro-phoenician*, Luc. †Deor. Concil. 4†: fem. Σῠροφοίνισσα, N. T.

Σύρραγμα, ατος, τό, (*συρράσσω*) *a dashing together, conflict, battle*, like *σύρραξις*, Plut. 2, 346 E, ubi v. Wyttenh.

Συρράδιος, ον, (σύρω) *promiscuous*, cf. Hesych.

Συρραδιουργέω, ῶ, *to commit a crime with*, τινί, Plut.

Συρραθᾱγέω, ῶ, (*σύν, ραβαγέω*) *to make a noise with* or *together*, Nic. Th. 194.

Σύρραξις, εως, ἡ, = *σύρρηξις*, Arist. Mirab. 130, 2: *a conflict, battle*; cf. *σύρραγμα*.

Συρραπτός, όν, *sewn together*, Arr.; v. Lob. Paral. 493: from

Συρράπτω, f. -ψω, (*σύν, ράπτω*) *to sew* or *stitch together*, *δέρματα νεύρῳ*

βοός, Hes. Op. 542, cf. Hdt. 2, 86; 4, 64: *τὰ στόματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων συρρ.*, *to sew* men's mouths *together*, i. e. stop their mouths, muzzle them, Plat. Euthyd. 303 E: *σ. ἐπιθυμίας ἀπολαύσεσι*, *to bring* appetites *into connexion with* enjoyment, i. e. to gratify them immediately, Plut. 2, 565 D.

Συρράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω: = *συρρήσσω, συρρήγνυμι*, *to dash together, fight with* another, τινί, Lat. *confligere cum aliquo*, Thuc. 8, 96; *ἀντιμέτωπος συνέρραξε τοῖς Θηβαίοις*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 19, cf. 7, 5, 16: — v. *συρρήγνυμι* II, *σύρραγμα*.

Συρρᾰφεύς, ὁ, *one who sews* or *stitches together*.

Συρρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sewing together*.

Συρρέζω, f. -ξω, (*σύν, ρέζω*) *to do along with* or *together*, Anth. P. append. 164.

Συρρέμβομαι, (*σύν, ρέμβω*) dep. *to roam about together*, v. l. LXX.

†Συρρεντῖνος, η, ον, *of Surrentum, Surrentine*, esp. ὁ Σ. οἶνος, Ath. 27 B: from

†Σύρρεντον, ου, τό, *Surrentum*, a city of Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Συρρέπω, (*σύν, ρέπω*) *to bend* or *turn together*, *σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπί τι*, Polyb. 3, 38, 5.

Σύρρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a flowing together, conflux*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 4: from

Συρρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι: pf. -ἐρρύηκα, (*σύν, ῥέω*): — *to flow together* or *in one stream*, of rivers, Plat. Phaed. 109 B, 112 A; metaph. of men, *to flow* or *stream together*, Hdt. 8, 42; and of money, Isae. Menecl. § 34.

Σύρρηγμα, ατος, τό, = *σύρραγμα*.

Συρρήγνῡμι, f. -ρήξω: pf. pass. *συνέρρηγμαι*: aor. pass. *συνερράγην* [ᾰ]: intr. pf. 2 *συνέρρωγα*: — *συρρηγνύω, συρρήσσω, συρράσσω, συρρώσσω*, are collat. forms, (*σύν, ῥήγνυμι*): — I. trans., *to tear* or *break up, dash to pieces*: metaph. *κακοῖσι συνέρρηκται, he is broken down* by sufferings, Od. 8, 137.—2. *συρρῆξαι εἰς ἓν ἅπαντα, to break up* all into one, i. e. *to join* in one, Ar. Eccl. 674.—3. *to strike* or *dash together*: metaph. *to cause to burst* or *break out, σ. πόλεμον*, Plut. 2, 1049 D.—II. Pass. and intr. in act. (esp. in the pf. -*ἐρρωγα*, which is always intr.): *to break* or *fall to pieces, to burst out and crush together, run together*, of rivers, Ἅλλος συρρήγνυσι ἐς τὸν Ἕρμον, Hdt. 1, 80: so of war, tumult, etc., *to break out*, *ὁ πόλεμος ξυνερρώγει*, Thuc. 1, 66, *π. συρραγέντος*, Plut. 2, 322 B; *σ. ἡ κραυγή*, Id. Arat. 21.—2. like *συρράσσω, to meet in battle, engage*, Plut. Caes. 45.—3. *to break* or *burst forth*. Hence

Σύρρηξις, ἡ, *a striking, dashing, running together*, esp. the *first onset in battle*; cf. *σύρραγμα*.

Συρριζόομαι, (*σύν, ριζόω*) as pass., *to take* or *strike root at the same time*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 8.

Σύρριζος, ον, (*ῥίζα*) *having taken root together*.

Συρρίπτω, (*σύν, ῥίπτω*) *to throw* or *cast together*, Diod. [ῐ]

Συρροή, ῆς, ἡ, = *σύρρευσις*, Theophr.

Σύρροια, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp., Polyb. 2, 32, 2; v. Lob. Phryn. 497.

Σύρροος, ον, (*συρρέω*) *flowing together, confluent*, Tim. Locr. 101 E.—II. as subst., *σύρροος*, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 10, 7, 12.

Σύρρῠσις, ἡ, = *σύρρευσις*, Polyb. 9, 43, 5.

Σύρσις, ἡ, (σύρω) a rare form for *συρμός*.

Σύρτης, ου, ὁ, (σύρω) *a rope* or *cord for drawing with*.—II. in mechanics, *the sheaf of a block*, Math. Vett.

Σύρτις, ιδος, ἡ, (σύρω): — *a sand-bank in the sea*, esp. *the Syrtis* (Major and Minor) on the coast of Libya, Hdt. 2, 32, 150: †ἡ μεγάλη Συρτις, on the coast of Cyrene, now *gulf of Sidra*, Polyb.; Strab.; etc.: ἡ μικρά or ἐλάττων, on the coast of Byzacene, now *gulf of Cabes*, Id.†—II. metaph., *destruction*, ap. Hesych.

Συρτός, ή, όν, (*συρω*) *swept* or *washed down by a river*, of gold-dust, etc., Polyb. 34, 9, 10, Strab.

Σύρφαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (σύρω) = *σιρφετός, σύρφος*, Ar. Vesp. 673.—II. as adj., = *συρφετώδης*.

†Σύρφαξ, ακος, ὁ, *Syrphax*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 17, 12.

Συρφετός, οῦ, ὁ, (*συρω*): — lengthd. form for *σύρφος*, = *φορητός, any thing dragged* or *swept together, sweepings, refuse, litter*, Lat. *quisquiliae*, *χόρτος καὶ συρφετός*, hay and *litter*, Hes. Op. 604, cf. *σύρμα* II.—II. metaph., *a mixed crowd, mob, rabble*, *σ. ὄχλου*, Plat. Gorg. 489 C, Theaet. 152 C: also, *one of the mob*, like Horace's *plebs eris*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 D. (Akin to *σύρβη, τύρβη*, Lat. *turba*.) Hence

Συρφετώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like a συρφετός, jumbled together, promiscuous*, *σ. ὄχλος*, Polyb. 4, 75, 5; cf. Luc. Salt. 83.

Σύρφος, ὁ, = *σίρφος*.

Σύρφος, εος, τό, = *συρφετός*, which is a lengthd. form.

ΣΥΡΩ, in pass. only with aor. 2 *ἐσύρην*. *To draw* or *trail along, to drag a net*, Plut. 2, 977 F: — *to drag by force, force away, hale*, N. T.: of rivers, *to sweep* or *carry down* with them, *σύρεται ὁ χρυσός*, Strab., cf. Plut. Mar. 23; *κλυδων δελφῖνα ἔσυρεν ἐπὶ χέρσον*, Anth. P. 7, 216, cf. 9, 84: so of war, *to sweep away*, Plut. 2, 5 F; cf. *συρτός*: — absol. in pass., of a stream, *to flow* or *run down*, Dion. P. 16, 46. [ῠ, except in aor. 2 pass. *ἐσῠρην*.]

ΣΥΣ, ὁ and ἡ, but oftener masc. than fem.: gen. *σῦός*: acc. *σῦν*: — in pl. Hom. never contracts the nom. *σύες*, of acc. he has both forms, *σῦας* and *σῦς*, in dat. *συσί* and *συεσσι*: he uses, like Hdt., both forms, *σῦς* and *ὑς*.—Like *ὑς*, *a swine, pig, a hog, boar* or *sow*, freq. in Hom., usu. in masc., *σῦς ἄγριος*, a wild *boar*, Il. 6, 338; *ἀγρότερος*, 11, 293; also, *σῦς κάπρος* (v. sub voce.); so too, *σῦς χλούνης, σύες χλοῦναι*, Il., and Hes. Cf. sub *ὑς*. [ῠ in monosyll. cases, in the rest ῡ.] (Lat. *SUS*, Germ. *SAU*, *out sow*, of which *swine* is strictly the plur.: prob. from *σεύομαι, ἔσσυμαι, σύμενος*. akin to *θύω* B, as in Lat. *sus*, from the violence and fierceness of the wild boar.)

†Σῦς, ὁ, *the Sys*, a mountain-torrent of Olympus in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 30, 11.

Συσβέννῡμι, (*σύν, σβέννυμι*) *to extinguish together*, Opp. H. 2, 477.

Συσκάπτω, (*σύν, σκάπτω*) *to dig together*.—II. *to fill* or *heap up*, *σ. τοὺς γύρους*, Theophr.

Συσκεδάννῡμι, also -νάω, fut. -σκεδάσω (*σύν, σκεδάννυμι*): — *to help to scattering*: *to toss all about*, Ar. Ran. 903.

Σύσκεμμα, ατος, τό, *joint consideration*.

Συσκεπάζω, *to cover with* or *entirely*.

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Συσκεπτέον, verb. adj., *one must consider*, *μετά τινος*, Plat. Soph. 218 B: from

Συσκέπτομαι, f. *-ψομαι*, (*σύν*, *σκέπτομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to consider along with*.

Συσκευάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν*, *σκευάζω*): —*to make ready by putting together, to pack up* baggage, etc., for another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 25; and then, generally, *to make ready, prepare*, *τὸ δεῖπνον*, Ar. Vesp. 1251: *to hatch, get up, contrive*, Dem. 764, 7, cf. 365, 5; *σ. τινὶ τὴν βασιλείαν*, Dion. H. 3, 35.—II. in mid., *to pack up one's own baggage, to pack up*, Lat. *convasare, vasa colligere*, Thuc. 7, 74, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Xen., etc.: esp. in part. aor. 1 mid., or pf. pass., *all packed up, ready for a start*, *παρεῖναι συνεσκευασμένος*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 3; *πορεύεσθαι συσκευασάμενοι*, Ib. 6, 2, 3, etc.: the pf. pass. is even followed by an acc., *συνεσκευασμένος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐνθάδε*, *with all* his goods *packed up and brought* hither, Lys. 187, 28, cf. Id. Fr. 32, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 16.—2. *to prepare, make ready*, *πορείαν*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 1; *σῖτον, ἐπιτήδεια*, etc., Id.—3. *to contrive, get up*, as in act., Dem. 772, 11. —4. *to bring together, scrape up for one's own use* or *advantage*, *σ. χρήματα*, Lycurg. 149, 44, cf. Dinarch. 100, 25: hence also—5. *to win, gain over, to overreach, fall upon, surprise*, Dem. 438, 14: and so of love, *συσκευάζεται τὸν ἄνθρωπον*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16. Hence

Συσκευασία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a packing up, getting ready*, esp. for a journey or march, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 35.

Συσκευαστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*συσκευάζω*) *one who packs up* or *gets ready*, Clem. Al.

Συσκευή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *a getting ready, preparation*, esp. on the theatre: metaph. *juggling, sleight of hand, delusion*, Hdn. 3, 12.

Συσκευοφορέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σκευοφορέω*) *to bear* or *carry baggage along with* or *together*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 7.

Συσκευωρέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (*σύν*, *σκευωρέομαι*) dep. mid.:—*to contrive, devise, plan, plot*, Dem. 313, 15.

Συσκηνέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σκηνέω*) *to be* or *live in the same tent* or *house with* another, like *ὁμοσκηνέω*: *to lodge together*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 8: *to mess* or *eat with* any one, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 1, etc. Hence

Συσκηνητήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *one who dwells with* another, *a messmate*: fem. *συσκηνήτρια*, Ar. Thesm. 624.

Συσκηνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*σύσκηνος*) *a dwelling in one tent*: esp. of soldiers, *a messing together*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20, v. l. Cyr. 2, 1, 26. Hence

Συσκήνιον, *ου*, *τό*, = *συσσίτιον*, usu. in plur. *τὰ συσκήνια*, for the Spartan *φιδίτια*, Xen. Lac. 5, 2.

Σύσκηνος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *σκηνή*) *dwelling* or *living in one tent*: *a messmate, comrade*, Lat. *contubernalis*, Thuc. 7, 75, Xen. An. 5, 8, 6, etc. Hence

Συσκηνόω, *ῶ*, = *συσκηνέω*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 38.

Συσκιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν*, *σκιάζω*) *to shade* or *cover quite over*, Hes. Opp. 611; *γέννν σ.*, i. e. to get a beard, Eur. Supp. 1050: metaph. *to veil, conceal*, Dem. 155, 25, and v. l. 23, fin.—II. intrans., *ἄγκος.. πεύκαισι συσκιάζον*, a vale with pines *thick-shading*, Eur. Bacch. 1052. Hence

Συσκίασις, *ἡ*, *a shading, shadowing, covering over*: [*ῐ*] and

Συσκίασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a shaded place* or *thing*: also=foreg.

Συσκίασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, = *συσκίασις*, LXX.

Σύσκιος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *σκιά*) *quite-shaded, shady, covered*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4: *τὸ σύσκ., the shade* or *shadiness* of a tree, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; cf. Luc. Gymn. 16.

Συσκιρτάω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σκιρτάω*) *to leap together*, Ael.

Συσκοπέω, f. *-έψομαι*, (*σύν*, *σκοπέω*) *to contemplate along with* or *together*, Plat. Phaed. 89 A, Lach. 189 C: also as dep. mid., *συσκοπέομαι*.

Συσκοτάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν*, *σκοτάζω*) *to make quite dark*.—II. intr., *to grow dark*: impers., *συσκοτάζει, it grows dark*, Thuc. 1, 51; 7, 73, Xen., etc.; so, *ἤδη συσκοτάζοντος, when it was* now *getting dark*, Lys. Fr. 45, 4.

Συσκυθρωπάζω, (*σύν*, *σκυθρωπάζω*) *to be* or *look sad along with* or *together*, Eur. Incert. 100, 4, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 21.

Συσκῠλόω, *ῶ*, = *συγκαλύπτω*,

Συσμηρίζω, *to solder together*.

Συσπᾰράσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν*, *σπαράσσω*) *to pull all to pieces*, N. T.

Σύσπᾰσις, *ἡ*, *a drawing together*.

Σύσπαστος, *ον*, or *συσπαστός*, *όν* (Lob. Paral. 490), *drawn together: closed by drawing together*, *βαλάντιον*, Plat. Symp. 190 E: from

Συσπάω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν*, *σπάω*) *to draw together, squeeze together*, Ar. Fr. 406, Plat. Tim. 71 C; *συνεσπακὼς τοὺς δακτύλους*, Luc. Tim. 13;—esp. by stitching, *to sew together*, *τὰς διφθέρας*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10. [*ᾰ*]

Συσπειράω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σπειράω*) *to roll up together*:—mid., *to wrap one's cloak about one*, metaph. of one who is content with a little (*mea virtute me involvo*), Plut. 2, 828 C, v. Wyttenb. 157 C.—II. in pass. of soldiers, *to be formed, stand in close order*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6, etc.; *σ. ἐπὶ τόπον, to march so* to a place, Id. Hell. 2, 4, 11.—2. *to shrink up, shrivel*, Plat. Symp. 206 D.

Συσπείρω, (*σύν*, *σπείρω*) *to sow* or *sprinkle along with* or *together*, Luc.

Συσπένδω, f. *-σπείσω*, (*σύν*, *σπένδω*) *to join in making a libation*, Dem. 400, 21, Aeschin. 61, 2:—mid., *to join in making a treaty*, etc.

Συσπεύδω, (*σύν*, *σπεύδω*) *to join in hastening* or *pressing on, to lend a helping hand*, *τινί*, to one, Hdt. 1, 92; *φιλεῖ δὲ τῷ κώμνοντι συσπεύδειν θεός*, Aesch. Fr. 277.

†**Συσπιρῖτις**, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Syspiritis*, a district of Armenia, Strab. p. 503.

Συσπλαγχνεύω, (*σύν*, *σπλαγχνεύω*) *to help to σπλάγχνα at a sacrifice*, Ar. Pac. 1115.

Συσποδέω, *ῶ*, *to mince up*.

Σύσπονδος, *ον*, = *ὁμόσπονδος*, Aeschin. 50, 9.

Συσπουδάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σύν*, *σπουδάζω*) *to make haste along with* or *together, to be zealous* or *serious concerning*, *περί τινος*, Ar. Pac. 768, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11.—II. transit., *to pursue, do* or *manage along with* or *together*, *τινί τι*, Xen. Ages. 8, 2: *to take any one's part, favour* him, *τινί*, Dio C. Hence

Συσπουδαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *zealous in helping*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

Συσσαίνω, (*σύν*, *σαίνω*) *to caress* or *fondle together*, *τινά*:—pass., *to feel flattered* or *pleased* by a thing, *τινί*, Polyb. 1, 80, 6.

Συσσαρκία, *ας*, *ἡ*, = *εὐσαρκία*, for which it is v. l. in Hipp.

Συσσαρκόω, *ῶ*, *to join, unite by flesh, cover over with flesh*. Hence

Συσσάρκωσις, *ἡ*, *a joining with flesh, growing over with flesh*.

Συσσάττω, f. *-ξω*, (*σύν*, *σάττω*) *to stop* or *fill quite up*, Arist. Probl. 25, 8, 4.

Συσσεισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a shaking together*, esp. *a whirlwind*, LXX.: also *an earthquake*: from

Συσσείω, (*σύν*, *σείω*) *to shake together, to put in motion together*, H. Hom. Merc. 94: *to make to tremble, awe*, LXX.

Συσσεύω, *to urge on, set in motion along with* or *together*.

Συσσημαίνομαι, (*σύν*, *σημαίνω*) dep., *to seal* or *sign along with* others, *join in signing* or *ratifying*, Dem. 928, 4; 1034, fin.

Σύσσημος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *σῆμα*) *marked in common*; esp. of weights and measures, *stamped as current*: *τὸ σύσσημον, a fixed sign* or *signal*, like *σύμβολον*, LXX.: *a pledge* or *pawn*, Anth. P. append. 32.

Συσσήπω, f. *-ψω*, (*σύν*, *σήπω*) *to digest completely*, *τὴν τροφήν*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 13:—pass., c. perf. act., *to grow putrid together*. Hence

Σύσσηψις, *ἡ*, *a growing putrid, decaying together*.

Συσσιτέω, *ῶ*, (*σύσσιτος*) *to mess with*, *τινί*, Ar. Eq. 1325, Lys. 137, 18, etc.: absol., in plur., *to eat* or *mess together*, Plat. Symp. 219 E, Dem. 401, 1, etc. Hence

Συσσίτησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 12. [*σῐ*]

Συσσιτία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*σύσσιτος*) *a messing together* or *in common*, Plat. Legg. 781 A: *a club* or *mess*, Xen. Oec. 8, 12. Hence

Συσσιτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *for a mess, οἶκος*, Doriad. ap. Ath. 143 C.

Συσσίτιον, *ου*, *τό*, usu. in plur. *τὰ συσσίτια*, *a common meal, a mess*, such as Lycurgus instituted for all the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 65, Ar. Eccl. 715, Plat., etc.; cf. *φειδίτια*.—II. *a mess-room, common hall*, Eur. Ion 1165, Plat. Legg. 762 C; *σ. χειμερινά*, winter-*quarters*, Id. Criti. 112 B. [*σῐ*]

Συσσιτοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σιτοποιέω*) *to help to prepare corn* or *bread*. II. *to prepare and knead with* bread, Diosc.

Σύσσιτος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *σῖτος*) *eating together* or *in common, a messmate*, Theogn. 309, Hdt. 5, 24, Ar. Vesp. 557, Xen., etc.

Συσσοή, *ῆς*, or *σύσσοια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *joint motion of several bodies to one point*, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Democr. ap. Hesych.: from

Συσσοῦμαι, defect. dep., *to rush along with* or *together*.

Συσσυκοφαντέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *συκοφαντέω*) *to join in laying false informations*, Dem. 1359, 4.

Συσσύρω, *to draw backwards and forwards, to disturb*.

Συσσώζω, (*σύν*, *σώζω*) *to help to save, deliver*, Eur. I. A. 1209, Ar. Thesm. 270, Thuc. 1, 74.—II. *to maintain, observe along with* or *together*, Polyb. 10, 47, 10.

Συσσωμᾰτοποιέω, *ῶ* (*σύν*, *σωματοποιέω*) *to bring into one body with* or *together, to incorporate*, Arist. Mund. 4, 32.

Σύσσωμος, *ον*, (*σύν*, *σῶμα*) *joined, united in one body*, N. T.

Συσσωρεύω, (*σύν*, *σωρεύω*) *to heap up* or *together*, Diod., Ath. 333 B.

Συσσωφρονέω, *ῶ*, (*σύν*, *σωφρονέω*) *to be a partner in temperance*, *ξυσσωφρονεῖν γάρ, οὐχὶ συννοσεῖν ἔφυν*, Eur. I. A. 407; *συσσωφρονήσω σώφρονι*, Scol.

Συστάδην, adv., = sq., Polyb. 3, 73 8; 13, 3, 7. [*ᾰ*]

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Συστᾰδόν, adv., (*συνίστημι*) *standing close, close together, συστ. μάχαις χρῆσθαι,* to fight in close combat, Lat. *cominus pugnare,* Thuc. 7, 81: so, *ἡ συσταδὸν μάχη,* Hdn. 4, 7.

Συστᾰβεύω, *to roast together: to roast, toast thoroughly.*

Συσταθμέομαι, dep. mid., = *συμμετρέω.*

Συσταθμία, ας, ἡ, *a mixing together by weight,* Diosc.: from

Σύσταθμος, ον, (σύν, σταθμός III) *of equal weight,* Hipp. ap. Galen.

Συσταλτικός, ή, όν, (συστέλλω) *drawing together, constringent, checking,* opp. to *κινητικός,* Arist. Probl.

Συσταμνίζω, (σύν, στάμνος) *to put together in the same vessel, τί τινι,* Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

Συστάς, άδος, ἡ, (*συνίστημι*) *standing close together: συστάδες ἀμπέλων,* vines *planted closely and irregularly,* not in rows, Lat. *vites compluviatae,* Arist. Pol. 7, 11, 5, cf. Hesych. sub v. *ξυστάδες.*—2. *συστάδες θαλάσσης, ὁμβρίων ὑδάτων, cisterns, reservoirs* for sea or rain water, Strab. p. 773.

Συστᾰσιάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, στασιάζω) *to join in rebellion or sedition, take part therein,* Thuc. 4, 86, Plut. C. Gracch. 13: —*to be of the same party with, τινί,* Plut. Hence

Συστᾰσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fellow-rebel* or *rioter,* N. T.

Συστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*συνίστημι*): —*a setting together, composition:* so, *σ. προσώπου, a studied arrangement, serious expression* of countenance, of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 5.—2. *introduction, recommendation,* Id. Themist. 27, etc.—3. *the forming of a plan, σ. ἐπιβουλῆς,* Polyb. 6, 7, 8.—II. (*συνίσταμαι*) *a standing together, meeting,* esp. in hostile sense, *a conflict, battle,* Hdt. 6, 117; 7, 167; *a quarrel,* Eur. Heracl. 415: metaph., *σ. γνώμης, a conflict* of mind, intense anxiety, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. *a collection,* e. g. of humours, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—3. *a union; a political union, club,* like *ἑταιρεία* (q. v.), Dem. 1122, 5: *a knot of men assembled,* Eur. Andr. 1088, Thuc. 2, 21, Xen. Eq. 7, 19.—4. *friendship* or *alliance, πρός τινα,* Polyb. 3, 78, 2: *a conspiracy, ἐπί τινα,* Plut. Pyrrh. 23.—5. *the constitution* of a person or a thing, *τῶν ὡρῶν, τοῦ κόσμου, τῆς ψυχῆς,* Plat. Symp. 188 A, Tim. 32 C, 36 D, etc.; *φυσικὴ σ.,* Arist. Categ. 8, 13: —absol., *a political constitution,* Plat. Rep. 546 A.—6. metaph., *σ. φρενῶν, sternness, harshness, rigour* of mind, Eur. Hipp. 983, cf. Alc. 797.—Cf. *συνίστημι* throughout.—III. of bodies, *a becoming compact* or *solid, recovery of good condition,* etc., Plat. Tim. 89 A.

Συστᾰσιώτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, στασιώτης) *a member of the same party* or *faction, a partisan,* Hdt. 5, 70, 124, Strab., etc.

Συστάτης, ου, ὁ, (*συνίστημι*) *one who stands with* others: in plur., *the rafters of the roof which meet* in the top-ridge. [ᾰ] Hence

Συστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *introductory, commendatory:* proverb., *τὸ κάλλος πάσης συστατικώτερον ἐπιστολῆς,* personal appearance is *better introduction* than any letter, Diog. L. 5, 18: *ἡ συστ.* (sc. *ἐπιστολή*), *a letter of introduction,* Id. 8, 87, and N. T.—II. *drawing together, making compact* or *solid, curdling.*

Συσταυρόω, ῶ, (σύν, σταυρόω) *to secure, fortify with a palisade.*—II. *to crucify along with, τινί,* N. T.

Συστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, στεγάζω) *to cover together* or *entirely, τινί,* with a thing, Plat. Tim. 75 C; in pass., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17.

Συστεγνόω, ῶ, *to solder together.*

Συστείχω, *to go at the same time* or *together.*

Συστέλλω, pf. *συνέσταλκα,* (σύν, στέλλω):—*to draw together, to straiten:* hence, *to lessen, shorten,* esp. *to shorten sail* (sub. *ἱστία*), Ar. Ran. 999, cf. Eq. 432.—2. *to draw in, contract, εἰς τὸ ἐλάχιστον,* Dem. 309, 2: *to check, restrain, moderate,* Plat. Legg. 691 E, and freq. in Plut.: *σ. τὴν ὀίαιταν,* Plut. Cat. Min. 4:—pass. *to contract, grow smaller,* Xen. Vect. 4, 3: *συστέλλεσθαι εἰς εὐτέλειαν,* to retrench expenses, Thuc. 8, 4 (cf. *συντέμνω*); *συσ. εἰς ὀλίγον,* Plut. Aristid. 14, etc.; *ἐς βραχύ,* Luc. Icarom. 12:—*συνεσταλμένην διάνοιαν ἔχειν,* to keep *a moderate* mind, Isocr. 280 D; *συνεσταλμένος ὄγκῳ, short* in stature, Diod.; cf. *συνεσταλμένως.*—3. metaph., *to lower, humble, abase, τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς συνέστειλεν,* Eur. Teleph. 25: and in pf. pass., *to be lowered* or *cast down, συνέσταλμαι κακοῖς,* Id. H. F. 1417, cf. Tro. 108.—II. *to wrap closely up, shroud,* esp. of the dead, Eur. I. T. 295, in pass.: also, *πέπλοις συσταλέντες,* Id. Tro. 378:—mid., *συστέλλεσθαι θαλάμιτα, to wrap our* cloaks *close round us,* Ar. Eccl. 99: hence, *συστέλλεσθαι ἑαυτόν, to gird up one's* loins, *get ready for action,* Id. Eccl. 484: and so, *συσταλείς, tucked up, all ready,* Id. Vesp. 424.—2. *to cloak, hide,* Plut. Galb. 18.—III. in Gramm. *to use a syllable as short.*

Συστενάζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, στενάζω) *to sigh* or *groan with, τινί,* Eur. Ion 935.

Σύστενος, ον, (σύν, στενός) *running to a narrow point,* Antimach. Fr. 89: formed like *σύνοξυς.*

Συστενοχωρέω, ῶ, (σύν, στενοχωρέω) *to drive into a narrow place together, trammel quite up,* Plut. 2, 601 D.

Συστένω, = *συστενάζω,* Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.

Συστεφᾰνηφορέω, ῶ, (σύν, στεφανηφορέω) *to wear a crown with* others, *σ. τινι,* Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D.

Συστεφᾰνόω, ῶ, (σύν, στεφανόω) *to crown with* or *together,* Anth. P. 5, 36:—pass., *to wear a crown with; συνεστεφανοῦτο καὶ συνεπαιώνιζε τῷ Φιλίππῳ,* Dem. 380, 27.

Σύστημα, ατος, τό, (*συνίστημι*) *a whole compounded of several parts* or *members, a complex whole,* Plat. Epin. 991 E, Arist. Mund. 2, 1.—2. *a body of persons leagued by the same laws, institutions,* etc., *a regular government, established power, confederacy,* Plat. Legg. 686 B: also, *the constitution of a state, σ. δημοκρατίας, πολιτείας,* Polyb. 2, 38, 6; 6, 11, 3; *σ. τῶν Ἀχαιῶν,* Id. 2, 41, 15.—3. *a body of soldiers, a corps,* usu. of a definite number, like *τάγμα* and *σύνταγμα,* hence *σ. μισθοφόρων, ἱππέων,* etc., Id. 1, 81, 11, etc.; but, *τὸ τῆς φάλαγγος σύστημα,* the phalanx itself, Id. 5, 53, 3.—4. generally, *a flock, herd, ζώων, ἱπποτροφείων,* Id. 12, 4, 10, etc.—5. *a college* of priests or magistrates, Id. 21, 10, 11.—6. in music, *the combination* or *unison of several tones,* Plat. Phil. 17 D: esp. *the concord of four tones.*—7. in metre, *the union of several versus nexi into one whole,* as esp. in anapaestics: cf. *συνάφεια.*—8. in medicine, like *ἄθροισις, the accumulation* or *deposition of sediment,* Foës. Oec. Hipp.—9. later, as we use it, *a system, arrangement of the elements of an art* or *science.*—The word is late, and rare in good Att. authors. Hence

Συστηματικός, ή, όν, *combined in one whole, brought into system, systematic,* Plut. 2, 1142 F.

Συστοιχέω, ῶ, *to stand in the same row* or *line with,* Polyb. 10, 21, 7: *to be co-ordinate with, τινί:* and

Συστοιχία, ας, ἡ, *a standing together in one row* or *line; a co-ordinate arrangement* or *series of co-ordinates,* Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 7:—*any regular series,* Id. Anal. Pr. 2, 21, 2: *a belonging to the same class, kind, race* or *sex,* Theophr., cf. Arist. Metaph. 9, 3, 10: cf. *σύστοιχος* fin.

Σύστοιχος, ον, (σύν, στοῖχος) *standing in the same row* or *line with* others, *belonging to the same class, kind, race* or *sex:* hence, *co-ordinate, similar,* opp. to *ἀντίστοιχος,* Arist. Top. 2, 9, 1: so, in Aristot., the elements of *air* and *fire, water* and *earth,* are *συστοιχα;* but *water* and *fire, air* and *earth,* are *ἀντίστοιχα:* so in Gramm. letters classed acc. to the organ of pronunciation are *σύστοιχα,* as the labials *π β φ,* etc.; but classed acc. to their properties they are *ἀντίστοιχα,* as the tenues *π κ τ,* etc.: this reciprocal relation of letters is called *συστοιχία* and *ἀντιστοιχία*:—hence, *κατ' ἀντιστοιχίαν, by the relation* of letters.

Συστολέω, = *συστολίζω,* susp.

Συστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*συστέλλω*) *a drawing together, a contracting;* metaph., *a repressing, reproof,* Plut. 2, 544 E, etc.—2. in medicine, *a contraction* of the heart, Galen.—3. in Gramm., *the change of a long vowel into a short one,* e. g. *ἐσαν* for *ἦσαν:* also, *a pronouncing as short* a syllable strictly long: —so also in music.—4. *a lessening* of expenses, *economy,* Polyb. 27, 12, 4. —In all these senses, opp. to *διαστολή.*

Συστολίζω, f. -ίσω, = *συστέλλω, to put together, make,* Eur. Or. 1435.—II. *to clothe, deck, adorn along with* or *together,* Mel. 126.

Σύστομος, ον, (σύν, στόμα) *with a narrow mouth,* opp. to *μεγαλόστομος,* Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 12.—2. *mouth to mouth,* of a kiss, Telecl. Apa. 2. Hence

Συστομόω, ῶ, *to make narrow-mouthed*:—pass., *to be joined with by a mouth,* Strab. p. 308.

Συστονῡχέω, = *συστενάζω,* Q. Sm. 1, 296.

Συστορέννῡμι, (σύν, στορέννυμι) *to spread* or *lay together,* Diphil. ap. Poll. 10, 38.

Συστοχάζομαι, (σύν, στοχάζομαι) dep. mid., *to aim at with* or *together, τινός,* M. Anton. 3, 11.

Συστρᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, *a common campaign* or *expedition,* Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6 from

Συστρᾰτεύω, f. -σω, or more freq. as dep. mid., -εύομαι, f. -εύσομαι (σύν, στρατεύω):—*to make a campaign* or *to be on service, serve along with* or *together, to join* or *share in an expedition, τινί,* or absol., Hdt. 5, 44; 6, 9, Thuc., etc.—Hdt. always uses it as dep. mid.; Thuc. always as act.; Xen. has both, but more usu. dep.

Συστρᾰτηγέω, ῶ, *to hold joint command, to be the fellow-general of, τινος,* Dem. 401, 2: from

Συστρᾰτηγός, (not *συστρατηγός,* Poppo Thuc. 3, 109), *ου, ὁ,* (σύν, στρατηγός) *a fellow-general, partner in command,* Eur. Phoen. 745, Thuc. 2, 58. [ᾰ]

Συστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (σύν, στρατιώτης) *a fellow-soldier,* Xen. An. 1, 3

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26, Plat. Rep. 556 C: fem. -ῶτις, ιδος.

Συστρᾰτοπεδεύομαι, (σύν, στρατοπεδεύομαι) dep. mid., *to encamp along with, τινί* or *σύν τινι*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 19. An. 2, 4, 9.

Σύστρεμμα, ατος, τό, (συστρέφω) *any thing twisted up together* or *collected*, like *συστροφή* II: hence,—1. *a body of men; a crowd, concourse*, Polyb. 1, 45, 10.—2. *a tumour*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. *roundness of form*, as of a drop of water.—III. *any thing turned by art: a stratagem, plot*, LXX.

Συστρεμμᾰτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (σύστρεμμα I. 1, ἄρχω):—*the commander of a corps*, Arr. Tact.

Συστρεμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σύστρεμμα, σ. ὕδατος, a whirlpool*, Arist. Mirab. 29.

Συστρεπτικός, ή, όν, *twisting together, bringing to a head*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Συστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, στρέφω) *to twist up together, roll into a mass*, Lat. *conglobare*; generally, *to collect in one, combine*, as the wind does the clouds; hence, *σ. τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος*, Valck. Hdt. 1, 101; of soldiers, *σ. ἑαυτούς, to rally and throw* themselves *together, form in one body* or *into a solid, compact body*, esp. so as to resist attacks, Hdt. 9, 18, cf. infra; *σ. ἑαυτόν, to rally, collect* one's self, Plat. Rep. 336 B; *συστρέψας*, absol., *with all one's force, collectis viribus*, Aeschin. 68, 2:—pass., *to be* or *become united in one body, combine*, Hdt. 4, 136; 6, 6, 40; esp. of soldiers, like *σ. ἑαυτούς*, Id. 9, 62, Thuc. 2, 4, etc.; *συνεστραμμένοι, in a body, agmine facto*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 12, etc.: also, *to club together, conspire*, Thuc. 8, 54; *ἐπί τινα*, Aeschin. 52, 6.—2. *to twist* or *curl* the hair, *σ. κομήν*, Theodect. ap. Strab.: *συνεστραμμένη ῥίζα, a knotted, gnarled* root, Theophr.: also, *συνεστραμμένος ταῖς ῥίζαις*, Id.—3. of sentences, *to bring into a close form, compress*, with collat. notion of *brevity, conciseness, terseness, σ. λόγους*, Antiph. Aphrod. 1, 17, *Φιλοθ.* 1, 17; *ἐνθυμήματα*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 18, 4; *ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμμένον*, a short and *pithy* saying, of the Lacedaemonians, Plat. Prot. 342 E, ubi v. Stallb.;—so Cicero uses *contortus*.—II. *to twist* or *whirl round, whirl away, carry off* like a whirlwind, Aesch. Fr. 181, Ar. Lys. 975.—III. *to turn all together, σ. ἐπὶ δόρυ, to make* them *all wheel* to the right, Xen. Lac. 13, 6: *σ. τὸν ἵππον, to turn* him *about*, Plut. Anton. 41.

Συστρογγυλίζω, f. -ίσω,=sq., Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A.

Συστρογγύλλω,(σύν, στρογγύλλω) *to roll up into a ball*:—*σ. τὴν οὐσίαν*, to play at ball with it, i. e. to throw it away, Alex. Phaedr. 2, 4.

Συστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a rolling up together, a twisting* as of a thread, Plat. Polit. 282 E.—II. *that which is rolled up* or *united, any dense mass*, like *σύστρεμμα*: hence,—1. *a body of men, a crowd*, Lat. *globus*, Hdt. 7, 9. 2; *a seditious meeting, mob*, Polyb. 4, 34, 6; also, *a swarm* of bees, LXX.—2. *a gathering, tumour, wen*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. *a knot* in wood, Theophr.—4. *συστροφή*, with or without *ὄμβρου, a sudden storm* of rain, Polyb. 3, 74, 5; 11, 24, 9: so, *σ. ἀνέμου, a whirl*wind; *σ. ὑδάτων, a whirl*pool.—5. metaph., *σ. τῆς λέξεως*, Dion. H.; cf. *συστρέφω* I. 3.

Συστροφία, ας, ἡ, *combination, union*, esp. for party purposes, Polyb. 24, 2, 2;—or, it may be *the power of turning quickly, craft*.—II. *intercourse, familiarity: study* of an author, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7: from

Σύστροφος, ον, (συστρέφω) *rolled up together, compressed, combined, united*.—II. *turning quickly*: metaph., *dexterous, artful*, Lat. *versutus*.

Συστυγνάζω, *to mourn with*.

Σύστῡλος, ον, (σύν, στῦλος) *with columns standing close*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

Συστύφω, *to draw together*. [στῠ]

Συσφάζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, σφάζω) *to slay, sacrifice along with* or *together*, Eur. I. T. 685, in aor. 2 pass. *συσφαγῆναι*.

Συσφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, σφαιρίζω) *to play at ball with* or *together*, Plut. Hence

Συσφαιριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who plays at ball with another*, Ep. Plat. 363 D, Ath. 19 A.

Συσφαιρόω, ῶ, *to round off* or *make quite round*.

Συσφάλλω, (σύν, σφάλλω) *to cause to fall with*:—pass., *to fall with*, Max. Tyr.

Συσφάττω, f. -ξω,=συσφάζω.

Συσφηκόω, ῶ, (σύν, σφηκόω) *to join, fasten together*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 6.

Συσφηνόω, ῶ, *to wedge together, to press together*.

Συσφίγγω, (σύν, σφίγγω) *to clasp* or *bind close together*, Anth. Plan. 199. Hence

Συσφιγκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a garment laced tight to the body*, like *σφιγκτήρ*, LXX.: and

Σύσφιγκτος, ον, *laced close together*: *τὸ σ., a hook*, LXX.

Σύσφιγμα, ατος, τό, (συσφίγγω) *that which is laced* or *bound close together*: in plur., *a chain*, LXX.

Σύσφιγξις, εως, ἡ, (συσφίγγω) *a lacing* or *binding close together*: also=*σύσφιγμα*, LXX.

Συσφρᾰγίζω, fut. -ίσω, *to seal up*: used also in mid.

Συσχετήριον, ου, τό, (συνέχω) *a repository, receptacle, coffer*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1062.

Συσχημᾰτίζω, (σύν, σχηματίζω) *to form, fashion*, or *shape* one thing *after* another, *σ. τι πρός τι*, Arist. Top. 6, 14, 4:—pass., *to form one's self after* another, *to be conformed* to his example, *πρός τινα*, Plut. 2, 100 F, ubi v. Wyttenb.; *τινί*, N. T.:—of the constellations, *to stand in mutual opposition*, Sext. Emp. p. 343. Hence

Συσχημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *mutual opposition of the constellations*, Sext. Emp. p. 343.

Συσχολάζω, (σύν, σχολάζω) *to devote one's leisure to* any thing *with* others: *to be a fellow-pupil with*; in genl. *to be intimate*, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8. Hence

Συσχολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a playmate*, Dion. H.: also, *a school-fellow*, Strabo, Plut. 2, 47 E: cf. Lob. Phryn. 401.

Σύσχολος, ον, (σύν, σχολή) *at leisure with* or *together*.

Σύτο, 3 aor. syncop. or plqpf. pass. of *σεύω*, Il. [ῠ]

Σύφαξ, ὁ,=γλεῦκος, ap. Hesych.: hence, *συφακίζω=ὀπωρίζω*, Ib. [ῠ?]

Σῦφαρ, not *σύφαρ*, τό, *a piece of old* or *wrinkled skin*, Sophron ap. E. M., Call. Fr. 49: *the old coat* or *slough* of serpents and insects, Lat. *exuviae*, Luc. Hermot. 79:—*the skim* or *scum* on milk,=*γραῦς*.—II. as adj., *σῦφαρ, ὁ, ἡ, very aged*, Lyc. 793.

Σῦφειός, ὁ,=sq., Od. 10, 389.

Σύφειός, οῦ, ὁ, (σῦς) *a hog-sty*, Od. 10, 238; 14, 13, 73: *συφεόνδε, to the sty*, Ib.

Σῦφετός, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Σύφειον, ῶνος, ὁ, later form for *σύφειος*.

Σῦφόρβιον, ου, τό, (σῦς, φέρβω) *a herd of swine*, Anth.

Σῦφορβός, οῦ, ὁ, (σῦς, φέρβω) like *ὑφορβός, a swineherd*, Il. 21, 282, Od. 14, 504.

Σῦφός, ὁ,=συφεός, Lyc. 676.

Σύφος, α, ον, Aeol. for *σοφός*, ap. E. M.

Συχνάζω, f. -άσω, (συχνός) *to be frequent, to do* or *come frequently*, like *θαμίζω*.

Συχνάκις, adv., *frequently, often, oftimes*, Luc. Scyth. 2. [ᾰ]

Σύχνασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is done frequently*, dub.

Συχνός, ή, όν,—1. of time, *long, σ. χρόνος*, Hdt. 8, 52, Plat., etc.; *σ. λόγος, a long, unbroken* speech, Plat. Gorg. 465 E, etc.—2. of number and quantity, like *πολύς, many, ἔθνεα, νῆσοι*, Hdt. 1, 58; 3, 39, etc.; *συχνοί, many people together*, Ar. Ran. 1267, etc.; hence, *τὸ πολίχνιον σ. ποιεῖν*, to make the small town *populous*, Plat. Rep. 370 D:—with sing. nouns, *much, frequent, σ. οὐσία*, Ar. Plut. 754; *πειθώ*, Plat. Rep. 414 C; *ἡ διοίκησις σ.*, the expense was *great*, Dem. 1359, 9:—the dat. *συχνῷ* is oft. joined with a compar. adj., like *πολλῷ*, as, *σ. βελτίων, far* better, Plat. Legg. 761 D; *νεώτερος ἐμοῦ καὶ συχνῷ*, younger *by a good deal*, Dem. 1002, 23.—II. the adv., *-νῶς* is rare, the neut. *συχνόν, συχνά*, being used instead, *συχνὸν διαμαρτάνειν*, to err *much*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; *συχνὰ χαίρειν ἐᾶν*, Ib. Phileb. 59 B. (Prob. transp. and contr. from *συνεχής*.)

Σῠ̄ώδης, ες, (σῦς, εἶδος) *swine-like, swinish*, esp. *gluttonous*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 511.

Σφάγανον, τό, a word coined by Gramm. to show the deriv. of *φάσγανον*.

Σφᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, (σφάζω):—*a bowl for catching the blood of the victim* in sacrifices, Aesch. Ag. 1092, cf. Ar. Thesm. 754.—II. like *σφάγιον, the victim* itself, Eur. Tro. 742, El. 800.

Σφᾰγεύς, έως, ὁ, (σφάζω):—*a slayer, butcher*, Eur. I. T. 623: *a murderer, cut-throat*, Dem. 175, 27:—in Soph. Aj. 815, *ὁ σφαγεὺς ἑστηκε*, of the sword on which Ajax is about to throw himself:—*a sacrificial knife*, Eur. Andr. 1134.

Σφᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (σφάζω):—*slaughter, butchery, sacrifice*, both in sing. and plur., Trag.: also in prose, *σφαγὰς ποιεῖν*, Dem. 424, 22:—*σφαγαὶ πυρός*, the *sacrificial* fire, Aesch. Ag. 1057:—with collat. signf. of *a wound*, Soph. Tr. 573, 717: *σφαγὴ αἵματος*, the blood gushing from the wound, Aesch. Ag. 1389: *the victim itself*, Soph. Tr. 756.—II. *the throat*, strictly the spot where the victim is struck, (cf. Lat. *jugulum, jugulari*): usu. in plur., like Lat. *fauces*, Aesch. Pr. 863, Eur. El. 1228, cf. Thuc. 4, 48; *κοινὸν μέρος αὐχένος καὶ στήθους*, Arist. H. A, 1, 14, 2.

Σφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *a day of sacrifice*, strictly fem. from *σφάγιος*, sub. *ἡμέρα*.

†Σφαγία, ας, ἡ,=Σφακτηρία, Plat. Menex. 242 C; Xen.; etc.

Σφαγιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σφάγιον) dep. mid.:—*to slay a victim, sacrifice, ταῦρον*, Hdt. 9, 61, 72; absol., Id. 6, 76:—an act. *σφαγιάζω* occurs in Ar. Av. 569; also part. pres. pass. in pass. signf., Ar. Av. 570; and so aor. part.

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σφαγιασθείς in pass. signf., Hdt. 7, 180, Xen. Lac. 13, 8. Hence

Σφαγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a slaying, sacrificing*, Eur. El. 200.

Σφαγιαστήριον, ου, τό,=σφαγεῖον.

Σφαγίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σφαγίς. [ῐ]

Σφαγίζω,=σφαγιάζω.

Σφάγιον, ου, τό, *a victim*, Eur. Hec. 111: usu. in plur., σφάγια καλά or χρηστά, like ἱερὰ καλά, *victims* of good omen, Hdt. 9, 61, 62, and Trag., esp. in Eur.; σφάγια ἑρδειν, τέμνειν, Aesch. Theb. 230, Eur. Supp. 1196; δοῦλα σφάγια, *the slaughter* of a slave, Eur. Hec. 137; so, σφάγια τέκνων, Id. Or. 815; σφάγια παρθένους κτανεῖν, Id. Ion 278; also in Thuc. 6, 69, Xen., etc.—**II.**=σφαγεῖον, *a bowl for the blood* at sacrifices.—Strictly neut. from sq. [ᾰ]

Σφάγιος, ον, also α, ον, (σφάζω) *slaying, sacrificing: killing, deadly*, Hipp.; σφ. μόρος, *slaughter*, Soph. Ant. 1291. Cf. σφαγία, σφάγιον.

Σφαγίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a sacrificial knife*, Eur. El. 811, 1142: generally, *a knife*, Polyaen.

Σφάγίτης, ου, ὁ, (σφαγή II) *of the throat*, φλὲψ σφαγῖτις, *the jugular* vein, Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 2.

Σφάγνος, ου, ὁ,=σφάκος and φάσγανον II, Theophr.

Σφᾰδάζω (v. sub fin.): f. -άσω:—*to toss the body about, to struggle, rear, and kick*, like a restive horse, Aesch. Pers. 194, Soph. Fr. 727, Eur. Aeol. 19, Incert. 141:—*to writhe, struggle* from spasms, Foës. Oec. Hipp., Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 37: of a wounded horse, Polyb. 34, 3, 5; and so Valck. proposed to read in Eur. El. 843; cf. ἀσφάδαστος.—2. *to struggle, be eager, impatient for* a thing, ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην, Plut. Caes. 42:—cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 10 C, Ruhnk. Tim.—Hdn., Draco, and E. M. write it σφαδάζω, as if contr. from σφαδαΐζω, v. Ellendt Lex Soph. (Akin to σπάω, σπαίρω, and prob. to σφύζω.)

Σφᾰδᾰνός, ή, όν, v. l. Il. 11, 165; 16, 372, for σφεδανός, q. v.

Σφάδασμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Σφάδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *violent motion* of the body, *a spasm, convulsion*, Plat. Rep. 579 E.

ΣΦΑ'ΖΩ, and in Att. prose **σφάττω**: f. σφάξω: aor. ἔσφαξα: pass. ἐσφάχθην, Hdt. 5, 5, Pind. P. 11, 36, Eur. I. T. 177,—but in Att. usu. ἐσφάγην [ᾰ]: pf. pass. ἔσφαγμαι: Hom. has pres. σφάζω, impf. and aor. act., pres. and pf. pass. *To slay, slaughter, butcher*, in Hom. always of cattle, etc.: μῆλ' ἀδινὰ σφάζουσι, Od. 1, 92, etc.: *to offer, sacrifice*; and, generally, *to kill*, Pind., and Trag.; so too in Xen. An. 4, 5, 16, etc.; σφ. καὶ ἐκδέρειν, Plat. Euthyd. 301 C:—strictly, *to slay by cutting the throat*, Lat. *jugulare*, Od. 3, 454; σφ. ἐπ' ὤμων μόσχον, *to cut* its *throat*, as it hung from the servant's shoulders, Eur. El. 813; so, σφ. παρθένου δέρην, Id. Or. 1199; δέρη σφαγεῖσα, the throat *cut*, Id. I. A. 1516:—poet., αἷμα σφάττειν, *to shed* blood *in slaughter* or *sacrifice*, Seidl. Eur. El. 92, 279; cf. σφαγή I, fin. (The root is ΣΦΑΓ-, as it appears in aor. 2, and σφαγή, etc.)

Σφαῖρᾶ, ας, ἡ, *a ball*, esp. *a playing ball*, σφαίρᾳ παίζειν, to play *at ball*, Od. 6, 100; σφαῖραν ῥίπτειν, Od. 6, 115; ὥςπερ σφαῖραν ἐκδεξάμενος τὸν λόγον, Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; cf. δωδεκάσκυτος.—2. *a sphere, globe*, which Anaximander, etc., conceived as surrounding the universe, ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, cf. Euseb. Praep. Ev. 1, 8, Arist. Mund. 2, 8; called σφαῖρος by Emped. 24: then freq. in Pythag. philosophy, of *the spheres* of the planets, cf. Arist. Coel. 2, 4, 5:—σφ. πλανωμένη, opp. to ἀπλανής, *a planet*, opp. to a fixed star, Plut. 2, 1028 A.—3. *a weapon of boxers*, prob. *an iron ball*, worn with padded covers (ἐπισφαίρια), instead of the usu. boxing-gloves (ἱμάντες), in the σφαιρομαχίαι, Plat. Legg. 830 B, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 80 B.—**II.** metaph., σφαῖραν ἀπέδειξε τὴν οὐσίαν, just like συστρογγύλλω (q. v.), Alex. Phaedrus 2, 3.—Cf. σφαῖρος. (Perh. akin to σπεῖρα, q. v. sub fin.)

Σφαιρεύς, έως, ὁ, a Spartan youth, between ἐφήβεια and manhood, Paus. 3, 14, 6;—prob. from his then beginning to use the boxing-gloves (σφαῖρα I. 3), or to play at foot-ball, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5, § 2.

Σφαιρηδόν, (σφαῖρα) adv.:—*like a sphere, globe*, or *ball*, ἦκε δέ μιν σφαιρηδὸν ἑλιξάμενος, Il. 13, 204, cf. Anth. P. 6, 45, etc.

Σφαιρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σφαῖρα. [ῐ]

Σφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σφαῖρα) *to play at ball*, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, Plut. 2, 45 E, etc.

Σφαιρικός, ή, όν, (σφαῖρα) *globular, spherical*, v. l. Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 35. Adv. -κῶς, *like a globe*, Plut. 2, 682 D.

Σφαιρίον, ου, τό, like σφαιρίδιον, dim. from σφαῖρα, Ep. Plat. 312 D.—**II.** *a molecule, atom*, Democr. ap. Arist. de Anima 1, 4, 19.—**III.** *a round ticket* or *token*, entitling the bearer to a present, specified upon it, Dio C.

Σφαίρισις, εως, ἡ, (σφαιρίζω) *a playing at ball*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 15.

Σφαίρισμα, ατος, τό, *a game at ball: a blow given in the game.*

Σφαιρισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=σφαίρισις, Artemid. 4, 69.

Σφαιριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=σφαιριστής.

Σφαιριστήριον, ου, τό, *a court for playing at ball*: neut. from

Σφαιριστήριος, α, ον, *of* or *for a game at ball.*

Σφαιριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σφαιρίζω) *a ball-player*, Mel. 97. Hence

Σφαιριστικός, ή, όν, *skilled in playing at ball*: ὁ σφαιριστικός, *a clever player*: ἡ -κή, (sc. τέχνη) *skill in ball-play.*

Σφαιρίστρα, ας, ἡ,=σφαιριστήριον, susp. l. in Plut. 2, 839 B: but formed acc. to analogy of ἀλινδήθρα, ποτίστρα, etc.

Σφαιρίτης, ου, ὁ, *sphere-shaped, globular.*—**II.** fem. σφαιρῖτις, ίδος, *the cypress*, so called from its globular fruit, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Σφαιροειδής, ές, (σφαῖρα, εἶδος) *ball-like, globular, spherical*, Plat. Tim. 33 B, 63 A.—2. *rounded, blunted*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 12; cf. σφαιρόω.

Σφαιρομᾰχέω, ῶ, (σφαῖρα, μάχομαι) *to spar with the* σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 3), Plat. Legg. 830 E.—2. *to play at ball*, Polyb. 16, 21, 6. Hence

Σφαιρομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a sparring-match with the* σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 3).—**II.** *a game at ball*, Seneca.

Σφαιρόμορφος, ον, *globe-shaped, spherical.*

Σφαιροπαικτέω, ῶ, *to play at ball*: from

Σφαιροπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, *a player at ball.* Hence

Σφαιρόπαικτον, ου, τό, *a game at ball.*

Σφαιροποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make globular* or *spherical*: of the peacock, *to spread his tail.*

Σφαιροποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *making globular* or *spherical.*

Σφαῖρος, ον,=σφαῖρα, Emped. 24, ubi v. Sturz.

†**Σφαῖρος**, ου, ὁ, *Sphaerus*, charioteer of Pelops, Paus. 2, 33, 1.—2. of Borysthenes (2), a pupil of Zeno, Plut. Cleom. 2.—Others in Ath.

Σφαιρόω, ῶ, *to make round, globular*, or *spherical*:—pass., στῆθεα δ' ἐσφαίρωτο, his chest *was round and arched*, Theocr. 22, 46.—**II.** in pass., also, of pointed weapons, ἀκόντια ἐσφαιρωμένα, spears *with buttons*, like our foils, Xen. Eq. 8, 10; opp. to λελογχωμένα, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 17; cf. Polyb. 10, 20, 3. Hence

Σφαίρωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing made round* or *globular*: esp. in plur.,—1. *the round weight in stilltyards*, Arist. Mechan. 20, 2.—2. in pl., *the buttocks*, Sext. Emp. p. 114.

Σφαιρών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a round fishing-net*, Opp. H. 3, 83.

Σφαίρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a spherical shape*, Paul. Aeg.

Σφαιρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σφαιρόω) *a leathern thong for tying the shoes*, LXX.; al. σφυρωτήρ.

Σφαιρωτός, ή, όν, (σφαιρόω) *rounded.*—**II.** *with a ball* or *button at the end*, like ἐσφαιρωμένος, Xen. Eq. 8, 10.

Σφᾰκελίας, ου, ὁ, *suffering from* σφάκελος.

Σφᾰκελίζω, *to suffer from* σφάκελος, *to be gangrened, mortify*, ἐσφακελίσθη τε τὸ ὀστέον καὶ ὁ μηρὸς ἐσάπη, Hdt. 3, 66; σφακελίσαντος τοῦ μηροῦ καὶ σαπέντος, Id. 6, 136:—in Hipp., and Att. usu. as dep. mid., σφακελίζομαι. —2. of the effect of severe cold on single limbs, *to be frostbitten*, Dion H. —3. of trees, *to be blighted, smutted*, Arist. Respir.—4. generally, *to suffer violent pain, have spasms* or *convulsions*, like σφαδάζω.

Σφᾰκελισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=sq., Hipp.

Σφᾰκελος, ου, ὁ, *gangrene, mortification*, Hipp.: the strict technical word is γάγγραινα:—*blight, smut*, or *mildew* of trees.—2. generally, *a spasm, convulsion*, like σφαδασμός, Aesch. Pr. 878: metaph., σφ. ἀνέμων, *the convulsive fury* of winds, Ib. 1046. (Assumed to be akin to σφαδάζω and σφύζω. [ᾰ])

Σφάκος, ου, ὁ, the plant *sage*, Lat. *salvia*, Ar. Theam. 486; still called ἐλελισφακία in Greece, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.—**II.** a kind of *tree-moss*, found esp. on oaks, also σφάγνος, φάσκον and φάσγανον. [ᾰ]

†**Σφακτηρία**, ας, ἡ, *Sphacteria*, an island on the coast of Messenia, off Pylos, also called Σφαγία, now *Sfagia*, Thuc. 4, 8; Strab.; etc.

Σφάκτης, ου, ὁ, *a slayer, murderer.*

Σφακτός, ή, όν, (σφάζω) *slain, slaughtered, βαίς*, Eur. Hec. 1077.

Σφάκτρια, fem. of σφακτής: *a priestess*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 594.

Σφάκτρον, ου, τό, (σφάζω) *a tax paid for victims*, Pol. 6, 97.

Σφακώδης, ες, (σφάκος, εἶδος) *like sage: abounding in sage.*

Σφάλας, ακος, ὁ, *the back-thorn*: from

Σφαλάσσω, f. -ξω, *to sting, scratch*, ap. Hesych.

Σφαλερόνηκτος, ον, *dangerous to swim*, ποταμός.

Σφαλερός, ά, όν, (σφάλλω) *making to fall, trip, totter* or *stagger*: metaph., *slippery, delusive, dangerous*, Lat. *lubricus*, πυρετοῦ χρῆμα σφαλερόν, Hdt. 3, 53; sc. γνώμη σφαλερωτέρη (or

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-πέτης), Il. 7, 16, 1; *σφαλερὸν ἡγεμὼν θρασύς*, Eur. Supp. 508; so in Thuc. 4. 62, Plat., etc.—II. intr., *ready to fall, tottering, reeling, staggering, κῶλα*, Aesch. Eum. 371; *ῥῦμα*, Soph. Aj. 159:—*σ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν, uncertain* in point of health, Plat. Rep. 404 A. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Eur. I. A. 601.

Σφαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, *a round, leaden plate*, which was thrown by a strap attached to a ring: a variety of the *δίσκος*.—II. in the prisons, *a round block of wood* with two holes for the feet, *a pair of stocks*.—Written also **σφαλός**. (Akin to *σφέλας*.)

ΣΦΆΛΛΩ: f. *σφᾰ̀λῶ*: aor. 1 *ἔσφηλα*, inf. *σφῆλαι*, Dor. *ἔσφᾶλα, σφᾶλαι*: aor. 2 *ἔσφᾰλον*: pass. pf. *ἔσφαλμαι*: aor. *ἐσφάλην* [ᾰ̀]; but there is no aor. 2 mid. *ἐσφαλόμην*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 96 Anm. 5, n, cf. Bekker Thuc. 5, 110. Hom. only uses it twice in aor. 1, the compds. *ἀποσφ-, παρασφ-*. *To make to fall, throw down*, esp. *by tripping up* (like Lat. *pedes fallere*, Liv. 21, 36), *to trip up in wrestling*, *οὔτ' Ὀδυσεὺς δύνατο σφῆλαι οὐδέ τε πελάσσαι*, Il. 23, 719:—*to throw down, overthrow*, Od. 17, 464, Pind. O. 2, 145; opp. to *κατορθοῦν*, Soph. El. 416; to *ἐπανορθοῦν*, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, and Xen.:—*to make to totter* or *reel* like a drunken man, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 10, cf. 1, 3, 10:—generally, *to overthrow, ruin*, Hdt. 7, 16, 1, Pind. I. 4, 57 (3, 53), Soph. Fr. 204, Eur., etc.—2. *to make to totter* or *stagger*, and metaph., *to perplex, embarrass*, Hdt. 7, 142: *to balk, foil*, Soph. Aj. 452, and Eur.—II. pass., *to be tripped up, stumble, stagger, reel* like a drunken man, Ar. Vesp. 1324, Xen., etc.: *to fall*, esp. metaph. of persons falling from high fortunes, Soph. Tr. 297, 719, Eur., etc.—2. esp. *to be balked* or *foiled, to fail*, *ἔν τινι*, Hdt. 7, 50, 1; *κατά τι*, Id. 7, 52; *περί τι*, Plat. Rep. 451 A; *τοῖς ὅλοις σφαλῆναι*, Polyb. 1, 43, 8; and with a neut. adj., *ἐν μέγα σφάλλεσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 648 E; *οὔ τι μὴ σφαλῶ γ' ἐν σοί ποτε, I shall* never *be disappointed* in thee, Soph. Tr. 621, cf. Aj. 1136:—in Att., c. gen. rei, *to be balked of* or *foiled in* a thing, *βουλευμάτων*, Aesch. Eum. 717; *γάμου, δόξης, τύχης*, Eur. Or. 1078, Med. 1010, Phoen. 758; *οὐκ ἐσφάλται τῆς ἀληθείας*, Plat. Crat. 436 C: also, *σφάλλεσθαι ἀνδρός, to lose* him, Soph. Tr. 1113.—3. *to fail*, i. e. *err, go wrong, blunder*, Hdt. 5, 50, Soph. El. 1481, Eur. I. A. 1541, Plat., etc. (*σ-φάλλ-ω* is from root *σ-φηλ-ός*, (*ἐρίσφηλος*), *φηλ-ός*, Lat. *fallere*, Germ. *fallen, to fall*, also akin to *balk, foil*:—and *σ-φάλλ-ομαι* answers to Germ. *fallen, fehlen, to fall, fail*.—The *σ* is dropped, as in *σ-πόγγος, fungus, σ-φενό-όνη, fund-a.*) Hence

Σφάλμα, ατος, τό, *a trip, stumble, false step*, Anth. P. 7, 634.—II. metaph.,—1. *a fall, failure, defeat*, Hdt. 1, 207; 7, 6, Thuc. 5, 14.—2. *a fault, failing, trespass, τὰ πρόσθε σφ.*, Eur. Andr. 54, Supp. 416, cf. Plat. Theaet. 167 E.

Σφαλμάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, = *σφάλλομαι*, Polyb. 35, 5, 2:—Hesych. explains it by *σκιρτάω, σφαδάζω*.

Σφᾰλός, ὁ, v. *σφαλλός*.

Σφάλτης, ου, ὁ, (*σφάλλω*) *one who trips up* or *throws down*, Lyc. 207.

Σφαλτώδης, ες, = *ἀσφαλτώδης*.

Σφάνιον, ου, τό, *a small bed*, Hesych.

Σφάξ, σφαγός, the Lat. *faux, faucis*, only found in the compd. *διασφάξ*, etc., Lob. Paral. 97.

Σφᾰράγέομαι, (*σφάραγος*) dep. mid., *to burst with a noise, to crack, crackle*, as green wood does in the fire, so, *ῥίζαι σφαραγεῦντο*, the roots of the eye *crackled* or *hissed* (when Ulysses burnt them with the hot stake), Od. 9, 390.—2. *to groan with fulness, to swell*, like *σπαργάω, σφριγάω, οὐθατα σφαραγεῦντο*, Od. 9, 440; cf. sq.

Σφᾰραγίζω, *to move, stir up with a noise and bustle, ἐνοσίν τε κόνιν τε*, Hes. Th. 706.

ΣΦΆΡΑΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a bursting with a noise, cracking, crackling*. (The Sanscr. root is *sphurj*, explodere, tonare: akin to *σφριγάω, σπαργάω*, cf. *σφαραγέω*, and v. Pott Et. Forsch. I, 238).

Σφᾶς, a rare enclit. acc. from *σφεῖς*, Il. 5, 567, Parmenid. 12 Fülleb.

Σφάς, acc. pl. fem. from *σφός*, Od. 2, 237. [ᾰ]

Σφάττω, more freq. Att. pres. for *σφάζω*, Att. impf. *ἔσφαττον*: all other tenses are formed from *σφάζω*: no pres. *σφάσσω* occurs, Lob. Phryn. 241.

Σφε, Ep. and Ion. enclit. acc. pl. masc. and fem. of *σφεῖς*, Il. 19, 256, Hdt., and Trag.; also as acc. dual, Od. 8, 271; 21, 192, 206.—II. in Attic and later poets, esp. Trag., also acc. sing., Aesch. Pr. 9, Theb. 469, etc., Soph. O. T. 761, O. C. 40, Ant. 44, Phil. 200, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1253: so also in Hdt. 3, 52, 53:—v. *σφεῖς*.

Σφέᾱ, nom. and acc. pl. neut. from *σφεῖς*, Hdt.

Σφέᾱς, Ep. and Ion. acc. pl. masc. and fem. for *σφάς*, Hom., and Hdt.

Σφεδᾱνός, ή, όν, prob. an old collat. form of *σφοδρός* (cf. *ψεδνός, ψαθαρός*), *eager, vehement, violent*, Nic. Th. 642:—in Hom. only as adv., *ἔπετο σφεδανόν*, followed *eagerly*, Il. 11, 165; 16, 372; *σφεδανὸν ἑφεπε*, Il. 21, 542. (In the last passage, Heyne, with Aristarch., wrote *σφεδανῶν* as = *φονεύων*, but v. Spitzn. ad h. l. et ad 11, 165.)

ΣΦΕΙ͂Σ, nom. plur. masc. and fem. of the personal pron. of 3d person, *they*: rare neut. *σφέα*, most freq. in Hdt.: gen. *σφῶν*; dat. *σφίσι* [ῐ]: acc. *σφᾶς*, neut. *σφέα*: — but of these forms Hom. uses only genit. in phrase *σφῶν αὐτῶν*; and dat. very freq.—The following are the Ep. and Ion. forms. Nom., *σφεῖς*, Hdt.; the uncontr. form *σφέες* is not found. Genit., *σφέων*, in Hom. of course a monosyll., and sometimes enclitic, Il. 18, 311, Od. 3, 134; merely poet. *σφείων*, Hom., only in Il., and always in phrase *ὧσαν* or *ὧσαι ἀπὸ σφείων*. Dat., *σφῐ* and *σφίν*, oft. in Hom., also in Ion. prose, and Trag.; the *ι* sometimes elided, as in Il. 3, 300: properly enclit., but written *σφίν* in Hdt. 7, 149: the use of *σφε* as dat. sing. for *οἱ* is rare, H. Hom. 18, 19; 30, 9, Aesch. Pers. 759, Soph. O. C. 1490, v. Lob. Aj. 801 (for in Od. 15, 524, *σφιν* should with Voss be referred to *all* the suitors, and in Hes. Sc. 113, to Mars *and* Cycnus): Buttmann suspects that only *σφιν*, not *σφι*, was used as sing., from the apparent analogy of *ἐμίν, τίν, ἵν*, v. Lexil. voc. *νῶι* 14. Accus. *σφᾶς*, oft. in Hom., and Hdt., usu. enclit., and then always to be pronounced as one *long* syllable, as is proved esp. by Od. 8, 315; for where a *short* syll. is wanted, *σφᾰ̀ς* is now restored from the MSS. (v. sub voc.): when accented in Hom. it is a disyll., Il. 12, 43, Od. 12, 225, etc., (so that in Od. 8, 480; 13, 276, the accent should be taken off): *σφείας* is another very rare form, Od. 13, 213, where Wolf wrongly *σφείας: σφε* also is a rare poet. acc., always enclit., Il. 19, 256, which however in all other places of Hom. is acc. dual, e. g. Od. 8, 271, also Hes. Sc. 62; which makes it prob. that *σφε* was orig. contr. from *σφωέ*: in later Ep. it is usu. plur., Jac. Anth. P. p. 261; and in other poets, esp. Trag., *σφε*, like *νιν*, is sing. masc. and fem., v sub *σφε*, and cf. Thom. M. p. 825. Rare Aeol. and Dor. forms are nom. *σφές*, dat. *φῖν* and *ψῖν*, acc. *ψε*. All the oblique cases may be used enclit., except the circumflexed *σφῶν* and *σφᾶς*.—In Hom. this pron. is strictly personal, and therefore he uses no neut. (which first occurs in Hdt.); in Od. 9, 70; 10, 355, indeed, it refers to a *thing*, which however is a *feminine* noun: as early as Hom. the notion is oft. strengthd., as in *σφῶν αὐτῶν*, so *σφέας αὐτούς*, Od. 12, 225, cf. Thom. M. p. 826: unusu., *παρά σφιν ἑκάστῳ* for *παρά σφέων ἑκάστῳ*, Il. 5, 195.—II. we must here remark a rare poet. usage of *σφεῖς* for 2d pers. pl., *μετὰ σφίσιν* for *μεθ' ὑμῖν*, Il. 10, 398; so too acc. to Schäf. Greg. p. 470, Spohn Hes. Op. 56, *σφὶν αὐτοῖς* for *ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς*, and so in Ap. Rh. 2, 1278: and later even in prose for 1st pers., Wolf Proleg. p. ccxlvii, cf. *σφέτερος, σφωΐτερος* and *ἑός*.—On the prob. origin of this pron. from *ἑ*, Lat. *se*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *νῶι* 11, not.

Σφέλας, ατος, τό, *a footstool*, Od. 18, 394; Ep. plur., *σφέλᾰ*, Od. 17, 231.—II. *a rowing bench*.—III. *a hollow block of wood*, for putting any thing into, Nic. Th. 644. (Prob. akin to *σφάλλω*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *προσελεῖν* sub fin.)

Σφέλμα, ατος, τό, *the blossom of the holm-oak* (*πρῖνος*).

†**Σφενδάλη**, ης, ἡ, *Sphendale*, an Attic deme of the tribe Hippothoontis; hence **Σφενδαλεῖς** Ion. *-έες, έων, οἱ, the inhab. of Sphendale*, Hdt. 9, 15.

Σφενδάμνινος, η, ον, *of maple wood*: hence, metaph. for *tough, stout* (like our "*hearts of oak*"), Ar. Ach. 181; cf. *πρίνινος*: from

Σφένδαμνος, ου, ἡ, *the maple*, Lat. *acer*, Theophr.

Σφενδικίζω, = sq., Luc. Pseudol. 24; but dub.

Σφενδονάω, ῶ, Ion. *-νέω*, f. *-ήσω, to sling, to use the sling*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 7, 15, etc.—II. *to throw as from a sling, hurl violently, ἐκ κλιμάκων ἐσφενδονᾶτο χωρὶς ἀλλήλων μέλη*, Eur. Phoen. 1190.—III. *to move like a swing, to swing, brandish*, Id. Supp. 715.

ΣΦΕΝΔΌΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *a sling* for throwing, Lat. *funda*, being a strip of leather broad in the middle and narrow at each end, Il. 13, 600, Archil. 4, Thuc. 4, 32, etc.: hence, —II. *any thing of like shape*;—1. *a sling for a disabled arm*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. also, *a bandage for a wounded limb*, v. Il. l. c.: *a band round the pudenda*, elsewh. *φύλαξ, φυλάκειον, χοιροκομεῖον*, Foës.—3. *a head-band* worn by women, *broad in front*, Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst. 3, 2, § 13.—4. *the hoop* of a ring *in which the stone was set* as in a sling, esp. *the outer* or *broader part round the stone*, as also in Lat. *funda* for *pala annuli*, Eur. Hipp. 862, ubi v. Valck., Plat. Rep. 359 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—5. *the white of the eye*.—6. *a strip-shaped*

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travelling map, like the Tabula Peutingeriana.—II. *any means of throwing, a throw, cast*, Aesch. Ag. 1010.—III. *that which is slung, the stone* or *bullet of the sling*, Xen. An. 3, 4. 4; 5, 2, 14, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 1125.—IV. *a vault, arched way.*—V. like *funda, any elliptical figure.* (σ-φενδ-όνη is the Lat. *fund*-a, with *σ* prefixed, cf. *σφάλλω* fin.) Hence

Σφενδονηδόν, adv., *like a sling.*

Σφενδόνησις, εως, ἡ, (σφενδονάω) *a slinging, throwing with a sling, the art thereof*, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

Σφενδονήτης, ου, ὁ, (σφενδονάω) *a slinger*, Hdt. 7, 158, Thuc. 6, 22, etc. Hence

Σφενδονητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for a slinger* or *slinging: ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of slinging*, Plat. Lach. 193 B.

Σφενδονίζω.=σφενδονάω, LXX.

Σφενδονιστής, also *-ίτης*, ου, ὁ,= σφενδονήτης, v. l. in LXX.

Σφενδονοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *sling-shaped.*

Σφέος, *-έη*, *-έον*, Ep. collat. forms for *σφός, σφέτερος*, Ap. Rh.

Σφές, Aeol. and Dor. for *σφεῖς.*

Σφετερίζω: f. *-ίσω* and Dor. *-ίξω* (σφέτερος):—*to make one's own, appropriate*, esp. other people's property, Plat. Legg. 715 A, 843 D:—more usu. as dep. mid., *σφετερίζομαι*, whence aor. part. *σφετεριξάμενος*, Aesch. Supp. 39; cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36, Dem. 882, 13, etc. Hence

Σφετερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *appropriation, ἐπὶ σφετερισμῷ, for one's own use and advantage*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 10: and

Σφετεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an appropriator*, opp. to *ἐπίτροπος*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 33.

Σφέτερος, *α*, *ον*, possessive adj. of the 3d pers. pl., from the pers. pron. *σφεῖς. their own, their*, Hom., Hes., Pind., etc.; *τὸ σφέτερον αὐτῶν, their own* business, Plat. Soph. 243 A;—but in *prose*, the gen. *ἑαυτῶν* is commonly used for it.—II. sometimes also used of the other persons; e. g. —1. of the 2d pers. pl.,=*ὑμέτερος*, Hes. Op. 2, Theocr. 22, 67, Ap. Rh. 4, 1327, Wolf Proleg. p. ccxlviii; cf. *σφεῖς* II.—2. of the 3d pers. sing.,= *ἑός*, whether direct or reflexive, *his, his own*, Hes. Sc. 90, Pind. O. 13, 86, P. 4, 147, etc., Aesch. Ag. 760.—3. of the 1st pers. sing.,= *ἐμός*, only in Theocr. 25, 163.—4. of the 2d pers. sing.,= *σός, thy, thine*, Id. 22, 67.—5. of the first pers. plur.,=*ἡμέτερος*, cf. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 10.—Cf. *σφός*. (The Lat. *vester* is to *σφέτερος*, as *vespa* to *σφῆξ*.)

Σφέων, Ep. and Ion. gen. of *σφεῖς*, Hom., and Hes.

Σφῇ, dat. fem. from *σφός*, Il.

†**Σφήκεια**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Sphecēa*, early name of the island Cyprus, Lyc. 474.

Σφηκεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*σφήξ*) *a kind of φαλάγγιον*, venomous *like a wasp*, Nic. Th. 738.

Σφήκειος, *α*, *ον*, *of the wasp: wasp-like, waspish.*

Σφηκιά (not *σφηκία*), ᾶς, ἡ, (*σφήξ*): —*a wasp's nest*, Soph. Fr. 856, Eur. Cycl. 475, Ar. Vesp. 224, etc.: *σφηκιὰ ἐχθρῶν*, opp. to *ἑσμὸς φίλων*, Plut. 2, 96 B.

Σφηκίας, *ου*, ὁ, = *σφηκίσκος*, Meineke Pherecr. Incert. 54.

Σφηκίον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cell in a wasp's nest*, as *κηρίον* of bees, Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 6, Ael. N. A. 4, 39.

Σφηκίσκος, *ου*, ὁ, (*σφήξ*) *a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's sting, a pointed stick* or *stake*, elsewh. *σκόλοψ*, Ar. Plut. 301: *a pile for building*, Polyb. 5, 89, 6.

Σφηκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an imitation of the hum of a wasp on the flute.*

Σφηκίωσις, ἡ,=*σφηκιά*, dub.

Σφηκοειδής, ές, (*σφήξ*, εἶδος)= *σφηκώδης.*

Σφηκός, οῦ, ὁ,= *σφηκώδης*, Soph. Fr. 27.

Σφηκόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*σφήξ*):—*to make like a wasp*, i. e. *to pinch in at the waist*:—hence, in pass., *πλοχμοὶ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκωντο*, the braids of hair *were bound up* with gold and silver, Il. 17, 52; *δειρὴν ἐσφήκωται, he is narrow* in the neck, Nic. Th. 289; *θυρίδες εὖ καὶ καλῶς ἐσφηκωμέναι, well-closed* window-shutters, Aristid.; so, *καλύμματα ἐσφηκ.*, Anacr. 19, 3.—*σφηκόω* is freq. confounded with *σφηνόω.*

Σφηκώδης, ες, contr. for *σφηκοειδής, wasp-like*, i. e. *pinched in at the waist like a wasp*, Ar. Plut. 561, sq.—II. *στίχος σφηκώδης*, a *wasp-like* verse, with a time *wanting in the middle*, Gramm., v. Buttm. Schol. Od. 10, 60.

Σφήκωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*σφηκόω*) *that which is tied tight.*—II. *a band for binding firmly.*—III. *the point of a helmet* where the plume is fixed in, Soph. Fr. 314, Ar. Pac. 1216.

Σφηκών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*σφήξ*) *a wasp's nest*; prob. l. Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 5.

Σφῆλαι; inf. aor. from *σφάλλω.*

Σφῆλεν, Ep. for *ἔσφηλεν*, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from *σφάλλω*, Od.

Σφηλός, ή, όν, *easily moved*, Hesych., as also its oppos., *ἀσφηλος*,=*ἀσφαλής*; in use we have only the compd. *ἐρίσφηλος.*

†**Σφῆλος**, ου, ὁ, *Sphelus*, son of Bucolus of Athens, father of Iasus, Il. 15, 338.

ΣΦΗ΄Ν, *σφηνός*, ὁ, *a wedge*, Aesch. Pr. 64.—II. *any thing wedge-shaped*, e. g. *an instrument of torture*, Plut. 2, 498 D.

Σφηνάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *σφήν.* [*ᾰ*]

Σφηνεύς, έως, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, a kind of *mullet*, prob. from its wedge-like shape, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 307 B.

Σφηνίσκος, *ου*, ὁ, dim. from *σφήν.*

Σφηνοειδής, ές, (*σφήν*, εἶδος) *wedge-shaped*, Theophr.

Σφηνοκέφαλος, *ον*, (*σφήν*, *κεφαλή*) *with wedge-shaped* or *peaked head*, Strab. p. 70.

Σφηνοπώγων, *ωνος*, ὁ, (*σφήν*, *πώγων*) *with wedge-shaped* or *peaked beard*, as Mercury is represented: hence as his epith., Artemid. 2, 42; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 379, 1 and 4:—in comedy old men were thus represented, Luc. Ep. Saturn, 24.

Σφηνόω, ῶ, (*σφήν*) *to cleave with a wedge.*—II. *to wedge together, wedge in, bind* or *shut close with a wedge*:—pass., *to be wedged in*, Polyb. 27, 9, 4: cf. *σφηκόω.*—III. *to torture, rack* (v. *σφήν* II), Plut. 2, 498 D. Hence

Σφήνωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is wedged* or *driven in*; and

Σφήνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a cleaving with a wedge*, Galen: also, *a wedging, pressing together*, Plut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.

ΣΦΗ΄Ξ, *σφηκός*, ὁ, *a wasp*, Il. 12, 167, Hdt. 2, 92, Ar., etc.; called *εἰνόδιοι*, from their making their nests by the road-side, Il. 16, 259.—II.=*σφηκίσκος*, Pherecr. Incert. 54; cf. *σφηκίας.* (*σφήξ* is to Lat. *vespa*, Germ. *Wespe*, our *wasp*, as *σφέτερος* to *vester*; *-κ* at the end of the root changing to *p*, as vice versa in *ἔρυσα*, *ἕλκω*, *ἵππος.* It may be akin to *σφίγγω, to tie tight*, from the thin middle of the insect.)

†**Σφήττιος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Sphettus, Sphettian*, Plat. Apol. 33 E: proverb. *ὀξος Σφήττιον, Sphettian vinegar*, with comic allusion to the sharpness and calumniating habits of the inhab., Ar. Plut. 720: cf. also Schol. ad l.: from

†**Σφηττός**, οῦ, ὁ, *Sphettus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Acamantis, Strab. p. 397: hence adv. **Σφηττοῖ**, *at* or *in Sphettus*, Lys. 148, 33: **Σφηττόθεν**, *from Sphettus*, Plut. Thes. 13.

Σφί and *σφίν*, Ep. and Ion. dat. plur. of *σφεῖς*, Hom., and Hdt.; also as dat. sing.; v. sub *σφεῖς.*

Σφιγγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *greediness, avarice*, LXX. (Prob. from *σκνιφός* for *σκνιφία.*)

Σφιγγίον, *ου*, *τό*, (*σφίγγω*) *a string, band*, esp. *a bracelet* or *necklace*, Luc.

†**Σφίγγιον ὄρος**, *τό*, *mountain of the Sphinx*,=*Φίκειον.*

Σφιγγόπους, *ποδος*, ὁ, ἡ, (Σφιγξ, *πούς*) *sphinx-footed, with sphinxes' feet*, *κλίνη*, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A.

ΣΦΙ΄ΓΓΩ, f. *σφίγξω*: pf. pass. *ἔσφιγμαι*, *-γξαι*, *-γκται*, etc. *To bind tight*, Aesch. Pr. 56; *bind in* or *together*, Emped. 168; *to squeeze, torture*: generally, *to shut close*, *πύλας*, Anth. P. 5, 294: *to straiten, abridge, φράσιν*, Plut. 2, 1011 F; but, *σφ. λόγον, to have* one's utterance *stopped*, be tongue-tied, Ib. 6 E: pass., *ἐσφιγμένοι*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 3. (Cf. *σφήξ*, fin.) Hence

Σφιγκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *that which binds tight, a lace, band*, Lat. *spunther* or rather *spinter*, *κόμης σφ.*, Anth. 6, 206.—II. *a muscle closing an aperture*, (such as the *sphincter ani*), which naturally remains in a state of contraction, Ib. 12, 7.—III. *a Tarentine* χιτών, prob. because *laced tight to the body*; also *συσφιγκτήρ.*

Σφίγκτης, ου, ὁ,= *κίναιδος*, Cratin. Incert. 89; so *spintrae* in Tacit., and Suet.;—the reason of the name being in *σφιγκτὴρ* II.

Σφιγκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *σφίγγω, tight-bound*, Mel. 60: *θάνατος σφιγκτός*, death *by strangling*, Eustath. Adv. *-τῶς.*

Σφίγκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *σφιγκτήρ*, Anth. P. 6, 233.

Σφίγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*σφίγγω*) *that which is bound tight.*—II. *a binding* or *compressing by machines*, Math. Vett.

Σφιγμός, οῦ, ὁ,= *σφίγξις.* Math. Vett.

Σφίγξ, ή, gen. **Σφιγγός**, *Sphinx*, a she-monster, daughter of Echidna and her son Orthrus, or of Chimaera and her brother Orthrus, Hes. Th. 326, (where however Wolf has restored the Boeot. form *Φίξ*). In Trag., she is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, murdering all who failed to guess it; Oedipus guessed it, and she killed herself. v. Argumenta ad Soph. O. T.: in works of art she is usually represented with a woman's bust on the body of a lioness. The legend seems to come from Aegypt, where the colossal head of a Sphinx is still left uncovered by the sand. Formerly there were many, male as well as female, Hdt. 2, 175, cf. Meineke Philem. p. 411: they are said to have symbolised the annual overflow of the Nile; but that they were also connected with the mystic worship of Bacchus is clear from Hdt. 4, 79. (The usu. derivv. is from *σφίγγω*, as if *the Throttler.*)

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Σφίγξις, εως, ἡ, (σφίγγω) *a binding tight*, Ael. N. A. 8, 18.

Σφίδη, ης, ἡ, like χορδή, *gut, catgut*; cf. the Lat. *fides*.

Σφικάω, ῶ, *to hum, buzz*, of gnats.

Σφῖν, v. σφι.

Σφῖσι and **σφίσιν**, dat. from σφεῖς, Hom.

Σφογγιά, ἡ, also **σφόγγιον**, **σφόγγος**, Att. for σπογγ-, Piers. Moer. 360, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 463, Lob. Phryn. 113.

Σφόδρᾰ, adv., strictly neut. pl. from σφοδρός, *very, very much, exceedingly, violently*, Hdt. 9, 17, Soph. El. 1053, Aj. 150, Plat., etc.; τὸ σφ., Plat. Symp. 210 B, etc.: σφόδρα γε, in answers, strongly affirmative, Id.

†**Σφοδρίας**, ου, ὁ, *Sphodrias*, a celebrated commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 15; Plut. Agesil. 24. —2. a cynic, writer of a τέχνη ἐρωτική, Ath. 162 B.

Σφοδρός, ά, όν, also ός, όν, Plat. Rep. 586 C:—*vehement, violent, excessive*, τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος, Thuc. 1, 103; ἐνδεια, Xen. An. 1, 10, 18; ἐπιθυμία, etc., Plat. Polit. 308 A; σφοδροτέρα ὁμοιότης, Arist. Top. 1, 7, 3.—2. of men, *violent, impetuous*, νέος καὶ σφ., Plat. Legg. 839 B; φιλότιμος καὶ σφ., Id. Apol. 23 D:—also *active, zealous*, ὑπηρέται, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 31:—also *strong, robust*, ἡ γεωργία σφοδρὸν τὸ σῶμα παρέχει, Xen. Oec. 5, 5.—II. adv. σφοδρῶς, *vehemently*, etc., μάλα σφ., Od. 12, 124; alone, Xen. Oec. 5, 4 and 13, Arist. Categ. 7, 35; —but in Att., σφόδρα (q. v.) is the usu. adv.: superl. -ότατον, Xen. Eq. 12, 13. (Akin to σπεύδω, σπουδή: cf. σφεδανός.) Hence

Σφοδρότης, ητος, ἡ, *vehemence, violence*, Plat. Polit. 306 E; in plur., Id. Legg. 733 B.

Σφοδρύνω, (σφοδρός) *to make vehement*:—pass. σφοδρύνομαι, *to be* or *become so*, σφοδρύνεσθαί τινι, *to put overweening trust in* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1011.

Σφονδύλειον, ου, τό, *an herb*, Nic. Th. 948. [ῠ]

Σφονδύλη, ης, ἡ, Att. for σπονδύλη, Lob. Phryn. 113:—*an insect which lives on the roots of plants*, prob. a kind of *beetle*; it has a strong smell when attacked, Ar. Pac. 1077, cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 5, 8, 3; 8, 24, 6. [ῠ]

Σφονδύλιον, ου, τό, = σφονδύλειον, Diosc. 3, 90. [ῠ]

Σφονδύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from σφόνδυλος. [ῠ]

Σφονδύλιος, ου, ὁ, like σφόνδυλος, *a vertebre*, Il. 20, 483. [ῠ]

Σφονδυλοείντος, ον, (σφόνδυλος, δινέω) *twirled on a spindle*, Anth. P. 6, 247.

Σφονδῡλόεις, εσσα, εν, (σφόνδυλος) *composed of vertebrae*, Manetho.

Σφονδῡλόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (σφόνδυλος III. 1, μάντις) *prophesying from the spindle*.

Σφόνδῡλος, ου, ὁ, Att. for the Ion. and common **σπόνδυλος**, v. Lob. Phryn. 113:—*a vertebre*, Lat. *vertebra*, Eur. Phoen. 1413, Ar. Vesp. 1489, Plat. Tim. 74 A: esp., *the second large vertebre of the neck*, also μέγας σφ. and ὀδούς, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. σπόνδυλος:—then, generally, *a joint*, esp. in the scorpion's tail.—II. *a tambour* in a column, i. e. one of the pieces which go to make up the shaft, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A.—III. *any round body*;—as, 1. *verticillus, the round weight* which balances and twirls a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C, sq.:—then, *any round stone*, σφ. μεγάλοι, Math. Vett.: also of the *voting pebbles*, ψῆφοι.—2. *the head of the artichoke*, Galen: then, generally, *the whorl* of a plant, *the verticillus* of Linnaeus.

Σφός, σφή, σφόν, sing. *his, his own*, fem. *her, her own*, like ἑός, Hom.—II. in plur. for masc. and fem., *their, their own, belonging to them*, like σφέτερος, Hom., and Hes.; in later poets also σφέος. (From σφέ, σφεῖς, like Lat. *suus* from *se*.)

Σφραγίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σφραγίς, Ar. Thesm. 427; cf. θριπήδεστος. [ῐ]

†**Σφραγίδιον**, ου, τό, *Sphragidium*, a cave of the nymphs of Cithaeron, Paus. 9, 3, 9. Hence

†**Σφραγίτιδες**, ων, αἱ, Νύμφαι, *the Sphragidian* Nymphs; v. foreg., Plut.

Σφραγιδονῦχαργοκομήτης, ου, ὁ, (σφραγίς, ὄνυξ, ἀργός, κομέω) comic name for *a coxcomb*, acc. to some, *a lazy long-haired onyx-ring-wearer*; or, as others, *a long-haired fellow with rings up to the whites of his nails!*, Ar. Nub. 332.

Σφραγιδοφῡλάκιον, ου, τό, *a ring* or *jewel-box*. [λᾰ]

Σφραγιδοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a keeper of the seals*. [ῠ]

Σφραγίζω, Ion. σφρηγίζω: f. -ίσω:—*to seal, γράμματα*, Eur. I. A. 38: *to seal up, shut up*, Aesch. Eum. 828, in pass.—II. *to mark* with wounds, scratches, etc., cf. Eur. I. T. 1372.—III. metaph., *to limit, define, determine, fix*, Anth.: from

Σφρᾱγίς, Ion. σφρηγίς, ῖδος, ἡ, *a seal with which any thing is fastened up* or *marked: a signet, seal-ring*, Theogn. 19, Hdt. 3, 41; σφραγῖδα ἐπιβάλλειν, Ar. Av. 560, cf. Plat. Polit. 289 B, etc.:—*a ring*, Hdt. 1, 195.—2. *the gem* or *stone for a ring*, Id. 7, 69, cf. Theophr. Lap. 44: generally, *a gem*, Luc. adv. Indoct. 8.—II. *the impression of a signet-ring, a seal*, σφραγῖδος ἔρκος, Soph. Tr. 615; cf. Eur. I. A. 155:—*any round mark*, Opp. C. 2, 299.—III. *any thing sealed* or *marked with a seal, a token, ticket, passport*, Ar. Av. 1213. [ῐ; though in late poets we have σφρηγῖδας [ῑ], Jac. Anth. P. 431.]

Σφράγισμα, ατος, τό, (σφραγίζω) *an impression of a signet-ring, a seal*, Eur. Hipp. 864, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 3. [ᾰ]

Σφρᾱγιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σφραγίζω) *a sealer*, i. e. *a seal-ring, signet*, Diog. L.

Σφρᾱγιστήριον, ου, τό, *a seal, stamp*.

Σφρᾱγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, = σφραγιστήρ, Plut. 2, 363 B.

Σφρᾱγιστικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for sealing*.

Σφρᾱγιστός, ή, όν, (σφραγίζω) *sealed*, μέτρον σφρ., a measure *stamped with the public seal*, Inscr. ap. Böckh P. E.

Σφρηγίζω, σφρηγίς, Ion. for σφραγ-.

Σφρῑγάνός, ή, όν, *plump, fresh*, Hipp. ap. Timae. Gloss.

Σφρῑγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be full to bursting, to be plump and full*, Lat, *turgere, turgescere*, esp. (like κυδωνιᾶν) of a woman's breasts, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: then, generally, of young persons, high-fed horses, etc., *to be full and plump, to be in full health and strength*, Lat. *vigere*, σφριγῶντι σώματι, Eur. Andr. 196; εὐσωματεῖ καὶ σφριγᾷ, Ar. Nub. 799, cf. Lys. 80: τὰ σώματα σφριγῶντες, Plat. Legg. 840 B:—metaph., *to swell with pride*, θυμὸς σφριγῶν, Aesch. Pr. 380; so, σφριγῶν μῦθος, *a swelling, haughty* speech, Eur. Supp. 478:—also, *to swell with desire, be at heat*, Opp. C. 3, 368, *to lust*, c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14, 5.—On the word v. Ruhnk. Tim. (Σφριγάω is seemingly only another form of σπαργάω, akin to σφαραγέω, σφάραγος, q. v.)

Σφρῖγος, εος, τό, *full health and strength*, σφρίγει βραχιόνων, Hermipp. Strat. 1, 6.—II. metaph. *strong desire*.

Σφριγώδης, ες, *in high health and strength*, Lat. *vegetus*.

Σφύγμα, ατος, τό, (σφύζω) = σφυγμός. Hence

Σφυγμᾱτώδης, ες, = σφυγμώδης, Plat. Ax. 368 D, Plut. 2, 1088 D.

Σφυγμή, ῆς, ἡ, = σφυγμός, dub. in Galen.

Σφυγμικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the pulse*.

Σφυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σφύζω):—in the earliest medic. writers, *the throbbing pulse in inflamed parts*, elsewh. παλμός, Hipp.: then, *the beating of the heart*, and, generally, of any artery, *the common regular pulse*, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon.—II. metaph., *desire, any violent emotion*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 132 D.

Σφυγμώδης, ες, (σφυγμός, εἶδος) *like the pulse, throbbing*, ἕλκος, Hipp.

Σφύζω, f. -ξω, *to throb, beat violently*, elsewh. πάλλω, cf. σφυγμός: but also of the regular pulse, *to beat*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; τὰ σφύζοντα, *the veins* or *arteries*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.—II. metaph., *to be very eager*, ἐπί τι, ap. Suid. (Akin to σφαδάζω, σφάκελος.) Hence

Σφύξις, εως, ἡ, = σφυγμός, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 2, 3.

Σφῦρᾱ, ας, ἡ, *a hammer*, Od. 3, 434.—II. *an implement of husbandry, a beetle, mallet*, for breaking clods of earth, Hes. Op. 423, Ar. Pac. 566. (Akin to σφαῖρα, from *its rounded head*; also to σφυρόν, q. v., like Lat. *malleus, malleolus pedis*.) [In the earliest and best poets ῡ, and therefore properisp. ap. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 34 Anm. 4 n, Dind. Ar. l. c.; for σφύρᾱ there is no authority, even in E. M. 823, 20, sq.]

Σφύραινα, ης, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its shape, *the hammer-fish*, in Att. κέστρα, Strattis Maced. 2; cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1.

Σφῦράς, άδος, ἡ, Att. for σπυράς, σπύραθος, *round dung*, such as that of goats and sheep, Ar. Pac. 790, ubi v. Schol. (Akin to σφαῖρα and σφῦρα, q. v.)

Σφῦρηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to work with the hammer, to hammer*, Philo. Hence

Σφῦρηλάτησις, ή, *a hammering*.

Σφῦρηλᾰτος, ον, (σφῦρα, ἐλαύνω):—*wrought with the hammer, hammered, beaten, forged*, σίδηρος, πέδαι, Aesch: Theb. 816, Pers. 747; εἰκὼ χρυσέη σφ., Hdt. 7, 69; σφ. ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ σταθῆναι, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; cf. Theocr. 22, 47; opp. to works of cast metal (ἔργα χωνευτά).—II. metaph., *as if of beaten iron, tough, hard*, ἀνάγκαι καὶ σφ., Pind. Fr. 223; so, σφ. φιλία, *close* friendship; and σφ. νοῦς, *a close, shrewd* mind, like Homer's πυκινὸς νόος, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 65 D; σφ. λόγος, Luc. Dem. Enc. 15.

Σφυρίον, ου, τό, also proparox. **σφύριον**, dim. from σφῦρα, *a small hammer* or *mallet*, Chirurg. Vett. [ῠ]

Σφῦρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. for σπυρίς, Geop.; Lob. Phryn. 113.

Σφῦροδέτης, ου, ὁ, (σφυρόν, δέω) *an ankle-band*, Hesych.

Σφῦροκόπᾰνον, ου, τό, (σφῦρα) *a kind of hammer*.

Σφῦροκοπέω, ῶ, *to beat, smite with a hammer*, LXX.: and

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Σφῦροκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a beating with the hammer, forging:* from

Σφῦροκόπος, ον, (σφῦρα, κόπτω) *beating with the hammer.*—Il. proparoxyt. σφῦρόκοπος, ον, pass., *beaten with the hammer.*

Σφῦροκτῦπέω,=σφυροκοπέω.

†Σφῦρόμαχος, ου, ὁ, v. l. Ar. Eccl. 22 for Φυρόμαχος.

Σφῦρόν, οῦ, τό, *the ankle,* κνῆμαί τ' ἠδὲ σφυρά, Il. 4, 147, cf. 518, etc., Archil. 26, 11: metaph., ὀρθῷ στῆσαι ἐπὶ σφυρῷ, to set upright, Pind. l. 7 (6), 19; ποδῶν τένοντε ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης, Il. 22, 397; Eur. Phoen. 26, etc.: σφ. μονόχηλον, of a horse, Eur. I. A. 225; σφυρῷ κούφῳ, Id. Alc. 586.—II. metaph., *the lowest part* or *end* of any thing, e. g. of a mountain, ἐν Παλίου σφυροῖς, Pind. P. 2, 85: also, Αιβύας ἄκρον σφύρον, the very *furthest part* of Libya, Theocr. 16, 77. (Akin to σπεῖρα, σφαῖρα, from the notion of *roundness* common to them all: also, akin to σφῦρα, as in Lat. *malleolus pedis,* to *malleus.*)

Σφῦρόομαι, (σφυρόν) as pass., only in an Ithyphallic song ap. Ath. 622 C, ἐθέλει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὀρθὸς ἐσφυρωμένος διὰ μέσου βαδίζειν, prob. in obscene signf.

Σφῦροπρησῖπύρα, ἡ, (σφυρόν, πρήθω, πῦρ) *firing the ankle,* epith. of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 199. [πῦρᾰ.]

†Σφῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Syrus,* son of Machaon, Paus. 2, 23, 4.

Σφῦρόω, ῶ, (σφῦρα) *to hammer.*—II. *to rake in the seed with the σφῦρα.* Hence

Σφύρωσις, ἡ, *a raking in the seed with the σφῦρα* (II). [ῦ]

Σφῦρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, v. σφαιρωτήρ.

Σφῦρωτός, ή, όν, (σφυρόω) *hammered.*

Σφύσδω, Dor. for σφύζω.

Σφώ, shortened Att. nom. and acc. for σφῶϊ, q. v.; also in Il. — II. as a contraction for σφωέ in Hom., duh.

ΣΦΩΕ΄, dual masc. and fem. nom. and acc., σφώϊν gen. and dat., of the person. pron. of 3d pers.: — *they two, both of them,* Hom., who however only uses σφωέ as acc., σφωΐν as dat., both always enclit.; strengthd. σφωϊν ἀμφοτέροιϊν, Od. 20, 327: σφωϊ for σφωΐν is without example:—whether σφωέ was also used for σφῶϊ is dub.; it is found as a v. l. for it in Il. 7, 280:—the contract. of acc. σφωέ, into σφώ, is equally dub. (in Il. 17, 531 Wolf has restored σφω Αἰαντε), though Antimach. is said to have so used it, Apoll. de Pronom. p. 373: but it is certain that in Ep. the dat. was shortd. into σφιν, the acc. into σφε, so that it became one with the plur., Il. 11, 111, Od. 8, 271, etc.; cf. σφεῖς, and Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶϊ 13.

ΣΦΩΪ΄, nom. and acc., σφῶϊν gen. and dat.,—dual masc. and fem. of the person. pron. of 2d pers.: — *you two, both of you,* freq. in Hom., esp. in Il.; also strengthd., ἀμφοτέρω σφῶϊ, Il. 7, 280: hence arose a shortd. form of nom. and acc. σφώ, not σφῷ or σφῶ, Il.; gen. and dat. σφῶν, Od. 4, 62; and the shortd. forms only are allowed in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 12, Ar. Ran. 867, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 266.—None of these forms are enclit., and σφῶϊ for σφῶϊν is without any certain example, for in Il. 4, 286 it is the accus., depending upon κελεύω: the assumption also that σφῶϊν is sometimes used for σφῶϊ, as in Od. 23, 52, rests only on a false interpr., cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶϊ 8. Hence

Σφωΐτερος, α, ον, possess. adj. of 2d person dual σφῶϊ:—*of* or *belonging to you two,* σφωΐτερον ἔπος, the word *of you two,* Juno and Minerva, Il. 1, 216.—2. as adj. of 3d pers. dual σφωέ:—*of* or *belonging to them two* or *both of them,* Antimach. ap. Apollon. Dysc. de pron., v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶϊ, etc. 6.—II. directly for σφέτερος in Ap. Rh.,—1. for 3d pers. sing., whether direct or reflexive, *his, his own,* etc., 1, 643; 3, 600.—2. for 2d pers. sing., *thy, thine,* 3, 395; so too Theocr. 22, 67. [ῐ]

Σφῷν, contr. Att. gen. and dat. from σφῶϊ for σφώϊν, also Od. 4, 62.

Σχᾰδών, όνος, ἡ, *the larva of the bee* or *wasp,* Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 12.—II. *the cell of a honeycomb, the honeycomb,* Lat. *favus,* Ar. Fr. 302, 6, Theocr. 1, 147.

ΣΧΑ΄ΖΩ, f. -άσω [ᾰ]: 3 pl. impf. ἐσχάζοσαν, Lyc. 21. *To slit, cut open,* esp. σχ. φλέβα, *to lance* or *open* a vein, to let blood, Hipp., and Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58; so, σχ. τὸν ἀγκῶνα, i. e. to bleed in the arm, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: and Ar. uses ἔσχων (from σχάω) in the same way, Nub. 209:—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 219.—2. *to cleave* or *burst in twain,* of flowers, σχ. κάλυκας, Anth.; so metaph., θάλαμον σχάσε μῆνις, Ib. 9, 422.—II. *to let fall,* σχ. οὐράν, *to drop* the tail, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5; σχ. βαλβῖδα, *to let fall* the rope, and so open the race-course, Lat. *aperire carceres,* Lyc. 13: — mid., σχάσασθε τὰς ὀφρῦς, *let down your* eyebrows, Plat. (Com.) Ἔορτ. 5; metaph., σχάζεσθαι τὴν ἱππικήν, *to give up one's* love for horses, Ar. Nub. 107.—2. *to let drop,* κώπαν σχάσον, i. e. cease rowing, Pind. P. 10, 79: — *to check, master, overpower,* πῦρ, Id. N. 4, 104; δεινὸν δμμα, Eur. Phoen. 454; φθόγον ἀγηρον, Ib. 960.—3. *to let go,* σχ. τὴν φροντίδα, *to let* the mind *go, give* it *play,* Ar. Nub. 740; σχ. τὰς μηχανάς, *to let off* the engines, Plut. Marcell. 15. — 4. *to run by a rope over a pulley,* σχ. ἄγκυραν, Lyc. 99, cf. 21, 329.—5. *to let a joint go and then pull it back, to set it by a wrench,* Foës. Oec. Hipp.—6. as pugilist. term, σχ. τὴν χεῖρα, *to bring back* the hand to its former position, *recover* it. (In signf. I. it is very clearly akin to σχίζω, and perh. to κεάζω, κείω: in signf. II. it rather points to χαλάω, cf. σχαστήρια, χαλαστηρία; but prob. this is accidental, for the signfs. under II. all come from the notion of *cutting open,* and so *letting go, letting loose.*)

Σχᾰλῐδόω, ῶ, (σχαλίς) *to prop up* nets *with forked sticks.* Hence

Σχᾰλίδωμα, ατος, τό, *a forked prop* or *stay.* [ῐ]

Σχᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a forked stick, used as a ladder,* Lat. *scala*:—also, *used as a prop for* nets, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; v. l. σταλίς, q. v.

Σχάσις, εως, ἡ, (σχάζω) *a pricking: a bleeding, scarifying,* Theophr. [ᾰ]

Σχάσμα, ατος, τό, (σχάζω II. 4) *that which has been wrenched,* Hipp. ap. Erotian.

Σχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχάζω)=σχάσις.—II. =σχάσμα, Hipp.

Σχαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (σχάζω) *a snare, trap,* Lat. *tendicula,* unless it should be σχαλιστήρ, from σχαλίς.

Σχαστηρία, ας, ἡ, (σχάζω II) *a rope for letting down:* esp., *across the entrance to a race-course,* Galen.—II. *the rope running round a pulley; the pulley itself,* Polyb. 8, 7, 10; 8, 3: hence, διὰ μιᾶς σχαστηρίας ὀργάνου, by one *pull* or *turn* of the machine, Arist. Mund. 6, 14; cf. σχετήριον, χαλαστήρια.

Σχαστήριον, ου, τό, (σχάζω) *a lancet.*

Σχάω, impf. ἔσχων, rarer Att. collat. form of σχάζω, used perh. only in impf., Ar. Nub. 409: but Hipp. has the compds. ἀποσχών, κατασχών, Lob. Phryn. 219.

Σχέ, imperat. aor. of ἔχω for σχές, prob. only found in compds., as κατασχε, μέτασχε, πάρασχε, etc., Pors. Hec. 836, Or. 1330.

Σχεδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., *a little tablet* or *book.* [ᾰ]

Σχέδη, ης, ἡ, (σχίζω) strictly, *any thing formed by cleaving,* hence *a tablet, leaf,* prob. borrowed from the Lat., for it is first used in Greek by Eustath., and Moschop.; while the Lat. *scheda* and *scida* are found in Cic., and Plin.

Σχέδην, adv., (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *gently, thoughtfully,* Macho ap. Ath. 349 B.

Σχεδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *a light boat, raft, float,* Od. 5, 174, 177, etc.; σχ. διφθερίνη, *a raft* of hides, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28: generally of *ships,* Eur. Hec. 113.—2. *a light military bridge, a bridge of rafts* or *pontoons,* Hdt. 4, 88, 97, etc.; σχ. λινόδεσμος, of Xerxes' bridge, Aesch. Pers. 69.—3. *a light scaffold* or *frame,* σχ. ὑποτροχεῖς, a frame *on wheels,* for moving any thing upon, Math. Vett.—II. *a cramp* or *holdfast,* Philo. (In signf. I the word is prob. fem. from σχέδιος, *something knocked up off-hand,* and only *for immediate use.* The last signf. however points immediately to ἔχω.)

†Σχεδία, ας, ἡ, *Schedia,* a city of Aegypt on the Canobic mouth of the Nile, Strab. p. 800.

Σχεδιάζω, f. -άσω, (σχέδιος):—*to do* or *treat of a thing off-hand* or *on the spur of the moment,* σχεδιάζοντα λέγειν ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃ, Plat. Sisyph. 387 E: then, esp., *to speak* or *write off-hand,* Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ., 1, 3, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 11.—2. intr., *to be careless* or *negligent, τοῖς κοιναῖς πράγμασι* in the administration of the government, Polyb. 23, 9, 12; ὑπέρ τινος, Id. 12, 4, 4.—II. (σχεδόν)=ἐγγύς, LXX.—Cf. αὐτοσχεδιάζω.

Σχεδιάς, άδος, ἡ, *a boraginaceous plant,* Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Σχεδίασμα, ατος, τό, (σχεδιάζω) *that which is done off-hand, an extempore speech* or *action,* Cic. Att. 13, 19, 2.

Σχεδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχεδιάζω) *speaking, making* or *writing off-hand,* Plat. Sisyph. 390 C.

Σχεδιαστικῶς, adv. *off-hand, heedlessly.*

†Σχεδιεῖον, ου, τό, *tomb of Scheidius,* in Daphnus, Strab. p. 424.

Σχεδίην, Ep. adv. formed from the fem. from σχέδιος, like σχεδόν, *in place, near, nigh,* Lat. *comminus,* Il. 5, 830.

Σχέδιος, α, ον, (σχεδόν):—of place, *near,* σχεδία μάχη, *close* fight, *hand to hand,* σχέδια βέλη, weapons *for close* fight, Aesch. Cho. 162; cf. σχεδίη.—II. of time, *sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand,* ποτός, Aesch. F. 11, 64; ἐπὶ σχεδίου as adv., *as we say on the sudden,* Aretae.—Adv. -ίως, Arat.

†Σχεδίος, ου, ὁ, *Schedius,* son of Iphitus and Hippolyte, leader of the Phocians before Troy, Il. 2, 517, etc.—2. son of Perimedes, also a leader of the Phocians before Troy, Il. 15, 515.

Σχεδιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχεδία, ἔργον) *a raft-builder.*

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Σχεδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dance of women*, very dub.

Σχεδογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, (σχέδη, γράφω) *a sketch on a tablet*. Hence

Σχεδογρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for writing on a tablet*.

Σχεδόθεν, adv., *from near, from nigh at hand*, Lat. *cominus*, Il. 16, 800, 807: but also, *nigh at hand, near*, c. gen. vel dat., *σχ. ἐλθεῖν τινι, σχ. στῆναί τινος*, Od. 2, 267; 19, 447, etc. (though here too the first signf. may be defended; for *to come from near towards a person* is *to come very near him*): from

Σχεδόν, adv., (ἔχω, σχεῖν):—of place, *near, hard by, nigh*, Lat. *cominus*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., esp. in phrases *σχεδὸν εἶναι, σχεδὸν ἐλθεῖν* or *lέναι*: Hom. uses it sometimes absol., *σχεδὸν οὔτασε*, Il. 5, 458; sometimes c. dat., oftener c. gen., *σχεδὸν ἔγχεος, σχ. αἵματος*, Il. 20, 363, Od. 11, 142:—Hes. has it only absol., and c. dat.: so in Pind., *τύμβῳ σχ.*, N. 10, 123; also, *σχεδὸν ἀμφί τινι, σχεδὸν παρά τινι*, Id. P. 5, 53, O. 1, 118.—2. rarely of motion, *into the neighbourhood of, towards*, opp. to *ἐπ' ἐσχατιῆς*, Od. 9, 280.—3. metaph. of relationship, Od. 10, 441.—II. post-Hom., of degree, *nearly, pretty nearly, all but, σχ. πάντες, πάντα*, etc., *nearly all*, Hdt. 1, 10, 65; and so without *πάντα, σχ. εἰρηκα ἃ νομίζω συμφέρειν*, Dem. 38, 27; *σ. ταὐτά, nearly* the same, Hdt. 2, 48, cf. 6, 42: in Att. esp. with verbs of knowing, *σχ. ἐπίσταμαι*, Soph. Tr. 43; *σχ. οἶδα*, Eur. Tro. 898:—oft. in Plat. merely to soften an assertion, Phaed. 61 C, 63 E, etc., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 54:—*σχεδόν τι* is freq. in Att., as, *σχεδόν τι πρόσθεν, just* before, Soph. O. T. 736; *σχεδόν τι ταῦτα*, Plat. Gorg. 472 C: freq. in affirmative answers, Id. Soph. 250 C.

Σχεδρός or *σχεθρός, ά, όν*, (ἔχω, *σχέθω*): — Att. for *σκεθρός*, ap. Hesych., who explains it by *τλήμων, patient*.

Σχέθω, assumed as a collat. form of *ἔχω* (as *φλεγέθω* from *φλέγω*), *to have*; usu. in strengthd. signf. *to hold, keep fast, check, hinder*. But this pres. appears to be a fiction; for no part of it is found in use, that may not be referred to the aor. *ἔσχεθον*, a poet. lengthd. form of *ἔσχον* (which would then be an *αὐθυπότακτον*);—this is certainly true of Hom., who only has *ἔσχεθον, σχέθον, ἐσχεθε(ν) σχέθε(ν), ἐσχεθέτην, σχεθέτω, σχεθέειν*, Il. 23, 466, etc.; *ἀσπίδας πάροιθεν σχέθον αὐτοῦ*, 14, 428; *ἀπὸ ἑο σχ.*, 13, 163; *ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος κεφαλὴν σχέθεν*, Od. 14, 494; *φόρμιγγα σχεθέτω*, 8, 537; *σχέθε δ' ὅσσε γόοιο*, 4, 758 (so, *ὅπως ἂν αὐτοὺς ὑβρεως σχέθω*, Ar. Lys. 425); etc.—In Pind. and Att., the inf. and part. are usu. written *σχέθειν, σχέθων*, prob. wrongly for *σχεθεῖν, σχεθών*, for no evidence of the existence of a pres. *σχέθω*, impf. *ἔσχεθον*, can be adduced, except the authority of the Gramm., as E. M. 739, 51; and they might have been misled by faulty accents, v. Herm. Soph. El. 744. These facts were first observed by Elmsl. Med. 186, 995, Heracl. 272; and many verbs of the same sort, *ἀμυναθεῖν, εἰργαθεῖν*, etc., will be found fully discussed in Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. *εἰκαθεῖν*: — the strongest cases in favour of a pres. signf. are Pind. P. 6, 19, Aesch. Cho. 832, though it is by no means *necessary* here. However, the pres. *σχέθω*, etc., is maintained by Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 483 A, Euthyphr. 15 D, who refers to Imman. Hermann *de Verbis in -άθω, -ύθω*, etc. (Erfordiae 1832), as conclusive on this side.—II. *to have* a child, *produce*, Soph. Fr. 230.

Σχέδυνος, η, ον, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *tenacious*, dub.; v. Sturz Emped. p. 230.

Σχεῖν, inf. aor. of *ἔχω*, Il.

Σχελίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. for *σκελίς*, usu. in plur. *σχελίδες, ribs of beef*, Aesch. Fr. 331, Ar. Eq. 362; *σχελίδες ὀλόκνημοι*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 13; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6.

Σχελυνάζω, v. *χελυνάζω*.

Σχέμεν, Ep., and Ion. inf. aor. of *ἔχω* for *σχεῖν*, Il. 8, 254: lengthd. *σχέμεναι*.

Σχένδῡλα, ή, also *σχενδύλη*, *a ship-carpenter's and blacksmith's tool*, perh. *a pair of pincers* or *tongs*, Anth. P. 11, 203. (From *ἔχω, σχεῖν*.) Hence

Σχενδῡλάω, ῶ, *to take hold of with a σχένδυλα*.

Σχενδύλη, ης, ἡ, = *σχένδυλα*. [ῡ]

Σχενδύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *σχένδῡλα*.

Σχενδῡλόληπτος, ον, *held with a σχένδυλα*.

Σχέο, Ep. and Ion. imperat. aor. mid. of *ἔχω* for *σχοῦ*, Il.

Σχερία, ας, ἡ, Ep. *-ίη, ης, Scheria*, the island of the Phaeacians, Od. †5, 34; 6, 8†: later *Κέρκυρα*, Lat. *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*, †Strab. p. 44, 299†. (Prob. from sq.)

Σχερός, ὁ, explained by Gramm., *the firm land, mainland*, as opp. to the sea, but used only in the phrase *ἐν σχερῷ, in a row* or *line, one after another, uninterruptedly, successively*, Pind. N. 1, 105; 11, 49, I. 6 (5), 32: sometimes written together, *ἐνσχερώ, ἐπισχερώ*, qq. v. (Usu. deriv. from *ἔχω, σχεῖν*, like *ἐφεξῆς*: but the signf. quoted by Gramm. points to *ξερός, ξηρός, σκληρός, χέρρος, χέρσος*, etc.)

Σχές, imperat. aor of *ἔχω*.

Σχέσθαι, inf. aor. mid. of *ἔχω*, Od.

Σχέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἔχω, σχεῖν):—*state, condition*, esp. *habit of body*, which is alterable, opp. to *ἕξις* or *διάθεσις* (*constitution* or *temperament*, which is permanent), Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.: and so *temporary, passing* diseases are said to be *ἐν σχέσει*, opp. to those which have become *constitutional* (*ἐν ἕξει*), Ib.; *σχέσις ἕξεως*, Luc. Symp. 23:—generally, *the nature* or *fashion* of a thing, *ὅπλων*, Aesch. Theb. 507, Plat. Rep. 452 C; *τριχῶν*, Xen. Symp. 4, 57; *βίου σχ., a way* of life, Dem. 1122, 25.—II. *a checking, retention*, esp. of urine, Hipp.; opp. to *ῥοή*, Plat. Crat. 424 A.

Σχεταῖος, α, ον:—hence *σχεταῖα ὁρᾶν*, to do *what ought to be stopped*, to behave *unseemly*, Hipp.

Σχετήριον, ου, τό, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *that which checks, a remedy*, *λιμοῦ, against* hunger, Eur. Cycl. 135.

Σχετικός, ή, όν, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) *holding back; holding firmly, retentive*, *τινός*, Plut. 2, 725 A, etc.—II. in Logic, *relative*.

Σχετλιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*σχέτλιος*):—*to complain of hardship, to complain angrily* and *bitterly*, Ar. Plut. 477, Antipho 124, 17, Plat. Gorg. 519 B; *ἐπί τινι*, Dem. 913, 9. Hence

Σχετλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *angry, bitter complaining, impatience*, and the like, Thuc. 8, 53.

Σχετλιαστικός, ή, όν, *suited to complaint, indignant*.

Σχέτλιος, α, ον, though Hom. has *σχετλίη* only in Il. 3, 414, Od. 23, 150; *σχέτλιαι* only Od. 4, 729; *ος, ον*, Eur. I. T. 651: (ἔχω, σχεῖν).—1. of persons, *doing and enduring, daring, rash, reckless*; hence, *hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, savage*, freq. in Hom.; usu. of heroes, etc., terrible for strength and recklessness, as Achilles, Diomed, Hector, Il. 5, 403; 9, 630, etc.; *σχέτλιος, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὄπιν ᾐδέσατο*, Od. 21, 28; esp. of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 351, 478; also of Jupiter, Il. 2, 112, Od. 3, 161; of the gods generally, Il. 24, 33; of Saturn, Hes. Th. 488; of sleep, during which one is killed, *cruel*, Od. 10, 69; also of wild-beasts, *savage*, Hdt. 3, 108:—in Oratt., *σχ. καὶ ἀναιδής*, Dem. 346, 1, etc.—2. *much-suffering, unflinching*, of Nestor, *σχέτλιος ἐσσί, γεραιέ· σὺ μὲν πόνου οὐποτε λήγεις*, Il. 10, 164, cf. Od. 12, 279: — hence, just like *τλήμων, miserable, unhappy*, Aesch. Pr. 644, and freq. in Eur.: oft. with a notion of contempt, *ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν, O wretched fool!* Hdt. 3, 155; *ὦ σχέτλιε*, Soph. Phil. 369, cf. Ant. 47, Eur., etc.;—but this signf. of *miserable* never occurs in Hom.; for in Il. 18, 13, which is usu. quoted for it, the sense of *reckless, rash*, should be retained.—II. of things, first in Od., and Hes., but only in the phrase *σχέτλια ἔργα, cruel, shocking, abominable* doings, Od. 9, 295; as opp. to *δίκη* and *αἴσιμα ἔργα*, Od. 14, 83; as = *ἀτασθαλίαι*, Od. 22, 413; so in Hdt. 6, 138; also, *σχ. πέπονθα πράγματα*, Ar. Plut. 856: also, *σχέτλια* alone, as, *σχέτλια γάρ*, Soph. Aj. 887; *σχέτλια παθεῖν*, Eur. Andr. 1179; *σχ. καὶ ὑπερφυῆ λέγειν*, Plat. Gorg. 467 B; *δεινὰ καὶ σχ.*, Isocr. 378 A.—[Hom. always puts *σχέτλιος* emphatically at the beginning of a line, except once in fem., Il. 3, 414; and twice in neut., Od. 14, 83; 22, 413. Hence always *σχετλ-* in Hom., except in Il. 3, 414, where *σχετλίη* must either be pronounced as dissyll., or has the first syll. short.]

Σχέτο, Ep. for *ἔσχετο*, 3 sing. aor. mid. of *ἔχω*, Il.

Σχῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἔχω, σχεῖν):—like Lat. *habitus, the form, shape, frame, outward appearance, the figure, person*, Ar. Eccl. 150; also in plur., Eur. Antiop. 6; *μορφῆς σχήματα*, Id. I. T. 292; *σχ. τρίγωνον*, a triangular *shape*, Polyb. 1, 42, 3:—periphr., *σχῆμά τινος* for *τις*, as, *σχ. Ἱππομέδοντος*, Aesch. Theb. 488; *σχῆμα πέτρας*, Soph. Phil. 952; *σχ. δόμων*, Eur. Alc. 911, etc.—2. esp., *the form, figure*, opp. to the reality, *οὐδὲν πλὴν σχῆμα*, a mere *outside*, Eur. Aeol. 18, cf. Erechth. 17, 27: hence, *a mere show, pretence*, like *πρόσχημα*, Thuc. 8, 89. — 3. *the bearing, look, air, mien, τύραννον σχ. ἔχειν*, Soph. Ant. 1169; *ἀφοβον σχ. δεικνύναι*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 20; *ταπεινὸν σχ.*, Ib. 5, 1, 5: esp., *stateliness, dignity, pomp*, Ar. Eq. 1331, *ἀρχῆς σχ.*, Plat. Legg. 685 C; *οὐ κατὰ σχ. φέρειν τι*, not according to his *rank*, Polyb. 3, 85, 9: — of the *stately air of* a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 8, 7, 10: in plur., *gestures*, Xen. Apol. 27.—4. *the fashion, manner, way* of a thing, *σχ. βίου, μάχης*, Eur. Med. 1039, Phoen. 252; *τούτῳ κατώκου σχήματι*, Plat. Criti. 112 D: *σχῆμα στολῆς, fashion* of dress, Soph. Phil. 223; so, *σχῆμα* alone, Xen. Oec. 2, 4.—5. *a character* assumed, Lat. *persona, partes, σχ. ποιεῖν, μεταβάλλειν*. Plat. Rep. 476 B, Alc. 1, 135 D: *ἐν*

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μητρὸς σχήματι, Lat. *in matris loco*, Id. Legg. 918 E, cf. Isocr. 311 E.—6. *the state, nature, constitution* of a thing, πόλεως, Thuc. 6, 69; so, σχήματα νόσων, *species, kinds* of diseases, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—7. *a figure* in dancing; hence in plur., *steps*, Eur. Cycl. 221; and, generally, *a dance*, Ar. Vesp. 1485; cf. σχηματίων.—8. also in music, Plat. Legg. 655 A: in rhetoric, etc., Id. Ion 536 C, cf. Cic. Brut. 37, etc.: in logic, *the figure* of a syllogism, Arist.—9. *a sketch, outline, plan, scheme* of a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 C: *a mathematical form, diagram.* Hence

Σχημᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to form, shape, dress up, arrange*, τὰ στρατόπεδα, Plat. Rep. 526 D: so in mid., σχηματίζεσθαι κόμην, *to dress her* hair, Eur. Med. 1161.—2. σχήματα σχ., *to gesticulate*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374 B; and, absol., *to dance*, Ar. Pac. 324.—II. pass. σχηματίζομαι, *to put one's self in certain forms* or *postures, assume various shapes*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *to gesticulate*, Xen. Symp. 1, 9.—2. *to be dressed out, tricked* or *adorned* in a certain way, ἐσχημάτισται ἀσπίς, Aesch. Theb. 465.—3. *to behave* or *demean one's self* in a certain way, *give one's self a certain appearance*, Lat. *simulare*, ὡς εἰδὼς ἐσχημάτισται, *he made as if* he knew him, Plat. Soph. 268 A, cf. Stallb. Gorg. 511 D; σχηματίζονται ἀμαθεῖς εἶναι, *they pretend* to be unlearned, Id. Prot. 342 D; cf. Phaedr. 255 A: ἐσχηματισμένος, *made up, artificial, with borrowed plumes*, Lys. Fr. 43, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Σχημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from σχῆμα, esp. in plur., *the figures of a dance*, σχημάτια Λακωνικά, Hdt. 6, 129. [ᾰ]

Σχημᾰτίσιος, ή, = sq.

Σχημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχηματίζω) *the assuming of a shape* or *posture, a dressing up*, τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Rep. 425 B:—and so, absol., *pomp, vanity*, Ib. 494 B:—generally, *assumption* of what does not belong to one, *pretence*, Plut. Nic. 3, Arat. 49, etc.:—*outward behaviour*, Id. Dio 13: *deportment*, Id. Demosth. 10, Num. 8; etc.

Σχημᾰτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to mark figures*, Arithm. Vett.

Σχημᾰτογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a marking of figures.*

Σχημᾰτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a magazine of gestures*, etc., Ath. 258 A.

Σχημᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, (σχῆμα, ποιέω) *to give form, shape* or *fashion to* a thing, and so = σχηματίζω, Theophr.:—pass., like σχηματίζομαι, *to take a form, shape* or *posture*, Xen. Eq. 10, 5: *to gesticulate.* Hence

Σχημᾰτοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a forming, shaping* or *putting in posture.*—II. usu. of pantomimes, *gesticulation.*

Σχημᾰτότης, ητος, ἡ, a late form for σχῆμα, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 162.

Σχῆσις, ἡ, = σχέσις, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.

Σχήσω, fut. of ἔχω, Hom.

Σχητηρία, ας, ἡ, (ἔχω, σχήσω) = σχετήριον, σχαστηρία.

Σχιδᾰκηδόν, also, σχιδᾰκῐδόν, adv., *splinter-wise*, esp. of fractures of the bones, Medic.

Σχιδᾰκώδης, ες, (σχίδαξ, εἶδος) *like a splinter, splintery*, Diosc.

Σχιδᾰνόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, = σχιζόπους, Arist. ap. Ath. p. 397 B.

Σχίδαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 231. [ῐ]

Σχίδη, ης, ἡ, (σχίζω) like σχίζα, *a cleft piece of wood, a splint, splinter*, like Lat. *scindula* from *scindo*: hetero-

crol. acc. σχίδα for σχίδην, Hesych. [ῐ]

Σχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.—2. in plur. = ὠμόλινα. [ῐ]

Σχίδος, τό, = σχίδη, σχίζα, Hesych.

Σχῐδώνῠχος, ον, (σχίζω, ὄνυξ) *with cloven hoofs*, susp.

Σχίζα, not σχίζα, ης, ἡ, Ion. σχίζη, (σχίζω):—*a piece of wood cleft off, a splinter, pale*, like σχίδη, σχίδαξ, Od. 14, 425: in plur., *wood cleft small*, esp. *fire-wood*, Il. 1, 462, Od. 3, 459: hence, from the common use of such wood, —2. *a torch, brand*, Ar. Pac. 1024, 1032. —3. *an arrow*, LXX.—II. *a cleft, gap*, Synes.

Σχιζίας, ου, ὁ, = ἰσχνός, τετανός, Cratin. Incert. 90, ubi v. Meineke.

Σχιζίον, ου, τό, dim. from σχίζα.

Σχιζογύνανδρος, ὁ, acc. to Phavorin. = συκοφάντης.

Σχιζοποδία, ας, ἡ, *the nature of a* σχιζόπους, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 18.

Σχιζόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σχίζω, πούς) *with parted toes*, opp. to στεγανόπους, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 12, Part. An. 1, 3, 20.

Σχιζόπτερος, ον, (σχίζω, πτερόν) *with parted wings*, of birds, opp. to bats and winged insects (ὀλόπτερα), Arist. Incess. An. 10, 4.

ΣΧΙΖΩ, f. -ίσω [ῐ], *to split, cleave*, Od. 4, 507; of the plough, Pind. P. 4, 406; σχίσσε κεραυνῷ Ζεὺς χθόνα, Id. N. 9, 59; κάρα πελέκει, Soph. El. 99; esp. of wood, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12, etc.: *to rend asunder*, Hes. Sc. 428: σχίζειν φλέβα, like σχάζειν, Plat. Tim. 36 D:—generally, *to part asunder, separate*, H. Hom. Merc. 128; Νείλος μέσην Αἴγυπτον σχίζων, Hdt. 2, 17, cf. 4, 49:—so in pass., Νεῖλος σχίζεται τριφασίας ὁδούς, *branches* into three channels, Id. 2, 17, cf. 1, 75; so, περὶ ὃ σχίζεται τὸ τοῦ Νείλου ῥεῦμα, Plat. Tim. 21 E; so also, σχιζομένη ὁδός, Hdt. 7, 31; ἡ στρατιὴ ἐσχίζετο, the army *divided*, 8, 34; ἐσχίζοντό σφεων αἱ γνῶμαι, their opinions *were divided*, 7, 219.—II. σχίζειν γάλα, *to make* milk *curdle*, make the whey *separate* from the curds: hence γάλα σχιστόν, *curds*, Diosc. (Akin to κείω, κεύζω, σχάζω, to Lat. *scindo, scheda*, Germ. *scheiden*, etc., cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 244.)

Σχινδᾰλᾱμός, ου, ὁ, Att. for σκινδάλαμος, *a cleft piece of wood, a splinter*, Ar. Nub. 130, Ran. 819: also σχινδαλμός, ὁ, Hipp.

Σχινδῡλέω, = σχίζω. Hence

Σχινδύλησις, ἡ, *a cleaving into small pieces*, Galen. [ῡ]

Σχινέλαιον, ον, τό, (σχῖνος, ἔλαιον) *mastich-oil*, from the berries of the σχῖνος, Diosc.

Σχινίζω, f. -ίσω, (σχῖνος): — τοὺς ὀδόντας σχ., *to clean the teeth with a mastich tooth-pick*, Iambl.; so also absol. in mid.—II. in mid. also of *certain movements in a dance*, Ath. 621 C, ubi al. σχοινίζομαι.

Σχίνῐνος, η, ον, (σχῖνος) *of mastich-wood*, Diosc. [σχῐ]

Σχινίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σχῖνος) *the berry of the mastich-tree*, Theophr.—II. a name of Venus, Lyc. 832.

Σχινοκέφᾰλος, ον, (σχῖνος II, κεφαλή) *with a squill-shaped*, i. e. *peaked head*, epith. of Pericles, Cratin. Θρᾳττ. 1; cf. Plut. Pericl. 3 and 13.

Σχῖνος, ου, ἡ, *the mastich-tree*, Lat. *lentiscus*, first in Hdt. 4, 177; browsed by goats, Babrius 3, 5 (Boisson.)—II. *a squill*, usu. σκίλλα, Ar. Plut. 720, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Σχινοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, (σχῖνος, τρώγω) *one who chews mastich-wood* or *uses a mastich toothpick*, Loc. Lexiph. 12.

Σχινοτρώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, (τρώγω) = foreg.

Σχινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *mastich-like, full of it.*

Σχίσις, εως, ἡ, (σχίζω) *a cleaving, parting, division*, Plat. Phaed. 97 A, C: esp. of roads, Ib. 108 A; of rivers, Plut. 2, 93 F. [ῐ]

Σχίσμα, ατος, τό, (σχίζω) *that which is cloven* or *parted: a cleft, division*, as of hoofs, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 26.—II. generally, *division, variance, schism*, N. T. Hence

Σχισμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for dividing: schismatic.*

Σχισμή, ῆς, ἡ, *a cleft*, Arist. Plant. 1, 6, 6.

Σχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχίζω) *a cleaving*, Aesch. Ag. 1149.

Σχιστός, ή, όν, (σχίζω) *cloven, parted, divided*, σχιστὴ ὁδός, Soph. O. T. 733: σχ. γάλα, v. σχίζω fin.: αἱ σχισταί, a kind of women's shoes, prob. so called from their *finely-cut straps*, Eupol. Phil. 2: σχιστὸς χιτών, *a woman's garment*, Poll.—2. *cloven-hoofed*, opp. to μώνυξ, Plat. Polit. 265 D. —II. *that may be split* or *cleft, divisible*, Lat. *fissilis*, Theophr.

Σχοῖτο, poet. for σχοίντο, 3 pl. opt. aor. mid. of ἔχω, Il. 2, 98.

Σχοίνη, opt. aor. act. of ἔχω.

†Σχοινεύς, έως, ὁ, *Schoeneus*, son of Athamas and Themisto, king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta, Apollod. 1, 9, 2.

Σχοινιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (σχοῖνος) *a hump* or *bunch of rushes*, Theophr.—II. *a place* or *line measured out* (v. σχοῖνος III) hence, *the circuit of a city*, Casaub. Strab. p. 379.—III. *a cording together*, σχ. βοτρύων, *a garland* or *cluster* of grapes, Joseph.

Σχοινιαία, ας, ἡ, (σχοῖνος II) *a rope-walk*, Inscr. Olbiam.

Σχοινίζω, f. -ίσω, (σχοῖνος III) *to measure out a country by σχοῖνοι*: esp. *to portion out conquered countries.*—II. mid. σχοινίζομαι, v. l. for σχινίζομαι.

Σχοινικλος, ου, ὁ, *a water-bird*, like the white water-wagtail, prob. akin to κίγκλος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13; where, however, Bekk. reads σχοινίλος: the forms σχοινικος, σχοινίων are also found.

Σχοινῐκός, ή, όν, = sq.

Σχοίνῐνος, η, ον, (σχοῖνος): — *of rushes, made of rushes*, Eur. Autol 2, Ar. Fr. 227.—II. *like a rush*, hence *long, lank*, Hesych.; like Lat. *juncosus, ejuncidus*, for *gracilis.*

Σχοινίον, ου, τό, (σχοῖνος): — *a rope twisted of rushes*; generally, *a rope, cord*, Hdt. 1, 26; 5, 85, Ar. Ach. 22, etc.: proverb., ἐξ ἀμμου σχοινον πλέκειν, Aristid.—II. metaph., *an unbroken series* or *chain*, λυειν σχοινιον μεριμνῶν, Pind. Fr. 124, like *catenam rerum* in Seneca.—III. in comedy, for the *membrum virile*, Ar. Vesp. 1342.

Σχοινιοπλόκος, ον, (σχοινιον, πλέκω) = σχοινοστρόφος.

Σχοίνιος, ον, = σχοίνινος, v. l. Eur. Cycl. 208.

Σχοινιοστρόφος, ον, (σχοινιον, στρέφω) *twisting ropes*: *a rope-maker*—II. *winding up the rope* of a well, *a water-drawer.*

Σχοινιοσυμβολεύς, ὁ, and -βολος, ον, (συμβάλλω) = foreg.

Σχοινίς, ίδος, ἡ, (σχοινος): — *a vessel of rushes, a sieve*, etc.: also *a rope, cord*, Theocr. 23, 51.—II. *the fruit of the* σχοῖνος, Theophr. [ῐ]

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Σχοινίς, ίδος, [ῐ], poet. fem. of σχοίνινος, Nic. Al. 546.

Σχοίνισμα, ατος, τό, (σχοινίζω) *a measuring out by σχοῖνοι.*—II. *a piece of land so measured out, a portion, allotment*, LXX.

Σχοινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχοινίζω) *a measuring out with ropes*, Plut. Lucull. 20; where it is usu. interpr. *racks*; but v. Schäf. ad l.

Σχοινίτης, ου, ὁ, (σχοῖνος) *made of rushes*, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, Leon. Tar. 91.

Σχοινίων, ωνος, ὁ, = σχοινικλος, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 27.—II. *an effeminate air on the flute.*

Σχοινοβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to dance on a rope*: from

Σχοινοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (σχοῖνος II, βαίνω) *a rope-dancer, schoenobates* in Juven. 3, 77. [ᾰ] Hence

Σχοινοβᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *a rope-dance*, Hipp. Hence

Σχοινοβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for rope-dancing*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of rope-dancing.*

Σχοινόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, *a rope of rushes*, Nicet.

Σχοινόδετος, ον, (σχοῖνος, δέω) *bound with ropes* or *cords*, Nicet.

Σχοινοδρομία, ας, ἡ, *rope-dancing*, Hipp: from

Σχοινοδρόμος, ον, (σχοῖνος, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *a rope-dancer.*

Σχοινοειδής, ές, (σχοῖνος, εἶδος) *rush-like*: *rushy.*—II. *like a rope* or *cord*, Joseph.

Σχοινόεις, εσσα, εν, (σχοῖνος) *rushy*: cf. σχοινοῦς.

Σχοινόπλεκτος, ον, (σχοῖνος, πλέκω) *plaited of rushes*, ἄγγος Araros Καμπυλ. 1, 4.

Σχοινοπλοκικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for rope-making*, σπάρτον, Strab.: from

Σχοινοπλόκος, ον, (σχοῖνος, πλέκω) *twisting rushes*: *a maker of rush-ropes, mats*, etc., Hipp. p. 1120.

Σχοινοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in rush-ropes, mats*, etc.

ΣΧΟΙΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, also ἡ in later writers from about Theophr.: *a rush*, Lat. *juncus*, Hdt. 4, 190; esp., *the aromatic rush*, Hipp, cf Foës. Oecon.; v. sub στιβάς: various other kinds are found, ὁλόσχοινος, ὀξύσχοινος, μελαγκρανίς, μυρεψική, etc.: also, *a sharp, stiff rush, a reed, arrow*, Batr. 256, Ar. Ach. 230; used as a spit, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 22.—2. *a place where rushes grow, a rush-bed*, Od. 5, 463, Pind. O. 6, 90.—II. ὁ and ἡ, *any thing twisted* or *plaited of rushes*, esp. *a rush-rope*, and so generally, *a rope, cord*, first in Hdt. 1, 66; 5, 16, etc.; cf. σχοίνιον:—πλεκτὴ σχ., *a basket*, Ar. Fr. 89.—III. in Greece, the σχοῖνος was *a land-measure*, by which, as in Italy by the *pertica*, conquered countries were measured out and allotted to new settlers, cf. Hdt. 1, 66; called a *Persian* measure by Call. ap. Plut. 2, 602 F, cf. Ath. 122 A:—Hdt., 2, 6, makes it=2 Persian parasangs, =60 stades; but it was usu. taken at *half* that length, Hero de Mens.

†**Σχοῖνος**, ου, ἡ, *Schoenus*, a city of Boeotia on the Schoenus, near Thebes, Il. 2, 497; Strab. p. 408: hence **Σχοινιεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Schoenus*, Anth. P. 13, 22.

Σχοινοστρόφος, ον, = σχοινιοστρόφος, Plut. 2, 473 C.

Σχοινοσυμβολεύς, έως, ὁ, = σχοινιοσυμβολεύς.

Σχοινοτένεια, pecul. fem. of sq., v.

Σχοινοτενής, ές, (σχοῖνος, τείνω): *stretched out like a measuring line* or *marked out thereby*, hence—1. *straight, in a straight line*, Hdt. 1, 189, 199; σχοινοτενὲς ποιήσασθαι, to draw *a straight line*, Hdt. 7, 23.—2. *stretched out lengthwise, far stretched out, prolix*, in which sense Pind. Fr. 47 has a pecul. fem. σχοινοτένεια ἀοιδά, formed like ἡδυέπεια, μουνογένεια, etc.—II. *twisted* or *plaited of rushes*, Anth. P. 6, 5.

Σχοινοτονία, ας, ἡ, *a straight course.*—II. *length*, Strab.: from

Σχοινότονος, ον, (σχοῖνος, τείνω) *stretched with rushes* or *cords*, δίφρος σχ., a seat *of rushes*, Hipp.

Σχοινοῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, contr. for σχοινόεις: esp. ὁ σχ., *a place grown over with rushes*, Strab. Hence

†**Σχοινοῦς**, οῦντος, ὁ, *Schoenus*, a river of Boeotia, Strab. p. 408.—II. a harbour of Corinth on the Sinus Saronicus, Id. p. 369.—III. a large plain in Hispania, the *Spartaria* of Pliny, near Carthago Nova, Id. p. 160.

Σχοινοφίλινδᾰ, adv., written also σχοινοφολίνδα and σχοινοβολίνδα, *a game somewhat like our hunt-the-slipper*, Poll. 9, 115.

Σχοινοφόρος, ον, *carrying rushes, cords* or *mats.*

Σχοινοχάλινος, ον, *with a rein of twisted rushes.* [ᾰ]

Σχοινώδης, ες, = σχοινοειδής, Nic. Al. 152.

Σχοινωτός, ή, όν, (as if from σχοινόω) *twisted like a rope* or *cord*, Cosmas.

Σχολάζω, f. -άσω, (σχολή) *to have leisure* or *spare time, be at leisure, to have nothing to do*, Ar. Lys. 212, Thuc. 4, 4, Plat., etc.: c. inf., *to have leisure* or *time to do* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9; 8, 1, 18: hence,—2. *to act leisurely, linger, delay*, Aesch. Supp. 207, 883, Eur. Hec. 730.—II. σχ. ἀπό τινος, Lat. *vacare a re, to have rest* or *respite from* any thing, *cease from* doing, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 52, cf. Hell. 7, 4, 28; so, σχ. τινός, Plut.—III. σχολάζειν τινί, Lat. *vacare rei, to have leisure, time* or *opportunity for* any thing, *to devote one's time to* any thing, ἐσχόλακεν ἑνὶ τούτῳ πάντα τὸν βίον, Dem. 594, 16; so, σχ. πρός τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 6; περί τι, Plut. Brut. 22.—2. also c. dat. pers., *to devote one's self* to him, τοῖς φίλοις, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 39: esp. of scholars, σχ. τινί, *to devote one's self* to a master, *attend his lectures*, Plut. 2, 844 A, B.—3. absol., *to devote one's self to learning*; and then, *to give lectures* (cf. σχολή), *keep a school*, Id. Demosth. 5.—IV. of a place, *to be empty, vacant* or *unoccupied*, Id. C. Gracch. 12.

Σχολαῖος, α, ον, (σχολή):—*at one's leisure* or *ease, slow*, σχ. κομισθῆναι, *to go leisurely*, Thuc. 3, 29; σχολαία πορεία, Xen. An. 4, 1, 13. Adv. -ως, Ib. 1, 5, 8:—compar., σχολαίτερα or -αίτερον, Hdt. 9, 6, Thuc. 4, 47, Plat., etc.; superl. σχολαίτατα, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 6;—as if formed from dat. σχολῇ, like παλαίτερος from πάλαι: but also σχολαιότερον, -ότατα, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Lac. 11, 3. Hence

Σχολαιότης, ητος, ἡ, *slowness, laziness*, Thuc. 2, 18.

Σχολαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a σχολάρχης*, Diog. L. 8, 1.

Σχολάρχης, ου, ὁ, (σχολή III, ἄρχω) *the head of a school.*

Σχολαστήριον, ου, τό, (σχολάζω) *a place for passing leisure in*, Plut. Lucull. 42, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 E.

Σχολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, like σχολαστικός, *at leisure*, βίος, Plut. 2, 135 B: ἀργὸς καὶ σχ. ὄχλος, Id. Solon 22.

Σχολαστικός, ή, όν, (σχολάζω) *being at leisure, idle*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 22; σύλλογοι σχ., *lounging* parties, Ib. 5, 11, 5: τὸ σχολαστικόν, *leisure*, Epict.—II. *devoting one's leisure to learning, learned*, Lat. *scholasticus, scholaris*, Plut. Cicer. 5.—2. *a pedant, learned ass, simpleton*, Luc. Hierocl., etc.

ΣΧΟΛΗ, ῆς, ἡ, *leisure, spare time, rest, ease*, Lat. *otium, vacatio*, first in Hdt. 3, 134, Pind. N. 10, 86, then freq. in Att.: σχολὴν ἄγειν, to be at *leisure*, Hdt. l. c., Eur., etc.; μὴ σχολὴν τίθει, i. e. make haste, Aesch. Ag. 1059; ἡνίκ' ἂν σχολὴν λάβω, Eur. I. T. 1432; σχ. ἔχειν ἀμφὶ ἑαυτόν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 42, Mem. 2, 6, 4: σχολή (ἐστί) μοι, c. inf., I have *time* to.., Aesch. Ag. 1055, Plat., etc.: οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῷ, Plat. Prot. 314 D; σχολὴ ἐδόκει γίγνεσθαι, he thought he had *plenty of time*, Thuc. 5, 10: σχ. διόναι, παρέχειν τινί, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 22, Hier. 10, 5: σχολὴν τινος περιμένειν, to wait one's *leisure*, Plat. Rep. 370 B: σχολῆς ἔργον, a work for *leisure*, i. e. requiring attention, Eur. Andr. 552: oft. with a prep., as adv., ἐπὶ σχολῇ, *at leisure*, at *a fit time*, Eur. I. T. 1220; so, ἐπί or μετὰ σχολῆς, Plat. Theaet. 172 D, Criti. 110 A; κατὰ σχολήν, Id. Phaedr. 228 A; cf. infra B.—2. c. gen., *leisure, rest from* a thing, κακοῦ, Soph. O. T. 1286; πόνων, Eur. H. F. 725; so, σχ. ἀπό τινος, Plat. Phaed. 66 D, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 47.—3. *idleness*, σχολὴ τερπνὸν κακόν, Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. Soph. Fr. 288.—II. *that in which leisure is employed*, esp., *a learned discussion, disputation, lecture*, Lat. *schola*, Plat. Legg. 820 C; σχολὴν περὶ πολιτείας γραψάμενος, Plut., etc.; cf. Wyttenb. 2, 15 A, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: hence, *learned leisure, philosophy*, and the like, Plut.—III. *the place where such lectures were given, a school*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 5, Plut. Alex. 7:—but also,—2. = σχολαστήριον, Vitruv.

B. **σχολῇ**, as adv., *leisurely*, like σχολαίως (q. v.), Thuc. 1, 142.—2. *at one's leisure*, i. e. *scarcely, hardly, not at all*, Soph. O. T. 434, Ant. 390, Plat., etc.: *a little, οὐ κάμνω σχολῇ*, Eur. Ion 276.—3. ἥπου σχολῇ, after εἰ δὲ μή.., *much less*, Andoc. 12, 21, cf. 13, fin.; so, σχολῇ γε.., Plat. Phaed. 65 B.

Σχολιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σχόλιον) *a scholiast, commentator.*

Σχολικός, ή, όν, (σχολή II) *scholastic, usual in the schools*, σχ. παρασημειώσεις, = τὰ σχόλια, Prol. Arist. Plant.—Adv. -κῶς, *after the manner of the schools*, Sext. Emp. p. 461.

Σχολιογραφέω, ῶ, *to write scholia.*

Σχολιογράφος, ον, (σχόλιον, γράφω) *writing scholia*, ὁ σχ., *a commentator.*

Σχόλιον, τό, (σχολή II) *a scholium, interpretation, comment*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; σχόλια συναγείρων, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23.

Σχόμενος, η, ον, part. aor. mid. ἔχω, Hom.

Σχοῦ, imperat. aor. mid. of ἔχω.

Σχῦρος, ου, ὁ, *a hedge-hog, urchin*, also χήρ, the Lat. *heres, hericius, heri naceus*, akin to χοῖρος.

Σχῶ, subj. aor. act. of ἔχω, 1 plur σχῶμεν, Il.

Σχών, part. aor. act. of ἔχω, Od

Σῶ, v. σάω, σήθω.

Σῷ, Att. nom. pl. contr. for σῶοι.

†**Σωγένης**, ους, ὁ, *Sogĕnes*, son of Thearion of Aegina, a victor in the pentathlon at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 7, 11, 103.

†**Σῶγχις**, εως, ὁ, *Sonchis*, an Aegyptian priest of Saïs, Plut. Sol. 26.

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†Σωδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Sodamas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Σώδαμος, ου, ὁ, *Sodamus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 494; etc.

Σωδάριον, ου, τό, v. sub σουδάριον.

Σῶδες, αἱ, a kind of *singing bird*, Opp. Ix. 3, 2.

Σώεσκον, Ion. impf. from σάω, Il. 8, 363, v. σώζω.

Σωζόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = σωσίπολις.

Σώζω, lengthd. from ΣΑ΄Ω, ΣΑΟ΄Ω, ΣΩ΄Ω, (v. infra): f. σώσω, aor. ἔσωσα: pass. ἐσώθην: pf. pass. usu. σέσωσμαι, but more Att. σέσωμαι, cf. Plat. Criti. 109 D, Bekk.:—mid. σώζομαι, etc. Of these regul. forms Hom. has only part. pres. σώζων. Od. 5, 490: the opt. σώζοι is dub. in Hes. Op. 374. But from the obsol. σαόω, Hom. has the Ep. forms—1. regul. fut. σαώσω, and aor. act. ἐσάωσα [ᾰ], very freq.: fut. mid. σαώσομαι, Od. 21, 309; aor. pass. ἐσάωθην, which aor. occurs also in Att.:—of this pres. there occur only σαοῖ, Theogn. 866, Call. Del. 22, σαοῦσι, Tyrtae. 2, 13, imperat. σάου, H. Hom. 12, 3 (where however Wolf has σάω), Call. Epigr. 34, and twice in Anth.; but in some of these places changes are proposed.—2. from contr. pres. σάω (whence the usu. σώζω), part. σάοντες, Od. 9, 430; freq. impf. σάεσκον, Il. 8, 363: Ap. Rh. has besides σάετε and mid. σάεσθε.—3. from σάω, subj. σάῃ, σάῃς, σάωσι, Il.—4. imperat. act. σάω [ᾰ], σᾶ for the contr. form, Od. 13, 230, etc.: but also as 3 impf. for ἐσᾶ, Il. 16, 363: etc.: and σάω also stands for σᾶζε and ἔσωζε, cf. Heyne Il. 16, 363: the regul. aor. pass. ἐσάθην is first in Hdt. 4, 97.—Buttm. recognises an old Att. fut. σάω in Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 107.

To save, rescue, keep, Hom.; esp., *to keep alive, preserve*, ζωοὺς σάω, Il. 21, 238; opp. to ἀπόλλυμι, Xen. An. 3, 1, 38:—pass., *to be saved, preserved, kept alive*, opp. to ἀπολέσθαι, Il. 15, 503, Od. 3, 185, etc.; generally, *to be well off, do well, prosper*, οἱ σωθησόμενοι, *those who would be well*, Plat. Theaet. 176 D.—2. of things, *to keep safe, preserve*, only once in Hom., σπέρμα πυρὸς σάωσιν, Od. 5, 490 (yet in Greek poetry *fire* is a *living* element); for in σ. πόλιν, νῆας, etc., the inmates are referred to: but in Att. freq. of things, σ. τὰ πατρῷα, τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, Ar. Thesm. 820, Thuc. 1, 70: σ. καιρόν, Dem. 343, 4: and so *to maintain, uphold*, Id. 622, 16.—3. *to keep*, i. e., *observe*, the laws, etc., σ. ἐφετμάς, Aesch. Eum. 241; νόμους, Soph. Ant. 1114; τοὺς σοὺς λόγους, Eur. Hel. 1552, etc.: also σ. λέχος ἀκήρατον, *to keep* it undefiled, Id. Or. 575.—4. in mid. c. acc., *to preserve for one's self*, esp. *to store up in mind, remember*, opp. to διολλύναι, Soph. O. T. 318, cf. El. 1257; or to διαφθείρειν, Eur. Hipp. 389, ubi v. Monk, and cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 792; and so in prose, Plat. Rep. 455 B, Theaet. 153 B, 163 D; the act. in this signf. occurs, Eur. Hel. 266.—II. Construction:—1. simply c. acc. v. supra.—2. with additional signf. of motion to a place, *to bring one safe to*, ἐς προχοάς, Od. 5, 452; ἐπὶ νῆα, Il. 17, 692, πόλινδε, Il. 5, 224, etc.; later also with adverbs, δεῦρο, ὅποι, etc., Valck. Phoen. 732: in pass., *to get safe off* or *escape to* a place, ὀπίσω ἐς οἶκον σωθῆναι, Hdt. 4, 97, cf. 5, 98; 9, 103; so, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τόπον, Xen. An. 6, 3, 20, etc.; μόλις ὑμῖν ἐσώθην, Theocr. 15, 4.—3. σ. ἐκ πολέμου, φολοίσβοιο, etc., *to carry off safe, rescue from...*, Il. 5, 469; 11, 752, Od. 4, 753: ἐχθρῶν σῶσαι χθόνα, *to rescue* it *from* them, Soph. Ant. 1162: and in pass., σωθῆναι κακῶν, Eur. Or. 779: cf. σωτήρ.—4. c. inf., αἵ σε σώζουσιν θανεῖν, *who save* thee *from* dying, Eur. Phoen. 600.

Σωκάριον, ου, τό, = σχοινίον, Math. Vett.

Σωκέω, *to have power* or *strength*, Aesch. Eum. 36: *to be able, be in a condition* or *state to* do, c. inf., Soph. El. 119.

†Σώκλαρος, ου, ὁ, *Soclarus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Σωκλείδας, α, Dor. and Σωκλεί-δης, ου, ὁ, *Soclides*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 6, 35.—2. a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 19.

†Σωκλέης contd. -κλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Socles*, son of Lycaon, Apollod.—Others in Dem.; etc.

ΣΩ΄ΚΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *stout, strong*, epith. of Mercury, Il. 20, 72; also as a pr. n. †*Socus*, son of Hippasus, a Trojan†, Il. 11, 427.

Σωκρᾶτέω, †Dind. -τάω, ῶ†, comic word in Ar. Av. 1282, *to do like Socrates, to imitate his dress, gait*, and *slovenly habits*.

Σωκράτης, εος contr. ους, ὁ; acc. sing. in Plat. †Symp. 174 A; etc.† Σωκράτη, †so in Ar., Nub. 182, 1465, etc.†; in Xen. †Mem. 1, 1, 1; etc.† Σωκράτην: vocat. Σώκρατες, †Xen. Symp. 2, 10; Plat. Theaet. 147 C; etc., *Socrates*, son of Sophroniscus, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, Plat.; Xen.; etc.—2. son of Antigenes, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 23.—3. a banker at Athens, Dem. 953, 12.—4. an actor at Athens, Id. 314, 12.—5. an adherent of Philip of Macedon, of Oreus, Id. 126, 4.—6. an Achaean, a commander of the Greeks in the army of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 2, 6, 30.—Others in Plat. Theaet. 147 D; Polyb.; etc. [ᾰ]

†Σωκρατίδης, ου, ὁ, *Socratides*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 101, 3, Dem. 1186, 10; 1356, 5.

†Σωκρατίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from Σωκράτης, *my dear Socrates*, Ar. Nub. 222.

Σωκρᾰτικός, ή, όν, adj. from Σωκράτης, *Socratic, of* or *concerning Socrates*: οἱ Σωκ., *the philosophers of his school*, †Luc. Amor. 23.

Σωκρατόγομφος, ον, (Σωκράτης, γομφόω) *nailed, patched up with* or *by Socrates*, Mnesil. ap. Diog. L. 2, 18.

Σωλήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *a channel, gutter, pipe*, Archil. 98, Hdt. 3, 60: *a syringe, squirt*, as perh. in Plut. Galb. 19.—2. *a cylindrical box* for keeping a broken limb straight, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—3. *a hollow fold in a garment*.—4. *a grooved tile*, Lat. *imbrex*, Plut. 2, 526 B.—5. *a shell-fish*, perh. like the razor-fish, Epich. p. 22. (Said to come from αὐλός.)

Σωληνάριον, ου, τό, Diosc., and σωληνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from σωλήν.

Σωληνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, as if from σωληνίζω, *one who fishes for the* σωλήν (5), Phanias ap. Ath. 90 E.

Σωληνοειδής, ές, (σωλήν, εἶδος) *groove-like* or *pipe-shaped*, Dio C.

Σωληνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, *one who fishes for the* σωλήν (5), Ath.

Σωληνόω, ῶ, (σωλήν) *to make into a groove* or *pipe*, Paul. Aeg. Hence

Σωληνωτός, ή, όν, *like a* σωλήν, *grooved, hollowed out*.

Σῶμα, ατος, τό, *the body* as a whole, both of men and animals: but in Hom., as Aristarch. remarks, always *the dead body, corpse, carcass*, whereas *the living body* is δέμας, Apollon. Lex. s. v. σῶμα: ὥστε λέων ἐλάφοιο μετὰ σώματα κίρνας, Il. 3, 23 (but v. Heyn.); σῶμα δὲ οἱ σῶσαι ἐρύσσαμενοι πάλιν, 7, 79; σ. κατελείπετο ἄθαπτον, Od. 11, 53:—from Hes. Op. 538 downwds., also of the *living human body*; so Hdt. and Att. in both signfs.; δόμοι καὶ σώματα, Aesch. Theb. 890; etc.:—ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα εὖ κἀκῶς, ὡς βέλτιστα, etc., to be in a bad, a good state of body, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 1, and 5.—2. *body*, as opp. to the *spirit* (εἰδώλον), Pind. Fr. 96, opp. to the *soul* (ψυχῇ), Plat., v. esp. Gorg. 493 A, Phaed. 91 C: τὰ τοῦ σώματος ἔργα, *bodily* labours, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 2; αἱ τοῦ σ. ἡδοναί, αἱ κατὰ τὸ σ. ἡδ., Ib. 1, 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 328 D; cf. σωματικός: τὰ εἰς τὸ σῶμα τιμήματα, *bodily* punishments, Aeschin. 46, 31.—3. *one's life in the flesh, life, existence*, περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἀγωνίζεσθαι, Lys. 102, 35 (but also one's *personal freedom*, Id. 167, 26), τοῦ σώματος στερεῖσθαι, Antiphо 117, 19.—II. generally, *any material, corporeal substance*, σ. ἐμψυχον καὶ ἄψυχον, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E; *an outward corporeal frame*, Id. Polit. 288 D. τὸ σῶμα τοῦ κόσμου, τοῦ παντός, Id. Tim. 31 B, 32 C: *the whole body* or *mass* of a thing, τοῦ ἔθνους, Arist. Probl.: but also *an animal body*, as opp. to plants, Plat. Rep. 564 A.—III. *a person, human being*, Plat. Legg. 908 A, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 378: esp. of slaves, σώματα αἰχμάλωτα, Dem. 480, 10, Plut., etc.:—ἐλεύθερα σώματα, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 19:—also periphr., σῶμα τινος, for τις, Valck. Phoen. 415.—IV. *a single member* when spoken of by itself, σῶμα παιδοποιόν, Ael.

Σωμᾰλειπτέω, ῶ, (σῶμα, ἀλείφω) *to anoint the body* and *exercise* it, Diod.

Σωμασκέω, ῶ, (σῶμα, ἀσκέω) *to exercise the body, to practise wrestling*, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17; 3, 1, 20, etc.—metaph., σ. τὸν πόλεμον, *to train one's self* for war, *prepare* for it, Plut. Aemil. 8. Hence

Σωμασκητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who practises bodily exercises*: also a *teacher of them*, Diog. L. 8, 46: and

Σωμασκία, ας, ἡ, *bodily exercise*, esp. of an *athletic* kind, Plat. Legg. 646 D, 674 B, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11.

Σωμᾰτεῖον, ου, τό, like σωματίον, dim. from σῶμα.

Σωματεμπορέω, ῶ, *to trade in bodies*, of a slave-merchant, Strab.: and

Σωμᾰτεμπορία, ας, ἡ, *trade in slaves* from

Σωμᾰτέμπορος, ου, (σῶμα, ἐμπορος) *a slave-merchant*.

Σωμᾰτηγέω, ῶ, *to lead a mass* or *a corps*: from

Σωμᾰτηγός, όν, (σῶμα, ἄγω) *carrying a man*, i. e. used *for riding*, *a* ὄνος, Suid.

Σωμᾰτίζω, (σῶμα) *to embody*, like ἐνσωματίζω, Stob.

Σωμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (σῶμα) *bodily, of* or *for the body*, Lat. *corporeus*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 3, 6; ῥώμη, ὀπτασίαι, Polyb. 6, 5, 7, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 424 D.

Σωμᾰτῖνος, η, ον, (σῶμα) = foreg. [ᾰ]

Σωμᾰτίον, ου, τό, dim. from σῶμα, *a small body*, Isocr. 415 E.—II. in plur., *padding* or *stays*, used by actors to improve their figure, Plut. (Com.) Incert. 68; cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 42.—

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III. *a book, a volume*, Heraclid. Alleg. 1.—IV. *a corporate body*, Pandect. [ᾰ̄]

Σωμᾰτοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, *bodily harm* or *injury*.

Σωμᾰτοειδής, ές, (σῶμα, εἶδος) *like the nature of a body, corporeal*, Plat. Phaed. 83 D: τὸ σ., *a corporeal nature*, Ib. 81 C, etc.—II. metaph., *organic, systematic*, ἀπαγγελία, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 14; ἱστορία, Polyb. 1, 3, 4. Adv. -δῶς.

Σωμᾰτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a coffin*, Inscr.

Σωμᾰτοκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, = σωματέμπορος.

Σωμᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, (σῶμα, ποιέω) *to make into a body* or *a whole*: and pass., *to be united in one body*, Polyb. —II. *to make like a body, make compact, firm, strengthen*, ἔθνος, Polyb. 2, 45, 6: hence, *to maintain, support*, τινά, Diog. L. 2, 138: *to refresh*, ψυχάς, ἐλπίδα, Polyb. 3, 90, 4, Fr. Gr. 123: *to exalt, magnify*, πράξεις, Id. Fr. H. 58.—III. *to embody, personify*, like προσωποποιέω, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

Σωμᾰτοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *personification*.

Σωμᾰτοπρεπής, ές, *suited, fitted, proper for the body*.

Σωμᾰτότης, ητος, ἡ, (σῶμα) *corporeality*, Sext. Emp. p. 325.

Σωμᾰτοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, (σῶμα, τρέφω) *a place where slaves are kept*, Lat. *ergastulum*, Diod.

Σωμᾰτουργία, ας, ἡ, (σῶμα, *ἔργω) = σωματοποιΐα, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1088.

Σωμᾰτοφθορέω, ῶ, (σῶμα, φθείρω) *to corrupt* or *enervate the body*, Aesch. Ag. 948; ubi nunc Dind. στρωματ-, Schütz ὁμοτ-.

Σωμᾰτοφορβός, όν, *nourishing* or *supporting the body*.

Σωμᾰτοφρουρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = σωματοφύλαξ.

Σωμᾰτοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a body-guard*, Diod.: and

Σωμᾰτοφῠλᾰκία, ας, ἡ, *a guarding the body*, Diod.: and

Σωμᾰτοφῠλάκιον, ου, τό, *a place where a body is guarded* or *kept, a grave, sepulchre*, Luc. Contempl. 22: [ᾰ̄] from

Σωμᾰτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (σῶμα, φύλαξ) *a body-guard*, Ath., Hdn. 4. 13. [ῠ]

Σωμᾰτόω, ῶ, (σῶμα) *to embody, make into a body*: in pass., *to become solid and substantial*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 6, 35, Theophr.—II. *to bring into a whole*.

Σωμᾰτώδης, ες, = σωματοειδής, Theophr.

Σωμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (σωματόω) *an embodying: a thickening*, Theophr. [ᾰ̄]

†Σῶμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Somis*, a statuary, Paus. 6, 14, 13.

Σῶν, Att. acc. sing. for σῶον, Thuc. 3, 34.

Σωννύω, for σώζω, Dinol. ap. A. B. p. 114.

Σώομαι, = σοῦμαι, σεύομαι, Ap. Rh.; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 206.

Σωουάντης, ου, ὁ, v. σοωναύτης.

Σῶος, α, ον, contr. σῶς, q. v.

†Σωπαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Sopaeus*, father of the person who delivered the oration of Isocrates entitled Τραπεζιτικός, Isocr. 358 C.

†Σώπατρος, ου, ὁ, *Sopatrus* or *Sopater*, a writer of Paphos, Ath. 644 B: cf. Id. 158 E.—Others in N. T.; etc.

Σωπάω, Dor. and poet. for σιωπάω, Bockh v. I. Pind. O. 13, 87 (130), I. 1, 63 (89);—like βώσεσθε for βιώσεσθε.

†Σωπείθης, ὁ, *Sopithes*, a king of the Indi, Strab. p. 700.

Σωπιαίνω, dub. word quoted by Hesych. from Xen., σ. οἱ κύνες.

†Σώπολις, ιδος, ὁ, *Sopolis*, an Athenian, Isocr. 386 D.—2. a cavalry officer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 2, 5; etc.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Σώρα, ας, ἡ, *Sora*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 238.

Σωρακίς, ή, *a woollen cloth for rubbing down horses*, Poll.

Σώρᾰκος, ου, ὁ, (σωρός) *a chest* or *basket*, for various purposes, Ar. Fr. 244; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 91.—II. *a barrow for carrying wood upon*. [ᾰ̄, Ar. l. c., Babr. Fr. 25, Schneid.]

†Σώρακτον, ου, ὄρος, τό, *Mons Soracte*, a mountain of Etruria, now *Sant' Oreste*, Strab. p. 226.

Σωρεία, ας, ἡ, *a heaping up*, Plut. Otho 14.—II. = σωρός.

Σωρείτης, ου, ὁ, *heaped up, in heaps*: esp. in Logic, ὁ σωρείτης (συλλογισμός) *a sorites*, or *a heap of syllogisms*, the conclusion of one forming the premiss of the next, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, etc., Luc. Symp. 23;—*acervus* was used in Lat. as well as *sorites*.

Σωρεύς, ὁ, = σωρός, Suid.

Σώρευμα, ατος, τό, (σωρεύω) *that which is heaped up: a heap, pile*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 32.

Σώρευσις, εως, ἡ, *an accumulating*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7: and

Σωρευτός, ή, όν, *heaped up*, Alex. Ἔπτ. 1: from

Σωρεύω, f. -εύσω, (σωρός) *to heap* one thing *on* another, εἴς τι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 15, 2.—II. *to heap with* something, c. gen., σ. ἀλγιαλὸν νεκρῶν, Polyb. 16, 8, 9; c. dat., σ. βωμοὺς λιβάνῳ, Hdn. 4, 8; αὐχένας στέμμασιν, Anth. P. 7, 233.

Σωρηδόν, adv., as if from σωρέω, *by heaps*, Polyb. 1, 34, 5, etc.

Σωρῐκός, ή, όν, (σωρός) *of* or *belonging to heaps: of the nature of a sωρείτης*, Sext. Emp. p. 231; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.

Σωρῖτης, ου, ὁ, = σωρείτης. Hence

Σωρῑτῐκός, ή, όν, *in the form of a sorites*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Σωρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from σωρίτης: esp. epith. of Ceres, *The Giver of heaps of corn*, Orph. H. 39, 5.

Σωροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like heaps*, Hesych.

Σωρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a heap*, Lat. *cumulus*, ψήγματος, Hdt. 6, 125: esp. *a heap of corn*, Hes. Op. 776; σ. σίτου, Hdt. 1, 22; 2, 75; ξύλων, λίθων σ., Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 12; generally, *a heap, quantity*, χρημάτων, κακῶν, ἀγαθῶν, Ar. Plut. 269, 270, 804: *a heap* or *mound of earth*, Xen. Vect. 4, 2: νεκρῶν σ., Xen. Hell. l. c. (Akin to σορός, q. v.)

ΣὨΣ, ὁ, σῶν, τό, defect. adj., of which we find in good authors only the acc. sing. σῶν, acc. pl. σῶς, which is also nom. pl. in Dem. 61, 13; 93, 24:—but σὼ, σὼες are said to have been used as nom. pl., and the Gramm. quote a fem. sing. σᾶ, and neut. pl. σᾶ, of which the last occurs in Eur. Hypsip. 12, Plat. Criti. 111 C, Bekk.:—Hom. has only nom. sing. masc. σῶς. Of the post-Hom. lengthd. form σῶος; the exact Att. writers used only nom. plur. masc. and neut. σῶοι, σῶα, Thom. M. p. 830; though Xen. also has σῶος, An. 3, 1, 32; and Luc. σώους, pro Laps. 8: so, the Ion. σόος seems to have been used only in nom. and acc. sing. and pl. of all genders,—at least both Hom. and Hdt. avoid the gen. and dat. Lastly, the radic. form ΣΑΟΣ has been preserved only in the Homeric compar. σᾶώτερος, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 347.

Radic. signf., *safe and sound, alive and well, in good case*, Lat. *salvus*, esp. of men, Hom., Pind. Fr. 242, and Att.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 732; σὼς καὶ ὑγιής, Hdt. 4, 76, Thuc. 3, 34, Plat. Tim. 82 B: also of things, *sound, whole, entire, remaining*, Lat. *integer*, αἱ πέδαι ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦσαν σῶαι, Hdt. 1, 66; ποτόν.., εἴπερ ἐστὶ σῶν, Soph. Phil. 21; σῶα ἀποδιδόναι τὰ χρήματα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 13, cf. Ar. Lys. 488.—2. metaph., *safe, sure, certain*, νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος, Il. 13, 773, Od. 5, 305. (From σῶς comes σώζω with its collat. forms: and ζώς, ζωός, ζώω, ζάω, etc., are prob. akin to it. From this root, the Greeks, in their fondness for good omens, formed a great number of proper names, Σῶος and fem. Σωσώ, Σωσίας, Σώστρατος, Σωκράτης, etc.)

†Σωσάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Sosandra*, a priestess of Minerva, Luc. Imag. 4: prop. fem. from

†Σώσανδρος, ου, ὁ, (σώζω, ἀνήρ) *Sosandrus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 253; Paus.

Σωσάνιον, ου, τό, *part of a coat of mail, shoulder-piece*, v. Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst. 3, 4, 45.

†Σώσαρχος, ου, ὁ, (σώζω, ἀρχή) *Sosarchus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 37.

†Σωσθάνης, ους, ὁ, *Sosthanes*, a commander of the Persian cavalry, Aesch. Pers. 32.

†Σωσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Sosthenes*, masc pr. n., Diog. L.; N. T.; etc.

†Σωσιάδης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ας, *Sosiades*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 204.

†Σωσίας, ου, ὁ, *Sosias*, son of Philocleon, an Athenian, Ar. Vesp. 78.—2. a Syracusan, an officer in the Greek army of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 9.—3. a philosopher, Ael. V. H. 2, 31.—4. a slave-name in comedy, Ath. 469 B. (Cf. ΣὨΣ, fin.)

†Σωσίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Sosibius*, a general of Ptolemy Lagus, Polyb. 5, 65; Plut. Cleom. 33.—Others in Ath.; etc.: from

Σωσίβιος, ον, *saving life*. [ῐ]

†Σωσιγένης, ους, ὁ, (σώζω, γένος) *Sosigenes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Dion. H.; etc.

†Σωσίθεος, ου, ὁ, (σώζω, θεός) *Sositheus*, an Athenian, father of Eubulides, Dem. 1061, 9.—2. a tragic poet, Ath. 415 B.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Σωσικλέης contd. -κλῆς, έους, ὁ, (σώζω, κλέος) *Sosicles*, a Corinthian, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. an opponent and accuser of Demosthenes, Dem. 310, 9. —3. a banker, Id. 953, 15.—Others in Anth.; Plut.; etc.

Σωσίκοσμος, ον, *preserving order*, or *the world*. [ῐ]

†Σωσικράτης, ους, ὁ, (σώζω, κράτος) *Sosicrates*, a grammarian of Rhodes, Ath. 163 F; 261 E.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 498.—Others in Strab.

†Σώσιλος, ου, ὁ, *Sosilus*, of Ilium, writer of a history of Hannibal, Polyb. 3, 20, 5.

†Σωσιμένης, ους, ὁ, *Sosimenes*, father of Panaetius, Hdt. 8, 82.

†Σώσιμος, ου, ὁ, *Sosimus*, a banker at Athens, Ath. 611 E.

†Σωσίνομος, ου, ὁ, *Sosinomus*, an Athenian banker, Dem. 959, 26.

Σωσίοικος, ον, *saving* or *maintaining the house*. [ῐ]

†Σωσίπατρος, ου, ὁ, *Sosipater*, masc. pr. n., Anth. 5, 52; N. T.; etc.

†Σωσίπολις, ιδος, ὁ, *Sosipolis*, a divinity honoured by the Eleans, Paus. 6, 20, 2: from

Σωσίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (σώζω, πόλις)

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saving the city or *state*, Ar. Ach. 163. [ῐ]

†Σώσιππος, ου, ὁ, (σώζω, ἵππος) *Sosippus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 296.

†Σωσιπτολις, ὁ, = Σωσίπολις, Anth. P. 11, 199.

†Σῶσις, ιδος, ὁ, = Σωσίας, *Sosis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 118. Cf. Krüger ad Xen. An. 1, 2, 9.

†Σωσίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Sosistratus*, an adherent of Philip of Macedon in Euboea, Dem. 324, 17.—Others in Diod. S.; etc.

†Σωσιφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Sosiphanes*, a poet, Ath. 453 A.

†Σῶσος, ου, ὁ, *Sosus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 216. (Cf. ΣΩ˙Σ sub fin.)

†Σῶσπις, ιδος, ὁ, *Sospis*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; etc.

Σωστέον, verb. adj. from σώζω, *one must save*, Eur. H. F. 1385.

Σώστης, ου, ὁ, = σωτήρ.

Σωστικός, ἡ, όν, (σώζω) *able to save, keep* or *uphold*, c. gen., ἀγαθοῦ, Arist. M. Mor. 1, 2, 4. Adv. -κῶς.

Σωστός, ἡ, όν, *saved*.

†Σωστράτη, ης, ἡ, *Sostrate*, fem. pr. n. Ar. Eccl. 41: cf. Σώστρατος 3.

†Σωστρατίδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Sostratidas*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—2. an Athenian, father of the commander Sophocles, Thuc. 3, 115.

†Σώστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Sostratus*, father of Agesias of Syracuse, Pind. O. 6.—2. an Aeginetan, Hdt. 4, 152.—3. an Athenian, derided for his effeminacy, and called Σωστράτη, Ar. Nub. 678; etc.—Many others of this name in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

Σῶστρον, τό, prob. only used in plur. σῶστρα, (σώζω):—*a reward for saving one's life; a thank-offering for deliverance from a danger*, σῶστρα τοῦ παιδὸς θύειν θεοῖς, Hdt. 1, 118; *a sum given to a physician on recovery*:—also *the reward for bringing back a runaway slave*, σῶστρα τοὐτου ἀνακηρύσσειν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 10.

†Σώσυλος, ου, ὁ, *Sosylus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 9, 412.

†Σωσώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Soso*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 216. (Cf. ΣΩ˙Σ, sub fin.)

†Σωτάδης, ου, ὁ, *Sotades*, a Grecian poet under Ptolemy Philadelphus, Ath. 620 E.—2. a Cretan, Dem. 1382, 8.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Σώτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from σωτήρ, Hdt. 2, 156, Pind. O. 13, 76, Plat. Legg. 960 C.—II. freq. epith. of protecting goddesses, as of Τύχα, Pind. O. 12, 3 (cf. σωτήρ II); of Themis, Id. 8, 28; of Εὐνομία, Ib. 9, 25; of Ceres, Ar. Ran. 378; also of Juno, the *Juno Sospita* of the Romans.

Σωτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be saved* or *delivered*.

Σωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, vocat. σῶτερ, Ar. Thesm. 1009 (σώζω):—*a saviour, deliverer, preserver*, c. gen. subjecti, σ. ἀνθρώπων, νηῶν, Ἑλλάδος, etc., H. Hom. 21, 5; 33, 6, Hdt. 7, 139; but also c. gen. objecti, σ. νόσου, κακῶν, βλάβης, etc., *a preserver from* ills, hurt, etc., Soph. O. T. 304, Eur. Med. 360, Heracl. 640, cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xxxii.—II. freq. as epith. of protecting gods, and above all of Jupiter, Pind. O. 5, 39, Trag., etc.; to whom persons after a safe voyage addressed their vows, Donalds. Pind. O. 8, 20 (27). To Ζεὺς Σωτὴρ *the third cup* of wine was dedicated (Διὸς σωτηρίου σπονδὴ τρίτου κρατῆρος, Soph. Fr. 375); and to drink this cup became a symbol of good-luck, Donalds. Pind. I. 6 (5), 11; hence, proverb., τὸ τρίτον τῷ σωτῆρι, for the third (i. e. the lucky) time, Heind. Plat. Rep. 583 B, Charm. 167 A; on which notion there is a play in Aesch. Ag. 1387. (*Three* being a mystical number of good omen, Id. Cho. 1073, Eum. 760; and Ζεύς was himself called τρίτος, Id. Supp. 27, Ep. Plat. 334 D, cf. Spanhem. Ar. Plut. 1175, Müller Eum. § 95, and v. sub τριτόσπονδος.)—Also of other gods, as of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 512, etc.; and we have it for σώτειρα, as epith. of Τύχη, Aesch. Ag. 664, Soph. O. T. 81; and absol. for *a guardian* or *tutelary god*, Hdt. 8, 138.—Lastly, it is used as a mere adj. with a fem. noun, σωτῆρες τιμαί, the office or prerogative *of saving*, of the Dioscuri, Eur. El. 993, cf. Lob. Aj. 323. Hence

Σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *a saving, deliverance, means* or *way of safety, safety*, Lat. *salus*, Hdt. 4, 98, etc., and freq. in Att.; σωτηρίην ὑποτιθέναι τινί, μηχανᾶσθαι, Id 5, 98; 7, 172; σ. τινί κατεργάσασθαι, πορίζειν, Eur. Heracl. 1045, Plat. Prot. 321 B.—2. *a safe return*, ἡ οἰκάδε σωτηρία, Dem. 1211, 17; σ. εἰς τόπον, Plut. 2, 241 E: poet. also, νόστιμος σ., Aesch. Pers. 797, Ag. 343.—3. *a keeping safe*, ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, for *safeguard*, Plat. Legg. 909 A:—σ. τινός, *security for possession, guarantee for the safe keeping* of a thing, ap. Dem. 927, 8.

Σωτηριακόν, οῦ, τό, *the charges of a funeral*, Hesych.

†Σωτηρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Soteridas*, a Sicyonian, Xen. An. 3, 4, 46.

Σωτηρικός, ἡ, όν, = sq., dub.

Σωτήριος, ον, (σωτήρ):—*saving, delivering*, Trag., Plat., etc.: c. gen. pers., *saving* or *delivering* him, πόλεως σωτήριος, Aesch. Eum. 701, cf. Soph. Aj. 779; also c. dat., πόλει σωτήρια, Aesch. Theb. 183, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1099: τὰ σωτήρια, like σωτηρία, *deliverance, safety*, Soph. El. 925, Plat. Polit. 311 A; so, τὸ σωτήριον, Luc. Jup. Trag. 18.—2. τὰ σωτήρια (sc. ἱερά), *a thank-offering for deliverance*, σ. θύειν θεοῖς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9; 5, 1, 1.—3. *the public privy* at Smyrna was called τὸ σ.—II. pass., *saved, delivered, preserved*, Soph. O. C. 487, cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.—III. adv. -ίως, σ. ἔχειν, *to be convalescent*, Plut. 2, 918 D.

Σωτήριχος, ου, ὁ, = σωτήρ.

†Σωτήριχος, ου, ὁ, *Soterichus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 331; Plut.; etc.

Σωτηριώδης, ες, (σωτήριος, εἶδος) *wholesome*, Dio C. Adv. -δως.

†Σωτιανοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Sotiani*, a Celtic people, Ath. 249 A.

†Σωτίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Sotion*, an Alexandrine grammarian, Ath. 343 C.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Σώτρευμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

Σῶτρον, ου, τό, *the wooden circuit of the wheel, the felloe*; the iron hoop or *tire* being ἐπίσωτρον. (Deriv. uncertain.)

†Σωφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Sophanes*, an Athenian, of Decelea, Hdt. 9, 73 sqq.

†Σωφηνή, ῆς, ἡ, sc. γῆ, *Sophene*, a district in Armenia, Strab. p. 527: hence Σωφηνός, οῦ, ὁ, *an inhab. of Sophene*, Id. p. 530.

†Σώφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Sophilus*, v. Σόφιλος 1.—2. a Samian pancratiast, Dem. 537, 15.—3. a comic poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 425.

Σωφρονέω, ῶ, poet. σᾱωφ-: f. -ήσω:—*to be σώφρων, be sound of mind, in one's sound senses*, Hdt. 3, 35: hence, *to be discreet, temperate, moderate*, Trag., etc.; opp. to μαίνεσθαι, to ὑβρίζειν, Plat. Phaedr. 244 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 30: τὸ σωφρονεῖν = σωφροσύνη, Aesch. Pr. 982, Ag. 1425; σ. περί τι, κατά τι, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 20; 4, 3, 1; *to be obedient*, Ib. 3, 5, 21.—2. *to learn moderation, self-control*, etc., *to recover one's senses*, Hdt. 3, 64, Aesch. Eum. 1000, etc. Hence

Σωφρόνημα, ατος, τό, *the actions of a σώφρων, an instance of temperance, moderation*, etc., Xen. Ages. 5, 4.—II. = σωφρονιστής, Aristarch. ap. Stob p. 602, 13.

Σωφρονητέον, verb. adj. from σωφρονέω, *one must be temperate*, etc., Luc.

Σωφρονητικός, ἡ, όν, = σωφρονιστικός, τὸ σ. = σωφροσύνη, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5; ubi al. σωφρονικόν.

Σωφρονίζω, f. -ίσω, (σώφρων) *to re call* a person *to his senses, to moderate, control, chasten*, Eur. Tro. 350, Antiph 118, 16, Plat., etc.; τὴν λαγόνα ἂν λιμῷ σ., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 16: σ ἀμπνοάς, to pant less violently, Eur. H. F. 869.—2. *to chastise, correct*, Eur. Antiop. 8, 1, Thuc. 6, 78; ἐς τέλειαν σ. τι, Id. 8, 1.—II. intr., *to behave like a σώφρων*, Joseph. B. J. 4, 2, 5.

Σωφρονικός, ἡ, όν, (σώφρων) *naturally temperate, moderate, sober*, etc., Plat. Polit. 307 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Eq. 545.

Σωφρόνισις, εως, ἡ, (σωφρονίζω) *chastisement, correction*, App.

†Σωφρονίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Sophroniscus*, an Athenian, father of Socrates.

Σωφρόνισμα, ατος, τό, (σωφρονίζω) *a chastisement, lesson*, Aesch. Supp. 992.

Σωφρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = σωφρόνισις, Plut. 2, 653 C, etc.

Σωφρονιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = σωφρονιστής, Plut. Cat. Maj 27.—II. in plur., *the wise-teeth*, elsewh. κραντῆρες, Hipp.

Σωφρονιστήριον, ου, τό, *a house of correction*, Plat. Legg. 908 A.

Σωφρονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σωφρονίζω) *one that makes temperate, a moderator, chastener, chastiser*, Thuc. 3, 65; 6, 87, Plat., etc.—II. at Athens, *superintendents of the youth in the gymnasia*, 10 in number, Plat. Ax. 367 A; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 150, 4. Hence

Σωφρονιστικός, ἡ, όν, *making temperate*, etc., *chastising*.

Σωφρονιστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for σωφρόνισις: σωφρονιστύος ἕνεκα, *for the sake of correction*, Plat. Legg. 933 E.

Σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. σᾱωφ- (as in Hom.), *the character* or *conduct of the σώφρων, moderation, good sense, prudence, discretion*, Od. 23, 13; in plur., Od. 21, 30; the common form first in Theogn 379, etc.:—esp., *moderation in sensual desires, self-control, temperance, chastity, sobriety*, Lat. *temperantia, modestia*, σ. τὸ κρατεῖν ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν, Plat. Symp. 196 C; cf. Phaed. 68 C, Rep. 430 E, sq., Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10.

Σώφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. σαόφρων (as in Hom.): neut. σῶφρον:—*of sound mind*, Lat. *sanae mentis*, hence *discreet, prudent*, Il. 21, 462, Od. 4, 158; σώφρων ἐστι, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 42: *moderate, sensible*, Hdt. 1, 4, etc.:—esp., *free from sensual desires, temperate, chaste, sober*, Theogn., who uses both forms, cf. 41, 437, 454, 483, and Att.; σ. καὶ ἐγκρατὴς ἑαυτοῦ, Plat. Gorg. 491 D; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10:—also, σ. γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1664; σ. εὐχαί, Id. Supp. 710. Adv. -όνως, Hdt. 4, 77, Aesch., etc.—compar. σωφρονέστερον, (ἐπὶ τὸ σω-

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φρονέστερον, Hdt. 3, 71):—superl. -έστατα, Plat. Legg. 728 E. (From σῶς, φρήν, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6, Plat. Crat. 411 E.)

†Σώφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Sophron*, a mimographer of Syracuse, Arist. Poet. 1.

†Σωχάρης, ους, ὁ, *Sochares*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cim. 8, for Σωφάνης.

Σώχω, a softer Ion. form for ψώχω, *to rub, rub to pieces*: the compd. κατασώχω occurs in Hdt. 4, 75.

Σῶω, Ep. for σώζω, q. v., Hom.

Σωωδίνα, ἡ, *saving from travail*, epith. of Diana, Böckh Inscr. no. 1595.

T

T, τ, ταῦ, τό, indecl., nineteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral, τ'=300, but ,τ=300,000. In MSS. and old Edd. we also find the form ϳ.

Dialectic and other changes of τ:—1. Aeol. and Dor., τ and σ, as, τύ, σύ, Lat. *tu*, Germ. *du*, our *thou*: so also, ταί τέ τῦκον τευτλίον φατί, etc., for σοί σέ σῦκον σευτλίον φησί, etc., Koen Greg. p. 236: the Att. also put τ for σ, v. σ III: the Ion. alone preferred the softer σ.—2. in new Att., as well as Dor. and Boeot., ττ for σσ, usu. in verbs, but also in some nouns; v. σ III.—3. in Aeol. and Dor., π for τ, esp. initial σπ for στ, v. π IV; hence Lat. *pavo* for ταώς.—4. in Ion., esp. in Hdt., the tenuis τ for its corresponding aspirate θ, e. g. αὐτις for αὖθις: also Att. in the substantive termin. -θρον, τ oft. took the place of θ, κόσμητρον φόβητρον σάρωτρον for κόσμηθρον, etc., Lob. Phryn. 131.—5. the poets, metri grat., insert a τ after π at the beginning of some words, e. g. πτόλις, πτόλεμος.—6. later, the insertion of τ chiefly marked the Macedon. dialect, Koen Greg. p. 338: the modern Greeks always put a τ before ζ, to represent σ, e. g. τζάκωμα for σάκωμα, τζίζω for σίζω, etc.; they sound this τζ much like our *sh* or *-tish*.—The same relation between *t* and *z* appears in the Teutonic languages, as Germ. *zu, zähnen, zahm, Zange*, etc., Engl. *to, tell, tame, tongs*, etc.—7. in Dor. and Ion., τ is dropped in the oblique cases of some neut. nouns of 3d decl., as κέραος, κρέαος, τέραος, etc. for κέρατος, etc., Koen Greg. 311; so also in Att., where however contraction always follows, as κέρως, etc. See a laughable account of the encroachments of τ on other letters in Lucian's Judicium Vocalium.

T', apostroph. for τε, *and*.—2. the particle τοι, which used to be written with apostrophe before ἄν and ἄρα thus, τ' ἄν, τ' ἄρα, μέντ' ἄν, etc., is now more correctly joined with them by crasis, τἄν, τἄρα, μεντἄν, etc. Wolf wrote it τάρα, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22.—A rare elision of τοι before αἶψα is found, Od. 3, 147.—3. the artic. τό, τά is never elided by apostrophe, but may suffer crasis.—4. τὶ or τί can suffer neither elision nor crasis.

Τά, neut. pl. from ὁ, ὅδ and ὅς.

†Τάβαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Tabae*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 576.—2. a city of Persia, Polyb. 31, 11, 3.

Ταβαίτας, ου, ὁ, *a wooden bowl*, a Persian word, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D.

Τἄβαλά, τά, Persian for τύμπανα, *a kettle-drum* (the Moorish *atabal*, which has been adopted into Spanish), Hesych.; v. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 717.

†Τάβαλος, ου, ὁ, *Tabalus*, a Persian governor in Sardes, Hdt. 1, 153.

†Ταβέαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Tabeae*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.

†Ταβέρναι, ὧν, αἱ, the Lat. *tabernae*, only as pr. n., Τρεῖς Ταβέρναι, *the Three Taverns*, a place on the Appian way near Forum Appii, N. T.

†Ταβηνόν, τό, πεδίον, *the Tabenian plain*, in Phrygia, Strab. p. 629.

†Ταβιθά, ἡ, *Tabitha*, Heb. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Ταβιτί, in Hdt. 4, 59 appell. of Vesta among the Scythians.

Τάβλα, ἡ, the Lat. *tabula*, *a dice-table*. Hence

Ταβλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to play at tables* or *dice*.

Ταβλιόπη, ης, ἡ, comic word, formed after Καλλιόπη, *a game at dice*, Anth. P. 11, 373.

Ταβλιστήριον, ου, τό, *a place for dice-playing*, Gramm.: from

Ταβλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ταβλίζω) *a dice-player*.

†Τάβρακα, *Tabraca*, a city of Africa, Polyb. 12, 1, 2: hence ὁ Ταβρακηνός, *an inhab. of T.*, Id.

Τάγαθά, Att. contr. for τὰ ἀγαθά.

†Ταγαί, ῶν, αἱ, *Tagae*, a city of Parthia, Polyb. 10, 29, 3.

Τᾱγαῖος, α, ον, *doing* or *done by command*, Hesych.

Τἀγαμέμνονος, Att. contr. for τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος.

Ταγγή, ἡ, also τάγγος, τό, (ταγγός) *a being* or *becoming rancid*: hence, a kind of *putrid swelling* or *abscess*, Hipp.

Ταγγίασις, ἡ,=ταγγή. [ῐ]

Ταγγίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be* or *become rancid*: *to have* ταγγαί, Medic.

Ταγγός, ή, όν, *rancid*, Anth. P.: cf. Lob. Paral. 341.

Τάγγος, εος, τό,=ταγγή.

Τάγγω,=ταγγίζω.

Τᾱγεία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of* ταγός, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 34.

Τᾱγείς, εῖσα, έν, part. aor. 2 pass. from τάσσω.

Τᾱγεύω, *to be* ταγός, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 7:—in mid., τάγευσαι ἀρίστους ἄνδρας, *order* or *station* the bravest men, Aesch. Theb. 58:—pass., *to be united under one* τάγος, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.

Τᾱγέω, ὦ, (ταγός) *to be commander* or *ruler*, c. gen., ἁπάσης Ἀσίδος, Aesch. Pers. 764.

Τᾱγή, ῆς, ἡ, like τάξις, *an ordering, arraying, array*, Lat. *acies*, Ar. Lys. 105.—2. *command, rule*, hence, ξύμφορων τ., *the chiefs* of one mind, Aesch. Ag. 110.—3. also fem. of ταγός, Lex. MS. in Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 141, 154. [ᾰ, Aesch. l. c., but ᾱ Ar. l. c., cf. ταγός.]

Τᾱγηνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀρταγήν, late. [ᾰ]

Τᾱγηνίας ἄρτος, ὁ, = ταγηνίτης, τηγαν-, Magnes Dionys. 2.

Τᾱγηνίζω, like τηγανίζω, *to fry, broil*, Eupol. Incert. 2. Hence

Τᾱγηνισταί, *the Broilers*, name of a lost play of Aristoph.

Τᾱγηνιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *roasted, fried, baked*.

Τᾱγηνίτης, ου, ὁ,=τηγανίτης, Ath. 646 D.

Τᾱγηνοκνισοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (τάγηνον, κνῖσα, θηράω) *a frying-pan-sniffer*, Eupol. Κόλακ. 4, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 627 sq., but v. Meineke l. c.

Τάγηγον, ου, τό, like τήγανον, *a frying-pan, sauce-pan*, Ar. Eq. 929, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 12, Luc. Symp. 38. [ᾰ]

Τᾱγηνοστρόφιον, ου, τό, *a spoon for stirring in a frying-pan*.

Τᾱγηνόστροφον, ου, τό,=foreg.

Τάγης, ου, ὁ, = ταγός, v. l. Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 6.

Τάγμα, ατος, τό, (τάσσω): — *that which has been ordered* or *arranged*: esp., — 1. *an ordinance, command, νόμου τ.*, Def. Plat. 414 E.—2. *a regular body of soldiers, a division, brigade*, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11, Polyb.; the Roman *manipulus*, Polyb. 6, 24, 5.

Ταγμᾰτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *the leader of a τάγμα*.

Ταγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (τάγμα 2) *belonging to a τάγμα*, Lat. *legionarius*.

Ταγός, οῦ, ὁ, (τάσσω): — *an arranger, orderer, commander, ruler*, Il. 23, 160; ταγὸς μακάρων, Jupiter, Aesch. Pr. 96; ταγοὶ Περσῶν, Id. Pers. 23; ναῶν ταγοί, Ib. 480; cf. Soph. Ant. 1057, etc.: specially, as title of *the Chief of Thessaly*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 6; 4, 28, etc. [ᾰ usu., as in Trag.; but ᾱ in Il. l. c., and in Ar. Eq. 159, acc. to the Rav. MS.: there is the same doubt in ταγή, ταγοῦχος: whence Brunck assumes a twofold deriv., from a pf. τέτᾱγα (which however does not occur), and from aor. pass. τᾱγῆναι.]

†Τάγος, ου, ὁ, *the Tagus*, in Hispania, Strab. p. 106.

Ταγοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (ταγή, ἔχω) *he that has the command* or *rule, a commander, ruler*, Aesch. Eum. 296. [ᾰ, l. c.]

Τάγῦρι˘, τό, indecl.=sq., Eupol. Aly. 10, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 331: an old Att. word, prob. used only as an adv., without article. For Solon 21, 3 (Bach), v. sub Λιγυαστάδης. [ᾰ]

Τᾱγύριον, ου, τό, also in plur.,=τὸ ἐλάχιστον, *a little bit, crumb*, Lat. *particula*. [ῠ]

Τἀδελφοῦ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

Τἄδικον, Att. contr. for τὸ ἄδικον.

Τᾱθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. aor. 1 pass. from τείνω, Hom.

Τάθη, Ep. for ἐτάθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from τείνω, Il. [ᾰ]

Ταί, Ep. and Ion. for αἱ, nom. pl. fem. of the art. ὁ, Hom., and Hdt.

†Ταινάριος, α, ον, *of Taenarus, Taenarian*, ἡ Τ. χθών,=Ταίναρον, Ap. Rh. 1, 102.

Ταίνᾰρος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, also Ταίνᾰρον, ου, τό, *Taenarus*, a promontory and town on the southern end of Laconia, H. Hom. Ap. 412: †with a celebrated temple of Neptune and a cave, through which was fabled to be the entrance to the lower world, now *Cape Matapan*, Eur. H. F. 23; Thuc. 7, 19; Strab. pp. 360, 362, etc.

Ταινία, ας, ἡ, (τείνω): — *a band, riband, fillet*, Lat. *taenia, fascia*, esp. *a head-band*, worn in sign of victory, Xen. Symp. 5, 9, Plat. Symp. 212 E; cf. ταινιόω: *also the breast-band of* young girls, Anacreont. 22, 13.—2. of a ship, *the pennant, streamer*.—II. *a strip* or *tongue of land, a sand-bank* Polyb. 4, 41, 2.—III. in joiner's work, *a fillet, fascia*.—IV. *a tape-worm*, Plin.—V. a kind of *long, thin fish*, Epich. p. 29. [ῐ is found in arsis, ap. Diog. L. 8, 62, v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 93.]

†Ταινιάζω,=ταινιόω.

Ταινίδιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ταινία, *a small band*, Hipp. [ῐ]

Ταινιοείδης, ες, *like a* ταινία, *narrow, thin*, ξύλα, Theophr.

Ταινίον, ου, τό, Dim. from ταινία, *a small band*.

Ταινιόπωλις, ή, (ταινία, πωλέω) *dealer in* ταινίαι, Eupol. Prosp. Dem. 1309, 2.

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Ταινιόω, ῶ, *to bind with a* ταινία or *head-band*, esp. as conqueror, Ar. Ran. 393, Thuc. 4, 121, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 3:—in mid., *to wear one*, Ar. Eccl. 1032.

Ταινιώδης, ες, =ταινιοειδής, Theophr.

Ταῖτιον, v. sub τάτιον.

Τἀκάτειον, by crasis for τὸ ἀκάτειον, Ar.

Τἀκεῖ, τἀκείνων, by crasis for τὰ ἐκ-.

Τᾰκερός, ά, όν, (τήκω):—*molten, flowing, fluid; soft, tender*, τακερὰ μηκάδων μέλη, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1, 4; τακερὰ ποιεῖν τὰ κρέα, Dionys. (Com.) Ὁμων. 1, 7: metaph., *melting, languishing*, Ἔρως, Anacr. 107; so, of the eyes of lovers, τακεραῖς κόραις λεύσσειν, Anth. P. 9, 567; τ. βλέπειν, Alciphr. 1, 28; τ. τι ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασιν πάθος ἀννγραίνων, Luc. Amor. 14:—of song, Ael. N. A. 5, 38.—II. act., *serving to melt, fluid*, Hipp. Hence

Τᾰκερόχρως, ὁ, ἡ, (χρώς) *with tender flesh*, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 5.

Τᾰκερόω, ῶ, *to make soft, to boil soft, to melt*, Diosc.

Τάκιστά, for τάχιστα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.

Τακτέον, verb. adj. from τάσσω, *one must arrange* or *order*, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

Τακτικός, ή, όν, (τάσσω) *fit for ordering* or *arranging*, esp., *belonging* or *fit for military tactics*, ἀριθμοὶ τ., regular lines of battle, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11; τ. ἀνήρ, *a tactician*, Id. 8, 5, 15; τακτικὸν ἡγεῖσθαί τι, to think it *a good piece of tactics*, Ib.:—ἡ τακτική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactics*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 D; so, τὰ τακτικά, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 14, etc.: τ. σύγγραμμα, a treatise *on tactics*. Adv. -κῶς: from

Τακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τάσσω, *ordered, arranged, fixed, stated*, τ. ἀργύριον, *a fixed* sum, Thuc. 4, 65; σῖτος τ., *a fixed quantity* of corn, Ib. 16; τακτὴν τροφὴν λαμβάνειν, Plat. Legg. 909 C.

Τάκω, Dor. for τήκω, Pind. [ᾰ]

Τάκων, ό, a kind of *sausage* or *rissolle*, Crates Θηρ. 3, cf. Poll. 6, 53.

†Ταλαβρόκη, ης, ἡ, *Talabroce*, a city of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 508.

Τᾰλᾰεργός, όν, (*τλάω, *ἔργον):—*bearing, enduring labour, painful, drudging*, of mules, Il. 23, 654, 662, Od. 4, 636, and Hes.; also of Hercules, like πολύτλας, Theocr. 13, 19: *laborious*, πόνος, Opp. H. 5, 50.

Τάλαινα, fem. from τάλας.

Τᾰλᾰϊονίδης, ου, ὁ, patronym. formed irreg. metri grat. for Ταλαΐδης, *son of Talaïs*, †Mecisteus, Il. 2, 566; Adrastus, Pind. O. 6, 24. [ῐονῐ]

Τᾰλαιπωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ταλαίπωρος):—*to do hard work, to go through hard labour, to suffer hardship* or *distress*, Eur. Or. 672, Ar. Lys. 1220, Thuc. 1, 99; 5, 74, etc.; λυποῦνται καὶ συνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦσι, Dem. 22, 24.—II. rarely trans., *to weary, wear out, annoy*, πάντα τρόπον τεταλαιπώρηκεν ἡμᾶς, Isocr. 163 A:—hence very oft. in the intr. signf. of act., ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ταλαιπωρουμένους, Ar. Plut. 224; ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο μηδ' ἀχθος φέροι, Id. Ran. 24; cf. Vesp. 967; τεταλαιπωρημένοι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου, *worn out* by..., Thuc. 3, 3; τῷ μήκει τοῦ πολέμου, Dem. 231, 15; διὰ τὸν πόλεμον, Isocr. 89 D; σῶμα ταλαιπωρούμενον, *a worn out, exhausted* frame, Plut. Brut. 37. Hence

Τᾰλαιπώρημα, ατος, τό, *a misery, hardship, distress*, Phalar.

Τᾰλαιπωρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *hard work, severe labour*, Hipp., etc.; in plur., *great bodily exertions*, like ταλαιπωρήματα, Hdt. 4, 134; 6, 12.—2. *bodily pain, suffering*, Thuc. 2, 49: hence, *hardship, trouble, affliction, misery, distress*, Thuc. 4, 117; ἡ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τ., Polyb. 3, 17, 8: from

Τᾰλαίπωρος, ον, *going through much toil, laborious, much-enduring*:—*suffering hardship, trouble* or *distress, wretched, miserable*, Pind. Fr. 210, Aesch. Pr. 231, 595, Soph. O. C. 14, etc.:—so of things, ὦ ταλαίπωρα πράγματα, Ar. Av. 135. Adv. -ρως, Ar. Eccl. 54, Thuc. 3, 4. (Usu. deriv. from *τλάω, πωρός: but prob. it is a collat. form of ταλαπείριος.)

Τᾰλαίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τλάω, φρήν) *much-enduring, wretched*, Soph. Aj. 903, Ant. 866, Eur. Hel. 524: *daring*, Soph. Ant. 39.

Τᾰλᾰκάρδιος, ον, (*τλάω, καρδία):—*patient of heart, stout-hearted*, epith. of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 424: of Oedipus, *much-enduring, miserable*, Soph. O. C. 540, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 90, 9.

Τᾰλᾰνίζω, *to call one's self unhappy*, like σχετλιάζω.

Τᾰλαντᾶιος, α, ον, dub. l. for ταλαντιαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

Τᾰλάντατος, η, ον, superl. from τάλας.

Τᾰλαντάω, =ταλαντεύω, dub.

Τᾰλαντεία, ας, ἡ, (ταλαντεύω) *a balancing, swinging motion*, restored by Stallb. Plat. Crat. 395 E.

Τᾰλάντερος, α, ον, compar. from τάλας.

Τᾰλάντευσις, ἡ, =ταλαντεία.

Τᾰλαντεύω, (τάλαντον):—*to balance*:—hence, in pass., *to sway backwards and forwards, to oscillate, waver*, μάχης δεῦρο κἀκεῖσε ταλαντευομένης, Diod. 11, 22, cf. 16, 4, Plut. 2, 682 E.—2. *to weigh*, and so, *to decide, determine*, ὕδασιν (i. e. by the κλεψύδρα) ἡελίοιο ταλαντεύουσι κέλευθους, Anth. P. 9, 782; νύκτα τ. Τιτάν, Ib. append. 92: τούτων σὺ τὴν αἵρεσιν ταλ., Alciphr. 1, 8; τὸ ζῆν ὑπὸ τούτων οὐ ταλαντεύεται, Ib. 26.—II. intr., like τανταλεύω, *to swing to and fro, oscillate*, Arist. Incess. An. 8, 7.

Τᾰλαντιαῖος, α, ον, (τάλαντον) *worth a talent*, οἶκος, Dem. 833, 23:—so of persons, *worth a talent*, i. e. *possessed of one*, Crates Tolm. 2; ἔγγυος τ., surety *for a talent*, Arist. Oec. 2, 23.—2. *weighing a talent*, λιθοβόλος τ., an engine throwing stones *of a talent weight*, Polyb. 9, 41, 8; generally, *immense*, τ. νοσήματα, Alcae. (Com.) Eudym. 2.

Τᾰλαντίζω, f. -ίσω, =ταλαντεύω, cf. τανταλίζω.

Τάλαντον, ου, τό, *a balance*, ζυγὸν ταλάντου, Aesch. Supp. 823; cf. Ar. Ran. 797: but almost always in plur., *a pair of scales*, χρύσεια πατὴρ ἐτίταινε τάλαντα, Il. 8, 69, cf. 16, 658; ἐπὴν κλίνῃσι τάλαντα Ζεύς, 19, 223; ὥστε τάλαντα γυνή..., ἥτε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἰρίον ἀμοῖς ἀνέλκει ἰσάζουσα, 12, 433; τάλαντα βρίσας οὐκ ἰσορρόπῳ τύχῃ, Aesch. Pers. 346; etc.—II. *any thing weighed*,—1. *a definite weight, a talent*, in Hom. always of gold, χρυσοῖο τάλαντον, Od. 8, 393; in plur., Il. 19, 247, etc.: ἀργυρίου τάλαντα, first in Hdt., v. infra.—In the post-Hom. writers, it took a double signf.,—1. *the talent of weight*, of which there were many, but those in general use were *the Euboïc* or *Attic* talent, =almost 57 lb.; and *the Aeginetan*, =about 82½ lb., first in Hdt. 2, 180, etc. (cf. ἡμιτάλαντον): esp. of a ship's tonnage, Hdt. 1, 194; 2, 96.—2. *the talent of money*, i. e. *a talent's weight of silver*, or *a sum of money equivalent to this*; so that, in our current coin, the *Euboïc* and *Attic talent* would be worth in Eng. money £243. 15s., i. e. about $1056.00, containing 60 minae, and 6000 drachmae, Hdt. 3, 89, who there mentions a Babylonian talent of money, which was to the Euboïc as 7 to 6.—Hdt. calls the *money-talent* τ. ἀργυρίου, 7, 28; and this phrase recurs occasionally in Att., cf. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—On these points v. Hussey, Weights and Measures.—3. *that which is weighed out, apportioned, allotted* to one (from the metaph. of Jupiter's golden scales in Il. 8, 69, etc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 945. (From *τλάω, Lat. *tul-ere*. Sanscr. *tul*, ponderare, Pott Et. Forsch. 1 265.)

Ταλᾰντοῦχος, ον, (τάλαντον, ἔχω) *holding the balance*: metaph., Ἄρης τ. ἐν μάχῃ δορός, *he who turns the scale* of battle, Aesch. Ag. 349 (where δορός belongs to μάχῃ, not to ταλ.).

Τᾰλαντόω, ῶ, like ταλαντεύω, *to weigh, balance*:—pass., *to be balanced*: also opp. to ἰσορροπεῖν, *to waver, sway to and fro*, Plat. Tim. 52 E. Hence

Τᾰλάντωσις, εως, ἡ, *a weighing*, Antipho ap. Poll. 9, 53.—2. (from pass.) *a wavering*.

Τᾰλᾶος, ή, όν, (*τλάω)=τλήμων, Ar. Av. 687.

†Ταλαός, οῦ, ὁ, *Talaus*, son of Bias and Pero, king of Argos, an Argonaut, Pind. N. 9, 33.—2. son of Cretheus, Paus. 8, 25, 9.

Τᾰλᾰπᾶθής, ές, (*τλάω, πάθος)=τλητοπαθής.

Τᾰλᾰπείριος, ον, (*τλάω, πεῖρα):—*one who has seen and suffered much*, in Od. mostly of Ulysses, ξείνους ταλ. ἐνθαδ' ἱκάνω, Od. 7, 24, etc.: ἀνὴρ ταλ., 6, 193:—hence in later times, *vagrant, vagabond*, πτωχὸς τ., Anth. P. 10, 66.—Cf. ταλαίπωρος.

Τᾰλᾰπενθής, ές, (*τλάω, πένθος) *bearing great griefs and sufferings, patient in woe, θυμός*, Od. 5, 222.—2. of things, *toilsome, ὑσμῖναι*, Panyas. 1, 5.

†Τᾰλᾰρες, ων, οἱ, *the Talari*, a Molossian people around Pindus, Strab. p. 434.

Τᾰλᾰρίον, ου, τό, =sq. [ᾰ]

Τᾰλᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from sq., Lat. *quasillus*: also, ταλαρίσκος, ὁ, †Theocr. 15, 113†, Anth. P. 6, 174.

Τάλᾰρος, ον, ὁ, *a basket*, Lat. *qualus*, Od. 4, 131, Hes. Sc. 293: use of wicker work, πλεκτὸς ταλ., Il. 18, 568, Od. 9, 247; in the latter passages, *a cheese-basket*, through which the whey can run off, cf. Ar. Ran. 560, Anth. P. 9, 567.—2. *a wicker cage* for fowls, *hen-coop*; and, metaph., Μουσέων τ., of *the Muses*, Tyrtae ap. Ath. 22 D. (Prob. from *τλάω, *that which bears* or *holds*: others not so well from ταλασία.) [τᾰ]

Τᾰλᾶς, τάλαινα, τάλαν, gen. ἄνος, αίνης, ἄνος: voc. τάλᾶν, Hom., and Ar. Ran. 559, Eccl. 658, though τᾶλας is more usu. in Att.: τάλαινα as fem., Ar. Thesm. 1038, cf. infra: (*τλάω):—like τλήμων, *unfortunate, wretched*, Lat. *miser*, Od. 18, 327, and Trag.; c. gen., οἳ τάλαινα δυσφορᾶς κακῆς, Aesch. Pers. 445; cf. Ar. Plut. 1044:—sometimes also in bad sense, *fool-hardy*, τάλαν, *O wretch!* Od. 19, 68:—but, τάλαν, as a sort of caressing address, Ar. Lys. 910, 914, ὦ τάλαινα, Ar. Eccl. 242.—Comp. τᾰλαντέστερος, α, ον: superl. τᾰλαντέστᾰτος, η, ον.—Poet. word, used also by Ion.

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Cyr. 4, 6, 5. [τᾰλᾶς, Br. Ar. Av. 1494; Dor. also τᾱλᾶς, Theocr. 2, 4, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 547.]

Τᾰλάσειος, α, ον, Ion., and Ep. τᾰλᾱσήϊος, η, ον, (ταλασία):—*belonging to wool-spinning*, ταλασήϊα ἔργα=ταλασία, Ap. Rh. 3, 292; so, ταλάσια ἔργα, Xen. Oec. 7, 6.

Τᾰλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *wool-spinning*,=ταλασιουργία, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11. (Prob. from *τλάω, because the wool *seems to have been weighed out* to the spinners: therefore, strictly, *the weighing out of wool* to be spun.) Hence

Τᾰλᾰσιος, ον, v. sub ταλάσειος. [ᾰ]

Τᾰλᾰσιουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ταλασιουργός) *to spin wool*: generally, *to spin*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11.

Τᾰλᾰσιουργία, ας, ἡ, = ταλασία, Plat. Polit. 282 C, 283 A; and

Τᾰλᾰσιουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to wool-spinning*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7, Plat. Polit. 282 C; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),= foreg., Ib. A, B: from

Τᾰλᾰσιουργός, όν, (ταλασία, *ἔργω) *spinning wool*; as subst., ὁ or ἡ τ., *a wool-spinner*, Plat. Ion 540 C.

Τᾰλᾶσις, ἡ, (*τλάω)=τλῆσις. [τᾰ]

Τᾰλᾰσίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τλάω, φρήν):—*patient of mind, stout-hearted*, ὑπό κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν, Il. 4, 421; but in Hom. usu. as epith. of Ulysses, Il. 11, 466, and Od.; so also in Hes. Th. 1012.

Τελάσσῃς, -σῃ, 2 and 3 pers. sing. aor. subj. from *τλάω, etc., Hom.:—Lyc. formed a fut. ταλάσσω, 746.

Τᾰλαύρῑνος, ον, (*τλάω, ῥινός Il. 2):—*with shield of tough bull's-hide*, epith. of Mars, τ. πολεμιστής, Il. 5, 289; 20, 78, etc.; so as epith. of Πόλεμος, Ar. Pac. 241; and, jokingly, of Lamachus, Id. Ach. 964: hence, generally, *sturdy, tough, stout*, ταλαύρινον πολεμίζειν, Il. 7, 239; τ. χρώς, *a thick, tough* hide, Anth. P. 7, 208. (The diphthong *av* is due to the digamma, ταλαϝρινος.)

Τᾰλάφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, shortd. form for ταλασίφρων, Il. 13, 300.

Τἀληθές, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἀληθές.

†Ταλθυβιάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *son of Talthybius*; in pl. *oi* Ταλθυβιάδαι, a family in Sparta, who, as descending from Talthybius, held the office of heralds at Sparta, Hdt. 7, 134.

†Ταλθύβιος, ου, ὁ, *Talthybius*, the herald of Agamemnon at Troy, Il. 1, 320; 3, 118: honoured as a hero in Sparta, Hdt. 7, 134.

†Ταλιθά, ἡ, v. sub τᾶλις, N. T.

Τᾶλις, ῐδος, ἡ, *a marriageable maiden*, like νύμφη, Soph. Ant. 629: only poet. (Prob. from θῆλυς, θάλλω, τηλεθάω. Some connect it with the Syriac *talitha* (maiden) in N. T., from root *tala*, recens fuit.)

Τἆλλα or τἄλλα, by crasis for τὰ ἄλλα, cf. ἄλλος I. 3.

†Τάλμενα, τά, *Talmena*, a harbour on the Indian sea, Arr. Ind. 29, 1.

†Τάλος, ου, ὁ, *Talus*, son of Oenopion, Paus. 7, 4, 8.

†Τάλως, ω, ὁ, *Talos*, nephew of Daedalus, an artist, honoured as a hero on the citadel at Athens, Apollod. 3, 15, 9; Luc. Pisc. 42.—2. a brazen man made by Vulcan for Minos, to guard the island of Crete; destroyed by Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 2; Ap. Rh. 4, 1638 sqq.: cf. ap. Plat. Min. 320.

Τἀμά, Att. by crasis for τὰ ἐμά.

Ταμάλιστα, adv., for τὰ μάλιστα, =μάλιστα. [ᾰ]

†Τάμασος, ου, ἡ, *Tamasus*, a city of Cyprus, Strab. p. 255.

†Τάμβραξ, ακος, ἡ, *Tambrax*, a city of the Parthians, Polyb. 10, 31.

Τάμε, for ἔταμε, Ion. 3 sing. aor. of τέμνω, Il. [ᾰ]

Τᾰμέειν, poet. for ταμεῖν, inf. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Il.

Τᾰμείας, ου, ὁ,=ταμίας.

Τᾰμεῖον, ου, τό, = ταμιεῖον, Lob. Phryn. 493, Bernhardy Dion. P. p. 897.

Τᾰμέσθαι, inf. aor. Ion. mid. of τέμνω, Il. 9, 580.

Τᾰμεσίχροος, οος, ὁ, ἡ, (τάμνω, χρώς) *cutting the skin, wounding*, χαλκός, ἐγχείη, Il. 4, 511; 13, 340.

Τᾰμίη, ας, ἡ, Ep., and Ion. -ίη, *a housekeeper, housewife*, freq. in Hom.; τ., ἡ πάντ' ἐφύλασσεν, Od. 2, 345; γυνὴ τ., Il. 6, 390; ἀμφίπολος τ., 24, 302:—so Xen. Oec. 9, 11; 10, 10:—cf. sq. fin.

Τᾰμίας, ου, ὁ, Ep., and Ion. -ίης, heterocl. dat. plur. ταμίῃσιν, in many Att. Inscrr. ap. Böckh, v. esp. 1, p. 180:—*a distributer, dispenser*, Il. 19, 44, cf. Ar. Vesp. 613; so, τ. πλούτου ἀνθρώποις, Pind. O. 13; ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τῷ σώματι τ. πλεύμων, Plat. Tim. 84 D.—2. generally, *a manager, overseer*, Jupiter is called τ. πολέμοιο ἀνθρώπων, Il. 4, 84; so Aeolus is τ. ἀνέμων, Od. 10, 21; and a king is ταμίας Κυράνας, Pind. P. 5, 82, etc.; τ. Διός, *the steward* or *priest* of Jupiter, Pind. O. 6, 7; τ. Μοισᾶν, i. e. a poet, Pind. N. 10, 97, Fr. 4; οἶκος τ. στεφάνων, *that hath store* of crowns, Pind. N. 6, 44: τ. γνώμης, *one that is master of* his judgment, Theogn. 504; τ. ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης, Thuc. 6, 78; τ. τριαίνης, of Neptune, Ar. Nub. 566; ἀλὸς ταμίαι, the *lords* of the sea, Critias 1, 11; cf. ταμία.—II. later, esp., *a steward, receiver, comptroller, treasurer*, as early as Hdt., τ. τῶν βασίλεος χρημάτων 2, 121, 1; τ. τοῦ ἱροῦ, *the comptroller* of the sacred treasure in the citadel of Athens, Hdt. 8, 51, called τ. τῆς θεοῦ by Dem. 1075, 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 774 B, E: v. plura ap. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151, 7.—2. at Rome, *the quaestor*, Dion. H., Plut. Poplic. 12, etc. (Either from τέμνω, ταμ-εῖν, *one who cuts for each his share*: or akin to Lat. *dare*, δαίω, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 166.)

Τᾰμίεια, ας, ἡ, (ταμιεύω):—*the office* or *business of a* ταμίας or ταμία, *stewardship, housekeeping, management*, Plat. Legg. 806 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 41.—2. at Rome, *the quaestorship*, Lat. *quaestura*, Plut. Cat. Min. 17, 18.

Τᾰμίειας, ου, ὁ,=ταμίας, Dio C.

Τᾰμιεῖον, ου, τό, (ταμιεύω) *a magazine, storehouse, treasury*, Thuc. 1, 96, Xen. Eq. 4, 1.

Τᾰμίευμα, ατος, τό, (ταμιεύω) *that which one has to manage, stores, supplies*, Diod.—II.=sq., Xen. Oec. 3, 15.

Τᾰμίευσις, ἡ, like ταμιεία, *housekeeping*, etc.

Τᾰμιευτήριον, ου, τό,=ταμιεῖον.

Τᾰμιευτικός, ή, όν, (ταμιεύω):—*of* or *for housekeeping; saving, careful*.—II. at Rome, *belonging to the quaestor* or *quaestorship*, Lat. *quaestorius*, Plut. Cat. Min. 16, etc.

Τᾰμιεύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for ταμίας, Manetho.

Τᾰμιεύω, and as dep. mid., τᾰμιεύομαι:—*to be a* ταμίας or ταμία, *to be a housekeeper* or *manager*, οὐκέτι ἐμοὶ ταμιεύσεις; Ar. Eq. 948, cf. 959; σὺ γὰρ ταμιεύουσ' ἔτυχες, Vesp. 964; ταμιεύειν τῆς παράλου, Dem. 570, 15: and in mid., αὐταῖς ταμιεύεσθαι, Ar. Thesm. 419.—II. trans., *to deal out, to dispense*, in act., Plat. Rep. 465 C; τὰ τίμια ταμιεύεσθαι ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς, Xen. Symp. 4, 41; and so in pass., τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τούτου ταμιευομένην, Plat. Rep. 508 B:—also, τοὺς νόμους τεταμιεύμεθα, *we have* the laws *dealt out*, Lys. 183, 17.—III. of keeping house, *to regulate, manage*, Ar Av. 1542, Lys. 493 sq., Xen.:—and in pass., χώρα ταμιευομένα τινί, *governed* by one, Pind. O. 8, 40.—2. *to husband, save, store up*, ταμιεύσας ἐν Ἀκροπόλει τὰ ἀριστεῖα, Dem. 741, 4; Ζηνὸς ταμιεύεσκε γονάς, *she was the depository of* it, Soph. Ant. 950.—3. metaph., *to turn to good account, husband, manage well*, ἰσχύν, Hipp.; also, ταμιεύεσθαι τὴν τύχην, τὸν καιρόν, *to make the best use of* fortune or the time, Dion. H.: ταμιεύεσθαι εἰς ὅσον βουλώμεθα ἄρχειν, *to control and determine* how far we mean to extend our sway, Thuc. 6, 18; so, ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ὁπόσοις ἂν βουλοίμεθα μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 2, 5, 18, cf. Cyr. 3, 3, 47; ἐς τὸ αὔριον ταμιεύεσθαι τὸ μῖσος, *to lay* it *by*.., Luc. Pr. 8; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 131 D.—In this signf. usu. as dep., though Hipp. l. c. has act.—IV. *to be quaestor*, Plut. Num. 9, etc.

Τᾰμίη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ταμία, Hom.

Τᾰμίης, ου, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ταμίας, Il., and Hdt.

Τᾰμιουχέω, ῶ, *to have the charge of the store-room*, Nicet.

Τᾰμιοῦχος, ου, ὁ, (ἔχω) *having charge of the store-room*, and so=ταμίας.

Τᾰμῖσίνης τυρός, ὁ, cheese *made with rennet*.

Τᾰμῖσος, ἡ, Dor. word = πυετία, *rennet*, Hipp.; δέρμα νέας ταμίσοιο ποτόσδον, Theocr. 7, 16. [ᾰ]

Τἀμμέσῳ, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν μέσῳ, restored by Reiske and Bekk. from MSS. in Dem. 995, 27.

†Τάμνα, ἡ, *Tamna*, a city in Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.

Τάμνω, Ep. and Ion. for τέμνω, q. v., Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

†Ταμύναι, ῶν Ion. έων, *ai, Tamynae*, a city of Euboea in the territory of Eretria, with a temple of Apollo, Hdt. 6, 101; Dem. 567, 2.

†Ταμυράκη, ης, ἡ, *Tamyrace*, a promontory on the Euxine, near the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 308: hence Ταμυράκης κόλπος, ὁ, a gulf near foreg., Id. ib.: cf. Καρκινίτης.

†Ταμύρας, ὁ, *the Tamyras*, a river of Phoenicia, also called Δαμούρας, Strab. p. 756.

Τᾰμών, part. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Hom.

†Ταμωνῖτις, ῐδος, ἡ, *Tamonitis*, a district of Syria, later assigned to Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

†Ταμώς, ώ, ὁ, *Tamos*, an Aegyptian of Memphis, a governor of Ionia; later a commander of the fleet of the younger Cyrus, Thuc. 8, 31; Xen. An. 1, 2, 21.

Τάν or τᾶν, indecl., only Att. and in phrase ὦ τάν or ὦ τᾶν, as a form of address, mostly in good sense, *sir, my good friend*, first in Soph. O. T. 1145, Phil. 1387, freq. in Ar., and Plat.; rarely (acc. to Herm. Soph. Phil. 1373, *never*) in bad sense, like οὗτος V, Plat. Apol. 25 C, Dem. 16, 23; used in addressing several persons, Cratin. Incert. 145.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Even the ancients differed much about the origin and form of the

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word.—Some, as Philem. de Nomin. 319, etc., wrote it *ὠταν*; others, as E. M. p. 825, 15, *ὠτᾶν*; others, as Apoll. Dysc. ap. A. B. p. 569, 11, *ὠτάν*. So also some modern editors write it *ὦ 'τάν*, taking it as vocat. of *ἑτάν*, like *μεγιστάν*, *ξυνάν*, etc.: others, *ὠ 'ταν*, as if vocat. of *ἑτης*, q. v.; others, as Herm. l. c., and Bekker, *ὠ 'τᾶν*:—others, as Dind., etc., *ὠ τάν* or *ὠ τᾶν*, without apostrophe. Passow follows these, thinking it a shortd. form of Dor. *τῆνος* (according to the analogous usage of *οὗτος*, *ὧ οὗτος*); or, referring it, with Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 57 Anm. 1, to *τύ*, *τύνη*, as an old dialectic vocat. of the 2d personal pron.: and Donaldson, New Crat. p. 162, adopts the latter view, comparing the Sanscr. *tvam*.)

Τάν, Att. by crasis for *τοι ἀν*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22.

Τὰν, Att. contr. for *τὰ ἐν*.

Τάναγρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a copper kettle*.

†**Τάναγρα**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Tanagra*, a town of Boeotia, †on the Asopus, Hdt. 9, 15; Strab. pp. 403 sqq. Hence

†**Ταναγραῖος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra*, *Tanagraean*; *οἱ* T., Hdt. 5, 79: *ἡ Ταναγραία*, *the territory of T.*, Strab.

†**Ταναγρικός**, *ή*, *όν*,=foreg., *ὁ* T., =*ὁ ἀλεκτρυών*, Luc. Gall. 4.

Τανᾰήκης, *ες* (*τανᾰός*, *ἀκή*), *with a long point* or *edge*, *τ. χαλκός*, Il. 7, 77; of an axe, 23, 118; of a sword, 24, 754, etc. — II. *far-stretching*, *Ἄλπεις*, Orph. Arg. 1124.—Constantly interchanged with *τανυήκης*.

Τανᾰηχέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τανᾰός*, *ἠχέω*) *far-sounding*: poet. *-ηχέτα*, v. l. Opp. C. 2, 144.

Τανᾰιμύκης, *ες*,=sq. [*ῠ*]

Τανᾰιμῡκος, *ον*, (*τανᾰός*, *μυκάομαι*) *bellowing so as to be heard far off*, *loud-bellowing*, *βοῦς*, Anth. P. 6, 116.

†**Τάναϊς**, *ϊδος* and *ῐος*, *ὁ*, *the Tanais*, a river of Sarmatia, flowing between Europe and Asia into the Palus Maeotis, now *the Don*, Hdt. 4, 20; Strab. p. 65, 108, 490, etc.—II. *ἡ*, a city at mouth of foreg., Strab. p. 493.

Τἀναντία, Att. contr. for *τὰ ἐναντία*.

Τανᾰόδειρος, *ον*, (*τανᾰός*, *δειρή*) *long-necked*, Ar. Av. 254, 1394.

†**Ταναοξάρης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Tanaoxares*, a son of Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 11: cf. **Τανυοξάρκης**.

Τανᾰός, *η*, *όν*, also *ός*, *όν*, Il. 16, 589, (*τανύω*, *τείνω*);—*stretched*, *outstretched*, *long*, *τ. αἰγανέη*, Il. l. c.; *tall*, *slim*, *ὑστάχυες*, H. Hom. Cer. 454; *πλόκαμος τ.*, *flowing* locks, Eur. Bacch. 455; *τ. αἰθήρ*, *outspread* ether, Id. Or. 322; *τ. γῆρας*, *long* old age, Anth. P. 5, 282.

†**Ταναός**, *ὁ*,=**Τάνος**, Eur. El. 410.

Τἀναύπους, *ποδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τανᾰός*, *πούς*) old Ep. form for **ταναόπους*, **τανύπους**, *stretching the feet*, *swift-running*, or *taking long steps*, or *long-legged*, *long-shanked*, *μῆλα*, Od. 9, 464, H. Ap. 304, Merc. 232:—the common form *ταν ύπους* occurs in Soph. 837, as epith of the Erinyes.

Τἀνᾰῠφής, *ές*, (*ὑφή*) *woven long and finely*. [*ῠ*]

Τανᾰχαλκος, *ον*, *with a long metal head* or *point*. [*ᾰ*]

Τανᾰῶπις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*τανᾰός*, *ὤψ*) *far-sighted*, Emped. 11.

Τἀνδον or **τάνδον**, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἔνδον*.

Τἀνδρὶ, **τἀνδρός**, Att. crasis for *τῷ ἀνδρὶ*, *τοῦ ἀνδρός*.

Τᾶνεῖαι, *αἱ*, *beams*, Lat. *tigna*, Theophr. (Prob. from *τείνω*.)

Τανηλεγής, *ές*, (*τανᾰός*, *λέγω*):—*laying one out at length*, freq. epith. of death, *Μοῖρα τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο*, Od. 2, 100, etc.; *Κὴρ τ. θ.*, 11, 170, Il. 8, 70, etc.

Τᾰνήλοφος, *ον*, *long-necked*, *with a long dome* or *top*.

Τᾰνηλῡγής, *ές*, (*τανᾰός*, *ἠλύγη*):—*throwing a long shadow*, of the darkness of death, v. l. for *τανηλεγής* in Od. 11, 398.

Τανθᾰλύζω, collat. form of sq.

Τανθᾰρύζω, *to quiver*, *shiver*, *shake*, also *καυθαρίζω* and *τανθαλύζω*, a rare word, only found in Gramm., perh. akin to *τονθορύζω*, *τανταλεύω*, *ταντᾰλίζω*, and *τανταλόω*. Hence

Τανθᾰρυστός or **-ιστός**, *ὁ*, *shaking violently*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 35:—pecul. fem. *-ύστρια*.

†**Τἀνθρώπεια** for *τὰ ἀνθρώπεια*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 12.

Τᾰνίκα, Dor for *τηνίκα*.

†**Τάνις**, *ιος*, *ἡ*, *Tanis*, a city of Lower Aegypt, Strab. p. 802.

†**Τανιτικός**, *ή*, *όν*, *of Tanis*, *Tanitic*, *τὸ* T. *στόμα*, one of the mouths of the Nile, Strab.; and so **Τανίτης**, as *ὁ* T. *νομός*, the *Tanitic* nome, Id.

†**Τάννητος κώμη**, *ἡ*, the town *Tanetum* in Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 3, 40, 13.

†**Τάνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Tanus*, a river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 38, 7: cf. **Ταναός**.

Ταντᾰλεία, *ἡ*, v. l. in Plat. for *ταλαντεία*, q. v.

†**Ταντάλειος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Tantalus*, *Tantalēan*; *Πέλοψ ὁ* T., Pelops, *the son of Tantalus*, Eur. I. T. 1.

†**Ταντάλεος**, *α*, *ον*,=foreg., Anth.

Ταντᾰλεύω, *to move like a τάλαντον*, *sway to and fro*.—II. trans., like *ταλαντεύω*, *τανταλόω*.

†**Ταντᾰλίδης**, *ου* poet. *εω*, *ὁ*, *son of Tantalus*, i. e. Pelops, Tyrtae. 3, 7: *οἱ Ταντᾰλίδαι*, *the descendants of Tantalus*; in Eur. Or. 813 Atreus and Thyestes.

Ταντᾰλίζω, like *ταλαντίζω*,=*ταντᾰλεύω* I, Anacr. 82:—proverb., *τὰ Ταντάλου τάλαντα ταντᾰλίζεται*, he weighs in purse as much as Tantalus, v. Paroemiogr. p. 377, Gaisf.

Τάντᾰλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tantalus*, king of Phrygia, ancestor of the Pelopidae, Od. 11, 582, sq.—Adj. **Ταντάλειος**, *α*, *ον*, and **Ταντάλεος**, *α*, *ον*, pecul. fem. **Ταντᾰλίς**, *ίδος*, which is also a patronym., daughter of Tantalus. (Clearly akin to *τάλαντον*, *ταλαντόω*, *τανταλόω*, prob. in relation to the mythological story of his *hanging balanced* over water, etc.)—†2. son of Thyestes, first husband of Clytaemnestra, slain by Agamemnon, Eur. I. A. 1150.—3. a commander of the Spartans, Thuc. 4, 75.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Ταντᾰλόω, *ῶ*, like *ταλαντόω*, *to swing*, *shake*, *dash*:—pass., *ταντᾰλωθείς*, *swung*, *hurled*, *dashed down*, Soph. Ant. 134.

Τάντός, contr. for *τὰ ἐντός*, Plat. Tim. 79 D.

Τᾰνύγληνος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *γλήνη*) *large-eyed*, *full-eyed*, Nonn.

Τᾰνύγλωσσος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *γλῶσσα*) *long-tongued*: *chattering*, *κορῶναι*, Od. 5, 66.

Τᾰνυγλώχις, *ινος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τανύω*, *γλωχίν*) *with long point* or *head*, *διστοί*, Il. 8. 297, Simon. 45.

Τᾰνύδρομος, *ον*, *running at full stretch*, Aesch. Eum. 371; cf. *τανύω* fin., *ταναύπους*.

Τᾰνυέθειρος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *ἔθειρα*) *long-haired*, *with flowing hair*: pecul. fem. *ταννέθειρα*, Pind. O. 2, 46.

Τανυήκης, *ες*, (*τανύω*, *ἀκή*):—like *ταναήκης*, *with a long point* or *edge*, *τανύηκες ἄορ*, Il. 14, 385, Od. 10, 439, etc. — II. *far-stretching*, *ὄζοι*, Il. 16, 768.—Cf. *ταναήκης*.

Τᾰνυήλιξ, *ικος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *of extended age*, Leon. Tar. 1.

Τᾰνυηχέτᾱ, *ὁ*,=*ταναηχέτα*, prob. l. Opp. C. 2, 144.

Τᾰνύθριξ, *τρῐχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *long-haired*, *shaggy*, *αἰξ*, Hes. Op. 514; *ταν. ὑς*, a *bristly* swine, Simon. Amorg. 1.

Τᾰνυκνήμις, *ῐδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τανύω*, *κνημίς*) *long-legged*, *long-shanked*, Nonn.

Τᾰνύκνημος, *ον*,=foreg., Nonn.

Τᾰνύκραιρος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *κραῖρα*) *long-horned*, Opp. C. 1, 191, Anth., etc.

Τᾰνυκρήπις, *ῐδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *with long*, *high shoes*.

Τᾰνῡ́ομαι, as pass.,=*τανύομαι*, *τεί-νομαι*, *to be stretched*, *extend*, *τώνυται*, Il. 17, 393. [*ᾰ*]

Τᾰνύμετρος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *μέτρον*) *of long measure*, Paul. S. Ambo 49.

Τᾰνῡμήκης, *ες*, (*τανύω*, *μῆκος*) *long-stretched*, *slim*, *ἰτέαι*, Anth. P. 6, 170.

Τανῦν, adv. for *νῦν*, *now*, *at present*, v. *νῦν* I. 3.

†**Τανυοξάρκης**, *ους*, *ὁ*, a son of Cyrus the elder, Ctes.: cf. **Ταναοξάρης**.

Τᾰνύπεπλος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πέπλος*) *with flowing peplos*, *long-robed*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of high-born dames, *Ἑλένη*, Il. 3, 229; *Θέτις* 18, 385. [*ῠ*]

Τᾰνύπλεκτος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πλέκω*) *long-plaited*, *in long plaits*, Anth. P. 7, 473.

Τανύπλευρος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πλευρά*) *long-sided*, *huge*, *πέτροι*, Anth. P. 9, 656.

Τᾰνυπλόκᾰμος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πλόκαμος*) *with long locks of hair*, Nonn.

Τᾰνύπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, v. sub *ταναύπους*. [*ῠ*]

Τᾰνύπρεμνος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πρέμνον*) *with long stem*, *φηγός*, Nonn.: *with tall trees*, *Ἴδη*, Coluth. 195.

Τᾰνύπρωρος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πρῴρα*) *with long front*: of a ship, *with long prow*, Q. Sm. 5, 348.—II. *going over the whole front*.

Τᾰνύπτερος, *ον*, shorter form for *ταννσίπτερος*, *with extended wings*, *long-winged*, *οἰωνοί*, H. Hom. Cer. 69 *alετός*, Hes. Th. 523, cf. Ibyc. 3, Pind. P. 5, 149.

Τᾰνῠπτερύγος, *ον*, = sq., Simon. 2, 4.

Τᾰνυπτέρυξ, *ῠγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τανύω*, *πτέρυξ*) *with outstretched* or *long wings*, hence *swift-flying*, *οἰωνοί*, Il. 12, 237; *ἅρπη*, 19, 350.

Τᾰνύπτοροθος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πτόρθος*) *with long boughs*, Nonn.

Τᾰνυῤῥιζος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *ῥίζα*) *with long*, *outstretching roots*, *αἰγειρος*, Hes. Sc. 377.

Τᾰνύῥῥῑνος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *ῥίς*) *long-nosed*, Nonn.

Τᾰνῠσίπτερος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *πτερόν*) =**τανύπτερος**, **ταννπτῆρες**, *ὀιστοί*, Od. 5, 65, cf. 2, 408, Hes. Op. 210, *οἰωνός*, H. Hom. Merc. 213; cf. Ar Av. 1415, etc.

Τᾰνῠσιπτερύγος, *ον*,=**ταννπτέρυξ**

Τᾰνῦσις, *ἡ*, (*τανύω*)=*τάσις*, Hipp. 833. [*ᾰ*]

Τᾰνύσκιος, *ον*, (*τανύω*, *σκιά*) *with long-stretching shades*, Opp. C. 4, 356.

Τᾰνυσκόπελος, *ον*, *with high-peaked cliffs* or *rocks*.

Τᾰνύσκω, late form for *τανύω*.

Τᾰνύστροφος, *ον*, *with a long turn* or *circuit*.

Τᾰνυστής, *ύος*, *ἡ*, (*τανύω*) *a stretching*, *τ. τόξου*, *a straining* the bow, Od. 21, 112.

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Τᾰνύσφῦρος, ον, (τανύω, σφυρόν) *with long, taper ankles or feet*, θυγάτηρ, παῖς, H. Hom. Cer. 2, 77; Ὠκεανῖναι, Hes. Th. 364.

Τᾰνύτρῐχος, ον, = τανύθριξ, Opp. C. 1, 186.

Τᾰνύφθογγος, ον, (τανύω, φθόγγος) *far-sounding, loud-sounding*, Q. Sm. 11, 110.

Τᾰνύφλοιος, ὁν, (τανύω, φλοιός) strictly, *with long bark*: of trees, *of tall or slender growth*, κράνεια, Il. 16, 767; αἴγειρος, Soph. Fr. 692.

Τᾰνύφυλλος, ον, (τανύω, φύλλον) *with long-pointed leaves*, of the olive, Od. 13, 102, 346.—II. *with thick foliage, leafy*, ὄρος, Theocr. 25, 221. [ῠ]

Τᾰνῡξεῐλής, ές, (τανύω, χείλος) *long-beaked, long-nebbed*, ὄρνις, Q. Sm. 5, 12; also of the bee, Ib. 3, 221.

Τᾰνύω: fut. -ύσω, also -ύω in Od. 21, 174, acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 Anm. 17: pf. pass. τετάνυσμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐτανύσθην = τείνω, τιταίνω, τιτύσκομαι. *To stretch, strain, stretch out*, Hom.; τ. ἰριν, Il. 17, 547; τ. βιόν, *to string* a bow, Od. 24, 176; τὸ μὲν τόξον... τανυσσάμενος, *having strung his* bow, Il. 4, 112, cf. Archil. 3 Bergk; so, absol., Od. 21, 152, 171 sq.; ῥηϊδίως ἐτάνυσσε νέῳ ἐπὶ κόλλοπι χορδήν, Ib. 407; but, ἐπὶ Ἀκράγαντι τανύσαις (sc. ὀϊστούς), *aiming* at it; τ. κανόνα, *to draw* the weaving-bar *tight*, to weave, Il. 23, 761: ἱμᾶσι τ., *to pull, guide* with leathern reins, Il. 23, 324; ἅρμα τάνυσεν ἐπὶ Ἰσθμῷ, *drove* it to the Isthmus, Pind. O. 8, 65; cf. infra II. 3.—2. *to stretch out, to lay along, lay out*, ἀνθρακιὴν στορέσας ὀβελοὺς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσεν, Il. 9, 213; ἔγχος, Od. 15, 283; τράπεζαν τ., *to set out* a long table, freq. in Od.; τ. κληῖδα, *to let* it *hang, hang* it up, Od. 1, 442: τ. τινὰ ἐν κονίῃς, ἐπὶ γαίῃ, *to lay* one *in* the dust, *stretch* him *at his length*, Il. 23, 25, Od. 18, 92; cf. ἐκτανύω.—3. metaph., *to strain*, i. e. *put in violent motion, strain yet further, make more intense*, μάχην, Il. 11, 336; ἔριδα, Il. 14, 389; πόνον, Il. 17, 401; from the metaphor fully expressed in Il. 13, 350, ὁμοίου πολέμοιο πεῖραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι τάνυσσαν (cf. ἐπαλλίσσω).—II. pass., *to be on the stretch, to expand, γναθμοὶ τάνυσθεν* (for ἐτανύσθησαν), the hollow cheeks *filled out*, Od. 16, 175.—2. *to lie stretched out, to extend*, νῆσος παρὲκ λιμένος τετάνυσται, Od. 9, 116; τετάνυστο περὶ σπείους ἡμερίς, Od. 5, 68; ἐτανύσθη πάντῃ, *he stretched himself* every way, Hes. Th. 177; τανυσθείς, *stretched* on the ground, Il. 13, 392, etc.—3. metaph., *to strain* or *exert one's self, to run at full stretch*, of horses galloping, ἵπποι τανύοντο ἀψορρον προτὶ ἄστυ, Il. 16, 375; so, ἐν ῥυτῆρσι τάνυσθεν, Il. 16, 475: and of mules, ἄμοτον τανύοντο, Od. 6, 83; cf. τάνυμαι.—Ep. word, used twice by Pind., but never in Trag. (Cf. τείνω sub fin.) [ῡ always, except in Anacreont. 38, 5:—hence, Hom. freq. doubles σ in aor., metri grat.]

†**Τάξακις**, ὁ, *Taxacis*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Ταξείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from τάξις.

Ταξεώτης, ου, ὁ, (τάξις) *the officer of a magistrate, a sergeant*, late. Hence

Ταξεωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a ταξεώτης*.

Ταξιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a ταξίαρχος*, Ar. Pac. 444, Thuc. 8, 92, Lys. 130, 21.

Ταξιάρχης, ου, ὁ, = ταξίαρχος, Hdt. 7, 99; 9, 53, Aesch. Fr. 168; cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr 2, 1, 22.

Ταξιαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office, duty* or *business of a ταξίαρχος*: from

Ταξίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (τάξις, ἄρχω):—*the commander of a large division of an army, a brigadier*, Hdt. 8, 67; more definitely, ταξίαρχοι τῶν πολέων, Hdt. 9, 42.—II. at Athens, *the commander of the τάξις*, or *quota of infantry* furnished by a φυλή, of course ten in number, the like *cavalry*-officers being φύλαρχοι, Ar. Pac. 1172, Av. 353, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152: but in Thuc. 4, 4; 7, 60, it seems to be used of *all officers* under the στρατηγοί, v. Arnold ad l.; in Xen. usu. *a centurion, captain*.

†**Τάξιλα**, ων, τά, *Taxila*, a city of India, Strab. p. 691.

†**Ταξίλης**, ὁ, *Taxiles*, a king of the Indians, Strab. p. 689.

†**Τάξιλος**, ου, ὁ, *Taxilus*, a general of Mithradates, Paus. 1, 20, 6.

Ταξιλόχος, ον, (τάσσω, λόχος) *commanding a division of an army*, τ. λαῶν Anth. P. append. 9, 5.

Ταξιόομαι, as pass., *to engage in battle*, Pind. O. 9, 118: from

Τάξις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (τάσσω):—*an arranging*: esp. of soldiers, *a drawing up in rank and file, the disposition* of an army, Thuc. 7, 5:—*battle array, order of battle*, Lat. *acies*, κατὰ τάξιν, Hdt. 8, 86; ἐν τάξει, Thuc. 4, 72, etc.; ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, ἀνάγειν, Thuc. 4, 93, Ar. Av. 400; τάξιν διασπᾶν, Thuc. 5, 70; and of ships, ἐκ τῆς τάξιος ἐκπλώσαι, Hdt. 6, 14.—2. *a single rank* or *line* of soldiers, Lat. *ordo*, ἐπὶ τάξεις ὀλίγας γίγνεσθαι, to be drawn up a few *lines* deep, Hdt. 6, 111, cf. 9, 31.—3. *a post* or *place in the line* of battle, Lat. *statio*, Hdt. 9, 21, 26, etc.; ἡ ἕκαστος τὴν τ. ἔχει, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29: ἐκλείπειν τὴν τ., Hdt. 5, 75; λείπειν, Plat. Apol. 29 A, Dem., etc.; διαφυλάττειν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43; τῆς τάξεως παραχωρεῖν, Dem. 38, 26, etc.—4. like τάγμα, *a division* of an army, *a brigade*, esp., at Athens, *the quota of infantry furnished by each* φυλή, (cf. ταξίαρχος), Lys. 140, 30; 147, 19: but oft. of smaller bodies, *a company, cohort*, etc., Xen. An. 1, 2, 16, etc.; cf. Arnold Thuc. 4, 4: ξὺν ἑπτὰ τάξεσιν, Soph. O. C. 1311; of ships, *a squadron*, Aesch. Pers. 380:—generally, *a band, company*, φιλία γὰρ ἥδε τ., Id. Pr. 128.—II. *an arranging, arrangement*, τοῦ ὅλου, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22; τ. λόγου, opp. to its matter, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 6.—2. esp. *an assessment of tribute*, Xen. Ath. 3, 5, (cf. σύνταξις, and our *tax*): *an arrangement with creditors*, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Lex ap. Dem. 715, 2.—III. *order, good order*, τ. καὶ κόσμος, Plat. Gorg. 504 A; οὔτε νόμος οὔτε τάξις, Id. Legg. 875 C; ἐν τάξει, *in an orderly manner*, Ib. 637 E; ὕστερον τῇ τάξει, later *in order*, Dem. 32, 18.—IV. *the post, rank*, or *position* one holds, ὑπὸ χθόνα τάξιν ἔχουσα, Aesch. Eum. 396; ἰδία βιον τ., Isocr. 116 B; οἰκέτου τ., Dem. 313, 13: hence, ἐν Θετταλῶν τάξει, ἐν ἐχθροῦ τ., *viewed as* Thessalians, *as* an enemy, Id. 246, 2; 481, 21; etc.: ἐν ἐπηρείας τάξει, by way of insult, Id. 229, 14: hence,—2. *one's duty towards* another, ἡ ὑπέρ τινος τ., Id. 273, 26, cf. 1478, 15; ἡ εὐνοίας τ., *the duty* of good-will, Id. 286, 3.—V. *an order, class* of men, as of magistrates, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 7, Dem. 171, 17.—Cf. τάσσω, throughout.

Ταξίφυλλος, ον, (τάξις, φύλλον) *with regular leaves*, Theophr.

Ταξιώτης, ου, ὁ, and **ταξιωτικός**, ή, όν, = ταξεώτης, -ωτικός.

Τάξος, ου, ὁ, *the yew tree*, Lat. *taxus*, usu. σμίλαξ, σμῖλος, Galen.

†**Ταόκη**, ης, ἡ, *Taoce*, ancient residence of the Persian kings, Arr. Ind. 30, 3.

†**Ταουΐα**, ας, ἡ, *Tavia*, a city in Gallatia, Strab. p. 567.

†**Τάοχοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Taochi*, a people between Armenia and the Euxine, near the Phasis, Xen. An. 4, 4, 18; 6, 5; etc.

Ταπεινολογία, ας, ἡ, *low, humble speech*.

Ταπεινορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg.

†**Ταπεινός**, ή, όν, *low*:—1. of place, *lying low*, χώρη, Hdt. 4, 191; ταπεινὰ νέμεσθαι, to live *in low regions*, Pind. N. 3, 144; τ. ἕζεσθαι, Eur. Or. 1411; so, of stature or size, *low*, Xen. Eq. 1, 3.—2. of condition, *brought down, humbled, low*, Hdt. 7, 14, Aesch. Pr 908; τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς ταπείν' ἔθηκε, Eur. Tel. 25: esp. of rank, *of low rank, lowly, poor, mean*, Lat. *vilis*, Eur. Hec. 245, Andr. 979, Xen., etc.; τ. καὶ ἄπορος δίαιτα, Plat. Legg. 762 E: hence, ταπεινὰ πράττειν, to be *poorly off*, Plut. Thes. 6.—3. like Lat. *humilis, demissus, downcast, downhearted, διάνοια*, Thuc. 2, 61: also simply, *submissive, obedient*, Aesch. Pr. 320; τ. τινα παρέχειν, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13: in bad sense, *mean, base, abject*, τ. καὶ ἀνελεύθερος, Plat. Legg. 774 C, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5; and in good sense, *lowly, humble*, Plat. Legg. 716 A, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 4.—4. of style, *low, poor*, τ. λέξις, Lat. *exilis dictio*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 1.—II. Adv. -νῶς, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 8, and Isocr. (Acc. to some from τάπης, δάπις, δάπεδον: others from πέδον, as if for πεδεινός, πεδινός.) Hence

Ταπεινότης, ητος, ἡ, *lowness* of stature, Hdt. 4, 22.—2. of condition, *lowness, low estate, abasement*, Thuc. 7, 75.—3. *lowness of spirits, dejection*, Xen. Hell, 3, 5, 21: in bad sense, *baseness, vileness*, Plat. Polit. 309 A; in good sense, *lowliness, humility*, ἐς τοσαύτην τ. καθιστάναι, Isocr. 65 B.

Ταπεινοφρονέω, ῶ, *to be ταπεινόφρων*, LXX., Arr. Epict. 1, 9.

Ταπεινοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *lowliness of mind*, N. T.: from

Ταπεινόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταπεινός, φρήν) *low-minded, base*, Plut. 2, 336 E:—in good sense, *lowly in mind, humble*, LXX.

Ταπεινόω, ῶ, (ταπεινός) *to make low, lower, humble, abase, tame*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 18; τ. καὶ συστέλλων, Plat. Lys. 210 E; ταπεινωθεὶς ὑπὸ πενίας, Id. Rep. 553 C; τεταπείνωται ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δόξα, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 4:—ταπεινοῦν τὸ συμβεβηκός, *to make light of* a thing, Aeschin. 87, 24:—in good sense, *to make lowly* or *humble*, N. T. Hence

Ταπείνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made low*:—in astronomy *the declination* of a star, opp. to ὕψωμα, Plut. 2, 149 A.

Ταπείνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ταπεινόω) *a lowering, humbling, abasing*, Polyb. 9, 33, 10: *abasement, defeat*, Plat. Legg. 815 A, Plut.—2. *lowness of style*, Plut. 2, 7 A, Quintil. Inst. 8, 3, 48.—3. in good sense, *lowliness, humility*, N. T. Hence

Ταπεινωτικός, ή, όν, *lowering: discouraging*, etc.

Τάπης, ητος, ὁ, *a carpet, rug*, Lat. *tapes*, made of wool, Od. 4, 124; οὐλοι τ., Il. 16, 224; used to spread on seats and beds, Il. 9, 200, Od. 10, 12, etc.; φορμὸν ἔχειν ἀντὶ τάπητος, Ar. Plut. 542.—Later forms are ταπίς

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βάπις, qq. v. (Prob. akin to δάπεδον.) [ᾰ]

Τᾱπήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Alciphr. Fr. 18.

Τἀπί, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐπί.

Τἀπιεική, Att. for τὰ ἐπ-.

Ταπίς, ίδος, ἡ, later form for τάπης, Xen. An. 7, 3, 27, where the acc. ταπίδα occurs, which shows that the right accent is ταπίς, not τάπις, for then the accus. would be τάπιν. The form δάπις is a common v. l., as in Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16. [ᾰ]

Τἀπό, Att. contr. from τὰ ἀπό.

Τἀποῤῥητά, Att. for τὰ ἀποῤῥ-.

†Ταπόσειρις, ἡ, *Taposiris*, a city of Aegypt, not far from Alexandrea, Strab. p. 799: who also mentions another westward from Alexandrea.

†Ταπουρία, ας, ἡ, = Ταπυρία, Polyb. 10, 49, 1.

†Τάπουροι, οἱ, = Τάπυροι, Arr. An. 7, 23, 1.

†Ταπροβάνη, ης, ἡ, *Taprobane*, an island on the coast of India, now *Ceylon*, Strab. p. 690, etc., Dion. P. 593. [βᾰ]

Ταπρῶτα, adv. for τὰ πρῶτα, *at first*, Il. 1, 6.

†Ταπυρία, ας, ἡ, *Tapyria*, the country of sq., Strap. p. 517.

†Τάπυροι, ων, and Ταπύριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tapyri*, a nomadic people of Asia near the Caspian, Strab. p. 514, etc.

Τάρ, acc. to some old Gramm. an enclit. conjunction, εἰ ταρ, οὔ ταρ, etc., where we write εἴτ, ἄρα, οὐτ' ἄρα, as in Il. 1, 65, 93.

Τἄρα, Att. contr. for τοι ἄρα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22: others write τᾰ́ρα [– ⏑], as Dind. Ar. Ran. 252.

Τάραγμα, ατος, τό, (ταράσσω) *disquietude, trouble, πίπτειν ἐν τ.*, Eur. H. F. 1091. [τᾰ̄]

Τᾰράγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ταράσσω) like τάραξις, *a disturbance, confusion, τ. ἐς φρένας πίπτει*, Aesch. Cho. 1058.

Τᾰράκτης, ου, ὁ, (ταράσσω) *a disturber*, Lyc. 43. Hence

Τᾰρακτικός, ή, όν, *disturbing, τῆς ψυχῆς*, Plut. Crass. 23:—esp. of food that does not agree with the stomach, Id. 2, 734 E; *τ. οἶνος*, Ib. 648 B, etc.

Τᾰρακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., from ταράσσω, *disturbed, troubled: that may be disturbed* or *troubled.*

Τάρακτρον, ου, τό, *a tool for stirring with, a ladle*, Ar. Pac. 654. [τᾰ̄]

Τᾰράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for ταράκτης, Aesch. Theb. 572.

Τάρανδος, ου, ὁ, *a horned quadruped of the North*, Theophr. [τᾰ̄]

Τᾰραντίζω, *to imitate the Tarentines, to take their part*: esp. *to ride like a Tarentine horseman.*

Ταραντίνιον, ου, τό, *a fine Tarentine woman's garment*, prob. woven from the threads of the pinna, Ath.: dim. Ταραντινίδιον, Luc. Calumn. 16, D. Meretr. 7, 2: †v. Bentley's Dissert.] p. 391 Dyce.

†Ταραϊντῖνος, η, ον, *of* or *belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine*; ὁ Τ. κόλπος, *sinus Tarentinus*, now *gulf of Taranto*, Strab. p. 262: ἡ Τ., *the territory of T.*, Id. p. 254.

Τἀραξίας, ου, ὁ, = ταράκτης.

Τᾰραξικάρδιος, ον, (ταράσσω, καρδία) *heart-troubling*, Ar. Ach. 315.

Τᾰραξίπολις, εως and ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταράσσω, πόλις) *troubling the city*, Philo. [ῐ]

Τᾰράξιππος, ον, (ταράσσω, ἵππος) *troubling* or *frightening horses*:—ὁ Τ., the name of an altar on the Olympic race-course, described by Paus. 6, 20, 15, cf. Ib. 19, and 10, 37, 4.

Τᾰραξιππόστρᾰτος, ον, (ταράσσω, ἵππος, στρατός) *troubling the horse*, of Cleon as a sworn foe to the Ἱππεῖς, Ar. Eq. 247.

Τάραξις, εως, ἡ, (ταράσσω) = ταραγμός, *confusion, βίου*, Ar. Thesm. 137: *a disordered state of the bowels, bowel-complaint*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. also in medic., *inflammation of the eyes*, Ib. [τᾰ̄]

†Ταραξίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Taraxion*, an officer in the island of dreams, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Τάρας, αντος, ὁ, †Thuc. 6, 104, and usu.† also ἡ, †Dion. P. 376†, *Tarentum*, a town of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, †a colony of the Spartan Partheniae under Phalantus, now *Tarento*†, Hdt. 1, 24.—†2. ὁ, a river of same name, v. foreg., Paus. 10, 10, 8.—II. an ancient hero, mythic founder of Tarentum, son of Neptune, Strab. p. 279; Paus.

†Ταράσκων, ωνος, ἡ, *Tarascon*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 187.

ΤΆΡΑ'ΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω, in Att. also shortd. θράσσω, q. v.: fut. ταράξω; mid. ταράξομαι in pass. signf., Thuc. 7, 36: pf. τέτρηχα (intr.), cf. infra II. *To stir, stir up, trouble*, σύναγεν νεφέλας ἐτάραξε δὲ πόντον (sc. Ποσειδῶν), Od. 5, 291; so, τ. πέλαγος ἁλός, Eur. Tro. 88, cf. 687; *τ. τὸν θῖνα, to stir up* the sand, Ar. Vesp. 696; γῆν καὶ θάλατταν τ. εἰκῇ, Id. Eq. 431; *τ. καὶ κυκᾶν*, Id. Ach. 688; so also, βροντήμασι κυκάτω πάντα καὶ ταρασσέτω, Aesch. Pr. 994; ταρ. φάρμακον, like κυκάω, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 2:—*οὐ χθόνα ταράσσοντες, troubling* not earth (i. e. not ploughing), Pind. O. 2, 114;—metaph., *τ. φωνάν, to wag* the tongue, Pind. P. 11, 66; *τ. νείκος, πόλεμον, to stir up* strife, war, Soph. Ant. 794, Plat. Rep. 567 A; *τ. δίκας τινί*, Plut. Themist. 5: *to jumble up*, Lat. *commiscere*, Dem. 370, 12:—so also absol., Soph. O. T. 483, and freq. in Plut.:—pass., γόος ἀμφιλαφὴς ταραχθείς, Aesch. Cho. 331.—2. usu., *to trouble* the mind, *confound, alarm, frighten*, Aesch. Cho. 289; *τ. ψυχήν, φρένα, γνώμην*, Soph. Fr. 607, Eur., etc.: so, *τ. γλῶσσαν*, Eur. I. A. 1542; πολλά *με ταράττει*, Plat. Phaed. 103 C; etc.; cf. συνταράσσω.—3. *to trouble, disturb, throw into disorder*, esp. an army, Hdt. 9, 51, Xen., etc.; and in pass., *to be in disorder*, Hdt. 4, 125; 8, 16, Thuc., etc.:—*τ. τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν κώπεων*, Hdt. 8, 12:—*τ. τὴν κοιλίαν, to disorder* the bowels, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—4. oft. of political matters, *to agitate, distract, τὴν πόλιν*, Ar. Eq. 867; *τὰ πράγματα*, Dem. 278, 15: and pass., *to be in a state of disorder* or *anarchy, ἐν ἀλλήλοις τ.*, Thuc. 2, 65, cf. Dem. 22, 8, etc.—II. except in the places quoted, Hom. only uses the intrans. pf. *τέτρηχα, to be in disorder* or *confusion, be in an uproar*, τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, Il. 2, 95; ἀγορὴ τετρηχυῖα, Il. 7, 346: also, τετρηχυῖα θάλασσα, Leon. Tar. 96: hence τρηχύς, Att. τραχύς, τρηχύνω, etc.—The common opinion, that *τέτρηχα* is pf. of a verb τρήχω (from τρ ιχύς) is refuted by Buttm. Lexil. s. v., after the old Gramm.—Later poets indeed acted on this opinion so far as to form a pres. *τρήχω, to be rough* or *stiff*, e. g. Nic. Th. 521; and Ap. Rh. 3, 1393 uses *τέτρηχα* in this signf. (Akin to τάρβος, ταρβέω, perh. also to ἀράσσω, ῥάσσω, ῥᾶσσω, v. ῥᾴγνυμι.) Hence

Τᾰρᾰχή, ῆς, ἡ, contr. *τάρχη, trouble, disorder, confusion*, οὐ ὀρεινὸν ταραχαί, Pind. O. 7, 55; γνώμης, Hipp., Isocr. 16 A (cf. ταραχώδης): τ. παρέχειν, Plat. Phaed. 66 D: esp. of an army or fleet, Hdt., Thuc. 3, 77, etc.; *τῇ ταραχῇ, in the confusion*, Hdt. 3, 126, 156:—also, *political confusion, tumult*, etc., Isocr. 33 B, Xen., etc.:—*τ. ἀδελφῶν, a quarrel* between brothers, Pseud. Eur. I. A. 508:—*τ. τῆς κοιλίας*, a bowel-*complaint.*

Τάρᾰχος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Xen An. 1, 8, 2, Plut. Pomp. 61, etc. [τᾰ̄]

Τᾰρᾰχώδης, ες, (ταραχή, εἶδος) *troublous, fond of troubling or perplexing*, τὸ θεῖον (ἐστὶ) φθονερὸν καὶ ταραχῶδες, Hdt. 1, 32; τύχη, Isocr. 50 C; φάρμακον, Luc. D. Mar. 2, 2—II. *troubled, disordered, confused*, τ. ναυμαχία, Thuc. 1, 49; στρατεύματα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26: esp. of persons, *troubled in mind, delirious*, and the like, Hipp.: τὰ τῆς γνώμης ταραχώδεα, *fits of delirium*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.: also, κοιλία τ., *disordered* bowels, Id.:—ἴχνη τ., *confused* traces (of game), Xen. Cyn. 5, 4.—Adv. -δέως, Dem. 1477, 7.

Ταρβᾰλέος, α, ον, (τάρβος) *frighted, fearful*, H. Hom. Merc. 165, Soph. Tr. 953.

†Ταρβασσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Tarbassus*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

†Τάρβελλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tarbelli*, a people of Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

Ταρβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τάρβος):—intr., *to be frightened* or *alarmed, to fear*, θυμῷ τ., Hom.; θάρσει... φρεσὶ μηδέ τι τάρβει, Il. 24, 171, cf. 21, 288, Od. 18, 330, etc.; τ. φόβῳ, Eur. H. F. 971; so prob., Soph. Tr. 37, cf. Valck. Phoen. 364, and v. τάρβος — *τ. μή*.., Soph. O. T. 1011, etc.:—τὸ ταρβεῖν, *a state of fear*, Eur. Or. 312; τεταρβηκώς, *fear-stricken*, Id. I. A. 857:—also, *to feel awe, reverential fear*, τὰ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένω βασιλῆα στίγτην, Il. 1, 331.—2. c. acc., *to stand in awe of, revere*, σέβας, χρῆσμούς, Aesch. Eum. 700, 714: *to fear, dread*, Soph. O. C. 293, Tr. 720, and Eur.:—c. inf., Eur. Bacch. 774—II. causative, c. acc. pers., like φοβέω, *to frighten, alarm*, Il. 6, 469; 11, 405; 17, 586.—Poet. word.

Τάρβη, ης, ἡ, = sq., Suid.

ΤΆΡΒΟΣ, εος, τό, *fright, alarm, terror*, Il. 24, 152, 181: also, *awe, reverence, τινός, for one*, Aesch. Pers. 696; περίφοβον τ., Id. Supp. 736: so, τάρβους εἰς φόβον ὑφικόμην, Eur. Phoen. 361 (where Valck. distinguishes φόβος, *fear*, from τάρβος, *expressed fear, fright*).—II. *an object of alarm, a fear* or *alarm*, πόλει τάρβος ἤσθα, Eur. Bacch. 1311:—poet. word.

Ταρβοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for τάρβος, Od. 18, 342.

Ταρβόσυνος, η, ον, (τάρβος) *affrighted*, Aesch. Theb. 240.

Ταρβύζω, = ταρβέω, Hesych., who also quotes ταρμύζομαι in same signf.

Τάργα, Att. for τὰ ἔργα: others τᾰ́ργα.

Ταργαίνω, = ταράσσω, Hesych.

Ταργάνη, ης, ἡ, also σαργάνη, *plaited work, a band, cord.* [τᾰ̄]

Τάργανον, ου, τό, *vinegar, bad wine*, Lat. *lora*, Phoenix ap. Ath. 485 E—Ion. word. Prob. from ταργόω, and so strictly *thick, troubled liquor*; cf. sq. Hence

Ταργᾰνόω, ῶ, *to stir up, stir together*, οἶνος τεταργανωμένος, *thick*

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wine, or simply=*τάργανον*, Plat. (Com.)?

Ταργᾰνόω, ῶ, (*ταργάνη*) *to bind.*

†Ταργίταος, ου, ὁ, *Targitaüs*, son of Jupiter, progenitor of the Scythae, Hdt. 4, 5.

Τἀργύριον, by crasis for *τὸ ἀργύριον*, Ar. Thesm. 1196: so also, *τἀργυρίου*, etc.

Τάρες, gen. *τάρων*, shortd. for *τέτταρες*, Amphis Plan. 1, 11, cf. *ταρτημόριον*.

Ταρίφη, ἡ, =*ταρπάνη*, Hesych.

†Ταριχᾶνες, ων, οἱ, *the Tarichanes*, name of a people, formed from *τάριχος*, inhabiting a large fish, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 35.

Τᾰ́ριχεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ταριχηΐη*, (*ταριχεύω*) *a preserving, embalming*, Luc. Nec. 15:—*αἱ Ταριχηΐαι*, places in Aegypt so called *from the number of mummies made or kept there*, Hdt. 2, 15, 113.

†Ταριχεία, ας, ἡ, *Tarichēa*, a city of Judea, on the lake Genesareth, famed for its *salted fish*, Strab. p. 764. —2. v. sub foreg.—3. In Strab. p. 834 *Ταριχεῖαι* are small islands on the Carthaginian coast.

Τᾰριχεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. *-χήϊον*, (*ταριχεύω*) *the place in which pickling* or *embalming is done.*

Τᾰριχέμπορος, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in salt fish.*

Τᾰριχευσις, ἡ, =*ταριχεία*, of mummies, Hdt. 2, 85, 88; of fish, Id. 4, 53.

Τᾰριχευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ταριχεύω*) *a salter, pickler* or *embalmer*, Hdt. 2, 89.

Τᾰ́ριχευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *salted, pickled*, Ath.: from

Τᾰριχεύω, f. *-εύσω*, (*τάριχος*):—*to preserve the body by artificial means, to embalm*, esp. of the Aegypt. mummies, Hdt. 2, 66, 88, etc.; cf. *ταριχύω*.—II. esp., *to preserve, dry*, or *smoke meat, fish*, etc., *for eating*, *ταρ. ἅλμῃ*, to salt, Hdt. 2, 77; *τ. ὀᾶ*, Plat. Symp. 190 D: *τεμάχη τεταριχευμένα*, *preserved* meat, Xen. An. 5, 4, 28: then also of other substances, *to season* wood by soaking it in water, etc.—III. metaph. of care, disease, age, in pass., *to waste away, wither*, *κακῶς ταριχευθέντα παμφθάρτῳ μόρῳ*, Aesch. Cho. 296; so, *τεταριχευμένος*, opp. to *νεαλὴς καὶ πρόσφατος*, Dem. 788, 24.—2. in medic., *to reduce a patient by starving*, cf. *προταριχεύω*.

Τᾰριχηγός, όν, (*τάριχος*, *ἄγω*) *hawking about salt-fish*, Alex. Σωρακ. 1.

Τᾰριχηρός, ά, όν, *belonging to τάριχος*, *τ. κεράμιον*, *a pickling*-jar, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 21; *τ. ὀσμή*, a smell *of it*, Ib. 20.—2. esp., *belonging to salt-fish*, *τ. γάρος*, *salt-fish* pickle, Soph. Fr. 531, in contr. form *ταρχηρός*.

Τᾰ́ριχιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τάριχος*, Ar. Pac. 563, Comici ap. Ath. 119 C, sq. [*ῐ*]

Τάριχον, ου, τό, v. *τάριχος*, fin.

Τᾰριχόπλεως, ων, (*τάριχος*, *πλέως*) *full of salt-fish*, Poët. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Τᾰριχοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *the salt-fish market*, Theophr. Char. 6: from

Τᾰριχοπωλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to sell dried* or *salt fish*, Plat. Charm. 163 B. —II. *to be engaged with the embalming of corpses*, Luc. Nec. 17. From

Τᾰριχοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*τάριχος*, *πωλέω*) *a dealer in salt-fish*, Nicostr. Antyll. 2.

Τᾰ́ριχος, ου, ὁ, *a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy*, Hdt. 9, 120, 3.—II. generally, *meat preserved by salting, pickling, drying* or *smoking*, esp. *dried* or *smoked fish*, Hdt. ib. (ubi v. Bähr), Ar. Ach. 967 (in plur.), etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—III. metaph. of a stupid fellow, Meineke Antiph. *Ἀλιευομ.* 1, 2.—In Att., the neut. *τὸ τάριχος*, *εος* contr. *ους*, is also used, e. g. Chionid. Ptoch. 2, Ar. Vesp. 491, Fr. 528, etc. (ap. Ath. 119 B, sq.), v. Piers. Moer. p. 369: also, *τὸ τάριχον*, Anaxandr. Pharm. 2, 2.

Τάριχος, ον, =*ταριχευτός*, Ael. N. A. 12, 6; 15, 9. [*ῐ*]

†Ταρκονδίμοτος, ου, ὁ, *Tarcondimotus*, a king in the range of Amanus, Strab. p. 676.

†Ταρκυνία, ας, ἡ, the city *Tarquinii* in Etruria, Strab. p. 219: hence *οἱ Ταρκύνιοι* and *Ταρκυνῖται*, *the inhab. of T.*, Id.

†Ταρκύνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tarquinius*, Strab.; Plut.

†Τάρκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Tarchon*, founder of Tarquinii, Strab. p. 219.

Ταρμύσσω, *to frighten*, Lyc. 1177, ubi v. Bachmann. (Hence *ἀτάρμυκτος*.)

†Τάρνη, ης, ἡ, *Tarne*, a city of Lydia, at the base of Mt. Tmolus, Il. 5, 44.

Ταρπάνη, ης, ἡ, *a large wicker basket.* [*πᾰ́*]

†Ταρπεῖος, α, ον, *Tarpeïan*, Anth.

Τάρπη, ης, ἡ, and ταρπός, οῦ, ὁ, *wicker-work*: esp. *a large wicker basket.* (Hence *ταρπάνη*, akin to *ταρβός*, *ταρσός*.)

Ταρπῆναι, Ep. *ταρπήμεναι*, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *τέρπω*, Hom.

†Τάρπητες, ων, οἱ, *the Tarpetes*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab. p. 495.

†Τάρρα, ας, ἡ, *Tarrha*, a city of Crete, Paus. 10, 16, 5. Hence

†Ταρραῖος, α, ον, *of Tarrha*, *Tarrhaean.*

†Ταρρακῖνα, ἡ, the city *Tarracina* in Latium, now *Terracina*, Strab. p. 231: hence ὁ *Ταρρακινίτης*, ου, *an inhab. of T.*, Polyb.

†Ταρράκων, ῶνος, ἡ, *Tarraco*, a city of Hispania, Polyb. 10, 34, 1; now *Tarragona.*

Ταρρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ταρρός*, *a small hurdle.*

Τάρροθος, ὁ, =the more usu. *ἐπιτάρροθος*, Lyc. 360, 400, etc.

Ταρρός, ὁ, *-ρόω*, *-ρώδης*, *-ρωμα*, Att. for *ταρσ-*.

†Ταρσήϊον, ου, τό, *Tarseium*, a city of Hispania, near the Pillars of Hercules, Polyb. 3, 24, 2.

†Ταρσεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Tarsus*, Luc. Macrob. 21; N. T.; etc.

Ταρσιά and *ταρσιά*, ἡ, =*τρασιά*, q. v.

Ταρσός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. *ταρρός*; also heterocl. plur. *τὰ ταρσά* in late poets, as Opp., and Nonn. (*τέρσομαι*):—*a stand* or *frame of wicker-work, a crate, flat-basket*, Lat. *crates*, for warming or drying things upon, as for drying cheeses on, Od. 9, 219: *a mat of reeds*, such as were built into brick-work to bind it together, *ταρσοὶ καλάμων*, Hdt. 1, 179, ubi v. Bähr: *a wicker basket*, Ar. Nub. 226, cf. Thuc. 2, 76: *a mass of matted roots*, Theophr.—II. *any broad, flat surface*, as,—1. *τ. ποδός*, *the flat* of the foot, *the part between the toes and the heel*, Il. 11, 377, 388, Hdt. 9, 37: it answers to *καρπός* in the hand, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—generally, *the foot*, Anacreont. 38, 4.—2. *τ. κωπέως*, *the flat end*, *blade* of an oar, Lat. *palmula*, Hdt. 8, 12: generally, *an oar*, Eur. I. T. 1346; cl. *πλάτη*—also as a collective noun, *the whole line of oars* on one side of a ship, v. Arnold Thuc. 7, 40, Polyb. 1, 50, 3, etc.—3. *τ. πτέρυγος*, *the flat* of the wing when stretched out, and so, generally, *a wing*, Mel. 42, Anacreont. 9, 3:—from the fabled fall of *the wing of Pegasus*, the city of *Tarsus* had its name, Juven. 3, 118.—4. *τ. ὀδόντων*, *the row* of teeth in a saw, Opp. H. 5, 202.

†Ταρσός, οῦ, ἡ, *Tarsus*, ancient capital of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, Strab. p. 672 sqq.: also pl. *Ταρσοί*, ῶν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 23. (v. foreg. II. 3 fin.)

Ταρσόω, Att. *ταρρόω*, ῶ, (*ταρσός*) *to make a hurdle* or *crate*: generally, in pass., *to be matted*, of roots, Theophr.:—so of the reticulation of veins, *περὶ τὴν ὅλην κεφαλὴν ἐκτετάρσωται*, prob. l. Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.:—also, *τεταρσωμένος*, of plants *with pinnatified leaves*, Diosc.

Ταρσώδης, ες, Att. *ταρρώδης*, (*ταρσός*, *εἶδος*) *like a hurdle* or *crate, plaited*: and so, *matted*, of roots, Theophr.

Τάρσωμα, ατος, τό, Att. *τάρρωμα*, =*ταρσός*.—II. =*κωπηλασία*, Ar. Fr. 686.

Ταρτάρειος, α, ον, *Tartarean, horrible*, *τάραγμα*, Eur. H. F. 907.

Ταρτᾰρίζω, *to quake with cold, shiver*, Plut. 2, 948 F.

Ταρτᾰρόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*Τάρταρος*, *παῖς*) *child of Tartarus*, Orph. Arg. 975.

Τάρτᾰρος, ου, ὁ: also ἡ T., Pind. P. 1, 29, Nic. Th. 203: heterocl. pl. *τὰ Τάρταρα*, first Hes. Th. 119, 841, as in Lat. *Tartarus*, *Tartara*:—*Tartarus*, a dark abyss, as deep below Hades, as earth below heaven, the prison of Saturn, the Titans, etc., Il. 8, 13 sq., 481, Hes. Th. 807, etc., (never in Od.) Later, Tartarus was either *the nether-world*, generally, like Ἀιδης, Hes. Sc. 255; or *the regions of the damned*, as opp. to the Elysian fields, Voss Virg. G. 1, 36. In Hes. Th. 822 personified as husband of Gaea and father of Typhöeus.—(Prob. onomatop., to express *something terrible*: like other redupl. forms *καρκαίρω*, *κάρκαρον*, *βάρβαρος*, *μάρμαρος*, *βόρβορος*, *μόρμυρος*, etc.)

Ταρτᾰρόω, ῶ, *to hurl* or *cast into Tartarus*, †N. T.

Ταρτημόριον, τό, shortd. for *τεταρτ-*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E: cf. *τάρες*.

†Ταρτήσιος, α, ον, *of Tartessus*, *Tartesian*, Ar. Ran. 475.

†Ταρτησσίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Tartessis*, a district between the mouths of the Baetis, old legendary land in the far west, with which Tartarus is placed in connexion by Strab. p. 148 sqq.

†Τάρτησσος, ου, ὁ, Hdt. 1, 163, and ἡ, Dion. P. 337, *Tartessus*, an ancient city on the southwestern coast of Hispania, by some made *Gades*, by others *Carteïa*, but its actual site, if any particular city is meant, has not been determined, v. Bähr ad Hdt. l. c.; Strab. p. 151.—II. ὁ, *the Tartessus*, ὁ *Βαῖτις*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13; Strab. p. 148.

Ταρφέες, οἱ, *ταρφέα*, τά, v. sub *ταρφύς*.

Ταρφειός, ά, όν, (cf. sub *ταρφύς*): —*thick, close together, frequent*, Lat. *frequens*, Hom., only in Il., and always in fem. plur., *ταρφειαὶ νιφάδες*, *κόρυθες*, Il. 12, 158; 19, 357, 359.

†Τάρφη, ης, ἡ, *Tarphe*, an ancient city of Locris, Il. 2, 533; acc. to Strab. p. 426 the later *Φαφύγαι*.

Τάρφθη, Ep. for *ἐτάρφθη*, 3 sing aor. 1 pass. of *τέρπω*, Od., *τάρφθεν* for *ἐτάρφθησαν*, 3 pl., Od. 6, 99.

Τάρφος, εος, τό, *closeness, thickness*

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τάρφεα ὕλης, thickets, Il. 5, 555; 15, 606. (From τρέφω, *to thicken.*) Hence

Ταρφύς, εῖα, ύ, also ύς, ύ, Aesch. Theb. 535;—*thick, close*, ταρφὺς θριξ l. c.; ταρφέος ἐχέτλης, Orac. ap. Luc. Jup. Trag. 31:—Hom. only uses the plur. masc. and neut., like Lat. *frequentes*, ταρφέες ἰοί, Il. 11, 387, Od. 22, 246; so, ταρφέες κεραυνοί, Hes. Th. 693; ταρφέα δράγματα, Il. 11, 69: neut. pl. ταρφέα, freq. as adv., *oftimes, often*, Il. 12, 47; 13, 718, Od. 8, 379.—Hom., also in Il., has a fem. ταρφειαί, which with this accent belongs to a nom. ταρφειός (as θάμειος and θάμεες are collat. forms), ταρφειαὶ νιφάδες, κόρυθες, Il. 12, 158; 19, 357, 359: so Aristarch. wrote it; but others would write ταρφεῖαι, as if from ταρφύς, cf. Spitzn. Il. 12, 158.

Ταρχαίνω, (τάρχη)=ταράσσω, Hesych.

Τάρχεα, τά, v. τάρχος.

Ταρχεύω, = ταρχύω, Hesych.: hence ἀτάρχευτος.

Τάρχη, ἡ, shortd. form of ταραχή, Hesych.

Ταρχηρός, ον, shortd. for ταριχηρός.

Τάρχος, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ τάρχεα, *a solemn funeral*, Lat. *inferiae, exsequiae.*

Ταρχύω, f. -ύσω, *to bury solemnly, νέκυν*, Il. 7, 85; ἓ ταρχύσουσι τύμβῳ τε στήλῃ τε, 16, 456, 674. (Hence ἀτάρχυτος, τάρχυς, ταρχάνιος,=ἐπιτάφιος: τάρχανον,=πένθος, κῆδος, Hesych.: but ταρχύω itself seems to be a shorter form for ταριχεύω, as τάρχος for τάριχος.) [ῡ in all tenses, both in Il., and Ap. Rh. 2, 838; 3, 208.]

†Τάσιος, ου, ὁ, *Tasius*, leader of the Rhoxolani against Mithradates, Strab. p. 306.

Τάσις, εως, ἡ, (τείνω) *a stretching, straining, τῆς φωνῆς*, Plut. 2, 1047 A: *a raising* of the note, in music, Ib. 2, 1020 E: τάσιν λαβεῖν, of darts, Id. Sull. 18: ὀφρύων τ., *a raising* of the eyebrows, Anth. P. 12, 42.

†Τασκοί, ὧν, οἱ, *the Tasci*, a people of Persis, Dion. P. 1069.

ΤΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. τάξω, pass. τετάξομαι (Ar. Av. 636): aor. ἔταξα, mid. ἐταξάμην, pass. ἐτάχθην, but also ἐτάγην [ᾰ]: pf. pass. τέταγμαι. *To arrange, put in order*, esp. in military sense, *to draw up* soldiers, *array, marshal*, freq. from Hdt. downwds.:—pass., *to be drawn up, εἰς μάχην*, Hdt. 1, 80; οὐδένα κόσμον ταχθέντες, Id. 9, 69, etc.:—also in mid., *to fall in, form in order* of battle, τάξασθαι κύκλον, *to form* in a circle, Thuc. 2, 83; 3, 78; τάξασθαι οὐχ ὁμοίως, Id. 5, 68; sometimes with an acc. added, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς, *having drawn up their* ships in four lines, Id. 2, 90 (cf. Eur. Heracl. 664); but, εἴκοσι νανσὶ ἐτάξωντο, Thuc. 3, 77: so in pass., κατὰ μίαν ναῦν τεταγμένοι, in single column, Id. 2, 84, cf. 6, 67:—generally, τεταγμένον μετά τινος, *coupled* with it, Thuc. 2, 63.—2. *to post, station*, τινὰ ἐπί τινος, one against another, Hdt. 5, 109; ἐπί τινι, Aesch. Theb. 448, and Eur., etc.; ἐπί τινι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9, etc.; πρός τινα, Id. Hell. 1, 7, 34, Plat. Polit. 262 E: hence,—3. *to appoint*, τινὰ ἐπί τινος, one *over* a thing, to a service or task, Dem. 143, 23; ἐπί τινι, Aesch. Pers. 298, Eur. Ion 1040, etc.: ἐπί τι, Ar. Av. 636, and Xen.; πρός τι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 7:—freq. also, τ. ἑαυτὸν ἐπί τι, etc., *to undertake* a task, Xen., etc.; *to affect* to be so and so, Dem. 438, 5:—oft. c. inf., *to appoint one to do* a thing, and in pass., *to be appointed* to do, Aesch. Eum. 279, 639, etc.; οἱ τεταγμένοι (sc. ποιεῖν or πρὸς τοῦτο), Xen., etc.:—also, (sine inf.) τ. τινὰ ἄρχοντα, *to appoint* him ruler, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 24; πρέσβεις ταχθέντες, Dem. 363, 3; so, τοῦτο τετάγμεθα (sc. ποιεῖν), Eur. Alc. 49.—4. *to order*, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 3, 25, Soph. O. C. 639, Eur. Hec. 223; also, τινὶ ποιεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 5, etc.; so in pass., οἷς ἐτέτακτο βοηθεῖν, Thuc. 3, 22: τάσσεσθαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον, *to be ordered* to Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 62:—also simply, τ. τι, *to order* a thing, Plat., etc.; οὗτω τάττει ὁ νόμος, Id. Lach. 199 A.—5. *to assign to* a class, τ. εἰς..., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 7:—pass., *to be assigned*, τινί, Pind. O. 2, 54, cf. Dem. 200, 11.—6. *to fix* or *assess payments* to be made, τ. τινὶ φόρον, Aeschin. 31, 20, cf. Dem. 690, 1; so, τ. ὁραχμήν τινι, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 4; so too, χρήματα τάξαντες φέρειν, Thuc. 1, 19, etc.; and in pass., φόρον ἐτάχθησαν φέρειν, Hdt. 3, 97; τάσσειν ἀργυρίου, *to fix* the price, *at* which..., Thuc. 4, 26:—also in mid., *to take a payment on one's self*, i. e., *agree to pay* it, φόρον τάξασθαι, Hdt. 3, 13; 4, 35, 65; χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι ταξάμενοι, Thuc. 1, 101; ταξάμενοι κατὰ χρόνους, *agreeing to pay* by instalments, Ib. 117, cf. 3, 70:—generally, *to agree upon*, τι, Plat. Rep. 416 D, Legg. 844 B; also, τάξασθαι εἰς ὠρεήν, Hdt. 3, 97:—but, in mid., also, much like the act., ἐτάξατο φόρους οἱ προεῖναι, Id. 3, 89.—7. *to impose* punishments, etc., τ. δίκην, Ar. Vesp. 1420, Plat., etc.; τ. ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν, Plat. Legg. 876 C, Dem. 500, 25; τ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν, Lycurg. 156, 10.—8. *to fix, settle*, ὁ τεταγμένος χρόνος (like τακτός), Hdt. 2, 41, and so very freq.; also, τὰ τεταγμένα ὀνόματα, *the received* names, Isocr. 190 D; ἡ τ. τέχνη, *regular* art, Id. 293 C.—First in Pind., and Hdt.

Τάτα,=τέττα, Anth. P. 11, 67; cf. Martial. 1, 101.

Τἄτάω, Dor. for τητάω, Pind.

†Τατιάνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Tatianus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Τᾰτικός, ή, όν, (τείνω) *stretching: fitted for so doing.*

Τᾶτιον, Att. contr. for τὸ αἴτιον, Ar. Thesm. 549; more correct than ταΐτιον, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 10 n.

†Τάτιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tatius*, Plut.

Τατός, ή, όν, *that can be stretched*, Arist. H. A. 3, 13, 1.

Τάττω, Att. for τάσσω, q. v.

Τατύρας, ου, ὁ, and τάτυρος, ὁ, oriental name of *the pheasant*, Persian *tedsrew* (Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxxx), Pamphil. ap. Ath. 387 D; cf. τέτυρος.

†Τᾱϋγέτη, ης, ἡ, Dor. -τα, Ion. Τηϋγέτη, *Taygete*, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, Pind. O. 3, 53.

†Τᾱϋγετον, ου, τό, Ion. Τηΰγετον, *Mons Taygetus*, a range running through Laconia, now called *Pentedaktylos*, Od. 6, 103; Hdt. 4, 146: also ὁ Ταΰγετος, Luc. Icarom. 19, and τὰ Ταΰγετα, Plut. [ῡ]

†Ταυλάντιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Taulantii*, an Illyrian or Epirotic people around Epidamnus, Thuc. 1, 24: Strab. p. 326.

Ταύλη, ης, ἡ,=τάβλα, *tabula*, Agath.

Ταύρα, ἡ, *a barren cow*, Lat. *taura.*

Ταυρᾰ́ω, ῶ, (ταῦρος) *to want the bull* of cows, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 12 (but with v. l. ταυριάω); cf. καπρᾰ́ω.

Ταυρέα, ας, ἡ, lon. ταυρέη, contr. ταυρῆ, also ταυρεία, (sub. δορά);—*a bull's hide, ox-hide.*—II. *a kind of drum covered with thin skin*, Geop.: also *a scourge* or *whip*, like the American *cowhide*, Lat. *taurea*, Artemid. 1, 70.

†Ταυρέας, ου, ὁ, *Taureas*, an Athenian, Plat. Charm. 153 B.—Others in Andoc.; Dem., etc.

Ταύρειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Hel. 1582 (ταῦρος):—*of bulls, oxen* or *cows*, Lat. *taurinus, φόνος, κέρατα*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 44, Soph. Tr. 518, etc.; but in Hom. always, *of bull's-hide, κυνέη, ἀσπίς*, Il. 10, 258; 13, 161, etc.: cf. ταύρεος.

Ταυρειών, ῶνος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyzicus, Inscr.

Ταυρελάτης, ου, ὁ, (ταῦρος, ἐλαύνω):—*a bull-driver*: a Thessalian horseman who played a principal part in the bull-fights (ταυροκαθάψια), *a tauridor*, Anth. P. 9, 543. [ᾰ]

Ταυρέλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, *an ox-deer*, an animal used as a beast of burden in India, acc. to Cosmas, cf. Ael. N. A. 17, 45.

Ταυρελέφας, αντος, ὁ, *an ox-elephant*, an Indian monster, cf. Jacobs ad Ael. N. A. 17, 45.

Ταύρεος, α, ον, = ταύρειος.—II. epith. of Neptune in Boeotia, Hes. Sc. 104, either because bulls were offered to him, as Tzetzes says, or from *the roaring* of lake Onchestos, v. Göttling ad l.: cf. ταῦρος 2.

Ταυρῆ, ἡ, v. ταυρέη.

Ταυρηδόν, (ταῦρος) adv., *like a bull*: esp., *fiercely, savagely*, Lat. *torve rabie*, ταυρηδὸν βλέπειν or ὑποβλέπειν, Ar. Ran. 804, πρός τινα, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 117 B; cf. ταυρόω.

†Ταυριανή, ῆς, ἡ, *Taurisane*, a district near Thurii, Strab. p. 254.

†Ταυρίανον, ου, τό, *Taurianum*, a city of the Bruttii, Strab. p. 256.

Ταυριᾶνός, ή, όν, *born under the constellation Taurus*; cf. κριανός.

Ταυριάω, v. sub ταυρᾰ́ω.

Ταυρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. of ταῦρος. [ῐ]

Ταυρικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a bull.*

†Ταυρικός, ή, όν, *of the Tauri, Tauric*, Hdt.; etc., esp. ἡ Ταυρική (= ἡ and without γῆ, χθών), *Taurica*, the country between the Palus Maeotis and the sinus Carcinites, now Crimea, Hdt. 4, 99; Eur. I. T. 85: τὰ Ταυρικὰ σύρεα, *the Tauric* mountains in the T. Chersonese, Hdt. 4, 3.

†Ταυρῖνοι, ῶν, οἱ, or Ταυρῖνοι, *the Taurini*, a people of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab. p. 204.

†Ταυρίσκοι, ων, οἱ,=foreg., Polyb. 2, 15, 8: distinguished from them by Strab. p. 293.

†Ταυρίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Tauriscus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 6, 7.

†Ταυρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Taurion*, a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 5, 92.

Ταυροβόας, ου, ὁ, *bellowing like a bull*, v. l. Orph. 5, 3.

Ταυροβόλος, ον, (ταῦρος, βάλλω) *striking* or *slaughtering bulls*, τελετή τ., a sacrifice *of a bull*, Anth. P. append. 164, 239.

Ταυροβώρος, ον, (ταῦρος, βορά) *devouring bulls*, λέων, Anth. Plan. 94.

Ταυρογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ταῦρος, γαστήρ) *with a paunch* or *body of a bull*: metaph., *huge*, Anth. Plan. 52.

Ταυρογενής, ές, (ταῦρος, γένος) doubtful epith. of Bacchus, Orph. Fr. 28, 7.

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Ταυροδέτης, ου, ὁ, (ταῦρος, δέω) *binding bulls, bull-binder*; fem. -δέτις, ιδος, Anth.

Ταυρόδετος, ον, (ταῦρος, δέω):—τ. κόλλη, *bound with bull's-hide* glue, Eur. Cret. 2, 8; cf. ταυροκόλλα.

Ταυροειδής, ές, (ταῦρος, εἶδος) *bull-like, bull-shaped*, Strab.

Ταυρόθροος, ον, *roaring like a bull.*

Ταυροθύτης (ταῦρος, θύω) λοιβή, a libation *at the sacrifice of a bull*, Orph. Arg. 612.

†Ταῦροι, ων, οἱ, *the Tauri*, a Scythian people dwelling in the peninsula, named from them Tauric Chersonese, Hdt. 4, 99; Strab. p. 308.

Ταυροκαθάπτης, ου, ὁ, *the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to enrage the bull*; v. sq.

Ταυροκαθάψια, τά, (ταῦρος, καθάπτομαι) *a bull-fight*, held on occasion of a festival in Thessaly, Böckh Schol. Pind. P. 2, 78; cf. ταυρελάτης.

Ταυρόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταῦρος, κέρας) *with bull's horns*, Eur. Bacch. 100.

Ταυροκέφᾱλος, ον, *bull-headed.*

Ταυρόκολλα, ης, ἡ, (ταῦρος, κόλλα) *glue made from bulls' hides*, Polyb. 6, 23, 3.

Ταυροκολλώδης, ες, *like bull's-hide glue.*

Ταυρόκρᾱνος, ον,=ταυροκέφαλος, Eur. Or. 1378, Anth. Plan. 126.

Ταυροκτονέω, ῶ, *to slaughter, sacrifice bulls, θεοῖσι*, Aesch. Theb. 276; c. acc., *βοῦς*, Soph. Tr. 760.

Ταυροκτόνος, ον, (ταῦρος, κτείνω) *killing* or *slaying bulls*, λέων, Soph. Phil. 400.—II. proparox. ταυρόκτονος, ον, pass., *killed by a bull.*

Ταυρομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, or -μάχιον, τό, (μάχη) *a bull-fight*, Inscr.

†Ταυρομένιον, ου, τό, *Tauromenium*, a city on the east side of Sicily, Strab. p. 266: hence ὁ Ταυρομενίτης, *an inhab. of T.*, Id. p. 267; and ἡ Ταυρομενία, *the territory of T.*, Id. p. 268.

Ταυρομέτωπος, ον, (ταῦρος, μέτωπον) *bull-faced*, Orph. H. 44, 1.

Ταυρόμορφος, ον, (ταῦρος, μορφή) *bull-formed*, ὄμμα Κηφισοῦ, Eur. Ion 1261.

Ταυροπάρθενος, ου, ἡ, (ταῦρος, παρθένος) either *bull-maiden*, i. e. Europa, who was carried away by a bull; or, *cow-maiden*, of Io, Lyc. 1292.

Ταυροπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταῦρος, πατήρ) *sprung from a bull*, of bees, Theocr. Fistula; cf. Virg. G. 4, 554, sq. [ᾰ]

Ταυροπόλος, ου, ἡ, Eur. I. T. 1457, Ar. Lys. 447; also ταυροπόλη, Soph. Aj. 172;—a doubtful name of Diana, perh. *honoured by sacrifice of bulls* or *hunting bulls*; cf. Liv. 44, 44, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1089,—τὸ Ταυροπόλιον, her temple on the island †(Icaria)† Doliché, Strab. p. 639.

Ταυρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ταῦρος, πούς) *bull-footed*, τ. σῆμα, of a river-god, Eur. I. A. 275.

Ταυροπρόσωπος, ον, *bull-faced, front-de-boeuf.*

ΤΑΥ̓ΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a bull*, freq. in Hom., esp. as a sacrifice to Neptune: also, ταῦρος βοῦς, like σῦς κάπρος, κίρκος ἰρηξ, etc., Il. 17, 389:—ἄπεχε τῆς βοὸς τὸν ταῦρον, oracularly of Agamemnon and his wife, Aesch. Ag. 1126:—a wandering murderer is compared to a bull driven by a rival from the herd, Soph. O. T. 478, cf. Virg. G. 3, 224, sq.—2. *the priest of Neptune Taureios.*—II. *the bull as a sign of the Zodiac.*—III. *the space between the testicles and fundament*, elsewh. κοχώνη: also *the membrum virile*, whence λάστ-ταυρος: cf. also Κένταυρος III. (Cf. Welsh *tarw*, Gaelic *tarbh.*)

†Ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Taurus*,=Τάλως 2, Apollod. 1, 9, 26; Plut. Thes. 19.—2. a Lacedaemonian, son of Echitimides, Thuc. 7, 119.—Others in Apollod.; etc.—II. *Mt. Taurus*, a celebrated range dividing Asia into two great divisions, ἡ Ἀσία ἡ ἐντὸς and ἡ ἐκτὸς τοῦ Ταύρου.—III. ἡ, a stronghold in Judea, near Jericho, Strab. p. 763.

†Ταυροσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Taurosthenes*, an Aeginetan, victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 9, 3.

Ταυροσφᾰγέω, ῶ, *to cut a bull's throat, slaughter a bull*, τ. ἐς σάκος, *to cut its throat* (so that the blood runs) *into* a hollow shield, Aesch. Theb. 43: from

Ταυροσφάγος, ον, (ταῦρος, σφάττω):—like ταυροκτόνος, *slaughtering bulls*, esp. in sacrifice, τ. ἡμέρα, Soph. Tr. 609. [ᾰ]

Ταυροφάγος, ον, (ταῦρος, φαγεῖν) *eating bulls*, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. Fr. 594; whence Ar. Ran. 357 transfers it to Cratinus, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1, p. 52, and cf. ταυρογενής. [ᾰ]

Ταυροφᾰνής, ές, (ταῦρος, φαίνω) *bull-like*, Dion. P. 642.

Ταυρόφθογγος, ον (ταῦρος, φθόγγος):—τ. μῖμοι, sounds that imitate *the bellowing of bulls*, Aesch. Fr. 54.

Ταυροφόνος, ον, (ταῦρος, φονεύω) =ταυροσφάκος, τ. τριετηρίς, Pind. N. 6, 69; epith. of Hercules, Theocr. 17, 20.

Ταυρόφορος, ον, *drawn by bulls.*

Ταυροφυής, ές, (ταῦρος, φυή) *bull-shaped*, Nonn.

Ταυρόω, ῶ, (ταῦρος) *to make into a bull*:—pass. ταυρόομαι, *to be* or *become savage as a bull*, Aesch. Cho. 275, Eur. Bacch. 922; *to look savage*, ταυροῦσθαι ὄμμα τινί, *to cast savage glances* on one, Eur. Med. 92; cf. ταυρηδόν.—II. of sexual intercourse only in the deriv. ἀταύρωτος.

Ταυρώ, οῦς, ἡ, epith. of Diana, like ταυροπόλος.

Ταυρώδης, ες, contr. for ταυροειδής, Nic.

†Ταύρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Tauron*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 5, 14, 1.

†Ταύχειρα, ων, τά, *Tauchira*, a city of Cyrenaica, later Arsinoë, Hdt. 4, 171.

Ταυρῶπις, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Nonn.

Ταυρωπός, όν, (ταῦρος, ὤψ) *bull-faced*, Ion ap. Ath. 35 E.

Ταυρώψ, ῶπος,=foreg.

Ταῦς or ταύς,=μέγας, πολύς, ap. Hesych.

Ταύσιμος, η, ον, and ταύσιος, ον, words assumed by Gramm., as common forms of the Ion. τηΰσιος.

Ταῦτα, neut. pl. from οὗτος, used freq. as adv., v. οὗτος XV.

Ταὐτά, contr. for τὰ αὐτά. Hence

Ταὐτάζω,=τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν: then, generally,=ταυτάζω, which seems to have arisen from it, Ruhnk. Tim.

Ταύτῃ, dat. fem. from οὗτος, very freq. from Hdt. downwds., v. sub οὗτος XVI. also ταυτῇ, Ar. Thesm. 1221.

Ταυτί, strengthd. Att. for ταῦτα, v. οὗτος XVIII. [ῐ]

Ταυτίζω, *to make* or *take as one and the same*: *to speak with tautology.*

Ταὐτό, Ion. τωὐτό, Att. also ταὐτόν, contr. for τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὐτόν, *just the same.* Hence

Ταὐτόαιμος, ον, *of the same blood*, Nicet.

Ταυτοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *like will* or *mind.*

Ταὐτόγε, Att. contr. for τὸ αὐτό γε.

Ταυτογενής, ές, *of the same sex* or *kind*, Nicet.

Ταυτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write in the same way.*

Ταυτόδοξος, ον, *of the same opinion.*

Ταυτοδῠνᾰμέω, ῶ, *to have the same power* or *force*: of words, *to mean the same*: from

Ταυτοδύνᾰμος, ον, *of the same power, force* or *meaning.* [ῠ]

Ταυτοειδής, ές, *of the same kind* or *shape.*

Ταυτοέπεια, ας, ἡ,=ταυτολογία.

Ταυτοεπέω, ῶ,=ταυτολογέω.

Ταυτοεργέω, ῶ, *to do the same.* Hence

Ταυτοεργία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of deed* or *action.*

Ταυτόζηλος, ον, *zealous for the same*, Nicet.

Ταυτοθελής, ές, *willing the same*· τὸ ταυτοθελές,=ταυτοβουλία.

Ταυτοκλῑνής, ές, *under the same climate*, Strab.

Ταυτολογέω, ῶ, *to be a* ταυτολόγος, τ. περί τινος, *to repeat what has been said* about it, Polyb. 1, 1, 3, etc.

Ταυτολογία, ας, ἡ, *repetition of what has been said.* Hence

Ταυτολογικῶς, adv., *tautologically.*

Ταυτολόγος, ον, (ταὐτό, λέγω) *repeating what has been said, tautologous*, Anth. P. 9, 206. Adv. -γως.

Ταυτόμᾰτον, contr. for τὸ αὐτόμ-, *a hap, chance*; ἀπὸ ταὐτομάτου, *of itself, by chance*, Thuc. 6, 36, Plat. Euthyd. 282 C.

Ταυτομήκης, ες, *of the same length*, Math. Vett.

Ταυτονοέω, ῶ, *to be of the same mind.*

Ταυτοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *liability to the same sufferings*, etc.: [ᾰ] from

Ταυτοπᾰθής, ές, (ταὐτό, πάσχω, παθεῖν) *having suffered* or *felt the same: liable to the same sufferings, accidents*, etc.

Ταυτοποδία, ας, ἡ, *repetition of the same foot in the same verse.*

Ταυτοσήμαντος, ον,=sq.

Ταυτόσημος, ον, *of the same signification.*

Ταυτοσθενής, ές, *of the same strength.*

Ταυτόσπορος, ον, *of the same birth* or *sex*, Nicet.

Ταυτοσυλλᾰβέω, ῶ, *to have the same syllables.*

Ταυτότης, ητος, ἡ, (ταὐτό) *sameness, identity*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 3.

Ταυτοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *sameness of tone*: from

Ταυτόφωνος, ον, *of the same tone.*

Ταυτώνῠμος, ον, (ὄνομα) *of the same name.*

Τάφε, in Pind. for ἔτᾰφε, 3 sing. aor. with no pres. in use, v. sub τέθηπα.

Τᾰφεῖος, α, ον, (τάφος) v. sub ταφήϊος.

Τᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (θάπτω) *one who buries the dead, a burier*, Soph. O. C. 582, El. 1488.

Τᾰφεών, ῶνος, ὁ, (τάφος) *a burying-ground.*

ΤἈΦἨ, ῆς, ἡ, (v. sub θάπτω):—*burial*, Lat. *sepultura*, ταφῆς τυχεῖν, κυρῆσαι, Hdt. 1, 24, 112, etc.: *mode of burial*, Id. 2, 85; 5, 8:—the plur. is often used of *one burial*, like Lat. *funera*, as Hdt. 5, 63, Soph. Aj. 1090, 1109; ταφὰς ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 2, 34:—in plur., also, of *a burial-place*, Hdt 4, 71:—τὴν ταφὴν τοῦ πατρὸς οὐκ

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ἀπέλαβε, he received no *payment for it*, Dem.

Τᾰφήϊος, η, ον, Ep., and Ion. for ταφεῖος, *belonging to a burial* or *a grave*, τ. φᾶρος, a winding-sheet, shroud, Od. 2, 99; 19, 144, etc.

†Ταφιασσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Taphiassus*, a mountain in the territory of Calydon, containing the tomb of the Centaurs, Strab. p. 427.

†Τάφιος, α, ον, *of Taphus, Taphian*, Ἄρης, Eur. I. A. 284: in pl. οἱ Τάφιοι, *the Taphians*, famous as seamen and pirates, whence the epithet oar-loving in Hom., Od. 1, 181, 419; 15, 426; Eur. H. F. 60: cf. Τηλεβόαι.

Τάφιος, α, ον, =ταφήϊος, τ. λίθος, *a gravestone*, Anth. P. 7, 40.

Τάφόδια, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐφ-.

Τᾰφοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a burial* or *grave*, Dio C.

ΤΑ΄ΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (v. sub θάπτω):—*a burial*, Lat. *funus*, esp. *a funeral-feast, wake*, Hom., and Hes.; δαινύναι τάφον, to give a *funeral-feast*, Il. 23, 29, Od. 3, 309, like γάμον δαινύναι: τάφου τυχεῖν, to obtain *the rites of burial*, Eur. Hec. 47; τάφον τινὸς θέσθαι, to perform them, Soph. O. T. 1447; τ. περιστέλλειν νεκροῦ, Id. Aj. 1170; also in plur., Plat. Rep. 414 A, etc.—II. *the grave* itself, *tomb*, Hes. Sc. 477, Pind. I. 8 (7), 126, Trag., etc.: but never so in Hom.:—in plur., *a burial-place*, Hdt. 4, 127, etc. [τᾰ]

ΤΑ΄ΦΟΣ, τό, (v. sub τέθηπα):—*astonishment, amazement*, τάφος δ' ἔλε πάντας, Od. 21, 122; τάφος δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἱκανεν, 23, 93, etc.; dat. τάφει in Ibyc. 52.—θάμβος from the same root is more freq. [˘ ˘]

Τάφος, ου, ἡ, *Taphus*, the old name of one of the small islands between Acarnania and Leucadia, N. W. of the Echinades, †Od. 1, 417†;—acc. to Nitzsch the modern *Meganisi*: the Taphians were famous seamen and pirates, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 181: †in Strabo's time it was called Ταφιοῦς, οὔντος, (v. l. Ταφιοῦσσα) Strab. p. 356.

Ταφρεία, ας, ἡ, (ταφρεύω) *a making of ditches* or *trenches*, Dem. 325, 20.

Τάφρευμα, ατος, τό, (ταφρεύω) *a ditch already made*, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

Τάφρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a digging, method of digging*, Ael. N. A. 9, 8: from

Ταφρεύω, (τάφρος) *to make a ditch*, Plat. Legg. 760 E, 778 E.

Τάφρη, ἡ, Ion. for τάφρος, Hdt. 4, 28, 201, ubi v. Schweigh.

Ταφροβολέω, ῶ, *to throw up the earth from a ditch*.

Ταφροειδής, ές, *ditch-like, trench-like*.

Ταφροποιέω, ῶ, *to make a trench for besieging*, Diod.

Τάφρος, ου, ἡ, *a ditch, trench*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), usu. τάφρον ὀρύσσειν, Il. 7, 341, etc.; τ. ἐλαύνειν, to draw *a trench*, Ib. 450; so too Hdt. 4, 3, etc.; in plur., Soph. Aj. 1279:—Callim. is said to have used it as masc., and so in Alcidam. p. 65;—cf. modern Greek τράφος, ὁ. (From same root as θάπτω, τάφος.) Hence

Ταφρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) contr. for ταφροειδής.

Ταφωρύχος, ον, (τάφρος, ὀρύσσω) *digging a ditch* or *trench, a sapper and miner*, Diog. L. 4, 23. [ῠ]

Τᾰών, part. aor., v. sub τέθηπα.

Τάχα, adv., (ταχύς):—*quickly, soon, forthwith*, Lat. *statim*, oft. in Hom., who, like Hes. and Pind., uses it only of time, Il. 1, 205, Od. 18, 72, etc.; in which signf. it is also found in Att., as Aesch. Theb. 261, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 228 C:—τάχ' ἐπειδάν for ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα, Lat. *quum primum*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.: ἢ τάχα, *soon* i'faith, Od. 18, 73, 338.—II. in prose and Att., τάχ' ἄν is freq. used to express something more or less probable, *probably, perhaps, may be*, first in Hdt. 1, 70, etc., and freq. in Trag., etc.; usu. c. optat., as Aesch. Eum. 512, etc.; but sometimes c. indic., Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: τάχ' ἄν alone, in answers, Id. Soph. 255 C:—strengthd., τάχ' ἴσως ἄν, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως, ἴσως τάχ' ἄν, Id. Soph. 247 D, Polit. 264 D, Tim. 38 E, cf. ἴσως III:—the ἄν is rarely omitted, as in Plat. Legg. 711 A, Bion 5, 8, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 859.—For superl. τάχιστα, v. ταχύς C. II.

Τᾰχέως, adv. from ταχύς, q. v.

Τᾰχῖνά, v. sub ταχινός.

Τᾰχίνας, ου, ὁ, epith. of the hare, Ael. N. A. 7, 47. [ῐ]

Τᾰχῖνός, ἡ, όν, poet. for ταχύς, Ap. Rh., Anth. P. 6, 167, etc.: neut. plur. ταχινά, =τάχα, also ταχινῶς.

Τάχιον, ονος, neut. of ταχίων, freq. as adv. [ᾰ]

Τάχιστα, superl. adv., v. sub ταχύς, C. II.

Τάχιστος, η, ον, superl. of ταχύς, Hom., and Hdt., v. ταχύς, C. II. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχίων, ονος, neut. τάχιον, compar. of ταχύς, q. v. (C. I. 3.)

†Ταχομψώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Tachompso*, an island of the Nile, on the borders of Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 29.

ΤΑ΄ΧΟΣ, εος, τό, (ταχύς):—*swiftness, speed, quickness, fleetness*, Il. 23, 406, 515, Hdt., etc.; τάχος ψυχῆς, *quickness* of mind or apprehension, Plat. Legg. 689 C, cf. Eur. Bacch. 670.—II. τάχος is freq. used in adverbial phrases for ταχέως, as, ἀπὸ τάχους, Xen. An. 2, 5, 7; διὰ τάχους, Soph. Aj. 822, etc.; ἐν τάχει, Pind. N. 5, 64, Aesch. Pr. 747, etc.; κατὰ τάχος, Hdt. 1, 124, 152; σὺν τάχει, Soph. O. C. 885, 904; and absol. τάχος, Aesch. Ag. 945, Eum. 124:—also with relatives, ὡς or ὅ τι τάχος, like ὡς (ὅ τι) τάχιστα, Hdt. 5, 106; 9, 7, and Att.; ὅσον τάχας, Soph. El. 1373, etc.; ἡ (Dor. ᾱ) τάχος, Pind. O. 6, 39, Theocr. 14, 68, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491:—also, ὡς τάχεος εἶχεν ἕκαστος, Hdt. 8, 107; ὡς εἶχον τάχους, Thuc. 7, 2; πῶς τάχους ἔχει, Plat. Gorg. 451 D; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 528. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχύ, neut. from ταχύς, q. v.

Τᾰχῠάλωτος, ον, (ταχύς, ἁλίσκομαι) *conquered quickly* or *easily*, χώρη, Hdt. 7, 130. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχῠβάδιστος, ον, =sq., Physiogn. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχῠβάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταχύς, βαίνω) *fast-walking, fast-going*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχῠβάτης, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Eur. Rhes. 134. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχυβλαστία, ας, ἡ, *a sprouting* or *growing quickly*, Theophr.: from

Τᾰχύβλαστος, ον, (ταχύς, βλαστάνω) *sprouting* or *growing quickly*, Theophr.

Τᾰχύβουλος, ον, (ταχύς, βουλή) *quick* or *hasty of counsel*, Ar. Ach. 630. [ῠ]

Τᾰχύγηρως, ων, (ταχύς, γῆρας) *quickly growing old*, Hipp.

Τᾰχύγλωσσος, ον, (ταχύς, γλῶσσα) *quick of tongue, talking fast*, Hipp.

Τᾰχῠγονία, ας, ἡ, *quick production*, Arist. H. A. 6, 37, 4: from

Τᾰχῠγόνος, ον, (ταχύς, γονή) *yielding fruit quickly* or *soon*, Theophr.

Τᾰχύγουνος, ον, (ταχύς, γόνυ) *quick-kneed*, i. e. *swift-footed*, Nonn.

Τᾰχυγρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write fast*, from

Τᾰχυγράφος, ον, *writing fast, a fast writer*. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχῠδάκρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ταχύς, δάκρυ) *soon moved to tears*, Luc. Navig. 2.

Τᾰχῠδινής, ές, (ταχύς, δινέω) *whirling quickly*, Nonn.

Τᾰχυδρομέω, ῶ, *to run fast*; and

Τᾰχυδρομία, ας, ἡ, *quickness in running*, Arist. Probl. 5, 9, 1: from

Τᾰχυδρόμος, ον, *fast running*.

Τᾰχύεργης, ές, =ταχύεργος.

Τᾰχύεργία, ας, ἡ, *quickness in working*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 19.—II. *unevenness, inconstancy*, App.: from

Τᾰχύεργος, ον, (ταχύς, ἔργον) *doing* or *working quickly*.—II. *uneven, inconstant*. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠήρης, ες, (ταχύς, ἐρέσσω) *fast-rowing*, ὄχος, Aesch. Supp. 33.

Τᾰχῠθανάτος, ον, *dying soon*.—II. act., *killing speedily*.

Τᾰχύϊππος, ον, *riding fast*. [ῠ]

Τᾰχυκίνητος, ον, *moving quickly*. [ῐ]

Τᾰχυκρίσιμος, ον, (ταχύς, κρισις) *leading quickly to a decision*: in medic., *bringing quickly to a crisis*, Hipp. [ῐ]

Τᾰχῠμᾰθής, ές, *quick, apt to learn*.

Τᾰχύμηνις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ταχύς, μῆνις) *swift to anger*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 28. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠμήτης, ου, ὁ, Nonn., and -μῆτις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, =ταχύβουλος.

Τᾰχύμητωρ, ή, (ταχύς, μήτηρ) *being quickly* or *often a mother*, Anth.

Τᾰχύμορος, ον, (ταχύς, μόρος) *soon dying, short-lived*, κλέος, Aesch. Ag. 486. [ῠ]

Τᾰχύμυθος, ον, (ταχύς, μῦθος) *speaking fast*, Nonn. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠναυτέω, ῶ, (ταχύς, ναῦς) *to sail fast*, Thuc. 6, 31, 34, Polyb., etc.

Τᾰχύνοια, ας, ἡ, =ἀγχίνοια, dub.: [ῠ] from

Τᾰχύνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, =ἀγχίνοος. [ῠ]

Τᾰχύνω, (ταχύς) *to make quick* or *speedy, to hasten, urge on*, Soph. Aj. 1164; and so perh. in Alc. 255.—II. intr., *to be quick, to make haste, speed, hurry*, Aesch. Pers. 692, Soph. O. T. 861, O. C. 219; and in prose, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 15. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠπειθής, ές, (ταχύς, πείθω) *soon persuaded, credulous*, Theocr. 2, 132; 7, 38.—II. *obeying quickly* or *easily*.

Τᾰχῠπέτης, ες, (πέτομαι) *flying fast*.

Τᾰχυπλοέω, ῶ, *to sail fast*, Polyb. 3, 95, 6: and

Τᾰχυπλοΐα, ας, ἡ, *swiftness in sailing*: from

Τᾰχύπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (ταχύς, πλέω) *fast-sailing*.

Τᾰχύπνοια, ας, ἡ, *quickness of respiration*, Hipp. p. 278.

Τᾰχύπομπος, ον, (ταχύς, πέμπω) *sending* or *accompanying quickly*, δαίμων, Aesch. Supp. 1046. [ᾰ]

Τᾰχύπορος, ον, (ταχύς, πόρος) *fast-going, quick of motion*, Aesch. Ag. 486, Eur. El. 451; τ. κώπη, Id. Hel. 1272;—always in lyric passages.

Τᾰχύποτμος, ον, (ταχύς, πότμος) =ταχύμορος, Pind. O. 1, 107, Anth. [ῠ]

Τᾰχύπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταχύς, πούς) *swift-footed*, Eur. Bacch. 782, Ar. Eq. 1068; τ. ἵχνος, Eur. Tro 232; κῶλον, Id. Bacch. 168. [ῠ]

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Τᾰχύπτερνος, ον, (ταχύς, πτέρνα) *with swift heels*, i. e. *swift-footed*, ἵπποι, Theogn. 551.

Τᾰχυπτεροῥρῠέω, ῶ, *to moult quickly*, Aristaen. 2, 1.

Τᾰχύπτερος, ον, (ταχύς, πτερόν) *swift-winged*, Aesch. Pr. 88.

Τᾰχύπωλος, ον, (ταχύς, πῶλος) *with fleet, swift horses*, Δαναοί, Il. 4, 232, etc.; but never in Od. [ῠ]

Τᾰχύῤῥοθος, ον, (ταχύς, ῥόθος) *rushing rapidly*, λόγοι, Aesch. Theb. 285.

Τᾰχύῤῥωστος, ον,=foreg., Soph. O. C. 1081.

ΤΑ᾽ΧΥ᾽Σ, εῖα, ύ, like ὠκύς, *quick, swift, fast, fleet*, first in Hom., who has it mostly of speed in running, which he sometimes expresses more fully by ταχὺς πόδας, Il. 13, 249, 482; ταχὺς θέειν, Od. 17, 308; then freq. in Hdt., and Att.: opp. to βραδύς.—2. *quick, speedy*, Aesch. Pers. 739, Soph., etc.:—and of the mind, Eur. Ion 742; τ. ἐλπίδες, Pind. P. 1, 161; τ. πρὸς ὀργήν, Plut. Cat. Min. 1.

B. Adv., τᾰχέως, *quickly*, etc., Il. 23, 365, Hes. Th. 103, and Att.: the adv. is also expressed by periphr., διὰ ταχέων, *in haste*, Thuc. 3, 13, etc.: also neut. ταχύ as adv., Eur. H. F. 885, and Ar.; more freq. τάχα, q. v.; cf. τάχος.

C. Comparison:—I. compar.,—1. the regul. form τᾰχύτερος, α, ον, is not Att., but in Hdt. is the usu. form, e. g. ποιέειν ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα, 3, 65; 7, 194, cf. Lob. Phryn. 77; ταχύτερον, as adv., Hdt. 4, 127; 9, 101.—2. usu. θᾶσσων, neut. θᾶσσον, gen. ονος, Hom.; new Att. θάττων, neut. θᾶττον: the neut. as adv., like Lat. *ocius*, oft. stands for the positive, Il. 2, 440, Od. 16, 130, Pind., etc.; οὐ θᾶσσον οἶσεις; i. e. make haste and bring, Soph. Tr. 1183, cf. O. T. 430.—3. the compar. ταχίων, neut. ιον, is very freq. in late prose, as Dion. H., Diod., and Plut.; but rare in good Att., Piers. Moer. p. 436, Meineke Menand. p. 144.—II. superl., τάχιστος, η, ον, the prevalent form of superl. in Hdt.: Hom. however uses only neut. plur. τάχιστα as superl. adv. (of τάχα), *most quickly, most speedily*, ὅττι τάχιστα, *as soon as may be, as soon as possible*, like ὅ τι, ὡς τάχος, etc., Il. 4, 193, etc.; so in Hes., Hdt., and Att., ὅ τι or ὡς τάχιστα, used also as a conjunction, like Lat. *quamprimum*, in which case ὡς is usu. separated from τάχιστα, Hdt. 1, 11, 65, 80, etc.; so, ὅπως, ὅσον τάχιστα, Aesch. Supp. 465, 883, Soph., etc.: ἐπεί, ἐπεάν (Att. ἐπήν) τάχιστα, Hdt. 7, 163, 129:—freq. also in prose, τὴν ταχίστην (sc. ὁδόν), as adv., *by the quickest way*, i. e. *most quickly*, Hdt. 1, 73, 81, 86, etc. (Perh. akin to θέω.) [In compar., ίων, ίον, but in later Ep. ῖων, ῖον.]

Τᾰχύσκαρθμος, ον, (τάχυς, σκαρθμός) *swift-springing*, Anth. P. 9, 227, e conj. Jac.

Τᾰχυσκελής, ές, *swift of leg* or *foot*.

Τᾰχύσπερμος, ον, (ταχύς, σπέρμα) *quickly producing seed*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 10, 5, 5.

Τᾰχῠτής, ῆτος, ἡ, not parox., Arcad, 28, 9: (ταχύς):—like τάχος, *quickness, swiftness*, of dogs, Od. 17, 315; ταχυτῆτος ἀεθλω, of the race, Il. 23, 740; τ. ποδῶν, †Xenophan. 2, 1, Bgk.†, Pind. O. 1. 155; ἧσσων ἐς ταχυτῆτα, Hdt. 3, 102; and in Plat., etc.

Τᾰχῠτόκος, ον, (ταχύς, τίκτω) *quickly bringing forth*, Arist. Probl. 10, 9.

Τᾰχύφωνος, ον, *fast-speaking*. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠχειλής, ές, (ταχύς, χεῖλος) *quick-lipped*, αὐλοί τ., flutes or pipes *over which the lips run rapidly*, Leon. Tar. 1, 3; al. ταυυχειλεῖς.

Τᾰχύχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταχύς, χείρ) *quick of hand, nimble*, Critias 46. [ῠ]

Τᾰχῠχειρία, ας, ἡ, *quickness of hand, dexterity*, A. B.

†Ταχώς, ὡ, ὁ, *Tachos*, a king of Aegypt, Ael.

Τάων, Dor. and Aeol. gen. plur. fem. of the article, for τῶν, also very freq. in Hom., and Hes. [ᾰ]

Τᾰών, ῶνος, ὁ, v. ταώς.

Τᾰώνιος, ον, *of a peacock*: from

ΤΑΩ᾽Σ, ὁ, gen. ταῶ, acc. ταῶν (not so well ταώς, ταώ, etc.), Ar. Av. 102, 269; nom. pl. ταῶ, or ταοί, ap. Ath. 655 A:—but also, nom. ταών, gen. ταῶνος, nom. pl. ταῶνες, dat. ταῶσι, Ar. Ach. 63, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 s. v., Jacobs Ael. N. A. 11, 33:—*a peacock*:—metaph. of *coxcombs*, Ar. Ach. l. c., cf. Strattis Maced. 7.—Acc. to Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, the Athenians inserted an aspirate ταῶς, cf. Dind. Ar. Ach. 63:—this was prob. a relic of the digamma, ταϝῶς, which appears in the Lat. *pavo*, whence Anglo-Sax. *pawa*, our *peafowl*, etc.

ΤΕ, enclitic particle, *and*, Lat. *que*, esp. in poets: acc. to Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, distinguished from καί, in being *adjunctive*, rather than *conjunctive*;—i. e., in that it merely strings expressions together without implying any actual connexion between them, cf. Il. 19, 221, Od. 1, 392, and v. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 488. It joins not merely single words, but also clauses, as in Il. 2, 198.

Special usages:—I. τε usu. stands, in joining words, after the word to be joined; or, in joining clauses, after the first word of the clause to be joined, as in Il. 1, 5.—II. a nearer connexion is marked by τε...τε.., *both... and..*, πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom.; so in prose, as Antipho 116, 8; 117, 9, Plat., etc.: it may be repeated any number of times, as εἰδός τε μέγεθός τε φυὴν τ' ἀγχιστα ἐώκει, Il. 2, 58; cf. 1, 177, Aesch. Pr. 89, sq., 486, sq., Soph. Tr. 1094, sq.; so, sometimes in prose, Lys. 153, 22, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 36:—the phrase πρίν γ' ὅτ' ἂν ἑνδεκάτη τε δυωδεκάτη τε γένηται in Od. 2, 374, prob. means, *till eleven days are past and the twelfth come*.—III. the closest union, implying a real connexion, is expressed by τε καί.., as in Hom., αὐτοί τε καὶ ἵπποι, πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον, etc.; or by τε..καί.., with one or more words between, as is usu. in prose; though even here τε καί... is often found, as, εὖ τε καὶ χείρον, Thuc. 2, 35; βούλεταί τε καὶ ἐπίσταται, Id. 3, 25, etc.; cf. Lat. *et...et.., -que et, both...and.., as well so.., as so.., not only ...but also..*; cf. καί II:—on οἵ τε ἄλλοι καί.., ἄλλως τε καί.., etc., v. sub ἄλλος I. 3, ἄλλως I.—2. in this signf. τ' ἠδέ is solely Ep., Il. 2, 206, etc.; τ' ἰδέ is very rare.—3. the transpos. καί τε is also peculiar to Ep., Il. 1, 521; 9, 159, etc.; and repeated, καί τε.., καί τε.., Od. 14, 465; yet that καί...τε is good Att., at least when one or more words come between, is established by Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 191.—IV. τε is sometimes put in irregular positions, as οἱσίν τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσί τ' ἐβαλλον, Il. 3, 80; νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς σαίνοντάς τε κύνας, περί τε κτύπος ἦλθε ποδοῖιν, Od. 16, 6; ἀρώμενος ἕως ἵκοια γῆράς τε λιπαρόν, θρέψωιό τε φαίδιμον υἱόν, Od. 19, 367:—sometimes also, it joins a finite verb with a participle, as, ἄλλα τε φραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπεπόμφεε, Hdt. 1, 85; ἄλλῳ τε τρόπῳ πειράζοντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, Thuc. 4, 100; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 219.—V. though τε is so enclitic, yet there are many places where it seems to go before the word to which it refers, v. Elmsl. I. A. 508, Heracl. 622, Herm. Soph. Phil. 454, etc.: but the exceptions are for the most part more apparent than real; for, often, the irregularity is caused by an ellipse; or, the word which τε actually follows is so closely connected with that to which it belongs, as to be almost part of that word; and so, τε may stand,—1. after a genitive dependent on the word to which τε belongs, as Hes. Op. 19.—2. after the article of the word to which τε belongs, as Soph. Phil. 314, cf. 325.—3. after a relative on which the whole sentence depends, as Aesch. Theb. 1073.—4. most freq. after a prepos. when it refers to the second clause as well as the first, Pind. P. 1, 22, Hdt. 1, 69, etc.: but this, for the most part, only where the prepos. is the first word of the clause, Pors. Or. 887.—See further Pind. N. 1, 46, Aesch. Cho. 130, and v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 756.—VI. in Ep. and Ion., τε stands after relatives seemingly pleonast., which is thus to be explained:—The realatives in the earliest language were nothing but demonstratives, which therefore needed to be joined by τε. When they themselves obtained a relative force, τε was dropped as superfluous: but in Hom. this had not yet been fully done, and hence it is that ὅστε, ἥτε, ὅ τε, ὅσος τε, οἷός τε, ὁπότερός τε, ὁσσάτιός τε are still so freq. in him, while in Att. nothing of this usage remained, except the particles ἅτε, ὡςτε, and the phrases οἷός τε, ἐφ' ᾧτε. The same may be said of the relat. adverbs, which are very freq. in Hom. with τε, as, ἔνθα τε, Il. 5, 305; ὅτε τε, Il. 5, 500; ὁτε πέρ τε, Il. 10, 7; ὥςτε, Il. 2, 474, ὡςεί τε, Il. 9, 481; ἵνα τε, ἀλλά τε, Il. 19, 165, etc.; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 315; so too, ἐπεί τε, freq in Hdt., e. g. 5, 33. This old usage is compared by Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, to the Germ. *der da..*, which is also somewhat antiquated. Nitzsch Od. 1, 50, attempts an ingenious distinction between ὅς, ὅστε, ὅθι, ὅθι τε, etc.—2. Hom. oft. puts other particles between the relatives and τε, esp. ὅς ῥά τε (never ὅς τέ ῥα), ὅς μέν τε, ὅςπερ τε, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 390.—VII. in Hom. also τε is used seemingly pleon. after other particles, esp., —1. after γάρ, to strengthen it, like Lat. *etenim*, Il. 1, 81; 4, 160, etc.; also, τε γάρ, Il. 23, 277; and even in Att., Schäf. Soph. Tr. 1021, Dion. Comp. p. 409.—2. after μέν, v. μέν XI.—3. after δέ, *but also, but then*, very freq. in Hom., also with a word between, νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' αὐτίκα, Il. 9, 519: μέν τε.., δέ τε...., answering to one another, Il. 5, 139; 21, 260: but δέ τε is never found in Att., Herm. Vig. n. 316, Seidl. Eur. El. 667.—The union of τε with other particles is to be explained in the same way as its union with relatives, from its gen-

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eral connective power, which we are oft. quite unable to express, cf. also ἤτε.—VIII. τε in the first clause is not always followed by τε or καί in the second, but sometimes by δέ, as in the famous passage of Il. 10, 224, σύν τε δύ' ἐρχομένω καί τε πρὸ ὃ τοῦ ἐνόησεν.., μοῦνος δ' εἶπερ τι νόησεν.., etc.; so too, Soph. O. C. 367, Tr. 285, Wellauer Aesch. Pers. 617: in this case the second clause is made emphatic by δέ, as in Lat. by *et vero:* more rarely followed by ἤ, Pind. O. 1, 167, I. 8, 74, Böckh v. ll. p. 352; but sometimes even in prose, e. g. Plat. Theaet. 143 C, Ion 535 D.—2. also, μέν in the first clause is sometimes followed by τε in the second, v. μέν I. 6.

Τέ, Dor. for σέ, acc. sing. from σύ, Theocr. 1, 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 779: always oxyt., whereas τυ (as the accus.) is always enclit., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 7.

Τέ', apostroph. for τεά, neut. pl. from τεός, Il. 5, 237.

†Τέᾶνον, or Τεανόν, οῦ, τό,—1. Ἀπούλον, *Teanum* Apulorum, a city of Apulia, Strab. p. 242.—2. Σιδικηνόν, *Teanum* Sidicinum, a city of the Osci in Campania, Id. p. 237.

†Τεάρκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Tearchon*, an Aethiopian traveller, Strab. p. 61.

†Τέαρος, ου, ὁ, *the Tearus*, a Thracian river joining the Hebrus, Hdt. 4, 89.

†Τέασπις, ιος, ὁ, *Teaspis*, a Persian, Hdt. 4, 43.

†Τεατέα, ας, ἡ, *Teatea*, or *Teate*, capital of the Marrucini, Strab. p. 241.

†Τέβρος, ου, ὁ, v. Σέβρος.

ΤΕΤΤΩ: fut. τέγξω, *to wet, moisten*, Trag.: τ. τινί, *to bedew with*, esp. with tears, as, δάκρυσι τέγγων κόλπον, Aesch. Pers. 540; ὑπ' ὀσσων παρειὰν νοτίοις ἔτεγξα παγαῖς, Id. Pr. 401; and so simply, τ. παρειάν, ὄμμα, etc., Soph. Ant. 530, and Eur.; and in pass., *to weep*, Aesch. Pers. 1065.—2. c. acc. cognato, τ. δάκρυα, *to shed* tears, Pind. N. 10, 141; ἀδίνων χλωρὰν τέγγει δακρύων ἄχναν, Soph. Tr. 849: hence in pass., ὄμβρος ἐτέγγετο, a shower *fell*, Id. O. T. 1279.—II. *to soften* (properly, *by soaking* or *bathing*), ἀοιδαὶ θέλξαν νιν ἀπτόμεναι· οὐδὲ θερμὸν ὕδωρ τόσον γε μαλθακὰ τέγγει γυῖα (i. e. ὥςτε μαλθακὰ γενέσθαι), Pind. N. 4, 5: *to melt, move to compassion, touch* at heart, Valck. Hipp. 303.—Pass. τέγγομαι, *to be touched* or *moved, yield*, Aesch. Pr. 1008; χωρεῖτ' ὀργῇ καὶ μὴ τέγγεσθ', Ar. Lys. 550; ὑπὸ κακοδοξίας τέγγεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 361 C; etc.—III. *to dye, stain*, Lat. *tingere*; metaph., like Lat. *imbuere*, τ. λόγον ψεύδει, δάκρυα στοναχαῖς, Pind. O. 4, 28, N. 10, 141. (Lat. *tingo*, Germ. *tünchen*, Engl. *tinge*, are akin.)

†Τεγέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -έη, and Τέγεα, *Tegea*, an ancient city of Arcadia, in the southeast, ll. 2, 607; Thuc.; etc.: adj. Τεγεατικός, ἡ, όν, *of Tegea*.

Τεγεάτης, ου, ὁ, †Ion. -εήτης,† *of* or *from Tegea*, †Hdt. 1, 65; 9, 26†: then, by a play upon words, *of* or *from a brothel*, ap. Diog. L.; v. τέγος IV. [ᾰ]

†Τεγεατικός, ἡ, όν, *of Tegea*.

†Τεγεᾶτις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg.; esp. ἡ Τ., *the territory of T.*, Polyb. 16, 17, 4.

Τέγεος, ον, (τέγος):—*with a roof* or *at the roof*, τ. θάλαμοι, the women's chambers *at the top of the house*, Il. 6, 248; elsewh. ὑπερῷοι οἶκοι.

†Τεγεσταῖοι, ων, οἱ,=Τεργεσταῖοι, Dion. P. 382.

Τέγη, ἡ,=στέγη, τέγος, Hesych.

Τεγκτος, ἡ, όν, verb. adj. from τέγγω, *wetted*, or *that can be wetted*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 2.—2. *softened*, or *that may be softened*, Lat. *exorabilis*.

Τέγξις, εως, ἡ, (τέγγω) *a wetting, moistening*, Hipp.

ΤΕΤΟΣ, εος, τό, like στέγος, *a roof, covering of a house* or *room*, Lat. *tectum*, Od. 10, 559; 11, 64, Ar. Nub. 1126; θεῶ μ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους, Ar. Ach. 262; τ. τοῦ οἰκήματος, Thuc. 4, 48, Xen., etc.—II. *any covered part of a house, a hall room, chamber* (properly, *at the top of the house*), Od. 1, 333; 8, 458, etc.; τέγος Παρνάσιον, the temple at Delphi, Pind. P. 5, 54; λιθίνῳ ἐνδον τέγει, i. e. in a cave, Id. N. 3, 94.—III. *a vault, grave*, Lyc.—IV. later, esp., *a brothel, stew*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 717; cf. Polyb. 12, 13, 2. (Στέγω is merely another form of the root; which recurs in Lat. *tego, tectum*, in Germ. *decken, Decke, Dach*, our *deck, thatch*.)

†Τεγύριος, ου, ὁ, *Tegyrius*, a king of Thrace, Apollod. 3, 15, 4.

Τεθᾱλυῖα, Ep. fem. part. pf. τέθηλα from θάλλω, Hom., and Hes.: the Homeric masc. is τεθηλώς, in the Doric poets τεθᾱλώς.

Τεθαρρηκότως, adv. part. pf. from θαρρέω, *boldly*, Polyb. 2, 10, 7.

Τεθάφαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from θάπτω, Hdt. 6, 103.

Τέθεικα, pf. from τίθημι, a form of Boeot. origin.

Τέθηλα, pf. from θάλλω, Od., and Hes.

Τέθηπα, pf. with pres. signf., from a root ΤΑΦ-, of which no pres. is found, but it occurs in aor. τᾶφεῖν (v. infra), and τάφος, τό.—I. intr., *to be astonished, astounded* or *amazed, thumos moi eni stethessi tethepen*, Od. 23, 105; mostly in the part. τεθηπώς, Il. 4, 243; 21, 64, etc.; Ep. plqpf. as imperf. ἐτεθήπεα, Od. 6, 166; ἐτεθήπεας (to be pronounced as a quadrisyll.), Od. 24, 90: — to this belongs also aor. ἔτᾰφον, which is also freq. in Hom., but only in masc. part. τᾰφών, in the phrases ταφὼν ἀνόρουσε, Il. 9, 193; στὴ δὲ ταφών, 11, 545, etc.; but Pind. has 3 sing. τάφε, P. 4, 168: —later, the pf. is sometimes joined with the part., τέθηπα ἀκούων, Hdt. 2, 156.—2. c. acc., *to wonder* or *be amazed at* a thing, only in Hesych.; for in Od. 6, 168, τέθηπα has its usu. intr. signf.: Hesych. quotes a pres. θήπω in this signf.—II. of the causative perf. τεθᾱφα, *to astonish, amaze*, τινά, we have 3 sing. τέθαφε, in Crobyl. Apol. 1, as emended by Casaubon. (Akin to θάμβος, θάομαι, θαέομαι, θαῦμα, etc.)

Τέθμιος, α, ον, Dor. for θέσμιος, *fixed, settled, regular*, Lat. *solennis*, ἑορτὰν Ἡρακλέος τέθμιον, Pind. N. 11, 35: τέθμιον, τό, = sq., *a law*, Id. I. 6 (5), 28; cf. Opp. C. 1, 450.

Τεθμός, ὁ, Dor. for θεσμός, *that which is fixed, a law, custom*, freq. in Pind., as O. 6, 117; 7, 162; cf. Dissen N. 4, 33 (54), and v. sub ἀμφίαλος, ἐγκώμιος.

Τέθνᾶθι, imperat. pf. of θνήσκω, Il. 22, 365.

Τεθναίην, opt. pf. of θνήσκω, Il.

Τεθνάκην, Aeol. for τεθνάναι, inf. pf. of θνήσκω, Sappho 2, 15.

Τεθνάμεν and τεθνάμεναι, Ep. inf. pf. of θνήσκω, for τεθνάναι, Hom.; but the form τεθνάμεναι, only in Il. 24, 225. [ᾰ]

Τέθνᾰμεν, Att. for τεθνήκαμεν, 1 pl. perf. of θνήσκω.

Τεθνάναι [ᾱ], inf. pf. of θνήσκω: but also τεθνάναι in Theogn. 181, and Aesch. Ag. 539; cf. Draco p. 29, 13; 108, 25.

Τεθνᾶσι, 3 pl. pf. of θνήσκω, Hom.

Τέθνεικα, Boeot. for τέθνηκα, pf. of θνήσκω, like τέθεικα, from τίθημι: part. τεθνειώς.—v. sub τεθνηώς.

Τεθνεώς, ῶτος, ὁ and τό, usu. Att. masc. and neut. part. pf. of θνήσκω, in Hom. only Od. 19, 231; fem. τεθνεῶσα: but in Hdt. 1, 112, we also find the neut. τεθνεός, which is prob. better.

Τέθνηκα, perf. of θνήσκω, Hom.

Τεθνήξομαι, Att. fut. of θνήσκω, Br. Ar. Ach. 590.

Τεθνηώς, ῶτος, Ion. for τεθνεώς, masc. and neut. part. pf. of θνήσκω, which is the only form allowed by Aristarch. in Hom., and he is followed by Wolf: Zenodot., followed by Buttm., preferred the Boeotian τεθνειώς, cf. Spitzner Il. 6, 71; Hom. has also gen. τεθνηότος, acc. -ότα, Il. 19, 300, Od. 24, 56: the fem. however even in Hom. is always τεθνηυῖα. (The neut. may perhaps have been τεθνηός.)

Τεθνώς, poet. for τεθνεώς.

Τεθορεῖν, redupl. for θορεῖν, aor. 2 of θρώσκω.

Τεθορυβημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from θορυβέω, *tumultuously, in a disorderly manner*, ἀποχωρεῖν, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 5, etc.

Τεθρήμερον, ου, τό, *a time of four days*, Anth.

Τεθριππηλάτης, ου, ὁ, *one who drives a τέθριππον*. [ᾰ]

Τεθριποβάμων, ονος, ὁ,=sq., v. στόλος = τέθριππον, Eur. Or. 988. [ᾰ]

Τεθριποβάτης, ου, ὁ, (τέθριππον, βαίνω) *one who goes in a τέθριππον, a four-horse driver*, epith. of the Cyrenians, Hdt. 4, 170.

Τέθριππος, ον, (τέτταρα, ἵππος) *with four horses yoked abreast*, ἅρμα, Pind. I. 1, 18; ζεῦγος τ., Aesch. Fr. 357; ὄχος, Eur. Hipp. 1212. ἁμιλλαι τ., the chariot-race, Id. Hel 286.—II. τέθριππον (sc. ἅρμα), τό, *a four-horsed chariot*, Pind. O. 2, 91, Hdt. 6, 103; τ. ἵπποι, *a team of four abreast*, Ar. Nub. 1407: in plur., of a single chariot, Pind. P. 1, 114.

Τεθριπποτροφέω, ῶ, *to keep a team of four horses*, Hdt. 6, 125: from

Τεθριποτρόφος, ον, (τέθριππον, τρέφω): — *keeping a team of four horses*, τ. οἶκια, i. e. a wealthy family *that could support this the most expensive contest* in the games, Hdt. 6, 35.

Τεθρυλημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from θρυλέω, *as is well known*.

†Τεθριγμένος, pf. pass. part. from θρύπτω, Qu. Sm. 4, 396. Hence

Τεθριγμένως, adv., *luxuriously*.

†Τεθρώνιον, ου, τό, *Tethronium*, a small city of Phocis, on the Cephissus, Hdt. 8, 33: in Paus. Τιθρώνιον.

Τεθυμένος, part. pf. pass. from θύω, Il.

Τεί, Dor. for τέ, σέ, acc. sing. from σύ.

Τείν, Dor. for σοι from σύ, dat. sing., also in Ep., Il. 11, 201; Od. 4, 619, etc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 60, 61. [ῑ]

Τεῖνδε, Dor. for τῇδε or ἐντεῦθεν, Theocr. 8, 40, v. l. 5, 32.

Τεινεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τείνω) —*a vain endeavour to evacuate, a hard stool*, Hipp.; Nic. Al. 382, ubi Schneid. τηνεσμός. Hence

Τεινεσμώδης, ες, (εἶδος):—*like a* τεινεσμός: or, of persons, *easily co-*

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deavouring to evacuate, with a hard stool, Aretae.

ΤΕΊΝΩ: f. τενῶ: aor. ἔτεινα, pass. ἐτάθην [ᾰ]: pf. τέτᾰκα, pass. τέτᾰμαι:—Hom. has of act., pres. and aor.; pass., 3 sing. pf. τέτατai, 3 sing. plqpf. τέτατο, 3 dual τετάσθην, 3 pl. τέταντο, Il. 4, 544, 3 aor. τάθη, part. ταθείς.

To stretch, strain, extend, τόξον τ., *to stretch* the bow *to its full, bend* it *to the utmost*, Il. 4, 124, cf. Aesch. Ag. 364; ἡνία ἐξ ἀντυγος τ., *to tie* them *tight, at full stretch*, Il. 3, 261; 5, 262; so in pass., ἱμὰς τέτατο, *it was at full stretch*, Il. 3, 372, cf. 14, 404; ἱστία τέτατο, the sails *were stretched taught*, Od. 11, 11, so too, ναὸς πόδα τ., *to keep* the sheet *taught*, Soph. Ant. 716:

metaph., Ζεὺς λαίλαπα τείνει, *he strains*, i. e. *spreads* the hurricane, Il. 16, 365; νὺξ τέτατai βροτοῖσιν, night *is spread* over mankind, Od. 11, 19; ἀὴρ τέτατai μακάρων ἐπὶ ἔργοις, Hes. Op. 547; so, of light, Soph. Phil. 831; of sound, Id. Ant. 124.—II. *to lay along, stretch out*, φάσγανον ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο, *hung along* or *by* his side, Il. 22, 307: esp., *to stretch on the earth, lay prostrate*, ταθεὶς ἐπὶ γαίῃ, Il. 13, 655, ἐν κονίῃσι τέταντο, Il. 4, 536, 544; ταθεὶς ἐνὶ δεσμῷ, *lying stretched* in chains, Od. 22, 200.—III. metaph., *to set on the stretch, strain to the utmost*, ἴσον τείνειν πολέμου τέλος, *to strain* the even tug of war, Il. 20, 101; so in pass., τῶν ἐπὶ ἴσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμός τε, Il. 12, 436; 15, 413, cf. Hes. Th. 638; τέτατο κρατερὴ ὑσμίνη, the fight *was strained to the utmost, was intense*, Il. 17, 543; ἵπποισι τάθη δρόμος, their pace *was strained to the utmost*, Il. 23, 375 (but τέτατο δρόμος is merely *the course extended* or *lay*, of its direction, Il. 23, 758, Od. 8, 121): τ. αὐδάν, *to strain* the voice, *raise* it *high*, Aesch. Pers. 574:—in pass., absol., *to exert one's self, be anxious*, Pind. I. 1, 70; ἀμφί τινι, Id. P. 11, 82.—2. *to extend, lengthen*, of time, τ. βίον, Aesch. Pr. 539; αἰῶνα, Eur. Ion 625; τείνειν λόγον, like μακρὰν τείνειν, Aesch. Cho. 510; τί μάτην τείνουσι βοάν; Eur. Med. 201; v. sub μακράν, ἐκτείνω.—3. *to aim at, direct towards* a point, strictly from the bow, τ. βέλη ἐπὶ Τροίᾳ, Soph. Phil. 198: hence, τείνειν φόνον εἴς τινα, *to aim, design* death to one, Eur. Hec. 263 (but, τ. φόνον, *to prolong* murder, Id. Supp. 672); τ. λόγον εἴς τινα, Plat. Phaed. 63 A; εἴς τι, Id. Theaet. 163 A.

B. τείνω, intr., of geographical position, *to stretch out* or *extend towards*.., τ. εἰς.., Hdt. 2, 8, cf. 4, 38: then, simply, *to stretch, extend*, Aesch. Theb. 763, and Plat.; so, of time, τείνοντα χρόνον, *lengthening* time, Aesch. Pers. 64:—rarely so in pass., τὸ ὄρος τεταμένον τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, Hdt. 2, 8.—II. *to aim at, hurry on, hasten*, οἱ δ' ἔτεινον ἐς πύλας, Eur. Supp. 720; τείνειν ὡς τινα, Ar. Thesm. 1205; ἔτεινον ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ὄρος, Xen. An. 4, 3, 21:—generally, *to reach*, Lat. *pertinere*, ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχήν, Plat. Theaet. 186 C; ἐπὶ πᾶν, Id. Symp. 186 B.—III. *to tend, refer, belong to*, Lat. *spectare, pertinere ad..*, τείνει ἐς σέ, *it refers to, concerns* you, Hdt. 6, 109, Eur. Phoen. 438, etc.: ποὶ τείνει; to what *tends* it? Plat. Crito 47 C; τ. πρός τι, Id. Symp. 188 D. etc.; εἰς ταὐτό, Id. Crat. 439 B:—Plat. uses the pass. much in the same way.—2. τείνειν πρός τινα or τι, *to come near to*; and so, *to be like*, Plat. Theaet. 169 A, Crat. 402 C; so, ἐγγύς τι τείνειν τινός, Id. Phaed. 65 A, Rep. 548 D.—IV. absol., *to be on the stretch, be vehement, obstinate*, τείνειν ἄγαν, Soph. Ant. 711.

(The root is TAN-, TEN-, as in Sanscr. *tan* (*extendere*), τάνυμαι, ταν-ύω, τιταίνω: hence τένος, τένων, Lat. *tendo, teneo, tenus, tenor, tenuis*, Germ. *dünn*, our *thin*; also prob. ταινία; and acc. to some, *tabula*, like *fabula* from φημί:—but τιτύσκομαι is prob. a distinct word.)

Τεῖος, for τέως, q. cf. sub fin.

†Τειρεσίας, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, Ion. -σίης, *Tiresias*, the celebrated blind soothsayer in Thebes, son of Eueres and Chariclo, Od. 10, 492; etc.; Pind. N. 1, 92; cf. Luc. Astrol. 11.

Τεῖρος, εος, τό, Ep. form from τέρας, found only in pl. τείρεα, *the heavenly constellations, signs*, Il. 18, 485; ἐνὶ τείρεσιν αἰθέρος, H. Hom. 7, 7; cf. τέκμαρ sub fin.

ΤΕΊΡΩ, impf. ἔτειρον, found only in pres. and impf. act. and pass. *To rub, rub away*: usu. metaph., *to wear away, wear out, distress, afflict*, either in body or mind. ἀλλά σε γῆρας τείρει, Il. 4, 315; βέλεος δέ σε τείρει ἀκωκή, 13, 251; τεῖρε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἕλκος, 16, 510; ὀδυνάων αἳ νῦν μιν τείρουσι κατὰ φρένας, 15, 61, cf. Od. 1, 342; ἰὰρὸς γάρ νιν ἔτειρεν, 5, 796; also of a noisome smell, Od. 4, 441; so, τύχαι τείρουσί με, Aesch. Pr. 348; ὀδύνη με τείρει, Eur. Rhes. 749:—so in pass., ἐνδοθι θυμὸς ἐτείρετο πένθει λυγρῷ, Il. 22, 242; τείρετο δ' αἰνῶς, Il. 5, 352, cf. Od. 4, 441, etc.; also in Hes. Fr. 51, Theogn., and Att. poets.—Poet. word. (The following are cognate words, Lat. *tero, terso-mai, tritrāo tetrainō, torós torēo torevō, trūo trūxo, thrūptō, tribō, thraūo, titrōskō, trōgō, tērēn tener.*)

†Τεΐσπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Teïspes*, son of the elder Cyrus, Hdt. 7, 11.

Τειχεσιβλήτης, ου, ὁ, v. l. for τειχεσιπλήτης, *thrower down of walls*.

Τειχεσιπλήκτης, ου, ὁ, *striker of walls*, of a battering-ram.

Τειχεσιπλήτης, ου, ὁ, (τεῖχος, πελάζω):—strictly *approacher of walls*, i. e. *stormer of cities*, epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 31, 455.

Τειχέω, like τειχίζω. *to build walls* or *fortresses, to build*, Hdt. 1, 99, etc.; τεῖχος τειχεῖν, Id. 9, 7.—II. *to wall, fortify*, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 23; 8, 40, etc.: cf. τειχίζω.

Τειχήεις, εσσα, εν, = τειχιόεις.

Τειχηρης, ες, (τεῖχος, *ἄρω?):—*within walls, enclosed by walls*; and so,—1. *beleaguered, besieged*, Hdt. 1, 162; τειχήρεις αὐτοὺς ποιήσας, Thuc. 2, 101, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 2; τ. γίγνεσθαι, Andoc. 26, 9: like πυργήρης.—2. *walled, fortified*, LXX.

Τειχίζω, f. -ίσω, (τεῖχος): *to build a wall*; generally, *to build*, τεῖχος ἐτειχίσσαντο, *they built them* a wall, Il. 7, 449, cf. Thuc. 5, 82; 8, 90; ἔρυμα στρατοπέδῳ τ., Thuc. 1, 11; πύργος τετείχισται, Pind. I. 5 (4), 56, cf. P. 6, 9:—in plqpf. τετείχιστο, impers., *there were buildings*. Hdt. 1, 181.—II. *to wall* or *fortify*, τὸ ὄρος, Hdt. 1, 175, etc.; Μαγνησίαν, Dem. 15, 20; so in mid., τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον, Thuc. 4, 3:—pass., *to be walled* or *fenced with walls*, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχίσθησαν, Id. 1, 93; τὰ τετειχισμένα, *the fortified parts*, Id. 4, 9; Αἴγυπτον τῷ Νείλῳ τετειχισμένην, Isocr. 224 A: cf. τειχέω.

Τειχικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a wall*, Lat. *muralis*.

Τειχῖοεις, εσσα. εν, (τεῖχος) *walled*, of towns, Il. 2, 559, 646.

†Τειχιόεις, εντος, ὁ, contd. Τειχιοῦς, οῦντος, *Tichiois*, a fortress by Trachis, Strab. p. 428.

Τειχίον or τείχιον, ου, τό, = τεῖχος, *a wall*, μέγα τειχίον αὐλῆς, Od. 16, 165, 343 (the same as ἕρκεα, Ib. 341):—a dim. only in form; yet usu. limited to private buildings, etc.; not being used, like τεῖχος, of *city*-walls, v. Ar. Eccl. 497 (though in Ar. Vesp. 1109 it seems to be so), Thuc. 6, 66; 7, 81; cf. Thom. M. p. 837, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 511. Hence

†Τειχίον, ου, τό, *Tichium*, a small town of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

†Τειχιοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, *Tichiussa*, a fortified place in the territory of Miletus, Thuc. 8, 26: in Ath. 325 D Τειχιοῦς.

Τειχῖσις, εως, ἡ, (τειχίζω):—*the work of walling, building a wall*, Thuc. 7, 6, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 4.

Τείχισμα, ατος, τό, (τειχίζω) *a wall* or *fort, a raised fortification*, Eur. H. F. 1096, Thuc. 4, 8, 115, etc.

Τειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = τείχισις, Thuc. 5, 82; 6, 44, Polyb., etc.

Τειχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (τειχίζω) *a builder of walls*, etc., LXX.

Τειχοδομέω, ῶ. *to build a wall* or *fortress*, Anth. Plan. 279: and

Τειχοδομία, ας, ἡ, *a building of walls* or *forts*, Plut. Nic. 18: from

Τειχοδόμος, ον, (τεῖχος, δέμω) *building a wall* or *fort*, Manetho.

Τειχοκαταλύτης, ου, ὁ, *a demolisher of walls*. [ῠ]

Τειχοκρᾰτέω, ῶ, (τεῖχος, κρατέω) *to take a fort*, Ctesias, Polyaen. 4, 2, 18.

Τειχολέτης, ου, ὁ, (τεῖχος, ὄλλυμι) *a destroyer of walls* or *fortifications*: fem. -έτις, ιδος, Simyl. ap. Plut. Romul. 17.

Τειχομᾰχεῖον, ου, τό, = τειχομάχιον.

Τειχομᾰχέω, ῶ, (τειχόμαχος) *to fight with the walls*, i. e. *to assault, storm, besiege*, Hdt. 9, 70, Thuc. 7, 79, Xen., etc.; τ. τινι, Ar. Nub. 481; τειχομαχεῖν δυνατοί, skilled *in conducting sieges*, i. e. good engineers, Thuc. 1, 102.

Τειχομάχης, ου, ὁ, (τεῖχος, μάχομαι) *fighting with walls*, i. e. *assaulting, besieging* them; *an engineer*, Ar. Ach. 570. [ᾰ]

Τειχομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, *a battle with walls*, i. e. *an assault, siege*, Hdt. 9, 70: the twelfth book of the Iliad was so called, Plat. Ion 539 B. Hence

Τειχομᾰχικός, ή, όν, *adapted for besieging*.

Τειχομάχιον, ου, τό, *an engine for demolishing walls*.

Τειχομάχος, ον, v. l. for τειχομάχης.

Τειχομελής, ές, (τεῖχος, μέλος) *walling by music*, τ. κιθάρη, of Amphion's lyre, Anth. P. 9, 216.

Τειχοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a building walls* or *forts*, Diod.—II. *the office of the* τειχοποιός: from

Τειχοποιός, όν, (τεῖχος, ποιέω) *building walls* or *forts*, Lyc.: *superintending their repair*: esp.,—II. οἱ τειχοποιοί, at Athens, *magistrates who had the care of the city walls*, Dem. 243, 26, Aeschin. 57, 15.

Τειχόπυργος, ου, ὁ, *a gate-tower, gatehouse in the wall*.

ΤΕΊΧΟΣ, εος, τό, *a wall*, esp. *a wall round a city, town-wall*, freq. from Hom. downwds.; in early times al-

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ways of massy stone (cf. λογάς, λογάδην, λιθολόγος); hence a ξύλινον τεῖχος was something unusual, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141, cf. 8, 51; 9, 65; (Pind. uses this phrase for *a funeral pile*, P. 3, 67): τειχέων κιθῶνες, *coats* of wall, i. e. walls one within the other, Hdt. 7, 139: τεῖχος ἐλαύνειν, cf. ἐλαύνω, III. 2; τ. ῥήξασθαι, *to breach* the wall, Il. 12, 90, 257; τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας, 7, 461; so in Att. prose, τ. διαιρεῖν, καθαιρεῖν, περιαιρεῖν, κατασκάπτειν, etc.; opp. to τ. οἰκοδομεῖν, τειχίζειν, ἀνορθοῦν, etc. —It differs from τοῖχος, as Lat. *murus*, *moenia*, from *paries*,—as *city-walls* etc. from a *house-wall*: cf. τειχίον.—II. *any fortification, a castle, fort*, Hdt. 3, 14, 91, etc.: also, in plur., of *a single fort*, as we say *fortifications*, Id. 4, 12.—III. *a walled, fortified town* or *city*, Hdt. 9, 41, 115, Xen., etc.; and so in plur., Hdt. 1, 98, Xen.

†Τεῖχος, ους, τό, *Tichos*, a fortress near Dyme, Polyb. 4, 59, 4.

Τειχοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a looking from the walls*: name given to the 3d book of the Iliad.

Τειχοφυλάκέω, ῶ, *to watch* or *guard the walls*, Dion. H. 4, 16, Plut. Crass. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 574, sq., who rejects the form τειχοφυλακτέω in Polyaen. 7, 11, 5, as contrary to analogy: from

Τειχοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (τεῖχος, φύλαξ) *one that has the watch* or *guard of the walls, a sentinel, warder*, Hdt. 3, 157. [ῠ]

Τειχύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from τεῖχος, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28.

Τείως, adv., Ep. and Ion. for τέως, Od.

Τέκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of τίκτω, Hom.

Τεκεκτόνος, ον, dub. in Orph. for τεκοκτόνος, Lob. Phryn. 678.

Τεκμαίρομαι, dep., v. infra B: (τέκμαρ):—*to set as an end* or *boundary, to ordain, decree*, esp. of God or Fate, τ. κακά τινι, Il. 6, 349; 7, 70; πόλεμον, δίκην τινί, Hes. Op. 227, 237: — generally, of any person in authority, *to lay* a task *upon* a person, *enjoin, appoint*, πομπὴν ἐς τόδ' ἐγὼ τεκμ., Od. 7, 317; ἄλλην θ' ἡμιν ὁδὸν τεκμήρατο Κίρκη, 10, 563: and, with a notion of foretelling, τότε τοι τεκμαίρομ' ὄλεθρον, 11, 112; 12, 139: but, c. inf., *to settle with one's self*, i. e. *to design, purpose* to do, H. Hom. Ap. 285 (which in v. 287 is explained by φρονεῖν): *to mark out*, Lat. *designare*, ἕδρας πρεπούσας, Plat. Legg. 849 E; —but this sense is very rare after Hom., and Hes.—II. after Hom., almost always, *to perceive from certain signs and tokens, to infer, conclude, judge*, usu. c. dat., ἐμπύροις τεκμαίρεσθαι, *to perceive* or *judge by* the burnt-offering, Pind. O. 8, 4; τεκμαίρομαι ἔργοισιν Ἡρακλέος, Id. Fr. 151, 5; τ. τὰ μὴ γιγνωσκόμενα τοῖς ἐμφανέσι, *to judge of* the unknown by the known, Hdt. 2, 33; ἔργῳ κοὐ λόγῳ τ., Aesch. Pr. 336; cf. Soph. O. T. 916, Eur. Oenom. 6, Isocr. 70 A, etc.: we also find, τ. τι ἀπό or ἐκ τινος, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 6; 4, 1, 2, Plat., etc.; ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τῆν νόσον τεκμαίρεται, Ar. Vesp. 76; and, τ. τι πρός τι, Dem. 820, 15; also, περί τινος instead of acc., τ. περὶ τῶν μελλόντων τοῖς γεγενημένοις, Isocr. 128 B: — τεκμαίρεσθαί τι ὅτι..., *to take as a reason* the (following) fact that..., Thuc. 1, 1, Xen. Rep. 8, 2; cf. τεκμήριον I: — τ. εἰ..., *to be uncertain* whether..., Anth. P. 12, 177: — in medic., *to judge, conjecture from symptoms*, Hipp.; cf. τέκμαρσις II.—2. *to look about after a mark, sign* or *token*, *to look about for* any thing, oft. with collat. notion of desire, Valck. Phoen. 186:—also, τ. εἰς..., *to direct* a thing *to* or *towards*..., Dion. P. 101, 135.—3. *to reckon, count*, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 4, 217.

B. an act. τεκμαίρω occurs first in post-Hom. poets, *to show by a sign* or *token*, c. acc., Pind. O. 6, 123, Aesch. Pr. 605; also, τεκμαίρειν τι ἰδεῖν, Pind. N. 6, 14:—*to determine, finish*, τ. ἀοιδήν, Arat. 18.

ΤΕ'ΚΜΑΡ, Ep. τέκμωρ, τό, as Hom. always has it, while the other form occurs in Hes. Fr. 55, 2, Pind., Aesch., etc.; both indecl.: — *a fixed mark* or *boundary, goal, end*, ἵκετο τέκμωρ, he reached *the goal*, Il. 13, 20; εὗρετο τέκμωρ, he came to *the end* (of trouble), Il. 16, 472; τέκμωρ εὑρεῖν, generally, to find *an end* or *way out*, Od. 4, 373, 466, cf. Pind. N. 11, 57, P. 2, 90; Ἰλίου τέκμωρ, *the end* of Troy, Il. 7, 30, etc.; τ. αἰῶνος, *a term* of life, Pind. Fr. 146. — 2. *a fixed line* of separation, τ. δειλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν, Hes. Fr. 55, 2.—II. like τεκμήριον, *a fixed sign, sure sign* or *token*, though only of some high and solemn kind, as Jupiter says that his nod is μέγιστον τέκμωρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν, *the highest, surest pledge* I can give, Il. 1, 526; τ. τινός, *a sure token* of something, Aesch. Ag. 272, 315, Supp. 483; *a sign* of weather, etc., Id. Pr. 454, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: hence, with collat. notion of foretelling, *a prophecy*, H. Hom. 32, 13; and, since these were chiefly taken from the sky, *a sign in the heavens, constellation*, like τέρας, τείρεα and *signa*, Arat., and Ap. Rh.—Poetic word.

Τέκμαρσις, εως, ἡ, (τεκμαίρομαι) *a judging from sure signs* or *tokens*; esp. in medic., *a judging from symptoms, conjecturing*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: generally, *a proving, showing*, οὐ δικαίαν τέκμαρσιν ἔχει, has no real *way of proving* or *showing why*..., has no *just grounds*, Thuc. 2, 87.

Τεκμαρτός, ή, όν, (τεκμαίρομαι) *from which a token can be taken, possible to be made out*, οὐδὲν προςιδόντι τεκμαρτόν, Cratin. Ὥρ. 3.

Τεκμήριον, ου, τό, (τεκμαίρομαι): —like τέκμαρ II. (cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 17), *a sure sign* or *token*, esp. when used as *a proof*, first in Hdt. 2, 13, 43; τεκμηρίοισιν ἐξ οἰμωγμάτων, Aesch. Ag. 1366; θανόντος πίστ' ἔχων τεκμήρια, Soph. El. 774; τ. περὶ τῶν μέλλοντων, Andoc. 23, 39; etc.:—in Att., we often have τεκμήριον δέ as an independent clause, *now the proof of it is this* (which follows), *take this as a proof*, e. g. Thuc. 2, 39, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28; more fully τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε· παρὰ μὲν Κύρου, κ. τ. λ., Xen. An. 1, 9, 29. — II. *a proof from sure signs* or *tokens*, Aesch. Eum. 485, and freq. in Plat., etc.:—in the Logic of Aristotle, *a demonstrative proof*, opp. to the fallible σημεῖον, v. Analyt. P. 2, 27, 7, Rhet. 1, 2, 16.

Τεκμηριόω, *to show* or *prove by evidence*, Thuc. 1, 9; τοσαῦτα ἐτεκμηρίωσε ὅτι..., thus much *evidence has he given* to the fact that..., Id. 3, 104:—mid., *to conclude from a sure sign* or *token*, Philo.

Τεκμηριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *of the nature of a* τεκμήριον, Arist. Rhet. 2, 25, 14.

Τεκμηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a proving*: *proof*, Arr.

†Τέκμησσα, ης, ἡ, *Tecmessa*, daughter of the Phrygian Teleutas, or Teutheas, taken captive by Telamonian Ajax, to whom she bore Eurysaces, Soph. Aj.

Τέκμωρ, τό, Ep. form from τέκμαρ, q. v.

Τεκνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. of τέκνον, *a little child*, Ar. Lys. 889. [τῐ]

Τεκνίον, ου, τό,=foreg., Anth.

Τεκνογονέω, ῶ, *to beget* or *bear young*, Anth. P. 9, 22: and

Τεκνογονία, ας, ἡ, *a begetting* or *bearing of children*, N. T.: from

Τεκνογόνος, ον, (τέκνον, *γένω) *begetting* or *bearing children*, Aesch. Theb. 929.

Τεκνοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (τέκνον, δαίω B, δαίνυμι) *devouring his children*, Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 42, 6.

Τεκνόεις, v. sub τεκνοῦς.

Τεκνοκτονέω, ῶ, *to murder children*, Clem. Al.: and

Τεκνοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *child-murder*, Plut. 2, 998 E: from

Τεκνοκτόνος, ον, (τέκνον, κτείνω) *murdering children*, μῦσος, Eur. H. F. 1155.

Τεκνολετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (τέκνον, ὄλλυμι) *having lost one's children* or *young*; fem. τεκνολέτειρα, of the nightingale, Soph. El. 107.

Τέκνον, ου, τό, (τίκτω, τεκεῖν): — *that which is born* or *produced*, hence (like A. Sax. *bearn*, Scottish *bairn*, from *beran, to bear*,—*οὐκ ἔστι μήτηρ ἡ κεκλημένου τέκνου τοκεύς, τροφὸς δέ...*, Aesch. Eum. 658), *a child*, whether son or daughter, ἄλλοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα, Il. 2, 136, etc.: the sing. is used by Hom. only in vocat., as a form of address from elders to their youngers, *my son, my child*, sometimes with masc. adj., φίλε τέκνον, Il. 22, 84, Od. 2, 363, etc., the relat. pron. or participle is oft. in masc. or fem., as in Hdt. 7, 224, Pind. Fr. 157, Eur. Supp. 12 sq., Tro. 735. — 2. of animals, *the young*, Il. 2, 311, Od. 16, 217, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 109, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 17, etc.—3. birds are called ἐλεύθερος τέκνα, Eur. El. 897.—Cf. τεκος.

Τεκνοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τεκνοποιός) *to make children*;—in act., of the woman, *to bear* them; in mid., of the man, *to beget*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4, etc. —in mid., also, *to have children begotten for* one, Xen. Lac. 1, 7. Hence

Τεκνοποίησις, ἡ, = τεκνοποιία: and

Τεκνοποιητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fitted for the begetting* or *bearing of children*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), as a subdivision of the οἰκονομική, Arist. Pol. 1, 3, 2.

Τεκνοποιία, ας, ἡ, (τεκνοποιός) *a making of children, a bearing* or *begetting of children*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 7. Lac. 1, 3.

Τεκνόποινος, ον, (τέκνον, ποινή) *child-avenging*, μῆνις, Aesch. Ag. 155.

Τεκνοποιός, όν, (τέκνον, ποιέω) *child-making*, hence, τ. γυνή, of the wife, Hdt. 1, 59; τ. πόσις, of the husband, Eur. Tro. 853: τὰ τ. ἀφροδίσια, *legitimate* sexual intercourse, opp. to unnatural crimes, Xen. Hier. 1, 29.—II. generally, *able to bear, fruitful*, Hdt. 5, 40.

Τεκνοβραίστης, ου, ὁ, (τέκνον, βαίω) *destroying children*, Lyc. 38.

Τεκνοσπορία, ας, ἡ, *a begetting of children*, Anth. P. 7, 568: from

Τεκνοσπόρος, ον, (τέκνον, σπείρω) *sowing*, i. e. *begetting children*, Manetho.

Τεκνοσφάγια, ας, ἡ, *child-murder*.

Τεκνοτροφέω, ῶ, *to rear children* or *young*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 32: and

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Τεκνοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a rearing of children* or *young*, Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 5: from

Τεκνοτρόφος, ον, (τέκνον, τρέφω) *feeding* or *rearing children*.—II. proparox. τεκνότροφος, ον, pass., *fed* or *reared by children*.

Τεκνοῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, for τεκνόεις, εσσα, εν, *having children*, Soph. Tr. 308; cf. παιδοῦς.

Τεκνοφάγία, ας, ἡ, *a devouring of children*: from

Τεκνοφάγος, ον, (τέκνον, φαγεῖν) *eating children*, Luc.

Τεκνοφθορέω, ῶ, *to destroy children*; and

Τεκνοφθορία, ας, ἡ, *destruction of children*: from

Τεκνοφθόρος, ον, (τέκνον, φθείρω) *destroying children*.

Τεκνόφι, poet. gen. from τέκνον, Simon. 7, 20.

Τεκνοφονέω, ῶ, *to murder children*, Leon. Al. 31, etc.: from

Τεκνοφόνος, ον, (τέκνον, φονεύω) *murdering children*, LXX.

Τεκνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (τέκνον): *to furnish* or *stock with children*, τ. πόλιν παισί, Eur. H. F. 7:—pass., *to be furnished with children*, i. e. *to have them*, Pors. Phoen. 882.—II. *to engender, procreate children*; in act., usu., of the man, to *beget* them, Hes. Fr. 43, 6, Eur. Phoen. 19, Hel. 1146; νύμφης, *from* a bride, Id. Med. 805: (whenever the *fem.* τεκνοῦσα is found in MSS. or Edd., it should be read either τεκοῦσα or τεκνοῦσσα, as Soph. Tr. 308):—mid., of the female, *to bear children*; as metaph., χθὼν ἐτεκνώσατο τέκνα, Id. I. T. 1262, cf. Supp. 1087; also metaph., ὄλβος τεκνοῦται, it *has offspring*, Aesch. Ag. 754; μυρίας ὁ μύριος χρόνος τεκνοῦται νύκτας ἡμέρας τε, Soph. O. C. 618: but the mid. is used of the man in Eur. Med. 574, and the act. of the woman, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 18, 10.—Pass., *to be born*, Pind. I. 1, 25, Eur. Phoen. 863: metaph., μὴ καὶ τεκνωθῇ δυσφορώτερος γόος, Aesch. Theb. 657, cf. Soph. O. T. 867; whence Soph. O. T. 1215 has the strange phrase, γάμον τεκνοῦντα καὶ τεκνούμενον, i. e., a marriage *where husband and son are one*.—III. *to take as one's child, adopt*, Lat. *adoptivum facere*, Diod. Hence.

Τέκνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is born, a child*: metaph., τ. πόνου, *the produce* of toil, Aesch. Fr. 292.

Τέκνωσις, εως, ἡ, (τεκνόω) *a begetting, bearing*, τέκνωσιν ποιεῖσθαι, to have children, Thuc. 2, 44.—II. *a taking as one's child, adoption*, Diod. 4, 39, 67.

Τεκοκτόνος, ον, =τεκνοκτόνος.

ΤΕ΄ΚΟΣ, εος, τό, poet. dat. pl. τέκεσσι, τεκέεσσι, both in Hom., poet. for τέκνον, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; freq. as a term of endearment from elders to their youngers;—also in Pind. I. 6 (5), 44; δυσσεβίας μὲν ὕβρις τέκος, Aesch. Eum. 534; etc.:—also of animals, Il. 8, 248, etc.

Τέκταινα, ἡ, fem. of τέκτων.

Τεκταίνομαι, f. τεκτανοῦμαι (τέκτων): dep. mid.:—strictly, *to work as a τέκτων*, or *carpenter*: but usu. trans., *to make, build, frame* of wood or other materials, τ. νῆάς τινι, Il. 5, 62; χέλυν, H. Hom. Merc. 25; ναῦς, Ar. Lys. 674; and freq. in Plat.; ὁ τεκταινόμενος, *the maker*, Plat. Tim. 28 C:—metaph., *to devise, plan, contrive*, esp. by craft or cunningly, Lat. *struere* or *machinari*, τ. μῆτιν, Il. 10, 19; σύγκολλά τινα τ., to fit and fasten together, Soph. Fr. 746; σιγῇ δ' ἐτεκτήναντ' ἀπόφθεγκτόν μ', *they kept me* from speech of them, Eur. I. T. 951; cf. Plat. Tim. 91 A.—Later we find the act. τεκταίνω in same signf., first in Ap. Rh. 2, 381; 3, 592, and in late prose:—but Dem. 921, 22, has τὰ τεκταινόμενα, in pass. signf.

Τεκτόνυρχος, ον, =ἀρχιτέκτων, τ. μοῦσα, Soph. Fr. 170.

Τεκτονεία, ας, ἡ, or τεκτονία, ας, ἡ, *carpentry*, Theophr.

Τεκτονεῖον, ου, τό, *the workshop of a τέκτων*, Aeschin. 17, 33.

Τεκτονεύω, like τεκταίνομαι, *to be a carpenter*, Artemid. 1, 1.

Τεκτονικός, ή, όν, (τέκτων):—*practised* or *skilled in building*, Plat.: as subst., ὁ τ., *a good carpenter* or *builder*, Id. Rep. 443 C, etc.; as opp. to a smith (χαλκευτικός), Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *carpentry, building*, freq. in Plat.; as opp. to χαλκεία, χαλκευτική, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Xen. Oec. 1, 1, Diog. L. 3, 100.

Τεκτονόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, (τέκτων, χείρ) *with the hand of a τέκτων*, Orph. Fr. 8, 44.

†Τεκτόσαγες, ων, οἱ, *the Tectosages*, a Gallic tribe, who settled in Asia Minor, Strab. p. 187.

Τεκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (τέκτων) *the art of a carpenter* or *builder, carpentry*, ἀνὴρ εὖ εἰδὼς τεκτοσυνάων, Od. 5, 250; ἄτιμον χέρα τεκτοσύνας, hand *unhonoured* in its art, Eur. Andr. 1015; metaph., τ. ἐπέων, Anth. P. 7, 159.

Τεκτόσυνος, η, ον, poet. for τεκτονικός.

Τέκτων, ονος, ὁ, *any worker in wood*, esp. *a carpenter, joiner, builder*, τέκτονες ἀνδρες, οἳ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλήν, Il. 6, 315, cf. 5, 59; πίτυν οὔρεσι τέκτονες ἀνδρες ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι, 13, 390; νηῶν τ., a ship *carpenter* or *builder*, Od. 9, 126; τέκτονα δούρων, 17, 384; cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37.—2. generally, *any craftsman* or *workman*, κεραοξόος τέκτων, *a worker* in horn, Il. 4, 110: rarely of *metal-workers*, H. Hom. Ven. 12, cf. Eur. Alc. 5; being usu. opp. to χαλκεύς or σιδηρεύς (a smith), Plat. Prot. 319 D, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 17; cf. τεκτονικός.—3. *a master in any art*, as in gymnastics, Pind. N. 5, 90; of poets, τέκτονες σοφοὶ ἐπέων, Id. P. 3, 200; τέκτονες ὑμνων, Cratin. Eun. 3 (ap. Ar. Eq. 530); but, τέκτονες κώμων, in Pind. N. 3, 7, are *the χορευταί*:—of a physician, τ. νωδυνιάν, Pind. P. 3, 11.—III. *a planner, plotter*: *an author*, νεικέων, Aesch. Ag. 152:—poet. also τέκτων γένους, *the author* of a race, Aesch. Supp. 594. (Akin to τέχνη, τίκτω, τεκεῖν.)

Τεκών, aor. part. of τίκτω.

Τελἄμών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a broad band* or *strap for bearing* or *supporting* any thing; hence,—1. *a leathern strap* or *belt*, freq. in Hom., whose heroes use it for carrying both the shield and sword, hence we read of Ajax, δύω τελαμῶνε περὶ στήθεσσι τετύσθην, ἤτοι ὁ μὲν σάκεος, ὁ δὲ φασγάνου, Il. 14, 404; ξίφος σὺν κολέῳ τε καὶ εὐτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι, 7, 304; cf. 18, 598; τ. ἀσπίδος, 2, 388, etc.: in Hom., the τελαμών is usu. ἀργύρεος, silver-studded, Il. 18, 480; also χρύσεος, Od. 11, 610; φαεινός, Il. 12, 401, Hes. Sc. 222.—2. *a broad, linen bandage* for wounds, Il. 17, 290, Hdt. 7, 181; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1663.—3. *a long linen bandage* for rolling about mummies, *a roller*, Hdt. 2, 86, Anth. P. 11, 125.—II. in architecture, Τελαμῶνες were *colossal male figures used as bearing pillars*, being the Roman name for Ἄτλαντες, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 279; cf. Καρυατίδες. (No doubt from τλῆναι, *to bear*, whence also the hero Telamon prob. took his name; cf. Ἄτλας.)

†Τελἄμών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Telamon*, son of Aeacus, king of Salamis, an Argonaut and Calydonian hunter, Il. 17, 293; Pind. N. 8, 39.—II. a port of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 27.

‡Τελαμωνιάδης, ου Ep. and Ion. εω, ὁ, Dor. -άας, *a, son of Telamon*, i. e., Ajax, Il. 9, 623; Pind. I. 6, 38: Teucer, N. 4, 77.

Τελἀμωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (τελαμών) *to bind up*, esp. *to bind up a wound*, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.

Τελἀμώνιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to a τελαμών*, v. l. for στελμόνιος in Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.

†Τελαμώνιος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Telamon, Telamonian*, ὁ T., Ajax, i. e., son *of T.*, Il. 2, 528, etc.

Τελἄρχης, ου, (ἄρχω) *the commander of a τέλος* (signf. II).

Τελαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the duty* or *rank of a τελάρχης*.

Τέλβω, τέλβομαι, =ἀτέμβω, Hesych.

Τελεαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of τελέαρχος, Plut. 2, 811 B.

Τελέαρχος, ου, ὁ, (τέλος III.) *a police magistrate at Thebes*, Ib.

†Τελέας, ου, ὁ, *Teleas*, an infamous character in Athens, satirized by Ar. Pac. 1008, etc.—2. father of Chrysilla in Corinth, Ath. 436 F.

†Τελέδαμος, ου, ὁ, *Teledamus*, an Argive, an adherent of Philip, Dem. 324, 10.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Τελέειες, εντος, v. τελήεις.

†Τελέθριον, ου, τό, *Mt. Telethrius*, in Euboea, Strab. p. 445.

Τελέθω: 3 sing. frequent. impf. τελέθεσκε, H. Hom. Cer. 242. *To come forth, come into being, to be quite* so and so; and, by consequence, *to be*, in which signf. it is not rare in Hom., as, ἀριπρεπέες, μινυνθάδιοι τελέθουσι, Il. 9, 441, Od. 19, 328; ἀμείνων τελέθει, Od. 7, 52; so also Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141, Theogn., Pind., and other poets, but never in Soph.:—also of time, νὺξ τελέθει, *it is quite* night, Il. 7, 282, 293, cf. Il. 12, 347, Od. 17, 486, Hes. Op. 179, 504. (Poet. word, being a lengthd. form of τέλλω, q. v., in intr. signf.:—a connexion with θάλλω is very unlikely.)

Τελειογονέω or τελεογ-, *to produce fruit in perfection* or *in due season*, Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 11, 3; 3, 18, 1: and

Τελειογονία, ας, ἡ, or τελεογ-, *timely* or *perfect production* or *birth*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 17: from

Τελειογόνος or τελεογ-, (τέλειος, *γένω) *bearing timely, perfect young* or *fruit*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 9.—II. proparox. τελειόγονος, ον, pass., *born in due* or *full time*, Id. H. A. 7, 4, 19.

Τελειοκαρπέω, ῶ, or τελεοκ-, *to produce perfect fruit*, Theophr.

Τελειόκαρπος, ον, or τελεόκ-, *producing perfect fruit*.

Τελειοποιέω, ῶ, *to make perfect, complete*, Eccl.

Τελειοποιός, όν, *making perfect, completing*.

Τέλειος, α, ον, in Att. also ος, ον: also τέλεος, as in Hdt. (cf. infra C): both forms are common in Att., but the latter most freq., esp. in prose:—(τέλος.) *Having reached its end, finished*, Hom. (only in Il.), etc.; of victims, *complete, perfect, entire, without*

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spot or *blemish*, αἰγες τέλειαι, Il. 1, 66; 24, 34, v. Hdt. 1, 183 (cf. infra II): but, *ἱερὰ τέλεια* are *perfect* sacrifices, sacrifices *of full tale* or *number*, or *performed with all* rites, Lex ap. Andoc. 13, 9, Dem. 1365, 17: so in Il. 8, 247; 24, 315, some take *αἰετὸς τελειότατος πετεηνῶν* to be *the surest bird of augury*; cf. *τελήεις*.—2. of animals, *full-grown*, *τέλεον νεαροῖς ἐπιθύσας*, Aesch. Ag. 1504 (and so some take *αἰγες τ.* in Il. ll. c.): esp., *τ. ἀνήρ*, *a full-grown man*, Lat. *adultus*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4, 12, 14; (in Hesych., *τέλειοι οἱ γεγαμηκότες*, cf. infra II. 2): *τ. ἵππος*, opp. to *πῶλος*, Plat. Legg. 834 C; hence also, *τ. ἅρμα*, a chariot *drawn by horses*, opp. to *ἅρμα πωλικόν*, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 161:—hence generally, *perfect in his* or *its kind*, *τ. σοφιστής*, Plat. Crat. 403 E; *τέλ. εἰς*, *κατά* or *πρός τι*, Id. Phaedr. 269 E, Tim. 30 D, Legg. 647 D: *τὸ τέλεον*, *perfection*, Id. Phil. 66 B.—3. of qualities, numbers, times, etc., *absolute*, *perfect*, *complete*, freq. in Plat.: also of evils, *τ. νόσημα*, *a fatal* illness, Hipp.; *τελέα, τελεωτάτη ἀδικία*, Plat. Rep. 384 B, 344 A.—4. of actions, *ended*, *finished*, Soph. Tr. 948, ubi v. Herm.: so too of prayers, vows, etc., *fulfilled*, *accomplished*, *εὐχωλαί*, Pind. Fr. 87, 12: *τέλειον ἐπ' εὐχᾷ ἐσλόν*, Id. P. 9, 156; *εὔγματα*, Ar. Thesm. 353; of omens or predictions, *ὄψις οὐ τελέη*, a vision *which imported* nothing, Hdt. 1, 121: also, *τ. ψῆφος*, *a fixed* resolve, Soph. Ant. 632.—5. in arithm., those numbers are *τέλειοι*, which are equal to the sum of their factors or divisors, as, 6=3+2+1; 28=14+7+4+2+1; etc.; cf. Plat. Rep. 546 B.—II. act., *bringing to pass*, *accomplishing*, *ἀρὰ τ.*, a curse *working its own fulfilment*, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 832 (where *τέλειᾰ*).—2. of the gods, *listening to*, *fulfilling prayer*, as granting success in any thing, esp. *Ζεὺς τ.*, Pind. P. 1, 130; Aesch. Ag. 973; *τέλεων τελειότατον κράτος, Ζεῦ*, Id. Supp. 526:—esp. as epith. of Juno *ζυγία*, the Lat. *Juno pronuba*,—as the presiding goddess of marriage, looked upon as a *τέλος* or perfect condition of life, Pind. N. 10, 31, Aesch. Eum. 214, Ar. Thesm. 973 (v. supra II), cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and *τέλος*, v. 2.—3. *τέλειος ἀνήρ*,=Lat. *paterfamilias*, *the head* or *lord* of the house, Aesch. Ag. 972; cf. *ἡμιτελής*.—III.=*τελευταῖος*, *last*, Soph. Tr. 948.—IV. *τέλειον*, *a royal banquet*, as a transl. of the Pers. *tyata*, Hdt. 9, 110,—the only place where he uses this form.—V. adv. *-είως*, *at last*, Aesch. Eum. 320.—2. *completely*, *absolutely*, *τ. ἐς ἀσθενὲς ἐρχεσθαι*, Hdt. 1, 120; *τ. ἄφρων*, Isae. Fr. 1, 4. Cf. *τελήεις*.

Τελειοστιγμή, ῆς, ἡ, for *τελεία στιγμή*, *a full stop*, *period*, dub.

Τελειότης, ητος, ἡ, (*τέλειος*) *completeness*, *perfection*, Def. Plat. 412 B.

Τελειοτοκέω, ῶ, *to bear a timely*, *full-grown child*; and

Τελειοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *the timely birth of a child*: from

Τελειοτόκος, ον, *bearing perfect* or *timely children*.

Τελειουργέω, ῶ, (*ἔργω) *to perfect*, *complete*, Theophr.

Τελειόω or *τελεόω*, ῶ, (*τέλειος*): —*to make perfect*, esp. *to inaugurate as king*, *confirm in the kingdom*, Hdt. 3, 86: *to consecrate to a sacred office*, LXX.—II. *to complete*, *bring to accomplishment*, Hdt. 1, 120; *τελ. λόχον*, *to make* the troop *accomplish its end*, i. e. *to make* it *successful*, Soph. O. C. 1059: *τ. τὸ εἰδος*, *to complete* it, *make it perfect*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 1.—2. *to fulfil*, *accomplish*, Soph. Tr. 1257; *τὰς σπουδάς*, Thuc. 6, 32; *τελεωθέντων ἀμφοτέροισι*, *when their wishes were accomplished* for both, Hdt. 5, 11.—III. in pass., *to come to full age*, *grow up*, Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 466 E: and generally, *to be made perfect*, *completed*, of numbers, Id. Polit. 272 D.

Τελείω, Ep. for *τελέω*, q. v., Hom.

Τελείωμα, ατος, *τό*,=sq.

Τελείωσις, εως, ἡ, (*τελειόω*) *a completing*, *making perfect*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 6, 17: *consecration*, LXX.—II. *a being perfect*, *perfection*, Plut. 2, 961 C.—2. *marriageableness*; *marriage*, LXX.

Τελειωτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a perfecter*, *finisher*. Hence

Τελειωτικός, ή, όν, *perfecting*, *completing*, *ending*.

Τελενικίζω, *to make empty*, coined by Cratin. (Seriph. 10, ubi v. Meineke) from Τελένικος, the name of a poor man otherwise unknown: hence, Τελενίκιος ἠχώ, *an empty* sound.

†Τελένικος, ου, ὁ, *Telenicus*, an Athenian, Andoc. 5, 40.—2. a Byzantian, Ath. 638 B.

Τελεογονέω, *-νία*, *-νος*,=*τελειογ-*.

Τελεοδρομέω, ῶ, *to complete the course*.

Τελεόδρομος, ον, *completing the course*.

Τελεοκαρπέω, *-καρπος*,=*τελειοκ-*.

Τελεόμηνος, ον, (*τελέω*, *μήν*):—*ἄροτος τ.*, the year *revolving with full complement of months*, i. e. *a full twelvemonth*, Soph. Tr. 824:—*τέκνον τ.*, a child *born after the full number of months*, *born in due season*, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 20.

Τελέοντες, *οἱ*, one of the four original Attic tribes, prob. (from *τελέω* III) *the Consecrators*, i. e. *Priests*; or (from *τελέω* II) the *Payers*, *Farmers*, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 5, and cf. Αἰγικορεῖς:—others however read Γελέοντες: compare Hdt. 5, 66, with Eur. Ion 1580.

Τέλεος, τελεόω, v. sub *τέλειος*, *τελειόω*.

†Τελέσαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Telesarchus*, a Samian, Hdt. 3, 143.—2. father of the Aeginetan Cleander, Pind. I. 8, 3.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τελέσας, αντος, ὁ, *Telesas*, a rhetorician in Athens, Ath. 220 B.

†Τελεσθώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Telestho*, a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 358.

†Τελεσία, ας, ἡ, *Telesia*, an ancient city of the Samnites, Strab. p. 250.

†Τελεσιάδας, α, ὁ, *Telesiadas*, a Theban, Pind. I. 4, 77.

Τελεσιάζω, (*τελέσιος*)=*τελέω*.

†Τελεσίας, α, ὁ, *Telesias*, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Ath.; etc.

Τελεσίδρομος, ον,=*τελεόδρομος*: generally, *complete*, Incert. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 274.

Τελεσίερος, ον, *accomplishing*, *performing a sacrifice*, or *a sacred function*.

Τελεσικαρπέω, ῶ,=*τελεοκαρπέω*.

Τελεσίκαρπος, ον,=*τελεόκαρπος*, Strab.

†Τελεσικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Telesicrates*, a Cyrenean, victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 9, 2 sqq.

†Τελέσιλλα, ης, ἡ. *Telesilla*, a Grecian poetess of Argos, Apollod. 3, 5, 6; Plut.; etc.—Others in Anth.

†Τελεσῖνικος, ου, ὁ, *Telesinicus*, a Corinthian, Polyaen. 5, 32.

Τελεσίνοος, ον, contr. *-νους*, *ουν*, =*τελεσίφρων*.

†Τελεσῖνος, ου, ὁ, or Τελεσίνους, *Telesinus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. et Sull. 4.

Τελέσιος, ον, *finishing*: *τ. ἡμέρα*, *the last* day.

Τελεσιουργέω, ῶ, (*τελεσιουργός*) *to finish a work*, *accomplish*, Polyb. 3, 4, 10:—pass., *to be brought to perfection*, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 16, Plut., etc. Hence

Τελεσιούργημα, ατος, τό, *a completed work*: *the end worked out*, *accomplished purpose*, Polyb. 3, 4, 1[2].

Τελεσιουργία, ας, ἡ, *the finishing of a work*.

Τελεσιουργικός, ή, όν, *fitted for working its end*, v. l. for sq.

Τελεσιουργός, όν, (*τελέω*, *ἔργον*) *completing a work*: *working its end*, *effective*, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A, Polyb. 2, 40, 2; cf. foreg.

†Τελέσιππα, ἡ, *Telesippa*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 41: Dor. form of Τελεσίππη, wh. occurs as pr. n. of an Athenian female, Dem. 1064. 15.

†Τέλεσις, ὁ, *Telesis*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 21 F.—2. ἡ, fem. pr. n., Philetaer. ap. Ath. 587 E.

Τέλεσις, εως, ἡ, *completion*.

Τελεσιφάντης, ου, ὁ, (*φαίνω*)= *ἱεροφάντης*, *ὀργιοφάντης*.

Τελεσίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τέλος*, *φρήν*):—*μῆνις τ.*, wrath *that works its will*, i. e. divine vengeance, Aesch. Ag. 700.

Τελέσκω, v. sub *τελίσκω*.

Τέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (*τελέω*) like *τέλος* IV, *toll*, *taxes*: generally, *outlay*, *a payment*, Diod. Excerpt. p. 576, Luc. Saturn. 35.

Τελεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *completion*, *finishing*.

Τελεσσίγαμος, ον, poet. for *τελεσίγαμος*, *perfecting* or *consecrating a marriage*, Nonn.

Τελεσσίγονος, ον, poet. for *τελεσίγονος*, *perfecting* or *completing the birth*, Nonn.

Τελεσσιδώτειρα, poet. for *τελεσιδ-*, =*τέλος δοῦσα*, *she that gives complete ness* or *accomplishment*, Μοῖρα, Eur. Heracl. 899.

Τελεσσίνοος, ον, poet. for *τελεσίνοος*, Orph. Ag. 1308.

†Τελεσταγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Telestagoras*, a wealthy man in Naxus, Arist. ap. Ath. 348 B.

†Τελέστης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *-της* used also in Att., *Telestas*, a son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—2. a dancer of Aeschylus, Ath. 22 A—3. a poet of Selinus, Ath. 616 E.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τελεστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*τελεστής*.

Τελεστήριον, ου, τό, *a place for initiation*, as the temple at Eleusis, Plut. Themist. 1, Pericl. 13.—II. *τὰ τελεστήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), *a thank offering for success*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 3:—neut. from sq.

Τελεστήριος, α, ον, *accomplishing*. —2. *initiating*.

Τελεστής, οῦ, ὁ:—*a magistrate*, Bockh Inscr. 1, p. 28.

Τελεστικός, ή, όν, (*τελέω*) *fit for finishing*, etc.: esp. *proper for initiation* or *consecration*, *initiative*, *mystical*, *τελ. καὶ μαντικὸς βίος*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, 265 B: *σοφία τ.*, the wisdom *of the mysteries*, Plut. Solon 12. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Τελεστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τελέω*, *completed*, *initiated*.

Τελέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *τελεστής*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 20.

Τελεσφορέω, ῶ, (*τελεσφόρος*) *to bear*

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or *bring fruit to perfection*, Theophr.: generally, *to bring to perfection*, Strab. —II. *to pay toll or custom*, Xen. Vect. 3, 5.

Τελεσφόρησις, ἡ, = sq.

Τελεσφορία, ας, ἡ, *a bringing to perfection*:—esp., *an initiating in the mysteries, initiation*, Call. Cer. 129, Ap. Rh. 1, 917: *a festival* of this kind, τ. ἐπετήσιος, Call. Apoll. 77.—II. *toll, custom*, A. B. p. 309: from

Τελεσφόρος, ον, (τέλος, φέρω): *bringing to an end*, in Hom. always in phrase, τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν, for the space of a year's *accomplishing its round*, for a *full* year, Il. 19, 32, Od. 4, 86, etc., and so Hes.;—where the sense is strictly pass., yet the accent is paroxyt., and so it remained in later writers, as, τελεσφόροι ἀραί, εὐχαί, Aesch. Theb. 655, Cho. 212, Eur. Phoen. 69; χρησμός, Ib. 641; φάσματα ὀὸς τελεσφόρα, grant *accomplishment* to the visions, Soph. El. 646, cf. Eur. Phoen. 611.—II. really act., *bringing to an end, accomplishing*, Μοῖρα, Aesch. Pr. 511; Δίκη, Soph. Aj. 1390: πεσεῖν ἐς τὸ μὴ τελεσφόρον, to fall fruitless, powerless to the ground, Aesch. Ag. 1000.—2. *bearing fruit in due season*, and so, generally, *productive*, Theophr.—3. *having the management* or *ordering*, τ. δωμάτων γυνή, Aesch. Cho. 663; cf. τέλειος II. 2.

†Τελέσφορος, ου, ὁ, *Telesphorus*, a viceroy of Lysimachus, Ath. 616 B. —Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Τελέσων, ωνος, ὁ, *Teleson*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 35.

Τελεταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a* τελετάρχης, *to consecrate*.

Τελετάρχης, ου, ὁ, (τελετή, ἄρχω) *the beginner of a consecration*, Orph. Hence

Τελεταρχία, ας, ἡ, *the business of a* τελετάρχης.—II. in Eccl., *the Holy Trinity*.

Τελετή, ῆς, ἡ, (τελέω):—like τέλος, *a finishing, making perfect*: esp., *initiation* in the mysteries, or, *the celebration of mysteries*, Hdt. 2, 171, Andoc. 15, 5; ἐς χεῖρας ἀγεσθαι τὴν τελετήν, to receive *initiation*, Hdt. 4, 79; καθαρμῶν καὶ τελετῶν τυχοῦσα, Plat. Phaedr. 244 E; so, λύσεις τε καὶ καθαρμοὺς ἀδικημάτων, ἃς δὴ τελετὰς καλοῦσιν, Id. Rep. 365 A; cf. omnino Isocr. 46 B.—II. in plur., *mystic rites*, Eur. Bacch. 22, 73, etc., Ar. Nub. 304, Plat., etc.:—and so, *any religious rites, a feast, festival*, Pind. P. 9, 172, N. 10, 63; and so in sing., Eur. I. T. 959:—metaph., πρωτογόνος τελετή, of a child's *birth*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 63.

Τελετουργέω, ῶ, *to effect consecration, consecrate*: and

Τελετουργία, ας, ἡ, *consecration*: from

Τελετουργός, όν, *working by means of consecration*, Eccl.

†Τελευταγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Teleutagoras*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Τελευταῖος, α, ον, (τελευτή):—*bringing to an end*, or, *being at the end, last*, Lat. *ultimus*, first in Hdt. 5. 68; 7, 142; ἡ τελ. ἡμέρα, one's *last* day, Soph. O. T. 1528; ἐν τελευταίοις πίπτειν, Plat. Rep. 619 E:—oft. with verbs, τελ. εἶπε, ἦλθε, etc., Xen., etc.:—τὸ τελευταῖον, as adv., *lastly*, Lat. *postremo*, Hdt. 1, 91, etc.; also τελευταῖον, Plat. Rep. 516 B, etc.; τὰ τελευταῖα, Id. Gorg. 515 E.—2. *of or concerning the end of life*, Soph. Tr. 1149.—3. *extreme, excessive*, ὕβρις, Id. El. 271.

†Τελεύτας, αντος, ὁ, *Teleutas*, a Phrygian, father of Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 210.

Τελευτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τελευτή):—like τέλεω, *to bring about, complete, accomplish*, Lat. *perficere*, freq. in Hom., who uses it not only of *finishing a work begun*, as in Od. 5, 253; but also of *fulfilling an oath* or *promise, wish* or *hope*, ἐέλδωρ τ., Od. 21, 200, cf. Il. 15, 74; very often, ἐπεί ῥ' ὅμοσέν τε, τελεύτησέν τε τὸν ὅρκον, when he had pronounced the words and *completed* the oath, i. e. ratified it by going through the regular forms, Il. 14, 280, Od. 2, 378, etc.; οὐ Ζεὺς ἀνόρεσσι νοήματα πάντα τελευτᾷ, Il. 18, 328; so, τελευτᾶν τινι κακὸν ἦμαρ, *to bring about* an evil day for one, Od. 15, 524; so also, τ. πόνους Δαναοῖς, Pind. P. 1, 105, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1580.—Pass., τελευτάομαι, fut. mid., -ήσομαι, (in pass. signf., Il. 13, 100, Od. 8, 510, Eur.), *to be fulfilled, to come to pass, happen*, Il. c., etc.; πρίν γε τὸ Πηλείδαο τελευτηθῆναι ἐέλδωρ, Il. 15, 74.—II. *to bring to an end, finish, end*, Hom., etc.: τ. ἀσύχιμον ἀμέραν, *to close* a peaceful day, Pind. O. 2, 61;—esp., τ. τὸν βίον, τὸν αἰῶνα, *to finish* life, i. e. *to die*, Hdt. 1, 32; 9, 17, etc., Aesch. Ag. 929, etc.:—hence, absol., τελευτάω, *to end, die*, εὖ or κακῶς τ., Hdt. 3, 40, 43; τελευτᾶν ὑπό τινος, *to die by* another's hand or means, Hdt. 1, 39; 4, 78, etc., and freq. in Att.; so, τ. ὑπ' ἀλλαλοφόνοις χερσίν, Aesch. Theb. 930; τελ. μάχῃ, Aesch. Theb. 617:—also c. gen., τελευτᾶν βίου, *to make an end of* life, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17; (so, λόγου τ., Thuc. 3, 59):—hence, —2. generally intr., *to come to an end, to end*, Lat. *finire*, οἱ εὐτυχίαι ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτησαν, his good fortune *came to* this *end*, Hdt. 3, 125; τ. ἐς τωὐτὸ γράμμα, *to end in* the same letter, 1, 139; cf. 2, 33; 4, 39; so, ποῖ τελευτᾷ; *in what* does it end? Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Cho. 528, Soph. O. C. 477, Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc.—3. the part. τελευτῶν, ῶσα, ὤν, was used with verbs like an adv., *at the end, lastly, at last*, as, κἂν ἐγίγνετο πληγὴ τελευτῶσα, there would have been a fray *to finish with*, Soph. Ant. 261; τὰς ὁλοφύρσεις τελευτῶντες ἐξέκαμνον, *at last* they got tired of mourning, Thuc 2, 51, cf. 8, 81; and freq. in Plat., etc.; sometimes even with another part., τελευτῶν δήσας, *at last* having bound him, Lys. 142, 13, cf. 125, 35.

Τελευτέω, Ion. for foreg., only found in part. τελευτέοντες, Hdt. 8, 38.

Τελευτή, ῆς, ἡ, (τελέω, τέλος):—like τελετή, *a finishing, fulfilment, accomplishment*, τελευτὴν ποιῆσαι, to accomplish, Od. 1, 249; 16, 126; so, κραίνειν τελευτὰν γάμου, Pind. P. 9, 118; πᾶσαν τελ. πράγματος δεῖξεν, Id. O. 13, 104.—II. *a finish, end*, μύθοιο, Il. 9, 625, etc.:—esp., βιότοιο τ., Il. 16, 787; βίου τ., Il. 7, 104, Hdt. 1, 30, 31, etc.; and so without βίου, *the end* or *issue of life, death*, Pind. O. 5, 52, Thuc. 2, 44; τ. ὑστάτη, Soph. Tr. 1256; τελευτὴν τελεῖν, Ib. 79: also θανάτοιο τελευτή, the end that death brings, Lat. *mortis exitus*, Hes. Sc. 357, cf. τέλος I. 6:—ἐς τελευτήν, *at the end, at last*, Il. Hom. 6, 29, Hes. Op. 331: in plur., τελευταὶ Λιβύης, = ἔσχατιαί, *the end, extremity* of Libya, Wess. Hdt. 2, 32; so, τελευταὶ γάμων, κακῶν, *the issues of...*, Eur. Med. 1388, El. 908.

†Τελευτία, ας, ἡ, *Teleutia*, a Spartan female, Plut.

†Τελευτίας, α, ὁ, *Teleutias*, a half brother of Agesilaus king of Sparta, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 19; Plut. Ages. 21.—2. son of Theudorus, Anth. P. 7, 496.

Τελέω, ῶ, Ep. also τελείω, both in Hom.: f. τελέσω, and in Hom. metri grat. τελέσσω: τελέω also, Att. τελῶ, seems to have been a real future form, Il. 8, 415, Plat. Prot. 311 B; so too in pass. τελεύμενα, Hdt. 1, 206, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, 9: pf. τετέλεκα, Dem. 295, 29, etc.—Pass. τελέομαι, Ep. -είομαι: fut. mid. in pass. signf. τελέσομαι: aor. ἐτελέσθην: pf. τετέλεσμαι:—(τέλος).

To bring about, complete, fulfil, accomplish; and, generally, *to perform, do*, Lat. *perficere*, freq. from Hom. downwds.; esp. *to fulfil* or *keep* one's word, etc., as, τ. ἔπος, μῦθον, ὑπόσχεσιν, Il. 14, 44, Od. 4, 776; 10, 483; τελέω καὶ πάροιθεν ὑπέστην, Il. 23, 20, cf. 21, 457, Od. 4, 699: hence also, *to grant* one *the fulfilment* or *accomplishment of* any thing, τινί τι, Il. 9, 157, Od. 22, 51; τ. νόον τινί, *to fulfil* his wish, Il. 23, 149; so, τ. ἐέλδωρ, Hes. Sc. 36; τελέσαι κότον, χόλον, *to glut* his fury, wrath, Il. 1, 82; 4, 178; rarely c. inf., οὐδ' ἐτέλεσσε φέρειν, *he succeeded* not in.., Il. 12, 222 (cf. ἀνύω III): generally, *to grant in full, work out*, Lat. *finire*, ἀγαθόν, Od. 2, 34; γῆρας ἄρειον, Od. 23, 286; κακόν τινι, etc.: but, ὅρκια τελεῖν, like ὅρκον τελευτᾶν, *to finish, complete* or *confirm* an oath, Il. 7, 69; τ. εὐχάς, Aesch. Ag. 973; ἱερά, Eur. Bacch. 485 (unless this belongs to signf. III): absol., *to accomplish one's work*, θεῶν τελεσάντων, Pind. P. 10, 78, cf. Aesch. Theb. 35, 782, Soph. El. 947, etc.:—in Att., τελεῖν c. acc. is merely a periphr. for the verb, to which the acc. is akin, φόνον τελεῖν for φονεύειν, γάμον τ. for γαμεῖν, Ruhnk. Tim., etc.—Pass., *to be brought about, completed, fulfilled, accomplished*; *to come to pass, happen*, freq. in Hom., who besides the pres. uses part. pf., mostly (as always in Hes.) in neut., τὸ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί, ἔσται, etc.; the masc. only in Il. 1, 388, H. Ven. 26; the fem. not at all: so, ἔσται τελεύμενον, Hdt. 1, 206: τετελεσμένον ἐστί = τελεῖσθαι δύναται, Heyne Il. 14, 195:—proverb., αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ἅμα μῦθος ἦην τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον, 'no sooner said than done,' Il. 19, 242: τετελεσμένος = τέλειος, *absolute*, Lat. *summus*, Pind. N. 9, 14.—2. *to make perfect*, ἀρετάν, Ib. 4, 70; τ. τινα, *to bless* him *with perfect happiness*, Id. I. 6 (5), 67: so, τετελεσμένον ἐσλόν, Id. N. 9, 13; τελεσθεὶς ὄλβος, Aesch. Ag. 752:—also, *to bring* a child *to maturity, bring it to the birth*, Eur. Bacch. 100.—3. *to bring to an end, finish, end*, δρόμον, πόνον, Il. 23, 373, Od. 3, 262; 23, 250; τ. ἀέθλους, ἦμαρ, Od. 5, 390; ἤματα μακρὰ τελέσθη, Od. 10, 470, Hes. Th. 59: so in pass. of men, *to make an end of life, come to one's end*, Aesch. Cho. 875, cf. Dissen Pind. O. 9, 15 (23).—4. in poets sometimes intr., like the pass., *to come to an end, be fulfilled, turn out* so and so, Aesch. Cho. 1021, Theb. 693, Soph. El. 1419:—also, τ. εἰς τόπον, *to finish* (*one's course*) to a place, i. e. *arrive at* it, like ἀνύω I. 3, Markl. Eur. Supp. 1142, Schäf. Mel. p. 94.—II. *to pay* what one owes, what is due, θέμιστας, Il. 9, 156, 298: generally, *to pay, present*, δῶρα, ὁὠτινην, Il. 9, 598, Od. 11, 352; ὕμνον

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Pind. P. 1, 153; 2, 24:—hence in Att., esp. of all state-taxes, *to pay tax, duty, toll*, etc., τελεῖν τὸ μετοίκιον, *to pay* the tax of a μέτοικος, Plat. Legg. 850 B; and so, τ. τὸ θητικόν, τὸ ξενικόν, etc., ap. Dem. 1067, 27; 1309, 5; τ. σύνταξιν, Aeschin. 66, 40, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 267:—also, simply, *to lay out, spend*, τ. ἑξ τι, *to lay out* money upon a thing, as, in pass., ἑς τὸ δεῖπνον τερακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα, Hdt. 7, 118, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 13; τ. μισθόν, χρήματα, etc., Ar. Ran. 173, Plat. Apol. 20 A, etc.:—metaph., τ. ψυχὰν Αἰδα, *to pay* one's life to Hades, i. e. die, Pind. I. 1, 99:—also in pass., *to receive payment*, Dem. 1461, 16;—but the act., τελέσαι, *to exact payment*, in Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 3, can hardly be right. (Hence εὐτελής, πολυτελής, etc.)—2. since at Athens all the citizens were distributed into classes acc. to their property, and then rated for the payment of taxes, the usu. expression for this was τελεῖν εἰς or ὡς ἱππάδα or εἰς ἱππέας, *to pay* to the knights, and so, *to belong to the class* of knights, Lat. *censeri inter equites*, Isae. 67, 24.—3. then, generally, τελεῖν εἰς.., *to belong to, to be reckoned among*, τ. ἑς Ἕλληνας, ἑς Βοιωτούς, *to belong to* the Greeks, the Boeotians, Hdt. 2, 51; 6, 108; ἑς Φάρσαλον ἐτέλεσε, Thuc. 4, 78; εἰς ἀστοὺς τ., *to become* a citizen, Soph. O. T. 222; εἰς ἀνδρας τελεῖν, *to come to* man's estate, Plat. Legg. 923 E; εἰς γυναῖκας ἑξ ἀνδρῶν τ., *to become* a woman instead of a man, Eur. Bacch. 822.—4. rare phrase, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι, *to compare* with his father, Hdt. 3, 34.—III. *to consecrate, initiate*, esp. in the mysteries:—pass., *to have one's self initiated*, Lat. *initiari*, Ar. Nub. 258, Plat., etc.; Διονύσῳ τελεσθῆναι, *to be consecrated* to Bacchus, *initiated in* his *mysteries*, Hdt. 4, 79, cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 10; cf. τέλος V, τελετή:—c. acc., τελεσθῆναι Βακχεῖα, Ar. Ran. 357, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 250 B; στρατηγὸς τελεσθῆναι, *to be formally appointed* general, Dem. 171, 19; τετελεσμένος σωφροσύνῃ, *a votary of* Temperance, Xen. Oec. 21, 12.

†Τελέων, οντος, ὁ, *Teleon*, son of Ion, acc. to myth. from whom the Τελέοντες (q. v.) in Attica were named, Eur. Ion 1579.—Others in Ap. Rh. 1, 72; etc.

Τελεωτικός, ἡ, όν, =τελειωτικός.

Τελήεις, εσσα, εν, (τελέω):—*perfect, complete, of full number*, etc., hence like τέλειος, esp. of victims, in Il. and Od. always ἕρδειν or ῥέζειν τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας, i. e. either hecatombs *of full tale* or *number*, or *of full-grown beasts*, or *beasts without blemish*: also, τεληέντες οἰωνοί, birds *of sure augury*, as if they brought about what they betokened, opp. to μαψιλόγοι, H. Hom. Merc. 544 (as perh. τελειότατος πετεηνῶν,—cf. τέλειος I): in this signf. Tyrtae. 8, 2 has ἔπεα τελέεντα, *sure* predictions, from the orig. form τελέεις.—II. τεληεὶς ποταμός, of ocean, is prob. *the last* river, *in which all others end*, Hes. Th. 242; others take it=ἀψόῤῥοος.—Ep. word.

Τέλθος, εος, τό, rare poet. form for τέλος, Call. Lav. Pall. 206, Cer. 77. (Formed from τέλος, as ἄχθος from ἄχος.)

Τελικός, ἡ, όν, *belonging to the τέλος* (in its various signfs.): ἀγαθὰ τελικά, *final* goods, i. e. things connected with the chief good, Stoical term in Diog. L.,—the *bona ad illud ultimum pertinentia* of Cic. Fin. 3, 16; κεφάλαια τελικά, topics *drawn from these goods*.

Τελίσκω, poet. for τελέω: we also have τελέσκω, Nic. Fr. 2, 10; v. Lob. Paral. 435.

Τέλισμα, ατος, τό, as if from τελίζω,=τέλεσμα, Hipp., susp.

Τέλλη, ἡ,=τελλίνη, dub. in Xen.

†Τέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, *Tellen*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 719.

†Τελλῆναι, ῶν, αἱ, *Tellenae*, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 231: in Dion. H. Τελλήνη, 3, 38.

†Τελλιάδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *son of Tellias*; οἱ Τελλιάδαι, *the Telliadae*, a celebrated prophet-family in Elis, Hdt. 9, 37.

†Τελλίας, ου, Ion. -ίης, εω, ὁ, *Tellias*, a seer of Elis, Hdt. 8, 27.—2. a Syracusan general, Thuc. 6, 103.

Τελλίνη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *shell-fish*, called also from its shape ξιφύδριον, Epich. p. 65, Sopat. ap. Ath. 86 A. (ῐ)

Τέλλις, ἡ,=foreg., prob. l. Epich. p. 43.

†Τέλλις, ιδος, ὁ, *Tellis*, a Spartan, father of Brasidas, Thuc. 2, 25.—2. a Spartan ambassador, Thuc. 5, 24.—Others in Paus.; etc.—3. gen. ινος, ὁ, a wretched flute-player, Plut.

†Τέλλος, ου, ὁ, *Tellus*, an Athenian, called the happiest of men by Solon, Hdt. 1, 30.

ΤΕ΄ΛΛΩ f. τελῶ: aor. ἔτειλα: Aeol. τέλσω, ἔτελσα: pf. pass. τέταλμαι: plqpf. ἐτετάλμην: aor. 1 ἐτάλθην.—Mid. τέλλομαι, aor. 1 ἐτειλάμην. *To make to arise, call into existence, make*, ἔτειλαν ὁδόν, *made, accomplished* their way, Pind. O. 2, 126: but usu. in pass., *to come forth, arise*, much like τελέθω, αἰεὶ τέλλετο, *arose* in successive generations, Pind. P. 4, 457; ὕμνοι τέλλεται καὶ ὄρκιον, Id. O. 11 (10), 5; ἑς χάριν τέλλεται, *it turns* to good, Ib. 1, 122 (for Aesch. Theb. 768, cf. πέλω, sub fin.):—sometimes intr. in act., like ἀνατέλλω, ἡλίου τέλλοντος, at *sun-rise*, Soph. El. 699, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 688, Jac. Anth. P. p. 966.—Poet. word, used by Hom. only in the compds. ἀνατέλλω, ἐπιτέλλω (oft in tmesis, sometimes trans., ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν), and περιτέλλομαι. (Hence τελέθω, in intr. signf.: τέλλω is prob. orig. a collat. form of στέλλω, as τρέπω of στρέφω, *tego* of στέγω, etc., cf. Σ, σ VIII. 2:—its connexion with τελέω, τέλος may be doubted, though Pind. O. 2, 126, favours this.)

†Τέλλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Tellon*, a boy-victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 10, 9.

Τέλμα, ατος, τό, (τέλλω):—*water which has run together and accumulated, standing water, a pool, puddle, pond*, Ar. Av. 1593: *a marsh, swamp*, Plat. Phaed. 109 B, Xen. Oec. 20, 11: generally, *low land subject to inundation, flat meadow-land*, Hdt. 2, 93.—II. *the mud* or *slime of a swamp*; hence, *mud for building with, mortar*, τέλματι ἀσφαλτῷ χρῆσθαι, Hdt. 1, 179; cf. τελμίς.—2. *the space pointed with mortar*, between the courses of masonry, Procop.—III.=πέλμα, very dub. Hence

Τελμᾰτιαῖος, α, ον, *of a marsh*, ὑδωρ τ., *marsh* water, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 15; βάτραχοι τ., Ib. 9, 40, 37.

Τελμᾰτόω, ῶ, (τέλμα) *to make into a marsh*.—Pass., *to become marshy*, Strab.

Τελμᾰτώδης, ες, (τέλμα, εἶδος):—*marshy, swampy, muddy*, Arist. H. A. 6, 16, 2: metaph. in medic., *full of bad humours*, Hipp.

†Τελμησσεύς, έως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *an inhab. of Telmessus*, Hdt. 1, 78; elsewhere Τελμισσεύς: οἱ Τελμισσῆς, title of a comedy of Aristophanes

†Τελμησσός, οὔ, ἡ, =Τελμισσός, Hdt. 1, 78.

Τελμίς, ῖνος, ὁ, like τέλμα II, *mud, slime*, Isae. ap. E. M.

†Τελμισσεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Telmissian, inhab. of Telmissus*, famed for their skill in divination, Arr. An. 1, 24

†Τελμισσίς, ίδος, ἡ, sc. ἄκρα, *Telmissis*, promontory near Telmissus, Strab. p. 665.

†Τελμισσός, οὔ, ἡ, also Τελμησσός, *Telmissus*, an ancient city of Lycia, on the borders of Caria, Strab. p. 665.—2.=Τερμησσός in Pisidia, Polyb.—3. ὁ, a mountain in Lydia, Palaeph.—4. a river of Sicily, near Segesta, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

ΤΕ΄ΛΟΣ, εος, τό, *an end accomplished*: and so, *the fulfilment, completion, accomplishment* of any thing, Lat. *effectus* (v. sub fin.), first in Hom., and Hes.: τέλος ἐπιτιθέναι τινι, to put *a finish* to a thing, Il. 19, 107; 20, 368, and Att.; so, τέλος ἐπιγίγνεται ἀσῇσι, one's prayers are *accomplished*, Od. 17, 496 (in Att. τέλος γίγνεταί τινος or τινι, *the end* or *issue* of a thing comes): τέλος ἔχειν, to have reached *the end, to be finished* or *ready*, Il. 18, 378 (so, τ. λαμβάνειν, Plat. Crat. 417 C): absol., *the accomplishment of wishes, success*, Od. 9, 5: τ. γάμοιο, *the accomplishment* of marriage, Od. 23, 74, cf. infra V. 2: generally, *an end, issue*, Lat. *eventus, exitus*, τ. πολέμοιο, Il. 3, 291; 16, 630, etc. esp. later, τέλος, like τελευτή, with and without βίου, *the end of life*, death, Hdt. 1, 31, etc., cf. κάμπτω II. fin., and v. infra 6; οἱ τὸ τ. ἔχοντες, *the dead*, Plat. Legg. 717 E.—2. *an end, extremity*, ἐς τέλος, *to the uttermost*, Hes. Op. 216; also *a boundary*, τέλος ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε, Hes. Op. 667.—3. *the end proposed, chief matter*, μύθου or μύθων τέλος, Il. 9, 56; 16, 83: freq. in philosophers, of *the end of action*, first in Plat. Gorg. 499 E; hence later τὸ τ. was used simply for τὸ ἀγαθόν, *the chief good*, Cicero's *finis bonorum*, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, Diog. L. 10, 137, Cic. Fin. 1, 12; 3, 7.—4. τέλος μισθοῦ, *time for* the payment, Il. 21, 450.—5. τέλος ἔχειν, to have *full powers*, of plenipotentiaries, Thuc. 4, 118.—6. periphr. in various phrases, τέλος θανάτου, *the end, point* or *term* of death, i. e. death, Lat. *exitus mortis*, Il. 3, 309, Od. 5, 326, Hes. Op. 165, Aesch. Theb. 906, cf. τελευτή: so too, τ. νόστοιο, return, Od. 22, 323, Pind. N. 3, 44; so, τ. χαροπῶν, Pind. I. 1, 7; ἀπαλλαγῆς, Valck. Hdt. 2, 139; τ. μοίρας, Theocr. 1, 93, etc.; cf. Dissen Pind. O. 2, 17 (31).—7. *a being complete* or *perfect, perfection, full age*, τέλος ἔχειν or λαμβάνειν, *to be grown up*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, Legg. 634 C.—8. adverbial usages:—τέλος for κατὰ τὸ τέλος, *at the end, at last*, Hdt. 1, 36, etc., Aesch. Pr. 663, etc.; τὸ τέλος, Plat. Legg. 740 E, etc.; so, ἐς τὸ τέλος, Hdt. 3, 40; εἰς τέλος, Soph. Phil. 409, Eur., etc.:—in dat. τέλει, *at all*, Lat. *omnino*, Soph. O. T. 198:—διὰ τέλους, *throughout, forever, completely*, Aesch. Pr. 223, Soph. Aj. 685, Eur., etc.; διὰ τέλους ἀεί, Plat. Phil. 36 E.—Later writers not seldom used plur. for sing., Schaf. Bos Ell. p. 465.—II. *a body of soldiers*, prob. of *a definite, complete number*, though this is nowhere stated, Il. 2, 380; 10, 470, etc.; ἱερὸν τέλος, *an*

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the company of the watch, Il. 10, 56 (never in Od. in this signf.): *κατὰ τέλεα, in regular bodies, in troops*, Lat. *turmatim*, Hdt. 1, 103; 7, 87, etc.: in the Roman army, *a legion*:—also, *δίφυμα τέλη, troops* of two-horsed chariots, Aesch. Pers. 47: *τέλη νεῶν, squadrons* of ships, Thuc. 1, 48.—Cf. *τάξις*.—2. metaph. of other things, *ὀρνίθων τέλεα, flocks* of birds, v. l. for *γένεα*, Hdt. 2, 64: *τ. ἀθανάτων*, Aesch. Fr. 144, cf. Theb. 161.—III. *the highest* or *last station* in civil life, i. e. *a magistracy, office*, like Lat. *magistratus*, *τέλος ὠδεκάμηνον*, Pind. N. 11, 10; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1202, Eum. 729; *οἱ ἐν τέλει, men in office, magistrates*, Soph. Aj. 1352, Phil. 385; *ἐξ ὧν βασιλέων καὶ ὧν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει*, Thuc. 1, 10, etc.; *οἱ ἐν τέλεϊ ἑόντες*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 18; 9, 106; poet., *οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶτες*, Soph. Ant. 67; so, *οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες*, Thuc. 5, 47: in Att. *τὸ τέλος, the government*, *τοιαῦτ' ἔδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει*, Aesch. Theb. 1025; *τὰ τέλη, the magistrates*, Thuc. (who joins it with a masc. part. and plur. verb) 1, 58; 4, 15, and Xen.: hence, *of any superior power*, as Jupiter is called *τελέων τελειότατον κράτος*, Aesch. Supp. 525.—IV. *that which is paid for state purposes, a tax, duty, toll*, Ar. Vesp. 658, Plat., etc.; *ἀγορᾶς τ.*, a market-*due*, Ar. Ach. 896; *τέλος πρίασθαι, ἐκλέγειν*, to farm *a tax*, and collect it, Dem. 745, 16; cf. *τελέω* II. 1; *τ. τελεῖν*, to pay it, Plat. Legg. 847 B: and so Herm. takes Soph. Ant. 143, *ἔλιπον Ζηνὶ τροπαίῳ πάγχαλκα τέλη*, abandoned them to be *tributary offerings*:—for *λύειν τέλη*, cf. *λύω* IV: generally, *outlay, expense*, Thuc. 6, 16, Valck. Diatr. p. 202, Ruhnk. Tim.: hence,—2. at Athens, *the property of a citizen, that at which he was rated for taxation, and according to the amount of which he belonged to a certain class*, Lat. *census*: hence, generally, *a class, order*, of citizens, Dem. 462, 26, etc.; *κατὰ τέλος ζημιοῦσθαι*, to be punished in proportion to *one's property* or *rank*, Isae. 47, 26, cf. Dem. 1076, 19: cf. *τελέω* II. 2.—V. *consummation by being consecrated* or *initiated, initiation*, esp. into the Eleusinian mysteries, which were considered as *the consummation* of life (cf. Isocr. 46 B); whereas the Romans took them as *the beginning* (*initia*) of a new and perfect life: in plur., also, *the mysteries themselves*, esp. the Eleusinian, Valck. Hipp. 25, Lob. Soph. Aj. 692; called *τὰ μεγάλα τέλη* by Plat. Rep. 560 E: cf. *τέλεω* IV, *τελετή* II.—2. generally, *any religious ceremony, a solemnity*, *τέλος γαμήλιον*, Aesch. Eum. 835; *νυμφικὰ τέλη*, Soph. Ant. 1241: (hence *τελειωθῆναι, to marry*, *τέλειοι, married persons*, etc., cf. *τέλειος* V).

(The strict signf. of *τέλος*—not as *the ending of a departed state*, but *the arrival of a complete and perfect one*, cf. *τελέω*—is remarkably illustrated by the agreement of *ἀρχή* with signf. III, and the Lat. *initia* with signf. V; cf. Wachsm. Antiq. 1, append. 14, p. 465 sq. Engl. Tr., Nitzsch Od. 9, 5.)

Τέλοσδε, as adv., *towards the end* or *term*, *θανάτοιο τέλοσδε*, Il. 9, 411; 13, 602.

Τέλσον, *τό*, poet. collat. form from *τέλος*, *τέλσον ἀρούρης, τέλσον νειοῖο*, *the boundary* of the corn-land, i. e. *a piece* of corn-land *marked off by limits*, Il. 13, 707; 18, 544.

†**Τέλφουσα**, *ἡ*,=Τελφοῦσσα, Τελφούσιος=Τελφούσσιος, H. Hom. Ap. 244, 386, etc.

†**Τελφούσιος**, *α, ον, of Telphusa, Telphusian*; *οἱ* T., Polyb. 4, 73, 2; *ἡ Τελφουσία, the T. territory*, Id. 4, 60, 3.

†**Τέλφουσσα** and **Τέλφουσα**, *ης, ἡ, Telphusa*, a city of Arcadia, on the Ladon, Polyb. 2, 54, 12.

Τελχίν, *ῖνος, ὁ*, also written *θελγίν, one of the Telchines*, who were the first inhabitants of Crete (hence called Τελχινία), Cyprus and Rhodes, and the first workers in metal; but (like the *Duergar* of the northern mines) of ill report as *spiteful enchanters* or *genii*, cf. Höcks Kreta 1, 345, 356, Welcker Aesch. Trilogie p. 182, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 70.—II. later, as appellat. *ὁ τελχίν, a mischievous, spiteful person*: and then as adj., *τελχῖνες σῆτες βίβλων*, of grammarians, Anth. P. 11, 321; and as fem. *τ. δεξιά*, Liban. (No doubt from *θέλγω*, though Buttmann, Mythol. 1, 164, connects it with the Roman *Vulcanus*, and Hebr. *Tubalcain!*)—†III. as masc. pr. n., *Telchin*, Apollod.; Paus.; etc.

†**Τελχινία**, *ας, ἡ, Telchinia*, ancient name of Crete, and of Sicyon, Steph. Byz.: v. sub foreg. I.

†**Τελχινίς**, *ίδος, ἡ, Telchinis*, ancient name of Rhodes, Strab. p. 653: v. sub **Τελχίν**.

Τελχιταίνω, (Τελχῖνες) *to be spiteful, malignant*, Gramm.

Τελωνάρχης, *ου, ὁ, a chief τελώνης*.

Τελωνεία, *ας, ἡ*,=τελωνία.

Τελωνεῖον, *ου, τό*,=τελώνιον.

Τελωνέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a τελώνης*, Luc. Pseudol. 30: c. acc., *τ. τινα πικρῶς, to take* heavy *toll of* one, *excise* him, Strab.: metaph., *τ. τοὺς λόγους, to make merchandise of* learning, cf. *καπηλεύω*.

Τελώνης, *ου, ὁ*, (*τέλος* IV, *ὠνέομαι*): *—a farmer* or *collector of the tolls, customs* or *taxes* of a state, Ar. Eq. 248, Aeschin. 17, 3; v. Böckh P. E. 2, 52, sq.:—later, oft. in a contemptuous sense, *ἐφ' οἷς ἂν καὶ τελώνης σεμνυνθείη ἡ βάνανσος*, Polyb. 12, 13, 9: in N. T. as transl. of the Lat. *publicanus*.

Τελωνητής, *οῦ, ὁ*,=foreg., Manetho.

Τελωνία, *ας, ἡ, the office of τελώνης: tax-gathering*, or rather *the farming the taxes*, Dem. 568, 7.

Τελωνιάς, *άδος, ἡ, of tolls* or *customs*, *μάζα τ.*, the good fare *of the τελῶναι*, Anth. P. 6, 295: pecul. fem. of sq.

Τελωνικός, *ή, όν, of* or *for τελωνία, τ. νόμοι, the excise and custom* laws, Dem. 732, 1; *τὰ τελωνικά, the tolls*, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Τελώνιον, *ου, τό, a toll-house, custom-house*, N. T.

Τεμάχιζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*τέμαχος*) *to cut into pieces, slice*, esp. *to cut up large sea-fish, for salting*, Xenocr.: metaph., *to divide and retail*, Plut. 2, 837 D.

Τεμάχιον, *ου, τό*, Dim. from *τέμαχος*, Plat. Symp. 191 E. [*ᾰ*]

Τεμᾰχιστός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *τεμαχίζω, sliced and salted*, Macho ap. Ath. 244 G.

Τεμᾰχίτης, *ου, ὁ*:—*ἰχθὺς τ.*, a large sea-fish *sliced and salted*, Eubul. Ἀνασωζ. I', 4.

Τεμᾰχοπώλης, *ου, ὁ*, (*τέμαχος, πωλέω*) *a dealer in salt-fish*, Antiph. Κουρ. 1.

Τέμᾰχος, *εος, τό*, (*τέμνω, τεμεῖν*): *—a slice cut off*, esp. *a slice of salt-fish* (*τόμος* being usu. employed of other meat), Hipp., Ar. Eq. 283, Nub. 339, etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 22.

†**Τεμβρίων**, *ωνος, ὁ, Tembrion*, founder of Samos, Strab. p. 633.

†**Τεμενίδης**, *ου, ὁ, Temenides*, an Athenian, taxiarch of the tribe Pandionis, Aeschin. 50, 42.

Τεμενίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*τέμενος*) *to make a sacred grove, consecrate* a spot of ground, *τέμενος τεμ. τινί*, Plat. Legg. 738 C; *ἐτεμενίσθη*, Dio C. 57, 9.

Τεμενικός, *ή, όν*,=sq.

Τεμένιος, *α, ον, of* or *belonging to the τέμενος: φυλλὰς τεμενία*, the grove *in the τέμενος*, Soph. Tr. 754.

Τεμένισμα, *ατος, τό*, (*τεμενίζω*) *the precincts of a temple*, Dio C. 57, 9.

Τεμενίτης, *ου, ὁ*,=*τεμένιος*: esp. at Syracuse, *Apollo of the Temenos*: fem. **Τεμενῖτις** *ἄκρα*, the ridge *in that quarter of the city*; and the quarter itself was called **Τεμενίτης**, Arnold Thuc. 6, 75; 7, 3, and Append. p. 526: †on **Τεμενίτης** in Xen. An. 4, 4, 15, v. Interpp. ad l., perhaps **Τημενίτης** (q. v.) to be read: from

Τέμενος, *εος, τό*, (*τέμνω*):—*a piece of land cut* or *marked off, assigned as a private possession*, esp. to kings and chiefs, *καὶ μὲν οἱ* (sc. Βελλεροφόντῃ) *Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὄφρα νέμοιτο*, Il. 6, 194, cf. 20, 184, 391; also 9, 578; 12, 313, Od. 6, 293: *τέμ. βαθυλήϊον*, Il. 18, 550; *δμῶες Ὀδυσῆος τέμ. μέγα κοπρίσσοντες*, Od. 17, 299; so in plur., *τεμένη*, Od. 11, 185.—II. esp., *a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god*, a sort of *churchyard*, *ἐνθα δέ οἱ τέμ. βωμός τε θυήεις*, Il. 8, 48, cf. Od. 8, 363, etc.; in it stood the *βωμός* or *νηός*, cf. Hdt. 2, 155; 3, 142:—hence the Pythian race-course is called a *τέμενος* or *sacred field*, Pind. P. 5, 45; Syracuse is the *τεμ. Ἄρεος*, Ib. 2, 2; the *sacred valley* of the Nile is the *τέμ. Νείλοιο*, Ib. 4, 99; the lake formed by the Cephisus is the *τέμ. Καφισίδος*, Ib. 12, 47; and, later, the sea is called the *τέμενος* of Neptune, cf. *ἅλσος* II: poet. also, *τ. αἰθέρος*, like *coeli templa* in Lucret., Aesch. Pers. 365.—III. later, *any grove* or *park*, the *τεμένη* of the gods being usu. planted. Hence

Τεμενοῦχος, *ον*, (*ἔχω*) *holding a τέμενος*, Pind. Fr. 185.

Τεμενωρός, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*οὖρος*): *guardian of a τέμενος*.

Τεμέση, *ης, ἡ, Temese*, a place whence (acc. to Od. 1, 184) the Taphians obtained copper in exchange for iron: Strabo and other ancients place it on the Italian coast, †considering it the Tempsa of Strabo's time, p. 255†: others more prob. in *Cyprus*, the original country of *copper*, cf. Nitzsch l. c. †Cf. **Τάμασος**.

†**Τέμμικες**, *ων, οἱ, the Temmices*, the oldest inhabitants of Boeotia, Strab. pp. 321, 401.

†**Τεμμίκιος**, *α, ον, Boeotian*; *ἡ* T. *κλιτύς*, Lyc. 786.

Τέμνω, Ion. *τάμνω*, lengthd. from root TEM-, TAM-: fut. *τεμῶ*: aor. *ἔταμον*, in Att. *ἔτεμον*: pf. *τέτμηκα*, Ion. and Ep. part. (in pass. signf.) *τετμηώς*, Ap. Rh. 4, 156: pf. pass. *τέτμημαι*: aor. pass. *ἐτμήθην*: fut. 3 *τετμήσομαι* (in compd. *ἐκτετμ.*), Plat. Rep. 564 C.—Hom. in pres. and impf. act. and pass. uses the Ion. form *τάμνω*, which prevails also in Hes., and Hdt.: only in Od. 3, 175, we find *τέμνειν*: his aor. is always *ἔτᾰμον*, inf. *τᾰμεῖν*, Ep. *τᾰμέειν*, mid. inf.

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-αμέσθαι, subj. *τάμηται*, and so Hdt. —On *τέμει* in Il. 13, 707, v. sub v. *τέμω*.—Hom. oft. has a form *τμήγω*, aor. 1 *ἔτμηξα*: aor. 2 *ἔτμᾰγον*: aor. pass. *ἐτμάγην* [*ᾰ*], which is only Ep.

To cut, hew, cut to pieces, cut off, freq. in Hom., etc.; esp.,—I. of men, *to cut, wound, maim, ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χρόα χαλκῷ*, Il. 13, 501; 16, 761.—2. of the surgeon's knife, *to cut*, as opp. to *κάειν* or cautery, first in Aesch. Ag. 849, Xen. An. 5, 8, 18, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 480 C, 521 E; cf. *τομάω*.—II. of animals, *to cut up, cut to pieces*, Hdt. 2, 65; generally, *to slaughter, sacrifice*, Il. 19, 197; *σφάγια*, Eur. Supp. 1196: also in mid., *ταμνόμενοι κρέα*, Od. 24, 364.—2. *ὅρκια τάμνειν, to make* a covenant, truce, etc., *with sacrifice*; and so, *to make* or *take solemn oaths*, Il. 2, 124, Od. 24, 483, etc.; also, *φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν*, Il. 3, 73, etc.; and in mid., *ὅρκια τάμνεσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 70 (but Hdt. also uses the act., *τ. τισὶ μένειν τὸ ὅρκιον*, 4, 201): curiously c. dupl. acc., *θάνατόν νύ τοι ὅρκι' ἔταμνον, I made* a truce which was death to thee, Il. 4, 155:—cf. the Lat. *foedus ferire, foedus ictum*.—3. in Hes. Op. 784, 789, *to cut, geld* animals, Lat. *castrare*.—III. of trees and wood, *to cut, cut down, fell, hew, δούρατα, φιτρούς*, etc., Od. 5, 162; 12, 11, etc., Hes. Op. 805; *τίς...ἔτεμε τὰν δακρυόεσσαν Ἰλίῳ πεύκαν*; Eur. Hel. 231; etc.; *ῥόπαλον τετμημένον*, Od. 17, 195: also in mid. c. acc., *δοῦρα τάμνεσθαι, to fell one's self* timber, Od 5, 243, Hdt. 5, 82; also *λίθους τάμνεσθαι, to have* them *wrought* or *hewn*, Hdt. 1, 186: *τ. σῖτον, to cut, reap* corn.—2. *φάρμακον τέμνειν, to cut* or *chop up* a plant for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 229, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 16, and v. Pind. P. 4, 393, Plat. Legg. 836 B, 919 B: hence, *πόρον τέμνειν, to contrive* a means, Aesch. Supp. 807: cf. *ἀντιτέμνω, ἀντίτομος*.—3. *τέμνειν γῆν, πεδίον*, etc., *to lay waste* a country *by felling the fruit-trees, cutting the corn*, etc., Thuc. 2, 18, 19, Andoc. 24, 25, etc.; cf. *κείρω*: †also of peaceful operations, *to clear* a much-wooded country *by felling* the trees for agricultural purposes, *γῆν πολυδένδρεον τ.*, Sol. 5, 47.†—IV. *to cut off, sever, κάρα*, Soph. Phil. 619, etc.; *τρίχας ἐτμήθην*, Eur. Tro. 480.—2. *to part off, mark off, τέλσον ἀρούρης*, Il. 13, 707; *τέμενος*, Il. 6, 194; *ἄροσιν*, Il. 9, 580: hence, *τάμνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας* (for *ἀμφετάμνοντο*), *they cut* them *off, surrounded* them, Il. 18, 528; cf. *περιτέμνω* II.—V. *to cut* or *draw a line, cut lengthwise*, as *τ. ἄρουραν, to plough it*, Aesch. Fr. 184; and so, *τ. ὀχετούς, to cut* or *carry* channels along.... Plat. Tim. 70 D, 77 C: also, *τ. ὁδούς, to cut, make* roads, *clear* a way, Thuc. 2, 100, Plat., etc.; *οὐ τετμημένων τῶν ὁδῶν*, Hdt. 4, 136:—hence,—2. *τέμνειν ὁδόν, κέλευθον, to make* one's way, *go on, advance*, Eur. Phoen. 1, Ar. Thesm. 1100; cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 82 (119); *τὴν μεσόγαιαν τῶν ὁδῶν τ., to take* the middle road, *strike through* the interior, Hdt. 9, 89; so, *μέσον τέμνειν, to hold* a middle course, Plat. Prot. 338 A; *διὰ μέσων τ.*, Id. Polit. 262 B; *τὴν μέσην τ.*, Plut. 2, 7 B: but also—3. of ships, *to cut through* the waves, *plough* the sea, Lat. *secare mare, τ. πέλαγος μέσον, κύματα θαλάσσης*, Od. 3, 175; 13, 88, Pind. P. 3, 121; so, metaph., *ψευδῆ...τάμνοισαι κυλίνδοντ' ἐλπί-*

δες, men's hopes are tossed about *as they cut* (the sea of) lies, Id. O. 12, 8:—so too of birds, *τ. αἰθέρος αὔλακα τ., to plough, cleave* the air, Ar. Av. 1400: hence,—4. absol., *τέμνειν, to go*, Ap. Rh. 4, 771.—VI. *to cut short, bring to a crisis* or *decision*, Lat. *decidere, τ. μαχᾶν τέλος*, Pind. O. 13, 80; *κίνδυνον τ. σιδήρῳ*, Eur. Heracl. 758.

Τέμπεα, *τά*, contr. **Τέμπη**, *Tempé*, the romantic valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneüs escapes into the sea, Hdt. 7, 173.—II. *any sequestered vale*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5. Cf. Theocr. 1, 67. Hence

†**Τεμπικός**, *ή, όν, of Tempe*, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Τεμπῐ́ς, *ίδος, ἡ, of* or *belonging to Tempé*, Nic.

Τεμπώδης, *ες*, (**Τέμπεα**, *εἶδος*) *like the vale of Tempé*.

†**Τέμψα**, *ης, ἡ, Tempsa*, a city of Bruttium, Strab. p. 255: cf. **Τεμέση**.

Τέμω, an orig. form of the pres. *τέμνω*, retained by Heyne in Il. 13, 707, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 92, fin.: but Wolf reads the fut. *τεμεῖ*, and the passage is dub., v. Spitzn. ad l.

Τενᾰγίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*τέναγος*) *to be covered with shoal-water*, Strab. p. 50: *to stand in pools of water*, Plut. Lucull. 24.

Τενᾰγίτης, *ου, ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος, shallow*, Anth. P. 9, 551: from

Τένᾰγος, *εος, τό, shoal-water, a shoal, shallow*, whether in the sea or in rivers, Lat. *vadum*, Pind. N. 3, 41, Hdt. 1, 202; 8, 129, Thuc. 3, 51, etc. (Prob. from *τείνω, τενῶ*.) Hence

Τενᾰγόω, *ῶ, to fill with pools of shoal-water*.

Τενᾰγώδης, *ες*, (*τέναγος, εἶδος*) *covered with shoal-water, standing in pools*, Lat. *vadosus*, Polyb. 10, 8, 7, Ap. Rh. 4, 1264.

†**Τενάγων**, *ωνος, ὁ, Tenagon*, a Bactrian, Aesch. Pers. 306.

†**Τέναρος**, *ου, ὁ, Tenarus*, a writer, Ath. 672 A.

Τένθω, *to gnaw, gnaw at*, Hes. Op. 522: esp., *to nibble at, eat daintily*, Att. *τένθω*. (Prob. from *τείνω*, like *tenuis*, from *tendo*, and so strictly *to nibble away, make thin*.)

†**Τενέα**, *ας, ἡ, Tenea*, a town in the territory of Corinth, with a temple of Apollo, Strab. p. 380. Hence

†**Τενεάτης**, *ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Tenea*, Strab. l. c.: and

†**Τενεατικός**, *ή, όν, of Tenea, Teneatic*; *ἡ* T. *πύλη, the Teneatic* gate in Corinth, Paus. 2, 5, 4.

†**Τενέαις**, *ου, ὁ, the Tinia*, a river of Umbria, now *Timia*, Strab. p. 227.

†**Τενέδιος**, *α, ον, of Tenedos, Tenedian*; for the proverb. **Τενέδιος ἀνθρωπος**, T. *πέλεκις*, v. Paroem. Zenob. 6, 9, Meineke Menand. p. 70.

†**Τένεδος**, *ου, ἡ, Tenedos*, an island of the Aegean sea on the coast of Troas, earlier called Leucophrys, Il. 1, 452; etc., with a city of same name, Strab. p. 604.

†**Τενεῖαι**, *ῶν, αἱ, Teneae*, fountains near Orchomenus in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 13, 5.

†**Τένης**, or **Τέννης**, *ὁ, Tenes*, son of Cycnus, king of Tenedos, Strab. p. 640.

Τενθεία, *ας, ἡ, a nibbling, tasting daintily*: hence *lickerishness, gluttony*, Ar. Av. 1691: from

Τενθεύω, *to be a gourmand*, Lat. *ligurrire, catillari*: also as dep., *τενθεύομαι*: from

Τένθης, *ου, ὁ*, (*τένθω*) *a dainty feeder, gourmand*, Cratin. Incert. 14, Ar. Pac. 1009; cf. *προτένθης*.

†**Τενθρηδών**, *όνος, ὁ, Tenthredon*, leader of the Magnesians from Thessaly before Troy, Il. 2, 756.

Τενθρηδών, *όνος, ἡ*, a kind of *bee* or *wasp*, Arist. H. A. 9, 43, 2;—akin to *ἀνθρηδών, πεμφρηδών*.

Τενθρήνη, *ης, ἡ*,=foreg., Nic. Al. 560.

Τενθρήνιον, *ου, τό, the nest of the τενθρηδών*, Arist. H. A. 9, 43, 2. Hence

Τενθρηνιώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *full of holes, honey-combed*, Ael. N. A. 12, 30, prob. l. in Hipp. for *τεθρ-*, v. Foes. Oec. sub hac v.

Τενθρηνώδης, *ες*,=foreg., Plut. 2, 721 E.

Τένθω, Att. for *τένθω*.

Τενία, *ας, ἡ*,=*ταινία*, Gramm.

Τενίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from foreg. [*ῑ*]

Τέννος, *εος, τό*,=*τένος*.

Τενοντάγρα, *ας, ἡ*, (*τένων, ἄγρα*) *stiffness of the sinews in the nape of the neck*, Medic.

Τενοντότρωτος, *ον*, (*τένων, τιτρώσκω*) *wounded in a sinew*, Medic.

Τένος, *εος, τό*,=*τένων, τενία, ταινία*, Gramm.

†**Τέντυρα**, *ων, τά, Tentyra*, a city of the Thebaid in Aegypt, Strab. p. 814. Hence

†**Τεντυρίτης**, *ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Tentyra*; *οἱ* T., Strab. p. 814.

Τένων, *οντος, ὁ*, (*τείνω*):—strictly, *any tight-stretched band*, esp., *a sinew, tendon*, like *νεῦρον*, most freq. of the two strong *tendons of the neck*, *τένοντες ἀϐχένιοι*,=*ἰνίον*, Od. 3, 449; and oft. in dual, *ἀμφω ῥῆξε τένοντε*, Il. 5, 307, etc., cf. 4, 521; of the arm, *ἕνα τε ξυνέχουσι τένοντες ἀγκῶνος*, 20, 478; of the foot, *ποδῶν τετρητε τένοντε*, 22, 396; cf. Hes. Sc. 419:—in Trag., usu., of *the tendons of the foot*, *τ. ποδός*, Eur. Phoen. 42, Cycl. 400; and then absol. for *the foot*, Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1134, Bacch. 936.—II. metaph., like *αὐχήν, a strip* of land, *mountain-ridge*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 47, cf. *αἰχήν*. (Akin to *ταινία* and *τενία*.)

Τέξις, *εως, ἡ*, (*τίκτω, τέξω*) *child-bearing*.

Τέξω and **τέξομαι**, fut. of *τίκτω*, Hom.

Τέο, Ion. and Dor. for *τίνος*, gen. from interrog. *τίς*, Il. 2, 225, etc.—II. *τεο*, Ion. and Dor. for *τινός*, gen. from enclit. *τις*, Od. 16, 305.

Τεό, Dor. for *σοῦ*, gen. from *σύ, τύ*, Alcman.

Τεοῖο, Ep. for *σοῦ*, gen. from *σύ*, only in Il. 8, 37, where it must not be changed into *τεῖο*.

Τέοισι, Ion. for *τισί*, dat. plur. from *τίς*, Hdt. 1, 37, etc.

Τεός, *ή, όν*, Ep. and Ion. for *σός, thy, thine*, hence Lat. *teus*, freq. in Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Pind.; also in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 162, Soph. O. C. 534, Eur. Heracl. 911. [*τεός* is used as one short syll. in Praxill. ap. Hephaest. p. 22 Gaisf., cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 468.]

*†**Τέος** and **τεός**, obsolete nom., only found in Gramm., the oblique cases of which are used for the corresponding cases of *τίς* and *τις*, esp. gen. and dat. plur. *τέων, τέοισι*: the dat. sing. is always *τεῷ*, therefore belongs solely to the enclitic *τις*: the gen. *τέο* however must not be referred to *τέος*, v. sub *τίς*.

Τεοῦ, Ep. and Dor. for *σοῦ*, gen. from *σύ*, Call. Cer. 98, Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. p. 356.

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Τεοῦς, Dor. and Aeol. for σοῦ, gen. from σύ, but Buttm. would rather write it paroxyt. τέους.

Τεράζω, f. -άσω, (τέρας) *to interpret portents* or *prodigies*, Aesch. Ag. 125. —II. = τερατεύομαι.

Τέραμνον, ου, τό, = τέρεμνον, q. v., Eur.

Τέραμνος, ον, = τέρεμνος. Hence Τεραμνότης, ητος, ἡ, = τερεμνότης. —II. = sq., very dub.

Τεραμότης, ητος, ἡ, *softness*, Theophr.: from

Τεράμων, ον, gen. ονος, (from τείρω, τέρην): —*soft, tender: becoming soft by boiling*, esp. of pulse, Theophr.: also of water itself: compar. -ονέστερος, Theophr. [ᾰ]

ΤΕ΄ΡΑΣ, ατος Ep. αος, τό: nom. pl. τέρᾰτᾰ, Ep. τέρᾰᾰ; τερᾰάτᾰ [ρᾰ], Dion. P. 604; τέρᾰ, Ap. Rh. 4, 1410: gen. τεράων, Ep. gen. and dat. τεράων, Il., τερέων, Alcae. 109: dat. τέρασι, Ep. τερέεσσι, Il. *A sign, wonder, marvel*, of any appearance or event, in which men believed that they could see the finger of God, and read the future, Lat. *portentum* and *prodigium*, Διὸς τέρας, Il. 5, 742, Od. 16, 320, etc.; ἡμῖν μὲν τόδ' ἔφηνε τέρας Ζεύς, Il. 2, 324, cf. Od. 3, 173, Hdt. 6, 98; προφαίνειν τέρα, Od. 12, 394; τέρας ἦκε, Od. 21, 415; also, τ. φανήτω, Od. 20, 101; φάνεται, Hdt. 7, 57; so also, τ. γίγνεται, Hdt. 8, 37; τ. πολέμοιο, *the fearful signs* of coming war, Il. 11, 4, cf. Hes. Th. 744, Pind. O. 13, 103, etc.: —hence, —II. *any thing that serves as a divine sign* or *omen*; as, —1. *a huge, unearthly creature, monster*, of a serpent, Il. 12, 209, H. Ap. 302; δαΐον τ., of Typhoeus, Aesch. Pr. 352; ἀπρόσμαχον τ., of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098; οὔρειον τ., of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; ταῦρον, ἄγριον τέρας, Id. Hipp. 1214, cf. 1247.—2. *a strange monster, abortion*, Lat. *monstrum*, Plat. Crat. 393 B, 394 A; cf. Aesch. Cho. 548.—3. esp. like τέκμαρ, τείρεα, Lat. *signa, a sign in the heavens, a star, meteor*, etc., Il. 4, 76; of the rainbow, Il. 11, 28; cf. 17, 548.—4. in colloquial language, τέρας λέγεις καὶ θαυμαστόν, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 283 C, cf. Theaet. 163 D: τέρας λέγεις, εἰ.., Id. Meno 91 D. (Akin to τέρμα.)

Τερασκόπος, ον, poet. for τερατοσκόπος, Pind. P. 4, 357, and Trag.; καρδία τ., 'my *prophetic* soul,' Aesch. Ag. 978: cf. Lob. Phryn. 673.

Τεραστεία, ἡ, f. l. for τερατεία.

Τεράστειος, α, ον, and τεράστιος, ον, (τέρας): — *strange, monstrous*, Lat. *portentosus*, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid., Luc. Alex. 16, etc.

Τερᾶτεία, ας, ἡ, (τερατεύομαι) *a talking of τέρατα*; or, *a talking and acting as if one was a τέρας*: hence, generally, *humbug, quackery*, Ar. Nub. 318, Polyb. 2, 17, 6, etc.

Τερᾰτειος, ον, = τερᾰστιος. [ᾰ]

Τερᾰτεύομαι, dep. mid., *to talk τέρατα, to speak marvels*, Lat. *portenta loqui*: *to practise jugglery* or *quackery*; and, generally, *to play the marvellous, be an arch-quack*, Ar. Eq. 627, Ran. 834; ἀποθαυμάζων καὶ τερατ., Aeschin. 13, 29. Hence

Τερᾰτευμα, ατος, τό, *a juggling trick, piece of quackery*, Ar. Lys. 762. [ᾰ]

Τερᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, = τερατουργός, *a juggler*, Diod.

Τερᾰτίζω, = τερετίζω, Hesych.

Τερᾰτικός, ή, όν, = τεράστιος. Adv. -κῶς, τ. εὖ, *wonderfully* well, ap. Plut. 2, 1124 C.

Τερᾰτογονία, ας, ἡ, *a monstrous birth, abortion*.

Τερᾰτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, (τέρας, γράφω) *to write of τέρατα*, Strab. p. 22.

Τερᾰτοκέω and τερᾰτοκία, ἡ, f. l. for τεραστ-.

Τερᾰτολογέω, ῶ, *to tell of marvels* or *strange phenomena*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 34: and

Τερᾰτολογία, ας, ἡ, *a telling of τέρατα* or *marvels*, Isocr. Antid. § 304: from

Τερᾰτολόγος, ον, (τέρας, λέγω) *telling of τέρατα; a marvel-monger.*—II. pass., *of which marvellous things are told, marvellous, strange*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.

Τερᾰτομόρφος, ον, *of marvellous strange shape*.

Τερᾰτοποιέω, ῶ, *to do τέρατα* or *marvels*: and

Τερᾰτοποιία, ας, ἡ, *jugglery*, Apollon. Hist. Fab. 6: from

Τερᾰτοποιός, όν, (τέρας, ποιέω) *doing τέρατα, working wonders*, LXX. —II. in bad sense, *juggling*: ὁ τ., *a juggler*.

Τερᾰτοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *an observing and interpreting of τέρατα*: from

Τερᾰτοσκόπος, ον, (τέρας, σκοπέω) *observing and interpreting τέρατα*; ὁ τ., *a soothsayer*, Plat. Legg. 933 C, E.

Τερᾰτοτοκέω, ῶ, *to give birth to a monster*: and

Τερᾰτοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *an unnatural birth, monster*: from

Τερᾰτοτόκος, ον, *giving birth to a monster*.

Τερᾰτουργέω, ῶ, *to work τέρατα* or *wonders, to be a juggler*; and

Τερᾰτούργημα, ατος, τό, *a marvellous deed: juggling trick*.

Τερᾰτουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working of τέρατα* or *wonders*, Plut. 2, 17 B: *juggling*.—II. also = foreg.: from

Τερᾰτουργός, όν, *working wonders*: ὁ τ., *a juggler*.

Τερᾰτόω, ῶ, *to make a τέρας of* any thing: —mid., *to look on as a wonder, stare at*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

Τερᾰτώδης, ες, (τέρας, εἶδος) *like a τέρας, marvellous, wondrous*, Ar. Nub. 364; σοφία τ., *marvellous* wisdom, Xen. Epist. 1, 8; also of men, τ. εἰς σοφίαν, Plat. Euthyd. 296 E; τὸ τερατῶδες, Arist. Poët. 14, 4.

Τερᾰτωδία, ας, ἡ, *any thing marvellous*.

Τερᾰτωπός, όν, (τέρας, ὤψ): —*with a marvellous strange face*, τ. ἰδέσθαι, *marvellous* to behold, H. Hom. 18, 36.

Τέρβινθος, ὁ, contr. for τερέβινθος.

†Τεργέστη, ης, ἡ, and Τεργέσται, αἱ, *Tergeste*, a city of Histria, at the head of the Adriatic, now *Trieste*, Strab. p. 215, 314: hence οἱ Τεργεσταῖοι, *the inhab. of T.*, Dion. P.

Τερεβινθίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be like turpentine*, Dioscr.: and

Τερεβίνθινος, η, ον, *made from the turpentine-tree* or *from turpentine*, χρῖσμα, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13; οἶνος, ἔλαιον, Diosc.: from

Τερέβινθος, ου, ἡ, shortd. τέρβινθος, earlier form τέρμινθος, ἡ, (q. v.), also τρέμῖθος and τρίμῖθος, ἡ: —*the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree*, Lat. *pistacia terebinthus*, LXX.: —also *the resin that flows from a wound in its bark, turpentine*, cf. Winer's Bibliches Realwörterbuch, s. v. Hence

Τερεβινθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *full of terebinth-trees, νησίς*, Anth. P. 9, 413.

†Τέρεινα, ης, ἡ, *Terina*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 111.—In Lyc. 726, a city of Italy.

Τέρεινος, as collat. form of τέρην, is rejected by Elmsl. Eur. Med. 675; but cf. Lob. Paral. 139.

Τέρεμνον or τέραμνον, both in Eur., Valck. Phoen. 335: —*any thing closely shut fast* or *closely covered, a room, chamber*, Eur. Hipp. 536, Alc. 457; τέρεμνα οἴκων, παστάδων, periphr. for the house, etc., Id. Hipp. 418, Or. 1371.

Τέρεμνος, ον, also τέραμνος, for στέρεμνος, στερέος, στερρός, *firm, close*. Hence

Τερεμνότης, ητος, ἡ, also τεραμνότης, *firmness*.

Τερενοπλόκᾱμος, ον, (τέρην) *with soft, silky hair*.

Τέρενος, η, ον, a rare collat. form of τέρην, Anth. P. 9, 430.

Τερενόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, with the heterocl. dat. τερενόχροϊ in Opp. H. 2, 56. = sq.

Τερενόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέρην, χρώς) *with tender skin*, τερενοχρῶτες μαζῶν ὄψεις, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 37.

Τερετίζω, f. -ίσω, *to twitter, chirrup*, strictly of swallows and grasshoppers; hence of the strings of the lyre; also of men, *to trill, quaver, whistle*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 69, 19, Babrius 9, 4 (Boisson.); τ. πρὸς τὸ δίχορδον, Euphron ap. Ath. 380 B; τερ. τὸ πτιστικόν, Plat. (Com.) Κωμ. 2: cf. συντερ-. (Onomatop.) Hence

Τερέτισμα, ατος, τό, *a twittering, chirruping*, of swallows and grasshoppers: hence of the lyre, etc., *a trilling, quavering*, Anth. P. 7, 612; cf. Luc. Nigr. 15: —generally, *an empty sound*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 22, 4.

Τερετισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 19, 10.

Τερέτριον, ου, τό, dim. from τέρετρον, Theophr.

Τέρετρον, ου, τό, *a borer, gimlet*, Lat. *terebra*, Od. 5, 246; 23, 198, Leon. Tar. 4, etc.

Τερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω and -έσω, *to bore, bore through, pierce*.—2. *to turn on a lathe*. (Akin to τείρω, τετραίνω, τιτράω, τιτρώσκω.)

Τερηδονίζομαι, only found as pass., *to be worm-eaten*, esp. of wood, Diosc.: of bones, *to be carious*: from

Τερηδών, όνος, ἡ, *the wood-worm*, Lat. *teredo*, Ar. Eq. 1308.—II. *caries*, in the bones, Hipp. (From τείρω, τετραίνω, τιτράω, and so strictly τρηδών.)

†Τερηδών, όνος, ἡ, *Teredon*, a city of Babylonia, Dion. P. 982; Strab. p. 765.—II. a female flute-player, Ar. Thesm. 1175.

Τέρην, εινά, εν, gen. ενος, είνης, etc., (τείρω). Strictly, *rubbed down*, and so, *smooth, soft, delicate*, Lat. *tener*, in Hom. mostly in neut., τέρεν ὄμμα, Il. 3, 142, etc.; τέρενα φύλλα, 13, 180, Od. 12, 357; τέρεν' ἄνθεα ποίης, Od. 9, 449; only in the phrase, τέρενα χρόα, Il. 4, 237, etc., Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5; fem. γλήχωνι τερείνῃ, H. Cer. 209; τερείναν ματέρ' ὀλυνθας ὀπώρας, Pind. N. 5, 10, cf. Aesch. Supp. 998; τέρεινα δάφνη, Ibyc. 7; ὄφιν τέρειναι, Eur. Med. 905: —compar. τερεινότερος, Anth. (Akin to τέρνς, τεράμων, as also to Lat. *teres, tener*, from *tero*.)

Τερθρεία, ας, ἡ, *jugglery, sleight of hand*: esp. in rhetoric, *quackery, use of clap-traps*. Pherecr. Incert. 12, Diog. L. prooem. 17; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Acc. to Moeris, p. 364, contr. from τερατεία.)

Τέρθρευμα, ατος, τό, *a juggling-trick, clap-trap*, Clem. Al.: from

Τερθρεύομαι, dep., *to practise jugglery, to use clap-traps*, Dem. 1405,

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27, Arist. Top. 8, 1, 17. (Cf. *τερθρεία*.) Hence

Τερθρεύς, ὁ, a juggler, dub.

Τερθρηδών, όνος, ὁ, v. *τερθρωτήρ*.

Τερθρία, ας, ἡ,=*τερθρεία*.

Τέρθριος, ου, ὁ, the rope from the end of a sail-yard (*τέρθρον*), with which the sails were furled, *a sail-rope*, Ar. Eq. 440: strictly an adj., *τέρθριος κάλως*, as in Galen.

Τέρθρον, ου, τό, the end, extremity, Emped. 252, Eur. Eurysth. 3.—II. esp., *the end* or *point of a sail-yard*, like *κεραία*; or acc. to others, *the hole therein through which passed the τέρθριοι*. (Akin to *τέρμα, τέλος, τέλσον*: some refer signf. II to *τετραίνω*.)

Τέρθρος, ὁ,=*τέρθριος*.

Τερθρωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*τέρθρον*) *the place at the end of a ship's prow, from which the underpilot* (*πρωρεύς*) *kept a look-out*, Hesych.: hence the *πρωρεύς* himself is called *τερθρηδών*, Id.

†*Τέρινα, ης, ἡ, Terina*, a city of the Bruttii, Strab. p. 256: hence

†*Τεριναῖος, α, ον, of Terina, Terinaean*, *ὁ Τ. κόλπος*, the *Terinaeus* Sinus, later Sinus Vibonensis, Thuc. 6, 104.

Τέρμα, ατος, τό, an end, boundary, Lat. *terminus*:—1. *the goal round which horses and chariots had to turn* at races, *ἐλίσσειν περὶ τέρματα*, Il. 23, 309; *στρέφειν, βάλλειν* or *εὐ σχεθέειν περὶ τέρμα*, Ib. 323, 333, 462, 466; *τέρματα σημαίνειν*, Ib. 358, 757; *ἑστασεν ἐν τέρμασιν ἀγῶνος*, Pind. P. 9, 202; cf. Soph. El. 686, and v. sub *δωδεκάγναμπτος*:—the *meta* of the Romans, elsewh. *καμπτήρ, νύσσα*.—2. *the mark at which the quoits were thrown*, Od. 8, 193.—II. generally, *an end, finishing*, e. g. of a river's course, Hdt. 4, 52: in plur., *the far-end, boundaries*, Id. 7, 54; †so *τ. ἀρετῆς ἡ θανάτου*, Tyrt. 10†:—*τ. πλούτου, a limit* to wealth, Theogn. 227, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1002, etc.:—*πρὸς τέρμα εἶναι, ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀφικέσθαι*, to have reached *the limit*, be at *the end*, Aesch. Pr. 828, Soph. Aj. 48:—then, of *any end*, *τ. ἀέθλων, the prize* of games, Pind. I. 4, 115 (3, 85); cf. *τέλος* I. 1, fin.: *τ. βιότου, βίου, the term* or *end* of life, *death*, Simon. 100, 13, Soph. O. T. 1530; *τ. μόχθων, πλάνης, κακῶν*, Aesch. Pr. 100, and Eur.; *τ. τέχνης, the highest point* of art, Anth.:—also like *τέλος* periphr., as, *τέρματα ἐμπορίης* for *ἐμπορίη*, Theogn. 1168; *τέρμα ἀγχόνης*, Aesch. Eum. 746; *τ. θανάτου, γήρως*, Eur. Hipp. 140, Andr. 1081; *τ. σωτηρίας*, Soph. O. C. 725, cf. Eur. Or. 1343.—3. *the last* or *highest power, supremacy*, *τ. Κορίνθου ἔχειν*, to be *sovereign* of Corinth, Simon. 172 Schneidew. (cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ἔρμα* 3, not.); so, *θεοὶ ἁπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες*, Eur. Supp. 617, cf. Anth. P. 12, 170: v. sub *τέλος* III, *κῦρος*.—III. *τέρμα*, like *τέλος*, as adv., *at last*, †Pseudo-Phocyl. 130†.—Chiefly poet. (The form points to *τείρω*, Lat. *tero*, as the root,—perh. strictly *the stone that is worn by turning round*.) Hence

Τερμάζω, f. *-άσω*, and in Strab. *τερμάτιζω*, f. *-ίσω*, like *ὁρίζω, to limit, define*.—II. *to end, finish*.

†*Τέρμερα, ων, τά, Termera*, a city of Asia Minor on the borders of Lycia and Caria; hence *Τερμερεύς, έως* Ion. *έος, ὁ, an inhab.* or *native of Termera*, Hdt. 5, 37.

Τερμέρειον or *Τερμέριον κακόν, τό*, proverb., *a misfortune one brings on himself*, said to be deriv. from one *Τέρμερος* (q. v.) a highwayman, v. Paroemiogr. p. 377.

†*Τερμέριον, ου, τό, Termerium*, a promontory of Caria near Termera, Strab. p. 657.

†*Τέρμερος, ου, ὁ, Termerus*, a robber of the mythic period, slain by Hercules, Plut. Thes. 11.

†*Τερμησσός, οὐ, ἡ*, and *Τερμισσός, Termessus*, a strong city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence *ὁ Τερμησσεύς, έως, an inhab. of T.*, Id. p. 630.

Τερμιεὺς, ὁ, (*τέρμα*) *Ζεύς, the guardian of boundaries, ὅριος*.

†*Τερμίλαι, ῶν, οἱ, the Termilae*, a Cretan race, who settled in Lycia under Sarpedon, the Solymi of Homer, later called Lycians, Hdt. 1, 173; Strab. p. 573; etc.

†*Τερμινθεύς, ὁ*, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 1207.

Τερμίνθινος, η, ον, earlier form of *τερεβίνθινος*, Theophr.: hence pecul. fem. *τερμινθίς, ίδος*, Nic. Al. 299.

Τέρμινθος, ου, ἡ, earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, Theophr.—2. in medic., *a swelling like the fruit of the terebinth-tree*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. also *a flax-like plant*, growing parasitically on the olive, from which the Athenians made fishing-lines, Theophr., Mel. 1, 30; v. Salmas. ad Solin. 911 A.

Τερμῐδεις, εσσα, εν, (τέρμα);—*ending* or *going to the end*, *ἀσπὶς τερμιόεσσα*, a shield *that covers one even to the end*, i. e. *all over*, Il. 16, 803; *χιτὼν τερμιόεις*, like *χ. ποδήρης*, a frock *reaching to the ground*, Od. 19, 242, Hes. Op. 535.

Τέρμιος, α, ον, (τέρμα):—*at the end, last*, always of time, *τ. ἡμέρα*, the day *of death*, Soph. Ant. 1331; *τερμία χώρα*, the spot *where one is destined to end life*, Soph. O. C. 89.

Τέρμις, ιος, ἡ,=*τέρμα*, Hesych.

Τερμοδρομέω, ῶ, to run to the goal, Manetho.

Τερμόνιος, α, ον, at the end, τ. πάγος, the hill *at the world's end*, Aesch. Pr. 117: from

Τέρμων, ονος, ὁ.=*τέρμα, a boundary*, Aesch. Fr. 177, Eur. Hipp. 746; and in plur., Ib. 3, etc.—II. *an end*, Aesch. Supp. 624; *τ. βίου*, Eur. Phoen. 1352.

†*Τέρπανδρος, ου, ὁ*, (*τέρπω, ἀνήρ*) *Terpander*, a poet of Antissa in Lesbos, Ael. V. H. 12, 50.

†*Τερπιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of Terpius*, i. e. Phemius, Od. 22, 330.

Τερπικέραυνος, ον, (*τέρπω, κεραυνός*) *delighting in thunder*, epith. of Jupiter, Hom., and Hes.

Τερπνίστατος and *τέρπνιστος*, irreg. superl. from sq.

Τερπνός, ἡ, όν, (*τέρπω*):—*delightsome, delightful, pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable, cheering*, first in †Tyrtae. 3, 38, Mimn. 1, 1†; 5, 3, Theogn. 1013, and freq. in Pind., Aesch., etc.; also in Att. prose, *πρὸς τὸ τερπνόν*, as Thuc. 2, 53; *τὰ τερπνά, delights, pleasures*, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 23:—in Hom. only as v. l., Od. 8, 45.—II. pass., *delighted, gladsome, merry*, Mehlh. Anacr. 37, 1: and so some take Aesch. Ag. 143, *ὀβρικάλοισι τερπνά* (Dor. for *τερπνῇ*), *delighting in* the young of beasts.—III. regul. compar. and superl. *τερπνότερος, -ότατος*, Theogn. 1062, 256; irreg., *τερπνίστατος, τέρπνιστος*, Call. Fr. 256.—IV. adv. *-νῶς*, Theogn. 910, Soph. Fr. 517, 5. Hence

Τερπνότης, ητος, ἡ, pleasantness, delight.

Τερπότραμις, εως, ἡ,=*ἡ τῶν ὑφοβοεισίων τέρψις*, Telecl. ap. Phot.; v. however Meineke Incert. 23.

TE'ΡΠΩ, f. *-ψω*: aor. *ἔτερψα*: but the pass. and mid. *τέρπομαι* has in Ep. a threefold aor., — 1. *ἐτάρφθην*, Od. 8, 131, and Att.; or, *ἐταρφθήτ*, Od. 6, 99; 19, 213.—2. *ἐτάρπην*, freq. in inf. *ταρπῆναι* and *ταρπήμεναι*, Hom.; and subj. *τράπείω* (by metath. for *ταρπῶ*), hence *τράπτειομεν*, Il. 3, 441, Od. 8, 292.—3. redupl. through all moods, *τεταρπόμην, τετάρπετο, τεταρπώμεσθα, τεταρπόμενος*, freq. in Hom., who now and then also has aor. mid. *ἐτερψάμην, τερψώμενος*, Od. 12, 188; *τέρψαιτο*, H. Ap. 153; usu. aor. 2 mid. *ἐταρπόμην*.

Strictly, *to fill to the full, satisfy, content*; hence, generally, *to delight, gladden, cheer*, *ὁ κεν τέρπησιν ἀείδων*, Od. 17, 385; *τῇ* (sc. *φόρμιγγι*) *ὄφρ' θυμὸν ἐτέρπεν*, Il. 9, 189; *πεσσοῖσι θυμὸν ἔτερπον*, Od. 1, 107; etc.; *καὶ τὸν ἔτερπε λόγοις*, Il. 15, 393; so also in Trag.; proverb., *ἡλιξ ἥλικα τέρπει*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, etc.:—absol., *to give delight*, Od. 1, 347; *τὰ τέροντα, delights*, Soph. O. C. 1218, cf. 1281.—II. more freq. in pass. and mid., strictly, c. gen. rei, *to have enough of, enjoy to one's heart's content*, *ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἐδητύος ἠδὲ ποτῆτος*, Il. 11, 780; *τεταρπόμενος σίτου καὶ οἴνοιο*, Il. 9, 705, cf. Od. 6, 99; so, *τ. ὕπνου, εὐνῆς, φιλότητος*, Il. 24, 3, Od. 23, 346, 300; *τ. ἥβης, to enjoy one's* youth, Od. 23, 212: metaph., *τ. γόοιο, to take one's fill* of lamentation, Il. 23, 10, Od. 11, 212, etc.—2. *to be cheerful, delight* or *enjoy one's self, make merry*, c. dat. rei, *φόρμιγγι, μύθοισι, δεσκοίσι*, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; of eating and drinking, *τέρπεσθαι δαιτί*, Hom.; *ἐν θάλίῃς*, Od. 11, 603, Hes. Op. 115; so, *λαμπάδι τερπόμεναι*, Aesch. Eum. 1042; cf. Soph. O. C. 1140, etc.; *ἐπί τινι*, Eur. Rhes. 194:—also c. part., *τέρπεται τιμώμενος*, Id. Bacch. 391, etc.; cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24:—absol., *πίνε καὶ τέρπου*, drink and *be merry*, Hdt. 2, 78.—3. rarely c. acc., *οἶσιν μοῖραν τέρπεσθαι, to enjoy* a part only, Hes. Fr. 56, 6; *τέρπεσθαι ὁσσήσιν*, Eur. Or. 1043.—4. oft. with words that limit its signf. more closely, *τέρπεσθαι θυμῷ*, Il. 19, 313, Od. 16, 26; *θυμόν*, Il. 21, 45; *κατὰ θυμόν*, Hes. Op. 58; *τέρπεσθαι φρένα*, Il. 1, 474, Od. 4, 102, etc.; *φρεσὶν ἦσιν*, Il. 19, 19, Od. 5, 74; *ἐπὶ φρεσίν*, Od. 8, 368; *τεταρπόμενος φίλον κῆρ*, Od. 1, 310; *ἁπάτῃσι θυμὸν τέρπεται*, Pind. P. 2, 135. (*τέρπ-ω* is the Sanscr. *trip*, gaudere, sattari: prob. akin to *τρέφω*.) Hence

Τερπωλή, ῆς, ἡ, poet. for *τέρψις, delight*, Od. 18, 37, Archil. 7, Theogn. 978, 1064.

Τερπών, όνος, ἡ,=foreg., E. M.

Τέρῤῥω, v. *τέρσομαι* II.

Τερσαίνω, aor. *ἐτέρσηνα*:—*to dry up, wipe up, αἷμα μέλαν τέρσηνε*, Il. 16, 529; cf. *τέρσομαι*.

Τερσιά, ᾶς, ἡ, like *ταρσός, ταρσιά, τρασιά, a contrivance for drying any thing on*, Simon. 217.

Τέρσομαι, dep., with inf. aor. pass. *τερσῆναι, τερσημένα*, as if from *ἐτέρσην*, Il. 16, 519, Od. 6, 98. *To be* or *become dry, to dry up*, *ἕλκεα ἐτέρσετο παύσατο δ' αἷμα*, the wound *dried up* and the blood stanched, Il. 11, 267; *θεὶλόπεδον τέρσεται ἠελίῳ*, the plain *is parched* by the sun, Od. 7, 124: c. gen., *ὅσσε δακρυόφιν τέρσοντο*

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το, eyes *became dry* from tears, Od. 5, 152.—II. the act. first occurs in later Ep. (Hom. using only τερσαίνω), 3 sing. *τέρσει*, Theocr. 22, 63; though Buttm. holds this to be a fut., as if from pres. *τέρῤῥω*: and certainly we have an aor. of this form, viz. imperat. *τέρσον*, inf. *τέρσαι*, in Nic. Th. 96, 693, 709. (The Sanscr. *trish*, sitire, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 270: akin to *ταρσός*, also perh. to *θέρω*, *θέρος*, *θερμός*, Lat. *tergo*, *tergeo* and *torreo*.)

Τέρσω, Aeol. fut. of *τείρω*.—II. v. sub *τέρσομαι* II.

†Τέρτιος, ου, ὁ, *Tertius*, Rom. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Τέρτυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Tertullus*, a Roman orator, employed by the Jews against Paul, N. T.

Τερύνης, ου, ὁ, v. sq.

Τέρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, τέρυ, τό, (*τείρω*):—strictly, *worn by rubbing; worn out, jaded*, τέρυς ἵππος, also τερύνης ὄνος, but only in Hesych. (Τέρυς was orig.=*τέρην*, except that use confined the latter to the notion of *smooth, soft*, in a good sense.)

Τερύσκω, τερύσκομαι, = *τείρω*, τρύω, τρίβω, Hesych.

Τέρφος, εος, τό, also ἔρφος and στέρφος, *a skin, shell*,=λέπος, Nic. Al. 268.

Τέρχνος, εος, τό, also τρέχνος, *a twig*.

†Τερψίας, α, ὁ, *Terpsias*, a victor at the Isthmian games, v. l. Pind. O. 13, 59.

†Τερψικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Terpsicles*, a writer, Ath. 325 D.

†Τερψικράτη, ης, ἡ, *Terpsicrate*, a Thespiad, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Τερψίμβροτος, ον, (τέρπω, βροτός) *gladdening the heart of man*, epith. of the sun, Od. 12, 269, 274; of morn ('Ηώς). H. Ap. 411, Orph.

Τερψίνοος, ον, (τέρπω, νόος) *heart-gladdening*, Anth. P. 9, 505, 2. [ῐ]

Τέρψις, εως, ἡ, (τέρπω):—*full enjoyment*, and, generally, *enjoyment, delight*, c. gen., *τέρψις ἀοιδῆς*, Hes. Th. 917; *δείπνων τέρψιες*, Pind. P. 9, 35; *εἰς τέρψιν τινὸς ἐλθεῖν*, Eur. Phoen. 195, cf. I. T. 797, Cycl. 522: —*gladness, delight, pleasure*, Pind. O. 12, 15, Aesch. Ag. 611, etc.; distinguished from the more general term *ἡδονή* by Prodicus ap. Arist. Top. 2, 6, 6; cf. Plat. Phil. 11 B; τ. *ἡδονῆς*, Eur. Erechth. 20, 23.

Τερψιχόρεια, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Τερψιχόρη, ης, ἡ, Att. Τερψιχόρᾱ, Plat. Phaedr. 259 C; cf. A. B. p. 1173:—*Terpsichoré, the Dance-enjoying*, one of the nine muses, Hes. Th. 78: later she appears as inventress and patroness of the higher kind of dancing: from

Τερψίχορος, ον, also, α, ον, (τέρπω, χορός) *enjoying the dance*, esp. the choral dance, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 20.

†Τερψίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Terpsion*, of Megara, a pupil of Socrates, Plat.—2. a writer on *γαστρολογία*, Ath. 337 A.

Τέσσᾰρα, v. *τέσσαρες*.

Τεσσᾰράβοιος, ον, (*τέσσαρες*, βοῦς) *worth four steers*, Il. 23, 705.—II. *made from four ox-hides*.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, *fourteen*, but more usu. τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα, and that even with a neut. subst., as, τεσσερεςκαίδεκα ἔτη, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. Lob. Phryn. 409, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70, Anm. 16:—when the *τέσσαρες* was inflected, it was written divisim, Lob. l. c. Hence

Τεσσᾰρᾰκαιδεκάδωρος, ον, (δῶρον II):—*fourteen hand-breadths long, broad, high*, etc., Anth.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκαιδεκᾰταῖος, α, ον, *on the fourteenth day*.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκαιδέκᾰτος, η, ον, (τεσσαρακαίδεκα) *the fourteenth*, Lob. Phryn. 409.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκαιδεκέτης, ου, ὁ, *fourteen years old*: fem. -έτις, Anth.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκονθήμερος, ον, *of forty days*, Hipp.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντα, Att. τεττᾰράκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. (*τέσσαρες*):—*forty*, Hom. etc. [ᾰ]

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντᾰέτης, ου, ὁ, and -ετής, ές, (ἔτος) *forty years old*, Hes. Op. 439. Hence

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντᾰετία, ας, ἡ, *a space of forty years*, Philo.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκονταῖος, α, ον, dub. l. for τεσσαρακοσταῖος.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντᾰκαιπεντᾰκισχίλιοστός, ή, όν, *the forty-five-thousandth*, Plat. Legg. 877 D.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντάκις, adv., *forty times*.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντάπηχυς, υ, gen. εως, *forty cubits long*.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντάς, άδος, ἡ, *the number forty*.—II. *a period of forty days*, Hipp.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντήρης, ες, *with forty banks of oars*; v. sub *τριήρης*.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντόργυιος, ον, (ὄργυια) *forty fathoms high, deep*, etc., Hdt. 2, 148.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοντούτης, ου, ὁ, contr. for τεσσαρακονταέτης.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, a false form for τετρακόσιοι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 2, p. 412.

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοσταῖος, α, ον, *of forty days, on the fortieth day*, Theophr.: from

Τεσσᾰρᾰκοστός, ή, όν, (τεσσαράκοντα):—*the fortieth*: ἡ τεσσαρακοστή (sub. μοῖρα),—1. *a tax of one-fortieth*, Ar. Eccl. 825.—2. *a fortieth*, a coin of Chios (as the French have their *centimes*), Thuc. 8, 101.

ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ, οἱ, αἱ, -ρα, τά, gen. ων: dat. τέσσαρσι, poet. τέτρᾶσι, first in Hes. Fr. 47, 5, also in late prose; Ion. τέσσερσι, Hdt. 6, 41: Att. τέττᾰρες, τέττᾰρα: in Ion. prose τέσσερες, τέσσερα: Dor. τέττορες and τέτορες: Aeol. πίσυρες, sometimes also indecl., as τέσσαρες for dat., Lob. Phryn. 409:—*Four*, Hom. (who uses both common and Aeol. form), etc.—(Its form varies much: —Sanscr. *chatur*, *chatvâr*: Lat. *quatuor*, but in Oscan *petur*,=Aeol. πίσυρες (cf. ποῖος, *qualis*, ἵππος, *equus*, etc.), Germ. *vier*, our *four*, etc.: cf. τέταρτος, fin.)

Τεσσᾰρεσκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *fourteen*, Hdt. 1, 86; cf. Lob. Phryn. 409: but in Att. τέσσαρες is inflected. Hence

Τεσσᾰρεσκαιδεκᾰταῖος, α, ον, *on the fourteenth day*, Hipp.

Τεσσᾰρεσκαιδεκᾰτίτης, ου, ὁ, *one who keeps the fourteenth day*.

Τεσσᾰρεσκαιδέκᾰτος, η, ον, Ion. τεσσερεσκ-, *the fourteenth*, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.

Τεσσᾰρεσκαιδεκέτης, ου, ὁ, *fourteen years old*, Plut. Aemil. 35.

Τεσσερᾰκοντα, Ion. for τεσσαράκοντα, Hdt.

Τέσσερες, οἱ, αἱ, -ρα, τά, Ion. for τέσσαρες, Hdt.

Τεσσερήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, Ion. for τεσσαράκοντα, Hdt.

Τεταγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from τάσσω, *in order, orderly, regularly*, ἄρχεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 700 C; πολιτεύεσθαι, Isocr. 169 C.

Τετᾰγών, όντος, ὁ, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *ῥῖψε ποδὸς τεταγών*, *taking* him *by* the foot, Il. 1, 591, cf. *λαμβάνω*, *ἕλκω*: also simply, *βίπτασκον τεταγών*, Il. 15, 23. (The old Gramm., as far as signf. went, rightly recognised *τεταγών* as strengthd. poet. for *λαβών*, but its kin to *τείνω*, pf. *τέτακα*, is justly rejected by Schneider and Buttm. Lexil. s. v. They assume TA- as the root, which also appears in *τῆ* (q. v.), in Lat. *tango*, *te-tig-i*, and our *take*, *touch*.)

Τέτᾰκα, perf. from τείνω.

Τέταλμαι, pf. pass. from *τέλλω*, hence *τέταλτο*, Ep. 3 plqpf. for ἐτέταλτο, Od.

Τέτᾰμαι, pf. pass. from τείνω.

Τετᾰμευμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *ταμιεύω*, *frugally, thriftily*, Dion. H.

Τετανικός, ή, όν, *suffering from tetanus*.

Τετᾰνοειδής, ές, like *τέτανος*, dub. l. Theophr.

Τετᾰνόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, (τετανός, θρίξ) *with long, straight hair*, Plat. Euthyphro 2 B.

Τετᾰνός, ή, όν, (τείνω, τανύω):—*stretched* or *straightened, smooth*, τεταν̀ὸν ἔρφος, Nic. Al. 343, cf. 464; πρίων, Leon. Tar. 28; τετανὸν καὶ καθαρὸν πρόσωπον, Galen; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 512.

Τέτᾰνος, ου, ὁ, *a straining, stretching: strain, tension*.—II. *a convulsive tension* of the body, so that it becomes stiff as a corpse, *tetanus*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.;—*rigor nervorum* in Celsus; cf. ἐμπροσθότονος, ὀπισθότονος, Plat. Tim. 84 E.—II. sensu obscoeno, Ar. Lys. 553, 846.

Τετᾰνόω, ῶ, (τετανός) *to stretch, straighten*, Diosc.

Τετᾰνώθρον, ου, τό, *a lotion for freeing the skin from wrinkles, a cosmetic*. [ᾰ]

Τετᾰνωμα, ατος, τό, (τετανόω)= foreg.

Τετᾰραγμένως, adv. part. perf pass. from *ταράσσω*, *confusedly*, Plat. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. Antid. § 262.

Τέτᾰρος, ου, ὁ, *a pheasant*, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 654 C; cf. *ταύας*.

Τετάρπετο, -πώμεσθα, -πόμενος, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of *τέρπομαι*, Hom.

Τεταρτᾰΐζω, *to have a quartan-fever*.

Τεταρτᾰϊκός, ή, όν, *of a quartan-fever*, Diosc.

Τεταρταῖος, α, ον, *of four days, on the fourth day*, τ. γενέσθαι, to be *four days dead*, Hdt. 2, 89; ἀφικνεῖσθαι τεταρταίους, Plat. Rep. 616 B; τ. πυρετοί, *quartan*-fever, Id. Tim. 86 A.

Τεταρτημοριαῖος, α, ον, *to be had for a quarter of an obolus, worth as much*, Lat. *quadrantarius*: from

Τεταρτημόριον, ου, τό, (τέταρτος, μόριον) *the fourth part*, Hdt. 2, 180; esp. of an obolus, Lat. *quadrans*, Arist. Pol. 7, 1, 4.

Τεταρτολογέω, ῶ, *to take every fourth man*, Lat. *quartare*.

Τέταρτος, η, ον, *the fourth*, Hom., who also has Ep. form τέτρατος: τὸ τέταρτον, as adv., *the fourth time*, Hom., or (as Wolf) τοτέταρτον. Adv. -τως, *four-fold*, Lat. *quadruplo*, Plat. Tim. 86 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311. —II. ἡ τετάρτη,—1. (sub. ἡμέρα) *the fourth day*, Hes. Op. 802.—2. (sub. μοῖρα) *a liquid measure* (cf. our *quart*); the Spartan kings had a μέδιμνος of corn and a τετάρτη of wine on the 1st and 7th of the month, Hdt. 6, 57. (Sanscr. *chaturtha* stands between

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τέταρτος and Lat. *quartus*: cf. Lithuan. *ketwirta.*)

Τετάσθην, Ep. for ἐτετάσθην, 3 dual plqpf. pass. from τείνω, Il. 4, 536; 14, 404.

Τέτᾶτο, Ep. for ἐτέτατο, 3 plqpf. pass. from τείνω, Hom.

Τετάχαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τάσσω, Hdt. [ᾰ]

Τετελεσμένον, part. pf. pass. from τελέω, Hom.

Τετεύχαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom.

Τετεύχετον, 3 dual pf. from τεύχω, Il. 13, 346; but Buttm., Catal. Verb. s. v. τυγχάνω, would read ἐτεύχετον, considering redupl. impf. τετεύχετον, post-Hom.

Τετεύχημαι, an Ep. pf. pass. with pres. signf. formed from the subst. τεύχεα, without any pres. in use:—*to be armed*, inf. τετευχῆσθαι, Od. 22, 104.

Τετεχνημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from τεχνάω, *artificially.*

Τετηρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from τηρέω, *attentively.*

Τετίημαι, (τίω, τίνω):—*to be sorrowful, to sorrow, mourn*, Hom., though of the indic. he only uses 2 dual τετίησθον, Il. 8, 447; elsewh. always the part. τετιημένος, τετιημένη (as in Hes. Th. 163), always with ἦτορ added, except in Il. 9, 30, 695:—besides, we find the act. form τετιηώς (in same signf.) mostly in the phrase τετιηότι θυμῷ, with *sorrowing* heart, Il. 11, 555; 17, 664; 24, 283; also, ἶζον τετιηότες, Il. 9, 13; ἦσαν τετιηότες, they were *sorrowing, distressed*, Il. 9, 30, 695.—No act. τιέω occurs: but the word is akin to τίνειν, τιμωρεῖσθαι, *to be punished*, and so *made sad.* [ῑ]

Τετιμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. from τίω, Hom.

Τέτλᾰ, shortd. for τέτλαθι, v. l. Il. 4, 412, for τέττα.

Τέτλᾶθι, poet. imperat. pf. of *τλάω, Hom., and Hes.

Τετλαίην, poet. opt. pf. of *τλάω, Il.

Τετλάμεν, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od.; cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 148 [ᾰ]; but τέτλᾶμεν, 1 pl. pf., not found in Hom.

Τετλάμεναι, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od.

Τετληώς, ότος, fem. -ηυῖα, Ep. and Ion. part. pf. of τλάω, Hom.

Τετμημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. of τέμνω, Od.

Τετμηώς, Ep. part. pf. of τέμνω, (with pass. signf.), Ap. Rh.

Τέτμον, Ep. for ἔτετμον, an aor. without any pres., used by Hom. in indicat. both with and without augm., *to reach, come up to, find*, ἐνθ' ὄγε Νέστορ' ἔτετμε, Il. 4, 293; οὐκ ἐνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἀκοιτιν, 6, 174, etc.; ὃν γῆρας ἔτετμεν, Od. 1, 218; and once in the 2 sing. subjunct., Od. 15, 15.—2. c. gen., *to receive by fate* or *lot, have by, partake of*, ἀταρτηροῖο γενέθλης, Hes. Th. 610.

Τετοκυῖα, fem. part. pf. of τίκτω, Hes. Op. 589.

Τετολμηκότως, adv. part. pf. from τολμάω, Polyb. 1, 23, 5.

Τέτορε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of τορέω, Hesych.

Τέτορες, οἱ, αἱ, -ρα, τά, Dor. for τέσσαρες, Hes. Op. 696, Epigr. in Hdt. 7, 228.

Τετορήσω, irreg. fut. from τορέω, q. v.

Τέτρᾱ-, for τέτορα, τέσσαρα, only in the deriv. and compd. words, which follow.

Τετρᾰβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (τέτρα-, βαίνω):—*four-footed*, ἵπποι, Eur. El. 476; τ. ἀπήνη=τέθριππον, Id. Tro. 517; τ. χηλαί, ψάλια, the hoofs, trappings *of horses*, Id. Phoen. 792, 808:—τετραβάμοσι γυίοις, in the shape *of a quadruped*, Id. Hel. 376. [βᾰ]

Τετρᾰβᾰρής, ές, (τέτρα-, βάρος) *four times as heavy*, Alcae. 83, in poet. gen. pl. τετραβαρήων.

Τετράβιβλος, ον, (τέτρα-, βίβλος) *consisting of four books*, title of a book by Ptolemy, Buttm. Mus. d. Alterthumsw. 2, 3, p. 485. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰβόειος, ον, = τεσσαράβοιος, Call. Dian. 53, Q. Sm. 6, 547. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰβρᾰχυς, εως, ὁ, a metrical *foot consisting of four short syllables*, usu. προκελευσματικός.

Τετράγηρυς, υ, gen. υος, (τέτρα-, γῆρυς) *four-toned*, τ. ἀοιδή, the music *of the tetrachord*, Terpander ap. Strab. p. 618.

Τετράγλωσσος, ον, *of four tongues* or *languages.*

Τετραγλώχις, ῑνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέτρα-, γλωχίν) *with four points* or *angles, square*, Leon. Tar. 35.

Τετράγνᾰθος, ον, (τέτρα-, γνάθος) *with four jaws*, esp. as epith. of a spider, φαλάγγιον, Strab.

Τετραγράμμᾰτος, ον, (τέτρα-, γράμμα) *of four letters*: τὸ τ., *the word of four letters*, i. e. in Hebrew the sacred name *JeHoVaH.*

Τετράγραμμος, ον, *with* or *of four lines.*

Τετράγῡος, ον, (τέτρα-, γύα) *as large as four γύαι of land*, Od. 7, 113:—τετράγυον as subst., *a measure of land, as much as a man can plough in a day*, Od. 18, 374, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 1344. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰγωνέω, ῶ, (τετράγωνος) c. acc. pers., *to stand in square with* another, ὁ Ἄρης τετραγωνεῖ τὸν Διά, astrolog. phrase in Luc. (?) Philop. 24.

Τετρᾰγωνία, ας, ἡ, *the spindle-tree, bird-cherry*, Lat. *euonymus europaeus*, so called from its *square* fruit, Theophr.

Τετρᾰγωνιαῖος, α, ον, = τετράγωνος.

Τετρᾰγωνίζω, f. -ίσω, (τετράγωνος) *to make square, square*, of lines or numbers, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Rep. 527 A: τ. κύκλον, *to square* the circle, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 3.

Τετρᾰγώνιον, ου, τό, *a cloak with four lappets*, dub.

Τετρᾰγωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τετραγωνίζω) *a making square: quadrature*, as of the circle, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 1, Soph. El. 11, 3.

Τετρᾰγωνοειδής, ές, *square-looking.*

Τετρᾰγωνοπρόσωπος, ον, (τετράγωνος, πρόσωπον) *square-faced*, of otters and beavers, Hdt. 4, 109.

Τετράγωνος, ον, (τέτρα-, γῶνος) strictly *four-angled*, but usu. *with four equal angles, rectangular*, esp. *square*, Hdt. 1, 178, 181, Thuc., etc.: τ. ἐργασία, of the Hermes-statues, Thuc. 6, 27: τὸ τετράγωνον, *a square*, esp. *a body of men drawn up in a square*, Lat. *agmen quadratum*, Xen. Lac. 12, 1; τ. τάξις, in Thuc. 4, 125; cf. πλαίσιον.—II. *made square, as broad as long*, Lat. *quadratus.*—III. metaph., *perfect as a square*; generally, *complete, perfect, χρεὼ καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόῳ τετράγωνος τετυγμένος*, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 A (Fr. 12, 2 Schneidew.). cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 11.—IV. τ. ἀριθμός, *a square* number, i. e. a number *multiplied into itself*, Plat. Theaet. 147 E.—V. ἱμάτιον and σχῆμα τετράγωνον, the Greek cloak *which hung square*, while the Roman toga formed a ἡμικύκλιον.—VI. Adv. -νως, Philostr.

Τετρᾰγωνώδης, ες, = τετραγωνοειδής.

Τετρᾰδακτῡλιαῖος, α, ον, *four fingers long* or *broad.*

Τετρᾰδάκτῡλος, ον, *four-fingered.*

Τετρᾰδαρχέομαι, = τετραρχέομαι. Hence

Τετρᾰδαρχία, ας, ἡ, = τετραρχία, Aristid.

Τετρᾰδεῖον, ου, τό, (τετράς) *a number of four, four united persons* or *things, a quaternion*, also τετράδιον, Philo, and N. T.

Τετρᾰδισταί, οἱ, *young people who met to make merry on the fourth of the month*, Alex. Χορηγ. 1; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 110.—II. *men born to a life of toil*, like Hercules, who was born *on the fourth of the month* (τετράς. q. v.), A. B. p. 309.

Τετραδραχμιαῖος, α, ον, = sq.

Τετρᾰδραχμος, ον, (τέτρα-, δραχμή) *weighing* or *worth four drachms*: τὸ τ., *a silver coin of four drachms, a tetradrachm*, Plat. Ax. 366 C.

Τετράδῡμος, ον, (τετράς) *fourfold*, Opp. C. 2, 181. (-δυμος is plainly an adj. numeral ending, cf. δίδυμος, τρίδυμος, ἑπτάδυμος, also ἀμφίδυμος.) [ᾰ]

Τετράδων, ό, a bird, prob. *of the grouse* kind, *tetrao* Linn., Alcae. 116: cf. τέτραξ.

Τετράδωρος, ον, (δῶρον II) *four palms long* or *broad.* [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰέλικτος, ον, = sq., δφις, Anth. P. 7, 210.

Τετρᾰέλιξ, ῐκος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέτρα-, ἕλιξ) *four times wound* or *twisted round*: τετραέλιξ, ῐκος, ἡ, a plant *of the thistle kind*, also τετράλιξ, q. v.

Τετρᾰένης, ες, = sq., Theocr. 7, 147.

Τετράενος, ον, (τετρα-, ἔνος) *of four years, four years old*, Lat. *quadrimus*, παῖς, Call. Fr. 154. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰετηρία, ας, ἡ, *a term of four years.*

Τετρᾰετηρικός, ή, όν, *of* or *bringing to a tetraeterpis.*

Τετρᾰετηρίς, (sc. ἑορτή), ίδος, ἡ, *a festival held every four years, like the Olympic games.*

Τετρᾰέτηρος, ον, = sq.

Τετρᾰέτης, ές, (τέτρα-, ἔτος) *four years old*, Plat. Legg. 793 E.—II. perox. τετραέτης, ες, *of four years*, χρόνος, Hdt. 1, 199. Hence

Τετρᾰέτια, ας, ἡ, *a term of four years*, Theophr.

Τετράζευκτος, ον, = sq., Philem. de Nomin. 318.

Τετράζῡγος, ον, (τέτρα-, ζυγόν) *four-yoked*, ὄχος, Eur. Hel. 1039.—generally, *fourfold*: τὸ τ. (sc. ἅρμα), *a four-horsed chariot.*

Τετρᾱζυξ, ῡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = τετράζυγος, Nonn.

Τετρᾰίζω, *to cackle, as a hen does on laying an egg*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D.

Τετρᾰήμερος, ον, *of four days, lasting four days.*

Τετρᾰθέλυμνος, ον, (τέτρα-, ἑλύμνον): —*of four layers*, τ. σάκος, a shield *of four ox-hides*, Il. 15, 479, Od. 22, 122.

Τετρᾰθῦρος, ον, (θύρα) *with four doors* or *openings.* [ῠ]

Τετραίνω, lengthd. from Root ΤΡΑ-; fut. τετρᾱνῶ: aor. ἐτέτρηνα, in Hom. τέτρηνα: later ἐτέτρᾱνα: also, fut. τρήσω: aor. ἔτρησα: pf. pass. τέτρημαι:—Hom. only uses the aor. We have a pres. τετραίνω, in Theophr., with an aor. ἐτέτρανα, Id.

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H. Pl. 2, 7, 7; 5, 4, 5 (si vera l.): a 3 pl. impf. pass. τετρήνοντο, in Call. Dian. 244, cf. τετρήνω.—The pres. τιτράω, not till later. Generally, the compds. διατετρ-, συντετρ-, are more used. *To bore through, pierce*, τι, Il. 22, 396, Od. 5, 247; 23, 198; λίθος τετρημένος, Hdt. 2, 96; so, πίθος τετρ., of the Danaïdae, Xen. Oec. 7, 40; τετραυθεὶς αὐλός, Leon. Tar. 12.

Τετράϊπτον, ου, τό, rare collat. form of τέθριπτον. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰκαιδεκᾰέτης, ές, *fourteen years old*.—II. parox. -έτης, ες, *of fourteen years*.

Τετρᾰκαιδεκέτης, fem. ετις, ιδος, =foreg. I, Isocr. 388 E.

Τετράκερως, ων, (τέτρα-, κέρας) *four-horned*, ἔλαφος, Anth. P. append. 319, Opp. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰκέφᾰλος, ον, (τέτρα-, κεφαλή) *four-headed*, Epigr. ap. Eust. Il. p. 1353, 8; [with ᾰλ at the end of an hexam., as if -κέφαλλος; cf. τρικέφαλος, κυνοκέφαλος].

Τετρᾰκίνη, ης, ἡ, =θριδακίνη, Hippon. 75. [κῐ]

Τετράκις, (τέτρα-) adv., *four times*, Od. 5, 306, Ar. Plut. 851: post-Hom. also τετράκι, Pind. N. 7, 153, Call. Epigr. 55, 2. Hence

Τετρᾰκισμύριοι, αι, α, (μύριοι) *four times ten thousand, forty thousand*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5: [ῠ] and

Τετρᾰκισχίλιοι, αι, α, (χίλιοι) *four thousand*, Hdt. 2, 9, etc. [χῐ]

Τετράκῐων, ον, gen. ονος, (τέτρα-, κίων) *with four pillars*, Orph. ad Mus. 39. [ῐ]

Τετράκλαστος, ον, (τέτρα-, κλάω) *broken fourfold, in four*, Procl.

Τετράκλῐμος, ον, *under all four quarters of heaven*.

Τετράκλῑνος, ον, (τέτρα-, κλίνη) *with four couches*, Luc. Tox. 46.

Τετράκνᾱμος, ον, Dor. for τετράκνημος, (τέτρα-, κνήμη) *four-spoked*, δεσμὸς τετρ., of Ixion's wheel, Pind. P. 2, 73; ἴυγξ τετρ., the wryneck *tied on the four-spoked wheel*, Ib. 4, 382.

Τετρακνάμων, ον, dub. l. for foreg.

Τετρᾰκόρυμβος, ον, (τέτρα-, κόρυμβος III):—*with four bunches*; generally, *clustering*, κισσός, Anth. P. 7, 23.

Τετρᾰκόρωνος, ον, (τέτρα-, κορώνη) *four times a crow's age*, Hes. Fr. 50, 2.

Τετρᾰκόσιοι, αι, α, *four hundred*, Hdt. 1, 178, etc. Hence

Τετρᾰκοσιοστός, ή, όν, *the four-hundredth*, LXX.

Τετρᾰκοστός, ή, όν, =τεσσαρακοστός. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰκοτῡλαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Sext. Emp. p. 152.

Τετρᾰκότῡλος, ον, *consisting of*, or *holding four κοτύλαι*, Theophil. Boeot. 1.

Τετρακτύς, ύος, ἡ, (τετράς):—*the number four*, Lat. *quaternio*, esp. with the Pythagoreans, who held it to be the root or source of all things, ναὶ μὰ τὸν ἀμετέρᾳ ψυχᾷ παραδόντα τετρακτύν, παγὰν ἀενάου φύσεως, Carm. Aur. 48, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 672 sq., Ritter Hist. Phil. 1, 363.

Τετράκυκλος, ον, (τέτρα-, κύκλος) *four-wheeled*, ἅπήνη, Il. 24, 324; ἅμαξαι, Od. 9, 242, Hdt. 1, 189. [ᾰ always, except in Od. l. c., ubi al. τεσσαράκυκλοι.]

Τετράκωλος, ον, *four-footed*. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰκωμία, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, κώμη) *a union of four villages*, Strab. p. 405.

Τετράκωμος, ου, ὁ, (τέτρα-, κῶμος) *a triumphal song and dance sacred to Hercules* (cf. τετραδισταί II), Ath. 618 C. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰλῖνον, τό, *a fourfold lace* or *string*. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰλιξ, ή, =τετραέλιξ II, Theophr.

Τετρᾰλογία, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, λόγος):—*a group of four dramas*, three tragedies and one satyric play, which were exhibited together on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus, without the satyric play, the three tragedies were called τριλογία, v. Müller Gr. Literat. 1, p. 319, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie.

Τετρᾰμερής, ές, (τέτρα-, μέρος) *quadripartite*, Plut. 2, 1139 B.

Τετράμετρος, ον, (τέτρα-, μέτρον) *consisting of four metres*, i. e., in iambic, trochaic and anapaestic verse, *consisting of four double feet*, or *syzygies*, (Lat. *versus octonarius*); in dactylic, cretic, bacchiac, antispastic, choriambic, and paeonic verse, *consisting of four feet*, ὁ τετρ., *a verse of this length*, Ar. Nub. 642, 645; so, τὸ τετράμετρον, Xen. Symp. 6, 3. [ᾰ]

Τετραμηνιαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Diod.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.

Τετράμηνος, ον, (τέτρα-, μήν):—*of four months, lasting four months*, Thuc. 5, 63, Polyb., etc. [ᾰ]

Τέτραμμαι, perf. pass. from τρέπω, hence part. τετραμμένος, Hom., and Hes.

Τετραμναῖος, α, ον, =τετράμνους, Diod.

†Τετράμνηστος, ου, ὁ, *Tetramnestus*, a Sidonian, Hdt. 7, 98.

Τετράμνους, ουν, (τέτρα-, μνᾶ):—*of four minae, worth* or *weighing four minae*, Ath.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 553.

Τετρᾰμοιρία, ας, ἡ, *a fourfold portion*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 36; 6, 1: from

Τετρᾰμοιρος, ον, (τέτρα-, μοῖρα) *consisting of four parts, fourfold*, φρουρά, Eur. Rhes. 5. [ᾰ]

Τετράμορος, ον, =foreg. [ᾰ]

Τετράμορφος, ον, (τέτρα-, μορφή) *four-shaped, fourfold*, ὧραι τ., the *four changing* seasons, Eur. Incert. 120. [ᾰ]

Τεταρταῖος, α, ον, *worth a fourth part*, dub.

Τετρᾰνυκτία, ας, ἡ, (νύξ) *a space of four nights*.

Τέτραξ, ᾰγος and ᾰκος, ὁ, name of two kinds of *wild birds*, acc. to Ath. 398; one prob. of the grouse kind, *tetrao*, Linn.; the other a small bird; cf. Epich. p. 25, Ar. Av. 885;—cf. τέτριξ, τετράων, and also ταύρας.

Τετράξους, ον, (τέτρα-, ξέω):—*split four times*, δένδρα τ., *trees which must be so split*, before they can be worked, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 1, 9: cf. δίξους, μονόξους.

Τεταξός, ή, όν, *fourfold*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7.

Τετρᾰοδία, ας, ἡ, and τετρᾰόδιον, ου, τό, (τέτρα-, ὁδός) *a place where four roads meet*, Lat. *quadrivium*.

Τετράοδος, ον, ἡ, =foreg., Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 9, 4; cf. τρίοδος. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰοίδιος, ον, (τέτρα-, ᾠδή) *of four notes* in music, Plut. 2, 1132 D.

Τετρᾰόργυιος, ον, (τέτρα-, ὀργυια) *four fathoms long* or *broad*, Dio C.

Τετρᾰορία, ας, ἡ, *a four-horsed chariot*, Pind. O. 2, 8, P. 2, 8, etc.: from

Τετράορος, ον, contr. τέτρωρος, (τέτρα-, ἀρω):—*yoked four together*, ἵπποι, Od. 13, 81; τ. ἅρμα, *a four-horse chariot*, Pind. P. 10, 101, etc.: also, τέτρωρος ὄχος, τέτρωρον ἅρμα, Eur. Hipp. 1229, Alc. 483.—II. *four-legged*, ταῦρος, Soph. Tr. 507. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰπάλαι, (τέτρα-, πάλαι) adv., *four times long ago*, i. e. *long, long ago*, Call. Epigr. 2, 4; cf δεκαπάλαι. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰπᾰλαιστιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Geop.

Τετρᾰπάλαιστος, ον, (τέτρα-, παλαιστή) *of four spans, four spans long* or *broad*, Hdt. 2, 149. [ᾰ]

Τετράπεδος, ον, (τέτρα-, πέδον) *of* or *with four surfaces*, Hdn. 8, 4.—II. *of four feet*, τῷ πλάτει, Polyb. 8, 6, 4; cf. Orac. ap. Plut. Aemil. 15.

Τετράπεζος, ον, (τέτρα-, πέζα) *four-footed*, Orph. Lith. 741. [ᾰ]

Τετρᾰπηχῡαῖος, α, ον, =sq.

Τετράπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (τέτρα-, πῆχυς) *four cubits* (six feet) *long*, Hdt. 7, 69, Plat., etc.; of men, *six feet high, tall fellows*, Ar. Ran. 1014.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 549. [ᾰ]

Τετραπλῶσιάζω, *to make fourfold*.

Τετραπλασιεπιδιμερής, ές, 4⅓ *times as great* (14:3), Arithm. Vett.—So, τετραπλασιεπίπεμπτος, ον, 4⅘ *times as great* (21:5).—τετραπλασιεπιτέταρτος, ον, 4¼ *times as great* (17:4).—τετραπλασιεπιτετραμερής, ές, 4⅔ *times as great* (24:5).—τετραπλασιεπιτριμερής, ές, 4½ *times as great* (19:4).—τετραπλασιεπίτριτος, ον, 4½ *times as great* (13:3).—τετραπλασιεφήμισυς, υ, 4½ *times as great* (9:2).

Τετραπλάσιος, α, ον, *fourfold, four times as much*, Lat. *quadruplus*, Plat. Rep. 369 E, etc. Adv. -ίως. Hence

Τετραπλασιότης, ητος, ἡ, *multiplication by four*.

Τετραπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, = τετραπλάσιος.

Τετραπλεθρία, ας, ἡ, *an area of four πλέθρα*, Inscr.: from

Τετράπλεθρος, ον, (τέτρα-, πλέθρον) *consisting of four plethra*, Polyb. 6, 27, 2.

Τετράπλευρος, ον, (τέτρα-, πλευρά) *four-sided*, κίων, Anth.

Τετραπλῇ or τετραπλῆ, adv., *in a fourfold manner, fourfold*, Il. 1, 128.

Τετραπλόος, η, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, *fourfold*, Lat. *quadruplus*: τὸ τ., =τετραμοιρία, Xen. An. 7, 6, 7. Adv. -πλῶς, = foreg., LXX. (For deriv., cf. ἁπλόος.)

Τετράπνους, ουν, (τέτρα-, πνέω, πνοή) *with four nostrils*: Lyc. has also a fem. τετράπνη, 1313.

Τετραποδηδόν, adv., *on four feet*, Ar. Pac. 896: from

Τετράπόδης, ου, ὁ, (τέτρα-, πούς) *four-footed*.—II. *four feet long, broad* or *deep*. Hence

Τετραποδητί, adv., *on all fours*, Polyb. 5, 60, 7.

Τετραποδία, ας, ἡ, (τετράπους II.) *a measure* or *length of four feet*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 279.

Τετραποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (τετράπους) *to go on all fours*, *to be* or *live as a quadruped*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 48. Hence

Τετραποδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *going on all fours, quadrupedal*.

Τετραποδιστί, adv., =τετραποδητί, Luc. D. Mar. 7, 2.

Τετράποδος, ον, collat. form of τετράπους. Lob. Phryn. 546. [ᾰ]

Τετράπολις, εως, ἡ, poet. τετράπτολις, *of* or *with four cities*, λαός τ., of the northern part of Attica, Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl.; †composed of Oenoë, Marathon, Probalinthus, and Tricorythus, cf. Ar. Lys. 285; Strab. p. 446.—2. Δωρική, the Dorian *Tetrapolis*, between Locris and Thessaly, composed of Erineus, Boeum, Pindus, and Cytinea, Strab. p. 425 sqq.—3. τῆς Συρίας, or Σελευκίς, composed of Antiochia, Apamea, Laodicea, and Seleucia, Strab. p. 749†.—4. of Cephallenia, †consisting

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of Pale, Cranii, Same, and Proniť, Thuc. 2, 30. [ᾰ]

Τετράπολος, ον, (τέτρα-, πολέω) *turned up, ploughed four times*, Theocr. 25, 26. [ᾰ]

Τετράπορος, ον, *with four passages, ways* or *holes*. [ᾰ]

Τετράπος, ον, poet. for τετράπους, Arat. 214. [ᾰ]

Τετράπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποδος, τό, (τέτρα-, πούς) *four-footed*, Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 71; λεία τετράπους, a booty *of cattle*, Polyb. 1, 25, 7:—τὰ τετράποδα, *quadrupeds*, Hdt. 3, 106, Thuc. 2, 50, etc.—II. *of four feet* in length, Plat. Meno 85 B, C. [ᾰ]

Τετραπρόσωπος, ον, *with four faces* or *fronts*.

Τετράπτερος, ον, (τέτρα-, πτερόν) *four-winged*, Soph. Fr. 27. Hence

Τετραπτερυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a four-wing*, i. e. *a grasshopper* or *locust*, Boeot. word in Ar. Ach. 871; Elmsl. thinks that by τῶν ὀρταλίχων ἢ τῶν τετραπτερυλλίδων, is intended *birds* and *beasts*; and Dind. follows him;—but the τετραπτερυλλίδων is prob. brought in παρ' ὑπονοίαν.

Τετράπτῐλος, ον, (τέτρα-, πτίλον) *four-winged*, Ar. Ach. 1082.

Τέτραπτο, Ep. for ἐτέτρ., 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τρέπω, Hom.

Τετράπτολις, ἡ, poet. for τετράπολις, Eur.

Τετράπτῡχος, ον, (τέτρα-, πτυχή) *fourfold, four-leafed*, Hipp.

Τετράπτωτος, ον, *with four cases*, Gramm.

Τετράπῡλος, ον, *four-gated*.

Τετράπυργία, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, πύργος) *a building with four towers*, Polyb. 31, 26, 11. Hence

†Τετραπυργία, ας, ἡ, *Tetrapyrgia*, name of a place in Cyrenaïca, Strab. p. 838.

Τεταπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, *a plant*,= τραγοπώγων, Diosc.

Τετράπωλία, ας, ἡ, *a team of four horses*.

Τετράῤῥαβδος, ον, *with four staves, rods, streaks* or *rows*.

Τετράῤῥυθμος, ον, *consisting of four metres*.

Τετράῤῥῡμος, ον, (τέτρα-, ῥυμός) *with four poles and yokes*, i. e. *eight-horsed*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51; also τετράρῡμος.

Τεταρχέω, ῶ, *to be a tetrarch*, N.T.: from

Τετράρχης, ου, ὁ, (τετράς, ἄρχω) *a tetrarch*, as among the Galatians in Asia, of whom each tribe had four chiefs, Plut. Anton. 56, etc.—II. *a leader of four λόχοι*. Hence

Τετραρχία, ας, ἡ, *a tetrarchy, the power* or *dominions of a tetrarch*, Eur. Alc. 1154, Dem. 117, 26, Plut. Anton. 36.—Thessaly was anciently divided into 4 tetrarchies, Thirlw. H. of Gr. 6, p. 14; cf. τετράς II.—II. τ. ἱππικήν, *the command of four λόχοι*, Arr. An. 3, 18. Hence

Τεταρχικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a tetrarch* or *tetrarchy*, Strab.

Τέτραρχος, ου, ὁ, = τετράρχης, Plut. 2, 768 B.

Τετράς, άδος, ἡ, *the number four*,= τετρακτύς, Arist. Metaph. 13, 3, 9, etc.: esp.,—2. *the fourth day*, Hes. Op. 792, 796, etc.:—τετράδι γέγονας, proverb. of one who labours for others, not for himself (cf. τεταδιστής), Plat. (Com.) Incert. 29, Ariston. Ἡλ. ῥιγ. 6.—II. =τεταρχία I, Hellan. ap. Harpocr. s. v. τεταρχία. (Strictly shortd. for τετταράς.)

Τετρᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *the fourth part*.—II. a coin, *a fourth*, like Lat. *quadrans*; cf. ἑξᾶς.

Τετράσημος, ον, (τέτρα-, σῆμα) *of four signs*: in music, *of four kinds of time*, Osann Anal. Cr. p. 76, Auctar. Lex. p. 157. [ᾰ]

Τετράσκαλμος, ον, *with four* σκαλμοί: *four-oared*, Diod.

Τετρασκελής, ές, (τέτρα-, σκέλος) *four-legged, four-footed*, Trag.; τ. οἰωνός, of a kind of griffin, Aesch. Pr. 395.

Τετράσσᾰρον, ου, τό, *four asses*, the Rom. *sestertius*, one fourth of the denarius, Arr. Epict.

Τετραστάδιος, ον, (τέτρα-, στάδιον) *four stades in length*: τὸ τ., *a length of four stades*, Strab. [στᾰ]

Τετραστάτηρος, ον, (τέτρα-, στατήρ) *worth four staters*, Ar. Eccl. 413.

Τετράστεγος, ον, (τέτρα-, στέγη) *with four stories*, Diod.

Τετράστῐχος, ον, (τέτρα-, στίχος) *in four rows, lines*, LXX.

Τεταστοιχία, ας, ἡ, *a fourfold row* or *line*, Theophr.: from

Τετράστοιχος, ον, (τέτρα-, στοῖχος) *in four rows*, like τετράστιχος, Theophr.

Τετράστοον, ου, τό, *an antechamber*, Lat. *atrium*.

Τετράστοος, ον, *surrounded with four* στοαί or *cloisters*.

Τετράστῡλος, ον, (τέτρα-, στῦλος) *with four pillars in front*, of a temple, Vitr.

Τετρᾰσυλλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, *a being of four syllables*: from

Τετρᾰσύλλᾰβος, ον, *of four syllables*.

Τετράσχιστος, ον, *split* or *parted into four*.

Τετράσχοινος, ον, *four* σχοῖνοι, (i. e. 240 *stades*) *long*, Strab.

Τετρᾰσώμᾰτος, ον, (τέτρα-, σῶμα) *with four bodies*, Paul. S. Ambo 252.

Τετρᾰτομος, ον, *cut fourfold, in four*. [ᾰ]

Τετράτονος, ον, *of four tones* or *notes*. [ᾰ]

Τέτρᾱτος, η, ον, poet for τέταρτος, *fourth*, Hom., Hes., Pind.; τὸ τέτρατον, *the fourth time*, Il. 21, 177, Hes. Op. 594, Sc. 363.

Τετράτροχος, ον, *four-wheeled*.

Τετράτρῡφος, ον, (τέτρα-, θρύπτω): —*broken into four pieces*, or, *that may be so broken*, ἄρτος, Hes. Op. 440.

Τέτρᾰφα, pf. from τρέπω, also τέτροφα:—but—II. dub. for τέτροφα, pf. from τρέφω, in Simmias.

Τετρᾰφᾰλαγγαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the command of a* τετραφαλαγγία: from

Τετρᾰφᾰλαγγάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *the leader of a* τετραφαλαγγία.

Τετρᾰφᾰλαγγία, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, φάλαγξ) *a corps of four phalanxes* or *a phalanx in four divisions*, Polyb. 12, 20, 7, Ael. Tact. 40.

Τετρᾰφάληρος, ον, of a helmet in Il. 5, 743; 11, 41, usu. taken as=τετράφαλος.—If a lengthening of the form τετράφαλος be not allowed (and it is suspicious, for in both places ἀμφίφαλος is added), Buttman's assumption (Lexil. s. φάλος 9) becomes very prob., viz. that the root is φάληρος (a word never indeed found in use), either *the plume itself*, or *an epithet of it*; and so, τετραφάληρος would mean *with four crests* or *plumes*: cf. φάληρος, φαληριόων. [ᾰ]

Τετράφᾰλος, ον (τέτρα-, φάλος):—κυνέη. κόρυς, a helmet *with a fourfold φάλος*, Il. 12, 384; 22, 315; v. φάλος, ἀμφιφαλος, and foreg.

Τετράφαρμᾰκος, ον, *compounded of four drugs*.

Τετράφαται, -φατο, Ep. and Ion 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. pass. from τρέπω, Il. [ᾰ]

Τέτρᾰφε, v. l. Il. 21, 279; 23, 348, for γ' ἔτραφε.

Τετραφύλος, ον, (τέτρα-, φυλή) *divided into four φυλαί*, Hdt. 5, 66.

Τετρᾰχᾶ, (τέτταρες) adv., *in four parts*, τ. διανέμειν τι, Plat. Georg. 464 C.

Τετράχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, *four-handed*. [ᾰ̄]

Τετρᾰχῇ, adv., = τέτραχα, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 7, Luc. Navig. 16.

Τετραχθᾰ, adv., poet. for τέτρηχα, Il. 3, 363, Od. 9, 71, cf. διχθᾰ and τριχθᾰ. [θᾰ]

Τετράχῐζω, f. -ίσω, (τέτταρες) *to divide into four parts*: *to do* or *engage to do the fourth part*, Ar. Fr. 688.

Τέτραχμον or τετράχμιον, ου, τό, shortened for τετράδραχμον, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 750.

Τετράχοιαῖος, α, ον,=τετράχους, Inscr.

Τετρᾰχοινῐκός, ή, όν,=sq., Diosc.

Τετρᾰχοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, *holding four χοίνικες*.

Τετράχοος, ον, contr. -χους, ουν, *holding four χόες*, Anth. [ᾰ̄]

Τεταχορδικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to the tetrachord*, Plut.: from

Τετράχορδος, ον, (τέτρα-, χορδή): —*four-stringed*: τὸ τ., *the tetrachord*, a scale comprising two tones and a half, Arist. Probl. 19, 33;—the oldest Greek musical system, and the base of all later ones, v. Muller Literat. of Greece 12 § 3, Dict. Antiqq. p. 625.

Τετραχρονία, ας, ἡ, *four times, four kinds of time* or *measure*.

Τετραχρόνιος, ον,=sq.

Τετράχρονος, ον, *of four times* or *four kinds of time*.

Τετράχυτρος, ον, (τέτρα-, χυτρα) *made of four pots*, τριφαλεια, Batr. 258.

Τετράχωρος, ον, *with four divisions*, Diosc.

Τετραχῶς, (τέτταρες) adv., *in a fourfold manner*, Arist. Categ. 12, 1, Plut.

Τετράων, ωνος, ὁ, also τετράδων, *a bird of the grouse kind, tetrao* Linn., Plin. (Akin to τέτραξ.)

Τετρώτος, ον, (τέτρα-, οὖς) *with four ears* or *handles*, Simonid. ap. Ath. 483 A.

Τετρεμαίνω, used only in pres. and impf., *to tremble*, Hipp., Ar. Nub. 294, 374. (A redupl. form of τρεω, τρεμώ.)

Τέτρημαι, pf. pass. from τετραίνω.

Τετρημερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) *of four days*: ἡ τετρήμερος (sc. ἡμέρα), *the fourth day*.

Τέτρηνα, Ep. for ἐτέτρηνα, aor. from τετραίνω.

Τετρήνω, dub. for τετραίνω, in Hipp., and Callim.; although Buttm. Catal. Verb. s. v. τιτράω, lets it pass as Ion.

Τετρήρης, ή, (sc. ναῦς) *a quadrireme*, Polyb. 1, 47, 5. Cf. τριήρης.

Τετρηρικός, ή, όν, πλοῖον, =foreg., Polyb. 2, 10, 5.

Τέτρηχα, intr. perf. with pres. signf. from ταράσσω, q. v.; hence part. fem. τετρηχυῖα, Il. 7, 346; and in Il. 2, 95, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. τετρήχει.

Τετρίγει, Ep. 3 plqpf. from τρίζω, Il. [ῐ]

Τετριγυῖα, part. fem. pf. from τρίζω, Hom.

Τετρῐ)ῶτας, Ep. for τετριγότας, acc. pl. part. masc. pf. from τρίζω, Il. 2, 314.

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Τέτριξ, ιγος, ἡ, a wild bird, prob. of the *grouse* kind, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 7: cf. *τέτραξ*.

Τέτρομος, ὁ, = *τρόμος*, Gramm.

Τετρόρχυιος, ον, (ὄρχυια) = *τετράορχυιος*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Τέτροφα, perf. from *τρέφω*, Od. 23, 237.—II. pf. from *τρέπω*, q. v.

Τετρωβολιαῖος, α, ον, = *τετρώβολος*.

Τετρωβολίζω, *to receive four obols*; hence, *to be a soldier*, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 2, cf. sq.: from

Τετρώβολος, ον, (τέτρα-, ὀβολός) *weighing* or *worth four obols*, Lob. Phryn. 549: proverb., *τετρώβολον τοῦτ' ἔστι*, it's very dear, Ar. Pac. 254, ubi v. Schol.—II. *τὸ τετρώβολον*, *a piece of four obols*; esp. of the soldiers' pay; hence proverb., *τετρωβόλου βίος*, a soldier's life, Paus. ap. Eust. 1405, 29.

Τετρώκοντα, Dor. for *τεσσαράκοντα*, Archimed.

Τετρωκοστομόριον, ου, τό, Dor., *the fortieth part*.

Τετρώκοστος, η, ον, Dor. for *τεσσαρακοστός*.

Τετρωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. from *τιτρώσκω*, Hdt.

Τετρωρία, ας, ἡ, contr. for *τετραορία*.

Τετρωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg.

Τετρώριστος, ον, = *τέτρωρος*, *τετράορος*, Soph. Fr. 781.

Τέτρωρος, ον, contr. for *τετράορος*, q. v.

Τετρόροφος, ον, (τέτρα-, ὀροφή) *of four stories*, Hdt. 1, 180.

Τέττᾰ, a friendly or respectful address of youths to their elders, *Father*, Il. 4, 412; cf. *τάτα*, *ἄττα*, *ἄππα*, *ἀππᾶ*, *πάππα*. †Cf. also *τέτλα*.

Τεττᾰράκοντα, *τέτταρες*, etc., Att. for *τεσσαρ-*. [*ᾰ̄*]

Τεττιγομήτρα, ας, ἡ, (*τέττιξ*, *μήτρα*) *the matrix* or *larva of the τέττιξ*, Arist. H. A. 5, 30, 5.

Τεττιγόνια, ων, τά, *a smaller kind of τέττιξ*, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 13; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 887.

Τεττιγοφόρας, ου, (*τέττιξ*, *φέρω*): —*wearing a τέττιξ* or *cicada*: the Athenians esp. were called *τεττιγοφόροι*, because in early times they wore golden *τέττιγες* as an emblem of their race (cf. *τέττιξ* II), Ar. Eq. 1331.

Τεττιγοφόρος, ον, v. foreg., Eust.

Τεττιγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a τέττιξ*, Luc. Bacch. 7.

Τεττίζω, v. *τιτίζω*.

ΤΕΤΤΙΞ, ιγος, ὁ, *a* kind of *grasshopper*, Lat. *cicada*, a winged insect fond of basking at noon on single trees or bushes, when the male makes a chirping noise by striking the lower membrane of the wing against the breast: this noise was so pleasing to the ear of the ancients, that their poets are always using it as a simile for sweet sounds, as Il. 3, 151, Hes. Op. 580, Sc. 393; and Plat. calls them *Μουσῶν προφῆται*, Phaedr. 262 D; cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 5, 77. People kept them, as now in Spain, in rush-cages, and fed them with *γήτειον*, Theocr. 1, 52, Mel. 112. The Greeks ate their larvae.—II. *χρυσέα τ., a golden cicada*, such as were worn by the Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their claim to being *Αὐτόχθονες* (for such was the supposed origin of the insects): prob. it was a pin with a gold cicada for a head, which served to fasten the *κρωβύλος* or braid of hair on the crown, Thuc. 1, 6; cf. *τεττιγοφόρας*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 984.—III. *τ. ἐνάλιος*, *a lobster*, Ael. (Prob. onomatop.)

Τέτυγμαι, pf. pass. from *τεύχω*, Hom., plqpf., *ἐτετύγμην*, Ep. *τετύγμην*, Hom.

Τετῦκεῖν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 of *τεύχω*, Od. 15, 77, 94.

Τέτυξαι, 2 sing. pf. pass. from *τεύχω*, Il.: *τέτυξο*, Ep. for *ἐτέτυξο*, 2 sing. plqpf., Il.

Τετῠφωμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *τυφόω*, *stupidly*, Dem. 665, 13.

Τετύχηκα, part. *τετῠχηκώς*, pf. of *τυγχάνω*, Hom.

Τετύχθαι, inf. pf. pass. from *τεύχω*, Hom.

Τεῦ, Dor. gen. from *τύ*, *σύ*, for *σοῦ*, Alcman.

Τεῦ, Ion. and Dor. for *τίνος*, gen. from *τίς*; but *τευ* enclit. gen. for *τινός* from *τις*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.

Τεῦγμα, ατος, τό, (*τεύχω*) *that which is made*, *a work*, Anth.

†Τευθέα, ας, ἡ, *Teuthea*, a town of Achaia, Strab. p. 342.

†Τευθέας, ου, ὁ, *the Teutheas*, a river of Elis, Strab. p. 342.

Τευθίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τευθίς*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 10, Ephipp. Ὅμοι. 1, 4. [*ῐ̄*, Il. c.]

Τευθῐδώδης, ες, *like a τευθίς*.

Τευθίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *cuttle-fish* or *squid*, eaten at Athens, Lat. *sepia*, *loligo*, Simon. 201, Ar. Ach. 1156, Eq. 934, etc. [-ῐ̆ς, Ar. Il. c.; though Draco p. 15, 24, makes it long.]

Τεῦθος or *τευθός*, ὁ, *the sepia* or *cuttle-fish*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 8, ap. Ath. 326 D: (seems a different species from foreg.)

†Τευθρανία, ας, ἡ, *Teuthrania*, a city of Mysia, residence of the early kings of Mysia, on the Caïcus, said to be so named from Teuthras, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3; Hell. 3, 1, 6: in Aesch. Suppl. 549 *Τεύθραντος ἄστυ*.—Also the territory around the city, Hdt. 2, 10; in Pind. O. 9, 108 called *Τεύθραντος πεδίον*; *ἡ Τευθρανὶὰς γῆ*, Anth. P. 3, 2.

†Τευθρανίδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Teuthras*, i. e. Axylus, Il. 6, 13.

†Τευθράντιος, α, ον, *of Teuthrania*, *Teuthranian*, Eur. Licym. 3: pecul. fem. Τευθραντιάς, v. *Τευθρανία*, fin.

†Τεύθρᾱς, αντος, ὁ, *Teuthras*, an ancient king of Mysia, Apollod. 2, 7, 4: from him *Τευθρανία* said to be named, and called also *Τεύθραντος ἄστυ*, v. *Τευθρανία*.—2. a Greek from Magnesia before Troy, Il. 5, 705.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τευθώδης, ες, *shaped like a τεῦθος*.

Τεύκριον, τό, an herb of the *germander* kind, Diosc. 3, 111.

†Τευκρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of* or *relating to Teucer*, or *the Teucri*, *Teucrian*, ἡ Τευκρὶς γῆ, *ala*, in genl. = Τρωάς, Aesch. Ag. 113; Hdt. 2, 118.

†Τευκροί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Teucri*, in genl. *the Trojans*, Hdt. 7, 122; so also were the priests of Jupiter in Olbe named, Strab. p. 672. — Also written Τεῦκροι, Call. Dian. 231.

†Τεῦκρος, ου, ὁ, *Teucer*, son of the Scamander and the nymph Idaea, acc. to Apollod. 3, 12, 1 the earliest king of Troy.—2. son of Telamon and Hesione, half brother of Ajax, from Salamis, Il. 8, 266; after the Trojan war founded Salamis in Cyprus, Pind. N. 4, 76: cf. Aesch. Pers. 895.

Τευκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a maker*.

Τευκτικός, ή, όν, (*τυγχάνω*) *usually attaining to* or *reaching*, τινός, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 9, 4.

Τευκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τεύχω*, *made*, *prepared*, esp. *well-wrought*, *artificial*; v. *τυκτός*.

Τευκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *τευκτήρ*, Manetho.

Τευμάομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, dep. mid., = *τεύχω*, *τεύχομαι*, Antim. 3.

†Τευμησίος, α, ον, *of Teumessus*, *Teumesian*; for the proverb. ἡ *Τευμησία ἀλώπηξ*, v. Dübn. Cycl. Fr. p. 589, 3.

†Τευμησός, οῦ, ὁ, and Τευμησσός, *Teumessus*, a town of Boeotia on the road from Thebes to Chalcis, H. Hom. Ap. 224; Eur. Phoen. 1100; etc.—Also a hill near this city, Strab. p. 412.

Τεῦξις, εως, ἡ, like *τύξις*, *a putting together*: *a making*, *preparation*.—II. (*τυγχάνω*) *attainment*, *acquisition*, Art. Epict.

Τεῦς, Ael. and Dor. for *σοῦ*, gen. of *σύ*, *τύ*: never enclit.

†Τεῦτα, ἡ, *Teuta*, a queen of Illyria, Polyb. 2, 4, 7.

Τευτάζω, for *ταὐτάζω*, *to say* or *do the same thing*: c. inf., *to bid* or *order repeatedly*, Pherecr. Incert. 55: *τ. περί τι*, *to linger*, *dwell upon* a thing, *be constantly at* it, Plat. Rep. 521 E, Phil. 56 E, Tim. 90 B, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; like *διατρίβειν*, *σπουδάζειν*, *πραγματεύεσθαι*: later also in mid., Themist.

†Τευταμίας, ου, ὁ, *Teutamias*, a king of Larissa in Thessaly, Apollod. 2, 4, 4.

†Τευτᾰμίδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Teutamus*, a Pelasgian noble, i. e. Lethus, Il. 2, 843.

†Τεύταμος, ου, ὁ, *Teutamus*, a leader of the argyraspides, Plut. Eum. 13. —2. father of Bias, Diog. L. 1, 82; from whom a place in Priene was named *Τευταμίειον*, Ib. 88.

Τευτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a dwelling on a thing*, *occupation therewith*.

Τευτάω, collat. form from *τευτάζω*, Hesych.

†Τευτίαπλος, ου, ὁ, *Teutiaplus*, an Elean, Thuc. 3, 29.

Τεύτλιον or *τευτλίον*, ου, τό, = *τεῦτλον*, Att. for *σευτλίον*, Ar. Ran. 942.

Τευτλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. for *σευτλίς*, Theophr.

Τευτλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, *of* or *full of beet*: hence the island *Τευτλοῦσσα* or *Τεύτλουσσα*, *Beet-island*, †*Teutlussa*, an island on the coast of Asia Minor near Rhodes†, Thuc. 8, 42: from

Τεῦτλον, ου, τό, Att. for the Ion. and common form *σεῦτλον*, a kitchen herb, *beet*, Lat. *beta*, Ar. Pac. 1014.

†Τευτλοῦσσα, ἡ, v. sub *τευτλόεις*.

Τευτλοφάκη, ης, ἡ, *a dish of beet mixed with lentils*, Diosc. [*ᾰ̄*]

†Τεύτονες, ων, οἱ, *the Teutones*, Strab. p. 196.

Τευχεσφόρος, ον, (τεῦχος, *φέρω*) *wearing armour*, *armed*, Aesch. Cho. 627, Eur. Supp. 654, Rhes.

Τευχέω, v. *τετεύχημαι*.

Τευχήεις, εσσα, εν, (τεῦχος) *armed*, Opp. C. 3, 4.

Τευχήρης, ες, (τεῦχος, *ἄρω) *armed*, Orph. Arg. 525.

Τευχηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Aesch. Pers. 901; *τευχηστής*, οῦ, ὁ, Id. Theb. 644; (τεῦχος): *an armed man*, *warrior*, v. Lob. Paral. 449.

Τευχήτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.: fem. *-ητις*, ιδος, Lyc.

Τευχήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *τευχηστήρ*.

Τευχοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (τεῦχος, *πλάσσω*) *making utensils* or *vessels*, Lyc. 1379.

Τεῦχος, εος, τό, (τεύχω): —strictly,

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like ὅπλον, *a tool, implement, utensil*: esp. in plur. τεύχεα, like ἔντεα, *implements of war, armour, arms*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; more precisely, ἀρήϊα τεύχεα, πολεμήϊα τ., Il. 6, 340; 7, 193; always of a warrior's *whole armour, harness*, τεύχεα δύειν, καταδύειν, ἀποδύειν, Il.; χαλκήρεα τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων συλήσειν, Il. 15, 544; Ἕκτορι δ' ἤρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροΐ, 17, 210:—so also in Soph. Aj. 571, 577, etc.—2. in plur. also, *the tackle, rigging*, etc., of a ship, Od. 15, 218; 16, 326.—3. later, esp., *a vessel* of any kind, *bathing-tub*, Aesch. Ag. 1128: *a cinerary urn*, Soph. El. 1114, 1120; *a balloting-urn*, Aesch. Ag. 815, Eum. 742, etc.—4. in medic., *the human frame, body*, as holding the intestines, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: τεῦχος νεοσσῶν λευκόν, of an egg, Eur. Hel. 258.—5. *after* the Alexandrian age, also *a book*, Anth. P. 9, 239; cf. Jac. p. 13; hence, πεντάτευχος, ὀκτάτευχος, etc. (The Germ. *Zeug* is from the same root.)

Τευχοφόρος, ον, (τεῦχος, φέρω) *bearing arms, armed*, Eur. Rhes. 3.

ΤΕΥ΄ΧΩ: f. τεύξω: aor. ἔτευξα: pf. τέτευχα: pf. pass. τέτυγμαι: fut. 3 τετεύξομαι: aor. pass. ἐτύχθην (oft. used by Ep. in signf. of ἔτυχον); —which tenses are all in Hom.: he also oft. uses the irreg. (poet.) 3 pl. τετεύχατα, τετεύχατο, the latter also in Hes. Th. 581: the redupl. aor. 2 τετῦκεῖν, and aor. mid. with act. signf. τετύκοντο, τέτῦκέσθαι, are also solely Ep. and Ion., = τεῦξαι, τεύξασθαι, Od. 15, 94, Il. 1, 467:—the pf. act. indeed appears in Il. 13, 346 as a real act. (unless we read ἐτεύχετον for τετεύχατον, v. Spitzn. ad l.), but elsewh. it is used in the signf. of τυγχάνω, q.v.; (for in Plat. Rep. 521 E, τετεύτακε is the true reading, now generally adopted, cf. Lob. Phryn. 395): the fut. 3 τετεύξομαι has always the intr. signf. of τέτυγμαι, Il. 13, 345; 21, 322: besides ἐτύχθην, the common reading gives τευχθέν in Anacreont. 10, 5.

To prepare, get or *make ready, make*, in Hom. and Hes. of any work, whether of the mind or hands; esp. of works in wood or metal, *to work*, Il. 2, 101; 18, 373, etc.; of women's handiwork, εἵματα τ., Od. 7, 235; of food or meals, *to dress*, 20, 108, etc.; and Hom. uses the Ep. aor., act. and mid., τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι, in this signf. only, and always joined with δαῖτα, δεῖπνον and δόρπον, Il. 1, 467; 2, 430, Od. 8, 61, etc.; also, Jupiter is said τ. ὄμβρον ἠὲ χάλαζαν, Il. 10, 6; then, in many metaph. senses, τεύχειν ἀλγεά τινι, *to work* one woe, Il. 1, 110; τ. πόλεμον, θάνατον, γέλων, Od. 24, 476; 20, 11; 18, 350; τ. παλίωξιν, *to make* a rally, Il. 15, 70, cf. Hes. Sc. 154; τ. γάμον, *to bring about* a marriage, Od. 1, 277; τ. πομπήν, βοήν, Od. 10, 18, 188: *to form, create*, Il. 5, 449, Od. 8, 177: ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ στήθεσσι... αἰμυλίους τε λόγους καὶ ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος τεύξε, Hes. Op. 79, cf. Hes. Th. 570, Op. 263:—so also in later poets, θεὸς ὁ πάντα τεύχων βροτοῖς, Pind. Fr. 105; τ. μέλος, Id. P. 12, 34; τ. ναὶ πομπάν, Ib. 4, 292; τ. γέρας τινί, *to get* him honour, Id. I. 1, 19; τ. κακά, Aesch. Eum. 125; στάσιν τ. ἐν ἀλλήλαις, i. e. to quarrel, Id. Pers. 189; rarely like ῥᾴω, c. dupl. acc., τεύχειν τινά τι, *to do* a thing to one, Soph. Phil. 1189; etc.—The pres., impf., and fut. mid. τεύξομαι also sometimes take an acc. like the act., Il. 19, 208, Od. 10, 182; though τεύξομαι occurs also as fut pass., Il. 5, 653. —In pass., oft. c. gen. rei, τεύχεσθαι χρυσοῖο, κασσιτέροιο, *to be made of*..., Il. 18, 574, Od. 19, 226, Hes. Sc. 208; so in pf. act., ἐπίτονος βοὸς ῥινοῖο τετευχώς, *made* of ox-hide, Od. 12, 423; but also c. dat. rei, Od. 10, 210; 19, 563.—II. the pf. pass., as representing *that which has been made*, and so *is existing*, is oft. used (esp. by Hom.) as = γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι, chiefly in 3 sing., the plqpf. being used as impf., Ζεὺς ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται, Il. 4, 84; cf. 5, 78, 402, Od. 4, 392, etc.; γυναικὸς ἀντὶ τέτυξο, *thou wast* like a woman, Il. 8, 163, cf. Od. 8, 546; freq. of any thing *ordained* or *destined*, μοῖρα τέτυκται, Il. 18, 120, Hes. Op. 743, cf. Il. 22, 30, Od. 4, 772; so, ἐν βροτοῖς γέρων λόγος τέτυκται, Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Eur. El. 457:—so in aor. pass., Aesch. Eum. 353.—2. the part. pf. τετυγμένος has not only the signf. *made, built*, but usu. also a collat. notion of *well-made, well-wrought, compact, lasting*, δώματα, βωμός, τεῖχος, σάκος, δέπας, εἵματα, etc., Hom.; metaph., ἀγρὸς καλὸν τετυγμένος, a well-*tilled* field, Od. 24, 206; νόος ἐν στήθεσσι τετυγμένος, *a firm and active* mind, Od. 20, 366, cf. τετράγωνος, πυκνός V; (so, τυκτός was used for εὐ τυκτός, ποιητός for εὖ ποιητός): οὐκέτι γὰρ δύναται τὸ τετυγμένον εἶναι ἄτυκτον, *what is done* can never be undone, Pseudo-Phocyl. v. 50:—Later prose writers have also a pf. τέτευγμαι, part. τετευγμένος, Lob. Phryn. 728; and Hdt. so uses the pf. act., v. sub τυγχάνω. (Nearly akin to τυγχάνω, the notion implied in which has grown out of the pass. pf. of τεύχω; hence, in Ep., the pass. forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτετύγμην, ἐτύχθην, are substantially the same with τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον: and the act. pf. τέτευχα, when used intr., is exactly like τυγχάνω: further, τεύχειν is manifestly akin to τίκτω, Germ. *zeugen*; cf. τεῦχος.)

Τέφρα, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. τέφρη, (θάπτω, τάφος, τύφω):—*ashes*, as of the funeral pile, Il. 23, 251; νεκταρέῳ δὲ χιτῶνι μέλαιν' ἀμφίζανε τέφρη (sprinkling the clothes with ashes being an expression of deep sorrow, as, later, sprinkling the head), Il. 18, 251: τέφραν καταπάσαι, ἐμπάσαι, Ar. Nub. 178, Plat. Lys. 210 A:—in the phrase τέφρα τίλλεσθαι (cf. τίλλω), prob. a kind of pungent dust, Ar. Nub. 1083:—proverb., ὅρκους εἰς τέφραν γράφειν, Philonid. Incert. 1; cf. ὕδωρ. Hence

Τεφραῖος, α, ον, *ashy, ash-coloured*, Ael. N. A. 6, 38.

Τεφράς, άδος, ὁ, *ash-coloured*, a kind of τέττιξ, Ael. N. A. 10, 44.

Τεφρήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for τεφρός, Nonn.

Τεφρίζω, *to be ash-coloured*.—II. transit. = τεφρόω.

Τέφρινος, η, ον, = τεφρός, Hipp.

Τέφριον, ου, τό, *an ash-coloured ointment*, esp. for the eyes.

Τεφροειδής, ές, (τέφρα, εἶδος) *like ashes, ash-coloured*, Diosc.

Τεφρός, ά, όν, (τέφρα) *ash-coloured*, χρῶμα, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 3.

Τεφρόω, ῶ, (τέφρα) *to make ash-coloured*.—II. *to make into ashes, burn to ashes*, Lyc. 227, Nic. Al. 534.

Τεφρώδης, ες, contr. for τεφροειδής, Plut. Themist. 8, Sert. 17.

Τέφρωσις, εως, ἡ, (τεφρόω II) *a burning to ashes*.

Τεχνάζω, f. -άσω, = τεχνάω: esp. *to use art* or *cunning, deal subtilely, use shifts* or *subterfuges*, Hdt. 3, 130. 6, 1 ς τί ταῦτα στρέφει τεχνάζεις π., Ar. Ach. 385; cf. Ran. 957; τ. τι καὶ ψεύδεσθαι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 371 D; τοὺς λαχὼς θηρῶντες πολλὰ τεχνάζουσιν, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7.—II Hdt. also uses aor. mid., ἐτεχνασάμην, *contrive*, 2, 121, 1: and in pass., ἐξ τετεχνασμένα, *made skilfully*, Hipp.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 477

Τεχνάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for τεχνήεις. [ᾰ]

Τέχνασμα, ατος, τό, *any thing made* or *effected by art, artificial*, a *piece of handiwork*, κέδρου τεχνάσματα, of a cedar-coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; cf. τέχνημα.—II. *an artifice, trick*, Ph. 1368, Ar. Thesm. 198, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 7.

Τεχνασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a cunning contrivance, artifice*, Manetho.

Τεχναστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from τεχνάζω, *to be contrived*.—II. τεχναστέον, *one must contrive*, τ. ὅπως, Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 8.

Τεχναστής, οῦ, ὁ, = τεχνίτης.

Τεχναστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τεχνάζω, *made by art, cunningly made*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 1, 11.

Τεχνάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τέχνη) —*to make cunningly* or *skilfully, make by art*, ἱστόν, Od. 7, 110:—but also (as always in Att.), τεχνάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, as dep. mid., *to make, contrive, prepare by art, to execute* or *perform skilfully*, Il. 23, 415, Od. 5, 259. 11, 613; so, τ. κακά, Soph. Phil. 89, cf. Ant. 494, Eur. Med. 369, etc.:—c. inf., *to contrive how* to do, Thuc. 4, 26: so also, followed by a relat., *to contrive* or *devise means* for doing, τεχνήσομαι ὡς κε γένηται παὶς ἐμοί, Il. Hom. Ap. 326; so, τ. τί ἂν φαγεῖν, Xen. Ages. 9, 3.—Xen. also uses τεχνάομαι as a pass., *to be made by art*, Cyr. 8, 6, 23.—Cf. τεχνεύω.

Τέχνη, ης, ἡ, (v. sub fin.):—*an art, handicraft, trade*, in Hom. esp. a metal-worker's art, Od. 3, 433; 6, 234, etc.; also that of a shipwright, Il. 2, 61; of a physician, Hdt. 3, 130, τὰς τέχνας βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθέως, Aesch. Pr. 506; τῆς τέχνης ἐκτῆσθαι, Ar. Ran. 811; τέχνην ταύτην ἔχει, he makes this his trade, Lys. 93, 17; 103, 43; ἐπὶ τέχνῃ μαθεῖν τι, to have learnt a thing for a trade, Plat. Prot. 312 B; τέχναι καὶ ἐργασίαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1; τέχνην ποιεῖσθαί τι, to make a *trade* of it, Dem. 982, 2—2. generally, *an art* or *regular method of making* or *doing* a thing, opp. to ἐπιστήμη, whether of the useful (productive) arts, or of the fine arts, Plat., Arist., etc., v. esp. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 2, Eth. N. 6, 4; ἡ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τ., the art of rhetoric, Plat. Phaed. 90 B; so τέχναι τῶν λόγων, or perh. rather *tricks* of rhetoric, Aeschin. 16, 31, etc.: τέχνῃ, *by rules of art*, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 282 D. ἢ φύσει ἢ τέχνῃ, Id. Rep. 381 B.—II. *art, skill, cunning of hand*, ὅπασσε τεύσαν τ., Pind. O. 7, 91:—esp. in bad sense, δολίᾃ τέχνῃ, Od. 4, 455. 529, Hes. Th. 160: in plur., *cunning devices*, as in Lat. *malae artes*, Od. 6, 187. 332.; *arts, wiles*, Hes. Th. 496, 929 δολίαις τέχναισι χρησάμενος, Pind. N. 4, 93; τέχναις τισος, by his *arts* (or, simply, by his *agency*), Pind. P. 3, 20: τέχνην κακὴν ἔχει, he has a bad *trick*, Hes. Th. 770; cf. Pind. I. 4, 57 (3, 53). Soph. Phil. 88, etc.—2. any *way, manner* or *means whereby a thing is gained*, usu. implying art and cunning: hence the phrases, ἀρίστῃ

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τέχνῃ, in no *wise*, Hdt. 1, 112: ἴθεῖῃ τέχνῃ, straightway, Hdt. 9, 57; so, πάσῃ τέχνῃ, by all *means*, Ar. Thesm. 65, Eccl. 366; παντοίῃ τέχνῃ, Soph. Aj. 752, etc.; cf. μηχανή.—III. *a work of art*, Soph. O. C. 472, Fr. 168. (From same root as τίκτω, τεκεῖν;—and, perh., akin to τεύχω.)

Τεχνήεις, εσσα, εν, (τέχνη):—*cunningly wrought, ingenious*, Od. 8, 297:—adv. τεχνηέντως, *artfully, with art*, Od. 5, 270.

Τέχνημα, ατος, τό, (τεχνάω):—*that which is cunningly wrought, a work of art, a handiwork*, Soph. Phil. 36, (where the plur. is used of a single thing, cf. τέχνασμα, and Pors. Or. 1051), Plat. Prot. 319 A, etc.—II. *an artful device, trick, artifice*, Aesch. Fr. 328, Eur. I. T. 1355: so, of a man, *a piece of art, all trick and cunning*, Soph. Phil. 928.

Τεχνήμων, ον, = τεχνήεις, Anth. P. 9, 504, Opp. C. 1, 326.

Τεχνήτης, ου. ὁ, dub. form for τεχνίτης, rejected by Bekker in Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1, 7:—so, for τεχνητεία, v. τεχνιτ-.

Τεχνητικός, ή, όν, (τεχνάω) *refining artificially*.—II. pass., *much refined*, Lat. *elaboratus*, Polyb. 32, 20, 9.

Τεχνητός, ή, όν, (τεχνάω) *cunningly wrought*, Plut. Pericl. 6.

Τεχνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from τέχνη. [ῐ]

Τεχνικός, ή, όν, (τέχνη):—*artistic, ingenious, skilful, workmanlike*, of persons, Epich. p. 79, Plat., etc.: esp. of rhetoricians and grammarians, τεχνικὸς λόγων πέρι, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E; οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τ., Ib. A; ὁ τεχν. τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς ῥήτωρ, Id. Gorg. 504 D.—2. of things, *artificial*, opp. to αὐτοφυής, Theophr.—II. *of* or *by art, artistic, technical*, τοῦτο σοφὸν εὑρὼν ἄμα καὶ τεχνικόν, Plat. Phaedr. 273 B, cf. Euthyphr. 14 E: *regular, systematic*, τ. πραγματεία, Plat. Gorg. 501 B, etc.; ἔχειν τὸ τ. περί τι, to be *technically* employed upon..., Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 1:—adv. -κῶς, *according to the rules of art, in a workmanlike manner*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C, etc.—2. *artful, cunning*, Polyb. 16, 6, 6.

Τέχνιον, ου, τό, dim. from τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 495 D.

Τεχνιτεία, ας, ή, *a working artistically*, Lat. *elaboratio: artifice*: Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 93; vulg. τεχνητεία: and

Τεχνίτευμα, ατος, τό, *a work of art, art*: [ῐ] from

Τεχνιτεύω, *to make artificially* or *cunningly*: τ. τὴν μαντικήν, *to practise soothsaying as one's art or trade*, Synes.—II. intr., *to use art or cunning*, Joseph.: from

Τεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, (τέχνη):—*an artificer, artist, workman*, τεχνῖται οἱ χρήσιμόν τι ποιεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 4; cf. Dem. 401, 14: esp., *one who does* or *handles* a thing *by the rules of art*, opp. to ἄτεχνος, Plat. Soph. 219 A, Xen., etc.; τ. τινός or περί τι, *skilled in* a thing, Xen. Lac. 13, 5, Cyr. 8, 3, 11.—II. τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί or περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον, theatrical *artists*, musicians as well as actors, Polyb. 16, 21, 8, cf. 6, 47, 8.

Τεχνῖτις, ιδος, fem. from τεχνίτης, of an accomplished courtesan, Anth. P. 11, 73.

Τεχνογραφικός, ή, όν, *of* or *proper to a τεχνογράφος*, Dion. H. de Isae. 20: from

Τεχνογράφος, ον, (τέχνη, γράφω) *writing on art*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 17.

Τεχνοδίαιτος, ον, (τέχνη, δίαιτα) *living in art*, of Vulcan, Orph. 65, 3.

Τεχνοειδής, ές, (τέχνη, εἶδος) *like art, artistic*, Diog. L. 7, 156.

Τεχνολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bring under rules of art, to systematise*, τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 9: also, τ. περί τινος, Ib. 10: and

Τεχνολογία, ας, ή, *systematic treatment*, of grammar, Plut. 2, 514 A: from

Τεχνολόγος, ον, (τέχνη, λέγω) *discussing and treating by rules of art*, esp. rhetoric and grammar.

Τεχνοπαίγνιον, ου, τό, *a game of art*, esp. *a way of showing off one's powers of verse-making*, Ausonius.

Τεχνοποιέω, ῶ, *to make artificially*.

Τεχνοπωλικός, ή, όν, (τέχνη, πωλέω) *fond of trading in art, making gain thereof*, Plat. Soph. 224 C.

Τεχνοσύνη, ης, ή, poet. for τέχνη, Leon. Tar. 25, 8.

Τεχνουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to work artificially*, Eumath.: hence

Τεχνούργημα, ατος, τό, *a work of art*, Eumath.

Τεχνουργία, ας, ή, = foreg.

Τεχνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (τέχνη) *to instruct in an art*, Galen.

Τεχνύδριον, ου, τό, Dim. from τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 475 E.

Τεχνύφιον, ου, τό, = foreg., Sueton. [ῠ]

†Τέχνων, ωνος, ὁ, *Technon*, a flute-player, Ath. 344 C.

Τέω, Ion. for τίνι, dat. from τίς; but τεῳ Ion. for τινί, dat. from τίς, Hom., and Hdt.

Τέων, Ion. for τίνων, gen. pl. from τίς; Hom.; sometimes to be pronounced as monosyll., Od. 6, 119; 13, 200.

Τέων, Ep. for τῶν, ὧν gen. pl. from ὅς, Nic. Al. 2: also Ion. for τινῶν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 77 Anm. 3.

Τέως, Ep. τείως, only in Od. 4, 91; 15, 127; 16, 139; and perh. τειος (v. sub fin.):—of time, *so long, meanwhile, the while*, correlat. to ἕως, as ἕως ἐγὼ.. ἠλώμην, τεῖος μοι ἀδελφεὸν ἄλλος ἔπεφνεν, Od. 4, 90, cf. Il. 20, 42; ὄφρα stands for ἐως in Il. 19, 189; but oft. without any antecedent, Il. 24, 658, Od. 15, 127, etc., and Att.; ὁ τέως χρόνος, Lys. 179, 13, etc.; φίλοι τέως ὄντες, Isae. 36, 10; etc.:—also *before, ere this*, Hdt. 6, 112, cf. Xen. An. 7, 6, 29.—2. later Ep., to avoid hiatus, use τέως for ἕως, Herm. H. Hom. Ven. 226, Cer. 138; a usage, which is found also in Hdt. 4, 165, and Hipp.; and maintained even in Att. by Buttm. Dem. Mid., ind. s. v.—II. absol., *a while, for a time*, Od. 15, 231, etc.; and in Att., as Ar. Nub. 66; usu. with some answering word, as, τείως μέν.., αὐτὰρ νῦν, Od. 16, 139; τέως μέν.., ἀλλ' ὅτε δή, 24, 161; τέως μέν.., μετὰ δέ.., Hdt. 1, 11; τέως μέν.., δέ.., 6, 83; τέως μέν.., τέλος δέ.., 1, 82; cf. Ar. Thesm. 449, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 17, etc.—Cf. ἕως. [Besides the natural quantity ⏑–, τέως occurs in Hom. as a monosyll., e. g. Od. 15, 231; 16, 370; 24, 162: but in Il. 20, 42, acc. to the common reading, τείως must be a trochee; to avoid which Thiersch proposes τεῖος, Gr. Gr. § 168, 10; and Spitzner reads τόφρα δ': so, in Il. 19, 189, for αὐθι τέως ἐπείγομεν, Herm. reads αὖτοθι τείως, —but the passage is dub., v. Spitzner: cf. εἶος, and ἕως sub fin.]

†Τέως, ω, ἡ, *Teos*, one of the Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Samos; its site is now *Boudroun*, Hdt. 1, 142; Thuc.; etc.

Τῆ, old Ep. imperat. like λάβε, ἔχε, φέρε, *there, take*, which is always followed by a second imperat. of more precise signf., τῆ, σπεῖσον Διΐ.., Il. 24, 287; τῆ, πίε οἶνον.., Od. 9, 347; τῆ, τόδε φάρμακον ἐσθλὸν ἔχων ἐρ χευ, 10, 287; so too, τῆ νῦν, Il. 14, 219; τῆ νῦν, καί σοι τοῦτο κειμήλιον ἔστω, Il. 23, 618; τῆ δή, Od. 8, 477; τῆ δέ, Od. 5, 346.—In the old poets τῆ was always used absol., like the French *tiens, tenez*; (v. supra): later, as in Anth., it is now and then followed by an acc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 498. But that τῆ is a real imperat., from a root *τάω, akin to *τάγω, ταγών (formed on analogy with ζῆν), and not for τῇ, a dat. of the relat. pron., used adverbially, is shown by Buttm. Lexil. s. v., and indeed is fully proved by the plur. τῆτε, used by Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 204.

Τῇ, dat. fem. from ὁ, and poet. also from ὅς.—II. as adv. like ταύτῃ and the Lat. *hac, here*, etc. v. ὁ A, B. 1.

Τήβεννα, ης, ή, *a Greek dress worn by persons of distinction*, Polyb. 10, 4, 8; also, τήβεννος, ου, ή, Plut. Rom. 26, etc.; (also written τήμενος and τημενίς). These words were used to express the Roman *toga, trabea, chlamys* by Polyb., Dion. H., and Plut. Hence

Τηβέννειος, ον, and τηβεννικός, ή, όν, *wearing a toga* or *trabea*: ἐσθὴς τηβεννική, for τήβεννα, Strabo.

Τηβεννίς, ίδος, ή, and τήβεννος, ή, = τήβεννα, q. v.

Τηβεννοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear the τήβεννα*: from

Τηβεννοφόρος, ον, *wearing the τήβεννα*, Lat. *togatus, trabeatus, chlamydatus*.

Τηγᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to melt* or *fry in a τήγανον*, LXX.

Τηγάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from τήγανον. [ᾰ]

Τηγᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τηγανίζω) *a frying in a τήγανον*, Menand. p. 90.

Τηγᾰνιστός, ή, όν, *melted* or *fried in a τήγανον*, Ath.

Τηγᾰνίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread *baked in a τήγανον*; *a pancake*, Hippon. 26; cf. ταγηνίας.

Τήγᾰνον, ου, τό, *a pan for melting* or *frying*, Pherecr. Pers. 4, etc.: also τᾰ́γηνον, q. v. (Prob. from τήκω, *to melt*.)

Τῇδε, dat. fem. from ὅδε (q. v.), used as adv.

Τῆδες, v. τῆτες.

Τῇδί, dat. fem. from ὁδί (q. v.), used as adv.

Τηθέλης, ὁ, also τηθελᾶς, τηθαλαδᾶς, τηθαλλαδοῦς, and τηθαλλωδούς, ὁ, (τήθη II) *a grand-dam's pet*: hence *a spoilt child, a silly, ill-bred fellow*, Lob. Phryn. 299.

Τηθεύω, = τιτθεύω, susp.

Τηθή, ῆς, or τήθη, ης, ή, *a grandmother*, Ar. Ach. 49, Plat. Rep. 461 D, Isae. 40, 16, etc.—II. = τίτθη, *a nurse*: but it is prob. that, in all places where this signf. is required, τίτθη should be read, for the words are perpetually interchanged in MSS., Meineke Menand. p. 190, Lob. Phryn. 134.

Τηθηνός, όν, = τιθηνός, susp.

Τηθία, ας, ή, = τηθίς:—generally, a term of respectful address to elderly women.

Τηθίβιος, ή. = τηθία, Gramm.

Τηθίς, ίδος, ή, (τήθη II):—*a father's* or *mother's sister, aunt*, Dem. 818, 4 1039, 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.

Τῆθος, εος, τό, *an oyster*, τήθεα δὲ φῶν, Il. 16, 747: cf. sq.

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Τήθυα, τά,=τήθεα, *oysters*, Arist. H. A. 4, 6, 1.

Τηθυνάκιον, ου, τό, prob. dim. from foreg., Epich. p. 22.

Τηθύς, ύος, ἡ, *Tethys*, wife of Oceanus, nurse of Juno, Il. 14, 201, 302; daughter of Uranus and Gaea, mother of the river-gods and Oceanides, Hes. Th. 136, 337.—II. in later Greek and Latin poets, as Virg., Tethys is *the sea* itself. (Prob. from τήθη, *the nurse* or *mother of all*: acc. to others, *the Earth*.) [ῠ in dissyll. cases, Virg. G. 1, 31; ῡ in the trisyll.]

†Τήϊος, η, ον, *of Teos, Teian*; *ol* Τήϊοι, Strab. p. 644.

Τηκεδανός, ή, όν, *melting, molten, fusible*.

Τηκεδονικός, ή, όν, *wasting away, pining*.

Τηκεδών, όνος, ἡ, *a melting* or *wasting away*: hence, *consumption* or *decline*, Od. 11, 201: also, *a means for reducing one's self*, Hipp.; τηκ. σαρκός, Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Plat. Tim. 82 E.

Τηκτικός, ή, όν, (τήκω) *capable of melting*, τινός, Arist. Part. An. 2, 2, 15.

Τηκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τήκω, *melted, melted down, poured in*, μόλυβδος, Eur. Andr. 267: *capable of being melted* or *dissolved*, σώματα τηκτὰ καὶ ἀτηκτα, Plat. Soph. 265 C: ὕδατα τ., *soft* water, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΤΗΚΩ, fut. τήξω:—transit., *to melt, melt down, make to melt*, χιόνα, Aesch. Fr. 290, etc.: esp., *to smelt* metals, Hdt. 3, 96: τήκειν καὶ λείβειν, Plat. Rep. 411 B; etc.—2. metaph., τ. θυμόν, *to let* the heart *melt* or *pine away*, Od. 19, 264; τίν' ἀεὶ τάκεις (Dor.) ὠδ' ἀκόρετον οἰμωγάν; (i. e., τίνα οἰμώζεις τηκομένη;) Soph. El. 123; τήξουσιν ἔρωτες κραδίην, Anth. P. 5, 278.—II. pass. τήκομαι, aor. ἐτάκην [ᾰ], *to melt, melt away*, Hes. Th. 862, 866, 867.—2. metaph., *to melt* or *waste away, pine*, esp. with disease, sorrow, desire, Od. 5, 396; 8, 522; τήκετο χρώς, τήκετο καλὰ παρήϊα δακρυχεούσης, Od. 19, 204, 207; τηκόμενος νούσῳ, Hdt. 3, 99; cf. Theocr. 1, 66, 82, etc.:—*to come to nought*, δόξαι...τακόμενοι κατὰ γᾶν μινύθουσιν, Aesch. Eum. 374:—of putrefying flesh, *to fall away*, Plat. Tim. 82 E, etc.; κηκὶς μηρίων ἐτήκετο, Soph. Ant. 1008.—III. the pf. τέτηκα has also an intr. signf., *to be in a melting state, to be pining away*, κλαίουσα τέτηκα, Il. 3, 176; κλαίω, τέτηκα, Soph. El. 283; so in Plat., etc.: κρέα τετηκότα, *sodden* flesh, Eur. Cycl. 246; πῦρ τετῆκός, *a dead* fire, Id. Supp. 1141. (Prob. akin to τέγγω: from a like root comes Lat. *tabeo, tabesco*.)

Τηλαυγέω, ῶ, *to shine afar*. Hence

Τηλαύγημα, ατος, τό, *brightness seen far off*, LXX.

Τηλαυγής, ές, (τῆλε, αὐγή):—*far-shining, far-beaming*, τ. πρόςωπον, of the sun, H. Hom. 31, 13; τηλαυγέα εἴματα, of the moon, Ib. 32, 8; so in Theogn., Pind., etc.: generally, *far-seen, conspicuous, ὄχθος*, Soph. Tr. 524. Adv. -γῶς, N. T.:—τηλαυγέστερον ὁρᾶν, to see *to a greater distance*, Diod. Poet. word.—Cf. τῆλε, fin.

†Τηλαύγης, ους, ὁ, *Telauges*, a Samian, son of Pythagoras, Schol. Plat. Rep. 475.

Τηλαύγησις, ἡ, *brilliance, brightness*.

Τῆλε, adv. like τηλοῦ, *far off, far away, far*, Hom.: *abroad*, Od. 2, 183; 17, 312; μάλα τῆλε, Hes. Th. 1014; also like τηλόθεν, c. gen., *far from*, τῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἴης, Il. 11, 817; 16, 539; τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος ὀόρυ, Il. 22, 291: etc.; so, τῆλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κάππεσεν, Il. 23, 880, cf. Od. 5, 315, Hes. Sc. 275; also, τῆλε ἐκ.., Il. 2, 863: τῆλε πρὸς δυσμαίς, Aesch. Pers. 232. This word and its compds. remain unchanged in Aeol. and Doric, as Pind. P. 11, 36, etc. (The root is referred by Buttm. to τέλος, cf. τηλύγετος.) Hence

Τηλεβᾱθής, ές, (βαθύς) *far-deep, very deep*, Opp. Hal. 1, 633.

Τηλεβόαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Teleboae*, an Acarnanian tribe, †later called Τάφιοι (q. v.),† Hes. Sc. 19; †Pind. N. 10, 27; Strab. p. 456; v. sq. II.

Τηλεβόας, ου, ὁ, (τῆλε, βοάω) *shouting afar* or *loud*.—†II. as pr. n., *Teleboas*, grandson of the autochthon Lelex, whose sons, Τηλεβόαι, occupied Acarnania, Strab. p. 322.—Others in Apollod.; etc.—III. a river of Armenia, joining the Euphrates, Xen. An. 4, 4, 3.

Τηλεβολέω, ῶ, *to throw, hurl* or *strike from afar*, Nonn.: from

Τηλεβόλος, ον, (τῆλε, βάλλω) *striking from afar*, χερμάς, Pind. P. 3, 86; of a bow, Anth. P. append. 9, 49.

†Τηλεγονία, ας, ἡ, Eugammon's poem *concerning Telegonus*, son of Ulysses, Dübn. Cycl. Fr. p. 594.

Τηλέγονος, ον, (τῆλε, *γένω) *born far from one's father* or *father-land*, cf. τηλύγετος: but usu. as pr. name, Hes. Th. 1014, etc., like Lat. *Proculus*: cf. sq.

†Τηλέγονος, ου, ὁ, *Telegonus*, son of Proteus in Torone, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.—2. a king of Aegypt, husband of Io, Id.—3. son of Ulysses and Circe, who, acc. to Mythol., slew his father, Hes. Th. 1014; Luc. Salt. 46: acc. to the Cycl. Fr. Dübn. p. 601, son of Calypso and U.; v. foreg.

Τηλεδᾱνός, όν, *lasting long, lingering*, Or. Sib., e conj. Schneideri pro θηλεδανός. (Like πευκεδανός, τυφεδανός, etc., formed from τῆλε, with pecul. termin. -δανός.)

Τηλεδᾱπός, ή, όν, (τῆλε) *from a far country, foreign*, ἀνδρες, ξεῖνοι, Od. 6, 279; 19, 351, etc.: also, *afar off, distant*, νῆσοι, Il. 21, 454. (On the termin. -δαπός, v. sub ἀλλοδαπός, ποδαπός.)

Τηλεθάω, lengthd. for θάλλω, τέθηλα, θηλέω, θαλέθω, used only in part. pres., *luxuriant-growing, blooming, flourishing*, ὕλη τηλεθόωσα, Il. 6, 148; ἐλαῖαι τηλεθόωσαι, Od. 5, 63; δένδρεα τηλεθόωντα, 7, 114: metaph. παῖδες τηλεθάοντες (or -όωντες?) *blooming* children, Il. 22, 423; χαίτη τηλεθόωσα, *luxuriant* hair, Il. 23, 142: c. dat., ἄνθεσι τ., *blooming with* flowers, H. Hom. 6, 41.

Τηλέθροος, ον, *far-sounding*.

†Τηλεκλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Teleclides*, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 86, sqq.

Τηλεκλειτός, όν, also ή, όν, Ap. Rh. 3, 1097 (τῆλε, κλειτός):—*far-famed, φοίνιξ*, Il. 14, 321; †Ἐφιάλτης, Od. 11, 308:—elsewh. as epith. of the Trojan ἐπίκουροι, Il. 5, 491, etc.; and then Wolf wrote τηλεκλητοί (v. sq.); but Buttm. dissents, Lexil. s. v. κλειτός. Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi. ad Il., where he also discusses the question of accent.

†Τηλεκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Telecles*, a Dolionian, Ap. Rh. 1, 1040.—2. a Samian, Hdt. 3, 41.—3. an Athenian, Andoc. 6, 36.—Others in Arist.; etc.

Τηλεκλητός, όν, (τῆλε, κλητός, καλέω):—*called from afar*, summoned *to aid from afar*, v. foreg.

†Τηλέκλος, ου, ὁ, *Teleclus*, son of Archelaus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204.

Τηλεκλῠτός, όν, poet τηλεκλειτος, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κλειτος, fin. (τῆλε, κλυτός, κλύω) = τηλεκλειτος (from which strictly it only differs in the quantity of the penult.), Ὀρέστης, Od. 1, 30: cf. Il. 19, 409.

Τηλεμάχη, ον, (τῆλε, μάχομαι) *fighting from afar*, Ἄρτεμις, Lac. Lexiph. 12:—usu. proparox., as pr. name, Τηλέμαχος, ὁ, Hom.: v. sq. [ᾰ] Hence

†Τηλέμαχος, ον, ὁ, *Telemachus*, son of Ulysses and Penelope, Od. 1, 113, sqq.; and freq.—Others in Dem.; Paus.; etc.

†Τήλεμος, ου, ὁ, *Telemus*, son of Eurymus, a celebrated seer, Od. 9, 509.

Τηλέπλανος, ον, (τῆλε, πλανάομαι) *far-wandering*, πλάναι τ., *distant* wanderings, Aesch. Pr. 576, e conj. Elmsl.; olim τηλέπλαγκτοι.

Τηλέπομπος, ον, (τῆλε, πέμπω) *far-sent, far-journeying*, φως, Aesch. Ag. 300.

Τηλέπορος, ον, (τῆλε, πόρος) *far-travelling*, τ. βόαμα, Scol. ap. Ar. Nub. 967: *far-stretching*, ἄντρα, Soph. Ant. 983.

Τηλέπῠλος, ον, (τῆλε, πύλη) *with gates far distant from each other*, Od. 10, 82; but in Od. 23, 318, Wolf writes it Τηλέπυλον, as the name of the Laestrygonian city, — which should be done in both places or neither.

Τηλεσκόπος, ον, (τῆλε, σκοπέω) *espying* or *viewing afar, far-seeing*, ὄμμα, Ar. Nub. 290.—II. proparox. τηλέσκοπος, ον, pass., *far-seen, conspicuous*, Hes. Th. 566, 569, Soph. Fr. 319.

Τηλεφᾰής, ές, (τῆλε, φάος) *far-shining*: only found in the pecul. fem. pr. name Τηλεφάεσσα, contr. Τηλεφάσσα, Apollod.

Τηλεφᾰνής, ές, (τῆλε, φαίνομαι) *appearing afar, far-seen, conspicuous*, τυμβος, Od. 24, 83; πῦρ, Pind. Fr. 95, 7; σκοπιαί, Ar. Nub. 281: of hearing, τ. ἀχώ, Soph. Phil. 189; cf. τηλωπός.

†Τηλεφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Telephanes*, a flute-player at Athens in the time of Demosthenes, Dem. 520, 9.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Τηλέφαντος, ον, = τηλεφανής, Pind. Fr. 1.

†Τηλεφάσσα, ης, ἡ, *Telephassa*, wife of Agenor, mother of Cadmus, Apollod. 3, 1, 1.—Acc. to Mosch. 2, 42, wife of Phoenix son of Agenor: v. sub τηλεφαής.

Τηλεφάτος, ον, = τηλεφανής, Pind. Fr. 58, 4.

Τηλεφεγγής, ές, *far-shining*.

†Τηλεφίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Telephus*, i. e., Eurypylus, Od. 11, 519.—Οἱ Τηλεφίδαι, *the descendants of Telephus*, Anth. Plan. 91.

Τηλέφιλον, ον, (τῆλε, φιλος)—strictly, *far-love*, the leaf of some plant used as a charm by lovers to try whether their love was returned: it was laid on one hand or arm and struck with the other, and a loud crack was a favourable omen, εἰδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον...πλατύγησεν, Theocr. 3, 29:—hence, as adj., τηλέφιλον πλατύγημα, Anth.

Τηλέφιον, ον, τό, a kind of *sedum*, also called ἀειζωον ἄγριον and ἐν ὁδράχνῃ ἀγρία, Lat. *illecebra*, Hipp.

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†Τήλεφος, ου, ὁ, *Telephus*, son of Hercules and Auge, father of Eurypylus, adopted by Teuthras of Mysia and became his successor, Pind. O. 9, 112; Apollod. 2, 7, 4: cf. Paus. 8, 48, 7.—2. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 6, 23, 6.

Τηλέχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (τῆλε, χθών) *foreign, far-away, yaia*, Opp. H. 4, 336.

Τηλία, ας, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. and common *σηλια, any flat board* or *tray with a raised rim* or *edge*, as,—1. *a sieve, hoop of a sieve*, Ar. Plut. 1037, ubi v. Schol.—2. *a stand* on which flour, etc., was set out for sale, Peithol. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7.—3. *a gaming-table*, Aeschin. 8, 22.—4. *a stage whereon game-cocks, quails*, etc., *were set to fight*, Poll. 9, 108.—5. *a chimney-board*, Ar. Vesp. 147.

Τηλίκος, η, ον, Dor. τᾱλίκος, *of such an age, so old* or *so young*, Il. 24, 487, Od. 1, 297, etc.; c. inf., *οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ σταθμοῖσι μένειν ἔτι τηλίκος εἰμί*, Od. 17, 20, cf. Theogn. 578: *so great*, Lat. *tantus*, cf. sq.:—*τηλίκος* was anteced. to the relative *ἡλίκος*, interrog. *πηλίκος*, akin to *τῆλις*, Dor. *τᾶλις*, cf. Lat. *talis*. [ῐ]

Τηλῑκόςδε, ήδε, όνδε, = foreg., Soph. O. T. 1506, Ant. 727, Plat., etc:—also, *so great*, Lat. *tantus*, Plat. Theaet. 155 B.

Τηλῑκοῦτος, αὕτη, οὗτο, also -οῦτος in fem. Soph. Il. citand., Att. for *τηλίκος*. Aesch. Ag. 1020, Soph. O. C. 751, El. 614: Plat., etc.: also, *so young*, *τηλ. ὤν*, Plat. Gorg. 466 A, etc.:—of things, *τηλικαῦτα καὶ τοιαῦτα*, Dem. 348, 18, etc.; *νησύδρια τοιαῦτα καὶ τηλ.*, Isocr. 247 A:—strengthd. *τηλικουτοσί, -ονί*, etc., Ar. Nub. 819, etc.—The neut. as adv., *so very, so much*. (Not a compd. of *τηλίκος* and *οὗτος*, but rather a lengthening of *τηλίκος*, as *οὗτος* of *ὅς*, *τημοῦτος* of *τῆμος*, etc.)

†Τηλίνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Telines*, a hierophant of Telus, an ancestor of Gelon, Hdt. 7, 153.

Τήλῐνος, η, ον, *of fenugreek*, *μύρον*, Polyb. 31, 4, 2: from

Τῆλις, εως and ιδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, *fenugreek, foenum Graecum*.

Τῆλις, ιδος, ἡ, v. τᾶλις.

Τήλιστος, η, ον, (τηλοῦ):—superl. without posit. or compar. in use, *farthest, most remote: τήλιστον, τήλιστα*, as adv., *farthest off*, Orph. Arg. 179, 1186.

Τηλίτης, ου. ὁ, (τῆλις):—*οἶνος τ.*, wine *racked off over fenugreek*, and so *flavoured with it*.

Τηλόθεν, also τηλόθε, adv. (τηλοῦ): *from afar, from a foreign land, τηλόθεν ἦλθεν*, Il. 5, 651; cf. Soph. Aj. 1318, Phil. 454: in Hom., usu. followed by *ἐκ, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης*, 1, 270, etc.; rarely c. gen., *far from, τηλόθεν Πελειάδων*, Pind. N. 2, 18. It was never used like *τηλοῦ, far, afar*, though some have taken it so in some places, as, *εἰ καὶ μάλα τηλόθεν ἐσσί*, but here it means, though you are *there, whence it is so far to come*, Od. 6, 312; cf. 7, 194, Il. 23, 359.

Τηλόθι, adv.,=*τῆλε, τηλοῦ, far, afar, at a distance*, Od. 1, 22, Il. 8, 285, etc.: c. gen., *τηλόθι πάτρης*, Il. 1, 30, etc.

Τηλοῖ, adv.,=*τηλοῦ, τηλόθι*, Apoll. Dysc.

Τηλοπέτης, ες, (*τῆλε, πέτομαι*) *far-flying*, Anth. P. 6, 239.

Τήλορος, όν, collat. form of *τηλουρός*, of a person, *τηλορὸς ναίω*, Eur. El. 251,—altered by Seidler into *τῆλ' ὄρος*.

†Τῆλος, ου, ὁ, *Telus*, a flute-player, Ath. 624 B. Cf. *Τέλλην* and *Τηλεφάνης*.

†Τῆλος, ου, ἡ, *Telus*, a small island of the Aegean, opposite Cnidus, now *Episkopia*, Hdt. 7, 153: one of the Sporades, Strab. p. 488.

Τηλόσε, (τηλοῦ) adv., *to a distance, far away*, Il. 4, 455; 22, 407.

Τηλοτάτω, adv., superl. of *τηλοῦ, farthest away*, like the common *πορρωτάτω*, Od. 7, 322.—Compar. *τηλοτέρω, farther away*, like *πορρωτέρω*, Arat. 1050: but with another compar., *by very far*, Hipp.

Τηλοῦ, adv., like *τῆλε, afar, far off* or *away, in a far country*, Hom., and Hes.; *τηλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ*, Il. 11, 712: also c. gen., *far from*, Od. 13, 249; 23, 68 (but, *τηλοῦ τῶν ἀγρῶν, far away* in the country, Ar. Nub. 138): so, *τηλοῦ ἀπό...*, Hes. Th. 304. (Opp. to *ἀγχοῦ* and *ἄγχι*. An obsol. adj. *τηλός* may be taken as the source whence come *τηλοῦ, τηλοῖ, τηλόθι, τηλόθεν, τηλόσε*, all used as advs.: so too compar. and superl. *τηλοτέρω* and *τηλοτάτω*: a collat. form *τήλυ* for *τῆλε* is recognised by Ap. Dysc.; hence superl. *τήλιστος*, cf. sub *τηλύγετος*.)

Τηλουρός, όν, (*τῆλε, ὄρος*):—strictly, *with distant boundaries* or *confines*; hence, generally, of places, *far away, far, distant, χθών*, Aesch. Pr. 1, v. l. in Soph. Aj. 564, Eur. Or. 1325, Andr. 889; cf. *τηλορός*.

Τῆλυ, adv. rare collat. form for *τῆλε*, Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 329 B.

Τηλῠγέτης, ου, ὁ,=sq., Phot.

Τηλύγετος, η, ον, later also ος, ον:—*well beloved*, usu. of sons, Il. 5, 153; 9, 143, 285, 482, Od. 4, 11; 16, 19, H. Cer. 164, 284; of a daughter, Il. 3, 175: in bad sense, *τηλύγετος ὡς*, like *a spoilt child* or *pet*, one who is brought up *θαλίῃ ἐνὶ πολλῇ*, Il. 13, 470; cf. 9, 143, 285.—The word must have something like the signfs. just given; but the etymology is very doubtful. The ancients mostly held it to be a compd. of *τῆλε* (or *τῆλυ*, q. v.), and *γένω, γίγνομαι, born afar off*, i. e. *when his father was far away*, like *τηλέγονος*; or, *born at a distant time, late born*, like *ὀψίγονος*. But the former interpr. will not suit the passages in Hom.; and, for the other, the sense of *Time* given to *τῆλε* is unexampled, except in the late word *τηλεδανός* (which itself is not without suspicion). Other ways therefore have been tried. Döderlein (Comment. de v. *τηλύγετος*, Erlangae 1825, and in the Rhein. Museum), derives it from *θάλλω, τέθηλα, θῆλυς*, and *γένω,=θαλερὸς γεγώς, θαλερὸς κατὰ φύσιν*. Buttm. (Lexil. s. v.) assumes that *τῆλε, τῆλυ*, is of the same root with *τέλος, τελευτή, τελευταῖος*, so that we may interpret *τηλύγετος* (with Orion ap. Etym. Gud. p. 616, 37) *ὁ τελευταῖος τῷ πατρὶ γενόμενος, one born at the end, the last born*. And this suits all the Homeric passages, if with Buttm. we take *τελευταῖος* to mean *the last child*, i. e. *one followed by none*, even though none have gone before: and so the meaning of *τηλύγετος* will melt into that of *μονογενής*, q. v. So also, *τηλύγετος* may be applied to *a son who has no brother*, as in Il. 9, 143. 285 to Orestes, though he had three sisters; and in H. Cer. 164 to Demophoon, though he had four: and so *τηλυγετη* may be a daughter, *who has no sister*, like Hermioné, Il. 3, 175; though, acc. to Od. 4, 11, she *had* a brother Megapenthes, who again is called *τηλύγετος*, as being the only *son* of Menelaus and Helen. If this be so, there is nothing remarkable in the combination of *μοῦνος τηλύγετος*, Il. 9, 482, Od. 16, 19; and of *τηλύγετος ὀψίγονος*, H. Cer. 164.—II. from the first-named interpretation of the radic. signf., it was used by later authors in a purely local signf., *born afar off*, and so *living afar off, distant*, Eur. I. T. 829 (the only example in Att.). Simmias ap. Tzetz. Chil. 8, 144. [ῠ]

Τῆλυς, υ, v. τηλοῦ.

†Τῆλυς, υος, ὁ, *Telys*, a prince of Sybaris, Hdt. 4, 44.

Τηλῶπις, ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph. Arg. 898.

Τηλωπός, όν, (*τῆλε, ὤψ*) *looking afar, seeing to a distance*.—II. pass., *seen from afar, far off*, Soph. Aj. 564: of sound, *perceived, heard from afar, ἰωά*, Id. Phil. 216; cf. *τηλεφανής*.

Τημέλεια, ας, ἡ, *care, heed, attention, attendance*: from

Τημελέω, ῶ, (*τημελής*) *to take care of*, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 311:—*to heed, look after*, c. acc., Id. I. A. 731, Plat. Legg. 953 A.

Τημέλη, ἡ, rare collat. form of *τημέλεια*.

Τημελής, ές, (*μέλω*) *careful, heedful*. (Hence *ἀτημελης, ἀτημελέω*.)

Τημελη-ης, ἡ, Ion. for *τημέλεια*.

Τημελουχέω,=*τημελέω*. Hence

Τημελούχημα, ατος, τό, *an object of attention*, Clem. Al.: and

Τημελούχησις, ἡ, *care, attention*.

Τημελοῦχος, ον, *full of care*;=*τημελής*.

†Τημενίδες πύλαι, *al, the Temenian* gate in Tarentum, Polyb. 8, 27, 7.

†Τημενίδης, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Temenus*, Anth. P. 11, 195: usu. *οἱ Τημενίδαι, the Temenidae, descendants of Temenus*, who, expelled from Argos, founded the Macedonian monarchy, Hdt. 8, 138: hence the kings of Macedon so called, Thuc. 2, 99.

†Τημένιον, ου, τό, *Temenium*, a town of Argolis on the Argolic gulf, with the tomb of Temenus, Strab. p. 368.

Τημενίς, ή, τήμενος, ή, v. sub *τήβεννα*.

†Τήμενος, ου, ὁ, *Temenus*, the elder son of Aristomachus, a Heraclid, king of Argos, Plat. Min. 683 B; Apollod. 2, 8, 2.

Τήμερα, τήμερον, v. sub *σήμερον*.

Τῆμῑ, Att. contr. from *τῇ ἐμῇ*.

†Τῆμνον, ου, τό, *Mount Temnus*, a range in Mysia, Strab. p. 616.

†Τῆμνος, ου, ἡ, *Temnus*, a city on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the Hermus, Hdt. 1, 149; Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 5; etc.

Τῆμος, adv., *then, thereupon*, always of past time, answering to the relat. conjunction *ἡμος*, Il. 23, 228, Hes. Op. 486, 583, Soph. Tr. 533:—more freq. with a particle, *τῆμος ἄρα*, Il. 7, 434, Od. 4, 401, etc.; *τῆμος δέ*, Hes. Op. 668; *τῆμος δή*, Od. 12, 441; *τῆμος ὅτε*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 420; also answering to *εὖτε*, Od. 13, 95:—absol. without any conjunction to answer to, H. Merc. 101, Hes Op. 557; *ἐς τῆμος*, till *then*, Od. 7, 318.—II. in Ap. Rh. 4, 252, *to-day*. (Perh. akin to *ἦμαρ*, cf. *σήμερον τήμερον, σῆτες τῆτες*. Or it may be shortd. from *αὐτῆμαρ*.)

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Τημόςδε, Dor. ταμόςδε, adv.,=τῆμος, dub. in Od. 7, 318, but certain in Theocr. 10, 49, and other late Ep.; v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, Anm. 16.

Τημοῦτος, adv., rare collat. form from τῆμος, Hes. Op. 574; on the formation of the word, v. sub τηλικοῦτος.

Τηνάλλως, adv., strictly for τὴν ἄλλως [ἄγουσαν] ὁδόν, *in the way* leading *elsewhither*, i. e. *in another manner*: usu., like ἄλλως, *with no particular aim, to no purpose, in vain*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 230.

Τηνεί, adv., Dor. for ἐκεῖ, *there*, Epich. p. 15, Theocr., etc.

Τήνελλα, a word formed by Archil. Fr. 69, to imitate the twang of a guitar-string: he began a triumphal hymn to Hercules with τήνελλα, ὦ καλλίνικε χαῖρε,—and so the words τήνελλα καλλίνικε became a common mode of saluting conquerors in the games, a kind of *huzza*, Schol. Pind. O. 9, 1, Böckh Expl. ad l., Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 1764, Ach. 1227, 1230.

Τήνελλος, ὁ, comic word in Ar. Eq. 276, *a conqueror who is received with a cry of* τήνελλα,—and so=καλλίνικος.

†Τηνερικὸν πεδίον, τό, the plain *of Tenerus*, in Boeotia, Strab. p. 412: from

†Τήνερος, ου, ὁ, *Tenerus*, a son of Apollo, a seer, Strab. p. 413.

†Τηνεσίς, ἡ, *Tenesis*, in Aethiopia, a large island of the Nile, Strab. p. 770 sq.

†Τηνεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, v. τεινεσμός.

Τηνίκά, adv., (τῆνος):—in Att., *at this* or *that time* of day, *at this* or *that precise time*, whatever it may be: but the forms in common use are τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα: cf. Lob. Phryn. 50.—II. later, generally, *then*, *at this* or *that time*, Ap. Rh.—Cf. ἡνίκα, πηνίκα, ὁπηνίκα. (Buttm. Lexil., s. v. εὐτε, supposes that there was an old word ϝίξ, ϝικός, corresponding to the Lat. *vice*, and that hence came τὴν ἵκα, τηνίκα, *hac vice*: so he would take αὐτίκα for τὴν αὐτὴν ἵκα: but ?). [ῐ]

Τηνῐκάδε, adv.,=foreg., *at this time of day*, *so early*, Plat. Crito 43 A, Prot. 310 B: αὔριον τηνικάδε, to-morrow *at this time*, Id. Phaed. 76 B.

Τηνῐκαῦτα, commoner form for τηνίκα, Hdt. 1, 17, 18, 63, etc., and Att.; answering to ὁπηνίκα, Soph. Phil. 465; to ὅταν, Id. O. T. 76, etc.:—c. gen., τ. τοῦ θέρους, *at this time* of the summer, Ar. Pac. 1171. (From τηνίκα, as ἐνταῦθα from ἔνθα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 15.)

Τηνόθεν, adv., Dor. for ἐκεῖθεν, cf. τηνῶθεν.

Τηνόθι, adv., (τῆνος) Dor. for ἐκεῖ, *there*, Theocr. 8, 44.

Τῆνος, τῆνα, τῆνο, Dor. for κῆνος, κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος, *that*, Epich. p. 15, etc., and Theocr.: but Pind. seems to have used only ἐκεῖνος, κεῖνος.

†Τήνιος, α, ον, *of Tenus*, *Tenian*; *oi* Τήνιοι, *the Tenians*, Hdt. 4, 33.

†Τῆνος, ου, ἡ, *Tenus*, one of the Cyclades islands, near Andros, with a city of same name, now *Tine*, Aesch. Pers. 886; Hdt. 4, 33; etc.: also called Ὑδροῦσσα and Ὀφιοῦσσα.

Τηνῶ, adv., Dor. for ἐκεῖ, Theocr. 3, 25, though the reading varies.

Τηνῶθεν and τηνῶθι, adv., Dor. for ἐκεῖθεν, *from there*, *thence*, Ar. Ach. 754, Theocr. 3, 10.

Τηξῐμελής, ές, (τήκω, μέλος) *wasting the limbs*, νοῦσος, Anth. P. 7, 234.

Τηξῐπόθος, ον, (τήκω, πόθος) *melting away with desire*, ἔρωτες, Crates (Theb.) ap. Clem. Al. p. 492. [ῐ]

Τῆξις, εως, ἡ, (τήκω) *a melting away*, *dissolution*, Plut. 2, 658 A.

Τῆπερ, Ep. and Ion. for ᾗπερ, dat. fem. from ὅςπερ, Hom.

†Τήραιος, ου, ὁ, *Teraeus*, a king of Charax, Luc. Macrob. 16.

†Τήρεια, ας, ἡ, *Terĕa*, a high mountain in Mysia near Zelea, τὸ Τηρείης ὄρος, Il. 2, 829; Strab. p. 589.—Also a city of Mysia, Id. p. 565.

†Τηρῆϊος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Tereus*, *Terĕan*, Aesch. Suppl. 60.

†Τηρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Tereus*, son of Mars, king of the Thraces in Daulis, changed into a hoopoe, Thuc. 2, 29; Apollod. 3, 14, 8. Cf. Πρόκνη.

Τηρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τηρός):—*to watch over*, *take care of*, δώματα, Hom. Cer. 142; πόλιν, Pind. P. 2, 161, Ar. Vesp. 210.—2. *to have an eye upon*, *give heed to*, *watch narrowly*, τηρῶ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ δοκῶν ὁρᾶν κλέπτοντας, Ar. Eq. 1145; cf. Vesp. 364; τὰς ἁμαρτίας, Thuc. 4, 60: τ. τι μή.., Ar. Pac. 146, Plat. Rep. 442 A:—*to observe*, *watch for* a person or thing, καὶ μ' ὁ πρέσβυς παραστείχοντα τηρήσας, Soph. O. T. 808, cf. Thuc. 6, 2; τ. τινα ἀνιόντα, *to watch for* one's coming up, Dem. 1252, 7; τηρήσας ἄνεμον, Thuc. 1, 65; τ. νύκτα χειμέριον, Id. 3, 22; νύκτα ἀσέληνον, Dem. 1380, 6; so, καιρὸς ἐτηρήθη, Lys. 126, 35.—3. *to observe* or *keep* a treaty, etc., παρακαταθήκην, Isocr. 6 D; εἰρήνην, Dem. 255, 13.—II. mid. τηρέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, like φυλάττομαι, *to be on one's guard against*, *take care* or *heed*, c. acc., ὅπως μή.., Ar. Vesp. 371; so, τηροῦ μή.., *care ne*.., Ib. 1386; and in act., ὁ τηρήσετον, μὴ ἄρχειν ἐπιχειρήσῃ, Plat. Rep. 442 A; cf. Theaet. 169 C.—The fut. mid. τηρήσομαι in pass. signf., Thuc. 4, 30. Hence

Τηρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *watching*, *keeping*, Or. Sib.

†Τήρης, εω and ους, ὁ, *Teres*, king of the Odrysae in Thrace, father of Seuthes, Hdt. 7, 137; Thuc. 2, 29; Xen. An. 7, 2, 22.—2. a later king of the Odrysae, driven out by Philip, an ally of the Athenians, Dem. 160, 19.

Τήρησις, εως, ἡ, (τηρέω) *a watching*, *herding*, *keeping*, Eur. Antig. 6: *vigilance*, Thuc. 7, 13: *a noticing*, *observing*, Def. Plat. 413 E.—II. *a means of keeping secure*, e. g. *a ward*, *prison*, Thuc. 7, 86.

Τηρητέον, verb. adj. from τηρέω, *one must watch*, Plat. Rep. 412 E.

Τηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (τηρέω) *a watcher*, *keeper*, Diod. Hence

Τηρητικός, ή, όν, *watching*, *keeping*.—2. pass., *needing to be observed*, Diog. L. 9, 108, Strab.

†Τηρίας, ου, ὁ, *the Terias*, a river of Sicily near Leontini, Thuc. 6, 50, 94.

†Τηρίβαζος, ου, ὁ, *Teribazus*, a Persian governor in Armenia, afterwards in Ionia, Xen. An. 4, 4, 4.

†Τηριδάτας and Τηριδάτης, ου, ὁ, *Teridates*, masc. pr. n., Luc. and Ael.

†Τήριλλος, ου, ὁ, *Terillus*, a tyrant of Himera in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 165.

ΤΗΡΟΣ, *a watch*, *guard*,—an old word, the root of τηρέω, found in use only in Aesch. Supp. 248. (Cf. Sanscr. *trâ* servare, and Lat. *tuer-i*.)

Τῆς, τῇσι, Ep. and Ion. for ταῖς, dat. fem. pl. from ὁ, ὅς, Hom.

†Τῆσίντε, Ep. dat. fem. pl., from ὅςτε, Od. 5, 67.

Τητάω, ῶ, Dor. τᾶτ-, (τητη):—*to bereave*, *rob*, τινά τινος:—pass., *to be in want*, *starve*, Hes. Op. 406 (where some MSS. have wrongly τιτῆσθαι): c. gen., *to be in want of* a thing, *to lose it*, φίλων τὰ τῶν τητώμενος, Pind. N. 10, 146; ὑδάρκτων ὀμμάτων τητώμενος, Soph. O. C. 1200, cf. Phil. 383; χαμμάτων τητώμεθα, Eur. Or. 1084: ῥᾳθυμοῖ τητώμενοι, Plat. Legg. 810 B; εὐγενείας τητ., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 16. (Perh. akin to ζητεῖν, by which word the ancients explain it: hence in pass., literally, *to be to seek in a thing*.)

Τητάνειος, ον, and τῆτειος, ον, like τῆτινος, *of this year*: from

Τῆτες, adv., Att. for the Ion. and common σῆτες, Dor. σᾶτες, *this year*, *of* or *in this year*, esp. in comic poets, as Ar. Fr. 196; ἡ τῆτες ἡμέρα, *the very day*, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 364 — rarer collat. form τῆδες, only in Gramm., hence the adjs., τητινος, σητινός, τήτειος, σήτειος, τητάνειος, σητάνειος, σηταίνειος, etc. (Τῆτες, σῆτες, is related to ἔτος, as σήμερον τήμερον to ἡμέρα, cf. σημερον, sub fin.)

ΤΗ'ΤΗ, ἡ, like στάνις, *want*, in Gramm. as root of τητάω.

Τήτῑνος, η, ον, or τητινις, Α. B. p. 66, (τῆτες) *of this year*, *this year's*, Luc.

Τῆτος, εος, τό.=τήτη.

†Τηύγετον, ου, τό, Ion.=Ταΰγετον.

Τηύσιος, α, ον, *empty*, *idle*, *vain*, *undertaken to no purpose*, τηύσιος ὁδός, Od. 3, 316; 15, 13; τηύσιος ἔτος, *an idle*, *rash*, *insolent* word, H. Hom. Ap. 540. Adv. -ως, Theocr. 25, 230. (Acc. to some Ion. for ταύσιος or ταΰσιος, and this for αὔσιος,=μάταιος. Others refer it to αὖω, αὐτέω, *vacuus*, *empty*). [ῠ]

-τῐ, termin. of several oxytone advs., which we often find changed into -τί. Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 263 Anm. 1, holds that -τει is the termin. when τ belongs to the root, -τι, when it is a mere inflexion. The quantity of ῐ varies in a way not yet satisfactorily explained, v. Lob. Aj. 1213 (1227), Blomf. Gloss. ad Aesch. Pr. 21.

Τί and τί, neut. from τις and τις, q. v.

Τιάρα, ας, ἡ, in Hdt. always τιάρας, or τιάρης, ου, ὁ:—a *tiara*, the Persian head-dress, esp. on solemn occasions, Hdt. 1, 132; 7, 61; 8, 129; worn by the great king, Aesch. Pers. 661; but then upright, Xen. An. 2, 5, 23; v. sub συρβάσια, κίδαρις, cf. Dict. Antiqq.: described by Curtius 3, 3, 19, *regium capitis insigne, quod caerulea fascia alba distincta circumdatur*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13:—Hdt. 3, 12 joins πίλους τιάρας, cf. πῖλος II. [ᾰ]

†Τιαραντός, οῦ, ὁ, *the Tiarantus*, a branch of the Ister, Hdt. 4, 48.

Τιάρας, ου, ὁ, Ion. τιάρης,=τιάρα, Hdt. [ᾰ]

Τιᾶρις, ή, rare collat. form from τιάρα, Hesych.

Τιαρόδεσμον, ου, τό, and -μος, ὁ, *a band for fastening the tiara behind*; written also τιαράδεσμος.

Τιαροειδής, ές, (τιάρα, εἶδος) *shaped like a tiara*, *like or resembling one*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13.

Τιαροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *wearing a tiara*.

†Τίασα, ἡ, *Tiasa*, daughter of the Eurotas, and a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 18, 6.

†Τίασσος, ου, ἡ, a fountain of Laconia,=foreg., Ath. 139 B.

†Τιβαρηνία, ας, ἡ, *Tibarenia*, country of the Tibareni on the Euxine, Strab. p. 309; ἡ Τιβαρηνῶν περαία, Id. p. 534.

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†Τιβαρηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Tibarenian*; esp. ἡ Τ. γαῖα, = Τιβαρηνία, Ap. Rh. 2, 1015.

†Τιβαρηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Tibareni*, a people on the Euxine between the Chalybes and the Mosynoeci, Hdt. 3, 94; Xen. An. 5, 5, 2; Ap. Rh. 2, 377.

†Τιβεριάς, άδος, ἡ, *Tiberias*, so called from the emperor Tiberius, a city of Galilee on the lake Genessareth, N. T.: and this lake hence also so called, Id.

†Τιβέριος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tiberius*, N. T.; also Τιβήριος!

†Τίβερις, ὁ, *the Tiber*, Strab. p. 1, etc.

Τιβήν, ῆνος, ὁ, = τρίπους, Lyc. 1104. [τῑ- !]

Τίβηνος, ου, ὁ, = foreg.; perh. akin to τίβανη, τίβηνος: cf. Lob. Paral. 138.

†Τίβηρος, ου, ὁ, *Tiberus*, a Paphlagonian name, Strab. p. 553: cf. Τίβιος.

†Τίβιος, ου, ὁ, *Tibius*, a Phrygian masc. pr. name, esp. freq. as name of slaves, Strab. p. 553.—Cf. Id. p. 551.

†Τίβισις, ιος, ὁ, *the Tibisis*, a branch of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

†Τίβουρα, ων, τά, *Tibur*, in Latium, Strab.: hence Τιβουρτῖνος οἶνος, ὁ, *Tiburtine* wine, Ath. 26 E.

Τιγγάβαρι, τό, Att. for κιννάβαρι, Diocl. Mel. 4. [γᾰ]

Τιγγᾰβᾰρῑνός, ή, όν, *vermilion-coloured*.

†Τίγγις, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Tingis*, capital of Mauritania, Strab. p. 238.

†Τιγράνης, ου, ὁ, *Tigranes*, a leader of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 62.—2. a king of the Armenians, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 7, sqq.—3. a Persian satrap, Dem. 193, 4.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†Τιγρᾰνόκερτα, ων, τά, *Tigranocerta*, a city of Greater Armenia, built by Tigranes, Strab. p. 532.

†Τίγρης, ητος, always in Xen., and Τίγρις, ίδος, ὁ, *the Tigris*, a celebrated river of Asia, joining the Euphrates, empties into the Arabian gulf as Πασίτιγρις; gen. also ιος, v. Tzschucke Strab. p. 521, and εως, Eustath. Dion. P. v. 976; dat. also Τίγρει, and Τίγρι, Strab. p. 522; acc. also Τίγριν, Hdt. 1, 189, Τίγριδα, Hdn. 3, 74; v. Eustath. ad Dion. P. vv. 976, 988.—Two other rivers of this name in Armenia, Hdt. 5, 52, v. Bähr ad l., and Krüger ad Xen. An. 4, 4, 3. (Pers. *tir*, an arrow, Sanscr. *tigra*, acutus, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 235.)

Τίγρῐς, ή, also ὁ, Alex. Πυρσαν. 4, Arist. H. A. 8, 28, 14, Theophr.; *the tiger*. The declension with the gen. τίγριος, acc. τίγριν, nom. plur. τίγρεις, gen. εων, seems to have been the best Att.; gen. τίγριδος, etc., not till later. However the animal seems to have been unknown in Greece till Alexander's time; Seleucus sent one to Athens, ὁ Σελεύκου τίγρις, Alex. l. c., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 372. Hence

Τιγροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like a tiger, tiger-spotted*.

†Τιγυρηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Tigurini*, a Helvetian people, Strab. p. 293.

†Τίειον, ου, τό, = Τίον, Strab. p. 542.

Τίζω, (τί): — *to be always asking 'what?'* Ar. Fr. 689.

Τίη, strengthd. for τί, *why? wherefore?* Hom., Hes. and Att. Comedy: followed by a particle, τίη δέ, Il. 15, 244, Od. 16, 421, etc.; τίη δή, Il. 21, 436; τίή τι δή; Ar. Thesm. 84, cf. Nub. 755.—It is usu. written oxytone in Att., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117 Anm. 5; cf. ὁτίη. (It was formed from τί, as ὁτίη from ὅτι, and ἐπεί from ἐπεί—acc. to Buttm., Lexil. sub v. βείλη 9, for τί δή.)

Τί ἦν εἶναι, τό, as subst., *existence in thought* or *idea*, as distinct from the matter or reality, Arist. Metaph. 6, 4, 4, 6, etc.

Τίηρης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for τιάρας, Hdt.

Τῐθαιβώσσω, *to build, make a nest*, —of bees, *to make honey-combs*, Od. 13, 106; also of fowls, Nic. Th. 199. —II. *to nourish, foster, tend*, Lyc. 622. (Akin to τιθύς, τιθή, τίτθη, τιθήνη, τιθασός, τιθασσός, etc.)

†Τιθαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Tithaeus*, son of Datis, a leader of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 88.

Τῐθύς, ύδος, ἡ, ὄρνις, like τιθή, *the domestic hen, barn-door fowl*, Anth. P. 9, 95.

Τῐθᾰσεία, ας, ἡ, (τιθασεύω) *a taming, domestication, ἰχθύων*, Plat. Polit. 264 C.

Τῐθάσευμα, ατος, τό, (τιθασεύω) *a device for taming* or *domesticating*.

Τῐθᾰσευσις, εως, ἡ, (τιθασεύω) *a taming, domesticating*, prob. l. Theophr.

Τῐθᾰσευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

Τῐθᾰσευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (τιθασεύω) *one who tames, domesticates*, Ar. Vesp. 704. Hence

Τῐθᾰσευτικός, ή, όν, *tameable*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 33.

Τῐθᾰσευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *tamed: tameable*.

Τῐθᾰσεύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for τιθασευτής, Opp. C. 2, 543.

Τῐθᾰσεύω, *to tame, domesticate*, Plat. Rep. 589 B, etc.; τιθασεύοντες τὰ χρήσιμα τῶν ζώων, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 10:—metaph., ὑμᾶς τιθασεύουσι χειροήθεις ποιοῦντες, Dem. 37, 9: from

Τῐθᾰσός, όν, not so well τίθασος, (τιθός, τιθή, τίτθη, τιθήνη): *tamed, domesticated*; esp. of animals, *tame, domestic*, Lat. *cicur*, χήν, Soph. Fr. 745, cf. Epicrat. Laïs; opp. to ἄγριος, Plat. Polit. 264 A:—and so of plants, *cultivated, reared in gardens*, etc., Plut. Cor. 3; hence adv. -σῶς, τ. ἔχειν, to be *reclaimed*, Plat. Tim. 77 A:—τιθασὸς Ἄρης, *domestic, intestine* strife, like ἐμφύλιος, Aesch. Eum. 356.—The forms τιθασσός, τιθασσεύω, etc., are rejected by Bekk. in Plat., and Dem., though he retains them in Arist.,—that is, he thinks them less good Att.; they are never found in poets. Hence

Τῐθᾰσοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) *keeping tame animals*, Opp. C. 1, 354.

Τιθασσεία, τιθασσός, etc., v. sub τιθασεία, etc.

Τῐθύσσω, rare collat. form from τιθασεύω.

Τιθέαμεν, for τίθεμεν, as διδόαμεν for δίδομεν, 1 pl. pres. from τίθημι, Lob. Phryn. 245; so τιθέᾶσι, Ion. and Att. 3 pl. for τιθεῖσι, τιθέᾶται for τίθενται.

Τιθέμεν, for τιθέναι, inf. of τίθημι, Hes. Op. 742, Pind. P. 1, 78.

Τίθεμμι, Aeol. for τίθημι.

Τίθεν, Aeol., Dor. and Ep. for ἐτίθεσαν, 3 pl. impf. from τίθημι.

Τίθεσκε, Ion. 3 impf. from τίθημι.

Τιθευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = τιθηνός, Or. Sib.

Τιθεύω, dub. form of τιτθεύω.

Τῐθέω, poet. form of τίθημι, used by Hom. only in 3 impf. ἐτίθει, τίθει: of the pres. we have 2 sing. τιθείς, Pind. P. 8, 14; 3 sing. τιθεῖ, Mimnerm. 1, 6; 5, 7; never in Att., Pors. Or. 141.

Τιθή, ή, rare collat. form from τίτθη, τιθήνη.

Τίθημι, τίθης, τίθησι, but 2 sing. in Hom. always τίθησθα, which is also the 2 sing. impf. in Od. 9, 404; 3 pl. τιθεῖσι, Hom., and Hes.; Ion. and Att. τιθέᾶσι: inf. τιθέναι, Hom., and Hes.; also τιθήμεναι, Il. 23, 83; and τιθέμεν (v. sub voc.). Of the impf. ἐτίθην, Hom. has only 3 pl. τίθεσαν, Od. 22, 456; Ion. τίθεσκον, also ἐτίθεα. He also has the collat. form τιθέω, q. v. Fut. θήσω, Ep. inf. θησέμεναι, Hom., θησέμεν, Pind. Aor. 1 ἔθηκα, Hom., and Hes.,—with and without augm. Pf. τέθεικα, plqpf. ἐτεθείκειν, post-Hom. Aor. 2 ἔθην, in Hom. usu. without augm., esp. in 3 pl. θέσαν: opt. θείην: subj. θῶ, Ion. resolved θέω, whence θέωμεν (pronounced as dissyll.), Od. 24, 485; and lengthd. Ep. θείω, Hom.; θείομεν for θείωμεν, θῶμεν, Il. 23, 241, Od. 13, 364; but 2 sing. θῄης, not θείης, Il. 16, 96, Spitzn. Exc. i. ad Il.: inf. θεῖναι, in Hom also θέμεναι, and sometimes in Od. θέμεν, so too Hes. Op. 61, 67: imperat. θές for θέθι. (Both aorists are common, but the inf. and part. are always formed from aor. 2.)—Mid. τίθεμαι, Ep. part. τιθήμενος, Il. 10, 34: impf. ἐτιθέμην, rare in Hom. Fut. θήσομαι, post-Hom. Aor. 1 mid. ἐθηκάμην, whence θήκατο, Il. 10, 31, Hes. Sc. 128, part. θηκάμενος, Pind. P. 4, 51, 201. Aor. 2 mid. ἐθέμην, freq. in Hom., 3 opt. θεῖτο, Od. 17, 225; θέο, imperat. for θέσο, θοῦ, Od. 10, 333. The aor. 1 mid. belongs exclus. to Ion. and Dor.. the Att. use only the aor. 2. Pass. τίθεμαι: fut. τεθήσομαι: aor. ἐτέθην: pf. τέθειμαι: plqpf. ἐτεθείμην: Hom. has not the pass. at all. (The root was ΘΕ-, ΘΗ-, whence τίθημι; as Sanscr. *dadhāmi* from *dhā*.) [τῐ, as a mere redupl.]

Radic. signf. *to put, set, place*; then, generally, *to bring* a thing *into a place, put* it *therein*; and so, *to bring into a situation* or *condition, to bring about, cause*. The mid. in Hom. only differs from the act., in the action being strictly reflected on the subject, or something immediately connected with it, cf. Il. 3, 310; 10, 31: so that it is difficult to separate them.

A. in strictly local signf., *to set, put, place*, followed rather by *in* than *into*, like Lat. *ponere* and *collocare*, τ. ἐν . . , Hom.; also c. dat. only, Od. 10, 333, etc.: more rarely, *to put into*, εἰς . . , Il. 23, 704; 24, 797: also, τ. ἐπί or μετά τινι; also, τ. ἐπί τινος, Od. 6, 252; ἀμφί τινι, Il. 10, 34; ἀνά τινι, Il. 8, 441; ὑπό τινι, Il. 24, 644; ὑπό τι, Od. 4, 445; etc.—Special usages:—I. θεῖναί τινί τι ἐν χερί or χερσίν, e. g. γέρας, κίθαριν, *to place* it *in* his hand, *give* it him *by so doing*, Hom.; also, τ. οἶνον ἐν χείρεσσι, *to hand* the wine to him, Od. 14, 448: in mid., of women, θέσθαι υἱόν, παῖδα ὑπὸ ζώνῃ, *to have* a child *put* under her girdle, i. e. to conceive, H. Hom. Ven. 256, 283: metaph., θεῖναί τινι ἔπος, μένος ἐν φρεσί, βουλήν, νόον, θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, *to plant* a word, warning, etc., in his mind, like the Att. νουθετέω, (where we rather say, *to put* him *in mind, in a rage*, etc.), Hom.; but, τιθέμεν νόῳ, *to lay* a thing to one's own heart, *bear* in mind, Pind. P. 1, 78; and in mid., θέσθαι θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, *to lay up* wrath in one's heart, *treasure* it there, Il. 9, 629; so, αἰδῶ καὶ νέμεσιν ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι, Il. 13, 121; θέσθαι τινὶ κότον, *to harbour* enmity against him, Il. 8, 449; θέσθαι νόον καθαρόν, Theogn. 89; τιθέμενος ἀγλαμπτον νόον, Aesch. Pr. 163: absol., ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι, c. inf., *to bear* in mind, *think* of doing a thing, Od. 4, 729; cf. βάλλω III.—II. *to set, place, fix* upon a thing, ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ' ἱεροῖσι, *he turned* his mind, *gave* his attention to them, Il. 10, 46.

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—III. *to fix, settle, τ. τέρματα. to set* the boundaries, Il. 23, 333, Od. 8, 193: esp., *τ. ἀγῶνα, to appoint, hold* games, Hdt., etc.; *πεντετηρίδα τ., to institute* it, Pind. O. 3, 38: usu. of the prizes in these games, *to bring* them *out*, Lat. *proponere*, ἄεθλα, Il. 23, 263, etc.; in full, *θεῖναι ἐς μέσσον*, Ib. 704; in Att. usu. *ἐν μέσῳ τ.*, Lat. *in medio ponere, to lay before* people (but in Aesch. Cho. 145 *to interpose as a parenthesis*); *ὑμῖν ἐς μέσον ἀρχὴν τιθείς, placing* it *at* your *disposal*, Hdt. 3, 142: elsewh. *τ. τι εἰς τὸ κοινόν*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 1.—2. *to assign, award, τιμήν τινι*, Il. 24, 57: esp. *τ. νόμον, to assign, fix, give* law, of a supreme legislator, Plat. Rep. 339 C, Dem. 731, 21, etc.; but *θέσθαι νόμον*, strictly, *to give one's self* a law, of any procedure under republican forms, and hence usu. in cases of Greek lawgiving, Hdt. 1, 29, etc.; cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 483 B; hence the word *θεσμός* for *νόμος, τιθέναι θεσμόν*, Aesch. Eum. 484: so, *ἀγορὴν θέσθαι, to hold* or *call* an assembly of the people, Od. 9, 171, etc. (where, however, the mid. may mean *to call* it for *one's own business*): hence, —3. generally, *to ordain, establish, order, οὕτω νῦν Ζεὺς θείη, So may* Jupiter *ordain* for me...., Od. 8, 465, etc. —4. *ὄνομα θεῖναί τινι, to fix* a name upon him, *solemnly give* it, Od. 19, 403: but usu. in mid., *ὄνομα θέσθαι*—not reflexively, *to give one's self* a name, but *to give* a child either *one's own* name, or at least a name *at one's own discretion*, Od. 19, 406, Hdt. 1, 113, etc.; so always in Att., Valck. Phoen. 12.—5. in mid., *to fix in common with others, agree upon, ἡμέραν*, Dem. 1039, 6.—IV. *to place, set up, erect*, esp. *to deposit* in a temple, like *ἀνατίθημι*, to *devote, dedicate, ἀγάλματα*, Od. 12, 347, cf. Il. 6, 92, Valck. Phoen. 577: hence—2. of artists, *to exhibit* their works: then, also, *to represent, portray* in a work of art, of the shield of Achilles, Il. 18, 541, 550, etc.; so, *ponere virum*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8, A. P. 34. —V. *to assign to a place* or *class, to hold, reckon, τι εἴς τι*, Plat. Soph. 264 C, cf. 235 A; also, *ἐν τινι*, Ib. 236 C: freq. in mid., *τίθεσθαί τινα ἐν τιμῇ, to hold* him in honour, Hdt. 3, 3; but, *τιθέναι ἐν αἰτίᾳ*, Hdt. 8, 99; *τ. τι ἐν αἰσχρῷ, to reckon it* for shameful, Eur. Hec. 806: *τιθέναι τινὰ ἐν φιλοσόφοις*, Plat. Rep. 475 D; also, *θεῖναι ἐν μέρει τινός*, Id. Soph. 252 B, and so in mid.:—then, generally, *to hold, reckon for* or *as*, esp. in mid., implying that such is *one's own* opinion, so c. dupl. acc., *τί δ' ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα τίθεσθε;* why *hold you* this *for* a reproach? Od. 21, 333: and so,= *ἡγεῖσθαι, νομίζειν, to hold, believe, θέσθαι παρ' οὐδέν, to set* at nought, Aesch. Ag. 230; but also in act., *θεῖναί τινα τῶν πεπεισμένων, to put* him *down, reckon* him for one of them, Plat. Rep. 424 C, cf. Dem. 645, 22.—VI. *to place to account, in rationem referre*, Dem. 825, 2; 839, 24.—VII. *τὴν ψῆφον τιθέναι, to put* the pebble *down* on the board, *count, reckon:* but in mid., *τίθεσθαι ψῆφον, to put down one's* pebble or ballot, *to give* one's vote, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17; *ἐπὶ φόνῳ*, for death, Eur. Or. 756; hence also, *τίθεσθαι τὴν γνώμην, to determine*, c. inf., Hdt. 7, 82; *ταύτῃ*, Ar. Eccl. 658; *περί τινος*, Andoc. 26, 9; *τίθεσθαί τινι* (sc. *τὴν ψῆφον*), in his favour; and so, *τίθεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ, to agree* to the opinion, Soph. Phil. 1448, ubi v. Herm.—2. *to pay down, pay, discharge, καταβολάς, μετοίκιον*, etc., Dem. 791, 21; 845, 21.—VIII. *to deposit, as in a bank*, Dem. 1236, fin.; for which however Hdt. 6, 86 has the mid., *χρήματα θέσθαι παρά τινα, to deposit one's* money in his hands:—also, *to deposit* a pledge *and borrow* money, *ὁ θείς, the mortgager, ὁ θέμενος, the mortgagee*, Plat. Legg. 820 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 468.—IX. in military language, *τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα*, has three signfs.;—1. *to stack, pile arms*, as in a camp, *to bivouac*, esp. in the face of an enemy, Thuc. 4, 44; 7, 3: hence, *ὅπλα τ., to encamp, take up a position*, Valck. Hdt. 9, 52, Xen. An. 1, 5, 17, etc.—2. *to get* soldiers *under arms, to draw up in position, in array, ἀντία τινός*, against one, Hdt. 5, 74, (but in 1, 62, *ἀντία τοῦ ναοῦ* seems to be merely *over against* it, cf. Poppo Ind. Xen. Anab.): poet., *πάτρας ἕνεκα εἰς δῆριν ἔθεντο ὅπλα*, Inscr. ap. Dem. 322, 6.—3. *to lay down one's arms, surrender*, Plut. 2, 759 A: so, *πόλεμον θέσθαι, to settle, end* it, Thuc. 1, 82:—but,—4. *εὐ θέσθαι ὅπλα*, merely *to keep one's arms in good order*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 3; like *εὐ ἀσπίδα θέσθω*, Il. 2, 382.—X. *to lay in the grave, bury*, Thuc. 1, 138.

B. metaph., *to put in a certain state* or *condition*, much the same as *ποιεῖσθαι*, and so oft. to be rendered by our *make:* hence,—I. of persons, *to make one something, appoint, θεῖναί τινα μάντιν, ἱέρειαν*, Od. 15, 253, Il. 6, 300; so, *θ. τινὰ βασιλέα, ἀρχέτολιν*, Pind. O. 13, 31, P. 9, 93: *θεῖναί τινα γυναῖκά τινος, to make* her another's wife, of a third person who negociates a marriage, Il. 19, 298; but in mid., *θέσθαι τινὰ γυναῖκα* or *ἄκοιτιν, to make* her *one's* wife, *take* her to wife, Od. 21, 72, 316; *ἥτε μοι οἷον ἔθηκε ὅπνος ἐθέλει*, who *has made* me such as she will, Od. 16, 208; *σῦς ἔθηκας ἑταίρους, thou hast made* my comrades swine, Od. 10, 338; so, *ναῦν λᾶαν ἔθηκε*, Od. 13, 163, cf. Il. 2, 318: also, *θέσθαι τινὰ γέλωτα, to make* one a laugh, a laughingstock, Hdt. 3, 29; 7, 209; but, *θεῖναί τινι γέλων, to cause* them laughter, Eur. Ion 1172.—2. with an adj., *θεῖναί τινα ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀγήραον, to make* him undying and undecaying, Od. 5, 136; so, *τυφλόν, ἀφνειὸν τ. τινά*, Il. 6, 139; 9, 483; *ζηλωτόν*, Pind., etc. —3. *τίθεσθαί τινα παῖδα, to make* him *one's* child, *adopt* him, Plat. Legg. 929 C.—4. c. inf., *to make* one *do so and so, τιθέναι τινὰ νικῆσαι, to make* him conquer, Pind. N. 10, 89; *μετατρέπειν*, Fr. 164.—II. of things, etc., *to make, prepare, cause, bring to pass, ἔργα*, Il. 3, 321; *τ. κέλαδον καὶ ἀύτήν, to make* an uproar, Il. 9, 547; *ὁρμαγδόν*, Od. 9, 235; c. dat. pers., *τ. φόως ἑτάροισι, to bring* light to his comrades, Il. 6, 6; so, *χάρματ' ἄλλοις ἔθηκεν*, Pind. O. 2, 180; *πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες*, Aesch. Theb. 47; *εἰρήνην φίλοις*, Id. Pers. 769; etc.—2. freq. in mid., *to make* or *prepare for one's self, θέσθαι κέλευθον, to make one's self* a road, *open* a way, Il. 12, 418; *μεγάλην ἐπιγουνίδα θέσθαι, to make one's self, get* a large thigh, Od. 17, 225, cf. 18, 74: *θέσθαι πόνον, to work one's self* annoy, Aesch. Eum. 226; *μαρτύρια θέσθαι, to procure* one's self testimony, Hdt. 8, 55; *χάριν τιθεσθαί τινι, to win* favour from a person, *do* him a kindness, Hdt. 9, 90, 107; *θήκασθαι ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου πρόσωψιν, to put on* the aspect of a reverend man, Pind. P. 4, 52, cf. Interpp. Hesych. 1. p. 1710.—3. *εὖ* or *καλῶς θέσθαι τι, to manage* or *arrange a thing* well *for one's self, to make* good *use of*, Hdt. 7, 236, Valck. Hipp. 708, cf. supra A. fin.

C. *τιθημι* c. acc. oft. stands periphr. for a simple verb. *σκεδάσαι θεῖναι, to make* a scattering, for *σκεδάσαι*, Od. 1, 116: so, *θεῖναι κρύφα, νέμεσιν, αἶνον*, for *κρύπτειν, νεμεσᾶν, αἰνεῖν*, Pind. O. 7, 111; 9, 114, N. 1, 5: also in mid., *θέσθαι μάχην* for *μάχεσθαι*, Il. 24, 402; *θέσθαι ἁσίαν, γάμον*, for *θεεῖν, γαμεῖσθαι*, Pind. O. 7, 77; 13, 75; *θέσθαι στονόεσσαν ἀμφί τινος*, Pind. P. 4, 492; *τ. ἐπιστροφὴν πρό τινος*, Soph. O. T. 134; but usu. c. gen., *θ. λῆσμοσύνην, συγγνωμοσύνην τινός*, Soph. Ant. 151, Tr. 1265.

Τίθηνεία, ας, ἡ, = *τιθηνία*, Opp. H. 1, 663.

Τιθηνεύω, = sq.

Τιθηνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to take care of, tend, nurse*, but usu. in mid. (v. Schaf. Mel. p. 82), H. Hom. Cer. 142, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 19: generally, *to keep*, like *θεραπεύω*, οὓς (where) *ποτνιαὶ σεμνὰ τιθηνοῦνται τέλη θνατοῖσιν*, Soph. O. C. 1050: from

Τίθηνη, ης, ἡ, strictly fem. from *τιθηνός, a nurse, waiting-woman, maid*, Il. 6, 389; *παῖς ἄτερ ὧς φίλας τιθήνας*, Soph. Phil. 704, cf. Plat. Tim. 49 A, etc.:—metaph., Aetna is called *χιόνος τιθήνα*, Pind. P. 1, 39: generally for *μήτηρ*, Coluth. 372.

Τίθήνημα, ατος, τό, (*τιθηνεῖν*) *a nurseling, ῥόδα ἔαρος τ.*, Chaeremon ap. Ath. 608 E.

Τιθήνησις, εως, ἡ, (*τιθηνέω*) *a nursing, tending, rearing*, Plat. Legg. 790 C.

Τιθηνήτειρα, ἡ, = *τιθήνη*, Antip. Sid. 45.

Τιθηνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = *τιθηνός*, Anth. Plan. 179.

Τιθηνητήριος, α, ον, *nursing, tending*, Anth. P. 9, 1.

Τιθηνία, ας, ἡ, = *τιθήνησις*, LXX

Τιθηνός, όν, *nursing, tending, rearing, πόνων τιθηνοὺς τροφὰς ἀπαλδόναι*, i. e. to keep and feed a nurse in return for her labours, Eur. I. A. 1230:—also ὁ τ., as subst., *one who nurses* or brings up, *a foster father, tutor*, Nic. Al. 31; and ἡ *τιθηνός*, = *τιθήνη*, Pind. Fr. 14. (From *τίθη, τίτθη, τιθός*, etc.)

Τιθήσθα, Ion. for *τίθης*, 2 sing. from *τίθημι*, Od. 9, 404: 24, 476.

†**Τιθορέα**, ας, ἡ, *Tithorea*, a city of Phocis, on Mt. Parnassus, Paus. 10, 32, 8.—2. the northwestern summit of Parnassus, Hdt. 8, 32.

Τιθός, ή, όν, = *τιθασός*, Arat. 960, Ael.

†**Τίθρας**, αντος, ὁ, *Tithras*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegeis. Hence

†**Τιθράσιος**, α, ον, *of Tithras, Tithrasian*, Ar. Ran. 477.

†**Τιθραύστης**, ου, ὁ, *Tithraustes*, a Persian governor in Lydia, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 25.

†**Τιθρώνιον**, ου, τό, = *Τεθρώνιον*, Paus. 10, 3, 2.

Τιθύμαλις, ίδος, ἡ, = *τιθυμαλὶς πτερύλιος*, Opp.—The form *θυμαλίς, ίδος*, ἡ, in Nic. Th. 617, is rejected by Schneider.

†**Τιθύμαλλος**, ου, ὁ, *Tithymallus*, name of a parasite in comedy, Aristophon Pyth. 1, 2.

Τιθύμαλλος (not so well *τιθυμαλὶς*), ὁ, *spurge, euphorbia*, Crat. in Incert. 135, Ar. Eccl. 405: heteroel. pl. *τιθύμαλα*, Anth. P. 9, 217.—Many

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kinds were known to the ancients: —1. τ. ἀρδην, also χαρακίας, κομήτης, ἀμυγδαλοειδής and κωβιός.—2. τ. θῆλυς, also καρυΐτης, μυρτίτης and μυρσινίτης.—3. τ. παράλιος, also τιθυμαλίς.—4. τ. ἡλιοσκόπιος.—5. τ. κυπαρισσίας.—6. τ. δενδρώδης.—7. τ. πλατύφυλλος. Physicians used the juice or berries, as a purgative or emetic.—(Prob. from θύμος, from some likeness to the plant θύμος or to a wart; v. θύμος II). [ῠ]

Τιθωνός, οῦ poet. οῖο, ὁ, *Tithonus*, brother of Priam, husband of Aurora, and father of Memnon, †Il. 11, 1; 20, 237; H. Ven. 219; Hes. Th. 984†, etc.:—metaph. of a decrepit old man, Ar. Ach. 688,—because, as the tale went, Aurora begged Jupiter to grant immortality to Tithonus, but forgot to ask for eternal youth, so that he kept pining away for ever.

†Τίκινον, ου, τό, *Ticinum*, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, now *Pavia*, Strab. p. 217.

†Τίκινος, ου, ὁ, *the Ticinus*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina joining the Po, now *the Tesino*, Strab. 209.

Τικτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to childbirth*, τ. φάρμακον, a medicine *used for women lying in*, Ar. Fr. 690: from

Τίκτω, lengthd. from root ΤΕΚ-: fut. τέξω, Od. 11, 249, H. Hom. Merc. 493; usu. τέξομαι, Od. 19, 99, Hes. Th. 469, 898, H. Hom. Ap. 101; poet. also τεκοῦμαι, inf. τεκεῖσθαι, H. Hom. Ven. 127, though Buttm. questions this form, as also τεξείεσθε in Arat. 124: aor. ἔτεκον: pf. τέτοκα, part. τετοκώς, υῖα, ός, Hes. Op. 589. The pf. pass. τέτεγμαι and aor. ἐτέχθην, are used by Hipp., Pausan., Anacreont. 39, 8; 41, 1; but not in good Att.; τέτογμαι only in Synes.; aor. 1 act. ἔτεξα is very rare, Lob. Phryn. 743.—Only poets use τίκτομαι as dep. mid. in same signf. as act., Aesch. Fr. 38; aor. 1, τέξασθαι, Hes. Th. 889, though here the reading varies: freq. in aor. 2, ἐτεκόμην, τέκετο, τεκέσθαι.—Of these tenses Hom. has pres. and impf., but most freq. aor. ἔτεκον, τέκον, also not seldom in the mid. form, τεκέσθαι, τέκετο; the f. τέξω, τέξομαι, v. supra.

To bring into the world:—1. usu. of the mother, *to bring forth*, *bear*, Lat. *parere*, τέκνα, παῖδα, υἱόν, etc., first in Hom.: usu. c. dat. pers., *to bear* a child *to* a father; but also ὑπό τινι, Il. 2, 714, 728, 742, etc.; also, τ. ἐκ τινος, *to have* a child *by* a father, Isae. 39, 29; ἡ τεκοῦσα, *the mother* (cf. infra 3); and in prose, Plat. Charm. 158 B.—2. of the father, *to beget*, not rare in Hom., who uses the aor. mid., mostly in this signf., yet not always, v. Il. 2, 742; 6, 206; 22, 48; also in act., Hes. Th. 208, 287, Fr. 10, 2, Aesch. Eum. 660 (cf. infra 3); but in mid., Id. Fr. 32, 1, Eur. I. A., Hel. 216, H. F. 1023.—3. of both parents, Il. 22, 234, 481, Od. 7, 55; 23, 61, Hes. Th. 45: hence, οἱ τεκόντες, *the parents*, Aesch. Theb. 49, Soph. O. T. 999, etc.; c. gen., just like οἱ τοκεῖς, ἰόντων τοῖς τεκοῦσι, Aesch. Pers. 215:—and so, separately, ὁ τεκών, *the father*, Aesch. Cho. 690, Soph. O. C. 1108; ἡ τεκοῦσα, *the mother*, Aesch. Theb. 928, etc.; c. gen., ὁ κείνου τεκών, Eur. El. 335; —but the accent does not change, Lob. Phryn. 322: also, οἱ τεκόμενοι, of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 419.—II. of beasts, *to bear young*, *breed*, Il. 16, 150, Hes. Op. 589; of the hare, τὰ μὲν τέτοκε, τὰ δὲ τίκτει, τὰ δὲ κύει, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13: of birds, *to hatch*, Il. 2, 313: ὠὰ τίκτειν, *to lay eggs*, Hdt. 2, 68.—III. of trees, *to bear*, *produce*, ἡ γῆ τίκτουσα ποίαν, Eur. Cycl. 333; καρπόν, Ar. Nub. 1103: in mid., Aesch. Cho. 127.—IV. metaph., *to produce*, *generate*, *bring about*, λέγω τὴν χώρην λιμὸν τέξεσθαι, Hdt. 7, 49: ἐπειχθῆναι τίκτει σφάλματα, Id. 7, 10, 6; τὸ γὰρ δυσσεβὲς ἔργον μετὰ μὲν πλείονα τίκτει, Aesch. Ag. 760; μὴ θράσος τίκτῃ φόβον, Id. Supp. 498; χάρις χάριν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ τίκτουσ' ἀεί, Soph. Aj. 522; μέλη, ῥήματα, Eur. Supp. 180, Ar. Ran. 1059; ἀ ἀεὶ τίκτει πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν, Plat. Rep. 547 A; πῦρ τέξεται, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23; etc.

Τίλαι, αἱ, any thing pulled to pieces; flocks, motes floating in the air, Plut. 2, 722 A, cf. τίλος.

†Τιλαταῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tilataei*, a Thracian people around Mt. Scomius, Thuc. 2, 96.

Τιλάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to have a thin stool*, χολὴν τιλᾶν, Hippon. 40. Hence

Τίλημα, ατος, τό, *a thin stool*. [ῐ]

Τιλλάρια, τά, v. τιτλάρια.

†Τιλλίβορος, ου, ὁ, *Tilliborus*, a famous highwayman, Luc. Alex. 2.

Τιλλοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, (τίλλω, πώγων) *one who plucks out his beard*, A. B.

ΤΙ'ΛΛΩ, f. τίλῶ: aor. ἔτιλα: pf. pass. τέτιλμαι. *To pluck*, *pull*, *pluck out* or *off*, *tear*, *shred*, πολίας δ' ἀρ' ἀνὰ τρίχας ἕλκετο χερσίν, τίλλων ἐκ κεφαλῆς, Il. 22, 78, cf. 406; so in mid., χαίτας τίλλεσθαι, *to pluck out one's* hair, Od. 10, 567: τίλλειν πέλειαν, *to pull*, *rend* a dove *in pieces*, Od. 15, 527, cf. Hdt. 3, 76, Aesch. Pers. 209; as a description of an idle fellow, τίλλων ἑαυτόν, Ar. Pac. 546, cf. Ach. 31: but τέφρα τιλθῆναι, as a punishment of adulterers, Id. Nub. 1083; cf. Ran. 424, and v. sub παρατίλλω, τέφρα:—τ. μέλη, *to pull* the harp-strings, *play* harp-tunes, Cratin. Hor. 2.—2. since tearing the hair was a usual expression of sorrow, hence, τίλλεσθαί τινα, *to tear one's hair in sorrow for* any one, i. e. *to mourn bitterly for* him, Il. 24, 711; like κόπτεσθαί τινα, τύπτεσθαί τινα, Lat. *plangere aliquem*, cf. Heyne Tibull. Obss. 1, 7, 28.—3. metaph., *to pluck*, *vex*, *annoy*, like Lat. *vellere*, *vellicare*, *vexare*, Bergk Anacr. 34; ὑπὸ τῶν συκοφαντῶν τίλλεσθαι, Ar. Av. 285; cf. Theocr. 3, 21. (Akin to Lat. *vello*, *vellico*, *vellus*, *villus*, and the redupl. *titillo*, perh. also to σίλλυβος and σίλλος).

Τίλλων or τίλων, ὁ, a fish of the Thracian lake Prasias, Hdt. 5, 16:—wrongly written also τύλων, ψύλων.

Τίλμα, ατος, τό, (τίλλω) *any thing pulled* or *shredded*, esp. *lint*, Hipp.—II. *any thing that can be pulled* or *plucked*. —III. = τίλσις, Diosc.—IV. in medic. language, τίλματα = σπάσματα, Galen.

Τιλμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Galen.

Τιλμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τίλλω) *a pulling*, *tearing*, of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 839.

Τίλος, not τίλος, ὁ, *a thin stool*, as in diarrhoea, *stercus liquidum*. (Hence τιλάω: akin to σπατίλη.)

Τίλος, ὁ, (τίλλω) *any thing pulled* or *shredded*, *flock*, *down*, etc.: οἱ τίλοι, *the fine hair of the eyebrows*, also τὰ τίλα, cf. τίλαι. (Akin to πτίλον, πτίλος, but not to ὄπτιλος.)

Τίλσις, εως, ἡ, (τίλλω) *a pulling*, *shredding*.—II. *a tearing*.

Τιλτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τίλλω, *pulled*, *plucked*, *shredded*: τιλτὸς μοτός, also τὸ τιλτόν (or τίλτον), = τίλμα I, *lint*:—but τὸ τιλτόν (sc. τάριχος) salt-fish *that was stripped of its scales* before curing, Nicostr. Antyll. 2, 5, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 14.

Τίλφη, ης, ἡ, = σίλφη, Luc.: also written τίφη, Lob. Phryn. 300.

†Τιλφοῦσα, or rather Τιλφοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, Dor. Τιλφόεσσα, Pind. ap. Ath. 41 E, also written Τελφοῦσα, *Tilphussa*, a fountain in Boeotia, near Haliartus, sacred to Apollo, H. Hom. Ap. 244; Strab. p. 410:—also the nymph of the fountain, H. Hom. l. c. (contd. from Τιλφόεσσα, from τίλφη = σίλφη, Ilgen ad l. H. Ap. Pyth. 66).

†Τιλφούσιον, or rather Τιλφουσσιον, ου, τό, Dor. -ώσσιον, *Tilphussium*, a city of Boeotia on lake Copaïs, Strab. p. 410.—2. a mountain near this city, Id. p. 411.

†Τιλφούσιος, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ώσσιος, *an inhabitant of Tilphussium*; esp. as epith. of Apollo, *Telphusian*, from the fountain Τελφοῦσα, H. Hom. Ap. 386.

†Τιλφωσσαῖον, ου, τό, *Tilphossaeum*, a fortress on Τιλφούσιον 2, Dem. 385, 5.

Τίλων, ωνος, ὁ, v. τίλλων.

†Τιμαγένης, ους, ὁ, *Timagenes*, a historian and rhetorician of Alexandrea, Suid.; Strab. p. 711.

†Τιμάγητος, ου Ep. οιο, ὁ, *Timăgetus*, keeper of a palaestra, Theocr. 2, 18.

†Τιμαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Timagoras*, masc. pr. n., Theogn. 1055.—2. father of Timonax of Cyprus, Hdt. 7, 98.—3. a Tegeat, Thuc. 2, 67.—4. an Athenian, an envoy to the Persian king, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33; Dem. 400, fin.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Τιμέσσα, ης, ἡ, (i. e. τιμήεσσα) *Timaessa*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 272.

†Τιμαία, ας, ἡ, *Timaea*, wife of the Spartan king Agis, Plut. Lys. 22.

†Τιμαιθώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Timaetho*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 463.

†Τιμαίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Timaenetus*, a celebrated painter, Paus. 1, 22, 7.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τιμαιογράφέω, ῶ, *to write a Timaeus*, used of Plato by Timon Phli. 14, 7, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 65.

Τιμαῖος, ον, *highly prized*, Diocl. Incert. 2: but usu. as prop. n. Τίμαιος: v. sq.

†Τίμαιος, ου, ὁ, *Timaeus*, a philosopher of Locri in Italy, a follower of Pythagoras, Plat. Tim.—2. a historian of Tauromenium in Sicily, Polyb.; Ath. 163 C; etc.—3. a pupil of Plato's from Cyzicus, Ath. 509 A.—4. a sophist, author of the Lexicon to Plato.

Τιμαλφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to do honour to*, *to worship*, *honour*, *exalt*, τὶμ. λόγοις νίκαν, Pind. N. 9, 130; μολόντα τ., *to celebrate* any one's arrival, Aesch. Eum. 15; also of the gods, τ. θεους, Id. Ag. 922; and in pass., σκήπτροισι τιμαλφούμενος, Id. Eum. 626, cf. 807: rare in prose, as in Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 10: from

Τιμαλφής, ές, (τιμή, ἀλφεῖν):—*fetching a price*: *costly*, *precious*, κτῆμα τιμαλφέστατον, Plat. Tim. 59 B.

†Τιμάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Timandra*, a daughter of Tyndareus, Apollod. 3, 10.—2. mother of Laïs of Corinth, Ath. 535 B.—3. a mistress of Alcibiades, with him at his death, Plut. Alcib. 39.—Others in Anton. Lib.

†Τιμανδρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Timandridas*, a Lacedaemonian, Ael. V. H. 14, 32.

†Τιμανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Timander*, a Theban, father of Asopodorus, Hdt. 9, 69.—2. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 22, 4.

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†Τῑμάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Timanthes*, a Corinthian, father of Timanor, Thuc. 1, 29.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμᾱνορίδας, ου, ὁ, *Timanoridas*, a Corinthian, Dem. 1354, 11.

Τῑμάντα, Dor. for *τιμῆντα*, v. *τιμῆς*.

†Τῑμάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. Τιμήνωρ, *Timānor*, a Corinthian, son of Timanthes, a naval commander, Thuc. 1, 29. —Others in Anth.; etc.

Τῑμάορος, ου, Dor. for *τιμωρός*, q. v., Pind. [ᾰ̄]; Ion. *τιμήορος*.

Τῑμάοχος, ον, poet. for *τιμοῦχος*, *having honour*, or *held in honour*, *honoured*, H. Hom. Ven. 31, Cer. 269. [ᾰ̄]

†Τῑμαρέτειος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Timarete*, T. *παῖς*, Anth. P. 6, 280.

†Τῑμαρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Timarēte*, a priestess at Dodona, Hdt. 2, 55: Dor. *-ρέτα*, Anth. P. 6, 280.

†Τῑμάρης, ους, ὁ, *Timares*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 652.

†Τῑμάριον, ου, ἡ, *Timarium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 113.

Τῑμαρχία, ας, ἡ, (*τιμή*, *ἄρχω*) in Plato Rep. 545 B, 550 D, = *τιμοκρατία*, q. v.—II. *the censorship* at Rome, Lat. *censura*, Dio C.

†Τῑμαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Timarchides*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 6.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Timarchus*, an Athenian statesman, assailed by Aeschines for his infamous conduct, adv. Tim.; Dem. 341, 18; etc.—2. another Athenian, son of Tisias, Aeschin. 22, 25.—Others in Plat. Theag. 129; Plut.; etc.

†Τῑμαρχώδεις, εων, οἱ, (Τίμαρχος 1, *εἶδος*) *Timarchus-like*, adj. formed by Aeschines in derision of foreg. 1, Aeschin. 22, 28.

†Τῑμάσαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Timāsarchus*, son of Timocritus of Aegina, victor in wrestling among the boys at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 4, 16.

†Τῑμᾱσίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Timasion*, a leader of the Greeks who accompanied the younger Cyrus, from Dardanus, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Τίμανον, ον, τό, *Timavum*, temple of Diomede on sq., Strab. p. 214.

†Τίμανος, ου, ὁ, *the Timavus*, a small river of Histria at the extremity of the Adriatic, now *Timavo*, Strab. p. 214.

†Τῑμαχίδας, α, ὁ, *Timachidas*, a Rhodian, Ath. 31 E.

Τῑμάω, ῶ: f. *-ήσω*: aor. *ἐτίμησα*, besides which Hom. uses aor. mid. *τιμήσασθαι* in same signf., Od. 19, 280; 20, 129; 23, 339, Il. 22, 235,—where *τιμήσεσθαι* is f. l., for this fut. is pass. H. Ap. 485, and in Att., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 367; though we also have the strictly pass. form *τιμηθήσομαι* in Thuc. 6, 80, whereas the only other example of *τιμήσομαι* in act. signf., Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 15, is now corrected by L. Dind. on Thuc. 3, 40: Plat. however uses *τιμήσομαι*, *ἐτιμησάμην*, as mid. in signf. III. 2, Apol. 37 B, Legg. 954 B.—In Il., Od., and Hes. the only pass. tense is pf. *τετίμημαι*; in Hdt. also aor. *ἐτιμήθην*, 5, 5, etc.:—(*τιμή*).

To deem or *hold worthy*, oft. in Hom., who uses it mostly of the bearing of inferiors towards superiors, as of men to gods, their elders, rulers, guests, etc., *to honour*, *respect*, *revere*, *treat honourably*, *respectfully*, *and reverently*, *περὶ κῆρι θεὸν ὡς τιμήσαντο*, Od. 19, 280; *ὠτίνησι θεὸν ὡς τιμήσουσι*, Il. 9, 155; so in pass., *σκήπτρῳ μέν τοι ὧκε τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων*, Il. 9, 38, cf. 12, 310; c. gen. rei, *τετιμῆσθαι τιμῆς*, *to be deemed worthy* of honour, Il. 23, 649:—also conversely of the bearing of superiors to inferiors, as of gods to men, parents to children, *to value*, *prize*, *love*, Il. 2, 4, Od. 3, 379; 14, 203, Hes. Th. 81, 532, etc.:—so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att., *ἐξόχως τίμασεν*, Pind. O. 9, 105; *δαιμόνων τιμᾶν γένος*, Aesch. Theb. 236; *τὸν φίλον τιμῶσιν ἐξ ἴσου πατρί*, Soph. Ant. 644; cf. Plat. Legg. 932 A, etc.:—*to honour with* a thing, *τ. τινα τάφῳ*, *γόοις*, Aesch. Theb. 1046, Supp. 116; *χοροῖς*, *στεφάνοις*, etc., Eur.; *δώροις καὶ τιμαῖς*, Plat. Legg. 953 D:—hence, simply, *to reward*, Hdt. 7, 213, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 6: *οἱ τετιμημένοι*, *men of rank*, *men in office*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 9.—II. of things, *to value*, *prize*, H. Hom. 24, 6, Pind., etc.; *ταὐτὰ τῇδε τιμᾶτε*, *form* the same *estimate* with her, i. e., obey like her, Soph. Aj. 688; *τί τὴν τυραννίδα τιμᾷς ὑπέρφευ*; Eur. Phoen. 549:—c. gen. pretii, *to estimate* or *value at* a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 C, 921 B; *πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων*, Thuc. 4, 26; *τετιμῆσθαι ἑκάστου τὴν οὐσίαν χρεών*, that each man's property *should be valued* (for assessment), Plat. Legg. 955 D; etc.:—esp. in mid., *πολλοῦ τιμᾶσθαι*, like *πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαί τι*, with act. signf., Hdt. 3, 154; so, *πρὸ παντὸς τιμᾶσθαί τι*, Thuc. 3, 40; *μείζονος τιμᾶσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 13; *ἐτιμήσαντο τὰς οἰκίας*, Polyb. 2, 62, 7; cf. *προτιμάω*.—III. as Att. law-term:—1. in act., of the judge, *to estimate the amount of punishment due* to the criminal, Lat. *litem aestimare*, *τ. τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς βλάβης*, Plat. Legg. 879 B; so *τ. τὴν βλάβην*, Ib. 843 D; *τ. ὅ τι δεῖ πάσχειν τὸν ἠττηθέντα*, Ib. B; *τ. τὴν δίκην*, *to award* the sentence, Plat. Legg. 880 D; *τ. μακρὰν τινι*, *to award* the long line, i. e., sentence of death, Ar. Vesp. 106, ubi v. Interpp.: hence, *τ. τινι θανάτου* (sc. *δίκην*), *to give sentence* of death *against* a man, or (as we say) *condemn* him to death, Id. Gorg. 516 A, Dem., etc.; *τ. τινι δέκα ταλάντων*, to mulct him in ten talents, Dem. 1332, 6, etc.; so, *ἡ ἡλιαία τιμάτω περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτου ἂν δόξῃ παθεῖν*, Lex ap. Dem. 529, 21:—so in pass., *τιμᾶσθαι ἀργυρίου*, to be *condemned* to a fine, *τινός*, *for* a thing, Lex ap. Dem. 529, 26, cf. 732, 21: also, *εἰ τετίμηταί τινι θανάτου*, if sentence of death *has been passed* upon him, Plat. Legg. 946 E, cf. Antipho 145, 44.—2. in mid., of the accuser, *τιμᾶσθαί τινι* [*δίκην*] *δεσμῶν*, *φυγῆς*, *ἀργυρίου*, *τῶν ἐσχάτων*, *θανάτου*, etc., *to lay the punishment at* death, exile, etc., against the accused, pray for such sentence against him, Lys. 105, 17; 178, 26, Plat. Crito 52 C, Gorg. 486 B:—in reply, the accused could, if found guilty, lay the punishment at a less rate, which was called *ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι*, Plat. Apol. 36 B, or *ὑποτιμᾶσθαι*, Xen. Apol. 23 (though the latter has been questioned):—cf. *τίμημα* II, Att. Process p. 724, sq.:—but also in same signf., c. acc. pers., *τιμᾶσθαί τινα*, Plat. Legg. 954 B.—Cf. *τίω*, *τίνω*, *τίνυμι*.

Τῑμάωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. sub *τιμωρός*.

†Τῑμέας, ου, ὁ, *Timeas*, son of Polynices, one of the Epigoni, Paus. 2, 20, 5.

Τῑμή, ῆς, ἡ, (*τίω*):—*worth*, *worship*, *honour paid* to one, *a mark of honour* or *esteem*, *honour*, *ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπάζει*, Il. 17, 251; *ἐν δὲ ἰῇ τιμῇ ἠμὲν κακὸς ἠδὲ καὶ ἐσθλός*, Il. 9, 319; *τιμὴν ἔχειν πρός τινος*, Hdt. 1, 120: *ἐν τιμῇ τίθεσθαι*, Id. 3, 3; *τ. τίμασσασθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, Pind. P. 1, 94; 8, 6; *τιμὰς φέρεσθαι*, Plat. Phaed. 112 D; *τιμὴν νομίζειν τι*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11; etc.—2. *a post of honour*, *rank*, *dignity*, esp. of gods and kings, *τ. θεῶν*, Od. 5, 335; *τ. βασιλῆς*, Il. 6, 193: absol., *lordship*, *rule*, *dominion*, Od. 1, 117; 11, 338, Hdt., etc.: cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 4, 106 (191):—generally, *a prerogative*, *privilege*, esp., like *γέρας*, *the special attribute* of any god, both in sing. and plur., Hes. Th. 203: cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 228, Valck. Hipp. 107, Hemst. Luc. Dial. Deor. 26, 1; *σκῆπτρον τιμάς τ' ἀποσείλεται*, Aesch. Pr. 171; *μητρὸς μάλα μοῦ τιμὰς νέμειν*, Id. Eum. 624:—hence, *a dignity*, *office of rank*, Aesch. Ag. 44; *ἀρχαὶ καὶ ἄλλαι τιμαί*, Plat. Apol. 35 B; etc.:—and so, *a civil magistracy*, usu. in plur., like Lat. *honores*, *munera*, Hdt. 1, 59, cf. Seadl. Eur. El. 988; *ἐκβάλλειν τινὰ τῆς τιμῆς*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9:—then, *an office*, *τιμὴ ἀχαρὴς*, Hdt. 7, 36.—3. *a present of honour*, *compliment*, *offering*, *v. g.*, to the gods, Hes. Op. 141: *a reward*, *present*, Lat. *honorarium*, Soph. Ant. 699, Plat. Phileb. 61 C; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 233, and v. sub *γέρας*.—II. *a prizing*, *valuing*, *estimate of the worth* or *price* of a thing, Plat. Legg. 744 D: hence, *the worth*, *value* or *price* of a thing, like *ἡ οὐσία*, Lat. *pretium*, H. Hom. Cer. 132 (elsewh. in Hom. *ὠνος*):—*ἐξευρίσκειν τιμῆς τι*, to get a thing *at a price* (i. e. a high price), Hdt. 7, 119; *τῆς αὐτῆς τ. πωλεῖν*, Lys. 165, 16; *πρίασθαι*, Dem. 563, 7; *δεκαπλάσιον τῆς τιμῆς ἀποτιννύειν*, Plat. Legg. 914 B:—*an assessment*, *rating*, *τοῦ κλήρου*, Ib. 744 D:—hence, —2. *an estimate*, *valuation*, *assessment* of damages, with view to compensation, and so *compensation*, *satisfaction*, esp. in money, *a penalty*, *ἀμύνεσθαί τινι τιμήν*, to get one *compensation*, Il. 1, 159; *τίνειν* or *ἀποτίνειν τιμήν τινι*, *to pay* or *make* it, Il. 3, 286, 288; so, *ἄγειν τιμήν*, Od. 22, 57; then, generally, *punishment*, viewed as *an estimate* and *payment of damages*, like *τίμημα*, *τίσις*, Lat. *ultio*, Od. 14, 70, 117, etc. Hence

Τῑμήεις, εσσα, εν: contr. *τιμῆς*, Il. 9, 605; acc. *τιμῆντα*, Il. 18, 475: Dor. *τιμήεις*, Pind. I. 4, 12 (3, 25):—*valued*, *prized*, *honoured*, *esteemed*, of men, Od. 13, 129; 18, 161.—2. of things, *prized*, *valuable*, *costly*, *χρυσός*, *δῶρον*, etc., Od. 1, 312; 8, 393:—compar. *τιμήεστερος*, Od. 1, 393; superl. *-έστατος*, Od. 4, 614; 15, 114.

†Τῑμηγενίδης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Timegenides*, son of Herpys of Thebes, Hdt. 9, 38.

Τίμημα, ατος, τό, (*τιμάω*):—*that which is estimated*, *valued* or *determined by valuation*; hence,—I. *worth*, *price*, *value*: *τίμημα τιμήεν*, *a price of honour paid to* the tomb, Aesch. Ch. 511.—II. *an estimate*, *valuation*, *τ. τῆς οὐσίας*, Eur. Hipp. 622; esp.—2. *the estimate of damages* done, and so *a penalty*, *punishment*, Lat. *litis aestimatio*, Ar. Vesp. 897, Plut. 480, Plat., etc.: esp., *a fine*, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc.; cf. Att. Process p. 175; v. *τιμάω* III.—3. *the nominal value of which an Athenian citizen's property was rated* for the purposes of taxation, his *rate of assessment*, *ratable property*, Lat. *census*, Lys. 148, 40; 156, 12, Plat., etc.: hence, *ἡ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων πολιτεία*, a government *where the magistrates were chosen according to property*, timocra-

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cy, Plat. Rep. 550 C; so, ἐκ τιμημάτων ἀρχαί, Id. Legg. 608 B.—The *τίμημα* was different from the *οὐσία* or real value, being calculated at so many years' purchase, varying with the class of the citizen, v. Dem. 815, fin., Böckh P. E. 2, 269 sq. [*ῑ*]

†Τῑμηνορίδης, ου, ὁ, *Timenorides*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 513.

Τῑμῆντα, poet. for *τιμήεντα*, contr. acc. from *τιμήεις*, Il.

Τῑμήορος, ον, Ion. for *τιμάορος*, *τιμωρός*, q. v.

Τῑμηυλκέω, or, perh. better, *τιμαυλκέω*, (ἕλκω):—*to raise the price, sell dearer*, LXX.: cf. sq., et *τιμιοπωλέω*.

Τῑμηρύω, (ἐρύω)=foreg.

Τῑμῆς, poet. contr. for *τιμήεις*, Il.

†Τῑμησιος, ου, ὁ, *Timesius*, a Clazomenian, who led a colony to Abdera, Hdt. 1, 168: in Ael. V. H. 12, 9, Τιμησίας.

†Τῑμησίθεος, ου, ὁ, *Timesitheus*, a citizen of Delphi, Hdt. 5, 72.—2. an inhab. of Trapezus, Xen. An. 5, 4, 2. —Others in Aeschin.; etc.

Τῑμήσιος, ον, = *τιμητός*, formed like *ὑμνήσιος*, Ael. N. A. 11, 7.

Τίμησις, εως, ἡ, (*τιμάω*):—*an estimating, valuing the worth* or *price* of a thing, esp., of property, Plat. Legg. 878 E, Polyb. 32, 14, 3:—*an assessment of* damages, *τ. ποιεῖν τινι*, Antipho 130, 25; *ὑπαντᾶν εἰς τὴν τ.*, Aeschin. 82, 21; cf. *τιμάω* III.—II. *a holding worthy, honouring, honour*, Plat. Legg. 696 C. [*ῑ*]

Τῑμῆσσα, poet. contr. fem. from *τιμήεις*, for *τιμήεσσα*.

Τῑμητεία, ας, ἡ, (*τιμητεύω*) *the censor's office* or *dignity, censorship*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 16, etc.; also *τιμητία*, ἡ, Id. Aemil. 38, bis.

Τῑμητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *τιμάω*, *to be honoured*, Eur. Or. 484, Plat. Rep. 561 C.—II. *τιμητέον, one must honour*, Plat. Legg. 722 B.

Τῑμητεύω, *to be censor*, Plut. T. Gracch. 14.

Τῑμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = *τιμητής*. Hence

Τῑμητήριος, ον, *estimating, honouring*.

Τῑμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*τιμάω*):—*one who values* or *estimates, an appraiser*: esp., *one who assesses damages* or *penalties*, Plat. Legg. 843 D.—II. at Rome, *the censor, who took the census*, i. e. *rated the property* of the citizens, Polyb. 6, 13, 3, etc. Hence

Τῑμητικός, ή, όν, *estimating, valuing*: and so, — 1. *honouring*, τινός, Plut. 2, 120 A.—2. *of* or *for determining the amount of punishment*, πινάκιον τ., Ar. Vesp. 167.—II. ὁ τ., Lat. *vir censorius, one who has been censor* (*τιμητής*): ἡ τιμητικὴ ἀρχή,=*τιμητεία*, Plut. Aemil. 38, etc.

Τῑμητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τιμάω*, *rateable*: esp. as Att. law-term, *ἀγὼν τιμητός*, *δίκη τιμητή*, of suits *in which the damages are to be assessed by the judges*, Dem. 834, 26; opp. to *δίκη ἀτίμητος, where the penalty is fixed by law*. Others say just the reverse, but v. Att. Process p. 171 sq.

†Τῑμίδας, α, ὁ, *Timidas*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 6, 106, ubi B. conjectures Πολυτιμίδας.

Τῑμιοπώλεω, ῶ, *to sell dear*.

Τῑμιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *one who sells dear*, Phryn. (Com.) Tragoed. 5: from

Τίμιος, α, ον, in Att. also ος, ον, (*τιμή*):—*valued*; of persons, *esteemed worthy, held in honour, worthy*, ὅδε πᾶσι φίλος καὶ τίμιός ἐστι, Od. 10, 38; cf. H. Ap. 483, Hdt. 9, 71, etc; *ἄνδρα τίμιον*, Aesch. Cho. 556; *τίμιοι ἐν τῇ πόλει*, Plat. Legg. 829 D; etc.:—of things, *prized*, τινί, Hes. Fr. 39, 7; so, *γέρας τ.*, Aesch. Supp. 986; *οὐδὲν κτῆμα τιμιώτερον*, Soph. Ant. 702, cf. Eur. Alc. 301:—*τὰ τίμια*,=*τιμαί*, Polyb. 6, 9, 8.—2. *of high price, dear*, Lat. *carus*, Hdt. 8, 105, Lys. 165, 1, Plat. Euthyd. 304 B; etc.—II. act. *esteeming, honouring*. [*τῐ*] Hence

Τῑμιότης, ητος, ἡ, *worth, value, preciousness*, N. T.

Τῑμιουλκέω, v. *τιμηυλκέω*.

†Τίμνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Timnes*, a Scythian, Hdt. 4, 76.

Τῑμογῥᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write down the value: to value, rate*, LXX.

†Τῑμοδημίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Timodemidae*, descendants of Timodemus, Pind. N. 2, 27.

†Τῑμόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Timodemus*, an Athenian of Acharnae, victor in the Nemean games, Pind. N. 2, 22, etc.: an opponent of Themistocles, Hdt. 7, 125.—2. a banker at Athens, Dem. 953, 16.

Τῑμόθεος, ον, *honouring God*: esp. as a pr. n.: v. sq.

†Τῑμόθεος, ου, ὁ, *Timotheus*, father of Conon, Paus. 8, 52, 4.—2. son of Conon, an Athenian commander, Ar. Plut. 180; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 64.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

†Τῑμόκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Timoclēa*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 374; Plut. Alex. 12; etc.

†Τῑμοκλείδας, ὁ, *Timoclīdas*, a tyrant in Sicyon, Paus. 2, 8, 2.

†Τῑμοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Timocles*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμοκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Timocrates*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.—Other Athenians in Thuc. 5, 19; Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 3; Dem; etc.—2. a general of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 2, 85.—Many others of this name in Thuc.; Xen.; etc.

Τῑμοκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, (*τιμή, κρατέω*) *a state in which a love of honour is the ruling principle*, Plat. Rep. 545 B; also *τιμαρχία*.—II. *a state in which state-offices and honours are distributed according to a rating of property, timocracy*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 2. Hence

Τῑμοκρᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a timocratia, one who favours such a government*, Plat. Rep. 549 B, etc.: ἡ τ. πολιτεία, =foreg., Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 1.

†Τῑμοκρέων, οντος, ὁ, *Timocreon*, an athlete and poet of Rhodes, Ael. V. H. 1, 27; Plut. Them. 21.

†Τῑμόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Timocritus*, masc. pr. n., Pind. N. 4, 21–2.

†Τῑμόλαος, ου, ὁ, Dor. Τῑμόλας, *Timolaus*, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—2. a Theban, a partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 241, 26: in Polyb. 17, 14, 4 Τιμόλας.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμολέων, οντος, ὁ, *Timoleon*, a celebrated general of the Corinthians, commanded in Sicily, Plut.

†Τῑμόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Timomăchus*, a commander of the Athenians, of Acharnae, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41; Dem. 658, fin.; etc.—2. a celebrated painter of Byzantium, Anth. Plan. 135.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Τῑμονόη, ης, ἡ, *Timonoë*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 522.

†Τῑμόνοος, ου, ὁ, *Timonoüs*, masc. pr. n., Pind. N. 2, 16.

†Τῑμόξενος, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ξεινος, *Timoxenus*, a commander of the Sicyonaei, Hdt. 8, 128.—2. a commander of the Corinthians, son of Timocrates, Thuc. 2, 33.—Others in Dem.; Polyb.; etc.

Τῑμόπτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*τιμή, πόλις*) *honoured by the city*: dub., v. ad Eur. Supp. 375.

Τῑμος, ὁ, poet. form for *τιμή*, Archil. 88, Aesch. Cho. 916: also written oxyt., but v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.

†Τῑμοσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Timosthenes*, a victor in wrestling at the Nemean games, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8, 19.—Others in Dem.; Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Timostratus*, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 499.

Τῑμοῦχος, ον, (*τιμή, ἔχω*) *having honour, honoured, esteemed*.—2. among the Massilians, etc., *the city magistrate*, Strab.

†Τῑμοφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Timophanes*, a Corinthian, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 9.—2. a Mytilenaean, Id. 5, 3, 3.

†Τῑμόχᾰρις, ιδος, ὁ, *Timocharis*, an astrologer, Plut.

†Τῑμώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Timo*, a priestess of Paros, Hdt. 6, 134.

†Τίμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Timon*, a citizen of Delphi, Hdt. 7, 141.—2. an Athenian, son of Echecratides, the misanthrope, Ar. Av. 1549; Luc. Tim.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τῑμῶναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Timonax*, a Persian naval commander from Cyprus, Hdt. 7, 98.—Others in Anth.

†Τῑμωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Timonides*, a writer, Plut. Dion. 35.

Τῑμώνιον, ου, τό, *Timon's*, i. e. *a misanthrope's dwelling*.—†II. *Timonium*, a fortress of Paphlagonia; hence fem. adj. Τῑμωνῖτις, Strab. p. 562.

Τῑμωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (τιμωρός):—*to help, aid, succour*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 141, 152, etc., and Att.; also absol., Hdt. 1, 18:—esp., *to assist by way of redressing injuries, to avenge*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 103; 8, 144; absol., 1, 4.—In full construction, *the person avenged* is in dat., *the person on whom vengeance is taken* in acc., *τιμωρεῖν τινι τοῦ παιδὸς τὸν φονέα, to avenge* him *on* the murderer *for* (the murder of) his son, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 8, ubi v. Poppo, cf. Soph. O. T. 107: also, *τιμωρεῖν τινί τι, to avenge* a thing *for* one, Plat. Apol. 28 C; distinguished from punishment (*κολάζειν*), Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 17:—pass. *τετιμωρῆσθαί τινι, to have vengeance taken for* any one, Hdt. 9, 79; rarely in act. sense, *τετιμώρηται ἐς Λεωνίδην*, for *τετιμώρηκας Λεωνίδῃ*, Hdt. 9, 78; *πατρὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι πάντα*, for *πατρὶ τιμωρεῖν*, Soph. El. 349.—2. *τιμωρεῖν τινα*, for *τιμωρεῖσθαί τινα, to take vengeance* on him, Soph. O. T. 107, 140, cf. Pors. Or. 427.—II. mid., *τιμωρεῖσθαί τινα, to help one's self against* any one, i. e., *to avenge one's self upon* him, always c. acc. pers., as Hdt. 3, 53; so, ὁ ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *the Self-tormentor*, name of a play by Menander, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 15: c. gen. rei, *τιμωρεῖσθαί τινά τινος, to take vengeance on* one *for* a thing, Hdt. 3, 145, and Plat.; also, *ἀντί τινος*, Ib. 6, 135; but more freq. c. acc. rei, as Eur. Cycl. 695, Xen. An. 7, 1, 25, v. Elmsl. Eur. I. T. 554:—also absol., *to avenge one's self, seek vengeance*, Hdt. 3, 49:—but, *τιμωρεῖσθαί τινι, or ὑπέρ τινος*,=*τιμωρεῖν τινι, to assist*, Soph. El. 349, 399, Phil. 1258, Xen. An. 1, 3, 4. Hence

Τῑμώρημα, ατος, τό, *help, aid, succour*, τό τινος τ., *the help received* by a man, but also c. dat., *τὰ Μενέλεῳ τιμωρήματα, succour given* to him,

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Hdt. 7, 169. — II. *vengeance*, τ. τινος εἰς τινα, *taken by* one *upon* another, Plut. 2, 860 A: *a penalty*, διπλᾶ ἔστω τὰ τιμωρήματα τῷ ὀφλόντι, Plat. Legg. 866 B.

Τῑμωρητέον, verb. adj. from τιμωρέω, *one must assist, avenge, punish*, Hdt. 7, 168, Isocr. Antid. § 186.

Τῑμώρησις, εως, ἡ, (τιμωρέω) *a helping, succouring: punishment*, Plat. Legg. 874 D.

Τῑμωρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Hdt. 5, 80.

Τῑμωρητής, οῦ, ὁ, (τιμωρέω) *a helper: an avenger.* Hence

Τῑμωρητικός, ή, όν, *ready to avenge*, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 6, 2.

Τῑμωρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ρίη: — *help, aid, succour*, τιμωρίην εὑρίσκεσθαι, Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 5, 90, etc., Eur. Or. 425.—II. *revenge, vengeance on* another, τ. καὶ τίσις, Hdt. 7, 8, 1: usu. c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 473; but also κατά τινος, Lycurg. 167, 39, Dem. 317, 16; ἐς τινα, Hdt. 1, 123; τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐπεπόνθειν λαβεῖν, Dem. 702, 20; τ. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, Hdt. 2, 120: *punishment, torment, torture*, but distinct from κόλασις, Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 17: from

Τῑμωρός, όν, (τιμή, ἀείρω, αἴρω): —contr. from τιμήορος, τιμάορος, as in Pind. O. 9, 124, and Aesch.: Aesch. Supp. 43 has an acc. τιμάορα, as if from τιμάωρ, ορος, ὁ:—strictly, *valuing, honouring*: but usu.,—I. *helping, aiding, succouring*, ὁ τ., *a helper, aider*, Hdt. 2, 141.—II. *avenging, punishing for* wrong done, c. gen. pers., τ. τινος, any one's *avenger*, Pind. l. c., Aesch. Ag. 1280, Soph. El. 811, etc.; also c. dat., τιμ. τινί, Hdt. 7, 171; and, τ. τινί τινος, *helping* one *to vengeance for* a thing, Soph. El. 14: λόγος τ., a plea or argument *for vengeance*, Hdt. 7, 5: — *an executioner*, Polyb. 2, 58, 8.

†Τῑμῶσα, ης, ἡ, *Timosa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 609 A.

Τίν, Dor. for σοί, dat. of σύ, like τεῖν, Pind., etc.;—never enclit., except in Theocr. 21, 28.—II. Dor. for σέ, also with the accent, Corinna 4, Pind. P. 8, 97, Theocr. 11, 39, 55, 68. [ῑ]

Τίναγμα, ατος, τό, (τινάσσω) *that which is shaken*:—*a shake, quake*, Anth. P. 9, 139. [τῐ]

Τῑναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a swinging, shaking.*

Τῑνακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (τινάσσω) *one who swings* or *shakes*: fem. γῆς τῑνάκτειρα νόσος, τρίαινα, Aesch. Pr. 924.

Τῑνάκτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Τῑνακτοπήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, *shaking the helmet* or *plume.*

Τῑνάκτρια, ή,=τινάκτειρα.

Τῑνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ,= τινάκτης, of Neptune, Soph. Tr. 502.

Τῑνάσσω, f. -ξω: aor. pass. ἐτῑνάχθην, in Strabo also ἐτινάγην. *To swing, shake, brandish, two* δοῦρε τινάσσων, Il. 12, 298, etc.; φάσγανον, 22, 311; ἀστεροπήν, αἰγίδα, 13, 243; 17, 595; so, τ. ἐν χερσὶν πύρπνουν βέλος, Aesch. Pr. 917; τόξα καὶ λόγχας ῥόπαλόν τε, Soph. Tr. 512: also, τ. γαῖαν, of Neptune, Il. 20, 57: ἑανοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα, *shook* her by her robe (to make her attend), Il. 3, 385: θρόνον λακτίζων ἐτίναξε, *upset* it, Od. 22, 88: *to toss about, scatter*, of the sea or wind, Od. 5, 363, 368; νεῦρα κιθάρας τ., *to make* the strings *quiver, strike* them, Anth.:—in mid., τιναξάσθην πτερά, *they shook their wings*, Od. 2, 151; so, τινάσσονται πτερύγεσσι, Hes. Th. 971:—pass., πήληξ τινάσσετο, Il. 15, 609; ἐτινάσσετο μακρὸς Ὄλυμπος, Olympus *shook* or *quaked*, Hes. Th. 680: φόβῳ τινάσσεσθαι, *to quake* with fear, Ap. Rh. 4, 641. Cf. ἐκτινάσσω, συντινάσσω. (Akin to τείνω, τανύω.)

Τίνη, rare Dor. collat. form for πίν, Apoll. Dysc. [ῑ]

Τινθᾶλέος, α, ον=sq., Nic. Al. 445, 463, Nonn.

Τινθός, όν, *boiling-hot*: — ὁ τ. as subst., *the steam of a kettle*, Lyc. 36.

Τίνῡμαι, as mid., poet. for τίνυμαι, *to punish, chastise*, c. acc. pers., Ζεὺς τίνυται ὅστις ἁμαρτῇ, Od. 13, 214, cf. Il. 3, 279; c. acc. rei, τ. λώβην, *to chastise* insolence, Od. 24, 326; φόνον, Eur. Or. 323: absol., *to avenge one's self*, Hdt. 5, 77.—2. *to avenge, take vengeance for*, Ὅρκον, Hes. Op. 806. The act. does not occur till late. [Τί, Ep., whence it is freq. wrongly written τίννυμαι: τῑ, Att., cf. τίνω. Buttm. indeed (Catal. Verb. s. v. τίω) assumes τίννυμαι as Ion. (and so it stands in Hdt. l. c.), τίνυμαι as Att. But would not this require also an Ion. τίννω besides τίνω?]

Τίνω, f. τίσω: aor. 1 ἔτῑσα: pf. τέτῑκα, pf. pass. τέτῑσμαι: aor. pass. ἐτίσθην:—cf. sub τίω II.—I. in act., *to pay a price* by way of return or recompense (whereas τίω is confined to the signf. of *paying honour*, cf. τίνω II); usu. in bad signf., *to pay a penalty, punishment*, θωήν, Il. 3, 289, Od. 2, 193; ποινάς, Pind. O. 2, 106; δίκην, Soph. Fr. 94, etc.; also, τ. ἴσην (sc. δίκην), Soph. O. T. 810; like Lat. *poenas dare* or *solvere*, Pors. Med. 798; but also in good signf., *to pay a debt, acquit one's self of an obligation*, τ. ζωάγρια, Il. 18, 407; τίσειν αἴσιμα πάντα, Od. 8, 348; τ. χάριν τινί, *to render* one thanks, Aesch. Pr. 985; τ. δασμόν, Soph. O. C. 635: very freq. in Trag., who use it in all kinds of phrases, as, τ. ἀντιποίνους δύας, Aesch. Eum. 268; ἀρᾶς τ. χρέος, *to discharge* the duty, i. e. do the work of a curse, Id. Ag. 457; τ. μύσος, prob. *to send one* pollution *in payment for* another, Id. Cho. 650, cf. Soph. Phil. 959; so, ὧν προπάθῃ τὸ τίνειν, *to pay back* what one has first suffered, Soph. O. C. 229 (cf. sub fin.).—Construction: *the thing for which one pays*, freq. in gen., τ. ἀμοιβὴν βοῶν, *to pay* compensation *for* the oxen, Od. 12, 382; so, τ. τινὶ ποινήν τινος, *to pay* one retribution *for* a thing, Hdt. 3. 14; 7, 134; also, τ. πληγὴν ἀντὶ πληγῆς (which is prob. the full construction), Aesch. Cho. 313: but also freq. in acc., the price being omitted, *to pay* or *atone for* a thing, τίσειαν Ἀχαιοὶ.. ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσι, Il. 1, 42; so, τ. ὕβριν, Od. 24, 352; τ. φόνον or λώβην τινός, Il. 21, 134; 11, 142; διπλᾶ δ' ἔτισαν Πριαμίδαι θἀμάρτια, Aesch. Ag. 537; etc.:—more rarely c. acc. pers., τίσεις γνωτὸν τὸν ἔπεφνες, *thou shalt make atonement for* the son thou hast slain, Il. 17, 34:—the price is usu. in acc., as we have seen, but also in dat., σῷ κράτι τίσεις, Od. 22, 218; so, τ. ψυχῇ, Aesch. Cho. 277; but, τ. θανάτῳ, *to pay* for it *by* death, Id. Ag. 1529:—absol., *to make return, repay*, Soph. O. C. 1203; and so it must be taken Ib. 230, ubi v. Herm.—II. in mid., *to have a price paid one, make another pay for* a thing, *avenge one's self on* him, *to chastise, punish* one, Lat. *poenas sumere de aliquo*, freq. from Hom. downwards.—Construction: usu. c. acc. pers., Il. 2, 743, Od. 3, 197; the thing being added in genit., τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος, *to punish* him *for* his wickedness, Il. 3, 366, cf. Od. 3, 206, Theogn. 204; also, τινὰ ὑπέρ τινος, Hdt. 1, 27, 73; c. acc rei, *to take vengeance for* a thing, τίσασθαι φόνον, βίην τινός, Il. 15, 116, Od. 23, 31; but also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐτίσατο ἔργον ἀεικὲς ἀκτῖδων Νηλῆα, *he made* Neleus *pay for* the misdeed, *visited* it *on* his head, Od. 15, 236: also, τίσασθαί τινα ἀτιμίης, *to exact* retribution *from* a person, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1283, cf. ἀντίτινα, ἀποτίνω:—but also we have, τίνεσθαί τινα ἀμοιβαῖς, φυγῇ, *to repay* or *requite* with.., Pind. P. 2, 44, Aesch. Theb. 638:—absol., *to repay one's self, take vengeance*, ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε ἀγειρόμενοι κατὰ δῆμον τισόμεθα, Od. 13, 15, cf. Il. 3, 351, Od. 3, 203; 12, 378 (where τίσαι is imperat. aor. mid.). The fut. and aor. 1, act. and mid., are most freq. in this signf of *paying* or *receiving a price*, v. τίω II: the signf. of the act. and mid. are often interchanged, as they have been by Döderlein Soph. O. C. 229:—cf. τίσομαι, τιμωρέω. [ῑ of pres., in Ep.; ῐ in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 112, Soph. O. C. 635, Eur. Or. 7; ῑ also in the Dor. of Pind., as P. 2, 44, and even in Solon 5, 31, as also in later Epigr. poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 823: ῑ in fut., aor. 1, and pf.]

Τιό τιό, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 237.

Τίοις, Aeol. for τίσι, dat. pl. from τίς, Sappho 113.

†Τῖον, ου, τό, or Τῖος, ου, ἡ, *Tium* or *Tius*, a city of Bithynia; in Strab. Τίειον: hence Τιανός, ή, όν, *of Tium, Tian*, Luc. Alex. 43.

Τίος, τίως, τίω, τιοῦς, τεοῦς, Dor. for τέο, σοῦ, gen. from σύ, Ap. Dysc.

Τιός, Boeotian for τεός, σός, Ap. Dysc.

Τίποτε; (τί πότε):—*what* or *why then? why? wherefore?*

Τίπτε; Ep syncop. form for τί ποτε; Hom., Aesch. Ag. 975 (lyr.), oft. elided before an aspirate, τιφθ': —on τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ, v. sub χρεώ, χρειώ.

†Τῑρέως, ω, ὁ, *Tireus*, a eunuch of Darius Codomanus, Plut. Alex. 30.

†Τῑρίζαζος, ου, ὁ,=Τηρίζαζος.

†Τῑριζις, ἡ, *Tirizis*, a promontory of Haemus, with a fortress of same name, Strab. p. 319.

†Τῑρίστασις, εως, ἡ, *Tiristasis*, a city of Thrace, Dem. 159, 11.

†Τῑρύνθιος, α, ον, *of Tiryns, Tirynthian*, στρατός, Pind. O. 10, 40: esp. as epith. of Hercules, ὁ Τ., Call. Dian. 146:—ἡ Τιρυνθία, the *Tirynthian* territory, Hdt.

†Τίουνθος, ου, ἡ,=Τίρυς, Hes. Sc. 81, where better Τίρινθος as gen. of sq.

†Τίρυνς, υνθος, ἡ, *Tiryns*, an ancient city of Argolis, residence of Proetus and Perseus, Il. 2, 559; Hdt. 6, 77; etc.: famed for its walls of Cyclopian architecture. [ῑ]

ΤΙΣ, neut. τι: gen. τινός, Hom. τεν, Att. του: dat. τινί, Hom. τῳ or τεῳ, cf. ὁ D: acc. τινά, τι: plur. τινές, τινά, gen. τινῶν: dat. τισι: acc. τινάς, τινά: of the plur. Hom. only uses acc. τινάς, Il. 15, 735, Od. 11, 371, except in compds. ὁστῑνες and ὁβστινας.—Indef. pronoun, enclit. through all cases: masc. and fem. *one, a certain one*, hence *any one, some one*, also freq. to be rendered by our indef. article *a, an*; in Hom. usu. of

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some inconsiderable person, who cannot be specially described, or who is now first spoken of: so of places and things, *τις νῆσος, ποταμός, δῆϊς*, etc., *an* island, etc., Hom.: —neut., *some thing, any thing*, Hom.: —*εἴ τις, εἴ τι*, if *any one* or *any thing*, usu. emphat., *whoever, whatever*, Hom., like Lat. *si quis*.—From Hom. downwards its noun is oft. put in gen., *θεῶν, φίλων, ἐχθρῶν τις*, etc., for *θεός τις*, etc.—Although the enclitic *τις* can never begin a clause, yet it may stand before its subject or even be itself the subject, esp. in Ion. prose: also, *τις* is put between its gen. and the article of that gen., as, *τῶν τις Περσέων* (for *τις τῶν Π.*), *τῶν τινες Φοινίκων*, Hdt. 1, 85; 8, 90, etc.; and so sometimes in late authors, as Ath. 108 D, Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 39.—II. in collective signf., where *an indefinite portion of a multitude* is spoken of, *ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν*, but thus *men* spake, Il. 7, 201, cf. 6, 479, etc.: sometimes ironical, *most men, men in general*, Il. 13, 638, Od. 3, 224.—2. like *ἕκαστος* or *πᾶς, each, each one, every one*, as, *εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω*, Il. 2, 382; *ἀλλὰ τις αὐτὸς ἴτω*, let *each* come himself, Il. 17, 254, etc.: so, *ἵνα τις στυγέῃσι καὶ ἄλλος*, that *men* may for ever dread, Il. 8, 515.—3. something like this is found in Att., e. g., *καλάζειν αὐτόν τινα τοὺς προσήκοντας, each one* his own, Thuc. 1, 40; *φοβεῖται τις*, fear is among *them*, Aesch. Cho. 59; and in Att., *τις, some one, somebody, one*, is used for pers. pronouns in all cases, as for *ἐγώ* or *ἡμεῖς*, Soph. Aj. 245, Ar. Thesm. 603; for *σύ*, Soph. Aj. 1138; and prob. of 3 pers., Ar. Ran. 552, 554;—and then always in sing., even when a plur. is signified: but —4. the relative to *τις* in this collective signf. is sometimes used in plur., Soph. Aj. 965, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62.—5. in poets, the neut. *τι* with a negative is used to comprehend all genders, *nothing, no creature* or *being*, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 143; *τῶν ἄλλων οὔ πέρ τι πεφυγμένον ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτην, οὔτε θεῶν, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων*, H. Ven. 34.—III. *τις, τι*, like Lat. *aliquis aliquid, quidam quiddam*, emphat. of a person or thing, *some great one, some great thing, ἦ τις εἶναι*, you boasted that you were *somebody*, Eur. El. 939; *κἀγὼν τις φαίνομαι ἥμες*, after all I too am *somebody*, Theocr. 11, 79; also in plur.:—*λέγειν τι*, to be near the mark, Plat. Prot. 339 C, etc., opp. to *οὐδὲν λέγειν*, Herm. Vig. n. 113.—2. emphat. *a man*, opp. to *a brute, τις ἢ κυων*, Ar. Pac. 24, cf. Eur. Cycl. 117: but,—3. reversely, with signf. of contempt, *somebody or other*: esp. with proper names, *Θερσίτης τις ἦν*, there was *one* Thersites, Soph. Phil. 442: hence *τις*, for *a slave*, Xen. Symp. 1, 3, etc.—4. Aristot. joins it with the article, thus, *ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος, ὁ τις ἵππος*, an *individual* man, horse, etc., Categ. 2, 2; 5, 1.—IV. joined with adjs., *τις* makes them less precise, *in some degree, more or less*, freq. ironical, as, *τις θαρσαλέος*, Od. 17, 449, cf. Il. 3, 220, Od. 18, 382, Wess. Hdt. 4, 198: thus, *ὀνυμαθής, stupid*, is qualified into *ὀνυμαθής τις, a slow sort* of person; *μαινόμενος, a madman*, into *μαινόμενός τις, a crazy sort* of fellow, etc.,—very freq. in Att.: so with an adj. of *number, size* or the like, *ὅσος τις χρυσός, what wealth of* gold, Od. 10, 45: *ἕκαστός τις*, Od. 9, 65; *οἷός τις*, Il. 5, 638, Od. 20, 377; *ὁποῖός τις*, etc.; cf. *ὅστις*; *πᾶς τις*, every *one*, Elmsl. Med. 548; *εἴς τις*, some *one*, etc., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 832: *πολύς τις*, Hdt. 5, 48; *ὀλίγοι τινές*, or (as Aesch.) *οὐ πολλοί τινες, some* few: esp. in phrases like *τρεῖς τινες, some* three *or so*, cf. Thuc. 3, 68; 7, 87, cf. Schäf. Greg. 8: esp. interrog., *πόσος τις; ποῖός τις;* etc., Trag.—2. in this signf. *τι* is joined as adv. with verbs and adjectives, *somewhat, in a way, in a manner*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; also with another adv. or adj. used as adv., *οὕτω δή τι ἰσχυραί, οὕτω δή τι πολύγονον*, etc., Hdt. 3, 12, 108, cf. 4, 52; so also, *ἠπτόν τι, somewhat* less, *οὐδέν τι, πάνυ τι, πολύ τι, σχεδόν τι*, etc.—V. *τίς τε*, usu. in similes:—so too, *ὡς τίς τε, ὡς ὅτε τίς τε*, for *ὡςτε τις*, Il. 3, 33, etc.: though *τε* is sometimes strictly a conjunction, Od. 19, 265, etc.—VI. *τις* for *ὅς, ὅστις*, only in late poets, as in Call., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 88, 740; never in Att.—VII. as a doubtful négat., *ἤ τις ἢ οὐδείς, but one—if so many, next to none*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 401, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 45; *ἤ τι ἢ οὐδέν, little or nothing*, Plat. Apol. 17 B: so, *εἷς ἀνήρ, οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ*, as *vel duo, vel nemo*, Pers. Sat. 1, 3.—VIII. *τις* is really pleonast. in such phrases as *οὐδέν τι* or *μηδέν τι*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 310, 42, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 728; and so perh. in the susp. *οὐδείς τις*, Eur. Alc. 79.—2. also pleon. in *τὸ μέν τι..., τὸ δέ τι*, for *τὸ μέν..., τὸ δέ*, Ep. Plat. 358 A; also masc., *ὁ μέν τις.., ὁ δέ τις*. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2, 6, Cyr. 2, 3, 19.—3. in long sentences, and such as have two clauses, *τις* is oft. repeated, Pors. Hec. 1161, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 569: whereas elsewh. it is found only in the second, Pors. Hec. 370.—IX. *τις* is sometimes omitted, *οὐδέ κεν ἔνθα τέον γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιτο* (sc. *τις*), Il. 13, 287; but more freq. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 1226, El. 1323, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 456 D; though many passages are wrongly referred hither, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 316.—2. still more singularly *τις* is omitted before a gen. case which must depend upon it, as, *ἤ [τις] τῶς ἀσώτου Σισυφιδᾶν γενεᾶς*, Soph. Aj. 190; *ἦν γαμῇ ποτ' αὐτὸς ἢ [τις] τῶν ξυγγενῶν*, Ar. Nub. 1128; *οὐκ ἂν αἰῶν' ἐκμάθοι [τις] βροτῶν*, Soph. Tr. 2 (though Herm. defends Triclinius' reading—*ἐκμάθοις*), cf. Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 24.—3. *τις* must often be supplied from what goes before, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 478 C, Prot. 319 D.—Cf. *ὅστις, οὔτις, μήτις, ἄλλοτι*.—[*τ* in all cases: Hom. however sometimes has *τις* long in arsis, Il. 24, 149, Od. 21, 324: the neut. *τι* is never elided.]

ΤΙ'Σ; neut. *τί*; gen. *τίνος*, in Hom. always *τέο* and contr. *τεῦ*, Att. *τοῦ*: dat. *τίνι*, Att. also *τῷ*, cf. *ὁ* D: acc. *τίνα*, neut. *τί*. Plur. *τίνες, τίνα*: gen. *τίνων*, in Hom. always *τέων*: dat. *τίσι*: acc. *τίνας, τίνα*. Of the plur. Hom. uses only nom. *τίνες* with gen. *τέων*, nor has he the dat. sing., *τίνι*.—Pronoun of direct question, always written with the *acute* accent, masc. and fem. *who? which?* neut. *what? which?* Lat. *quis, quae, quid?*, Hom.:—strengthd. *τίς γάρ, τί γάρ*, just like Lat. *quisnam, quidnam*, Il. 2, 803, and freq. in Od.; also in Pind. P. 4, 124, and Att. (cf. infra VIII. 2): *ἐς τί; until when? how long?* Il. 5, 465: *τίς δ' οὗτος ἔρχεαι; who art* thou *that* comest? Il. 10, 82, cf. Pors. Hec. 499: sometimes also expressing surprise or anger, as in *τί τοῦτο; τί χρῆμα; ἔα, τι τοῦτο;* and the like, Valck. Hipp. 905.—When the question is asked by *τίς* or *τί* without an interrog. particle, the pronoun follows the verb, e. g. Ar. Pac. 192, 206, Nub. 239.—II. the question is variously modified by the addition of *ἄν* or *κεν* and a change of mood:—1. *τίς ἄν* or *κεν*, with the opt., expresses strong doubt, *who could, who would* do so? Od. 21, 259, Il. 10, 303, etc.: rarely so with the indic., as in Hes. Sc. 73.—2. the poets however omit *ἄν* or *κεν* with the opt. when the doubt becomes in fact a denial, *who could* do so? i. e. *no one could*, v. Aesch. Cho. 315, Soph. Ant. 604.—3. *τίς* with the subjunct. expresses deliberation whether a thing shall be done or not, *what must* I do? *what must* I say? Herm. Vig. n. 108.—III. *τίς* is more rarely used for *ὅστις* in indirect question, or rather oratio obliqua after verbs which themselves express a question, doubt, etc., and that usu. with the opt., *ἠρώτα δὴ ἔπειτα, τίς εἴη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι*, Od. 15, 423, cf. 17, 368, Soph. El. 316, etc., cf. Dind. ad O. T. 1144:—yet, from the liveliness common in Greek narrative, the verb of the indirect question oft. passes again into the indic., as if the question were direct, as, *ἐπισκεψώμεθα τίνες πέφανται*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 18.—IV. sometimes two questions are asked in one clause by different cases of *τίς*, as, *ἐκ τίνος τίς ἐγένετο; from whom* is *who* descended? i. e., *who* is he *and from whom* descended? Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 181.—2. a like doubling of the question lies in the union of *τίς* with other interrog. words, *τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν*, Od. 1, 170, cf. Soph. Tr. 421: *πῶς τί*; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E.—V. after *τί* as predicate followed by *ἐστί*, the subject is not seldom put in plur., as, *τί ποτ' ἐστίν, ἃ διανοούμεθα; τί ποτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα;* Plat. Theaet. 154 E, 155 C, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 B.—VI. *τίς*=*ποῖος*, Soph. Tr. 311, O. T. 489; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 114.—2.=*πότερος*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17; like Lat. *quis?* for *uter?* Liv. 30, 1.—VII. *τί;* alone, as a simple question, *what?*—but, in comic writers, it sometimes takes the article, *τὸ τί*;—this happens when the question refers to something going before, about which one desires to be further informed, Ar. Pac. 696, Nub. 775, Av. 1039: if that which goes before is in plur., the question may be asked by *τὰ τί*; Ar. Pac. 693.—VIII. *τί;* also oft. stands absol. as adv., *how? for why? wherefore?* Il. 1, 362, 414, etc.: so too in Att., though they also have in full *διὰ τί*; cf. *τίη*.—2. *τί γάρ; why not? how else?* Lat. *quid enim? quidni?* Aesch. Ag. 1239, Eum. 678, v. Blomf. Cho. 880 (Dind.): used in affirmative answers, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Theaet. 209 B, etc.; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1679: cf. infra 5.—3. *τί δέ; but how?* i. e. *only see now!* serving to pass on quickly to a fresh point, the Lat. *quid vero?, τί δέ, εἰ μή..*, what else but.., *quid aliud, nisi..*, Xen. Oec. 9, 1; cf. Soph. O. T. 941, Phil. 421: so also, *τί δὲ δή;*—of course *τί δέ* beginning a clause has its simple interrog. and connective force.—4. *τί δή; τί δή ποτε; why ever? why in the world?* expressing surprise, Plat. Gorg. 469 A:—so too *τί δῆτα; how, pray?*—5. *τί μήν; why not?* i. e. *yes certainly*, much like *τί*

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ρ; very freq. in Plato.—6. *τί οὖν; how so?* making an objection, Aesch. Theb. 208, 704, etc.—7. *τί τοῦτο; what is this? what mean you?*—but the neut. sing. *τί* is oft. followed by a plur., *τί ταῦτα;* Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 C, Phaed. 57 A, Schäf. Soph. El. 766.—8. *τί μαθών; τί παθών;* v. *μανθάνω*, sub fin.—IX. *τί*, c. part., followed by a verbal clause, forms one sentence in Greek, where we use two, as, *τί ἂν ποιοῦντες εὐτυχοῖεν; what* must they do to be successful?, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 1: so also with conjunctions, e. g. *ἀλλ' ὅταν τί ποιήσωσι, νομιεῖς ἐπιμελεῖσθαί σον;* what must they do, before thou wilt believe that they care for thee?, cf. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 A.

(Lat. *QVIS*, Sancr. *KAS*, etc.) [ῐ in all cases: but *τί* was never elided, nor even *τινά* in prose, acc. to Schäf. Mel. p. 135. The hiatus is allowed after *τί* in Com.; but this licence is rare in Trag., Valck. Hipp. 971: indeed it is disputed altogether by Pors. Phoen. 892, Monk Hipp. 975, etc.; but it is now generally allowed in some forms, as, *τί ἐστιν;* Soph. Phil. 733; *τί οὖν;* Aesch. Theb. 208, 704, etc.; *τί εἶπας;*]

Τισαίατο, Ion. for *τίσαιντο*, Od.

†**Τίσαῖον**, *ου*, *τό*, *ὄρος*, *Mt. Tisaeus*, in Thessaly, Polyb. 10, 42, 2; the projecting point of which formed the *Τισαίη ἄκρα*, Ap. Rh. 1, 568.

†**Τίσαμενός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Tisamenus*, son of Orestes, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 8, 2; etc.—2. son of Thersander, grandson of the Theban Polynices, Hdt. 4, 147.—3. a seer of Elis, an Iamid, Hdt. 9, 33.—4. an Athenian, son of Mechanion, Lys. 186. 5.—Others in Thuc. 3, 92; Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 11; etc.

†**Τισανδρος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tisander*, son of Jason and Medea, Diod. S.—2. an Aetolian, Thuc. 3, 100.—3. father of Isagoras, Hdt. 5, 66.—Others in Id. 6, 127; Plat.; etc.

†**Τίσαρχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tisarchus*, an Athenian, Andoc. 3, 18.

†**Τισιάδης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tisiades*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 401.

†**Τισίας**, *ου*, Ion. *-ης*, *εω*, *ὁ*, *Tisias*, a Parian, father of Lysagoras, Hdt. 6, 133.—2. an Athenian, brother of the celebrated Iphicrates, Dem. 534, 24.—3. an Acharnian, umpire between Apollodorus and Phormio, Id. 1104, 3.—4. an Athenian general, Thuc. 5, 84.—5. a teacher of eloquence from Syracuse, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.—Others in Dem., etc.

Τισιγίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a utensil, vessel*, Persian word.

†**Τίσιμαχος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tisimachus*, an Athenian, father of Tisias (4), Thuc. 5, 14.

†**Τίσις**, *ὁ*,=**Τισίας**, a Messenian, Paus. 4, 9, 3.—2. *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Tisis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 274.

Τίσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*τίω*):—strictly, *an estimating, valuation:* hence *a recompense, atonement*, Od. 2, 76: generally, *a penalty, punishment, revenge*, Il. 22, 19, Od. 1, 40, etc., and often in Hdt.: *τίσιν δοῦναι*, to suffer *punishment*, Lat. *poenas dare*, Hdt. 8, 76; *τίσιν ἐκτίνειν*, Id. 6, 84; *τίσις ἥκει*, Id. 2, 152, cf. Soph. O. C. 229 (v. sub *τίνω*); *τ. εἶσι*, Soph. Fr. 813.—II. rarely, *a requital of good, recompense, reward*, *τίσις φίλων*, Theogn. 337.—III. *αἱ τίσιες, the powers of vengeance*, like the *Ἐριννύες*, *Ἀραί*, etc., *Ὀροίτεα Πολυκράτεος τίσιες μετῆλθον*, Hdt. 3, 126, 128. [˘–]

Τισῐφόνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*τίω*, *φόνος*) *Tisiphone, The Avenger of blood*, one of the Erinyes, Orph. H. 68, 2.—†II. daughter of Alcmaeon and Manto, Apollod. 3, 7, 7.

†**Τισίφονος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tisiphonus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 406.—2. tyrant of Pherae, successor of Alexander, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 37.

†**Τισσαφέρνης**, gen. *ους*, dat. *-νει* and *-νῃ*, v. Bornem. ad Xen. An. 1, 4, 2; Poppo ad 2, 5, 3; acc. *-νην*, always in Xen., on the form *-νῃ*, v. Poppo ad An. 2, 5, 27; voc. *-νῃ*, Id. 2, 5, 3;—*Tissaphernes*, a Persian name, esp. a satrap in Lydia under Artaxerxes, who first gave that monarch information of the designs of his brother Cyrus, for which he received the provinces of Cyrus and other favours, Thuc. 8, 5; Xen. An. 1, 1, 2; etc.

Τῑταίνω, aor. *ἐτίτηνα*, Ep. verb, synon. with *τείνω*, *τανύω*, *to stretch*, *τόξα*, Il. 8, 266; also in mid., *τόξα τιταίνεσθαι*, *to bend one's* bow, Il. 5, 97, Od. 21, 259; so, *φόρμιγγα τιτηνάμενος*, *having tuned* it, Orph. Arg. 253.—2. *to stretch out, spread out* or *along, spread*, *τραπέζας*, Od. 10, 354; *τάλαντα*, Il. 8, 69; *χεῖρε*, Il. 13, 534:—mid. or pass., *to stretch one's self*, *τιταινομένω πτερύγεσσιν*, Od. 2, 149; and, generally, *to extend, spread*, *τῇ καὶ τῇ*, Dion. P. 637.—3. *to stretch* or *draw along*, *ἅρμα τιταίνειν*, Il. 2, 390; *ἀρότρον*, Il. 13, 704: so, absol., *τιταίνετον, haste along*, Il. 23, 403: hence in mid. or pass., *ἵππος θέτι τιταινόμενος πεδίοιο*, the horse runs *stretching* over the plain (*ventre à terre*), Il. 22, 23; *ἵππος ἄνακτα ἔλκει πεδίοιο τιταινόμενος σὺν ὄχεσφιν*, Il. 23, 518: also of a man running violently, Hes. Sc. 229; but in Anth. Plan. 105, *γυῖα τιταινόμενος*.—4. in mid., also, *to strain* or *exert one's self*, Od. 11, 599.—II. *τίταινω* [ῑ] is said to mean *to avenge* (as if from *τίω*), in Hes. Th. 209, *φάσκε δὲ τιταίνοντας ἀτασθαλίης μέγα ῥέξαι ἔργον*,—but the signf. is, *Uranus in wrath called his sons Titans, for that they were stretching out their hands to do violence.* It is true that the poet has *ῑ*: but this was because the *ι* in *Τιτάν* was so.—Ep. word.

†**Τιτακός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Titacus*, an autochthon in Attica, Hdt. 9, 73.

Τιτάν, *ᾶνος*, *ὁ*, usu in plur. **Τιτᾶνες**, Ep. and Ion. **Τιτῆνες**, *οἱ*, *the Titans*, a race of gods placed beneath Tartarus. Il. 14, 279, H. Ap. 336: acc. to Hes. Th. 133, six sons and six daughters of Uranus and Gaea, viz., Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Theia, Rheia, Themis, Mnemosyné, Phoebé, and Tethys; cf. Il. 8, 481, where Iapetus and Cronus are named. At first they dwelt in heaven, hence called *Οὐρανίωνες* even in Il. 5, 898; but when Jupiter prevailed he hurled them into nether darkness: their struggle with Jupiter assisted by the hundred-handed Cottus, Briareus and Gyes, is told at length by Hes. Th. 616–736, where they are always called *Τιτῆνες θεοί*.—(This legend must not be confounded with the like revolt of the sons of Alōeus in Thessaly, Od. 11, 305; nor with the storming of heaven by the later Gigantes.) Many other names are given by later poets, as Prometheus, Epimetheus, Atlas, Aesch. Pr. 205, 427; so, *Θέμις Τιτανίς*, Ib. 874, etc.—Later, any descendants of Uranus and Gaea are so called:—and in Lat. poets *Titan* is usu. the Sun-god, Helius. (The oldest deriv. of the name is given in Hes. Th. 207, v. *τιταίνω*, fin., *the Stretchers, Strivers, — tendones*, as Herm. translates it:—acc. to others, *τιτάν* is=*τιμωρός*, v. *τίτας*: acc. to others,=*βασιλευς*, cf. *τιτηνά*.

Τῑτάνια, (sc. *ἱερά*), *τά*, *the festival of the Titans*: strictly neut. from Τιτάνιος. [τᾱ]

†**Τῑτᾱνικός**, *ή*, *όν*,= sq., Plat. Legg. 701 C.

Τῑτάνιος, *α*, *ον*, Ion. **Τιτήνιος**, (**Τιτάν**) *Titanian, Titan-sprung*: hence pecul. fem. **Τιτανιάς**, *άδος*. [ᾱ]

Τῑτάνις, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, Ion. **Τιτηνις**, fem. from **Τιτάν**, Aesch. Pr. 874.

Τῑτάνις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=*τίτανος*. [ᾱ]

Τῑτᾱνογρᾰφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a history of the Titans.*

Τῑτᾱνοκρᾰτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (**Τιτάν**, *κρατέω*) *conqueror of the Titans*, Luc. Tim. 4.

Τῑτᾱνοκτόνος, *ον*, (**Τιτάν**, *κτείνω*) *slaying Titans*, Batr. 273.

Τῑτᾱνομᾰχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (**Τιτάν**, *μάχη*) *battle of the Titans*, Diod.

†**Τίτανος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Titanus*, a mountain of Thessaly, Il. 2, 735.

Τίτᾱνος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *lime*, also *gypsum*, Hes. Sc. 141: generally, *a white earth, chalk*: also, *marble-scrapings*, Luc. Somn. 6. (Perhaps from the Thessalian town or hill **Τίτανος**, Il. 2, 735, as *creta*, chalk, from Creta; or —vice versa). [ῐ] Hence

Τῑτᾱνόω, *ῶ*, *to cover with lime, plaster.*

Τῑτᾱνώδης, *ες*, (**Τιτάν**, *εἶδος*) *like Titans, Titanic*, **Τιτανώδες** *βλέπειν*, Luc.

Τῑτᾱνωτός, *ή*, *όν*, *plastered with lime.*

Τίταξ, *ὁ*, (*τίω*)=*βασιλεύς*, Hesych.; cf. *τιτήνη*.

†**Τιταρήσιος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Titaresius*, a river of Thessaly, the later Europus, a branch of the Peneus, Il. 2, 735; Strab. p. 441.—II. *Titaresian*, appell. of Mopsus, from sq. 2, Hes. Sc. 181; Ap. Rh. 1, 65.

†**Τίταρον**, *ου*, *τό*, *Titarum*, a city of Thessaly, Lyc.: adv. **Τιταρόνδε**, *from Titara*, Orph. Arg. 126.—2. *Mt. Titarus*, in Thessaly, a branch of Olympus, Strab. p. 441.

Τίτας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τίω*) Dor. for *τίτης*,= *τιμωρός*, *an avenger*, Aesch. Cho. 67. [ῐ]

Τιτηγενής, *ές*, (*γένω*) *Titan-born*, formed like **Ἀτλαγενής**: from

Τιτῆνες, *οἱ*, Ep. and Ion. for **Τιτᾶνες**, Hom., and Hes.

Τιτήνη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=*βασιλίς*, Aesch. ap. Hesych. (Fr. 252); cf. *τίταξ*.—hence Herm. (Opusc. 5, 162) reads *τὰ χθονίων τιτηνά*, *the powers of the nether world*, in Aesch. Cho. 389;—supposing this to be heteroct. plur of *τιτηνός*, *a king*: cf. *τιθηνός*, *τιθήνη*.

†**Τιτήνιος**, *η*, *ον*, Ion.=**Τιτάνιος**.

Τιτθεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the suckling by a nurse, a nurse's place* or *office*, Dem. 1312, 2: from

Τιτθεύω, *to be a nurse, do nurse's service.*—II. trans., *to suckle, nurse*, *τινά*, Dem. 1309, 19; 1311, fin.; of one's country, Plut. Lycurg. 16.—*οἱ τιτθευόμενοι*, *sucklings*, Arist. H. A. 3, 21, 7: from

Τιτθή, *ῆς*, or *τίτθη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the teat* or *nipple of* a woman's breast, cf. *τιτθίον*.—II. *a nurse*, Ar. Eq. 716, Theocr. 609, Plat. etc.; cf. *μαμμη* II.—III. prob. never=*τήθη*, cf. *τηθή*, fin. (Akin to *τιθηνός*, *τιθήνη*, *τιθή*, *τεθός*, from *θάω*, *θῆσαι*, *to give suck.*)

Τιτθιβώζω,=*τιτυβίζω*.

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Τιτθίζω, *to suck the breast.*—2. trans., *to suckle.*

Τιτθίον, ου, τό, Dim. from τίτθη I, Ar. Ach. 1199, Ran. 412, etc.

Τιτθίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dim. from τίτθη.

Τιτθολᾰβέω, ῶ, (τίτθη, λαμβάνω) *to take hold of the teats,* Aristaen. 2, 16.

Τιτθός, οῦ, ὁ, like τίτθη, *the teat, nipple* of a woman's breast, Ar. Thesm. 640, Lysias 92, 32, 38: rarely of the man's, Jac. Anth. P. p. 753.—II. *a nurser, rearer,* like τροφός, Philo.

Τιτίζω, like πιπίζω, *to cry 'ti ti,' chirrup* like a young bird; τιτίζοντες was the reading of Zenodotus for τετριγῶτες in Il. 2, 314. (Onomatop., like τεττίζω).

Τίτις, ίδος, ἡ, like πιπώ, *a small chirping bird,* Phot.

Τιτλάρια, τά, a kind of *writing-tablets,* Arr. Epict.: others write τιλλάρια, and take it to mean *pens.*

†Τίτλος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *titulus, a title, inscription,* N. T.

†Τιτορμος, ου, ὁ, *Titormus,* an Aetolian herdsman, brother of Melas, renowned for his strength, Hdt. 6, 127; Ael. V. H. 12, 22.

†Τίτος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Titus,* Polyb.

Τιτραίνω, dub. form, and τιτράω, late form, for τετραίνω.

Τιτρώσκω, and, in Od. 21, 293, ΤΡΩΩ, q. v.: f. τρώσω: aor. ἔτρωσα: pf. pass. τέτρωμαι. *To wound, hurt,* Il. 23, 341, Od. 16, 293; τετρῶσθαι τὸν μηρόν, *to be wounded in* the thigh, Hdt. 6, 5; θνήσκοντας ἢ τετρωμένους, Aesch. Theb. 242:—also of ships, *to damage* them, Thuc. 4, 14; αἱ ἡμίσειαι τῶν νεῶν τετρωμέναι, Hdt. 8, 18:—of wine, *to do* one *a mischief,* οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδής, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, Od. 21, 293; τρώσει νιν οἶνος, Eur. Cycl. 422; so ἐπεί μ' ἔρως ἔτρωσε, Id. Hipp. 392, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 52; τὰ παραδείγματα ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν τιτρώσκει, Plat. Phil. 13 C.—(Akin to τορέω, *τράω, τετραίνω: hence τραῦμα.) Hence

Τιτρωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a wounding.*—II. *a miscarriage,* Hipp.

Τιττίο, barbarism for τιτθίον, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

Τιττῠβίζω, strictly of the cry of partridges, but different from κακαβίζω, Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 B:—also, like τρίζω, τιτίζω, of swallows and other small birds, *to twitter, chirrup,* used by Ar. Av. 235 in compd. ἀμφιτιττυβίζω.

Τιτῠοκτόνος, ον, (Τιτυός, κτείνω) *slaying Tityus,* Call. Dian. 110.

Τῑτῡός, οῦ, ὁ, *Tityus,* son of Gaea, a giant, whose liver was always torn by two vultures in the nether world, as a punishment for violence offered to Latona, Od. 11, 576, cf. 7, 324: †acc. to Apollod., 1, 3. 12, son of Jupiter and Elara: cf. Ἐλάρα.

Τιτῡρῑνος αὐλός, ὁ, *a shepherd's* pipe or flute, Artemid. ap. Ath. 182 D. [ῡ]

Τῑτῡριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a piper,* App. Pun. 66.

Τῑτῡρος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Σάτυρος, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus; but Strabo distinguishes the Τίτυροι from the Σάτυροι, Σειληνοί, etc., pp. 468, 470:—hence, a common shepherd's name, *Tityrus,* Σάτυρος also being used for a prop. n., †Theocr. 3, 2; cf. Ὑπόθεσις of 3d Idyll†.—II.= σάτυρος 3, *a tailed ape,* not the same as πίθηκος, Theophr. Char. 5, cf. Ael. V. H. 3, 40, Schol. Theocr. 3.—III. with the Laconians, *the goat* or *ram that leads the flock, the bell-wether,* Serv. Virg. Ecl. 1. [ῑ]

Τῑτύσκομαι, only used by Ep. in pres. and impf., combining the signfs. of the kindred verbs τεύχω, τυγχάνω:—hence,—I. like τεύχω, *to make, make ready, prepare,* τιτύσκετο πῦρ, Il. 21, 342; ὑπ' ὄχεσφι τιτύσκετο ἵππω, *he put* two horses to the chariot, Il. 8, 41; 13, 23:—in Alexandr. poets, we find an act. form τιτύσκω, Arat. 418, Lyc. 1403; so also in Antim. Fr. 26, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 38.—II. more freq. like τυγχάνω, *to aim,* with darts, etc., τινός, *at* a person, τινί, *with* a thing, as, Μηριόνης δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο δουρί, Il. 13, 159; ἐχέτην δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκετο, 21, 582; cf. 3, 80; 11, 350, etc.; τιτύσκεσθαι καθ' ὅμιλον, 13, 498, 560; ἄντα τιτύσκεσθαι, *to aim* straight before one, at a mark right opposite, Od. 21, 421; 22, 266: absol., 22, 118:—also, *to shoot* a bolt *into its socket,* 21, 48:—also, χερσὶ τιτυσκόμενος, of a boxer, Theocr. 22, 187:—c. acc. cognato, φώριον βλέμμα τιτύσκεσθαί τινος, *to cast* a stolen glance at one, Anth. P. 5, 221.—2. metaph., φρεσὶ τιτύσκεσθαι, *to aim at* a thing in mind, i. e. *to purpose, design,* c. inf., Il. 13, 558: hence of the Phaeacian ships, ὄφρα σε τῇ πέμπωσι τιτυσκόμεναι φρεσὶ νῆες, Od. 8, 556.

Τῑτώ, οῦς, ἡ, =ἡμέρα, *day,* Call. Fr. 206, Lyc. 941; cf. Τιτάν, fin.

Τίφη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *grass* or *straw* (which some compare to, or confound with ὀλύρα), Theophr.—II. a kind of *beetle* (like τίλφη or σιλφή), or, acc. to others, *the water-spider,* that runs on the top of smooth water, Lat. *tipula,* cf. Ael. N. A. 8, 13:—also *a kind of small boat,* Ar. Ach. 920, 925, as Elmsl. interprets it from Suid.; and Dind. quotes Schol. Pac. 142 to the same effect. (Perh. from τίφος.) [ῐ ?]

Τίφθ', for τίπτε, before an aspirate, Hom.

Τίφιος, α, ον, *of* or *belonging to a* τῖφος, *marshy.* [τῐ]

Τῖφος, εος, τό, *standing water, a pond, pool,* Theocr. 25, 15, Ap. Rh.—II. τὰ τίφη, *woodlands,* Lyc. 268.

Τίφνον, τό, a plant of *the narcissus* kind, used for garlands and nosegays, perh. akin to ἴφνον.

Τῖφυς, υος, ὁ, *Tiphys,* the pilot of the ship Argo, †Ap. Rh. 1, 105†.—II. *the night-mare,* Lat. *incubus.*

Τῑφώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a* τῖφος, and so=τίφιος, Strab.

ΤΙ'Ω: f. τίσω: impf. ἔτιον: pres. pass. τίομαι: pf. pass. τέτιμαι, part. τετιμένος: Ep. inf. pres. act. τιέμεν: impf. act. and pass. τίεσκον, τιέσκετο, Hom., and Hes. (cf. infra II). *To pay honour to* a person (whereas τίνω is confined to the signf. of *paying* a *price*); hence, *to esteem, honour, respect,* like τιμάω, the bearing of men towards the gods, Il. 8, 540; 9, 238; 13, 827, Od. 13, 129, etc.; and conversely of the gods towards men, Il. 1, 508; 9, 110; in which signf. we also find the mid., Ζεὺς τίεται αὐτήν, Hes. Th. 428; but more usu. of the respect paid by men to other men, kings, etc., οἵ σε θεὸν ὡς τίσουσιν, Il. 9, 302; ἴσον γάρ σε θεῷ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοί, Ib. 603; ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας, 1, 244, cf. 354; ἀνέρα φέριστον, ὃν ἀθάνατοί περ ἔτισαν, ἠτίμησας, 9, 110, etc.; on τ. τινὰ ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ, v. sub κάρ (=θρίξ); τ. ξεῖνον, Od. 15, 542; τ. τινὰ φιλότητι, Il. 9, 631:—also of things, θεοὶ δίκην τίουσιν, they *honour* right, Od. 14, 84; Ἰλιός μοι τίεσκετο, Il. 4, 46:—in this sense the trag. use only the pres. and impf. (cf. infra II), δαίμονας τίει, Aesch. Theb. 77, cf. Ag. 259, 531;—τίειν μέλος, *to honour,* i. e. *sing* the strain, Ib. 706: part. pf. pass. τετιμένος, *honoured,* Hom., and Hes.; τινί, *by* any one, Il. 24, 533, Od. 13, 28, etc.; always of men, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 478;—τετιμένα in Aesch. Cho. 399 is against the metre, cf. sub τιτηνός.—2. *to value* or *rate at a certain worth,* τρίποδα δώδεκ' ἀβοῶν, γυναῖκα τεσσαράβοιον, *to value* a tripod at twelve steers' *worth,* a woman at four, Il. 23, 703, 705.—II. the fut. and aor. 1, τίσω, ἔτισα, are used by *post-Homeric poets* only in the signf. of τίνω, *to pay a price, make return*; and τίσομαι, ἐτισάμην only in that of τίνεσθαι, *have a price paid* one, or *return made* one, so that these tenses properly belong to τίνω, —except in the Homeric passages above quoted.—Perh. also τίομαι, which is strictly only pass., may be used for τίνομαι in late poets. [Of pres. and impf., in Ep., ῐ in arsis, ῑ in thesis; but sometimes ῑ even in thesis, before a long syll., e. g., Od. 14, 84; 16, 306;—in Att. usu. ῐ:—ῑ in pf. pass. always: cf. τίνω fin.]

Τίω, τίως, Dor. forms for σοῦ, τέο, τεοῦ.

Τλάθῡμος, ον, Dor. for τλήθυμος, Pind. [ᾰ]

Τλαιπᾰθής, ές, =τλητπαθής, Hesych.

Τλαισίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, =τλησίφρων, Hesych.

Τλάμων, Dor. τλήμων, Pind. [ᾰ]

†Τλᾰπόλεμος, ου, ὁ, Dor.= Τλητπόλεμος.

ΤΑΑ'Ω, a radic. form never found in pres., this being supplied by the pf. τέτληκα, or the verbs ταλάω, ἀνέχομαι, ὑπομένω, etc.: fut. τλήσομαι:—aor. ἔτλην (as if there were a pres. τλῆμι, which there is not, Pors. Phoen. 1740); imperat. τλῆθι; opt. τλαίην, Ep. 3 pl. τλαῖεν (for τλαίησαν), Il. 17, 490; part. τλάς, τλᾶσα, τλάν; inf. τλῆναι:—pf. (with pres. signf.) τέτληκα, but as a real pf. in Ar. Plut. 280.—These are all in Hom.:—from the pf. τέτληκα, which he uses only in indic., is formed the poet. syncop. imperat. τέτλαθι, τετλάτω [ᾰ], Od. 16, 275; opt. τετλαίην, Il. 9, 373; inf. τετλάναι [ᾰ], for which Hom. uses τετλάμεν, and in Od. 13, 307 τετλάμεναι: Ep. part. τετληώς, ότος, Hom., and Hdt.; fem. τετληυῖα, Od. 20, 23: the Ep. aor. ἐτάλασα [ᾰ] (as if from a pres. ταλάω), Hom.; who also has the Ep. form ἐτάλασσα, Il. 17, 166, subj. ταλάσσω, ης, η, Il. 13, 829; 13, 164; whence a fut. ταλάσσω in Lyc. 746.

Strictly, *to take upon one's self, to bear; to suffer, undergo,* hardship, disgrace, etc., but never like φέρω, of *bodily* loads or burdens; c. acc. rei, ἔτλην οἷ' οὔπω καὶ ἄλλος, Il. 24, 505; ἔτλην ἀνέρος εὐνήν, *I submitted* to be wedded to a man, 18, 433; ἔτλα πένθος, Pind. I. 7 (6), 52; τλῆναι πάθη, Aesch. Pr. 704, etc.—2. inf., *to dare* or *venture to do,* πῶς ἔτλης ἐλθέμεν οἶος; Il. 24, 519; οὔτε λόχονδ' ἰέναι τέτληκας θυμῷ, 1, 228; cf. 21, 150; 7, 480, etc.; so also in Hes., Pind., etc.:—in Att. poets, *to dare to do something contrary to one's feelings,* whether good or bad, hence *to have the courage, effrontery, grace, patience, cruelty,* to do any thing, πῶς ἔτλης σὰς ὄψεις μαρῦναι;

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how *couldst thou* quench thy orbs of sight? Soph. O. T. 1327; *μὴ τλῇς με προδοῦναι, be* not *so cruel* as to forsake me, Eur. Alc. 275, (see more examples ap. Monk ad l.): so c. acc. rei (where *ὁρᾶν* may be supplied), *to dare* a thing, i. e. *dare to do* it, Soph. Tr. 71, cf. Eur. Hec. 1251:—later c. part. pro inf., Aesch. Ag. 1041, Theb. 756; cf. Od. 5, 362, Schäf. Soph. El. 943.—3. absol., *to be patient, submit, venture*, etc., *ἤτοι ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι*, Il. 11, 317; esp. in imperat., *τέτλαθι μῆτερ ἐμὴ καὶ ἀνασχέο*, 1, 586; etc.; *τετληότι θυμῷ*, Il.; *κραδίη τετληυῖα*, Od. 20, 23.—Poet. word, used also by Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2; *τολμάω* being the common prose word. (Τλ-άω is radically the same as *τολμάω*, Sanscr. *tul*, Lat. *tol-erare, tulisse*, (*t*) *latus*: hence *τελάμων, τάλαντον*.) Hence

Τλήθομος, ον, Dor. *τλάθ-*, (*θυμός*) *of enduring soul, stout-hearted*, Ὀδυσσεύς, Anth. P. 9, 472; *τλ. κύων, a staunch* hound, Pind. Fr. 258; *τλ. ἀλκά*, Id. N. 2, 24.

***Τλῆμι**, v. sub ***τλάω**.

†**Τλημονίδας**, ου, ὁ, *Tlemonidas*, a Spartan, commander of peltastae, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 3.

Τλημόνως, adv. from *τλήμων*, q. v.

Τλημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *that which is to be endured, misery, distress*, in pl., H. Hom. Ap. 191.—II. *endurance, patience*, Archil. 1, 6. Hence

Τλήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, vocat. *τλῆμον*, (**τλάω*):—*suffering, enduring*; hence,—I. *patient, stedfast, stout-hearted*, of Ulysses, Il. 10, 231, 498, (to whom a *τλήμων θυμός* is ascribed, Il. 5, 670;) also, *bold, daring, hardy, θαρσαλέοι καὶ τλήμονες*, Il. 21, 430; *τλήμονι ψυχᾷ*, Pind. P. 1, 93; cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 570; and in bad signf., *over-bold, reckless*, Lat. *audax*, Aesch. Cho. 383, 596, Soph. El. 439, Eur. Med. 865.—II. *full of suffering, wretched, miserable*, Theogn. 196, Aesch. Pr. 614, Soph. Phil. 161, etc.; *τλήμονες φυγαί, τύχαι*, Eur. Hipp. 1177, H. F. 921; *τλημονέστατος λόγος*, Id. Hec. 562:—in Ar. Thesm. 1072. *θανάτου* belongs to *μέρος ἐξέλαχον*, not to *τλήμων*.—III. adv. *-μόνως, patiently*, Aesch. Cho. 748, Eur. Supp. 947.—Poet. word, used once or twice by Xen.

Τλησίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Tlesistratus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 3.

Τλητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of *τλάω*, *to be suffered or endured*, Hdt. 7, 16, 1.

Τλητικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for enduring, patient*, Philo.

Τλητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **τλάω*,—I. act., *suffering, enduring, patient, stedfast in suffering* or *labour*, Il. 24, 49.—II. pass., *suffered, endured: to be suffered* or *submitted to, endurable*, Aesch. Pr. 1065, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 874.

†**Τλῶς**, ῶ, ἡ, *Tlos*, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 665; hence **Τλωεύς**, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Tlos*, Anth.

Τμάγεν, Ep. for *ἐτμάγησαν*, 3 pl. aor. pass. of *τμήγω*, Il. 16, 374. [*ᾰ*]

Τμάγον, Ep. for *ἔτμαγον*, aor. act. of *τμήγω*. [*ᾰ*]

†**Τμάριος**, = **Τομάριος**, Call. Cer. 52.

†**Τμάρος**, ὁ, =**Τόμαρος**, Strab.

Τμήγης, ους, ὁ, ἡ, = *ὁ τμήγων*, Dor. for *a ploughshare*.

Τμῆγος, εος, τό, *ploughed land: a furrow*.

Τμήγω, aor 1 *ἔτμηξα*; aor. 2 *ἔτμᾰγον*; aor. mid. *ἐτμηξάμην*; aor. pass. *ἐτμάγην* [*ᾰ*]:—Ep. collat. form from *τέυνω, to cut, cleave, τμήξας*, Il. 11, 146: in aor. pass., metaph., *to be divided* or *dispersed, to part, ἐπεὶ ἀρ τμάγεν* (3 pl. for *ἐτμάγησαν*), Il. 16, 374. Hom. uses also in the compds. the pres., aor. 2, and (more freq.) aor. 1; the aor. mid. occurs in Nic. Al. 301. No pres. *τμήσσω*, or fut. *τμήξω* is found. Hence

Τμῆδην, adv. (*τέμνω*):—*by cutting*, or *grazing*, Il. 7, 262.

Τμῆμα, ατος, τό, (*τέμνω, τμήγω*):—*that which is cut, cut off, a section, piece, portion*, Plat. Symp. 191 D, etc.—2. *a cut, incision, wound*, Id. Gorg. 476 C. Hence

Τμηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος):—*like* or *in the form of a τμῆμα*.—II. *endued with a quality of cutting* or *parting*, Hipp.

Τμήξας, part. aor. 1 from *τμήγω*, Il.

Τμῆσις, εως, ἡ, (*τέμνω, τμήγω*):—*a cutting, cutting off* or *in two*, Plat. Symp. 190 E; *τμ. τῆς γῆς, ravaging* a country, Id. Rep. 470 A; cf. *κείρω* I. 3, *τέμνω* III. 3.—II. *a division, branch of a subject*, Id. Polit. 276 D.

Τμητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of *τέμνω, to be cut*, etc.—II. *τμητέον, one must cut*, *διχῇ*, Plat. Soph. 219 D.

Τμητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*τέμνω*) *one who cuts* or *severs, a destroyer*, Nonn.

Τμητής, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Theophr. Hence

Τμητικός, ή, όν, *cutting, severing*, Plat. Tim. 56 A, Theophr.: *cutting, piercing, πνεῦμα ὁρμὴν καὶ τμ.*, Plut. 2, 697 B.

Τμητός, ή, όν, (*τέμνω*):—*cut, hewn, τμ. ἱμάντες*, thongs *shaped by cutting*, Soph. El. 747, Eur. Hipp. 1245.—2. *cut lengthwise, furrowed, ὁλκοί*, Soph. El. 863.—3. *cut, severed*.

Τμητοσίδηρος, ον, (*τμητός, σίδηρος*) *cut down with iron, ὕλη*, Anth. P. 14, 19.

†**Τμῶλος**, ου, ὁ, *Tmolus*, an early king of Lydia, Apollod. 2, 6, 3.—II. *Mt. Tmolus*, in Lydia near Sardis, now *Bouz Dagh*, Il. 2, 866; Hdt. 5, 100: sacred to Bacchus, Aesch. Pers. 49; cf. Strab. p. 625, sqq.

†**Τνέφαχθος**, ου, ὁ, *Tnephachthus*, an early king of Aegypt, Diod. S. 1, 45.

Τό, neut. of *ὁ*.

Τοαρχαῖον, adv., *of old*, better divisim, *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*.

Τόδε, v. sub *ὅδε*.

Τοδεύτερον, adv., *the second time*, better divisim, *τὸ δεύτερον*.

Τοδί, neut. of *ὅδε*.

Τοεπίπαν, adv., *on the whole*, better divisim, *τὸ ἐπιπαν*.

Τοθεν, demonstr. adv., strictly an old form of the gen. *τοῦ, hence, thence*, Hes. Sc. 32:—also for *ὅθεν*, Bockh v. l. Pind. N. 9, 18 (30), Aesch. Pers. 100, and perh. in Hes. l. c.—II. *hence, therefore, thereupon*, like *ἐκ τούτου*, Aesch. Ag. 220, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 990.—Only poet.—(*Τόθεν* answers to the relat., and interrog., *ὅθεν, πόθεν*, q. v.)

Τόθι, adv. demonstr., *there, on that place*, like *αὐτοῦ, αὐτόθι*, Od. 15, 239; also in H. Hom., and Pind.—II. also for relat. *ὅθι, where*, Pind. N. 4, 84, and in Alex. poets, as Theocr. 22, 199; yet only to avoid a hiatus or to make a syll. long by position, Herm. Orph. Arg. 631, H. Hom. Ven. 158, Jac. Anth. P. p. 565.—Only poet.—Cf. the corresponding relat. and interrog. advs. *ὅθι* and *ποθι*.)

Τοι, enclit. particle, strictly an old dat. for *τῷ, therefore, accordingly*, connecting by way of inference; often also serving to strengthen an assertion, *in truth, in sooth, verily*, etc. (though it is hard to render it by any English word), freq. in Hom.: so too in Trag., very freq. to introduce a general sentiment or maxim, Porson. Hec. 228, Valck. Phoen. 1455—rarely to denote the apodosis, as in Il. 22, 488.—In prose it very often serves to strengthen other particles, which it usu. follows;—cf. *γάρ τοι* (sub *γάρ* IV. 9), *γέ τοι, ἤτοι, καίτοι, μέν τοι* (sub *μέν* II. 10), *μήτοι, οὔτοι, οὐ γάρ τοι*, Od. 21, 172; *εἰ γάρ τοι*, Od. 17, 513; *ἦ γάρ τοι*, Od. 16, 199; but sometimes *τοι* is put first, as *τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν*, so in *τοι ἀρα, τοι ἀρα*, which however are mostly contracted by crasis into *τἄρα* and *τἄρα*, as also *τοι ἂν* into *τἄν*, *μέντοι ἀν* into *μεντἄν*—for *τοι* is not elided in those cases, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 322, Soph. O. C. 1351, Monk Eur. Hipp. 443.

Τοι, Dor., Ion. and Ep. for *σοί*, dat. sing. from *σύ* (but with this difference, that *σοί* always retains its accent in Dor., Ion. and Ep., while *τοι* is always enclitic), freq. in Hom., and Hdt., v. Herm. H. Hom. Mercur. 368.

Τοί, ταί, Ep. and Ion. for *οἱ* or *αἱ, αἱ* or *αἳ*, nom. plur. from *ὁ* and *ὅς*, often in Hom., though always in strict demonstr. sense: but in Dor. without any such restriction.

Τοιγάρ, a strengthd. form of the enclit. particle *τοι, so then, wherefore, therefore, accordingly*, esp. freq. in prose, but found as early as Hom., Il. 1, 76; so *τοιγὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω*, Il. 10, 427, Od. 8, 402, etc.; usu. beginning a speech or narrative:—but not so in Aesch. Theb. 1033, Pers. 607, Soph. Aj. 666.

Τοιγαροῦν, Ion. *τοιγαρεῦν*, a strengthd. form of *τοιγάρ*, esp. freq. in prose, as Hdt. 4, 148, Plat. Soph. 234 E, 246 B, etc.: esp. with the imperat., cf. Soph. Phil. 341

Τοιγάρτοι, a strengthd. form of *τοιγάρ*, esp. in prose, usu. at the beginning of a speech or narrative, Aesch. Supp. 655, Plat. Phaed. 82 D, Gorg. 471 C, etc.:—sometimes with a word between, as *τοιγὰρ ἐγώ τοι*, Il. 10, 413, Od. 1, 179; *τοι* in these passages rather the dat. for *σοί*)†, etc.

Τοῖιν, Ep. for *τοῖν*, gen. and dat. dual from *ὁ*, Hom.

Τοίνυν, (*ινν*):—a strengthd. form of the particle *τοι, therefore*, then,

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esp. freq. in prose, *εἰ τοίνυν*.., Hdt. 1, 57.—2. in Att. oft. used to resume or continue a speech, *further, moreover*, Aesch. Theb. 990, etc.; *ἔλεγες τοίνυν δὴ ὅτι*.., Plat. Gorg. 459 A, cf. Xen. An. 3, 1, 36, etc.;—sometimes slightly ironical, Soph. O. T. 1067.—3. sometimes at the beginning of a speech, *ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν*.., referring to something present to the mind of the speaker and hearer, *now* I.., Xen. An. 5, 1, 2, cf. Thuc. 5, 87, 89; v. ap. Lob. Phryn. 342.

Τοῖο, Ion. and Ep. for **τοῦ**, gen. sing. from **ὁ**, Hom.

Τοῖος, τοία (Ion. **τοίη**), **τοῖον**: (**τοῖο**, old gen. of **ὁ, ἡ, τό**):—*of such kind, nature* or *quality, such, such a*..., *such-like*, Lat. *talis*, demonstr. Pron., to which the relat. **οἷος**, interrog. **ποῖος**, and indefin. **ποιός** correspond, very freq. as early as Hom., and Hes. Strictly, **τοῖος** requires a following clause with **οἷος**, as in Il. 1, 262, Od. 1, 257, etc.: but for **οἷος** we have **ὁποῖος**, as in Od. 17, 421; or the simple relat. pron., as in Il. 7, 231, Od. 2, 286, etc.: **τοῖος ὅπως, *such as*...**, is more rare, Od. 16, 208:—but **τοῖος** is most common in Hom. without any relat., referring to something gone before, *such as is said*; so also in Pind. I. 6 (5), 20, Aesch. Eum. 379, Soph. Aj. 562, etc.:—with the superl., **τοῖος μέγιστος δοῦπος**, Hes. Th. 703, cf. Lob. Phryn. 424.—In prose, the simple form **τοῖος** is used when a slight stress only is laid on the quality, **τοῖος ἢ τοῖος**, Plat. Rep. 429 B, 437 E, cf. Phaedr. 271 D; otherwise **τοιόσδε** or **τοιοῦτος**.—II. **τοῖος**, c. inf., *such as* to do, i. e. *fit* or *able* to do, **τοῖοι ἀμυνέμεν**, Od. 2, 60: cf. **οἷος**.—III. with an adj. of the same gender and case, it makes the proper signf. of the adj. more prominent, *so very, just*..., **ἐπιεικὴς τοῖος**, *just* of moderate size, Il. 23, 246; **πέλαγος μέγα τοῖον**, a sea *so* large, Od. 3, 321; **κερδαλέος τοῖος**, *so very* crafty, Od. 15, 451; and still stronger, **ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος**, *so exceeding* gentle, Od. 11, 135; 23, 282; **Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον**, Od. 20, 302.—IV. Hom. uses the neut. **τοῖον** as adv., *so, thus, so very, so much*, Il. 22, 241, Od. 1, 209; 3, 496, etc.—Later, we have also **τοίως**.

Τοιόσδε, άδε (Ion. **ήδε**), **όνδε**, in common Att. also **τοιοσδί**, etc.:—= **τοῖος**, with stronger demonstr. signf., *of such kind, nature* or *quality*, usu. with the collat. notion of *so great* or *excellent*,—in Hom. not so freq. as **τοῖος**, but in Hdt. and Att. much more so: strictly, anteced. to **οἷος**, as **ἀοιδοῦ τοιοῦδ' οἷος δδ' ἐστί**, Od. 1, 371, cf. Il. 24, 375: but more usu. without any relat., **τοιόσδ' ἡμὲν δέμας ἠδὲ καὶ ἔργα**, Od. 17, 313; **τοιόσδ' ἐστὶ πόδας τοιόσδε τε χεῖρας**, 19, 359; **τοιόσδε τοσόσδε τε λαός**, a host *such* and so large, Il. 2, 120, 799; **τοσόσδε καὶ τοιόσδε**, Hdt. 2, 73; **ἕτερος τ.**, *just such* another, Hdt. 1, 207: ellipt., **κατὰ τοιόνδε** [**τρόπον**], in *such* wise, Hdt. 4, 48; 7, 10, 5: **ἐν τῷ τοιῶδε**, in *such* circumstances, Hdt. 9, 27: the sense is made more indef. by **τοιόσδε τις**, freq. in Att., as Plat. Symp. 173 E; etc.; but also in Hdt. 4, 50.—In comparison **ὡς** also stands instead of **οἷον**, Aesch. Pers. 179.—In prose narrative **τοιάδε** is, properly, *as follows*, **τοιαῦτα, *as aforesaid***, Hdt. 1, 8, etc.; cf. **δδε, οὗτος**. Cf. **τοσόσδε**.

Τοιοῦτος, αὕτη, οὗτο, Att. also **τοιοῦτον**, which however is also found in Od. 7, 309; 13, 330, and seems to prevail in Hdt., while we find **τοιοῦτο** in Aesch. Pr. 801, Ag. 315, and Thuc. 7, 86: Att. also **τοιουτοσί**, Plat. Theaet. 163 E:—=**τοῖος** and **τοιόσδε**, but with stronger demonstr. signf., *of such kind, nature* or *quality*, in Hom. not so freq. as **τοῖος**, but in Att. the most common of the three forms, usu. with collat. notion of *so great*, etc.; but sometimes (from the context) with that of *so small*:—strictly anteced. to **οἷος**, as in Od. 4, 269, Plat. Symp. 199 D, etc.; to **ὅσος**, Il. 21, 428; to **ὥστε**, Plat. Symp. 175 D:—but more freq. without any relat., Pind. O. 6, 24, Hdt., etc.; **ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ, ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις**, in *such a state* of things, Xen., etc.; **τοιοῦτός ἐστι** or **γίγνεται εἰς**, or **περί τινα**, he is *so disposed* towards any one, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 27, Isocr. 4 D; c. dat., **τοιοῦτός τινι, *such* in a thing**, Soph. Phil. 1271; strengthd., **τ. ἕτερος, *just such* another**, Hdt. 1, 207; 3, 47; also in neut., **ἕτερον τοιοῦτον, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα**, Hdt. 1, 120; 2, 5: the sense is still more indef. in **τοιοῦτός τις, *such* a** one, freq. in Att., which phrase we oft. translate by an adv., as, **ἐγένετο ἡ διακομιδὴ τοιαύτη τις**, it took place in *some such* way, *nearly so*, Polyb. 3, 45, 6.—In prose narrative, **τοιαῦτα** properly refers to what goes before; so, **τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα**, Aesch. Pr. 500; cf. **τοιόσδε**, fin.—After a question, **τοιαῦτα** affirms like **ταῦτα**, (v. **οὗτος** XIII), *just so, even so*, Valck. Phoen. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 640.—**Τοιαῦτα**, absol., like the Lat. *et sic porro, τὰ πλοῖα, τὰ τοιαῦτα*, ships *and such-like*, Dem. 96, 10.—Adv. **-τως, τ. ἔχει**, v. l. Antipho 143, 7.—Cf. **τοσοῦτος**. (**Τοιοῦτος** is not a compd. of **τοῖος, οὗτος**, but merely a lengthd. form from **τοῖος**, as **τοσοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος**, etc., from **τόσος, τηλίκος**, etc.) [**τοῖ**, freq. in Trag. and Com., Valck. Phoen. 512, Diatr. p. 109.] Hence

Τοιουτόσχημος, ον, (**σχῆμα**) *of such shape*, Sext. Emp. p. 413.

Τοιουτοσχήμων, ον, gen. **ονος**,= foreg.

Τοιουτότροπος, ον, (**τοιοῦτος, τρόπος**) *of such fashion* or *kind, such like*, Hdt. 7, 226, Thuc. 2, 13, Plat., etc.; v. Epicur. ap Diog. L. 10, 79. Adv. **-πως**.

Τοιουτόχροος, ον, (**τοιοῦτος, χρόα**) *of such like colour*, Hipp.

Τοιουτώδης, ες, (**τοιοῦτος, εἶδος**) *of such kind*, like **τοιουτότροπος**, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Τοῖσδεσι, Od. 10, 268; 21, 93, and **τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσσιν**, oft. in Hom., —old Ep. forms for **τοῖσι δέ**, anomalous.

Τοίχαρχος, ὁ, (**τοῖχος** II, **ἄρχω**): —*overseer of the rowers on each side of the ship*; cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 14, 3.

Τοιχίζω, (**τοῖχος** II):—of a ship, *to lie on her beam-ends*.

Τοίχιον, ου, τό, dim. from **τοῖχος**, Inscr.

Τοιχογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing* or *painting on the wall*: esp. the Annals of the Roman Pontifex Maximus, which were written for perusal on the temple walls: from

Τοιχογράφος, ον, (**τοῖχος, γράφω**) *writing* or *painting on the walls*. [ᾰ]

Τοιχοδιφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who creeps through a hole in the wall* (in order to steal); generally=**τοιχωρύχος**.

Τοιχόκρᾶνον, ου, τό, *the top of a wall*.

Τοιχόομαι, (**τοῖχος**) as pass., *to have the conception of a wall*, as opp. to *really seeing one*, Plut. 2, 1120 D; cf. **ἱπποόομαι**.

Τοιχορύκτης, ου, ὁ,=**τοιχωρύχος**, Lob. Phryn. 232.

Τοῖχος, ου, ὁ, *the wall of a house* or *court*, Hom., who also has in full **τ. δώματος, τ. μεγάρου**, Il. 16, 212; 18, 374; **τ. αὐλῆς**, Hes. Op. 730; **οἰκίας**, Plat. Rep. 574 D; **γράφειν ἐν τοίχοις**, Legg. 859 A; cf. **διορύσσω, λευκόω**. —II. in plur., *the sides of a ship*, Od. 12, 420, Thuc. 7, 36, Theocr. 22, 12: —proverb., **ὁ ἐὺ πράττων τοίχος**, 'the snug side of the ship,' Ar. Ran. 537. (Akin to **τεῖχος**, which however was never used in these senses, v. **τεῖχος** fin.)

Τοιχωρῡχέω, **ῶ**, f. **-ήσω**, (**τοιχωρύχος**) *to dig through a wall like a thief*; *to be a housebreaker*, Ar. Plut. 165, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62; cf. **διορύσσω**: metaph., **οἷα ἐτοιχωρύχησαν περὶ τὸ δάνειον**, what *thievish tricks they played* with their usury, Dem. 925, 24. Hence

Τοιχωρύχημα, ατος, τό, *a hole dug in the wall*: metaph., *a thievish trick*. [ῡ]

Τοιχωρῡχία, ας, ἡ, *a digging through the wall, housebreaking*, Xen. Apol. 25: and

Τοιχωρῡχική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. **τέχνη**) *a housebreaker's life*, Sext. Emp.: from

Τοιχωρύχος, ου, ὁ, (**τοῖχος, ὀρύσσω**):—*one who digs through the wall*, i. e. *a housebreaker, burglar*, **τ. καὶ λερόσυλοι**, Plat. Legg. 831 E: generally, *a thief, knave*, freq. in Ar., as Ran. 773, Plut. 204.

Τοίως, τοιῶσδε, advs. from **τοῖος, τοιόσδε**.

Τόκᾰ, Dor. for **τότε**, Pind. O. 6, 112, N. 6, 18.

Τοκᾰρίδιον, ου, τό, like sq., dim. from **τόκος** II. [ῐ]

Τοκάριον, ου, τό, dim. from **τόκος** II, *a small rate of interest, small profit*, Lat. *usurula*. [ᾰ]

Τοκᾰρύδιον, τό, v. l. for **τοκαρίδιον**.

Τοκάς, άδος, ἡ, (**τίκτω**):—*one who has just brought forth*, Lat. *foeta*, **σύες θῆλειαι τοκάδες**, Od. 14, 16; **τοκὰς λέαινα**, a lioness *with cubs*, Eur. Med. 187:—c. gen., **τοκάς τινος**, one's *mother*, Id. Hipp. 559. Hence

Τοκάω, **ῶ**, *to be near delivery*, Cratin. Incert. 93.

Τοκετός, οῦ, ὁ,=**τόκος**, *birth, delivery*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 21, Leon. Tar. 71.—II. *that which is brought forth*, Agath. prooem. Anth. 64.

Τοκεύς, έως, ὁ, (**τίκτω**):—*one who begets, a father*: in Hom. always, and in Hes. usu. in plur. **τοκῆες, τοκεῖς, *parents*;** so also in Trag.;—also in dual, Od. 8, 312; the sing. in Hes. Th. 138, 155, Aesch. Eum. 658 (cf. sub **τέκνον**):—Hom., Hes., and Hdt. usu. have the Ion. forms **τοκῆες, ήων**, etc.: yet in Il. we have also the gen. **τοκέων**, cf. Lob. Phryn. 69: the dat. **τοκέεσι** in an Epigr. in Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 536.

Τοκήεσσα, ἡ, (**τόκος**)=**τοκάς**, Hipp.

Τοκίζω, (**τόκος** II):—*to lend on interest*, **ἐπ' ἐννέα ὀβολοῖς**, Dem. 1122, 27; **τ. τόκον, *to practise* usury**, Anth. P. 11, 309. Hence

Τοκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the practice of usury*, Xen. Vect. 4, 6; Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.

Τοκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (**τοκίζω**) *an usurer*, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 E.

Τοκογλῡφέω, ῶ, *to practise sordid usury*, Plut. 2, 34 D, Luc., etc.: from

Τοκογλύφος, ὁ, (**τόκος** II, **γλύφω**):

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—*one who splits interest*, i. e. *calculates his usury to a fraction, a sordid usurer*, Plut. 2, 18 E, Luc., etc.; generally, =*ὀβολοστάτης*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 598.

Τοκοληψία, ας, ἡ, *a taking of interest.*

Τοκοπράκτωρ, ὁ, (πράσσω V. 2): —*one who exacts interest.*

Τόκος, ου, ὁ, (τίκτω):—*a bringing forth, birth*, of women, Il. 19, 119, H. Cer. 101; of animals, Il. 17, 5: in plur., Soph. O. T. 26, 173, Eur., etc.; *ὁ τ. τῆς γυναικός, the time of* her *delivery*, Hdt. 1, 111, cf. Soph. Fr. 424. —2. *the offspring, young child, son, πάντων Ἀργείων ὁρέων γενεήν τε τόκον τε*, Il. 7, 128; of an eagle, *ἐλθὼν ἐξ ὄρεος, ὅθι οἱ γενεή τε τόκος τε*, Od. 15, 175: *Οἰδίπου τόκος*, his *son*, Aesch. Theb. 372, cf. 407, etc.— II. metaph., *the produce of money* lent out, hence *interest*, Lat. *usura* (as Shakspere says of usurers, that they 'take *a breed* of barren metal,' cf. Plat. Rep. 555 E, Arist. Pol. 1, 10, 5); *τόκος ὀνάτωρ*, Pind. O. 11 (10), 12; in sing. and pl., Ar. Nub. 18, 20, 34, etc.; *τόκους κομίζεσθαι*, Plat. l. c.; *ἀπολαμβάνειν*, Lysias 148, 16; *ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζειν*, Plat. Legg. 742 C; *τόκοι τόκων, compound interest*, Ar. Nub. 1140; cf. *ἐπίτοκος* II, *ἐπίτριτος* III, and on the whole question of Greek interest, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 164 sq.— 2. of the *produce* of land, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 38.

Τοκοφορέω, ῶ, (*τόκος* II, *φέρω*) *to bring in interest*, Dem. 1362, 25.

†Τολέριον, ου, τό, *Tolerium*, a city of Latium, Dion. H.

†Τολιστοβόγιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tolistobogii*, one of the chief tribes of the Galatae in Asia Minor, Strab. p. 566.

Τόλμᾰ, ἡ, and Ion. *τόλμη*, ης, which prevails also in early Att., Ellendt Lex. Soph., Dind. Eur. Ion 1416; though *τόλμᾰ* must be allowed in Eur. Andr. 702, Ion 1264, Ixion 2: *τόλμᾰ* is Dor., as in Pind.:—*courage to undertake* or *venture* a thing, *boldness, daring*, Pind. O. 9, 122, etc., Hdt. 2, 121, 6, and Att.: *τόλμα καλῶν, courage for* noble acts, Pind. N. 7, 86.—2. esp. in bad sense, *over-boldness, recklessness*, Lat. *audacia*, Aesch. Cho. 996, Soph. O. T. 125, Eur., etc.; *τ. καὶ ἀναίδεια*, Isae. 60, 43; *καὶ θρασύτης*, Plat. Lach. 197 B; *καὶ ἀναισχυντία*, Id. Apol. 38 D; etc. (Akin to *τλάω*, q. v., Lat. *tolerare.*)

†Τολμαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Tolmaeus*, father of Tolmides, an Athenian, Thuc. 1, 108; 4, 53.

Τολμάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, Ion. *τολμέω*, Hdt. 8, 77, *τολμῆτε* for *τολμᾶτε*, Dor. (*τόλμα*):—like **τλάω*, *to undertake, take heart* either *to do* or *bear* any thing terrible or difficult (v. **τλάω* II), freq. in Hom., usu. absol., as, *τῶν οὔτινι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐτόλμα*, Il. 17, 68, cf. 10, 232; c. acc. rei, *to endure, undergo*, Plat. Legg. 872 E.— 2. c. inf., *to have the heart, cruelty*, etc., *to do* a thing in spite of any natural feeling, like Lat. *audere*, c. inf., Il. 8, 424, Od. 9, 332, etc.; see examples (as of *τλῆναι*), ap. Monk Alcest. 285: sometimes c. part. pro inf., Od. 24, 162:—more rarely c. acc., *τολμᾶν πόλεμον, to undertake, venture on* it, Od. 8, 519; *ἐφόδους τολμᾶν*, Pind. P. 5, 156; *πάντα τολμᾶν*, etc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 438; hence in pass., *οἱ' ἐτολμήθη πατήρ*, such things as my father *had dared* (or *done*) *against him*, Seidl. Eur. El. 275:—also in prose, as Plat. Apol. 31 C, Symp. 182 E, etc.

Τολμήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. *-άεις*, Pind. (*τόλμα*): — *enduring, stedfast, stout-hearted*, Od. 17, 284: *daring, bold, adventurous*, Il. 10, 205, Pind. P. 4, 157, like the prose *τολμηρός*.—Ep. contr. *τολμῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν*, whence superl. *τολμήστατος*, Soph. Phil. 984, where others wrongly read *τολμίστατος*, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 66 Anm. 3.

Τόλμημα, ατος, τό, (*τολμάω*):—*an adventure, enterprise*, freq. in Eur., usu. in plur.; but in sing., Phoen. 1676; *τ. τολμᾶν τοιοῦτον*, Ar. Plut. 419; cf. Thuc. 6, 54, etc.

Τολμηρία, ας, ἡ, *boldness, rashness.*

Τολμηρός, ά, όν, usu. prose form for *τολμήεις*, Antipho 122, 30, Thuc. 1, 74, etc., Lys. 186, 14, etc.; also in Eur. Supp. 305. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Thuc. 3, 83.

Τολμῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν, poet. contr. for *τολμήεις*, q. v.

Τόλμησις, εως, ἡ, (*τολμάω*) *a being bold, daring*, Def. Plat. 412 B.

Τολμητέον, verb. adj. from *τολμάω, one must venture*, etc., *τι*, Eur. Med. 1051, etc.

Τολμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*τολμάω*) *a bold, venturous man*, Thuc. 1, 70: *τ. θυμός*, Anth. P. 9, 678.

Τολμητίας, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Agath.

Τολμητικός, ή, όν, =*τολμηρός*.

Τολμητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τολμάω, ventured, to be ventured* or *hazarded*, Sappho 2, 17, Soph. Phil. 634, Eur. Hel. 816.

†Τολμίδης, ου, ὁ, *Tolmides*, son of Tolmaeus, an Athenian general, Thuc. 1, 108, 113; etc.—2. a herald of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 3, 1, 46.

Τολμίστατος, v. *τολμήεις.*

Τολοιπόν, or divisim *τὸ λοιπόν*, as adv., *henceforward, for the future*, freq. in Att.—2. *for the rest, accordingly*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 8.

†Τόλοφος, ου, ὁ, *Tolophus*, an Aetolian, Thuc. 3, 100.

†Τολοφώνιος, α, ου, *Tolophonian, of Tolophon*, a city of the Locri Ozolae, Thuc. 3, 101.

Τολύπευμα, ατος, τό, = *τολύπη.* [ῠ]

Τολῠπευτικός, ή, όν, *fit for accomplishing.*

Τολῠπεύω (*τολύπη*):—strictly, *to wind off* carded wool *into a clew* for spinning, Ar. Lys. 587:—usu. metaph.,—1. *δόλους τ.*, like *πλέκειν* and *στρέφειν, to contrive, devise, invent* stratagems, Od. 19, 137; so, *πένθος τινὶ τ., to work* one grief, Eur. Rhes. 744.—2. *to wind up, achieve a hard task, τ. πόλεμον*, Il. 14, 86, Od. 1, 238, etc.; *ὁπόσα τολύπευσε*, how great things *he achieved* in war, Il. 24, 7:—cf. *ἐκτολυπεύω.*

Τολύπη, ης, ἡ, *a clew* or *ball wound up, wool carded and ready for spinning*, Lat. *glomus*, Soph. Fr. 920, Ar. Lys. 586.—II. *a lump, ball* of any thing, *πράσων*, Eubul. Καμπυλ. 4: then,— III. from a likeness of shape,—1. *a globular cake.*—2. *a round* kind of *gourd, pumpkin*, LXX.

†Τολῶσσα, ης, ἡ, *Tolosa* now *Toulouse* in Gaul, Strab. p. 188.

Τομαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (*τομή*): —*cutting.*—II. pass., *cut, cut off, βόστρυχος*, Aesch. Cho. 168; *ἄκος τ.*, Ib. 539, Supp. 268,—to be explained from the phrase *τέμνειν ἄκος*, Blomf. Ag. 16.

†Τομᾰριάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Τομάριος, *ἡ Τ. φηγός*, from which the Argo was formed, Orph. Arg. 1161.

Τομάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *τόμος.*

†Τομάριος, α, ον, *of Tomarus, Tomarian*: from

Τόμᾰρος, ου, ὁ, †*Tomarus* or *Tmarus*, a mountain of Epirus, not far from Dodona; also written Τμῶρος, Strab. pp. 327, 328†: v. sub Τομαρος. †[ᾰ in Callim. Cer. 52.]

Τομάω, ῶ, (*τομή*) *to need cutting, πῆμα τομῶν*, a disease *that calls for the knife*, Soph. Aj. 582.

Τομεῖον, ου, τό, (*τομή*)= sq. II. Medic.

Τομεύς, έως, ὁ, Dor. dat. plur. *τομέσι*, Archimed., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 52 fin. not.: (*τομή*):—*one that cuts.* —2. *a shoemaker's knife*, Plat. Alc. 1, 129 C: also, *pincers, a forceps*, Medic. —3. *οἱ τομεῖς, the cutting teeth*, incisores. —II. in mathematics, *a section, conic* or *spherical*, Math. Vett.

†Τομεύς, έως, ὁ, *Tomeus*, a mountain in Messenia, near Corypheasium, Thuc. 4, 118.—2.=Τόμος, Strab.

Τομέχρι, adv.,=*μέχρι*, Lob. Phryn. 50.

Τομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*τέμνω*):—*the end left after cutting, a stump* of a tree, Il. 1, 235, cf. Soph. Fr. 479; *the end* of a beam, Thuc. 2, 76; *λίθοι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγύνιοι*, stones cut square *at the end*, Id. 1, 93; *the place from which a lock of hair has been cut*, Aesch. Cho. 230.—II. *a cut, stroke, wound*, Soph. Tr. 887, Eur. El. 160, etc.—III. *a cutting, cutting off* or *down*, Soph. Tr. 700:—esp., as a surgical operation, Pind. P. 3, 95; *καῦσις καὶ τ.*, Plat. Prot. 354 A, etc.; cf. *τέμνω* I. 2.— IV. *severance, separation*, *τ. καὶ διάκρισις*, Plat. Tim. 61 D.

†Τόμηρος, ου, ὁ, *the Tomerus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 24, 1.

Τομίας, ου, ὁ, (*τέμνω*) *one who has been cut* or *castrated, κριὸς τ., a wether*, Antiph. Κυκλ. 2, 4.

Τομικός, ή, όν, (*τέμνω*) *of* or *for cutting.*

Τόμιος, ον, (*ταμή*) *cut*, Ar. Lys. 192: *τὰ τόμια* (sc. *ἱερά*),= *ἔντομα, parts of a sacrifice* used on taking solemn oaths, Ib. 186, Antipho 139, 32, Dem. 642, 18.

Τομίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*τομεύς* II.

†Τόμοι, ων, οἱ, *Tomi*, a city on the Euxine near Odessus, so called acc. to myth. from *τέμνω*, because Medea here *cut* in pieces her brother Absyrtus, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

Τομός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τέμνω, cutting: sharp*, Plat. Tim. 61 E, v. l. Dem. 777, 3: compar. *τομώτερος*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 116; superl. *-ώτατος*, Soph. Aj. 815, uls v. Lob.—Adv. *-μῶς, sharply, clearly*, Call. Fr. 76.

Τόμος, ου, ὁ, (*τέμνω*):—*a cut: a piece cut off, a slice, γαστρός, πλακοῦντος*, Ar. Eq. 1179, 1190.—II *a part of a book written and rolled up by itself, a volume, tome.*

Τόμουρος, ου, ὁ, *a priest at Dodona.* (Usu. deriv. from *τόμαρος*=*θεμιστής*, as if for *τομάρουρος*, whence some critics read *τόμαροι* or *τομοῦροι* for *θέμιστες* in Od. 16, 403. Others derive it from mount Τμῶρος in Epirus, Steph. Byz., cf. Virg. Ecl. 8, 44, and *Juppiter Tmarus* in Claudian Ber. Get. 18: the mountain is called Τομαρος by Strabo, p. 328, *Tomarus* by Plin.; others again from *τέμνω*, *τεμεῖν*, and understood it of an eunuch-priest.)

†Τόμυρις, ιος, ἡ, *Tomyris*, queen of the Scythae, who is said to have conquered and slain the elder Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 205; in Luc. Τομυρις.

Τοναῖος, α, ον, (*τόνος*):—*stretched,*

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strained: ἡ τοναία (sc. *φωνή*), *a strained, loud voice*, Alex. Παλλακ. 1.

Τονάριον, *ου*, *τό*, (*τόνος*):—*a tuning-pipe, pitch-pipe*, to give the key for singing or speaking (*φωνασκικὸν ὄργανον, ᾧ τοὺς ᾄδοντας ἀναβιβάζουσιν*, Plut. T. Gracch. 2): elsewh. *ἐπιτόνιον*. [ᾰ]

Τονέω=τονόω, Eust.

Τονθολυγέω, v. sq.

Τονθορίζω or **-ίζω**, *to speak inarticulately, mutter, babble*, Ar. Ach. 683, Ran. 747, Vesp. 614 (in all which passages the best MSS. and Edd. have the form in *-ύζω*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 358).—Rarer collat. forms, *τονθορυγέω* or *-λυγέω*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 4; contr. *τονθρίζω* or *τανθρίζω*, Opp. C. 2, 541; 3, 169. Hence *τονθρυς*, *ἡ*, *muttering; τονθρυστής*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a mutterer*, like *γογγυστής*.

Τονιαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*τόνος*) *consisting of one tone*, *διάστημα*, Arist. Probl. 19, 47, Plut. 2, 1018 F, etc.

Τονίζω, *to furnish with a tone* or *accent*.

Τονικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *by stretching*.—2. *consisting of one tone*.

Τονοειδής, *ές*, *like a tone*.

Τόνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τείνω*) *that by which a thing is stretched*, or *that which can itself be stretched, a rope, cord, brace, band*, *οἱ τόνοι τῶν κλινέων*, *the cords* of beds, Hdt. 9, 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 532 (v. sub *ἐπιτόνως*); *ὠμολίνου μακροὶ τόνοι*, Aesch. Fr. 175:—also of the single *strands* of a rope, *ἐκ τριῶν τόνων*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 2.—2. in animals, *οἱ τόνοι* are *the sinews* or *tendons*, Lat. *nervi*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.—3. in machines, *τόνοι* and *ἀντίτονοι*, *strains* and *counter-strains*, Plut.; cf. Id. Marcell. 15.—II. *a stretching, tightening, bracing, straining, strain*, *τ. τῶν ὅπλων*, Hdt. 7, 36.—2. esp. of sounds, *a straining, raising* of the voice, Dem. 319, 3, etc.: hence,—*a. a tone, note*, of the voice, Plat. Rep. 617 B, etc.; of a musical instrument, Plut. 2, 827 B, etc.: metaph., of colour, Ib. 563 E.—*b. the tone* or *accent* of a word or syllable, Gramm.—*c. τόνος ἑξάμετρος*, hexameter *measure*, Hdt. 1, 47, 62; *τ. τρίμετρος*, Hdt. 1, 174.—*d.* in the later musical writers, *τόνοι* were the *ἁρμονίαι* of Plato, and Arist., *measures* or *modes*, Lat. *modi*, Plut. 2, 1134 A, 1135 A, etc.: in the earliest Greek music there were three, acc. to the different divisions of the Tetrachord, viz., *the Dorian, Lydian* and *Phrygian*: of these each was one tone higher than the other, so that the Dorian was lowest, the Lydian highest, and the Phrygian between the two: but as in later times each of these was subdivided by a half-tone, there were added two new modes, *the Ionian* between the Dorian and Phrygian, and the Aeolian between the Phrygian and Lydian. Afterwards the number was still further extended, and there arose two systems, the smaller of *eleven*, the larger of *fifteen* modes, having their names compounded from the five just mentioned, v. Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 212 sq., where the peculiar character of each is given.—2. *exertion of force, straining one's powers*, and so, generally, *force, strength, intensity*, Plut. Demetr. 21, etc.; *τ. ὀργῆς*, Id. Brut. 34.—III. metaph., *direction, course*, *εὐθὺν τόνον τρέχειν*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 76; olim *εὐθύτονον*:—*τόνον ἔχειν ἑνα*, like Lat. *unum tenorem tenere*, Plut. Demosth. 13. Hence

Τονόω, *ῶ*, *to stretch, strain, brace up*, Tim. Locr. 103 E: esp., *to strengthen the sound*; *to place the tone* or *accent* on a word or syllable, *accentuate it*, Gramm.

Τονῦν, v. sub *νῦν* I. 3.

Τονώδης, *ες*, contr. for *τονοειδής*, Hipp.

Τόνωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*τονόω*) *a stretching, bracing*: esp., *a strengthening of the sound by the tone* or *accent, accentuation*.

Τονωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*τονόω*) *belonging to, fit for stretching* or *strengthening*.

Τοξάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. mid., (*τόξον*):—*to shoot with a bow*, *τινός*, *at* one, Od. 8, 218; 22, 27.—Poët. word, for which *τοξεύω* is usu. in prose.

Τοξαλκέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=sq., Anth. P. append. 319, Ael. N. A. 11, 40.

Τοξαλκής, *ές*, (*τόξον*, *ἀλκή*) *mighty with the bow*, Orph. H. 57, 2.

Τοξάριον, *τό*, dim. from *τόξον*. [ᾰ]

Τοξάρις, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *Toxaris*, a Scythian, who visited Athens and became the friend of Solon, honoured after death by the Athenians as a hero, in the character of *ξένος ἰατρός*, Luc. Scyth. 2.—2. a chief character in Lucian's dialogue so entitled.

Τοξάρχης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=sq.

Τόξαρχος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *lord of the bow, a bowman, archer*, Aesch. Pers. 556; cf. *τόξον* I. fin.—II. *the captain of the τοξόται* at Athens, Thuc. 3, 98; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 278. (From *τόξον*, as *ἵππαρχος* from *ἵππος*.)

Τοξασμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=sq., Nicet.

Τοξεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a shooting with the bow, archery*, Plut.?—II. collective for *οἱ τοξόται, the archer-force*, Philostr.

Τοξελκής, *ές*, *drawing the bow*.

Τόξευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*τοξεύω*) *that which is shot, an arrow*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 59, Hdt. 4, 132, etc.; *ὅσον τόξευμα ἐξικνέεται*, the distance of a *bow-shot*, Hdt. 4, 139; *εἰς τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι*, to come within *shot*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23; so, *ἐντὸς τοξεύματος*, Ib.:—metaph., *ὄμματος θελκτήριον τόξευμα*, Aesch. Supp. 1005, cf. Ag. 240, Soph. Ant. 1085.—II. collective in plur. for *οἱ τοξόται, the archery*, Hdt. 6, 112, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

Τοξεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, *a bowman*: as prop. n., *Bowyer*, Hes. Fr. 41, 4.

Τόξευσις, *ἡ*, *a shooting with the bow*.

Τοξευτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*,= sq., Arat., etc.: fem. *τοξεύτειρα*, Opp. C. 3, 22.

Τοξευτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*τοξεύω*) *a bowman, archer*, Il. 23, 850. Hence

Τοξευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fond of the bow* or *archery*.

Τοξευτός, *ή*, *όν*, *struck by an arrow, shot, ἐκ Φοίβου*, Soph. Phil. 335: verb. adj. from

Τοξεύω, like the poet. *τοξάζομαι*, (*τόξον*) *to shoot with the bow*, *τινός*, *at* a mark, Il. 23, 855; *πάντες, ὅστε τοξόται σκοποῦ, τοξεύετ' ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε*, Soph. Ant. 1034; also, *εἴς τινα* or *τι*, Hdt. 1, 214; 8, 128; *πρός τι*, 4, 94; absol., *to use the bow*, Id. 1, 136.—2. metaph., *to shoot* or *aim at*, c. acc., *ταῦτα νοῦς ἐτόξευσεν μάτην*, this hath my mind *aimed at* in vain, Eur. Hec. 603, cf. Tro. 255, cf. Soph. O. T. 1196: so, *ἡ τυραννὶς πάντοθεν τοξεύεται ἐρωσιν*, Eur. Incert. 173.—II. *to shoot* or *slay with the bow*, *τινά*, Hdt. 3, 74; in pass., Xen. An. 1, 8, 20.—III. *to shoot from a bow*, *τι*, hence metaph., *τ. ὕμνους*, Pind. I. 2, 5, so, *γλῶσσα τοξεύσασα μὴ τὰ καίρια*, Aesch. Supp. 446; *πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος*, Eum. 676.

Τοξήρης, *ες*, (*τόξον*, *ἀρω?*):—*furnished with the bow, χείρ*, Eur. Alc. 35, —2.=*τοξικός*, *τ. σάγη*, Id. H. F. 188; *τ. ψαλμός*, the twang *of the bow-string*, Ib. 1063.

Τοξικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*τόξον*) *of* or *for the bow*, *τ. θῶμιγξ, ἄτρακτος*, Aesch. Pers. 460, Fr. 123.—2. *ἡ τοξική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *bowmanship, archery*, Plat. Symp. 197 A, etc.; cf. *τοξοσύνη*.—II. *τὸ τοξικόν*, collectively, *the bowmen*, for *οἱ τοξόται*.—2. *τὸ τ.* (sc. *φάρμακον*), poison *for smearing arrows with*, Diosc.

Τοξικράτη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Toxicrate*, fem. pr. n., daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8: cf. sq.

Τοξικράτης, *ους*, and poet. *η*, *ον*, or perh. *τοξικράτης*, *ες*, (*τόξον*, *κρατέω*) *lord of the bow*, prob. only found as prop. n., Lob. Phryn. 666.

Τόξιλοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Toxili*, an Indian people, Dion. P. 1141.

Τοξοβέλεμνος, *ον*,=sq., Orph. H. 33, 6.

Τοξοβόλος, *ον*, (*τόξον*, *βάλλω*) *shooting with the bow*, Anth. P. 12, 181.

Τοξοδάμας, *αντος*, *ὁ*,=sq., Aesch Pers. 26, 30. [δᾰ]

Τοξόδαμνος, *ον*, (*τόξον*, *δαμάω*) *subduing with the bow*, *τ. Ἄρης*, the war *of archers*, i. e. the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 86 (cf. *τόξον* I. fin.); *Ἄρτεμις*, Eur. Hipp. 1451, cf. Diphil. *Ἑλένη*. 1, 3.

Τοξοειδής, *ές*, *shaped like a bow*.

Τοξοθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *a bow-case* or *quiver*.

Τοξόκλυτος, *ον*, (*τόξον*, *κλυτός*) *famed for the bow*, Pind. Fr. 279.

Τόξον, *ου*, *τό*, *a bow*, its arrows being *ὀιστοί, ἰοί*, Hom., who, like Hdt., is fond of using the plur. *τὰ τόξα* for the sing., usu. with epith. *καμπύλα*: the Homeric bow was of two pieces of horn joined by the *πῆχυς* in the middle, Il. 11, 375; the word for *the string* being *νευρά* or *νεῦρα βόεια*, and for *the ends*, *κορῶναι*:—for a description of a man drawing a bow, v. Il. 4, 123 sq.: *τόξα τιταίνειν*, to draw *the bow*, Il. 5, 97; also, *τόξον ἕλκειν*, Il. 11, 582; *ἀνέλκειν*, Il. 13, 583; so later, *τόξον τείνειν, ἐντείνειν, τανύειν*, cf. sub vocc.; though these words often mean only *to string* it: cf. *παλίντονος*.—*The bow* was specially the Oriental weapon, hence, *τόξου ῥῦμα* (i. e. the Persians), opp. to *λόγχης ἰσχύς* (i. e. the Greeks), Aesch. Pers. 147; cf. *τοξόδαμνος, τοξουλκός, τοξότης* I. — Metaph., *τόξῳ, by guess*, Aesch. Cho. 1033.—2. sometimes, *the bow* is used for *bowmanship, archery, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς*, Hom.; *ἡ τέχνη τῶν τόξων*, Hdt. 1, 73; *πρὸς τόξου κρίσιν*, Soph. Tr. 266.—II. esp. in plur., *bow and arrows*, Hom., Hdt., v. Interpp. ad Soph. Phil. 652, Eur. Ion 524: and sometimes perh. *τὰ τόξα* for *the arrows* only, Soph. Phil. 654, Plat. Legg. 815 A.—III. *any thing bowed* or *arched, an arch*; *the rainbow*, Lat. *arcus coeli*, Aesch. ap. Näk. Choeril. p. 189; *τόξα λατάγων, the curve* described by liquor thrown from a cup, Critias 1, 2. (Prob. from *τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν*, through the Dor. form *τόσσας*, q. v.)

Τοξοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*τόξον*, *ποιέω*) *to make like a bow, to arch, τ. τὴν ὀφρῦν*, of a supercilious person, Ar. Lys. 8; cf. *ὀφρύς*.

Τοξοποιία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a making of bows*.

Τοξοποιός, *όν*, *making bows*.

Τοξοσύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*τόξον*) *bowmanship, archery*, Il. 13, 314, Eur. Andr.

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1194:—poet. word, ἡ τοξική being used in prose.

Τοξοτευχής, ές, (τόξον, τεύχω, τεῦχος) *armed with the bow*, Aesch. Supp. 288.

Τοξότης, ου, ὁ, (τόξον): *a bowman, archer*, Il. 11, 385, Hdt. 3, 39, etc.:—it was the device on Persian coins, Plut. Artax. 20; cf. τόξον I. fin.—2. *the Archer, Arcitenens*, a sign in the Zodiac.—II. at Athens, *οἱ τοξόται* were *the policemen*, also called Σκύθαι, because they were slaves bought by the state, and usu. from the parts north of Greece, Andoc. 24, 8, Aeschin. 51, 19: v. Ar. Ach. 54, 711, Eq. 665, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129, 13; v. sub τόξαρχος.

Τοξότις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *archeress*, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 223: *al* Τοξότιδες, name of a play by Aesch.—II. *a loophole for shooting arrows through*, Polyb. 8, 9, 3.

Τοξουλκός, όν, (τόξον, ἕλκω):—*drawing the bow, λῆμα τ.*, skill *in archery*, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 55; *αἰχμὴ τ.*, the *bow-stretching* arrow, Ib. 239; cf. τόξον I. fin.

Τοξοφορέω, ῶ, *to bear a bow*, of Cupid, Anth. P. 12, 162: from

Τοξοφόρος, ον, (τόξον, φέρω):—*bow-bearing*, epith. of Diana, Il. 21, 483; of Apollo, H. Ap. 13, 126, etc.; of the Cretans, Pind. P. 5, 54; hence, ὁ τ. = τοξότης, Hdt. 1, 103, Orac. ap. 9, 43.

Τοξόω, ῶ, (τόξον) = τοξεύω:—*to bend like a bow*, Aretae.

Τοπάζιον, ου, τό, Diod.; and τοπάζιος, ὁ, λίθος, =sq.

Τόπαζος, ου, ὁ, *the yellow* or *Oriental topaz*, Dion. P. 1121; Pliny's topaz (H. N. 37, 32) seems to be different.

Τοπάζω, f. -άσω, (τόπος) *to put in a place*; but usu.,—II. *to aim at*; metaph., *to guess, divine*, τι, Aesch. Ag. 1369, Soph. Fr. 225, Ar. Vesp. 73, Plat., etc.; *περί τινι*, Plat. Theaet. 155 D.

Τοπάλαι, adv., = πάλαι, *long since, long ago*. [πᾰ̄]

Τοπάλαιόν, adv., *of old, formerly*.

Τοπάν, adv., *altogether, quite, wholly*: but, *ἐς τοπάν, in general, for the mass of men*, opp. to συνετοί, Pind. O. 2, 153. [Where the ult. is short, v. πᾶς, sub fin.]

Τοπαράπαν, adv., = παράπαν. [ρᾰ̄]

Τοπαραντίκα, adv., = αὐτίκα. [τῐ̄]

Τοπάροιθε, -θεν, adv., = πάροιθε, Od., and Hes. [ᾰ̄]

Τοπάρος, adv., = πάρος, Hom., and Hes. [ᾰ̄]

Τοπάρχης, ου, ὁ, = τόπαρχος, LXX.

Τοπαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the province* or *office of a* τόπαρχος, LXX.: from

Τόπαρχος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, (τόπος, ἄρχω) *ruling over a place*; *γυνὴ τ., the mistress*, Aesch. Cho. 664: *ὁ τ., a governor.*

Τοπεῖον, ου, τό, *a rope, cord*, Archipp. On. 1, Strattis Mac. 1; cf. τοπήϊον.

Τοπηγορία, ας, ἡ, (τόπος II, ἀγορεύω) *discussion on a* τόπος or *common-place, rhetorical treatment* of the same, Longin. 11, 2.

Τοπήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for τοπεῖον, Call. Del. 315.—II. *a cut hedge*, Pliny's *opus topiarium.*

Τοπικός, ή, όν, (τόπος) *belonging to a place, local*:—adv. -κῶς, *with reference to place*, Plut. 2, 424 E.—II. *concerning τόποι* or *common-places.* Aristot. wrote a treatise (τὰ τοπικά) on the subject; being, he says, *the method* or *system of drawing conclusions in probable matter*, the art thereof being ἡ διαλεκτική, Top. 1, 1, 1.

Τόπιον, ου, τό, dim. from τόπος, *a small place.*

Τοπίτης, ου, ὁ, *of, from* or *belonging to a place.* [ῐ]

Τοπλέον, adv., = πλέον.

Τοπογραμματεύς, έως, ὁ, *a place-writer*, an Aegyptian magistrate, Böckh über eine Aeg. Urkunde auf Papyros, p. 18.

Τοπογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to describe a place* or *country*, Strab.: and

Τοπογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a description of a place* or *country, topography*, Strab.: from

Τοπογράφος, ον, (τόπος, γράφω) *describing a place* or *country*: hence, ὁ τ., *a topographer.* [ᾰ]

Τοποθεσία, ας, ἡ, *the situation of a place*, Diod.—II. *the description of a place, topographical account*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5: from

Τοποθετέω, ῶ, (τόπος, τίθημι) *to mark the situation of a place*, like τοπογραφέω, Strab.

Τοποκρᾰτέω, ῶ, (τόπος, κρατέω) *to rule* or *be master of a place*, Philo.

Τοποκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = τόπαρχος. [ᾰ]

Τοπολλάκις, adv., = πολλάκις, Pind. O. 1, 52; also written divisim.

Τοπομάχέω, ῶ, (τόπος, μάχομαι) *to wage war by holding strong positions* which the enemy dares not attack, Plut. Flamin. 3, Cleom. 20.—II. τ. περὶ τῆς στάσεως, *to fight for position*, Diod.

ΤΟΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a place, spot*, Lat. *locus, regio*, first in Aesch., and then freq. in all Att. writers: freq. periphr., *χθονὸς πᾶς τόπος*, i. e. the whole earth, Aesch. Eum. 249; Ἑλλάδος τόποι, Id. Supp. 232; Θρήκης ἐκ τόπων, Eur. Alc. 67; *τοὺς τῆς χώρας τόπους*, Plat. Legg. 760 C; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1053; *ὁ τόπος τῆς χώρας*, the *local circumstances* of a district, Dem. 48, 22:—τόπῳ, c. gen., *in place of, instead of*, Hdn.: *ἀνὰ τόπον*, on *the spot, immediately*, Herm. Eur. Supp. 622 (604); ἐπὶ τόπου, Polyb. 4, 72, 5; παρὰ τόπον, at a wrong *place*, Strab.—2. *a place* or part of the body, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—3. *a place, passage in* an author, susp. in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20, v. Valck. Hdt. 2, 117.—II. *a common-place*, in rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 21, cf. 2, 23;—whose τόποι are Cicero's *loci communes* de Orat. 3, 27, Topica passim.—III. metaph., *a place, occasion, opportunity*, susp. in Thuc. 6, 54.

Τοποτηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a representative*, Lat. *locum tenens.*

Τοπρίν, adv., = πρίν, Hom., and Hes.: τοπρόσθεν, adv., = πρόσθεν, Hom.: τοπρότερον, adv., = πρότερον: also written divisim.

Τοπρῶτον, adv., *first, at first, in the first place*, Hom., and Hes.: also written divisim.

Τόργος, ου, ὁ, *a vulture*, Call. Fr. 204, Lyc. 357, 1060.—II. τ. ὑγρόφοιτος, i. e. *a swan*, Lyc. 88.

Τορδύλιον, ου, τό, = sq., Diosc. 3, 63. [ῠ]

Τόρδυλον, ου, τό, an umbelliferous plant, *hart-wort*, Schneid. Nic. Th. 841.

†Τορεᾶται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Toreatae*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab. p. 495: in Dion. P. 682 the Ὀρέται prob. the same.

Τορεία, ας, ἡ, (τορεύω II) *a carving in relief*, in metal or wood, Plut. Aemil. 32, etc.

Τόρευμα, ατος, τό, *embossed work, work in relief* (v. τορεύω II), Strab.: *a piece of such work, a vase worked in relief*, etc., Menand. p. 12.—II. in Eur. H. F. 978, = τόρνευμα, *a whirling round*, v. Matthiae ad l.: Herm., with Steph., reads πόρευμα.

Τορεύς, έως, ὁ, (τορεύω) *the knife* or *graver of a* τορευτής: also, a kind of *borer* or *piercer*, Leon. Tar. 4.

Τόρευσις, ἡ, = τορεία.

Τορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who works in relief* (v. τορεύω II), Polyb. 26, 10, 3. Hence

Τορευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to a* τορευτής, or *to work in relief, skilled therein*, Clem. Al.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of embossing* or *working in relief*, esp. in metal, Plin. 34, 19, § 1, 2; cf. τορεύω II.

Τορευτός, ή, όν, *worked in relief* or *chased*, ποτήρια, Menand. p. 294: metaph., *elaborate*, τορ. ἔπος, Crinag. 15; cf. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40: verb. adj. from

Τορεύω, strictly, = *τορέω, *to bore through*: metaph., ᾠδὴν τ., *to sing a piercing* strain, proclaim *loud and shrilly*, Ar. Thesm. 966; though Bentl. and others would there read τορυνεῖν.—II. *to work* figures *by beating* the metal into rounded prominences (cf. ἔκτυπον), i. e. *to work in relief*, or (acc. to others) *to chase*, Lat. *caelare*, Paus., etc.: v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 179.—Oft. confounded with τορνεύω; Lob. Phryn. 324, Meineke Menand. 294.

*Τορέω, obsol. pres., whence the aor. 2 ἔτορον:—*to bore, pierce*, ἐτόρησε ζωστῆρα, Il. 11, 236; more rarely aor. 1 ἐτόρησα, part. τορήσας, H. Merc. 119:—the redupl. aor. τέτορον is only traced in Hesych. with the interpret. τρῶσαι.—II. metaph., *to proclaim in shrill, piercing tones*, in which sense Ar. Pac. 381 uses the irreg. fut. τετορήσω: cf. τορεύω I, and τορός. (Orig. identical with τετραίνω, from τείρω, τορός, akin to τρώω, τιτρώσκω, as also to τόρνος, etc.: the collat. form τορεύω was usually confined to one signf.)

†Τόρηβος, ου, ὁ, *Torebus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Τορητός, ή, όν, (τορέω) *bored, pierced: vulnerable*, Lyc. 456.

Τόρμη, Lyc. 262, and τόρμη, ῆς, = sq. II.

Τόρμος, ου, ὁ, *any hole, socket*, = which a pin or peg is stuck, Hel. 1, 74, cf. Wessel. Diod. 2, 8: *the nave* of a wheel, like πλήμνη: *the socket* in which a door turns, Vitruv.—II. = τέρμα, *the turning-post*, like κάμπη, καμπτήρ, Lyc. 487.

Τορνεία, ας, ἡ, (τορνεύω) *a turning as on a lathe, a rounding off*.—II. *rounded timber for ship-building*, Theophr.

Τόρνευμα, ατος, τό, (τορνεύω) *that which is turned on a lathe, rounded*: *the turner's chips* or *shavings*, Diosc.

Τορνευτήριον, ου, τό, *a turner's chisel*, Theophr.

Τορνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (τορνεύω) *a turner, worker in wood*, etc. Hence

Τορνευτικός, ή, όν, *fit for* or *fond of turning on a lathe.*

Τορνευτο-λύρ-ασπίδο-ποιός, ὁ, *a lyre-turner and shield-maker*, comic word in Ar. Av. 491.

Τορνευτός, ή, όν, *turned on a lathe*: verb. adj. from

Τορνεύω (τόρνος):—*to turn, work with a lathe and chisel*, *Lat. turnare, to round*, Plat. Criti. 113 D: in mid., διὸ καὶ σφαιροειδὲς αὐτὸ ἐτορνεύσατο, Id. Tim. 33 B:—metaph. of verses, *to turn neatly*, or *round off*, Ar. Thesm. 54, cf. Schaf. Plut. Aemil. 37.—geo-

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erally, *to twist round*, Eur. Cycl. 661. (Cf. τορεύω fin.)

Τορνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from τόρνος.

Τορνοειδής, ές, *shaped like a circle, rounded.*

Τόρνος, ου, ὁ, *a carpenter's tool for drawing a round*, like our *compasses*, prob. a mere pen or pencil at the end of a string, Lat. *tornus*, Theogn. 803; κυκλοτερὴς ὡς ἀπὸ τόρνου, Hdt. 4, 36, cf. Plat. Phil. 51 C, 56 B; τροχὸς τόρνῳ γραφόμενος, Eur. Bacch. 1067. —II. *a turner's chisel, a lathe-chisel*, βόμβυκες τόρνου κάματος, Aesch. Fr. 54: (hence, τορνεύω). — 2. *a carver's knife* or *chisel*, Lat. *scalprum, caelum*, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 38.—III. *that which is turned, a circle, round*, Dion. P. 157. (Orig. identical with τόρμος and τόρυη, akin to τείρω, τόρος, τορός, *τορέω.) Hence

Τορνόω, ῶ, *to round, make round, mark off with compasses*: Hom. uses only the mid., τορνώσαντο σῆμα, *they rounded them off* the barrow, Il. 23, 255; ἔδαφος νηὸς τορνώσεται ἀνήρ, *he will round him off* the ship's bottom, *work it round and smooth*, Od. 5, 249; cf. Dion. P. 1170.

Τορός, ά, όν, (τείρω): — *piercing*; esp. of the voice, *piercing, thrilling*, and so prob. τορὸς φόβος, Aesch. Cho. 32: esp. in adv., τορῶς γεγωνεῖν, Eur. Ion 696; and of the ear, *acute, fine*, Anth. P. 7, 409.—2. metaph., like τρανής, *clear, distinct, plain*, ἑρμηνεύς, ἔπος, Aesch. Ag. 616, 1062, 1162; esp. in adv., τορῶς εἰδέναι, Eimped. 92; τ. λέγειν, ἀπαγγέλλειν, Aesch. Pr. 609, Ag. 632, etc.; τ. εἰς οὖς γεγωνεῖν, Eur. Ion 696.—Cf. *τορέω II, τορεύω I.—II. of persons, *sharp, ready, active*, Xen. Lac. 2, 11; τορῶς τε καὶ ὀξέως διακονεῖν, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 175 E.

Τόρος, ου, ὁ, (τείρω):—*a borer*, used in trying for water, Philyll. Φρεωρ. 1, ubi v. Meinek.: hence, *τορέω, τορεύω.

†Τόρος, ου, ὁ, *Torus*, a mountain of Sicily, Polyb.

Τοροτίγξ or τοροτίξ, imitation of *a bird's note*, Ar. Av. 267.

†Τορτύρη, ης, ἡ, *Tortyra*, name of a city, Ath. 30 A.

†Τορυλάος, ου, ὁ, *Torylaus*, a Thessalian, Thuc. 4, 78.

Τορῦνάω, Hipp., and τορῦνέω, = τορύνω: from

Τορύνη, ης, ἡ, (τείρω): =*a stirrer, ladle* for stirring things while boiling, Lat. *tudicula*, Ar. Eq. 984, Av. 78. [ῡ in Ar.: but ῠ in Leon. Tar. 14, 6, cf. Draco p. 86: nothing can be proved from Epod. Incert. 60.]

Τορῦνητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τορυνάω, *stirred up* or *about*.

Τορύνω, *to stir, stir up* or *about*, Ar. Eq. 1172. [ῡ]

†Τορωναῖος, η, ον, *of Torone, Toronean*; ἡ Τορωναία ἄκρη, the promontory *of Torone*, elsewhere called Derrhis, Hdt. 7, 122: ὁ Τ. κόλπος, *the Toronean* gulf, now gulf *of Cassandria*, Strab. p. 330.

†Τορώνη, ης, ἡ, *Torone*, a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 122; in Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 110.

Τοσάκῐς, adv. (τόσος) *so many times, so often*, Ep. also τοσσάκις, and τοσσάκι, in Hom. only the latter, cf. ὁσάκι. [ᾰ]

Τοσάτιος, α, ον, Ep. τοσσάτιος, poet. for τόσος, Jac. Anth. P. p. 141; cf. the correlative ὁσάτιος. [ᾰ]

Τοσαυτάκίς, adv., =τοσάκις, Andoc. 34, 3, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Xen., etc. [ᾰ]

Τοσανταπλάσιος, α, ον, (τοσοῦτος) *so many fold, so many times, so many* or *so much more*, corresponding to the relat. ὁσαπλάσιος. [ᾰ]

Τοσαυταπλάσίων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg.

Τοσαυτάχῶς, adv., *in so many ways*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 36, 1.

Τοσήμερον, adv., =*σήμερον, to-day.*

Τόσος, η, ον, Ep. τόσσος, η, ον, like Lat. *tantus*, of size, *so great*: of space, *so wide*: of time, *so long*: of number, *so many*: of sound, *so loud*: in gen. of degree, *so much, so very*:—oft. in Hom., both in common and Ep. form; so too in Hes.: usu. answered by the relat. ὅσος, which we express by *as*, οὐτι τόσος γε ὅσος Τελαμώνιος, Il. 2, 528, etc.; but τόσος oft. stands absol., esp. in Hom., when it either refers to something gone before, *so great as has been said*, or to a well-known magnitude, which may be great or small, acc. to the context: with numeral adverbs, τρὶς τόσοι, thrice *as many*, Il. 1, 213; 21, 80; 24, 686, cf. 9, 379: so also in Pind., Hdt., and Att.—Τόσος is used absol. as a demonstr. pron. only in poets, for which in prose we usu. find τοσόςδε or τοσοῦτος. Yet τόσος is used in prose, when a slight stress only is laid on the quantity, τόσον καὶ τόσον, τόσα καὶ τόσα, *so and so much*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D, Dem. 1307, 18; ζημιούσθω τόσῳ καὶ τόσῳ, Plat. Legg. 721 D: cf. τοῖος.—2. τόσος is used as a relative, for ὅσος, Lat. *quantus*, by Pind. N. 4, 8; cf. Call. Apoll. 94.—II. in Hom., τόσον and τόσσον are very freq. as adv. with verbs and adverbs, *so much, so far, so very*, Lat. *tantum*; λίην τόσον, *so much* too much, Od. 4, 371; 15, 405: τόσον..., ὅσον, Il. 3, 12; 6, 450, etc.; so, τόσον..., ὡς, Il. 22, 424, Od. 4, 106; τόσον..., ὡς ὅτε, Il. 4, 130.—2. ἐκ τόσου, *so long since*, is always used of time, often in Hdt., v. Schweigh. ad 6, 84, cf. 5, 88, Plat. Legg. 642 E. —3. τόσῳ...ὅσῳ, with a compar., Lat. *eo, quo, tanto, quanto*, Plat. Legg. 665 E.—4. Opp. uses τόσον also like the Lat. *tantum, only*, C. 2, 183.—Cf. τοσόςδε, τοσοῦτος.

Τοσόςδε, ήδε, όνδε, Ep. τοσσόςδε, = τόσος, with stronger demonstr. signf.. Hom., who has both common and Ep. form, but not so freq. as τόσος, while in Att. it is more freq., and in prose the regular form, v. sub τόσος:— in Ep., τοιόςδε τοσόςδε τε joined, v. τοιόςδε:—τόσονδε μέντοι χάρισαί μοι, Plat. Rep. 457 E; etc.: —c. inf., *so strong, so able*, to do a thing, Od. 3, 305; with an answering ὅσος, Il. 14, 94; 18, 430.—II. τοσόνδε, Ep. τοσσόνδε, as adv., *so very, so much, to such a degree*, Il. 22, 41, Od. 21, 253. —Att. τοσοςδί, τοσηδί, τοσονδί, *this so great as it is*, etc., e. g. in a mathematical demonstration, Plat. Meno 83 D.

Τοσουτάριθμος, ον, (τοσοῦτος, ἀριθμός) *of so large a number*, Aesch. Pers. 432.

Τοσοῦτος, αύτη, οῦτο, (in Att. more freq. τοσοῦτον, Valck. Hipp. 1250, Elmsl. Med. 254, and so even in Od.; yet in comedy usu. τοσοῦτο): Ep. τοσσοῦτος, etc.:—pron., = τόσος, with a stronger demonstr. signf.: Hom. has both common and Ep. form, but more rarely than τόσος, while in Att. it is very freq.: also to designate a very small degree, hence τοσοῦτον, like τοσοῦτον μόνον, only *so much, so much* and no more, Valck. Hipp. 804, Lob. Soph. Aj. 747; ἐς τοσούτους τεταγμένοι, opp. to οὕτω βαθεῖα φάλαγξ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 22:—ἐς τοσοῦτο, Lat. *eatenus*, Hdt. 3, 113; so, ἐπὶ τ., Id. 6, 97: in neut. c. gen., τοσοῦτον ὀνήσεος, Od. 21, 402; ἐς τοσοῦτο τοῦ λόγου, Hdt. 6, 134: c. acc., τοσοῦτος μέγαθος, so large, Hdt. 7, 103; τυσοῦτος τὸ βάθος, *so* deep, Xen. An. 3, 5, 7; τοσοῦτος τὴν ἡλικίαν, Plut. Arat.; also, τοσοῦτος ἡλικίας, Id. Cat. Min. 69, etc.:—ἕτερον τοσοῦτο, *as great, as much* or *many* again, Hdt. 2, 149;—answered by ὡς, Od. 21, 402, as in Lat. *tantus...quam*, cf. Dial. de Caus. Corr. Eloq. 6.—Il. τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον, Ep. τοσσ-, as adv., *so much, so far, so very*, Od. 8, 203; 21, 250: with a superl., τοσοῦτον νεώτατος, Il. 23, 476; οὐ τοσοῦτον, ὅσον..., *not so much* so, as...: τοσούτῳ, *by so much*..., Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Plat., etc.—Att. τοσουτοσί, τοσουτηΐ, τοσουτονί. (The word is not a compd. with οὗτος, but merely lengthd., like τοιοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, τημοῦτος.)

Τόσσαις, Dor. for τόσσας, aor. part. of an unknown pres. =τυγχάνω, *to happen* to be, Pind. P. 3, 48 (just as τυχών is used, Ib. 4, 7): cf. Böckh Nott. Crit. p. 456, and v. sub ἐπέτοσσε. (From this root prob. comes τόξον.)

Τοσσάκῐ, Hom., and τοσσάκις, adv. Ep. for τοσάκις, q. v. [ᾰ]

Τοσσάτιος, η, ον, Ep. for τοσάτιος. [ᾰ]

Τοσσῆνος, Dor. for τοσοῦτος, Theocr. 1, 54. No form τοσῆνος seems to be in use.

Τόσσυς, η, ον, Ep. for τόσος, Hom., and Hes.

Τοσσόςδε, ήδε, όνδε, Ep. for τοσόςδε, Hom.

Τοσσοῦτος, αύτη, οῦτο and οῦτον, Ep. for τοσοῦτος, in Od. always in neut. τοσσοῦτον.

Τότε, adv., *at that time, then*, Hom., and Hes.; anteced. to the relat. ὅτε or ὁπότε (cf. infra II); and cf. the interrog. πότε;—usu. of a time before known or made known; but also of a time following, Il. 1, 100; 4, 182, cf. Od. 15, 228: strengthd., τότε καί, Il. 5, 394; more freq. τότε γε, *then* at least, just *then*, Hom.:—generally, in Att., *afore-time, formerly, erst*, Br. Ar. Plut. 1118, Lys. 1024, Markl. Eur. I. A. 46, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 157 A. —2. joined with other particles, at the beginning of a sentence, καὶ τότε δή, Il. 1, 92, Od. 8, 299; καὶ τότ' ἔπειτα, Il. 1, 426; καὶ τότε μέν, Il. 20, 40; δὴ τότε γε, Od. 15, 228; τότε δή ῥα, Od. 9, 52.—3. with the article, οἱ τότε, people *then* living, Il. 9, 559, etc.; τῇ τόθ' ἡμέρᾳ, Soph. El. 1134; ἐν τῷ τότε (sc. χρόνῳ), Plat. Criti. 110 D, 111 E; εἰς τὸν τότε χρόνον, Id. Legg. 740 C.—4. ἐκ τότε, since *then*, εἰς τότε, till *then*, Plat. Legg. 830 B, etc.—II. in apodosis, answering to ὁππότε, Od. 23, 257; to ὁππότε κεν or ὁπότ' ἂν δή, Il. 9, 702; 21, 341, cf. Od. 10, 294; to ἀλλ' ὅτε δή, Il. 21, 451; to εἰ, Il. 4, 36; to ἐπεί κε, Il. 11, 192; to ἡνίκα, Sopb. Aj. 773.—2. joined with other particles, δὴ τότε after ἦμος, Il. 1, 476, Od. 9, 59; after αὐτὰρ ἐπεί, Il. 12, 17; also καὶ τότε δή after ἦμος, Il. 8, 69; after ἀλλ' ὅτε δή, Od. 4, 461; δή ῥα τότε after εὖτ' ἄν, Hes. Op. 563; τότ' ἔπειτα after αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν δή, Il. 614; and καὶ τότ' ἔπειτα after ἦμος, Il. 1, 478.

Τοτέ, adv., *at times, now and then*, usu. in answering clauses, τοτὲ μέν... τοτὲ δέ.., *at one time.., at another*, Od. 24, 447, Aesch. Ag. 100; Soph. O.

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C. 1745, Ar. Eq. 540, Xen., etc.; so, τόκα μέν...τόκα δέ (Dor.), Pind. N. 6, 19;—like the common ποτὲ μέν.., ποτὲ δέ:—τότ' ἢ τότ', *at one time* or *other*, Aesch. Ag. 766:—also, τότε μέν.. ἔστι δὲ ὅτε and ἀλλότε δέ, Plat. Phaedr. 237 E; τότε μέν.., αὖθις δέ, Id. Gorg. 491 C; etc.:—however it sometimes stands single in Att. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 116 A;—and even in Il. 11, 63.

Τοτελευταῖον, adv., *at last, lastly.*

Τοτέταρτον, adv., *for the fourth time*, Il.; where however Wolf writes τὸ τέταρτον divisim, although he has τοπρῶτον and τοτρίτον as one word.

Τοτηνίκᾰ, or divisim τὸ τ.,=τηνίκα, Soph. O. C. 440. [ῐ]

Τοτηνῑκάδε, adv.,=τηνικάδε. [ᾰ]

Τοτηνῑκαῦτα, adv., = τηνικαῦτα, Lob. Phryn. 50.

Τοτοβρίζ, imitation of *a bird's note*, Ar. Av. 243.

Τοτοῖ, an exclam., like ὀτοτοῖ, Aesch. Pers. 551, 561.

Τοτρίτον, adv., *for the third time*, Hom.; cf. τοτέταρτον.

Τοῦ, v. ὁ, and τίς.—II. του enclit., v. sub ὁ, D.

Τού, τούν, τούγα, Boeot. for σύ, σύγε, the Lat. *tu*, our *thou*.

Τούβολοῦ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ὀβολοῦ.

†Τοῦδερ, τό, *Tuder*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227.

†Τουθόα, ας, ἡ, *Tuthoa*, a branch of the Ladon in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 12.

Τούκ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ἐκ.

†Τούκεῖθεν, Att. contd. for τὸ ἐκεῖθεν, Soph. O. C. 505; Eur. Suppl. 758.

†Τοῦκις, ἡ, the town *Tucci*, in Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

Τούλασσον, contr. for τὸ ἔλασσον, Theogn.

†Τούλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tullius*.

†Τοῦλλον, ου, τό, *Tullum*, a mountain in Noricum, Strab. p. 207.

Τούμόν, τούμπᾶλιν, τούμπροσθεν, contr. for τὸ ἐμ-, Att.

Τούναντίον, contr. for τὸ ἐναντίον, Ar., etc.

Τοὕνεκα, contr. for τοῦ ἕνεκα, *for that reason, therefore*, Hom., and Hes., in Ap. Rh. also τοὔνεκεν.—II. interrog., for τίνος ἕνεκα; *wherefore?* Jac. Anth. P. p. 873.

†Τοὐνθένδε, Att. contd. for τὸ ἐνθένδε, Eur. Suppl. 758.

Τούνομα, contr. for τὸ ὄνομα, Il.

Τοὐντεῦθεν, Att. contr. for τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, *henceforth*, Xen.

Τοὔπος or τούπος, Att. contr. for τὸ ἔπος.

Τούργον or τοὔργον, Att. contr. for τὸ ἔργον.

Τούρανοῦ, Att. contr. for τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

†Τουρδιτᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *Turditania*, a district of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 139: οἱ Τουρδιτᾶνοί, *the Turditanians*, dwelling also in part in Lusitania, Id. ib.; also called Τουρδοῦλοι, Id.

†Τοῦσκλον, ου, τό, *Tusculum*, in Latium; hence Τουσκουλᾶνός, ὁ, *an inhab. of T.*, Strab.

†Τοῦσκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tusci*,=Τυρρηνοί, Strab.

Τουτάκῐς or -κῐ, poet. adv. for τότε, Theogn. 842, Pind. P. 4, 49; 9, 24.—II.=τοσάκις. [ᾰ]

†Τούταπος, ου, ὁ, *the Tutapus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 10.

Τουτεί, adv., Dor. for ταύτῃ, like εἰ for ἦ, πεῖ for πῇ, Theocr. 5, 103: used just like ἐκεῖ, v. οὗτος XV.

Τοὔτερον, Ion. contr. for τὸ ἕτερον, Hdt.

Τουτί, v. οὗτος XVII.

Τουτογί, τουτοδί, v. sub οὗτος.

Τουτόθε, adv., *hence, thence*, Theocr. 4, 10; cf. αὐτόθεν.

Τουτῶ, adv.,=τουτεί, ταύτῃ, Sophron ap. Apoll. Dysc., v. l. Theocr. 5, 45; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24.

Τουτῶθεν, adv., *thence*, Theocr. 4, 48.

Τοφιών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a tuff-stone quarry*, Tabul. Herac.

Τόφος, ου, ὁ, a loose species of stone, *tuff*, Lat. *tophus*.

Τόφρᾰ, adv. of time, *up to that time, so long*, Hom.; strictly answering to the relat. ὄφρα, which may go first, as in Il. 18, 381, Od. 20, 330, H. Cer. 37; and in this case τόφρα δέ sometimes stands for τόφρα, Il. 4, 221, Od. 10, 126. For the usu. τόφρα.., ὄφρα, we also find τόφρα.., ἕως, Od. 5, 122; τόφρα.., ἕως ἄν, Od. 2, 77; but more freq. reversely ἕως.., τόφρα.., as Il. 15, 392, Od. 12, 328, etc.; ἕως.., τόφρα δέ.., Il. 10, 507, Od. 5, 424, etc.; ἀλλ' ὅτε δή.., τόφρα.., Od. 10, 571; πρίν.., τόφρα.., Il. 21, 101; εὖτε.., τόφρα δέ.., Od. 20, 77.—2. τόφρα sometimes stands absol., *meantime, meanwhile*, the time referred to being before known, as in Il. 10, 498; 13, 83, Od. 3, 303, 464, etc.—II. τόφρα,=ὄφρα, as a final conjunction, *so that, that*, only metri grat. in Alexandr. poets, Br. Ap. Rh. 4, 1487, Jac. Anth. P. p. 507, 790.

†Τόχαροι, ων, οἱ, *the Tochari*, a nomadic people of Bactria, Dion. P. 752: belonging to the Scythian race, Strab. p. 511.

Τράγαινα, ης, ἡ, *a barren she-goat*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 15.

Τραγάκανθα, ης, ἡ, a low shrub, *the astragalus*, whence the gum tragacanth, Theophr.

Τραγᾰλίζω, = τρώγω, Ar. Vesp. 674:—so the modern Greeks say στραγάλια for τρωγάλια, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 88.

Τραγᾰνόν, ου, τό, *gristle, a cartilage*, Ath. 347 E.

Τράγανος, ὁ,=τράγος III, Medic.

†Τραγασαί, ὧν, αἱ, *Tragasae*, a place in Troas famous for its salt works, whence Τραγασαῖος, α, ον, *Tragasaean*, esp. τὸ Τραγασαῖον ἁλοπήγιον, Strab. p. 605.

Τραγᾶσαῖος, α, ον, strictly adj., *of* or *from the Epirotic city* Τραγασαί: but in Ar. Ach. 808 of swine, ὡς τραγασαῖα φαίνεται, with a play on τραγεῖν; and Ib. 853, Τραγασαίου πατρός, with a play on τράγος II.

Τρᾰγάω, ῶ, (τράγος):—of men,= τραγίζω III, q. v.; cf. καπράω, ταυράω.—II. esp. of vines, *to be over-luxuriant, run to leaf*, like ὑλομανέω, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 58, Theophr.

Τρᾰγεῖν, inf. aor. of τρώγω.

Τρᾰγεῖον, ου, τό, v. τράγιον.

Τράγειος, α, ον, like τράγεος, (τράγος) *of* or *from a he-goat*: ἡ τραγεία (sc. δορά), *a goat's skin*, Theocr. 5, 51. [ᾰ]

Τραγέλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, (τράγος, ἔλαφος) *the goat-stag*, as the Greeks called a fantastic animal, represented on Eastern carpets and the like, Ar. Ran. 937: τραγέλαφοι and κένταυροι are expressly named as fabulous creatures by Plat. Rep. 488 A, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 38, 2, Post. 2, 7, 2.—2. *a drinking-cup* which had such a creature worked in relief on the fore-part, or was itself in this shape, Antiphan. etc. ap. Ath. 500 D, E; cf. ὄνος VIII.—II. later, a real animal of Arabia, or on the Phasis, prob. a kind of *bearded deer*, Plin., etc.: also ζόμβρος.

Τράγεος, α, ον,=τράγειος, Anth.: hence ἡ τρᾰγῆ (sc. δορά), *a goat's skin*, Lob. Phryn. 78.

Τράγημα, ατος, τό, like τρωγάλιον, strictly *that which is eaten for eating's sake*; in plur., *sweetmeats, confectionary, dessert*, and the like, Lat. *bellaria*, French *dragées*, Ar. Ach. 1091, Ran. 510, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15, etc.: rather *dried fruits*, such as *figs, almonds*, etc., v. omnino Plat. Rep. 372 C. [ᾰ]

Τρᾰγημᾰτίζω, *to eat* τραγήματα, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 5, 4: also in mid., τραγηματίζομαι, Menand. p. 179.

Τρᾰγημᾰτισμός, ὁ, *an eating of* τραγήματα, Arist. ap. Ath. 641 E.

†Τραγία, ας, ἡ, *Tragia*, a small island of the Aegean, near Samos, Thuc. 1, 116: also *al Τραγίαι*, Ptol.

Τρᾰγίαμβος, ου, ὁ, *the tragic measure*. [ῐ]

Τρᾰγίζω, f. -ίσω, (τράγος) *to be like a he-goat*:—hence,—I. *to stink like a he-goat*, also in full, τρ. ἐν ὀσμῇ, Dioscor.—II. *to be lewd* or *lecherous like a he-goat*, only of the man, Hipp.; as, reversely, *catullire* only of the woman.—III. of the signs of puberty, esp. of the voice, *to break, grow rough and hoarse*, also τραγόω, the Lat. *hirquitallire*, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 3, Gen. An. 5, 7, 20, etc.; v. Foes. Oecon.

Τρᾰγῐκεύομαι, Dep., *to speak and act in tragic fashion*.

Τρᾰγῐκός, ἡ, όν, (τράγος):—strictly, *of* or *like a goat, goatish*, like τράγειος, τράγεος, Plat. Crat. 408 C; but in this signf. not common till later authors, as Plut. Pyrrh. 11, and Luc.; V. Jac. Anth. P. p. 594.—II. usu., *of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic*, first in Hdt. 5, 67, and Att., (cf. τραγῳδία): τρ. ἀνήρ,=τραγῳδός, Plat. Phaed. 115 A; τρ. λῆρος, of the splendid dresses worn by tragic actors, Ar. Ran. 1005, v. Müller Eumen. § 32 sq.:—hence,—2. generally, *stately, majestic, magnificent*, Ar. Pac. 136, τραγικὴ γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἀπόφασις, Plat. Meno 76 E; also in bad sense, *pompous, affected*, Plut. 2, 330 A.—III. adv. -κῶς, *in tragic style* or *fashion*, τρ. λέγειν, Plat. Rep. 413 B.—2. οἰκεῖν τρ. to live *in splendour*, Plut. Popl. 10. Hence

Τρᾰγῐκῠ́θης, ες, (εἶδος) *of tragic kind* or *fashion*, Palaeph. 41.

Τράγῐνος, η, ον, like τράγειος, *of a he-goat*, Anth. P. 9, 558.

Τράγιον, ου, τό, *a plant smelling like a he-goat*, also τραγεῖον, Dioscor. [ᾰ]

†Τράγιον, ου, τό, *Tragium*, a town of Laconia, Strab. p. 360.

Τρᾰγίσκος, ου, ὁ, Dim. from τράγος, *a young he-goat*, Theocr. 5, 141.—II. *a sea-fish*, Marcell. Sid. 23.

†Τραγίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Tragiscus*, a Tarentine, Polyb. 8, 29.

Τρᾰγοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (τράγος, βαίνω) *goat-footed*, of Pan. [ᾰ]

Τρᾰγοειδής, ές, (τράγος, εἶδος) *like a he-goat*, Plat. Crat. 408 D.

Τρᾰγόκερως, ωτ, (τράγος, κέρας) *with goat's horns*:—a plant, Dioscor.

Τρᾰγοκουρικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for shearing he-goats*, μάχαιρα, Lac. Piac. 46.

Τρᾰγόκτονος, ον, (τράγος, κτείνω) —αἷμα τρ., the blood *of slaughtered goats*, Eur. Bacch. 139; cf. Lob. Aj. 324, p. 238.

Τρᾰγομάσχῡλος, ον, (τράγος, μα

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σχάλῃ) *with armpits smelling like a he-goat*, γράσων, Ar. Pac. 811.

Τραγοπόδαγρα, ας, ἡ, name of a comico-tragic drama ascribed to Lucian, wherein the miseries of the gout are described.

Τράγόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τράγος, πούς) *goat-footed*, Simon. 25.

Τράγοπτισάνη, ης, ἡ, *a gruel made from* τράγος (signf. V).

Τραγοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, (τράγος, πώγων) *with a goat's beard*, Cratin. Malth. 6.—II. as Subst., a plant, *goat's beard*, Theophr.

Τράγορίγανον, ου, τό, *goat's marjoram*, Nic. Al. 310:—τραγοριγανίτης οἶνος, wine *flavoured therewith*, Dioscr. 5, 55. [ῐ]

ΤΡΑΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a he-goat*, Lat. *hircus*, *caper*, Od. 9, 239; in full, οἱ τράγοι τῶν αἰγῶν, Hdt. 3, 112.—II. *the goat-like smell of the armpits*, Lat *hircus alarum*, cf. Ar. Ach. 853.—III. *the age when the signs of puberty appear*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon., and cf. τραγίζω III.—2. *lewdness*, *lechery*, Luc.—IV. *a small sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 108.—V. *a mess of groats made of wheat, spelt*, etc., Lat. *tragus*.—VI. a kind of *sponge*, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 3.—VII. name of several plants not distinctly known, Dioscr. (From τραγεῖν, τρώγω, to gnaw; — *rode*, *caper*, *vitem*, Ovid.) [ᾰ]

Τραγοσκελής, ές, (τράγος, σκέλος) *goat-shanked*, *goat-footed*, applied to Pan, Hdt. 2, 46.

†Τραγούριον, ου, τό, *Tragurium*, in Dalmatia; in Polyb. Τραγύριον.—2. a Liburnian island, Strab. p. 124.

Τραγοφαγέω, (τράγος, φαγεῖν) *to eat he-goats*, Strab.

Τράγω, Dor. for τρώγω, like πρᾶτος for πρῶτος, etc. [ᾰ]

Τραγῳδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from τραγῳδία. [ᾰ]

Τραγῳδέω, ῶ, (τραγῳδός) *to act a tragedy*, (strictly, *to chant* or *sing it*, cf. τραγῳδία), Ar. Nub. 1091: generally, *to represent* or *exhibit in tragedy*, Ar. Thesm. 85:—pass., *to be made the subject of a tragedy*, Isocr. 190 A, Antid. § 144.—II. metaph., *to tell in tragic phrase*, *to exaggerate*, *declaim on*, τι, Plat. Crat. 414 C, Dem. 229, 18; 400, 17.—III. later, merely, *to sing*, *recite*, *declaim*. Hence

Τραγῴδημα, τό, *a tragic representation*: also=τραγῳδία.

Τραγῳδητής, οῦ, ὁ,=τραγῳδός.

Τραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, (τραγῳδός):—*a tragedy*, or *heroic play*, invented by the Dorians, and among them of lyric character (τραγικοὶ χοροί, Hdt. 5, 67, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 285 sq.): then transplanted to Athens, where it gradually assumed its regular dramatic form, Arist. Poët. 4, 14, sq. The word first occurs in Ar. Ach. 464, etc.—Strictly, *the goat-song*, either from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins, Bentl. Phal. pp. 209, 292, Müller Literat. of Greece, ch. 21, Dict. Antiqq. s. v.: cf. also τρυγῳδία.—II. generally, *any grave*, *serious poetry*, as opp. to κωμῳδία: hence Homer is called a writer of tragedy, Plat. Theaet. 153 E.—2. *any solemn*, *pompous narrative*, Polyb. 6, 56, 11: hence, *of the solemn discourses* of philosophers, Plut.: and so, generally, *pomp*, *display*, Pseudo-Zaleuc. ap. Bentl. Phal. p. 353, 7.—3. *a melancholy event*, as we say '*a tragedy*,' Plut. 2, 462 B, etc.

Τραγῳδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, shortd. for τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος.

Τραγῳδικός, ή, όν, (τραγῳδός) *befitting a tragic poet* or *tragedy*, τραγῳδικὸν βλέπειν, Ar. Plut. 424: generally,=the more usu. τραγικός, τρ. χοροί, Ar. Ach. 886; τρ. τέχνη, Id. Ran. 1495.

Τραγῳδιογράφος, ον, (τραγῳδία, γράφω) *writing tragedies*, Polyb. 2, 17, 6.

Τραγῳδιοποιός, όν, v. l. for τραγῳδοποιός.

Τραγῳδοδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *a tragic poet*, who himself trained his own chorus and actors, and, in early times, took a part in the representation himself, Ar. Thesm. 88: also τραγῳδιοδιδάσκαλος, Ath. 699 B.

Τραγῳδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *tragic poetry*: from

Τραγῳδοποιός, όν, (τραγῳδία, ποιέω) *making tragedies*, *a tragic poet*, *tragedian*, Ar. Thesm. 30; cf. sq. sub fin.

Τραγῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, (τράγος, ἀοιδός, ᾠδός):—first in Ar., strictly *a goat-singer*, i. e. *a tragic poet and singer*, these characters being orig. one, (v. τραγῳδία), Ar. Pac. 806, Av. 787: later, when the poets ceased to *act*, the term τραγῳδός, *tragedian*, was usu. confined to *the tragic actor*, Ar. Thesm. 391, Plat. Rep. 395 A; *the tragic poet* being called τραγῳδοποιός or τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος.

†Τραϊάνός, οῦ, ὁ, the emperor *Trajan*, Hdn.

Τρακτᾰΐζω, *to whiten* or *bleach like wax*.

Τρακτόν, οῦ, τό, and τρακτός, οῦ, ὁ, *white*, *bleached wax*, Paul. Aeg.

Τρἰκτωμα, ατος, τό, *a sticking plaster of white wax*, Hippiatr.

Τράλλεις, εων, οἱ, *Trallians*, Thracian barbarians employed in Asia as mercenaries, torturers, and executioners, Hesych.—II. *al* Τράλλεις, *Tralles*, a city in Lydia, †Xen. An. 1, 4, 8; Strab. p. 648.

†Τράλλις, εως, ἡ,=foreg. II, Anth.

†Τράμβηλος, ου, ὁ, *Trambelus*, a king of the Leleges, Ath. 43 E.

Τράμη, ἡ,=sq.

Τράμις, ή, *the line which divides the scrotum, and runs on to the breech, the perineum*, Hippon. 60, Ar. Thesm. 246; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Cf. Lat. *trames*.)

Τρἰμπις, ιδος, ἡ, *a ship*, Nic. Th. 268, Lyc. (Akin to τράπηξ, τράφηξ, and Lat. *trabs*.)

Τρᾰνέω,=τρανόω, dub.

Τρᾰνής, ές, (*τράω, τετραίνω):—*piercing*, *keen*, *sharp*, of sight and hearing:—then, metaph., like τορός, *clear*, *plain*, *distinct*, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἴσμεν τρανές, ἀλλ' ἀλώμεθα, Soph. Aj. 23: freq. in adv., τρανῶς εἰδέναι, ἐρεῖν, μανθάνειν, Aesch. Ag. 1371, Eum. 45, Eur. El. 758; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 4 A.

†Τρἰνιψαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Tranipsae*, a Thracian people north of Byzantium, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

Τρᾰνός, ή, όν, later form of τρανής, Anth. P. 9, 298. Hence

Τρᾰνότης, ητος, ἡ, *clearness*, *plainness*.

Τρᾰνόω, ῶ, (τρανής) *to make clear*, *plain*, *distinct*, Anth. P. append. 304. Hence

Τράνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made clear* or *plain*, τρανώματα γλώττης, *words*, Eimped. 349.

Τρᾰνωσις, ή, *a making clear and plain*. [ᾰ] Hence

Τρᾰνωτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for clearing up* or *making plain*.

Τράπε, for ἔτραπε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2, from τρέπω, Il.

Τράπεζα, ης, ἡ, *a table*; esp., *a dining-table*, *eating-table*, freq. in Hom., who gives each guest a separate one, Od. 17, 333, 447; 22, 74; after dinner they were removed, Xen. Symp. 2, 1; Virgil's *mensis remotis*, (though Casaub. Ath. 639 B, understands this of the *courses* only, v. infra 2; cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *mensa*): ξενίη τράπεζα, the *hospitable board*, held so sacred that it was sworn by, Od. 14, 158; 21, 28, etc.; τραπέζῃ καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι, to entertain at bed and *board*, Hdt. 5, 20; τραπέζης καὶ κοίτης μετέχει (sc. ἡ γυνή), Plut. Brut. 13: Περσικὴν τράπεζαν παρετίθετο, he kept *a table* in the Persian fashion, Thuc. 1, 130; so, τρ. Συρακοσία, Plat. Rep. 404 D: εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν τράπεζαν βλέπειν, to live at the expense of others, Xen. An. 7, 2, 33: τὴν τρ. ἀνατρέπειν, to upset *the table*, Dem. 403, 17; hence proverb. of a spendthrift, Andoc. 17, 10.—2. *a table*, as implying what is upon it, *a dinner*, *meal*, Hdt. 1, 162, Xen. An. 7, 3, 22; also, βορᾶς τρ., Soph. O. T. 1464, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 70 E; αἱ δεύτεραι τρ., Lat. *mensae secundae*, the second course, Ib. 133 E, Ath. 639 B, sq.—II. *a money-changer's table* or *counter*, *a bank*, Lat. *mensa argentaria*, Plat. Apol. 17 C, etc.: ἡ ἐργασία τῆς τραπέζης, the trade *of a banker*, Dem. 946, 2; τράπεζαν κατασκευάζεσθαι, to set up *a bank*, Isae. Fr. 2, 3; ἀνασκευάζειν τρ., to break *a bank*, cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4.—III. *any table* or *flat surface on which* a thing *rests*: as,—1. *the cross bench* in which the mast is fixed.—2. *the place where slaves are exposed for sale*.—3. *a tablet for embossed work* or *inscriptions*, Lat. *tabula*, Paus. 8, 31, 3.—4. *a square cut tombstone*, Plut. 2, 838 C;—*mensa* in Cic. Legg. 2, 26.—5. *a part of the liver*, Nic. Th. 560, ubi v. Schneid. (The word is prob. shortd. from τετράπεζα, though others put in a claim for τρίπεζα, *mensa tripes*;—unluckily, in spite of Horace, we do not know whether the earliest tables had three or four legs.) [τρᾰ] Hence

Τραπεζεύς, έως, ὁ, *at*, *of* or *belonging to a table*, in Hom. always κύνες τραπεζῆες, dogs *that were fed by their masters at dinner*, *pet*-dogs, Il. 22, 69; 23, 173, Od. 17, 309.—II. *a parasite*, Plut. 2, 50 C; cf. Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A.

Τραπεζήιες, εσσα, εν, (τράπεζα) *of*, *from* or *for the table*, Nic. Th. 526.

Τραπεζήτης, ὁ,=τραπεζεύς, κυών, Ibyc. 40.

Τραπεζία, ας, ἡ,=τραπεζοποιΐα, dub. in Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 10, 1

Τραπέζιον, ου, τό, dim. from τράπεζα, *a small table* or *counter*, esp. of a money-changer, Lys. Fr. 28.—II. in geometry, *an irregular four-sided figure*, Arist. Probl. 15, 4, 1.

Τραπεζιτεύω, *to be a* τραπεζίτης, Dem. 953, 15, cf. 1111, 10.

Τραπεζίτης, ου, ὁ, (τράπεζα II):—*one who keeps an exchange-table* or *bank*, for the convenience of market-people, *a money-changer*, *banker*, mostly of the class of freedmen, Lat. *argentarius*, *nummularius*, Dem. 1186, 7, Polyb. 32, 13, 6: cf. ἀνασκεύαζω 4. Hence

Τραπεζιτικός, ή, όν, *of*, *concerning a banker* or *banking*, name of an oration of Isocr.

Τραπεζοειδής, ές, (τράπεζα, εἶδος)

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trapezium-shaped, Strab. Plut. 2, 895 D.

Τράπεζοκόμος, ου, (τράπεζα, κομέω) *laying out a table, waiting at table*, Diog. L. 9, 80, Plut. 2, 616 A, etc.; cf. Ath. 170 E.

Τραπεζόκορος, ον, (τράπεζα, κορέννυμι) *filling one's self at another's table*; or (from κορέω) *rubbing the table*, epith. of parasites, Pseudo-Phocyl. 85.

Τραπεζολοιχος, ον, *a table licker, parasite.*

Τραπεζοποιέω, ῶ, *to set out tables with meats*, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2, 3: and

Τραπεζοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a serving at table*, prob. l. in Strab.: from

Τραπεζοποιός, όν, (τράπεζα, ποιέω) *setting out a table, serving it*, like τραπεζοκόμος, Antiph. Met. 1, cf. Ath. 170 D, sq.

Τραπεζορήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a table-talker*, Ath. 22 E.

Τραπεζότης, ητος, ὁ, *the abstract quality of a table*, Diog. L.

†Τραπεζούντιος, α, ον, *of Trapezus* (2), *Trapezuntian*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 23; etc.; and

†Τραπεζούσιος, α, ον, =foreg.; esp. ἡ Τραπεζουσία, *the territory of Trapezus*, Strab. p. 547: from

†Τραπεζοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ and ἡ, *Trapezus*, a city of Arcadia on the Alpheus, whose inhab. removed to sq., Hdt. 6, 127.—2. a large commercial city on the Euxine in Pontus, now *Trebisond*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 12; Strab. p. 548.—II. ὁ, a mountain in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 309.

Τραπεζοφόρος, ον, (τράπεζα, φέρω) *bearing a table*:—I. ὁ τρ., *a table-bearer*, Ar. Fr. 175.—II. ἡ τρ., *a priestess of Pallas* at Athens, A. B.—III. τὸ τρ., *a sideboard*, Artemid. 1, 76.

Τραπεζόω, ῶ, (τράπεζα) *to set upon a table*, Soph. Fr. 541, in pass.

Τραπεζώδης, ες, =τραπεζοειδής.

Τράπέζωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is set upon table*, cf. ἐπίτραπ-.

†Τραπεζών, ῶνος, ὁ, *Trapezon*, a hill near Antiochia, Strab. p. 751.

Τραπέζωσις, εως, ἡ, (τραπεζόω) *a setting upon table*, Plut. Mor. t. 5, p. 530 C, Wyttenb.

Τράπείομεν, Ep. for τραπέωμεν, τραπῶμεν, subj. aor. 2 pass. of τέρπω, Hom.; but also from τρέπω, Od. 8, 292.

Τραπελίζω, =τροπαλίζω.

Τράπελος, ή, όν, (τρέπω) *easily turned*, more usu. in compds., as ὀυς-τράπελος, εὐτράπελος, etc.

Τραπέμπᾶλιν, adv., *turned backwards*, Pherecr. Incert. 56.

Τράπεσδα, ἡ, Dor. for τράπεζα.

Τράπέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from τρέπω, Hom.

Τράπέω, *to tread grapes*, Od. 7, 125, Hes. Sc. 301, Anan. 2: hence Lat. *trapetes, trapetum*, an oil-press. (Buttm. Lexil., s. v. εἰλεῖν 15, thinks that the root of this word runs through all Europ. languages, as Germ. *trappen, treten*, our *tread*, etc.)

Τράπῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from τρέπω.

Τράπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, also τράφηξ, (τρέπω):—*a beam to turn any thing with*, like τρόπηξ, τρόφηξ: generally, like δόρυ, *a spear-shaft*, Lyc. 1001 (in form τράφης): but also, *a beam, stake, post*, cf. τρόπις. (Cf. Lat. *trabs, trabes.*) [ᾰ]

Τράπητέον, verb. adj. from τρέπω, aor. τραπεῖν, τραπέσθαι, with pass. signf., *one must turn*, Luc.

Τραπητής, οῦ, ὁ, (τραπέω): *a wine-presser.*

Τράπητός, ή, όν, (τραπέω): *pressed out*, τρ. οἶνος, wine *fresh from the press*, Lat. *mustum.*

Τράπω, Ion. for τρέπω, q. v., Hdt. [ᾰ]

†Τράριον, ου, τό, *Trarium*, a town of Aeolis, Strab. p. 607.

Τρᾶσιά, ᾶς, ἡ, like ταρβός, ταρσός, ταρσιά, τερσιά, *a hurdle, crate*, whereon to dry fruit, cheese, etc., Ar. Nub. 50.

†Τρασιμένη λίμνη, ἡ, *lacus Trasimenus*, in Etruria, Polyb.: in Strab., p. 226, Τρασυμένη.

†Τράσπιες, ων, οἱ, *the Traspies*, a Scythian race, Hdt. 4, 6.

Τραυλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to be τραυλός, to lisp and mispronounce a letter*, Lat. *balbutire*, as Alcibiades made *r* into *l*, Ar. Vesp. 44, sq.; so of children, Nub. 862, 1381, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 17. Hence

Τραυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a lisping*, Lat. *balbuties.*

Τραυλός, ή, όν, *lisping, mispronouncing*, Lat. *balbus*, Hdt. 4, 155, cf. τραυλίζω: opp. to τορός, Plut. 2, 405 B: cf. ψέλλος.—II. also *of the swallow's song*, Anth. P. 9, 70. (From θραύω, θραυλός). Hence

Τραυλότης, ητος, ἡ, *lisping*, Arist. Probl. 11, 30, 2.

Τραυλόφωνος, ον, (τραυλός, φωνή) *with lisping voice*, ap. Hesych.

Τραῦμα, ατος, τό, Ion. τρῶμα, *a wound, hurt*, ἀπὸ τοῦ τρώματος ἀποθνήσκειν, Hdt. 2, 63; ἐκ τοῦ τρ. τελευτᾶν, Id. 3, 29; so in Att., Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur., etc.; τραύματα λαβεῖν, Plat. Alc. 1, 115 B; τύπτεσθω ἄνευ τραυμάτων, Id. Legg. 845 C.—II. of things, *a hurt, damage*, as of ships, Hdt. 6, 16.—III. of losses in war, *a heavy blow, defeat*, Id. 1, 18; 4, 160, etc. Cf. also τρωῦμα. (From τρώω, τιτρώσκω: akin to θραύω.) Hence

Τραυματίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. τρωμ., *a wounded man*, Pind. Fr. 244: οἱ τρ., *the wounded of an army*, Hdt. 3, 79, Thuc. 8, 27.

Τραυματίζω, f. -ίσω, Ion. τρωμ. (τραῦμα):—*to wound*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc., Thuc. 4, 12, etc.; τετραυματισμένον γὰρ ὡς κύων νεβρὸν ἐκμαστεύομεν, Aesch. Eum. 246.

Τραυματικός, ή, όν, *of or for wounds*, Diosc.

Τραυματοποιός, όν, *making wounds.*

Τραυξανον, Pherecr. Incert. 57, and τραύσανον, τό, v. τρώξανον.

†Τραῦος, ου, ὁ, *the Traus*, a river of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 109.

†Τραυσοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Trausi*, a Thracian tribe about Rhodope, Hdt. 5, 4.

Τρᾱφῐλίς, or τρᾱφαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ; τρᾱφάλος, ὁ, v. τροφαλίς.

Τραφέμεν, Ion. for τραφεῖν, intr. inf. aor. 2 from τρέφω, Hom., and Hes.

Τράφεν, Aeol. for ἐτράφησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from τρέφω, Hom.—II. Aeol. or Dor. for inf. τρέφειν, Pind. P. 4, 205.

Τρᾱφερός, ά, όν, (τρέφω):—strictly, *well-fed, fat*, οἱ τραφεροί or τὰ τραφερά, *the fat ones*, i. e. fishes, Theocr. 21, 44; but in Hom. always, ἐπὶ τραφερήν τε καὶ ὑγρήν, o'er *dry land* and sea, Il. 14, 308, Od. 20, 98, H. Cer. 43 (Milton's 'over moist and dry,' Par. L. 3, 652); as also ξηρή and ὑγρή are opposed: hence later, ἡ τραφερή is used simply for γῆ, *land*, like χέρρος, χέρσος, Anth. P. 9, 672; τραφερὴ ἄρουρα, Opp. H. 1, 204: also κέλευθος ὑγρὴ καὶ τρ., Ap. Rh. 2, 545; ἤθεα τραφερά, tracts *of dry land*, Opp. H. 5, 334.—II. act. *feeding, fattening*, νομός, Arat. 1027.

Τράφηξ, ηκος, ὁ, v. τράπηξ. [ᾰ]

Τράφος, ή, Dor. for τάφος. [ᾰ]

Τράφω, Aeol. and Dor. for τρέφω, Böckh Pind. P. 2, 44 (86).

Τρᾰχᾶλᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, Dor for τραχηλᾶς, (τράχηλος) epith. of Constantine the Great, *bull-necked*, παχις τὸν αὐχένα: but Aurel. Vict. explains it by *irrisor*,—such, acc. to Polemo's Physiogn., being the character of stout men.

†Τραχεῖα, ας, ἡ, (τραχύς) *Trachea*, a part of Ephesus, Strab. p. 634.

†Τραχειώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, *an inhab. of* Cilicia *Trachea*, Strab. p. 668: Τραχειῶτις, ἡ, their *territory*, Id.

Τρᾰχηλάγχη, ης, ἡ, *a cord for strangling*, Eunap.

Τρᾰχήλια, ων, τά, (τράχηλος):—*scraps of meat and gristle from about the neck, which were thrown away with the offal*; hence simply, *offal*, Ar. Vesp. 968; βόεια τρ., Hipp. 1227.

Τρᾰχηλιαῖος, α, ον, (τράχηλος) *of, on* or *from the neck*, Strab.

Τρᾰχηλιάω, ῶ, (τράχηλος) *to arch the neck*, as a horse does: metaph., *to be haughty, headstrong*, LXX.

Τρᾰχηλίζω, f. -ίσω, (τράχηλος) *to take by the throat, to seize*: and in pass., *to be seized, made captive*, Diog. L.—2. esp. in wrestling, *to bend the neck back* or *grip by the throat*, τρ. τοὺς νεανίσκους, Plut. Anton. 33: and in pass., *to be so seized*, Plut. 2, 521 C, and, absol., *to be throttled*, Plat. Rival. 132 C; cf. Xen. Lac. 5, 9, and v. sub τραχηλισμός.—II. *to throw over the head*, as a horse does its rider: hence in pass., *to be flung headforemost*; and of ships, *to be carried down* by a whirlpool, Strab.—III. *to bend back* the victim's *neck, so that the throat gapes when cut*: hence, *to expose to view, lay bare*, N. T.

Τρᾰχηλιμαῖος, α, ον, dub. for τραχηλιαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 558.

Τρᾰχηλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τραχηλίζω) *a bending the neck back*, or *a seizing by the throat*, a trick in wrestling, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Plut. 2, 526 E.

Τρᾰχηλοδεσμότης, ου, ὁ, (τράχηλος, δεσμός) *chaining the neck*, Anth. P. 6, 107.

Τρᾰχηλοειδής, ές, *like the neck.*

Τρᾰχηλοκάκη, ης, ἡ, *a neck-plague*, i. e. *iron collar*; cf. ποδοκάκη. [ᾰ]

Τρᾰχηλοκοπέω, ῶ, (τράχηλος, κόπτω) *to cut the throat, behead*, Plut. 2, 308 D. Hence

Τρᾰχηλοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of the throat.*

Τράχηλος, ου, ὁ: heteroel. pl. τὰ τράχηλα, Call. Fr. 98; but a sing. τὸ τράχηλον, only in Gramm.:—*the throat, neck*, Hdt. 2, 40; distinguished from αὐχήν by Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.:—proverb., ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τράχηλον ἔχων ἐνομοθέτει, etc., 'with a halter round his neck,' Dem. 744, 7.—II. *the upper part* or *neck of the mares.*—III. *the middle part of a soul.* [ᾰ]

Τρᾰχηλόσῐμος, ον, *bull-necked.*

Τρᾰχηλώδης, ες = τραχηλοειδής.

Τράχιν, or Τράχις, ῖνος, ἡ, Ion. Τρηχ-, *Trachis*, a city and district in Thessaly, named from its rough, mountainous surface (τραχύς). Il. 2, 682; Eur. Heracl. 193;—the district, Thuc. 4, 78, elsewhere Τραχινία. q. v.†:—adj. Τρᾰχίνιος, α, ον, Ion. Τρηχίνιος, †Hdt. 7, 198; Soph. Tr.† [ῐ]

†Τραγίνη, ης, ἡ, earlier name of Terracina, Strab. p. 233.

†Τρᾰχῑτία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Τρηχιτίη

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territory of Trachis, Trachinia, v. sub Τραχίν, Hdt. 7, 198; Thuc. 3, 92.

Τράχουρος or τραχοῦρος, ὁ, (τραχύς, οὐρά): — a sea-fish, *rough-tail*, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 A.

Τραχύω, ῶ, = τραχύνω, Joseph.

Τραχυβατέω, *to walk on rough, rocky ground*, Hipp.

Τραχύδερμος, ον, = sq., Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Τραχυδέρμων, ον, (τραχύς, δέρμα) *rough-skinned*, Epich. p. 29.

Τραχύλογος, ον, *rough-spoken*, like τραχυστομος.

Τραχυντικός, ή, όν, *making rough*: —metaph., *exasperating*: from

Τραχύνω, Ion. τρηχ-: pf. τετράχυσμαι, or τετράχυμαι, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, fin., or τετράχυμμαι, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 276: (τραχύς). *To make rough, rugged*, etc., Plat. Tim. 65 D, 67 A; αὔρη τρηχύνει πέλαγος, Ap. Rh. 4, 768.—Pass., *to become so*, Plat. Tim. 66 C.—In Aesch. Theb. 1045, τράχυνε refers to τραχὺς ὁ δῆμος, just before, *call them, make them as rough as may be*, I care not.—II. metaph., in pass., *to be angry, exasperated*, Plat. Prot. 333 E.

Τραχύόστρακος, ον, (τραχύς, ὄστρακον) *rough-shelled*, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6.

Τραχύπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τραχύς, πούς) *rough-footed*, Arist. H. A. 5, 13, 3.

Τραχύς, εῖα, ύ, Ion. τρηχύς (as always in Hom., Hes., Hdt.):—*rough, rugged, rocky, λίθος, ἀκτή, ἀταρπός*, Il. 5, 308, Od. 5, 425; 14, 1; as epith. of Ithaca, Od. 9, 27; 10, 417; so, τρ. γῆ, Hdt. 4, 23; τρ. καὶ χαλεπὴ ὁδός, Plat. Rep. 328 E:—of the voice, τραχεῖα φωνή, Id. Tim. 67 C; also τραχὺς τῇ φωνῇ, of a man, Xen. An. 2, 6, 9.—2. metaph., *rough, hard, harsh, savage*, ὑσμίνη, Hes. Sc. 119; τραχεῖα νιφὰς πολέμοιο, Pind. I. 4, 26 (3, 35); τρ. ἐφεδρος (like the slang phrase, 'a *rough* customer'), Id. N. 4, fin.; οὐ τραχὺς εἰμι καθθέμεν, I am not *niggardly* in paying, Ib. 7, 111: τρ. δῆμος, Aesch. Theb. 1044, cf. Pr. 35; λόγοι, Ib. 311; ὀργή, Eur. Med. 448; ἤθος, Plat. Crat. 406 A.—II. adv. τραχέως, Ion. τρηχέως; esp. τρ. περιέπειν, to handle *roughly*, Hdt. 1, 73, etc. (cf. περιέπειν); τραχέως ἔχειν, Isocr. 33 D:—sometimes neut. as adv., τραχὺ βλέπειν, to look *rough* or *angry*, Philostr. (Akin to ῥάσσω, ῥησσω, ῥάχος, ῥῆχος, ῥαχία, etc.)

Τράχυσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. τρήχ-, (τραχύνω) *a roughness*, Hipp.

Τραχυστομέω, ῶ, *to be rough-mouthed: to have a harsh pronunciation*, Strab.: and

Τραχυστομία, ας, ἡ, *harsh pronunciation*: from

Τραχύστομος, ον, (τραχύς, στόμα) *rough-mouthed: of rough speech* or *pronunciation*, Strab.

Τραχύτης, ητος, ἡ, (τραχύς) *roughness, ruggedness*, τῆς χώρας, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 67; *sharpness*, of a bit, Id. Eq. 10, 6.—II. metaph., *hardness, harshness*, ὀργῆς, Aesch. Pr. 80.

Τραχυφλοιος, ον, (τραχύς, φλοιός) *with rough rind* or *bark*, Theophr.

Τραχυφωνία, ας, ἡ, *roughness of voice*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 25: from

Τραχύφωνος, ον, (τραχύς, φωνή) *with rough voice* or *speech*, Diod.

Τράχω, Dor. for τρέχω, Pind. P. 8, 45; cf. τράφω. [ᾰ]

Τραχώδης, ες, (τραχύς, εἶδος) *of rough nature*, as v. l. in Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 8.

Τρᾶχωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made rough: a roughness*. Hence

Τραχωματικός, ή, όν, *belonging to roughness: curing it*, Galen.

Τρᾶχών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a rugged, stony tract*: †in pl. Τράχωνες, οἱ, two mountains above Damascus, Strab. p. 755.

Τραχωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, = τραχύς: esp. in fem. *the rugged country*, N. T.

†Τρεβελλικός, ή, όν, *Trebellian*, a Neapolitan wine, Ath. 27 B.

†Τρεβίας, ου, ὁ, *the Trebia*, a branch of the Po, Polyb.

†Τρεβώνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Trebonius*, Plut.

ΤΡΕΙΣ, οἱ, αἱ, τρία, τά, gen. τριῶν, dat. τρισί, and in Hippon. Fr. 8, τριοῖσι (as δυοῖσι, Ion. for δυσί), acc. same as nom.: on the variations of declension in compds., v. Lob. Phryn. 108:—*THREE*, Sanscr. *TRI*, Lat. *TRES, tria*, etc., Hom., etc.: τρία ἔπη, *three* words, proverb. in Pind. N. 7, 71,—for from the earliest times *three* was a sacred and lucky number: on διὰ τριῶν, v. sub τριάζω.

Τρεῖω, poet. for τρέω, Opp. C. 1, 416.

Τρέμῖλθος, ή, poet. for τέρμινθος, Nic. Th. 844; al. τρίμῖλθος.

Τρέμω, found only in pres. and impf.:—*to tremble, quake, quiver*, Il. 13, 18; esp. for fear, Il. 10, 390, Od. 11, 527: also of a light, fluttering robe, Il. 21, 507:—cf. inf., like τρομέω, *to tremble* or *fear to* do, Aesch. Theb. 419, Soph. O. C. 129:—c. acc., *to tremble at, fear*, Soph. O. C. 256, Eur., etc., τρ. τὸ πρᾶγμα, Ar. Ach. 489; τὸ μέλλον, Plat. Parm. 137 A; τρ. περί τινος, Id. Rep. 554 D:—τρ. μὴ κτάνῃ τὸν ἄνδρα, Soph. O. T. 947. (From τρέω, akin to τετρεμαίνω and τρόμος, Lat. *tremo*.)

Τρέξι, for θρέξομαι and θρέξεται, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1222, 1225.

Τρεπτέον, verb. adj. from τρέπω, *one must turn*, Ar. Eq. 72.

Τρεπτικός, ή, όν, *changeable, variable*, Max. Tyr.

Τρεπτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τρέπω, *turned*, or *to be turned about, guided, changed*, or *to be changed*.

Τρεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, = τροπή, Hesych.

ΤΡΕΠΩ, Ion. τράπω, Hdt.: f. τρέψω (Ion. fut. mid. ἐπιτράψομαι, Hdt. 3, 155): aor. 1 ἔτρεψα (Ion. ἐπέτραψα, v. l. Hdt. 4, 202), mid. ἐτρεψάμην, pass. ἐτρέφθην, Ep. and Ion. ἐτράφθην, freq. in Hdt., also in Od. 15, 80: besides the aor. 1 act., Hom. has very freq. aor. 2 act. ἔτραπον (sometimes also used intr., Il. 16, 657), aor. 2 mid. ἐτραπόμην, in Hom. more freq. than aor. 1 mid.: and so aor. 2 pass. ἐτράπην, Ep. 1 pl. subj. τραπειομεν (for τραπέωμεν, τραπῶμεν), Od. 8, 292: once we find aor. 2 mid. in pass. signf. (in compd. ἀνατρέπω), Plat. Crat. 395 D. Pf. act. τέτροφα, Soph. Tr. 1008, Ar. Nub. 858, Andoc. 17, 15; later, τέτραφα, Dinarch., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97 Anm. 2, and v. sub ἀνατρέπω: pf. pass. τέτραμμαι, of which Hom. and Hes. have only part. τετραμμένος, and once the imperat. τετράφθω, Il. 12, 273: of the plqpf. pass., Hom. has Ep. 3 sing. τέτραπτο; also 3 pl. τετράφατο, Il. 10, 189; τετραφαται, Ep. 3 pl. pf. pass., Theogn. 42.—From the aor. 2 has been formed the singular pres. ἐπιτραπέουσι, Il. 10, 421.

To turn or *guide* towards a thing, oft. in Hom., usu. followed by εἰς or πρός, also by ἀνά, c. acc., Il. 19, 212, Od. 15, 80: by παρά c. acc., Il. 21, 603; by ἐπί c. dat., Il. 13, 542; or c. acc., Hes. Op. 644: by ἀντίον c. gen., Hes. Op. 592: τρ. τινὰ εἰς εὐνήν, *to conduct, show* one to his bed, Od. 4, 294: hence, *to guide, lead, drive*, Od. 9, 315.—Pass. and mid., *to turn one's self, turn*, ἐπὶ ἔργα τρέπεσθαι, *to turn* or *go* to work, Il. 3, 422; 23, 53, and freq. in Plat.; also, τρ. εἰς and πρὸς ἔργον, Hes. Op. 314, cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 235; so, τρέπεσθαι εἰς ὀρχηστύν, εἰς ἀοιδήν, Od. 1, 422; 18, 304; ἐπὶ φροντίδας, Eur. I. A. 646; ἐφ' ἁρπαγήν, Thuc. 4, 104; πρὸς ἀλκήν, Hdt. 3, 78; πρὸς ληστείαν, Thuc. 1, 5; etc.:—also simply of locality, like Lat. *spectare in...*, ἀντ' ἠελίοιο τετραμμένος, *turned* towards the sun, Hes. Op. 725; πρὸς τοῦ Τμώλου τετρ., Hdt. 1, 84, cf. 3, 101; and reversely, ἔξω τοῦ ἄστεος τετρ., Id. 2, 181; τραφθέντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον, 9, 56; τρέπεσθαι ὁδόν, *to take* a course, 1, 11; so, τρ. ἐπὶ ψευδέα ὁδόν, Ib. 117, etc.; and, τράπεσθαι πρός..., Id. 4, 60: freq. in Trag., etc., ὅπῃ τρέψομαι; ποῖ τράπωμαι; which way *shall I turn me*, Eur. Hipp. 1066, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 470, Eur. Or. 634.—II. *to turn*, i. e., *turn round* or *about*, ἵππους, Il. 8, 432: also, πάλιν τρέπειν, *to turn* back, Il. 8, 399, etc.; τὰ καλὰ τρ. ἔξω, *to turn* the best side outmost, show the best side (of a garment), Pind. P. 3, 149, cf. Theophr. Char. 22.—pass., *to turn* (intr.), πάλιν τρέπεσθαι, Il. 21, 468; ὀπίσσω τρέπεσθαι, Il. 12, 273; also c. gen., *to turn from...*, πάλιν τρέπεσθαί τινος, Il. 18, 138: but, αἰχμὴ τράπετο, the point *bent back*, like ἀνεγνάμφθη, Il. 11, 237:—intr. in act., like the pass., Hes. Th. 58.—2. τρ. τι ἐς τινα, *to turn* upon another's head, τρ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, Dem. 103, 25: freq. in imprecations, τράποιτο εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν κεφαλήν, on my head be it! cf. Hdt. 2, 39, Aesch. Eum. 434, Ar. Ach. 833, 1019: so, τρέψεσθε εἰς ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, Lys. 114, 10.—3. *to turn another way, to alter, change*, Od. 19, 479; ἐς κακὸν τρ. τι, Pind. P. 3, 63; τι ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, Ar. Nub. 589; ἐς γέλων τρ. τὸ πρᾶγμα, Id. Vesp. 1261.—In pass. and mid., *to be changed, change*, τρέπεται χρώς, his colour *changes*, Il. 13, 279, Od. 21, 413, etc.; so, τρέπεται νόος, θυμός, φρήν, Od. 3, 147; 7, 263, Il. 10, 45: absol., τράποιμαι, *I am changed, change my opinion*, Hdt. 7, 18; τετραμμένος, *one who has turned, has changed his mind*, Hdt. 9, 34: also c. inf., κραδίη τέτραπτο νέεσθαι, Od. 4, 260: hence, οἶνος τρέπεται, the wine *turns, becomes sour*, v. τροπίας.—III. *to turn* or *put to flight, rout, defeat*, Il. 15, 261, Hdt. 1, 63, etc.; in full, τρ. φύγαδε, Il. 8, 157; later usu., τρ. εἰς φυγήν, Lat. *convertere in fugam*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 24.—Pass. τραπῆναι, also τρεφθῆναι, part. τρεφθείς, Xen. Cyn. 12, 5, *to be put to flight, turn and flee*, also freq. τραπῆναι φυγῇ or εἰς φυγήν:—and so in mid., τραπέσθαι, *to turn one's self to flight, take to flight, flee*, Hdt. 1, 80; ἐς φυγήν, Hdt. 8, 91:—so also, intr. in act., φύγαδ' ἔτραπε, Il. 16, 657.—But aor. 1 mid., τρέψασθαι, in act. signf., *to turn an enemy away from one's self, put him to flight*, Eur. Heracl. 842, Xen. An. 5, 4, 16; 6, 1, 13, etc.—IV. *to turn away, keep off*, οὐκ ἂν με τρέψειαν ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ, Il. 8, 451; ἀπό τινος, Il. 22, 16; ἐκάς τινος, Od. 17, 73: *to hinder, prevent*, Il. 4, 381; 5, 187, Hes. Sc. 456.—V. *to overturn*, like ἀνατρέ-

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πω, εὐτυχοῦντα μὲν σκιάπτις ἂν τρέψειεν, Aesch. Ag. 1328; also, ἄνα κάτω τρ., Id. Fr. 309, 8.—VI. τρ. τινά, c. inf., *to persuade* him to..., Pind. P. 3, 97.—VII. *to turn, apply,* τρ. τι ἐς ἄλλο τι, Hdt. 2, 92; ποῦ τέτροφεν τὰς ἐμβάδας; what *have you made of* your shoes? Ar. Nub. 858: and so in mid., τρέπεσθαί τι ἐπί τι, Plat. Charm. 156 C, Euthyd. 303 C:—in pass., *to turn one's self, direct one's attention to* a thing, *attend* to it, *be occupied with* it, τετραμμένος πρὸς ἄριστον, Hdt. 1, 63.

(Τρέπω is orig. identical with στρέφω,—perh. akin to τρέω, τρέμω, Lat. *tremo:* hence old Lat. *trepo*=*verto*, whence *trepidus*.—Τραπέω on the contrary is a different verb.)

Τρεσᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, v. τρέω.

Τρέστης, ου, ὁ, (τρέω) *a trembler, coward.*

Τρέφος, εος, τό, (τρέφω)=θρέμμα, cf. βρέφος, Soph. Fr. 166.

ΤΡΕΦΩ, Aeol. and Dor. τράφω (v. sub v.): fut. θρέψω: aor. 1 ἔθρεψα, mid. -άμην, Od. 19, 368: Ep. aor. 2 ἔτραφον, intr. (v. infra), Ep. inf. τραφέμεν, Hom., and Hes.: pf. τέτροφα (intrans. in Od. 23, 237, but trans. in Soph. O. C. 186), and τέτραφα, Lob. Phryn. 577: pf. pass. τέθραμμαι, inf. τεθράφθαι, Plat. Legg. 625 A (not τετράφθαι, which belongs to τρέπω), and τέθρεμμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐθρέφθην: more freq. aor. 2 ἐτράφην [ᾰ], 3 pl. ἐτράφεν for ἐτράφησαν, Il. 23, 348.—The fut. mid. θρέψομαι in pass. signf., Plat., and Xen.

Strictly, like πήγνυμι, *to make firm, thick* or *solid, to thicken* or *congeal* a liquid, γάλα θρέψαι, *to curdle* it, Od. 9, 246; τυρὸν τρέφειν, Theocr. 25, 106; (hence, τροφαλίς): of cold, *to freeze*:—pass., c. pf. act. τέτροφα, *to become firm, curdle, congeal, freeze,* περὶ χροὶ τέτροφεν ἅλμη, Od. 23, 237; cf. περιτρέφω.—II. usu., *to make fat, to fatten, nourish, feed, make to grow* or *increase, nurse, bring up, rear,* esp. of children bred, brought up in a house, freq. from Hom. downwards, ὅ σ' ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα, Il. 6, 283; ἥ μ' ἔτεχ', ἥ μ' ἔθρεψε, Od. 2, 131; etc.: also in mid., *to rear for one's self,* θρέψαιτό τε παῖδα, Od. 19, 368, Pind. O. 6, 78, etc., and Att.: hence a boy is called τρεφόμενος so long as he remains in the charge of the women, i. e. till his fifth year, Hdt. 1, 136; also, τρ. μέχρι ἥβης, Thuc. 2, 46; μητέρων τεθραμμέναι, Aesch. Theb. 792: — so of slaves, cattle, dogs and the like, *to keep* them, Il. 22, 69, Od. 14, 22, etc.; (δοῦλος οὐκ ὠνητός, ἀλλ' οἴκοι τραφείς, Soph. O. T. 1123): of plants, *to rear, tend,* Il. 17, 53; 18, 57, Od. 14, 175: also, τρ. γυναῖκα, Eur. I. A. 749: αἰγιαλὸν ἔνδον τρέφει, *he keeps* quite a sea-beach in the house, Ar. Vesp. 110: τροφὴν τρ. τινά, *to bring up* in a certain way, Hdt. 2, 2: — in histor. writers, *to feed, subsist* an army, Thuc. 4, 83; τρ. τὰς ναῦς, 8, 44: —also in various metaph. signfs., τρ. κόμην, *to cherish* one's hair, *wear* it *long,* Lat. *comam alere,* Il. 23, 142, cf. Hdt. 1, 82; τῷ θεῷ πλόκαμον τρ., Eur. Bacch. 494; τρ. ὑπήνην, Ar. Vesp. 477: τάδ' ὕεσσι τρέφει ἀλοιφήν, this is what *puts* fat *on* swine, Od. 13, 410: esp. of the earth, sea, etc., ὕλη τρέφει ἄγρια, the forest *breeds, feeds* or *nourishes* wild animals, Il. 5, 52; χθὼν τρέφει φάρμακα, the earth *produces* medicines, Il. 11, 741; ὀν πόντος τρέφει, Pind. I. 1, 68; πολλὰ γᾶ τρέφει δεινά, Aesch. Cho. 585; τοῦ τρέφοντος ἡλίου χθονὸς φύσιν, Id. Ag. 633, cf. Eur. Hec. 1181, etc.:—hence in poets, simply, *to have within* or *upon itself, to contain, have,* ὅ τι καὶ πόλις τέτροφεν ἄφιλον, Soph. O. C. 186, cf. Tr. 117, 817; τρέφειν τὴν γλῶτταν ἡσυχωτέραν, *to keep* his tongue quieter, Id. Ant. 1089; νόσον τρ., Id. Phil. 795. Pass., *to grow, grow up, wax, thrive, increase,* Hom., once only in pres., Il. 9, 143; more freq. in aor. and pf. pass.: hence *to be born,* πατρὸς τραφείς, Soph. Phil. 3, cf. Aj. 557: and then simply *to live, be,* Id. O. T. 1380, Ar. Av. 335.—III. Hom uses an intr. aor. 2 act. ἔτραφον (for the pf. τέτροφα, v. supra I. fin.), as ἔτραφε for ἐτράφη, Il. 21, 279; ἐτραφέτην for ἐτραφήτην, Il. 5, 555; τραφέμεν (Ion. inf. instead of τραφεῖν) for τραφῆναι, Il. 7, 199, Od. 3, 28, etc.:—as transit. the aor. 2 is used by Hom. only in Il. 23, 90, and perhaps even there ἔτρεφον should be read: reversely some Gramms. read in Il. 23, 84, ὡς ὁμοῦ ἐτράφεμέν περ for ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ ὡς ἐτράφημεν. Later, this aor. became obsol., except in Ep. imitators, as some read in Call. Jov. 55, Orph. Arg. 378. Cf. Buttm. Catal. sub v.

Τρεχεδειπνέω, ῶ, *to run, hasten to a banquet*: from

Τρεχέδειπνος, ον, (τρέχω, δεῖπνον) *running to a banquet,* Plut. 2, 726 A: τρεχέδειπνα, τά, a kind of *dress shoes,* Juven. 3, 67.

Τρέχνος, εος, τό, Dor. for τέρχνος, Anth. P. 15, 25.

ΤΡΕΧΩ, rare fut. θρέξομαι: aor. 1 ἔθρεξα:—but the usual fut. and aor. come from another root ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜ-, viz., δράμοῦμαι, (rarely δράμῶ, of which the compd. ὑπερδραμῶ in Philetaer. Atalant. 1; ἀράμομαι in compd. ἀναδράμεται, Anth. P. 9, 575; cf. θεύσομαι, θευσοῦμαι, sub θέω): aor. 2 ἔδρᾰμον: pf. δεδράμηκα [ᾰ]: poet. pf. δέδρομα. The verb is rather rare in Hom., who has the pres. in Il. 23, 520, Od. 9, 386; and in Il. 18, 599, 602, an aor. θρέξασκον (ἔθρεξα was also old Att., Herm. Ar. Nub. 1005, Thesm. 657); but the usu. aor. 2 in Il. 23, 393, Od. 23, 207: and the poët. pf. in compds. —Dor. τράχω [ᾰ], Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 8, 34 (45): fut. θράξομαι, θραξοῦμαι.

To run, hasten, hurry, Hom., etc.: also with ποσί, πόδεσσι, Il. 18, 599, etc.; ἅμα τινί, Hes. Op. 217; βαδίζειν καὶ τρ., Plat. Gorg. 468 A, etc.: also of things, *to move quickly,* Od. 9, 386, Il. 14, 413; τὸ δ' ἐν ποσὶ τράχον ἴτω, let what is now before me go *trippingly,* Pind. P. 8, 45:—c. acc. cognato, τρ. δρόμον, βῆμα, ἀγῶνα, etc., *to run* a course, a heat, Eur. El. 883, 954; τρ. περὶ νίκης, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8: hence metaph., ἀγῶνας δραμεῖν περὶ ἑαυτοῦ, *to run* for one's life or safety (as we say "*to run* a risk"), Hdt. 7, 57; 8, 102; so, τρ. περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Id. 9, 37; φόνου πέρι, Eur. El. 1264; ἀγῶνα θανάσιμον ὄρ., Id. Or. 878; cf. θέω I, κρέας fin.: also, παρ' ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν, he was within one fall or bout of carrying off the victory, Hdt. 9, 33; cf. παρά C. I. 6, τριάζω:—τοῦ προσωτάτω δραμοῦσα, Soph. Aj. 731.

Τρέψις, εως, ἡ, (τρέπω) *a turning,* Diog. L. 7, 114.

Τρεψίχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέπω, χρώς) *changing the colour* or *skin,* a kind of polypus (cf. τρέπω II. 3), Arist. ap. Ath. 318 B.

ΤΡΕΩ, inf. τρεῖν: f. τρέσω: aor. ἔτρεσα, Ep. τρέσσα, etc.: Ep. pres. τρείω:—this verb is never contracted except when the contraction is into ει. *To tremble, quake, quaver,* esp. for fear, Hom., and Hes.: hence, *to run away, flee, fly,* Il. 11, 745, Od. 6, 138, Hes. Sc. 171:—τρέσας, *a runaway, coward,* Il. 14, 522; esp. at Lacedæmon, as, Ἀριστόδημος ὁ τρέσας, Hdt. 7, 231, cf. Tyrtae. 2, 14: hence the comic subst., τρεσᾶς, ᾶντος.—II. trans., *to fear, dread, be afraid of,* c. acc., Il. 11, 554; 17, 663, Aesch. Ag. 549, etc.; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1093:—also, τρ. μή..., Aesch. Theb. 790:—rare in prose, as Xen. An. 1, 9, 6. (Onomatop., like τρέμω, τετρεμαίνω, Lat. *tremo, terreo,* Sanscr. *tras, cum tremble,* etc.)

†Τρηβούλα, ἡ, *Trebula,* a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

Τρῆμα, ατος, τό, (*τράω, τετραίνω):—*that which is pierced through, a hole,* Ar. Vesp. 141, Eccl. 906, Plat., etc.: τρ. ῥαφίδος, *the eye* of a needle.—II. in plur., *the holes* or *pegs of dice.*

Τρηματίζω, f. -ίσω Dor. -ίξω, *to bet on the pips of dice.*

Τρημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from τρῆμα, Math. Vett.

Τρηματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. τραματίκτης, (τρηματίζω) *one who bets on the pips of dice, a dicer.*

Τρημάτοεις, εσσα, εν, (τρῆμα) *with many holes, porous,* Anth. P. 6, 62.

Τρημᾰτώδης, ες,=foreg.

Τρημη, ης, ἡ,=τρῆμα, Ar. Fr. 682.

†Τρηνοῦποι, ων, οἱ, *the Treveri* in Gallia near the Rhine, Strab. p. 194: in Dio C. Τρηούνοι.

†Τρῆρες, ων, οἱ, poet. acc. Τρήρας, Callin. 3, *the Treres,* a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 96: removed in part to Asia Minor, Strab. p. 586.

†Τρῆρος, ου, ἡ, *Trerus,* a region of Thrace.—2. a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Τρηρός, ά, όν, (τρέω)=sq., dub.

Τρήρων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέω):—*fearful, timorous, shy,* in Hom. always epith. of wild doves, πέλειαι or πελειάδες, Il. 5, 778; 22, 140, etc.: later as subst. ἡ τρ., *the trembler,*=πέλεια, Ar. Pac. 1067.

Τρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (*τράω, τετραίνω): *a boring* or *piercing through,* Plat. Polit. 279 E.—II. *a hole,* Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 10.

†Τρήτα, ἡ, *Treta,* a city of Cyprus, Strab. p. 683.

†Τρητόν, οῦ Ep. οῖο, τό, (ὄρος) *Mt. Tretus,* a mountain in Argolis near Nemea with the hole of the Nemæan lion, Hes. Th. 331; Paus. 2, 15, 2: cf. Diod. S. 4, 11.—2. a promontory of Numidia, Strab. p. 829. From

Τρητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of *τράω (τετραίνω), *bored through, with a hole in it,* τρ. λίθος, Od. 13, 77: Hom. usu. joins ἐν or παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν, prob. of *inlaid* bedsteads, Il. 3, 448, Od. 1, 440, etc.; others explain it of *the holes* through which the cords or girths of the bedstead were drawn, v. Od. 23, 198:—τρητὸς μὲ λισσῶν πόνος, i. e., the honeycomb, Pind. P. 6, fin.

Τρηχαλέος, η, ον, Ion. for the cosol. τραχαλέος, poet. for τραχύς.

†Τρηχίς, Τρηχινία, v. Τραχις, etc.

Τρηχύβατεω, τρηχύνω, Ion. for τραχ-.

Τρηχύς, εῖα, ύ, Ion. for τραχύς, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

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Τρήχυσμα, **τρηχυσμός**, Ion. for *τράχ-*.

Τρήχω, assumed as pres. of the Homer. pf. *τέτρηχα*, but needlessly; v. sub *ταράσσω*.—II. in later Ep., *to be rough* or *uneven*, from *τρηχύς*, Nic. Th. 521.

Τρηχώ, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, (*τρηχύς*) *a rough, stony country*, Nic. Th. 283.

Τρηχώδης, *ες*, Ion. for *τραχώδης*.

Τρί-, from *τρίς* or *τριά*, in compds. *three, thrice:* also indefinitely, to add emphasis, e. g., *τρίδουλος*, *τριδύστηνος*, *τριβάρβαρος*, *τριάνω*, like Lat. *terque quaterque*.

Τριᾶ, neut. from *τρεῖς*, q. v., Hom. [ῐ]

Τριαγμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*τριάζω*) *a victory*.

Τριάδελφαι, *αἱ*, *the three sisters*.

Τριάζω, f. *-άσω*, and **τριάσσω**, f. *-ξω*, (*τρία*):—*to conquer, vanquish*, strictly of a wrestler, who did not win until *he had thrice thrown* his adversary, or conquered him *in three bouts* (*παλαίσματα*), cf. Aesch. Eum. 589, Soph. Fr. 678, 13, Lucill. ap. Anal. Br. 2, p. 321, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B: so, *διὰ τριῶν ἀπόλλυμαι*, I am *utterly* undone, Eur. Or. 434. (Hence *τριακτήρ*, *τριακτός*, *ἀτρίακτος*.)

Τριάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*τρία*) *to triple, multiply by three*.

Τρίαινα, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*τρία*) *a trident*, the badge of Neptune, Il. 12, 27; Od. 4, 506, Aesch., etc.: cf. *τριαινόω*.

Τριαινάτηρ, *ῆρος*, *ἡ*, = **τριαινωτήρ**.

Τριαινοειδής, *ές*, contr. *-ώδης*, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *trident-shaped*.

Τριαινοκράτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *ruler of the trident*, of Neptune, Inscr. [ᾰ]

Τριαινόω, *ῶ*, (*τρίαινα*) *to move* or *heave with the trident:* generally, *to heave up, overthrow*, *τρ. τι μοχλοῖς*, Eur. Bacch. 348; *τρ. τὴν γῆν δικέλλῃ*, *to break* it up with a mattock, Ar. Pac. 570. Hence

Τριαινωτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *one who breaks up the ground*.

Τριᾰκαίδεκα, *οἱ*, *αἱ*, *τά*, indecl. *thirteen*. Hence

Τριᾰκαιδεκέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ἔτος*) *thirteen years old:* fem. *-έτις*, *ίδος*, Plat. Legg. 833 D.

Τριᾰκάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, Ep. and Ion. *τριηκάς*, contr. for obsol. *τριακοντάς:* (*τρεῖς*, *τρία*): *the number thirty*, *ἐς τριακάδας δέκα ναῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 339.—II. *the thirtieth day of the month*, Hes. Op. 764: at Athens the *τριακάδες* were dedicated to the memory of the dead, like the Roman *novemdialia*, Harpocr., etc.—III. *a political division of the φυλή* at Athens, *containing thirty families*, = *γένος*, Böckh P. E. 1, 47: also at Sparta, Hdt. 1, 65,—either = 30 families, 1-10th of an oba, or = 10 families, 1-30th of an oba, Müller Dor. 3, 5, § 6.

Τριᾰκάτιοι, *οἱ*, *the ἑφηβοι belonging to one τριακάς* (III).

Τριᾰκίς, (*τρία*) adv., *three times, thrice*, Ar. Fr. 607. [κῐ]

Τριᾰκονθάμματος, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *ἅμμα*) *with* or *of thirty knots*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Τριᾰκονθήμερος, *ον*, Ion. **τριηκοντήμερος**, Dor. **τριακοντάμερος**, (*τριάκοντα*, *ἡμέρα*) *of thirty days*, Hdt. 2, 4.

Τριᾰκοντα, Ep. and Ion. **τρῐήκοντα**, *οἱ*, *αἱ*, *τά*, indecl.; yet Hes. Op. 694 has the gen. *τριηκόντων*, and so later imitators, as Call. Fr. 67; dat. *τριηκόντεσσιν*, Jac. Anth. P. 665, 794:—*thirty*, Hom., etc.—II. *οἱ τρ.*, esp.,—1. at Sparta, *the council of thirty*, assigned to the kings, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2, etc.—2. at Athens, *a body of thirty*, commonly called *the thirty tyrants*, appointed on the taking of Athens (B. C. 404), Ib. 2, 3, 2, etc. [*τρῑᾶ:* but in late Epigr. also *ᾰ*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 617, 705, 806.]

Τριᾰκοντᾰετηρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *ἑορτή*, *a festival returning every thirty years*, Dio C.: from

Τριᾰκοντᾰετής, *ές*, Ion. *τριηκ.*, (*τριάκοντα*, *ἔτος*):—*thirty years old*, Plat. Legg. 961 B, etc.—II. *τριακονταέτης*, *ες*, *of thirty years*, *τριακονταέτεις σπονδαί*, Thuc. 5, 14; but fem. *-έτις*, *ίδος*, Hdt. 7, 149.—But in Att. the usu. form is *τριακοντούτης*, *ες*, in both signfs., cf. Thuc. 1, 23, 115, with Plat. Rep. 539 A, Legg. 670 A; and as fem., *τριακόντουτις*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *τριακοντούτιδες σπονδαί*, Ar. Ach. 194, Eq. 1388, and so in Thuc. 1, 87, though he has more freq. the form in *-ης*, v. supra, cf. Lob. Phryn. 406. Hence

Τριᾰκοντᾰετία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a period of thirty years*, Dion. H. 2, 67.

Τριᾰκοντάζῠγος, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *ζυγόν*) *with* or *of thirty benches of oars*, Theocr. 13, 74.

Τριᾰκοντάκις, (*τριάκοντα*) adv., *thirty times*, Plut. [τᾰ]

Τριᾰκοντάκλινος, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *κλίνη*) *of thirty couches*, Plut. 2, 679 B, Ath. 541 C.

Τριᾰκοντάκωπος, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *κώπη*) *thirty-oared*, Polyb. 22, 26, 13.

Τριᾰκοντάμερος, *ον*, Dor. for *τριακονθήμερος*, *of thirty days*, Inscr.

Τριᾰκοντάμηνος, *ον*, *of thirty months*.

Τριᾰκονταμναῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *μνᾶ*) *weighing thirty minae*, *λίθος*, Polyb. 9, 41, 8.

Τριᾰκοντᾰμόριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a thirtieth part*.

Τριᾰκοντάπηχυς, *υ*, (*τριάκοντα*, *πῆχυς*) *thirty cubits long*, Ath. 203 F.

Τριᾰκονταπλάσιος, *ον*, and **τριᾰκονταπλᾶσίων**, *ον*, *thirtyfold, thirty times as many*, Math. Vett.

Τριᾰκοντάπους, *ποδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τριάκοντα*, *πούς*) *thirty feet long* or *high*, Dion. H.

Τριᾰκονταρχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*τριάκοντα*, *ἄρχω*) *the rule of the thirty* (*tyrants*) at Athens, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 8.

Τριᾰκοντάχοος, *οον*, contr. *-χους*, *ουν*, (*τριάκοντα*, *χέω*) *producing thirtyfold*, Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 3, 8.

Τριᾰκοντήρης, *ες*, *thirty-oared*, *ἡ τρ.*, a war-ship *of thirty banks of oars*, Ath. 203 D; cf. sub *τριήρης*.

Τριᾰκοντόργυιος, *ον*, (*τριάκοντα*, *ὄργυια*) *of thirty fathoms*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6.

Τριᾰκόντορος, *ον*, = *τριακοντάζυγος*, Thuc. 4, 9; Hdt. uses the form *τριηκόντερος*, e. g. 4, 148; 7, 97; cf. *πεντηκόντορος*.

Τριᾰκοντούτης, *-οῦτις*, v. sub *τριακονταετής*.

Τριᾰκόσιοι, *αι*, *α*, Ep. and Ion. *τριηκόσιοι*, *three hundred*, Hom., etc.: *οἱ τρ.*, at Athens, v. sub *συμμορία*.

Τριᾰκοσιομέδῐμνος, *ον*, (*τριακόσιοι*, *μέδιμνος*) *of three hundred medimni:* *οἱ τρ.*, at Athens, *those whose property produced three hundred medimni*, i. e. *the* Ἱππεῖς, Böckh P. E. 2, p. 262.

Τριᾰκοσιόχοος, *ον*, contr. *-χους*, *ουν*, *bearing three hundred-fold*.

Τριᾰκοσταῖος, *α*, *ον*, (*τριᾰκοστός*) *on the thirtieth day:* *thirty days old*, *παιδίον*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

Τριᾰκοστημόριον, *ου*, *τό*, Ion. *τριηκ-*, *a thirtieth part*, Hipp.

Τριᾰκοστόδυος, *ον*, (*δύω*) *the thirty-second*, Math. Vett.: from

Τριᾰκοστός, *ἡ*, *όν*, Ion. *τριηκ-*, (*τριάκοντα*) *the thirtieth*, Hdt. 4, 44, etc.:—*ἡ τριακοστή*, *a duty of one thirtieth*, Dem. 467, 2.

Τριᾰκτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, *a victor*, Aesch. Ag. 171; cf. *τριάζω*.

Τριᾰκτός, *ή*, *όν*, (*τριάζω*) *conquered*.

Τριᾰνωρ, *ορος*, *ἡ*, (*τρι-*, *ἀνήρ*) *she that has had three husbands*, of Helen, Lyc. 851. [ᾰ]

Τριάριοι, *οἱ*, the Lat. *Triarii*, Polyb. 6, 23, 16.

Τριάρμενος, *ον*, (*τρι-*, *ἄρμενον*) *with three sails* or *masts*, Luc. Pseudol. 27.

Τριαρχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, the Lat. *triumviratus*, Dio C.

Τριάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (*τρεῖς*):—*the number three, a triad*, Plat. Phaed. 104 A, etc.

Τριᾶς, *ᾶντος*, *ὁ*, *a coin worth three χαλκοῖ*, Lat. *triens*, Hesych.

Τριάσσω, f. *-ξω*, = *τριάζω*, q. v.

Τριαῦλαξ, *ᾰκος*, *three-furrowed:* *three-pronged*.

Τριαύχην, *ενος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τρι-*, *αὐχήν*) *with three necks*, Lyc. 1186.

Τριβᾱκός, *ή*, *όν*, (*τρίβω*):—*rubbed, worn*, Lat. *tritus*, *ἡ τριβακή* (sc. *χλαμύς*), Anth.:—so too, *τὸ τριβακόν* (sc. *ἱμάτιον*), Ib.; esp. of *a smooth, fine summer-garment*, opp. to thick, rough winter clothes, Artemid. 2, 3.—II. *a hackneyed, crafty fellow*, Lat. *veterator*, like *τρίβων* and *τρίμμα*.—III. *ἀσέλγεια τριβακή* (v. *τριβάς*), Luc. Amor. 28.

†**Τριβαλλικός**, *ή*, *όν*, *of the Triballi, Triballian*, *τὸ* T. *πεδίον*, Hdt. 4, 49.

Τριβαλλοί or **Τρίβαλλοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Triballi*, a people on the borders of Thrace (v. Bähr Hdt. 4, 49); †Thuc. 4, 101†: hence as a comic name for barbarian gods, Ar. Av. 1529, 1533, 1627.—II. a slang term for *young fellows who lounge about taverns*, etc., like the 'Mohocks' of Addison's time, Dem. 1269, 9; cf. sq., and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1037.

Τριβαλλοπανύθρεπτα *μειρακύλλια*, a comic exaggeration of the name *Τρίβαλλοι* (v. foreg. II), Eubul. *Ὀρθ.* 1, 3.

Τριβαλός, f. l. for *τριβακός*.

Τριβάμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = *τριτοβάμων*. [ᾰ]

Τρίβανον, *τό*, = *τρύπανον*, susp.

Τρίβανος, *ὁ*, = *λήκυθος*, Hesych.

Τριβαξ, *ακος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, = **τριβακός**, Gramm.

Τριβάρβαρος, *ον*, (*τρι-*, *βάρβαρος*) *thrice-barbarous*, Plut. 2, 14 B.

Τρίβας, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (*τρίβω*) *a woman who practises lewdness with herself* or *with other women*.

Τριβάφος, *ον*, (*τρι-*, *βάπτω*) *thrice-dyed*, i. e. *of genuine dye*, Jo. Lyd.

Τριβελής, *ές*, (*τρι-*, *βέλος*) *three-pointed*, Anth. Plan. 215.

Τριβεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*τρίβω*) *a rubber*, = *τρίπτης*. Strab. p. 710:—in mechanics, *the fitting upon which the axle rubs*, Math. Vett.

Τριβή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*τρίβω*) *a rubbing*:—usu. metaph.:—1. *a rubbing* or *grinding down, wearing away, spending*, *βίου*, Aesch. Ag. 465; *χρόνου*, Soph. Ant. 1078; *ἀξίαν τριβὴν ἔχει*, 'tis time well spent, Aesch. Pr. 639; *βίος οὐκ ἀχυρὶς ἐς τὴν τριβήν*, a pleasant enough life *to pass*, Ar. Av. 156.—2. *a busying one's self about* a thing, *practising* it, *practice*, esp. as opp. to the ory, Hipp.: also *mere practice, routine*, as opp. to true art, *οὐκ ἔστι τέχνη, ἀτεχνος τριβή*, Plat. Phaedr. 260 E: hence joined with *ἐμπειρία*, Ib. 270 B, Gorg. 463 B; *τριβὴν ἔχειν ἔν τινι*, Polyb. 1, 32, 1.—3. *that about which one*

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is busied, the object of care, anxiety, love, etc., like πόνος and Lat. *cura*, 'Ορέστην τὴν ἐμῆς ψυχῆς τριβήν, Aesch. Cho. 749.—4. *delay, putting off*, ἐς τριβὰς ἐλᾶν, to seek *delays*, Soph. O. T. 1160; also, τριβὰς πορίζειν, Ar. Ach. 385; and with the verb omitted, μὴ τριβὰς ἔτι, no more *delays*, Soph. Ant. 577; τριβῆς ἕνεκα, Thuc. 8, 87 (which may, however, be act., *to wear them out*); τριβὴν λαμβάνει ὁ πόλεμος, Polyb. 1, 20, 9.

Τρῖβικός, ή, όν, *founded on practice.*

†**Τρίβοκχοι**, ων, οἱ, *the Tribocci*, a people in Gaul near the Treviri, of German origin, Strab. p. 193.

Τριβολεκτράπελος, ον, in Ar. Nub. 1003, τριβολεκτράπελα στωμύλλειν, to deal *in coarse, rude jests.* [ᾰ]

Τρίβολος, ον, (τρῖ-, βάλλω, βέλος): — like τριβελής, *three-pointed, three-pronged*: hence as subst.;—I. ὁ τρίβολος, *a caltrop*, Polyaen. 1, 39, 2; v. Dict. Antiqq.: also, a *thing of like shape on a horse's bridle.*—2. from the likeness of shape, *a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop*, Lat. *tribulus*, Dioscr.: also a like *plant on land*, which was apt to stick in sheep's wool, Ar. Lys. 576, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 153:—Alcae. 34 calls sour wine ὀξύτερον τριβόλων.—3. in plur., *smart sayings, gibes*, the French *pointes*, such as were attributed to Gorgias, Philostr.—II. τὰ τρίβολα, *a threshing-machine, a board with sharp stones fixed in the bottom*, Math. Vett., Virgil's *tribula*, Georg. 1, 164 [where the ι shows that in this signf. it is from τρίβω, *tero*]; but we have τρῐβόλους ἀχυρότριβας in Anth. P. 6, 104.

Τρίβος, ή, also ὁ in Eur. Or. 1251, Plut. Arat. 22: (τρίβω):—*a worn* or *beaten track, a road, path*, H. Hom. Merc. 448: hence *the high road, highway*, Hdt. 8, 140, 2; τρ. ἁμαξήρης, Eur. Or. 1251:—metaph., *a path of life*, βιότου τρίβον ὀδεύειν, Anacreont. 41, 2; ποίην τίς πρὸς ἔρωτας ἴοι τρίβον; Anth. P. 5, 302; and so perh., τρίβοι ἐρώτων, Aesch. Supp. 1043. — II. *a rubbing*, like τρῖψις, Aesch. Ag. 391; τρ. κρηπῖδος, *the rubbing* of a shoe, Aretae.—2. *a hollow made by rubbing*, Hipp.—III. metaph., like τριβή, *practice, use*, τρίβον λαμβάνειν, to get accustomed to a place or thing, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *delay*, Aesch. Ag. 197.—IV. *bodily exercise*, Nic. [ῐ]

Τρῐβρᾰχύς, ὁ, (τρι-, βραχύς) *a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables.*

Τρίβροχος, ον, (τρι-, βρέχω) *thrice-wetted*, i. e. *drenched, soaked.*

Τρίβω, f. τρίψω: aor. 1 pass. ἐτρίφθην, Thuc. 2, 77, but more usu. in aor. 2 ἐτρίβην [ῐ]:—Hom. has only the pres. and aor. 1 act.; in compds. also the fut.—The fut. mid. τρίψομαι in pass. signf., cf. Thuc. 6, 18; 7, 42, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. *To rub*, hence, *to thresh* corn, *thresh* it *out*, because among the Greeks this was done by rubbers or rollers, Il. 20, 496: also *to grind, pound, bruise*, τετριμμένα θυμιήματα, Hdt. 2, 86; *to beat up* or *make*, φάρμακον, καταπλαστόν, μάζαν, Ar. Theam. 486, Plut. 717, Pac. 816:—μοχλὸν τρίβειν ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ, *to work round* the stake in his eye, Od. 9, 333: χρυσὸν βασάνῳ τρ., *to rub* gold on a touch-stone, so as to test its purity, Theogn. 450 (cf. παρατρίβω):—and in mid., τρίβεσθαι μύσος, *to rub* pollution *upon* another, *taint* him *with* it, Aesch. Eum. 195 (cf. προστρίβω); τρ. τὴν κεφαλήν, *to scratch* the head, in perplexity, Aeschin. 34, 26.—II. *to rub away, grind down, wear out, wear, damage, bruise*, τετριμένοι τὰ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τῶν κεφαλέων, Hdt. 2, 93: esp. *to wear out* clothes, v. τρίβων: and of a road, *to wear* or *tread it smooth*, ἀτραπὸς τετριμμένη, Ar. Ran. 123 (hence τρίβος).—2. of time, *to wear away, spend*, and in pass., χρόνων τριβομένων, as time *wore on*, Hdt. 4, 201:—so later, τρ. βίον, *to pass away, spend* life, Lat. *terere vitam*, Soph. El. 602, Ar. Pac. 590; τρ. πόλεμον, *to prolong* a war, Polyb. 2, 63, 4:—hence absol., *to waste time, tarry*, Aesch. Ag. 1056, Dem. 678, 10.—III. metaph. of persons, *to wear out*, ἀλλήλους τρίβουσι σκολιῆσι δίκῃσι, Hes. Op. 249; τρίβεσθαι κακοῖσι, *to be worn out* by ills, Il. 23, 735; τριβόμενος λαός, *an oppressed* people, Hdt. 2, 124; τρίψεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὑτήν, *to wear* itself *out* by internal struggles, Thuc. 6, 18: of money and property, *to waste, squander it*, joined with δαπανᾶσθαι in Hdt. 2, 37.—2. *to wear* or *use*, κατώμοσα... μὴ πολὺν χρόνον θεοὺς ἔτι σκῆπτρα τἀμὰ τρίψειν, Ar. Av. 636.—3. in pass., *to be much busied* or *engrossed* with a thing, πολέμῳ, Hdt. 3, 134: *to practise* one's self in a thing, *use one's self to* it, ἀμφ' ἀρετῇ, Theogn. 465. [τρίβω is from the same root with τείρω, τρύω, τρύχω, θρύπτω, etc.: hence Lat. *tero, trivi, teres, tener*, German *reiben, treiben*, our *rub, drive*). [ῐ in all tenses, except aor. 2: but ῐ usu. in derivs., they being mostly derived from this tense.]

Τρίβωμος, ον, ὁ, *a threefold* or *triangular altar.*

Τρίβων, ωνος, ὁ, (τρίβω):—*a worn garment, threadbare cloak*, Eur. Autol. 1, 12, Ar. Ach. 184, 343, Plat. Prot. 335 D, etc.:—esp. such as was worn by the Spartans, hence, Λακωνίζειν καὶ τρίβωνας ἔχειν. Dem. 1267, 22; the τρίβων was then adopted by philosophers, and in after-times by monks: hence as an emblem of austere life or severe study, and later of monachism, as we say 'the cowl,' v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 52 C.—II. as adv., *practised, well versed* or *skilled in* a thing, c. gen. τρίβων αὐτῆς, Hdt. 4, 74; τρ. λόγων, Eur. Bacch. 717, El. 1127; also c. acc., τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε, Id. Med. 691, etc.:—hence,—2. absol., *a hackneyed, crafty fellow, a rogue*, Ar. Nub. 869, 870; cf. ἐπίτριπτος. [ῐ]

Τρῐβωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from τρίβων, *a small cloak.* [ᾰ]

Τρῐβωνεύομαι, (τρίβων) dep., *to practise roguery*; or (as others take it), *to put off, delay*, Antipho ap. Harp.

Τρῐβωνικῶς, adv., *in the fashion of a τρίβων*, χλαῖναν ἀναβαλοῦ τριβωνικῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1132.

Τρῐβωνίον, ου, τό, dim. from τρίβων, Ar. Vesp. 33, 116, etc.

Τρῐβωνιώδης, ες, = τριβωνώδης.

Τρῐβωνοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear a τρίβων*, Plut. 2, 52 C: and

Τρῐβωνοφορία, ας, ή, *the wearing of a τρίβων*, Plut. 2, 52 C; cf. τρίβων I, fin.: from

Τρῐβωνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *wearing a τρίβων.*

Τρῐβωνώδης, ες, *like a τρίβων.*

†**Τριγάβολοι**, ων, οἱ, *Trigaboli*, a place in northern Italy where the Po divides itself into two branches, Polyb. 2, 16, 11.

Τρῐγᾰμία, ας, ή, *a threefold* or *third marriage*: from

Τρίγᾰμος, ον, (τρι-, γαμέω) *thrice-married*, of Helen, Stesich. 74.

Τρῐγένεια, ας, ή, *a third generation* or *race*, also τριγονία: τρ. ἀγαθῶν, *three kinds* of goods, Sext. Emp. p. 171: from

Τρῐγενής, ές, (τρι-, γένος) *thrice-born*, as some flies and moths, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 9, 11.

Τρῐγενία, ας, ή, = τριγένεια, dub.

Τρῐγέννητος, ον, (τρι-, γεννάω) *thrice-born*, epith. of Minerva, Lyc 519.

Τρῐγερήνιος, ον, *of thrice Gerenian age*, i. e. *thrice as old as Nestor*, M. Anton. 4, 50; cf. sq.

Τρῐγέρων, οντος, ὁ, ή, (τρι-, γέρων) *triply old*, i. e. *very old*, τριγέρων ὕπνος τάδε φωνεῖ, 'tis an old saw, Aesch. Cho. 314.

Τρῐγίγᾶς, αντος, ὁ, (τρι-, γίγας) *a triple* (i. e. *huge*) *giant*, Orph. Arg. 1348. [γῐ]

Τρίγλᾱ, or **τρίγλη**, ης, ή, *a mullet*, Italian *triglia*, Epich. p. 34, cf. Ath. 324 D, sq.; τριγλαι ἀπ' ἀσφαλείας, Anth. P. 6, 105.

Τρίγληνος, ον, in Hom. as epith. of ear-rings, ἕρματα τριγλήνα (prob. from τρι-, γλήνος), *with three bright drops* or *brilliants*, Il. 14, 183, Od. 18, 298, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 10; though others would refer it to γλήνη in the signf. of *an eye* or *hole*, cf. τριοπίς, τριοττίς: τὸ τρίγληνον, *an ear-ring* of this kind.—III. *three-eyed*, of Hecaté, Ath. 325 A.

Τριγλίζω, like κιχλίζω, *to giggle, titter.*

Τρῐγλίον, ου, τό, and **τριγλίς**, ίδος, ή, dim. from τρίγλα.

Τριγλοβόλος, ον, (τρίγλα, βάλλω) *striking* or *catching mullets*, Plut. 2, 966 A.

Τριγλοφόρος, ον, (τρίγλα, φέρω) *bearing mullets*: τρ. χιτών, a *net for catching them*, Anth. P. 6, 11.

Τρίγλῠφος, ον, (τρίγλα, γλύφω) *thrice-slit* or *cloven*, αἰχμὴ τρ., *a trident*, Opp. H. 5, 377.—II. ἡ τριγλυφος, in Doric architecture, *the triglyph, a three-grooved tablet* placed at equal distances along the frieze; it seems orig. to have been the end of the beam (the spaces between being at first open, and then called ὀπαί, afterwards filled up and called μετοπαί), first in Eur. Or. 1372, I. T. 113: also τὸ τρίγλυφον, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 2.

Τρῐγλώχις, ινος, ὁ, ή, (τρι-, γλῶχίν) *three-tongued, three-barbed*, ἀκοντος, ίος, Il. 5, 393; 11, 507; as epith. of Sicily, Pind. Fr. 219; in later poets with a neut. subst., Lob. Paral. 294:—τρ. ὑμένες, *the valvulae tricuspides* of the thorax, Galen.

Τριγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρίζω) *a chirping, squeaking*, esp. of mice and bats: *a creaking, grating, jarring*, Lat. *stridor.*

Τρίγνᾰθος, ον, *with three jaws.*

Τριγόλας, ὁ, a kind of *fish* (cf. τρίγλα), Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E.

Τρίγομφος, ον, (τρι-, γόμφος) *with three nails*, Soph. Fr. 295.

Τρῐγονέω, ῶ, *to be in the third generation*, Theophr.: and

Τρῐγονία, ας, ή, *the third generation*, πονηρὸς ἐκ τριγονίας, Dem. 1327, 3; cf. τρίσουλος: from

Τρί)γονος, ον, (τρι-, γένω) *begetting* or *bringing forth thrice*:—τριγονα τεκνα, *three* children, Eur. H. F. 1023; τρίγονοι κόραι, *three* daughters, Id. Ion 496.

Τριγράμμᾰτος, ον, *with* or *of three letters.*

Τρῐγωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to make triangular*: but in Plut. 2, 416 C, *to triple, multiply by three*, for he says that 40 πεντάκις τριγωνισθείς = 9720.—II. *to play the τρίγωνον*, v. τρίγωνον II. 2.

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Τρῐγωνικός, ή, όν, *triangular.*

Τρῐγωνιστί, (τριγωνίζω) adv., *triangle-wise,* Math. Vett.

Τρῐγωνίστρια, ας, ἡ, *a woman who plays the τρίγωνον* (signf. II. 2), Luc. Lexiph. 8.

Τρῐγωνοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *triangular-shaped,* Arist. H. A. : from

Τρίγωνος, ον, (τρι-, γῶνος) *three-cornered, triangular,* of the Delta, Aesch. Pr. 815; τρ. ῥυθμοί, Id. Fr. 70.—2. *triangular* numbers (ἀριθμοὶ τρίγωνοι, Plut. 2, 1003 F) are those which can be disposed in a triangle, as 3 ∴, 6 ⋰⋱, etc.,—being represented by the formula $\frac{x^2+x}{2}$.—II. as subst., τρίγωνον, τό, *a triangle,* Plat. Tim. 50 B, etc.—2. *a musical instrument of triangular form,* somewhat like a harp, with strings of equal thickness but unequal lengths, Plat. Rep. 399 C :—also, ὁ τρίγωνος, Soph. Fr. 361.

Τρῐδακτύλιαῖος, α, ον, =sq.

Τρῐδάκτῠλος, ον, (τρι-, δάκτυλος) *three-fingered.*—II. *three fingers long.*

Τρίδειρος, ον, (τρι-, δειρή) *three-necked,* Lyc. 966.

†Τριδέντινοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tridentini,* on the Athesis, Strab. p. 204.

Τρῐδέσποτος, ον, *with three masters.*

Τρίδουλος, ον, (τρι-, δοῦλος) *a slave through three generations, thrice a slave, ἐκ τρίτης μητρὸς τρίδουλος,* Soph. O. T. 1063; cf. τριγονία.

Τρίδραχμος, ον, (τρι-, δραχμή) *worth* or *weighing three drachms,* Ar. Pac. 1202: τὸ τρίδραχμον, *three drachms.*

Τρίδῠμος, ον, (τρίς) *threefold, triple:* τρίδυμοι (sc. παῖδες), *three born at a birth,* Plut. 2, 906 B: formed like δίδυμος.

Τρῐδύστηνος, ον, (τρι-, δύστηνος) *thrice-wretched,* Anth.

Τριέλικτος, ον, (τρι-, ἑλίσσω) :—*thrice wound* or *coiled,* epith. of ὄφις, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77: τρ. ἰχνοπέδη, a noose *of three threads,* Anth. P. 6, 109; τρ. νῆμα (of the Fates), Ib. 7, 14 :—τρ. θώρακες, of a ship's planking, Ib. append. 15.

Τρῐέλιξ, ῐκος, (τρι-, ἕλιξ) *a triple wreath,* Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F.

Τρῐέμβολος, ον, (τρι-, ἔμβολος) *like three ship's beaks,* Ar. Av. 1256.

Τρίενος, ον, (τρι-, ἔνος) *three-yearly,* Theophr.

Τρίέσπερος, ον, (τρι-, ἑσπέρα) :—*in three successive nights,* ὄνειρος, Luc. Somn. 12 :—esp. as epith. of Hercules, who was begotten in three nights, Lyc. 33.

Τριέτεια, ας, ἡ, (τριετής) : — like τριετία, *a period of three years,* v. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 504.

Τρίετήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, =τριέτης, Orph. H. 52, 4.

Τριετηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* τριετηρίς, Plut. 2, 671 D: from

Τριετηρίς (sc. ἑορτή), ίδος, ἡ, *a triennial festival,* esp. of Bacchus, but also of Neptune, of Juno and other divinities, in sing., Pind. N. 6, 69; in plur., Hdt. 4, 108, Eur. Bacch. 133, Plat., etc. — 2. (sub. περίοδος), *a cycle* or *period of three years:* from

Τρίέτηρος, ον, =τριετής.

Τρίέτης, ου, ὁ, (τρι-, ἔτος) : — *of three years, χρόνον τριέτεα,* Hdt. 1, 199 : τὸ τρίετες, *a space of three years,* Plat. Legg. 794 A. Adv., τρίετες, *three years long,* Od. 2, 106; 13, 377.

Τρίετία, ας, ἡ, =τριέτεια, Theophr.

Τριετίζω, f. -ίσω, (τριέτης) *to be three years old,* LXX.

†Τριεφῶν, ὥντος, ὁ, *Triephon,* a character in (Luc. ?) Philopatr.

Τρίζῠγος, ον, (τρι-, ζυγόν) *three-yoked,* of the Graces (*Gratia...nudis juncta sororibus*), Soph. Fr. 490; τρίζυγοι θεαί, Eur. Hel. 357 : — also, τριζῦγής, ές, Anth. P. 11, 27.

Τρίζυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg. : *threefold, triple,* Anth. P. 6, 181, etc.

ΤΡΙΖΩ : f. τρίσω or τρίξω : pf. τέτριγα with pres. signf., the only tense in Hom.,—except in Od. 24, 5, 7, where he has the pres. ; and even in Att. the pf. is more freq. than the pres. : rare Ep. part. τετριγῶτες, for τετριγότες, Il. 2, 314 : — of animals, *to cry sharp and shrilly, to squeak, chirp, twitter,* of young birds, Il. 2, 314; of bats, Od. 24, 7, v. Valck. Hdt. 3, 110; 4, 183; also applied to the noise made by ghosts (which, in Shaksp., 'squeak and gibber'), Il. 23, 101, Od. 24, 5, 9 : νῶτα τετρίγει (Ep. plqpf.), the wrestlers' backs *cracked,* Il. 23, 714; also of the *gnashing* or *grinding* of teeth, Epich. p. 9 : later of the noise of the elephant, Luc. Zeux. 10 : also of things, *to creak, grate, jar,* Lat. *stridere;* cf. τρύζω, κρίζω.

Τρῐηκάς, άδος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for τριακάς, Hes., and Hdt.

Τρῐήκοντα, τριηκόσιοι, etc., Ep. and Ion. for τριακ-.

Τρῐημερία, ας, ἡ, (τριήμερος) *a period of three days,* LXX. Hence

Τρῐημερίζω, *to be about a thing for three days.*

Τρῐημερόννυκτος, ον, *lasting three days and nights.*

Τρῐήμερος, ον, (τρι-, ἡμέρα) *of* or *for 3 days, 3 days old,* M. Anton. 4, 50.

Τρῐημίεκτον, ου, τό, *a ἑκτεύς and a half,* dub. ; v. Meineke Plat. (Com.) Φάων. 2, 12.

Τρῐημιολία, ἡ, v. τριηρημιολία.

Τρῐημίπηχυς, υ, (τρι-, ἡμι-, πῆχυς) *a cubit and a half long,* Ath. 199 C.

Τρῐημιποδιαῖος, α, ον, *a foot and half long* : from

Τρῐημιπόδιον, ου, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, πούς) *a foot and half,* Xen. Oec. 19, 4 and 5.

Τρῐημιτόνιον, ου, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, τόνος) *a tone and half:* in music, *the discord now called 'the minor third.'*

Τρῐημιχοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, ἡμι-, χοῖνιξ) *a χοῖνιξ and half,* dub. l. in Theophr., perh. τριημιχοινίκιον, τό.

Τρῐημιωβολιαῖος, α, ον, *worth an obol and half* : from

Τρῐημιωβόλιον, ου, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, ὀβολός) *an obol and half,* Ar. Fr. 144.

Τρῐηραρχέω, ῶ, *to be a* τριήραρχος, *to command a trireme,* Hdt. 8, 46 : also c. gen., τρ. νηός, Hdt. 7, 181.—II. at Athens, *to be trierarch,* i. e. *fit out a trireme for the public service,* Ar. Eq. 912, Ran. 1065; τρ. πολλά, Antipho 117, 33; τρ. τριηραρχίαν, Lys. 135, 31 : οἶκος τριηραρχῶν, a family *wealthy enough for the trierarchy,* Isae. 66, 38 :—cf. τριηραρχία. Hence

Τρῐηράρχημα, ατος, τό, *the expense of the* τριηραρχία.—II. *the trierarch's crew of seamen,* Dem. 1220, 12.

Τρῐηράρχης, ου, ὁ, later form for τριήραρχος, q. v.

Τρῐηραρχία, ας, ἡ, (τριήραρχος) *the command of a trireme.*—II. at Athens, *the fitting out of a trireme for the public service* (cf. τριήραρχος II), first in Lys. 908, 5, Xen. Oec. 2, 6 : the trierarchy was the most important of the extraordinary λειτουργίαι. On the office, its duties, liabilities, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 2, pp. 319–368, Dict. Antiqq.—2. *the office of trierarch,* Xen. Ath. 1, 13.

Τρῐηραρχικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, fitted for a* τριήραρχος οἱ τριηραρχία, τρ. νόμος, Dem. 329, 18 : τὸ τριηραρχικόν, *the Navy-office,* Decret. ib. 261, 15 : from

Τρῐήραρχος, ου, ὁ, (τριήρης, ἄρχω) *the captain of a trireme,* Hdt. 8, 93, Polyb. 1, 50, 4.—II. at Athens, *a trierarch, one who* (singly or jointly with other citizens) *had to fit out a trireme for the public service,* being also responsible for the command, first in Ar. Ach. 546, Thuc. 6, 31, etc. — τριηράρχης is a later form, v. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 358 : cf. τριηραρχία II.

Τρῐηραύλης, ου, ὁ, (τριήρης, αὐλέω) :—*the flute-player,* who gave the time to the rowers in the trireme, Dem. 270, 13.

Τρῐηρετέω, *to row in a trireme.*

Τρῐηρέτης, ου, ὁ, *a rower in a trireme.*

Τρῐηρετικός, ή, όν, (τριήρης) *of* or *like a trireme,* App.

Τριήρευς, Ion. for τριήρεος, gen. from τριήρης, Hippon. 7.

Τρῐηρημιολία, ας, ἡ, also τριημιολία, *a light, undecked vessel of war,* Wess. Diod. 20, 93.

Τρῐήρης, ες, gen. εος, Ion. ευς : gen. pl. τριηρέων (or, acc. to Thom. M., τριήρεων), Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 11; contr. τριήρων, not τριηρῶν, Thuc. 6, 46, Dem. 180, 16, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 284 : (τρίς, *ἄρω, not ἐρέσσω.) Strictly, *triply-furnished* or *equipped* : —ἡ τριήρης (sc. ναῦς), Lat. *triremis, a galley with three banks of oars,* the common form of the Greek ship-of-war (ναῦς μακρά), first in Hdt. 2, 159, etc. Triremes were first built by the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 13. The lowest rowers being called θαλάμιοι, the middle ζυγῖται, and the topmost θρανῖται (cf. sub vocc.) ; one man managed each oar. The τριήρεις continued to be the largest ships up to about the end of the Pelop. war: after that, *quadriremes* (τετρήρεις), *quinqueremes* (πεντήρεις), etc., became common,—up to the τεσσαρακοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator (Plut. Demetr. 43, Ath. 203 D). The construction of a *trireme* presents no great difficulty — taken alone; but when we come to the enormous size of a τεσσαρακοντήρης, or even a δεκήρης (words, be it observed, strictly analogous to τριήρης, *triremis*), the subject of ancient ship-building becomes very perplexing, v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 891.—2. metaph., *a ship-shaped drinking vessel,* Pors. Med. 139.—II. *of three stories,* like τριώροφος.

†Τριήρης, ους, ἡ, *Trières,* a place in Phoenicia, Polyb. 5, 68, 8.

Τρῐηρικός, ή, όν, = τριηρετικός : τὸ τρ. (sc. μέλος), Ath. 535 D.

Τρῐηρίτης, ου, ὁ, (τριήρης) *one who goes in a trireme,* esp. as a soldier or rower, Hdt. 5, 85, Thuc. 6, 46, Xen. An. 6, 4, 7 :—the form τριηρείτης is dub.

Τρῐηροειδής, ές, *like a trireme.*

Τρῐηρονόμος, ὁ, =τριήραρχος.

Τρῐηροποιός, όν, (τριήρης, ποιέω) *building triremes,* Dem. 598, 23.

Τρῐθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (τρι-, θάλασσα) *of three seas, touching on* or *connected with three seas,* Ephor. ap. Strab. [θᾰ]

Τρῐθᾰλής, ές, *thrice blooming,* i. e. *richly blooming.*

Τρῐθεία, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, θεός) *the Holy Trinity,* or *belief therein,* Eccl. Hence

Τρῐθεῖτης, ου, ὁ, *a believer in the Trinity,* Eccl.

Τρῐθημερῖνος, ή, όν, (τρίτος) *done three days ago, three days old.*

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Τρίθρονος, *ον*, *three-throned* or *seated*.

Τριίππος, *ον*, *with three horses*: τὸ *τρίιππον*, *a team of three*, Lat. *triga*.

Τρῑκᾰλῑνδητος, *ον*, = τρικυλίνδητος.

†**Τρικάρᾱνον**, *ου*, τό, (τρικάρηνος) *Tricaranum*, a fortress of Phlius, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1; Dem. 206, 6.

Τρῐκάρᾱνος, *ον*, ὁ, (Dor.=τρικάρηνος) *the Three-headed*, a satirical attack on *three* cities, Sparta, Athens, Thebes (cf. τριπολιτικός), falsely attributed to the historian Theopompus, Müller Introd. to Mythol. p. 38, 116 (Engl. Tr.).

†**Τρῑκαρηνία**, *ας*, ἡ, *Tricarenia*, a city on the Euxine, Palaeph. 25, 2.

Τρῐκάρηνος, *ον*, poet. for τρικέφαλος, (τρι-, κάρηνον) *three-headed*, Hes. Th. 287, Hdt. 9, 81, Pind. Fr. 70, Eur., etc. [κᾰ]

Τρίκαρπος, *ον*, (τρι-, καρπός) *bearing fruit thrice a year*: also=τριετής.

Τρίκερως, *ων*, *three-horned*.

Τρῐκέφᾰλος, *ον*, (τρι-, κεφαλή) *three-headed*, Ar. Fr. 468, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 11, etc. [Penult. in Att. sometimes long, as if τρικέφαλλος, Dind. Ar. Eq. 417: cf. κυνοκέφαλος, τετρακέφαλος.]

†**Τρίκκη**, and **Τρίκη**, *ης*, ἡ, *Tricca*, a city of Thessaly near the Peneus, with a temple of Aesculapius, Il. 2, 729; Strab. p. 437; now *Tricala*.

Τρίκλινος, *ον*, (τρι-, κλίνη) *with three couches*:—ὁ τ. (sc. οἶκος), like the Roman *triclinium*, *a dining-room with three couches*, Antiph. Incert. 34, Amphis Incert. 10; also, τὸ τρ., Polyb. 31, 4, 3.

Τρίκλυστος, *ον*, (τρι-, κλύζω) *thrice washed* or *cleansed*, Ar. Fr. 693.

Τρίκλωνος, *ον*, *with* or *of three shoots*.

Τρίκλωστος, *ον*, (τρι-, κλώθω) *thrice-spun*, *three-threaded*, Anth. P. 6, 109.

Τρίκοκκος, *ον*, *with three grains* or *berries*.

Τρῐκόλλῠβον, *ου*, τό, *a three-κόλλυβος piece*.

Τρῐκόλουρος, *ον*, (τρι-, κόλουρος) *thrice docked* or *cut short*, Arith. Vett.

†**Τρικόλωνοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Tricoloni*, a city of Arcadia with a temple of Neptune, Paus. 8, 35, 6: from

Τρῐκόλωνος, *ον*, *three-hilled*.

†**Τρικόλωνος**, *ου*, ὁ, *Tricolonus*, son of Lycaon, myth. founder of Τρικόλωνοι, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

†**Τρικόριοι**, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Tricorii*, a people in Gaul, Strab. p. 185.

Τρίκορος, *ον*, (κόρη III)=τρίγληνος.

†**Τρικόρυθος**, *ου*, ὁ and ἡ, *Tricorythus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeantis, Strab. p. 379: cf. τετράπολις I.

Τρῐκόρῡθος, *ον*,=sq., Αἴας, Eur. Or. 1480.

Τρίκορυς, *ῡθος*, ὁ, (τρι-, κόρυς) *with triple plume*, Eur. Bacch. 123.

†**Τρικορύσιος**, *α*, *ον*, *of Tricorythus*, *Tricorysian*, ἡ ἐμπὶς Τ., Ar. Lys. 1032.

Τρῐκόρῡφος, *ον*, (τρι-, κορυφή) *three-pointed* or *pronged*, Geop.

Τρίκορωνος, *ον*, (τρι-, κορώνη) *as old as three crows*, Anth. P. 5, 289; 11, 69.

Τρῐκότῡλος, *ον*, (τρι-, κοτύλη) *holding three κοτύλαι*, Ar. Thesm. 743, Dionys. (Com.) Σωζ. 1.

Τρίκουρος, *ον*, (τρι-, κουρά) *shorn every three years*, Hesych.

†**Τρίκρανα**, ἡ, *Tricrana*, an island at the promontory Buporthmus in Argolis, Paus. 2, 34, 8.

Τρικρᾶνος, *ον*, (τρι-, κρᾶνον) *three-headed*, of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. H. F. 1277.

Τρῐκράσπεδος, *ον*, (τρι-, κράσπεδον) *with triple border*, Archimed.

†**Τρίκρηνα**, τά, *Tricrena*, a place in Arcadia so named from *three fountains* there, Paus. 8, 16, 1.

Τρίκροτος, *ον*, *rowed with triple stroke*, of a trireme, Aristid.: cf. δίκροτος, μονόκροτος.

Τρικτύς, *ύος*, ἡ,=τριττύς, as τριξός=τρισσός, τριττός, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B. (?)

Τρῐκύᾰθος, *ου*, *holding three κύαθοι*, Anacr. 29. [ῠ]

Τρῐκῠλίνδητος, *ον*, *thrice-rolled*, also τρικαλίνδητος.

Τρῐκύλιστος, *ον*,=foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 5.

Τρῐκῡμία, *ας*, ἡ, (τρι-, κῦμα) *the third wave*: hence, *a huge*, *mighty wave*, since every third wave was supposed to be larger (Plat. Rep. 472 A), as in Latin the *fluctus decumanus*, Eur. Hipp. 1213, Tro. 83:—hence, metaph., τρ. κακῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1015; ἐν ἀπύσαις τρ. τῆς τύχης, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 33: also, τρ. λόγου, *a prodigious swell* of words, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 293 A.

Τρίκωλος, *ον*, (τρι-, κῶλον) *three-membered*, τὸ τρίκωλον, *a sentence of three-clauses*, Dion. H.

†**Τρικωνιεύς**, *έως*, ὁ,=Τριχωνιεύς, Paus. 2, 37, 3.

Τρίκωπος, *ον*, *with three pairs of oars*, v. l. Clem. Al.

Τρῐλάγηνος, *ον*, and in Stesich. 7, τρίλάγῦνος, *ον*, *holding three bottles*. [ᾰ]

Τρῐλαμπής, *ές*, *thrice* (i. e. *very*) *bright*.

Τρίλῐθος, *ον*, (τρι-, λίθος) *of* or *with three stones*:—τὸ τρ., *a temple* (at Bâlbec) *built of three enormous stones*, Joh. Malal.

Τρίλῐνος, *ον*, *consisting of three threads* or *strings*; τὸ τρ., *a necklace of three strings of pearls*.

Τρίλιτρος, *ον*, *of three pounds*: τὸ τρ., *three pounds*, Lat. *tripondium*.

Τρίλλιστος, *ον*, poet. for τρίλιστος, (τρι-, λίτομαι, λίσσομαι):—*thrice*, i. e. *often* or *earnestly*, *prayed for*, Il. 8, 488.

Τρίλοβος, *ον*, (τρι-, λοβός) *three-lobed*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C.

Τρῐλογία, *ας*, ἡ, (τρι-, λόγος) *a trilogy*, *the three tragedies*, which the Athen. tragic poets exhibited together; cf. sub τετραλογία.

Τρίλογχος, *ον*, (λόγχη) *three-pointed*.

Τρῐλοφία, *ας*, ἡ, *a triple crest*, Ar. Av. 94: from

Τρίλοφος, *ον*, (τρι-, λόφος) *with three-crests*: *with three peaks*.

Τρῐμάκαιρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth. P. 9, 396. [ᾰ]

Τρίμᾰκαρ, *ᾰρος*, ὁ, *thrice-blessed*.

Τρίμαμμα, ἡ, (τρι-, μάμμα III):—*an ancestress in the sixth generation*, Lat. *tritavia*.

Τρῐμελής, *ές*, (τρι-, μέλος):—*consisting of three μέλη*, of a certain style of music, Plut. 2, 1132 D.

Τρῐμέρεια, *ας*, ἡ, *a consisting of* or *division into three parts*: from

Τρῐμερής, *ές*, *tripartite*, *threefold*. Hence

Τρῐμερίζω, *to divide into three parts*.

Τρῐμετρία, *ας*, ἡ, *a consisting of three metres*: from

Τρίμετρος, *ον*, (τρι-, μέτρον):—of verses, *consisting of three metres*; i. e. in iambics, trochaics, and anapaestics, *of three syzygies* (of two feet); but in dactylics, etc., of three *single* feet: hence the iambic verse of six feet is called by the Greeks τρίμετρος ἰαμβος, Hdt. 1, 12; later ἰαμβικὸς τρ.,—but Lat. *versus senarius*; yet Horace follows the Greek mode of scanning, *pede ter percusso*, each syzygy having only one ictus.—so, τόνος τρίμετρος, *trimeter verse*, Hdt. 1, 174; τὸ τρίμετρον, Ar. Nub. 643: —cf. τετράμετρος.

Τρῐμηνιαῖος, *α*, *ον*,=sq., Theophr.; v. Lob. Phryn. 550.

Τρίμηνος, *ον*, (τρι-, μήν):—*of three months*, *three months old*: ἡ τρίμηνος, *a period of three months*, Hdt. 2, 124; τρ. χρόνος, Soph. Tr. 164; σπορὰ τρ., wheat sown in spring, *so as to ripen in three months*, Theophr.

Τρίμῐβος, ἡ, v. τρέμιβος.

Τρῐμίτῑνος, *η*, *ον*, *of* τρίμιτος: also =sq., Aesch. Fr. 320.

Τρίμῐτος, *ον*, (τρι-, μίτος) *having three threads in the warp*: generally, *three-threaded*, Lysipp. Becch. 3: hence, ὁ τρίμιτος or τὸ τρίμιτον, *three-threaded linen*, *sackcloth*, Lat. *trilicium*, *a garment of such cloth*, Cratin. (Jun.) Omph. 2:—hence dim. τὸ τριμίτιον, *a small sackcloth garment*. Cf. δίμιτος. [ῐ]

Τρίμμα, *ατος*, τό, (τρίβω):—*that which is rubbed*: metaph., like τρίβων II. 2, *a practised*, *trickey knave*, Ar. Nub. 260, Av. 430.—II. *a drink* or *brew prepared of pounded groats*, *grated spices*, etc., Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 4, Axionic. Φιλευρ. 1, 8; cf. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 295.—III. a kind of *fine pastry*.

Τριμμάτιον, *ου*, τό, dim. from τρίμμα, *a spiced drink*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 17, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. [ᾰ]

Τριμμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρίβω): *a rubbing*, *rubbing off*.—II. *that which is rubbed off*, *filings*, etc.—2. *a beaten road*, like τρίβος, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7; 4, 3, etc.

Τριμναῖος, *α*, *ον*, (μνᾶ):—*worth* or *weighing three minae*.

Τρίμνως, *ω*, ὁ, (μνᾶ) *a three mnae piece*, cf. δίμνως.

Τρῐμοιρία, *ας*, ἡ, (τρίμοιρος) *a triple portion*; *triple pay*. Hence

Τρῐμοιρίτης, *ου*, ὁ, *receiving three parts*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48.

Τρίμοιρος, *ον*, (τρι-, μοῖρα) *threefold*, *triple*, χλαῖνα, Aesch. Ag. 872:—later, τριμοιριαῖος, *α*, *ον*, Lob. Phryn. 545.

Τρίμορος, *ον*,=foreg., Orph. Arg. 1054.

Τρίμορφος, *ον*, (τρι-, μορφή) *triple-formed*, *triple*, Μοῖραι τρ., *the three fates*, Aesch. Pr. 516.

Τρίμυξος, *ον*, (μύξα) *with three wicks*.

†**Τρινακίη**, *ης*, ἡ, poet. v. sq., Dion. P. 434.

Τρῐνακρία, *ας*, ἡ, *Trinacria*, epith. of Sicily, from its three promontories (τρεῖς, ἄκραι): †Thuc. 6, 2; Call. Dian. 57†.—Others write Τρινακία, from ἀκή, Jac. Anth. P. p. 226. Hence

Τρινάκριος, *α*, *ον*, †*Trinacrian*, *Sicilian*, πόντος, Ap. Rh. 4, 291.

†**Τρινακρίς**, *ίδος*, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg.

Τρίναξ, *ᾰκος*, ἡ, (τρι-, ἄκη) like θρῖναξ, *a trident*, or *three-pronged mattock*, Anth. P. 6, 104. [ῐ]

†**Τρίνᾰσσος**, *ον*, ἡ, *Trinassus*, a fortress near Gythium in Laconia, Paus. 3, 22, 3.

†**Τρινεμεῖς**, *έων*, *οἱ*, and **Τριτέαεις**, *ας*, ἡ, *Trinemia*, a deme of the tribe Cecropis, Call. Fr. 57.

Τρινύκτιον, *ου*, τό, (νύξ) *the space of three nights*.

Τριξᾶς, *ᾶντος*, ὁ, *a Sicilian coin of three χαλκοί*, Lat. *trens*.

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Τριξός, ή, όν, Ion. for τρισσός, Hdt.; so ὀιξός for δισσός, cf. Koen Greg. 435.

Τριοβολιαῖος, -μαῖος, f. l. for τριωβ., Lob. Phryn. 551, 709.

Τριοδέω, ῶ, *to go a road three times.*

Τριοδία, ας, ἡ, *a meeting of three roads*, Lat. *trivium*.

Τριοδίτης, ου, ὁ, (τρίοδος) *one who frequents cross-roads:* generally, *a street-lounger, low fellow*, A. B. [ῐ]

Τριοδῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., epith. of Hecatè, *who was worshipped at the crossing of three ways*, Lat. *Trivia*, Plut. 2, 937 E.—2. *σοβὰς τρ., a street-walker*, Philo.—3. generally, *from the street, low, common*, Lat. *trivialis*.

Τριοδοντία or **τριοδοντική** (sc. τέχνη), *fishing with a trident* or *leister*.

Τριοδόντιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τριόδους*.

Τρίοδος, ου, ἡ, (τρι-, ὁδός)=τριοδία, *a meeting of three roads*, Lat. *trivium*, Theogn. 907, Pind. P. 11, 59, where the plur. is used for the sing., cf. Böckh ad l. (38); *τροχήλατος σχιστῆς κελεύθου τρίοδος*, Aesch. Fr. 160; cf. Eur. Supp. 1212, Plat., etc.: hence *ἐν τριόδῳ γενόμενος*, of a low fellow, Lat. *homo trivialis*, Plat. Legg. 799 C; cf. *τριοδίτης*, *-ῖτις*, and Lob. Phryn. 38.

Τρίοδους, *ὀδοντος*, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, ὀδούς) *with three teeth*:—ὁ τρ., as subst.,=*τρίαινα*, *a trident*, Pind. O. 9, 45, I. 8 (7), 75; used for spearing fish, Plat. Soph. 220 C.

Τρίοζος, ον, (τρι-, ὄζος) *with three branches* or *boughs*, Theophr.

Τρῖσῐ, v. sub *τρεῖς*.

†**Τριόπας**, ου, Ep. Τριόπης, εω, **Τρίοψ**, ὀπος, and **Τρίοπος**, ου, ὁ, *Triopas*, son of Neptune and Canace; or acc. to Diod. S. 5, 57 son of Helius, king in Thessaly, Call. Cer. 24, sqq.; Apollod. 1, 7, 4.—2. father of Phorbas, H. Hom. Ap. 211:—Τριόπης, Id. 213:—son of Phorbas, Paus. 2, 16, 1.—3. father of Pelasgus, Id. 2, 22, 4. Hence

†**Τριόπειος**, α, ον, *of* or *concerning Triopas*, Anth.

Τριόπης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ις*, *ίδος*, like *τριόφθαλμος*, *three-eyed*.

†**Τριοπίδης**, ου, ὁ, *son* or *descendant of Triopas*, *οἱ Τριοπίδαι*, Call. Cer. 32.

†**Τριοπικός**, ή, όν, *of Triopium*, *Triopian*, *τὸ Τριοπικὸν ἱερόν*, the temple (of Apollo and Neptune) *on* (the promontory) *Triopium*, Hdt. 1, 144.

†**Τριόπιον**, ου, τό, *Triopium*, a promontory on the Cnidian peninsula in Caria (or the tract of country along the coast), Hdt. 1, 174: in Theocr. 17, 68 *Τρίοπος κολώνα*, now cape *Krio*.—2. a city on foreg. promontory, Arr. An. 2, 5, 7.

†**Τριόπιος**, α, ον, adj. from foreg. 1, *Triopian*, esp. epith. of Apollo, who had a temple thereon, Hdt. 1, 144.

Τρίοπις, α, ον,=*τριόπης*.

Τρῖοπίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. from *τριόπης*. II.=*τριοττίς*.

†**Τρίοπος**, ου, ἡ, *Triopus*, a city of Cos, Mosch. 3, 104.—II. ὁ,=Τριόπας 2.

Τρίὸργυιος, ον, (τρι-, ὄργυια) *three fathoms long*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 52.

Τρίορία, ας, ἡ, *three boundaries*, Lat. *trifinium*.

Τρίόροφος, ον,=the more usu. *τριώροφος*, Hdt. 1, 180.

Τρίόρχης, ου, ὁ,=sq. I, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 15, 2.—II.=sq. II, Ar. Av. 1191, Vesp. 1534; cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 1.

Τρίορχος, ον, (τρι-, ὄρχις) *with three testicles:* metaph., *very lewd* or *lecherous*.—II. ὁ τρ., a kind of *falcon* or *kite*, Simon. 202, Ar. Av. 1206; also *τριόρχης*, q. v.—2. ἡ τρ., *a fabulous plant*, also called *κενταυρίς*, Theophr.

Τριοτό, *a sound* imitative of a bird's voice, Ar. Av. 243.

Τρῐότιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Τρῐοττίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an earring* or *brooch with three drops*, cf. *τρίγληνος*. (The word is prob. orig. the same with *τριοπίς*, *τριόπης*, as also the form ὁ *τριόττης*: so in Aeol. and Att., ὅττε was formed from ὅσσε, ὅττις from ὄψις, etc.)

Τρῐόφθαλμος, ον, *three-eyed*.

†**Τρίοψ**, οπος, ὁ,=Τριόπας.

Τρίπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, παῖς) *having three children*, Plut. Num. 10.

Τρίπᾶλαι, (τρι-, πάλαι) adv., *long, long ago*, Ar. Eq. 1153; cf. *τετραπάλαι*.

Τρῐπάλαιος, α, ον, *very old*, cf. *τριπάχυιος*. [ᾰ]

Τρῐπᾰλαιστιαῖος, α, ον,=sq., v. Lob. Phryn. 548.

Τρῐπᾰλαιστος, ον, (τρι-, παλαιστή) *three hands broad, long*, etc., Hdt. 1, 50, where some MSS. give *τριπάλαστος*.

Τρίπαλτος, ον, (τρι-, πάλλω) *thrice brandished;* metaph., *furious, fierce, πῆματα*, Aesch. Theb. 985.

Τρῐπάνουργος, ον, (τρι-, πανοῦργος) *triply base, an arch-rogue*, Mel. 12, 4. [ᾰ]

Τρίπαππος, ου, ὁ, *an ancestor in the sixth generation*, Lat. *tritavus*.

†**Τριπαράδεισος**, ου, ὁ, *Triparadisus*, name of a place, Diod. S.

Τρῐπάρθενος, ον, (τρι-, παρθένος) *consisting of three virgins*, τρ. ζεῦγος, Eur. Erechth. 3, v. Soph. Fr. 490; cf. *τριζυγής*.

Τρῐπάροδος, ον, *with triple entrance*.

Τρῐπάτορες, οἱ,=πρόαπποι; and, generally,=*οἱ πρῶτοι ἀρχηγέται*.

Τρίπατρος, ον, (πατήρ) *begotten by three fathers*.

Τρῐπάχυιος, ον, said to be Dor. for *τριπήχυιος*: but in Aesch. Ag. 1476, the α is short, so that it must be referred to παχύς, or must be altered; *τριπάλαιον* has been proposed by Blomf., and received by Klausen.

Τρίπεδος, ον, (τρι-, πούς) *three feet long*, Polyb. 6, 22, 2.

Τρῐπέδων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, πέδη) *a slave who has been thrice in fetters*, Lat. *trifurcifer*.

Τρῐπέμπελος, ον, (τρι-, πέμπελος) *childish from age*, Plut. 2, 1071 C: cf. *δυσπεμφ*.

Τρῐπέρῦσι, adv., *years ago*.

Τρῐπέτηλος, ον, (τρι-, πέτηλον) *three-leafed*, H. Hom. Merc. 530: τὸ τρ.,=*τρίφυλλον*, the herb *trefoil*, Nic.

Τρῐπετής, ές, (πετάννυμι) *triply spread, threefold*.

Τρίπηδος, ὁ, *δρόμος τρ., the gallop of a horse*, elsewh. ὁ *διὰ κάλπης*, cf. Lat. *tripudium* (?), and v. sub *τριποδίζω*.

Τρίπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (τρι-, πῆχυς) *three cubits long*, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 4, 192, Eur. Cycl. 235, Xen., etc.:—metaph., *τριπηχη ἔπη*, Crates Lam. 2, Horace's *verba sesquipedalia*, Lob. Phryn. 549.

Τρῐπῐθήκῐνος, η, ον, (τρι-, πίθηκος) *thrice* or *thoroughly apish*, Anth. P. 11, 196.

Τρίπλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρίς):—*triple, threefold*, Lat. *triplex*, Il. 18, 480: formed like *δίπλαξ*.

Τρῐπλᾰνής, ές, (τρι-, πλανάω) *wandered through by three*, Lyc. 846.

Τρῐπλᾰσιάζω, *to triple, take three times*, Plut. Aristid. 24: from

Τρῐπλάσιος, α, ον, *thrice as many, as much*, or *as great as*, c. gen., Ar. Ach. 88, Plat., etc.; *τριπλασίως τιμῆς ἢ πρότερον*, Dem. 1048, 25: absol., *τριπλασίαν δύναμιν εἶχε* (sc. *τῆς προτέρας*), Xen. An. 7, 4, 21:—*τριπλασίον* as adv., *τρ. σου, thrice as much as* you, Ar. Eq. 285, cf. 718. Adv. *-ίως*.

Τρῐπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος,=foreg.

Τρίπλεθρος, ον, *three πλέθρα long*.

Τριπλεκής, ές, *thrice-plaited, three-fold*, Lat. *triplex*.

Τρίπλευρος, ον, (τρι-, πλευρά) *three-sided*, Strab.

Τριπλῆ, Il. 1, 128, v. *τρίπλοος*.

Τριπλοιστός, όν, *made threefold, tripled*, *οἶτος τρ.*, as Herm. now reads in Soph. Ant. 858, for *τριπόλιστον οἶκον*.

Τρίπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω)=τριπλεκής.

Τρῐπλόος, η, ον, contr. *-πλοῦς*, ῆ, οῦν, multiplicative adj. from *τρεῖς*:—*triple, threefold*, Pind. O. 9, 3, Aesch., etc.; *ἐν τριπλαῖς ἀμαξιτοῖς*, = *ἐν τριόδῳ*, Soph. O. T. 716. Adv. *-πλῶς*; but the dat. fem. *τριπλῇ* is used as adv. in Il. 1, 128.—Instead of Att. neut. plur. *τριπλᾶ* we find in low Greek also *τριπλά*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 2, p. 397.

Τρῐπόδειος, ον, Ion. *-ήϊος*, ον, (τρι-, πούς) *three-footed*, Call. Del. 90: pecul. poet. fem., *τρῐποδηΐς*, ίδος, ἡ.

†**Τρίποδες**, ων, οἱ, *Tripodes*, (*the tripods*) a street in Athens leading from the Prytaneum, so called from the tripods therein consecrated, Paus. 1, 20, 1.

Τρῐποδηλάλος, ον, (τρίπους, λαλέω) *speaking from a tripod, prophesying*, Christodor. Ecphr. 72. [ᾰ]

Τρῐπόδης, ου, ὁ, (τρι-, πούς):—*three feet long*, Hes. Op. 421: *βαθύτερον τριπόδου*, Xen. Oec. 19, 3.—II. *three-footed*.

Τρῐποδηφορέω or *-δοφορέω*, ῶ, (τρίπους, φέρω) *to bring a tripod, offer it as a sign of victory*, esp. in dramatic contests, Strab.

Τρῐποδηφορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to τριποδηφορεῖν*.

Τρῐποδίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to gallop*, of a horse, Lat. *tripedo*.

Τρῐπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τρίπους*, Antiph. Incert. 32.

Τρῐποδίσκιον, ου, τό, and *-δίσκος*, ὁ, dims. from *τρίπους*.

†**Τριποδίσκιον**, ου, τό,=sq., Strab. p. 394.

†**Τριποδίσκος**, ου, ὁ, **Τριποδίσκοι**, ων, οἱ, and **Τριποδίσκη**, ης, ἡ, *Tripodiscus*, a town of Megaris, Paus. 1, 43, 7.

Τρῐποδοειδής, ές, *tripod-shaped*.

Τρῐποδοφορέω, ῶ, v. *τριποδηφορέω*.

Τρῐπόθητος, ον, (τρι-, ποθέω) *thrice* (i. e. *much*) *longed for*, Mosch. 3, 52.

Τρίποκος, ον, (τρι-, πόκος) *with triple* (i. e. *thick*) *wool*, Dicaearch. p. 29.

Τρῐπόλιον, ου, τό, *a flower*, perh. a kind of *aster*, Theophr.

Τρίπολις, εως Ion. *-ιος*, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, πόλις) *with three cities, νῆσος τρ.*, of Rhodes, Pind. O. 7, 34:—ἡ τρ., *a union of three cities*: †v. sq.

†**Τρίπολις**, εως, ἡ, *Tripolis*, a union of three cities,—1. in Arcadia, comprising Calhia, Dipoena, and Nonacris, Paus. 8, 27, 4.—2. in Phoenicia, a colony of the three cities Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, Strab. p. 754.—3. a district of Laconia, Polyb. 4, 81, 7.

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Τρῐπόλιστος, ον, (τρι-, πολίζω) *thrice built, triply* or *firmly founded, οἶκος*, Soph. Ant. 851; but cf. *τριπλοιστός*.

Τρῐπολῑτῐκός, οῦ, ὁ, title of a work of Dicaearchus quoted by Athen. 141 A: also another name for the satiric treatise named Τρικάρανος, Joseph. c. Apion, 1, 24, cf. Cic. Att. 13, 32, 2.

†Τρῐπολῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, = *τρίπολις*, e. g., *Πελαγονία τ.*, in Macedonia, Azorus, Dolicha, and Pythium, Strab. p. 326.

Τρῐπολος, ον, (τρι-, πολέω) *thrice turned up* or *ploughed*, i. e. *bearing three crops in a year*, of corn-land, Il. 18, 542, Od. 5, 127, Hes. Th. 971.

Τρῐπόνητος, ον, (τρι-, πονέω) *thrice* (i. e. *much*) *worked: ἔρις τρ., a contest between three labouring women*, Leon. Tar. 20.

Τρῐπόρθητος, ον, (τρι-, πορθέω) *thrice-wasted:* also *τρίπορθος, ον*, Anth.

Τρῐπορνεία, ας, ἡ, *threefold whoredom*, Antiph. ap. Ath. 587 C: from

Τρίπορνος, ον, (τρι-, πόρνη) *a whore of the third generation*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 595 B.

Τρίπος, ου, ὁ, poet. for sq., Il. 22, 164, Hes. Sc. 312; cf. Jac. Anth. P. in indice. [ῐ]

Τρίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (τρι-, πούς) *three-footed, three-legged* or *with three feet:* and so—I. *measuring three feet, τρ. τὸ εὖρος*, Hdt. 3, 60.—II. *going on three feet*, proverb. of an old man who leans on a staff, *τρίποδας ὁδοὺς στείχει*, Aesch. Ag. 80; cf. *τριτοβάμων*, and see the Sphinx's riddle in Argum. Soph. O. T.: hence —2. usu. as subst., *τρίπους, ὁ, a tripod, a three-footed brass kettle*, Il. 18, 344, sq., Od. 8, 434, etc.; *τρίπους ἐμπυριβήτης*, Il. 23, 702; so, *τρ. ἀμφίπυρος*, Soph. Aj. 1405:—besides these we hear of *τρ. ἄπυροι*, vessels *untouched by fire*, which seem to have been of fine workmanship, used only for ornament, Il. 9, 122, 264, cf. 18, 373, sq., Paus. 4, 32, 1. In Hom., tripods are often given as prizes, Il. 11, 700; 23, 264, 485, etc.; also as gifts of honour, Il. 8, 290, Od. 13, 13. In aftertimes, tripods of fine workmanship, bearing inscriptions, were placed as votive gifts in the temples, esp. in that of Apollo at Delphi; these were then called *τρ. ἀνυθηματικοί, Δελφικοί*, and were sometimes of precious metals, even of gold, Hdt. 8, 82, Ar. Plut. 9, Thuc. 1, 132, Paus. 10, 13, 9, cf. Dict. Antiqq.:—hence, a street of Athens adorned with these gifts was called *οἱ Τρίποδες*, Paus. 1, 20, 1.—III. *any thing with three legs*, generally, *a three-legged table*, etc., Xen. An. 7, 3, 21:—esp. *the stool of the Delphic priestess*, Eur. Ion 91, Or. 163, etc.; proverb., *ὡς ἐκ τρίποδος λέγειν*, i. e. authoritatively, Ath. 37 fin.

Τρῐπρᾶτος, ον, (τρι-, πιπράσκω) *thrice sold*, Ar. Fr. 718; cf. *παλίμπρατος*.

Τρῐπρόσωπος, ον, (τρι-, πρόσωπον) *three-faced*, Charicl. ap. Ath. 325 D.—II. *of three persons*.

Τρῐπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (τρίβω):—*a rubber* or *tool for rubbing with, a pestle*, Ar. Ach. 937, cf. Nic. Th. 95.—II. *a press:* esp. *the board under the screw of a wine* or *oil press*, A. B.; cf. Nic. Al. 493.—III. *the vat* (*lacus*) *into which the wine* or *oil runs*, Harpocr.

Τρῐπτήριον, ου, τό, *a rubbing-tool*.

Τρῐπτης, ου, ὁ, (τρίβω) *one who rubs*; esp. *one who rubs down in the bath*, Plut. Alex. 40.

Τρῐπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, *Triptolemus*, †son of Celeus and Metanira†, an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 153, etc.: †for other accounts of his parentage, v. Paus. 1, 14, 2–4; Plat. makes him one of the judges in the lower world, Apol. 41 A.

Τρῐπτός, ή, όν, (τρίβω) *rubbed: that may be rubbed* or *pounded*.

Τρῐπτῦχος, ον, (τρι-, πτύσσω):—*consisting of three layers* or *plates, threefold, triple, τρυφάλεια*, Il. 11, 353; *τρ. τυραννίδες*, Eur. H. F. 474; sometimes simply = *τρεῖς*, Id. Or. 1513, Phoen. 1635.

Τρίπτωτος, ον, *with three cases*, Gramm.

†Τρίπυλον, ου, τό, *Tripylum*, a place in Halicarnassus, Arr. An. 1, 2, 2: from

†Τρίπυλος, ου, ὁ, *Tripylus*, masc. pr. n., Plut, Arat. 41, where prob. Τριτύμαλλος.

Τρῐπύλος, ον, *three-gated*, E. M.

†Τριπυργία, ας, ἡ, *Tripyrgia*, a place in Aegina, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 10.

Τρίπωλος, ον, (τρι-, πῶλος) *of* or *with three horses*, Eur. Andr. 277.

Τρίῤῥυθμος, ον, *of three times* or *feet*.

Τρίῤῥῦμος, ον, (τρι-, ῥυμός) *with three poles*, i. e. *with six horses*, Aesch. Pers. 47.

Τρίς, adv. of *τρεῖς, thrice, three times*, Lat. *ter*, oft. in Hom., and Hes.: *τρὶς τόσος, τρὶς τόσον, thrice* as much or many, Hom.; *ἐς τρίς*, up to *three times*, even *thrice*, Hdt. 1, 86: but often used merely to heighten the simple notion, esp. in compds., like *τρισάθλιος, τρίσμακαρ*, etc., like the Lat. *ter*, and our *thrice*, Valck. Theocr. 15, 86; cf. *τρι-, τριάζω, τρικυμία*. Proverb., *τρὶς ἓξ βάλλειν*, to throw *thrice* six, i. e. the highest throw (there being three dice), hence simply *to win, be lucky*, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf., cf. Plat. Legg. 968 E. [ῐ usu.; yet Hes. Op. 172, has *ῑ* in arsis at the beginning of a verse.]

Τρῐσάγιος, ον, also, *α, ον*, (*τρίς, ἅγιος*) *thrice-holy*, Eccl. [ᾰ]

Τρῐσᾰ́ενεος, ον, strengthd. for *ἀένεος*.

Τρῐσάθλιος, *α, ον, thrice unhappy*, Soph. O. C. 372 (where however Pors. wrote it divisim), Luc., etc.

Τρῐσᾰ́λαστος, ον, strengthd. for *ἄλαστος*, Mel. 72. [ᾰλ]

Τρῐσᾰλῑτήριος, ον, *thrice sinful*, LXX.

Τρῐσᾰ́λῡπος, ον, *quite harmless*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Τρῐσᾰνάριθμος, ον, *thrice*, i. e. *quite innumerable*. [ᾰρ]

Τρῐσᾰ́νθρωπος, ον, ὁ, (*τρίς, ἄνθρωπος*) *thrice a man*, used by Diogenes, as = *τρισάθλιος*, Diog. L. 6, 47.

Τρῐσᾰ́ποτμος, ον, = *τρισάθλιος*. [ᾰ]

Τρῐσᾰρειοπᾱ́ϊτης, ου, ὁ, *an Areopagite thrice over*, i. e. *a stern and rigid judge*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 4.

Τρῐσᾰ́ριθμος, ον, (*τρίς, ἀριθμός*) *thrice numbered*, Luc. Alex. 11. [ᾰ]

Τρῐσᾰριστεύς, έως, ὁ, *thrice-conqueror*.

Τρῐσᾰ́σμενος, η, ον, (*τρίς, ἄσμενος*) *very willing, very glad*, but better written divisim, Poppo Xen. An. 3, 2, 24.

Τρῐσαύ̈ουστος, ου, ὁ, *three times over Augustus*.

Τρῐσᾰ́ωρος, ον, (*τρίς, ὥρος*) *very untimely*. Anth. P. 7, 527. [ᾰ]

Τρῐσβδέλυκτος, ον, *thrice* or *thoroughly abhorred*, Osann. Auctar. Lex.

Τρῐσδείλαιος, ον, = *τρισάθλιος* Anth. P. 7, 737.

Τρῐσδύστηνος, ον, = foreg. Anth. P. 9, 574.

Τρῐσεινάς (sc. *ἡμέρα*), άδος, ἡ, (*τρίς, εἰνάς*) *the third ninth day* in a month; i. e. not the 27th, but *the ninth day* (*ἡ ἐννεάς*) *of the third decad*, the 29th, Hes. Op. 812; called also *δευτέρα φθίνοντος*.

Τρῐσέληνος, ον, (τρι-, σελήνη) *of three moons* or *nights:* epith. of Hercules, like *τριέσπερος*, Anth. P. 9, 441, cf. *νυξ*, Anth. Plan. 102.—2. *πλάτος τρ.*, the breadth *of three moons*, of the earth's shadow, Plut. 2, 923 B.

Τρῐσέλικτος, ον, = *τριέλικτος*.

Τρῐσεξώλης, ον, ὁ, *thrice accursed*, strengthd. for *ἐξώλης*.

Τρῐσέπαρχος, ον, ὁ, *thrice an ἔπαρχος*, Anth.

Τρῐσευδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, *thrice happy*.

Τρῐσευτῠχής, ές, = foreg.

Τρῐσεφθος, ον, *thrice boiled*.

Τρῐσέχθιστος, ον, strengthd. for *ἔχθιστος, thrice detested*, A. B.

Τρῐσέωλος, ον, strengthd. for *ἔωλος, very stale*, Ael. N. A. 17, 44.

Τρίσημος, ον, (τρι-, σῆμα) *of three signs:* in music and prosody, like *τρίχρονος, of three times*, i. e. *of three short syllables*; or (which is equivalent), *of one short and long one*.

Τρισθᾰνής, ές, (*τρίς, θνήσκω*) *thrice dead* or *worthy of death*, Greg. Naz.

Τρισκαιδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *thirteen*, for *τριακαιδεκα*, Il. 5, 385, Od. 24, 340; cf. Lob. Phryn. 409 Hence

Τρισκαιδεκᾰέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἔτος*) *thirteen years old*, Isae. Fr. 1, 12.

Τρισκαιδεκάκλινος, ον, (*τρισκαίδεκα, κλίνη*) *with thirteen couches*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 E.

Τρισκαιδεκάμηνος, ον, *every thirteen months*.

Τρισκαιδεκάπηχυς, υ, gen. εως, (*τρισκαίδεκα, πῆχυς*) *thirteen cubits high*, *ἀνὴρ τρ.*, a long, lazy loon, Theocr. 15, 17.

Τρισκαιδεκαπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *thirteen-fold*.

Τρισκαιδεκαστάσιος, ον, (*τρισκαίδεκα, ἵστημι*):—*of thirteen times the weight* or *value, χρυσίον τρ.*, Hdt. 3, 95. [στᾰ]

Τρισκαιδεκᾰταῖος, *α, ον, on the thirteenth day*, Hipp.: from

Τρισκαιδέκᾰτος, η, ον, (*τρισκαίδεκα*) *the thirteenth*, Hom., and Hes.

Τρισκαιδεκᾰφόρος, ον, (*φέρω*) *fruiting thirteen times*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 13

Τρισκαιδεκέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *τρισκαιδεκέτις, ιδος*, (*τρισκαίδεκα, ἔτος*) *of thirteen years, thirteen years old*, Lys. 116, 28.

Τρισκαιδεκήρης, ες, (*τρισκαίδεκα, *ἄρω!*) *with thirteen banks of oars*, Plut. Demetr. 31, Ath. 203 D, v. *τριήρης*.

Τρισκᾰκοδαίμων, ον, (*τρίς, κακοδαίμων*) *thrice unlucky*, Ar. Ach. 1024, Ran. 19, etc.

Τρισκαιδεκόργυιος, ον, *of thirteen fathoms*, prob. l. Theophr.

Τρίσκαλμος, ον, (τρι-, σκαλμός) strictly *with three tholes* or *oar-pegs* but, *νῆες τρ.* = *τριήρεις*, Aesch. Pers. 679, 1074.

Τρισκατάπτυστος, ον, *thrice-abominable*.

Τρισκᾰτᾰ́ρᾱτος, ον, (*τρίς, κατάρατος*) *thrice-accursed*, Dem. 794, 24 [ᾰρ]

Τρισκελής, ές, (τρι-, σκέλος) *three-legged, three-footed, τράπεζα*, Cratin. Incert. 9, cf. Theocr. Ep. 4, 3.

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Τρισκοπάνιστος, ον, (τρίς, κοπανίζω) *thrice struck* or *stamped*, ἄρτος τρ., *thrice kneaded*, i. e. *fine* bread, Batr. 35: al. τρισκοπάνητος. [ᾰ]

Τρίσλοπος, ον, (τρίς, λοπός) *thrice peeled*, δένδρον τρ., a tree *which loses its bark thrice a year*, Theophr.

Τρίσμᾰκαρ, ᾰρος, ὁ, ἡ, strengthd. for μάκαρ, *thrice blest*, Od. 6, 154, 155; τρισμάκαρες καὶ τετράκις, Virgil's *terque quaterque beati*, Od. 5, 306; fem. τρισμάκαιρα. [ᾰ]

Τρισμᾰκάριος, α, ον, = foreg., Ar. Ach. 400, Nub. 166.

Τρισμᾰκάριστος, η, ον, = τρίσμακαρ.

Τρισμᾰκᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, epith. of Pythagoras, *the thrice-dying one*, as a pun on τρίσμακαρ, Antiph. Νεοττ. 1, 8.

Τρισμάκαρος, ον, = τρίσμακαρ, Welcker Syll. Ep. 75, 3. [ᾰ]

Τρισμέγιστος, η, ον, *thrice-greatest.*

Τρισμός, οῦ, ὁ:—like τριγμός, *the making a shrill noise, chirruping, twittering, creaking*, Lat. *stridor*, Theophr.

Τρισμύριοι, αι, α, (τρίς, μύριοι) *thrice ten thousand*, 30,000, Hdt. 2, 163: also in sing. with a collective subst., τρισμυρία ἵππος, *thirty thousand* horse, Aesch. Pers. 315. [ῡ] Hence

Τρισμυριόπᾰλαι, (πάλαι) adv., *thirty-thousand-times long-ago*, Ar. Eq. 1156; cf. τρίπαλαι, τετράπαλαι.

Τρισμῡριοπλᾶσίων, ον, gen. ονος, *thirty-thousand-fold.*

Τρισμύριος, α, ον, v. τρισμύριοι.

Τρισνέατος, η, ον, in Cratin. Nom. 14, of the strings of the lyre (cf. νητή); but the signf. is dub.

Τρῖσοϊζυρός, ά, όν, (τρίς, δῐζυρός) *thrice-wretched*, Archil. 116 Bergk.

Τρῖσόλβιος, ον, (τρίς, ὄλβιος) *thrice happy* or *fortunate*, Soph. Fr. 719.

Τρῖσολυμπιονίκης, ου, ὁ, (τρίς, Ὀλυμπιονίκης) *thrice victorious at Olympia*, οἶκος, Pind. O. 13, 1. [νῑ]

Τρίσπαστος, ον, *drawn threefold*, v. τροχαλία.

Τρισπίθᾰμος, ον, (τρι-, σπιθαμή) *three spans long*, Hes. Op. 424, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13. [σπῐ]

Τρίσπονδος, ον, (τρι-, σπονδή) *thrice-poured*, τρ. χοαί, a *triple* drink-offering to the dead, of honey, milk and wine, Soph. Ant. 431, cf. Od. 11, 26.

Τρισσάκις, (τρίς) adv., *thrice, three times*, Mel. 89. [ᾰ]

Τρισσάτιος, ον, poet. for τρισσός, like μεσσάτιος for μέσος, Anth. P. 6, 12. [ᾰ]

Τρισσᾶχῇ, (τρισσός) adv., *in three places*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 28.

Τρισσεύω, (τρισσός) *to do* a thing *thrice* or *for the third time.*—2. *to remain three days*, LXX.

Τρισσόζωος, ον, (τρισσός, ζωή) *with three lives*, Aesch. Fr. 354.

Τρισσόθεν, (τρισσός) adv., *from three sides*, Anth. P. 9, 651.

Τρισσοκάρηνος, ον, (τρισσός, κάρηνον) *three-headed*, Orph. Arg. 974. [ᾰ]

Τρισσοκέφᾰλος, ον, v. l. for foreg.

Τρισσός, ή, όν, Att. τριττός in Plat., etc., Ion. τρῐξός in Hdt., like δισσός, δῐξός, (τρίς):—*threefold*, Lat. *triplex*, Hes. Fr. 68, 2. Pind. P. 8, 115:—in plur. = τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 171, Soph. O. C. 479, Plat. Rep. 504 A, etc.: cf. τριφάσιος. Adv. -σῶς.

Τρισσοφᾶής, ές, and in Anth., τρισσόφωτος, ον, *in a threefold light.*

Τρισσόω, ῶ, *to triple, to make* or *take threefold.*

Τριστᾰδιος, ον, (τρι-, στάδιον) *three stades long*, Plat. Criti. 115 E. [ᾰ]

Τριστάσιος, ον, (τρίς, ἵστημι) τ. πρὸς χρυσίον, *worth thrice its weight* in gold, Arr. Indic. [ᾰ]

Τριστάτης, ου, ὁ, (τρίς, ἵστημι) = τριτοστάτης.—II. *one who stands next the prince, a chief man*, LXX. [ᾰ]

Τρίστεγος, ον, (τρι-, στέγη) *of* or *with three stories*: τὸ τρ., sub. οἴκημα, *the third story*, N. T.; also ἡ τριστέγη.

Τρίστῐχος, ον, (τρι-, στίχος) *of three rows, lines* or *verses*, Plut.

Τριστοιχεί, Hes. Th. 727; and τριστοιχί, ll. 10, 473; adv. of sq., *in three rows* or *lines*: [χῐ] from

Τρίστοιχος, ον, (τρι-, στοῖχος) *in three rows* or *lines*, Od. 12, 91; v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 614.

Τρίστομος, ον, (τρι-, στόμα) *three-mouthed.*—II. *three-edged* or *three-pointed*, αἰχμή, Ant. P. 6, 167.

Τρῐσυλλᾰβέω, ῶ, *to consist of three syllables*; and

Τρῐσυλλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, *a consisting of three syllables*: from

Τρῐσύλλᾰβος, ον, (τρι-, συλλαβή) *trisyllabic*, Luc. (?)

Τρῐσύνθετος, ον, *triply compounded.*

Τρῐσύπᾰτος, ου, ὁ, (τρίς, ὕπατος) *thrice-consul*, Plut. Galb. 22; Schäf. divisim. [ῡ]

Τρίσφυλλον, ου, τό, poet. for τρίφυλλον.

Τρίσφυλλος, ον, poet. for τρίφυλλος.

Τρισχίλιοι, αι, α, (τρίς, χίλιοι) *three thousand*, Il. 20, 221, etc.: also in sing. with collect. subst., as, τρισχιλία ἵππος, Longus. [χῐ] Hence

Τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν, *the three-thousandth*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A: and

Τρισχιλιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *carrying* or *holding three thousand* (*measures*), ὁλκάς, Dion. H. 3, 44.

Τρίσχιστος, ον, *cloven in three.*

Τρίσχοινος, ον, *three σχοῖνοι long, brand*, etc.

Τρισώμᾰτος, ον, (τρι-, σῶμα) *three-bodied*, Lat. *tricorpor*, of Geryon, Aesch. Ag. 870; of Chimaera, Eur. Ion 204; of Cerberus, Id. H. F. 24.

Τρίσωμος, ον, = foreg.

Τριτᾰγωνιστέω, ῶ, *to be a τριταγωνιστής*, Dem. 314, 12; 315, 10: τρ. τινι, *to play the third part to* another, Plut. 2, 840 A: from

Τριτᾰγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (τρίτος, ἀγωνιστής) *the third combatant*: esp. on the stage, *the player who takes the third part*, and so *a third-rate performer*, name of a play of Antiphanes, cf. Dem. 270, 12:—v. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1, p. 305.

†Τρίταια, ας, ἡ, *Tritaea*, an ancient city of Achaia; later one of the Achaian confederacy, Polyb. 4, 6, 9; Strab. p. 341.—II. fem. pr. n., daughter of Triton, Paus. 7, 22, 8.

†Τριταιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Tritaea*; οἱ Τριταιεῖς, Ion. -έες, *the Tritaeans*, Hdt. 1, 145; Paus.—2. Τριταιεῖς, Att. -ῆς, έων, οἱ, *Tritaeans*, in Thuc. 3, 101, as a people of Locris, considered by Poppo as inhab. of Τριτέαι, Prolegg. 2, p. 170; regarded as different by Bähr ad Hdt. 8, 33.

Τρῐταΐζω, *to have a tertian fever.* Hence

Τρῐταϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a tertian fever* (τριταῖος πυρετός), *like one*, Diosc.

Τρῐταιογενής, ές, *produced by tertian fever*, ἀλγήματα, Hipp. Adv. -νῶς, Id.

Τρῐταῖος, α, ον, (τρίτος):—*on the third day*, Hdt. 6, 120.—2. *three days old*, παῖς, etc.: τρ. γενόμενος, *after being three days* dead, Hdt. 2, 89; cf. τεταρταῖος.—3. *three days ago*, Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 196; cf. Polyb. 15, 33, 11.—4. generally for τρίτος, τρ. φέγγος, ἡμέρα, Eur. Hec. 32, Hipp. 275; cf. δευτεραῖος.—II. ὁ τριταῖος (sc. πυρετός), *a tertian fever* or *ague*, Plat. Tim. 86 A. Hence

Τρῐταιοφυής, ές, (φυή) *of the nature of a tertian fever*, πυρετός, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τρῐτᾰλαντῐαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Plut. Aemil. 33.

Τρῐτάλαντος, ον, (τρι-, τάλαντον) *of three talents' weight*, Ar. Lys. 338: *worth three talents*, οἶκος, Isae. 39, 40.—cf. Phryn. 547. [τᾰ]

Τρῐτάλᾶς, -τάλαινα, -τάλᾶν, strengthd. for τάλας, *thrice-wretched*, Eur. Hipp. 739. [τᾰ]

†Τριτανταίχμης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Tritantaechmes*, son of Artabazus, commander of the Persians, Hdt. 1, 192; 7, 82.

Τρῐτάννοστος, ον, (τρι-, τανύω) *triply-stretched, very long*, δόναξ, Anth. P. 6, 192. [τᾰ]

Τρίτᾱτος, η, ον, poet. lengthd. for τρίτος, like μέσσατος for μέσος, Hom. [ῐ]

Τρῐτάω, ῶ, only in Ep. part., τριτόωσα σελήνη, the moon *when three days old*, Arat. 796.

†Τριτέαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Triteae*, a city of Phocis on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 8, 33: v. Τριταιεύς 2.

Τρῐτέγγονος, ον, ὁ, and τρῐτεγγόνη, ης, ἡ, *a descendant in the third degree*, Lat. *trinepos, trineptis.*

Τρῐτεῖα, τά, (τρίτος) *the third rank* or *place, third prize*, formed like πρωτεῖα, δευτερεῖα, ἀριστεῖα, Plat. Phil. 22 E.

Τρῐτεύς, έως, ὁ, *the third part of a μέδιμνος*: formed like ἑκτεύς.

Τριτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who holds an office for the third time*: from

Τρῐτεύω, *to be the third*, formed like πρωτεύω, etc.:—*to be* any thing *for the third time.*

Τρῐτημορίζω, f. -ίσω, *to divide into three parts*: from

Τρῐτημόριος, α, ον, (τρίτος, μείρομαι):—*equal to a third part*, c. gen., τριτημορίη ἡ Ἀσσυρίη τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίης, Hdt. 1, 192.—II. as subst., τριτημόριον, τό, for τὸ τρίτον μόριον, *a third part, a third*, Hdt. 9, 34, Thuc. 2, 98, etc.—2. *a coin*, worth six χαλκοῖ.

Τρῐτημορίς, ίδος, ἡ, like τριτημόριον, *a third part*, Hdt. 1, 211, 212, etc.

Τρῐτήμορον, ου, τό, = τριτημόριον (II. 2), Philem. p. 375, 381.

Τρῐτοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (τρίτος, βαίνω) *going as third, forming a third foot*, βάκτρον, Eur. Tro. 276; cf. τρίπους II. [βᾰ]

Τρῐτογένεια, ας, ἡ, (*γένω):—*the Trito-born*, epith. of Minerva, also as subst. as a name of Minerva, Hom., and Hes. (From the lake Τρῑτωνίς in Libya, near which the oldest legend represents the goddess as born. Acc. to others, τριτώ was a Cretic or Aeol. word for κεφαλή, and so τριτογένεια would be *the head-born*; but the word τριτώ is itself dub., and the legend to which it refers is certainly not earlier than Hes. Th. 924, nay does not appear in its full form until Stesichorus, as Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 1310 asserts, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 355, Kleine Stesich. Fr. 76,—whence some infer that H. Hom. 28, 4, 5 was written after Stesich.—Others interpret

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τριτογένεια, *born on the third day*, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 65.)—II. in Pythag. philosophy, this was a name of *the number three*, and of *the equilateral triangle*, Plut. 2, 381 F.

Τριτογενής, έος, ἡ, rarer collat. form of foreg., H. Hom. 28, 4, †Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141†, Ar. Eq. 1189.

Τριτοκέω, (τρίτος, τόκος, τίκτω) *to bring forth thrice*, or *three at one birth*, Anth. P. 9, 430.

Τριτόμηνις, ιδος, ἡ, for ἡ τρίτη τοῦ μηνός, *the third of the month*, at Athens sacred to Minerva, Harpocr.

Τρίτομος, ον, *thrice-cut*: τὸ τρίτομον, *a piece of salt fish*.

Τρίτονος, ον, *of three tones*: in music, *the discord between the fourth and fifth*.

Τριτοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (τρίτος, πατήρ) *father in the third degree*.—II. on the Τριτοπάτορες worshipped at Athens, v. Lobeck in Friedem. and Seeb. Misc. Crit. I, 3, p. 520 sq., 4, p. 616 sq. [ᾰ]

Τρίτος, η, ον, (τρίς, τρεῖς):—*the third*, Hom., Hes., etc.; τρίτος αὐτὸς ἦλθε or ἐπῆλθε, he went himself *the third*, i. e. *with two others*, cf. Od. 20, 185: τρίτος γενέσθαι, to be third in a race, Isocr. 353 D: ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν, *the day after to-morrow*, Ar. Lys. 612; cf. Lob. Phryn. 323.—II. τρίτον, as Adv., for the rarer form τρίτως, *thirdly*, in Hom. always τὸ τρίτον (or, as Wolf writes, τοτρίτον); so in Hdt. 1, 55, etc.: τρίτως, first in Plat. Tim. 56 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311.—III. τὰ τρίτα,—1. (sub. ἱερά), *a sacrifice to the dead, offered the third day after the funeral*, Isae. Menecl. § 46.—2. τὰ τρίτα λέγειν τινί, to play *the third part* to any one, like τριταγωνιστεῖν τινι, Dem. 418, 5, cf. Ar. Lys. 613. (Sanscr. *tritiya*.) [ῐ]

Τριτόσπονδος, ον, = τρίσπονδος, τρ. αἰών, a life *in which one pours the third libation* (to Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, cf. σωτήρ II), i. e. *a complete* life, which leaves nothing to wish for but its permanence, Aesch. Ag. 245.

Τριτόσπορος, ον, (τρίτος, σπορά) *sown for the third time*, τρ. γονή, *the third* generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

Τριτοστάτης, ου, ὁ, (τρίτος, ἵστημι) *standing third* or *in the third rank of the chorus*, Arist. Metaph. 4, 11, 4: fem. -άτις, ιδος, Ar. Fr. 411. [ᾰ]

Τριτόω, ῶ, *to divide into three parts*.

Τριτταῖος, α, ον, very dub. form of τριταῖος.

Τριττός, ή, όν, Att. for τρισσός.

Τριττύα, ἡ, = τριττύς II, Epich. p. 114. [ῠ]

Τριττυαρχέω, ῶ, *to be head of a* τριττύς, Plat. Rep. 475 A: from

Τριττυάρχης, ου, ὁ, = sq.

Τριττυάρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *chief of a* τριττύς (III).

Τριττύς, ύος, ἡ, also τριτύς, τριττύα, *the number three*, Lat. *ternio*.—II. *a sacrifice of three animals*, bull, he-goat, boar, or bull, he-goat, ram, (like the Roman *suovetaurilia*,) Call. Fr. 403, cf. Ar. Plut. 820, ubi v. Schol., cf. τριττύα: used esp. on making solemn oaths.—III. usu. at Athens, *a third of the* φυλή, Dem. 184, 10, Aeschin. 58, 8:—a division made prob. for military purposes, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 99. (The Aeol. form τριππύς brings us to the Lat. *tribus*.)

†Τριτύμαλλος, ου, ὁ, *Tritymallus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cleom. 19; cf. Τριπύλος.

Τριτώ, ἡ, = κεφαλή, v. Τριτογένεια.

Τριτώ, οῦς, ἡ, = Τριτογένεια or Τριτωνίς, epith. of Minerva, Ep. Ad. 132.

Τρίτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Triton*, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Amphitrité, Hes. Th. 930: later in pl. Τρίτωνες, *Tritons*, a lower race of sea-gods, with fishes' or (sometimes) with horses' tails.—2. esp. the god of the Libyan lake Tritonis, Hdt. 4, 179, Ap. Rh. 4, 1552, Müller Orchom. p. 351.—II. a river in Libya, joining the lake Tritonis with the sea, Hdt. 4, 178, 191. —†2. = Νεῖλος, Ap. Rh. 4, 269; cf. 260†.—III. a mountain-stream in Boeotia, running into the lake Copaïs, †Paus. 9, 33, 7, etc.†, Müller Orchom. p. 45. [ῐ]

Τριτωνιάς, άδος, ἡ, like Τριτωνίς, epith. of Minerva: but, λίμνη Τρ., the Libyan lake *Tritonis*, Eur. Ion 872.

Τριτώνιος, α, ον, *Tritonian*.

Τριτωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a lake in Libya famous in old Greek legends, *Tritonis*, Pind. P. 4, 36, Hdt. 4, 178: † acc. to the Libyan legend the nymph of this lake was the mother of Minerva by Neptune, Hdt. 1, 180.—2. a fountain near Aliphera in Arcadia, where also Minerva was said to have been born, Paus. 8, 26, 6.†—II. epith. of Minerva, †Ap. Rh. 1, 109†, Müller Orchom. p. 213, 355.—† 2. fem. adj. from Τρίτων II. 2, as epith. of Θήβη, Ap. Rh. 4, 260.

Τρίτως, adv., v. τρίτος II. fin.

Τριτωσις, ἡ, *reduction to a third part*. [ῐ]

Τριϕᾰής, ές, *in a triple light*.

Τριϕᾰλαγγία, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, φάλαγξ) *a triple phalanx*, Polyb. 6, 40, 11, etc.

Τριϕάλεια, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, φάλος):—*a helmet with triple* φάλος, Coluth. 30; who (if the reading be right) meant it for the original form of Homer's τρυφάλεια.

Τριϕάλης, ητος, ὁ, title of a comedy of Ar., †Luc. Fugit. 32†. (Prob. from φάλης, φαλλός). [ᾰ]

Τριϕᾰνής, ές, *appearing threefold*.

Τριϕάσιος, α, ον, (τρεῖς) *threefold*, Lat. *triplex*, Hdt. 5, 1; in plur., like τρισοί, generally = τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 95; 2, 17, etc.: cf. διϕάσιος. [ᾰ]

Τριϕᾶτος, η, ον, = foreg., Nic. Th. 102. [ῐ]

Τριϕίλητος, Dor. -ᾶτος, ον, (τρίς, φιλέω) *thrice-beloved*, Theocr. 15, 86.

†Τριϕολῖνος, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, a kind of Italian wine, Ath. 26 D.

Τριϕορέω, ῶ, *to bear thrice*, esp. fruit, Theophr.: from

Τριϕόρος, ον, (τρίς, ϕέρω) *bearing thrice*, esp. *fruiting thrice a year*.

Τριϕῡής, ές, (τρι-, φυή) *of threefold nature, threefold*, Theophr.

Τριϕυιος, ον, = foreg.

†Τριϕῡλία, ας, ἡ, (τρίϕυλος) *Triphylia*, the southern part of Elis, so called from its inhabitants being descended from three different races, Strab. p. 342 sqq.

†Τριϕῡλιακός, ή, όν, *Triphylian*, ἡ Τ. Πύλος, Strab. p. 348.

†Τριϕύλιος, α, ον, = foreg., Strab. p. 337.

†Τριϕῡλίς, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., e. g., γαῖα, Dion. P. 409.

Τριϕύλλιον, ου, τό, Dim. from τρίϕυλλον.

Τριϕυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, the same as ὀξυλίς, Diosc.

Τρίϕυλλον, ου, τό, a plant, *trefoil, clover*, Hdt. 1, 132: strictly neut. from

Τρίϕυλλος, ον, (τρι-, φύλλον) *three-leafed*.

Τρίϕῡλος, ον, (τρι-, φυλή) *of three tribes*, τριϕύλους ποιεῖν, to divide them *into three tribes*, Hdt. 4, 161.

†Τριϕῡλος, ου, ὁ, *Triphylus*, son of Arcas, from whom in Mythol. is derived the name of *Triphylia*, Polyb. 4, 77; Paus. 10, 9, 5.

Τρίϕωνος, ον, (ϕωνή) *three-voiced*.

Τρίχᾶ, Hom., Hdt. 4, 67; but τριχῇ, Hdt. 3, 39, Plat., etc., Adv. (τρίς — *threefold, in three parts*, Lat. *tripartito*, Il. 2, 655, Od. 8, 506; c. gen., τριχὰ νυκτὸς ἦην, 'twas *in the third watch* of the night, Od. 12, 312; 14, 483: τριχῇ σχίζειν τι, Hdt. 4, 67: τριχῇ διαιρεῖσθαι, διελέσθαι τὴν πόλιν, Hdt. 3, 39, Isocr. 120 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 564 C; τριχῇ διανεῖμαι τὸ στρατευμα, Id. Legg. 683 D. Hence

Τριχάικες, οἱ, *the threefold people*, i. e. the Dorians, so called from their three tribes, (Ὑλλαῖοι, Δυμᾶνες, Πάμφυλοι), Od. 19, 177, Hes. Fr. 65, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7, 76, Müller Dor. 1, 1, § 8 sq. (The deriv. uncertain:—some take it to mean *triple-plumed*, ἀΐσσω, comparing κορυθάϊξ) [ᾰϊκες]

Τρίχακτον, ου, τό, = κτένιον, Suid.

Τριχάλεπτος, ον, (τρι-, χαλέπτω) *very difficult*: *very angry*, Anth. P. 12, 229.

Τρίχαλκος, ον, ὁ, *a coin worth three* χαλκοῦς.

Τριχᾶλος, ον, Dor. for τρίχηλος, (τρι-, χηλή) *cloven in three*: τρ. αἶξ = τρικυμία, Aesch. Theb. 760.

Τρίχαπτος, ον, (θρίξ, ἅπτω) *plaited* or *woven of hair*, ἀμπεχόνη, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 28,—τὸ τρ. (sc. ἱμάτιον), *a garment of hair*, LXX. [ῐ]

Τριχάς, ή, a kind of *thrush* or *field-fare*, Arist. H. A. 9, 20.

Τρίχεις, αἱ, noun pl. from θρίξ, Hom. [ῐ]

Τρίχῃ, adv., *in threefold manner*, cf. sub τριχα.

Τριχηλᾶβον, τό, poet. for τριχαλάβιον.

Τρίχηνος, ον, (τρι-, χαίνω):—*triply yawning, yawning wide*: acc. to others, *with three throats*.

Τριχθά, adv. poet. for τρίχα, *triply, into three parts, in three pieces*, Il. 2, 668; 3, 363, Od. 9, 71. [ᾰ] Hence

Τριχθάδιος, α, ον, *threefold*, Anth. P. 9, 482. [ᾰ]

Τριχιάζω, = τριχιάω.

Τριχίας, ου, ὁ, *a smaller kind of* τραχίς, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 10, Dorion ap. Ath. 328 E.

Τρίχιας, ου, ὁ, *one that is hairy* — cf. sq. sub fin.

Τριχίασις, ή, (τριχιάω):—*a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside and cause pain*, Hipp.—II. *a disease of the urethra, when the urine is full of small hair-like substances*, Galen.—III. *a disease of the breasts of women giving suck, when they crack into very fine fissures*, Erotian.—Cf. Foës. Oecon.

Τριχιάω, ῶ, (θρίξ) *to show hairs* — *to have the* τριχίασις *of the breasts*, Arist. H. A. 7, 11, 1, Bekker

Τριχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from τραχίς, Alex. Ὀδυσσ. 2, 3. [ῐ]

Τριχῖνος, η, ον, (θρίξ) *from or of hair*, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Xen. An. 4, 8, 3. [ῐ]

Τρίχιον, ου, τό, dim. from θρίξ, *a little hair*, Arist. Probl. 33, 18, Plut. 2, 727 A. [ῐ]

Τριχίς, ίδος, ἡ, (θρίξ):—a kind of *anchovy full of small hair-like bones*, Ar. Ach. 551, Eq. 662.

Τριχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (θρίξ) = τριχίασις III, Erotian.

Τριχοβάπτης, ου, ὁ, (θρίξ, βάπτω) *a hair-dyer*.

Τριχοβόρος, ον, (θρίξ, βορά) *gnawing* or *eating hair*.

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Τριχοβδόστρυχος, ον, *with locks of hair.*

Τριχόβρωμ, ωτος, and τριχοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, like τριχοβόρος, *eating hair:* hence τριχόβρωτες, in Ar. Ach. 1111, are =σῆτες, θρῖπες, σκώληκες, *moths*; cf. Poll. 2, 24.

Τριχοειδής, ές, (θρίξ, εἶδος) *like hair, hairy*, Diosc.

Τριχόθεν, adv., *from three sides* or *places.*

Τριχοίνικος, ον, (τρι-, χοῖνιξ) *holding* or *measuring three χοίνικες*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 23:—hence, in comic phrase, τρ. ἔπος, *a most capacious* word, Ar. Vesp. 481,—like ῥῆμα μυριάμφορον.

Τριχοκόμος, ον, *dressing the hair.*

Τριχοκοσμητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a hair-dresser.*

Τριχοκουρία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of hair.*

Τριχολάβιον, ου, τό, *tweezers for pulling out hairs.* [ᾰ]

Τριχολάβις, ίδος, ἡ, =foreg.

†Τριχόλεος, ου, ὁ, *Tricholeus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 605 B.

Τριχολογέω, ῶ, *to pick out hairs*, Hipp.

Τριχόλωτος, ον, (τρι-, χολόω) *thrice-detested*, Anth. P. 9, 168.

Τριχόμαλλος, ον, (θρίξ, μαλλός) *hair-fleeced*, Anth. P. 9, 150.

Τριχομανές, τό, a plant, a kind of *adiantum*, = πολύτριχον, Theophr.

Τριχομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a battle by tugging of the hair*, v. Piers. Moer. 407.

Τριχοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, *a hair-dresser*, Synes.

Τριχοποιέω, ῶ, *to make*, i. e. *get hair.*

Τρίχορδος, ον, (τρι-, χορδή) *three-stringed*, of or *with three strings*, βάρβιτος, Anaxil. Lyr. 2 (nisi ibi legend. τὸ τρ., *a three-stringed musical instrument*, v. Meineke ad l.), Plut. 2, 1137 B.

Τρίχορια, ας, ἡ, *a triple chorus.*

Τριχορρόεω, ῶ, =sq., Plut. 2, 642 E.

Τριχορρυέω, ῶ, *to shed* or *lose the hair*, Ar. Pac. 1222: from

Τριχορρῠής, ές, (θρίξ, ῥέω) *shedding* or *losing the hair*, τρ. δέρμα παλαιόν, Aesch. Fr. 255.

Τριχοτομέω, ῶ, (θρίξ, τέμνω) *to cut the hair*, τρ. τρίχας, Dion. H. 7, 72.—II. (τρίχα) *to cut in three.*

Τριχοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, =τριχοβόρος.

Τρίχοῦ, (τρίχα) adv., *in three places*, Hdt. 7, 36.

Τρίχουλος, ον, =οὐλόθριξ, Archil. 185 Bergk.

Τριχουνιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Diosc., dub.

Τρίχους, ουν, *holding three χοῦς*, Nicostr. Hecat. 1.

Τριχόφοιτος ἶουλος, in Strato 9, prob., the first down of youth, *just passing into hair.*

Τριχοφῠέω, ῶ, *to grow* or *get hair*: from

Τριχοφῠής, ές, *growing* or *getting hair.*

Τριχοφῠΐα, ας, ἡ, *growth of hair.*

Τριχόφυλλος, ον, (θρίξ, φύλλον) *hair-leafed, with leaves like hairs*, Theophr.: τὸ τρ., a kind of *sea-weed*, Id.

Τρῐχόω, ῶ, (θρίξ) *to furnish* or *cover with hair*:—pass., τριχοῦσθαι τὸ γένειον, *to get* or *have* a beard, Arist. An. Post. 2, 12, 11.

Τριχρονέω, ῶ, *to have three times, be of the measure of three times*, in prosody, Gramm.: from

Τρίχρονος, ον, (τρι-, χρόνος) *of three times*: — 1. in music, *of three kinds of time* or *measure.* — 2. in prosody, = τρίσημος, *of three short syllables*, or (which is equival.) *of one short and one long.*

Τριχρώματος, ον, (τρι- χρῶμα) *three-coloured*, Apollod. 3, 3, 1.

Τρίχρωμος, ον, shortd. for foreg., Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 2.

Τρίχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, =τριχρώματος, Arist. Meteor. 3, 2, 4.

Τριχῦφος, ον, *woven of hair*, v. l. for τρίχαπτος in Phereer.

Τριχώδης, ες, (θρίξ, εἶδος) *like hair, hairy, fine as a hair*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 2: metaph., φωνία τρ., *small, slender* voices, Id. Audib. 57.

Τρίχωμα, ατος, τό, (τριχόω) *a growth of hair*, Hdt. 7, 70; ἐν γενείου συλλογῇ τριχώματος, i. e. at the age of manhood, Aesch. Theb. 664. [ῐ]

Τριχωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2.

†Τριχωνιεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Trichonium*, Polyb. 17, 10, 9: from

†Τριχώνιον, ου, τό, *Trichonium*, a city of Aetolia, Strab. p. 450.

†Τριχωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, λίμνη, lake *Trichonis* in Aetolia near Stratus, Polyb. 5, 7.

Τρίχωρος, ον, (τρι-, χῶρος) *with three divisions* or *cells*, Diosc.

Τρίχῶς, adv., *in threefold manner.*

Τρίχωσις, εως, ἡ, (τριχόω) *a making* or *being hairy*: also=τρίχωμα, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 2. [ῐ]

Τριχωτός, ή, όν, (τριχόω) *haired, hairy*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 14.

Τριψεργία, ας, ἡ, (τρίβω, ἔργον) *a delay* or *putting off of work.*

Τριψημερέω, ῶ, (τρίβω, ἡμέρα):—*to idle away the day, waste time in delays*, Lat. *terere tempus*, Ar. Vesp. 849.

Τρῖψις, εως, ἡ, (τρίβω):—*a rubbing, friction*, Plat. Theaet. 153 A, 156 A.—II. *firmness to the touch when rubbed*, Hdt. 4, 183.—III. τρίψεις, *meats mixed together artificially*, Anth. P. 9, 642. (The usu. accent τρίψις is wrong, cf. θλῖψις).

Τρίψῡχος, ον, *with three souls* or *lives.*

Τρῖωβολαῖος, or -λιαῖος, α, ον, =sq.

Τριωβολιμαῖος, α, ον, *worth three oboli.*

Τριωβόλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Plut.

Τριώβολον, ου, τό, (τρι-, ὀβολός):—*a three-obol-piece*, i. e. *a half-drachma*:—at Athens, this was — 1. from the time of Pericles, *the pay of the dicasts* or *jurymen* for a day's sitting in court, freq. in Ar., as Eq. 51, 800; v. φράτωρ, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 311.—2. *the pay given to the members of the ἐκκλησία* whenever they chose to attend, from about 392 B. C., Ar. Eccl. 293, 308. Böckh P. E. 1, 307 sq.—3. *a tax on slaves*, Ibid. 2, 47, sq.

Τρῐώβολος, ὁ, =foreg.

Τριωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, *a having three names*: from

Τρῐώνῠμος, ον, *three-named, having three names.*

Τρῐώνῠχος, ον, (τρι-, ὄνυξ) *with three nails* or *points*, Lyc. 392.

Τρῐώπης, ου, ὁ, fem. ίς, ίδος, *with three eyes* or *faces.*

Τρῐῶροφος, ον, (τρι-, ὀροφή) *of three stories* or *floors*, Hdt. 1, 180, though Schweigh. writes τριόροφος: of a ship, Aristid.: τὸ τρ., =τρίστεγον, *the third story*, LXX.

Τροία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Τροίη, ης, *Troy*, whether of the city—'*Troy-town*,' or the country—*the Troad*, Hom., etc.:—also, Τροΐα, as trisyll., Soph. Aj. 1190; and in Pind., Τρωΐα, N. 2, 21; 3, 104, etc.; contr. Τρῳά, Id. O. 2, 145:—hence, Τροΐαθεν, Ion. -ηθεν and -ηθε, *from Troy*, also ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν. Od. 9, 38†; Τροίανδε, Ion. -ηνδε, *to Troy*, both in Hom.

†Τροιζήν, ῆνος, ἡ, *Troezene*, a city of Argolis, near the Saronic gulf, with the port Pogon, now *Damala*, Il. 2, 561; Hdt. 8, 41, 42; Strab. p. 373; etc.—II. ὁ, *Troezen*, son of Pelops, fabled founder of foreg. city, Strab. l. c.; Paus. 2, 30, 8.

†Τροιζήνιος, α, ον, *of Troezene, Troezenian*; *ol* T., Hdt. 7, 99:—ἡ Τροιζηνία γῆ, the territory of Troezene, Eur. Med. 683.

†Τροίζηνος, ου, ὁ, *Troezenus*, son of Ceas, a Ciconian, Il. 2, 847.

†Τρόκμοι, ων, οἱ, *the Trocmi*, a Gallic tribe on the Halys, in Gallatia, Strab. p. 187.

Τρομεοίατο, Ion. for τρομέοιντο, Il. 10, 492, v. τρομέω.

Τρομερός, ά, όν, *trembling*, τρ. γήρᾳ, Eur. Phoen. 303, H. F. 231; *trembling for fear, quaking*, Id. Tro. 176, etc.: from

Τρομέω, ῶ, like τρέμω, *to tremble, quake, quiver*, esp. from fear, οἱ δὲ μάλ' ἐτρόμεον καὶ ἐδείδισαν, Il. 7, 151.—II. c. acc., *to tremble before* or *at* a person, *to fear, dread*, Il. 17, 203, Od. 16, 446, etc.—In both signfs. Hom. uses both act. and mid., esp. the latter, but only in pres. and impf.: Ep. and Ion. τρομεύοιατο for τρομέοιντο, Il. 10, 492; Ion. part. τρομεύμενος, Solon 28, 12.—An old poët. word, used by Aesch. in Pr. 542 (in act.), Pers. 64 (in mid.); but never by Soph., or Eur.

†Τρόμιης, ητος, ὁ, *Tromes*, an Athenian, father of Aeschines, as he is called by Dem. 270, 7: cf. Ἀτρόμητος.

Τρομητός, ή, όν, and τρομικός, ή, όν, late forms for τρομερός.

†Τρομίλεια, ας, ἡ, *Tromilĭa*, a town of Achaea, celebrated for its cheese of goat's milk, which is called Τρομιλικὸς τυρός by Simon. ap. Ath. 658 B.

Τρομοποιέω, ῶ, *to make to tremble*: from

Τρομοποιός, όν, *causing fright* or *trembling.*

Τρόμος, ου, ὁ, (τρέμω) *a trembling, quaking, quivering*, esp. from fear, πάντας ἔλε τρόμος, Il. 19, 14; ὑπὸ δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα, 3, 34, etc.; τρόμος μ' ὑφέρπει, Aesch. Cho. 464, cf. Eur. Bacch. 607:—also from cold, Plat. Tim. 62 B, 85 E.

Τρομώδης, ες, (τρόμος, εἶδος) *trembling, tremulous*, of delirious persons, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τρόπα or τροπά, adv., *turning*, τρ. παίζειν, like ὀστρακίνδα.

Τροπαία, ας, ἡ, (sc. πνοή), fem. from τρόπαιος, *a returning wind, alternating wind*; esp., *one which blows back from sea to land*, (cf. τροπή III. 3), opp. to ἀπογαία, Arist. Probl. 26, 5, and 40, Theophr., cf. Lob. Paral. 314: hence metaph., λήματος, φρενὸς τροπαία, *a change in the spirit* of one's heart, etc., Aesch. Theb. 706, Ag. 219, ubi v. Blomf.—2. generally, *a change from, release from*, κακῶν, Aesch. Cho. 775.

†Τρόπαια, ων, τά, *Tropaea*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 1.

Τρόπαιον, ου, τό, but Ion. and old Att. τροπαῖον, A. B. p. 678, 20, cf. Koen Greg. 20, 21:—strictly neut. from τροπαῖος, *a trophy*, (or as it should rightly be, *a tropee*), Lat. *tropaeum*, Trag., etc.; being *a monument of* the enemy's *defeat* (τροπή); usu. consisting of shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or (more commonly) fixed on upright posts or frames. If the enemy allowed the trophy to be put up, it was a confession of defeat; and after this

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being dedicated to Ζεὺς Τροπαῖος, it was inviolable: when spoils were taken on both sides, both parties set up trophies, Thuc. 2, 92, etc., v. Dict. Antiqq. The common phrase was στῆσαι or στήσασθαι τρ., to set up *trophies*, Eur. Or. 713, Andr. 763, etc., cf. Pors. Phoen. 581; also, τρ. θεῖναι, θέσθαι, Aesch. Theb. 277, Ar. Lys. 318; — also c. gen. pers., τροπαῖα τῶν βαρβάρων, *trophies won from* them, Lys. 193, 6, Xen. An. 7, 6, 36, cf. Soph. Tr. 1102, Eur. l. c.; so, στῆσαι τροπαῖα κατὰ or ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, equiv. to the Lat. *triumphare de aliquo*, Lys. 149, 27, Aeschin. 75, 40.

Τροπαῖος, α, ον, (τροπή) *of a turning* or *change* (cf. τροπαία).—II. *of, belonging to defeat* or *rout* (τροπή), ἐχθρῶν θύειν τρ. (sc. ἱερά), Eur. Heracl. 402: θεοὶ τρ., the gods *who have given victory*, esp., Ζεὺς τρ., Soph. Ant. 143, Eur. Heracl. 867. — 2. *causing rout*, Ἕκτορος ὀμμασι τροπαῖοι, i. e. *terrible* to the eyes of Hector, Eur. El. 469, v. Barnes ap. Dind.—Cf. τρόπαιον.—III. like ἀποτρόπαιος, *turning away, averting*, Lat. *averruncus*, Ζεύς, Soph. Tr. 303, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 149 D.

Τροπαιουχία, ας, ἡ, *the taking of a trophy: victory*: from

Τροπαιοῦχος, ον, (τρόπαιον, ἔχω): — *having* or *gaining trophies*: τρ. Ζεύς, the god *to whom trophies are dedicated*, Arist. Mund. 7, 3; to translate *Jupiter Feretrius*, Dion. H. 2, 34.

Τροπαιοφορία, ας, ἡ, *the bearing of a trophy*, Plut. Pelop. et Marc. 3: from

Τροπαιοφόρος, ον, (τρόπαιον, φέρω) *bringing trophies* or *victory*, Anth. P. 5, 294; λίθος, Plan. 222, cf. 259, etc.

Τροπᾰλίζω, poet. for τρέπω.

Τροπᾰλισμός, ὁ, poet. for τροπή.

Τροπᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, like δέσμη, *a bundle, bunch*, σκορόδων τρ., *a bunch* of garlic, Ar. Ach. 813; olim τροπαλλίς vel τροφαλλίς.—It is Dor. for τροπηλίς, which is now found only in Gramm.

Τροπεῖον, ον, τό, v. τροπήϊον.

Τροπέω, rare poet. form for τρέπω, *to turn*, Il. 18, 224.

Τροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (τρέπω):—*a turn, return, turning round* or *about*, τροπαὶ ἡελίοιο, *the solstices* or *tropics*, Lat. *solstitia*, Od. 15, 404, Hes. Op. 477, 562, 661;—i. e. *the points of midsummer and midwinter*, when the sun appears to turn his course, or cross from north to south in the ecliptic, called τροπαὶ θερινα and χειμερινα by Hdt. 2, 19. Plat., etc.; also known as τροπαὶ βόρειοι and νότιοι, cf. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 7, 47.—II. esp., *the turning about of the enemy, putting to flight* or *routing* him, τροπὴν τινος ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι, to put one to *flight*, Hdt. 1, 30, Ar. Eq. 246: poet., ἐν μάχης τροπῇ, Aesch. Ag. 1237; ἐν τροπῇ δορός, *in the rout* caused by the spear, Soph. Aj. 1275, Eur. Rhes. 82.—2. (pass. τρέπομαι) *a flying, fleeing, flight*, Lat. *conversio in fugam*, Hdt. 7, 167.—III. *a turn, turning, change*, τροπὰς τραπόμενος πλείους τοῦ Εὐρίπου, Aeschin. 66, 27; αἱ τοῦ αἵματος τρ., Tim. Locr. 102 C; τροπαὶ περὶ τὸν ἀέρα, *changes* in the air or weather, Plut. 2, 946 E: of wine, *a turning sour*, Ib. 939 F; cf. τροπίας.—2. τροπαὶ λέξεως, *a change* of speech *by figures* or *tropes* (τρόποι), Luc. Dem. Encom. 6.—3. plur. τροπαί, *changing* or *alternating* winds; elsewh. τροπαῖαι.—IV. in Democr., =θέσις, *position*, Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 11. [In Hes. Il. c., we have μετὰ τροπὰς ἡελίοιο, at the end of the verse, the ult. of the acc. pl. being used short after the Dor. manner.]

Τροπήϊον, ου, τό, Ion for τροπεῖον, *a press*, Hippon. 42: but we should prob. read τραπεῖον, τραπήϊον, from τραπέω.

Τροπηλίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. τροπαλίς.

Τρόπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, *the handle of an oar, an oar*; cf. τραπήξ.

Τροπῐᾶς οἶνος, ὁ, *turned*, i. e. *sour*, wine, (cf. τρέπω 4), Ar. Fr. 13.

Τροπιδεῖον, ου, τό, =τρόπις, τροπιδεῖα καταβάλλεσθαι, to lay *the keel*, Plat. Legg. 803 A; vulg. τροπίδια.

Τροπίζω, *to furnish with a keel*, ναῦς ἱκανῶς τετροπισμένη, Hipp.

Τροπικός, ή, όν, (τρόπος):—*belonging to a turn* or *turning*; ὁ τρ. κύκλος, *the tropic* or *solstice*, Plut. 2, 890 E, cf. 898 B, etc.: τὰ τροπικά, *the parts thereunto adjacent*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 6, 6.—II. in rhetoric, *tropical, figurative*, τρ. λέξις, *a figurative* expression; but on the Stoical τροπικόν, v. Upton. ad Epict. 1, 29, 40.

Τρόπις, ή, older Ep. gen. τρόπιος, later τρόπιδος, also τροπεώς: (τρέπω):—*a ship's keel*, Od. 12, 421, etc.; τρ. νεός, Od. 7, 252; 19, 278, Hdt. 2, 96; and poet., like Lat. *carina, a ship*, Soph. Fr. 151:—τρόπεις θέσθαι, to lay *the keel*, i. e. to build a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43; cf. τροπιδεῖον:—metaph., τρ. τοῦ πράγματος, Ar. Vesp. 30.

Τροπολογέω, ῶ, *to speak in tropes: to expound allegorically*.

Τροπολογία, ας, ἡ, *tropical* or *figurative speech*.

Τροπομάσθλης, ητος, ὁ, either *a supple, cringing fellow*; or *one who deserves whipping for his manners*,—a word condemned by Luc. Pseudol. 24.

Τροπός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρέπω) *a twisted leathern thong*, with which the oars were fastened to the thole, as is even now the practice in the Archipelago, τρ. δερμάτινοι, Od. 4, 782; 8, 53: also, στρόφος, Lat. *strophus, strapus, stroppus*, and later τροπωτήρ.—II. in later authors, *a beam*, like τράπηξ, τρίφηξ, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C.

Τρόπος, ὁ, (τρέπω):—*a turn, direction, way*, διώρυχες παντοίους τρόπους ἔχουσαι, Hdt. 2, 108, cf. 1, 189, 199: but,—II. usu. metaph., *a way, manner, fashion, guise*, freq. from Hdt., and Pind. downwds.; τῷ παρεόντι τρόπῳ χρέεσθαι, to go on *as one is*, Hdt. 1, 97:—esp. in various adverbial usages;—1. in dat., τρόπῳ τοιῷδε, in such *wise*, Hdt. 3, 68; οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ, in no *wise*, Id. 4, 111; τίνι, τῷ ποίῳ τρόπῳ; *how?* Valck. Hipp. 911, 1296, Elmsl. Bacch. 1293; παντὶ τρόπῳ, by all *means*, Aesch. Theb. 301: ἑκουσίῳ τρόπῳ, willingly, Eur. Med. 751; τρόπῳ φρενός is explained, *according to* [the child's] *humour*, in Aesch. Cho. 754:—more rarely in pl., τρόποισι ποίοις, Soph. O. C. 468, cf. Phil. 128 (so, ἐν τρόποις Ἰξίονος, after *the fashion* of Ixion, Aesch. Eum. 441; γυναικὸς ἐν τρόποις, Id. Ag. 918).—2. absol. in acc., πάντα τρόπον, Hdt. 1, 189; τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, Plat., etc.; τρόπον ταλαίπωρον ζῆν, Hipp.: βάρβαρον τρόπον, in barbarous *guise* or *fashion*, Aesch. Theb. 463; ὄρνιθος τρόπον, *in guise like* a bird, Hdt. 2, 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 390, etc.—3. with preps., ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, by all *means*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 43, Isocr., etc.: also, κατὰ πάντα τρ., Xen. An. 6, 6, 30:—κατὰ τρόπον, *fitly, duly*, Lat. *rite*, Isocr. 16 A, etc.; κατὰ τρόπον φύσεως, *according to nature*, Pl. Legg. 804 B; but, τὸ κατὰ τρόπον ἦθος, the *usual* custom, Id. Tim. 42 E.—III. of persons, *a way of life, habit, custom*, Pind. N. 1, 42; τρόπος ἐπιχώριος, Ar. Plut. 47: hence,—2. a man's *ways, habits, character, temper*, τρόπου ἡσυχίου, of a quiet *temper*, Hdt. 1, 107, cf. 3, 36; φιλάνθρωπος τρ., Aesch. Pr. 11; οὐ τοίνυν τρόπων, Ar. Vesp. 1062; ξυγγενὴς τοὐμοῦ τρόπου, Id. Thesm. 574; πρὸς τρόπον τινός, *agreeable* to one's *temper*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D, opp. to ἀπὸ τρόπου, Rep. 470 C, Schaf. Mel. p. 51: μεταλλάττει οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον, *coelum non animum mutat*, Aeschin. 65, 1:—esp. in plur., Pind. P. 10, 58, and Trag., etc.; σκληρὸς ἀμφὶ τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Pac. 350, 925; ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς τρόποις τινος, Id. Ran. 1432: opp. to νόμοι, Thuc. 2, 39.—IV. in music, like ἁρμονία, a particular *mode*, τρ. Λύδιος, Pind. O. 14, 25; cf. Plat. Rep. 424 C.—V. τρόποι in rhetoric, *tropes, figures*, i. e. *changed* or *figurative expressions*, Cic. Brut. 17, where he translates it by *verborum immutationes*.—VI. in logic, *the mode* of a proposition, Herm. ad Arist. Interpr. 12.

Τροποφορέω, ῶ, (τρόπος, φέρω):—c. acc. pers., *to bear with another man's manners*, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2: cf. τροποφορία.

Τροπόω, ῶ, (τρόπος):—like τρέπω, *to make to turn, put to flight*, in mid., Dion. H. 2, 50.—II. (τρόπις ἡ) *to furnish the oar with its thong*, in mid., ναυβάτης δ' ἀνὴρ τροπούτο κωπην σκαλμὸν ἀμφ' ἐυήρετμον, *fastened his oar by its thong* round the thole, Aesch. Pers. 376:—in pass., of the oar, *to be furnished with its thong*, Ar. Ach. 553. Hence

Τροπωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = τροπός, Ar. Ach. 549, Thuc. 2, 93:—φλύαρος τρ., sensu obsceno, Xenarch. Bentl. 1, 8, ubi v. Meineke.

†Τρουεντῖνος, ον, ὁ, *the Trurentinus*, a river of Italy in the territory of the Picentini, Strab. p. 241.—2. ἡ, *Castellum Truentinum*, a town on this river, Id. ib.

Τρυλλίον, ου, τό, *a ladle, trowel*, Lat. *trulla* or *trullus*, Hero.

Τροφάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from τροφαλίς, Alex. Incert. 1, 12. [ᾰ]

Τροφᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *fresh cheese* (from τρέφω, *to curdle*), Antiph. Ἀστ. ἐμοὶ 1; also, τρ. τυροῦ, Ar. Vesp. 838.—We find also τροφαλλίς, Aeol. τροφαλίς, τραφαλίς, τραφαλλίς, τραφαλλός.

Τροφεῖα, τά, (τροφεύω):—*pay for rearing and bringing up, the wages of a nurse* or *rearer*, τρ. πληροῦν, ὑποδοῦναι, ἐκτίνειν, Aesch. Theb. 477, Eur. Ion 852, Plat. Rep. 520 B; τρ. καὶ τρός, a mother's *reward for nursing*, Eur. Ion 1493.—II. βίου τροφεῖα, like τροφή, one's *living, food*, Soph. O. C. 341.

Τροφεύς, έως, ὁ, (τροφή):—*one who rears* or *brings up, a rearer, tutor*, Soph. Phil. 344, Eur. El. 16, Antiph. 125, 24, etc.; of a woman, Aesch. Cho. 760.—II. in Soph. Aj. 863, Ajax addresses the plains and fountains of Troy, χαίρετ' ὦ τροφῆς ἔμης, i. e. *ye who have fed me*, or *with whom I have lived!*—cf. τροφός.

Τροφεύω, later collat. form from τρέφω, *to rear*, Philo.

Τροφέω, =τρέφω, hence in Od. 3,

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290, *τροφέοντα* as v. l. for *τροφέοντα*, Lob. Phryn. 589.

Τροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*τρέφω*) :—*nourishment, food, victuals*, Hdt. 3, 48, Soph. Phil. 32, etc. ; *βίου τροφή* or *τροφαί*, *a way of life, livelihood, living*, id. O. C. 328, 338, 362, 446 ; so *τροφὴ* alone, Id. Aj. 499, El. 1183, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, etc.—II. *a rearing* or *nursing, bringing up*, Hdt. 2, 3, and Trag. ; *χώρων τροφῆς ἀμείβων*, Aesch. Ag. 729 ;—and oft. in plur., as Aesch. Ag. 1159 ; *τροφαὶ ἵππων*, Pind. O. 4, 24 ;—*ἐκτίνειν τροφάς*, much like *τροφεῖα*, Id. Theb. 548 :—in Aesch. Theb. 786, Dind. now reads with Schütz, *ἐπικότους τροφᾶς*.—2. *a tending* or *keeping of animals*, Hdt. 2, 65 ; *τροφαῖς ἵππων*, Pind. O. 4, 24.—III. like *θρέμμα*, *that which is reared* or *brought up, a nurseling, brood*, of young people, Soph. O. T. 1 ; of animals, Eur. Cycl. 189.

Τρόφημα, ατος, τό, (*τροφέω*) *nourishment, food*.

Τρόφι, Il. 11, 307, v. *τρόφις*.

Τροφίας, ου, ὁ, (*τρέφω*) *brought up in the house, stall-fed, τρ. ἵπποι*, opp. to *ἀτροφος*, Theophr. : c. gen., *γῆ τρόφιμος τέκνων*, earth *fruitful in* children, Eur. Tro. 1302 ; also, *τρόφ. περί τινος*, Plat. Legg. 845 D.—II. *ὁ τρόφιμος, one who finds board, master of the house* ; *ἡ τροφίμη, the mistress*.—III. pass., *nourished and reared up, a nurseling, foster-child*, παῖς *τρ. τινος*, Eur. Ion 684 ; *οἱ τρόφιμοι*, Plat. Rep. 520 D, etc. ; esp. *of persons adopted into Spartan families*, thus differing from *μόθακες* or *μόθωνες* (*vernae*), Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 9, v. Sturz. Lex. s. v. :—*τρ. κύνες*, dogs *kept in the house*. Cf. also *μόθων*, *μόθαξ*.—2. of plants, *flourishing, luxuriant*, Theophr. Hence

Τροφιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *nutritiousness*.

Τρόφιος, α, ον, =*τρόφιμος*, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E.

Τρόφις, ὁ, ἡ, *τρόφι*, τό, gen. ιος, (*τρέφω*) :—*well-fed, stout, large*, *τρόφι κῦμα*, *a huge, swollen* wave, Il. 11, 307, cf. *τροφέες* : of men, *ἐπεὶν γένωνται τρόφιες οἱ παῖδες*, when the children grow *big*, Hdt. 4, 9.—II. *τρόφις Ἐνοσιγαίου*, like *τρόφιμος, nurseling* of the Earth-shaker, epith. of the dolphin in Opp. H. 2, 634 (al. *τρόχις*).

Τροφώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *thickened, turbid*, *τροφώδες οὖρον*, Hipp. ; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Τροφέες, εσσα, εν, (*τρέφω*) :—*well-fed, stout, large, big*, *κύματα τροφέεντα*, Il. 15, 621, Od. 3, 290 ; cf. *τρόφις* and *πηγός*.

Τροφοποιός, όν, c. gen., *ὀρνίθων, rearing birds*, Manetho.

Τροφός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, (*τρέφω*) *a feeder, rearer* : in Hom. only in Od. and as fem., *a nurse*, *φίλη τροφὸς Εὐρύκλεια* 2, 361, etc. ; so too in Hdt. 2, 156 ; 6, 61, and Att. ; of a city, *Συρακόσαι, ἀνδρῶν ἵππων τε δαμόνιαι τροφοί*, Pind. P. 2, 5.—The masc. seems to have been chiefly used in the form *τροφεύς*, Lob. Phryn. 316 : perh. the only real exceptions, where we find *τροφός* as masc., are Eur. H. F. 45, El. 409 (which Herm., Soph. Phil. 344, defends against Elmsley's alterations), Plat. Polit. 268 A.—2. in neut., *τὸ τροφόν, that which nourishes, food*, Plat. Polit. 289 A.—II. pass., *a foster-child, nurseling*, Hesych.

Τροφοφορέω, ῶ, *to bring* one *nourishment, cherish, sustain*, LXX. and N. T. (with *ἐτροποφόρησε* as a v. l.) : from

Τροφοφόρης, ου, ὁ, *one who rears* or *nourishes*.

Τροφώδης, ες, *of nutritious nature*. —II. =*τροφώδης*.

Τροφώνιος, ου, ὁ, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi, H. Hom. Ap. 296 ; afterwards himself the possessor of a celebrated oracle, in a cave near Lebadea in Boeotia†, Hdt. 1, 46, etc. ; hence *οἱ σηκοὶ Τροφωνίου*, Eur. Ion 300 ; in Strab. *τοῦ Διὸς Τροφωνίου μαντεῖον*, p. 414 : and simply *εἰς Τροφωνίου*, Ar. Nub. 508.

Τροχάδην, adv., (*τρέχω*) :—*running in the course* or *race*, formed like *λογάδην*, *σποράδην*, etc. [ᾰ]

Τροχάζω, f. -άσω, (*τρόχος*) = *τρέχω*, *to run along, run quickly*, Hdt. 9, 66, Eur. Hel. 724, Xen. An. 7, 3, 46, etc. ; —though the verb was rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 582 :—*τρ. ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοις*, Polyb. 10, 20, 2.

Τροχαϊκός, or (as some Gramm. prefer) **τροχαϊκός**, ή, όν, *trochaic*.

Τροχαῖος, α, ον, (*τρόχος*) :—*running, tripping* :—usu. in prosody, *ὁ τροχαῖος* (sc. *πούς*), *a trochee, foot consisting of a long and short syllable*, also called *χορεῖος*, Plat. Rep. 400 B ; used esp. in quick time, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4 : hence in music, *οἱ σαλπιγκταὶ τροχαῖόν τι συμβοήσαντες*, playing *a brisk march*, Incert. ap. Suid.

Τροχᾶλεῖον, ου, τό, (*τροχαλός*) *a globe* or *sphere*, Arat. 530.

Τροχᾶλία, ας, ἡ, (*τροχαλός*) *a cylinder revolving on its own axis, the sheaf of a pulley* (*τροχιλέα*), Arist. Mechan. 18 ;—unless it be the same as *τροχιλέα* (q. v.), for in l. c. both occur together ; and Poll. 9, 31 uses *τροχαλία* alone, v. Hemst. Hence

Τροχᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to roll* :—pass., *to be rolled* or *roll along*, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 77.

Τροχᾰλιώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *like a τροχαλία*, Hipp.

Τροχᾰλός, ή, όν, (*τρέχω*) : *running, τροχαλὸν τινα τιθέναι*, to make one *run quick*, Hes. Op. 516 ; *τρ. ὄχοι, swift* chariots, Eur. I. A. 146 : hence *ἐντροχάλος*.—II. *round*, Anth. P. 5, 35, etc. ; cf. *τρόχμαλος*.

Τροχαντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*τροχάζω*) :—*a runner, runner round*.—II. *the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket*.—III. *part of the stern of a ship*.—IV. *an instrument of torture*, Joseph. ; cf. *τροχός* IV.

Τροχάς, άδος, ἡ, =*ἐνδρομίς*, *a light shoe, for running quick*.

Τρόχασμα, ατος, τό, (*τροχάζω*) *a racing-chariot*.

Τροχάω, Ep. collat. form of *τροχάζω*, Anacreont. 32, 6 : esp., *to revolve*, Arat. 237 : hence, also, *to be round*, Nic. Th. 166.

Τροχεός, ά, όν, =sq., dub. in Nic. Th. 658.

Τροχερός, ά, όν, (*τροχός*) *running round, rolling, ῥυθμὸς τρ., tripping* time. Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4.—II. *round as a wheel*.

Τροχή, ῆς, ἡ, =*τρόχος*, *a running, course*, Hesych.

Τροχηλᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *the driving of a carriage* : generally, *motion*, Hipp.

Τροχηλᾰτέω, ῶ, *to drive a chariot* : —generally, *to drive about, drive round and round, μανίαισι τροχηλατεῖν τινά*, Eur. Or. 36 ; *Κῆρες τροχηλατήσουσ' ἐμμανῆ πλανώμενον*, Id. El. 1253 : from

Τροχηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (*τροχός, ἐλαύνω*) :—strictly, *one who guides wheels*, i. e. *a charioteer*, formed like *ἱππηλάτης*, Soph. O. T. 806, Eur. Phoen. 39. [ᾰ]

Τροχήλᾰτος, ον, (*τροχός, ἐλαύνω*) *drawn by wheels, carried on wheels, σκηναί*, Aesch. Pers. 1001 ; *δίφροι*, Soph. El. 49.—2. *dragged by* or *at the wheels, σφαγαὶ Ἕκτορος τροχήλατοι*, Eur. Andr. 399.—3. *ploughed with wheels, τρίοδος*, Aesch. Fr. 160.—4. *turned* or *formed on the wheel*, esp. *the potter's wheel*, *λύχνος*, Ar. Eccl. 1, cf. Xenarch Bουταλ. 1, 9, et ibi Meineke.—5. metaph., *driven round and round, driven about*, Eur. I. T. 82.

Τροχιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (*τροχός*) *the track of wheels* ; generally, *a track*, Nic. Th. 816.—II. *the round of a wheel*, Anth. P. 9, 418.

Τροχίασμα, ατος, τό, as from *τροχιάζω*, = *τροχός, wheel-work*.

Τροχίζω, f. -ίσω, (*τροχός*) :—*to turn round on the wheel, torture*, Antipho 113, 33, in pass., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 13, 3.—II. *to run over with the wheels*. —III. *to furnish with wheels*, Math. Vett.—IV. intr., *to run round* ; and, generally, *to run*, Arist. Probl. 23, 39, in mid.

Τροχίλεα, ας, ἡ, *a pulley*, Lat. *trochlea*, Arist. Mechan. 18 ; where also we have *τροχαλία* (q. v.), and as a v. l. *τροχιλαία* : *τροχιλία* is another form, v. sub voc.

Τροχῐλία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Ar. Lys. 722, Archipp. Ὄν. 1 :—also *τροχίλια*, τά, Plat. Rep. 397 A.

Τροχίλος, ου, ὁ, (*τρέχω*) :—*a small bird of the wagtail* or *sand-piper kind*, said by Hdt. to pick *βδέλλας* out of the crocodile's throat, v. Buhr Hdt. 2, 68 ; cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 6, who represents it as picking the crocodile's teeth : elsewh. *κλαδαρόρυγχος*, cf. Ar. Av. 79, Ach. 876, Pac. 1004.—2. a small land bird, prob. *the wren*, also *πρόσβυς* and *βασιλεύς*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 14 ; 9, 1, 21 ; which Pliny also calls *trochilus* : the crested wren was called *τύραννος*.—II. in architecture, *a hollow running round the base of a column*, also called *scotia*, Vitruv. [In Hdt. the older edd. wrote *τροχῖλος*, but the poetic passages quoted show that ῐ is short, and *τροχίλος* is now generally read.]

†**Τρόχιλος**, ου, ὁ, *Trochilus*, a hierophant from Argos, Paus. 1, 14, 2.

Τρόχιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τροχός*.

Τροχιός, ά, όν, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 187, like *τροχεός* and *τροχερός, running round* :—*round, φθοΐς*, Anth. P. 6, 258.

Τρόχις, ιος and εως, ὁ, (*τρέχω*) *a runner, messenger, footman*, Aesch. Pr. 941.

Τροχίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Τροχίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *τροχός, a small wheel* or *circle*, Theophr. : *a small globe* or *ball*, hence *a ball of soap, a pastille*, etc., Galen. ; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τρόχμᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (sc. *λίθος*) like *τροχαλός, a rolled stone, pebble, cobble*, Theophr. :—in plur. also, *τὰ τρόχμαλα, a heap of such stones, a cobble-wall*, Nic. Th. 143, cf. Lyc. 1064.

Τροχοδινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (*τροχός, δινέω*) :—like *στροφοδινέω, to turn round and round, whirl* or *roll round, δμματα ἑλίγδην τρ.*, Aesch. Pr. 882.

Τροχοειδής, ές, (*τροχός, εἶδος*) :—*like a wheel, round*, *τρ. λίμνη*, the lake of Delos, Theogn. 7, Hdt. 2, 170 ; 7, 140 ; called also *περιηγής* (q. v.) : cf. sq.

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Τροχόεις, εσσα, εν, (τροχός):—*round as a wheel, round*: τρ. λίμνη, Call. Del. 261 (cf. foreg.): cf. Nic. Th. 332, etc.

Τροχοκουρίς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, and τροχοκουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (τροχός, κείρω) *shaven* or *shorn all round*, Choeril. 4.

Τροχοπαικτέω, ῶ, (τροχός, παίκτης):—*to play with wheels* or *hoops*, Artemid. 1, 76; or perh.=τροχοὺς μιμεῖσθαι in Xen. Symp. 2, 22.

Τροχοπέδη, ης, ἡ, *the drag* or *break of a wheel*, Lat. *sufflamen*, Herodes ap. Ath. 99 C; also ἐποχεύς.

Τροχοποιέω, ῶ, *to make wheels*, Ar. Plut. 513: from

Τροχοποιός, όν, (τροχός, ποιέω) *making wheels*: ὁ τρ., *a wheelwright*.

Τροχός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρέχω):—strictly, *a runner*: usu. *any thing round* or *circular*, *a round ball* or *cake*, τρόχος κηροῦ, στέατος, Od. 12, 173; 21, 178: *the sun's disk*, Ar. Thesm. 17: esp., —II. *a wheel*, Il. 6, 42; 23, 394, Pind., etc.; τροχοῖς ἐπημαξευμένη, Soph. Ant. 251:—τροχοὺς μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate *wheels*, of one who bends back so as to form a wheel, Xen. Symp. 2, 22; 7, 3:—metaph. of fortune, Soph. Fr. 713.—2. *a potter's wheel*, Il. 18, 600; τροχῷ ἐλαθείς, Ar. Eccl. 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.—III. a boy's *hoop*, made of iron or copper, with loose rings that jingled as it moved, the *Graecus trochus* of Horat. Od. 3, 24, 57, cf. Ars P. 380: the stick was called ἐλατήρ, having a wooden handle and a crooked iron point, the *clavis adunca* of Propert. 3, 12, 6; the play itself was called κρικηλασία.—This τροχός, Lat. *trochus*, must not be confounded with the top, βόμβυς, στρόμβος, βέμβιξ, Lat. *turbo*.—A *hoop-dance* is described by Xen. Symp. 7, 2.—IV. *the wheel of torture*, ἐπὶ τροχοῦ στρεβλοῦσθαι, ἑλκεσθαι, Ar. Plut. 875, Pac. 452, Lys. 846, Dem. 856, 13; ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν ἀναβῆναι, Antipho 134, 10; cf. Andoc. 6, 44.—V. τροχοὶ γῆς, θαλάσσης, *round spots* of land encompassed by water or water by land, Plat. Criti. 115 C.—VI. *any thing surrounding a place, city-walls*, Soph. Fr. 222, v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 512; like τρόχωμα, θριγκός.—Cf. sq. sub fin.

B. τρόχος, ου, ὁ, *a running, course*, esp. *a circular course, revolution*, e. g. of the sun, Soph. Ant. 1065 (though others keep this in the signf. of *wheel*, v. Ellendt).—2. καμπτὸς τρ., expressly opp. to ὁρόμος, a *straight* course, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: generally, *a race, running*, Eur. Med. 46, ubi v. Elmsl.—II. *a place for running, race-course*, Eur. Hipp. 1133.—III. *a runner*.—IV. *a badger*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 6, 6. (Ammonius distinguished the two signfs. as above,—writing τροχός for *a round*, τρόχος for *a course*, v. Valck., cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

Τροχώδης, ες, (τροχός, εἶδος)=τροχοειδής.

Τρόχωμα, ατος, τό,=τροχός VI.

Τρύβλιον, ου, τό, (not τρυβλίον, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 535). *a cup, bowl*, Ar. Ach. 278, Av. 77, etc. (In form it is a dim., but not in signf.; nor does any simpler form occur; unless Zeune's conj. of τρυβί, from τρύψ, be received in Nic. Al. 44.)

Τρῠγᾱβόλιον, also τρῠγηβόλιον, ου, τό, *a place for keeping fruits in*.

†Τρυγαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Trygaeus* (i. e. *vine-dresser*), chief character in the Plutus of Aristophanes.

Τρῠγάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (τρύγη):—*to gather in ripe fruits, gather in the vintage* or *harvest*, τρυγόωσιν, Od. 7, 124; ἐτρύγων, Hes. Sc. 292; σπείρουσι καὶ τρυγῶσι, etc., Ar. Av. 1698:—c. acc. cognato, τρυγᾶν καρπόν, Hdt. 4, 199: also in mid., μέλι τρυγᾶσθαι, Mosch. 3, 35.—II. c. acc., *to reap* or *take the crop off* a field, ὅτε τρυγώμεν ἀλωήν (Ep. opt. for τρυγῷμεν), Il. 18, 566; κῆπον τρ., Longus:—metaph. c. acc. pers., like καρποῦσθαι, *to take a crop of* one, i. e. *get something out of* him, Luc. D. Meretr. 1, fin.—III. proverb., ἐρήμας τρυγᾶν (sc. ἀμπέλους), *to strip unwatched vines*, used of one that is bold where there is nothing to fear, Ar. Eccl. 886, Vesp. 634, ubi v. Schol.

Τρύγγας, ὁ, v. l. for πύγαργος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Τρῠγερός, ά, όν, (τρύξ)=τρυγώδης, *full of lees*.

Τρῠγέω, = ξηραίνω, Hesych., v. τρύγη II.

Τρύγη, ης, ἡ, (τρύγω):—*ripe fruit gathered in for keeping, fruits of the field and of trees, corn, fruit*, etc., like ὀπώρα, H. Hom. Ap. 55.—II. *dryness*, Nic. Th. 368. (Prob. akin to φρύγω, φρύσσω, φρύττω, as the notion of *ripeness* includes that of *dryness*, esp. in corn.) [ῠ]

Τρῠγηβόλιον, ου, τό, v. τρυγαβόλιον.

Τρῠγήσιμος, ον, *ripe for gathering*.

Τρύγησις, εως, ἡ, (τρυγάω) *harvest, vintage*, Plut. 2, 646 D.

Τρυγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (τρυγάω) *one who gathers ripe fruits*, esp. *grapes*, Hes. Sc. 293. [With ῠ, contrary to custom.]

Τρῠγητήριον, ου, τό, *a wine-press*.

Τρῠγητής, οῦ, ὁ,=τρυγητήρ, LXX. Hence

Τρῠγητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the harvest* or *vintage*.

Τρύγητος, ου, ὁ, (τρυγάω):—*a gathering of fruits, harvest, vintage*:—also, *the time thereof, the harvest* or *vintage*, Thuc. 4, 84.—II.=τρύγη, *the fruit gathered, crop*. (The stricter Gramm. write τρύγητος in signf. I, τρυγητός in signf. II; v. sub ἄμητος.) [ῠ]

Τρῠγήτρια, ἡ, fem. of τρυγητήρ, Dem. 1313, 6.

Τρῠγηφάγος, ον, (τρύγη, φαγεῖν) *eating fruits*, esp. *corn*, like σιτοφάγος, Plut. 2, 730 B; also ὀτρυγηφάγος. [ᾰ]

Τρῠγηφάνιος, (τρύγη, φαίνομαι) οἶνος, ὁ, or τὸ τρυγηφάνιον, *a* second *wine pressed from the husks*, Lat. *lora*, Pollux.

Τρῠγηφόρος, ον, (τρύγη, φέρω) *bearing fruits*, esp. *wine*, H. Hom. Ap. 529.

Τρῠγία, ας, ἡ, (τρύξ), dub. in Geop.

Τρῠγίας, ου, ὁ, (τρύξ) *full of lees*, οἶνος, Orac. ap. Ath. 31 B.

Τρῠγίζω, (τρύξ) *to become full of lees*.

Τρῠγικός, ή, όν, (τρύξ) *of lees*:=τρυγωδικός, Ar. Ach. 628.

Τρύγινος, η, ον, (τρύξ) *full of lees*. [ῠ]

Τρύγις, ή,=ὄλυρα, dub. in Hipp. p. 92.

Τρῠγοδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, (τρύξ, δαίμων) in Ar. Nub. 296, for τρυγῳδός, with a play on κακοδαίμων, *a poor-devil poet*.

Τρῠγοδίφησις, ή, *a diving into lees*, a game where something was put into a bowl full of lees and one had to get it out with the lips. Pollux.

Τρῠγόζω,=τρύζω, of doves, A. B. p. 1452.

Τρῠγοιπέω, ῶ, *to strain, filter*, esp. *to strain wine*: from

Τρύγοιπος, ὁ, (τρύξ, ἵστος):—*a straining-cloth*, esp. for wine, Ar. Pac. 535, Plut. 1087, ubi v. Hemst.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 303. [ῡ]

Τρῠγονάω, v. θρυγανάω.

Τρῠγόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from τρυγών, Philodem. ap. Suid. s. v. Σαλακών.

Τρῠγόνιος, α, ον, *coming from* or *belonging to a* τρυγών, Opp. H. 2, 480.—II. τὸ τρ., a plant, also περιστερεών.

Τρύγος, ὁ, later form for τρύγη, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. p. 41.

Τρῠγόω, Ep. for τρυγάω, 3 pl. opt. from τρυγάω, Il. 18, 566.

Τρύγω, *to dry*, Hesych., cf. τρύσπω and φρύγω.

Τρῠγωδέω,=κωμῳδέω.

Τρῠγώδης, ες, (τρύξ, εἶδος) *like lees*, Hipp., Plut. 2, 693 E.

Τρῠγωδία, ας, ἡ,=κωμῳδία, Ar. Ach. 499, 500.

Τρῠγωδικός, ή, όν,=κωμῳδικός, Ar. Ach. 886. Adv. -κῶς.

Τρυγωδοποιομουσική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of comedy*, Ar. Fr. 313.

Τρῠγῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρύξ, ᾠδή):—strictly, *a must-singer* or *lees-singer*, the older word, but less honourable, for κωμῳδός, Ar. Vesp. 650, 1537; either because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise, (as Hor. A. P. 277 assumes), or because the prize was new wine: acc. to others a *vintage-singer*, and so not from τρύξ, but from τρυγή.—Τρυγῳδός, -έω, -εῖα, -ικός, are used for κωμῳδός, etc.; but never for τραγῳδός, etc., except satirically, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 296.

Τρυγών, όνος, ἡ, (τρύζω) *the turtle-dove*, named from its cooing, Ar. Av. 302, 979: proverb. *of a great talker*, τρυγόνος λαλίστερος, Meineke Menand. p. 148; cf. Theocr. 15, 88.—II. a kind of *roach* with a prickle in the tail, Epich. p. 35, Luc.

ΤΡΥΖΩ, only used in pres. and impf., *to make a low, murmuring sound*, esp. of the note of the ἀλκυών, Theocr. 7, 140, Arat. 948, Anth. P. 5, 292; cf. τρυγόζω:—also of liquids, *to squirt out with a noise*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.:—metaph. of men, *to mutter, murmur*, Il. 9, 311. (Onomatop., like τρίζω, from which it differs only in that τρίζω refers to *duller*, τρίζω to *sharper, shriller sounds*, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 714.)

Τρῠήλα, ἡ,=τρανῆλης.

Τρῠήλης, ου, ὁ, (τρύω) *something for stirring with, a ladle, spoon*, Lat. *trua, trulla*, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

Τρύηλις, ή,=τρυήλης. [ῠ]

Τρυλλίζω, also τρυλλέω=θρυλλίζω, Hipp.: esp. of the cry of a quail, cf. Poll. 5, 89. (Onomatop., like τρύζω.)

Τρῦμα, ατος, τό, (τρύω)=τρῦμη, *a hole*.

Τρυμᾱλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (τρύω)=τρῦμη, *a hole*, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A.

Τρυμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from τρῦμα. [ᾰ]

Τρύμη, ης, ἡ, (τρύω) *a hole*:—II. metaph., *a sharp fellow, sly knave*, Ar. Nub. 448. [ῠ]

Τρύξ, ἡ, gen. τρῠγός, (τρύγω):—*new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, must*, Lat. *mustum*, first in Anacr. 39, Hdt. 4, 23: hence, *new, bad wine*, Cratin. Ὦρα 4. Proverb., τρὶς κατ' ὀπώραν, *must* in autumn, Lat. *quae nondum doceat*, i. e. *an unsettled business*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3.—II. *the lees of wine, oil*, etc., *dregs*,

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Lat. *faex*, *οἶνος ἀπὸ τρυγός*, Archil. 5, 3; *ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἡξίους πίνειν, ξυνεκποτέ' ἐστί σοι καὶ τὴν τρύγα*, Ar. Plut. 1086; *καὶ ἐς τρύγα*, Theocr. 7, 70; *ἐν τῇ τρυγὶ τοῦ πίθου*, Luc. Tim. 19:—generally, *dross*, as of metal, Lat. *scoria*, *τρυξὶ σιδήρῃ ἐσσα*, Nic. Al. 51, cf. Lob. Phryn. 73; of *bile and other secretions*, Hipp. —2. metaph., of *an old man* or *woman*, Ar. Vesp. 1309, Plut. 1086.—III. *τρύγες στεμφυλίτιδες*, *second wine* pressed out of the husks, *poor wine*, Lat. *lora*, Geop.: also, *ἡ ἀπὸ στεμφύλων τρύξ*, Theophr.: cf. *τρυγηφάνιος*.—IV. *τρὺξ οἴνου ὀπτὴ* or *πεφρυγμένη*, *salt of tartar*, later *φέκλη* (Lat. *faecula*), obtained from the matter deposited on the bottom and sides of wine-vats, *τροχίσκοι τρυγὸς ἢ ῥυπτόμεθα*, scouring balls of this substance, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 9, 3.

Τρυξώδης, ες, late form for *τρυγώδης*.

Τρύος, τό, (*τρύω*)=*πόνος*, *distress*, *toil*, *labour*.

Τρῦπα, ἡ, (*τρύω*)=*τρύπη*, *a hole*. Hence

Τρῡπᾰλώπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, (*ἀλώπηξ*) *a fox that creeps into any hole*: *a sly knave*, A. B.

Τρῡπάνη, ης, ἡ, (*τρυπάω*) like *τρύπανον*, *a borer*, *gimlet*. [ᾰ]

Τρῡπᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *a thong drawn through the handle of a borer*.

Τρῡπᾰνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to bore*, *pierce through*.

Τρῡπάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τρύπανον*, *a small borer*, *gimlet*. [ᾰ]

Τρύπανον, ου, τό, (*τρῡπάω*):—a carpenter's tool, *a borer*, *auger*, Od. 9, 385;—where it is *a large borer* turned round by a bow or thong through the handle (*τρυπανία*), cf. Eur. Cycl. 461, Plat. Crat. 388 A, Leon. Tar. 28, etc. —II. a surgical instrument, *the trepan*, *τρ. ὀξὺ καὶ εὐθύ*, the straight-pointed *trepan*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: *τρ. ἀβάπτιστον*, another kind with a guard to prevent its piercing to the brain, Galen.—III. *fire* or *touchwood*, *for kindling fire*, Soph. Fr. 640; cf. *πυρεῖον*.—IV. *τὰ τρύπανα*, metaph. for *οἱ ἀνύητοι*, *fellows who will do nothing without driving*, Crates ap. Stob. p. 55, 43.

Τρῡπᾰνοῦχος, ον, ὁ, (*ἔχω*) *the handle of a borer*.

Τρῡπάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*τρῦπα*, *τρύπη*): *to bore*, *pierce through*, Od. 9, 384, Plat. Crat. 387 E, etc.: *δι' ὠτὸς τετρυπημένου*, through *well-bored* ear, i. e. *open to hear*, Soph. Fr. 737; also, *τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένος*, having one's ears *pierced for earrings*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 31: *ψῆφος τετρυπημένη*, the pebble of condemnation (*which had a hole in it*, opp. to *πλήρης*, Aeschin. 11, 34; *ἐτετρύπητο ἐξοδος*, Luc. Alex. 16:—sensu obsc., Anth. Plan. 243.—Acc. to Thom. M. the word is not Att., but v. ll. c.

Τρύπη, ης, ἡ, like *τρῦπα*, *a hole*. [ῡ, Jac. Anth. P. p. 801.]

Τρύπημα, ατος, τό, (*τρυπάω*) *that which is bored*, *a hole*, Eupol. Incert. 44; *τρ. νεώς*, i e. one of the holes for the oars, Ar. Pac. 1234: also, sensu obscoeno, Ar. Eccl. 624.

Τρύπησις, εως, ἡ, (*τρυπάω*) *a boring*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 10. 4.

Τρῡπητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*τρυπάω*) *a copper* or *earthenware vessel pierced full of holes*, *a colander*.

Τρῡπητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*τρυπάω*) *a borer*, Plat. Crat. 388 D.

Τρῡσάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τρύω*, *ἀνήρ*): —*boring*, i. e. *wearing out* or *harassing men*, *αἰόλ*, Soph. Phil. 209. [ᾰ]

Τρῡσίβιος, ον, (*τρύω*, *βίος*) *wearing out life*, *making it miserable*, Ar. Nub. 421. [σῐ]

Τρῡσίππιον, ου, (*τρύω*, *ἵππος*):—*a mark burnt on the jaw of a horse superannuated* in the public service, Eupol. Incert. 17, cf. Meinek. Crates Sam. 2.

Τρῦσις, ἡ, (*τρύω*) *a wearing away*; *exhaustion*, *distress*.

Τρύσκω, f. *τρύξω*.=*τρύω*, *τρύχω*, Hesych., but also like *τρύγω*,*τρυγέω*, =*ξηραίνω*, *to dry*, Id.—Prob., however, only coined by Gramm. to get at the forms *τρύγη*, *τρυγάω*, etc.

Τρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*τρύζω*) *a murmuring*, *moaning*.

Τρυσσός, ή, όν, (*τρύω*) *easy to be rubbed*, *friable*: and so=*τρυφερός*: hence, acc. to Scaliger, the Lat. *trossulus*, *weakling*.

Τρῡτᾰνεύω, *to weigh*: from

Τρῡτάνη, ης, ἡ, *the tongue of a balance*; generally, *a balance*, *pair of scales*, Lat. *trutina*, Ar. Vesp. 39, Dem. 60, 7, Luc., etc. [ᾰ]

†Τρύφαινα, ης, ἡ, *Tryphaena*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Τρῡφάλεια, ας, ἡ, *a helmet*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; *τρίπτυχος*, Il. 11, 352; *αὐλῶπις*, 13, 530; *ἱππουρις*, 19, 382. (Usu. deriv. from *τρίς* and *φάλος*, *a helmet with three φάλοι*, cf. *τριφάλεια*: but Buttm. Lexil., s. v. *φάλος*, fin., remarks that *τρυφάλεια* is a more *general* name, not the name of any special sort: hence he derives it from *τρύω*, as a helmet with a projection (*φάλος*) *pierced to receive the plume*, opp. to *καταῖτυξ*. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 197 also rejects the old account.)

Τρῡφάλη, ης, ἡ,=*τρυφάλεια*, only in Hesych.

Τρῡφᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*τρύφος*) *a small piece* or *slice*, *turon*, Luc. Lexiph. 13; al. *τροφαλίς*: *τρυφαμίς* in Draco is perh. only a f. l.

Τρύφαξ, ακος, ὁ, *a wanton*, *debauchee*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 250, 22. [ῡ]

Τρῡφάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*τρυφή*):—*to live softly* or *delicately*, *fare sumptuously* or *daintily*, Eur. Supp. 552, Ion 1376, *τρ. ἐν ταῖς ἑσθῆσι*, Isocr. 21 B:—part. *τρυφῶν*, *delicate*, *effeminate*, Ar. Nub. 48, etc.; *τὸ τρυφῶν*, *effeminacy*, Ar. Vesp. 1455:—hence, like Lat. *fastidire*, *to slacken in exertion*, Plat. Euthyd. 11 E, Lach. 179 C.—2. *to be licentious*, *to revel*, Eur. Bacch. 969, Ar. Lys. 405, etc.: *to be extravagant*, opp. to *γλισχρῶς ζῆν*, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 7. —3. *to pride one's self*, *ἐπί τινι*, Eur. I. A. 1303:—*to carry it high*, *give one's self airs*, *be insolent*, like *ὑβρίζειν*, Lat. *delicias facere*, Eur. Supp. 214, Dem. 402, fin.; *τρ. διότι...*, Plat. Prot. 327 E.

Τρῡφεραίνομαι, as pass., (*τρυφερός*) *to be made* or *be delicate*, etc.; *τρυφερανθείς*, *with a coxcomb's air*, Ar. Vesp. 688.

Τρῡφεραμπέχονος, ον, (*τρυφερός*, *ἀμπεχόνη*) *with soft garments*, Ἴωνες, Antiph. Dodon. 1.

Τρῡφερεύομαι, as pass., (*τρυφερός*) =*τρυφεραίνομαι*.

Τρῡφερία, ας, ἡ, (*τρυφερός*)=*τρυφερότης*.

Τρῡφερόβῐος, ον, *living delicately*, *luxuriously*.

Τρῡφερός, ά, όν, (*τρυφή*): *soft*, *delicate*, *τρ. πλόκαμος*, Eur. Bacch. 150: —*effeminate*, *luxurious*, *voluptuous*, like *ἀβρός*, Ar. Vesp. 551; *τὸ τρυφερόν*, *effeminacy*, Id. Eccl. 901; *ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν*, Thuc. 1, 6. —So adv. *-ρῶς*, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 6; and neut. *τρυφερόν* as adv., Ar. Vesp. 1169.—II. *feeble*, *frail*, Plut. Phoc. 2.

Τρῡφερόσαρκος, ον, (*τρυφερός*, *σάρξ*) *with soft*, *tender flesh* or *body*.

Τρῡφεροστήμων, ον, (*τρυφερός*, *στήμων*) *of delicate warp* or *texture*.

Τρῡφερότης, ητος, ἡ, (*τρυφερός*) *luxury*, *daintiness*, Ath. 544 F, LXX.

Τρῡφερόχρως, ων, *-χρώς*, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, and *-χρωτος*, ον, (*τρυφερός*, *χρώς*) *of tender skin or hue*, Diosc.

Τρῡφερώδης, ες, (*τρυφερός*, *εἶδος*) *of delicate* or *luxurious kind*: *prone to luxury*. Adv. *-δῶς*.

Τρῦφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*θρύπτω*, *τρυφῆναι*): *softness*, *delicacy*, *daintiness*, Eur. Incert. 12, 3, and Plat.: esp. in plur., *luxuries*, *daintinesses*, *effeminacy*, Lat. *deliciae*, *τρυφαὶ Τρωικαί*, Eur. Or. 1113; *τρυφὰς τρυφᾶν*, Id. Bacch. 970; *στολίδα τρυφᾶς*, Id. Phoen. 1491.—2. *revelling*, *wantonness*; *τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ τρυφή*, Ar. Lys. 387; *τρ. καὶ ἀκολασία*, *τρ. καὶ μαλθακία*, Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Rep. 590 B.—3. *conceit*, *insolence*, Ar. Ran. 21, Plut. 818; *ὕβρις καὶ τρ.*, Plat. Gorg. 525 A.

†Τρύφη, ης, ἡ, *Tryphe*, fem. pr. n., Alexis Tocist. 1, 3.

Τρῦφηλός, ή, όν, rare poet. form for *τρυφερός*, Anth. P. 7, 48.

Τρύφημα, ατος, τό, (*τρυφάω*) *the object in which one takes pride* or *pleasure*, *τρ. λέκτρων*, Eur. I. A. 1050; in plur., *luxuries*, Lat. *deliciae*, Polyzel. Incert. 1.

Τρῡφητής, οῦ, ὁ, also *τρῡφητίας*, ου, ὁ, *a voluptuary*.

Τρῡφητιάω, ῶ, desiderat. from *τρυφάω*, *to long to revel* or *riot*, Clem. Al.

Τρῡφητικός, ή, όν, (*τρυφάω*) *given to revelry*, *voluptuous*, Clem. Al.

†Τρυφιόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Tryphiodorus*, a late poet.

Τρῡφοκαλάσιρις, ή, *a soft*, *costly woman's garment*, Ar. Fr. 309, 6.

Τρύφος, εος, τό, (*θρύπτω*, *τρῡφῆναι*):—*that which is broken off* or *to pieces*, *a piece*, *morsel*, *lump*, Od. 4, 508; *ἄρτου*, Anth. P. 6, 105: in plur., Hdt. 4, 181; *τρ. κυλικος*, a pot*sherd*, Choeril. 8.

†Τρύφων, ωνος, ὁ, (*θρύπτω*, *τρυφῆναι*) *Tryphon*, appell. of Ptolemy (8), Ael. V. H. 14, 31.—2. an Alexandrean grammarian, Ath. 618 C.—Others in Plut.; Ath.; etc.

†Τρυφῶσα, ης, ἡ, *Tryphosa*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Τρῡχηλός, ή, όν,=sq.

Τρῡχηρός, ά, όν, (*τρῦχος*) *ragged*, *tattered*, *worn out*, *τρυχηρὰ περὶ τρυχηρὸν χρόα λακίσματα*, Eur. Tro. 496.

Τρύχῑνος, η, ον, (*τρῦχος*) *made of rags*, *ragged*, Joseph.

Τρῦχίον, ου, τό, dim. from *τρῦχος*, *a tatter* or *shred*, Hipp.

Τρύχνος, ου, ὁ,=*στρύχνος*, Theocr. 10, 37.

Τρυχνόω, ῶ, = *τρυχόω*, *τρῦχω*, *τρύω*, dub.

Τρῦχος, εος, τό, (*τρύχω*) *that which is worn out*, esp. *a tattered garment*, *a rag*, *shred*, Soph. Fr. 843; *τρύχει πέπλων*, Eur. El. 501: esp. in plur., *rags*, *tatters*, Ib. 184, Ar. Ach. 418, etc. [The old Gramm. write *τρύχος*, but the poets have always *ῡ*, acc. to the deriv. from *τρύχω*.]

Τρυχόω, rare pres. for *τρύχω*, Mimnerm. 2, 12:—later writers formed from it an aor. *ἐτρύχωσα*, pass. *ἐτρυχώθην*, and part. pf. pass. *τετρυχωμένος*, the two latter in Hipp.; so, *τῷ πολεμῳ τετρυχωμένοι*, Thuc. 7, 28, cf. Polyb. 1, 11, 2.

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Τρύχω, f. -ξω, (τρύω):—*to rub away, wear out, destroy, οἶκον τρ., to consume, waste* the household or property, Od. 1, 248; 16, 125, cf. Hes. Op. 303; *πτωχὸν οὐκ ἂν τις καλέοι τρύξοντά ἑ αὐτόν*, no one would invite a beggar *to eat* him *out of house and home*, Od. 17, 387.—2. generally, *to wear out, waste, τρύχειν βίον ἐν κακότητι*, Theogn. 909; *τρύχουσιν ἔρωτες, πόθος*, etc., Anth. P. 12, 88, 143; *to distress, afflict, γᾶ φθίνουσα τρύχει ψυχάν*, Soph. O. T. 666; *τρύχουσα σαυτήν*, Eur. Hel. 1286:—pass., *to be worn out*, etc., *τρυχόμενος*, Od. 1, 288; 2, 219, cf. Theogn. 750; *λιμῷ τρύχεσθαι*, Od. 10, 177; so, *εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοισι τρύχεσθαι*, Soph. Tr. 110; *ἀμπλακίαις τρ.*, Eur. Hipp. 147; cf. Ar. Ach. 68, etc.; also c. gen., *τρύχεσθαί τινος, to waste, pine away for* some one, Ar. Pac. 989. A rare collat. form is *τρυχόω*, q. v., and cf. *τρύω*. [ῠ]

Τρύχωσις, εως, ἡ, *exhaustion, distress*, Max. Tyr. [ῠ]

ΤΡΥ΄Ω, esp. used in pf. pass. *τέτρῡμαι*, part. *τετρῡμένος*, inf. *τετρῦσθαι*; the other tenses are more usu. taken from *τρύχω*: yet Aesch. Pr. 27 has fut. *τρύσω*. *To rub, rub off* or *away*: hence, *to wear out, harass, distress, afflict, vex, τετρυμένοι ταλαιπωρίῃσιν*, Wess. Hdt. 6, 12, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; *γήρᾳ, δάκρυσι τετρυμένος*, Anth. P. 6, 228; 9, 549; *τετρῦσθαι ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 22, cf. 2, 129; *πόνοις τετρυμένα σώματα*, Plat. Legg. 761 D; *πράγματα τετρυμένα*, Polyb. 1, 62, 7. (*Τρύω* is akin to *τεταραίνω, τρώω, τιτρώσκω, τείρω, τερο*, etc. Hence *τρύος, τρύγω, τρῦχος, τρυχόω, τρύσκω: τρύπη, τρυπάω, τρύπανον: τρῦμα, τρύμη, τρυμαλιά: θρύπτω, τρύφος, τρυφή, τρυφάω, τρυφερός*, etc.) [ῠ, so that it is wrong to write *τέτρυμμαι, τετρυμμένος*, as is sometimes done, Wess. Hdt. 2, 129, etc.]

†Τρωαί, ῶν, αἱ, *the Trojan females*, Il. 3, 384; etc.

Τρωάς, άδος, ἡ, fem. of Τρώς, †as adj. *τροφός*, H. Hom. Ven. 114:—esp. (with or without *γυνή*)† *a Trojan woman*, in plur. freq. in Il.—II. later †(with or without *γῆ*), † *the region of Troy, the Troad*.—†III. *Troas*, a later city on the coast of Phrygia, v. Ἀντιγόνεια (2), N. T.

Τρωγάλια, τά, (τρώγω):—*fruits*, etc., *eaten raw*, esp. at dessert, *nuts, almonds, sweetmeats*, etc., Ar. Plut. 798, Pac. 772; rarely in sing., as in Pind. Fr. 94; also *τρωκτά*. The adj. *τρωγάλιος*, = *τρωκτός*, is quoted by Hesych.

†Τρωγίλιον, ου, τό, *Trogilium*, a city and promontory on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Mycale, and an island of same name lying near, Strab. p. 636.

†Τρώγιλος, ου, ὁ, *Trogilus*, one of the harbours of Syracuse, *Trogiliorum portus*, Thuc. 6, 99; 7, 2.

†Τρωγῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Trogitis*, a lake in Lycaonia, Strab. p. 568.

Τρώγλη, ης, ἡ, (τρώγω):—*a hole, hollow*, Batr. 52, Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 2; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Τρωγλήτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of *swallow that inhabits holes*, like our *sand-martin*:—also *τρωγλίτης*.

Τρωγλῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of *myrrh*; also *τρωγλοδῦτις*.

Τρωγλοδύνω, = τρωγλοδύω. [ῠ]

Τρωγλοδῠτέω, ῶ, *to dwell in holes*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 9: from

Τρωγλοδύτης, ου, ὁ, (τρώγλη, δύω) *one who creeps into holes*: hence *οἱ Τρωγλοδύται, Troglodytes*, as name of an Aethiopian tribe *who dwelt in holes* or *caves*, Hdt. 4, 183, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 3.—†2. a people in northern Caucasus, Strab. p. 506.†—II. name of a *bird*, prob. = *τρωγλήτης*. [ῠ] Hence

Τρωγλοδῠτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to dwellers in holes, ζῶα τρ.*, animals *that do so*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27: *βίος τρ., a subterranean* life.—II. *of* or *belonging to the Troglodytes*, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς, Strab.

Τρωγλοδῠτις, ιδος, ἡ, = τρωγλῖτις, Diod.

Τρωγλόδῠτος, ου, = τρωγλοδύτης, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 9.

Τρωγλοδύω, (τρώγλη, δύω) *to creep into holes or caves, dwell therein*: only in part., Batr. 52. [ῠ]

†Τρωγύλλιον, ου, τό, another form of Τρωγίλιον, N. T.

ΤΡΩ΄ΤΩ, f. *τρώξομαι*: aor. *ἔτρᾰγον*, for aor. 1 *ἔτρωξα* is prob. only found in the compd. *κατατρώξαντες* in Timon Fr. 7: aor. pass. *ἐτρώγην* [ᾰ]. *To gnaw, chew*, esp. of herbivorous animals, as of mules, *ὠγρωστιν τρ.*, Od. 6, 90; of swine, *ἐρεβίνθους τρ.*, Ar. Ach. 801: hence of men, to *eat raw* vegetables, opp. to eating *dressed* food, *τοὺς γενομένους κνάμους οὔτε τρώγουσι οὔτε ἑψοντες κατέουσι*, Hdt. 2, 37, cf. 1, 71; 2, 92; 4, 177: esp. of a dessert, *to eat fruits*, as figs, almonds, etc., Ar. Pac. 1324, (v. *τρωγάλια, τρωκτά*):—generally, *to eat, τρ. καὶ πίνειν*, Dem. 402, 21. (*Τρώγω* is from the same root as *τρώω, τρύω*, qq. v.)

†Τρῶες, ων, οἱ, *the Trojans*, v. Τρως 1.

Τρωϊάθεν, adv., *from Troy*, Pind. N. 7. 60.

†Τρωϊάς, άδος, ἡ, v. sub Τρώϊος.

Τρωϊκός, ή, όν, (Τρώς) *Trojan, λαός, πεδίον*, Il. †10, 11: *τὰ Τρωϊκά, Trojan affairs*, i. e. *the Trojan war*, Hdt. 2, 145.

†Τρωΐλος, ου, ὁ, *Troilus*, son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 24, 257: also wr. Τρώϊλος.—2. an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 1, 4.

Τρώϊος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for Τρῳός, *Trojan, ἵπποι*, Il. †5, 222†: pecul. fem., Τρωϊάς, άδος, ἡ, †*γυναῖκες*, Il. 9, 139; etc.; *αἱ Κολιναὶ Τρωϊάδες*, Thuc. 1, 131: as subst.†, *a Trojan woman*, Il. †18, 122; etc.†: cf. Τρωάς.

Τρωκτά, τά, v. *τρωκτός*.

Τρωκταίζω, = *κακουργέω*, E. M.

Τρώκτης, ου, ὁ, (τρώγω):—*a gnawer, lover of dainties*: but in Od. 14, 289; 15, 416, Phoenician traffickers are called *τρῶκται, greedy knaves*: hence the old Gramm. explain it by *πανοῦργος, κακοῦργος, ἀπατεών, φιλοχρήματος*: others however take it here as a prop. n. As adj., *τρῶκται χεῖρες, the greedy* hands of a usurer, Anth. P. 9, 409.—II. *a sea-fish with sharp teeth*, Ael. N. A. 1, 5,—the *ἀμία* of Opp. (From *τρώκτης* came the later Lat. *trutta*; hence Ital. *truta*, our *trout*.)

Τρωκτός, ή, όν, verb. Adj. from *τρώγω, to be gnawed* or *eaten raw: eatable*, Hdt. 2, 92: *τὰ τρωκτά*, like *τρωγάλια, figs, almonds*, etc., *dessert*, Hipp., Xen. An. 5, 3, 12.

Τρῶμα, τρωματίζω, τρωματίης, Ion. for *τραυμα-*, Hdt.

Τρώμη, ης, Dor. *τρώμᾱ*, ἡ, = *τρῶμα, τραῦμα, τρ. ἕλκεος*, a festering *wound*, Pind. P. 4, 483.

†Τρωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Tronis*, a region of Daulia, Paus. 10, 4, 10.

Τρώννυμι, *τρωννύω*, = *τρώω, τιτρώσκω*, dub.

Τρώς, ό, gen. *τρωγός*, (*τρώγω*) *a gnawer*: esp. *a caterpillar*, Stratius Incert. 18.—II. = *τρώγλη*, Hesych.

Τρωξαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, =foreg. I, Alex. Ἀσεγλάνε. 1, 12.

Τρωξάνον, ου, τό, (τρώγω) *that which falls from the manger when cattle are eating, waste*.—II. *dry wood, brushwood*, Theophr.: also written *τραξανον* and *τραφανον*.

Τρωξάρτης, ου, ὁ, (τρώγω, ἄρτος) *Bread-gnawer*, name of a mouse in Batr.

Τρώξιμος, ον, (τρώγω) = τρωκτός:—*τὰ τρώξιμα* = τρωκτά, Hipp.

Τρῶξις, εως, ἡ, (τρώγω) *a gnawing, eating of raw fruit*.

Τρῳός, ά, όν, contr. for Τρώϊος (Τρώς), *Trojan, ἵπποι*, Il. 23, 294: Τρῳαὶ κύνες, oft. in Il.; but when Trojan *women* are meant, it is Τρωαί, without ι subscr.

Τρωοφθόρος, ον, (Τρώς, φθείρω) *destructive to the Trojans* or *to Troy*, Anth.

Τρωπάω, ῶ, poet. for *τρέπω, to turn: to change, ἥτε θαμὰ τρωπῶσα χέει πολυηχέα φωνήν*, of the nightingale, Od. 19, 521:—mid., *to turn one's self, turn about* or *back, πάλιν τρωπᾶσθαι*, Il. 16, 95; *πρὸς νῆας*, Od. 24, 536; *φάλαγγας*, Il. 15, 665: *τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν*, Il. 11, 568: cf. *τροπάω, στροφάω, νωμάω*.

Τρώς, ὁ, gen. Τρωός, Trus, *sons of* Erichthonius and Astyoche†, the mythic founder of Troy, Il. †20, 230; Paus. 5, 24, 5†: hence, Τρῶες, οἱ, gen. *Τρώων, Trojans*, oft. in Hom.—†2. son of Alastor, a Trojan, Il. 28, 462.

Τρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (τρώω) *a wounding*, Hipp.

Τρώσκω, = *τρώω, τετρώσκω*, dub.

Τρωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (τρώω) *a wound, wounding*.—II. like *ἐκτρωσμός, a miscarriage*, Hipp.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 209.

†Τρύτιλον, ου, τό, *Trutilum*, a place near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.

Τρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τρώω, τιτρώσκω, to be wounded, vulnerable*, Il. 21, 568.

Τρωῦμα, τό, like *τρῶμα*, Ion. for *τραῦμα*, formerly read in Hdt. 4, 180, and still in Luc. de Dea Syr., which is in imitation of Hdt. Also quoted as *τρώθμα*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 37 Anm. 19.

Τρωχάω, Ep. for *τρέχω, to run*, Il. 22, 163, Od. 6, 318; cf. *τροχάω*.

ΤΡΩ΄Ω, radic. form of *τιτρώσκω, to wound*, but in the more gen. signif. of *βλάπτω, to hurt, harm, bring to harm, οἴνός σε τρώει*, Od. 21, 293, cf. Cael. Dian. 133.—The fut. *τρώσω*, etc., are better referred to the usu. form *τιτρώσκω*, q. v.

Τύ, Dor. for *σύ*, Pind. P. 2, 165, Ar. Ach. 777: but also acc. for *σε*, then, however, always enclit., Ib. 730). [ῠ]

†Τύανα, ων, τά, *Tyana*, a city of Cappadocia, at the base of Mt. Taurus, Strab. p. 537: also called ἡ Ἐπίσειστος πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ, Ib.: hence

†Τυανεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Tyana*; esp. Ἀπολλώνιος, Luc.

†Τυανῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *the territory of Tyana*, Strab.

Τυλάριος, ὁ, a Dorian *salad, parsley pickled in vinegar*, Poll.

Τύλιον, τό, a dim. from the root *τύλος, cf. ἡμιτύλιον.

Τυγάτριον for *θυγάτριον*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1184, 1210.

Τυγχάνω, lengthd. from root ΤΥΧ-

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which appears in aor. 2, and *τύχη:* fut. *τεύξομαι:* aor. *ἔτυχον*, Ep. subj. *τύχωμι*, Il. 7, 243: in Ep. also aor. 1 *ἐτύχησα* [ῠ]: pf. *τετύχηκα* [ῡ], Ion. also *τέτευχα*, Hdt. 3, 14, and in later writers, as Arist., and Polyb.; and later even *τέτυχα*, Lob. Phryn. 395: pf. pass. *τέτυγμαι*.—Hom. oft. uses each aor., sometimes the pf. *τετύχηκα*, the impf. *τύγχανε* only in Od. 14, 231, the pres. not at all.

A. *To hit*, esp. *to hit a mark* with an arrow, Hom., etc.; *τὸν δουρὶ τυχήσας*, Il. 12, 394; *ἡμβροτες οὐδ' ἔτυχες*, 5, 287: hence the part. *τυχών* is oft. joined with *βάλλειν, σύτᾱν*, etc., 5, 98, etc.; so conversely, *τὸν θηρητὴρ ἐτύχησε βαλών*, 15, 581; *βαλὼν τυχοιμι*, Hdt. 3, 35: — construct., either c. acc., v. supra, and cf. Il. 4, 106; 5, 582, Od. 22, 7: or c. gen., Il. 5, 587; 23, 857; also c. dupl. gen., Hdt. 3, 35; *τ. κατὰ κληῖδα* Il. 5, 579: Hom. usu. constructs it with acc., when the object hit is alive, with gen. when it is lifeless; cf. Xen. An. 3, 2, 19, Cyr. 8, 3, 28.—II. generally, *to hit, hit upon, light upon*, with collat. notion of accident, *to happen upon*;—1. of persons, *to meet by chance*, absol., Od. 21, 13, Hes. Th. 973; c. gen., Od. 14, 334; 19, 291; and freq. in Pind., etc.:—hence, *to find* a person such and such, *οἷον ὑμῶν τεύξονται*, Lys. 151, 27; *ἐρωτᾶτε αὐτοὺς ὁποίων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον*, Xen. An. 5, 5, 15.—2. of things, *to meet with, hit, reach, gain, get, obtain* a thing, c. gen., *πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο*, Od. 6, 290; *φιλότητος*, Od. 15, 158; *αἰδοῦς*, Theogn. 253, 256; and freq. in Pind., and Att.: absol., Soph. O. T. 598; in Att. also c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 711, Eum. 856, etc., cf. Br. Soph. l. c., Elmsl. Med. 741,—though Herm. Vig. n. 198 endeavours to explain away this usage:—after either case a gen. pers. may be added, *to obtain* a thing *from* a person, Soph. Phil. 1315, O. C. 1168; also, *ἐκ τινος*, Id. Ant. 665.—3. also in bad sense, *βίης τυχεῖν, to meet with, suffer* violence, Hdt. 9, 108; *τραυμάτων, κακῶν τυχεῖν*, Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur. Hec. 1280; *δίκης, κρίσεως τ.*, Plat. Gorg. 472 D, Phaedr. 249 A. cf. Legg. 869 B;—just like *κυρῆσαι*, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 208.—4. in aor. part., *ὁ τυχών, one who meets one by chance, the first one meets, any one*, Lat. *quivis*, Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc.; *οἱ τυχόντες, every-day men, the vulgar*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 10, Dem., etc.: *οὐχ ὁ τ. λόγος*, so *common* discourse, Plat. Legg. 723 E; *οἱ τ. φόβοι, trifling* fears, Lycurg. 152, 34; *τὸ τυχόν, any chance thing*, Plat. Tim. 46 E: cf. *ἔπειμι* (*εἰμι*) II, *ἐπιτυγχάνω*: and v. infra B.—III. absol., *to hit the mark, gain one's end* or *purpose*, as we say, *to make a hit*, Il. 23, 466; *to gain one's request*, Hdt. 1, 213; 5, 23: *καλῶς τυχεῖν*, Aesch. Cho. 951: and in speaking, *to be right, τί νιν λέγουσα ... τυχοιτ' ἄν*; Aesch. Ag. 1233, cf. Cho. 418, Herm. Soph. Phil. 223.—2. of place, *μὴ σύ γε κεῖθι τύχοις, mayest thou* never *get* thither, Od. 12, 106, cf. Hes. Th. 973.—3. generally, *to have the lot* or *fate*, *ὅς κε τύχῃ*, whoever *draws the lot* (namely, to die), Il. 8, 430.—4. for *εὐτυχέω*, Pind. O. 2, 95, N. 7, 16, 81; *ὀρθῶς πράττειν καὶ τ.*, Plat. Euthyd. 280 A.

B. intr., *to happen, come to pass, fall out, be by chance*, *εἴπερ τύχῃσι μάλα σχεδόν*, if *by chance* she be quite near, Il. 11, 116; *πέτρη τετύχηκε διαπερὲς ἀμφοτέρωθεν*, Od. 10, 88; *πεδίοιο διαπρύσιον τετυχηκώς*, Il. 17, 748:—Hom. uses only pf. in this intr. signf.—2. of events, acts, or undertakings, *to happen to* one, *befall* one, *come to* one's *lot* or *share*, c. dat. pers., *σύνεκά μοι τύχε πολλά*, because much *fell to* me, Il. 11, 684, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1, 35 (68): esp. with collat. notion of *falling out well, succeeding*, *καί μοι μάλα τύγχανε πάντα*, Od. 14, 231:—so in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 346, Soph. Phil. 275, etc.: *τὸ τυγχάνοντα, accidents*, Eur. Ion 1511: hence, also,—3. from the orig. sense of *hitting the mark*, esp. in point of time, *to happen at a particular* time, *ὅπως ἐτύγχανεν*, as *it chanced*, i. e. *without any rule, indefinitely*, Eur. Hipp. 929; so, *ὡς ἔτυχεν*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 13; so, *ἡ ἔτυχε, ὅπου ἔτυχε*, Id. Oec. 3, 3, Cyr. 8, 4, 3; *ὁπότε τύχοι, sometimes*, Plat. Phaed. 89 B; so, *ὅπῃ* or *ὅπου τύχοιεν*, where *they chanced to be*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 34, cf. Plat. Symp. 173 A: *τὸ ὅπῃ ἔτυχεν, mere chance*, Plat. Phil. 28 D: cf. adv. *τυχόν*.—II. as this notion must include that of a chance coincidence, hence *τυγχάνω* in this signf. is joined with the part. of another verb, so that the two together form one finite verb, and the notion added by *τυγχάνω* can oft. only be rendered by an adv., *just, just now, just then*, (like old Engl. *jump*; as Shaksp., 'bring him *jump* where he may Cassio find'), *ὁ τυγχάνω μαθών*, which I have *just* learnt, Soph. Tr. 370; *παρὼν ἐτύγχανον*, I was by *just then*, Soph. Aj. 742; *ἔτυχον στρατευόμενοι*, they were *just then* engaged in an expedition, Thuc. 1, 104; *ἔτυχε κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ ἐλθών*, he came *just* at that nick of time, Id. 7, 2: hence *by chance* or *hap*, as Pind. N. 7, 81, etc.: but oft. *τυγχάνω* cannot be translated at all, esp. in phrase *τυγχάνω ὤν*, which is simply=*εἰμί*, Hes. Fr. 22, 11, Soph. Aj. 88, Ar. Plut. 35, Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc.—2. is also used in this signf. without any part., *οὐκ ἀποδάμου Ἀπόλλωνος τυχόντος*, not *being* absent, Pind. P. 4, 9 (cf. *τόσσαις*); *εἰ σοι χαρτὰ τυγχάνει τάδε*, Soph. El. 1457; *νῦν δ' ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει*, Ib. 313: cf. Aj. 9: so, *εἰ σὺ τυγχάνεις ἐπιστήμων τούτων*, Plat. Prot. 313 E, cf. Gorg. 502 B:—Porson indeed (ad Hec. 782) follows Phrynichus in rejecting this usage, but v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 9, El. 46, Elmsl. Mus. Crit. 1, p. 351, Lob. Phryn. 277.—3. in phrases like *ὅτι ἂν τύχωσι, τοῦτο λέγουσι* (Plat. Prot. 353 A, cf. Gorg. 522 C, Symp. 181 B); *τάχ' ἂν, εἰ τύχοιεν, σωφρονέστεροι γένοιντο* (Dem.), etc.,—we may easily supply a part. from the other verb, *ὅτι ἂν τύχωσι λέγοντες, εἰ τύχοιεν γενόμενοι*, though indeed *εἰ τύχοιεν* and the like are so precisely =*εἰ τύχοι*, etc., that the use of the plur. seems to be a mere case of attraction to the subject of the other case, as is very freq. in Att., e. g. with *ὄβλος* or *δίκαιός εἰμι*: in other cases, as, *ἀνεπαύοντο, ὅπου ἐτύγχανον ἕκαστος*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 3, *ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐτύγχανον, ἠθλίζοντο*, Ib. 2, 2, 17, either *ὄντες* must be supplied, or *ἐτύγχανον* taken as=*ἦσαν*.

(*Τυγχάνω* is akin in root and sense not only to *τεύχω*, but also to *τιταίνω, τιτύσκομαι*: the intr. notion of *τυγχάνω* has sprung from that of the pass. of *τεύχω*, on which account Ep. use the pass. forms *τέτυγμαι, ἐτύχθην*, much like *τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον*, cf. Buttm. Catal. sub voc.)

†**Τῡδείδης**, ου Ep. and Ion. *ao* and *εω*, *ὁ, Tydides, son of Tydeus*, i. e. Diomede, Il. 5, 1; etc.

Τῡδεύς, *έως* Ep. *έος*, †acc. *Τυδῆ*, Il. 4, 384†, *ὁ, Tydeus*, †son of Oeneus king of Calydon, Il. 2, 406; 14, 115.—2. an Ionian, Thuc. 8, 36.—3. a general of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 16.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τνῖδε, Dor. for *τῇδε, τυῖδ' ἐλθέ* for *δεῦρο, come hither*, Sappho 1, 5, where however *ι* is one syll., cf. Valck. Opusc. p. 348: *τυῖ* is Cretan, acc. to Hesych.; cf. Schol. Il. 14, 298.

Τύϊον, *τό*, =*θύον*, dub. in Theophr.

Τυκάνη or **τυτύνη**, *ης, ἡ, an instrument for thrashing*, Lat. *tribula*.

Τῡκίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*τύκος*) *to work stones, λίθους*. Ar. Av. 1138. Hence

Τύκισμα, *ατος, τό, a working of stones*: in plur. *κανόνων τυκίσματα*, i. e. *walls of stone worked square* by rule, opp. to the rude Cyclopean building, Eur. Tro. 812, cf. H. F. 945, Lyc. 349.

Τῦκον, *τό*, Aeol. and Dor. for *σῦκον*, Strattis Phoen. 3.

Τύκος, *ὁ*, also *τύχος*, (*τεύχω, τέτυγμαι*); *an instrument for working stones with, a mason's hammer* or *pick*, Eur. H. F. 945; cf. Poll. 10, 147.—II. from the likeness of shape, *a battle-axe, pole-axe*, Hdt. 7, 89. [ῡ]

Τυκτά, a Persian word, which Hdt. 9, 110 translates by *τέλειον εἱρινον βασιλήϊον*.

Τυκτός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *τεύχω, τέτυγμαι*, like *τευκτός*, strictly, *made, made ready*: hence *Ἄρης* is called *τυκτὸν κακόν*, an evil *of man's making*, as opp. to those that are strictly natural, Il. 5, 831; so, *τυκτῇ κρήνῃ*, a fountain *made by man's hand*, Od. 17, 206: hence usu. like *τετυγμένος* and *εὔτυκτος, well-made, well-wrought*, Il. 12, 105; of a bowling-green, Od. 4, 627; 17, 169; *τυκτὰ μάρμαρος*, of a tomb-stone, Theocr. 22, 210: cf. *ποιητός*.

Τύλαρος, *ὁ*, dim. from *τύλος*.—II. =*μάνδαλος*.

Τυλαρόω, =*μανδαλόω*: also sensu obsceno.

Τυλάς, *άδος, ἡ*, a kind of *thrush*, also *ἰλλάς*.

Τύλεια, *ἡ*, and **τέλια**, *ἡ*, rarer collat. forms of *τύλη*.

Τύλειον, *ου, τό*, dim. from sq., Soph. Fr. 794; cf. Lob. Phryn. 174.

ΤΥ'ΛΗ, *ης, ἡ*, like *τύλος, any swelling* or *lump*, esp.:—1. *a callus*, like *τύλος* I.—II. *a pad for carrying burdens on, a porter's knot*, Ar. Ach. 860, 954; invented by Protagoras, acc. to Arist. ap. Diog. L. 9, 53; or (as the Schol. takes it) *the shoulders grown callous* with carrying weights, cf. Teleclid. (ibi cit.) Fr. 18, Poll. 7, 133:—so also, *the hump, bunch* of a camel, Hesych.—III. *a cushion, bolster*, Lat. *culcita*, Sappho 54, Eupol. Κολακ. 21, Antiph. Phaon 1; but in strict Att. *τυλεῖον* or *κνέφαλλον* was preferred, Meineke Eupol. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 173. (Perh. akin to Lat. *torus*.) [*υ* seems to have been long, Lucill. 52, Ammian. 19, for the places of Ar. prove nothing; but cf. *τύλος*.]

Τῡλίσσω, Att. *-ττω*, *to twist* or *roll up*, Lyc. 11.—II. *to bend*: aor. pass. *ἐτυλίχθη*, v. l. in Theocr. 23, 54, for *ἐλυγίχθη*. (Acc. to some from *τύλος, τύλη*, acc. to others, not so well, from *εἱλύω, εἱλύσσω*.)

†**Τύλλιος**, *ου, ὁ*. the Rom. name *Tullius*, also wr. *Τοΰλλιος*.

Τῡλοειδής, *ές*, (*τύλος, εἶδος*) *like a lump* or *callus*.

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Τῡλόεις, εσσα, εν, *callous, knobby*, Nic. Th. 272: from

ΤΥ΄ΛΟΣ, ὁ, = *τύλη* I, *a knot* or *callus*, Xem. Mem. 1, 2, 54; esp. on the hands, Luc. Somn. 6; cf. *τυλόω*.—II. *any thing rising* or *sticking out like a lump, a knob, knot*; esp.,—1. *a wooden nail* or *bolt*, used in shipbuilding, Ar. Ach. 553, Polyb. Fr. 129.—2. *membrum virile*, like *μάνδαλος* and *πάσσαλος*, Hesych.—3. *a spindle*, Heliod.—III. *the hair of the eyebrows*, Poll. 2, 50. [*υ* seems to be always short in this form, Nic. Th. 178, Jac. Anth. P. p. 204,—for Ar. Ach. 553 proves nothing; but cf. *τύλη*.]

†Τυλος, ου, ἡ, = Οἴτυλος.—2. *Tylus*, an island of the Persian sea, famed for its pearl-fishery, Arr. An. 7, 20, 6.

Τῡλοτάπης, ητος, ὁ, later word for *ἀμφιτάπης*, *a carpet alike on both sides, a double carpet*, usu. in plur. [*ᾰ̄*]

Τῡλόω, ῶ, (*τύλος*) *to make callous*, *τυλοῖ τὸ στόμα ὁ χαλινός*, Xen. Eq. 6, 9:—pass., *to grow hard* or *callous*, *μακέλᾳ τετυλωμένος ἐνδοθι χεῖρας*, Theocr. 16, 32; *ῥόπαλα σιδήρῳ τετυλωμένα*, clubs *knobbed* or *knotted with* iron, Hdt. 7, 63; cf. *τυλωτός*.

Τῡλῠφάντης, ου, ὁ, (*τύλη* III, *ὑφαίνω*) *one who weaves cushion covers*, Poll.

Τῡλώδης, ες, contr. for τυλοειδής, Plut.

Τύλωμα, ατος, τό, (*τῡλόω*) *that which has become callous, the palm* of the hand, *sole* of the foot.

Τῡλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*τῡλόω*) *a making callous.*

Τῡλωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τυλόω* (q.v.), *ῥόπαλα τυλωτά*, *knobbed* or *knotted* clubs, like *τετυλωμένα*, Hdt. 7, 69.

Τυμβώς, ώδος, ἡ, (*τύμβος*) *a sorceress, witch*, so called from their haunting *tombs*, Lat. *bustuaria*, ap. Hesych.

Τυμβαύλης, ου, ὁ, (*τύμβος, αὐλέω*) *one who plays the flute* at a funeral, Lat. *siticen*, Galen.; cf. Perizon. Ael. V. H. 12, 43.

Τυμβεία, ας, ἡ, (*τυμβεύω*) *a burial.*

Τυμβεῖος, α, ον, (*τύμβος*) *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral*, Lyc. 882.

Τύμβευμα, ατος, τό, (*τυμβεύω*):—*a burial, grave*, Soph. Ant. 1220.—II. *the corpse to be burnt* or *buried*, Eur. Ion 933.

Τύμβευσις, ἡ, *a burying.*

Τυμβεύω, (*τύμβος*):—*to bury, burn* or *entomb* a corpse. *σῶμα τυμβεῦσαι τάφῳ*, Soph. Aj. 1063; cf. Eur. Hel. 1245; *ποῦ δ' ἐτυμβεύθη τάφῳ*; Ar. Thesm. 885.—2. *χοὰς τυμβεῦσαί τινι*, to pour libations on one's grave, Soph. El. 406.—II. intr., *to be entombed, ἐν τοιαύτῃ ζῶσα τυμβεύσει στέγῃ*, Id. Ant. 888.

Τυμβήρης, ες, (*τύμβος*, *ἄρω?*):—*provided with a grave, buried, entombed*, Soph. Ant. 255.—II. *grave-like, θάλαμος*, Ib. 948; *ἕδραι*, Ar. Thesm. 889.—Cf. *πυργήρης, τειχήρης*, etc.

Τυμβίας, ώδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of *τύμβιος*, Nonn.

Τυμβίδιος, α, ον, poet. for *τυμβεῖος*, Orph. Arg. 575.

Τυμβίον, ου, τό, dim. from *τύμβος.*

Τύμβιος, α, ον, (*τύμβος*) = *τυμβεῖος.*

Τυμβίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *τυμβῖτις, ίδος, in* or *at the grave* := *τυμβεῖος*; Leon. Tar. 65.

Τυμβογέρων, οντος, ὁ, *an old man on the edge of the grave.*

Τυμβολέτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-έτις, ίδος*, = *τυμβωρύχος*, Anth.

Τυμβονόμος, ον, (*τύμβος, νέμω*) *feeding* or *living on graves*, Synes.

Τύμβος, ου, ὁ, strictly, *the place where a dead body is burnt*, Lat. *bustum*: usu., *a mound of earth heaped over the ashes, a cairn, barrow*, Lat. *tumulus*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; *τῷ κέν οἱ τύμβον μὲν ἐποίησαν Παναχαιοί*, Od. 1, 239, cf. Il. 2, 604, 793, etc.; *τυμβον χέειν*, Od. 4, 584; 12, 14; 24, 80; on this stood the tombstone (*στήλη*), Il. 11, 371:—generally, *a tomb, grave*, Pind. O. 1, 149, Trag., etc.; *θρηνεῖν πρὸς τύμβον*, Aesch. Cho. 926, cf. 87:—also, *the tombstone* with the figure of the dead, A. B. p. 309; cf. *τύμβος ξεστός*, in Eur. Alc. 836.—II. metaph., *γέρων τύμβος*, = *τυμβογέρων*, Eur. Med. 1209, Heracl. 167; *ὦ τύμβε*, Ar. Lys. 372; as Plaut. says *capuli decus!* (Prob. from *τύφω*, q. v.)

Τυμβοσύνη, ης, ἡ, a wall in Constantinople, so called because *it was repaired with tombstones*, V. Hammer's Constantinopolis, 1, p. 67.

Τυμβοῦχος, ον, *dwelling in a tomb, sepulchral*, ap. Suid.

Τυμβοχοεύω, = *τυμβοχοέω.*

Τυμβοχοέω, ῶ, like *τύμβον χέειν* or *χώσαι, to throw up a cairn* or *barrow*, Hdt. 7, 117, v. l. Il. 21, 323: and

Τυμβοχοή or *τυμβοχόη* (Lob. Phryn. 498), ης, ἡ, *a throwing up a cairn* or *barrow*, Il. 21, 323; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 30 Anm. 5 not.: from

Τυμβοχόος, ον, (*τύμβος, χέω*) *throwing up a cairn* or *barrow*.—2. *throwing* or *pouring upon a grave*.—II. pass., *thrown* or *poured upon the tomb, χειρώματα*, Aesch. Theb. 1022.

Τυμβόχωστος, ον, (*τύμβος, χώννυμι*) *heaped up into a cairn* or *barrow, ἕρμα τ.*, Soph. Ant. 848.

Τυμβωρῠχέω, ῶ, *to break open graves*, Arist. Il. A. 8, 5, 2: and

Τυμβωρῠχία, ας, ἡ, *a robbing of graves*: from

Τυμβωρύχος, ον, (*τύμβος, ὀρύσσω*): —*digging up graves, breaking open graves* and *robbing them*: as subst., ὁ *τ., a grave-robber*, Ar. Ran. 1149, Luc. Jup. Trag. 52. [*ῡ̆*]

Τύμμα, ατος, τό, (*τυπτω*) *a blow, stroke*, Aesch. Ag. 1430, Theocr. 4, 55, Nic. Th. 931, etc.

Τυμμή, ἡ, rarer collat. form of *τύμμα*, ap. Suid.

†Τύμνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Tymnes*, father of Histiaeus of Termera, Hdt. 5, 37: 7, 98.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Τυμπάνια, ον, ὁ, = τυμπανοειδής: —*ὁ τ.*, (sc. *ὕδρωψ* or *ὑδερος*) *tympany*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly *is stretched tight like a drum.*

Τυμπανίζω, f. -ίσω, (*τύμπανον*):—*to beat a drum*, as was done in the worship of Cybelé, Eupol. Bapt. 1: in pass., *τυμπανίζεσθαι κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους, to march out to the sound of drums.*—2. *τ. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις, to drum with the hand* on them, LXX.—II. *to beat with a stick, cudgel*, N. T.; cf. *ἀποτυμπανίζω*.—III. of orators, *to use violent gestures.*

Τυμπάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τύμπανον*, Strab. [*ᾰ̄*]

Τυμπᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*τυμπανίζω*) *a beating of drums, drumming*, as the Galli did in the worship of Cybelé, Ar. Lys. 388; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 652, sq.:—hence, *this worship itself*, the *μητρῷα ἱερά*, Plut. 2, 171 B, 338 C.—II. *a beating with sticks.*

Τυμπᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*τυμπανίζω*) *one who beats the τύμπανον, a drummer*: pecul. fem. *τυμπανίστρια*, *of a* priestess of Cybele, Dem. 320, 15, Luc. Somn. 12; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p 652.

Τυμπᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, = *τυμπανίας.*

Τυμπᾰνόδουπος, ον, (*τύμπανον, δουπέω*) *sounding with drums*, Orph. H. 13, 3.

Τυμπᾰνοειδής, ές, (*τύμπανον, εἶδος*) *like a drum*, Arist. Coel. 2, 13, 9.

Τυμπᾰνόεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., *ὕδρωψ τ.* = *τυμπανίας*, Nic. Al 342.

Τυμπᾰνον, ου, τό, more usu. form for *τύπανον*, (*τύπτω*):—*a kettle-drum*, such as was used esp. in the worship of Cybelé and Bacchus, Simon. 103, 5, Hdt. 4, 76; *τύμπανα, Ῥέας τε μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὑρήματα*, says Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 59, cf. 156, Cycl. 65, 205, etc.:—(hence *tympana, pearls with one side flat*, Plin.)—II. *a drum-stick*, and generally, *a staff, cudgel*, Ar. Plut. 476; ubi v. Hemst.—III. *an instrument for cutting off heads.*—IV. in Virg. G. 2, 444, *tympana* are *wagon-wheels made of a solid piece of wood, rollers.*—V. in architecture, *a sunken panel* of any shape, esp. *the triangular space at the end of the roof of a temple, the pediment*, Lat. *tympanum fastigii*, Vitruv. 4, 7, § 55: *the square panel of a door*, Lat. *tymp. fori*, Id. 4, 6, § 4a —Cf. *τυπανον.*

Τύμπᾰνος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., dub., in Anth. P. 6, 220; cf. Jac. p. 176.

Τυμπᾰνοτερπής, ές, (*τύμπανον, τέρπω*) *delighting in drums*, Orph. H. 26, 11.

Τυμπᾰνοτρίβης, ου, ὁ, (*τύμπανον, τρίβω*) *tympanotriba* in Plaut., *a drummer*, esp. used of the Galli in the worship of Cybele:—hence,—2. metaph., *an effeminate person*: and so, = *κιναιδος.* [*ῐ*]

Τυμπᾰνοφορέομαι, as mid., *to carry drums*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 541 E.

Τυμπᾰνώδης, ες, contr. for *τυμπανοειδής.*

†Τυμφαία, ας, ἡ, *Tymphaea*, a hilly region around Τύμφη, in Epirus, Arr. An. 1, 7.

†Τυμφαῖος, α, ον, *of Tymphe* or *Tymphaea, Tymphaean*, Lyc. 802; *οἱ Τυμφαῖοι*, Strab. p. 326.

†Τύμφη, ης, ἡ, *Mt. Tymphe*, in Epirus, Strab. p. 325.

†Τύμωλος, ου, ὁ, = Τμῶλος, Anth.

†Τυνδάρειος, α, ον, *of Tyndarus, Tyndarean*, T. *παῖς*, i. e. Clytaemnestra, Eur. Or. 374; T. *παῖς* also referring to Helen, Ar. Thesm. 919.

Τυνδάρεος, ου, ὁ, *Tyndareus*, husband of Leda, Od. †11, 298; etc.: † Att. Τυνδάρεως, εω, ὁ:—the form Τίνδαρος, as we say *Tyndarus*, will hardly be found in classical Greek, though the patronymic Τυνδᾰρίδης [*ῐ*] seems formed from it.

†Τυνδαρεώνη, ης, ἡ, *daughter of Tyndareus*, i. e. Helen, Christod. Ecphr. 167.

†Τυνδαρίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Tyndareus* (v. sub Τυνδάρεος), i. e. Pollux, Theocr. 22, 89: *οἱ Τυνδαρίδαι*, i. e. Castor and Pollux, H. Hom. 26, 2; Hdt.; etc.

†Τυνδάριος, α, ον, = Τυνδάρειος, esp. *οἱ T. σκόπελοι*, four small rocky islands on the coast of Marmarica, Strab. p. 799.

†Τυνδαρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Tyndareus*, i. e. Helen, Eur. Hec. 269.—II. *Tyndaris*, a city on north coast of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 25.

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†Τυνδάριχος, ου, ὁ, *Tyndarichus*, a poet, Ath. 662 D.

Τύνη, Ep. and Dor. for τύ, σύ, *thou*, freq. in Il., and Hes., like ἐγώνη for ἐγώ. [ῡ]

†Τύνης, ητος, ἡ, *Tunes*, a city of Zeugitana, now *Tunis*, Polyb. 1, 30, 15; also ὁ T., Id. 1, 67:—in Strab. p. 834 Τύνις.

†Τύννιχος, ου, ὁ, *Tynnichus*, a citizen of Chalcis, composer of a paean to Apollo, Plat. Ion 534 D.—Others in Anth. P. 7, 229; etc.

Τυννός, ή, όν, Dor. for μικρός, *so small, so little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Theocr. 24, 137: ἐκ τυννῶν, like ἐκ παίδων, *from childhood*, Schäf. Mel. p. 70. (Identical with τυτθός, though some derive it from τείνω.)

Τυννοῦτος, ον, Att. -οσί, -ονί, *so small, so little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Ar. Ach. 367, Ran. 139, etc.—The form τυνοῦτος is wrong. (Formed from τυννός, like τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, from τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος:—not compd. of οὗτος.)

†Τυννώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Tynnondas*, a Euboean, Plut. Sol. 14.

Τυντλάζω, *to go in the mud* or *mire*: hence, *to grub round the roots* of a vine, Ar. Pac. 1148.—2. transit., *to pelt with filth, insult grossly*, Sosip. Καταψευδ. 1, 35.—II. Hesych. also explains it as=ταράσσω.

Τύντλος, ου, ὁ, *mud, mire, dirt*, Menand. p. 289.

Τυντλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *muddy, miry, dirty*.

Τύξις, ἡ, =τεῦξις, Hesych.

Τῠπάζω, f. -άσω, (τύπος)=τυπόω, Opp. C. 1, 457.—II. (τυπή)=τύπτω, ap. Hesych.

†Τύπαιον, ου, τό, *Mt. Typaeus*, in Triphylian Elis, Paus. 5, 6, 7.

†Τυπάναια, ας, ἡ, Polyb., Τυπανέα and Τυπανέαι, Strab., *Typanea*, a city of Triphylian Elis.

Τύπανον, ου, τό, (τύπτω) rarer poet. form of τύμπανον, H. Hom. 13, 3, Aesch. Fr. 54, Diog. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636 A, and Anth.;—so in Lat. poets, *tympanum*, where a short syll. is required, Näke Opusc. p. 34 sq., Sillig Catull. 63, 9. [ῠ]

Τύπανος, ου, ὁ, a bird, prob. *a kind of pecker*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 17.

Τῠπάς, άδος, ἡ, (τύπτω) *a mallet, hammer*, Soph. Fr. 743.

Τῠπετός, οῦ, ὁ, (τύπτω) *a beating, striking*.—II. like κοπετός, *a beating the breast* for grief, *mourning*, Dion. H. 4, 67

Τῠπή, ῆς, ἡ, (τύπτω) *a blow, wound*, Il. 5, 887, in plur., Nic. Th. 358.

Τῠπίας, ου, ὁ, (τύπτω) χαλκός, *wrought copper*, Lat. *ductilis*.

Τῠπικός, ή, όν, *conformed to a τύπος*, Plut. 2, 442 C: *typical, figurative*, Eccl.

Τῠπίς, ίδος, ἡ, =τυπάς, *a mallet, hammer*, Ap. Rh. 4, 762, Diod.

Τῠποπλαστία, ας, ἡ, (τύπος, πλάσσω) *a moulding of figures*.

Τύπος, εος, τό, =τύμμα. [ῠ]

ΤΥ̓ΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a blow*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67; cf. ἀντίτυπος.—II. *that which is produced by the blow*; hence, —1. *the mark of a blow, impression; the impress* of a seal, Eur. Hipp. 862, Lys. Fr. 40, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; *the stamp* of a coin, Luc. Alex. 21; (so, metaph., like χαρακτήρ, Aesch. Supp. 282, Plat. Rep. 377 B); cf. κόμμα:—τύποι, *marks*, such as letters, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; τύποι γραμμάτων, Plut. Alex. 17; τυποι στιδου, *the prints, tracks of* footsteps, Soph. Phil. 29; τύποι πληγῶν, etc., Plut. Aemil. 19.—2. *any thing wrought of metal* or *stone*, τύποις ἐσκευάσθαι and ἐγγεγλύφθαι, to be furnished or carved *with figures worked in relief*, Hdt. 2, 138; σιδηρονώτοις ἀσπίδος τύποις, Eur. Phoen. 1130; ἐν τύπῳ and ἐπὶ τύπου, in *relief*, Paus. 2, 19, 7; 9, 11, 3; cf. ἔκτυπος:—hence, simply, *a figure, image, statue* of a man, etc., Hdt. 2, 86; 3, 88; also γραπτοὶ τ., Eur. Hypsip. 11:—hence, τύπος τινός, a man's *image*, i. e. himself, Aesch. Theb. 488; χρυσέων ξοάνων τύποι, Eur. Tro. 1074.—3. esp., *an outline, sketch, draught*: hence metaph., τύπῳ, ὡς τύπῳ, ἐν τύπῳ, usu. with λέγειν, λαμβάνειν, περιλαμβάνειν, to treat in *outline*, in *general*, Stallb. Plat. Cratyl. 397 A; ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ ὀι' ἀκριβείας, εἰρῆσθαι, Id. Rep. 414 A; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 2, 3; 1, 11, 2; ὅσον τύπῳ, *in outline* only, Id. Top. 1, 1, 7: hence—4. *the general character* of a thing, its *kind, sort*, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Phileb. 51 D: then—5. *a certain formula, acc. to which fevers and other diseases increase and abate*: hence, τὰ πάθη τυποῦνται, the diseases *assume a τύπος*.—6. *the original pattern, model, type*, after which a thing is wrought, Plat. Rep. 443 B, etc.: hence *a type, figure*, Eccl.—7. as adv., τύπον, *like as, just as*; cf. δίκην, δέμας.—III. like κτύπος, *the effect produced on the ear by the sound of a blow*, as *the beat* of horses' feet, Xen. Eq. 11, 12.—IV. *an action for debt*, in better Greek λῆξις, Lat. *formula*, Att. Process p. 595, note. Hence

Τῠπόω, ῶ, *to make an impression, to impress, stamp*, τ. σφραγῖδι, to seal, Philo.—II. *to form, mould, model*, Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Theaet. 194 B:—pass., *to receive a form, be modelled*, as opp. to painting, Id. Soph. 239 D; τοῦ τυποῦντος καὶ τυπουμένου, Plut. 2, 1024 C: metaph., ἀὴρ φθόγγοις ἀνάρθροις τυπωθείς, the air *being impressed* by inarticulate sounds, Ib. 589 C; also of the soul, Ib. 945 A, etc.—III. in pass. of diseases, cf. τύπος II. 6.

Τυπτητέος, α, ον, *to be beaten*: adj. verb. from

Τύπτω, strengthd. from root ΤΥΠ-, which appears in aor. 2 pass., in τύπος, etc.: fut. τύψω: aor. 1 ἔτυψα; aor. 2 ἔτυπον (Eur. Ion 767); aor. pass. ἐτύπην: pf. pass. τέτυμμαι. In Att. we find also a fut. τυπτήσω, Ar. Nub. 1444, Plut. 20; whence was formed by later authors a pf. τετύπτηκα, pass. -ημαι, and aor. pass. ἐτυπτήθην, Lob. Phryn. 764, Jac. Anth. P. p. 483: the fut. pass. τυπτήσομαι, in Ar. Nub. 1379, is altered by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 10 n., into τυπήσομαι. Hom. has pres. and impf., and pres. pass., aor. act. ἔτυψα, pf. pass. τετυμμένος, and aor. pass.

To beat, strike, smite, strictly with a stick, τύπτουσιν ῥοπάλοισιν (sc. τὸν ὄνον), Il. 11, 561; but in Hom. mostly with weapons of war, φασγάνῳ, ἀορι, ξίφει, δουρί, ἔγχεσι τύπτειν, Il. 4, 531; 13, 529, etc.; κατὰ γαστέρα τύψεν, 17, 313; so, τ. εἰς τὸν ὦμον, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 5:—metaph., ἄχος ὀξὺ κατὰ φρένα τύψε βαθεῖαν, sharp grief *smote* him to the heart, Il. 19, 125; so, ἡ ἀληθηίη ἔτυψε Καμβύσεα, Hdt. 3, 64; ἀνίαις τυπείς, Pind. N. 1, 81:—later also, *to sting*, ὄφις μ' ἔτυψε μικρός, Anacreont. 36, 10:—and, in Polyb. 3, 53, 4, of missiles; whereas Hom. opposes τύπτειν to βάλλειν, Il. 11, 191, etc.—2. ἅλα τύπτειν ἐρετμοῖς, i. e. to row, freq. in Od.; χθόνα μετώπῳ τύπτειν, i. e. to fall headlong, Od. 22, 86; ἴχνια πόδεσσι τύπτειν, *to tread* in his very track, Il. 23, 764; absol., Ζέφυρος λαίλαπι τύπτων, the west-wind *beating, lashing* with fury, Il. 11, 306; cf. Pind. P. 6, 13, v. sub ὑποτυπτω:—c. dupl. acc., τ. τινὰ πληγάς, Antipho 127, 13; cf. infra III.—II. mid. τύπτομαι, *to beat, strike one's self*, esp. like κόπτομαι, Lat. *plangor, to beat one's breast* for grief, Hdt. 2, 61; hence, τύπτεσθαί τινα, *to mourn for* a person, Id. 2, 42. 61, 132; v. sub κοπτω, τίλλω, Heyne Tibull. 1, 7, 28.—III. pass., *to be beaten, struck* or *wounded*, δουρὶ τυπείς, etc., Hom.; κράτων τυπτομένων, Od. 22, 309:—c. acc., *to receive* blows or wounds, ἕλκεα, ὅσσ' ἐτύπη, Il. 24, 421; so, τύπτομαι πολλὰς (sc. πληγάς), *I get* many blows, Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Aeschin. 19, 30. (Akin to κτύπος, κτυπέω, v. τύπος III.)

Τῠπώδης, ες, (τύπος II. 3, εἶδος).—*like an outline* or *sketch*; ὡς εἰς τυπώδη μάθησιν, so far as belongs to *general* or *superficial* knowledge, Arist. Mund. 6, 1. Adv. -δῶς, Strab.

Τύπωμα, ατος, τό, (τυπόω):—*that which is formed, fashioned, modelled*; τ. χαλκόπλευρον, *a brazen urn*, Soph. El. 54; *a figure, outline*, τ. μορφῆς, Eur. Phoen. 162.—II. *an impression made* on the senses, Plut. 2, 1121 C. [ῡ]

Τύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (τυπόω) *a forming, moulding*, Theophr.: *a mould model*, Plut. Brut. 37.

Τύπωτης, οῦ, ὁ, fem. τῠπῶτις, ίδος ἡ, (τυπόω) *forming, fashioning, modelling*, σφηγὶς τυπώτις, *a seal*-ring, Orph. H. 33. 26. Hence

Τῠπωτικός, ή, όν, *able to form* or *mould*, Eurypham. ap. Stob. p. 555, 50.

Τῠπωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from τυπόω, *fashioned, modelled*, Lyc. 262.

Τῠρᾶκίνης, ὁ, a kind of *cheese-cake*, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 3, p. 641.

†Τυράμβη, ης, ἡ, *Tyrambe*, a city on the Maeotis, Strab. p. 494.

Τῠραννεῖον, ου, τό, *a tyrant's dwelling*, usu. in pl., Plut. Timol. 13, etc.

Τῠραννεύω, f. -εύσω, and τυραννέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, the former always in Hdt., but Soph. and other Att. writers use both forms indifferently:—fut. τυραννήσομαι in pass. signf., Dem. 506, 22. *To be a τύραννος* or *absolute sovereign*, first in Hdt. 1, 15, etc.: c. gen., *to be τύραννος of* a people or place, *to rule, govern* it *absolutely*, τ. Ἀθηνῶν, Solon 25, 6; Μιλήτου, Ἀθηναίων, Hdt. 1, 20, 59; χθονος, Soph., etc.: sometimes also c. acc., Dem. 127, 1; cf. κρατέω:—the aor. τυραννεῦσαι also has the signf. *to have become τύραννος*, making a transition from private life to this estate, Hdt. 1, 14.—Pass. τυραννεύομαι, -έομαι, *to be under the sway of τύραννοι, to be governed with absolute power*, Thuc. 1, 18; πόλεις τυραννευόμεναι, Plat. Rep. 545 C; ὑπό τινος τυραννεῖσθαι, Dem. 506, 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 574 E.—II. τυραννέω has also the signf., *to be of a tyrannical disposition, be imperious, act so*, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 A, Meno 76 B.

Τῠραννησείω, desiderat. from foregoing, *to aspire to sovereignty*.

Τυραννητέον, verb. adj. from τυραννέω, *one must be tyrant*, Dion. H.

Τῠραννία, ας, ἡ, =τυραννις, v. l. Xen. Oec. 1, 15:—in Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B †(3, 2 Bgk.)†, τυραννίης with the penult. long.

Τῠραννιάω, ῶ, *to smack of tyranny*,

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to play the tyrant, Diog. L. 3, 18.—II.= *τυραννησείω*.

Τῠραννίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*τύραννος*) *to take the part of tyrants*, Dem. 213, 15.

Τῠραννικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to a τύραννος, royal*, Aesch. Ag. 828; *τρόποισιν οὐ τυραννικοῖς*, Id. Cho. 479; *τ. δόμος, στέγαι*, Eur. Med. 740, etc.: —*befitting a tyrant, lordly, imperious*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E, etc.; *τυραννικὰ φρονεῖν*, Ar. Vesp. 507; so in superl. *τυραννικώτατος*, Plat. Rep. 575 D, 580 C.

Τῠραννίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, vocat. *τυραννί*, Soph. O. T. 380:—*the rule of a τύραννος, absolute power* or *sway*; and, generally, *kingly power, sovereignty, royalty*, Archil. 21 (Bergk), Pind. P. 2, 159; 11, 81, Hdt. 3, 53, 81, and freq. in Att.:—v. sub *τύραννος*.—2. in plur., *αἱ τυραννίδες*=*οἱ τύραννοι*, Hdt. 8, 137.—II. fem. from *τύραννος*, LXX.

†**Τυραννίων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Tyrannio*, a grammarian of Amisus, teacher of Strabo, Strab. p. 548.

Τῠραννοδιδάσκᾰλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*τύραννος, διδάσκαλος*) *a teacher of tyrants*, Plat. Theag. 125 A.

Τῠραννοκτονέω, *ὠ*, (*τυραννοκτόνος*) *to slay a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 20, 21, Plut.

Τῠραννοκτονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the slaying of a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 22.

Τῠραννοκτονικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to the slaying* or *slayer of a tyrant*, App.

Τῠραννοκτόνος, *ον*, (*τύραννος, κτείνω*) *slaying a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 1, etc.

Τῠραννοποιός, *όν*, (*τύραννος, ποιέω*) *making tyrants*, Plat. Rep. 572 E.

Τύραννος, *ου*, *ὁ*, also *ἡ*, strictly Dor. for *κοίρανος*, from *κῦρος, κύριος, a lord, master*; hence, usu., *an absolute sovereign*, unlimited by law or constitution, prob. first in H. Hom. 7, 5, where it is used of the gods, cf. Aesch. Pr. 736, Soph. Tr. 217, Ar. Nub. 564: the word first began to be used in the time of Archil., Hippias ap. Arguin. Soph. O. T., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 224; and became common in Theogn., Pind., and Hdt.; when, free constitutions having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (*βασιλεῖαι*), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *τύραννοι. tyrants, usurpers*; so that the term rather regards the way in which the power was *gained*, than how it was *exercised*; as e. g. it was applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia: however, as usurpation usu. leads to violence, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant* or *despot*, as in Plat., Gorg. 510 B, Polit. 301 C, etc.; cf. Arnold Append. 1 to Thuc. vol. 1, Dict. Antiqq. in voc., Ebert Dissert. Sicul. 1, p. 1–64.—2. in a wider sense, *the tyrant's whole family, the royal race*, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 316, Reisig Enarr. O. C. 847 (851).—3. *ἡ τύραννος*, both *the queen* herself and *the king's daughter, princess*, Eur. Hec. 809, Med. 877, 1356: so, *ὁ τύραννος, the king's son, prince*.—II. *τύραννος, ον*, as adj. like *τυραννικός, kingly, lordly, imperious*, *τύραννα σκῆπτρα*, Aesch. Pr. 761; *τύραννα ὀρᾶν*, Soph. O. T. 588, cf. Ant. 1169, Valck. Hipp. 840; *ἡ τύραννος κόρη*, Eur. Med. 1125; *τύραννος πόλις*, Thuc. 1, 122, 124; *τύραννον δῶμα, the king's* palace, Eur. Hipp. 843, etc. [*ῠ*]

Τῠραννοφόνος, *ον*, (*τύραννος, φονεύω*) *slaying tyrants*, Anth. P. 7, 388.

Τῠραννόφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*τύραννος, φρήν*) *of imperious temper*, Dio Chrys.

†**Τύρας**, *ου*, Ion. **Τύρης**, *εω*, *ὁ*, *the Tyras*, a river of European Sarmatia, which falls into the Euxine, now *the Dniester*, Hdt. 4, 11; Strab. p. 107.

Τύρβᾱ, adv., (*τύρβη*), *pêle-mêle, topsy-turvy*; also *σύρβα*.

Τυρβάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to trouble, stir up*, Lat. *turbare*, *τὸν πηλόν*, Ar. Vesp. 257, cf. Soph. Fr. 928; *τυφλὸς Ἄρης συὸς προςόπῳ πάντα τυρβάζει κακά*, Soph. Fr. 720:—pass., *to be in disorder, be jumbled* or *crowded together*, Ar. Pac. 1007.

Τυρβᾶσία, *ἡ*,=*τύρβη* II.

Τύρβη, *ης*, *ἡ*, Att. for Ion., and in low Greek *σύρβη, disorder, throng, bustle*, the Lat. *turba*, *τύρβην παρασχεῖν*, Hipp.; *τὴν τύρβην ἐν ᾗ ζῶμεν*, Isocr. Antid. *§* 138; cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 3.—II. *a Bacchic festival and its dance*, Paus. 2, 24, 6. (Akin to *θόρυβος, θορυβέω*.)

Τύρεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*τυρεύω*) *a making of cheese*, Arist. H. A. 3, 21, 6.—II. *confusion*,=*κύκησις*.

Τύρευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*τυρεύω*) *that which is curdled, cheese*, Eur. El. 496, Cycl. 162. [*ῠ*]

Τύρευσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*τυρεύω*)=*τυρεία*, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 13. [*ῠ*]

Τῡρευτήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, and **τῡρευτής**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*τυρεύω*) *one who makes cheese*; *Ἑρμῆς τυρευτής*, Mercury as god of goat-herds, and giver of goat's-milk cheese, Anth.

Τῡρεύω and **τῡρέω**, *ὠ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*τυρός*) like *τυρόω, to make cheese, τυρὸν τυρῆσαι*, Alcman 25; also, *to make into cheese*, hence, *τυρεύεται τὸ γάλα*, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 14; and, impers., *τυρεύεται, cheese is made*, Ib. 6.—II. metaph., *to stir up, jumble* or *make a mess of* any thing, *confound*, like *τυρβάζω, κυκάω*, Dem. 436, 5; *τυροῦντες ἅπαντα*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B.—2. *to mix* and so *to manage* or *prepare* a thing *cunningly*, *κακόν τινι τ.*, Luc. Asin. 31; cf. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 479.

†**Τυρία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Tyria*, wife of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†**Τυραῖον**, *ου*, *τό*, also **Τυρίαιον**, *Tyriaeum*, a city of Lycaonia on the borders of Phrygia or in Phrygia Paroreios, now *Arkut Khan*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 14; Strab. p. 636.

†**Τυριάσπης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Tyriaspes*, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 4, 22, 5.

†**Τυριγέται**, (also **Τυραγέται** more correctly in Strab.), *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *the Tyragetae*, i. e. the Getae *along the Tyras*, Hdt. 3, 51; Strab. p. 128.

Τῡρίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *τυρός*, Epich. p. 56. [*ῐ*]

†**Τύριος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *relating to Tyre, Tyrian*, Aesch. Pers. 963, Eur. Phoen. 639.

Τῡρίσσω, Dor. for *συρίζω*, v. l. Theocr. 1, 2.

†**Τύρισκοι**, *οἱ*, v. l. for **Ταύρισκοι**.

Τῡρίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, dim. from *τυρός*, Ael. N. A. 8, 5.

†**Τύρνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Turnus*, king of the Rutuli, Dion. H.

Τῡροβόλιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*βάλλω*) *a cheese-basket*.

Τῡρογλύφος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τυρός, γλύφω*) *Cheese-scooper*, name of a mouse in Batr. 137. [*γλῠ*]

†**Τυρόδιζα**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Tyrodiza*, a city of Thrace, on the coast of the Aegean, Hdt. 7, 25.

Τῡρόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, contr. **τῡροῦς**, *οῦσσα*, *οῦν*, (*τυρός*): —*cheesy, like cheese*, *ἄρτος*, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 D:—*ὁ τ.* (sc. *ἄρτος* or *πλακοῦς*), *cheese-bread, a cheese-cake*, or simply *cheese*, Theocr. 1, 58, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 F. [In Theocr., either *τῡροεντα* must be taken as a trisyll.; *οι*, rather, should be written contr. *τῡροῖντα*, Dor. *τῡρῶντα*, as Sophron has it.]

†**Τυρόεσσα**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Tyroessa*, i. e. *Cheese-island*, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 25.

Τῡρόκλεψ, *ὁ*, (*κλέπτω*) *a cheese-thief*.

Τῡρόκνηστις, *ἡ*, (*τυρός, κνάω*) *a cheese-scraper* or *grater*, Ar. Vesp. 938, 963, Av. 1579.

Τῡροκομεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cheese-crate, cheese-rack*: from

Τῡροκομέω, *ὠ*, *to make* or *take care of cheese*.

Τῡροκοπέω, *ὠ*, (*κόπτω*) *to cut cheese*.

Τῡροκόσκινον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cheese-sieve*.—II. *a cheese-cake*, Ath. 647 E.

Τῡρόμαντις, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, (*τυρός, μάντις*) *one who divines from cheese*, Ael. N. A. 8, 5, Artemid. 2, 74.

Τῡρόνωτος, *ον*, (*τυρός, νῶτος*) *cheese-backed*, i. e. *spread with cheese*, *πλακοῦς*, Ar. Ach. 1125 (cf. *τυροφόρος*),—parodied from *σιδηρόνωτος*.

Τῡρυξόος, *ον*, (*ξέω*) *scraping cheese*.

Τῡροποιέω, *ὠ*, (*τυρός, ποιέω*) *to make cheese*, Longus.

Τῡροποιΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *cheese-making*, Geop.

Τῡροποικός, *ή*, *όν*, *of* or *for cheese-making*.

Τῡροπωλέω, *ὠ*, *to sell cheese, sell like cheese*, *τέχνην πωλητῶν τ.*, Ar. Ran. 1369: from

Τῡροπώλης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τυρός, πωλέω*) *a cheese-monger*, Ar. Eq. 854.

ΤΥΡΟΣ, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *cheese*, Od 4, 88, etc.; v. sub *ὀπίας*, *χλωρὸς* III:—*ὁ τυρός, the cheese-market*, Lys. 167, 8.—Cf. *βούτυρον*. [*ῠ*, as in all deriv. and compounds, Draco p. 86, 24, Schweigh. Ath. 27 F.]

†**Τύρος**, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Tyre*, an ancient and celebrated city of Phoenicia, at first on the continent (afterwards called **Παλαίτυρος**), after its investment by Nebuchadnezzar built upon an island near, which, then being joined to the mainland, formed a peninsula, Hdt. 2, 44; etc.; Dion. P. 911. An island Τυρός is mentioned by Strab. p. 766 in the Persian gulf: its inhabitants also **Τύριοι**, *Tyrians*, Id. p. 784.

Τῡροτόμος, *ον*, (*τέμνω*) *cutting cheese*.

Τῡροφάγος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*τυρός, φαγεῖν*) *Cheese-eater*, name of a mouse in Batr. 226. [*ᾰ*]

Τῡροφορεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, *a cheese-basket, stand for cheese-racks*, Poll.

Τῡροφόρος, *ον*, (*τυρός, φέρω*) *bearing cheese, having cheese on it*, *πλακούς*, Anth. P. 6, 155; cf. *τετρατυρος*.

Τῡροψύκτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a place for drying cheese*:=*τυροκομεῖον*.

Τῡρόω, *ὠ*, (*τυρός*) *to make into cheese*, *γάλα*, LXX.:—pass., *to curdle*.

†**Τυρρηναῖος**, *α*, *ον*,=**Τυρρηνός**, Hdn. 8, 4.

†**Τυρρηνία**, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. **Τυρσηνίη**, *Etruria*, in Central Italy, Hdt. 1, 94; Strab. p. 219.

†**Τυρρηνικός**, *ή*, *όν*, poet. **Τυρσ.**,= **Τυρρηνός**; *τὸ Τ. πέλαγος, the Tyrrhenian* sea west of Italy, Thuc. 4, 24; Strab. p. 209:—*ὁ Τυρ. κάλπος*, Id. pp. 92, 108:—*ἡ Τ. σάλπιγξ*, an invention of the Etrurians, Eur. Phoen. 1376.

†**Τυρρηνίς**, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, poet. **Τυρσηνίς**, v. sub **Τυρρηνός**.

Τυρρηνολέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *destroyer of Tyrrhenians*, Anth. P. 9, 584, 29.

Τυρρηνός, *ή*, *όν*, poet. **Τυρσ.**, **Τυ-**

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rhenian, Etruscan, first in H. Hom. 6, 8, Hes. Th. 1015, Pind. P. 1, 139; †Hdt. 1, 94; cf. 57†: hence pecul. fem. Τυῤῥηνίς, ίδος, ἡ, †poet. Τυρσ., Eur. Med. 1342: *al.* Τυῤῥηνίδες, *Etrurian women*, Polyaen. 7, 49.

†Τυῤῥηνός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. *Τυρσηνός, Tyrrhenus*, son of the Lydian king Atys, who passed over from Lydia with a Pelasgian colony to Italy, and gave, according to the legend, name to *Tyrrhenia* or *Etruria*, Hdt. 1, 94; Strab. p. 219.—2. son of Hercules and Omphale, Paus. 2, 21, 3.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Τυῤῥηνουργής, ές, (Τυῤῥηνός, *ἔργω) *of Tyrrhenian* or *Etruscan work*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 91.

Τυῤῥίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *τύῤῥις*. [ῐ]

†Τυρσᾰνός, ὁ, Dor. = Τυῤῥηνός, Pind.

†Τυρσηνίς, ἡ, v. sub Τυῤῥηνός.

†Τυρσηνός, Τυρσηνίη, etc., Ion. and poet. for Τυῤῥηνός, etc.

ΤΥ΄ΡΣΙΣ, ἡ, gen. ιος, Xen. An. 7, 8, 12; acc. *τύρσεν*, Pind., and Xen.; but nom. pl. *τύρσεις*, gen. *έων*, dat. *-εσι*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 2, Hell. 4, 7, 6, Cyr. 7, 5, 10: later *τύῤῥις*, like Lat. *turris*:—*a tower*, Pind. O. 2, 127: esp., *the tower on a wall, a bastion*, Xen. Ll. c.:—also, *a walled city, fortified house*, etc., Nic. Al. 2, Dion. H. (Thought by some to be akin to *θύρσος*, q. v.)

Τύρσος, ὁ, = foreg.

†Τύρταιος or Τυρταῖος, ου, ὁ, *Tyrtaeus*, a poet of Athens, or Erineus, whose martial songs aided the Spartans in the second Messenian war, Plat. Legg. 629 A; Strab. p. 362.

†Τύρταμος, ου, ὁ, *Tyrtamus*, proper name of Theophrastus, Strab. p. 618.

Τύρχη, ἡ, dub. l. for *ὕρχη*.

†Τυρώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Tyro*, daughter of Salmoneus, wife of Cretheus, mother of Pelias and Neleus by Neptune, and of Aeson, Pheres and Amythaon by Cretheus, Od. 11, 235 sqq.; Apollod. 1, 9, 8.

Τῡρώδης, ες, (*τυρός, εἶδος*) *like cheese*, Plut. 2, 131 E.

†Τυρωνίδας, ου, ὁ, *Tyronidas*, a Tegeat. Paus. 8, 48, 1.

Τῡρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *τυρόω, prepared with cheese*.

Τυτώνη, ἡ, v. *τυκάνη*.

ΤΥΤΘΟ΄Σ, όν, later also ή, όν:—*little, small, young*, as adj. in Hom. always of men, *τόν γ' ἔθρεψε δόμοις ἔνι τυτθὸν ἐόντα*, while yet *a little one*, Il. 11, 223; *τυτθὸς ἐοῦσα*, 22, 480; *τυτθὸν ὀυτ' ἐν σπαργάνοις*, Aesch. Ag. 1606.—2. *τυτθόν*, as adv., *a little, a bit*, esp. of space, *ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσω*, Il. 5, 443; *ἠλεύατο τυτθὸν ἔγχος*, 13, 185; *τ. ἀποπρὸ νεῶν*, 7, 334:—*scarcely, hardly*, Il. 15, 628; 19, 335, Aesch. Pers. 564:—of the voice, *low, softly, gently*, *τυτθὸν φθεγξάμενη*, Il. 24, 170:—more rarely in pl. *τυτθά*, in Hom. only *τυτθὰ διατμῆξαι, κεάσσαι*, to cut *small*, Od. 12, 174, 388. (Prob. akin to *τιτθός, τίτθη*.)

Τυτώ, οῦς, ἡ, *the night-owl*, so called from its cry, ap. Hesych., v. Plaut. Menaechm. 4, 2, 91.

†Τυφαόνιος, α, ον, v. sub sq.

Τῡφάων, ονος, ὁ, poet. Ep. lengthd. form for Τυφών, q. v.: hence, Τυφαόνιος, α, ον, poet. for Τυφώνιος, †*Τυφαονίη πέτρη, the Typhonian* rock, in Caucasus, where Typhon was struck down by Jupiter, Ap. Rh. 2, 1210†: pecul. fem. Τυφαονίς, ίδος: Τυφαόνιον, τό, a mountain between Olympus and Thebes, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 32. [Cf. Τυφών.]

Τῡφεδᾰνός, οῦ, ὁ, (*τύφω*):—*one with smoky, clouded wits, a stupid fellow, a dullard*, Ar. Vesp. 1364; Brunck from Suid. would read *στυφεδανός, a sulky fellow* (from *στύφω*); but cf. *τυφογέρων*.

Τύφεδών, όνος, ἡ, (*τύφω*) *a kindling, lighting, inflammation*.—II. *a torch*.

ΤΥ΄ΦΗ, ης, ἡ, *a plant used for stuffing bolsters and beds*, like the *tomentum circense* of the Romans, *typha* Linn., our *cat's-tail*.

Τῡφήρης, ες, (*τύφω, *ἄρω*?) *set on fire, burning, lighted, λύχνος*, Anth. P. 6, 249. (Others derive it from *τύφη*.)

Τυφλίνης ὄφις, ὁ, a kind of serpent, like our *blind-worm*, Lat. *caecilia* (*caecus*), Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 9: but in 8, 24, 7, we have *τοῖς τυφλίνοις ὄφεσι*, as if from *τύφλινος* or *τυφλῖνος*, cf. Ael. N. A. 8, 13:—also, *τυφλῶψ* and *κωφίας*.

Τυφλογενής, ές, *born blind*.

Τυφλοπλαστέομαι, as pass., *to be born blind*, of bears.

Τυφλοποιός, όν, *blinding*.

Τυφλόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τυφλός, πούς*) *with blind foot* (as in Milton 'these dark steps'), of Oedipus, Pors. Phoen. 1549.

Τυφλός, ή, όν, *blind*, in Hom. only Il. 6, 139, H. Ap. 172, but freq. from Hom. downwds.; *τυφλὸς ἐκ δεσορκότος*, Soph. O. T. 454, etc.:—c. gen., *τ. τινος, blind to* a thing, Xen. Symp. 4, 12, cf. *τυφλόω* I:—*τὰ τυφλὰ τοῦ σώματος*, i. e. one's *back*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45:—proverb., *ὁ τυφλὸς παρὰ τὸν κωφὸν λαλεῖ*, of one whose attacks are unfelt, Cratin. Archil. 3.—II. metaph. also of the other senses and the mind, *τ. ἦτορ*, Pind. N. 7, 34; *τυφλὸς τά τ' ὦτα, τόν τε νοῦν, τά τ' ὄμματα*, Soph. O. T. 371.—III. of things, *dark, unseen, dim, obscure*, as we too say, *blind, ἐλπίδες*, Aesch. Pr. 250; *ἄτη*, Soph. Tr. 1104; *τὸ δ' αὔριον τυφλὸν αἰὲν ἕρπει*, Id. Fr. 685; *τ. σπιλάδες, blind* rocks, Anth. P. 7, 275.—2. of the mouths of rivers and harbours, *choked with mud*, Plut. Sulla 20; *τυφλὸς ὄζος*, a branch *without buds* or *eyes*, Theophr.—IV. Adv. *-λῶς, τ. ἔχειν πρός τι*, to be *blind* to it, Plat. Gorg. 479 B. (*Τυφλός* is prob. shortd. from *τυφελός*, from *τύφω*, and so strictly *smoky, misty, darkened*; and perh. akin to *σιφλός*.)

Τυφλόστομος, ον, (*τυφλός, στόμα*) *with blind mouth*, i. e. *with the mouth choked up*, of rivers, Strab.

Τυφλότης, ητος, ἡ, (*τυφλός*) *blindness*, Plat. Rep. 353 C, Alc. 1, 126 B.—II. metaph. of consonants, *which have no proper sound*, Plut. 2, 738 C.

Τυφλοφόρος, ον, (*τυφλός, φέρω*) *carrying a blind person*.—II. proparox. *τυφλοφορος, ον*, pass., *carried by a blind person*, Theocr. Fistula (Anth. P. 15, 21).

Τυφλόω, ῶ, (*τυφλός*): — *to blind, make blind*, *τινά*, Hdt. 4, 2; *ὄμμα, φέγγος, ὄψιν*, Eur. Cycl. 470, Hec. 1035, Phoen. 764:—pass., *to be blinded* or *blind*, Hdt. 2, 111; *τυφλοῦσθαι περί τι*, Plat. Legg. 731 E; *τυφλοῦσθαί τινος, to be deprived of the sight of* a thing, Id. Tim. 47 B, cf. *τυφλός* I:—in Soph. Ant. 973, *τυφλωθὲν ἕλκος* must be a wound *wherein is blindness*; but the whole passage is corrupt, v. Dind.—II. metaph., *to blind, dull, baffle*, *μόχθος, φρύαγμα, τετύφλωνται*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 72, O. 12, 13: also of milk and the like, *to fail, cease*, *οὖρα τυφλοῦται*, Nic. Al. 340; —like the intr. *τυφλώττω*, cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 925.

Τυφλώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) *of a blind nature, blind, dim, dull*.

Τύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, (*τυφλόω*) *a making blind, blinding*, Isocr. 257 E: *a blunting, dulling*.—II. *blindness*, Hipp.

Τυφλώττω, *to be blind*, = *τυφλόω* in pass., Luc. Nigr. 4; *περί τι*, Polyb. 2, 61, 12: *to be dim*, of writing, Philostr. (Formed like *λιμώττω* from *λιμός, ὀνειρώττω* from *ὄνειρος*.)

Τυφλώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τυφλός, ὠψ*) *blind-faced, blind*: — *ὁ τύφλωψ* = *τυφλίνης ὄφις*, Nic. Th. 492.

Τῡφογέρων, οντος, ὁ, (*τῦφος, γέρων*):—*a silly old man, whose mind is misty and confused with age, a dullard, dotard*, Ar. Nub. 908, Lys. 335; — perh. with a play on *τυμβογέρων*: cf. *τυφεδανός*.

Τῡφομᾰνής, ές, (*τῦφος, μαίνομαι*) *mad with vanity*, Nicet. Hence

Τῡφομᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *mad vanity*: cf. *τυφωμανία*.

Τῡφοπλαστέω, ῶ, *to invent a falsehood out of vanity*.

Τῦφος, ου, ὁ, (*τύφω*) *smoke, mist, cloud*.—II. metaph., *conceit, vanity* (because it *clouds* or *darkens* a man's intellect), Antiph. Progon. 1, 2: generally, *folly, silliness, absurdity*, freq. in late prose, as Plut. 2, 81 C, E, etc.; cf. Gataker M. Anton. 2, 17; 6, 13.—2. *stupor arising from fever*, etc., Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τῦφός, ὁ, = *τυφώς*, dub.

Τῡφόω, ῶ, (*τῦφος*) *to wrap in smoke* or *mist*: metaph., *to make dull* or *senseless*, *τυφοῦν τινα εἰς ἐλπίδα μειζόνων πραγμάτων*, *to puff* him *up* to..., Hdn. 6, 5: — usu. in pf. pass. *τετύφωμαι, to be wrapt in clouds of conceit and folly, to be silly, stupid, absurd*, Dem. 116, 6; 229, 1, etc.; *ὦ τετυφωμένε, O you dullard!* Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 A. (From *τύφω, τῦφος*. Others, as Harpocr., derive it from *τυφώς*, from the *stupefying effect of a sudden storm*, like *ἐμβροντητος, παραπλής*, Lat. *stupidus, stupeo*, comparing the words of Alcaeus, Fr. 84, *πάμπαν δὲ τυφὼς ἐξέλετο φρένας*).

†Τυφρηστός, οῦ, ὁ, *Typhrestus*, a mountain range in western Thessaly; also Τυμφρηστὸν ὄρος, Strab. p. 433.

ΤΥ΄ΦΩ, f. *θύψω*: aor. *ἔθυψα*: pf. pass. *τέθυμμαι* or *τέθυμαι*: aor. pass. *ἐτύφην* [ῠ]. *To raise a smoke*, c. acc. cognato, *καπνὸν τύφειν*, Hdt. 4, 196; absol., *to smoke*, *ἔτυφε κἀνέπτυν*, Soph. Ant. 1009.—II. trans., *to smoke*, *καπνῷ τύφειν μελίσσας, to smoke* bees for the sake of taking their honey; or simply, *καπνῷ τύφειν*, Ar. Vesp. 457; and metaph., *καπνῷ τύφειν πόλιν, to fill* the town *with smoke, stupefy* the folk, Ib. 1079.—2. *to consume in smoke*; hence, *to burn in a slow fire*:—pass., *to smoke, smoulder*, *τύφεται Ἴλιον*, Eur. Tro. 146, cf. Bacch. 8: — metaph., *τυφόμενος πόλεμος, a war which is smouldering*, but has not yet broken out, Plut. Sull. 6: also of *concealed* love, *πόθοις τυφόμενον πῦρ*, Mel. 13; cf. Id. 4, Anth. P. 5, 124. (*Τύφω* is akin to *θύω, θυμός*, Aeol. *φυμός*, as also to Lat. *fumus*, and to *τύμβος*; prob. also to *θάπτω, τάφος, τέφρα*, and to the Lat. *tepor, tepeo, teporo, tepidus*.) [ῠ in pres., ῡ in aor. pass.]

Τῡφώδης, ες, (*τῦφος, εἶδος*) *like smoke, smoky, misty*.—II. metaph.,

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dull, stupid, insensible, Hipp.; like *τυφεδανός*.

Τῦφωεύς, έως Ep. έος, ὁ, contr. Τῦφώς, ῶ, *Typhōeus, Typhos*, a giant buried by Jupiter in Cilicia under the land of the Arimi, Il. 2, 782: he was the youngest son of Gaea and Tartarus; cf. Hes. Th. 821: but Pind. (who first uses the contr. form Τυφώς) places him under Aetna, and so accounts for its eruptions: he seems to have been a type of volcanic agency in general, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1, 13 (31): cf. *τυφώς*. [ῦ in trisyll. cases, ῠ in dissyll., cf. Τυφῶν].

Τυφωμανία, ας, ἡ, (τῦφος, *μαίνομαι*) *a madness partaking of stupor and frenzy*, Hipp.: better form than *τυφομ.*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 698.

†Τύφων, ωνος, ὁ, *Typhon*, of Aegium, founder of Caulonia, Paus. 6, 3, 12.—2. Τυφῶν, ῶνος, ὁ, an early king of Aegypt, dethroned by Orus; for the legend see Kenrick ad Hdt. 2, 144.

Τῦφῶν, ῶνος, ὁ, poet., esp. Ep. Τῦφάων, ονος, in Opp. also Τυφάωνος, *Typhon, Typhaon*, the same giant who is more freq. called Τυφώς, Τυφωεύς, H. Hom. Ap. 306, 352, Hes. Th. 306.—II. as appellat.=*τυφώς* II. [ῦ in the dissyll. form Τύφων, ῠ in the trisyll. Τυφάων, except in Opp. H. 5, 217, in the rare gen. Τῦφάωνος: ᾶ in the termin. *αων*, as in Ποσειδάων, contr. Τυφῶν, not Τυφών, cf. Arcad. p. 94, 6.] Hence

†Τυφώνειος, *a* Ion. *η, ον, of Typhon, Typhonian*.

Τῦφωνικός, ή, όν, *Typhonian, coming from, belonging to Typhon*; but,—II. (*τυφῶν* II) *tempestuous, ἄνεμος*, N. T.

Τῦφώνιος, *a, ον*,=foreg. Later, *fatuous persons* were called *οἱ τυφώνιοι*, v. τῦφος II:—poet. Τῦφώνιος, from Τυφάων.

Τῦφωνοειδής, ές, (*τυφών* II) *like a whirlwind*. Adv. -δῶς, Strab.

Τῦφώς, ώ, ὁ (v. sub fin.), contr. for Τῦφωεύς, q. v.—II. as appellat. τῦφώς, gen. *τυφῶ*, Aesch. Supp. 560; dat. *τυφῷ*, Aesch. Ag. 656, Ar. Lys. 974; acc. *τυφώ*, Ar. Eq. 511: but gen. *τυφῶνος*, and this form prob. is always used in plur.: (cf. Piers. Moer. p. 366, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 397:—*a furious whirlwind* that rushes upwards from the earth, whirling clouds of dust, prob. because it was held to be the work of Typhos; and, generally, *a furious storm*, Aesch., etc., ll. cc., Soph. Ant. 418, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 18; 6, 22:—also of *a waterspout*, like *σίφων*.

Τῠχάζομαι, = *στοχάζομαι, τυγχάνω*, Hipp. ap. Erot.

Τύχαιον, ου, τό, strictly neut. from sq., *a temple of* Τύχη. [ῠ]

Τύχαιος, *a, ον*, (*τυχη*) *accidental, chance*, Dio C. [ῠ]

Τῦχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of *τυγχάνω*.

Τῦχεῖον, ου, τό, (*τύχη*) in Byzant. Greek, *the temple of the Genius urbis* or *loci*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 55.

ΤΥΧΗ, ης, ἡ, (cf. *τυγχάνω*) *that which seems to govern human affairs, chance, luck*, Lat. *fortuna, casus*, first in H. Hom. 10, 5, Theogn. 130, Archil. 131, and then freq. in all writers: proverb., *καινὸν τύχη*, no one can call fortune his own, Aesch. Fr. 270, cf. Thuc. 5, 102; *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τύχης βεβάναι*, Soph. Ant. 996: —a notion of *Divine Providence* is often associated with it, *τύχα δαίμονος, τύχα θεῶν, σὺν θεοῦ τύχᾳ*. Pind. O. 8, 88, P. 8, 75, N. 6, 41; and so in the common phrase, *θεία τύχη*, Hdt. 1, 126, etc., cf. Valck. 3, 153; also, *ἐκ θείας τ.*, Soph. Phil. 1317: whence Τύχη was deified, like Lat. *Fortuna*, Τύχη Σώτειρα, Pind. O. 12, 3; T. Σωτήρ, Aesch. Ag. 664; cf. Soph. O. T. 1080; but this did not prevail till later, when Τύχη τυφλή, etc., was a common phrase, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 154.—2. it may designate either *good* or *bad fortune, good* or *ill luck*, but usu. the former, as *σὺν τύχῃ*, Pind. N. 5, 88, I. 8 (7), 149, *σὺν τύχῃ τινί*, Aesch. Cho. 138, cf. Id. Theb. 472, Seidl. Eur. El. 588; so, *τύχα μολεῖν*, Pind. N. 10, 47; but, *τύχῃ, by ill-luck*, Antipho 141, 20:—often however an epith. is added, as *δούλειος τ.*, Pind. Fr. 244; *τ. παλίγκοτος*, Aesch. Ag. 571, etc.; *μάκαρι σὺν τύχῃ*, Ar. Av. 1723; so also in the common Att. phrase, *τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ*, in prayers and good wishes, like Lat. *quod bene vortat*, Ar. Av. 675, Andoc. 16, 6, Dem. 33, 14; by crasis, *τύχἀγαθῇ*, Nicostr. Pandr. 2; so, *ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ*, Ar. Vesp. 869, cf. Plat. Legg. 757 E; *μετ' ἀγαθῆς τύχης*, Ib. 813 A: *ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ* was also a formula introduced into statutes, treaties, and other documents, like Lat. *quod felix faustumque sit*, and our '*In the name of God*,' Decret. ap. Thuc. 4, 118, cf. Stallb. Plat. Crito 44 D.—3. adverbial usages, *τύχῃ, by chance*, Lat. *forte, forte fortuna*, Soph. Ant. 1182; opp. to *φύσει*, Plat. Prot. 323 D; *ἀπό* or *ἐκ τύχης*, Id. Phaedr. 265 C, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 146; *κατὰ τύχην*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 13, etc.—II. *a chance, hap, lot*, in which signf. the art., a pron., or some such word is usu. added, as, *ἁ τύχα*, Simon. 16; *τίς τ. ἐχθίων τῆσδε*; Aesch. Pers. 438; *ἥδε τ.*, Soph. Phil. 1098; *τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ τυχεῖν..!* Lat. *O infortunium! what a piece of ill-luck*, that..! Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 3:—so also freq. in plur., *τύχαι ὑμέτεραι*, your *fortunes*, Pind. P. 8, 103; *τ. σαί*, Aesch. Pr. 288, etc.:—usu. of *mishaps, misfortunes*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 364. [ῡ]

†Τύχη, ης, ἡ, *Tyche*, a Nereid, H. Hom. Cer. 440.—2. a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 360.—3. goddess of fortune, *Fortuna*, Strab. p. 238.—II. Dor. Τύκα, the northwestern part of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune, Steph. Byz.

Τῦχηρός, ά, όν, (*τύχη*) *from* or *by chance, lucky* or *unlucky*, but usu. *lucky, fortunate*, Aesch. Ag. 464. Adv. -ρῶς, Ar. Ach. 250, Thesm. 305.

Τυχθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of *τεύχω*.

†Τυχιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Tychiades*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Philops. 1.

Τύχίζω, (τύχος)=*τυκίζω*.

Τῦχικός, ή, όν,=τυχηρός, Polyb. 9, 6, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 28, 7, 1.

†Τύχικος, ου, ὁ, *Tychicus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Τῦχίος, ου, ὁ, *Tychius*, masc. pr. n., †an artist from Hyle in Boeotia†, *Maker* (from *τεύχω*, for he made shields, Il. 7, 220).

Τῦχόν, adv., *by chance, perhaps*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 20, Plat. Alc. 2, 140 A: —strictly acc. of the part. neut. aor. 2 of *τυγχάνω*, used absol. like *ἐξόν, παρόν*, etc.

Τῦχόντως, adv. part. aor. 2 of *τυγχάνω, by chance, at random*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 11.

Τύχος, ὁ, (*τεύχω*) v. *τύκος*.

Τύχων, ωνος, ὁ, (*τύχη*) *Tychon, the god of chance*, as Τύχη is the goddess, Strab. p. 588, who seems to connect him with Priapus; whence some derive it from *τεύχω, the maker, generator*, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1, p. 252.—†2. servant of Plato, Diog. L. 5, 42, and of Aristotle, Id. 5, 15, v. l. Τυχων.† [ῡ]

Τύψις, εως, ἡ, *a beating*: also=*τύμμα*, Nic. Th. 921, 933.

Τῷ, dat. sing. from neut. *τό*, used absol., *therefore, so, in this wise*, Hom., v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, A, B. II.—II. for *τίνι*, dat. sing. of *τίς*.

Τῳ, enclit., for *τινί*, dat. sing. of *τις*.

Τῷγαλμα, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀγαλμα*, Hdt.

Τῷδε, dat. of *ὅδε*, used as adv.=*οὕτως*, Eur. H. F. 665.

Τωθάζω, Dor. *τωθάσδω*: fut. -άσω, also -*άσομαι* (Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 A):—*to mock* or *scoff at, jeer, gibe, twit*, Hdt. 2, 60, Ar. Vesp. 1362, 1368, Plat. l. c.: in pass., *to be jeered*, Plat. Rep. 474 A:—as an instance of *τωθάζειν*, the ancients quote the epigram of Empedocles in Anth. P. append. 21, cf. Müller Aeginetica p. 170. Hence

Τωθασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *mockery, scoffing, jeering*, Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 10.

Τωθαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a mocker*.

Τωθαστί, adv., *scoffingly, jeeringly*.

Τωθαστικός, ή, όν, *given to mocking, scornful*. Adv. -κῶς.

Τωθεία, ας, ἡ,=τωθασμός.

†Τῴκίδιον, τό, Att. crasis for *τὸ οἰκίδιον*, Ar. Nub. 92.

Τῴληθές, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀληθές*, Hdt.

†Τὠμπέχονον, ου, τό, crasis for *τὸ ἀμπέχονον*, Theocr. 15, 21.

Τὠποβαῖνον, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀποβαῖνον*, Hdt.

Τὠρχαῖον, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*, Hdt.

Τώς, demonstr. adv., answering to the interrog. *πῶς*; and to the relex. *ὡς*,=*ὥς, οὕτως, so, in this wise*, Il. 3, 415, Od. 19, 234, Hes. Sc. 219: also not rare in Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 484, 637, Supp. 69, 691; after *ὡστε*, Soph. Ag. 841.—II. Dor.=*οὑ, ὧδε*, Theocr. Ep. 4, 1.

Τὠτρεκές, contr. for *τὸ ἀτρεκές*, Mel. 123, 12.

†Τωϋγενοί, *ὦν, οἱ, the Toygeni*, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 183.

Τωὐτό, gen. *τωὐτέου*, dat. *τωὐτῷ*, Ion. for *τὸ αὐτό, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ*, Hdt. (Not to be written *τωὐτο*, etc., nor yet as Schweigh. does, *τωὐτό*, etc.)

Υ

Υ, υ, ὖ ψιλόν, τό, indecl., twentieth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral υ'=400, but ,υ=400,000. The written character Υ at first also stood for the digamma, and was therefore a semi-vowel: hence *as a vowel* it was distinguished by the name of Υ ψιλόν, which it retained, after the digamma had disappeared from use. So the Lat. *V* served both for the semi-vowel V (i.e. the digamma), and as a vowel, which latter was not distinguished by a special character *U* until in later times.—In later Greek however, υ in the diphthongs αυ and ευ often passed into a consonant again, and was then expressed by β, thus from *αὔρα* came *καλ' αὐρᾳ καλἀβρᾳ*, and the like, Koen Greg. p. 354, Jac. Anth. P. p. 586; and in modern Greek υ is generally pronounced as *β*.

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The use of υ was most freq. with the Aeolians, being put by them for ο, as in ὄυνμα στυμα ὔρνις ὔμοιος μύγις for ὄνομα στομα ὄρνις ὅμοιος μόγις, Koen Greg. p. 584, sq.; unless, with Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. *βούλομαι*, fin.), υ in all such cases is to be taken for the short Aeol. *ου*, and to be pronounced accordingly.—2. sometimes they also changed α into υ, as, *σύρξ* for *σάρξ*.—3. sometimes ω into υ, as, *χελύνη τέκτυν* for *χελώνη τέκτων*, Bast Greg. p. 586.—4. sometimes υ into ι, as, *φύω φίτυ φιτύω*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ὑπερφίαλος* 7.—5. they often inserted υ after α and ε, as, *αὐήρ ἀνώς θέυω χέυω* for *ἀήρ ἀώς θέω χέω*, Koen. Greg. p. 591, 612:—when λ follows the vowel, it disappears after this inserted υ, as, *ἀυκά ἀυκύων ἄυμα ἄυσος θέυγειν ἐυθεῖν* for *ἀλκή ἀλκύων ἅλμη ἅλσος θέλγειν ἐλθεῖν*, Koen Greg. p. 354: but when thus inserted, υ is always a semi-vowel, and hence the position of the breathing and accent should be not *αὐήρ αὐώς αὔμα*, but *ἀυήρ ἀυώς ἄυμα*, etc.—6. υ was also inserted by the Aeolians, Boeotians and Laconians after ο, so as to form with it the diphthong *ου*, as *ποῦνος στοῦνος φοῦνος* for *πόνος*, etc.: and reversely also they placed ο before υ, e. g. *κοῦνες κοῦμα κουτάλη* for *κύνες κῦμα σκυτάλη*, Koen Greg. p. 208, 388.—7. the Aeol. sometimes changed the diphthong *ου* into *οι*, as *Μοῖσα* for *Μοῦσα*, *λέγοισα* for *λέγουσα*, and so sometimes in the masc. acc. plur. of the 2nd declens., Greg. Dial. Aeol. 50; but this last instance is rare, Koen p. 618.—8. lastly, in words beginning with υ, the Aeol. always use the spiritus lenis, whereas in Att., and the common written language, it always has the spiritus asper.

Ὑ *ὐ*, sound to imitate a person snuffing a feast, Ar. Plut. 895.

†**Ὑαγνις**, *ιδος, ὁ, Hyagnis*, father of Marsyas in Phrygia, inventor of the art of playing on the pipe, Plut. 2, 1132 F; Anth. P. 9, 266: cf. Ath. 624 B.

Ὑάγχη, *ης, ἡ*, (*ὗς, ἄγχω*) *a sore throat in* swine: generally, *a bad sore throat*; cf. *κυνάγχη, συνάγχη*. [ῠ]

Ὑᾱγών, *όνος, ἡ*=*σιαγών*, Ath. 94 F. [ῠ]

Ὑάδες, *ων, αἱ*, (*ὗω*) *the Hyades*, i. e. *the Rainers*, Lat. *Pluviae*, in Virg., seven stars in the head of the bull, which threatened rain when they rose with the sun, Il. 18, 486, Hes. Op. 613. The Romans also called them *suculae, little pigs*, because by a strange mistake they derived the word from *ὗς*, Voss Virg. G. 1, 138:—Hes. Fr. 60, names five Hyades as Nymphs, like the Charites, *Φαισύλη, Κορωνίς, Κλέεια, Φαιώ, Εὐδώρη*. Later legends made them the Nymphs who reared Bacchus, Pherecyd. Fr. 16, p. 109, Sturz. [Usu. ⏑ ⏑, but in Eur. Ion 1156, El. 468, ῡ.]

Ὑαινᾶ, *ης, ἡ*, (*ὗς*): — strictly, *a sow*; usu.,—I. a Libyan wild-beast, prob. the modern *hyena*, an animal of the dog kind, with a bristly mane like the hog (whence the name), Hdt. 4, 192, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 2, Ael. N. A. 7, 22, etc.; also called *γλάνος* or *γάνος*, and *κροκόττας* or *κροκούτας*.—II. a sea-fish, prob. a kind of *plaice*, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F, Ael. N. A. 13, 27; also *ὑαινίς*.—III. *al* **Ὑαιναι**, *the women dedicated to the religious service of* Mithras, the men being called *Λέοντες*, Porphyr. [ῠ]

Ὑαινίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, =*ὑαινα* II, Epich. 34. [ῠ]

†**Ὑαῖοι**, *ων, οἱ, the Hyaei, inhab. of Hyaea* (**Ὑαία**), a town of the Locri Ozolae, Thuc. 3, 101.

Ὑακίζω, =*ὑετίζω*, Hesych.

Ὑακίνθια, *ων, τά*, (sc. *ἱερά*) *the Hyacinthia*, a Laced. festival in honour of Hyacinthus, Hdt. 9, 7, 11; Thuc. 5, 25, etc. [ῠ]

Ὑακινθίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to be like the flower ὑάκινθος*, Plin. [ῐ]

Ὑακινθινοβαφής, *ές*, (*ὑακίνθινος, βάπτω*) *dyed hyacinth-colour*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2. [ῠ]

Ὑακίνθινος, *η, ον*, (*ὑάκινθος*) *hyacinthine, hyacinth-coloured*, *κόμαι ὑακινθίνῳ ἀνθεῖ ὁμοῖαι*, Od. 6, 231; 23, 158; of hair, Luc. Imagg. 5: cf. *ὑάκινθος*, B. I. [ῠ]

†**Ὑακινθίς**, *ίδος, ἡ*, prop. *daughter of Hyacinthus*; in pl. *al* **Ὑακινθίδες**, daughters of Erechtheus, or of Hyacinthus (3), Dem. 1397, 17.—II. *ὁδός, Hyacinthis*, a way through Laconia, Ath. 173 F.

Ὑάκινθος, *ου, ὁ, Hyacinthus*, a Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of the discus, Eur. Hel. 1469; cf. **Ὑακίνθια**, Müller Dor. 2, 8, § 15. — †2. son of Pierus and the Muse Clio, favourite of Thamyris, Apollod. 1, 3, 3.—3. a Lacedaemonian, who removed to Athens, and whose daughters, during a war with Minos, were offered up in sacrifice, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

B. as appellat.,—I. *ὁ ὑάκινθος*, also *ἡ* (v. fin.), *the hyacinth*, first in Il. 14, 348, H. Cer. 7; a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of Hyacinthus, or acc. to others from that of Telamonian Ajax: and some botanists, as Sprengel, think they can decipher on the petals the initial letters of these names, ΥΑ or ΑΙ, or the interjection *αἴ αἴ*, cf. Ovid Met. 10, 211; hence the epithets *γραπτὰ ὑάκινθος*, Theocr. 10, 28; *αἰαστή*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D, cf. Virg. Ecl. 3, 106. This name seems to have taken in the whole family of *the Iris* (though Nic. l. c. *compares* the Iris to it); whence may be explained the very different accounts of its colour. In Hom. it must be very dark, for in Od. 6, 231; 23, 158, he calls locks of hair *ὑακινθίνῳ ἀνθεῖ ὁμοῖαι*; and it is expressly called *black* in Theocr. l. c., Virg. Ecl. 2, 18 (for the Lat. *vaccinium* is only a corruption of *ὑάκινθος*). Again, the hyacinth is *purple*, i. e. *dark-red*, in Mel. 105, Euphor. Fr. 38, Ovid. l. c.; and *iron-coloured, ferrugineus*, in Virg. Ecl. 4, 183; but the latter poet also makes it *sky-blue* and *snow-white*. However, whether the *ὑάκινθος* was of the *iris* or *gladiolus* kind, or rather (as some think) *the larkspur, Delphinium Ajacis*, Linn., it certainly had nothing in common with our hyacinth, v. esp. Voss Virg. Ecl. 2, 18, 50; 3, 106; 10, 39.—Hom. makes it masc.: after him it seems to have been much more freq. fem., although in Lat. the fem. remained more rare, Voss Virg. Ecl. 5, 38.—II. *ἡ ὑάκινθος, the hyacinth* or *jacinth*, a precious stone of hyacinthine colour, LXX., cf. Plin. 37, 40:—this seems never to be masc. [ῠᾰ-]

Ὑακινθώδης, *ες, like a hyacinth, hyacinthine*. [ᾰ]

Ὑᾶλέος, *α, ον*, contr. *ὑαλοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν*, Lob. Phryn. 309, (*ὕαλος*) :=*ὑάλινος, of glass, glassy*, Anth. [v. *ὕαλος* fin.]

Ὑάλη, *ἡ*, =*ὕαλος*, susp.

Ὑᾱλίζω, (*ὕαλος*) *to be like glass*. [ῠ]

Ὑάλιος, =*πολεμικός*, Suid., who derives **Ἐνυάλιος** from it.

Ὑάλῑνος, *η, ον*, later *ὑέλινος*, (*ὕαλος*) *of* or *made of glass, glass*, Ar. Ach. 74. [Cf. *ὕαλος* fin.]

Ὑᾰλῖτης, *ου, ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, (*ὕαλος*) *of* or *belonging to glass*: *γῆ, ἄμμος ὑαλῖτις, vitreous* or *quartzose* sand, Strab. [ῠ]

Ὑᾰλοειδής, *ές*, (*ὕᾰλος, εἶδος*) *like glass, glassy, transparent*, *χυμός*, Hipp.: also, *ὑαλῶδες οὖρον*, Id., cf. Foës.: *ὁ ὑ. λίθος*, a precious stone, perh. our *topaz*, Theophr., cf. Orph. Lith. 277. [Cf. *ὕαλος* fin.]

Ὑᾰλόεις, *εσσα, εν*, (*ὕαλος*) *of glass: like glass, glassy, transparent*. [ῠ, but in Ep. and Epigr. poets also ῡ in arsis, Anth. P. 5, 48.]

Ὕαλος or **ὕελος**, *ου, ἡ*, (v. infra): —orig., *any kind of clear, transparent stone*, used by the Egyptians to enclose their mummies in, Hdt. 3, 24, —where it is prob. *oriental alabaster*, or *arragonite*, which is transparent when cut thin, v. Bähr ad l., Belzoni's Researches, p. 236:—also, of *crystal, amber*, etc.—2. *a convex lens of crystal*, used as a burning-glass, *λίθος διαφανὴς ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἅπτουσι*, Ar. Nub. 766, cf. Theophr. de Igne 73:—Plin. 37, 10 mentions globes filled with water used in the same way; cf. also *σκάφιον*.—II. *glass*, Lat. *vitrum*, first in Plat. Tim. 61 B;—though glass itself (not then, it seems, called *ὕαλος*) existed in the time of Hdt., for the *ἀρτήματα λιθινὰ χυτά*, mentioned in 2, 69, were no doubt of this material: we also have a *σκύφος χυτῆς λίθου* in Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C. —On the history of ancient glass, v. Strab. p. 758, Plin. l. c., Dict. Antiqq. sub v. *Vitrum*.—The form *ὑαλος* is said to be Att.; yet later, as in Arist. An. Post. 1, 31, 4, and Theophr., we have *ὕελος, ἡ* and *ὁ*, Hemst. Thom. M. 862, Lob. Phryn. 309, A. B. p. 68, 22: in Hdt. the MSS. vary between *ὕαλος* and *ὕελος*, but the latter is now generally received. (The word is said to be Aegyptian, which will agree with the place of its earliest manufacture: those who maintain its Greek origin refer it to *ὗω*, as we speak of *the water* of a precious stone.) [ῠ: but in some derivs. ῡ metri gratia, as in *ὑάλεος*, Anth. P. 6, 33; 12, 249; *ὑαλοειδής*, Orph. Lith. 277, *ὑαλόχρους*, Leon. Tar. 5.]

Ὑᾰλοτέχνης, *ου, ὁ, an artificer* or *worker in glass*. [ῠ]

Ὑᾰλουργεῖον or *ὑελ-*, *ου, τό, the workshop of a ὑαλουργός, glass-house*, Diosc.

Ὑᾰλουργική, *ῆς, ἡ*, (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of making glass*.

Ὑᾰλουργός, *οῦ, ὁ, a glass-worker* Strab. [ῠ]

Ὑᾰλοῦς, *ᾶ, οῦν*, contr. for *ὑαλέος*, q. v.

Ὑᾰλόχροος, *ον*, contr. *-χρους, ουν*, (*ὕαλος, χρόα*) *glass-coloured*, Leon. Tar. 5. [Cf. *ὕαλος*.]

Ὑᾰλοχρώδης, *ες*, =foreg., dub. in Anth. P. 6, 232.

Ὑᾰλόω, *ῶ*, (*ὕαλος*) *to make into glass, vitrify*. [ῠ]

Ὑᾰλώδης, *ες*, cf. sub *ὑαλοειδής*. [ῠ]

Ὕαλωμα, *ατος, τό*, (*ὑαλόω*) *a glazing of the eye, glassy-eye*, a disease of horses, Hippiatr. [ῠ]

Ὑᾰλῶπις, *ιδος, ἡ*, (*ὕαλος, ὤψ*) *glassy, crystalline*, *ἰασπις*, Orph. Lith. 607. [ῠ]

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†Ὕαμος, ου, ὁ, *Hyamus*, son of Lycorus, Paus. 10, 6, 3.

†Ὑάμπεια, ας, ἡ, *Hyampea*, one of the two summits of Mt. Parnassus, Hdt. 8, 39.

†Ὑάμπολις, εως and ιος, ἡ, *Hyampolis*, a city in the north of Phocis near Cleonae, prop. Ὑάντων πόλις (v. Ὕαντες), Il. 2, 521; Hdt. 8, 28; Strab. p. 401. Hence

†Ὑαμπολίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hyampolis*; Ὑαμπολιτῶν τὸ προάστειον, in Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 27 is considered to be Cleonae.

†Ὑανθίδας, ου, ὁ, *Hyanthidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 4, 3.

†Ὕαντες, ων, οἱ, (sing. Ὕας, αντος), *the Hyantes*, the early inhabitants of Boeotia, driven by Cadmus to Phocis; a portion went also to Aetolia, Strab. p. 401 sqq. Hence

†Ὑάντιος, α, ον, *of the Hyantes, Hyantian*; in genl. *Boeotian*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1242.

†Ὕαται, ῶν Ion. έων, οἱ, *the Hyatae*, an old name of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Ὑάρωτις, ιδος, ὁ, *the Hyarotis*, a river of India, Strab. p. 694.

Ὑβάζω, (ὑβός) *to stoop forward and set up the back to vomit*, Suid. [ῠ]

Ὑββάλλω, Ep. syncop. for ὑποβάλλω, Il. 19, 80.

†Ὕβλα, Ion. Ὕβλη, ης, ἡ, *Hybla*, three cities of Sicily;—1. ἡ μεγάλη or μείζων, on the southern slope of Aetna, Strab. p. 268: — *the inhab.* Ὑβλαῖοι.—2. ἡ ἐλάττων, also Ἡραία in the south-east of Sicily, between Acrae and Syracuse, Steph. Byz.: cf. Hdt. 7, 155.—3. ἡ μικρά, later called Μέγαρα, near Syracuse, famed for its honey, Thuc. 6, 4; Strab. p. 267: — acc. to Steph. Byz. also ἡ Γαλεῶτις, for which Thuc. has Γελεᾶτις, ὁ, 62; cf. Μέγαρα II. 2. Hence

†Ὑβλαῖος, α, ον, *of Hybla, Hyblaean*, τὸ Ὑ. μέλι, Strab. p. 267; οἱ Ὑβλαῖοι, *the Hyblaeans*, (of Ὑ. 1), Thuc. 6, 94.—2. of Ὑ. 2, οἱ Ὑ. οἱ Μεγαρεῖς, Id. 6, 4.

†Ὑβλήσιος, ον, ὁ, *Hyblesius*, a shipowner, Dem. 926, 8.

†Ὕβλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hyblon*, an early king of Sicily, under whom the Megarians founded Hybla, Thuc. 6, 4.

ΥΒΟΣ, ἡ, όν, *bent outwards, humpbacked*, opp. to λορδός, Theocr. 5, 43; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to κυφός, to Lat. *gibbus, gibba, gibber*, to Germ. *Hübel*, and our *hump*.) [ῠ] Hence

Ὕβος, ου, ὁ, *the bunch* or *hump* of a camel, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 24.

Ὑβόω, ὦ, (ὑβός) *to bend outwards, to make hump-backed*. [ῠ]

†Ὑβρέας, ου, ὁ, *Hybreas*, an orator and statesman at Mylassa, Strab. p. 659.

†Ὑβρίας, ου, ὁ, *Hybrias*, a poet of Crete, Ath. 695 F.

Ὑβριγέλως, ωτος, ὁ, (ὕβρις, γέλως) *a scornful laugher*, Manetho.

Ὑβρίζω, f. ὑβρίσω, also ὑβριοῦμαι, Ar. Eccl. 666: (ὕβρις). *To wax wanton, run riot*, esp. in the use of superior strength, or in the enjoyment of pleasure, ὑβρίζοντες ὑπερφιάλως δοκέουσιν δαίνυσθαι κατὰ δῶμα, Od. 1, 227; ὑβρίζοντες ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώωντα, 3, 207; 17, 588; ἀλλὰ μαλ' ὑβρίζεις, 18, 380; so, ὑππότ' ἀνὴρ ἀδικος καὶ ἀτάσθαλος...ὑβρίζει πλούτῳ κεκορημένος, Theogn. 749; esp. of lust, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30; opp. to σωφρονεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 30, Antipho 128, 16: — often of over-fed horses, asses, etc., *to whinny, neigh, bray*, etc., Hdt. 4, 129, (ubi v. Wessel.), Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 62, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 10, 36 (55):—of plants, *to run riot, grow rank and luxuriant*, Theophr.: of wine, *to ferment*, Ael.:—metaph., of a river carrying away a horse, Hdt. 1, 189.—II. esp. in dealing with other persons, ὑβρ. τινά, *to treat* him *despitefully, do* him *despite, to outrage, insult, affront, ill-treat, injure*, first in Il. 11, 695, Od. 20, 370, and then freq. in Trag., etc.; but in Att. prose the more usu. phrase was ὑβρ. εἰς τινα, *to deal wantonly* with him, *commit outrages* towards him, Eur. Phoen. 620, Hipp. 1073, etc; ὑβρ. εἰς τοὺς θεούς, Ar. Nub. 1506; εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, Isocr. 64 A;—(acc. to Luc. Soloec. 10, ὑβρ. τινά was *to do one a personal injury*, ὑβρ. εἰς τινα, *to injure some person* or *thing belonging to one*; but the distinction, though it seems just, was little attended to, cf. Indices ad Oratt. Att.): so also, ὑβρ. περὶ θεούς, Plat. Legg. 885 B, cf. 761 E: ὑβρ. ἐπί τινα, *to exult* over a fallen foe, Eur. H. F. 708:—often c. acc. cognato, ὑβρ. ὕβριν, Aesch. Supp. 880, Eur. I. A. 961, etc.; so, ὑβρ. ὕβρεις, Id. Bacch. 247; and in pass., ὕβριν ὑβρισθῆναι, Ib. 1298 (cf. ὕβρισμα, ὑβρισμός); so too, ὑβρ. ἀδικήματα, *to do wanton wrongs*, Hdt. 3, 118: hence c. dupl. acc., ὑβρ. τινά τι, Soph. El. 613, Plat. Symp. 222 A. —2. at Athens esp. in legal sense, *to do* one *a personal outrage, to beat and insult, ravish*, and the like, (cf. ὕβρις II. 2), Lys. 142, 12; 169, 36, Dem. 516, 6, sq., etc.; ὑβρισθῆναι βίᾳ, Plat. Legg. 874 C; ὑβρισμένος τὰς γνάθους, *mauled* on the cheeks, Ar. Thesm. 903; ὑβριζόμενος ἀποθνήσκει, he dies of *ill-treatment*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13: hence also, ὑβρίσθαι, *to be mutilated*, of eunuchs, Id. Cyr. 5, 4, 35.—III. στολὴ οὐδέν τι ὑβρισμένη, a dress of no *ostentatious character*, Ib. 2, 4, 5.—Cf. ὕβρις throughout. [ῠ by nature.]

†Ὑβριλίδης, ου, ὁ, *Hybrilides*, an Athenian archon, Paus. 6, 9, 2.

Ὑβριοπαθέω, ὦ, (ὕβρις, πάσχω) *to suffer outrageous treatment*, like δεινοπαθέω.

Ὕβρις, εως Ep. ιος, ἡ, *wanton violence*, arising from the pride of strength, passion, lust, etc., *wantonness, riotousness, insolence*, freq. in Od., usu. of the suitors, μνηστῆρων, τῶν ὕβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἵκει, 15, 329, cf. 4, 321, etc., Nitzsch ad 1, 7; ὕβρις ὑπέρβιος, ἀτάσθαλος, 1, 368; 16, 86; opp. to εὐνομία, 17, 487; oft. coupled with βίη, as of the violence of soldiers in a conquered town, 14, 262; 17, 431; opp. to δίκη, Hes. Op. 215; joined with ὀλιγωρία, Hdt. 1, 106; ὑσσεβίας μὲν ὕβρις τέκος, Aesch. Eum. 534;—acc. to Plato, ὕβρις is ἐπιθυμίας ἀρξάσης ἐν ἡμῖν ἡ ἀρχή, Phaedr. 238 A; hence in the poets oft. joined with κόρος (v. κόρος I. fin.): —also, *rank lust, lewdness*, etc., opp. to σωφροσύνη, and then of over-fed horses, etc., *riotousness, restiveness*, Hdt. 1, 189; and of asses, ὕβρις ὀρθία κνωδάλων, Pind. P. 10, 55, cf. N. 1, 75 (v. ὑβρίζω I): οἶνου ὕβρις, its *fermentation*, Ael.—II. of outward acts *towards* others, *a piece of wanton violence, despiteful treatment, an outrage, insult*, Il. 1, 203, 214: in plur., Hes. Op. 145: ταῦτ' οὐχ ὕβρις ἐστί; Ar. Nub. 1299:—for ὕβριν ὑβρίζειν, cf. ὑβρίζω II.—2. esp., *an outrage on the person*, esp. *violation, rape*, Lys. 92, 4; so, ὕβρις παίδων, Isocr. 89 A; ὕβρις τοῦ σώματος πεπραχώς, Aeschin. 26, 41; so, πιπράσκειν τὸ σῶμα ἐν ὕβρει, Id. 5, 5; γυναῖκας ἀεὶρ' ἤγαγεν ἐφ' ὕβρει, Dem. 440, 7; etc — At Athens the *νόμος* ὕβρεως was very important, the punishment being capital: under it came all *the more serious injuries done to the person*, the slighter kind being *αἰκία*; hence in the former case the injured person proceeded by *γραφή, indictment, prosecution*; in the latter by *δίκη* or *private suit* —; μεφαὶ ὕβρεως were tried before the Thesmothetae, Dem. 976. 11; 1102. 18; one of the most notable cases on record is Demosthenes' prosecution of Midias, see the law there quoted, p. 529, 15: cf. Att. Process, pp. 319 sq., 548 sq., Dict. Antiqq. p. 522.—III. used of a *loss by sea*, Pind. (v. sub ναυσίστονος), Act. Apost. 27, 21.

B. as mascul. adj., ὑβρις ἀνήρ, for ὑβριστής, *a violent, overbearing man*, opp. to δίκαιος and ἀγαθός, Hes. Op. 189. (The word prob. comes from ὑπέρ.) [ῠ by nature.]

Ὕβρις, ίδος, ἡ, a night bird of prey, Arist. H. A. 9, 12, 5.

Ὑβρίσδω, Dor. for ὑβρίζω.

Ὕβρισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑβρίζω) *a wanton act, outrage, insult*, Lat. *contumelia*, Hdt. 3, 48; 7, 160, and Eur.: τοῦ ὕβρισμ' ἐς ἡμᾶς ἠξίωσεν ἐκμῆσαι, Eur. Heracl. 18; cf. Xen Ath. 3, 5, cf. ὑβρίζω II.—II. *the object of outrage*, ὑ. θέσθαι τινά, to make a *mock* of, insult one, Eur. Or. 1038.

Ὑβρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., ὑβρισμοὺς ὑβρίζειν, Aesch. Fr. 165.

Ὑβριστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet. for sq., Mel. 119, also v. l. Il. 13, 633.

Ὑβριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑβρίζω) *a violent, overbearing person, a wanton, unnatural man*, ὑβρισταί...τῶν μέν εἰεν ἀτασθαλον, οὐδὲ δύνανται φιλόπαιδες ἐρρίσασθαι, Il. 13, 633; ὑβρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι ἠὲ φιλόξεινοι, Od 6, 120; 9, 175; ὑβρ. καὶ ἀτάσθαλος, 24, 281: *a licentious, ungovernable man*, Hdt. 1, 89; 2, 32, cf. Lys. 160, 32, etc.; esp., opp. to σώφρων, *lustful, lewd*, Ar. Nub. 1068, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 21, etc.; ὁ εἰς ὁτιοῦν ὑβρ., Aeschin. 3, 24:—also, ὑβριστὴς ἄνεμος, Hes. Th. 307: of beasts, *tameless, savage, wild*, ταῦροι, Eur. Bacch. 743; ἵππος, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 62:—cf. ὑβριστος fin.

†Ὑβριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *the Hybristes*, a river of Northern Asia, Aesch. Pr. 717, acc. to some; others make it an epithet of the Araxes, or of other rivers, v. Bloinf. ad l.; and refer to Hdt. 1, 189, who applies ὑβρίζω to the Gyndes.

Ὑβριστικός, ή, όν, (ὑβριστής) *given to wantonness, insolence, outrageous, insolent*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, etc., ὑβριστικώτατος, Dem. 218, 6:—διηγήσις ὑβρ., a narrative *of an outrage*, Dion. H.: τὸ ὑβριστικόν, *an insolent disposition*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Charm. 175 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 33.

Ὑβριστις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. form ὑβριστής, but very dub., Lob. Phryn. 556, Paral. 443.

Ὑβριστοδίκαι, οἱ, *abusers of law, corrupt judges*. [δῐ]

Ὑβριστος, η, ον, (ὑβρίζω) like ὑβριστικός, *abusive, insulting, insolent*, ἐρῶν, Pherecr. Incert. 23, cf. Plat. (Com.) Pets. 2.—Hence the compar. and superl., ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος, Hdt. 3, 81, Ar. Vesp. 1303, Plat. Legg. 641 C, 808 D, etc. These are referred by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 66

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Anm. 1) and others to *ὑβριστής*, under the notion that *ὕβριστος* (i. e. *ὑβριστός*) is a verbal adj.: but the old Gramin. agree in writing it *ὑβρι-στος*, some taking it as shortd. from *ὑβριστικός*, some as itself a superl. like *ῥᾴστος*, cf. Lob. Paral. 40.

'Υβρίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ὑβρι-στήρ*. LXX.

'Ὕβωμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑβόω*) like *ὕβος*, *a hump, hunch*, Galen. [ῠ]

'Ὕβωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making hump-backed*.—Il.=*ὕβος*. [ῠ]

'Υγειά, ας, ἡ, low Greek for *ὑγίεια*, Polyb. 32, 14, 12, etc.: never in Att., Piers. Moer. p. 380, Pors. Or. 229, Lob. Paral. 28. [ῠ]

†'Υγεννεῖς, *έων, οἱ, the Hygennes*, a people of Asia Minor, Hdt. 3, 90, where Wesseling proposes 'Οβιγενεῖς.

'Υγιάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ὑγιής*) *to make sound* or *healthy, heal*, Arist. Top. 1, 3, Tim. Locr. 104 D:—pass., *to become healthy, get well*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 13, 9, Phys. Ausc. 5, 5, 5.

'Υγιαίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*: aor. *ὑγίᾶνα*: (*ὑγῖης*):—*to be sound, healthy* or *in health*, Lat. *bene valere*, Simon. 12, Hdt. 1, 153, Ar. Av. 605; opp. to *νοσεῖν*, *κάμνειν*, Plat. Gorg. 495 E, 505 A; *ὑγιάνας καὶ σωθείς*, Dem. 1256, 5:—*to be in a certain state of health*, *ὑγ. νοσηλότερον ἢ ὑγιεινότερον*, Hipp. Aphor. 6. 2.—2. metaph., *to be sound of mind*, Theogn. 255, Ar. Nub. 1275, Av. 1214, Plat., etc.; in full, *ὑγ. φρένας*, Hdt. 3, 33; so, *τὸ ὑγιαῖνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, Id. 7, 157: *οἱ ὑγιαίνοντες*, opp. to turbulent agitators, Polyb. 28, 15, 12.—3. *ὑγίαινε*, like *χαῖρε*, a common form of taking leave, *farewell*, Lat. *vale*, Ar. Ran. 165, Eccl. 477. [ῐ] Hence

'Υγίανσις, εως, ἡ, *a making* or *becoming sound*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 5, 3.

'Υγιαντός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ὑγιαίνω*, *healed: to be healed, curable*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 1, 2. [ῐ]

'Υγίᾱσις, εως, ἡ,=*ὑγίανσις*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 1, 5.

'Υγίασμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑγιάζω*) *a cure*. [ῐ]

'Υγιαστικός, ή, όν, (*ὑγιάζω*) *good for healing, wholesome*; and

'Υγιαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ὑγιάζω*, *healed: to be healed*, both in Arist. Phys. Ausc. 8, 5, 14.

'Υγίειᾱ, ας, Ion. *ὑγιείη, ης, ἡ*, and sometimes in Att. *ὑγιείᾱ*, as in Ar. Av. 604, 731, Meineke Menand. p. 333: later *ὑγείᾱ*, q. v.: (*ὑγιής*):—*health, soundness* of body, Lat. *salus*, Hdt. 2, 77, Pind. P. 3, 128, and Att.: —*ὑ. φρενῶν*, *a healthy state* of mind, *soundness* of mind, Aesch. Eum. 535. —II. fem. pr. n. *Hygiĕa, the goddess of health*, †daughter or wife of Aesculapius, Anth.† [ῐ]

'Υγιεινός, ή, όν, (*ὑγιής*) *good for the health, wholesome, sound, healthy, χωρίον ὑγ., a healthy* country, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C; of food, *wholesome*, Id. Mem. 1, 6, 5, Plat. Rep. 444 C, etc.:—of persons, *sound, healthy, strong*, Lat. *sanus*, Ib. 408 A: —*τὸ ὑγ., health*, opp. to *τὸ νοσερόν*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 1.—II. adv. *-νῶς*, *ὑγ. ἔχειν*,=*ὑγιαίνειν*, Plat. Rep. 407 C:—comp. *ὑγιεινοτέρως* and *-ρον*, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, Mem. 3, 13, 2; superl. *-ότατα*, Ib. 4, 7, 9. [ῐ]

'Υγίεις, εσσα, εν, Boeot. for *ὑγιής*, hence the acc. *ὑγίεντα ὄλβον*, in Pind. O. 5, 53. [ῠγῑ]

'Υγιηρής, ές, v. sq.

'Υγιηρός, ά, όν, (*ὑγιής*):—I. *good for the health, wholesome*, Pind. N. 3, 29.—II. of persons, *in full health, healthy, hearty, strong*, Lat. *sanus*, *ὑγιηρότατοι*, Hdt. 4, 187, who however in 2, 77 has also a superl. *ὑγιηρέστατος*, which points to a posit. *ὑγιήρης*, itself not found: opp. to *νοσερός*, Hipp. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Id. [ῠ]

'ΥΓΙΗΣ, ές, gen. *έος*, *sound, healthy, hearty, strong* in body, Lat. *sanus*, †Solon 5, 38†, *ὑγιέα ἀποδέξαι* or *ποιεῖν τινα*, to restore him *to health*, make him *sound*, Hdt. 3, 130, 133; *τὸ ὑγιὲς τοῦ σώματος*, opp. to *τὸ νοσοῦν*, Plat. Symp. 186 B; opp. to *σαθρός*, Id. Theaet. 179 D.—2. of one's case or condition, *σῶς καὶ ὑγιής*, safe and *sound*, Hdt. 4, 76, Thuc. 3, 34, and Plat.—II. *sound in mind, sound-minded*, Simon. 12, 12 (Scheidewin), Plat., etc.; *φρένες ὑγιεῖς*, Eur. Bacch. 948:—then metaph. of words, advice, etc., *sound, wholesome, wise*, like *κρήγυος, ὑ. μῦθος*, a *wholesome* word, Il. 8, 524 (the only place where any of this family of words occurs in Hom.); so, *ὑ. λόγος, βουλευμα*, Hdt. 1, 8; 6, 100; so in Att., *μηδὲν ὑγιὲς προφέρειν, φρονεῖν, λέγειν*, to advance or think no one *sound, wise* word, etc., Soph. Phil. 1006, Eur. Phoen. 201; *οὐδὲν ὑγ. φέρειν, ἀσκεῖν*, etc., Ar. Ach. 956, Plut. 50, etc.; *οὐδὲν ὑγ. διανοεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 75; and of a person, *ὑγιὲς μηδὲ ἕν*, i. e. a mass of corruption, Ar. Plut. 37, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 584 A; *ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ὑγιεῖ οὐδ' ἀληθεῖ*, Rep. 603 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E; so adv., *ὑγιῶς κρίνειν*, Rep. 409 A.—Compar. and superl. *ὑγιέστερος, -έστατος*, but an irreg. form *ὑγιώτερος* occurs in Sophron ap. E. M. [ῠ]

'Υγιοζυγία, ας, ἡ, (*ζυγός*) *sound, healthy combination*. [ῠ]

'Υγιοποιέω, ῶ, *to make sound, heal*, Diod. [ῠ]

'Υγιόω,=*ὑγιάζω*, Hipp. [ῠ]

'Υγρά, ᾶς, ἡ, v. sub *ὑγρός*.

'Υγράζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ὑγρός*) *to be wet* or *moist*, Hipp.

'Υγραίνω, f. *-ᾰνῶ*, (*ὑγρός*) *to wet*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3: of a river, *to water* a country, Eur. Tro. 230, Hel. 3; *βλέφαρον ὑγρ. δάκρυσιν*, Id. Hel. 673:—*τὸ ὑγρανθέν, the fluidity*, Plat. Tim. 51 B. Hence

'Υγρανσις, ή, *a wetting, watering*.

'Υγραντικός, ή, όν, *fit for wetting*.

'Υγρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (*ὑγράζω*) *a wetness, moisture*, Hipp.; v. Wyttenb. Plut. 364 D.

'Υγρασμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑγράζω*) *that which is wetted* or *moistened*.—II. = foreg., Hipp.

'Υγρηδών, όνος, ἡ, as if from *ὑγρέω*, Ion. for *ὑγρασία*, Hipp.

'Υγροβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to go* or *live in the water*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 621: from

'Υγροβάτης, ου, ὁ, *going* or *living in the water*. [ᾰ] Hence

'Υγροβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *going in the wet*; v. *ὑγροτροφικός*.

'Υγροβᾰφής, ές, (*ὑγρά, βάπτω*) *dipped in the wet, wetted*, Nonn.

'Υγρόβιος, ον, (*ὑγρά, βίος*) *living in the wet: living on* or *by the water*, as a fisherman, Nonn.

'Υγροβόλος, ον, (*ὑγρά, βάλλω*) *wet-striking*, i. e. *wetting, moistening*, *στα-γόνες*, Eur. Chrys. 6.

'Υγρόγονος, ον, (*ὑγρά, *γένω*) *produced in the wet* or *in water*, Nonn.

'Υγροθηρική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. *τέχνη*), *hunting in the water*, i. e. *fishing*.

'Υγροκέλευθος, ον, (*ὑγρά, κέλευθος*) *going in the wet* or *in water*, ap. Ath. 63 B.

'Υγροκέφᾰλος, ον, (*ὑγρά, κεφαλή*) *moist-headed*.—2. *suffering from water in the head*, Arist. Probl. 1, 16, 2.

'Υγροκοίλιος, ον, (*ὑγρός, κοιλία*) *subject to looseness in the bowels*, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12.

'Υγροκολλούρια, τά, = *κολλούρια* (or *κολλύρια*) *ὑγρά*.

'Υγροκόμος, ον, (*ὑγρά, κομέω*) *fostering with water*:—*watery*, Or. Sib.

'Υγρολάξευτος, ον, *scooped out by the action of water*.

'Υγρομανής, ές, (*ὑγρά, μαίνομαι*) *madly fond of the water*, Nonn.

'Υγρομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (*ὑγρά, μέδων*) *lord of the water*, like *ποντομέδων*, Nonn.

'Υγρομέλεια, ας, ἡ, *suppleness of limb*: from

'Υγρομελής, ές, (*ὑγρός* II, *μέλος*) *with supple, soft limbs*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13.

'Υγρομέτωπος, ον, (*ὑγρός, μέτωπον*) *with soft, smooth brow*, Anth. P. 5, 36.

'Υγρόμορφος, ον, *of liquid form*.

'Υγρόμῠρον, ου, τό, for *ὑγρὸν μύρον, liquid ointment*.

'Υγρονόμος, ον, *walking the water*.

'Υγρόνοος, ον, contr. *νους, ουν, of a soft, weak mind*.

'Υγροπᾰγής, ές, (*ὑγρά, πήγνυμι*) *with frozen water*, Nonn.—II. *of a watery, weak consistency*, as opp. to *σκληρόσαρκος*, Galen.

'Υγρόπισσον, τό, for *ὑγρὰ πίσσα, liquid pitch*.

'Υγροποιός, όν, (*ὑγρός, ποιέω*) *making wet, wetting*, Plut. 2, 367 D.

'Υγροπόρευτος, ον,=*ὑγροκέλευθος*, Orph. H. 81, 1.

'Υγροπορέω, ῶ, *to go through the water*, of ships, Anth. Plan. 221: from

'Υγροπόρος, ον, (*ὑγρά, πείρω*)= *ὑγροκέλευθος*.

'Υγρορροέω, ῶ, (*ὑγρά, ῥέω*) *to be liquid* or *fluid*, Arist. Probl. 1, 33.

'Υγρός, ά, όν, (*ὕω, ὑδωρ*):—*wet, moist, running, fluid*, opp. to *ξηρός*, Hom., etc.; *ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον*, i. e. olive oil, as opp. to fat or tallow, Il. 23, 281, Od. 6, 79; *ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ*, i. e. water, as opp. to ice, Od. 4, 458; *ἀνεμοι ὑγρὸν ἀέντες*, winds blowing *moist* or *rainy*, as opp. to *dry, parching*, Od. 5, 478; 19, 440, Hes. Op. 623, Th. 869: *ὑγρ. ἅλς, πέλαγος*, etc., Pind. O. 7, 126, P. 4, 70, and Att.:—then, *ἡ ὑγρά*, Ion. *ὑγρή, the moist*, i. e., *the sea*, Il. 14, 308, Od. 20, 98, etc. (cf. *τριφερός*); also, *ὑγρὰ κέλευθα, the watery* ways, i. e. the sea, Od. 3, 71; 9, 252; and so *ὑγρά* alone, opp. to *ἀπείρων γαῖα*, Il. 24, 341, Od. 5, 45, cf. Ar. Vesp. 678:—but, *τὸ ὑγρόν* and *τὰ ὑγρά, wet, wetness, moisture*, Hdt. 1, 142, and Hipp.; *water, liquor*, Hdt. 4, 172: *νὺξ ὑγρά*, a *wet* night, Plat. Criti. 112 A:—*μέτρα ὑγρὰ καὶ ξηρά, liquid* and dry measure, Id. Legg. 746 D: *θῆρες ὑγροί, water*-animals, opp. to *πεζοί*, Anth. P. 9, 18: *ἐφ' ὑγροῖς ζωγραφεῖν*, to paint on *a wet ground*, Plut. 2, 759 C.—II. *soft, pliant, supple, lithe, waving*, Lat. *mollis*, e. g. of the eagle's back, Pind. P. 1, 17, ubi v. Böckh; esp. of young limbs, *ὑγραὶ ἀγκάλαι*, Eur. Incert. 1, 2; *σκέλη, τράχηλος*, Xen. Eq. 1, 6, Cyn. 4, 1; so, of colts, *γόνατα ὑγρῶς κάμπτειν*, *ὑγρῶς τοῖς σκέλεσι χρῆσθαι* (like Virgil's *mollia crura reponit*, Georg. 3, 76), Xen. Eq. 1, 6; 10, 15; *νεώτερος καὶ ὑγρότερος*, Plat. Theaet. 162 B; and so the hare is called *ὑγρός*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31: —*ὑγρὸς κεῖσθαι*, to lie *in an easy position*, opp. to being stretched or stiff,

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Hipp., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448: *κέρας ὑγρόν*, of a bow, Theocr. 25, 206:—but also,—2. *slack, languid, faint*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1222.—3. *tender, νεοττοί*, Ael. N. A. 7, 9; *βρέφος*, Nonn.—III. of the eyes, *swimming, melting, languishing*, to represent which, Venus's statues have the lower eyelid drawn up a little over the eye, Winckelm. Geschichte d. Kunst 4, p. 202, Müller Archäol. d. K. § 329, 5:—hence, *ὑγρὸν ὁρᾶν* or *δέρκεσθαι*, to have a *languishing* look, and even *ὑγρὸς πόθος, a languishing, longing* desire, H. Hom. 18, 33, Jac. Mel. 14, 7, Leon. Tar. 37, 3.—2. of sound, *melting, ὑγρὸν ἀείδειν, to sing a soft, melting* strain, Opp. H. 2, 412.—IV. metaph., *of a soft, easy temper, pliant, easy, unstable, ὑγρὸς βίος, a delicate, voluptuous* life, Alex. Πυρανν. 3: hence, *easy to be inclined to, prone to, πρός τι*.—V. adv. *-γρῶς*, cf. supra II.

Ὑγρόσαρκος, ον, (σάρξ) *of soft, spongy flesh.*

Ὑγρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὑγρός):—*wetness, moisture*, Eur. Phoen. 1256, Plat. Phil. 32 A, etc.—II. *softness, pliancy, suppleness*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 15.—III. metaph., *pliancy of the mind, softness, easiness* of temper, *ὑ. τοῦ ἤθους*, Lycurg. 152, 12, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 5; *ἕξεως*, Plut. 2, 680 D:—*ὑγρότης βίου*, like *βίος ὑγρός, a voluptuous course* of life, Crobyl. Ἀπολιτ. 1.

Ὑγροτόκος, ον, (ὑγρά, τίκτω) *producing moisture* or *water*, Nonn.

Ὑγροτράχηλος, ον, *with pliant neck.* [ᾰ]

Ὑγροτροφικός, ή, όν, *of the nature of a ὑγρότροφος, proper* or *belonging to it, ὑ. ζῶα, water*-animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D, where Athen. read *ὑγροβατικά*, cf. Stallb.: from

Ὑγρότροφος, ον, (ὑγρά, τρέφω) *feeding in water.*

Ὑγρουσία, ας, ἡ, *wateriness*, late.

Ὑγρόφθαλμος, ον, *with moist eyes*, opp. to *σκληρόφθαλμος*.

Ὑγρόφθογγος, ον, (ὑγρά, φθόγγος) *λάγυνος ὑγρ.*, a narrow-necked bottle *that gurgles when one pours from it*, Anth. P. 6, 248.

Ὑγρόφλοιος, ον, (ὑγρός, φλοιός) *with moist, soft rind*, Geop.

Ὑγροφοβία, ας, ἡ, =ὑδροφοβία.

Ὑγρόφοιτος, ον, =ὑγροπόρος, Lyc. 88.

Ὑγροφόρητος, ον, (ὑγρά, φορέω) *borne by* or *on water*, Nonn.

Ὑγροφόρος, ον, =ὑδροφόρος, Maxim.

Ὑγροφυής, ές, (ὑγρός, φυή) *of wet, moist nature*: generally, =ὑγρός. Adv. *-ῶς*, Aristaen. 1, 1.

Ὑγροχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑγρός, χιτών) *in a wet garment*, Nonn. [ῐ]

Ὑγρόχρως, οος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a moist surface*, Jo. Gaz.

Ὑγρόχῠτος, ον, (ὑγρός, χέω) *pouring* or *poured forth wet*, Nonn.

Ὑγρύνω, =ὑγραίνω, dub.

Ὑγρώσσω, poet. for *ὑγράζω, to be wet*, Aesch. Ag. 1329.

Ὑδᾰλέος, ᾱ, ον, (ὕδωρ) *watery.*—II. *dropsical*, Hipp.

Ὑδαποτέω, dub. l. for *ὑδατοποτέω*.

†Ὕδαρα, ων, τά, *Hydara*, a mountain stronghold in Less Armenia, Strab. p. 555.

Ὑδᾰρής, ές, gen. *έος*, (ὕδωρ):—*watery, washy*, strictly of wine, Xen. Lac. 1, 3; *κεράννυται οὐθ' ὑδαρὲς οὔτ' ἄκρατον*, Antiph. Ἀκοντιζ. 1, 4; *ὑδ. κυλίκιον*, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C:—metaph., *ὑδ. φιλότης*, Aesch. Ag. 798, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 4, 7: also, *ὑδ. ὄμμα*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 17. [ῐ]

†Ὑδάρνης, ους and ου, ὁ, *Hydarnes*, one of the seven Persian noblemen who slew the false Smerdis, Hdt. 3, 70; Strab. p. 531.—2. son of Hydarnes (1), leader of the immortals in the army of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 83.—3. father of Sisamnes, Id. 7, 65.

Ὑδᾰρός, ά, όν, =*ὑδαρής*. [ῐ] Hence

Ὑδᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *wateriness*, Clem. Al. [ῐ]

Ὑδᾰρώδης, ες, (*ὑδαρής*, εἶδος) *of watery nature, τόποι*, Arist. Plant. 2, 6, 3. [ῐ]

Ὕδασι, dat. pl. of *ὕδωρ*.

Ὑδασιστεγής, ές, like *ὑδατοστεγής, water-proof, πῖλος*, Anth. P. 6, 90: cf. Lob. Phryn. 688. [ῐ, but in Anth. l. c. ῡ.]

†Ὑδάσπης, ου, ὁ, *the Hydaspes*, a branch of the Acesines in India, Strab. p. 686: in Luc. Hist. scrib. 12 v. l. Ὑδάσπις.

Ὑδᾱταίνω, also as mid. *ὑδαταίνομαι*, (*ὕδωρ*) *to be dropsical*, Hipp. (in mid.).—II. of women, *to have watery menses*, Id. (in act.), cf. Foës. Oecon. [ῡ]

Ὑδᾱτηγός, όν, (*ὕδωρ*, ἄγω) *conveying water*; *ὑδ. ἀνήρ*, a water-*drawer*, Call. Fr. 42. [ῡ]

Ὑδᾱτηρός, ά, όν, (*ὕδωρ*):—*of* or *belonging to water, κρωσσὸς ὑδ., a water-ewer* or *pail*, Aesch. Fr. 91. [ῡ]

Ὑδάτϊνος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (*ὕδωρ*):—*of water, watery; wet, moist: τὸ ὑδ., an eye-lotion*, Galen.—II. *transparent like water*, of thin, gauze-like Milesian garments, *ὑδ. βράκη*, Theocr. 28, 11,—where others understand it *sea-green*.—III. like *ὑγρός* II, *pliant, supple, βραχίονες*, Anth. P. 9, 567; cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 16, 9; *νάρκισσος*, Anth. P. append. 120. [ῠ; but metri grat. also ῡ; and Matro 1, 79, has ῐ.]

Ὑδάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὕδωρ, a little water, small stream*, of the Ilissus, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; and in plur., Ib. B:—*small rain*, Theophr. [ὑδᾰ]

Ὑδᾰτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*ὕδωρ*) *a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid*, Defin. Med. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, as from *ὑδατίζω, the noise of water in the body of a dropsical person*, Medic. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) =*ὑδατώδης*, Diog. L. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, (*ὕδωρ*):—*watery, like water*, like *ὑδατώδης*, Anth. P. 6, 270; 9, 327; Dion. P. 782. [ῠ, but in arsis ῡ.]

Ὑδᾰτοθρέμμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*ὕδωρ, θρέμμα*):—*nurtured*, i. e. *living in water, ἰχθύς*, Emped. 78, 88. [ῠ, but in arsis also ῡ, l. c.]

Ὑδᾰτόκλυστος, ον, (*ὕδωρ, κλύζω*) *washed with water only* (*without soap*), Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 134 E.

Ὑδᾰτοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὕδωρ, πλήσσω*) *stricken by water, ἄκρα*, Opp. C. 2, 142.—The nom. *ὑδατοπληγής* is dub., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 282. [ῠ, in arsis also ῡ.]

Ὑδᾰτοποσία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking of water*, Hipp. Luc. Rh. Praec. 9: and

Ὑδᾰτοποτέω, ῶ, *to drink water*, Luc. Icarom. 7: [ῠ] from

Ὑδᾰτοπότης, ου, ὁ, (*ὕδωρ, πίνω*) *a water-drinker*; v. *ὑδροπότης*. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτοπωτέω, poët. for *-ποτέω*, Cratin. Incert. 107; cf. *ὑδροπωτέω*. [ῠ]

Ὕδατος, gen. of *ὕδωρ*.

Ὑδᾰτοστεγής, ές, =*ὑδασιστεγής*. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτοστεφής, ές, *girt with water*, v. l. Archestr. ap. Ath. 302 A. [ῠ]

Ὑδατοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *name of a Nereid*, cf. Ἁλοσύδνη.

Ὑδᾰτοτρεφής, ές, (*ὕδωρ, τρέφω*) like *ὑδατοθρέμμων, bred by* or *in water, growing by the water, αἴγειρος*, Od 17, 208. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτόχλοος, ον, (*χλόη*) or

Ὑδᾰτόχλωρος, ον, (*ὕδωρ, χλωρός*) *water-green, pale*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Ὑδᾰτόχολος, ον, (*ὕδωρ, χολή*) *with watery bile*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτόχροος, ον, *water-coloured*, v. l. in Hipp. for *-χλωρος*.

Ὑδᾰτόω, ῶ, (*ὕδωρ*) *to make watery*:—pass., *to be dropsical*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑδᾰτώδης, ες, (*ὕδωρ, εἶδος*) *like water, green like water*, Theophr.: *λίθοι*, Luc. Dea Syr. 32.—2. *watery, οὖρον*, Hipp.; *wet, sloppy, κρόστιλλος*, Thuc. 3, 23.—II. *dropsical*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑδεῖο, Ep. for *ὑδέω*, =*ὕδω*, q. v., Call. Jov. 76. [ῠ]

Ὑδεραίνω, (*ὕδερος*) *to have the dropsy*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑδερᾰίω, ῶ, =*ὑδεριάω*, Lob. Phryn. 80. [ῠ]

Ὑδερίασις, εως, ἡ, =*ὕδερος, the dropsy*: [ῠ] from

Ὑδεριάω, (*ὕδερος*) *to have the dropsy*, Aristid. [ῠ]

Ὑδερικός, ή, όν, (*ὕδερος*) *dropsical*: *ὑδ. ἀῤῥώστημα, dropsy*. [ῠ]

Ὑδεροειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *of a dropsical nature*. [ῠ] From

Ὕδερος, ου, ὁ, (*ὕδωρ*):—*like ὕδρωψ, the dropsy*, Hipp., Arist. Eth. N. 7, 8, 1, Luc., etc.:—also *ὑδερικὸς ὁ*. [ῠ]

Ὑδερόω, =*ὑδεραίνω*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑδερώδης, ες, constr. for *ὑδεροειδής*, Diosc. [ῠ]

ΥΔΕΊΩ, ῶ, *to tell of, celebrate*, a word first used by the Alexandr. poets, Nic. Al. 47, 525, Call. Fr. 477, cf. *ὑδείω*:—pass., *to be told of, to be called* so and so, Ap. Rh. 2, 528; 4, 264, Arat. 257. (Cf. Sanscr. *vad* loqui; akin to *αὐδή, ἀείδω*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 245:—from the same root come *ὕδης, ὕμνος, ὑμνέω*: prob. akin also to *ὕθλος*.) [Nake, Choeril. p. 183, makes *ὐ* in *ὑδέω, ὑδείω*, f. m *ὕδω*:—but the *existence* of this latter form is questionable.]

†Ὑδη, ης, ἡ, *Hyde*, a city at the base of Mt. Tmolus, in Lydia, Il. 20, 385. [ῠ]

Ὕδης, ου, ὁ, (*ὑδέω*)=*τοιμήν, σιτευτός*, Hesych.

†Ὕδνα, ης, ἡ, *Hydna*, daughter of Scyllus, beloved of Glaucus, Ath. 296 E.

Ὑδνέω, ῶ, *to nourish*, ap. Hesych: from

Ὕδνης, ου, ὁ, (*ὕω*) strictly, *watery, moist*; hence, *nourishing*: also pass., *nourished*:—but only in Gramm., as root of Ἁλοσύδνη, Ὑδατοσύνη.

Ὕδνης, ου, ὁ, = *ὕδης, ἱππιτρις*, Gramm.

Ὕδνον, τό, also *οἴδνον*, (*οἰδάω*):—*an esculent fungus*, or prob. *the truffle*, Lat. *tuber*, Theophr.

Ὑδνόφυλλον, ου, τό, an herb *said to grow over truffles* and mark the spot where they are, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 62 D.

Ὑδογενής, ές, *sprung from the water.* [ῠ]

Ὕδος, εος, τό, poet. for *ὕδωρ*, q. v., sub init.

Ὕδρα, †ας, Ion. *-ρη, ης* †, ἡ, (*ὕδωρ*): like *ὕδρος, a water-serpent*, Lat. *hydra*, Hes. Th. 313, Soph. Tr. 574, etc.: *ὕδραν τέμνειν*, proverb. of labour in vain, because two heads sprung up

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for every one of the Lernaean hydra which was cut off, Plat. Rep. 426 E.

†Ὕδρα, ας, ἡ, (with or without Λερναία) the Lernaean *Hydra*, sprung from Typhon and Echidna, having nine heads, Apollod. 2, 5, 2; acc. to others fifty or even a hundred heads: cf. Paus. 2, 37, 4–5.—II. *Hydra*, a promontory on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor, Strab. p. 622.—III. a lake in Aetolia, near Pleuron, later Lysimachia, Id. p. 460.

Ὑδρᾰγωγεῖον, ου, τό, *an aqueduct*, Strab.: from

Ὑδρᾰγωγέω, ὦ, (ὑδραγωγός) *to conduct* or *convey water*, Strab.

Ὑδρᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a conducting* or *conveying of water*, Plat. Tim. 77 E.—II. *a water-course*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 5, 9: and

Ὑδρᾰγώγιον, ου, τό, = ὑδραγωγεῖον: from

Ὑδρᾰγωγός, όν, (ὕδωρ, ἄγω) *conducting* or *conveying water*: ὁ ὑδρ., *a maker* or *manager of aqueducts*, Lat. *aquilex*, Plut. 2, 914 B:—τὸ ὑδρ., *an aqueduct*, LXX.—II. in Hipp., *one who drinks much water, a dropsical person*.

Ὑδραίνω, (ὕδωρ): — *to water*: ὑ. γῆν, of a river, Eur. Tro. 226: *to sprinkle with water*, τινά, Id. I. T. 54: —ὑ. χοάς τινι, *to pour out* libations to..., Eur. I. T. 161; and in mid., *to bathe, wash* one's self, ὑδρηναμένη, Od. 4, 750, etc.; λουτρὰ ὑδράνασθαι χροΐ, *to pour* water *over one's* body, Eur. El. 157.

Ὑδραίος, α, ον, (ὕδωρ) *by water, on the water*, opp. to χερσαίος, Nicet.

Ὑδρᾰλέσια, ας, ἡ, and ὑδραλέσια, τά, plur. from ὑδραλέσιον, (ὕδωρ, ἀλέω): —*a water-mill*: in Hesych. also -ετία, ἡ.

Ὑδρᾰλέτης, ου, ὁ, *a water-mill*, Casaub. Strab. p. 556.

Ὑδράλμη, ἡ, (ἅλμη) *salt water*.

†Ὑδραμαρδία, ας, ἡ, *Hydramardia*, a fabulous city on the fabulous island Cabalusa, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 4.

Ὑδραντικός, ή, όν, = ὑγραντικός, dub.

Ὑδράργῡρος, ου, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, ἄργυρος) *fluid silver, quicksilver*, artificially prepared from cinnabar-ore: native quicksilver was called ἄργυρος χυτός.

Ὑδρίπαξ, ᾰγος, ὁ, *a water-clock*, like κλεψύδρα.

Ὑδραύλης, ου, ὁ, *one who plays the* ὕδραυλις.

Ὑδραύλησις, ή, = ὕδραυλις.

Ὑδραυλικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* ὕδραυλις, Math. Vett.: from

Ὑδραυλις, εως, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, αὐλέω) a *hydraulic organ*, v. Ath. 174 A, sqq.

Ὑδραυλος, ὁ, = foreg.

†Ὑδραώτης, ου, ὁ, *the Hydraotes*, an Indian river, Arr. An. 5, 4, 2.

†Ὑδρέα, ας, ἡ, *Hydrea*, an island south of Argolis, Hdt. 3, 59.

Ὑδρεία, ας, ἡ, (ὑδρεύω): —*a drawing water, fetching water*, Thuc. 7, 13, Plat. Legg. 844 B.—2. *a distribution of moisture, irrigation*, Plat. Tim. 77 D, Legg. 761 C.—II. *water, a body of water*, Diod.

Ὑδρεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. ὑδρήϊον, (ὑδρεύω): —*a water-bucket, well-bucket*, Hdt. 3, 14.—II. *a place where water is drawn, a well* or *reservoir*, Polyb. 34, 2, 6, Strab.

Ὑδρέλαιον, ου, τό, *water mixed with oil*, Plut. 2, 663 C.

Ὑδρευμα, ατος, τό, (ὑδρεύω) *a place where water is drawn, a well*.

Ὑδρεύς, έως, ὁ, poet. for ὑδρευτής, Manetho; Lob. Phryn. 316.

Ὑδρευσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑδρεία, *irrigation*, Theophr.

Ὑδρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawer of water, waterer*.

Ὑδρεύω, (ὕδωρ): —*to draw, fetch* or *carry water*, Od. 10, 105, Theogn. 264:—usu. in mid., *to draw* or *go for water*, Od. 7, 131; 17, 206, Hdt. 7, 193, Eur., etc.; παρὰ τῶν γειτόνων ὑδρεύεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 844 B.

Ὑδρήϊον, ου, τό, for ὑδρεῖον, Hdt.

Ὑδρηλός, ή, όν, (ὕδωρ): —*watery, moist, wet*, λειμῶνες, Od. 9, 133, Σάμος, H. Ap. 41; νέφη, λιβάδες ὑδρ., Aesch. Supp. 793, Pers. 613; κρωσσοί, σταγόνες, Eur. Cycl. 89, Supp. 206.—Poët. word, used also by Hipp.

†Ὑδρηλος, ου, ὁ, *Hydrelus*, a Lacedaemonian, Strab. p. 650.

Ὑδρηρός, ά, όν, = ὑδρηλός, Eur. (?) ap. Stob. p. 520, 32.

Ὑδρηχόος, ου, = ὑδροχόος, τῶμα, Eur. Incert. 12.—II. ὁ ὑδρ., the sign *Aquarius* in the Zodiac, Plut. 2, 908 C.

Ὑδρία, ας, ἡ, (ὕδωρ) *a water-pot, bucket, pail*, Ar. Av. 602, Vesp. 926, Eccl. 678.—II. *a vessel* of any kind, ὑδρ. χαλκῆ, of the *balloting urn* in the law-courts, Dem. 1155, 6, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. 11:—*a cinerary urn*, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 29, Plut. Philop. 21, etc.

Ὑδριάς, άδος, ἡ, (ὑδρίον) Νύμφη, *a water-nymph*, Nonn.

Ὑδριᾰφόρος, ον, (ὑδρία, φέρω) *carrying a water-vessel*, Ar. Eccl. 738.

Ὑδρίον, ου, τό, dim. from ὕδωρ, *a small quantity of water*, Lat. *aquula*, Strab. p. 560.—II. *a water-clock*, Math. Vett.—III. = ὑδρεῖον.

Ὑδρίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from ὑδρία, Ath. 438 F.

Ὑδροβᾰτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for moving in the water*, v. l. for ὑγροβατικός, Ath. 99 B.

Ὑδροβαφής, ές, *dipped in water*, like ὑγροβαφής.

Ὑδρόγᾱρον, ου, τό, γάρον *prepared with water*.

Ὑδρογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, γαστήρ) *with water in the belly, dropsical*, Manetho.

Ὑδρογνώμων, ον, *finding out water and digging wells*. Hence

Ὑδρογονικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the production of water*, Geop.

Ὑδροδόκος, ον, (ὕδωρ, δέχομαι) *receiving* or *containing water*, Nonn.

Ὑδρόδομος, ον, *dwelling in water*.

Ὑδρόδρομος, ον, (ὕδωρ, δραμεῖν) *running in water*, i. e. *swimming*, Orph. H. 23, 7.

Ὑδροειδής, ές, (ὕδωρ, εἶδος) *like water*: *watery*, Eur. Rhes. 353.

Ὑδρόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὕδωρ) *watery*, Eur. Hel. 349: *fond of the water*, Lat. *aquaticus*, poet.

Ὑδροθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a reservoir of water, cistern*.

Ὑδροθήρας, ου, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, θηράω) *a water-hunter, fisherman*, Ael. N. A. 14, 19; cf. Ib. 20.

Ὑδροθηρία, ας, ἡ, *hunting in* or *on water, fishing*, Ael. N. A. 14, 19; cf. Ib. 20.

Ὑδροθηρικός, ή, όν, *belonging to fishing*, Ael. N. A. 14, 24.

Ὑδρακέλευθος, ον, dub. l. for ὑγροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 20, 3.

Ὑδροκέφᾰλον, ου, τό, Cels.; and ὑδροκέφᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *water in the head, hydrocephalus*.

Ὑδροκέφᾰλος, ον, *suffering from water in the head*.

Ὑδροκηλή, ῆς, ἡ, *water in the scrotum, hydrocele*. Hence

Ὑδροκηλικός, ή, όν, *suffering from hydrocele*.

Ὑδροκιρνάω, ῶ, *to mix with water*, Lob. Phryn. 630.

Ὑδρολόγιον, ου, τό, (λόγος) *a water-clock*, formed like ὡρολόγιον.

Ὑδρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, μάντις) *one who divines from water, a water-prophet*, Sch.

Ὑδρομαστευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, μαστεύω) *one who seeks for water*, Geop. Hence

Ὑδρομαστευτικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the search for water*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of seeking for water*, Geop.

Ὑδρομέδουσα, ης, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, μέδουσα) *Water-queen*, name of a frog in Batr. 19.

Ὑδρομέλαθρος, ον, (ὕδωρ, μέλαθρον) *dwelling in water*, ἰχθύες, Emped. 225.

Ὑδρόμελι, ιτος, τό, (ὕδωρ, μέλι) *hydromel*, a kind of *mead*, Geop.

Ὑδρομέτριον, ου, τό, *a vessel for measuring hydrostatically*, Math. Vett.

Ὑδρόμηλον, ου, τό, *a drink of water and μηλόμελι*, Diosc. 5, 30.

Ὑδρομῖγής, ές, (ὕδωρ, μίγνυμι) *mixed with water*, Aretae.

Ὑδρομύλη, ης, ἡ, and ὑδρόμυλος, ου, ὁ, *a water-mill*.

Ὑδρονομέομαι, (ὕδωρ, νέμω) as pass., *to get a supply of water*, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

Ὑδροπέπερι, εος, τό, *water-pepper*, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, Diosc. 2, 191.

Ὑδροποιός, όν, (ὕδωρ, ποιέω) *producing water, watery*, Plut. 2, 939 E.

Ὑδροπόρος, ον, = ὑγροπόρος, Nonn.

Ὑδροποσία, ας, ἡ, *water-drinking*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, Plat., etc.: and

Ὑδροποτέω, ῶ, *to drink water*, Hdt. 1, 71, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 26, Plat., etc.; —as opp. to οἴνῳ διαχρῆσθαι: cf. ὑδροποτέω: from

Ὑδροπότης, ου, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, πίνω): —*a water-drinker*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 29: hence in comic phrase for *a thin-blooded, mean-spirited fellow*, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 231; so, ὑδατοπότης, in Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1; ὕδωρ πίνων, Dem. 73. 3; Horace's *aquae potor*.

Ὑδροπωτέω, acc. to the Gramm. the more correct form of ὑδροποτέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 456.

Ὑδρορόδινον, ου, τό, *oil of roses mixed with water*,—or *rose-water?*

Ὑδρορόσατον, ου, τό, *rose-water*.

Ὑδρορρόα, ή, and poet. ὑδρορόα, -ρόη, Lob. Phryn. 492: (ὕδωρ, ῥοή): —*a water-course*, whether on the ground, *a conduit, canal, sluice*, Ar. Ach. 922, 1186; or on the roof, *a gutter, spout*, Ar. Vesp. 126.—II. = ὑδρωψ, A. B.—III. *a hidden rock in the sea*.

Ὑδρόρροια, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 4, 57, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 497; from

Ὑδρορρύος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, ῥέω) = ὑδρορρόα, Alciphr. 3, 47.

Ὑδρορρύα, ή, also ὑδρορρύη, = ὑδρορρόα, Lob. Phryn. 492. [ῠ]

Ὕδρος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ): — like ὕδρα, *a water-serpent*, Il. 2, 723.—II. a smaller kind of water-animal, elsewh. φαλάγγιον or σαῦρος.

Ὑδροσελήνιτης, ου, ὁ, a fine kind of *selenite*.

Ὑδροσκοπέω, ῶ, *to search for water*, Geop.

Ὑδροσκοπική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of finding water, well-sinking*, Geop.:—τὸ -κόν, *a treatise on this art*, Ib.

Ὑδροσκόπιον, ου, τό, *a water-clock*.

Ὑδροσκόπος, ον, (ὕδωρ, σκοπέω) *seeking* or *finding water*: ὁ ὑδρ., *a water-seeker, well-sinker*.

Ὑδρόσπονδα (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a drink-offering of water*, Porphyr.; cf. ἐλαιό-

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σπονδα, μελίσπονδα, οἰνόσπονδα.—The ὑδρόσπυνδα were also called νηφάλια.

'Υδροστάσιμος, ον, *of* or *with standing water*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

'Υδροστάσιον, ου, τό, (στῆναι) *standing water, a pond, pool.* [ᾰ]

'Υδροστᾰτέομαι, (ὕδωρ, ἵστημι) as pass., *to have stagnant water*:—τόποι ὑδροστατούμενοι, spots *with standing water, marshes*, ap. Suid.

'Υδροστάτης, ου, ὁ, *a hydrostatic balance*, Procl. [ᾰ]

'Υδροσφράντης, ου, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, ὀσφραίνω) *a water-smeller*, Alciphr. 3, 61.

'Υδροτόκος, ον, (ὕδωρ, τίκτω) *producing water*, of a well, Ap. Rh.

†'Υδροῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, (ὑδρόεις) *Hydruntum*, a city on the east coast of Calabria, Strab. p. 281.

†'Υδροῦσσα, ης, ἡ, (i. e. ὑδρόεσσα) *Hydrussa*, an island in the Saronicus sinus, on the coast of Attica, Strab. p. 398.

'Υδροφάντης, ου, ὁ, *one who discovers water, a well-sinker.*

'Υδροφαντική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη) *the art of discovering water.*

'Υδροφόβας, ου, ὁ, = ὑδροφόβος, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 639, Aj. 604.

'Υδροφοβία, ας, ἡ, (ὑδροφόβος) *horror of water* caused by the bite of a mad dog, *hydrophobia.*

'Υδροφοβιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, *to have the hydrophobia.*

'Υδροφοβικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *seized with hydrophobia*: πάθος ὑ. = ὑδροφοβία.

'Υδροφόβος, ον, (ὕδωρ, φοβέω) *having a horror of water, having the hydrophobia.* — II. as subst. ὁ and ἡ ὑδρ., = ὑδροφοβία, Diosc.

'Υδροφορέω, ῶ, (ὑδροφόρος) *to carry water*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 9.

'Υδροφόρησις, ἡ, and ὑδροφορία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying of water.*

'Υδροφόρια (ἱερά), τά, *the water-carrying*, a festival in Aegina: from

'Υδροφόρος, ον, (ὕδωρ, φέρω) *carrying water*: ὁ ὑδρ., *a water-carrier*, Hdt. 3, 14: fem. ἡ ὑδροφόρος, Xen. An. 4, 5, 10.

'Υδροχᾰρής, ές, (ὕδωρ, χαίρω) *delighting in water*; or ὑδροχάρις, ὁ, *Grace of the waters*, name of a frog in Batr.; cf. λιμνοχαρής.

'Υδροχοεῖον, ου, τό, *a well, cistern.*

'Υδροχοεύς, έως, ὁ, like ὑδροχόος, *one who pours water.*—II. *the constellation Aquarius*, Arat. 389.

'Υδροχόη, ης, ἡ, *a water-drain, gutter, aqueduct.*

'Υδροχόος, ον, (ὕδωρ, χέω) *pouring* or *pouring forth water.*—II. ὁ ὑδρ., *the constellation Aquarius*, Anth. P. 12, 199, Manetho.

'Υδροχῦτος, ον, (ὕδωρ, χέω) *pouring* or *gushing with water*, κρῆναι, Eur. Cycl. 65:—*overspread with water*, κόλπος, Nonn.

'Υδρώδης, ες, (ὕδωρ, εἶδος) *like water, watery, wet*, Theophr.

'Υδρωτιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ὑδρωψ) *to have the dropsy*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 8, 13; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

'Υδρωτικός, ή, όν, (ὑδρωψ) *dropsical*, Arist. Probl. 3, 5, 7.

'Υδρωπιώδης, ες, and ὑδρωποειδής, ές, (ὑδρωψ, εἶδος) *like dropsy, showing symptoms thereof, dropsical*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

'Υδρωψ, ωπος, also οπος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ) *dropsy*, Hipp., who distinguishes two kinds, ὁ ὑποσαρκίδιος and ὁ μετ' ἐμφυσήματος, cf. Foës. Oecon.—2. like ἰχώρ, *any watery humour*, Hipp.—II. *a dropsical person*, Id., in which signf. the more exact Gramm. write it oxyt. ὑδρώψ, and take ὑδρόπος as gen. (The word is formed from ὕδωρ without any compos. with ψ, cf. αἰμάλωψ, θυμάλωψ, μώλωψ, etc.)

'Υδω, v. sub ὑδέω.

'Ὕδωρ, τό, gen. ὕδατος, like σκώρ, σκατός (for no nom. ὕδαρ or ὕδας occurs): an Ep. dat. ὕδει in Hes. Op. 61, Theogn. 955, whence Callim. Fr. 466 formed a nom. ὕδος: (ὑω, v. sub fin.). *Water*, of any kind, fresh or salt, spring or rain; Hom., etc.: freq. also in plur., but so used by Hom. only in Od. 13, 109; esp. of *rivers*, ὕδατα Καφίσια, *the waters* of Cephisus, Pind. O. 14, 1; freq. in Trag.: more definitely, ὕδωρ πότιμον, *fresh* water, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19: ὕδωρ πλατύ, *salt* water, Hdt. 2, 108; so, ὑ. ἁλμυρόν, Thuc. 4, 26, etc.:—ὕδωρ κατὰ χειρός, *water* for washing the hands, Ar. Vesp. 1216, Av. 464, (like χέρνιψ):—on γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν or διδόναι, v. sub γῆ.—Proverbs, γράφειν τι εἰς ὕδωρ, of any thing fleeting or untrustworthy, Soph. Fr. 694, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, (cf. τέφρα); ὅταν τὸ ὕδωρ πνίγῃ, τί δεῖ ἐπιπίνειν; of a lost case, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 2, 10: ὕδωρ πίνειν, cf. ὑδροποτής.—2. esp., *rain-water*, Il. 16, 385: and then simply *rain*, ὗσαι ὕδατι, Hdt. 1, 87; ὕδωρ γίγνεται, ἐπιγίγνεται, Id. 8, 12, 13; also called, ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, Thuc. 2, 77, and in plur., ὕδατα ὄμβρια, Pind. O. 10 (11), 22; τὰ Διὸς ὕδατα, Plat. Legg. 761 A, etc.: hence, Ζεὺς ὕδωρ ὑει, ὁ θεὸς ὕδωρ ποιεῖ, Ar. Nub. 1280, Vesp. 261; absol., ὕδατα ποιεῖ, Theophr.: — ὕδατα βροντιαῖα, thunder-*showers*; ὕδατα σκληρά or μαλακά, heavy or slight *rains*, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. for the phrase ἐν ὕδατι βρέχεσθαι, Hdt. 3, 104, v. sub βρέχω. — 4. in Attic law-phrase, τὸ ὕδωρ was *the water of the water-clock* (κλεψύδρα), and hence *the time it took in running out*, ἐὰν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐγχωρῇ, i. e. if there's time enough, Dem. 1094, 3; ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὕδατος, in the time allowed me, Id. 274, 9; 1318, 6; οὐκ ἐνδέχεται πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ ὕδωρ εἰπεῖν, one cannot say (all) in one speech, Id. 817, 9; τὸ ὕδωρ ἀναλῶσαι, Dinarch. 105, 38; so, διδάσκειν πρὸς σμικρὸν ὕδωρ, Plat. Theaet. 201 B; ἐν μικρῷ μέρει τοῦ παντὸς ὕδατος, Dem. 847, 15: ἐπίλαβε τὸ ὑ., stop the water (which was done while the speech was interrupted by the calling of evidence, etc.), Id. 1103, fin., etc.; v. plura ap. Indd. Oratt. Att. (The word orig. had the digamma, Ϝύδωρ, cf. sub ὐω fin.—Cf. Sanscr. *uda*, Lat. *udus unda*, Slav. *voda*, Goth. *vato*, which brings us to *water*:—Erse and Cornish *dour*, Welsh *dwr*.) [ῠ strictly, and so always in Att.; but in Ep., from Hom. downwds., usu. ῡ in arsis, ῠ in thesis, Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 381.]

'Υεικός, ή, όν, and ὑειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ὗς):—*of* or *belonging to a swine*, like ὑϊκός, ὕϊνος, ὑεία κοιλία, *pig's* tripe, Ar. Eq. 356; θηρίον ὑ., as a type of brutish ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and v. sub ὑηνός, ὑϊκός. [ῠ]

'Υελέος, α, ον, contr. ὑελοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, later form for ὑαλέος, q. v.

'Υελέψης, ου, ὁ, (ὕελος, ἕψω) *one who melts, makes glass.*

†'Υέλη, ης, ἡ, ='Ελέα, Strab p. 252.

'Υελίζω, ὑέλινος, ὑελίτης, Ion. or later forms of ὑαλ-.

'Υελος, v. sub ὕαλος.

'Υελουργεῖον, ὑελουργός, Ion. or later forms of ὑαλ-.

'Υέλωψ, ὁ, = ὑελέψης.

'Υελώδης, ες, = ὑαλώδης.

'Υετίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑετός) *to cause it to rain, pour out*, LXX. [ῠ]

'Υέτιος, α, ον, (ὑετός) *rainy, bringing rain*, Arist. Probl. 26, 7; ὑετος, Theophr.; Ζεὺς ὑ., *Jupiter pluvius*, Arist. Mund. 7, 2:—ὑετ. ὕδωρ, *rain*-water, Plut. 2, 911 F:—compar. ὑετιώτερος, Theophr. [ῠ]

†'Υετις, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑετός) *Hyetis*, a fountain near Miletus, Theocr. 6, 115. [ῠ]

'Υετόεις, εσσα, εν, = ὑέτιος, Anth. P. 9, 525, 21. [ῠ]

'Υετόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑετός, μάντις) *prophet of rain*, κόρυνη, Euphor. Fr. 65.

'Υετός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὗω) *rain*, Il. 12, 133, Hes. Op. 543; ποιεῖ ὑετόν, Ar. Vesp. 263:—esp. *a heavy shower*, Lat. *imbus*, whereas ῥαβδος, Lat. *imber*, *pluvia*, is a *lasting* rain, and ψεκάς or ψακάς, *a drizzling* rain, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9, 6.—II. as adj. in superl., ἄνεμοι ὑετώτατοι, *the rainiest* winds, Hdt. 2, 25,—where however Buttm. would write ὑετιώτατοι. (The word appears in our wet.) [ῠ, except in Ep. gen. ὑετοῖο.]

'Υετώδης, ες, (ὑετός, εἶδος) *like rain, rainy, showery*, Joseph. [ῠ]

'Υηνεύς, έως, ὁ, *a swinish, brutal, stupid fellow.* [ῠ]

'Υηνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, like σῦηνέω, *to be* or *act like a hog, be swinish, uncouth, brutal* or *stupid*, Plat. Theaet. 166 C: and

'Υηνία, ας, ἡ, like συηνία, *swinishness*, Ar. Pac. 928; cf. ὠδία: [ῠ] from

'Υηνός, ή, όν, (ὗς) like συηνός, *swinish*, θρέμματα ὑηνά, *swinish* creatures, Plat. Legg. 819 E; cf. θεῖος. [ῠ]

'Ὑης, ου, ὁ, (ὗω) epith. of Jupiter, like ὑέτιος, Hesych.—II. epith. of Sabazios or Bacchus, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 14 (in Hesych. also Ὑτης, —prob. *as the god of fertilizing moisture*: hence his mother Semele was also called Ὑη, and the nymphs who reared him Ὑάδες.—To which of these the cry of Ὑης ἄττης in Dem. 313, 27, should be referred, is dub. [ῠ]

†'Υηττός, οῦ, ἡ, *Hyettus*, a town of Boeotia near Copae, Paus. 9, 24, 3: so called acc. to Paus. l. c. from an Argive of that name.

'Υθλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὕθλος) *to talk nonsense, trifle, prate*, Ar. Nub. 773. Hence

'Υθλημα, ατος, τό, in plur. = sq.

'Υθλος, ου, ὁ, *idle talk, nonsense*, like λῆρος, Lat. *nugae*, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Dem. 931, 12; γραῶν ὕθλος, old wives' *gossip*, Plat. Theaet. 176 B:—in Gramm. also ἴαθλος or ἴαλος (Akin to ὕδω, ὑδέω, ὕμνος.)

Υἱα, Ep. acc. of υἱός, Hom.

Υἱαρχία, ας, ἡ, (υἱός, ἀρχή) *the power of the Son*, Eccl.

Υἱάσι, poet. dat. pl. of υἱός, Hom.

Υἱάφιον, ου, τό, dim. from υἱος. [ᾰ]

Υἱδεύς, έως, ὁ, (υἱός) *a son's son, grandson*, Isocr. 424 A.

Υἰδῆ, ῆς, ἡ, fem. of υἱδοῖς, *a son's daughter, granddaughter.*

Υἰδιον, ου, τό, dim. from υἱός, Ar. Vesp. 1356.—II. dim. from ἰς, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 30.

Υἱδοῖς, οῦ, ὁ, (υἱός) like υἱδεύς, *a son's son, grandson*, Plat. Legg. 925 A, Xen. An. 5, 6, 37:—fem. υἱδῆ, also υἱωνός, υἰωνεύς, υἰωνη.

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*Ὑιεύς, v. sub *υἱός*.

Ὑίζω, f. *-ισω*, (*ὗς*) *to squeak* or *squeal like a pig*; v. *ὑισμός*. [ῡ]

Ὑῖ, Ep. dat. of *υἱός*, Hom.

Ὑϊκός, ή, όν, (*ὗς*) *of* or *proper to swine*; *like a swine, swinish*, *ὑϊκόν τι πάσχειν*, to have something *of the pig* about one, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 30: cf. *ὑειακός*. [ῡ]

*Ὕϊνος, η, ον,=foreg.

Ὑϊοθεσία, ας, ή, *adoption as a son*, N. T.: and

Ὑϊοθετέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to adopt as a son*.

Ὑϊόθετος, ον, (*υἱός, τίθημι*) *adopted as a son*.

Ὑϊοποιέομαι, (*υἱός, ποιέω*) mid., *to adopt as a son*, Polyb. 37, 3, 5. Hence

Ὑϊοποίησις, εως, ή, *adoption as a son*, like *υἱοθεσία*: and

Ὑϊοποιητός, ή, όν, *adopted as a son*, Dion. H. Dinarch. 12.

Ὑϊος, Ep. gen. of *υἱός*, Hom.

Ὑΐ'Ό'Σ, ὁ, declined regul. *υἱοῦ, υἱῷ*, etc.; but also, esp. in Att., inflected as if there were a nom. **υἷεύς*, gen. *υἱέος*, dat. *υἱεῖ*: dual. *υἱέε, υἱέοιν*: plur. *υἷεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι* (Soph. Ant. 571), *υἷεῖς*: however the gen. *υἱέως*, and the acc. sing. and plur. *υἱέα, υἱέας*, are rejected as not Att., though these forms have crept into Edd. even of Thuc., and Plat., v. Thom. M. p. 866, Lob. Phryn. 68: in later prose, as Ael., a dat. pl. *υἱεῦσι* occurs. Homer uses it in both declensions, but not in all cases;—gen. *υἱοῦ* only in Od. 22, 238, elsewh. *υἱέος*; dat. always *υἱεῖ* or *υἱεῖ*; acc. *υἱέα*, Il. 13, 350, elsewh. always *υἱόν*:—plur. nom. always *υἱέες* or *υἷεῖς*; gen. *υἱῶν*; dat. *υἱοῖσι*, Od. 19, 418; acc. *υἱούς*, as v. l. Il. 5, 159, elsewh. *υἱέας*:—he also uses the contr. forms, gen. *υἱος*, dat. *υἱῖ*, acc. *υἱα*, dual. *υἱε* (distinguished from the voc. sing. *υἱέ* by the accent), plur. *υἷες*, dat. *υἱάσι*, acc. *υἷας*;—but these remained wholly Ep.—The declension, *υἱῆος*, etc., belongs solely to Ion. prose. The pretended Att. nom. *ὑός* seems to be a mere invention of Gramm., v. Lob. Phryn. 40. Still less were any such nom. forms as *υἱεύς, υἷις, ὗἱς, υἵς*, ever in use. *A son*, Hom., etc.:—*υἱὸν ποιεῖσθαί τινα*, to adopt as *a son*, Aeschin. 32, 3.—2. later, the plur. was freq. used, like *παῖδες*, as a periphr. for trades or professions (which indeed were freq. handed down from father to son), as, *ἰατρῶν υἷεῖς, ῥητόρων υἷεῖς*, i. e. physicians, orators, etc.; so in Hom., *υἷες Ἀχαιῶν* for *Ἀχαιοί*: cf. *παῖς* I. 2. (The Sanscr. root is *su* (generare), the same as Gr. *φύω*: so Lat. *filius* from the old *fuo*; cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 215: it recurs most nearly in the Spanish *hijo*.) [Hom. sometimes has the first syll. short in thesis, but only in the forms *υἱός*, Il. 6, 130, *υἱόν*, Il. 4, 473, *υἱέ*, Il. 7, 47, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 46.]

Ὑλος, Ep. gen. of *υἱός*, Hom.

Ὑλότης, ητος, ή, (*υἱός*) *sonship, the state of son*, Eccl.

Ὑλόω, ῶ, (*υἱός*) *to make into a son*:—mid., *to adopt as one's son*.

Ὑϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὑϊζω*) *the squeaking* or *grunting of swine*.

Ὑϊωνεύς, έως, ὁ,=*υἱωνός*.

Ὑϊωνή, ῆς, ή, fem. from sq., *a granddaughter*.

Ὑϊωνός, οῦ, ὁ, (*υἱός*) *a child's child, a grandson*, Il. 2, 666, Od. 24, 514; cf. *υἱδοῦς*.

Ὑἴωσις, εως, ή, (*υἱόω*)=*υἱοποίησις, υἱοθεσία*, Ael. ap. Suid.

Ὕκης or *ὕκκης*, ὁ, *a sea-fish*,=*ἐρυθρῖνος*, Hippon. etc. ap. Ath. 327:—also *ὑκος*, ὁ, and *ὑκη*, ἡ. [ῠ]

†Ὕκκαρα, ων, τά, *Hyccara*, a city on the north coast of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 62; so called from foreg., acc. to Ath. 327 B. Hence

†Ὑκκαρικός, ή, όν, *of* or *from Hyccara, Hyccarian*, *ἀνδράποδα*, Thuc. 7, 13.

Ὕλαγμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω*):—*the bark of a dog, a single bark* or *yelp*; *κυνῶν ὑλάγματα*, Eur. I. T. 293: metaph., also in plur., *currish, snarling words*, Aesch. Ag. 1631, 1672.

Ὑλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω*) *a barking, baying*, Il. 21, 575. [ῠ]

Ὑλᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to carry wood*, Dem. 1041, 2: [ῠ] and

Ὑλᾰγωγία, ας, ή, *a carrying of wood*: [ῠ] from

Ὑλᾰγωγός, όν, (*ὕλη, ἄγω*) *carrying wood*. [ῠ]

Ὑλάδια, τά, *a kind of fig*, Ath. 78 A.

Ὑλάεις, Dor. for *ὑλήεις*, Eur.

Ὑλάζομαι, (*ὕλη*) dep. mid., *to get* or *fetch wood*, ap. Hesych. [ῠ]

†Ὕλαι, αἱ, v. *Ὕλη*.

†Ὑλαίη, ης, ή (prop. *the wood-country, the 'Bush'*), *Hylaea*, a tract in southeast of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 6, 76: from

Ὑλαῖος, α, ον, (*ὕλη*) *belonging to wood* or *to a wood, of the wood* or *forest, θήρ ὑλ.*, Theocr. 23, 10; *ἀνθοσύνη*, Anth. P. 11, 365.—II. *material, corporeal*. [ῠ]

†Ὑλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Hylaeus* (i. e. *the man of the woods*), a Centaur, slain by Atalanta, Call. Dian. 221.

Ὑλᾰκάω, poet. collat. form for *ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω*, but only found in Ep. part. *ὑλακόωντες*, Opp. C. 3, 281. [ῠ in arsis.]

Ὑλᾰκή, ῆς, ή, *a barking, howling*, Poët. ap. Plat. Legg. 967 D, Anth. P. 6, 167.

†Ὑλακίδης, ου, *son of Hylacus*, for whom Ulysses gave himself out, Od. 14, 204.

Ὑλᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ὑλακή*) *barking, howling, χόλος*, Opp. H. 1, 721. [ῠ, but in arsis also ῡ.]

Ὑλᾰκόμωρος, ον, *always barking, still howling* or *yelling, κύνες*, Od. 14, 29; 16, 4. (On the very dub. deriv., v. Heyne Il. 4, 242; and cf. *ἐγχεσίμωρος, λόμωρος*.) [Ep. in arsis ῡ.]

Ὑλακτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑλάω, ὑλακή*):—*to bark, bay, howl*, of dogs, Il. 18, 586, Ar. Vesp. 904: of hounds, *ὑλ. περὶ τὰ ἴχνη*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.—2. metaph., *κραδίη ὑλακτεῖ*, Od. 20, 13, 16; so of a hungry stomach, *to yelp for food, γηθὼς ὑλακτοῦσα*, Anth. P. 6, 89; like Horace's *stomachus latrans*, cf. Heind. Sat. 2, 2, 18:—also, *to yell forth bold and shameless words*, Soph. El. 299; *ἀμουσ' ὑλακτεῖ, howls* his uncouth songs, Eur. Alc. 760.—II. transit., *to bark* or *yelp at, τινά*, Ar. Vesp. 1402, Isocr. 8 C: metaph., *to snarl at, abuse*, Polyb. 16, 24, 6.—The radic. form *ὑλάω*, q. v., like *ὑλάσκω, ὑλακάω* and *ὑλακτιάω*, is only poet.: the forms *ὑλάκτω, ὑλάσσω*, very dub.: *ἀλυκτέω* is Cretan. [ῠ] Hence

Ὑλακτητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a barker, bawler*, Anth. P. 7, 479: the form *ὑλάκτης* is without example. [ῠ]

Ὑλακτιάω, ῶ,=*ὑλακτέω*, Q. Sm. 2, 375. [ῠ]

Ὑλακτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to bark*, Luc. Bis Acc. 33. [ῠ]

Ὑλάκτω,=*ὑλακτέω*, dub.

Ὕλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ,=*ὑλακτητής a barker*. [ῠ]

†Ὕλας, α, ὁ, *Hylas*, son of Thiodamas, a beautiful youth, carried off by the nymphs in Mysia. Ap. Rh. 1, 131, 1350: in Luc. *Ὕλλας*: cf. Strab. p. 564.—2. a grammarian, Plut. 2, 739 F.—3. name of a slave, Ar. Eq. 67. [ῠ]

Ὑλάσκω,=*ὑλακτέω*, Aesch. Supp. 877.

Ὑλάσσω, f. *-ξω*,=foreg., dub. in Charito. [ῠ]

Ὑλαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who gets* or *fetches wood*. [ῠ]

Ὑλάστρια, ας, ή, fem. of foreg. [ῠ]

Ὑλᾶτμος, Dor. for *ὑλητ-*.

Ὑ'ΛΑ'Ω, ῶ, poet. radic. form of *ὑλακτέω*, only used in pres. and impf., *to bark, bay*, of dogs, Od. 16, 9; 20, 15; so in mid., *ὑλάοντο*, Od. 16, 162. —2. metaph. of a man, *to howl, cry out*, Soph. Fr. 58.—II. transit., *to bark* or *bay at, τινά*, Od. 16, 5, Theocr. 25, 70. (Onomatop., like our *howl, yell*, etc.) [ῠ]

†Ὑλεύς, ὁ, *Hyleus*, a Calydonian hunter, Apollod. 1, 8, 2.

Ὕλη, ης, ή, *wood, a wood, forest, woodland*, freq. in Hom., etc.; *γῆ δασέη ὕλῃ παντοίῃ*, Hdt. 4, 21; *ἀπ' ὕλης ἀγρίης ζώειν*, Id. 1, 203;—but not only of *a real wood, trees*; but also of *copse, brush-wood, underwood, undergrowth*, hence directly opp. to trees, Xen. An. 1, 5, 1, cf. Hdt. 3, 112; v. sub. *ὕλημα*.—II. *wood cut down, timber, firewood, fuel*, Il. 23, 50, Od. 9, 234, Hdt. 4, 164; 6, 80; *ὕλῃ ναυπηγησίμῃ*, Plat. Legg. 705 C.—III. like Lat. *materia, the stuff* or *matter* of which a thing is made; *the raw, unwrought material, whether wood*, as in Od. 5, 257; or *stone, metal*, etc., Soph. Fr. 743: *ὕλη ἰατρική, materia medica*, Galen.: —in full, *ἡ ὑποκειμένη ὕλη, the matter treated of, subject-matter*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 1: in chemical signf., *a simple substance, base*.—2. *matter*, as a principle of being, first in Arist. (cf. *ὑλικός*), and freq. in later philosoph. writers,—usu. as opp. to the intelligent principle (*νοῦς*).—(The aspirate becomes *s* in Lat., *sylva*: prob. akin to *ξύλον*.) [ῠ]

†Ὕλη, ης, ή, in Mosch. 3, 89 and Strab. *Ὕλαι, αἱ, Hyle* or *Hylae*, a small city of Boeotia, on lake Copais, Il. 2, 500; 5, 708. [ῠ in Il. 5, 708; 7, 221, hence some would read *Ὕδῃ* there]: cf. Strab. p. 407.—2. a city of Cyprus; hence an appell. of Apollo, *Ὑλάτης*, Lyc. 448.

Ὑληβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ὕλη, βαίνω*) v. sub *ὑλιβάτης*.

Ὑληγενής, ές, (*ὕλη, *γένω*) *produced in wood*.—2. *made of wood*.—II. *consisting of matter, material, corporeal*. [ῠ]

Ὑλήεις, εσσα, εν, but *ὑλήεις* as fem. in Od. 1, 246: (*ὕλη*):—*woody, wooded*, Od. l. c., Soph. Aj. 1218; *ἀν' ὑλᾶντα νάπη*, Eur. Hel. 1303. [ῠ]

Ὑληκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (*ὕλη, κοίτη*) *one who lodges in the wood, an inhabitant of it*, Hes. Op. 527. [ῠ]

Ὕλημα, ατος, τό, (*ὕλη*) *any thing of wood kind*, esp. *of shrubby plants, bushes*; hence joined with *τὰ φρυγανικὰ καὶ θαμνώδη*, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 5, 3; opp. to *πόα*, Id. 9, 16, 4. [ῠ]

Ὑλημᾰνέω, and *-νόμος*,=*ὑλο-*. [ῠ]

Ὑλημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the class of ὕλημα*, Theophr.

Ὑληνόμος, ον,=*ὑλονόμος*, Sext. Emp. p. 16; v. Lob. Phryn. 636.

Ὑληουργία, ας, ή,=*ὑλουργία*. [ῠ]

Ὑληουργός, όν,=*ὑλουργός*, Ap. Rh. 2, 80. [ῠ]

Ὑλησκόπος, ον,=*ὑλοσκόπος*, Anth. P. 6, 107. [ῠ]

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Ὑληπόμος, ον, Dor. ὑλᾱπ-,=ὑλοτόμος, Theocr. 17, 9. [ῠ]

Ὑληφορέω, ῶ,=ὑλοφορέω. [ῠ]

Ὑληφόρος, ον,=ὑλοφόρος, Ar. Ach. 272. [ῠ]

Ὑλήωρης, ου, ὁ, [ῠ]=ὑλώδης, Nic. Th. 55.

Ὑληωρός, όν, (ὕλη, οὖρος) *watching a wood, a forester*, epith. of Pan, Ap. Rh. 1, 1227, Leon. Tar. 17. [ῠ]

Ὑλία, ας, ἡ, *the sole of a shoe*, ap. Hesych., prob. *of wood*; hence Lat. *solea*.

†Ὑλίας, ου, ὁ, *the Hylias*, a river of lower Italy between Croton and Sybaris, Thuc. 7, 35.

Ὑλιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕλη, βαίνω) *he that walks* or *haunts the wood*, Antiph. Cycl. 2, Anaxil. Circé 1.—The form is rejected by Lob. Phryn. 637, who reads ὑληβάτης. But Meineke rejects this also, and reads ἡλίβατος or -βάτης; v. ad loca.

Ὑλιγενής, ές, dub. l. in Anth. for ὑληγενής, ὑλογενής, v. Lob. Phryn. 637.

Ὑλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cleanse, clear*, of sediment, *to filter, strain*, Diosc.: ὑλίζεσθαι τὰς ῥῖνας, *to blow* one's nose, Cratin. Incert. 98: ὑλίζεσθαι διά τινος, Plut. 2, 897 B; cf. διυλίζω. (Acc. to Gramm. from ὕλις, transposed for ἰλύς).

Ὑλικός, ή, όν, (ὕλη): — *of* or *belonging to matter, material*, ὑλικὴ οὐσία, Arist. Metaph. 7, 4, 1; 8, 7, 7; ὑλ. ἀρχή, Id. Part. An, 1, 1, 20; cf. ὕλη III. 2.—II. in Eccl., *worldly, secular*. [ῠ]

†Ὑλικός, ή, όν, *of* or *relating to Hyle*; esp. ἡ Ὑλικὴ λίμνη, *lake Hylice*, in Boeotia, same with *Cephisis*, Strab. p. 407.

Ὑλισκόπος, ον, read by Bast in Anth. for ὑλοσκ- or ὑλησκόπος, but v. Lob. Phryn. 637.

Ὑλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑλίζω) *a straining, filtering*. [ῠ]

Ὑλιστός, ή, όν, (ὑλίζω) *strained; to be strained* or *filtered*, Diosc.

Ὑλιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὑλίζω) *a filter, strainer, colander*, Diosc., Att. τρύγοιπος. [ῠ]

Ὑλιστήριον, ου, τό,=foreg. [ῠ]

Ὑλίστριον, ου, τό, contr. for foreg. [ῠ]

†Ὑλλαϊκὸς λιμήν, ὁ, *the Hyllaïc port*, in Corcyra, now *Kalikiopulo*, Thuc. 3, 72; in Dion. H. also Ὑλαϊκός, and in Ap. Rh. 4, 1125 Ὑλλικός: cf. Leake ap. Bloomfield ad Thuc. l. c.

†Ὑλλεῖοι, ων, οἱ, = Ὑλλεῖς (2), Dion. P. 386.

†Ὑλλεῖς, έων, οἱ, (sing. Ὑλλεύς), *the Hylles*, one of the three Dorian tribes, in Sicyon, so named from Hyllus son of Hercules, Hdt. 5, 68: v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 1002.—2. on the peninsula Hyllis in Illyria, so called from Hyllus also: poet. Ὑλλῆες, Ap. Rh. 4, 524.

†Ὑλλῆις, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of Hyllis, Hyllean*; ἡ Ὑ. γαῖα, = Ὑλλίς, Ap. Rh. 4, 562.

†Ὑλλικός,=Ὑλαϊκός.

†Ὑλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, *of* or *relating to Hyllus, Hyllean*, Pind. P. 1, 120.—2. sc. γῆ, *Hyllis*, the peninsula named after Hyllus in Illyria.

†Ὕλλος, ου, ὁ, *Hyllus*, son of Hercules and Deïanira, Soph. Tr. 56; Hdt. 8, 131.—2. son of Hercules and Melite, who went with a colony of Phaeacians to Illyria, Ap. Rh. 4, 538. —II. a river on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, joining the Hermus, Il. 20, 392: later *Φρύγιος*, Strab. p. 626.

Ὕλλος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὕδρος.—II. *the ichneumon*.

Ὑλοβάτης, ου, ὁ,=ὑλιβάτης, Anth. P. 6, 32, Plan. 233.

Ὑλόβιος, ου, ὁ, (ὕλη, βίος) *living in the woods*, name of a sect of Indian devotees, Arr. †Strab. p. 713†. (A literal translation of *Vānaprastha*, the Sanscr. name for *one of the third order*, i. e. *a hermit*, acc. to Manû.) [ῠ]

Ὑλογενής, ές,=ὑληγενής, ap. Ath. 63 B. [ῠ]

Ὑλογράφος, ον, *painting wood, writing upon wood*. [ῠ]

Ὑλοδίαιτος, ον,=ὑλόβιος, Synes. [ῠ]

Ὑλοδρόμος, ον, (ὕλη, δραμεῖν) *roaming the wood*, of wild beasts, Ar. Thesm. 47. [ῠ]

Ὑλοκάτοικος, ον, (κατοικέω) *dwelling in the wood*. [ῠ]

Ὑλόκομος, ον, (ὕλη, κόμη) *thick grown with wood*, νάπος, Eur. Andr. 283. [ῠ]

Ὑλοκόμος, ον, (ὕλη, κομέω) *taking care of woods, fond of them*. [ῠ]

Ὑλοκοπέω, ῶ, (ὕλη, κόπτω) *to chop* or *peck wood*, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 1. [ῠ]

Ὑλόκουρος, ον, (ὕλη, κείρω, κουρά) =ὑλοτόμος, Lyc. 1111. [ῠ]

Ὑλομανέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to grow too rank* or *run to wood*, esp. of the vine, Lat. *silvescere*, cf. τραγάω, Hipp.: then, generally, *to run riot*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 15 F.—II. τὰ πεδία ὑλομανεῖ, the plains *are overgrown with thick wood*, Strab. p. 684: [ῠ] from

Ὑλομᾰνής, ές, (ὕλη, μαίνομαι) *mad after the woods*.—II. of fruit-trees, *running to wood*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Ὑλομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὕλη, μάχομαι) *to fight or contend in woods, defend one's self by forests*, App. Mithr. 103. [ῠ]

Ὑλομήτρα, ή, *a wood-worm*. [ῠ]

Ὑλονόμος, ον, (ὕλη, νέμομαι) *living in the woods, θήρ*, Simon. 108, 7; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 20.

Ὑλοσκόπος, ον, (ὕλη, σκοπέω) *watching over woods*, epith. of Pan.

Ὑλοτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑλοτόμος) *to cut* or *fell wood*, Hes. Op. 420. [ῠ]

Ὑλοτομία, ας, ἡ, (ὑλοτόμος) *the cutting* or *felling of wood*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 4.

Ὑλοτομικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to the felling of wood*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the woodman's art* or *trade*, Diog. L. 3, 100: [ῠ] and

Ὑλοτόμιον, ου, τό, *a timber-yard, a wood-market*, Strab.: [ῠ] from

Ὑλοτόμος, ον, (ὕλη, τέμνω):—*cutting* or *felling wood*: ὁ ὑλ., *a wood-cutter, woodman*, Il. 23, 114, 123, Hes. Op. 805, Soph. El. 98.—II. proparox. ὑλότομος, ον, pass., *cut in the wood*: τὸ ὑλότομον, *a plant cut in the wood*, used as a charm, H. Hom. Cer. 229; —like ὑποταμνόν: cf. τέμνω III. 2. [ῠ]

Ὑλοτρᾰγέω, ῶ, (ὕλη, τρώγω) *to eat wild roots* and *fruits*, Ael. N. A. 16, 21. [ῠ]

Ὑλοτρᾰφής, ές, (ὕλη, τρέφω) *nourished by matter, material*, Procl. ap. A. Br. 2, p. 443. [ῠ]

Ὑλουργία, ας, ἡ, *the carpenter's art, carpentry*: [ῠ] from

Ὑλουργός, όν, (ὕλη, *ἔργω) *working wood*: ὁ ὑλ., *a carpenter* or *woodman*, Eur. H. F. 241. [ῠ]

Ὑλοφάγος, ον, (ὕλη, φαγεῖν) *feeding in the woods, βοῦς*, Hes. Op. 589. —II. *eating, consuming wood*.

Ὑλοφορβός, όν, (ὕλη, φέρβω) *feeding in the woods*, Eur. I. T. 261.

Ὑλοφορέω, ῶ, *to carry* or *gather wood*: [ῠ] from

Ὑλοφόρος, ον, (ὕλη, φέρω) *carrying wood*, Leon. Tar. 16:—*of a mountain, wooded, woody*, Polyb. 3, 55, 9. [ῠ]

Ὑλώδης, ες, (ὕλη, εἶδος) *woody, wooded, bushy*, Thuc. 4, 8, 29.—II. = ἰλυώδης, *impure, muddy*, Schaf. Greg. 555; cf. ὑλίζω. [ῠ]

Ὑλωρός, όν, (ὕλη, οὖρος) = ὑλοφόρος:—*οἱ ὑλωροί*,=*ἀγρονόμοι, magistrates who managed the public forests*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 5.

Ὕμα, ατος, τό, (ὗω) *that which is rained upon*, cf. ὕσμα.

Ὑμεδᾰπός, ή, όν, (ὑμεῖς):—*your countryman*, Lat. *vestras*.—II. generally,=ὑμέτερος (On the deriv. v. sub ποδαπός, and cf. ἡμεδαπός.) [ῠ]

†Ὑμέης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, *Hymeës*, a general of the Persians, son-in-law of Darius, Hdt. 5, 116.

Ὑμεῖς, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. ὔμμες, (as always in Hom.): Ion. ὑμεῖς, Dor. ὑμές: gen. ὑμῶν, Ion. ὑμέων, as usu. in Hom., (always as dissyll.), but Ep. also ὑμείων, Il.:—dat. ὑμῖν, often in Hom., who also, though more rarely, uses old Aeol. ὔμμι, ὔμμιν, as in Pind. O. 13, 18, P. 2, 6: but ὑμῖν [– ⏑] or ὑμίν, and ὑμῖν only in Trag.—perh. only in Soph.; though the latter was admitted in one or two places of Hom. by some ancient critics, v. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 204, 9:—acc. ὑμᾶς, Ion. ὑμέας, as usu. in Hom., but always as dissyll.; besides this he has freq. the old Aeol. ὔμμε, as in Pind. O. 8, 19, Dor. ὑμέ; in Trag. also ὑμάς [– ⏑] or ὑμᾶς:—the only word (out of the strict Dor. dialect) of which some forms have υ with the smooth breathing, as in Ep. ὔμμι, ὔμμε, v. supra.—Pron. of 2nd pers., plur. of σύ, *ye, you*, Sanscr. *yûyam*, Pers. *shumâ*, etc.: sometimes also addressed to an individual, though in reference to others with him, as Od. 12, 81, 82, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 7, 17, Tibull. 1, 3, 1, and v. ὑμέτερος, sub fin. [ῠ]

Ὑμείων, Ep. gen. of ὑμεῖς, Il. [ῠ]

Ὑμέναιος, ου, ὁ, (Ὑμήν):—*Hymenaeus, a wedding song*, sung by the bride's attendants as they led her to the bridegroom's house, Il. 18, 493, Hes. Sc. 274; ὑμεναίων ἀχὼ κατέφυων, Pind. P. 3, 30; so in Trag.:—hence, *a marriage*, Soph. O. T. 422, Eur. Ion 1475; and in plur., Id. I. A. 123, etc.—II. later,=Ὑμήν, *Hymen*, the god of marriage, addressed in the wedding-songs as Ὑμὴν ὦ Ὑμέναιε, Eur. Tro. 314, Ar. Av. 1742, Pac. 1235; Dor. Ὑμὰν ὦ Ὑμέναε, Theocr. 18, 58; Catull. 62. [ῠ]

†Ὑμέναιος, ου, ὁ, *Hymenaeus*, masc. pr. n., Ath.; N. T.; etc.

Ὑμεναιόω, ῶ, (ὑμέναιος) *to wed, take to wife*, always of the man, Ar. Pac. 1076, 1112, Theocr. 22, 179: generally, *to tie together, couple*.—II. *to sing the wedding-song*, Aesch. Pr. 557. [ῠ]

Ὑμενήϊος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus as cause of joy, Anth. P. 9, 524, 21. [ῠ]

Ὑμένινος, η, ον, (ὑμήν) *of skin* or *membrane*, Ath. [ῠ]

Ὑμένιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὑμήν, Arist. H. A. 1, 17, 17. [ῠ]

Ὑμενοειδής, ές, (ὑμήν, εἶδος) *like skin, skinny, membranous*, Arist. H. A. 3, 15, 1. [ῠ]

Ὑμενόπτερος, ον, (ὑμήν, πτερόν *with wings of skin, membrane-winged*, like the bat, Luc. Muscae Enc. 1. [ῠ]

Ὑμενόστρακος, ον, (ὑμήν, ὄστρακον) said of *earthenware* as *thin* or *transparent as a membrane* or *skin*, Lex. Lexiph. 7.

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Ὑμενόω, ῶ, (ὑμήν) *to change into skin, enclose in skin*:—pass., *to become skin or membrane*, Hipp. [ῠ̄]

Ὑμενώδης, ες,=ὑμενοειδής, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 16, etc.:—of liquids, *full of membranous substances* or *fibres*, Foes. Oecon. Hipp. [ῠ̄]

Ὑμές, Dor. for ὑμεῖς. [ῠ̄]

Ὑμέτερος, α, ον, (ὑμεῖς):—*your, yours*, Lat. *vester*, Hom.; ὑμέτερος ἕκαστον θυμός, the courage of each *of you*, Il. 17, 226; also, ὑμέτερος αὐτῶν θυμός, *your* own mind, Od. 2, 138; ὑμέτερονδε, *to your house*, Il. 23, 86: τὸ ὑμ. (sc. μέρος), *what in you lies*, for your part, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, cf. Plat. Gorg. 522 C:—in prose sometimes with the article, ταῖς ὑμετέραις πόλεσι, Plat. Legg. 836 C, etc.:—later, it sometimes stands for σός, Jac. Anth. P. p. 119, 627:—cf. also ὑμός. [ῠ̄]

Ὑμήν, ένος, ὁ, *a skin, membrane*, Arist. H. A. 3, 13, 2, etc.; ὑμὴν περικάρδιος, *the pericardium*; ὑμὴν περιτοναιος, *the peritoneum*, Medic.; ὑμὴν ὑγρός, the large dorsal *sinew* of cartilaginous fish, Ael. N. A. (14, 21)? (Perh. akin to ὑφ-ή, ὑφ-αίνω, Lat. *suo*, as if the primary signf. were that of *a fine web*.) [ῠ̄]

Ὑμήν, ένος, ὁ, *Hymen*, the god of marriages, cf. Il. cc. sub Ὑμέναιος:—a vocat. Ὑμέν is quoted, Call. Fr. 461.—II. like ὑμέναιος, *a wedding-song*. (Perh., like foreg., from root Ὑ-, *su-o*, to connect, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 230.) [ῠ̄ in arsis, Il. cc. sub Ὑμέναιος: but also ῡ̄, as in Ὑμέναιος, Ov. Her. 6, 44. 45; 9, 134; 14, 27.]

Ὑμήνᾶος, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὑμέναιος, Sapph. 73, cf. Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 28.

†Ὑμησσός, Att. Ὑμηττός, οῦ, ὁ, *Mt. Hymettus*, in Attica near Athens, famed for its honey, Hdt. 6, 137, Strab. p. 399.

†Ὑμηττειος, α, ον, pecul. fem. Ὑμηττίς, ίδος, *of Hymettus, Hymettian*, μέλι, Anth. P. 7, 36. [ῠ̄ Anth. l. c.: ῠ Nic. Al. 446.]

†Ὑμήττιος, α, ον,=foreg., Strab. p. 399: hence proverb. Ὑμήττιον στόμα ἀναίγειν.

Ὑμμε, ὑμμες, ὑμμί ὑμμιν, old Aeol., Dor. and Ep. for ὑμᾶς, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῖν, Hom.

Ὑμμος, α, ον, Aeol. for ὑμός, ὑμέτερος.

Ὑμνᾱγόρας, ον, ὁ, (ὕμνος, ἀγορεύω) *a singer of hymns*, Anth. P. 9, 525, 21.

Ὑμνείω, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 2.

Ὑμνέω, ῶ, fut. -ήσω: Dor. ὑμνίω, Ar. Lys. 1305: (ὕμνος):—*to sing, laud, praise, sing of, tell of*, Lat. *canere*, c. acc., first in Hes. Th. 11, 33, then freq. in the Homeric Hymns, Pind., and Trag.; also in Hdt. 4, 35, and Att. prose; ἃ τὴν πόλιν ὑμνησα. the points wherein *I have praised* our city, Thuc. 2, 42:—*to speak much of*; hence, in pass., ὑμνούμενος, *famous*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 38, cf. Hdt. 5, 67.—2. also in bad sense, *to reproach, chide*, Lat. *increpare*, Plat. Rep. 329 B; ὑμνοῖτο φροιμίοις παλιλλόγοις, Aesch. Theb. 7, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—3. c. acc. rei, *to sing*, ὕμνον, παιᾶνα, Aesch. Ag. 1191, Eur. H. F. 688:—hence, *to tell over and over again, to be always telling of*, Lat. *decantare*, Plat. Prot. 317 A, Rep. 549 E, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 441; τὸν νόμον ὑμνεῖν, *to recite the form* of the law, Plat. Legg. 870 E; (as in Lat. we have *carmen* for *a form of words*, Liv. 1, 26, etc.); ὁ δ' εἶπε πρὸς με βαί, ἀεὶ δ' ὑμνούμενα (Schol. τὰ πολυθρύλητα), Soph. Aj. 292.—II. mtr., *to sing*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 463 D; περί τινος, Thuc. 1, 21. [In Att. sometimes ῠ, Pors. Med. 441.]

Ὑμνηπολέω,=ὑμνοπολεύω.

Ὑμνηπόλος, ον,=ὑμνοπόλος, poet.

Ὑμνήσιος, ον,=ὑμνητός, Ael. N. A. 12, 5.

Ὑμνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑμνέω) *a singing, lauding, praising*, Diod.

Ὑμνητέον, verb. adj. from ὑμνέω, *one must praise*, Plat. Epin. 983 E.

Ὑμνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Leon. Tar. 80: fem. -ήτειρα, Anth. P. 8, 35.

Ὑμνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑμνέω): *a singer of hymns* or *praise*; generally, *a minstrel*, Plat. Rep. 568 B. Hence

Ὑμνητήριος, ον, and in Strab. ὑμνητικός, ή, όν:—*belonging to, fitted for singing praise* or *praising*.

Ὑμνητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ὑμνέω, *sung of, praised, lauded, εὐδαίμων καὶ ὑμν.*, Pind. P. 10, 34; cf. 11, 93.

Ὑμνήτρια, and ὑμνητρίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. of ὑμνητήρ, ὑμνητής.

Ὑμνίον, ου, τό,=ὑμνίον, shortd. for ὑμένιον, dim. from ὑμήν.

†Ὑμνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Hymnis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 643.

Ὑμνίω, Dor. for ὑμνέω, Ar. Lys. 1305.

Ὑμναγράφος, ον, (ὕμνος, γράφω) *writing hymns*, LXX. [ᾰ̄]

Ὑμνοδοτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., v. l. Orph. H. 2, 7.

Ὑμνοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὕμνος, δίδωμι) *giver* or *inspirer of hymns*, poet.

Ὑμνοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕμνος, τίθημι) *a composer of hymns, a lyric poet*, Mel. 1, 44, 123, etc.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 42.

Ὑμνόθετος, ον, *composed of hymns* or *songs*.

Ὑμνολογέω, ῶ, *to sing praise*: and

Ὑμνολογία, ας, ἡ, *a song of praise, praise*; and

Ὑμνολογίζω,=ὑμνολογέω: from

Ὑμνολόγος, ον, (ὕμνος, λέγω) *singing hymns* or *praise*.

Ὑμνοποιός, όν, (ὕμνος, ποιέω) *making hymns, a minstrel*, Eur. Supp. 180, Rhes. 651.

Ὑμνοπολεύω, *to be busied with songs of praise*, Synes.: from

Ὑμνοπόλος, ον, (ὕμνος, παλέω) *busied with hymns* or *songs*: ὁ ὑμν., *a poet, minstrel*, Emped. 407, Simon. 52, 2, Anth. p. 7, 18, etc.

Ὕμνος, ου, ὁ, *a song*, ὕμνος ἀοιδῆς, merely of the music, Od. 8, 429, and in the Hymns; but in Hes. Op. 655, both of *the air and words*:—*a hymn, festive song* or *ode*, usu. *in praise* of gods or heroes, (ὕμνος θεοῖς καὶ ἐγκώμια τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, Plat. Rep. 607 A, cf. Legg. 700 B, 801 D), very freq. in Pind., ὕμνος πολύφατος, ἐπικώμιος, καλλίνικος, O. 1, 14, N. 8, 85, etc.; Θήρωνος Ὀλυμπιονίκαν ὕμνον, O. 3, 5: so in Trag., etc.; ὕμνος ἐπινύμφειος, Soph. Ant. 814:—(rarely of *dirges*, Aesch. Pers. 625, cf. Theb. 867.)—It was sometimes in Epic form, as the Homeric and Orphic hymns; but more usu. in Lyric, as those of Pindar, (cf. Ar. Eq. 530);—the latter being properly sung to the *cithara* without dancing, Procl. ap. Phot. p. 523. (Prob. from same root as ὑδέω.)

Ὑμνῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑμνῳδός) *to sing a hymn* or *song of praise*, Plat. Legg. 682 A: generally, *to sing*, ὑμν. θρῆνον, Aesch. Ag. 990.—II.=χρησμῳδέω, Eur. Ion 6; cf. ὑμνῳδία II.

Ὑμνῴδης, ες, (ὕμνος, εἶδος) *like a hymn*, Philostr.

Ὑμνῳδία, ας, ἡ, (ὑμνῳδός) *the singing of a hymn, hymning*, Eur. Hel. 1434.—II. χρησμῳδία, *a prophetic strain*, Id. Ion 682.

Ὑμνῳδογράφος, ον, f. l. for ὑμνογράφος.

Ὑμνῳδός, όν, (ὕμνος, ᾠδή): *singing hymns* or *odes*, ὑμν. κόραι, the *minstrel* maids, Eur. H. F. 394.

Ὑμός, ά and ή, όν, Dor. and Ep. for ὑμέτερος, *your*, Il. 5, 489; 13, 815, Od. 1, 375; 2, 140, Pind. P. 7, 15: cf. ὁμός. [ῠ̄]

Ὑμος or ὑμός, ὁ, v. ὗμα.

Ὗν, acc. from ὗς, Od.

Ὕνις, εως, ἡ, v. ὖννις.

Ὑννιμάχος, ον, *fighting with a ploughshare*.

Υ̓͂ννις or ὖνις, ή, *a ploughshare*, Plut. Rom. 11, etc.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 147, 254, 284. (Plut., 2, 670 A, derives the word from ὗς, from the hog's nozzling and rooting.) [Suid. says that υ is long, quoting Anth. P. 6, 104, where it is *short*; so Ibid. 7, 176.]

Ὕννος, ὁ, f. l. for ἶννος.

Ὑοβοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὗς, βόσκω) *a swineherd*, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 2.

Ὑοβότης, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Ὑοειδής, ές, (ὗς, εἶδος) *like a swine* or *hog, swinish, hoggish*.—II. ὀστοῦν ὑο., a bone on the top of the windpipe, *shaped like the letter* Υ, also called ὑψιλοειδής, Poll. [ῠ̄]

†Ὑόεσσα, ης, ἡ, *Hyoessa*, a fountain near Troezene in Argolis, Soph. Fr. 20.

Ὑομουσία, ας, ἡ, (ὗς, Μοῦσα) *swine's music, swinish taste in music*, Ar. Eq. 986. [ῠ̄]

Ὑοπόλος, ὁ, (ὗς, πολέω) *a swineherd*. [ῠ̄]

Ὑόπρωρος, ον, (ὗς, πρώρα):—*of a ship having a beak turned up like a swine's snout*, cf. Σάραινα: hence, ναῦς ὑόπρωρος τὸ σίμωμα, Plut. Pericl. 26, where before Coray was falsely read ὑπόπρωρος: Hdt., 3, 59, says of the same ships, νηῶν καπρίους ἐχουσέων τὰς πρώρας. [ῠ̄]

Ὗος, ὁ, Att. for υἱός, not in use, Lob. Phryn. 40.

Ὗός, gen. from ὗς, Hom. [ῠ̄]

Ὑοσκῠάμίω, ῶ, (ὑοσκύαμος) *to be mad from taking henbane*: generally, *to be raving mad*, Pherecr. Coriann. 7.

Ὑοσκυάμινος, η, ον, *of henbane*, ἔλαιον, Diosc.: from

Ὑοσκύαμος, ου, ὁ, (ὗς, κύαμος) strictly *hog-bean*, but answering to our *henbane*, which causes giddiness and madness, Xen. Oec. 1, 13, cf. Plut. Demetr. 20. [ῠ̄]

Ὑοφορβεῖον, ου, τό, *a pig-sty*. [ῠ̄]

Ὑοφόρβιον, ου, τό, *a herd of swine*, Strab.: [ῠ̄] from

Ὑοφορβός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὗς, φέρβω) *a swineherd*. [ῠ̄]

Ὑπᾱγανακτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀγανακτέω) *to become somewhat wroth*, Dion. H., Hdn. 2, 7.

Ὑπᾱγαπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀγαπάω) *to love a little* or *love underhand*, Joseph.

Ὑπαγγέλλω, (ὑπό, ἀγγέλλω) *to tell underhand, betray*, Diod.

Ὑπάγγελος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄγγελος) *called by a messenger*, Aesch. Cho. 838.

Ὑπάγγελτος, ον, verb. adj., *told underhand: betrayed*, ap. Suid.

Ὑπαγκάλίζω, f. -ίσω and -ιῶ, (ὑπό, ἀγκαλίζομαι) *to take into* or *in the arms, embrace*, Eur. Cycl. 498: so in pass., γένος ὑπηγκαλισμένη, *having* them *clasped in her arms*, Id. Heracl. 42.

Ὑπαγκάλιος, ον,=ὑπάγκαλος, ap. Suid. [κᾰ̄]

Ὑπαγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπαγκαλίζω) *that which is taken into the arms*

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or *embraced*; hence, *a wife, mistress, love*, Soph. Tr. 540, Eur. Hel. 242; of a child, Eur. Tro. 752; v. Elmsl. Heracl. 42. [κᾰ]

Ὑπᾰγκᾰλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγκάλη) *taken into the arms, in arms*, of a child, Dion. H. 7, 67; also *ὑπαγκάλιος*:—cf. *ὑπωλένιος*.

Ὑπαγκώνιον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, ἀγκών) *a cushion under the elbow*, like Lat. *cubital* from *cubitus*, Galen.

Ὑπᾰγνῦμι, f. -ᾰξω, (ὑπό, ἄγνυμι) *to break underneath*, Opp. H. 4, 653.

Ὑπᾰγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *suggestion, advice*, Joseph.: and

Ὑπᾰγορευτικός, ή, όν, *suggestive*, τινός, Sext.Emp. p. 495: from

Ὑπᾰγορεύω, (ὑπό, ἀγορεύω) *to dictate*, Lat. *praeïre verbis*, Xen. Oec. 15, 5, Dem. 219, 27, etc.—II. *to tell underhand, give information of*, τι.—III. *to suggest*, τινί τι, e. g. ἐλπίδα, πρόφασιν, Strabo, cf. Plut. Marcell. 29.—IV. *to reply, answer*.

Ὑπᾰγορία, ας, ἡ, = ὑπαγόρευσις, *advice*, Dor., Lob. Phryn. 702.

Ὑπάγροικος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγροικος) *somewhat clownish, subrusticus*, Ar. Fr. 552.

Ὑπάγρυπνος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγρυπνος) *somewhat sleepless*, Hipp.

Ὑπάγω, f. ὑπάξω, (ὑπό, ἀγω):—A. transit., *to lead* or *bring under*, ὑπάγειν ἵππους ζυγόν, *to bring* the horses *under the yoke, yoke* them, Il. 16, 148; 23, 291; also simply ὑπάγειν ἵππους, Od. 6, 73:—for Soph. Ant. 353, v. sub ἀέξω.—2. *to bring under one's power, reduce*, πόλιν, Thuc. 7, 46.—3. *to draw from under*; hence in pass., ὑπαγομένου τοῦ χώματος, Thuc. 2, 76.—II. *to bring* a person *before the judgment seat* (where the ὑπό refers to his being set *under* or *below* the judge); as, ὑπάγειν τινὰ ὑπὸ τὸ δικαστήριον, ὑπὸ τοὺς ἐφόρους, *to bring* one *before* the court, i. e. *to accuse, impeach* him, Hdt. 6, 72, 82; so, ὑ. τινὰ εἰς δίκην, Thuc. 3, 70: ὑπάγειν τινὰ θανάτου ὑπὸ τὸν δῆμον, to impeach him before the commons on a capital charge, Valck. Hdt. 6, 136, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 12; so ὑπάγειν alone, Ib. 33; and (in mid.) Eur. El. 1155.—III. *to lead slowly on*, τὸ στράτευμα, Thuc. 4, 127.—2. *to lead* one *on by degrees* or *secretly*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 15: esp., *to draw on* an enemy by pretended flight, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 37; 3, 2, 8:—then, *to lead* one *on, induce* one (to do a thing), esp. by deceit or cunning, Lat. *inducere*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 94; so c. inf., Eur. Andr. 428; and in mid., ἐλπίσιν ὑπαγαγέσθαι τινά, Isocr. 100 D, cf. Xen. An. 2, 4, 3, Dem. 105, 7, etc.; also, ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς ἐλπίδα, Eur. Hel. 826:—in mid. also *to suggest* something, *throw out so as to lead* a person *on*, Eur. Andr. 906, Xen. An. 2, 1, 18:—in pass., κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπαχθείς, Isocr. 82 B; ἐλπίσι καὶ φενακισμοῖς ὑπάγεσθαι, v. l. Dem. 59, 18; ὑπὸ ἀπατῶν καὶ ἀλαζονευμάτων, v. l. Aeschin. 25, 23, etc.—IV. *to lead* or *take away from under*, τινὰ ἐκ βελέων, Il. 11, 163.—2. *to carry down, carry off below*, Lat. *subducere*; hence, ὑπάγειν τὴν κοιλίαν, to purge the bowels, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 308; cf. sub fin.

B. intr., *to take one's self away secretly, withdraw, retire*, ὑπάγω φρένα τέρψας, Theogn. 917:—of an army, *to draw off* or *retire slowly*, Hdt. 4, 120, 122, Ar. Av. 1017, Thuc. 4, 126, etc.

—II. *to go after, go slowly on*, ὑπάγεθ' ὑμεῖς τῆς ὁδοῦ, Ar. Ran. 174, cf. Nub. 1298; ὕπαγε, like ἄγε, *come! cheer up!* Eur. Cycl. 52.—III. also of an army, *to come slowly* or *gradually on*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 48; 4, 2, 16.—IV. medic., of the bowels, *to be open*, κοιλία ὑπάγουσα, Galen.; cf. A. IV. 2.

Ὑπᾰγωγεύς, έως, ὁ, *a trowel* or *tool for shaping bricks* or *tiles*, Ar. Av. 1149, ubi v. Schol.—II. *an instrument of torture*.—III. *a moveable bridge on stringed instruments*, also ὑποβολεύς, Math. Vett.: from

Ὑπᾰγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπάγω) *a leading on*, τινός, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.—2. *a misleading, allurement*, v. l. Dem. 444, 23.—II. *a clearing out* or *purging of the body downwards*, τῆς κοιλίας, Diosc.—III. *a leading back*: intr., *a return, retreat, withdrawal*, Thuc. 3, 97.

Ὑπᾰγωγίδιον, ου, τό, and ὑπᾰγώγιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὑπαγωγεύς.

Ὑπᾰγωγικός, ή, όν, (ὑπαγωγή) *leading on, attractive*, dub., v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 34.

Ὑπᾰγωγός, όν, (ὑπάγω) *carrying off downwards*, ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας.

Ὑπᾰδω, (ὑπό, ᾄδω) *to sing to, accompany with the voice*, τινί, Ar. Ran. 366, 874.—II. *to sing gently* or *softly*.

Ὑπᾰείδω, poet. for foreg., Call. [Sometimes in arsis ᾰ.]

Ὑπᾰέριος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀήρ) *found in, living in the air*, Ael.; cf. ὑπηέριος.

Ὑπαί, poet., esp. Ep. for ὑπό, q. v. sub init. [ῠ]

Ὑπαιάζω, f. -ᾰξω, (ὑπό, αἰάζω) *to wail, sigh to* or *at*.—II. *to sigh gently, be rather sad*.

Ὑπαιδείδοικα, Ep. for ὑποδέδοικα, pf. of ὑποδείδω, H. Hom. Merc. 165.

Ὑπαιδέομαι, f. -έσομαι, dep. c. aor. pass. ὑπηδέσθην, and mid. ὑπηδεσάμην (ὑπό, αἰδέομαι):—*to feel somewhat of shame, awe, respect before* another, c. acc., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

Ὑπαίετος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *eagle*, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3: al. γυπαίετος.

Ὑπαιθᾶ, adv. (ὑπό, ὑπαί):—*out under, slipping under and away*, hence, *escaping to one side*, Il. 15, 520; 21, 271; 22, 141.—II. as prep. c. gen., *under, at a person's side to support him*, Il. 18, 421; 21, 255.

Ὑπαιθρίζω, f. -άσω, *to be in the open air*.

Ὑπαίθριος, ον, also α, ον, Eur. Andr. 227 (ὑπό, αἰθήρ):—*under the sky, in the open air*, esp. of an army, ὑπ. ἔχειν, κατακοιμᾶσθαι, etc., Hdt. 4, 7; 7, 119, Thuc. 1, 134, etc.; c. gen., ὑπ. νυκτός, Pind. O. 6, 104:—also of things, ὑπ. λύχνα καίειν, Hdt. 2, 62; ὑπ. πάγοι, Aesch. Ag. 335; ὑπαιθρίοις δεσμοῖσι πασσαλευτὸς ὤν, Id. Pr. 113; v. Lob. Phryn. 251, and cf. sq.

Ὑπαίθριος, ον, = foreg., ὑπ. εὐνή, Hipp.; ὑπαίθριον ὕλην λείπτε, Babrius 12, 13 Boisson.;—but not used in good Att., except in the phrase, ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, *sub Dio, in the open air*, Antipho 130, 29, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 6, Oec. 7, 19, v. Lob. Phryn. 251:—esp. in military language, from Polyb. downwds., τὰ ὑπαιθρα is *the field, the open country*, opp. to fortified places, τῶν ὑπ. κρατεῖν, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, to be in possession *of the country*, Casaub. Polyb. 1, 12, 4; 40, 6; τῶν ὑπ. ἐκχωρεῖν, to retire from *the open country* and shut themselves up in the towns, Id. 9, 3, 6; εἰς ὑπ. ἐξελθεῖν, to take *the field*, Id. 10, 3, 4.

Ὑπαίθω, poet. = ὑποκαίω, Soph. Tr. 1210.

Ὑπαικάλλω, Dor. word for ὑπασαίνω, Ael. N. A. 4, 45.

Ὑπαινίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, αἰνίσσομαι) dep. mid.:—*to intimate darkly, give slight hints*, Dem. 348, 6, Plut. Rom. 8.—2. *to glance at*.

†Ὑπαιπα, ων, τά, *Hypaepa*, a city of Lydia on the southern slope of Tmolus, Strab. p. 627.

Ὑπαιρέω, Ion. for ὑφαιρέω, Hdt.

Ὑπαίρω, *to lift up gently* or *by degrees*.

Ὑπαισθάνομαι, dep. mid., *to observe secretly*:—*to notice slightly*.

Ὑπάϊσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀΐσσω) *to rush under, go quickly under*, c. acc., ὑπαΐξει φρῖκας, Il. 21, 126; διὰ θυρῶν, Soph. Aj. 301.—II. *to dart out from under*, c. gen., βωμοῦ, Il. 2, 310. [Ep. usu. ᾰ, but ᾰ in Il. 21, 126, as usu. in Trag.]

Ὑπαισχρος, ον, *somewhat base* or *ugly*.

Ὑπαισχύνομαι, (ὑπό, αἰσχύνω) pass., *to be somewhat ashamed*, τινί τι, *of* a thing *before* a person, Plat. Lach. 179 C.

Ὑπαίτιος, ον, (ὑπό, αἰτία):—*under accusation, called to account, for* a thing, τινός or ὑπέρ τινος, Antipho 117, 8; 125, 34: ὑπ. τινί, *responsible to* one, *liable to be called to account by* him, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 5: ὑπαίτιόν ἐστί τινί τι πρός τινος, a charge is made against one by another, Id. An. 3, 1, 5.

Ὑπαιφοινίσσω, Ep. for ὑποφοινίσσω, Nic.

Ὑπαιωρέομαι, (ὑπό, αἰωρέω) pass., *to hang*, or *be in suspense under*, dub. in Plut. 2, 170 F.

Ὑπακμάζω, *to be at* or *in full vigour*.

Ὑπακοή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) *obedience*, LXX.

Ὑπακολουθέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀκολουθέω) *to follow close behind*, v. l. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 21, Plut. Demosth. 7.

Ὑπάκουός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπακούω) *listening to, obeying*, τινός, Ap. Rh.

Ὑπάκουσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) *a hearing, hearkening* or *listening to*.

Ὑπακουστέον, verb. adj. from ὑπακούω, *one must obey*, Ep. Plat. 328 B.—II. *one must understand*, τι περί τινος, Plat. Soph. 261 D

Ὑπακουστέω, ῶ, = ὑπακουστέω, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56.

Ὑπακούω, f. -ούσομαι (ὑπό, ἀκούω):—*to listen, hearken, give ear*, Od. 14, 485, H. Ven. 181; *to listen to and answer*, Od. 4, 283; 10, 83; and so (though very rarely) in prose, as in Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 18; δείπνου ὑπ., to accept an invitation to dinner, Ath. 247 D.—II. *to hearken to, give ear to*, τινί, Ar. Lys. 878, Thuc. 5, 98, etc.; ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις, *to attend to and answer* them, Plat. Legg. 898 C; also c. gen., Aeschin. 61, 33:—esp. of porters, *to answer a knock at the door*, Plat. Crito 43 A, Phaed. 59 E; cf. Ar. Vesp. 273, Act. Apost. 12, 13.—2. *to obey, submit to*, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3, 101, Thuc. 4, 56; c. dat. pers., Thuc. 2, 61:—*to yield to, comply with*, c. dat. pers., Plat. Rep. 459 C, Dem. 426, 15:—c. gen. rei, *to be affected* or *moved by* a thing, Plat. Theaet. 162 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 20:—absol., *to submit, comply*, Hdt. 3, 148: 4, 119: and with a neut. adj., τοῦτό γε ὑπήκουσεν, as this matter he obeyed, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 3:—metaph., αὐγαῖς ἡλίου ὑπ., *to be exposed* to the sun's rays, Pind. O. 3, 44.—III. c. acc. rei, *to understand* as so and so, κοινόν τι ὑπ., Plat. Phil. 31 C; cf. ὑπακουστέον.—The fut.

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ὑπακούσεται seems to be a pass. impers. in Thuc. 6, 69, though it has been otherwise explained, v. Göller.

Ὑπακρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄκρος) *nearly the highest*, Plat. Rival. 136 C.

Ὑπακτικός, ή, όν, (ὑπάγω IV. 2) *fit for carrying downwards*: ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας, purgative, Ath.

†Ὑπάκυρις, ιος, ὁ, *the Hypacuris*, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 55.

Ὑπαλγέω, ῶ, *to have a slight pain*, Hipp.

Ὑπᾱλεάζω, (ὑπό, ἀλεάζω) *to warm somewhat* or *gradually*, Ael. N. A. 15, 12.

Ὑπάλειμμα, ατος, τό, *a salve for spreading*. [ᾰ]

Ὑπάλειπτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑπαλείφω, *able to be spread*, Galen. [ᾰ]

Ὑπᾱλειπτρίς, ίδος, ή, and ὑπάλειπτρον, ου, τό, *a spatula for spreading a salve*, both in Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. [ᾰ] From

Ὑπᾱλείφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀλείφω) *to lay thinly on, to spread like salve*; in mid., ὑπαλείφεσθαι φάρμακον, Plat. Lach. 185 C.:—pass., ὑπαλειφθὲν ἔλαιον, Arist. Probl. 38, 3, 3.—II. *to anoint*, τὸ ὀφθαλμό, Ar. Ach. 1029: —in mid., *to anoint one's self*, Ar. Pac. 897, Fr. 181; ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *to anoint one's* eyes, Xen. Oec. 10, 5; ἄτερος πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον ὑπαλείφεται, one *anoints himself* to fight with the other, Com. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53:—ὑπαλείφεσθαι εἰς ἱμάτιον, *to anoint one's self* with one's clothes on. Hence

Ὑπάλειψις, εως, ή, *an anointing*, esp. *anointing one's self with one's clothes on*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Ὑπᾱλεύομαι, dep. mid., (ὑπό, ἀλεύω):—*to avoid, shun, flee from, escape*, c. acc., usu. in aor., ὑπαλευάμενος θάνατον, Od. 15, 275, cf. Hes. Op. 555, 758: cf. ὑπαλύσκω.

Ὑπαλλᾱγή, ῆς, ή, (ὑπαλλάσσω) *an interchange, exchange, change*, Philo, v. l. Eur. Hel. 294.—II. *hypallagé*, a figure of speech, by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged, Quintil. Instit. 8, 6, 23.

Ὑπάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπαλλάσσω) *that which is interchanged, bartered*, or *exchanged*, νόμισμα ὑπάλλαγμα τῆς χρείας, money is *the substitute for, representative* of demand, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 5, 11.—Phryn. 306 objects to its being used for ἐνέχυρον.

Ὑπαλλακτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for exchanging*.

Ὑπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀλλάσσω) *to interchange, exchange, barter*, Polyb. 5, 8, 9; *to substitute* one for another, Luc. Soloec. 10.

Ὑπάλληλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀλλήλων) *subordinate one to another*, Arist. Metaph. 4, 10, 4.

Ὑπᾱλπειος or -ιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, Ἄλπεις) *under the Alps*:—ἡ ὑπ. (sc. χώρα) *sub-Alpine Italy*, Plut. Marcell. 3.

Ὑπάλυξις, εως, ή, *an avoiding, shunning, escaping*, Il. 22, 270, κακῶν ὑπ., Od. 23, 287: only poet. [ᾰ] from

Ὑπᾱλύσκω, f. -ξω,=ὑπαλεύομαι, *to avoid, shun, flee from, escape*, c. acc., τέλος θανάτοιο, κῆρας, κύμα, ἀέλλας, Il. 11, 451; 12, 327, Od. 5, 430; 19, 189: χρεὸς ὑπαλύξας, *having got quit* of a debt (without paying it), Od. 8, 355; absol., Hes. Sc. 304, Theogn. 815. Only poet.

Ὑπᾱμάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀμάω) *to cut short off, τί τινος*, Nic. Th. 901.

Ὑπαμβλής, ές,=ὑπαμβλύς, Philo, very dub.

Ὑπαμβλύνω, *to make blunt by degrees*.

Ὑπαμβλύς, ύ, *somewhat blunt*.

Ὑπᾱμείβομαι, (ὑπό, ἀμείβω) as mid., *to interchange, exchange*; πόντον ὑπ., *to exchange* land *for* sea, go into the sea, Opp. H. 1, 651.

Ὑπαμμος, ον,=ὑφαμμος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 B.

Ὑπαμπέχω, (ὑπό, ἀμπέχω) *to keep under a covering* or *cloak*, Plut.

Ὑπαμφιέννυμι, (ὑπό, ἀμφιέννυμι) *to put on under another garment*, Ael.

†Ὑπάνα, ή, and Ὑπανα, τά, *Hypana*, a city of Triphylian Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

Ὑπαναβάλλομαι, mid., *to put off* or *delay a little*.

Ὑπαναβλέπω, (ὑπό, ἀναβλέπω) *to see again by degrees, gradually recover one's sight*, Ael. N. A. 3, 25.

Ὑπαναγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω, (ὑπό, ἀναγιγνώσκω) *to read* one thing *after* another, esp. in public, Isae. 83, 19, Aeschin. 42, 26.

Ὑπαναγνώστης, ου, ὁ, *a public reader*.

Ὑπανάγω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀνάγω) *to lead off gradually, withdraw*, Joseph.: —pass., c. aor. 2 mid., *to set sail gradually* or *unnoticed*.

Ὑπαναδύω, (ὑπό, ἀναδύω) *to come up from below, emerge*:—mid., *to withdraw secretly from* a matter.

Ὑπαναθλίβω, *to press* or *squeeze up from below*. [ῐ]

Ὑπανακινέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀνακινέω) intr., *to rise up and go away, withdraw, retreat*, ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, Ar. Eccl. 1165.

Ὑπανακλίνω, *to bend under, lie under*. [ῐ]

Ὑπαναλίσκω, (ὑπό, ἀναλίσκω) *to spend* or *lavish gradually*, Thuc. 3, 47.

Ὑπαναμέλπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀναμέλπω) *to sing a hymn with*, Ael. N. A. 14, 5.

Ὑπαναπίμπλημι, (ὑπό, ἀναπίμπλημι) *to fill underneath*, Ael. N. A. 17, 13.

Ὑπανάπτω, *to kindle underneath*.

Ὑπανᾰρόω, ῶ, *to plough up a little*, ap. Suid.

Ὑπανάστᾰσις, ή, *a rising up from one's seat to make room* or *show respect to another*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 425 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 9; cf. ὑπανίστημι.

Ὑπαναστᾰτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπανίσταμαι, *one must rise up*, esp. *to make room for another*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

Ὑπαναστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀναστρέφω) *to turn back*, Hipp.

Ὑπανατέλλω, (ὑπό, ἀνατέλλω) *to spring forth from under*, πηγὴ ὑπ., Ael. N. A. 15, 4.

Ὑπαναφλέγω, (ὑπό, ἀναφλέγω) *to kindle, inflame gradually*, Ael. V. H. 14, 41.

Ὑπαναφύομαι, (ὑπό, ἀναφύομαι) mid., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to grow* or *be puffed up under* or *gradually*, Ael. V. H. 14, 7.

Ὑπαναχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to go back gradually* or *secretly*. Hence

Ὑπαναχώρησις, ή, *a gradual going back, retiring*.

Ὑπανδρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀνήρ) *under a man*, i. e. *married*, γυνή, Polyb. 10, 26, 3: but in Plut., γύναια ὑπανδρα, *loose* women, Pelopid. 9.—II. metaph., *feminine, effeminate*, ὑπ. ἀγωγή, *an effeminate* mode of life, Diod.

Ὑπανεμόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀνεμόω) *to breathe upon a little, fan gently*, Liban.

Ὑπανερπύζω, (ὑπό, ἀνερπύζω) *to creep up secretly* or *softly*, Ael. N. A. 5, 3.

Ὑπανέχω, f. -ξω, *to stand under and hold up*, Eust.

Ὑπανθέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀνθέω) *to begin to flower: to come out like blossom*, Philostr.

Ὑπανθηρός, ὄν, (ὑπό, ἀνθηρός) *slightly coloured*, esp. with blood, ὑπανθηρὸν πτύειν, Hipp.

Ὑπανιάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀνιάω) *to trouble a little*:—pass., *to be somewhat distressed*, Ar. Nub. 1195.

Ὑπανίημι, (ὑπό, ἀνίημι) *to remit* or *relax a little*, Plut. Aemil. 23, Dio 7.

†Ὑπανις, ιος, ὁ, *the Hypanis*, a river of European Sarmatia, rising in a lake (μήτηρ Ὑπάνιος, Hdt. 4, 52), and falling into the Euxine, now *the Bog*, Strab. pp. 107, 306.—2. a river of Asiatic Sarmatia, emptying into the Maeotis, Id. p. 494.—3. a river of India, Id. p. 701: cf. Dion. P. 1145.

Ὑπανίστημι, (ὑπό, ἀνίστημι) *to set up slowly and gradually*:—pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to rise, stand up*, Theogn. 485; of game, *to start up, to be sprung* or *roused*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 19:—ὑπαναστῆναι τῆς ἕδρας or τῶν θάκων τινί, *to rise up from* one's seat to make room or show respect to another, esp. to one's elders, Lat. *assurgere alicui*, Hdt. 2, 80, Xen. Symp. 4, 31, etc.; τῶν θάκων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις ὑπανίστασθαι, Ar. Nub. 993; cf. ὑπανάστασις.

Ὑπανίσχω,=ὑπανέχω:—intr.,=ὑπανατέλλω, Ael. N. A. 11, 10.

Ὑπανοίγνῡμι, =sq.; βίκος ὑπανεώγνυτο, the cask was *tapped*, Ephipp. Epheb. 1, 2.

Ὑπανοίγω, (ὑπό, ἀνοίγω) *to open from below* or *underhand*, γράμματα ὑπανέῳγε, *he opened* letters *underhand*, Dem. 889, fin.

Ὑπαντύς, adv., (ὑπό, ἄντα)=ἀντικρύ, Ar. Fr. 534.

Ὑπαντάω, ῶ, Ion. έω; f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀντάω):—*to come* or *go to meet*, τινί, Pind. P. 8, 84; sine casu, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 17; also, τινός, Soph. Phil. 719.—2. *to meet*, i. e. *to reply* or *object to*, τοῖς ἐμοῖς βουλεύμασι, Eur. Supp. 398.—Later authors, as Hdn., have the mid. ὑπαντάομαι in same signf., Lob. Phryn. 288. Hence

Ὑπάντησις, εως, ή, *a coming to meet*; hence, *a retort, answer*, Sext. Emp. p. 425.

Ὑπαντιάζω, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὑπό, ἀντιάζω):—*to come* or *go to meet, step forth to meet*, Il. 6, 17; usu. c. dat., Pind. P. 8, 13, Aesch. Pers. 834, 850, and Xen.; but also c. acc., Pind. P. 5, 59, Hdt. 4, 121.

Ὑπαντιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω,=foregoing, Opp. H. 2, 565.

Ὑπαντλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀντλέω) *to pump out from below*, Philostr. Hence

Ὑπάντλησις, εως, ή, *a pumping up from below*, dub. in Diod. 2, 10.

Ὑπάντομαι, only in pres. and impf., =ὑπαντάω, Hdn. 4, 11, 4.

Ὑπαντρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄντρον) *with caverns* or *hollows underneath, cavernous*, γῆ, Arist. Probl. 23, 5, 2.

Ὑπάνῡομαι, as mid., *to accomplish gradually*.

Ὑπαξόνιος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄξων) *under the axle*, Call. Lav. Pall. 14.

Ὑπαπαίδευτος, ον, *somewhat untaught* or *unpolished*, A. B.

Ὑπᾱπειλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten underhand, τινί*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 3.

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Ὑπάπειμι, (ὑπό, ἄπειμι) *to depart underhand* or *slowly, to withdraw, retreat, retire*, Thuc. 3, 111; 5, 9.

Ὑπαπέρχομαι, (ὑπό, ἀπέρχομαι) dep., c. aor. act.,=foreg., Ael. N. A. 11, 33.

Ὑπαποκινέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀποκινέω) intr., *to move off secretly* or *softly, sneak away*, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ, Br. Ar.* Av. 1011.—Hence, ὑπαποκινητέον, verb. adj., *one must make off, sneak away*, Ar. Thesm. 924.

Ὑπαποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀποκρύπτω) *to conceal under*, Ael. N. A. 5, 40.

Ὑπαποτρέχω, (ὑπό, ἀποτρέχω) *to run away secretly, slip away*, Ar. Eccl. 284.

Ὑπαποψήχω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀποψήχω) *to rub* or *scrape off by degrees*, Ael.

Ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑφάπτω, Hdt.

ΥΠΑΡ, τό, indecl., *a real, visible appearance in a state of waking, a waking vision*, opp. to ὄναρ (a dream), hence, οὐκ ὄναρ, ἀλλ' ὕπαρ, i. e. no illusion but *a reality*, Od. 19, 547; 20, 90; so, ὕπαρ ἐξ ὀνείρου, Pind. O. 13, 95; ἐξ ὀνείρατων ἃ χρὴ ὕπαρ γενέσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 486; ἵνα ὕπαρ ἀντ' ὀνείρατος γίγνηται, Plat. Polit. 278 E, Valck. Ammon. s. v., Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 166 A.—II. as adv., strictly an absol. acc., *in a waking state, awake*, Plat. Theaet. 158 B: hence, *really, actually*, Id. Rep. 520 C, 574 E, 576 B:—ὄναρ ἢ ὕπαρ ζῆν, to pass life asleep or *awake*, Id. Rep. 476 C; hence, οὔτε ὄναρ οὔτε ὕπαρ, neither in appearance nor *in reality*, i. e. not at all, Id. Rep. 382 E, Phil. 36 E: ὕπαρ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, opp. to κατὰ τὸν ὕπνον, Polyb. 10, 5, 5. [ῠ]

Ὑπάρασσω, Att. -ττω, *to strike at underneath*.

Ὑπαργήεις, εσσα, εν,=ὑπόλευκος, Nic. Th. 663.

Ὑπάργιλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄργιλος) *somewhat clayey, argillaceous*, γῆ, Theophr.

Ὕπαργμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπάρχω) *that which subsists*: hence,—I. *substance*. —II. in plur., *property*, Parthen. 1.—III.=ὑπαρξίς.

Ὑπαργῠρεύω, (ὑπάργυρος) *to use silver-gilt*, i. e. *base money*, Plut. 2, 328 A.—II. in pass., *to get into debt*: hence

Ὑπαργῠρευσις, εως, ἡ, *debt, a being in debt*. [ῠ]

Ὑπάργῠρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄργυρος) *having silver underneath*; hence of rocks and the like, *containing silver, veined with silver*, πέτρα, Eur. Cycl. 294: γῆ, λόφοι, Xen. Vect. 1, 5; 4, 2:—of metallic substances, *containing a proportion of silver*, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑποσίδηρος.—II. *turned into silver*, i. e. *sold* or *hired for silver*, φωνά, Pind. P. 11, 65; cf. καταργυρόω II.—III. *of silver-gilt*, στέφανος ὑπ. καὶ κατάχρυσος, Inscr.

Ὑπαρίθμησις, ἡ, *a counting under* or *among*.

Ὑπάρκιος, ον, f. l. for ἐπάρκιος, Tryph. 281.

Ὑπαρκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπάρχω, *one must begin*, τι, Plat. Rep. 467 C.

Ὑπαρκτικός, ή, όν, (ὑπάρχω) *self-subsisting*: ὑπ. ῥῆμα, a verb *substantive*.

Ὑπάρκτιος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄρκτος) *towards the north*, Plut. Mar. 11, Sertor. 17.

Ὑπαρκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ὑπάρχω, *subsisting, existent*, Plut. 2, 1046 C.—II. *lying underneath*: *that may be laid as a foundation*, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7, 91, cf. 10, 135.

†Ὕπαρνα, ων, τά, *Hyparna*, a fortress in Caria, Arr. An. 1, 24, 4.

Ὕπαρνος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀρνός):—*with a lamb under* it, i. e. *suckling a lamb*, or (metaph.) *a babe*, Eur. Andr. 557.

Ὕπαρξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπάρχω) *subsistence, existence*.—II. *substance*.—III. like τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, *that which one has, one's property, goods*, Polyb. 2, 17, 11.

Ὑπᾰρόω, ῶ, f. -όσω, (ὑπό, ἀρόω) *to plough just before sowing*, Lat. *imporcare, lirare*, Theophr.

Ὑπαρπάζω, Ion. for ὑφαρπάζω, Hdt.

Ὑπαρτάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἀρτάω) *to hang* or *bind on underneath*, Ael. N. A. 5, 7.

Ὑπαρχή, ῆς, ἡ, *the beginning*: ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, from *the beginning, over again*, Soph. O. T. 132, Dem. 1013, 9, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 15.

Ὑπαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of* ὕπαρχος, *lieutenancy*, Strab.

Ὕπαρχος, ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, ἀρχός) *commanding under* another, ἄλλων ὑπ., Soph. Aj. 1105: *a lieutenant*, τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὑπάρχοις, Eur. Hel. 1432: *a lieutenant-governor, viceroy*, Hdt. 3, 70; 4, 166, etc., and Xen.: hence as translation of the Roman *legatus* (in the army), and *procurator* (in the provinces).—II. as adj., *subject to* one, τινός, Polyb. 7, 9, 5.

Ὑπάρχω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἄρχω) *to begin, start*, Od. 24, 286, Hdt., and Att., but rare in Trag.:—Construct.:—1. c. gen., *to make a beginning of, begin*, ἀδίκων ἔργων, ἀδικίης, Hdt. 1, 5; 4, 1, cf. Valck. ad 7, 9; ὑπ. κακῶν ἀχέων, Eur. Phoen. 1581, Andr. 274, cf. H. F. 1169; ὑπ. τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, Andoc. 18, 34.—2. c. part., *to begin* doing, ἐμὲ ὑπῆρξαν ἀδικα ποιεῦντες, Hdt. 6, 133; 7, 8, 2; ὑπάρχει εὐ (or κακῶς) ποιῶν τινα, Xen. An. 2, 3, 23; 5, 5, 9; ὑπ. κατθανών, he dies first, Valck. Phoen. 1376: also reversely, ὑπάρχων ἠδίκεις αὐτούς, Isocr. 356 A; so, ὁ ὑπάρξας, *the beginner*, (in a quarrel), Dein. 1350, 4, cf. 1345, 7.—3. c. acc., ὑπ. εὐεργεσίας εἴς τινα or τινί, to *begin* (doing) kindnesses to one, Dem. 431, 17, Aeschin. 31, 31: hence in pass., ὑπηρεσίαι ὑπηργμέναι εἴς τινα, Ib. 42, 23; τὰ ἐκ τινος ὑπαργμένα (Ion. for ὑπηργ-), Hdt. 7, 11; οὐδέν μοι ὑπῆρκτο εἰς αὐτόν, Antipho 136, 13.—4. absol., Od. l. c., etc.:—also in mid., *to make a beginning*, Plat. Tim. 41 C.

B. *to begin to be, come into being, arise, spring up*, Aesch. Cho. 1068, Dem. 408, 22:—hence, *to be there, be at hand, be ready*. Pind. P. 4, 366, Soph. Phil. 704, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 5, etc.—2. simply, *to be*, Hdt. 1, 192, etc.; ὑπάρχει ἀγαθῆς φύσεως, *he is* of a good natural disposition, Xen. Oec. 21, 11:—πημονῆς ἅλις γ' ὑπάρχει, Aesch. Ag. 1656; and, absol., οἴκοις ὑπάρχει τῶνδε, *there is store* of these things to our house, Ib. 961:—ὑπάρχει, impers., *the fact is that...*, c. acc. et inf., Soph. El. 1340.—3. *to be such, be so and so*, τῆς φύσεως ὑπαρχούσης, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 4: ἡ ὑπάρχουσα τιμή, the price *be it what it may*, ap. Dem. 926, 24.—4. *to be possible*, ὑπάρχει, *it is possible*, cf. inf., Eur. Heracl. 181; ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ ὑπῆρχε, as well as they could, Thuc. 3, 109; ὑπάρχον, absol. (like ἐξόν, παρόν) *it being possible*, Plat. Symp. 217 A: τιθέναι ὡς ὑπάρχον, to lay down as *possible*, Id. Rep. 458 A.—II. *to lie under*, hence like ὑπόκειμαι, *to be taken for granted*, Plat. Symp. 198 D; τούτου ὑπάρχοντος, Lat. *his positis*, Id. Tim. 30 C.—III. *to belong to*, τινί, Thuc. 6, 87, Plat. Theaet. 150 B, C; τῇ τέχνῃ ὑπάρχειν διδούς, assigning *as a property* of art, Id. Phileb. 58 C: hence,—2. freq. in part., τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, *one's property, all that is at one's command*, Thuc. 1, 70, etc.: *present advantages*, Dem. 18, 12; ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, according to *one's means*, under *the circumstances*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 9: also a man's *natural parts, talents*, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 A, etc.:—also in pass., ὑπηργμένων πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν, Ar. Lys. 1159; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ὑπηργμένα, Dem. 12, 1.—3. impers. ὑπάρχει μοι, *it belongs* to me, I have, Hdt. 6, 109; and c. inf., *it is mine to be* or do, Plat. Phaed. 61 A, Andoc. 22, 13, etc.

Ὑπᾰρωμᾰτίζω, (ὑπό, ἀρωματίζω) *to have something of an aromatic flavour*, Diosc.

Ὑπασθενέω, ῶ, *to be rather sick* or *sickly*: *to begin to be sick*.

Ὑπασπίδιος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀσπίς):—*under shield, covered with a shield*, in Hom. as adv., ὑπασπίδια προτοδύζειν and προβιβᾶν, Il. 13, 158, 907; 16, 609: ὑπ. κόσμος, *the body-armour*, Soph. Aj. 1408; ὑπ. κοῖτος, *sleep in arms*, Eur. Rhes. 740. [ῐ]

Ὑπασπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, ἀσπίζω) *to carry the shield* for one, *serve as shield-bearer*, τινί, Pind. N. 9, 80, Eur. Heracl. 216. Hence

Ὑπασπιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq. 2, Aesch. Supp. 182.

Ὑπασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπασπίζω) *a shield-bearer, esquire*; generally, *an armour-bearer*, Hdt. 5, 111, Eur. Phoen. 1213, Xen. An. 4, 2, 20.—2. *shielded, armed with a shield, heavy-armed*, Eur. Rhes. 2.—3. the ὑπασπισταὶ were a distinguished corps in the Macedonian army (to which the foot-guards belonged),—so called *from their using the long shield*, Thirlw. H. of Gr. 6, p. 148.

Ὑπαστράπτω, (ὑπό, ἀστράπτω) *to flash* or *gleam by reflection*, Philostr.

Ὑπαστρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄστρον) *under the stars*: *guided by the stars*, ὑπαστρον γάμου μῆχαρ ὁρίζομαι φυγᾶ, I mark out *by the stars* a plan for escaping marriage by flight, i. e. I flee to escape marriage, guiding my course by the stars, Aesch. Supp. 393.

Ὑπᾰσώδης, ες, *somewhat nauseous*, Hipp.

†Ὕπατα, ων, τά, *Hypata*, a city of Thessaly on the Spercheius, Polyb. 20, 9, 6; Luc. Asin. 1.

Ὑπάτεια, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *rank of an* ὕπατος, *the consulate*, Plut. Popl. 10, etc.

Ὑπᾰτεύω, (ὕπατος) *to be consul*, Plut. Popl. 3, etc.

Ὑπάτη, ης, ἡ, (sc. χόρδη) *the lowest chord* or *note* in the earliest Greek musical scale, Plat. Rep. 443 D; cf. μέση.

†Ὑπάτης, ου, ὁ, *Hypates*, a Theban, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 7.

†Ὑπᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *Hypatia*, a celebrated female philosopher, daughter of Theon of Alexandrea, Anth. P. 9, 400. [ᾰ]

Ὑπάτικός, ή, όν, (ὕπατος) *of* or *belonging to a consul, consular*, Plut. Camill. 1; etc.—II. *having been consul, of consular rank*, Lat. *consularis*, Id. 2, 619 C.

Ὑπάτιος, α, ον,=foreg. [ᾰ in arsi, Anth. P. 7, 591.]

†Ὑπάτιος, ου, ὁ, *Hypatius*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 592 [ᾰ]

Ὑπατμίζω, (ὑπό, ἀτμίζω) *to burn under* a thing so as to *fumigate* it, Diosc. Hence

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Ὑπατμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a holding under so as to fumigate*, Diosc.

Ὑπατμός, οῦ, ὁ, *smoke* or *fumigation from below*.

†Ὑπατόδωρος, ου, ὁ, *Hypatodorus*, of Tanagra, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 49.—2. a statuary, Paus. 8, 26, 7.

†Ὕπατον ὄρος, τό, and ὁ Ὕπατος, *Mt. Hypatus*, in Boeotia, Strab. p. 412.

Ὑπάτοπος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄτοπος) *somewhat absurd*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 5.

Ὕπατος, η, ον, for ὑπέρτατος, like Lat. *summus* for *supremus*; *the highest, uppermost, first*, in Hom. usu. epith. of Jupiter, ὕπατος κρειόντων, θεῶν, etc.: of *the gods above*, opp. to χθόνιοι, Aesch. Ag. 89; also, ὕπατος χώρας Ζεύς, Ib. 509; the word was retained in legal forms in this signf., ὑπ. Ζεύς, Ἀθηνᾶ, ap. Dem. 531, 7; 1072, 18:—so, ὑπατον δῶμα Διός, Pind. O. 1, 66; ὑπ. τεθμός, Id. N. 10, 60.—2. simply of place, ἐν πυρῇ ὑπάτῃ, *on the very top* of the funeral pile, Il. 23, 165; 24, 787.—3. of quality, *highest, best*, Pind. O. 1, 161: ὑπ. πρὸς ἀρετήν, *most excellent*, Pind. P. 6, 42.—4. of time, *last*, Lat. *supremus*, Soph. Ant. 1332.—5. c. gen. (as if a superl. preposition), ὑπ. λεχέων, *high above* their nest, Aesch. Ag. 51.—II. ὁ ὕπατος, the Roman *consul*, Polyb.; cf. στρατηγός II. 3; so, ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ἔχειν, Id. 2, 11, 1, cf. 3, 40, 9.—III. ἡ ὑπάτη, v. sub voc. (Cf. μέσατος, νέατος, μύχατος, etc.)

Ὑπαττῐκίζω, *to speak Attic a little, affect to speak Attic*.

Ὑπαττῐκός, ή, όν, (ὑπό, Ἀττικός) *somewhat Attic, half-Attic*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

Ὑπάτῠφος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄτυφος) *moderately free from vanity*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 58.

Ὑπάτωρ ἐξουσία, ἡ, potestas *consularis*, late.

Ὑπαυγάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, αὐγάζω) *to shine under*;—esp. of slightly raised bodies reflecting light, as a woman's breasts, Philostr.—II. *to begin to shine, dawn*, of day-break, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 47.

Ὑπαυγής, ές, ὑπαυγος, ον, *under the light, reflecting light*.

Ὑπαυθάδίζομαι, dep. mid., *to be somewhat stubborn*.

Ὑπαυλέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, αὐλέω) *to play on the flute to*, μέλος τινί, Alcman 75.

Ὕπαυλος, ον, (ὑπό, αὐλή):—*under* (*in*) *the court* or *tent*, c. gen., σκηνῆς ὕπαυλος, *under* the tent, Soph. Aj. 796.

Ὑπαυστηρός, ά, όν, *somewhat harsh* or *sour*.

Ὑπαυχένιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, αὐχένιος) *under the neck* or *throat*, βύρσα, Anth. P. 6, 41:—τὸ ὑπ., *a cushion* or *pillow for the neck*, Luc. Gall. 11.

Ὑπαύχενον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, αὐχήν) *the lower part of the neck*, Arat. 487, 524.

Ὑπαυχμήεις, εσσα, εν, (ὑπό, αὐχμήεις) *somewhat dry*, Nic. Fr. 5.

Ὑπαοίσταμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. (ὑπό, ἀφίσταμαι):—*to step back slowly*, Ael.: *to withdraw*, Antipho 128, 9, Diog. L. 1, 44.

Ὑπαφρίζω, (ὑπό, ἀφρίζω) *to be somewhat frothy*.—II. *to froth up from below*.

Ὑπαφρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀφρός) *somewhat frothy*, ὄμμα ὑπ., an eye *pearling with tears*, Eur. Rhes. 711.

Ὑπάφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπό, ἄφρων) *somewhat stupid, silly* or *unintellectual*: hence compar. -έστερος, Hdt. 4, 95.

Ὑπάφωνος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄφωνος) *partly mute, indistinct*, Hipp.

†Ὑπάχαιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Hypachaei*, earlier name of the Cilicians, Hdt. 7, 91.

Ὑπαχλύνω, and -ύω, (ὑπό, ἀχλύω) *to darken by degrees*.—Pass., *to grow dark by degrees*, ὑπαχλύνθη οὐρανός, Q. Sm. 1, 67.

Ὑπέᾶσι, Ion. 3 pl. from ὑπειμι for ὑπεισι, Il.

Ὑπέγγῦος, ον, (ὑπό, ἔγγυος) *under surety*,—1. of persons, *having given surety, responsible, liable to be called to account* or *punished*, Aesch. Cho. 38; ὑπ. πλὴν θανάτου, *subject to any punishment* except death, Wess. Hdt. 5, 71: c. dat., δίκᾳ καὶ θεοῖς ὑπέγγυοι, Eur. Hec. 1029.

Ὑπεγείρω, (ὑπό, ἐγείρω) *to rouse gradually*, Philostr.

Ὑπεγκλίνω, (ὑπό, ἐγκλίνω) *to incline* or *bend a little* or *gradually*, Orph. [ῐ]

Ὑπεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ὑπό, ἐγχέω) *to pour in*, Plut. Anton. 75.

Ὑπέδδεισαν, Ep. for ὑπέδεισαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 from ὑποδείδω, Il.

Ὑπέδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ὑποδέχομαι, Hom.

Ὑπείδομαι, (ὑπό, εἶδομαι) dep. mid., *to look at, view from below*, Lat. *suspicere*, Eur. Supp. 694: metaph., *to mistrust, suspect*, Lat. *suspicari*, Id. Ion 1023.—Cf. ὑπείδον.

Ὑπεικάθω, collat. form of ὑπείκω, Soph. El. 361, Plat. Apol. 32 A; but prob. only so in aor. ὑπεικαθεῖν, v. sub σχέθω. [ᾰ]

Ὑπεικτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπείκω) *one must give way* or *yield*, Soph. Aj. 668, Plat. Crito 51 B.

Ὑπεικτικός, ή, όν, *yielding*.

Ὑπείκω: fut. -ξω, Soph. O. T. 625; also -ξομαι, Il. 23, 602, Od. 12, 117:—in Hom. usu. ὑποείκω, (ὑπό, εἴκω). *To retire, withdraw, depart*, c. gen. loci, νεῶν, *from* the ships, Il. 16, 305; ὑπ. τινὶ ἕδρης, *to retire from* one's seat *for* another, make room for him, Od. 16, 42: ὑπ. τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου, *to draw back* from.., Hdt. 7, 160; ὑπ. τινὶ λόγων, to give one the first word, allow him to speak first, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 10,—where all these phrases are joined, ὁδῶν καὶ θάκων καὶ λόγων ὑπείκειν, cf. Mem. 2, 3, 16.—2. but also c. acc., πάροιθε νεμεσσηθεὶς χειρας ἐμὰς ὑπόειξε, *he scaped* my hands, Il. 15, 227 (though Eust. joins χειρας νεμεσσηθείς).—II. metaph., *to yield, give way, comply*, Il. 15, 211; 20, 266; θεοῖσιν ὑπείξεαι ἀθανάτοισι, Od. 12, 117, cf. Il. 23, 602, etc.; ἀλλ' ἤτοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι, Il. 4, 62; σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑποείξομαι, *I will give way* to thee in.., Il. 1, 294; so, ὑπ. τινί, c. inf., *to yield* to one *and permit that..*, Lat. *concedere ut..*, Soph. O. C. 1184; ὑπ. λόγοις τινός, *to yield* to one's arguments; in gen., *to submit to, to obey*, Aesch. Ag. 1362; γήρᾳ ὑπ., Eur. I. A. 139; ὑπ. θυμουμένοις, Plat. Legg. 717 D, etc.—III. c. inf., *to leave off, cease*, πολεμίζειν, δαμῆναι, Ap. Rh.

Ὑπειλέω, ὑπείλω,=ὑπίλλω, q. v.—Pass., *to wriggle, creep under*, ὑπειλοῦνται πέτραν, Ael. N. A. 9, 57.

Ὑπειλίσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, εἱλίσσω) *to turn from below upwards*, Ach. Tat.

Ὑπειμι, (εἰμί):—*to be under*, c. dat., φίλτατοι ἀνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέασι μελάθρῳ, *are under* my roof, Il. 9, 204; also ὑπό τι, Hdt. 2, 127: esp. of young sucking animals, πολλῆσι [ἵπποις] πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν, *under* many mares *were* sucking foals, Il. 11, 681: also of horses, *to be under* the yoke, or *yoked in* the chariot, ὑπ. ἅρμασι, Hdt. 7, 86.—2. *to be near, be at hand, at command*, βίος ἀρκέων ὑπῆν, Hdt. 1, 31; ὑπεστί μοι θρόσος, Soph. El. 470; cf. Dem. 801, 25; ὑπούσης τῆς ἐχθρας, Isae. Cleon. § 41.—II. *to be* or *lie underneath*, Hdt. 2, 127; κρηπὶς ὑπῆν λιθίνη, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7; so, κοὐδέπω κακων κρηπὶς ὑπεστι, Aesch. Pers. 815.—2. like ὑποκεῖσθαι, *to be laid down, assumed as a basis*, ὑπόντος τοῦδε, *granting* this, Eur. El. 1036.—3. *to remain at the bottom, linger* or *lurk*, Xen.:—of things, *to be left remaining*, Thuc. 8, 36, Dem. 330, 4: *to remain after* every thing else, Thuc. 6, 87.—III. *to be subjected* or *subject*, Eur. Supp. 443.

Ὑπειμι, (ὑπό, εἶμι) = ὑπέρχομαι, Lat. *subire*, ὑπ. τινά, *to steal secretly upon* one, *insinuate one's self into* his *favour*, Ar. Vesp. 465: also *to come gradually* or *stealthily*, Paus. 7, 1, 3.—II. more rarely, *to depart gradually* or *secretly*, Hdt. 4, 120.

Ὑπειξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπείκω) *a yielding* or *giving way, pliancy, obedience*, both in sing. and plur., Plat. Legg. 727 A, cf. 815 A.

Ὑπειπεῖν, (ὑπό, εἶπον) *to say to, after, besides*, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 55:—then, like ὑπαγορεύω, *to say* or *repeat before* another, Lat. *praeire verba*, ὑπ. ὅρκον, Ar. Fr. 479, cf. Eur. Supp. 1171: *to say by way of preface* or *precaution*, Dem. 637, 11, cf. Isae. 84, 37.—II. *to say softly* or *secretly, whisper*, Ar. Plut. 997; and in the same sense it must be taken in the strange passage, οὐδενὸς ἀκοὴν ὑπειπών, Eur. H. F. 962.—III. *to suggest*, Soph. Aj. 213, Thuc. 1, 90: *to hint, throw out, promise*, Id. 1, 35.—IV. *to add*, Lat. *subjicere*, Dem. 797, 19.—V. *to interpret, understand* in a certain way, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 343 E.

Ὑπείρ, poet. for ὑπέρ, used when a long syll. is needed before a vowel, e. g. ὑπεὶρ ἅλα, Hom.: also in compounds. [ῐ]

Ὑπειράλιος, ον, poet. for ὑπεραλιος, Dion. P. 1085. [ᾰ]

Ὑπειρέχω, poet. for ὑπερέχω, Hom.

Ὑπειροπλος, ον, poet. for ὑπέροπλος.

†Ὑπειροχίδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Hyperochus*, i. e. Itymoneus, Il. 11, 673.

†Ὑπείροχος, ον, ὁ, Ep. = Ὑπέροχος, *Hyperochus*, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, Il. 11, 335:—in Apollod. 3, 12, 5, a son of Priam.

Ὑπείροχος, ον, poet. and Ion. for ὑπέροχος, q. v.

Ὑπείρω, f. -έρσω, *to tie* or *fasten underneath*.

†Ὑπείρων, ονος, ὁ, *Hypiron*, a Trojan, Il. 5, 144. [ῐ]

Ὑπείσας, Ion. for ὑφείσας, part. aor. 1 act. from ὑφείσα, q. v., Hdt. 3, 126; 6, 103.

Ὑπεισδύνω,=sq.

Ὑπεισδύομαι, (ὑπό, εἰςδύω) dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to get in underhand, to slip* or *steal in*, Hdt. 1, 12.

Ὑπείσειμι, (ὑπό, εἰς, εἶμι) *to go in under* or *underhand*, Luc.

Ὑπεισέρχομαι, dep., with aor. and pf. act., (ὑπό, εἰςέρχομαι) *to come into under* or *underhand*, γήρας ὑπεισῆλθέ μοι λαθόν, *came on* me *unawares*, Plat. Ax. 367 B; esp. of states of mind, ὑπεισέρχεταί με δέος, ἔλεος, etc., fear, pity *steals over* me, Schäf. Greg. p. 375.

Ὑπεισρέω, f. -ρῠ́σομαι, (ὑπό, εἰςρέω) *to flow in gradually*, Longus.

Ὑπέκ, before a vowel ὑπέξ, (ὑπό, ἐκ); poet. prep. c. gen., *out from under, from beneath, out and away*, oft. in Hom., though Wolf in his last ed. of

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the Iliad always writes divisim ὑπ' ἐκ.

Ὑπεκβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, *to go out from below.*

Ὑπεκβάλλω, (ὑπό, ἐκβάλλω) *to cast out secretly, reject*, Plut. 2, 530 D.

Ὑπεκδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκδέχομαι) dep. mid.: *to have under one's self*, hence of a cow, πόρτιν μαστῷ, *to have* a calf *under* her at the udder, Anth. P. 9, 722.

Ὑπεκδιράσκω. (ὑπό, ἐκδιράσκω) *to run out secretly*, Plut.

Ὑπεκδύομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκδύομαι) dep., c. aor. 2 and pf. act., *to slip out of, escape*, c. acc., πόνους, Eur. Cycl. 347: absol., ὑπεκδύς, *having slipped out*, Hdt. 1, 10, Plut. Arat. 9, etc. Hence

Ὑπέκδυσις, εως, ἡ, *a slipping out* or *away, escape*, Opp. H. 3, 395.

Ὑπέκθεσις, ἡ, *a putting out secretly.*

Ὑπεκθέω, (ὑπό, ἐκθέω) *to run off secretly* or *gradually*, Emped. 269, Plut.

Ὑπεκκᾰθαίρω, (ὑπό, ἐκκαθαίρω) *to cleanse* or *purge from the bottom*, Hipp.

Ὑπεκκαίω, f. -καύσω, (ὑπό, ἐκκαίω) *to set on fire from below* or *by degrees*, Theophr.: metaph., ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην, Luc. Peregr. 26.

Ὑπεκκᾰλύπτω, (ὑπό, ἐκκαλύπτω) *to uncover from below* or *a little*, Leon. Tar. 68.

Ὑπέκκαυμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπεκκαίω) *that with which a thing is lighted, combustible matter*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 22.—2. metaph., *a provocative, incentive*, Lat. *fomes*, ὑπ' ἔρωτος, Xen. Symp. 4, 25; πόθου καὶ χάριτος, Plut. Lycurg. 15; etc.—II. *that by which heat is removed, a fomentation*, Hipp. p. 1243.

Ὑπεκκαύστης, ου, ὁ, (ὑπεκκαίω) *one who lights a fire underneath*, esp. for sacrifice.

Ὑπεκκαύστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foregoing, Plut. 2, 292 A.

Ὑπέκκειμαι, (ὑπό, ἔκκειμαι) as pass., *to be carried out and put in a place of safety, to be put safe away*, Hdt. 8, 41; 9, 73, Thuc. 8, 31; ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 8, 60, 2; of money, Thuc. 1, 137. —Cf. ὑπεκτίθημι.

Ὑπεκκενόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐκκενόω) *to empty out below*, Dio C.

Ὑπεκκλέπτω, (ὑπό, ἐκκλέπτω) *to carry off secretly*, Plut. Themist. 25.

Ὑπεκκλίνω, (ὑπό, ἐκκλίνω) *to bend aside, escape*, Ar. Eq. 273: c. acc., *to shun, avoid*, Plut. Camill. 18. [ῐ]

Ὑπεκκομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐ̂ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐκκομίζω) *to carry out* or *away secretly*, Thuc. 4, 123: in mid., ὑπεκκομίσασθαι πάντα, *to get* all *one's* goods *carried secretly out*, Hdt. 9, 6, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 13.

Ὑπεκκρίνω, (ὑπό, ἐκκρίνω) *to carry off by stool*, Diog. L. [ῐ]

Ὑπεκλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκλαμβάνω) *to carry off underhand*, ὑπ. εἴσω δόμων, Eur. H. F. 997.

Ὑπεκλύω, (ὑπό, ἐκλύω) *to let loose from below* or *secretly*: — pass., *to cease gradually*, παῖδοι ὑπεκλυόμενοι, Hipp. [ν. λύω.]

Ὑπεκπέμπω, (ὑπό, ἐκπέμπω) *to send away underhand*, Soph. Fr. 1350, Thuc. 4, 8; ὑπ. χθονός, Eur. Hec. 6: †with λάθρα, Eur. And. 47.

Ὑπεκπεράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὑπό, ἐκπεράω) *to pass gradually over*, Orph. Arg. 68.

Ὑπεκπηδάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐκπηδάω) *to spring out from under*, Aristaen.

Ὑπεκπλέω, (ὑπό, ἐκπλέω) *to sail out secretly*, Plut. Lysand. 11.

Ὑπεκπνέω, (ὑπό, ἐκπνέω) *to expire* or *evaporate gradually*, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

Ὑπεκπονέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐκπονέω) *to work out under* another's command, Diosc.

Ὑπεκπρό, adv., (ὑπό, ἐκ, πρό) *out from forth*, Ap. Rh. 4, 225.

Ὑπεκπροθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προθέω) *to run forth from under, run on before*, Il. 21, 604, Od. 8, 125: also c. acc., *to outrun, outstrip*, Il. 9, 506.

Ὑπεκπροθρώσκω, inf. aor. 2 -θορεῖν, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προθρώσκω) *to spring forth from under*, Opp. C. 4, 160.

Ὑπεκπρολύω, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προλύω) *to loose from under, ἡμιόνους ἀπήνης ὑπ., to loose* the mules *from under* the carriage-yoke, *unyoke and let* them *go away*, Od. 6, 88.

Ὑπεκπρορέω, f. -ῥῡήσομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προρέω) *to flow forth from under*, Od. 6, 87.

Ὑπεκπροτάμνω (Ion. for -τέμνω) πόντον, *to run forth over* the sea, Ap. Rh. 4, 225, in tmesis.

Ὑπεκπροφεύγω, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προφεύγω) *to flee away secretly, escape and flee*, Il. 20, 147, Od. 20, 43; c. acc., Od. 12, 113, Hes. Sc. 42.

Ὑπεκπροχέομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκ, προχέω) as pass., *to flow forth from under*, Q. Sm. 13, 57.

Ὑπέκπῡρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἐκ, πῦρ) *somewhat on fire*, Orph.

Ὑπεκρέω, f. -ῥύήσομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκρεύ) *to flow out under, to pass gradually away*, Plat. Symp. 203 E:—ὑπεκρυεὶς τῆς σκηνῆς, *having slipped out of* the tent, Plut. Pomp. 3:—ὑπεκρεῖ τί μι, *it slips* from my memory, Id. Mar. 46.

Ὑπεκρήγνῡμαι, (ὑπό, ἐκρήγνυμι) as pass., *to be gradually broken away*, Plut. Camill. 3.

Ὑπεκρίπτω, (ὑπό, ἐκρίπτω) *to throw secretly out of*, τινός, Plut. Ages. et Pomp. 1.

Ὑπεκρύομαι, (ὑπό, ἐκρύομαι) dep. mid.:—*to draw out from under and rescue*, φόνοιο, *from* death, Ap. Rh.

*Ὑπεκσᾰ́ω, obsol. pres. for sq., hence Ep. aor. ὑπεξεσάωσεν, Il. 23, 292.

Ὑπεκσώζω, (ὑπό, ἐκσώζω) *to save from under, rescue* or *deliver from*, φίλους δ' ὑπεκσώζοιεν ἐναλίων πόρων, Aesch. Pers. 453.

Ὑπεκτᾰνύω, (ὑπό, ἐκτανύω) *to stretch out under*, Paul. S. Ambo 54.

Ὑπεκτελέω, ῶ, *to accomplish secretly*, Q. Sm. 1, 204.

Ὑπεκτήκω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, ἐκτήκω) *to melt* or *waste slowly away*, Hipp.

Ὑπεκτίθημι, (ὑπό, ἐκτίθημι) *to put out secretly*:—mid., *to bring one's property to a place of safety*, put or *carry it safe away*, esp. of persons or things with which one escapes from the dangers of war, ἐςτ' ἂν τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται, Hdt. 8, 4, cf. 41, Thuc. 1, 89; ὑπεκθέσθαι παῖδας ἐς Σαλαμῖνα, Lys. 194, 1, etc.: so, ὧν ἔξω δωμάτων ὑπεξέθου, Eur. Andr. 69, cf. Soph. El. 297:—pass., like ὑπέκκειμαι, *to be carried safe away*, Hdt. 5, 65.

Ὑπεκτρέπω, (ὑπό, ἐκτρέπω) *to turn away, turn gradually* or *secretly from* a thing, ὑπ. πόδα τινός, Soph. Tr. 549: —mid., *to turn aside from, shun, avoid*, c. acc., Plat. Phaed. 108 B; ὑπεκτραπέσθαι μὴ οὐ ξυνεκσώζειν, *to decline the task* of helping.., Soph. O. C. 566.

Ὑπεκτρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι and -δρᾰμοῦμαι: aor. 2 ὑπεξεδρᾰμον (ὑπό, ἐκτρέχω):—*to run out from under, run beyond*, c. acc., Soph. Tr. 167: hence *to escape, shun, avoid*, also c. acc., Hdt. 1, 156, Soph. Ant. 1086, Eur. Med. 524, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 581: so also c. inf., ἦν ἐγὼ μὴ θανεῖν ὑπεκδρᾰμω, Eur. Andr. 338.

Ὑπεκτροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a bringing up by slow degrees, education.*

Ὑπεκφαίνομαι, pass., *to shine forth a little.*

Ὑπεκφέρω, (ὑπό, ἐκφέρω) *to carry out* or *lift up a little*, σάκος, Il. 8, 268: of time, *to put off a little*, v. l. Il. 22, 202.—II. *to carry out from under, carry off underhand*, esp. out of danger, c. gen., τινὰ πολέμοιο, Il. 5, 318, cf. 15, 628: generally, *to carry away*, Od. 3, 496.—III. intr., ὑπεκφέρειν ἡμέρης ὁδῷ, *to get on before, have the start by* a day's journey, Wess. Hdt. 4, 125, which in 4, 120 he expresses by ἡμέρης ὁδῷ προέχειν τινος.

Ὑπεκφεύγω, (ὑπό, ἐκφεύγω) *to fly* or *run away out of, flee away* or *escape secretly*, Il. 8, 243, Od. 23, 320: more freq. in Hom. c. acc., ὄλεθρον, Κῆρα, κακότητα, etc., Il. 16, 687, etc.: αἱ. ὑπ., Soph. Ant. 776, cf. 549 etc.; ὑπ. τι ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 2, 91; cf. Plat. Euthyd. 291 B.

Ὑπεκφυγγάνω.=foreg., Hipp.

Ὑπεκχέω, fut. -χεύσω, (ὑπό, ἐκχέω) *to pour out from below* or *gently*, Ap. Rh. 3, 705:—metaph., *to get rid of*, φθόνους, etc., Plut. 2, 78 F.

Ὑπεκχωρέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐκχωρέω) *to go out of from under, retire slowly* or *unnoticed*, ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, Hdt. 9, 13, 14; also c. gen., ὑπ. τοῦ βίου, Plat. Legg. 785 B: but c. dat. pers., *to retire and give place to* another, Plat. Phaed. 103 D.—II. of excrement, *to go off by stool.* Hence

Ὑπεκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a going off from below, excretion by stool*, Hipp. pp. 408, 421. Hence

Ὑπεκχωρητικός, ή, όν, *going off from below*, i. e. *by stool*, Hipp. p. 420, sqq.

Ὑπέλαιον, ου, τό, *the sediment* or *lees of oil*, elsewh. γλοιός.

†Ὑπέλαιος, ου, ἡ, (ὑπό, ἔλαιος) *Hypelaeus*, a fountain in Ephesus, Ath. 361 D.

Ὑπελαύνω: f. -λάσω [ᾰ], Att -ῶ (ὑπό, ἐλαύνω):—*to drive under*, into or *to*: usu. seemingly intr. (sub. ἵππον, στρατόν, etc.), *to ride, march*, etc., *under, into* or *up to*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 15.

Ὑπελαφρός, ά, όν, (ὑπό, ἐλαφρός) *somewhat light*, Sext. Emp. p. 229. Adv. -ῶς.

Ὑπελαφρύνω, *to lighten a little.*

Ὑπελθετέον, verb. adj. of ὑπέρχομαι, *one must go under*, Strabo p. 622.

Ὑπεμβάλλω, *to cast, pull* or *push in underneath.*

Ὑπεμβρῡ́ω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἐμβρυος) *to impregnate, κόρην*, Soph. Fr. 708. 4.

Ὑπεμνήμυκε, in Il. 22, 491, πάντα δ' ὑπεμνήμυκε, of an orphan boy, usu. interpreted—*he hangs down his head, casts down his eyes* utterly; so that it must be taken as Ep. 3 sing. pf. from ὑπημύω for ὑπεμήμυκε (ν being inserted metri grat., as in νώνυμνος for νώνυμος, παλαμναῖος from παλάμη, etc.): others would read ὑπεμμύκε; others would assume a special pres. ὑπομνημύω, etc.:—v. Heyne ad l., Spitzner Exc. xxxiii. ad Il.

Ὑπεμπίπρημι, (ὑπό, ἐμπίπρημι) *to set on fire under* or *underhand*, Joseph.

Ὑπεμφαίνω, (ὑπό, ἐμφαίνω) *to hint* or *give to understand in part.*

Ὑπεναντιόομαι, dep., *to contradict a little*, τινί.

Ὑπεναντίος, α, ον, (ὑπό, ἐναντίος) *set over against*, τινί, Hes. Sc. 347—2. *set against, hostile*, hence *an oppo-*

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ment, adversary, Lat. *inimicus*, Thuc. 2, 2; *οἱ ὑπ., the enemy*, Lat. *hostes*, Polyb. 1, 11, 14.—3. *somewhat opposed* or *contrary to, τινί*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 24, Plat. Legg. 810 D, etc.: *τὸ ὑπεναντίον τούτου, in opposition* thereto, *on the contrary* thereof, Hdt. 3, 80:—of logical propositions, *subcontrary*, Ammon. Herm.,—never so in Arist. —II. adv. *-ίως*, Theophr. Hence

'Υπεναντιότης, ητος, ἡ, *contradiction, disagreement*, Epicur. in Diog. L. 10, 77.

'Υπεναντίωμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑπεναντιόομαι*)=foreg., Arist. Poët. 25, 22:—*a self-contradiction*, Arist. Soph. El. 30, 2.

'Υπεναντίωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑπεναντιόομαι*) *a being opposed to*, like *ὑπεναντιότης*, Hipp.; *λαβεῖν ὑπεναντιώσεις*, to involve *contrarieties*, Dem. 1405, 18.

'Υπενδίδωμι, (*ὑπό, ἐνδίδωμι*) *to give way a little, knock under*, Thuc. 2, 64.

'Υπένδοθεν, adv., *from within*.

'Υπένδυμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑπό, ἔνδυμα*) *an under-garment*, Anth. P. 6, 201.

'Υπενδύτης, ου ὁ, =foreg., Strab. [ῠ]

'Υπενδύω, (*ὑπό, ἐνδύω*) *to put in secretly*, τι, Alex. Isost. 1, 11:—*ὑπενδεδυμένοι χιτῶνος, having on* tunics *under* (their arms), Plut. Aemil. 18, cf. Id. 2, 595 E.

'Υπένερθε, and, before a vowel, *-θεν*, adv., *under, underneath, beneath, σφύρα κάλ' ὑπένερθεν*, Il. 4, 147, cf. 186: esp., *under the earth, in the nether world*, 3, 278; 20, 61; also c. gen. (which sometimes goes before, sometimes after), *under, beneath, ποδῶν ὑπένερθε*, Il. 2, 150; *ὑπ. Χίοιο*, Od. 3, 172; cf. Hes. Sc. 418, Pind. N. 10, 164: — *οἱ ὑπ.*, opp. to *οἱ οὐράνιοι*, Plat. Ax. 371 B.

'Υπεννοέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, ἐννοέω*) *to have* a thing *in the mind, secretly purpose it*, Ael.

'Υπεξάγω, (*ὑπό, ἐξάγω*) *to carry out from under* or *secretly*, esp. *out of* danger *into* safety, *ἀλλά σε δαίμων οἰκαδ' ὑπεξαγάγοι*, Od. 18, 147; cf. Il. 20, 300, Hdt. 8, 40; v. sub *ὑπεκτίθημι*.—II. *ὑπ. πόδα*, Eur. Hec. 812; *ὑπ. ἑαυτόν*, Luc. Nigr. 18:—hence, seemingly intr., *to make off, retire, withdraw gradually*, Hdt. 4, 120, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 60. Hence

'Υπεξαγωγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a leading out and away, withdrawal*, τινός, M. Anton. 5, 23.

'Υπεξαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking out from below: a secret* or *gradual taking away, removal*, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 127 C: *μεθ' ὑπεξαιρέσεως, gradually*: and

'Υπεξαιρετέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be removed*, Hipp.: from

'Υπεξαιρέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, ἐξαιρέω*) *to take away privily, to make away with, put out of the way, destroy secretly* or *gradually, ὅλβον δωμάτων*, Eur. Hipp. 633; *ὑπ. τινι τὰ δεινά, to set* him *quit of* all danger, Thuc. 4, 83; cf. Plat. Rep. 567 B: *τοὐπίκλην' ὑπεξελών, having done away* with the offence, Soph. O. T. 227, ubi v. Elmsl.: *ὑπ. αἰμά τινος, to drain* his blood *by degrees*, Soph. El. 1411:—generally, *to set aside, put out of the question*, hence in pass., *τουτέων ὑπεξαιρημένων*, these *being out of the question*, Hdt. 7, 8, 3:—mid., *to take out* or *away privily for one's self, put out*, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Bekker; *to steal* or *purloin*, Dem. 365, 27.

'Υπεξαίρω, (*ὑπό, ἐξαίρω*) *to raise, lift up from below* or *gradually*, dub. in Xen. Hier. 5, 2 (ubi v. Schneid.).

'Υπεξακρίζω, (*ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀκρίζω*) *to bring out upon a mountain-top*, Eur. Bacch. 678.

'Υπεξᾱλέασθαι, inf. aor. 1 of *ὑπεξαλέομαι*, dep. mid., *to flee out underhand and escape*, c. acc., Il. 15, 180.

'Υπεξᾱλύσκω, f. *-ύξω*, = foreg., c. acc., Hes. Th. 615, Ap. Rh.

'Υπεξαναβαίνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (*ὑπό, ἐξαναβαίνω*) *to rise out from under secretly* or *gradually*, ποδί, Theocr. 22, 197.

'Υπεξανάγομαι, as pass., c. aor. 2 mid. (*ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἄγω*):—*to sail out and away secretly*, Thuc. 3, 74. [ᾰ]

'Υπεξαναδύομαι, as mid., with aor. 2 *-έδυν* and pf. act. (*ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀναδύομαι*):—*to dive up, emerge, come from under secretly* or *gradually*, *λάθρῃ ὑπεξαναδὺς πολιῆς ἁλός*, Il. 13, 352.

'Υπεξανίσταμαι, = *ὑπανίσταμαι*, *τινί*, Luc. Demon. 63, Plut., etc.

'Υπεξαντλέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, ἐξαντλέω*) *to drain out from below, exhaust, κακῶν κῦμα φρενί*, Eur. Ion 927.

'Υπεξάπτω, (*ὑπό, ἐξάπτω*) *to kindle from below, underhand* or *gradually*, Ael.

'Υπεξᾱφύομαι, (*ὑπό, ἐξαφύω*) as pass., *to be drained off*, of streams that lose themselves in the sand, Ap. Rh. 2, 983.

'Υπέξειμι, (*ὑπό, ἐκ, εἶμι*) *to go away under* or *secretly, withdraw gradually*, Hdt. 4, 120; 7, 211: *ὑπ. τινί, to make way for* one, *give way to* him, Dem. 775, 27:—of snow, *to disappear gradually*, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.—II. *to go out to meet* or *against* one, Hdt. 1, 176.

'Υπεξειρύω, Ion. for *ὑπεξερύω*, Hdt.

'Υπεξελαύνω: f. *-λάσω* [ᾰ], Att. *-λῶ* (*ὑπό, ἐξελαύνω*):—*to drive out under, drive off secretly* or *by degrees*, Hdt. 4, 120, cf. 130.—II. seemingly intr., *to drive, ride, march out gradually* (sub. *ἅρμα, ἵππον, στρατόν*, etc.).

'Υπεξέλευσις, ἡ, *a secret going out* or *forth*.

'Υπεξερεύγω, (*ὑπό, ἐξερεύγω*) *to vomit forth, disgorge gradually*, Nic. Al. 227.

'Υπεξερύω, Ion. *ὑπεξειρύω*, (*ὑπό, ἐξερύω*) *to draw out from under, draw* or *snatch away underhand*, Hdt. 7, 225.

'Υπεξέρχομαι, dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (*ὑπό, ἐξέρχομαι*) *to go out from under: to go out secretly, withdraw, retire*, Thuc., etc.:—rarely c. acc. pers., *to retire, withdraw from* or *before*, Thuc. 3, 34; c. dat., *to give way to*, Plat. Legg. 865 E.—2. *to rise up and quit one's settlements, to emigrate*, Hdt. 1, 73; 8, 36.—II. *to go out to meet*, Id. 1, 176.

'Υπεξέχω, (*ὑπό, ἐξέχω*) intr., *to get up and go away secretly*, Hdt. 5, 72; 6, 74.

'Υπεξηγητικός, ή, όν, *in some measure explanatory*.

'Υπεξίστᾰμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (*ὑπό, ἐξίσταμαι*):—*to go out from under, come out* or *forth underhand* or *suddenly*, esp. from an ambuscade.—2. *to go out of the way of, shun, avoid*, c. acc., *ὑπεκστῆναι βούλομαι τὸν λόγον*, Plat. Phil. 43 A; c. dat., *to give place to, make way for*, Xen. Ath. 1, 10, cf. Plut. Solon 25.—3. c. gen. rei, *to go off from* a thing, i. e. *give up all claim to* it, *ὑπεξίστασθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς*, Hdt. 3, 83, like Lat. *abdicare se magistratu*: so, c. inf., *ὑπ. ἀρχειν*, Luc. Saturn. 6.

'Υπέξοδος, ου, ἡ, *an involuntary stool*, Hipp. p. 106.

'Υπεξούσιος, ον, *under the power of* another, *subject*, opp. to *αὐτεξούσιος*, v. ad Babr. 15, Boisson.

'Υπεξουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *subjection*.

'Υπεπιμερής, ές, and *-μόριος, ον*, an arithmetical term, denoting the same relation in subtraction, as *ἐπιμερής* and *ἐπιμόριος* in addition, i. e. *containing the whole minus a certain part*:—e. g., in the ratio, 3 : 2, the number 2 is *ὑπεπιμερές*, because it contains ⅓ less than 3, Arist. Metaph. 4, 15, 3: cf. sqq.

'Υπεπιτέταρτος, ον, *containing the whole minus a fourth*, as in the ratio, 4 : 3.

'Υπεπίτριτος, ον, *containing the whole minus a third*, as in the ratio, 3 : 2.

'ΥΠΕΡ, Ep. also *ὑπείρ*, if the last syll. is wanted long, but in Hom. only in the phrase *ὑπεὶρ ἁλός*:—prep. governing gen. and acc., which recurs in all the Indo-Germanic languages, Sanscr. *upari*, Lat. *super*, Germ. *über* (old G. *ubar*), A. Sax. *ofer* (our *over*); cf. *up, upper*, etc.: v. also the opp. *ὑπό*. From it are formed the compar. and superl. *ὑπέρτερος, -τατος*, the latter shortd into *ὑπατος*. [ῠ]

A. WITH GENIT., which expresses that, *over* which something is or happens.—I. of place, *over*;—1. in a state of rest, *over, above*, very freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 4, 528, Od. 1, 137: *ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στῆναί τινι*, to stand *over* his head as he lies asleep, Il. 2, 20, Od. 4, 803, etc.; *τὸ οὖρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεγέης*, Hdt. 6, 105: *ὑπὲρ ἁλός, θαλάσσης*, of towns, etc., on the sea, by it, Dissen Pind. N. 7, 64.—2. in a state of motion, *over, across*, Hom., e. g. Il. 15, 382, Od. 17, 575: hence,—3. *over, beyond*, Il. 18, 228, Od. 13, 257.—II. like *πρό* (from the notion of *standing over* to protect), *for, for defence of, in behalf of, τεῖχος ὑπὲρ νεῶν*, Il. 7, 449; *ἑκατόμβην ῥέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν*, Il. 1, 444: generally, *for the good* or *safety of, θνεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως*, Xen., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1336:—the orig. notion appears most plainly in phrases like *ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνειν*, to fight *for* one's country; *ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος*, etc., freq. in Hdt. and Att.—2. *for the sake of* a person or thing, in Hom. only joined with *λίσσομαι*, e. g. *ὑπὲρ τοκέων, πατρὸς καὶ μητρός, ψυχῆς*, etc., Il. 15, 660, 665; 22, 338; 24, 466: later, with other like verbs, as *γουνάζομαι*, Br. Ap. Rh. 3, 701; cf. *πρός* A. III. 3, *ἀντί* II. 5.—3. in Att., esp. Trag., *for, because of, by reason of*, much like *ὑπό*, c. gen., *ὑπὲρ ἀλγέων, πένθους, παθέων, ἐριδος ὑπερ*, etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.—4. c. inf., *for the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πράττειν τὸ προσταττόμενον, ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώζεσθαι, τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν*, Att.—5. *for*, i. e. *instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ, in* his *stead*, Thuc. 1, 141: sometimes as a mere periphr. for gen., *στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν* being your general, i. e. by commission from you, *vestra auctoritate*, cf. Dem. 30, 13;—though in like phrases it also means power or command *over*, as in *ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγήσας*, etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.—III. like *περί, on, of, concerning*, Lat. *de, ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἰσχε' ἀκούω*, Il. 6, 524, and so perh. in 12, 424; *τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπέρ τινος*, Hdt. 2, 123: sometimes also in Att., Erf. Soph. O. T. 164, but v. Dind. ad l., Markl. Lys. 100, 19.

B. WITH ACCUS., expressing that, *over* and *beyond* which a thing goes:

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—I. of place in reference to motion, *over, beyond* and *away*, freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 5, 16, 851, Od. 7, 135, etc.—II. of measure, *over, above, exceeding, beyond*, ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, λόγον, ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς, *beyond* our powers, Heind. Plat. Parm. 128 B; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, *above* his years, *beyond* what could be expected of his age: hence—2. often where we say *against, contrary to*, ὑπὲρ αἶσαν, *beyond, against* right, opp. to κατ' αἶσαν, within, according to it, Il. 3, 59, etc., ὑπὲρ μοῖραν, Il. 20, 336; ὑπὲρ θεόν, Il. 17, 327; ὑπὲρ ὅρκια, Il. 3, 299, etc.; cf. ὑπέρμορον, παρά C. I. 4, *b*.—III. of number, *above, upwards of*, ὑπὲρ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 13; ὑπὲρ τὸ ἥμισυ, *more than* half, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 47.—IV. of time, ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡβητικὴν ἡλικίαν, *beyond*, i. e. *after* early manhood: but—2. from the opposite point of view, *beyond*, i. e. *before, earlier than*, ὑπὲρ τὴν φθοράν, Plat. Tim. 23 C.

C. POSITION: ὑπέρ may follow its subst. in all cases, but then by anastrophe becomes ὕπερ, Il. 5, 339, Od. 19, 450, etc., and in Trag.

D. IN COMPOS. ὑπέρ signifies *over, above*, in all relations, e. g.—1. of place, *over, beyond*, as in ὑπερβαίνω. —2. of doing a thing in defence of, or for one, as in ὑπεραλγέω, usu. c. gen. —3. of quantity, usu. of excessiveness, as in ὑπερήφανος, ὑπερφίαλος.

Ὑπέρα, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ):—*the uppermost rope*, i, e. *the brace*, which attaches the sailyards (ἐπίκρια) to the mast, and by means of which the sails are shifted, Od. 5, 260. [ῠ]

Ὑπερα, ων, τά, a kind of *caterpillar*, *Geometra*, Linn., Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 9.

Ὑπερᾰβέλτερος, ον, also α, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἀβέλτερος) *above measure simple* or *silly*, πρόφασις, Dem. 1178, fin.

Ὑπερᾰγάζομαι,=ὑπεράγαμαι, dub.

Ὑπερᾰγᾰθος, ον, *over-good, extremely good*. [ᾰ] Hence

Ὑπερᾰγᾰθότης, ητος, ἡ, *exceeding goodness*.

Ὑπερᾰγάλλομαι, dep., *to rejoice exceedingly*.

Ὑπεράγᾰμαι, (ὑπέρ, ἄγαμαι) dep., c. aor. pass., *to admire above measure; to be exceedingly pleased*, Plat. Symp. 180 A. [ᾰ]

Ὑπερᾰγᾰνακτέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀγανακτέω) *to be exceeding angry*, τινός, *at* a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 E; τινί, Aeschin. 9, 13.

Ὑπερᾰγᾰπάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἀγαπάω) *to love exceedingly, make much of*, τινά, Dem. 172, 18; 686, 9.

Ὑπερᾰγορεύω, *to speak for* one, τινός.

Ὑπεραγρυπνέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀγρυπνέω) *to keep watch for* one, τινός, Ael. N. A. 8, 25.

Ὑπεράγω, f. -ξω, (ὑπέρ, ἄγω) *to excel, surpass*, c. gen., Polyb. 11, 13, 5:—part., ὑπεράγων, ουσα, ον, *extraordinary*, Diod.; hence. adv., ὑπεραγόντως, *exceedingly*, LXX.

Ὑπερᾰγωνιάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀγωνιάω) *to be in great distress*, Dem. 1410, 4; διά τινα, Plat. Euthyd. 300 C.

Ὑπερᾰγωνίζομαι, dep. mid., *to fight for*, τινός.

Ὑπερᾱείρω, = ὑπεραίρω:—ὑπερηέρθη, Anth. P. 5, 299.

Ὑπερᾱής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, ἄημι): —*blowing down from above*; or, *blowing very hard*, ἀελλα, Il. 11, 297.

Ὑπεραθλέω,= ὑπεραγωνίζομαι.

Ὑπεραιδέομαι, dep. (cf. αἰδέομαι): —*to feel much shame before* one, *to stand in too great awe of* him, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 3, 978.

Ὑπεραιμόω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, αἷμα) *to have over-much blood*, Xen. Eq. 4, 2; ubi olim ἐξεμέω. Hence

Ὑπεραίμωσις, εως, ἡ, *overfulness of blood*.

Ὑπεραίνετος, ον, (ὑπέρ, αἰνέω) *exceeding praiseworthy*, LXX.

Ὑπεραίρω, (ὑπέρ, αἴρω) *to lift* or *raise up over*, τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς.., Plat. Phaedr. 248 A:—pass., *to be much elated*, prob. l. Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5.—II. intr., *to rise up over, to climb* or *get over*, c. acc., like Lat. *transcendere*, τειχία ὑπ., Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3; Ἄλπεις, Polyb. 2, 23, 1, cf. 1, 47, 2:—as military term, *to outflank*, τινά, Id. 1, 50, 6, etc.—2. *to transcend, excel, outdo*, τινά τινι, one *in* a thing, Dem. 301, 25; 798, 8: hence, *to conquer*, τινά, Id. 1395, 23.—3. *to overshoot, go beyond*, c. acc., καιρόν, Aesch. Ag. 786, Polyb., etc.; also c. gen., Plat. Legg. 717 D.—4. absol., of a river, *to overflow, be in flood*, Dem. 1274, 20.

Ὑπεραίσιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, αἶσα) *beyond what is right, excessive, immoderate*, poet.

Ὑπέραισχρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, αἰσχρός) *exceeding base* or *ugly*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28.

Ὑπεραισχύνομαι, (ὑπέρ, αἰσχύνομαι) as pass., *to feel much ashamed*, Aeschin. 75, 9; ἐπί τινι, Id. 5, 21: c. part. *to be ashamed at doing* a thing, Dromo Psalt. l.

Ὑπεραιωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω (ὑπέρ, αἰωρέω) *to hang up over* or *above*:—pass., *to hang* or *be suspended over, project over* a thing, τινός, Hdt. 4, 103, Hipp. p. 795.—2. in nautical language, ὑπεραιωρηθῆναι, c. gen. loci, *to lie off* a place, Hdt. 6, 116.—3. in medic., *to lift* or *draw* the overlapping ends of a broken bone *till they meet*, Hipp. Hence

Ὑπεραιώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging up over*:—intr., *a hanging over*, Hipp. pp. 795, 851.

Ὑπερακμάζω, *to surpass in vigour* or *bloom*, c. acc.

Ὑπέρακμος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἀκμή) *beyond the bloom of youth*, N. T.

Ὑπερᾰκοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπέρ, ἀκοντίζω) *to overshoot*, i. e. *to outdo, outvie*, τινά τινι, one *in* a thing, Ar. Av. 363; διακοσίαισι βουσὶν ὑπερηκόντισα, *I overshot* him with 200 kine, Id. Eq. 659; cf. Diphil. Πολυπρ. 1, 5:—also, ὑπ. τινὰ κλέπτων, *to outdo* one in stealing, Ar. Plut. 666.

Ὑπερακριβής, ές, (ὑπέρ, ἀκριβής) *exceedingly exact*, Luc. Hermot. 54.

Ὑπερακρίζω, (ὑπέρ, ἀκρίζω) *to mount upon, climb over*, c. acc., τείχη, Xen. Hipparch. 6, 5.—II. *to project, beetle over*, c. gen., δόμων, Eur. Supp. 988.

Ὑπεράκριος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄκρα):—*lying over* or *upon the heights, dwelling thereon*; τὰ ὑπ., *the heights above* or *near*, Hdt. 6, 20:—οἱ ὑπ., at Athens, *the poor inhabitants of the Attic highlands*, opp. to the richer classes of the plains and coasts, πεδιαῖοι and πάραλοι, Wess. Hdt. 1, 59; cf. διάκριοι.

Ὑπέρακρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄκρος) *over* or *on the top*. Adv. -κρως, ὑπ. ζῆν, to carry every thing *to excess*, Dem. 1415, 1.

Ὑπεραλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἀλγέω) *to be afflicted, feel pain for* a thing, τινός, Soph. Ant. 630, Ar. Av. 466.—2. *to grieve exceedingly*. τινί *at* a thing, Hdt. 2, 129: absol., Eur. Med. 118, Heracl. 619; ὑπ. ἐπ' ἀλγοῦντι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 6, 8, cf. Luc. Asin. 38.

Ὑπεραλγής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, ἄλγος) *exceeding grievous* or *painful*, Soph. El. 176.—2. *suffering excessively*, Polyb. 3, 79, 12.

Ὑπεράλιος, ον, (ἅλς) *over the sea, at sea*; cf. ὑπειράλιος.

Ὑπεραλκής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, ἀλκή) *exceeding strong*, Plut. Pomp. 65.

Ὑπεράλλομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἄλλομαι) dep. mid., *to spring* or *leap over*, or *beyond*, c. gen., αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενος, Il. 5, 138; also c. acc., πολλὰς στιχας ὑπερᾶλτο, Il. 20, 327; so in Att. prose, as Xen. An. 7, 4, 17, Eq. 8, 4, Luc. Gymn. 8.

Ὑπεράλλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄλλος) *above others, exceeding great*. Pind. N. 3. 57.

Ὑπέραλμα, ατος, τό, *a leap over*.

Ὑπεράλπειος, ον, (ὑπέρ, Ἄλπεις) *over the Alps*, Lat. *transalpinus*, Strab.

Ὑπεραμφισβητέω, ῶ, *to dispute excessively* or *superfluously*.

Ὑπεραναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἀναβαίνω) *to step up over*: metaph., *to transcend, surpass*.

Ὑπεραναβλύζω, *to spout up over* a thing, c. gen.

Ὑπεραναιδέομαι = sq., dub.

Ὑπεραναιδεύομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἀναιδεύομαι) dep. mid., *to surpass in impudence*, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1206, Lob. Phryn. 67.

Ὑπεραναιδίζομαι,=foreg., dub.

Ὑπεραναισχύντος, ον, (ὑπερ. ἀναισχυντος) *exceeding impudent*, Dem. 1071, 27.

Ὑπαρανάκειμαι, (ὑπέρ, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., *to lie* or *sit above another at table*, Diog. L.

Ὑπερανατείνω, *to stretch* or *hold up over*.

Ὑπερανατέλλω, poet. ὑπεραντ., (ὑπέρ, ἀνατέλλω) *to rise over*, Ap. Rh. 1, 776.

Ὑπερανέχω, (ὑπέρ, ἀνέχω) *to rise up over*, Strab. p. 400 Casaub.

Ὑπερανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἀνθέω) *to blossom* or *bloom over*.—II. *to bloom exceedingly*.

†Ὑπεράνθης, ους, ὁ, *Hyperanthes*, son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 224.

Ὑπεράνθρωπος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄνθρωπος) *superhuman*, Dion. H. 11, 35, Luc.

Ὑπερανίσταμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (ὑπέρ, ἀνίστημι) *to stand up* or *project over*, c. gen., Dion. H. 9, 68; absol., Luc. Icarom. 12.

Ὑπερανίσχω,=ὑπερανέχω.

Ὑπεραντλέομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἄντλος) as pass., *to be very leaky*, ὑπ. ὥμη, to be waterlogged, Luc. Merc. Cond 2.

Ὑπέραντλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄντλος) strictly of a ship, *quite full of water* (ἄντλος), *waterlogged*, Luc. Navig. 16: metaph., *overwhelmed with sorrow and sufferings*, c. dat., συμφορᾷ, Eur. Hipp. 767.—II. act., *overflowing, overpowering*, metaph. *abundant*, Luc. Tim. 4, ubi v. Hemst.

Ὑπεράνω, (ὑπέρ, ἄνω) adv., *over, above*, οἰκεῖν, Luc. D. Deor. 4, 2, etc.: ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι, to become *uppermost*, get *the upper hand of*, τινος. Luc., Plut., etc.—2. οἱ ὑπ. πλεοι ουσοι, *excessive* repetitions, Polyb. 12, 24, 1. [ᾰ]

Ὑπεράνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ὑπερήνωρ, Eur.

Ὑπεραπάτάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀπατάω) *to deceive* or *cheat excessively*, Anth. P. 9, 761.

Ὑπεραποδίδωμι, (ὑπέρ, ἀποδίδωμι) *to give up for something else*, Inscr.

Ὑπεραποθνήσκω, (ὑπέρ, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die for*, τινος, Plat. Symp. 179 B, 180 A.

Ὑπεραποκρίνομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἀποκρί

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νω) as mid., *to answer for* one, *defend* him, τινός, Ar. Vesp. 951, Thesm. 186. [ῑ]

Ὑπεραπόλλῡμαι, as pass., *to die for* one, τινός.

Ὑπεραπολογέομαι, dep., with fut. mid., aor. mid. and (more rarely) pass. (ὑπέρ, ἀπολογέομαι): *to speak for* any one, *defend* him, τινός, Hdt. 6, 136, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 16; ὑπ. τῆς ὑποψίας, Antipho 119, 26.

Ὑπεραποφαντικός, ή, όν, *affirming again* or *doubly*, v. l. for sq.

Ὑπεραποφᾰτικός, ή, όν, (ὑπέρ, ἀπόφημι) *denying again* or *doubly*, Diog. L. 7, 69.

Ὑπεραποχράω, *to be more than enough.*

Ὑπεραποχρώντως, adv. part. pres. act., *more than enough.*

Ὑπερᾰρέσκω, f. -ᾰρέσω, (ὑπέρ, ἀρέσκω) *to please above measure*, Opp.

Ὑπεράριθμος, ον, *supernumerary.* [ᾰ]

Ὑπεραρρωδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. for ὑπερορρωδέω, *to be exceeding afraid*, τῇ Ἑλλάδι for Hellas, Hdt. 8, 72.

Ὑπέραρσις, εως, ή, (ὑπεραίρω) *a raising over* or *above.*—II. metaph., *excellence, preeminence*, LXX.

Ὑπεράρχιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἀρχή) *before all beginning*, Eccl.

Ὑπεράρχω, *to rule over: to prevail.*

Ὑπερασθενής, ές, (ὑπέρ, ἀσθενής) *exceeding weak*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Ὑπερασθμαίνω, (ὑπέρ, ἀσθμαίνω) *to gasp exceedingly*, Arr.

Ὑπέρασθμος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄσθμα) *gasping* or *panting exceedingly*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 20.

†Ὑπεράσιος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperasius*, v. Ὑπερήσιος.

Ὑπερασμενίζω, (ὑπέρ, ἀσμενίζω) *to take exceeding great pleasure in* a thing, ἐπί τινι, Plut. 2, 1094 C.

Ὑπερασπάζομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., *to be exceeding fond of*, Xen. Symp. 4, 38.

Ὑπερασπίζω, (ὑπέρ, ἀσπίζω) *to cover and protect with a shield*, τινά, Polyb.; but also τινός, Arr. An. 6, 28. Hence

Ὑπερασπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a covering with a shield, protection*, LXX.: and

Ὑπερασπιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and ὑπερασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a protector, champion*, LXX.

Ὑπερασπίστρια, ας, ή, fem. of foreg., Joseph.

Ὑπεράστειος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἀστεῖος) *exceedingly polished* or *witty*, Ath. 250 E.

Ὑπεραστράπτω, (ὑπέρ, ἀστράπτω) *to lighten exceedingly*, Arr. Cyn.

Ὑπερασχάλλω, (ὑπέρ, ἀσχάλλω) *to be exceeding angry*, Aristid.

Ὑπερασχημονέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀσχημονέω) *to behave with great indecency*, Plut. 2, 45 F.

Ὑπεράτοπος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄτοπος) *beyond measure absurd*, Dem. 213, 25.

Ὑπεραττῑκίζω, (ὑπέρ, Ἀττικίζω) *to imitate the Attic dialect to excess*, Philostr. Hence

Ὑπεραττῑκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *extravagant imitation of the Attic dialect.*

Ὑπεραττῑκός, ή, όν, (ὑπέρ, Ἀττικός) *excessively Attic, carrying imitation of the Attic dialect to excess*, Luc. Lexiph. 25. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Demon. 26.

Ὑπεραυγάζω, f. -άσω, *to shine over*, c. gen.; *to shine exceedingly.*

Ὑπεραυγής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, αὐγή) *shining exceedingly*, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 29.

Ὑπεραυξάνω, (ὑπέρ, αὐξάνω) *to increase* or *enlarge above measure*, Andoc. 32, 23. Hence

Ὑπεραύξησις, εως, ή, *exceeding increase* or *growth.*

Ὑπεραυχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, αὐχέω) *to vaunt one's self overmuch, be overproud*, Thuc. 4, 19.

Ὑπεραυχής, ές, gen. έος, = sq., Tryph. 671.

Ὑπέραυχος, υν, (ὑπέρ, αὐχή) *exceeding boastful, overproud*, Xen. Ages. 11, 11; ὑπέραυχα βάζειν, Aesch. Theb. 483.

Ὑπεράφανος, ον, Dor. for ὑπερήφανος, Pind.

Ὑπεραφρίζω, f. -ίσω and -ιῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἀφρίζω) *to foam exceedingly*, Eubul. Κυβευτ. 1, Aristopho Φίλων. 1.

Ὑπεραχθής, ές, (ὑπέρ, ἄχθος) *overburdened*, Theocr. 11, 37, Nic., etc.

Ὑπεραχθέομαι, as pass. with fut. mid. -αχθέσομαι (ὑπέρ, ἀχθομαι): *to be exceedingly vexed* or *grieved at* a thing, c. dat., τῇ Μιλήτου ἁλώσει, Hdt. 6, 21; cf. Soph. El. 177.

Ὑπερβάθμιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, βαθμός) *stepping over the threshhold*: metaph., *going beyond bounds, transgressing.*

Ὑπερβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. 2 ὑπερέβην, Ep. ὑπέρβην (ὑπέρ, βαίνω): —*to step over, mount, scale*, c. acc., ὑπ. τεῖχος, Il. 12, 468; οὐδόν, Od. 8, 80, etc.; οὔρεα, Hdt. 4, 25; τείχη, δόμους, Eur. Bacch. 654, Med. 382, Thuc., etc.: but also c. gen., ὑπ. τοῦ πύργου, Hdt. 3, 54, cf. Eur. Ion 220: —of rivers, *to overflow, run over their banks, ἐς τὴν χώρην*, Hdt. 2, 13; and absol., 2, 99.—2. *to overstep bounds, transgress* a law, θέμιν, Pind. Fr. 4; νόμους, Hdt. 3, 83, Soph. Ant. 449, etc.:—and so, absol., *to transgress, trespass, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβήῃ* (Ep. subj. aor. for ὑπερβῇ) *καὶ ἁμάρτῃ*, Il. 9, 501; ὑπ. καὶ ἁμαρτάνειν, Plat. Rep. 366 A: cf. ὑπερβασία.—3. *to pass over, pass by, take no notice of*, Lat. *praetermitto, τοὺς προσεχέας*, Hdt. 3, 89; cf. Dem. 51, 7, etc.: hence *to leave out, omit*, Plat. Rep. 528 D, etc.; ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας, *to omit* part of it, Arist. An. Post. 2, 5, 2.—II. *to go beyond*, i. e. *to surpass, outdo*, τινά τινι, one in a thing, Plat. Tim. 24 D, Rep. 478 C: but also absol., Theogn. 1009.—III. *to stand over, shield, protect*, c. dat., Opp. H. 1, 710.

B. transit. in fut. -βήσω, aor. 1 -έβησα: —*to put over, lift* or *raise over*, ὑπ. τὴν κνήμην ἐπὶ τὰς δεξιὰς πλευράς, *to throw* one's legs *over* the horse's right side, Xen. Eq. 7, 2.

Ὑπερβακχεύω, (ὑπέρ, Βακχεύω) *to express in an over-Bacchic style*, i. e. *exaggerate grossly*, Philostr. V. Soph. 2, 28.

Ὑπερβαλλόντως, v. sq. II. 6.

Ὑπερβάλλω, Ep. also ὑπειρβ- (Il. 23, 637): f. -βαλῶ (ὑπέρ, βάλλω):—*to throw over* or *beyond a mark, to overshoot*, ὑπέρβαλε σήματα πάντων, Il. 23, 843; τόσσον πάντος ἀγῶνος (sc. σήματα) ὑπέρβαλε, Ib. 847:—hence *to beat* another *in throwing*, τινά, Ib. 637:—ὑπ. ἄκρον, *to get over* the top, Od. 11, 597.—2. *to outstrip* in racing, Xen. Cyn. 6, 20, cf. Soph. El. 716: hence—II. in various metaph. signfs.; —1. *to overshoot, outdo, excel, surpass*, τινά, Hes. Op. 491, and Att.; *to conquer, prevail over*, τινά, Hdt. 7, 168; 8, 24; rarely c. gen., as Pind. Fr. 133: —ὑπ. τινά τινι, *to outdo* one *in* a thing, Eur. Hipp. 924, Ar. Plut. 109; ἔν τινι, Plat. Legg. 734 B: cf. infra B; so, ὑπερακοντίζω.—2. *to go beyond, exceed*, πόσιος μέτρον, Theogn. 479; cf. Hdt. 3, 23; ὑπ. τὸν χρόνον, *to exceed* the time, i. e. be too late, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 21: ὑπ. τὸν καιρόν, *to exceed* all reasonable bounds, Dem. 660, fin.:—hence absol., *to exceed all bounds, to go too far, be overgreat*, Aesch. Pers. 291, Eur. Bacch. 785, Alc. 1077, Thuc. 7, 67: οὐχ ὑπερβαλών, keeping within bounds, Pind. N. 7, 97:—c. dat. rei, *to exceed* in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 475 B; and later c. gen. rei, Heind. ib.—3. *to outbid* at an auction, ἀλλήλους, Lys. 165, 1:—absol., *to go on further and further*, esp. in such bidding, Andoc. 17, 26; so, προέβαινε τοῖς χρήμασι ὑπερβάλλων, he went on *bidding more and more*, Hdt. 5, 51, cf. Thuc. 8, 56.—4. *to be at its height*, of the sun, Hdt. 4, 184.—5. *to be over and above*, Xen. Hier. 4, 8.—6. esp. freq. in part. ὑπερβάλλων, ουσα, ον, *exceeding great, excessive, extraordinary, strange*, ὑπ. καρτερὸς κτύπος, Aesch. Pr. 923; τὸ ὑπερβάλλον αὐτῶν, *such* part of them *as is extraordinary*, Thuc. 2, 35:—τὰ ὑπερβάλλοντα, *an overhigh estate*, Eur. Med. 127; *extremes*, Plat. Rep. 619 A:—adv. -λόντως, *exceedingly*, Plat. Rep. 492 B; opp. to μετρίως, Isocr. 8 B.—III. *to pass over, cross* mountains, rivers, etc., like Lat. *trajicere, superare*, c. acc. loci, πρῶνα, Aesch. Ag. 307; καρυφάς, Id. Pr. 722; γῆς ὄρους, Eur. Or. 443; etc.: rarely c. gen., as Eur. Ion 1321: of ships, *to double* a headland, ἄκραν, Thuc. 8, 104, cf. Hdt. 7, 168, fin.—2. of rivers, *to overflow*, τὰς ἀρούρας, Hdt. 2, 111: of a kettle, *to boil over*, Id. 1, 59.

B. mid., like A. II. 2, *to outdo, surpass, excel, overcome*, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 110, etc.; τινί, in a thing, Hdt. 1, 61; 9, 71, Ar. Eq. 409, 890, etc.; εἴς τι, Plat. Criti. 115 D:—*to conquer, prevail over*, φίλτροις ὑπ. τινά, Soph. Tr. 584; μάχῃ τινά, Eur. Or. 691.—2. *to exceed all* bounds, Hdt. 3, 21.—3. so in pass., ὑπερβεβλημένη γυνή, an *excellent, surpassing* woman, Eur. Alc. 153; φύσις, ταῖς ὑπερβεβλημένη, Plat. Rep. 558 B, Legg. 719 D.—II. *to put off, delay*, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 9: c. part., *to put off* doing, Hdt. 9, 51: absol., *to delay, linger*, Id. 3, 17, 76; 7, 206; εἰ ἐνθὺς ὑπερβαλέσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D.

Ὑπερβᾰρέω, ῶ, *to overload*; from

Ὑπερβᾰρής, ές, (ὑπέρ, βαρύς) *overloaded, exceeding heavy*, Aesch. Ag. 1175:—but ὑπερβαρύς, ύ, is the better form acc. to Lob. Phryn. 539.

Ὑπερβᾰσία, ας, ή, (ὑπερβαίνω): —*a transgression of law, trespass*, esp. *wanton violence*, Il. 3, 107, Od. 3, 206, Soph. Ant. 605: also in plur., Il. 23, 589, Od. 22, 168, Hes. Op. 826: only poet., cf. ὑπέρβασις.

Ὑπέρβᾱσις, εως, ή, (ὑπερβαίνω) *an overstepping*: hence = foreg.—II. = ὑπέρβατον.—III. act. = ὑπερβίβασις (nisi hoc legend.), Polyb. 4, 19, 8.

Ὑπερβᾱτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπερβαίνω, *one must pass over*, c. acc., Plut.

Ὑπερβᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = ὑπερβάτης. Hence

Ὑπερβᾱτήριος, ον, *of* or *for passing over*, ὑπερβατήρια θύειν (sc. ἱερά); cf. διαβατήρια.

Ὑπερβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑπερβαίνω) *one who passes over.* [ᾰ]

Ὑπέρβᾰτον, ου, τό, *a figure of speech, hyperbaton*, i. e. *a transposition of words* or *clauses* in a sentence, Quintil. Inst. 8, 6, 65: strictly neut. from

Ὑπερβᾰτός, ή, όν, later ός, όν, (Lob. Paral. 484); verb. adj. from ὑπερβαίνω, *to be passed* or *crossed, scaleable*, of a wall, Thuc. 3, 25.—2. *placed crosswise, transposed*, usu. of words, Plat. Prot. 343 E; σύνθεσις ὑπερβατή, Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 1 and 3: ὑπ. νοήσεις, thoughts *expressed in*

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inverted phrases, Dion. H.:—so adv. *-τῶς, in inverted order*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 5; also, *δι' ὑπερβατοῦ*, Strab. Dion. H.—3. *passed over slightly*: hence adv. *-τῶς, negligently*, Hipp.: cf. *ὑπέρβατον*.—II. act. *beyond all bounds, excessive, outrageous*, Aesch. Ag. 428.

'Υπερβεβλημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of *ὑπερβάλλω, immoderately*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 4.

'Υπερβῇ, Ep. 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of *ὑπερβαίνω*, for *ὑπερβῇ*, Il. 9, 501.

'Υπερβιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (*ὑπέρ, βιάζομαι*) dep. mid., *to press exceeding heavily*, of the plague, Thuc. 2, 52.

'Υπερβιβάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ὑπέρ, βιβάζω*) *to carry over, transport*, c. dupl. acc., Polyb. 8, 36, 9, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 42.—II. *to transpose* the letters of a word. Hence

'Υπερβίβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a carrying over*, v. *ὑπέρβασις* III: and

'Υπερβῑβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a transposition*, esp. of the accent.

'Υπερβίη, ης, ἡ, *overbearing might, arrogance*, Suid. [ῐ]

'Υπέρβῐος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, βία*):—*of overwhelming strength* or *might*, 'Ηρακλῆς, Pind. O. 10 (11), 20: usu. in bad sense, *overweening, lawless, outrageous, wanton*, Il. 18, 262; *ὑπέρβιος ὕβρις*, Od. 1, 368:—also neut. *ὑπέρβιον*, as adv., Il. 17, 19, Od. 12, 379. (The Lat. *super-bus* may be compared.)

†'Υπέρβιος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperbius*, one of the sons of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Oenops in Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 504.—Others in Paus.; etc.

'Υπερβλαστάνω, (*ὑπέρ, βλαστάνω*) *to shoot over-luxuriantly*, Theophr. Hence

'Υπερβλαστής, ές, gen. *έος, shooting over-luxuriantly*, Theophr.

'Υπερβλήδην, (*ὑπερβάλλω*) adv., *above measure*, Orph. Arg. 255.

'Υπέρβλημα, ατος, τό, (*ὑπερβάλλω*) *the portion of a plane projecting beyond a given line*, Archimed.

'Υπερβλύζω, f. *-ύσω*, (*ὑπέρ, βλύζω*) *to well over, overflow*: metaph., *to overstep, transgress*, c. acc., Clem. Al. Hence

'Υπέρβλῡσις, εως, ἡ, *an overflowing*, Galen.

'Υπερβοάω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, βοάω*) *to outroar, τὴν θάλατταν*, Aristid.

'Υπερβολάδην, (*ὑπερβολή*) adv., *immoderately, excessively*, Theogn. 484. [ᾰ]

'Υπερβολαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the highest tones* in the tetrachord scale, Pherecr. Chir. 1, 24, p. 334; cf. Plut. 2, 1029 A: from

'Υπερβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑπερβάλλω*):—*a throwing beyond, overshooting*, hence *superiority, greater force* or *power, χρημάτων, χερῶν*, Eur. Med. 232, Hipp. Καλυπτ. 2.—2. *excess, over-great degree* of a thing, opp. to *ἔλλειψις* or *ἔνδεια*, Plat. Prot. 357 A, B:—hence in various phrases, *ἐπέφερον τὴν ὑπ. τοῦ καινοῦσθαι*, pushed on their *extravagance* in revolutionizing, Thuc. 3, 82; *οὐκ ἔχει ὑπερβολήν*, it can go no further, Dem. 553, 12; so, *μηδεμίαν ὑπ. λειπειν*, Isocr. 42 B, Dem. 35, 18; *εἴ τις ὑπ. τούτου*, if there's *aught beyond* (worse than) this, Dem. 362. 5, cf. Isocr. 90 D: *ταῦτ' οὐχ ὑπ.*; is not this *the extreme, the last degree?* Dem. 825, 21: *τοσαύτην ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ὡςτε*, to go so far that..., Id. 291, 24; *ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐκείνων τῆς αὐτοῦ βδελυρίας*, to carry his own rascality beyond theirs, Id. 609, 8, cf. 687, 21, Lys. 143, 20: but also, *ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι*, to put an extreme case, Dem. 447, 25:—esp. with a prep. in adverbial signf., = *ὑπερβαλλόντως*, as, *εἰς ὑπερβολήν*, Eur. Hipp. 939 (ubi v. Valck.), Melanipp. 14, etc.; *εἰς ὑπ. τινος, beyond* him or it, Id. Autol. 1, 6, Dem. 1411, 14: *καθ' ὑπερβολήν*, Soph. O. T. 1196, Isocr. 84 D: *πρὸς ὑπερβολήν*, Isocr. 43 A.—3. *overstrained phrase, hyperbolé*, Isocr. 58 D.—II. *a passing over, crossing* mountains, etc., Xen. An. 1, 2, 25.—2. *the place of passage, a mountain-pass*, Ib. 3, 5. 18; 4, 4. 18.—III. (from mid.) *delay*, Hdt. 8, 112, Polyb. 14, 9, 8.—IV. *the conic-section called hyperbola*, because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone *is greater than* that of the parabola.

'Υπερβολία, ας, ἡ, =*ὑπερβολή*, Hesych.

'Υπερβολικός, ή, όν, (*ὑπερβολή*) *overstrained, exaggerated, extravagant*, Polyb. 18, 29, 13. Compar. *-κώτερον*, Id. 7, 12, 8.

'Υπερβόλιμος, ον, (*ὑπερβολή* III) *to be put off, delayed, δίκη ὑπ.*, a sentence *which is delayed*.

†'Υπέρβολος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperbolus*, an Athenian popular leader, Ar. Eq. 1304; Thuc. 8, 73; etc.—2. a flute-player of Cyzicus, Ath. 538 F.

'Υπερβόρειος, ον, and *ὑπερβόρεος*, ον, (*ὑπέρ*, Βορέας):—*beyond Boreas*, i. e. *in the extreme north*:—*οἱ 'Υπερβόρειοι* or *'Υπερβόρεοι, the Hyperboreans*, a supposed people in the extreme north distinguished for piety and happiness, first in H. Hom. 6, 29; v. esp. Pind. P. 10, 47, Hdt. 4, 32, sq.:—*τύχη ὑπερβόρεος*, proverb. of *more than mortal* fortune, Aesch. Cho. 373.

'Υπερβορίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. from foreg., Dion. H.

'Υπερβρύζω, (*ὑπέρ, βρίζω*) *to boil* or *foam over*, in aor. pass., Anth. P. 11, 248.

'Υπερβριθής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*ὑπέρ, βρῖθος*) poet. for *ὑπερβαρύς, ὑπερβαρής, overloaded, exceeding heavy*, Soph. Aj. 951.

'Υπερβρῡχάομαι, dep., *to bellow excessively*.

'Υπερβρύω, (*ὑπέρ, βρύω*) *to be overfull, to overflow*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6. [ῡ]

'Υπεργάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. mid., but also in pf. *ὑπείργασμαι* as pass. (*ὑπό, ἐργάζομαι*):—*to work under, plough up, prepare* for sowing, *τῷ σπόρῳ νεὸν ὑπ.*, Xen. Oec. 16, 10.—II. *to subdue, reduce*: in pf. pass., *to be subdued, ὑπείργασμαι ψυχὴν ἔρωτι*, Eur. Hipp. 504.—III. *to do underhand* or *secretly*, Plut. Galb. 9.—IV. = *ὑπηρετέω, to do a service*: in pf. pass., *πόλλ' ὑπείργασται φίλα*, Eur. Med. 871.

'Υπεργᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *a late marriage*.

'Υπεργάννυμι, (*ὑπέρ, γάννυμι*) as pass., *to exult much*, Philostr.

'Υπεργαργᾰλίζω, (*ὑπέρ, γαργαλίζω*) *to tickle to excess*, Eumath.

'Υπέργειος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, γέα, γῆ*) *above the earth*; *above ground*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27.

'Υπεργέλοιος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, γέλοιος*) *above measure ridiculous*, Dem. 406, fin.

'Υπεργεμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ὑπέρ, γεμίζω*) *to overfill, overload*, Xen. Vect. 4, 39.

'Υπεργέμω, (*ὑπέρ, γέμω*) *to be overfull, τινος, of* a thing, Alex. Συντροφ. 1, Polyb. 4. 75, 8.

'Υπεργηράσκω, (*ὑπέρ, γηράσκω*) *to be exceeding old*, Diog. L. 8, 52.

'Υπέργηρος, ον, v. l. for sq., Luc. Demon. 63.

'Υπέργηρως, ων, (*ὑπέρ, γῆρας*) *exceeding old, of extreme age*, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 9, etc.: *τὸ ὑπ., extreme old age*, Aesch. Ag. 79.

'Υπέργομος, ον, (*ὑπεργέμω*) *overladen*, Strab. p. 818 Casaub.

'Υπεργράφω, f. *-ψω, to paint* or *write over* or *upon*. [ᾰ]

'Υπέργυιος, ον, (*γύα, γυία*)=*ὑπερμήκης*.

'Υπερδᾱσύς, ύ, (*ὑπέρ, δασύς*) *very hairy, ἀνήρ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28.—2. *thick with leaves, very close* or *dense*, κιττός, Ael. N. A. 7, 6.

'Υπερδεής, ές, gen. *έος*, Ep. acc. *ὑπερδέα*, for *ὑπερδέᾰ*, -ᾶ, cf. *ἀκλεής, δυσκλεής*: (*ὑπερ, δέος*):—*above all fear, undaunted, ὑπερδέα δῦμον ἔχοντες*, Il. 17, 330;—where some Gramm. derive it from *δέομαι* (to want) in the sense of *much less*, v. Spitzner.

'Υπερδείδω, (*ὑπέρ, δείδω*) *to fear for* one, τινός, Aesch. Theb. 292, Soph. Ant. 82: absol., *to be in exceeding fear*, Hdt. 8, 94.

'Υπερδειμαίνω, (*ὑπέρ, δειμαίνω*) *to be much afraid of*, τινά, Hdt. 5, 19.

'Υπέρδεινος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, δεινός*) *exceedingly alarming* or *dangerous*, *τὸ πρᾶγμά μοι εἰς ὑπέρδεινον περιεστᾶ*, Dem. 551, 2.

'Υπερδειπνέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to feast immoderately*.

'Υπερδέξιος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, δεξιός*) *lying high above* one *on the right hand*, Xen. An. 4, 8, 2, ubi v. Hutchinson.—2. generally, *lying above* or *over*, *ὑπ. χωρίον, higher* ground, Ib. 3, 4, 37; so *τὰ ὑπερδέξια*, Ib. 5, 7, 31: *ἐξ ὑπερδεξίου*, from *above*, Id. Hell. 7, 4, 13:—c. gen., *above, λόφος ὑπερδέξιος τῶν πολεμίων*, Polyb. 1, 30, 7.—II. metaph., *superior, successful in a thing, τινί*, Polyb. 5, 102, 3, etc.: *having the advantage, victorious over, τινός*, Plut. Num. 20.

'Υπερδέω, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπέρ, δέω*) *to bind upon, τί τινι*, Anth.

'Υπερδιατείνομαι, (*ὑπέρ, διά, τείνω*) as pass., *to strain* or *exert one's self above measure*, Dem. 501, 3; 770, 4.

'Υπερδιδωμι, (*ὑπέρ, δίδωμι*) *to give up in behalf of, τι πρό τινος*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 18.

'Υπερδικάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to plead for, τινός*.—II. *to avenge*.

'Υπερδικέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to speak* or *plead for, ὑπ. τὸ φεύγειν τινός, to undertake* his defence for him, Aesch. Eum. 652; so, *ὑπ. τοῦ λόγου*, Plat. Phaed. 86 E: from

'Υπέρδικος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, δίκη*):—*exceeding just, strict, severe*, Νέμεσις, Pind. P. 10, 68: also of things, *ἕκαστ' ὑπέρδικ' ἦ*, though they be *never so just*, Soph. Aj. 1119. Adv. *-κως*, Aesch. Ag. 1396.

'Υπερδιπηχυς, υ, gen. *εος, above two cubits long*. [ῐ]

'Υπερδισκεύω, *to cast the discus farther than* another: in gen. *to surpass, τινά τινι*.

'Υπερδισσύλλῡδος, ον, *of more than two syllables*.

'Υπερδοκέω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, δοκέω*):—hence impers., *ὑπερδοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα*, this *is* my *most positive opinion*, Philostr.

'Υπερδοξάζω, (*ὑπέρ, δοξάζω*) *to praise exceedingly*, Eccl.

'Υπερδύνᾰμος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, δύναμις*) *of higher power*, Themist. [ῠ] Hence

'Υπερδῠνᾰμόω, ῶ, *to prevail over, τινά*, LXX.

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Ὑπερδώριος, ον, *hyper-dorian*, a musical mode.

Ὑπερέζομαι, fut. ὑπερεδοῦμαι, *to sit over* or *above*.

Ὑπεριθίζω, (ὑπό, ἐρεθίζω) *to provoke somewhat, tease*, App.

†Ὑπερεια, ας, ἡ, *Hyperĕa*, a fountain in Thessaly, Il. 2, 734: acc. to Strab. p. 439 in the city Pherae; cf. p. 432.—II. the earlier seat of the Phaeacians, from which they removed to Scheria, Od. 6, 4; later interpp. considered it to be Camarina in Sicily; but on Scheria and the earlier residence of the Phaeacians, v. Nitzsch Od. vol. 2, pp. 72, sqq.—2. a small town in the territory of Troezene, Paus. 2, 30, 8.

†Ὑπερείδης, ου and ους in Inscr., ὁ, = Ὑπερίδης, Ath. 341 C.

Ὑπερείδον, inf. ὑπερῖδεῖν, aor. without any pres. in use, ὑπεροράω being used instead :—*to overlook, neglect, slight*, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 69, Thuc. 4, 62; 5, 6, etc.; c. gen., Luc. Demon. 3.

Ὑπερείδω, (ὑπό, ἐρείδω) *to underprop, to set up*, Pind. N. 8, 80; cf. Plat. Phaed. 99 B.—II. *to put under as a support*, in pass. Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 31.

Ὑπέρεικον, or ὑπέρικον, ου, τό, (ἐρείκη) *St. John's wort*, a plant.

Ὑπέρειμι, (εἶμι) *to go over*.

Ὑπερειπεῖν, (ὑπέρ, εἰπεῖν) *to speak for* one, c. gen., Arist. Oec. 2, 21, 4.

Ὑπερείπω, (ὑπό, ἐρείπω) *to undermine, subvert, overturn*, Plut. 2, 71 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.—II. intr. in aor. 2 ὑπῆρῐπον, *to tumble, fall down*, Il. 23, 691.

Ὑπέρεισις, εως, ἡ, *a propping up, supporting*.

Ὑπέρεισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπερείδω) *a prop* or *support set underneath*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 10.

Ὑπερειστικός, ή, όν, *for propping* or *supporting*.

Ὑπερεκβάλλω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκβάλλω) *to throw* or *cast out over*:—seemingly intrans., sub. ἑαυτόν, *to stretch* or *reach out beyond*, Thuc. 8, 104, acc. to Poppo; cf. ὑπερβάλλω.

Ὑπερέκεινα, adv., (ὑπέρ, ἐκεῖνος) like ἐπέκεινα, *on yon side, beyond, over*, N. T.

Ὑπερεκθεραπεύω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκθεραπεύω) *to seek to win by constant* or *excessive attention*, Aeschin. 48, fin.

Ὑπερέκκειμαι, (ὑπέρ, ἔκκειμαι) as pass., *to lie* or *stand out beyond, lie before, be exposed*, Plut. 2, 1066 C, dub.

Ὑπερεκκρεμάννυμι, (ὑπέρ, ἐκκρεμάννυμι) *to hang out over*, τινός, Anth. P. 5, 92.

Ὑπερέκκρισις, ή, *excessive secretion* or *evacuation*, Medic.

Ὑπερεκπαίω, f. -παιήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκπαίω) *to strike out beyond* or *over*: metaph., *to excel, surpass*, Clem. Al.

Ὑπερεκπέμπω, *to send out over* or *beyond*.

Ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, adv., for ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ, *more than superabundantly*, LXX.

Ὑπερεκπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ὑπέρ, ἐκπίπτω) *to fall out over* or *beyond, to exceed*, c. gen., Plut. 2, 877 A.—II. absol., *to go beyond all bounds*, Luc. Hermot. 67.

Ὑπερεκπλήσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκπλήσσω) *to frighten* or *astonish beyond measure*:—pass. ὑπερεκπλήττεσθαι, *to be beside one's self, be quite astonished*, ἐπί τινι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 25; ὑπερεκπεπληγμένος ὡς ἀμαχόν τινα Φίλιππον, Dem. 19, 16.

Ὑπερέκπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερεκπίπτω) *exaggeration*, Longin.

Ὑπερέκτᾰσις, ἡ, *a stretching out over*: from

Ὑπερεκτείνω, *to stretch out over* or *beyond*.—II. absol., *to strain* or *exert one's self exceedingly*.

Ὑπερεκτίνω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκτίνω) *to pay for* any one, τινός, Luc. D. Mort. 22, 2. Hence

Ὑπερέκτῐσις, εως, ἡ, *payment for* any one.

Ὑπερεκτρέπομαι, as pass., *to eschew utterly*, τινά.

Ὑπερεκφεύγω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκφεύγω) *to come out beyond and escape*, c. acc., Hipp.

Ὑπερεκχέω, (ὑπέρ, ἐκχέω) *to pour out over*, Ael. N. A. 12, 41:—pass., *to overflow*, Strab.

†Ὑπερεκχύνω, collat. form of foreg., *to run* or *flow over*, in pass., N. T.

Ὑπερέκχῠσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερεκχέω) *a pouring out over*: *an overflowing*, of the sea, Plut. 2, 731 C.

Ὑπερέλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.

Ὑπερέλαφρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἐλαφρός) *exceeding light* or *nimble*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31.

Ὑπερεμβάλλω, *to throw* or *put in over, add*.

Ὑπερεμέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἐμέω) *to vomit violently*: also of over-full veins, *to cause suffusion*, Hipp.; yet cf. ὑπερωμόω.

Ὑπερεμπίμπλημι, (ὑπέρ, ἐμπίμπλημι) *to fill over-full*:—pass., *to be over-full*, τινός, of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17, Ael. N. A. 14, 25.

Ὑπερεμπλήθω, *to be over-full*, τινός.

Ὑπερεμφορέομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἐμφορέω) as pass., *to be filled over-full, be overloaded*, Luc. D. Meretr. 6, 3.

Ὑπερένδοξος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἔνδοξος) *exceeding famous*, LXX.

Ὑπερενιαυτίζω, (ὑπέρ, ἐνιαυτίζω) *to last above a year*, Julian.

Ὑπερεντελής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, ἐντελής) *more than complete*, Dio C.

Ὑπερέντευξις, εως, ἡ, *intercession for* another, Eccl.

Ὑπερεντρῡφάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἐντρυφάω) *to be exceeding haughty*, Alciphr. 1, 37.

Ὑπερεντυγχάνω, (ὑπέρ, ἐντυγχάνω) *to intercede for*, τινός, N. T.

Ὑπερεξαίρω, *to raise exceedingly*, Eust.

Ὑπερεξακισχίλιοι, αι, α, *above 6000*, Dem. 1375, 16.

Ὑπερεξανθέω, ῶ, *to blossom overmuch* or *very much*.

Ὑπερεξαπᾰτάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive beyond measure*, Plut.

Ὑπερεξερύω, f. l. for ὑπεξερύω.

Ὑπερεξέχω, *to stand out* or *forth over*.

Ὑπερεξηκοντέτης, ες, (ὑπέρ, ἑξήκοντα, ἔτος) *above sixty years old*, Ar. Eccl. 982.

Ὑπερεξηκοντούτης, ες = foreg.

Ὑπέρεξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερέχω) *a property* or *quality in excess*, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

Ὑπερεπαινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω and Att. -έσω (ὑπέρ, ἐπαινέω):—*to praise above measure*, Hdt. 1, 8, Ar. Eq. 680, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B, etc.

Ὑπερεπαίρω, (ὑπέρ, ἐπαίρω) *to extol beyond measure*, App.

Ὑπερεπείγομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἐπείγω) as pass., *to hasten exceedingly*, App.

Ὑπερεπιθῡμέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἐπιθυμέω) *to long for exceedingly*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21; 6, 1, 5.

Ὑπερεπιτείνω, (ὑπέρ, ἐπιτείνω) *to strain too tight*, Philostr.

Ὑπερέπτω, f. -ψω (ὑπό, ἐρέπτω):—*to eat away from below, cut away from under*, of a stream, κοίλην ὑπερέπτε ποδοῖιν, Il. 21, 271.—II. *to gnaw secretly*, of mental sufferings, Q. Sm. 9, 377.

Ὑπερεράω, also as dep. -άομαι, *to love beyond measure*, c. gen.

Ὑπερεθίζω, (ὑπό, ἐρεθίζω) *to irritate a little*, App.

Ὑπερέσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπέρ, ἐρέσσω) *to row just behind*, or *row gently*, Ael.

Ὑπερέρχομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid., with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—*to come* or *go out over, pass over*, c. acc., Xen. An. 4, 4, 3: *to exceed, excel*, ἔν τινι, Pind. O. 13, 20.

Ὑπερεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (ὑπέρ, ἐσθίω) *to eat immoderately*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.

Ὑπερέσσῠμαι, pf. pass. of ὑπερσεύω.

Ὑπερέσχεθον, poet. aor. 2 of ὑπερέχω, Il.

Ὑπέρευγε, adv., strengthd. for εὖγε, Luc. Paras. 9.

Ὑπερευγενής, ές, (ὑπέρ, εὐγενής) *of very noble race*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Ὑπερεύγομαι, (ὑπό, ἐρεύγομαι) dep. mid., *to vomit forth from beneath*, Ap. Rh. 3, 984.

Ὑπερευδαιμονέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, εὐδαιμονέω) *to be exceeding happy*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 8, 3.

Ὑπερευδοκέω, = sq.

Ὑπερευδοκῐμέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, εὐδοκιμέω) *to enjoy exceeding great renown*, Lys. 112, 45.

Ὑπερευθής, ές, poet. for ὑπέρρυθρος, Arat. 867, Opp. H. 3, 167.

Ὑπερευκαιρέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, εὐκαιρέω) *to have an exceeding good opportunity, have great advantages*: of things, *to be very convenient*, οἰκία ὑπερευκαιροῦσα, Hipp. p. 1276.

Ὑπερευπρεπῶς, adv., *exceeding properly* or *becomingly*.

Ὑπερευτῠχία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, εὐτυχία) *exceeding good luck*, Anth. P. 5, 47.

Ὑπερευφραίνω, (ὑπέρ, εὐφραίνω) *to cheer beyond measure*:—pass., c. fut. mid., *to rejoice exceedingly*, Luc. Icarom. 2.

Ὑπερεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπέρ, εὔχομαι) dep. mid., *to wish excessively*, Joseph.—II. *to pray for* any one, τινός, Clem. Al.

Ὑπερεύωνος, ον, (ὑπέρ, εὐωνος) *exceeding cheap*, Ael. V. H. 14, 44.

Ὑπερεχθαίρω, (ὑπέρ, ἐχθαίρω) *to hate exceedingly*, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 128.

†Ὑπερεχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Hyperechides*, an Athenian, father of Callias, Thuc. 6, 55.

Ὑπερεχόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ὑπερέχω, *preëminently*.

Ὑπερέχω, Ep. ὑπειρέχω, Il., and Theogn.: Hom. uses impf., in Il.; aor. ὑπερέσχον, and in poet. form -έσχεθον, Il. 11, 735, (ὑπέρ, ἔχω).

To hold up or *on high, hold over* a thing, τί τινος, e. g. σπλάγχνα Ἡφαίστοιο, Il. 2, 426:—esp. *to hold over* any one *for protection*, αὐτῷ ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων, Il. 5, 433; αἴ κ' ὑμῖν ὑπέρσχῃ χεῖρα Κρονίων, 4, 249; cf. Od. 14, 184: also c. gen., ὑπ. χεῖρός τινος, Il. 9, 420, 687, Theogn. 755; so, πόλεος ὑπ. ἀλκάν, Aesch. Theb. 215; σκιάδιον ὑπ. τινός, Ar. Av. 1508;

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cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 10.—2. *to have above*, ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὤμους, *he had* his broad shoulders *above* the rest, i. e. out-topped them by the head and shoulders, Il. 3, 210; cf. infra.—II. intr., *to be above, stand out above*, as out of water, Hdt. 2, 4, 41; and c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης, Thuc. 7, 25; so, ὑπερέσχεθε γαίης, *rose above, overlooked* the earth, Il. 11, 735; so, Ἴτυος δμῳ' ὑπερσχόν, Eur. Phoen. 1384; σκεύη ὑπερέχοντα τοῦ τειχίου, Plat. Rep. 514 B; cf. Xen. An. 3, 5, 7, etc.: —and absol., *to rise above, overtop*, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, etc.:—of a star, *to rise above* the horizon, ἐὺν' ἀστὴρ ὑπέρεσχε φαάντατος, Od. 13, 93.—2. metaph., *to be above* others, *be superior*, Theogn. 202; *to excel, surpass, conquer, outdo*, c. acc. pers., τινά τινι, one *in* a thing, Aesch. Pers. 709; σωφροσύνη πάντας ὑπ., Eur. Hipp. 1365; but more usu. c. gen. pers., Plat. Parm. 150 E; cf. Plat. Tim. 24 D, etc.: *οἱ ὑπερέχοντες, the more powerful*, Aesch. Pr. 213:—absol., ἐὺν ἡ θάλαττα ὑπέρσχῃ, *be too powerful*, Dem. 128, 25:—pass., *to be outdone*, ὑπό τινος, Plat. Phaed. 102 C.—3. c. gen. rei, *to rise above, be able to bear*, Ar. Pac. 17; so, ὑπ. ἀναλωμάτων, *to bear* the expense, Diod.—4. in military phrase, *to outflank*, τῶν πολεμίων ὑπ. τῷ κέρατι, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 18, cf. Thuc. 3, 107. —III. *to get over, cross*, c. acc. loci, Thuc. 3, 23.

Ὑπερέψω, f. -ψήσω, *to over-boil.*

Ὑπερέω, Ion. fut. of ὑπειπεῖν, q. v.

Ὑπέρζεσις, εως, ἡ, *a boiling over*, Arist. Probl. 24, 6, 1: and

Ὑπέρζεστος, ον, verb. adj., *boiling over*, Arist. Mund. 4, 27: from

Ὑπερζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ὑπέρ, ζέω) *to boil over*, Ar. Eq. 920.

Ὑπέρζωος, ον, contr. ὑπέρζως, ων, *overliving, outliving.*

Ὑπεργορέω, like ὑπεραγορεύω, *to speak for*, τινός.

Ὑπεργορία, ας, ἡ, *a defence.*

Ὑπερηδομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid., (ὑπέρ, ἡδομαι) *to rejoice beyond measure at* a thing, τινί, Hdt. 1, 54; 3, 22; c. part., ὑπερήδετο ἀκούων, he *rejoiced much* at hearing, Id. 1, 90, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 31; also, ὑπ. ὅτι.., Ib. 8, 3, 50.

Ὑπέρηδυς, υ, (ὑπέρ, ἡδύς) *exceeding sweet* or *pleasant.*—Adv. -έως, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 21; superl. -ήδιστα, Luc. D. Mort. 9, 1.

†Ὑπερηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, (acc. Ὑπερηΐδα contd. Ὑπερῇδα)=Ὑπέρεια (1), Pind. P. 4, 223.

Ὑπερῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἡλιξ) *above a certain age*, Luc. Amor. 10.

Ὑπέρημαι, strictly pf. of ὑπερέζομαι, *to sit above*, c. gen.

Ὑπερημερία, ας, ἡ, *a being over the day*, i. e. as law-term, *a failure in observing the appointed day*, esp. the day for payment, ἡ ὑπ. ἐξήκει, *the term* is expired, Dem. 1154, 8; ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπ., to defer it, Ib. 17:—hence,—2. *forfeiture of recognisances, the execution consequent* thereupon, *a distress*, λαμβάνειν τι ὑπερημερία, to seize a thing *by virtue of this right*, Id. 894, 8: from

Ὑπερήμερος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἡμέρα):—*over the day*, i. e. *not observing the appointed day*; and so, *suffering a distress, execution*, Dem. 518, 2; 927, 1; ὑπ. γίγνεται, he does not keep the time of payment, Antipho 136, 29, Lys. 167, 42; so, ὑπερήμερον λαμβάνων τινά, i. e. having a right to distrain upon him, Dem. 540, 22:—c. gen., metaph., ὑπ. γάμων, *past the time of* marriage, Anaxandr. Incert. 17.

Ὑπερήμισυς, υ, (ὑπέρ, ἡμισυς) *above half, more than half*, Hdt. 7, 40, 156; ὑπερήμισύ τινος, Xen. An. 6, 2, 10.

Ὑπέρημος, ον, (ὑπό, ἔρημος) *somewhat desolate*, Plut. Poplic. 4.

Ὑπερήνεμος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἄνεμος) *above the wind.*

Ὑπερηνορέη, ης, ἡ, (ὑπερήνωρ) *exceeding spirit* or *courage: haughtiness*, Ap. Rh. 3, 65.

Ὑπερηνορέων, οντος, ὁ, *exceeding manly*;—but always used in bad sense (though Hom. always uses ἡνορέη=ἀνδρία, *manliness, courage*), *overbearing, overweening*, Hom., mostly in plur.; in Od. mostly of the suitors; also of the Cyclopes, Od. 6, 5; of all the Trojans, Il. 4, 176, and in sing. of the Trojan Deiphobus, 13, 258: strengthd. κακῶς ὑπερηνορέοντες, Od. 2, 266; 4, 766. Cf. ὑπερήνωρ, ὑπερμενής, ὑπέροπλος, ὑπερφίαλος. —II. in comic phrase, *excelling men, thinking one's self more than man*, Ar. Pac. 53. (No *verb* ὑπερηνορέω occurs: cf. ὑπερμενέων): from

Ὑπερήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἀνήρ): —like foreg., *overbearing, overweening*, of the tyrant Pelias in Hes. Th. 995; so, μεγαλανορία ὑπεράνωρ, Eur. Phoen. 185:—the adj. seems to have been used only in bad signf., v. foreg.:—in Hom. only as prop. n.; †v. sq.

†Ὑπερήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Hyperenor*, son of Panthous in Troy, Il. 14, 516. —2. one of the Sparti in Thebes, Paus. 9, 5, 3.—3. son of Neptune and Alcyone, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

†Ὑπέρης, ητος, ὁ, *Hyperes*, son of Neptune, king of Troezene, Paus. 2, 30, 8.

Ὑπερήσει, 3 sing. fut. of ὑπερίημι, Od.

†Ὑπερησίη, ης, ἡ, *Hyperesia*, a city of Achaea, Il. 2, 573 [ῐ]: acc. to Paus. 7, 26, 1, the later Aegira.

†Ὑπερήσιος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperesius*, father of the Argonauts Asterius and Amphion, of Pallene in Achaia, Ap. Rh. 1, 176.

†Ὑπερησίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., *of Hyperesia*, Hes. ap. Steph. Byz.

Ὑπερηφᾰνεία, ας, ἡ,=ὑπερηφανία, Dio C.

Ὑπερηφᾰνεύομαι, dep., rarely as act. ὑπερηφανεύω,=sq.

Ὑπερηφᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be conspicuous above* others, in Hom. only once in part., much like ὑπερηνορέων, *overweening, arrogant*, ὑπερηφανέοντες Ἐπειοί, Il. 11, 694;—so in Polyb. 6, 10, 8, etc.—II. transit. *to puff off, magnify*, ἑαυτόν, Polyb. 5, 33, 8: *to treat superciliously, contemn*, c. acc., Luc. Nigr. 31:—c. inf., *to scorn* to do, Schäf. Long. p. 419: and

Ὑπερηφᾰνία, ας, ἡ, *arrogance, contemptuous bearing*, Plat. Symp. 219 C; ὑπ. τρόπου, βίου, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 27, Dem. 559, 17:—also c. gen. objecti, *contempt towards* or *for*.., Plat. Rep. 391 C, Dem. 577, 16: from

Ὑπερηφᾰνος, ον, (ὑπέρ, φαίνω):—*conspicuous above* others; v. sub ὑπερφανής:—of persons, conduct, etc.,—1. in good sense, *excellent, magnificent, noble*, Plat. Phaed. 96 A, Symp. 217 E, Gorg. 511 D: but,—2. more usu. in bad signf., *overweening, arrogant*, Hes. Th. 149, Pind. P. 2, 52, Aesch. Pr. 402, Dem. 42, 27, etc.:—so in adv., -νως ἔχειν, to bear one's self *proudly*, Plat. Rep. 399 B, Theaet. 175 B, etc.; ζῆν, Isocr. 72 D.—3. generally, *extravagant, splendid*, ποτή ρια, Philippid. Incert. 5, 2.

Ὑπερηφερής, ές, = ὑπερφερής, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

Ὑπερηχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἠχέω) *to sound over* or *above.*—II. intrans., *to sound exceeding loud.*

Ὑπερθα, Aeol. for ὑπερθε.

Ὑπερθᾰλασσίδιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θάλασσα) *some way above* or *from the sea*, opp. to παραθαλάσσιος, Hdt. 4, 199. [ῐ]

Ὑπερθᾰλάσσιος, ον, *over the sea, beyond seas.*

Ὑπερθαρρέω, ῶ, *to be exceeding courageous.*

Ὑπερθαυμάζω, f. -άσομαι, Ion. ὑπερθωυμ-, (ὑπερ, θαυμάζω) *to wonder exceedingly, be much astonished* or *amazed*, Hdt. 3, 3.—II. c. acc., *to wonder at, admire*, Luc. Zeux. 3.

Ὑπερθε and -θεν, adv., (ὑπέρ):—*from above, down from above*, also merely *above*, αὐτὼρ ὑπερθε φοῖτις ἔην κεφαλήν, Il. 2, 218; cf. 5, 122; τάφρος καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεν, 12, 4; etc.: esp. *from heaven above*, i. e. from the gods, Il. 7, 101, Od. 24, 344. H. Cer. 13: τὰ ὑπερθεν, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 11:—c. gen., *above, over*, Pind. P. 4, 342, Aesch. Ag. 232, etc.; ὑπ. γίγνεσθαί τινος, to get *the better of*.., Id. Bacch. 904:—ὑπερθεν εἶναι τ., to be *above* or *beyond*, i. e. *worse than*.., Eur. Med. 650.

Ὑπέρθεμα, ατος, τό, *an outbidding.*

Ὑπερθεμᾰτίζω, *to outbid.* Hence

Ὑπερθεμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an outbidding* or *raising the price*: and

Ὑπερθεμᾰτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who outbids.*

Ὑπερθεμιστοκλῆς, ὁ, *a more than Themistocles*; so, Ὑπερπερικλῆς, Ὑπερωκρίτης, etc.

Ὑπέρθεος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θεός) *more than God*, cf. Meineke Menand p. 578.

Ὑπερθερᾰπεύω, (ὑπέρ, θεραπεύω) *to cherish* or *court exceedingly*, Hetrod.

Ὑπερθερμαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (ὑπέρ, θερμαίνω) *to warm* or *heat excessively*, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 1, 12, 2, in pass. Hence

Ὑπερθερμᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *immoderate warming, heating.*

Ὑπέρθερμος, ον, *over-warm, hot.*

Ὑπερθέσιμος ἡμέρα, ἡ, *a day in which eating was passed over, a fast day*, Eccl.: from

Ὑπέρθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερτίθημι):—*a passing over*, like ὑπερβολή II—hence, *the place of passage, a passage, pass*, Strab.—II. *a transposition*, esp. of words or propositions.—III. *banishment, exile: proscription*, dub.—IV. *a passing over, overlooking.*—V. *a putting off, delay*, Polyb. 3, 112, 4; ὑπ ἔχειν, to be put off, Id. 2, 51, 7; λαμβάνειν ὑπ. εἰς τινα, to be postponed for the sake of consulting one, to be referred to him, Id. 18, 25, 7.—VI. like ὑπερβολή, *exaggeration.*—VII. *the superlative degree*, Gramm. Hence

Ὑπερθετικός, ή, όν, *superlative.* ὁ ὑπ., *the superlative degree.* Adv. -κῶς, *in the superlative.*

Ὑπερθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ὑπέρ, θέω) *to run over* or *beyond*, ἅμαξαν, Aesch. Eum. 562, Eur. Arch. 4: *to outstrip, to surpass, excel, outdo*, τινὰ τέχνῃ, Eur. Andr. 195; cf. Plat. Legg. 648 D, Valck. Phoen. 581.

Ὑπερθής, ές,=ὑπερφανος.

Ὑπερθνήσκω, (ὑπέρ, θνήσκω) *to die for*, τινός, Eur. Phoen. 998, Andr. 499.

Ὑπερθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2, *to overleap*, fut. of ὑπερθρώσκω, q. v.

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Ὑπερθορῦβέω, ῶ, *to make an excessive noise.*

Ὑπερθρᾱσύνομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid., (ὑπέρ, θρασύνω) *to be exceeding bold, act so,* Dio C.

Ὑπερθρώσκω: fut. -θοροῦμαι, Ep. -θορέομαι: aor. -ἔθορον, Ep. -θορον, inf. -θορέειν (Hdt.), contr. -θορεῖν, (ὑπέρ, θρώσκω). *To overleap, leap, spring,* or *bound over,* c. acc., τάφρον ὑπερθορέονται, Il. 8, 179; ὑπέρθορον ἕρκιον αὐλῆς, 9, 476; cf. 12, 53; so, ὑπερθορεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ἕρκος, Hdt. 2, 60; 6, 134; τὸ πεδίον, Aesch. Ag. 297, cf. 827; βᾶριν σὺν ὑπερθορεῖ, Id. Supp. 874; also, ὑπὲρ ἕρκος ὑπ., Solon 15, 28; c. gen., πόλεως ὑπ., Eur. Hec. 823.

Ὑπερθῡμέομαι, dep. pass., *to be* ὑπέρθυμος, Dio C.

Ὑπέρθῡμος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θυμός) *high-spirited, daring, high-minded,* freq. in Hom., always in good signf., Il. 2, 746; 5, 376, etc.; so in Hes. Th. 937, Pind. P. 4, 23, etc.—II. in bad signf., *over-daring, overweening,* Hes. Th. 719: *over-spirited,* of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3, 12.—III. *furiously angry;* in adv., -μως ἄγαν, Aesch. Eum. 824.—IV. *much inclined,* Inscr.

Ὑπερθύριον, ον, τό, (ὑπέρ, θύρα): —*the lintel of the doorway,* Od. 7, 90, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 271; *superliminare* in Vitruv. 4, 6, 4:—also, ὑπερθυρίς, ίδος, ἡ. [ῠ]

Ὑπέρθῡρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θύρα) *above the door: τὸ ὑπ.*=foreg., Hdt. 1, 179.

Ὑπεριάχω, (ὑπέρ, ἰάχω) *to shout above, out-shout,* c. gen., Anth. Plan. 305.

Ὑπερῐδεῖν, inf. aor. ὑπερεῖδον.

†Ὑπερίδης, ου, ὁ, *Hyperides,* a celebrated orator and statesman in Athens, son of Cleander, Dem. 271, fin.; 291, 6; etc.—2. son of Callaeschrus, Id. 273, 6.

Ὑπεριζάνω, (ὑπέρ, ἰζάνω) *to sit over* or *above,* Nonn.

Ὑπερίημι, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ἵημι) *to send further, send beyond the mark, οὔτις Φαίηκων τόν γ' ἐξέτι οὐδ' ὑπερήσει,* Od. 8, 198.

Ὑπέρικον, τό, v. ὑπέρεικον.

Ὑπερικταίνομαι, as pass., in the phrase, πόδες ὑπερικταίνοντο, the feet *went exceeding swiftly,* Od. 23, 3 (prob. from ἴκταρ): — others read ὑπερακταίνοντο, and some ὑποακταίνοντο.

Ὑπερῑνάω, (ὑπέρ, ἰνάω) *to purge violently,* Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Ὑπερίνησις, ἡ, *violent purging,* Hipp. [ῐ]

Ὑπέρῑνος, ον, (ὑπερινύω) *cleared out, purged violently,* Hipp. p. 517, Theophr.: ὑπ. ὀρνιθες, hens *exhausted by laying,* Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 16.

Ὑπεριονίδης, ου, ὁ, patronym. from Ὑπερίων, *Hyperion's son,* i. e. Ἥλιος, Od. 12, 176, H. Cer. 74, Hes. Th. 1011.

Ὑπερῑονίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Hyperion,* Pythagorean name for the moon.

†Ὑπερίππη, ης, ἡ, *Hyperippe,* daughter of Arcas, Paus. 5, 1, 4.

Ὑπερίπταμαι, dep. mid., later form for ὑπερπέτομαι, *to fly above* or *over,* Ap. Rh.

Ὑπερισθμέω, ῶ,=sq., dub. in Polyb. 4, 19, 9.

Ὑπερισθμίζω, (ὑπέρ, ἰσθμός) *to draw* or *convey over an isthmus, πλοῖα,* Polyb. 5, 101, 4, etc.;—like διειρύω, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 24.

Ὑπερίστᾱμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. (ὑπέρ, ἵσταμαι):—*to stand over,* c. gen., Hdt. 7, 17:—esp., *to stand over* one *for protection, protect, defend, τινός,* Soph. El. 188.

Ὑπερίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἵστωρ) *knowing too much, knowing but too well,* c. gen., Soph. El. 850.

Ὑπέρισχνος, ον, *very lank* or *thin.*

Ὑπερισχῡρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἰσχυρός) *exceeding strong, ἔρυμα,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 2; cf. Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Ὑπερισχύω, f. -ύσω, (ὑπέρ, ἰσχύω) *to be exceeding strong,* Theophr. [ῠ]

Ὑπερίσχω,=ὑπερέχω, Polyb. 3, 84, 9.

Ὑπερίων, ονος, ὁ, *Hyperion,* in Hom. *the Sun-god,*=Ἥλιος: yet he always joins Ὑπερίων Ἥέλιος or Ἥέλιος Ὑπερίων, except in Il. 19, 398, Od. 1, 24, H. Ap. 369, where Ὑπερίων stands alone for Ἥλιος: acc. to Od. 12, 132, he is father of Phaëthusa and Lampetié by Neaera. Some ancients derive it from ὑπὲρ ἰών, *he that walks on high, moves above us:* but the *ι* of the penult. makes it prob. that Ὑπερίων is a shortd. form of the patronym. Ὑπεριονίων, *son of Hyperion;* cf. Μολίων, and v. Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 11, 25.—Acc. to Hes. Th. 134, 374, Hyperion is the son of Uranus and Gaea, husband of Thia, father of Helius, Selené and Eos, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 26, H. Hom. 28, 13: but in H. Hom. 31, 4, Helius is son of Hyperion and Euryphaessa;—hence Ὑπεριονίδης, i. e. Ἥλιος, cf. Apollod. 1, 2, 2.

†Ὑπερίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hyperion,* son of Agamemnon, king of Megara, Paus. 1, 43, 3.

Ὑπερκαγχάζω, (ὑπέρ, καγχάζω) *to laugh loud out,* Diog. L. 7, 185.

Ὑπερκαθαίρω, *to cleanse out, purge excessively.* Hence

Ὑπερκάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, *excessive purging,* Hipp.

Ὑπερκαθεύδω, (ὑπέρ, καθεύδω) *to have a care of one sleeping,* c. gen., Philostr.

Ὑπερκάθημαι, (ὑπέρ, κάθημαι) strictly pf. pass. of -ἕζομαι, *to sit over, above* or *upon, τινός,* also ἐπί τινος, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1.—II. metaph., *to sit over and watch, keep an eye on, τινός,* Ib. 5, 1, 9.

Ὑπέρκαιρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, καιρός) *over* or *beyond the time:* hence, *at wrong times,* like ἄκαιρος, Ath. 613 C.

Ὑπερκαίω, fut. -καύσω, (ὑπέρ, καίω) *to burn violently,* Poll.

Ὑπερκᾰκέω, ῶ, *to be quite luckless,* formed like ἐκκακέω, Hesych.

Ὑπερκᾰκόω, ῶ, *to make exceedingly wretched.*

Ὑπερκαλλής, ές, gen. έος,=sq., Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 18.

Ὑπέρκᾰλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, καλός) *exceeding beautiful,* Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Ὑπερκάμνω, (ὑπέρ, κάμνω) *to suffer* or *labour for* any one, *τινός,* Eur. Bacch. 963, I. A. 918.

Ὑπερκαρπέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, καρπέω) *to bear over-much fruit:* in aor., *to be exhausted by fruiting,* Theoph. C. Pl. 2, 11, 2.

Ὑπερκαταβαίνω, (ὑπέρ, καταβαίνω) *to get over and descend, get quite over,* c. acc., μέγα τεῖχος ὑπερκατέβησαν ὁμίλῳ, Il. 13, 50, 87.

Ὑπερκαταγέλαστος, ον, (ὑπέρ, καταγελάω) *exceedingly absurd,* Aeschin. 81, 29.

Ὑπερκατάκειμαι, (ὑπέρ, κατάκειμαι) as pass., *to lie* or *sit above,* esp. at table, c. gen., Luc. Symp. 31.

Ὑπερκατάληκτος, ον, v. καταληκτικός.

Ὑπερκατηφής, ές, (ὑπέρ, κατηφής) *exceeding downcast,* Luc. Amor. 52.

Ὑπερκαχλάζω, (ὑπέρ, καχλάζω) *to run bubbling* or *boiling over,* Luc. D. Marin. 11, 2, Philostr.

Ὑπέρκειμαι, (ὑπέρ, κεῖμαι) as pass., *to lie* or *be situated over* or *above,* Isocr. 75 A; also c. gen. loci, Polyb. 4, 29, 1, etc.

Ὑπερκέρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *an outflanking,* Polyb. 1, 27, 5, etc.: from

Ὑπερκεράω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, κέρας VI): —*to outflank,* i. e. *bring the wings of an army round those of an enemy,* c. acc., Polyb. 11, 23, 5.

Ὑπέρκερως, ων, (ὑπέρ, κέρας) *with immense horns,* ἔλαφος, Poll.

Ὑπερκέρωσις, ἡ,=ὑπερκέρασις.

Ὑπερκηλέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, κηλέω) *to charm beyond measure,* Luc. Amor. 1.

Ὑπερκινδῡνεύω, *to meet danger for* another, c. gen.

Ὑπερκλονέω, ῶ, *to overrun, overflow.*

Ὑπερκολᾰκεύω, (ὑπέρ, κολακεύω) *to flatter immoderately, τινά,* Dem. 391, 19.—II. *to excel in flattery,* Dio C.

Ὑπερκομίζω, f. -ίσω and -τῶ, (ὑπέρ, κομίζω) *to carry over,* Strab.

Ὑπέρκομπος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κομπέω) strictly, *making an exceeding loud noise:* metaph., *overweening, boastful, arrogant,* like ὑπερήφανος, Aesch. Theb. 391, 404: generally, *excessive, extraordinary,* θράσος, Id. Pers. 831; c. dat., νῆες ὑπερκόμποι τάχει, *ships surpassing* in swiftness, Ib. 342.—Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 387, would alter ὑπέρκομπος (in this signf.) into -κοπος: but Herm. throws a doubt even on the existence of this latter word, Opusc. 5, p. 153.

Ὑπέρκοπος, ον, (A) (ὑπέρ, κόπος) *over-tired, foredone with toil,* Arist. Mirab. 6.

Ὑπέρκοπος, ον, (B) *overstepping all bounds, overweening, overbearing, boastful,* like ὑπέρκομπος, ὑπερήφανος, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. Aj. 127 (ubi v. Lobeck.) Adv. -πως, Aesch. Cho. 136.—Cf. however ὑπέρκομπος, ὑπέρκοτος: from

Ὑπερκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπέρ, κόπτω) *to overstep, excel,* Themist.

Ὑπερκορέω, Ion. for ὑπερκορέννυμι, *to over fill* or *glut, τινά τινος,* one *with* a thing, Theogn. 1154.

Ὑπερκορής, ές, and ὑπέρκορος, ον, *over-full, glutted.*

Ὑπερκορύφωσις, εως, ἡ, *a projecting point* or *end,* Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑπερκόσμιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κόσμος) *supramundane,* Eccl.

Ὑπέρκοτος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κοτέω):—*exceeding angry, furious, violent:* hence, *exceeding savage* or *fearful,* Aesch. Ag. 822. Adv. -τως, *overmuch, exceedingly,* Id. 466, Eur. H. F. 1087:—Blomf. ad Ag. 453 alters -κότως into -κόπως; cf. ὑπέρκομπος.

Ὑπερκράζομαι, *to outshout,* Philostr., in 3 fut. -κεκράξομαι.

Ὑπερκρᾰτέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, κρατέω) *to overpower,* c. acc., LXX.—2. intr., *to prevail.*

Ὑπερκρεμάννῡμι, f. -κρεμάσω Att. -κρεμῶ, (ὑπέρ, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang up over,* hence metaph., ὑπ. γῆρας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, Theogn. 1016; ὑπ. ἄτην τινί, Pind. O. 1, 91.

Ὑπερκρίνω, *to surpass, excel.*

Ὑπερκτάομαι, (ὑπέρ, κτάομαι) dep. mid., *to acquire over and above,* πολύ τι κακῶν ὑπερεκτήσω, *thou hast brought* much evil *on thyself,* i. e. *more* than was needful, Soph. El. 217; cf. ὑπέρμορον.

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Ὑπερκυάνεος, ον, *very dark blue.* [ᾰ]

Ὑπερκῠβιστάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, κυβιστάω) *to plunge headlong into danger*, Polyb. 28, 6, 6.

Ὑπερκύδας, αντος, ὁ, (ὑπέρ, κῦδος) :—*exceeding famous* or *renowned*, only found in acc. sing. and plur., ὑπ. Ἀχαιούς, Il. 4, 66, 71; Μενοίτιον, Hes. Th. 510.—Some take it to be contr. from ὑπερκυδήεις, -δῆς, Dor. -δᾶς, ᾶντος, like ἀργήεις -ῆς -ᾶς, φωνήεις -ῶς, τιμήεις -ῶς, etc.; but, then, it should be properisp., for which there is no authority, Spitzn. ad Il. 4, 66. [κῡ]

Ὑπερκύκνιος, ον, (κύκνος) *surpassing the song of swans.*

Ὑπερκύπτω, (ὑπέρ, κύπτω) *to bend, stretch and peep over*, Ep. Hom. 14, 22, Plat. Euthyd. 271 A: *to peep* or *stick out over* a thing, c. gen., Nicostr. Κλιν. 1, 2, Luc. Luct. 16.—2. *to step over* or *beyond, overstep*, c. acc., Anth. P. 6, 250.

Ὑπερλᾶλέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, λαλέω) *to speak for*, τινός, Philostr.

Ὑπέρλαμπρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, λαμπρός) *exceeding bright*, ἀκτῖνες, Ar. Nub. 571.—II. of sound, *very clear* or *loud*, ὑπ. ὀλολύζειν, Dem. 313, 22.

Ὑπερλαμπρύνομαι, (ὑπέρ, λαμπρύνω) as pass., *to make an exceeding splendid show, to be exceeding gay*: also *to distinguish one's self beyond measure*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.

Ὑπερλάμπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπέρ, λάμπω) *to shine exceeding brightly*, Plut.

†Ὑπερλᾶος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperlaus*, son of Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 5.

Ὑπέρλεπτος, ον, *exceeding thin, fine* or *delicate.*

Ὑπέρλευκος, ον, (ὑπέρ, λευκός) *exceedingly white*, Hipp.

Ὑπερλίαν, (ὑπέρ, λίαν) adv., *beyond measure, exceedingly*, N. T.

Ὑπερλύδιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, Λύδιος) *hyper-Lydian*, i. e. *in a musical mode higher than the Lydian.* [λῠ]

Ὑπερλῡπέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, λυπέω) f. -ήσω, *to grieve* or *distress beyond measure*: — pass., *to be distressed beyond measure*, Hdt. 8, 90.

Ὑπερμῡζάω, ῶ, *to be overfull* (ὑπέρ) *of barley bread* (μᾶζα), *to be wanton from high feeding*, Luc. Navig. 15. Alciphr.; cf. κριθάω.—2. (μαζός) *to have overfull breasts*, Sypes.

Ὑπερμαίνομαι, f. -μᾰνοῦμαι, aor. -εμάνην, (ὑπέρ, μαίνομαι) as pass., *to be* or *go stark mad*, Ar. Ran. 776.

Ὑπερμάκης, ες, Dor. for ὑπερμήκης, Pind. [ᾰ]

Ὑπερμαντεύομαι, (ὑπέρ, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., *to consult an oracle for* or *on account of*, τινός, dub. l. in Eur. Ion 431.

Ὑπέρμαργος, ον, (ὑπέρ, μάργος) *exceeding silly*, Dion. H.

Ὑπερμάχέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, μάχη) :—*to fight for* any one, τινός, Soph. Ant. 194, Eur. Phoen. 1258: also, ὑπ. τινί τινος, *to fight with* one *for* another, Soph. Aj. 1346: later c. acc. Hence

Ὑπερμάχησις, ἡ, *defence*: [ᾰ] and

Ὑπερμάχητικός, ή, όν, *inclined to fight for* or *defending*, Plut. Num. 16.

Ὑπερμάχομαι, (ὑπέρ, μάχομαι) dep. mid.,=ὑπερμαχέω, τί τινος, *to fight out* a thing *for* any one, Soph. O. T. 265. Hence

Ὑπέρμαχος, ον, *fighting for..: a champion.* Anth.

Ὑπερμεγάθης, Ion. for ὑπερμεγέθης, Hdt. [ᾰ]

Ὑπέρμεγας, -μεγάλη, -μεγα, (ὑπέρ, μέγας) *immensely great*, Ar. Eq. 158.

Ὑπερμεγεθέω, ῶ, *to be* or *grow immensely great*, Artemid. 1, 31: from

Ὑπερμεγέθης, ες, Ion. ὑπερμεγάθης, gen. εος,=ὑπέρμεγας, Hdt. 2, 175; 4, 191, etc.—II. *exceeding difficult, ἔργον*, Xen. Cyr 1, 6, 8.

Ὑπερμεθύσκομαι, as pass., aor. ὑπερεμεθύσθην, (ὑπέρ, μεθύσκω) *to be excessively drunk*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4.

Ὑπερμενέτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὑπερμενής, H. Hom. 7, 1.

Ὑπερμενέων, οντος, ὁ, *exceeding mighty*, ἀνδρες ὑπερμενέοντες, for ὑπερμενέες, Od. 19, 62. (No verb -μενέω occurs: cf. ὑπερηνορέων): from

Ὑπερμενής, ές, (ὑπέρ, μένος) :—*exceeding mighty, exceeding strong*, in Hom., and Hes. freq. epith. of Jupiter and of kings: also in bad sense, *overweening, insolent*, Od. 19, 62. Poet. word.

†Ὑπερμένης, ους, ὁ, *Hypermenes*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 25.

†Ὑπερμενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Hypermenides*, a leader of the Corinthians, Paus. 4, 19, 2.

Ὑπέρμετρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, μέτρον) *beyond all measure, excessive*, Plat. Leg. 864 D. Adv. -τρως, Eur. Ino 22.

Ὑπερμήκης, ες, gen. εος, (ὑπέρ, μῆκος) :—*exceeding long*, χείρ, Hdt. 8, 140. 2; δρόμοι, Aesch. Pr. 591 :—*exceeding high*, Ὄλυμπος, Hdt. 7, 128, 129: ὑπερμάκης βοή, a cry *exceeding loud*, Pind. O. 7, 69.

Ὑπερμιξολύδιος, ον, *in a mode higher than the mixo-Lydian*, Ath. 625 D.

Ὑπερμῑσέω, ῶ (ὑπέρ, μισέω) *to hate exceedingly*, Lys. 188, 32.

†Ὑπερμνήστρα, ας, ἡ, *Hypermnestra*, daughter of Danaus, wife of Lynceus, Pind. N. 10, 10.—2. daughter of Thestius, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.

Ὑπέρμορα, v. sq.

Ὑπέρμορον, adv. (ὑπέρ. μόρος) :—*over, above, beyond fate* or *destiny*, said of those who by their own fault add to their destined share of misery,—not so much *contrary to*, as *beyond* (i. e. *besides*) *destiny*, Il. 21, 517. Od. 1, 34, 35, etc.: also ὑπέρμορα, Il. 2, 155.—Nitzsch Od. 1, 33, writes it divisim ὑπὲρ μόρον, on the analogy of ὑπὲρ μοῖραν, etc. (cf. ὑπέρ B); but v. Heyne Il. t. 4, p. 224. Others take it as neut. from an adj. ὑπέρμορος, ον; an adv. -ρως is found in Eust.

Ὑπερνευλάκέω, worse form of ὑπερνεωλκέω.

Ὑπερνέφελος, ον, (ὑπέρ, νεφέλη) *above the clouds*, Luc. Icarom. 2.

Ὑπερνεφέω, ῶ, *to soar* or *rise above the clouds*: from

Ὑπερνεφής, ές, (ὑπέρ, νέφος) *above the clouds.*

Ὑπερνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, *to swim over.*

Ὑπερνεωλκέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, νεωλκέω) *to haul* or *bring ships over land*, Strab.; cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 8, 36, 12.

Ὑπερνήχομαι, dep. mid., *to swim over, upon* or *above.*

Ὑπερνικάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, νικάω) *to surpass* or *excel far*, N. T.

Ὑπερνοέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, νοέω) *to think* or *reflect upon*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1741.

Ὑπερνότιος, ον, also α, ον, Dion. P. 151 (ὑπέρ, νότος) : — *beyond the south-wind*, i. e. *at the extreme south*, opp. to ὑπερβόρεος, Hdt. 4, 36.

Ὑπερξανθίζω, *to be very fair* or *flaxen*, of hair.

Ὑπερξηραίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (ὑπέρ, ξηραίνω) *to dry* or *dry up exceedingly*, Hipp. pp. 364, 454, etc.: — pass., *to be* or *become so*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 14, 10. Hence

Ὑπερξηρότης, ας, ἡ, *excessive dryness.* Hipp. p. 460.

Ὑπέρξηρος, (ὑπέρ, ξηρός) *exceeding dry, droughty*, Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 16, de Respir. 14, 7.

Ὑπέρογκος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ὄγκος) *of exceeding bulk, size* or *proportions, overgrown*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58; ὀτίτιον, Dem. 46, 16; ὑπ. γῆρας, *excessive* old age, Plat. Legg. 728 E: — of *pedantic, verbose* style, Plut. 2, 7 A:—generally, *very great, very important*, πρᾶγμα, Luc. D. Mort. 23, 2. Hence

Ὑπερογκέω, ῶ, *to become exceeding large*, Hipp. p. 819.

Ὑπεροδύνεω, ῶ, (ὀδύνη) *to feel excessive pain.*

Ὑπεροειδῆς, ές, (ὑπερος, εἶδος) *pestle-shaped*, Hipp. [ῠ]

Ὑπεροιδαίνω, (ὑπέρ. οἰδαίνω) transit, *to swell up excessively.* — 2 intrans., *to swell, be swollen much*, Anth.

Ὑπεροιδάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, οἰδάω) = trans., *to swell excessively*, Luc. Amor. 53.

Ὑπεροικέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, οἰκέω) = *dwell above, beyond* or *over against*, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 13, 21, 37; but also c. acc., Hdt. 7, 113.

Ὑπεροικοδομέω, ῶ, *to build over, above.*

Ὑπέροικος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οἶκος) *dwelling above, beyond* or *over against*, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 7.

Ὑπέροινος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οἶνος) *immoderately fond of wine*, Polyaen. 8, 25, 1.

Ὑπεροίομαι, dep., *to be very self-conceited.*

Ὑπεροιστεύω, *to shoot over* or *beyond, outshoot.*

Ὑπέρολβος, ον, *exceeding rich, prosperous* or *happy*, susp.

Ὑπερομβρία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ὄμβρος) *a violent storm of rain*, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 7, Meteor. 2, 8, 39.

Ὑπερον, ου, τό, later form for ὑπερος, Polyb. 1, 22, 7, Luc. Philops. 35; cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 72. [ῠ]

Ὑπερον, τό, v. ὑπερα.

Ὑπέροξυς, v. (ὑπέρ, ὀξύς) *exceeding sharp.* —2. *exceeding keen* or *violent*, πυρετοί, Hipp. p. 759.

Ὑπεροπλήεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. for ὑπέροπλος :—Ap. Rh., 2, 4, has superl. ὑπεροπλήεστατος.

Ὑπεροπλία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέροπλος) :—*proud confidence* in arms; *proud defiance, scornfulness*, Il. 1, 205, in plur. — II. in good signf., *high courage*, Theocr. 25, 139. [ῐ Ep.]

Ὑπεροπλίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., (ὑπέρ, ὁπλίζω) : — transit., *to vanquish by force of arms*, οὐκ ἂν τις μιν ἀνὴρ ὑπεροπλίσσαιτο, Od. 17, 268, acc. to Aristarch., — whereas others explained it *to treat haughtily* or *scornfully.*

Ὑπέροπλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ὅπλον) :—*proudly trusting in force of arms*; hence, *overweening, arrogant, daring*, but never of persons in the older poets, — in Hom. only ὑπεροπλον εἰπεῖν, to speak *haughtily, arrogantly*, Il. 15, 185; 17, 170; so, ἠνορέη βλε ὑπέροπλος, Hes. Th. 516, 619, 670; ἦβα, Pind. P. 6, 48 :—then, generally, *excessive, immense, overwhelming*, ἀτή, Pind. O. 1, 90, cf. P. 9, 24. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ὑπερφίαλος 9.—Only poet. (Some, too subtly, derive it from ὑπέρ, πέλομαι: others make it = ὁπλότερος, *too youthful*: but no doubt ὑπέροπλος comes from ὅπλον, just as ὑπέρβιος from βία.)

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Ὑπεροπτάω, ὦ, *to overbake, to roast or parch too much.*

Ὑπερόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑπερόψομαι): —*a contemner, disdainer, χρυσοῦ καὶ κυναχῆς ὑπερόπτας*, Soph. Ant. 130 (e conj. Herm.); ὑπ. *τῶν εἰωθότων*, Thuc. 3, 38: absol., *disdainful, haughty*, Theocr. 22, 58.

Ὑπερόπτησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπεροπτάω) *an overbaking, drying up.*

Ὑπεροπτικός, ἡ, όν, (ὑπερόψομαι) *disposed to despise others, contemptuous, disdainful*, Dem. 218, fin. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 18.

Ὑπέροπτος, ον, (ὑπερόψομαι):—*overlooked, slighted, disdained.* — II. neut. pl. as adv., *disdainfully*, Soph. O. T. 883.

Ὑπερόρασις, εως, ἡ, *an overlooking, disdaining*, LXX.: and

Ὑπεροράτικός, ἡ, όν, = ὑπεροπτικός: from

Ὑπεροράω, fut. -ὄψομαι: aor. ὑπεριδον, inf. -ἰδεῖν: aor. pass., ὑπερώφθην, Thuc. 7, 42 (ὑπέρ, ὁράω). *To look over*, c. acc., *τὴν θάλασσαν*, Hdt. 7, 36. — II. *to overlook*, i. e. *not attend to, let pass*, c. acc., Lys. 198, 1, Aeschin. 16, 25.—2. *to slight, despise, disdain*, c. acc., Hdt., Thuc., etc. (cf. sub ὑπεριδον); pass., *ἡ Λακεδαίμων κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ ὑπερώφθη*, Thuc. 5, 28, etc.:—rarely c. gen., *ὑπεροράω τῆς ἀπολογίας*, Antipho 122, 43.—Whether the fut. *ὑπεράψομαι* was ever used as pass., is very dub., cf. L. Dind. Thuc. 3, 40.

Ὑπεροργίζομαι, (ὑπέρ, ὀργίζω) as pass., *to break into violent rage*, Dio C.

Ὑπερορέγομαι, as pass., *to long exceedingly for*, c. gen.

Ὑπερορία, ας, ἡ, v. ὑπερόριος.

Ὑπερορίζω, (ὑπέρ, ὁρίζω) *to drive beyond the frontier, banish*, Plat. Rep. 560 D.

Ὑπερόριος, ον, also α, ον, v. infra, poet. -ουριος: (ὑπέρ, ὅρος):— *over the boundaries* or *confines, ῥίπτειν ὑπερούριον*, Theocr. 24, 93: hence *foreign, λαλιὰ ὑ.*, a tale *of outlandish, out-of-the-way, foreign matters*, Aeschin. 34, 29: *ὑπ. ἀσχολία*, occupation *abroad*, Thuc. 8, 72; *ὑπ. ἀρχή*, Aeschin. 3, 34. — 2. *ἡ ὑπερορία* (sc. *γῆ*). *the country beyond one's own frontiers, a foreign land* or *country*, Andoc. 28, 10, Lys. 187, 26, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D, etc.; opp. to *τὰ ἔνδημα*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 27; also, *τὰ ὑπερόρια* (sc. *χωρία*), Id. Ath. 1, 19. — II. *strange, unusual*, Aristid.

Ὑπερορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a conveying beyond the boundaries, banishment.*

Ὑπερορμαίνω, = ὑπερέρχομαι.

Ὑπερόρνυμαι, (ὑπέρ, ὄρνυμι) as pass., *to rise up over, hang over, ἅτας ὑπερορνυμένας πόλει*, Soph. O. T. 165 (e conj. Musgr.)

Ὑπέρορος, ον, = ὑπερόριος. — II. *one who outruns the term of payment, does not pay punctually.*

Ὑπεροράφιος, ον, worse form for ὑπερωρόριος.

Ὑπερορρωδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, ὀρρωδέω) *to be much afraid*, τινός, *for one*, Eur. Supp. 344: cf. Ion. ὑπερωρρωδέω.

Ὑπερος, ου, ὁ, *a pestle to bray and pound with*, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 1, 200: —proverb., *ὑπέρου περιστροφή* or *περιτροπή*, like *τρυπάνου περιστροφή*, of one who always goes round in the same circle, goes over and over the same thing, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 2; cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 209 E, Meineke Philem. p. 366. — II. *the knocker of a door.*—Later, τὸ ὔπερον, q. v. [ῠ]

Ὑπερουράνιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οὐρανός) *above the heavens*, τόπος, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C. [ᾱ]

Ὑπέρουριος, ον, Ion. and poet. for ὑπερόριος, q. v.

Ὑπερουσιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οὐσία) *supersubstantial*, Eccl. Hence

Ὑπερουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, *supersubstantiality*, Eccl.

Ὑπερόφρυν, υν, τό, *the brow, part of the forehead above the eyebrows* (ἐπισκύνιον).

Ὑπεροφρῠόομαι, dep. mid., *to be supercilious.*

Ὑπέροφρυς, υ, gen. υος, *supercilious.*

Ὑπεροχέω, ῶ, (ὑπέροχος) *to project, hang over.*

Ὑπεροχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπερέχω II):—*a projecting* or *standing forth*: *a projection, prominence, tip* of a thing, *βυνὸς ὑπεροχαί*, Ephipp. Geryon. 2, 3; *a ridge, height*, Polyb. 10, 10, 10, etc.—II. metaph., *a surpassing, excelling; preëminence*, 25, 9, 3, etc. — 2. *excess, superabundance*, like *ὑπερβολή*, *πλούτων ὑπεροχαί*, Plat. Legg. 711 D: *ἡ ὑπ. τῆς δυναστείας*, Polyb. 1, 2, 7, etc.: hence, *ἡ ὑπ.* alone, *power, authority, dignity*, oft. in Polyb.—3. of language, *periphrasis, lengthiness*, opp. to ἔλλειψις, Plat. Polit. 283 C.

†Ὑπεροχη, ης, ἡ, *Hyperoche*, a Hyperborean maiden, Hdt. 4, 33.

†Ὑπεροχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Hyperochides*, an Athenian, Thuc. 6, 55: cf. Ὑπειροχίδης.

Ὑπερωχικός, ἡ, όν, *of* or *for* ὑπεροχή, *preëminent.*

Ὑπέροχος, ον, Ep. and Ion. ὑπείροχος, (ὑπερέχω II):—*prominent, eminent, distinguished above others*, c. gen., *ὑπείροχον ἐμμεναι ἄλλων*, Il. 6, 208; 11, 784; absol., H. Hom. 11, 2, Hdt. 5, 92, 7; *ὑπ. θῆρες, mighty* beasts, Pind. N. 3, 40; *ὑπ. σθένος*, Aesch. Pr. 429; *ὑπ. βία, overbearing* force, Soph. Tr. 1096:—a superl. -ώτατος in Pind. P. 2, 70.

†Ὑπέροχος, ου, ὁ, *Hyperochus*, a writer of Cyme, who wrote *Κυμαϊκά*, Ath. 528 D.

Ὑπεροχῠρόω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, ὀχυρόω) *to make excessively firm*, Clem. Al.

Ὑπερῳία, ας, ἡ, *contempt, disdain*, νόμων, Thuc. 1, 84; *ἀνθρώπων*, Dem. 577, 17: absol., *haughtiness, arrogance*, Lys. 128, 42, Luc., etc.: and

Ὑπέρῳις, εως, ἡ, *a despising*: generally, = foreg., LXX.: from

Ὑπερῴομαι, fut. of ὑπεροράω, q. v.

Ὑπεροψωνέω, ῶ, *to outbid in the purchase of provisions.*

Ὑπερπάγής, ές, (ὑπέρ, πάγος, πήγνυμι): — *very frosty*: *τὸ ὑπ., too hard frost*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 2.

Ὑπερπάθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to suffer excessively, be vehemently troubled* or *afflicted*, Eur. Phoen. 1456: from

Ὑπερπαθής, ές, *grievously afflicted.*

Ὑπερπαίω, f. -παιήσω, (ὑπέρ, παίω) *to overstep, surpass, excel*, c. gen., Ar. Eccl. 1118; also c. acc., Dem. 1217, 18, Polyb. 14, 5, 14, etc.

Ὑπερπάλαίω, *to beat in wrestling*: generally, *to exceed.*

Ὑπερπάλύνω, *to strew* or *scatter over.*

Ὑπερπαφλάζω, (ὑπέρ, παφλάζω) *to bubble* or *boil over*, Luc. Lexiph. 8.

Ὑπερπάχύνω, (ὑπέρ, παχύνω) *to make exceedingly thick* or *fat*:—pass., *to be* or *become so*, Theophr.

Ὑπέρπαχυς, υ, gen. εος, (ὑπέρ, παχύς) *exceedingly thick* or *fat*, Hipp.

Ὑπερπείθω, *to convince even to supererogation.*

Ὑπερπέλομαι, (ὑπέρ, πέλομαι) *to be over* or *above*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 4, 1637.

Ὑπερπενθέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, πενθέω) *to mourn exceedingly*, c. acc., Philostr.

Ὑπερπεπαίνω, *to ripen too much, make over-ripe.*

Ὑπερπέπτω, later form for ὑπερπέσσω.

Ὑπερπερισσεύω, (ὑπέρ, περισσεύω) intrans., *to have a superabundance, abound exceedingly*, N. T.: also as dep., ὑπερπερισσεύομαι, N. T.

Ὑπερπέρισσος, η, ον, (ὑπέρ, περισσός) *excessive.* Adv. -σως, N. T.

Ὑπερπερκάζω, (ὑπέρ, περκάζω) *to have too deep a colour, be over-ripe*, Eu math.

Ὑπερπέσσω, f. -πέψω, (ὑπέρ, πέσσω) *to digest very quickly*, Hipp.

Ὑπερπέταμαι, dep. mid., = ὑπερπέτομαι.

Ὑπερπετάννυμι, f. -πετάσω, (ὑπέρ, πετάννυμι) *to stretch over*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6, 11. Pass., *to stretch one's self*, and so *to hover over*, Diod. 4, 51.

Ὑπερπετάομαι, dep., later form for ὑπερπέτομαι.

Ὑπερπετής, ές, (ὑπέρ, πέτομαι) *flying over* or *above*, βέλη ὑπ. τινος, darts *flying over the soldiers' heads*, Polyb. 18, 13, 3, cf. Diod. 14, 23.—II. *stretching beyond, outflanking*, φάλαγξ, Dion. H. 9, 11.—III. *reaching high*, θωράκια, Polyb. 8, 6, 4.

Ὑπερπέτομαι, fut. -πτήσομαι, (ὑπέρ, πέτομαι) dep. mid.: — *to fly over, above* or *beyond*, *ὑπέρπτατο χάλκεον ἔγχος*, Il. 13, 408; 22, 275, cf. Od. 22, 280: *to fly over, beyond*, c. acc., *ὁ δ' (ὁ λᾶας) ὑπέρπτατο σήματα πάντα*, Od. 8, 192:—a 3 sing. aor. 2 act. *ὑπέρεπτα* occurs in Soph. Ant. 113: v. sub πέτομαι.

Ὑπερπέττω, Att. for ὑπερπέσσω.

Ὑπερπήγνῡμι, f. -πήξω, *to fasten, fix over* or *upon.*

Ὑπερπηδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, πηδάω) *to overleap, escape from, θεοὺς πλεῖν*, Soph. Fr. 656.—II. *to overleap, overstep, transgress, τὰ νόμιμα*, Dem. 644, 16, cf. Aeschin. 55, 29; 82, 29.—III. *to overleap, surpass, ὑπ. τῷ μηχανήματι τοὺς ξυμπάντας*, Plat. Legg. 677 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 6, 25.

Ὑπερπιαίνω, (ὑπέρ, πιαίνω) *to make exceeding fat*, Galen.

Ὑπέρπικρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πικρός) *exceeding sharp* or *bitter*, esp. in temper, Aesch. Pr. 944.

Ὑπερπίμπλημι, (ὑπέρ, πίμπλημι, *to overfill*:—pass., *to be overfull of* a thing, Hipp. p. 536; *ὑπερπλησθεὶς μέθης*, Soph. O. T. 779, cf. 874; *διὰ τὸ ὑπερπεπλῆσθαι*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 29.

Ὑπερπίνω, (ὑπέρ, πίνω) *to drink overmuch*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 10. [ῐ]

Ὑπερπίπτω, (ὑπέρ, πίπτω) *to fall over, run over*, of water, Polyb. 4, 39, 8: *to go beyond*, e. g. of arrows or spears.—II. of time, *to be past, gone by, ἢν ὑπερπέσῃ ἡ νῦν ἡμέρη*, Hdt. 3, 71; so also in Hipp. [ῐ by nature.]

Ὑπερπλάζω, (ὑπέρ, πλάζω) *to make to wander above*, Euphor. Fr. 36.

Ὑπερπλεονάζω, (ὑπέρ, πλεονάζω) *to abound exceedingly*, N. T.

Ὑπερπλέω, *to sail over* or *beyond.*

Ὑπερπλήθης, ες, *superabundant*, Nichochar. Lemn. 1; *ὑπερπλήθη ἐξημαρτηκώς*, having done *more misdeeds than* enough, Dem. 802, 25: from

Ὑπερπλήθω, *to be overfull of* a thing.

Ὑπερπλημμῠρέω, ῶ, *to overflow.*

Ὑπερπληροω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, πληρόω)

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to fill overfull, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22:—pass., *to be overfull, be gorged to the full*, Xen. Lac. 5, 3, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 5.

'Υπερπλήσσομαι, (ὑπέρ, πλήσσω) *to be greatly astonished*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13; but ought prob. to be ὑπερεκπλ.

'Υπερπλούσιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πλούσιος) *exceeding rich*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

'Υπερπλουτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be exceeding rich*, Ar. Plut. 354: from

'Υπέρπλουτος, ον, poet. for ὑπερπλούσιος, Aesch. Pr. 466; but also in Plat. Rep. 552 B.

'Υπερπνέω, (ὑπέρ, πνέω) strictly, *to breathe* or *snort over* any one: hence, *to raise one's self proudly above* any one, τινά, Philostr.

'Υπερπνίγής, ές, (πνίγω) = ὑπέρασθμος.

'Υπερποθέω, ῶ, f. -έσω and -ήσω, *to desire excessively*.

'Υπερπολάζω, *to overflow, overrun*, Strab.: cf. ἐπικολάζω.

'Υπέρπολλος, η, ον, Ion. for sq.

'Υπέρπολυς, -πόλλη, -πολυ, (ὑπέρ, πολύς) *overmuch, very much* or *many*, Hipp. p. 1015, Aesch. Pers. 794, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 26, Dem. 1073, fin.

'Υπερπονέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, πονέω) *to toil* or *labour beyond measure*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4: *to suffer* or *endure much*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 345.—II. *to toil* or *suffer for* any one, Plat. Legg. 717 C: also in mid., ὑπερπονεῖσθαί τινος, *to take trouble* or *distress on one's self for* another, Soph. Aj. 1310.

'Υπέρπονος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πόνος) act., *toiling beyond measure*:—*quite worn out*, Plut. Alex. 61.

'Υπερπόντιος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. P. 5, 79, Aesch. Ag. 414: (ὑπέρ, πόντος):—*over* or *beyond the sea, over the water, far away*, Aesch. l. c.:—*from beyond the sea*, i. e. *foreign, strange*, γλῶσσα, Pind. l. c., cf. Aesch. Supp. 42:—φοιτᾶς ὑπ., i. e. ὑπὲρ τὸν πόντον, Soph. Ant. 785.

'Υπερποτόομαι, Ep. for ὑπερπέτομαι, Theocr. 15, 120.

'Υπερπροθυμέομαι, f. -θυμηθήσομαι, (ὑπέρ, προθυμέομαι) dep. pass.:—*to have an excessive liking* or *zeal, be exceedingly ready*.

'Υπερπροφεύγω, v. l. for ὑπεκπροφεύγω, Hes. Sc. 42.

'Υπέρπτατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of ὑπερπέτομαι, Hom.

'Υπέρπτωχος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πτωχός) *exceeding poor*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

'Υπέρπυκνος, ον, *exceeding dense* or *close*.

'Υπερπυπάζω, (ὑπέρ, πυπάζω) *to make very much of* one, *to fondle, caress, and call him* πύππαξ, Ar. Eq. 680.

'Υπέρπῦρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πῦρ) *exceeding fiery*, Arist. Respir. 14, 7.

'Υπερπυρράω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾶ]. (ὑπέρ, πυρράω) *to grow redder than* another.—II. but also *to redden* or *blush for* another, τινός, Ar. Ran. 308.

'Υπέρπωλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, πῶλος) like πολύϊππος, *exceeding rich in horses*, dub. l. Aesch. Pers. 794, altered by Herm. into ὑπερπόλλους.

'Υπερπώρωσις, εως, ἡ, *the formation of a callus over* a broken bone.

'Υπερπωτάομαι, dep. mid., poet. for ὑπερπέτομαι.

'Υπερρᾰγη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of ὑπορρήγνυμι, Il. [ᾰ]

'Υπέρροος, ον, (ῥέω) *flowing over*.

'Υπερσαρκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, σάρξ) *to have* or *get an excess of flesh*, Hipp. p. 909, acc. to Schneid.; al. ὑπερσαρκίζω.

'Υπερσαρκόω, ῶ, *to make exceeding fleshy* or *fat*. Hence

'Υπερσάρκωμα, ατος, τό, *overgrown flesh*: and

'Υπερσάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making* or *being exceeding fleshy*.

'Υπέρσεμνος, ον, (ὑπέρ, σεμνός) *exceeding grave, solemn* or *pompous*, Philo.

'Υπερσεμνύνομαι, (ὑπέρ, σεμνύνω) mid., *to be exceeding solemn* or *pompous*, Xen. Symp. 3, 11.

'Υπερσεύω, (ὑπέρ, σεύω) *to drive away over*: pf. pass. ὑπερέσσυμαι, *to hasten over, ὀρέων ἀκρης*, Q. Sm. 2, 183.

'Υπερσκελής, ές, (ὑπέρ, σκέλος) *with immoderately large legs*, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

'Υπέρσκληρος, ον, *exceeding dry* or *hard*.

'Υπερσοφιστεύω, (ὑπέρ, σοφιστεύω) *to be an arch-sophist*, Philostr.

'Υπερσοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπέρ, σοφιστής) *an arch-sophist*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1.

'Υπέρσοφος, ον, (ὑπέρ, σοφός) *exceeding wise* or *clever*, Ar. Ach. 972, Plat. Euthyd. 289 E.

'Υπερσπουδάζω, (ὑπέρ, σπουδάζω) *to take exceeding great pains*, περί τι, Luc. Gymn. 9.

'Υπέρσπουδος, ον, *exceedingly nervous* or *earnest*.

'Υπερσταθμίζομαι, as pass., (σταθμίζω) *to outweigh*.

'Υπερστᾰτέω, ῶ, = ὑπερίσταμαι, *to stand over and protect*, c. gen., Aesch. Supp. 342.

'Υπερστᾰχῠόω, ῶ, *to bear ears of corn in abundance*.

'Υπερστένω, (ὑπέρ, στένω) *to sigh* or *groan over*, v. l. Aesch. Pr. 66.

'Υπερστέργω, *to love excessively*.

'Υπερστίλβω, *to shine exceedingly*.

'Υπερστρώννῡμι, and -νύω, f. -στρώσω, *to spread, strew* or *lay over* or *upon*.

'Υπερσυντελικός, ή, όν, χρόνος, *tempus plus quam perfectum*.

'Υπερσχέθω, = ὑπερέχω, but v. σχέθω.

'Υπέρσχῃ, ὑπέρσχοι, 3 sing. subj., and opt. aor. 2 act. of ὑπερέχω, Hom.

'Υπερτᾰλαντόω, ῶ, (τάλαντον) *to outweigh*.

'Υπέρτᾰτος, η, ον, superl. from ὑπέρ, *uppermost, highest*, Il. 12, 381; 23, 451, Hes. Op. 8, Pind. O. 2, 140, etc., and in Att. poets: *eldest*, Pind. N. 6, 36: mostly poet., cf. ὕπατος. Pind. has also ὑπερώτατος, N. 8, 73.—Cf. ὑπέρτερος. [ῠ]

'Υπερτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ὑπέρ, τείνω):—I. transit., *to stretch over, across* or *upon*, Hdt. 4, 71: *to hold out over*, τινί τι, Eur. El. 1257; ὑπ. σκιὰν σειρίου κυνός, *to spread* a shade from the sun *over* the house, Aesch. Ag. 967 (κυνός being joined with σκιάν), cf. Eur. El. 1022:—but, ὑπ. χεῖρά τινος, *to stretch* the hand *over* one *for protection*, Eur. I. A. 916; also, ὑπ. πόδα ἀκτῆς, *to stretch* one's foot *over* the beach, i. e. pass over it, Id. Med. 1288, cf. Id. Scir. 1.—II. intr., *to stretch, stand* or *jut out over*, ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους. Thuc. 2, 76: also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ κέρας, *to outflank* the enemy's wing, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19.—2. metaph., *to go beyond, exceed, surpass*, usu. c. gen., as in Dem. 1406, 1; but also c. acc., Arist. Pol. 7, 10, 6, An. Pr. 2, 23, 3, Polyb. 1, 26, 15.

'Υπερτέλειος, ων, (ὑπέρ, τέλος) *beyond the mark* or *measure, excessive, supernumerary*.

'Υπερτέλεος, ον, = foreg.

'Υπερτελέω, ῶ, *to get quite over, overleap*, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 359: from

'Υπερτελής, ές, gen. ους, (ὑπέρ, τέλος) *going over* or *beyond the mark*, and so in gen., *going over, overleaping*, Aesch. Ag. 286: but c. gen., ὠθεῖ ὑπερτελὴς, *one who has reached the end* of his labours, Soph. Tr. 36.—II. (τέλλω) = ὑπερτέλλων, *rising, appearing over* or *above*, Eur. Ion 1549.—III. numbers are called ὑπερτελεῖς, when the sum of their different factors is greater than themselves, such as 12, because 6+2+4+3=15; opp. to ἀλλιπῆς.

'Υπερτέλλω, f. -τελῶ, (ὑπέρ, τέλλω) *to appear over* or *above*: ὑπερτείλας ὁ ἥλιος, the sun *when he has risen above the horizon* and reached a certain height, Hdt. 3, 104: also, ὑπ. ἐκ γαίας, *to start* from the ground, Eur. Phoen. 1007; c gen., φαμέων μαστὸς ὑπερτέλλων, Eur. Or. 839; κορυφὴ ὑπερτέλλων πέτρος, the stone *hanging over* his head, Id. Or. 6: later also c. dat., Anth.

'Υπερτενής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπερτείνω) *stretched* or *stretching over*: hence, *standing* or *jutting forth over*, c. gen., ἀσπίδος ὑπ. χαλκός, Aesch. (?) ap. A. B. p. 353, 10.

'Υπερτερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be over* or *above*: hence, *to surpass, to rule*, c. gen.; and

'Υπερτερία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, ης, *the upper part*, esp., *the upper frame of a carriage* on which the load is laid, Od. 6, 70, Plat. Theaet. 207 A.—II. *a being over and above*, *preëminence*.—III. = ὑπερηφανία, in Theogn. 418, acc. to the interpr. of Hesych.; though this seems dub.

'Υπέρτερος, α, ον, compar. from ὑπέρ, *over* or *above*, *upper*, καὶ ὑπερτερα, *flesh from the outer parts of a victim*, as opp. to the σκλάγχνα or inwards, Od. 3, 65, 470:—*higher, greater, better, more excellent*, ἀνδρὸς, ἐσχος, Il. 11, 290; 12, 437; γενεῇ ὑπ., *higher by* birth, i. e. *nobler*, Il. 11, 786, where however some ancients explain it by νεώτερος, adding that in Ion. ὑπέρτερος signifies *younger*, in Trag. sometimes *elder*, cf. Archil. 24 Bergk)—ὑπέρτερον θέσθαι τί τινος, to prefer one thing *above* another, Pind. I. 1, 2, cf. P. 2, 111; ὑπέρτερα νέμεσθαι τινι, to turn things topsy-turvy, Ar. Lys. 772.—II. *stronger, mightier*, χειρ ὑπ., Soph. El. 455:—c. gen., *victorious* or *triumphant over*, Pind. N. 4, 62, Eur. Med. 921.—III. *further, more*, Soph. Ant. 16.—The compar. forms ὑπερτερέστερος and ὑπερτερώτερος are only found in Hesych. Cf. ὑπέρτατος. [ῠ]

'Υπέρτεχνος, ον, (τέχνη) *exceeding artificial* or *ingenious*.

'Υπερτήκω, (ὑπέρ, τήκω) *to melt exceedingly*, Strab.

'Υπερτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and -τήρων, τό, = ὑπερηφία, both very dub.

'Υπερτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ὑπέρ, τίθημι) *to put* or *set over, across*; in mid., ὑπερθέσθαι τινὰ περᾶν ποταμόν, Polyb. 23, 22, 9.—2. c. acc. loci only, like ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπ. ὄρος, etc., *to cross, pass over* a mountain, Id. 34, 13, 4.—II. metaph., *to put* or *set over*, like Lat. *praeficere*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, θεὸν ὑπερτιθέμεν παντί, Pind. P. 5, 33: hence in mid., ὑπερτίθεσθαί τινι τι, *to commit* or *intrust* a thing to any one, esp., *to disclose* it to him, in order to ask his advice thereon, τὰ στοιβαστέρα τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ ἐνπτύσια, and the like, Hdt. 1, 8, 107, 164; 3, 71, etc.; so also, though more rarely,

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in act., *ὑπερτιθέναι τινί τι*, where it denotes a simple communication or announcement, Hdt. 3, 155; 5, 32, cf. Valck. ad 7, 8, 1.—2. *to hold over* for protection, *χρεῖα ὑπέρ τινος*, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 188.—3. *to place higher*, hence *to prefer*, *τί τινος*, also *τί τινι*: —mid., *to take a higher place*; hence, *to excel, surpass*, *τινά τινι* and *κατά τι*, Polyb. 2, 63, 3; 17, 17, 3.—4. of time, *to outlast, outlive*, c. acc., Strab. —5. in mid., *to put off, delay, adjourn*, *τὴν ταχθεῖσαν ἡμέραν*, Polyb. 5, 29, 3, etc.

Ὑπερτῑμάω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, τιμάω*) *to prize or honour exceedingly*, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 284: *to prize overmuch, overrate.*

Ὑπερτίμιος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, τίμιος*) *over-dear*, *ὑπ. ἀγοράζειν τι*, to buy *too dear*, Arist. Oec. 2, 34, 5. [*τί*]

Ὑπερτοκέω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, τόκος*) *to produce very many young*: in aor., *to be exhausted by breeding*, Theophr.

Ὑπέρτολμος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, τόλμα*) *over bold*, Aesch. Cho. 590.

Ὑπερτονέω, ῶ, *to overstop*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: from

Ὑπέρτονος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, τείνω*) *over-strained, strained to the utmost, at full pitch, exceeding loud*, *γῆρυμα*, Aesch. Eum. 569; *βοά*, Ar. Nub. 1154.

Ὑπερτοξεύσιμος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, τοξεύω*) *to be shot beyond*: *μίασμα οὐχ ὑπερτ.*, an abomination not *to be outdone*, Aesch. Supp. 473.

Ὑπερτοξεύω, (*ὑπέρ, τοξεύω*) *to overshoot*, Aen. Tact.

Ὑπερτραγίζω, (*ὑπέρ, τραγίζω*) *to smell rank like a he-goat*, Diosc.

Ὑπερτραφής, ές, (*ὑπέρ, τρέφω*) *nourished with exceeding care.*

Ὑπερτρέχω: f. *-θρέξω* and *-δρᾰμοῦμαι*, in Philetaer. Atal. 1, 3 also *-δραμῶ*: aor. *-εδρᾰμον* (*ὑπέρ, τρέχω*): —*to run over* or *beyond, outrun, escape from*, *πενίην*, Theogn. 620, cf. Eur. Ion 973.—2. *to excel, surpass*, *τινά τινι*, Eur. Tro. 930, Philetaer. l. c.—3. *to overstep, transgress a law*, Soph. Ant. 455.

Ὑπερτρῐσύλλᾰβος, ον, *of more than three syllables.*

Ὑπερτρῠφάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπέρ, τρυφάω*) *to revel* or *riot extravagantly*, Luc.

Ὑπερυβρίζω, (*ὑπέρ, ὑβρίζω*) *to insult, maltreat excessively*, Dio C.

Ὑπερυγραίνω, (*ὑπέρ, ὑγραίνω*) *to make too moist*, Hipp. p. 446: pass., *to become so*, Id.

Ὑπέρυδρος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, ὕδωρ*) *over-filled with water*: in medic., *very dropsical*, Hipp. p. 183.

Ὑπερυθριάω, ῶ, f. *-άσω* [ᾰ] (*ὑπό, ἐρυθριάω*): —*to grow rather red, blush a little*, Ar. Plut. 702.

Ὑπέρυθρος, ον, (*ὑπό, ἐρυθρός*) *somewhat red, reddish*, Hipp., Thuc. 2, 49, Plat. Rep. 617 A.

Ὑπερυμνητός, όν, (*ὑπέρ, ὑμνέω*) *much to be extolled*, LXX.

Ὑπέρυμνος, ον, =foreg., dub.

Ὑπερυψηλός, ον, (*ὑπέρ, ὑψηλός*) *exceeding high*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 7.

Ὑπερυψόω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, ὑψόω*) *to exalt* or *extol exceedingly*, LXX.

Ὑπερφᾰής, ές, (*ὑπέρ, φάος*) *exceeding bright, far seen.*

Ὑπερφαίνομαι, (*ὑπέρ, φαίνομαι*) as pass. and mid., *to appear, show one's self over* or *above*, λόφου, Thuc. 4, 93; later c. acc., Plut. Dio 39.—Nic. Th. 177 uses the act. *ὑπερφαίνω* as neuter.

Ὑπερφᾰλαγγέω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, φᾰλαγξ*) *to extend the line of one's phalanx so as to outflank the enemy*; generally, *to outflank*, c. gen., Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20, cf. 7, 1, 5.

Ὑπερφᾰλαγγᾰ́σις, ἡ, and *-ίωσις*, ἡ, as if from *ὑπερφαλαγγιάω*, *-ιόω*, *an outflanking of the enemy's line.*

Ὑπερφᾰ́νης, ές, gen. *έος*, (*ὑπερφαίνομαι*) *appearing over* or *above, out-topping others*, *δόρατα ὀρθὰ καὶ ὑπερφανῆ*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 7, acc. to Steph. and Schneid., ubi al. *ὑπερήφανα*.—II. also =*ὑπερφαής*.

†**Ὑπέρφας**, αντος, ὁ, *Hyperphas*, father of Eurygania, Apollod. 3, 5, 8.

Ὑπέρφᾰτος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, φατός, φημί*):—*marvellous, unspeakable*, "*inexpressive*," Pind. Fr. 74, 8; *τινί*, *in* or *for* a thing, Id. O. 9, 98.

Ὑπερφέγγεια, ας, ἡ, (*ὑπέρ, φέγγος*) *an excessive shining*, Iambl.

Ὑπερφέρεια, ας, ἡ, (*ὑπερφερής* II) *haughtiness, pride*, LXX.

Ὑπερφερέτης, ου, ὁ, *he who is supreme; the ruler*; in Dion. H., =Lat. Jupiter *Feretrius*.

Ὑπερφερής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*ὑπερφέρω* II):—*projecting, prominent*; hence *eminent*, LXX.—II. = *ὑπερήφανος*, Gramm.

Ὑπερφέρω, *to bear* or *carry over*, *ὑπ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς*, Thuc. 3, 81, cf. 4, 8.—II. usu. intr., *to raise one's self, rise above*: *to be prominent, stand out*, Hipp.: hence,—III. *to surpass, excel, have the advantage over*, *τινός τινι*, one in a thing, *ῥόδα ὀδμῇ ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων*, Hdt. 9, 96, cf. 8, 138, Ar. Eq. 584, Thuc. 1, 81: *τέχνῃ τέχνης ὑπερφέρουσα*, Soph. O. T. 381;—also c. acc., *ὑπερφέρεις τόλμῃ τε τόλμαν καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῷ λόγον*, Eur. Heracl. 555 (so *ὑπ. τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην φύσιν*, Isocr. 52 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 7):—c. dat. rei only, *to excel in* a thing, Hdt. 4, 74, Pors. Hec. 268.

Ὑπέρφευ, adv., like *ὑπερφυῶς*, *ὑπεράγαν*, *excessively, overmuch*, Aesch. Ag. 377: *too highly, φρονεῖν*, Aesch. Pers. 820, Eur. Phoen. 550; *φέρειν ὑπ.*, like *δεινῶς φέρειν*, Id. H. F. 1321.

Ὑπερφεύγω, (*ὑπέρ, φεύγω*) *to get out over and escape*, Hipp., Aesch. Pers. 100.

Ὑπερφθέγγομαι, (*ὑπέρ, φθέγγομαι*) dep. mid., *to sound, resound* or *shout above*, or *louder*, *ὑπ. εὐεπείᾳ*, *to excel* therein, Plut. 2, 396 D.

Ὑπερφθίνω and **ὑπερφθίω**, (*ὑπέρ, φθίνω, φθίω*) *to kill* or *destroy for* one: —pass., *to die for* or *in behalf of* one, *ὑπερὲφθιτα πατρός*, Pind. P. 6, 29.

Ὑπερφίᾰλος, ον, *overbearing, overweening, haughty, arrogant, proud, violent*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od. of the suitors); so of the Cyclopes, Od. 9, 106; and of the Trojans, Il. 3, 106; 13, 621, etc.; cf. Pind. O. 10 (11), 43, P. 4, 197: also, *θυμὸς ὑπ.*, *a haughty* spirit, Il. 15, 94; *ἔπος, μῦθος ὑπ.*, *a haughty, arrogant* word, Od. 4, 503, 774; *οἶνος ὑπ.*, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B.—But that orig. the word only meant *exceeding in power, most puissant*, without any bad signf., is prob. from Od. 21, 289, where Antinoüs uses it of himself and the rest of the suitors, *ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι*: and so in Pind. Fr. 93, it is simply *most huge, mighty*, cf. Id. P. 2, 80.—This orig. notion appears most clearly in the adv., *-λως*, *exceedingly, excessively*, *ὑπ. νεμεσίζειν*, Il. 13, 293; *νεμεσᾶν*, Od. 17, 481; 21, 285; *ἀνιάζειν*, Il. 18, 300: whence the adv. also passes into the signf. of *haughtily, arrogantly*, Od. 1, 227; 4, 663, etc. It is plain then the bad signf. is only so far in the word itself, as it denotes *excess*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. (Deriv. very dub. Two have been suggested; first by poet. dialectic change from *ὑπέρβιος* (*quasi ὑπερβίαλος*); second, by Aeol. change of *υ* for *ὑπερφυής*, which is maintained by Buttm. s. v., Nitzsch Od. 4, 663. Others from *φιάλη*, *running over the cup's brim*, hence *excessive*: but this is very far-fetched. That of the old Gramm., *perjured, breakers of truces made by libations from φιάλαι*, is worst of all.)

Ὑπερφῑλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπέρ, φιλέω*) *to love beyond measure*, Ar. Plut. 1072, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 6.

Ὑπέρφῑλος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, φίλος*) *a very warm friend*, Plut. (?)

Ὑπερφιλοσοφέω, ῶ, (*ὑπέρ, φιλοσοφέω*) *to philosophise exceedingly*, Hipp. p. 1279.

Ὑπερφῑλότῑμος, ον, *over-ambitious.*

Ὑπερφλεγμαίνω, (*ὑπέρ, φλεγμαίνω*) *to be excessively inflamed*, Hipp. p. 411, etc.

Ὑπέρφλοιος, ον, *flourishing, rich, luxuriant*, *μῆλα*, Emped. 289. (Prob. from *φλοιύω*, q. v., *φλέω*, cf. Plut. 2, 683.) [*οῐ* l. c.]

Ὑπερφλῡᾰρέω, ῶ, *to talk* or *chatter very absurdly*, A. B.

Ὑπερφλύζω, *to boil, bubble*, or *spout over.*

Ὑπερφοβέομαι, (*ὑπέρ, φοβέω*) pass., c. fut. mid., *to be excessively afraid*, Aesch. Theb. 238; *ὑπ. μή*.., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 2.

Ὑπέρφοβος, ον, (*ὑπέρ, φόβος*) *very fearful, timid*, Xen. Eq. 3, 9.—II. (causal), *very terrible*, LXX.

Ὑπερφορέω, ῶ, like *ὑπερφέρω* I, *to carry over*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4.

Ὑπερφρίσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*, (*ὑπέρ, φρίσσω*) *to shudder at* one *beyond measure, to be terribly afraid of* one, *τινά*, Luc. Jup. Confut. 4.

Ὑπερφρονέω, ῶ, *to be ὑπέρφρων, to have high thoughts*, Aesch. Ag. 1039; *ὑπ. τινι, to be proud of* a thing, Hdt. 1, 199.—2 *to look down upon, disdain*, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 825, Ar. Nub. 226, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.; hence also in pass., Thuc. 6, 16:—also c. gen., Eur. Bacch. 1326, Ar. Nub. 1400, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B.—II. *to surpass in knowledge*, *ὑπ. ἱστορίᾳ τὸν δῆμον*, v. l. Aeschin. 19, 42: *πάντα ὑπερφρ., to be* thoroughly *well-informed*, Hipp. Hence

Ὑπερφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *contempt, θανάτου*, Plut. 2, 238 B.

Ὑπερφροντίζω, (*ὑπέρ, φροντίζω*) *to be exceedingly concerned*, Heliod.

Ὑπερφρόνως, adv. from *ὑπέρφρων*.

Ὑπερφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (*ὑπέρφρων*) *contempt, disdain*, Plut. 2, 19 D, 827 A.

Ὑπερφρύγιος, ον, *hyper-Phrygian*, a musical mode. [*ῠ*]

Ὑπέρφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὑπέρ, φρήν*): — *high-minded, haughty, disdainful, proud*, *σῆμα, λόγοι*, Aesch. Theb. 380, 410; *φρονήματα*, Eur. Heracl. 388: neut. pl. *ὑπέρφρονα*, as adv., Soph. Aj. 1236:—in good sense, *ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος*, with *confident superiority*, Thuc. 2, 62.

Ὑπερφυής, ές, (*ὑπέρ, φυή*):—*overgrown, enormous, immense*, Aesch. Fr. 212.—II. of things, *monstrous, extraordinary, singular*, *ὑπ. λίθοι, ἔργον*, in good sense, Hdt. 2, 175; 9, 78; in bad, Id. 8, 116; *ὑπ. τὸ μέγεθος*, Ar. Plut. 734: *marvellous, strange, τέχνη*, Ar. Eq. 141: *πῶς οὐχ ὑπερφυές*; is it not *mighty strange*? Dem. 848, 23: *strange, absurd, σχέτλια λέγεις καὶ ὑπερφυῆ*, Plat. Gorg. 467 B: *τὸ δὲ πάντων ὑπερφυέστατον*.., Lys. 178, 40:—oft. also joined with a relat.,

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ὑπερφυὴς ὅσος, Ar. Plut. 750; ὑπ. ὡς.., like Lat. *mirum quam..*, ὑπερφυεῖ ὡς μεγάλῃ βλάβῃ, Plat. Gorg. 477 D. —II. adv. -ῶς, *marvellously, wonderfully, excessively, exceedingly*, Ar. Ach. 142; in affirm. answers, ὑπερφυῶς μὲν οὖν, Plat. Rep. 525 B: so, ὑπερφυῶς ὡς.., freq. in Plat., cf. Stallb. Symp. 173 C.—When joined with other adjs. it always comes second, δεινὸν καὶ ὑπ., etc., Lob. Paral. 541.

Ὑπερφύομαι, pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.: (ὑπέρ, φύω):—*to spring up over* or *above:* hence, *to outshoot, surpass, excel*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὁ ὑπερφὺς Ἕλληνας ἰσχύι, Hdt. 6, 127.

Ὑπερφῡσάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, φυσάω) *to blow up, inflate excessively*, Luc. Contempl. 19.

Ὑπερφωνέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, φωνέω) *to cry exceeding loud*, LXX.—II. trans., *to out-bawl*, τινά, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13.

Ὑπερχαίρω, (ὑπέρ, χαίρω) *to rejoice exceedingly at* a thing, τινί, Eur. Med. 1165.—II. c. part., *to delight in doing* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3.

Ὑπερχᾰλάω, ῶ, (ὑπερ, χαλάω) *to let down over* or *upon*, Leon. Al. 4; al. ὑπεκχ-.

Ὑπερχᾰρής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπέρ, χαίρω) *overjoyed, ἐπί τινι*, Polyb. 1, 44, 5.

Ὑπερχειλής, ές, gen. έος, and ὑπέρχειλος, ον, *over the brim.*

Ὑπερχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ὑπέρ, χέω) *to pour over*:—pass., *to overflow, overrun*, Arist. Probl. 3, 34, 1.

Ὑπερχθόνιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, χθών) *above the earth*, Anth.

Ὑπερχλιδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, χλιδάω) *to be over-luxurious, be wanton, proud* or *arrogant*, Soph. Tr. 281.

Ὑπερχολάω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, χολάω) *to have an excess of bile:* hence, *to be* or *grow exceeding angry*, Ar. Lys. 694.—II. transit., *to fill full of bile*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Ὑπέρχολος, ον, (ὑπέρ, χολή) *exceeding bilious* or *wrathful*, Antiph. Incert. 92.

Ὑπέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, dep. mid., with aor. act. ὑπῆλθον, ὑπῆλθον: Hom. uses only the aor. in both forms (ὑπό, ἔρχομαι). *To go* or *come under, get under, go into, enter*, liké Lat. *subire*, c. acc., θάμνους, δῶμα, μέλαθρα, Od. 5, 476; 12, 21; 18, 150; ὄφρ' ἂν γὰν ὑπέλθῃ, Aesch. Eum. 339; more rarely c. dat., Meineke Philem. p. 385: ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν τοῦ ἀκοντίου, *to come within* its range, Antipho 121, 35, cf. 124, 20, sq.—II. *to go into secretly, to creep* or *steal into:* hence of involuntary feelings, *to come upon* or *over* one, c. acc. pers., Τρῶας τρόμος ὑπήλυθε γυῖα, *fear came over* the Trojans in their limbs, Il. 7, 215; 20, 44; so, ὑπέρχεταί με φρίκη, Hdt. 6, 134; cf. Soph. Phil. 1231, El. 928, Valck. Phoen. 1378.—III. metaph., *to creep into* another's *good graces, to fawn on, cringe to* him, Ar. Eq. 270, Andoc. 31, 43; ὑπ. καὶ δουλεύειν, Plat. Crito 53 E; ὑπ. καὶ θεραπεύειν, Dem. 623, 22:—then, *to undermine, entrap*, λάθρα μ' ὑπελθών, Soph. O. T. 386, cf. Phil. 1007; δόλῳ μ' ὑπῆλθες, Eur. Andr. 436;—c. acc. rei, *to seek by base arts*, τὴν τυραννίδα, Plut. Dio 7.—2. *to bow down to, honour, reverence*, τινά, Xen. Lac. 8. 2; also, *to shrink from, dread*, Id. Ath. 2, 14.—IV. *to go from under, go from bottom to top*, Aesch. Fr. 155.—V. *to advance slowly*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 30.

Ὑπέρχρεως, ων, (ὑπέρ, χρέος) *over head and ears in debt*, Dem. 821, 14.

Ὑπερχρήματος, ον, (ὑπέρ, χρῆμα) *exceeding wealthy*, Ocell. Luc.

Ὑπερχρονίζω, *to be over the time, go* or *pass over the time.*

Ὑπερχρόνιος, ον, and ὑπέρχρονος, ον, *beyond time, eternal.*

Ὑπέρχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερχέω) *an overflowing*, Plut. 2, 502 A, etc.

Ὑπερχωρέω, ῶ, (ὑπέρ, χωρέω) *to depart over*, v. l. Thuc. 4, 43, for ὑποχωρέω.

Ὑπέρψῡχος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ψυχή) *above the soul, overpowering the soul*, Plat. Tim. 88 A, Bekk.

Ὑπέρψυχρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ψυχρός) *exceeding cold:* metaph., *very frigid*, of a bad joke, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16.

Ὑπερψύχω, (ὑπέρ, ψύχω) *to chill excessively, strike with a violent chill*, Hipp. p. 446, etc.

Ὑπερῷα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὑπερῴη, *the palate*, Il. 22, 495, elsewh. οὐρανός and οὐρανίσκος: strictly fem from ὑπερῷος.

Ὑπερωδῡνέω, = ὑπεροδυνέω, Hipp.: and

Ὑπερωδῡνία, ας, ἡ, (ὀδύνη) *excessive pain:* from

Ὑπερώδῡνος, ον, = ὑπερόδυνος.

Ὑπερωέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἐρωέω) *to go back, retire, recoil*, Il. 8, 122, 314.

Ὑπερῳόθεν, adv., *from an upper room*, Od. 1, 328: [ῐ] from

Ὑπερῷον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ὑπερῷον, q. v., Hom.

Ὑπερῷος, ία, ῐον, v. ὑπερῷος.

Ὑπερωκεάνιος, ον, *over, beyond* or *across the ocean.* [ᾰ]

Ὑπερωμία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ὦμος) *the part above the shoulders*, LXX.

Ὑπερωνέομαι (ὑπέρ, ὠνέομαι) dep. mid., *to buy too dear*, Themist.

Ὑπερώνῡμος, ον, *above all name, inexpressible.*

Ὑπερῷον, ου, τό, Ep. and Ion. ὑπερῴιον, *the upper part of the house, the upper story* or *upper rooms*, where the women resided, παρθένος αἰδοίη ὑπερῴιον εἰςαναβᾶσα, Il. 2, 514; εἰς ὑπερῷ' ἀναβάς, 16, 184; and oft. in Od.; ἐξ ὑπερῴου, Pind. Fr. 25; also in Att., as Ar. Eq. 996, Plut. 811.—Strictly it is neut. from sq., sub. οἴκημα.

Ὑπερῷος, ώα, ῷον, Ion. and Ep. ὑπερῴιος, *being above* or *over*, ὑπ. θάλαμος = ὑπερῷον, Plut. Pelop. 35:—cf. ὑπερῴα. (-ώιος -ῷος is a mere termin.; the adj. being formed from ὑπέρ, just as πατρῴιος, -ῷος from πατήρ.)

Ὑπέρωρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ὥρα) *beyond the season, over-ripe*, Diosc.

Ὑπερωρόφιος, ον, *over* or *above the roof.*

Ὑπερώσιος, ον, = περιώσιος, Suid.

Ὑπερώτατος, η, ον, poet. superl. for ὑπέρτατος, Pind. N. 8, 73.

Ὑπερωτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἐρωτάω) *to ask covertly, to imply* or *insinuate by a question*, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

Ὑπεσθίω, f. ὑπέδομαι, (ὑπό, ἐσθίω) *to eat away under.*—II. *to eat gradually* or *secretly.*

Ὑπεσσεῖται, Dor. for ὑπέσεται, ὑπέσται, 3 sing. fut. from ὑπειμι.

Ὑπεσταλμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from ὑποστέλλω, *drawn back* or *in, retiringly, modestly*, Heraclid.

Ὑπέσταν, Ep. for ὑπέστησαν, 3 plur. 2 aor. from ὑφίστημι, Il.

Ὑπέσχεθον, ες, ε, poet. for ὑπέσχον, lengthd. aor. 2 act. of ὑπέχω, Il. 7, 188.

Ὑπέσχημαι, perf. of ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑπέχομαι.

Ὑπεύθῡνος, ον, (ὑπό, εὐθύνω) *somewhat still* or *calm, in the calm, clear sky*, γέρανοι, Arat. 1012: τὸ ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης, *a tolerable calm*, Plut. Themist. 32: of a place, Ap. Rh. 3, 1203. [ῠ in arsis in Arat. l. c.]

Ὑπεύθῡνος, ον, (ὑπό, εὐθύνω) *liable to give account for* one's *administration* of an office, *accountable, answerable, responsible*, Aesch. Pr. 324: ὑπεύθυνος πόλει, Id. Pers. 213; ὑπ. ἀρχῇ, as opp. to μουναρχίη, Hdt 3, 80. α ὑπ., at Athens, officers *who had to give an account* (of their administration), Ar. Eq. 259, Antipho 146, 23, etc.—ὑπεύθυνος παραίνεσις, Thuc. 3, 43—2. c. genit., *liable to*, ὑπεύθυνος ἀρχῆς ἑτέρας, ap. Dem. 747, 1; ὑπ. προκλήσεως, etc., Dem. 1114, 21; but also, *liable to make amends* or *pay for* a thing, e. g. of slaves, σῶμα ὑπ. ἀδικημάτων, they must pay *for* their misdeeds with their body, Dem. 610, 5: *guilty of* a thing, Luc.—3. also c. dat., ὑπ. κινδύνῳ, τιμωρίᾳ, Lycurg. 166, 17; 169, 8: but c. dat. pers., *subject to the will* of others, *dependent on* them, Lat. *obnoxius*, Dem. 291, 19, Aeschin. 51, 3.

Ὑπευνάομαι, as pass., (ὑπό, εὐνάω):—hence fem. part. aor. ὑπευνηθεῖσα, v. l. in Hes. Th. 374 (where however it is better written ὑποδμηθεῖσα), *lying under a man*, and so, *pregnant.*—II. *to be underbedded with* a thing, i. e. *lying* or *sitting upon it*, ὀρταλὶς νεοσσοῖς ὑπευνηθεῖσα, Nic. Al. 294.

Ὑπέχω, f. ὑφέξω: aor. ὑπέσχον, cf. ὑπέσχεθον, (ὑπό, ἔχω). *To hold under* or *underneath*, ὑπέχεθε χεῖρα, Il. 7, 188: esp., *to hold a* cup *under* another vessel, while something is poured into it, Hdt. 2, 151, Ar. Ach. 1063, Pac. 431:—ὑπ. μαστόν, of a mother, Eur. Ion 1372:—ὑπ. (sc. τὴν χεῖρα) *to hold out* the hand (to receive bribes), Dem. 421, 18; cf. κτλλάς.—ὑπ. οὖας, like Lat. *praebere aurem, to lend* an ear, Simon. 7, 16.—2. *to hold out, suggest*, τι, Dissen Pind. O. 2, 84 (99): *to allege, make a pretence of*, τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ar. Pac. 908.—3. *to supply, afford*, πάντα, Ar. Lys. 841; τινί τι, Plat. Theaet. 191 D: ὑπ. ἑαυτόν, Lat. *praebere se alicui, to put one's self at the disposal of* another, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 44, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 329 B; also c. inf., ὑπόσχες Σωκράτει ἐλέγξαι, *let* Socrates examine you, Plat. Gorg. 497 B.—II. *to be under, uphold*, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 72: hence like Lat. *sustinere, to bear up against, undergo, be subject to, suffer*, ἅταν, Soph. Tr. 1274; ζημίαν, Eur. Ion 1308; τιμωρίαν, Thuc. 6, 80, cf. 3, 53.—2. esp. in formphrases, ὑπ. δίκην τινός, *to have to give* an account of a thing, Hdt 2, 118; τινί, to a person, Soph. O. T. 552, Eur. Hec. 1253, Or. 1649; so too, ὑπ. λόγον, *to have to give* account, Plat. Prot. 338 D, etc., (but also, *to sustain* an argument, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 1, cf. Anal. Pr. 2, 19, 1); ὑπ. τίθεναι. Lys. 115, 11; ὑπ. αἰτίαν τινός, to be accused of a thing, Antiphn 137, 18, cf. Thuc. 6, 60, etc.: also, ὑπ. φόνον τινός, *to give account for* the murder of any one, Eur. El. 1316.—On the use of the mid., v. sub ἐπισχνέομαι.

Ὑπήβολος, ον, = ὑποβολος, q. v.

Ὑπήριος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀήρ, ὑφ') *under the air, exposed to the air*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1577.

Ὑπήκοον, ου, τό, a *narcotic plant*, with leaves like rue, Diosc.

Ὑπήκοος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀκοή):—*giving*

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ear, hearkening, listening to: hence *a hearer, scholar.*—II. *obeying, obedient, subject,* usu. c. gen., Hdt. 1, 102; 4, 167, etc., Aesch., Thuc., etc.;—c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 287 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Ar. Plut. 146, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 22,—and so most usu. in late authors: Thuc. has *ὑπ. τινός*, 6, 20, but *ὑπ. φόρῳ=ὑποτελής*, 7, 57.—III. *the subject allies* of Athens were called *ὑπήκοοι*, opp. to the *αὐτόνομοι*, Böckh P. E. 2, p. 141.

Ὑπήλατος, ον, (*ὑπό, ἐλαύνω*) *driving, carrying off downwards, φάρμακα ὑπ., purging* medicines, Hipp.

Ὑπηλίφης, ές, (*ὑπαλείφω*) *smeared,* esp. with pitch.

Ὑπημάτιος, α, ον, (*ὑπό, ἡμαρ*) *towards day, in early morning,* like *ὑπηῶος*, Opp. H. 4, 640. [*ᾰ*]

Ὑπημύω, v. sub *ὑπεμνήμυκε.*

Ὑπήνεικαν, 3 pl. aor. Ion. of *ὑποφέρω*, Il. 5, 885.

Ὑπηνέμιος, ον, (*ὑπό, ἄνεμος*):—*windy, betokening wind,* Arat. 839: *full of wind, ὑπ. ᾠόν,* a *wind*-egg, which produces no chicken, Ar. Fr. 237, Plat. (Com.) Daed. 1, etc.; (*ἀνεμιαῖον ᾠόν* was considered better Att., Moer. p. 73, cf. Bergk ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 1018);—properly of eggs laid by hens without the cock, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 10, sqq., 10, 6, 2, sqq.; so, *ὑπ. κύημα,* Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 5, and 18;—so, in Ar. Av. 695, *ὑπ. ᾠόν* is the egg produced by Night *alone,* without impregnation; and so, Luc. Sacrif. 6 calls Vulcan the *ὑπ. παῖς* of Juno.—II. metaph., *vain, idle, empty,* of men, *a braggart,* Plut. Sertor. 12.

Ὑπήνεμος, ον, (*ὑπό, ἄνεμος*) *under the wind, sheltered from* it, opp. to *προσήνεμος*, Soph. Ant. 411, Theocr. 22, 32, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6: *ἐκ τοῦ ὑπ.,* on the *leeward* side, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.—In Eur. Cycl. 44, *ὑπ. αὔρα,* prob. means a *gentle* breeze.—II. *swift as the wind,* Ep. Adesp. 313.

Ὑπήνη, ης, ἡ, *the under part of the face, on which the beard grows;* hence *the beard* itself, esp. *the moustache,* Aesch. Fr. 27; *ὑπ. ἄκουρος,* Ar. Vesp. 477; *ὑπήνας ἕλκειν,* to let the *beard* grow long, trail a *beard,* Ar. Lys. 1072. (Deriv. uncertain.) Hence

Ὑπηνήτης, ου, ὁ, *a bearded man, one that has a beard, πρῶτον ὑπ.,* of a youth, *with his* first *beard,* Il. 24, 348, Od. 10, 279, cf. Plat. Prot. 309 B.

Ὑπηνόβιος, ον, (*ὑπήνη, βίος*) *living with a beard,* Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

†Ὕπηνος, ου, ὁ, *Hypenus,* of Pisa, first victor in the *δίαυλος*, Paus. 5, 8, 6.

Ὑπηοῖος, η, ον, (*ὑπό, ἠώς*):—*about dawn, towards morning, early,* Il. 8, 530; Od. 4, 656; *στίβη ὑπηοίη, early* rime or *morning* frost, Od. 17, 25:—cf. *ὑπηῶος.*

Ὑπήρεμα, better *ὑπηρέμᾰ*, (*ὑπό, ἠρέμα*) adv., *somewhat softly, gently, quietly,* Dion. P. 1122.

Ὑπηρεσία, ας, ἡ, (*ὑπηρετέω*):—strictly, *the service of rowers and sailors, sea-service:*—but usu., as concrete, *the whole body of rowers and sailors, a ship's crew,* Thuc. 8, 1, Lys. 162, 27, Dem. 1208, 20:—Thuc. opposes *ὑπηρεσίαι* to *κυβερνῆται* (1, 143); to *θρανῖται* (6, 31); and so, in Dem., *ὑπηρεσίαι* are opp. to *ναῦται, ἐπιβάται, ἐρέται,* 1209, 11; 1214, 23; 1216, 13, sq.; v. Arnold Thuc. l. c., cf. *ὑπηρέτης* I.—II. generally, *hard service, hard work,* Ar. Vesp. 602: *service done* to another, *assistance,* Plat. Legg. 961 E, etc.: *attendance on, obedience to* another, *τινὸς εἰς τινα,* Plat. Legg. 729 D; *τινί,* Ib. 717 C.—2. in plur., *the class of manual labourers, servants, officers,* Ib. 956 E.—III. at Athens, esp., a *public duty* or *service,* orig. differing from *ἀρχή* in having a salary, Böckh P. E. 1, 320.

Ὑπηρέσιον, ου, τό, (*ὑπηρέτης*) *the cushion on a rower's bench,* Thuc. 2, 93; *εἰς ὑπ. καὶ κώπην,* i. e. to rowers' service, Plut. Themist. 4:—also *a riding-pad* or *saddle-cloth,* Diod. 20, 4.—II. *the rowers' pay.*

Ὑπηρετέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπηρέτης*):—strictly, *to row, πλοῖον ὑπὸ δύο ἀνθρώπων ὑπηρετεῖσθαι δυνάμενον,* Diod. 2, 55: *to do rowers' service,* Ael. N. A. 13, 2.—II. generally, *to do hard service; to work for, aid and abet, τινὶ εἴς τι,* Hdt. 1, 109; *πρός τι,* Xen. Eq. 8, 7:—*to serve, assist, minister to,* Lat. *inservire, τινί,* Hdt. 8, 41, and Att., *ἔργοις ἀνοσίοις ὑπ.,* Soph. O. C. 283; *to comply with, gratify,* like *χαρίζεσθαι,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 20, etc.; *τοῖς τρόποις ὑπ., to comply with, humour* his ways, Ar. Ran. 1432:—esp. of women, etc., *sui copiam facere,* Xen. Hier. 1, 38:—also, *ὑπ. τι, to do a service,* Soph. Phil. 15; *ὑπ. τινί τι,* Dem. 1356, 26; hence in pass., *to be done as service, τὰ ἀπ' ἡμέων εἰς ὑμέας ὑπηρετέεται,* Hdt. 4, 139, cf. Isocr. 39 E.—2. absol., *to be a servant, be in a servile condition,* Id. Vesp. 518.—The mid. is rejected by Herm. in Soph. El. 1298, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 1017, O. C. 491; but in Hdt. 1, 108, it is sufficiently established. Hence

Ὑπηρέτημα, ατος, τό, *service rendered, service, help,* Lat. *officium,* Antipho 113, 10, Plat. Alc. 1, 106 B, etc.; *ποδῶν ὑπ.,* feet *that serve* one, Soph. El. 1358.

Ὑπηρέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ὑπό, ἐρέτης*):—*a rower;* generally, *a seaman, sailor, any one whatever of a ship's crew,* but distinguished from the *ἐπιβάται* and *ναῦται* by Dem. 1209, sq.; cf. *ὑπηρεσία* I, v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 373.—II. *any doer of hard work, a labourer:* hence *one who does a service* to another, *a helper, assistant, servant, underling, inferior officer,* Lat. *apparitor,* Hdt. 3, 63; 5, 111, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 54, Dem. 690, 21; *ὁ τῶν ἑνδεκα ὑπ.,* Plat. Phaed. 116 B: so Mercury is *ὑπ. θεῶν,* Aesch. Pr. 954: freq. in Att. in all kinds of relations, whether of servants, or friends, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3:—*ὑπ. ἔργου, a helper in* a work, Id. An. 1, 9, 18.—2. at Athens, esp., *the servant who attended each man-at-arms* (*ὁπλίτης*), to carry his baggage, rations, and shield, like *σκευοφόρος*, Thuc. 3, 17: they were sometimes light-armed as slingers or bowmen, cf. Ar. Av. 1186.—3. in Xen., *ὑπηρέται* were *a number of men in immediate attendance on the general,* as *aides-de-camp* or *adjutants,* Cyr. 2, 4, 4; 6, 2, 13, etc.

Ὑπηρέτησις, ἡ, (*ὑπηρετέω*) *a serving* or *attending, service.*

Ὑπηρετητέον, verb. adj. from *ὑπηρετέω, one must serve, help, τινί,* Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 1.

Ὑπηρετικός, ή, όν, (*ὑπηρετέω*) *belonging to rowing, πλοῖον ὑπ., a rowing vessel, galley,* but v. signf. II.—II. generally, *suited* or *inclined for serving, serviceable, τινί,* Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D; *τινὶ εἴς τι,* Ib.: *helping* or *attending, ὅπλα ὑπ.,* the arms *of the common men,* Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 18: *κέλης ὑπ.,* a cock-boat, *attending on* a larger vessel, Id. Hell. 1, 6, 37.

Ὑπηρέτις, ιδος, fem. from *ὑπηρέτης* II, Eur. I. A. 322, Plat.

Ὑπήρῑπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *ὑπερείπω*, Il.

Ὑπησω, Ion. for *ὑφήσω*, fut. of *ὑφίημι*, Hdt.

Ὑπήτριον, ου, τό, *the part of the body below the ἦτρον,* Ath.

Ὑπηχέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπό, ἠχέω*) *to sound under, to answer with a sound from below, χθὼν ὑπηχησε,* Eur. Supp. 710.—2. of musical strings, *to sound to, answer,* Arist. Probl. 19, 42, 1, etc.: so, *θερινὸν ὑπηχεῖ τῷ τεττίγων χορῷ,* Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

Ὑπηῴος, φα, ῷον, (*ἠώς*)=*ὑπηοῖος,* Ap. Rh. 14, 841.

Ὑπίημι, Ion. for *ὑφίημι*, Hdt.

Ὑπίλλω, aor. 1 *ὑπίλλα*, Eur. Oed. 1; aor. pass. *ὑπιλλήθην*, Hipp. ap. Galen. (*ὑπό, ἰλλω*):—strictly, *to force* or *draw in underneath, οὐρὰν ὑπ.,* like Lat. *remulcere caudam, to put* the tail *between the legs in fear,* Eur. l. c.; metaph., *ὑπ. στόμα, to keep* one's tongue *under,* i. e. be silent, check a feeling one dares not express, Soph. Ant. 509, (as he said just before, *εἰ μὴ γλῶσσαν ἐγκλείσοι φόβος*:)—cf. Ael. N. A. 12, 7, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *εἰλεῖν* 12, and v. *εἰλέω.*

Ὑπιλλωπέω, ῶ, *to twinkle a little* with the eyes.

Ὑπίνέω, ῶ, *to evacuate downwards* or *a little.*

†Ὕπιος, ου Ep. οιο, ὁ, *the Hypius,* a river of Bithynia near Prusa, Ap. Rh. 2, 795.

Ὕπισθα, Aeol. for *ὄπισθε*, like *ἐξύπισθα* for *ἐξοπισθε.*

Ὑπίστημι, Ion. for *ὑφίστημι*, Hdt.

Ὑπισχνέομαι, contr. *-οῦμαι*, Ion. pres. *ὑπίσχομαι*, as also in Aesch. Eum. 804: fut. *ὑποσχήσομαι*: aor. *ὑπεσχόμην*, imperat. *ὑπόσχου*, also with pass. form *ὑποσχέθητι* (as Stephan. reads in Plat. Phaedr. 235 D): pf. *ὑπέσχημαι*:—Hom., like Hdt., uses only the Ion. pres. and the aor.: (*ὑπό, ἔχω, ἴσχω.*) Strictly, *to hold one's self under:* hence, *to take upon one's self,* i. e., *to undertake, promise, engage,* often in Hom.; esp. of a father, *to promise* his daughter *in marriage, betroth her,* Il. 13, 368, Od. 4, 6; and of the bride, *to plight her troth,* Od. 2, 91: also, *to vow* to the gods, *ἱερά, ἑκατόμβας*, etc., Il. 6, 93, 115, etc.; usu. *τινί τι*, Il. 9, 263: 12, 236; 19, 141, etc.; so too in Hdt.:—with inf. fut., Il. 6, 93, 274, etc., and in Att., as Soph. Phil. 615, etc.; with acc. and inf. fut., Od. 8, 347; rarely with inf. pres., Il. 2, 112; 9, 19 (where however *ἀπονέεσθαι* has a fut. signf.): also, with inf. aor., sometimes in Att., as Xen. in Anab. (1, 2, 2; 2, 3, 20) has inf. aor., while in Cyrop. (2, 2, 12; 6, 1, 21) he uses inf. fut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 749: also with *ἡ μήν* followed by inf. fut., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 3:—generally, *to assure, assert, profess,* like Lat. *profiteri,* with inf. pres., Hdt. 2, 28; 7, 104, Plat. Soph. 232 D, 234 B.—(*ὑπισχνέομαι* is strictly only a collat. form of *ὑπέχομαι*, which accordingly supplies several of its tenses.)

Ὑπισχνος, ον, *somewhat thin* or *lean.*

Ὑπίσχομαι, Ion. for *ὑπισχνέομαι*, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

Ὑπίχνιος, ον, (*ὑπό, ἴχνος*) *under foot,* susp. in Q. Sm. 9, 383.

Ὑπῐωγή, ῆς, ἡ, Od. 5, 404, v. l. for *ἐπιωγή.*

Ὑπνᾶλέος, α, ον,=*ὑπνηρός*, Nic. Th. 160, Al. 85.—II. act., *sending to sleep, sleepy-making, κόπος,* Anth. P. 5, 47.

Ὑπνᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, (*ὕπνος, ἀπα-*

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τάω) *beguiling sleep*, or *pleasing in sleep*, Mel. 66, 102. [ᾰ]

Ὑπνάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, (ὕπνος) *to sleep*, usu. in mid. Hence

Ὑπνηλός, ή, όν, poet. for sq., Nic. Th. 189; but also in late prose, as Diog. L. 6, 77.

Ὑπνηρός, ά, όν, (ὑπνάω) *drowsy*: τὸ ὑπνηρόν, *drowsiness*, Hipp. p. 295.

Ὑπνητικός, ή, όν, *disposed to sleep*.

Ὑπνίδιος, α, ον,=ὑπνηρός, Leon. Tar. 65.

Ὑπνίζω, (ὕπνος) *to put to sleep*.

Ὑπνικός, ή, όν, (ὕπνος) *belonging to* or *producing sleep*, Hipp.

Ὑπνοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq.: fem. ὑπνοδότειρα, ή, Eur. Or. 175.

Ὑπνοδότης, ου, ὁ, (ὕπνος, δίδωμι) *giver of sleep*, νόμος ὑπν., a *lulling* strain, Aesch. Pr. 575: fem -ότις, ίδος, ή.

Ὑπνοδώτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., fem. -ώτις, ίδος, ή, Orph. H. 56, 8.

Ὑπνομάχέω, ῶ, (ὕπνος, μάχομαι) *to fight with sleep, withstand sleep*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26.

Ὕπνον, ου, τό, a kind of *moss growing on trees*, Theophr.

Ὑπνοποιέω, ῶ, *to cause* or *bring sleep*: from

Ὑπνοποιός, όν, (ὕπνος, ποιέω) *causing sleep, lulling to sleep*, Ael. N. A. 16, 27.

Ὕπνος, ου, ὁ, *sleep*, very freq. in Hom.: also of *sleeping* or *lying with* a woman, Od. 11, 245; of *the sleep of death*, χάλκεος ὕπνος, Il. 11, 241: ἐν ὕπνῳ πίπτειν, to fall a-*sleep*, Pind. I. 4, 39 (3, 41); ὕπνῳ εὕδειν, Soph. O. T. 65: ἐν ὕπνῳ, καθ' ὕπνον, Plat. Rep. 476 C, Legg. 800 A, etc.:—also in plur., Hipp., ἐκ τῶν ὑπνων ἐγείρεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 E; cf. 537 B, Soph. 266 B; περὶ πρώτους ὕπνους, for περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον (as in Plut. Lysand. 28), about the first *sleep*, Eubul. Antiop. 4:—τάπητες μαλακώτεροι ὕπνου, Theocr. 15, 125, cf. 5, 51,—as in Virgil, *somno mollior herba*.—II. *Sleep*, as a god, twin-brother of Death, Il. 14, 231; 16, 672, 682; acc. to Hes. Th. 212, son of Night without father. (Sanscr. *svap*, dormire, *snapna*, Lat. *somnus*, *sop-or*: prob. also akin to ὑπτιος, as *somnus*, *somnus*, *supinus*; and so strictly *a lying on the back*.) [ῠ in Att. poets, and Anth., Jac. Anth. P. p. 261.]

Ὑπνοφάνης, ές, (ὕπνος, φαίνομαι) *appearing in sleep*, Manetho.

Ὑπνοφόβης, ου, ὁ, (ὕπνος, φοβέω) *frightening in sleep*, Anth. P. 9, 524, 21.

Ὑπνοφόρος, ον, (ὕπνος, φέρω) *bringing sleep*, Plut. 2, 657 D.

Ὑπνόω, ῶ, ἔ. -ώσω, (ὕπνος) *to lull to sleep*:—pass., *to fall asleep*, *sleep*, Hdt. 1, 11; 3, 69.—II. intr., like pass., Eur. Cycl. 454, Mosch. 2, 24: cf. ὑπνώω.

Ὑπνώδης, ες, (ὕπνος, εἶδος) *of a sleepy nature*, *drowsy*, Eur. H. F. 1049; ἕξις, Plat. Rep. 404 A.

Ὑπνωδία, ας, ἡ, *sleepiness*, *drowsiness*, Iambl.

Ὑπνῶν, Lacon. inf. from ὑπνόω for ὑπνοῦν, Ar. Lys. 143.

Ὑπνώσσω, Att. -ττω,=ὑπνόω, intr., *to be sleepy* or *drowsy*, Aesch. Eum. 124, 121, Plat. Rep. 534 C; simply, *to sleep*, Eur. Or. 173:—metaph., οὐκ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ, my heart *resteth* not, Aesch. Theb. 287.

Ὑπνωτικός, ή, όν, (ὑπνόω) *inclined to sleep*, *sleepy*, *drowsy*, Arist. Probl. 3, 34, 2, etc.—II. act., *putting to sleep*, οἶνος, Theophr.

Ὑπνώω, Ep. for ὑπνόω II, intr., *to sleep*, Il. 24, 344, Od. 5, 48; 24, 4: metaph., *to go to rest*, of the stars, *to set*, Coluth. 342.

ΥΠΟ', prep., *with gen., dat., and acc.*: poet., esp. Ep., ὑπαί (like διαί for διά), when the last syll. cannot otherwise be made long; this Wolf allows in Hom. only before δ (Il. 3, 217; 10, 376, etc.), and before π, as Il. 2, 824; never before λ, ν, or ρ, nor yet before a vowel, Il. 15, 275; sometimes in compds., as ὑπαιδείδοικα, H. Hom. Merc. 165: rarely in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 892, 944, 1164, Eur. El. 1186, Ar. Ach. 970.—(Ὑπό is to Sanscr. *upa*, Lat. *sub*, just as ὑπέρ to *upari*, Lat. *super*.) [ῠ]

A. WITH GENIT.,—I. of place, indicating that, *from under* which one comes or goes, αὐτις ἀναστήσονται ὑπὸ ζόφου, they will again rise *from under*, *from forth* the gloom, Il. 21, 56; ῥέει κρήνη ὑπὸ σπείους, Od. 9, 141; ὅσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ἐξεφάανθεν, Il. 19, 17: esp. of rescuing *from under* another's power, after the verbs ἐρύεσθαι, ἁρπάζειν, ῥύεσθαι, ἐρύειν, Il. 9, 248; 13, 198; 17, 224, 235; or *out of* danger, Il. 23, 86, cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 53: also with λύειν, ἵππους ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ λ., *from under* the yoke, Il. 8, 543. Od. 4, 39; ὑπ' ἀρνειοῦ λυόμην, I loosed myself *from under* the ram, Od. 9, 463; σπλάγχνων ὑπὸ μητέρος μολεῖν, i. e. to be born, Pind. N. 1, 55, cf. O. 6, 74: cf. ὑπέκ.—2. like ὑπό, c. dat., of the object, *under* which a thing is or is placed, *under*, *beneath*, strictly with some collat. signf. of motion, which however often disappears, ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος τέτατο, Il. 3, 372; ὑπὸ στέρνοιο τυχήσας, Il. 4, 106, etc.; also, νέρθε ὑπό, Il. 16, 347:—in this signf. ὑπό c. gen. is so freq. in Att., that Thom. M. 868 calls this the Att. gen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 196.—II. of cause or agency, freq. with pass. verbs, and with neuters in pass. signf., as, ὑπό τινος θνήσκειν, πίπτειν, ὀλέσαι θυμόν, πάσχειν, etc., where the gen. denotes the agent, *under whose hand*, i. e. *by* or *through whom* the thing takes place, as in the Lat. ablat. with *a* or *ab*, e. g. H. 1, 242; 3, 61, 436; 4, 479; 5, 92, etc.; ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *by* one's own free action, i. e. of one's self, Lat. *sua sponte*, ὑφ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, Thuc. 4, 64: ἀκούειν ὑπό τινος, to be told *by* one, hear *from* him, Soph. Aj. 1321, Pors. Med. 1011: sometimes with a verbal subst., as, τὸ ὑπὸ νόμον ἐπίταγμα (i. e. ἐπιτασσόμενον), Stallb. Plat. Rep. 359 A:—cf. πρός A. II. 2. also in pregnant phrases, not only of the immediate act of the agent, but also of its further result, σπέρχεσθαι ὑπό τινος, to haste driven on *by* some one, Il. 13, 334; so, φεύγειν ὑπό τινος, i. e. to flee *before* him, Il. 18, 149, cf. Il. 7, 64; 11, 119, 424, Od. 5, 320; 7, 263, etc.—3. in Hdt. and Att., often extended to the agency of feelings, passions, etc., as ὑπὸ δέους, χαρᾶς, φθόνου, ὀργῆς, ἀγνοίας, σπουδῆς, βίαιος, etc., *by* or *from* fear, joy, etc., and so oft. answering to Lat. *prae* or *propter*, e. g. Hdt. 1, 85. 131; 3, 129, etc. Hence ὑπό is used even with active verbs, where some passive word may be supplied, e. g. πράττειν τι ὑπ' ἀρετῆς, to do somewhat *from* courage, i. e. put to it *by* courage, Hdt. 8, 1; ποιεῖν τι ὑπὸ δέους, etc.; ὀρύσσειν ὑπὸ μαστίγων, Valck. Hdt. 7, 21: esp. where the object is made more prominent than the subject, as, οὐ σέγε δόλος ἔσχε ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἑμῆς, for σὺγε ἔσχέθης δόλῳ.—4. to express subjection, ἀρετώσιν ὑπ' αἰτοῦ, they are virtuous *under* his sway, Od. 19, 114.—5. but ὑπό oft. serves merely to denote the attendant or accompanying circumstances; sometimes with part. added, so that ὑπο is merely periphr for the gen. absol., ἀϋσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν, at their shouting, i. e. as they shouted, Il. 2, 334; 16, 277; ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῇς, Il. 4, 276, etc.: freq. of accompanying music, etc., to give the time: αὐλεῖν ὑπ' αὐλοῦ, Hes. Sc. 278, sqq.; cf. Theogn. 371, Archil. 62, Chamn. p. 117; πίνειν ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος, Ar. Ach. 1001, v. Wess. Hdt. 1, 17:—hence, ὑπ' εὐφήμου βοῆς θύεσθαι, to offer a sacrifice *accompanied by* it, Soph. El. 630; also, ὑπὸ φωνῆ πορεύεσθαι, as if under its guidance or escort, Xen. Lac. 5, 7: ὑπὸ τυμπάνῳ ἐξάγειν τινά, in or *with* solemn procession, Hdt. 2, 45: in the same way it is used c. dat.

B. WITH DAT. of the object, *under* which a thing is, and so *of place*, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὸ ποσσί, Il. 2, 784, et passim; ὑπὸ πλατανιστῷ, Il. 2, 307; ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ, at its foot, Il. 2, 866, cf. Od. 1, 186; so, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει, Hdt. 6, 105; ὑπ' ἅρμασι, *under*, i. e. *yoked to* the chariot, Il. 8, 402, cf. 16, 214: hence such phrases as ὑπὸ χερσί τινος δαμῆναι, ἁλῶναι, etc., Il. 2, 374, 860, etc.; ἐμῇς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον, Il. 3, 352; ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμῆναι, Il. 5, 653, etc.—II. of the object, *under whose hand*, i. e. *by* or *through* whom a thing is done, φέβεσθαι ὑπό τινι, *for fear of* him, Il. 11, 121; so, φοβεῖσθαι, αἰδεῖσθαι ὑπό τινι, etc., freq. in Hom with intrans. or pass. verbs, Il. 15, 637, Od. 13, 82; so, ὑπὸ κομπῳ τινος βῆναι, Il. 6, 171: πίκτειν, τικτεσθαι ὑπό τινι, Il. 2, 714, 728, 742; cf. ὑπευνάομαι.—2. expressing *subjection* or *dependence*, ὑπό τινι, *under* one's *power*, Od. 3, 304; ὑπ' ἀνδράσι, Od. 7, 68: and, in Att., εἶναι ὑπό τινι, to be *subordinate*, *subject to* him; ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ, *under* one's self alone, Hdt. 7, 11; τεθραμμένος ὑπό τινι, *under the eye* or *direction of* a teacher, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 391 C; ἔχειν ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ, to have *under* one, *at* one's *command*, Hdt. 7, 157.—3. like ὑπό c. gen. I. 3, ὑπ' αὐλητῆρι πρόσω ἴκελον, advanced *to the music* of the flute-player, Hes. Sc. 283, also ὑπ' αὐλῷ, ὑπο κρούσει φωτί, δαΐ, λαμπάδι, etc., Heusd. Luc. D. Mort. 6, 6. It may be remarked that ὑπό has no signf. c. dat., which it has not also c. gen.; but all its signfs. c. gen. do not belong to the dat.: later it is found as a mere periphr. of the dat., Jac. Anth. P. p. 69.

C. WITH ACCUS., to express motion *towards and under* an object, freq. in Hom., as, ὑπὸ σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα, drove them *under*, i. e. *into* the cave, Il. 4, 279; ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν, Od. 3, 383, ἴεναι ὑπὸ γαῖαν, i. e. to die, Il. 18, 333:—the more vague signf. *towards*, *in the direction of a place*, is later; for phrases like ὑπὸ Τροίην, Od. 4, 146; ὑπὸ πτόλιν, Il. 11, 191; ὑπὸ τεῖχος, Il. 4, 407, are to be taken literally of the lofty site of the cities: and so, ὑπὸ δικαστήριον ἀγειν, Hdt. 6, 72, 104, prob. refers to the elevated seats of the judges above the parties, cf. ὑπάγω I. 2.—II. like ὑπό c. dat., *under* an object, *without* signf. of motion, Il. 2, 603, Od. 2, 181, etc.; ὑφ'

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ἠῶ τ' ἠέλιόν τε, everywhere *under* the sun, Il. 5, 267; *ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον*, Hdt. 5, 10:—a sort of middle signf., connecting these last, lies in such places as Il. 3, 371; 21, 26, Od. 20, 278.—2. *under shelter* or *protection of*, and so *behind* a thing, *ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην*, Hdt. 1, 12; cf. Hdt. 9, 96.—III. of time, like Lat. *sub*, in loose definitions of time, *about*, *near*, *ὑπὸ νύκτα*, *towards* night, as night came on, cf. Il. 22, 102, Hdt. 6, 2; *ὑπὸ τὴν ἕω*, *ὑπὸ ταῦτα*, *about* the same time, Hdt. 2, 142; *ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν*, Thuc. 2, 27; and even *during*, *πάντ' ὑπὸ μηνιθμόν*, *throughout* its continuance, Il. 16, 202: sometimes c. part., *ὑπὸ τὸν νηὸν κατακαέντα*, *about* the time of its burning, Hdt. 1, 51.—IV. as c. gen. and dat., to express *subjection* or *dependence*: also, though rarely, of circumstances influencing an action. —V. *ὑπό τι*, as adv., *to a certain degree*, *in some measure*, Lat. *aliquatenus*, Plat. Gorg. 493 C, Phaedr. 242 D.

D. POSITION: *ὑπό* can always follow its subst., becoming, by anastrophé, *ὕπο*. It is freq. separated from the subst. by some intervening words, as in Il. 2, 465, Od. 1, 131; 5, 320, etc.

E. *ὑπό* without case, AS ADV., *under*, *below*, *beneath*, oft. in Hom.; esp. of young under the mother, i. e. at the breasts, Od. 4, 636; 21, 23.—2. *behind*, Hdt. 7, 61.—II. *secretly*, *unnoticed*, Il. 23, 153; 24, 507.—III. *ὑπ' ἐκ*, or (as some write it) *ὑπέκ*, cf. sub v. In Hom. the separation of the prep. from its verb by tmesis is very freq., and sometimes it follows, like German prepositions, in which case it suffers anastrophé, e. g. Od 9, 17.

F. IN COMPOS.:—I. *under*, as well of rest as of motion, as in *ὑπειμι*, *ὑποβαίνω*, etc.—2. of the mixing of one thing with another, as *ὑπάργυρος*, *ὑπόχρυσος*.—3. of the agency or influence under which a thing is done, to express subjection, subordination, etc., as *ὑποδαμάω*, *ὑποδμός*, etc.—II. denoting what is in small degree, gradual, secret, etc, *somewhat*, *a little*, as *ὑποκινέω*, *ὑποδείς*: *by degrees*, *by little and little*, *underhand*, *secretly*, just like Lat. *sub*, as *ὑποθωπεύω*, *ὑποκορίζομαι*.

Ὑποακταίνομαι, v. *ὑπερικταίνομαι*.

Ὑποάμουσος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *ἄμουσος*) *a little estranged from the muses* or *from literature and the arts*, Plat. Rep. 548 E.

Ὑπόβαθμος, ου, ὁ, and *ὑποβάθρα*, ας, ἡ, =sq.

Ὑπόβαθρον, ου, τό, *any thing put* or *set under*, *a prop*, *stay*, *groundwork*, *base*.—2. *the foot*.—3. *a footstool*, Theophr.—4. *a carpet spread under*, *foot*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30: from

Ὑποβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (*ὑπό*, *βαίνω*) *to go under*, *stand under*, esp. *as a prop* or *base*.—II. *to go under* or *down*; of the tide, *to ebb*, Plut. 2, 897 B.—III. metaph., *τεσσαράκοντα πόδας ὑποβὰς τῆς ἑτέρης (πυραμίδος) τωὐτὸ μέγαθος*, *going* 40 feet *below* the like size of the other pyramids, i. e. building it 40 feet lower, Hdt. 2, 127: *ὑπ. αὐχήματος*, *to abate* from boasting, Dion. H. 8, 48.—2. *to decrease*, *grow less*, also of numbers, Plat. Legg. 775 B.—3. *to be lower* or *inferior*, *be the second* in *rank*.—4. *μικρὸν ὑποβάς*, in writing, a little *farther below in the text*.

Ὑποβάκχειος, ου, ὁ, in metre, *a foot consisting of one short and two long syllables*, e. g. Ποσειδῶν, like the *Βακχεῖος*, Dion. H.

Ὑπόβακχος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *Βάκχος*) *under the power* or *influence of Bacchus*, hence *frenzied*, Philostr.

Ὑποβάλλω, f. -βαλῶ, (*ὑπό*, *βάλλω*) *to throw*, *put* or *lay under*, as clothes, carpets, etc., Lat. *substernere*, *lĭtra*, Od. 10, 353; *πίλους*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7:—*ὑπ. τινί τι*, Eur. Or. 223, etc.; also, *τι ὑπὸ πόδας*, Xen. Oec. 18, 5: *ὑπ. αἰγας τοῖς τρώγοις*, like Lat. *submittere*, Longus 3, 21:—*to place under* (as a beginning, foundation), Aeschin. 4, 19; and in mid., Polyb. 13, 6, 2.—2. *to subject*, *ἑαυτόν τινι*, Aeschin. 66, 25.—II. in mid., *to substitute* another's child *for one's own*, Hdt. 5, 41, Ar. Thesm. 340, 407, Plat. Rep. 538 A, Dem. 563, 5, etc.; the origin of which phrase is plain from the words of Eur., *μαστῷ γυναικὸς σῆς ὑπεβλήθην λάθρα*, Alc. 639; cf. *ὑποβολιμαῖος*:—metaph., *ὑποβαλλόμενοι κλέπτουσι μύθους*, they lay false charges at his door, Soph. Aj. 188, cf. Isocr. 314 C.—III. *to throw in* a word *under* or *after* another, *to rejoin*, *reply*, *retort*, *interrupt*, as usu. explained in Il. 19, 80 (in Ep. form *ὑββάλλω*); but cf. signf. IV, and v. *ὑποβλήδην*;—so, however, in Aeschin. 12, 15; 60, 24, etc.—IV. *to suggest*, *whisper* something to another as a prompter does, or *to have another to speak* for one, *while one prompts* him, Il. 19, 80, acc. to Herm. Opusc. 5, 302; *ὑποβαλεῖν δυνήσεσθε ἢν τι ἐπιλανθάνωνται*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 55; cf. Plat. Gorg. 491 A:—*to dictate*, *ὑπ. λόγον τινί*, Isocr. 280 E, cf. 112 C, Dem. 580, 6, etc.; *ὑπ. ὀνόματα*, of an informer, Lys. 132, 9: cf. *ὑποβολή* I. 3.—V. *to throw to* or *before*, as food to beasts, etc., Polyb. 1, 82, 2.—VI. in mid., *to appropriate to one's self*, *ἀλλότρια*, Strab.

Ὑποβαρβαρίζω, f. -ίσω, (*ὑπό*, *βαρβαρίζω*) *to speak a little like a foreigner*, *speak rather broken*, Plat. Lys. 223 A.

Ὑποβάρβαρος, ον, *speaking somewhat barbarously*.

Ὑπόβασις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑποβαίνω*):—*a going down* or *backward*.—II. *a stooping* or *crouching down*, esp. of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsessio*, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; cf. *ὑποβιβάζομαι*.—III. *a basement*, *pedestal*, *foot*, Inscr.

Ὑποβάσκανος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *βάσκανος*) *somewhat envious*, Manetho.

Ὑπόβασμος, ὁ, Ion. for *ὑπόβαθμος*.

Ὑποβαστάζω, *to bear from under*, *underprop*.

Ὑποβάτης, ου, ὁ,=*ὑπόβαθρον*. [ᾰ]

Ὑποβδέλλω, (*ὑπό*, *βδέλλω*) *to break wind secretly*, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

Ὑποβέγθιος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *βέγθος*)= *ὑποβίθιος*, Anth. P. 7, 636.

Ὑποβήσσω, Att. -βήττω, f. -βήξω, (*ὑπό*, *βήσσω*) *to cough a little*, *have a slight cough*, Hipp. p. 176, Luc. Gall. 10, etc.

Ὑποβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (*ὑπό*, *βιβάζω*) *to draw* or *bring down*: in medical phrase, *to carry off downwards*, i. e. *by purging*, *ὑπ. τὰ χολώδη*, Diosc.:—mid., *to let one's self down*, *stoop* or *crouch down*: of a horse, *to lower itself to take up the rider*, Lat. *subsidere*, Xen. Eq. 6, 16. Hence

Ὑποβιβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a carrying off downwards*, *purging*.

Ὑποβιβρώσκω, (*ὑπό*, *βιβρώσκω*) *to eat away underneath*, in pass., Q. Sm. 9, 382.

Ὑποβινητιάω, ῶ, (*ὑπό*, *βινητιάω*) *ὑποβινητιῶντα βρώματα*, *aphrodisiacs*, Menand., cf. Memeke p. 161.

Ὑπόβλαισος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *βλαισός*) *bent outwards a little*, Arist. Inc. An 16, 1.

Ὑποβλαστάνω, f. -στήσω, (*ὑπό*, *βλαστάνω*) *to bud* or *grow from below*—*to grow a little* or *gradually*, Joseph

Ὑπόβλεμμα, ατος, τό, *a secret look*, *a look askance*, *angry look*: and

Ὑποβλεπτικός, ή, όν, *casting a stolen look*, *eyeing askance*: from

Ὑποβλέπω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό*, *βλέπω*) *to look up from underneath at*, *glance at* or *look askance at*, *eye scornfully*, *angrily*, τινά, Lat. *limis oculis intueri*, *suspicere*, Ar. Thesm. 396; *ὑποβλ. τινὰ ὡς καταφρονοῦντα*, *ὡς διαφθορέα*, Plat. Symp. 220 C, Crito 53 B; cf. Luc. Symp. 6:—also, *to cast stolen looks at*, of lovers, Plut. 2, 521 B:—hence in pass., *ὑποβλέπεσθαι ὡς ἐγνωσμένοι*, Eur. H. F. 1287.—II. intrans., *to look with the eyes half open*, *to wink*, *twinkle*, of people half asleep, Hipp.; esp., *to give an angry side-look*, etc., *ταυρηδὸν ὑπ. πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα*, Plat. Phaed. 117 B; *ἀπειλητικόν τι ὑπ.*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7. Hence

Ὑπόβλεψις, εως, ἡ, *a casting side-glances*: *a looking askance* or *angrily at*, etc.

Ὑποβλήδην, adv., (*ὑποβάλλω*):—strictly, *throwing under*, esp. *suggesting a word*, hence *by way of caution*, *warning* or *reproof*, *ὑποβλήδην ἠμείβετο*, Il. 1, 292; cf. Herm. Opusc. 5, 305, sqq., v. sub *ὑποβολή* I. 3.—II. *suppositiously*.—III. *looking sidelong*, H. Hom. Merc. 415 (where *ὑποβλέβδην* has been conjectured, but v. Herm. ubi supra).

Ὑποβληδόν, adv.,=foreg.

Ὑπόβλημα, ατος, τό, *any thing put under*.

Ὑποβλητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of *ὑποβάλλω*, *to be laid* or *put under*, τινί, Xen. Oec. 19, 9: *to be substituted for* another, etc.—II. *ὑποβλητέον*, *one must put under*, etc., Dion. H.

Ὑποβλητικῶς, adv.,=*ὑποβληδήν*.

Ὑπόβλητος, ον, (*ὑποβάλλω*):—*put under*.—II. *put in another's place*, *spurious*, *counterfeit*, *false*, Soph. O. C. 794; *λόγος*, Aj. 481.

Ὑποβλίττω, (*ὑπό*, *βλίττω*) *to cut out secretly*, as honey from a hive, Philostr.

Ὑποβλύζω, *to sprout up from below*.

Ὑποβολεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ὑποβάλλω*) *one who puts* or *lays under*, *gives a hint* or *notion of*, *a suggester*, *reminder* (v. *ὑποβολή* I. 4):—in a theatre, *a prompter*, Plut. 2, 813 E; cf. Meineke Comm. Misc. p. 42.

Ὑποβολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑποβάλλω*):—I. actively, *a throwing*, *putting* or *laying under*, hence *a hiding*, *concealing*, *ὑπ. ἐνεδρευόντων*, *a setting* men in *ambush*, *the hidden position* of an ambuscade, Polyb. 3, 105, 1.—2. *a substitution by stealth*, esp. *of suppositious children*, Plat. Rep. 538 A; *ὑποβολῆς γράφεσθαί τινα*, to charge any one with *bastardy*, A. B., cf. sq.—3. *a suggesting*, *reminding*, *ἐξ ὑποβολῆς*, upon *secret advice*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 37; cf. Polyb. 9, 24, 3:—hence prob., *ἐξ ὑποβολῆς ῥαψῳδεῖσθαι*, to recite *according to a hint* or *cue given*, Diog. L. 1, 57 (on this disputed phrase, v. on the one side, Herm. Opusc. 5, 300, sqq., 7, 65, sqq.; and on the other, Wolf Proleg. Il. p. cxl).—II. pass., *that which is put under*, *a foundation*, *groundwork*, Plut. 2, 320 B;—metaph., like *ὑπόθεσις*, *the subject*, *subject-matter*,

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λογου, of a speech, Luc.—2. *natural ability, capacity,* Muson. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 428.

'Υποβολιμαῖος, α, ον, (ὑποβολή I. 2):—*substituted by stealth, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit,* esp. of children, like νόθος, Plat. Rep. 537 E; τὰ ὑπ. (sc. τέκνα), Hdt. 1, 137, Polyb., etc.

'Υπόβολος, ον, *pledged;* v. sub ὑπώβολος.

'Υποβορβόριος, ον, and ὑποβόρβορος, ον, *with a muddy bottom.*

'Υποβορβορύζω, (ὑπό, βορβορύζω) *to rumble a little;* ἐν ποτοῖσι ὑποβ., to drink with a noise, Hipp. p. 126, cf. 166, 1121.

'Υποβουλεύω, = ἐπιβουλεύω, very dub.

'Υπόβραγχος, ον, (ὑπό, βράγχος) *somewhat hoarse from cold,* Hipp. p. 415.

'Υποβρᾰχεῖν, aor. 2 of ὑποβράζω or ὑποβράσσω, *to crack under* or *with,* Q. Sm. 10, 72.

'Υπόβρᾰχυς, υ, *somewhat short*:—adv., ὑποβραχυ, *gradually.*

'Υποβρέμω, (ὑπό, βρέμω) *to roar under* or *in answer to,* c. gen., Ἅϊδος ὑποβρέμει μυχὸς γᾶς, Aesch. Pr. 434.

'Υποβρέχω, (ὑπό, βρέχω) *to soak* or *moisten a little.*—II. *to wet* or *soak one's self a little;* metaph., *to drink moderately, olvapioις ὑποβρέχειν,* Alex. Incert. 5: — ὑποβεβρεγμένος, *somewhat drunk,* Luc. D. Deor. 23, 2, ubi v. Hemst.

'Υποβρομέω, ῶ, = ὑποβρέμω, Nic. Al. 287.

'Υπόβρῠχα, v. ὑπόβρυχος.

'Υποβρύχωμαι, dep. pass., *to roar* or *bellow a little.*

'Υποβρύχιος, ον, poet. also α, ον, H. Hom. 33, 12, and even in Plat. Phaedr. 248 A (ὑπό, βρύχιος):—*under water,* ll. ec., Hdt. 1, 189.—II. *in the deep,* and so (generally) *lying deep, not near the surface,* Hipp.; *underground,* opp. to ἐπιπολάζων, Luc. Dipsad. 3.—II. metaph., ὑπ. πυρετός, *a hidden* fever, one that shows itself by degrees, Hipp. [ῠ]

'Υπόβρῠχος, ον, = foreg., usu. in neut. plur. ὑπόβρυχα as adv., *under water,* ὑπόβρυχα θῆκε, Od. 5, 319; γενέσθαι, Hdt. 7, 130; ναυτίλλονται, Arat. 426; Opp., etc.;—though Buttm. Lexil. s. v. βρόξαι 9, would explain such passages adjectively.—All other parts of the word seem to be taken from ὑποβρύχιος.

'Υπόβρωμος, ον, (ὑπό, βρῶμος) *stinking a little,* Diosc.

'Υποβυθιος, ον, (βυθός) = ὑποβρύχιος. [ῠ]

'Υπογαίδιος, ον, ὑπόγαιος, ον, v. sub ὑπογειος.

'Υπογᾰμέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, γαμέω) *to marry thereupon* or *after,* Ael. N. A. 7, 25.

'Υπογαστρίζομαι, (ὑπό, γαστρίζω) dep., *to eat one's belly pretty full,* Aesop.

'Υπογάστριον, ον, τό, *the lower belly from the navel downwards, the paunch,* Hipp.—II. *the lower part of a sea-fish,* esp. of the tunny, a favourite dish at Athens, Comici ap. Ath. 302 D, sq., whence the joke in Ar. Vesp. 195:—strictly neut. from

'Υπογάστριος, ον, (ὑπό, γαστήρ) *of* or *belonging to the belly, πάθη ὑπ.,* lusts *of the belly,* Philo.

'Υπογείνομαι, (ὑπό, γείνομαι) dep. mid., *to be born:* but in aor. ὑπογείνασθαι, transit., *to bear, bring forth,* Euphor. Fr. 61.

'Υπόγειος, ον, (ὑπό, γῆ) *under the earth, subterraneous,* Aesch. Fr. 54, Plat. Ax. 371 A: Ion. ὑπόγαιος, Hdt. 2, 100, 148: in Hesych. also ὑπογαίδιος.

'Υπόγεισος, ον, (ὑπό, γεῖσον) *with a coping* or *eaves.*—II. ἡ ὑπόγεισος, a kind of *houseleek* (ἀείζωον) *growing in the gutters of roofs,* Plin.

'Υπογελάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, γελάω) *to laugh slily, smile,* Lat. *subridere,* Plat. Charm. 162 B.

'Υπογέμω, *to be somewhat full.*

'Υπογενειάζω, (ὑπό, γενειάζω) *to intreat by touching the chin,* Aeschin. 9, 20.

'Υπογενειάσκω, (ὑπό, γένειον) *to have a beard beginning to grow,* Philet.

'Υπόγεως, ων, = ὑπόγειος.

'Υπογηράσκω (v. sub γηράσκω), *to grow rather old, grow old gradually,* Ael. N. A. 7, 17.

'Υπογίγνομαι, later -γίνομαι, (ὑπό, γίγνομαι) dep. mid., *to grow up by degrees, after* or *in succession,* Lat. *subnasci,* Hdt. 3, 159, Polyb., etc.:—*to be forthcoming to meet an occasion,* τινί, Polyb.

'Υπογκόω, ῶ, *to enlarge* a thing *somewhat, make it fat.*

'Υπόγλαυκος, ον, (ὑπό, γλαυκός) *somewhat grey,* of eyes, opp. to ὑποχαροπός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23; cf. γλαυκός, χαροπός.

'Υπογλαύσσω, (ὑπό, γλαύσσω) *to glance from under, glance furtively,* like ὑποβλέπω, Mosch. 2, 86, Call. Dian. 54.

'Υπόγλισχρος, ον, (ὑπό, γλίσχρος) *somewhat slippery* or *clammy,* Hipp.

'Υπογλουτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, γλουτός) *the outer side of the thigh,* opposite to the περίνεον, Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 2.

'Υπογλῠκαίνω, (ὑπό, γλυκαίνω) *to sweeten a little:* metaph., *to coax and smooth down,* τινά, Ar. Eq. 216.

'Υπόγλῠκυς, υ, gen. εος, *sweetish.*

'Υπογλώσσιος, ον, Att. -ττιος, (ὑπό, γλῶσσα):—*under the tongue;* τὸ ὑπ., *the region under the tongue,* Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 10:—ὑπ. βάτραχος, = sq., Lat. *rana.*

'Υπογλωσσίς, ίδος, ἡ, Att. -ττίς, (ὑπό, γλῶσσα) *a swelling on the under side of the tongue,* Hipp.—2. a kind of *chaplet,* Philet. 58, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς κακ. 4.

'Υπόγλωσσον, ου, τό, a kind of *butcher's-broom* or *ruscus,* on the leaves of which *a small leaf like a tongue grows,* with the flower and fruitstalk under it, written also ἱππόγλωσσον, Diosc. 4, 132.

'Υπόγλωσσος, ον, later form for ὑπογλώσσιος.

'Υπογνάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, γνάμπτω) *to bend round under, bend unperceived* or *gradually,* H. Hom. 7, 13; cf. ὑποκάμπτω.

'Υπόγνυθα, adv., *in meditative* or *mournful mood,* Hesych., who explains it, τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων ὑπὸ τὴν γνάθον.

'Υπογογγύζω, *to murmur* or *mutter to one's self.*

'Υπογογγυστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that murmurs to himself.*

'Υπογονάτιος, ον, *under the knee;* τὸ ὑπ., *a knee-cushion.*

'Υπογουνίς, ίδος, ἡ, dub. l. for ἐπιγ-.

'Υπόγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπογράφω) *that which is written under:* a *signature.*—2. *an inscription,* Lycurg. 164, 33.—II. *that which is painted:* a *staining,* esp. of the eyelids: also *the cosmetic used for that purpose,* Ar. Fr. 695.

'Υπογραμμᾰτεία, ας, ἡ, *the office of* ὑπογραμματεύς, Plut. 2, 840 E.

'Υπογραμμᾰτεύς, έως, ὁ, (ὑπό γραμματεύς) *an under-clerk, under secretary,* Antipho 145, 26, Lys. 186, 3; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 251.

'Υπογραμμᾰτεύω, *to be a* ὑπογραμματεύς, τινί, Antipho 147, 14; τῇ ἀρχῇ ὑπ., Lys. 186, 8.

'Υπογραμμος, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπογράφω) *a writing-copy, pattern, model,* N. T.:—ὑπ. παιδικοί, *copy-heads* for children, containing all the letters of the alphabet: three of such forms have been preserved by Clem. Alex., μίαπτε σοίγξ κλὴψ ζὠνχθῆδον.—βέθα ζᾶμψ χῦῶ πλῆκτρον σοίγξ,—and κνυξζδὶ χθύπτης φλεγμὼ δρόψ, which last was wrongly ascribed to Thespis, Bentl. Phal. p. 240.

'Υπογραπτέον, verb. adv. from ὑπογράφω, *one must sketch out,* Strab.

'Υπογρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ, (ὑπογράφω) *one who writes under another's orders, a secretary, amanuensis,* Luc. Demosth. Enc. 44:—at Athens, *the clerk of the Popular Assembly* (the clerk of the Council being called ἀντιγραφεύς): —but in Ar. Eq. 1256, ὑπ. δικῶν appears to be a *private secretary,* who drew indictments for a sycophant.

'Υπογρᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπογράφω) *a subscription, signature:* esp. *a bill of indictment,* Lat. *libellus accusatorius,* Plat. Theaet. 172 E: cf. ὑπογραφω. —2. *an impression, mark,* τενοντων ὑπογραφαί, foot-*prints,* Aesch. Cho. 209.—3. *a subjoined writing* or *table,* Arist. Interpr. 13, 2.—II. *a writing-copy.*—III. *a first sketch, design, outline,* Lat. *adumbratio,* opp. to τελεωτατη ἀπεργασία, Plat. Rep. 504 D:—metaph., *sketch, general description, summary* of what is to be said, an advocate's *brief,* Ib. 548 D, Legg. 737 D; cf. Stallb. Theaet. 172 D.—IV. *a painting under,* of the eyelids, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; cf. ὑποχρίομαι.

'Υπογρᾰφία, ων, τα, (sc. χρήματα) *money lent upon a note of hand* or *bill.*

'Υπογρᾰφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπο. γραφω) *to write under, subscribe, sign:* also, *to write under an inscription, subjoin to it* ὑπ. τι στήλῃ, Thuc. 5, 56: *to write the name* or *title upon a thing, to endorse with a title,* etc., Dem. 973, 14. v. l. 693, 10 (cf. ἐπιγράφω):—mid., *to set one's name to a bill of indictment,* etc.; ὑπογράφεσθαί τινι, *to join in bringing a charge* or *accusation against* any one, Lat. *subscribere accusationem in aliquem,* Dem. 1484, 17; cf. Eur. H. F. 1118. —II. *to write under* another's dictation, Plut. Caes. 17.—III. *to write to be copied,* ὥςπερ οἱ γραμματισταὶ τοῖς μέτω δεινοῖς γράφειν τῶν παίδων ὑπογράψαντες γραμμὰς τῇ γραφίδι, Plat. Prot. 326 D, ubi v. Heind.; hence, *to prescribe, νόμους,* Id. Legg. 734 E, cf. 711 B, Theaet. 171 D.—2. also in drawing, *to sketch, draw in outline,* Lat. *adumbrare,* opp. to ἀπεργάζομαι, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 500 E, Isocr. 99 B: metaph., *to sketch, delineate, draw out,* Plat. Rep. 548 C:—also in mid., Id. Rep. 501 A, cf. Legg. 803 A.—IV. *to assign over, to pledge, mortgage,* metaph., ὑπογράφειν τινὶ ἐλπίδα, *to assign* hope to one, i. e. feed him with empty hopes, Polyb. 5, 36, 1; 62, 1, etc.—V. ὑπογράφειν ὀφθαλμοῖς or βλέφαρα, *to paint under* or *stain the* eyelids [ᾰ]

'Υπόγρῠπος, ον, (ὑπό, γρυπός) *with a rather hooked nose,* Philostr.

'Υπόγυιος, ον, also ὑπόγειος, ον, (ὑπό, γυῖον):—*under the hand,* i. e. *at hand, near,* Hipp.: τὸ ὑπογυιότατον, *the readiest means,* Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 3.—II. metaph., *just out of hand,*

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fresh, new, γάλα, Hipp.: *lately happened, late, recent,* ὑπ. τοῖς χρόνοις, Dem. 1391, 21, etc.: also, ὑπ. χρόνοι, Id. 841, 6.—III. *sudden, unexpected,* Isocr. 310 D, 418 B: ἐξ ὑπογόνου, *out of hand, off hand, on the spur of the moment,* Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 43, Isocr. 43 C, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 7, etc.; like ἐκ χειρός (cf. χείρ II. 5).—2. also of persons, ὑπ. τῷ θυμῷ, *in the first burst of anger,* Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 12.—IV. adv. ὑπογυίως and -γύως, also ὑπόγυιον and -γυον, *newly, lately: ὑπογυιότερον, a less time ago: ὑπογυιότατα, very lately,* Dem. 161, fin.

Ὑπογυμνᾰσιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be undergymnasiarch,* Inscr. no. 2466: from

Ὑπογυμνᾰσιάρχης, ου, ὁ, and -σίαρχος, ου, ὁ, *an under-gymnasiarch,* Inscr.; v. Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 160.

Ὑπογυμνόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, γυμνόω) *to make somewhat bare,* Aristaen. 1, 27.

Ὑπόγῡος, ον,=ὑπόγυιος, q. v.

Ὑπόγῡρος, ον, (ὑπό, γυρός) *somewhat curved* or *bent,* Nicet.

Ὑπογῡρόω, ῶ, *to bend a little.*

Ὑπόδακρυς, υ, (δάκρυ) *in tears.*

Ὑποδακρύω, (ὑπό, δακρύω) *to weep a little* or *secretly,* Luc. D. Deor. 6, 2.

Ὑποδᾰμάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὑπό, δαμάω) *to tame and subdue, to overpower, overcome:* hence fem. part. aor. 1 pass., ὑποδμηθεῖσά τινι, of a woman, *overcome* by a man, i. e. *having yielded* to his embrace, H. Hom. 16, 4, Hes. Sc. 53, Th. 327, 374.

Ὑποδάμνημι,=foreg.:—pass. ὑποδάμνᾶμαι, *to be overcome, let one's self be overpowered* or *overcome,* Od. 3, 214; 16, 95.

Ὑπόδᾱσυς, υ, gen. εος, *somewhat shaggy* or *rough.*

Ὑποδδείσας, Ep. for ὑποδείσας, part. aor. 1 act. from ὑποδείδω.

Ὑποδεδιώς, ὁ, comic name of a bird in Ar. Av. 65. v. ὑποδειδω.

Ὑποδέδρομε, poet. pf. of ὑποτρέχω, H. Hom. Ap. 284.

Ὑποδεής, ές, gen. έος, (ὑπό, δέομαι):—*deficient, slighter, less, smaller,* in gen. *below another, inferior to* him, esp. in rank: but it seems to have been used almost solely in compar., -έστερος, as Hdt. 1, 91, 134, etc.; ὑπ. τινός, *inferior to* one, Thuc. 1, 11, etc.; ἐκ πολλῷ ὑποδεεστέρων, *with resources* much *inferior,* Id. 2, 89. Adv. -εστέρως, Id. 8, 87; also -έστερα, Antipho 123, 24.

Ὑποδεής, ές, gen. έος, *somewhat fearful.*

Ὑπόδειγμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποδείκνυμι) *a sign, token, mark,* Xen. Eq. 2, 2.—II. *a pattern,* like παράδειγμα, Polyb. 3, 17, 8, etc. Hence

Ὑποδειγμᾰτικός, ή, όν, *by way of example.* Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Ὑποδειδίσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, δειδίσσομαι) dep. mid., *to frighten a little.*—II. intrans., *to be somewhat frightened* or *afraid.*

Ὑποδείδω, f. -σω. (ὑπό, δείδω) transit., *to fear a little* or *slightly, be somewhat afraid of,* c. acc., Hom., who however uses only the aor., usu. with double δ, ὑπέδδεισαν, ὑποδδείσας, Il. 1, 406; 12, 413, etc.; ὑποδείσατε (with single δ), Od. 2, 66; and Ep. pf. 2, ὑποδείδια. ὑποδείδισαν, Od. 17, 564, Il. 5, 521; with Ep. pf. 1, ὑπαιδείδοικα, in H. Hom. Merc. 165; part. -δειδώς, Ar. Av. 65.—2. *to shrink in fear from, cower before,* Soph. Aj. 169.—II. intr., *to be somewhat afraid,* Luc. Salt. 63; cf. ὑποδεδώς.

Ὑποδείελος, ον, (δείλη) *towards evening.*

Ὑποδείκνυμι, and -νύω: f. -δείξω, (ὑπό, δείκνυμι):—*to show underhand* or *secretly: to give a sight* or *glimpse of,* ὄλβον, Hdt. 1, 32:—*to indicate one's will, give to understand,* Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13, An. 5, 7, 12.—II. *to show by tracing out, mark out,* Hdt. 1, 189: hence, *to show by example, teach by example,* Xen. Oec. 12, 18, Isocr. 38 D, etc.—III. *to show forth, make a display of, pretend to,* ἀρετήν, Thuc. 4, 86: and, generally,=the simple δείκνυμι, Hdt. 3, 122.—IV. intr., *to show* or *present one's self, appear,* Hipp. p. 196, Polyb. 2, 39, 12, etc. Hence

Ὑποδεικτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be shown* or *pointed out,* Polyb. 3, 36, 5.

Ὑποδείκτης, ου, ὁ, *one that shows forth* or *displays.*

Ὑποδειλιάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δειλιάω) *to be somewhat cowardly,* Aeschin. 26, 1.—II.=ὑποδείδω, πόλεμον, Polyb. 35, 3, 4.

Ὑποδειμαίνω, (ὑπό, δειμαίνω) = ὑποδείδω, *to stand in awe of,* c. acc., Hdt. 7, 104.

Ὑπόδειξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδείκνυμι) *an intimation,* Plut. Demetr. 38.

Ὑποδειπνέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δειπνέω) *to dine instead of another,* Luc. Gall. 10.

Ὑποδέκομαι, Ion. for ὑποδέχομαι, Hdt.

Ὑποδεκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑποδέχομαι, *one must receive,* Plat. Legg. 953 B.

Ὑποδεκτήριον, ου, τό, (ὑποδέχομαι) *a place of refuge, resort,* Strab.

Ὑποδέκτης, ου, ὁ, *an entertainer.* Hence

Ὑποδεκτικός, ή, όν, *suited for receiving* or *entertaining; δεῖπνον ὑπ.,* an entertainment *by way of welcome,* Plut. 2, 727 B.

Ὑποδέμω, (ὑπό, δέμω) *to lay as a foundation,* Hdt. 2, 127.

Ὑποδενδρόομαι, as pass., *to grow gradually into a tree.*

Ὑποδενδρύζω, *to slink away timidly under the trees,* or *to come forth from behind them.*

Ὑποδεξίη, ης, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι) *reception of a guest, means of entertainment,* like ὑποδοχή, Il. 9, 73. [ῐ, l. c.]

Ὑποδέξιος, α, ον, (ὑποδέχομαι) *receiving, capacious, ample, λιμένες,* Hdt. 7, 49, 1; there is no need to read ὑποδέξιμοι with Valck., cf. Lob. Phryn. 315.

Ὑπόδεξις, εως, ἡ,=ὑποδεξίη, ὑποδοχή, Hipp.

Ὑποδέομαι, dep., *to intreat in suppliant posture.*

Ὑποδέραιον, ου, τό,=sq.

Ὑποδερίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, δέρις) *the lower part of the neck.*—II. *a neck-ornament, necklace,* Ar. Fr. 309, 14, Arist. H. A. 5, 34, 2.

Ὑποδέρκομαι, (ὑπό, δέρκομαι) dep.,=ὑποδλέπω, Q. Sm. 3, 252.

Ὑποδέρω, *to strip off the skin a little* or *below.*

Ὑπόδεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδέω)=ὑπόδησις, *a binding underneath,* Galen.—II.=τὰ ὑποδήματα, *one's shoes,* Plat. Prot. 322 A, Rep. 425 B, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 5; v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

Ὑπόδεσμα, ατος, τό,=ὑποδεσμός.

Ὑποδεσμεύω,=ὑποδέω, also ὑποδεσμέω.

Ὑποδέσμιος, ον, (ὑποδεσμός II) *pledged.*

Ὑποδεσμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a band underneath.* Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ὑποδεσμός, οῦ, ὁ,=ὑπόδημα, Polyb. 11, 9, 4.

Ὑποδέχνυμαι, poet. for sq., Orph. Arg. 82.

Ὑποδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, in Ion. prose ὑποδέκομαι, dep. mid.: also aor. pass. -εδέχθην (for ὑπεδεξάμην), Eur. Heracl. 757, (ὑπό, δέχομαι). *To receive as a guest, welcome, entertain,* Il. 6, 136, Od. 14, 52, etc., Hes. Th. 513, Hdt., etc.; ὑπέδεκτο ξείνον ὀχέων, *received* the stranger [as he lighted] from his chariot, Pind. P. 9, 17, cf. Eur. I. A. 600:—ὁ ὑποδεξάμενος, *one's host,* Isocr. 192 E:—also, *to receive an ambassador* or *suppliant,* Thuc. 5, 83, etc.:—*to admit* an enemy into a city, Dem. 1343, 9.—2. *to give ear to, hearken to,* ὑπ. εὐχάς, Hes. Th. 410; so, ὑπ. διαβολάς, *to give ear to* accusations, Lys. 172, 11.—3. *to take in charge as a nurse,* H. Hom. Cer. 226, cf. Stallb. Plat. Menex. 237 C.—4. metaph., πῆμα ὑπεδεκτό με, sorrow *was my host,* Od. 14, 275; στυγερὸς κοῖτος ὑπεδέξατό με, Od. 22, 470; so, ἀκλεὴς νιν δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται, *will await* him, Eur. Heracl. 624.—II. *to undertake, engage, promise,* Lat. *in se recipere,* Il. 7, 93, Od. 2, 387; τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 121, 6; with inf. fut., H. Hom. Cer. 443, Hdt. 4, 133; 6, 11, etc.; rarely with inf. pres., Antipho 123, 7; ὑπ. τινὶ ἢ μήν...c. fut., Thuc. 8, 81:—absol., *to undertake* a work or task, Hdt. 9, 21, 22.—2. *to admit, allow* a thing with which one is taxed, Hdt. 3, 130; 4, 167, Plat., etc.; hence, οὐκ ὑπ., *to refuse to admit, deny,* Hdt. 6, 69.—III. *to take in silence, endure, bear,* Od. 13, 310; 16, 189.—IV. *to wait for, abide the attack of,* Lat. *excipere,* Hes. Sc. 442, Thuc., etc.:—so of hunters, *to lie in wait* for game, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 20, cf. Hdt. 6, 104.—2. *to take up,* as singers take up a song, Aesch. Supp. 1023.—3. also like Lat. *excipere, to follow in rank* or *order,* Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 B:—so of succession in respect of place, *to come next to, border upon,* τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἠῶ θάλασσα ὑποδέκεται καὶ τενύεται, Hdt. 7, 176.—V. of a woman, *to become pregnant,* Lat. *concipere.*

Ὑποδέω, f. -δήσω, (ὑπό, δέω) *to bind* or *tie under*:—mid., *to bind under one's feet, put on* shoes, etc., κοθόρνους ὑποδέεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 155; 6, 1; ὑπ. τὰς Λακωνικάς, Ar. Ecc. 269, cf. ὑποδύω: so, absol., *to put on one's shoes,* Ar. Av. 492; οἱ ἐμπαλιν ὑποδούμενοι, persons who wear their shoes sometimes on the one foot and sometimes on the other, Plat. Theaet. 193 C:—so in pf. pass., ὑποδήματα, βλαύτας ὑποδεδεμένος, *with* sandals or slippers *on,* Plat. Gorg. 490 E, Symp. 174 A; ἁπλῶς ὑποδεδέσθαι, Dem. 1267, 22; and absol., ὑποδεδεμένοι, *with their shoes on,* Xen. An. 4, 5, 14; ὑποδεδεμένοι τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα, *with* the left foot *shod,* Thuc. 3, 22; hence ὑπόδημα:—opp. to ὑπολύομαι (to take off one's shoes).

Ὑπόδηλος, ον, (ὑπό, δῆλος) *somewhat* or *tolerably clear,* Joseph.

Ὑποδηλόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δηλόω) *to show secretly, indicate,* Ar. Thesm. 1011. Hence

Ὑποδήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *an indication, explanation.*—II. *a subordinate* or *collateral explanation,* rhetorical phrase used by Euenus of Paros in Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.

Ὑπόδημα, ατος, τό, (ὑποδέω):—*that which is bound under,* usu., *a sandal,* which was merely a sole bound to the foot, Lat. *solea,* Od. 15, 369; 18, 361, Hdt. 1, 195, etc.: whereas ὑπόδημα κοίλον, the Roman *calceus,* is a *shoe* or *half-boot,* which covered the whole foot; yet many authors use ὑπόδημα alone in this signf., cf. Ar. Plut. 983, and the Interpp.

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Ὑποδημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Hipp. p. 828. [ᾰ]

Ὑποδηματορράφος, ον, (ὑπόδημα, ῥάπτω) *stitching shoes*: ὁ ὑπ., *a shoemaker, cobbler.* [ᾰ]

Ὑποδημιουργέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δημιουργέω) *to make under* or *besides*, Hipp. p. 1289.

Ὑποδηόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δηόω) *to treat in hostile manner, destroy*, Q. Sm. 2, 260.

Ὑπόδησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδέω) like ὑπόδεσις, *a binding under*: also=ὑπόδημα and ὑποδεσμίς, Hipp.

Ὑποδιαβάλλω, (ὑπό, διαβάλλω) *to slander a little* or *secretly*, Artemid. 5, 53.

Ὑποδιαβιβρώσκω, (ὑπό, διαβιβρώσκω) *to gnaw through gradually*, Hipp. p. 269.

Ὑποδιαβόσκω, *to eat through* or *corrode a little.*

Ὑποδιαζευκτικός, ή, όν, *separating a little.*

Ὑποδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *subdivision*, Arithm. Vett.: from

Ὑποδιαιρέω, ῶ, *to subdivide.*

Ὑποδιακονέομαι, dep. mid.: *to serve under* or *with*, τινί: from

Ὑποδιάκονος, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, διάκονος) *an under-servant*, Posidipp. Χορ., 1, 10. [ᾰ]

Ὑποδιασπάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, διασπάω) *to draw asunder a little* or *gradually*, Hipp. p. 986.

Ὑποδιαστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπό, διαστέλλω) *a slight separation* or *stop*, esp., between words in speaking or reading: also *the symbol of a short pause, a comma* or *colon*, Quintil.; cf. ὑποστιγμή. —II. *a mark to divide the syllables of a word*, to distinguish it from another like it, as ὅ τι is freq. written ὅ, τι.

Ὑποδιαφέρω, fut. -διοίσω, (ὑπό, διαφέρω) *to set secretly at variance*, Dio C.

Ὑποδιαφθείρω, f. -φθερῶ, (ὑπό, διαφθείρω) *to corrupt secretly* or *gradually, begin to corrupt* or *destroy*, Joseph.

Ὑποδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, διδάσκαλος) *an under-teacher*, esp. of a chorus, Plat. Ion 536 A.

Ὑποδιδάσκω, (ὑπό, διδάσκω) *to teach by degrees*, LXX.

Ὑποδιδράσκω, *to escape secretly.*

Ὑποδίδωμι, (ὑπό, δίδωμι) *to give up, surrender, betray*, Aristid.—2. *to reflect*, as a mirror, v. l. for ἀποδ-, Plut. 2, 931 A.—II. intr., *to give way*, Arist. de Motu An. 2, 2: *to decline, fall away, come to decay*, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Aristid.

Ὑποδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a second* or *after-narrative.*

Ὑποδικάζω, (ὑπό, δικάζω) *to sentence, condemn*, Nicet.

Ὑπόδικος, ον, (ὑπό, δίκη) *accused, brought to trial*, or *liable to an action*, τινός, *for* a thing, ὑπ. γενέσθαι χερῶν, Aesch. Eum. 260; cf. Andoc. 33, 13, Isae. 72, 22, etc.:—τῶν διπλασίων τινὶ ὑποδ., *liable to forfeit* twice the amount to one, Plat. Legg. 846 B; ὑπ. τῷ παθόντι ἔστω, ap. Dem. 518, 3:—of the offence, *actionable*, Lys. 117, 3.

Ὑποδινέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, δινέω) *to whirl round a little*:—pass., *to become dizzy*, Call. Del. 79.

Ὑποδιπλάσιος, ον, *twice as small*, Arithm. Vett.

Ὑποδιπλόω, ῶ, *to double.* Hence

Ὑποδιπλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a doubling.*—II. *that which is doubled* or *laid double.*

Ὑποδιφθερος, ον, (ὑπό, διφθέρα) *under a skin* or *fur-garment, clothed in skins*, Strab., Luc. Tim. 7.

Ὑποδιψάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, διψάω) *to be somewhat thirsty*, Hipp. p. 1067.

Ὑποδίψιος, ον, and ὑπόδιψος, ον, (ὑπό, δίψα) *somewhat thirsty.*—II. act., *exciting thirst in some degree.*

Ὑποδμηθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of ὑποδαμάω, H. Hom., Hes.

Ὑποδμώς, ωος, ὁ, (ὑπό, δμώς) *an under-servant*, τινός, Od. 4, 386; cf. ὑποδρηστήρ.

Ὑποδορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ὑποδέρω) *a gradual stripping of the skin*, Chirurgg. Vett.

Ὑπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδίδωμι) *a decreasing*, v. sub ὑπόδυσις.

Ὑπόδουλος, ου, ὁ, *an under-slave*, Theophr.

Ὑποδοχεῖον, ου, τό, *a place of reception, an inn*: and

Ὑποδοχεύς, έως, ὁ, *a receiver, host*:—*an undertaker*: from

Ὑποδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι):—*a reception, entertainment, ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ*, Hdt. 7, 119, cf. Ar. Pac. 530; εἰςδέχεσθαι ὑποδοχαῖς δόμων, Eur. I. A. 1229:—esp., *a harbouring* of runaway slaves, Thuc. 1, 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 B:—*εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐτύσσοντο*, for the *reception* of the army (in hostile sense), Thuc. 7, 74.—II. *acceptance, approval*: hence, *support, aid, succour, εἰς ὑποδοχήν τινι πράττειν τι*, by way of supporting, seconding him, Aeschin. 62, 32.—III. *a supposition, inference, conclusion*, Dem. 80, 1; 1482, 25.—V. *a place of refuge, a retreat*, Plat. Phil. 62 D, Xen. Vect. 3, 1:—*a receptacle*, Arist. Probl. 1, 40.

Ὑπόδρᾱ, poet. adv., freq. in Hom., but always in the phrase *ὑπόδρα ἰδών*, looking *askance* (cf. ὑποβλέπω), i. e. looking *fiercely, grimly, gloomily*, Il. 1, 148, etc.; later ὑποδράς, q. v.

Ὑποδρᾰκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ὑποδέρκομαι.

Ὑποδρᾰμᾰτουργέω, ῶ, = ὑποτραγῳδέω, v. l. Luc. Jup. Trag. 1.

Ὑποδράς, adv., later form for ὑπόδρα, Nic. Th. 765.

Ὑποδρασία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπόδρα) *an angry look*, Hesych.

Ὑποδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, (ὑπό, δράσσω) as mid., *to try to get hold of secretly*, c. gen., v. l. for ἐπιδρ-, Plut. Caes. 14.

Ὑποδράω, ῶ, f. -άσω, poet. ὑποδρώω, (ὑπό, δράω) *to serve* one, *be serviceable* or *useful to* him, c. dat., *οἱ σφιν ὑποδρώωσιν*, Od. 15, 333. [ᾱσω]

Ὑποδρής, ὁ, (ὑπόδρα):—*one who looks fierce* or *gloomy*, Nonn.

Ὑποδρήσσω, = ὑποδράω, Ap. Rh. 3, 274.

Ὑποδρήστειρα, fem. from sq., Nonn.

Ὑποδρηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὑποδράω) *an under-servant, attendant, assistant*, τινός, Od. 15, 330; like ὑποδμώς.

Ὑπόδριμυς, υ, gen. εος, *somewhat acrid* or *pungent.*

Ὑποδρομέω, ῶ, = ὑποτρέχω, c. acc., Sappho 2, 10, in pf. δεδρόμακεν.

Ὑποδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑποτρέχω) *a running under* or *into the way* of a thing, Antipho 121, 32.—II. *a place of refuge, asylum: refuge, safety*; *a burrow*, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.—III. *cringing*, Lat. *assentatio.*

Ὑπόδρομος, ον, (ὑποτρέχω, -δραμεῖν) *running under, down* or *into*, ὀχθαις ὑπ., Orph. Arg. 800: *running* or *slipping under*, πέτρος ὑπ. ἴχνους, a stone *in the way of* the foot, Eur. Phoen. 1391.

Ὑπόδρομος, ου, ὁ, = ὑποδρομή, esp. *a place to run into.*—II. a kind of *spider.*

Ὑπόδροσος, ον, (ὑπό, δρόσος) *somewhat moistened* or *dewy*, Theocr. 25, 16.

Ὑποδρώωσι, Ep. 3 pl. of ὑποδράω, q. v.

Ὑποδύνω, = ὑποδύω, Hdt. [ῡ]

Ὑπόδυσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδύω):—*a diving under, creeping* or *going into.*—II. *refuge, escape, μόχθων*, from labours, prob. l. Aesch. Eum. 505, for ὑπόδοσις.

Ὑποδύσκολος, ον, (ὑπό, δύσκολος) *somewhat morose* or *troublesome*; σημεῖον ὑπ., a *baddish* symptom, Hipp. p. 148.

Ὑποδυσφορέω, ῶ, *to be somewhat displeased*, Ep. Plat. 357 E: from

Ὑποδύσφορος, ον, (ὑπό, δυσφορός) *rather impatient*, Hipp. pp. 70, 124.

Ὑποδυσχεραίνω, = ὑποδυσφορέω, Plut. 2, 711 D.

Ὑποδυσώδης, ες, gen. εος, *somewhat ill* or *rank smelling.*

Ὑποδυσωπέομαι, (ὑπό, δυσωπέω) as pass., *to be somewhat ashamed of, dislike*, τι, Plut. 2, 646 B.

Ὑποδύτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑποδύω) *a garment under a coat of mail*, Diod., Plut. Philop. 11. [ῡ]

Ὑποδύω, f. -δύσω: aor. 2 ὑπέδυν: also, ὑποδύνω. (ὑπό, δύω, δύνω):—*to draw under, draw* or *pull on under, εἰθῶνας ὑποδύνειν τοῖσι εἵμασι*, Hdt. 1, 155.—2. intr., ὑποδύνειν ὑπό τι, *to slip in under*, Hdt. 4, 75; also in same signf., ὑπ. τι, *to slip into, insinuate one's self into* it, ὑπέδυνε τῶν Ἰώνων τὴν ἡγεμονίην, Ib. 6, 2.—3. *to slip from under*, c. acc., as a horse from under its rider, Xen. Eq. 8, 7.—II. more usu. in pass. and mid., with aor. 2 and perf. act. (Hom. only uses aor. 2 act., fut. mid., and Ep. aor. mid. ὑπεδύσετο):—*to draw under, slip under* or *into*, esp. by stooping, *to steal* or *slink into*, Il. 8, 332; 13, 421; usu. c. acc., ὑποδῦσα θαλάσσης κόλπον, Od. 4, 435, cf. Il. 18, 145: also, ὑπὸ τὴν ζεύγλην, Hdt. 1, 31, cf. Plat. Gorg. 464 C; ὑπὸ τῶν κερκαίων, Ar. Vesp. 205; εἰς.., Jac. Ach. Tat. 617: *to get into, put one's feet into* shoes, ὑπόδυθι τὰς Λακωνικάς, Ar. Vesp. 1158, cf. 1159; cf. ὑποδέω.—2. c. gen., *to slip out from under, creep* or *come forth from, θάμνων ὑπεδύσετο*, Od. 6, 127; so, *κακῶν ὑποδύσεαι*, Od. 20, 53.—3. *to undergo* labour or toil, *take* it *on one's self*, c. acc., ὑπ. κίνδυνον, Hdt. 3, 69; πόλεμον, Hdt. 4, 120, cf. 7, 10, 8, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13, etc; also c. inf., *to undertake, ὑπέδυσαν ποινὴν τίσαι*, Hdt. 7, 134, Xen. Oec. 14, 3.—4. of feelings, *to steal into* or *over*, τίς μ' ὑποδύεται πλειστος ὀδύνα; Aesch. Eum. 842:—rarely c. dat., πᾶσιν δ' ὑπέδυ γόος, *sorrow stole upon* all, Od. 10, 398; cf. Soph. Phil. 1112:—so of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.—5. absol., *to slip* or *slink away*, Dem. 778, 20.—6. c. acc. pers., ὑποδύεσθαί τινα, *to insinuate one's self into* his favour or confidence: ὑποδύεσθαι ὑπὸ τὸ σχῆμα, *to assume* the semblance, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 7; ὑποδῦναι or ὑποδύεσθαι προσωπεῖον, Lat. *subire personam.*—7. ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποδεδυκότες, *sunken, hollow* eyes, Luc. Tim. 17.

Ὑποδωρίζω, (ὑπό, Δωρίζω) *to speak with somewhat of the Doric manner*

Ὑποδώριος, ον, (ὑπό, Δώριος) *hypo-Dorian*, a mode in music, Plut. 2, 1142 F.

Ὑποδωριστί, (ὑπό, Δωριστί) adv., *in the hypo-Dorian mode*, Arist. Probl. 19, 30; 48, 1.

Ὑποειπάθω, poet. for ὑπειπεῖν, Orph. Arg. 704.

Ὑποεικάθω, poet. for ὑπείκω (q. v.), Hom.

Ὑποεργός, όν, usu. contr. ὑπουργός, q. v., Hom.

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Ὑποζῡκορεύω, *to be a* ὑποζύκορος.

Ὑποζύκορος, ου, ὁ, also ἡ, (ὑπό, ζύκορος) *an under-priest* or *priestess, minister*, Hdt. 6, 134, 135. [ῡ]

Ὑποζεύγνῡμι and -ύω: f. -ζεύξω, (ὑπό, ζεύγνυμι):—*to yoke under* or *to, put under the yoke*, Od. 15, 81, cf. 6, 73, Hdt. 4, 69: generally, *to bring under, εἰς τὸ δουλικὸν γένος*, Plat. Polit. 309 A:—pass., *ὑπεζεῦχθαι ἐνὶ γένει, to be brought under* the same class, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2; metaph., *to be yoked under, submit* to, c. dat., *ἀνάγκαις ταῖς' ὑπέζευγμαι*, Aesch. Pr. 108; *ὑποζυγῆναι πόνῳ*, Soph. Aj. 24. Hence

Ὑπόζευξις, εως, ἡ, *a subduing*.—II. *a connecting with*.

Ὑποζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ὑπό, ζέω) *to ferment a little, to begin to ferment*, Geop.

Ὑποζοφόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ζοφόω) *to be somewhat dark* or *black*, Nic. Th. 337.

Ὑποζύγιον, ου, τό, *a beast for the yoke, a beast of draught* or *burden*, Theogn. 126, Hdt. 9, 39; usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 167, etc. [ῡ]: neut. from

Ὑποζύγιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, ζυγόν) *going* or *drawing under the yoke*.

Ὑποζῡγιώδης, ες, *like a beast of burden*, Ar. Fr. 696.

Ὑπόζῡγος, ον,=ὑποζύγιος, susp. in LXX.

Ὑποζῡγόω, ῶ,=ὑποζεύγνυμι, Luc. Amor. 28:—pass., *ὑποζυγοῦσθαι πρὸς τὸ οὐς*, of the jaw-bone, Hipp.

Ὑπόζω, f. -ζήσω, (ὑπό, ὄζω) *to smell a little, be somewhat rotten*, LXX.

Ὑποζωγρᾰφέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ζωγραφέω) *to paint under* or *in outline*, Eumath.

Ὑπόζωμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποζώννυμι): —*the diaphragm, midriff*. also διάζωμα, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 25.—II. *the rowers' bench that runs across* the ship's sides (also called *σύνδεσμος*), Stallb. Plat. Rep. 616 C, Legg. 945 C, cf. App. Civ. 5, 91, etc.:—others take it to be *an undergirth* passed under an old ship to make her sea-worthy, v. Göller Thuc. 1, 30, and cf. ὑποζώννυμι II.—III. *the middle part of the rudder*.

Ὑποζώνιον, τό, *a girdle*.

Ὑποζώννῡμι and -ύω, f. -ζώσω, (ὑπό, ζώννυμι):—*to under-gird*, ὁ ὑπεζωκώς (sc. *ὑμήν*), *the pleura*, Medic.: —pf. pass. c. acc., *ζειρὰς ὑπεζωσμένοι, girt* with *ζειραί* (q. v.), Hdt. 7, 60; *ἱμάντι ὑπεζωσμένοι*, Plut. Rom. 26.—II. *ὑπ. ναῦν, to furnish a ship with rowers' benches*; or *to undergird* her, Acta Apost. 27, 17: generally, *to repair* her *for sea*, Polyb. 27, 3, 3; v. *ὑπόζωμα* II.

Ὑπόζωσμα, ατος, τό,=ὑπόζωμα II, Plut. Rom. 7.

Ὑποθάλπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, θάλπω) *to heat inwardly*, Aesch. Pr. 880:—pass., *to glow under, τέφρῃ πῦρ ὑποθάλπεται*, Mel. 4, 55.

Ὑποθαῤῥέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, θαῤῥέω) *to pluck up courage*, Ael.

Ὑποθειάζω, (ὑπό, θειάζω) *to deify almost* or *secretly*, Philostr.

Ὑπόθεμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτίθημι) *that which is put under, a stand, base*, Plut. 2, 1011 D.

Ὑπόθεναρ, ᾰρος, τό, *the part of the palm under the thumb*.

Ὑποθεραπεύω, (ὑπό, θεραπεύω) *to be disposed to worship*, τὸ θεῖον, Philostr.

Ὑποθερμαίνω, (ὑπό, θερμαίνω) *to heat a little*:—pass., *to grow somewhat hot, ὑπεθερμάνθη ξέφος αἵματι*, Il. 16, 333; 20, 476; metaph., Luc. D. Mer. 8, 3.

Ὑπόθερμος, ον, (ὑπό, θερμός) *somewhat hot* or *passionate, ὑποθερμότερος πόλεμος*, Hdt. 6, 38, cf. Luc. Calumn. 5.

Ὑπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι):—*a placing under: that which is placed under, a groundwork, foundation, ὑπ. ὑποτίθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ*, Hipp.; *ἀρχαὶ καὶ ὑπ. πράξεων*, Dem. 21, 7: hence, —II. *that which is laid down as the foundation of an argument, a hypothesis, supposition*, Lat. *assumtio*, freq. in Plat., *ὑπ. ὑποθέσθαι*, Soph. 244 C, etc.; *ἐξ ὑποθέσεως*, on *supposition* or *assumption*, Hipp., Plat. Rep. 510 B, etc.: hence—2. *a question* for discussion, *the subject under discussion*, Lat. *argumentum, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. ἐπανάγειν τὸν λόγον*, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 13; *ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. μένειν, ἀποπλανᾶν τινα, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπ.*, Aeschin. 64, 31; 79, 6; *γράφειν περὶ ὑπ.*, Lat. *argumentum tractare*, Isocr. 99 A.—3. *the subject* of a poem, etc., Longin.; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71.—III. *that which is laid down as a rule of action, a principle* of conduct, Dem. 28, 9; 143, 14; *ὑπ. τοῦ βίου*, Isocr. 12 C.—II. generally, *a purpose, plan, design*, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Legg. 743 C: *a proposal*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 13:—*a promise*, Thuc. 3, 66, acc. to the MSS., but *ὑπόσχεσις* is the prob. l.—IV.=*ὑποθήκη, a suggestion, counsel*, Polyb. 2, 48, 8, etc.

Ὑποθετέον, verb. adj. of *ὑποτίθημι, one must suppose*, Plat. Tim. 61 D.

Ὑποθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑποτίθημι) *one who places under*.—II. *one who suggests, a prompter, adviser*. Hence

Ὑποθετικός, ή, όν, *hypothetical*, λόγοι, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 596, 5.—II. *suggesting, advising*.

Ὑπόθετος, ον, verb. adj., (*ὑποτίθημι*) *placed under*: τὸ *ὑπόθετον* (in medicine), *a clyster*, Antiph. Τραυμ. 2, 4.

Ὑποθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ὑπό, θέω) *to run in under, attack secretly*, Pind. P. 2, 155.—II. *to run in before, cut in before, in running a race*, Ar. Eq. 1161.—III. *to run close behind*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8.

Ὑποθεωρέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, θεωρέω) *to contemplate* or *view from below*, Plut. 2, 42 C.

†Ὑποθῆβαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Hypo-thebae*, a city in Boeotia, Il. 2, 505; either the later Πόντιαι, or the *lower* city of *Thebes*, opposed to the upper city or citadel Cadmea; cf. Strab. p. 412.

Ὑποθήγω, (ὑπό, θήγω) *to sharpen* or *whet a little*: metaph., *ὑπ. τὸν σῦν εἰς ἀνάστασιν, to provoke* him to rise, Ael. N. A. 8, 2.

Ὑποθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι):—*an under-prop, base, support*: usu. metaph.,—2. *a suggestion, hint, counsel, warning, piece of advice*, Hdt. 1, 156, 206, etc.; *ποιέειν τινὸς ὑποθήκας*, Ib. 211:—the ancients called didactic poems, such as Hesiod's, *ὑποθῆκαι*, cf. Isocr. 15 B, 23 C.—3. *a pledge, deposit, a mortgage*, Dem. 922, 5. Hence

Ὑποθηκιαῖος, α, ον, *deposited in pledge*.

Ὑπόθηλυς, εια, υ, (ὑπό, θῆλυς) *somewhat feminine, effeminate, ὑποθηλυτέρα διάλεκτος*, Ar. Fr. 552.

Ὑπόθημα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτίθημι)= *ὑπόθεμα*.

Ὑποθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *advice* or *counsel suggested off-hand, a ready hint, warning*, in plur., *ὑποθημοσύνῃσιν Ἀθήνης*, Il. 15, 412, Od. 16, 233; also in Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 7, Luc. Astrol. 1: from

Ὑποθήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι) *suggesting advice, advising*.

Ὑποθήριον, ου, τό, a kind of *plaster* or *salve*, Medic.

Ὑποθλάω, (ὑπό, θλάω) *to crush slightly*, Ael. N. A. 1, 15.

Ὑποθλίβω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, θλίβω) *to press under* or *gently*, Nic. Th. 296. [ῐ]

Ὑποθολόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, θολόω) *to make rather muddy, trouble*, Ael. N. A. 4, 31.

Ὑποθόρνῡμι, *to leap upon*, dub. l. for *ἐπιθ-*, in Ael.

Ὑποθορῠβέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, θορυβέω) *to make a little noise: to begin to make a noise, εἰς τινα*, Thuc. 4, 28.

Ὑποθρασσω, Att. contr. from *ὑποταράσσω*, q. v.

Ὑποθραύω, (ὑπό, θραύω) *to break a little*, LXX.

Ὑποθρηνέω, ῶ, *to weep a little*.—II. trans., *to bewail a little*.

Ὑποθρόνιον, ου, τό, *a small footstool*; cf. *θρῆνυς*.

Ὑποθρύπτομαι, as pass., with fut. mid. -ψομαι (ὑπό, θρύπτω):—*to be delicate* or *feeble, be slack and yielding*, Plut. Pericl. 15.—II. *ὑπεθρύφθην μετώπῳ, I wantoned* with her face—by stealing kisses, Anth. P. 5, 294.

Ὑποθωσσω, (ὑπό, θρώσκω) *to spring under* or *into*, v. l. Orph. Arg. 736.

Ὑποθῡμίαμα, ατος, τό, *the burning of incense* and *the sweet scent thence arising*, Hipp. p. 673.

Ὑποθυμίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. ὑποθυμίς I.

Ὑποθῡμίᾰσις, εως, ἡ, *a perfuming by burnt spices*.

Ὑποθυμιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὑπό, θυμιάω) *to burn frankincense* or *other sweet spices* on a fire, *to fumigate therewith*, Lat. *suffire*, Luc.

Ὑποθυμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a garland worn on the neck, that one may enjoy the sweetness of the flowers*, Anacr. 37, Sappho 51, Alcae. 36, Bergk,—where the MSS. of Ath. (674 C) have *ὑποθυμίᾱς*.—II. *an unknown bird*, Ar. Av. 304.

Ὑποθῡρίς, ίδος, ἡ, and *ὑπόθῡρον*, ου, τό, (ὑπο, θύρα) *the lower sill of a door*: but both forms are susp.

Ὑπόθυψις, ή, (*ὑποτύφω*) *an impulse, incentive, provocation*, Lat. *fomes*, Polyb. 6, 59, 4, where *ὑπότυψις* is a f. l.

Ὑποθωπεύω, (ὑπό, θωπεύω) *to flatter a little, win by flattery*, Hdt. 1, 30, Ar. Ach. 639, Vesp. 610.

Ὑποθωρήσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, θωρήσσω) *to arm underhand*:—mid., *to arm one's self underhand* or *unnoticed*, Il. 18, 513.

Ὑποθωΰσσω, (ὑπό, θωΰσσω) *to call to* a person *softly*, τινί, Ael. N. A. 8, 2.

Ὑποιάχω, (ὑπό, ἰάχω) *to sound forth a little* or *in answer*, Anth. P. 9, 314. [ῐᾱ]

Ὑποίγνῡμι and *ὑποίγω*, f. *ὑποίξω*, (ὑπό, οἴγνυμι) *to open, open a little* or *secretly, τὴν θύραν*, Ar. Thesm. 424.

Ὑποιδαίνω, *to make to swell up a little*.

Ὑποιδαλέος, α, ον, (ὑπό, οἰδαλέος) *a little swollen*, Lat. *subtumidus*, Hipp. p. 479, etc.

Ὑποιδύω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, (ὑπό, οἰδάω) intr., *to swell up a little*, Hipp. p. 137, etc.

Ὑποικέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, οἰκέω) *to dwell under, lie under*, τινί, Anth.

Ὑποικίζομαι, (ὑπό, οἰκίζω) pass. c. aor. mid.,=foreg., c. acc., Anth. P. 7, 372.

Ὑποικοδομέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, οἰκοδομέω) *to build under, τοῦ τείχους*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3.

Ὑποικουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, οἰκουρέω) *to keep the house, stay at home, dwell within*, Luc. Gall. 24, cf. Ael. N. A. 4, 43.—II. trans., *to cherish secretly, to do* or *attend to secretly*, Ar. Thesm. 1168, cf. Plut. Pomp. 42: metaph., *νόσος ὑποικούρησεν αὐτούς*,

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disease *crept in among* them, Id. Camill. 28:—metaph., *ὑποικουρουμένη ὀργή*, anger *secretly cherished*, Polyb. 4, 49, 4. cf. 3, 11, 3.—2. *to steal into* any one's *good graces, gain underhand influence* with him, Plut. Lucull. 34; *χρήμασιν ὑπ. καὶ διαφθείρειν τινά*, Id. Pomp. 58;—*to egg on*, Id. Otho 3.

'Υποιμώζω, (ὑπό, οἰμώζω) *to wail softly, to whimper*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 27.

'Υποινος, ον, (ὑπό, οἶνος) strictly *under wine*, i. e. *rather drunk*, Philostr.

'Υποίομαι, dep. pass. = ὑπονοέω.

'Υποιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. of ὑποφέρω, *to be borne, tolerable*.

'Υποϊσχάνω, poet. collat. form of -ίσχω, *to hold under*, τι, Ap. Rh. 3, 120.

'Υποΐσχομαι, (ὑπό, ἴσχω) as mid., *to catch by something held under*, Ap. Rh. 4, 169; 14, 473.

'Υποκάθαιρω, (ὑπό, καθαίρω) *to purge downwards*, Plut. 2, 127 C. Hence

'Υποκάθαρσις, εως, ή, *a purging downwards: a gentle purging*, Hipp.

'Υποκαθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, dep. pass., = ὑποκάθημαι.

'Υποκαθεύδω, fut. -ευδήσω, (ὑπό, καθεύδω) *to sleep a little*, Philostr.

'Υποκάθημαι, Ion. -κάτημαι, (strictly, pf. of ὑποκαθέζομαι): — *to sit down under* or *in* a place, *station one's self* there, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 7, 27; ὑπ. χωρίοις ἐχυροῖς, to take up a strong position, Dion. H. 6, 42.—II. *to sit down stealthily, lie in ambush*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 5: also c. acc. pers., *to lie in wait for*, τὸν βάρβαρον, Hdt. 8, 40.

'Υποκαθίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (ὑπό, καθίζω) *to set down under: to place in ambush*:—mid., *to lie in ambush*, Lat. *subsidere*, ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῷ τείχει, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 5; so in act., Polyb. 12, 4, 14.

'Υποκαθίημι, fut. -καθήσω, (ὑπό, καθίημι) *to let down by degrees: τὰς ὀφρῦς, to let down* or *relax* the eyebrows, to resume a quiet look, A. B. p. 69: ὑ. πώγωνος βάθος, *to let* the beard *grow long*, Lat. *promittere barbam*, Ephipp. Naυαγ. 1, 7.

'Υποκαθιστημι, (ὑπό, καθίστημι) *to put in another's place, substitute*, Hdn.

'Υποκαίω, (ὑπό, καίω) *to set on fire from below*, Hdt. 4, 61, Luc.

'Υποκακοήθης, ες, (ὑπό, κακοήθης) *somewhat malicious*, Philo.

'Υποκακχέω, poet. for ὑποκαταχέω, q. v.

'Υποκαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, καλύπτω) *to cover, hide, wrap up under*, LXX.

'Υποκάμνω, (ὑπό, κάμνω) *to be somewhat weary*, or *sick*.

'Υποκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κάμπτω) transit., *to bend under, bend short back*, ὑπὸ γλωχῖνα δ' ἔκαμψαν, Il. 24, 274.—2. intr., *to turn short back, double* as a hare, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16.—II. metaph., *to fall short of*, καιρὸν χάριτος, Aesch. Ag. 786.

'Υποκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, κάπηλος) *a petty huckster*, Philostr. [ᾰ]

'Υποκαπνίζω, to *make a smoke under, fumigate*. Hence

'Υποκάπνισμα, ατος, τό, *that with which one fumigates*: and

'Υποκαπνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *fumigation*, Diosc.: and

'Υποκαπνιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *to be used, fit for fumigation*.

'Υποκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κάπτω) *to snap up stealthily*, Arist. H. A. 9, 29, 3.

'Υποκάρδιος, ον, (ὑπό, καρδία) *under, at* or *in the heart*, ἕλκος, ὀργή, Theocr. 11, 15; 20, 17.

'Υποκᾰρόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, καρόω) *to stun* or *stupefy a little*, Dioscr.

'Υποκάρπιος, ον, (ὑπό, καρπός) *under the wrist*, ὑπ. ἀρτηρία, Aristaen.

'Υποκάρφω, (ὑπό, κάρφω) *to dry a little* or *gradually*, Nic. Al. 60.

'Υποκᾰρώδης, ες, (ὑπό, καρώδης) *somewhat lethargic*, Hipp. p. 81.

'Υποκαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ὑπό, καταβαίνω) *to go down* or *descend by degrees*, Hdt. 2, 15: *to go down by stealth*, Thuc. 7, 60, Xen., etc. Hence

'Υποκατάβᾰσις, εως, ή, *a gradual going down*.

'Υποκατακλίνω, (ὑπό, κατακλίνω) *to lay down under*:—pass., *to lie down under*, Plut. 2, 50 E; of a wrestler allowing himself to be beaten, Ib. 58 F.—II. in pass., also, *to lie* or *sit lower* at table, τινι, Ib. 618 E.—2. metaph., *to give way, submit, yield*, τινί, to one, Plat. Rep. 336 C, E; τινί τινος, to one in a thing, Dion. H.: absol., *to give in*, Dem. 127, 21. [ῐ] Hence

'Υποκατάκλισις, εως, ή, *a laying* or *lying under*.—II. *submission, compliance, flattery*, Plut. 2, 58 D.

'Υποκαταλείπω, (ὑπό, καταλείπω) *to leave behind*, μνημόσυνον, Hipp. p. 102.

'Υποκαταμένω, (ὑπό, καταμένω) *to remain behind and wait*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 3.

'Υποκαταπίπτω, (ὑπό, καταπίπτω) *to sink down under*, Q. Sm. 1. 588.

'Υποκατασκευάζω, *to get ready secretly*, Dem. Phal.

'Υποκατασκευή, ῆς, ή, *secret preparation*.

'Υποκατάστᾰσις, εως, ή, (ὑποκαθίστημι) *substitution*; and

'Υποκατάστᾰτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑποκαθίστημι, *substituted*.

'Υποκαταφρονέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, καταφρονέω) *to slight* or *neglect a little*, Hipp. p. 1133.

'Υποκαταχέω, (ὑπό, καταχέω) *to pour gently forth*, ὑποκακχέει ἀοιδήν, Sappho 48.

'Υποκάτειμι, (ὑπό, κάτειμι) *to go on without notice*, A. B. pp. 156, 180.

'Υποκατεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, *to devour* or *consume secretly*.

'Υποκάτημαι, Ion. for ὑποκάθημαι, Hdt.

'Υποκατηφής, ές, *somewhat dejected* or *troubled*.

'Υποκατορύσσω, (ὑπό, κατορύσσω) *to bury under*, Sophron.

'Υποκάτω, (ὑπό, κάτω) adv., *below, under*, ὑπ. τινὸς κατακλίνεσθαι, Plat. Symp. 222 E; also absol., Id. Legg. 844 C: τὰ ὑποκάτω, *the subordinate* genera, Arist. Top. 4, 2, 4. [ᾰ] Hence

'Υποκάτωθεν, adv., *from below* or *underneath*, οἱ ὑπ. ἀγροί, the *lower* lands, Plat. Legg. 761 B. [ᾰ]

'Υποκατώρυχος, ον, (ὑποκατορύσσω) *buried, sunk into the earth*, Theophr.

'Υπόκαυμα, ατος, τό, *that with which a thing is lighted*.

'Υπόκαυσις, εως, ή, (ὑποκαίω) *a lighting underneath*: hence,—II. *the fire under the hypocaustum*, Plut. 2, 658 E: or *the fire underneath a furnace*; cf. sq.

'Υπόκαυστον, ου, τό, (ὑποκαίω) *in baths, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below*, Lat. *vaporarium*: also, *the furnace under such a room*, Interpp. ad Vitruv. 5, 10.

'Υποκαύστρα, ας, ή, = foreg.

'Υπόκειμαι, (ὑπό, κείμαι) as pass., *to lie under*, ὑποκειμένης τῆς Εὐβοίας ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀττικήν, Isocr. 63 B: πεδίον ἱερῷ ὑπόκειται, Aeschin. 70, 20: ὑπόκεινται θεμέλιοι, Thuc. 1, 93: and so, *to lie hidden under*, τῇ ἰατρικῇ ὑπ. ἡ κολακεία, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, cf. Prot. 349 B.—II. in various metaph. signfs.,—2. *to be put under* the eyes or mind, i. e. *to be submitted, proposed to one*, like πρόκειμαι, ὑποκεῖσεταί μοι ὁ ἀθλος, Pind. O. 1, 135; αἱ ὑποκείμεναι ἐλπίδες, one's *present* hopes, Dem. 348, 22; δυοῖν ὑποκειμένων, two things *being proposed*, Id. 631, 18; τὰ ὑποκείμενα, *the present state* of things, Polyb. 3, 31, 6. etc.:—foll. by ὅτι.., ὑπόκειται μοι ὅτι.., *I have laid down the rule* that.., Hdt. 2, 123.—2. *to be laid down, assumed* as a ground of argument, Plat. Crat. 436 D, and Arist.; ὑπόκειται γὰρ μὴ εἶναι.., Plat. Eryx. 404 B; ὑποκεῖται, absol., *a rule is laid down*, Dem. 643, 22; τούτων ὑποκειμένων, Lat. *his positis*, Plat. Prot. 359 A.—cf. ὑποτίθημι I. 2, Wyttenh. Plut. 2, 235 E.—3. *to be suggested*, Hdt. 3, 40.—4. *to be left at bottom, left remaining*, ἐλπὶς ὑπόκειται, Thuc. 3, 84; τιμωρία ὑπόκειται, Thuc. 3, 84; τιμωρία ὑπόκειται τοῖς τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυροῦσι, *is reserved* for them, Dem. 913, 6, cf. Lycurg. 166, 23; so, ὑπόκειταί τινι τεθεῖν, Polyb. 2, 58, 10.—5. *to be subject to*, τινί, Plat. Gorg. 510 C.—6. ἑλὴ ὑποκειμένη, cf. ὕλη III.—7. ὑποκεῖσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ, *to be fixed* in the mind, Dem. 179, 6.—8. *to be left behind in pledge, to be pledged* or *mortgaged*, τινός, *for* a certain sum, Isae. 50, 31, Dem. 1187, 23; 1194, 17; ταῖς ὑποκειμέναι τινί, Id. 1283, fin.; τὰ ὑποκείμενα, *the articles pledged*, Id. 926, 22: ὑποκείμενοι, of persons, *bound for payment* of a sum of money, Id. 816, 10.—9. τὸ ὑποκείμενον, in logic, *the subject* of a proposition. (the predicate being τὸ κατηγορούμενον), Arist. Categ. 5, etc.:—also, *the subject* of a disease, etc., Polyb. 1, 81, 6.—10. ὁ ὑποκείμενος χρόνος, *the present* tense, Gramm.—III. *to fall down at* a person's feet, like ὑποπίπτω, Plat. Rep. 494 B.—In most signfs., it forms a sort of passive voice to ὑποτίθημι.

'Υποκείρω, (ὑπό, κείρω) *to cut off below*, Ael. N. A. 6, 41.

'Υποκελεύω, (ὑπό, κελεύω) *to do the duty of a κελευστής: to give the time in rowing, sing the boat-song*, Luc. Catapl. 19.

'Υποκέλλω, (ὑπό, ὀκέλλω) *to be cast away upon, arrive at*, εἴς τι, Longin.

'Υπόκενος, ον, *somewhat empty, idle* or *vain*.

'Υποκενόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κενόω) *to empty below, purge, avoid alias*, Hipp. p. 45.

'Υποκεντέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κεντέω) *to prick slightly*, Dio C.—II. *to prick* or *pierce underneath*, App.

'Υποκέρᾱμος, ον, (ὑπό, κέραμος) *mixed with clay*, Eust.

'Υπόκερας, gen. ᾱος, contr. ως, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *with horn underneath*.

'Υποκερχᾰλίζω or -κερχνᾰλίζω, a, ον, *somewhat hoarse*, Hipp. p. 1215.

'Υποκρυθής, ές, *hidden* or *concealed under*: from

'Υποκεύθω, *to conceal under* or *in*.

'Υποκεφάλαιον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, κεφαλή) *a bolster, pillow*, Hipp. pp. 798, 813.

'Υπόκηρος, ον, (ὑπό, κηρός) strictly of honey, *mixed with wax*: hence, generally, *mixed, impure*, opp. to ἀγνός, Hipp. p. 303.

'Υποκηρύσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, (ὑπό, κηρυσσω) as mid., *to make known*

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by voice of herald or *crier, to have a thing proclaimed* or *cried*, esp. for sale, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Aeschin. 59, 25.

'Υποκῐθᾰρῐζω, *to accompany on the harp*, τινί.

'Υποκινδῡνεύω, (ὑπό, κινδῡνεύω) *to run some risk*, Plut. Pelop. 2, Schäf. ἀποκ-.

'Υποκίνδῡνος, ον, (ὑπό, κίνδυνος) *somewhat dangerous*, Plat. Legg. 830 E.—II. *being in some danger, endangered a little.*

'Υποκῑνέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κινέω) *to move underneath, move softly* or *lightly*, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος (sc. τὸ κῦμα), Il. 4, 423; cf. Xen. Cyn. 3, 6, etc.:—metaph., *to move a little, urge gently on*, Plat. Charm. 162 D.—II. intr., *to move a little* or *gently*, οὐδεμία πόλις ἂν ὑπεκίνησε, none *would have stirred a finger*, Hdt. 5, 106, cf. Ar. Ran. 644.—2. metaph., *to have gone wrong, be mad* or *deranged*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 573 C, Luc. Eun. 13.

'Υποκῑνῦμαι or -νύω, Ep. for ὑποκινέω II, Q. Sm. 3, 36; 4, 510. [ῑ]

'Υποκῐνύρομαι, (ὑπό, κινύρομαι) dep., *to hum a tune*, Ael. V. H. 9, 11.

'Υποκῐρνᾶμαι, as pass., *to be slightly mixed*, Arist. Insomn. 2, 14.

'Υπόκιρρος, ον, *somewhat yellow.*

'Υπόκιστις, ιδος, ἡ, a parasitic plant *which grows on the roots of the κίστος, Cytinus hypocistis:* its juice was used in medicine, Diosc. 1, 127.

'Υποκλᾰδόν, adv., *with the knees somewhat bent, inclined a little* or *gradually*, Opp. C. 4, 205: from

'Υποκλάζω, (ὑπό, κλάζω) *to bend the knees under one, to sink slowly down:* metaph. of an expiring lamp, etc., Anth. P. 5, 279.

'Υποκλαίω, (ὑπό, κλαίω) *to shed a secret tear*, Aesch. Ag. 69.

'Υποκλάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κλάω) *to break underneath*, ὑπ. γούνων δεσμά, Nic., cf. Q. Sm. 4, 483:—*to break by degrees*, θυμὸς ὑποκλασθείς, Anth. P. 5, 216. [ᾰ]

'Υποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κλέπτω) *to steal underhand*, ὑπ. ἑαυτόν, *to steal away* from another's company, Luc. D. Meretr. 10:—pass., *to be stolen away*, Pind. N. 9, 77: c. acc. rei, like ἀποστερεῖσθαι, *to be defrauded of* a thing, εὐνήν, Soph. El. 115, ubi v. Herm.—II. *to keep secret*, τι, Musae. 85, φιλὴ ὑποκλεπτομένη. Anth. P. 5, 267: *to cheat, beguile*, ζῆλόν τινος, Ib. 5, 269.

'Υποκλῄζω, Ion. ὑποκληΐζω, (ὑπό, κλῄζω) *to spread an underhand report:* hence in pass., ἀγγελίαν Δαναῶν ὑποκληζομέναν, Soph. Aj. 225; but here Herm. et Dind., Δαναῶν ὑπο κλῃζ-.

'Υποκλῑνής, ές, gen. έος, *bent under, subject:* from

'Υποκλίνω, (ὑπό, κλίνω) *to make* another *bow under* a thing: pass., *to stoop* or *lie under*, c. dat., σχοίνῳ ὑπεκλίνθη, Od. 5, 463, cf. Anth. P. 9, 71, etc.:—metaph., *to submit*, Orph. Arg. 851. [ῑ]

'Υποκλονέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κλονέω) *to shake a little*:—pass., ὑποκλονεῖσθαί τινι, *to be thrown into confused flight* before one, Il. 21, 556.

'Υποκλοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=ὑποκλέπτω:—pass., *to be hidden under, lurk in secret places*, εἴ τις ἀνδρῶν ζώος ὑποκλ., Od. 22, 382: from

'Υπόκλοπος, ον, (ὑπό, κλέπτω) *hidden, furtive*, Bacchyl. 35.

'Υποκλύζω, f. -ύσω, (ὑπό, κλύζω) *to wash, cleanse from below*, Anth.: ὑπ. τὸ σῶμα, *to purge* the body *by a clyster*, Plut. 2, 127 C:—but in pass., in Luc. Nigr. 16, *to be flooded* (metaph.) with mischief. Hence

'Υποκλῦσις, εως, ἡ, and ὑποκλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a purging from below*, as by a clyster, the latter in Plut. 2, 974 C.

'Υποκλύω, (ὑπό, κλύω) *to hear secretly*, τινός, from one, Ap. Rh. 3, 477, cf. Q. Sm. 1, 509.

'Υποκνάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κνάω) *to scrape* or *scratch a little*, Tryph. 43. [ᾰ]

†'Υποκνημίδιοι, ων, οἱ, the Locri dwelling *under* (i. e. at base of) *Mt. Cnemis*, Paus. 10, 1, 2: cf. 'Επικνημίδιοι.

'Υποκνίζω, f. -ίσω,=-κνάω: metaph., *to excite underneath* or *inwardly*, ἔρως ὑπ. φρένας, Pind. P. 10, 94 (60):—pass., *to be somewhat provoked* or *excited*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 3.

'Υποκοιλαίνω, (ὑπό, κοιλαίνω) *to hollow out a little* or *by degrees*, Joseph.

'Υποκοίλιον, ου, τό, *the lower belly.*

'Υποκοιλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Aretae.; and ὑπόκοιλον, ου, τό, *the lower eyelid* or *part under the eye:* cf. κῦλα, ὑπόκυλον, ὑποφθάλμιον: from

'Υπόκοιλος, ον, (ὑπό, κοῖλος) *somewhat hollow: hollow underneath.*

'Υποκολᾰκεύω, (ὑπό, κολακεύω) *to flatter a little*, Polyb. 6, 18, 5, in pass.

'Υποκόλοβος, ον, *somewhat maimed.*

'Υποκολπίδιος, ον,=sq.

'Υποκόλπιος, ον, (ὑπό, κόλπος) *lying on the bosom, in the lap*, ὑπ. ἔχειν τινά, Anth. P. 5, 130; τινός, Ib. 25:—hence, *a darling, favourite, pet.*—II. *in the mother's womb*, ὑποκόλπιος αἰνὰ χολώθη, Call. Del. 86.

'Υπόκολπος, ον,=foreg.

'Υποκολυμβάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κολυμβάω) *to dive under*, Galen.

'Υπόκομμα, ατος, τό, (κόπτω)= ὑπόζωμα, *in insects.*

'Υποκομπέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, κομπέω) *to sound in answer to*, ἐν τῷ βαδίζειν, Plut. 2, 672 A.

'Υποκομψίας, ου, ὁ,=sq., ap. Hesych.

'Υποκόμψος, ον, (ὑπό, κομψός) *rather neat* or *elegant*, Physiogn.

'Υποκονῐάω, ῶ, and Theophr., -νίζω,=ὑποκονίω.

'Υποκόνῐσις, εως, ἡ, *a covering with dust*, esp. *by digging round*, Lat. *pulveratio*, Theophr.: from

'Υποκονίω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, κονίω) *to cover with dust*, esp. *by digging round* the roots, Lat. *pulverare*, elsewh. ὑποσκάπτω, Theophr.—II. in mid., of wrestlers, *to sprinkle one's self with dust*, hence, *to prepare for the contest*, Comic. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53.

'Υπόκοπος, ον, (ὑπό, κόπος) *somewhat tired*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25.

'Υπόκοπρος, ον, (ὑπό, κόπρος) *mixed with dung*, Hipp. p. 1132.

'Υποκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κόπτω) *to begin to cut*, Strab.

'Υποκορίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (ὑπό, κορίζομαι) dep. mid.:—*to play the child*, esp. *to talk child's language*, i. e. *use terms of endearment*, such as diminutives: hence,—1. transit., *to call by endearing names*, e. g. of lovers, νηπτήριον ἂν καὶ φάττιον ὑπεκορίζετο, *he would call me coaxingly* his little duck and little dove, Ar. Plut. 1011; τὴν 'Εκάλην ἐτίμων, 'Εκαλήνην ὑποκοριζόμενοι, Plut. Thes. 14.—2. *to call by a soft name*, esp. *to call* something base *by a fair name, to gloss over, palliate*, ἣν ἄνοιαν οὖσαν ὑποκορίζόμενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς εὐήθειαν, Plat. Rep. 400 E, 474 E, v. Stallb. ad 560 E; so, Φιλίππου φιλίαν καὶ ξενίαν καὶ ἑταιρίαν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦθ' ὑποκοριζόμενος, Dem. 124, 11: cf. sq.—3. also reversely, *to call* something good *by a bad name, to disparage*, οἱ μισοῦντες ὑποκοριζόμενοι ὀνομάζουσί με Κακίαν, my enemies *nickname* me Vice, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 26: cf. Plut. Solon 16 fin.—4. *to imitate, mimic*, Philostr.—II. intr., *to use diminutives*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 15.—Cf. ὑποκουρίζομαι. Hence

'Υποκόρισμα, ατος, τό, *a coaxing* or *endearing name*, as Demosth. said that his nickname Βάταλος was a ὑπ. τίτθης, Aeschin. 17, fin.; esp., *a fair name* for something base, such as παράσιτος, Alex. Parasit. 1, 2, cf. Id. Tarent. 3, 5; or σεισάχθεια for χρεῶν ἀποκοπή, Plut. 2, 807 D:—hence, =παρακάλυμμα, Plut. Galb. 20.

'Υποκορισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 15, Plut. Thes. 14.

'Υποκοριστικός, ή, όν, (ὑποκορίζομαι) *glossing over by a fair name*: ὄνομα ὑπ., *a diminutive.* Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 847 E, Ath. 308 F.

'Υποκορύζομαι, Ion. for ὑποκορίζομαι: *to coax* or *soothe with soft names*; ἐσπερίαις ὑποκουρ. ἀοιδαῖς, of the serenades sung by girls on the evening of a friend's marriage, Pind. P. 3, 32; cf. Hesych. s. v. κουριζομέναις.

'Υποκουφίζω, *to lighten* or *relieve a little.*

'Υπόκουφος, ον, (ὑπό, κοῦφος) *somewhat light* or *fickle*, Plut. Pelop. 14, etc.

'Υποκρᾱτήριον, ου, τό, v. ὑποκρητήριον.

'Υποκρέκω, (ὑπό, κρέκω) of stringed instruments, *to answer in sound*, i. e. *to sound in harmony with*, τὸ καυχᾶσθαι παρὰ καιρὸν μανίαισι ὑποκρέκει, Pind. O. 9, 59.—2. trans. ὑπ. τι, *to play an accompaniment*, Luc. D. Meretr. 15, 2: ὑπ. τι πρὸς χάριν, of a flatterer, Plut. 2, 55 D.

'Υποκρεμάννῡμι, *to hang, hang up* in H. Hom. Ap. 284, f. l. for ἐπικρεμάννυμι.

'Υπόκρημνος, ον, (ὑπό, κρημνός) *somewhat steep, almost precipitous*, Strab.

'Υποκρήνη, ης, ἡ, *a by-spring, by-well*, Eunap.

'Υπόκρηνος, ον, (ὑπό, κράηνον) *under the head.*

'Υποκρητηρίδιον, ου, τό, *a small stand to put under the bowl* (κρητήρ), Hdt. 1, 25, cf. sq.:—ὑποστάτης was the Att. word.

'Υποκρητήριον, ου, τό, Ion. for ὑποκρᾱτήριον,=foreg., Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 20, Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 161.

'Υποκρίζω, (ὑπό, κρίζω) *to grate* or *jar a little*, Ael. N. A. 6, 19.

'Υποκρῑνομαι, dep. mid., aor. ὑπεκρινάμην: later also aor. pass. ὑπεκρίθην (in mid signf.), Ctes. Pers. 41, Polyb. 5, 25, 7 (cf. ἀποκρῑνω), (ὑπό, κρῑνω). *To reply, make answer, answer*, τινί, Il. 7, 407, Od. 2, 111; 15, 170, Hdt. 1, 2, etc.; the Att. word was ἀποκρῑνομαι, which has been restored by Bekk. in Thuc. 7, 44;—(though ὑποκρ- is quoted by Suid., etc., v. Arnold):—of an oracle, *to give answer*, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 78, 91; and so, also, *to expound, interpret, explain*, ὄνειρον, Od. 19, 535, 555; (so, κρίνεσθαι ὀνείρους, Il. 5, 150, cf. κρίνω II. 5); ὑπ. ὅπως..., Theocr. 24, 66.—II. in Att. usu., *to question and answer on the stage, speak in dialogue*, hence, *to play a part* on a stage, the part played being put in acc., as, ὑπ. τὸ βασιλικόν, *to take* the king's part, *play the king*, Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 19; ὑπ. Προμηθέα, Αἴαντα, etc.: also, ὑποκρ. τρα-

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γωδίαν, κωμῳδίαν, *to play* a tragedy or comedy, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30, cf. Id. Salt. 84, Nigr. 11, 24, etc.; *ὑπεκρίθησαν τραγῳδοί*, tragedies *were performed*.—2. hence the word was used also of the theatrical style of rhapsodists and orators, *to exaggerate*, Dem. 230, 7, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi. —3. metaph., *to play a part, dissemble, feign, pretend*, c. inf., Dem. 878, 3, Polyb. 2, 49, 7, etc.

'Υποκρῐσία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for sq. II, Anth. Plan. 289.

'Υπόκρῐσις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑποκρίνομαι*): —*a reply, answer*, Hdt. 1, 90, 116, etc.— II. usu., *the playing a part* on the stage, *playing* or *acting, the actor's art*, his *action, delivery, declamation*, etc.; also an orator's *delivery, elocution*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 3, and 12, 2.—2. metaph., the *playing a part, hypocrisy, outward show*, Polyb. 35, 2, 13, Luc., etc.—3. *ὑπόκρισιν*, as adv., like *δίκην, after the manner of*, Böckh Pind. Fr. 259.

'Υποκρῐτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, rarer form for sq., Hermeas ap. Ath. 563 E.

'Υποκρῐτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὑποκρίνομαι*): —*one who answers: an interpreter* or *expounder, alνιγμῶν*, etc., Plat. Tim. 72 B.—II. usu., *one who plays a part* on the stage, *a player, actor*, Ar. Vesp. 1279, Plat. Charm. 162 D, etc.—2. *a dissembler, feigner, hypocrite*, N. T. Hence

'Υποκρῐτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ὑπόκρισις, skilled therein, φύσει ὑποκριτικός*, having a good natural delivery or elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 7: *suited for speaking* or *delivery, λέξις*, Ib. 3, 12, 2: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of delivery*, Ib. 3, 1, 7.—2. *acting a part, ὑπ. τοῦ βελτίονος*, Luc. Alex. 4.

'Υποκρούω, (*ὑπό, κρούω*) *to accompany on the lyre*, Anth.—II. metaph., *to take up the word, to break in upon, interrupt*, c. acc., Ar. Ach. 38; and, in Eccl. 256, 618, with a play on the obscene signf. of *κρούω*: *to contradict, answer, τινί*, Plut. 2, 177 B.—2. *to find fault with, attack*, Ar. Plut. 548, in mid.

'Υποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό, κρύπτω*) *to hide under* or *beneath, ἀχνῃ ὑπεκρύφθη*, the ship *was hidden beneath* the spray, Il. 15, 626:—mid., *to hide one's self*; c. acc. pers., *to keep* something *secret from* him, Luc. Amor. 15, v. l. Xen. An. 1, 9, 19. Hence

'Υπόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, *a hiding, keeping secret*.

'Υποκρώζω, f. -ξω, (*ὑπό, κρώζω*) *to croak against*, Luc. D. Mort. 6, 4.

'Υποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, *to kill* or *slay underhand*.

'Υποκυάνεος, ον, (*ὑπό, κυάνεος*) *rather dark-blue*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Schol. Theocr. 5, 96.

'Υποκύανος, ον, =foreg.

'Υποκῠβερνάω, ῶ, *to be under-pilot, νεώς*, of a ship.

'Υπόκυκλον, ου, τό, *part of a chair*, elsewh. *ὑπόστημα, ὑπόστατον* or *βάσις*, v. l. Il. 18, 375.

'Υπόκυκλος, ον, (*ὑπό, κύκλος*) *round underneath, τάλαρος*, Od. 4, 131.

'Υπόκυλον, ου, τό, v. *ὑπόκοιλον*.

'Υποκῠμαίνω, *to wave gently*, like long hair.

'Υποκῠμᾰτίζω, (*ὑπό, κυματίζω*) *to put into a gentle, waving motion*, Philostr.

'Υποκύομαι, mid., v. *ὑποκύω*.

'Υποκύπτω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό, κύπτω*) *to stoop under*, esp. under a yoke, hence *οἱ Μῆδοι ὑπέκυψαν Πέρσῃσι, submitted to* the Persians, Hdt. 1, 130, cf. 6, 25, 109; so, *κύνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὑποκύπτοντες*, Aesop.: absol., of suppliants, *to bow down, bow low, ὑποκύπτοντες ἱκετεύουσιν*, Ar. Vesp. 555 (where however the Rav. MS. *ὑποπίπτοντες*), Luc. Navig. 30; so of animals drinking, Xen. An. 4, 5, 32; of persons *stooping to peep into* a place.—II. c. acc., *ὑπ. τὰν τύλαν, to stoop* the shoulder so as to let a load be put on, Ar. Ach. 954.

'Υποκῡρόω, ῶ, dub. l. in Dion. H. for *ἐπικυρόω*.

'Υπόκυρτος, ον, (*ὑπό, κυρτός*) *rather gibbous* or *humped*, Plut. 2, 890 D.

'Υποκυρτόω, ῶ, *to make somewhat crooked, bend a little*.

'Υπόκῡφος, ον, =*ὑπόκυρτος*.

'Υποκῡφώνιον, ου, τό, *part of the ornament of a carriage-frame*.

'Υποκύω, (*ὑπό, κύω*) *to impregnate, get with child*: but prob. only used in mid., *ὑποκύομαι*, of the woman, *to conceive, become pregnant*, hence part. aor. Ep. *ὑποκῡσᾰμένη* (not *-κυσσαμένη*, v. sub *κύω*), *having conceived, big with child*, Il. 6, 26, Od. 11, 254, Hes. Th. 308; so of animals, Il. 20, 225.

'Υποκώλιον, ου, τό, (*ὑπό, κῶλον*) *the hip-bone, hip*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, etc.

'Υποκωμῳδέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, κωμῳδέω*) *to ridicule a little* or *underhand*, Luc. Tox. 14.

'Υπόκωφος, ον, (*ὑπό, κωφός*) *somewhat deaf, rather deaf*, Ar. Eq. 43, Plat. Prot. 334 D, etc.

'Υπολᾶΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, *the hedge-sparrow*, Arist. H. A. 6, 7, 5; vulg. *ἐπιλαΐς*: also written *ὑπολᾶΐς, ὑπολῆΐς, ὑπολωΐς*.

'Υπολᾶλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to chatter in an under tone, murmur*.

'Υπολαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (*ὑπό, λαμβάνω*) *to get under* another *and take him up, to take up* one fallen, as the dolphin did Arion, Hdt. 1, 24, Plat. Rep. 453 D.—2. *to catch up, come suddenly upon*, esp. of storms of wind, Hdt. 2, 25; 4, 179, etc.; of a fit of madness, Id. 6, 75; of a famine, Id. 6, 27; so of soldiers marching, *δυσχωρία ὑπελάμβανεν αὐτούς*, i. e. they came suddenly into difficult ground, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 20:—hence, absol., of events, *to follow next, come next, ἡ ναυμαχίη ὑπολαβοῦσα*, Hdt. 8, 12, cf. 6, 27.—3. esp., *to take up* the discourse, *and answer, to reply, rejoin, retort*, Hdt. 1, 11, etc.; *τι πρός τι*, Thuc. 5, 85; c. inf., *to reply that...*, Thuc. 5, 49:—but esp. in dialogue, *ἔφη ὑπολαβών, ὑπ. εἶπεν*, he said *in answer*, Hdt. 7, 101, Thuc. 3, 113, freq. in Plat., and Xen.: —also, *to take* one *up short, interrupt* him (like *ὑποκρούω*), Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 35.—4. *to take up* the conqueror, *fight with* him, Lat. *excipere*, Thuc. 8, 105. —II. = *ὑποδέχομαι, to take under one's protection*, Xen. An. 1, 1, 7 —2. *to accept, entertain* a proposal, Hdt. 1, 212; 3, 146.—III. *to take up* a notion, *assume, suppose*, usu. of an ill-grounded opinion, c. inf., Hdt. 2, 55, freq. in Plat., and Xen.:—hence, *ὑπ. τι* (sc. *εἶναι*), *to assume* or *understand* it to be so and so, Plat. Prot. 341 B, Phaedr. 263 D: *οὕτως ὑπ. περί τινος*, Isocr. 32 B; etc.—2. *to understand, apprehend, λόγον*, Eur. I. A. 523, and Plat.; *ὑπ. τι εἰς τινα, to understand* it of, i. e. apply it to, him, Aeschin. 22, 29:—in pass., *to be supposed*, etc., Dem. 623, 5, etc.; *ἡ ὑπειλημμένη χάρις*, the *supposed* favour, Id. 178, 8.—3. *to suspect, disbelieve*, Xen. Ages. 5, 6.—IV. *to take* or *seize underhand*, Thuc. 1, 68: *to draw* men *off* from their duty, *seduce* them, *ὑπ. μισθῷ μείζονι τοὺς ναυβάτας*, Id. 1, 121.—V. *to check, restrain*, as a physician does a disease, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—2. *ὑπ. ἵππον*, as a term of horsemanship, *to hold up* the horse, *half-check* him in his course, Xen. Eq. 7, 15; 9, 5, *ἀναλαμβάνω* being *to check* him *quite, bring* him *up short*, Ib. 3, 5.

'Υπολαμπής, ές, gen. *έος, shining under*, i. e. *shining with reflected light, glittering, ἡλέκτρῳ*, Hes. Sc. 142: from

'Υπολάμπω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό, λάμπω*) *to shine under*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9 so in pass., *πῦρ τέφρῃ ὑπολαμπόμενον*, Mel. 55, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1280.—II. *to shine a little, begin to shine, τὸ ἦαρ ὑπέλαμπε*, like *ὑπεφαίνετο*, Hdt. 1, 190; *ὑπ. ἡ ἡμέρα*, Plut. Anton. 49:—*δαῖδων ὑπολαμπομένων* was once read in Il. 18, 492, Od. 19, 48; 23, 290, where now *ὑπο λαμπ-* is read. Hence

'Υπόλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a slight lustre*, Hipp. p. 1133.

'Υπολανθάνω, f. -λήσω, *to be concealed* or *hidden under*.

'Υπολᾰπάζω, (*ὑπό, λαπάζω*) *to empty from below, purge*, Ael. N. A. 14, 14.

'Υπολάπᾰρος, ον, (*ὑπό, λαπαρός*) *somewhat flabby* or *loose*, Hipp. p. 1133, etc. [*ᾰ*]

'Υπολᾰπάσσω, Att. -ττω, =*ὑπολαπάζω*.

'Υπολεαίνω, *to smooth, rub, polish a little*.

'Υπολέγω, (*ὑπό, λέγω*) *to dictate, prompt, τί τινι*, Plut. 2, 46 A.

'Υπολέθριος, ον, (*ὑπό, ὀλέθριος*) *almost fatal, dangerous*, Hipp. p. 118.

'Υπολείβω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό, λείβω*) *to pour a libation thereunto* or *to*, Aesch. Ag. 69:—in pass., *to trickle down*, like *ὑπορρέω*, Hipp.

'Υπόλειμμα, ατος, τό, *a remnant, remainder*, Theophr.: from

'Υπολείπω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό, λείπω*) *to leave remaining*, Od. 16, 50; *ὑπ. λογον*, Thuc. 8, 2; *ὑπ. τινί τιμωρίαν*, Antipho 129, 14.—2. of things, *to fail* one, *ὑπολείψει ὑμᾶς ἡ μισθοφορά*, Lys. 177, fin.—II. pass., *to be left remaining* or *behind, πέμπτον δ' ἐπιλείπετ' ἄεθλον*, Il. 23, 615; *ἐν μεγάροι ὑπελείπετο, he was left at home*, Od. 7, 230; cf. 17, 276, etc., Hdt. 2, 15, 86, etc.; *ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῦ στόλου, to stay behind* the expedition, i. e. not to go upon it, Hdt. 1, 165, cf. Aesch. Ag. 73:—generally, *to remain behind, to be left over and above*, Plat., etc.: *οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται ἀλλ' ἢ ποιεῖν*, Id. Phaedr. 231 B.—2. *to be left behind* by any one, strictly in a race, Ar. Ran. 1092: hence of stragglers in an army, *to lag behind*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 25, etc.: metaph. *to be inferior to* one, *τινός*, also *ὑπό τινος*.—3. absol., *to fail, come to an end, νύξ*, Soph. El. 91: also, *to fail in* what is expected of one, *come short*, Lys. 187, 10.—III. mid., *to leave* a thing *behind one*, c. acc., Wess. Hdt. 4, 121; 6, 7: *to leave remaining, keep by one*, Id. 2, 25; *ὑπολείπεσθαι αἰτίαν, to leave* cause for reproach *against one's self*, Thuc. 1, 140; so, *ὑπολείπεσθαι ἀνοφορούς, to leave one's self* means of escape, Dem. 301, 23. Hence

'Υπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, *a remaining, being left behind*, Theophr.—II. like *ἔκλειψις ἡλίου, an eclipse*, Iambl.

'Υπολέπρος, ον, (*ὑπό, λεπρός*) *somewhat rough, scabby*, Theophr.

'Υπολεπτολόγος, ον, (*ὑπό, λεπτολόγος*) *rather too subtle*, Cratin. Incert. 155.

'Υπόλεπτος, ον, (*ὑπό, λεπτός*)

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somewhat fine, Hipp., Luc. Philops. 34.

'Υπολεπτύνω, (ὑπό, λεπτύνω) *to make rather fine*, Paul. S. Ambo 74.

'Υπολευκαίνω, (ὑπό, λευκαίνω) *to make white underneath* :—pass., *to become white underneath*, or *somewhat white*, Il. 5, 502, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 11, 3, etc.

'Υπόλευκος, ον, (ὑπό, λευκός) *white underneath*.—Il. *whitish*, Diosc.

'Υπολευκόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπό, λευκόχρως) *whitish, pale*, Hipp. p. 955.

'Υπολήγω, (ὑπό, λήγω) *to desist gradually from*, τινός, Ael. N. A. 12, 44.

'Υπολῃΐς, ίδος, v. ὑπολαΐς.

'Υπόλημμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπολαμβάνω) *that which is supposed, an opinion*, Def. Plat. 413 B, Plut. 2, 164 F.—II. *conception in the womb*, dub. l. Plut. 2, 38 E.

'Υπολήνιον, ου, τό, *the vessel under a press* to receive the wine or oil, *a vat*, Lat. *lacus*, LXX. : neut. from

'Υπολήνιος, ον, (ὑπό, ληνός) *placed under a press*. Hence

'Υπολῃνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ὑπολήνιον, Call. Dian. 166.

'Υπόληξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπολήγω) *almost the ending*, Ath. 491 E.

'Υπολῃπτέον, verb. adj. of ὑπολαμβάνω, *one must suppose, understand*, Plat. Rep. 613 A, etc.

'Υπολῃπτικός, ή, όν, (ὑπολαμβάνω) *of, belonging to understanding*, etc. ; δύναμις ὑ. τινος, the faculty of *understanding*, etc., Def. Plat. 414 C, cf. M. Anton. 3, 9. Adv. -κῶς.

'Υπολῃπτός, όν, verb. adj., (ὑπολαμβάνω) *supposable*, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 39.

'Υπολῃρέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ληρέω) *to talk somewhat absurdly, to become imbecile*, Ael. V. H. 3, 37.

'Υπόλῃψις, εως, (ὑπολαμβάνω) :—*a taking* or *catching up*, esp. *a taking up the word, taking up the discourse* where another leaves off: ἐξ ὑπολήψεως, *in turn, alternately*, Stallb. Plat. Hipparch. 228 B ; cf. citata sub v. ὑποβολή :—hence, *a rejoinder, reply, answer*, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 227 C.—II. *a taking in a certain sense, an understanding, opinion, conception*, Def. Plat. 413 A sq., cf. Arist. M. Mor. 1, 35, 13, Rhet. 3, 15, 1, etc. :—also, *the estimate formed of* a person or thing, *a good* or *bad reputation, public opinion*, Lat. *existimatio*, Plut.

'Υπολῑγαίνω, (ὑπό, λεγαίνω) *to make to sound a little*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 423.

'Υπολίζων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὑπό, ὀλίζων) *somewhat less, slighter*, or *smaller*, Il. 18, 519.

'Υπόλῑθος, ον, (ὑπό, λίθος) *somewhat stony*, Luc. Tim. 31.

'Υπολιμπάνω, collat. form from ὑπολείπω.

'Υπολιμώδης, ες, gen. εος, (ὑπό, λιμώδης) *somewhat hungry*, Plut.

'Υπολῑπαίνω, (ὑπό, λιπαίνω) *to fatten a little* or *by degrees*, dub. in Hipp.

'Υπολίπαρος, ον, (ὑπό, λιπαρός) *rather fat*, Diosc. [ῑ]

'Υπολῑπάω, ῶ, *to be rather fat*, dub. in Theophr.

'Υπολῑπής, ές, (ὑπολείπω) *left behind, staying behind*, Plut.

'Υπολισθάνω and ὑπολισθαίνω, f. -σθήσω, (ὑπό, ὀλισθάνω, -αίνω) *to slip* or *slide gently*, εἰς τι, Ael. N. A. 9, 9.

'Υπόλισπος, ον, (ὑπό, λίσπος) *somewhat smooth, worn smooth*, Ar. Eq. 1368.

'Υπόλισφος, ον, Att. for foreg.

'Υπόλῑτος, ον, *rather poor, little* or *mean*.

'Υπόλιχνος, ον, (ὑπό, λίχνος) *somewhat lickerish* or *dainty*, Luc.

'Υπολογέω, = sq.

'Υπολογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ἰοῦμαι (ὑπό, λογίζομαι), dep. mid. :—*to take into the account, as matter of addition* or *subtraction*, Polyb. 6, 39, 15, metaph., *to take into account*, κίνδυνον, πόνους, Plat. Apol. 28 B, Phaedr. 231 B, Dem. 259, 7, etc. ; οὐδὲν ὑπ., Andoc. 33, 27 :—*to take notice*, foll. by *el*.., Plat. Crito 48 D. The act. ὑπολογίζω is v. l. Arist. Pol. 7, 3, 4. Hence

'Υπολογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ὑπόλογος.

'Υπολογιστέον, adj. verb. from ὑπολογίζομαι, *one must take into account*, Plat. Rep. 341 D.

'Υπόλογος, ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, λόγος) *a taking into account*, ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαί τινος, Lat. *rationem habere rei*, Dem. 790, 9 ; so, ἐν ὑπολόγῳ ποιεῖσθαί τι, Lys. 102, 20.—2. as adj., *taken into account, made accountable*, ὑπόλογον εἶναι or γενέσθαι, Lys. 180, 36 ; 184, 31, Dem. 959, 7 : ὑπόλογόν τι ποιεῖσθαί τινι, Dinarch. 110, 25 :—μηδὲν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἡλικίαν ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι, not to hold us *responsible*, Plat. Lach. 189 B ; cf. Stallb. Prot. 349 C.—II. in Arithm., of ratios *in which the first number is the least*, as 3 : 5 ; opp. to πρόλογος :—cf. ὑποτέταρτος.

'Υπόλοιπος, ον, (ὑπό, λοιπός) *left behind, staying behind*, Hdt. 7, 171 : esp., *still alive, surviving*, Lat. *superstes*, Id. 6, 123, etc. : generally, = λοιπός, *remaining*, Id. 7, 126, Thuc., etc.

'Υπόλοξος, ον, *somewhat oblique* or *obscure*.

'Υπολοπάω, ῶ, *to loosen the shell* or *rind a little* or *gradually*, Theophr. ; v. λοπάω.

'Υπολοχᾱγός, ου, ὁ, *an under-λοχαγός*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 13.

'Υπολύδιος, ον, (ὑπό, Λύδιος) *hypo-Lydian*, a mode in music, Plut. 2, 1141 B.

'Υπολύζω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, λύζω) *to hiccup* or *sob a little*, Galen.

'Υπολύριος, ον, (ὑπό, λύρα) :—*under the lyre*, ὀδναξ ὑπ., either a bridge of reed *on which the strings rest*, or a rod of reed *put under the strings* (to prolong the sound, as horn was afterwards used), Ar. Ran. 233 ; cf. H. Hom. Merc. 47, sq. [λῡ]

'Υπόλῡσις, εως, ἡ, *a loosing of that which is underneath* : from

'Υπολύω, (ὑπό, λύω) *to loosen, untie, unbind from below, loosen a little* or *gradually*, ὑπέλυσε γυῖα, *loosened* his limbs *below, made* his limbs *sink under him* (viz. by giving him a deadly wound), Il. 15, 581 ; so too, ὑπ. μένος καὶ γυῖα, *to make* courage and strength *fail*, 6, 27 : also of wrestlers, γυῖα ὑπέλυσε, 23, 726 ; so in pass., γυῖα ὑπέλυντο, 16, 341 ; λύθεν δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα, Ib. 805 ; ὑπολύεταί μοι τὰ γόνατα, Ar. Lys. 216.—II. *to loose from under* (the yoke), ὁ δ' ἔλυεν ὑφ' ἵπποις, Il. 23, 513, cf. Od. 4, 39 :—mid., σὺ τόν' γ'...ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν, thou *didst set him free* from bonds *by stealth*, Il. 1, 401, cf. Od. 9, 463.—2. *to untie* another person's sandals *from under* his feet, *take off* his *shoes*, Ar. Nub. 152, Thesm. 1183 ; ὑπολύετε, παῖδες, Ἀλκιβιάδην, Plat. Symp. 213 B :—mid., *to take off one's own sandals* or *shoes*, Ar. Lys. 950, Plut. 927, cf. Xen. Lac. 2, 3 ; opp. to ὑποδεῖσθαι, cf. sub ὑποδέω.

'Υπολωΐς, ίδος, ἡ, v. ὑπολαΐς.

'Υπολωφάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to flag a little*, or *by little and little*.

'Υπομάζιος, ον, = sq., Aristaen. 1, 25.

'Υπόμαζος, ον, (ὑπό, μαζός) *under the breast*, esp., *under the mother's breast sucking*, Lat. *subrumus*.—II. οἱ ὑπόμαζοι, *the parts under the breast*, Bion 1, 26, nisi h. l. legend. οἱ δ' ὑπὸ μαζοί.

'Υπομαίνομαι, (ὑπό, μαίνομαι) as pass., *to be somewhat mad*, Hipp. p. 352.

'Υπόμακρος, ον, (ὑπό, μακρός) *somewhat long, longish*, Ar. Pac. 1243.

'Υπομᾰλᾰκίζομαι, (ὑπό, μαλακίζω) as pass., *to grow soft* or *cowardly by degrees*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 14.

'Υπομᾰλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, μαλάσσω) *to soften by degrees* :—pass., *to be so softened*, Luc. D. Meretr. 4, 2.

'Υπομαντεύομαι, (ὑπό, μαντεύομαι) dep., *to divine a little* or *after a manner*, Plat. Sisyph. 388 B.

'Υπομᾰραίνομαι, (ὑπό, μαραίνω) as pass., *to wither gradually*, Plut. 2, 411 E.

'Υπόμαργος, ον, *somewhat crazy, moddish*, ὑπομαργότερος, Hdt. 3, 29, 145 ; 6, 75.

'Υπομασθίδιος, ον [θῐ], and ὑπομάσθιος, ον, (ὑπό, μασθός) = ὑπομάζιος, Lob. Phryn. 557.

'Υπομάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, μάσσω) *to knead underneath* or *a little, smear* or *rub underneath*, Theocr. 2, 59.

'Υπομαστίδιος, ον, = ὑπομάζιος.

'Υπομάσχᾱλος, ον, (ὑπό, μασχάλη) *under the armpits* : τὸ ὑπ., *the part under the armpit*.

'Υπόμαυρος, ον, *somewhat dark* or *gloomy*.

'Υπομβρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὄμβρος) *mixed with rain, θέρος ὑπ., a rainy* summer, Plut. Camill. 3 (Schäf. ἐπομβρον) ; cf. Id. 2, 438 A.—II. *wet under the surface*, or *wettish*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Υπομειδιάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, μειδιάω) *to smile a little* or *gently*, Anacreont. 29, 14 : ὑπ. Σαρδόνιον, Polyb. 17, 7, 6.

'Υπομείων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὑπό, μείων) *somewhat less* or *inferior* : ὑπομείονες, among the Spartans, were *subordinate citizens*, opp. to ὅμοιοι, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 6, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 5, 7 : in an army, οἱ ὑπ., *the subaltern officers*, Dio C.

'Υπομελαίνω, (ὑπό, μελαίνω) *to be blackish*, Paus.

'Υπομελανδρυώδης, ες, *somewhat like the μελάνδρυον*, Epioh. p. 59.

'Υπομελᾰνίζω, f. -ίσω, = ὑπομελαίνω, Geop.

'Υπομέλᾱς, -μέλαινα, -μέλᾰν, *somewhat black, blackish*.

'Υπομέμφομαι, (ὑπό, μέμφομαι) dep., *to blame a little* or *secretly*, Plut. Cat. Min. 15.

'Υπομεμψίμοιρος, ον, (ὑπό, μεμψίμοιρος) *somewhat discontented with his lot*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2. [ῑ]

'Υπομενετέον, verb. adj. from ὑπομένω, *one must sustain, abide, endure*, Thuc. 2, 88, Plat. Legg. 770 E : also ὑπομενητέον, but the first form is better, Lob. Phryn. 446 ; cf. ὑπομον-.

'Υπομενετικός, ή, όν, = ὑπομενητικός, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 6, 6.

'Υπομενητέον, = ὑπομενετέον, q. v., Isocr. 117 C.

'Υπομενητικός, ή, όν, (ὑπομένω) *disposed to undergo, submissive*, Def. Plat. 412 B, 416 B, etc. ; v. l. ὑπομον-.

'Υπομενητός, less analogous form for ὑπομον-, Lob. Paral. 494.

'Υπομένω, fut. -μενῶ, (ὑπό, μένω) *to stay behind*, Od. 10, 232, 258 : *to*

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stay at home, Hdt. 6, 51 ; 7, 209 : also, *to remain alive*, Id. 4, 149 :—generally, *to be permanent*, Arist. Categ. 6, 8.—II. trans., *to abide* or *await* another, esp. *to await* his attack, *bide the* onset, c. acc. pers., Il. 14, 488 ; 16, 814, etc. ; so too Hdt. 3, 9 ; 4, 3, etc. ;—never c. dat. pers.,—for in Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 40, Schneid. has altered the punctuation.—2. c. acc. rei, *to abide, submit to, endure* any evil that threatens one, δουληίην, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 1, 8 ; κίνδυνον, πόνον, etc., Xen., Dem., etc. ; hence ironically, τὰς δωρεὰς οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, they could not *abide* the gifts, Isocr. 60 B :—ὑπ. τὴν κρίσιν, *to await* one's trial, Aeschin. 29, 4, cf. Andoc. 16, 10, Lys. 158, 26 :—generally, *to wait for*, τὴν ἑορτήν, Thuc. 5, 50 : *to await* one, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, etc.—3. absol., *to stand one's ground, stand firm*, Il. 5, 498, Hdt. 6, 96 ; so, ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπ., Thuc. 3, 108 ; ὑπομένων καρτερεῖν, to endure *patiently*, Plat. Gorg. 507 B.—4. c. inf., *to abide, venture, undertake, boldly resolve* to do a thing, like Lat. *posse, sustinere, οὐδ' ὑπέμεινε γνώμεναι, he did not wait* to become known, Od. 1, 410 ; also c. part., *εἰ ὑπομενέουσι χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀντιαειρόμενοι, if they shall dare* to lift hand against me, Hdt. 7, 101.—5. c. part., also, *οὐκ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος*, he cannot *bear* to be helped, Plat. Gorg. 505 C.—6. *to uphold, support, maintain*, ὄλβον, Pind. P. 2, 48 ; λόγον, Stallb. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 D.

Ὑπομερίζω, fut. Att. -ῖῶ, (ὑπό, μερίζω) *to subdivide, make subdivisions*. Hence

Ὑπομερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a subdivision*.

Ὑπομηκάομαι, dep., *to bleat a little* ; but v. ὑπομυκάομαι.

Ὑπομήκης, ες, gen. εος,=ὑπόμακρος, Diog. L.

Ὑπομηλᾰφέω, ῶ, *to probe to the bottom, probe thoroughly*.

Ὑπομηλίζω, (ὑπό, μηλίζω) *to be* or *look yellowish*, Diosc.

Ὑπομήλινος, η, ον, (ὑπό, μήλινος) *yellowish*, esp. *light-yellow*, Diosc.

Ὑπομήτριος, ον, *in the mother's womb*.

Ὑπομίγνῡμι, f. -μίξω, (ὑπό, μίγνυμι) *to mix under* or *among, mix up*, τινί τι, Plat. Tim. 74 D ; τὸ ὑπομεμιγμένον, the *admixture*, Id. Phil. 47 A.—II. intr. and metaph., *to come near to* or *into secretly*, c. dat., ὑπ. τῇ γῇ, Thuc. 8, 102.

Ὑπομιμνήσκω, f. ὑπομνήσω, aor. ὑπέμνησα, (ὑπό, μιμνήσκω):—I. act., —1. c. acc. pers., *to put* one *in mind* or *remind* one *of*, ὑπέμνησεν δέ ἑ πατρός, Od. 1, 321 ; cf. 15, 3, Thuc. 6, 19 ; also τινά τι, Thuc. 7, 64, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 37, etc. ; ὑπ. τινὰ τί βούλεται.., Plat. Phil. 31 C ; ὑπ. τινὰ ὅτι.., πῶς, etc., Id. Phaed. 88 D, etc. —2. c. acc. rei, *to bring back to one's mind, mention, suggest*, τι, Hdt. 7, 171 ; τινί τι, Aesch. Pers. 990.—II. pass., *to call to mind, remember*, τινός : but also τι, Plat. Phil. 47 E, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24 : *to make mention*, περί τινος, Aesch. Pers. 329.

Ὑπομισέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to hate a little*.

Ὑπόμισθος, ον, (ὑπό, μισθός) *serving for pay, hired*, Luc. Alex. 49, etc.

Ὑπομνάομαι, contr. -μνῶμαι, (ὑπό, μνάομαι) dep. mid. : *to court a* woman *clandestinely*. ζώοντος ὑπ. γυναῖκα, Od. 22, 38. [ᾰ]

Ὑπομνάομαι, contr. -μνῶμαι, Ion. pass. of ὑπομιμνήσκω. [ᾰ]

Ὑπόμνημα, ατος, τό, (ὑπομιμνήσκω) *a remembrance, memorial*, ἔχειν ὑπ. τινος, Thuc. 2, 44 ; ἵν' ὑπόμνημα τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις ᾖ τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας, Isocr. 73 C. cf. 55 D, etc. :—*mention, notice*, Thuc. 4, 126, Xen. An. 1, 6, 3.—2. *a note* or *memorandum* entered by a tradesman in his day-book, ὑπόμνημα ὑπεγράψατο, he ordered *a note* to be made of it, Dem. 1193, 2, cf. 837, 17 ; so of bankers, ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι εἰώθασι ὧν διδόασι χρημάτων.., Id. 1186, 7 :—then in plur., generally, *memorandums, notes*, Lat. *commentarii*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, Theaet. 143 A : also like ἀπομνημονεύματα, *memoirs*, Polyb. 1, 1, 1 ; 6, 32, 4, etc.—3. later, also *explanatory notes, commentaries*. —4. *a sketch, draught* or *copy of a letter*, Ep. Plat. 363 E. Hence

Ὑπομνημᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to write* or *note down for remembrance, enter in a memorandum-book* : so in mid., of the *annals*, Polyb. 5, 33, 5.—2. ὑπομνημᾰτίζεσθαί τινα, *to explain* or *interpret* a writer : *οἱ ὑπομνηματισάμενοι, commentators*. Hence

Ὑπομνηματικός, ή, όν, *serving for explanation*, Diog. L. 4, 5.

Ὑπομνημᾰτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὑπόμνημα. [ᾰ]

Ὑπομνημᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπομνηματίζω) *a writing* or *noting down, making a memorandum*, in plur. *οἱ μν., memoirs*, Lat. *commentarii, συντάσειν ὑπ.*, Polyb. 2, 40, 4.—2. *a commentary* on an author.—II. *a decree of the Areopagus*, because these were kept as *written records*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5, Att. 5, 11, 6.

Ὑπομνημᾰτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who writes a memorandum*.

Ὑπομνημᾰτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write down as a memorandum* : from

Ὑπομνημᾰτογράφος, ον, *writing in a memorandum-book, writing down for reference* or *to hand down to posterity*.

Ὑπομνημονεύω, *to notice in a memorial* or *memoir* (ὑπόμνημα).

Ὑπομνημύω, v. ὑπεμνήμυκε.

Ὑπόμνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπομιμνήσκω) *a reminding*, Thuc. 4, 17, 95 ; so Plat. calls writing οὐ μνήμης ἀλλ' ὑπομνήσεως φάρμακον, Phaedr. 275 A :—*a mentioning*, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαί τινος, to make *mention* of a thing, Thuc. 3, 54, Plat., etc. ; ὑπ. κακῶν, *a tale* of woe, Eur. Or. 1032.

Ὑπομνήσκω, later poet. form of ὑπομιμνήσκω, Orph. H. 76, 6.

Ὑπομνηστέον, verb. adj. of ὑπομιμνήσκω, *one must mention*, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ὑπομνηστεύομαι, (ὑπό, μνηστεύω) as pass. and mid., *to betroth underhand* or *beforehand*, τὴν θυγατέρα ὑπ. τινί, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 7 :—pass., *ὁ ὑπομνηστευθείς, one betrothed beforehand*, i. e. in his first wife's life-time, Ib.

Ὑπομνηστικός, ή, όν, *awakening the recollection*, †*suggestive*, Sext. Emp. p. 496.

Ὑπομνήστριαι, *al*, expl. in A. B., as *αἱ ὑμνοῦσαι τὴν θεὸν ἱέρειαι*.

Ὑπόμνυμι, (ὑπό, ὄμνυμι) *to interpose by oath, ὑπομνὺς φάναι*, Soph. Fr. 313.—II. more freq. in mid., ὑπόμνυμαι, f. ὑπομοῦμαι, *to swear in bar of further proceedings*. ὑπώμνυτο ὡς ἦν Βοιωτός, Dem. 1006, 3 :—then, *to make oath* or *put in an affidavit* that something serious prevents a person's appearing in court, and so *to apply for a longer than the legal term*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 38, Dem. 1151, 2, etc. : so, ὑπ. τινὰ ἀπεῖναι δημοσίᾳ στρατευόμενον, Dem. 1174, 6 ; ὑπωμόσατό τις τὸν Δημοσθένη ὡς νοσοῦντα, *one applied for an extension of the term* for Demosthenes, on the plea of sickness, Id. 1336, 10 ; and in pass., ὑπομόσιτος τοῦτον, this *affidavit being put in by way of excuse*, Id. 1174, 8 :—cf. ὑπωμοσία.

Ὑπομονή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπομένω) *a remaining behind*.—II. *a holding out under, patience under*, λύπης, Def. Plat. 412 C ; πολέμου, Polyb. 4, 51, 1 :—ἡ τῆς μαχαίρας ὑπ. τῶν πληγῶν, the sword's *power to sustain* blows, Id. 15, 15, 8.—III. *a giving way* to ill doing in others, or *giving a lesson* to it in one's self, Theophr. Char. 6.

Ὑπομονητέος, α, ον, = ὑπομενητέος, Diog. L. 7, 126.

Ὑπομονητικός, ή, όν,=ὑπομενητικός, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 1.

Ὑπομονητός, όν,=ὑπομενητός.

Ὑπομορφάζω,=ἐπιμορφάζω.

Ὑπομυσία, ας, ἡ,=ὑπωμοσία, q. v.

Ὑπομοσχεύω, (ὑπό, μοσχεύω) *to propagate by layers, suckers* or *shoots*, generally, *to propagate* or *extend secretly*, e. g. πόλεμον.

Ὑπομόχθηρος, ον, (ὑπό, μοχθηρός) *baddish, rather hard*, Comic. Anon. 202.

Ὑπομοχλεύω, (ὑπό, μοχλεύω) *to act as a lever*, Hipp. p. 865.

Ὑπομόχλιον, ου, τό, *the fulcrum* of a lever, Arist. Mechan. 4, 1.

Ὑπομύζω, *to groan slightly*.

Ὑπομῡθέομαι, (ὑπό, μυθέομαι) dep. mid., *to say before, predict*, Ap. Rh. 2. 460.

Ὑπομῡκάομαι, (ὑπό, μυκάομαι) dep. mid., *to bellow* in answer or in concert, Aesch. Fr. 54 ; v. Herm. Opusc. 5, 8.

Ὑπόμυξος, ον, (ὑπό, μύξα) *overcharged with mucus*, Hipp.

Ὑπομυσᾰρός, ον, (ὑπό, μυσαρός *rather filthy* or *fetid*, Hipp. [ῡ]

Ὑπομύω, (ὑπό, μύω) *to close a little*, ὄμματα ὑπομεμυκότα, *half-closed eyes*, Alciphr.

Ὑπόμωρος, ον, (ὑπό, μωρός) *rather stupid* or *silly*, Luc. Icarom. 29.

Ὑποναίω, (ὑπό, ναίω) *to dwell under*, χῶρον, Anth. P. append. 268.

Ὑπονεάζω, *to begin to grow young again*.

Ὑπονεάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, νεάω) *to break up fallow ground* with the plough, Lat. *novare*, Theophr.

Ὑπονείομαι, poet. for ὑτονέομαι, q. v.

Ὑπονείφω, (ὑπό, νείφω, q. v.) *to snow a little* : as if impers., ὑπέτνιξε *there was a little snow*, Thuc. 4, 103 : also in pass., νὺξ ὑπονειφομένη, *a snowy* night, Id. 2, 23.—Others write ὑπονίφω.

Ὑπονεμεσάω, ῶ, *to be somewhat wroth*.

Ὑπονέμομαι, (ὑπό, νέμω) as mid., *to eat away from beneath* or *secretly*, ἔλαθεν πῦρ ὑπονεμόμενον, Anth. P. 7, 444.—II. *to go under, undermine* ; cf. ὑπόνομος.—III. *to deceive, trick*, rare Epich. p. 4.

Ὑπονέομαι, poet. -νείομαι, (ὑπανέομαι) dep., *to go under, enter*, Nic. Al. 190 : *ubi* Schneid. ὑπὸ νειται.

Ὑπονεύω, (ὑπό, νεύω) *to nod secretly to*, Orph. Lith. 99.

Ὑπονέφελος, ον, (ὑπό, νεφέλη) *under the clouds*, Luc. Fugit. 23.

Ὑπονέω, (ὑπό, νέω) *to swim under, dive*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ὑπονήϊος, ον, (ὑπό, Νήϊον) *under the promontory Νήϊον, lying at its base*, Od. 3, 81, v. l. 1, 185.

Ὑπονήφω, (ὑπό, νήφω) *to be fasting* or *abstinent*, Joseph.

Ὑπονήχομαι, (ὑπό, νήχομαι) dep. *to swim under* water, *dive*, Plut. Ar.

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ton. 29, Brut. 30.—II. *to be inferior in swimming, τινί, to* one, Ael. N. A. 2, 6.

'Υπονίπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, νίπτω) *to wash slightly* or *beneath.*

'Υπονίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὑπονος, q. v.

'Υπονιτρώδης, ες, (ὑπό, νιτρώδης) *somewhat alkaline,* Philotim. ap. Ath. 79 A.

'Υπονίφω, worse form for ὑπονείφω, q. v.

'Υπονοέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, νοέω) *to suspect, τι,* Hdt. 9, 88, Eur. I. A. 1132, Thuc., etc.: c. acc. pers. et inf., ὑπονοήσαντες τοὺς Σαμίους τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων φρονεῖν, Hdt. 9, 99; also c. gen. pers., τῶν λεγόντων ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς λέγουσι.., Thuc. 1, 68; so, ὑπ. ὅπως.., ὅτι.., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 20, Hell. 4, 8, 35.—2. generally, *to conjecture, guess,* Ar. Lys. 38: *to guess at, form guesses about,* τὰ τῶν θεῶν, Andoc. 18, 15: also, ὑπ. τι εἰς τινα, *to entertain a suspicion* of one, Ar. Plut. 361; so too, ὑπ. τί τινι, Id. Lys. 38.—3. *to get wind of* a thing, Ar. Eq. 652, Lys. 1234. Hence

'Υπονόημα, ατος, τό, *a supposition, suspicion,* Hipp. p. 84.

'Υπονοητέον, verb. adj. from ὑπονοέω, *one must suspect,* Strab.

'Υπονοητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπονοέω) *a suspicious, jealous man.*

'Υπονόθευσις, εως, ἡ, *seduction.*

'Υπονοθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a seducer.*

'Υπονοθεύω, (ὑπό, νοθεύω) *to seduce,* Nicet.

'Υπόνοια, ας, ἡ, (ὑπονοέω): —*a hidden meaning* or *sense;* hence,—I. *a suspicion,* Dem. 1178, 2: *a conjecture, guess, supposition, a fancy,* Ar. Pac., Thuc. 5, 87; ἡ ὑπ. τῶν ἔργων, *the conception entertained* of the actions, Thuc. 2, 41, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1133.—II. *the real meaning which lies at the bottom* of a thing, *the true intent,* Xen. Symp. 3, 6: esp., *a covert* (*allegorical* or *symbolical*) *meaning,* Stallb. Plat. Rep. 378 D: hence, ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ and καθ' ὑπόνοιαν, *allegorically, figuratively,* Ruhnk. Tim.

'Υπονομεύω, (ὑπόνομος) *to undermine, make underground passages* or *mines,* Dinarch. ap. Suid.:—metaph., *to stir up by secret arts, stratagems* or *intrigues,* ὑπ. πόλεμόν τινι, Dion. H. 3, 23.

'Υπονομή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπονέμομαι) *an underground passage, mine,* Diod. 20, 94.—II. metaph., in plur., *secret stratagems* or *intrigues.* Hence

'Υπονομηδόν, adv., *underground, by pipes,* Thuc. 6, 100.

'Υπόνομος, ον, (ὑπό, νέμω B, νομός):—*going under ground, underground,* ὑπ. τάφροι, mines, App.: ὑπ. ἕλκος, a sore *that spreads under the surface, without* appearing, Diosc.—II. ὑπόνομος, ὁ, as subst., *an underground passage, mine,* Thuc. 2, 76, Polyb., etc.: —*a waterpipe,* Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 11. —Cf. Lob. Paral. 387.

'Υπονος, ὁ, (ὑπό, ὄνος VI) *a windlass* or *capstan placed under* a thing; dim. ὑπονίσκος, dub. in Hipp.

'Υπονοσέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, νοσέω) *to be rather sickly,* Hipp. p. 514, Luc. Toxar. 29.

'Υπόνοσος, ον, *subject to diseases, unhealthy.*

'Υπονοστέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, νοστέω) *to go back*:—*to go down, sink, settle,* Lat. *subsidere,* of a stack of wood, Hdt. 4, 62: of a river, *to abate, retire,* ὑπ. ἀνδρὶ ὡς ἐς μέσον μηρόν, Hdt. 1, 191, cf. Thuc. 3, 89, Plut. 2, 366 E, etc. Hence

'Υπονόστησις, εως, ἡ, *a return, a retirement: a sinking, subsiding,* of the sea, Plut. Anton. 3.

'Υπονοτίζω, f. -ίσω, *to water underneath,* or *a little.*

'Υπονυμφίς, ίδος, ἡ, (νύμφη) *a bride's-maid.*

'Υπονύσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, νύσσω) *to prick, goad, sting underneath* or *a little:* generally, *to sting,* Theocr. 19, 3.

'Υπονυστάζω, f. -άσω and -άξω, (ὑπό, νυστάζω) *to nod a little, fall asleep gradually,* Plat. Symp. 223 D.

'Υπόνωθρος, ον, (ὑπό, νωθρός) *somewhat lazy, sluggish,* or *dull,* Eust.

'Υπόξανθος, ον, (ὑπό, ξανθός) *yellowish* or *lightish brown,* Diosc.

'Υποξενίζω, (ὑπό, ξενίζω) *to tell in a foreign accent, τι,* Luc. Icarom. 1.

'Υποξέω, f. -ξέσω, (ὑπό, ξέω) *to polish underneath* or *a little.*

'Υποξηραίνω, (ὑπό, ξηραίνω) transit., *to dry, dry up a little,* Hipp. p. 452, etc. Hence

'Υποξηρασία, ας, ἡ, *some degree of dryness,* Hipp. p. 543.

'Υπόξηρος, ον, (ὑπό, ξηρός) *somewhat dry,* or *shrunk,* Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.

'Υποξίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, ὀξίζω) *to be sourish,* Ath. 114 C.

'Υπόξυλον, ου, (ὑπό, ξύλον) *wooden underneath,* i. e. *of wood covered with a coat of some precious metal,* Xen. Oec. 10, 3, cf. Alex. Πονηρ. 7, Meineke Menand. p. 142: hence, *spurious, counterfeit,* A. B. p. 67, 6.

'Υποξυράω, ῶ, or -έω, (ὑπό, ξυράω) *to shave* or *cut off some of the* hair, ὑπεξυρημένος, Archil. 9, 2, Luc. D. Mort. 9, 4, etc.

'Υποξύριος, α, ον, (ὑπό, ξυρόν) *under the shears* or *razor,* Anth. P. 6, 307.

'Υπόξυρος, ον, =sq., dub.

'Υποξυς, υ, gen. εος, (ὑπό, ὀξύς) *somewhat sharp, sub-acid,* Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 541.

'Υποξύω, (ὑπό, ξύω) *to scrape a little, to graze slightly,* ποταμὸς πέζαν νάπης ὑποξύων, Anth. P. 9, 669; cf. Dion. P. 61, 385. [ξυ]

'Υποπαιδοτριβέω, ῶ, *to be an undermaster in boys' schools,* Inscr.

'Υποπαίζω, (ὑπό, παίζω) *to play* or *joke a little,* Ael. N. A. 12, 21.—II. trans., ὑπ. τινά, *to jest upon* one *a little* or *underhand.*

'Υποπάλαίω, (ὑπό, παλαίω) *to go down voluntarily in wrestling,* Luc. Nero 8.

'Υποπαράβορρος, ον, (ὑπό, παράβορρος) *somewhat exposed to the north,* Theophr.

'Υποπαραληρέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, παραληρέω) *to be somewhat mad* or *silly,* Hipp. p. 1210.

'Υποπαρευθυμέομαι, dep., *to flag a little in attention,* Epict.

'Υποπάρθενος, ον, (ὑπό, παρθένος) *all but maiden,* Ar. Fr. 190.

'Υποπαρωθέω, ῶ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (ὑπό, παρωθέω) *to thrust aside by degrees* or *underhand,* Isae. 73, 17.

'Υποπάσσω, f. -πάσω, (ὑπό, πάσσω) *to strew under,* Hdt. 1, 132; *to plaister under,* ἄργιλον, Theophr.

'Υπόπαστον, ου, τό, =ὑπόστρωμα, Plut. 2, 839 A.

'Υποπατάγέω, ῶ, *to make some noise at* a thing.

'Υποπαύω, f. -σω, *to make to cease gradually.*

'Υπόπαχυς, υ, gen. εος, (ὑπό, παχύς) *somewhat fat,* Hipp., Luc. Bacch. 2.

'Υποπείθω, (ὑπό, πείθω) *to persuade gradually,* dub. in Heliod. 7, 2.

'Υποπεινάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πεινάω) *to begin to be hungry,* Ar. Plut. 536.

'Υπόπειρα, ἡ, =ἀπόπειρα, Joseph.

'Υποπειράω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πειράω) *to try to seduce,* Ael. N. A. 14, 5?, Alciphr.

'Υποπελιάζω, *to be* or *grow* ὑποπέλιος.

'Υποπέλιδνος, ον, (ὑπό, πελιδνός) *somewhat blackish, wan,* or *livid,* Hipp. pp. 452, 557: also ὑποπέλιος, ον, pp. 76, 81.

'Υποπεμπτός, όν, *dispatched underhand,* as a scout or spy, Lat. *submissus, subornatus,* Xen. An. 3, 3, 4; ubi olim ὑποπτος: from

'Υποπέμπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, πέμπω) *to send under, to* or *into,* c. acc., γῆν ὑπ., Eur. Hec. 208.—II. *to send secretly,* Thuc. 4, 46, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21:—*to send as a spy, send in a false character,* Lat. *submittere, subornare,* Xen. An. 2, 4, 22; cf. Thuc. l. c., and v. foreg.

'Υποπεπτῶτες, Ep. part. pf. of ὑποπτήσσω, Il.

'Υποπεπτωκότως, adv. part. pf. act. of ὑποπίπτω, *submissively,* ὑπ. καὶ ταπεινῶς, Polyb. 35, 2, 13.

'Υποπέπων, ον, gen. ονος, *somewhat soft,* Hipp. p. 1059.

'Υποπερόωμαι, dep., c. aor. act. ὑπέπαρδον, (ὑπό, πέρδω) *to break wind a little,* Lat. *suppedere,* Ar. Ran. 1095.

'Υποπερικλάω, ῶ, *to break* or *bend round a little* or *gradually.* [ᾰ]

'Υποπεριπλύνομαι, (ὑπό, περί, πλύνω) as pass., *to have a slight diarrhoea,* Hipp. p. 75. [πλῡ]

'Υποπεριψύχω, (ὑπό, περιψύχω) *to shiver a little,* Hipp. p. 73.

'Υποπερκάζω, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὑπό, περκάζω) *to assume a dark colour by degrees,* esp. of grapes, hence *to begin to ripen,* Od. 7, 126; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 497.

'Υποπετάννυμι, f. -πετάσω, (ὑπό, πετάννυμι) *to spread out under, lay under,* Hipp. p. 887: πεδίον ὑποπεπταμένον, Luc. Fugit. 25. Hence

'Υποπέτασμα, ατος, τό, *a cloth to spread under, a carpet, rug,* Plat. Polit. 279 D.

'Υποπέτομαι, (ὑπό, πέτομαι) dep. mid., *to fly under* or *to,* Paus.

'Υπόπετρος, ον, (ὑπό, πέτρα) *somewhat rocky, γῆ,* Hdt. 2, 12.

'Υποπέττευμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπό, πέσσω) *an allurement,* Plut. 2, 987 E.

'Υποπηγνύμι, f. -πήξω, (ὑπό, πήγνυμι) *to make somewhat firm* or *hard: to make to curdle* or *freeze a little,* Ael. N. A. 3, 30; 14, 7.

'Υποπηδάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πηδάω) *to bound, spring forth* or *up,* Ael. N. A. 12, 15.

'Υποπίζω, f. -έσω, *to squeeze gently.*

'Υποπιθηκίζω, (ὑπό, πιθηκίζω) *to play the ape a little,* Ar. Vesp. 1290, in tmesis.

'Υπόπικρος, ον, (ὑπό, πικρός) *somewhat bitter,* Theophr.

'Υποπίμελος, ον, (ὑπό, πίμελής) *somewhat fat,* Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C.

'Υποπίμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ὑπό, πίμπλημι) *to fill a little, fill by degrees:* —pass., τέκνων ὑποπλησθῆναι, *to abound with* children, Hdt. 6, 138; πώγωνος ἤδη ὑποπιμπλάμενος, just *beginning to have a thick* beard, Plat. Prot. init.; γαργαλισμοῦ ὑποπλησθῆναι, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑποπίμπλαμαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύων, Luc. D. Marin. 12, 2.—II. in pass. also, *to become pregnant,* Ael. N. A. 12, 21.

'Υποπίμπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ὑπό, πίμπρημι) *to burn from below* or *gradually,*

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sually, Hdt. 2, 107, 111, in aor. 1:—Ar. Lys. 348 has the pres.

Ὑποπίνω, f. -πἰοῦμαι, (ὑπό, πίνω) *to drink gradually or slowly*, hence *to drink on a long time, soak*, Lat. *subbibere* (Sueton.), Ar. Av. 494, and Xen.: ὑποπεπωκώς, *rather tipsy*, Ar. Pac. 874, Lys. 395, Xen. An. 7, 3, 29.—2. *to drink moderately*, Plat. Rep. 372 D. [ῐ]

Ὑποπῐπίσκω, f. ὑποπίσω, *to give to drink a little*.

Ὑποπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ὑπό, πίπτω) *to fall under* or *down*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 18.—2. *to fall down before* any one, τινί, like ὑπόκειμαι, Plat. Rep. 576 A:—hence, *to be subject* to him, *fall under* his power, ὑπό τινα, Isocr. 142 B: also of a flatterer, *to cringe to, fawn on*, τινί, Isae. 59, 15, Dem. 1121, 9; 1359, 18; but also c. acc., ὑποπεσὼν τὸν δεσπότην, Ar. Eq. 47, cf. Aeschin. 70, 1.—3. *to fall* or *drop behind* another, ἰσα βαίνων ἡμῖν, ὑποπεπτωκὼς ἐκείνῳ ἐβάδιζεν, Dem. 1120, 23.—II. *to get in under* or *among*, ἐς τοὺς ταρσούς, Thuc. 7, 40.—III. of accidents, *to fall upon* persons, *to happen to, befall, visit*, τινί, Eur. Antiop. 15: also intr., *to happen, fall out*, Isocr. 99 B; τὰ ὑποπίπτοντα, *accidents, events*, Polyb. 1, 68, 3.—IV. *to fall to pieces*, Plat. Legg. 793 C.—V. of places, *to lie under* a mountain, Polyb. 3, 54, 2:—*to lie behind*, Id. 6, 31, 1.

Ὑποπισσόω, Att. -ττόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πισσόω) *to pitch slightly over*: in Ar. Plut. 1093 sensu obscoeno,=βινέω.

Ὑποπλάγιος, ον, (ὑπό, πλάγιος) *somewhat across*, Hipp. p. 842. Adv. -ίως.

Ὑποπλάκιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, Πλάκος) *under the Trojan mountain Placus*, Θήβη, Il. 6, 397, cf. 6, 396, 425; 22, 479; cf. ὑπονήϊος.—Acc. to others from πλάξ, *lying on the plain*. [ᾰ]

Ὑποπλάκος, ον,=foreg.

Ὑποπλᾰτᾰγέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πλαταγέω) *to rattle* or *roar under*, Q. Sm. 3, 178.

Ὑπόπλᾰτυς, υ, (ὑπό, πλατύς) *somewhat flat* or *extended*, Hipp. p. 185.—II. *somewhat salt*, Dicaearch., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 2, 108.

Ὑποπλέκω, (ὑπό, πλέκω) *to fasten under*, Lat. *subnectere*, Ael. N. 17, 21.

Ὑπόπλεος, ον, Att. -πλεως, ων, (ὑπό, πλέος) *pretty full*, c. gen., δείματος, Hdt. 7, 47; ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύων, Luc.

Ὑποπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ὑπό, πλέω) *to sail under*, τινί, Anth. P. 9, 296.

Ὑποπλήθω, *to be pretty full* (?)

Ὑποπλήρόω, ῶ,=ὑποπίμπλημι.

Ὑποπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, *to strike beneath* or *gently*.

Ὑπόπλους, ον, ὁ, (ὑποπλέω) *a sailing under*, Plut. Criti. 115 E.

Ὑπόπλουτος, ον, (ὑπό, πλοῦτος) *rich under the earth*, i. e., *in metals*, Strab.

Ὑποπλώω, poet. and Ion. for ὑποπλέω, Anth. P. 9, 14.

Ὑποπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (ὑπό, πνέω) *to blow gently*, N. T.

Ὑποποδίζω,=ἀναποδίζω.

Ὑποπόδιον, ου. τό, (ὑπό, πούς) *a footstool*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27.

Ὑποποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ποιέω) *to make* or *put under*, τινί τι, Plut. 2, 671 C:—mid., *to subject to one's self*, Luc. Toxar. 13.—2. *to produce gradually*, τι, Plut. Pericl. 5.—3. in mid., *to try to make one's own*, esp., *to seek to gain by underhand tricks, intrigue*, etc., τινά, Dem. 365, 11, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 2.—II. *to interpolate, introduce forged documents*, Plut.—III. in mid., *to assume, affect, put on*, Lat. *simulare*, τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος παῤῥησίαν, Plut. Caes. 41, cf. Alex. 5. Hence

Ὑποποίητος, ον, *taken to one's self, assumed, affected*.

Ὑποποίκῐλος, ον, *somewhat variegated*.

Ὑπόποκος, ον, (ὑπό, πόκος) *woolly below; woolly*, Philo.

Ὑποπόλιος, ον, (ὑπό, πολιός) *somewhat grey*, Luc. Herc. 8, Anacreont.

Ὑποπολῑτεύομαι, (ὑπό, πολιτεύομαι) dep. mid., *to make one's measures in government subservient to* another, Poll.

Ὑποπολλαπλάσιος, ον, *many times smaller*, Arith. Vett.

Ὑποπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, *a summons*, ut olim Aesch. Pers. 58 (ubi nunc ὑπὸ πομπαῖς).

Ὑποπονέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, πονέω) *to labour* or *suffer a little*, Hipp. p. 1089.

Ὑποπόνηρος, ον, (ὑπό, πονηρός) *somewhat wicked* or *bad*, Hipp. p. 1194.

Ὑποπορεύομαι, (ὑπό, πορεύομαι) dep., *to go secretly*, Plut. Timol. 18. Hence

Ὑποπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *an entrance*, Plut. 2, 968 B.

Ὑπόπορτις, ιος, ἡ, (ὑπό, πόρτις) *with a calf under it*, of a cow: hence of *a mother with a child at the breast*, Hes. Op. 601; cf. ὑπαρνος, ὑπόῤῥηνος, ὑπόπωλος.

Ὑποπορφῠρίζω, fut. Att. -ῖῶ, *to be somewhat purple*.

Ὑποπόρφῠρος, ον, (ὑπό, πορφύρα) *somewhat purple*, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 1; ῥόδον, Anth. P. 5, 84.

Ὑπόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, (ὑπό, πούς) *having feet under* one, *furnished with feet*, ζῶον, Arist. Metaph. 6, 12, 10, Incess. An. 8, 2: τὰ ὑπόποδα (sc. ζῶα), Id. H. A. 3, 1, 31.

Ὑποπρᾶΰνω, Ion. -πρηΰνω, (ὑπό, πραΰνω) *to appease by degrees*, Anth.

Ὑπόπρεμνος, ον, (ὑπό, πρέμνον) *under the stem* or *trunk*: *with somewhat of a stem*, Theophr.

Ὑποπρεσβύτερος, ον, *somewhat old*, Ar. Fr. 128. [ῠ]

Ὑποπρήσω, fut. of ὑποπίμπρημι: v. πρήθω.

Ὑποπρηΰνω, Ep. and Ion. for ὑποπραΰνω.

Ὑποπρίω, (ὑπό, πρίω) ὀδόντας, *to gnash with the teeth secretly*, Luc. D. Mort. 6, 3. [ῐ]

Ὑποπροθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, *to run forth under*.

Ὑποπροῤῥέω, f. -ῥυήσομαι, *to flow forth*.

Ὑποπροχέω, (ὑπό, προχέω) *to pour forth under*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 529.

Ὑπόπρωρος, ον, (ὑπό, πρώρα) *under the prow* or *stem*; but v. ὑόπρωρος.

Ὑποπτάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ὀπτάω) *to roast a little*, Theophr.

Ὑποπτερνίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, πτέρνα II) *the socket for the mast*.

Ὑπόπτερος, ον, (ὑπό, πτερόν):—*feathered, winged*, ὄφις, Hdt. 3, 107; πέλεια, Soph. Phil. 288, etc.: also of a ship, Pind. O. 9, 36: metaph., ὑπ. ἀνορέαι, *soaring* spirits, Id. P. 8, 130; ἵτω ὑπόπτερον (sc. τὸ νεῖκος), let it pass *swift as flight*, Eur. Hel. 1236; but, ὑπ. φροντίς, *flighty*, giddy thought, Aesch. Cho. 603:—proverb., ὑπ. ὁ πλοῦτος, wealth *has wings*, Eur. Ino 23, 4.

Ὑποπτεύω, *to be suspicious*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *to suspect that*.., Hdt. 3, 77; 8, 127; c. acc. pers., foll. by ὡς.., 3, 68; by μή.., 9, 90; also, ὑπ. εἰς τινα, c. inf., *to have suspicions* of him that.., Thuc. 4, 51; cf. ὑπόπτης:—but also, merely, *to guess, suppose*, as opp. to ἱκανῶς συνοῖδ., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 29, Plat. Theaet. 164 A.—II. transit., *to suspect, hold in suspicion*, τινά ἐς τι, Hdt. 3, 44, cf. Thuc. 6, 92:—*to have suspicions of*, τινά, Soph. El. 43:—pass., *to be suspected, mistrusted*, Thuc. 4, 86; c. inf., Id. 6, 61.—2. c. acc. rei, *to suspect a* thing, Hdt. 6, 129, Eur. I. T. 1036, Plat., etc.; τι περί τινος, Plat. Crat. 409 D.

Ὑπόπτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑφοράω, f. ὑπόψομαι):—*suspicious, jealous*, Soph. Phil. 136; ὑπ. εἰς τινα, Thuc. 6, 60:—of a horse, *shy*, Xen. Eq. 3, 9, cf. Schol. Thuc. l. c.

Ὑποπτήσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, πτήσσω) *to crouch* or *cower down from fear*, like hares, partridges, etc., πετηλοὶ ὑποπεπτηῶτες (Ep. part. pf. for ὑποπεπτηκότες), Il. 2, 312; so, ὑποπτήξας, Eur. Or. 777, Hel. 1203.—II. metaph., *to crouch before* another, *bow down to*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1: also τινα, Aesch. Pr. 960 (cf. 29), Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 8, Aeschin. 42, 1:—absol., *to be modest* or *shy*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8.

Ὑποπτίσσω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, πτίσσω) *to separate by winnowing*, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 8, 14.

Ὑπόπτος, ον, (ὑφοράω, f. ὑπόψομαι):—strictly, *looked at from below, looked askance at, viewed with suspicion* or *jealousy*, Lat. *suspectus*, Aesch. Ag. 1637, Eur., etc.: ὑπόπτου καθέστηκε, it was *a matter of jealousy*, Thuc. 4, 78; ὑπ. τινι, *an object of suspicion* to him, Eur. El. 644, Thuc. 4, 102, 104.—2. act., *suspecting, fearing*, Lat. *suspicax, -ciosus*, c. gen., ἀλλοτρίας, Pors. Hec. 1117: τὸ ὑπ., *jealousy*, Thuc. 6, 85; so, τὸ ὑπ. τῆς γυναικός, 1, 90.—II. adv. -τως, *with suspicion, suspiciously*, ὑπ. διακεῖσθαι or ἔχειν, to lie *under suspicion*, τινί, Thuc. 8, 68, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 40; so, εἰς ὑποπτα μολεῖν τινι, Eur. El. 345.—2 act., ὑπ. ἔχειν πρός τινα, Dem. 381 fin.

Ὑποπτύσσω, (ὑπό, πτύσσω) *to fold, wrinkle under* or *a little*, Hipp. p. 565.

Ὑποπτῠχίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, πτυχή) *a joining, thwarack*, Plut. Alex. 16.

Ὑπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποπίπτω) *a falling under: submission*.

Ὑποπτώσσω,=ὑποπτήσσω, Q. Sm. 5, 368.

Ὑπόπτωτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑποπίπτω, *falling* or *coming under*, ὑπὸ λόγον, Diog. L. 7, 165.

Ὑποπυθμένιος, α, ον,=sq., Ath.

Ὑποπυθμήν, ένος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπό, πυθμήν) *under the bottom*, v. l. Il. 11, 635; cf. Eust. ad l., Ath. 492 A.

Ὑποπυθμίδιος, α, ον, = foreg., Leon. Tar. 13. [ῐ]

Ὑποπύϊσκω, (ὑπό, πύον) *to make to suppurate a little*: in pass., *to begin to suppurate*, Hipp. p. 910.

Ὑποπυκνάζω, (ὑπό, πυκνάζω) *to become gradually full*, τινί, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

Ὑπόπυκνος, ον, (ὑπό, πυκνός) *somewhat thick, πνεῦμα*, Hipp. p. 1098: *somewhat full*, Sueton.

Ὑπόπυος, ον, (ὑπό, πύον) *mixed with pus, γάλα*, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 9.

Ὑποπυρεταίνω, (ὑπό, πυρεταίνω) *to be somewhat feverish*, Hipp. p. 1317.

Ὑποπῠρίαω, ῶ, *to make to sweat a little*.

Ὑπόπῠρος, ον, (ὑπό, πῦρ) *with fire under, with secret fire*, Soph. Fr. 379: *somewhat feverish*, Hipp.

Ὑποπυῤῥάζω, *to be reddish*, Dsocc.

Ὑπόπυῤῥος, ον, ὑπο, πυῤῥός) *somewhat red, reddish*, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 2.

Ὑπόπωλος, ον, of a mare, *with a foal under it*, Strab.; cf. ὑπόκωφος.

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Ὑποραῖζω, ὑποράπτω, ὑποραφή, v. ὑπορρ-.

Ὑποργάζω, (ὑπό, ὀργάζω) *to knead a little*, Hippon. 60 (sensu obsc.)

Ὑποργίζομαι, (ὑπό, ὀργίζομαι) as pass., *to be* or *become somewhat angry*.

Ὑπορέγχω, (ὑπό, ῥέγχω) *to snore slightly* or *gently*, Hipp. p. 119.

Ὑπόρειος, ον, (ὄρος)=ὑπώρειος, q. v.

Ὑπορθόω, ῶ, *to set up under*. Hence

Ὑπόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *a prop, stay*.

Ὑπόρθριος, ον, also α, ον, Anacreont. 9, 9 (ὑπό, ὄρθρος):—*towards morning, at morning, early*, ὑπ. φωναί, of the cock, l. c.

Ὑποριπίζω, (ὑπό, ριπίζω) *to fan from below* or *gently*, πῦρ, Anth. P. 9, 443.

Ὑπόρνυμι, f. -ὄρσω: aor. 1 -ῶρσα (ὑπό, ὄρνυμι):—*to rouse secretly* or *gradually*, πᾶσιν ὑφ' ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο, Il. 23, 108, Od. 4, 113, etc.; so in aor. 2, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπώρορε Μοῦσα, such *was the* Muse's *power to move*, Od. 24, 62:—pass., *to rise secretly* or *gradually*, τοῖσιν ὑφ' ἵμερος ὦρτο γόοιο, Od. 16, 215: so also in 2 plqpf. πολὺς δ' ὑπὸ κόμπος ὀρώρει, Od. 8, 380.

Ὑπόροφος, ον,=ὑπώροφος: but,—II. (from ὄροφος, a reed), ὑπ. βοά, *the soft* note *of the pipe*, Eur. Or. 147.

Ὑπορρᾴζω, *to grow rather easier, begin to grow well*.

Ὑποῤῥαπίζω, (ὑπό, ῥαπίζω) *to strike and drive on*, dub. l. Dion. H.

Ὑποῤῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ῥάπτω) *to sew* or *stitch underneath; to patch up*: metaph., ὑπ. λόγον, Eur. Alc. 537.

Ὑποῤῥαφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sewing* or *stitching underneath*.

Ὑπόῤῥαχις, εως, ἡ, *the hollow in front of the hip*.

Ὑποῤῥέω, f. -ῥυήσομαι, (ὑπό, ῥέω) *to flow away* or *into under*: hence,—1. *to slip* or *glide into unperceived*, Lat. *subrepere*, πρὸς τὰ ἤθη, Plat. Rep. 424 D; φήμη ὑποῤῥεῖ πως, Id. Legg. 672 B; cf. Dem. 412, 12.—2. *to slip away*, ἐρείσματα ἐκ μέσου ὑποῤῥέοντα, Plat. Legg. 793 C; so of the hair, *to fall off*, Luc. Ep. Sat. 24; and of friends, Id. Vit. Auct. 27:—of time, *to slip away, glide on*, Ar. Nub. 1289.—II. c. acc., *to undermine*, and so *make to fall*, Wolf and Schäf. Dem. 472, 2.

Ὑποῤῥήγνῡμι, f. -ῥῆξω, (ὑπό, ῥήγνυμι) *to tear underneath*:—in pass., οὐρανόθεν ὑπερῤῥάγη αἰθήρ, the ether *was cleft, opened itself* heavenward, Il. 8, 558; 16, 300.

Ὑπόῤῥηνος, ον, (ὑπό, ῥήν, ἀρήν): —poet. for ὕπαρνος, *with a lamb under it*, Il. 10, 216; cf. ὑπόπορτις.

Ὑπόῤῥιζος, ον, (ὑπό, ῥίζα) *under the root*, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1.—II. *rooted at bottom*, Theophr. Hence

Ὑποῤῥιζόω, ῶ, *to furnish with a root*: metaph., *to found* or *strengthen*, Plut.?

Ὑποῤῥίνιον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, ῥίς) *the region below the nose*, Hipp.

Ὑπόῤῥινος, ον, (ὑπό, ῥίς) *under the nose*: τὰ ὑπ., *the moustaches*, Ctes. Pers. 53.—II. *speaking through the nose*, Hesych.

Ὑποῤῥιπίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ὑπό, ῥιπίζω) *to fan from below* or *gently*, metaph., *to fan* the flame, ὑπ. ἐπὶ στάσεις, App.

Ὑποῤῥιπτέω, ῶ, and -πτω, (ὑπό, ῥίπτω) *to throw under, add to*, LXX. —II. ὑπ. τινα τοῖς θηρίοις, *to throw* him to the wild beasts, Plut. Eumen. 17.

Ὑποῤῥοιζέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ῥοιζέω) *to rustle* or *whistle gently*, Plut. 2, 590 C.

Ὑποῤῥυήσομαι, fut. pass., cf. ὑποῤῥέω.

Ὑπόῤῥῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποῤῥέω):—*a flowing* or *falling away*, of flesh., etc., Hipp.—II. *a flowing off* or *discharge below*.—III. *a conduit, underground channel*, Strab.

Ὑποῤῥωδέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ὀῤῥωδέω) *to be a little afraid of*, τι, Eupol. Δημ. 9.

Ὑποῤῥώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὑπορρώξ, dub.

Ὑπόρυγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is dug below, a mine*: from

Ὑπορύσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, ὀρύσσω) *to dig under, undermine*, Hdt. 5, 115, Polyb. 22, 11, 4, Luc., etc.

Ὑπορχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ὑπό, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., *to dance with* or *to music*, Aesch. Cho. 1025; ὀρχησιν ὑπ., Plut. Num. 13.—II. *to sing and dance a hyporcheme*, Luc. Salt. 16. Hence

Ὑπόρχημα, ατος, τό, *a hyporcheme* or *choral hymn to Apollo*, usu. in Cretic verses, and therefore near akin to the paean, Plat. Ion 534 C; (on the difference, v. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1, p. 160). It was of very lively character, accompanied with dancing (whence the name), and pantomimic action; and is compared by Ath. (630 E) to the κόρδαξ. Pindar's Fragments 71–82 are remains of hyporchemes. Hence

Ὑπορχημᾰτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a ὑπόρχημα*: ποίησις ὑπ., the composition *of ὑπορχήματα*, that style of poetry, Ath. 630 D.

Ὑπόρχησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπορχέομαι) *a dancing to the song accompanied by pantomimic action*; v. ὑπόρχημα.

Ὑποσᾱγής, ές, (ὑπό, σάγη) *going under the panniers* or *packsaddle*, ὄνος ὑπ., an ass *of burden*.

Ὑπόσαθρος, ον, (ὑπό, σαθρός) *somewhat rotten*, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 1, Fugit. 32.

Ὑποσαίνω, (ὑπό, σαίνω) *to fawn a little*, esp. of dogs: metaph., ὑπ. τῇ γλώττῃ, Ael. N. A. 9, 1, etc.:—c. acc., *to fawn upon*, Plut. 2, 65 C.

Ὑποσαίρω, (ὑπό, σαίρω) *to grin a little*:—ὑπ. ὀδόντας, *to show* one's teeth a little, Opp. C. 2, 243:—pf. 2 ὑποσέσηρα, in pres. signf., *to burst*, esp. of over-ripe fruit, Philostr. Imagg. 1, 31.

Ὑποσακκίζω, or -σακίζω, (ὑπό, σακκίζω) *to strain* or *filter*, ὑπ. οἶνον, Luc.: metaph., *to reduce gradually*: also in mid., A. B. p. 68, 30.—II. like καλπάζω, *to trot*, ὑπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, *to trot* along the road, ap. Phot. s. v.

Ὑποσᾰλεύω, (ὑπό, σαλεύω) *to toss, agitate a little*.—II. intr., *to be in some motion* or *agitation, to be restless*, App.

Ὑπόσᾰλος, ον, (ὑπό, σάλος) *shaken underneath*, γῆ, v. l. Plut. 2, 434 C: ὀδόντες ὑπ., *loose* teeth, Diosc.

Ὑποσαλπίζω, (ὑπό, σαλπίζω) *to sound the trumpet slightly*, Anth. P. append. 372.

Ὑπόσαπρος, ον, (ὑπό, σαπρός) *somewhat putrid* or *rotten*, Hipp. p. 41, etc.

Ὑποσαρκίδιος, ον, [ῐ], (ὑπό, σάρξ) *under the flesh* or *skin*, Hipp.

Ὑποσάρκιος, ον, (σάρξ)=foreg.

Ὑπόσεισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποσείω) *that which falls through the sieve in sifting*, Lat. *micae*, Medic.

Ὑποσεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a shaking from below, a sifting*: from

Ὑποσείω, f. -σείσω, (ὑπό, σείω) *to shake from below* or *gently, set in motion a little*, Od. 9, 385, in Ep. form ὑποσείουσιν.

Ὑποσέληνος, ον, (ὑπό, σελήνη) *under the moon*, Xenocr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 62.

Ὑπόσεμνος, ον, (ὑπό, σεμνός) *mildly venerable, grave*, etc., Philostr.

Ὑποσεύομαι, as pass., *to rush under*, v. l. Hes. Sc. 373, for ὑπο σευ-.

Ὑποσημαίνω, (ὑπό, σημαίνω) *to give a sign underhand, throw out hints of*, ὑπ. χρεῶν ἀποκοπάς, Plat. Rep. 566 A: *to indicate* or *intimate* to another, τι, Thuc. 1, 82; σάλπιγγι ὑπ., *to make signal* by sound of trumpet, Thuc. 6, 32:—*to make signs of applause*, Stob.

Ὑποσημᾰσία, ας, ἡ,=ὑποσημείωσις.

Ὑποσημεόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σημειόω) *to note down one after another*: also in mid., ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα, Diog. L. 2, 48. Hence

Ὑποσημείωσις, εως, ἡ, *a noting down*, ὑπ. ποιεῖν, *to take notes* of a conversation, Diog. L. 2, 122.—II. *a subjoined remark, note*, Iambl.

Ὑποσήπω, (ὑπό, σήπω) *to make to rot below* or *a little*:—pass., with pf. 2 ὑποσέσηπα, *to rot below* or *a little, to begin to rot* or *putrefy*.

Ὑποσῑγάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σιγάω) *to be silent to* or *during*, Aeschin. 50, 2.

Ὑποσίδηρος, ον, (ὑπό, σίδηρος) *having a mixture* or *proportion of iron* in it, Plat. Rep. 415 C: cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχρυσος.

Ὑπόσῑμος, ον, (ὑπό, σιμός) *somewhat flat-nosed*, Ael. N. A. 12, 27. Hence

Ὑποσῑμόω, ῶ, *to curve* or *bend upwards a little*, Alciphr.

Ὑποσῑωπάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σιωπάω) *to pass over in silence*, Aeschin. 88, 7. Hence

Ὑποσῑώπησις, εως, ἡ, *a passing over in silence*.

Ὑποσκάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, σκάζω) *to halt a little*, Luc. Tim. 20, Plut. 2, 4 A.

Ὑποσκαίρω, (ὑπό, σκαίρω) *to spring* or *jump up*, Nonn.

Ὑποσκᾰλεύω, (ὑπό, σκαλεύω) *to stir underneath*, ὑπ. τὸ πῦρ, *to stir up* the fire, Ar. Ach. 1014.

Ὑποσκαλμίς, ίδος, ἡ, *the lower part of a* σκαλμός.

Ὑπόσκαμβος, ον, *somewhat crooked, curved* or *bent*.

Ὑποσκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκάπτω) *to dig under, dig about*, like ὑποκονίω, Theophr.: ὑπ. μακρὰ ἅλματα, *to mark out a* long leap, Pind. N. 5, 37 (20); cf. σκάπτω II, βατήρ 2. Hence

Ὑποσκᾰφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a digging under*: *a place dug under* or *undermined*, θαλάσσης, Diosc. 5, 106.

Ὑποσκᾰφιόκαρτος, ον, of hair, *cut somewhat in the σκάφιον fashion* (v. σκάφιον II), Nicostr. Incert. 6.

Ὑποσκᾰφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπό, σκαφίς II) *a cleaning of corn with a fan* or *shovel, winnowing*, Plut. 2, 693 D, though others read ὑποσκᾰριφισμός in same sense.

Ὑποσκελίζω, (ὑπό, σκελίζω) *to trip up one's heels*, Lat. *supplantare*, hence *to upset, throw down*, Eubul. Semel. 1, 12, Dem. 1259, 10: metaph., *to overreach, outwit*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B; ὑπ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖν, Dem. 273, 21. Hence

Ὑποσκέλισμα, ατος, τό, *a fall given by tripping up*, LXX.: metaph., *a trick, cheat*: and

Ὑποσκελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a tripping up, supplanting*, LXX.

Ὑποσκέπτομαι, (ὑπό, σκέπτομαι) dep. mid., *to suspect, suppose*, Lat. *suspicari*, Hipp. p. 44, etc.

Ὑποσκευή, ῆς, ἡ, *a foundation*, Lat. *substructio*.

Ὑποσκήνιον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, σκηνή) usu. in plur. τὰ ὑποσκήνια, *part of the*

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scenes in a theatre, but it is not known what, Ath. 631 F; v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 969, s. v.

Ὑποσκιάω, poet. for sq., Arat. 854: pass., Ap. Rh. 1, 451.

Ὑποσκίζω, (ὑπό, σκιάζω) *to shade, overshadow gradually*, τῆς ὥρας ὑποσκιαζούσης, when the time of day *gradually made it dark*, i. e., when it began to grow dark, Proteas ap. Ath. 130 A. Hence

Ὑποσκίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *an overshadowing*, Hipp. p. 1275. [ῐ]

Ὑπόσκιος, ον, (ὑπό, σκιά): —*under the shade, overshadowed*, Theophr.: νιφάδι ὑπόσκιος χθών, Aesch. Fr. 182, 8: ὑπ. σώματα, of suppliants *shaded by their olive-branches* (ἱκετηρίαι), Id. Supp. 658, cf. 354.

Ὑποσκιρτάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σκιρτάω) *to leap up*, Ael. N. A. 7, 8, Philostr.

Ὑπόσκληρος, ον, (ὑπό, σκληρός) *somewhat hard*, Hipp. p. 552.

Ὑποσκληρύνομαι, (ὑπό, σκληρύνω) as pass., *to become hardish*, Theophr.

Ὑποσκόλιος, ον, *somewhat crooked*.

Ὑπόσκοπος, ον, (ὑπό, σκοπέω) *looked under*, χεὶρ ὑπ., of a hand *held so as to shade the eyes*, Aesch. Fr. 71.

Ὑποσκότεινος, ον, *somewhat dark*.

Ὑποσκότιος, ον, (σκότος) = foreg., Inscr.

Ὑποσμᾱράγέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σμαραγέω) *to resound under* or *with*, Q. Sm. 12, 97.

Ὑποσμήχω, *to rub* or *wipe a little*.

Ὑποσμος, ον, (ὑπό, ὀσμή) *with a keen scent*, πρός τι, Arist. de Anima 2, 9, 8:—metaph., *of keen perception*.

Ὑποσμύχομαι, (ὑπό, σμύχω) as pass., *to smoulder away*, Ap. Rh. 2, 445: also of the fires of love, Luc. [ῡ]

Ὑποσοβέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, σοβέω) *to scare a little*, Heliod.

Ὑποσόλοικος, ον, (ὑπό, σόλοικος) *somewhat faulty in speech* or *pronunciation, guilty of a slight solecism*, Plut. 2, 615 D.

Ὑπόσομφος, ον, *somewhat spongy* or *porous*.

Ὑπόσοφος, ον, (ὑπό, σοφός) *somewhat clever, skilful* or *wise*, Philostr.

Ὑποσπᾰθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπό, σπαθίζω):—*a surgical operation, wherein a kind of spatula* (σπαθίον or ὑποσπαθιστήρ) *is introduced under the skin* of the scalp to loosen it.

Ὑποσπαίρω, *to gasp* or *struggle*, esp. in death: of the pulse, *to beat faintly*.

Ὑποσπᾰνίζομαι, (ὑπό, σπανίζω) as pass., *to suffer want a little*, c. gen. rei, βορᾶς, φόνου ὑπεσπανισμένος, *stinted* of food, of blood, Aesch. Pers. 489, Cho. 577, cf. Soph. Aj. 740.

Ὑποσπάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, σπάω) *to draw away from under*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Dem. 762, 4:—*to draw* or *take secretly*, ποίμνης νεογνὸν θρέμμ' ὑποσπάσας, Eur. El. 495; ὑπέσπασε φυγῇ πόδα, *withdrew* his foot *secretly*, stole away, Id. Bacch. 436:—mid., ὑποσπάσασθαι τὸν ἵππον, *to urge one's* horse *by a slight check* of the rein, Xen. Eq. 7, 8. [ᾰ]

Ὑποσπειρίδιον, ου, τό, *the base of a* σπεῖρα.

Ὑπόσπειρος, ον, (σπεῖρα) *wound* or *wreathed under*.

Ὑποσπείρω, *to sow under* or *after*: *to sow secretly*.

Ὑποσπληνίζομαι, as pass., *to have a plaster* or *compress laid upon one's wound*.

Ὑπόσπληνος, ον, (ὑπό, σπλήν) *suffering in the spleen*, Hipp. p. 50.

Ὑποσπογγίζω, (ὑπό, σπογγίζω) *to wipe a little with a sponge*, Hipp. p. 1211.

Ὑποσποδίζω, (ὑπό, σποδίζω) *to be* or *become somewhat ash-coloured*, Diosc.

Ὑπόσπονδος, ον, (ὑπό, σπονδή): —*under a truce* or *treaty, secured by treaty*, etc., ὑπ. ἐκχωρεῖν, κατελθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 3, 144; 6, 103; esp. in phrases of taking up the dead from a field of battle, e. g. τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀποδιδόναι, to allow a truce for taking them up, Thuc. 1, 63; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀναιρεῖσθαι, αἰτεῖν, ἀπολαμβάνειν, etc., to demand a truce for so doing, which was an acknowledgment of defeat, Thuc. 4, 44, Xen., etc.: also ὑπ. ἀφιέναι τοὺς ἀφεστῶτας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.

Ὑποσπουδάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, σπουδάζω) *to be somewhat favourable* or *friendly* to one, *take part with* one *a little*, τινί, Joseph.

Ὑποστάζω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, στάζω) *to let drop slowly*: intr., *to drop slowly*, ὑπ. ἐκ ῥινῶν, *to have a running* at the nose, Hipp. p. 151.

Ὑποστάθμη, ης, ἡ, (ὑπό, στάθμη) *sediment, lees*, Hipp. p. 50, Plat. Phaed. 109 C, cf. Wessel. Diod. 3, 44; ἐν τῇ Ῥωμύλου ὑποστάθμῃ, to translate Cicero's *in faece Romuli*, Plut. Phoc. 3.—II. *whey*.

Ὑποσταθμίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg., ap. Suid.

Ὑπόσταξις, ἡ, (ὑποστάζω) *a slow trickling* or *dropping*.

Ὑπόστᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφίσταμαι): —strictly, *a standing under*; hence, *a remaining under, suppression*, as of humours that ought to come to the surface, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: ὑπ. κοιλίης, costiveness, Id.—II. *any thing set under, a stand, base, bottom, prop, support, stay*, Id.—2. esp. in liquids, the *sediment, lees, dregs, grounds*, freq. in Hipp. of *matter deposited* in the urine, v. Foës. Oecon.: hence, also, *foul water, slime, mud*; generally, *the solid part* of any thing, as opposed to that which drains off, Ib.—3. metaph., *that which lies at the bottom* of a thing, esp. of a narrative, speech or poem, *the groundwork, subject-matter, argument*, Polyb. 4, 2, 1, cf. Schweigh. 1, 5, 3, Diod., etc.; also, *a starting-point, beginning*, Diod. 1, 66.—4. *subsistence, reality, real being*, like ὑπαρξις, as opp. to mere appearance, καθ' ὑπόστασιν, opp. to κατ' ἔμφασιν, Arist. Mund. 4, 21: hence *substance, nature, essence*, as in Luc. Paras. 27.—5. in Greek Ecclesiast. writers, = Lat. *Persona, a Person* of the Trinity.—III. *the quality* or *property of undergoing* or *undertaking* any thing, *stedfastness, endurance, firmness*, Lat. *fortitudo*, Polyb. 4, 50, 10.—2. also *an undertaking, enterprise, purpose*, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ., Diod.

Ὑποστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑφίσταμαι) *that which stands under, a support, prop*, Lat. *furca*, Plut. Coriol. 24: *the stand* of a bowl, cf. ὑποκρητηρίδιον. — 2. *one that gives foundation, substance* or *existence, a creator*, Eccl.: hence fem. ὑποστάτις, ίδος. [ᾰ] Hence

Ὑποστᾰτικός, ή, όν, *placing one's self under, undergoing* or *undertaking* a thing, c. gen. rei, ὑπ. δεινῶν, etc., Metop. ap. Stob. p. 10, 48: hence, *stedfast, firm*, Lat. *fortis*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 5, 5: — adv. -κῶς, Polyb. 5, 16, 4.—II. *belonging to substance*: in *Greek* Eccl. also *Personal*, cf. ὑπόστασις II. 5.—III. *belonging to a* ὑπόστάτης.

Ὑποστᾰτός, όν, or ὑπόστατος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑφίσταμαι, *set under*: τὸ ὑπόστατον, *a stand*, like ὑποστάτης, Paus.—II. *borne, endured, to be borne* or *endured*, οὐχ ὑποστατόν, Eur. Supp. 737, Antig. 18, 2.—III. *substantially existing*, Lat. *subsistens*, Sext. Emp. p. 644.

Ὑποστάτρια, ας, ἡ, *an under-hand maid of a temple*, Inscr.

Ὑποστᾰχύομαι, as pass., (ὑπό, στάχυς):—*to grow up* or *wax gradually like ears of corn*; metaph., ὑποστεγχύοιτο βοῶν γένος, Od. 20, 212, where al. ὑποσταχυῶτο, as if from ὑποστᾰχύομαι. — Later we find an act., ὑποσταχύεσκον λουλοι, as v. l. in Ap. Rh. 1, 972.

Ὑποστέγασμα, ατος, τό, *an under covering*.

Ὑπόστεγος, ον, (ὑπό, στέγη) — *under the roof, in the house*, Soph. Phil. 34; βεβῶσιν δωμάτων ὑπόστεγα, Id. El. 1385; εἰςδέχεσθαί τινα ὑπόστεγον, Id. Tr. 376, cf. Plat. Crat. 117 B.—2. *covered over*, ἔντροπον, Emped. 2.

Ὑποστέγω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, στέγω) *to cover, hide under*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.

Ὑποστείχω, (ὑπό, στείχω) *to go under*, Philostr.

Ὑποστέλλω, f. -στελῶ, aor. ὑπέστειλα (ὑπό, στέλλω):—*to make* an other *let down*, ἱστίον ὑπέστειλε, *made* him *lower* sail, Pind. l. 2, 69: also in mid., ὑποστέλλεσθαι τὰ ἱστία, like ὑφίεσθαι, Schaf. Greg. p. 347.—2. *to place in ambush, hide*, τινας ὑπό τι, Polyb. 11, 21, 2.—II. mid., *to draw* or *shrink back from*, c. acc., χειμῶνα, θέρος, Hipp. Aphor. 4, 6 and 7; so, ὑποστέλλεσθαί τινα, *to cower with fear before* any one, *dread him*, Dinarch. 91, 29: — also, ὑποστέλλειν ἑαυτὸν ὑπό τι, Polyb. 7, 17, 1, etc.; (and so intr. in act., Id. 6, 40, 14).—2. ὑποστέλλεσθαί τι, *to cloak, conceal* or *suppress* a thing *through fear*, Plat. Apol. 24 A: hence absol., *to cloak one's true thoughts, dissemble*, τῷ λόγῳ, Eur. Or. 607, cf. Dem. 14, 4; esp., οὐδέν or μηδὲν ὑποστειλάμενος, *with* no *dissimulation*, Isocr. 167 D, 196 B, Dem. 54, fin., 537, 7, etc.—3. generally, *to withdraw, leave out of the question, except*, Schaf. Greg. p. 347.

Ὑποστενάζω, f. -ξω, = ὑποστένω, *to sigh* or *moan in an undertone*, Soph. Aj. 322, 1001.—II. in Aesch. Pr. 430, Atlas οὐράνιον πόλον νώτοις ὑποστενάζει (as in the MSS.), *groans under* the weight of heaven, but the reading is disputed by Herm and Dind.—Herm. proposes ὑποστεγάζει.

Ὑποστενάχίζω, *to groan beneath* or *under*, † Il. 2, 781.

Ὑποστενάχω, = foreg., Q. Sm. 14, 37.

Ὑπόστενος, ον, *somewhat narrow*.

Ὑποστένω, (ὑπό, στένω) *to sigh* or *groan in a low tone, begin to sigh* or *groan*, Soph. El. 79, Ar. Ach. 162.

Ὑποστερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to become secretly*.

Ὑποστερίσκω, = foreg.

Ὑποστερνίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, στέρνον) *to lay under the breast*: mid., *to place* or *lay under one's breast*, φίλτρον, Plut. 2, 324 F.

Ὑπόστερνος, ον, (στέρνον) *under the breast*.

Ὑποστήλωμα, ατος, τό, *a pillar put under as a prop*.

Ὑπόστημα, ατος, τό, (ὑφίσταμαι): —*sediment, grounds*, Hipp.—II. *a station of soldiers*, Lat. *statio*, LXX.—III. = περίνεον.

Ὑποστήριγμα, ατος, τό, *an under-prop*, LXX.: from

Ὑποστηρίζω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, στηρίζω) *to underprop*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 4.

Ὑποστιγμή, ῆς, ἡ, in Gramm., *a comma*, because it denotes a solid

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vision of the sentence (*subdistinctio*), whereas the colon was called *μέση στιγμή*, *media distinctio*, and the full point *τελεία στιγμή*, *distinctio*: cf. *ὑποδιαστολή*: from

Ὑποστίζω, f. -ξω, (*ὑπό*, *στίζω*) *to make somewhat variegated* or *spotted*.—II. in Gramm., *to put a stop*, esp. *a comma* or *colon*.

Ὑποστίλβω, (*ὑπό*, *στίλβω*) *to shine a little*, dub. in Luc. D. Marin. 14, 2.

Ὑποστολή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑποστέλλω*) *a letting down*, *lowering*: hence, *a lessening*, Plut. 2, 129 C.—II. *submission*.—III. *prevarication*.

Ὑποστολίζω, (*ὑπό*, *στολίζω*) like *ὑποστέλλω*, *to let down*, *lower*, *slacken*, Poëta ap. Plut. 2, 169 B.

Ὑποστόμια, τά, (*ὑπό*, *στόμα*) *the bit of a bridle*.—II. *the space under the mouth of a vessel*, Geop.

Ὑποστοναχίζω, = *ὑποστεναχίζω*, v. l. Hes. Th. 843.

Ὑποστορέννυμι, also *-στόρνυμι*, and *-στρώννυμι*: fut. *-στορέσω* and *-στρώσω*, pf. pass. *ὑπέστρωμαι*, (*ὑπό*, *στορέννυμι*). *To spread*, *lay* or *strew under*, esp. of bed-clothes, *δέμνια ὑποστορέσαι τινί*, Od. 20, 139; *ὑποστρωννύναι εὐνάς*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16; *ὑποστρώσεις τρίκλινον*, Amphis Incert. 10: so in mid., *ὑποστόρεσαι τῆς ὀριγάνου*, *strew me* some of it *under*, Ar. Eccl. 1030; *ᾧ χαλκὸς ὑπέστρωται*, which *has* copper *laid under* it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: — *λέκτρα ὑποστρῶσαί τινι*, *to make* the bed for a man, i. e. serve him as a wife, Eur. Hel. 59.

Ὑποστρατεύομαι, (*ὑπό*, *στρατεύω*) dep. mid., *to perform military service under* any one, *τινί*, App.

Ὑποστρατηγέω, ῶ, *to be a lieutenant-general*: *ὑποστρ. τινι*, *to serve under* one *as lieutenant*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 36, Luc.: from

Ὑποστράτηγος, ου, ὁ, (not oxyt. *-γός*) (*ὑπό*, *στρατηγός*) *a lieutenant-general*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 32.—II. used for the Roman *legatus*.

Ὑποστρατοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*ὑπό*, *στρατοφύλαξ*) *an under-guard of the camp* or *army*: *a subordinate* or *lieutenant-general*, Strab. [ῠ]

Ὑποστρέφω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό*, *στρέφω*) *to turn round about* or *back*, *guide back*, *ἵππους*, Il. 5, 581; *πάλιν ὑπ. βίοτον εἰς Ἄιδαν*, Eur. H. F. 736.—II. intr., *to turn about*, *turn short round*, esp. of persons flying, Il. 12, 71, Hdt. 7, 211; cf. Eur. Alc. 1019, Thuc. 3, 24:—so in pass., *αὐτὶς ὑποστρεφθείς*, Il. 11, 567, cf. Hdt. 4, 129, Soph. O. T. 728, Xen., etc. — 2. also, *to turn and flee*, *φύγαδε αὖτις ὑπ.*, Il. 11, 446. — 3. generally, *to return*, *αὖτις ὑπ.*, Od. 8, 301, cf. Hdt. 4, 120, 124: so in fut. mid., *οὐ γάρ σε ὑποστρέψεσθαι ὀΐω*, Od. 18, 23. — 4. *to turn away*, *elude* a person, Eur. I. A. 363, Xen. An. 2, 1, 18.

Ὑποστροβέω, ῶ, *to agitate inwardly*, Aesch. Ag. 1215 (in tmesis).

Ὑποστρόγγῡλος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *στρογγύλος*) *somewhat round*, *roundish*, Theophr.

Ὑποστροφή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑποστρέφω*): —*a turning round*, Hipp.: *a turning about*, whether *to flee*, Hdt. 9, 22; or *to meet the enemy*; hence *ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς*. Lat. *converso agmine*, Polyb. 2, 25, 3, etc.:—but *ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς*, also, like Lat. *denuo*, *again*, *anew*, Herm. Soph. El. 715; *on the contrary*, ap. Dem. 283, 18.

Ὑπόστροφος, ον, *turning* or *coming back*.

Ὑποστροφώδης, ες, *causing a relapse*, Hipp. pp. 385, 1027.

Ὑπόστρυφνος, ον, *somewhat astringent* or *sour*.

Ὑπόστρωμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑποστρώννυμι*) *that which is spread* or *strewed under*, *a bed*, *bedding*, *litter*, *ἵππου*, Xen. Eq. 5, 2.

Ὑποστρώμνιος, ον, (*στρωμνή*) *lying on a bed*.

Ὑποστρώννῡμι, = *ὑποστορέννυμι*.

Ὑπόστῡλος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *στῦλος*) *resting on pillars underneath*, Diod.:—*τὸ ὑπ.*, *a covered colonnade*, *pillared hall*, Philo. Hence

Ὑποστῡλόω, ῶ, *to prop* or *support by pillars underneath*. Hence

Ὑποστύλωμα, ατος, τό, *a column* or *pillar standing for a support underneath*. [στῡ]

Ὑποστύφω, f. -ψω, (*ὑπό*, *στύφω*) *to be astringent*, Diosc.; *ὑποστῦφον ἡδύσμα*, Plut. Anton. 24:—of astringent tastes, *to screw up* the mouth, Nic. Al. 17.—II. *to thicken somewhat*, Theophr. de Odor. 17; cf. *προστύφω*. [στῡ] Hence

Ὑπόστυψις, ἡ, *astringency*, Theophr.

Ὑποσυγκεχυμένως, adv. pf. pass., *confusedly*.

Ὑποσυγχέω, (*ὑπό*, *συγχέω*) *to mingle* or *confuse a little*, Luc. Soloec. 10: *ὑποσυγκεχυμένος*, *somewhat confused*, *indistinct*, Arist. Audib. 28.

Ὑποσυγχύνω, collat. form from foreg., Joseph.

Ὑποσύγχῡτος, ον, verb. adj. of *ὑποσυγχέω*, *rather confused*. Adv. *-τως*.

Ὑποσυλάω, ῶ, (*ὑπό*, *συλάω*) *to take away secretly* or *softly*, Alex. Trall.

Ὑποσύμβολος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *σύμβολον*) *veiled under symbols*, Plut. 2, 673 B.

Ὑποσυρίζω, also *-ίττω*, f. -ξω, (*ὑπό*, *συρίζω*) *to whistle gently*, *rustle*, Aesch. Pr. 126: *to make a slight*, *whistling sound*, Hipp. p. 1220, etc.

Ὑποσύρω, (*ὑπό*, *σύρω*) *to draw off downwards*, *ὑποσύρεσθαι νηδύν*, to purge, Nic. Al. 365.

Ὑποσυστολή, ῆς, ἡ, = *ὑποδιαστολή* II.

Ὑπόσυχνος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *συχνός*) *somewhat frequent*, Hipp. p. 979: neut. as adv., *a good deal*, Theophr.

Ὑποσφάγιον, ου, τό, (*ὑπό*, *σφαγή*) *the part where an animal is stabbed from below*. [ᾰ]

Ὑπόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, *the blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients*, like our *black puddings*, Erasistr. ap. Ath. 324 A.—II. *a place blood-shot*, esp. *a suffusion of blood in the eye* from a blow.—III. *the ink-like liquor of the cuttle-fish*, Lat. *sepia*, Hippon. Fr. 46; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Ὑποσφάζω, f. -ξω, (*ὑπό*, *σφάζω*) *to slaughter by a stab from below*.

Ὑποσφάξ, άγος, ἡ, *a cleft*, like *διασφάξ*, Opp. H 1, 744.

Ὑποσφάττω, = *ὑποσφάζω*.

Ὑποσφίγγω, (*ὑπό*, *σφίγγω*) *to bind tight below*, Christod. Ecphr. 81.

Ὑποσφῡρίζομαι, (*ὑπό*, *σφραγίζω*) mid., *to put one's seal under*, Phalar.

Ὑποσφραίνομαι, (*ὑπό*, *ὀσφραίνομαι*) dep., *to get scent of* a thing, Lat. *subodorare*.

Ὑποσχάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to trip up*.

Ὑποσχέθω, v. sub *ὑπέχω*, *σχέθω*.

Ὑποσχέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of *ὑπισχνέομαι*, Il.

Ὑποσχεσίη, ης, ἡ, Ep. for *-εσις*, *a promising*, Il. 13, 369, Call.

Ὑποσχέσιον, ου, τό, = sq., Anth. P. 12, 24.

Ὑπόσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑπισχνέομαι*) *a promising*, *promise*, Il. 2, 286, Od. 10, 483; *ὑπόσχεσιν ἐκπληρῶσαι*, Hdt. 5, 35; *κραίνειν*, Aesch. Supp. 368; *ἀποδιδόναι*, Isocr. Antid. § 81: *ὑπ. ἀπολαβεῖν*, to receive the fulfilment of *a promise*, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; *ὑπ. ψεύδεσθαι*, to fail in *its* performance, Aeschin. 20, 9; *μεγάλας ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ὑπ.*, Isocr. 43 D, etc.:—cf. *ὑπόθεσις*, sub fin. Hence

Ὑποσχετικός, ή, όν, *belonging to*, *inclined for promising*.

Ὑποσχηματίζομαι, mid., = *σχηματίζομαι*, *προσποιέομαι*, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., *σχηματίζομαι*.

Ὑποσχίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ὑπό*, *σχίζω*) *to split underneath*: *to split a little*. Hence

Ὑπόσχισμα, ατος, τό, a kind of *man's shoe*.

Ὑποσχόμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of *ὑπισχνέομαι*, Hom.

Ὑποσχών, part. aor. 2 act. of *ὑπέχω*.

Ὑποσώζω, (*ὑπό*, *σώζω*) *to preserve in some measure*, Strab.

Ὑποσωμᾰτόω, ῶ, (*ὑπό*, *σωματόω*) *τινά*, *to renew his body gradually*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 746.

Ὑποσωρεύω, (*ὑπό*, *σωρεύω*) *to heap up under*, Erotian.

Ὑποσωφρονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *an inferior officer* or *under-teacher in the gymnasia*, Inscr.

Ὑποτᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑποτάσσω*) *subordination*, *subjection*, N. T.

Ὑποταίνιος, (*ὑπό*, *ταινία*) *χώρα*, ἡ, land *that runs out into tongues* or *points*, Philo.

Ὑποτακτικός, ή, όν, (*ὑποτάσσω*) *bringing into subjection*.—II. *subjunctive*; *ὁ ὑποτακτικός*, *modus subjunctivus*, Gramm.

Ὑποταμνόν, οῦ, τό, *a plant cut off at bottom* for magic purposes, H. Hom. Cer. 228: from

Ὑποτάμνω, Ion. for *ὑποτέμνω*, Hdt.

Ὑποτᾰνύω, = *ὑποτείνω*, poet.

Ὑπόταξις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑποτάσσω*) *subjection*, *submission*, Dion. H.

Ὑποτᾰράσσω, contr. *-θράσσω*, Att. *-ττω*: f. -ξω (*ὑπό*, *ταράσσω*): *to stir up*, *trouble from below* or *a little*, Ar. Vesp. 1285, Plut. Fab. 2, etc.:—pass., *to be somewhat troubled*, Luc. D. Mort. 7, 2.—cf. *ὑποθολόω*.

Ὑποταρβέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπό*, *ταρβέω*) *to be somewhat afraid*: also c. acc., *to be somewhat afraid of* a thing, *to fear a little*, Il. 17, 533.

Ὑποταρτάριος, ον, (*ὑπό*, *Τάρταρος*) *under Tartarus*, *dwelling therein*, *θεοί*, Il. 14, 279, Hes. Th. 851, cf. Luc. Herc. 1.

Ὑπότᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (*ὑποτείνω*) *a stretching under*:—*extension*, Hipp.: *πεδίων ὑποτάσεις*, the plains *that stretch below*, Eur. Bacch 749.

Ὑποτάσσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. -ξω, (*ὑπό*, *τάσσω*) *to place* or *arrange under*, Polyb. 3, 36, 7: *ὑπ. εἰς τι*, Lat. *referre in numerum*, Id. 17, 15, 4.—II. *to post under* or *behind*, *ὑποτάσσεσθαί τινι*, Luc. Paras. 49; *οἱ ὑποτεταγμένοι*, *subjects*, Polyb. 3, 13, 8, etc.

Ὑποταῦριον, ου, τό, (*ὑπό*, *ταῦρος* III) *the part between the scrotum and fundament*, elsewh. *τρίμη* and *τριμίς*.

Ὑποταφρεύω, (*ὑπό*, *ταφρεύω*) *to dig under*, *undermine*, App.

Ὑποτείνω, f. *-τενῶ*, (*ὑπό*, *τείνω*) *to stretch under*, *put under*, Plat. Tim. 74 A: *to stretch* a thing by way of prop, *πρός τι*, Thuc. 7, 36: in pass., *to lie under*, *lie as a foundation*, Hipp. —2. *to hold out before*, *to*, or *towards*, hence, *to hold out hopes*, *to promise*, *offer*, c. inf., Hdt. 7, 158, Thuc. 8, 48:

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also, *ὑπ. τινί τι*, e. g. *μισθούς*, Ar. Ach. 657, etc.—3. *to lay* or *put before one, suggest, λόγους*, Eur. Or. 905; *ὑπ. ἐλπίδας, ὑποσχέσεις*, Dem. 171, 24; 925, 6; *ἀπάτην*, Plut. Timol. 10:—so in mid., Plat. Theaet. 179 E; in mid. also, *to propose by way of question*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 448 E.—4. *to stretch* or *strain to the utmost, make intense* or *violent, ὀδύνας*, Soph. Aj. 262.—II. intr., *to stretch* or *extend out under, αἱ ὑπὸ τὰς γωνίας ὑποτείνουσαι πλευραί*, the sides *subtending* the angles, Procl.:—*ἡ ὑποτείνουσα* (sc. *γραμμή*), *the hypotenuse* or *line subtending the right angle*, Plat. Tim. 54 D, Euclid.

Ὑποτειχίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ*, (*ὑπό, τειχίζω*) *to build a wall under* or *across: to build a cross-wall*, Thuc. 6, 99. Hence

Ὑποτείχῐσις, εως, ἡ, *the building of a cross-wall*, Thuc. 6, 100.

Ὑποτείχισμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑποτειχίζω*) *a cross-wall*, Thuc. 6, 100.

Ὑποτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *ὑποτείχισις*.

Ὑποτεκμαίρομαι, (*ὑπό, τεκμαίρω*) dep. mid., *to guess at* a thing, Ar. Fr. 1.

Ὑποτέλέω, ῶ, f. *-έσω*, (*ὑπό, τελέω*) *to pay off, discharge*, esp. a tribute or tax, *φόρον ὑπ.*, Hdt. 1, 171, Polyb. 22, 7, 8, etc.; and absol., *to pay tribute*, Thuc. 3, 46: *ὑπ. ἀξίην βασιλέϊ* (v. sub *ἀξία*), Hdt. 4, 201.

Ὑποτελής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*ὑπό, τέλος* IV):—*subject to pay taxes, taxable, tributary*, Lat. *vectigalis, tributarius*, Thuc. 5, 111; in full, *φόρου ὑποτελής*, Id. 1, 19; 7, 57.—II. act., *receiving payment*, c. gen., *μισθοῦ*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.—Cf. sq.

Ὑποτελίς, ίδος, ἡ, a name given by Herillus in Diog. L. 7, 165, to *a man's natural talents*, etc., *which ought all to be subordinate to the attainment of the chief good* (*τέλος*).

Ὑποτέλλομαι, (*ὑπό, τέλλω*) dep. mid., *to come forth from under, arise*, Ap. Rh. 2, 83.

Ὑποτέμνω, Ion. *-τάμνω*, Hdt.: f. *-τεμῶ* and *-ταμοῦμαι* (*ὑπό, τέμνω*):—*to cut away under* or *before: to cut cunningly* or *cheatingly*, Ar. Eq. 316.—II. *to cut off*, Lat. *intercipere, intercludere, ὑπ. πηγάς τινι, to cut them off* from his use, Plat. Legg. 844 A; *ὑπ. τὴν ἐλπίδα*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 34; 7, 1, 29:—but more freq. in mid., *ὑποτέμνεσθαι τὰς ὁδούς, to cut off* one's way, *stop* one *short*, Ar. Eq. 291; *ὑπ. τὸν πλοῦν*, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 15; also, *ὑποτέμνεσθαί τινα, to intercept* him, Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 19; *ὑπ. τὴν ἐπίνοιαν*, Polyb. 36, 1, 1, etc.:—so in pass., *ὑποτάμνεσθαι τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, to be cut off* from the ships, Hdt. 5, 86.

Ὑποτέταρτος, ον, (*ὑπό, τέταρτος*) of numbers, *in that relation by which one is less than another by a fourth part* of itself, e. g. in the ratio of 4 to 5; and so, just the converse of *ἐπιτέταρτος*.

Ὑποτετράγωνος, ον, *almost square* or *rectangular*. [ᾰ]

Ὑποτετραίνω, f. *-τρήσω*, *to bore through below*.

Ὑπότεφρος, ον, *somewhat ash-coloured*.

Ὑποτεχνόομαι, (*ὑπό, τεχνόομαι*) dep. mid., *to come to aid by art*, Alex. Trall.

Ὑποτηρέω, ῶ, *to note* or *remark underhand*.

Ὑποτίθημι, f. *-θήσω*, (*ὑπό, τίθημι*) *to place under*, esp. *as a basis* or *foundation, τί τινι*, Plat. Tim. 92 A.—2. *to lay down as a foundation, assume as a principle, take for granted, suppose*, Id. Tim. 48 E, 61 D: and in pass., = *ὑπόκειμαι*, Id. Legg. 812 A, Arist., etc.—II. *to suggest, ἐλπίδα ὑποθεῖναι*, Pors. Or. 1184, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28, Dem. 638, 24; *ὑπ. λόγους, τέχνας*, Eur. I. A. 507, Bacch. 675:—but more usu. in mid., *to suggest, hint* a thing to one, *ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ βουλήν*, Il. 8, 36, 467; *ἔπος, ἔργον ὑποθέσθαι τινί, to suggest* a speech, an action, to any one, *advise* or *counsel* him thereto, Od. 4, 163, Il. 11, 788; *δόλον ὑπεθήκατο*, Hes. Th. 175, cf. Od. 3, 27; so also freq. in Hdt., as 1, 80, 156; 3, 36, etc.; also in strengthd. signf., *to enjoin* a thing *upon* one, Id. 4, 135:—c. dat. pers. only, *ὑποθέσθαι τινί, to advise, counsel, admonish* one, Od. 2, 194; 5, 143; and in Att., as Ar. Av. 1362, Plat. Charm. 155 D; *πυκινῶς ὑποθέσθαι τινί*, Il. 21, 293; *ἀλλά μοι εὖ ὑπόθεν*, Od. 15, 310; also c. inf., *to advise* one *to do* a thing, Hdt. 1, 90; *ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ ὠνεῖσθαι ἵππον, to instruct* him how to buy..., Xen. Eq. 3, 7:—and so later sometimes in act.:—(hence *ὑποθήκη*).—III. *to place under* a certain class, Plat. Polit. 289 A.—IV. in mid., also, *to lay down with one's self, adopt as a principle* or *rule for one's self, take for granted, presuppose, premise, τι*, Plat. Phaed. 100 A, 101 D, etc.; also, *ὑπ. τι εἶναι...*, Ib. 100 B, etc.; *ὑπ. διδακτὸν ἀρετήν* (sc. *εἶναι*), Id. Prot. 361 B.—2. *to propose to one's self as a subject of discussion* or *argument, τι*, Xen., Plat., etc.: generally, *to propose* to do, c. inf., Aeschin. 6, 1.—V. *to subject* to the influence of another, Pind. O. 1, 30; cf. Plat. Polit. 308 A, Tim. 45 A.—VI. *to put down as a deposit* or *stake, pawn, pledge, mortgage, ὑποτιθέναι τὴν οὐσίαν, τὴν οἰκίαν*, Isocr. 400 B, Dem. 842, 8; 1188, 2; *ὑποτιθέναι τινὶ ταλάντου*, to mortgage *for* a talent, Aeschin. 68, 25; cf. *ὑποθήκη*:—but in mid. *ὑποτίθεσθαι*, of the mortgagee, *to lend* money *on pledge*, Dem. 841, 20, cf. 1223, 24, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 468.—2. *to stake, hazard, venture*, hence metaph., *ὑποθεὶς τὸν ἴδιον κίνδυνον*, at his own risk, Dem. 420, 25.—3. *to lay in store, store up, keep*, hence *ὑποθεῖναί τι τῇ γνώμῃ, to keep* a thing in the memory, Dem. 550, 5.—VII. of a horse, *ὑπ. τὰ σκέλη, to bring* his legs *under* him in galloping, Xen. Eq. 11, 3; *τὰ ὀπισθεν σκέλη διὰ πολλοῦ ὑποθήσει, will bring up* his hind legs so that they are far from touching the fore, Ib. 1, 4.

Ὑποτίλλω, (*ὑπό, τίλλω*) *to tear out, pluck out*, Theophr.

Ὑποτιμάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ὑπό, τιμάω*) *to estimate at less, to lower the price*, Alex. Leb. 3, 4, si vera l.—II. in mid.,—1. *to make a return* or *assessment of one's property*, Aris. Oec. 2, 6 and 36.—2. as law-term, *to propose a less penalty for one's self*, opp. to that proposed by one's accuser, *to endeavour to lower the damages laid against one, make a counter-estimate*, Xen. Apol. 23, v. Buttm. Dem. Mid. in Ind.; (but in this signf. *ἀντιτιμάομαι* (q. v.) is the more regular term).—3. *to pretend, allege*, Ianibl. Hence

Ὑποτίμησις, εως, ἡ, *an under-estimating*: esp. = *ἀντιτίμησις*, v. foreg. II. 2.—II. *a pretence, pretext*, Plut. Camill. 40.

Ὑποτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ὑποτιμάω*) *one who underbids*.—II. as a transl. of the Lat. *subcensor*, Dio C.

Ὑποτίτθιος, ον, = sq., LXX.

Ὑπότιτθος, ον, (*ὑπό, τιτθή*) like *ὑπομάζιος, under* or *at the breast, sucking*.

Ὑποτιτράω, = *ὑποτετραίνω*.

*Ὑποτλάω, obsol. pres., c. fut. *ὑποτλήσομαι*, aor. *ὑπέτλην*, pf. *ὑποτέτληκα, to bear, endure*, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Ὑποτμήγω, *-τμήσσω*, Ep. for *ὑποτέμνω*, Ap. Rh. 4, 328, Q. Sm. 5, 244.

Ὑποτοιδέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, οἰδέω, to roar, sound under, to resound, echo*, Aesch. Pr. 574, in tmesis.

Ὑποτομεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ὑποτέμνω*) *one that cuts down* or *off: an instrument for cutting off*, LXX.

Ὑποτομή, ῆς, ἡ, (*ὑποτέμνω*): = *a cutting off below, cutting up*, Theophr.—II. metaph., *a cutting off, cutting short*.

Ὑποτονθορίζω or *-ρύζω*, (*ὑπό, τονθορύζω*) *to murmur softly*, Luc. Necyom. 7, etc.

Ὑπότονος, ον, (*ὑποτείνω*) *an under-prop*: esp. *a pillar to prop the roof*, Lob. Soph. Aj. 108.

Ὑποτοξεύω, *to shoot up with arrows from below*.

Ὑποτοπάζω, = *ὑποτοπέω*. Hence

Ὑποτοπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a suspicion, surmise*, Joseph.

Ὑποτοπεύω, = sq., Thuc. 8, 76: in Gramm., *to doubt the genuineness of a passage*.

Ὑποτοπέω, ῶ, *to suspect, surmise*, like foreg., c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 1, 20, 51, etc.; *ὑπ. ὅτι..*, Id. 2, 13; also, *τί τινα, to suspect* him, Id. 5, 116;—earlier we have, in same signf., *ὑποτοπέομαι*, as dep., c. fut. mid. *-τοπήσομαι*, aor. pass. *ὑπετοπήθην*, Hdt. 6, 70; 9, 116 (in the latter place c. acc rei), *to suspect* a thing, and so Ar. Ran. 958, Lysias 114, 32; c. inf., Ar. Thesm. 496: from

Ὑπότοπος, ον, = *ὕποπτος, suspicious*, susp., cf. *καχυπότοπος*.

Ὑποτορεύω, (*ὑπό, τορεύω*) *to engrave in toreutic work, τινί*, Ael. N. A. 10, 22.

Ὑποτραγῳδέω, ῶ, (*ὑπό, τραγῳδέω*) *to play a part in tragedy under* or *second to...*, *τινί*, Philostr.—II. *to answer in tragic tone*, v. sq. Luc.

Ὑποτραυλίζω, (*ὑπό, τραυλίζω*) *to lisp a little*, Luc. Tim. 55.

Ὑπότραυλος, ον, (*ὑπό, τραυλός*) *lisping a little*, Hipp. p. 1207.

Ὑποτραχήλιον, ου, τό, (*ὑπό, τράχηλος*) *the lower part of the neck*.—II. *the neck of a column*, Vitruv.

Ὑποτραχύνω, f. *-ύνῶ*, (*ὑπό, τραχύνω*) *to make a little rough* or *harsh*.—2. *to grate on the ear*, Dion. H.

Ὑποτραχύς, ν, gen. *εος*, (*ὑπό, τραχύς*) *somewhat rough*, Archestr. ap Ath. 330 A: metaph., *somewhat angry*, Lob. Phryn. 541, Paral. 254.

Ὑποτρειω, Ep. for *ὑποτρέω*, Timon 31.

Ὑποτρέμω, (*ὑπό, τρέμω*) *to tremble a little*, Plat. Rep. 336 E.

Ὑποτρέπομαι, (*ὑπό, τρέπω*) pass., *to turn back and withdraw*, Plut. 2, 77 E.

Ὑποτρέφω, f. *-θρέψω*, (*ὑπό, τρέφω*) *to bring up, cherish secretly* or *in succession*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 17; *ὑπ. τὴν γελῆν*, Luc. Calumn. 24.—pass., *to grow up secretly*, or *in succession*, Lat. *subnasci*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 A.

Ὑποτρέχω, fut. *-θρέξομαι* and *-δραμοῦμαι*: aor. *ὑπέδραμον*: poet. pf. *ὑποδέδρομα*, (*ὑπό, τρέχω*). *To run in under, ὑπέδραμε καὶ λάμβανε γούνατα, he ran and fell down before him*, and clasped his knees, Il. 21, 68, Od. 10, 323 (though it may be only, he ran to him), cf. Eur. I. A. 631: *ἐπιλαβὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου*, Hdt. 7, 88; *ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ ἀκοντίου φορὰν*,

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Antipho 121, 30.—II. *to run under, stretch away under*, ὑποδέδρομε βῆσσα, H. Hom. Ap. 284.—III. *to run in between and catch, intercept*, like ὑποτέμνομαι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12.—IV. *to enter unawares*, Lat. *subire*, Hipp.: hence, also, *to enter into* any one's *mind, come into the head, occur to* one, like Lat. *succurrit mihi, τινί*, Polyb. 16, 6, 10, etc.:—also c. acc., ἔλεος ὑποτρέχει με, pity *comes over* or *steals upon* me, Id. 9, 10, 7, cf. 31, 8, 11.—V. like ὑπέρχομαι, *to insinuate one's self into any one's good graces, flatter* or *deceive*, ὑπ. τινὰ θωπεία, Eur. Or. 669; cf. Plat. Rep. 426 B, Legg. 923 C, Aeschin. 76, 40.

Ὑποτρέω, f. -τρέσω, (ὑπό, τρέω) *to tremble a little: to shrink back, give ground*, Il. 7, 217; 15, 636; ὑποτρέσσαι, Pind. Fr. 246: — c. acc., *to be afraid of* any one, *dread* him, Il. 17, 587.

Ὑπότρητος, ον, *bored* or *pierced through below*.

Ὑποτρηχύνω, ὑπότρηχυς, Ion. for ὑποτρῡχ-.

Ὑποτρίβή, ῆς, ἡ, *a rubbing off below*, ἵπποι χωλεύοντες ἐξ ὑποτριβῆς, Lat. *subtriti*, App. Mithr. 75: cf. sq.: from

Ὑποτρίβω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, τρίβω) *to rub beneath, rub off* or *wear away gradually*: in pass., ὑποτρίβεσθαι τὰς ὁπλάς, of horses, *to run* their hoofs *off*, Lat. *subterere pedes*, Diod. 17, 94: cf. foreg.—II. *to rub a little* or *gently*, Hipp. p. 231: *to grate* or *pound for the dish* ὑπότριμμα, Cratin. Del. 7. [ῐ]

Ὑποτρίζω, (ὑπό, τρίζω) *to chirp* or *whistle softly*, cf. ὑποτρυζω.

Ὑπότριμμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτρίβω) *a dish compounded of various ingredients grated and pounded up together*, Hipp., cf. ὑποτρίβω II: its general taste was sour or piquant, hence proverb., ὑπότριμμα βλέπειν, to look *sharp and sour*, Ar. Eccl. 291: — green herb sauces or soups (ὑποτρίμματα χλωρά) were also called φυλλάδες.

Ὑποτριμμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Telecl. Amphict. 1.

Ὑποτριόρχης, ου, ὁ, a kind of *hawk*, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1; cf. τριόρχης.

Ὑπότριτος, ον, (ὑπό, τρίτος) of numbers, *in the relation by which one is less than another by ⅓ of itself* (e. g. the ratio of 2 to 3), and so just the converse of ἐπίτριτος.

Ὑπότριψις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτρίβω) *a rubbing under* or *among one another*.—II. ὑποτρίψεις τριπόδων, *the cross-bars to the legs of tables*, against which people rub their feet, Math. Vett.

Ὑποτρομέω, ῶ, = ὑποτρέμω, *to tremble under* or *a little*, Il. 22, 241:—c. acc., *to tremble before* any one, Il. 20, 28.

Ὑπότρομος, ον, (ὑπό, τρέμω) *trembling a little, somewhat timid* or *fearful*, Aeschin. 76, 18, Luc. D. Deor. 19, 1. Hence

Ὑποτρομώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *subject to tremor*, Hipp. p. 1136.

Ὑποτροπάδην, (ὑποτρέπομαι) adv., *turning back, returning*, Opp. H. 3, 274. [ᾰ]

Ὑποτροπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑποτρέπομαι) *a turning back*: esp., *a relapse, access of illness*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ὑποτροπιάζω, (ὑποτροπιή) *to turn back: to recur, return*, esp. of relapse in an illness, Lat. *recidiva fieri*, Hipp. Hence

Ὑποτροπιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a return: a relapse* in illness, Hipp. p. 1250.

Ὑποτροπιή, ἡ, poet. for ὑποτροπή, Ap. Rh. 1, 1052.

Ὑποτροπικός, ή, όν, (ὑπότροπος) *turning back, returning*, of an intermittent disease, Hipp. p. 128.

Ὑποτρόπιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, τρόπις) *under the keel* of a ship, Opp. H. 1, 224.

Ὑπότροπος, ον, (ὑποτρέπω): — *turning back, returning* or *returned home*, Il. 6, 501, Od. 20, 332; ὑπ. αὐτις, Il. 6, 367, H. Ap. 476; ὑπ. οἰκαδε, Od. 21, 211.—II. *recurring*, like ὑποτροπικός.

Ὑποτροφέω, ῶ, *to bring up secretly* or *gradually*.

Ὑποτροφή, ῆς, ἡ, *that which is reared gradually*, a plant, Max. Tyr.

Ὑπότροφος, ον, (ὑποτρέφω) *reared at the breast*, (cf. ὑπόπορτις), Eur. I. A. 1204; Markl. reads ὑπότροπον, but v. Musgr.

Ὑποτρόχᾰλος, ον, *somewhat round, roundish*, v. l. in Hdt. 3, 8, for περιτρόχαλος.

Ὑποτροχάω, ῶ, poet. for ὑποτρέχω, Mosch. 7, 5.

Ὑποτροχίζω, *to bring, lay under* or *on a wheel*.

Ὑπότροχος, ον, (ὑπό, τροχός) *with wheels under, on wheels*, πορεῖα, Polyb. 8, 36, 11, cf. Diod. 20, 48, 91.

Ὑπότρῡγος, ον, (ὑπό, τρύξ) *full of lees* or *sediment*, Hipp. p. 1129.

Ὑποτρύζω, (ὑπό, τρύζω) *to murmur, hum in an under tone*, of a chord, Anth. P. 11, 352 (al. -τρίζω); also of the note of fowls, Ael. N. A. 7, 7.

Ὑποτρύω, (ὑπό, τρύω) *to wear out, exhaust*, or *fatigue by degrees*.—II. intr., *to become fatigued by degrees*, Nic. Al. 83.

Ὑποτρώγω, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, τρώγω) *to eat with other things*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 54 E. — II. *to eat underhand* or *secretly*, Xen. Symp. 4, 9.—III. metaph., *to eat away from below* or *gradually*, as a river does its banks, like ὑποξύω, Call. Epigr. 45, 4.

Ὑποτυγχάνω, f. -τεύξομαι, (ὑπό, τυγχάνω) *to come to meet*.—II. like ὑπολαμβάνω, *to interrupt, reply, answer*, Plut. 2, 113 B, etc.

Ὑποτῡπόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, τυπόω) *to form slightly* or *generally, to sketch out*, Lat. *adumbrare*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 17, Polyb. 22, 13, 6.—II. in mid., *to portray to one's self, imagine*, Plat. Tim. 76 E.

Ὑποτύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, τύπτω) *to strike* or *push down*, κοντῷ ὑπ. ἐς λίμνην, *to push down* into the lake with the pole, Hdt. 2, 136: ὑποτύψας κηλωνηίῳ ἀντλέει, he draws it *dipping* with the bucket into the water, Hdt. 6, 119: so, ὑποτύπτουσα φιάλῃ τοῦ χρυσοῦ ἐδωρέετο, *dipping deep down* with the cup she gave him of the gold, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 3, 130, cf. Hemst. Ar. Av. 1145.—II. in gen., *to strike* or *plunge down*, i. e. *dive*, Nic. Al. 499, Th. 176.

Ὑποτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτυπόω) *a formation, a general representation; a sketch, outline*, Lat. *adumbratio*, †N. T.: and so *an example*, τινός, unto one, Id.†:—*al.* Ὑποτυπώσεις was the name given by Sext. Empiricus to his outlines of the Pyrrhonic philosophy, cf. Fabric. Sext. Emp. p. 1, Diog. L. 9, 78. [ῠ] Hence

Ὑποτυπωτικός, ή, όν, *by way of sketch* or *outline, compendious*. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 65.

Ὑποτῡρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, τυρός) a kind of *cheese-cake, milk curdled and pressed in moulds with honey*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F.

Ὑπότυφλος, ον, (ὑπό, τυφλός) *somewhat blind, purblind*, Plut. 2, 53 E.

Ὑπότῡφος, ον, *somewhat arrogant*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 18; but cf. ὑπάτυφος.

Ὑποτύφω, f. -θύψω, (ὑπό, τύφω) *to heat by fire from beneath*: metaph., *to inflame, set on fire, excite to passion gradually*, ὑποτ. διαβολάς, Polyb. 5, 42, 3, cf. Luc. Gymnas. 26:—pass., *to burn under* or *secretly*, ἐχθρα, Ctes. Pers. 46. [τῠ]

Ὑπουάτιος, ον, (ὑπό, οὐας) *under the ears*, Orph. Arg. 219. [ᾰ]

Ὑπουδαῖος, α (Ion. η), ον, (ὑπό, οὐδας) *under-ground, subterranean*, Plut. 2, 266 E, Opp. H. 3, 487.

Ὑπουθάτιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, οὐθαρ): —*under the udder*, hence *sucking*, like ὑπομάζιος, Anth. P. 10, 101:—also, ὑπουθατίας, ου, ὁ. [ᾰ]

Ὑπουλος, ον, (ὑπό, οὐλή):—of wounds, *festering under the scar, only skinned over*, Hipp.: so, ὑπ. σπλήν, Plat. Tim. 72 D:—hence,—2. metaph., *unsound, rotten underneath*, οἰδεῖ καὶ ὑπ. ἐστιν ἡ πόλις, Plat. Gorg. 518 E, cf. 480 B; ὑπ. αὐτονομία, *a hollow, unreal* independence, Thuc. 8, 64; ὑπ. ἡσυχία, Dem. 327, fin.; so this epith. was applied to the Trojan horse, Soph. Fr. 952; κάλλος κακῶν ὑπουλον, a fair outside, but *fraught* with ills *below*, Soph. O. T. 1396; οἱ ὑπουλοι, of false friends, Plut. Caes. 60, etc.; cf. Wytt. 2, 44 A.— Adv. -λως διακεῖσθαί τινι, to be *secretly hostile* to one, Polyb. 10, 35, 6; ὑπ. ἀκροᾶσθαι, to render *a hollow* obedience, Plut. Lucull. 21; etc. Hence

Ὑπουλότης, ητος, ἡ, *secret malice, treachery*.

Ὑπουραῖος, α, ον, (ὑπό, οὐρά) *under, behind*, or *at the tail*.

Ὑπουράνιος, ον, and in Arat. α, ον (ὑπό, οὐρανός): —*under heaven* or *the heavens*, Il. 17, 675: *reaching up to heaven*, κλέος, Il. 10, 212, Od. 9, 264. [ᾰ]

Ὑπουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπουργός): —like ὑπηρετέω, *to render service* or *help* to one in a thing, *to serve, help, succour*, τινί, Hdt. 7, 38, etc.; also, χρηστὰ Ἀθηναίοισι ὑπ., *to do* them good *service*, Hdt. 8, 143, cf. Soph. Phil. 143, Antipho 127, 31, Thuc. 7, 62; so, ὑπ. χάριν τινί, Aesch. Pr. 635, Eur. Alc. 842; ὑπουργεῖν πρὸς χάριν, Anaxil. Neott. 2, 2:—hence, τὰ ὑπουργημένα, *services done* or *rendered*, Hdt. 9, 109.—2. esp., *to attend* as a physician, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—3. c. dat. rei, *to forward* or *promote* a thing, *lend a hand towards* it, Hipp.—4. of things, *to be serviceable*, τινί, for a purpose, Lat. *subservire*, Id., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Ὑπούργημα, ατος, τό, *a service done* or *rendered*, Hdt. 1, 137, Andoc. 21, 41, Xen. Hier. 8, 7: and

Ὑπούργησις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπουργία.

Ὑπουργητέον, verb. adj. from ὑπουργέω, *one must serve* or *be kind to*, Luc.

Ὑπουργία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπουργέω):—*service, help*; esp. *medical attendance*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *dutiful kindness*, Soph. O. C. 1413; and in bad sense, *obsequiousness, compliance*, Xen. Hier. 1, 38, Luc. Pseudol. 25, etc.

Ὑπουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *like a* ὑπουργός, *obliging, kind, courteous*. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ὑπουργός, όν, contr. for ὑποεργός, *rendering service, serviceable, promoting, conducive to*, τῷ ἀποπήγνυσθαι, Xen. An. 5, 8, 15; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 5, 89, 3:—*ready to serve, kind, obliging*:—ὑπ. τινος, *a servant of* any one, Polyb. 30, 8, 4.

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Ὑπουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (οὐρά) *a crupper*, Lat. *postilena*.

Ὑπόφαιδρος, ον, *somewhat cheerful* or *gay*.

Ὑποφαίνω, f. -φᾶνῶ, (ὑπό, φαίνω) *to show* or *bring to light from under*, θρῆνυν ὑπέφηνε τραπέζης, *he drew* the stool *from under* the table, Od. 17, 409.—2. *to show a little, let appear*, μικρὰν ὑπ. ἐλπίδα, Dem. 379, 1; cf. Polyb. 27, 10, 3, etc.:—and in pass., *to appear a little, just appear* (v. infra III), Lys. 131, 25, Isocr. 60 A, etc.—II. pass., *to show one's self* or *be seen under*, ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας πόδες πολλοὶ ὑποφαίνονται, Thuc. 5, 10.—III. intr. (v. supra), *to shine forth a little, just appear*, Plat. Soph. 245 E; τοσαύτας ὁρῶν ἐλπίδας ὑποφαινούσας, Dinarch. 92, 43:—esp. of the dawn of day, ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα, ἕως, the day *gradually breaks* or *just begins to break*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 1; 4, 3, 9, etc.; so, ἤδη ὑπέφαινέ τι ἡμέρας, Plat. Prot. 312 A; so also sometimes ὑποφαίνει, absol., Heind. Plat. l. c.: so, too, ὑποφαίνει ἔαρ, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 16, etc., cf. φαίνω; also in pass., ὑποφαίνεται ἔαρ, Ib. 5, 3, 1.

Ὑπόφαιος, ον, *somewhat grey*.

Ὑποφᾰκώδης, ες, (ὑπό, φακώδης) *somewhat of a lentil colour*, Hipp. p. 1008.

Ὑποφαρμάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, φαρμάσσω) *to spice* or *drug*, οἶνον, Plut. 2, 614 B, cf. 672 B.

Ὑπόφᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποφαίνω) *a being half seen*, ὑπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, of the eyes, when in sleep they show through the half-opened eyelids, Hipp. p. 37; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Ὑποφᾰτής, ους, ἡ, Dor. for ὑποφῆτις, fem. from ὑποφήτης. But for ὑποφάτιες, in Pind. P. 2, 140, v. sub ὑπόφαυτις.

Ὑπόφαυλος, ον, also η, ον, Hipp. cf. Lob. Paral. 471 (ὑπό, φαῦλος):—*somewhat vile* or *mean*.

Ὑπόφαυσις, ἡ, (ὑπό, φαῦσις) *a small light* showing through a hole: generally, *a narrow opening*, Wess. Hdt. 7, 36.

Ὑποφαύσκω, (ὑπό, φαύσκω) *to begin to shine*, ὑποφαύσκοντος, *at daybreak*, Arist. Prob. 8, 17, 1; cf. ὑποφώσκω.

Ὑπόφαυτις, ιος, ἡ, Aeol. for ὑπόφασις, a prob. emendation of Böckh's in Pind. P. 2, 76 (140), viz. διαβολιᾶν ὑποφαύτιες, for ὑποφάσιες, *secret tales* of slander.

Ὑποφείδομαι, f. -σομαι, (ὑπό, φείδομαι) dep. mid., *to spare a little*, Xen. An. 4, 1, 8: ὑπ. μὴ ποιεῖν, Luc. Peregr. 6.

Ὑποφέρω, f. ὑποίσω: aor. ὑπήνεγκα and ὑπήνεγκον, (ὑπό, φέρω). *To bear* or *carry away under*, esp. *to bear out of danger*, *to rescue*, ἀλλά μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες (Ion. aor. for ὑπήνεγκαν), Il. 5, 885.—II. *to bear* or *carry by being under*, *to bear a burden*, ὑπ. ὅπλα, of an armour-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 57: hence, *to bear, endure, suffer*, πόνους καὶ κινδύνους, Isocr. 40 A; κ. καὶ φόβους, Plat. Theaet. 173 A; χῆρας καὶ πενίαν, Aeschin. 12, 37; ἀναλώματα, Dem. 1359, 7: absol., *to hold out, endure*, Hipp.; and so in pass., ὀρθοστάδην ὑποφέρεσθαι, *to continue* standing, Id.—III. *to bring* or *place under*: *to hold out, suggest, proffer, tender*, usu. with a collat. notion of secresy or deceit, ὑπ. ἐλπίδα, Soph. El. 834:—hence, *to pretend, allege*, like προφέρω, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 2.—IV. *to carry down*, of a river, Plut. 2, 325 A, etc.:—*make to slip* or *fall*, Ib. 459 B: hence pass., *to sink, fall, give way*, τὰ σκέλεα ὑποφέρεται, Hipp., cf. Plut. Sertor. 4:—so also sometimes intr. in act., χωρία ὑποφέροντα, *slippery*, *steep* places *where one cannot keep one's footing*, Poll.—2. intr., also *to let* the courage *flag, lose courage*.

Ὑποφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, φεύγω) *to flee from under, shun*, τινά, Il. 22, 200, Eur. El. 1343: *to retire a little, shrink back*, Hdt. 4, 111, 120, Thuc., etc.

Ὑποφέως, a wild plant,=ὑπήκοον, Diosc. 4, 68.

Ὑποφητεύω, *to hold the office of* ὑποφήτης, τινί, Luc. Bis Acc. 1: from

Ὑποφήτης, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, φημί):—*an announcer, interpreter, expounder*, esp. of the divine will or judgment, a priest who declares an oracle, Il. 16, 235; Μουσάων ὑποφῆται, i. e. *poets*, Lat. *vates*, Theocr. 16, 29; 17, 115: cf. προφήτης. Hence

Ὑποφητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* ὑποφήτης or *his office, proper to* or *becoming* him.

Ὑποφῆτις, ή, fem. from ὑποφήτης.

Ὑποφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὑποφήτης, Ap. Rh. †1, 22†; of poets, Anth. P. 14, 1; κιθάρης ὑποφήτορες, harp-*players*, Manetho.

Ὑποφθᾰδόν, (ὑποφθάνω) adv., *beforehand*, like παραφθαδόν, Opp. H. 3, 145.

Ὑποφθάλμιος, ον, (ὑπό, ὀφθαλμός) *under the eyes*, τὰ ὑπ., *the parts under the eyes*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Ὑποφθάνω, f. -φθήσομαι, later also -φθάσω: aor. ὑπέφθασα and ὑπέφθην, inf. ὑποφθῆναι, part. ὑποφθάς: pf. ὑπέφθᾰκα, (ὑπό, φθάνω). *To haste before, be* or *get beforehand*, ὑποφθὰς δουρὶ μέσον περόνησεν, *getting beforehand* he pierced him through the middle, Il. 7, 144; so in part. mid., ὑποφθάμενος κτεῖνεν, Od. 4, 547; and c. acc., *to be beforehand with* one, τὸν ὑποφθαμένη φάτο μῦθον, Od. 15, 171; cf. Anth. P. 9, 227. [-ᾰνω Ep., -ᾰνω Att.: in the other tenses ᾰ, except in aor. part. -φθάς, where it is always long.]

Ὑποφθέγγομαι, (ὑπό, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., *to speak in answer* or *after*: or, *to speak in an under-tone*, ἐντὸς ὑπ., of an ἐγγαστρίμυθος, Plat. Soph. 252 C, cf. Luc. Nigr. 13.

Ὑποφθείρω, (ὑπό, φθείρω) *to destroy gradually*:—pass., *to waste* or *pine away*, Hipp. p. 939.

Ὑποφθονέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, φθονέω) *to envy a little*, dub. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 13.

Ὑπόφθονος, ον, (ὑπό, φθόνος) *a little envious* or *jealous*. Adv. -νως, ὑπ. ἔχειν πρός τινα, to behave *somewhat jealously* towards one, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 26.

Ὑποφθορεύς, έως, ὁ, *a corrupter, seducer*.

Ὑποφιλέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, φιλέω) *to love secretly* or *slightly*, Aristaen.

Ὑποφλεγέθω, poet. for ὑποφλέγω, Nic. Al. 282.

Ὑποφλεγμαίνω, *to be somewhat inflamed, to swell a little*.

Ὑποφλέγω, (ὑπό, φλέγω) *to heat from below*, Anth. P. 9, 626.

Ὑπόφλοισβος, ον, (ὑπό, φλοῖσβος) *rushing* or *roaring from below*, Orph.

Ὑποφοινικίζω, f. -ίσω, *to look somewhat of a dark purple*, susp.

Ὑποφοίνια, a corrupt word in Soph. Tr. 840; v. Dind. ad l.

Ὑποφοινίσσομαι, poet. ὑπαιφ-, as pass., (ὑπό, φοινίσσω) *to become somewhat purple*, Nic. Th. 178, 760.

Ὑποφόνια, τά, (ὑπό, φόνος):—at Athens, *the price paid by the murderer* to the relations of the deceased, to buy off their vengeance, Philostr., and Aristid.,—the same as Homer's ποινή, and Solon's ἀποινα, the Saxon *were-geld*: strictly neut. from

Ὑποφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ὑποφέρω) *a holding under, putting forward* (by way of excuse), ἡ τῶν μηνῶν ὑπ., Xen Hell. 5, 1, 29:—also, *that which is held forth*, hence *an objection*, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.—II. *a hollow passage*, as in Medic., *a fistula* or *fistulous sore*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ὑπόφορος, ον, (ὑπό, φόρος) *subject to tribute*, Lat. *tributarius, vectigalis*, τινί, Plut. 2, 774 C.—II. (ὑποφέρω IV) *slipping from under one, steep, slippery*.—2. *with hollow passages, fistulous*.

Ὑποφραδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ὑπό, φραδμοσύνη) *an addressing*: in plur., *counsels*, Hes. Th. 658, though the reading varies.

Ὑποφριζόμαι, (ὑπό, φρᾰ́ζω) as mid.,=ὑπονοέω, Ap. Rh. 1, 462.

Ὑποφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, *to stop* or *block up*.

Ὑπόφρικος, ον, (ὑπό, φρίξ) *shuddering a little*, LXX. [ῐ]

Ὑποφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, φρίσσω) *to shudder a little*, Luc. Peregr. 39.—2. c. acc., *to feel a slight* or *secret dread, before* or *of* any one, τινά, Euphor. Fr. 73.

Ὑποφρύγιος, ον, (ὑπό, Φρύγιος) *hypo-Phrygian*, a mode in music, Plut. 2, 1142 F:—so adv. ὑποφρυγιστί, *in the hypo-Phrygian mode*, Arist. Probl. 19, 48, 1.

Ὑποφῡγή, ῆς, ἡ, *a refuge, shelter, from* the heat, Joseph.

Ὑποφύομαι, mid., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (ὑπό, φύω) *to grow from below, grow up under* or *to*, Arist. H. A. 2, 2, 1; 8, 24, 1.

Ὑποφῡσάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to blow under* or *gently*.

Ὑπόφῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποφύομαι) *an under-growth*.

Ὑποφῡτεύω, (ὑπό, φυτεύω) *to plant under*, τινί τι, Theophr.

Ὑποφωλεύω, (ὑπό, φωλεύω) *to lie hidden under*, τινί, Anth. P. 7, 373.

Ὑποφωλέω,=foreg.

Ὑποφωνέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, φωνέω) *to call out in answer*, Plut. Pomp. 25, cf. 2, 53 B, etc.: *to sing in answer*, Mosch. 3, 49. Hence

Ὑποφώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a calling to: exhortation*, Plut. 2, 33 D.

Ὑποφώσκω,=ὑποφαύσκω, ἕτοιμος σκούσης ἓω, Arist. Probl. 25, 5

Ὑποχάζομαι, aor. -εκαδόμην, (ὑπό, χάζομαι) dep. mid., *to give way gradually* or *a little*, in tmesis, ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο, Il. 4, 498, like the prose ὑποχωρέω.

Ὑποχαίνω, (ὑπό, χαίνω) like ὑποχάσκω, *to gape a little*, Ael. N. A. 15, 1

Ὑποχαίρω, *to rejoice a little* or *secretly*.

Ὑποχαλαρός, ά, όν, *somewhat slack* or *loose*, Hipp. p. 865.

Ὑποχᾰλάω, ῶ, (ὑπό, χαλάω) *to slacken a little*, τινός, *from* a thing, Ael. N. A. 12, 46.

Ὑποχᾰλεπαίνω, *to become a little angry*.

Ὑποχᾰλῑνίδιος, α, ον, (ὑπο. χαλινός) *under the bridle*:—ἡ ὑποχαλινίδια (sc. ἡνία), prob. *a snaffle-bridle*, Xen. Eq. 7, 1.

Ὑποχαλκίζω, (ὑπό, χαλκίζω) *to look somewhat copper-coloured*, ap. E. M.—II. transit., *to change for copper*, ap. Hesych.

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'Υπόχαλκος, ον, (ὑπό, χαλκός) *containing a mixture* or *proportion of copper*, Plat. Rep. 415 B; metaph., Plut. 2, 1 B, 65 A: cf. ὑποσίδηρος, etc. Hence

'Υποχαλκόω, ῶ, *to mix* or *alloy with copper*, Lat. *subaerare*.

'Υποχαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, χαράσσω) *to engrave under*, Plut. Alex. 69.

'Υποχάροπός, όν, *somewhat* χαροπός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23.

'Υποχάσκω, (ὑπό, χάσκω) = ὑποχαίνω, Ar. Plut. 314, Xen. Eq. 6, 8. —II. c. acc., *to gape with wonder at*, τι, Hipp.

'Υπόχαυνος, ον, (ὑπό, χαῦνος) *somewhat conceited*, Ath. 624 E. Hence

'Υποχαυνόω, ῶ, *to make somewhat conceited*, Plut. 2, 21 C.

'Υπόχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Soph. El. 1092, e conj. Musgr.

'Υποχείριος, ον, in Hdt. also α, ον, (ὑπό, χείρ) *under the hands, in hand, at hand*, χρυσὸς ὅτις χ' ὑποχείριος εἴῃ, Od. 15, 448: hence, *under any one's power* or *control*, *subject to* him, τινί, Hdt. 6, 33, 44, etc.; ὑποχειρίους ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν, to make *subject*, Hdt. 1, 106; 5, 91, etc.; ὑπ. εἶναι, γίγνομαί τινι, I am, become *subject* to any one, Hdt. 6, 119, Aesch. Supp. 392, Xen. An. 3, 2, 3; λαβεῖν ὑπ., to get *into one's power*, Eur. Andr. 736, Lys. 101, 10, etc.; ἔχειν τινὰ ὑπ., Thuc. 3, 11, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. παραδιδόναι or ποιεῖν τινά τινι, Lycurg. 148, 39, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 13:—ὑπ. τῷ ἰητρῷ, *under* medical *treatment*, Hipp.

'Υποχετεύω, (ὑπό, ὀχετεύω) *to convey away under*. [Emped. seems to have used the first syll. long metri grat., Näke Choeril. p. 118.]

'Υπόχευμα, ατος, τό, *that which is poured under, a gentle stream*, Pind. P. 5, 134; though Böckh writes it divisim: from

'Υποχέω, ἴ. -χεύσω: aor. ὑπέχεα, Ep. ὑπέχευα—the only form of the word used by Hom. (ὑπό, χέω):—*to pour under, pour to, pour out*: but also of dry things, *to strew* or *spread under*, βοείας, ῥῶπας, Il. 11, 843, Od. 14, 49, cf. 16, 47: φύλλα ὑποκεχυμένα ὑπὸ τοῖς ποσί, the leaves *fallen and scattered under* the feet, Hdt. 7, 218:—metaph., ἀπιστίη ὑπεκέχυτο αὐτῷ, doubt *was poured secretly into* him, i.e. *stole over* him, Hdt. 2, 152; 3, 66.

'Υποχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὑπέχω) *a round fishing-net*, Opp. H. 3, 81, Ael. N. A. 13, 17? Plut., etc.

'Υπόχηλα, τά, (χηλή) *the prominent bones of the knuckles*.

'Υποχθόνιος, ον, (ὑπό, χθών) *under the earth, subterraneous*, Hes. Op. 140 (where however Spohn reads ἐπιχθ-), Eur. Andr. 515, Luc.

'Υπόχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth.

'Υποχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπό, χιτών) *under the frock*:—ὁ ὑποχ., *an under-frock*. [ῐ]

'Υποχλιαίνω, (ὑπό, χλιαίνω) *to warm a little* or *by degrees*, Plut. 2, 658 D.

'Υποχλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, ὀχλίζω) *to lift with a lever*, Poëta ap. Parthen. 21.

'Υπόχλοος, ον, (ὑπό, χλόος) *of a palish yellow*, like ὑπόχλωρος, Call. Del. 80.

'Υποχλωρομέλᾶς, ᾶνος, ὁ, (μέλας) *of a pale black*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

'Υπόχλωρος, ον, (ὑπό, χλωρός) *greenish yellow: palish*, Hipp.

'Υποχνοάζω, f. -άσω, *to begin to have down* (χνοῦς) *on the chin*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, 751.

'Υποχοιρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant of the *succory* kind, Theophr.

'Υπόχολος, ον, (ὑπό, χολή) *somewhat bilious*, Hipp. p. 1210.

'Υποχονδριᾶκός, ή, όν, *affected in the* ὑποχόνδριον.

'Υποχόνδριος, ον, (ὑπό, χόνδρος): —*under the cartilage of the breast-bone*: hence, τὸ ὑποχόνδριον, τὰ ὑποχόνδρια, *the soft part of the body behind this cartilage* (or the false ribs) and the navel, Lat. *hypochondria*, v. Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1;—translated *praecordia* by Celsus, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Υποχορηγέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, χορηγέω) *to furnish expenses; to support in an undertaking*. Hence

'Υποχορηγία, ας, ἡ, *a supplying, furnishing expenses*: generally, *a supporting, succouring*, Strab.

'Υποχος, ον, (ὑπέχω): *subject, under control*, τινί, Xen. An. 2, 5, 7; also, ὑποχοί τινος, his *subjects*, Aesch. Pers. 24, Dem. 1315, 11.

'Υποχραίνω, (ὑπό, χραίνω) *to spot* or *soil a little*, Coluth. 232.

'Υποχρεμετίζω, fut. Att. -ιῶ, (ὑπό, χρεμετίζω) *to neigh to* or *with*, Q. Sm. 8, 57.

'Υποχρέμπτομαι, dep. mid., *to expectorate gently*.

'Υπόχρεως, ων, gen. ω, (ὑπό, χρέος):—*indebted*, in *debt*, Ar. Nub. 242:—ὑπ. τινος, *in* his *debt*, his *debtor*, Plut. Solon 13:—hence,—2. ὑπ. τινι, *dependent upon* him, Lat. *obnoxius alicui*, Polyb. 6, 17, 1, cf. 4, 51, 2.—3. generally, of property, *involved*, Lat. *obaeratus*, Isae. 81, 21, Dem. 1187, 18; *obliged, bound*, c. gen., ὑπ. φιλίας καὶ χάριτος, *bound by ties of* love and favour past, Plut. Pomp. 76; also c. dat., ὑπ. χάριτι, Polyb. 22, 2, 10; cf. 9, 29, 7.

'Υποχρίω, (ὑπό, χρίω) *to smear under* or *on, to besmear* or *anoint a little*, Lat. *sublinere*, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 86: esp., *to paint* any one's *face under the eyes*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20:—in mid., *to paint one's own face*, Ib. 8, 1, 41: cf. ὑπογραφή.

'Υπόχρυσος, ον, (ὑπό, χρυσός) *containing a mixture* or *proportion of gold*, Plat. Rep. 415 C; so, ὑπ. νεανίσκος, Luc. Tox. 16; cf. ὑπάργυρος, -σίδηρος, -χαλκος.—II. *laden with gold, very rich*, ἔμπορος, Heliod.

'Υποχρωμᾰτίζω, fut. Att. -ιῶ, *to paint under* or *in*.

'Υπόχῡμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποχέω) *a humour suffused over the eye, gutta serena*, Hipp.: cf. sq.

'Υπόχῡσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχέω):—*a pouring under, suffusion*.—II. esp. of the eye, when humours settle upon the cornea and cause blindness, *a suffusion of humours* over the eye, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Υποχῡτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὑποχέω) *a vessel to pour* oil into a lamp, LXX.

'Υπόχῡτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑποχέω, *poured under: mixed, adulterated*, ὑπ. οἶνος, a sweet wine, to which prob. boiled must (ἕψημα) was added, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 13, Ath. 31 E.

'Υποχωλαίνω, (ὑπό, χωλαίνω) *to be somewhat lame*, Hipp. p. 1223.

'Υποχωλεύω, = foreg.

'Υποχωρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, χωρέω) *to go back, retire, recoil*, Il. 6, 107; 13, 476; c. gen. ὑπ. τῆς χώρης, Hdt. 1, 207; so, ὑπ. τοῦ πεδίου, *to retire from the plain*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 24: ὑπ. τινι τοῦ θρόνου, *to withdraw from one's seat* in honour of one, give it up to him, Ar. Ran. 790; cf. ὑπανίστημι: ὑπ. εἰς τόπον, Isae. 58, 19:—oft. in part., ὑποχωρῶν ὦχετο, ὑποχωρήσας φεύγει, Id. 49, 25, Dem. 613, fin. —II. *to go* or *pass off below*, hence, ἡ γαστὴρ ὑποχωρεῖ, *is open, loose*.—III. εἰρεσία ὑπεχώρησεν ἐκ παλαμῶν, the rowing *went on*, stroke *after* stroke, Pind. P. 4, 360. Hence

'Υποχώρημα, ατος, τό, *a downward evacuation, excrement*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

'Υποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχωρέω) *a going back, retiring, retreat*, Polyb. 1, 28, 9.—II. *a falling back, slackening*, τινός, Def. Plat. 412 C: τῆς γαστρός, *an evacuation* of the body *by stool*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also = ὑποχώρημα, Arist. H. A. 8, 4, 2.

'Υποχωρίζω, (ὑπό, χωρίζω) *to separate partially* or *gradually*, App.

'Υποψαθῠρος, ον, (ὑπό, ψαθυρός) *somewhat crumbling* or *friable*, Hipp. p. 218; al. ὑποψώφαρος, v. Foës. Oecon. [ᾰ]

'Υποψᾰλάσσω, (ὑπό, ψαλάσσω) *to handle* or *feel gently*, as one does a beast to see if he is fat, Ar. Lys. 84.

'Υποψάλλω, f. -ψᾰλῶ, (ὑπό, ψάλλω) *to touch from below, touch a little* or *softly*, esp. the strings of the lyre: metaph. also of singing, Philostr.; and generally of speech, ὑποψάλλει τὴν Ἀτθίδα ἡ γλῶσσα, his tongue *has a twang* of Attic, Id.

'Υπόψαμμος, ον, (ὑπό, ψάμμος) like ψάμμος, *having sand under* or *in* it, *mixed with sand, sandy*, λίμνη ὑπ., Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19. Compar. -ότερος, *somewhat sandy*, Hdt. 2, 12.

'Υποψάομαι, v. ὑποψάω.

'Υπόψᾱρος, ον, (ὑπό, ψαρός) *somewhat variegated* or *spotted*, Strab.

'Υποψαύω, *to touch below* or *slightly*.

'Υποψιφῠρος, ον, = ὑποφύσυρος, q. v.

'Υποψάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, also as dep. mid. ὑποψάομαι, (ὑπό, ψάω) *to wipe* or *strip off below, scrape below*, τοῖς ποσί, Ael. N. A. 14, 5.—II. *to wipe off slightly* or *gently*. [ᾰ]

'Υποψεκάζω, (ὑπό, ψεκάζω) *to trickle under*, v. l. Xen. Symp. 2, 26 (for ἐπιψ-).

'Υποψελλίζω, *to lisp, stammer, stutter a little*.

'Υποψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (ὑπό, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid., *to lie a little*.

'Υποψηλᾰφάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω, = ὑποψαλάσσω.

'Υποψηνίζω, strictly, *to prick from below*, like the ψήν (q. v.), metaph., *to get with child*.

'Υποψήφιος, ον, (ὑπό, ψῆφος) *chosen secretly*.

'Υποψηφίσις, ἡ, *a reckoning, calculation*; and

'Υποψηφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπό, ψηφίζω) *a calculator*.

'Υπόψηφος, ον, (ὑπό, ψῆφος) *eligible to an office*, τινί, Synes.

'Υποψία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, (ὑφοράω, f. ὑπόψομαι):—*suspicion, jealousy, surmise, doubt*, ὑποψίην ἔχειν, Hdt. 9, 99; ἐς τινα, Id. 3, 52, cf. Antipho 116, 36, sq., Thuc. 4, 27; πρός τινα, Plut. Cic. 43; so, ὑπ. λαμβάνειν κατά τινος, Dem. 852, 2; ἐν ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαί τι, Aeschin. 2, 19; ἐν ὑπ., δι' ὑποψίας ἔχειν τινά, Plut. Pyrrh. 23, Cat. Maj. 23, etc.; so, ὑπ. γίγνεται, εἰςέρχεταί τινι, Thuc. 2, 13, Plat. Lys. 218 C: εἰς ὑπ. καθιστάναι τινά, to bring him into *suspicion*, Thuc. 5, 29; opp. to εἰς ὑπ. ἐμπεσεῖν, Antipho 116, 37:—of things, ἔχειν ὑπ., to admit of *suspicion* or doubt, Plat. Phaed. 84 C; ὑπ. ἐνδι-

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δόναι ὡς.., Id. Legg. 887 E; ὑπ. παρέχειν μὴ εἶναί τι, Id. Menex. 247 E. — II. *a jealous, censorious watch*, Thuc. 2, 37.

Ὑποψιαστικός, ή, όν, *suspicious, surmising.*

Ὑποψιθῡρίζω, *to whisper secretly* or *softly!*

Ὑπόψιος, ον, (ὑφορᾱ́ω, fut. ὑποψομαι):—*viewed from below*, Lat. *suspectus*: hence, *viewed with angry, suspicious looks*, ὑπόψιος ἄλλων, Il. 3, 42 (where, however, Aristoph. and Herodian. read ἐπόψιος).—II. (ὑπό, ὄψις) *under the eye* or *view*, ἀλλων, Q. Sm. 13, 289; cf. Opp. H. 1, 30.

Ὑποψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ψοφέω) *to make a slight noise, ἐν τοῖς ποτοῖσι*, Hipp.; ὑπ. καὶ ὑπηχεῖν, Ael. N. A. 6, 24; cf. Näke Choer. p. 250.

Ὑπόψυχρος, ον, (ὑπό, ψυχρός) *somewhat cold, coolish.*

Ὑποψύχω, (ὑπό, ψύχω) *to make somewhat cold, cool a little* or *gradually.* [ψῠ]

Ὑποψωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ὀψωνέω) *to cheat in the purchase of victuals*, Ar. Ach. 842.

Ὑποψωρώδης, ες, *somewhat itchy* or *mangy.*

Ὑπτιάζω, f. -άσω, (ὕπτιος):—*to bend one's self back*: hence,—1. of haughty persons, *to carry one's head high, carry one's chin in the air*, Aeschin. 18, 34.—2. *to be supine, careless* or *negligent*, πρός τι, Hdn. 2, 8.—II. transit., *to bend back*:—in pass., ὑπτιάζεται κάρα, it *lies supine*, Soph. Phil. 822. Hence

Ὑπτίᾱσις, ή, = ὑπτιασμός.

Ὑπτίασμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπτιάζω):—*that which is laid back*, ὑπτιάσματα χερῶν, *attitudes of supplication* with hands *upstretched*, Lat. *supinis manibus*, Aesch. Pr. 1005.—II. *a falling backwards, a fall*, ὑπτ. κειμένου πατρός, Aesch. Ag. 1284.

Ὑπτιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑπτιάζω) *a bending* or *laying back*, Hipp.: †on its meaning in gymnastic contests v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 724†.—II. metaph., *a rejection, aversion to food, nausea*, Galen.

Ὑπτιαστέον, verb. adj. from ὑπτιάζω, *one must throw back*, ἑαυτόν, Xen. Eq. 8, 8.

Ὑπτιάω, ῶ, poet. for ὑπτιάζω, Arat. 789, 795.

Ὕπτιος, α, ον, *bent back, laid back, on one's back*, Lat. *supinus, resupinus*, freq. in Hom., esp. of one falling, opp. to πρηνής, Il. 11, 179; 24, 11; cf. Soph. O. T. 811, etc.; esp. also of persons in bed, ὑπ. κεῖσθαι, etc., Hdt. 4, 190, cf. Ar. Eq. 104, etc.; so of a quadruped, opp. to ὀρθός, Hdt. 2, 38:—ἐξ ὑπτίας νεῖν, to swim *backwards*, Plat. Rep. 529 C; hence, ἐξ ὑπτίας διανεῖν λόγον, *to retrace* an argument, Id. Phaedr. 264 A: ὑπτίοις σέλμασιν ναυτίλλεται, i. e. he is shipwrecked, Soph. Ant. 716; cf. ὑπτιόω.—2. in the body, ὕπτια μέρη are *the upper* parts, e. g. the back compared with the belly:—but, γαστὴρ ὑπτία, the *belly uppermost*, Eur. Cycl. 326; and so,—3. generally, of any thing *turned up, turned the contrary way to that in which it usually is*; hence, κρᾶνος ὕπτιον is a helmet *turned up, with the hollow uppermost*, Aesch. Theb. 459; so, ἀσπίς, Ar. Ach. 583, Lys. 185, Thuc. 7, 82; whereas, κύλιξ ὑπτία is a cup *with the bottom uppermost*, Ar. Lys. 195; ἀψὶς ὑπτία, a half-wheel *with the concave side uppermost*, Hdt. 4, 72: ὑπτία χείρ is sometimes *the back* of the hand, Lat. *manus supina* (opp. to πρηνὴς χ., the palm of the hand, Lat. *m. prona*); but also *the hollow* of the hand *turned upwards*, Ar. Eccl. 782; ὑπτίας χεῖρας ἀνατείνειν, etc., to lift the *upturned* hands to heaven, Plut. Philop. et Flamin. 2:—hence, generally, of a *perpendicular* body, *behind*; of a *horizontal* one, *above*.—4. of place, *sloping away* from one, esp. of an almost level country, *sloping evenly one way, sloping evenly and gradually*, Lat. *vergens in aliquam partem*, as Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 7, App. Civ. 4, 2, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.—II. metaph., like Lat. *supinus, supine, careless*, Stob.; of the sea, *calm*, Philostr. (Ὕπτιος is to be derived from ὑπό, as Lat. *supinus* from *sub*: akin to ὕψος.) Hence

Ὑπτιότης, ητος, ή, *the posture of a body laid backwards*, Theophr. — II. metaph., *supineness, calmness.*

Ὑπτιόω, ῶ, (ὕπτιος) *to turn over, upset*, ὑπτιοῦτο σκάφη νεῶν, Aesch. Pers. 418.

Ὑπωάδιος, ον, (ὑπό, ὠόν) *under* or *in the egg, unhatched*, opp. to ἐπωᾰ́διος, Opp. H. 1, 751. [ᾰ]

Ὑπώβολος, ον, (ὑπό, ὄβολος):—*mortgaged*, Pherecr. Ipn. 2; al. ὑπήβολος, the common form being ὑπόβολος, v. Meineke l. c.

Ὑπωθέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ὠθέω) *to push* or *thrust away*, ὣσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφροιο, Il. 5, 854.

Ὑπωλένιος, ον, also α, ον, (ὑπό, ὠλένη) *under the elbow, φαρέτρα*, Theocr. 17, 30; also as v. l. H. Hom. Merc. 510 (for ἐπωλ-).

Ὑπώμαιος, ον, (ὑπό, ὦμος) *under the shoulder, πούς ὑπ.*, the *forefoot*, Arat. 144, 1115.

Ὑπωμία, ας, ή, (ὑπό, ὦμος) *the part under the shoulders*, Galen.

Ὑπωμοσία, ας, ή, (ὑπόμνυμι) *a making oath to bar proceedings at law, an application for delay upon affidavit*, stating a sufficient cause, Dem. 260, 24: it was resisted by an ἀνθυπωμοσία:—v. ὑπόμνυμι, and cf. Att. Process p. 696, Dict. Antiqq. pp. 354, 358.

Ὑπωπιάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπώπιον):—*to strike* one *under the eye, give* him *a black eye; to beat black and blue*, Ar. Pac. 541, in pass.:—generally, *to discipline severely, mortify*, N. T.; and, metaph., *to vex* or *annoy greatly*, Ib.

Ὑπωπιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a striking under the eye.*

Ὑπώπιον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, ὤψ) *the part of the face under the eyes*, νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπώπια, like night in *countenance*, i. e. dark, gloomy, Il. 21, 463.—II. like ὑπωπιασμός, *a blow in the face*, Ar. Ach. 551, Vesp. 1386, Lysias 101, 24, etc.,—in plur. — III. *the bruise caused thereby, any bruise* or *weal*, Lat. *suggillatio, suggillatum*, Hipp.—IV. a plant, *the root of which was supposed to cure bruises* or *weals*, also ὑπωπίς, elsewh. θαψία, Diosc. 4, 157.

Ὑπωπίς, ίδος, ή, = foreg., signf. IV.

Ὑπώρεια, ας, ή, in prose also ὑπώρεα, Ion. -έη:—*the foot of a mountain, the skirts of a mountain range*, Il. 20, 218, Hdt. 2, 158; 4, 23 (where Gaisf. reads ὑπώρεα), etc.; plur. ὑπωρέαι, Hdt. 1, 110: usu. c. gen., ὑπ. οὔρεος, οὐρέων, Κιθαιρῶνος, Hdt. ll. cc., 9, 19, etc. — Opp. to ἀκρώρεια, Plat. Legg. 680 E: from

Ὑπώρειος, ον, Ion. ὑπώρτιος, ον, (ὑπό, ὄρος) *under a mountain* or *mountain-range*: also written ὑπόρειος.

Ὑπώρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 redupl. Ep. of ὑπόρνυμι, Od.

Ὑπωρόφιος, ον, also α, ον, Pind. P. 1, 188: (ὑπό, ὄροφος):—*under the roof, dwelling under it, under cover, in a house*, Il. 9, 640; νήϊ τόξα κεῖται ὑπορόφια (al. ὑποῤῥ-), Simon. 46; φόρμιγγες ὑπ., the harps *sounding in the hall*, Pind. P. 1, 189; ἑστῶτα φιλάγγες (spiders), Ar. Ran. 1314: etc. —2. ἡ ὑπωροφία (sc. χώρα), *a chimney*, Diod.:—hence also, ἡ ὑπ., like ὑπερῷον, *a garret*, Lat. *coenaculum*, Diod., and App. Cf. ὑπόροφος.

Ὑπώροφος, ον, = foreg., Eur. El. 1166, Phoen. 299, H. F. 107; cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.

Ὑπωρῡχία, ας, ή, (ὑπορύσσω) *a digging under, undermining.* — II. *the part undermined*, App. Civ. 4, 111.

Ὑπωχρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὠχρός) *pale-yellow*, Hipp. p. 534, Luc. Tox. 19.

†Ὑραῖος, ον, ὁ, *Hyraeus*, son of Aegeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.

Ὑραξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, *a mouse, shrew-mouse*, Lat. *sorex*, Nic. Al. 37. (Perh. akin to ὑς.) [ῠ]

Ὑράξ, ὑῤῥᾰ́ξ, or ὕῤῥαξ, (Lob. Paral. 77), adv., *mingled together, among one another*, Hesych., etc.; cf. Lob. l. c. (Acc. to some from σύρω, acc. to others from φύρω.)

†Ὑργις, ιος, ὁ, = Σύργις, Hdt. 4, 57.

†Ὑρία, ας, ή, Ion. -ίη, *Hyria*, a small city in Boeotia on the Euripus, Il. 2, 496; cf. Strab. p. 404.—2. a city of Iapygia between Brundisium and Tarentum, Hdt. 7, 170: in Strab. p. 282, Οὐρία.

Ὑριατόμος, ον, (ὕριον. τέμνω) *cutting beehives* or *honeycombs, a bee-master*, Hesych.

†Ὑριεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hyria.* —II. *Hyrieus*, son of Neptune, Apollod. 3, 10, 1:—father of Orion, Strab. p. 404.

Ὕριον, ου, τό, dim from ὕρον, Hesych.

†Ὕριον, ου, τό, *Hyrium*, in Apulia, Dion. P. 380; v. Οὔρειον. [ῠ]

†Ὑρκανία, ας, ή, *Hyrcania*, a country of Asia, bordering on the Caspian, Polyb. 10, 29, 2, sqq.

†Ὑρκάνιον, ου, τό, *Hyrcanium*, a stronghold in Judaea, Strab. p. 763.

†Ὑρκάνιος, α, ον, *Hyrcanian*; ἡ Υ. θάλασσα, *the Hyrcanian sea*, the eastern part adjacent to H., Strab. p. 509; also = Caspian, Id.; οἱ Ὑρκάνιοι, Hdt. 3, 117.

†Ὑρκανίς, ίδος, ή, = Ὑρκανία, Arr.

†Ὑρκανός, οῦ, ὁ, *Hyrcanus*, a king of Judaea, Strab. p. 762.

†Ὑρμίνη, ης, ή, *Hyrmine*, a city of Elis, Il. 2, 616; near it the prom. Ὕρμινα or Ὁρμῖνα, Strab. p. 341 — II. a daughter of Epeus, Paus. 5, 1, 6.

†Ὑρνηθώ, οῦς, ή, *Hyrnetho*, fem. pr. n., Apollod. 2, 8. 5.

†Ὑροιάδης, ου ion. εω. ὁ, *Hyroeades*, a Mardian, Hdt. 1, 84.

Ὕρον, ου, τό, *a beehive*, Hesych. (Akin to ὑῤῥίς.)

†Ὑῤῥάδιος, ου, ὁ, *Hyrrhadius*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 89.

Ὑῤῥίς, ή, *a wicker basket*: prob. an obsol. root, whence

Ὑῤῥίσκος, ὑρίσος, or ὑῤῥίχος, [ῐ], ου, ὁ, *a wicker-basket, hand-basket*, Ar. Fr. 476, 5. (Συρίσκος, συρίχος, σίσχος, ἀῤῥιχος are clearly all kindred forms.)

†Ὑρτακίδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Hyrtacus*, i. e. Asius, Il. 2, 837.

†Ὑρτακος, ου, ὁ, *Hyrtacus*, a Tro-

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jan, Apollod. 3, 12, 5. — II. -κός or -κῖνος, ἡ, a city of Crete, Polyb. Hist. Fr. 24.

'Υρτύνη, ης, ἡ, *a pot-lid*, Hesych.

'Υρτήρ, ὁ,=πλυνεύς, Hesych.

†'Υρτιος, ου, ὁ, *Hyrtius*, son of Gyrtius, a Mysian, Il. 14, 511.

"Υρχα, (not ὕρχη, Lob. Paral. 34), ἡ, *an earthen vessel for pickled fish, a pickle-jar*, Ar. Vesp. 676, Fr. 367. (Akin to ὄρκη, as also to Lat. *orca* and *urceus*, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 66.)

"Υρχη, or ὕργη, ης, ἡ,=*furca*, Lob. Paral. 34.

"ΥΣ, ὁ and ἡ, gen. ὑός, acc. ὑν, like σῦς, *a swine, pig*, both *boar* and *sow*, esp. of the *tame kind*, not seldom in Hom., though he prefers the form σῦς, Näke Choeril. p. 157; also ὑς ἄγριος, as in Hdt. 4, 192, (who likewise uses both forms), Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28; cf. Lob. Phryn. 381. — Proverbs, ὑς ποτ' Ἀθηναίαν ἔριν ἤρισε, or more shortly ὑς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν (as in Lat. *sus Minervam*), of dunces *setting themselves up* against wise men, Theocr. 5, 23: οὐκ ἂν πᾶσα ὑς γνοίη, Plat. Lach. 196 D: ὑς ἐκώμασε, of arrogant and insolent behaviour: ὑς ὑπὸ ῥόπαλον ὁραμεῖται, of one who runs wilfully into destruction: παχὺς ὑς ἔκειτ' ἐπὶ στόμα (cf. βοῦς IV), Menand. p. 10: — ὑς Βοιωτία, Pind. O. 6, 153, cf. Fr. 51.

"Υσγη, ης, ἡ, *a shrub* from which comes the dye ὑσγινον.

'Υσγινοβαφής, ές, (βάπτω) *dipped* or *dyed in* ὑσγινον, that is, *scarlet*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E.

'Υσγινόεις, εσσα, εν, *scarlet*, Nic. Th. 870, [where however ῐ]: from

"Υσγινον, ου, τό, a vegetable dye *of bright crimson* or *scarlet colour*, between *purpureus* and *coccineus*, perh. *the kermes*; from a shrub ὕσγη, which seems to have been the Galatian name for πρῖνος III. [ῐ, Nic. Th. 511, Anth. P. 6, 254.]

"Υσδος, for ὄσδος, Aeol. for ὄζος, Sappho 4.

"Υσθην, ὑσθῆναι, indic., and inf. aor. pass. from ὑω.

"Υσθριξ, τριχος, ὁ and ἡ,=ὕστριξ.

†'Υσιαι, ῶν, αἱ, and (in Steph. Byz.) 'Υσία, ας, ἡ, *Hysiae*, a city of Boeotia, at the base of Mt. Cithaeron, Hdt. 9, 15; Eur. Bacch. 751, where it is accented 'Υσίαι, and in Thuc. 3, 24, v. Poppo Prolegg. 2, p. 288 n. 4. —on the frontiers of Attica, possessed later by the Athenians and named as a deme of Attica, Hdt. 5, 74 v. Bähr ad l.—2. a town of Argolis, Thuc. 5, 83.

"Υσιρις, Aeol. for "Οσιρις.

"Υσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑω) *a raining*.

"Υσκλος, or ὕσχλος, ου, ὁ, also ἴσκλος or ἴσχλος, *the edge* (*corrigiae, ansulae*) *of a sandal*, which was laced over part of the foot, so as to leave the greatest part bare, Lob. Paral. 34.

'Υσκλωτός, ή, όν, *wearing the* ὑσκλος, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds.

"Υσκυθα, ἡ, (ὑς) *swine's dung*, Hesych.: perh. a compd. from σκώρ, σκατός.

'Υσμα, ατος, τό, (ὕω) *rain*, Hipp., in plur., cf. Lob. Paral. 420.

'Υσμίνη, ης, ἡ, *a fight, battle, combat*, oft. in Hom., esp. in Il.; usu. κρατερὴ ὑσμ.; also, ὑ. δηϊοτῆτος, Il. 20, 245; πρώτη ὑ., the front *of the fight*, Il. 15, 340; ὑσμίνηνδε, to *the fight*, Il. 2, 477: —in Il. 2. 863; 8, 56, we have a metaplast. Ep. dat. ὑσμῖνι as if from ὑσμίν or ὑσμίς.—Ep. word. [ῐ]

†'Υσμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Hysmon*, an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 3, 9.

†'Υσπασίνης, ου, ὁ, *Hyspasines*, king in Charax on the Erythraeum Mare, Luc. Macrob. 16.

'Υςπέλεθος, ου, ὁ, *swine's dung*.

'Υσπλᾱγίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for ὑσπληγίς, = ὑσπληγξ, Ar. Lys. 1000; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 376.

"Υσπλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, and ὕσπλαξ, ᾱγος, ἡ, Dor. for sq.

"Υσπληγξ, ηγγος, ἡ, more rarely ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 71; also, ὑσπληξ, ηγος, ἡ, though Lob. doubts this:—*a rope which was drawn across the bounds in a race-course, and was let down when they were to start*, ὥςπερ ἀπὸ ὑσπλήγγος θέειν, Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; ἔπεσεν ἡ ὑσπληγξ, Luc. Tim. 20, cf. Calumn. 12; στῆναι ἐφ' ὑσπλήγγος, Joseph.—II. *the snare* or *gin of a bird-catcher*, Theocr. 8, 58; also *the catch in a trap* which falls when touched, Opp. Ix. 3, 18.—III. said also to be *a swine-goad*, (from πλήσσω), like βουπλήξ, but this signf. is very dub.

'Υςπολέω, ῶ, *to keep swine*: from

'Υςπόλος, ον, *keeping swine, a swine-herd*, like αἰπόλος.

"Υςπορος, ου, ὁ, *a swine-ford, a shallow place where swine can wade through*, Nonn.; formed like βόςπορος.

"Υσσακος, ου, ὁ, and ὕσσαξ, ακος, ὁ, (ὑς) *pudenda foeminae*, like χοῖρος, Ar. Lys. 1001. (Cf. also σάκ-ανδρος.)

'Υσσός, οῦ, ὁ, *a javelin*, *the* Roman *pilum*, Polyb. 1, 40, 12, etc.

'Υσσωπίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine prepared with hyssop*.

"Υσσωπος, ου, ἡ, an aromatic plant, *hyssop*, Diosc. 3, 27, LXX.; but different from our *hyssop*, which is not found in Aegypt or Syria, Sprengel, l. c. (Hebr. *ézób*.)

'Υσσωτός, ή, όν, *made* or *shaped like a* ὑσσός or *pilum*.

†'Υσταίχμας, ου, ὁ, *Hystaechmas*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 972.

†'Υστάνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Hystanes*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 77.

†'Υστάσπης, εος and ου, Thuc. 1, 115, ὁ, *Hystaspes*, son of Achaemenes, father of Darius, Hdt. 1, 209.—2. son of Darius, leader of the Bactrians, Id. 7, 64.

'Υστάτιος, α, ον, strictly, *belonging* or *proper to the last*, but usu. merely poet. for sq., like μεσσάτιος for μέσσος, τοσσάτιος for τόσσος, etc., Il. 15, 634: neut. ὑστάτιον as adv., *last, at last*, Il. 8, 353; τί πρῶτον τί δ' ἔπειτα τί δ' ὑστάτιον καταλέξω; Od. 9, 14. [ᾰ]

"Υστᾰτος, η, ον, *the last, utmost, hindmost*, of space, Hom., etc., οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι, Il. 2, 281; a rudder is called εὐθυντὴρ ὕστατος νεώς, Aesch. Supp. 717: — opp. to πρῶτος: also of time, τίνα πρῶτον τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενάριξεν, 5, 703; ἡ ὑστάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), Hdt. 2, 151, etc.; τὸν ὕστατον μέλψασα γόον, Aesch. Ag. 1445; etc.; c. gen., ὑστατος ἀλλώσιος, *too late for* the capture, Pind. O. 10 (11), 50: — ὕστατον and ὕστατα, as adv., *last, at last*, of time, Hom., who also joins πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον, Od. 20, 116; ὕστατα καὶ πύματα, 4, 685; 20, 13.—Compar. ὕστερος, q. v.

'Υστέρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὑστέρη, *the womb*, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 3, etc.; usu. in plur., αἱ ὑστέραι, Ion. gen. -εων, Hdt. 4, 109, Plat. Tim. 91 B, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. (If from ὕστερος, *the last* or *lowest part of the female intestines*, it cannot be connected with Lat. *uterus*, which is prob. akin to ἔντερα: but more prob. it *is* akin to *uterus*, and not to ὕστερος.)

'Υστεραῖος, α, ον, (ὕστερος):—*later, subsequent*, Hdt. 9, 3: usu. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, Ion. -αίῃ, (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), *on the following day, the next day*, Lat. *postridie*, Hdt. 1, 77, 126, etc.; also, ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην, 4, 113.

'Υστεραλγής, ές, (ὑστέρα, ἄλγος) *causing pains in the womb*, Hipp. p. 394: also, *suffering from such pains*.

'Υστερεύω,=sq.

'Υστερέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὕστερος):—*to be behind* or *later*, opp. to προτερέω, c. gen., v. Lob. Phryn. 237: hence, —I. of place, *to come after* or *afterwards*, ὑστ. τῇ διώξει, Thuc. 1, 134; ὑστ. τινος εἰς τόπον, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 25.—II. of time, *to come after, come later than, come too late for*, ὑστ. τῆς μάχης πέντε ἡμέρας, Xen. An. 1, 7, 12, cf. Thuc. 3, 31:—c. dat. pers., *to be too late for* him, Thuc. 7, 29: absol., *to come late* or *too late*, Hdt. 1, 70, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 3, Plat., etc.—III. metaph., *to come short of, be inferior to* another, ὑστ. τινος ἐμπειρίᾳ, Plat. Rep. 539 E; also, ὑστ. ἐν μηδενὶ μέρει ἀρετῆς, Ib. 484 D.—2. *to come short of, be robbed of* a thing, τινός, Dem. 447, 28: also in fut. mid., ὑστερήσομαι παιδός, Eur. I. A. 1203.—3. *to be in want of, to lack, miss*, τινός, N. T.: esp. in pass., *to be in want*, Ib.—IV. of things, *to fail, be wanting*, Lat. *deficere*, c. dat. pers., and absol., both in N. T. Hence

'Υστέρημα, ατος, τό, *a coming short, inferiority, deficiency, want*, LXX.: *a defect*, Id.—Opp. to προτέρημα.

'Υστέρησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑστερέω) *a coming too late, coming short*: generally, = foreg.; *want, need*, N. T. Hence

'Υστερητικός, ή, όν, *coming after* or *afterwards*: ὑστ. τύπος, of a fever *which comes on later* each following day.

'Υστερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ὕστερος): —like ὑστερέω, *to come after, come later* or *too late*, τινός; of time, ἡμέρῃ μιᾷ τῆς συγκειμένης ὑστερίζειν, *to come* one day *short of* or *behind* the day appointed, Hdt. 6, 89; so, ὑστ. τῶν καιρῶν, Dem. 50, 11: also absol., Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. An. 6, 1, 18: hence, —II. metaph., *to come short of, be inferior to* any one, c. gen., Isocr. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 13; τι, in a thing, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 46.—2. *to suffer a loss in*, or *be in want of, to lack*, c. gen. rei, Isocr. 204 A, Dem. 49, 1.

'Υστερικός, ή, όν, (ὑστέρα) of women, *suffering in the womb, hysterical*, Hipp., cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 7, 6:—ὑστ. πνίς, *passio hysterica, hysterics*, Galen.; so, τὰ ὑστερικά (sc. πάθη), Hipp. Aphor. p. 1254. Adv. -κῶς, Diosc.—2. *of* or *belonging to the womb*, πόρος, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 15, 3.

'Υστεροβουλέω, ῶ, *to deliberate afterwards* or *after the fact*: and

'Υστεροβουλία, ας, ἡ, *deliberation after the fact*, LXX.: from

'Υστερόβουλος, ον, *late-reflecting*.

'Υστερογενής, ές, (ὕστερος, *γένω) *not appearing until after the birth*, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 7; 20, 4: opp. to σύμφυτος.

'Υστερογονία, ας, ἡ, (γόνος) *posterity*.

'Υστερολογέω, ῶ, *to speak last*; and

'Υστερολογία, ας, ἡ, *a speaking last, speech of the last speaker*: esp. *the part of the last actor*.—II. in rhetoric, =πρωθύστερον: from

'Υστερολόγος, ον, (ὕστερος, λέγω)

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speaking last: esp. *the actor who plays the last part.*

'Υστερόμητις, ὁ, ἡ, = ὑστερόβουλος, Nonn.

'Υστερον, v. ὕστερος.

'Υστεροπάθέω, ὦ, (ὕστερος, πάσχω, παθεῖν) *to suffer afterwards,* Medic.

'Υστερόποινος, ον, (ὕστερος, ποινή) *avenging* or *punishing after,* i. e. *after the act, late-avenging,* 'Ερινύς, 'Ατη, Aesch. Ag. 58, Cho. 383; cf. ὑστεροφθόρος.

'Υστερόποτμος, ον, (ὕστερος, πότμος) *supposed dead and then appearing alive,* Plut. 2, 265 A, B.

'Υστερόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, (ὕστερος, πούς) *coming late,* ὑστ. βοηθῶ, Ar. Lys. 326; ὑστ. Νέμεσις, Anth. P. 12, 229.

'Υστερόπρωτον, ου, τό, (ὕστερος, πρῶτος) *in inverted order, first last and last first,* Lat. *praeposterum;* cf. πρωθύστερον.

'Υστερος, α, ον, *the latter, later, following,* etc., opp. to πρότερος, Il. 5, 17; for δεύτερος, Il. 16, 479, Antipho 143, 7:—οὐδὲν ὑστέρα νεώς, not a whit *behind* (*slower than*) a ship, Aesch. Eum. 251.—II. usu. of time, *after, later, too late,* Hom., etc.; c. gen., Il. 18, 333; c. gen. rei, *too late for* a thing, Hdt. 6, 120, Plat. Legg. 698 E:—ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ, Hdt. 1, 130, etc.; ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ τουτέων, Id. 4, 166; 5, 32: ἡ ὑστέρη 'Ολυμπιάς, the Olympiad *next following,* Id. 6, 103: ἐξ ὑστέρου, *afterwards,* also ἐξ ὑστέρης, Id. 5, 106; 6, 85.—2. τὰ ὕστερα (in Medic) = τὸ χορίον, *the after-birth,* Lat. *secundinae,* Hipp. p. 420; τὸ ὕστερον, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 2.—III. metaph., *standing after, inferior,* ὑστέρας ἔχων πώλους, Soph. El. 734 (cf. Il. 23, 322): c. gen., *second to, inferior to,* Soph. Phil. 181, cf. 1364; γυναικὸς ὕστερος, *under* a woman's *power,* Id. Ant. 746.—Cf. the superl. ὕστατος.

B. instead of the regul. adv. ὑστέρως, Hom., Hdt., and the Att. prefer the neut. ὕστερον, of time, *after, afterwards, hereafter, in future, for the future;* also ὕστερα, Od. 16, 319; ἐς ὕστερον, Od. 12, 126, Hes. Op. 349, Hdt. 5, 41, 74; c. gen., ὕστερον τουτέων, Hdt. 2, 135, etc., cf. 1, 91; ὕστερον ἔτι τουτέων, Id. 9, 83; ὑστ. τοῦ δέοντος, Ar. Lys. 57, cf. Vesp. 690.

'Υστεροφημία, ας, ἡ, (ὕστερος, φήμη) *posthumous fame,* Plut. 2, 85 C, ubi v. Wytt.

'Υστεροφθόρος, ον, (ὕστερος, φθείρω) *destroying after* (i. e. *after the act*), *late-destroying,* 'Ερινύς, Soph. Ant. 1074; cf. ὑστερόποινος.

'Υστερόφωνος, ον, (ὕστερος, φωνή) *sounding after, echoing,* Anth. Plan. 153.

'Υστεροχρονέω, ῶ, (ὕστερος, χρόνος) *to be later in time,* Clem. Al. Hence

'Υστεροχρονία, ας, ἡ, *a later time.*

'Υστέρω, adv. of ὕστερος, like προτέρω of πρότερος, *afterwards, too late,* Diog. L. 3, 95.

'Υστήρια, ων, τά, (ὑς) *a festival* at Argos *at which swine were sacrificed* to Venus, Zenod. ap. Ath. 96 A. (Suspiciously like a pun on μυστήρια.)

'Υστιακός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of *drinking-cup,* Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F.

'Υστριξ, ῖχος, ὁ and ἡ, also ὕστριγξ and ὑσθριξ, *a hedge-hog, porcupine,* esp. a Libyan kind, Hdt. 4, 192, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 6; 6, 30, 2; 8, 17, 1.—II. = sq. (Usu. deriv. from ὑς, θρίξ, *bristles:* but perh. akin to ὀστλιγξ, ἀστλιγξ, βοστρυξ.) Hence

'Υστρῑχίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a whip for punishing slaves,* Ar. Ran. 619, Pac. 746.

'Υστριχος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Philo.

'Υφᾱγεῦ, Dor. for ὑφηγοῦ, imperat. pres. from ὑφηγέομαι.

'Υφάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὑφή, Lob. Phryn. 74.

'Υφαδρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀδρός) *somewhat thick, stout* or *strong,* Poll.

'Υφάζω, = ὑφάω, ὑφαίνω.

'Υφαιμος, ον, (ὑπό, αἷμα) *suffused with blood, blood-shot,* ὄμμα, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑφαιμον βλέπειν, Ael. N. A. 3, 21.

'Υφαίνω, f. -ανῶ: aor. ὕφηνα, Att. ὑφᾶνα, Lob. Phryn. 26: pf. ὑφαγκα: —Hom. has only pres., impf., and aor. *To weave,* freq. in Hom., who always joins ἱστὸν ὑφαίνειν, except in Od. 13, 108, φάρεα; so, ἱμάτιον ὑφαίνειν, ὑφαίνεσθαι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, Phaed. 87 B:—absol., *to weave, ply the loom,* Hdt. 2, 35; and in mid., Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 6 and 7, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 375:—in Theocr. 7, 8, should prob. be read (with Heinsius) αἰγειροι πτελέαι τε ἐὐσκιον ἄλσος ὑφαινον (for ἔφαινον), like Virgil's *vites umbracula texunt.*—II. oft. metaph., *to spin, contrive, plot, plan, invent cunningly,* like ῥάπτειν, ὑποῤῥάπτειν, Lat. *texere,* of all schemes, good or bad, which are craftily imagined, freq. in Hom., usu. in the phrases μῆτιν or δόλον ὑφαίνειν, to which he often adds ἐνὶ φρεσί, Il. 6, 187, Od. 4, 678, 739; δόλος καὶ μῆτιν ὑφ., Od. 9, 422; μύθους καὶ μήδεα πᾶσιν ὑ., Il. 3, 212; so in mid., Soph. Fr. 604, cf. Nicoph. Pandor. 1:—ὑφαίνειν τινί τι ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, *to lay a plot* against one to bring in a tyranny, Ar. Lys. 630.—2. generally, *to prepare, make, construct,* ὑφ. οἰκοδομήματα, Plat. Criti. 116 B, cf. Tim. 72 C:—ὑφ. ὅλβον, *to bring about, compass* it, Pind. P. 4, 250; θεμείλια Φοίβος ὑφαίνει, *he lays* the foundation, Call. H. Apoll. 56; κηρὸν ὑφαίνειν, Tryph.:—also like Lat. *texere, to write* a book, etc.—(Lengthd. from root Υφ-, which appears in ὑφή, ὑφάω, Sanscr. *vê, vap,* our *weave, web,* cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 230, 259). [ῠ, except in augmented tenses, Jac. Anth. P. p. 189, etc.]

'Υφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφαιρέω):—*a taking away under* or *underhand, stealing,* or *pilfering;* ὑφ. τοῦ γραμματείου, *a stealing from* the clerk's office, ap. Dem. 1120, 4.—II. ὑφαίρεσίν τινος ποιεῖσθαι, to undertake the *moderation* or *mitigation* of a thing, Polyb. 15, 8, 13.

'Υφαιρέτρια, ας, ἡ, *a midwife,* ap. Hesych.

'Υφαιρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω: aor. ὑφεῖλον, Ion. ὑπαιρέω, Hdt. (ὑπό, αἱρέω):—*to draw* or *take away from under, τί τινος,* Pind. N. 7, 117, Plat. Theaet. 161 A.—2. *to diminish gradually, τι,* Thuc. 3, 82:—also ὑφ. τινος, *to diminish* somewhat of a thing, Id. 1, 42.—3. *to draw away, seduce,* τοὺς ξυμμάχους, Thuc. 3, 13.—4. in reckoning, *to subtract from, τί τινος.*—II. mid., *to take away from underhand, filch away, steal,* Ar. Eq. 745, Nub. 179, Dem. 1119, 6, sqq., etc.; ὑφ. τί τινος, *to steal* it *from* him, Hdt. 5, 83; 9, 116, Lys. 143, 17, etc.; ὑφ. τι ἐκ τινος, Plat. Legg. 857 B: also, to rob, τινά τινος, Aeschin. 85, 30.—2. *to make away with,* Aeschin. 74, 13: part. pf. pass. ὑπαραιρημένος, *one who is put out of the way* or *made away with,* Hdt. 3, 65.—3. *to appropriate to one's self, make use of, appropriate,* Br. Ar. Plut. 1140: ὑφ. τους καιρούς, *to make use of* the right time, *take advantage of* it. Aeschin. 63, 12: ὑφ. τι σιγῇ, *to keep* a thing *secret* by silence, Eur. El. 271.

'Υφαλικός, ή, όν, (ὑπό, ἅλμη, *somewhat salt,* Hipp. p. 284.—II. (ὑπο, ἅλς) *near the sea,* but dub. in this signf.

'Υφάλλομαι, (ὑπό, ἅλλομαι) dep., *to spring up from below,* Lat. *subsilire.*

'Υφαλμύρίζω, *to be* or *taste somewhat salt,* Plut. 2, 669 B: from

'Υφάλμυρος, ον, *somewhat salt.*

'Υφάλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἅλς) *under the sea,* ὑφ. 'Ερεβος, the darkness *of the deep,* Soph. Ant. 589: ὑφ. πλαγαὶ τραύματα, damages to a ship *under water,* Polyb. 16, 2, 2; 4, 12.—2. metaph., *cunning,* like ὕπουλος.—II. *somewhat salt,* Dioscor.

'Υφᾱλύκός, ή, όν, = ὑφαλικός.

'Υφᾱλώδης, ες, (ὑφαλος, εἶδος) *somewhat like the sea, rather salt,* Diod.

'Υφαμμος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄμμος) like ὑπόψαμμος, *having sand underneath* or *a sandy bottom; mixed with sand, sandy,* Theophr.

'Υφανάω, ῶ, poet. for ὑφαίνω, Menetho. [ᾰ]

'Υφανσις, εως, ἡ, *a weaving.* [ῠ]

†'Υφάντειον, ου, τό, *Hyphanteum,* a mountain of Phocis, Strab. p. 424.

'Υφάντης, ου, ὁ, (ὑφαίνω) *a weaver,* Phst. Phaed. 87 B, etc. Hence

'Υφαντικός, ή, όν, *belonging* or *suited to a weaver* or *weaving,* Plat. Crat. 388 C:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of weaving,* Id. Gorg. 449 D, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Crat. 388 C. [ῠ]

'Υφαντοδόνητος, ον, (ὑφαίνω, δονέω) *swung in the weaving, woven,* Ar. Av. 943.

'Υφαντός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ὑφαίνω, *woven, ἐσθής, εἵματα,* Od. 13, 136, 218; 16, 231, and Trag.: τὰ ὑφαντά, *cloth interwoven with figures,* ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεῖα, Thuc. 2, 97. [ῠ]

'Υφαντουργός, όν, *making woven work.* [ῠ]

'Υφάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ὑφάντης. [ῠ]

'Υφάπτω, f. -ψω, Ion. ὑπάπτω, (ὑπό, ἅπτω) *to set on fire from underneath,* Hdt. 1, 176, etc., Eur. Or. 821; πόλις ὑφάπτεται πυρί, Id. Tro. 1274:—metaph., *to inflame unperceived, excite,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16.—2. absol., *to light a fire under* or *in a place,* Ar. Thesm. 730.—II. mid., *to tie on* or *bind under:* ὑφάψασθαι δειρήν, *to tie a rope round* one's neck, hang one's self, Parthen.

'Υφαρμόζω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, ἁρμόζω) *to fit under,* Philostr.

'Υφαρπάζω, f. -άσω, later also -εξω, Ion. ὑπ., Hdt. (ὑπό, ἁρπάζω):—*to snatch away from under, take away underhand, filch away,* Lat. *surripere,* Ar. Eq. 56, Thesm. 205, etc.: esp., *to take away before* another, ὑφ. λόγον, *to snatch away* a word just when one is going to speak it, *take the word out of one's mouth,* Hdt. 5, 50; 9, 91: so, absol., Plat. Euthyd. 300 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 490. Hence

'Υφαρπάσις, εως, ἡ, *a snatching away under.*

'Υφαρπάμενος, poet. for ὑφαρπασάμενος, Anth. P. 9, 619.

'Υφάσια, ας, ἡ, and ὑφάσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑφανσις. [ᾰ]

†'Υφασις, ιος, ὁ, = Ὕπασις, Ait.

'Υφασμα, ατος, τό, (ὑφαινω) *a thing woven, web,* Od. 3, 271, Aesch. Ag. 1492, Cho. 27, etc. [ᾰ]

'Υφαστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ὑφαντρια, Hesych.

'Υφάω, ῶ, poet. for ὑφαίνω, hence ἱστοὶς ὑφόωσι (Ep. lengthd. for ὑφῶσι), Od. 7, 105. [ᾰ]

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Ὕφεαρ, ατος, τό, Arcadian name for *the mistletoe of pines and firs*, Theophr., cf. στελίς.

Ὑφεδρεύω, (ὑπό, ἕδρα) *to lie in ambush*, Lat. *subsidere*, App. Illyr. 20.

Ὑφεδρία, ας, ἡ, *a sitting under, lower seat*, Suid.

Ὑφέζομαι, pass. fut. mid. ὑφεδοῦμαι, (ὑπό, ἕζομαι)=ὑφεδρεύω, Opp. H. 2, 302.

Ὑφειμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of ὑφίημι, *slackly, less violently* or *insolently, quietly*, Lat. *submisse*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 16.

Ὑφεῖσα, (ὑπό, εἶσα) *I placed under* or *secretly*, hence Ion. part., *ὑπείσας ἀνδρας, having set* them *in ambush*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 126; 6, 103: cf. ὑφημαι, and, for the signf., v. ὑφίστημι II. 2.

Ὑφεκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπέχω, *one must support*, Xen. Lac. 9, 5; ὑφ. λόγον, *one must give* account, Arist. An. Post. 1, 12, 2.

Ὑφελκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑφέλκω, *one must draw away under* or *underhand*, Ar. Eq. 920.

Ὑφελκυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a drawing away under, withdrawing*: from

Ὑφέλκω, f. -ἑλξω or -ελκύσω (v. sub ἕλκω):—*to draw away under, draw away underhand* or *gently*, ὑφ. τινὰ ποδοῖιν, *to draw* one *away* by the two legs, Il. 14, 477:—*to draw away* earth *by undermining*, Thuc. 2, 76:—mid., Περσικὰς ὑφέλκομαι, *I trail along* a pair of Persian slippers, Ar. Eccl. 319.

Ὑφελοίατο, Ion. for ὑφέλοιντο, 3 pl. opt. aor. mid. of ὑφαιρέω.

Ὑφέν, adv., strictly ὑφ' ἕν, *into* or *in one, together*, Theophr.—II. in Gramm., ἡ ὑφέν, *a sign for joining two syllables* (‿), *a hyphen*.

Ὑφέπομαι, (ὑπό, ἕπομαι) dep., *to follow closely*, App.

Ὑφέρπω, f. -ἑρψω or -ερπύσω (v. sub ἕρπω):—*to creep on secretly*, ὑφείρπε πολύ, the report *spread* far, Soph. O. T. 786; so in tmesis, φθονερὸν ὑπ' ἄλγος ἕρπει Ἀτρείδαις, angry feelings *creep abroad* against them, Aesch. Ag. 450.—II. c. acc., *to steal upon, come over*, like ὑπέρχομαι II, Lat. *subire animum*, χαρά, τρόμος μ' ὑφέρπει, Aesch. Ag. 270, Cho. 464; cf. Soph. Fr. 786.

Ὕφεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφίημι) *a letting down, slackening*, Lat. *remissio*, Plut. 2, 389 E, etc.—II. in Gramm., *omission, ellipse*.

Ὑφέσπερος, ον, (ὑπό, ἑσπέρα) *towards evening*: neut. pl. ὑφέσπερα as adv., Anth. P. 5, 205, cf. Dion. P. 450.

Ὑφή, ῆς, ἡ, *a weaving, web*, usu. in plur., Aesch. Ag. 949, Eur. Ion 1146, Plat., etc.; so, πέπλων ὑφαί, Eur. I. T. 312. (Cf. ὑφαίνω fin.)

Ὑφηγεμών, όνος, ὁ,=ἡγεμών, Mel. 11, 8.

Ὑφηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ὑπό, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., *to go just before, to guide, lead*, τινί, Eur. El. 664, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, etc.; absol., *to go first, lead the way*, Thuc. 1, 78, Plat. Phaed. 82 D.—2. ὑφ. τι, *to show how to do, instruct in* a thing, Lys. 912, 5, Plat. Rep. 403 E.—3. hence also, *to lead to, prove* a thing, Aesch. Eum. 192. Hence

Ὑφήγησις, εως, ἡ, *a leading, guiding*, Dem. 277, 19; καθ' ὑφήγησίν τινος, Polyb. 10, 27, 3: but, ὑφ. τῶν γραμμῶν, *the tracing* of lines to serve as a copy, Lat. *ductus literarum*, Plat. Prot. 326 D.—II. *a drawing off*, ὕδατος, Hipp.

Ὑφηγητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=sq., Soph. O. C. 1588.

Ὑφηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὑφηγέομαι) *one who leads the way, a guide*, Soph. O. T. 1260, O. C. 502: *a leader, adviser*, Id. O. T. 966. Hence

Ὑφηγητικός, ἡ, όν, *fitted for guiding*, Diog. L. 3, 49.

Ὑφημαι, as pass., *to sit down*:—strictly pf. of ὑφέζομαι, as ὑφεῖσα is a trans. aor. act., cf. εἶσα.

Ὑφημιόλιος, ον, of two numbers *in such a ratio that the latter contains the whole of the other and half as much besides*, (e. g. 2 and 3), Arist. Metaph. 4, 15, 3;—the reverse of ἡμιόλιος.

Ὑφηνιοχέω, ῶ, *to be a ὑφηνίοχος*: generally,=ἡνιοχέω, Luc.:—pass., *to drive after* or *behind*, Dem. 1409, 24.

Ὑφηνίοχος, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, ἡνίοχος) *the charioteer, as subject to the warrior* in his chariot, Il. 6, 19, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 4; cf. Lob. Paral. 383.

Ὑφήσσων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὑπό, ἧσσων) *somewhat less* or *younger*, Hes. Sc. 258.

Ὑφιδρόω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ἱδρόω) *to perspire slightly*, Hipp. p. 1076.

Ὑφιζάνω, f. -ζήσω,=ὑφίζω, Eur. Phoen. 1382. Hence

Ὑφίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting down*: *a sinking* or *falling in*.

Ὑφίζω, fut. -ζήσω, (ὑπό, ἵζω) *to sit down, settle*: generally, *to sink, sink* or *fall in*: also in mid., Opp. H. 4, 246.

Ὑφίημι, Ion. ὑπίημι, Hdt.: f. ὑφήσω (ὑπό, ἵημι):—*to send down, let down, let sink down*, ὑφ. ἱστόν, *to lower* the mast, Il. 1, 434; ὑφ. ἱστία, *to take in* the sails, Lat. *submittere vela*, H. Hom. Ap. 504 (v. sub fin.): ὑφ. τινὶ τὰς ῥάβδους, of the lictors, Plut. Pomp. 19.—2. *to send, put under*, ὑπὸ δὲ θρῆνυν ποσὶν ἧκεν, Il. 14, 240, Od. 19, 57: *to put* a young one *to its dam, put it to suck*, ὑφίητι τὰ μοσχία, Theocr. 4, 4, cf. Od. 9, 245, 309: but in mid., ὑφίεσθαι μαστοῖς, *to put* it *to one's own* breasts, to suckle it, Eur. Phoen. 31.—3. ὑφ. τινά, *to engage* any one *secretly*, *to prepare* him *to play a part, to suborn*, Lat. *submittere*, Soph. O. T. 387, Plat. Ax. 368 E; cf. ὑφεῖσα: hence in part. pf. pass. ὑφειμένος, *lurking*, like a serpent, Soph. Ant. 531.—4. *to give up, surrender*, σῷ' ὑφεῖσ' ἀλγηδόσι, Eur. Med. 24:—ὑφιέναι τῇ γλώττῃ (sc. τὰ ἡνία), *to give reins* to the tongue, Philostr.—II. intr., *to slacken, relax* or *abate from* a thing, c. gen., τῆς ὀργῆς, τῆς ἀγνωμοσύνης, Hdt. 1, 156; 9, 4, cf. Eur. Ion 847: also absol., *to slacken, give in, abate*, οὐδὲν ὑπιέντες, Hdt. 7, 162:—so too in mid., ὑπίεσθαι ὀργῆς, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, cf. Ar. Ran. 1220, Vesp. 337; τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπίεται τοῦ ψυχροῦ, Hdt. 4, 181: hence, *to yield, give way* to any one in a thing, τινί τινος, Plut. 2, 54 C, ubi v. Wytt.—III. in pass., absol., *to submit, surrender*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 17; 3, 2, 3:—c. inf., *to submit* to do a thing, καταθανεῖν ὑφειμένη, Eur. Alc. 524: πλεῖν ὑφειμένη, to run *with lowered sails*, i. e., *to lower* one's tone, like Lat. *summisse agere*, Soph. El. 335; σώζω νεοσσοὺς ὄρνις ὡς ὑφειμένη..., like a *cowering* hen,—or perh., *with them under me*, Eur. H. F. 72.

Ὑφίστημι, f. ὑποστήσω, (ὑπό, ἵστημι) *to place* or *set under*, τινί τι, Hdt. 4, 152; 5, 16; ὑπ. προθύρῳ κίονας, Pind. O. 6, 1; and metaph., χώραν ὑπέστασε ξένοις κίονα, Ib. 8, 35; ὑποστῆσαι τὸ πιστὸν τινι, *to give* one *sure ground* of confidence, Aesch. Supp. 461.—2. *submit* or *propose*, γνώμην, Soph. Aj. 1091.—3. *to leave posted* at a place, τινά, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 26, nisi legend. ἐπιστ-.—II. the mid., esp. in fut. and aor. 1, has an act. sense, *to substitute, τί τινι*, one thing *for* another, Xen. Ages. 9, 1.—III. *to conceive, suppose*, like ὑπολαμβάνω, Diod. 1, 6, 12.

B. pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. (Hom. uses only the aor. 2):—*to stand under, be under* or *beneath, τινί*, Hdt. 2, 153: τὸ ὑφιστάμενον, the milk, opp. to τὸ ἐφιστάμενον (the cream), Id. 4, 2.—II. *to place one's self under an engagement, engage* or *promise* to do, c. inf. fut., Il. 19, 195, Od. 10, 483; c. inf. aor., Il. 21, 273: also c. acc. cognato, ὑπέστην μῦθόν τινι, I made him a promise, Il. 5, 715; ὑπ. ὑπόσχεσιν, Il. 2, 286: c. acc. objecti, ὑπ. τινὶ τρίποδα, Il. 19, 243, cf. 11, 244: absol., *to promise*, Il. 4, 267; 15, 75; τίς ἂν μοι τοῦτο ὑποστὰς ἐπιτελέσειε, Hdt. 3, 127, cf. 128, Lys. 153, 31, etc.—2. *to submit to* any one, *yield to* him, τινί, Il. 9, 160:—also c. inf. aor., *to submit* to do or be, ὑπ. θανεῖν, Eur. H. F. 706, cf. Ion 1415; δέκτωρ ὑπέστης αἵματος (sc. γενέσθαι), Aesch. Eum. 204, cf. Lys. 182, 9.—3. c. acc. rei, *to submit to*, ἔρωτα, Eur. Tro. 415; πόνον, Id. Supp. 189; κίνδυνον, Lys. 115, 2, Dem., etc.—4. ὑποστῆναι ἀρχήν, *to undertake* an office, Lat. *suscipere munus*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 19.—III. *to put one's self under* a thing, *hide one's self, lie concealed* or *in ambush*, Hdt. 8, 91, Eur. Andr. 1114; cf. ὑφεῖσα.—IV. *to support an attack*, hence *to resist, withstand*, usu. c. dat., as Aesch. Pers. 87, Thuc. 2, 61, etc.; rarely c. acc., as Eur. Cycl. 200, cf. H. F. 1349:—absol., *to stand one's ground, face the enemy*, Lat. *subsistere*, Id. Phoen. 1470, Thuc. 8, 68; opp. to φεύγω, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 31.—V. *to succeed, come after* another, τινά, Plat. Phileb. 19 A.—VI. ἡ κοιλία ὑφίσταται, the bowels *are costive*, Medic.

Ὑφόλμιον, ου, τό, (ὑπό, ὅλμος) *a mortar-stand*, Ar. Fr. 155.—II. *the mouth-piece of a flute*.

Ὑφοράσις, εως, ἡ, *a looking at from below, suspicion*, Diog. L. 2, 99, and Plut.: from

Ὑφοράω, ῶ, or rather as dep. ὑφοράομαι, fut. ὑπόψομαι (cf. ὑπεῖδον):—like ὑποβλέπω, *to look at from below, to look askance at*, hence generally, *to view with suspicion, keep in view*, Lat. *suspicere, suspicari*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 12, Isae. Menecl. 8, Dem. 240, 13, Luc., etc.; cf. ὑποπτος.—II. *to keep in view, be aware of*, Thuc. 3, 40, in pass.

Ὑφορβός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὗς, φέρβω) like σῦφ., ὑοφ., *a swine-herd*, freq. in Od.: fe. g. 14, 3; 16, 1; ἀνέρες ὑφορβοί, 14, 410.

Ὑφορμέω, ῶ, (ὑπό, ὁρμέω) *to lie secretly at anchor*, either from fear or in wait for others, Polyb. 3, 19, 8, etc.: metaph., *to be closely attached to*, ὑφ. τῷ πάθει τινός, Plut. 2, 61 E.

Ὑφορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ὑπό, ὁρμίζω) *to bring into harbour secretly*:—pass., ὑφορμίζομαι, *to come to anchor secretly*; in genl., *to come to anchor*, Thuc. 2, 83.

Ὑφόρμιον, ου, τό, (ὅρμος) *a necklace*.

Ὑφόρμισις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφορμίζω) *a place for ships to run into, harbour, anchorage*, Anth. P. 7, 699.—II. *a running* or *putting in*.

Ὑφορμιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ὑφορμίζω) *one who makes fast below*, of a stone

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fastened to steady a raft, Opp. H. 4, 421.

'Ὑφορμος, ου, ὁ, (ὑπό, ὅρμος II) *an anchoring-place, anchorage*, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 2.—II. as adj., *fit for anchoring in*, τόπος, Strab. p. 645.

'Ὕφος, εος, τό, (ὑφαίνω) like ὑφή, *a web*, Plut. 2, 396 B. [ῠ]

'Ὑφώσι, Ep. 3 pl. of ὑφάω, Od. 7, 105.

'Ὑφυγρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὑγρός) *somewhat moist*, Arist. Probl. 2, 17, 1.—II. *filled with water*, like sq. II.

'Ὕφυδρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὕδωρ) *under water*, of a diver, Thuc. 4, 26.—II. *full of water*, χώρα, Theophr.: *dropsical*, Hipp.

'Ὑψᾱγόρας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -γόρης, (ὕψι, ἀγορεύω) :—*a big talker, a boaster, braggart*, Od. 1, 385; 2, 85, etc.; also ὑψηγόρας.

'Ὑψᾱγορέω, ῶ, *to talk big, vaunt*, also ὑψηγορέω.

'Ὑψάντυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, ἄντυξ) *with a high arch*, Nonn.

'Ὑψαυχενέω, ῶ, (ὑψαύχην) *to carry the neck high; to go in stately guise, prance*, Plut. 2, 324 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 4, 29.

'Ὑψαυχενίζω,=foreg., Anth. P. 9, 777.

'Ὑψαυχέω, ῶ, like μεγαλαυχέω,= ὑψαυχενέω, Soph. Fr. 953, †Pseudo-Phoc. 56.

'Ὑψαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, αὐχήν) *carrying the neck high*, ἵππος, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D: hence, *stately, towering*, ἐλάτη, Eur. Bacch. 1061; *haughty*, Anth. P. 9, 641, etc.

'Ὑψερεφής, ές, (ὕψι, ἐρέφω) *high-roofed, high-vaulted*, ὦμα, Il. 19, 333, and oft. in Od.; ναός, Ar. Nub. 305. —Also ὑψηρεφής (q. v.), ὑψόροφος, but never ὑψίροφος.

†'Ὑψεύς, έως poet. έος, ὁ, *Hypseus*, son of the Peneus and the nymph Creüsa, king of the Lapithae, Pind. P. 9, 23; Apollod. 1, 9, 2.

'Ὑψηγόρας, ὑψηγορέω, Ion. for ὑψαγ-.

'Ὑψηγορία, ας, ἡ, *big talking*.

'Ὑψήγορος, ον, (ὕψι, ἀγορεύω) *talking big, vaunting*, Aesch. Pr. 318, 360.

'Ὑψήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, poet. for ὑψηλός, Nic. Fr. 2, 62.

†'Ὑψηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Hypseus*, i. e. Cyrene, Call. Apoll. 91.

'Ὑψηλαυχένεια, or -ία, ας, ἡ, *a carrying the neck high*, Xen. Eq. 10, 13: from

'Ὑψηλαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, like ὑψαύχην, *carrying the neck high*.

'Ὑψηλοβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to go* or *walk on high*.

'Ὑψηλογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὑψηλός, γνώμη) *high-minded, proud*, Themist.

'Ὑψηλοκάρδιος, ον, (ὑψηλός, καρδία) *high-hearted, proud*, LXX.

'Ὑψηλοκρημνος, ον, (ὑψηλός, κρημνός) *high-cliffed*, πέτραι, Aesch. Pr. 5.

'Ὑψηλολογέομαι, dep., *to talk high, speak proudly, vaunt*, Plat. Rep. 545 E: and

'Ὑψηλολογία, ας, ἡ, *high-talking, vaunting*: from

'Ὑψηλολόγος, ον, (ὑψηλός, λέγω) *talking high, vaunting*, Themist.

'Ὑψηλόλοφος, ον, v. ὑψίλοφος.

'Ὑψηλόνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (ὑψηλός, νόος) *high-minded*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.

'Ὑψηλόνωτος, ον, *high-backed*.

'Ὑψηλοπέτης, ες, *high-flying*.

'Ὑψηλοποιός, όν, (ὑψηλός, ποιέω) *producing loftiness* or *sublimity*, Longin.

'Ὑψηλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, *high-footed*.

'Ὑψηλός, ή, όν, (ὕψι, ὕψος):—*high, lofty, on high, towering*, Lat. *altus, sublimis*, θάλαμος, Od. 1, 426; πύργος, Il. 3, 384; etc.; of a *highland* country, χώρη ὀρεινὴ καὶ ὑψηλή, Hdt. 1, 110;—metaph., ὑψ. ὄλβος, ἀρεταί, κλέος, Pind. O. 2, 38; 5, 1, P. 3, 196, etc.; ὑψηλὰ κομπεῖν, to talk *high* and boastfully, Soph. Aj. 1230; ὑψ. ἐπί τινι, Eur. Hipp. 730; ἑαυτὸν ὑψηλότερον λημμάτων παρέχειν, Luc. Nigr. 25:—freq. in proverb. phrases, ὑψηλόν τινα αἴρειν, Eur. Supp. 555, cf. Andoc. 24, 18, Aeschin. 51, 24; ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ᾠκισε, Eur. Heracl. 613. Hence

'Ὑψηλότης, ητος, ἡ, *loftiness, sublimity*.

'Ὑψηλοτράχηλος, ον, *high-necked*. [ᾰ]

'Ὑψηλοφανής, ές, (ὑψηλός, φαίνομαι) *appearing sublime*, Longin.

'Ὑψήλοφος, ον, f. l. in Hipp., to be altered either into ὑψίλοφος, which occurs elsewh., or into ὑψηλόλοφος, cf. Bast Ep. Cr p. 53.

'Ὑψηλοφρονέω, ῶ, *to be high-minded, haughty*: and

'Ὑψηλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *high-mindedness: haughtiness*: from

'Ὑψηλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑψηλός, φρήν) *high-minded, high-spirited*, ἀνήρ, Plat. Rep. 550 B: *haughty*, θυμός, Eur. I. A. 919.

'Ὑψηλοφυής, ές, (ὑψηλός, φυή) *of a high growth*, Theophr.

'Ὑψηλόφωνος, ον, *with a high* or *loud voice*.

'Ὑψήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, ἀνήρ) *raising* or *exalting men*, Nonn. Hence

†'Ὑψήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Hypsenor*, son of Dolopion, a Trojan, Il. 5, 77.—2. son of Hippasus, a companion of Antilochus before Troy, Il. 13, 441, sqq.

'Ὑψηρεφής, ές, gen. έος, (ὕψι, ἐρέφω)= ὑψερεφής, Il. 9, 578, Od. 4, 15, etc.

'Ὑψηχέω, ῶ, *to sound high* or *loud*: from

'Ὑψηχής, ές, gen. έος, (ὕψι, ἠχος): —*high-sounding, clear-sounding*, ἵπποι ὑψ., because of their *loud neighing*, Il. 5, 772; 23, 27.

†'Ὑψηχίδας, α, ὁ, *Hypsechidas*, a Spartan, Plut. Sol. 10.

'Ὑψί, adv., *high, aloft, on high*, ὑψι ἀναθρώσκων, ὑψι βιβάς, Il. 13, 140, 371; Ζεὺς ἥμενος ὑψι, 20, 155; ὑψι, *at sea*, 14, 77; also in Hes. (Hence ὑψίων, ὑψίτερος, ὑψίστος. Cf. ὑπό and ὑπέρ.)

'Ὑψιαέτος, ου, ὁ, a kind of *eagle*, Anton. Liber.

'Ὑψιβαθής, ές, (ὕψι, βαθύς) *very deep, profound*, Opp. C. 3, 26.

'Ὑψιβάμων, ον, gen. ονος.=sq. [ᾰ]

'Ὑψιβάτος, ον, (ὕψι, βαίνω) *going* or *set on high, standing high, high-placed*, πόλιες, Pind. N. 10, 86; τρίπους, Soph. Aj. 1404. [ῐ]

'Ὑψιβίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. ὑψιβίης, (ὕψι, βία) *high and mighty, haughty, arrogant*, Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 108 Gaisf. [ῐ]

'Ὑψιβόας, ου, ὁ, (ὕψι, βοάω) *loud-shouter*, name of a frog in Batr. 205.

'Ὑψιβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕψι, βρέμω) *high-thundering*, epith. of Jupiter, Il. 1, 354, Od. 5, 4, etc.

'Ὑψιβρομος, ον,=foreg., Orph. H. 18, 1.

'Ὑψιγένεθλος, ον, *of high birth* or *origin*.

'Ὑψιγέννητος, ον, (ὕψι, γεννάω) *high-grown, growing aloft*, ἐλαίας ὑψιγέννητος κλάδος, its *topmost shoot*, Aesch. Eum. 43.

'Ὑψίγονος, ον, (ὕψι, *γένω) *produced on high*, Nonn.

'Ὑψίγνιος, ον, (ὕψι, γνῖον) *with high limbs, high-statured, high-grown*, ἄλσος, Pind. O. 5, 30. [ῐ]

'Ὑψίδμητος, ον,=sq.

'Ὑψίδομος, ον, (ὕψι, δέμω) *high-built*, Coluth. 391. [ῐ]

'Ὑψίδρομος, ον, *high-running, moving on high*.

'Ὑψίζυγος, ον, (ὕψι, ζυγόν):—strictly of the benches in ships, *sitting high* or *aloft on the bench*; hence metaph. as epith. of Jupiter, *high-throned, sitting at the helm* and *guiding all*, Il. 4, 166; 7, 69, etc., Hes. Op. 18.

'Ὑψίζωνος, ον, (ὕψι, ζώνη) *high-girded*, Call. Fr. 19, 1.

'Ὑψιθέμεθλος, ον, (ὕψι, θεμέθλιον) *with deep foundations*, Nonn.

'Ὑψίθεων, ουσα, ον, *high-running*: but better divisim, ὑψι θεων.

'Ὑψίθρονος, ον, (ὕψι, θρόνος) *high-throned*, epith. of gods, Pind. N. 4, 105, 1. 6, (5), 23.

'Ὑψίθωκος, ον.=foreg., Synes. [ῐ]

'Ὑψικάρηνος, ον, (ὕψι, κάρηνον) *with a high head* or *peak*, ὄρος, H. Hom. Ven. 265. [ᾰ]

'Ὑψικέλευθος, ον, (ὕψι, κέλευθος) *wandering on high*, Anth. P. 9, 207

'Ὑψικέρᾱτα, v. sub ὑψίκερως.

'Ὑψικέραννος, ον, *lightning, flashing on high, aloft*.

'Ὑψίκερως, ων, gen. ω, (ὕψι, κέρας): —*high-horned*, ἔλαφος, Od. 10, 156; ταῦρος, Soph. Tr. 507:—we have also a metapl. acc. -κέρᾱτα πετρης, a *high-peaked* rock, Pind. (Fr. 265) ap. Ar. Nub. 597, cf. Lob. Phryn 685 [ῐ]

†'Ὑψικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Hypsicles*, mass. pr. n.

'Ὑψικόλωνος, ον, also ος, ον, Q. Sm., (ὕψι, κολωνη) *with, on a high hill*; generally, *high, αἰών*, Opp. C. 4, 87.

'Ὑψίκομος, ον, (ὕψι, κόμη) *high-haired, with lofty foliage, towering*, ὄρη, Il. 14, 398, etc., and in Hes.; ἐλάται, Eur. Alc. 585; †ἐν ὑψ. ὄρεσσι, Anan 4, 1.† [ῐ]

'Ὑψικόμπως, (ὕψι, κόμπος) adv., *with high boasts, arrogantly*, Soph Aj 766.

'Ὑψικράτέω, ῶ, *to rule aloft* or *on high*: from

'Ὑψικράτης, ου, ὁ, *the high-ruling, high-swaying*. [ᾰ]

†'Ὑψικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Hypocrates*, a historian of Amisus, Luc. Macrob. 22; Strab. p. 311.

'Ὑψικρεμής, ές, (ὕψι, κρεμάννυμι) *high-hovering*, Opp. C. 4, 93.

'Ὑψικρημνος, ον, (ὕψι, κρημνός) *with high steeps* or *cliffs*, Ep. Hom. 6, 5: *high-beetling, high-placed*, πυλαμα, Aesch. Pr. 421.

'Ὑψιλοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *in the shape of an* Υ: cf. ὑοειδής, and v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 123, 9.

'Ὑψίλοφος, ον, (ὕψι, λόφος) *with a high crest*, Αἶτνα, Pind. O. 13, 150; θυρίδες, Anth. P. 5, 153; v. l. Ar. Ran. 818:—cf. ὑψήλοφος. [ῐ]

'Ὑψίλυχνος, ον, (ὕψι, λύχνος *high-shining, αὐγή, illumination by a light hung on high*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A. [ῐ]

'Ὑψιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ὕψι, μέδω) *the high ruling, ruling on high*, Ζεύς, Hes. Th. 529: generally, *lofty*, Παν ανασός, Pind. N. 2, 29.

'Ὑψιμέλαθρος, ον, (ὕψι, μέλαθρον) *high-built*, H. Hom. Merc. 103, 134, 399.

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Ὑψινεφής, ές, (ὕψι, νέφος) *dwelling high in the clouds*, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 5, 40.

Ὑψίνομος, ον, *feeding* or *dwelling on high*. [ῐ]

Ὑψινοος, ον, contr. -νους, ουν, (ὕψι, νόος) *high-minded*, Nonn. [ῐ]

Ὑψιπᾱγής, ές, (ὕψι, πήγνυμι) *high towered* or *built*, Anth. Plan. 132.

Ὑψιπεδος, ον, (ὕψι, πέδον) *with high ground, high-placed*, Pind. I. 1, 42.

Ὑψιπέτᾱλος, ον, (ὕψι, πέταλον) = ὑψίκομος, comically of κράμβαι in Polyzel. Mus. 2.

Ὑψιπετήεις, εσσα, εν, = ὑψιπέτης, Il. 22, 308, Od. 24, 538.

Ὑψιπέτηλος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὑψιπέτᾱλος, used like ὑψίκομος, of trees, Il. 13, 437, Od. 4, 458; 11, 588.

Ὑψιπέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕψι, πέτομαι): —*high-flying*, *soaring*, ἀλετός, Il. 12, 201, 219, Od. 20, 243, Soph. Fr. 423; ὑψ. ἄνεμοι, Pind. P. 3, 189:—acc. to Gramm. ὑψιπετῆς (contr. from ὑψιπετήεις, q. v.)

Ὑψιπετής, ές, (ὕψι, πίπτω, ἔπεσον) *fallen from heaven*, cf. Διϊπετής.

Ὑψιπόδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὑψίπους, Nonn.

Ὑψίπολις, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, πόλις) *the highest* or *first in one's city*, Soph. Ant. 370.

Ὑψίπολος, ον, (ὕψι, πολέω) *roaming on high*, Opp. C. 3, 111.

Ὑψίπορος, ον, (ὕψι, πορεύομαι) *going on high*, Opp. C. 3, 497.

Ὑψιπότητος, ον, like ὑψιπέτης, *flying aloft*, Nonn.

Ὑψίπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, (ὕψι, πούς) *high-footed*; generally, *on high*, Lat. *sublimis*, *vόποι*, Soph. O. T. 866. [ῐ]

Ὑψιπρυμνος, ον, (ὕψι, πρύμνα) *with high stern*, Strab.

Ὑψιπρωρος, ον, *with high prow*.

†Ὑψιπύλη, ης, ἡ, and Ὑψιπύλεια, ας, Pind. O. 4, 35; Ap. Rh. 1, 621: *Hypsipyle*, daughter of Thoas, wife of Jason. Il. 7, 469: from

Ὑψίπυλος, ον, (ὕψι, πύλη) *with high gates*, Il. 6, 416; 16, 698. [ῐ]

Ὑψίπυργος, ον, (ὕψι, πῦργος) *high-towered*, Simon. 87, 3, Aesch. Eum. 688, Soph., etc.; ὑψ. ἐλπίδες, *towering* hopes, Aesch. Supp. 96. [ῐ]

Ὑψόροφος, ον, f. l. for ὑψόροφος, Lob. Phryn. 685.

†Ὑψισται πύλαι, αἱ, (strictly *the highest*) *Hypsistae*, a gate in Thebes, towards the east, Apollod. 3, 6, 6: near it a temple of Ζεὺς Ὕψιστος, Paus. 9, 8, 5.

Ὑψίστολος, ον, (στολή II) *high-girded*, *girt up*.

Ὕψιστος, η, ον, superl. from adv. ὕψι, *highest*, *loftiest*, of places, Aesch. Pr. 720, etc.—2. of persons, *highest*, *dwelling on high*, Ζεύς, Pind. N. 11, 2, Aesch. Eum. 28, etc.—3. of things, στέφανος, κέρδος, Pind. P. 1, fin., I. 1, 74; κακῶν ὕψ., Aesch. Pers. 331, etc.

Ὑψιτέλεστος, ον, (ὕψι, τελέω) *initiated on high*, Nonn.

Ὑψιτενής, ές, *stretched on high*: *on high*.

Ὑψιτένων, οντος, ὁ, (ὕψι, τένων): —*with high-strained sinews*, *strong-necked*, ταῦρος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 190: —hence acc. to Hesych., = ὑψηλαύχην.

Ὑψίτερος, α, ον, compar. from adv. ὕψι, *higher*, *loftier*, Theocr. 8, 46. [ῐ]

Ὑψίτῠχος, ον, *reaching a height*, *of high fortune*. [ῐ]

Ὑψιφᾰνεννος, ον, Philo; and ὑψῐφᾰής, ές, Anth. P. 7, 701 (ὕψι, φάος); —*high-shining*, *far-seen*.

Ὑψιφᾰνής, ές, (ὕψι, φαίνομαι) *conspicuous on high*, Anth. P. append. 246.

Ὑψιφερής, ές, = ὑψιφόρητος.

Ὑψιφοίτης, ου, ὁ, *one who wanders* or *moves on high*.

Ὑψιφόρητος, ον, (ὕψι, φορέω) *high-borne*, *soaring*, Anth.

Ὑψίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, φρήν) like ὑψηλόφρων, *high-minded*, *haughty*, Pind. P. 2, 94.

Ὑψιχαίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕψι, χαίτη) *long-haired*, *áνέρες*, Pind. P. 4, 306.

Ὑψίων, ον, gen. ονος, poet. compar. from ὑψι, *higher*, *loftier*, Pind. Fr. 232: cf. ὑψίτερος.

†Ὑψόεις, ὁ, *Hypsoïs*, a city in Elis, Strab. p. 349.

Ὑψόθεν, and, later, θε, adv.: (ὕψος): —*from on high*, *from aloft*, *from above*, Lat. *desuper*, Il. 11, 53, Od. 2, 147, etc.; also in Hes., Aesch. Supp. 173, Eur., etc.; rare in prose, as in Plat. Soph. 216 C.—II. like ὑψοῦ, *high*, *aloft*, *on high*, also c. gen., *above*, *over*, Pind. O. 3, 21.

Ὑψόθι, adv., (ὕψος) like ὑψοῦ, *high*, *aloft*, *on high*, ὑψοθ' ἑόντι Διΐ, Il. 10, 16, cf. 17, 676; 19, 376.—II. c. gen., *above*, Nonn.

Ὑψοῖ, adv., *upwards*, Lat. *sursum*, ἀείρειν, Sappho 73.

Ὑψόλοφος, ον, = ὑψίλοφος, v. l. Hipp. p. 1278.

Ὑψόπρυμνος, ον, = ὑψίπρυμνος.

Ὑψόπρωρος, ον, = ὑψίπρωρος, Strab.

Ὑψόροφος, ον, (ὕψι, ὀροφή): —*with high covering*, *high roofed*, ὑψ. θάλαμος, οἶκος, Il. 3, 423; 24, 192, Od. 2, 337, etc.; cf. ὑψερεφής, ὑψηρεφής.

Ὕψος, εος, τό, (ὕψι) *height*, first in Hdt. (v. infra); ὕψος κρεῖσσον ἐκπηδήματος, Aesch. Ag. 1376; εἰς ὕψος αἴρειν, Eur. Phoen. 404; ὑ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν, to rise to some *height*, Thuc. 1, 91; 4, 13, cf. 2, 75: *the top*, *summit*, *crown*, metaph., ὕψος ἀμαθίας, Ep. Plat. 351 E:—ὅσον ὕψος, how *high*, Xen. Symp. 2, 8; as absol. acc., *in height*, Hdt. 1, 50, 178; ἐς ὕψος, Id. 2, 135.—II. metaph., *sublimity*, Longin. Hence

Ὑψόσε, adv., *on high*, *upwards*, *aloft*, *up*, Il. 10, 461, 465, Od. 9, 240, 340, etc.

Ὑψοτάτω, adv., superl. of ὑψοῦ, *most highly*, Bacchyl. 26, 4.

Ὑψοῦ, adv., (ὕψος):—*high*, *aloft*, *on high*, *up*, Il. 1, 486, Od. 4, 785, etc.; ὑψοῦ πατεῖν, Pind. O. 1, 184, cf. P. 10, 109; ὑψοῦ ἐξᾶραί τι, to praise it highly, Hdt. 9, 79; ὑψοῦ αἴρειν θυμόν, Soph. O. T. 914.

†Ὑψοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, (prob. contd. from Ὑψόεις) *Hypsus*, a town of Arcadia on a mountain of same name, Paus. 8, 35, 7.

Ὑψόφθαλμος, ον, (ὕψι, ὀφθαλμός) *with high* or *prominent eyes*.

Ὑψόφωνος, ον, (ὕψι, φωνή) *with high*, *shrill voice*, Hipp. p. 955.

Ὑψόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to raise*, *elevate*, *exalt*, Hipp. Hence

Ὕψωμα, ατος, τό, *high position*, *elevation*, †N. T.: in pl. οὐρανίοις ὑψώμασι, Pseudo-Phoc. 68; † esp., *the ascension* of a star, opp. to ταπείνωμα, Plut. 2, 149 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Ὑψώροφος, ον, = ὑψόροφος, Lob. Phryn. 706.

Ὕψωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑψόω) *a heightening*, *raising*, *exalting*, LXX.

ΥΩ, f. ὕσω: aor. pass. ὑσθην:—strictly, *to wet*, *water*: esp., *to rain*, Ζεὺς ὗε, Jupiter *sent rain*, Il. 12, 25, Od. 14, 457, Hes. Op. 486, Theogn. 26, Valck. Hdt. 2, 13; ὁ θεὸς ὗει, Hdt. 2, 13;—but the nom. was soon omitted, and ὗει used impers., like Lat. *pluit*, *it rains*, Hes. Op. 550, Hdt. 4, 28; ὕδατι ὑσαι, Hdt. 1, 87; εἰ ὗε, if *it rained*, Hdt. 4, 185: ὗοντος πολλῷ, as *it was raining* heavily, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 16; (so the Greeks said νίφει, σείει, etc., with or without ὁ θεός):—also sometimes c. acc. loci, ἑπτὰ ἐτέων οὐκ ὗε τὴν Θήρην, for seven years *it did* not *rain on* Thera, Hdt. 4, 151, cf. Paus. 2, 29, 6, (hence the pass. usage, cf. infra B):—more freq. c. acc. cognato, ὗσε χρυσόν, *it rained* gold, Pind. O. 7, 91; so, ὑσαι τέφραν, etc.; and sometimes c. dat., ὑσαι λίθοις, βατράχοις, etc., *to rain with*..;—just as in Lat. we find sometimes *pluit carnem*, *sanguinem*, sometimes *pluit lapidibus*, Valck. Hdt. 4, 151: ψακαζέτω δ' ἄρτοισιν, ὑέτω δ' ἔτνει, like Falstaff's 'Let it rain potatoes,' Niceph. Sir. 2.—II. pass., c. fut. mid., *to become wet*, *be wetted*, esp. *with rain*; λέων ὑόμενος, a lion *drenched with rain*, Od. 6, 131; ὑσθησαν αἱ Θῆβαι, Thebes *was rained upon*, i. e. it rained there, Hdt. 3, 10: so, ἡ γῆ ὕεται, i. e. it rains in the country, Hdt. 2, 13; ἡ γῆ ὕεται ὀλίγῳ, it rains little or seldom there, Hdt. 1, 193:—also, sometimes, *to fall down in rain*, *in a shower*, e. g. ὕεται χρυσός, ἄρτος, σῖτος, it rains gold, bread, corn, etc., yet prob. only in late writers, as Philo, Greg. Naz., etc.

(From ὗω come first ὗδος ὕδωρ ὑδαλέος ὑδάτινος ὑδατόεις ὕδρα ὕδρος ὕδερος ὕδρωψ: then ὑγρός with its derivs.; and Lat *humus humor humeo humesco humidus*; as also *umus uvidus udus unda*, and *fudo fundo*: prob. also ἰδός ἰδίω ἰδρός ἱδρώς ἱδρόω, Lat. *sudo*, *sudor*; and (from its watery look) ὑα[illegible]ὑαλος. Cf. ὕδωρ.—The root may perhaps be further traced in XY-, χέω). [ῡ always.]

Ὑώδης, ες, like ὑοειδής, *swinish*, πάθος, Plut. 2, 535 F. [ῐ]

Ὑωδία, ας, ἡ, *swinishness*. [ῡ]

Φ

Φ, φ, φῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-first letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral φ' = 500, but ,φ = 500,000.

The consonant Φ arose from the labial Π followed by the aspirate. Before the present written character came into use, it was written ΠΗ; and is expressed in Lat., Engl., etc., by the Lat. *ph*: though, *F*, *f*, is its proper representative:—for in Greek, Φ was used to translate the Lat. *F*, as *Fabius*, Φάβιος, etc.; in Italian all the Latinised Greek words (the only ones which in Latin had *ph*) are spelt with *f*; and in Greek and Latin words from the same root φ and *f* correspond, e. g. φώρ, *fur*, φάναι, *fari*. —It is prob. that Φ took the place of the older *F* or digamma, which remained in Latin in its primitive form, v. Donalds. New Crat. p. 105, 124.

Changes of Φ, esp. in the dialects. —I. in Aeol., Dor. and Ion. the aspirate was usu. dropped, and φ became π, as in ἀσπάραγος λίαπος σπόγγος σπονδύλη for ἀσφάραγος λίσφος σφόγγος σφονδύλη, Koen Greg. p. 344: this was esp. the case with the Macedonians, who called their Philip Πίλιππος: the Att. on the other hand

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were fond of the aspirated φ, esp. after σ, though not without exception, Lob. Phryn. 113, 399, but also at the beginning of the radical syllables, e. g. *φάνός πανός, φάτρα πάτρα* (cf. *father pater*), *φαινόλης paenula, φάρσος pars, flagrum* πληγή, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φολκός 5; just as the High-German *Pferd Pfahl pfeifen Dampf* are in Low-German, *Perd Pahl peipen Damp*, whence our *pad pale pipe damp*.—II. in Maced., φ sometimes changed to its nearest labial β. Βίλιππος Βρύγες for Φίλιππος Φρύγες, Hdt. 7, 73, Koen Greg. p. 285; cf. *balaena φάλαινα*.—III. in Aeol., Dor. and Ion., φ is more freq. for θ, as *φήρ φλάω, φλίβω* for *θήρ θλάω θλίβω*, etc., Koen Greg. p. 614.

Older Ep. and Eleg. poets considered φ in particular cases as a double consonant, so that a short vowel before it becomes long by position, e. g. in *ὄφις σκύφος Ζεφύριος*, Wolf Praef. II. lxxvii, Schäf. Theogn. 1057, Mehlh. Anacr. 35, 11.

Φᾶ, Dor. for *ἔφα, ἔφη*, v. *φημί*.

Φάανθεν, Ep. lengthd. for *φάνθεν*, i. e. *ἐφάνθησαν*, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of *φαίνω*, Il. 1, 200. [φᾶ]

Φάάντατος, η, ον, irreg. Ep. superl. of *φαεινός, most brilliant, brightest, ἀστήρ*, Od. 13, 93.

Φάάντερος, α, ον, irreg. Ep. compar. of *φαεινός, more brilliant, brighter*, Anth.

Φαβάτινος, η, ον, *made of beans*, from the Lat. *faba*, late word.

†**Φάβιος, ου, ὁ**, the Rom. name *Fabius*, Strab. p. 185; Plut.; etc.

Φᾰβοκτόνος, ον, (*φάψ, κτείνω*) *killing doves, a dove-killer*.

Φᾰβοτύπος, ον, (*φάψ, τύπτω*) *striking doves*: *ὁ φαβοτύπος*, a kind of hawk = *φασσοφόνος*, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 1.

†**Φάβρα**, *ἁ, ἡ, Phabra*, a small island near Attica, Strab. p. 398, v. l. *Φαύρα*.

†**Φαβρατερία, ας, ἡ, Fabrateria**, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

†**Φαβρίκιος, ου, ὁ**, the Rom. name *Fabricius*, Plut.

†**Φαβωρῖνος, ου, ὁ, Favorinus**, masc. pr. n., esp. the rhetorician of Arelate in Gaul, Luc. Demon. 12; etc.

Φάγαινα, ης, ἡ, *ravenous hunger*.—II. = *φαγέδαινα* I.

Φᾰγάνθρωπος, *ον*, = *ἀνθρωποφάγος, devouring men, cannibal*.

Φᾰγᾶς or **φαγᾶς, ὁ**, (*φαγεῖν*) *a devourer, glutton*, Cratin. Incert. 137 b; cf. Lob. Phryn. 434.

Φᾰγέδαινα, ης, ἡ, *a cancerous sore, canker*, Aesch. Fr. 231, Dem. 798, 23; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. = *φάγαινα* I. Hence

Φᾰγεδαινικός, ή, όν, *spreading like a cancer*, Diosc.

Φᾰγεδαινόομαι, pass., *to suffer from φαγέδαινα*, Hipp. p. 1125.

Φᾰγέειν and **φᾰγέμεν**, Ion. and Ep. for *φαγεῖν*. Od.

ΦΑΓΕΙΝ, inf. from *ἔφαγον*, with no pres. in use, used as aor. 2 of *ἐσθίω*:—*to eat, devour*, both of men and beasts, oft. in Hom., who oft. joins *πιεῖν φαγέμεν τε*, etc.: usu. constructed c. acc., but also c. gen., *to eat of* (i. e. part of) a thing, Od. 9, 102; 15, 373, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 537:—generally, *to eat up, waste, squander*, Od. 2, 76; 4, 33.—A later Hellenistic fut. is *φάγομαι*, which was also used as pres., LXX., cf. Lob. Phryn. 327, but no pres. *φάγω* occurs. (Sanscr. *bhaksh* comedere: hence, also prob. Lat. *fauc-es*, German *Backen*).

Φᾰγέσωρος, ου, ὁ, *a glutton*, comic word.

Φάγημα, ατος, τό, (*φᾰγεῖν*) *food, victuals*.

Φάγῃσι, Ep. for *φάγῃ*, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of *ἐσθίω*, Hom.

Φᾰγήσια, τά, (sc. *ἱερά*), (*φαγεῖν*) *an eating-festival*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.

Φᾰγησῐπόσια, τά, (*φαγεῖν, πίνω*) *an eating and drinking festival*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.

Φάγησις, ἡ, (*φαγεῖν*) *an eating* or *devouring*, susp.

Φάγῖλος, ου, ὁ, *a lamb*, strictly either *when it begins to be eatable* or *to eat alone*, Arist. ap. Plut. 2, 291 D.—Hesych. gives also the forms *φαγηλός, φαγαλός*.

Φάγομαι, Hellenist. fut. of *φᾰγεῖν*, q. v.

Φάγος, ου, ὁ, (*φαγεῖν*) *a glutton*, N. T.:—also written oxyt. *φᾰγός*, Lob. Phryn. 434.

†**Φάγρης, ητος, ἡ, Phagres**, a fortress in Macedonia at the passes of Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 112; Thuc. 2, 99.

Φάγρος, ου, ὁ, *a* kind of *fish*, Antiph. Probat. 1, 3.—II. in Cretan, *a whetstone*.

***Φάγω**, v. sub *φαγεῖν*.

Φᾰγών, ό, a glutton.—II. *the jaw*.

Φάγωρος, ου, ὁ, also *φαγώριος*, an unknown *fish*, perh. the same as *φάγρος*, Strab.

Φάε, 3 sing. aor. from *φάω, φαίνω*, with intr. signf. like *ἐφάνη, appeared*, Od. 14, 502.

Φαέθοντιάς, άδος, ἡ, = sq., Opp. C. 1, 219.

Φαέθοντίς, ίδος, poët. fem. of *φαέθων, shining*, Anth.—†II. *of* or *relating to Phaëthon*, Anth. P. 9, 782.

†**Φαέθουσα, ης, ἡ, Phaëthusa**, daughter of Helius and Neaera, Od. 12, 132.

Φαέθω (*φάω, φάος*):—*to shine*, but prob. only used in part. *φαέθων, beaming, radiant*, in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of the sun, Il. 11, 735, Od. 5, 479, etc.; and so Soph. El. 824, Eur. El. 464, in lyric passages: *πάννυχα καὶ φαέθοντα*, nights and *days*, Soph. Aj. 930.—2. *the planet Jupiter*, Arist. Mund. 2, 9. Hence

Φαέθων, οντος, ὁ, Phaëthon, one of the *light-bringing* steeds of Aurora, Od. 23, 246.—II. as masc. pr. n., son of Aurora and Cephalus, carried off by Venus, Hes. Th. 987: †in Apollod. 3, 14, 3, son of Tithonus†.—2. son of Helius and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, †Eur. Hipp. 740; Ap. Rh. 4, 598, 623; cf. Luc. Dial. D. 25.—3. appell. of Absyrtus, Ap. Rh. 3. 1236.

†**Φαεινίς, ίδος, ἡ, Phaënis**, priestess of Juno in Argos, Thuc. 4, 133.

Φαεινός, ή, όν; also *φαεννός*, v. infra: (*φάος*): *shining, beaming, radiant, τινί, with* any thing, oft. in Hom.; esp. of burnished metal, *κρητήρ*, Il. 3, 247, etc.; *χαλκός* 12, 151; *σάκος, δόρυ*, etc.; and of *bright* colours, *ζωστὴρ φοίνικι φαεινός*, Il. 6, 219, cf. 15, 538; *φ. πέπλος, τάπης*, 5, 315; 10, 156; also of fire, Il. 5, 215; of the moon, Il. 8, 555; of Aurora, Od. 4, 188; of the eyes, Il. 13, 3, 7, etc.; so in Pind. and Trag., v. sub fin.:—compar., *φαεινότερος*, Il. 18, 610.—2. later also like *λαμπρός*, of the voice, *clear, distinct, far-sounding*, Pind. P. 4, 505.—3. generally, *splendid, brilliant, ἀρεταί, θυσίαι*, etc., Pind. N. 7, 75, etc.—A poët. word.—Pind. always uses the form *φαεννός*, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1, 6, which also occurs even in Iambic passages of Trag., Valck. Phoen. 84, Ellendt Lex. Soph., but never in Ep.

Φαείνω, poet. collat. form of *φαίνω, to shine, give light*, Od. 12, 383, 385, etc., Hes. Op. 526, Th. 372.

†**Φαείννα, ας, ἡ, Phaënna**, one of the Graces, Paus. 3, 18, 6.

†**Φαεννίς, ίδος, ἡ, Phaënnis**, a seeress, Paus. 10, 12, 10.

†**Φάεννος, ου, ὁ, Phaënnus**, a poet, Anth. P. 4, 1.

Φαεννός, ή, όν, collat. form of *φαεινός*, q. v. sub fin.

Φαεσίμβροτος, ον, (*φάω, βροτός*) —*bringing light to mortals, shining on them*, *ἦώς*, Il. 24, 785, *Ἥλιος*, Od. 10, 138, 191, Hes. Th. 958: also in Ext. Heracl. 750.

Φαεσφορία, ας, Ion. *-ίη, ῆς, ἡ*, *a bringing of light: a lighting, illumination*, Call. Dian. 11, Musae. 309: from

Φαεσφόρος, ον, (*φάος, φέρω*) = *light-bringing, λαμπάδες*, Aesch. Ag. 489; *φλοξ*, Eur. Hel. 629, *ὄψις*, Id. Cycl. 462:—comp. *φωσφόρος*, q. v.

†**Φαζημωνῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, Phazemonitis**, a district of Pontus, Strab. p. 560: from

†**Φαζημών, ῶνος, ὁ, Phazemon**, a town of Pontus, later Neapolis, Strab. p. 560: hence *οἱ Φαζημωνῖται, the inhab. of Ph.*, Id.

Φάθι, imperat. of *φημί*, Ar. [ᾰ, though Draco writes it *φᾶθι*.]

†**Φαιᾶκία, ας**, Ion. **Φαιηκίη, ῆς, ἡ**, in Hom. *Φαιήκων γαῖα*, Od. 5, 35, *Phaeacia, the land of the Phaeacians*, = *Σχερία*.

Φαιαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. **Φαηξ**, *a Phaeacian*: they were the Homeric inhabitants of the island of Scheria (i. e. Corcyra, now Corfu, famous for their seamanship, riches and hospitality, Od. †6, 3, 35, etc †—II. the masc. pr. n., *Phaeax*†, name of an architect, who gave his name (*φαιάκες* or *φαιᾶκοί*) to *conduits* or *sewers*, Diod. †S. 11, 25.—2. son of Neptune and Corcyra, progenitor of the Phaeacians, acc. to Diod. S. 4, 72.—3. son of Erasistratus, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 5, 4; Plut. Nic. II.

†**Φαιδίμη, ης, ἡ, Phaedima**, fem. pr. n., a Persian woman, Hdt. 3, 68.

Φαιδίμοεις, εσσα, εν, a rarer poet. form for sq., Il. 13, 686.

Φαίδῐμος, ον, also *η, ον*, Pind. P. 4, 51, N. 1, 101, (never used by Hom. in fem.): (*φάος*):—*shining, beaming, radiant*, of men's limbs, prob. in reference to the common use of coll. *φαίδιμος Ὅμος*, Od. 11, 127, etc.; *φ.* ; etc. Il. 6, 27; *φ. κόμα*, Pind. N. 1, 101. *πρόσωψις*, Id. P. 4, 50; also, *φ. ἵππος*, Id. O. 6, 21.—2. of heroes, *famous, glorious*, Lat. *clarus, illustris*, oft. in Hom.—The word is rare in Trag. *φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ*, Aesch. (Fr. 122) ap. Ar. Ran. 992; *φ. ὦμοι*, Soph. Fr. 403; *φ. βραχίονες*, Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D.

†**Φαίδιμος, ον, ὁ, Phaedimus**, a king of the Sidonians, who kindly received Menelaus, Od. 15, 117.—2. son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3. 5. 6.—3. one of the thirty tyrants, Dem. 402, 16; instead of whom in Xen. *Φαιδρίας*.—4. a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 42.—5. a poet of the Anthology.—Others in Paus. 5, 8, 11; etc.

†**Φαίδρα, ας, ἡ**, Ep. **Φαίδρη, Phaedra**, daughter of Minos, wife of Theseus, became enamoured of her step-son Hippolytus, and by her misrepresentations caused his death, Od. 11, 325; Eur. Hipp.

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†Φαιδρία, ας, ἡ, *Phaedria*, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 3, 35, 1.

†Φαιδρικας, ου, ὁ, *Phaedrias*, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2: cf. *Φαίδιμος* 3.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

†Φαίδριον, ου, ἡ, *Phaedrium*, a female attendant of Epicurus, Diog. L. 6, 21.

Φαιδροείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εἷμα) *in clean attire.*

Φαιδρόνους, ουν, (φαιδρός, νοῦς) *of cheerful, joyous mind*, Aesch. Ag. 1229.

Φαιδρός, ά, όν, (φάω, φαίνω):—*bright, beaming*, φάος, Pind. Fr. 228; ἥλιος, σελήνη, Aesch. Eum. 926, Ag. 298.—2. metaph., *beaming with joy, joyous, jocund*, φ. πρόςωπον, δμμα, †Solon 31, 3†, Aesch. Ag. 520, Soph. El. 1297, etc.: then of persons, *of glad countenance, cheerful, joyous*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59, etc.; φ. λάμποντι μετώπῳ, Ar. Eq. 550; φ. ἐπί τινι, *glad at* a thing, Dem. 332, 8: hence, φ. ὦτα, of a horse that pricks his ears, Ar. Pac. 156. Adv. -δρῶς, *joyously, cheerily*, φ. βιοτεῦσαι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6; neut. pl. φαιδρά as adv. in Soph. O. C. 319: app. to στυγνός, Xen. An. 2, 6, 11.—II. as masc. prop. n., properispom., Φαῖδρος, v. sq.: and the fem. Φαίδρα, Ion. Φαίδρη, is paroxyt.

†Φαῖδρος, ου, ὁ, *Phaedrus*, a pupil and friend of Socrates, Plat. Phaedr.—2. an Athenian commander, Strab. p. 446.

Φαιδρότης, ητος, ἡ, (φαιδρός) *brightness, lustre.*—II. metaph., *cheerfulness, joyousness*, Isocr. Antid. § 141.

Φαιδρόω, ῶ, (φαιδρός) *to make bright.*—II. metaph., *to cheer, make cheerful, gay* or *joyous*:—pass., *to be so*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16. Cf. *φαιδρύνω.*

Φαιδρυντής, οῦ, ὁ, (φαιδρύνω) *one who cleanses.*

Φαιδρυντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg., σπαργάνων φ., *a washer* of baby-linen, Aesch. Cho. 759.

Φαιδρύνω, (φαιδρός) *to make bright, to cleanse*, φ. λουτροῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1109; θεαὶ μορφὰν ἐφαίδρυναν, *gave me a bright* form, says Helen, Eur. Hel. 678:—so in mid., χρόα φαιδρύνεσθαι, *to wash one's* skin *clean*, Hes. Op. 751, cf. Mosch. 2, 31.—II. metaph., *to cheer, please*, Aesch. Ag. 1120: in mid., φαιδρύνασθαι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον, Plat. Legg. 718 B:—pass., *to brighten up* with joy, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 37. Hence

Φαίδρυσμα, ατος, τό, *that which makes bright: decoration, dress*, Clem. Al.

Φαιδρωπός, όν, (φαιδρός, ὤψ):—*with bright, joyous look*, of a young lion, Aesch. Ag. 725; δμμα φ., Eur. Or. 894.

†Φαίδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Phaedon*, of Elis, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed.—2. an Athenian archon, Plut. Thes. 36.

†Φαιδώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Phaedondas*, a pupil of Socrates, of Thebes or Cyrene, Plat. Phaed. 59; Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48.

Φαικάς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of *white shoe*, worn by Athen. gymnasiarchs and Aegyptian priests, Anth. P. 6, 254; and we have a dimin. form φαικάσιον, τό, in App. Civ. 5, 11, Plut. Anton. 33.

Φαικός, ή, όν, Soph. (Fr. 954) ap. Phot. and Hesych., who explain it by φαιδρός, λαμπρός, so that it must belong to the root *φάω, φαίνω.

Φαῖμεν, 1 pl. opt. pres. from φημί, for φαίημεν, Il.

†Φαιναγόρη, ης, ἡ, = Φαναγορία, Dion. P. 552.

†Φαιναρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Phaenarete*, an Athenian female, mother of Socrates, Plat. Theaet.

†Φαινέας, ου, ὁ, *Phaeneas*, a leader of the Aetolians, Polyb. 17, 1, 4.

Φαινέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. act. for φαίνειν, Od.

Φαινέσκετο, Ion. for ἐφαίνετο, 3 sing. impf. pass., Od.

†Φαινέστιος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenestius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 15 A.

Φαινίνδᾶ παίζειν, to play *at ball*, elsewh. ἐφετίνδα καὶ ἁρπαστόν, Antiph. Incert. 8; cf. Ath. 14 F. (From φαίνω.)

†Φαίνιππος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenippus*, an Athenian, Hdt. 6, 121.—2. a public secretary at Athens, Thuc. 4, 118.—3. an individual against whom one of Demosthenes' orations was directed.

Φαινίς, ίδος, ἡ, Laced. for ἀνεμώνη.

†Φαινόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenocritus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 716.

Φαινόλης, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *paenula, a thick, upper garment* or *cloak*, N. T.: the forms φαιλόνης and φελόνης are dub.

Φαινολίς, ίδος, ἡ, (φαίνω) *light-bringing, light-giving*, ἠώς, H. Hom. Cer. 51; αἰώς, Sapph. 68: not found in genit.; cf. μαινολίς.

Φαινολοθήκη, ης, ἡ, *a closet* or *place for keeping* φαινόλαι *in.*

Φαινομένῳφι, Ep. dat. for φαινομένῃ, Hom.

Φαινομηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (φαίνω, μηρός) *showing the thigh, with bare thigh*, as Ibyc. 49 calls the Laconian damsels, from their wearing the σχιστὸς χιτών, v. Müller Dor. 4, 2, 3: we find it also proparox. φαινόμηρις, and in the form φανομηρίς.

Φαινοπροωπέω, ῶ, (φαίνω, πρόςωπον) *to show one's face, come into public*, a word formed by Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1, not quite acc. to analogy; for it should strictly be φανεροπροςωπέω. So our botanists talk of phaenogamous, for phanerogamous, plants. Hence

Φαινοπροςωπητέον, verb. adj., *one must show one's face*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2.

Φαίνοψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (φαίνω, ὤψ) = φαινώψ: in Il. only as pr. n.: v. sq.

†Φαίνοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Phaenops*, son of Asius of Abydus, father of Xanthus and Thoon, Il. 5, 152; 17, 582.

Φαίνω (from root ΦΑ-, which appears in φά-ος, Sanscr. *bhâ* lucere): f. φᾰ́νῶ. but also φᾰ́νῶ, Dind. Ar. Eq. 300, Eur. Bacch. 528, cf. Ap. Dysc. de Adv. p. 600: aor. ἔφηνα, inf. φῆναι: later pf. πέφαγκα, Dinarch. (in compd. ἀποφ.): intr. pf. 2 πέφηνα. Pass. and mid. φαίνομαι: fut. φᾰνοῦμαι, Hom., φανήσομαι, Soph., etc.: aor. ἐφάνην, Hom., who also has intr. aor. act. φάνεσκε [ᾰ] (Il. 11, 64, Od. 11, 587), aor. 1 ἐφάνθην, with the Ep. 3 sing. aor. φᾰ́ανθη, and 3 pl. φάανθεν, for ἐφάνθησαν, Il. 1, 200; 17, 650, cf. Lob. Phryn. 420; 3 pl. aor. 2 φάνεν for ἐφάνησαν, Od. 18, 68; inf. φᾰνῆμεναι for φανῆναι, Il. 9, 240: pf. πέφασμαι, 3 sing. πέφανται, inf. πεφάνθαι, Soph., Plat., etc.; but the pf. 2 πέφηνα is also used in pass. signf., Soph. O. C. 329, etc, though sometimes in act., Id. Phil. 297: no aor. 2 act. ἔφᾰνον seems to have been used, Pors. Or. 1266, Meineke Philem. p. 416.

To bring to light, bring into sight, make to appear, τέρας τινί φ., to make a sign *appear* to one, Il. 2, 324, Od. 3, 173, etc.; σήματα φαίνων, Il. 2, 353; φ. ὀπώραν, Pind. N. 5, 10; ἐς τὸ φῶς φανεῖν, Soph. O. T. 1229; φ. φόνον, Ib. 853; φ. κακῶν ἔκλυσιν, Eur. I. T. 899; etc.; v. sub φρουρά. II. 2:—*to show, make known*, ὁδόν τινι, Od. 12, 334: φ. μηρούς, ἐπιγουνίδα, *to show by baring*, i. e. *to uncover*.., Od. 18, 67, 74; so, φ. αὐχένα, Hdt. 2, 131: but, γόνον Ἑλένῃ φ., *to show* her a child, i. e. grant her to bear one, Od. 4, 12; so, φ. παρἀκοιτίν τινι, *to show* (i. e. give) one a wife, Od. 15, 26.—2. of sound, *to make* it *clear* to the ear, *make it ring clear*, ἀοιδὴν φαίνειν, Od. 8, 499; σάλπιγξ ὑπέρτονον γήρυμα φαινέτω στρατῷ, Aesch. Eum. 569; cf. Soph. Ant. 1078.—3. *to show forth, display, exhibit*, νοήματα, Il. 18, 295; ἀρετήν, Od. 8, 237; ἀεικείας, Od. 20, 309; βίην, Hes. Th. 689; εὐμαχανίαν, Pind. I. 4, 4 (3, 20); εὔνοιαν, Hdt. 3, 36; ὕβριν, Hdt. 3, 127: *to make clear* or *plain, explain, expound*, λόγον, Hdt. 1, 116, 117: also, λόγων ὁδούς, Hdt. 1, 95.—4. esp. in Att., *to inform against* one; hence, *to indict, impeach*, φαίνω σε ταῖς πρυτάνεσι, Ar. Eq. 300;—esp. *to inform of* a thing *as contraband*, Ar. Ach. 819, 824, sq.; so, φαίνειν πλοῖον, Dem. 1324, 20; τὰ φανθέντα, articles *informed against* as contraband, Id. 1325, fin.—5. aor. mid. φήνασθαι, in signf. *to show, display as one's own*, Soph. Phil. 944.—II. absol., φαίνειν τινί, *to light* or *give light to* any one, *carry a light* before him, Od. 7, 102; 19, 25.—2. *to give light, shine forth*, of the sun, moon, etc., φ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Plat. Tim. 39 B; ἀλλὰ, σελάνα, φαῖνε καλόν, Theocr. 2, 11, cf. φάω: hence the planet Saturn is called Φαίνων (v. sub voc.):—so, ἠρ φαῖνον, spring *when it shines forth*, Aesch. Fr. 291, 4 (cf. ὑποφαίνω); and, metaph., ἐλπὶς ἀγανὰ φαίνουσα, Aesch. Ag. 101, if we keep the old reading:—and so of the Dioscuri appearing in mid-air, Eur. El. 1234, where Seidl. takes it=φαίνομαι, but needlessly. In all these intr. usages we may easily supply the cognate acc., φῶς:—but,—3. Hom. uses the impf. φάινεσκε really intr., *appeared*, μετὰ πρώτοισι φάνεσκε, Il. 11, 64; ὑπένερθε δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκε, Od. 12, 241, cf. 11, 586.

B. pass. φαίνομαι;—*to come to light, come to sight, be seen, appear*, φαίνεται αὐγή, Il. 2, 456, cf. Od. 19, 39, etc.; esp. of the appearance or rising of heavenly bodies, *to appear*, Il. 8, 556, Hes. Op. 596; most freq. of the first gleam of day-break, ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς, Il. 1, 477, Od. 2, 1, etc.; ἅμα τοῖ φαινομένῃφιν, at break of day, Il. 9, 618, Od. 4, 407, etc.: also of a rising wind, οὐδέ ποτ' οὖροι πνείοντες φαίνοντο, Od. 4, 361:—in later writers φαινομενα are *the phaenomena of the heavens*, as the times of stars rising and setting, etc., Arat.—2. *to become seen by baring*, Il. 22, 324, Od. 18, 67.—3. c. inf., *to appear to be* so and so, ὁμαῶν ἤτις τοι ἀρίστη φαίνεται εἶναι, Od. 15, 25, cf. 11, 335; οὐ γάρ σφιν ἐφαίνετο κέρδιον εἶναι, 14, 358; (this inf. is oft. omitted, ὅστις φαίνηται ἄριστος (sc. εἶναι), Od. 14, 106, cf. Il. 2, 5; τοῖος ἐφαίνετο, Il. 5, 807):—in Hdt. and Att. we must distinguish between φαίνεσθαι c. inf., and φ. c. part., the former denoting *what appears* or *is likely*, the

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latter *what is apparent* or *manifest*, e. g. *φαίνεται εἶναι, he appears, seems to be* (like *δοκεῖ*); but *φαίνεται ἐών, he manifestly is*, cf. Hdt. 7, 137, 175, Aesch. Pr. 217, Pers. 786; so too, *φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπτων*, the law *manifestly harms* us; but, *φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάψειν*, it *appears likely to harm* us, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 259, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 484 Obs. 2, c; so, *οὐκ ἄκαιρα φαίνεται λέγειν*, Aesch. Pr. 1036; *φαίνομαι δύο καθορᾶν εἴδη*, Plat. Soph. 235 D; but, *πλαγκτὸς οὐσ' ἐφαινόμην*, Aesch. Ag. 593, cf. Pers. 786, etc.: — also with the part. omitted, *πέφανται ἁρματηλάτας σοφός* (sc. *ὤν*), Pind. P. 4, 154, cf. N. 6, 25; *Κᾶρες ἐφάνησαν* (sc. *ὄντες*), *they were found* (*to be*) Carians, Thuc. 1, 8: — in like manner we have *φαινόμενος, η, ον*, (objectively) of *that which is evident, manifest, plain, certain*, *φαινόμενον κακόν*, Archil. 67; *φ. ἄτα*, Pind. N. 9, 50; but also (subjectively) *that which seems* or *appears so* (to us), *seeming, apparent*, opp. to *τὸ ὄν*, Plat. Rep. 596 E, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 3, Eth. N. 3, 4, etc. — 4. freq. in Plato's dialogue, *φαίνεταί σοι ταῦτα; does this appear so?* is not this so? Answ. *φαίνεται, yes*, Prot. 332 E, Rep. 333 C, etc.—5. *οὐδαμοῦ φανῆναι*, Id. Phaed. 72 B; v. sub *οὐδαμοῦ*.—6. Soph. El. 1274, has *φανῆναι ὁδόν*, which is a pregnant expression for *ἰέναι ὁδὸν ὥςτε φανῆναι*: somewhat of the same kind is *κέλευθον φανείς*, Aj. 878. — II. strictly as pass., c. aor. 1 *ἐφάνθην, to be denounced, informed against, τὰ ἡμίσεα τῶν φανθέντων λαβεῖν*, Dem. 1325, 28: — in Hom. however the aor. 1 pass. is always used in the signf. of the aor. 2.

†*Φαινώ*, οῦς, ἡ. *Phaeno*, a nymph, playmate of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 418.

Φαίνων, ὁ, the name of a planet, *the Shiner*, our Saturn, Arist. Mund. 2, 9, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Φαινῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

Φαινώψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φαίνω, ὤψ*) *bright-eyed, conspicuous*, Manetho.

ΦΑΙΌΣ, ά, όν, strictly, *of the hue of twilight, dusky, dun*, Lat. *fuscus*, of any colour mixed of black and white, Plat. Tim. 68 C, cf. Arist. Top. 1, 15, 7: of mourning, *φαιὰ ἱμάτια*, Polyb. 30, 4, 5;—but opp. to both *μέλας* and *λευκός*, as *ἄλυπος* to *λυπηρός* and *ἡδύς*, as a mere negative, Plat. Rep. 585 A. — 2. it was also applied to sound, = *σομφός*. acc. to Arist.; but he (l. c.) disapproves the usage.

Φαιουρός, όν, (*φαιός, οὐρά*) *grey-tailed*: acc. to others from *φάος*, = *λάμπουρος*, Lyc. 334.

Φαιοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φαιός, χιτών*) *dark-robed*, Aesch. Cho. 1049, where the second syll. is long in arsis, cf. *ἰαχέω*, and v. *χ* sub fine. [*ῐ*]

†*Φαισάνᾱ, ας, ἡ, Phaesana*, a city in southern Arcadia, Pind. O. 6, 55. [*ᾱν*]

†*Φαίστιος, α, ον, of Phaestus, Phaestian*, Plut. Sol. 12; cf. Ath. 261 E: with pecul. fem. *Φαιστιάς*.

†*Φαιστίς, ίδος, ἡ, Phaestis*, mother of Aristotle, Ep. Ad. 549; in Diog. L. 5, 1, *Φαιστιάς*.

Φαιστός, or *Φαῖστος, η, ον*, (*φάω*) *shining, bright*, dub.

†*Φαῖστος, ου, ὁ, Phaestus*, son of Borus of Tarne in Maeonia, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 5, 43.—2. son of Rhopalus, grandson of Hercules, acc. to Steph. Byz. founder of Il.; cf. Paus. 2, 6. 7; 2, 10, 1.—II. *ἡ*, a city of Crete near Gortyna, Il. 1, 648; Strab. p. 476.

†*Φαίσυλα, ων, τά, Faesulae*, a city of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 25, 6; also *ἡ Φαισόλα*, 3, 82, 1: and *Φαισοῦλαι*, Dio C.

†*Φαῖτος, ου, ὁ, Phaetus*, a writer, Ath. 643 E.

Φᾰκᾶς, ὁ, (*φακῆ*) a nickname, derived from *lentils*.

Φακέα, ἡ, v. sub *φακῆ*.

Φάκελος, ου, ὁ, a bundle, fagot, Lat. *fasciculus*, *φρυγάνων, ῥάβδων*, Hdt. 4, 62, 67; *ξύλων*, Eur. Cycl. 242; also written *φάκελλος*, Thuc. 2, 77. [*ᾰ*]

Φᾰκελόω, ῶ, to make up into a bundle, Nicet.

Φᾰκῆ, ῆς, ἡ, strictly contr. for *φακέα*, which however is only found in Euphro, *Ἀποδ.* 1, who laughs at it; v. Meineke:—*the fruit of lentils*, (*φακός*): esp. *a dish made thereof, dish of lentils, pulse, porridge*, Ar. Eq. 1007, Vesp. 811, etc.; cf. *φακός*.

†*Φακῆ, ῆς, ἡ, Phace*, sister of Ulysses, Ath. 158 C.

Φᾰκῖνος, η, ον, (*φακῆ*) *made of lentils, ἄρτος*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 158 D.

Φᾰκίολος, ὁ, = *φάκελος*, susp. in Dion. H. 10, 16.

Φάκιον, ου, τό, (*φακῆ*) *a decoction of lentils*, used in emetics, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. [*ᾰ*]

†*Φάκιον, ου, τό, Phacium*, a small town of Thessaly, on the Apidanus, Thuc. 4, 78.

Φᾰκοειδής, ές, (*φακῆ, εἶδος*) *like lentils, lentiform*.

Φᾰκοπτισάνη, ης, ἡ, a dish of shelled or *bruised lentils with barley: a decoction thereof*. [*ᾰ*]

ΦΑ῎ΚΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, the plant *lentil*; also *its fruit*, which was eaten esp. at funerals, Solon 30, 3, Hdt. 4, 17, Hipp., etc.: when made into porridge, it was usu. termed *φακῆ* (q. v.), Lob. Phryn. 455: *φ. ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τελμάτων, the lesser duck-weed, lemna minor*, Linn., Diosc. 4, 88.—II. *a lentil-shaped vessel, a flattish warming-bottle*, Hipp., etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.—III. *a lentil-shaped spot* on the body, *a mole, freckle*, Plut. 2, 563 A, 800 E.

†*Φακοῦσσα, ης, ἡ*, or *Φάκουσα, Phacussa*, a city of the Delta, Strab. p. 805.

Φᾰκοψις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, with moles or *freckles on the face*.

Φᾰκώδης, ες, contr. for *φακοειδής, like lentils, lenticular*. Hipp.—II. *full of lentil-shaped spots* (*φακός* III).

Φᾰκωτός, ή, όν, (*φακός*) *made like lentils, lentiform*.

Φάλαγγάρχης, ου, ὁ, (*φάλαγξ, ἄρχω*) *a leader of a phalanx*. Hence

Φᾰλαγγαρχία, ας, ἡ, the post or *rank of a φαλαγγάρχης*.

Φᾰλαγγάω, ῶ, = *φαλαγγιάω*, dub.

Φᾰλαγγηδόν, (*φάλαγξ*) adv. *in phalanxes* or *columns*, Il. 15, 360, Polyb. 3, 115, 12.

Φᾰλαγγιάω, ῶ, (*φαλάγγιον*) *to be venomous* or *malignant*.

Φᾰλαγγιόδηκτος, ον, bitten by a venomous spider, Diosc.

Φᾰλάγγιον, ου, τό, (*φάλαγξ* IV): —*a spider*, esp. *a venomous one*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A, Xen.. etc.—II. *phalangium*, a medicinal herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. 3, 122.

Φᾰλαγγιόπληκτος, ον, stung by a venomous spider, Galen.

Φᾰλαγγίτης, ου, ὁ, (*φάλαγξ*) *a soldier in a phalanx*, Lat. *legionarius*, Polyb. 4, 12, 12, etc.—II. = *φαλάγγιον* II, Galen. [*ῐ*] Hence

Φᾰλαγγῖτῐκός, ή, όν, like a phalanx, Polyb. 18, 11, 10.

Φᾰλαγγομᾰχέω, ῶ, to fight with or *in a phalanx*: generally, *to fight in the ranks*, opp. to *ἱππομ-, πυργομ-*. Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18.—II. *to fight with, i. e. against a phalanx*: from

Φᾰλαγγομάχης, ου, ὁ, (*φάλαγξ, μάχομαι*) *one that fights with* (i. e. either *in* or *against*) *a phalanx, ἐλέφας*, Anth. P. 9, 285. [*μᾰ*]

Φᾰλαγγόω, ῶ, (*φάλαγξ* II. 2) *to move by rollers*, Math. Vett. Hence

Φᾰλάγγωμα, ατος, τό, a roller, A. B.: and

Φᾰλάγγωσις, εως, ἡ, a disease in the eyelashes when they grow in several rows or *turn inwards*, Paul. Aeg.

Φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, a line or *order of battle, battle array*, Hom.; but only in Il., and the sing. only once, *Τρῶες ῥῆξε φάλαγγα*, Il. 6, 6: elsewh. in plur., *the lines* or *ranks of an army in battle, phalanxes*, *Δαναοὶ ῥῆξεντο φάλαγγες*, 11, 90, also, *φάλαγγες ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 19, 158, Hes. Th. 935—2. *the Greek mode of drawing up infantry*, esp. in later times, *the phalanx*, i. e. *a close, compact mass* of infantry, drawn up in files usu. of 8 deep, Thuc. 5, 68, etc.: but the depth was oft. much increased, esp. by the Thebans, who formed 25 deep at Delium (Thuc. 4, 93), and brought the phalanx to great excellence under Epaminondas; though Philip of Macedon brought it to perfection:—on the Maced. phalanx, v. Polyb. 18, 12. sq., Niebuhr R. H. 3. p. 466, sqq.:—*ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν*, to lead *in phalanx*, Lat. *quadrato agmine*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, cf. 6, 3, 21.—3. generally, *the main body, centre*, as opp. to the wings (*κέρατα*), Ib. 7, 1, 5, etc.—4. in Xen. also, *a camp*, Ages. 2, 15. Lac. 12. 3, Eq. 8, 12.—II. *a round piece of wood, a trunk, block*, or *log*, *φάλαγγες ἐξέτεινον*, Hdt. 3, 97: then, generally, *a pole, truncheon*, Plin., etc.—2. in plur., *rollers* for moving heavy loads, Lat. *palangae*, A. B. p. 115.—3. *the beam of a balance*, Arist. Mechan. 1, 20. 20, 1.—III. *the bone between two joints* of the fingers and toes, Lat. *phalanx, internodium*, Id. H. A. 1, 15, 3.—IV. *a spider*, from the *long joints* of its legs, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Ran. 1314, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13; cf. *φαλάγγιον*. (It has been suggested that the sense of *rollers* was the first, and that hence arose the Homeric usage of *φάλαγγες, ranks of men rolling one behind another*, Dict. Antiqq. s. v. But the sense of *rollers* occurs too late to allow us to adopt this conjecture. It seems akin to *φαλός*, q. v. sub fin., and cf. supra II.) [*φᾰ-*]

†*Φάλαικος, ου. ὁ, Phalaecus*, a general of the Phocians in the Sacred War, Aeschin. 45, 20.—2. a poet, from whom the Phalaecian verse was named, Suid.

Φάλαινα, ης, ἡ, a whale, Lat. *balaena*: hence, of *any devouring monster*, Lat. *bellua*, Ar. Vesp. 35. 39:—Lyc. also has *φάλη*, 394; and no doubt the root is the same as Scandinavian *hvalr*, our *whale*, etc.—II. *φαλής*) *a moth*, such as was called *ἡ τὰ τοίχινα ψυχή*, Hesych. [Prob. always *φᾰ*, as in Nic. Th. 760, Juv. 10, 14; for the places of Ar. prove nothing; and, if so, the later spelling, *σαλάνα*, arose from ignorance of the quantity.]

Φᾰλάκρα, ας, ἡ, baldness, a bald head, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Φᾰλακρόω, ῶ, to be bald-headed, also *φαλακρώω*, Phryn. 90.

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Φαλακροειδής, ές, (φαλακρός, εἶδος) *bald-like, like a bald head*, Dio C.

†Φαλακρόν, οῦ, τό, *Phalacrum*, a promontory of Corcyra, Strab. p. 324.

Φᾰλᾰκρός, ά, όν, *bald-headed, bald-pated*, Hdt. 3, 12, Ar. Nub. 540, Pac. 771, etc.—II. ὁ φαλακρός was the name of a famous fallacy, of the same kind as the Lat. *acervus*, cf. Horat. Epist. 2, 1, 45, Diog. L. 2, 108. (From φαλός, φαλαρός, but not a compd. of ἄκρος.) [ᾰ̓κρ in Ar. Nub. 540.] Hence

Φᾰλακρότης, ητος, ἡ, *baldness*, Lat. *calvities*, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 8.—II. *a bald head.*

Φᾰλακρόω, ῶ, (φαλακρός) *to make bald*; pass., *to become bald*, Hdt. 3, 12. Hence

Φᾰλάκρωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is made bald, a bald head*, LXX.: hence used for *a bald man*, Cic. Att. 14, 2: and

Φᾰλάκρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming bald, baldness*, Plut. 2, 652 F.

Φᾰλανθίας, or -τίας, ου, ὁ, *a bald man*, Luc. Philops. 18.

†Φᾰλανθον, ου, τό, *Mt. Phalanthus*, in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 9.

†Φᾰλανθος, ου, ἡ, *Phalanthus*, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 9.—II. ὁ, son of Agelaus, Paus. l. c.—2. a Spartan, leader of the Partheniae to Tarentum, Strab. p. 278 sqq.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Φάλανθος, ου, = φαλακρός, Anth. P. 9, 317; cf. φαλανθίας.

†Φᾰλαννα, ης, ἡ, *Phalanna*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 440.—Lyc. 904 has τὸ Φᾰλᾰ́ννον.

Φᾰλᾶρα, τά, (φᾰλος): — once in Hom., Il. 16, 106, as *parts of the helmet*, prob. *the cheek-pieces*, cf. φᾰ́λος sub fin.: the sing. occurs in the phrase φᾰλαρον τιᾰρας, the headdress of the old Persian kings, only in Aesch. Pers. 661, and even here prob. to be understood of *the cheek-covering*, mentioned by Strab. p. 734, and still to be seen on Parthian coins. —II. later, mostly, *the cheek-pieces of horses and mules*, adorned with embossed straps, Lat. *phalerae* (*falerae*), etc., Hdt. 1, 215, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39; ἀμπυκτήρια φ πώλων, Soph. O. C. 1070; cf. Eur. Supp. 586.—Cf. φαλαρός. [φᾰ̆]

†Φᾰλαρα, ων, τά, *Phalara*, a town of Thessaly, Strab. p. 60: hence ὁ Φαλαρεύς, an inhab. of P.

†Φᾰλαρεύς, έως, ὁ, *Phalareus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 17, 10.

Φᾰλᾰρίζω, (Φᾰλαρις) *to be a very Phalaris* for cruelty.

Φᾰλᾰρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Ion. φαληρίς, (φαλαρός):—*a coot*, Lat. *fulica atra*, so called from its *bald white head*, Ar. Ach. 875, Av. 565 (in Ion. form), Lat. *phalāris*, *phalēris*. Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. φᾰ́λος 10, the bird in some parts of Germany is called the *Blesshuhn*, from the white patch (*Blesse*) on its head.—II. a kind of *grass, the ears of which* prob. *were like the plume of a helmet*, Phal. *canariensis*, Diosc. 3, 159.

†Φᾰλαρις, ιος and ίδος, ὁ, *Phalaris*, a tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, notorious for his cruelty, Pind. P. 1, 187; Luc. Phalar.

Φᾰλᾰρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Φαλαρίζω) *cruelty like that of Phalaris*, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

Φᾰ́λαρον, τό, v. sub φᾰ́λαρα.

Φᾰλᾰρός, ά, όν, Dor. for the Ion. φαληρός,—also written proparox.:—acc. to Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. φᾰ́λος 10), *having a patch of white*, as ὁ κύων ὁ φᾰ́λαρος is (prob.) a black dog, *with a patch of white* on his head, Theocr. 8, 27; so, ὁ Φᾰ́λαρος, as a ram's name, Id. 5, 103:—cf. φαλαρίς. So Buttm. explains ὄρη χιόνεσσι φᾰ́ληρα in Nic. Th. 461, hills *with white patches* of snow, or *crested* with snow, cf. φαληριάω. Others explain it simply *white*; but v. Buttm. l. c. (From φαλός, ἡ, όν.)

†Φᾰ́λᾱρος, ου, ὁ, Dor. = Φᾰ́ληρος, *Phalārus*, a ram's name, Theocr. 5, 103. —II. a river of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 34, 5: cf. Φλίαρος.

†Φαλάσαρνα, ης, ἡ, *Phalasarna*, a city of Crete, on the west coast, Strab. p. 474.

†Φαλέας, ου, ὁ, *Phaleas*, a Chalcedonian, Arist. Pol. 2, 4, 1.

†Φαλερῖνος, ου, ὁ, *of Falerii, Falerian*, οἶνος, Ath. 27 A.

†Φαλέριον, ου, τό, the city *Falerii* of the Falisci, Steph. Byz.; cf. Strab. p. 226.

ΦΆΛΗ, ἡ, v. sub φᾰ́λαινα.

Φᾰληριάω, ῶ, (φαληρός) *to be* or *become white, κύματα φαληριόωντα*, waves *crested with white foam*, Il. 13, 799,—the only place where the word occurs.

†Φαληρικός, ή, όν, *of Phalerum, Phaleric*, e. g. τὸ Φαληρικὸν τεῖχος, one of the long walls of Athens, reaching to Phalerum, Thuc. 2, 13.

Φᾰλῆρίς, ίδος, ἡ, v. φαλαρίς.

†Φαληροῖ, adv., *at Phalerum*, Plut. Thes. 17.

Φᾰ́ληρον, ου, τό, †usu., and Φαληρός, οῦ, ὁ†, *Phalerum*, the western harbour of Athens, †Hdt. 6, 116; 8, 91†: Φαληρόθεν, *from Phalerum*, Plat. Symp. 172 A.

†Φαληρόνδε, adv., *to Phalerum*, Thuc. 1, 107.

†Φᾰ́ληρος, ου, ὁ, *Phalerus*, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.—2. son of Alcon of Athens, an Argonaut, said to have constructed Phalerum, Ap. Rh. 1, 96; Paus. 1, 1, 4.—3. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 8, 293.—4. founder of Soli in Cyprus, Strab. p. 683.

Φᾰλῆρός, ά, όν, Ion. for φαλαρός, q. v.

Φᾰλῆς, or φᾰ́λης, ητος, ὁ, = φαλλός, q. v., Ar. Thesm. 291, Lys. 771, Theocr. Ep. 4, 3; φᾰ́λης is said to be the Dor. form, φαλῆς the Att.—II. Φᾰλῆς, ῆτος, ὁ, *Phales*, an inferior deity, associated with the worship of Bacchus, Ar. Ach. 263, sqq.

†Φαλίας, ου, ὁ, *Phalias*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Φαλῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Phalinus*, a Greek in the service of Tissaphernes, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7.

Φᾰλιόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, gen. -πόδος, (πούς) *white-footed*: from

Φάλιος, α, ον, = φαλαρός, Call. Fr. 176. [ᾰ̄]

†Φάλιος, ου, ὁ, *Phalius*, a citizen of Corinth, of the race of the Heraclidae, founder of Epidamnus, Thuc. 1, 24: cf. Strab. p. 316.

Φᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, the priestess of Juno at Argos, prob. from φαλός, because of her *white dress*, Eusеb.

†Φαλίσκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Falisci*, a people of Etruria, Polyb. 1, 65, 2. Hence

†Φαλίσκον, ου, τό, and Φάλισκος, ου, ἡ, = Φαλέριον.

Φάλκης, ου, ὁ, also φάλκις and φόλκις, ὁ, *a piece in a ship*, acc. to Poll. τὸ τῇ στείρᾳ προσηλούμενον, of which the inner side was called ἐπιφολκίς, ἐφολκίς or ῥινοτηρία. (Prob. akin to φάλαγξ II, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φολκός 8.

†Φάλκης, ου, ὁ, *Phalces*, a Trojan, Il. 14, 513.—Others in Strab. p. 389: Paus.; etc.

Φαλλᾰγώγια, (sc. ἱερά), τά, = φαλληφόρια.

Φάλλαινα, ἡ, v. φάλαινα:—φάλληνος, ον, v. φαλλός.

Φαλληφορέω, ῶ, *to solemnize the φαλληφόρια*, Plut. 2, 365 C.

Φαλληφόρια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά), *a festival* of Bacchus *in which a phallus was carried in procession*, Plut. 2, 355 E: from

Φαλληφόρος, ον, = φαλλοφόρος.

Φαλλικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the φαλλός*:—τὸ φαλλικόν (sc. μέλος) *the phallic song*, Ar. Ach. 261.

Φαλλοβᾰτέω, ῶ, *to mount on a phallus-shaped pillar*: from

Φαλλοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (φαλλός, βαίνω) *one who mounts on a phallus-shaped pillar, a phallic priest*, Luc. Dea Syr. 29. [βᾰ̆]

ΦΑΛΛΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *membrum virile*, esp. *a figure thereof*, which was borne in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies, as an emblem of the generative power in nature, Hdt. 2, 48, 49, Ar. Ach. 243, etc.:—the worship of the Lingam, still found in Hindostan, is of the same nature. The φαλλός was strictly of wood, esp. of fig *wood*, cf. Meineke Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4: hence the adj. φάλληνος, ον, is used for *wooden*, Orac. ap. Oenom. Euseb. (The same as φάλης or φαλῆς, Lat. *palus*, Germ. *Pfahl*, our *pale*, *pole*, cf. φάλαγξ II.)

Φαλλοφορέω, ῶ, *to celebrate a Bacchic festival*, Ath. 445 B: from

Φαλλοφόρος, ον, (φαλλός, φέρω) *bearing a phallus*, Ath. 622 D, sq.

Φᾰ́λος, ή, όν, (φάος) *light, bright, shining, white.* (Hence φάλιος, φαλαρός, -ηρός, φαληριάω, φαλακρός, φάλανθος, φαλαρίς).

ΦΑ΄ΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a part of the helmet* worn by the Homeric heroes; but what it was, is very hard to say. It was in the front, since sword-blows fall on it, Il. 3, 362; 16, 338; and a spear passes through it into the forehead, Il. 4, 459; it was *just under* the plume (λόφος), Il. 13, 614; it projected beyond all other parts, so that the φάλοι of two helmets touched in front, Il. 13, 132; 16, 216: we also hear of a helmet being ἀμφίφαλος, Il. 5, 743; 11, 41. From these passages, Buttm. adopts the usual notion that the φάλος was what was afterwards called the κῶνος, *a metal ridge in which the plume was fixed*, cf. Schol. Victor. Il. 10, 358. But it is evident that the Scholiasts were as much at fault as we can be. And to us the passages seem rather to show that the φάλος was *the shade* or *forepiece of the helmet*; and that an ἀμφίφαλος κυνέη was one that had a like projection behind as well as before, such as may be seen in the representations of many ancient helmets: then the φάλαρα would be pieces *attached to the φάλος*, as the cheek-pieces usu. are: but τετραφάλαρος prob. comes from a different root, connected with φαληριάω, etc., *four-crested*, v. Buttm. ut supra 9. (φάλος may be connected with φάλης, φάλλος, from the notion of *projection*) [ᾰ̆]

Φάμα, ἡ, Dor. for φήμη.

Φάμεν, Ion for ἔφαμεν, 1 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom.—2. enclit., 1 pl. pres., Il. 15, 735. [ᾰ̆]

†Φαμένωφ, ωφος, ὁ, *Phamenoph*, the Aegyptian name of Memnon, Paus. 1, 42, 3.

Φᾱμί, Dor. for φημί.

Φάν, poet. for ἔφησαν, 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom. [ᾰ̆]

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†Φαναγόρας, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Phanagoras*, father of Oenetas, Hdt. 7, 214.

†Φαναγορία, ας, ἡ, and -γόριον, ου, τό, *Phanagoria* or -*orium*, a commercial city in Asiatic Sarmatia, Strab. p. 494: in Dion. P. Φαναγορη, and in Scyl. ἡ Φαναγόρου πόλις.

†Φαναί, ῶν, *al*, *Phanae*, southern promontory of Chios, and a port near it, Thuc. 8, 24; Strab. p. 645.—In Ar. Av. 1694 a play upon this with allusion to a supposed derivation from φαίνω.

Φᾶναῖος, α, ον, (φανή):—*giving* or *bringing light*, epith. of Jupiter, Eur. Rhes. 355; also of Apollo.

Φάνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φανός. [ᾰ̄]

†Φανάροια, ας, ἡ, *Phanaroea*, a district in Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

†Φάναις, ὁ, *Phanas*, a Messenian, victor at Olympia, Paus. 4, 17, 9.

Φᾶνείμεν, Att. 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, Aesch.

Φᾶνεν, Aeol. and poet. for ἐφάνησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, Od. 18, 68: but φᾶνέν, part. neut. of same tense.

Φᾶνερολογία, ας, ἡ, *an open speech*.

Φᾶνερόμισος, ον, (φανερός, μισέω) *openly hating*, *an open enemy*, opp. to φανερόφιλος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28.

Φᾶνεροποιέω, ῶ, *to make manifest*: *to illustrate*, *explain*. Hence

Φανεροποίησις, εως, ἡ, and φανεροποίια, ἡ, *a making manifest*: *a manifestation*, *explanation*.

Φᾶνερός, ά, όν, also ος, ον, Eur. Bacch. 991, 1011 (φαίνω):—*open to sight*, *open*, φανεραὶ ἐςβολαὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον, Hdt. 3, 5; φανερὰ ὁδός, Pind. O. 6, 124; *visible*, φανερὸς ὄμμασι, Eur. Bacch. 501, etc.; φ. οὐσία, *real* property, opp. to money, Andoc. 15, 38, Isae. 59, 18, Dem. 986, 25; so, φανερὸν κεκτῆσθαι μηδέν, to have no *real* property, Dinarch. 99, 13:—φ. ψήφῳ, by *open* vote, opp. to κρύβδην, Dem. 1078, 19.—2. *plain*, *manifest*, *evident*, φανερὸν τιθέναι τι, Pind. O. 13, 139; εἰ φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, if they *showed* themselves in Hellas, Hdt. 2, 146:—in Hdt., and Att. very freq. c. part., like φαίνεσθαι, as, φανεροί εἰσι ἀπικόμενοι, they are *known* to have come, Hdt. 3, 26; ἐπιστεύθων φανερὸς ἦν, Id. 7, 18; φ. ἐκβὰς τοῦ πλοίου ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰςβὰς πάλιν, Antipho 132, 10; freq. in Plat., etc., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 684; but φανερός (ἐστι or γίγνεται) is also followed by ὅτι.., ὅπως.., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 12, Mem. 1, 1, 17; who also has the impers. φανερόν ἐστιν ὅτι.., Ib. 3, 9, 2, etc.:—φανερὸν δέ, as an independent clause, usu. followed by γάρ, now this is *evident*, for.., Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28, cf. τεκμήριον, μαρτύριον:—ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ=adv. φανερῶς, Hdt. 5, 96; 8, 126, and Att.;—so ἐν φανερῷ, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ, Xen. Ages. 5, 7, Cyr. 7, 5, 55, etc.; κατὰ τὸ φανερόν, Ar. Thesm. 525.—3. of persons, *known*, *famous*, *renowned*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 58.—II. adv. -ρῶς, first in Hdt. 9, 71.

Φᾶνερόφιλος, ον, (φανερός, φίλος) *openly loving*, *an open and undisguised friend*, opp. to φανερόμισος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28.

Φᾶνερόω, ῶ, (φανερός) *to make manifest*, N. T.—II. *to make known* or *famous*:—pass., *to become so*, ἐφανερώθη ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας μεγίστῃσι δυπάνῃσι, Hdt. 6, 122. Hence

Φᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, *a making visible*: *a manifestation*.

Φᾶνεσκε, v. sub φαίνω, Hom. [ᾰ̄]

Φᾶνή, ῆς, ἡ, (φαίνω) *a torch*: usu. in plur. *al* φαναί, solemn *torch-processions*, such as took place in the Bacchic orgies, Eur. Ion 550, Rhes. 943.

Φανήη, Ep. for φανῇ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω.

Φανήμεναι, for φανῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, Il.

Φάνης, ητος, ὁ, *Phanes*, a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites, representing the first principle of the world.—†2. masc. pr. n., of Halicarnassus, Hdt. 3, 4, 11†. [ᾰ̄]

Φᾰνητιάω, ῶ, desiderat. of φαίνομαι, *to wish to appear*, *have a desire to show one's self*, late word, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Φᾰνητίζω,=φανερόω, dub.

Φᾰνηφόρος, ον, (φανή, φέρω):—*torch-bearing*: metaph., *having charge of sacred rites* or *mysteries*, ἱερεὺς Φαίβου, v. l. Anth. P. append. 164.

†Φανίας, ου poet. εω, ὁ, *Phanias*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—2. a historian of Eresus in Lesbos, a pupil of Aristotle, Strab. p. 618; Plut. Sol. 14.—3. a poet of the Anthology, Anth. P. 4, 1, 54.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Φᾰνίον, ου, ἡ, *Phanium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 53.

Φᾰνίον, ου, τό, dim. from φανός, Mel. 78, 4, 5; 79, 2.

†Φανόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Phanodemus*, a writer, Ath. 20 A.

†Φανόδικος, ον, ὁ, *Phanodicus*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.; etc.

†Φανοθέα, ας, ἡ, *Phanothea*, an early Epic poetess, Clem. Al.

†Φανοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Phanocles*, a Greek elegiac poet, Plut.—Others in Dion. H.; etc.

†Φανόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Phanocritus*, a writer, Ath. 161 C.

†Φανόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Phanomachus*, an Athenian general, son of Callimachus, Thuc. 2, 70.

Φᾰνομηρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=φαινομηρίς.

Φᾰνόπτης, ου, ὁ, *an opening for light*, *a window*.—II. *a small house*: late word.

Φᾰνός, ή, όν, (φαίνω):—*light*, *bright*, πῦρ, θέα, Plat. Phil. 16 C, Rep. 532 C: τὸ φανόν, *brightness*, *light*, Ib. 518 C, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18:—of garments, *washed clean*, σισύρα, χλαῖνα, Ar. Ach. 845, Eccl. 347.—2. *clear*, *bright*, *joyous*, like φαιδρός, φανοῖς ἐν εὐφροσύναις, Aesch. Pr. 540; φ. βίον διάγειν, Plat. Phaed. 256 D; opp. to σκοτώδης, Id. Rep. 518 A.—3. *visible*, *manifest*.—4. *famous*, φ. καὶ ἐλλόγιμος, Plat. Symp. 197 A.—II. Φᾶνος, ὁ, (properisp.) the name of a sea-god. [ᾰ̄ always, Dratv. p. 86, 5: the compar. and superl. therefore are φανότερος, -ότατος, not, as commonly written, φανώτερος, -ώτατος.]

Φᾰνύς, ύος, ὁ, (in Aesch. πᾱνύς, q. v.), *a lamp*, *lantern*, *torch*, Ar. Lys. 308, Anth. P. 12, 116, cf. Schol. Hephaest. p. 2.

†Φᾰνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Phanus*, an Athenian, secretary of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 1256.—2. a Pythagorean, Alex. Tarant. 1, 16.—3. a relative of Aphobus, Dem. 851, 22.

†Φανοσθένης, ους, ὁ, *Phanosthenes*, a general of the Athenians from Andros, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 18.

†Φανοστράτη, ης, ἡ, *Phanostrate*, an Athenian female, daughter of Stratius, Dem. 1056, 27.—2. a courtesan, Id. 610, 17.

†Φανόστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Phanostratus*, father of Demetrius Phalereus, Paus. 1, 25, 6.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1258, 23.—Others in Isae.; etc.

†Φανοτεῖς, έων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Phanoteus*, *the Phanoteans*, Polyb. 5, 96, 4, who also calls the city ἡ τῶν Φανετέων πόλις.

†Φανοτεύς, έως, ὁ, *Phanoteus*, a city of Phocis, earlier Panopeus, Thuc. 4, 89.—II. an hereditary friend of Orestes of Phocis, Soph. El. 45.

†Φανοτίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of Phanoteus*; the territory of Ph., Thuc. 4, 76.

Φᾰνότης, ητος, ἡ, *brightness*, *clearness*, Aristid.

Φᾰνόω, ῶ,=φαίνω, Strab.

Φανταζω, f. -άσω, *to make visible*, *clear* or *manifest*, usu. with collat notion of doing it frequently: later also *to display*, *present*.—II. usu. in pass., like φαίνομαι, *to become visible*, *appear*, *show one's self*, τινί, Hdt. 4, 124; 7, 15; μηδὲ φαντάζου δόμων ταχεῖαι, Eur. Andr. 876, cf. Phoen. 93:—*to make a show* or *parade*, Lat. *se ostentare*, Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 10, 5—3. φαντάζεσθαί τινι, *to be like* some one, *take* his *form*, Aesch. Ag. 1511.—3. *to appear* or *seem* so and so, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 300 C, etc.—4. used for συμφαντείσθαι, *to be informed against*, in Ar. Ach. 823.—III. mid., c. acc. rei, *to place before one's mind*, *present* or *represent* an object *to one's self*. Hence

Φαντᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a making visible*, *showing*: esp., *a displaying*, *parading*, Lat. *ostentatio*, Poseidon. ap. Ath 212 C.—II. *the look* or *appearance* of a thing: esp., *a showy appearance*, *show*, *display*, *parade*, Polyb. 32, 12, 6.—III. as a term of philosophy, *the power of perception and presentation in the mind*, by which *it places* objects *before* itself, *presents* or *represents* them to itself, (the object so presented being the φάντασμα), first in Plat., and Arist., v. Plut. Soph. 260 E—264 A; φ. καὶ αἴσθησις, Theaet. 152 C; cf. Stallb. Phileb. 39 B, Plut. 2, 1084 F.—2. with the Stoics, *the perception* or *impression* received by the mind,—(the object producing the impression being τὸ φανταστόν,—and τὸ φανταστικόν the same passive state produced by unreal or imaginary φαντασταί, Plut. 2, 900 D, E, etc.):—hence, in fact,=φάντασμα, *the object producing the impression*, *an image*, Cicero's *visum*, Plat. Theaet. 161 E, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1046 F, 1055 F, sqq.

Φαντᾰσιαστικός, ή, όν,=φανταστικός, Plut. 2, 431 B, 432 C.

Φαντᾰσιοκοπέω, ῶ, *to conceive vain fancies* or *hopes*, LXX.: from

Φαντᾰσιοκόπος, ον, *conceiving vain fancies* or *hopes*.

Φαντᾰσιοπλήκτως, adv., *in a manner that strikes the senses* or *imagination*, M. Anton. 1, 7.

Φαντᾰσιόω, ῶ, (φαντασία) *to bring images* or *presentations before the mind*:—usu. as dep. pass., φαντασιώσασθαι, *to have* or *form images* or *presentations*, c. acc. rei, Plut. 2, 236 D: generally, *to possess the faculty of presentation*, Ib. 960 D.

Φάντασις, εως, ἡ, (φαντάζω)=φαντασία, *an appearing*, *appearance*, Lat. *visum*, Plat. Tim. 72 B.

Φαντᾰσιώδης, *like* φαντασίαι, *full thereof*, Eust.

†Φανταςίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Phantasion*, a name formed by Lac. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Φάντασμα, ατος, τό, (φαντάζω)—*an appearance*, *image*, *phantom*, *spectre*, like the more usu. φασμα, Aesch. Theb. 710, cf. Pors. Or. 401: *a vision*, *dream*, Theocr. 21, 30.—2. esp., an

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image presented to the mind by an object, Lat. *visum*, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, etc.: hence—3. *a mere image, unreality*, opp. to τὸ ὄν, to ἀλήθεια, etc., Plat. Parm. 166 A, Rep. 598 B, etc.; distinguished from εἰκών, Id. Soph. 236 C:—cf. *φαντασία* III.

Φαντασμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut. 2, 766 B.

Φαντασμός, οῦ, ὁ,=*φάντασμα*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 25.

Φανταστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who makes a parade, a boaster.*

Φανταστικός, ή, όν, (*φαντάζω*) *able to present* or *represent*, Plat. Soph. 267 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the faculty of representation*, Ib. 236 D, etc.—II. *able to perceive*; cf. *φαντασία* III.

Φανταστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φαντάζω*, *acting upon the φαντασία*, q. v. (signf. III).

†*Φάντης*, ου, ὁ, *Phantes*, one of the sons of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Φαντί, Dor. for *φασί*, 3 plur. pres. from *φημί*.

†*Φαντίας*, ου, ὁ, *Phantias*, a celebrated pilot of Athens, Lys. 702, 5.

†*Φανώ*, οῦς, ἡ, *Phano*, daughter of Neaera, Dem. 1358, 5.

Φάο, Ep. for *φάσο*, imperat. pres. mid. of *φημί*, Od. 16, 168, etc.

Φαόβλος, ον, (*φάω*, *βιός*) *with glittering bow.*

Φαολκός, όν,=*φολκός*, late.

Φάος, εος, τό, contr. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, and then resolved (in nom. and acc.) *φόως*: plur. *φάεα*, rarely *φῶτα*, as in Strab.:—Hom. uses *φάος* and *φόως*, never *φῶς*, and forms the oblique cases from *φάος* only: Pind has only *φάος*, and so the Trag. almost always in lyrics, while in dialogue they have both *φάος* and *φῶς*, whereas only *φῶς* is used in Att. prose, (however we find gen. *φάους* in Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 9 and 26):—a dat. *φῷ* is quoted from Eur. by E. M. p. 803; and a dat *φαΐ* occurs in Or. Sib.: (*φάω*). *Light*, esp. *daylight*, ἤδη μὲν φάος ἦεν ἐπὶ χθονα, Od. 23, 371; κατέδυ λαμπρὸν *φάος ἠελιοιο*, Il. 1, 605, etc.: also of living men, ζώειν καὶ ὁρᾶν φάος *ἠελίοιο*, Il. 18, 61, 442, Od. 4, 540, etc.; opp. to λείπειν φάος *ἠελίοιο*; so in Att., ζῇ τε καὶ φάος βλέπει, Aesch. Pers. 299 etc.; ἐν φάει εἶναι, Soph. Phil. 415, etc.; ἐν Διὸς φάει, Eur. Hec. 707; πέμπειν τινὰ ἐς φῶς, ἐξ Ἅιδου πρὸς φῶς ἀναπέμπειν, ἀνάγειν εἰς φῶς, Aesch. Pers. 630, Soph. Phil. 625, Ar. Av. 699:—but, εἰς φῶς ἐναι, to come into *the light*, i. e. *into public*, Soph. Phil. 1353; so, εἰς φῶς λέγειν, ἄγειν, etc., Ib. 581, cf. Fr. 657, Plat. Prot. 320 D; τὸ φῶς κόσμον παρέχει, *light* (i. e. *publicity*).., Xen. Ages. 9, 1: φῶς γίγνεται, it becomes *light*, i. e. day is breaking, Plat. Prot. 311 A; ἔως ἔτι φῶς ἐστι, while there is still *light*, Id. Phaed. 89 C; so ἐν φάει, Od. 21, 429; κατὰ φῶς, by *day*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 25.—2. *the light* of a torch, etc., *a light*, τίς τοι φάος οἴσει; Od. 19, 24, cf. 34, 64; φάος πάντεσσι παρίξω, 18, 316; so, φῶς δαίειν, Aesch. Cho. 863; ποιεῖν, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 29; κατὰ φῶς πίνειν, to drink by the *fire*, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 27: *a light*, Id. Hell. 5, 1, 8.—3. *a window*, φῶτα μετατιθέναι, Plut. 2, 515 B: so Lat. *lumen*.—II. *light*, as a metaph. for joy, deliverance, happiness, victory, and the like, φόως δ' ἑτάροισιν ἔθηκεν, Il. 6, 6; ἐπὴν φάος ἐν νήεσσι θῆης, Il. 16, 95; and of persons, ἦν που τι φόως Δανάοισι γένωμαι, Ib. 39, cf. 8, 282, etc.; Ἀκραγαντίνων *φάος*, Pind. I. 2, 25, etc.:—esp. in addressing persons, (like the Oriental "*light* of my life!" "*light* of my eyes!" etc.), ἦλθες, Τηλέμαχε, γλυκερὸν φάος, Od. 16, 23; 17, 41; ὦ φίλτατον φῶς, Schaf. Soph. El. 1224; ὦ μέγιστον Ἕλλησιν φάος, Eur. Hec. 841; cf. δμμα IV, φέγγος fin.—III. in plur. *φάεα*, *the eyes*, like Lat. *lumina*, Od. 16, 15; 17, 39; 19, 417: so, in sing., of the Cyclops' *eye*, Eur. Cycl. 633. [ᾰ mostly; but Hom. always has ᾰ in nom. and acc. plur. *φᾶεα*; and so dat. plur. *φᾶεσι* in Call. Dian. 71, whereas in *φάεσσι*, *a* is short: so in the compd. *περιφᾶεα κύκλα*, Opp. H. 2, 6.]

†*Φαουεντία*, ας, ἡ, *Faventia*, a city in northern Italy, Strab. p. 217.

Φάρ, ἀρός, τό, *spelt*, the Lat. *far*.—II. a kind of *garment*, cf. *φᾶρος*.

†*Φάρα*, ας, ἡ,=*Φαραί* I.—2. a city in the territory of Carthage, Strab. p. 831.

Φᾰράγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φάραγξ*.

Φᾰραγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a chasm* or *ravine*, *full of chasms*, Arist. H. A. 6, 28, 1: from

Φάραγξ, αγγος, ἡ, *a mountain* or *rock with clefts*, *a deep chasm*, *ravine*, *gully*, *cleft*, Aesch. Pr. 15, 142, etc., Thuc. 2, 67, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 13, Dem. 793, 6: akin to *φάρυγξ*. [φᾰ]

†*Φᾶραί*, ῶν, αἱ, *Pharae*, an ancient city of Achaia, Polyb. 2, 41; in Strab. p. 386 *Φάρα*: hence *Φαρεῖς*, Ion. *Φαρέες*, έων, οἱ, *the inhab. of Pharae*, Hdt. 1, 145; or *Φαραιεῖς*, έων, οἱ, Polyb. 4, 6, 9.—2. Ep. and Ion. *Φηραί*, a city of Messenia on the Nedon, Il. 9, 151, residence of Diocles, Od. 3, 488: also in sing. *Φηρή*, Il. 5, 543, and *Φεραί*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7: hence οἱ *Φαραῖται*, *the inhab. of P.*, Paus. 3, 26, who assigns it to Laconia 4, 16, 8, but cf. 4, 3, 2.—3. a city of Boeotia, Strab. p. 405.

†*Φαρανδάκης*, ου, ὁ, *Pharandaces*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 31.

†*Φαρανδάτης*, ου, ὁ, *Pharandātes*, a leader of the Colchians in the Persian army, Hdt. 7, 79.

†*Φάραξ*, ακος, ὁ, *Pharax*, an Athenian, father of Styphon, Thuc. 4, 38. —2. a naval commander of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 12.

†*Φαρασμάνης*, ους, ὁ, *Pharasmanes*, a king of the Chorasmians, Arr. An. 4, 15, 4.

Φάρᾱω, ῶ, *to plough*, ἄφαρον φαρόωσι (sc. γῆν), Call. Fr. 183:—cf. ἄφαρος, ἀφάρωτος. (Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φολκός 5, derives it not from ἀρόω, but from *φάρω*, akin to *φάρυγξ* and *φαρσός*.)

†*Φαραώ*, ὁ, *Pharaoh*, a common name of the kings of Aegypt, N. T.

Φάργῡμι, metaph. for *φράγνυμι*, *φράσσω*, Hesych.

†*Φαρές*, ὁ, *Phares*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φᾰρέτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. *φᾰρέτρη*, (*φέρω*):—*a quiver* for arrows, Lat. *pharetra*, *lodŏcus*, Il. 15, 443; it had a cover (πῶμα), Od. 9, 314; hence called *ἀμφηρεφής*, Il. 1, 45; also in Pind., and Att.

Φᾰρετρεών, ῶνος, ὁ,=foreg., Hdt. 1, 216; 2, 141, etc.

Φᾰρέτριον, ου, τό, dim. from *φαρέτρα*, Mosch. 1, 20.

Φᾰρετροφόρος, ον, (*φαρέτρα*, *φέρω*) *bearing a quiver*, Mel. 91.

†*Φάρζιρις*, ή, a Persian name which the Greeks changed to Παρύσατις, Strab. p. 785.

Φᾰρικόν, οῦ, τό, some kind of *poison*, Nic.

Φάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *φᾶρος*. [ᾰ]

†*Φᾶρις*, ιος, ἡ, *Pharis*, an ancient city of Laconia on the Phellias, Il. 2, 582: cf. Strab. p. 363; Paus. 3, 20, 3: its *territory*, ἡ Φαρεάτις, Strab. l. c.—II. ὁ, son of Mercury and Philodamia, founder of Pharae in Messenia, Paus. 4, 30, 2.

†*Φαρισαῖος*, ου, ὁ, *a Pharisee*, N. T.: οἱ *Φαρισαῖοι*, *the Pharisees*, a sect of the Jews, proud and self-righteous, N. T.

†*Φαρισμάνης*, ους, ὁ, *Pharismanes*, Persian pr. n., Arr. An. 6, 27, 2: cf. *Φαρασμάνης*.

†*Φαρκᾱδών*, όνος, ἡ, *Pharcadon*, a city of Thessaly, on the Peneüs, Strab. p. 438.

Φαρκῑδόω, ῶ, (*φαρκίς*) *to wrinkle*:—pass. *φαρκιδούμενος*, *wrinkled*.

Φαρκῑδώδης, ες, (*φαρκίς*, εἶδος) *wrinkled*, *full of wrinkles*, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

Φαρκίς, ίδος, ἡ, (*φάρω*):—*a wrinkle*, *fold*, Soph. Fr. 955. [ῐ]

Φαρκτός, ή, όν,=*φρακτός*, Hesych.

Φάρκτω,=*φράσσω*, Phot.

Φαρμᾰκάω, ῶ, (*φάρμακον*):—*to suffer from the effect of poison*, *be ill and out of one's senses*, Dem. 1133, 26, Plut. 2, 1016 E, etc.—II. *to desire*, *require medicine*, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

Φαρμᾰκεία, ας, ἡ, (*φαρμακεύω*):—*the using of medicine*, esp. of *purgatives*, *pharmacy*, Hipp., and Plat.: in gen. *the use of any kind of drugs*, *potions*, *spells*, etc., Plat. Legg. 933 B:—also, *poisoning*, or, *witchery*, *witchcraft*, Lat. *veneficium*, Dem. 1025, 11, Polyb., etc.

Φαρμάκεια, ας, ἡ,=*φαρμακίς*, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 10; 9, 17, 1.

†*Φαρμάκεια*, ας, ἡ, *Pharmacĕa*, the nymph of a fountain in Attica, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C.

Φαρμᾰκεῖον, ου, τό, *a druggist's shop*, dub. l. in Plat. Phaedr. 268 C.

Φάρμακεμα, ατος, τό,=*φάρμακον*. [μᾰ]

Φαρμᾰκεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who deals in medicines*, *charms* or *poison*, *a sorcerer*, *poisoner*, Soph. Tr. 1140, Plat. Symp. 203 D, etc.

Φαρμάκευσις, εως, ἡ,=*φαρμακεία*, Plat. Legg. 845 D.

Φαρμᾰκευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=*φαρμακεύς*. Hence

Φαρμᾰκευτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for pharmacy*, *medical*, Plat. Tim. 89 B: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),=*φαρμακεία*.

Φαρμᾰκεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *φαρμακευτής*, cf. *φαρμακίς*.

Φαρμάκεύω, (*φάρμακον*):—*to administer a drug* or *medicine*, Plat. Rep. 459 C, Tim. 89 D:—*to use enchantments*, *practise sorcery* or *poisoning*, *φαρμακεύειν τι ἐς τὸν ποταμόν*, *to use* it *as a charm to calm* the river, Hdt. 7, 114:—pass., *to administer φάρμακα to one's self*, *use medicines*, esp., *purgatives*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—II. c. acc. pers., *to drug* a person, *give* him *a poisonous* or *stupefying drug*, Eur. Andr. 355, Plat. Legg. 933 D.

Φαρμᾰκία, ή, poet. for *φαρμακεία*, Anth.

Φαρμᾰκικός, ή, όν, *of*, *belonging to a φάρμακον*.

Φαρμάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φάρμακον*, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C, Theaet. 149 C. [μᾰ]

Φαρμᾰκίς, ίδος, fem. of *φαρμακεύς*, *a sorceress*, *witch*, Lat. *venefica*, Ar. Nub. 749, Dem. 793, 27, Luc., etc.—II. as fem. adj., *poisonous*, *venomous*, *σαύρα*, Nic. Al. 551.

Φαρμᾰκίστρια, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

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Φαρμᾰκίτης (*φάρμακον*) οἶνος, ὁ, *drugged* or *medicated wine*: *δακτύλιος φ.*, a ring *containing poison*, Eupol. Bapt. 22, ubi v. Meineke: fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, Galen.

Φαρμᾰκόεις, εσσα, εν,=φαρμακώδης, *drugged*, Nic. Al. 593, where we have *φαρμακόεις* for *-όεσσα*.

Φαρμᾰκόμαντις, εως, ὁ, either *one who is at once φαρμακὸς and μάντις*, or *who uses φάρμακα to divine from*, name of a comedy of Anaxandrides.

ΦΑ͂ΡΜΑ͂ΚΟΝ, ου, τό, *any artificial means*, esp., *for producing physical effects*: hence,—I. *a medicine, drug, remedy*, in Hom. usu. of such as were applied outwardly, *ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ' ἃ κεν παύσῃσι μελαινάων ὀδυνάων*, Il. 4, 191; *ἐπ' ἀρ' ἤπια φάρμακα πάσσε*, Ib. 218; *ἐπιπάσσων ὀδυνήφατα φ.*, 5, 401, cf. 900; 15, 394; *φ. νόσου, a medicine for* disease, Aesch. Pr. 249; etc.; cf. infr. IV.—Strictly, the *φάρμακα applied outwardly* were *χριστά, ointments, salves*, and *παστά, ἐπίπαστα* or *καταπλαστά, plasters*, Ar. Plut. 716, Theocr. 11, 1, sq.; *those taken inwardly* were *βρώσιμα* and *πότιμα* or *πιστά*, cf. omnino Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 488; hence, *φάρμακον πεπωκώς*, Hdt. 4, 160, cf. Pind. P. 3, 90, sq.—II. *a poisonous drug* (as Shaksp. uses *drug* for poison): hence, *a deadly, mischievous expedient* or *means*, *φ. κακά* or *λυγρά, οἰνόμανα, ἀνδροφόνα, θυμοφθόρα*, Il. 22, 94, Od. 1, 261; 2, 329; 10, 213. 236, 394; *φάρμακα ἐςβάλλειν ἐς τὰ φρέατα*, Thuc. 2, 48.—III. *an enchanted potion, philtre*, etc.; also *a charm, spell, incantation, enchantment*, Il. 11, 741, Od. 4, 220, 230; *φαρμάκοις μῆναί τινα*, Ar. Thesm. 561:—*any secret means of effecting* a thing, Hdt. 3, 85.—IV. generally, *a remedy*, Hes. Op. 483, etc.; c. gen., *a remedy against* something, *τὸ σιγᾶν φ. βλάβης*, Aesch. Ag. 548; *φ. πόνων, φόβου, λύπης*, Eur. Bacch. 283, etc.; so, *φ. αὐρᾶν ψυχρᾶν, a remedy against* cold airs, i. e. a warm cloak, Pind. O. 9, 147: and so, *γράμματα* are called *φάρμακα λήθης*, Eur. Palam. 2.—2. also, *a means of producing* something, as, *φ. σωτηρίας*, Eur. Phoen. 893; *μνήμης καὶ σοφίας φ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, v. Stallb. ib. 230 D, so Pind. calls a bridle *φάρμ. πραύ*, O. 13, 121. V. *a dye, paint, colour*, Emped. 84, Hdt. 1, 98, Ar. Eccl. 735, Plat. Rep. 420 C.—VI. *a stimulant to give a relish* to food, *a spice, seasoning*: also metaph., *φάρμακον ἀρετᾶς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, the zest* which virtue gives even to death, Pind. P. 4, 332. Cf. *φαρμάσσω*. [*μᾰ* usu., but *μᾰ̄* in some old Ion. poets. v Welcker Hippon. Fr 21, 44, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 254, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 981.]

Φαρμᾰκοποιέω, ῶ, *to prepare medicines, poisons* or *colours*.

Φαρμᾰκοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the preparation of medicines*, etc.: *the art of a φαρμακοποιός*: from

Φαρμᾰκοποιός, όν, (*φάρμακον, ποιέω*) *making medicines, mixing poison, preparing colours, ἔθνος φ.*, a nation *of sorcerers*, Aesch. Fr. 428.

Φαρμᾰκοποσία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking of medicine* or *poison*, Hipp. p. 1258, Xen. An. 4, 8. 21, Plat., etc.: from

Φαρμᾰκοπότεω, ῶ, (*φάρμακον, πίνω*) *to drink medicine* or *poison*, Theophr.

Φαρμᾰκοπωλέω, ῶ, *to deal in medicines, poisons*, Ar. Fr. 95: from

Φαρμᾰκοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (*φάρμακον, πωλέω*) *a druggist*, Ar. Nub. 766.

Φαρμᾰκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (*φάρμακον*):—like *φαρμακεύς, a poisoner, sorcerer, magician*, Hippon. 44, 6: irreg. superl. *φαρμακίστατος, η, the most arrant sorcerer* or *sorceress*, Suid.—II. *one who is sacrificed* or *executed as an atonement* or *purification* for others, e. g. for the city, *a scape-goat*, Ar. Ran. 733;—called also *δημόσιος*: and, since criminals and worthless fellows were reserved for this fate, *φαρμακός* became a general name of reproach, like *κάθαρμα*, Ar. Eq. 1405, Lysias 108, 5, Dem., etc. [*μᾰ̄* sometimes, e. g. Hippon. Fr. 44, cf. *φάρμακον*, fin.]

Φαρμᾰκοτρίβης [*ῐ*], Dem. 1170, 29; and *-τρίπτης, ου, ὁ* (*φάρμακον, τρίβω*):—*one who grinds and prepares drugs* or *colours*.

Φαρμᾰκότριψ, ῖβος, ὁ=foreg., susp., Lob. Phryn. 611.

Φαρμᾰκουργός, όν,=φαρμακοποιός, Lyc. 61.

†Φαρμακοῦσσαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Pharmacussae*, two small islands near Salamis, Strab. p. 395.

Φαρμᾰκοφόρος, ον, *producing φάρμακα*, Eust.

Φαρμᾰκόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, = φαρμακεύω: esp., *to medicate, endue with healing power*, Pind. P. 4, 393.

Φαρμακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=φαρμακεύς, Opp. H. 2, 483.

Φαρμακτήριος, α, ον,=φαρμακευτικός, Lyc. 1138.

Φαρμάκτης, ου, ὁ, = φαρμακτήρ, φαρμακεύς, Opp. H. 4, 648.

Φαρμακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φαρμάσσω, poisoned, drugged*, Manetho.

Φαρμᾰκώδης, ες, (*φάρμακον, εἶδος*) *of the nature of a φάρμακον, poisonous*, or *medicinal*, etc., Arist. Mirab. 77.

Φαρμᾰκών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a dye-house*, Soph. Fr. 956.

Φάρμαξις, εως, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, *medical treatment*, Plat. Phil. 46 A, cf. sq.: from

Φαρμάσσω, Att. *-ττω*; f. *-ξω*:—*to use a φάρμακον* or *artificial means*, of what kind soever, this being determined in each case by the context: Hom. has this word only once, Od. 9, 393, of a metal-worker, who *tempers* brass by plunging it in cold water, which is called *φάρμαξις περὶ τὸν χαλκόν* by Plut. 2, 395 B; cf. Meineke Philem. p. 385.—Usu.,—I. *to heal* or *relieve by drugs* or *medicine, to use medicines*, Plat. Legg. 933 B.—II. *to poison*.—III. *to enchant, bewitch*, esp. *by spells, charms, love-potions, philtres*: also, *to charm, bewitch by flattery*, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Meno 80 A; *πεφάρμαχθε*, Ar. Thesm. 534; —and Aesch., by a strong metaph., speaks of a lamp *φαρμασσομένη χρίσματος παρηγορίαις*, Ag. 94.—IV. *to dye, colour, paint*: generally, *to adulterate, alloy, mix*, and so *spoil*: but, also, *to season, spice*.

†Φαρνάβαζος, ου, ὁ, *Pharnabazus*, a Persian satrap, Thuc. 2, 67.—2. another of Bithynia and of Phrygia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25; 6, 4, 24; 5, 30; etc.

†Φαρναζάθρης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Pharnazathres*, a commander of the Indians, Hdt. 7, 65.

†Φαρνάκη, ης, ἡ, *Pharnace*, mother of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14.

†Φαρνάκης, ου, ὁ, *Pharnaces*, a Persian satrap in Mysia, Thuc. 2, 67.—2. the first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithradates the Great, Polyb. 3, 3, 6.

†Φαρνακία, ας, ἡ, *Pharnacia*, a stronghold in Pontus, the earlier Κερασοῦς, Strab. p. 548.

†Φαρναπάτης, ου, ὁ, *Pharnapates*, a general of the Parthians, Plut. Ant. 33: cf. Dio C. 48, 41.

†Φαρνάσπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Pharnaspes*, father-in-law of Cyrus, Hdt. 2, 1; 3, 2.

†Φαρνούχης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Pharnuches*, a Persian cavalry commander, Hdt. 7, 88.—2. a Lycian, one of Alexander's officers, Arr. An. 4. 3. 7.

†Φαρνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, *Pharnuchus*, a Persian commander, Aesch. Pers. 313; Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 32.

Φᾶρος, εος, τό, later also *φάρος* (v. sub fin.):—*any large piece of cloth, a cloth, sheet*, etc., Il. 18. 353, Od. 13, 108: *a shroud, pall*, Od. 2, 97: *sail-cloth*, Od. 5, 258.—II. esp. *a wide cloak* or *mantle*, without sleeves, worn mostly by men loose over the *χιτών*, *περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος*, Il. 2, 43; *πορφύρεον μέγα φᾶρος ἔχων ἐν χειρί*, 8, 221: women also have a *φᾶρος*, Od. 5, 230; 10, 543: it might be thrown over the head as a hood or veil, Od. 8, 84.—(The Lat *palla, pallium* is prob. from the same root.) [*ᾰ̄* always in Hom., being always in arsis: *ᾰ̄* first in Hes. Op. 200 in the form *φαρέεσσι*. The Trag. seem to have preferred *ᾰ̄* in the nom. *φᾶρος, φάρεα, φάρη*; so also later Ep., v. Draco p. 35, 5, Heyne Il. 24, 231, Ap. Rh. 3, 863. But *ᾰ̄* also in Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 11, Fr. 200, and Eur.; cf. Seidl. Dochm. p. 257, Herodian in Dind. Gramm. p. 36.]

Φᾶρος, ου, ἡ, *Pharos*, an island in the bay of Alexandria, Od. 4, 355, afterwds. famous for its lighthouse, †cf. Thuc. 1, 104; Strab. pp 37, 791†: hence as appell., ὁ φᾶρος, *a lighthouse*, Anth.†—2. a small island on the coast of Dalmatia, called Πάρος, Polyb. 5, 108, 70: in Strab. p. 315, Φαρία†. [*ᾰ̄*]

Φάρος, ὁ,=φάρσος, Lyc. 154.

†Φαρούσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Pharusii*, a people of Africa, Strab. p. 826.

Φαρύωσι, Ep. 3 plur. of *φαρύω*, q. v.

†Φαρσαλία, ας, ἡ, *Pharsalia*, a female dancer from Thessaly, Ath. 605 C.—II. v. *Φαρσάλιος*.

†Φάρσᾰλος Ion. *Φάρσηλος*, ου, ἡ, *Pharsalus*, a city of Thessaly, in Phthiotis, near the Enipeus; in Strab. ἡ νεὰ Φάρσαλος, and near by ἡ παλαιὰ Φ., Thuc. 1, 111.

†Φαρσάλιος, α, ον, Ion *-σήλιος*, *of Pharsalus, Pharsalian*, Ant. An. 3, 11: ἡ Φαρσαλία, *the territory of Pharsalus*, Strab. p. 430.

Φάρσος, εος, τό, (*φάρω*):—*any piece torn off* or *severed, a part, portion, division*, *φάρσεα πόλιος, the quarters* of a city, Hdt. 1, 180, 181, 186. *φ. βότρυος*, Anth. P. 6, 299, etc.:—the Lat. *pars*, cf. *φάρος, ὁ*.

†Φαρύγαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Pharygae*, a city of Locris, Strab. p. 426, the Homeric Τάρφη.

Φᾰρυγγίζω,=λαρυγγίζω.

Φᾰρύγγεθρον or *φάρυγγηθρον*, τό,= *φάρυγξ*, Hipp. p. 915; al. *φαρυγεθρον*. [*ῠ*]

Φᾰρῠγίνδην, (*φάρυγξ*) adv. *like a gulf*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 290.

†Φαρύγιον, ον, τό, *Pharygium*, a point of land in Phocis, Strab. p. 424.

Φάρυγξ, ῆ. more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), gen. *φάρῠγος* (as always in Hom., and good Att., Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 39, 167), later *φάρυγγος* (*φάρω*):—strictly, *the first opening of the gullet and wind pipe* (acc. to Galen. ἡ χώρα εἰς ἣν ἀνήκει τὸ τε τοῦ στόματος καὶ τὸ τοῦ λάρυγγος τέρας), Lat. *fauces*; whereas Arist.

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takes it for *the wind-pipe* (*λάρυγξ, ἀστηρία*) as opp. to the gullet (*οἰσοφάγος*), Part. An. 3, 3, 1, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.:—generally, *the throat*, Od. 9, 373: also even of *the outer part of the throat, the neck*, Od. 19, 480: *the dewlap* of a bull, Lat. *palearia*, Heliod.—Cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 293. —II. metaph.,=*φάραγξ, a gulf, cleft, chasm* in the earth.—In Epich. p. 9, *φάρυγξ* is masc., but in Hom. always fem., and so in best Att., though from Arist. downwds. some exceptions are met with, Thom. M. p. 570, Phryn. 65: no nom. *φάρυξ* seems to have been used. [φᾰ]

†Φάρυκος, ου, ὁ, *Pharycus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 34, 10.

Φάρυμος or *φαρυνός*, is said to be Aeol.=*τολμηρός, θαρραλέος*, and so prob. from *θάρρος, θάρσος*.

*ΦΑ΄ΡΩ, f. *φάρσω*, pf. *πέφαρκα*, like *σχίζω, to cleave, cut, sever*; prob. only found in its derivatives, *ὁ φάρος, φάραγξ, φάρυγξ, φαρόω*: from the fut., comes *φάρσος*, Lat. *pars*: from pf., *φαρκίς, φαρκιδόω*: akin to *πείρω, πέπαρμαι*.

Φάς, ὁ, part. from *φημί*, Hom.

Φάσαξ, ακος, ὁ, (*φάω, φαίνω*):—*an informer*, like *συκοφάντης*, Comic. ap. Hesych.

Φασγᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from sq., Anth. P. 6, 307.

Φάσγᾰνον, ου, τό, (*σφάζω*, for *σφάγανον*):—*a cutting instrument, a sword*, oft. in Hom., much the same (seemingly) as *ἄορ* and *ξίφος*, Od. 11, 24, 48, 82; *δῶκεν μέγα φάσγανον ἥρως σὺν κολεῷ τε φέρων καὶ ἐυτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι*, Il. 23, 824; *κολεοῦ γυμνὸν φ.*, Pind. N. 1, 80; also in Trag.:—poet. word.—II. *a plant*, like *ξιφίον* II, Theophr.

Φασγᾰνουργός, όν, (*φάσγανον, *ἔργω*) *forging swords*, Aesa, Aesch. Cho. 647.

Φασγάνω, (*φάσγανον*) *to slaughter with the sword*, Hesych.

†*Φασηλίς, ίδος, ἡ*, also *Φάσηλις*, Hdt. 2, 178; Thuc. 2, 69: *Phaselis*, a city on borders of Pamphylia and Lycia, with three havens, Strab. p. 666. Hence

†*Φασηλίτης, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Phaselis*, Dem.

Φάσηλος, ου, ὁ, also written *φασήολος* and *φασίολος*, a plant with eatable pods, a sort of *kidney-bean*, Lat. *phaselus, phaseolus*, Epich. p. 100, Ar. Pac. 1144. — II. *a light boat, canoe, skiff*, prob. from its likeness to the pod of the *φάσηλος*, Catull. 4, Horat. Od. 3, 2, 29. [ᾰ]

Φάσθαι, Ep. inf. mid. of *φημί*, Hom.

Φάσθαι, inf. pres. mid. from **φάω*, Il. 1, 187, Od. 11, 443; or rather, perh., of *φημί*,—for otherwise it should be properisp., *φᾶσθαι*.

Φᾱσῐᾱνῐκός, ή, όν, like *Φασιανός, from the river Phasis*; but with a play on *φαίνω*, = *συκοφαντικός*, Ar. Av. 68; cf. sq.

Φᾱσῐᾱνός, όν, (*Φᾶσις*) *from the river Phasis* in Colchis or Pontus, hence *ὁ φ.* (sc. *ὄρνις*), *the Phasian bird, pheasant*, Lat. *phasianus*, Mnesim. Phil. 3; but in Ar. Nub. 109, it may be taken for *a Phasian horse*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 460: again, *Φ. ἀνήρ*, with a play on *φαίνω*, = *συκοφάντης, an informer*, Ar. Ach. 726:—in pl. *οἱ Φασιανοί, ῶν*. a people of western Armenia around the Phasis, Xen. An. 4, 6, 5.

†*Φασίμηλος, ου, ὁ, Phasimelus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 539 A.

Φάσιμος, η, ον, belonging to outward appearance.

Φᾱσίολος, ὁ,=*φάσηλος*, q. v.

Φάσις, εως, ἡ, (A) (*φάω, φαίνω*):—*an accusation, information*, esp. against smugglers, Dem. 793, 16; 941, 14; *φ. περί τι*, Id. 1323, 6.—II. (*φαίνομαι*) *an appearance, apparition, dream*. [ᾰ]

Φᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (B) (*φημί*) *a saying, declaration*, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 9, 3;—also,=*κατάφασις, affirmation*, opp. to *ἀπόφασις*, Plat. Soph. 263 E.

Φᾶσις, ιος, ὁ, the river Phasis in Colchis or Pontus, first in Hes. Th. 340. (Sometimes, but wrongly, accented *Φάσις*, Poppo and Krüg. Xen. An. 4, 6, 4): †in Xen. l. c. the Araxes in Armenia is meant.

Φασκαίνω, for *βασκαίνω, fascino*, E. M.

Φασκάς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of *duck*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 E; written also *βασκάς*, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 15.

Φάσκον, ου, τό, a long hairy moss on trees, Theophr.

Φάσκω, = *φημί, to say*, esp. *to say yes, affirm, assert, allege*, oft. with collat. notion of *alleging what is untrue, to pretend*, Lat. *prae se ferre*: hence, merely. *to think, suppose, deem*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Od.); c. inf. fut., Il. 13, 100, Od. 5, 135; also freq. in Hdt., and Att.: *οὐ φ., to deny*, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 58; *φάσκουσα καὶ οὐ φάσκουσα*, Plat. Theaet. 190 A: — pass., *ὡς ἐφάσκετο*, Soph. Phil. 114. — Hom. only uses impf. *ἔφασκον, ες, ε*, with and without augm.: the Att. have also pres. part. inf. *φάσκων* and *φάσκειν*, (and even they sometimes use the impf. without augm., as Ar. Lys. 519): but prob. there is no example of the pres. indic., save *φάσκουσι* in Plat. Phaed. 113 C, and there Heind. has restored *λέγουσι*, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 903: however, *φάσκω*, as pres. subj., occurs in Aesch. Cho. 93, Ar. Vesp. 561.

Φασκώλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Φάσκωλον, ου, τό, = sq., Lys. ap. Harp.

Φάσκωλος, ου, ὁ, a leathern bag for clothes or money, etc., *a cloak-bag, wallet, scrip, purse*, Lat. *pasceolus*, Ar. Fr. 303: also written *φάσκαλος*.

Φάσμα, ατος, τό, (*φάω, φαίνω*):—*an apparition, spectre, phantom, ghost*, Hdt. 6, 69, Aesch. Ag. 415, Soph., etc.; *φάσμα νυκτός*, of a dream, Soph. El. 503; *ὀνείρων φάσματα*, Aesch. Ag. 274: *φάσμα ἀνδρός, the spectral appearance* of a man, Hdt. 4, 15, cf. 8, 84.—2. *the vision, image* of a thing, as opp. to the thing itself: hence, *φάσματα* were *shows, mysteries*, as images or types of realities, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 57, sq. — 3. *a sign from heaven, a portent, omen*, Pind. O. 8, 57, Aesch. Ag. 145.—4. esp., *a monster, prodigy, portent*, Hdt. 3, 10; 4, 79: hence, periphr., *φάσμα ταύρου, ὕδρας*, a monster of a bull, etc., Soph. Tr. 509, 837; Lat. *spectrum, monstrum, ostentum, portentum, prodigium*, Wytt. ad Julian. p. 159.

Φασμᾰτώδης, ες, like a spectre or *ghost, spectral*.

Φάσομαι, Dor. for *φήσομαι*, fut. mid. of *φημί*, Pind. [ᾰ]

ΦΑ΄ΣΣΑ, Att. *φάττα, ης, ἡ, the common wood-pigeon, ring-dove* or *cushat*, Lat. *palumbus*, Ar. Ach. 1105, Av. 303, Plat. Theaet. 199 B: — the smaller kind was called *φάψ*.

†*Φάσσος, ου, ὁ, Phassus*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φασσοφόνος, ον, (*φάσσα, φονεύω*) *dove-killing*, *ἱρηξ*, Il. 15, 238. — II. later as subst., the specific name of a kind of hawk, *the dove-killer*, like *φαβοτύπος*, Arist. H. A. 9, 12, 4, cf. 8, 3, 1. — *Φασσηφόνος* is a worse form, rejected by Bekk. in Arist. l. c.

Φασσοφόντης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., dub. in Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

Φάσω, Dor. for *φήσω*, fut. of *φημί*, Pind.

†*Φάσων, ωνος, ὁ, Phason*, an Athenian, Plat. Prot. 310 A.

Φᾰτεός, ά, όν, poet. for *φατέος, φατός*: — *οὔτι φατειός*, un-*utterable*, un-*speakable*, of horrible objects, Hes. Th. 310, Sc. 144, 161.

Φᾰτέον, verb. adj. from *φημί, one must say*, Plat. Phil. 40 B.

Φάτης, ου, ὁ, (*φημί*) *a sayer*.—2. *a liar*.

Φᾰτί, Dor. for *φησί*, 3 sing. pres. from *φημί*.

Φᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*φάτις*):—*to say, speak, report*, *ἐφάτισαν* [*τὰ γράμματα*] *Φοινικήϊα κεκλῆσθαι, they spoke of them* by the name of Phoenician, Hdt. 5, 58; *οὐδὲν ἀναύδητον φατίσαιμ' ἄν*, Soph. Aj. 715: *τὸ φατιζόμενον, as the saying is*, Soph. O. C. 139, cf. *λέγω* IV. 8.—II. *to promise, engage, betroth, τὴν παῖδά τινι*, Eur. I. A. 135.—III. *to call, name*, Ib. 936, Ap. Rh. 4, 658.

Φάτιξις, ή, Dor. for *φάτισις*.

Φάτις, εως Ion. *ιος, ἡ*, (*φημί*):—like *φήμη, a saying, speech, report*, Od. 21, 323; *κατὰ φάτιν*, as *report* goes, Hdt. 2, 102: c. gen. objecti, *φάτις μνηστήρων, a report of* the suitors, Od. 23, 362: *φάτις* (*ἐστί*), 'tis *said* that.., Pind. I. 8 (7), 88; cf. Soph. O. T. 715: *ἡ φάτις ἔχει μιν, the report* goes of him.., Wess. Hdt. 7, 3; 8, 94; so, *Φάλαριν κατέχει φάτις*, Pind. P. 1, 187; but also, reversely, in same signf., *ἔχει τινὰ φάτιν ἀνὴρ Ἐφέσιος*, Hdt. 9, 84, cf. Eur. Hel. 251; cf. *λόγος* A. IV: *φάτιν φέρειν*, Aesch. Ag. 9; *κλύειν*, Soph. Aj. 850; *ἐπέρχεται φ.*, Id. Ant. 700; etc.; but prob. never in Att. Prose.—2. *speech, language*, Ἕλλην, Aesch. Ag. 1254.—II. *one's* (good or bad) *report, reputation, fame, ἐσθλή*, Od. 6, 29: *ill-report*, Soph. Aj. 173; *ἀστῶν βαρεῖα φ.*, Aesch. Ag. 456.—III. *the saying of an oracle*, Soph. O. T. 151; *ἀπὸ θεσφάτων φ.*, Aesch. Ag. 1132; *ἀπ' οἰωνῶν*, Soph. O. T. 310.—IV. *the subject of a saying* or *report*, Νέστορα καὶ Σαρπηδόν', *ἀνδρῶν φάτις* (i. e. *φάτιας*) *the common talk* of men, *the themes* of many a tale, Pind. P. 3, 199: *φάτιν ἄφραστον, a thing* unspeakable, Soph. Tr. 694; cf. *λόγος* A. IX, *ῥῆμα*.

Φάτισις, ή, Dor. *φάτιξις*,= foreg. [ᾰ]

Φατνεύω, (*φάτνη*) *to feed at the manger*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Φάτνη, ης, ἡ, a manger, crib or *feeding-trough* for horses, *ἵππους ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ*, Il. 5, 271; *ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν...φάτνῃ ἐφ' ἱππείῃ*, Il. 10, 568; *φ. ἐϋξέστῳ*, Il. 24, 280; so in Pind., and Att.:—proverb., *κύων ἐν φάτνῃ*, 'the dog in the manger,' Luc. Tim. 14, etc.:—for *ὄνων φάτνη*, v. sub *ὄνος* V. The common Greek form was *πάθνη*. (No doubt from *πατέομαι, πάσασθαι*.) Hence

Φατνίζω. f. *-ίσω, to keep at a manger* or *stall*:—in pass., *ἵππος φατνιζόμενος, a stalled* horse, Heliod.

Φατνόω, ῶ, (*φάτνη*) *to hollow out like a trough, deepen*.—II. *to divide into compartments, pannel*. Hence

Φατνώματα, τά, pannels, compartments in a cieling, Lat. *lacunaria*, Po-

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lyb. 10, 27, 10, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 C.—II. *the port-holes* of a ship, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.—III. *the holes* or *sockets* of the teeth. Cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 227 C. Hence

Φατνωματικός, ή, όν, pannelled, Plut. Lycurg. 13, Id. 2, 227 C.

Φατνωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj.,=foreg.

Φᾶτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φημί, said, spoken; that may be spoken, uttered* or *named:* usu. c. negat., *οὐ φατός,* un-*speakable,* un-*utterable,* in-*effable,* Hes. Sc. 230, Pind. O. 6, 62, I. 7 (6), 51; *οὐ φατὸν λέγειν,* Ar. Av. 1713; cf. *ἀφατειός.* — II. metaph., *named, famous, notable,* Hes. Op. 3. [ᾰ]

Φᾶτός, ή, όν, (*φένω, πέφνον*) *slain, dead,* ap. Hesych.

Φατρία, ή, v. *φρατρία.*

Φατριάρχης, ου, ὁ, v. *φρατριάρχης.*

Φάττα, ή, Att. for *φάσσα.*

Φαττάγης, ου, ὁ, an animal, supposed to be *the pangolin,* or *scaly ant-eater, manis,* Linn., Ael. N. A. 16, 6.

Φάττιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φάττα,* cf. sub *ὑποκορίζομαι.*

†*Φαύδα, ή, Phauda,* a fortress in Sidene, Strab. p. 548.

Φαύζω or *φαῦζω,*=*φώζω, φώγω,* acc. to Phot. an Att. word, but known to us only from Gramm.: hence *φαῦσιγξ.*

Φαυλεπίφαυλος, ον, (*φαῦλος, ἐπί, φαῦλος*) *bad upon bad, bad as bad can be,* Anth. P. 11, 238:—cf. *λεπτεπίλεπτος, παππεπίπαππος.*

Φαυλίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ,* (*φαῦλος*) *to hold a* thing *cheap, to slight, depreciate,* Plat. Legg. 667 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 5.

Φαύλιος, α, ον,=*φαῦλος,* but *φαυλία ἐλαία, a large fleshy kind of* olive, the Lat. *olea regia,* Theophr.: *μῆλα φαύλια, large coarse* apples, Teleclid. Amphict. 2, cf. Ath. 82 B.

Φαύλισμα, ατος, τό,=sq., LXX.

Φαυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*φαυλίζω*) *a slighting, depreciation.*

Φαυλίστρια, ας, ἡ, a deriding, mocking woman, LXX.

†*Φαύλλος, ου, ὁ, Phaÿllus,* a Crotoniat, who thrice gained the victory in the Pythian games, Hdt. 8, 47; Ar. Ach. 214.—2. a general of the Phocians in the Sacred War, Dem. 661, 11.

Φαυλόβιος, ον, living badly or *meanly.*

Φαυλοκόλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (*φαῦλος, κόλαξ*) *a flatterer of bad men,* Nicet.

Φαυλόνους, ουν, ill-disposed.

*Φαυλορρημόνως,*adv.,*speaking evilly* or *ill.*

ΦΑΫΛΟΣ, *η, ον,* also *ος, ον,* Eur. Hipp. 435, Cresphont. 1, 8, Thuc. 6, 21:—*φλαῦρος* is another form, considered more Att., and prevailing even in Hdt., though the MSS. vary, v. Schweigh. ad 1, 120: *φαῦρος* is a more rare form:—all seem to be akin to *παῦρος,* Lat. *paulus. Evil, bad, δαίμων φ., bad* fortune, Theogn. 163 (the first example of the word); *φ. φόγος, ill* report, Eur. Phoen. 94:—*worthless, good-for-nothing,* Eur., etc.; *φ. καὶ μοχθηρός,* etc., Plat. Gorg. 486 B; opp. to *σπουδαῖος,* Isocr. 1 A; *φ. μάχεσθαι,* Eur. I. T. 305; *φαῦλος τὰ γράμματα,* Plat. Phaedr. 242 C; *φαυλότερός τινος, worse* than another, Hdt. 4, 126.—2. of things, *paltry, mean, poor, sorry, δίαιτα,* Eur. Antiop. 45; *φ. ὑσπίδες, τείχισμα,* Thuc. 4, 9, 115, etc.—3. also of persons, *οἱ φαῦλοι, the vulgar, the common sort,* opp. to *οἱ σοφοί,* Eur. Hipp. 989, Phoen. 496, etc.: *οἱ φαυλότεροι,* opp. to *οἱ ξυνετώτεροι,* Thuc. 3, 37, cf. 83; joined with *ἀκομψος,* Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 363.—4. of outward appearance, *shabby, ugly,* Ar. Eccl. 617, 626, 702. —5. in Att. often without any bad sense, like *ῥᾴδιος,* opp. to *χαλεπός, trifling, slight, easy, φ. πόνος,* Eur. Supp. 317; *φαῦλον πρᾶγμα, φαυλότατον ἔργον,* Ar. Lys. 14, Eq. 213; *τὸ ζήτημα οὐ φαῦλον,* Plat. Rep. 368 C; *οὐ φαῦλον βασιλέα κτανεῖν,* 'tis no *slight matter* to kill a king, Eur. El. 760:—freq. also in adv. *φαύλως, easily, φαυλότατα καὶ ῥᾷστα,* Ar. Nub. 778; *φαύλως κρίνειν,* to make *light* of, Aesch. Pers. 520; *φαύλως φέρειν τι,* to bear a thing *lightly, without much ado,* Lat. *leviter ferre,* Eur. I. A. 850, Ar. Av. 961; *φ. ἀποδιδράσκειν, ἐκφεύγειν,* to get off *easily,* Ar. Aeh. 215, Thesm. 711.—7. *not exact, roughly estimated, τὸ φαῦλον,* as opp. to *πάνυ ἀκριβές,* Thuc. 6, 18; *φαύλως λογίσασθαι,* to estimate *roughly, not accurately,* Ar. Vesp. 656; *φ. εἰπεῖν,* Lat. *strictim dicere,* Stallb. Plat. Rep. 449 C, etc. — Cf. *φλαῦρος.* Hence

Φαυλότης, ητος, ἡ, badness, vileness, Plat. Legg. 646 B, Isocr. 71 B, Dem. 326, fin.: *meanness, φ. στολῆς,* Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 5; *βρωμάτων,* Ib. 5, 2, 16; *φ. τῆς χώρας, poorness* of soil, Plat. Legg. 745 D.—2. *want of accomplishments* or *skill,* Eur. Pol. 8, 10: *ἡ ἐμὴ φ.,* my *lack* of judgment, my *poor* judgment, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 39, cf. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 D.—3. in good sense, *plainness, simplicity,* Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.

Φαυλουργός, όν, (*φαῦλος, *ἔργω*) *working ill, a bad workman,* Ar. Fr. 698.

Φαῦρος, α, ον, rarer collat. form for *φαῦλος,* hence *ἄφαυρος.*

†*Φαυρούσιοι, ων, οἱ,*=*Φαρούσιοι,* Dion. P. 216.

Φαυσιβολέω, ῶ, (*φαῦσις, βάλλω*) *to cast rays, shine,* Nicet.

Φαυσίβροτος, ον, or better, *φαυσίμβροτος,*=*φαεσίμβροτος.*

Φαῦσιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, (*φαύω. φαύζω*): *a blister from burning:* hence *any blister* or *pustule,* Lat. *pustula, papula,* Ar. Fr. 699; cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Φαυσίμβροτος, ον,=*φαεσίμβροτος,* Pind. O. 7, 71.

Φαῦσις, εως, ἡ, (*φάω, φαύω, φαύσκω*) *light, splendour, lustre.*—II.=*φάσις, an appearance, σελήνης φ., the form, phase* of the shining moon.—III. *a signal given by lights, signal-fire, beacon,* LXX.

Φαύσκω, v. *φαύω.*

Φαυστήριος, ου, ὁ, (*φαύω*) epith of Bacchus, from the *torches* used in his orgies, Lyc.

†*Φαυσιάδης, ου* Ep. *αο, ὁ, son of Phausius,* i. e. Apisaon. Il. 11, 578.

†*Φαυστῖνα, ἡ,* the Rom. fem. n., *Faustina,* Hdn.

†*Φαυστινιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of Faustinus,* Anth. P. 15, 48.

†*Φαυστῖνος, ου, ὁ,* the Rom. masc. pr. n., *Faustinus,* e. g., Anth. P. 15, 48.

†*Φαύστυλος, ου, ὁ,* the Rom. name *Faustulus,* Strab. p. 229.

Φαύω, like *φάω, φαίνω, to shine,* but like the collat. forms *φαύσκω, φαύζω, φαύζω,* prob. only in Gramm.

ΦἈΨ, ή, gen. *φᾰ̓πός,* a *wild* kind of *dove* or *pigeon,* smaller than the *φάσσα.* Aesch. Fr. 194, Lyc. 580.

ΦἈΩ, orig. root of *φαίνω,* intr., *to shine, be bright, appear, φάε δὲ χρυσόθρονος Ἠώς,* Od. 14, 502: esp. of the heavenly bodies, cf. *φαίνω* II: in the same intr. signf. Hom. uses the fut. *πεφήσομαι* for *φανήσομαι,* Il. 17. 155, and so in Att. the part. pf. *πεφασμένος, manifest, plain, evident,* q. v. (From this scarce root came not only *φάος, φάσις, φαίνω,* with all their derivs., but also the whole family of *φημί, φήμη, φάτις,* Lat. *fama, fari,* etc.: for the first notion in all is to *make known* or *evident,* e. g. by words). [ᾰ]

†*Φάων, ωνος, ὁ, Phaon,* a beautiful youth of Mytilene, beloved by Sappho, Palaeph. 49; Ael. V. H. 12, 18.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher, Ath. 161 C.

ΦἘΒΟΜΑΙ, poet. dep., used only in pres. and impf.=*φοβέομαι, to be scared, to fear,* hence *to flee, μὴ τοι ἐμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο,* Il. 5, 527; *ἐκ τινι,* for fear of one, 11, 121: also c. acc., *to fear* or *flee* any one, *shun him,* 5, 232. (*Φέβομαι* is the root of *φοβέω, φοβέω,* etc., as *φέρω* of *φόρος, φορέω, λέγω* of *λόγος,* etc.)

Φεγγαῖος, α, ον, shining, dub.

Φεγγίτης, ου, ὁ,=*σεληνίτης.*

Φεγγοβολέω, ῶ, (*φέγγος, βάλλω*) *to emit light, shine,* Manetho.

Φέγγος, εος, τό, light, splendour, lustre, first in H. Hom. Cer. 279, and in Pind.:—esp., *day-light,* sun-light, though (acc. to Hesych., etc.) *φῶς* is properly *day-light,* and *φέγγος, moon-light;* but it is never so used in Trag., who usu. speak of *φ. ἡλίου, ἡμέρας,* etc., v. esp. Soph. Aj. 673. Xen. however does use it so, Symp. 1, 9, Cyn. 5, 4; and so, *νυκτερικὰ φέγγη,* opp. to *ἡμερινὸν φῶς,* Plat. Rep. 508 C; (and the modern Greeks use *φεγγάριον,* of *the moon* or *moonshine,* Coray Heliod. 2, p. 290):—*δεκάτῳ φέγγει ἔτους,* i. e. in the tenth year, Aesch. Ag. 504: also, *φ. πυρός,* Aesch. Eum. 1022; *φ. ὀμμάτων,* Eur. Hec. 368, 1035.—II. metaph., *light, joy, health, wealth,* etc., Pind. P. 8, 132, Ar. Plut. 640, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1122:—and, of persons, *a light* to others, Pind. N. 3, 113; 4, 21; cf. *φάος* II. (*Φέγγος* and *φάος* prob. come from the same root.)

Φέγγω, =*φαίνω, to make bright.*—pass., *to shine, gleam, φλογί,* Ar. Ran. 344.—II. intr. *to shine,* Ap. Rh. 4, 1714. (From *φέγγω* comes *φθέγγομαι,* by the same connexion as *φῶς* from *φάω, φαίνω.*)

Φεγγώδης, ες, light, shining, bright, luminous.

†*Φειά, ᾶς, ἡ,* (and in Od. 15, 297, *αἱ Φεαί*), *Phia,* a city of Elis on the river Iardanus, Il. 7, 135; Thuc. 2, 25; cf. Strab. p. 350: also a point of land with a small island and harbour of Pisatis, Strab. p. 342; in Polyb. 4, 9, 9 *Φειάς.*

Φειδαλφιστέω, and *φειδαλφίτιω, ῶ, to be sparing.*

Φειδάλφιτος, ον, strictly, *sparing of barley:* generally, *thrifty.*

†*Φείδας, αντος, ὁ, Phidas,* a leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 13, 691.

Φειδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, stinginess, thrift, Liban.

Φειδέσθαι, Ion. for *φείδεσθαι,* cf. Valck. Hdt. 8, 10.

†*Φειδιάδης, ου, ὁ, Phidiades,* a secretary in Athens; an oration of Dinarchus against him is cited by Dion. H. Din. 10.

†*Φειδίας, ου, ὁ, Phidias,* the celebrated Athenian statuary, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290; Ar. Pac. 605.—Others in Plut. Epicur. 15; etc.

Φειδιππίδης, ου, ὁ, †*Philippides*

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an Athenian courier, Hdt. 6, 105; in Luc. called *Φιλιππίδης*.†—2. a comic pr. n. in Ar. Nub. (from *φείδομαι*, *ἵππος*), v. sq.

†*Φειδιππίδιον*, *ου*, *ὁ*, cajoling dim. from foreg., *my dear Phidippides*, Ar. Nub. 80.

†*Φείδιππος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phīdippus*, son of Thessalus, leader of the Greeks from the Sporades, Il. 2, 678; Strab. p. 444.

Φειδίτειον, *τό*,=*φειδίτιον*.

Φειδίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a member of the φειδίτιον*, Ath. 140 E.

Φειδίτιον, *ου*, *τό*, usu. in plur. *φειδίτια*, *τά*, *spare thrifty meals* (from *φείδομαι*),—being the public tables at Sparta (*συσσίτια*), at which all citizens ate together the same *frugal meal*, v. Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 141 A, sq.—Müller, Dor. 4, 3, 3, plausibly suggests that this word may be a mere comic distortion of the proper name *φιλίτια*, i. e. *lore-feasts*; which is also borne out by the form *φιδίτια*, as we find it written in Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7, Pol. 2, 9, 30.—At Crete they were called *ἀνδρεῖα*, v. *ἀνδρεῖος* II. —2. also *the common hall* in which the public table was kept.

†*Φειδόλαος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phidolaüs*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†*Φειδόλᾶς*, *ὁ*,=foreg., Anth. P. 6, 135.

ΦΕΙ΄ΔΟΜΑΙ: fut. *φείσομαι*, later also *φειδήσομαι*, Ep. *πεφιδήσομαι*, Il.: Ep. redupl. aor. 2 *πεφίδομην*, hence the Homeric inf. *πεφίδέσθαι*, opt. *πεφιδοίμην*, *πεφιδοιτο*, besides which however he uses the aor. 1 *φείσατο*, Il. 21, 236:—dep. mid.

To spare, Lat. *parcere*, c. gen., Il. 5, 202, Od. 9, 277; 22, 54, etc.; so in Hdt., and Att.; *μὴ φείσῃ βίου*, Soph. Phil. 749, etc.;—also of things, *φείδεο τῶν νηῶν, μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιέο*, Hdt. 8, 68, 1, cf. *ἀφειδής*; so, *οὐ φείσατο νευρᾶς* Ἡρακλέης, Pind. I. 6 (5), 50:—esp., of property, provisions, etc., *to spare*, *use sparingly* or *thriftily*, Il. 24, 236; *σίτου*, Hes. Op. 602, cf. 367; *τῶν ὄντων*, Andoc. 21, 10; absol., *to be thrifty*, Lys. 163, 8; *γεωργοῦντες καὶ φειδόμενοι*, Dem. 753, 21.—II. *to draw back* or *from*, *turn away from*, Lat. *abstinere*, *κελεύθου*, Pind. N. 9, 46; *τοῦ κινδύνου, τοῦ ἀκολουθεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 18, Hell. 7, 1, 24; *μὴ φείδεο τέχνης*, i. e. do your best, Theocr. 22, 67:—also c. inf., *to spare* or *cease* to do, Eur. Or. 393, ubi v. Pors. (387), Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35; also, *φ. μὴ δρᾶσαι*, Plat. Rep. 574 B:—part. *φειδόμενος*, *η*, *ον*,=*φειδωλός*, Anth. P. 5, 216, 269, etc.; adv. *-μένως*, N. T. Hence

Φειδός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *sparing*, *thrifty*; also *φιδός*, Call. Fr. 460.

†*Φειδόστρατος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phidostratus*, a grammarian in Athens, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286.

Φειδύλος, comic dim. from foreg., like *μικκύλος* for *μικκός* and the like, E. M.

Φειδώ, *όος*, contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*, (*φείδομαι*):—*a sparing*, *νεκύων*, Il. 7, 409: of things, esp., of property, etc., *thrift*, *χρήματα δαρδάπτουσιν ὑπέρβιον, οὐδ' ἐπι φειδώ*, Od. 14, 92; cf. 16, 315, Hes. Op. 367; *βίου*, Eur. Hipp. *καλυπτ.* 9:—c. inf., *φειδοῖ μηδέν' εὖ ποιεῖν*, Eur. Ino 16, cf. Thuc. 7, 81.

†*Φειδώλας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Phīdolas*, a Corinthian, Paus. 6, 13, 9.

Φειδωλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*,=*φειδώ*, Il. 22, 244, Solon 5, 46.

Φειδωλία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=foreg., Ar. Nub. 835, Eccl. 750, Plat. Rep. 572 C, Plat. (Com.) ap. A. B. p. 115.

Φειδωλός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (the fem. *-λός* in Lys. 92, 23 is prob. corrupt), (*φειδώ*):—*sparing*, *thrifty*, *niggard*, Ar. Nub. 420, Plut. 237, Plat., etc.: *φ. γλῶσσα*, *a sparing* tongue, i. e. sparing of words, Hes. Op. 718:—c. gen., *φ. χρημάτων*, Plat. Rep. 548 B. Adv. *-λῶς*, Ib. 559 D.

Φείδων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*,=foreg.—II. *an oil-can with a narrow neck*, *that lets only a little run out*.

†*Φείδων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Phīdon*, king of the Thesprotians, Od. 14, 316.—2. a king of Argos, descendant of Hercules, Hdt. 6, 127; cf. Strab. p. 358.—3. an Athenian, father of Strepsiades, Ar. Nub. 134.—4. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Arist.; etc.

Φειδωνίδης, *ου*, *ὁ*, comic prop. n. in Ar. Nub. 65, (from *φείδομαι*, *ὠνέομαι*): †formed as a patronym. from foreg. 3.

†*Φειδώνιος*, *ον*, *of* or *derived from Phidon* (2), Strab. p. 358.

Φεισμονή, *ἡ*,=*φειδώ*.

Φειστέον, verb. adj. from *φείδομαι*, *one must spare*, Isocr. 299 C.

Φέκλη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *salt of tartar*, the Lat. *faeculae*, *faex vini usta*.

Φέλα, *φέλλα*, *ἡ*, v. *πέλα* and *φελλός* II.

Φελλάτας λίθος, *ὁ*, a kind of *stone* of which statues were made, *lapis pelates* in Cato; v. sub *φελλός* II.

Φελλεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*φελλος* II):—*stony ground*: hence as name of a rocky district of Attica, †Phelleus†, Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71:—in Isae. 73, 39, Bekk. gives *φελλεά* as neut. pl., *stony grounds*.

Φελλεύω, (*φελλός*) *to float like cork*.

Φελλεών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*,=*φελλεύς*, Lob. Phryn. 167.

†*Φελλίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Phellias*, a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 20, 3.

†*Φελλίη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Phellia*, a small town of Achaia, Paus. 7, 26, 10.

Φελλίνης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φελλός*) *light as cork*: hence as name of a kind of water-fowl, Opp. Ix. 3, 23. [*ῐ*]

Φελλίνος, *η*, *ον*, (*φελλός*) *made of cork*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4.

Φέλλιον, *τό*,=*φελλεύς*, usu. in plur., Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.

Φελλίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*φελλός* II) *γῆ φ.*, *a stony* land or soil.

Φελλίτης, *ίδος*. *ἡ*, *γῆ*,=foreg.

Φελλόδρυς, *ὑος*, *ἡ*, an Arcadian evergeen tree, more hardy than the *πρῖνος*, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 16, 3: Dor. *ἁρία*.

Φελλόπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *-πουν*, *τό*, (*φελλός*, *πούς*) *cork-footed*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4: †*οἱ Φ.*, a fabulous race, Luc. l. c. v. *Φελλώ*.

Φελλός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *the cork-tree*, Lat. *quercus suber*, Theophr.—2. its bark, *cork*, esp. *the cork* on a net, Lat. *cortex*, Pind. P. 2, 146, Aesch. Cho. 506, Plat., etc. (Perh. akin to *φλοιός*, etc.)—II. Macedon. for *λίθος*, *a stone*, prob. of a very porous kind, like the *pumice* or *tufa*, whence called *λίθος κισσηρώδης* by Harpocr.; acc. to Hesych. called from the Attic district *φελλεύς*, though the reverse seems more prob., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: also written *φελός*. *φέλα*, *φέλλα*, and without aspirate *πέλα*, *πέλλα*. (Hence, *φελλεύς*, *φελλεών*, *φέλλιον*, *φελλίς*, *φελλίτης*, *rocky*, *barren ground*; also, *ἀφελής*, *without stones*; and *φελλάτας*).

†*Φελλώ*, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *Cork-island*, a fabulous island, abode of the *Φελλόποδες*, in Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4.

Φελλώδης, *ες*, (*φελλός*, *εἶδος*) *cork like*.

†*Φέλλων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *the Phellon*, a river of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 343.

Φελόϊης, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*φαινόλης*, susp.

Φελόνιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *φελόνης*, susp. in N. T.

Φελός, *ὁ*, v. *φελλός* II.

Φέναγμα, *ατος*, *τό*,=*φενάκισμα*, as if from *φενάσσω*, Phot.

†*Φεναίος*,=*Φενεός*, Call. Del. 71.

Φενάκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, like *πηνίκη*, *false hair*, *a wig*, Eust., etc. (It is doubtful whether *φενάκη* belongs to the root *φέναξ*, and so signifies strictly *a deception*, *fraud*, or whether *πηνίκη* was the orig. form). [If from *φέναξ*, *ᾰ*: if from *πηνίκη*, *ᾱ*.]

Φενᾰκία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*φενακισμός*, dub.

Φενᾰκίζω, f. *-σω*, *to play the φέναξ*, *cheat*, *lie*, Soph. Fr. 792, Ar. Ach. 90. —2. trans., *to cheat*, *trick*, *τινά*, Ar. Pac. 1087, Plat. 271, Dem. 20, 5:—hence, in pass., *to be cheated*, Ar. Av. 921, Dem. 73, 1.

Φενᾰκικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*φέναξ*) *deceitful*.

Φενάκισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a deceit*, *trick*.

Φενᾰκισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φενακίζω*) *cheatery*, *quackery*, *imposition*, usu. in plur., Ar. Eq. 633, Dem. 59, 18, etc.

Φενᾰκιστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*,=*φέναξ*.

Φενᾰκιστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*,=*φενακικός*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Φενᾰκόμαντις, *εως*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φέναξ*, *μάντις*) *a lying prophet*, Nicet.

Φέ΄ναξ, *ᾰκος*, *ὁ*, *a cheat*, *quack*, *impostor*, Ar. Eq. 634, Ran. 909; in Ar. Ach. 89, perh. with a play on *φοίνιξ* (*the bird*).

†*Φένεος*, *ου*. and *Φενεός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, *Phenĕus*, a city of Arcadia on a lake of same name, Il. 2, 605; Hdt. 6, 74: hence fem. adj. *Φενεᾶτις*, *ίδος*, esp. *the territory of Pheneüs*, Alciphr.

Φ΄ΕΝΩ, *to slay*, obsol. root, whence comes *φόνος* and some compds. like *Ἀρείφατος*, *μυλήφατος*, *ὀδυήφατος*. To this root also belongs the aor. *ἔπεφνον*, *πέφνον* (being shortd. from the redupl. form *πέφενον*, like *λελαβέσθαι*, *λελαθεῖν*, *πεπιθεῖν*.) Hom.; infin. *πεφνέμεν*, Il. 6, 180: its part. *πέφνων* is written parox. as if it came from a pres. *πέφνω*, Il. 16, 827 (ubi v. Spitzn.), cf. 17, 539: and this pres. was actually adopted by Opp. H. 2, 133. To this also must be referred the pf. pass. *πέφᾶμαι*, of which Hom. has 3 sing and pl. *πέφᾶται*, *πέφαντα*, and inf. *πεφάσθαι*, and the fut. pass. *πεφήσομαι*, *πεφήσεται*, Il. 13, 829, Od. 22, 217.—(No doubt akin to *σφάζω*.)

†*Φεραί*, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Pherae*, a city of Thessaly, residence of king Admetus, with the port Pagasae, Il. 2, 611; Strab. p. 436.—2.=*Φαραί* (2).

†*Φεραῖος*, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *relating to Pherae*, *Pheraean*, *οἱ Φεραῖοι*, Thuc. 2, 22:—*ἡ Φεραίη*, appell. of Diana honoured in Phĕrae, Call. Dian. 259.

Φερανθής, *ές*, (*φέρω*, *ἄνθος*) *flower-bringing*, *ἔαρ*, Mel. 110, 2.

Φέρασπις, *ίδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φέρω*, *ἀσπίς*) *shield-bearing*, H. Hom. 7, 2, Aesch. Ag. 693.

Φερανγής, *ές*, (*φέρω*, *αὐγή*) *bringing light*, *shining*, Anth.

†*Φεραύλας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Pheraulas*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 7.

Φερβά, *τά*, dub. l. for *φορβά*, q. v.

ΦΕ΄ΡΒΩ, *to feed*, *nourish*, *τινά*, H. Hom. 30, 2, Pind. O. 2, 134, and Eur.; also of shepherds, *φ. βοτά*, Eur. Hipp. 75: like *σώζω*, *to preserve*, Hes. Op. 375: rare in prose, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 A.—II. pass., with intr. plqpf. *ἐπεφόρβειν*, *to be fed*, *to feed upon* a

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ting, *βοτάνης ἐπιφόρβιε βοῦς*, H. Hom. 30, 4; *παρέξω δαῖθ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐφερβόμην*, shall make food for those by whom *I fed myself*, Soph. Phil. 937:—hence, *to eat, consume*, c. acc., like Lat. *depasci*, *ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ σῶμα φέρβεται*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.: metaph., *to feed on*, *φέρβεσθαι σοφίαν*, Eur. Med. 827: absol., *to live, be*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1016.—III. mid., c. acc., like *τρέφω*, *to enjoy, have*, *νόον*, Pind. P. 5, 147; *νόον πρηΰτατον*, Opp. H. 2, 613. (Hence *φορβή*: from same root comes the Lat. *herba*).

Φέρε, v. *φέρω* IX.

Φερεαυγής, *ές*, poet. for *φεραυγής*.

†*Φερεβοία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Pherebœa*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Thes. 29; etc.

Φερέβοτρυς, *υ*, gen. *υος*, (*φέρω*, *βότρυς*) *bearing bunches of grapes*, Nonn.

Φερέγγῡος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *ἐγγύη*):—*giving surety* or *bail*, or *able to do so*:—hence, generally, *to be depended upon, sure, safe, able, capable, sufficient*, c. inf., *φερέγγυος τοσαύτην δύναμιν παρασχεῖν*, Hdt. 5, 30; *λιμὴν φ. διασῶσαι τὰς νέας*, Id. 7. 49, 1; cf. Aesch. Theb. 396, Eum. 87:—also c. gen., *able to answer sufficiently for* a thing, Soph. El. 942; and so, *φ. πρός τι*, Thuc. 8. 68: absol., *trusty, φρούρημα*, Aesch. Theb. 449, cf. 797:—cf. *ἐχέγγυος*.

Φερεγλῶγής, *ές*, (*φέρω*, *γλάγος*) *bringing* or *giving milk*, Orph. Lith. 216.

Φερέδειπνος, *ον*, *bringing* or *giving a meal* or *feast*. Hence

†*Φερέδειπνος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pheredipnus*, masc. pr. n. in Ar. Vesp. 401.

Φερέζυγος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *ζυγόν*) *bearing the yoke, yoked*, *ἵππος*, Ibyc. 2.

Φερέζωος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *ζωή*) *bringing life*, Nonn.

Φερέκᾰκος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *κακόν*) *inured to toil* or *hardship*, Polyb. 3, 71, 10.

Φερέκαρπος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *καρπός*) *yielding fruit*, Plut. 2, 495 C, Anth. P. 9, 778.

†*Φερεκλῆς*, *έους*, *ὁ*, *Pherecles*, an Athenian, Andoc. 8, 18.—Others in Plut. Lys. 25; etc.

†*Φέρεκλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phereclus*, constructor of the ship, in which Paris carried off Helen, Il. 5, 59: cf. Plut. Thes. 17.

†*Φερεκράτης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Pherecrates*, an Athenian poet of the old comedy, Plat. Prot. 327: cf. Meineke 1, p. 66 sqq.

†*Φερεκύδης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Pherecydes*, *ὁ Σύριος*, son of Batys a philosopher from Syros, teacher of Pythagoras, Ael. V. H. 4, 28.—2. a historian, of Athens, before Herodotus, Plut. Thes. 26.

Φερέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. from *φέρω*, for *φέρειν*, Hom.

Φερεμμελίης, *ου*, *ὁ*, poet. for *φερεμελίας*, (*φέρω*, *μελία*) *a spear-bearer*, Mimnerm. 11, 4.

†*Φερενδάτης*, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, *Pherendātes*, a commander of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 67.

Φερένικος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *νίκη*) *carrying off victory, victorious*:—*ὁ Φ.*, name of race-horse of king Hiero, Pind. (The fem. pr. n. *Βερενίκη* is merely Macedon. for *Φερενίκη*, cf. B, *β*. VI).

†*Φερένικος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pherenicus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 78 B; etc.

†*Φερεντῖνον*, *οῦ*, *τό*, *Ferentinum*, in Latium, Strab. p. 226.

Φερέοικος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *οἶκος*) *bearing* or *carrying one's house with one*, of the Scythians in Hdt. 4, 46: hence as subst., *the house-carrier*, i. e. *snail*, Hes. Op. 569, Cicero's *domiporta*; also *a tortoise*, Interpp. Hesych. 2, p. 1500. Cf. *φέροικος*.—II. *bringing a dowry*.

Φερέπολις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φέρω*, *πόλις*) *bearing* or *preserving the city*, *Τύχη*, Pind. Fr. 14: only poet.

Φερεπονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *patience in toil* or *hardship*, App. Prooem.: from

Φερέπονος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *πόνος*) *bringing toil and trouble, being the cause thereof*, *ἀμπλακίαι*, Pind. P. 2. 56.

Φερέπτερος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *πτερόν*) *bearing wings, winged*, Maxim.:—so *φερεπτέρυγος*, *ον*, Opp. H. 2, 482; and *φερεπτέρυξ*, *υγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*.

Φερέπτολις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, poet. for *φερέπολις*, Opp. H. 1, 197.

Φερέσβιος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *βίος*) *bearing life* or *food, life-giving, food-giving*, *γαῖα*, H. Hom. Ap. 341, Hes. Th. 693; *φ. οὖθαρ ἀρούρης*, Hom. Cer. 450; *στάχυς*, Aesch. Fr. 290:—also, *φ. Ἥβη*, Emped.; *Δημήτηρ*, etc.

Φέρεσκε, Ion. and Ep. for *ἔφερε*, impf. from *φέρω*, Od.

Φερεσσᾰκής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, like *φέρασπις*, (*φέρω*, *σάκος*) *shield-bearing, a shield-bearer*, i. e. *heavy-armed*, Hes. Sc. 13.

†*Φερεσσεύης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pheresseuēs*, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 312.

Φερεσσίπονος, *ον*, poet. for *φερέπονος*, Welcker Syll. 135, 5.

Φερεστᾰφύλος, *ον*, *yielding bunches of grapes*, Mel. 110. [ᾰ]

Φερέστᾰχυς, *υ*, gen. *υος*, (*φέρω*, *στάχυς*) *bearing ears of corn*, Nonn.

Φερέστερος, *α*, *ον*, said to be poet. for *φέρτερος*, cf. *πριφερέστερος*.

†*Φερετίμη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Pheretime*, wife of Battus III. of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 162.

Φερετρεύω, *to carry on a φέρετρον*, Plut. Marcell. 8, in pass.

Φερέτριος, *ον*, *ὁ*, Lat. *feretrius*, epith. of Jupiter, Dion. H. 2, 34, etc.

Φέρετρον, *ου*, *τό*, (*φέρω*) *a bier, litter*, Lat. *feretrum*, Polyb. 8, 31, 4:—contr. *φέρτρον*, Il. 18, 236.

Φέρην, Aeol. for *φέρειν*.

†*Φέρης*, *ητος*, *ὁ*, *Pheres*, son of Cretheus and Tyro, founder of Thessalian Pherae, Od. 11, 259; Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Id. 1, 9, 28.

†*Φερητιάδης*, *ου* Ep. *αο*, *ὁ*, *son* or *descendant of Pheres*, in Il. 2, 763 also *Φηρητ.*,—in Eur. I. A. 217 Eumelus as *grandson of Pheres*.

†*Φερίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Pherias*, an Aeginetan, Paus. 6, 14, 1.

Φέριστος, *η*, *ον*, like *φέρτατος*, *stoutest, bravest, best*, *ἀνδρα φέριστον*, Il. 9, 110: but, mostly in addresses, *φέριστε*, Il. 6, 123; 15, 247, etc.; *φέριστε Καδμείων ἄναξ*, Aesch. Theb. 39; *ὦ φέριστε δεσποτῶν*, Soph. O. T. 1149; *ὦ φέριστε*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D:—cf. *φέρτατος*.

Φέρμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*φέρω*):—*that which is borne, a load, burden*: esp. *the fruit of the womb*, Aesch. Ag. 118; of the earth, Id. Supp. 690.

Φερνή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*φέρω*):—*that which is brought by the wife, a dowry, portion*, Lat. *dos*, Hdt. 1, 93, and freq. in Eur., usu. in plur., as Or. 1662, Med. 956; *φ. θεραπόντις*, handmaids *given as a dowry*, Aesch. Supp. 979; *φ. πολέμου*, *what* the war *brings in, booty* in war, Eur. Ion 298. Hence

Φερνίζω, f. *-σω* Att. *-ῶ*, *to portion, endow*, LXX.

Φέρνιον, or *φερνίον*, *ου*, *τό*, (*φέρω*) *a fish-basket*, Menand. p. 220, Alciphr.; cf. *φορμός*.

Φερνοφόρος, *ον*, *bringing a portion, dowered*.

Φέρνω, = *φέρω*, duh.

Φέροικος, *ον*, an animal like *the squirrel* (to judge from the description in Phot.), different from Hesiod's *φερέοικος*, Cratin. Cleob. 7.

Φερόλβιος, *ον*, (*φέρω*, *ὄλβος*) *bringing happiness*, Orph. H. 63, 12.

Φέροπλος, *ον*, *bearing arms*.

†*Φέρουσα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Pherusa*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 48.

Φερσεφάττιον, Att. *Φερρεφάττιον*, or *-τειον*, *ον*, *τό*, *a temple* or *sanctuary of Proserpina*, Dem. 1259, 5, cf. Lex. Phryn. 369.

Φερσέφασσα, Att. *-ττα*, and *Φερρέφαττα*, *ἡ*, = *Περσέφασσα*, *-ττα*, *Περσεφόνη*, Soph. Ant. 894:—on the different signfs. of this prob. foreign word, v. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 404 C.

Φερσεφόνεια, *Φερσεφόνη*, poet for *Περσεφόνη*.

Φερτάζω, rare collat. form of *φέρω*.

Φέρτατος, *η*, *ον*, *stoutest, bravest, best*, Hom.; c. dat. modi, *χερσὶ τ' βιηφί τε φερτατοι ἦσαν*, Od. 12, 246; *περὶ δ' ἔχχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἔσσο*, Il. 7, 289; *φέρτατος ὅλῳ*, Pind. N. 10, 24: *ὅ τι φέρτατον ἀνδρὶ πέλεται*, Id. O. 7, 49:—also, *φέρτιστος*, Id. Fr. 92.—II. compar., *φέρτερος*, *α*, *ον*, *stouter, braver, better*; also, *higher in rank, mightier, more powerful*, Hom.; c. dat., Il. 3, 431, Od. 6, 6; also c. inf., Od. 5, 170; *φ. πατρὸς γόνος*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 70, cf. Aesch. Pr. 768: *τῷδὲ φέρτερόν ἐστιν*, 'tis much *better*, Hom.; c. inf., Od. 12, 109:—*εἰς τὸ φ. τίθει τὸ μέλλον*, Eur. Hel. 346.

†*Φέρτατος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phertatus*, an Athenian, Dem. 887, 2.

Φερτός, *ή*, *όν*, poet. verb. adj. from *φέρω*, *endurable*, Eur. Hec. 159.

Φέρτρον, contr. for *φέρετρον*, Il. 18, 236.

ΦΕΤΡΩ, a root only used in pres. and impf., act. and pass.; though Hom. has also several irreg. forms, imperat. *φέρτε*, Il. 9, 171; 3 sing. *φέρησι*, as if from *φέρημι*, Od. 19. 111; Ion. impf. *φέρεσκε*, *φέρεσκον*, Od. 9, 429; 10, 108. From the pres. also comes the rare poet. verb. adj. *φερτός*, and the freq. collat. form *φορέω*.—The fut. *οἴσω*, mid. *οἴσομαι*, is supplied by the root **ΟΙΤΩ*, only in mid. form in Hom: he also has an Ep. imperat. *οἶσε*, of a form between aor. 1 and 2, Od. 22, 106, 481; and this is also assumed by the inf fut. *οἰσέμεν*, Od. 3, 429, *οἰσέμεναι*, Il. 3, 130. *οἴσειν*, Pind. P. 4, 181:—from the same root come the fut. pass. *οἰσθήσομαι* and verb. adjs. *οἰστός*, *οἰστέος*, post-Hom.:—also, but very rarely, we find an inf. aor. *ἀνῶσαι*, with the verb. adj. *ἀνωστός*, Hdt. 1, 157; 6, 66; and pf. pass. *πρooἶσται* in Luc. Parasit. 2.—Lastly, from the root **ΕΓΚΩ* or **ΕΝΕΓΚΩ* come aor. 1 *ἤνεγκα*, chiefly used in the indic. and imperat. inflexions, and aor. 2 *ἤνεγκον*, chiefly used in inf. and part.:—but Hom. uses only the Ion. aor. 1, *ἤνεικα*, or (without augm.) *ἐνεικα*, subj. *ἐνείκω*, inf. *ἐνεῖκαι* †opt. 3 *ἐνείκαι* occurs in Theocr. 1, 134)†, and of aor. 2 the Ep. inf. *ἐνεικέμεν*, Il. 19, 194, 3 sing. opt. *ἐνείκοι*, Il. 18, 147: the Ion. aor. pass. *ἠνείχθην* is post-Hom., Hes. Sc. 440; 3 pl. aor. mid. *ἠνείκαντο*, Il. 9, 127: from the same root are the post-Hom. tenses, pf. act. *ἐνήνοχα*, fut. pass. *ἐνεχθήσομαι*, pf pass. *ἐνήνεγμαι* and aor. pass. *ἠνέχθην*:—we find even a pres. *συνεισκομαι* (q. v.), in which alone the root *ἐνεικ-* is preserved.

Radic. signf. *TO BEAR* (which indeed is the same word with **ΦΕΡΩ**, Lat. *FERO*, Sanscr. *BHRI*,

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Pers. *BER*, etc.; cf. Germ. *bahren*, *fahren*).

A. Act.:—I. *to bear* or *carry* a load, *ἐν ταλάρωισι φέρον μελιηδέα καρπόν*, Il. 18, 568, cf. 5, 484, Od. 4, 622, etc.; *χερσὶ φ., φ. ἐπ' ὠμοις*, Soph. Ant. 429, Tr. 564:—*to bear* (as a device), on one's shield, Aesch. Theb. 559, etc.:—*ἀγνὰς αἱματος χεῖρας φ.*, i. e. *to have* hands clean from blood, Eur. Hipp. 316, cf. Phoen. 1529.—II. *to bear*, with collat. notion of *motion*, very freq. in Hom. of any thing that makes one move, *πόδες φέρον*, Il. 6, 514; *πέδιλα τά μιν φέρον*, 24, 341, etc.; so horses are said *ἅρμα φερειν*, Il. 5, 232, etc.; and men, *μένος* or *μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς τινος φέρειν*, *to bring* one's strength *to bear* right upon or against him, Il. 5, 506; 16, 602:—hence oft. in pass., v. infra B:—later, also, metaph., *to lead*, *guide*, Plut., cf. infra X.—III. *to bear*, *endure*, *suffer* pain, misfortune, hardship, etc., *λυγρά*, Od. 18, 135; cf. Hes. Op. 213; *ἄτην φ.*, Hdt. 1, 32: also, *to be able to bear* certain foods, etc., Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 21.—2. esp. freq. with an adv., *βαρέως*, *χαλεπῶς*, *δεινῶς*, *πικρῶς φέρειν τι*, like Lat. *aegre*, *graviter ferre*, *to bear* a thing impatiently, *take* it ill or amiss, Hdt. 3, 155; 5, 19; also, *βαρέως φέρειν τὸ φρόνημα*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 44; — expressed in one word by *δυσφορεῖν*; opp. to these are *κούφως*, *φαύλως*, *ἁπλῶς*, *πράως*, *ῥᾳδίως*, *προθυμως φέρειν τι*, Lat. *leviter ferre*, to *bear* a thing cheerfully or patiently, *take* it easily, quietly, etc., Hdt. 1, 35; 9, 18, 40:—these phrases are most freq. in Att., usu. c. acc. rei, but also *ἐπί τινι*, taking *φέρειν* in intrans. signf., e. g. *βαρέως* or *κούφως φέρειν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 21; 3, 4, 9; cf. Dem. 1339, 20; c. dat. only, *βαρέως φέρειν τοῖς παροῦσι*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 3, cf. Hell. 5, 1, 29; and later *διά τι*, Bast Ep. Cr. 105.—IV. *to bring*, *present*, *give*, *δῶρα*, Od. 8, 428, etc.:—mid., *to carry* or *bring with* one, *produce* or *furnish for one's own use*, Hdt. 4, 67; 7, 50.—2. *χάριν τινὶ φέρειν*, *to grant* any one a favour, do him a kindness, Il. 5, 211, Od. 5, 307: in like signf., *ἦρα* and *ἐπίηρα φέρειν*, Il. 1, 572, Od. 3, 164, etc.: after Hom., *χάριν τινὶ φέρειν*, was used like Lat. *gratiam referre*, *to show* gratitude to him, Pind. O. 10, 21.—3. *to produce*, *occasion*, *cause*, *work*, *κλέος τινί*, Od. 1, 283; 3, 204: *κακόν* or *πῆμα*, *ἄλγεα*, etc., *to work* one woe, Il. 8, 541, Od. 12, 231, 427, etc.; *δηιοτῆτα φ. τινί*, *to bring* war upon one, Od. 6, 203; so, *Ἄρηα φ. τινί*, Il. 3, 132; 8, 516; and so in Att., who use it only in such phrases as *τὰ ἱερεῖα νίκην φέρουσιν*, the victims *portend* victory (as if this necessarily brought it); also, *ὅςπερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε*, as justice *brought with it*, *brought about*, i. e. as was just, no more than just, Hdt. 5, 58.—4. *μῦθον* or *ἀγγελίην φέρειν τινί*, *to bring* one a speech, report a message, Il. 10, 288; 15, 175, 202, Od. 1, 408; *ἐπιστολὰς φ.*, Soph. Aj. 781:—in Att. *φέρω* even stands by itself for *ἀγγέλλω*, *to tell*, *announce*, Aesch. Pers. 248, Lob. Aj. 798.—5. *to bring in*, *pay* money, etc., *ἀποινα*, Il. 1, 13, etc.; esp. *to pay* something *due*, *discharge* a debt, etc., *χρήματα*, Thuc. 1, 19; *φ. μίσθωσιν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ*, *to yield* yearly rent, Isae. 54, 27; *φ. ἐννέα ὀβολοὺς τῆς μνᾶς τόκους*, Lys. Fr. 2, 2, cf. Lycurg. 150, 42; so, *φόρον φέρειν*, *to pay* a tax or tribute, Plat. Polit. 298 A; *δασμόν*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 10; *τιμὴν φ.*, *to pay* a fine (but cf. V. 3).—6. *to bear*, *bring forth*, *produce*, whether of the earth or of trees, etc., Od. 4, 229; 9, 110, Hes. Op. 117, 565; *ἡ γῆ καρπὸν φέρει*, Hdt. 6, 139; cf. Pind. N. 11, 52, Eur., etc.:—of animals, *μήτηρ κοῦρον φέρει γαστέρι*, Il. 6, 59;—absol., *to bear*, *bear fruit*, *be fruitful*, *ἡ γῆ φέρει*, Hdt. 5, 82; *αἱ ἄμπελοι φέρουσιν*, Xen. Oec. 20, 4:—metaph., *to bring in*, *yield*, *produce*, *ἀγὼν ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρων*, the contest *that carries* or *decides* everything, Hdt. 8, 100; *τὸ πᾶν ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νῆες*, the ships *give* us our main strength in the war, Hdt. 8, 62; cf. Soph. Phil. 109.—7. *ψῆφον φέρειν*, *to give* one's vote, Lat. *ferre suffragium*, Isae. 85, 31: hence *φέρειν* alone, *to elect*, *appoint* or *nominate* to an office, Dem. 996, 20, sq.—V. *to bear*, *carry off* or *away*, freq. in Hom., *ἐκ τινος*, Il. 14, 429; 17, 718, etc.: proverb., *ἔπος φέροιεν ἀναρπάσασαι ἀέλλαι*, may the winds *sweep away* the word, Od. 8, 409, cf. 19, 565:—esp., —2. *to carry away as booty* or *plunder*, Il. 2, 302, Od. 12, 99: esp. in the phrase *φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν*, v. sub *ἄγω* I: also, simply, *φέρειν τινά*, *to rob* one, Thuc. 1, 7.—3. *to carry off*, *gain*, Il. 1, 301: esp., *to gain by toil* or *trouble*, *to win*, *achieve*, *ἡ κε φέρῃσι μέγα κράτος*, Il. 18, 308; *ἔναρα*, *τεύχεα*, Il. 6, 480; 17, 70; *τὰ ἀριστεῖα*, *τὰ νικητηρια φέρειν*, Plat. Rep. 468 C, Legg. 657 E:—*to fetch*, Il. 18, 191, Od 2, 329:—also, *to receive one's due*, *φ. χάριν*, Soph. O. T. 764; *μισθὸν φέρειν*, like *μισθοφορεῖν*, *to receive* pay, Thuc. 3, 17, Xen. Oec. 1, 6, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 126:—so in mid., where the notion of *doing it for one's self* is strengthd., Od. 10, 124; so, *κράτος*, *κῦδος φέρεσθαι*, Il. 13, 486; 22, 217; *ταῦτα ἐπὶ σμικρόν τι ἐφέροντο τοῦ πολέμου*, this they *received* as a small help towards the war, Hdt. 4, 129: *ἀεθλον φέρεσθαι*, *to carry off*, *win* a prize, Il. 9, 127; 23, 413; *τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι* (sc. *ἀεθλα*), Il. 23, 538, 663, etc.: hence metaph., *τὰ πρῶτα*, *τὰ δεύτερα φέρεσθαι*, *to win and hold* the first, the second rank, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. Valck. Hdt. 9, 78; *πλέον* or *πλεῖον φέρεσθαι*, to get more or a larger share *for one's self*, *gain* the advantage over any one, *τινός*, Hdt. 7, 211; also, *to be* more *esteemed*, Plut.:—the mid. *φέρεσθαι* therefore is used generally of everything *which one gets for one's self*, *for one's own use* and *profit*, *which one takes and carries away*, esp., *to one's own home*, e. g. Il. 4, 97, Od. 2, 410, Hes. Fr. 39, 8:—hence, *φέρειν* or *φέρεσθαι* is freq. added to the inf. aor. *δομέναι*, as *ὁ. πολέμονδε*, *οἰκονδε φέρεσθαι*, etc., Il. 11, 798; 23, 513, Od. 1, 317:—*to take home* what one has received from another, *παρά τινος*, Hdt. 5, 47.—4. esp., *to receive tidings*, *hear*, *learn*, like Lat. *accipere* (sc. *nuntium*), Valck. Phoen. 1450.—VI. absol., of roads, ways, etc., *to lead to* a place, *ἡ ὁδὸς φέρει*, like Lat. *via fert* or *ducit*, usu. *εἰς* or *ἐπὶ τόπον*, Hdt. 2, 122, 138; 7, 31; *ἁπλοῦς ὁλμος εἰς Ἀιδον φέρει*, Aesch. Fr. 222; *ἡ εἰς Θήβας φέρουσα ὁδός*, Thuc. 3, 24: *ἡ θυρα ἡ εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσα*, the door *leading* to the garden, Dem. 1155, 13, etc.—2. then of a district, tract of country, etc., *to stretch*, *extend to* or *towards*, *φέρειν ἐπὶ*, *ἐς* or *πρὸς θάλασσαν*, Hdt. 4, 99; *χωρία πρὸς νότον φέροντα*, Id. 7, 201; like Lat. *vergere* or *spectare*.—3. *to lead* or *tend to* an end or object, *ἐς αἰσχύνην φέρει*, Hdt. 1, 10; *τὰ ἐς ἀκεσιν φέροντα*, Id. 4, 90; *τὰ πρὸς τὸ ὑγιαίνειν φέροντα*, that which *leads* to health, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 31; *ἴχνη τῆς ὑποψιας φέρει εἰς τινα*, the traces of suspicion *lead to* a certain person, Antipho 119, 7:—*to contribute to* or *work with*, Markl. Supp. 295, Br. Soph. O. T. 517.—4. *to aim at a thing*, *hint* or *point at*, *refer to it*, *εἰς* or *προς τι*, oft. in Plat.: esp. of oracles, omens, etc.; so, *ἐς τί ὑμῖν ταῦτα φαίνεται φέρειν*; Hdt. 1 120 (who in like manner uses *ἔχειν εἰς* or *πρός τι*); *ἐς ἄρη ἵους ἀγώνως φέρον τὸ μαντήιον*, Hdt. 9, 33, cf. 6, 19, so, *ἐπί τι*, Thuc. 1, 79, cf. Plat. Charm. 163 D; *ἡ τοῦ δήμου φέρει γνώμη*, *ὡς*.., the people's opinion *inclines* to this, that.., Hdt. 4, 11; *τῶν ἡ γνώμη ἔφερε συμβάλλειν*, their opinion *inclined to* giving battle, Id. 5, 118; 6, 110: also c. dat. pers., *πλέον ἐφερέ οἱ ἡ γνώμη*, c. inf., his opinion *inclined* rather to.., Hdt. 8, 100, cf. 3, 77: similar is the Lat. *fert animus*, c. inf., as in Ovid. Met. 1, 1.—5. in Hdt. 3, 134, *φέρει* is used much like *συμφέρει*, *it tends* (to one's interest), *is expedient*, *φέρει σοι ἐπ' ἀμφότερα ταῦτα ποιεῖν*.—VII. *to carry* or *have in the mouth*, i. e. *to speak much of*, *πολὺν φέρειν τινά*, Aeschin. 85, 33: more freq. in pass., *εὖ*, *πονηρῶς φέρεσθαι*, to be well or ill *spoken of*, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 17; 2, 1, 6.—2. *to be carried about*, *be in circulation*, absol. *φέρεται*, like Lat. *fertur*, (the report) *is carried about*, i. e. *it is said*, *they say*, c. acc. et inf., *τοιόνδε φέρεται πρῆγμα γίγνεσθαι*, Hdt. 8, 104; hence, *τὰ φερόμενα=τὰ λεγόμενα*, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 238.—VIII. the imperat. *φέρε* in Hom. keeps its orig. signf., *bear*, *carry*, *bring*:. but, like *ἄγε*, it soon came to be used as an adv., *come*, *now*, *well*, esp. before the 1 pers. sing. or plur. of the subjunctive used imperatively, *φέρε ἀκούσω*, *φέρε στήσωμεν*, Hdt. 1, 11, 97, and freq. in Att.; v. Elmsl. Heracl. 559, Med. 1242: more rarely before 2 pers., as in Hdt. 4, 127, Soph. Phil. 300: strengthd. *φέρε δή*, Hdt. 2, 14, Ar. Pac. 361, 959, and freq. in Plat.—2. *φέρε γάρ*, *for look*, *only see now*, usually introduces an example alleged by way of refutation: later authors used *φέρε* alone in the same way, and indeed it occurs as early as Ar. Ach. 541.—3. *φέρε*, *ἐὰν εὑρωμεν*.., come, let us see if we can find.., *quin experiamur*, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 430 A.—4. *φέρε*, c. inf., *supposing*, *admitting* that so and so is the case, like Lat. *fac*, *finge*, *pone*.—IX. part. neut. *τὸ φέρον*, as subst., *that which leads*, *guides*, hence *fate*, as Lat. *fors* and *fortuna* come from *ferre*, Wunderl. Obss. Cr. p. 55: but also *τὸ φερόμενον*=Lat. *sors*. Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 1686.—X. the part. *φέρων* in all genders is freq. joined with another verb, so as to seem superfluous: but it serves to define the principal verb more closely; and here two cases are to be distinguished;—1. the part. adds a bye action to the main action, which we usually render by two verbs, freq. in Hom., e. g. *ἔδωκε φέρων*, *he brought and gave*, Od. 22, 146; *δὸς τῷ ξείνῳ τοῦτο φέρων*, *take* this *and* give it him, 17, 345; *ἔγχος ἑστησε φέρων*, *he brought* the spear *and* placed it, 1, 127; *σῖτον παρέθηκε φέρουσα*, and so on; but if the acc. belongs to the part. we usu. express it by the prep. *with*, like *ἔχων* (cf. *ἔχω* A. I. 3), *ἦλθον τὰ ὅπλα φέ-*

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ροντες, they came *with* their arms: but—2. *φέρων* also denotes, esp. with verbs of motion, a degree of speed or haste in the action of the principal verb, cf. infra B. I. fin.

B. Pass., *to be borne* or *carried from* a place, esp. involuntarily, hence in Hom. esp. *to be borne, carried along* by waves or winds, *θυέλλῃ, ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι*, etc.:—*to be carried away, to be hurried, swept away, to fall, rush, roll, fly along*, like Lat. *ferri*, always with collat. notion of great speed, *πᾶν δ' ἦμαρ φερόμην*, of Vulcan *falling* from Olympus, Il. 1, 592; *ἦκε φέρεσθαι*, he sent him *flying*, Il. 21, 120; *ἰθὺς φέρεσθαι, to rush* right upon, Il. 20, 172, cf. Il. 15, 743: *ἦκα πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι*, I *let go* my hands and feet, let them *swing free* (in the leap), Od. 12, 442, cf. 19, 468; so, *φερόμενοι ἐξέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας*, Hdt. 8, 91, cf. 9, 62; *βίᾳ φέρεται*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; *πνεῦμα φερόμενον*, Id. Rep. 496 D, etc.:—more rarely in part. act. used intrans., *φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φιλίῃ*, she bore down upon a friendly ship and struck it, Hdt. 8, 87: this part. act. is more freq. later, as *φέρων, hurriedly, in haste*, Aeschin. 25, 4; *readily*, Id. 66, 26, cf. Wess. Diod. 20, 16.—2. also of all bodies moved by their own impulse or power, *to hasten, run, ride, fly, hover, swim, sail*, etc., *ῥεῖν καὶ φέρεσθαι*, Plat. Crat. 411 C; *ὁμόσε τινὶ φέρεσθαι, to run* against one, *fall* upon him, *come* to blows with him, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21: *εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φύσιν φέρεσθαι, to fall back* into one's own nature, Aeschin. 66, 21:—of a word let fall, *μέγα φέρεται, it comes* with great weight.., Pind. P. 1, 170. (Hence *φορά*.)—3. metaph. *εὖ, κακῶς φέρεσθαι*, of things, schemes, etc., *to turn out, prosper well* or *ill, succeed* or *fail*, *τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 25, as Plant. *ut se nunc res fortunaeque nostrae ferunt*;—*εὖ φέρεται ἡ γεωργία*, Xen. Oec. 5, 17; of a person, *εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις*, being generally successful.., Thuc. 5, 16; *ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν καὶ ἐᾶν ταῦτα φέρεσθαι*, to neglect a thing and let it *take its course*, Dem. 106, 12: rarely of persons, as in collat. form *φορέω*, *πατρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς φορούμενοι, faring* in accordance with their father's curses, Aesch. Theb. 819:—cf. supra A. VIII.

C. for the chief usage of the mid. v. supra A. V. 2.

†**Φερῶν**, ὁ, *Pheron*, son of Sesostris, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 111, v. Bähr ad l.

†**Φερωνία**, ας, ἡ, *Feronia*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

Φερωνῦμέομαι, as pass., *to bear a name from*;—and

Φερωνῦμία, ας, ἡ, *the name received from* an event or action, Lat. *agnomen*, Opp. H. 1, 243: from

Φερώνῦμος, ον, (*φέρω, ὄνομα*) *named from* a thing, *τινός: well-named*, like *ἐπώνυμος*, Nic. Th. 666, Nonn., etc. Adv. *-μως*, Arist. Mund. 6, 20, Heraclid. Alleg. 22.

Φετιάλεις, οἱ, also **Φητιάλεις** and **Φιτιάλιοι**, the Lat. *Fetiales*, Schäf. Plut. Marcell. 5.

ΦΕΤ, exclamation of grief or anger, *ah! alas! woe!* like Lat. *heu, ha, ah, vah, vae*, our *fye!* oft. in Trag.:—also c. gen., *φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, woe* for Hellas! Plut. Artax. 22.—II. of astonishment or admiration, *ah! oh!* like Lat. *phy* or *papae*, Schol. Ar. Av. 162: also c. gen., *φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός, oh* what a man! Xen. Cyr 3, 1, 39 (where however there is also a sense of *grief*): but, *φεῦ τὸ καὶ λαβεῖν πρόσφθεγμα τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρός, oh* to get but speech of such a man! Soph. Phil. 234; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, etc. (Hence, *φεύζω*: cf. *φῦ*.)

Φευγέμεν and **φευγέμεναι**, Ep. for *φεύγειν*, inf. pres. act. from *φεύγω*, Hom.

Φεύγεσκεν, Ep. for *ἔφευγεν*, 3 sing. impf. from *φεύγω*, Hom.

Φεύγυδρος, ον, (*φεύγω, ὕδωρ*) *shunning water*, like *ὑδροφόβους*.

ΦΕΥΓΩ (v. sub fin.): f. *φεύξομαι*, Dor. *φευξοῦμαι*, also in Att., as Eur. Hel. 1041, Ar. Ach. 203, Plut. 447, 496 (very late authors have also a fut. 2 *φυγῶ*): aor. *ἔφῡγον*: pf. *πέφευγα*, pf. pass. c. act. signf. *πέφυγμαι*; Ion. impf. *φεύγεσκον*, Hdt. 4, 43: verb. adj. *φευκτός, φευκτέος*, and in Il. *φυκτός*.—Hom. uses pres., impf., fut. *φεύξομαι*, aor., pf. opt. (Il. 21, 609), pf. part. (Od. 1, 12), pf. pass. only in part. *πεφυγμένος*:—further, he has the Ep. part. *πεφυζότες*, as if from *φύζω*, Il. 21, 6, 528, 532; 22, 1; cf. *φυζα*.

I. absol., *to flee, take flight, run away*, opp. to *διώκω*, Hom., etc.; *βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον*, Il. 2, 665; *πῇ φεύγεις*; 8, 94, etc.; *φ. ἐκ κακῶν*, Soph. Ant. 437, cf. Hdt. 1, 65:—c. acc. cognato, *φύγε λαιψηρὸν ὁρόμον, ran* the course full swiftly, Pind. P. 9, 215; *φεύγειν φυγήν*, Eur. Hel. 1041; also *φ. τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν* (sc. *ὁδόν*), *to flee* (the way) toward the sea, Hdt. 4, 12.—2. oft. however *φεύγω* expresses only *the purpose* or *endeavour to flee*, when the comps. *ἀποφεύγω, ἐκφεύγω, προφεύγω*, are oft. added to denote *the flight itself* as accomplished, as, *βέλτιον, ὡς φεύγων προφύγῃ κακὸν ἢ ἁλών*, it is better that one should *run off* and escape than stay and be caught, Il. 14, 81; so, *φεύγων ἐκφ.*, Hdt. 5, 95, Ar. Ach. 177; *φ. καταφ.*, Hdt. 4, 23; *φ. ἀποφ.*, Ar. Nub. 167; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1231.—3. *φ. ὑπό τινος, to flee before* any one, Il. 21, 23, 554; cf. infra III.—4. *φ. εἰς...*, *to have recourse* to..., *take refuge* in..., Eur. Hipp. 1076.—5. c. inf., *to shun* or *be shy of doing, shrink from doing*, Hdt. 4, 76, Plat. Apol. 26 A:—absol., in same signf., *to fear, flinch*, Soph. Ant. 580:—the inf. oft. has a seemingly pleonast. *μή* put with it, like all verbs containing or implying a negation, as in Soph. Ant. 263, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 147 A. Soph. 235 B.—II. c. acc., *to flee*, i. e. *to flee from, shun, avoid, φεύγειν τινά*, Hom.; so, *φ. τι*, as *φ. θάνατον, ὄλεθρον, πόλεμον, κακόν*, Il. 6, 488; 22, 219, Od. 9, 455, etc.; *ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ὅσοι φύγον αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον, οἱ μὲν ἔσαν πόλεμόν τε πεφευγότες ἠδὲ θάλασσαν*, Od. 1, 11; so, *φ. ὀνείδος, ἀμαχανίαν*, Pind. O. 6, 152, P. 9, 163; *τὰν Διὸς μῆτιν*, Aesch. Pr. 907; *ὀσμήν...., μὴ βαλῇ, πεφευγότες*, Soph. Ant. 412; *φυγῇ φεύγειν γῆρας*, Plat. Symp. 195 B; etc.:—also c. acc. pers. et rei, in the phrase *ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων*; Il. 4, 350, Od. 1, 64, etc.:—metaph. of all rapid movement, *ἡνίοχον φύγον ἡνία*, the reins *escaped from* his hands, Il. 23, 465, cf. Od. 10, 131.—2. the part. pf. pass. also retains the acc. in Hom., *πεφυγμένος μοῖραν, ὄλεθρον*, Il. 6, 488, Od. 9, 455: only in Od. 1, 18, c. gen., *πεφυγμένος ἀέθλων, escaped from* toils, where the gen. is to be explained from the notion of *release*, Nitzsch l. c.—Hom. joins this part always with *εἶναι* or *γεντόσθαι*, and then uses it much like the pf act. *πέφευγα*.—3. in Att. also *φεύγειν* is sometimes found c. gen pro acc., so in Soph. Phil. 1044, cf. Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 86.—III. *to flee one's country* for a crime, Il. 9, 478, Od. 12, 259: *φ. ὑπό τινος, to be banished* by him, Hdt. 4, 125; 5, 30; *φ. ἐπὶ τοῦ δήμου*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 27; so, *φ. τινά*, Hdt. 5, 62: hence, *to go into exile, live in banishment*, Lat. *exulare*, Hdt. 6, 103, and Plat.; *φ. πατρίδα* for the more usu. *ἐκ πατρίδος*, Od. 15, 228, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 24, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1584; *φ. ἀειφυγίαν, to be* banished for life, Plat. Legg. 871 B, 877 C, 881 B.—IV. as Att. law-term, *to be accused* or *prosecuted at law*: hence, *ὁ φυγών, the accused, defendant*, Lat. *reus*, *ὁ διώκων, the accuser, prosecutor*, Plat. Rep. 405 B; c. acc., *φ. γραφήν* or *δίκην, to be put on one's trial for* something, Ar. Eq. 442, Plat. Apol. 19 C, etc.; the crime being usu. added in gen., *φ. φόνου* (sc. *δίκην*), *to be charged with murder*, Lys. 118, 43, Lycurg. 166, 40, (the same is *φ. ἐφ' αἵματι*, Valck. Hipp. 35); so, *φ. δειλίας*, Ar. Ach. 1129: *φεύγει δίκην ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, he is accused* by me, Dem. 1184, fin.:—but in Hdt. 7, 214, *αἰτίην φ.* has still the orig signf., *to flee from* a charge, *quit one's country* on account of a charge or crime. (The root is strictly ΦΥΓ-, as in aor. *φυγεῖν, φυγή, φυξις*. Lat. *fuga, fugio*: perh. akin to Sanscr. *bhuj* inflectere, our *budge*.—Akin to *φεύγω* are *φέβομαι, φοβος, φοβέω*.)

Φευζω, f. *-ξω, to cry φεῦ, cry woe, wail, τι ταῦτ' ἐφευξας*, Aesch. Ag. 1308. (From *φεῦ*, as *αἰμάζω* from *ὀλμοι, οἰζω* from *οἰ*, etc.)

Φευταῖος, α, ον, (*φεύγω*) = *ἀστρόπαιος*.

Φευτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., *to be avoided, shunned*.—II. *φευκτέον, one must flee*, Eur. Hel. 860, Ar. Av. 392: fc. acc., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 4.

Φευτιάω, ῶ, desiderat. from *φεύγω, to wish to flee*, Arist. ap. Schol. Il. 16, 283.

Φευτικός, ή, όν, *fugitive*, Lat. *fugax*.

Φευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φεύγω, fled from, shunned, avoided*: *to be shunned* or *avoided*: *that can be escaped* or *avoided, οὐ φ., inevitable*, Soph. Aj 224; cf. the poet. *φυατός*.

Φευξείω, = *φευκτέον*, Herm. Eur. H. F. 627.

Φευξιάω, ῶ, dub. for *foreg*, Pors. Muer. 14.

Φεύξιμος, ον, = *φύξιμος, τόπος*, Polyb. 13, 6, 9.

Φεῦξις, εως, ἡ, = *φυξις*, Soph. Ant. 362.

Φεύξομαι, fut. of *φεύγω*: but *φεύζω*, of *φεύζω*.

Φεψάλαξ, ον, ὁ, Ar. Ach. 278, 668, Vesp. 227; also **φεψάλιξ, ιγος, ὁ**, Archil. 61, Ar. Lys. 107: — *a spark, piece of the embers* or *hot ashes*: hence proverb., *οὐδὲ φεψάλαξ*, Ar. Lys l. c. Hence

Φεψᾰλόω, ῶ, *to reduce to ashes, to burn up*, Aesch. Pr. 363.

Φεψᾰλυξ, υγος, ὁ, poet. for *φέψαλος*, q. v.

Φέψελος, ον, ὁ, Ion. for *φέψαλος*.

ΦΕΩΣ, ω, ὁ, a prickly plant, Lat. *phreos*, elsewh. also *στοιχὰς, paliurus spinosum*, Linn., Theophr.

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Φῇ, Ion. for ἔφη, 3 sing. impf. from φημί, Hom.

Φή for φησί, enclit., Anacr. Fr. 38, 1.

Φή or Φῆ,=ὡς, as, like as, read by Zenodotus in Il. 2, 144; 14, 499, and said to be used by later Ep. poets, as Antim., and Callim.: on this authority Herm., with great probability, reads φή ῥα, for ὅῃ ῥα, in H. Hom. Merc. 241.—On its deriv., and connexion with ᾗ, πῇ, τῇ, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

†Φήγαια, ας, ἡ, *Phegaea*, a city of Arcadia, late Ψωφίς, q. v.

†Φηγεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Phegeus*, son of Dares, priest of Vulcan in Troy, Il. 5, 11.—2. a king of Psophis in Arcadia, father of Arsinoë and Agenor, Hdt. 9, 26; Apollod. 3, 7, 5.

Φηγῑνέος, α, ον, contr. φηγινοῦς,= sq., Anth. P. 6, 33.

Φήγῑνος, η, ον, (φηγός) *oaken*, Il. 5, 838.

Φηγῑνοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, contr. for φηγινέος.

Φηγός, οῦ, ἡ, a kind of *oak*, bearing an esculent acorn (Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 8, 2), perh. *quercus esculus*, Linn. (not the Lat. *fagus*, our *beech*, though the names are identical,—for the fruit is of a different shape), freq. in Il. (not in Od.), and in Hes. Fr. 18; 39, 7: Soph. calls *the oak* of Dodona ἡ παλαιὰ φ., Tr. 171; but ὀρῦς, Ib. 1168.—II. *the esculent fruit of the same tree*, Ar. Pac. 1137, Plat. Rep. 372 C. (Perh. from φαγεῖν?)

Φηγότευκτος, ον, (τεύχω) *made of the tree* φηγός, Lyc. 1432.

†Φηγοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, (φηγός) *Phegus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheis; hence Φηγούσιος, α, ον, *of Phegus, Phegusian*, Andoc. 9, 25.

Φηγών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place *where the tree* φηγός grows abundantly, *an oak-grove* or *forest*, Lat. *esculetum*.

Φήγ, Ep. for φῇ, 3 sing. subj. pres. act. from φημί, Od.

Φηλέω, susp., and φηληκίζω,=φηλόω.

Φήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, *a wild fig*, which seems ripe when it is not really so, Ar. Pac. 1165, cf. Soph. Fr. 792. (Prob. from φηλός, *deceitful*.)

Φηληνεύω, *to cheat, deceive*, H. Hom. Merc. 159: from

Φηλητής, οῦ, or φηλήτης, ου, ὁ, (φηλός):—*a cheat, knave, thief*, φῶτες φηληταί, H. Hom. Merc. 67, 446; ἀνὴρ φ., Aesch. Cho. 1001, Soph. Fr. 671; Ἑρμῆς φηλητῶν ἄναξ, Eur. Rhes. 217: in Hes. Op. 373, Spohn and Göttl. write φιλήτης, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 122.

ΦΗΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὁν, or φῆλος, ον, *deceitful, knavish, delusive*, v. l. Menand. p. 15. (Prob. akin to σφάλλω, σφῆλαι, and Lat. *fallo*.) Hence

Φηλόω, ῶ, *to cheat, deceive*, ἐφήλωσε φρένας, Aesch. Ag. 492; γλώσσαις φηλούμενοι, Eur. Supp. 243; cf. Lyc. 785, Ap. Rh. 3, 983, Meineke Menand. p. 15. Hence

Φήλωμα, ατος, τό, *a deceit, deception, cheat*, Antipho ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1165: and

Φήλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a deceiving, cheating*.

Φῆμα, ατος, τό, (φημί) *that which is said, a word*, Hesych.

Φήμη, ης, ἡ, Dor. φάμα, whence Lat. *fama*: (φημί):—strictly, like ὀμφή, *a voice from heaven, an ominous* or *prophetic voice*, χαῖρε δὲ φήμη Ὀδυσσῆος φίλος υἱός, Od. 2, 35, ubi v. Schol.; so, when Ulysses prays to Jupiter, φήμην τίς μοι φάσθω, etc., he is answered by a voice from within, Od. 2, 100-121; 20, 100, 105: *an oracle*, εἴτε του θεῶν φήμην ἀκούσας εἶτ' ἀπ' ἀνδρός, Soph. O. T. 43, cf. 86, 475, etc.; φήμη ὀνείρου, an *augury* from a dream, Hdt. 1, 43; cf. 3, 153, etc.; μαντέων φῆμαι, Eur. Hipp. 1056, cf. Ion 180; φήμας τε καὶ μαντείας, Plat. Phaed. 111 C, etc.: cf. φάτις, κληδών.—II. *any voice* or *words, a speech, saying*, Aesch. Ag. 938, Cho. 1045, etc.; λόγων φήμη, a poet. periphr. for λόγοι, Soph. Phil. 846. also, *a song*, Aesch. Supp. 696:—esp., —2. *a common saying*, Aesch. Supp. 760: *an old tradition* or *legend*, πολιαὶ φῆμαι, Eur. El. 701, cf. Plat. Phil. 16 C, Legg. 713 C, etc.—3. like Lat. *fama, a rumour, report*, Hes. Op. 759, 761, Hdt. 1, 31, and Att.; τίν' ἔχων φήμην ἀγαθὴν ἥκεις; Ar. Eq. 1319; φήμης ὑποδεέστερα, i. e. *exaggerated*, Thuc. 1, 11:—hence, a man's *good* or *bad report*, his *fame, reputation, character*, ἀγαθαὶ φᾶμαι, Pind. O. 7, 18; φήμην προσποιεῖσθαι. Aeschin. 50, 26.—4. *a message*, Aesch. Cho. 741, Soph. El. 1109, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 150, sq.

ΦΗΜΙ', φῄς (not φῇς or φῆς), φησί, etc., inf. φάναι, part. φάς, φᾶσα, φάν, imperat. φάθι or φαθί (Schol. Ar. Eq. 23): impf. ἔφην: fut. φήσω: aor. 1 ἔφησα. Of the mid., we have inf. and part. pres. φάσθαι, φάμενος, the latter also in Att.; impf. ἐφάμην; fut. φήσομαι, Dor. φάσομαι, Pind. N. 9, 102:—from pass. some forms of the pf., as part. πεφασμένος, Il. 14, 127; imperat. πεφάσθω: verb. adj. φατός, φατέος, φατεύς. The impf. ἔφην is used just like an aorist,=εἶπον: and the inf. φάναι was so generally referred to ἔφην in an aorist sense, that λέγειν or φάσκειν are used instead of the inf. pres.: the same holds good of the impf. mid., with the inf. and part. pres. The root *ἔπω supplies the common aor. form εἶπον, as well as the more Ion. εἶπα, v. sub εἶπον: and the root *ῥέω gives the pf. εἴρηκα, pf. pass. εἴρημαι, aor. pass. ἐρρήθην and ἐῤῥήθην, un-Att. εἰρήθην and εἰρέθην, fut. pass. ἐρῥήσομαι: while ἐρῶ, Ion. ἐρέω, from poet. pres. εἴρω, is the usu. fut. act.—In Hom., we have to remark 1 pl. opt. pres. φαίμεν for φαίημεν, Il. 2, 81; 3 sing. subj. φήῃ for φῇ, Od. 11, 128; sing. impf. φῆν for ἔφην, φῄς for ἔφης. φῇ for ἔφη, and 3 pl. ἔφαν, φάν very freq. for ἔφασαν, which however also occurs; imperat. mid. φάο for φάσο, Od. 16, 168, etc.

Φημί belongs to the root ΦΑ'Ω, whence come also φαίνω, φάος, etc.: for the common radic. signf. is that of *bringing to light, making known*, and hence many forms of the pf. pass. of φημί are identical with those of φαίνω. Ἤμί is a shortd. form of φημί, and φάσκω a synon. collat. form.—The pres. indic. φημί is enclitic, except in 2 pers. φῄς.

Radic. signf.: *to declare, make known*; and so, *to say, speak, tell*, both absol. and c. acc., very freq. from Hom. downwds.: φάτο μῦθον, ἀγγελίην, freq. in Hom.; ἔπος φάσθαι, Il. 9, 100; 11, 788:—hence, like φάσκειν, *to say* (as one's belief), i. e. *to think*, φῂ γὰρ ὅγ' αἱρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν, Il. 2, 37; φαίης κε ζακοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἀφρονά τε, *you would say* he was.., 3, 220; τί φῄς; or πῶς φῄς; how *say you?* i. e. can *you really mean what you say?*—an expression of astonishment, Valck. Phoen. 923: ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, *to say* he is (i. e. *fancy* himself) equal to me, Il. 1, 187; 15, 167; μὴ..φάθι λεύσσειν, *think* not that you see, Theocr. 22, 56:—but these signfs. of *thinking* and *saying* run continually into one another, so that they cannot be distinguished; nor need they, cf. λόγος A and B.—The mid. has all these signfs. as well as the act.—II. special phrases:—1. φησί and φασί are freq., esp. in prose, put in parenthetically, like our *they say, it is said*, French *on dit*, Dem. 650, 13; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 29: just so in Lat. *inquit* and *ait*, Gronov. Liv. 34, 3, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 79:—esp., in urging an objection or counter-argument, v. Interpp. Pers. Sat. 1, 40.—2. φησί and ἔφη are also freq. repeated after λέγει or εἶπεν, somewhat like our vulgarism, 'he said, says he..,' Heind. Plat. Charm. 164 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 4; so Lat. *ait*, etc., Wolf Suet. Caes. 32.—3. φημί is sometimes joined with a synon. verb, e. g., ἔφη λέγων, ἔλεγε φάς, etc., Hdt. 3, 156; 5, 36, etc., and not seldom in Att.—This verb usu. goes before its subject, ἔφην ἐγώ, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, *said I*, etc., but the order is sometimes inverted, ἐγὼ ἔφην, ὁ Σωκράτης ἔφη, *I said*, etc., as is shown by Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 7, against Heind. Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: the same holds of εἶπεν, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 8.—4. ἔφη is also used impers. c. acc. et inf., *it is said* that.., Xen. An. 1, 6, 6; like Lat. *ait, inquit*.—III. in a more definite signf., like κατάφημι, *to say yes, affirm, assert, maintain, assure*, in Hom., as well as Att., Seidl. Eur. El. 33; καί φημι κἀπόφημι, Soph. O. C. 317; φάναι τε καὶ ἀπαρνεῖσθαι, Plat. Theaet. 165 A; c. inf., φῄς ἡ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέναι τάδε, Soph. Ant. 442:—on the other hand, οὐ φημι or φημὶ οὐχί, *to say no, deny, refuse*, c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1, 19; 2, 63, etc., Aesch. Eum. 221, etc.—In this definite signf. the Att., besides pres., mostly use fut. φήσω and aor. ἔφησα, but in impf. and inf. and part. pres., to avoid ambiguity, they prefer φάσκειν, φάσκων (the other forms of which are foreign to prose), and the mid. φάσθαι, φάμενος: there was usu. a distinction between φάναι and φάσκειν, e. g. ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said he was* in haste, ἔφασκε σπουδάζειν, *he alleged he was* in haste; hence, φάσκων, *maintaining, affirming*, οὐ φάμενος, *denying*: yet we find also ἔφη in this signf., Xen. An. 1, 6, 7.—2. in Plato's dialogue we oft. have φάθι ἢ μή, *say yes or no, yes or no?*—answered by φημί, *yes*, or οὐ φημι, *no*, Stallb. Gorg. 500 D; so, οὐκ ἔφη, *he said no*, Id. Phaed. 117 E, etc.—IV. *to bid, order*, c. acc. et inf., Pind. N. 3, 49. [ᾰ, except in φᾶσι, and in masc. and fem. part. φάς, φᾶσα: in inf. φάναι ᾰ always, —for in Eubul. Incert. 1, 11, φᾶναι is no doubt corrupt, and cannot be defended (at least not in comic dialogue) by the example of τεθνᾶναι for τεθνάναι, cf. Meineke l. c.] (Φημί, φάναι is the Lat. *fari*, Sancr. *bhâ-sh*, and is akin to βάζω.)

Φημίζω: f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, Dor. -ίξω (φήμη):—*to speak, utter*, φήμη οὔ τις πάμπαν ἀπόλλυται, ἥν τινα πολλοὶ λαοὶ φημίξωσι, Hes. Op. 762; ᾗ καὶ Λοξίας ἐφήμισε, Aesch. Cho. 558; ὄνομα φ., Opp. H. 5, 476:—*to promise*, τινί τι, Eur. I. A. 1356:—in mid., *to express in words*, συντόμως ἐφημίσω, Aesch. Ag. 629.

†Φήμιος, ου, ὁ, *Phemius*, a famous singer in Ithaca, Od. 17, 263.

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Φῆμις, ιος, ἡ, poet. for *φήμη, speech, talk, discourse,* Il. 10, 207 : esp., *report, one's* good or bad *report, fame, name, reputation,* Od. 6, 273 ; 24, 201 ; *δήμοιο φῆμις, the voice* or *judgment* of the people, Od. 16, 75 ; so, in *ἐς θῶκον πρόμολον δήμοιό τε φῆμιν,* Od. 15, 468, the words *δήμοιο φῆμις* may be merely *the talking* of the people, i. e. *the buzz and noise* of the people in the assembly, though it is usually taken to mean *the place of assembly* itself, which in Od. 2, 150 is called *ἀγορὴ πολύφημος.* In Hdt. 1, 43 ; 3, 153 the reading varies between *φήμη* and *φῆμις.*

Φημισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φημίζω)=φήμη, Suid.

†*Φημονόη, ης, ἡ, Phemonoë,* daughter of Apollo, the first. priestess at Delphi, Strab. p. 419.

Φὴν, Ion. for *ἔφην,* impf. from *φημί,* Hom.

Φῆναι, inf. aor. 1 of *φαίνω,* Od.

Φήνειε, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of *φαίνω,* Od.

Φήνη, ης. ἡ, the osprey or *sea-eagle (ossifraga,* Plin.), Od. 3, 372 ; 16, 217, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 2.

†*Φηνώ, οῦς, ἡ, Pheno,* daughter of Clytius of Athens, Paus. 2, 6, 5.

ΦΗΡ, ὁ, gen. *φηρός.* Aeol. for *θήρ,* hence Lat. *fera :* esp. in plur. *Φῆρες, of the Centaurs,* Il. 1, 268 ; 2, 743 ; in sing., Pind. P. 3, 8 ; 4, 211 :—later also of *the Satyrs.*

†*Φηραί, ῶν, αἱ,=Φαραί.*

†*Φηραία, ας, ἡ, Pheraea,* a city of Arcadia, Strab. p. 357.

Φήρεα, τά, a swelling of the parotid glands, so as to be like the budding horns of Satyrs (*Φῆρες*), Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†*Φηρητιάδης, ου* Ep. *ao, ὁ,=Φερητιάδης,* Il. 2, 763.

Φηρομᾰνής, ές, gen. *έος,* (*φήρ, μαίνομαι*) : — *game-mad, madly fond of game* or *wild animals,* epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Φής, 2 sing. from *φημί :* but *φῆς* for *ἔφης* 2 impf., both in Hom.

Φῆσθα, Ep. for *ἔφησθα, ἔφης,* 2 sing. impf. from *φημί,* Hom.

†*Φῆστοι, ων, οἱ, Festi,* a city of Latium, Strab. p. 230.

Φητιάλειος, οἱ,=φετιάλεις, q. v.

Φήτρη, ἡ, Ion. for *φάτρα,* v. *φράτρα.*

Φθαίρω, Dor. for *φθείρω,* Valck. Hdt. 5, 50.

Φθάν, Ep. for *ἔφθασαν,* 3 pl. aor. 2 of *φθάνω,* Il. 11, 51.

ΦΘΆΝΩ, fut. *φθήσομαι,* Il. 23, 444, Thuc. 5, 10, later also *φθάσω :* aor. *ἔφθην,* for *ἐφθασαν,* Il. 11, 51 ; inf. *φθῆναι,* part. *φθάς,* subj. *φθῶ,* Ep. 3 sing. *φθήῃ* and *φθῆσιν,* Il. 16, 861 ; 23, 805 ; Ep. 1 pl. *φθέωμεν,* 3 pl. *φθέωσιν,* Od. 16, 383 ; 24, 437, opt. *φθαίην,* Il. ; more rarely Ep. 3 sing. *παραφθαίησι,* Il. 10, 346 : post-Hom. aor. 1 *ἐφθάσα :* —Ep. part. aor. mid. *φθάμενος,* Hom. : pf. *ἔφθᾰκα.* Dor. fut. *φθάξω,* Dor. aor. *ἔφθαξα,* †Theocr. 2, 115† :—an inf. aor. pass. *φθασθῆναι,* not *φθαθῆναι,* occurs in Dion. H., cf. Lob. Paral. 46.

To come or *do before* another, *to be beforehand with, overtake, outstrip, anticipate,* in running or otherwise, Lat. *praevenire, φθάνει δέ τε καὶ τὸν ἀγοντα,* Il. 21, 262 ; cf. Hes. Op. 552, 568, Hdt. 7, 161, Valck. Phoen. 982 ; *ἐφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα, they anticipated* the storm, Hdt. 7, 188.—2. absol., *to come first, τοῦ φθάσαντος ἁρπαγή,* the prey of *the first comer,* Aesch. Pers. 752 ; *φθ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 7. —3. the action *in which one outstrips* another is expressed by the part. agreeing with the subject, — (Até) *πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει φθάνει δέ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν βλάπτουσ' ἀνθρώπους,* and *is beforehand* in doing men mischief, Il. 9, 506 ; *ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν φθῆ* Τηλέμαχος *κατόπισθε βαλών,* Telemachus *was beforehand* with him *in* striking, Od. 22, 91, cf. Il. 10, 368, Od. 16, 383 ; so, freq. in Hdt., and Att., *μόλις φθάνει θρόνοισιν ἐμπεσοῦσα μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν,* Eur. Med. 1169, cf. H. F. 986 :—foll. by *πρίν ; ἔφθη ὀρεξάμενος, πρὶν οὐτάσαι,* Il. 16, 322, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 4 ; by *ἤ, φθήσονται τούτοισι πόδες καὶ γοῦνα καμόντα ἢ ὑμῖν,* Il. 23, 444, cf. Od. 11, 58, Hdt. 6, 108 ; so by *πρὶν ἤ..,* Hdt. 9, 70 : — more rarely c. part. pass., *ἡ κε πολὺ φθαίη πόλις ἀλοῦσα,* the city *would be beforehand* in being taken, i. e. it would be taken *first,* Il. 13, 815 : so, *εἴ κε φθῆῃ τυπείς,* should he be wounded *first,* Il. 16, 861, cf. Hdt. 6, 108 : sometimes however we find an inf. instead of part., *φθαίης ἔτ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἐλθεῖν,* Ar. Eq. 935, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 181, answering exactly to Lat. *occupare* c. inf. But, generally, our idiom reverses the phrase, so that the part. becomes the chief verb, and *φθάνειν* is rendered by an adv., *quicker, sooner, first, before, beforehand,* etc. (cf. *λανθάνω, τυγχάνω*), as, he struck *sooner* or *first, φθὰν κοσμηθέντες,* they drew up *first* or *before* the rest, Il. 11, 51 ; *ἔφθην ἀφικόμενος,* I came *sooner* or *first ; φθάνω εὐεργετῶν,* I *am the first* to show a kindness, etc. :—just in the same way, Hom. uses the part. aor. mid. *φθάμενος,* like an adv., with another principal verb, e. g. *ὅς μ' ἐβαλε φθάμενος,* for *ὅς μ' ἔφθη βαλών,* Il. 5, 119 ; 13, 387, cf. Od. 19, 449 ; and in later writers, esp. Att., we sometimes find part. aor. act. in same way, as, *οὐκ ἄλλος φθὰς ἐμεῦ κατήγορος ἔσται,* no other shall be an accuser *before* me, Hdt. 3, 71 ; *ἀνέῳξὰς με φθάσας,* you opened the door *before* me, Ar. Plut. 1102 ; *φθάσας προεπεσοῦμαι,* Thuc. 5, 9 :—still later, we have the pass., *to be overtaken* or *taken by surprise, ὑπό τινος,* Anth. P. 9, 278.—4. *φθάνειν* with *οὐ* and part., followed by *καὶ* or *καὶ εὐθύς,* like Lat. *simul ac,* denotes two actions following close on each other or happening together, *οὐ φθάνει ἐξαγόμενος καὶ εὐθὺς δμωὸς ἐστι τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις, no sooner* is he brought out than he becomes unclean, Xen. Eph. 5, 10 ; *οὐκ ἔφθη μοι συμβᾶσα ἡ ἀτυχία καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπεχείρησαν διαφορῆσαι τἀνδυθεν, scarcely* or *no sooner* had misfortune befallen me, *when..,* Dem. 1073, 20, cf. Markl. Eur. Supp. 1219 ; rarely c. inf., Ar. Nub. 1384, Thuc. 1, 33.—5. in questions with *οὐ, φθάνω* denotes impatience to have the thing one asks about done, and so is mostly used to express a strong exhortation or urgent command, *ἀποτρέχων οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ; make haste* and run off, be off directly, Ar. Plut. 1133 ; *εἰς ἀγορὰν ἰὼν οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ;* Ib. 874 ; *οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων ;* Plat. Symp. 185 E ; cf. Hdt. 7, 162 ; like Lat. *quin statim* in questions. In a like signf., the part. *φθάσας* (like *ἀνύσας*) is used with imperat., *λέγε φθάσας,* speak *quickly, τρέχε φθάσας,* and the like : sometimes also *φθάσας* is joined with another part. dependent on it, *φθάσας ἁρπάσας,* Hdt. 6, 65.—6. in negat. with *οὐ* and opt. c. *ἄν, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι,* I could not *be too quick,* I will begin directly, Plat. Symp. 34 E, cf. Phaed. 100 C, Euthyd. 275 D [*ᾰ* : but *ᾱ* of pres. in Ep., as Il. 506 ; 21, 262 ; later, *ᾱ* or *ᾰ* as suits the verse, Jac. Anth. P. p. 884.)

Φθάρμα, ατος, τό. (*φθείρω* in the sense *which is corrupted : an outcast, castaway,* Joseph.

Φθαρτικός, ή, όν. (*φθαρτός*) *pernicious, deadly,* Def. Plat. 416 B. Iren. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6.

Φθαρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φθείρω, corruptible, destructible, perishable,* opp. to *ἀΐδιος,* Arist. An. Pr. 1, 8, 2, etc.

Φθατάω,=φθάνω, Hesych., cf. *ταφθατοῦμαι.*

ΦΘΕΓΓΟΜΑΙ, f. *-ξομαι,* aor. *ἐφθεγξάμην,* dep. mid. :—*to utter a sound* or *voice,* esp. *to speak loud* or *clear, cry* or *shout aloud,* freq. in Hom. (but only of the human voice), Hes. etc. ; *φθ. φωνῇ ἀνθρωπηΐῃ,* Hdt. 1, 57 ; *ἀπὸ γλώσσης, διὰ στόματος,* Pind. O. 6, 21, Fr. 238 ; †*ψυχῇ στιγμένης ἀΐων,* Xenophan. 6, 5 Bgk. —also of a weak, small voice, *νηπὶ φθεγξάμενος,* Od. 14, 498, *πρὶν φθεγξαμένη,* Il. 24, 170 :—also of vowels, etc., *to sound* so and so, Plat. Crat. 394 C ; also of the cries of animals, e. g. of a horse, *to neigh, whinny,* Hdt. 3, 84, 85 ; an eagle, *to scream,* Xen. An. 6, 1, 23 ; of a fawn, *to cry,* Theocr. 13, 62 ; of a door, *to creak,* Ar. Plut. 1099 ; of thunder, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 3 ; so also of musical instruments, Id. An. 4, 2, 7 ; 5, 2, 14 : *φθ. τοῖς παλάμαις, to clap* with the hands, Jac. Anth. P. p. 580.—3. *τὸ φθεγγόμενον=φθόγγον,* Hdt. 8, 65.—II. c. acc. cognato, *to utter* or *say* a thing, *φθ. ἔπος, to utter,* Hdt. 5, 106 ; 7, 103 ; *ὀνόματος τὸ γόους ἀνωφελεῖς,* Aesch. Pr. 34, *μαρία,* Soph. Phil. 862 ; *ἀοιδάς,* Eur. Phoen. 475 ; *βοήν,* Id. I. T. 1385 ; cf. Plat. Phil. 49 B, etc.—III. c. acc. pers. *to praise, sing* or *celebrate* one aloud, Pind. O. 1, 59.—No act. form of this occurs. (*Φθέγγομαι* is prob. connected with *φέγγος,* as *φημί* with *φαος, φάος.*) Hence

Φθεγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a voice, loud, noisy or *notorious,* Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Φθεγκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φθέγγομαι, sounding ; vocal,* Plut. 2, 1017 E.

Φθέγμα, ατος, τό, (φθέγγομαι :—a voice, Pind. P. 8, 42, Aesch. Pr. 568, etc., and in prose, as Plat. Rep. 616 A : periphr., *ὦ φθέγμ' ἀναιδές, for a φθεγξάμενε ἀναιδῶς,* Soph. O. C. 852, cf. Aj. 14, El. 1225 :—*language, speech,* Soph. Ant. 354 :—*a saying, word,* Id. O. C. 1177 ; and in plur., *accents, words,* and of birds, *cries,* Soph. Fr. 18, Eur. Hel. 747 : generally, *a sound, βροντῆς φθ.,* Pind. P. 4, 351 ; *φθ. θείας,* Ar. Pac. 235 : of *musical sounds,* Plat. Legg. 812 D. Hence

Φθεγματικός, ή, όν, sounding. Mar. Tyr.

Φθέγξις, εως, ἡ, (φθέγγομαι) sound, utterance, Hipp. ; v. Foes. Oecon.

Φθείομεν, Ep. for *φθῶμεν,* 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of *φθίνω.*

ΦΘΕΙΡ, ὁ, later (but less Att.) *ἡ.* Lob. Phryn. 307 : gen. *φθειρός* :—*a louse,* Lat. *pediculus,* Hdt. 2, 37 ; 4, 168. and freq. in Ar. : proverb., *τὰς φθεῖρα κτείρασθαι,* i. e. to be close

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shaven, Meineke Eubul. Dol. 3.—II. a sea-fish that sticks on other fishes, Arist. H. A. 4, 10, 4; 5, 31, 8.—III. the small fruit of a kind of pine, cf. φθειροποιός.

Φθειριάζω,=φθειριάω, dub.

Φθειρίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, the lousy disease, Lat. morbus pedicularis, Plut. Sull. 36; cf. Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 3: from

Φθειριάω, ῶ, f. -ιάσω [ᾰ], (φθείρ) to have lice: esp., to have the morbus pedicularis, Diog. L., Plut. Sull. 36, etc.

Φθειριζάω, ῶ,=sq., very dub.

Φθειρίζομαι, (φθείρ) pass., to pick the lice off one's self, to louse one's self, Vit. Hom.

Φθειρικός, ή, όν, (φθείρ) of or belonging to lice.

Φθειριστικός, ή, όν, (φθειρίζομαι) seeking lice, ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), lousehunting, Plat. Soph. 227 B.

Φθειροκομίδης, ου, ὁ, a lousy fellow, Hesych.

Φθειροκτονέω, ῶ, to kill lice.

Φθειροποιός, όν, (φθείρ, ποιέω) producing lice, ἔριον, Plut.—II. πίτυς φθ., a pine that bears small cones, cf. φθείρ III, Theophr. H. Pl. 2, 2, 6; also φθειροφόρος, Id. C. Pl. 1, 9, 2; cf. sq.

Φθειροτρῡγέω, ῶ, (φθείρ, τρύγω): —to eat lice, Hdt. 4, 109; others interpret it, to eat fir-cones (cf. φθείρ III), v. Bähr ad l.

Φθειροτρωκτέω,=foreg., Arr. Peripl.

Φθειροφάγος, ον, (φθείρ, φαγεῖν) eating lice; †οἱ Φθ., Strab. p. 492.

Φθειροφόρος, ον, (φθείρ III, φέρω) v. sub φθειροποιός II.

Φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ, Ep. φθέρσω, Il. 13, 625: pf. ἔφθαρκα, pf. 2 ἔφθορα, pass. ἐφθάρμαι, 3 pl. ἐφθάρατο in Thuc. 3, 13: aor. pass. ἐφθάρην, 3 pl. ἔφθαρεν, Pind. P. 3, 66: (φθέω, φθίω). To corrupt, spoil, ruin, Lat. perdere, pessumdare, μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆες, Od. 17, 246, cf. Hes. Th. 876: to waste, destroy, Hdt. 1, 76, and freq. in Att.:—pass., to go to ruin, perish, φθείρεσθε (as a curse), may ye perish! ruin seize ye! Il. 21, 128, Sannyr. Io 1: hence, in Att., φθείρου was a common imprecation, go and be hanged! away with thee! a murrain on thee! Lat. abi in malam rem! Ar. Ach. 460, Plut. 598, 610; so, εἰ μὴ φθερεῖ τῆςδ' ὡς τάχιστ' ἀπὸ στέγης, if thou depart not.., Eur. Andr. 709 (cf. φθόρος); so, φθείρου τῆςδε, off from her! i. e. unhand her, let her go, Ib. 715; and hence may be explained φθείρεσθαι νεῶν in Aesch. Pers. 450 (unless ὅτ' ἐκ νεῶν be read): but, φθείρεσθαι εἰς or πρός τι, to run headlong into a state or party, e. g. πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους, Dem. 560, 10:—in Att. writers, esp. used of persons who suffer loss from shipwreck, Eur. I. T. 276, Cycl. 299, cf. Abresch Aesch. Pers. l. c., Brunck Soph. O. T. 1502. The pf. ἔφθορα sometimes had the signf. of the pass. (φθίνω being the intr. pres.); but the best Att. writers always use this trans., like ἔφθαρκα: cf. Phryn. 529. —2. of men, to put to death, kill, slay, destroy, Trag.:—pass., to be slain, perish, Aesch. Pers. 272, Soph. Aj. 25, etc.—II. of a maiden, to dishonour, debauch, deflower her, Lat. vitiare, Eur. Melan. Soph. 5.—III. of colours, to mix together, cf. φθορά III.

Φθειρώδης, ες, (φθείρ, εἶδος) like lice: lousy, Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 4, etc.

†Φθειρῶν ὄρος, τό, mountain of pines (φθείρ III), a mountain of Caria, Il. 2, 868; acc. to Strab. p. 635 Mt. Latmus.

Φθερσίβροτος, ον, (φθείρω, βροτός) destroying men, like φθισίμβροτος, Epigr. ap. Paus. 3, 8, 9; v. l. φθερσίμβρ-.

Φθερσῑγενής, ές, (φθείρω, γένος) destroying the race, Aesch. Theb. 1054.

ΦΘΕΎΩ,=φθίω, old root, occurring as v. l. in Od. 11, 330; 14, 117: hence φθόη, and prob. also φθόνος.

Φθέωμεν, φθέωσιν, Ep. for φθῶμεν, φθῶσιν, 1 and 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Od.

Φθῆ, Ion. for ἔφθη, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Hom.

Φθήῃ, Ep. for φθέῃ, φθῇ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Il.

Φθῆσιν, Ep. for φθῇ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Il.

Φθία, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. Φθίη, Phthia, a place in Thessaly, the home of Achilles, Hom.:—hence, Φθιώτης, ου, ὁ, a man of Phthia, and fem. Φθιῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, the land of Phthia: also adjective Φθῖος, α, ον, whence Φθῖοι,=Φθιῶται, Il. 13, 686; with pecul. fem. Φθιάς, άδος, ἡ, Eur. †Hec. 451†:—adv., Φθίηνδε, to Phthia, Il. 1, 169, etc.; Φθίηφι, at Phthia, Il. 19, 323. [ῐ]

†Φθία, ας, ἡ, Phthia, daughter of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6. —2. wife of Amyntor, Id. 3, 13, 18.—3. mother of Dorus and Laodocus by Apollo, Id. 1, 7, 6.

Φθίδιος, α, ον, (φθίω) perishable, Hesych.

Φθίμενος, Ep. syncop. part. aor. 2 of φθίνω, φθίω. [ῐ]

Φθίνα, ἡ, mildew.—II. a kind of olive.—III. φθίνης νόσος,=φθινύς or φθόη.

Φθινάς, άδος, ἡ, (φθίνω):—intr., decreasing, wasting, waning, μηνῶν φ. ἡμέρα, Eur. Heracl. 779; so, φθ. σελήνη, etc.—II. act., causing to decline, wasting, φθ. νόσος, decline, consumption, =φθίσις, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: νόσοι φθινάδες (generally), wasting diseases, Soph. Ant. 819.

Φθίνασμα, ατος, τό, as if from φθινάζω, a declining, wasting, waning, sinking, ἡλίου φθινύσματα, Aesch. Pers. 2, 32. [ῐ]

Φθίνύω and φθινέω, ῶ, to waste or pine, Luc. Paras. 57.

Φθινόκαρπος, ον, (φθίνω, καρπός) having lost its fruitfulness, of a tree strip of its branches, Pind. P. 4, 471.

Φθινόκωλος, ον, with wasting limbs.

Φθινοπωρῑνός, ή, όν, autumnal, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 1: and

Φθινοπωρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. P. 5, 161: and

Φθινοπωρισμός, ὁ,=sq., Anan. 1, 30: from

Φθινόπωρον, ου, τό, (φθίνω, ὀπώρα):—the last part of ὀπώρα, i. e., strictly, the time between the rising of Arcturus and that of the Pleiads: hence, generally, late autumn, the fall of the year, Lat. bruma, brumale tempus, Hdt. 4, 42; 9, 117, Thuc. 2, 31, etc.;—the same as μετόπωρον, Schäf. Long. p. 311.

Φθίνύθεσκε, Ep. lengthd. impf. from sq., Il.

Φθίνύθω, poet. for φθίνω, used only in pres. and impf.;—1. trans., to waste, οἶκον, Od. 1, 250; οἶνον, 14, 95; φίλον κῆρ, αἰῶνα, to let one's heart or life pine away, 10, 485; 18, 203.—2. intrans., to waste away, decay, Il. 17, 364, Od. 12, 131, etc.; τοὐγδε ἓα φθινύθειν, as an imprecation, Il. 2, 346. [ῠ]

Φθίννλλα, ἡ, (φθίνω):—nickname for an old woman, skinny old hag, Ar. Eccl. 935; in which signf. Hesych. has ἡ φθίσα. [ῐ]

Φθίνω, more usu. pres. for φθίω, q. v. [ῐ Ep., ῑ Att.]

Φθινώδης, ες, (φθίνω, εἶδος) like consumption, consumptive, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: τὸ φθ., a consumptive habit, Ib.

†Φθῖος, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Phthia, v. sub Φθία, Il.—II. as masc. pr. n., Phthius, son of Lycaon in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φθισήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (φθίω, ἀνήρ) destroying or killing men, πόλεμος, oft. in Il., and Hes.: later, generally, destructive, deadly, θυμός, μῆνις, Anth.

Φθίσθαι, Ep. syncop. form of the inf. aor. pass. of φθίω, Hom.

Φθῑσίμβροτος, ον, (φθίω, βροτός) destroying or killing men, Il. 13, 339, Od. 22, 297.

Φθίσις, εως, ἡ, (φθίω):—of persons, consumption, decline, decay, Lat. tabes, Hdt. 7. 88; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. generally, a dwindling or wasting away, decay, καρποῦ, Pind. Fr. 74, 8: opp. to αὔξησις, αὔξη, Plat. Phaed. 71 B, Rep. 521 E.—3. of the moon, a waning, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 2, 3, etc. [ῐ]

Φθισίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φθίω, φρήν) destroying the mind, Opp. C. 2, 423.

Φθῖτο, Ep. 3 sing. opt. aor. syncop. pass. of φθίω, Od. 11, 330.

Φθῑτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from φθίω, wasted, decayed, dead: οἱ φθιτοί, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 220, 523, Eum. 97, and Eur.; cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 590.

Φθῑτόω, ῶ,=φθίνω, transit., Lyc. 1159.

ΦΘΊΩ, impf. ἔφθιον, both tenses only in Hom., and used by him only once each, viz. in Il. 18, 446, Od. 2, 368: transit. in the former passage, intr. in the latter. The common pres., ΦΘΙΝΩ, is always intrans. in Hom., and usu. so in Att.; indeed Valck., Diatr. p. 6, altogether denied its transit. usage, but v. Herm. Soph. El. 1406: φθίνω seems to be the only form used in prose.—The fut. φθίσω, aor. ἔφθισα are always transit.—The tenses of φθίνω are formed from φθίω, but are of pass. or mid. form, viz., fut. φθίσομαι: pf. ἔφθιμαι: plqpf. ἐφθίμην, which however is also syncop. aor., and, as such, has the inf. φθῖσθαι (not φθῖσθαι, Heyne Il. 9, 246), φθῖμενος, Hom., subj. φθίωμαι, Ep. φθίομαι, φθίεται, Il. 20, 173, and φθιώμεσθα for φθιωμεθα, Il. 14, 87, opt. φθίμην, φθῖο, φθῖτο, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330.—There is a lengthened poet. form φθινύθω (q. v.) both trans. and intr.

I. intr., to decay, wane, dwindle, of time, πρίν κεν νὺξ φθῖτο, first would the sight come to an end, Od. 11, 330: in this signf. the pres. φθίνω is most usu., φθίνουσιν νύκτες, the nights wane or pass away, Od. 11, 183, etc.; μηδέ σοι αἰὼν φθινέτω, let not thy life be wasted, Od. 5, 161: esp. in the monthly reckoning, μηνὸς φθινόντος, in the moon's wane, i. e. towards the month's end, Od. 10, 470, etc. In later calendars indeed the μὴν φθίνων was the last decad (as in Thuc. 5, 54,—ἱστάμενος and μεσῶν being the first and second); but there is no such division in Hom.: in whom (Od. 14, 162; 19, 307, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἱσταμένοιο). μὴν φθίνων is the last half of the month, as is made quite clear by Hes. Op. 778:—of the stars, to wane, set, Aesch. Ag. 7:—then of life, strength, etc., to waste away, wither, φθίνει μὲν ἰσ-

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χὸς γῆς φθίνει δὲ σώματος, Soph. O. C. 610, cf. Tr. 548, etc.; οὐ φθίνει ἀρετά, Pind. P. 1, 184.—2. of men, *to waste away, pine, perish, die*, ὥς γε δόλῳ φθίῃς, Od. 2, 368;—mostly in pass., αὐτὸς φθίεται, Il. 20, 173, cf. 14, 87; but more freq. in fut. and aor., ἤδη φθίνονται, Il. 11, 821, cf. 19, 329, Od. 13, 384; τήλοθι πάτρης ἔφθιτο, Il. 18, 100; δύο γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων ἐφθίατο, 1, 251; νούσῳ ὑπ' ἀργαλέῃ φθίσθαι, 13, 667; but most freq. in the part. φθίμενος, *slain, dead*, 8, 359, Od. 11, 557, Pind., and Trag.:—so the pres. in Att., Soph. Tr. 558, Eur. Alc. 203, Plat. Phaedr. 246 E, Phaed. 71 B.—II. transit., *to make to decay* or *pine away, to consume, destroy*, φρένας ἐφθιεν, Il. 18, 446; elsewhere only in fut. and aor., φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, 6, 407; τὸν Πάτροκλος ἐμελλεν φθίσειν, 16, 461, cf. 22, 61; οἱ μεμίασιν Ὀδυσσῆος φθῖσαι γόνον, Od. 4, 741, cf. 16, 369, 428;—rare in Att., Μοῖρας φθίσας, Aesch. Eum. 173, cf. Soph. O. T. 212, Tr. 709.

[Hom has *ι* in pres. subj. φθίω, Od. 2, 368; *ῐ* in impf. ἔφθιεν, Il. 18, 446; *ῑ* always in fut. and aor. φθίσω, φθίσομαι, ἔφθισα, e. g. Il. 16, 461; 24, 86, Od. 20, 67; but *ῐ* always in pf. and plqpf. pass., and in aor. sync., except in the opt. of the last, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330:—φθίνω has *ι* in Ep., *ῐ* in Att., as is also the case in τίνω: so first in Pind.; nay the Trag. sometimes use *ῐ* even in fut. and aor. act., Soph. Aj. 1027, Tr. 709.] (Akin to φθείρω: cf. also φθέω.)

†Φθῑώτης, Dor. -ᾶς, *ου* Ion. *εω*, *ὁ*, voc. -τᾶ, *an inhabitant of Phthiotis* in Thessaly, οἱ Φθ. Ἀχαιοί, Hdt. 7, 132; Thuc. 8, 3:—also as adj., *of Phthiotis, Phthiotic*, Ἄρης, Eur. I. A. 236, Πηνειός, Call. Del. 112.

†Φθῑώτιος, *α*, *ον*, adj. from foreg., *of Phthiotis*, Πύῤῥος, Christod. Ecphr. 202.

†Φθῑῶτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, fem. from Φθιώτης, *Phthiotic*, γυναῖκες, Eur. Andr. 1047; ἀκταί, Tro. 1125:—esp. ἡ Φθ., (with or without γῆ) *Phthiotis*, a district of Thessaly, Hdt. 1, 56; Eur. Andr. 664; Strab. p. 430.

Φθογγάζομαι, (φθογγή) dep. mid., =φθέγγομαι, Ion ap. Philon. 2, p. 466 (Mangey), Anth. P. 9, 539.

Φθογγάριον, *ου*, τό, dim. from φθογγή, *a little voice* or *sound*.—II. *a tuning-pipe*, Math. Vett. [ᾰ]

Φθογγή, ῆς, ἡ, (φθέγγομαι) like φθόγγος, *the voice*, esp. of men, Hom., and Trag.; οἶκος εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν, Aesch. Ag. 37; φθογγὴν ἀφιέναι, Eur. Hipp. 418, etc.;—also, of animals, Od. 9, 167, Eur. I. T. 293.—This form is only poet., but v. sq.

Φθογγός, οῦ, ὁ, (φθέγγομαι) *the voice*, esp. of men, Il. 5, 234, etc.; of the Sirens, Od. 12, 41, 159; also in Trag.: Ἑλλάδος φθογγὸν χέειν, Aesch. Theb. 73, etc.:—also of birds, Soph. Ant. 1001; φθογγὸς οὔτ' ὀρνίθων οὔτε θαλάσσης, Eur. I. A. 9; of musical sounds, Id. El. 716; φθ. λύρας, Plat. Legg. 812 D.—This form, unlike φθογγή, occurs also in prose, as Plat. l. c., Soph. 263 E, etc.

Φθόη, ης, ἡ, (φθέω)=φθίσις, Plat. Legg. 916 A, Isocr. 386 D.

Φθοῖς, ῖος, ὁ, nom. pl. φθοῖς, Ar. Plut. 677, also φθόεις: Att. contr., ὁ φθοῖς. Piers. Moer. p. 386: also φθοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, nom. pl. φθοίδες. A kind of *cake*, prob. round, Ar. l. c., Anth. P. 6, 258, 299.—2. medic., *a bolus* or *pill*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.—II. in Eupol. Incert. 71, *a cup*, prob. of the same shape, φιάλη ὁμφαλωτός, cf. Ath. 502 C.

Φθοΐσκος, *ου*, ὁ, dim. from foreg., *a little cake*: esp. in plur., *pills*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: elsewh. τροχίσκοι.

Φθονερία, ας, ἡ, *the disposition of the φθονερός, enviousness*, Arist. Magn. Mor. 1, 28, 1: from

Φθονερός, ά, όν, (φθόνος):—*envious*, first in Theogn. 768, more freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.; τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐστι φθονερόν, the gods are very *jealous*, Hdt. 1, 32; 3, 40, cf. 7, 46, and v. φθονέω sub fin.; c. dat. rei, *envious at* a thing, Dion. H. 6, 46.—2. *withholding through envy, grudging, reserved*.—II. Adv. -ρῶς, φθ. ἔχειν, to be *envious*, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C.

Φθονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, †and -έσω, Pseudo-Phoc. 65 Gaisf., but Bgk. φθονήσῃ, (φθόνος):—*to be envious* or *jealous, to envy, bear ill-will*, Il., etc.—Construction:—1. c. dat. pers. only, Pind. P. 3, 124; oft. with a part. added, φθ. τινι εὐ πρήσσοντι, to envy his good fortune, Hes. Op. 26, Hdt. 7, 236, 237: freq. also absol., Il. 4, 55, 56; μὴ φθονήσῃς, *bear no malice*, Lat. *ne graveris*, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 A.—2. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, οὐ τοι ἡμιόνων φθονέω, I *envy* thee not, *bear* thee no *grudge for* the mules, Od. 6, 68, etc., cf. 17, 400, Hdt. 7, 236; μηδέ μοι φθονήσῃς εὐγμάτων, Aesch. Pr. 583, cf. Eur. Hec. 238; μή μοι φθονήσῃς τοῦ μαθήματος, Plat. Euthyd. 297 B, etc.;—just like Lat. *invidere alicui alicujus rei*. Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 84: cf. μεγαίρω.—3. c. acc. rei, *to grudge, refuse*, or *withhold through envy* or *jealousy*, Soph. O. T. 310: much more rarely ἐπί τινι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10, cf. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 276.—4. c. inf., οὐκ ἂν φθονέοιμι ἀγορεῦσαι, I will not *grudge* to tell, *refuse* to tell, Od. 11, 381; μὴ φθόνει κιρνάμεν, Pind. I. 5 (4), 30; φθονεῖς ἐπιδοῦναι αὐτόν, Ar. Thesm. 249, cf. Plat. Gorg. 489 A, etc.; sometimes c. part. pro inf., μηδέ μοι φθόνει λέγων, Aesch. Theb. 480.—5. foll. by εἰ.., or ἐάν.., *to take it ill* or *amiss* that.., Hdt. 3. 146, Eur. Ion 1302, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 29; by ὅτι.., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 39.—6. c. acc. et inf., ἐφθόνησαν [οἱ θεοί] ἀνδρα ἓνα τῆς τε Ἀσίης καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεῦσαι, *were jealous* of one man's being king.., Hdt. 8, 109, cf. Od. 1, 346; 18, 16; οὐ φθονῶ σ' ὑπεκφυγεῖν, Soph. Ant. 553.—7. pass., φθονοῦμαι, *to be envied*, or *begrudged*, like Lat. *invideor* (Hor. A. P. 56), Eur. El. 30, Polyb. 13, 2, 5. Hence

Φθόνησις, εως, ἡ, *an envying, being jealous* or *grudging*; generally,=sq., Soph. Tr. 1212.

Φθόνος, ου, ὁ, *envy, enviousness, jealousy*, at the good fortune of another (Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 8, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10): also, *an envying, being jealous of, a grudge, malice*, Lat. *invidia*, first in Hdt., and Pind.:—φθόνον ἔχειν, ἀλφάνειν, κτᾶσθαι, to incur *envy* or *dislike*, Pind. P. 11, 45, Eur. Med. 297, Plat., etc.: φθόνος (ἐστι), c. inf., 'tis invidious to.., I dare not.., Eur. Hec. 288; φθόνος μή.., Eur. Alc. 1135; οὐδεὶς φθ., i. e. I have no *grudge, scruple*, or *objection*, Aesch. Pr. 628,—of a person who grants a request, cf. Plat. Phaed. 61 D, Legg. 664 A, etc.: in plur. *jealousies, heart-burnings*. Plat. Legg. 870 C, etc.: c. gen. pers., *envy from* another, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 A: c. gen. rei, *envy for* or *because of* a thing, Lys. 195, 13, cf. φθονέω 2.—On the φθόνος or *jealousy* of the gods, cf. φθονερός, and v. Valck. Hdt. 3, 40, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 75, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 368, Ag. 921: hence the phrase τὸν φθόνον πρόσκνεσον, Soph. Phil. 776; cf. προσκνύειν, νεμεσᾶν. Prob. from φθέω=φθίω, φθίνω, to diminish.)

Φθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion. φθορή, (φθείρω):—*corruption, decay*, φθορὰ καὶ γένεσις, Plat. Phaed. 95 E, etc.: *destruction*, Hdt. 2, 161, and Trag.: *loss, ruin, perdition*, Hdt. 7, 18, etc.: and of men, *death*, esp. by some general visitation, as pestilence, Thuc. 2, 47, Plat. Legg. 677 A: in plur., Aesch. Ag. 814.—II. *the deflowering* of a maiden: generally, *corruption, seduction*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 2, 36.—III. *a mixing of colours for painting*, Plut. 2, 346 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Φθορεύς, έως, ὁ, (φθείρω) *a corrupter*: esp., *a seducer, debaucher*, μητρὸς φθορεύς, prob. l. Soph. Fr 155, v. Ellendt, cf. Plut. 2, 18 C.

Φθορικός, ή, όν, (φθορά) *destructive, pernicious*, c. gen.

Φθοριμαῖος, *α*, *ον*, *of the nature of a φθόριμος, having such properties*, Lob. Phryn. 559.

Φθόριμος, *η*, *ον*, (φθορά) *destructive*, Manetho.—II. *perishable*.

Φθόριος, *ον*, (φθορά) *destructive*.—τὰ φθ. (sc. φαρμακα), *medicines to produce abortion*, Plut. 2, 134 F.

Φθορογράφος, ὁ, =φθοροποιός.

Φθοροδίκος, *ον*, =οἰκοφθόρος.

Φθοροποιέω, ῶ, *to commit injury*, Diosc.: from

Φθοροποιός, όν, (φθορά, ποιέω) *causing ruin, ruinous*, Plut. 2, 911 A.

Φθορός, ὁ, = φθορά, Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Euthyd. 285 B: hence, ἐς φθορον, οὐκ ἐς φθόρον; a common form of cursing, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Theb. 252; ἄπαγ' ἐς τὸν φθορον, Epich p. 102; cf. φθείρω.—II. like ὄλεθρος, *a pestilent fellow*, Ar. Eq. 1151, Dem. 173, 16; also of a woman, ἡ φθορός, Ar. Thesm. 535.—In the latter case it is sometimes written φθορος (οξυτ., Lob. Paral. 345.

Φθορώδης, ες, *of corrupt nature, pestilent*.

ΦΘΥΖΩ, v. sub ἐπιφθίζω.

-Φι, -φιν, in Ep. poetry a very freq. termin., mostly of the dat., but also of genit., both in sing. and plur.: hence used as a mere adverbial termin., mostly *of place*, v. Buttm Anom. Gr. § 56 Anm. 2: †Jelf Gr. Gr. § 82.

Φιαλεύω, φιαλεῖς, ν. φιάλλω.

ΦΙΆΛΗ, ης, ἡ, *a broad, flat, shallow cup* or *bowl*, esp., *a drinking bowl* or *bowl for libations*, the Lat. *patera*, Il. 23, 270, 616; οἰνοδόκος, οἰνοχοη, Pind. I. 6 (5), 40, N. 10, 80; freq. in Hdt. and Att.:—also, *a chimney vent*, Ar. Il. 23, 243, 253.—It was never a measure, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ὑπερφιάλως 6.—II. from its broad flat shape, Ἄρεως φιάλη was a comic metaph. for ἀσπίς, *a shield*, Antiph. Καιν. 1, Anaxandr. Incert. 22; cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 11; so, φιάλη alone, Paus. 5, 8.—III. *sunken work in a ceiling*. Lat. *lacunar, tectum laquearatum*, Diod. 3, 47.—The form φιέλη was less Att., Piers. Moer. 390.

Φιαληφόρος, ον, (φιάλη, φέρω) *bearing a sacrificial cup*:—as subst., *a priest at Locri*, Polyb. 12, 5, 9

†Φιαλία, ας, ἡ, =Φιγαλία; hence ὁ Φιαλεύς, *an inhab. of Ph.*, Anth. Append. 116.

Φιάλιον, ου, τό [ᾰ], Eubul. Neott. 1, 3; φιαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Luc. Lexiph. 7—diminutives of φιάλη.

Φιάλισης, ου, ὁ, (φιάλη) ἀριθμός, an arithmetical puzzle concerning *a number of bowls*; cf. μαλίττης.

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Φιάλλω, f. *-ᾱλω*, *to take in hand, undertake, set about* a thing: a word only found twice, and both times in fut., *οὐδὲ φιαλεῖς*, Ar. Vesp. 1348; *ὅπως ἔργῳ φιαλοῦμεν*, Ar. Pac. 432. Acc. to Eust., it is a shortd. form from *ἐφιάλλω*: if so, it should be written *'φιαλεῖς*, *'φιαλοῦμεν*, v. Br. (ap. Dind.) Ar. Vesp. l. c.

Φιᾰλοειδής, *ές*, (*φιάλη*, *εἶδος*) *bowl-shaped, like a bowl.*

†*Φίαλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phialus*, son of Bucolion, Paus. 8, 3, 2.

Φιᾰλόω, *ὠ*, (*φιάλη*) *to hollow out* or *excavate like a flat bowl*: *τὰ δένδρα φ.*, to *trench round* trees, Lat. *ablaqueare*, Geop.

†*Φιαλώ*, *οῦς*, *ἡ*, *Phialo*, daughter of Alcimedon, Paus. 8, 12, 3.

Φιᾰλώδης, *ες*, contr. for *φιαλοειδής*, Ath. 488 F.

Φιᾰλωτός, *ή*, *όν* (*φιαλόω*):—*θρίδακες φιαλωταί*, lettuce *with a broad, flat head*, Lat. *lactucae sessiles*, Geop.

Φιᾰρός, *ά*, *όν*, Ion. *φιερός*, *smooth and shining*; esp., like *λιπαρός*, *fair and sleek*; of a plump, youthful body, hence of a young girl, *φιαρωτέρα ὀμφακος ὠμᾶς*, Theocr. 11, 21; cf. 31, 4, Call. Fr. 257, Nic. Al. 387; and so of *shining* cream, *φιαρὴ γρηῢς*, Nic. Al. 91. (Acc. to some from *πῖαρ*, *πιαρός*, not improb.: others from *φῶς*, as *μνιαρός* from *μνοῦς*. Buttm. would connect it with *φύω*, *compact, firm, plump*, as *θιασος* with *θύω*.)

Φιᾰρόω, *ῶ*, and *φιαρύνω*, *to make bright and clean.*

Φιβαλέοι Att. *φιβάλεω* (sc. *ἰσχάδες*). *αἱ*, a kind of *early figs*, said to be called from *Φίβαλις*, a district of Attica or Megaris, Ar. Ach. 802, Comici ap. Ath. 75 B, sq.:—also, *φιβάλεα σῦκα*, Pherecr. Crap. 1, and Galen.; and *μυρρίναι*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 881.

Φῐβάλεως, *ω*, *ἡ*, *the tree that bears the φιβάλεοι.* [*ᾰ*]

†*Φιγαλία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Phigalia*, a city in the southwest of Arcadia, later *Φιαλία*, Paus. 8, 3, 2; in Polyb. 4, 3, 8, *Φιγαλέα*; on the form *Φιγάλεια* v. Bähr ad Hdt. 6, 83. Hence

†*Φιγαλεύς*, *έως* Ion. *έος*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of Phigalia*; *οἱ Φ.*, Hdt. 6, 83; Polyb. 4, 3, 7; etc.

†*Φίγαλος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Phigalus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 3, 1.

Φῐδάκνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, Att. for *πιθάκνη* (q. v.), cf. Lob. Phryn. 113.

†*Φιδάλεια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Phidalēa*, fem. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 66.

†*Φιδῆναι*, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Fidenae*, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 226.

†*Φιδίς*, *ή*, *Phidis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 429.

Φιδίτιον, *ου*, *τό*, v. *φειδίτιον*.

†*Φιδόλεως*, *ω*, *ὁ*, *Phidolaus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1047, 28 Bekk., ubi olim Φιλόλαος.

Φίδομαι, =*φείδομαι*, only in Anth., P. 15, 25.

Φῐδός, *ή*, *όν*, =*φειδός*, Call. Fr. 460.

Φῐέλη, *φῖερός*, Ion. forms for *φιάλη*, *φιαρός*, q. v.

†*Φίκιον* and *Φίκειον*, *ου*, *τό*, *ὄρος*, *Mt. Phicius*, a mountain of Boeotia near Thebes, a resort of the Sphinx, Hes. Sc. 33; Apollod. 3, 5, 8.

†*Φίλα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Phila*, fem. pr. n., a courtesan, Dem. 1351, 15.—Others in Anth.; Ath.; etc.

Φῐλάβουλος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀβουλος*) *wilfully unadvised*, Mel. 55, Anth. Plan. 33.

Φίλαβρος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἁβρός*) *loving delicacy* or *refinement*, Heliod. [*ῐ*]

†*Φίλαβρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philabrus*, son of Cyneas in Eretria, Paus. 7, 10, 2: v. *-αγρος*.

Φῐλᾰγᾰθία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *love of goodness*, Clem. Al.: from

Φῐλάγᾰθος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγαθός*) *loving goodness*, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 14, 3.

Φῐλᾰγέννητος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγέννητος*) *loving the Unbegotten One*, Eccl.

Φῐλάγλᾰος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγλαός*) *loving splendour* or *beauty*, like *φιλόκαλος*, Pind. P. 12, 1.

Φῐλάγραυλος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἄγραυλος*) *fond of a country life*, Anth. P. 6, 73.

Φῐλαγρέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φίλος*, *ἄγρα*) *fond of the chace, a hunter*: fem. *-έτις*, *ιδος*, Anth. P. 9, 396.

Φῐλαγρέω, *ῶ*, (*φίλαγρος*) *to love the country*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 120.

†*Φιλάγριος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philagrius*, an orator of Rhodes, Dion. H. de Din. 8.

Φίλαγρος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγρός*) *fond of the country*, Luc. Lexiph 3.

†*Φίλαγρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philagrus*, son of Cyneas, one of the betrayers of Eretria to the Persians, Hdt. 6, 101; in Paus. 7, 10, 2 *Φίλαβρος*.—2. son of Eubulides, an Athenian, Dem. 1057, 15.—Others in Dem. 1355, 22; etc.

Φῐλαγρότις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, =*φιλαγρέτις*, Orph. H. 35, 6.

Φῐλάγρυπνος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγρυπνος*) *fond of waking, wakeful*, *λύχνος*, Mel. 66; *παννυχίδες*, Anth. Plan. 309; *πόθος*, Anth. P. 5, 166.

Φῐλάγων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φίλος*, *ἀγών*) *fond of contests*: *used in contests, connected with them*, *κισσός*, Anth. P. 7, 708. [*ᾰ*]

†*Φιλαδέλφεια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, (city *of brotherly love*) *Philadelphia*, a city of Lydia, at base of Mt. Tmolus, so called from Attalus *Philadelphus*, now *Alashar*, Strab. p. 579; N. T.—2. a city of Coele-Syria, earlier *Ἀμμανα*, Strab. p. 760.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth.

Φῐλᾰδελφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *brotherly* or *sisterly love*, Alex. Incert. 76, Luc.: from

Φῐλάδελφος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀδελφός*) *fond of one's brother* or *sister, brotherly, sisterly*, *φ. δάκρυα*, Soph. Ant. 527; cf. Plut. Solon 27.—II. as subst., *a sweet-flowering shrub*, perh. our *jasmine*, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 C.

†*Φιλάδελφος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philadelphus*, a philosopher, Ath. 1 D:—also as appell. of Ptolemy, etc.

Φῐλᾰδύνᾰμος, *ον*, or *-δύνᾱμος*, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀδύναμος*) *soon weakening, ὑδωρ*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [*ῠ*]

Φῐλάεθλος, *ον*, Ion. and poet. for *φίλαθλος*, Anth. P. 12, 143.

Φῐλᾰθήναιος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *'Αθηναῖος*) *fond of the Athenians*, Ar. Ach. 142, Plat. Tim. 21 E, Dem. 439, 27. Hence

Φῐλᾰθηναιότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *fondness for the Athenians.*

Φῐλαθλητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φίλος*, *ἆθλητής*) *fond of the games*, Plut. 2, 631 A, etc.

Φίλαθλος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἆθλος*) *fond of the games*, Plut. 2, 724 B. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλαι, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. aor. 1 mid. of *φιλέω*, Il. 5, 117; 10, 280.

†*Φιλαί*, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, *Philae*, a small island in the Nile in Upper Aegypt, with a city of same name, Strab p. 818.

Φῐλαίακτος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *αἰάζω*) *fond of wailing: lamentable*, *κακά*, Aesch. Supp. 803.

†*Φιλαΐδαι*, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, *Philaïdae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegeïs, Plat. Hipparch. 228 B.

Φῐλαιδήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*φίλος*, *αἰδήμων*) *loving modesty*, Anth. P. 7, 450.

†*Φιλαίδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philaedes*, a messenger from the Persian king, Epist. Plat. 363 C.

Φῐλαίμᾰτος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *αἷμα*):—*fond of blood, blood-thirsty*, *φόβος*, Aesch. Theb. 45; *ἀλκή*, Eur. Rhes. 932; *γῆς φιλαιμάτου χοαί*, Id. Phoen. 174.

Φίλαιμος, *ον*, [*ῐ*] and *φίλαιμων*, *ονος*, gen. *ονος*, (*αἷμα*)=foreg.

†*Φιλαίμων*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Philaemon*, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

†*Φιλαινέτη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Philaenete*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 42.

†*Φιλαίνιον*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Philaenium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 18; etc.

†*Φιλαινίς*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, *Philaenis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 486; etc.: cf. Ath. 270 E; 335 C; Polyb. 12, 13, 1.

†*Φιλαίνων Βωμοί*, *οἱ*, *Aras Philaenorum, the Altars of the Philaeni*, a place forming the boundary between Carthage and Cyrene, Strab. p. 836; cf. Sallust Jug. 79: in Polyb. 3, 39, 2 *Φιλαίνου Βωμοί*.

†*Φιλαῖος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philaeus*, son of Ajax, after whom the deme *Φιλαΐδαι* was said to be named, Hdt. 6, 35.

Φῐλαίτερος, and *φίλαίτατος*, irreg. compar. and superl. of *φίλος*, q. v. (sub fin.)

Φῐλαίτιος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *αἰτία*):—*fond of bringing charges, fault-finding*, Aesch. Supp. 485; *τινός*, *against* one, Plat. Legg. 903 A:—*censorious, querulous, discontented*, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6; distinguished from *φιλεπιτιμητής* by Isocr. 9 A.—II. *liable to blame* or *attack*, Dem. 150, 9. Adv. *-ίως*, Strab.

Φῐλακῐζομαι, = *χαριεντίζομαι*, E. M., Phot.: an obscure, perh. corrupt word: but the alteration of Ruhnk., *φιλακκίζομαι*, is against analogy: Struve conjectures *φίλ' ἀκκίζομαι*.

Φῐλᾰκόλαστος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀκόλαστος*) *fond of intemperance*, Plut. Timol. 14.

Φῐλᾰκόλουθος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀκόλουθος*) *readily following*, Ar. Ran. 415.

Φῐλάκρᾱτος, Ion. *-ητος*, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἄκρατος*) *fond of sheer wine: given to wine*, said of Anacreon by Simon. 51, 5; *Διόνυσος*, Anth. P. 6, 169, etc.

Φῐλακρῐβέω, *ῶ*, *to be fond of exactness, to be very exact.*

Φίλακροάμων, *ον*, *fond of hearing, of music, speaking*, etc.

Φῐλᾰλειπτέω, *ῶ*, *to be fond of anointing one's self for wrestling.*

Φῐλᾰλέξανδρος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *'Αλέξανδρος*) *a friend of Alexander*, Strab. Plut. Alex. 4.

Φῐλᾰλήθης, *ες*, gen. *εος*, (*φίλος*, *ἀλήθης*) *loving truth, a friend of truth*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7, 8. Luc. Pisc. 20, etc.—II. certain philosophers are called *φιλαλήθεις* by Diog. L. 1, 17, who seems to intend the Epicureans. Adv. *-θῶς*.

†*Φιλαλήθης*, *ους*, *ὁ*, *Philalethes*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 580.

Φῐλαλληλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *mutual love.*

Φῐλάλληλος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἀλλήλων*) *fond of one another*, Plut. 2, 977 C, etc.

Φιλαλλογενής, *ές*, *a friend of foreigners.*

Φῐλάλυπος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἄλυπος*) *liking to be free from pain* or *grief*, Orph. [*ᾰ*]

Φῐλαλυστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φίλος*, *ἀλύω*) *one who easily torments himself*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φῐλᾶμα, Dor. for *φίλημα*, Theocr.

Φῐλᾰμαρτήμων, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *ἁμάρτημα*) *loving sin*, LXX.

†*Φιλαμμονίδας*, *α*, Dor. for *-δης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *son of Philammon*, i. e. Eumolpus, Theocr. 24, 108.

†*Φιλάμμων*, *ωνος* and *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Philammon*, an early minstrel of Thrace, father of Thamyris and Eumolpus, Eur. Rhes. 916; Apollod. 1, 3, 3.—2. an Athenian boxer, Dem. 331, 1.

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Φῐλάμπελος, ον, (*φίλος, ἄμπελος*) *a friend of the vine, φιλαμπελωτάτη,* Ar. Pac. 308.—II. *rich in vineyards,* Dion. H.

Φῐλᾰναγνωστέω, ῶ, to be fond of reading, Diod.: from

Φῐλᾰναγνώστης, ου, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἀναγιγνώσκω*) *fond of reading,* Plut. Alex. 8.

Φῐλᾰνᾰλώτης, ου, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἀναλίσκω*) *fond of spending, prodigal,* c. gen. rei, Plat. Rep. 548 B.

Φῐλᾰνάλωτος, ον, (=foreg.) *fond of spending,* Dio C. [*ᾰ̄*]

Φῐλανδρία, ας, ἡ, (*φίλανδρος*) *love for a husband,* Luc. Halc. 2,—or *for the male sex* in general, Eur. Andr. 228.

†*Φῐλανδρίδας, ου, ὁ, Philandridas,* masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 2, 1.

Φῐλάνδρος, ον, (*φίλος, ἀνήρ*) *fond of one's husband, conjugal,* Luc. Halc. 8, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 57 D.—II. *loving men, πέδον,* Aesch. Theb. 902.—2. *fond of men, lewd,* Plat. Symp. 191 E; also of a *masculine* woman, Soph. Fr. 356.

Φιλάνθεμος, ον,=sq., Nonn.

Φῐλανθής, ές, (*φίλος, ἄνθος*) *fond of flowers,* Eur. Incert. 115.

†*Φῐλανθος, ου, ὁ, Philanthus,* masc. pr. n., an Elean, Paus. 5, 2, 4.

Φῐλανθρᾰκεύς, έως, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἀνθρακεύς*) *a friend of colliers,* Ar. Ach. 336.

Φῐλανθρώπευμα, ατος, τό, a humane act, Plut. Solon 15, etc: from

Φῐλανθρωπεύω, (*φιλάνθρωπος*) *to be a friend to mankind, to be humane* or *benevolent:* more usu. in mid., *φιλανθρωπεύομαι,* though then with a somewhat different signf., *to behave* or *act humanely, kindly,* etc., *πρός τινα,* Dem. 384, 11.—II. transit., *to treat humanely* or *kindly,* Diod. 18, 18, in pass.—2. *to grant humanely, τι,* Heliod.

Φῐλανθρωπέω, ῶ,=foreg., LXX.—II. transit., *to treat kindly,* Polyb. 3, 76, 2, etc.; pass., *φιλανθρωπηθείς,* Id. 39, 3, 2.

Φῐλανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, the character or *conduct of a φιλάνθρωπος, friendliness, humanity, benevolence,* Plat. Eutyphr. 3 D, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1, etc.; opp. to *φθόνος,* Dem. 507, 26; to *ὠμότης,* Id. 490, 7; *ἡ τοῦ ὀνόματος φιλ.,* Id. 748, 28; *φιλ. εἰς, πρός τινα,* Polyb. 1, 79, 8 and 11; of a desert country, *ἐστερημένη πάσης φιλ.,* Diod. 17, 50:—*clemency,* Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 73.—2. *liberal conduct, liberality,* Xen. Oec. 15, 9; *φ. τέχνης,* Aeschin. 30, 14.

Φῐλανθρωπικός, ή, όν, and *-πινος, η, ον, belonging to* or *becoming a φιλάνθρωπος.* Adv. *-νως,* Polyb. 33, 16, 3: from

Φῐλάνθρωπος, ον, (*φίλος, ἄνθρωπος*) *loving mankind, humane, kind, benevolent,* Epich. p. 94; *φ. καὶ φιλαθηναῖος καὶ φιλόσοφος,* Isocr. 416; *φ. τρόποι,* Aesch. Pr. 11, 28: *τὸ φ.* = *φιλανθρωπία,* said of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3, 9; so, *τὰ φιλάνθρωπα,* Polyb. 10, 38, 3, etc.—2. *liberal,* Xen. Oec. 19, 17.—II. adv. *-πως. φ. τινὶ χρῆσθαι,* Dem. 411, 10; cf. Isocr. 197 C.

†*Φιλανόριον, ου. τό, Philanorium,* a place in Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 3.

Φῐλάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for *φιλήνωρ,* (*φίλος, ἀνήρ*) *fond of one's husband, conjugal, τρόποι, στίβοι,* Aesch. Ag. 411, 856; *πόθος φ.,* Id. Pers. 135.—II. *fond of men, βιοτά.* Pind. Fr. 260.

†*Φῐλάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Philānor,* masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 4, 7.

Φῐλᾰοιδός, όν, (*φίλος, ἀοιδή, ἀοιδός*) *fond of singing* or *singers,* Theocr. 28, 23; *τέττιξ,* Anth. P. 9, 372: *musical, κερκίς,* Ib. 6, 47.

Φῐλάπεπτος, ον, subject to bad digestion. [*ᾰ̄*]

Φῐλαπεχθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, fondness for making enemies, quarrelsomeness, Isocr. 344 C, D, Dem. 1268, 16: from

Φῐλαπεχθήμων, ον, gen. *ονος,* (*φίλος, ἀπέχθημων*) *fond of making enemies, quarrelsome, wrangling,* Lys. 170, 27, Isocr. 172 C, etc., Dem. 701, 24. Adv. *-μόνως, φ. ἔχειν,* to be *quarrelsome,* Plat. Rep. 500 B.

Φῐλαπεχθής, ές, gen. *έος,*=foreg., Polyb. 12, 25, 6. Adv. *-θῶς,* Id. 32, 20, 3.

Φῐλαπλοϊκός, ή, όν, = sq., Luc. Pisc. 20.

Φῐλάπλους, ον, contr. *-πλους, ουν,* (*φίλος, ἁπλόος*) *fond of simplicity.*

Φῐλαπόδημος, ον, (*φίλος, ἀπόδημος*) *fond of travelling,* Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 2.

Φῐλαργῠρέω, ῶ, to love money, be covetous, LXX.: and

Φῐλαργῠρία, ας, ἡ, love of money, covetousness, Isocr. 178 D, etc.: from

Φῐλάργῠρος, ον, (*φίλος, ἄργυρος*) *fond of money, covetous,* Soph. Ant. 1055, Fr. 512, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 10, Plat., etc.

Φῐλάρετος, ον, (*φίλος, ἀρετή*) *fond of virtue,* Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10. [*ᾰ̄*]

Φῐλᾰριστείδης, ου, ὁ, a friend of Aristides, Anth.

Φιλαριστοτέλης, ου, ὁ, a friend of Aristotle, Strab.

Φῐλάρμᾰτος, ον, (*φίλος, ἅρμα*) *fond of chariots* or *the chariot-race, πόλις,* Pind. I. 8 (7), 43; *Θῆβαι,* Eur. H. F. 467.

Φιλαρσάκης, ου, ὁ, a friend of Arsaces, Strab.

Φῐλάρχαιος or *-χαῖος, ον,* (*φίλος, ἀρχαῖος*) *fond of what is old, fond of antiquity,* Plut. 2, 1107 E, Ath. 126 B.

Φῐλαρχέω, ῶ, to be fond of rule, Polyb. 6, 9, 6: and

Φῐλαρχία, ας, ἡ, love of rule, lust of power, Polyb. 6, 49, 3, etc.: and

Φῐλαρχικός, ή, όν, belonging to or *beseeming a φίλαρχος:* from

Φίλαρχος, ον, (*φίλος, ἀρχή*) *fond of rule* or *power, ambitious,* Plat. Phaed. 82 C, Rep. 549 A, Polyb., etc. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλᾶσε, -άσας, Dor. and poet. for *ἐφίλησε, φιλήσας.*

Φῐλαστράγᾰλος, ον, (*φίλος, ἀστράγαλος*) *fond of playing at ἀστράγαλοι,* Anth. P. 6, 276.

Φῐλάσωτος, ον, (*φίλος, ἄσωτος*) *fond of a profligate life,* Mel. 60, 64. [*ᾰ̄*]

Φῐλᾶτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. mid. of *φιλέω,* Il. 20, 304. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλαυθόμαιμος, ον,= *φιλάδελφος,* Lyc. 566.

Φίλαυλος, ον, (*φίλος, αὐλός*) *fond of the flute, Μοῦσαι,* Soph. Ant. 965; *δελφίς,* Eur. El. 435. [*ῐ*]

†*Φίλαυλος, ου, ὁ, Philaulus,* masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 470.

Φῐλαυτέω, ῶ, to be fond of self; and *Φῐλαυτία, ας, ἡ, self-love, self-regard,* Plut. 2, 48 F: from

Φίλαυτος, ον, (*φίλος, αὐτοῦ*) *loving one's self,* Arist. Eth. N. 9, 8, 4, sq., in bad sense, *selfish,* Ib., cf. M. Mor. 2, 14, 3. Adv. *-τως,* Luc. Amor. 27.

Φῐλάω, ῶ, to rob, plunder, dub., cf. *φιλήτης.*

†*Φῐλάων, ωνος, ὁ, Philaon,* son of Chersis, brother of king Gorgus in Cyprus, Hdt. 8, 11.

†*Φῐλέας, ου,* Ion. *-έης, εω, ὁ, Phileas,* father of the Samian Rhoecus, Hdt. 3, 60.—2. v. l. for *Φιλαῖος,* in Plut. Sol. 10.—Others in Dem.; Lys.; etc.

Φῐλέγγῡος, ον, (*φίλος, ἐγγύη*) *readily giving security* or *bail,* Strab.

Φῐλεγκλήμων, ον, (*φίλος, ἔγκλημα*) *fond of accusing,* Clem. Al.

Φῐλέεσκε, Ion. and Ep. impf. from *φιλέω,* Hom.

Φῐλέθειρος, ον, (*φίλος, θεῖρα*) *usually worn on the hair, σινδών,* Anth. P. 6, 307.

Φῐλειδήμων, ον, gen. *ονος.* (*φίλος, εἰδήμων*) *fond of learning,* Strab.

Φῐλέκδημος, ον, = *φιλαπόδημος,* Strab.

Φῐλέλαιος, ον, loving the olive-tree.

Φῐλελεήμων, ον, gen. *ονος,*=sq., LXX.

Φῐλέλεος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔλεος*) *loving pity, compassionate,* Eccl.

Φῐλελευθέριος, (*φίλος, ἐλευθέριος*) *loving* or *practising liberality,* Dion. H.

Φῐλελεύθερος, ον, (*φίλος, ἐλεύθερος*) *loving freedom, liberal,* Polyb. 4, 30, 5.

Φῐλέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, Ἕλλην*) *fond of the Hellenes* or *Greeks,* Hdt. 2, 178, Isocr. 107 A, 199 A, Plat. Rep. 470 E, Xen., etc.

Φίλελπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, readily hoping, always hoping. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλέμπορος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔμπορος*) *fond of traffic and travel,* Nonn.

Φῐλενδεικτέω, ῶ, to be fond of showing, Nicet.: from

Φῐλενδείκτης, ου, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἐνδείκνυμι*) *fond of showing off* or *boasting*

Φῐλένδοξος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔνδοξος*) *fond of renown,* Cic. Att. 13, 19, 3.

Φῐλένδοτος, ον, readily giving in: opp. to *ἀνένδοτος.*

Φῐλένθεος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔνθεος*) *fond of revelling* or *enthusiasm,* Orph. H. 10, 5.

Φῐλέννῠχος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔννυξ*) *loving night,* Paul. S. Ecphr. 410

Φῐλέξοδος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔξοδος*) *fond of going out* or *gadding about,* Epich. p. 86.

Φῐλεορταστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*ἑορτάζω*)= sq.

Φῐλέορτος, ον, (*φίλος, ἑορτή*) *fond of feasts, εἰρήνη,* Ar. Thesm. 1147.

Φῐλεπιστήμων, ον, (*φίλος, ἐπιστήμη*) *fond of knowledge* or *science,* Phil.

Φῐλεπῐτῑμητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἐπιτῑμάω*) *a censorious person,* Isocr. 9 A; cf. *φιλαίτιος.*

Φῐλεραστέω, ῶ, to love as ἐραστής, be amorous: from

Φῐλεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος, ἐραστής*) *one who loves as ἐραστής, fond of lovers, amorous,* Plat. Symp. 192 B.

Φῐλεραστία, ας, ἡ, passionate love, Plat. Symp. 213 D, Aristaen.: from

Φῐλέραστος, ον, (*φίλος, ἐραστής*) *loving ἐρασταί, amorous,* Polyb. 24, 5, 7.—II. *agreeable to lovers, ῥόδον,* Mel. 98; *πηκτίς,* Anth. P. app. 327.

Φῐλερᾱστρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., *fond of intrigues,* Anth. P. 5, 4.

Φῐλεργέω, ῶ, to love work, be industrious, Plut. 2, 13 A: and

Φῐλεργία, ας, ἡ, love of labour, industry, Xen. Oec. 20, 26: *thrift,* Dem. 945, 25, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 6: from

Φίλεργος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔργον*) *loving work, working willingly, industrious,* Dem. 957, 28. Adv. *-γως,* Ael. V. H. 12, 45.

Φῐλέρημος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔρημος*) *fond of being alone,* Anth. P. 5, 9.

Φίλερθος, ον, (*φίλος, ἔριθος*) *fond of wool-spinning, practised therein, γλωσσίτη,* Theocr. 28, 1; *Παλλάς,* Anth. P. 6, 247.

Φίλερις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, ἔρις*) *quarrelsome,* Arist. Soph. El. 11, 3.

Φῐλεριστέω, ῶ, to love strife: from

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Φῐλεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, = *φίλερις*, Alex. Incert. 56. Hence

Φῐλεριστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, beseeming a φιλεριστής*.

Φῐλέριστος, ον, = *φίλερις*.

Φίλερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος*, *ἔρως*) *prone to love, full of love*, Mel. 64, Luc. Amor. 12. [ῐ]

Φῐλέσπερος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἑσπέρα*) *fond of evening*, Anth. P. 7, 31.

Φίλεταιρεία, ας, ἡ, (*φιλέταιρος*) *love of comrades, friendship*, Xen. Ages. 2, 21.

Φῐλεταιρία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Alex. Incert. 76.

Φῐλεταίριον, ου, τό, = *ἀπαρίνη*, Dioscr. 4, 8, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φῐλέταιρις, ίδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Nic. Th. 632.

Φῐλέταιρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἑταῖρος*) *fond of one's comrades* or *friends, true to them*, Thuc. 3, 82, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49, etc. Adv. *-ρως*, Aeschin. 15, 32.

†*Φιλέταιρος*, ου, ὁ, *Philetaerus*, brother of Eumenes, founder of the kingdom of Pergamus, Luc. Macrob. 12; cf. Strab. pp. 543, 624. — 2. a poet of the middle comedy, of Athens, Meineke, 1, p. 349. — Others in Strab.; etc.

Φίλετνος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἔτνος*) *fond of pulse-soup*, A. B. p. 70. [ῐ]

Φῐλεύδιος, ον, *loving a clear sky*.

Φῐλεύϊος, ον, (*φίλος*, *εὐοῖ*) *loving the cry of εὐοῖ*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, Nonn.

Φῐλευλαβής, ές, gen. *έος*, *fond of caution, very cautious*.

Φῐλεύλειχος, ον, (*λείχω*) *fond of dainties*, Leon. Tar. 14, e conj. Brunck., pro *-χειλος*: Lob. Phryn. 573 prefers *-λοιχος*.

Φίλευνος, ον, (*φίλος*, *εὐνή*) *fond of the marriage-bed*, Anacreont. 1, 7.

Φῐλευπρόσωπος, ον, (*φίλος*, *εὖ*, *πρόσωπον*) *loving fair faces*, or *wishing to have one*.

Φῐλευριπίδειος, α, ον, (*φίλος*, *Εὐριπίδης*) *fond of Euripides*, Plut. 2, 755 B.

Φῐλευριπίδης, ου, = foreg., name of a comedy of Axionicus.

Φῐλεύτακτος, ον, (*φίλος*, *εὔτακτος*) *fond of order and decency*, Anth. P. 6, 282.

Φῐλευτράπελος, ον, (*φίλος*, *εὐτράπελος*) *loving wit*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5.

Φῐλεύχειλος, ον, dub. l., v. *φιλεύλειχος*.

Φῐλέφηβος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἔφηβος*) *fond of youths*, Anth. P. 12, 161.

Φῐλεχθής, ές, gen. *έος*, = *φίλεχθρος*, Theocr. 5, 137.

Φῐλεχθρέω, ῶ, *to exercise enmity*, LXX.: from

Φίλεχθρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἐχθρός*) *exercising enmity, prone to enmity*, Paul. S. 74, 169. Adv. *-θρως*, *φ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, to be *hostile* towards any one, Diog. L. 3, 36. [ῐ]

Φῐλέψιος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἐψία*) *fond of play*, Nonn.

†*Φιλέψιος*, ου, ὁ, *Philepsius*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Plut. 177.

Φῐλέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*: besides the regul. aor. *ἐφίλησα*, Hom. has in the same act. signf. the Ep. aor. *ἐφίλᾱμην* in 3 sing. *ἐφίλατο*, *φίλατο*, Il. 5, 61; imperat. *φίλαι*, Il. 5, 117; 10, 280 (Wolf writes *φίλαι*); subj. *φίλωνται* [ῐ], H. Hom. Cer. 117; but *φίλατο* as pass., Ap. Rh. 3, 66; and so, *φιλάμενος*, Anth. P. append. 317: — Ep. inf. pres. *φίλημεναι*, Il. 22, 265; inf. fut. *φίλησέμεν*, Od. 4, 171: Ion. impf. *φίλεεσκε*, Hom., Aeol. 2 pres. *φίλησθα* for *φιλεῖς*, Sappho. — The fut. mid. *φιλήσομαι* in pass. signf. (for *φιληθήσομαι*) occurs, besides Hom., in Antipho 113, 28; but also the fut. 3 *πεφιλήσομαι* as fut. pass. — A pres. *φίλημι* occurs Sappho 43; but nowhere *φίλομαι*: (*φίλος*).

To love, very freq. from Hom. downwds., (but rarely of mere sexual love, like *ἐραμαι*, — *φιλεῖν* being properly used of *affection* generally, whence Arist. says *φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἐρώμενοι*, Anal. Pr. 2, 27, 1, cf. infra I. 2); of the love of gods for men, *μάλα τούς γε φιλεῖ Ἀπόλλων*, Il. 16, 94, cf. 7, 204; of parents and children, kings, etc., Hom., etc.; *πᾶς τις αὐτὸν τοῦ πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ*, Eur. Med. 86; c. dupl. acc., *φιλότητα φιλεῖν τινα*, Od. 15, 245: — also of things, *to approve of, to like, sanction*, *σχέτλια ἔργα*, Od. 14, 83; *φ. ἀοιδάς, δείπνων τέρψιας*, Pind. N. 3, 11, P. 9, 35; etc.: — pass., *to be beloved* by one, *ἔκ τινος*, Il. 2, 668; *παρά τινος*, Il. 13, 627; *ὑπό τινος*, Hdt. 5, 5; also *τινί*. — 2. *to treat affectionately* or *kindly*, esp. *to welcome* a guest, Od. 4, 29; 5, 135, Il. 3, 207, etc.; *ξεῖνον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι φ.*, Od. 8, 42; hence, *παρ' ἡμῖν φιλήσεαι*, *be thou welcome* with us, Od. 1, 123, where the fut. mid. stands in pass. signf., cf. 15, 281. — 3. of sexual love, Il. 9, 450, Od. 18, 325, Hdt. 4, 176, Ar. Ran. 541, Pac. 1138; cf. *φιλότης*. — 4. *to show signs of love*, esp. *to kiss*, *φ. τῷ στόματι*, *to kiss on* the mouth, opp. to *φ. τὴν παρειάν*, Hdt. 1, 134; so, *φ. τὸ κύρα*, Soph. O. C. 1131; and in Att. freq. absol., Aesch. Ag. 1560, Ar. Av. 671, 674, Plat., etc.: — mid., *to kiss one another*, Hdt. l. c. — Not in Hom., who uses *κύσω*, *κῦσαι*. — II. c. inf., *to be fond of doing, be wont, used to* do, *φιλέει ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κολούειν*, Hdt. 7, 10, 5: and then freq. of things, events, *αὔρα φιλέει πνέειν*, Hdt. 2, 27; esp., *φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι*, it *usually* happens, as, *ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλέει γίγνεσθαι*, every thing comes to man by experience, Hdt. 7, 9, 3, etc., cf. 8, 128, Thuc. 3, 42: — so, *μεμνῆσθαι φιλεῖ*, Pind. P. 3, 31; cf. N. 1, 15; *φιλεῖ τίκτειν ὕβρις ὑβριν*, Aesch. Ag. 764, cf. Supp. 769; *τοῖς θανοῦσί τοι φιλοῦσι πάντες κειμένοις ἐπαγγελᾶν*, Soph. Aj. 989; etc.; — also absol., *οἷα δὴ φιλεῖ* (sc. *γίγνεσθαι*), as *is wont*, Lat. *ut solet*, Plat. Rep. 467 B: — impers., *φιλέει σημαίνειν*, Hdt. 6, 27: — this usage is post-Hom.; the Lat. *amare* is used in the same way, as in Horat. Od. 2, 3, 10. [ῐ, except in Ep. aor. *ἐφίλᾱμην*, but cf. *φίλος*.]

Φίλη, ης, ἡ, fem. from *φίλος*, *a mistress*, like *ἑταίρα*.

Φίληβος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἥβη*) *loving youth*. [ῐ] Hence

†*Φιλήβος*, ου, ὁ, *Philebus*, an Athenian, after whom one of Plato's dialogues was named.

Φῐληδέω, ῶ, *to love, seek* or *find pleasure, delight in* a thing, c. dat., *μάχαις*, Ar. Pac. 1130; *τροφῇ τινι*, Polyb. 34, 10, 4: — *φ. χώρᾳ*, *to like to dwell in* a place, Ath. 312 E; also, *φ. πρὸς χώρᾳ*, Alciphr. 3, 24: from

Φῐλήδης, ες, (*φίλος*, *ἡδός*) *fond of pleasure*, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 4.

Φῐληδία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for pleasure, pleasure in* a thing, *delight*, *ὑπὸ φιληδίας γρυλλίζειν*, of pigs, Ar. Plut. 307, cf. 311.

Φῐληδονέω, ῶ, *to be fond of pleasure*, v. l. for *φιληδέω*, Ael. N. A. 2, 15: and

Φῐληδονία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for pleasure*, Plut. 2, 12 C, 21 C, etc.: from

Φῐλήδονος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἡδονή*) *fond of pleasure*, Polyb. 40, 6, 11, etc.: — *τὸ φιλ.* = foreg., Plut. 2, 1094 A.

Φῐληκοέω, ῶ, *to be attentive*, Polyb. 3, 57, 4: and

Φῐληκοΐα, ας, ἡ, *fondness for listening* or *hearing discourse, attentiveness*, Isocr. 5 D: from

Φῐλήκοος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἀκοή*): — *fond of listening*, esp. to conversation, discourses, lectures, etc., *φ. καὶ ζητητικός, φιλόμουσος καὶ φ., φιλοθεάμων καὶ φ.*, Plat. Rep. 535 D, 548 E, 475 D: *fond of hearing* or *reading* for mere pastime, opp. to *ὁ φιλομαθών*, Polyb. 7, 7, 8, etc.

Φῐληλάκατος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἠλακάτη*) *fond of the spindle*, Anth. P. 6, 160. [ᾰ]

Φῐληλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος*, *ἡλιαστής*) *one who delights in trials*, esp. as a juryman (*δικαστής*) in the Heliaea, Ar. Vesp. 88.

Φίλημα, ατος, τό, (*φιλέω* I. 4) *a kiss*, Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. Fr. 482, Eur. Andr. 416, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 8, etc. [ῐ]

Φῐλημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

†*Φιλημάτιον*, ου, ἡ, *Philematium*, a courtesan in Athens, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 11.

Φῐλήμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. act. of *φιλέω*, for *φιλεῖν*, Il. 22, 265.

†*Φῐλήμενος*, ου, ὁ, *Philemenus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 26.

Φῐλημι, v. *φιλέω*.

†*Φῐλημονίδης*, ου, ὁ, *Philemonides*, masc. pr. n., Plat. Theag. 129 B.

Φῐλημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (*φιλέω*): — *love, friendship*, Theogn. 284, where Brunck, needlessly, would read *συνημοσύνη*. (Formed from *φιλήμων*, which however occurs only as pr. n.)

†*Φῐλήμων*, ονος, ὁ, *Philemon*, an Athenian, father of Aminiades, Thuc. 2, 67. — 2. a barbarian, who wished to pass himself off for an Athenian citizen, Ar. Av. 763. — 3. a poet of the new comedy, of Soli; there were two of this name, *ὁ μείζων* and *ὁ νεώτερος*, Meineke, 1, p. 446; Luc. Macrob. 16. — 4. an actor, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12. — Others in N. T.; etc.

Φῐλήνεμος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἄνεμος*) *loving the wind, airy, windy*, Plut. 2, 676 A.

Φῐλήνιος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἡνία*) *following the rein, obedient, tractable*, Aesch. Pr. 465.

Φῐλήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub *φιλάνωρ*.

†*Φιληρατίς*, ίδος, ἡ, *Phileratis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 147.

Φῐλήρετμος, ον, (*φίλος*, *ἐρετμός*): — *fond of the oar*, as epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 96, etc.; of the Taphians, 1, 181.

Φίληρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, = *φίλερις*.

†*Φίλης*, ό, v. l. for *Φιλέης* = *Φιλέας*, Hdt. 3, 60.

Φῐλησία, ας, ἡ, (*φιλάω*) *thievishness*, Hesych.

†*Φιλησίη*, ης, ἡ, *Philesia*, fem. pr. n., Anth. Append. 259.

Φῐλησίμολπος, ον, = *φιλόμολπος*, Pind. O. 14, 19. [ῐ]

†*Φιλήσιος*, ου, ὁ, *Philesius*, a leader of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, an Achaean, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47. — 2. a statuary of Eretria, Paus. 5, 27, 9.

Φίλησις, εως, ἡ, (*φιλέω*) *a loving, affection*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 7, 6.

Φῐλησιστέφανος, ον, = *φιλοστέφανος*, Aristid.

Φῐλήσυχος, ον, *fond of rest, peaceful*.

†*Φῐλητᾶς*, ᾶ, ὁ, *Philetas*, a celebra-

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ted grammarian and poet, of Cos, Theocr. 7, 40; Strab. p. 657. — 2. -ήτας, a Sybarite, victor at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 9.

Φιλητέον, verb. adj. from *φιλέω*, *one must love*, Soph. Ant. 524, Arist., etc.

Φιλητεύω, *φιλήτης*, dub. forms for *φηλητ-*, Gaisf. Hes. Op. 373, Jac. Anth. P. p. 122.

Φῐλητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*φιλέω*) *given to loving, affectionate*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 2, Eth. Eud. 7, 4, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al.—II. *fond of kissing*, Arist. Probl. 30, 1, 8.

†*Φιλητορίδης*, *ου* Ep. *αο*, *ὁ*, *son of Philetor*, i. e. Demuchus, Il. 20, 457.

Φῐλητός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj. from *φιλέω*, *to be loved, worthy of love*, *τὸ φ.*, *the object of love*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 7, 6.

†*Φίλητος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philetus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φίλητρον, *ου*, *τό*, *an amour, intrigue*: also=*φίλτρον*, Anth. P. 11, 218: Näke Choeril. p. 98. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλήτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *a lover*; also *ἡ φ. τινός*, Aesch. Ag. 1446.

†*Φιλήτωρ*, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *Philetor*, father of Demuchus, Il. 20, 457.—A Cretan name, Strab. p. 484.

Φῐλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Ion. *φιλίη*, Hdt., (*φιλέω*):—*love, affection, friendship*, Lat. *amicitia*, first in Theogn. 306, 600, 1098, Hdt. 3, 82, etc.: *φ. πρός τινα*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29; also, *φ. τινός*, Id. An. 1, 3, 5: *φιλία ἡ ἐμή*, *ἡ σή*, *friendship* for me, for thee, Ib. 7, 7, 29, Eur. Or. 138, etc.; *φιλίαν λαβεῖν* or *κτήσασθαι παρά τινος*, to acquire one's *friendship*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28; *φ. εἰς ἀλλήλους ἀνακίρνασθαι*, Eur. Hipp. 253; *ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29. — II. fem. from *φίλιος*, v. sub *φίλιος*.

†*Φιλιάδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philiades*, a tyrant of Messenia, Dem. 212, 26; Polyb. 17, 14, 3.—Others in Luc.; etc.

Φῐλιάζω, (*φιλία*) *to be* or *become a friend*, *τινί*, LXX.

Φῐλιᾶτρέω, *ῶ*, *to be a friend of the art of medicine*, Diosc.: from

Φῐλῐᾶτρος, *ον*, *a friend of the art of medicine*. [*ῐ*]

Φῐλικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*φίλος*):—*belonging to* or *befitting a friend, friendly*, Plat. Legg. 919 A. and Xen.: *φιλικά*, *proofs* or *marks of friendship*, *φιλικὰ παθεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6, An. 4, 1, 9. Adv. -κῶς, *in a kind, friendly way*, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, and Xen.; *φ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17; superl. -κώτατα, Id. Symp. 9, 4.

†*Φιλίνη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Philine*, mother of Theocritus, Theocr. Ep. 3. [*ῐ*]

†*Φιλίννα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, like foreg., *Philinna*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 684; Anth.; etc.

†*Φιλίννιον*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Philinnium*, dim. from foreg., fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 121.

†*Φιλῖνος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philinus*, an Athenian, son of Nicostratus, Dem. 566, 25.—2. a historian of Agrigentum in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 14, sqq.—3. a herdsman, Theocr. 2, 115.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Φίλιος, *α*, *ον*, and Att. very freq. *ος*, *ον*, (*φίλος*).—I. act., *of* or *like a friend, friendly, kindly*, *ὕμνος*, *ἔπη*, etc., Pind. P. 1, 116; 4, 51; *λόγοι*, *γνῶμαι*, Hdt. 7, 163; 9, 4; *δῶρα*, *φρήν*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 810, etc.; *φ. τινι*, *friendly* towards one, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 19:—esp. as opp. to *πολέμιος*, *friendly*. *φ. χώρα*, *πόλις*, *στράτευμα*, etc., Hdt. 7, 151, Xen., etc.; *φ. τριήρης*, *a friendly* ship, i. e. one *belonging to a friendly power*, Thuc. 4, 120: so too, *ἡ φιλία* (sc. *γῆ*, *χώρα*), *a friendly country*, opp. to *ἡ πολεμία*, Thuc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.—2. *Ζεὺς φίλιος*, Jupiter *as god of friendship*, also *Φίλιος*, without *Ζεύς*, Ar. Ach. 730, Pherecr. Crapat. 16, and Plat.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Stallb. Euthyphr. 6 B.—II. pass. like *φίλος*, *loved, beloved, dear*, of persons and things, *φ. ἄλοχος*, *βρέφη*, etc., cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 243.—III. adv. *-ίως*, Thuc. 3, 65, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 13, Plat., etc.

†*Φίλιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philius*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Append. 376.

Φῐλιόω, *ῶ*, later form for *φιλόω*, *to make a friend of*:—pass., *to become friends*, Aesop.

Φῐλῐππειος, *ον*, (*Φίλιππος*) *of* or *from Philip*, †*στοά*, Paus. 8, 30, 6†: *ὁ Φ.* (sc. *χρυσοῦς* or *στατήρ*), *a gold coin coined by king Philip*, worth *11. 3s. 5d.*, †about $5.10 of our money,† Diod.

†*Φιλιππηνός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, Polyb., and *Φιλιππήσιος*, N. T., *an inhab. of Philippi*.

Φῐλῐππία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*φίλιππος*) *love of horses* or *riding*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 120.

†*Φιλιππίδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philippides*, an Athenian, pupil of Protagoras, Plat. Protag. 315 A.—2. a friend and partisan of Midias, Dem. 581, 14; cf. 1332, 24, perhaps the same.—3. son of Philocles, a poet of the new comedy, Ael. V. H. 12, 31; cf. Meineke 1, p. 470 sqq.—Others in Lycurg.; etc.

Φῐλιππῐδόομαι, as pass., *to be lean like Philippides*, Alex. Mandr. 5: †cf. foreg. 3.

Φῐλιππίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῖῶ*, (*Φίλιππος*) *to be on Philip's side* or *party, to Philippize*, Dem. 287, 1, Aeschin. 72, 14.

†*Φιλιππικός*, *ή*, *όν*, *of Philip, Philippic*, *πόλεμος*, Polyb. 3, 32, 7.

†*Φιλίππιος*, *ον*,=foreg., *ἡ Φ. πηγή*, Paus. 8, 7, 4.

Φῐλῐππισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*Φιλιππίζω*) *attachment to Philip and his party*.

†*Φίλιπποι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *Philippi*, a city of Macedonia on the Nestus, near Amphipolis, earlier *Κρηνίδες*, Strab. p. 331; etc.: *an inhab.*, *Φιλιππεύς*, *-ήσιος*, and *-πηνός*.

†*Φιλιππόπολις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, *Philippopolis*, a city of Thrace on the Hebrus, Polyb. 24, 6, 5.—2.=*Θῆβαι Φθίας*, Polyb. 5, 100, 8.

Φίλιππος, *ον*, *fond of horses*, Pind. N. 9, 74, Soph. Fr. 523, 738, Eur., Xen., etc.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Philip*, v. sq. [*φῐ*]

†*Φίλιππος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philip*, masc. pr. n.,—1. a Crotoniat, honoured after death as a hero, Hdt. 5, 47.—2. son of Alexander I., brother of Perdiccas, Thuc. 1, 57.—3. a Theban, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2.—4. son of Amyntas, the celebrated king of Macedon, Dem. passim.—5. son of Demetrius, father of Perseus, Polyb.—Many others in Dem.; Polyb.; etc.

Φῐλιππotρόφος, *ον*, *fond of keeping horses*, Phalar.

†*Φιλίππου νῆσοι*, *al. islands of Philip*, in the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 773.

Φιλίσκος, *ου*, *ὁ*, dim. from *φίλος*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 516, 19.

†*Φιλίσκος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philiscus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 423.—2. a citizen of Abydos, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 27.—3. a tragic poet of Corcyra, Ath. 198 B.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†*Φιλιστείδης*, *ὁ*,=*Φιλιστίδης*, Strab. p. 445.

†*Φιλιστίδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philistides*, a tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, Dem. 119, 22: in Strab. *Φιλιστείδης*.

†*Φιλίστιον*, *ου*, *ἡ*, *Philistium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 114.

Φιλίστιος, *ιον*, Ion. for *φιλιστικός*, *fond of a family, sociable*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

†*Φιλιστίων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Philistion*, a wonder-worker of Syracuse, Ath. 438 E.—Others in Ath. 115 D; 516 C; Anth.; etc.

Φῐλιστορέω, *ῶ*, *to love learning*, *to investigate curiously*.

†*Φίλιστος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Philistus*, son of Pasicles, who with Neleus founded Miletus, Hdt. 7, 97.—2. a historian at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, Paus. 1, 13, 9.

Φῐλίστωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *fond of learning, curious*.

Φιλίτιον, *ου*, *τό*, v. sub *φειδίτιον*.

†*Φιλίτις*, *ιος*, *ὁ*. *Philitis*, an Aegyptian herdsman, after whom some pyramids were named, Hdt. 2, 128.

Φῐλιχθύς, *υος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φίλος*, *ἰχθύς*) *fond of fish*, Ath. 358 D.

Φῐλίων, *ον*, poët. compar. of *φῖλος*, Od. 19, 351; 24, 268.

Φῐλίωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*φιλιόω*) *a making friendly*.

Φῐλιωτής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φιλιόω*) *one who befriends*, or *makes a friendship*.

†*Φιλλεύς*, *έως*, *ὁ*, *Philleus*, masc. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 96.

†*Φίλλις*, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Phillis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. 7, 501.—2. a Delian, Anth. 21 F.

Φιλλῦρέα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a tree*, *phillyrea latifolia*, Diosc. 1, 125.

†*Φιλλυρίδας*, *ὁ*, Dor.=*Φιλυρίδης*, q. v.

Φῐλόβακχος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *Βάκχος*) *loving Bacchus* or *wine*, Anth. P. 7, 222.

Φῐλοβάρβαρος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *βάρβαρος*) *fond of barbarians* or *foreigners*, *loving barbarisms in language*, Plut. 2, 857 A.

Φῐλοβάρβῐτος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *βάρβιτον*) *fond of the barbiton* or *lyre*, Critias 7, 4.

Φῐλοβᾰσίλειος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *βασιλεύς*) *loving the king*, Plut. Aemil 24.

Φῐλοβᾰσιλεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, (*φίλος*, *βασιλεύς*) *a friend to the king*, Plut. Alex. 47.

Φῐλοβάσκᾰνος, *ον*, *curious*.

Φῐλοβίβλος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *βίβλος*) *fond of books*, Strab.

Φῐλόβορος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *βορά*) *fond of eating*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 960.

Φῐλόβοτρυς, *υ*, (*φίλος*, *βότρυς*) *fond of bunches of grapes*, Plut. 2, 668 A.

Φῐλοβουπαις, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φίλος*, *βοῦς*, *παῖς*) *loving full-grown boys*, Anth. 12, 255.

Φῐλόβρως, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*,=*φιλόβορος*.

Φῐλογάθης, *ές*, Dor. for *φιλογαθής*, Aesch.

Φῐλόγαιος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *γαῖα*) *loving the earth*, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Φῐλόγᾰμος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *γάμος*) *longing for marriage*, *μνηστῆρες*, Eur. I. A. 392.

Φῐλογαστορίδης, *ου*, *ὁ*, and *φιλογαστρίδιας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φίλος*, *γαστήρ*) *one who loves his belly, a glutton*, Anth. P. 8, 169.

Φῐλογελοιαστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a friend of jesters*.

Φῐλογέλοιος, *ον*, (*φίλος*, *γέλως*) *fond of the ludicrous*, *given to jesting*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15, with v. l. *-γελος*.

Φῐλόγελως, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*φίλος*, *γέλως*) *laughter-loving, fond of laughing*, Plat. Rep. 388 E; *ἐναντίον τῷ ἰσχνῷ καὶ ὀξυτικὸν τῷ φιλογέλωτι*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15.

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†Φιλογένης, ους, ὁ, *Philogenes*, an Athenian, founder of Phocaea, Strab. p. 633.

Φῐλογενναῖος, ον, (φίλος, γενναῖος) *loving the noble* or *nobleness: τὸ φ., the quality of loving the noble*, Diog. L. 4, 19.

Φῐλογεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, *fond of geometry.*

Φῐλογεωργέω, ῶ, *to be fond of farming* or *a country life:* and

Φῐλογεωργία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for farming* or *of a country life*, Xen. Oec. 20, 25: from

Φῐλογέωργος, ον, (φίλος, γεωργός) *fond of farming* or *a country life*, Xen. Oec. 20, 26.

Φῐλογηθής, ές, gen. έος, Dor. -γᾱθής, (φίλος, γῆθος, γᾶθος): —*loving mirth, mirthful*, Aesch. Theb. 918.

Φῐλόγλῡκος, ον, = sq., Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 10, 28.

Φῐλόγλῡκυς, υ, gen. εος, (φίλος, γλυκύς) *loving sweet things*, esp. *sweet wine*, Arist. Probl. 3, 28; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 536.

Φῐλογονία, ας, ἡ, *love of children*, Callistr.: from

Φῐλόγονος, ον, (φίλος, γονή) *loving one's children*, Joseph.

Φῐλόργορος, ον, *wont to be terrible* or *gloomy.*

Φῐλογραμμᾰτέω, ῶ, *to love books*, Plut. Aemil. 28.

Φῐλογραμμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *love of books*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 120.

Φῐλογράμμᾰτος, ον, (φίλος, γράμμα III) *loving books*, Plut. 2, 963 B.

Φῐλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, (φίλος, γραφή) *to love painting*, Plut. 2, 1093 D.

Φῐλογρήγορος, ον, = φιλάγρυπνος.

Φῐλογυμνᾱσία, ας, ἡ, dub. l. for *φιλογυμναστία.*

Φῐλογυμναστέω, ῶ, *to love gymnastic exercises*, Plat. Prot. 342 C, E, Rep. 452 B: from

Φῐλογυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φίλος, γυμναστής) *fond of gymnastic exercises*, Hipp. p. 280, Plat. Rep. 535 D, etc. Hence

Φῐλογυμναστία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for gymnastic exercises*, Plat. Symp. 182 C, 205 D.

Φῐλογυμναστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, proper to*, or *becoming a φιλογυμναστής*, very dub. l. in Plat. Rep. 455 E.

Φῐλογύμναστος, ον, *loving gymnastic exercises.*

*Φῐλογύναιξ, gen. φιλογύναικος, &c. = φιλόγυνος, Plat. Symp. 191 D: not used in nom. [ῡ]

Φῐλογύναιος, ον, = φιλόγυνος, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14. [ῡ]

Φῐλογύνεια, ας, ἡ, = φιλογυνία, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

Φῐλόγυνης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, γυνή) *fond of women*, Antiph. Zacynth. 1. [ῡ]

Φῐλογῡνία, ας, ἡ, *love of women*, Plut. 2, 706 B: from

Φῐλόγῡνος, ον, (φίλος, γυνή) *fond of women*, Lob. Phryn. 184.

Φῐλοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, δαίμων) *given to demons* or *idols*, Eccl.

Φῐλοδάκρῡος, ον, and -δακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (φίλος, δάκρυ) *loving tears, given to weeping.*

Φῐλοδᾱμέω, dub. l. ap. Plut. 2, 745 C.

†Φιλοδᾰμία, ας, ἡ, *Philodamia*, daughter of Danaus, Paus. 4, 30, 2.

Φῐλόδαφνος, ον, (φίλος, δάφνη) *loving the laurel*, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Licymn. 4.

Φῐλοδειπνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φίλος, δειπνίζω) *one who likes giving dinners*, Diog. L. 3, 98.

Φῐλόδειπνος, ον, (φίλος, δεῖπνον) *fond of good dinners*, Plut. 2, 726 A.

Φῐλοδέμνιος, ον, (φίλος, δέμνιον) *loving the bed, conjugal*, Opp. C. 1, 161.

Φῐλόδενδρος, ον, (φίλος, δένδρον) *fond of trees* or *the wood*, Anth. Plan. 233.

Φῐλοδεπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a lover of cups* or *drinking.*

Φῐλοδέσποινος, ον, *fond of the lady of the house.*

Φῐλοδεσποτεύομαι, (φίλος, δεσποτεύω) dep., *to love the rule of a master*, Anaxil. Incert. 9.

Φῐλοδέσποτος, ον, (φίλος, δεσπότης) *loving one's lord* or *master*, Theogn. 847: also in bad sense, *ἀνδράποδα φ.*, slaves *that love a master, crouching* slaves, Hdt. 4, 142; of dogs, Plut. 2, 491 C.

Φῐλοδημία, ας, ἡ, *love of the people, popularity:* from

Φῐλόδημος, ον, (φίλος, δῆμος) *a friend of the δῆμος* or *people, the commons' friend*, Ar. Eq. 787, Nub. 1187.

†Φιλόδημος, ου, ὁ, *Philodemus*, an Epicurean of Gadara in Syria, Strab. p. 759: also a poet of the Anthology. —2. an Argive at the court of Hieronymus in Syracuse, Polyb. 7, 2, 2.

Φῐλοδημότης, ου, ὁ, (φιλόδημος) *a friend to the people.* Hence

Φῐλοδημοτικός, ή, όν, *like a friend of the people*, Dion. H.

Φῐλοδημώδης, ες, = foreg., Diog. L. 4, 22.

Φῐλοδίκαιος, ον, (φίλος, δίκαιος) *loving the right, loving justice*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10, Plut. Aristid. 22.

Φῐλοδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φίλος, δικαστής) *one who likes being a judge*, name of a comedy of Timocles.

Φῐλοδῐκέω, ὼ, (φιλόδικος) *to be fond of law*, Thuc. 1, 77.

†Φιλοδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Philodice*, daughter of Inachus, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.

†Φιλοδίκης, ου, ὁ, *Philodices*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.

Φῐλοδῐκία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for lawsuits, litigiousness:* from

Φῐλόδῐκος, ον, (φίλος, δίκη) *fond of law-suits, litigious*, Lys. 116, 21, Dem. 1287, 17.

Φῐλοδίτης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, ὁδίτης) *a friend of travellers*, Πάν, Anth. P. 6, 102.

Φῐλοδοξέω, ῶ, *to love fame, seek honour, ἐπί τινι*, in a thing, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10, 4; *τινί*, for a thing, Polyb. 32, 14, 10; *φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, to seek credit* for one's conduct towards them, Id. 1, 16, 10: —*φ. ἐν ὀξυβάφῳ*, i. e. to be a great man in a small way, Id. 12, 23, 7: and

Φῐλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, *love of honour* or *glory*, Polyb. 26, 2, 8: from

Φῐλόδοξος, ον, (φίλος, δόξα) *loving fame, honour* or *glory*, Plat. Rep. 480 A; *περί τι*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10, 3; *εἴς τινα*, Polyb. 7, 8, 6, cf. *φιλοδοξέω.*—II. *attached* or *bigoted to an opinion.*

Φῐλοδοσία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοδωρία, Inscr.

Φῐλόδουλος, ον, (φίλος, δοῦλος) *loving slaves*, Joseph.

Φῐλόδουπος, ον, (φίλος, δοῦπος) *loving noise*, Anth. P. 6, 297.

Φῐλόδρομος, ον, (φίλος, δρόμος) *loving the course*, Orph. H. 13, 11.

Φῐλόδροσος, ον, (φίλος, δρόσος) *loving the dew*, Nonn.

Φῐλόδυρμος, ον, *fond of lamentation.*

Φῐλόδυρτος, ον, (φίλος, δύρομαι) *fond of lamenting, indulging sorrow*, Aesch. Supp. 69.

Φῐλοδωρέω, ῶ, *to be fond of giving, be bountiful.* Hence

Φῐλοδώρημα, ατος, τό, *a liberal gift*, Nicet.

†Φιλοδώρητος, ου, ὁ, *Philodoretus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 51.

Φῐλοδωρία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for giving, bounty:* from

Φῐλόδωρος, ον, (φίλος, δῶρον) *fond of giving, bountiful*, Plat. Symp. 197 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, Dem. 264, 5. Adv. -ρως, Plat. Theaet. 146 D.

Φῐλοεργός, όν, or φῐλόεργος, ον, (φίλος, ἔργον) *fond of work, industrious*, Anth. P. 6, 48; 7, 423, etc.

Φῐλοεστιάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (φίλος, ἑστιάω) *one who is fond of feasting guests*, Philo. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοζέφῡρος, ον, (φίλος, Ζέφυρος) *loving the west wind*, Anth. P. 10, 16; 12, 195.

Φῐλοζητητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a friend to inquiry.*

Φῐλοζωέω, ῶ, like *φιλοψυχέω, to love life*, Polyb. 11, 2, 11, etc.: and

Φῐλοζωΐα, ας, ἡ, like *φιλοψυχία, love of life*, with collat. sense of *cowardice*, Polyb. 15, 10, 5: from

Φῐλόζωος, ον, (φίλος, ζωή): like *φιλόψυχος, fond of one's life*, with collat. sense of *cowardly, βροτοί*, Eur. Phoenix 9, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 8.—II. (ζῶον) *fond of animals*, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 7.

Φῐλόθᾰκος, ον, *fond of sitting, sedentary, lazy.*

Φῐλοθεᾱμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *fondness for shows*, Joseph.: from

Φῐλοθεάμων, ον, (φίλος, θέαμα) *fond of seeing, fond of shows, plays* or *spectacles*, Plat. Rep. 476 A. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοθεέω, ὼ, *to be a φιλόθεος*, Eccl.: and

Φῐλοθεΐα, ας, ἡ, *the love of God*, Eccl.: from

Φῐλόθεος, ον, (φίλος, θεός) *loving God, pious*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 6.—II. *beloved of God*, Eccl. Hence

Φῐλοθεότης, ητος, ἡ, *the love of God*, a word condemned by Poll. 1, 21; cf. Lob. Phryn. 351.

Φῐλόθερμος, ον, (φίλος, θέρμη) *loving warmth*, Theophr., Plut. 2, 648 D.

Φῐλόθεσμος, ον, *loving law and order.*

Φῐλοθεωρέω, ῶ, *to love speculation*, Iambl.: from

Φῐλοθέωρος, ον, = φιλοθεάμων, Alex. Incert. 57, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10.—II. *fond of philosophy.*

Φῐλοθήβαιος, ον, *friend of Thebes*, name of a play of Antiphanes.

Φῐλόθηλυς, υ, (φίλος, θῆλυς) *loving the female sex* or *females*, Ael. N. A. 2, 43, Lob. Phryn. 536.

Φῐλοθηρέω, ὼ, *to be fond of hunting*, Ael. V. H. †9, 3†,—the form *φιλοθηράω* is wrong, Lob. Phryn. 626: and

Φῐλοθηρία, ας, ἡ, *love of hunting, love of the chace*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26, Plut. 2, 633 A: from

Φῐλόθηρος, ον, (φίλος, θήρα) *fond of hunting*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 535 D, etc.

†Φιλόθηρος, ου, ὁ, *Philotherus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Append. 54.

Φῐλοθόρῡβος, ον, *fond of noise* or *uproar.*

Φῐλοθουκῡδίδης, ου, ὁ, *fond of Thucydides*, Anth. Plan. 315.

Φῐλοθρέμμων, ον, (φίλος, τρέφω) *fond of rearing* animals, Orac. Sib.

Φῐλοθρηνής, ές, = sq., Mosch. 4, 66.

Φῐλόθρηνος, ον, (φίλος, θρῆνος) *fond of wailing, given to lamentations*, Nonn.

Φῐλόθρησκος, ον, *loving rites and ceremonies, a formalist.*

Φῐλόθυρσος, ον, (φίλος, θύρσος) *loving the thyrsus*, Orph. H. 53, 11: cf. ap. Hephaest. p. 68.

Φῐλοθύτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Ar. Vesp. 82, Antipho 117, 34.

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Φῐλόθῡτος, ον, (φίλος, θύω) fond of sacrificing: φ. ὄργια, sacrifices *offered with zeal,* Aesch. Theb. 180.

Φῐλοϊατρος, ον,=φιλῐᾶτρος. [ῐ]

Φῐλοίκειος, ον, (φίλος, οἰκεῖος) loving one's relations, Polyb. 32, 14, 9, Ael. N. A. 5, 28.

Φῐλοικόδομος, ον, (φίλος, οἰκοδομέω) fond of building, Xen. Oec. 20, 29, Plut.

Φίλοικος, ον, (φίλος, οἶκος) loving one's home, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 3. [ῐ]

Φῐλοικτίρμων, ον, gen. *ονος, (φίλος, οἰκτίρμων) prone to pity, compassionate,* Eur. I. T. 345, Plat. Menex. 244 E. Adv. *-μόνως.*

Φῐλοίκτιστος, ον, = sq., signf. I, Soph. Aj. 580.

Φίλοικτος, ον, (φίλος, οἶκτος) fond of lamentation, mournful, piteous, Aesch. Ag. 240.—II.=*φιλοικτίρμων.* [ῐ]

Φῐλοινία, ας, ἡ, love of wine, Hdt. 3, 34: from

Φίλοινος, ον, (φίλος, οἶνος) fond of wine, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Rep. 475 A, etc.

Φῐλοιστρομᾰνής, ές,=sq., Orph. H. 13, 3.

Φίλοιστρος, ον, (φίλος, οἶστρος) loving frenzy, esp. *loving the orgies* of Bacchus and Cybelé, Orph. H. 26, 13, etc. [ῐ]

Φῐλοίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=φιλίστωρ.

†*Φιλοίτιος, ου, ὁ, Philoetius,* neatherd of Ulysses, Od. 20, 185, etc.

Φῐλοίφης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, οἰφέω):—loving sexual intercourse, a lecher, Theocr. 4, 62:—also, *φίλοιφος, ον.*

Φῐλοκᾰθάριος, ον, loving cleanliness. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοκάθαρος, ον, loving purity or *holiness.* [ᾰ]

Φῐλόκαινος, ον, (φίλος, καινός) loving novelty, Dion. H., Plut. 2, 731 B, etc.

Φῐλόκαισαρ, αρος, ὁ, (φίλος, Καῖσαρ) a friend to the Caesar or *emperor,* Inscr. ap. Osann Auct. Lex. Gr. p. 163.

Φῐλόκᾰκος, ον, loving the bad or *base.*

Φῐλοκᾰκοῦργος, ον, (φίλος, κακοῦργος) fond of doing ill, Eccl. Adv. *-γως.* Eccl.

Φῐλοκᾰλέω, ῶ, (φιλόκαλος) to love what is beautiful, to indulge a taste for the refinements of life, Thuc. 2, 40: *to be fond of show,* Plut. 2, 1044 D.—II. like *φιλοτῑμέομαι, to account* a thing *an honour,* and hence *to be eager* or *zealous,* c. inf., Plut. Alex. 25.

Φῐλοκᾰλία, ας, ἡ, love for the beautiful.

Φῐλοκαλλωπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who loves ornament.

Φῐλόκᾰλος, ον, (φίλος, καλός) loving the beautiful (both of personal and moral beauty), *loving beauty and goodness,* Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Criti. 111 E:—*fond of show and elegance,* Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3; *φ. περὶ τὰ ὅπλα,* Ib. 2, 1, 22; *φ. τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα,* Isocr. 7 D.—II. *fond of honour, seeking honour, φιλοκαλώτερος ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις,* Xen. Symp. 4, 15.

Φῐλοκάμῐτος, ον,=φιλόπονος. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοκαμπής, ές, gen. *έος, (φίλος, καμπή) easily bent, pliant,* Anth. P. 6, 294.

Φῐλοκαρποφόρος, ον. (φίλος, καρποφόρος) rich in fruit, θέρος, Anth. P. 6, 42.

Φῐλόκενος, ον, loving emptiness, fond of empty show.

Φῐλοκέρδεια, ας, ἡ, love of gain, greed, Plat. Legg. 649 D, Xen. Cyn. 13, 12: and

Φῐλοκερδέω, ῶ, to be greedy of gain, Xen. An. 1, 9, 16: from

Φῐλοκερδής, ές, gen. *έος, (φίλος, κέρδος) loving gain, greedy of gain,* Theogn. 199, Pind. I. 2, 9, Ar. Plut. 591; *φ. καὶ φιλοχῐμήματος,* Plat. Rep. 581 A; etc. Adv. *-δῶς.* Hence

Φῐλοκερδία, ας, ἡ,= φιλοκέρδεια, Diod.

Φῐλοκέρτομος, ον, (φίλος, κέρτομος) fond of jeering or *mocking,* Od. 22, 287.

Φῐλοκηδεμών, όνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κηδεμών) fond of one's relatives, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.

Φῐλοκηδής, ές, (φίλος, κῆδος) loving sorrow, Ar. Fr. 700.—II.=foreg.

Φῐλόκηπος, ον, (φίλος, κῆπος) fond of a garden, Diog. L. 9, 112.

Φῐλοκῐθᾰριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φίλος, κιθαριστής) a lover of the cithara, Plut. 2, 633 A.

Φῐλοκίνδῡνος, ον, (φίλος, κίνδυνος) fond of danger, venturous, bold, Xen. An. 2, 6, 7, etc.; *πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότατος,* Ib. 1, 9, 6; cf. Dem. 501, 16. Adv. *-νως,* Xen. Symp. 4, 33.

Φῐλοκισσοφόρος, ον, (φίλος, κισσοφόρος) fond of wearing ivy, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Cycl. 616.

Φῐλόκλαυτος, ον, (φίλος, κλαίω) fond of, given to weeping, Nonn.

Φιλοκλέαρχος, ὁ, fond of Clearchus, Plut. Artax. 13.

†*Φιλοκλέων, ωνος, ὁ, (friend of Cleon) Philocleon,* a character in Ar. Vesp.

†*Φιλοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, Philocles,* a tragic poet in Athens, son of Aeschylus' sister, Ar. Av. 281.—2. an Athenian naval commander at Aegospotami, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 1. Others in Diod. S.; Anth.; etc.

Φῐλοκνήμις, ὁ, ἡ, fond of wearing greaves:=φίλοπλος.

Φῐλόκνῐσος, ον, (φίλος, κνίζω) fond of pinching or *teazing,* Anth. P. 11, 7.

Φῐλόκοινος, ον, (φίλος, κοινός) fond of what is common, Anth. P. 9, 546.

Φῐλοκοιρᾶνίη, ἡ, love of royalty, Orac. Sib.

Φῐλοκόλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κόλαξ) fond of flatterers, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 8, 1, Rhet. 1, 11, 26.

†*Φῐλοκόμμοδος, ου, ὁ,* a slave, *favourite* of the Emperor *Commodus,* Hdn. 1, 17, 6.

Φῐλόκομος, ον, (φίλος, κόμη) fond of one's hair, Synes.

Φῐλοκομπέω, ῶ, to be fond of boasting: and

Φῐλοκομπία, ας, ἡ, fondness for boasting: from

Φῐλόκομπος, ον, fond of boasting.

Φῐλόκοπρος, ον, requiring manure, Theophr.

Φῐλοκοσμέω, ῶ, to love ornament or *show,* Clem. Al.: and

Φῐλοκοσμία, ας, ἡ, love of ornament or *show,* Plut. Philop. 9: from

Φῐλόκοσμος, ον, (φίλος, κόσμος) loving ornament or *show,* Plut. 2, 976 F, LXX.

†*Φιλοκράτης, ους, ὁ, Philocrates,* son of Demeas, a general of the Athenians, Thuc. 5, 116.—2. son of Ephialtes, a naval commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 24.—3. an Eleusinian, a partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 230, 23; 343, 20; etc.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Φῐλόκρημνος, ον, (φίλος, κρημνός) loving steep rocks, of goats, Leon. Al. 12.

Φῐλοκρῑνέω, ῶ, to make nice distinctions, Luc. Abdic. 4, cf. Phal. 11, 9; also v. l. for *φυλοκρ-,* in Thuc.

†*Φιλόκριτος, ου, ὁ, Philocritus,* masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 76.

Φῐλοκρότᾰλος, ον, loving the κρόταλα, Anth. P. 9, 505, 8.

Φῐλόκροτος, ον, (φίλος, κρότος) loving noise or *din,* epith. of Pan, H. Hom. 18, 2.—2. *loving applause.*

Φῐλοκτεάνως, ον, poet. for *φιλοκτήμων, φιλοκτήματος, loving possessions,* hence *greedy of gain, covetous,* in Il. 1, 122, in superl. *φιλοκτεανώτατος.*

Φῐλοκτήματος, ον,=foreg.

Φῐλοκτήμων, ον, gen. *ονος,=φιλοκτέανος,* Solon 28, 19.

†*Φῐλοκτήμων, ονος, ὁ, Philoctemon,* masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1250; Isae.; etc.

Φῐλοκτημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, and *φῐλοκτησία, ἡ, love of possessions.*

†*Φῐλοκτήτης, ου* poet. *αο, ὁ, Philoctetes,* son of Poeas, leader of the Greeks from Thessaly before Troy, friend of Hercules, a distinguished archer, Il. 2, 718; Pind. P. 1, 97; Soph. Phil.; etc.

Φῐλοκτίστης, ου, ὁ, and *φιλόκτιστος, ον, fond of building.*

Φῐλόκῠβος, ον, (φίλος, κύβος) fond of dice or *gambling,* Ar. Vesp. 75.

Φῐλοκῡδής, ές, gen. *έος, (φίλος, κῦδος) loving splendour, splendid, magnificent, ἠβῃ, κῶμος,* H. Hom. Merc. 275, 481.

Φῐλοκῠνηγέτης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, κυνηγέτης) a lover of hunting or *the chace,* Xen. Cyn. 5, 14; 12, 11.

Φῐλοκῠνηγία, ας, ἡ, love of the chace, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 120: from

Φῐλοκῠνηγος, ον, (φίλος, κυνηγός) loving the chace, Plut. 2, 310 F. [ῠ]

Φῐλόκῠνος, ον, and in Plat. Lys. 212 D *φίλοκύων,* gen. *κύνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κύων) fond of dogs.*

†*Φῐλόκυπρος, ου, ὁ, Philocypros,* a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 113; Plut. Sol. 26.

†*Φῐλοκύων, ονος, ὁ, Philocyon,* a brave Spartan, Hdt. 9, 71.

Φῐλοκωθωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, fond of tippling, dub. l. Ath. 433 B.

Φῐλόκωμος, ον, (φίλος, κῶμος) fond of feasting and dancing, epith. of Anacreon, Simon. 51, 5; *πηκτις,* Mel. 66.

†*Φῐλόκωμος, ου, ὁ, Philocomus,* father of the philosopher Carneades, Diog. L. 4, 62.

Φῐλόκωπος, ον,=φιλήρετμος, loving oars.

Φῐλόλαγνος, ον, (φίλος, λάγνος) fond of sexual intercourse, Hipp. p. 479.

Φῐλολάκων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, Λάκων) fond of the Lacedaemonians, Plut. Artax. 13; epith. of Cimon, Id. Pericl. 9, Cim. 16.

Φῐλόλᾰλος, ον, fond of talking, Diog. L. 1, 92.

†*Φῐλόλαος, ου, ὁ, Philolaus* (cf. *Φιλόλεως*), son of Minos and the nymph Paria, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Ael. V. H. 1, 23:—a Ph. is mentioned in Plat. Phaed. 61 D as teacher of Cebes and Simmias, cf. Schol. ad l.—3. a Corinthian, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 6.

Φῐλολᾰμπάδος, ον, loving torches, epith. of Diana.

Φῐλολῐής, ον, poet. for *φιλόλειος, (φίλος, λῆϊς, λεία) loving booty,* H. Hom. Merc. 335.

Φῐλόληπτος, ον, fond of taking or *receiving.*

Φῐλόλῐθος, ον, (φίλος, λίθος) fond of precious stones, Plut. 2, 462 C.

Φῐλόλῐχνος, ον, (φίλος, λιχνος) loving dainties, dainty, Leon. Al. 30, etc.

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Φῐλολογέω, ῶ, strictly, *to love talking*: but, usu., *to love learning and literature, to be fond of learned discussion*, Plut. 2, 133 B: and

Φῐλολογία, ας, ἡ, strictly, *love of talking*: but, usu., *love of learning and literature*, esp. *of learned discussion*, Isocr. Antid. § 316; *fondness for argumentation*, Plat. Theaet. 146 A:—later esp., *the study of language and history*, Plut. 2, 645 C: from

Φῐλόλογος, ον, strictly, *fond of talking; talkative*, in this signf. first in Ath. 39 B,—unless he is quoting from Alexis.—II. usu., *fond of learning and literature, fond of learned discussion* or *argumentation*, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; *φ. γ' εἰ καὶ χρηστός*, Id. Theaet. 161 A; in Rep. 582 E, he joins the *φιλόλογος* with the *φιλόσοφος*, v. Lob. Phryn. 393; so Plut. joins it with *φιλομαθής*, 2, 618 E: opp. to *ἀπαίδευτος*, sp. Stob. p. 428, 53.—2. later, esp., *a student of language and history, a learned man*, in which signf. the name was first used by Eratosthenes of himself; so too it was applied to the Roman Grammarian Ateius Capito, because (says Sueton.) *multiplici et varia doctrina censebatur*: hence, *φιλόλογα ζητήματα*, Plut. 2, 737 D. (Often written parox., *φιλολόγος*, which E. M. p. 406, 10 seems to favour: others, as Göttling, write it in first signf. proparox., *φιλόλογος*, in second, parox., *φιλολόγος*. But *φιλόλογος* in both is supported by Arcad. p. 89, 16, and modern critics, as Lob. Phryn. 393; and by all analogy of adjectives in *ος* compounded of a verb and a noun, as in *μισόλογος*, etc.)

†*Φῐλόλογος*, ου, ὁ, *Philologus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φῐλολοιδορία, ας, ἡ, *love of abuse*: from

Φῐλολοίδορος, ον, (*φίλος*, *λοιδορέω*) *fond of reviling, abusive*, Dem. 269, 11, Plut. 2, 618 F, etc.

Φῐλολουτρέω, ῶ, *to be fond of bathing*, Hipp.: from

Φῐλόλουτρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *λουτρόν*) *fond of the bath* or *bathing*, Hipp. p. 395; cf. Foës. Oec., Lob. Phryn. 594.

Φῐλόλυπος, ον, (*φίλος*, *λύπη*) *fond of pain*, Plut. 2, 600 C.

Φῐλόλῡρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *λύρα*) *lyre-loving*, Epich. p. 56.

Φῐλομάθεια, ας, ἡ, *love of learning* or *knowledge*, Plat. Rep. 499 E, Tim. 90 B: [ᾰ] and

Φῐλομᾰθέω, ῶ, *to be fond of learning, eager after knowledge*, Plat. Legg. 810 A, Polyb. 1, 13, 9, etc.: from

Φῐλομᾰθής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*φίλος*, *μανθάνω*) *fond of learning, eager after knowledge*, Lat. *docilis*, Plat. Phaed. 67 B, 82 D, etc.; cf. *φιλόλογος* II.—c. gen. rei, *eager after* a thing, Id. Rep. 485 D, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5. Adv. *-θῶς*.

Φῐλομᾰθία, ας, ἡ, = *φιλομάθεια*, Strab.

Φῐλομᾰλᾰκος, ον, *loving effeminacy* or *delicacy*. [ᾰ]

Φῐλομαντευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος*, *μαντεύομαι*) *one who takes note of portents* or *omens*, Plat. Legg. 813 D.

Φῐλόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος*, *μάντις*) *fond of soothsayers* or *their art*, Luc. Contempl. 11, Astrol. 27.

Φῐλόμαστος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μαστός*) *loving the breast*, Aesch. Ag. 142, 720.

Φῐλομᾰχέω, ῶ, (*φιλομαχος*) *to be fond of fighting*, Plut. Fab. 5, Pomp. 65, etc.

†*Φῐλομάχη*, ης, ἡ, *Philomache*, daughter of Amphion, Apollod. 1, 9, 10.

Φῐλόμᾰχος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μάχη*) *loving the fight, warlike*, Pind. Fr. 142, Aesch. Theb. 129, Ag. 230.

Φῐλόμβριος, ον, Plat. (Anth. P. 6, 43); and *φίλομβρος*, ον, Mel. 92 (*φίλος*, *ὄμβρος*):—*fond of rain* or *moisture*.

Φῐλόμβροτος, ον, (*φίλος*, *βροτός*) *loving mortals*, Maxim. 456.

†*Φῐλόμβροτος*, ου, ὁ, *Philombrotus*, an Athenian, Plut. Sol. 14.

†*Φῐλομέδουσα*, ης, ἡ, *Philomedusa*, wife of Areïthoüs in Arne in Boeotia, Il. 7, 10.

Φῐλομειδής, ές, (*φίλος*, *μειδάω*) Anth. P. 9, 524, v. sub *φιλομμειδής*.

Φῐλομειρᾰκιος, ον, = sq., Diog. L. 4, 40.

Φῐλομεῖρᾰξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *loving boys*.

Φῐλομεμφής, ές, (*φίλος*, *μέμφομαι*) *fond of finding fault, censorious*, Plut.: the irreg. superl. *φιλομεμφότατος*, as if from *φιλόμεμφος*, occurs in Plut. Cim. et Lucull. 1; v. Lob. Paral. 10.

Φῐλομέριμνος, ον, *loving care, anxious and serious*.

Φῐλομετάβολος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μεταβολή*) *fond of change, variable*, Sext. Emp. p. 234.

†*Φῐλομήδης*, ους (*ου?*), ὁ, *Philomedes*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Phoc. 32.

†*Φῐλομήλᾱ*, ἡ, Ion. *-λη*, poet. also *Φιλομήλεια*, *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion king of Attica, changed into a nightingale; acc. to Apollod., 3, 14, 8, into a swallow.

Φῐλομήλᾱ, ἡ, Ion. *-λη*, *the nightingale*, because, acc. to the legend, Philomela was changed into this bird, Luc., etc.

†*Φῐλομηλείδης*, ου, ὁ, *son of Philomela*, Od. 4, 343; 17, 134.

Φῐλομήλειος, α, ον, (*φιλομήλα*) *of the nightingale*, Anth.

†*Φῐλομήλιον*, ου, τό, *Philomelium*, a city of Phrygia on the borders of Lycaonia, Strab. p. 577.

Φῐλόμηλος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μῆλον*) *fond of apples* or *fruit*, Doroth. ap. Ath. 276 F.

†*Φῐλόμηλος*, ου, ὁ, *Philomelus*, an Athenian, father of Philippides, Plat. Prot. 315 A.—2. a general of the Phocians in the sacred war, Paus. 10, 2, etc.—3. a leader of the Aetolians, Id. 10, 22, 13.—Others in Dem. 571, 4; etc.

Φῐλόμηρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *Ὅμηρος*) *fond of Homer*, Strab.

Φῐλομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος*, *μήτηρ*) *loving one's mother*, Plut. Solon 27, etc.

Φῐλομῐσέω, ῶ, *to hate heartily*: from

Φῐλόμῐσος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μισέω*) *hating heartily*. Adv. *-σως*.

Φῐλομμειδής, ές, poet. for *φιλομειδής*, *laughter-loving*, epith. of Venus, Od. 8, 362, Il. 3, 424, etc., and Hes.: of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524; etc.

Φῐλομμηδής, ές, poet. for *φιλομηδής*, epith. of Venus in a prob. spurious line, Hes. Th. 200: explained by Gramm. *genitalia* (*μήδεα*) *amans*, from the story of her birth.

†*Φῐλόμνηστος*, ου, ὁ, *Philomnestus*, a writer cited by Ath. 74 F.

Φῐλόμολπος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μολπή*) *loving the dance and song*, Pind. N. 7, 12.

Φῐλομουσέω, ῶ, *to love the Muses*, Anth.: and

Φῐλομουσία, ας, ἡ, *love of the Muses*, Luc., Plut.: from

Φῐλόμουσος, ον, (*φίλος*, *Μοῦσα*) *loving the Muses, loving, learning the arts*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, Rep. 548 E, Xen., etc.; *φ. λόγοι*, Ar. Nub. 357.

Φῐλομόχθηρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μοχθηρός*) *loving bad men*, Philonid. Incert. 1.—II. *fond of toil* or *labour*, v. l. in Plat. Rep. 535 D.

Φῐλόμοχθος, ον, = *φιλόπονος*, Phalar.

Φῐλομῡθέω, ῶ, *to be fond of legends* or *fables*, Strab.: and

Φῐλομῡθία, ας, ἡ, *a love of legends* or *fables*: from

Φῐλόμῡθος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μῦθος*) *fond of legends* or *fables*, Plut. 2, 30 D.—II. *talkative*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 2.

Φῐλόμῡρος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μύρον*) *loving unguents*, Alex. Ἐκπωμ. 1.

Φῐλόμωμος, ον, (*φίλος*, *μῶμος*) *given to find fault, censorious*, like *φιλόψογος*, Simon. 12, 14, Schneidew.

Φῐλονάμᾰτος, ον, (*φίλος*, *νᾶμα*) *loving water*, Orph. 7, 16.

Φῐλοναύτης, ου, ὁ, (*φίλος*, *ναύτης*) *loving sailors*, Anth. P. 6, 38.

Φῐλονεικέω, ῶ, *to be fond of dispute, be quarrelsome* or *obstinate*, *φιλονεικῶν ποιεῖν τι*, to do a thing *out of contentiousness, party-spirit*, etc., Thuc. 5, 43, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, etc.:—*to strive* or *contend with* one, *τινί*, Plat., etc.; *φ. τινι πρός τι*, *to strive with* one for a thing, Plat. Legg. 731 A, cf. Rep. 338 A, Gorg. 457 E; *περί τινος*, Legg. 935 C, Isocr. 19 E; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Lys. 100, 1;—*τὰ χείρω φ.*, *to be so obstinate as to choose* the worst, Thuc. 5, 111, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 360 E: and

Φῐλονεικία, ας, ἡ, *love of strife, contentiousness, rivalry, party-spirit, obstinacy*, Thuc. 1, 41; 3, 82, Plat., etc.; *φ. πρός τινα*, *rivalry* with another, Xen. Ages. 2, 8; *φ. πρός τι*, *obstinacy* in a thing, Plat. Lach. 194 A; *περί τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22: *φιλονεικίαν ἐμβάλλειν* or *ἐμποιεῖν τινι*, to excite such feelings in one, Ib. 7, 1, 18; 8, 2, 26: from

Φῐλόνεικος, ον, (*φίλος*, *νεῖκος*) *fond of strife, contentious*, Pind. O. 6, 32, Plat., etc.: *emulous, obstinate*, *φ. καὶ φιλότιμος*, Plat. Rep. 582 E; *φ. βίος*, Lysias 192, 8:—*τὸ φ.*, = *φιλονεικία*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 64. Adv. *-κως*. *φ. ἔχειν πρός τι*, to be *eager* after it, Plat. Gorg. 505 E; *φ. ἔχειν πρός τινα*, to vie with him. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 57; 8, 4, 4.—Cf. *φιλόνικος*.

†*Φῐλόνεικος*, ου, ὁ, *Philonicus*, an Athenian, Dem. 434, 21.

Φῐλόνεος, ον, (*φίλος*, *νέος*) *loving youth* or *youths*, Luc. Amor. 24, Heliod.

†*Φῐλόνεως*, ω, ὁ, *Philonaüs*, an Athenian, Antipho.

Φῐλονῑκέω, ῶ, *to love victory, strive for it*, Isocr. 57 E, Bekk.; vulg. *φιλονεικ-*: so, Ib. 135 B, Bekk. reads *φιλονικητέον ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐνθάδε ψηφισθησομένων*: from

Φῐλόνῑκος, ον, (*φίλος*, *νίκη*) *loving victory, striving for it*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 3, Isocr. 8 D, Bekk.; v. foreg.

†*Φῐλόνῑκος*, ον, ὁ, *Philonicus*, a philosopher of Megara, Dion. H.

†*Φῐλονόη*, ης, ἡ, *Philonoë*, daughter of Tyndareüs and Leda, Apollod. 3, 10, 6.—2. daughter of Iobates, Id. 2, 3, 2, elsewhere *Ἀντίκλεια*.

†*Φῐλόνομος*, ον, ὁ, *Philonomus*, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5; cf. Strab. p. 36, 4.

Φῐλονοσέω, ῶ, (*φίλος*, *νόσος*) *to be usually sick*, Alciphr. 2, 2.

Φῐλονύμφιος, ον, (*φίλος*, *νυμφίος*) *loving the bridegroom* or *bride*, Anth. P. 10, 21.

Φῐλόξεινος, ον, poet. for *φιλόξενος*, Od.

Φῐλοξενέω, ῶ, (*φιλόξενος*) *to love strangers, be hospitable*.—II. *to love what is foreign*, Strab.

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†Φιλοξένη, ης, ἡ, *Philoxene*, a courtesan, Aeschin. 16, 19.

Φῐλοξενία, ας, ἡ, (φιλόξενος) *love of strangers, hospitality*, Plat. Legg. 953 A, Polyb. 4, 20, 1, etc.

†Φιλοξενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Philoxenides*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 149.

Φῐλοξενίζω, = φιλοξενέω.

Φῐλόξενος, ον, poet. -ξεινος (φίλος, ξένος): —*loving strangers, hospitable*, Od. (always in poet. form), Pind. O. 3, 1, N. 1, 30, Aesch., etc.; *παθεῖν φιλ. ἔργον*, to meet with an act *of hospitality*, Pind. I. 2, 36:—in Aesch. Cho. 656, where Porson proposed *φιλοξένη* (ad Eur. Med. 822), Dind. now reads *φιλόξεν' ἐστὶν* [sc. *τὰ δώματα*] *Αἰγίσθου βίᾳ*. Adv. -νως, Isocr. 48 D.

†Φιλόξενος, ου, ὁ, *Philoxenus*, an Athenian, satirised for his vices, Ar. Vesp. 84; cf. Ael. V. H. 10, 9.—2. of Pellene, a Greek in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 2, 15.—3. a poet of Cythera at the court of the elder Dionysius in Syracuse, Luc. Cal. 14; Paus. 1, 2, 3.—4. another in the time of Alexander, Arr. An. 3, 6, 4.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

Φῐλοξύτονος, ον, (φίλος, ὀξύτονος) *usually oxytone*, i. e. *having the acute on the last syllable*. [ῡ]

Φῐλόοινος, ον, poet. for φίλοινος, Anth. P. 5, 261.

Φῐλοπᾰθής, ές, *fond of* (i. e. *a slave to*) *one's passions, sensual*, Philo.

Φῐλοπαιγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a love of play* or *sport*.

Φῐλοπαίγμων, ον, (φίλος, παίζω): —*fond of play* or *sport, sportive*, ὀρχηθμός, Od. 23, 134, Hes. Fr. 13, 3, Ar. Ran. 333:—the form *φιλοπαίσμων* occurs in Plat. Rep. 452 E, Crat. 406 C, but with v. l. -παίγμων.

Φῐλοπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπαίγμων.

Φῐλόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, παῖς) *loving one's children*, Anth.—II. *loving boys*, like *παιδεραστής*, Plat. Rep. 474 D, Theocr. 12, 29, Anth., etc.: *ϕ. χέλυς*, Simon. 51, 6; *νόσος ϕ.*, Call. Epigr. 48, 6.

Φῐλοπαίσμων, ον, v. sub *φιλοπαίγμων*.

Φῐλοπαίστης, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπαίγμων, Ael. N. A. 4, 34; 5, 39.

Φῐλοπάννῠχος, ον, (φίλος, πάννυχος) *fond of nightly festivals*, Anth. P. 5, 123.

†Φιλόπαππος ου, ὁ, *Philopappus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 350 C.

Φῐλοπαράβολος, ον, (φίλος, παράβολος) *fond of daring, venturous*, Plut. Philopoem. 9. Adv. -λως.

Φῐλοπάρθενος, ον, *loving virgins* or *the virgin state*.

Φῐλοπᾰτορία, ας, ἡ, (φιλοπάτωρ) *love of one's father*.

Φῐλοπατρία, ας, ἡ, *love of one's country*: in Ar. Vesp. 1465, used for *love of one's father*.

Φῐλόπατρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πατρίς) *loving one's country*, Polyb. 1, 14, 4, where the acc. *φιλόπατριν* occurs; cf. Anth. P. 7, 235, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: cf. *φιλόπολις*.

Φῐλοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πατήρ) *loving one's father*, Eur. Or. 1605, I. A. 638.

Φῐλοπενθής, ές, (φίλος, πένθος) *indulging in mourning*, Plut. 2, 113 A; *appropriate thereto*, 822 B.

Φῐλοπένταθλος, ον, *fond of the πένταθλον*.

Φῐλοπενθής, ές, (φίλος, πυνθάνομαι) *fond of inquiring, curious*, Plut. 2, 515 E.

Φῐλοπευστέω, ῶ, *to be inquisitive*, Polyb. 3, 59, 6: from

Φῐλοπεύστης, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπενθής. Hence

Φῐλοπευστία, ας, ἡ, *desire of knowledge, curiosity*, Plut. 2, 518 C. Hence

Φῐλοπευστικός, ή, όν, and φῐλόπευστος, ον, = φιλοπενθής.

Φῐλόπικρος, ον, (φίλος, πικρός) *fond of what is bitter*, Arist. Eth. E. 2, 10, 28.

Φῐλοπλάκουντος, ον, (φίλος, πλακοῦς) *cake-loving*, Ath. 644 A.

Φῐλοπλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, Πλάτων) *fond of Plato*, Diog. L. 3, 47. [ᾰ]

Φῐλόπλεκτος, ον, (φίλος, πλέκω) *usually braided*, κόμη, Anth. P. 6, 206.

Φιλοπλόκαμος, ον, (φίλος, πλόκαμος) *loving tresses of hair*: generally, = εὐπλόκαμος, Euphor. Fr. 42.

Φῐλόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ουν, (φίλος, πλόος) *fond of sailing* or *swimming*, Anth. P. 6, 236.

Φῐλόπλους, ον, (φίλος, ὅπλον) *loving arms* or *war*, Anth. P. 11, 195.

Φῐλοπλούσιος, ον, = φιλόπλουτος, Heliod. ●

Φῐλοπλουτέω, ῶ, *to love* or *seek riches*: and

Φῐλοπλουτία, ας, ἡ, *love of riches, pursuit of them*, Plut. Lycurg. 30, Crass. 2, etc.: from

Φῐλόπλουτος, ον, (φίλος, πλοῦτος) *loving* or *seeking riches*, Luc. Dom. 5, Plut., etc.; *ϕ. ἀμιλλα*, *eager* pursuit *of wealth*, wealth eagerly sought, Eur. I. T. 412.

Φῐλοποιέω, ῶ, (φιλοποιός) *to make a friend of*:—mid., *to make* any one *one's friend, attach* him *to one's self*, Polyb. 3, 42, 2, etc. Hence

Φῐλοποίησις, εως, ἡ, *a making dear, gaining a friend*.

Φῐλοποιητής, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, ποιητής) *a friend of poets*, Plat. Rep. 607 D.

Φῐλοποίλα, ας, ἡ, = φιλοποίησις, Diog. L.

†Φιλοπολύμην, ενος, ὁ, *Philopoemen*, a general of the Achaeans, of Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 40, 2, and freq.

Φῐλοποίμνιος, ον, (φίλος, ποίμνη) *loving the flock*, Theocr. 5, 106.

Φῐλοποιός, όν, (φίλος, ποιέω) *making friends*, Plut. Cat. Min. 25, etc.

Φῐλοπόλεμος, ον, poet. φιλοπτ-, (as always in Hom.) (φίλος, πόλεμος):—*fond of war, warlike*, Il. 16, 65, 90, etc. (never in Od.): *τὸ ϕ., love of war*. Adv. -μως, Isocr. 178 E.

Φῐλόπολις, εως and ιδος, Ion. -ιος, ὁ, ἡ: Plat. has the gen. -ιδος, Rep. 470 D, but the acc. -ιν, Apol. 24 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607, Ar. Plut. 726, Thuc. 2, 60 (φίλος, πόλις):—*loving the city, θεοί*, Aesch. Theb. 176:—*loving one's city, patriotic*, Plat., etc.; *ϕ. Ἀσυγία*, Pind. O. 4, 26; *ϕ. ἀρετή*, patriotism, Ar. Lys. 547:—at Athens, *φιλόπατρις* was used of a *Greek* patriot (in general), *φιλόπολις* of an *Athenian*, Stallb. Plat. Apol. l. c. Cf. *φιλόπτολις*.

Φῐλοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, πολίτης) *loving one's fellow-citizens*, Plut. Lycurg. 20, Flamin. 13, etc.

Φῐλοπολύγελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πολύγελως) *loving much laughter*: poet. φιλοπουλύγελως, Anth. P. 5, 243. [ῠ]

Φῐλοπονέω, ῶ, (φιλόπονος) *to love labour, work hard, be diligent*, τι, in a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 D, and Xen.: *τὸ φιλοπονεῖν*, = φιλοπονία, Xen. Oec. 21, 6. Hence

Φῐλόπονημα, ατος, τό, *a labour of love*, Phot.

Φῐλοπονηρία, ας, ἡ, *a love of bad men and actions*, Theophr. Char. 29: from

Φῐλοπόνηρος, ον, (φίλος, πονηρός) *a friend to bad men*, Plut. Alcib. 24

Φῐλοπονία, ας, ἡ, *love of labour, patient industry*, Plat. Rep. 535 C. D; *φιλ. καὶ καρτερία*, Alc. 1, 122 C; *φιλ περί τι*, Isocr. 12 A: *ϕ. τινός, laborious practice* of a thing, Dem. 1405, 21: from

Φῐλόπονος, ον, (φίλος, πόνος) *loving labour, toilsome, industrious*, Hipp. p. 280, Soph. Aj. 879, Plat., etc.: *ϕ. περί τι*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 9.—II. of things, *toilsome, laborious*, τρίβος, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 47. Adv. -νως, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; superl. -ώτατα, Polyb. 10, 41, 3.

Φῐλόπορνος, ον, (φίλος, πόρνη) *loving harlots* or *whoredom*, Eccl.

Φῐλοπόρφῠρος, ον, (φίλος, πορφύρα) *loving purple*, Clem. Al.

Φῐλοποσία, ας, ἡ, *love of drinking, drunkenness*, Lat. *vinolentia*, Plat. Phaed. 61 E, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 22, etc.: and

Φῐλοποτέω, ῶ, *to be fond of drinking, drink much*, Ath. 438 C: from

Φῐλοπότης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, πίνω) *a lover of drinking, fond of wine*, Lat. *vinolentus*, Hdt. 2, 174, Ar. Vesp. 79.

Φῐλοποτία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοποσία, Hipp.; v. Lob. Phryn. 522.

Φιλοπότις, ιδος, fem. from φιλοπότης, Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Φῐλόποτμος, ον, (φίλος, πότμος) *fond of misery, unfortunate*, Plat. 2, 986 E.

Φῐλοπουλύγελως, poet. for φιλοπολύγελως, q. v.

Φῐλοπραγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπράγμων, Dio C.

Φῐλοπραγμονέω, ῶ, *to be φιλοπράγμων*: —*ϕ. τι, to seek busily after*, v. l. for *φιλοφρονεῖν*, Stob. p. 426, 43.

Φῐλοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *the character* or *nature of a φιλοπράγμων, a busy disposition, meddlesomeness, busy, restless habits of life, φεύγοντες τὰς τε τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ δίκας καὶ τὴν τοιαύτην πᾶσαν φιλοπρ.*, Plat. Rep. 549 C; attributed to Philip of Macedon by Dem. 13, 9; 52, 9: from

Φῐλοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, πρᾶγμα) *fond of business*; esp. *a meddlesome, prying fellow, busy-body*, Lycurg. 148, 12, Isae. 49, 31; mock like πολυπράγμων. Adv. -μόνως.

Φιλόπρακτος, ον, = φιλοπράγμων, Procl.

Φῐλοπρεπής, ές, (φίλος, πρέπω) *fond of propriety* or *decorum*, v. l. Dion. H.: suspected by Schäf. Mel. p. 48.

Φῐλοπροσηγορία, ας, ἡ, *easiness of address, affability, courtesy*, Isocr. 6 B: from

Φῐλοπροσήγορος, ον, (φίλος, προσήγορος) *easy of address, affable, courteous*, Isocr. 6 A.

Φῐλοπροσηνής, ές, (φίλος, προσηνής) *usually kind and gentle*: superl. adv. -έστατα, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

Φῐλοπρωτεία, ας, ἡ, *love for the first rank*: *the first rank*, Diod.: from

Φῐλοπρωτεύω, (φιλόπρωτος) *to wish* or *strive to be first*, N. T.

Φῐλοπρωτία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοτρωτία, Julian.

Φῐλόπρωτος, ον, (φίλος, πρῶτος) *fond of being first*, Polyb. Fr. Gr 115: *τὸ φιλ.* = *φιλοπρωτεία*. Plut. Solon 29.

Φῐλοπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for φιλοπόλεμος, q. v.

Φῐλόπτολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for φιλόπτολις, Eur. Rhes. 158.

Φῐλόπτορθος, ον, (φίλος, πτόρθος) *loving young shoots*, epith. of bees, Nonn.

Φῐλοπτωχία, ας, ἡ, *love for the poor*, Anth. P. 15, 34 [ῐᾰ], Eccl.: from

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Φιλόπτωχος, ον, (*φίλος, πτωχός*) *loving the poor,* Eccl.

Φιλόπυρος, ον, (*φίλος, πυρός*) *loving wheat,* Anth. P. 6, 36.

Φιλοπυστέω, -πυστος, ον,=*φιλοπευστέω, -πευστος.*

Φιλοπωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος, ὀπώρα*) *loving autumn-fruits,* Leon. Tar. 45.

Φιλοποτέω, ῶ, rarer collat. form of *φιλοποτέω.*

Φιλοπώτης, ου, ὁ, later collat. form of *φιλοπότης,* Lob. Phryn. 456, Paral. 445.

Φιλοργής, ές, or *φιλοργός, όν,* (*φίλος, ὀργή*) *passionate,* Nic. Al. 175.

Φιλόργιος, ον, (*φίλος, ὄργια*) *fond of secret rites* or *orgies,* Anth. P. 10, 21.

†*Φιλοργός, οῦ, ὁ, Philorgus,* masc. pr. n., Isocr. 382 A, with v. l. *Φιλεργός.*

Φιλορήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=*φιλορήτωρ.*

Φιλόρθιος, ον, (*φίλος, ὄρθιος*) *loving what is straight* or *right,* Anth. P. 6, 295.

Φιλοριστία, ας, ἡ, fondness for definition, Galen.

Φιλορμίστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth. P. 10, 21.

Φιλορμιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, one who loves the harbour.

Φιλορνιθία, ας, ἡ, fondness for birds, Ar. Av. 1300: from

Φίλορνις, ιθος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, ὄρνις*) *fond of birds,* Plut. Num. 4, etc.—2. *loved* or *haunted by birds, πέτρα,* Aesch. Eum. 23.

Φιλορρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, loving orators or *eloquence.*

Φιλόρρυθμος, ον, (*φίλος, ῥυθμός*) *loving time* (*in music*), Plut. 2, 1138 B.

Φιλορρώθων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, ῥώθων*) *usually lying on its nose, κημός,* Anth. P. 6, 246.

Φιλορρώς, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, ῥώξ* II, *ῥάξ*):—*loving grapes, ἄμπελος,* Anth. P. 7, 22.

Φιλορτυγοτροφέω, ῶ, to be fond of keeping quails; cf. *στυφοκόπος.*

Φιλόρτυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, ὄρτυξ*) *fond of quails,* Plat. Lys. 212 D.

Φιλορχήμων, ον, gen. *ονος,*=sq., Arr. An. 6, 3, 10.

Φιλορχηστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φίλος, ὀρχέομαι*) *loving the dance.*

Φιλόρχηστος, ον,=foreg., duh.

Φιλορώμαιος, α, ον, a friend to the Romans, Strab.

Φίλ-ΟΣ, η, ον, usu. pass., *loved, beloved, dear,* Lat. *amicus, carus, τινί,* to one, Hom., etc.; *μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν,* Il. 1, 381; *φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι,* 20, 347, etc.:—*φίλος* soon came to be used as subst., like Lat. *amicus, a friend,* as even in Hom.; so that for *ὁ ἐμοὶ φίλος, ὁ σοὶ φίλος,* etc., we have also *ὁ ἐμός, σὸς φίλος,* etc.; and, with gen., *ὁ Διὸς φίλος,* Aesch. Pr. 304, etc.; so also very freq. in addressing others, *φίλος, φίλε, φίλοι,* with and without subst., Hom., etc.; also, *φίλε τέκνον,* Od. 2, 363; 3, 184, etc.; *φίλ' ἀνδρῶν,* like *πότνια θεάων, δῖα γυναικῶν,* Theocr. 15, 74; 24, 40; cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. lxii.:—in Hom., a husband is called *κουρίδιος φίλος,* Od. 15, 22; and a wife *φίλη ἀνάεδνος,* Il. 9, 146, 288: *οἱ φίλοι, friends, kinsmen, one's kith and kin,* Hom., etc.; cf. sub *φίλτατος.*—Proverb., *κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων,* Plat. Phaedr. fin., etc.—2. *φίλον ἐστί μοι,* 'tis *dear* to me, *pleases* me, it is *after* my own *heart,* Lat. *cordi est,* Hom., etc.; so, *φίλον γίγνεταί μοι,* Od. 7, 316, Il. 7, 387; *ἔρξον, ὅπως ἐθέλεις καί σοι φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ,* Od. 13, 145, 335, etc.; so in plur. *φίλα, ἡ γὰρ ἐμοὶ φίλ' ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι,* Od. 17, 15; sometimes c. inf., *ἔνθα φίλ' ὀπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι,* then it *delights* these to eat roast-meats, Il. 4, 345; cf. Hdt. 1, 108; 4, 97.—3. in the simple language of Hom. and early poets, *φίλος* is used of *one's own* limbs, life, etc., *φίλον ὀ' ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν,* he took away *dear* life, Il. 5, 155; *κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ,* 3, 31; *εἰσόκε...μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρῃ,* 9, 609; *φίλον κατὰ λαιμόν,* 19, 109; esp. of one's nearest kin, *πατὴρ φίλος,* 22, 408; *φίλη ἄλοχος,* etc.; *φίλην...ἄγεσθαι,* to take as *his own* wife, 9, 146:—and it became a regular epith. of many such words, even when no affection can be implied in it, as e. g., in Il. 9, 555, it is said of Meleager, *μητρὶ φίλῃ Ἀλθαίῃ χώομενος κῆρ*:—also to denote possession, e. g., *φίλα εἵματα,* Il. 2, 261; *φ. πόνος, their wonted* labour, Theocr. 21, 20.—II. more rarely, and only in poets, in an act. sense, like *φίλιος, loving, friendly, fond, τινί,* Od. 1, 313; also *τινός,* Dissen Pind. N. 5, 7 (13): *kindly, kind, φίλα μήδεα,* Il. 17, 325; *φίλα φρονεῖν,* to feel kindly, oft. in Hom.: *φίλα ποιεῖσθαί τινι,* to make *friends,* form *friendship* with any one, do him *a kindness,* Hdt. 2, 152; 5, 37; 7, 104; *δαίμοσιν πράττειν φίλα,* Aesch.—In compos., however, this is far the commonest signf.—III. adv. *φίλως,* in Hom. only once, *φίλως χ' ὁρόφτε,* ye would *fain* see it, Il. 4, 347; also in Hes. Sc. 45, Aesch. Ag. 246.—IV. *φίλος* has several forms of comparison:—1. compar., *φιλίων, ον,* Od. 19, 351; 24, 268: superl. *φίλιστος, η, ον,* Soph. Aj. 842.—2. compar. *φίλτερος,* oft. in Il.:—superl. *φίλτατος,* freq. in Hom. (mostly in Il.), who uses only this superl.; v. sub voce.—3. compar., *φιλαίτερος,* superl. *φιλαίτατος,* Xen. An. 1, 9, 29, Hell. 7, 3, 8, Call. Del. 58, Theocr. 7, 98.—4. regul. compar. *φιλώτερος,* superl. *φιλώτατος,* the former in Call. Fr. 146. [*ῐ*: however Hom. has *ī* in vocat. *φίλε,* Il. 4, 155; 5, 359, in arsis at the beginning of the verse.]

Φιλοσαρκέω, ῶ, to be given to fleshly lusts, Eccl.: and

Φιλοσαρκία, ας, ἡ, love of the flesh and fleshly lusts, Eccl.: from

Φιλόσαρκος, ον, (*φίλος, σάρξ*) *given to fleshly lusts,* Eccl.

Φιλοσίγματος, ον, fond of the σίγμα.

Φιλόσιτος, ον, (*φίλος, σῖτος*) *fond of corn, occupied about it,* Xen. Oec. 20, 27.—II. *fond of food, fond of eating,* Plat. Rep. 475 C.

Φιλόσκαρθμος, ον, (*φίλος, σκαρθμός*) *fond of leaping* or *dancing,* Nonn.

Φιλόσκεπος, ον, fond of shelter, Theophr.

Φιλόσκηπτρος, ον, (*φίλος, σκῆπτρον*) *sceptered, βασιλεύς,* Anth. P. 9, 691.

Φιλοσκήπων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, σκήπων*) *loving a staff, usually carrying one,* of Pan, Anth. 6, 232.

Φιλόσκιος, ον, (*φίλος, σκιά*) *fond of the shade,* Theophr.

Φιλοσκόπελος, ον, (*φίλος, σκόπελος*) *loving rocks,* Anth. P. 6, 32, Nonn.

Φιλόσκοπος, ον, (*σκοπός* II) *usually hitting the mark.*

Φιλοσκύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φίλος, σκύλαξ*) *fond of dogs,* Nonn. [*ῠ*]

Φιλοσκωμμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, fondness for scoffing or *jesting:* from

Φιλοσκώμμων, ον, (*φίλος, σκῶμμα*) *fond of scoffing* or *jesting,* Hdt. 2, 174.

Φιλοσκωπτέω, ῶ, to love scoffing or *jesting,* Ath. 616 B: from

Φιλοσκώπτης, ου, ὁ,=*φιλοσκώμμων,* Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5.

Φιλοσμάραγος, ον, (*φίλος, σμαραγή*) *loving noise* or *din,* Nonn. [*ᾰ*]

Φιλόσμηνος, ον, (*φίλος, σμῆνος*) *loving beehives* or *swarms of bees,* Nonn.

Φιλοσοφέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be a φιλόσοφος, to love knowledge, to seek to become wise, to seek after knowledge for its own sake,* Lat. *philosophari,* Hdt. 1, 30, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat. Apol. 28 E, etc., and freq. in Isocr.; *θεῶν οὐδεὶς φιλοσοφεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιβυμεῖ σοφὸς γενέσθαι, ἐστι γάρ,* Plat. Symp. 203, ult.—II. *φ. τι, to discuss* or *examine* a subject *by method* or *system, to inquire into, study* a thing, Lat. *meditari,* Isocr. 159 D; *φιλοσοφίαν φιλοσοφεῖν, to seek out* a philosophic system, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 23, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 935: *τὰ φιλοσοφούμενα, subjects of speculation,* Diog. L. 4, 49.—2. generally, *to study, work at* a thing, *φ. λόγον,* Isocr. 42 B; cf. *φιλόσοφος.* Hence

Φιλοσόφημα, τό, a subject of scientific inquiry, like *ζήτημα,* Arist. Coel.: *the inquiry itself, an investigation, philosophic treatise,* Polyb. 34, 4, 4:—*a demonstration, demonstrative argument* or *conclusion,* Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12; cf. *ἐπιχείρημα.*

Φιλοσοφητέον, verb. adj. from *φιλοσοφέω, one must pursue wisdom,* Plat. Euthyd. 288 D, Isocr. Antid. § 304.

Φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, (*φιλόσοφος*) *love of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit thereof, study,* Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc.; *ἡ φιλ. κτῆσις ἐπιστήμης,* Id. Euthyd. 288 D.—2. *the systematic, methodical treatment* of a subject, *investigation, study thereof,* Lat. *meditatio,* also in plur., *ἐν ταῖς φιλ. πολὺν χρόνον διατρίψαντες,* Plat. Theaet. 172 C; *τέχναι καὶ φιλοσοφίαι,* Isocr. 219 B: *ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐριδας φ., scientific treatment* of argumentation, Id. 209 B, cf. 42 B; *πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν, philosophically,* opp. to *πρὸς δόξαν,* Arist. Top. 1, 14, 5. Cf. *φιλόσοφος.*

Φιλοσοφοκλῆς, ό, a lover of Sophocles, Diog. L. 4, 20.

Φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος, ου, ὁ, (cf. *φιλομεῖραξ*) *a systematic debaucher of youths,* Ath. 572 B.

Φιλόσοφος, ον, (*φίλος, σοφός, σοφία*) strictly, *loving a handicraft* or *art, practising it with skill and dexterity,* cf. *σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής*:—but the first actual use of the word is due to Pythagoras, who called himself *φιλόσοφος, a lover of knowledge* for its own sake, *a lover of wisdom,*—not *σοφός, a sage,* Cic. Quaest. Tusc. 5, 3 and 4; *τὸν φιλοσ. σοφίας φήσομεν ἐπιθυμητὴν εἶναι πώσης,* Plat. Rep. 475 B:—it was then used in a wide sense of all *men of liberal education, scientific men, learned men,* etc., as opp. to the vulgar (*οἱ πολλοί*), hence joined with *φιλομαθής* and *φιλόλογος,* Plat. Rep. 376 B, 582 E.—2. esp., *one who professes an art* or *science, a professor* of logic, rhetoric, etc., cf. Morus Isocr. Paneg. 1, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 E:—the pecul. signf. *philosopher,* i. e. *one who speculates on the nature of things, man, freedom, truth,* etc., first came into general use with the various philosophical schools, from which time *φιλόσοφος* is *a philosopher of the schools,* one who *teaches science,* etc., according to his own system.—II. as adj., *philosophic, loving knowledge,*

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etc., *φύσις, ψυχὴ φιλ.*, Plat. Rep. 486 A, B.—III. adv. *-φως, φ. διακεῖσθαι πρός τι*, Isocr. Antid. § 296; also Cic. Att. 13, 20. [Ar. Eccl. 571 has *οφ* long; cf. *φ* sub fin.]

Φῐλοσπῆλυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, σπῆλυγξ) fond of grottoes, Anth. P. 11, 194.

Φῐλόσπονδος, ον, (φίλος, σπονδή) loving drink-offerings or libations, employed in them, Aesch. Cho. 292.

Φῐλόσπουδος, ον, (φίλος, σπουδή) loving zeal, zealous, Anth. P. 5, 46.

Φῐλοστῠσώτης, ου, ὁ, fond of sedition or rebellion.

Φῐλοστάφῠλος, ον, loving the grape-bunches, Nonn.

Φῐλοστεφᾰνέω, ῶ, to love crowns, i. e. *honour and glory, περί τι*, in a thing, Polyb. 7, 10, 2; *φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, to lay one's self out for crowns of honour* among them, Id. 1, 16, 10; cf. Plut. 2, 1000 B: from

Φῐλοστέφᾰνος, ον, (φίλος, στέφανος) loving crowns, garlanded, Ἀφροδίτη, H. Hom. Cer. 102: *κῶμοι*, Eur. Cresph. 15, 8:—*fond of crowns of victory*, Plut. Lycurg. 23.

†*Φῐλοστέφανος, ου, ὁ, Philostephanus*, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 498.—2. a historian of Cyrene, Ath. 292 F.—Others in Plut. Lyc. 23; etc.

Φῐλόστονος, ον, (φίλος, στένω) loving sighs, indulging in them. Adv. *-νως*, Aesch. Theb. 279.

Φῐλοστοργέω, ῶ, to love tenderly, esp. of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Plat. Legg. 927 B, cf. Polyb. 5, 74, 5: and

Φῐλοστοργία, ας, ἡ, tender love, πρός τινα, Polyb. 9, 13, 2; 32, 11, 1:—*affectionateness*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3: from

Φῐλόστοργος, ον, (φίλος, στέργω, στοργή):—loving tenderly, affectionate, esp. of the affection of parents and children, brothers and sisters, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, Theocr. 18, 13, Plut., etc. Adv. *-γως*, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 1 and 2.

Φῐλοστρᾰτιώτης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, στρατιώτης) the soldier's friend, Xen. An. 7, 6, 4.

†*Φῐλόστρατος, ου, ὁ, Philostratus*, an Athenian, who on account of his deceptions was called *κυναλώπηξ*, Ar. Eq. 1069.—2. accuser of the general Chabrias, Dem. 535, 9.—3. another Athenian, an orator, Id. 1045, 15.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Φῐλόστροφος, ον, loving change, changeable.

Φῐλοσυγγενής, ές, (φίλος, συγγενής) loving one's relatives, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 449, 39.

Φῐλόσῡκος, ον, (φίλος, σῦκον) fond of figs, Plut. 2, 668 A.

Φῐλοσύμμαχος, ον, loving, true to one's allies or confederates.

Φῐλοσυνήθης, ες, gen. *εος, (φίλος, συνήθης) loving society*, Plut. 2, 56 C.

Φῐλοσυνθεσία, ας, ἡ, fondness for comparison.

Φῐλοσῠνουσιάζω, (φίλος, συνουσιάζω) to love intercourse, esp. of the *sexual* kind, Diog. L. 3, 98. Hence

Φῐλοσῠνουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a lover of sexual intercourse.

Φῐλοσύντομος, ον, (φίλος, σύντομος) loving brevity, Plut. 2, 511 B.

Φῐλοσωμᾰτέω, ῶ, to love, cherish, the body: and

Φῐλοσωμᾰτία, ας, ἡ, love of the body, attention to it: from

Φῐλοσώμᾰτος, ον, (φίλος, σῶμα) loving the body, indulging it, opp. to *φιλόσοφος*, Plat. Phaed. 68 B; distinguished from *φιλήδονος*, Plut. 2, 140 B:—*cherishing* or *training the body*, Ib. 593 D.

Φῐλοσώφρων, ον, gen. *ονος, loving moderation or chastity.*

Φῐλοτάριχος, ον, (φίλος, τάριχος) fond of salt fish, Antiph. Omph. 3. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοτεκνία, ας, ἡ, love of one's children, Plut. 2, 14 B: from

Φῐλότεκνος, ον, (φίλος, τέκνον) loving one's children or offspring, Hdt. 2, 66, Eur. Phoen. 356, Ar. Thesm. 752.

†*Φῐλοτερία, ας, ἡ, Philoteria*, a city of Palestine, Polyb. 5, 70, 4.

Φῐλοτεχνέω, ῶ, (φιλότεχνος) to love, cherish or *practise an art*, Plat. Prot. 321 E; *περί τι*, Epict.: *φιλ. πρὸς τοὺς τεχνίτας, to converse* with them in art, Polyb. 26, 10, 3, cf. Ael. V. H. 2, 2.—II. *to use* or *employ art*, Polyb. 16, 30, 2, Plut. 2, 1050 C, etc.: —*to effect* a thing *by art*, c. inf., Diod. 13, 82, Plut. 2, 142 B. Hence

Φῐλοτέχνημα, ατος, τό, a curious or *favourite work of art*, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 1.

Φῐλοτεχνήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, and *-τέχνης, ον, ὁ,=φιλότεχνος.*

Φῐλοτέχνησις, ἡ, worse form for sq.

Φῐλοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, a love of, fondness for art and *works of art*, Plat. Criti. 109 C.—II. *art, artificialness*, Diog. L.—III. metaph., *artifice, φιλ. καὶ δόλος*, Diod. 3, 37: from

Φῐλότεχνος, ον, (φίλος, τέχνη) fond of art, ingenious, Plat. Rep. 476 A: —of things, *artificial, curious.* Adv. *-νως*, Plut. 2, 104 B.

Φῐλότης, ητος, ἡ, (φίλος) friendship, love, affection, Hom., etc.; *ξεῖνοι δὲ διαμπερὲς εὐχομεθ' εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φιλότητος*, Od. 15, 197; so, Soph. Aj. 1410, Phil. 1121; *φιλότητι χειρῶν*, Eur. Or. 1048; but, *διὰ τὴν λίαν φιλότητα βροτῶν*, by his over great *love* for men, Aesch. Pr. 123;—also in Andoc. 19, 3; 27, 16, Lys. 194, 7 (Plat. Legg. 757 A, though in prose *φιλία* is the usu. form):—also of *friendship between nations*, Il. 3, 73, 94; 7, 302, etc.; *κατὰ φιλότητα συγγίνεσθαι*, to come together according to their *friendship*, Hdt. 1, 172; so of *the bond of hospitality*, Od. 15, 55, 197, etc.—2. in Hom., most freq. of sexual love or intercourse, in the phrases *φιλότητι* or *ἐν φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ μιγῆναι*, etc., v. sub *μίγνυμι* B. 5; also, *ὕπνος καὶ φ.*, Il. 13, 636; 14, 353, more rarely c. gen., *φ. γυναικός*, Hes. Sc. 31, cf. Th. 374, 405, 625, 822: but Pind., in this signf., always uses the plur., P. 9, 70, N. 8, 2.—II. in addressing persons, *ὦ φιλότης,= ὦ φίλε, my love, friend*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D.

Φῐλοτησία, ἡ, v. sq. II.

Φῐλοτήσιος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, Theogn. 489 (*φιλότης*):—*of friendship* or *love, promoting it, φ. ἔργα, works of love*, i. e. sexual intercourse, like *ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης*, Od. 11, 246: *φ. δίαιτα*, Soph. El. 1074; *φ. χορός*, Ar. Fr. 564.—II. *ἡ φιλοτησία κύλιξ*, the cup *sacred to friendship, the loving*-cup, Ar. Lys. 203, Alex. Incert. 24; sq. also, *ἡ φιλοτήσιος*, Theogn. l. c.; or, more usu., *ἡ φιλοτησία* (without *κύλιξ*), *φιλοτησίαν λαβεῖν*, to receive *a health*, have one's health drunk, Ar. Ach. 985; *φ. προπίνειν, to drink* a health, Dem. 380, fin.; cf. Alex. Dor. 3,—where, for *τῆς φιλοτησιας*, it is proposed to read *τρεῖς.*

Φῐλότησις, ἡ,=φιλότης, dub.

Φῐλοτιμέομαι, οῦμαι, dep. with fut. mid. *-ήσομαι*: aor. *ἐφιλοτιμήθην*, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 3, Plat. Lach. 182 B; yet also aor. mid. *ἐφιλοτιμησάμην*, in Isocr., and Aristid.: (*φιλότιμος*). *To love, seek honour*, Xen. Hipparch. 9, 6: hence *to be ambitious, emulous, jealous*, often much like *φιλονεικέω*, Ar. Ran. 282; *φ. ὅτι —, to be jealous* because..., Xen. An. 1, 4, 7. —2. *φιλ. ἐπί τινι, to place one's fame* in a thing, *glory, pride one's self* upon it, Plat. Rep. 553 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 11, and freq. in Isocr.; *ἐν τῳ τι*, Plat. Lach. 182 B; *φ. τι* or *πρός τι, to be eager* or *anxious for* a thing, *pursue it eagerly*, Xen. Oec. 4, 24, Hell. 1, 6, 5; so, *φ. περί τινος*, Plut. 2, 760 B, etc.; *φιλ. πρός τινα, to vie eagerly* with another, *rival* him, Plat. Symp. 178 E.—3. c. inf., *to strive eagerly and emulously to do* a thing, *endeavour earnestly, aspire, οἱ πάνυ ἂν φιλοτιμηθεῖεν φίλῳ σοι χρῆσθαι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 3, cf. Oec. 21, 6;—*φιλοτιμότατοι ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πρὸς ἅπαντας*, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A:—c. acc. et inf., *to be anxious that...*, Id. Hipparch. 1, 25.—4. *φιλ. εἰς τινα, to make a display* towards any one: hence, *abuse, to swagger, brag*, Ar. Ran. 281: also, *φιλοτιμεῖσθαί τι*, to make *a present*, Aristaen.—5. *to contribute emulously* or *lavishly* to an object, *πρὸς τὴν πολιν*, Lycurg. 167, 39; *εἰς τὴν τιμήν*, etc., Ael. Hence

Φῐλοτίμημα, ατος, τό, an act of ambition, Plut. Alcib. 16, Id. 2, 822 A: and

Φῐλοτιμητέον, verb. adj., *one must be ambitious*, Plut.

Φῐλοτιμία, ας, Ion. *-ίη, ης, ἡ, the character and conduct of the φιλότιμος, love of honour* or *distinction, emulation*, Pind. Fr. 229, Eur. Phoen. 532: *φιλοτιμίᾳ ἐνέχεται*, Eur. I. A. 927; cf. Ar. Thesm. 383, Thuc., etc.:—*emulation, rivalry, πρός τινα, with* another, Aeschin. 56, 7; *φ. ἐπί τινι, pride in* or *at* a thing, Plat. Symp. 178 D. *φ. τινός, eagerness for* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 35:—hence,—2. in bad sense, *presumption, obstinacy*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 53; whence *φιλοτιμίαι* and *φιλονικίαι* are joined by Plat. Rep. 548 C; also, *ostentatiousness, prodigality*, Dem. 312, 26: and, in good sense, *liberality, munificence.*—3. *honour, dignity*, Xen. Hier. 1, 27, Aeschin. 60, 4.—II. punningly, *the conduct of one Philotimus*, Cic. Att. 7, 11, cf. 6, 9, 2.—III =*φιλοτίμημα, a proof of glory*, Dem. 729, 15: from

Φῐλότῐμος, ον, (φίλος, τιμή) loving honour, ambitious, Eur. Phoen. 567, etc.; *φ. βίος*, Lys. 192, 7; *οἱ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, ἐπ. ἀρετῇ*, Plat. Prot. 343 C, Legg. 744 E: *τὸ φ.* = foreg., Eur. I. A. 22, Thuc. 2, 44:—hence, *zealous, emulous, earnest, εἰχή*, Aesch. Supp. 656: also, *splendid, ostentatious, prodigal*: and, in good sense, *much-honoured*, like *πολύτιμος*, Aesch. Eum. 1033.—II. adv. *-μως*, Lys. 147, 28, Isae. 67, 26; *φ. ἔχειν πως τι*, to strive, exert one's self *eagerly* after a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 26; etc.

†*Φῐλότῐμος, ου, ὁ, Philotimus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. append. 351.

Φῐλότμητος, ον. (*φίλος, τίτνω*) *fond of cutting*: *φ. ἡμέρα*, the day *of circumcision*, Nonn.

Φῐλοτοιοῦτος, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, τοιοῦτος) fond of such and such things, whatever they may be, Arist. Eth. N 4, 4, 4, ubi v. Zell.

Φῐλοτρᾰγήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*. (*φίλος, τράγημα*) *fond of sweetmeats* or *dessert*, Eubul. Καπ. 5.

Φῐλοτράπεζος, ον. (*φίλος, τράπεζα*) *fond of the table*, Ath. 113 E.

Φῐλοτρᾰφής, ές.=*φιλοτροφος*, Eur. Aug. 14.

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Φῐλοτροφέω, ῶ, *to be fond of feeding* or *keeping* animals, φιλ. *κύνας*, Plut. 2, 684 D :—pass., *to be well fed, fatted*, LXX. : from

Φῐλοτρόφος, ον, (φίλος, τρέφω) *fond of feeding* or *keeping*, Orph. H. 1, 5.—II. (τροφή) *loving food*.

Φῐλοττάριον, ου, τό, poet. for φιλοτάριον, dim. from φιλότης, *a little pet, darling*, Ar. Eccl. 891. [ᾰ]

Φῐλοτύραννος, ου, (φίλος, τύραννος) *friend of tyranny*, Plut. Pericl. 4.

Φῐλότῠφος, ον, (φίλος, τῦφος) *loving pride, arrogant*, Philo.

Φῐλοτωθάζω, *to be fond of blaming*, Hipp. p. 1285. Hence

Φῐλοτώθαστος, ον, *fond of faultfinding*, Hipp.

Φῐλοϋγιής, ές, gen. έος, (φίλος, ὑγιής) *loving health*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 5, 5 ; v. l. φιλυγιής.

Φῐλοΰπνος, ον,=φίλυπνος.

†**Φῐλοῦργος**, ου, ὁ, *Philurgus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 266.

Φῐλοφαίαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *loving the Phaeacians*.

†**Φῐλοφάνης**, ους, ὁ, *Philophanes*, a sophist. Plut. 2, 208 B.

Φῐλοφθόγγος, ον, (φίλος, φθογγή) *loving noise, noisy*, σκύλαξ, Anth. P. append. 6.

Φῐλόφθονος, ον, (φίλος, φθόνος) *given to envy*, Diod., Plut. 2, 91 B.

Φῐλοφῐλία, ας, ἡ, *love of one's friends* : from

Φῐλόφῐλος, ον, (φίλος, φίλος) *loving one's friends*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 26, etc.

Φῐλοφόρμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, φόρμιγξ) *loving the lyre, accompanying it*, of song, Aesch. Supp. 696.

Φῐλοφρονέομαι, οῦμαι, dep., c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass. (v. infra) :—(φιλόφρων). *To treat, use* or *deal with affectionately, to show kindness and favour to*, τινά, Hdt. 3, 50 : also metaph., φ. ἦθη κακά, *to foster* bad habits, Plat. Legg. 669 B : more rarely c. dat. φιλοφρονήσασθαί τινί τι, *to show a favour* to one, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 8 ; φιλ. πρός τινα, Diod. 16, 91, Strabo, etc. : metaph., φ. θυμῷ, *to indulge* passion, like θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι, εἴκειν, Plat. Legg. 935 C ; more freq. later c. dat., as in Ath., and Diog. L. :—aor. pass. φιλοφρονηθῆναι, in a reciprocal sense, *to show kindness to one another, to greet* or *embrace one another*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 40 ; for which, in An. 4, 5, 34, he has φιλοφρονήσασθαι ἀλλήλους, cf. Plat. Legg. 738 D.—II. absol., *to be of a kindly, cheerful temper*, Xen. Apol. 7. The act. φιλοφρονέω, only as f. l. for φίλα φρ., Od. 16, 17, and dub. in Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 426, 43.

Φῐλοφρονέστερος, α, ον, compar. of φιλόφρων. Adv. -ρως.

Φῐλοφρόνημα, ατος, τό, *friendly treatment*, Aeschin. Epist.

Φῐλοφρόνησις, ἡ, *a treating in a friendly manner*.

Φῐλοφρονητικός, ή, όν, *friendly, kind*.

Φῐλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (φιλόφρων) :—*a friendly temper and behaviour, friendliness, kindliness, affection*, Il. 9, 256, Plat. Legg. 628 C, etc. ; φ. τινός, *affection for* one, Hdt. 5, 92, 3 :—esp., *friendly treatment, greeting, welcome*, σὺν φιλοφροσύναις δέχεσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 165.—II. *cheerfulness, gaiety*, Xen. Symp. 2, 24.

Φῐλοφροσυνος, η, ον, =sq., Anth. P. append. 282.

Φῐλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, φρήν) : —*kindly-minded* or *disposed, kindly*, Κροίσου φιλόφρων ἀρετά, i. e. his affability and hospitality, Pind. P. 1, 184 ; φ. Ἀσυχία, Ib. 8, 1 : *kind, affable*, as one of the qualities of a general, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, cf. Symp. 8, 16. Adv. -φρόνως, φ. ἀσπάζεσθαι, δέχεσθαί τινα, to greet *kindly*, welcome, Hdt. 2, 121, 4 ; 3, 13, 51, etc. ; φ. ἔχειν πρός τινα, to be *kindly-minded* towards one, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 10 : φ. βλέπειν, to wear *a kind, friendly* look, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 4, cf. Symp. 1, 10.

Φῐλόφωνος, ον, (φίλος, φωνή) *fond of talking, noisy*, Plut. 2, 967 B.

†**Φῐλοχάρης**, ους, ὁ, *Philochares*, an Athenian, brother of Aeschines, Dem. 414, fin.

†**Φῐλοχαρίδας**, α, ὁ, *Philocharidas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 4, 119 ; 5, 19.

Φῐλόχλαινος, ον, (φίλος, χλαῖνα) *fond of a cloak, of wearing it*, Nonn.

Φῐλόχλος, ον, (φίλος, ὄχλος) *loving popular favour*, Diog. L. 4, 41 and 42. [ῐ]

Φῐλοχορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (φίλος, χορεύω) *friend of the choral dance*, epith. of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 402, etc.

Φῐλόχορος, ον, (φίλος, χορός) *loving the choir* or *choral dance*, epith. of Pan, Aesch. Pers. 448 ; of Minerva, Ar. Thesm. 1136 ; φ. κῶμος, κιθάρα, Ib. 989, Eur. I. A. 1037.

†**Φῐλόχορος**, ου, ὁ, *Philochorus*, a historian of Athens, Plut. Thes. 14.

Φῐλοχρημᾰτέω, ῶ, (φιλοχρήματος) *to love money, be covetous*, Plat. Legg. 737 A, Isae. 81, 29.

Φῐλοχρημᾰτία, ας, ἡ, (φιλοχρήματος) *love of money, covetousness*, Plat. Rep. 391 C, Legg. 747 B, Plut., etc.

Φῐλοχρημᾰτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χρηματίζω) *fond of making money*, joined with φιλοχρήματος, Plat. Rep. 551 A. Hence

Φῐλοχρημᾰτιστικός, ή, όν, *proper to a φιλοχρηματιστής*. Adv. -κῶς.

Φῐλόχρημος, ον, (φίλος, χρήματα) *loving money, covetous*, Andoc. 33, 20, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, 82 C, etc., cf. φιλοχρηματιστής :—τὸ φ.=φιλοχρηματία, Plat. Rep. 435 E. Adv. -τως, φ. ἔχειν=φιλοχρηματεῖν, Isocr. 7 A, Isae., etc.

Φῐλοχρημονέω, ῶ, (φιλοχρήμων)= φιλοχρηματέω, Plat. Legg. 729 A ;—no alteration is needed.

Φῐλοχρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=φιλοχρηματία, Plat. Legg. 938 C.

Φῐλοχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=φιλοχρήματος.

Φῐλόχρηστος, ον, (φίλος, χρηστός) *loving goodness* or *honesty*, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 4.

Φῐλόχριστος, ον, (φίλος, Χριστός) *loving Christ*, Eccl.

Φῐλόχρονος, ον, *loving* or *seeking time*.

Φῐλοχρῡσία, ας, ἡ, *love of gold* : from

Φῐλόχρῡσος, ον, (φίλος, χρυσός) *greedy of gold*, Luc. Gall. 13.

Φῐλοχωρέω, ῶ, *to be fond of a place* or *country, to abide there always, haunt it*, Hdt. 8, 111 ; cf. Ar. Fr. 198 : c. dat., φ. τόποις, Polyb. 4, 46, 1 ; so ὄρεσι, λόφῳ, etc. ; ἐν and ἐπὶ τόπῳ, freq. in Dion. H. : and

Φῐλοχωρία, ας, ἡ, *fondness for a place, love of one's haunts, local attachments*, Ar. Vesp. 834 : from

Φῐλόχωρος, ον, (φίλος, χώρα) *fond of a place*.

Φῐλοψεύδεια, ας, ἡ, *propensity to lying* : from

Φῐλοψευδής, ές, gen. έος, (φίλος, ψεῦδος, ψεύδομαι) *fond of lies* or *lying*, Il. 12, 164 : opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 485 D. Hence

Φῐλοψευδία, ας, ἡ,=φιλοψεύδεια, Hipp.

Φῐλοψεύστης, ου, ὁ, (ψεύδομαι)= φιλοψευδής.

Φῐλοψία, ας, ἡ, (φίλοψος) *fondness for dainties*, esp. *fish*, Plut. 2, 730 A.

Φῐλόψῐλος, ον, *loving the last place in the chorus*, cf. ψιλεύς, Alcman 108.

Φῐλοψογέω, ῶ, *to be fond of blaming, be censorious* : from

Φῐλόψογος, ον, (φίλος, ψόγος) *fond of blaming, censorious*, Eur. Phoen. 198, El. 904, Plat. Prot. 346 C. Adv. -γως.

Φῐλοψος, ον, (φίλος, ὄψον) *fond of dainties*, esp. *fish*, Plut. 2, 665 D, etc. [ῐ]

Φῐλόψοφος, ον, *fond of making a noise*.

Φῐλοψῡχέω, ῶ, (φιλόψυχος) *to be fond of one's life*, hence, *to be cowardly, dastardly* or *faint-hearted*, Tyrtae. 1, 18, Eur. Hec. 315, etc. ; φιλ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lys. 193, 5. Hence

Φῐλοψῡχητέον, verb. adj., *one must love life*, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

Φῐλοψῡχία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *love of life, cowardice, faint-heartedness*, φιλοψυχίην ἀναιρέεται, he becomes fond of life, Hdt. 6, 29 ; so, πολλὴ φ. ἔχει με, Plat. Apol. 37 C : from

Φῐλόψῡχος, ον, (φίλος, ψυχή) *loving one's life* ; hence, *cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted*, γυνή, Eur. Hec. 348 ; πλοῦτος φ. κακόν, Id. Phoen. 597. Adv. -χως. [ῠ]

Φῐλόψῡχρος, ον, (φίλος, ψυχρός) *loving the cold*, Theophr., Plut. 2, 648 D.

Φῐλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (φίλος) *to make a friend of*.

Φῐλτάτιον, τό, comic dim. from φίλτατος, dub.

Φίλτατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of φίλος, Hom., and Hes. :—esp. in Trag., τὰ φίλτατα, *one's best beloved, nearest and dearest*, as parents, children, husband or wife, brothers and sisters, Valck. Phoen. 437, 1467 ; more rarely in prose, as Plat. Prot. 313 E, Gorg. 513 A, Legg. 650 A, cf. Valck. Hipp. 961.

†**Φίλτατος**, ου, ὁ, *Philtatus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. append. 287.

Φίλτερος, α, ον, irreg. compar. of φίλος, Il., and Hes.

†**Φῐλτιάδης**, ου, ὁ, *Philtiades*, an Athenian, son of Ctesias, Dem. 929, 25, but in Id. 935, 1, he is called son of Ctesicles.

Φίλτρον, ου, τό, (φιλέω) *a love-charm, spell to produce love*, whether a potion or any other means, φ. θελκτήρια ἔρωτος, Eur. Hipp. 509, cf. Phoen. 1260, Andr. 541, etc. ; said of the robe of Nessus by which Deïanira hoped to win back the love of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 584, 1142 : cf. omnino Theocr. 2, 1, sq. :—in genl. *a charm, spell*, as a means of winning or influencing others, Pind. P. 3, 112 ; hence, the bit is called φ. ἵππειον, Id. O. 13, 95 ; Apollo's oracles are φίλτρα τόλμης, *spells to produce boldness*, Aesch. Cho. 1029 ; children are a φίλτρον of love to their parents, Eur. I. A. 917, Alcmen. 7 ; φίλτρον εἰρήνης, *a charm* to promote peace, Plut. Num. 16 ; so, φίλτρα γάμου, Anth. P. 9, 422 :—in pl. also, *love, affection*, τὰ θεῶν δὲ φίλτρα φροῦδα Τροίᾳ, Eur. Tro. 859 ; cf. Anth. P. 7, 623, Herm. Orph. p. 823. Hence

Φῐλτροποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *preparing love-charms*, Aristaen.

Φῐλτρόποτον, ου, τό, (πίνω) *a love-potion*, susp.

Φίλυβρις, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ὕβρις) *fond*

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of wanton violence, prone thereto, Crates ap. Clem. Al. 492 ult.

Φῐλυβριστής, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg. Anth. P. 5, 49.

Φῐλῠγιής, ές, gen. έος, v. l. for φιλοϋγιής, q. v.

Φῐλῠδρηλος, ον, (φίλος, ὑδρηλός) *loving moisture, always moist*, Anth. P. 6, 21.

Φῐλῠδρίας, ου, ὁ,=φίλυδρος. Hence Φῐλῠδρίάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], *to love water*.

Φῐλύδρος, ον, (φίλος, ὕδωρ) *loving water* or *watery things*, Plut. 2, 399 F. [ῐ]

Φιλύκη, ης, ἡ, v. φυλίκη.

†Φιλύλλιος, ου, ὁ, *Philyllius*, a poet of the old comedy, Ath. 640 E, cf. Meineke 1, p. 258.

Φίλυμνος, ον, (φίλος, ὕμνος) *loving song*, Anacreont. 35, 16. [ῐ]

Φῐλῠπήκοος, ον, (φίλος, ὑπήκοος) *loving one's subjects*, Plut. Artax. fin.

Φίλυπνος, ον, (φίλος, ὕπνος) *loving sleep*, Theocr. 18, 10. [ῐ]

Φῐλῠπόδοχος, ον, (φίλος, ὑποδοχή) *fond of hospitality*, Diog. L. 2, 133.

Φῐλῠπόστροφος, ον, (φίλος, ὑποστροφή) *apt to return*, of certain complaints, Hipp. p. 76, also of the seasons which bring them back, Id. p. 50; cf. Foës. Oec.

Φῐλῠποστροφώδης, ες, (εἶδος)= foreg., Hipp. p. 1121.

Φῐλῠποψία, ας, ἡ, *a propensity to suspicion*, susp.

Φῐλύρα, (not φίλυρα), Ion. φιλύρη, ἡ, *the lime* or *linden tree*, Lat. *tilia*, Hdt. 4, 67.—II. *the bass underneath its bark*, used to make paper and mats, and to tie up garlands, Horat. Od. 1, 38. [ῠ]

†Φιλύρα, ας, Ion. -ρη, ης, ἡ, *Philyra*, daughter of Oceanus, mother of Chiron by Saturn, Pind. P. 6, 21; Ap. Rh. 2, 1232.—2. wife of Nauplius, Apollod. 2, 1, 4, elsewhere called Clymene.

Φῐλῠρέα, ας, ἡ, a kind of shrub, *philyrea*, Diosc.: also written φιλλυρέα, q. v.

†Φίλυρες, ων, οἱ, *the Philyres*, a people of Pontus, Ap. Rh. 2, 393.

†Φιλυρηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of Philyra* or *the Philyres*; esp. ἡ Φ. νῆσος, *Philyreïs*, an island in the Euxine, Ap. Rh. 2, 1231.

†Φιλυρίδης, ου, Dor. -δας, ᾱ, ὁ, *son of Philyra*, i. e. Chiron, Hes.Th. 1002, where on account of ῐ in first syllable some write Φιλλυρίδης. as in Pind. P. 3, 1; cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 554.

Φῐλύρῐνος, η, ον, (φιλύρα) *of the lime* or *linden tree, light as linden wood*, Ar. Av. 1377. [ῠ]

Φῐλύριον, ου, τό, dim. from φιλύρα, esp. *a small tablet of linden wood*, Ael. V. H. 14, 12. [ῠ]

Φῐλυριος, ον,=φιλύρινος. [ῠ]

†Φίλυς, υος, ὁ, *Philys*, masc. pr. n., an Elean, Paus. 7, 14, 11.

†Φιλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Philo*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 463.

Φῐλῳδός, όν, (φίλος, ᾠδή) *fond of singing* or *song, song-loving*, Ar. Vesp. 270, Ran. 241.

†Φίλων, ωνος, ὁ, *Philo*, an Athenian, a friend of Phidippides, in Ar. Nub. 25.—2. father-in-law of Aeschines, Dem. 329, 15.—Others of this name in Dem. 384, 16; Strab.; etc.

†Φιλώνδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Philondas*, a Megarian, a resident alien at Athens, Dem. 1191, 27.—2. a herdsman, Theocr. 4, 1.

†Φιλωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Philonides*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Ar. Plut. 179; cf. Dem. 831, 8.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Φιλωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Philonis*, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Φίλωνος κώμη, ἡ, (*Village of Philo*), *Philonoscome*, a town in Aegypt, Strab. p. 805.

†Φιλώνῠμος, ου, ὁ, *Philonymus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 162.

Φῐλώραιος, ον, *loving the beautiful*.

Φῐλωρείτης, ου, ὁ, (φίλος, ὄρος) *a lover of mountains*, Anth. P. 6, 96.

†Φιλώτας, ου and α, ὁ, *Philotas*, a descendant of Peneleus from Thebes, leader of a colony to Priene, Strab. p. 633 sq.—2. a celebrated general of Alexander the Great, son of Parmenio, Arr.

†Φιλωτάδης, ου, ὁ, *Philotades*, an Athenian, Aeschin. 16, 13.—2. a person against whom was one of the orations of Dinarchus, Dion. H. de Din. 12.

†Φιλωτέρα, ας, ἡ, *Philotera*, a port in Aegypt on the Arabicus sinus, Strab. p. 769.—II. sister of the second Ptolemy, after whom the city was named, Ib.

†Φιλωτή, ῆς, ἡ, *Philote*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Rom. 29.

†Φιλῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Philotis*, fem. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 30.

Φίλωψ, ωπος, ὁ, ἡ,=φίλος, Hesych.

†Φιμβρίας, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Fimbria*, Strab. p. 594.

ΦἸΜΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ φῖμά, *any instrument for keeping the mouth closed*,—I. *a muzzle*, for dogs to prevent their biting, for calves to prevent their sucking, etc., Lat. *capistrum*, *fiscella*, φιμὸν περιθεῖναί τινι, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, cf. Anth. P. 6, 312: elsewh. κημός, also, πύσσαχος.—II. *the nose-band* of a horse's bridle, sometimes fitted (it seems) with pipes through which the horses' breath made a whistling sound, Aesch. Theb. 463; hence called φιμοὶ αὐλωτοί, Id. Fr. 336: elsewh. πνιγεύς.—III. a kind of *cup*, used as *a dice-box*, Lat. *fritillus*, Aeschin. 9, 9. —IV.=φίμωσις, Diosc. Hence

Φῐμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to muzzle, shut up as with a muzzle*, φ. τῷ ξύλῳ τὸν αὐχένα, *to make fast* his neck in the pillory, Ar. Nub. 592: also metaph., *to muzzle, put to silence*, τινά, N. T.

Φῐμώδης, ες, (φιμός, εἶδος) *like a muzzle*:—*of astringent quality*, Nic. Th. 892.

Φίμωσις, εως, ἡ, (φιμόω) *a muzzling*: *a shutting* or *stopping up*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φίμωτρον, ου, τό, (φιμόω) *an instrument for muzzling* or *stopping up*.

Φίν, a Dor. form for σφίν, σφίσιν, used by the Alex. poets, Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, Nic. Th. 725, etc.

†Φινείδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Phineus*; οἱ Φινείδαι, i. e. Plexippus and Pandion, Soph. Ant. 971.

†Φινεΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of* or *relating to Phineus*, αἱ Φινεΐδες ἀκταί, *the Phineïan* coast of Thrace near Salmydessus, Eur. I. T. 424: from sq. 2.

†Φινεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Phineus*, son of Belus, brother of the Aethiopian king Cepheus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4. —2. son of Agenor, or acc. to Apollod. 1, 9, 21 of Neptune, king of Thrace around Salmydessus, famed in the legends of the Argonauts and of the Harpies, Aesch. Eum. 50; etc.; Ap. Rh. 2, 178.—3. son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φίνις, ὁ,=φήνη, Diosc.

†Φινόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Phinopolis*, a city founded by Phineus at the entrance of the Euxine, Strab. p. 319.

†Φίντας, ου and α, ὁ, *Phintas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 4, 16, 2: etc.

Φίντερος, φίντατος, Dor. for φίλτερος, φίλτατος, Epich. p. 29.

†Φιντίας, α, ὁ, (Sicil.=Φίλτιας) *Phintias*, a Pythagorean philosopher, Plut.

Φίντις, ὁ, in Pind. Ol. 6, 37, a prop. n., being Sicil. for Φίλτις, like Φιντίας, Φίντυλος, etc., Böckh. Expl. p. 156; acc. to others Dor. for φίλος.

†Φιντύλος, ου, ὁ, *Phintylus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 192.

†Φιντώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Phinto*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 289.

†Φίντων, ωνος, ὁ, *Phinton*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 503.

Φίξ, ἡ, gen. Φῐκός, Boeot. for Σφιγξ, v. l. in Hes. Th. 326, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 D, Lob. Phryn. 72.

†Φίρμον Πικηνόν, τό, *Firmum* (*Picenum*), a town of the Piceni, Strab. p. 241.

†Φισινός, οῦ, ὁ, *Phisinus*, masc. pr. n., of Chios, Arr. An. 3, 2, 5.

Φιτιάλιοι, οἱ,=Φετιάλεις.

Φίτρον, ου, τό,=sq.

Φιτρός, οῦ, ὁ, *the stem* or *stump of a tree*, Lat. *stipes* (Arist. Plant. 1, 4, 3):—*a block, log, a piece of wood*, Il. 12, 29, etc., Od. 12, 11: elsewh. κορμός.—II. *a fire-brand*, Lyc. 913. (Akin to φύω, φιτύω, φυτεύω, hence acc. to Damm. contr. for φυτρος.)

Φίττᾰ, Aeol. for ψίττα, σίττα.

Φιττάκια, τά, Aeol. for ψιττάκεια.

Φῖτυ, τό, poet. for φύτευμα, Ar. Pac. 1164, Eupol. Autol. 8.

Φῖτύμα, ατος, τό, (φιτύω) *a shoot, scion*: metaph. of a son, Aesch. Ag. 1281; οὐκ ἐμὸν τὸ φίτυμα. said a Spartan mother of a cowardly son, Plut. 2, 241 A:—cf. φύτευμα.

Φῐτῠοπώμην, ένος, ὁ, poet. for φυτοκόμος, *a tender of plants, gardener*, Aesch. Eum. 910:—on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 195.

Φῖτυς, υος, ὁ, *a begetter, father*, Lyc. 462, 486: from

Φιτύω, f. -ύσω, (φῦτυ=φυτεύω, *to sow, plant, beget, call into being*, Aesch. Pr. 233, Supp. 312, Soph. Tr. 310, Aj. 1296; but rare in prose, as Plat. Rep. 461 A, Criti. 116 C; in mid. of the woman, *to produce, bear*, Ἥρη Κεφάλῳ φιτύσατο υἱόν, Hes. Th. 926 [ῐ always, whence it is used by poets, metri grat., for φῠτεύω.]

†Φλά, ἡ, *Phla*, an island in lake Tritonis in Africa, Hdt. 4, 179.

†Φλᾰβιᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Flavianus*, Anth. append. 381.

†Φλάβιος, ου, and Φλαονῖος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Flavius*, Plut.; etc.

Φλᾰδάω, ῶ,=φλάω. Hesych

*Φλάζω, intr. form from φλάω, *to be broken* or *rent with a noise*, hence aor. 2 ἔφλαδον (like πέραδον from φέρω, ἔγαδον from χάζω, E. M. 403, 47, λακίδες ἔφλαδον. Aesch. Cho. 28. The pres. prob. only occurs in the redupl. form παφλάζω, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Φλαίνω,=foreg.

Φλᾰμένταε, ον, ὁ, the Lat. *Flamen*, App.

Φλάμενες, also φλαμίνιοι, οἱ, the Lat. *flamines*, Plut.

†Φλαμίνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Flaminius*, Polyb. 2, 21, 7; in Strab. Φλαμμίνιος.

Φλάψσω, Dor. for φλήσω.

Φλάσις, εως, ἡ, (φλάω) Ion. for θλάσις, Hipp. p. 911. [ᾰ]

Φλάσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for θλάσμα, Hipp. p. 840.

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Φλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φλάζω) for παφλασμός, *a foaming, frothing, bubbling.*—II. metaph. *empty boasting.*

Φλαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., Ion. for θλαστός, Hipp.

Φλαττόθρατ, and **φλαττοθραττοφλαττόθρατ**, comic words in Ar. Ran. 1286, etc.: meant to parody an empty high-flown style — 'sound and fury signifying nothing.'

Φλαυρίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. for φαυλίζω, Plut. Pomp. 38, etc.: from

Φλαῦρος, α, ον, collat. form of φαῦλος, q. v., said to be Att., but found as early as Solon 5, 15, Pind. P. 1, 170, and the prevailing form even in Hdt., cf. Schweigh. ad l, 120:—*εἴ τι φλαῦρον εἰδες*, Aesch. Pers. 217; φλαῦρ' ἔπη μυθούμενος, Soph. Aj. 1162, cf. 1323; φλαῦρον εἰπεῖν τινα, Ar. Nub. 834, Lys. 1043; opp. to ἀγαθός, Plat. Meno 92 C, etc. Adv. -ρως, φλ. ἔχειν, to be *ill*, Hdt. 3, 129, and Thuc.; but φλαύρως ἔχειν τὴν τέχνην, to know an art badly, Hdt. 3, 130; φλ. πρῆξαι τῷ στόλῳ, to *fail* with the fleet, Hdt. 6, 94; φλ. ἀκούειν, like Lat. *male audire*, to be *ill* spoken of, be blamed, Hdt. 7, 10, 7. Hence

Φλαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, Att. for φαυλότης.

Φλαυροῦργος, ον, (φλαῦρος, *ἔργω) *working badly*: ὁ φλ., *a sorry workman*, Soph. Phil. 35.

ΦΛΑΩ, f. φλάσω, Dor. φλασῶ, (Theocr. 5, 148), aor. ἔφλασα (Ib. 150):—collat., esp. Ion., form of θλάω, to *crush, bruise in pieces*, Pind. N. 10, 128, Ar. Plut. 718, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: in genl. to *hurt, wound*, Ar. Nub. 1376, Plut. 784, Theocr. 11. c. —II. in Att. comedy, to *bruise with the teeth, eat up, swallow greedily*, Ar. Plut. 694, Pac. 1306, Fr. 116, Menand. p. 255. [ᾰ in aor. in Pind. l. c., but ᾱ Theocr. 11. c.]

Φλεβάζω, (φλέψ) = φλέω, φλύω, βρύω, E. M.

Φλεβικός, ή, όν, (φλέψ) *of a vein, of the veins*, φλ. πόροι, the channel *of the veins*, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 13, etc.

Φλέβιον, ου, τό, dim. from φλέψ, Plat. Tim. 65 C, 84 E.

Φλεβοδονώδης, ες, (φλέψ, δονέω, εἶδος) *apt to disturb the veins*, dub. l. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.

Φλεβονευρώδης, ες, gen, εος, (φλέψ, νεῦρον) *made up of veins and sinews*, Arist. Respir. 16, 4.

Φλεβοπάλία, ας, ἡ, (φλέψ, πάλλω) *a beating of the pulse, pulsation*, Democr. ap. Erot.

Φλεβορρῡγία, ας, ἡ, (φλέψ, ῥήγνυμι) *the bursting of a vein*, Hipp.

Φλεβοτομέω, ῶ, to *open a vein*:—pass., *to be blooded*, Hipp.: and

Φλεβοτομία, ας, ἡ, *the opening of a vein, blood-letting*, Hipp., Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 1: from

Φλεβοτόμος, ον, (φλέψ, τέμνω) *cutting* or *opening veins, letting blood*: τὸ φλεβοτόμον, sc. σμιλίον, *a lancet.*

Φλεβοτονέομαι, as pass., (φλέψ, τείνω) *to have the veins swollen*, as in great exertion: *to strain* or *exert one's self*, A. B. p. 70.

Φλεβώδης, ες, (φλέψ, εἶδος) *like veins; full of veins*, or *with large veins*, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 15, de Somn. 3, 17, etc.

Φλεγέθω, poet. collat. form of φλέγω, used only in pres.—I. transit., *to burn, scorch, burn up*, πῦρ πόλιν φλεγέθει, Il. 17, 738: pass., *to be burnt*, ὄφρα πυρὶ φλεγεθοίατο νεκροί, Il. 23, 197.—II. intr., *to blaze, flare up, be on fire, in flames*, Il. 18, 211; 21, 358, Hes. Th. 846: of the sun, *to blaze*, Soph. Tr. 99, Eur. Phoen. 169: metaph. like Lat. *flagrare*, Aesch. Supp. 87. Only poet.

Φλεγεός, ά, όν, = φλόγεος, φλογερός, dub. l. in Galen.

Φλέγμα, ατος, τό, (φλέγω) *a flame, fire, heat*, Il. 21, 337, just like φλόξ.—II. as medic. term, from Hipp. downwards.—1. *inflammation, heat.*—2. *phlegm*, Lat. *pituita, a cold slimy humour* in the human body, regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases, Hdt. 4, 187, Plat. Tim. 83 C; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the signf. of phlegm, but for inflammation and swelling they said *flemen* and *phlemen*.—3. λευκὸν φλέγμα, a kind of dropsy, *anasarca*, Hipp.; cf. λευκοφλεγματίας.—4. whether φλέγμα is used also for χολή, *bile*, is still very dub.; for in Anth. P. 7, 377, it may mean merely *a malignant, poisonous humour.*

Φλεγμᾰγωγός, όν, (φλέγμα II. 1, ἀγω) *carrying off phlegm.*

Φλεγμαίνω, aor. ἐφλέγμᾱνα and ἐφλέγμηνα, (φλέγμα) transit., *to heat, inflame, make to swell up*; also of food, *to fill, nourish*, opp. to ἰσχναίνω, Hipp.—II. intr., *to be heated, be inflamed, festered, to fester*, Ar. Vesp. 276, Plat. Tim. 85 B, etc.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. v. φλέγμα:—metaph., φλεγμαίνουσα πόλις, opp. to ὑγιής, Plat. Rep. 372 E. —2. *to boil*, of water, M. Anton. 4, 49: metaph. of raging passions, Polyb. 3, 86, 6; so, ἀρχὴ φλεγμαίνουσα, = σπαργῶσα καὶ θυμουμένη, Plat. Legg. 691 E.

Φλεγμαῖος, α, ον, = φλεγματικός, dub.

Φλέγμανσις, εως, ἡ, = φλεγμονή, Hipp. p. 607.

Φλεγμᾱσία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp.

Φλεγμᾱτιαῖος, α, ον, (φλέγμα II. 2) *suffering from phlegm, full of phlegm.*

Φλεγμᾱτίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ίης (φλέγμα II. 2) = foreg., Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλεγμᾱτικός, ή, όν, (φλέγμα II. 2) *like phlegm, full of it, suffering from it.*

Φλεγματοειδής, ές, (φλέγμα II, εἶδος) *inflamed: inflammatory*, Hipp. p. 602.—2. also of food, *filling, nourishing.*—II. *of the nature of phlegm, full of phlegm.*

Φλεγμᾱτόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for φλεγματικός.

Φλεγμᾱτώδης, ες, gen. εος, contr. for φλεγματοειδής, Hipp. p. 227.

Φλεγμονή, ῆς, ἡ, (φλέγω) *inflammation beneath the skin, an inflamed tumour*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. metaph., *heat of passion*, Plut. 2, 994 A, etc.

Φλεγμονώδης, ες, (φλεγμονή, εἶδος) *like an inflammation, connected with* or *causing it.*

Φλεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = φλογμός, *blood*, dub. acc. to Hesych.

Φλέγος, τό, = φλόξ, Hesych.

Φλέγρα, ας, ἡ, *Phlegra*: Φλέγρας πεδίον, a plain in Thrace famous for underground fire, in which the giants are said to have been conquered by the gods, Pind. N. 1, 100, Ar. Av. 824: also in plur. Φλέγραι, Pind. I. 6 (5), 49.—The same name was given to the volcanic plain of Campania.

Φλεγραῖος, α, ον, *of* or *relating to Phlegra*; τὸ Φλεγραῖον πεδίον, v. sub foreg., Eur. H. F. 1194.

Φλεγύα, ας, ἡ, *Phlegya*, a city of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 36, 2.

Φλεγύαι, ῶν, *οἱ, the Phlegyae*, a robber race in Boeotia, who had removed thither from Thessaly or Thrace, and who, having endeavoured to destroy the temple at Delphi, were destroyed by Jupiter, Il. 13, 302; H. Hom. Ap. 278: acc. to Strab. p. 330 and 442 they dwelt near Gyrton in Thessaly.

Φλεγύας, ου and α, ὁ, *Phlegyas*, son of Mars, king of the Lapithae, father of Coronis, H. Hom. 15, 3; Pind. P. 3, 14.

Φλεγύας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *vulture* or *eagle*, Hes. Sc. 134, said to be so named from its being *flame-coloured.*

Φλεγυΐς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Phlegyas*, i. e. Coronis, Paus. 2, 26, 7.

Φλεγυρός, ά, όν, (φλέγω) like φλογερός, *burning, flaming*: metaph. *hot, ardent*, Μοῦσα, Ar. Ach. 665.—2. *flaming, notorious*, φλ. ψῆφος βροτῶν, Cratin. Drap. 1, cf. φλέγω B. 3.

ΦΛΕΓΩ, fut. φλέξω.—A. trans., *to burn, scorch. set on fire, burn up*, Il. 21, 13, πυρὶ φλέξον, Aesch. Pr. 582; φλέγων ἀκτῖσιν ἡλιος χθόνα, Id. Pers. 364, cf. 504, etc.:—pass. *to become hot, take fire, blaze up*, πυρὶ φλέγεσθαι, Il. 21, 365.—2. metaph. of rousing vehement passion, *to kindle, inflame* to rage, love, fear, agony, etc., τινά, like Lat. *urere*, Soph. O. T. 192, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 126: more freq. in pass. φλέγεσθαι, like Lat. *uri, to be inflamed, burn with rage, love*, etc., Soph. O. C. 1695, Ar. Nub. 993, Plat. Charm. 155 D; κάεσθαι καὶ φλ., Id. Tim. 85 B.—II. causal, *to make to flash*, Ζεὺς διὰ χερὸς βέλος φλέγων, Aesch. Theb. 512:—*to make to blaze up, rouse* or *stir up, awake*, ὅταν οὐρανίαν φλέγειν, Soph. Aj. 196, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 579:—pass. *to blaze up, burst* or *break forth*, ὕμνοι φλέγονται, Bacchyl. 12, 12.—2. *to make illustrious* or *famous*, like Lat. *illustrare*, Pind. P. 5, 60: pass. *to be* or *become so*, ἀρεταῖς, Μούσαις φλέγεσθαι, Pind. N. 10, 4; I. 7, 33, cf. infr. B. 3.

B. intrans. *to burn, flame, blaze*, of fire, the sun, etc., Aesch. Theb. 388, 433, Soph. Aj. 673, O. C. 1466, etc.: φλέγειν χρυσοῦ, *to blaze with* gold, Pind. O. 2, 131.—2. metaph. *to burst* or *break forth*; φλ. μανίαις, Ar. Thesm. 680; of passion, θυμὸς ἀνδρείᾳ φλέγων, Aesch. Theb. 52, cf. 286: cf. supr. A. II. 2.—3. *to shine forth, become famous*, Pind. N. 6, 66, Br. Ap. Rh. 3, 773, cf. φλεγυρός.—The word is rare in prose; Plat. uses only φλέγομαι in the sense of *being inflamed*, v. supr. (Akin to Lat. *fulgeo, flag-ro, flamma*, and to A. Sax. *blican*, Sanscr. *bhráj* splendere, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 236. Hence φλόξ, φλεγέθω, φλέγμα, φλεγμαίνω, etc.)

Φλεδονεία, ας, ἡ, *idle talk*: from

Φλεδονεύω, (φλέδων) *to babble*: also in mid. φλεδονεύομαι.

Φλεδονέω, ῶ, = foreg.

Φλεδονώδης, ες, gen. εος, (εἶδος) *talkative, silly*, Hipp.: from

Φλέδων, ονος, and φλεδών, ῶνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φλέω) *an idle talker, babbler*, of a woman, Aesch. Ag. 1195.—II. φλεδών, όνος, ἡ, *idle talk, babbling*, Xen. ophan. ap. Ath. 462 F Dind.

Φλέϊνος, η, ον, *made from the plant* φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293.

Φλέξις, εως, ἡ, an unknown *bird*, Ar. Av. 883.

Φλέξις, εως, ἡ, (φλέγω) *a burning.*

Φλέος, ὁ, = φλέως, φλοῦς, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΦΛΕΥΩ, prob. only found in compd. περιφλεύω in Hdt.

Φλέψ, ἡ, later ὁ, Lob. Paral. 113, gen. φλεβός: (φλέω):—*a vein*, in a living body, Il. 13, 546, Hdt. 4, 2,

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187, Aesch., etc.: *φλὲψ κοίλη*, v. sub *κοῖλος* I, fin.: — Hippocr. and the most ancient physiologers did not distinguish the veins from the arteries; — the word *ἀρτηρία* being by them used for all, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. —II. like *πηγή*, *any vein* or *channel*, *a vein* of metal, Xen. Vect. 1, 5; *a spring* of water, *the grain* in wood, in stone, etc. — III. *γονίμη φλέψ*, *membrum virile*, Anth. P. 6, 218; also simply *φλέψ*, Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1, 8, Leon. Tar. 26.

ΦΛΕΎΩ, *to gush*, *teem* with abundance, *overflow*, Aesch. Ag. 377, 1416. —II. *to overflow with talk*, *talk idly*, Hesych.

(The verb *φλέω* itself, which seems to be used only in pres. and impf., is rare: it is more important as a root branching off in many directions. From the radic. notion, *to gush* or *overflow*, come first of all the forms *φλύω* and *βλύω*, (Lat. *fluo*, *pluo*), *φλίω*, *φλιδάω*, *φλοίω*, *φλοΐσβος*, and Lat. *fleo*: nearly akin are *φλόος*, *φλοιός*, Lat. *flos*, *floreo*, also *φλέψ*, with the epithets of Bacchus *Φλέων*, *Φλεύς*, *Φλοῖος*, *Φλνεύς*, (all referring to *a fulness of the generative powers of nature*), and the name of a Bacchante *Φλείη*: hence also come *φλυκτίς*, *φλύκταινα*, *φλύσις*: also prob. *φύλλον*, *florium*, *flos*, *florere*: prob. Lat. *flare* is akin; as no doubt, rejecting the aspirate, is *πλέως*, *πίμ-πλημι*, *πλήθω*, *πλήρης*, Lat. *plenus*, etc. To the signf. of *overflowing with* talk or words, belong *φλίζω*, *παφλάζω*, with the collat. forms *φλαίνω*, *φλανύσσω*, then *φλέδων*, *φλήδω*, *φληδάω*, *φλήνω*, with its derivs. *φλοίαξ*, *φλύος*, *φλύαξ*, *φλύαρος*.)

†*Φλεών*, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, v. sub foreg., epithet of Bacchus, as increasing the growth of fruits, Ael. V. H. 3, 41.

Φλέως, *ω*, *ὁ*, Att. for the Ion. *φλοῦς*, *a marsh* or *water plant*, acc. to Sprengel *arundo ampelodesmon*, Ar. Ran. 244, Fr. 85; *φλοῦς* in Hdt. 3, 98, ubi v. Wessel.; on the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 293. — It must not be confounded with *φέως*.

Φληδάω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, (*φλέω*) = sq., Hesych.

Φληνᾱφάω, *ῶ*, *to chatter*, *babble*, Ar. Eq. 664, Nub. 1475; *φληναφῶν ἄνω κάτω*, Alex. 'Ασωτ. 1, 1.—The forms *φληναφέω*, *-είω* seem to be corrupt. Hence

Φληνάφημα, *ατος*, *τό*, =*φλήναφος*, Eur. Epist. 5. [*ᾱ*]

Φληνᾱφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a chattering*: from

Φληνᾱφος, *ου*, *ὁ*, like *φλῆνος* or *ἡ φλεδών*, *idle talk*, *chatter*, *nonsense*, Menand. p. 168. — II. as adj. *φλήναφος*, *ον*, *talkative*, *silly*, Menand. p. 42.

Φληνᾱφώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *talkative*.

Φληνάω, *-νεύω*, and *-νέω*, (*φλῆνος*) =*φλήνω*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλῆνος, *τό*, =*φλήναφος*.

Φληνύσσω, and *φληνύω*, =sq.

Φλήνω, *to talk idly*, *prate*, *babble*, Lat. *nugari*.

Φλιά, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, in plur. *φλιαί*, = *σταθμοί*, *the door-posts*, *jambs*, Od. 17, 221, Polyb. 12, 12, 2: — in sing., Theocr. 18, 23: also, *the threshold*, Id. 2, 60.—2. *the two pieces of wood by which the axle is attached* to the body of the chariot, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†*Φλιαί*, *al*, v. *Φλιοῦς*.

†*Φλίαρος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *the Phliarus*, a river near Coronea, Plut. Lys. 29, 56.

†*Φλίας*, *αντος*, *ὁ*, *Phlias*, son of Bacchus, an Argonaut of Araethyrea in Argolis, Paus. 2, 12, 6: cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 115. [*ί* in arsis Ap. Rh. l. c.]

†*Φλιάσιος*, *α*, *ον*, *of Phlius*, *Phliasian*, Hdt. 9, 28; *ἡ Φλιασία*, *the territory of Phlius*, Thuc. 5, 83; Strab. p. 382.

Φλίβω, Aeol. and Ion. for *θλίβω*, Theocr. 15, 76, v. l. Od. 17, 221 (where *θλίψεται* now stands), cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. [*ῐ*]

Φλῐδάω, *ῶ*, like *φλυδάω*, *to overflow with moisture*, *fat*, etc., *συὸς φλιδόωντος ἀλοιφῇ*, Nic. Al. 569: hence, *to putrefy*, Id. Th. 363, cf. Plut. 2, 642 E.

Φλίδω, =foreg., only in Gramm. [*ῐ*]

Φλιμέλια, *τά*, the Lat. *flemina*.

†*Φλίουντις*, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, poet. fem. to foreg., *ἡ Φλ. αἶα*, Ap. Rh. 4, 568.

†*Φλῖοῦς*, *οῦντος*, *ὁ*, (Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1), *Phlius*, a celebrated city on the northwest of Argolis, earlier *'Αραντία* and *'Αραιθυρέα*, Pind. N. 6, 73; Thuc. 5, 58; etc.: in Diod. S. 14, 41 *al Φλιαί*.

Φλῖψις, *ἡ*, (*φλίβω*) Aeol. for *θλῖψις*.

ΦΛΙΏ, =*φλιδάω*.

Φλόα, heterocl. acc. sing. of *φλόος*, Nic.

Φλόγεος, *α*, *ον*, (*φλόξ*) *burning*, *flaming*, *blazing*, *glittering*, *ὄχεα*, Il. 5, 745; 8, 389; *πυρὸς αὐγαί*, Eur. Hec. 1104; *χέρας φλογέας ἅλοῖσι*, Id. Tro. 1257; *λαμπάδες*, Ar. Ran. 340: —*inflamed*, *red*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλογέουσα, in Orac. Sib., prob. f. l. for *φλογόεσσα*.

Φλογερός, *ά*, *όν*, (*φλόξ*)=*φλόγεος*, *blazing*, *flaming*, *fiery-red*, *σέλας*, Eur. Hel. 1126; *αἰθήρ*, El. 991.

Φλογερῶνυξ, *ῡχος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*ὄνυξ*) *with fiery hoofs*.

Φλογετός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φλόξ*) *a burning*, *heat*, like *πυρετός*.

Φλογιά, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, poet. for *φλόξ*, Nic. Th. 54, etc.

Φλογιάω, *ῶ*, f. *-άσω* [*ᾱ*], *to take fire*: *to become inflamed and red*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†*Φλογίδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Phlogidas*, a Spartan. Plut. Lys. 17.

Φλογίδιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *φλογίς*. [*ῐ*]

Φλογίζω, f. *-ίσω*, =*φλέγω*, *to set on fire*, *burn*, *burn up*, Soph. Ph. 1199: *to roast* or *broil in* or *over the fire*:—pass., *to blaze*, *flame*, *ἥλιος φλογιζόμενος*, Soph. Tr. 95.

Φλόγῑνος, *η*, *ον*, *flaming*, *fiery*, LXX.: *τὰ φλόγινα* (sc. *ἱμάτια*), *flame-coloured* garments, Lat. *flammea*, Ath. 539 E. —II. *τὸ φλόγινον*, =sq. II, Theophr.

Φλόγιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *φλόξ*, Longin.—II. a flower, prob. *the wall-flower*, *cheiranthus cheiri*, Theophr.: also *φλόγινον*.

†*Φλόγιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φλέγω*) *Phlogius*, name of an inhab. of the sun, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 20.

Φλογίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*, (*φλέγω*) *a piece of roasted* or *broiled flesh*, *φλογίδες ταύρου*, beefsteaks, Archipp. *'Ηρακλ. γαμ.* 2; so, *φλογίδες κάπρου*, Strattis *Καλλιπ.* 1.

Φλόγῑσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, and *φλογισμός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φλογίζω*) *a roasting* or *broiling*: also=*φλογμός*.

Φλογιστός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj. from *φλογίζω*, *burnt*, *set on fire*, Soph. El. 58.

Φλογμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φλέγω*) *burning heat*, Aesch. Eum. 940; *πυρὸς φλ. ὁ Διός*, i. e. lightning, Eur. Supp. 831: —*inflammation*, Hipp.

Φλογμοτύραννος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *a fire-king*. [*ῠ*]

Φλογοβαφής, *ές*, (*φλόξ*, *βάπτω*) *dipt in fire*, *flame-coloured*, Jo. Lyd.

Φλογογενής, *ές*, *fire-born*, Lat. *flammigena*.

Φλογοειδής, *ές*, (*φλόξ*, *εἶδος*) *like flame*, *flaming*, *blazing*, *fiery*, *fiery-red*, Plut. 2, 695 C, etc.:—*inflamed*, Hipp. p. 489.

Φλογόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *φλόγεος*, Anth. P. 12, 225.

Φλογόλευκος, *ον*, (*φλόξ*, *λευκός*) *flame-coloured mixed with white*. Hesych.

Φλογόφαιος, *ον*, (*φλόξ*, *φαιός*) *flame-coloured mixed with grey*. Hesych.

Φλογόω, *ῶ*, f. *-ώσω*, =*φλέγω*.

Φλογώδης, *ες*, contr. for *φλογοειδής*, Hipp.

Φλόγωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is burnt* or *roasted*.

Φλογωπός, *όν*, (*φλόξ*, *ὤψ*) *fire-looking*, *fire-coloured*, *fiery*, *πῦρ*, Aesch. Pr. 253; *φλ. σήματα*, omens or tokens *by fire*, Ib. 498.

Φλόγωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*φλογόω*) *a burning heat*, *inflammation*, Thuc 2, 49.—II. *the burning part* of a torch, v. l. Diod. 17, 115.

Φλογώψ, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, =*φλογωπός*, Aesch. Pr. 791; cf. Pors. Med. 1363.

Φλοιά, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, =*φλιά*, v. l. Theocr. 23, 18, Ap. Rh. 3, 278, etc., but very dub.—II. in Lacon. dialect, an epith. of Proserpina, prob. from *φλοιός*, *φλόος*, *φλοῦς*, *the blooming*, *verdant*.

Φλοίαξ, *ᾶκος*, *ὁ*, (*φλοιὸς*)= *φλοιεύς*.

Φλοιάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *φλοιός*. [*ᾱ*]

Φλοιδάω, *ῶ*, =sq., Hipp.

Φλοιδιάω and *φλοιδόω*, *ῶ*, (*φλοιός*, *φλέω*, *φλύω*) *to make to swell* or *ferment*.—II. *to heat*, *scorch*, *burn*; in pass., Lyc. 35.

Φλοΐζω, (*φλόος*) *to strip off the rind*, *to peel*, Theophr.

Φλοίνος, *η*, *ον*, *of* or *from the water-plant φλοῦς* or *φλέως*, *ἐσθῆτες φλοῖναι*, garments *thereof*, *mat-garments*, Hdt. 3, 98.

Φλοιοβαρής, *ές*, (*φλοιός*, *βαρύς*) *heavy with bark*.

Φλοιορρᾱγέω, *ῶ*, *to have the bark burst*, Diosc.: from

Φλοιορρᾱγής, *ές*, *with the bark* or *rind burst*, Theophr. Hence

Φλοιορρᾱγία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a bursting of the bark* or *rind*, Theophr.

Φλοιόρριζος, *ον*, (*φλοιός*, *ῥίζα*) *having roots covered with coats of rind* or *peel*: *τὸ φλοιόρριζα*, *bulbous plants*, Theophr.

Φλοιός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φλέω*, *φλοίω*):—*the rind of trees*, *peel*, *bark*, *bass*, Il. 1, 237, Hdt. 4, 67:—also, *the husk* of certain fruits, Plut. 2, 684 A:—metaph. as a symbol of empty pride, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 81 B. Cf. *φλόος*, *φλοῦς*.

Φλοΐσβος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φλέω*, *φλοίω*):—*any confused*, *roaring noise*, esp. *the dull noise* or *din of a large mass of men*, *the battle-din*, Il. 5, 322, 469; 10, 416 (never in Od.): of the noise of the sea, Aesch. Pr. 792, Soph. Fr. 380 (for Hom. has it not in this signf. except in compd. *πολύφλοισβος*); *ἁλίνοιες*, *foam*, Opp. H. 1, 777:—cf. *ἀφλοισμός*.—Poët. word.

Φλοισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*φλοΐζω*) *a stripping off the rind*, *peeling*, Theophr.

Φλοϊστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*φλοΐζω*) *suited for*, *skilled in peeling off the rind*; *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of making plaited-work from the bass of trees*, *mat-making*, Plat. Polit. 288 D.

Φλοίω, (*φλέω*) *to burst out*, *swell*, *be in full vigour* or *bloom*, Antimach. Fr. 69 (ap. Plut. 2, 683 F).

Φλοιώδης, *ες*, (*φλοιός*, *εἶδος*) *like rind* or *bass*:—hence metaph. *light-minded*, *frivolous*, Plut. 2, 81 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Φλοιώτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (*φλοιός*) *made of bark* or *bass*, Lyc. 1422.

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φλομίς, ίδος, ἡ, cf. sq.

φλόμος, ου, ὁ, *mullein*, Lat. *verbascum*, of which the ancients knew several kinds, Cratin. Incert. 135, and Theophr.: we also find the forms φλώμος, φλόνος, and πλόμος.—Its thick, woolly leaves served for lampwicks, whence one kind was called φλομὶς λυχνῖτις or θρυαλλίς.

φλονίς, ίδος, ἡ, = φολίς, λεπίς, Hesych.

φλονῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, synonym. for δύυσμα, in Diosc. 3, 137, where some write φλομῖτις, and derive it from φλόμος.

φλόνος, ὁ, v. φλόμος.

φλόξ, ἡ, gen. φλογός, (φλέγω):—a *flame, blaze, any bright, blazing fire*, Od. 24, 71, and oft. in Il.; δεινὴ δὲ φλὸξ ὦρτο θεῖου καιομένοιο, 8, 135; κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλὸξ ἐμαράνθη, 9, 212; freq. also in Hes., etc.: φλόγα παρακαλεῖν, ἐγείρειν, to raise *a flame*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23, Symp. 2, 24:—more fully, φλὸξ Ἡφαίστοιο, Il. 17, 88, Od. l. c.; πυρός, Pind. P. 4, 400; φλογὸς σπέρμα, of live charcoal, Id. O. 7, 87: φλ. κεραυνία, οὐρανία, etc., of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1017, Eur. Med. 144: also of the heat of the sun, Soph. Tr. 696, Eur., etc.:—metaph., φλ. οἴνου, *the fiery strength* of wine, Eur. Alc. 758; φλ. πήματος, Soph. O. T. 166.—The plur. φλόγες, *flames, fire*, is not rare in Anth., Ath., and other late prose, L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 2, 24.

φλόος, ου, ὁ, contr. φλοῦς, with metapl. acc. φλόα in Nic. Al. 302, (φλέω):—rarer form of φλοιός, Diosc.: also of *the slough of serpents*, Nic. l. c. -II. *bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant*, Lat. *flos*, Arat. 335.

φλοῦς, ὁ, Ion. for φλέως, q. v.—II. contr. for φλόος.

†Φλύα, ας, ἡ, *Phlya*, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Cecropis and later to Ptolemaïs; adv. Φλυῆσι, *at* or *in Phlya*, Isae. 72, 38; hence ὁ Φλυεύς, έως, *an inhab. of Phlya, a Phlyan*, Isae. 68, 44; Plut. Sol. 12.

φλῦάκιον, ου, τό, = φλυζάκιον. [ᾰ]

φλῦᾰκαγρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to write jests* or *farces*: and

φλῦᾰκαγρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing of jests* or *farces*: from

φλῦᾰκαγράφος, ον, (φλύαξ, γράφω) *writing farces*: ὁ φλ., *a farce-writer*, Ath. 702 B.

φλύαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, Dor. form for φλυάρος, (φλύω):—*nonsense, foolery, drollery*. hence,—2. *a kind of farce*, said to be invented by Rhinthon, φλύακες τραγικοί, Anth. P. 7, 414: also called ἱλαροτραγῳδία,—being prob. *a kind of travestied tragedy*.—II. of persons, *a jester, droll*, or *player of farces*.

φλῦᾰρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, Ion. φλυηρ-, (φλύαρος):—*to talk folly* or *nonsense, play the droll, jest*, Hdt. 7, 103, 104, Ar. Eq. 543, etc.; ἀεροβατοῦντα καὶ ἄλλην πολλὴν φλυαριαν φλυροῦντα, Plat. Apol. 19 C: also, *to play the fool, trifle*, Lat. *nugari*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11, Plat., etc.:—φλυαρεῖς ἔχων, Plat. Gorg. 490 E; cf. ἔχω A. IV. 8. Hence

φλῦάρημα, ατος, τό, *silly talk, foolery*, Joseph. [ᾰρ]

φλῦᾰρία, ας, ἡ, (φλύαρος) *silly talk, nonsense, foolery*, Ar. Lys. 159, and Plat.; καπνὸς καὶ φλ., Plat. Rep. 581 D: generally, *a playing the fool*, whether in word or deed, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 211 E, and v. sub φλυαρέω:—freq. also in plur., *fooleries*, Lat. *nugae*, Plat., v. Heind. Phaed. 66 C; λῆροι καὶ φλυαρίαι, Id. Hipp. Maj. 304 B.

φλῦᾰρογρᾰφέω, φλῦᾰρογράφος, = φλυακογρ.

φλῦᾰροκοπέω, ῶ, (κόπτω) strengthd. for φλυαρέω, *to practise tom-foolery*, Strab., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 416. Hence

φλῦᾰροκοπία, ας, ἡ, *tom-foolery*.

φλῦᾰρολογέω, ῶ, -λογία, ἡ, = φλυαρέω, φλυαρία: from

φλῦᾰρολόγος, ου, (λέγω) = sq., *talking foolery*.

φλῦᾰρός, όν, *talkative, gossiping*.—II. as subst., ὁ φλύαρος (proparox.),—1. *a silly talker, prater*, Plat. Ax. 369 D.—2. *silly talk, foolery*, like φλυαρία, Ar. Nub. 364, Plat. Ax. 365 E; also in pl., *fooleries*, Strattis Maced. 7.—On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 345. [ῠ]

φλῦᾰρώδης, ες, (φλύαρος, εἶδος) *fooling*, Plut. Lycurg. 6.

φλῦάσσω, = φλυαρέω, Hesych.; in Laconic φλονύσσω.

†Φλυγαδία, ας, ἡ, *Phlygadia*, a mountain of Noricum, Strab. p. 207.

†Φλυγόνιον, ου, τό, and Φλυγονία, ας, ἡ, *Phlygonium*, a city of Phocis, Paus. 10, 3, 2.

φλῦδᾰρός, ά, όν, like πλαδαρός, *soft* or *flabby*: from

φλῦδάω, ῶ, like πλαδάω, *to have an excess of moisture, become soft* or *flabby*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλυζάκιον, ου, τό, dim. of φλύκταινα, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλυζογράφος, ον, = φλυακογράφος. [ᾰ]

Φλύζω, rarer collat. form from φλύω, Nic. Al. 214, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; and v. φλύω sub fin.

Φλύηρος, φλυηρέω, Ion. for φλύαρος, φλυαρέω.

Φλύκταινα, ης, ἡ, (φλύω, φλύζω):—*a rising on the skin*; whether, *a blister* made by a burn or some outward cause; or, *a pimple, pustule*, striking out from within, Lat. *pustula*, Thuc. 2, 49, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; cf. ὀλοφλυκτίς, ὀλυφυγόών.

Φλυκταινίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Hipp. p. 183. [ῐ]

Φλυκταινίς, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. p. 994.

Φλυκταινοειδής, ές, (φλύκταινα, εἶδος) *pimply, pustulous*, Hipp. p. 641.

Φλυκταινόομαι, (φλύκταινα, εἶδος) as pass., *to get* or *have pustules*, Hipp.

Φλυκταινώδης, ες, contr. for φλυκταινοειδής.

Φλυκταίνωσις, ἡ, (φλυκταινόομαι) *an eruption of pustules*, Hipp. p. 765.

Φλυκτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (φλύω), = φλύκταινα, Hipp.

Φλυνδάνω, = φλυδάω.

Φλύος, τό, = φλύαρος II, *idle talk, foolery*, Archil. 113.

†Φλυός, οῦ, ὁ, *Phlyus*, a son of Earth, Paus. 4, 1, 5.

Φλύσις, εως, ἡ, *a breaking out, eruption*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Φλύω, f. -σω, and φλύζω. (φλέω):—*to swell over, overflow, bubble* or *boil over* or *up*, ἀνὰ δ' ἔφλυε καλὰ ῥέεθρα, Il. 21, 361.—II. metaph., *to overflow with words, talk idly, talk, babble*, μάτην φλῦσαι, Aesch. Pr. 504; γράμματ' ἐπ' ἀσπίδος φλύοντα, Id. Theb. 661: later also, c. acc. cognato, φήμην στυγερὴν ἐφλῦσεν, Anth. P. 7, 351; so, φ. αἰσχρά, φλ. ὀνειδος, Ib.—Poet. word.—Βλύω, βλύζω is the same word without the aspir.: on this whole family v. sub φλέω. [ῠ in pres. and impf., as in Il. 21, 361. ῠ in fut. and aor., (v. supra); for φλῦσαι, Mel. 119, 4, Anth. l. c., may be referred to φλύζω.]

Φνεῖ, comic imitation of the snuffing, nasal sound φλη, Luc. Lexiph. 9;—also cited from Ar. (Fr. 702) by Gramm. as expressing the note of a certain bird, E. M. p. 796.

Φοβέεσκε, Ep. and Ion. impf. from φοβέω, for ἐφόβει, Hes.

Φοβερίζω, f. -ίσω, (φόβος) *to terrify, scare, dismay*, LXX. Hence

Φοβερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a terrifying, fright*, LXX.

Φοβεροειδής, ές, (φοβερός, εἶδος) *terrible to behold*, LXX.

Φοβερός, ά, όν, *fearful*: hence,—I. *causing fear, dreadful, frightful, fearful, formidable, χρηστήρια φ.*, Hdt. 7, 139, and freq. in Aesch., etc.; φ. ἰδεῖν, προςιδέσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 27, 48; πλῆθει φ., *formidable* only from numbers, Thuc. 2, 98; c. inf., φ. προςπολεμῆσαι, Dem. 42, 12, cf. Theocr. 22, 2.—2. *causing fear, serving as matter of dread, οὐδὲ ὅρκος φ.*, Thuc. 3, 83; ἵππος φοβερὸς μὴ ἀνήκεστόν τι ποιήσῃ, a horse *that makes one fear* he will do some mischief, Xen. Hier. 6, 15; so, φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μὴ ποιήσειαν, Id. An. 5, 7, 2:—φοβερόν (ἐστι) μή, there is *reason to dread* that.., Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 22, Hier. 1, 12.—II. *feeling fear, frightened, affrighted, afraid, timid*, φρήν, Soph. O. T. 153; δμμα, Eur. I. A. 620; freq. in Plat.: τὸ ξυνηθες φ., *the feeling of* fear and reverence, Thuc. 6, 55.—III. *caused by fear, troubled, panic*, φ. ἀναχώρησις, Thuc. 4, 128; φοβερὰ ὅσσοις ὁμίχλη πρόσηξε, a mist *of fear*.., Aesch. Pr. 144: φ. φροντίδες, *anxious* thoughts, Plat. Theag. 127 B. Hence

Φοβερότης, ητος, ἡ, *sternness*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 11.

Φοβερωπός, όν, Orph. Fr. 8, 8, and φοβερώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, H. 69, 8, (φοβερός, ὤψ) *terrible of aspect*.

Φοβεστράτη, ης, ἡ, (φοβέω, στρατός) *scarer of hosts*, epith. of Minerva, Ar. Eq. 1177; and

Φοβέστρᾰτος, ον, (φοβέω, στρατός) *dismaying, scaring armies*, Hes. Fr.

Φοβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φόβος):—*to strike with fear, to scare, frighten, dismay*, in Il., esp. *to put to flight*, (never in Od.); Ζεὺς καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ, Il. 16, 689; etc. (cf. infra B); once in Hes., Sc. 162; then in Hdt. 7, 235, and Att., μὴ φίλους φόβει, Aesch. Theb. 262; φοβεῖν λόγοις, Id. Pers. 215; ᾧ μή 'στι δρῶντι τάρβος οὐδ' ἔπος φοβεῖ, Soph. O. T. 296; cf. Eur. Hipp. 572; ἡ δύναμις φοβοῦσα, Antipho 127, 23; then in Thuc., Plat., etc.

B. pass., φοβέομαι: fut. mid. φοβήσομαι, and fut. pass. φοβηθήσομαι, used indifferently, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19; 3, 3, 30; 8, 7, 15, though the former more freq.: aor. ἐφοβήθην; aor. mid., ἐφοβησάμην, only in late authors, as Anacreont. 34, 11: pf. pass., πεφόβημαι. *To be put in fear, take fright, be affrighted, to fear, dread*, in Hom. esp. *to flee*, freq. in Il., once in Od., 16, 163: this Homeric sense mostly in part. pf. πεφοβημένος, so in Hdt. 9, 70, and freq. in Att. Construct., absol., κὰμ μέσσον πεδίον φοβέοντο, βόες ὣς ἀς τε λέων ἐφόβησε, Il. 11, 172;—ὑπό τινος φοβέεσθαι, *to flee* before him, Il. 8, 149; so, ὑπό τινι, Il. 15, 637: also c. acc., φοβεῖσθαί τινα, *to flee from, dread, fear* any one, Il. 22, 250, and Att.; so, φοβεῖσθαί τι, Hdt. 1, 39, and Att.; also, φοβεῖσθαι εἰς or πρός τι, *to be alarmed* at a thing, Soph. O. T. 980, Tr. 1211; but, φ. ἀμφί τινι, *to fear, be anxious* about a thing, Hdt. 6, 62; περί τινος or τινί, Thuc. 2, 90, Plat., etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; ὑπέρ τινος, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 387 C

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—c. acc. cognato, *φόβον φοβεῖσθαι*, Eur. Tro. 1166, cf. Supp. 548:—*φοβεῖσθαι μή.., to fear* lest a thing will be, Lat. *vereri ne..*, Eur. Or. 770, Thuc., etc., (cf. *μή* B. IV); so, *φ. ὅπως μή..*, Thuc. 6, 13, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 2; *φ. μὴ οὐ*, Xen. Oec. 16, 6, (cf. *μὴ οὐ* I): also, *φοβ. ὅτι.., ὡς.., to fear that..*, not like Lat. *vereri ut..*, but= *φ. μή*, perh. a little stronger, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1:—c. inf., *to fear to* do, *be afraid* of doing, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, Soph. 230 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 15.

ΦΟ'ΒΗ, *ης, ἡ, a lock* or *curl of hair*, Aesch. Cho. 188; *βοστρύχων ἄκρας φόβας*, Soph. El. 449: generally, one's *hair*, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Bacch. 683; *δρακόντων φόβαι*, i. e. the Gorgon's snaky *locks*, Pind. P. 10, 75: *the mane* of a horse, Soph. Fr. 587, 7, 10, Eur. Alc. 429.—II. metaph., like *κόμη* II, Lat. *coma, the tresses* of trees, their *leafage. foliage*, Soph. Ant. 419, Eur. Alc. 172, etc.; *ἴων φόβαι, tufts* of violets, Pind. Fr. 45, 16; *εὐπέταλοι φόβαι*, Anth. P. 6, 158. (Damm refers this to *φοβέω*, as *σόβη* to *σοβέω*, cf. *φρίσσω, θρίξ*.)

Φόβηθεν, Ep. and Dor. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass from *φοβέω*, for *ἐφοβήθησαν*, Od.

Φόβημα, ατος, τό, (*φοβέω*) *a terror, object of affright*, Soph. O. C. 699.

Φοβητέον, verb. adj. from *φοβέω, one must frighten.*—II. from *φοβέομαι, one must fear*, Plat. Rep. 452 B, etc.—2. *φοβητέος, α, ον, to be feared*, Id. Legg. 746 E.

Φοβητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φοβέω*) *one who scares* or *frightens.*

Φοβητικός, ή, όν, (*φοβέω*) *frightful, terrible.*—II. *liable to fear, fearful, timid*, Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 5.

Φόβητρον, ου, τό, a scarecrow, bugbear, fright, Plat. Ax. 367 A; *Τισιφόνης τὰ φόβητρα*, prob., tragic *masks of the Furies*, Lucill. 81.

†*Φόβιος, ου, ὁ, Phobius*, son of Hippocles, Alex. Aetol. 12, 1.

Φοβόδιψος, ον:=*ὑδροφόβος, like one bitten by a mad dog.*

Φόβος, ου, ὁ, (*φέβομαι*):—*fear, terror, fright, dismay*, in Hom. and Hes., mostly *flight*, freq. in Il., once in Od., viz. 24, 57; so in Hdt. 7, 10, 5; so, generally, to be distinguished from *δέος*, as rather *the outward show*, than *the sensation, of fear*, (cf. sub. *δέος*): c. gen. subjecti, *φόβος ἀνδρῶν, the flight* of men, Il. 15, 310; but c. gen. objecti, *fear* or *dread of* another, cf. Aesch. Pers. 115, etc.; so, *φ. ἀπό, ἐκ τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 53, Aesch. Cho. 930; *ὑπό τινος*, Xen. An. 7, 2; *πρός τινα*, Dem. 798, 3; but very rare c. acc. objecti, *φόβος Θηβαίους*, =*τὸ φοβεῖσθαι* Θ., Dem. 366, 26 (si sanus locus). cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 465 B: *φύβονδε ἵππους ἔχειν, φόβονδε τρωπᾶσθαι, ἀΐσσειν*, like *φύγαδε*, to turn the horses *to flight*, etc., Il. 8, 139; 15, 666; 17, 579, *φόβονδε ἀγορεύειν*, to advise *to flight*, Il. 5, 252: *δοῦναί τινα φόβῳ*, Pind. P. 5, 81: *φόβον βλέπειν*, Aesch. Theb. 498; *φόβον παρέχειν*, also, *ἐμβάλλειν, ἐντιθέναι τινί*, to strike *terror* into one, Lat. *metum incutere alicui*, Eur. Hec. 1113. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 18, An. 7, 4, 1; *φόβος ἔχει με, ἐμπίπτει μοι*, Aesch Ag. 1243, Eur. Or. 1255, Xen. An. 2, 2, 9; *ὑπέρχεταί με φ.*, Soph. Phil. 1231; *διὰ φόβου ἔρχομαι*, Eur. Or. 757; on the contrary, *φόβον λύειν*, Eur. Or. 104; *ἀπελαύνειν τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 10; *φόβου ἀπαλλάττεσθαι*, to get rid of it, Ib. 5, 2, 32: *φόβος (ἐστί)*, c. inf., Xen. An. 2, 4, 3; *μή...*, Mem. 2, 1, 25:—also in plur., mostly poet., as Pind. N. 9, 64, Aesch. Theb. 134, Eur., etc.; *φόβους καὶ κινδύνους*, Plat. Theaet. 173 A.—2. *an object of terror, a terror*, Soph. O. C. 1652: plur. *φόβοι*, like Lat. *terrores, ἦν φόβους λέγῃ*, Soph. O. T. 917; cf. Xen. An. 4, 1, 23.—II. *Φόβος*, personified, †*Phobus, Terror*, † Il. 15, 119, son of Mars, Il. 13, 299, and of Cytherea, Hes. Th. 934; usu. coupled with his brother *Δεῖμος*, Il. 4, 440; 11, 37.

Φοιβάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*φοῖβος*):—*to cleanse, purify*, Ap. Rh.—II. (*φοῖβος*) *to be inspired, prophesy, utter prophetic words, μύθους*, Lyc.—2. transit., *to inspire*, Anth. P. 9, 525; *πάθος φοιβάζον τοὺς λόγους*, Longin.

†*Φοιβαία λίμνη, ἡ*, lake *Phoebaea*, near Troezene in Argolis, Paus. 2, 30, 7.

Φοιβαίνω,=*φοιβάζω*.

Φοιβάς, άδος, ἡ, the priestess of Phoebus: generally, *an inspired woman, prophetess*, Eur. Hec. 827: also as fem. adj..=*φοιβάζουσα*.

Φοιβαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and *φοιβαστής, οῦ, ὁ, an inspired person.*

Φοιβαστικός, ή, όν, (*φοιβάζω*) *like inspiration, enthusiastic*, Longin.: *φ. χρησμῶν, uttering* oracles, Plut. Rom. 21.

Φοιβάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *φοιβαστήρ, a prophetess*, Lyc. 1468.

Φοιβάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, poet. for *φοιβάζω, to cleanse, wash. χεῖρας φοιβήσασα μύροις*, Theocr. 17, 134, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 11.

Φοίβειος, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, Ion. *Φοιβήιος*, (*Φοῖβος*) *of Phoebus, belonging* or *sacred to him*, †Eur. Ion 1089, Phoen. 225; *τὸ Φοιβήιον δάπεδον*, I. A. 756†; hence, *prophetic, inspired.*

Φοίβη, ης, ἡ, Phoibé, Lat. *Phoebé*, one of the daughters of Uranus and Gaea, who bore Latona and Asteria to Coeus, Hes. Th. 136, 404: acc. to others the mother of Phoebus was so called, cf. sub *Φοῖβος*: and, later, Phoebé is a freq. epith. of Diana:—cf. *φοίβος*.—†2. a nymph, wife of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, sister of Clytaemnestra, Eur. I. A. 50.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Φοιβήιος, η, ον*, Ion.=*Φοίβειος*.

Φοίβηις, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *Φοίβειος*, Anth. †P. 9, 201.

Φοιβητεύω, to be a φοιβητής.

Φοιβητής, οῦ, ὁ, a soothsayer, prophet.

Φοιβητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *prophesied, foretold.*—II. *inspired, prophesying*, Manetho.

Φοιβήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *φοιβητής, a prophetess.*—II. = *καθάρτρια* II, *a cleanser, purifier.*

Φοιβήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *φοιβητής*, Orph. Lith. 383.

†*Φοιβία, ας, ἡ, Phoebia*, a small town of the Sicyonians, Paus. 9, 15, 4.

†*Φοιβίδας, α, ὁ, Phoebidas*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 2. 24.

†*Φοιβίς, ίδος, ἡ, Phoebis*, a courtesan, Luc. Dial. Mer. 4.

Φοιβίτης, ου, ὁ,=*φοιβητής*, susp.

Φοιβόλαμπτος, ον, Ion. for sq., Hdt. 4, 13.

Φοιβόλημπτος, ον, (*Φοῖβος, λαμβάνω*) *rapt, inspired by Phoebus*, Lyc. 1460.

Φοιβονομέομαι, (*Φοῖβος, νέμομαι*) pass., *to be ruled by Phoebus*, i. e. *to be purified*, Thessalian word in Plut. 2, 393 C.

Φοῖβος, η, ον, pure, bright, radiant, *ὕδωρ*, Hes. Fr. 78, Lyc. 1009: *ξάλως φλόξ*, Aesch. Pr. 22. (Prob. from *φάος, φῶς*; cf. the old Latin *februus, februa, februarius*)—II. as prop. n., *Φοῖβος, ὁ, Phoebus*, i. e. *the Bright* or *Pure* (cf. foreg.), old epith of Apollo, freq. in Hom., who usu. joins *Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων*, but also has *Φοῖβος* alone rarely inverted, *Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος*, as in Il. 20, 68, Hes. ap. Eust. Od. 1, 232. Aesch., Eum. 8, makes the name originate with the god's mother *Φοίβη*. But in no case must Hesiod's *Φοῖβος* be taken for the Sun god (*Ἥλιος*), for Apollo did not receive this character till much later. The epith. *Φοῖβος* refers rather to *the purity and radiant beauty of youth*, which was always a chief attribute of Apollo, so that something may be said for Kanne's hypothesis, that *φοῖβος* is connected with *ἠβη*, cf. Muller Dor 2, 6, 7. The notion of *prophetic* attaches to the person of the oracular Apollo, but without being expressed in the name *Φοῖβος*.

†*Φοίδας, ου, ὁ, Phocdas*, a ruler of the Thebans, Plut. 2. 775 A.

Φοῖδες, cf. sub *φωῖς*.

†*Φοίζων, ωνος, ὁ, Phoezon*, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 11, 4.

Φοίνη, ης, ἡ, Lacon. for *θοίνη*, like *φήρ* for *θήρ*, Alcman 11.

Φοινήεις, εσσα, εν, (*φοινός* — *blood-red, deep-red, δράκων*, Il. 22, 308. 220; *μύωψ*, Coluth. 43:—cf. *διαφοινός*.

Φοίνιγμα, ατος, τό, that which is made red.

Φοινιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*φοινίσσω*) *a reddening* or *making red.*—2. *an irritating* the skin *by blisters* and the like, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Φοινίζω,=*φοινίσσω*.

Φοινικάνθεμος, ον, (*φοῖνιξ, ἄνθεμον*) *with purple flowers, rosy*, Soph. *ἔαρ*, Lat. *purpureum ver*, Pind. P. 4, 114.

Φοινικάω, ῶ,=*φοινίσσω*, dub.

Φοινίκειμων, gen. ονος, (*Φοίνιξ, εἷμα*) for *φοινικοείμων, with garment of red*, Epich. p. 25, e conj Porson.

Φοινίκειος, ον, v. sub *φοινίκιος*. [*ῐ*]

Φοινικελίκτης, ου, ὁ, a cheat or *rogue*, Hesych.; so, *Φοίνιξ ἀνὴρ ἀκτηδία εἰδώς*, Od. 14, 288.

Φοινίκεος, έα, εον, contr. *οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν*, q. v.: (*φοίνιξ*):—*purple-red, purple* or *crimson*, and (generally) *red*, Lat. *puniceus, rubeus*, Pind. I. 4 (3), 30; also in Hdt. 1, 98; 2, 122, etc.:—cf. *φοίνιξ* C. fin.—II.=*Φοινικιαῖος*, Diod.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 148. [*ῐ*]

†*Φοίνικες, ων, οἱ, the Phoenicians*, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, Il. 23, 744; etc.: for their migration hither from their original abode about the *Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα*, v. Hdt. 1, 1; 7, 89. v. *Φοίνιξ*.

†*Φοινίκη, ης, ἡ*, (*φοίνιξ. date-land*) *Phoenicia*, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean in Asia, Od. 4, 83; Hdt. 2. 44, 116; etc.—2. a city on the coast of Chaonia in Epirus, Polyb. 2, 8. [*ῐ*]

†*Φοινικήιος, η, ον*, Ep. and Ion for *Φοινίκειος, α, ον, of Phoenicia, Phoenician, τὰ Φοινικήια γράμματα*, the letters introduced into Greece *from Phoenicia*, Hdt. 5, 58.

Φοινικήιος, η, ον, Ion. for *φοινίκειος*,=*φοινικινος, of the date* or *palm tree, ἐσθὴς φοινικηίη*, a garment *of palm leaves*, Hdt. 4, 43; *ὁ οἶνος, palm*-wine, Ib. 1, 194; 2, 86, etc. *φοινικηίη νοῦσος = ἐλεφαντίασις*, Hipp.

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Φοινικηΐς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of foreg.—II.=*φοινικίς*.

Φοινικίας ἄνεμος, ὁ, a Phoenician wind, i. e. *south-east*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 10.

†*Φοινικίδης, ου, ὁ, Phoenicides*, a poet of the new comedy, Stob.; cf. Meineke 1, p. 481.

Φοινικίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *Φαίνιξ, a young* or *little Phoenician*, Diog. L. 7, 3.

Φοινικίζω; f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ*, (*Φοίνιξ*):—like *βαρβαρίζω, to imitate the Phoenicians in manners* or *language, speak Phoenician*, etc.: also of brutal lust, Hesych.—II. (*φοίνιξ*) *to be purple-red.*

Φοινικικός, ή, όν, (*Φοίνιξ*) *Phoenician*, Hdt. 6, 47: later, also, *Punic, Carthaginian*, †Thuc. 6, 46; *Φοινικικόν τι*, something *Phoenician*, i. e. a falsehood, for the Phoenicians were charged with deception from Homer downwards (cf. sub *Φοίνιξ*), Plat. Rep. 414 C†:—adv. *-κῶς, in Phoenician fashion*, Diog. L. 7, 25.—II.= *φοινίκεος, red*; hence, metaph., *κακὰ φοινικικά* (as we say, 'of deep dye'), Ar. Pac. 303; v. Br. et Dind. Ib. 1173.

Φοινικίνος, η, ον, (*φοινίξ* II)=*φοινικήϊος*, *φ. μύρον, palm*-unguent, Antiph. *Θορικ.* 1, 4; *ὁ φ.* (sc. *οἶνος*), *palm*-wine, Ephipp. Epheb. 1, Incert. 3 (ubi v. Meineke).

Φοινίκιον, ου, τό, a musical instrument invented by the Phoenicians, also *φοίνιξ*. [*ῐ*]

†*Φοινικιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Phoenicius*, near Onchestus in Boeotia, Strab. p. 410.

Φοινίκιος, α, ον,=*φοινίκεος*, Polyb. 6, 23, 12. [*ῐ*]

Φοινικιοῦς, οὖσσα, οὖν,=*φοινίκεος*, Ar. Av. 272, Arist. Color. 5, 19 and 23: cf. *φοινίξ* C. fin.—II. *τὸ φοινικιοῦν*, a court of justice at Athens, named *from its colour*, Paus. 1, 28, 8; cf. *βατραχιοῦν*.

Φοινικιόω, ῶ,=*φοινικόω*.

Φοινίκις, ίδος, ἡ, (*φοίνιξ*):—*a dark-red, crimson* or *purple cloth*, Ar. Plut. 735.—2. *a red cloak*, Lat. *punicea vestis*, esp. *a dark-red military cloak* of the Lacedaemonians, Schol. Ar. Ach. 320, Lys. 1140, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 11, 3, Thom. M. p. 899; *φοινικίδ' ὀξεῖαν πάνυ, a red cloak* as bright as bright can be, Ar. Pac. 1173, cf. 1175:—a similar cloak worn by Persians, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1, cf. sq.—3. *a red curtain*, Aeschin. 64, 27.—4. at sea, *a red flag* hung out by the admiral as the signal for action: generally, *a red banner, φοινικίδα ἀναστεῖλαι*, a form in solemn curses or excommunications, Lys. 107, 40.—5. *a red ticket* under high-hung pictures, to tell their subject.

†*Φοινικίς, ίδος, ἡ, Phoenicis*, a city of Boeotia, earlier *Μεδεών*, Strab. p. 410.

Φοινικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φοίνιξ*):—*a dyer of purple* or *red*.—II. with the Persians, *a wearer of purple*, i. e. *one of the highest rank*, Lat. *purpuratus*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 20; whereas the *παραλουργεῖς*, who were of lower rank, wore only facings of purple:—Larcher indeed refers it to *φοινικίς* II, and interprets it *a bearer of the red standard.*—III. = *Φοινικίζων, brutally lustful*, E. M.

Φοινικιστί, (*Φοίνιξ*) adv., *in Phoenician fashion*:—*in the Phoenician* or *Punic tongue*, Polyb. 1, 80, 6.

Φοινικίτης, ου, ὁ. (*φοίνιξ* B. II) *φ. οἶνος, palm*-wine, Diosc. 5, 40.

Φοινικοβάλανος, ου, ἡ, (*φοίνιξ* B. II, *βάλανος*) strictly, *palm-acorn, the fruit of the palm, the date*, Polyb. 12, 2, 6, and Galen. [*ᾰ*]

Φοινικόβαπτος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, βάπτω*) *purple-dyed, crimson, ἔσθημα*, Aesch. Eum. 1028.

Φοινικοβατέω, ῶ, (*φοίνιξ, βαίνω*) *to climb palms*, Luc. D. Syr. 29.

Φοινικοβαφής, ές,=*φοινικόβαπτος*, Philostr.

Φοινικογενής, ές, (*Φοίνιξ, *γένω*) *Phoenician born*, Eur. Cret. 2.

Φοινικοδάκτυλος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, δάκτυλος*) *crimson-fingered*, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 13.

Φοινικοείμων, ον, cf. *φοινικείμων*.

Φοινικόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *φοινίκεος*, (*φοίνιξ*) *dark-red, purple* or *crimson*, Il. 10, 133, Od. 14, 500, Hes. Sc. 95; *αἵματι φοιν., red* with blood, Il. 23, 717, Hes. Sc. 194. Cf. *φοίνιξ* C. fin. [Either Hom. and Hes. use *ῐ*, or (which is more prob.) the word must be pronounced as trisyll., v. Heyne Il. 10, 133.]

Φοινικόκροκος, ον, (*φοίνιξ. κρόκη*) *with purple woof*; generally, *woven of red wool, ζώνη*, Pind. O. 6, 66.

Φοινικόλεγνος, ον, purple or *crimson-streaked*, epith. of the bird *πηνέλοψ*.

Φοινικόλοφος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, λόφος*) *purple* or *crimson-crested, δρίκων*, Eur. Phoen. 820; of a cock, Theocr. 22, 72.

Φοινικοπάρειος, ον, and Ion. *-πάρηος, ον*, (*φοίνιξ, παρειά*) *red-cheeked*, like *μιλτοπάρηος*, epith. of ships, the sides of which were painted red, Od. 11, 124; 23, 271. [*ᾰ*]

Φοινικοπάρῠφος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, παρυφή*) *with a purple* or *red border*: *τήβενναι πορφυραῖ φ.*, the Rom. *trabeae*, Dion. H. 6, 13.

Φοινικόπεδος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, πέδον*) *with a red bottom* or *ground*, of the Red Sea, Aesch. Fr. 178; cf. Herm. Opusc 4, p. 267.

Φοινικόπεζα, ης, ἡ, (*φοίνιξ, πέζα*) *the ruddy-footed*; and so, generally, *ruddy*, epith. of Ceres, Pind. O. 6, 159: prob. from the colour of ripe corn, Virgil's *rubicunda Ceres*, cf. Böckh ad l. (92).

Φοινικόπτερος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, πτερόν*) *red-feathered*:—*ὁ φ.*, a red water-bird, perh. *the flamingo, Phoenicopterus*, Linn., Ar. Av. 273: also, *ὄρνις φ.*, Cratin. Nemes. 4.

Φοινικορόδιος, ον,=sq.

Φοινικόροδος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, ῥόδον*) *red with roses, λειμών*, Pind. Fr. 95.

Φοινικόρυγχος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, ῥύγχος*) *red-beaked*, Arist. H. A. 9, 24.

Φοινικοσκελής, ές, (*φοίνιξ, σκέλος*) *red-legged*, Eur. Ion 1207.

Φοινικοστερόπης, ον, ὁ, Dor. *-πας*, (*φοίνιξ, στεροπή*) *hurling red lightnings*, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 9, 10.

Φοινικόστολος, ον, (*Φοίνιξ, στέλλω*) *sent by Phoenicians, Φοιν. ἔγχεα*, i. e. *ἔγχεα τοῦ τῶν Φοινίκων στόλου*, Pind. N. 9, 67.

Φοινικοτρόφος, ον, (*φοίνιξ* B. II, *τρέφω*) *bearing palms*, Strab.

Φοινικουρος, ον, ὁ, (*φοίνιξ, οὐρά*) *a red-tail, red-start*, a bird, Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 4.

Φοινικοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, contr. for *-κεος*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 16, Cyr. 7, 1, 2, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 148, Paral. 286.

Φοινικοῦς, οὖσσα, οὖν, contr. for *φοινικόεις*.

Φοινικοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ,=*φοινικῶν, a palm-grove*, Diod.

†*Φοινικοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, Phoenicus*, a port on the south coast of Crete; in N. T. *Φοίνιξ*, cf. Strab. p. 475.—2. a port of Messenia, Paus. 4, 34.—3. a port of Cythera, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.—4. a port on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Mount Mimas, Thuc. 8, 34.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†*Φοινικοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, Phoenicussa*, one of the Aeolian islands, Strab. p. 276.

Φοινικοφαής, ές, (*φοίνιξ, φάος*) *red shining, πούς*, Eur. Ion 163.

Φοινικόφῠτος, ον, (*φοίνιξ, φύω*) *grown with palms*, Diod.

Φοινικτικός, ή, όν, purpling, reddening.

Φοινικών, ῶνος, ὁ, (*φοίνιξ* B. II) *a palm-grove*, Ael. N. A. 16, 18, Joseph.

Φοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, a Phoenician, Hom.: *Φοίνιξ ἀνὴρ ἀπατήλια εἰδώς*, Od. 14, 288; for such was the general character of the Phoenicians, as the first commercial nation: in Hom. they appear as the first slave-dealers and kidnappers, cf. Od. 13, 272, sq.: fem. *Φοίνισσα, ἡ*, Od.—2. *a Carthaginian*, as descended from the Phoenicians, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1, 72 (138).

B. *Φοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ*, as appellat., *a purple-red, purple* or *crimson*, because the discovery and earliest use of this colour was ascribed to the Phoenicians, Il. 4, 141; 6, 219, Od. 23, 201, etc.: cf. infra C. fin.—II. *the palm, palm-tree, date-palm*, Od. 6, 163, H. Ap. 117: the male and female palms were distinguished by Hdt., as *ὁ φ. ἔρσην* and *ἡ φ. βαλανηφόρος*, 1, 193: yet, he often makes the female palm masc., e. g. 4, 172, 182.—2. *the fruit of the palm, the date*.—3. *a musical instrument*, like *a guitar*, invented by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 4, 192; also *φοινίκιον*.—III. the fabulous Aegyptian bird *phoenix*, first in Hes. Fr. 50, 4, then in Hdt. 2, 73: cf. Creuzer's Symb. 1, p. 438.—IV. a kind of *grass, lolium perenne*, called also *ῥοῦς* and *ἀγχίνωψ*, Diosc. 4, 43.

C. *φοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ*, as adj., with pecul. fem. *φοίνισσα* in Pind. P. 1, 45; 4, 365; but *φοίνιξ* as fem., Eur. Tro. 815; never as neut., Lob. Paral. 285:—*purple-red, purple* or *crimson*, generally, *red* or *reddish*, hence of the colour of a *bay* horse, Il. 23, 454; of *red* cattle, Pind. P. 4, 365; also, like Lat. *fulvus*, of the colour of fire, *φοίνισσα φλόξ*, Pind. P. 1, 45; *φοίνιξ πυρὸς πνοαί*, Eur. Tr. 815: cf. *φοινός, φοινῆες, δαφοινός*.—*Φοίνιξ, φοινίκεος, φοινικόεις, φοινικοῦς*, was a general name for all *dark reds*, from crimson to purple, while the *brighter shades* were denoted by *πορφύρα, πορφύρεος*, etc., or *ἁλουργής*, whereas *scarlet* was *κόκκινος, κοκκοβαφής*, v. Arist. (or Theophr.) Color. 10, etc.: this class of words is used only of actual *colour*, seldom like *πορφύρεος*, with the transferred notion of *brightness, splendour*, etc., as in *φ. ἠνία*, Hes. Sc. 95; cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 151.

D. [In all signfs. of the word, *ῐ* in genit.: yet several Gramm., as Herodian, Draco, and Priscian, would write it properispom. *φοινῖς* in nom., Schäf. Hes. Op. 69, Soph. Phil. 562, cf. A. B. p. 70, 24; 14, 1429; but Wolf in Hom., Herm., Soph. O. T. 746, and others, prefer. the paroxyt. *φοίνιξ*: the signf. of the word makes no difference, except that Wolf writes the masc. pr. n. *Φοῖνιξ*, though this equally has *ῐ* in genit.]

†*Φοίνιξ, ικος, ὁ, Phoenix*, masc. pr. n.,—1. son of Agenor, brother of Cad

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mus, Apollod. 3, 1, 1; acc. to Il. 14, 321, father of Europa.—2. son of Amyntor, friend and instructor of Achilles. Il. 9, 448, sqq.; cf. Ar. Ach. 421.—3. an Athenian, friend of the poet Agathon, Plat. Symp. — Others in Plut.; Ath.; etc.—II. of rivers,—1. a river of Locris near Thermopylae on the borders of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 176.—2. another near Aegium in Achaia, Paus. 7, 23, 5.—III. a city of Crete, v. *Φοινικοῦς*.

Φοίνιξις, εως, ἡ, (*φοινίσσω*) *a reddening* or *making red:* in medic.,= *φοινιγμός* II.—II. *redness, red colour.*

Φοίνιος, α, ον, also *ος, ον,* Poind. I. 4 (3), 59: (*φοινός*):—*blood-red, alμα,* Od. 18, 97: hence, *blood-stained, bloody, murderous, warlike, φ. ἀλκή,* Pind. l. c.; *φοινία ξυνωρίς,* Aesch. Ag. 643; *πρέπει παρηὶς φοινίοις ἀμυγμοῖς,* Id. Cho. 24; *χεὶρ φ.,* Soph. Aj. 772; etc.—Only poët.

Φοίνισσα, fem. from *Φοίνιξ, a Phoenician woman,* Od. 15, 417.—II. fem. from *φοίνιξ* C, q. v.

Φοινίσσω, f. *-ξω,* (*φοινός*):—*to redden, make red, αἵματι πόντον,* Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77; *σφάγια φοιν,* Eur. Or. 1285; *φοινίσσουσα παρῆδ' ἐμὴν αἰσχύνᾳ,* Id. I. A. 187:—pass., *to be* or *become so, μάστιγι φοινιχθείς,* Soph. Aj. 110; *καὶ χρόα φοινίχθην,* Theocr. 20, 16.—2. in medic., *to redden and irritate* the skin *by blisters and the like,* cf. Nic. Al. 254, Opp. H. 2, 427.—II. intr., *to become red,* Soph. Fr. 698; *to blush,* Nic. Th. 238, 303, 845.

Φοινός, ἡ, όν, (*φόνος*):—*blood-red, φ. αἵματι, red* with blood, Il. 16, 159: *blood-stained, bloody,* H. Hom. Ap. 362: —*deadly,* Nic. Al. 187.

Φοινώδης, ες, (*φοινός, εἶδος*) *of blood-red aspect,* Nic. Al. 489.

Φοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. *φώς.*

Φοιταλέος, α, ον, also *ος, ον,* (*φοιτάω*) *roaming about, wandering, λύσσας μανιάδος φοιταλέου,* Eur. Or. 327; *φοιταλέοι, distraught,* Anth. P. 9, 603.—II. act., *driving madly about, maddening, κέντρα,* Aesch. Pr. 599; *μάστις,* Opp. H. 2, 513.—Poet. word. [*ᾰ* in Eur. l. c.; *ᾰ* in Anth., and so, seemingly, in some lyr. passages of Trag., Seidl. Dochm. p. 38, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 619.]

Φοιτᾰλιεύς, έως, ὁ,=sq., Opp. C. 4, 236.

Φοιτᾰλιώτης, ου, ὁ, (*φοιτάω*) epith. of Bacchus, *a roamer, stroller,* Anth. P. 9, 524.

Φοιτάς, άδος, ἡ, (*φοιτάω*):—pecul. fem. of *φοιταλέος, a strolling woman:* hence, *a common street-walker* :—metaph., *a mad, crazed woman,* Aesch. Ag. 1273:—esp. of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 161.—II. as adj., *mad, raving* or *maddening, φ. νόσος, madness, frenzy,* Soph. Tr. 980; *φ. πλάνη,* Lyc. 610:—also used with a neut. subst., *φοιτάσι πτεροῖς,* on *wandering* wings, Eur. Phoen. 1024; v. Pors. ad l., et ad Or. 264, Lob. Paral. 262.

Φοιτάω, ῶ, Ion. *έω,* Hdt.: f. *-ήσω:* (*φοῖτος*):—*to go to and fro, go up and down, go in and out, roam* or *stalk about,* Lat. *grassari,* always with collat. notion of repeated, irregular or hasty motion, oft. in Hom., and Hes., *φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ' Ἕκτορος ἄλλοτ' ὄπισθεν,* Il. 5, 595; *φοιτῶν ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατόν,* 2, 779; *ἐφοίτων ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος,* Od. 9, 401, etc.; *φοίτα μακρὰ βιβάς,* Il. 15, 686, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 11: so of wandering birds, Od. 2, 182, Eur. Hipp. 1059; of a vanquished bull, Soph O. T. 476; *διὰ νηὸς φοιτῶν,* *to wander up and down* the ship, Od. 12, 420: Hdt. also has it mostly in signf. of *repeated going* or *coming,* as in 1, 37, 78, etc.: so of young men that delight to show their persons in the streets, *λαμπροί τ' ἐν ἥβῃ καὶ πόλεως ἀγάλματα φοιτῶσ',* Eur. Autol. 1, 10.—2. *to roam wildly about, φοιτῶν μανιάσιν νόσοις,* Soph. Aj. 59, cf. O. T. 1255: hence, *to go mad, rave,* like *ἀλάομαι,* esp. of Bacchantes and the priests of Cybelé, *to roam about in frenzy* or *ecstasy,* Anth. P. 6, 172; cf. *φοιταλέος, φοιτάς:* so too Lat. *error mentis,* opp. to *mens constans.*—3. of fits of pain, *ἥδε* [*νόσος*] *ὀξεῖα φοιτᾷ καὶ ταχεῖ' ἀπέρχεται,* Soph. Phil. 808.—II. also with collat. notion of *constant, regular motion,* as esp. of objects of commerce, *to come in constantly* or *regularly, be imported,* Hdt. 3, 115; *κέρεα, τὰ ἐς Ἕλληνας φοιτέοντα, which are imported* into Greece, Hdt. 7, 126; so, *σῖτός σφισι πολλὸς ἐφοίτα,* corn *came* to them in plenty, Hdt. 7, 23, cf. Lys. 902, fin., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 35:—also, of *the coming in of tribute* or *taxes,* like Lat. *redire, τάλαντον ἀργυρίου Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἡμέρης ἑκάστης ἐφοίτα,* a talent of silver *came in* to Alexander every day, Hdt. 5, 17, cf. 3, 90.—2. *φοιτᾶν παρά τινα, to go to visit* him, Hdt. 1, 96; esp. of a woman, *to go in to* a man, Hdt. 2, 111; 4, 1:—*φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τινός,* to *wait* at a great man's door, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 8, etc., cf. *φοίτησις:* so, of a dream that *visits* one *frequently,* Eur. Alc. 356, Plat. Phaed. 60 E: but mostly,—3. *φ. εἰς, παρά, πρός,* or *ὡς τινα, to go* to him *constantly, resort* to him, esp. to a teacher, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 E, Phaed. 59 D, Legg. 624 A, etc.; *φοιτᾶν εἰς διδασκάλου* (sc. *οἶκον*), Ar. Eq. 1235, Plat. Prot. 326 C, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 1; *τῶν διδασκάλων ὅποι ἐφοιτῶμεν,* Isae. 77, 33: so, *φοιτᾶν* was used absol., *to go to school,* Ar. Nub. 916, 938; *ἐδίδασκες γράμματα. ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων,* Dem. 315, 7; cf. *φοιτητής*:—so also, *φ. ἐς ἄγρας,* Hdt. 1, 37; *ἐς τὰ χρηστήρια,* 6, 125; *εἰς παλαίστρην,* Plat. Gorg. 456 D; *εἰς τὸ ἱερόν,* Id. Legg. 794 B.

†*Φοιτεῖαι, ῶν, αἱ, Phoeteae,* a city of Acarnania near Stratus, Polyb. 4, 63, 7.

†*Φοίτεον, ου, τό, Phoeteum,* a small city of Aetolia, Polyb. 5, 7, 7.

†*Φοίτεσκον,* iterat. Ion. impf. 3 pl. from *φοιτάω,* Asius 2, 1.

Φοίτησις, εως, ἡ, (*φοιτάω*) *a constant going* or *coming, a visiting,* Plat. Legg. 764 D, 784 D, etc.; *φ. ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας,* Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 7, cf. foreg. II. 2.—2. *a going to school;* hence, *ἐκ φοιτήσεως τινός,* of his *school,* Paus. 5, 17, 4.

Φοιτητέον, verb. adj. from *φοιτάω, one must go constantly,* Plat. Theaet. 161 E.

Φοιτήτην, Ep. for *ἐφοιτάτην,* 3 dual impf. act. from *φοιτάω,* Il. 12, 266.

Φοιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, (*φοιτάω*) *one who constantly goes* or *comes;* esp. *one who goes to school, a disciple, pupil,* Plat. Rep. 563 A, Legg. 779 D:—also *φοιτητήρ, ῆρος,* Coluth. 99.—II. as masc. adj., =*φοιταλέος,* Nonn.

Φοιτίζω, poet. for *φοιτάω,* H. Hom. 25, 8, Call. Fr. 148, Ap. Rh.

Φοῖτος, ου, ὁ, a constant going or *coming, a roaming about.*—II. *derangement of mind, madness, craziness, frenzy, σὺν φοίτῳ φρενῶν,* Aesch. Theb. 661. (Prob. *φοῖτος, φοιτάω,* etc., belong to the root Οἰ-ϝ, *οἶσω,* and so are akin to *οἶτος, οἶμος, οἴμη, οἶστρος, δίστός*:—cf. *φόλκος.*)

†*Φολεγάνδριος, α, ον, of Pholegandrus, Pholegandrian,* Solon 16, 3: from

†*Φολέγανδρος, ου, ἡ, Pholegandrus,* one of the Sporades, so called, acc. to Steph. Byz., from a son of Minos; cf. Strab. p. 484; *ἀσχιμπρὸ Φ., Anth.* P. 9, 421.

Φολιδώδης, ες, (*φολίς, εἶδος*) *with a scaly* or *hard surface,* Hipp. p. 1133.

Φολιδωτός, ή, όν, or *ός, όν,* Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1, 19, as if from *φολιδόω:* (*φολίς*):—*armed, clad with scales,* of reptiles, *λεπιδωτός* being used of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 4; 8, 4, 1, etc.; *θώραξ φ.,* a coat of mail *of small metal plates overlapping one another, scale*-armour, v. l. for *στολιδ-,* Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2, Virgil's *pellis squamis plumam squamis consertа.*—II. *spotted.*

Φολίς, ίδος, ἡ, a scale, of reptiles, as opp. to *λεπίς* (of fishes), Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 4, cf. Opp. C. 3, 438, etc.;—but they are often interchanged.—II. *a spot on a panther's* or *leopard's skin,* Heliod.: hence *any spot, flack, point,* like *κηλίς, στιλύς,* Ap. Rh. 1, 221.—III. *φολὶς λιθοκόλλητος, a casing* or *mosaic work,* Diod. 18, 26. (Prob. akin to *φλόος,* as *λεπίς* to *λέπω, λοπός.*)

Φόλκις, ὁ, v. *φάλκης.*

Φόλκος, ὁ, found only in Il. 2, 217, as epith. of Thersites: it used to be derived from *φάλη ἕλκειν, with retracted, distorted eyes,* i. e. *squint-eyed,* like *στραβός:* but Buttm., Lexil. s. v. Φ, makes it very prob. that *φόλκος* is a verbal form, which (like *φάλκης, φαλάκις, φολκίς,* etc.) may be referred to *ἕλκω, ὁλκός,* etc., as *φοξός,* to *ὀξύς, φοῖτος* to *οἶτος, φορμός* to *ὄρμος,* etc.; and then he supposes the signif. to be *bandy-legged,* Lat. *valgus,* which (as he well remarks) suits the whole description in Hom. far better, *φόλκος ἦν χωλὸς δ' ἕτερον πόδα,*—beginning with the lower parts, and going upwards.

Φόλλις, ικος, ἡ, the Lat. *follis.*

Φόλλις, εως, ἡ, also *ὁ, a single piece of money,* as a sestertius, etc., used of numbers and coins, from Lat. *follis,* Anth. P. 9, 528.

†*Φολόη, ης, ἡ, Pholoë,* a woody mountain-range between Arcadia and Elis, Eur. H. F. 182; Strab. p. 336.

†*Φόλος, ου, ὁ, Pholus,* a centaur, son of Silenus and the nymph Melia, from whom foreg. was said to be named, Apollod. 2, 5, 4; Theocr. 6 149.

Φονάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω,* (*φόνος*) *to be athirst for blood, murderous,* Soph. Phil. 1209; so in Ant. 117, Bockh, Dind., etc., (from the Schol.) read *φονῶσαν* for *φονίαις:* cf. Ael. V. H. 2, 44; 3, 9.

Φονεργάτης, ου, ὁ, a doer of murder, murderer. [*ᾰ*]

Φόνευμα, ατος, τό, (*φονεύω*) *that which has been slaughtered* or *which is destined for slaughter,* of lion, Eur. Ion 1496.

Φονεύς, έως, Ep. and Ion. *ῆος, ὁ,* (*φένω*) *a murderer, slayer, homicide,* Il. 18, 335, Od. 24, 434, Hdt. 1, 45, and Att.:—also, for *φονεύτρια,* of a woman, *τὴν ἐμὴν φονέα,* Eur. I. T. 585; *μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν,* Antiphn. 111, 45; and so even *ὁ φονεύς,* Ib. 113, 29:—metaph., *φονεὺς εἰσφέρειος,* Ib. 126, 35. [Acc. *φονέα,* as an iambus: but Eur. freq. uses it *φονῆ,* Pors. Hec. 876, cf. Meineke Philem. p. 387.]

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Φονευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=φονεύς.

Φονεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of φονευτής, *a murderess.*

Φονεύω, f. -σω, (φόνος) *to murder, kill, slay,* τινά, Hdt. 1, 35, 211, Aesch. Theb. 341, Soph., etc.: c. acc. cognato, φόνον φ. τινά, Lob. Paral. 515: —pass., *to be slain,* Pind. P. 11, 25.

Φονή, ῆς, ἡ, (*φένω):—*a murder, homicide, slaughter,* usu. in plur., ἀσπαίρειν ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονῆσιν, Il. 10, 521; μαχησασθαι βοὸς ἀμοὶ φονῆσι, Il. 15, 633; τιθεναι τινὰ ἐν φοναῖς,= φονεύειν, Pind. P. 11, 57; ἐν φονῆσιν εἶναι, to be engaged in *slaying,* Hdt. 9, 76; ἐν φοναῖς πεσών, Aesch. Ag. 446, Soph. Ant. 696, cf. Ib. 1314, Eur. El. 1207; σπᾶν φοναῖς, like ἐπὶ φόνῳ, to rend *in murder,* i. e. *murderously,* Soph. Ant. 1003; ἄπεστιν ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνοις, he is absent *a-killing* game, a-hunting, Eur. Hel. 154.—II. *a place of murder* or *slaughter, field of battle,* v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11, 37 (56).—Rare in prose.

Φονικός, ή, όν, (φόνος):—*inclined to slay, murderous, bloody,* Thuc. 7, 29, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.—II. *concerning* or *belonging to murder,* φ. δίκαι, trials *for homicide,* Antipho 125, 19; φ. νόμοι, laws *respecting homicide,* Dem. 122, 13, etc.; φ. ἀδίκημα, *blood-guiltiness,* Lycurg. 154, 29; τὰ φ., *homicide, bloodshed,* Isocr. 48 C.—Only used in prose, v. sq.

Φονίος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Supp. 840 (φόνος):—*of blood,* φ. σταγόνες, Aesch. Cho. 400.—II. *bloody, blood-reeking,* χεῖρες, Aesch. Eum. 317; αἱχμά, Eur. Tro. 819; ὄνυξ, Id. Hel. 1089; etc.—2. *bloody, murderous,* δράκων, Aesch. Pers. 82; πλαγή, Id. Cho. 312; φ. Ἀίδης, Soph. O. C. 1689:—also, φ. ἄλγεα, Pind. Pr. 97; ἄχεα, ὀδύνη, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1031, etc.—3. of actions, etc., *bloody, murderous, deadly,* ἀγών, Eur. Or. 334; φ. ἔργα, deeds *of blood,* Id. El. 1178; φ. κατάραι, Ib. 1324: φονία νεφέλα, cf. νεφέλη I.—Only in poets, cf. foreg.

Φονοκτονέω, ῶ, *to murder, pollute with murder* or *blood,* LXX: and

Φονοκτονία, ας, ἡ, *murder: a deed of murder,* LXX.: from

Φονοκτόνος, ον, (φόνος, κτείνω) *murdering, slaughtering.*

Φονολειβής, ές,=sq., dub.

Φονολίβής, ες, (φόνος, λείβω) *blood-dripping, blood-reeking,* Aesch. Eum. 161: φ. τύχη, *murder,* Id. Ag. 1427.

Φονόῤῥυτος, ον, (φόνος, ῥέω) *blood-reeking,* poet. also φονόρυτος, Aesch. Theb. 939.

Φόνος, ου, ὁ, (*φένω):—*murder, homicide, killing, slaughter,* in war or the chace, freq. in Hom., etc., φόνον καὶ κῆρα φυτεύειν τινί, Od. 2, 165, etc.; σμικρῷσι φόνον φέρει ὀρνίθεσσι, Il. 17, 757, etc.; φόνον πρώσσειν, Pind. N. 3, 81; and so, generally, *bloodshed, carnage,* Lat. *caedes.* also in plur., Od. 11, 612, Hes. Th. 228, Theogn. 51; φόνος Ἑλληνικός, *a slaughter* of Greeks, Hdt. 7, 170; and then freq. in Att.: also in plur., *murders,* Soph. O. C. 1234, El. 11, etc.; φόνων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ar. Ran. 1032:—cf. φονή.—2. *blood shed in murder, gore, blood,* Lat. *caedes, cruor,* Il. 10, 298, Od. 22, 376, and Trag.; κεῖσθαι ἐν φόνῳ, Il. 24, 610; also, φόνος αἵματος, Il. 16, 162; μέλανι φόνῳ βαίνων πέδον, Pind. I. 8 (7), 110; cf. Aesch. Theb. 44; etc.—II. of persons, φόνον ἐμμένειν ἡρώεσσι, to be a *death* to heroes, Il. 16, 144, cf. Od. 21, 24; so Pind. calls Medea ἀ Πελίαο φόνος, P. 4, 445.—2. *a rascal that deserves death, a gallows' bird,* Lob. Paral. 345; cf. βάραθρος. (The root is *φένω, whence πέφνον: and from a kindred root comes the Lat. *funus.*)

Φονόω, ῶ, (φόνος) *to stain with blood,* πεφονωμένον ἔγχος, Opp. C, 4, 192.

(Φόντης)=φονεύς, only in use in compos., e. g. Ἀργειφόντης, βροτοφόντης, etc.

Φονώδης, ες, (φόνος, εἶδος) *like blood:* ὀσμὴ φ., a smell as *of blood,* Theophr.

†Φοξίδας, ου, ὁ, *Phoxidas,* masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 63, 11.

Φοξῖνος, (not φόξινος, Meineke Mnesim. Ἱππότρ. 1, 33), ου, ὁ:—*a river-fish,* Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 3; 14, 2.

Φοξίχειλος, ὁ, (φοξός, χεῖλος) *narrowing towards the lips, narrower at the brim than below,* Sim. 187; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666. [ῐ]

Φοξός, ή, όν, *pointed, tapering to a point,* hence in the description of Thersites, φοξὸς ἦην κεφαλήν, he was *peaked* in the head, had a sugar-loaf head, Il. 2, 219; cf. ὀξυκέφαλος, σχινοκέφαλος, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. (The true deriv. is from ὀξύς, cf. φολκός. The old notion of its being a compd. φάεα and ὀξύς, *sharp-eyed,* is not worth mentioning.)

†Φόξος, ου, ὁ, *Phoxus,* masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 6.

Φοξότης, ἡ, (φοξός) *pointedness, tapering shape,* Polemo Physiogn.

Φοξοχειλος, ον, v. l. for φοξίχ-, q. v.

Φορά, ᾶς, ἡ, (φέρω):—A. as *an act;*—I. from the act. φέρω, *a carrying,* Soph. Tr. 1212: *a bringing,* ψήφου φορά, *the giving* one's vote, voting, Eur. Supp. 484, cf. Plat. Legg. 948 E.—2. *a bringing in* or *paying* of money, *payment,* χρημάτων, Thuc. 1, 96; δασμοῦ, δασμῶν φορά, Plat. Legg. 706 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 16; αἱ ὑπόλοιποι φοραί, Lys. Fr. 2, 5; cf. infra B. 2.—3. *a bringing forth,* esp. of fruits of the field and trees, *productiveness;* opp. to ἀφορία, Plat. Rep. 546 A; cf. Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 15.—II. (from pass. φέρομαι) *a being borne* or *carried, motion,* freq. in Plat., and Arist.; φ. καὶ κίνησις, Plat. Crat. 434 C.—2. *the course, career, orbit* in which a body moves, φ. ἄστρων, ἡλίου, ψυχῆς, σφαίρας, etc., Plat.; ἡ φ. ἀκοντίου, *the javelin's range,* Antipho 121, 34.—3. *rapid motion, a rush,* Lat. *impetus,* φορᾷ ἴέναι, Plat. Rep. 617 B; φ. πραγμάτων, *force* of circumstances, Dem. 316, 27, cf. φέρω: hence of persons, φορὰ τοῦ πλήθους, Polyb. 10, 4, 3, cf. 30, 2, 4:—πινέτω κατὰ φορὰν ἡμικοτύλιον, let him drink ½ a cotylé at *a draught* (*a go*), Hipp.

B. as *a thing;*—I. *that which is borne* or *carried,* esp.—1. *a load, freight, burden,* μίαν φ. ἐνεγκεῖν, Plut. Anton. 68.—2. *that which is brought in* or *paid as rent* or *tribute,* Lat. *vectigal,* Thuc. 1, 96, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 34, Dem. 547, 17, etc., v. supra A. I. 2, and cf. εἰσφορά, φόρος: the Athenians would not use the word of their own *taxes,* which they called συντάξεις.—3. *that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, a crop,* Lat. *proventus:* metaph., *a large crop* of traitors, Dem. 245, 16.—II.= κόμιστρον, Ar. Fr. 293.

Φορᾶδην, (φέρομαι) adv., *borne* or *hurried along, rushing,* Soph. O. T. 1311, Eur. Andr. 1166.—II. *borne* or *carried in a litter,* or the like, as a sick person, Eur. Rhes. 888, Dem. 1263, 11. [ᾰ]

Φορᾶς, άδος, ἡ, (φέρω) *fruit-bearing, fruitful,* Theophr.

Φορβαδικός, ή, όν, *feeding,* esp. of horses, etc., *feeding in a pasture,* φ. καὶ ἀγελαῖοι, Plut. 2, 713 B; cf. φορβάς.

Φορβαιά, ή,=φορβειά, dub.

Φορβαῖος, α, ον, (φορβή):—*belonging to a pasture, giving pasture.*—II. *in the pasture, feeding there, grazing,* Lat. *pascuus,* Call. Lav. Pall. 50.

†Φορβαντεῖον, ου, τό, *temple of Phorbas,* Andoc. 9, 9.

Φορβάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φέρβω):—*giving pasture* or *food,* φ. γῆ, *foodful* earth, Soph. Phil. 700, Fr. 285.—II. *in the pasture, feeding there, grazing with the herd* or *flock,* ἵππος, πῶλος, βοῦς, etc., Plat. Legg. 666 E: also simply, ἡ φορβάς (sc. ἵππος), a mare *grazing at large,* opp. to τροφίας (stall-fed), Eur. Bacch. 165: also *a hog,* Lyc. 676; cf. φορβαδικός.—2. metaph. of women who support themselves by prostitution, Pind. Fr. 87, 11, Soph. Fr. 645.—Only poet.

†Φόρβας, αντος, ὁ, *Phorbas,* king of Lesbos, father of Διομήδη, Il. 9, 665.—2. son of Argus, father of Triopas, king of Argos, Paus. 1, 2, 6.—3. son of Triopas, father of Pellen, H. Hom. Ap. 211.—4. a Trojan, father of Ilioneus, Il. 14, 490.—Others in Eur. Supp. 680; Paus.; etc.

Φορβασία, ας, ἡ,=φορβειά, dub.

Φορβειά, ᾶς, ἡ,=sq.

Φορβειά, ᾶς, ἡ, (φορβή, φέρβω):—*pasture, fodder, food.*—II. *a feeding-string,* i. e. *the halter by which a horse is tied to the manger:* hence,—2. *a mouth-band* of leather put like a halter round the lips and cheeks of fifers, or pipers, to assist them in blowing, and soften the tone, Ar. Vesp 582, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 209; elsewh. κημός, στομίς, χειλωτήρ:—hence, ἄτερ φορβειᾶς φυσᾶν, to blow the pipes without this check, i. e. wildly, irregularly, Soph. Fr. 753, translated by Cicero *sine modo:*—the Lat. *capistrum* answers to the last signf. in both senses.

Φορβή, ῆς, ἡ, (φέρβω):—*pasture, food,* esp. of horses and asses, *fodder, forage,* Il. 5, 202; 11, 562; but in Hdt. also freq. of men, *food, meat,* 1, 202; 4, 121, etc.; φορβὴ καὶ οἶνος, Id. 1, 211; ὄρνισι φ. παραλίοις γενήσεται, Soph. Aj. 1065.

Φορβιά, ᾶς, ἡ,=φορβειά.

Φορβόν, οὐ, τό,=φορβή:—plur. τὰ φορβά, Orph. Arg. 1118.

†Φόρβος, ου, ὁ, *Phorbus,* father of Pronoë, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

Φορέεσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἐφόρει, 3 sing. impf. act. from φορέω, Hom.

Φορέησι, -ησιν, Ep. for φορῇ, 3 sing. pres. subj. from φορέω, Od.

Φορειά, ᾶς, ἡ,=βόρβορος, hence the Lat. *foria, conforeare.*

Φορειᾱφόρος, ου, ὁ, (φορεῖον, φέρω) *a litter-bearer, chair-man: a porter,* Diog. L. 5, 73, Plut. Galb. 25; al. φορειοφόρος, v. Schäf. Plut. l. c., Lob. Phryn. p. 656.

Φορεῖον, ου, τό, (φορά, φέρω) *a hand-barrow, litter, sedan-chair,* Lat. *sella, lectica, lectulus,* Dinarch. 94, 41, Diog. L. 5, 41, Plut., etc.—II. *a porter's wages,* Poll.

Φορειοφόρος, ου, ὁ: cf. φορειαφόρος.

Φόρεμα, ατος, τό, later form for φόρημα, Lob. Phryn. 250.

Φορεσία, ας, ἡ, *that which one wears, a dress, garment.*

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Φόρετρον, ου, τό, a porter's wages or *hire.*

Φορεύς, έως, Ion. *ῆος, ὁ, (φέρω) a bearer, carrier,* Il. 18, 566: esp., *a litter-bearer,* Plut. Artax. 22; *ἵππος φορεύς,* a *pack*-horse, *sumpter*-horse, Id. Aemil. 19.

Φορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω:* Ep. inf. pres. *φορῆναι,* Il. 2, 107, Od. 17, 224; *φορήμεναι,* Il. 15, 310:—collat. form of *φέρω, to bear, carry, Ἵπποι οἳ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα,* Il. 2, 770, cf. 10, 323; *τά τε νῆες φορέουσιν,* Od. 2, 390; *to bear along, ἄχνας ἄνεμος φορέει,* Il. 5, 499;—but, strictly, *φορέω* implies a constant repetition of the simple action of *φέρω,* and therefore very freq. signifies *to wear* clothes, armour, etc., *μίτρης δ', ἣν ἐφόρει,* Il. 4, 137; *θώρηξ χάλκεος, ὃν φορέεσκε,* 13, 372; cf. Od. 15, 127, Hdt. 1, 71, etc.; so in Att., *φ. ἐμβάδας,* Ar. Eq. 872; *ἱμάτιον,* Plat. Theaet. 197 B:—*ἀγγελίην φέρειν, to convey* a message, Hdt. 3, 53; but, *ἀγγελίας φορέειν, to convey messages commonly, serve as a messenger,* Ib. 34:—then, freq., of qualities, properties, etc., both of mind and body, *to have, possess, ἀγλαΐας φορέειν,* to be pompous or splendid, Od. 17, 245; *σκέλεα φορ. γεράνου,* Hdt. 2. 76; *ἰσχυρὰς φ. τὰς κεφαλάς,* 3, 12, cf. 101; so, *ὑπόπτερον δέμας φ.,* Eur. Hel. 618: *θούριον λῆμα φ.,* Ar. Eq. 757; so, too, *ἓν ἦθος φ.,* Soph. Ant. 705; *φορεῖν ὄνομα,* Id. Fr. 573.—*φέρω* and *φορέω* were often used as synon., esp. poet., v. Lob. Phryn. 585.—II. pass., *to be borne violently along, be hurried along,* Aesch. Theb. 362, 819, Soph. El. 752, and Eur.: *to be storm-tost,* Ar. Pac. 144.—III. mid., like *ἐμφέρομαι, προσφέρομαι, to fetch for one's self, fetch regularly,* Eur. El. 309: esp., *to take to one's self, eat, λευκανίηνδε φορεύμενος, putting food* into one's mouth, Ap. Rh. 2, 192.

Φορηδόν, adv., like *φοράδην, bearing: borne,* Luc. Timon 21.

Φόρημα, ατος, τό, (φορέω) that which is carried, a load, freight, Soph. Phil. 474: metaph., *a burden,* Aesch. Fr. 272, Eur. Polyid. 11.—II. in plur., *things worn, wearing apparel, ornaments, rings,* etc., Ar. Fr. 310, cf. Plut. Demosth. 30.—III. as a transl. of Lat. *ferculum,* Plut. Sull. 38, Lucull. 37.

Φορήμεναι, Ep. inf. for *φορεῖν,* Il. 15, 310.

Φόρημι, poet. collat. form from *φορέω.*

Φορῆναι, Ep. inf. pres. of *φορέω,* Hom.

Φόρησις, εως, ἡ, (φορέω) a bearing, wearing, Dion. H.

Φορητός, ή, όν, also *ος, ον,* verb. adj. from *φορέω, borne, carried,* Pind. Fr. 58; 6.—II. *τὸ βε borne* or *endured, bearable,* Aesch. Pr. 979; *Κύπρις οὐ φορητόν,* Eur. Hipp. 443; cf. Lob. Paral. 483.

Φόρῖμος, ον, (φέρω) bearing, fruitful, δένδρον, Ath. P. 9, 414: *profitable, useful.*—II. *ἡ φορίμη,* a kind of *στυπτηρία,* Diosc.

Φορίνη, ης, ἡ, the skin or *hide of swine,* Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.:—metaph., *the thick hide of a stupid fellow, thick-skinnedness,* Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 57 A. [ῐ] Hence

Φορίνοω, ῶ, to cover with a thick hide:—pass., *to have a thick, strong skin,* Lys. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Meineke Euphor. 143.

Φορίον, ου, τό,=φορεῖον, LXX.

Φορίς, ίδος, ἡ,=φοράς, dub.

Φορκίδες, ίδων, αἱ, the *daughters of Phorcys,* the three Gorgons, Stheino, Euryalé, and Medusa, Pind. P. 12, 24, Aesch. Pr. 794.

Φορκός, ή, όν, white, grey, Lyc. 477.

Φόρκος, ου, ὁ,=Φόρκυς, Pind. P. 12, 24.—II. = *Ἔρεβος,* hence Lat. *Orcus,* Phanocl. 1, 20, et ibi Bach; v. Müller Orchom. p. 155, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 383, cf. sq. II.

Φόρκῦν, ῦνος, ὁ,=Φόρκυς, Od. 1, 72; 13, 96, 345 (always in genit.)—II. like *Φόρκος* II, the Lat *Orcus,* Euphor. 52; here also in genit.)

†*Φόρκυνος λιμήν, ὁ, harbour of Phorcys,* in Ithaca, on the southern coast, Od. 13, 90.

Φόρκῦς, ῦος, ὁ, Phorcyn or *Phorcys,* an old sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaea, father of the Graeae, Gorgons, and other monsters, by Ceto, Hes. Th. 270, sq.

†*Φόρκῦς, ῦνος, ὁ, Phorcys,* son of Phaenops, a leader of the Phrygians, Il. 2, 862; 17, 312.

Φορμηδόν, adv., *(φορμός):—like mat-work* or *wattling,* Thuc. 2, 75: *crosswise, athwart,* Id. 4, 48.

†*Φορμίαι, ῶν, αἱ,* earlier *Ὀρμίαι,* the city *Formiae* in Latium, Strab. p. 233. Hence

†*Φορμιᾶνός, ή, όν, of Formiae, Formian, οἶνος,* Ath. 26 D.

Φορμικτής, οῦ, ὁ,= φορμικτής, Inscr. Orchom.

Φόρμιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, the phorminx, a kind of cithara or lyre (v. infra, and cf. *κιθαρίζω*), the oldest stringed instrument of the Greek bards, oft. in Hom., esp. as the instrument of Apollo, Il. 1, 603; 24, 63, cf. Od. 17, 270, Hes. Sc. 203: it was freq. adorned with gold, ivory, precious stones and carved work, hence, *περικαλλής, δαιδαλέη,* etc.; with seven strings (after Terpander's time), Pind. P. 2, 130; N. 5, 43:—*φ. ἀχορδας,* metaph. for *a bow,* Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 11. (Strictly the *portable* cithara, from *φέρω, φορέω, φόριμος,* because it was carried on the shoulder by a strap or belt, *ἡ τοῖς ὤμοις φερομένη,* Hesych. Others connect it with *formica,* Lob. Paral. 144.)

Φορμίδιον, τό, dim. from *φορμός.* [ῐ]

Φορμίζω, f. *ίσω,* Dor. *ίξω, to play the φόρμιγξ,* Od. 1, 155; 4, 18; 8, 266.

Φορμικτής, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. *-μικτάς, a lyre-player, harper,* Pind. P. 4, 314, Ar. Ran. 231, Anth. P. 9, 308.

Φορμικτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *played on* or *sung to the φόρμιγξ: τὸ φ.* (sc. *μέλος*), *a lyric poem, ode,* Soph. Fr. 15.

Φορμίον, τό, also proparoxyt. *φόρμιον,* dim. from *φορμός, any small wickerwork of reeds* or *rushes, a mat, basket, fishing-weel* or *basket,* etc.: also *a fagot,* Diog. L.—II. *a plant,* perh. the same as *δρμινον.*

Φορμίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. from *φορμός, a small basket,* Ar. Vesp. 58:—so also *φορμίσκος, ὁ,* Plat. Lys. 206 E; and, *φορμίσκιον, τό.*

†*Φόρμις, ιος, ὁ,* and *Φόρμος, Phormis,* a commander of Gelon and Hiero of Syracuse, Paus. 5, 27.

†*Φορμίσιος, ου, ὁ, Phormisius,* an Athenian, frequently derided by the comic poets, Ar. Ran. 965, Eccl. 97; Philetaer. *Κυναγ.* 2, 3; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 184.

†*Φορμίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phormio,* an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 65; Ar. Eq. 562.—2. a wealthy Athenian, Dem. 565, 12.—3. a rich trader, against whom is Dem. Orat. p. 907 sqq.—4. a banker, freedman of Pasion, freq. mentioned in Dem.; defended by him in Orat. p. 944, sqq.—Others in Dem. 453, 14; 927, 22; etc.; Ath.; etc.

Φορμοκοιτέω, to sleep on a mat, Comicus ap. A. B. p. 70.

Φορμορᾰφέω or *-μορραφέω,* f. *-ήσω, to stitch mats:*—pass., *to be done up like a mat, to be squeezed up* or *strait-waistcoated.* Aeschin. 77, 28, but the passage is dub.

Φορμορᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, a needle for sewing mats with.

Φορμός, ὁ, any thing plaited of rushes or *reeds:* hence, *a wicker-basket,* e. g. for carrying corn, Hes. Op 469: for sand, Hdt. 8, 71; *φ. ἀχύρων στεγμένοι,* Polyb. 1, 19, 13—2. *plaited mat-work, a mat,* Lat. *storea,* Hdt. 2, 98: *a seaman's cloak, of coarse, plaited stuff,* Theocr. 21, 13, cf. Paus. 10, 29, 8.—II. *a bundle of wood, faget.*—III. *a measure of corn,* Lys. 164, 33; *φ. τριῶν,* Ar. Thesm. 813;—about as much as a medimnus, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 111. (Acc. to some from *φέρω:* Passow refers it to *ὅρμος, εἴρω, εἴρω,* cf. *φολκός* fin.)

†*Φόρμος, ου, ὁ, Phormus,* a naval commander of the Athenians, Hdt. 7, 182.

Φορμοφορέω, to carry baskets or *fagots, to be a porter,* Dio C.

Φορμοφόρος, ον, carrying φορμοί: a *porter,* Diog. L. 9, 14. Ath. 354 C: *αἱ φ.,* name of a comedy by Hermippus.

Φορογράφος, ὁ, a toll-clerk.

Φοροδετέω,—sq.

Φορολογέω, to levy tribute:—c. acc., *to levy tribute upon,* Polyb. 1, 6, 1, Plut. Sull. 24.

Φορολόγητος, ον, verb. adj., *tributary,* LXX.

Φορολογία, ἡ, the collection of tribute, LXX.

Φορολόγος, ον, levying tribute, Plut. Pyrrh. 23, etc.

†*Φόρον, ου, τό,* the Rom. *Forum,* esp. as name of a town, as *Φόρον Ἀππίου, Forum Appii,* in Latium, N. T.; *Φόρον Ἰούλιον, Forum Julium,* in Gaul, Strab. p. 184; *Φόρον Κορνήλιον, Forum Cornelium,* in Gallia Cisalpina, Id. p. 216; *Φ. Σεμπρώνιον, Forum Sempronium,* in Umbria, Id. p. 227; *Φ. Φλαμίνιον, Forum Flaminium,* in Umbria, Id. p. 227.

Φορός, όν, bearing, carrying, esp.:—1. *bringing on one's way, forwarding:* hence, of a wind, *favourable,* Lat. *secundus,* Polyb. 1, 60, 6, etc.; also, *violent, boisterous.*—2. *bringing in, productive, fruitful, γῆ,* Theophr.; also of a woman, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: generally, *serviceable, πρός τι,* Strabo.—II. pass., *borne along, prosperous:* but also, *hurried along, forced away.*

Φόρος, ου, ὁ, (φέρω):—strictly, *that which is brought* or *brought in,* and so usu. *tribute,* Lat. *tributum,* first in Hdt. 1, 6, 27, etc.: properly that which was paid by foreigners to a ruling state, as by the islanders, etc., to Athens,= *φορὰ χρημάτων,* acc. to Thuc. 1, 96:—*φόρον ὑποτελεῖν, φέρειν,* to *pay tribute,* Hdt. 1, 171, Ar. Av. 191, Xen. Ath. 2, 1. etc.; *φ. τάξασθαι,* to agree to pay *it,* Hdt. 3, 13; but, *φόρον τάσσει,* to lay on or impose *tribute,* Aeschin. 31, 20; 90, 20; *δέχεσθαι,* to receive *it,* Xen. Ath. 3, 2; *φ. προσφέρει,* it came in, Andoc. 24, 29; *ὁ προσιὼν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων φ.,* Ar. Vesp. 657:—*φόρον ὑποτελεῖς,* subject to pay *tribute* Thuc. 1, 56; cf. *φορά* B. 1. 2.—II for Lat. *forum.*

†*Φόρουλοι πέτραι, αἱ,* the Sabine

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own *Foruli*; a barren rock acc. to Strab. p. 228.

†Φόρουννα, ης, ἡ, *Phorunna*, a city of Thrace, Polyb. 9, 45, 4.

Φορτᾰγωγέω, to carry loads or *burdens*, Longin. 43, 4.

Φορτᾰγωγός, όν, carrying loads or *burdens*, *ναῦς φ.*, a ship *of burden*, merchantman, elsewh. *φορτίς*: also, *a seaman*, Anth.; cf. *φορτηγός*.

Φόρταξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, a carrier, porter.—II. like *φορτικός, a tiresome fool* or *knave*.

Φορτηγέω, = *φορταγωγέω*, Hdt. 2, 96.

Φορτηγία, ἡ, a carrying of loads or *burdens*:—*traffic in merchant ships, a carrying trade*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.

Φορτηγικός, ἡ, όν, belonging to the carrying of burdens or *to a porter*, *πλοῖον φ.*, a ship *of burden*, merchantman. Thuc. 6. 88:—*φ. βρώματα*, provisions *such as are used in these ships*, i. e. sorry fare, Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1, 42.

Φορτηγός, όν, like *φορταγωγός, carrying burdens*: *a carrier, porter*, Theogn. 679; *a trafficker, merchant*, Simon. 60; *ναυβάτης φ.*, Aesch. Fr. 242.

Φορτίζω, f. *-ίσω, to load, freight*:—in Mid., *τὰ μείονα φορτίζεσθαι, to ship* the smaller part *of one's* wealth, Hes. Op. 688.

Φορτικεύομαι, dep., *to behave in a rude, vulgar manner*.

Φορτῐκός, ἡ, όν, (*φόρτος*):—strictly, *fit for carrying*: *πλοῖον φ.*, a ship *of burden*.—II. usu. of men, *burdensome, tiresome, making one's self unpleasant* by word or deed, *φ. καὶ ἐπαχθής*, Dem. 57, fin.: then, like *βάναυσος, coarse, low, vulgar, common*, of all persons wanting in liberal manners and education, Ar. Nub. 524; *φ. καὶ βωμόλοχος*, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 7, 6; *φ. καὶ νεόπλουτον*, Plut. 2, 708 C, cf. 634 B; so also, *φ. κωμῳδία, a vulgar, low* comedy, Ar. Vesp. 66; *φ. δίαιτα*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; *φ. ἡδοναί, τέχναι*, Id. Rep. 581 D, Theaet. 176 C, ubi v. Heind.; *φ. καὶ δημηγορικά, φ. καὶ δικανικά, base, low* arguments, *ad captandum vulgus*, Id. Gorg. 482 E, Apol. 32 A; *φ. ἔπαινος*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7; *φ. καὶ ναυτικὸν ὄρχημα, a rude* sailor's dance, etc.; but *λέγω οὐ τοῦ φορτικοῦ ἕνεκα*, I do not say it *out of vulgar arrogance*, Aeschin. 6, 27. Adv. *-κῶς, coarsely, vulgarly, not like an educated man*, Plat. Theaet. 183 E, etc.; *φ. καὶ χύδην λέγειν*, Isocr. 238 A; *φορτικώτερον ἢ φιλοσοφώτερον διαλέγεσθαι*, to discourse *more like a clown* than one of liberal education, Plut.

Φορτικότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of a φορτικός, Arist. Rhet.

Φορτίον, τό, a burden, load, Ar. Ach. 209, Lys. 312, Xen. Mem. 3, 13. 6, An. 7, 1, 37, etc.:—esp. *a ship's freight* or *lading*, Lycurg. 159, 43, Dem. 156, 6; but so, more commonly, in plur., *the wares, merchandise*, Hes. Op. 641, 691, Hdt. 1, 1; 2, 179, etc., cf. Ar. Ach. 910, Ran. 573.—II. of *a child in the womb*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5. (A dim. only in form.)

Φορτίς (sc. *ναῦς*), *ίδος, ἡ, a ship of burden, merchantman*, like *ὁλκάς, γαῦλος* II, Od. 5, 250; 9, 323.

Φορτοβαστάκτης, ου, ὁ, a porter.

Φόρτος, ὁ, (*φέρω*):—*a load, burden, lading, freight*, as much as a man, beast, or ship can carry, *a ship's cargo*, Od. 8, 163; 14, 296; so too Hes. Op. 629, etc., Hdt. 1, 1, Soph. Tr. 537; *φ. χρείας, κακῶν*, Eur. Supp. 20, I. T. 1306.—II. in Att., *tiresome stuff, something common, low, coarse, vulgar*, Ar. Pac. 748, Plut. 796.—III. later, = *ὕλη, matter*, Aretae.

Φορτοστόλος, ον, (*στέλλω*):—*πλοῖον ἐμπορικοῦ φ., sending off a freighted* merchantman, Manetho.

†*Φορτοῦνατος, ου, ὁ, Fortunatus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φορτοφορέω, to carry a load, Plut. Pericl. 26, e conj. Coraï:—of a woman, *to be big with child*.

Φορτοφόρος, ον, carrying a load, a carrier, porter.

Φορτόω, (*φόρτος*):—*to load, lade, freight*, like *φορτίζω*, used also in mid. *φορτόομαι*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.

Φορυκτός, ἡ, όν, verb. adj. from *φορύσσω, stirred up together, mixed, stained*, Lyc. 863.

Φορύνω, = *φύρω*, strictly of dough, *to knead*: generally, *to mix up*; and so, *to alloy, spoil, σῖτός τε κρέα τ' ὀπτὰ φορυνέτο*, bread and meat *were mixed up and spoilt*, Od. 22, 21; *λύθρῳ ἐφορύνετο γαῖα*, Q. Sm. 2, 356, cf. 3, 604:—v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and cf. sq. [ῠ]

Φορύσσω, f. *-ξω*, = foreg., *φορύξας αἵματι, after he hath defiled* thee with blood, Od. 18, 336; also in Hipp.

Φορῦτός, ὁ, whatever the wind carries along; and so, like *συρφετός* (from *σύρω*), *rubbish, sweepings, refuse*, Lat. *quisquiliae*, such as collects in a farmyard, etc., Ar. Ach. 72: also, *chaff, chips*, etc., such as is used for packing earthenware to keep it from breaking, Ib. 927; but in Alciphr. 3, 7, *βρωμάτιν φορυτός, a mush-mash* of all kinds of meat.

†*Φορωνεῖδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the sons of Phoroneus*, i. e. Amphiaraus and Adrastus, Paus. 7, 17, 7.

†*Φορωνεύς, έως* Ep. *ῆος, ὁ, Phoroneus*, son of Inachus and Melia, father of Apis and Niobe, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 1; Paus. 2, 15, 5: *οἱ Φ.* in Theocr. 25, 200 (Ep. dat. pl. *Φορωνῆισσι*), = *Αἰγιαλεῖς* (in 20, 174).

†*Φορωνίς, ίδος, ἡ*, fem. adj., *of Phoroneus, Phoronean*: *ἡ Φ., the Phoronid*, Strab. p. 472.

Φοῦ, τό, prob. the Pontic name of the plant *valerian*.

†*Φουκίνας λίμνη, ἡ, Lacus Fucinus*, in the territory of the Marsi, Strab. p. 240.

†*Φούλβιος* and *Φουλούϊος, ου, ὁ*, the Roman name *Fulvius*, Polyb. 2, 17, 1; etc.

Φούλλικλος, ου, ὁ, a football, Lat. *folliculus*.

†*Φοῦνδα*, Dion. H., *Φοῦνδοι*, Strab. p. 233, *Fundi*, a city of Latium. Hence

†*Φουνδᾶνός, ἡ, όν, of Fundi, οἶνος*, Ath. 27 A.

†*Φούριος, ου, ὁ*, the Roman name *Furius*, Polyb. 1, 39, 8.

Φουρνοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, a potter.

Φοῦρνος, ου, ὁ, an oven, furnace, Lat. *furnus*.

Φοῦσα, Boeot. for *φῦσα*, aor. 2 part. of *φύω*, Corinna ap. Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 325 A.

Φοῦσκα, ἡ, Lat. *posca, sour wine*.

Φόως, τό, Ep. lengthd. from *φῶς*, which is itself contr. from *φάος, light*, oft. in Hom., but only in nom. and acc. sing., and therefore indecl.:—*φόωσδε, to the light, to the light of day*, Il. 2, 309, etc.

†*Φραάτης, ου, ὁ, Phraates*, name of several Parthian kings, Strab. p. 702. [ᾰᾱ]

†*Φραγγῐκός, ἡ, όν*, (adj. from *Φράγγοι, ων, οἱ, the Franks*), *of the Franks, φῦλα*, Anth. append. 312.

Φράγδην, adv., *fenced, mailed, armed*.

Φραγέλλη, ης, ἡ, = sq.

Φραγέλλιον, ου, τό, the Lat. *flagellum*, N. T.

Φραγελλόω, ῶ, the Lat. *flagello*, N. T.

Φράγμα, ατος, τό, (*φράσσω*):—*that which is fenced in*.—II. *a fence, protection, palisade*, like *σταύρωμα*, Hdt. 8, 52, Plat. Polit. 279 D:—*φρ. μετώπων*, of a stag's horns, Leon. Tar. 32. Hence

Φραγμίτης, ου, ὁ, of or *for a fence*:—*growing in hedges*, Diosc.

Φραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*φράσσω*):—*a shutting up, blocking up*, Soph. O. T. 1387:—*a fencing* or *hedging in, fortifying*, Hdt. 7, 36, 142.—II. also like *φράγμα, a hedge, fence, paling*, etc., Xen. Cyn. 11, 4:—*an inclosure*, Anth. P. 9, 343.

Φραγμών, ῶνος, ὁ, a thorn-hedge.

Φράγνῡμι, rarer collat. form from *φράσσω*, mostly poet., as Ar. Fr. 336: but also in later prose, as Plut. Caes. 24.

Φραδάζω, f. *-άσω* and *-άσσω*, poet. (*φραδή, φράζω*):—*to make known, φράδασσε γᾶν*, Pind. N. 3, 45; cf. sq.

†*Φραδασμένης, ους, ὁ, Phradasmenes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 7, 6, 4.

Φραδάω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, and *φραδεύω*, = foreg., Hesych.

Φραδή, ῆς, ἡ, (*φράζω*):—*understanding, knowledge, τῶν δὲ μελλόντων τετύφλωνται φραδαί*, Pind. O. 12, 13.—II. *advice, a hint, warning, θεόθεν φραδαῖσιν*, Aesch. Cho. 940, cf. Eur. Phoen. 667, Theocr. 25, 52:—*ἀφθέγκτου μηνυτῆρος φραδαῖς*, i. e. by the scent, Aesch. Eum. 245. Poet. word. Hence

Φραδής, ές, gen. *έος, understanding, shrewd, cunning*, *φραδέος νόον*, Il. 24, 354:—opp. to *ἀφραδής*.

Φραδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, understanding, shrewdness, cunning, usu. in dat. pl. *φραδμοσύνῃσιν*, H. Hom. Ap. 99, Hes. Op. 243, Th. 626, etc. Only poet.: from

Φράδμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, = *φραδής*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: esp., *having knowledge of* a person or thing, *well knowing* him or it, Il. 16, 638, ubi v. Spitzner. Only poet.

†*Φράδμων, ονος, ὁ, Phradmon*, a statuary of Argos, Paus. 6, 8, 1.

ΦΡΑΖΩ, f. *φράσω*: aor. 1 *ἔφρᾱσα*: Ep. aor. 2 *πέφρᾰδον, ες, ε*, also, *ἐπέφρᾰδον*. Hom. oft. uses aor. 2, esp. in 3 pers. *πέφραδε, ἐπέφραδε*, inf. *πεφραδέειν* and *πεφραδέμεν*, Od. 7, 49; 19, 477; the 1 pers. *ἐπέφραδον* only in Il. 10, 127; the aor. 1 only once, viz. Od. 11, 22, next in H. Hom. Ven. 128, Merc. 442, Hes. Fr. 29, and then from Pind. downwds. more freq.:—the pres., impf., fut., and pf. act. *πέφρακα* are post-Hom. *To give to know* or *understand, intimate, point out* (the only signf. in Hom., acc. to Aristarch.), *ἐπειδὴ δεῖξε καὶ ἔφρασε*, H. Hom. Ven. 128; *ἐς χῶρον ὃν φράσε Κίρκη*, Od. 11, 22, cf. Il. 23, 138; *ἡ οἱ Ἀθήνη πέφραδε δῖον ὑφορβόν*, Od. 14, 3; so, *φράσσατέ μοι δόμους, show* me them, Pind. P. 4, 207; *ἔφρασε τὴν ἀτραπόν*, Hdt. 7, 213:—*σήματα πέφραδε*, of a god, *he gave* signs, Od. 19, 250; 23, 206; *φρ. χειρί, to make signs, to sign* with the hand, Hdt. 4, 113, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1061:—however, in some passages of Hom., it comes very near the sense of *speaking*, *μῦθον πέφραδε πᾶσιν*, Od. 1, 273; *πέφραδε μυθῳ*, 8, 142.

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so, φ. λόγον τινί, Pind. O. 2, 108:—then freq., *to speak, tell, declare, τινί τι*, Hdt. 6, 100, etc.; τι πρός τινα, Hdt. 1, 68; and so very oft. in Att., though it always differs from λέγω, as *telling, declaring*, from simply *speaking*, Hdt. 7, 213, Soph. Phil. 559; cf. also sub λαλέω.—2. c. dat. pers. et inf., *to counsel, advise, bid, order*, Il. 10, 127, Od. 8, 68; also c. dat. pers. only, Od. 10, 549:—absol., *to give counsel, advise*, Soph. El. 197, φράζε τί φῄς; Soph. O. T. 655;—of an oracle, Ar. Eq. 1048, Plut. 46.—II. mid. and pass., φράζομαι: fut. φράσομαι: aor. ἐφρασάμην, pass. ἐφράσθην, Od. 19, 485; 23, 260: pf. pass. πέφραδμαι and πέφασμαι:—Hom. freq. has pres., impf., fut., and aor. mid., Ep. impf. φραζέσκετο, H. Hom. Ap. 346: the pf. pass. is post-Hom.:—strictly, *to speak with one's self*, i. e. *to think* or *muse upon, consider, ponder, debate*, τι, Hom., etc.; εὐκηλος τὰ φράζεαι ὅσσ' ἐθέλησθα, Il. 1, 554; cf. Aesch. Cho. 113, Soph. Ant. 1048, etc.; φράζεσθαι βουλάς, Od. 11, 510; sometimes with θυμῷ added, Il. 16, 646, etc.; also, φρ. μετὰ φρεσίν, Hes. Op. 686; oft. foll. by εἰ with the indicat. fut., *to consider* whether.., Od. 10, 192, cf. 17, 279, etc.; ἀμφὶς φράζεσθαι, *to think* differently, Il. 2, 14:—c. part., οὐ φράζεται τελέων, *he considers* not that he will die, Pind. I. 1, fin.—2. *to devise* or *plan* something *for* any one, *purpose, design* or *intend* something *for* him, φ. τινὶ κακά, θάνατον, ὄλεθρον, Od. 2, 367; 3, 242; 13, 373; φρ. τινι ἠρίον, to *resolve* (to set up) a monument to any one, Il. 23, 126.—3. c. acc. et inf., *to think, suppose, believe, imagine* that.., Od. 11, 624.—4. *to remark, perceive, notice*, Il. 10, 339; 15, 671, Od. 17, 161, Pind. N. 5, 61; ἐφράσθη καὶ ἐς θυμὸν ἐβάλετο, Hdt. 1, 84, cf. 5, 92, 3, etc.: also c. inf., Hdt. 3, 154: c. part., Pind. I. 1, fin.—5. *to come to know, learn, become acquainted with, see, understand*, both of persons and things, Od. 10, 453, 501, etc.; φρ. τι ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, Od. 24, 217, φρ. τι θυμῷ, Od. 24, 391.—6. *to observe, watch, guard, keep in one's eye*, Od. 22, 129: hence, *to mind, heed, take care* or *heed of*, c. acc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57.—7. c. gen., *to foresee, forebode*, χειμῶνος ἐφράσσατο, Arat. 744. The mid. is not found in any prose, save in that of Hdt. (The simplest form of the root is ΦΡΑΔ-, as it appears in φραδή, πέφραδον.)

Φρακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ.=sq.

Φράκτης, ου, ὁ, (φράσσω)=φράγμα, *an enclosure*.—II. in Procop., *a sluice with gates*, elsewh. ἀρίς.

Φρακτικός, ή, όν,=κατάφρακτος, Ath. 214 A.

Φρακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from φράσσω, *fenced in*.

Φράν, ή, gen. φράνος, Dor. for φρήν. [ᾶ] Hence

Φρᾶνίζω, Dor.=φρενόω.

Φράξις, εως, ἡ, (φράσσω) *a fence, fortification*, prob. l. Plut. Arat. 18.

†Φραόρτης, ου, ὁ, *Phraortes*, father of Deioces, Hdt. 1, 96.—2. son of Deioces, Id. 1, 102.

†Φρασαόρτης, ου, ὁ, *Phrasaortes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 8, 11.

Φράσδω, Dor. for φράζω.

†Φρασίας, ου, ὁ, *Phrasias*, an Athenian, Xen. An. 6, 3, 11.

†Φρασίδημος, ου, ὁ, Dor. -δᾶμος, *Phrasidemus*, a Coan, Theocr. 7, 3.

†Φρασιηρίδης, ου, ὁ, *Phrasierides*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 1219, 20.—2. a person gifted with citizenship at Athens, to gratify Timotheus, Id. 688, 4.

†Φρασικλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Phrasiclides*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1357, 15.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Φρασικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Phrasicles*, nephew of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

†Φρασικρίδης, ου, ὁ, f. l. for Φρασιηρίδης.

†Φράσιμος, ου, ὁ, *Phrasimus*, father of Praxithea, Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

Φράσιν, Dor. for φρεσίν, dat. pl. of φρήν, Pind.

†Φράσιος, ου, ὁ, acc. to Arcad. Φρασίος, *Phrasius*, a seer of Cyprus, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.

Φρασίς, εως, ἡ, (φράζω) *a speaking, speech*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 12.—II. *a way of speaking, phrase*, Ἀττικὴ ἡ φρ., Greg. Cor., etc.

ΦΡΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—Hom. uses no tense but aor. act. pass. and mid.:—in Att. the letters are sometimes transposed, e. g. φάρξασθαι for φράξασθαι, πέφαργμαι for πέφραγμαι, φαρκτός for φρακτός, cf. Dind. Ar. Ach. 95, Vesp. 352, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 83.—*To enclose, fence in, hedge round*, usu. with collat. notion of protection or defence, *to fence, secure, defend, fortify*, ῥινοῖσι βοῶν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις, *having fenced* the battlements with shields, Il. 12, 263; φράξαντες δόρυ δουρί, σάκος σάκεϊ, *joining* spear *close* to spear, shield to shield (so as to make a fence), Il. 13, 130; φράξαντες τὰ γέφρα, *having put up* the shields *as a fence*, Hdt. 9, 61; ἐχθροῖς πημονὴν ἀρκύστατον φράξαι, *to put* misery *round* them like a net, Aesch. Ag. 1376: so, φράξαι δέμας ὅπλοις, *to arm* one's self, Aesch. Pers. 456: also of ships, σχεδὴν φράξε ῥίπεσσι, *he secured* the ship with wattling, in order to keep the water out, Od. 5, 256:—so too in mid., φράξαντο νῆας ἔρκει χαλκείῳ, *they secured their* ships, Il. 16, 566; and, ἐφράξαντο τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 9, 70, cf. Aesch. Theb. 63, etc.: but in mid. also, *to fence one's self, strengthen one's fortifications*, Thuc. 8, 35:—pass., φραχθέντες σάκεσιν, *fenced* with shields, Il. 17, 268, cf. Hdt. 7, 142, Eur. I. A. 826, etc.; so absol., πεφραγμένοι, *fenced, secured, prepared for defence*, Hdt. 5, 34, Thuc. 1, 82.—2. *to block up*, Hdt. 2, 99; 8, 7, Thuc. 4, 13; ὑπὸ ῥευμάτων φραχθείς (ὁ πλεύμων), Plat. Tim. 84 D.—3. *to fill quite full*, like πυκνόω, φράξαι χεῖρα ἔρνεσι, *to fill* the hand *full* with victorious branches, Pind. I. 1, 95. [ᾰ by nature, for it does not become η in the Ion. Greek of Hdt., Lob. Paral. 401.]

Φραστέον, verb. adj. from φράζω, *one must tell*, Ep. Plat. 312 D.

Φραστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (φράζω) *a teller, expounder, informer*, τινός, *of* or *about* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 17; φραστὴρ ὁδῶν, *a guide*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 40, cf. Plut. 2, 243 F:—φραστῆρες ὀδόντες, like γνώμονες, the teeth *that tell* the age, Schol. Ar. Ran. 421; cf. φράτηρ.

Φράστης, ου, ὁ,=φραστήρ. Hence

Φραστικός, ή, όν, *suited for telling* any thing, c. gen., Def. Plat. 414 D; τὸ φρ., *power of speaking*, Plut. 2, 909 A.

Φραστύς, ύος, ἡ, *reflexion*, as opp. to ἀφραστύς, Hesych.

Φράστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=φραστήρ, *a guide*, Aesch. Supp. 493.

†Φράστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Phrastor*, a victor at Olympia, Pind. O. 10, 85.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1362, 8.

†Φραταγούνη, ης, ἡ, *Phratagune*, wife of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 224.

†Φραταφέρνης, ους, ὁ, *Phrataphernes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 8, 4.

Φράτηρ, ερος, ὁ, *a member of a φρατρα*: in plur., *those of the same φρατρα, clansmen*, Lat. *curiales*, Aesch. Eum. 656, Ar. Eq. 255; εἰσιέναι τὸν υἱὸν εἰς τοὺς φράτερας (which was done when the boy came of age, cf. μειον II), Ar. Av. 1669:—οὐκ ἔφυσε φράτερας, with a play on φραστῆρας (v. sub φραστήρ), he has not yet got his φράτερες, i. e. he has been entered in no φρατρία, is no true citizen, Ar. Ran. 418, cf. Av. 765.—The form commonly found in our Edd. is φρατερος:—but the best critics now would restore φράτηρ, ερος, in Att. writers, following Eust. p. 239, 33, A. B. p. 992: v. Dind. Aesch. l. c., Ar. Eq. 255, Meineke Hist. Crit. Comic. p. 218; and Bekk. has so written it in many places of Dem., though he retains the other form in p. 1054, 14; 1305, 22, as also in Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 7.—On the accent, v. Meineke l. c. [ᾰ]

Φράτορία, ας, ἡ,=φρατρία, φράτρα, susp.

Φράτορικός, ή, όν,=φράτριος, Dem. 1092, fin.

Φράτρα, ας, or φράτρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. φρήτρη, Il., and Hdt., Dor. τρᾶ, also φρατρία, ἡ:—I. in the heroic age, *a body of people of kindred race, a sept* or *clan*, κρὶν ἄνορας... κατὰ φρήτρας, ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγῃ, choose men by *clans*, that *clan* may stand by *clan*, Il. 2, 362; so Hdt. uses it to denote the Persian royal *tribe* or *clan* (the Achaemenids), 1, 125.—II. in the historical times, a *political division of people*, which no doubt took its *first* rise from ties of blood and kinship; at Athens, the subdivision of the φυλή, as at Rome the *curia* in the *tribus*, Plat. Legg. 746 D, 765 A, Isocr. 176 D; φρατρίαι καὶ φυλαί, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 17, cf. 5, 8, 19, v. φράτηρ.—Every φυλή consisted of three φράτραι or φρατρίαι, whose members were called φρατέρες (so those of a φυλή were φύλεται, and those of a *curia*, *curiales*), and were bound together by various religious rites peculiar to each. Every φρατρα again contained 30 γένη, the members of which were called γενῆται, so that by Solon's constitution Athens had 12 φράτραι or φρατρίαι, and 360 γένη or *old patrician houses*, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 98 sq.—The Roman *curiae* exactly answer to the Attic φρατρίαι, which is the Greek word used to express them by Dion. H. 2, 7, etc., Plut. Poplic. 7. (The form of the word φράτρα is much disputed, as well as its derv.: in Hdt. 1, 125, the old Edd. have φάτρη, which is supported by the Dor. πάτρα, but later Edd., with the best MSS., give φρήτρη, as in Il.: for φρατρία the Gramm. give φατρία, appealing to the Ion. πατρίη, and later prose authors actually use this form, v. Coray Heliod. p. 324.—Πατήρ, πάτρα, πατρία is usu. assumed as the root, and there is a colour for this in the fact that the Dor. form of the word is πάτρα, v. sub voc.: but this in no way accounts for the ρ after φ; and both form and sense seem rather to point to the Lat. *frater*, Sanscr. *bhratri*, our *brother*, etc., so that the orig. sense of the word would be *brotherhood*.—Cf. Buttmann Mythol. 2, p.

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304.) [ᾰ by nature, as is shown by the Ion. form φρήτρη.]

φρᾰτρεία, ας, ἡ,=φράτρα, v. l. for sq.

φρᾰτρία, ας, ἡ, Ath. 141 F, v. sub φράτρα. Hence

φρᾰτριάζω, f. -άσω, *to belong to, be in the same φρατρία, μετά τινος*, Dem. 1054, 3.

φρᾰτριακός, ή, όν, *belonging to a φρατρία*, like φράτριος.

φρᾰτριάρχης, ου, ὁ, and φρᾰτρίαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *president of a φρατρία*, Lat. *magister curiae*,—the latter in Dem. 1305, 22.

φρᾰτριαστήρ, οῦ, ὁ,=φράτηρ, Dion. H. 4, 43.

φρᾰτριαστικός, or -ατικός, ή, όν, used to translate Lat. *curiatus*: *νόμος φρατρ., lex curiata*, Dio C.

φρᾰτριεύς, έως, ὁ,=φράτηρ, Dion. H. 2, 64.

φρᾰτρίζω, f. -ίσω,=φρατριάζω.

φρᾰτρικός, ή, όν,= φρατριακός: ἐκκλησία φρατρική, the *comitia curiata* of the Romans, Dion. H. 4, 20.

φρᾰτριος, α, ον, *belonging to* or *concerning a φράτρα*: at Athens, epith. of Jupiter and Minerva, as *tutelary deities of the phratriae*, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, Dem. 1054, 10, Cratin. (Jun.) Χειρ. 1, 5. [ᾰ]

φρᾰττω, Att. for φράσσω, q. v.

φρᾰτωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. sub φράτηρ.

φρεάντλης, ου, ὁ, (φρέαρ, ἀντλέω) *one who draws from a well*, with a play on the name Cleanthes, Diog. L.

ΦΡΕ᾽ΑΡ, τό, gen. φρέατος, contr. φρητός, etc.: Ep. φρεῖαρ, gen. φρείᾰτος:—*a well, πᾶσαι κρῆναι καὶ φρείατα μακρὰ νάουσιν*, Il. 21, 197 (the common form first in H. Hom. Cer. 99, Hdt. 6, 119):—later, usu., *a water-tank, cistern, reservoir*, Hdt. 1, 68; 4, 120, Thuc. 2, 49; opp. to *κρήνη*, Dem. 186, 16; metaph., *εἰς φρέατα καὶ πᾶσαν ἀπορίαν εἰς πίπτειν*, Plat. Theaet. 174 C:—*an oil-jar*, Ar. Plut. 810. [Ep. gen. φρείᾰτος: in Att. usu. φρέᾰτος, etc., Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἄᾱατος 2 not.; yet with some exceptions in comic poets.]

†Φρεᾰ́ρροι, ων, οἱ, *Phrearrhi*, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis: hence Φρεᾰῤῥίος, ὁ, one *of Phrearrhi*; adv. Φρεᾰῤῥόθεν, *of* or *from Phrearrhi*.

φρεᾰτεῖος, ᾱ, ον, (φρέαρ) *belonging to a tank*. [ᾰ Att.]

φρεᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *a tank* or *reservoir*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7 (cf. φρεατίας), Polyb. 10, 28, 2. Hence

φρεᾰτιαῖος, ᾱ, ον, *belonging to a well* or *tank*, Theophr.: φρ. ὕδωρ, *tank-water*, Hermipp. Κερκ. 3. [ᾰ Att.]

φρεᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, ὑπόνομος φρ., *an underground* channel *to a tank* or *reservoir*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7, though the passage is obscure, and ἡ φρεατία occurs just after.

φρεᾰτίδιος, ᾱ, ον, f. l. for φρεατιαῖος.

φρεᾰτιον, ου, τό, dim. from φρέαρ. [ᾰ Att.]

φρεάτιος, ᾱ, ον, (φρέαρ)=φρεατιαῖος, Geop. [ᾰ Att.]

φρεᾰτορύκτης, ου, ὁ,=φρεωρύχος.

φρεᾰτοτύπᾰνον, ου, τό, *a machine for raising water, a swipe* or *water-wheel*, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 135, et ibi not. [ῠ]

†Φρεαττύς, ύος, ἡ, (in Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 2, τὸ ἐν Φρεαττοῖ δικαστήριον) *Phreattys* or *Phreatto*, a court at the Piraeeus, where the Ephetae tried a person for committing murder during exile for an unintentional homicide, the defendant pleading his cause from a vessel; cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 407; Herm. Pol. Ant. § 104.

φρεᾰτώδης, ες, (φρέαρ, εἶδος) *like a tank*.

φρεᾰτωρῡχέω, ῶ, φρεᾰτωρύχος,= φρεωρυχέω, φρεωρύχος.

†Φρέγελλαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Fregellae*, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 233. Hence

†Φρεγελλᾱνός, ή, όν, *of Fregellae*, Dion. H.

†Φρεγηνία, ας, ἡ, *Phregenia*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 225.

φρεῖαρ, ᾰτος, τό, Ep. for φρέαρ, Il. 21, 197, Nic. Th. 486.

φρενᾰπᾰτάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to deceive the mind*, N. T.: from

φρενᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, (φρήν, ἀπατάω) *one who deceives the mind, a seducer*, N. T.

φρενετίζω, φρενητισμός, dub. for φρενιτ-.

φρενήρης, ες, gen. εος, (φρήν, *ἄρω) *master of his mind, sound of mind, sane*, Lat. *compos mentis*, Hdt. 3, 25, 30, 35, etc., Eur. Hetacl. 150, etc.

φρενῖτῐαῖος, ᾱ, ον,= φρενιτικός, Hipp. p. 1079.

φρενῑτιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω,=sq., Plut. Alex. 75.

φρενῑτίζω, f. -ίσω, (φρενῖτις) *to have a violent fever, be delirious* or *frantic*, Plut. 2, 693 A, 1128 D.

φρενῑτικός, ή, όν, *suffering from φρενῖτις*, Hipp.: from

φρενῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (φρήν):—*the delirium of fever: frenzy, raving*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—Strictly a fem. adj., ἡ φρενῖτις (sc. νόσος), a disease *of the mind*.

φρενοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, *damage of the understanding; madness, folly*, Philo: from

φρενοβλᾰβής, ές, (φρήν, βλάπτω) *damaged in the understanding, crazy*, Hdt. 2, 120, Eupol. Maric. 5, 8.

φρενοβλᾰβία, ας, ἡ, poët. for φρενοβλάβεια, Manetho.

φρενόβλᾰβος, ον,=φρενοβλαβής, Or. Sib.

φρενογηθής, ές, (φρήν, γῆθος) *heart-gladdening*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

φρενοδᾰλής, ές, (φρήν, δηλέομαι) *ruining the mind*, Aesch. Eum. 330, 343; ubi v. Dind.

φρενοδίνης, ές, *making the mind giddy*.

φρενοθελγής, ές, (φρήν, θέλγω) *flattering* or *charming the heart*, Nonn.

φρενόθεν, adv.,=ἐκ φρενός, *from the heart, of one's own will* or *accord*, Soph. Aj. 183.

φρενοκηδής, ές, *grieving the heart*.

φρενοκλοπέω, ῶ, *to steal away the understanding, to deceive*: from

φρενοκλόπος, ον, (φρήν, κλέπτω) *stealing the understanding, deceiving*, Anth. Plan. 198.

φρενόληπτος, ον, *possessed, mad*, Lat. *mente captus*.

φρενοληστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φρήν, ληστής) *a robber of the understanding, a deceiver*, Mel. 42.

φρενομᾱνής, ές, (φρήν, μαίνομαι) *mad, frenzied*, Aesch. Ag. 1140.

φρενομόρως, adv. (φρήν, μόρος):—only found in phrase φρενομόρως νοσεῖν, *to be diseased in mind*, i. e. to be mad, Soph. Aj. 626, where some MSS. have wrongly φρενομώρως: the adj. φρενόμορος is not found, any more than φρενομωρος.

φρενοπλῆγής, ές, (φρήν, πλήσσω) *striking the mind*, i. e. *driving mad, maddening*, μανίαι, Aesch. Pr. 879.

φρενόπληκτος, ον, (φρήν, πλήσσω) *stricken in mind, smitten with madness, frenzy-stricken, astonied*, Aesch. Pr. 1054.

φρενοπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 9, 141.

φρενοτέκτων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν, τέκτων) *making with the mind, ingenious*, Ar. Ran. 820.

φρενοτερπής, ές, (φρήν, τέρπω) *heart-delighting*.

φρενόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (φρήν):—*to make wise, make to understand, instruct, inform, teach*, τινά, Aesch. Pr. 335, Soph. Ant. 754, Eur. Ion 526, etc.: φρ. οὐκέτ᾽ ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων, *to teach* plainly, Aesch. Ag. 1183; also in Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 5; φρ. τινα εἰς τι, Ib. 2, 6, 1.—II. in pass., *to be high-minded, elated*, LXX.

†Φρεντᾶνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Frentani* or *Ferentani*, a Samnite race, Polyb. 2, 24, 12: ἡ Φρεντᾶνή, *the territory of the Ferentani*, Id. 3, 88, 3.

φρενῶλης, ες, (φρήν, ὄλλυμι) *distraught in mind, frenzied*, Aesch. Theb. 757.

φρένωσις, εως, ἡ, *instruction, teaching*.

φρενωτήριον, ου, τό, *a means of instruction*.

φρεορυκτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=φρεωρυχέω, from

φρεορύκτης, ου, ὁ,= φρεωρύχος, Lob. Phryn. 232.

ΦΡΕ᾽Ω, f. φρήσω, in signf. akin to ἄγω or ἴημι, but in form to φέρω: it occurs only in the comps. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω, εἰσφρέω, ἐπεισφρέω, qq. v.; though in E. M. an aor. imperat. φρές is cited, as if from φρῆμι.

φρεωρῡχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to dig tanks*, Plut. 2, 776 D:—in Ar. Lys. 1033, ludicrously, of a gnat: and

φρεωρῡχία, ας, ἡ, *a digging of tanks*: from

φρεωρύχος, ον, (φρέαρ, ὀρύσσω) *digging*, or *for digging tanks*, σκεύη, Plut. 2, 159 C.

φρήν, ή, gen. φρενός, pl. φρένες, gen. φρενῶν, etc.: Dor. φρήν, though Pind. uses φρήν, but in dat. plur. he has φρασί, φρασίν, not φρεσίν.—I. strictly *the midriff*, later διάφραγμα, i. e. *the muscle which parts* the heart and lungs, (*viscera thoracis*) from the lower viscera (*abdominis*), κραδία φρένα λακτίζει (as in Shaksp. 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), Aesch. Pr. 881; so in plur., τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα...τιθέντες, Plat. Tim. 70 A, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp., Arist. Gen. An. 3, 10, 1, H. A. 1, 17, 8:—but,—2. in Hom., the physical sense of φρήν, φρένες is merely *the heart and parts about the heart, the breast*, like Lat. *praecordia*, ἔνθ᾽ ἄρα τε φρένες ἔρχαται ἀμφ᾽ ἀδινὸν κῆρ, Il. 16, 481; κραδίη ἐνὶ φρεσί, Il. 8, 413; and even *the parts about the liver*, πρὸς στῆθος ὄθι φρένες ἦπαρ ἔχουσιν, Od. 9. 301;—often called φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναι, Il. 1, 103, etc.; this is the seat of fear, τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες αὖτῳ, Il. 10, 10, cf. 22, 296; of joy and grief, φρένα τέρπεσθαι φόρμιγγι, Il. 9, 186; γάνυται φρένα ποιμήν, Il. 13, 493; ἄχος, πόνος φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν, etc., Il., etc.; φρένας ἵκετο πένθος, ἄχος πύκασε φρένας, etc.; of love, Il. 3, 442; of courage, ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες, Il. 13, 487, ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη, Il. 22, 475, cf. 8, 202, etc.:—but also, it is the seat of the mental faculties, thought, will, understanding, etc., φρενὶ νοεῖν, φράζεσθαι, ἐπίστασθαι, μερμηρίζειν, etc.; κατὰ φρένα γνῶναι, εἰδέναι, etc.; τιθέναι τινί τι ἐπὶ φρεσί, to put in his mind, suggest it, Il. 1, 55, etc.; ποιεῖν τι ἐνὶ φρεσίν, Il. 13, 55; θέσθαι or βάλλεσθαι τι ἐνὶ φρεσί, Il. 13, 121; 1, 297, etc.: hence also the phrases, φρένας τρέπειν, πείθειν

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παραπείθειν, ἐπιγνάμπτειν, Il. 7, 120; 9, 514, etc.:—the word is used in the same manner in Pind., and Trag., but in a less and less physical sense, φρενὶ ὀρθᾷ, ἐλευθερᾷ, Pind. O. 8. 31, P. 2, 105; δαιμόνων θέλγει φρένας, P. 1, 21; μαινομένᾳ φρενί, Aesch. Theb. 484; μιᾷ φρενί, Id. Eum. 986; Διὸς γὰρ δυσπαραίτητοι φρένες, Id. Pr. 34; φρένες γὰρ αὐτοῦ θυμὸν οἰακοστρόφουν, Id. Pers. 767; ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος, Eur. Hipp. 612; and so on:—we also have joined, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, as in Lat. *mens animusque*; so in Att., φρένες καὶ νοῦς, Ar. Ran. 535.—hence, a man is deprived of his φρένες, i. e. of his *wits* or *senses*, πλήγη φρένας ἀς πάρος εἶχεν, Il. 13, 394; ἐκ γὰρ πλήγη φρένας, Il. 16, 403; Ζεὺς βλάπτε φρένας ἡμετέρας, Il. 15, 724 (whence βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλαβής); θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν, Il. 8, 360; and freq., in later Greek, of those who have lost their wits, φρενῶν ἐκστῆναι, μεταστῆναι, Eur. Or. 1021, Bacch. 943; φρενῶν ἔξεδρος, παράκοπος, Id. Hipp. 935, Bacch. 33; *τοῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; satisne sanus es?* Soph. El. 390: and of persons in their senses, ἔνδυν φρενῶν, Eur. Heracl. 709; φρενῶν ἐπήβολος, Soph. Ant. 492, etc.:—Hdt. opposes φρένες to σῶμα, 3, 134; so, αἱ σάρκες κεναὶ φρενῶν, Eur. El. 387:—ἐκ φρενός, from one's *very heart*, ὁ ἐκ φρενὸς λόγος, *a hearty, cordial* speech, Aesch. Cho. 107; ἐτύμως δακρυχέων ἐκ φρενός, Id. Theb. 919; but, ἐξ ἄκρας φρενός, *superficially, carelessly*, Id. Ag. 805; φρενὸς ἐκ φιλίας, Ib. 1515, cf. 546:—Hom. also attributes φρένες, *sense, instinct*, to beasts, Il. 4, 245; 16, 157, etc.—3. in Hom., again, φρένες appears in the singular signf. of *the seat of life*, or *life* itself, as opp. to ψυχή (the *departed* soul), Il. 23, 104, Od. 10, 493, cf. Il. 6, 352.—The word is seldom used in prose, as, συμφορὰ τῶν φρ., i. e. madness, Andoc. 20, 29; so, παραλλάττει τῶν φρ., Lys. Fr. 58; and in most usages there is no distinction observable between the sing and plur. (The strict signf. of φρένες, *midriff*, shows that it is near of kin to φράσσω, διάφραγμα; and the Lat. *renes* seems to come from the same root, rejecting the φ or *f-* (cf. φράσσω, *frenum*). In the metaph. signf. *soul, mind*, both φρενόω and φρονέω, φρόνις, φροντίς, φροντίζω and φράζω are connected with it. In compos. φρήν changes into -φρων, -φρονος, e. g., εὔφρων, κακόφρων, etc.)

Φρήταρχος, ὁ, dub. l. for φρήτραρχος.

Φρητία, ἡ, Ion. for φρεατία.

Φρήτραρχος, ου, ὁ, Ion. for φράτραρχος, = φρατρίαρχος, Inscr.

Φρήτρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for φράτρα, Il. 2, 362, Hdt. 1, 125.

Φρήτρηφιν, Ep. dat. from foreg., Il.

Φρήτριος, η, ον, Ion. for φράτριος.

Φρῖγος, εος, τό, poet. for σφρῖγος, v. l. in Hermipp. Strat. 1.

Φρικάζω, f. -άσω, *to shudder, shiver*.

Φρικᾶλέος, α, ον, (φρίκη) *with rough surface*, σπιλάς, Anth. P. 7, 382; cf. Tryph. 195.—II. *dreadful, horrid*, Anth. P. 7, 69; 9, 300.

Φρικασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φρικάζω) *a shuddering, shivering*, LXX.

Φρίκη, ης, ἡ, = φρίξ, of the *rippling* sea, πορθμὸς ἐν φρίκῃ γελᾷ (like Lat. *inhorrescit*), Eur. Incert. 146.—II. *a shuddering, shivering*, Hipp.: esp. an *aguish shiver* or *chill*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, Nic. Th. 721.—2. *shivering fear, shuddering*, esp. from religious awe, Hdt. 6, 134, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15: then, *any fear*, φρ. τρομερά, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 185 (183). [ῐ]

Φρίκια, τά, [ῐ] and φρίκιαι, αἱ, *aguish shiverings*, Diosc.

Φρικίας, ου and α, ὁ, (φρίσσω) *Bristler*, name of a horse in Pind. P. 10, 25;—prob. from his upstanding mane.

Φρικίασις, εως, ἡ, and φρικιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, *aguish shivering*, Diosc.: from

Φρικιάω, ῶ, (φρίξ) like φρικάζω, *to shudder, shiver*, esp. *to have an aguish shiver*, Diosc.

†Φρίκιον ὄρος, τό, *Mt. Phricius*, in Locris above Thermopylae, Strab. p. 582.

Φρικνός, ή, όν, = φρικαλέος, Hesych.

Φρικοποιός, όν, (φρίξ, ποιέω) *causing a shuddering*: generally, *exciting*, Diphn. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 74 C.

Φρῖκος, εος, τό, = φρίκη, *a shuddering, shivering*, Hipp.

Φρικόω, ῶ, (φρίξ) *to make to shudder*:—pass., = φρικάζω, *to shudder* or *shiver*.

Φρικτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from φρίσσω, *to be shuddered at, horrible*, φρικτὸν σέλας λείς γλήναις, Anth. P. 15, 51; φρ. τάφος, Ib. 7, 405. Adv. -τως, LXX.

Φρικώδης, ες, (φρίξ, εἶδος) *rough, uneven*, Lat. *horridus*: τὸ φρικῶδες, *roughness of the skin*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. *that causes shuddering* or *horror, awful, horrible*, φρ. κλύειν, Eur. Hipp. 1202, cf. Andoc. 5, 5, Dem. 644, 18:—neut. φρικῶδες, as adv., *horribly*, Eur. Hipp. 1216.—2. πυρετὸς φρ., a fever *with shivering fits*, a kind of *ague*, Foës. ut supra. Hence

Φρικωδία, ας, ἡ, *roughness*.—II. *horribleness*, Phot.

†Φρίκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Phricon*, ruler of the Cymaeans in Aeolis, Ep. Hom. 4, 4. [ῐ] Cf. Φρικωνίς.

†Φρικωνεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Phriconian*, i. e. *an inhab. of Cyme*, in Aeolis, Strab. p. 621.

†Φρικωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Φρίκιον, *Phriconian*, appell. of Cyme in Aeolis, from founders having delayed some time at Mt. Phricius in Locris, Bähr Hdt. 1, 149: cf. Strab. p. 621.

†Φρικωνῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, = foreg., Strab. p. 621.

Φριμαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a snorting*; generally, of any motions of rampant animals, Lyc., cf. sq.: from

Φριμάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι: f. -ξομαι; dep. mid.:—*to snort and leap*: *to jump* or *toss about, to wanton*, of goats, Theocr. 5, 141; also of high-mettled horses, φριμάξασθαι καὶ χρεμετίσαι, Hdt. 3, 87, cf. Anth. P. 9, 281,—though of them φρυάσσομαι is more usu., Valck. Aminon. sub v., Thom. M. p. 901, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 196: also of dogs, cf. Opp. C. 1, 491; etc.:—metaph. of men, *to behave* or *speak with wanton insolence*.—The act. φριμάσσω only in Nicetas. (Akin to βρυω, βριμάω, βρέμω and Lat. *fremo*: but it has nothing to do with φρίσσω.)

Φρῖμάω, ῶ, = foreg., Opp. C. 1, 490.

Φρίξ, ῐκός, ἡ, gen. φρικός, (φρίσσω):—*the ruffling* of a smooth surface, as esp. of smooth water, *the light ruffling* or *ripple* caused by a gust of wind sweeping over the smooth sea, Lat. *horror*, Il. 23, 692; μέλαινα φρίξ, the dark *ripple*, Il. 21, 126, Od. 4, 402; Ζεφύροιο ἐχεύατο πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξ, *ripple* spread over the sea, from the west wind, Il. 7, 63, cf. sub vv. μελάνει, φρίκη:—so, μαλακὴ φρίξ, Lucr. Al. 28, 2; φρικὶ χαρασσόμενα πίτυρα, Anth. P. 10, 14, cf. 10, 2.—II. a *bristling up* as of hair, of corn, etc.: of one's skin, when in the state commonly called *goose-skin*, *a shivering, shuddering*, cf. φρίκη. (Hence φρίσσω, φρίκη, φριξός, etc.)

†Φρίξα, ης, ἡ, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30, and Φρίξαι, αἱ, Hdt. 4, 146, *Phrixa* or *Phrixae*, an ancient city of Triphylian Elis, on the borders of Arcadia, cf. Strab. p. 343.—II. *Phrixa*, a nymph, Paus. 8, 47, 3.

Φρῖξαι, aor. 1 inf. from φρίσσω, q. v. sub fin.

Φριξαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρίσσω, αὐχήν) *with bristling mane*, ap. Plut. 2, 462 E.

†Φρίξιον or Φριξεῖον, ου, τό, *temple of Phrixus*, Strab. p. 499.

Φριξόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with bristling hair*.

Φριξοκόμης, ου, ὁ, (φρίσσω, κόμη) = foreg., Anth. Plan. 291.

Φριξός, ή, όν, (φρίσσω) *standing stiff* or *on end, bristling*, esp. of hair, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8; 6, 41.

Φρίξος, ου, ὁ, like φρίξ and φρίκη, *a shivering, shuddering*, Lat. *horror*.—II. comic name for *the genius* or *demon of horror*, Anth. P. 9, 617.

†Φρίξος, ου, ὁ, *Phrixus*, son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a golden ram, Pind. P. 4, 284; Apollod. 1, 9, 1; cf. Hdt. 7, 197.—II. a river, Paus. 2, 36, 6.

ΦΡΙΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: f. φριξω (v. sub fin.): pf. πέφρικα, with a Dor. part. πεφρίκοντες, Pind. P. 4, 326.

To be rough, ruffled or *uneven*, *to bristle*, Lat. *horrere*, φρίσσουσιν ὑποτραὶ (sc. ἀσταχύεσσι), the corn-fields *bristle* (with ears of corn), Il. 23, 599: so, φρίξας κάρπιμος στάχυς, Eur. Supp. 31; so, of a line of battle, μαχὴ ἐφρίξεν ἐγχείῃσιν, Il. 13, 339; φαλαγγες σάκεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι, Il. 4, 282, cf. 7, 62; just like Virgil's *horret ager aristis*, and Horace's *horrentia pilis agmina*: so too, χερσὶ δεξιτεροῖσι ἐφρίξεν αἰθήρ, of a crowd holding up their hands to vote, Aesch. Supp. 608; of hair, mane or bristles, *to bristle up, stand on end*, φρίσσουσιν τρίχες, Hes. Op. 538; φρίσσουσιν ἔθειραι, etc.: φάλα χρυσῷ πεφρικνία, Pind. I. 6 (5), 59 (Juvenal's *beryllo inaequales phialae*):—but also c. acc., φρίσσειν λοφιήν, *to set up the bristly* mane, Od. 19, 446; so, φρ. τρίχας, Hes. Sc. 391; φρ. νώτου αἰχένας, Il. 13, 473, Hes. Sc. 171; also, πτεροῖσι νῶτα πεφρικόντες, *bristling on* their backs with feathers, Pind. P. 4, 326; so, λέοντος δέρος χαίτῃ πεφρικός, Eur. Phoen. 1121, etc.:—φρίσσοντες ὀμβροι, like Virgil's *horrida grando*, Pind. P. 4, 144: ἀσθματι φρίσσων πνοάς, *ruckling* in his throat, of one just dying, Id. N. 10, 140:—so too of the rippling surface of smooth water, ὁ πόντος πέφρικε, cf. φρίξ: and of a tree, πεύκη φρίσσουσα Ζεφύροις, Anth. Plan. 13.—II. freq. of a feeling of chill when one's skin contracts and forms what we commonly call *goose-skin*, or the hair stands up on end, as in Lat. *horrent comae, horruit comae*, etc.: hence,—1. *to shiver with cold*, Hes. Op. 510: also *to have a shivering fit*.—2. *to shudder* with fear, H. Hom. 27, 8; c. part., φ. τε δεδεγμένη, Aesch. Pr. 540, cf. 695:—also

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c. acc., *to shudder at* or *before* any one, i. e. *to dread* him, Il. 11, 383; 24, 775, Pind. O. 7, 70, etc.: and, c. acc. et inf., *to dread that*.., Aesch. Theb. 720 sq.: more rarely c. gen., *ἐφρίξα δινήσαντος* [*σάκος*], Ib. 490; also c. dat., *φρίξουσιν ἐρετμοῖς*, they *shall shudder* at the oars, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 96,—where others propose *φρύξουσιν*, they *shall cook* with the (wood of the) oars, v. Bähr ad l.:—also, part., *πέφρικα λεύσσων*, *I shudder at* seeing, Aesch. Supp. 345; and so c. inf., *to fear to* do, Dem. 559, 8.—3. *to feel a holy shudder* or *awe*, as at the approach of a divinity, Wytt. Plut. 2, 276 E, Jac. Anth. P. p. 1057.—4. *to thrill* or *quiver* with delight, *ἔφριξ' ἔρωτι*, Soph. Aj. 693, cf. Interpp. ad Eur. Hel. 632.—The word will hardly be found in prose save in the sense of *shuddering*, *fearing*, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Phaedr. 251 A, Dem. l. c. (The root is strictly ΦΡΙ͟Κ-: hence *φρίξ*, *φρίκη*, *φριξός*, etc.: akin also to *ῥίγος*, *ῥιγέω*, *ῥιγόω*, as also to Lat. *rigeo* and *frigeo*, whence the French *frissonner*.) [*ῐ* by nature, wherefore Herm. has written *φρῖξαι*, not *φρίξαι*, in Pind. I. 1, 16, Soph. El. 1400.]

Φροιμιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. mid., contr. for *προοιμιάζομαι*, *to make a prelude* or *beginning*, *to begin*, Aesch. Ag. 1354, cf. Eur. I. T. 1162: also c. acc., *φρ. θεούς*, *to begin with invoking* the gods, Aesch. Eum. 20:—hence, as pass., *πεφροιμίασται τὰ νῦν εἰρημένα*, Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 1; *ταῦτα ἔστω πεφροιμιασμένα*, Ib. 7, 1, 13. Hence

Φροιμιαστέον, verb. adj., *one must make a prelude* or *beginning*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 36, 1; 38, 2.

Φροίμιον, *ον*, *τό*, contr. for *προοίμιον*, like *φροῦδος* for *πρὸ ὁδοῦ*.

Φρονέω, *ῶ*, fut. *-ήσω*, — the verb which expresses the action of the *φρήν* or *φρένες*, i. e. as well of the heart and will, as of the understanding, thoughts, etc., which notions are more or less comprised in our verb *to think*, i. e. either *to think to do* a thing, *mean to do* it, *be minded* so and so, or simply *to think*, *consider*, *reflect*. Hence arise various usages:—I. *to think*, *to have understanding*, *to be sage*, *prudent*: Hom. has it in this signf., but rarely, as *ἄριστοι μάχεσθαί τε φρονέειν τε*, best both in battle and *counsel*, Il. 6, 79: but this is the most freq. signf. in Att., *φρονοῦντως πρὸς φρονοῦντας ἐννέπειε*, Aesch. Supp. 204, cf. 176; *φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς*, Soph. O. T. 617; *τὸ φρονεῖν*, like *φρόνησις*, *understanding*, *prudence*, Id. Ant. 1348, 1353; *ἐγὼ νῦν φρονῶ τότ' οὐ φρονῶν*, Eur. Med. 1329: so also, *εὖ φρονεῖν*, freq. in Att.; *οἱ εὖ φρονοῦντες*, Hdt. 2, 16, etc.; also, *ὀρθῶς φρ.*, opp. to *κακῶς φρ.*, Aesch. Pr. 385; *ὀρθὰ φρ.*, Eur. Med. 1129; *μάρα, πλάγια φρ.*, Soph. Aj. 594, Eur. I. A. 332.—2. but in Att. and prose very oft., *to be in one's sound senses* or *wits*, Soph. Aj. 82, 344, etc.; *φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖς*, *though in thy wits thou'rt* nothing *wise*, Eur. Bacch. 332; in this signf. also, *εὐ φρονεῖν*, Ar. Nub. 817; *ἐξω ἐλαύνειν τινὰ τοῦ φρονεῖν*, to drive one out of his *understanding* or *wits*, Eur. Bacch. 851; so, *ἐξίστασθαι τοῦ φρονεῖν*, to lose *one's wits*.—3. c. acc. rei, *to have in mind*, joined with *γιγνώσκω*, Od. 16, 136; 17, 193; cf. Hdt. 1, 46; with *νοέω*, Plat. Phil. 11 B.—II. *to be minded* or *disposed* in a certain way, *to mean*, *intend*, *purpose*, freq. in Hom. with and without acc.; *φρ. ἐνὶ θυμῷ*, Od. 6, 313, etc.; *ἀνὰ θυμόν*, as Il. 2, 36, Od. 2, 116, etc.; *ἐνὶ φρεσί*, Od. 14, 82: *φρονῶν ἔπρασσον*, *prudens faciebam*, Soph. O. C. 272:—so in Att. prose, *φρονεῖν τι*, *to mean* or *intend* so and so, *τοῦτο φρονεῖ ἡ ἀγωγὴ ἡμῶν*, this is what your bringing us here *means*, Thuc. 5, 85.—2. c. inf., *to think*, *mean*, *be minded* to do a thing, Il. 17, 286: also c. acc. et inf., Il. 3, 98, cf. 9, 608: also, *οἱ δ' ἴθὺς φρόνεον* (sc. *ἰέναι*), they *were minded* (to go) right onward, Il. 12, 124; 13, 135.—3. *to have* certain *thoughts for* or *towards* any one, *to be* so and so *minded towards* him, oft. in Hom., esp. *ἀγαθά, φίλα φρονεῖν τινι*, *to be* well or kindly *minded towards* him, Od. 1, 43, 307, Il. 4, 219, etc.; opp. to *κακὰ φρονεῖν τινι*, *to be* evil-*minded* towards him, Il. 22, 264; so, *ὁλοὰ φρ.*, Il. 16, 701 (but in Il. 6, 162, *ἀγαθὰ φρονέων* has a moral sense, *being* well or high *minded*, *having* good or noble *thoughts*); so too with advs., *εὖ φρονεῖν τινι*, Od. 7, 74, Aesch. Ag. 1436, etc.; opp. to *κακῶς φρ.*, Od. 18, 168; but, *τὰ ἀμείνω φρονέειν*, *to be of* the better *mind*, be on the better side, Hdt. 7, 145, 172.—4. but usu. c. adj. neut., sine dat. pers., *to be minded* so and so, *to think* or *purpose* such and such things, *κρυπτάδια φρ.*, *to have* secret *purposes*, Il. 1, 542; *ἀταλὰ φρ.*, *to be* gaily *disposed*, Il. 18, 567, Hes. Th. 989, cf. Il. 6, 400; *πυκνὰ* and *πυκινὰ φρ.*, *to have* wise *thoughts*, *be* cunningly *minded*, Od. 9, 445; *ἐφημέρια φρ.*, *to think* only of the passing day, Od. 21, 85.—The commonest phrase of this kind, both in Hom. and Att., is *μέγα φρονεῖν*, *to be high-minded*, *have high thoughts*, also of animals, *to be high-spirited and bold*, Il. 11, 325; 13, 156; *φρονεῖ γὰρ ὡς γυνὴ μέγα*, Soph. O. T. 1078;—but, in Att., mostly in bad sense, *to have* high *thoughts*, *to be heady*, *presumptuous*, *conceited* or *proud*, *plume* or *pride one's self*, *ἐπί τινι*, at or *of* a thing, like *ἀβρύνεσθαι*, *καλλωπίζεσθαι*, etc., Plat. Symp. 217 A, Prot. 342 D: so also, *μεῖζον φρ.*, *to have* over-high *thoughts*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 8 (but also, simply, *to pluck up courage*, Id. Hell. 3, 5, 21); *οἱ μέγιστον φρονοῦντες*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E: *σμικρά, σμικρὸν φρ.*, *to be* low-*minded*, poor-*spirited*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1099; *μεῖον φρ.*, Xen. Apol. 24, etc., cf *φρονητέον*: while between them we have *μέτρια, μέτριον φρ.*, *to be of* moderate, calm, and sober *mind*:—in like manner, *οὐ κατ' ἄνθρωπον φρ.*, Aesch. Theb. 425, Soph. Aj. 777, cf. Ant. 768; *θνητά, ἀθάνατα φρ.*, Soph. Fr. 515, Eur., etc.; *μηδὲν θνητὸν φρ.*, for which Hom. has *φρ. ἴσα θεοῖσι*, Il. 5, 441: so also many phrases in Att., *τυραννικὰ φρ.*, *to have* tyranny *in mind*, Ar. Vesp. 507; *ἀρχαϊκὰ φρ.*, *to have* old-fashioned *notions*, Ar. Nub. 821; *νεώτερα φρ.*, *to meditate* innovations, *νεωτεριζειν*, Plat., etc.; also, *οὐ παρδάλιος τόσσον μένος ὅσσον Πάνθου υἷες φρονέουσιν*, the panther's courage is not so great as is the spirit of the sons of Panthus, Il. 17, 23.—5. *τά τινος φρονεῖν*, *to be of* another's *mind*, *be minded* like him, *be on* his *side* or *of* his *party*, *side with* him, Hdt. 2, 162; 7, 102, etc.; so, *τὰ πρός τινα φρ.*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 30 (Hom. has also *τὰ φρονέειν, ἃ τ' ἐγὼ περ*, Il. 4, 361); also, *ἴσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα*, *thinking* like me, Il. 15, 50; *τὰ αὐτά, τὸ αὐτὸ φρ.*, *to be like-minded*, Hdt. 1, 60; 5, 3; opp. to *ἀμφὶς φρ.*, *to think* differently, Il. 13, 345; *ἄλλῃ φρ.*, *to think* another way, H. Hom. Ap. 469; *ἄλλα φρονέειν καὶ ἄλλα λέγειν*, Hdt. 9, 54, cf. Dinarch. 96, 15.—III. *to think of*, *mind*, *heed*, hence *to take heed of* a thing, *stand in awe of* it, *ὄπιθα*, Od. 14, 82.—IV. of vital impulses, directly for *ζῆν*, *to be sensible*, *be alive*, *ἐμὲ τὸν δύστηνον ἔτι φρονέοντ' ἐλέησον*, for *ἔτι ζῶντα*, Il. 22, 59; *θανόντι δ', οὐ φρονοῦντι, θελαία χάρις ἐπέμπετο*, Aesch. Cho. 517; *μηδὲ ζῆν αὐτὸ μηδὲ φρονεῖν*, Plat. Soph. 249 A, cf. *φρήν* sub fin. Hence

Φρόνημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *the mind*, *will*, *spirit*, Lat. *animus*, first in Hdt. 6, 109; 9, 7, 2, and then freq. in Trag.: *ἔστ' ἂν Διὸς φρ. λωφήσῃ χόλου*, Aesch. Pr. 376, etc.:—*thought*, *φθέγμα καὶ ἀνεμόεν φρ.*, Soph. Ant. 355: freq. also in plur., *thoughts*, *purposes*, *disposition*, *character*, as Hdt. 3, 122, 125:—its sense is limited by epithets, *ὑπέρτολμον φρ.*, Aesch. Cho. 595; *ἐμπέδοις φρονήμασιν*, Soph. Ant. 169; *τῶν φρονημάτων ὁ Ζεὺς κυλαστὴς τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων*, Eur. Heracl. 388; *φρονήματα μεγάλα*, high *thoughts*, Plat. Symp. 190 B; *ἐλεύθερον φρ.*, Id. Legg. 865 D; *τυραννικὸν φρ.*, Rep. 573 B:—then, it is also used absol. either in good or bad sense, as, —2. *high and noble feeling*, *high-mindedness*, *high spirit*, freq. in Thuc., as 2, 43; *δουλοῦν τὸ φρ.*, Id. 2, 61.—3. in bad sense, *presumption*, *arrogance*, Aesch. Pr. 953, Eur. Heracl. 926, Thuc. 5, 43: *insolence*, *conceit*, Ar. Pac. 25, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 1 C.—II. the plur. is used by Aesch., as = *φρένες*, *the heart*, *breast*, Eum. 478. Hence

Φρονημᾰτίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who has much self-confidence*, *high-minded*, *high spirited*, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.—II. in bad sense, *a presumptuous*, *arrogant person*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 5.

Φρονημᾰτίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to make high-minded*: *to make presumptuous* or *proud*:—pass., *to become presumptuous*, *φρονηματισθέντες ἐκ τῶν ἔργων*, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 11; *πεφρονηματισμένοι διά τι*, Ib. 3, 13, 19; *ἐπί τινι*, Polyb. 22, 8, 8; etc. Hence

Φρονημᾰτισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *high-mindedness*; *arrogance*, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 136.

Φρονημᾰτώδης, *ες*, = *φρονηματίας*, Philostr.

Φρόνησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*φρονέω*) *a minding* to do so and so, *purpose*, *intention*, Soph. O. T. 664; *φρόνησιν λῴω λαβεῖν*, to think better of it, Id. Phil. 1078.—2. *high-mindedness*, *pride*, Eur. Supp. 216.—3. *high character*, Lat. *existimatio*, Eur. Temen. 13, 2.—II. *thoughtfulness*, *good sense*, *practical wisdom*, *prudence*, being the virtue concerned in the government of men, management of affairs, and the like, Plat., and Arist.; v. esp. Plat. Symp. 209 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5 and 8, sq.

Φρονητέον, verb. adj. from *φρονέω*, *one must pride one's self*, *τινί*, *ἐπί τινι*, *διά τι*, Xen. Ages. 8, 4, Hell. 2, 4, 40, Apol. 26.

Φρονίμευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, v. sub *φρονίμημα*. [*ῐ*]

Φρονῐμεύομαι, late form for *φρονέω*, dep., *to be wise* or *prudent*, Lob. Phryn. 386. [*ῐ*]

Φρονῐμευσις, *ἡ*, late form for *φρόνησις*, *prudent conduct*. [*ῐ*]

†*Φρονίμη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Phronime*, daughter of Etearchus king of Crete, Hdt 4, 154.

Φρονίμημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *the art of a φρόνιμος*, *prudent conduct*, Stob. Ecl 2, 194:—but Lob., Phryn. 386, rejec

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this form and writes φρονίμευμα instead. [ῐ]

Φρόνῐμος, ον, (φρήν) *understanding, in one's senses,* Soph. Aj. 259. — II. *staid, unmoved,* Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17: τὸ φρ., *presence of mind,* Id. Hell. 2, 3, 56. — III. *thoughtful, practically wise, sensible, prudent,* Lat. *prudens,* Ar. Lys. 42, Plat., and Arist., cf. φρόνησις II: φρόνιμος περί τινος, *possessing sagacity* or *discernment in* a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 15, and 21, sq.; περί τι, Plat. Górg. 490 B; εἴς τι, Id. Alc. 1, 125 A: — τὸ φρόνιμον, *practical wisdom, prudence,* Eur. Alex. 16, and Xen.; so, ἄπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα, Soph. O. T. 692; used of birds, Id. El. 1059. Adv. -μως, Ar. Eq. 1364, Av. 1333, Plat., etc.

Φρονῐμώδης, ες, of the nature of a φρόνιμος, very dub.

Φρόνῐς, ῐος, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω): — *understanding; prudence,* Od. 3, 244: *knowledge,* κατὰ φρόνιν ἤγαγε πολλήν, he brought back much *knowledge* from Troy, Od. 4, 258: — cf. Opp. H. 1, 653, Lyc. 1456.

Φρονούντως, adv. part. pres. act. from φρονέω, *wisely, prudently,* Aesch. Supp. 204, Soph. Ant. 682.

Φροντῐδοκοπέομαι, (φροντίς, κόπτω) as pass., *to be scourged* or *harassed with care,* ὑπέρ τινος, Nicet.

Φροντίζω: f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ: (φροντίς): — absol., *to think, consider, reflect,* Hdt. 5, 24, and Att.: *to take thought, have a care, give heed,* much like Lat. *secum reputare,* Theogn. 908, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1034, Soph. El. 1370: — φρ. ὅπως.., *to take thought* how a thing may be done, c. fut., Plat. Apol. 29 E, cf. Hdt. 7, 8, 1, etc.; so, φρ. εἰ.., Id. Gorg. 502 E. — II. c. acc. rei, *to think of, consider, ponder, weigh,* Hdt. 7, 8, 1; 16, 2, and Att.: *to think out, devise, contrive, invent,* Hdt. 5, 67: *to try to discover,* Id. 1, 56. — III. c. gen., *to take thought for, to give heed to* a thing, *care about* it, *reck of, mind, regard* it, Hdt. 3, 97, 100, 151, and Att., as Eur. Heraci. 242, Cycl. 163, Ar. Lys. 915; μηδὲν φρ. τῶν θεῶν, Plat. Legg. 701 C; and reversely, οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδὲν φροντίζουσι, Ib. 888 C: also, φρ. περί τινος, *to be concerned* or *anxious* about a thing, Hdt. 8, 36, cf. Eur. Hipp. 709: ὑπέρ τινος, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 D, so, οἳ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίζετε, who though ye do mischief to your friends *reck* not *of* (it), Eur. Hec. 256; μὴ φροντίσῃς, *heed* (it) not, Ar. Vesp. 228; οὐ, μὰ Δί', οὐδ' ἐφρόντισα, Id. Ran. 494, etc. — IV. absol., *to be thoughtful* or *anxious, πεφροντικὸς βλέπειν, to look thoughtful and careworn,* Eur. Alc. 773; — a word esp. applied to the thoughtful, worn face of students and philosophers, cf. φροντίς II, φροντιστής, -τήριον. — V. pass., *to be an object of thought* or *care,* Xen. Hier. 7, 10: πεφροντισμένος, *carefully thought out,* Lat. *exquisitus,* λόγος, Philostr.; τρέφονται τροφῇ πεφροντισμένῃ, Ael. N. A. 7, 9.

Φροντίς, ίδος, ἡ. (φρήν, φρονέω): — *thought, care, heed, attention* bestowed upon a person or thing, Simon. Fr. 100, 10, Pind. P. 2, 170, Hdt., etc.; παλαισμάτων λάβε φροντίδα, take *thought* for them, Pind. N. 10, 40; περί τινος, Hdt. 7, 205; ἐν φροντίδι εἶναι περί τινος, Id. 1, 111; ἐκείνοις οὐδὲ εἷς περὶ τούτου λόγος οὐδὲ φρ., Plat. Phaed. 101 E. — 2. absol., *thought, reflexion, meditation,* ἐν φροντίδι γίγνεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 104; ἐμβῆσαί τινα ἐς φροντίδα, to set one *a-thinking,* Hdt. 1, 46; φροντίδα θέσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 142; ποῖ τίς φροντίδος ἔλθῃ, Soph. O. C. 170; — in plur., *thoughts,* ὑπὸ φροντίσιν γλυκυτάταις ἔθηκε νόον, Pind. O. 1, 31, and freq. in Att.; ἐπὶ φροντίδων ζῆν, to live *thoughtfully,* Eur. Scyr. 2, 4: — proverb., αἱ δεύτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι, Eur. Hipp. 436, Cress. 13, 1: — φρ. εὐφημος, devoutly silent *meditation,* i. e. prayer, Soph. O. C. 132: — esp. applied to Socrates and the philosophers, Ar. Nub. 138, 234, etc.; φροντίδ' ἀπὸ φιλόσοφον ἐγείρειν, Id. Eccl. 572; cf. φροντιστής. — 3. *deep thought, care, anxiety, trouble, concern,* Theogn. 1227, Aesch. Ag. 102, 165, etc.; φρ. ἐστί μοι, 'tis a care to me, Hdt. 6, 129. — II. *power of thought, mind,* ἁλώσιμον ἐμᾷ φροντίδι, Soph. Phil. 863; νέα φροντὶς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ, Eur. Med. 48. — III. one's *heart's desire,* Pind. P. 10, 96.

†*Φρόντις, ιδος, ἡ, Phrontis,* wife of Panthoüs, Il. 17, 40. — II. ὁ, son of Phrixus and Chalciope, Ap. Rh. 2, 1157. — 2. son of Onetor, helmsman of Menelaus, Paus. 10, 25, 2.

Φρόντισμα, ατος, τό, (φροντίζω) *that which is thought out, a contrivance, invention,* Ar. Nub. 155; τὰ φροντίσματα, of elaborate speeches, Philostr.

Φροντιστέον, verb. adj. from φροντίζω, *one must take care,* Eur. I. T. 468.

Φροντιστήριον, ου, τό, (φροντίζω) *a place for meditation, a thinking-shop,* as Socrates' school is called in Ar. Nub. 94, 128: — Dio C. uses it to translate the Rom. *Curia.*

Φροντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φροντίζω) *a deep, hard thinker,* as Socrates is called in derision by Ar. Nub. 266; so too, φρ. τῶν μετεώρων, τῶν οὐρανίων, *on* supra-terrestrial things, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Mem. 4, 7, 6; also c. acc., φρ. τὰ μετέωρα, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B: — and so, it became a regular word for a philosopher, Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Hesych. s. v., and v. φροντίς I. 2. — II. *one who takes thought* or *care for, a manager, executor* of a will, Inscr. Hence

Φροντιστικός, ή, όν, suited for thinking, thoughtful, speculative, Antiph. Incert. 33. — II. *taking care of, considerate, careful, attentive.* Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 10.

Φροῦδος, η, ον, also ος, ον: (contr. from πρὸ ὁδοῦ, as φοίμιον from προοίμιον and φορυρός from προορός): — *gone away, clean gone,* (as Hom. says in full οἱ δ' ὤχουτ' ἤδὲ πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο, Il. 4, 382): — 1. of persons, *gone, fled, departed,* φροῦδός ἐστι, γίγνεται, Soph. Ant. 15, etc.: φρ. ἐξ οἴκων, δόμων ἄπο, Eur. Alc. 94, Andr. 73: pleon., φροῦδος οἴχεται, Ar. Ach. 210; φροῦσοι ἐξωκισμένοι, Id. Pac. 197: also c. part., φροῦδοι [εἰσί] διώκοντές σε, they are *gone* in pursuit, Soph. Phil. 561: — esp. of the dead, φροῦδος αὐτὸς εἰ θανών, Id. El. 1152; Ἀντίλοχος φροῦδος αὐτῷ. Id. Phil. 425; and freq. in Eur.: — then, metaph., *gone, undone, ruined,* Eur. Med. 722. — 2. of things, *gone, vanished,* φροῦδα τἀπειλήματα, Soph. O. C. 660; φρ. λόγοι, πίστις, ἐλπίδες, etc., Eur.; φρούδη μὲν αὐδή, φροῦδα δ' ἄρθρα, they are *gone,* i. e. refuse their office, Eur. Andr. 1078. — Rarely found in any case but the nom. sing. and plur., for it is almost always the predicate in the sentence: but Soph. has the gen. sing., Aj. 264. — Little used save in Att. poets; though Antipho has it, φροῦδος ἦν πλέων εἰς.., 128, 45.

Φροῦνος, ὁ, late form for φρύγανος.

Φρουρά, ᾶς, Ion. φρουρή, ῆς, ἡ, *a looking out, watch, guard,* as a duty, Hdt. 2, 30; 6, 26, Aesch. Ag. 2, etc.; φρ. δόμων, Eur. Or. 1252; φρουρὰν ὀχεῖν, to keep *watch,* Aesch. Pr. 143: — φρ. ὄμματος, my watchful eye, Soph. Tr. 225: — φρουρᾶς ᾄδειν, to sing *while on guard,* to keep one's self awake or while away the time, Ar. Nub. 721. — 2. *a watch of the night,* Eur. Rhes. 5. — 3. *ward, imprisonment, prison,* Plat. Phaed. 62 B. — II. of persons set to watch, *a watch* or *guard of a garrison,* Hdt. 7, 59, Thuc. 3, 51, etc.; ἐξῃλθομεν εἰς Πάνακτον φρουρᾶς προγραφείσης, being ordered on *garrison-duty,* Dem. 1257, 5. — 2. at Sparta, *a body of men destined for service,* like the old German *Bann,* French *Ban,* so, φρουρὰν φαίνειν, to give notice that a φρουρά was wanted, proclaim *a levy,* 'call out *the Ban,*' of the Ephori and Kings, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23; 5, 1, 29, etc. — Cf. φυλακή throughout. (Cf. φρουρός, sub fin.)

Φρουράρχης, ου, ὁ, = φρούραρχος.

Φρουραρχία, ας, ἡ, the office or *post of a* φρούραρχος, *place of commandant,* Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17.

†*Φρουραρχίδας, α, ὁ, Phrurarchidas,* a Laconian, Paus. 9, 13, 5.

Φρούραρχος, ὁ, (φρουρά, ἄρχω) — *a commander of a watch, officer on guard:* esp. *the commandant of a garrison* or *fortress,* Xen. An. 1, 1, 6, etc.; cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

Φρουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φρουρος): — intr., *to keep watch* or *guard,* ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 30, Thuc., etc.; παρὰ λιμέσιν, Hdt. 4, 133; of ships, φρ. περί τινος, Thuc. 2, 80; ἐν τόπῳ, Ib. 83: οἱ φρουροῦντες, *the watch, guard,* like φρουρά II, Plat. Legg. 763 D, cf. Rep. 420 A, etc. — II. transit., *to watch, guard, keep,* Hdt. 3, 90, etc.: *to garrison* a place, φ. τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, Thuc. 3, 17: — στόμα φρ. εὐφημον, *to keep* silence, Eur. Ion 98: — pass., *to be watched* or *guarded,* Hdt. 7, 203, Soph. O. C. 1013. — 2. *to watch for, observe,* φρουρῶν τόδ' ἦμαρ, Eur. Alc. 27, φρ. χρέος, *to be observant of* one's duty, Soph. El. 74. — 3. in mid., like φυλάσσομαι, *to be on one's guard against, beware of,* c. acc., φρουρούμενος δέλεαρα, Eur. Andr. 1136; but be uses the act. in same sense, ἐφρούρει μηδὲν ἐξαμαρτάνειν, Supp. 900. — fut. mid. φρουρήσομαι, in pass. signf., Id. Ion 603. Hence

Φρούρημα, ατος, τό, that which is watched or *guarded, λείας βουκόλων φρουρήματα,* the herdsmen's *charge* of cattle, Soph. Aj. 54, ubi v. Herm. — II. *a guard,* Aesch. Eum. 706; of a single man, Id. Theb. 448; λόχαι, δεσποτῶν φρουρήματα, Eur. El. 798. — III. *watch, guard,* φρούρημα ἔχειν, Id. Ion 511: — Poet. word.

Φρούρησις, εως, ἡ, (φρουρεω) *a watching* or *guarding.*

Φρουρητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (φρουρέω) *a watcher, guard,* Manetho.

Φρουρητικός, ή, όν, fit, suited for watching.

Φρουρητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from φρουρέω, *watched, guarded,* Anth. P. 6, 230.

Φρουρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = φρουρητήρ, Anth. P. 9, 812.

Φρουρικός, ή, όν, (φρουρά) *of, for a watch, guard* or *garrison,* Dio C. prob. l. in Thuc. 5, 80, where Bekk φρούριον.

Φρούριον, ου, τό, (φρουρός): — a

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watch-post, garrisoned fort, citadel, Aesch. Eum. 919: esp., *a hill-fort, a castle, tower*, as distinguished from a fortified town, Thuc. 2, 18; 3, 18, 51, Lys. 124, 1, Xen., etc.—II. *the guard, garrison* of a place, Aesch. Pr. 801, Eum. 949, Eur. Or. 760, Thuc. 2, 93. (Dim. only in form.)

Φρουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a guard-ship, Thuc. 4, 13.

Φρουροδόμος, ον, (φρουρέω, δόμος) watching the house, a house-guard, κύων, Anth. P. 9, 245.

†*Φροῦροι, ων, οἱ, the Phruri*, a people on the borders of India, Dion. P. 752.

Φρουρός, οῦ, ὁ, a watcher, guard, Eur. Ion 22: *οἱ φρ., the guard, garrison* of a fort or city, freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc. (Contr. for *προορός*, from *προορῶ*, as *φροίμιον* from *προοίμιον*, and *φρούδος* from *πρὸ ὁδοῦ*.)

†*Φρούσινον, ου, τό, Frusinon*, a city of the Hernici in Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Φρύαγμα, ατος, τό, (φρυάσσομαι) a violent snorting, esp. *the neighing* or *whinnying* of a spirited horse, *ἱππικὰ φρ.*, Aesch. Theb. 245, 475, Soph. El. 717, cf. *φριμάσσομαι*: used also of a boar, Opp. C. 2, 457.—II. metaph., *wanton behaviour, hauteur*, *τὸ ἐπ' ὀφρύσι φρ.*, Mel. 37; *σοβαρὸν φρ.*, Anth. P. 5, 18; *τὸ φρ. αἴρειν*, Ael. N. A. 7, 12; *φρ. πρός τινα*, Luc. Catapl. 26: cf. *φρυαγμοσέμνακος*. [ῠ] Hence

Φρῠαγμᾰτίας, ου, ὁ, a wanton, hot, frisky horse: metaph. also of men.—II. as adj., *arrogant, wanton, βίος*, Plut. Anton. 2.

Φρῠαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = φρύαγμα, of he-goats, Dion. H.

Φρῠαγμοσέμνᾰκος, ον, wanton and haughty, a word coined to describe Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 135; cf. *φρύαγμα* II.

Φρῠακτής, οῦ, ὁ, = φρυαγματίας, Diog. L.

Φρῠάσσομαι, Att. *-ττομαι*; f. *-ξομαι*; dep. mid.:—strictly, of spirited, high-fed horses, *to neigh, whinny and prance*, cf. Thom. M. p. 901; *φρ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀγῶνας, to neigh eagerly* for the race: also of other animals, Ael. N. A. 7, 7; cf. *φριμάσσομαι*.—II. metaph. of men, *to be wanton, unruly, haughty, insolent, μὴ γαῦρα φρυάσσου*, Mel. 22; *ἥρωτες φρυασσόμενοι*, Anth. Plan. 215:—*φρ. ἐπί τινι, to be proud* of a thing, Diod. 4, 74, ubi v. Wessel., and cf. Wetstein ad Act. 4, 25:—but in Menand. p. 292, it is explained by *καταπλήττειν*.—The act. *φρυάσσω* occurs only in LXX.—(*Φρυάσσομαι* is akin to *βρύω, βρυάζω*, and *φριμάσσομαι*.)

Φρῠγᾰνίζομαι, (φρύγανον) dep. mid., *to gather sticks for fuel*.

Φρῠγᾰνικός, ή, όν, (φρύγανον) of short, dry sticks, of fire-wood: also = *φρυγανώδης*, Theophr.

Φρῠγάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φρύγανον*, Diosc. [ᾰ]

Φρῠγᾰνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = φρύγανον, Eust.

Φρῠγᾰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φρυγανίζομαι) a gathering of dry sticks for fuel, a collecting fire-wood, Thuc. 7, 4, 13.

Φρῠγᾰνιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and *Φρῠγᾰνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (φρυγανίζομαι) one who gathers fire-wood*, Polyaen. 1, 18.

Φρῠγᾰνίστρια, fem. from *φρυγανιστήρ*, Ar. Fr. 618.

Φρῠγᾰνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, Heliod. = *φρυγανικός*.

Φρύ̆ανον, ου, τό, (φρύγω):—*a dry stick*, Ar. Pac. 1026; usu. in plur., *dry sticks*, esp. *fagots, fire-wood*, Lat. *sarmenta, virgulta*, Hdt. 4, 62, Ar. Av. 642, Thuc. 3, 111, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11. [ῠ]

Φρῠγᾰνοφόρος, ον, (φρύγανον, φέρω) gathering dry sticks, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 130.

Φρῠγᾰνώδης, ες, (φρύγανον, εἶδος) like switches or *twigs, shrubby: τὰ φρ., shrubby plants*, Theophr.

†*Φρύγες, ων, οἱ, the Phrygians*, a people of Asia Minor, in Hom. around the Sangarius, Il. 16, 717: acc. to Hdt. 7, 73 from Thrace; cf. *Βρύγοι*: cf. Strab. p. 565 sqq.

Φρύγετρον, ου, τό, (φρύγω):—*a vessel for roasting barley in*, prob. like our coffee-roasters, Polyzel. Dion. 1. Solon ordained that brides should carry one in the bridal procession, as a symbol of household duties, Poll. 1, 246; cf. Plin. 18, 3.—II. *a stick to stir up any thing roasting*, Hesych. [ῠ]

Φρῠγεύς, έως, ὁ, (φρύγω) a vessel for roasting, like foreg.

Φρῠγία, ας, ἡ, (φρύγω) a female roaster, very dub.

†*Φρυγία, ας, ἡ, Phrygia*, a province of Asia Minor, where the *Φρύγες* dwelt, Il. 3, 185; in Hom. the country around Lake Ascania and the Sangarius;—later divided into *ἡ μεγάλη Φρυγία, Greater Phrygia*, between Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4; Strab. p. 563: and *ἡ μικρὰ Φ., Lesser Phrygia*, on the Hellespont, comprising Troas, called also *ἡ παρ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ* or *ἐφ' Ἑλλήσποντον Φ.*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5; Strab. l. c.—2. a place on the summit of Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself, Call. Dian. 159; cf. Steph. Byz.—II. *Φρύγια, ων, τά*, a place between Boeotia and Attica, Thuc. 3, 22.

†*Φρυγία, ας, ἡ*, (prop. fem. of *Φρύγιος*) gentile as pr. n., *Phrygia*, as female attendant in comedy, etc., Theocr. 15, 42.

†*Φρυγιακός, ή, όν*, = *Φρύγιος*, Strab.

Φρῠγίλος, ου, ὁ, an unknown bird in Ar. Av. 763, 875;—perh. *a finch*, Lat. *fringilla*. [ῐ]

Φρῠγίνδα παίζειν, to play a game *with roasted beans*.

Φρύγιον, ου, τό, fire-wood, fuel; strictly neut. from sq.

Φρύγιος, α, ον, (φρύγω) dry. [ῠ]

Φρύγιος, α, ον, Phrygian, of, from Phrygia; Φρ. νόμοι, μέλη, Phrygian music, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by Marsyas, Eur. Or. 1426, Tro. 545; *Φρύγιοι αὐλοί*, Eur. Bacch. 127, cf. 159. It was of a wilder, more stirring character than the music for the lyre, cf. Horat. Epod. 9, 5; hence used in the worship of Cybelé (*τὰ μητρῷα*), and sometimes called *μητρῷον αὔλημα*, v. Müller Eumen. § 19, and cf. *Φρυγιστί*. [ῠ]

†*Φρυγιος, ου, ὁ, the Phrygius*, a tributary of the Hermus, earlier called Hyllus, Strab. p. 676.

Φρῠγιστί, adv., *in Phrygian fashion*; but usu. of music, *in the Phrygian mode*, Plat. Rep. 399 A; cf. *-γιος*. [τῐ]

Φρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a drying, roasting: from

ΦΡΥΤΩ, also *φρύσσω*, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-ξω*:—*to roast, toast, broil*, Ep. Hom. 14, 4, v. l. Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 96; *πεφρυγμέναι κριθαί, roasted* barley, Thuc. 6, 22:—also of the sun, *to parch*, like Lat. *torrere*, Theocr. 12, 9; and of thirst, *ἐφρύγη δίψεϊ ὕπο*, Anth. P. 7, 293. (*Φρύγω* is the Sanscr. *bhrij* (torrere), our *parch*.)

Φρυκτεύω, to set on fire, kindle, Nicet.

Φρυκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φρύγω, dried, roasted, ὑμᾶς.....φρυκτοὺς σκευάσω*, I'll make *roast meat* of you, Ar. Vesp. 1330.—II. as subst., *ὁ φρυκτός, a fire-brand, torch*:—usu. in plur., *an alarm-fire, signal-fire, beacon*, used as a telegraph at night, Aesch. Ag. 30, 292, 282; *φρυκτοὶ πολέμιοι αἴρονται ἐς τόπον, fire-signals* of an enemy's approach are made to a place, Thuc. 2, 94; 3, 22; cf. *φρυκτωρέω, φρυκτωρός, πυρσός* II.—2. *ὁ φρυκτός* (sc. *κύαμος*), *a lot*, because roasted beans were sometimes used for that purpose, Plut. 2, 492 A.—3. *οἱ φρυκτοί* (or *τὰ φρυκτά*), *small fish for frying, small fry*, Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 1, 11, ubi v. Meineke.—III. *ἡ φρυκτή*, a kind of *resin*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φρῠκτωρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*φρυκτωρός*) *to give signals by fire*: in pass., *ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν νῆες προςπλέουσαι*, the approach of ships *was signalled by beacon-fires*, Thuc. 2, 80.

Φρυκτωρία, ας, ἡ, (φρυκτωρός) a giving signals by beacons or *alarm-fires, telegraphing*, Aesch. Ag. 28, 490, Soph. Fr. 379, 5, etc.—II. *a night-watch, to make fire-signals*, Ar. Av. 1161.

Φρυκτώριον, ου, τό, a beacon-tower, Plut. Pomp. 24.—II. *a light-house*, Hdn. 4, 2: from

Φρυκτωρός, οῦ, ὁ, (φρυκτός II, *οὖρος) a fire-watch*, i. e. *one who watches on a height to give signals by beacons* or *alarm-fires*, Aesch. Ag. 590; see the opening scene and the description in vv. 281, sq.—II. *the fire-signal* or *beacon* itself, Lyc. 345.

Φρύνη, ἡ, like *φρῦνος, a toad*, Theophr.:—a nickname of several Athenian courtesans, from their complexion, Ar. Eccl. 1101. [ῠ]

†*Φρύνη, ης, ἡ, Phryne*, a courtesan in Athens, whose proper name was *Μνησαρέτη*, Ael. V. H. 9, 32, v. sub foreg.

Φρύνιον, ου, τό, a plant, also *βατράχιον* and *ποτήριον*, Diosc. [ῠ]

†*Φρῦνις, ίδος, ὁ, Phrynis*, a celebrated citharoedus of Mytilene, Ar. Nub. 971.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 8, 6.

†*Φρῦνίσκος, ὁ, Phryniscus*, of Achaia, a commander in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 7, 2, 1.

†*Φρυνίχειος, ον, of* or *relating to Phrynichus, τὸ Φρυνίχειον*, Ar. Vesp. 1524.

†*Φρύνιχος, ου, ὁ, Phrynichus*, an early tragic poet in Athens, pupil of Thespis, Ar. Nub. 556: cf. Hdt. 6, 21.—2. a poet of the old comedy, v. Meineke 1, p. 146.—3. a general of the Athenians, opponent of Alcibiades, Thuc. 8, 25; cf. Ar. Ran. 689. Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Φρῦνίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phrynion*, an Athenian, Dem. 1355, 2.

Φρῦνοειδής, ές, (φρύνη, εἶδος) like a toad, βάτραχος, Arist. Probl. 1, 22.

Φρῦνολόγος, ον, (φρύνη, λέγω) toad-catcher, epith. of a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1: there is a v. l. *φρυνολόχος, ον, (λοχάω) lying in wait for toads*.

Φρῦνος, ου, ὁ, like *φρύνη, a toad*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 4:—also, *ἡ φρῦνος* in Babrius 28, Boissonade.

†*Φρύνων, ωνος, ὁ, Phrynon*, a Theban, father of Attaginus, Hdt. 9, 15.—2. a general of the Athenians, Strab. p. 599.—3. an Athenian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 400, 15. Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Φρυνώνδας, ὁ*, v. sub sq.

Φρῦνώνδειος, ὁ, a swindler, cheat, rogue (from Phrynondas, a famous

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swindler mentioned by Ar. Thesm. 861).

Φρύξ, ὁ, gen. *Φρῦγός*, *a Phrygian*, Il. †v. *Φρύγες*.

†*Φρύξος*, ου, ὁ, *the Phrynus*, a small river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 6; v. l. *Φρίξος*.

Φρύσσω, Att. *φρύττω*, = *φρύγω*, q. v.

Φῦ, *fie! faugh!* an exclamation of disgust, Ar. Lys. 295, 305; cf. *φεῦ*.

Φῦ, Ep. for *ἔφυ*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *φύω*, Hom.

Φῡγᾰγωγός, όν, (*φυγάς*, *ἄγω*) *dragging along fugitives*, dub. l. Polyaen. 8, 16, 6; Lob. Phryn. 383 would read *λαφυραγωγός*.

Φύγᾰδε, adv., (*φῦγή*) like *φόβονδε*, *to flight, to flee*, *φύγαδ' ἔτραπε μώνυχας ἵππους*, Il. 8, 157, 257; *φύγαδ' ὑποστρέψας*, 11, 446; *ἄλλοι φύγαδε μνώοντο ἕκαστος*, 16, 697; cf. *φύγδα*.

Φῡγᾰδεία, ας, ἡ, (*φυγαδεύω*) *a banishing*: — *banishment*, Polyb. 6, 14, 7.

Φῡγᾰδεῖον, ου, τό, *a place of refuge, asylum*, LXX.

Φῡγάδευσις, ἡ,=*φυγαδεία*. [ᾰ]

Φῡγᾰδευτήριον, ου, τό,=*φυγαδεῖον*, LXX.

Φῡγᾰδευτικός, ή, όν, *banishing*, Heliod.

Φῡγᾰδεύω, *to make* one *a φυγάς*, *to drive from a country, banish*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 42; 5, 4, 19; *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως*, Dem. 1018, 10.—II. intr., *to be a φυγάς*, *live in banishment*, Polyb. 10, 25, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.

Φῡγᾰδικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a φυγάς*: *φ. προθυμία*, the reckless boldness *of a refugee*, Thuc. 6, 92; *οἱ φυγαδικοί*=*οἱ φυγάδες*, Polyb. 23, 10, 6; so, *τὸ φυγ.*, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς.

Φῡγᾰδοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (*φυγάς*, *θηράω*) *one who hunts after runaways* or *exiles*, Plut. Demosth. 28: in Polyb. 9, 29, 3 the acc. pl. is written *φυγαδοθῆρα*, as if from *φυγαδοθήρ*.

Φῡγαίχμης, ου, ὁ, (*φυγεῖν*, *αἰχμή*) *fleeing from the spear, unwarlike, cowardly*, Aesch. Pers. 1025, Call. Fr. 117.

Φῡγανθρωπεύω, *to shun mankind*, *φ. εἰς ἐρημίαν*, Aretae.: and

Φῡγανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, *a shunning of mankind*: from

Φῡγάνθρωπος, ον, *shunning mankind* or *society*.

Φῡγαρσενία, ας, ἡ, *a shunning of men*, Manetho.

Φῡγάς, άδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φεύγω*, *φυγεῖν*): —*a runaway, fugitive*, esp. from one's country, *a banished man, exile, refugee*, Lat. *exul*, *profugus*, Hdt. 1, 150; 3, 138, etc., and very freq. in Att.; *φ. πάσης χώρας*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 7; *τῆς πατρίδος*, Plat. Alc. 2, 145 B; *φυγάδα ποιεῖν τινα*, Xen. Xell. 4, 1, 40; *κατάγειν φυγάδας*, to recall them, *οἱ φ. κατίασι*, they return home, etc.: proverb., *ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι φυγάδας*, Eur. Phoen. 396: also, *a deserter*, *φ. παρά τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 11:— in Plat. Legg. 855 C, we have *μηδένα εἶναι.. ὑπερορίαν φυγάδα*, where Stephan. proposes *ὑπερόριον*.

Φυγγάνω, collat. form of *φεύγω*, Aesch. Pr. 513, Soph. El. 132.

Φύγδᾰ, adv., contr. for *φύγαδε*, Aesch. Eum. 256.

Φύγδην, adv.,= *φύγαδε*, *in flight*, Nic. Th. 21.

Φύγεθλον, ου, τό, *a swelling and inflammation of the glands*, esp. in the groin, like *βουβών*, Lat. *panus*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. (Should prob. be *φύγεθλον*, from *φρύγω*.)

Φύγεργος, ον, *shunning work*, Ar ap. E. M.? [ῠ]

Φῦγή, ῆς, ἡ, (*φυγεῖν*) *flight* in battle, Lat. *fuga*, Od. 10, 117; 22, 306; and in Att.; also in plur. for sing., Eur., etc., Valck. Hipp. 1043: the dat. *φυγῇ* is oft. used adverbially, *in hasty flight, hastily*, *φυγῇ ποδὶ ἶχνος ἔφερε*, Eur. Or. 1468; *φυγῇ ἐξαλύξωμεν ποδί*, Id. El. 218; *φυγῇ φεύγειν*, Plat. Symp. 195 B.—2. *flight* or *escape* from a thing, c. gen., *νόσων ἀμηχάνων φυγὰς ξυμπέφρασται*, Soph. Ant. 364, cf. O. C. 280.—II. *banishment*, Lat. *exilium*, *νῦν μὲν δικάζεις ἐκ πόλεως φυγὴν ἐμοί*, Aesch. Ag. 1412, cf. Soph. O. T. 659, etc.; *φυγὴν φεύγειν*, to go into or live in *banishment*, Plat. Apol. 21 A; *φυγὴν ἐπιβάλλειν τινί*, to impose *banishment* upon any one, Hdt. 7, 3; *ζημιοῦν φυγῇ*, Eur. Or. 900; *φυγὴν καταγιγνώσκειν τινός*, Andoc. 14, 25, Lys. 143, 19.—2. as a collective noun,=*οἱ φυγάδες*, *a body of exiles* or *refugees*, Thuc. 8, 64, Aeschin. 47, 8; *κατάγειν τὴν φυγήν*, to recall them, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 9; also in pl. *αἱ φυγαί*, Plat. Legg. 682 E (acc. to the best MSS.), Plut. Flamin. 12.

Φύγησι, *φύγησιν*, Ep. for *φύγῃ*, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from *φεύγω*, Il.

Φῡγίνδα παίζειν, to play *at running away*, Theogn. ap. A. B. 3, p. 1353.

Φῡγοδέμνιος, ον, (*φυγεῖν*, *δέμνιον*) *shunning the bed*, of Minerva, Anth. P. 6, 10.

Φῡγόδεμνος, ον,= foreg., oft. in Nonn.

Φῡγοδῑκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (*φυγεῖν*, *δίκη*) *to shun a law-suit*, Dem. 1013, 7.

Φῡγοδῑκία, ας, ἡ, *avoidance of a law-suit*.

Φῡγόλεκτρος, ον,= *φυγοδέμνιος*, Orph. H. 31, 8.

Φῡγομᾰχέω, ὦ, *to shun battle* or *war*, Polyb. 3, 90, 10, Plut., etc.: from

Φῡγόμᾰχος, ον, (*φυγεῖν*, *μάχη*) *shunning battle* or *strife*, opp. to *φιλόμαχος*.

Φῡγόξενος, ον, (*φυγεῖν*, *ξένος*) *shunning strangers, inhospitable*, *φ. στρατός*, of Dorians, Pind. O. 11 (10), 18; cf. *ξενηλασία*.

Φῡγόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *fleeing from* or *shunning a city*.

Φῡγοπονία, ας, ἡ, *aversion to work*, Polyb. 3, 79, 4: from

Φῡγόπονος, ον, (*φυγεῖν*, *πόνος*) *shunning work* or *hardship*, Polyb. 40, 6, 10.

Φῡγοπτόλεμος, ον, poët. for *φυγοπόλεμος*, (*φυγεῖν*, *πόλεμος*) *shunning war, cowardly*, Od. 14, 213.

Φῡγόπτολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *φυγόπολις*.

Φυγών, aor. 2 part. of *φεύγω*.

Φύζα, not *φύζα*, ἡ, (*φεύγω*, *πεφυζότες*) poet. for *φυγή*, *flight*. *φύζα. φόβον κρυόεντος ἑταίρῃ*, Il. 9, 2, cf. 14, 140; *ἀνάλκιδα φύζαν ἐνόρσας*, 15, 62; *Ζεὺς...φύζαν ἐμοῖς ἑταροῖσι κακὴν βάλεν*, Od. 14, 269; etc. Hence

Φυζᾰκῑνός, ή, όν, *flying, runaway, shy*, *ἔλαφοι*, Il. 13, 102.

Φυζᾰλέος, α, ον,= foreg., Anth. P. 6, 237.

Φυζάνω or *φυζάω*, in Hesych.; and *φύζημι*, collat. forms of *φεύγω*: hence part. aor. pass. *φυζηθέντες*, Nic. Th. 825.

Φυζηλός, ή, όν,= *φυζαλέος*, dub.

Φυζῑπολις, ὁ, ἡ,= *φυγόπολις*, Opp.?

Φυή, ῆς, ἡ, (*φυω*):—*growth, stature, shape, outward appearance*, esp. *fine growth, fine shape*, like *εὐφυία*, oft. in Hom.; but he, as also Hes., uses it only of the human form, and always in acc. used like an adv., as, *οὐ ἔστιν ἐστι χερεῖων οὐ δημας οὐδὲ φυὴν οὔτ' ἄρ φρενας*, Il. 1, 115, cf. Od. 5. 212, 8, 168; *Νέστορι δῶκε εἶδός τε μενεπτόλεμόν τε φρένα τ' ἀγχίστοτε ἐφράζεσθαι*, Il. 2. 56; *φυὴν γε μὲν οὐ κακὸς ἐστι*, Il. 7. 219; so in genit., *οὔτε σιῆς ἐπιδευέες οὔτε νόοιο*, Theocr. 22, 160; once only in Trag., *φυὰν Γοργόνος ἴσχειν*, Eur. El. 461; cf. *δέμας*, *εἶδος*:—in Pind also of oxen, *ἐμβάλλων ἑρπετῶν φυᾷ κέντρον*, P. 4, 419.—II. poet. for *φύσις*, *one's natural powers, parts, talents, genius*, Pind. O. 2, 154, N. 1, 38: generally, *nature*, Id. P. 8, 62; *τὸ δὲ φυᾷ ἄπαν κράτιστον*, Id. O. 9, 151 — III. *the ripe age of manhood, flower* or *prime of age*, Id. O. 1, 109.—IV. *φυὴ μερόπων*, *the race* of men, Anth. Plan. 183.

Φύη, for *φυίη*, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. *ἔφυν* of *φύω*, Theocr. 15, 94, etc. al. *φυίη*, v. Wustem. ad l. [ῠ]

†*Φύη*, ης, ἡ, *Phya*, an Athenian female, of the deme of Paeania, Hdt. 1, 60.

Φύημα, ατος, τό,= *φῦμα*, *a sore, ulcer*, Hipp. p. 1200. [ῠ]

Φῡκᾰρίζω= *φυκόω*.

Φύκη, ης, ἡ, *the female of the fish φύκης*. [ῠ]

Φύκης, ου, ὁ, (*φῦκος*):—a fish *having its sea-weed*, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 8:— the female was *φύκις*, *ίδος*, Epicharm. p. 38, Mnesim. Ἵππότρ. 1, 38; cf. Arist. l. c., 8, 2, 29, Alex. Κρατευτ., 1, 13 and 13 (where he mentions both together).

Φύκια, ή,= *φῦκος*, dub.

Φύκιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φυκίς*, Anth. P. 5, 185. [ῐδ]

Φῡκῐόεις, εσσα, εν, (*φῦκος*) *full of sea-weed, weedy*, *θὶν' ἐπὶ φυκιόεντα*, Il. 23, 693, cf. Theocr. 21, 10.

Φῦκιον or *Φύκιον*, ου, τό,= *φῦκος*, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 13; but mostly used in plur., Plat. Rep. 611 D, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 18, etc., Theocr. 7, 56, Anth., etc.

Φῡκῐοφᾰ́γος, ον,= *φυκοφάγος*, Arist. H. A. 8, 19. 9.

Φῡκῐοφόρος, ον, (*φῦκιον*, *φέρω*) *bearing sea-weed*, *ἀκτή*, Xenocr.

Φῡκῐοχαίτης, ου, ὁ, *with hair like sea-weed*.

Φῡκῐόω, ὦ,= *φυκόω*.

Φύκις, *a fish*, v. sub *φύκης*.

Φῡκογείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φῦκος*, *γείτων*) *near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea*, Anth. P. 6, 193.

Φῡκοθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with hair like sea-weed*.

ΦΎΚΟΣ, εος, τό, Lat. *FUCUS*, *sea-weed, sea-wrack*, first in Il. 9, 7, cf. Alcman 2; differing from *βρύον* only in size, Arist. H. A. 8, 20, 6, Theophr. From a red kind a colour was prepared: hence—II. *a paint, cosmetic*, used by Greek women, to get the *ξανθός* or florid complexion. Theophr.

†*Φῦκοῖς*, *οὔντος*, ὁ, *Phycus*, a promontory and city of Cyrene, Strab. p. 837.

Φῡκοφάγος, ον, *eating sea-weed*.

Φῡκόω, ὦ, (*φῦκος*) *to paint* or *colour red*; in pass., of women painting themselves, Plut. 2, 142 A. 693 B.—II. *to stuff with sea-weed*, Diod.

Φυκτός, ή, όν, poet. verb. adj. from *φεύγω*, *to be shunned* or *escaped, avoidable*, *οὐκέτι φυκτὰ τέλονται*, Il. 16, 128, Od. 8, 299; 14, 489.

Φῡκώδης, ες, (*φῦκος*, *εἶδος*) *full of sea-weed, ποποι*, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 9.

Φύλαγμα, ατος, τό, = *φυλακή*, LXX. [ῠ]

Φῡλάζω, f. -άξω, *to divide into tribes*, ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6.

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Φυλάκεια, ας, ἡ, safety, Poet. de Herb. 181.

Φῠλάκειον or *φυλακεῖον, ου, τό, (φυλακή) a place where soldiers keep watch, a post*, esp., *a watch-tower, fort, τὰ φ.*, the Rom. *stationes*, Polyb. 5, 75, 10; 76, 3: *a watch, party consisting of four soldiers*, Id. 6, 33, 6.—II. in Alex. Greek, *a menstruous cloth.* [ᾰ]

†*Φυλακεῖς, έων, οἱ, the Phylaces*, a tribe in Tegea, Paus. 8, 45, 1.

Φῠλᾰκεύς, ὁ, Ep. for *φύλαξ*; in plur. *φυλακῆες*, Opp. C. 4, 290.

Φῠλᾰκή, ῆς, ἡ, (φυλάσσω):—*a watching* or *guarding, keeping watch* or *guard, watch* or *guard*, esp. by night, *φυλακῆς μνήσασθε*, keep watch and ward, Il. 7, 371; so, *φυλακὰς ἔχειν*, Il. 9, 1, 471, Eur. Andr. 961; *φυλακὴν ἔχειν περί τινα*, to be on the *watch* on account of any one, Hdt. 1, 39; but, *φυλακῇ ἔχει αὐτόν*, *watching* engages him, Hes. Fr. 47, 7; later also, *φυλακὰς φυλάττειν*, to keep *guard* or *watch*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 10, etc.; so, *τὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Ib. 6, 3, 21; *ὅπως ἀφανὴς εἴη ἡ φ.*, that this *watch* might be left in the dark, Thuc. 4, 67?; *φυλακὴν τῶν τειχῶν ἐρήμων καταλιπεῖν*, Lycurg. 150, 4; etc.—2. *a watch* or *guard*, of a person, like Lat. *custodia* for *custos*, *φυλ. τοῦ σώματος*, a body-guard, Dem. 622, 7, Dinarch. 91, 15; cf. Wolf Lept. p. 326:—later also, *a guard* or *garrison* of a place or fortress, Hdt. 2, 30.—3. of place, *a watch, station, post*, Il. 10, 408, 416: *τὰς φυλακὰς καταστήσασθαι*, to set *the watches*, Ar. Av. 841.—4. of time, *a watch*, e. g. of the night, *φ. δευτέρη*, Hdt. 9, 51; so, *φ. πρώτη, πέμπτη*, Eur. Rhes. 538, 543.—5. *a place for keeping* others in, *a ward, prison.*—II. *a watching, guarding, keeping in ward*, whether for security or custody, *ἔχειν τινὰ ἐν φυλακῇ*, to keep in *custody*, oft. in Hdt.; also, *ἐν φυλακῇσι μεγάλῃσι ἔχειν τι*, Hdt. 2, 99, cf. Pind. P. 4, 134: *τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν*, to keep the Isthmus *guarded* or *occupied*, Hdt. 7, 207; 8, 40; less usu., *τὸν τῆς γλώσσης χαρακτῆρα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν*, to preserve the same character of language, Hdt. 1, 57; so too, *ἐν φ. ἔχειν νόον*, Theogn. 439, cf. Blomf. Pers. 598: *φυλακὴν ποιεῖσθαί τινος*, Hdt. 2, 154; *φ. κατασχεῖν τινος*, Aesch. Ag. 235.—III. *φυλακὴν ἔχειν*, = *φυλάττεσθαι*, to take *heed* or *care, be cautious*, Hdt. 1, 38; *δεινῶς ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇσι*, to be straitly *on one's guard*, Ib. 3, 152.—IV. (from mid.) *a being on one's guard against*, c. gen., *ἡ εὐλάβεια φυλακὴ κακοῦ*, Def. Plat. 413 C.—Cf. *φρουρά* throughout.

†*Φυλάκη, ης, ἡ, Phylace*, a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, at the base of Mt. Othrys, Il. 2, 695; subject to Protesilaus, Pind. I. 1, 84.—2. a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 54, 1.—3. two places in Aegypt, elsewhere Heliopolis and Thebais, Strab.

†*Φῠλᾰκηΐς, ίδος, ἡ, daughter of Phylacus*, i. e. Alcimede, Ap. Rh. 1, 47.

†*Φυλακίδης, ου* Ep. *αο, ὁ, son of Phylacus*, i. e. Iphitus, Il. 2, 705 [ῐ in arsis].—2. masc. pr. n., *Phylacides*, son of Apollo and Acacallis, Paus. 10, 16, 5.—3. an Aeginetan, victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 5, 22.

Φῠλᾰκίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, *(φυλακή) to throw into prison*, N. T.

Φῠλᾰκικός, ή, όν, (φυλακή) fitted for watching or *guarding*, Plat. Rep. 375 E, etc.: *φ. τινος, taking care to keep* a thing, Ib. 412 C, E.

Φῠλάκιον, ου, τό, = *φυλάκειον*, Polyb. 10, 30, 6. [ᾰ]

†*Φυλάκιος, α, ον, of Phylace* (1), *Phylacian*, Luc. Dial. M. 23.

Φῠλᾰκίς, ίδος, fem. of *φύλαξ, a female watch* or *guard*, Plat. Rep. 457 C: *ναῦς φ., a guard*-ship, like *φρουρίς*, Diod.

Φῠλάκισσα, ἡ,=foreg., LXX. [ᾰ]

Φῠλᾰκίτης, ου, ὁ, a prisoner, Nicet.

Φῠλᾶκος, ου, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for *φύλαξ*, Il. 24, 566, and oft. in Hdt., in sing. as well as plur., e. g. 1, 84, 89; 2, 113. (Acc. to Aristarch. it should be written oxyt., *φυλακός*, Philem. Lex. 269, p. 189, Schol. Ven. Il. 24, 566; cf. *ἀνακός*.) [ῡ]

†*Φύλακος, ου, ὁ, Phylacus*, son of Deion and Diomede, father of Iphiclus, Il. 2, 705; Od. 15, 231.—2. a hero of the Delphians, Hdt. 8, 39: cf. Paus. 10, 23, 2.—3. son of Histiaeus of Samos, Hdt. 8, 85.

Φυλακτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from *φυλάσσω, to be watched* or *kept*, Soph. O. C. 1180.—II. *φυλακτέον*, from mid. *φυλάσσομαι, one must guard against, τι*, Aesch. Theb. 499; *φ. μή*.., Plat. Rep. 416 A; *ὅπως μή*.., Xen. Oec. 7, 36:—also in plur. *φυλακτέα*, Eur. Andr. 63.

Φῠλακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=*φύλαξ*, Il. 9, 66, 80, etc.

Φῠλακτήριον, ου, τό, a post for watchmen or *a garrison, a fort* or *castle*, Hdt. 5, 52: esp., *an outpost communicating with regular fortifications*, Lat. *statio*, Thuc. 4, 31, 33, 110, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 12, etc.—2. *a preservative*, Dem. 71, 24; *an amulet*, Plut. 2, 378 B, etc.: from

Φῠλακτήριος, α, ον, (φυλακτήρ) guarding, protecting, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Φῠλάκτης, ου, ὁ, = *φυλακτήρ*, a magistrate at Cuma, Plut. 2, 291 F.

Φῠλακτικός, ή, όν, (φυλάσσω) fit for preserving, preservative, ὑγιείας, of health, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 10.—2. *vigilant, observant, τινός*, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 9.—II. (from mid.) *cautious*, Ib. 3, 1, 6. Adv. *-κῶς*, Polyb. 6, 8, 3, etc.

†*Φυλακτρίς, ίδος, ὁ, Phylactris*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 48, 4.

Φῠλάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *φυλακτήρ, φύλαξ*, Nonn.

†*Φῠλανδρος, ου, ὁ, Phylander*, son of Apollo and Acacallis, Paus. 10, 16, 5.

Φύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, also *ἡ*, *(φυλάσσω)*:—*a watcher, guard*, Hom. (only in Il.) always as masc. and in plur.; also *φύλακες ἄνδρες*, Il. 9, 477; then freq. in Att., *δωμάτων, χώρας φ.*, Aesch. Ag. 914, Soph. O. T. 1418, etc.: but Hdt. always uses *φύλακος* instead, except in signf. II:—esp., *a sentinel*, Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 5, etc.; *φύλακας κατάστησαι*, Ar. Av. 841, Dem., etc.;—*οἱ φ., the garrison*, Thuc. 6, 100, Xen., etc.:— also of *bodyguards*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 12, etc.:—as fem. in Eur. Andr. 86, Tro. 462; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 452.—II. *a guardian, keeper, protector*, Hes. Op. 122, 251; *φ. παιδός*, Hdt. 1, 41; *κτεάνων*, Pind. P. 8, 81. [ῠ]

Φῠλάξιμος, η, ον, (φυλάσσω) defensible, Plut. Pomp. 76; Schäf. *φύξιμος*.

Φύλαξις, εως, ἡ, (φυλάσσω) a watching, guarding, ὕπνου, Soph. Fr. 379, 6: *occasion for caution*, Eur. Hel. 506.

Φῠλαρχέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to be φύλαρχος*, Ar. Lys. 561, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Φῠλάρχης, ου, ὁ,=*φύλαρχος*.

Φῠλαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of a *φύλαρχος*, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 15: from

Φύλαρχος, ου, ὁ, (φυλή, ἄρχω) the chief of a φυλή; esp. in war, *a commander of cavalry*, Hdt. 5, 69; joined with *ἱππάρχος*, in Ar. Av. 799, Lysias 146, 10, Plat. Legg. 834 C, 880 D, Dem. 47, 10, etc.

†*Φύλαρχος, ου, ὁ, Phylarchus*, a historian of Athens, or Sicyon, under Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb. 2, 56-59.

†*Φύλας, αντος, ὁ, Phylas*, king of Ephyra in Thesprotia, grandfather of Tlepolemus, Il. 16, 180; Apollod. 2, 7, 6:—in Diod. S. 4, 36 *Φυλεύς*.—2. son of Antiochus, Apollod. 2, 8, 3.

Φυλασσέμεναι, Ep. for *φυλάσσειν*, Hom.

ΦΎΛΑΣΣΩ, Att. *-ττω*: fut. *φυλάξω*: mid. *φυλάξομαι*, sometimes also in pass. signf., as in Soph. Phil. 48, Xen. Oec. 4, 9.

A. intr., *to watch, be sleepless*, Od. 20, 52: esp. like *φρουρέω, to keep watch and ward, keep guard, φυλάσσειν πάννυχον ἐγρήσσοντα*, Od. 20, 52; *οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι*, Il. 10, 312, cf. 419, Od. 5, 466; 22, 195; so in mid., *νύκτα φυλασσομένοισι*, Il. 10, 188; cf. Xen. An. 6, 4, 27, etc.

B. trans., *to watch, guard, defend, keep, secure*, freq. from Hom. downwards: of persons, cattle, things, *φ. δῶμα, to keep* the house, not leave it, Od. 5, 208; *πόλιν*, Aesch. Theb. 136; *φύλαττοί σε Ζεύς*, Ar. Eq. 500; *φυλάττειν τινὰ ἀπό τινος, to guard* one from a person or thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7.—2. *to watch for, lie in wait* or *ambush for, αὐτὸν ἰόντα λοχήσομαι ἠδὲ φυλάξω ἐν πορθμῷ Ἰθάκης*, Od. 4, 670; *φ. νόστον*, Il. 2, 251; *φ. τὸ σύμβολον, to look out for* the signal-fire, Aesch. Ag. 8; so, *ἀριστοποιουμένους φυλάξας τοὺς στρατιώτας*, Dem. 675, 17; *φ. τοὺς τὰ παρύνομα γράφοντας*, Id. 1333, 6; etc.:—*φ. βρέτας, to cling to* the image, Aesch. Eum. 440:—esp., *to watch, to wait for* or *observe the right* time, Hdt. 1, 48; 8, 9, etc.; *φ. τοὺς ἑτησίας*, Dem. 48, fin.—3. metaph., *to preserve, keep, maintain, φ. χόλον, to cherish* anger, Il. 16, 30; *φ. αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότητα, to preserve* reverence and love, Il. 24, 111; *φ. ὅρκια, to keep, respect* oaths, Il. 3, 280; *φ. ἔπος, to observe* a command, Il. 16, 686; so, *φ. ῥῆμα*, Pind. I. 2, 16; *φ. τελετάς*, Id. O. 3, 74; *φ. νόμον*, Soph. Tr. 616; *φ. σιγήν*, Eur. I. A. 542; *οὐκ ἐφύλαξα ἀπειλὰς ὑμετέρας*, I *regarded* not your threats, Call. Del. 204:—pass., *φυλάττεσθαι παρά τινα, to be cherished in* or *by* one, Soph. O. T. 383.—II. in mid., *to heed, take heed* or *care, be on one's guard*, in Hom. only in pf. pass., *πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι*, to be *cautious, prudent*, Il. 23, 343: but, —2. c. acc., *to keep* a thing, *bear it in mind* or *memory*, Hes. Op. 261, 559; also, *φυλάσσεσθαί τι ἐν θυμῷ*, Ib. 489, cf. Pind. O. 7, 72, Soph. El. 1012:—c. inf., *to take care* to do, Hdt. 7, 5, Aesch. Supp. 205:—c. gen., *φυλάσσεσθαι νεών, to take care* because of the ships, *be chary of* them, Thuc. 4, 11; so, *ἄρκτοι πεφυλαγμέναι ὠκεανοῖο*, Arat. 48.—3. more usu., *φυλάσσεσθαί τι* or *τινά, to take heed, beware of, be on one's guard against, shun, avoid* a thing or person, Hdt. 1, 108; 7, 130, Aesch. Pr. 715, etc.; also *πρός τι*, Thuc. 7, 69; *ἀπό τινος*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 9, Hell. 7, 2, 10: c. part., *εἰσορῶν φυλάξομαι, I will take care* to look on.., Soph. Phil. 455:—also, *φ. μὴ ποιεῖν, to take care* not to do, *guard against* doing, Hdt. 1, 65, 108, etc.; but, *φ. μή*, c. subj., *to take care* lest.., as *φ. μὴ ποτ' ἀχθεσθῇ κέαρ*, Aesch. Pr. 390, cf. Supp. 498, Eur. I. T. 67, Ar. Eccl. 831; so, oft. in prose; so too, *φ. ὅπως μή*.., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37,

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cf. φυλακτέον. — 4. sometimes, but rarely, the act. has this signf. of the mid., first prob. in Eur. I. A. 145, Plat. Theaet. 154 D, Gorg. 461 D; more freq. later, Elmsl. Med. 314, Lob. Phryn. 363.

†Φυλεΐδης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, *son of Phyleus*, i. e. Meges, Il. 2, 628. — 2. masc. pr. n., *Phylides*, father of Pythangelus of Thebes, Thuc. 2, 2, v. l. Φυλλίδας.

Φῡλετεύω, *to make a member of a tribe, adopt into a tribe*, ξένους καὶ μετοίκους, Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 3: from

Φῡλέτης, ου, ὁ, (φυλή) *one of the same tribe*, Lat. *tribulis*, Ar. Ach. 542, Plat. 955 D, etc. Hence

Φῡλετικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, proper to a φυλέτης*, Plat. Legg. 768 C, 915 C: ἐκκλησία φ., the Roman *comitia tributa*, Dion. H. 7, 59. Adv. -κῶς, *like the tribesmen*, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2, Schol.

Φῡλέτις, ιδος, fem. from φυλέτης: also for φυλετική, e. g. ἐκκλησία φυλέτις, Dion. H. 7, 59.

†Φῡλεύς, έως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, *Phyleus*, v. Φύλας (1). — 2. son of Augeas of Elis, who, being driven out by his father, went to Dulichium, Il. 2, 628; Apollod. 2, 5, 5.—3. a general of the Messenians, Paus. 4, 13, 5.

Φῡλή, ῆς, ἡ, *a union of individuals into a community* or *state*, which acc. to Dicaearchus was the orig. signf.: hence, *a union formed among the citizens* of a state, *a class* or *tribe*, answering to the Roman *tribus*; and like it,—1. *a union* of men *according to ties of blood and descent, a clan* or *guild*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5, etc. — 2. then *a union according to local habitation*, like our *hundred* or *county*. The subdivisions of the former were φρατρίαι, of the latter δῆμοι. The change of Athen. φυλαί from four to ten by Clisthenes (Hdt. 5, 66 sq., 6, 131) was prob. an abolition of the first kind and institution of the second, like the change made by Servius at Rome, cf. Niebhr. Hist. of R. 1, p. 294 sq., 413 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 4 sq. and 73: the members of a φυλή were φυλέται.—II. *a division in an army, the soldiers of one φυλή, ὁπλιτῶν*, Thuc. 6, 98, Plat. Legg. 755 C, D: also, *a certain number*, esp. of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19; cf. φύλαρχος.—III. generally, *a kind, class, order*, Id. Oec. 9, 6.—Cf. φῦλον, fin.

†Φῡλή, ῆς, ἡ, *Phyle*, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Oeneis, and a fortress, on the borders of Boeotia, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 2, Strab. p. 396.

†Φυλῆις, ίδος, ἡ, *Phyleïs*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Φῦλία, ας, ἡ, *a wild olive-tree*, Od. 5, 477, elsewh. κότινος. — Ammon. takes it for *the mastich-tree*, σχῖνος.

Φῦλίκη, ης, ἡ, an ever-green tree, a kind of *rhamnus*: acc. to others= foreg.: written also φιλύκη, q. v.

Φῦλίον, ου, τό, dim. from φυλή.

Φυλλάζω, f. -άσω, *to have* or *get leaves*.

†Φυλλαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Phyllaean*, appell. of Apollo from Φύλλος in Thessaly, Strab. p. 435.

Φυλλάκανθος, ου, (φύλλον, ἄκανθα) *with prickly leaves*, Theophr. [λᾰ]

Φυλλάμπελον, ου, τό, (ἄμπελος) *a vine-leaf*, Lat. *pampinus*.

Φυλλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φύλλον, *a little leaf*. [ᾰ]

Φυλλάς, άδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) *a heap of leaves, bed* or *litter of leaves*, φυλλάδα ἐπιβάλλειν, Hdt. 8, 24; φ. στιπτή, Soph. Phil. 33.—II. *the leaves, leafage, foliage* of a tree, Aesch. Ag. 966: metaph. of man, φυλλάδος ἥδη κατακαρφομένης, Ib. 79, — as Shaksp., 'my way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf.' — 2. *a tree* or *plant itself*, as of the laurel, etc., Soph. O. C. 676, Eur. Andr. 1100: *a branch* or *bough*, Ar. Vesp. 398.—3. *a leafy grove*, Soph. Tr. 754. — 4. *a sallad*, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 2, 4; cf. Poll. 6, 71.

Φυλλεῖον, ου, τό, (φύλλον) usu. in plur., *green stuff*, esp. *small herbs*, such as mint, parsley, etc., that were given into the bargain, Ar. Ach. 469; βαφανίδων φυλλεῖα, radish-*tops*, Ar. Plut. 544.

†Φυλλεύς, έως and έος, ὁ, *of Phyllus*, Anth. P. 6, 264.

†Φυλλήϊον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mt. Phyllëus*, in Thessaly near the Enipeus, Ap. Rh. 1, 37; poet. for Φύλλειον.

†Φυλληΐς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *of* or *relating to the Phyllis*, in Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 652.

Φυλλιάω, ῶ, (φύλλον) *to run to leaf*, without fruiting, Arat. 333.

†Φυλλίδας, ου, ὁ, *Phyllidas*, a Theban, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2: cf. sub Φυλλείδης.

Φυλλίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, *to strip off leaves*.

Φυλλικός, ή, όν, (φύλλον) *leafy*, Theophr.

Φύλλινος, η, ον, (φύλλον) *of* or *from leaves, made of leaves*, Theocr. 21, 8, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.

Φύλλιον, ου, τό, = φυλλεῖον.—II. dim. from φύλλον, Plat. (Com.) Ὑπερβ. 6.

Φυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, = φυλλάς:—also *a dish of herbs*, Ath.

†Φύλλις, ιος, ὁ, *Phyllis*, a writer on music, Ath. 636.—2. Φυλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, daughter of king Sithon king in Thrace, Luc. Salt. 40. — Others in Anth. P. 5, 263; etc.—II. a district of Thrace, at the base of Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 113.—III. ὁ, a river of Bithynia, v. Φυλλῆις.

Φυλλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, = φύλλινος:—ἀγὼν φ., like στεφανίτης, ἀργυρίτης, etc., *a contest in which the prizes were leaf-wreaths*.—2. ἡ φυλλῖτις, *a plant with leaves* and no flower, a kind of *fern*, *Scolopendrium officinarum*, Diosc. 3, 121.

Φυλλοβολέω, ῶ, *to shed the leaves*, Ar. Nub. 1007, Call. Epigr. 45, Theophr.—II. *to deck with leaves*, Hdn. 8, 7: and

Φυλλοβολία, ας, ἡ, *a shedding of the leaves*, Theophr.—II. *a decking with leaves* or *leafy crowns*, usu. as a token of applause bestowed on the winners in the games, Hdn., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 9, 130 (219): from

Φυλλοβόλος, ον, (φύλλον, βάλλω) *shedding leaves*, Theophr.

Φυλλόκομος, ον, (φύλλον, κόμη) *covered with leaves, thick-leaved, σμίλαξ*, Ar. Av. 215; μελία, Ib. 742.

Φυλλοκοπέω, ῶ, *to cut off the leaves*.

Φυλλοκρῑνέω, ῶ, = ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

Φυλλολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to pick* or *strip off the leaves*.

Φυλλομᾰνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to run wildly to leaf*, without fruiting, Theophr.; cf. ὑλομανέω: from

Φυλλομᾰνής, ές, *running wildly to leaf*, cf. ὑλομανής.

Φύλλον, ου, τό, *a leaf*; in plur., *leaves, foliage*, Hom., who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the plur.: φύλλων γενέη, proverb. of mankind from Il. 6, 146, cf. Ar. Av. 685; πλεκτὰ φύλλα, wreathed *leaves*, Eur. Hipp. 807:—metaph. of choral songs, φύλλ' ἀοιδᾶν, Pind. I. 4, 46 (3, 45).—2 also of *flowers*, ἰακίνθινα φύλλα, λειμώνια φ., Theocr. 11, 26; 18, 39; cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 266.—II. *the leaf-like seed of the σίλφιον*, Hipp.—III. a kind of plant, prob., *mercurialis*, Theophr.: generally, *a plant*, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B.—2. esp., like Lat. *folium*, of *savoury herbs*, Hipp. (Prob. from φύω, φλύω, βλύω, our *bloom*, etc.; so too Lat. *folium*, *flos*, *flarere*.)

Φυλλορρᾰγέω, ῶ, *to cause the leaves to burst and crack*.

Φυλλορρᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the bursting and cracking of leaves*.

Φυλλορροέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to shed the leaves*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 10, Arist. An. Post. 2, 16, 1:—hence the comic phrase, φ. ὑσπίδα, *to shed, drop one's shield*, Ar. Av. 1481: and

Φυλλόρροια, ας, ἡ, *a falling of the leaves*, Theophr.: from

Φυλλορρόος, ον, (φύλλον, ῥέω) *leaf-shedding, φθινόπωρον*, Opp. C. 1, 116.

†Φύλλος, ου, ἡ, Rhian. ap. Steph. Byz., and ὁ, Strab. p. 435, *Phyllus*, a city of Thessaly near Pagasae with a temple of Apollo.

Φυλλοσῐνής, ές, (φύλλον, σίναμαι) *damaging leaves*, Nic. ap. Ath.

Φυλλόσκεπος, ον, (φύλλον, σκέπας) *covered with leaves*, Theophr.

Φυλλοστρώς, ῶτος, v. sq.

Φυλλόστρωτος, ον, (φύλλον, στρώννυμι) *strewed* or *covered with leaves*, Eur. Rhes. 9:—from the form φυλλοστρώς, not φυλλόστρωτος, we find only dat. φυλλοστρῶτι, Theocr. Epigr. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Φυλλοτόκος, ον, (φύλλον, τίκτω) *producing leaves*, Opp. C. 1, 116.

Φυλλοτόμος, ον, *cutting off leaves*.

Φυλλοτρώς, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φύλλον, τρώγω) *nibbling* or *eating leaves*, Antiph. Oenom. 1, 2 [with ὄτρ in an anapaestic verse].

Φυλλοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bear leaves*, Theophr.: from

Φυλλοφόρος, ον, (φύλλον, φέρω) *bearing leaves*, φυλλοφόρος ἀγών = φυλλίτης or στεφανίτης, Pind. O. 8, 100.

Φυλλοφῠέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φύλλον, φύω) *to put forth leaves*.

Φυλλοχοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to shed leaves*: from

Φυλλοχόος, ον, (φύλλον, χέω) *shedding the leaves*, φ. μήν, the *leaf-shedding* month, Hes. ap. Poll. 1, 231, cf. Plut. 2, 734 D, 735 D.

Φυλλόω, ῶ, (φύλλον) *to clothe with leaves*, Hipp.—II. *to make into a leaf*.

Φυλλώδης, ες, (φύλλον, εἶδος) *like leaves: rich in leaves*, Theophr.

Φύλλωμα, ατος, τό, (φύλλον) *foliage*, Diod.

Φυλοβᾰσῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, *a βασιλεὺς chosen from each φυλή to perform the sacrifices*, like the Roman *rex sacrificulus*.

†Φυλοδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Phylodamas*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 8, 403.

Φῡλοκρῑνέω, (φῦλον, κρίνω) *to distinguish races, choose by races*, Thuc. 6, 18. Hence

Φῡλοκρίνησις, ἡ, *distinction of tribes* or *kinds*, Clem. Al. [ῐ] Hence

Φῡλοκρῑνητικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, skilled in the distinction of races*, Clem. Al.

†Φυλομάχη, ης, ἡ, *Phylomache*, daughter of Hagnias, Dem. 1056, 25.—2. a granddaughter of preceding, wife of Sositheus, Id. 1058, 26

†Φυλόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Phylomachus*, a Grecian statuary, Anth. Plan. 235

Φῦλον, τό, hardly used save in nom. and acc. φῦλον, φῦλα, gen. φυ-

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λου in Xen. Lac. 1, 4: (φύω):—*a stock, race, kind*, of all living beings, oft. in Hom. and Hes.; φῦλον θεῶν, Il. 5, 441, φ. θεάων, Hes. Th. 965, φῦλον ἀοιδῶν, Od. 8, 481, ἀθανάτων, Hes. Op. 197, γυναικῶν, Hes. Th. 1020. —2. usu. in plur., to denote *a number of one kind, a troop, host, crowd*, φῦλα θεῶν, ἀνθρώπων, Il. 14, 361; 15, 54; φῦλα γυναικῶν, ἐπικούρων, Γιγάντων, Il. 9, 130; 17, 220, Od. 7, 206; in Il. 19, 30, *a swarm of gnats* (but φῦλα μελισσέων (oddly) as paraphr. for a single bee, Hes. Fr. 22); φῦλον ματαιότατον, Pind. P. 3, 36:—so in Att., φῦλον ὀρνίθων, *the race* of birds, Soph. Ant. 342; πτηνῶν, Ar. Av. 1088; τὸ πτηνὸν φ., Plat. Soph. 220 B; Ὅμηρος καὶ Ἡράκλειτος καὶ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον φῦλον, Id. Theaet. 160 D; τὸ κηρυκικὸν φ., Id. Polit. 260 D.—3. *a sex*, τὸ γυναικεῖον, τὸ ἄῤῥεν φ., Ar. Thesm. 786, Xen. Lac. 3, 4.—II. in closer sense, *a race of people, people, nation*, φῦλα Πελασγῶν, Il. 2, 840, Aesch. Pr. 809, Soph., etc., and in Att. prose: cf. ἔμφυλος, ἐμφύλιος, ἀποφύλιος, καταφυλαδόν.—III. more closely still, *a race, clan, tribe*, of men acc. to blood or descent, κατὰ φῦλα, by *races*, Il. 2, 362, 363; φῦλον Ἑλένης, φῦλον Ἀρκεισίου, Od. 14, 68, 181.—The word denotes a three-fold distinction according *to kind, country*, or *kin*: of these signfs. the last only appears in the later form φυλή, q. v.

†Φυλονόμη, ης, ἡ, *Phylonome*, daughter of Craugasus, Paus. 10, 14, 2.

Φύλοπις, ιδος, ἡ, *the battle-cry, din of battle, battle*, oft. in Hom., who besides the common acc. φύλοπιν once uses the form φυλόπιδα, Od. 11, 314, as in Hes. Sc. 114: sometimes he joins φ. πολέμου, Il. 13, 635, Od. 11, 314; φ. καὶ πόλεμος, Il. 4, 15, 82; νεῖκος φυλόπιδος, Il. 20, 141.—Ep. word, used also by †Mimnerm. 11, 10†, Soph. El. 1071, in a lyric passage; and in a mock oracle, Ar. Pac. 1075. (Acc. to old Gramm. from φύλον and ὄψ, in signf. of βοή.) [ῠ]

Φῦμα or φύμα, ατος, τό, (φύω):—like φυτόν, *a growth, produce*: esp., *an inflamed swelling* on the body, *a tumour, boil*, etc., Lat. *tuber, vomica*, Hdt. 3, 133, Plat. Tim. 85 C, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: φῦμα φύειν, φῦμα φύεται, Hipp. [The only poet. authority is Marc. Sid. 83, where we have φύμάτεσσι; and so Draco, p. 95, 23; 100, 22, makes it; but in p. 57, 8, he adds that, acc. to some, the Att. wrote φῦμα; Lobeck approves ῡ, Paral. 419; and so it is written in most edd. of Hdt. and Hipp.]

Φυμᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, *one who has φύματα* or *tumours*, Hipp.

Φυμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from φῦμα, Hipp. p. 648. [ᾰ]

Φυμᾰτόομαι, (φῦμα) as pass., *to have tumours*, Hipp. p. 1229.

Φυμᾰτώδης, ες, (φῦμα, εἶδος) *like φύματα* or *tumours, full of them*, σκέλεα, ὕρθρα, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φῦναι, inf. aor. 2 of φύω, always in intr. signf.

Φυξάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (φεύγω, ἀνήρ) *fleeing men*, φ. γάμος Αἰγύπτου παίδων, said of the Danaïdae, Aesch. Supp. 8. [ᾰ]

Φυξείω, desiderat. from φεύγω, *to be fain to flee*.

Φυξήλιος, ον, (φεύγω, ἥλιος) *shunning the sun*, Nic. Th. 660.

Φύξηλις, ιος and ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φεύγω) *fugitive, shy, cowardly*, φύξηλιν ἑόντα, Il. 17, 143; cf. Nic. Al. 472, Lyc. 943.

Φυξίμηλα, τά:—δένδρα φ., trees *that have grown too large to be hurt by sheep* (μῆλα), Aesch. Fr. 366.

Φύξιμος, ον, (φεύγω):—older and poet. form for φεύξιμος, of places, *whither one can flee*, or *where one can take refuge*: τὸ φ., *a place of refuge*, Od. 5, 359; φύξιμον οὐδέν, Polyb. 9, 29, 4; ἱερὸν φ., *an asylum*, Plut. Rom. 9; cf. φυλάξιμος.—II. *which one can flee from, avoidable*, νοῦσος, Hipp.: also, *from which one would flee*, i. e. *loathsome*, ὁδμή, Nic. Th. 54:—c. acc., φύξιμός τινα, *able to flee from* or *escape* one, Soph. Ant. 788.

Φυξῖνος, ου, ὁ, *an unknown fish*, Mnesim. Ἱππότρ. 1, 33.

†Φύξιον, ου, τό, *Phyxium*, name of a place, Polyb. 5, 95, 8.

Φύξιον, ου, τό, like φύξιμον, *a place of refuge*, ἄν old word, found prob. only in Plut. Thes. 36; strictly neut. from

Φύξιος, ον, (φεύγω) *belonging to flight, promoting it*:—epith. of Jupiter, Apollod. 1, 9, 1; cf. Staveren Hygin. Fab. 3.

Φυξίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (φεύγω, πόλις) *fleeing the city, banished*, Opp. H. 1, 278.

Φύξις, εως, ἡ, older and poet. form for φεύξις, (Lob. Phryn. 726),= φυγή, Il. 10, 311, 447.—II. *a refuge*, Nic. Th. 588.

Φῠράδην, adv.,=φύρδην.

Φύρᾰμα, ατος, τό, (φυράω) *that which is mixed* or *kneaded, paste, dough*, LXX.: also, *bread* or *pastry*, Mnesim. Ἱππότρ. 1, 11.

Φύρᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a mixing up, kneading*.

Φῠρᾱτέον, verb. adj. from φυράω, *one must mix*, Diosc.

Φῠρᾱτής or φυράτης, ὁ, (φυράω) *a confounder*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9.

Φῠράω, ῶ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω:—lengthd. form from φύρω, *to mix up, mingle, knead*, esp. of bread, Hdt. 2, 36; οἶνῳ καὶ ἐλαίῳ πεφυραμένα ἄλφιτα, Thuc. 3, 49; γῇ ὑγρῷ φυραθεῖσα, Plat. Theaet. 147 C; but, γῆν φόνῳ φυρᾶν, *to make* earth *into* a bloody *paste*, Aesch. Theb. 48:—metaph., μαλακὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστὰς φυράσασθαι, *to make up* a soft voice towards one's lovers, Ar. Nub. 979; πεφύρησαι χαλεποῖς, Philet. 8.—Φυρᾶν and φύρειν are the same word, but the former means *to mix* or *knead up with something wet*, the latter also *to mingle confusedly together, confound, defile*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 239. [ᾰ in fut., aor. and pf., Draco p. 14, 24.]

Φύρδην, adv., (φύρω):—*mixedly, in utter confusion*, Aesch. Pers. 812; φ. μάχεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 37; φ. πάντα ἐπράττετο, Polyb. 30, 14, 6.

Φύρκος, τό, Dor. φοῦρκος,=τεῖχος, akin to πύργος, Hesych.

†Φύρκος, ου, ὁ, *Phyrcus*, a fortress in Elis, near Lepreum, Thuc. 5, 49: cf. foreg., and Πύργος.

Φύρμα, ατος, τό, (φύρω) *a mixture*; of poison, Nic. Al. 485, cf. Th. 723.

Φυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φύρω) *a mixture, confusion, disorder*, LXX.

†Φύρμος, ου, ὁ, *Phyrmus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 322.

†Φυρόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Phyromachus*, masc. pr. n., Alexis ap. Ath. 161 C; etc.:—in Ar. Eccl. 22 with v. l. Σφυρόμαχος, q. v.

Φύρσιμος, ον, (φύρω) *mixed up*, Nic. Al. 324.

Φύρσις, εως, ἡ, (φύρω) *a mixing, kneading*, Lob. Phryn. 116.

Φυρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *mixed up*: from

ΦΥ΄ΡΩ; f. φύρσω: fut. 3 pass. πε φύρσομαι, Pind. N. 1, 104.

To mix, mix up, mingle together, esp. *to mix with* something *wet*, γαῖαν ὕδει, Hes. Op. 61 (cf. φυρώ sub fin.): esp., *to wet*, and so, *to soil, defile, foul*, δάκρυσιν εἵματ' ἔφυρον, Il. 24, 162: also c. gen. pro dat., στήθος καὶ χείλεα φύρσω αἵματος, Od. 18, 21: in pass., πεφυρμένος αἵματι, Od. 9, 397, cf. Aesch. Ag. 732; ἐν αἵμασι, Eur. El. 1172; δάκρυσι πεφυρμένη, Od. 17, 103, etc.; δμῳὰ δακρύοις πεφυρμένοι, Eur. Or. 1411; πάντα βορβόρῳ πεφυρμένα, Simon. Amorg. 3.—2. also of dry things, κόνει φύρουσα κύρα, Eur. Hec. 496; γαίᾳ πεφύρσεσθαι κόμαν, *to have* one's hair *defiled* with earth, Pind. l. c.—3. esp., *to mix and knead* dough for bread or cakes, ὁ φύρων (sc. τὰ ἄλφιτα), *one who kneads bread, a baker*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 22.—II. metaph., *to mingle*, or *jumble together, confound, confuse*, ἔφυρον εἰκῇ πάντα, *they mingled* all things up together, did all at random, Aesch. Pr. 450, cf. Ar. Ran. 945: φύρειν ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις, *to speak confusedly* among one another, M. Anton. 8, 51:—pass., *to be in confusion* or *disorder, fall into disorder* or *alarm*, Lat. *conturbari*, Plat. Phaed. 101 E; ἐκ πεφυρμένου καὶ θηριώδους, from a *confused* and savage state, Eur. Supp. 201.—2. in pass., also, *to mix with others, mingle in society*, Plat. Legg. 950 A; φύρεσθαι πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, *to associate, have dealings with* him, Id. Hipp. Maj. 291 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., μίγνυμι B. 2:—also, πεφυρμένος περὶ γαστέρος ὁρμήν, *wallowing in* the lusts of the belly, Opp. H. 3, 440. [ῠ] (Φυράω is a deriv. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 205.)

Φῦσα, ης, ἡ, (φύω):—*a pair of bellows, bellows*, Il. 18, 372, 409, etc., Hdt. 1, 68, Thuc. 4, 100.—II. *a breath, wind, blast*, Soph. Fr. 753:—esp. *crepitus ventris, flatulency*, Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. Plat. Rep. 405 D: also of fire, *a stream* or *jet*, φλὸξ φῦσαν λείσα πυρός, H. Hom. Merc. 114; cf. ἀϋτμή.—III. *the crater of a volcano, any volcanic aperture*, Strab. (Hence φυσάω, φυσιάω, etc.)

†Φυσάδεια, ας, ἡ, *Physadea*, a fountain near Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 47.

Φυσᾰλίς or Φυσαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (φυσάω) *a bladder, bubble*, Lat. *pusula, pustula*, Luc. Contempl. 19.—II. *a wind instrument*, a kind of *pipe*, Ar. Lys. 1245.—III. a plant *with husks like bladders*, a kind of στρύχνος.

Φύσᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (φυσάω) a kind of *toad said to puff itself up* and have a poisonous breath, Luc. Philops. 12. —II. a poisonous *fish, which puffs itself out*.—III. *a whale*, v. φυσητήρ I. 3, Opp. H. 1, 368. [ῠ]

Φῠσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φῦσα. [ᾰ]

Φύσας, αντος, ὁ, part. aor. 1 from φύω, *a begetter, father*. [ῠ]

Φυσασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φυσάω) *a blowing* or *puffing*, Arist. Probl. 34, 7, 2.

Φῠσᾱτήριον, ου, τό, Dor. ἴστ *φυσητήριον*, q. v.

Φυσάω, ῶ, Ion. -έω: f. -ήσω: (φῦσα). *To blow, puff*, (opp. to *breathing*, ἀάζω, Arist. Probl. 34, 7, 1), of men, Hdt. 4, 2; of bellows, Il. 18, 470; of the wind, Il. 23, 218:—*to snort, snuff, breathe, blow*; δεινὰ φυσᾶν, *to snort* furiously, Eur. I. A. 381; μέγα φυσᾶν, Lat. *magnum spirare, to be puffed up, elated*, Ib. 125; so c. acc. cognato, φύσημα πολιτικὸν φ., *to swell* with political pride, Plat. Alc. 2, 145 E;—all metaph. from a flute-player, οὐ

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σμικροῖς αὐλίσκοις φυσῶν, Soph. Fr. 753, cf. Hyperid. ap. Ath. 591 F.—II. trans., *to puff* or *blow up*, Lat. *inflare*, Hdt. 4, 2 ; *φ. κύστιν, to blow up* a bladder, Ar. Nub. 404 ; hence *φ. δίκτυον*, proverb. of labour in vain, A. B. p. 69 :—*φ. τὴν γνάθον*, of one going to be shaved, Ar. Thesm. 221 ; but also, *φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους*, to *puff* them *up*, of pride, Dem. 442, 16 ; *πεφυσημένοι, puffy, blown out, swoln*, opp. to *εὔχροοι*, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, cf. An. 3, 5, 9.—2. metaph., *to puff* one *up*, *make him vain*, and so *to cheat* him, (as we say *to bubble*), Dem. 169, 23 ; 1357, 27 :—pass., *to be puffed up, vain*, *ἐπί τινι*, at a thing, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 25, Dem. 1378, 1.—3. *to blow up, kindle*.—4. *to blow out, spurt* or *spout out, discharge*, *μένος, αἷμα*, Soph. Aj. 918, El. 1385.—5. *to blow* a wind-instrument, *φ. κόχλους*, Eur. I. T. 303 ; and so *φυσᾶν*, absol., Ar. Av. 859.—6. *to blow upon*, *τι*, Theocr. 19, 3.—Cf. *φυσιάω*.

Φυσέχη, ης, ἡ, coined by way of derivation for *ψυχή*, Plat. Crat. 400 B.

Φυσέω, Ion. for *φυσάω*, Hdt. ; *φυσεώμενος*, Ion. part. pres. pass. for *φυσώμενος*.

Φύση, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *φῦσα*. [ῠ]

Φύσημα, ατος, τό, (*φυσάω*),—*that which is blown* or *produced by blowing, a breath*, Eur. Phoen. 1438 : *any sound made by blowing* or *snorting*, esp. *a stormy wind*, Id. Tro. 79, Rhes. 440 ; *a roaring, raging, πόντιον φ.*, Id. Hipp. 1211 ; a serpent's *hiss*.—II. *that which is blown* or *puffed up, a bubble* ; of half-formed shells, Plin. 9, 54.—III. *a blowing, puffing, snorting*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 11, 12 : metaph., *conceit* ; v. sub *φυσάω* I.—IV. *μέλανος αἵματος φυσήματα, blowing forth* of black blood, of slaughtered cattle in the death-throes, Eur. I. A. 1114.—V. in Galen, *pine-resin*, elsewh. *ῥητίνη πιτυΐνη*. [ῠ]

Φυσημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a little bladder* or *bubble*.

Φύσησις, εως, ἡ, (*φυσάω*) *a blowing : a blowing at* or *upon*, Theophr. [ῠ]

Φυσητέον, verb. adj., from *φυσάω*, *one must blow up*, *τὸ πῦρ*, Ar. Lys. 293.

Φυσητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (*φυσάω*) *an instrument for blowing, blow-pipe* or *tube*, Hdt. 4, 2.—2. *a pair of bellows*, or *fan for blowing* fire.—3. *an orifice for blowing through*, esp. *the spiracle* of whales, etc., Arist. H. A. 6, 12, 1 : *the orifice through* which the cuttle-fish *squirts its ink*, Ib. 5, 6, 4.—II. *one who blows a pipe*, etc., *a piper*, Diosc.—2. a kind of *whale*.

Φυσητήριον, ου, τό, *a pair of bellows*.—II. *a wind instrument*, Ar. Lys. 1242, in Dor. form *φυσατήριον*.—III. *an air-hole*, Lat. *spiraculum* : strictly neut. from sq.

Φυσητήριος, α, ον, (*φυσάω*) *belonging to blowing*.

Φυσητής, οῦ, ὁ, = *φυσητήρ*, *a blower*, *χάλκιος*, Manetho.

Φυσητικός, ή, όν, (*φυσάω*) *fit for blowing* or *puffing up*, Arist. H. A. 8, 7, 1 ; *φ. κοιλίας*, Probl. 13, 6, 2. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Φυσητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *φυσάω*, *blown*, *blown* or *puffed up* : *τὸ φ.*, like *φυσητήριον*, *a fan for kindling the fire*.

Φυσήφρων, or *φυσίφρων*, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*φυσάω, φρήν*) *puffed up in mind, conceited*, ap. Hesych.

Φύσιᾶμα, ατος, τό, (*φυσιάω*) *a blowing, snoring*, like *φύσημα*, Aesch. Eum. 53.

Φῦσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = *φυσασμός*, Arist. Probl. 11, 41.

Φυσιάω, ῶ, Ep. part. *φῦσιόων* :—*to blow, puff, snort, breathe hard, pant*, *ἵπποι φυσιόωντες*, Il. 4, 227 ; 16, 506 ; *φ. μόχθοις*, Aesch. Eum. 248, cf. Soph. Ant. 1238 :—*to hiss, φυσιόωσα ἔχις*, Opp. C. 1, 262.—II. transit., *to blow, blow* or *puff up*, LXX., and N. T.

Φῦσίγγη, ης, ἡ, = *φῦσιγξ* 2.

Φῦσιγγόομαι, as pass., (*φῦσιγξ*) :—*to be excited* by eating garlic, strictly of fighting cocks, like *σκοροδίζομαι* : hence in Ar. Ach. 526, the Megarians are said to be *ὀδύναις πεφυσιγγωμένοι*,—not without a hit at the quantity of garlic grown in their country.

Φῦσίγνᾶθος, ον, ὁ, (*φυσιάω, γνάθος*) *Puff-cheek*, name of a frog in Batr. †17, 56, etc.

Φῦσιγνώμων, ον, = *φυσιογνώμων*, Theocr. Epigr. 11, 1.

Φῦσιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, (*φυσάω*) strictly, *a bladder, bubble* ; hence,—1. *the hollow stalk of garlic*, Hipp., or (acc. to Erot.) *the outermost skin* or *coat of a clove of garlic*, v. Foës. Oecon.—2. *a particular kind of garlic*.

Φυσίζοος, ον, (*φύω, ζάω*) :—*producing* or *sustaining life, life-giving*, *γῆ, αἶα*, Il. 21, 63, Od. 11, 301, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67 ; and so, prob., we should read *χθὼν φυσίζοος* in Aesch. Supp. 585, like *βιόδωρος, ζείδωρος*.

Φυσίζωος, ον, = foreg., Wern. Tryph. 77.

Φῦσικεύομαι, dep., *to speak like a natural philosopher*.

Φυσικίλλας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *bread*, Lacon. word in Ath. 139 A, where it is written proparoxyt. *φυσίκιλλος*.

Φῦσικός, ή, όν, (*φῦσις*) :—*natural, produced* or *caused by nature, inborn, native*, opp. to *διδακτός*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 1 ; opp. to *νομικός* (conventional), Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1 : *φυσικῶς καὶ ἀκατασκεύως*, Polyb. 6, 4, 7.—II. *according to the laws* or *order of external nature, natural, physical*, as opp. to moral, metaphysical, etc. : for the Greeks divided philosophy into three branches, *τὸ φυσικόν, τὸ ἠθικόν, τὸ λογικόν*,—a division most rigidly carried out by the Stoics, cf. Sext. Emp. p. 69, Wyttenb. Plut. 97 A :—hence, *οἱ φυσικοί*, a name given to the first (Ionic and Eleatic) philosophers, who were wholly occupied in speculating on the origin and existence of things, not regarding the moral nature of man.—III. later, *magical, sympathetic*, e. g. *φάρμακα : οἱ φυσικοί, sorcerers who pretended to special knowledge of nature and her powers*.

Φύσιμος, ον, (*φύω*) *able to produce* or *grow*, *σπέρμα, σῖτος*, Theophr.

Φυσιογνωμία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for *φυσιογνωμονία*, Loh. Phryn. 383.

Φῦσιογνωμικός, ή, όν, = *-γνωμονικός*, Donat. Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 18.

Φῦσιογνωμονέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*φυσιογνώμων*) *to judge of a man by his features, know* or *detect him thereby*, Dem. 799, 21 : generally, *to judge of the nature* of any thing by outward signs, Arist. An. Pri. 2, 27, 8, sq.

Φῦσιογνωμονία, ας, ἡ, (*φυσιογνώμων*) *the science* or *art of judging of a man by his outward look*, esp. *by his features, physiognomy* (or, as it should be, *physiognomony*), Arist. Physiogn. 2, 2.

Φῦσιογνωμονικός, ή, όν, *skilled* or *versed in φυσιογνωμονία, apt at physiognomy : τὰ φ.*, the name of a treatise that passes under the name of Aristotle. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Φῦσιογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = *φυσιογνωμονία*.

Φῦσιογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (*φύσις, γνώμων*) :—strictly, *judging of nature* : usu., *judging of a man's character by his outward look*, esp. *by his features*, Arist. Physiogn. 1, 4 ; 2, 3, etc.

Φῦσιολογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*φυσιολόγος*) *to inquire into nature*, esp. *to inquire into the nature and origin of things, and discourse thereon*, c. acc. et inf., Arist. de Anima 1, 3, 13.—2. *to explain from natural principles*, *τι*, Plut. 2, 894 F. Hence

Φῦσιολόγημα, ατος, τό, *an inquiry into nature*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87.

Φυσιολογητέον, verb. adj. from *φυσιολογέω*, *one must inquire into nature*, Diog. L. 10, 86.

Φῦσιολογία, ας, ἡ, *an inquiring into nature*, esp. *into the nature and origin of things, physiology*, Plut. 2, 420 B, etc. : from

Φυσιολόγος, ον, (*φύσις, λέγω*) *inquiring into nature*, esp. *inquiring into the nature and origin of things, and discoursing thereon ; a natural philosopher, physiologer*, Arist. Metaph. 1, 3, 11, de Anima 3, 2, 9.

Φῦσιοποιέω, ῶ, (*φύσις, ποιέω*) *to make into nature*, Clem. Al.

†**Φύσιος**, ον, ὁ, *Physius*, son of Lycaon in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φῦσιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*φύσις*) *to dispose one naturally* to do something, c. inf., Simplic. :—part. pf. pass. *πεφυσιωμένος*, made *or become natural*, Arist. Categ. 8, 3.—II. = *φυσιάω*, *to puff up, make proud*, N. T.

Φῦσιόων, Ep. part. from *φυσιάω*, q. v., II.

Φύσις, εως and (in Att. poets) ως, ἡ, (*φύω*) :—*the nature*, i. e. *the essence, inborn quality, property* or *constitution* of a person or thing, *φυρμάκου φύσις*, Od. 10, 303, (the only place where Hom. uses it) ; *φ. τοῦ Αἰγύπτου*, Hdt. 2, 5 :—*φ. ἀριθμῶν, the nature, natural power* of numbers, like Lat. *vis*, Plat. Phileb. 25 A.—2. later esp. of the mind, *one's nature, one's natural inborn powers, parts, temper, disposition*, etc., esp. in plur., Soph. O. T. 674, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 76 B, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 375 D.—3. also, *the outward form, shape*, like *φυή*, opp. to *νόος*, Pind. N. 6, 5 ; so, *μορφῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμόστολος φ.*, Aesch. Supp. 496 ; cf. Soph. O. T. 335, Ar. Vesp. 1071 : generally, *look, appearance*, Ar. Nub. 503.—4. *a natural order* or *constitution*, *ὀνεσι* or *κατὰ φύσιν, by nature, naturally*, esp. as opp. to *νόμῳ* or *κατὰ νόμον* (by custom, conventionally), cf. Bockh Pind. Fr. 151, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 482 E, Pfot. 337 C ; *ἅπας ὁ ἄνθρωπων ὄχος φύσει καὶ νόμοις διακείται*, Dem. 774, 7 ; so, *ἡ φύσει ἢ τέχνῃ*, Id. Rep. 381 A ; *κατὰ φύσιν πεφυκέναι*, to be so made by *nature*, Hdt. 2, 38 ; *τὸ γὰρ ἀποστῆναι χαλεπὸν φύσεος*, Ar. Vesp. 1458 :—*φύσιν* is also freq. used as adv., e. g. *δεξιοὶ φύσιν*, Aesch. Pr. 489, cf. Pers. 440 ; *ὀντες τοῦ ἄνευ τὴν φύσιν*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 3, *ὄψις οὐαι κοὐκ ἀνδρὸς φύσιν*, dub. in Soph. Tr. 1062, v. Herm. ad l. c. (1051) :—*ὁ κατὰ φύσιν θάνατος*, a *natural* death ; *ὁ κατὰ φύσιν πατήρ, τοὺς ἀδελφούς*, etc., *a natural* (i. e. *one's own*) father, son, brother, Polyb. 3, 9, 6, 12, 3 ; 11, 2, 2 :—opp. to *παρὰ φύσιν*, contrary to *nature*, against her *order*, Plat. Phileb. 32 A :—so, *προδότης ἐκ φύσεως*, a traitor *by nature*, Aesch. Ag. 50, 20 :—*φύσιν ἔχει*, c. inf., like *πέ-*

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φυκε, e. g. κῶς φύσιν ἔχει πολλὰς μυριάδας φονεῦσαι τὸν Ἡρακλέα; how is it *natural* or *possible* for him..? Hdt. 2, 45; so, οὐκ ἔχει φύσιν, it is contrary to *nature*, not *natural*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 473 A.—5. *a kind, sort*, ταύτην βιοτῆς φύσιν, Soph. Phil. 165.—II. *nature as a productive and generative power*; hence, *origin, birth*, φύσει, *by birth*, Soph. O. C. 1295; so too, φύσιν, Id. El. 325.—III. *a creature*,—esp. collectively, as θνητὴ φ., mankind, Soph. Fr. 515, cf. O. T. 869; πόντου εἰναλία φ., *the creatures* of the sea, Id. Ant. 346; ὁ πᾶσα φύσις διώκειν πέφυκε, Plat. Rep. 359 C, etc.; θηλεῖα φ., woman-*kind*, Xen. Lac. 3, 4: so Lucret. has *natura animantum, divom*:—hence φύσις is oft. used as little more than a periphr., esp. in Plat., as, ἡ τοῦ πτεροῦ φ., for τὸ πτερόν, Phaedr. 251 B; cf. Stallb. Phaed. 87 E, Symp. 191 A, Ast Lex. Plat. sub voc. fin. (Φύσις is formed from φύω, like *natura* from *nascor*, and *ingenium* from *geno, gigno*.) [ῡ]

Φυσίφορων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, v. φυσήφορων.

Φυσιώδης, ες, *flatulent*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. φῦσα.

Φῦσίωμα, ατος, τό, *natural disposition* or *bent*.

Φυσίωσις, εως, ἡ, (φυσιόω) *a being puffed up, pride*, N. T.

†Φύσκα, ης, ἡ, *Physca*, a city of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 99.

Φύσκη, ης, ἡ, *the stomach and large intestine*:—*a pudding stuffed therein, a sausage* or *black-pudding*, Lat. *botulus*, Ar. Eq. 364.—II. *a blister* or *weal on the hand*.

Φύσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from φύσκη: a kind of *bean*, Diosc.

†Φυσκόα, ας, ἡ, *Physcoa*, fem. pr. n., Paus. 5, 16, 6.

Φύσκος, ὁ, = φύσκη II.

†Φύσκος, ου, ἡ, *Physcus*, a city on the Carian coast, with a grove of Latona.

†Φύσκος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Physcus*, in Lower Italy near Crotona, Theocr. 4, 23.—II. a river of Assyria, by the city Opis, Xen. An. 2, 4, 25.

Φύσκων or φυσκών, ὁ, *Fat-paunch*, nickname of the fifth Ptolemy, Diog. L. 1, 81:—first given to Pittacus by Alcaeus.

Φυσόβαθρον, ου, τό, (φῦσα) *a frame* or *stand for bellows*.

Φυσοειδής, ές, (φῦσα, εἶδος) *like a bladder, bladder-shaped*.

Φυσόω, dub. l. for φυσάω.

Φύσσα, φυσσαλίς, φύσσαλος, φυσσητήρ, etc., bad forms for φῦσα, arising from ignorance of the quantity.

†Φυσσίας, ου, ὁ, *Physsias*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6.

Φυστή, ῆς, or φύστη, ης, (sc. μάζα), ἡ, Att. name for a kind of *barley-cake*, the dough of which was only lightly mixed, not kneaded firmly, Chion. Ptoch. 4; φ. μάζα, Ar. Vesp. 610.—The other Greeks called it φύραμα; and φυστή also seems to come from φύρω.

Φύστις, εως, ἡ, (φύω) poet. for φύσις III, *a progeny, race*, Aesch. Pers. 926; but dub.

Φυστίς, ίδος, ἡ, = φυστή.

Φυσώδης, ες, (φῦσα, εἶδος) *full of wind, windy*: τὸ φυσῶδες, Plat. Crat. 427 A.—II. *flatulent*, τροφή, Ath.

Φυτᾰγωγέω, ῶ, *to raise a plant*.

Φυτᾰλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, *a planted place, planting*, esp. *an orchard* or *vineyard*, as opp. to corn-land (ἄρουρα), Il. 6, 195; 12, 314; 20, 185.—II. *that which is planted, a plant*, φ. Παλλάδος, the olive, Call. Lav. Pall. 26.—II. *planting-time*, i. e. the latter part of winter. [ῡ by nature, but ῠ in Ep., metri grat.]

†Φυταλίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, *the Phytalidae*, i. e. *descendants of Phytalus*, an Athenian family, Plut. Thes. 12, 22.

Φῠτᾰλίζω, f. -ίσω, = φυτεύω, Hesych.

Φῠτάλιμος, ον, v. φυτάλμιος.

Φῠτάλιος, ον, also α, ον, = sq., Zεύς, Herm. Orph. H. 14, 9. [ῠ l. c., metri grat.]

Φῠτάλμιος, ον, also α, ον, in Lyc. 341: (φυτός):—*producing, nourishing, fostering*, like Lat. *almus*, epith. of gods, as of Neptune, Plut. 2, 158 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.:—but also, φ. γέροντες, *fatherly* old men, or aged fathers, Aesch. Ag. 327, yet cf. Reisig. Enarr. Soph. O. C. 146; φ. πατήρ, Soph. Fr. 957; λέκτρα φ., *the genial bed, marriage bed*, Eur. Rhes. 920; χθὼν φ., Lyc. l. c.—II. *natural*; the difficult passage in Soph. O. C. 150 should be pointed thus (with Coray), ἒ ἒ ἀλάων ὀμμάτων· ἆρα καὶ ἠσθα φυτάλμιος ὀυσαίων; woe for thy blind eyes! say, wast thou thus miserable *by nature, from thy birth?* (Φυτάλμιος is formed by metath. from the obsolete φυτάλιμος.)

†Φύταλος, ου, ὁ, *Phytalus*, an Athenian, who hospitably entertained Ceres, Paus. 1, 37, 2.

Φῠτάνη, ης, ἡ, = φυταλιά III, dub. in Galen.

Φῠτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φυτόν, Ath. 210 C. [ᾰ]

Φῠτάς, άδος, ἡ, (φυτόν) *a young plant, nursling*, Plut. 2, 411 D.

Φῠτεία, ας, ἡ, (φυτεύω) *a planting, producing*, Xen. Oec. 7, 20; 19, 1, Plat. Theag. 121 C.—II. *the growth of a plant*, Theophr.

Φύτευθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐφυτεύθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from φυτεύω.

Φύτευμα, ατος, τό, (φυτεύω) *that which is planted, a plant*, Pind. O. 3, 32, Soph. O. C. 698, Plat. Legg. 761 B. [ῡ]

Φῠτεύσιμος, ον, (φυτεύω) *fit for planting* or *for rearing trees*, Diod.

Φύτευσις, εως, ἡ, = φυτεία.

Φῠτευτήριον, ου, τό, (φυτεύω) *a plant grown as a sucker*, or *in a nursery*, Lat. *planta, stolo, viviradix*, Xen. Oec. 19, 13, Dem. 1251, 23.—II. *a nursery* or *plantation*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φῠτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (φυτεύω) *a planter*.

Φῠτευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to planting*.

Φῠτευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *planted, produced*, Plat. Rep. 510 A: from

Φῠτεύω, (φυτόν):—*to plant* trees, etc., οὔτε φυτεύουσιν χερσὶν φυτὸν οὔτ' ἀρόωσιν, Od. 9, 108; φ. δένδρεα, 18, 359; ἄλσος, Hdt. 2, 138; πεφυτευμένα δένδρα, opp. to those of spontaneous growth, Dem. 1275, 9.—2. metaph., *to beget, engender*, Hes. Op. 810, Sc. 29; so too in Hdt. 4, 145, and Trag.; ὁ φυτεύσας, the *father*, Soph. Phil. 904, etc.; οἱ φυτεύσαντες, the *parents*, Id. O. T. 1007:—in pass., *to be begotten, to spring* from parents, τινός, ἐκ or ἀπό τινος, Pind. P. 4, 256, N. 5, 13.—3. generally, *to produce, bring about, cause*, usu. of evils, as φυτεύειν τινὶ κακά, μόρον, φόνον, κῆρα, oft. in Od.; in Il. only once, viz. κακὸν φ., 15, 134; but also of goods, φ. γάμον, δόξαν, τιμάς, etc., Pind. P. 9, 194, I. 6 (5), 16; ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον, Soph. O. T. 873, etc.:—ὄλβος φυτευθείς, Pind. N. 8, 28.—II. more rarely *to plant* ground with trees, φ. γῆν, Thuc. 1, 2; φ. χωρίον καὶ γεωργεῖν, Isae. 77, 34; †absol. ἀγαθὴν φυτεύειν, Tyrtae. 3, 3 Bgk.†:—hence in pass., γῆ πεφυτευμένη, opp. to ψιλή, Hdt. 4, 127, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10, Dem. 491, 27:—also fut. mid. in pass. sense, *to be planted with*, φυτεύσεσθαι ῥίζαν ἀστῶν, Pind. P. 4, 26.—Cf. φίτυω, sub fin.

Φῠτηκομέω, ῶ, *to take care of plants, to garden*, Opp. C. 1, 122: and

Φῠτηκομία, ας, ἡ, *the care of plants, gardening*, Opp. H. 1, 309: from

Φῠτηκόμος, ον, (φυτόν, κομέω) *raising* or *rearing plants, trees*, etc.: ὁ φυτηκόμος, *a gardener, vine-dresser*, Nonn.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 653, sq.

†Φυτία, ας, ἡ, = Φοιτεῖαι, Thuc. 3, 106.

Φῠτικός, ή, όν, (φυτόν) *coming with plants* or *vegetables*: τὸ φ., *the principle of mere vegetable life*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 18.

Φύτιος, ον, (φύω) *generative*, epith. of gods, like φυτάλμιος, Zεύς, Ἥλιος, Ἄρτεμις, Hesych., etc. [ῡ]

Φύτλη, ης, ἡ, poet. for φύσις, or rather φυτόν: *a stock, generation, race*, Pind. O. 9, 81, P. 9, 59, Anth., etc.

Φῠτοειδῶς, adv., = φυτωδῶς, *like plants*, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 86.

Φῠτοεργός, όν, poet. for φυτουργός, Dion. P. 997, Anth.

Φῠτοκομέω, -κομία, -κόμος, = the older poet. φυτηκ-.

Φῠτόν, οῦ, τό, (φύω):—*that which has grown, a plant, tree*, esp. *a garden plant* or *tree*, φυτῶν δρχατοι, Il. 14, 123; τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα φυτὸν ὡς γουνῷ ἀλωῆς, 18, 57, 438 (cf. φυτεύω); so in Hes., Pind., and Trag.:—also, like φῦμα, *a growth on the body, tumour*, Archil. 80.—II. generally, *a creature*, mostly in Att. poets, as Aesch. Supp. 281, Eur. Med. 231, Valck. Hipp. 630; also in Plat., cf. Stallb. Theag. 121 B:—then, like ἔρνος, of men, *a descendant, pupil, child*, Eur. Heracl. 281; Χαρίτων φυτόν, Theocr. 28, 7; φυτὸν οὐράνιον, i. e. man, Anth. P. 10, 45. Hence

Φῠτόομαι, as pass., *to grow into a plant*.

Φῠτός, ή, όν, adj. verb. from φύω, *grown, growing*:—of a wooden statue, *shaped by nature*, without art, Pind. P. 5, 55.

Φῠτοσκᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *gardening*, Anth. Plan. 202: from

Φῠτοσκάφος, ον, (φυτόν, σκάπτω) *digging round plants*: φ. ἀνήρ, *a delver, market-gardener*, Theocr. 24, 136: cf. Anth. P. 6, 102. [ᾰ]

Φῠτοσπόρια, ας, ἡ, *a planting*, esp. *of trees and vines*, Manetho: from

Φῠτοσπόρος, ον, (φυτόν, σπείρω) *planting trees and vines*:—metaph., *begetting*; ὁ φυτ., *a father*, Soph. Tr. 358.

Φῠτοτροφέω, ῶ, *to rear plants*, Stob.: and

Φῠτοτροφία, ας, ἡ, *a rearing of plants* or *trees, gardening*, Geop.: from

Φῠτοτρόφος, ον, (φυτόν, τρέφω) *rearing plants* or *trees*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1403.

Φυτουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a nursery-garden*, Diod. 2, 10; vulg. φυτουργιον.

Φῠτουργέω, ῶ, (φυτουργός) *to cultivate plants*, Luc. Bis Acc. 1. Hence

Φῠτούργημα, ατος, τό, *the care of plants, planting*.

Φῠτουργία, ας, ἡ, *the cultivation of plants, gardening*, Theophr.: and

Φῠτουργικός, ή, όν, *skilled in gardening*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = φυτουργία, *gardening*: from

Φῠτουργός, όν, (φυτόν, ἔργω) *working at plants* or *trees*; *a gardener, vine-*

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dresser, Anth. Plan. 255.—II. metaph., *begetting, generating*, πατὴρ φ., Aesch. Supp. 592, Soph. O. T. 1482: so, ὁ φ., *a father*, Νηρέα φυτουργὸν Θέτιδος, Eur. I. A. 949, cf. Tro. 481:—also, ὁ φ., *the first natural author*, of a thing, Plat. Rep. 597 D. Poet. φυτοεργός, όν.

Φῦτοφόρος, ον, *bearing plants*.

Φύτρα, ας, ἡ, =φύτλη, Hesych.

Φῠτώδης, ες, *like a plant* or *plants*. Adv. -δῶς.

Φῠτών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a place planted*, esp. *a vineyard*.

Φῠτώνῠμος, ον, (φυτόν, ὄνομα) *named from a plant* or *tree*, Anth. P. 14, 34.

Φύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a begetter, father*, Hesych.: [ῠ] Hence

Φῠτώρειον, ου, τό, and φῠτώριον, ου, τό, *a nursery*, Geop.

ΦΥ΄Ω, fut. φύσω: aor. 1 ἔφυσα.—Pass. and mid. φύομαι: f. φύσομαι, later φυήσομαι:—this is followed in signf. by the intr. tenses; viz., aor. 2 ἔφυν (as if from *φῦμι), inf. φῦναι, part. φύς, φῦσα, φύν, later ἐφύην, φυῆναι, φυείς; and pf. πέφυκα, plqpf. ἐπεφύκειν. Hom. uses all three trans. tenses, but these are on the whole much rarer than the others: he has the 3 pl. pf. πεφύᾱσι for πεφύκᾱσι, and part. πεφυώς, ῶτος (Od. 5, 477), πεφυνῖα (Il. 14, 288) for πεφυκώς, -κυῖα, etc.: his plqpf. is always redupl. without augm.: Hes. has an irreg. form ἐπέφυκον, something between the plqpf. and impf., Op. 148, Sc. 76, Th. 152, 673:—Parmen. ventures an inf. φῦν for φῦναι: the 3 plur. aor. 2 is usu. ἔφυν for ἔφυσαν, in Ep., as Od. 5, 481: and the opt. aor. 2 φύην (for φυίην) is now read in Theocr. 15, 94: Corinna has Aeol. part. fem. aor. 2 φοῦσα (q. v.) for φῦσα.

A. trans., in pres., fut., and aor. 1 act.:—*to bring forth, produce, put forth*, φύλλα....ὕλη τηλεθόωσα φύει, Il. 6, 148; τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθὼν δῖα φύεν νεοθηλέα ποίην, 14, 347; cf. 1, 235, Od. 7, 119, etc.; so, τρίχας φύειν, *to make* hair *grow*, Od. 10, 393; so, πώγωνα φύειν, *to put out* a beard, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. Aesch. Theb. 535; γλῶσσαν, κέρεα φ., *to have* or *get* them, Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 29; so in Att., φ. πτερά, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, (cf. πτεροφυέω); hence the joke in φύειν φράτερας, Ar. Ran. 418, (cf. φράτηρ):—but also of a country, φύειν καρπόν τε θωυμαστὸν καὶ ἄνδρας ἀγαθούς, Hdt. 9, 122; ὅσα γῆ φύει, Plat. Rep. 621 A:—then, of men, *to beget, engender, generate*, Lat. *procreare*, ὁ φύσας, *the begetter, father* (opp. to ὁ φύς, the son, v. infra B), Soph. O. T. 1019; and of both parents, τοῖς γονεῦσιν οἵ σ' ἔφυσαν, Ib. 436; φ. καὶ γεννᾶν, Plat. Polit. 274 A;—φῦσαι is sometimes used of the mother, *to bear, bring forth* (as, reversely, τίκτειν, of the father), Pors. Phoen. 34.—2. metaph., φρένας φύειν, *to get* understanding, Soph. O. C. 804, El. 1463; (but also, θεοὶ φύουσιν ἀνθρώποις φρένας, Id. Ant. 683); νοῦν φύειν, Soph. Fr. 118: δόξαν φύειν, *to get* glory, or *to gain* reputation, Schweigh. Hdt. 5. 91; πόνους αὐτῷ φῦσαι, Soph. Ant. 647.

B. pass., with the intr. tenses of act., viz., aor. 2, pf. and plqpf.;—*to grow, wax, spring up* or *forth, arise, come into being*, esp. of the vegetable world, θάμνος ἔφυ ἐλαίης, Od. 23, 190; παντοῖαι πρασιαὶ πεφύασιν, 7, 128; τά γ' ἄσπαρτα φύονται, 9, 109; cf. Il. 21, 352, etc.; φύεται αὐτόματα ῥόδα, Hdt. 8, 138; δένδρα πεφυκότα, trees *growing there*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 5; cf. Hdt. 2, 156;—so also, τῷ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει, from his head *grew* horns six palms long, Il. 4, 109:—in this sense the aor. 2 is rare, but freq. metaph. in the phrase, ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρί (v. sub ἐμφύω); so, ἔφυν ἐν χερσίν, Od. 10, 397; etc.—2. also of men, *to be begotten* or *born*, ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ ἠμὲν φύει ἠδ' ἀπολήγει (where the pres. act. is used like φύομαι), Il. 6, 149; most freq. in aor. 2 and pf., ὁ λωφήσων οὐ πέφυκέ πω, Aesch. Pr. 27; τίς ἂν εὔξαιτο βροτῶν ὑσινεῖ δαίμονι φῦναι, Id. Ag. 1342; μὴ φῦναι νικᾷ, not *to have been born* were best, Soph. O. C. 1225:—φῦναι, πεφυκέναι τινός, *to be born* or *descended from* any one, Aesch. Theb. 1031, Soph. O. C. 1379, etc.; so, φ. ἀπό or ἐκ τινος, Pind. Fr. 33, Soph. Ant. 562, Eur. Heracl. 325:—hence,—II. the pf., and (sometimes) the aor. 2, takes a pres. signf., *to be* so and so *by nature, be formed* so and so, πέφυκε κακός, σοφός, etc., Soph. Phil. 558, 1244, etc.; ἔφυν ἀμήχανος, Id. Ant. 79; φύντ' ἀρετᾷ, *born* for virtue, i. e. brave and good by nature, Pind. O. 10 (11), 24; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1331, Plat. Gorg. 479 D, etc.; τἄλλα ἕκαστος ἡμῶν, ὅπως ἔτυχε, πέφυκεν, Dem. 982, fin.: simply, *to be* so and so, φῦναι ἄγγελον, Aesch. Pr. 969; and very freq. in Att.:—τὰ φύσει πεφυκότα, mere *natural products*, Lys. 193, 21; ἄνθρωπος *natural* πεφυκώς, man *as he is*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 3; etc.—2. πέφυκα or ἔφυν, c. inf., is mostly confined to Att. Greek, *to be formed by nature, be by nature disposed to do* so and so, τὰ δεύτερα πέφυκε κρατεῖν, Pind. Fr. 249; πολλῷ γ' ἀμείνων τοὺς πέλας φρενοῦν ἔφυς ἢ σαυτόν, Aesch. Pr. 335; ἔφυν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐκ κακῆς πράσσειν τέχνης, Soph. Phil. 88, Thuc. 2, 64; 3, 39, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 10; etc.:—also pleon., φύσει πέφυκα, Soph. Phil. 80, cf. Lob. Paral. 524, Meineke Philem. p. 394:—so too, φῦναι ἐπὶ δακρύοις, *to be by nature prone* to tears, Eur. Med. 928; πεφυκέναι πρὸς τὸ ἀληθές, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11:—impers., πέφυκε γενέσθαι, *it is wont* to happen, Schäf. Jul. p. ix.—3. c. dat., *to fall* to one *by nature, be* one's *natural lot*, θνατοῖς ἔφυ μόρος, Soph. El. 860; χαίρειν πέφυκεν οὐχὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀεί, Id. Tr. 450; cf. Valck. Phoen. 923.

(With φύω compare the Sanscr. *bhû*, and Pers. *bu*, esse; old Lat. **fuo*, whence *fui, fuerim, fuero*, the *fuas, fuat* of Plautus, and *fio*, then also *fetus, foetus, foenus, foenum*, perh. too *fundo* and φέρω, *fero*, etc.) [Generally, ῡ before a vowel, i. e. in pres., impf., and Ep. forms of pf., πεφύασι, πεφυώς, etc.; and ῠ before a consonant, i. e. in all the remaining tenses. But late poets, like Nic. Al. 14, Dion. P. 941, 1013, use ῡ also in pres. and impf.; sometimes even in thesis, as Nic. Al. 506, Dion. P. 1031. So in the compds.]

Φᾷ, shortd. for φωτί, dat. from φῶς, Eur. ap. E. M. p. 803; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 140 B.

Φᾠάνον, ου, τό, *a vessel for roasting*.

Φώγνυμι and φωγνύω, = sq.

ΦΩ΄ΓΩ and ΦΩ΄ΖΩ, f. -ξω and -σω: —*to roast, toast, parch*, Epich. p. 100 (in imperat. φῶγε); ἰσχάδες πεφωγμέναι, Pherecr. Coriann. 2, with v. l. πεφρυγμ., v. Meinek. ad l.; cf. φωκτός.

Φῶῖς, ἡ, dub. form of πῶῦς

Φωΐς, ίδος, ἡ, contr. φως, φωτός, but only found in plur. φωίδες, φώες, and (in Arist. Probl. 38, 7) φοιδες (φώζω):—a *blister* or *weal* on the skin, caused by a burn, *a burn, blister*, Ar. Plut. 535, Fr. 124, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φωκάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from φώκη, *a small seal*, Lob. Phryn. 74. [ᾰ]

Φώκαια, ας, ἡ, Ion. Φωκαίη, Hdt. †1, 80, etc., *Phocaea*†, a city †on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, north of the Hermust, H. Hom. Ap. 35: hence, Φωκαιεύς, †Hdt. 1, 163, etc.†, Att. Φωκαεύς, †Thuc. 1, 13†, and Φωκαίτης, ὁ, †Id. 4, 52†, *a Phocaean*: στεῤῥες Φωκαῖται or Φωκαεῖς, cf. sub στερῥός:—fem. Φωκαΐς, ίδος, *a Phocaean woman*, †Xen. An. 1, 10, 2.

†Φωκαϊκός, ή, όν, *of Phocaea, Phocaean*, Strab.

Φώκαινα, ἡ, also φῶκος, ὁ, *a porpoise*.

Φωκαΐς, ίδος, ἡ, = φωΐς.

Φωκάρχης, ου, ὁ, (Φωκεύς, ἄρχω) *a Phocian magistrate*, Inscr.

†Φωκέαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Phocaea*, a fortress of the Leontini in Sicily, Thuc. 3, 4.

†Φωκεύς, έως Ep. and Ion. ῆος, ὁ, *a Phocian, inhab. of Phocis* in Greece, Il. 2, 517.

Φώκη, ης, ἡ, *a seal, sea-calf*, Od 4, 404 sq., Ar. Vesp. 1035, etc.; ἐσθῆτι χρᾶσθαι φωκέων δέρμασι, Hdt. 1, 202.

†Φωκίδης, ου, ὁ, *Phocides*, an Athenian, Dem. 781, 17.

†Φωκικός, ή, όν, *of Phocis, Phocian*, esp. τὸ Φωκικόν, *the gathering-place of the Phocians*, Paus. 10, 5, 1.

Φωκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Phocis*, a country on the Corinthian gulf, W. of Boeotia, †Soph. O. T. 733†: hence Φωκεύς, έως, ὁ, *a Phocian*, Il. (in Ep. gen. pl. Φωκήων): Φωκικός, ή, όν, *Phocian*.

Φωκίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *pear*, Theophr., Antipho (γεωργ.) ap. Ath. 650 E.

Φωκίων, ονος, ὁ, an unknown *bird*.

†Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Phocion*, a celebrated Athenian commander and statesman, Dem. 567, 17; Plut. Phoc.

Φῶκος, ὁ, = φώκαινα.

†Φῶκος, ου, ὁ, *Phocus*, son of Aeacus and the nymph Psammathe, Hes. Th. 1094; Pind.; etc.;—from him acc. to the legend was Φωκίς named, Paus 10, 1.—2. son of Ornytion of Corinth, leader of a colony to Phocis, Paus. 2, 29, 3.—3. father of Phocion in Athens, Ael. V. H. 2, 16.—Others in Plut. Sol. 14; etc.

†Φώκριτος, ον, ὁ, *Phocritus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 13, 18.

Φῶκται, ῶν, αἱ, some kind of *food*, Luc. Lexiph. 3, prob. from sq.

Φωκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from φώγω, *roasted, broiled*, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C.

†Φωκυλίδης, ου poet. and Ion. εω, ὁ, *Phocylides*, a poet of Miletus, Phoc. 2, 1; 3, 1; etc.

†Φωκῶν νῆσος, ου, ἡ, *Phocaeusa*, i. e. *island of seals*, in the Arabicus sinus, Strab. p. 773:—another, Id. p. 776.

Φωλάζω, = φωλεύω, Hesych.

Φωλάς, άδος, ἡ, = φωλεύουσα, *lurking in a hole*, Anth. P. 9, 233, 251, etc.: of the bear, *lying torpid in its den*, Theocr. 1, 115; cf. φωλεύω.—II as subst., a sea-animal of the molluscous kind, *that makes holes in stones, lithodomus*, Cuvier, Ath. 88 A.

Φωλεύ, ᾶς, ἡ, also paroxyt. φωλέα, = φωλεός, Arist. Mirab. 73.

Φωλεία, ας, ἡ, (φωλεύω) *life in a hole* or *cave*, esp. the winter-sleep of

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wild beasts, such as bears and badgers, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 14.

φωλειός, ὁ, poet. pecul. Ep. for φωλεός, Nic.

φωλείω, dub. l. for φωλεύω, Nic. Th. 394.

φωλεός, οῦ, ὁ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ φωλεά :—*a den, lurking-hole*, esp. those of bears, in which they lie torpid during winter, Pythag ap. Plut. 2, 169 E ; and N. T. ; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. l. c., v. sub φωλάς, φωλεύω.—II. lon. word for *a schoolhouse*, Hesych.

Φώλευσις, εως, ἡ,=φωλεία, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

φωλεύω, and Arist. H. A. 8, 15, 2 φωλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φωλεός) *to lie in a hole, den* or *cave, to lurk in a hole*, of serpents, κνώδαλα φωλεύοντα, Theocr. 24, 83 : esp. of bears, *to lie torpid* during the winter *in a hole* or *den*, Arist. l. c., etc. ; cf. φωλάς.

φωλεώδης, ες, (φωλεός, εἶδος) *like a hole* or *den*, Plut. 2, 418 A.

φωλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (φωλέω) *one who keeps in a hole :* generally, *one who keeps in one place.*

φωλητήριον, ου, τό, like φωλεός II, *a place of assembly.*

φωλία, ας, ἡ,=φωλεία, Theophr.

φωλίον, ου, τό, dim. from φωλεός, *a small hole* or *den, fox's hole*, Paus. 4, 18, 7.

φωλίς, ίδος, ἡ,=φωλάς II, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 15.

φωνάεις, Aeol. and Dor. for φωνήεις, Sappho, and Pind., but cf. φωνήεις fin. [ᾰ]

φωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φωνή, Clearch. Cith. 2, Anth. P. 5, 132. [ᾰ]

φωνασκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φωνασκός) *to practise one's voice, learn to sing* or *declaim*, Plat. Legg. 665 E, Dem. 328, 11 ; 421, 21.

φωνασκητής, οῦ, ὁ,=φωνασκός.

φωνασκία, ας, ἡ, (φωνασκός) *practice in singing : skill in singing*, Dem. 319, 9, Theophr.

φωνασκικός, ή, όν, *belonging to singing*, φ. ὄργανον, a pitch-pipe, Plut. T. Gracch. 2 : from

φωνασκός, οῦ, ὁ, (φωνή, ἀσκέω) *practising the voice ; a singing-master, declaiming-master*, Quintil.

φωνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φωνή) *to produce a sound* or *tone, to sound*, esp. of men, *to speak loud* or *clearly*, from Hom. downwds. the commonest signf. : he usu. joins it with another verb of like signf., ἔπος φάτο φώνησέν τε, φωνήσας προςέφη, φωνήσας ἔπος ἠΰδα, etc. ; c. acc. cognato, ὅπα φωνήσασα, *making* the voice *sound*, Od. 24, 535 ; cf. Il. 2, 182 ; 10, 512 ; so, βέκος φ., *to call out* or *cry* βέκος, Hdt. 2, 2 :—oft. c. adj. neut., μέγιστα φωνέειν, *to have the* loudest *voice*, Hdt. 4, 141 ; 7, 117 ; ὀρθιον φ., Pind. N. 10, 142 ; μέγα φ., Soph. Phil. 574 ; ἄπυστα, εὐφημα φ., Soph. O. C. 490, Eur. I. T. 687 :—hence in pass., τὰ φωνηθέντα, Plat. Soph. 262 C.—2. *to sing*, Theocr. 16, 44 : of a musical instrument, *to sound*, Eur. Or. 146. — 3. τὰ φωνοῦντα, *the vowels*, like τὰ φωνήεντα, Eur. Palam. 2.—II. c. acc. pers., *to speak to, accost, address*, τινά, Il. 15, 145, Od. 1, 122 : —*to call by name, call*, Αἴαντα φωνῶ, Soph. Aj. 73, cf. Phil. 229 :—but also, c. dat., *to cry to*, Ζεῦ ἄνα, σοὶ φωνῶ, Id. O. C. 1485. — III. φ. τινα, c. inf., *to command*, σὲ φωνῶ μή.., Soph. Aj. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.

φωνή, ῆς, ἡ, *a sound, tone*, properly *the sound of the voice*, whether of men or any animals with a larynx and lungs, (Arist. H. A. 4, 9 ; ἡ φώνη ψόφος τίς ἐστιν ἐμψύχου, etc., Id. de Anima 2, 8, 14, cf. 18) : — 1. usu. of men, *voice*, Lat. *vox*, first in Hom. ; φωνὴ ἀνθρωπηΐη, Hdt. 2, 55 ; ἡ φ. τῶν γυναικῶν, Id. 4, 114 : — esp., *a loud, clear voice, a cry*, as of battle, Il. 14, 400 ; 15, 686 :—φωνὴν ῥηγνύναι, like Virgil's *rumpere vocem*, Hdt. 1, 85 ; φ. ἱέναι, ἀφιέναι, *vocem edere*, Eur. H. F. 1295, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 475 A, Dem. 293, 12, etc. : φωνῇ, *aloud*, Lys. 107, 38 :—φωνῇ ὁρᾶν, proverb. of a blind man, Soph. O. C. 137 : (cf. φατίζω).—2. also *the voice* or *cry* of animals, as of swine, dogs, oxen, asses, Od. 10, 239 ; 12, 86, 396, Hdt. 4, 129 ; of the nightingale, Od. 19, 521.—3. *any articulate sound*, as opp. to inarticulate (ψόφος) : esp., *a vowel-sound*, as opp. to that of consonants, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 155, Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 203 B, Crat. 424 C.—4. rarely of inarticulate sounds, κερκίδος φ., Soph. Fr. 522 ; συρίγγων, Eur. Tro. 127. — II. *the faculty of speech, discourse*, Lat. *sermo*, εἰ φωνὴν λάβοι, Soph. El. 548. — 2. *language*, Lat. *lingua*, Hdt. 4, 114, 117, cf. Hdt. 2, 55. — 3. *a kind of language, dialect*, φωνὴ βάρβαρος, Aesch. Ag. 1051 ; φωνὴν ἡσομεν Παρνησίδα, Id. Cho. 563 ; cf. Thuc. 6, 5, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 341 B. (Akin to φάος, φῶς, v. sub φαίνω and φημί.)

Φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. φωνάεις [ᾰ], but this is also used in later prose, as Plut., etc., Lob. Phryn. 639 ; contr. in plur. φωνᾶντα, Pind. O. 2, 152 :—*sounding, uttering a voice* or *speech*, Hes. Th. 584 : *endowed with speech, vocal*, τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθάνατον φωνᾶεν ἔρπει, Pind. I. 4, 68 (3, 58) ; cf. Sappho 24, Plat. Legg. 700 E :—*having a voice, speaking*, βέλη (i. e. ἔπη) φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι, Pind. O. 2, 152 : —of a song, *sounding*, Id. O. 9, 2 :—τὰ φωνήεντα (with and without γράμματα), *vowels*, opp. to ἄφωνα (consonants), Plat. Crat. 393 D, Soph. 253 A, etc.

φώνημα, ατος, τό, (φωνέω) *a sound made, voice*, Soph. Aj. 16, Phil. 1295. —2. *a thing spoken, word, speech*, Ib. 234, O. T. 324.

φώνησις, εως, ἡ, (φωνέω) *a sounding, speaking, calling.*

Φωνητήριος, α, ον,=sq. : φ. ὄργανα, organs *of speech.*

Φωνητικός, ή, όν, (φωνή) *belonging to, suited for sounding* or *speaking* ;= φωνήεις, Plut. 2, 898 E.

Φωνίον, ου, τό, dim. from φωνή, *a small voice* or *sound.*

Φωνομαχέω, ῶ, (φωνή, μάχομαι) *to dispute about words*, Sext. Emp. p. 48. Hence

Φωνομαχία, ας, ἡ, *a dispute about words.*

Φωνόμιμος, ον, (φωνή, μιμέομαι) *imitating the voice*, Hephaest.

ΦΩΡ, ὁ, gen. φωρός, dat. pl. φωρσί :—Lat. *FUR, a thief*, Hdt. 2, 174. —II. a kind of *bee*, prob. *the robber-bee*, different from κηφήν, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 1 ; 9, 40, 20.—III. φωρὸν λιμήν, a harbour at Athens, esp. *used by smugglers*, Dem. 932, 13. — Sophron used a superl. φώρατος, *most thievish*, acc. to Mus. Crit. 2, p. 351.

Φωρά, ᾶς, lon. φωρή, ῆς, ἡ, *a theft*, H. Hom. Merc. 136, e conj. Hermanni.

Φώρα, ας, ἡ, v. φώρη.

Φώρασις, εως, ἡ, *detection of a theft :* and

Φωρατής, οῦ, ὁ, *the detector of a thief* or *theft :* from

Φωράω, ῶ, f. άσω [ᾰ] : (φώρ, φωρά) : *—to trace, search after a thief* or *theft, search a house* to discover a theft, Ar. Nub. 499, Ran. 1363 ; φωρᾶν παρά τινι, Plat. Legg. 954 A, sq. :—generally, *to trace, detect, discover*, Soph. Fr. 732, Plat. Tim. 63 C :—pass., *to be caught, detected, discovered*, Dem. 21, 3 ; πεφωραμένος ἐπὶ πράξει, Polyb. 6, 56, 15 : but mostly with part., φωραθῆναι τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκός, Dem. 1107, 4 ; κλέπτης ὢν φ., Dem. 615, 19 ; ἀδύνατος ὢν φ., Thuc. 8, 56 ; and so, κακὸς [sc. ὤν] ἐφωράθη φίλοις, Eur. Or. 740 ; also of things, ἀργύριον ἐφωράθη ἐξαγόμενον, Xen. Vect. 4, 21.

Φώρη, ης, ἡ, Att. φώρα, acc. to Hesych.=ἔρευνα, φώρασις, *a thorough search, search of a house*, H. Hom. Merc. 385, as Wolf reads after Herm. : *a detection, discovery*, Diog. L. 1, 96.

Φωρῖᾱμός, (gender uncertain, prob. ὁ) :—*a chest, trunk, coffer*, esp. for clothes and linen, Il. 24, 228, Od. 15, 104. (Acc. to Erastosth. from φώρ, φώριος, *a vessel for keeping them concealed :* Damm connects it with φέρω, φορμίς.)

Φωριάω, ῶ,=φωράω, dub.

Φωρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for φώριος, *stolen*, Leon. Al. 42. [ῐ]

Φώριον, ου, τό, *a theft*, Luc. Hermot. 38.

Φώριος, ον, (φώρ) *stolen.*—II. metaph., *secret, clandestine*, εὐνή, Theocr. 27, 67 ; cf. Anth. P. 5, 219, 221.

Φώρατος, superl. from φώρ, q. v.

†Φώρων λιμήν, ὁ, i. e. *harbour of thieves*, Strab. p. 395 : v. Φώρ III.

Φῶς, ὁ, gen. φωτός, pl. φῶτες, gen. φώτων, poet. for ἀνήρ, *a man*, very freq. in Hom., and later poets also *a mortal*, as opp. to a god, πρὸς δαίμονα φωτὶ μάχεσθαι, Il. 17, 98 ; so, φώτων ἄλαον γένος, Aesch. Pr. 550, etc. :—sometimes merely as a descriptive periphr., *a man*, i. e. *a brave, good man*, much like ἀνήρ, Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον, φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱόν, Il. 4, 193, cf. 21, 545 ; φῶθ' Ἡρακλῆα, Od. 21, 26, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 45 :—generally, *a person*, Eur. Hel. 1094, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 110.—Poët. word. (Probl. from φάω, φημί, *one who has the gift of speech*, like μέροψ.)

Φῶς, contr. for φάος, q. v.

Φῶς, ἡ, pl. φῶδες, contr. from φωΐς, q. v.

Φώσκω, (φῶς)=φαύω, φαύσκω.

Φώσσων or Φώσων, ωνος, ὁ, *a coarse, linen cloth, linen garment :* esp. *a sail, sail-cloth*, Aegypt. word in Lyc.

Φωσσώνιον or Φωσώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a piece of coarse linen*, Luc. Lexiph 2.

Φωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (φῶς, φώσκω) :—*that which gives light, an illuminator*, λόγων καὶ νόμων, Anth. :—οἱ φωστῆρες, *the lights of heaven, stars*, Anth. P. 15, 17, LXX.—II. metaph., *an opening for light, door* or *window*, as some would even derive *fenestra* (quasi *faestra*) from φάος.

Φωσφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bear* or *bring light*, Manetho : and

Φωσφόρια or Φωσφόρεια, (sc. ἱερά), ων, τά, *a festival at which there were processions with torches*, or, *which was sacred to one of the* φωσφόροι θεοί, Plut. 2, 1119 E : from

Φωσφόρος, ον, (φῶς, φέρω) :—*bearing, bringing*, or *giving light*, Ἕως, Eur. Ion 1157 :—as subst. ὁ φωσφόρος (sc. ἀστήρ), *the light-bringer*, Lat. *Lucifer*, i. e. *the morning-star*, Tim. Locr. 96 E ; φ. ἀστήρ, Ar. Ran. 342 ; cf. φαεσφόρος, ἑωσφόρος.—II. *torch-bearing*, epith. of certain deities, esp. of

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Hecaté, Eur. Hel. 569, Ar. Thesm. 858; φ. θεά (sc. Ἀρτεμις), Eur. I. T. 21; ἡ Φωσφόρος, Ar. Lys. 443.—III. φωσφοροι κόραι, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 611.

Φώσων, φωσώνιον, v. φώσσων, φωσσώνιον.

Φωτᾰγωγέω, ῶ, (φωταγωγός) *to guide with a light, show the way,* πρὸς εὐσέβειαν, to piety, LXX.

Φωτᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a guiding with a light, illumination,* Eccl.: and

Φωτᾰγωγικός, ή, όν, *fit for guiding with a light,* or *illuminating,* Eccl.: from

Φωτᾰγωγός, όν, (φῶς, ἀγω) *guiding with a light, enlightening, illuminating,* Eccl.:—ἡ φ. (sc. θύρα), *an opening for light, a window,* Luc. Symp. 20, etc.

Φωταύγεια, ας, ἡ, *brightness of light:* from

Φωταυγής, ές, (φῶς, αὐγή) *beaming with light.*

Φωταυγός, όν,=foreg., dub.

Φωταψία, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, ἅπτω) *a kindling of lights,* like the modern Greek taper-festival: strictly to be written φωθαψία.

Φωτεινοειδής, ές, (εἶδος) *like light:* from

Φωτεινός, ή, όν, (φῶς) *shining, bright,* ἥλιος, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1; 4, 3, 4.—II. metaph., *clear, distinct,* opp. to σκοτεινός, λόγος, Plut. 2, 9 B.

Φωτεμβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φῶς, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw light on* a thing, Clem. Alex.

Φωτίγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from φώτιγξ, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C, Ael. N. A. 6, 31.

Φωτιγγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a fifer.*

Φώτιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a sort of fife,* Plut. 2, 961 E.

Φωτίζω: f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ (φῶς):—intr., *to shine, give light, beam,* ὁ ἀνθραξ οὐ φωτίζει ὥςπερ ἡ φλόξ, Theophr.—2. of glass, *to transmit light,* Arist. (An. Post. 1, 31, 4.?)—II. transit., *to enlighten, light up:* hence, *to bring to light, make known, publish,* Polyb. 23, 3, 10; γράμματα ἐαλωκότα καὶ πεφωτισμένα, Id. 30, 8, 1.—2. metaph., *to enlighten, instruct, teach,* LXX., and N. T.: and, in pass., *to be enlightened,* or *instructed.*—3. in Eccl., *to baptize.*

†Φώτιος, ου, ὁ, *Photius,* a Chaonian, Thuc. 2, 80.

Φώτισμα, ατος, τό, (φωτίζω) *an enlightening.*—2. in Eccl. *baptism.*

Φωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (φωτίζω) *an enlightening:* hence in Eccl. *baptism.*—II. *that which enlightens, light,* LXX.

Φωτιστήριον, ου, τό, (φωτίζω) *a place of enlightening*:—in Eccl.,= φώτισμα.

Φωτιστικός, ή, όν, *enlightening.* Adv. -κῶς.

Φωτοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to throw light, emit rays.* Hence

Φωτοβόλημα, ατος, τό, *a pouring, burst of light.*

Φωτοβολία, ας, ἡ, *a throwing of light:* also *light thrown, a beam, ray.*

Φωτογονία, ας, ἡ, *the production of light,* Eccl.

Φωτοδοσία, ας, ἡ, *a giving of light, enlightening:* from

Φωτοδότης, ου, ὁ, (φῶς, δίδωμι) *a giver of light,* like φωσφόρος:—fem. φωτοδότις, ιδος, Eccl.

Φωτοειδής, ές, *like light, luminous.*

Φωτολαμπής, ές, *blazing with light,* Inscr.

Φωτοποιέω, ῶ, *to make light,* Eccl.: from

Φωτοποιός, όν, (φῶς, ποιέω) *making light, enlightening,* Iambl.

Φωτοφάνεια, ας, ἡ, *appearance of light, illumination.* [ᾰ]

Φωτοφορέω, ῶ, *to bring light,* like φωσφορέω, Eccl.: from

Φωτοφόρος, ον, (φῶς, φέρω) *bringing light,* like φωσφορος, Eccl.

Φωτοχῠσία, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, χέω) *a flood* or *burst of light,* Eccl.

Φωτωνῠμία, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, ὄνομα) *a naming* or *being named from light,* Eccl.

Φωχθείς, part. aor. pass. from φώγω.

X

Χ, χ, χῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-second letter of the Gr. alphabet:—as numeral, χ'=600, but ,χ=600,000: also, in Inscr., Χ as first letter of χίλιοι, 1000.—Further χ was used by Gramm. and Critics to mark a passage or book as spurious, Menag. Diog. L. 3, 65, 66, cf. χιάζω, χιασμός: but with points on each side (περιεστιγμένον), ·χ·, it was used to mark fine passages, and in this case stood for χρηστόν, χρήσιμον,—since passages so marked might make up a χρηστομάθεια,—though for this purpose the mark ⳨ was also used. This last also stood for χρόνος, Bast. Comm. Palaeogr. p. 849; and later was the usu. monogram for Χριστός.—In the old alphabet ΧΣ stood for Ξ.

Changes of χ, esp. in the dialects: I. Dor. for θ, as ὄρνιχος for ὄρνιθος, Pind.; v. Koen Greg. p. 218.—II. Ion. very freq. into κ, as, δέκομαι βέγκω σκελίς κιθών κύθρα for δέχομαι βέγχω σχελίς χιτών χύτρα, Koen Greg. p. 399: though this change occurs also in Dor., and older Att.—III. put before λ to make a new form, as χλαῖνα χλανίς for λαῖνα, *laena lana,* χλαρός for λαρός, χλιαρός for λιαρός.—IV. sometimes interchanged with φ, as τρύχω τρύφος, ὄφις ἔχις, etc.—V. χ sometimes=the Lat. *g,* as χαλβάνη, *galbanum.*

By reason of the strong guttural breathing with which χ was pronounced, it sometimes, though seldom, acted as a double consonant, so as to make a short syllable before it long by position, e. g. in βρόχος (q.v.), in ἰάχω, ἰαχή, v. sub ἰαχέω, and cf. φ.

†Χάα, ας, ἡ, *Chaa,* an ancient city of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 348.

†Χάαλλα, ων, τά, *Chaalla,* a town of Arabia, Strab. p. 782.

†Χάβακα, ων, τά, *Chabaca,* a fortress in Sidene, Strab. p. 548.

†Χάβης, ους, ὁ, *Chabes,* an Athenian, of the deme Phlya, Ar. Vesp. 234.

†Χαβλάσιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Chablasii,* a people of Arabia, Dion. P. 956.

Χαβός, ὁ, in Hesych.=καμπύλος: cf. χαμός.

Χάβος, ὁ,=κημός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

†Χαβρίας, ου, ὁ, *Chabrias,* an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 10; etc.—2. an Athenian, conqueror in the Pythian games, Dem. 1356, 4.—Others in Diod. S; etc.

†Χαβρίης, ου, ὁ, Ion.=foreg., an early king of Aegypt, Diod. S. 1, 64.

†Χαβρίου κώμη, ἡ, *village of Chabrias,* in the Delta of the Nile, Strab. p. 803.

†Χαβρίου χάραξ, ὁ, *Chabriae castra,* a fortified place in Lower Aegypt, Strab. p. 760.

Χάδε, Ep. for ἔχαδε, 3 aor. 2 of χανδάνω, Il. 11, 462.

Χᾰδέειν, Ep. for χαδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of χανδάνω, Il. 14, 34.

†Χαδήσιος, α, ον, *of Chadesa, Chadesian;*—appell. of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 1000:—from Χαδῆσα ἡ Ἰοδισία, ἡ, *Chadesa,* a city of Pontus, in the Plain of Themiscyra.

†Χαζηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Chazene,* a district of Mesopotamia, Arr.; acc. to Strab. p. 736 in Assyria around Ninus.

Χάζομαι, f. χάσομαι, Ep. also metri grat. χάσσομαι: aor. 1 ἐχασάμην, dep. mid.: besides these tenses, we have (in Il. 4, 497; 15, 574) pl. ἐκάδοντο for κεχάδοντο, 3 plur. from a redupl. aor. 2 κεκαδόμην.—The pres. act. χάζω is very rare, v. infr.—Radic. signf.: *to give way, give ground, draw* or *shrink back, recoil, retire,* very freq. in Il., never in Od.; also, ἀψ χωρεῖσθαι, Il. 3, 32; 11, 585, etc.; ὀπίσω χάζεσθαι, Il. 5, 702; 18, 160.—2. like the equiv. χωρέω, c. gen., *to draw back* or *retire from,* πυλάων, Il. 12, 172; κληλεύθου, Il. 11, 504; μάχης, Il. 15, 496, etc.; more rarely with a prep., χ. ἐκ βελέων, Il. 16, 122; ὑπ' ἔγχεος, Il. 13, 153: contrariwise, χάζεσθαι ἑταίρων εἰς ἔθνος, oft. in Il.—3. οὐ χάζομαι, in Eur. Or. 1116, Alc. 326, should be written οὐχ ἁζομαι, *I fear not,* v. Elmsl. Heracl. l. c., and cf. Aesch. Eum. 389.—The word is poetic, and mainly Epic: however the compd. ἀναχάζομαι is found in Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 34, An. 4, 7, 10, in Homeric signf. —The act. χάζω is prob. only found in compd. ἀναχάζω in Pind. N. 10, 129 (acc. to Wakefield's conj.) in signf. *to drive back;* and once in Xen. An. 4, 1, 16 in signf. of mid.—The aor. κεκαδεῖν, κεκαδών, and fut. κεκαδήσω, *to rob, bereave,* which are sometimes wrongly referred to χάζομαι, belong to κήδω.—(Χαζομαι is lengthd. from the root ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑ-, which latter appears in χάος, χα-ῦνα, χά-σκω, Lat. *hi-o, hisco;* and the former in χανδάνω: v. sub χάος). [ᾰ always in fut. and aor.: when therefore it is required long in Ep., the σ is doubled, as χάσσονται, χάσσασθαι, χασσάμενος in Il.]

Χαίνω, fut. χᾰνοῦμαι, besides which Buttm. Lexil., s. v. ἀχέτης 4, assumes a fut. χήσομαι, and would read χήσεται in H. Hom. Ven. 252: aor. ἔχᾰνον, Hdt. 2, 68: pf. κεχηνα, and also, acc. to Ap. Dysc., κέχαγκα. —Hom. has only aor. opt. and part. χάνοι, χανών, and part. pf. κεχηνώς: and, generally, the pres. χαίνω is only used by late authors, those of the best ages using in its stead the pf. κέχηνα, or the form χάσκω.

Radic. signf.: *to yawn, gape, open wide,* τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών, then may earth *yawn* for me (i. e. to swallow me), Il. 4, 182; 8, 150, cf. 17, 417: esp., *to open* the mouth, εἰς ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ δίνας πρῆσε χανών, Il. 16, 350, cf. 409; of a lion, ἐάλη τε χανών, 20, 168:—πρὸς εἶσιν χάνων, *gulping* down sea-water, and so, being drowned, Od. 12, 350; cf. infr.:—of a wound, Soph. Fr. 449.—II. in comic poets, etc., esp. *to gape* or *yawn,* whether from weariness, ennui, etc., Ar. Ach. 30; or in eager expectation, Ib. 10; so, χάσκει τῇ κούφαις ἐλπίσι τερπόμενος, Solon 5, 36:—so, ἄνω κεχηνέναι, *to look gaping up,* Id. Nub. 173, Av. 51, cf. Plat. Rep. 529 B; hence, οἱ κεχηνότες, *gapers, fools,* Ar. Ran. 990; cf. Eq. 261, 390, Vesp. 647, v. sub Κεχη-

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ναῖοι.—2. χ. πρός τι, *to gape*, i. e. *look greedily* after, *to gape* at a thing, Ar. Nub. 996; more rarely εἴς τι: also περί τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 847: so too, χ. πρός τινα, *to gape* in wonder or admiration at a person, like Lat. *inhiare alicui*, Anacr. 15, Ar. Eq. 651, 803.—III. more rarely, *to open the mouth to speak, to utter*, like Lat. *hiscere*, c. acc., δεινὰ ῥήματα κατά τινος χανεῖν, to speak foul words against any one, be open-mouthed in abusing him, Soph. Aj. 1227, ubi v. Lob.: τοῦτ' ἐτόλμησεν χανεῖν; Ar. Vesp. 342; διζυρόν τι χανεῖν, Callim. Ap. 24. (Χαίνω belongs to the root ΧΑ-, χάος, our *yawn*: and with χάσκω, cf. Lat. *hisco, hio*:—akin also to χαῦνος, etc., v. sub χάος.)

Χάϊος, α, ον, *genuine, true, good*, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 91; compar. χαϊώτερος, lb. 1157;—with a play on χαίνω, χανδός, said of loose women: we also find the forms χαιός, χαός and χάσιος, but mostly only in Gramm.; v. Lob. Phryn. 404. [ᾰ]

Χαῖος, ὁ, *a shepherd's staff*, Ap. Rh. 4, 972: the collat. forms χαβός and χαμός only in Hesych.

†Χαιρέας, ου, ὁ, *Chaereas*, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 8, 74, 86.—2. another is mentioned in Ar. Vesp. 687.—3. a historian, Polyb. 3, 20, 5.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Χαιρέδημος, ου, ὁ, *Chaeredemus*, father of Patroclus, step-brother of Socrates. Plat. Euthyd. 297.—2. another Athenian, Andoc. 8, 7.—Others in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

Χαιρεκἄκέω, ῶ, = ἐπιχαιρεκακέω, Philo.

Χαιρεκἀκία, ας, ἡ, = ἐπιχαιρεκακία, v. l. Arist. M. Mor. 1, 28, 1.

Χαιρέκἄκος, ον, = ἐπιχαιρέκακος.

†Χαιρεκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Chaerecrates*, an Athenian, brother of Chaerephon, friend of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48; Plat.

†Χαιρέλεως, ω, ὁ, *Chaerelaus*, one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

Χαίρεσκε, Ep. and Ion. 3 sing. impf. from χαίρω, Hom.

†Χαιρεστράτη, ης, ἡ, *Chaerestrate*, an Athenian female, Dem.

†Χαιρέστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Chaerestratus*, an Athenian, Isae. 56, 5.—2. a potter at Athens, Phryn. κωμαστ. 1.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαιρετίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ: — strictly, *to say* χαῖρε: generally, *to greet, welcome*, τινά, LXX.: — esp., like Lat. *salutare, to visit* or *wait on* a person of rank, τινά, Diog. L.

†Χαιρέτῖμος, ου, ὁ, *Chaeretimus*, an Athenian, of ill repute, Dem. 1266, 20.

Χαιρετισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χαιρετίζω) *a greeting, visit*, esp. to a person of rank, the Lat. *salutatio*, Polyb. 32, 15, 8.

†Χαιρεφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Chaerephanes*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H. 10, 53.—Others in Ath. 14 E; etc.

†Χαιρέφιλος, ου, ὁ, *Chaerephilus*, an Athenian, Dinarch. 95, 34.—Others in Alexis; etc.

Χαιρέφυλλον, ου, τό, *chervil*, which, like Germ. *Kerbel*, French *cerfeuil*, is formed from the Gr. word: — Columella, 10. 110, makes it *chaerophylon*, metri grat.; and Plin., 19, 54, Latinizes it into *caerifolium*.

†Χαιρεφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, *Chaerephon*, an Athenian, a friend of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 104; Plat. Apol. 21, etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Χαιρηδών, όνος, ἡ, (χαίρω) *joy, delight*, comic word in Ar. Ach. 4, formed after ἀλγηδών.

†Χαιρημονιάνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Chaeremonianus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. 2, 641.

†Χαιρήμων, ονος, ὁ, *Chaeremon*, a tragic poet, Arist. Poet. 1, 9.—2. a Sicyonian, Paus. 6, 3, 1.—3. an Aegyptian historian, Joseph.—Others in Anth.; etc.,

Χαίρην, Dor. for χαίρειν, Theocr.

†Χαιρησίλεως, ω, ὁ, *Chaeresilaus*, son of Iasius, Paus. 9, 20, 1.

Χαιρησιφονέω, *to delight in murder*, Nicet.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.

†Χαιρητάδης, ου, ὁ, *Chaeretades*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 51.

†Χαιρίδας, ου, ὁ, *Chaeridas*, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†Χαιριδεύς, έως, ὁ, comic dim. from Χαῖρις, *a little Chaeris*, Χαιριδῆς βομβαύλιοι, Ar. Ach. 866.

†Χαίριππος, ου, ὁ, *Chaerippus*, an Athenian, Menand. ap. Ath. 644 F: cf. Χάριππος.

†Χαῖρις, ιδος, ὁ, *Chaeris*, a wretched flute-player in Athens, Ar. Ach. 16.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαιροσύνη, ἡ, *joy*, Hesych.

ΧΑΙ΄ΡΩ: f. χαιρήσω: aor. ἐχάρην: pf. with pres. signf. κεχάρηκα, part. κεχαρηκώς, freq. in Hdt., but the usu. pf. is κεχάρημαι.—Of these Att. tenses, Hom. oft. has the pres. and impf., the fut. only Il. 20, 363; the aor. several times in indic., in opt. χαρείη, Il. 6, 481; part. χαρέντες, Il. 10, 541; the pf. only in part. κεχαρημένος, H. Hom. 6, 10.—Besides these, from an Ep. aor. mid. ἐχηράμην he has 3 sing. χήρατο, Il. 14, 270 (part. χηράμενος, Leon. Tar. 65, Opp., etc.); —and from a redupl. aor. 2 κεχαρόμην the forms κεχάροντο, κεχάροιτο, κεχαροίατο, Il., and Od.: the Ep. part. pf. κεχαρηώς, ότος, Il. 7, 312, Hes. Fr. 49, plqpf. κεχάρηντο, H. Cer. 456, and the Ep. redupl. fut. κεχαρησέμεν (also merely Ep.), Il. 15, 98, and κεχαρήσεται, Od. 23, 266.—The pf. κέχαρμαι first occurs in post-Hom. poets, and fut. χαρήσομαι belongs to later Greek: in Plut., Lucull. 25, we have an aor. act. ἐχαίρησα, cf. Lob. Phryn. 740.—The pres. mid. χαίρομαι is mentioned as a barbarism by Ar. Pac. 291, ubi v. Schol.

To rejoice, be glad, be delighted or *pleased*, Hom., etc.: he oft. joins χ. θυμῷ or ἐν θυμῷ, also χ. φρεσὶν ἠσι, Il. 13, 609; χ. φρένα, Il. 6, 481: but, χαίρειν νόῳ is *to rejoice* inwardly, secretly, Od. 8, 78; so, χ. ἐν θυμῷ, Od. 22, 411.—II. c. dat. rei, *to rejoice at, be delighted with, take pleasure* or *delight in* a thing, Il. 7, 312, Od. 2, 35, Hes. Op. 356, and Att.; in Att., also, χαίρειν ἐπί τινι; Soph. Fr. 665, Eur. Bacch. 1032, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 35; rarely ἐν τινι, Aesch. Eum. 996, Soph. Tr. 1119:—but also c. dat. modi, χ. γέλωτι, *to express one's joy* by laughter, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 33.—2. like στέργω, *to delight in, like, love*, but always c. dat., e. g. of a plant, χαίρει ὑφάμμοις χωρίοις, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 5, 2.—III. rarely c. acc., χαίρει δέ μιν ὅστις ἐθείρει (ubi male Heyn., χαίρει δέ, μιν ὅστις ἐθείρει), Il. 21, 347; so, χαίρω δέ σ' εὐτυχοῦντα, Eur. Rhes. 390, cf. Hipp 1339 (et ibi Valck.); χαίρω σ' ἐληλυθότα, Id. Sisyph. 1; so, τίς ἂν τάδε γηθήσειε; Il. 9, 77; ἥσθην εὐλογοῦντά σε (v. sub ἥδομαι); etc.:—this usage (said in E. M. to be Ionian) was not quite foreign even to prose, cf. Dem. 323, 7.—IV. c. part., χαίρω ἀκούσας, *I rejoice at* having heard, *am glad to* hear, Il. 19, 185; χαίρουσιν βίοτον νήποινον ἔδοντες, Od. 14, 377, cf. Hes. Op. 55; χαίρω...κόμπον ἱείς, Pind. N. 8, 81; χαίρεις ὁρῶν φῶς, πατέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς; Eur. Alc 691; χαίρω φειδόμενος, Ar. Plut. 247; θωπευόμενος χαίρεις, Id. Eq. 1116: freq. in Plat., etc.—2. with part. pres., χαίρω sometimes takes the signf. of φιλέω, *to delight* in doing, i. e. *to be wont* to do, Valck. Hdt. 7, 236, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 A: cf. φιλέω.—3. so, χαίρειν ὅτι.., Pind. N. 5, 85, etc.: χ. οὕνεκα.., Od. 8, 200.—V. in 2 pers. fut., with negat., οὐ χαιρήσεις, *thou wilt* or *shalt not rejoice*, i. e. *thou shalt pay dearly* for it, *shalt repent* it, οὐδέ τιν' οἷω Τρώων χαιρήσειν, Il. 20, 363, v. Hdt. 1, 128; so, οὐ χαιρήσετον, Ar. Eq. 235, etc.:—cf. infra VII. 2.—VI. the imperat. χαῖρε is a common form of greeting, either at meeting, *hail, welcome*, Lat. *salve*, Il. 9, 197, Od. 13, 229, and Att.; or at parting, *fare thee well, farewell*, Lat. *vale*, Od. 5, 205, and Att., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 2, 57: so in pl. and dual, χαίρετε, χαίρετον: —in Hom., oft., strengthd., οὐλέ τε καὶ μάλα χαῖρε, Od. 24, 402; χαῖρε, γυνή, φιλότητι, *good luck* be on our union, Od. 11, 248:—hence later as a form both at the beginning and end of letters, cf. infra VIII.—2. the notion of *parting* or *dismissing*, which χαῖρε thus got, appears more strongly in the 3 pers. sing. χαιρέτω, *away with.., down with..*, expressing (like ἐρρέτω) absolute renunciation or abomination, Hdt. 4, 96, Eur. Med. 1044; so Terence has *valeat* for *pereat, abeat in malam rem*;—c. infra VIII. 2.—VII. part. χαίρων, *glad, joyful, delighted*, oft. in Hom., for which Hdt. usu. employs the part. pf. κεχαρηκώς.—2. in Hdt. and Att., χαίρων is oft. joined with another verb, in the sense of *safe, with impunity*, Lat. *impune*, χαίρων ἀπαλλάττει, Hdt. 3, 69; 9, 106: more freq., οὐ χ., *to one's cost*, οὐ χαίροντες ἐμὲ γέλωτα θήσεσθε, οὐ χ. ἀπαλλάξετε, Hdt. 3, 29, Xen. An. 5, 6, 32; cf. Soph. O. T. 363, Ar. Ach. 563, etc.; εἰ χαίρων ἀπαλλάξει οὗτος, Dem. 748, 5; also, οὐτι χαιρήσων, Ar. Vesp. 186;—cf. supra V.—3. τὸ χαίρον, *joy*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 205; cf. ἥδομαι.—VIII. inf. χαίρειν, in phrase χαίρειν λέγω or κελεύω σοι, as a greeting, like χαῖρε, also προσειπών τινα χαίρειν, having bid one χαῖρε, bid one *welcome* or *farewell*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31: but at the beginning of letters the inf. usually stood alone, as Κῦρος Κυαξάρῃ χαίρειν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 27, Lat. *salvere jubet*: hence also,—2. in bad sense, like χαιρέτω, χαίρειν ἐᾶν or κελεύειν τινά or τι, to say *farewell* to a person or thing, *to renounce, set at nought*, Hdt. 6, 63; 9, 41, Hipp. 113: in same signf. we have χαίρειν, πολλὰ χαίρειν εἰπεῖν τινι, Eur. Hipp. 113; χαίρειν φράζειν, προεῖπεῖν, Ar. Nub. 609, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31; χαίρειν χρὴ προαγορεύειν, Plat. Legg. 771 A. (Hence χαρά, χάρις, χάρμα, and Lat. *carus*. Arist. derives μάκαρ also from χαίρω.) [ᾰ]

†Χαίρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Chaeron*, son of Apollo and Thero, after whom Chaeronea was named acc. to Paus. 9, 40, 5.—2. an Athenian polemarch, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.—3. a Megalopolitan, Plut. Alex. 5, made by Alexander tyrant of Pellene in Achaia, Dem. 214, 20: cf. Ath. 509 B.

†Χαιρώνδας, ου, ὁ, *Chaerondas*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 243, 10; with v. l. Χαιρωνίδας, Id. 253, 12.

†Χαιρώνεια, ας, ἡ, *Chaeronea*, a city

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of Boeotia on the Cephisus, in the territory of Orchomenus, Thuc. 1, 113: Strab. p. 407: acc. to Paus. 9, 40, 5 the Homeric *Arne*.

†Χαιρωνικός, ή, όν, pecul. fem. Χαιρωνίς, ίδος, *of Chaeronea, Chaeronean*: and Χαιρωνεύς, έως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Chaeronea*.

Χαίτη, ης, ἡ, *long, loose, flowing hair, ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρατο χαίτην* (v. sub κείρω), Il. 23, 141; *τίλλοντο δὲ χαίτας*, Od. 10, 567; and in plur. of a single person, *χαίτας πεξαμένη*, Il. 14, 175, cf. 10, 15; so in Pind., and Trag.:—of a horse's mane, *θαλερὴ δὲ μαίνετο χαίτη*, Il. 17, 439, cf. 19, 405; *ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὤμοις αἰσσονται*, Il. 6, 509; 15, 266; and, later, of a lion's *mane*, Lat. *juba*, Eur. Phoen. 1121; cf. Ar. Ran. 821; and so in Arist., Part. An. 2, 14, 4, opp. to the horse's *λοφιά*:—metaph. of trees, like Lat. *coma, leaves, foliage*, Theocr. 6, 16, in plur.—Not used in prose, except in the signf. of *mane*, Xen. Eq. 5, 5 and 7. (Prob. akin to χέω.) Hence

Χαιτήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. χαιτάεις:—*with long, flowing, hair*, epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 9, 5: also, *with a long mane, maned*, of the horse, Ap. Rh.; of bears, *shaggy*, Opp. H. 5, 38; also of plants, Nic. Th. 60. [ᾰ]

Χαιτάεις, εσσα, εν, =foreg., susp.

†Χαΐτος, ου, ὁ, *Chaetus*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Χαίτωμα, ατος, τό, as if from χαιτόω, =χαίτη: *the plume* of a helmet, Aesch. Theb. 385.

†Χᾰλά, ᾶς, Dor. for χηλή, ῆς, ἡ, Eur. Hec. 90.

Χάλαζα, ης, ἡ, (χαλάω):—strictly, *that which is let loose*;—*hail, sleet*, Il. 10, 6; 15, 170, etc.: *a hail-shower, hail-storm*, in plur., Xen. Oec. 5, 18, Plat. Symp. 188 B:—metaph., *any shower, ὀμβρία χ.*, Soph. O. C. 1503; *a pelting storm*, Ar. Ran. 852: *χ. αἱματος*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 39, cf. Soph. O. T. 1279.—II. *a pimple*, esp. in the flesh of swine, Ar. Probl. 34, 4, 2.—2. *a small tubercle*, such as often grows on the eyelid, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—III. *a knot* or *lump in* ivory, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. 2, 13. [χᾰ] Hence

Χαλαζαῖος, α, ον, *braving the hail*, φηγός, Orph. Arg. 764.

Χαλαζάω, ῶ, (χάλαζα) *to hail*, Luc. Bis Acc. 2.—II. *to have pimples* or *tubercles*, Ar. Eq. 381; χαλαζῶσαι ὗες, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 5; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χαλαζεπής, ές, (χάλαζα, ἔπος) *hurling abuse as thick as hail*, Anth. P. 7, 405.

Χαλαζήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. -άεις, (χάλαζα) *like hail, thick as hail, φόνος χ.*, murder *thick as hail*, or *fierce as a hail-storm*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 64; συρμός, Leon. Al. 12; ὀϊστοί, Nonn.:—but, σκορπιός χ., a scorpion *whose sting causes an icy chill*, Nic. Th. 13.

Χαλάζιον, ου, τό, dim. from χάλαζα (signf. II), Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χαλαζίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, (χάλαζα) *like hail*, Geop.

Χαλαζοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to strike with hail*, Anth. P. 5, 64: from

Χαλαζοβόλος, ον, (χάλαζα, βάλλω) *showering hail, νέφη*, Plut. 2, 499 F.—II. proparox. χαλαζόβολος, ον, pass., *stricken with hail*.

Χαλαζοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χάλαζα, κόπτω) *to smite with hail*, Theophr. Hence

Χαλαζοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a hail-storm*, Lat. *calamitas*, Theophr.

Χαλαζόομαι, (χάλαζα) as pass., *to be hailed upon*.—II. in pass. also, *to have blotches in the flesh*, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 6.

Χαλαζοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (χάλαζα, φύλαξ) *one who watches hail*, so as to avert it, Plut. 2, 700 E. [ῠ]

Χαλαζώδης, ες, (χάλαζα, εἶδος) *like hail*.—II. of pigs, *pimply, measly*, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 4;—*clotted*, σπέρμα, Ib. 7, 1, 19; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χαλάζωσις, εως, ἡ, (χαλαζόομαι) *tuberculousness*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χᾰλαίνω, poet. for χαλάω, ῥυτὰ χαλαίνοντες, Hes. Sc. 308.

†Χάλαιον, ου, τό, *Chalaeum*, a port of the Locri Ozolae on the Crissaeus sinus: hence

†Χαλαῖος, α, ον, *of Chalaeum, Chalaean*, Thuc. 3, 101.

Χᾰλαίπους, ό, ἡ, neut. -πουν (χαλάω, πούς):—*with loose, trailing feet, halting*, Ἥφαιστος, Nic. Th. 458; vv. ll. χωλοίπους, κυλοίπους.

Χᾰλαίρῠπον, ου, τό, and χᾰλαιρῠπος, ου, ὁ, *suds in which clothes have been washed, dirty water*, Cratin. Incert. 117, as is now restored from the faulty form χαλέρυπος in Hesych.

Χᾰλάνδρα, ἡ, =καλάνδρα.

Χᾰλαργός, όν, Dor. for χηλαργός, Soph.

Χᾰλᾰρός, ά, όν, (χαλάω) *slackened, loosened*, ἀλύσεις, Thuc. 2, 76; χαλινός, Xen. Eq. 10, 3:—*slack, loose*, ὑποδήματα, Ar. Thesm. 263, θώραξ, Xen. Eq. 12, 1; χ. κοτυληδών, *a loose, supple* joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495; χ. ἁρμονίαι, *loose, languid, effeminate* music, Plat. Rep. 398 E. Adv. -ρῶς, Polyb. 34, 3, 5. Hence

Χᾰλᾰρότης, ητος, ἡ, *slackness, slack, loose consistency* or *nature*, Xen. Eq. 9, 9; 10, 13.

Χάλᾰσις, εως, ἡ, (χαλάω) *a letting loose; a slackening*; χ. ἄρθρων, *dislocation*, Diosc.:—also, *the relaxing* or *opening* of the pores, Diosc.—2. *a growing slack* or *loose, flagging*, Plat. Rep. 590 B. [χᾰ]

Χάλασμα, ατος, τό, (χαλάω) *that which is slackened*: hence,—1. *a gap* in the line of battle, Polyb. 18, 13, 8.—2. *a dislocation*.

Χᾰλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, =χάλασις, Diosc.

Χᾰλαστήρια (sc. σχοινία), τά, *ropes for letting down a trapdoor*, opp. to ἀναστατήρια, App. Civ. 4, 78: cf. σχαστήρια.

Χᾰλαστικός, ή, όν, (χαλάω) *fit for slackening* or *loosening*.

Χᾰλαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χαλάω, *slackened, slack, loose*.—2. *able to slacken*:—as subst., τὸ χ., *a chain*, LXX.

†Χαλάστρα, ας, ἡ, *Chalastra*, a city of Macedonia, on the Axius, Strab. p. 330; in Hdt. 7, 123 Χαλέστρη.

Χᾰλαστραῖος, α, ον, *of, from Chalastra*, †v. foreg.†: τὸ Χαλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον or ῥύμμα), *a mineral alkali*, found in a lake near that place, and used by way of soap, Plat. Rep. 430 A (ubi al. Χαλεστρ-), cf. Plin. 31, 46, § 3, 4.

Χᾰλᾰτονέω, ῶ, *to relax in tension*.

Χᾰλάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], Dor. -άξω.—I. transit., *to make slack* or *loose, slacken, loosen*, χ. βιόν, τόξα, *to unstring* the bow, H. Hom. Ap. 6, Hymn. 27, 12; χ. τὰ νεῦρα, opp. to συντείνειν, Plat. Phaed. 98 D.—2. *to let down, let sink, fall* or *droop*, πτέρυγα, Pind. P. 1, 12; μέτωπον χ., *to unbend* the bow, Ar. Vesp. 655: so Lat. *vultus solutus*, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 69.—3. *to let loose, loose, release*, τινὰ ἐκ δεσμῶν, Aesch. Pr. 176; τινὰ κακῶν, Ib. 256.—4. esp., ἡνίας χ., *to slack* the reins, esp. in metaph. signf., χ. τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Eur. Ino 21: also, κλῆθρα or κλῆδας χ., *to loose* the bars or bolts, i. e. open the door, Soph. Ant. 1187, cf. Valck. Hipp. 808; so, πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλᾶτε, Aesch. Cho. 880: χ. τόδε, of a ship, Eur. Or. 706; cf. τορμοῦν III. 2, ποῦς II. 2.—5. *to loosen* or *undo* things drawn tightly together, χ. κρεμαστὴν ἀρτάνην, Soph. O. T. 1266; χ. ἀσκόν, Eur. Cycl. 161: χ. τὸ στόμα, Xen. Eq. 6, 8.—6. metaph., *to let go, give up*, χ. τὴν ὀργήν, Ar. Vesp. 727.—II. intr., *to become slack* or *loose*, ζῶναι χαλῶσι, Eur. Bacch. 933: hence, *to gape open, stand open*, πύλαι χαλῶσι, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5, 29:—metaph. c. gen., χ. τινος, *to relax* or *leave off from* a thing, *to cease from*, μανιῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1057; φρονήματος, Eur. Tel. 25; τῆς ὀργῆς, Ar. Av. 383; cf. Plat. Meno 86 E.—2. c. dat., χ. τινι, *to give way* or *yield to* any one also, *to be indulgent to* any one, *pander* him, Aesch. Eum. 219, Eur. Hec. 403:—absol., like εἶκω, *to give in, yield*, Aesch. Pr. 58, 1057, Soph. O. C. 383: εἶκειν χαλῶντα τοῖς κακίοσιν, Eur. Ion 637; *to grow weak*, ἐτείδεν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι χαλάσωσι, Plat. Rep. 329 C.—3. as medic. term, κοιλίη ὑγρὴ χαλᾷ, the bowels *are relaxed*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—III. in pass. just like the intr. usage, *to be loosened* or *slackened*, Aesch. Pr. 991; opp. to ἐπιτείνεσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 94 C:—in Medic. of the bowels, Foës. ut supra. (Perh. from the root ΧΑ-, χάος.)

Χαλβάνη, ης, ἡ, Lat. *galbanum*, the resinous juice of a Syrian umbelliferous plant, Theophr. (The Hebrew *helbĕnah*?)

Χαλβάνιος, ίδος, ἡ, *of* or *belonging to* χαλβάνη, Nic. Th. 938.

Χαλβανόεις, εσσα, εν, *of* or *from* χαλβάνη, *taken from, made of it*, Nic. Al. 568.

†Χάλβης, ου, ὁ, *Chalbes*, a herald of Busiris, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.

†Χαλδαία, ας, ἡ, *Chaldaea*, the southwest part of Babylonia, Steph. Byz.: cf. sq.

Χαλδαῖος, ου, ὁ, *a Chaldaean*; pl. Χαλδαῖοι, inhab. of foreg., Hdt. 1, 153:—originally, a nomadic people in northern Assyria and the Armenian mountains, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 34.—Strab. p. 739 places them in the south of Babylonia on the Persian gulf.—Xen., An. 4, 3, 5; 5, 5, 17, mentions Chaldaeans also as a warlike people on the borders of Armenia.—Later the priests of the Babylonians were so called, famed for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology, and for the interpretation of dreams, Hdt. 1, 181; Arr. An. 7, 17, 1.—II. *an astrologer, caster of nativities*, since the Chaldaeans were much given to such pursuits, Cic. Divin. 1, 1; cf. Juven. 6, 553; 10, 94.

Χαλειμάς, άδος, ἡ, (χαλάω, rinse) Lat. *succinctus, loose-robed, ungirt*, epith. of Bacchanalians, as Herm. reads for χαλμάς in Aesch. Fr. 376; cf. Eur. Bacch. 935.

Χαλεπαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (χαλεπός):—strictly, *to be hard, sore, grievous, severe*, of violent storms, like Lat. *gravescere*, Il. 14, 399, Od. 5, 465: usu. metaph. of men, *to deal severely, harshly*, esp. from anger, *to be harsh, ill-tempered, bitterly angry*, etc., Hom. and Att.; *ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ*, when one has been the first to use violence, Il. 19, 183: χ. τινί, *to vent one's anger upon* another, Ζεὺς ὅτε δὴ β ἀνδρεσσι κοτεσσάμενος χαλεπῆνεν, Il. 16, 386; cf. Od. 5, 147, Hdt. 1, 189, etc.; so, πρός τι, Thuc. 2, 59: but, χ. ἐπί τινι, *to be angry at* a thing, Od.

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18, 415; 20, 323: c. dat. pers. et rei, *χ. τινὶ τοῖς εἰρημένοις, to be angry with* him *for* his words, Xen. An. 5, 5, 24; also, *ὧν ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνετε, τούτων τοῖς θεοῖς χάριν εἰδέναι*, Ib. 7, 6, 32;—*χαλ. ὅτι*.., Ib. 1, 5, 11: in this signf. we have the aor. pass. *ἐχαλεπάνθην* in Xen. An. 4, 6, 2, Cyr. 3, 1, 38:—in mid., *χαλεπαίνεσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 18.—II. rarely trans., *to make severe*, i. e. *to make angry, irritate, provoke, τινά*: hence in pass., *to be regarded with anger, treated harshly*, Plat. Rep. 337 A.—2. *to make* a thing *hard* or *difficult, hinder it, τι*.—Cf. *χαλέπτω*.

Χᾰλεπηρός, ά, poet. for *χαλεπός*, Mimnerm. 10.

ΧΑΛΕΠΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, answers nearly to the Lat. *difficilis*, in various relations;—1. in Hom. usu. in reference to our feelings, *hard to bear, sore, severe, grievous*, as epith. of *κεραυνός*, Il. 14, 417; *θύελλα*, 21, 335: *ἄνεμοι*, Od. 12, 286; *πόνος*, 23, 250; *ἄλγος, πένθος*, 2, 193; 6, 169; *γῆρας*, Il. 8, 103; so in Att., *χ. δύη*, Aesch. Theb. 228; cf. Soph. Tr. 1273, etc.; *τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος, the severity* of the wind, Xen. An. 4, 5, 4; *τὰ χαλεπά, hardships, sufferings*, Plat., and Xen.; *τερπνῶν χαλεπῶν τε κρίσις*, Pind. Fr. 96.—2. *hard to do* or *deal with*, Ar. Eq. 516, Thuc., etc.:—c. inf., *χ. ἀντιάσαι*, Pind. N. 10, 135: *χαλεπὸς προσπολεμεῖν ὁ βασιλεύς*, Isocr. 69 A; *χ. ξυγγενέσθαι*, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.:—esp., *χαλεπόν (ἐστι)* c. inf., 'tis *hard, difficult* to do, Il. 21, 184, Od. 4, 651; so also, *χ. τινι* or *χ. τινα ποιεῖν τι*, 'tis *difficult for* one to do.., Od. 11, 156; 20, 313.—3. *dangerous, θάλασσα*, Thuc. 4, 24, cf. Xen. An. 3, 2, 2.—4. of approaches, roads, etc., *χ. πρόςοδος, a difficult* approach, Xen. An. 5, 2, 3; *χ. πορεία*, Ib. 5, 6, 10; *χ. χωρίον*, a place *difficult to take*, Ib. 4, 8, 2; but also of ground, *rough, rugged, steep*, Thuc. 4, 9, 11.—II. of persons, *hard to deal with, ill-disposed, hostile, angry*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; *τινί*, towards one, Od. 17, 388:—*harsh, cruel, severe, stern, χαλεποί τε καὶ ἄγριοι*, Od. 8, 575; so, *χαλεπῷ ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ*, Il. 2, 245, etc.; *χ. ὀνείδεα, ὁμοκλαί*, Il. 3, 438, Od. 17, 189;—so in Att., esp. of judges, Plat. Criti. 107 D, Dem. 528, 10; so, *χ. τιμωρία*, Plat. Apol. 39 C; *νόμοι*, Dem. 941, 3; see the character of Alcibiades in Andoc. 33, 43, sq.; *χ. εἶναι πρός τινα*, Arist. Pol. 7, 7, 7:—*χαλεπώτεροι, more bitter enemies*, Thuc. 3, 40:—*mischievous*, Thuc. 3, 42:—*dangerous, troublesome*, of neighbours, Id. 3, 113:—c. inf., *strict in.., χαλεπὸς φυλάσσειν τὸ δίκαιον*, Hdt. 1, 100.—3. *ill-tempered, angry, testy, χ. καὶ δύσκολος*, Ar. Vesp. 942, cf. Isocr. 389 D; *χ. κύων*, Xen. An. 5, 8, 24.

B. adv. *-πῶς, hardly, with difficulty, χαλεπῶς δέ σ' ἔολπα τὸ ῥέξειν*, Il. 20, 186: *οὐ χαλ.*, without *much ado*, like *ῥᾳδίως*, Thuc. 1, 2: *χ. ἦν*, 'twas *difficult*, c. inf., Il. 7, 424; so in Att., *χ. ἔχει, εἶχε*, Thuc. 3, 53.—2. *scarcely*, Lat. *aegre*, Hdt. 7, 103, Eur. Med. 121.—3. *painfully, miserably, χαλεπώτερον, -ώτατα ζῆν*, Plat. Rep. 579 D.—II. of persons, *severely, cruelly*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, Thuc. 3, 46.—2. *angrily, bitterly*, Thuc. 5, 42, cf. Eur. Hipp. 203: *χ. ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι πρός τινα*, to be *angry* with one, etc., Xen. An. 7, 5, 16, Plat. Rep. 500 B: *χ. φέρειν τι*, like Lat. *aegre, graviter ferre*, Plat. Rep. 330 A, etc.—3. *χ. ἔχειν*, to be *in a bad way*, Lat. *male se habere*, *χ. ἔχω ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ*, Plat. Symp. 176 A, cf. Theaet. 142 B. Hence

Χᾰλεπότης, ητος, ἡ, *roughness, ruggedness, χωρίων*, Thuc. 4, 12, 33:—of words, *difficulty*, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 10, 1.—2. usu. of men, *difficulty, roughness, harshness, τρόπων*, Plat. Legg. 929 D; of the Lacedaemonians, Isocr. 251 C:—*severity, rigour*, Thuc. 1, 84; *χαλεπότητι κολάζειν*, Isocr. 19 D; *μετὰ χαλεπότητος ἀκούειν*, Id. 314 B:—of the laws of Draco, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 13.

Χᾰλεπτύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Hesych.

Χᾰλέπτω, f. *-ψω*, poët. (esp. Ep.) for *χαλεπαίνω*, but usu. transit., *to oppress, distress, harass, τινά*, Od. 4, 423: also, *to bring low, debase, humble*, Hes. Op. 5:—*to provoke, enrage, irritate, τινά*, Anth. P. 5, 263:—pass. *χαλεφθείς τινι, enraged at* one, Theogn. 155; and in mid., *χαλεψαμένης Ἀφροδίτης*, Dion. P. 484, Ap. Rh. 1, 1341; Q. Sm. 3, 780, may be either.—II. more rarely intr., *to be angry, irritated, vexed, τινί, at* a person or thing, Bion 17, 2.

†Χᾰλέστρη, ης, ἡ, = Χαλάστρα, Hdt. 7, 123.

Χᾰλῐδοφόρος, ον, = *ἀκρατοφόρος*, Inscr.

Χᾰλίκραιος, α, ον, = sq., Nic. Al. 29.

Χᾰλίκρᾶτος, ον, Ion. *χᾰλίκρητος, ον*, poët. for *ἄκρατος, unmixed*, of wine, like Lat. *merus*, Archil. 88, Aesch. Fr. 376:—irreg. compar. *χαλικράτερος*, Nic. Al. 59, 626; cf. Schäf. ap. Näke Choeril. p. 273; though Lob. Paral. 42 regards this as regularly formed from *χαλικρός*, the root of *χαλίκραιος*.

Χᾰλῐκώδης, ες, (*χάλιξ, εἶδος*) *in small masses*, Theophr.

Χᾰλίκωμα, ατος, τό, (*χάλιξ*) usu. in plur., *small stones, rubble* for filling up in building, Lat. *caementa*. [ῐ]

Χᾰλῐμάζω, *to be a χαλίμη, behave like one*.

Χᾰλίμη, ης, ἡ, (*χάλιξ*) *a drunken woman*, esp. *a Bacchante*, Gramm.; also *χαλιμάς*:—but v. sub *χαλειμάς*.

Χάλῐμος, ον, (*χάλις*) *drunken; frantic*, Gramm. [ᾰ]

Χάλιμος, ὁ, =*φαρμακός*, Hesych.

Χᾰλῐνᾰγωγέω, ὦ, (*χαλινός, ἄγω*) *to lead, guide with* or *as with a bridle*, Luc. Salt. 70, Tyrann. 4.

Χᾰλῑνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ*, (*χαλινός*) *of, on, belonging to a bridle; bridling*, epith. of Minerva, *who bridled Pegasus* for Bellerophon, Paus. 2, 4, 1.

Χᾰλινοποιϊκή, ῆς, (sc. *τέχνη*), ἡ, *the art of making bridles*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 4, with v. l. *-ποιητική*: from

Χᾰλῑνοποιός, όν, (*χαλινός, ποιέω*) *making bridles, a bridle-maker*.

Χᾰλῑνός, οῦ, ὁ, heterog. pl. *τὰ χαλινά* in Ap. Rh., and later poets: (*χαλάω*):—*a bridle* or *rein*, esp. *the bit of a bridle* (cf. Xen. Eq. 10, 6 sq.), oft. in plur., *ἐν δὲ χαλινοὺς γαμφηλῆς ἔβαλον*, Il. 19, 393, cf. Hdt. 1, 215; 4, 64, Aesch. Theb. 393, etc.; in sing., Hdt. 3, 118, Aesch. Ag. 1066, etc.:—*χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν*, Eur. Alc. 492, and Xen.; *χ. ἐξαιρεῖν*, Xen. Eq. 3, 2:—and, of the horse, *χ. λαμβάνειν*, Xen. Eq. 6, 10; *χ. ἐνδακεῖν, to champ* the bit, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D:—*χαλινοὺς διδόναι, to give* a horse *the rein, slacken the reins*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12; cf. *χαλαίνω, χαλάω* A. 4.—2. metaph. of *any thing which curbs, restrains* or *compels*, as an anchor is *ναὸς χαλ.*, Pind. P. 4, 42; *Διὸς χαλινός.*, of the will of Jove, Aesch. Pr. 672; *παρθενίας χ. λύειν*, of the virgin zone, Pind. I. 8 (7), 95; *πέτρινοι χ.*, of Prometheus' bonds, Aesch. Pr. 561:—also metaph. of *that which guides* or *holds fast*, Soph. Fr. [illegible] Jac. Anth. P. p. 555.—3. generally, *a strap* or *thong*, Eur. Cycl. 461.—II. in plur., *the corners of the mouth*, strictly of a horse, the bit being put there: but then also of a man, Cael. Aurel.—III. *the venomous fangs of serpents*, from their position in the mouth, Nic. Th. 234.

Χᾰλῑνουργός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bridle-maker*.

Χᾰλῑνοφύγος, ον, (*χαλινός, φαγεῖν*) *biting the bit*, Call. Lav. Pall. 12.

Χᾰλῑνοφόρος, ον, *carrying a bridle* or *rein*.

Χᾰλῑνόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*χαλινός*) *to bridle* or *bit a* horse, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 27, An. 3, 4, 35: †metaph. *χ. ὀργήν*, Pseudo-Phoc. 51†:—pass., *to be bridled* or *curbed*, and of persons, *to be tongue-tied*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Χᾰλῑνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a bridling*, Xen. Eq. 3, 11. [ῐ]

Χᾰλῑνωτέον, verb. adj. from *χαλινόω, one must rein* or *curb*, Clem. Al.

Χᾰλῑνωτήρια, τά, *ναῶν, cables* or *ropes to moor ships to the shore*, Eur. Hec. 539; cf. Opp. H. 1, 359.

ΧΑ΄ΛΙΞ, ῐκος, ὁ and ἡ, *small stone, gravel, rubbish for filling up, rubble*, Lat. *glarea, carmenta*, Ar. Av. 839, Thuc. 1, 39, Plut. Cimon 13, etc.; *ἐστρωμένη χάλιξιν ὁδός*, Luc. Tragop. 225. (Akin to *κάχληξ, κόχλαξ*, as also to *calx, calculus*.) [ᾰ]

Χάλις, ιος, ὁ, *sheer wine*, Lat. *merum*, Hippon. 55.—II. epith. of Bacchus. (From *χαλάω*, as *Ἀναΐος* from *λύω*.) [ᾰ]

Χάλις, ὁ, =*χαλίφρων*, Hesych.

Χᾰλιφρονέω, ῶ, (*χαλίφρων*) *to be light-minded, foolish, silly, χαλιφρονέων*, Od. 23, 13.

Χᾰλιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *levity, thoughtlessness, youthful rashness*, Od. 16, 310: from

Χᾰλίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χαλάω, φρήν*) strictly, *of loose, unbridled mind*; hence, *light-minded, silly, thoughtless*, joined with *νήπιος*, Od. 4, 371; 19, 530:—opp. to *σώφρων, πυκινόφρων*.—II. *of a yielding temper, pliable*, Musaeus 117.

Χαλκανθές, έος, τό, as if neut. from *χαλκανθής*, =sq., Strab.

Χαλκάνθη, ης, ἡ, *copperas-water*, used for ink and shoemaker's blacking, *atramentum sutorum*:—cf. *χαλκός* III.

Χάλκανθον, ου, τό, and *χάλκανθος, ου, ὁ* and *ἡ*, =foreg., Lob. Phryn. 761.

Χαλκανθώδης, ες, *like χάλκανθον*.

Χαλκάρμᾰτος, ον, (*χαλκός, ἅρμα*) *with brazen chariot*, epith. of Mars, Pind. P. 4, 155.

Χαλκάς, άδος, ἡ, = *χρυσάνθεμον*, Diosc. 4, 58.

Χάλκασπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χαλκός, ἀσπίς*) *with brazen shield*, Pind. O. 9, 80, etc., Soph., and Eur.: esp. as epith. of Mars, Pind. I. 6 (7), 35, Eur. I. A. 764:—also of *one who ran the armed foot-race* (*ὁπλιτοδρόμος*), Pind. P. 9, 1.

Χαλκέγχης, ες, (*χαλκός, ἔγχος*) *with brazen lance*, Eur. Tro. 143.

Χαλκεία, ας, ἡ, (*χαλκεύω*) *a forging; the art of the smith*, Plat. Symp. 197 B, etc.

†Χάλκεια, ας, ἡ, =Χάλκη, Polyb. 5, 94, 8.

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Χαλκεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. **χαλκήϊον**, *a smith's shop, forge, smithy*, Hdt. 1, 68, Plat. Euthyd. 300 B.—II. *any thing made of copper*;—1. *a copper vessel, a kettle, caldron, pot*, Hdt. 4, 81, 152, Plat. Prot. 329 A: esp., *the copper* or *boiler* in baths, also called **ἐπιστάτης**, **ὑπνολέβης**. 2. *a concave copper, reflector* in a lamp, Xen. Symp. 7, 4.—3. *a copper badge*, worn by certain officials at Athens, Dem. 997, 18.—III. **τὰ χαλκεῖα** (sc. **ἱερά**), at Athens, *a festival at the end of the month Pyanepsion*, Harpocr., and Poll.—Strictly neut. from

Χάλκειος, α, ον, poet. for **χάλκεος**, *of copper*, or *bronze, brazen*, **ἐγχος**, **αἰχμή**, Il. 3, 380; 4, 461, etc.: twice also in the Ion. form, **χαλκήϊα ὅπλα**, Od. 3, 433; **χαλκήϊος δόμος**,=**χαλκεῖον**, *a forge*, Od. 18, 328.—II. as subst., a plant *like a thistle*, Theophr.

Χαλκέλατος, ον, poet. for **χαλκήλατος**, **πέλεκυς**, Pind. O. 7, 66.

Χαλκεμβολάς, άδος, poet. fem. of sq., **ναῦς**, Eur. I. A. 1320.

Χαλκέμβολος, ον, (**χαλκός**, **ἔμβολον**) *with brazen beak*.

Χαλκένδυτος, ον, *brass-clad*.

Χαλκέντερος, ον, (**χαλκός**, **ἔντερον**) *of brazen bowels*, i. e. one unwearied by drudgery, first applied to the Grammarian Didymus.

Χαλκεντεύς, έως, ὁ,=sq., dub.

Χαλκεντής, ές, (**χαλκός**, **ἔντεα**) *armed in brass*, Pind. N. 1, 23; 11, 45.

Χαλκεόγομφος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **γόμφος**) *fastened with brazen nails*, Simon. 7, 8.

Χαλκεοθέμεθλος, ον, *with foundation of brass*.

Χαλκεόθυμος, ον, *with heart of brass*, like **χαλκεοκάρδιος**.

Χαλκεοθώραξ, ᾶκος, Ep. and Ion. **-θώρηξ**, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (**χάλκεος**, **θώραξ**) *with brazen breast-plate*, Il. 4, 448; 8, 62.

Χαλκεοκάρδιος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **καρδία**) *with heart of brass*, Theocr. 13, 5; as in Horace, *illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus*.

Χαλκεόμῖτος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **μίτος**) *with threads of brass*, Tzetz. [who makes *ῑ*.]

Χαλκεομίτρας, and **-μιτωρ**, ορος,= **χαλκομ-**, Herm. ap. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 284. [*ῑ*]

Χαλκεόνωτος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **νῶτος**) *with back of brass*, Nonn.

Χαλκεόπεζος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **πέζα**) *brass-footed*, Anth. P. 9, 140.

Χαλκεόπλος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **ὅπλον**) *with arms* or *armour of brass*, Eur. Hel. 693.

Χάλκεος, έα Ion. έη, έον, also sometimes ος, ον, Il. 18, 222, oft. in Hdt., and sometimes in Att.: contr. **χαλκοῦς**, ῆ, οῦν, the more strict Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 207: post. **χάλκειος**, η, ον, (q. v.), which is the only form that Hom. uses with the fem. termin.: (**χαλκός**).—*Of copper* or *bronze, brazen*, Lat. *aeneus, ahēnus*, **δόμος**, **τεῖχος**, Il. 8, 15; 18, 371, Od. 10, 4; cf. **οὐρανός**:—esp. of arms and armour, **ἔγχος**, **σάκος**, etc., Il. 3, 317; 7, 220, etc.; **θώρηξ**, **χιτών**, 13, 398, 440: **χ. Ζεύς**, **χ. Ποσειδῶν**, *a bronze* statue of them, Hdt. 9, 81; **χάλκεον ἱστάναι τινά** (v. sub **ἵστημι** A. III. 1):—**χ. ἀγών**, a contest *for a shield of brass*, Pind. N. 10, 40.—2. metaph., *like brass*, i. e. *hard, stout, strong*, **χάλκεος Ἄρης**, Il. 5, 704, etc., unless this is better understood of *his brazen armour* (cf. **χαλκάρματος**, **χάλκασπις**), as it certainly must in the case of the **χάλκεοι ἀνδρες**, in Orac. ap. Hdt. 2, 152; so, **χ. στονόεντ' ὀμαδον**, Pind. I. 8 (7), 55:—but the metaph. signf. is certain in **χάλκεον ἦτορ**, a heart *of brass*, Il. 2, 490; **ὄψ χ.**, Il. 18, 222; hence also, **χάλκεον ὄξυ βοᾶν**, Hes. Sc. 243; **χ. ὕπνος**, i. e. the sleep of death, Il. 11, 241. [**χάλκεοι** is used as dissyll. in Hes. Op. 149.]

Χαλκεοτευχής, ές, (**χάλκεος**, **τεύχεα**) *armed in brass*, Eur. Supp. 999.

Χαλκεοτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (**χάλκεος**, **τέχνη**) *a worker in metal*, epith. of Vulcan, Q. Sm. 2, 440.

Χαλκεόφωνος, ον, (**χάλκεος**, **φωνή**) *with voice of brass*, i. e. *ringing strong and clear*, Il. 5, 785, Hes. Th. 311.

Χάλκευμα, ατος, τό, (**χαλκεύω**) *any thing made of brass*, e. g. *an axe*, Aesch. Cho. 576: in plur., *brazen bonds*, Id. Pr. 19.

Χαλκεύς, έως, ὁ, (**χαλκεύω**) *a worker in copper, a coppersmith, brazier*, **ἣν** (**ἀσπίδα**) **χαλκεὺς ἤλασεν**, Il. 12, 295, etc.; **μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆες κάμον ἀνδρες**, 4, 187, 216; so in Hdt. 4, 200, Ar. Av. 490, etc.—2. *a worker in metal, smith*, hence even of a *goldsmith*, Od. 3, 432: but, as iron superseded all other metals for common use, **χαλκεύς** came to mean solely *a blacksmith*, v. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 68; 4, 200, Xen., etc.—3. metaph., *any maker* or *worker*.—II. *a sea-fish*, with a black spot behind, Opp. H. 1, 133; cf. **χαλκίς**.

Χαλκευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=**χαλκευτής**.

Χαλκευτήριον, ου, τό,=**χαλκεῖον**.

Χαλκευτής, οῦ, ὁ,=**χαλκεύς**, *a smith*: **σάλπιγξ**, **χ. ὕμνων**, Anth. P. 7, 34.

Χαλκευτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the* **χαλκεύς** or *his art*, **ἔργα**, Xen. Vect. 4, 6.—II. *skilled in metal-working*, Id. Mem. 1, 1, 7:—**ἡ -κή** (sc. **τέχνη**), *the smith's art* or *trade*, Lat. *ars ferraria*, Id. Oec. 1, 1.

Χαλκευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **χαλκεύω**, *wrought of copper* or *metal*: metaph., **στίχος Πιερίδων χ. ἐπ' ἀκμοσιν**, Anth. P. 7, 409.

Χαλκεύω, (**χαλκός**) *to make of copper*, or (generally) *of metal, to forge*, **τι**, Il. 18, 400, Soph. Aj. 1034, Plat., etc.: metaph., **ἀψευδεῖ πρὸς ἀκμονι χάλκευε γλῶσσαν**, Pind. P. 1, 167:—in mid., **πέδας χαλκεύεται αὐτῷ**, Theogn. 539:—pass., *to be wrought* or *forged*, Ar. Eq. 469; **ἐξ ἀδάμαντος ἢὲ σιδήρου κεχάλκευται**, Pind. Fr. 86.—II. intr., *to be a smith, work as a smith, ply the hammer*, Ar. Plut. 163, Thuc. 3, 88, Plat., etc.: **τὸ χαλκεύειν, the smith's art**, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 22.

Χαλκεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ep. for **χαλκεῖον**, *a forge, smithy*, Od. 8, 273, [where **-εών** must be pronounced as one syll.].

Χάλκη, ης, ἡ,=**κάλχη**.—II. an unknown kind of *flower*, Nic. (Cf. sub **κόγχη**.)

†**Χάλκη**, ης, ἡ, *Chalce*, an island in the Carpathian sea with a city of same name, with a temple of Apollo, Thuc. 8, 41.

†**Χαλκηδών**, όνος, ἡ, (**Καλχηδών**) *Chalcedon*, a city of Bithynia on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite Byzantium, now *Kadikeva*, Hdt. 4, 85, 144; Thuc. 4, 75; Xen.; etc.

†**Χαλκηδόνιος**, ον, *of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian*, Hdt. 4. 144:—**ἡ Χαλκηδονία, the territory of Chalcedon**, Xen. An. 6, 6, 38.

Χαλκήϊον, **χαλκήϊος**, Ion. for **χαλκεῖον**, **-ειος**, qq. v.

Χαλκήλᾰτος, ον, (**χαλκός**, **ἐλαύνω**) *forged out of brass, of beaten brass*, **κώδωνες**, **σάκος**, **ὅπλα**, etc., Aesch. Theb. 386, 539, Soph. Fr. 314, etc.;—in Pind. **χαλκέλατος**, q. v.

Χαλκήρης, ες, gen. **εος**, (**χεῖρες**, **ἀρω**?):—*furnished* or *fitted with brass*, in Hom. esp. of spears and arrows *tipped* or *armed with brass*, Il. 5, 145, Od. 1, 262, etc.; also of helmets, Il. 3, 316; 15, 535; of shields, 17, 282; generally, **χ. τεύχεα**, 15, 544; also, **χαλκήρης στόλος** (of a ship), Aesch. Pers. 408.—Cf. **χαλκόμιτης**.

†**Χαλκήτορες**, ων, οἱ, *Chalcetores*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 636.

†**Χαλκία**, ας, ἡ,= **Χάλκη**, Strab. p. 488.

†**Χαλκιδεύς**, έως, ὁ, *a Chalcidian, an inhab. of Chalcis* in Euboea, Hdt. 5, 74; in Macedonia, Thuc. 1, 65.—II. *Chalcidens*, as masc. pr. n., a naval officer of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 8, 6.

Χαλκιδίζω, *to imitate the Chalcidians* or *take part with them*.

†**Χαλκιδική**, ῆς, ἡ, *Chalcidice*, a district in southern Macedonia with the capital **Χαλκίς**, Hdt. 7, 185: and †**Χαλκιδικὸν ὄρος**, τό, *the Chalcidian mount*, near Messana in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 11, 8: from

Χαλκίδικός, ή, όν, (**Χαλκίς**) *of* or *from Chalcis*, †*Chalcidian*, Hdt. 7, 185: **αἱ Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις**, cities in Sicily, colonies *of* (the Euboean) *Chalcis*, Thuc. 3, 86.†—II. **ἡ χαλκιδική**,=**χαλκίς** II, Dorio ap. Ath. 23 D.—2.=**χαλκίς** III.

Χαλκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. of **χαλκίς** I, Hermipp. **Φορμ.** 5.

Χαλκίζω, (**χαλκός**) *to shine* or *ring like brass*: **φωνὴ χαλκίζουσα**, Poll. 2, 117.—II. *to play the game* **χαλκισμός**, Poll. 7, 206; cf. **χαλκίνδα**.

Χαλκικός, ή, όν, = **χάλκεος**, but very dub.

Χάλκῐμον, ου, τό, *an unknown plant* in Orph. Arg. 960.

Χαλκίνεως, ον, *dwelling in brazen temple*, like **χαλκίοικος**. [ῑ]

Χαλκινδύ παίζειν, to play *the game* **χαλκισμός**, q. v.

†**Χαλκῖνος**, ου, ὁ, *Chalcinus*, a descendant of Cephalus, Paus. 1, 37, 6.

Χαλκίοικος, ον, (**χαλκός**, **οἶκος**) *dwelling in a brazen house* or *temple*, epith. of Minerva at Sparta, Eur. El. 228, 245, Thuc. 1, 134, v. Paus. 3, 17, 3; cf. **χαλκίνεως**, **χαλκόπυλος**. [ῑ]

Χαλκίον, ου, τό, (**χαλκός**) like **χαλκεῖον** II, *a copper utensil, vessel*, etc., Ar. Ach. 1128, Xen. Oec. 8, 19: †cf. Theocr. 2, 36.†—2. esp. of *copper money, copper coin*, **πονηρὰ χαλκία**, Ar. Ran. 724.

†**Χαλκιόπη**, ης, ἡ, *Chalciope*, daughter of Aeëtes, of Colchis, Ap. Rh. 3, 428.—2. daughter of Eurypylus of Cos, Call. Del. 161; Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. daughter of Rhexenor, wife of Aegeus king of Attica, Apollod. 3, 15, 6.

Χαλκίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a bird*, v. sub **ἐρυμνίς**:—Aristot., H. A. 9, 12, 4, describes it as a black mountain bird of prey, of long and slender make, and of very shy habits, cf. Ar. Av. 1181: some derive the name from its *copper-colour*, others from its *clear ringing voice*.—II. *a fish*, of which one kind lived in the sea, another in rivers, taken by Schneid. to be a kind of *herring, clupea*, Epich. p. 44, Arist. H. A. 6, 14, 2, etc.; cf. **χαλκεύς** II, **χαλκίδιχθύς**.—III. *a lizard with copper-coloured stripes* on the back, elsewh. called **χαλκιδική**, or **ζυγίς**, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 7; and still called *cacarus* in Sardinia.—IV. at Lacedaemon, *a female slave*, Proxen. ap. Ath. 267 D.—

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V. as pr. n., *Χαλκίς, ίδος, ἡ, Chalcis*, a city in Euboea, Il. 2, 537, Hes. Op. 653, said to have its name *from neighbouring copper-mines*: several other cities of the same name are mentioned by Steph. Byz. : cf. sq.

†*Χαλκίς, ίδος, ἡ, Chalcis*, v. foreg. V.—2. a city of Aetolia, at the mouth of the Euenus, Il. 2, 640; *ἡ Κορινθίων πόλις*, Thuc. 1, 108.—3. a city of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 350; cf. H. Hom. Ap. 426.—4. capital of Chalcidice in Macedonia, a colony from Euboea, Thuc. 2, 58.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χαλκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a game played by spinning a copper coin, which was stopt by the finger before it fell; cf. *χαλκίζω* II.

Χαλκίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, (*χαλκός*) *containing copper: λίθος χ., copper-ore*, worked at Cyprus, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 24.—II. *ἡ χαλκῖτις*, a mineral, *rock-alum*, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. *στυπτηρία*.

Χαλκοάρης, ες, gen. *εος*, poet. lengthd. form for *χαλκήρης*, Pind. I. 4, 107 (3, 81), 5 (4), 51. [*ᾰ*]

Χαλκοβαρής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*χαλκός, βάρος*) *heavy* or *loaded with brass, lός*, Il. 15, 465, Od. 21, 423; *δόρυ*, Od. 11, 532.

Χαλκοβάρεια, = foreg., Il. 11, 96, Od. 22, 259; but no masc. *-βαρυς* occurs, cf. Lob. Phryn. 538.

Χαλκοβᾰτής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*χαλκός, βαίνω*) *standing on brass, with brazen* (i. e. *firm, solid*) *base*, or *with floor of brass, χαλκοβατὲς δῶ*, of the house of Jupiter, Hom.; and in Od. 13, 4 of that of King Alcinöus: cf. *χαλκόπεδος*.

Χαλκοβόας, ου, ὁ, (*χαλκός, βοή*) like *χαλκεόφωνος, with voice of brass*, *Ἄρης*, Soph. O. C. 1046.

Χαλκογένειος, ον, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 236.

Χαλκόγενυς, υ, (*χαλκός, γένυς*) *with teeth of brass, ἄγκυρα*, Pind. P. 4, 42.

Χαλκογλώχιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χαλκός, γλωχίν*) *with point* or *barbs of brass, μελίη*, Il. 22, 225.

Χαλκογράφος, ον, (*χαλκός, γράφω*) like *τυπογράφος*, a modern word invented to translate *printer*; but, as letters have never been made of copper, now applied to *an engraver*. [*ᾰ*]

Χαλκοδαίδαλος, ον, (*χαλκός, δαιδάλλω*) *wrought in brass, ἀσπίς*, Bacchyl. 15.—II. act., *working in brass, τέχνη*, Anth. P. 9, 777.

Χαλκοδάμᾱς, αντος, (*χαλκός, δαμάω*) *subduing*, i. e. *sharpening brass*, a word of masc. termin., used by Pind. I. 6 (5), 108 with fem. subst., *χαλκοδάμαντ' ἀκόναν*, cf. Lob. Paral. 262. [*δᾰ*]

Χαλκόδεσμος, ον, =sq.

Χαλκόδετος, ον, (*χαλκός, δέω*) *brass-bound, σάκος*, Aesch. Theb. 160; *κοτύλαι*, Id. Fr. 54; *χ. αὐλαί*, Soph. Ant. 945; cf. Eur. Phoen. 114.

Χαλκόδους, and *χαλκόδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ*, dub. for *χαλκωδ-*.

Χαλκοειδής, ές, like brass or *copper*.

Χαλκοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (*χαλκός, θήκη*) *a case for brazen vessels*, Ath. 231 D.

Χαλκόθροος, ον, (*χαλκός, θρόος*) *ringing with* or *like brass*, Nonn.

Χαλκοθώραξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, ἡ, =*χαλκεοθώραξ, with brazen breast-plate*, Soph. Aj. 179.

Χαλκοκέραυνος, ον, (*χαλκός, κεραυνός*) in Aesch. Fr. 178, as epith. of the sea at sunset, hence (acc. to Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, p. 161) *flashing like brass*; but this can hardly be so, as *κεραυνός* is never used for *ἀστραπή, a flash*, v. sub voc.: still, an epith. of some such kind is needed, and Hermann's conj. *χαλκομάραγος, gleaming like brass* (like the Homeric *πολύχαλκος*), is, at least, plausible; v. Opusc. 4, p. 268.

Χαλκοκνήμις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χαλκός, κνημίς*) *brass-greaved*, Il. 7, 41.

Χαλκοκόλλητος, ον, soldered with copper.

Χαλκοκορυστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*χαλκός, κορύσσω*) *with* or *in brazen armour*, Il. 5, 699; 6, 398, etc.

Χαλκόκρᾱς, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, and *χαλκόκρᾶτος, ον*, (*χαλκός, κεράννυμι*) *mixed with copper*.

Χαλκόκροτος, ον, (*χαλκός, κροτέω*) *sounding* or *rattling with brass*, epith. of Ceres in allusion to the cymbals and such like instruments used in her worship, Pind. I. 7 (6), 3:—*χ. ἵπποι*, horses *that strike the ground with hoofs of brass, brazen-hoofed*, Ar. Eq. 552.—II. =*χαλκήλατος, of beaten brass, φάσγανον*, Eur. Phoen. 1577.

Χαλκόκτῡπος, ον, (*χαλκός, κτυπέω*)=foreg. I, Diog. ap. Ath. 636 A.

Χαλκολίβανον, ου, τό, an uncertain word in N. T., usu. taken to mean *fine* or *glowing brass*; but the form of the word rather favours the other interpr. *frankincense of a deep colour*, opp. to *ὠχρυολίβ-*, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 810 A.

Χαλκολογέω, ῶ, to collect or *exact copper*, i. e. money: from

Χαλκολόγος, ον, (*χαλκός, λέγω*) *a collector of money: a money-changer*.

Χαλκόλοφος, ον, with brazen crest.

Χαλκομίτρας, ου, ὁ, (*χαλκός, μίτρα*) *with girdle of brass*, Κύστωρ, Pind. N. 10, fin.; Πενθεσίλεια, Lyc. 997.

Χαλκόμυια, ας, ἡ, (*χαλκός, μυῖα*) *a fly of bright, metallic hue*, Diod.

Χαλκόνωτος, ον, (*χαλκός, νῶτος*) *with brazen back, brass-bucked, ἀσπίς, ἐτέα*, Eur. Tro. 1136, 1193.

Χαλκοπᾱγής, ές, (*χαλκός, πήγνυμι*) *compacted*, i. e. *made of brass, σάλπιγξ*, Anth. P. 6, 46.

Χαλκοπάρειος, ον, Ep. *-πάρηος, ον*, Dor. *-πᾰρᾶος, ον*, (*χαλκός, παρειά*) *with cheeks* or *sides of brass*, epith. of helmets, Il. 12, 183, Od. 24, 522; also of a javelin, Pind. P. 1, 84, N. 7, 105.

Χαλκόπεδος, ον. (*χαλκός, πέδον*) *with floor of brass, ἕδρα θεῶν*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 61.

Χαλκοπέτᾰλος, ον, (*χαλκός, πέταλον*) *with leaves* or *plates of brass*.

Χαλκοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (*χαλκός, πλάσσω*) *a modeller in brass, a coppersmith*, LXX.

Χαλκόπλευρος, ον, (*χαλκός, πλευρά*) *with sides of brass*, *χαλκ. τύπωμα*, of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 54.

Χαλκοπληθής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*χαλκός, πλῆθος*) *filled with brass, armed all in brass, στρατός*, Eur. Supp. 1219.

Χαλκόπληκτος, ον, Dor. *-πλακτος*, (*χαλκός, πλήσσω*) *smiting with brass*, epith. of the battle-axe, Soph. El. 484; others take it =*χαλκήλατος, χαλκόκροτος* II.

Χαλκόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (*χαλκός, πούς*) *brass-footed, brass-hoofed*, of a horse, Il. 8, 41; 13, 23:—metaph., *Ἐρινύς*, Soph. El. 491:—*χ. τρίπους*, Eur. Supp. 1196.—II. *with steps, pavement of brass, solid, ὁδός*, Soph. O. C. 57, cf. 1591.

Χαλκοπρόσωπος, ον, (*χαλκός, πρόσωπον*) *with brow of brass, brazen-faced*, like the *ferreum os* of Catull.

Χαλκόπρῳρος, ον, with prow of brass, of ships.

Χαλκόπτης, ου, ὁ, for *χαλκοκόπτης*,=*χαλκότυπος*, acc. to Welck. Syll. Epigr. 3, p. 6; but acc. to Böckh, Inscr. 1, p. 837, *ὃς ὀπτᾷ χαλκόν*.

Χαλκόπῡγος, ον, (*χαλκός, πυγή*) *with brazen rump*, of a *sedentary* student; cf. *χαλκέντερος*.

Χαλκόπῠλος, ον, (*χαλκός, πύλη*) *with gates of brass*, or *bronze*, Hdt. 1, 181: *χαλκ. θεά*, epith. of Minerva, like the usu. *χαλκίοικος*, Eur. Tro. 1113.

Χαλκοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, (*χαλκός, πώγων*) transl. of the Lat. *Ahenobarbus*, Plut. Aemil. 25.

Χαλκοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in brass or *copper*.

Χαλκός, οῦ, ὁ, copper, Lat. *aes*, Hom., and Hes.; called, in reference to its colour, *ἐρυθρός*, Il. 9, 365; and *αἰθοψ*, oft. in Hom. Copper was the first metal that men learnt to smelt and work, whence Hes. (Op. 149) of the ancients, *τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεα μὲν τεύχεα, χάλκεοι δέ τε οἶκοι, χαλκῷ δ' ἐργάζοντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε σίδηρος*: in Hom., we have *χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος*, Il. 6, 48; cf. 7, 473, Plat. Legg. 956 A:—hence the word was used for *metal* in general; and later, when *iron* began to be worked, the word *χαλκός* was used, esp. by poets, for *σίδηρος, χάλκεος* for *σιδήρεος*, etc.; cf. *χαλκεύς*. On Homer's *χαλκός*, v. Hocks Kreta, 1, p. 261, sq.—Later *χαλκός* was distinguished into various kinds, *common copper* being called *χ. μέλας* or *ἐρυθρός*, v. supra, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B; also, *χ. Κύπριος* (cf. *Κύπρος, χαλκῖτις*); *χ. λευκός*, a kind of *prince's metal*, Hipp.; *χ. κεκραμένος, brass* or *bronze*, etc.:—but the word *χαλκός* alone was usu. applied to *bronze, a mixture of copper with tin*, in which state it is harder and more fusible, and was the chief metal used by the ancients in the arts; but our *brass*, a mixture of copper and zinc, is said to have been quite unknown to the ancients, Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *Aes*.—II. in the poets freq. for *any thing made of brass* or *metal*, esp. of arms, like *σίδηρος*, and as our poets use *iron, steel*, (hence Pind. calls it *πολιός*, the proper epith. of *iron*, P. 3, 85); of an axe, Il. 1, 236; *ὀξέι χαλκῷ, νηλεῖ χ.*, of a spear, sword, etc., oft. in Il.; *χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι*, of a warrior girding on his armour, Il. 23, 130; *κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ*, 4, 495; *ἑδύσετο νώροπα χ.*, 2, 578; and freq. in various phrases, but always in sing.:—of *a brazen vessel, urn*, Soph. El. 758; and collectively of *many brazen vessels, plate* (cf. Lat. *argentum*), Pind. N. 10, 84.—2. *a copper coin*, like *χαλκοῦς* II, Plut. 2, 665 B.—III. *χαλκοῦ ἄνθος*, Lat. *aeris flos*, particles thrown off by copper when cooling, Diosc.: *χαλκοῦ λεπίς*, Lat. *aeris squama*, the small pieces that scale off under the hammer, Id.; cf. Plin. 34, 24. (Prob. from *χαλάω*, because the ductility of metal was first observed in copper, and that in a very high degree.)

Χαλκοσκελής, ές, (*χαλκός, σκέλος*) *with legs of brass, βοῦς*, Soph. Fr. 320.

Χαλκοστέφᾰνος, ον. (*χαλκός, στέφανος*) *compassed, decked with brass*, Anth. P. append. 242.

Χαλκόστομος, ον, (*χαλκός, στόμα*) *with brazen mouth, χ. κώδων Ὑνρσηνική*, i. e. a trumpet, Soph. Aj. 17.—II.

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with edge or *point of brass*, ἐμβολή, Aesch. Pers. 410.

Χαλκότευκτος, ον, (χαλκός, τεύχω) *made of brass*, Eur. I. T. 99.

Χαλκοτευχής, ές, v. l. for χαλκεοτευχής.

Χαλκότονον, ου, τό, *a machine which was stretched by copper-bands* (*fibulae*) *instead of strings*.

Χαλκότοξος, ον, (χαλκός, τόξον) *armed with brazen bow*, Pind. N. 3, 65.

Χαλκοτόρευτος, ον, (χαλκός, τορεύω) *wrought of brass*, Orph. H. 16, 2.

Χαλκοτορέω, ῶ, *to work, form of brass*, Anth. Plan. 15: from

Χαλκότορος, ον, (χαλκός, τείρω, τορέω) *formed of* or *piercing with brass*, ξίφος, Pind. P. 4, 261.—2. *caused by piercing with brass*, ὠτειλαί, Opp. H. 5, 329.

Χαλκοτῦπεῖον, ου, τό, *a forge, smithy*.

Χαλκοτῡπέω, ῶ, (χαλκοτύπος) *to forge copper*; metaph., *to forge, beat up*:—metaph., like Lat. *conflare*, χ. τιμάς, Plut. 2, 820 A.

Χαλκοτῡπία, ας, ἡ, (χαλκότυπος) *a wounding with a brazen weapon, with a sword*.

Χαλκοτῡπική (sc. τέχνη), ῆς, ἡ, *the art* or *trade of a* χαλκοτύπος, Plat. Polit. 288 A, Plut. 2, 1084 C.

Χαλκοτύπιον, ου, τό, = χαλκοτυπεῖον.

Χαλκοτύπος, ον, (χαλκός, τύπτω) *forging* or *working copper*: ὁ χ., *a worker in copper, coppersmith*, χ. καὶ σιδηρεῖς, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, Vect. 4, 6: generally, *a smith*, like χαλκεύς, Dem. 781, 17.—2. *striking brass together*, = χαλκόκροτος I, χ. μανίη, of the priests of Cybelé, Anth. P. 6, 51: but,—II. proparox., χαλκότῠπος, ον, pass., *struck with brass, inflicted with brazen arms*, ὠτειλαί, Il. 19, 25.

Χαλκουργεῖον, ου, τό, *a copper-mine*.—II. *a smithy, forge*: from

Χαλκουργέω, ῶ, (χαλκουργός) *to forge* or *work in copper, to make of copper*. Hence

Χαλκούργημα, ατος, τό, *a work of copper, forged work of art*, Philo; *a copper utensil* or *instrument*.

Χαλκουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working in copper*: and

Χαλκουργικός, ή, όν, *for a coppersmith, fitted for his art* or *work*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of working in brass* or *bronze*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 1: from

Χαλκουργός, όν, (χαλκός, *ἔργω) *working copper*:—ὁ χ., *a brazier, coppersmith*.

Χαλκοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, Att. contr. from χάλκεος, q. v.—II. as subst., ὁ χαλκοῦς, *a copper coin*, somewhat less than a farthing, Ar. Eccl. 815, 818, Dem. 1045, 24.

Χαλκοφάλᾰρος, ον, (χαλκός, φαλαρός) *shining, adorned with brass* or *copper*, δώματα, Ar. Ach. 1072. [φᾰ]

Χαλκοφᾰνής, ές, gen. έος, (χαλκός, φαίνομαι) *looking like brass* or *copper*.

Χαλκόφι, Ep. gen. from χαλκός, for χαλκοῦ, Il. 11, 351.

Χαλκοφόρος, ον, (χαλκός, φέρω) *producing copper, rich in copper*.

Χαλκόφωνος, ον, = χαλκεόφωνος.

Χαλκοχάρμης, ου, ὁ, (χαλκός, χάρμη) *fighting in brass*, i. e. *in brazen armour*, ξένοι, Τελάμων, Pind. P. 5, 109, I. 6 (5), 39: others interpr. it (from χάρμα) *delighting in arms*: cf. σιδηροχάρμης.

Χαλκοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλκός, χιτών) *in brazen coat, brass-clad*, Ἀχαιοί, Il. 2, 47, etc.; Τρῶες, 5, 180, etc. [ῐ]

Χαλκόχῡτος, ον, *cast in brass* or *copper*.

Χαλκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χαλκός) *to bronze, convert into bronze*, πόρτιν, Anth. P. 9, 795:—pass., χαλκωθείς, *clad in brass*, Pind. O. 13, 123.

Χαλκώδης, ες, gen. εος, contr. for χαλκοειδής.

†Χαλκωδόνιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mt. Chalcodonius*, in Thessaly near Pherae, Ap. Rh. 1, 59.

†Χαλκωδοντιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Chalcodon*, i. e. Elphenor, Il. 2, 541.

†Χαλκωδοντίδης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.; *ol* X., *the descendants of Chalcodon*, i. e. the Euboeans, Eur. Ion 59.

Χαλκώδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλκός, ὀδούς) *with brazen teeth*.

†Χαλκώδων, οντος, ὁ, *Chalcodon*, a king of the Abantes in Euboea, father of Elphenor, Il. 4, 464; Soph. Phil. 489; Plut. Thes. 27; etc:—a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10; from whom he distinguishes another, 8, 15, 6.—2. king of Cos, son of Merops, Apollod. 2, 7, 1: in Theocr. Χάλκων. —3. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Χάλκωμα, ατος, τό, (χαλκόω) *any thing made of bronze*, or *copper, a brass utensil, vessel, instrument*, Ar. Vesp. 1214, Lys. 154, 22, Fr. 32, etc.:—*a copper plate* for engraving on, Polyb. 3, 26, 1.

Χαλκωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. [ᾰ]

†Χάλκων, ωνος, ὁ, *Chalcon*, = Χαλκώδων 2, Theocr. 7, 6.—2. a Myrmidon, father of Bathycles, Il. 16, 895.

Χαλκώνητος, ον, *bought with brass* or *money*.

Χαλκώνυξ, ῦχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with brazen nails* or *hoofs*.

Χαλκωρῡχεῖον, ου, τό, *a copper-mine*: from

Χαλκωρῡχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χαλκωρύχος) *to dig* or *mine copper*, Lyc. 484.

Χαλκωρῡχία, ας, ἡ, *a digging of copper*.

Χαλκωρύχιον, ου, τό, = χαλκωρῡχεῖον.

Χαλκωρύχος, ον, (χαλκός, ὀρύσσω) *digging copper, a copper-miner*. [ῡ]

†Χάλος, ου, ὁ, *the Chalus*, a river of Syria, near Chalcis, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9.

Χᾰλυβδικός, ή, όν, = χαλυβικός: τὸ χ., *steel*, Eur. Heracl. 162; so, χ. στόμωμα, Cratin. Χειρ. 14, with v. l. Χαλυβικόν, v. Meineke ad l.

†Χάλυβες, ων, οἱ, *the Chalybes*, v. sub Χάλυψ.

†Χαλύβη, ης, ἡ, *Chalybe*, a city of the Amazons in Pontus, acc. to Strab. p. 549 prob. = the Homeric Ἀλύβη.

Χᾰλῡβηΐς, ΐδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Maxim. 302.

Χᾰλῡβικός, ή, όν, *steel, of steel*; cf. χαλυβδικός.

†Χάλυβοι, οἱ, = Χάλυβες, Eur. Alc. 980, v. Χάλυψ fin.

Χάλυψ, ῠβος, ὁ, *one of the nation of the Chalybes* in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel, *ol* σιδηροτέκτονες Χάλυβες, Aesch. Pr. 715; †in Strab. p. 549 the earlier Alybes; and, as in Xen. An. 4, 5, 34, on the borders of Armenia, = Χαλδαῖοι†: hence—II. as appellat., χάλυψ, *hardened iron, steel*, Id. Pr. 133. —Also, χάλυβος as nom., χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἄποικος, Id. Theb. 729. [ᾰ]

†Χαλωνῖται, ῶν, οἱ, *the Chalonitae*, a people in southwest of Assyria, Dion. P. 1015.

†Χαλωνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Chalonitis*, i. e. *the territory of the Chalonitae*, Strab. p. 529.

Χᾰμάδις, adv., poet. for sq., as οἰκαδις for οἶκαδε, *on the ground, to the ground*, τὰ μὲν τ' ἄνεμος χ. χέει, Il. 6, 147; χ. πέσε, 7, 16; cf. Aesch. Theb. 358; χ. βάλε, Il. 7, 190; etc. [μᾰ]

Χᾰμᾶζε, adv. (χαμαί):—*on the ground, to the ground*, Lat. *humi*, freq. in Hom., ἐξ ὀχέων ἅλτο χ., Il. 3, 28, etc.; ἦκε χ., 8, 134; χ. κάτθεσαν, 15, 537:—rare in Att., as Eur. Bacch. 633, Ar. Ach. 341, 344; χ. πίπτειν, Id. Vesp. 1012. (Formed like ἐραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, but with different accent. Arcad. indeed quotes χαμᾶζε, but Draco and others expressly make χαμᾶζε an exception.)

Χᾰμᾶθεν, adv. (χαμαί):—Ion. and Att. for the less good χαμόθεν, *from the ground*, Hdt. 2, 125; 4, 172, Paus. Moer. 409. (The form χαμόθεν [ᾰ] is disproved by the lines of Eupol. Κολακ. 10, Ar. Vesp. 249, Dind; but it is still retained in Hdt.)

Χᾰμαί, adv., *on the earth, on the ground*, χαμαὶ ἧσθαι, Od. 7, 160; cf. Il. 5, 442; 11, 145; so also in Pind. and Trag.; and in prose. θέντες χαμαί, Hdt. 4, 67; χ. καθίζειν, Plat. Criti. 120 B; cf. Rep. 390 C, 553 D, and Xen.:—χ. στγᾷ καλύπτειν, to bury in silence *underground*, Pind. N. 9, 14:—εἰς τὸ χαμαί, Ep. Ad. 108.—2. = χαμᾶζε, *to earth*, ἐν κονίῃσι χ. πέσεν, Il. 4, 482; χ. βάλον ἐν κονίῃσιν, 5, 588, cf. 4, 526; ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε, 8, 320; οὐ χ. πεσείται ὅ τι ἂν εἴπῃς, Plat. Euthyphr. 14 D; cf. χαμαιπετής. (Akin to χθών: from χαμαί come χαμηλός, χαμαλός, χθαμαλός: traces of an old root χαμός, χαμοί, χαμή, are preserved in χαμᾶθεν and χαμηλός. To the same root belong Lat. *humus, humi, humilis*.)

Χᾰμαιάκτη, ης, ἡ, *the low growing* ἀκτῆ, *the dwarf elder, ebulus ebulus*, Linn., Theophr.

Χᾰμαιβάλανος, ον, ἡ, *the earth-nut*, a kind of *spurge*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαιβάμων, ον, (χαμαί, βαίνω) *going on the ground, low*, Nicet. [βᾰ]

Χᾰμαίβᾰτος, ου, ἡ, *a prickly, creeping plant*, like our *bramble*, Theophr.

Χᾰμαιγενής, ές, gen. έος, (χαμαί, *γένω) *earth-born*, epith. of men, H. Hom. Ven. 108, Cer. 353, Hes. Th. 879, Pind. P. 4, 175.

Χᾰμαιδάφνη, ης, ἡ, *the dwarf laurel*, Diosc. 4, 149.

Χᾰμαιδίδᾰσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, *an under-teacher, school-master, professor across secundarius*.

Χᾰμαιδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a low dicast*, Pandect.

Χᾰμαιδρῦτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with the plant* χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. 5, 51.

Χᾰμαίδρῡον, ου, τό, and χᾰμαίδρυς, υος, ἡ, a plant, Lat. *trixago*, or *trissago*, our *Germander*, also χαμαίδρωψ and λιτύδρυς, Theophr.

Χᾰμαιεννύς, άδος, pecul. fem. of sq., σὺς χαμαιεννάδες, Od. 10, 243; 14, 15, [where αῐ.]

Χᾰμαιεύνης, ου, ὁ, (χαμαι, εὐνή) *lying, sleeping on the ground*, Σελλοί, Il. 16, 235, [where αῐ.]

Χᾰμαιεύρετος, ον, *found on the ground*.

Χᾰμαίζηλος, ον, (χαμαί, ζῆλος) *seeking the earth* or *ground, growing low*, χ. φυτά, opp. to δένδρα, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 7; cf. Nic. Th. 70: ὁ χαμαίζηλος (sc. δίφρος), *a low seat, a stool*, Plat. Phaed. 89 B: also, ἡ χαμαίζηλη, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oec., Lob. Paral. 466, Ruhnk. Tim., Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 150 A.—II. metaph., *of low estate, humble*; τὸ χαμ., *humility of*

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demeanour, Isocr. Ep. 10, 3, Bekk.—III. τὸ *χαμαίζηλον*, a plant, the *viburnum*, or *genista*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαῖθεν, adv., rare collat. form from *χαμᾶθεν*, *χαμόθεν*.

Χᾰμαίκαυλος, *ον*, (*χαμαί*, *καυλός*) *with a low, creeping stalk*, Theophr.

Χᾰμαικέρᾰσος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*χαμαί*, *κέρασος*) *the dwarf cherry-tree*: or, rather, *a low growing plant, with berries like cherries*, Asclep. ap. Ath. 50 D,=*μαίκυλον*, acc. to Ath. l. c.:—also *χαμαικεράσιον*, *τό*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαίκισσος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *ground-ivy*, Diosc. 4, 126.

Χᾰμαικλινής, *ές*, (*χαμαί*, *κλίνω*) *lying on the ground, lying low*, Strab.

Χᾰμαικοίτεια, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*χαμαικοιτία*, Eccl.

Χᾰμαικοιτέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to lie on the ground*, Luc. Dea Syr. 55: from

Χᾰμαίκοιτος, *ον*,=*χαμαιεύνης*.

Χᾰμαικύπᾰρισσος, *ου*, *ἡ*, *the ground-cypress*. [ᾰ]

Χᾰμαίλεος, *ον*, poet. for *χαμαιλέων*, Nic. Th. 656.

Χᾰμαιλεύκη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=*χαμαίκισσος*, Diosc. 4, 126.—2. acc. to others,=*βήχιον*, *cassilago*, our *coltsfoot*.

Χᾰμαιλεχής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*χαμαί*, *λέχος*)=*χαμαιεύνης*, *κοίτη*, Anth. P. 7, 413.

Χᾰμαιλέων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *the chameleon*, a kind of lizard known for changing its colour, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 1.—II. *a plant*, so called *from its leaves changing colour*, Theophr.

†**Χᾰμαιλέων**, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *Chamaeleon*, a writer of Heraclea, hence styled *ὁ Ποντικός*, Ath. 21 D.

Χᾰμαιμηλέλαιον, *ου*, *τό*, *a mixture of χαμαίμηλον and oil*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαιμήλινος, *η*, *ον*, *made of χαμαίμηλον*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαίμηλον, *ου*, *τό*, (*χαμαί*, *μῆλον*) strictly *earth-apple*, our *chamomile*, so called from its flower smelling like apples, Diosc.; also *ἀνθεμίς*.

Χᾰμαιμυρσίνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the dwarf myrtle*, Plin.

Χᾰμαιμύρτη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=foreg., susp. in Diosc.

Χᾰμαιπᾰγής, *ές*, (*χαμαί*, *πήγνυμι*) *clinging to the ground, low*, like *χαμαίζηλος*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 126.

Χᾰμαιπέτεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a being χαμαιπετής*.

Χᾰμαιπετέω, *ῶ*, *to fall to the ground*, *γνώμα χαμαιπετοῦσα*, a thought *that falls to the ground*, Pind. N. 4, 66; cf. sq.: from

Χᾰμαιπετής, *ές*, (*χαμαί*, *πίπτω*)—strictly, *falling to the ground*, *χ. πίπτει πρὸς οὐδας*, Eur. Bacch. 1111; *χ. φόνος*, blood *that has fallen on the earth*, Eur. Or. 1491, etc.; *fallen in the dust*, *δόμοι*, *χαμαιπετεῖς ἐκεισθ' ἀεί*, Aesch. Cho. 964; *μὴ χ. βόαμα προσχάνης ἐμοί*, i. e. salute me not with these cries and prostrations, Aesch. Ag. 920.—2. *lying* or *sleeping on the ground*, *χαμ. ἀεὶ ὢν καὶ ἄστρωτος*. Plat. Symp. 203 D.—3. *on the ground*, *χ. στιβάς*, *εὐνή*, Eur. Tro. 507, Cycl. 385:—of trees, like *χαμαίζηλος*, Polyb. 13, 10, 7.—II. metaph., *falling to the ground*, i. e. *coming to nought*, Pind. O. 9, 19, P. 6, 37; cf. foreg., v. *χαμαί* sub fin. Adv. *-τῶς*, *along the ground*, like a goose's flight, Luc. Icarom. 10.

Χᾰμαιπεύκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, a plant, *Staehelina Chamaepeuce*, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 125; acc. to others,=*χαμαιλεύκη*

Χᾰμαιπῐτύϊνος, *η*, *ον*, *of* or *from the plant χαμαίπιτυς*, e. g. *οἶνος χ.*, wine *flavoured with it*, Diosc. 5, 70.

Χᾰμαίπῐτυς, *υος*, *ἡ*, (*χαμαί*, *πίτυς*) literally *ground-pine*, a genus of plants comprehending several species, Lat. *ajuga* and *teucrium*, Diosc.

Χᾰμαίπους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *-πουν*, *τό*, gen. *ποδος*, *going on foot*.

Χᾰμαιῥάφᾰνος, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*χαμαιβάλανος*. [ᾰ]

Χᾰμαιρεπής, *ές*, *creeping on the ground*: v. sq.

Χᾰμαιρῐπής, *ές*, (*χαμαί*, *ῥίπτω*) *thrown to the earth* or *ground*, *thrown away*.—II. *φοίνιξ χ.*, *the dwarf*-palm, Theophr. H. Pl. 2, 6, 11; nisi legend. *χαμαιρεπής*.

Χᾰμαίρωψ, *οπος*, *ἡ*, a plant, *chamaerops*, in Plin. 26, 27,—perh.=*χαμαίδρωψ*.

Χᾰμαιστρωσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a bed on the ground*: from

Χᾰμαίστρωτος, *ον*, *lying* or *strewed on the ground*.

Χᾰμαισύκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *the ground-fig*, a sort of *spurge*, Diosc. 4, 170. [ῠ]

Χᾰμαίσυρτος, *ον*, (*χαμαί*, *σύρω*) *drawn, trailed on the ground*, Theophr.

Χᾰμαισχῐδής, *ές*, *divided, cleft from the ground upwards*.

Χᾰμᾶϊτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ιδος*,= *χαμίτης*, *-ῖτις*.

Χᾰμαιτῠπεῖον, *ου*, *τό*, (*χαμαιτύπη*) *a brothel*, Luc. Nigr. 22, D. Mort. 10, 11.

Χᾰμαιτῠπέω, *ῶ*, *to strike* or *fell to the ground*.

Χᾰμαιτύπη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (*χαμαιτύπος*) *a common harlot, strumpet*, Menand. p. 272; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 5 B. [ῠ]

Χᾰμαιτῠπής, *ές*, gen. *έος*,=*χαμαιτύπος*.—II. metaph. like *χαμαίζηλος*, *low*, Dion. H.

Χᾰμαιτῠπία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the life of a common strumpet, whoredom*.

Χᾰμαιτῠπικός, *ή*, *όν*, *like a harlot* or *whoredom*.

Χᾰμαιτῠπίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=*χαμαιτύπη*.

Χᾰμαιτύπος, *ον*, (*χαμαί*, *τύπτω*) *striking the ground*: *ὁ χ.*, *a hawk that strikes* its *prey on the ground*, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 3.—II. also, *ὁ χ.*, *a fornicator*, but also *pathicus*, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 8, 11, 11; cf. *χαμαιτύπη*. [ῠ]

Χᾰμαιφερής, *ές*, *falling to the earth* or *ground*.

Χᾰμαιφῠής, *ές*, *growing low on the ground*.

Χᾰμᾰλός, *ή*, *όν*, *low*, Strab.; but *χαμηλός* is more usu.

†**Χαμανηνή**, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *Chamanene*, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 534.

†**Χαμβδᾶς**, *ᾶ*, *ὁ*, *Chambdas*, an Arabian prince, Anth. Append. 134.

Χᾰμελαία, *ας*, *ἡ*, a kind of *dwarf-olive*, *daphne oleoides*, Diosc. 4, 172, Nic. Al. 48.

Χᾰμελαΐτης οἶνος, *ὁ*, wine *flavoured with χαμελαία*, Diosc. 5, 79.

Χᾰμερπής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*χαμαί*, *ἕρπω*) *creeping on the ground*, Anth. P. append. 39.

Χᾰμεταιρίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=*χαμαιτύπη*.

Χᾰμευνάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*,=*χαμαιευνάς*, Lyc. 848.—II.=*χαμαιτύπη*, Id. 319.—III.=*χαμεύνη*, *a lair* of beasts, Nic. Th. 23.

Χᾰμευνέω, *ῶ*, *to lie on the ground*, Philostr.: from

Χᾰμεύνη, *ης*, *ἡ*, for *χαμαιεύνη*, *a bed on the ground, pallet-bed, low bed*, *δροίτης*, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Eur. Rhes. 9, Theocr. 13, 33:—generally, *a bedstead*, Ar. Av. 816.

Χᾰμεύνης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *one who sleeps on the ground*.

Χᾰμευνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a lying on the ground*, Galen.

Χᾰμεύνιον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *χαμεύνη*, Plat. Symp. 220 D, Luc.

Χᾰμευνίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*,=foreg., Theocr. 7, 133.

Χᾰμεύνος, *ον*, (*χαμαί*, *εὐνή*) *sleeping on the ground*, Maxim. Tyr.

Χᾰμηλός, *ή*, *όν*, (*χαμαί*) *on the earth* or *ground*, of a horse's hoof, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; *πίτυς*, etc., Nic.—2. *diminutive, trifling*, Leon. Tar. 70:—metaph., *χαμηλὰ πνέων*, one of a *low* spirit, Pind. P. 11, 46.

Χᾰμίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ῖτις*, *ιδος*,= *χαμηλός*:—*ἀμπελος χ.*, a vine trained *low on the ground*.

Χᾰμόθεν, adv., later form for *χαμᾶθεν*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 94.

Χᾰμοκοιτέω, *ῶ*, **Χᾰμόκοιτος**, later forms for *χαμαικ-*.

Χᾰμός, *ὁ*, in Hesych.=*καμπύλος*: *a crooked fish-hook*, the Lat. *hamus*.—II.=*κημός*, written also *χαβός*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

Χᾰμουλκός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*χαμαί*, *ἕλκω*) *a windlass for hauling ships on land*.

†**Χαμύνη**, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Chamyne*, epith. of Ceres in Elis, Paus. 6, 21, 1.

†**Χάμυνος**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Chamynus*, masc. pr. n., of Pisa in Elis, Paus. 6, 21, 1.

Χάμψαι, *οἱ*, the Aegyptian name for *κροκόδειλοι*, Hdt. 2, 69; and the same word remains to this day in Coptic.

Χάν, *ἡ*, Dor. for *χήν*, *a goose*.

†**Χαναάν**, indecl., *ὁ*, *Canaan*, the name sometimes of all Palestine, sometimes of a portion only, N. T.

†**Χαναναῖος**, *α*, *ον*, *of* or *from Canaan*, i. e. *Phoenician*, N. T.

Χάνάομαι, also *χανόομαι*, as pass. (*χαίνω*) *to be swallowed up by an abyss*, Gramm.

Χανδάνω, lengthd. from root ΧΑΔ- (cf. ΧΑΩ), which appears in aor. *ἔχᾰδον*: pf. with pres. signf. *κέχανδα*: f. *χείσομαι*. *To hold, take in, comprise, contain*, *ἓξ μέτρα χάνδανε κρητήρ*, Il. 23, 742; *λέβης τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχανδώς*, Ib. 268; *οὐκ ἐδυνήσατο πάσας αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χαδέειν*, Il. 14, 34; *οἶκος κεχανδὼς πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά*, Od. 4, 96; *θάλαμος γλήνεα πολλὰ κεχάνδει*, Il. 24, 192; *οὐδὸς ἀμφοτέρους δδε χείσεται*, Od. 18, 17; *Ἥρη οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος κόλον*, the breast of Juno could *not contain* her rage, Il. 4, 24, cf. 8, 461; *ὡς οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνδανον*, as much as his hands *could hold*, Od. 17, 344; *ἤϋσεν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός*, he made as loud a shout as the head of a man could *take in, endure*, Il. 11, 462; *κεκραξόμεσθά γ' ὁπόσον ἡ φάρυγξ ἂν ἡμῶν χανδάνῃ*, Ar. Ran. 260; cf. Anth. P. 7, 644; *ῥόπαλόν οἱ ἐχάνδανε χείρ*, Theocr. 13, 57:—with collat. notion of *boasting*, *οὐκέτι μοι στόμα χείσεται*, no more will my mouth *open with boasting*, H. Hom. Ven. 253 (as Wolf and Herm. read the passage); but, as this signf. does not strictly belong to the verb *χανδάνω*, Buttm. would read *χήσεται*, as fut. from *χάσκω*.—Poet., and chiefly Ep., word. (Akin to *χαίνω*, *χάσκω*.)

Χανδόθεν, adv.,=*χανδόν*, dub. in Hipp.; v. **Foes.** Oecon.

Χανδόν, (*χαίνω*) adv., *gaping, with mouth wide open*: metaph., *greedily, eagerly*, *οἶνον χανδὸν ἑλεῖν*, Od. 21, 294; *χ. πιέσθαι*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 7; *χ. ἐνεπίμπλατο εὐχῶν*, Id. Alex. 14.

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Χανδοπότης, ου, ὁ, (χανδόν, πίνω) *one who drinks greedily, a toper, guzzler,* Anth. P. 11, 59.

Χανδύς, ή, ύν, (χαίνω) *gaping wide, roomy*; ἐκ χανδῆς κύλικος, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 959.

Χάνη or χάννη, ης, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from *its wide mouth*, Lat. *hiatula*, and still called *canna* in Italy, Epich. p. 36, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 8, etc.:—also χάννος, ὁ.

†Χάνης, ους, ὁ, *the Chanes*, a branch of the Cyrus, Strab. p. 500.

†Χάνοι, 3 sing. opt. act. from χαίνω, Il. 4, 182.

Χάνόομαι, v. χανάομαι.

Χάνος, εος, τό, (χαίνω)=χάσμα, Poll.

Χανύσσω and χάνῦστέω,=sq.

Χάνύω, (χαίνω) *to gape*: esp. *to speak with the mouth wide open.*

†Χάον, ου, τό, ὄρος, *Mt. Chaüs* in Argolis, Paus. 2, 24, 6; cf. Strab. p. 389.

†Χάονες, ων, οἱ, *the Chaonians*, a people of Epirus, Thuc. 2, 18; etc.; Strab. p. 323. Hence

†Χαονία, ας, ἡ, *Chaonia*, territory of foreg.: and

†Χάονιος, α, ον, *of the Chaones, Chaonian*, and in genl. *Epirotic*; ἡ Χαονίη φηγός, Orph. Arg. 130.

ΧΑ΄ΟΣ, εος, τό, *empty, immeasurable Space*, personified by Hes. Th. 116, who represents Chaos as the first state of existence, *the rude, unformed mass*, out of which the universe was created; cf. Epich. p. 76, Ar. Av. 693, sq., cf. Plat. Symp. 178 B.—2. *infinite space, space; the atmosphere*, Ibyc. 41, Ar. Av. 192, Nub. 627: generally, *a gulf, chasm*, like χάσμα, Opp. C. 3, 414.—3. applied to *infinite time*, M. Anton. 4, 3.—4. *infinite darkness, the infernal regions*, etc., Q. Sm. 2, 614. (From this root ΧΑ- comes on the one hand the transit. ΧΑΔ- (with χάζομαι) χανδάνω, χῶρος, χωρέω; on the other the intr. χαίνω, χάσκω, cf. χαίνω fin.: hence also χάζομαι. χανῦνος, χῶρος; σχάζω, σχίζω; χαλάω, χατέω.) [ᾰ]

Χᾶός, όν, like χάϊος, *genuine, true, good.* χαὶ οἱ ἐπαίνωθεν, *the good men* of past times, Theocr. 7, 5: for there is no reason to take χαοί itself in the sense of *forefathers* or *ancestors.*

Χᾶόω, = ἀπόλλυμι, first in Simplic.

Χᾶρά, ᾶς, ἡ, (χαίρω) *joy, delight*, first in Att. writers, both poetry and prose: χαρᾷ, with *joy*, Aesch. Cho. 233, etc.; so, χαρᾶς ὕπο, Id. Ag. 540; χαρὰν λέγειν τινί, to wish him joy, Ar. Plut. 637:—c. gen., *joy in* or *at* a thing, Eur. Alc. 579; πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων, in accordance with *joyous* tidings, Soph. Tr. 178.

Χᾰρᾰγή, ῆς, ἡ, *an engraved trace* or *character.*

Χάραγμα, ατος, τό, (χαράσσω) *any mark engraven, imprinted*, etc., χ. ἐχίδνης, the serpent's *mark*, i. e. its *bite, sting*, Soph. Phil. 267: ἐν ἰσχίοις μὲν ἵπποι πυρὸς χάραγμ' ἔχουσιν, Anacreont. 28, 2, cf. κοππατίας, σαμφόρας:—χ. χειρός, i. e. writing, Anth.—II. *that which has received a mark, stamped money, coin*, Anth. P. 5, 30. [χᾰ]

Χάραγμή, ῆς, ἡ, =χαραγή, dub.

Χάραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χαράσσω) *an engraving: a cut, incision*, Theophr.

Χᾰράδεύς, ὁ, Dor. for sq., Tabul. Heracl.

Χάράδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. χαράδρη, like χείμαῤῥος, *a mountain-stream* or *torrent*, which gushes down swoln with rains or melting snow and cuts itself (χαράσσει) a way down the mountain side, Lat. *torrens*, Il. 16, 390: hence, a *hoarse, rough, brawling* voice is compared to the φωνὴ χαράδρας ὀλεθρον τετοκυίας, Ar. Vesp. 1034; cf. κυκλοβορέω.—II. *the bed of such a stream, a deep gully, rift, ravine*, such as are common in mountainous countries, κοιλῆς ἐντοσθε χαράδρης, Il. 4, 454; cf. Hdt. 9, 102, Thuc., etc.; χ. κρημνώδης, Thuc. 7, 78; χαραδρώδης.—2. an artificial *conduit* for letting off water, Dem. 1273, 6, Aeschin. 50, 36.

†Χαράδρα, ας, ἡ, *Charadra*, a city of Phocis on the Charadrus, Hdt. 8, 33; Paus. 10, 3, 2.—2. a city of Messenia, Strab. p. 360.—3. a city of Epirus, Polyb. 4, 63, 4.

Χᾰράδραῖος, α, ον, *of* or *from a* χαράδρα, ἰλύς, Leon. Tar. 39; ῥέεθρον, νιφετός, Nonn.

Χᾰράδρειον, ου, τό, poet. for χαράδρα, Nic. Th. 389.

Χᾰραδρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a place where there are many* χαράδραι, *ground broken up by mountain-streams.*

Χᾰραδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = χαραδραῖος, Nonn.

Χᾰράδριον, ου, τό, dim. from χαράδρα, Strab.

Χᾰραδριός, οῦ, ὁ, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts (χαράδραι), perh. *the lapwing*, or *the curlew*, Hippon. 36, Ar. Av. 266, 1141. It was very greedy, whence the proverb, χαραδριοῦ βίον ζῆν, of a glutton, Plat. Gorg. 494 B, ubi v. Stallb. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice, Ael. N. A. 17, 13; cf. ἴκτερος II.

Χάραδρος, ου, ὁ,=χαράδρα, Plut. Agis 8.

†Χάραδρος, ου, ὁ, *the Charadrus*, a mountain stream in Argolis emptying into the Inachus, Thuc. 5, 60; Paus. 2, 25, 2.—2. a little stream near Charadra in Phocis, Paus. 10, 33, 6.—Elsewhere freq. as name of a mountain torrent, Paus.; etc.; cf. foreg.

Χᾰραδρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make into a* χαράδρα:—hence, in pass., *to be broken into clefts by mountain streams, to be full of rifts and gullies*, χώρη κεχαραδρωμένη, Hdt. 2, 25; ὡς ἂν ὁ χῶρος χαραδρωθείη, Hdt. 7. 176: metaph., οἱ πόροι χαραδροῦνται, *the pores are widened into large channels*, Hipp.

Χᾰραδρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a* χαράδρα, *full of clefts, rifts, gullies*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. χαράδρα.

Χᾰρᾰκίας, ου, ὁ, (χάραξ) *belonging to* or *fit for a stake, pale* or *palisade*, Theophr.

Χᾰρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (χάραξ) *to fence with pointed stakes*, driven in crosswise, *to palisade*: generally, *to lay across, cross*; and so, intrans., of a fly, χ. τοῖς προσθίοις σκέλεσι, *to dress itself by crossing* the forelegs, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 14.

Χᾰράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from χάραξ. [ᾰ]

Χᾰρᾰκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χαρακίζω) *a palisading*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 2.

Χᾰρᾰκίτης, ου, ὁ, in Timon ap. Ath. 22 D, χαρακῖται βιβλιακοί (from χάραξ, a fence or wall), bookish *cloisterlings*. The Edd. of Ath. read χαρακεῖται.

Χᾰρᾰκοβολία, ας, ἡ, (χάραξ, βάλλω) *the throwing up of a palisade* or *rampart, a mound*, LXX.

Χᾰρᾰκοποιέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (χάραξ, ποιέω) dep. mid., *to make a palisade, fortify a camp*, App. Civ. Hence

Χᾰρᾰκοποιία, ας, ἡ, *the making of a vallum*, Polyb. 6, 34, 1.

Χᾰρᾰκόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χάραξ) *to put round, palisade, barricade*, Aeschin. 72, 29; χ. ἀκάνθαις, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 23; ἀχύροις κεχαρακωμένη μάζα, Antiph. Incert. 1.—II. *to prop with a stake*, χ. ἄμπελον, Geop.

Χᾰρακτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (χαράσσω :—strictly, *an instrument for marking* or *graving*; also *the person who does this, the engraver*, Euryph. ap. Stob. p. 554, 8: but,—II. usu., *that which is cut in* or *marked*, as *the impress* or *stamp* on coins, seals, etc., ἀμγύρου λαμπρὸν χ., Eur. El. 559; cf. Plat. Polit. 289 B; χαρακτῆρα ἐπεμβάλλειν τινι, to set *a stamp* upon a thing, Isocr. 2 D, cf. χαρακτὴρ ἐν τύποις πεπλασται, Aesch. Supp. 282:—also of *figures* or *letters*, which we also call *characters*, these being at first *graven* in stone, etc., *literarum ductus*, Plut. 2, 577 E, 1120 F.—2. metaph., like τύπος, *the mark* or *token impressed* (as it were on a person or thing, by which it is known from others), *a characteristic, distinctive mark, character*. χ. γλώσσης, of a particular language or dialect, Hdt. 1, 57, 142, cf. Soph. Fr. 196, Ar. Pac. 220; χ. προσώπου, Hdt. 1, 116; so, ἀνδρῶν οὐδεὶς χαρακτὴρ ἐμπέπηκε σώματι, Eur. Med. 525, cf. Hec. 379, H. F. 658; hence,—3. *the peculiar nature* or *character* of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B:—*the character* or *peculiar style of* an author, Schol. Dion. Comp. P. 359. Hence

Χᾰρακτηρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, *to designate by a characteristic mark*—metaph., *to delineate, characterize*, Vit. Hom.

Χᾰρακτηρικός, ή, όν, *serving to mark.*

Χᾰρακτήριον, ου, τό, =χαρακτήρ, Joseph.

Χᾰρακτήρισμα, ατος, τό, = χαρακτὴρ II. 2.

Χᾰρακτηρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χαρακτηρίζω) *designation by a characteristic mark*:—*a characterising*

Χᾰρακτηριστικος, η, όν, *designating, characteristic*, Dion. H.

Χᾰράκτης, ου, ὁ, (χαράσσω) *one who marks, a stamper, coiner*, Manetho.

Χᾰρακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χαράσσω, *graven, cut in, notched, toothed*, like a saw or file, Hipp. Lex. Tar. 4.

Χάρακτρον, ου. τό, (χαράσσω) *an instrument for cutting in pieces*, Nic. Al. 308.

Χάρακωμα, ατος, τό, (χαρακόω) *a place paled round* or *palisaded*, esp. *a fortified camp*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 33.—II. like σταύρωμα, *a paling, palisade*, Id. An. 5, 2, 26, Dem. 71, 20: the Roman *vallum*, Polyb. 9, 3, 2: χ. διπλοῦν, Id. 10, 31, 8; cf. χαρᾶξ.

†Χαρακωμήτης, ου, ὁ, ποταμός, *the river Characomeites*, in Lydia near Tralles, Ath. 43 A.

Χᾰρακωσις, εως, ἡ, (χαρακόω) *a fencing with poles, a palisading, fortifying*, Lycurg. 153, 27.

Χάραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, also, ἡ, (χαράσσω) :—*a pointed stake*: esp.—1. *a support* or *pole*, Ar. Ach. 996, the χαραξ of Hom.:—these were costly articles in Attica, Ar. Vesp. 1201, Pac. 1261, cf. Thuc. 3, 70.—II. like σταυρός, *a pale*, used in fortifying the rampart of a camp, Ar. Ach. 1178, Dem. 568, 16; Lat. *vallus*, Polyb. 18, 1, 1—then,—2. *a place paled in, a palisade*

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camp, Menand. p. 29; the Roman *vallum*, Polyb. 1, 29, 3; etc.; cf. *χαράκωμα*.—III. *a cutting* or *slip*, esp. of an olive, Theophr.—IV. *a sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 173. (Acc. to the old Gramm. *χάραξ* was fem. only in signf. of *a vine-prop*, otherwise masc.; but this distinction is not strictly observed, Lob. Phryn. 61.)

†Χάραξ, ακος, ἡ, *Charax*, a city in the district Characene on the sinus Persicus at the mouth of the Tigris, Dio C.—2. a city in the island of Corsica, Strab. p. 224. Others in Id. p. 836; etc.

Χαραξίποντος, ον, (*χαράσσω*, *πόντος*) *ploughing the sea*, Simon. 82, Bergk.

Χάραξις, εως, ἡ, (*χαράσσω*) *an engraving, incision*, Plut. 2, 698 C.

†Χάραξος, ου, ὁ, *Charaxus*, brother of Sappho, Hdt. 2, 135; Strab. p. 808.

Χαράποιέω, ῶ, late word for *χαρὰν ποιέω*, *to delight, gladden*.

ΧΑ᾽ΡΑ᾽ΣΣΩ, Att. *-ττω*: f. *-ξω*:—*to make sharp* or *pointed, sharpen, whet*, ἅρπας, ὀδόντας, Hes. Op. 571, Sc. 235; *χαρασσόμενος σίδηρος*, Hes. Op. 385: also, *to furnish with notches* or *teeth*, like a saw, Arist. Audib. 45.—2. metaph., *to exasperate, irritate, anger*, like *θήγω*, *ὀξύνω*:—pass., *κεχαραγμένος τινί*, *exasperated at* any one, Hdt. 7, 1; *χαράττεσθαί τινί τι*, *to be angry at* one *for* a thing, Eur. Med. 157.—II. *to cut into furrows, to furrow, scratch*, *στρωμνὰ δὲ χαράσσοισ᾽ ἅπαν νῶτον κεντεῖ*, Pind. P. 1, 54; *κέκοπται καὶ χαράσσεται πέδον*, Aesch. Pers. 683; *χαράσσειν ἅλα, ὕδωρ, νῶτα θαλάσσης*, Anth., etc.; *κύματα φρικὶ χαρασσόμενα*, Anth. P. 10, 14.—III. *to engrave*, *ἔπος ἐπὶ τοίχου χ.*, Ib. 12, 130; *ἐν τύμβῳ χ. τόδε*, 7, 710:—*τὸ χαραχθὲν νόμισμα*, *stamped* money, *coin*, Polyb. 10, 27, 13. (Prob. onomatop.; akin to *γράφω*, and our *scratch*; hence *κάρχαρος*.)

Χαρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *χαίρω*: *χαρήσομαι*, fut. mid. of same.

†Χάρης, ητος, ὁ, *Chares*, an Athenian commander, defeated at Chaeronea, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18; Dem.; etc.—2. a statuary of Rhodes, Strab. p. 652, maker of the Colossus. Others in Plut. Alex.; Ath.; etc.

†Χαριάδης, ου, ὁ, *Chariades*, an Athenian, Isae. 46, 34. Others in Eubul. Antiop. 3; etc. In pl. *οἱ Χαριάδαι*, *the Chariadae*, a noble family in Aegina, Pind. N. 8, 79.

†Χαρίδας, ου and α, ὁ, *Charidas*, masc. pr. n., a Cyrenean, Call. Ep. 14. Cf. *Χαρίλας*.

†Χαρίδημος, ου, ὁ, Dor. *-δᾶμος*, *Charidemus*, a commander of mercenaries in the service of Athens from Oreus in Euboea, Dem. 663, 5; sqq.—2. an Athenian commander; sent also on an embassy to Philip, Id. pp. 19, 267, etc. Others in Dem. 1056, 27; 1331, 22; etc.

Χαρίδωτης, ου, ὁ, (*χάρις*, *δίδωμι*) *Joy-giver*, epith of Mercury, H. Hom. 17, 12: also of Bacchus, Plut. Anton. 24 (in form *-δότης*).

Χαρίδωτις, ιδος, fem. from foreg., Orph. H. 8, 9.

Χάριεις, *χαρίεσσα*, *χαρίεν*, but in Att. *χάριεν* (v. sub fin.), gen. *εντος*, (*χάρις*): *pleasing, agreeable, graceful, pretty, lovely, beautiful*: in Hom. only of things, *πέπλος χαριέστατος*, Il. 6, 271; *εἵματα*, 5, 905; *δῶρα*, 8, 204; *ἔργα*, *ἀοιδή*, Od. 10, 223; 24, 197; *τέλος χαριέστερον*, 9, 5;—but also of the parts of a person, as *χ. μέτωπον*, *πρόσωπον*, *κάρη*, Il. 16, 798; 18, 24; 22, 403; and so, of a youth, *πρῶτον ὑπηνήτη τοὔπερ χαριεστάτη ἥβη*, Il. 24, 348:—of actual persons first in Hes. Th. 246, 260, to denote female grace and beauty:—then,—II. Att., *χαρίεις* was very freq. of persons, but usu. in metaph. signf., *graceful, elegant, accomplished*, so that it came to be used as a familiar term for *σοφός*, Lat. *venustus, festivus, lepidus, scitus*, *οἱ χαρίεντες*, *men of taste, men of education*, Isocr. 234 C, Plat. Rep. 452 B, 605 B, cf. esp. 602 D; opp. to *οἱ πολλοί*, *οἱ φορτικοί*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 5, 4. Pol. 2, 7, 10; *οἱ χ. καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντες*, Ib. 6, 5, 10:—*χ. τι*, *accomplished* in a thing, Plat. Lach. 180 D; *περί τι*, Ep. Plat. 363 C.—2. so of things, *nice, neat, pretty, elegant, agreeable*, Lat. *scitus, facetus*, Ar. Plut. 145, etc.; *χαρίεντα σοφίζεσθαι*, Av. 1401; so in ironic. sense, *χαρίεντα πάθοιμ᾽ ἄν*, Id. Eccl. 794; *χ. δῶρα*, Id. Plut. 849; *χάριεν γάρ*, that would be *a pretty thing!* Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26.—III. adv. *-τως*, *gracefully, elegantly*, *χ. ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα*, Plat. Phaed. 80 C: *neatly, cleverly*, *πάνυ χ. ἀποδέδεικται*, Ib. 87 A, cf. Polit. 300 B: also in ironical sense. —2. *kindly, courteously*, Isocr. 86 D.—3. *with good intention*, *χ. μέν*, *ἀπειροτέρως δέ*, Id. 240 C.—IV. the neut. was also used in Att. as adv., and then only (acc. to A. B. p. 570) it was written proparox. *χάριεν*, cf. Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 303 E. (The orig. form was *χαριής*, like *ὑγιής*, as appears from the compar. and superl. *χαριέστερος*, *-έστατος*: but the Aeol. or Boeot. form *χαρίεις* soon got the upper hand, whereas *ὑγίεις* remains a rare poetic word.) Hence

Χαριεντίζομαι, f. *-ίσομαι* Att. *-ιοῦμαι*: dep. mid.:—*to act* or *speak with grace, neatness* or *freedom*, esp. *to be witty, to jest*, Lat. *festive loqui*, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D, etc.; *σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεσθαι*, *to jest* in earnest, Plat. Apol. 24 C. Hence

Χαριέντισμα, ατος, τό, *a witty saying, jest, bon-mot*: and

Χαριεντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *graceful manners*: esp., *witty conversation*, Plat. Theaet. 168 D; *χ. καὶ εὐτραπελία*, Id. Rep. 563 B.

Χαριέντότης, ητος, ἡ, (*χαρίεις*) *gracefulness*, like foreg., Plut. 2, 441 B.

Χαριέντως, adv., from *χαρίεις*, q. v.

Χαρίεργος, ὁν, (*χάρις*, *ἔργω*) *delighting in handicraft*, epith. of Minerva, as protectress of artificers, Leon. Tar. 4;—elsewh. *ἐργάνη*.

Χαρίζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. *-ίσομαι* Att. *-ιοῦμαι* (as also in Hdt. 1, 90): aor. *ἐχαρισάμην*, Hdt. 1, 91: pf. *κεχάρισμαι*, both in act. and pass. sense, cf. Ar. Eq. 54, and infra (III): —(*χάρις*). *To say* or *do something agreeable* to a person, *show* him *favour* or *kindness, oblige, gratify* or *favour* him, Lat. *gratificari*, c. dat. pers., first in Il. 5, 71, Od. 13, 265, etc.; and in Att., as Thuc. 3, 42, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 16; *Καλλία χαριζόμενος*, *to oblige* him, Plat. Prot. 362 A; etc.:—more rarely without dat., *to make one's self agreeable, court favour*, c. part., *χαρίζετο ἱερὰ ῥέζων*, Od. 1, 61, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1045; *χ. χάριτας*, Eur. Erechth. 17, 1; *to comply*, Aesch. Pers. 700:—so c. dat. modi, *χαρίζεσθαι ψεύδεσι*, *to court favour by* lies, Od. 14, 387; so too, *χαρίζεσθαι φιλότητι*, Od. 10, 43, etc.—2. in Att., mostly, *to gratify* or *indulge* a humour or passion, *ἐρᾶν καὶ ἔρωσι χ.*, Pind. Fr. 236; *χ. θυμῷ*, Soph. El. 331; *ὀργῇ*, Eur. Aeol. 13, cf. Or. 1514: *τῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ*, Plat. Rep. 561 C; *χ. γαστρί, σώματι, ἡδονῇ*, like Lat. *indulgere*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 39, etc.:—esp. of a woman, *χ. ἀνδρί*, *to grant her favours* to a man, Lat. *copiam sui facere*, Ar. Eq. 517, Eccl. 628, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Phaedr. 231 C, 256 A, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim., v. sub *χάρις* III. 2:—also, *to humour* another in argument, i. e. *let* him *have the best* of it, Plat. Meno 75 B; so, *χ. τῷ Ἱππῳ*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.—II. c. acc. rei, *to offer willingly, give gladly* or *cheerfully, give freely*, *δῶρα*, Od. 24, 283; *ἄποινα*, Il. 6, 49, etc.; *χαρίζεσθαί τινί τι*, Hdt. 1, 91, Ar. Ach. 437, Eq. 54: hence also, c. gen. partitive, *to give freely of* a thing, *χ. ἀλλοτρίων*, Od. 17, 452; *ταμίη χαριζομένη παρεόντων*, *giving freely of* such things as were ready, Od. 1, 140, etc.;—on *προικὸς χαρίζεσθαι*, Od. 13, 15, v. sub *προίξ*.—III. pass., *to be pleasing, agreeable* or *dear*, *τινί*, to any one, Od. 8, 538: esp. in pf. *κεχάρισμαι*, and in plqpf., *κεχάριστο θυμῷ*, *was dear* to her heart, Od. 6, 23; *τοῖσι Εὐβοέεσσι ἐκεχάριστο*, *it was done to please* the Euboeans, Hdt. 8, 5; *ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνήμῃ κεχαρίσθω*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C.—2. part. pf. *κεχαρισμένος*, *η*, *ον*, as adj., *pleasing, acceptable, welcome*, Lat. *gratus, acceptus*, *ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ*, oft. in Hom., cf. Hes. Th. 580; *δῶρα θεοῖς κεχαρισμένα*, Il. 20, 298, cf. Od. 16, 184; *κεχαρισμένα θεῖναί τινι*, to do *things pleasing* to one, Il. 24, 661: so too with *εἰδέναι*, Od. 8, 584; *κεχαρισμένος ἦλθεν*, he came *wished for*, was *welcome*, Od. 2, 54, cf. Hdt. 1, 87; *κεχαρισμένα θύρσῳ*, Eur. H. F. 889; *κεχαρ. χοιρίδιον*, Ar. Pac. 386; *πᾶσι κεχαρισμένος*, *κεχαρ. τοῖς θεοῖς*, Plat. Soph. 218 A, Euthyphr. 14 B; *λόγος κεχαρ.*, Dem. 178, 3.—The whole word is rare in Trag., but very freq. in prose.

†Χαρίκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Chariclea*, fem. pr. n., Luc. Tox. 13.

†Χαρικλείδης, ου, ὁ, *Chariclides*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 572, 13.

†Χαρικλῆς, έους, ὁ, *Charicles*, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 7, 20:—one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Andoc.; Luc.; etc.

†Χαρικλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Chariclo*, a nymph, mother of Tiresias, Apollod. 3, 4, 7; Call. Lav. Pall. 67.—2. a daughter of Perses or Apollo, wife of Chiron, Pind. P. 4, 184.—3. daughter of Cychreus of Salamis, wife of Sciron, Plut. Thes. 10.—Others in Anth.

†Χαρίλαος, ου, ὁ, Att. Χαρίλεως, Dor. Χαρίλας, also Χάριλλος, Hdt. 8, 131, *Charilaus*, son of Polydectes, nephew of Lycurgus, a Proclid, Plut. Lyc. 3; etc.

†Χαρίλας, ὁ, v. foreg.—In Ael. V. H. 1, 27 formerly Χαρίδας.

†Χαρίλεως, ω, ὁ, *Charilaus*, a citizen of Samos, Hdt. 3, 145. Cf. Χαρίλαος.

†Χάριλλος, ου, ὁ, = Χαρίλαος.

Χάριν, v. sub *χάρις* V. 1.

†Χαρινάδης, ου, ὁ, *Charinades*, an Athenian, whose slowness became proverbial, *κρείττων ἐστί σου Χαρινάδης βαδίζειν*, Ar. Vesp. 232.

Χάρινος, ου, ὁ, name of a comic dancer in Sparta, a standing character in the Doric comedy, like the Spanish *Gracioso*, Müller Dor. 4, 7 § 3.—†II. as masc. pr. n., *Charinus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1334, 11.—2. another, Id. 927, 21.—Others in Arr.; etc.

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†Χαριξένη, ης, ἡ, *Charixene*, an Athenian female, whose name became proverbial for simplicity, Ar. Eccl. 943.

†Χαρίξενος, ου, ὁ, *Charixenus*, a Sicyonian, Luc. Tox. 22.—Others in Anth. P. 7, 468; etc.

†Χάριππος, ου, ὁ, *Charippus*, an Athenian, masc. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 64.—Others in Andoc.; Ael.; etc.

Χάρις, ἡ, gen. χάριτος: acc. χάριν, in later poets also χάριτα, which occurs also in Hdt. 6, 41, Eur. El. 61, Hel. 1378; and always so of the prop. n., infr. B, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 273, 3, Anm. 1†: plur. χάριτες; poet. dat. χάρισσι, Pind. N. 5, fin., or χαρίτεσσι, Id.: (χαίρω.) *Favour, grace*, Lat. *gratia*, —I. in objective sense, *outward grace* (as we say *well* or *ill favoured*), *grace, beauty*, esp. of persons, oft. in Hom.; θεσπεσίην δ' ἄρα τῷγε χάριν κατεχεύατ' Ἀθήνη, Od. 2, 12, etc.; χάριν ἀμφιχέαι τινί, Hes. Op. 65; εὐμόρφων δὲ κολοσσῶν ἔχθεται χάρις ἀνδρί, Aesch. Ag. 416; also in plur., κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβειν, Od. 6, 237; μετὰ χαρίτων, *gracefully*, Thuc. 2, 41:—more rarely of things, ἔργοισι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ὀπάζειν, Od. 15, 320, cf. Il. 14, 183; of *graceful speaking*, οὔ οἱ χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἐπέεσσιν, Od. 8, 175.—II. in subjective sense, *grace, favour felt*; and that, —1. on the part of the doer, *kindness, goodwill*, τινός, *for* or *towards* one, Hes. Op. 188; τῆς παλαιᾶς χαρίτος ἐκβεβλημένη, Soph. Aj. 808.—2. more usu. on the part of the receiver, *the sense of favour* received or enjoyed, *thanks, gratitude*, Il. 4, 95; τινός, for a thing, οὐδέ τις ἐστὶ χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργέων, Od. 4, 695, cf. Hes. Th. 503: more rarely c. inf., χάρις μάρνασθαι, *thanks for* fighting, Il. 9, 316; 17, 147; ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι ἰδέω χάριν ἤματα πάντα, I should ever feel the *favour*, i. e. *thank* thee, Il. 14, 235; so χάριν ἀπομνήσασθαί τινι, Hes. Th. 503; χάριν φέρειν τινί, Pind. O. 10 (11), 22;—in prose usu., χάριν εἰδέναι τινί, Hdt. 3, 21, and Att.; so, χ. γιγνώσκειν, ἐπίστασθαι, Pors. Med. 476; χ. ἔχειν τινί τινος, to feel *gratitude* to one for a thing, Hdt. 7, 120, cf. 1, 71, and freq. in Att.; χ. ὀφείλειν, to owe *gratitude*, be beholden, Soph. Ant. 331, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 30; χάριν or χάριτα καταθέσθαι τινί, to lay up a store of *gratitude* in a person's heart, i. e. earn his *thanks*, Hdt. 7, 178; χάριν λαμβάνειν, to receive, reap *thanks*, Soph. O. T. 1004, etc.; διπλὴν ἐξ ἐμοῦ κτήσει χάριν, Id. Phil. 1370; so, χ. κομίσασθαι, Thuc. 3, 58; χ. ἀπέχειν, and so on;—though all these run also into signif. III:—χάρις (ἐστί) τινὶ ὅτι..., as, χάρις τοῖς θεοῖς ὅτι..., *thank* the gods that..., Xen. An. 3, 3, 14, etc.; hence, —3. *influence*, as opp. to force, χάριτι πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ, Thuc. 1, 9.—III. as an act., *a favour* whether done or returned, *a grace, kindness, boon*: in gen. *that which is acceptable, pleasing* to one, esp., χάριν φέρειν τινί, to confer *a favour* on one, do *something agreeable* to him, Il. 5, 211, 874; 9, 613, etc.; in this signf. very freq. in Hdt.; hence in the same phrase, *to please* or *humour* one, do a thing *to oblige* him, like ἦρα and ἐπίηρα φέρειν τινί, in prose usu. χάριν θέσθαι, νέμειν, δρᾶσαι, etc., to do, confer *a grace, favour, kindness*, Trag., cf. Lob. Phryn. 18; χ. δοῦναι = χαρίζεσθαι, *to indulge, humour*, ὀργῇ, Soph. O. C. 855; so, χάριν ἀμείβεσθαι, ἀντιδοῦναι, ἀποδοῦναι, τίνειν, ἐκτίνειν, ὑπουργεῖν, —χάριν ἀπολαμβάνειν, ἀπαιτεῖν, etc., of favours returned, or to be returned, freq. in Att., see the verbs —2. esp., of *favours granted* by women, (v. sub χαρίζομαι I, 2), χάριν μνηστῆς ἰδεῖν, Il. 11, 243; so in Att. usu. in plur., as Xen. Hier. 1, 34; 7, 6; and in full, χάριτες ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων, Pind. Fr. 90, 1; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 A, etc.—IV. generally, *a gratification, delight*, τινός, *in* or *from* a thing, φόρμιγγος, συμποσίου, Pind. P. 2, 129, O. 7, 8; ἐνοπτρα, παρθένων χάριτας, like Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Tro. 1109; opp. to λύπη, Soph. El. 821; οὐδεμίαν τῷ βίῳ χάριν ἔχω, Ar. Lys. 865; cf. Plat. Gorg. 462 C, etc.—2. δαιμόνων χάρις, *homage due* to them, their *worship, majesty*, Aesch. Ag. 182; so, ἀθίκτων χ., Ib. 372:—also, *an acknowledgment* thereof, *an offering, gift*, εὐκταία χ. τινός, opp. to a common gift (δῶρον or δωρά), Aesch. Ag. 1387, Xen. Hier. 8, 4; τιμὴ καὶ γέρα καὶ χ., Plat. Euthyphr. 15 A; cf. Lach. 187 A, etc.—V. special usages: —1. absol. acc. sing. χάριν, c. gen., *in* any one's *favour*, *for* his *pleasure*, *for* his *sake*, χάριν Ἕκτορος, Il. 15, 744; ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν, to lie *for* one's tongue's *pleasure*, i. e. merely for the sake of talking, Hes. Op. 707, cf. Aesch. Cho. 266: also with artic., τὴν Ἀθηναίων χάριν, Hdt. 5, 99; so also very common in Att.:—in this usage it soon assumed the character of a prep., being usu. followed by its genit., = ἕνεκα, Lat. *gratiâ, causâ*, *for the sake* of a person or thing, *in behalf of, on account of*, τοῦ χάριν; for what *reason*? Ar. Plut. 53; συγχωρῶ τοῦ λόγου χ., Plat. Rep. 475 A; χάριν πλησμονῆς, Id. Phaedr. 241 C, etc.; so, ἐμὴν χάριν, σὴν χάριν, for my, thy *pleasure* or *sake*, Lat. *mea, tua gratia*, Soph. Tr. 485, etc.; also τὴν ἐμὴν, τὴν σὴν χ.:—also pleon., τίνος χάριν ἕνεκα, Plat. Legg. 701 D, †Pseudo-Phoc. 188†, cf. ἕνεκα:—also, χάριν τινὸς, *as far as regards..., as to...*, like ἕνεκα II, Soph. O. C. 444, Fr. 501, cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 63, Blomf. Pers. 343.—Originally, no doubt, this was an accus. in apposition with the sentence, as in Il. 15, 744, etc., *being a favour, since it is* (*was*) *a favour*, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 621, obs. 2.—2. εἰς χάριν τινός, *to do* one *a pleasure*, Thuc. 3, 37; οὐδὲν εἰς χ. πράσσειν, Soph. O. T. 1353:—so,—3. πρὸς χάριν λέγειν τινί, Mem. 4, 4, 4, cf. Hell. 6, 3, 7: but, πρὸς χάριν ἐμῆς σαρκός, *for the sake* of my flesh, i. e. of devouring it, Soph. Phil. 1156; so, πρὸς χ. βορᾶς, Id. Ant. 30; πρὸς χ., opp. to κλάων, Id. O. T. 1152:—but πρὸς χάριν, also, just like χάριν, Pind. O. 8, 10, Eur. Med. 538.—4. ἐν χάριτι κρίνειν τινά, to decide *from partiality to* one, Theocr. 5, 69: ἐν χ. ποιεῖσθαί τι, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 115 C: but, also, *for* one's *gratification, pleasure*, ποιῆσαί τινί τι ἐν χάριτι, cf. Stallb. Phaed. 115 B.—5. διὰ χαρίτων εἶναι or γίγνεσθαί τινι, to stand, be *on terms of friendship* or *mutual favour* with one, Xen. Hier. 9, 1, and 2.—6. μετὰ χάριτος καὶ ἐθελοντί, Polyb. 2, 22, 5.

B. as a mythological pr. n., usu. in plur. *al Χάριτες, the Charites* or *Graces*, goddesses of grace, loveliness and favour, they who confer all grace, etc., even the favour of victory in the games, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2, 50 (90) sq., 7, 12 (20). In Hom. their number is undefined, cf. Il. 14, 267, sq.; but Hes. Th. 907, reduces them to three, *Aglaia, Euphrosynê, Thalia*; and Pind., etc., follows him, O. 14, 19. In Od. 18, 194; 8, 364, they are the attendants of Venus, whom they bathe and dress, cf. Müller Archäol. § 378. 1; and are introduced to personify the highest grace in any thing; e. g. a veil is wrought by them, Il. 5, 338; and, in Od. 6, 18, they give their charms to the companions of Nausicaa.—The worship of the three Graces is said to have been introduced by Eteocles at Orchomenus in Boeotia, v. Müll. Orchom. 8, p. 177, sq.: while at Lacedaemon and Athens only two were orig. worshipped,—at Lacedaemon called Φάεννα and Κλῆτα or Κλητά), *Giver of Glory and Fame*: at Athens, Ἡγεμόνη and Αἰγλώ, *Guide* and *Nurse*, Pausan. 3, 18, 6: 9, 35, 2: a later version called them Χάρις and Πειθώ.—II. in sing., ἡ Χάρις, *Charis*, wife of Vulcan, acc. to Il. 18, 382, whereas Hes. Th. 945, makes Aglaia, the youngest of the Charites, his wife.

C. (As χάρις is of the same root with χαίρω, χαρά, χάρμα, it is akin also to Lat. *carus* and *gratus, grata, grates, gratia.*) [⏑–, yet Hom. sometimes has the acc. χάριν in arsin. as in Il. 5, 874; 11, 243.]

†Χαρισθένης, εος contd. ους, ὁ, *Charisthenes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 156.

†Χαρισιάδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Charisius*, Dem. 1304, 26.

†Χαρίσιαι, ῶν, αἱ, also Χαρεῖα, *Charisiae*, a city in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 5.

Χάρισιος, α, ον, *belonging to* χάρις, like χαριστήριος: χ. ἔθνον, *a free gift*, Call. Fr. 193; χαρισία βοτάνη, *love-plant*.—II. χ. πλακοῦς, a sort of cake, Ar. Fr. 6; but as subst., ὁ χαρισίος in Eubul. Ἀγχ. 2.—III. τὰ Χαρίσια (sc. ἱερά), = Χαριτήσια. [ῐ]

†Χάρισιος, ου, ὁ, *Charisius*, a son of Lycaon, founder of Charisiae, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

Χάρισμα, ατος, τό, (χαρίζομαι) *a favour, kindness*: esp., *a free gift, grace*, N. T.

Χαριστέον, verb. adj. from χαρίζομαι, *one must gratify, indulge*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 227 C.

Χαριστήριος, ον, (χαρίζομαι) *inclined to showing favour*; or *for giving thanks*: hence,—1. τὸ χ., *a favour, grace*, LXX.—2. τὰ χ. (sc. ἱερά), *thank-offerings*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 2; 7, 2, 28; χ. θύειν, ἀποδιδόναι, Poxyh. 21, 1, 2, Luc. Patr. Encom 7.

Χαριστικός, ή, όν, (χαρίζομαι) *giving freely, bountiful*, Plut. 2, 332 D, etc.

Χαριστίων, ωνος, ὁ, *an instrument of* Archimedes *for weighing*.

Χαριτήσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *the feast of the Charites*.

Χαρίτια, ας, ἡ, *a jest, joke*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 13.

†Χαριτίμιδης, ου, ὁ, *Charitimides*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 293.

Χαριτοβλέφαρος, ον, (Χάρις, βλέφαρον) *with eyelids or eyes like the Charites, ὄμματα*, Anth. P. append. 209: comically, χαρ., μάζα χ., Eubul. Τιτθ. 2.

Χαριτολωσσέω, Att. -ττέω, ῶ, (χάρις, γλῶσσα) *to speak to please, gloze with the tongue*, Aesch. Pr. 294: also γλωσσοχαριτέω.

Χαριτολωτιτζω, f. -ίσω, = foreg.

Χαριτοδότης, ου, ὁ, = χαριδότης, Wytt. Plut. 2, 158 E.

Χαριτόεις, εσσα, εν, = χαρίεις, Anacr. 129.

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Χαριτόφωνος, ον, (*χάρις, φωνή*) *with charming voice*, Philox. ap. Ath. 564 E.

Χαριτόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (*χάρις*) *to show favour* or *grace to* any one, τινά, N. T.: usu. in pass., *to be highly favoured*, LXX., and N. T.

†**Χαριτώ**, οῦς, ἡ, *Charito*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 13.

†**Χαρίτων λόφος**, ὁ, *hill of the Graces*, in Africa at the source of the Cinyps, Hdt. 4, 175.

†**Χαρίτων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Chariton*, an Agrigentine, Ael. V. H. 2, 4.

Χαριτώπις, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (*χάρις, ὤψ*) *graceful of aspect, sweet-looking*, Orph. H. 16, 5: fem. **χαριτῶπις**, ιδος, Anth. P. append. 209.

Χάρμα, ατος, τό, (*χαίρω*) *a joy, delight, source of joy to* any one, *χάρμα τινί*, Hom.; also, *χ. τινός*, Eur. Phoen. 1506, Supp. 283: in plur., Od. 6, 185, Hes. Op. 699, Aesch., and Eur.; esp. of victory in the games, *ἀπονον χ. ἔλαβον*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 26; *καλλίνικου χ.*, Id. I. 5 (4), 69; etc.: *a source of malignant joy*, Il. 3, 51; 6, 82, etc.; *λυπρά, χάρματα δ' ἐχθροῖς*, Aesch. Pers. 1034.—2. generally, *joy, delight, pleasure*, Od. 19, 471, H. Cer. 372, Hes. Sc. 400, Trag.—Poet. word.—(French *charme, charmer*, etc.)

†**Χαρμάνδη**, ης, ἡ, *Charmande*, a large city of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10.

†**Χαρμαντίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Charmantides*, an Athenian, a pupil of the sophist Thrasymachus, Plat. Rep. 328 B.—Others in Isocr.; etc.

Χάρμη, ης, ἡ, *battle, fight, strife, war*, oft. in Hom.; *μνησαντο δὲ χάρμης*, Il. 4, 222, etc.; *μνησώμεθα χάρμης*, Il. 19, 148, Od. 22, 73; *μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμης Ἀργείοις*, Il. 4, 509; *εἰδότε χάρμης*, 5, 608; *πρωκαλέσσατο χάρμῃ*, 7, 218:—*χάρμῃ γηθόσυνοι τὴν σφιν θεὸς ἐμβάλε θυμῷ*, where it seems to mean *the spirit of battle, eagerness for battle*, Il. 13, 82:—in Pind., like *χάρμα, victory in the games*, O. 9, 129:—in plur., *successes*, opp. to *κακά*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 110. (The root of *χάρμη* must be *χαίρω*, so that the primary sense would be *the joy of battle*, '*the stern* joy that warriors feel,' etc.; see the last place quoted from Il. in the compds. *ἱπποιοχάρμης* and *ἱπποχάρμης*, *μενεχάρμης* and *μενέχαρμος*, *στιβαροχάρμης*, *χαλκοχαρμης*. Schneider refers to a remarkable gloss of Hesych., *χαρά· ὀργὴ ἢ ἀφυΐλη*).—II. = *ἐπιδοράτις*, Steseich. 89, Ibyc. 58.

†**Χαρμίδας**, ου, ὁ, *Charmidas*, a Spartan, Paus. 3, 2, 7.

†**Χαρμίδης**, ου, ὁ, *Charmides*, an Athenian, son of Glaucon, uncle of Plato, Plat. Charm.; Prot. 315; Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 19.—2. an Elean, victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 7, 1.—3. father of the sculptor Phidias, Id. 5, 10, 2.

†**Χαρμῖνος**, ου, ὁ, *Charminus*, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 8, 30.—2. a Lacedaemonian, an envoy of Thimbron, Xen. An. 7, 6, 1.

†**Χάρμιον**, ου, ἡ, (**Χαρμιόνη**) *Charmium*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Anton. 86.

†**Χάρμις**, ιδος, ὁ, *Charmis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 519.—II. ἡ, a city of Sardinia.

†**Χαρμόθας**, ὁ, *Charmothas*, a port of Arabia, Strab. p. 777.

†**Χαρμόλεως**, ω, ὁ, *Charmolaus*, a beautiful youth of Megara, Luc. D. Mort. 10.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χαρμονή, ῆς, ἡ, = *χαρμοσύνη*, *joy, delight, bliss*, Soph. Aj. 559, and in Eur.: plur., *joys, delights*, Eur. Ion 1379, H. F. 384, 742. Poet. word, yet cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22, Plat. Phil. 43 C. Hence

Χαρμονικός, ή, όν, *glad, joyful*.

†**Χάρμος**, ου, ὁ, *Charmus*, an Athenian, Plut. Sol. 2; Paus. 1, 30, 1.—Others in Ath. 4 A; 344 D; etc.

Χαρμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *joyfulness, delight*, Plut. 2, 1102 A, Orph. H. 59, 4: from

Χαρμόσυνος, ῳ, ον, (*χάρμα*) *joyful, glad, χαρμόσυνα ποιεῖν*, to make rejoicings, Hdt. 3, 27; where Schweigh. would supply *ἱερά*, cf. Plut. 2, 362 D.

Χαρμόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χάρμα, φρήν*) *heart-delighting*, or *of joyous heart*, epith. of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 127.

Χαροδότης, ου, ὁ, and **χαροδότης**, ου, ὁ, (*χαρά, δίδωμι*) *Giver of joy*, like *χαριδώτης*: poet. fem. *χαροδώτις*.

†**Χαροιάδης**, ου, ὁ, *Charoeades*, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 3, 86.

†**Χαροπῖνος**, ου, ὁ, *Charopinus*, brother of Aristagoras of Miletus, Hdt. 5, 99.

Χαροποιέω, ῶ, *to cause joy, to delight*. Hence

Χαροποίημα, ατος, τό, *joy caused to any one*.

Χαροποιός, όν, (*χαρά, ποιέω*) *causing joy, gladdening*, v. l. for *χοροπ-*, Eur. Hec. 917, Phoen. 788, Ar. Ran. 353.

Χαροπός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, (*χαρά, ὤψ*): — strictly, *glad-eyed*; hence, *bright-eyed, χαροποὶ λέοντες*, Od. 11, 611, H. Merc. 569, Hes. Th. 321, etc.; *κύνες*, H. Hom. Merc. 194; of the eyes of Minerva, Theocr. 20, 25, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 1, 3, etc.; of monkeys, Ar. Pac. 1065; of the Germans (cf. sq.); as epith. of *ἡώς*, *σελήνη*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1280; of the sea, Mel. 80, Opp. H. 4, 312, etc.—The word did not at first denote any definite *colour*, but referred simply to the *brightness of the eye*, usu. with collat. notion of fierceness (Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 53 sq.; cf. *χάρμη*): but as such eyes usu. have a *light-blue* or *greyish* lustre, it came, like *γλαυκός*, to denote colours of this kind. What the special shade was, we can hardly determine, but it is distinguished as darker than *γλαυκός* (q. v., signf. II. 2) by several authors; yet that they did not differ much is clear from the line, *δμωτά μιν γλαυκῆς χαροπώτερα πολλὸν Ἀθάνας*, Theocr. 20, 25; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Late poets, keeping solely to the *expression* of such eyes, use it generally for *joyous, gladsome*, cf. Theocr. 12, 35, Jac. Anth. P. p. 324.

†**Χάροπος**, ου, ὁ, *Charopus*, father of Nireus, king of the island Syme, Il. 2, 672:—in Luc. D. Mort. 25 **Χάροψ**.—2. an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

Χαροπότης, ητος, ἡ, (*χαροπός*) *brightness of eye: a light-blue colour*, used by Plut. Marius 11, to designate the eyes of the Germans, called by Tacitus *truces et caerulei oculi*.

Χάροψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *χαροπός*, Opp. C. 3, 114. [ᾰ]

†**Χάροψ**, οπος, ὁ, *Charops*, = **Χάροπος** 1.—2. son of Hippasus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 426.—Others in Luc., etc.

Χαρτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *χάρτης*, Anth. [τᾰ]

†**Χάρτας**, ὁ, *Chartas*, a statuary of Sparta, Paus. 6, 4, 4.

Χαρτηρία, ας, ἡ, = sq., LXX.

Χάρτη, ης, ἡ, = sq., *a sheet of paper*, to which the Stoics compared the soul at birth, Plut. 2, 900 A.

Χάρτης, ου, ὁ, (*χαράσσω*) Lat. *charta, a leaf of paper*, made from the separated layers of the papyrus: the finest paper was called royal, *χάρται βασιλικοί, chartae regiae* in Catull. 19, 6.—2. *a book formed of such leaves*: so in plur., as we say *papers*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 10.—3. metaph., *any leaf* or *thin plate*, *χάρται μολύβδινοι*, Joseph.

Χαρτίδιον, ου, τό, = sq., Alciphr. 1, 26. [ῐ]

Χαρτίον, ου, τό, dim. from *χάρτης*, Plut. 2, 60 A.

Χαρτογράφος, ον, *writing on paper*.

Χαρτοπράτης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in paper*. [ᾰτ]

Χαρτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.

Χαρτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *χαίρω, that is matter of delight, delightful*,' Soph. Tr. 227, Plat. Prot. 358 A: *χαρτά, delights*, opp. to *κακά, χαρτοῖσι χαίρε*, Archil. 14, cf. Soph. El. 1457; *χαρτὰ πάσχειν*, Eur. Phoen. 618. (Hence prob. the Lat. *gratus*.)

Χαρτοφύλάκιον, ου, τό, *a case* or *closet for keeping papers in*.

Χαρτοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a keeper of papers*. [ῠ]

Χάρυβδίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ:—*to swallow up like Charybdis*, Meineke Pherecr. Κραπατ. 17.

Χάρυβδις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, *Charybdis*, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla, Od. 12, 101, sq.: generally, *a whirlpool, gulf*, Eur. Supp. 500:—metaph. of a greedy, rapacious person, *χ. ἁρπαγῆς*, Ar. Eq. 248. (Prob. akin to *ῥοιβδέω*.)

Χάρων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *χαροπός*, Lyc. 455:—hence, as subst., *a lion*, Euphor. 47. et ibi Meineke; *an eagle*, Lyc. 260, et ibi Bachm.; of the Cyclops, Lyc. 660.—II. as prop. n., *Charon*, the ferryman of the Styx, prob. *from his bright, fierce eyes*, Eur., etc.; in Ar. Ran. 183, with a play on *χαίρε*.

†**Χάρων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Charon*, v. foreg. II.—2. a Theban, a friend of Pelopidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3.—3. a historian of Lampsacus, ὁ Πύθεω, Paus. 10, 38, 11; cf. Strab. p. 583.

†**Χαρώνδας**, ου, ὁ, *Charondas*, a celebrated lawgiver of Catana in Sicily, Plat. Rep. 599; Arist. Pol. 1, 1, 6.

Χαρώνειος, ον, (**Χάρων**) *belonging to Charon* or *the nether world, Charonean*: hence,—1. X. *θύρα*, the gate *through which criminals were led to execution*.—2. X. *κλίμαξ*, a staircase in the theatre, leading up to the stage as if from the world below, by which ghosts, etc., entered, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 2. p. 133.—3. X. *βάραθρα*, caverns *filled with mephitic vapours*, like the *Grotto del Cane* near Naples; such places being looked on as entrances to the nether world, Galen, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: †and Strab. p. 578.

Χαρωνίς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of foreg.

Χαρωνίτης, ου, ὁ, *coming from the nether world*;—used to translate Lat. *Orcini*, the low persons whom Caesar brought into the senate, Plut. Anton. 15.

Χαρωπός, όν, Arr., Lob. Phryn. 106; and **χαρώψ**, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, rare late forms for *χαροπός, χάροψ*.

Χάσις, εως, ἡ, *a chasm, separation*.

Χασκάζω, f. -άσω, frequentat. from *χάσκω, χαίνω* (qq. v.), c. acc., *to gape at* or *for* a thing, Ar. Vesp. 695.

Χάσκάτον, ου, τό, *a mask with gaping mouth*.—II. *a plant*, Diosc.; elsewhere *ξάνθιον*.

Χάσκαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *a gaper, gaby*.

Χάσκω, ἔχασκον, *to gape, yawn*.

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forms almost always used for the pres. and impf. of χαίνω, in the best authors, Solon 5, 36, Achae. ap. Eust. 753, 55, Ar. Eq. 1018, 1032, Xen. Eq. 10, 7, etc.—v. sub χαίνω.

Χασκωρέω, ῶ,=χασκάζω, Hesych.

Χάσμα, ατος, τό, (χαίνω) :—*a yawning hollow, a chasm, gulf*, Hes. Th. 740; χ. γῆς, Hdt. 7, 30; χθονός, πέτρας, Eur. Ion 281, I. T. 626; ταρτάρου ἀβυσσα χ., Id. Phoen. 1605:—also, *the open mouth*, like Lat. *rictus*, χ. θηρός, Eur. H. F. 363; cf. Anth. P. 11, 379. etc.—II. generally, *any wide space* or *expanse*, hence used of the sky and sea, as, χάσμα πελάγεος τὸ δὴ Αἰγαῖον καλέεται, Hdt. 4, 85, cf. Plat. Legg. 614 D, etc. Hence

Χασμάω, ῶ, or usu. as dep. mid., χασμάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, *to yawn, gape wide*, of the mouth, ὁπόταν χασμᾷ (sc. Κλέων), Ar. Eq. 824; οἱ τοὺς χασμωμένους ὁρῶντες, Plat. Charm. 169 C; of a gate, Alex. Φυγ. 1, 7.—II. metaph., *to be confounded* or *amazed*, Plat. Gorg. 486 B, 527 A.

Χασμᾶτίας, ου, ὁ,=sq., Arist. Mund. 4, 30, Diog. L. 7, 154.

Χασμᾶτικός, οὐ, ὁ, of an earthquake, *which leaves vast chasms.*

Χασμάομαι, Ion. for χασμάομαι, εἴς τι, at a thing, Theocr. 4, 53.

Χάσμη, ης, ἡ, *a yawning, gaping*, in gen. *drowsiness*, Plat. Rep. 503 C; also in plur., Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *an object of idle gaping* or *staring, a gazing-stock*, Antipat. ap. Stob. p. 427, 58.

Χάσμημα, ατος, τό, (χασμάω) *that which is opened wide, a yawn, gape*, Lat. *rictus*, Ar. Av. 61.

Χάσμησις, εως, ἡ,=χάσμη.

Χασμός, ὁ,=χάσμα, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χασμωδέω, ῶ, *to yawn constantly: to make verses that yawn*, i. e. *have hiatus*: from

Χασμώδης, ες, (χάσμη, εἶδος) *always yawning*, Diog. L. 4, 32, Plut. 2, 92 D.

Χασμωδία, ας, ἡ, *constant yawning*:—in Gramm., *an hiatus* in verses, when one word ends, and the next begins with a vowel: also *a verse full of such hiatus.*

Χαστάω, ῶ,=χωρέω, Hesych.

Χαστός, ή, όν, *wide opened*, Hesych. (Lat. *vastus.*)

†Χάτεροι, Att. crasis for καὶ ἕτεροι, Ar. Nub. 34.

Χατέω=χατέω.

Χατέω, ῶ, strictly *to open the mouth*; hence,—I. c. inf., *to long, desire, wish much*, οὐδέ τις ἡμῖν δόρπου μνῆστις ἔην, μάλα περ χατέουσιν ἑλεσθαι, Od. 13, 280; ὁμῶς χατέουσιν ἀντία δεσποίνης φάσθαι, Od. 15, 376: also absol., Il. 9, 518, Od. 2, 249.—II. c. gen., *to crave, want, have need of* a thing, πάντες δὲ θεῶν χατέουσ' ἀνθρωποι, Od. 3, 48.—The word is merely poet., esp. Ep., and seems to have been used only in pres. and impf.—Cf. sq. (Prob. from root ΧΑ-, χάος, χάζομαι.)

Χατίζω, f. -ίσω, like foreg., c. gen., *to long for, desire, crave* a thing, νόστοιο, Od. 8, 156; 11, 350: *to want, have need of*, Il. 2, 225; 18, 392; ἐρμηνέων χατίζει, Pind. O. 2, 154; οὐ σοῦ χατίζων, Eur. Heracl. 465:—also absol., Il. 17, 221, Od. 22, 351:—χ. ἔργοιο, *to want* work, i. e. to be idle, Hes. Op. 21, χατίζων, *one who is in want, a needy, poor person*, Ib. 392.—The mid. is usu. received into the text of Aesch. Ag. 304 after Pors., μὴ χατίζεσθαι for μὴ χαρίζεσθαι: but Wellauer's conject. μηχαρίζεσθαι, q. v., deserves attention.

Χάτις, ἡ. and χάτος, εος, τό, *want, need*, less usual forms for χητίς, χῆτος, q. v. [ᾰ]

†Χατραμίς, ίδος, ἡ,=sq., Dion. P. 957.

†Χατραμωτῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Chatramotitis*, a district of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.

†Χαττηνία, ας, ἡ, *Chattenia*, a district of the Gerrhaei in Arabia, Polyb. 13, 9, 1.

†Χαττηνοί, ῶν, οἱ, *the Chatteni*, v. foreg., Polyb. 13, 9, 4.

†Χάττοι, ων, οἱ, *the Catti*, a German tribe, Strab. p. 291.

†Χαττουάριοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cattuarii*, a German tribe, Strab. p. 291.

Χαυλιόδους, ουν,=sq., Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 6; 2, 4; cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

Χαυλιόδων, όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαύλιος, ὀδούς) absol., *with outstanding teeth* or *tusks*, κάπρος, Hes. Sc. 387.—II. Hdt. 2, 68 has ὀδόντες χαυλιόδοντες of the crocodile's teeth; in 2, 71, he calls the hippopotamus τετράπουν χαυλιόδοντας φύσιν, where ὀδόντας may be supplied; so, of the boar, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51, cf. 4, 11, 14; cf. foreg.

Χαυλιος, ον, and χαῦλος, η, ον,=χαῦνος, Gramm.

†Χαυλοταῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Chaulotaei*, an Arabian tribe, Strab. p. 767.

Χαύναξ, ᾶκος, ὁ. (χαῦνος) *a gaper, gaby*: also *a liar, cheat.* Hence

Χαυνιάζω, *to cheat, beguile*:—pass., *to go astray, err*, Gramm.

Χαυνοπολίτης, ου, ὁ, (χαῦνος, πολίτης) *an open-mouthed citizen* who swallows all that's told him, *a gaping cit, cockney* (cf. Κεχηναῖος), Ar. Ach. 635; cf. Lob. Phryn. 601. [ῐ]

Χαυνόπρωκτος, ον, (χαῦνος, πρωκτός) *wide-breeched*, Ar. Ach. 104.

Χαῦνος, η, ον, but ος, ον in Plat. Legg. 728 E, Arist. Probl. 23, 29, 1: (χαίνω):—strictly, *gaping, falling asunder*; hence, *slackened*, and so of the consistence of bodies, *loose, flabby, flaccid*, Plat. Polit. 282 E, and Arist., cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: usu.,—II. metaph., *empty, vain, idle, silly*, νοῦς χ., v. l. Solon 19, 6; πραπίς, Pind. P. 2, 112; κενεῶν ἐλπίδων χαῦνον τέλος, Id. N. 8, 78; χαῦνα φρύσασθαι, Solon †26, 1†, 31 Bergk; χ. ποεῖν τινα, Plat. l. c.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 6, etc.:—Ar. Av. 819 plays on this double sense. Hence

Χαυνότης, ητος, ἡ, *looseness, porousness*, Xen. Oec. 19, 11.—II. metaph., *folly, vanity*, Plat. Theaet. 175 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 7.

Χαυνόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χαῦνος) *to make loose, flabby* or *porous*:—like χάσκω, *to open the mouth*, Ephipp. Ἐμπολ. 1, 5; but Meineke suspects the word.—II. metaph., *to puff up, make proud and silly*, Eur. Andr. 931, Plat. Lys. 210 E:—pass., *to be so*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5. Hence

Χαύνωμα, ατος, τό, *loosened earth*, Plut. Sertor. 17.

Χαύνωσις, εως, ἡ, (χαυνόω) *a making slack* or *loose*.—II. metaph., *the making a thing light, weakening its force and weight* (like Lat. *elevare*), χ. ἀναπειστηρία, Ar. Nub. 875, ubi v. Schol. Hence

Χαυνωτικός, ή, όν, *apt to make loose* or *flabby*, c. gen., σαρκός, Plut. 2, 771 B.

Χανών, a kind of *cake*, LXX.:—prob. a Hebr. word; not to be altered into χαννών.

†Χάνων, ονος, ἡ, *Chanon*, a city of Media, Diod. S. 2, 13:—cf. Strab. p. 312.

†Χάων, ονος, ὁ, v. Χάονες.

Χέδροπες, οἱ, *leguminous fruits, pulse*, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 3, with v. l. χέρδροποι: also τὰ χέδροπα in Theophr. C. Pl. 4, 7, 2; and Hesych. has κέδροπα, κέρδοπα: the simg. χέδροψ or χέδρωψ is quoted from a very dub. passage in Ath. 596 A. (Said to be a compd. of χείρ, δρέπω, as if χειροδρόπα, *plucked by the hand*, like Lat. *legumen*; hence Nic. Th. 752 says χειροδρόποι δ' ἐνὶ φῶτες ὕτερ ἀκαπάνοιο λέγονται ὁσπρια, χέδροπα τ' ἄλλα.)

Χεδροπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like χέδροπες*, Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.

Χέδροψ, οπος, ὁ, and χέδρωψ, ωπος, ὁ, v. sub χέδροπες.

Χέε, χέεν, Ion. and Ep. for ἔχεε, 3 sing. impf. act. from χέω, Hom.

Χέεια, ας, ἡ, Ep. for χειά, Nic. Th. 79.

Χεζανύγκη, ης, ἡ, *a purgative ointment*, Paul. Aeg.

Χεζητιάω, ῶ, like χεσείω, desiderat. from χέζω, *to want to go to stool*, Ar. Nub. 1387, Ran. 8, etc.

Χεζικηνικός, ή, όν, in Ar. Pac. 1176, acc. to Markland, for the usu. Κυζικηνικός, with a play on χεζω: but v. Schol.

ΧΕΊΖΩ: f. χεσοῦμαι, Ar. Vesp. 941; pf. κέχοδα: aor. ἔχεσα and ἐχέσσαν. *To ease one's self, do one's need*, freq. in Ar.:—in mid., punningly, χεσαιτο γὰρ εἰ μα-χέσαιτο, Eq. 1057. Pass., σπέλεθος ἀρτίως κεχεσμένος, dung just *dropt*, Ach. 1170. (The root is ΧΕΔ, Sanscr. *had*, laxare alvum. Hence χόδος, μυόχοδον, etc.)

Χειά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ion., and Ep. χειή, *a hole*, esp. of serpents, Il. 22, 93, 95, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2, 169 E: ἡδὺ ὑπὸ χειᾷ οὐκ ἐδάμασε, he burned not his youth in *a hole*, Pind. I. 8 (7), fin. (From root ΧΑ-, χάος, Lat. *hio*.)

Χειλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from χεῖλος, *a small lip*. [ᾰ]

Χειλεύω, very dub. l. for χιλεύω.

Χειλοποτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χεῖλος, πίνω) *to drink with the lips, to sup*, Anth. P. 7, 223.

Χεῖλος, εος, τό, *a lip*, Hom., etc.; proverb. χείλεσι γελᾶν, to laugh *with the lips* (only), Il. 15, 102; χείλεα μὲν τ' ἐδίην' ὑπερώην δ' οὐκ ἐδάηνεν, enough to wet *the lips*, but not the palate, i. e. a very sparing draught, Il. 22, 495; χείλεσι διδοὺς ὀδόντας, Eur. Bacch. 621; like ὀδὰξ ἐν χείλεσι φύντες (v. sub ἐμφύω).—2 of beasts, *the snout, muzzle*: of birds, *a bill, beak*, Anth. P. 9, 333.—II. metaph. of things, *the edge, brink, brim*, e. g. of a cup or jar, Od. 4, 616, Hes. Op. 97; of a ditch, Il. 12, 52, Thuc. 3, 23; †of Oceanus, Mimnerm. 10, 7†; of a river, Hdt. 2, 70; etc (Perh. from root ΧΑ-, χάος, χτια, Lat. *hi-o*; strictly therefore, *that which opens.*)

Χειλοστρόφιον, ου, τό, (χεῖλος, στρέφω) *a lip-screw, instrument of torture*, Synes.

Χειλόω, ῶ, (χεῖλος) *to surround with a lip* or *rim*.—II. very dub. l. for χιλόω.

Χείλωμα, τό, cf. sub χίλωμα.

Χειλών, ῶνος, ὁ, v. χελών.

†Χείλων, ωνος, ὁ,=Χίλων. Hence

†Χειλώνειος, ον, *of Chilon, Chilonean*, Χ. τρόπος, alluding to his sententious brevity of expression, Diog. L. 1, 72.

†Χειλωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *daughter of Chilon*, Iambl.—2. as fem. pr. n., *Chilonis*,

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daughter of a Leonidas, Plut. Ages. 17.

Χειλωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, very dub., v. χιλωτήρ.

Χεῖμα, ατος, τό, *winter-weather, cold, frost*, Lat. *hiems*, Od. 14, 487:—then, *winter*, a season of the year, οὔποτε καρπὸς ἀπολείπει χείματος οὔτε θέρευς, Od. 7, 118; cf. Hes. Op. 662, Aesch. Ag. 5; οὔτε χείματος οὔτ' ἀνθεμώδους ὥρος, Id. Pr. 454; χείματος ὥρη, Hes. Op. 448, and Ath.:—χείμα in acc. as adv., *in winter*, Od. 11, 190. —II. *a storm*, Aesch. Ag. 627; κάλλιστον ἦμαρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χείματος, Ib. 900; cf. χειμών. (The root is XI- or *hi-*, which appears in χιών (q. v.), Sanscr. *himan, nix*, — whence the *Him-á laya* mountains, i. e. *house of snow*; also Mt. *Imaüs*, and *Emodus*, =in Sanscr. *Him-avat, presented with snow*,—Lat. *hiems*, which is related to χεῖμα, as *hir* to χείρ, *heres herinaceus* to χήρ.)

Χειμᾰδεύω, = χειμάζω, Strab.; formed like φυγαδεύω from φυγάς.

Χειμᾰδίζω,=foreg., Joseph.

Χειμάδιον, ου, τό, (χεῖμα) *a winter-dwelling, winter-quarters*, χειμαδίῳ χρῆσθαι λήμνῳ, Dem. 49, 3:—but usu. in plur., χειμάδια πήγνυσθαι, to fix one's *winter-quarters*, Plut. Sertor. 6; cf. Lucull. 3, Eumen. 15, etc.

Χειμάζω, f. -άσω, (χεῖμα):—transit., *to expose to the winter, set in the frost* or *cold*:—pass., *to be exposed thereto, endure it, pass the winter*, Soph. Fr. 446; of trees, *to live through the winter*, χειμασθέντα δένδρα, Theophr.; χειμασθέντα χειμῶσι ὡραίοις καὶ καλοῖς, Id.—2. *to bring into winter quarters*:—pass., *to go into winter quarters*: so also, —3. intr., *to pass the winter*, Ar. Av. 1098; *to go into winter quarters, to winter*, Lat. *hiemare*, Hdt. 8, 133, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15, Plut. Pyrrh. 30, etc.; cf. χειμερίζω.—II. *to raise a storm* or *tempest*, θεοὺ ταῦτα χειμάζοντος, Soph. O. C. 1504: metaph., *to trouble, afflict, distract*, O. T. 101:—Id. absol. χειμάζει (sc. ὁ θεός), *there is a storm*, like ὕει, νίφει, etc., ἐχείμαζε ἡμέρας τρεῖς, Hdt. 7, 191, cf. Xen. Oec. 8, 16, Wetstein ad Act. 27, 18. —2. pass., *to be driven by a storm, overtaken by it, suffer from it*, Thuc. 2, 25; 3, 69, etc.; χειμασθεὶς ἀνέμῳ, Id. 8, 99; ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμαζομένου πλοίου, Plat. Ion 540 B; etc.:—metaph., *to be tempest-tost, distressed*, esp. of the state considered as a ship, Eur. Supp. 269, Ar. Ran. 361; δόμων ὄλβος χειμάζεται, Eur. Ion 966;—also of single persons, *to be distracted by suffering*, etc., Aesch. Pr. 562, 838, Soph. Phil. 1460; ταῖς σαῖς ἀπειλαῖς αἷς ἐχειμάσθην, Id. Ant. 391, cf. Monk Hippol. 315, Meineke Menand. p. 146; χειμάζεσθαι ὑπ' ἀπορίας ἐν τοῖς νῦν λόγοις, Plat. Phil. 29 B; ἐν στρατείαις ἢ νόσοις χ., Id. Theaet. 170 A; etc.: also, *to toss about*, from fever, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 387.—3. intr., like the pass., *to storm, rage*, ἐπί τινα, Plut.

Χειμαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ,=χειμάζω II:—pass., *to be driven by a storm, be tempest-tost*, of a ship, Hdt. 8, 118; metaph., φόβῳ κεχείμανται φρένες, Pind. P. 9, 57.—II. intr., *to be stormy*, χειμήνασα θάλαττα, Leon. Tar. 74:—of passion, Mel. 29, 45.

Χειμάμυνα, ης, ἡ, (χεῖμα, ἀμυνα) *a defence against winter, storm and rain*; esp., *a thick winter-cloak, a dreadnought*, Aesch. Fr. 369, Soph. Fr. 958. [μᾰ]

Χείμᾰρος, ον, ὁ, *a plug in a ship's bottom*, drawn out when the ship was brought on land, to let out the bilge-water, Hes. Op. 624; cf. εὐδιάτος.

Χειμᾰρός, used for χείμαρρος or for χείμερος, χειμέριος, dub.

Χειμάρροος, ον, Att. contr. -ῤῥους, ουν, (χεῖμα, ῥέω):—*winter-flowing*, χ. ποταμός, *a mountain-stream swollen by rain and melted snow*, Il. 13, 138; and χειμάῤῥους alone, Il. 11, 493, Plat. Legg. 736 A:— metaph., σὺν χειμαῤῥῷ, borne down *the rushing stream*, Pind. Fr. 90:—cf. sq.—2. like χαράδρα II. 2, *a water-drain, conduit*, Dem. 1277, 5.—II. in Att. poets, really as an adj., παρὰ ῥείθροισι χειμάῤῥοις, Soph. Ant. 712; φάραγγες ὕδατι χειμάῤῥῳ ῥέουσαι, Eur. Tro. 449; διὰ χειμάῤῥου νάπης, Id. Bacch. 1093; so, χάραδρα χειμ., Polyb. 10, 30, 2.—In Aesch. Fr. 265, πλεκτάνη χειμάῤῥοος seems to be *stormy* lightning, cf. πυρὸς βόστρυχος, Id. Pr. 1044.

Χειμάῤῥους, ον, poet. for foreg., χ. ποταμός, Il. 4, 452; 5, 88; cf. Lob. Phryn. 234.

†Χειμαῤῥος, ου, ὁ, *the Chimarrhus*, a little river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 7.

Χειμαῤῥώδης, ες, (χειμάῤῥους, εἶδος) *like a torrent, rapid* or *raging*, Strab.

Χειμάς, άδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of χειμέριος:—usu. as subst., —1. (sub. ὥρα), *the winter season, winter*.—2. (sub. ἐσθής), *a winter-garment*.

Χειμασία, ας, ἡ, Ion. χειμασίη, (χειμάζω) *a passing the winter, wintering*; *winter-quarters*, Hdt. 2, 22, Polyb. 2, 54, 14.—II.=χειμών, *a storm*, Arist. Probl. 26, 3.

Χειμασκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χεῖμα, ἀσκέω) *to exercise one's self in winter*, of soldiers, Polyb. 3, 70, 4, Arr. Epict. 1, 2, 32.

Χειμαστρον, ου, τό, (χειμάζω), *winter-clothing*, Ar. Fr. 708, cf. θέριστρον.

Χειμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω,=χειμάζω, susp.

Χειμάω and χειμέω, ῶ, =χειμάζω.

χειμαίνω.

Χειμεθλιάω, χείμεθλον, v. χειμετλ-.

Χειμεία, ας, ἡ, *alchemy*, and χειμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *an alchemist*, v. sub χυμικός.

Χειμερεία, ας, ἡ, *the winter season*, Dion. H.; cf. θερεία: from

Χειμερεύω, =sq.

Χειμερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ:—like χειμάζω II, *to pass the winter, winter*, Hdt. 6, 31; 7, 37, etc.

Χειμερῖνός, ή, όν, (χεῖμα) *of* or *belonging to winter*, esp. *in winter time*, (cf. sq. sub fin.), τὴν χ. (sc. ὥραν) Hdt. 1, 202; τὰ χειμ., *the winter*, Plat. Legg. 683 C; χ. μῆνες, Thuc. 6, 21, cf. τροπή I: ὁ χ. ἥλιος, the sun *in winter*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9:—χ. χωρίον, *a bleak, cold* place, Thuc. 2, 70.

†Χειμέριον, ου, τό, *Chimerium*, a promontory of Thesprotia with a harbour, Thuc. 1, 30; Strab. p. 324.

Χειμέριος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Thuc. 3, 22: (χεῖμα):—*in, of, belonging to winter, wintry, stormy, cold*, etc., νηφάδες, Il. 3, 222; ὕδωρ, 23, 420; ὄμβρος, Hes., Pind. P. 6, 10, Eur., etc.; ὥρη χειμερίη, *the winter* season, Od. 5, 485, Hes. Op. 492; so, ἦμαρ χ., Hes. Op. 522, 563; χ. πῦρ, *winter* fire, Pind. P. 4, 473; χειμερίῃσι (sc. ὥραις), *in winter time*, Nic. Al. 544; οἱ χειμεριώτατοι μῆνες, *the most wintry, stormy* months, Hdt. 2, 68; χ. νύξ, a *stormy* night, Thuc. 1. c.:—ἀκτὰ χειμερία κυματοπλὴξ, a shore stricken by the *wintry* waves, Soph. O. C. 1241:—metaph., χ. λύπη, *raging* pain, Id. Phil. 1194; χ. πράγματα, punningly, Ar. Ach. 1141. Hdt., Thuc., and the best prose writers use χειμέριος for *wintry, like winter, stormy*; χειμερινός for *in winter-time, of the winter season*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

Χείμερος, ον, poet. for foreg.

Χειμέτλη, ης, ἡ, = χείμετλον, Dioscor.

Χειμετλιάω, ῶ, *to have chilblains* or *frozen feet*.

Χείμετλον, ου, τό, (χεῖμα) *a chilblain*, v. χίμετλον.

Χειμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, v. χειμεία, χυμικός.

Χειμέω, ῶ, v. χειμάω.

Χειμιάω, ῶ, *to freeze, stand the frost*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: from

Χειμίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for χεῖμα, *the winter season, winter cold, frost*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χειμοθνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, (χεῖμα, θνῄσκω) *frozen to death*, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

Χειμοσπορέω, ῶ, *to sow in winter*, Theophr.: from

Χειμόσπορος, ον, (χεῖμα, σπείρω) *sown in winter*, Theophr.

Χειμοφῡγέω, ῶ, (χεῖμα, φεύγω) *to shun the winter, the rain* or *cold*, Strab.

Χειμών, ῶνος, ὁ, (χεῖμα):—*stormy, rainy weather; cold winter weather, the season of winter, winter*, opp. to θέρος, χειμῶνος ὀνοθαλπέος ὅς ῥά τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπους ἀνέπαυσεν, Il. 17, 549; ἐν χειμῶνι, *in winter*, Pind. I. 2, 62; τὸν χ., *during winter*, Hdt. 3, 117, and Xen.; χειμῶνος, *in winter-time*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9, etc.; and so, ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι, Ib. 4, 3, 8, etc.: ὄρος ἄβατον ὑπὸ χειμῶνος, in consequence of *the cold weather*, Hdt. 8, 138, cf. Thuc. 2, 101; so esp. in plur., Hdt. 4, 62, Plat. Polit. 280 E, etc.; opp. to καῦμα, Id. Tim. 22 E:—Βορέας καὶ χ., to denote the north, Hdt. 2, 26.—II. like χεῖμα, *a storm*, ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον, Il. 3, 4; οὐ νίφετὸς οὐτ' ἂρ χειμὼν πολὺς οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρος, Od. 4, 566; ὑπωρινὸν ὄμβρον καὶ χειμῶν' ἐπιόντα, Hes. Op. 673; and so in Hdt., etc.: χ. νοτερός, *a storm* of rain, Thuc. 3, 21:—χ. κατερράγη, Hdt. 1, 87; ἐπέπεσέ σφι χ., Id. 7, 188, cf. Plat. Prot. 344 D; ἐπιγίγνεται χ., Hdt. 7, 34; ὥρσε θεὸς χειμῶνα, Aesch. Pers. 496; etc.;—cf. ὀρνιθίας.—2. metaph., δορὸς ἐν χειμῶνι, in the *storm* or *fury* of battle, Soph. Ant. 670:—also, *a storm of passion*, Soph. Aj. 207: *great distress* or *suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 613; χειμὼν καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία, Ib. 1015; etc.

†Χείμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Chimon*, an Argive, a victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 9, 3.

Χειμωνόθεν, (χειμών) adv., *from winter* or *a storm*, Arat. 995.

Χειμωνοτύπος, ον, (χειμών, τύπτω) *buffeting stormily, λαίλαψ*, Aesch. Supp. 34. [ῠ]

ΧΕΙΡ, ἡ, gen. χειρός, pl. χεῖρες, dat. pl. χερσί: gen. and dat. dual χεροῖν: but in the other cases this shortening is only in poets and Ion. prose χερός, χερί, χέρα, χέρες, etc.; never in comedy, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 56: the poets alone use gen. and dat. dual χειροῖν, χεροῖν, and dat. pl. χείρεσι and χείρεσσι; Hom. has all the regul. forms very freq., the Ion. dat. χερί thrice in Il., acc. χέρα only H. Hom. 18, 40: of the poet. forms he has the dat. pl. χείρεσι, χείρεσσι, whereas χέρεσσι, χέρεσσιν, occur in Hes. Th. 519, 747.—The accent χεῖρ found in many editions is rejected by

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the best Gramm., Arcad. 20, 18; 125, 11, A. B. 1200.

The hand, or rather *the hand and arm, the arm* (cf. Hdt. 2, 121, 5; hence ἄκρα χείρ for *the hand*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17, cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 277, sq.), very freq. from Hom. downwds.: later also sometimes of animals, *the fore-foot*; of elephants even *the trunk*, as *serving for a hand* or *arm*: χ. σιδηρᾶ, a grappling iron, grapnel, Thuc. 4, 25; 7, 62.—Special usages:—1. the dat. of all numbers is very freq. with all verbs which imply the use of hands, χειρὶ λαβεῖν, χερσὶν ἕλεσθαι, etc., Hom., etc.; cf. Lob. Aj. 66, Erf. Antig. 43; cf. ἐμφύω, καταῤῥέζω, etc.:—so also the genit., χειρὸς ἔχειν τινά, to have, hold one *by the hand*, Il. 4, 154; so, χειρὸς ἑλών, 1, 323, etc.; γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη, he raised him *by the hand*, 24, 515; cf. Od. 14, 319; so, χερὶ χειρὸς ἑλών, Pind. P. 9, 216; ἀνέλκειν τινὰ τῆς χειρός, Ar. Vesp. 569; etc.: χεῖρα ὑπερέχειν τινί, to hold *the hand* over one to guard him, Il. 9, 620, etc.; τινός, 24, 374: but χεῖρα ἐπιφέρειν τινί, to lay *hands* on one, 1, 89; so, χεῖρας ἐφίεναι τινί, oft. in Od.:—χείρας ἀνασχεῖν θεοῖς, i. e. in prayer, Hom., cf. ἀνέχω init.; and so χεῖρας ἀείρειν, ἀνατείνειν, ἀναφέρειν in same sense (for Voss should not have explained χεῖρας ἀείρειν, Od. 11, 423, as a movement in self-defence, cf. 426); in Xen. however χεῖρας αἴρειν and ἀνατείνειν is to hold up *hands* in token of assent or choice, An. 5, 6, 33, cf. 7, 3, 6: χεῖρας ὀρέξαι, πετάσαι τινί or εἰς τινα, to stretch or spread *the arms* towards any one in token of entreaty or love, Il. 4, 523; 15, 371; in Att. ὀρέγειν τὴν χεῖρά τινι, to reach him one's *hand* in help, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 17: χεῖρας ἀπέχειν τινός, to keep *hands* off a person or thing, Lat. *abstinere manus ab aliquo*, Hom.: so, χεῖρας παύειν τινός, Il. 21, 294.—2. ἄγεσθαί τι ἐς χεῖρας, to take a thing in *hand*, undertake it, Hdt. 1, 126; 4, 79:—so also, ἐν χερσὶ ἔχειν τι, to have a thing in *hand*, be engaged in it, Hdt. 1, 35; μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν, 7, 16, 2, Thuc. 1, 138; διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων, Thuc. 2, 13:—but, literally, διὰ χερῶν ἔχειν, to have in both hands, Aesch. Supp. 193; and διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, Soph. Ant. 1258, Thuc. 2, 76:—also, ἐν χειρί, ἐν χερσί, in the *hand* or *hands*, and so in the power, esp. after εἶναι or ἔχειν, Hom.; ἐν χερσὶ τὴν δίκην ἔχων, Plat. Theaet. 172 E, etc.:—but—3. in warlike sense, ἐν χερσί, in the *fray*, *in close fight*, Lat. *cominus*, ἐν χερσὶ γίγνεσθαί τινι, Thuc. 5, 72; ἐν χερσὶν ἀποκτείνειν, Id. 3, 66; ἡν ἡ μάχη ἐν χερσί, Id. 4, 43: this Hdt. expresses by ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, 8, 89, cf. Aeschin. 1, 24.—4. εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν. ἱκέσθαι τινί, to fall into any one's *hands* or *power*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 10; or, generally, to have to do with any one, Id. An. 1, 2, 26: but esp. of close fight, ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, ἰέναι, συνιέναι τινί, to come to *blows* with him, Thuc. 4, 33, 72, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 22; this Hdt. expresses by ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι, 9, 48.—5. ἐκ χειρός, *out of hand*, *off-hand*, *forthwith*, Polyb. 5, 41, 7, etc.:—but also, *near at hand*, *close*, Lat. *cominus*, ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλειν, Xen. An. 3, 3, 15; ἀμύνεσθαι, Ib. 5, 4, 25; μάχεσθαι, Id. Hell. 7, 2, 14:—ἀπὸ χειρὸς λογίσασθαι, to reckon *off-hand*, *roughly*, Ar. Vesp. 656.—7. πρὸ χειρῶν, *at hand*, *in readiness*, Eur. Tro. 1207.—8. ὑπὸ χεῖρα or χείρας, *under the hands*, *under the power*, like ὑποχείριος, ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιεῖσθαι, to have under one's power, Xen. Ages. 1, 22; οἱ ὑπὸ χεῖρα, *servants*, Dem. 74, 5.—9. χείρ is oft. omitted with δεξιά, ἀριστερά, etc., as we say *the right*, *the left* (v. sub δεξιός, ἀριστερός, σκαιός, λαιός); ποτέρας τῆς χειρός, on which *hand*? Eur. Cycl. 680:—cf. also ὑπόγυος.—II. to denote *act* or *deed*, as opp. to mere words, usu. in plur., ἔπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν, Il. 1, 77; χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ, Soph. O. T. 863, etc.; so also, τῇ χειρὶ χρῆσθαι, to use one's *hands*, i. e. be active, stirring, opp. to ὠργὸν ἐπεστάναι, Hdt. 3, 78; 9, 72: προσφέρειν χεῖρας, to apply *force*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 31:—also in sing., βούλευμα μὲν τὸ Διὸν, Ἡφαίστου δὲ χείρ, Aesch. Pr. 619; μιᾷ χειρί, single-handed, Dem. 584, 27; χειρὶ καὶ ποδὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει, Aeschin. 69, 9, cf. 43, 18:—esp. of using the hands in fight, cf. supra 3, 4, and 5:—also of deeds of violence, ἀδίκων χειρῶν ἄρχειν, to give the first *blow*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13, Antipho 126, 5, Lys. 101, 32, etc.—III. like Lat. *manus* and *vis*, *a number* or *body* of men, *a band*, *quantity*, *number*, esp. of soldiers, χεὶρ πολλὴ, μεγάλη, etc., Hdt. 1, 174; 5, 72; pleon., μεγάλη χεὶρ πλήθεος, Hdt. 7, 20; οἰκεία χείρ, for χεὶρ οἰκετῶν, Eur. El. 629.—IV. one's *hand*, i. e. *handwriting*, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χεῖρα ἀρνεῖσθαι, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2, 152:—and in genl., *the hand* of an artist or workman, γλαφυρὰ, σοφὴ χείρ, etc., Theocr. Epigr. 7, 5, etc.:—more rarely his *handy-work*, *a work of art* itself, and then always in plur., Jac. Anth. P. p. 871.

(Χείρ is the old Lat. form *hir* (= *vola*, *manus*) in Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8; cf. χεῖμα, fin. Prob. the root is to be found in the Sanscr. *hṛi* prehendere, akin to αἴρω, ἀγρέω, ἁρπάζω, our *grip*, etc.)

Χειράγρα, ας, ἡ, *gout in the hand*. (From χείρ, as ποδάγρα from πούς.)

Χειραγωγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χειραγωγός) *to lead by the hand*, Anacreont. 1, 10, Luc. Timon 32, Plut., etc. Hence

Χειραγώγημα, ατος, τό, *a leading by the hand*: and

Χειραγώγησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Nicet.

Χειραγωγία, ας, ἡ, *a leading by the hand*: from

Χειραγωγός, όν, (χείρ, ἄγω) *leading by the hand*, πλοῦτος, Philem. p. 409; χ. τυφλὸς βίου, Plut. 2, 98 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Χείρακρα, τά, *the ends of the hands*, *fingers*.

Χειραλγία, ας, ἡ, *hand-ache*; cf. χειράγρα.

Χειραλείπτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, ἀλείφω) *to anoint the arms*, esp. for wrestling; *to practise wrestling*, Diod. Hence

Χειραλειπτητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *practised in wrestling*.

Χειράμαξα, ης, ἡ, *a hand-cart* or *barrow*. [ᾰμ]

Χειραμάξιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Petron. 28.

Χειραπάζω, v. l. for sq.

Χειραρπάζω, f. -άσω, (χείρ, ἅπτω) *to touch with the hand*, *take in hand*, *handle*, Hdt. 2, 90.

Χειράς, άδος, ἡ, (χείρ):—*a chap*, *crack*, strictly in the hands, but also in the feet; hence, χειράδες χειρῶν, ποδῶν, chapped hands or feet; also χιράς.

Χειραφέτος, ον, (ἀφίημι) *set free*, Lat. *manu missus*.

Χειραφία, ας, ἡ, (χείρ, ἅπτω):—*a fight hand to hand*, *fray*, χειραφίαι καὶ πεζῶν καὶ ἱππέων, ap. Suid.—II. as a term of wrestling, *the clasping of one's antagonist* so as to throw him, also ἄμμα and λαβή, Plut. 2, 234 D.—III. *a touching with the hands*, *scratching*, Lat. *mammigium*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χειράω, ῶ, in Poll. v. l. for χειράω, but v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

†**Χειρέδιος**, ου, ὁ, *Chiredius*, an Attic orator, Anth. P. 7, 573.

Χειρεκμαγεῖον, ου, τό, *a cloth for wiping the hands*, *a towel*.

Χειρεπιθεσία, ας, ἡ, *imposition of hands*, Eccl.

Χειρεργάτης, ου, ὁ, (χείρ, ἐργάτης) *one who works by hand*, Gramm.

Χείρεργον, ου, τό, *work by hand*, for χειρῶν ἔργον.

Χειρόω, ῶ, *to have chaps in the hands*; cf. χειράω.

Χειρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χειρίς. [ῐ]

Χειρίδόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χειρίς) *to furnish with sleeves*. Hence

Χειριδώτος, ὁν, *having sleeves*, *sleeved*, κιθὼν χ., Hdt. 7, 61; also χιτὼν καρπωτός, the *tunica manualis* of Plautus. The χιτὼν *without sleeves* was called ἐξωμίς.

Χειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (χερ) *to have in the hands*, *to handle*, *manage*, Lat. *administrare*, Polyb. 1, 30, 4; 15, 1, etc.:—*of a surgeon*, *to operate*, Hipp. Hence

Χείρεξις, ἡ, *a surgical operation*, *manipulation*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χείριος, α, ον, (χείρ) = ὑποχείριος, *in the hands*, *in the power* or *control*, Eur. Andr. 412: usu. with a verb, χείριόν τινα ὑφέναι τινι, to leave one *in the hands of* another, Soph. Aj. 495; χείριον λαβεῖν τινα, to get him *into one's power*, Eur. Cycl. 177; χ. ἁλῶναι, Id. Ion 1257.

Χειρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (χείρ) *a covering for the hand*, *a glove*, Od. 24, 230, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17: but usu. *a covering for the arm*, *a sleeve*, Lat. *manica*, Hdt. 6, 72, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8; cf. καρη 1V. [Χειρίδας, Od. l. c.; yet the oblique cases are written paroxyt. χειρίδος, etc., not χειρίδος.]

Χείρισις, ἡ, = χειρισμός.

Χείρισμα, ατος, τό, (χειρίζω) *a part handled* or *operated upon*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χειρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χειρίζω) *a handling*, *treatment*, Lat. *administratio*, Polyb. 1, 4, 1; 2, 35, 3, etc.:—esp. χειρὸς ῥιξις, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χειρίσοφος, ου, = χειρόσοφος, Luc. Salt. 69, Rhet. Praec. 17. [ῐ]

†**Χειρίσοφος**, ου, ὁ, *Chirisophus*, a Spartan, one of the commanders of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 4, 3.—2. a statuary of Crete, Paus. 8, 53, 6.

Χειριστέον, verb. adj. from χειρίζω, *one must handle*, Diod.

Χειριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χειρίζω) *a manager*, Polyb. 3, 4, 13, etc.

Χείριστος, η, ον, usu. irreg. superl. of χειρων, q. v.

Χειριστότερος, α, ον, for χειρότερος, χείρων, susp. in Hipp.

Χειροβλήστρα, ας, ἡ, *a hand-sling*, Lat. *falarica*.

Χειροβώνακος, ον, = βάτανος, Poll. [ᾰ]

Χειροβαρής, ές, (χείρ, βάρος *heavy for the hand*, *as heavy as the hand can hold*, Philetaer. Lampad. 1.

• **Χειρόβιος**, ον, *living by work of hand*.

Χειροβίωτος, ον, = foreg. [ῐ]

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Χειρόβλημα, ατος, τό, and χειρόβλητον, ου, τό,=χειρόβολον.

Χειροβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, βάλλω) *to throw with the hand*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Χειροβολιά, ᾶς, ἡ,=χειρόβολον.

Χειροβολίζω, *to make bundles.*

Χειρόβολον, ου, τό, *a handful, bundle.*

Χειροβοσκός, όν, *feeding one's self by work of hand.*

Χειροβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, *gnawing the arms, δεσμός.*

Χειρογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, γαστήρ) *one who fills his belly with his hands*, i. e. *lives by work of hand*, Hecatae. p. 71 : οἱ Χειρογάστορες, name of a play of Nicophon.

Χειρογράφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χειρόγραφος) *to write with the hand, give a handwriting* or *note of hand.*

Χειρογράφημα, ατος, τό, *a handwriting, note of hand, bond.* [ᾰ]

Χειρόγραφος, ον, (χείρ, γράφω) *written with the hand, in handwriting* : τὸ χ.,=foreg., Polyb. 30, 8, 4.

Χειροδαίκτος, ον, (χείρ, δαΐζω) *slain by the hand, σφάγια*, Soph. Aj. 219. [ᾰ]

Χειροδεικτέω, ῶ, *to show with the hand*, susp. : from

Χειρόδεικτος, ον, (χείρ, δείκνυμι) Lat. *digito monstratus*, i. e. *plain, manifest*, Soph. O. T. 901.

Χειρόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, *a hand-cuff.*

Χειροδετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bind the arms*, Plut. : from

Χειρόδετος, ον, (χείρ, δέω) *bound by the arms.* — 2. *binding the arms round*, i. e. *sleeved*, like χειριδωτός, susp. in Joseph.

Χειροδίκης, ου, ὁ, (χεῖρ, δίκη) *one who asserts his right by his hands, uses the right of might*, Hes. Op. 187. —II. *one who administers justice.*

Χειροδόσιον, ου, τό, *wages, hire*, Lat. *manupretium.*

Χειροδοτέω, ῶ, *to give with the hand*, Philo : from

Χειρόδοτος, ον, (χείρ, δίδωμι) *given by hand* : χ. δάνεισμα, money *lent without written acknowledgment*, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 171.

Χειροδράκων, οντος, ὁ, (χείρ, δράκων) *with serpent-hands, serpent armed*, Eur. El. 1345. [ᾰ]

Χειροδρόπος, ον, *plucking with the hands.*

Χειροήθεια, ας, ἡ, *tameness, taming*, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2 : from

Χειροήθης, ες, (χείρ, ἦθος) *accustomed to the hand, manageable*, esp. of animals, *tame*, Lat. *mansuetus*, χ. κροκόδειλος, Hdt. 2, 69 ; hence the Persian Cambyses calls the bull-god Apis χ. θεός, Id. 3, 28 : χ. τινί, *submissive* to one, Xen. Oec. 7, 10 ; τιθασεύουσι χειροήθεις ἑαυτοῖς ποιοῦντες, Dem. 37, 9 ; χειροήθης ὕβρει, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35 · ταπεινοί, χ. καὶ πρᾶοι, Plut. Philop. 16, etc. :— τὰ ὅπλα τοῖς σώμασι ἐγένοντο χειρ., Ib. 9.

Χειροθεσία, ας, ἡ, *a laying on of hands, handling*, Artemon ap. Ath. 637 C : from

Χειροθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, τίθημι) *to lay on hands, handle.*

Χειρόκμητος, ον, (χείρ, κάμνω) *wrought, prepared by hand*, Tim. Locr. 94 E, Arist. Meteor. 2, 1, 6, etc.

Χειροκνημίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a splint for a broken arm.*

Χειροκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, κόπτω) *to cut off the hand*, Strab. :†— in pass., *to have one's hands cut off*, Plut. 2, 305 C.

Χειροκρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, more common form of χειροκρατία, Dion. H. 6, 65 ; 8, 72, Dion. Excerpt. Leg. 36, Plut. 2, 332 C ; so ἀκρασία for ἀκρατία, etc. ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 526 : from

Χειροκρᾰτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, κρατέω) *to use the right of might.* Hence

Χειροκρᾰτία, ας, ἡ, *the right of might, club-law*, Polyb. 6, 9, 6 ; cf. χειροκρασία. Hence

Χειροκρᾰτικός, ή, όν, *using the right of might*, χ. πολιτεία, government *by club-law*, Polyb. 6, 10, 4.

Χειρόκτῡπος, ον, *stricken by the hand* ; v. sub χοροκτύπος.

Χειρολάβη, ης, ἡ, and χειρολάβις, ίδος, ἡ, *a handle*, esp. *a plough-tail.*

Χειρολογέω, ῶ, *to gather by hand.*

Χειρόμακτρον, ου, τό, (χείρ, μάσσω) *a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, napkin*, Lat. *mantile*, Hdt. 2, 122, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 5 : the Scythians used scalps as χειρόμακτρα, Hdt. 4, 64 ; whence the phrase Σκυθιστὶ χ. ἐκκεκαμμένος, Soph. Fr. 420 ; cf. Σκυθίζω. — II. a kind of *head-cloth* used by women, Sappho 25, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 410 E.

Χειρομαντεία, ας, ἡ, *divination from the palms of the hand, palmistry* : from

Χειρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, μάντις) *a diviner of this kind, a fortune-teller.*

Χειρομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to fight with the hands* :—*to do work by hand*, Anth. P. 12, 22 : and

Χειρομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *work by hand* : from

Χειρομάχος, ον, (χείρ, μάχομαι) *fighting with the hand* : ἡ χειρομάχα, *the physical-force* or *operative faction* at Miletus, opp. to ἡ Πλουτίς, Plut. 2, 298 C. [ᾰ]

†Χειρόμαχος, ου, ὁ, *Chiromachus*, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5, where is prop. Χειρίμαχος.

Χειρομύλη, ης, ἡ, (χείρ, μύλη) *a hand-mill*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 31. [ῠ]

Χειρόμυλον, ου, τό, and χειρομύλος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Χειρομύλων, ωνος, ὁ,=χειρομύλη, Diosc. [ῠ]

Χειρονίβιον, ου, τό,=sq., Epich. p. 46.

Χειρόνιπτρον, ου, τό, (χείρ, νίζω) *a basin*, or *water for washing the hands*, Eupol. Dem. 16 ; cf. χέρνιβον, χέρνιψ.

Χειρονομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, (χειρονόμος) *to move the hands regularly and significantly*, esp. in dancing or pantomime, *to gesticulate*, Xen. Symp. 2, 19 : σκέλεσι χειρονομεῖν, of one standing on his head, Hdt. 6, 129.— II. as pugilistic term, *to spar, work the arms*, like σκιαμαχέω, Plat. Legg. 830 C.

Χειρονομησείω, desiderat. from foreg., *to wish to gesticulate*, Cratin. Incert. 100.

Χειρονομία, ας, ἡ, *measured motion of the hands, gesticulation*, Luc. Salt. 78 ; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. as pugilistic term, *sparring*, like σκιαμαχία :—ἐν χειρονομίᾳ,=ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, LXX. : from

Χειρονόμος, ον, *moving the hands regularly* and *significantly*, so *gesticulating* : ὁ χ., *the pantomimus* of the Romans.

Χειρόνως, adv. from χείρων, *worse.*

Χειροπέδη, ης, ἡ ; and in LXX., -όπεδον, ου, τό :—*a handcuff.*

Χειρόπλαστος, ον, *formed by hand.*

Χειροπλήθης, ές, (χείρ, πλήθω) *filling the hand, as large as can be held in the hand*, λίθος, Xen. An. 3, 3, 17 ; κορύνη, Theocr. 25, 63.

Χειροπληθιαῖος, α, ον,= foreg., Theophr.

Χειροπόδης, ου, ὁ, poet. for χειρόπους, *with chapped feet*, Alcae. 6 ; cf. χειρώς.

Χειροποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, ποιέω) *to do, make*, or *perform with hands*, Soph. Tr. 891, in mid. Hence

Χειροποίητος, ον, *made by hand*, hence *artificial*, σκῆπτρον, λίμνη, Hdt. 1, 195 ; 2, 149 ; ὁδός, Xen. An. 4, 3, 5 ; φίλος χ., opp. to ἀπὸ ταὐτομάτου, a fire *that was made on purpose*, Thuc. 2, 77. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 10, 10, 12.

Χειροπόνητος, ον, *wrought by hand.*

Χειροπόνια, ας, ἡ, (πονέω) *work of hand.* Hence

Χειρόπονια, (sc. ἱερά), τά, *a holiday of workmen and artisans.*

Χειρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *having chapped feet*, like βαγόπους.

Χειροῤῥέκτης, ου, ὁ,=χειρουργός, Hesych.

Χειροσῐδήριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Χειροσίδηρον, ου, τό, for σιδηρᾶ χείρ, *a hook* or *grapnel.* [ῐ]

Χειροσίφωνον, ου, τό, *a hand-syringe.* [ῐ]

Χειροσκοπικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a χειροσκόπος* or *his art, skilled therein* : from

Χειροσκόπος, ον, (χείρ, σκοπέω) *inspecting the hand* ; and so=χειρομάντις :—II. *counting the hands in voting*, Suid.

Χειρόσοφος, ον, also χειρίσοφος, (χείρ, σόφος) *skilled with the hands*, esp. *gesticulating well* : hence=χειρονόμος, Lesbon. ap. Luc. Salt. 69.

Χειροστρόφιον, ου, τό, *an instrument of torture for twisting the hands* or *arms.*

Χειροτένων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, τείνω) *with long, outstretched arms*, epith. of the crab, Batr. 299.

Χειρότερος, α, ον, poet. compar. for χείρων, Il. 15, 513 ; 20, 436, and Hes.

Χειρότευκτος, ον, *wrought by hand.*

Χειροτεχνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a χειροτέχνης.* Hence

Χειροτέχνημα, ατος, τό, *the work of a χειροτέχνης, handicraft.*

Χειροτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (χείρ, τέχνη) *a handicraftsman, artisan*, Hdt. 2, 167, Ar. Plut. 533, 617, Thuc., etc. : χ. ἰατορίας, *a chirurgeon, surgeon*, Soph. Tr. 996, ubi v. Herm. ; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Χειροτεχνία, ας, ἡ, *handicraft, art*, Plat. Rep. 547 D, 590 C.

Χειροτεχνικός, ή, όν, (χειροτέχνης) *belonging to handicraft* or *a handicraftsman, skilful*, χειροτεχνικώτατος, Ar. Vesp. 1276 ; χ. ξυμβολαια, Plat. Rep. 425 D :—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),=χειροτεχνία, Id. Polit. 259 C, Phil. 55 D.

Χειρότεχνος, ου, ὁ,=χειροτέχνης.

Χειρότμητος, ον, (χείρ, τέμνω) *cut* or *cut out by hand*, Strab.

Χειροτονέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χειροτόνος) *to stretch out the hand*, esp. for the purpose of giving one's vote in the Athenian ἐκκλησία : hence, c. acc., *to vote for, elect*, Ar. Ach. 598, Av. 1571, etc. ; χ. τινα στρατηγόν, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 11, Isocr. 169 D :—χειροτονεῖσθαι was opp. to λαγχάνειν, *as election to appointment by lot*, χειροτονηθεὶς ἢ λαχών, Plat. Polit. 300 A, cf. Aeschin. 15, 11.—2. c. acc. rei, *to vote for* a thing, Ar. Eccl. 297, Isocr. 157 A.—II. in Eccl. also, *to lay hands on, ordain.* Hence

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Χειροτονητέον, verb. adj., *one must vote*, Ar. Eccl. 266.

Χειροτονητής, οῦ, ὁ, *a voter, an elector*.

Χειροτονητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χειροτονέω, *chosen, elected by show of hands*, Aeschin. 57, 23; ἀρχὴ χ., an *elective* magistracy, Id. 3, 35; 16, 6, etc.

Χειροτονία, ας, ἡ, *a stretching out of hands*, esp. at Athens, *a voting* or *electing by show of hands*, Thuc. 3, 49; χειροτονίαν μνηστεύειν, to court or seek *election*, Isocr. 162 A; χ. τοῦ δήμου, *election* by the people, Dinarch. 105, 45.—II. *a vote*, Lat. *suffragium*, Plat. Legg. 659 B: also, collectively, *the votes*, Lat. *suffragia*, οἷς ἂν ἡ πλείστη χ. ᾖ, Ib. 755 D.—III. in Eccl., *imposition of hands, ordination thereby*: from

Χειροτόνος, ον, (χείρ, τείνω) *stretching out the hands*; λιταὶ χ., *offered with outstretched hands*, Aesch. Theb. 172.

Χειροτριβέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to rub with the hands, handle much and often*.

Χειροτριβή, ης, ἡ, *steadiness in operations, medical practice*, χειροτριβῆς ἀτρεμοέτης, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Χειροτύπης, ές, (χείρ, τύπτω) *striking with the hands*; χ. πάταγος, a loud *clapping of hands*, Mel. 60.

Χειρουργέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χειρουργός) *to do with the hand, execute*, esp. *to do acts of violence*, νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἴ τί που δέοι χειρουργεῖν, Thuc. 8, 69, cf. Aeschin. 43, 30.—2. *to make by hand, build*, Plat. Criti. 117 C.—3. *to have in hand, pursue practically*, e. g. of music, *to play on an instrument, to perform*, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 1.—4. *to do by one's self without help*, like αὐτουργέω, Antipho 113, 34, cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.—II. of surgeons, *to operate*.—III. =χειρονομέω.—IV. sensu obscoeno, Diog. L. 6, 46. Hence

Χειρούργημα, ατος, τό, *a work done by hand, handiwork*, a word used by Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 450 B, ubi v. Schol.

Χειρουργία, ας, ἡ, *a working by hand, practice of a handicraft* or *art*, Ar. Lys. 673, Plat., etc.; opp. to γνῶσις (the theory), Plat. Polit. 259 E.—II. *a handicraft* or *art*, as carpentry, painting, etc., Ib. 258 D, 277 C: *a trade, business*, Anaxandr. Οὐσσ. 1, 1.—2. esp. *the art of chirurgery, surgery*: and

Χειρουργικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a work of hand, adapted for* or *inclined thereto*: τὸ χ. μέρος τῆς μουσικῆς, *the practical part* of music, i. e. *execution*, Plut. 2, 1135 E.—II. esp. *belonging to* or *suited for a surgeon* or *surgery, surgical*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *surgery*, Diog. L. 3, 85, who characterizes it by τέμνειν καὶ καίειν. Adv. -κῶς: from

Χειρουργός, όν, (χείρ, *ἔργω) *working* or *doing by hand, practising a handicraft* or *art*, c. gen., χ. τῆς μουσικῆς, τῆς γραφικῆς.—II. ὁ χειρουργός, *an operating medical man, a chirurgeon, surgeon*, Anth. P. 11, 280.

Χειρόχρηστος, ον, (χείρ, χρηστός) *skilful* or *practised with the hand*, Iambl.

Χειρόχωλος, ον, (χείρ, χωλός) *maimed in the hand*, Hippon. 100.

Χειρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χείρ) *to treat ill, maltreat, to overpower, master, subdue*, χειροῦν πρὸς βίαν, Ar. Vesp. 443:—but usu. in mid., ὡς ἐχειρώσαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους, Hdt. 1, 211; cf. 2, 70; 4, 103, 164; τύξοις χειροῦσθαι, Aesch. Cho. 694; οὐ γὰρ ἡμᾶς... πρὸς βίαν χειρώσεται, Soph. Phil. 92; cf. Eur. I. T. 330, 359, Plat., etc.: also, *to take, take prisoner*, τινά, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26.—II. χειροῦμαι is also a pass., *to be mastered, subdued*, etc., πρὸς βίαν χειρούμενον Τυφῶνα, Aesch. Pr. 353; cf. Eur. El. 1168; so aor. ἐχειρώθην, Hdt. 3, 120, 145; χειρωθεὶς βίᾳ, Soph. O. C. 903; pf. κεχείρωμαι, Thuc. 5, 96; κεχειρωμένον ἀγέσθαι, to be led *captive*, Aesch. Theb. 326. (The root seems to be χείρ, as implying *force* or *violence*, cf. χειμιος. Others refer it to χέρης, χείρων. But the root of both is prob. the same. See χέρης, fin.)

Χείρωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is overpowered* or *subdued, a conquest*, Aesch. Ag. 1326.—2. *a deed of violence*, θανάσιμον χ., Soph. O. T. 560.—II. τυμβοχόα χειρώματα, drink-offerings to the dead poured by one's own hand, Id. Theb. 1022.

Χείρων, ό, ή, neut. ον, gen. ονος; poet. dat. pl. χειρόνεσσι, Pind. N. 8, 38:—Ep. χερείων, ον, gen. ονος: Dor. χερήων: also χειρότερος, χερειότερος (v. sub voce.):—irreg. compar. of κακός, formed from *χέρης, q. v.:—*worse, meaner, inferior*, Hom., etc., σὺ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἐγὼ δὲ σέθεν πολὺ χείρων, Il. 20, 434; τοῦ γένετ' ἐκ πατρὸς πολὺ χείρονος υἱὸς ἀμείνων, 15, 641, cf. Od. 20, 82; ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερείων οὐ δέμας, etc., Il. 1, 114; cf. Od. 5, 211; opp. to ἀρείων, Il. 10, 238, etc.; τὸ κρείσσων, Pind. I. 4, 56 (3, 52); τὸ βελτίων, ἀμείνων, Plat., etc.:—ἀλλά σοι αὐτῷ χείρον, 'twill be *worse* for thee, Od. 15, 514, cf. Xen. An. 7, 6, 4: οὐ τι χέρειον ἐν ὥρῃ δεῖπνον ἑλέσθαι (where the notion of comparison almost disappears, as in οὐ γὰρ ἀμεινον), Od. 17, 176, cf. 23, 262;...τὰ χερείονα, *the worse advice, ill counsels*, Il. 1, 576, etc.:—so, οὐ χείρον (ἐστί), 'tis well, Ar. Eq. 37; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 248 E, etc.:—ὁ χείρων, οἱ χείρονες, *men of lower degree*, τὸν ὄλβιον τόν τε χ., Eur. Bacch. 422; so in Xen., etc.; so too, τὰ χείρονα, Soph. Fr. 204, Eur. Supp. 196:—ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον τρέπεσθαι, κλίνειν, to fall off, get worse, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8. 4, Mem. 3, 5, 13.—2. χεῖρον, as adv., like Lat. *pejus, worse*, Plat., Xen., etc.—II. superl., χείριστος, η, ον, *worst*, Lat. *pessimus*, Plat., etc.: esp. οἱ χείριστοι, *men of lowest degree*, Lys. 92, 4, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 32. (See χειρόω fin., χέρης fin.)

Χείρων, ωνος, ὁ, *Chiron*, one of the Centaurs, son of Saturn and Philyra, a famous soothsayer and chirurgeon, teacher of Aesculapius, Achilles, Jason, etc., Il. †11, 832†, and Hes. †Th. 1001†. (No doubt from χείρ, in signf. of χειρουργός II.)

Χειρωνάκτης, ου, ὁ, rarer form for χειρώναξ, Hipp. p. 384, Dion. H.; cf. Lob. Paral. 181.

Χειρωνακτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to handicrafts* or *a handicraftsman*, χειρ. καὶ βάνανσοι, Plat. Ax. 368 B: from

Χειρώναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (not χειρώναξ, Lob. Phryn. 674):—*one who is master of his hands* (ἄναξ τῶν χειρῶν); i. e. *a handicraftsman, artisan*, like δημιουργός, Hdt. 1, 93; 2, 141:—as adj., πᾶς ὁ χ. λεώς, Soph. Fr. 724; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. in gen. *one who does* or *deals in* a thing, esp. as a trade, τῶνδε χειρώνακτες λόγων, i. e. soothsayers, Eur. Phil. 6. Hence

Χειρωναξία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, *work by hand, handicraft, trade*, Hdt. 2, 167, Aesch. Pr. 45, Cho. 761.

Χειρωνάξιον, ου, τό, (χειρώναξ) *a tax paid by handicraftsmen, a tax on labour*, Arist. Oecon. 2, 1, 6.

Χειρώνειος, ον, *of* or *from Chiron*: X. ἕλκος, *a malignant sore*.

Χειρωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, βιβλος, i. e. *a medical book*, v. l. Ep. Adesp. 579.—†αἱ Χειρωνίδες ἄκραι, *the Chironian summits*, as the summits of Pelion were called from being the residence *of Chiron*, Call. Del. 104.

Χείρωσις, εως, ἡ, (χειρόω) *a subduing*, Ep. Plat. 332 A.

Χειρωτικός, ή, όν, (χειρόω) *able to subdue*: ἡ -κή, or τὸ -κόν, *skill in subduing* or *taming*, Plat. Soph. 219 D, 221 B, 223 B.

Χειρωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χειρόω, *subdued*: *to be subdued*.

Χείσομαι, fut. of χανδάνω, q. v. sub fin., as πείσομαι, of πάσχω.

Χείω, Ep. for χέω, *to pour*, Hes. Th. 83.

Χέλειον, ου, τό, = χέλωνη: also, *a crab's shell*, Arat. 494, Nic. Al. 574.

Χελεύς, έως, ὁ, = χέλυς. Hesych.

†Χελιδόνεαι νῆσοι, *al. the Chelidoneae* insulae, or *Chelidoniae* islands, three or five small rocky islands off the coast of Lycia, Dem. 429, 1. v. sub χελιδόνιος.

Χελιδόνειος, ον, v. sub χελιδόνιος.

Χελιδόνεις, ων, ἡ, *the tree which bore the χελιδόνια σῦκα*, ap. Ath. 75 D.

†Χελιδονία, ἄκρα, ἡ, *the Chelidonian* promontory on the coast of Lycia, Qu. Sm. 3, 234.

†Χελιδόνιαι νῆσοι, *al.* = Χελιδόνεαι νῆσοι, Dion. P. 507: Strab. p. 666.

Χελιδονίας, ου, ὁ, a kind of *sea-fish*, Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 356 F: also *a serpent*.—2. χ. ἰχθύς, *the northern fish*, a constellation.—II. *the spring wind, Favonius, because the swallows come with it*, Plin.; cf. ὠρνεθίας.

Χελιδονίδεύς, έως, ὁ, *a young swallow*.

Χελιδονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (χελιδών) *to twitter like a swallow*, hence = βαρβαρίζω, Aesch. Fr. 397; cf. χελιδών I.—2. *to go about singing the swallow-song, and begging*; cf. χελιδονισμα.

†Χελιδόνιον, ου, ἡ, *Chelidonium*, sc. pr. n., Luc. Dial. Meretr. 10.

Χελιδόνιον, ου, τό, (χελιδών) *swallow-wort, celandine*, of which there were two kinds, χ. κυάνεον (or γλαυκόν), Theocr. 13, 41; χ. χλωρόν, Anth. P. 11, 130. — Strictly neut. from

Χελιδόνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Dioec. (χελιδών):—*of* or *from the swallow, like the swallow*; esp. *coloured like the swallow's throat*: hence, στέαρ or ἰσχιάδες χελιδόνιαι, a kind of fig *of a rusty* or *reddish brown*, Ath. 652 E: also, χελιδόνια (sc. σῦκα), Ar. Fr. 476; and so χελιδονέα, Epigen. Bacch. 1, 2: also epith. of a serpent, and of a stone of this colour, Plin.; and of the common hare, Diphil. Ἄγνοι. 1.

†Χελιδόνιος, ου, ὁ, *Chelidonius*, masc. pr. n., Luc. de Merc. Cond 33.

Χελιδονίς, ίδος, ἡ, poet. for χελιδών, Jac. Anth. P. p. 266.

Χελιδόνισμα, ατος, τό, (χελιδονίζω) *the swallow-song*, an old, popular song at the return of the swallows, which the Rhodian boys went about singing in the month Boëdromion, and afterwards begged, cf. Ar. Av. 1410, sq. One of the kind has been preserved to us by Athen. 360 C, emended by Ilgen, Opusc. Phil. 1. p. 165. A similar song is still popular in Greece,

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Fauriel Chants de la Grèce, 1, p. xxviii ; cf. *κορωνίζω*.

Χελιδονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (*χελιδονίζω*) *one who goes about singing the swallow-song and begging*, cf. foreg.

Χελιδών, όνος, ἡ, *the swallow*, Od. 21, 411 ; 22, 240, Hes. Op. 566, Hdt., etc. :—an irreg. vocat. *χελιδοῖ* (q. v.) as if from a nom. *χελιδώ*, Simon. 118 (ap. Ar. Av. 1411) : the Gramm. also quote an Aeol. vocat. *χελιδόν*, cf. Anacreont. 9, 2, and Jac. A. P. p. lxvii. The twittering of the swallow was proverb. of barbarous tongues by the Greeks, *εἶπερ ἐστὶ μὴ χελιδόνος δίκην ἀγνῶτα φωνὴν βάρβαρον κεκτημένη*, Aesch. Ag. 1050 ; cf. *χελιδονίζω*, Blomf. l. c., Dind. Ar. Av. 1681 : proverb., *μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 15 ; whence Ar. says *δεῖσθαι δ' ἔοικεν οὐκ ὀλίγων χελιδόνων*, Av. 1417.—II. *the flying-fish, exocoetus volitans* or *evolans*, Linn., Ephipp. Κυδ. 1, 5.—III. *the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot*, Schneid. Xen. Eq. 1, 5 : inaccurately explained by Hesych. *τὸ κοῖλον τῆς ὁπλῆς*. 2. *the like part of a dog's foot*.—3. *a hollow above the bend of the elbow*. (*χελιδών* is no doubt the same as Lat. *hirundo*,—*χ* being=*h*, and *λ* changing into *r*.)

†**Χελιδών**, όνος, ἡ, *Chelidon*, fem. pr. n., Ep. Adesp. 696.

†**Χελιδωνίς**, ίδος, ἡ, *Chelidonis*, a Spartan female, Plut. Pyrrh. 26, v. l. Χειλωνίς, q. v.

Χελλαρίης, ου, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Ath. 118 C ;=*ὀνίσκος*.

Χελλύσσω, v. *χελύσσω*.

Χελλών, and **χελμών**, ῶνος, ὁ, v. *χελών*.

Χελούω, Lacon. for *χελύω*, *χελύσσω*.

†**Χελυδόρεα**, ων, τά, *Chelydorea*, a mountain in Arcadia, where Mercury formed from a tortoise shell the first lyre, Paus. 8, 17, 5.

Χέλυδρος, ου, ὁ, (*χέλυς*, *ὕδωρ*) *an amphibious serpent*, Nic. Th. 411, sq.

Χελύκλονος, ον, (*χέλυς*, *κλόνος*) *resounding with tortoise-shell*, *φόρμιγξ*, Orph. Arg. 381.

Χελυνάζω, also *σχελυνάζω*,=*χελεύζω*. *φλυαρέω*.

Χελύνειον, ου,τό,=*χέλυς* II, Hipp. p. 1289. [*ῠ*]

Χελύνη, ης, ἡ,=*χεῖλος*, *the lip*, *χελύνην ἐσθίειν ὑπ' ὀργῆς*, Ar. Vesp. 1063 ; *ὑπερῷα χ.*, the upper-*lip*, Joseph.—II. Aeol. for *χελώνη*, Sappho ap. Orion. [*ῠ*]

Χελύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. —II. *the chest*,=*χέλυς* II.

Χελυνοίδης, ου, ὁ, (*χελύνη*, *οἰδάω*) *with swollen lips*.

Χέλυον, ου, τό, *tortoise-shell* : from **ΧΕΛΥΣ**, ῦος, ἡ, like *χελώνη*, *a tortoise*, Lat. *testudo* :—and as Mercury made the first lyre by stretching strings on its shell (which acted as a sounding-board), H. Hom. Merc. 33, hence.—2. *the lyre* itself made thereof, as in Lat. *testudo* was used, H. Hom. Merc. 25, 153 ; *κατ' ἑπτάτονον ὄρειον χ.*, Eur. Alc. 449 ; cf. H. F. 683.—II. *the arched breast*, *the chest*, from its likeness of shape to the back of a tortoise, Eur. El. 837 ; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χελύσκιον, ου, τό, *a slight cough*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χέλυσμα, ατος,τό, (*χέλυς*) *a sheathing to cover the lower part of a ship*, like the shell of a tortoise, Theophr.

Χελύσσω, usu. as dep. mid., *χελύσσομαι*, Att. *-ττομαι* : f. *-ύσομαι*, [*ῠ*], Nic. Al. 81 : (*χέλυς* II) :—*to cough up*, *expectorate*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. like *χρέμπτομαι* :—Lyc. has also the form *χελλύσσω*, 727.

Χελῦτις, ή, a name of Diana, Clem. Al.

Χελών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a* kind of *fish with a long snout*, of the genus *κέφαλος*, Lat. *labeo*, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 3 ; 6, 17, 3 ; 8, 2, 26 ; with v. l. *χειλών*.—II. as root of *χελώνη* in Hesych.

Χελωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *χελώνη*, *a small tortoise-shell*.—2. =*χελώνη* III : Hesych. explains it by *κωλυμάτιον*. [*ᾰ*]

†**Χελωνάτας**, ὁ, *Chelonātas*, a promontory of Elis, the western point of Peloponnesus now *Cape Tornese*, Strab. p. 335 ; in Ptol. *Χελωνίτης*. [*ᾰ*]

Χελώνειον and *χελώνιον*, ου, τό, *a tortoise-shell*, Plut. 2, 400 A :—also, *a crab's shell*, like *χέλειον*.—2. *χελώνιον*, *a coin* of Tenedos, *with a tortoise upon it*.—II. *the arched*, *convex part of the back* :—also *a spherical mirror* :—in gen. *an arch*, *vault*, *convexity*.—III. dim. of *χελώνη* IV, Vitruv. : from

Χελώνη, ης, ἡ; like *χέλυς*, *a tortoise*, H. Hom. Merc. 42, 48, Hdt. 1, 47, 48 : proverb., *ἰὼ χελῶναι μακάριαι τοῦ δέρματος*, Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292 :—also *its shell*, Lob. Phryn. 187 : hence,—II. like *χέλυς* I, *the lyre*.—III. as a military term, *a pent-house formed of shields overlapping each other as in a tortoise's back*, like the Roman *testudo*, esp. used by storming parties in approaching a city's walls : generally, *a shed*, *movable roof* for protecting besiegers and their engines, *χ. ξυλίνη*, Xen. Hell. 3,1,7 :—freq. with distinctive epithets, *χ. χωστρίς*, used to protect sappers and miners, Polyb. 9, 41, 1 ; 10, 31, 8 ; *κριοφόρος*, to cover the battering ram, Diod. ; cf. also *γερροχελώνη*.—IV. a kind of *frame* or *cradle* on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath, Pappus p. 489 : —also, *a stool*, *footstool*, *ὑποπόδιον*.—V. *a coin bearing* the impress of *a tortoise*, first coined at Aegina, and then current throughout Peloponnesus, Hesych. s. v., Poll. 9, 74, Müller Aeginet. p. 95 ; cf. *χελώνειον* IV. (The root *χελών* occurs only in Hesych.)

†**Χελώνη**, ης, ἡ, *Chelone*, a promontory of the island Cos, Paus. 1, 2, 4.

Χελωνίας, ᾶδος, ἡ, *a spotted* kind of *beetle*, also *κανθαρίς*.

Χελώνιον, ου, τό, v. sub *χελώνειον*.

Χελωνίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *χελώνη* :—*a lyre*. Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F.—II.= *χελώνη* IV, *a stool*, Sext. Emp. p. 267. —III. *a threshold*, LXX. ?

Χελωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις*, ίδος, (*χελώνη*) *like a tortoise*, *of* a gem, Plin.

Χελωνοειδής, ές, *like a tortoise*.

Χελωνοφάγος, ον, *eating tortoises* : —τοἱ X., *the Chelonophagi*, a people of Africa, Strab. p. 773.

†**Χέμμις**, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Chemmis*, an early king of Aegypt, ὁ *Μεμφίτης*, Diod. S. 1, 63.—II. ἡ, an ancient city of Aegypt, in the Thebaïd, Hdt. 2, 91 ; in Diod. S. 1, 18 *Χεμμώ*, οῦς, ἡ : cf. *Πανόπολις*.—2. a floating island in the Butian lake in Aegypt with a temple of Apollo, Hdt. 2, 156.

†**Χεμμίτης**, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *of Chemmis*, *Chemmitic* ; ὁ X. *νομός*, Hdt. 2, 165.

Χέννιον, ου, τό, *a* kind of *quail*, salted and eaten by the Aegyptians, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 393 C.

†**Χέοψ**, οπος, ὁ, *Cheops*, a king of Aegypt, constructor of the largest of the pyramids, Hdt. 2, 124.

Χεράγρα, ας, ἡ,=*χειράγρα*, v. Casaub. Pers. 5, 58, Heind. Hor. Sat. 2 7, 15.

Χέρᾰδος, τό, like *χεράς*, and *χερμάς*, *the sand*, *gravel* and *rubbish*, brought down by rivers, like *φορυτός*, *ἁλὶς χέραδος περιχεύας*, Il. 21, 319 : some old Gramm. wrote it *χερμάδος* as genit. from sq., dependent on *ἁλὶς*.

Χεράς, άδος, ἡ, *a heap of stones*, *gravel*, etc. : esp. *the deposit of* a river, *sand*, *stones*, *gravel*, etc., Pind. P. 6, 13, cf. foreg., and *χερμάς*, *χερμάδιον*. (Usu. deriv. from *χείρ*, as if *a stone which the hand can grasp* : better, as others, akin to *χέρρος* and *ξηρός*, with the radic. notion of *hard* : cf. the kindred words *χερμάς*, *χειμάδιον*, etc.)

†**Χέρασμις**, ιος, ὁ, *Cherasmis*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 78.

Χέρεια, v. sub *χέρης*.

Χερειότερος, α, ον, Ep. compar. for sq., Il. 2, 248 ; 12, 270.

Χερείων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *χέρειον*, Ep. form of *χείρων*, q. v.

Χέρεσσι, rare poet. dat. pl. from *χείρ* for *χερσί*, Hes.

Χέρηα, v. sub *χέρης*.

Χερήρης, ες, gen. *εος*, *fitting together with the hand*.

Χέρης, an old positive, which is prob. the root of *χειρων*, *χερειότερος*, *χείριστος*, irreg. compar. and superl. of *κακός*, (cf. *ἀρείων* from *Ἀρης*) :—the following cases occur in Hom., dat. *χέρηϊ* (or *χερῆϊ*), Il. 1, 80 ; acc. *χέρηα*, Il. 4, 400 ; nom. pl. *χέρηες*, Od. 15, 324 ; acc. neut. *χέρηα*, Il. 14, 382 (for which however Wolf in Od. 18, 229 ; 20, 310, still writes *χέρεια*.) But in all these passages the word seems to have a *comparative* signf., as, *νἱὸν γείνατο εἷο χέρηα μάχῃ ἀγορῇ δὲ ἀμείνω*, Il. 4, 400 (where the gen. follows) ; *οἷά τε, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρώσαι χέρηες*, Od. 15, 324 ; *ἐσθλά τε καὶ τὰ χέρηα*, Od. 18, 229 ; 20, 310 ; but above all, *ἐσθλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔδυνε, χέρηα δὲ χείρονι δόσκεν*, where *ἐσθλά ἐσθλὸς* and *χέρηα χείρονι* are evidently correlative.—Thus no real example with a positive signf. remains, notwithstanding the opinion of Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 68, 2 : and prob. it was really a compar. *in signf.* from the first, being originally =*χείριος*, *ὑποχείριος*, *subject*, *subordinate*, *inferior to* another :—its connexion with *χερνής* is far-fetched ; for this word belongs to *χῆρος*, *χηρεύω*.

Χερήων, ον, gen. *ονος*, Dor. for *χερείων*.

Χερίδρης, ου, ὁ,=*χερήρης*, *dexterous*, *τέκτονες*, Pind. P. 5, 47. [*ῐ*]

Χειμφύρης, ές, (*χείρ*, *φύρω*) *mixed* or *kneaded by hand*, Anth. P. 6, 251.

Χέρμα, ατος, τό,= the more usu. *χερμάδιον*, *χερμός* : (v. *χεράς*).

Χερμάδιον, ου, τό, (*χερμάς*) :—*a stone*, *large pebble*, such as were used for missiles, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.) ; *ὀκρίοεν*, Il. 4, 518 ; usu. of great size, so that they are called *μεγάλα*, Il. 11, 265, 541, etc. ; *ἀνάραχθέα*. Od. 10, 121 ; again, *ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρί.*, *μέγα ἔργον. ὁ οὐ δυο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν*, Il. 5, 302 ; cf. 20, 285. (Not a dim. from *χερμάς*, but neut. from sq.) [*ᾰ*]

Χερμάδιος, ον, *of the shape* or *size of a χερμάς*, *μολύβδιναι χερμάδιοι*, leaden balls *for throwing*, Luc. Lexiph. 6 : [*ᾰ*] and

Χερμάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to throw χερμά-*

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δες, esp. *to throw them out of a field, and so clear it for cultivation*, Hesych.: from

Χερμάς, άδος, ἡ, *a stone, large pebble*, esp. for throwing or slinging, *a sling-stone*, τηλέβολος, Pind. P. 3, 86; ὀκριόεσσα, Aesch. Theb. 300: κραταίβολος, Eur. Bacch. 1094:—also, of *the pebbles* on the sea-beach, Anth. P. 7, 693:—but, in Lyc. 20, 616, of *large blocks of rock*, so that the size is indefinite; cf. χερμάδιον. (Χερμάς is formed from χεράς, by inserting μ: the deriv. from χείρ, which *makes it a stone as large as to fit the hand*, is very dub.; v. sub χεράς.)

Χερμαστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (χερμάζω) *a slinger*, χ. ῥινός, the leather *of a sling*, out of which the stone was thrown, Anth. P. 7, 172.

Χερνής, ῆτος, ὁ: Dor. χερνάς, ᾶτος: *—one who lives by his hands, a day-labourer*, like πένης, hence also *a poor, needy man*, Anth. P. 7, 709:—also as adj., *poor, needy*, ἐν δόμοις χερνῆσι, Eur. El. 205; χερνῆτα βίου, Anth. P. 6, 39.—The accent is given by Hesych., χέρνης; by Arcad. 96, 7, χερνής: that of γυμνής favours the latter:—a fem. χερνῆσσα in Arcad. l. c. (Acc. to Hesych. from χέρνα, *poverty*, akin to χῆρος, χηρεύω, and to Lat. *careo*: but acc. to Arist. Pol. 3, 4, 12, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν ζῶν.)

Χερνήτης, ου, ὁ, =foreg., ἀνὴρ χ., Simon. 99, Aesch. Pr. 893.

Χερνητικός, ή, όν, (χερνής) *of, like a poor man* or *day-labourer*: τὸ χ., *the poorest class of day-labourers*, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 21.

Χερνῆτις, ίδος, fem. from χερνήτης, *a workwoman*, esp. *a woman that spins for daily hire*, γυνὴ χ., Il. 12, 433; χ. γρηῢς, Anth. P. 6, 203.

Χερνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for χερνήτης, Manetho.

Χερνίβιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 298; cf. sq.:—*a chamber-pot*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [νῐ]

Χέρνιβον, ου, τό, (χείρ, νίζω, νίπτω):—*a vessel for water to wash the hands* or *for holy water, a hand-basin*, Il. 24, 304; also Andoc. 33, 3, cf. Ath. 408 C;—though Valck. and Wolf would read χερνίβιον. The form χέρνιβος, ὁ, only in Ael. N. A. 10, 50.

Χέρνιμμα, ατος, τό, *a washing of the hands with holy water*, Meineke Philonid. Incert. 6: from

Χερνίπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, as mid., (χείρ, νίζω, νίπτω):—*to wash one's hands with holy water*, esp. before sacrifice, Il. 1, 449; ἐχερνίψατο ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς χέρνιβος, Lys. 108, 1:—*to sprinkle with holy water, purify thereby*, esp. for sacrifice, χαίτην, Eur. I. T. 607, cf. Anth. P. 6, 156. The act. χερνίπτω, *to sacrifice*, only in Lyc. 184.

Χέρνιπτρον, ου, τό, = χέρνιβον, Philem. Lex. 286, p. 200.

Χερνίπτω, f. -ψω, v. sub χερνίπτομαι.

Χερνίτης, ου, ὁ, *a stone like ivory*, Theophr. [ῐ]

Χέρνιψ, ῐβος, ἡ, (χείρ, νίζω. νίπτω):—*the holy water with which the hands were washed*, esp. before a meal, a sacrifice or any religious rite, oft. in Od., but always in acc. χέρνιβα (v. sub κατάρχω II, etc.), which remained the most common case in use of the sing.: but the nom. occurs in Aesch. Eum. 656; the gen. χέρνιβος in Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Lys. 1129, Lysias 108, 1; the dat. χέρνιβι in Ar. Av. 897, Thuc. 4, 97: cf. κατάρχω, I. 2.—II. in plur. χέρνιβες, *purifications with holy water*, Lat. *malluviae*, and oft. much like the sing., Eur. Or. 1602, Phoen. 662, etc.: *the use of holy water*, εἰργεσθαι χερνίβων, to be excluded *therefrom*, as was done with those who were defiled by bloodshed, Dem. 505, 14; χέρνιβας νέμειν, to allow it, Soph. O. T. 240; χερνίβων κοινωνός, a partaker *therein*, i. e. an inmate of the same house or companion at table, Aesch. Ag. 1037; εἰς ἱερὸν εἰσιὼν καὶ χερνίβων καὶ κανὼν ἀψάμενος, Dem. 618, 7 (though this may belong to χέρνιβον); cf. Eur. I. A. 675, etc.:—after a funeral, no one entered the house before purification therewith, cf. Eur. Alc. 100. (Suid. with other Gramms. prefers the paroxyt. accent χερνίβα, χερνίβι, and so Dind. in Ar.: but Herm. Eur. H. F. 924, after Ath. 409 B, makes it proparoxyt. χέρνιβα, etc.)

Χεροκένως, (χείρ, κενός) adv., *with empty hands*, LXX.

Χερομύσης, ές, (χείρ, μυσός) *defiling the hand*, φόνος, Aesch. Cho. 74.

Χερόνησος, ἡ, poet. for χερσόνησος, Ap. Rh. 1, 925.

Χερόνιπτρον, ου, τό, = χειρόνιπτρον, Inscr.

Χεροπλῆθής, ές, poet. for χειροπλῆθής, Nic. Th. 94.

Χερόπληκτος, ον, (χείρ, πλήσσω) *stricken by* or *with the hand*, Soph. Aj. 631.

Χερός, Ion. and poet. gen. from χείρ, for χειρός.

Χερρόνησος, ἡ, Att. for χερσόνησος, q. v. So, for all words formed from it, v. sub χερσ-.

Χέρρος, Att. for χέρσος, q. v.

Χερσαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (χέρσος):—from or *of dry land, living* or *found thereon*, ὀρνιθες χ., opp. to λιμναῖοι, Hdt. 7, 119; ζῶα χ., opp. to θαλάσσια and πετεινά, Id. 2, 123; also of landsmen, as opp. to seamen, Eur. Andr. 458, Thuc. 7, 67: ἡ χ. πόλις, *an inland* city, as opp. to a seaport (ἐπιβαθάττιδιος), Plat. Legg. 704 B:—metaph., κῦμα χερσαῖον στρατοῦ, Aesch. Theb. 64.—II. ἡ χερσαῖος, as subst., =χερσόνησος, Lyc. 534.

Χερσεία, ας, ἡ, *a lying waste, uncultivated state*: from

Χερσεύω, (χέρσος) intr., *to lie waste* or *barren*, Xen. Oec. 5, 17; 16, 5.—2. *to abide on dry land, live thereon*, Soph. ap. Hesych. (Fr. 417).—II. transit., *to place* or *leave on dry land*, Eur. Polyid. 1, 3.

†Χερσίας, ου, ὁ, *Chersias*, an Epic poet of Orchomenus, Paus. 9, 38, 9.

†Χερσιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, *Chersidamas*, a son of Priam, Il. 11, 423.—2. a son of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Χερσικράτης, ους, ὁ, *Chersicrates*, a Heraclid, leader of a colony to Corcyra, Strab. p. 269.

Χερσιμαχία, ας, ἡ, f. l. in Plat. Legg. 633 B, for ταῖς χερσὶ μάχαις, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

Χέρσῖνος, η, ον, =χερσαῖος.

†Χέρσις, ιος, ὁ, *Chersis*, father of Onesilus, son of Siromus, king of Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. father of Gorgus, Id. 7. 98.

†Χερσίφρων, ονος, ὁ, *Chersiphron*, a celebrated architect, said to have built the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab. p. 640.

Χερσόβιος, ον, *living on dry land*, opp. to λιμνόβιος.

Χερσοειδής, ές, (χέρσος, εἶδος) *like dry land, looking like land*, Dion. H.—II. *like waste land: barren, waste.*

Χερσόθεν, (χέρσος) adv., *from dry land*, as opp. to sea, Eur. Heracl. 429, Hel. 1269: *from the earth* or *ground*, as opp. to water, Pind. O. 2, 131.

Χερσόθι, (χέρσος) adv., *on dry land*, Anth.

Χερσομᾱνέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to run wild, like waste land.*

Χέρσονδε, adv., *to* or *on dry land*, Il. 21, 238.

Χερσονησιάζω, f. -άσω, Strab.; and -σίζω, f. -ίσω, Polyb. 1, 73, 4, etc.; Att. χέρρον-: *to form a χερσόνησος* or *peninsula.*

Χερσονήσιος, α, ον, Att χηρρ- (χερσόνησος) *of, from* or *like a peninsula, peninsular*: esp. of the Thracian Chersonese, †Eur. Hec. 8, 33; etc.

Χερσονησίτης, ου, ὁ, Att. χερρ- (χερσόνησος) *a dweller in the Chersonese*, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 10. [ῐ]

Χερσονησιώδης, ες, =χερσονησειδής, very dub. in Strab.

Χερσονησιώτης, ου, ὁ, Att. χερρ- =χερσονησίτης, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 5.

Χερσονησοειδής, ές, Att. χερρ- (χερσόνησος, εἶδος) *like a peninsula, peninsular*, of Mount Athos, Hdt. 7, 22.

Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, Att. χερρ-, poet. also χερρ- in Ap. Rh. 1, 925 (χέρσος, νῆσος):—*a land-island*, i. e. *a peninsula*, Hdt. 4, 12:—at Athens the long strip of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont was esp. called *the Chersonese* or *Peninsula*, †Hdt. 6, 3; Thuc. 1, 11; also called ἡ ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ Χερσ., Hdt. 7, 33;†—2. the Crimea was also called *the Tauric Chersonese*, first in Hdt. 4, 99, †also ἡ Σανδική and ἡ μεγάλη, Strab. p. 308, sqq.—3. ἡ Βυβασσία, a peninsula on the coast of Caria, near Bybassus, Hdt. 1, 174; ἡ Καρική, Ael. V. H. 2, 33; cf. Paus. 5, 24, 7.—4. ἡ Χρυσή, *the Golden*, in India beyond the Ganges, now *Malacca*, Dion. P. 589.—5. in Thuc. 4, 42 a point of land on the coast of Argolis between Epidaurus and Troezene.—6. of Sinope, Strab. p. 544, and of Athos, Id. p. 331†:—hence, *an island with a bridge to it*, Paus. 5, 24, 1. Hence

†Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, Att. Χερρ-, *Chersonesus*, as name of cities.—1. in Crete on a small peninsula, Strab. p. 749.—2. in the Tauric Chersonese, later Χερσών, Strab. p. 308, sqq.—3. a strong city of Aegypt, near Alexandrea, Id. p. 799.—4. a city of Hispania near Saguntum, Id. p. 159.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χερσονησώδης, ες, Att. χερρον-, contr. for χερσονησοειδής.

Χέρσος, Att. χέρρος, ον, ἡ, also ὁ, *dry land, land*, as opp. to water: ἐπὶ χέρσου, opp. to ἐν πόντῳ, Od. 10, 459; χέρσον ἱκέσθαι tot χερσαῖα, Od. 9, 486; κύματα μακρὰ κυλινδόμενα προτὶ χέρσον, Ib. 147; cf. Il. 14, 394; ἐν πόντῳ νῆες, ἐν χέρσῳ πολῖται, Pind. O. 12, 5; etc.:—in Hom. always as subst., though the gender cannot be determined, and mostly so in Att. poets: Pind. however has it as fem., Fr. 45, 15, and so Aesch. Supp. 31.—II. also as adj., χέρσος, ον, *dry, firm*, of land, Hdt. 2, 99: χέρσος Εὐρώπη, *the main-land* of Europe, Pind. N. 4, 115: so, ἐν κούφῃ χέρσῳ, opp. to πόντῳ, Ib. 9, 102.—2. *dry, hard, barren*, στυφλὸς γῆ καὶ χέρσος, Soph. Ant. 251: *waste, barren*, usu. of lands, Hdt. 4, 123; χέρσα, *waste places*, Aesch. Fr. 192: of women, Soph. O. T. 1502.—3. c. gen., *barren, destitute of*, πυρὰ χέρσος ἁλίσμάτων, Eur. El. 325. (Akin to χῆρος, ξερός, ξηρός, σχερός, σχῆρος, χερᾰ́ς, χεῑρᾰ́ς, χέρμα, χερμάς, etc.)

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Χερσόομαι, (χέρσος) as pass., *to be left dry and waste,* of land, *γῆ κεχερσωμένη,* Plut. 2, 10 D.

Χέρσυδρος, ου, ὁ, (χέρσος, ὕδρος) *an amphibious serpent,* Nic. Th. 359.

Χερσύνω,=χερσόω.

Χερσώδης, ες, contr. for χερσοειδής.

†**Χερσών,** ῶνος, ἡ,=Χερσόνησος 2, q. v.

Χερύδριον, ου, τό, dim. from χείρ, *a little hand* or *arm,* Moseh. 1, 13.

Χεσᾶς, ᾶντος, ὁ, *one who goes to stool:* also written paroxyt. χέσας.

Χεσείω, desiderat. from χέσω, *to want to go to stool,* Lat. *cacaturio,* like χεζητιάω, Ar. Eq. 898, Nub. 295.

Χεσιφωνέω, ῶ, *to use obscene language.*

Χεῦαι, χεῦαν, χεῦε, Ep. inf., 3 plur., and 3 sing. aor. 1 of χέω, Hom.

Χεῦμα, ατος, τό, (χέω). *That which is poured:* hence,—1. *a gush, flood, stream,* χεῦμα κωσιτέροιο, Il. 23, 561; Σκαμάνδρου χεύματα, its *streams,* Pind. N. 9, 94; freq. in Trag., both in sing. and plur.—2.=σπονδή, *that which is poured in honour of the gods, a drink-offering,* Lat. *libatio.*—II. *that into which water is poured, a basin, bowl,* Hdt. 1, 51: elsewh. χοεύς.—Poet. word.

Χεύω, Ep. pres. for χέω, prob. only found in compds. καταχεύομαι and περιχεύομαι, cf. περιχέω: but the fut. and Epic aor. of χέω are of this form, v. sq.

ΧΕΎΩ, (root ΧΕΥ- or ΧΕΦ-): fut. χεύσω, and perh. sometimes χέω, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 638, cf. Isae. 61, 22: Att. aor. 1 ἔχεα, inf. χέαι, imperat. χέον, χεάτω, mid. ἐχεάμην: pf. κέχῦκα. pass. κέχῦμαι: aor. pass. ἐχύθην [ῠ], but later also ἐχέθην, which form has often been ignorantly changed into ἐχύθην, Lob. Phryn. 731.—Of these (strictly Att.) tenses Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and mid., always uncontr., except χεῖσθαι in Od. 10, 518: 3 pl. aor. ἔχεαν only in Il. 24, 709: pf. and plqpf. pass. more freq.: aor. pass. only in compds., except 3 opt. χυθείη in Od. 19, 590. Further, Hom. oft. has the merely Ep. aor. ἔχευα, with and without augm., χεῦε, χεῦαν, inf. χεῦαι, part. χεύας, imperat. χεῦον, subj. χεύω, with χεύομεν and χεώμεν, Il. 7, 336; (the form of aor. ἔχευσα, χεῦσαι, from the usu. fut. χεύσω, now and then still quoted, is prob. not Greek): Ep. aor. mid. ἐχευάμην, but only in 3 sing. ἐχεύατο, and that in pass. signf., Il. 7, 63, in which Q. Sm. imitates him, 13, 324, 536: and from the syncop. aor. pass. ἐχύμην [ῠ], only 3 sing. and pl. χύτο, χύντο, part. χῠμένη. Lastly the Ep. subj. aor. χεύω passed into the rare Ep. fut. χεύω, Od. 2, 222. Moreover we find an Ep. pres. χείω in Hes. Th. 83; fut. χεῶ only in compd. ἐκχεῶ, LXX., and N. T.: on the still later aor. ἐχῦσα, χῦσαι, v. Lob. Phryn. 725.—Verb. adj. χυτός.

Radic. signf. *to pour:*—strictly of liquids, *to pour out, pour, κρήνη κατ' αἰγίλιπος πέτρης χέει ὕδωρ,* Il. 9, 15; so, Jupiter *χέει ὕδωρ,* i. e. he makes it rain, Il. 16, 385; so *χέει χιόνα,* it snows, and so absol. *χέει,* Il. 12, 281 (though *νιφέμεν* is in the line before): *οἶνον...χαμάδις χέε,* Il. 23, 220:—esp. of drink-offerings, *τύμβῳ χέουσα τάσδε κηδείους χοάς,* Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 92, 109, Soph. O. C. 478, El. 84, etc.; and in mid., *χοὴν χείσθαι νεκύεσσι,* Od. 10, 518; 11, 26; *χοὰς χέασθαι,* Hdt. 7, 43, Aesch. Pers. 220, Soph., etc.—2. χ. *δάκρυα, to shed* tears, *δάκρυα θερμὰ χέον,* Il. 7, 426; 16, 3;—and in pass., of the tears, *to pour, flow, stream, gush forth, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντο,* Od. 4, 523, Il. 23, 385.—3. in pass., also, *to become liquid, melt, dissolve, τὰ κεχυμένα,* opp. to *τὰ συνεστῶτα,* Plat. Tim. 66 C; so of the ground in spring, like Lat. *resolvi, laxari,* Xen. Oec. 16, 12.—II. also very freq. of solids, *to pour* or *shoot out, shed, scatter, φύλλα,* Il. 6, 147; *φῦκος,* Il. 9, 7; *ἄλφιτα,* Od. 2, 354; but *καρπὸν χ.,* of trees, not *to shed* their fruit, but *to let* it *hang in profusion,* Od. 11, 588.—Esp. like *χώννυμι, to throw out* earth, so as to form a mound, etc., *σῆμα ἔχεαν,* Il. 24, 799; *χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα,* Ib. 801; cf. Od. 1, 291, etc.; *τύμβον χ.,* Il. 7, 336, etc.; *θανόντι χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἐχεῦαν,* Il. 23, 256, Od. 3, 258; *κόνιν κὰκ κεφαλῆς χ.,* Il. 18, 24, Od. 24, 317:—*χ. καλάμην χθονί, to strew* straw on the ground by mowing, Il. 19, 222.—2. χ. *δοῦρα, to pour* or *shower* spears, Il. 5, 618; so in mid., *βέλεα χέοντο, they showered their* arrows, Il. 8, 159; 15, 590.—3. *to let fall* or *drop, ἡνία ἔραζε,* Il. 17, 619; *εἵδατα ἔραζε,* Od. 22, 20; *δέσματα ἀπὸ κρατός,* Il. 22, 468; so, *χέειν κρόκου βαφὰς εἰς χθόνα,* Aesch. Ag. 239, v. sub βαφή.—4. in pass., *to be thrown, heaped up* or *massed together, ἰχθύες ἐπὶ ψαμάθοισι κέχυνται,* Od. 22, 387, cf. 17, 298, Il. 23, 775, etc.:—of living beings, *to pour* or *stream in a dense mass* or *throng,* Il. 5, 141, etc.; *δακιδόεντες ἐχυντο,* Od. 10, 415, etc.—III. metaph.,—1. of sounds, e. g. of the voice, *φωνήν, αὐδήν,* Od. 19, 521, Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Th. 83; *ἐπὶ θρῆνον ἔχεαν,* Pind. I. 8 (7), 129; *Ἑλλάδος φθόγγον χέουσα,* Aesch. Theb. 73, cf. Supp. 632; and, of wind instruments, *πνεῦμα χέων ἐν αὐλοῖς,* Simon. 72, 8; cf. Anth. Plan. 226.—2. also of other things, *ἀχλὺν κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν, to shed* darkness over the eyes, Il. 20, 321; χ. *ἤερα, to shed* a mist *abroad,* Od. 7, 15, Il. 17, 270, etc.; χ. *ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις,* Il. 14, 165, Od. 2, 395, etc.; *κὰκ κεφαλῆς χεῦεν κύλλος,* Od. 23, 156; *δόλον περὶ δέμνια χεῦεν,* Od. 8, 282:—so, in pass., *ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ θάνατος χύτο, was shed* or *spread* around him, Il. 13, 544; *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κεχυτ' ἀχλύς,* Il. 5, 696: but, *πάλιν χύτο ἀήρ,* the mist *dissolved* or *vanished,* Od. 7, 143; *οὔ κέ μοι ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισι χυθείη,* Od. 19, 590, *ἀμφὶ δεσμοὶ ἔχυντο,* Od. 8, 297; *φρὶξ ἐπὶ πόντον ἐχεύατο* (mid. in pass. signf.), Il. 7, 63; *παγοῦ χυθέντος,* when the frost was on the ground, Soph. Phil. 293:—also, of persons, *ἀμφ' αὐτῷ χυμένη, throwing herself* around him, to embrace him, Il. 19, 284, Od. 8, 527: and so in mid., *ἀμφὶ φίλον υἱὸν ἐχεύατο πήχει,* Il. 5, 314: so also, *ἀμφὶ δὲ δεσμοὶ τεχνήεντες ἔχυντο,* Od. 8, 297.—But these usages, though we call them metaphors, are hardly so in the old poets;—the voice is to them really *a stream,* beauty *an effluence,* death *a mist,* etc., cf. Nitzsch Pref. Od. p. xiii, sq.—IV. pf. pass. *κέχυμαι, to be wholly engaged* in a thing, *absorbed* in it, *ἐν ᾧ κέχυμαι,* Pind. I. 1, 4:—so *κεχυμένος εἴς τε, given up* to a thing, e. g. *ἐς τἀφροδίσια,* Lat. *effusus in Venerem,* Luc. Sacrif. 5; *πρὸς ἡδονήν,* Alciphr. 1, 6:—but *ἐχύθη οἱ θυμός,* his mind *overflowed with joy,* Ap. Rh. 3, 1009.

Χηλαργός, όν, Dor. κᾱλ-, (χήλη): —*with fleet hoofs:* χ. *ὄμιλλαι,* the racing *of fleet horses,* Soph. El. 861.

Χηλᾶς, ὁ,=χηλευτής, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 435.

Χήλευμα, ατος, τό, (χηλεύω) *that which is netted* or *plaited: a cord,* Soph. Fr. 431.—2. *a netting-needle,*=χηλή.

Χήλευσις, εως, ἡ, (χηλεύω) *a netting.*

Χηλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (χηλεύω) *a netter, plaiter.*

Χηλευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χηλεύω, *netted, plaited,* Hdt. 7, 89.

Χηλεύω, (χηλή III. 2):—*to net, plait,* Eupol. Incert. 110.

Χηλή, ῆς, ἡ, *a horse's hoof,* Hes. Sc. 62, Eur. Phoen. 42, Ion 1242; cf. χηλαργός; χηλαὶ ποδῶν, of *bull's hoofs,* Eur. Bacch. 619, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 667; *τὰ δὲ διοχιδῆ καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν ὀνύχων χηλὰς ἔχει,* Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 30:—but χηλαί, also, of *bird's talons,* Aesch. Pers. 208, Soph. Ant. 1003, Eur. Ion 1208, cf. Phoen. 808; of a *wolf's claws,* Theocr. Epigr. 6, 4, cf. Eur. Hec. 90; of a *crab's claws,* as opp. to *its feet,* Arist. H. A. 4, 3, 2; hence, the constellation Cancer was called χηλαί, Lat. *Chelae,* Arat., and Virg.—Cf. δίχηλος, τρίχηλος.—II. *a sea-bank* or *breakwater,* Lat. *moles,* stretching out *like a claw,* Thuc. 1, 63, ubi v. Schol., Xen. An. 7, 1, 17: also of *a promontory* or *a ridge of rocks* answering a like purpose, *χηλὴ γὰρ τοῦ Πειραιῶς Ἑτιωνία,* Thuc. 8, 90.—III. of various *cloven implements;*—1. a surgical instrument, a sort of *forked probe* or *pliers,* Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. *a netting-needle.*—3. *the notch* of an arrow, γλυφίς, Lat. *crena.*—4. *the division of the eyelids,* when closed in sleep, Hesych. (The later usages of the word therefore all point to the sense of *cloven, parted:* but little of this appears in the earlier authors. Perhaps the double signf. of the root ΧΑ-, in χανδάνω, *to hold, keep together,* and in χαίνω, χάσκω, *to gape,* may account for this, cf. χηλός.)

Χηλῖνός, ή, όν,=χηλευτός, ἄγγος, Anacr. 35.

Χήλιον, ου, τό, dim. from χηλή.

Χήλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Χηλός, οῦ, ἡ, (ΧΑ-, χανδάνω):—*a large chest* or *coffer, χηλοῦ δ' ἀπὸ πῶμ' ἀνέῳγεν καλῆς δαιδαλέης,* Il. 16, 221; *ἐξίστει ἐνὶ χηλῷ,* Od. 13, 10, etc.

Χηλόω, ῶ, i. -ωσω, (χηλὴ III. 2) *to net: κεχήλωμαι πόδας, I have* my feet *bound together,* Soph. Fr. 431.—II. *to cleave, notch,* Math. Vett. Hence

Χήλωμα, ατος, τό, *a cleft, notch,* like χηλή, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χηλώτιον, ου, τό,=χηλὴ III. 2.

Χηλωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χηλόω, *netted.*

Χημεία, ας, ἡ, and **χημευτική,** ῆς, ἡ, *chemistry,* v. χυμικός.

Χήμη, ης, ἡ, (ΧΑ-, χαίνω) *a yawning, gaping.*—II. *the cuckle,* from its *gaping,* double *shell,* Lat. *chama,* Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 14, Ael. N. A. 15, 12.—2. *a measure,* of about the size of such a shell (cf. κόγχη); there was a larger and a smaller kind, Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. χηραμίς, Lob. Phryn. 387.

Χήμιον, or **χημίον,** ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Χήμωσις, εως, ἡ, (χήμη) *an inflammation of the eyes,* when the cornea reddens and swells, so as to impede sight, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΧΗ΄Ν, ὁ, and ἡ, gen. χηνός: an irreg. acc. plur. χένας in Anth. P. 7, 546:—*a gander, goose,* named *from its wide bill* (χὴν πλαταγίζων καὶ κεχηνώς, as Eubul. hath it, Χαρατ. 1, 3); oft. in Hom. in both genders, masc., Od. 19, 552; fem., 15, 161, 174;—the masc. more common in Att.:—νὴ or

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μὰ τὸν χῆνα was Socrates' oath, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 521, and χήνειος. (Prob. from ΧΑ-, χαίνω, cf. Eubul. l. c.:—with the Dor. χάν, compare the Sanscr. *hansa*, Germ. *gans*, our *gander*, as also Lat. *anser*, etc.; the *n* is dropt in Pers. *kay*, Scandin. *gaas*, our *goose*: Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 141.)

†Χήν, Χηνός, ὁ, *Chen*, a place in Laconia, where Myson the sage was born, Steph. Byz.; acc. to Diog. L. 1, 9, a place near Oeta, in Thessaly; —in Diod. S. Χηναί, *al*, so Paus. 10, 24, 1.

Χηνἄλώπηξ, εκος, ὁ, (χήν, ἀλώπηξ) *the fox-goose*, an Aegyptian species, living in holes, like our sheldrake, *tadorna vulpanser*, Linn., Hdt. 2, 72, Ar. Av. 1295, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 16.

Χηνάριον, ου, τό, dim. of χήν, like χηνίον, Gramm.; cf. νηττάριον.

Χήνειος, α, ον, Ion. χήνεος, η, ον, (χήν) :—*of* or *belonging to a goose, like one*, Lat. *anserinus*, Hdt. 2, 37, Eur. Cress. 13, 4: χήνεια ἤπατα were a Greek dainty, Eubul. Στεφαν. 5, Ath. 384 C.

Χηνέλωψ, ό, =χηναλώπηξ, Hesych.

Χηνέος, η, ον, Ion. for χήνειος.

Χηνέρως, ωτος, ἡ, a kind of *goose*, Plin.

†Χηνεύς, έως, ὁ, *of Chen* or *Chenae, Chenian*, Plat. Prot. 343 A.

Χηνέω, ῶ, =χαίνω, dub.

Χήνημα, ατος, τό, *a wide gape*, esp. in *scorn* or *mockery*.

†Χηνίδας, ου, ὁ, *Chenidas*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Dial. Mer. 13.

Χηνιδεύς, έως, ὁ, (χήν) *a gosling*, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

Χηνίδής, έως, ὁ, =foreg., dub.

Χηνίζω, f. -ίσω, (χήν) *to cackle like a goose*, esp., *to bring out goose-like notes from the flute*, prob. l. Diphil. Συνωρ. 5.

Χηνίον, ου, τό, dim. from χήν, *a gosling, small goose*, Ath. †664 E.

Χήνιος, α, ον, =χήνειος.

Χηνίσκος, ὁ, *the end of a ship's stern which turned up like a goose's neck*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 41, cf. Jup. Trag. 47.

Χηνοβοσία, ας, ἡ, =χηνοβοσκία.

Χηνοβοσκεῖον, ου, τό, *a place for feeding geese, goose-pen*, Varro: from

Χηνοβοσκία, ας, ἡ, (χηνοβοσκός) *a feeding of geese*.

Χηνοβόσκιον, ου, τό, = χηνοβοσκεῖον.

Χηνοβοσκός, όν, (χήν, βόσκω) *feeding geese*, Cratin. Dion. 12.

Χηνοβωτία, ας, ἡ, = χηνοβοσκία, Plat. Polit. 264 C; v. l. -βοτία.

Χηνομεγέθης, ες, gen. εος, (χήν, μέγεθος) *as large as a goose*, Strab.

Χηνόμυχος, ου, ὁ, *a plant*, Plin. (?)

Χηνοπλούμᾶτον, ου. τό, (χήν, Lat. *pluma*) *a bed of goose-feathers*, Chrysost.

Χηνοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, -τρόφος, ον, = -βοσκεῖον, -βοσκός.

Χηνύσσω, χηνυστέω, =χηνυστράω.

Χηνύστρα, ας, ἡ, *a yawning, gaping*.

Χηνυστράω, ῶ, *to yawn, gape*: metaph., *to gape about, loiter*.

Χηνύω, =foreg.

Χηνώδης, ες, (χήν, εἶδος) *like a goose*.

Χήρ, ὁ, gen. χηρός, *a hedge-hog*, Lat. *her, heres*; cf. χείρ. (Akin to σχῦρος, χοῖρος, and perh. to Lat. *hirtus, hir-sutus*.)

Χήρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. χήρη, v. χῆρος II.

Χηράζω, =χηρόω, dub.

Χηράμβη, ης, ἡ, a kind of *muscle*, Archil. 47, Sophron.

Χηράμίς, ίδος, ἡ, =χηραμός.—II. *a broad, flat kind of muscle*, or *scallop-shell*, used for measuring liquids, Xanth. p. 162; in Hipp. also χηραμύς, Foës. Oecon.; cf. χήμη.

Χηρᾰμοδύτης, ου, ὁ, (χηραμός, δύω) *one who creeps into holes*, Leon. Tar. 91. [ῠ, but made long in arsis.]

Χηρᾰμόθεν, adv., *from* or *out of holes*: from

Χηρᾰμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ΧΑ-, χαίνω) := χειά, *a hole, cleft, gap, hollow*, κοιλὴν εἰς ἔπτατο πέτρην. χηραμόν, of a rock pigeon, Il. 21, 495; χ. σφηκῶν, Lyc. 181. In later authors, as Ap. Rh., also ἡ χηραμός, 4, 1452; cf. Inc. Auct. Tat. p. 523: we find also the hetérog. plur. τὰ χηραμά, Nic. Th. 55, 149; Hesych. has also χαραμός. Only poet. (Akin to χῶρος.)

Χηρᾰμύς, ύδος, ἡ, =χηραμίς, Strab.

Χηρᾰμών, ῶνος, ὁ, =χηραμος, Orph. Arg. 1264.

Χήραντο, poet. 3 pl. aor. 1 mid. of χαίρω, Ap. Rh.

Χηράσκω, =χηρόω, *to make an orphan*.

Χήρατο, poet. 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of χαίρω, Il.

Χηρᾰφίς, ίδος, ἡ, =sq., Nic. Al. 394.

Χῆραψ, ᾰβος, ὁ, *a sea-crab*, καραβίς, v. l. for χηράμβη, l. c.—II. perh. also=χηραμίς II.

Χηρεία, ας, ἡ, (χηρεύω) *widowhood*, Thuc. 2, 45.

Χήρειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (χῆρος) *widowed*, Antim. 90.

Χήρευσις, εως, ἡ, =χηρεία, LXX.

Χηρεύω, (χῆρος) :—intr., *to be bereaved*, c. gen., νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χ., Od. 9, 124: esp., *to be bereaved of a husband* or *wife*, *to be widowed, to be a widower* or *widow*, Eur. Alc. 1089, Isae. 61, 22, Dem. 867, 4:—hence, *to live in solitude*, Soph. O. T. 479.—II. transit., *to keep in widowhood*, Eur. Cycl. 440; cf. σίφων.

Χηρήϊος, η, ον, Ion. for χήρειος.

Χηρία, ας, ἡ, =χηρεία.

Χῆρος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *bereaved* or *bereft*, τινός, of a thing, Anth. P. 6, 297.:—esp., *bereft of a husband* or *wife*, *widowed*, χῆρα μέλαθρα, Eur. Alc. 862:—in comic phrase of a dish, *widowed*, i. e. *without sauce*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 26; cf. ὀρφανός fin.—II. ἡ χήρα, Ion. χήρη, *a widow*, λείπειν τινὰ χήρην, Il. 22, 484, etc., Soph. Aj. 653: also joined with a subst., χῆραι γυναῖκες, Il. 2, 289; μήτηρ χήρη, Il. 22, 499. (The root ΧΗ-, ΧΗΡ-, occurs in Sanscr. *há, hi*, *deserere*: so that χῆρος, like ὀρφανός, is strictly *deserted, left*.) Hence

Χηροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *bereavement*, esp. *widowhood*, in full, χ. πύσιος, Ap. Rh. 4, 1064.

†Χηροῦσκοι, ων, οἱ, *the Cherusci*, a German people, Strab. p. 291, sq.

Χηρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χῆρος) :—transit., *to bereave, strip bare, make desolate*, ἀγυιάς, Il. 5, 642; c. gen., χήρωσεν [αὐτόν] ἠλίου, Anth. P. 7, 172; †πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐχηρώθη πόλις, Solon 28, 25†, Ἄργος ἀνδρῶν ἐχηρώθη, *was bereaved* of men, Hdt. 6, 83:—esp. *to bereave of a husband* or wife, γυναῖκα χήρωσας, *thou hast made* her *a widow*, Il. 17. 36; ἄλις Πριάμου γαῖ' ἐχήρωσ' Ἑλλάδα, Eur. Cycl. 304:—in mid., ἐχηρώσαντο πόλεμα, Q. Sm. 9, 351.—II. intr., like χηρεύω, *to live in widowhood*, Plut. 2, 749 D:—*to be bereaved* or *destitute of*.., τινός, Theogn. 950.—III. also c. acc., *to deprive one's self of, forsake*, ἑλείου χηρώσας αὐγάς, Arist. ap. Bergk Lyric. p. 462. Hence

Χήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *bereavement, widowing*, etc.

Χηρωστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χηρόω) :—*a collateral relation, heir-at-law in default of issue*, usu. in plur., Il. 5, 158, Hes. Th. 607, Q. Sm. 8, 299.—II. =ὑφαντιστής.

Χήσεῖτε, Dor. contr. for καὶ ἥατε, fut. from ἵημι.

†Χησιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Chesias*, epoell. of Diana from Χήσιον, ον, τὸ, *Chesium*, a promontory of Samos, Call. Dian. 228; v. Schol.

Χητεία, ας, ἡ, *want, need*: from

Χητεύω, (χῆτος) *to suffer want, be in want* or *need*: poet.

Χήτη, ης, ἡ, (ΧΑ-, χαίνω =κενόν.

Χητίζω, =χατίζω, E. M.: from

Χῆτις, ιος Att. εως, ἡ, v. sq.

Χῆτος, εος, τό, *want, need, destitution*, usu. in dat., χήτεϊ τοιοῖδ' ἐμβρός, *from want* or *loss of such a man*, Il. 6, 463; χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' εἶος, Il 19, 324; χήτεϊ ἐνευναίων, Od. 16, 25; χήτεϊ λαῶν, H. Ap. 78; χήτεϊ σημάχων, Hdt. 9, 11 (where Gaisford χήτι, Ion. dat. from χῆτις); χήτει οἰκείων, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D:—Timae. also gives χῆτις as nom in Plat., but the word seems only to be used in dat., v. Ruhnk. Tim. sub v. Most poet., but freq. in late prose. (From ΧΑ-, χάτος, χατέω, χατίζω.) Hence

Χητοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *need, destitution, lonelimess*, Anth. P. 9, 408.

Χῆφθᾶ, Dor. for καὶ ἥφθη, aor. 1 pass. from ἅπτω, Theocr.

Χθᾰμᾰλοπτήτης, ου. ὁ, (χθαμαλὸς, πέτομαι) *flying low* or *along the earth*, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36. 1.

Χθᾰμᾰλός, ή, όν, *near the ground, on the ground, low*, as opp. to what is high and raised, χθ. εἶναι, Od. 11, 194; *sunken, flat*, σκόπελος χθαμαλώτερος, 12, 101; τεῖχος χθαμαλώτατον, Il. 13, 683; so, χθαμαλωτερα οἰκοδομεῖν τὸ πρὸς ἄρκτον, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9; χθ. Αἴγυπτος, Theocr. 17, 79, etc.—The use of χθαμαλὴ as an epith. of Ithaca, αὐτὴ δὲ χθαμαλὴ πανυπερτάτη εἰν ἁλὶ κεῖται (Od. 9, 25, cf. 10. 196), has puzzled all the Commentators,—but it is only one of the many difficulties in that passage, v. Nitzsch.—II. metaph., *low, cringing*, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3 Bekk. (From χαμαί, χαμηλός, with θ inserted as in χθές.) Hence

Χθᾰμᾰλότης, ητος, ἡ, *lowness, flatness*.

Χθᾰμᾰλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *a low, worldly disposition*.

Χθᾰμᾰλόω, ῶ, (χθαμαλός) *to make low, to lower, level*, Joseph.

ΧΘΕΣ, adv., like its lengthd. form ἐχθές, Lob. Phryn. 323:—*yesterday*, first in H. Hom. Merc. 272, but very freq. in Att.: πρώην τε καὶ χθές, also χθὲς καὶ πρώην, *the other day* (v. sub πρώην): so, χθὲς καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 11 —between the art. and subst., ἡ χθὲς ὁμολογία, οἱ χθὲς λόγοι, Plat. Soph. init., Tim. 26 E, cf. χθεσινός, χθιζός. (Χθές is the Sanscr. *hyas*, Lat. *hesi, hesiternus*, afterwds. *heri, hesternus*, Germ. *gestern*: our *yest-een, yester*-day.—θ is inserted, as in χαμαί, χθαμαλός. In χθιζός, χθιζα. ι takes the place of ε.) Hence

Χθεσῐνός, ή, όν, =χθιζός, *of yesterday*, ὁ χθ. ἄνθρωπος ὑς... the fellow *yesterday* who..., Ar. Vesp. 261; τὸ σκόρδον τὸ χθ., *yesterday's* onion, Id Ran. 987.

Χθιζά, adv., from χθιζός, q. v.

Χθιζῐνός, ή, όν, =χθεσινός, Alciphr. 3, 67.

Χθιζός, ή, όν, (χθές) :—Ion. and

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post for *χθεσινός, of yesterday, ὁ χθ. πόνος, yesterday's* labour, Hdt. 1, 126: —but mostly, like the adv. *χθές*, with verbs, *χθιζὸς ἦλθε*, he went *yesterday*, Il. 1, 424; *χθιζὸς ἦλυθες*, Od. 2, 262; *χθιζὸς ἐεικοστὸν φύγον ἦματι*, 6, 170; etc.:—the neut. *χθιζόν* is also used as adv.=*χθές*, Il. 19, 195, Od. 4, 656; also *τὸ χθιζόν*, Il. 13, 745: so in neut. pl. *χθιζά, χθιζά τε καὶ πρώϊζα, the other day, lately*, like *χθὲς καὶ πρώην*, Il. 2, 303; cf. *πρώην*.—Χθιζός and *χθιζινός* are less Att. than *χθεσινός*, Lob. Phryn. 323.

Χθόα. ἡ, = *χθών*, and *χθόϊνος, η, ον*.=*χθόνιος*, only in Hesych.

Χθονήρης, ες,=*χθόνιος*, Hesych.

†Χθονία, ας, ἡ, of Ceres, v. sub sq. —2. as fem. pr. n., Chthonia, daughter of Phoroneus, Paus. 2, 33, 4.—3. daughter of Erechtheus, Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

Χθόνιος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον*; (*χθών*): —*in the earth*, i. e. *under it*, like *καταχθόνιος*, Hes. Th. 697, 767, and Trag.:—esp. of the gods below, *Ζεὺς χθόνιος*, i. e. Hades, Hes. Op. 463; whence of noises from beneath the earth it was said, *κτυπεῖ Ζεὺς χθόνιος*, Soph. O. C. 1606; *χθ. βροντήματα*, Aesch. Pr. 994; cf. Ar. Av. 1750, Valck. Hipp. 1201:—*θεοὶ χθόνιοι*, the gods *of the nether world*, Lat. *Inferi*, Aesch. Ag. 89, etc.; *χθονίων μάνις*, Pind. P. 4, 284:—*χθόνιαι θεαί*, i. e. Ceres and Proserpina, Hdt. 6, 134; 7, 153, †(and so *ἡ Χθονία*, absol. of Ceres, Eur. H. F. 615)†; but also of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 1568:—*χθ. Ἑρμῆς*, as conductor of the dead, Aesch. Cho. 124, Soph. El. 111, Aj. 832:—*χθονία φρενί*, said of the dead, Pind. P. 5, 136.—Very rare in prose, as opp. to *οὐράνιος*, Plat. Rep. 619 E.—II. *of* or *from the earth*, *κόνις*, Aesch. Theb. 736.—III. *in* or *of the country, fixed* or *settled therein, native*, stronger than *ἐγχώριος*, Soph. O. C. 948, Aj. 201.

†Χθόνιος, *ου*, ὁ, *Chthonius*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. one of the Sparti, Id. 3, 4, 1.

Χθονοβριθής, ές, *weighing down the earth*.

Χθονογηθής, ές, *delighting in earthly things*.

Χθονόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *earth-born, child of earth*.

Χθονόπλαστος, *ον, formed of earth*.

Χθονοστιβής, ές, (*χθών, στείβω*) *treading the earth, on* or *of earth*, opp. to *οὐράνιος*, Soph. O. T. 301.

Χθονοτρεφής, ές, gen. *έος* (*χθών, τρέφω*) *nourished by, growing on earth, ἐδανόν*, Aesch. Ag. 1407.

†Χθονοφύλη, ης, ἡ, *Chthonophyle*, daughter of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 6, 6.

Χθύπτης or *θύπτης, ου*, ὁ, an unintelligible word quoted as from Thespis by Clem. Al., *χθύπτην τυρὸν μίξας μέλιτι*.

ΧΘΩΝ, ἡ, gen. *χθονός, the earth, ground*, oft. in Hom., Hes., Pind., and Trag.; *ἐπὶ χθονὶ κεῖτο ταυνσθείς*, Il. 20, 483; *ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο*, 1, 88; *ἐπὶ χθονὶ σῖτον ἔδοντες*, Od. 8, 222, etc.; *χθόνα δῦναι*, to go beneath *the earth*, i. e. to die, Il. 6, 411, Hes. Sc. 151; so, *ὑπὸ χθονὸς κεκευθέναι*, to be buried, Aesch. Theb. 588; *κατὰ χθονὸς κρύπτειν τινά*, Soph. Ant. 24: but,—2. *οἱ ὑπὸ χθονός*, i. e. *those in the shades below*, Lat. *inferi*, Aesch. Cho. 833, Soph. Ant. 65; *αἱ κατὰ χθονὸς θεαί*, i. e. the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 249; *εἰς τοὺς ἐνερθε καὶ κάτω χθονὸς τόπους*, Ib. 1023: etc. Cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 70. —II. *Earth*, as a goddess, Aesch. Pr. 205, Eum. 6.—III. *earth*, i. e. *the world*, Soph. Fr. 654.—IV. *a particular land* or *country*, Aesch. Pers. 61, 485, etc.: so, even when only *a city* is meant, v. Valck. Phoen. 6, Seidler Eur. Tro. 4. — Merely poët. (Akin, no doubt, to *χαμαί*, Lat. *humi*, cf. *χθαμαλός*, fin.)

Χτύ, ᾶς, ἡ,=*χειά, a lurking-hole*.

Χτύζω, f. *-άσω, to play the Chian*, esp. *to imitate the Chian musician* Democritus, Ar. Fr. 558.

Χτύζω, f. *-άσω, to mark with χ* (*χῖ*), i. e. *to mark as spurious* or *suspicious*, v. sub *χ*. — II. *to place* or *write crosswise*, Lat. *decussare*. — III. *to form* a thing *like a* X: hence of a surgeon, *to make a crucial incision*, Chirurg. Vett. Hence

Χτασμα, ατος, τό, *the mark* or *figure of χ*, which was affixed to a word or passage to denote that it was spurious.—II. *τὰ χτάσματα, cross-pieces of wood*, Math. Vett. [*τ*]

Χτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*χτάζω*) *the marking with a χ*.—II. *a crossing*;—*a cutting crosswise*, Chirurg. Vett.

Χταστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *χτάζω, marked with a χ*.—II. *crossed: laid*, or *to be laid crosswise*.

Χτδρίας, ὁ, v. sq.

Χίδρον, ου, τό, Alcman 28; usu. in pl. *τὰ χίδρα*, Ar. Eq. 806, Pac. 595:—*a dish of unripe, wheaten groats toasted*,—as *ἄλφιτα*, of barley-groats: —*πυρὸς χιδρίας*, wheat *for making this dish*, Ar. Fr. 548.—Usu. written *χίδρα*.

Χιέζω, *χιεσμός*, Ion. for *χτάζω, χτασμός*.

†Χίλεος, ου, ὁ, *Chileus*, a citizen of Tegea, Hdt. 9, 9.

Χιλεύω, (*χιλός*):—*to supply with fodder* or *provender, feed, ὑποζύγια*, Theophr.—II. intr., *to feed, graze*, Nic. Th. 635.

Χιλή, ῆς, ἡ,=*χιλός*, Suid.: susp.

Χιλη)ονος, ον, (*χιλός, *γένω*) *grown as fodder for cattle*, Nic. Al. 424.

Χιλιάγωνος, ον, *with a thousand corners* or *angles*. [*ᾰ*]

Χιλιάκις, adv., *a thousand times*. [*ᾰκ*]

Χιλίανδρος, ον, (*χίλιοι, ἀνήρ*) *containing a thousand men, πόλις*, Plat. Polit. 292 E.

Χιλιαρχέω, ῶ, *to be a χιλιάρχης*.

Χιλιάρχης, ου, ὁ, Hdt. 7, 81; but in Xen. always *χιλίαρχος*, as in Aesch Pers. 304, cf. Poppo ad Cyrop. 2, 1, 22 (*χίλιοι, ἀρχω*):—*the commander of a thousand men*.—II. *χιλίαρχος* was the Greek word used to translate,—1. the Persian *visir*, and was so used also by the Macedonians. —2. the Roman *tribunus militum*, N. T. Hence

Χιλιαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the office* or *post of a χιλιάρχος*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 4.

Χιλίαρχος, ον, ὁ, = *χιλιάρχης*, q. v.

Χιλιάς, άδος, ἡ, (*χίλιοι*) *the number one thousand*, Aesch. Pers. 341: *a thousand*, c. gen., *ταλάντων*, Hdt. 2, 28, 96:—Att. gen. pl. *χιλιαδῶν*.

Χιλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, in Eccl. *the doctrine of the millennium*: hence *οἱ χιλιασταί, the advocates of this doctrine, chiliasts*.

Χιλιετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a period of a thousand years*, Suid.

Χιλιέτηρος, ον,=sq.

Χιλιέτης, ου, ὁ, or *χιλιετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ* (*χίλιοι, ἔτος*):—*lasting a thousand years, περίοδος, πορεία*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, Rep. 615 A, 621 D.

Χιλιοδύναμις, ος, ὁ, ἡ, *a plant*,= *πολεμώνιον*, Diosc. 4, 8.

Χιλιοετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=*χιλιετηρίς*.

Χῑ΄ΛΙΟΙ, *αι, α, a thousand*, Lat. *mille*, Hom.: *χίλιαι* (sc. *δραχμαί*), *a thousand* drachms, Diog L. 4, 37; cf. *χιλιόω*.—Also the sing. occurs with collective nouns, esp. *ἵππος χιλία, a thousand* horse, Hdt. 5, 63; 7, 41, etc., and Xen. [*χῐ*]

Χιλιόκωμος, ον, (*χίλιοι, κώμη*) *of a thousand villages* or *districts*, †Χιλιόκωμον πεδίον, a plain near Amasea, Strab. p. 561.

Χιλιόμβη, ης, ἡ, *a sacrifice of a thousand*, (as *ἑκατόμβη*, of a hundred), cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 43;—a strange word, as if one were to form *quintuor* from *quatuor*. (Cf. *ἑκατόμβη*.)

Χιλιόναυς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*χίλιοι, ναῦς*) *of a thousand ships, στρατός*, Eur. Or. 352; *ὁ χ. Ἑλλάδος Ἄρης*, Id. Andr. 106: *χ. ἐλάται*, i. e. a thousand ships, Id. I. A. 174.

Χιλιοναύτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *-τας*, (*χίλιοι, ναύτης*) *with* or *of a thousand sailors*, with fem. subst., *χ. ὠρωγή*, Aesch. Ag. 45; *κώπα χ.*, Eur. I. T. 141.

Χιλιονταετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, later form for *χιλιοετηρίς*.

Χιλιοντάς, άδος, ἡ, late form for *χιλιάς*.

Χιλιόπᾰλαι, (*χίλιοι, πάλαι*) adv., *long, long ago*, comic word in Ar. Eq. 1155.

Χιλιοπλάσιος, *α, ον*, adv. *-ίως*, LXX.,=sq. [*ᾰ*]

Χιλιοπλᾶσιων, ον, gen. *ονος, a thousand-fold*.

Χιλιόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *πουν*, (*χίλιοι, πούς*) *thousand-footed*.—II. as subst., *a scolopendra, the millepede*.

Χίλιος, *α, ον*, v. *χίλιοι*.

Χιλιοστός, ή, όν, (*χίλιοι*) *the thousandth*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B, Rep. 615 C. Hence

Χιλιοστύς, ύος, ἡ, *a thousandth part*. —II. *a body of a thousand*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 3; 6, 3, 31.

Χιλιοτάλαντος, ον, (*χίλιοι, τάλαντον*) *costing*, or *weighing, a thousand talents*, Plut. Pericl. 12:—*ὑφὸς χ.*, comic phrase in Alex. Κυβερν. 1, *ῦ*. [*τᾰ*]

Χιλιοφόρος, ον, (*χίλιοι, φέρω*) *carrying a thousand, πλοῖον χ.*, a vessel *of a thousand ἀμφορεῖς* (as we say *tons*), Dio C.: cf. *μυριοφόρος*.

Χιλιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*χίλιοι*) *to fine a thousand* (drachms), Lycurg. ap. Harpocr.

Χίλωρος, ον, (*χίλιοι, ὥρα*) *of a thousand years*, Lyc. 1153.

ΧΙΛΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *green fodder for cattle*, esp. for horses, *forage, provender, grass*, Hdt. 4, 140, and Xen.; *προέρχεσθαι ἐπὶ χιλόν*, to go on *to forage*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 5; *χ. ξηρός, hay*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 33.—Cf. *χόρτος*. (Akin to *χλόη, χλόος*.) Hence

Χιλόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω, to feed with provender, put out at pasture*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 21. Hence

Χίλωμα. or *χείλωμα, ατος, τό, that which is taken as food*, proposed by Valck. (from Hesych.) in Aesch. Fr. 255.

†Χίλων, ωνος, ὁ, also *Χείλων, Chilon*, a Spartan, son of Damagetes, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Hdt. 1, 59; Plat. Prot. 343 A.—2. another Spartan, brother-in-law of Archidamus, king of Sparta, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 23.

Χιλωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *a nose-bag for cattle to feed from*.

Χίμαιρα, ας, ἡ, *a she-goat*, Lat.

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capra, Il. 6, 181, Hes. Th. 322, 323, Trag., and Xen.; cf. χίμαρος.—II. Χίμαιρα, ας, ἡ, *Chimaera*, a fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon, Il. 6, 179, cf. 16, 328;—acc. to Hes., Th. 319, daughter of Typhaon and Echidna, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent;—†this fable was probably derived from either—a. the volcano of that name in Lycia near Phaselis, Scyl., cf. Plin. H. N. 5, 27: or—b. the volcanic valley at the egress of Mt. Cragus, Strab. p. 665. [ῐ]

Χῑμαιρίς, ίδος, ἡ,=χίμαιρα.

Χῑμαιροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (χίμαιρα, βαίνω) epith. of Pan, *he who mounts goats*, Leon. Tar. 34. [ᾰ]

Χῑμαιροθύτης, ου, ὁ, (χίμαιρα, θύω) *one who sacrifices goats*, Leon. Tar. 13.

Χῑμαιροφόνος, ον, (χίμαιρα, φονεύω) *slaying goats*, Anth. P. 9, 774.—II. *slaying the Chimaera.*

†Χῑμάρα, ας, ἡ, *Chimăra*, a place in Epirus, Anth. P. 7, 529.

Χῑμαραρχος, ου, ὁ, (χίμαρος, ἄρχω) *a leader of goats, τράγος χ.*, the he-goat *that leads the flock*, Anth. P. 9, 744.

Χῑμαροκτόνος, ον,=χιμαιροφόνος, Opp.

Χίμαρος, ου, ὁ, *a he-goat*, Lat. *caper*, elsewh. τράγος, Ar. Eq. 661: but also ἡ χίμαιρος,=χίμαιρα, Theocr. Ep. 6, Anth. P. 9, 403.—The Att. and Dor. both had this word: but the latter are said to have called only *the young she-goat of the first year* χίμαρος or χίμαιρα, an older one αἴξ,—a distinction which seems to be made by Theocr. 1, 6. [ῐ]

Χῑμᾶρος, ου, ὁ,=χείμαρρος.—II.= χείμαρος, εὐδιαῖος: hence also for *pudenda muliebria*. [ῐ]

Χῑμᾰροσφάκτης, ου, ὁ, (χίμαρος, σφάζω) *a goat-slayer*, Anth. P. 9, 558.

Χῑμετλώω, ῶ, like χειμετλιάω, *to have chilblains*, Diosc.

Χῑμετλον, ου, τό, like χείμετλον, *a chilblain, kibe*, Ar. Vesp. 1167; ἔχων ὑπὸ ποσσὶ χίμετλα, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6. [Strictly ⏑ – ⏑, but poet. also – ⏑ –.]

Χιογενής, ές, (Χίος, *γένω) *of Chian growth*, of wine, Anth. P. 11, 44.

Χῖον, ου, τό, *a Chian wine-vessel, holding about* 1 or 1½ χοῦς, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E. (Not from χέω.)

Χίονεος, α, ον, (χιών) *of snow, snowy, snow-white*, χιτών, Asius Fr. 2; νιφάδες, Anth. P. 9, 244; etc. [ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

†Χιόνη, ης, ἡ, *Chione*, daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, Apollod. 3, 15, 2.

†Χιονίδης, ου, ὁ, *Chionides*, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 27.

Χιονίζω, f. -ίσω, (χιών) *to snow upon, cover with snow*: impers., εἰ ἐχιόνιζε τὴν χώρην [sc. ὁ Ζεύς or ὁ θεός], Hdt. 2, 22: also, intr., *to snow*, ἐχιόνιζε, *it snowed*, Ib. [The first syll. of fut. and aor. made long Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονικός, ή, όν, and χιόνινος, η, ον, =χιόνεος, the latter in Ptolem. ap. Ath. 375 D. [ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

Χιόνιος, α, ον,=χιόνεος. [Χῐ in Ep.]

†Χίονις, ιδος, ὁ, *Chionis*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Χιονόβᾶς, αντος, ὁ, (χιών, βαίνω) *walking in snow*, dub. [ῐ in Ep.]

Χιονοβᾶτος, ον, (χιών, βαίνω) *where one walks in snow, ὄρεα*, dub. in App. Indic. 6.

Χιονοβλέφαρος, ον, (χιών, βλέφαρον) *with eye of dazzling white*, Ἠώς, Dionys. Hymn. 2.

Χιονόβλητος, ον, †(χιών, βάλλω) *snow-beaten, covered with snow*†, Ar. Nub. 270: †cf. χιονόβολος.

Χιονοβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to strike with snow, snow upon*: from

Χιονοβόλος, ον, (χιών, βάλλω) *snowing*, χ. ὥρα, Plut. 2, 182 E.—II. proparox. χιονόβολος, ον, *snowed upon.*

Χιονοβοσκός, όν, (χιών, βόσκω) *fostering snow*, i. e. *snow-clad, λειμών*, Aesch. Supp. 560, like χιονοθρέμμων. [ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονοειδής, ές, (χιών, εἶδος) *like snow, snowy*, Nic. Al. 150.

Χιονόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for χιόνεος, Nic. Al. 512. [ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονοθρέμμων, ον, gen. ονος, (χιών, τρέφω) *fostering snow, snow-clad*, Ἴδη, Eur. Hel. 1323; like χιονοβοσκός, χιονοτρόφος.

Χιονόκτυπος, ον, (χιών, τύπτω) *snow-pelted, drifted o'er by snow*, Soph. Aj. 695.

Χιονόμελι, ιτος, τό, (χιών, μέλι) *snow-honey*, Geop.

Χιονόπεζα, ης, ἡ, (χιών, πέζα) *with snow-white feet*, Nonn. [ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονοτρόφος, ον, (χιών, τρέφω) *nursing snow*, Κιθαιρών, Eur. Phoen. 803; cf. χιονοθρέμμων.

Χιονόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, =sq., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

Χιονόχρως, ωτος and οος, ὁ, ἡ, (χιών, χρώς) *with snow-white skin*: generally, *snow-white*, Eur. Hel. 216.

Χιονόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω,=χιονίζω, LXX., in pass.

Χιονώδης, ες, contr. for χιονοειδής, Eur. Hec. 81.

Χιονωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χιονόω, *snowed upon: snowy*, Nonn.

Χίος, ου, ἡ, *Chios*, an island in the Aegean, †on the coast of Asia Minor†, now *Scio*, Od. 3, 170, etc.—†2. the capital was also so called, Strab. p. 601.—Other cities of this name are mentioned in Steph. Byz.

Χῖος, α, ον, *Chian, of* or *from Chios*, †Ar. Eccl. 1139†: οἱ Χῖοι, *the Chians*, Hdt. 1, 142, etc.—II. ὁ χῖος (sc. βόλος), an unlucky throw on the dice: hence, the side with the ace-dot was χῖος ἀστράγαλος, more rarely χιάς, άδος, ἡ, Poll. 9, 100: the opp. side with the size was called Κῶος, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 949; (though some accounts just reverse these names).—The proverb οὐ Χῖος ἀλλὰ Κεῖος, Ar. Ran. 970, is, however, said to refer not to this, but to the contrast between the dishonest Chians and the honest Ceians, Dind. ad l., Heind. Plat. Prot 341 E, Meineke Menand. p. 237. [Χῖος is contr. from Χίϊος, as Δῖος from Δίϊος, Draco p. 101, Jac. Anth. P. p. 93, 696.]

†Χῖος, ου, ὁ, *Chius*, son of Neptune, Paus. 7, 4, 8.

Χιουργής, ές, (Χῖος, ἔργον) *of Chian work*, Critias Fr. 28.

Χῐράλέος, α, ον, *chapped, cracked*, esp. *with chapped hands*: from

Χῐράς, άδος, ἡ,=χειράς. Hence

Χῐροπόδης, ου, ὁ, and χῐρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό,=χειρόπους, χειροπόδης, *with chapped feet.*

Χῑτών, in Ion. prose κιθών, ῶνος, ὁ: —*an under-garment, frock, coat*, Lat. *tunica*, both of men and women, freq. from Hom. downwds.: it was strictly *a woollen shirt* or *smock*, worn next the body, χιτῶνα περὶ χροὶ δῦνεν, Od. 15, 60; cf. Hdt. 1, 155:—on going out, they threw a wide cloak over it, called φᾶρος (Il. 2, 42, etc.), χλαῖνα, or (later) χλανίς, also ἱμάτιον, though these differed, v. sub χλαῖνα: the χιτὼν was usu. short, yet sometimes reached even to the feet, cf. sub τερμόεις, τοδήρης: the ladies of Ionia and Attica wore a εἰθὼν λίνεος with sleeves (χειριδωτός), Hdt. 5, 87, and this prevailed among several foreign nations, Hdt. 1, 195, 2, 81; 7, 91.—On the χιτών, v. Müller Archäol. § 337, Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *tunica*.—II. of soldiers, *a coat of mail, cuirass*, Il. 5, 113; 11, 100, etc., Hdt. 5, 106; χιτὼν χάλκεος, Il. 13, 430; κιθῶνες χειριδωτοὶ λεπίδος σιδηρέης, *coats* of mail or iron scales with sleeves, Hdt. 7, 61; cf. 9, 22.—III. in plur., *the pieces of a shoe*, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5.—IV. metaph., *any coat, case or covering*. λάϊνος χιτών (cf. sub λάϊνος); τειχέων κιθῶνες, i. e. walls, Hdt. 7, 139; χιτῶνες τριχοῦφοι, of fishing-nets, Anth. P. 6, 11; χιτὼν ἀράχνης, of a spider's web, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 561: in plur., *the coats of an onion*, elsewh. ὑμὴν and μῆνιγξ, as in Virg. *the coatings of a bud* are called *tunicae*. (It is an oriental word, in Hebrew *kĕthōneth*; Gesenius compares *cotton*.)

Χῑτωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from χιτών, Menand. p. 263, Anth. P. 11, 154.

Χῑτώνη, ης, ἡ, a name of Diana, who is usually represented as a huntress in a short χιτών, Call. Jov. 11, Dian. 225: †also Χιτωνέα in Syracuse, Ath. 629 E: cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 244.

Χῑτωνία, ας, ἡ, (χιτών) *clothing, dress*, a late word.

Χῑτωνίζω, f. -ίσω, *to cover with a* χιτών.

Χῑτώνιον, ου, τό,=sq., Ar. Plut. 984, Lys. 48, 150.

Χῑτωνίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from χιτών, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1, 79.

Χῑτωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from χιτών, Ar. Av. 946, 955, Lysias 117, 6, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, etc.

Χῑτωνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *one who deals in clothes.*

Χίω, v. χιόω.=χιάζω.

ΧΙΩΝ, όνος, ἡ, *snow*, in Hom. esp. *fallen snow*,—for *falling* snow is usu. called in prose νιφάς, νιφετός (hence νιφάδες χιονος πίπτουσι θεμεῖαι, thick fall the *snow-flakes*, Il. 12, 278); yet this distinction is not always kept, for Hdt., 2, 22; 4, 31, 50, speaks of χιὼν πίπτουσα; so, χιόνι κατανίφει, Ar. Ach. 139; βορέας χιόνα χέει, Eur. Cycl. 328, cf. Bacch. 661: acc. to Arist., Mund. 4, 7, χιὼν σφόδρα καὶ ἀθρόα φερομένη νιφετὸς ὠνόμασται:—χιὼν τηκομένη, melting *snow*, Hdt. 2, 22.—II. *snow-water, ice-cold water*, Eur. Andr. 214; χ. ποταμία, Id. Tro. 1067, cf. v. Seidl. (1077). (On the root v. sub χείμα.—Prob. not from χέω, though Hom. does use χεῖν,=νιφειν, Il. 12, 281.) [Though ῐ by nature, yet ῐ Ep. in arsis.]

†Χίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Chion*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 830, 5; 868, 21.

†Χιωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Chionides*, an Athenian, Dem. 1356, 13.

ΧΑΛΑΖΩ, *to sound, ring, about*, a pres. which seems only to occur in the redupl. form καχλάζω: but to this root are commonly referred the Pindaric forms κεχλάδες, κεχλάδοντες, κεχλάδειν,—the latter two belonging *in form* to a redupl. aor. 2, but with accent of pres.:—καὶ λαικος κεχλαδώς, O. 9, 4; of persons

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κεχλάδοντας ἤβᾳ, P. 4, 319; κεχλάδειν, of castanets, Fr. 48, 2.

Χλαῖνα, ης, ἡ, Ion. χλαίνη, *a large, square upper-garment, a cloak, mantle*, worn loose over the χιτών, in Hom. only by men as a defence against weather, hence called ἀνεμοσκεπής and ἀλεξάνεμος, Il. 16, 224, Od. 14, 529: the χλαῖνα was of wool, as appears from the Homeric epith. σθλή and φοινικόεσσα, i. e. *with a rough, crisped surface* and *purple-coloured*, v. esp. Il. 10, 133, where a double mantle (δίπλη) is spoken of, the single one being called ἁπλοΐς, Il. 24, 230, Od. 24, 276: it was thrown over the shoulders, Od. 21, 118, and fastened with a clasp, Il. 10, 133; but it served also as a covering in sleep, being in fact a sort of *blanket*, Od. 11, 189; 14, 500; 20, 4, 95;—hence of husband and wife, μιᾶς ὑπὸ χλαίνης, Soph. Tr. 540, cf. Theocr. 18, 19, Anth. P. 5, 169; cf. χλανίς.—It was of value, as it was made a prize in the games, Il. 24, 230, Hdt. 2, 91.—The χλαῖνα is also called φᾶρος by Hom., in later Greek ἱμάτιον, cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *pallium*. The τρίβων was a coarser, commoner, the χλανίς a finer, softer kind (though Eur., Cycl. 80, calls a goatskin cloak τράγου χλαῖνα μελέᾳ); the χλαμύς was chiefly a military cloak. See these words respectively. (No doubt the root was the same as that of the Lat. *lana, laena*, with χ prefixed, whence also λῆνος, λάχνη, λάχνος, λαχμός, λάσιος, hence also χλανίς and χλαμύς.)

†Χλαινέας, ου, ὁ, *Chlaeneas*, an Aetolian envoy to the Lacedaemonians, Polyb. 9, 31, 7.

Χλαίνιον or χλαινίον, ου, τό, dim. from χλαῖνα, Anth. P. 12, 40.

Χλαινοθήρας, ου, ὁ, *a stealer of cloaks*, like λωποδύτης.

Χλαινουργική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of making cloaks, trade of a* χλαινουργός.

Χλαινουργός, όν, (χλαῖνα, *ἔργω) *making cloaks*: ὁ χλ., *a cloak-maker*.

Χλαινόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χλαῖνα) *to cover with a cloak*: generally, *to clothe, φάρεϊ*, Anth. P. 9, 293. Hence

Χλαίνωμα, ατος, τό, *a clothing, covering*, χλ. λέοντος, i. e. a lion's skin, Anth.

Χλᾰμῠδηφόρος, ον, (χλαμύς, φέρω) *wearing a* χλαμύς: hence as subst., *a horseman, cavalier*, Theocr. 15, 6.

Χλᾰμύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χλαμύς. Menand. p. 154, Plut. [ῠ]

Χλᾰμῠδοειδής, ές, *like a* χλαμύς.

Χλᾰμῠδόομαι, as pass., *to wear a* χλαμύς, Nicostr Incert. 6.

Χλᾰμῠδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the making of a* χλαμύς: from

Χλᾰμῠδοποιός, όν, *making* χλαμύδες.

Χλᾰμῠδουργία, ας, ἡ, *the making of* χλαμύδες, *the art or trade of a* χλαμυδουργός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: and

Χλᾰμῠδουργικός, ή, όν, *skilled in making* χλαμύδες: from

Χλᾰμῠδουργός, όν, (χλαμύς, *ἔργω) like χλαμυδοποιός, *making* χλαμύδες: ὁ χλ., *a maker of* χλαμύδες.

Χλᾰμῠδοφορέω, ῶ, *to wear a* χλαμύς.

Χλᾰμῠδωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *clad* or *covered with a* χλαμύς.

Χλᾰμύς, ύδος, ἡ, *a cloak* or *mantle*, esp. worn by horsemen and the ἔφηβοι performing horsemen's service as περίπολοι, who laid aside the χλαμύς as soon as they became men, Jac. Anth. 1, 1, p. 24, Meineke Menand. p. 367: generally, *a military cloak*, esp. the general's cloak, like the Lat. *paludamentum*; more rarely of a civic dress, Locella Xen. Eph. 1, 8.—The χλαμύς is first mentioned by Sappho: it was shorter than the χλαῖνα or ἱμάτιον, being narrower, but (like it) was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder so as to hang over the left: sometimes it had side pieces set on, called πτέρυγες, and in this shape was called the Thessalian or Macedonian cloak, v. Dict. Antiqq. sub v. (On the deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.) [ῠ]

Χλᾰνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χλανίς, Hdt. 1, 195, Soph. Fr. 400, Eur. Or. 42, etc. [ῐ]

Χλᾰνίδίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from χλανίς, Aristaen. 1, 11.

Χλᾰνίδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *the art* or *trade of a* χλανιδοποιός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: from

Χλᾰνίδοποιός, όν, (χλανίς, ποιέω) *making* χλανίδες.

Χλᾰνίδουργία, ας, ἡ, = χλανιδοποιΐα.

Χλᾰνίδουργός, όν, = χλανιδοποιός.

Χλᾰνίδόω, ῶ, *to clothe with a* χλανίς. Hence

Χλᾰνίδωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *clad with a* χλανίς.

Χλανίς, ίδος, ἡ, *an upper-garment of wool*, like the χλαῖνα, but of finer make, worn by women as well as men, and, generally, serving more for ornament than use, first in Simon. 7, 13, Hdt. 3, 139, 140: χλανίδα φορεῖν, as a mark of effeminacy, Dem. 958, 13, cf. 558, 17, Menand. p. 127: esp. worn on festive occasions, as, χλανὶς γαμική, a wedding *garment*, χλανὶς λευκή, the *toga-candida* of the Romans:—also used as *a blanket*, Mel. 82, 2, cf. χλαῖνα. (On deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.)

Χλᾰνισκίδιον, ου, τό, Ar. Pac. 1002; χλᾰνίσκιον, ου, τό, Ach. 519, Aeschin. 18, 30; χλᾰνίσκος, ου, ὁ:—diminutives from χλανίς.

Χλᾰρός, ά, όν, only in Pind. P. 9, 65, χλᾰρὸν γελᾶν, acc. to Herm., Dor. for χλωρόν, to laugh *fresh and loud*; but, acc. to Schneider and Böckh, for λαρόν, *sweetly, gently*.

†Χλέμος, ου, ὁ, *Chlemus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 8, 101.

Χλευάζω, f. -άσω, (χλεύη) *to joke, jest, scoff*, Ar. Ran. 376; χλ. καὶ σκώπτειν, Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 12:—c. acc., *to mock, scoff at, jeer, treat scornfully*, τινά, Dem. 78, 12; 1149, 19, etc.

Χλεύαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, comic for χλευαστής.

Χλευᾱσία, ας, ἡ, (χλευάζω) *mockery, scoffing*, Dem. 705, 3.

Χλεύασμα, ατος, τό, (χλευάζω) *mockery*, LXX.

Χλευασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = χλευασία, Dem. 254, 3, Polyb. 8, 8, 5.

Χλευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χλευάζω) *a mocker, scoffer*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 9. Hence

Χλευαστικός, ή, όν, *given to mockery, scoffing*. Adv. -κῶς.

Χλεύη, ης, ἡ, *a joke, jest*, H. Hom. Cer. 202, in plur.: χλεύην ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαί τινα, to make one *a jest*, or make *a jest* of one, Anth. P. 7, 345; χλεύης ἄξιος, Luc. Paras. 40. (Acc. to Valck. from χελύνη for χείλος, *lips twisted so as to express scorn*, like μυλλαίνω, μοιμύλλω: so χελυνάζω, σχελυνάζω, = χλευάζω.)

†Χλευόχαρμος, ου, ὁ, *Chleuocharmus*, masc. pr. n., Luc. (?) Philopat. 21.

Χλῆδος, ου, ὁ, or oxyt. χληδός, οῦ, *slime, mud*, esp. *the dirt and rubbish carried down by a flood* or *swept out of a house*, Lat. *quisquiliae*, Aesch. Fr. 14, Dem. 1278, 4; 1279, 12.

Χλιαίνω, f. -ανῶ, pf. κεχλίαγκα, *to warm, σεαυτόν*, Ar. Lys. 386; χλ. πάλιν, *to warm up* meat, Alex. Miles. 1, 11:—pass., *to warm one's self, bask*, Ar. Eccl. 64; *to grow warm*, Hipp.:—*to melt*, Mel. 13. [ῐ usu. in Att. poets, as Ar. Lys. and Alex. ll. c., cf. χλιαρός: though ῐ in Soph. ap. Ath. 604 F, Ar. Eccl. l. c., and five times in Mel.] Hence

Χλίανσις, εως, ἡ, *a warming, softening*. [ῐ]

Χλιᾱρός, ά, όν, Ion. χλιερός, *warm, lukewarm*, Lat. *tepidus*, Epich. (?) p. 124, etc.; χλιαρὸν ὕδωρ, Hdt. 4, 181. Adv. -ρῶς, Hipp. p. 890, cf. λιαρός. [ῐ usu. in Att. poets, cf. Meineke Crat. in. Odyss. 11, Magnes Dion. 2, Br. Ar. Lys. 386; but ῐ in Ar. Fr. 421, Epich. (?) l. c., and Alcman: however cf. χλιαίνω.] Hence

Χλιαρότης, ητος, ἡ, *the being warmed* or *warm, warmth*. [ῐ]

Χλίασμα, ατος, τό, (χλιαίνω) *that which is warmed* or *softened*.—II. *a means of warming* or *softening, a fomentation*, Lat. *fomentum*, Hipp. [ῐ]

Χλίαω, ῶ, Ep. χλίω, *to be warm*, Nic. Al. 110.

Χλιδαίνω, (χλιδή) *to make soft* or *delicate*:—pass., ἀβρότητι χλιδαίνεσθαι, *to revel in luxury, lead a voluptuous, sensual life*, Xen. Symp. 8, 6.

Χλῐδᾱνός, ή, όν, (χλιδάω) *soft, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious*, Aesch. Pers. 544, Eur. Cycl. 500; also in Plut. Alcib. 23.

Χλῐδᾱνόσφῦρος, ον, (χλιδανός, σφυρόν) *with delicate ankles*, Anacreont.

Χλιδάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χλιδή) *to be soft* or *delicate*, χλιδῶσα μολπή, Pind. O. 10 (11), 99: but usu. in bad sense, *to be delicate, live delicately* or *luxuriously, to revel, luxuriate*, Aesch. Supp. 833 (?), Ar. Lys. 640; τινί, *in* a thing, Aesch. Pr. 971, Eur. Incert. 92; χλ. ἐπί τινι, *to pride one's self* upon a thing, Soph. El. 360: hence also, *to be insolent* or *arrogant*.—Only poet.

Χλίδειος, α, ον, = χλιδανός, dub. [ῐ]

Χλιδή, ῆς, ἡ, (χλίω):—*softness, delicacy, luxury, voluptuousness*, first in Hdt. 6, 127, Aesch. Pr. 466, etc.; χλ. καὶ ἁβρότης, Plat. Symp. 197 D; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence,—2. *the natural effects of such habits, wantonness, insolence, arrogance*, μή τοι χλιδῆ δοκεῖτε μήτ' αὐθαδίᾳ σιγᾶν με, Aesch. Pr. 436; cf. Soph. O. T. 888.—3. *anything belonging to such habits, luxuries*, esp. *fine raiment, costly ornaments*, Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Ion 26; μυρίων πέπλων χλιδή, Id. Rhes. 960:—so in plur., Id. Hel. 424; also of *personal charms*, παρθένων χλιδαὶ εὔμορφοι, Aesch. Supp. 1003; καράτομοι χλιδαί, *luxuriant hair* cut off, Soph. El. 51, cf. Valck. Phoen. 230.—Only poet. [Pseudo-Phocyl. 200 has ῐ.]

Χλίδημα, ατος, τό, = χλιδή, Eur. I. A. 74. [ῐ]

Χλίδος or χλιδός, ό, dub. l. for χληδός in Dem.

Χλίδος or χλίδος, εος, τό, = χλιδή.

Χλῐδών, ῶνος, ὁ, *ornament, show, pomp*; esp. *a bracelet* or *anklet*, Asius Fr. 2, 6, Ar. Fr. 309, 11.

Χλῐδωνόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδν, τό, *with costly ornaments on the feet*.

Χλίδωσις, εως, ἡ, *costliness of dress*, etc., Plut. 2. 145 A.

Χλιεροθαλπής, ές, (χλιερός, θάλπος) *lukewarm*, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

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Χλιερός, ή, όν, Ion. for **χλιαρός**, q. v.

Χλίζω, = **χλίω**, dub.

Χλῐδεις, εσσα, εν, = **χλιαρός**, v. l. in Nic. Al. 110.

Χλῐδάω, Ep. for **χλιάω**, q. v.

ΧΛΙΆΩ, *to become warm* or *soft*: metaph., *to be delicate, to revel, luxuriate*, ἐν τοῖσι σοῖς πόνοισι, Aesch. Cho. 137; στόλον πέπλοισι βαρβάροις.. χλίοντα, Supp. 236; like θρύπτω, τρυφάω. (Χλίω is the rare radic. form of **χλιάω**, **χλιδή**, **χλιδάω**, **χλιερός**, **χλιαρός**, etc.) [*ῐ*]

Χλόα, ας, ἡ, v. **χλόη**.

Χλοάζω, f. -άσω, (**χλόη**) *to be pale-green*, like *young shoots*, Arist. Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 576.

Χλοανθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bud, become green*: from

Χλοανθής, ές, (**χλόη**, ἄνθος) *budding, sprouting*, Nic. Th. 550.

Χλοᾱνός, ή, όν, *greenish, greenish yellow*.

Χλόασμα, ατος, τό, *that which buds*, or *is green*, Hipp. (?)

Χλοαυγής, ές, (**χλόη**, αὐγή) *with a greenish lustre*, Luc. Dom. 11.

Χλοάω, ῶ, poet. for **χλοάζω**, Nic. Th. 777, Anth. P. 5, 292.

Χλοερός, ά, όν, poet. lengthd. for **χλωρός** (q. v.), ὄζος, Hes. Sc. 393; oft. in Eur., as Hel. 244, Bacch. 866.

Χλοεροτρόφος, ον, (**χλοερός**, τρέφω) *producing green grass, plants*, etc., πεδίον, Eur. Phoen. 826.

Χλοερῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (**χλοερός**, ὤψ) *greenish looking*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 255.

Χλόη, ης, and **χλόα**, ας, also Ion. **χλοίη**, ης, ἡ: — *the first light green shoot of plants* in spring, esp. *young green corn* or *grass*, Hdt. 4, 34, Eur. Hipp. 1138, I. A. 422, etc.; opp. to the καρποί, Plat. Tim. 80 E; **χλόης γενομένης ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος**, of the corn when it first springs up, Lat. *seges in herba*, Xen. Oec. 17. 10: hence, poët., *the young verdure* of trees, *foliage, leaves*, **χλ. ἀμπέλου**, Eur. Bacch. 12, cf. Hel. 180, 1360: *of vegetables, greens*, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 9. — II. epith. of Ceres, *the verdant*, from the young corn, Ar. Lys. 836; cf. **εὔχλοος**. (The root occurs in the Sanscr. *hari* (*l* being = *r*), Lat. *viri-dis*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 141. Hence, **χλόος**, **χλοῦς**, **χλωρός**, **χλοερός**, **χλοηρός**, etc.)

†**Χλόη**, ης, ἡ, *Chloë*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Χλοήβαφος, ον, *dyed light-green*.

Χλοηκομέω, ῶ, (**χλόη**, κόμη) *to be green as a young leaf*, Anth. P. 9, 750.

Χλοήρης, ες, (ἀρω?) = **χλοερός**, **χλωρός**, Eur. Bacch. 107; ubi olim **χλοηρῷ**.

Χλοητόκος, ον, (**χλοή**, τίκτω) *producing young shoots*, Luc. Tragop. 45.

Χλοηφορέω, ῶ, *to put out young shoots, be green*, Theophr.: from

Χλοηφόρος, ον, (**χλόη**, φέρω) *putting out young shoots, bearing green grass, leaves* or *plants*, γαῖα, ἔρνεα, Eur. Phoen. 647, 653.

Χλοιάω, ῶ, (**χλοίη**) Ion. for **χλοάω**, **χλοάζω**, q. v.

Χλοιδάω, ῶ, = foreg.

Χλοίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for **χλόη**, q. v. Hence

Χλοιόω, ῶ, = **χλοιάω**, **χλοάω**. Hipp.

Χλοιώδης, ες, gen. εος, = **χλοώδης**, Hipp.

Χλοόκαρπος, ον, (**χλόη**, καρπός) *with green fruit, producing green fruits*, epith. of Ceres.

Χλοόμορφος, ον, (**χλόη**, μορφή) *like grass, greenish*, Orph. H. 83, 6.

Χλοοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bring forth grass*, or *herbs*.

Χλόος, ου, ὁ, contr. **χλοῦς**, *a greenish-yellow* or *light green colour*, Theophr.: — generally = **χλόη**, Ap. Rh. 3, 298, Nic. Al. 583, 592.

Χλούνειος, α, ον, *of the wild boar*: from

Χλούνης, ου, ὁ, Epic epith. of the wild boar, **χλ. σῦς ἄγριος**, Il. 9, 539, cf. Hes. Sc. 168, 177: — later as subst., = **κάπρος**, *the wild boar*, Opp. H. 5, 35, Nic. Fr. 2, 6; **χλ. κάπρος**, Call. Dian. 150. Even the ancients differed as to the meaning and deriv. of the word: — Arist., H. A. 6, 28, takes it as = **ἐκτομίας**, *castrated*, because (he says) young boars in this case grew very large and fierce; he seems to have no suspicion of any other interpr., and certainly **χλούνης** seems to be used of *a eunuch* in Aesch. Fr. 62, Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C; as also **χλούνης καὶ γύννις** are joined in Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. **εὐνοῦχος**; cf. also **χλοῦνις**. But Aristarch. makes **χλούνης** = **μόνιος**, *living* or *feeding alone*; the Venet. Schol., = **ἀφρίστης**, from a Dor. word **φλουνδεῖν** = **ἀφρίζειν**; and Apollon. takes it to be for **χλοεύνης**, i. e. **ὁ ἐν τῇ χλόῃ εὐναζόμενος**.

Χλούνιος, ον, (**χλούνης**) = **χλούνειος**.

Χλοῦνις, ή, a word in Aesch. Eum. 189, subject to the same doubts as **χλούνης** in Hom., increased by the corrupt state of the passage. The MSS. have **κακοῦ τε χλοῦνις** or **κακοῦται χλοῦνις**, when it must mean *the green age, youth, freshness*, = **ἀκμή**. Others take Stanley's emend. **κακή τε χλοῦνις ἠδ' ἀκρωνία**, explaining it *castration and mutilation*; but cf. **ἀκρωνία**.

Χλουνός, ό, epith. of gold in Hesych., perh. = **χλωρός**.

Χλοῦς, ὁ, contr. for **χλόος**, q. v.

Χλοώδης, ες, gen. εος, Ion. **χλοι-**, (**χλόη**, εἶδος) *grass-green, greenish-yellow, pale*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χλωράζω, f. -άσω, *to eat green provender*.

Χλωραίνω, (**χλωρός**) *to make greenish-yellow* or *pale*: — pass., *to become so*, Soph. Fr. 959.

Χλώρασμα, ατος, τό, = **χλωρότης**, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Χλωραύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (**χλωρός**, αὐχήν) *with pale-green* or *olive-green neck*, of the nightingale, in Simon. 158; cf. **χλωρηΐς**.

Χλωρᾶω and **χλωρέω**, ῶ, = **χλωριάω**, yet both are dub.

Χλωρεύς, έως, ὁ, (**χλωρός**) *a greenish* or *yellowish bird*, prob. the same as **χλωρίων**, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13 and 17.

Χλωρέω, ῶ, v. **χλωρᾶω**.

Χλωρηΐς, ίδος, pecul. poet. fem. of **χλωρός**, for **χλωρά**, *pale-green, olive*, as epith. of the nightingale, **χλωρηΐς ἀηδών**, Od. 19, 518; cf. **χλωρός**, **χλωραύχην**: acc. to others, *haunting the green thickets*, ἡ ἐν χλωροῖς διατρίβουσα, but wrongly.

Χλωριάζω, f. -άσω, = **χλωριάω**.

Χλωρίασις, εως, ἡ, *a greenish colour, pale-green*, Hipp.: from

Χλωριάω, ῶ, (**χλωρός**) *to be pale-green: to be pale*, Hipp. p. 1134.

Χλωρίζω, f. -ίσω, (**χλωρός**) *to be greenish* or *pale*, LXX.

Χλωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a bird with a greenish belly*, the female of the **χλωρίων**, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4; 9, 13, 4.

†**Χλῶρις**, ιδος, ἡ, *Chloris*, daughter of Amphion king of Orchomenus, mother of Nestor, Od. 11, 281; Apollod. 1, 9, 9: — acc. to Diod. 8. 4. 68 and Apollod. 3, 5, 6 daughter of Amphion of Thebes.

Χλωρίτης λίθος, ὁ, *chlorite, a green stone*, Plin. [*ῐ*]

Χλωρίων, ωνος, ὁ, (**χλωρός**) *a pale-green* or *yellowish bird* (cf. our yellow-hammer), Arist. H. A. 9, 15, 2, 22, 1: cf. **χλωρις**.

Χλωροειδής, ές, *of a greenish look*.

Χλωρόκομος, ον, (**χλωρός**, κόμη, *green-leaved*, στέφανος δάφνης, Eur. I. A. 759.

Χλωρομέλᾶς, μέλαινα, μέλᾶς, (**χλωρός**, μέλας) *pale-black*, Galen.

Χλωροποιός, όν, *making green* or *pale*.

Χλωρόπτῐλος, ον, (**χλωρός**, πτίλον) *with pale-green* or *yellowish feathers*, Ael. N. A. 16, 2.

Χλωρός, ά, όν, whence poet. lengthd. **χλοερός**, ά, όν (q. v.); cf. also **χλιπηρός**; (**χλόη**, **χλόος**) — *pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow*, strictly of the colour of young grass, corn, etc., **χλωραὶ ῥῶπες**, Od. 16, 47, **ὄρος**, H. Ap. 223, **χλωρὸς ὄζος**, Hes. Sc. 393, cf. Sappho 2, 14; **ἐλάτη**, Pind. Fr 148; **χλ. ὑπὸ βώσασις**, Soph. O. C. 673; etc.: — also of the colour of honey, **μέλι χλωρόν**, Il. 11, 631, Od. 10. 234: so too of the bay or laurel, cf. **χλωρόκομος**. — II. generally, *pale*, **χλωρὸς ἀδμής**, Hes. Sc. 231, like **πολιός**: **χλωρὸν ὄρος**, *pale* for fear, Il. 7, 479, etc.; **χλωρὸς ὑπὸ δείους**, Il. 10, 376; 15, 4; **χλωρῷ ἕστηκε ματι**, Aesch. Supp. 566; **ἀχλὺς χλωρή**, *grey* mist, Hes. Sc. 265; **χλωρὸν ψάμαθος**, Soph. Aj. 1064; **χλωρὸν ὕδωρ**, Jac. Anth. P. p. 615 — hence, in medic. writers, *pale, bilious-looking*, Thuc. 2, 49; cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp. **τὸ χλωρὸν** = **χλωρότης**, Ibid. But, as the paleness of southern complexions verges upon olive, the Greek **χλωρός** differs from our *pale* in the objects to which it is applied: cf. **χλωαὶς**, **χλωραύχην**. — III. without regard to colour, *green*, i. e. *fresh*, opp. to dry, esp. of wood, **μοχλός**, **ῥόπαλον**, Od. 9, 320, 379; opp. to **αὖος**, Hes. Op. 741; **χλωραὶ ἐλαῖσι**, Pind. N. 8, 69; **τυρὸς χλ.**, *fresh* cheese, Ar. Ran. 559, cf. Lysias 167, 8; and so of meat, fish, etc., *fresh, not salted*. — 2. metaph., *fresh, blooming, youthful*, **χλωρὸν γόνυ**, **χλωρὰ μέλεα**, Theocr. 14, 70; 27, 66, whence Horace's *gemma virent*: **χλ. αἰών**, Soph. Tr. 1055, Eur. Hec. 129 *tender, delicate*, **χλ. δάκρυον**, unless it be rather taken like Homer's **θαλερὸν δάκρυ**, Eur. Med. 906, 922, Hel. 1205; so, **χλωρὰ δακρύων ὑγρά**, Soph. Tr. 848: **χλ. οἶνος**, *sparkling* wine, Eur. Cycl. 67 (unless it here be taken of the colour, like **αἰθοπα**). **Χλῶρος**, τό, = sq., Arcad. 69, 1: cf. **ὠχρός**, **ὠχρος**.

Χλωροσαῦρα, ἡ, *the green lizard*, late.

Χλωρότης, ητος, ἡ, (**χλωρός**) *pale-greenness*: hence — 2. *paleness*, LXX. — 3. *freshness*.

Χλωροῦγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = **χλωρίζω**, Hippiatr.

Χναῖμα, ατος, τό, (**χναίω**) *a piece cut off, a cut, slice*, like **κνῖσμα**: *a dainty, a tit-bit*, Comici ap. Poll. 6, 62; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 571, and sq.

Χναιμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from **χνάϊμα**, Ar. Fr. 5, Telecleid. Ἄμα 1, 14.

Χναυρός, ά, όν, (**χναίω**) *dainty, lickerish*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 17: Poll. 6, 59 has it **χεννός**.

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Χνανστικός, οῦ, ὁ, *one of a sweet-tooth*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A.

Χνύω, strictly = *κνάω*, *to scrape*, hence *to gnaw, gnaw off*, e. g. flesh from the bones, Eur. Cycl. 358: but usu. *to gnaw at* dainties and sweetmeats, *to nibble, eat by little bits*, like *τρώγω*, Epich. p. 104, Eubul. Incert. 15 *a*, Ephipp. Epheb. 1.

Χνοάζω, f. *-άσω*, (*χνόος*) *to be covered with fine hair* or *down*: esp. of youths, *to get the first down* on their chin; also of girls, *αὐληπρίδες ἄρτι χνοάζουσαι*, Metagen. Αὐρ. 1, 3: but, *χνοάζων ἀρτι λευκανθὲς κάρα*, just *sprinkling* his hair with white (like Shaksp. 'sable-*silvered*'), Soph. O. T. 742.

Χνοάω, ῶ, poet. for foreg., *χνοάοντες ἰουλοι*, *the bloom of the first down* on the chin, Ap. Rh. 2, 43; *χνοῶν τὴν παρειάν*, Luc. Bacch. 2; *σίκυον χνοάοντα*, a gourd *with the bloom on* it, Anth. P. 6, 102.

Χνόη, ης, ἡ, Ion. *χνοίη*, (*κνάω*): — like *χοινίκη*, *χοινικίς*, *the iron box of a wheel* in which the axle turns, *the nave*, hence also *the axle* itself, Lat. *modiolus*, Soph. El. 745; *ἔλακον ἀξόνων βριθομένων χνόαι*, Aesch. Theb. 153; cf. *σῦριγξ* II. 2, *χοῖνιξ* II. 1.—2. metaph., *χνοαι ποδῶν*, *the joints* on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle, Aesch. Theb. 371. Hence

Χνόϊος, α, ον, *downy*, *παρειά*, Anacreont. 16, 19.

Χνοόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *χνόϊος*, *γνοώδης*.

Χνόος, ου, ὁ, Att. contr. *χνοῦς*, gen. *χνοῦ*: a dat. *χνοΐ* is quoted, but it is very dub., Lob. Phryn. 454: *ἡ χνοῦς* is quoted from Eur. in Anecd. Bachmann. 1, 418, 24 (*κνάω*): — *that which can be scraped* or *rubbed off, any light surface, covering, ἁλὸς χνόος*, *the foam that gathers on the top* of the sea, the same as *ἁλὸς ἀχνη*, Od. 6, 226: — esp., *the fine down* or *bloom* on the peach and such fruits, Theophr.; *μηλῶν χνοῦς ἐπικαρπίδιος*, Anth. P. 9, 226: — also, *the first down on the chin*, etc., of youths, Lat. *lanugo*, Ar. Nub. 978: — hence, *wool pulled* for stuffing cushions, *flock*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also *the dust* of chaff, etc., proverb., *ὄνος εἰς ἄχυρα καὶ χνοῦν*, Ar. Fr. 59.

Χνοώδης, ες, (*χνόος*, *εἶδος*) *like fine down, downy*, Lat. *lanuginosus*, Theophr. Adv. *-δῶς*, Galen.

Χοαῖος, α, ον, *holding a χοεύς*, Hippol. ap. Ath. 129 E.

Χοᾶνεύω, contr. *χωνεύω*, *to melt and cast metal*, Ar. Thesm. 57, 62, and LXX.: from

Χοάνη, ης, ἡ, contr. *χώνη*, = *χόανος* III, Ar. Thesm. 18, 19. [ᾰ]

Χοάνιον, ου, τό, contr. *χωνίον*, dim. from *χόανος*. [ᾰ]

Χόανον, ου, τό, contr. *χῶνον*, = sq.

Χοᾶνος, ου, ὁ, later contr. *χῶνος*, (*χέω*): — *the hollow in which metal was placed for melting, a melting-pit, φῦσαι ἐν χοάνοισιν ἐφύσων*, Il. 18, 470, cf. Hes. Th. 863. — II. the *earthen mould for casting* metal in, Anth. P. 9, 716; — also *λίγδος*. — III. *a funnel*, though this was usu. in form *χώνη*, q. v.: — hence — 2. in medic., *a funnel-shaped hollow in the brain*, elsewh. also *ληνός* and *πύελος*. — The forms *χοάνη* and *χόανον*, contr. *χώνη* and *χῶνον*, are equiv. to it, though signf. III. belongs chiefly to *χοάνη*.

†Χοάσπης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *the Choaspes*, a river of India, joining the Cophes, Strab. p. 697; in Arr. An. 4, 23, 2 called Χόης. — 2. a river of Susiana, Hdt. 1, 188; Strab. p. 728: — in Dion. P. 1073 Χόασπις, ιος, ὁ.

Χόδᾶνος, ου, ὁ, (*χέζω*, *χόδος*) *the breech*.

Χοδῑτεύω, = *χέζω*.

Χόδος, ου, ὁ, (*χέζω*, *κέχοδα*) *dung, ordure*: but seemingly only found in the compd. *μυόχοδος*.

Χόες, οἱ, nom. pl. of *χόος*, *χοῦς*, q. v.

*Χοεύς, v. sub *χόος*.

Χοή, ῆς, ἡ, (*χέω*): — *a pouring*, esp. *a drink-offering*, Lat. *libatio*, such especially as were made to the dead, (*λοιβὴ* or *σπονδή* being that made to the gods), *χοὴν χεῖσθαι νεκύεσσιν*, Od. 10, 518; 11, 26, where it is mixed of honey, wine and water, poured out at thrice: but this usage underwent various changes, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 609, Erf. Soph. Ant. 427: — in Trag. always in plur., *χοαί* (as in Hdt. 7, 43); they use it very often (v. sub *χέω* I. 1), the *Χοηφόροι* of Aesch. is so called from the chorus being sent to pour *χοαί* to the shade of Agamemnon. Sometimes it is taken for *the whole sacrifice offered to the dead*, Lat. *inferiae*, Soph. El. 406, Merrick Tryph. 605: — it is rarely used of any other than *funeral* libations, as in Soph. O. C. 470.

Χοήρης, ες, gen. *εος*, (*χοή*, **ἄρω* ?) *furnished with drink-offerings to the dead*, *ἄγγος χ.*, a vessel *filled therewith*, Eur. I. T. 960.

†Χόης, ὁ, v. sub Χοάσπης 1.

Χοηφόρος, ον, *offering χοαί to the dead*; cf. *χοή*.

Χοίδιον, ου, τό, contr. *χοίδιον*, dim. from *χοῦς*, Lob. Phryn. 88. [ῐ]

Χοϊκός, ἡ, όν, (*χοῦς*) *of rubbish, of earth* or *clay*, like *γήϊνος*, *πήλινος*, N. T.

Χοινίκη, ης, ἡ, (*χοῖνιξ*) = *χνόη*: — generally, *any box* or *socket of like kind*. — II. a surgical instrument, *a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*. — 2. *a cave in a rocky shore*, Strabo. [νῐ]

Χοινῑκαῖος, α, ον, *holding* or *containing a χοῖνιξ*.

Χοινίκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *χοινίκη*. [ῐ]

Χοινικίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *χοῖνιξ* II. 2, App. Civ. 4, 30. — 2. *χοινικίδες*, *iron rings forming stands upon which crowns rest*, Dem. 616, 1; 756, 8.

Χοινικομέτρης, ου, ὁ, (*χοῖνιξ*, *μετρέω*) *one who measures with a χοῖνιξ, as a slave's daily allowance*, Ath. 272 B.

Χοῖνιξ, ῐκος, ἡ, *a choenix*, *a dry* measure, oft. in Hdt.: acc. to some, = four *κοτύλαι* or two *sextarii*, about a *quart* Engl.; but acc. to others = only three *κοτύλαι*, about 1¼ pint Engl.: (the former is taken by Böckh Metrol. Untersuch. 11, 9, the latter by Hussey W. and M. 13, 4): the *choenix* of corn was one man's daily allowance, Hdt. 7, 187; though it was prob. the minimum, being what slaves received, cf. Thuc. 4, 16, Ath. 272 B, (though the difference of wheat-meal and barley-meal will partly account for different allowances, v. Arnold Thuc. l. c.): hence, *ὃς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοίνικος ἅπτηται*, i. e. whoever eats of my *bread*, Od. 19, 28. So the proverbs, *ἐπὶ χοίνικος καθῆσθαι*, to think only of *to-day's bread*, Ath. 452 E, cf. Perizon. Ael. 1, 26; and, *κενεὰν ἀπομάξαι*, v. sub *ἀπομάσσω* I. 2. — II. from the likeness of shape, — 1. *the box* or *nave of a wheel*, *χοινίκη*, *χνόη*, *σῦριγξ*. — 2. a kind of *shackle* or *stocks* for fastening the legs in, Ar. Plut. 276, Dem. 270, 8: cf. *πεντεσύριγγος*. [Draco indeed says that *ι* in genit. is long, but all examples are against him. He, or his transcriber, seems to have confounded *χοῖνιξ* and *φοίνιξ*.]

Χοιράγχη, ης, ἡ, = *ὕαγχη*, Sophron.

†Χοιράδες, ων, αἱ, *the Choerades*, rocky islands near Tarentum in Lower Italy, like our *Hog's-back*, Thuc. 7, 33: v. *χοιράς*.

Χοιρᾰδώδης, ες, *like χοιράδες* (signf. II), *full of them*, Plut. 2, 664 F.

Χοιράς, άδος, ἡ, *a low rock* just rising above the sea, *like a hog's back*, very dangerous to ships, Virgil's *dorsum immane maris*, *χ. ὑμνύρᾳ*, a sunken *rock*, Archil. 55; *χοιρὰς πέτρα*, Pind. P. 10, 81; cf. *μύρμηξ* III.: — but in Aesch. Eum. 9, *χ. Δηλία*, the Delian *rock*, i. e. *the rocky isle* of Delos, cf. Eur. Tro. 89, †(the Schol. and some Comment. take it = Mt. Cynthus in Delos)†; *χ. Σηπιάς*, Id. Andr. 1266; *χοιράδες*, of the Symplegades, Theocr. 13, 24. — II. *αἱ χοιράδες*, *the glands of the neck when swollen and hardened*, Lat. *scrophulae*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also *the scrofula* or *any scrofulous induration*, Celsus. (The deriv. from *χοῖρος* is most prob. Signf. II. is usu. explained by the fact of swine being subject to glandular indurations, but the *shape and hardness* of these are enough to connect this signf. with signf. I.: — Passow prefers connecting it with *χεράς*, *χέρρος*, *χέρσος*, as Lat. *scrophula* with *scrupus*, *scrupulus*, *rupes*.)

†Χοιρέαι, ῶν, αἱ, *Choereae*, a place in the territory of Eretria in Euboea, Hdt. 6, 101. Hence

†Χοιρεᾶται, ὧν Ion. έων, οἱ, *the Choereatae*, a Sicyonian tribe, Hdt. 5, 68: from *χοῖρος*, v. Müller Dor. 3, 4, § 3.

Χοίρειος, α, ον, Ep. *χοίρεος*: (*χοῖρος*): — *of a swine*, *κρέα χοίρεια*, Ar. Ran. 338, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31; *χοίρεα* (sc. *κρέατα*) *hog's-flesh*, Od. 14, 81.

Χοιρέλᾰφος, ου, ὁ, *the hog-deer*, an Indian species, Cosmas Ind.

Χοίρεος, α, ον, poet. for *χοίρειος*, q. v.

Χοιρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *χοῖρος*, Ar. Ach. 521, 806, sqq. [ῐ]

Χοιρίλος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *χοῖρος*: — but usu., a masc. pr. n., v. Näke Choeril. p. 57: v. sq. [ῐ]

†Χοιρίλος, ου, ὁ, (v. foreg.) *Choerilus*, a poet of Athens, Paus. 1, 14 etc. — 2. an Elean, victor at the Olympic games, Id. 6, 17, 5.

Χοιρίνας (sc. *πλακοῦς*), ὁ, a kind of cake, formed like *γλυκίνας*, *τυρακίνας*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 641.

Χοιρίνη, ης, ἡ, *a small sea-muscle* used by the Athenian dicasts in voting, perh. *the porcelain-shell*, Ar. Eq 1332; cf. Vesp. 333, 349, Poll. 8, 16. [ῐ]

Χοιρῖνος, η, ον, = *χοίρειος*.

Χοιρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *χοῖρος*, *a little pig*, Ar. Ach. 740, etc.; cf. *μυστικός*. — II. dim. from *χοῖρος* II, Ar. Vesp. 1353.

Χοίριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, = *χοίρειος*.

Χοιρίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from *χοῖρος*, Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

Χοιροβοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, *a swine-herd*.

Χοιρόγρυλλος, ου, ὁ, (*χοῖρος*, *γρύλλος*) *the porcupine* or *hedgehog*, LXX.: elsewh. *ἀκανθόχοιρος*, *ἐχῖνος χερσαῖος*, *ὑστριξ*, — but the ancient accounts of the animal do not agree.

Χοιρόθλιψ, ῖβος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χοῖρος* II,

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θλίβω) sensu obscoeno, Ar. Vesp. 1364.

Χοιροκομεῖον, ου, τό, (χοῖρος, κομέω) a sort of *wattled fence for keeping swine in, a pig-sty*, Ar. Vesp. 844.—II. like χοιρόσακος and χοιροτροφεῖον II, *a bandage used by females*, Ar. Lys. 1073: also φύλαξ, φυλάκειον, σφενδόνη.

Χοιροκτόνος, ον, (χοῖρος, κτείνω) *slaying swine*.—II. proparox. χοιρόκτονος, pass. καθαρμὸς χ., purification *by the sacrifice of swine*, Aesch. Eum. 283; so, αἷμα χ., blood *of a slain swine*, Aesch. Fr. 329; cf. Müller Eumen. § 59.

Χοιρομάνδριον, ου, τό, *a hog-sty*.

Χοιροπίθηκος, ου, ὁ, (χοῖρος, πίθηκος) *an ape with a hog's snout*, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 2. [ῐ]

Χοιροπωλέω, ῶ, *to sell swine*.—II. of harlots, *to sell* or *prostitute the person*, Plut.: from

Χοιροπώλης, Dor. -πώλας, ου, ὁ, (χοῖρος, πωλέω) *a dealer in swine*, Ar. Ach. 818, Fr. 485.

ΧΟΪΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, strictly, *a young swine, pig*, like Lat. *porcus*, Od. 14, 73, elsewh. δέλφαξ: then, generally, like ὗς, σῦς, *a swine, hog, pig*; in later poets, also ἡ χοῖρος, Hippon. 22, and so in Soph. Fr. 217, Ar. Ach. 764, sqq.—II. like *porcus* in Varro R. R. 2, 4, 10, of the *pudenda muliebria*, freq. in comic poets, who are always punning on the word and its compds., Ar. Ach. 774, etc. (The two significations of χοῖρος may be compared with the French *hure de sanglier* and the German *Hure* (*whore*). The resemblance of the ancient words to the modern, and of the modern to one another, is at least curious.)

†Χοῖρος, ου, ὁ, *Choerus*, father of Smicythus, Hdt. 7, 170; Paus. 5, 26, 5.

Χοιρόσακος, ου, ὁ, = χοιροκομεῖον II.

Χοιροσπέλεθος, ου, ὁ, *hog's-dung*, Paul. Aeg.

Χοιροστρόφιον, v. χοιροτροφεῖον.

Χοιροσφάγειον, ου, τό, *the place where a swine is slaughtered*.

Χοιροσφάγος, ον, *killing swine*. [ᾰ]

Χοιροτροφεῖον, ου, τό, (χοῖρος, τρέφω) *a place for keeping swine in, a pig-sty*.—II. = χοιροκομεῖον II, Hesych., ubi al. χοιροστρόφιον.

Χοιροψάλας, ὁ, Dor. for χοιροψάλης, = χοιρόθλιψ, epith. of Bacchus, Clem. Al. [ψᾶ]

Χοιρώδεια, ας, ἡ, like ὑωδία, *swinishness, filthiness*.

Χοιρώδης, ες, *like swine, swinish, hoggish*.

Χολᾰγωγός, όν, *carrying off bile*.

Χολαίνω, = χολάω, Aesop.

Χολαῖος, α, ον, (χολή) *biliary, of* or *belonging to bile*.

†Χόλαργος, ου, ὁ, *Cholargus*, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Acamantis; hence Χολαργεύς, έως, ὁ, one *of* (the deme) *Cholargus, a Cholargian*, Ar. Ach. 855.

Χολάς, άδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. *al* χολάδες, *the bowels, guts*, like ἔντερα, Il. 4, 526; 21, 181, H. Merc. 123, and Anth.:—in Ath., we find also plur. χολλάδες, Meineke Menand. p. 11; and χόλικες, Lob. Phryn. 310.—II. in sing., *the part between the ὑποχόνδριον* and λαγών, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1.

Χολάφινος, η, ον, (χολή) *bile-coloured*, dub.

Χολάω, ῶ, (χολή) like μελαγχολάω, *to be full of black bile, to be melancholy mad*, Ar. Nub. 833; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 158.—II. later also = χολόομαι, *to be angry, rage*, Nic. Th. 140, Mosch. 1, 10, Diog. L. 9, 66.

Χολέδρα, ας, ἡ, = χολέρα II, very dub.

Χολεμεσία, ας, ἡ, worse form for χοληεσία.

Χολεμετέω, ῶ, worse form for χοληεσία, Lob. Phryn. 706.

Χολέρα, ας, or χολερά, ᾶς, (Lob. Paral. 355), ἡ, *the cholera*, a disease in which the humours of the body (χολή, Lat. *bilis*) are violently discharged by vomiting and stool, Aretae.: whereas the ξηρὰ χολέρα is an obstinate *obstruction*, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. (We have taken the deriv. from χολή: but Alex. Trall. makes it a metaph. word from χολέρα, *the gutter of a roof*, down which the rain is discharged, which signf. is also given by Hesych.; cf. διαβήτης.) Hence

Χολεριάω, ῶ, *to have the cholera*, Plut. 2, 974 B.

Χολερικός, ή, όν, (χολέρα) *belonging to the cholera, suffering* or *labouring under it*, Plut. 2, 831 A. Adv. -κῶς, hence χ. ληφθῆναι, to be attacked by *cholera*, Diog. L. 6, 76.

Χολερώδης, ες, (χολέρα, εἶδος) *of the nature of cholera*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΧΟΛΗ΄, ῆς, ἡ, = χόλος, *gall, bile*, Lat. *bilis*, first in Archil. 48, Aesch. Pr. 495, Thuc. 2, 49, etc.; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: χ. μέλαινα, black, i. e. diseased *bile*, Ibid.:—proverb., πικρὰν χολὴν κλύζουσι φαρμάκῳ πικρῷ, Soph. Fr. 733: but pl. χολαί, *the gall-bladder*, Soph. Ant. 1010; called δοχαὶ χολῆς, in Eur. El. 828.—II. metaph., like Lat. *bilis, bitter anger, wrath, bitterness*, Aesch. Ag. 1660; ἢ δοκεῖς γυναιξὶν οὐ χολὴν ἐνεῖναι, Ar. Lys. 464; οὐδεὶς χολὴν οὐδ' ὀργὴν ἔχων φανήσεται, Dem. 778, 8:—esp. of *disgust* or *aversion*, πάνυ ἐστί μοι χολή, it is *sickening* to me, makes me sick, Ar. Ran. 4; χολὴ ἐπιζεῖ, *the bile* boils over, Id. Thesm. 468; χολὴν κινεῖν τινι, to stir any one's *bile*, Id. Vesp. 403:—χολῇ ἀλείφειν, proverb. of *giving one a disgust for a thing*, from the custom of mothers putting gall to the nipple when the child was to be weaned, Diphil. Συνωρ. 2.—Χολή is rare in prose, except in the physical sense of *bile*: cf. χόλος.

Χολήβαφος, ον, *bile-coloured*, dub.

Χοληγικός, ή, όν, *belonging to the carrying off of bile*, very dub. l. in Hipp., for which χοληγαγικός is proposed, v. Foës. Oecon.: from

Χοληγός, όν, (χολή, ἄγω) *carrying off bile*.

Χοληδόχος, ον, (χολή, δέχομαι) *containing bile*, Lob. Phryn. 635.

Χοληεσία, ας, ἡ, *a vomiting of bile*.

Χοληετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to vomit bile*.

Χολίκιον, ου, τό, dim. from χόλιξ, Theophr. Char. 9.

Χολικός, ή, όν, (χόλος) *bilious*, Plut. 2, 101 C.

ΧΟ΄ΛΙΞ, ῐκος, ἡ, later ὁ (Lob. Phryn. 310), usu. in plur. χόλικες, like χολάδες, *the guts* or *bowels* of oxen, *tripe*, Ar. Fr. 52 (ap. Ammon. s. v.); χόλικες βοός, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1, 13; χόλικες ἐφθαί, Ar. Pac. 717; but also in sing., Ar. Eq. 1175:—for κρόκης χόλιξ, cf. sub κρόκη.

Χόλιον, ου, τό, dim. from χολή, M. Anton. 6, 57.

Χόλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (χόλος) *raging, angry*, Anth. P. 9, 165.

Χολλάς, άδος, ἡ, v. χολάς.

†Χολλίδης or Χολλείδης, ου, ὁ, *of* (the deme) Χολλεῖδαι or Χολλίδαι (*Cholliadae*), an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis or acc. to others Acamantis, Ar. Ach. 406.

Χολοβάφης, ές, gen. έος, (χολός, βάπτω) *dipt in gall* or *bile, tinged therewith*; hence, *greenish yellow, yellow*. Hence

Χολοβάφινος, η, ον, *of a yellow colour*, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2.

Χολοδόχος, ον, = χοληδόχος

Χολοειδής, ές, (χόλος, εἶδος) *like bile, bilious*, Nic. Th. 435.

Χολοεις, εσσα, εν, (χόλος) *baleful, bitter*, Nic. Al. 12, 17, Opp. C. 1, 391.

†Χολοζύ)ης, ὁ, comic appell. of the statesman Demosthenes in Athens, formed from χόλος after Βοιζύγης, Ar. Lys. 397.

Χολοίβαφος, ον, poet. for χολοβαφής, Nic. Th. 444.

Χολοιβόρος, ον, (χόλος, βορά) *eating* or *corroding like bile*, Nic. Th. 593, cf. Lob. Phryn. 648.

Χολοποιός, όν, *producing bile*.

ΧΟ΄ΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, like χολή, *gall, bile*, Il. 2, 241; χόλῳ σ' ἀρα ἔτρεφε μήτηρ, Il. 16, 203: later, this signf. was almost confined to χολή:—metaph., χόλος μόχθων, *the bitterness of suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 313.—II. usu. *bitter anger, wrath*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., so in Hdt., etc.: χόλος λαμβάνει τινά, Il. 16, 30; χόλον καταπέψαι, πέσσειν (v. sub καταπέσσω, etc.); so, χόλον σβέσαι, παῦσαι, ἐᾶν, etc., Hom.; χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ, Il. 9, 436; χ. ἔχει θυμόν, Ib. 675; ἔριδος χόλος, *angry strife*, Solon 15, 38; χόλον ἐνεγκεῖν τινί, Hdt. 1, 118; 6, 119; 8, 27:—χ. τινός (gen. subjecti), a person's *rage*, Od. 3, 145, etc.; but χόλος τινός (gen. objecti), *anger towards* any one, also χόλος τινί, H. Hom. Cer. 351, 410, cf. Schäf. ad Pors. Phoen. 948, Id. H. F. 840: but again χόλος τινός (gen. rei), *anger for, because of* a thing, Soph. Phil. 327, Tr. 268.—Χόλος is the older and poet. form (cf. χολή); but in prose, only used by Hdt., and by late writers, as Luc. Amor. 2. (Akin to χώομαι and κότος.) Hence

Χολόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to stir* one's *gall* or *bile*, i. e. *make* him *angry, embitter, anger* him, c. acc. pers., Il. 1, 78; 18, 111, Od. 8, 205, etc.; χ. τινά τινι, *to anger* one *by* a thing, Soph. Tr. 1035.—II. mid. and pass. χολόομαι, contr. χολοῦμαι, f. χολώσομαι, in Hom. more freq. κεχολώσομαι: aor. mid. ἐχολωσάμην: pf. pass. κεχολωμαι: aor. pass. ἐχολώθην: Hom. mostly uses the aor. 1 mid. and pass., and pf. pass., and this mostly in part. κεχολωμένος:—*to have one's bile stirred, be angered* or *embittered, τινί, at* any one, very freq. in Hom., who oft. adds ἐπρόθι, θυμῷ, ἐνὶ φρεσί, φρένα, ἦτορ, etc.; so in Hes., and Hdt. 8, 31: κεχολωμένος τινί, *angry at* or *with* a person, Il. 1, 9, etc.: but, κεχολωμένος τινός, *angry for* or *because of* a person or thing, Il. 11, 703; 13, 660, Od. 1, 69, etc.; so, ὅπλων χολωθείς, Pind. N. 7, 37;—in full, εἵνεκα νίκης, Od. 11, 544; also ἀμφί τινι, Il. 23, 98, Pind. N. 10, 111; ἐκ τινος, Il. 9, 566:—rare in Trag.—χολώσεται, Eur. Tro. 730; χολωθείς, Soph. Ant. 1235, Phil. 374, Eur. Alc. 5. Also in late prose, as Plut. 2, 461 C, etc.—Cf. χώομαι.

Χολώδης, ες, contr. for χολοειδής, Plat. Tim. 71 B, 86 E.

Χολωσέμεν, Ep. for χολώσειν, inf. fut. act. from χολόω, Il.

Χολωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χο-

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λόω, *angry, wrathful,* χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν, Il. 4, 241, Od. 22, 26, etc.

Χονδράκανθος, ον, (χόνδρος, ἄκανθα) *with gristly bones,* epith. of the σελάχη, Arist. H. A. 3, 7, 10, etc.

Χονδρεῖον, ου, τό, = χονδροκοπεῖον, Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χονδρεύω, (χόνδρος) *to make groats, give the shape of groats.*—II. *to make into gristle,* Hesych.

Χονδριάω, ῶ, (χόνδρος) *to be of the shape of a groat,* Diosc.—II. *to be gristly* or *cartilaginous:* generally, *to be tough* or *hard,* Hipp.

Χονδρίλλη, ης, ἡ, *a plant which exudes a gum,* Diosc.: also χόνδρυλλα, ἡ, Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 11, 4.

Χονδρίλας, ου, ὁ, written also χονδρίβας:—ἄρτος χ., *a kind of course bread, ammunition-bread.*

Χόνδρινος, η, ον, (χόνδρος) *made of groats,* like χονδρίτης, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.

Χονδρίον, ου, τό, dim. from χόνδρος.

Χονδρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (χόνδρος) *made of groats,* ἄρτος, Ath. 115 D.—II. *of the shape* or *size of groats.*

Χονδροβολέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to inlay a floor with small stones:* and

Χονδροβολία, ας, ἡ, *a floor inlaid with small stones, a mosaic* or *tessellated pavement,* Lat. *opus tessellatum* or *spicatum:* hence, χονδροβολίας ἔδαφος, Lat. *pavimentum:* from

Χονδροβόλος, ον, (χόνδρος, βάλλω) *inlaying with small stones.*

Χονδροκοπεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where χόνδροι are made, mill for making groats,* Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χονδροκοπία, ας, ἡ, and χονδροκόπιον, ου, τό, =foreg.

Χονδρονευρώδης, ες, (χόνδρος, νεῦρον, εἶδος) *of gristly nature* or *quality,* Hipp. p. 842.

Χονδροπτισάνη, ης, ἡ, *a thin gruel of groats* as a drink for sick persons, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. χόνδρος. [ᾰ]

Χόνδρος, ου, ὁ, *a corn, grain, groat,* any small, roundish mass, Lat. *granum, mica, grumus,* ἁλὸς χόνδροι, *lumps* of salt, Hdt. 4, 181, 185, Ar. Ach. 521 (where Elmsl. χόνδρους ἅλας, in which case χ is an adj., opp. to λεπτοὶ ἅλες, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2, 3, 37, Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 E,—only it should then be written oxyt., χονδροὺς ἅλας):—λιβάνου χ., *grains* of frankincense and the like, Diosc., etc., Pliny's *thuris manna;* cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. esp. *wheat-groats,* also *groats of spelt,* the *alica* or *far* of the Romans, χόνδ. Μεγαρικός, Θετταλικός, Antiph. Ἀντεί. 1, 2, Alex. Ποιηρ. 6; cf. Arist. Probl. 21, 21, Polyb. 12, 2, 5:—in late Greek also ἅλιξ.—3. *a mucilaginous drink made from groats* of wheat or spelt, *a kind of* πτισάνη or *gruel* (cf. χονδροπτισάνη), Ar. Fr. 10, 364; cf. Foës. ut supra: hence proverb. of an old man, χόνδρον λείχειν, Ar. Vesp. 737.—II. *gristle,* Lat. *cartilago,* Arist. H. A. 3, 8, 1.—2. esp. *the cartilage of the breast,* which ends the breast-bone in front between the false ribs, and above the navel, Nic. Al. 123;—technically called χόνδρος ξιφοειδής, Lat. *cartilago ensiformis,* Foës. ut supra; (hence, ὑποχόνδριον, τό, q. v.):—also *the cartilage of the nose;* that at *the head of the wind-pipe;* etc.: χ. ὠλενίτης, the shoulder-blade, Lyc. 155.—The second signf. is explained from *the white viscous appearance of gristle, which is sometimes like groats* when washed.

Χονδρός, ά, όν, *like groats,* Arist. Probl. 21, 9; χονδροὶ ἅλες, *granular* salt, (v. foreg. I. 1).

Χονδρότυπος, ον, (χόνδρος, τύπτω) *formed like a cartilage, cartilaginous,* Arist. H. A. 9, 22, 2.

Χονδροφυής, ές, (χόνδρος, φυή) *like groats.*—II. *cartilaginous, gristly,* Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.

Χόνδρυλλα, ἡ, a plant, cf. χονδρίλλη.

Χονδρώδης, ες, (χόνδρος, εἶδος) *like groats.*—II. *like gristle, cartilaginous,* Arist. H. A. 1, 12, 1; 16, 13, etc.

Χόνος or χόννος, ου, ὁ, Cretan word for *a copper cup,* Hermonax ap. Ath. 502 B.

†Χονοῦφις, ιδος, ὁ, *Chonuphis,* masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 8, 90.

Χοοπότης, ου, ὁ, *one who drinks a whole χόος, a great drinker.*

Χόος, contr. χοῦς (Α), ὁ:—declined sometimes like βοῦς, gen. χοός, dat. χοΐ, acc. χοῦν: plur. χόες, χουσί, χόας;—sometimes like ναῦς, gen. χοώς, acc. χόα [ᾰ], as Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1013 (1000), and now Dind. write these forms, v. ad Ar. Pac. 537:—the Gramm. refer this latter declens. to a supposed nom. χοεύς, and write the gen. χοῶς, acc. sing. and pl. χοᾶ, χοᾶς, cf. Lob. Paral. 233, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58, sub v.:—(χέω). *A liquid measure,* the Lat. *congius,*=12 κοτύλαι, or 6 *sextarii,* about 3 quarts, freq. in Ar.: χόες θαλάττης, like μέτρα θαλάττης, proverb. of attempts to measure the immeasurable, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 173 E.—2. οἱ Χόες, *the Pitcher-feast,* the second day of the Athenian Anthesteria, on the twelfth day of Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 961, 1076, 1211.—II. a corn-measure,=χοῖνιξ.—III.=χεῦμα 3.

Χόος, usu. contr. χοῦς (Β), ὁ:—declined like βοῦς, gen. χοός, dat. χοΐ, acc. χοῦν, (χέω):—*a bank, mound of earth, earth dug, thrown* or *heaped up,* like χῶμα, ὁ χοῦς ὁ ἐξορυχθείς, Hdt. 2, 150; 7, 23: also, *alluvial earth,* Theophr.—Strabo uses it as fem. ἡ χοῦς: but in Nic. Th. 103 ἡ χόος is interpreted by σταγών, *expressed oil of roses.*

Χοράγιον, χορᾱγός, Dor. and Att. for χορηγ-, q. v.

†Χοραζίν, ἡ, *Chorazin,* a city of Galilee, N. T.

†Χοράσμιοι, ων, οἱ, = Χωράσμιοι, Ath. 706 B.

Χοραυλέω, ῶ, *to accompany the chorus on the flute,* prob. l. Strab. p. 796: from

Χοραύλης, ου. ὁ, (χορός, αὐλέω) *a chorus flute-player:* hence, *one who accompanies a chorus on the flute:—one who keeps a chorus of his own and plays with it himself,* Anth. P. 11, 11.

Χορδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from χορδή, Alex. Leucad. l. [ᾰ]

Χόρδαψος, ου, or χορδαψός, οῦ, (Lob. Paral. 333), ὁ:—*a disease in the great guts* (the same as εἴλεός in the small ones): acc. to Aretae. from χορδή and ἕψω; acc. to others from χορδή and ἅπτω, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χόρδευμα, ατος, τό, *a making of sausages: a sausage* or *black-pudding,* Ar. Eq. 315: from

Χορδεύω, *to make sausages:* metaph., χ. τὰ πράγματα, *to chop up, make mince-meat of* state-affairs, Ar. Eq. 214; cf. καταχορδεύω: from

Χορδή, ῆς, ἡ, *a string of gut, the string* or *chord* of a lyre, etc., Lat. *chorda,* Od. 21, 407, H. Merc. 51; ἐν Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς, Pind. P. 2, 128; and Trag.; metaph., κινοῦσα χορδὰς τὰς ἀκινήτους φρενῶν, ap. Plut. 2, 43 E; χορδὴ ὀξυτάτη καὶ βαρυτάτη, Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; (cf. νεάτη, μέση, ὑπάτη):—also *a bow-string,* Batr. 225.—II. later, *a sausage,* like χόρδευμα, Ar. Ach. 1119, Nub. 454: he puns on the two senses in Ran. 339.

†Χορδίραζα, ων, τά, *Chordiraza,* a city of the Mygdones in Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747.

Χορδολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to touch the strings* before playing, Plut. 2, 87 F.

Χορδοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make strings of gut.*

Χορδοποιΐα, ας, ἡ, *a making strings of gut, the trade of a string-maker* for musical instruments: and

Χορδοποικός, ή, όν, *of, belonging to string making, fit for making strings* for musical instruments: from

Χορδοποιός, όν, (χορδή, ποιέω) *making strings for musical instruments, a string-maker.*

Χορδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (χορδή, πωλέω) *a dealer in strings,* Critias 57.

Χορδοστροφία, ας, ἡ, *a twisting of strings.*—II. *strings of twisted gut,* Ael. N. A. 17, 6: from

Χορδοστρόφος, ον, (χορδή, στρέφω) *twisting gut for strings: a twister of strings.*

Χορδοτονία, ας, ἡ, *a stretching, tension of strings:* from

Χορδοτόνος, ον, (χορδή, τείνω) *stretching* or *tightening strings:* hence, τὸ χ. seems to be *that part of the instrument where the strings are strained* or *screwed,* Arist. Audib. 51.—II. proparox. χορδότονος, ον, pass., *stretched with strings, strung,* λύρα, Soph. Fr. 232.

Χορεία, ας, ἡ, (χορεύω) *a dancing,* esp. with joy.—2. *the choral* (or *round*) *dance, and music,* Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 F, Eur. Phoen. 1265; χ. εὐκυκλος, Ar. Thesm. 968; χορεία ὀρχησίς τε καὶ ᾠδὴ τὸ ξύνολόν ἐστι, Plat. Legg. 654 B.

Χορεῖον, ου, τό, *a dancing-place:* strictly neut. from

Χορεῖος, α, ον, (χορός) *of, belonging to a chorus* or *a dance.*—II. in metre, ὁ χορεῖος (sc. πούς), = τροχαῖος, or sometimes τρίβραχυς.

Χόρευμα, ατος, τό, (χορεύω) *a choral dance,* Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, Eur. Phoen. 655, etc., Plat. Legg. 655 C.

Χόρευσις, εως, ἡ, *a dancing.*

Χορευτέον, verb. adj. from χορεύω, *one must lead the choral dances, one must dance,* Eur. Bacch. 324.

Χορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (χορεύω) *a choral dancer,* Pind. P. 12, 48, Fr. 67, Ar. Ach. 443, etc.; τὰ ἐπινίκια ἔθνεν αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ χορευταί, Plat. Symp. 173 A, cf. Rep. 373 B:—metaph., θεοῦ χ., *the devoted follower* of a god, Id. Phaedr. 252 D: fem. χορεύτις, ιδος, Call. Del. 306. Hence

Χορευτικός, ή, όν, *able* or *disposed to dance,* Ael. N. A. 2, 11.

Χορεύω: fut. χορεύσω, but also χορεύσομαι, Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 870 (875); and an aor. mid. χορεύσασθε, Ar. Thesm. 103: (χορός). *To dance a round* or *choral dance,* Pind. Fr. 82, Soph. Aj. 701, etc.: *to form a chorus, perform its part and office,* in honour of the gods, Soph. O. T. 896: *to be one of a chorus,* Ar. Ran. 388, Dem. 315, 8:—c. acc. cognato, χορείας χορ., Plat. Legg. 942 D; φροίμιον χορεύσομαι, *I will dance* a prelude (of festivities), Aesch. Ag. 31; hence in pass., κεχόρευται ἡμῖν, our

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part is played, Ar. Nub. fin.—2. generally, *to dance*, esp. from joy, Ar. Plut. 288, 761; *αὐτὸ τὸ σκέλη χορεύετον*, Id. Pac. 325: hence, *to make merry, keep holiday*, Hdt. 1, 191.—3. metaph., *to dance in the chorus*, hence *to practise a thing, be versed* in it, *ἔν τινι*, Plat. Theaet. 173 C, cf. Legg. 654 B.—II. trans., *to celebrate in chorus*, *Φοῖβον*, Pind. I. 1, 7, cf. Soph. Ant. 1153, Eur. H. F. 686;—and, in pass., *to be celebrated in chorus*, *πρὸς ἡμῶν*, Soph. O. T. 1095; cf. Eur. Ion 463: — *χ. τοὺς ἀγῶνας*, *to celebrate* the games, etc., Polyb. 4, 20, 9:—*τὰ χορευθέντα, things represented in mimic dance*, Plat. Legg. 655 D.—2. *to set* one *a dancing, to rouse, wake to the dance*, *τινά*, Eur. H. F. 686: so, *πόδα χορεύειν*, Anth. P. 11, 33.

†Χοζηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Chorzene*, a district of Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

Χορηγεῖον, ου, τό, = *χορήγιον*, Epich. p. 6.

Χορηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = *χορηγός*, Iambl.

Χορηγέω, ῶ, Dor. *-ᾱγέω*: f. *-ήσω* (*χορηγός*): —*to lead a chorus*, c. dat. pers., Plat. Gorg. 482 C (cf. signf. II); but also c. gen., Id. Legg. 654 A: hence,—2. *to take* or *have the lead of* or *in* a matter, c. gen., *χ. τοῦ λόγου*, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 179 D.—II. in Att., mostly, of the *χορηγός* at the public feasts, *to defray the cost of bringing out a chorus*, *χορηγῶν Δήναια*, Ar. Ach. 1155, cf. Antipho 117, 32; 138, 27, etc.; *χ. παισὶ Διονύσια*, Dem. 535, 12; *χ. ἀνδράσι ἐς Διονύσια*, Lys. 161, 38; *χ. κωμῳδοῖς, συμβριζισταῖς*, Id. 162, 2, 4:—metaph., *χ. ταῖς σεαυτοῦ ἡδοναῖς*, Aeschin. 88, 12:—pass., *to have choragi found for one*, *χορηγοῦσιν μὲν οἱ πλούσιοι, χορηγεῖται δὲ ὁ δῆμος*, Xen. Ath. 1, 13. Cf. *χορηγία* II.—III. generally, *to supply the cost of* any thing, hence *to equip, furnish abundantly with* a thing, esp. with supplies for war, *χ. στρατόπεδον τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις*, Polyb. 3, 68, 8; *χρήμασι πρός τι*, 5, 42, 7; etc.:—pass., *to be largely furnished*, *τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 15, cf. 10, 8, 11. —2. c. dat., *to minister to, assist*, Polyb. 1, 83, 7, etc. Hence

Χορήγημα, ατος, τό, the cost of bringing out a chorus:—*the defraying of costs*, c. gen. rei, Plut. Otho 9.

Χορηγία, ας, ἡ, the office of a χορηγός, the equipping and bringing out of a chorus.—2. esp. at Athens, *the defraying of the cost of the solemn public choruses*, being the chief of the Athenian *λειτουργίαι*, Antipho 118, 34, Thuc. 6, 16, etc., cf. Arist. Poët. 14, 3;—but the *locus classicus* for the *χορηγίαι* is Lysias p. 161, cf. Böckh P. E. 2 p. 207, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161, 2, and v. sub *χορός*.—3. *the expense thereof*; and so, generally, *any expense; abundance, plenty*, *τῶν ἀναγκαίων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων*, Polyb. 1, 18, 9; 4, 71, 10, etc.:—and, in plur., *αἱ χορηγίαι, supplies for war*, Id. 1, 16, 6, etc.

Χορηγικός, ή, όν, of or *for a χορηγός*. *χ. ἀγῶνες*, rivalry *in bringing out choruses*, Xen. Hier. 9, 11: *χ. τρίποδες*, tripods *dedicated to a god by victorious choruses*, Plut. Aristid. 1.

Χορήγιον, ου, τό, Dor. and Att. *χορᾱγιον*, like *χορηγεῖον*, *the place* or *room where a chorus was taught and trained* for public performance, *their dancing-school*, Dem. 403, 22.—II. *τὰ χορήγια*, = *χορηγία* II, *supplies*, Schweigh. Polyb. 1, 17, 5; 18, 5.

Χορηγίς, ίδος, ἡ, the woman-choragus, title of a comedy by Alexis.

Χορηγός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor., and Att. *χορᾱγός*, Lob. Phryn. 430; (*χορός, ἡγέομαι*): — *a chorus-leader*, like *κορυφαῖος, θεοὺς συγχορευτάς τε καὶ χορηγοὺς ἡμῖν δεδωκέναι τὸν τε Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὰς Μούσας*, Plat. Legg. 665 A:—generally, *the leader of a train* or *band*, *χ. ἄστρων*, Soph. Ant. 1147; *χ. δελφίνων*, Eur. Hel. 1454.—2. at Athens, *one who defrays the costs for bringing out a chorus*, *χορ. κατεστάθην εἰς Θαργήλια*, Antipho 142, 31; *χορ. τραγῳδοῖς καταστάς*, Lys. 161, 35, cf. 162, 1; cf. *χορηγία* II.—II. generally, *one who supplies the costs* for any purpose, *Φιλίππῳ χορηγῷ χρώμενος*, Dem. 408, 16; *χ. τὸν πατέρα ἔχειν εἴς τι*, Id. 1023, 13; *χορηγὸν λαμβάνειν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ βδελυρίᾳ*, Aeschin. 8, 27.

Χοριαμβικός, ή, όν, choriambic.

Χορίαμβος, ου, ὁ, in metre, *a choriambus*, i. e. foot of four syllables, consisting of a *chorius* (or trochee) and *iambus* (– ◡ ◡ –).

†*Χορινήνης, ου, ὁ, Chorienes*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 4, 21; hence *Χορινήνου πέτρα, ἡ*, in Paraetacene, Id. ib.

Χορικός, ή, όν, (*χορός*) *of* or *for a chorus* or *dancing, ἡ χορικὴ μοῦσα*, Plat. Legg. 670 A; *οἱ χορικοί*, Ar. Eq. 589: *τὸ χ., the choral song* in tragedy and comedy, cf. Arist. Poet. 12, 7.

Χοριοειδής, ές, (*χόριον* II, *εἶδος*): —*like the afterbirth, ὑμήν*, Arist. H. A. 6, 3, 13.

Χόριον or *χορίον, ου, τό, any skin, leather*, the Lat. *corium*: proverb. of inveterate custom, *χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι*, 'tis bad to let the dog taste *leather*, Theocr. 10, 11,—Horace's *canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto*, like our '*keep the cat from the cream*.'—II. *the membrane that encloses the fetus* in the womb, and which follows it from the womb, *the afterbirth*, Lat. *secundae*, Hipp., and Arist. H. A. 6, 3, 14, etc.—2. *any membrane of the intestines*; hence in plur. *χορία* or *χορεῖα, a dish made by stuffing it with honey and milk*, Alex. Πανν. 1, 16, Theocr. 9, 19, ubi v. Schol. (Lat. *corium*, old Lat. *s-cortum*, i. e. *skin drawn off*:—perh. akin to *ξύω, ξύρω*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 263.)

Χόριος, ου, ὁ, = *χυρεῖος* II.

Χορίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. *-ῖτις, ιδος*, = *χορευτής*, Call. Dian. 13.

Χοροβατέω, ῶ, to go in a choral train, to dance.

Χοροδιδασκαλία, ας, ἡ, the office of χοροδιδάσκαλος, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 E: and

Χοροδιδασκᾰλικός, ή, όν, belonging to the χοροδιδάσκαλος: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), = foreg., Plat. Alc. 1, 125 D: from

Χοροδιδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ, (*χορός, διδάσκαλος*) *one who teaches and trains the chorus* to dance and sing, and prepares it for public performance, *the chorus-master*, Ar. Eccl. 809, Plat. Legg. 812 E, 655 A:—this business usu. fell on the poet himself, being called *χοροῦ* or *χορῶν διδασκαλία*.—2. also = *χοραγός, κορυφαῖος*, because the older tragic poets not only *taught*, but *led* their own choruses.

Χοροειδής, ές:—*χιτὼν χορ., the grape-coloured* coating of the eye, Lat. *uvea tunica*, elsewh. *βαγοειδής*.

Χοροήθης, ες, (*χορός, ἦθος*) *accustomed to choral dances*, H. Hom. 18, 3.

Χοροιθᾰλής, ές, (*χορός, θάλλω*) *flourishing in the dance, κούρη*, Anth. P. 6, 287.

Χοροιμᾰνία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *χορομᾰνία*) *rage for dancing, furious dancing*. Anth. Plan. 289.

Χοροῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, = *χορῖτις*, Nonn.: cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 141.

Χοροιτῠπέω, ῶ, to beat the ground in the dance, Opp. H. 1, 472: and

Χοροιτῠπία, ας, ἡ, a beating the ground in the dance, dancing, Il. 24, 261, in plur., cf. Anth. P. 12, 253: from

Χοροιτύπος, ον, (*χορός, τύπτω*) *beating the ground in the choral dance*; generally, *dancing*, Pind. Fr. 57, and Nonn.—II. proparox. *χοροίτυπος, ον*, pass., *struck, played in* or *to the choral dance, λύρα*, H. Hom. Merc. 31.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 557. [ῐ]

Χοροκῐθᾰρίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ*, *to play the cithara to a chorus*. Hence

Χοροκῐθαριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who plays the cithara to a chorus, Suetos.

Χοροκτύπος, ον, (*χορός, κτυπέω*) *sounding in the dance*, prob. l. for *χτυποκτ-* in Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F; cf. Ruhnk. legend. *χοροιτύπος*.

Χορολέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*χορός, λέγω*) *one who chooses the chorus*, Ael. N. A. 6, 11?

Χορομᾰνής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*χορός, μαίνομαι*) *mad after dancing*. Ar. Thesm. 961. Adv. *-έως*, Maxim.

Χορόνδε, (*χορός*) adv., *to the festive dance*, Il. 3, 393.

Χορόνικος, ον, (*χορός, νίκη*) *victorious with the chorus*, Alex. Ἀτασθ. 1.

Χοροπαίγμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*χορός, παίζω*) *sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily*, Orph. H. 23, 2; so *χοροπαίκτης, ου, ὁ*, Anth. P. 6, 169.

Χοροπλεκής, ές, (*χορός, πλέκω*) *joining the dance*, Nonn.

Χοροποιΐα, ας, ἡ, the institution or *arrangement of a chorus*: from

Χοροποιός, όν, (*χορός, ποιέω*) *instituting* or *arranging a chorus*, Xen. Ages. 2, 17: *leading the dance*, Παίν. Soph. Aj. 699; Ἥβη, Ar. Ran. 353.

ΧΟΡΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, strictly, a dance in a ring, a round dance (v. sub fin.), then, generally, *a dance accompanied with song, a choral dance*, esp. such as were danced on public festivals, in honour of the gods, etc., *φαίης τὸν [illegible] χορόν' ἔρχεσθ' ἠὲ χορὸὸ νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν*, Il. 3, 393: *ἐν χορῷ Ἀρτέμιδος*, 16, 183; *χορὸν καλὴν*, Ib. 180: *χορὸν στῆσαι*, Pind. P. 9. 199; cf. Ar. Nub. 271, Av. 219; *ἄψαι*, Aesch. Eum. 307; *χορῶν κατάστασις*, Id. Ag. 23, Ar. Thesm. 958; etc.—2. *a chorus, choir*, i. e. *a band of dancers and singers*, who jointly performed such dances, Pind. P. 10. 59; cf. Fr. 213, 226, etc. —3. generally, *a troop, band*. also of things, hence we find not only *χορὸς ἄστρων* (for the stars are conceived as really leading the heavenly chorus, cf. Soph. Ant. 1147), Dionys. H. 2; but also *χ. σκευῶν, a row of dishes*, Xen. Oec. 8, 20; *χορὸς καλάμων* or *ὀδόντων, a row* of reeds, i. e. Pan's pipe; *χ. ὀδόντων, a row* of *teeth*, etc.; whence the joke of *οἱ πρόσθιοι χορ.* in Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 904, Ach. Tat. p. 469: proverb., *τοῦ χοροῦ στήσομεν*; where shall we put it? Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 279 E.—The ancient choral dance of Greece, which originated among the Dorians, reached its perfection in the *χορὸς κυκλικός*, or dithyramb performed at the Athenian Dionysia:—this chorus, consisting of 50 persons, was of purely lyric character, sometimes grave, sometimes gay. Hence arose the Attic drama (on the *τραγικοὶ χοροὶ* at Sicyon, mentioned by Hdt. 5. 67. v. Bentl. Phal. p. 293), which consisted at first of mere tales inserted in the

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intervals of the dance (*ἐπεισόδια*); these were told by a single *actor*, but prob by way of dialogue with the chorus. The chorus was then distinguished into three principal kinds, the *χ. τραγικός*, consisting of 12 or 15 persons (*τῶν τραγῳδῶν*, Ar. Pac. 805, Av. 787); the *κωμικός* of 24 (also called *τρυγικός, τρυγῳδικός*, Ar. Ach. 628, 886); and the *σατυρικός*. When a poet wished to bring out a piece, the first thing was for the archon to grant him a chorus (*χορὸν διδόναι*, Plat. Rep. 383 C, etc.); the expenses of which, being great, were defrayed by some rich citizen (the *χορηγός* or *χοραγός*, cf. *χορηγία*); the chorus, being asked and obtained (*χορὸν αἰτεῖν, λαμβάνειν*, Ar. Eq. 513, Ran. 94), was regularly trained in dancing and singing, usu. by the poet himself, hence called *χοροδιδάσκαλος* or *χοροῦ δ.*, and said *χορὸν διδάσκειν*, his office being *χοροῦ διδασκαλία*: the bringing it on the stage was *χορὸν εἰςάγειν*, Ar. Ach. 11.—In tragedy, the chorus was retained till its fall; but in comedy it was little used after about the year 400 B. C. The applause bestowed on the chorus decided the success of the play. (Cf. Müller's Literat. of Greece, c. 21 and 22, Dict Antiqq. s. v. *Chorus*; and on the poetical meaning of the chorus, A. W. Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, 2, 3 and 4.)—II. *a place for dancing, λείηναν δὲ χορόν*, Od. 8, 260, cf. 264; *δθι τ' Ἠοῦς ἠριγενείης οἶκια καὶ χοροὶ ἠσαν*, Od. 12, 4;—*Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἠδὲ θόωκοι*, Ib. 318; cf. Paus. 3, 11, 9; v. sub *εὐρύχορος*:—whether this is the signf. in Il. 18, 590 is rather dub., cf. Thirlwall, Hist. of Gr. 1, p. 233. (Acc. to Hesych. *χορός* is=*κύκλος, στέφανος*, and so it orig. denotes the movement of dances in a ring: akin to *κόραξ, κορωνός, κορώνη, χορωνός, χορώνη*, Lat. *cornu, corona, corvus, curvus*, Germ. *krumm*, and perh. *rund, round*: perh. also akin to *χόρτος*, q. v., sub fin.)

Χοροστάς, *άδος, ἡ* :—*ἑορτὴ χορ.*, a feast *celebrated with choral dances*, Call. Fr. 280.

Χοροστᾰσία, *ας, ἡ, the institution of choruses, a feast solemnized therewith*; generally, *a dance*, Call. Lav. Pall. 66, Anth. P. 7, 613; 9, 603: from

Χοροστᾰτέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to appoint* or *lead a chorus*: from

Χοροστάτης, *ου, ὁ, the leader of a chorus.* [*ᾰ*]

Χοροτερπής, *ές*, (*χορός, τέρπω*) *delighting in the chorus* or *dance*, Nonn.

Χορτάζω, f. *-άσω*, to *feed* or *fatten in a stall*, *βόας ἔνδον ἐόντας*, Hes. Op. 450: generally, *to feed, fatten, fill, τινί, with* a thing, Ar. Pac. 139; *τινός χ., to fill full of* a thing, Id. Fr. 202: also, *χ. τινά τι*, Cratin. Odyss. 4, Plat. Rep. 372 D:—pass. *χορτάζομαι, to feed, fatten, fill one's self*; hence later, esp. in comedy, *to feast, be full*, Plat. Rep. 586 A, Nicostr. Pandros. 3; cf. Araros Incert. 3, Ath. 99 F, sq., Lob. Phryn. 64.

Χορταῖος, *α, ον*, (*χόρτος* II) :—*of grass.*—II. *χιτὼν χ., a shaggy coat of skins* worn by the actor who played Silenus, Dion. H. 7, 72:—generally, *any rough, coarse coat*, Ar. Fr. 704:—also *μαλλωτός* and *ἀμφίμαλλος*.

Χορτάριον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *χόρτος*. [*ᾰ*]

Χορτᾰσία, *ας, ἡ, a feeding at the stall*: generally, *a feeding, fattening*, Anth.

Χόρτασμα, *ατος, τό*, (*χορτάζω*) *fodder, forage*, Polyb. 9, 4, 3, N. T.

Χορτασμός, *οῦ, ὁ*, = *χορτασία*, Anaxandr. Incert. 27.

Χορταστικός, *ή, όν*, (*χορτάζω*) *good for feeding* or *fattening.*

Χόρτινος, *η, ον*, (*χόρτος* II) *of grass* or *hay.*

Χορτόβολον, *ου, τό*,=sq.

Χορτοβολών, *ῶνος, ὁ*, (*χόρτος* II, *βάλλω*) *a place for throwing grass* or *hay into, a hay-loft, barn.*

Χορτόβωλον, *ου, τό*,=sq.

Χορτόβωλος, *ου, ἡ, a clod of turf, a sod*, like *χορτόπλινθος*.

Χορτοκοπεῖον and *-κόπιον*, *ου, τό, a place where grass is cut for hay, a hay-field*, late words; cf. Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χορτοκόπος, *ον, cutting grass.*

Χορτολογέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to collect grass, forage*, App.: and

Χορτολογία, *ας, ἡ, a collecting of fodder, foraging*, Polyb. 18, 5, 1; 22, 22, 12: from

Χορτολόγος, *ον*, (*χόρτος* II, *λέγω*) *collecting fodder, foraging*, Strab.

Χορτομᾰνέω, *ῶ, to run wildly to grass*, LXX.; cf. *ὑλομανέω*.

Χορτόπλινθον, *ου, τό*, and *-πλινθος, ου, ἡ*,=*χορτόβωλος, a square of turf, a sod.*

ΧΟΡΤΟΣ, *ου, ὁ*, strictly, *an inclosed place* (v. sub fin.), but seemingly always with a collat. notion of *a feeding-place*, in Il., *a straw-yard*, that part of the *αὐλή* in which the cattle were kept, *αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτῳ*, 11, 774; *αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτοισι*, 24, 640:—then, generally, *any feeding-ground*, freq. in plur., e. g. *χόρτοι λέοντος*, Pind. O. 13, 62 (cf. *βοτάνη*); *χόρτοι εὐδενδροι*, Eur. I. T. 134; *χόρτος οὐρανοῦ, the expanse* of heaven, poet. ap. Hesych.; cf. *δύςχορτος, σύγχορτος*.—The word soon passed from this orig. signf. into that of—II. *food, fodder, provender*, esp. for cattle, *grass, hay*, Hes. Op. 608, Hdt. 5, 16; *θηρῶν ὀρείων χόρτον οὐχ ἵππων λέγεις*, Eur. Alc. 495; (but the proper phrase for *hay* was *χόρτος κοῦφος*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10): opp. to *σῖτος* (food for man), Hdt. 9, 41; but poets use it for *food* generally, as, *δούλιος χόρτος*, Hippon. 20; cf. Eur. Cycl. 507; and *χορτάζω* is common of *men*. (From the same root as *χόρτος* comes the Lat. *chors, cohors*, as also *hortus*, our *gard-en*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 143, Schneid. Varro R. R. 1, 13: also akin to *χορός, cour, court.*)

Χορτόστρωμα, *ατος, τό, a litter of grass* or *hay.*

Χορτοτομία, *ας, ἡ, a cutting of grass for hay.*

Χορτοφόρος, *ον*, (*χόρτος* II, *φέρω*) *carrying grass* or *hay*, *χ. ἅμαξα*, Strab. p. 1031, Polyaen. 3, 15.

Χορτώδης, *ες*, (*χόρτος* II, *εἶδος*) *like grass* or *herbs*, LXX.

Χορῳδέω, *ῶ*, f. *-ήσω*, *to sing in* or *to a chorus*, Dio C.: and

Χορῳδία, *ας, ἡ, a choral song*, opp. to *μονῳδία*, Plat. Legg. 764 E: from

Χορῳδός, *όν, singing in* or *to a chorus.*

Χορώνη, *ης, ἡ*,=sq.

Χορωνός, *οῦ, ὁ*, for *κορώνη, κορωνός, a crown*, Simon. 129; as in Lat. *chorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orator 48, Quintil. 1, 5, 20.

Χορωφελήτης, *ου, ὁ*, (*χορός, ὠφελέω*) *helping* or *cheering the chorus, κρότος χ.*, Ar. Lys. 1319, as Herm. reads for *-ωφελέτης*.

Χοῦς, *ὁ*, v. sub *χόος*.

†**Χουζᾶς**, *ᾶ, ὁ, Chusa*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Χόω, inf. *χοῦν*, part. *χῶν*, older radic. form of the later and more usu. *χώννυμι*, Hdt. 2, 137; 4, 71, etc., Thuc. 2, 75, 102.

Χραίνω, f. *χρᾰνῶ*,=*χράω* (A), *to touch slightly*, Pors. Or. 909: hence, *to smear, paint, χρ. ἡ ἀποχραίνειν*, Plat. Legg. 769 A, v. Ruhnk. Tim.: *to besmear, anoint, μέλιτι*, Anth. P. 7, 622:—*to stain, spot, πεδία δ' ἀργηστὶς ἀφρὸς χραίνει σταλαγμοῖς*, Aesch. Theb. 61: *to defile, pollute, taint, μιάσματι μιχὸν ἔχρανας*, Aesch. Eum. 170; *αἱμάτων μιάσμασι χρανθεῖσα*, Id. Supp. 266; esp. of moral pollution, *λέχη δὲ τοῦ θανόντος ἐν χεροῖν ἐμαῖν χραίνω*, Soph. O. T. 822, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1266, Hec. 366: also of words, *θεῶν ὀνόματα χρ.*, Plat. Legg. 917 B:—cf. *μιαίνω*. (From *χράω* (A), q. v.)

***Χραισμέω**, a verb not used in pres., but only in the following (merely Epic) forms,—fut. *χραισμήσω*: aor. 1 *ἐχραίσμησα*, and aor. 2 *ἔχραισμον*. Of the fut., Hom. has only *χραισμήσει* and *χραισμησέμεν*, Il. 20, 296; 21, 316; of aor. 1 only *χραίσμησε* and *χραισμῆσαι*, oft. in Il.; most freq. the aor. 2 *χραῖσμε, χράϊσμη*, and *χραίσμῃσι, χραίσμωσι*, inf. *χραισμεῖν*, yet only in Il., and (except in Il. 14, 66) always without augm. Strictly, *to ward off* something destructive *from* one, like *ἀρκέω*, Lat. *defendere*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., *οὐ κορύνη οἱ ὀλεθρον χραῖσμε σιδηρείη*, Il. 7, 144; *οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον*, 20, 296; *τῶν οὔ τις δύνατο χραισμῆσαι ὀλεθρον Τρώων*, 11, 120:—more freq. c. dat. pers. only, *to defend any one, help, aid, succour, avail* him, (though the notion of *warding off* is always implied), very oft. in Il., as 1, 28, 242; also c. neut. adj., *χραισμεῖν τι, to assist, avail* at all, Il. 21, 193, etc.; also absol., Il. 14, 66; 15, 652.—Hom. uses *χραισμεῖν* only with negatives; for in Il. 21, 193, *εἰ δύναταί τι χραισμεῖν* is ironical for *οὐτι χρ. δύναται*. In positive clauses first in Ap. Rh. 2, 249, etc.; he also has the imperat. *χραίσμετε* 2, 218.—The word is not found in Od., or in Hes. (The aor. 2, *χραισμεῖν, ἔχραισμον*, must be taken as the form nearest the root, to which a fut. and aor. 1 were added by analogy.—The deriv. from *χράω, χράομαι, χρηστός*, etc., is clear enough, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.) Hence

Χραίσμη, *ης, ἡ, help, succour*, Nic Th. 584. Hence

Χραισμήεις, *εσσα, εν, warding off, defending: helping, serviceable*, Nic. Th. 576.

Χραισμήϊον, *ου, τό, a means of help, remedy*, Anth.

Χραίσμημα, *ατος, τό*, =*χραίσμη*, Nonn.

Χραισμησέμεν, Ep. for *χραισμήσειν*, inf. fut. of *χραισμεῖν*, Il.

Χραίσμῃσι, Ep. for *χράϊσμῃ*, 3 sing. subj. aor. of *χραισμεῖν*, Il.

Χραίσμησις, *εως, ἡ*,=*χραίσμη*, Nic. Th. 926.

Χραισμήτωρ, *ορος, ὁ*, (**χραισμέω*) *a defender, helper*, Nonn.

Χραντός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *χραίνω, stained, defiled.*

Χράομαι, v. sub *χράω*.

Χραῦσις, *εως, ἡ, an anchor with a hook*, Hesych.: from

Χραύω, Aeol. for *χράω* (A), *to graze, scratch*, Il. 5, 138; v. sq.

ΧΡΑ΄Ω (A): strictly, *to touch lightly, touch on the surface, scratch, graze*, Lat. *radere, stringere*; then, generally, *to hurt, plague, harass*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *σὸς υἱὸς ἐμὸν βόον ἔχρασε κήδειν*,

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Il. 21, 369; *τόδε δῶμα ἐχράετ' ἐσθιέμεν καὶ πινέμεν*, Od. 21, 69; *κακόν οἱ ἔχραε κοῖτον*, Nic. Th. 315:—but also c. dat. pers., *to do a harm to* any one, *do* him *a harm*, *στυγερός οἱ ἔχραε δαίμων*, Od. 5, 396; *τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε δαίμων*, Od. 10, 64.—This orig. signf. of the word never passed into prose usage, for *νιφετῷ πάντα χρέεται* (Hdt. 4, 50) must not be referred hereto. Moreover the impf. only seems to occur uncontr. (Hence come *χρόα* and *χροΐα*, *χρώς*, *χρώζω*, *χρῶμα*, *χρώννυμι*: also *χρανῶ* (i. e. *χράΓω*, cf. *γράφω*). *χραίνω*: cf. Lat. *radere*, our *raze*, *graze*, *scratch*, being akin to *ξύρω*, *ξυρόν*, etc.: *χρίω* and *χρίμπτω* belong to the same root and have the same orig. signf., v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. *ἐγχρίμπτει.*) [ᾰ]

ΧΡΆΩ (B), Ion. *χρέω* (Hdt. 7, 111), Ep. *χρείω* (Od. 8, 79, H. Ap. 396): imper. *χρέω* (Hdt. 1, 155): fut. *χρήσω*: aor. *ἔχρησα*: f. pass. *κεχρήσομαι*: aor. pass. *ἐχρήσθην*: pf. pass. *κέχρησμαι* and *κέχρημαι*, of which some would confine the former to signf. A, the latter to signf. B. II.—*Χράω* contracts *ᾱε* into *η*, as *χρῆν*, *χρῆται*, *χρῆσθαι*, but Ion. into *ᾱ*, as *χρᾶ*, *χρᾶν*, etc.; however our MSS. of Hdt. now and then give the former, and very freq. the strict Ion. forms *χρέεται*, *χρέεσθαι*.

Radic. signf. *To furnish what is needful*: hence,

A. in the earliest examples of the act., of the gods and their oracles, *to give the needful answer, give a response, declare, pronounce, proclaim*, absol., *χρείων μυθήσατο Φοῖβος*, Od. 8, 79, *χρείων ἐκ δάφνης γυάλων ὑπὸ Παρνησσοῖο*, H. Ap. 396; *χρήσω βουλὴν Διὸς ἀνθρώποισι*, Ib. 132; cf. Theogn. 805, Pind. O. 7, 170; Hdt. 1, 49, 55, 67, etc.; *χρῆσεν οἰκιστῆρα Βάττον*, *proclaimed* him the colonizer, Pind. P. 4, 10:—also in Trag., *χρήσειν ἔοικεν ἀμοὶ τῶν αὐτῆς κακῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 1083; cf. Soph. El. 35, Eur. Hec. 1268, etc.: c. inf., *to warn by oracle*, *ἔχρησα πέμψαι*, Aesch. Eum. 203; *ἔχρησας ὥστε τὸν ξένον μητροκτονεῖν*, Ib. 202, cf. Cho. 1030:—rare in Att. prose, *τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ταύτην τὴν γῆν οἰκεῖν χρῆσαί τινι*, Thuc. 2, 102, cf. Lycurg. 160, 14.—II. pass. *χράομαι*, pf. *κέχρησμαι* and *κέχρημαι*, aor. *ἐχρήσθην*, of the oracular response, *to be uttered, proclaimed* by an oracle, hence *τὸ χρησθέν, the divine response*, Hdt. 1, 63; 7, 178, Pind. O. 2, 72; *τὰ χρησθέντα χρησθῆναί τινος, to be so declared about* a thing, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 355.—III. mid. *χράομαι*, f. *χρήσομαι*, aor. *ἐχρησάμην*, of the person to whom the response is given, *to consult a god* or *oracle*, *δθ' ὑπέρβη λύϊνον οὐδὸν χρησόμενος*, Od. 8, 81; cf. H. Ap. 252, 292;—*χρῆσθαι περί τινος*, *to consult* an oracle about a thing, Hdt. 4, 163; 7, 220; but more usu. c. dat., *to inquire of* a god or oracle, *consult* him or it, *ψυχῇ χρησόμενος Θηβαίου Τειρεσίαο*, Od. 10, 492, 565, etc.; *χρ. μαντηΐῳ*, *χρηστηρίῳ*, Lat. *uti oraculo*, Hdt. 1, 47, 53, 157, etc.: *οἱ χρώμενοι, the consultors*, Eur. Phoen. 957; *χρωμένῳ ἐν Δελφοῖς*, Thuc. 1, 126, (where we see how it glides into the more common signf. *to make use of* an oracle):—also in pf. pass. *κεχρημένος, one who has received an oracular response*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 12; and so, *σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένοι, being divinely warned* to be temperate, Aesch. Pers. 829:—and so, possibly, *χρησθείς* means *being warned, being advised*, in Soph. Ant. 24, (though it is commonly taken as=*χρησάμενος*, cf. Dind. ad l.)—In our MSS. and Edd. of Hdt. we have all the forms.—Hom. has the word in this signf. only in Od.: the act. only in pres. part. *χρείων* or *χρέων*, and fut. *χρήσω*; the mid. only in part. fut. *χρησόμενος*. Hence come the words *χρησμός*, *χρήστης*, *χρηστήρ*, with their derivs.

B. *to supply, furnish with* a thing, not found in pres. (*κίχρημι* being the pres. in use, Dem. 1250, 11); but only in aor. *χρῆσαι*, etc., Hdt. 3, 58; 6, 89, and Ar. Ran. 1159, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 18: c. acc. rei, *to furnish the use of* a thing, i. e. *to lend*, *τινί τι*: hence in mid., *to have furnished one, procure the use of, borrow*, *τι*, Eur. El. 170:—*πόδας χρήσας, ὄμματα χρησάμενος*, having *lent* feet and *borrowed* eyes, of a blind man carrying a lame one, Anth. P. 9, 13, cf. Plat. Demod. 384 B, C.

C. *χράομαι*, Ion. *χρέομαι*, as dep. mid. c. pf. pass. *κέχρημαι*:—from the sense of *consulting* or *using an oracle*, (supra A. III), comes the common signf. of simply *to use*, Lat. *uti*, c. dat.: Hom. has the pres. only once, and then absol. in Ion. part., *ἕξει μιν καὶ πέντε περιπλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς χρεώμενος* (as trisyll.), Il. 23, 834:—later, esp. in Att., usu. c. dat., *χρῆσθαι ἀργυρίῳ*, *to have* money *to use* for a purpose; *use* it thereon; *χρῆσθαι ἱματίῳ*, *to be provided with, wear* a garment; *χρῆσθαι πόλει*, *to have dealings with* the state, etc.; *ἔχρητο τῇ τραπέζῃ τοῦ πατρός, he had dealings* with my father's bank, Dem. 1236, 13;—and, generally, *of all means used towards an end*:—cf. *νομίζω* III: hence—II. very freq., like Lat. *uti*, *to have* or *be possessed of a feeling* or *faculty, to be in a state* or *condition and show it*, esp. in pf., v. Buttm. Catal. s. v.: in Hom. only in Od., and in the one phrase *φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῇσιν*, Od. 3, 266; 14, 421; 16, 398; *ὀργῇ* or *θυμῷ χρῆσθαι, to indulge one's* anger, give vent to it, Hdt. 1, 137, 155; *ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ* or *ἀληθείᾳ χρ., to speak* the truth, Hdt. 1, 14, 116; 7, 101, etc.; *βοῇ* or *κρανῇ χρ., to set up* a cry, Hdt. 4, 134; *συμφορᾷ, συντυχίᾳ, εὐτυχίᾳ χρ.*, Lat. *uti fortuna mala, prospera*, Hdt. 7, 134; 5, 41, etc.; *ὁμολογίᾳ χρ., to come to* an agreement, Hdt. 1, 150; 4, 118: *ὠνῇ καὶ πράσει χρ.*, to buy and sell, Hdt. 1, 153; *ἀμαθίᾳ χρ., to betray* ignorance, Thuc. 1, 68; *ζυγῷ χρῆσθαι δουλίῳ, to be under* slavery, become a slave, Aesch. Ag. 953; *χρ. εὐμαρείᾳ, to be at* ease, Soph. Tr. 192; *χρ. γαληνείᾳ, to have* fair weather, Eur. I. A. 546; *χρ. χειμῶνι*, Antipho 131, 42; *χρ. τύχῃ*, Andoc. 16, 3; etc.:—also, *χρ. τέχνῃ τινί, to carry on, follow* a trade, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1, Oec. 4, 4: *νόμοις χρ., to live under* laws, Eur. Hipp. 98; *χρ. ἀνομίᾳ*, to live lawlessly, Xen., etc.:—*χρῆσθαι* thus merely paraphrases the verb cognate to its dat., as, *μόρῳ χρ.*, i. e. to die, Hdt. 1, 117; *θείῃ πομπῇ χρεώμενος*, Lat. *divinitus missus*, Id. 1, 62, etc.; *χρ. φωνῇ* for *φωνεῖν, διαβολῇ χρ.* for *διαβάλλεσθαι*, etc., cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 D:—the part. *χρώμενος* may sometimes be translated *with*, (like *ἔχων, φέρων, λαβών*), as, *βίᾳ χρώμενος εἰςῆλθε*, he entered *with* violence:—*κτᾶσθαι* and *χρῆσθαι* are very often used convertibly; yet in the former the chief notion is that *of pure possession*, in the latter that *of actual use*, presupposing the former, as, *ὁ τὴν ἰατρικὴν κεκτημένος, a well-instructed physician*; *ὁ τῇ ἰατρικῇ χρώμενος, a medical practitioner*, Schäf. Mel. p. 18.—2. c. dupl. acc., *to use* a thing *as* so and so, *χρ. σκότῳ ὄψῳ*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 4.—3. *χρῆσθαί τινι εἴς τι, to use* for an end or purpose, Hdt. 1, 34, Xen.; etc.; so, *πρός τι*, Xen. Oec. 11, 13.; *ἐπί τι*, Id. Mem. 1, 2, 9; *ἀμφί* or *περί τι*, Id. Oec. 9, 6, An. 3, 5, 10:—also with neut. adj. as adv., *χρ. τανῦ τι*, Hdt. 1, 210: 2, 95 (where *τοῦτο τοῦτο* =*οὕτως, ὧδε*); so, *τι χρήσομαι τούτῳ*; what *use shall I make* of him? Ar. Ach. 935; Xen. An. 1, 3, 18; *χρ. τινὶ ὅτι βούλεταί τις, to make* what *use* one likes *of* him, Hdt. 1, 210, Ar. Nub. 438; so, *ἀπορέων ὅ τι χρήσεται*, not knowing what *to make of* it, Hdt. 7, 213; *οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι χρήσομαι τῷ ἀργυρίῳ*, Lat. *non habeo quod ex faciam*, Hemst. Call. Dian. 69.—III. of persons, *χρῆσθαί τινι, to have intercourse* or *dealings with* any one, *have to do with* him, *treat* him so and so, *χρῆσθαι τινι ὡς ἀνδρὶ ψεύστῃ*, Hdt. 7, 209, *χρῆσθαί τινι ὡς φίλῳ, ὡς πολεμίῳ, to treat* one as a friend or enemy, *regard* him as such, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 8; 3, 1, 6; but, *φιλικῶς χρῆσθαί τινι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 12: *ὑβριστικῶς χρ. τινι*, Dem. 1286, 23;—whereas *χρῆσθαι φίλῳ* or *πολεμίῳ* is *to learn to know* a person as a friend or enemy, *have* a friend or enemy, Cyr. 3, 2, 4; and so, *χρῆσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς* (sc. *ὡς φίλοις*), *to have* the gods for friends, Valck. Hipp 996, but *ὡς* is oft. omitted without altering the signf., as *οὐ σφόδρα ἐχρώμην Ἀρκίνῳ φίλῳ*, Antipho 136, 42, Stallb. Prot. 315 D; 316 E:—*χρῆσθαί τινι* (without *φίλῳ*), like Lat. *uti*, for *to familiariter, to be intimate with* a man, Xen. Hier. 5, 2, Mem. 4, 8, 11: hence absol., *οἱ χρώμενοι, friends*, Id. Ages. 11, 13, Mem. 2, 6, 5.—2. esp. of sexual intercourse, *χρῆσθαι γυναικί*, Hdt. 2, 181; cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 29: 2, 1, 30, Isae. 39, 5.—3. *χρῆσθαι ἑαυτῷ, to make use of* one's self or one's powers, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 B.—also, *παρέχειν ἑαυτόν τινι χρῆσθαι*, to place one's self at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 13: 8, 1, 5.—IV. absol., or with an adv., *οὕτω χρῶνται οἱ Πέρσαι*, such is the practice of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 23, cf. Mem. 4, 6, 11.—V. c. acc. rei, *χρέεσθαι πάντα δι' ἀγγέλων*, *to negociate* or *transact* every thing by messengers, Hdt. 1, 99, cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 11.—VI. the pf. *κέχρημαι* (with pres signf.), *to be in need* or *want of* a thing, *τινός*, Il. 19, 262, Od. 1, 13, etc.; which signf., though mostly Ep., is sometimes found in Att., e. g. *τοῦ κεχρημένου*; Soph. Phil. 1264; *βορᾶς κεχρημένοι*, Eur. Cycl. 88, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 801; cf. supra A. III:—moreover in this signf. the part. pf. only seems to be used, which when absol. takes an adj. signf., *wanting, needy, poor*, Od. 14, 155; 17, 347, Hes. Op. 315, 498; so, *ἀπορέω κεχρημένος* in Eur. I. A. 89.—2. but in Att. the pf. usu. as a strengthd. pres., *to use always*; hence, *to have, possess*, Buttm. Catal. s. v.:—Hdt. has the pf. only once in the usual signf. of the mid., *συμφορῇ κεχρημένος*, 1, 42.—VII. the aor. pass. *χρησθῆναι* seems to occur in this signf. only in Hdt. 7, 144, and, perh., in Soph. Ant. 24 but cf. supra A. III.

D. for *χρή*, v. sub voc.

(The connexion of the different signfs. may be seen by looking to

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the head of each principal division. From this root come *χρηστός*, *χρῆμα*, *χρήζω*, *χραισμεῖν*, *χρή*· *χρεών*, *χρέος* and *χρεῖος*, *χρεώ* and *χρειώ*, *χρεία*. —Buttm. and Passow further connect this root with ΧΡΑ΄Ω (A), *χραύω*, *to touch*, though this seems rather far-fetched, cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v.)

Χρέᾱ, Ep. syncop. for *χρέεα*, acc. pl. of *χρέος*, Hes. Op. 645.

Χρεᾱγωγός, *όν*, *carrying a debtor to prison.*

Χρεάμπαξ, *ᾱγος*, *ὁ*, *one who grasps at money*, Manetho.

Χρέεσθαι, Ion. for *χράεσθαι*, *χρᾶσθαι* and *χρῆσθαι*, inf. from *χράομαι*, Hdt.

Χρεία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*χράομαι*, *χρέος*):—*use*, Lat. *usus*; and that,—1. as a property, *use*, *advantage*, *service*, first in Theogn. 62; *τοῦ παιδός*, *of* or *from* the boy, Antipho 123, 44; *τῆς ῥητορικῆς*, Plat. Gorg. 480 A, etc.; *τὰ οὐδὲν εἰς χρείαν*, things of no *use* or *service*, Dem. 1462, 16:—freq. in plur., *uses*, *services* received, Pind. N. 8, 71, Soph. Fr. 742, Dem. 253, 15.—2. as an action, *using*, *use*, *κτῆσις καὶ χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 1, Plat. Rep. 451 C; *ἐν χρείᾳ εἶναι*, Id. Phaed. 87 C; *κατὰ τὴν χρ.*, for *use*, Id. Rep. 330 C; *πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 25.—3. of persons, *acquaintance*, *intimacy*, *τινός*, *with* one, Antipho 136, 40.—4. in rhetoric, *a pregnant sentence*, borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules: such *χρεῖαι* we still possess from the hands of Hermogenes and Aphthonius; and Macho, the comic poet and gramm., made a like collection of the bon-mots of Greek courtesans, many of which still remain in Athenaeus; cf. p. 577 D, Diog. L. 2, 85.—II. like Lat. *opus*, *need*, *necessity*, *χρείᾳς ὑπο*, Aesch. Theb. 286; *ἵν' ἐσταμεν χρείας*, considering what great *need* we are in, Soph. O. T. 1443; *χρεία πολεμεῖν*, to war with *necessity*, Id. O. C. 191; etc.;—and, c. gen., *want* or *lack of* a thing, *φαρμάκων*, *φορβῆς*, Aesch. Pr. 481, Soph. Phil. 162, etc.; so, *χρεία ἐστί* (*γίγνεται*) *μοι τινός*, Lat. *opus est mihi aliqua re*, Plat., etc.; *ἐν χρείᾳ εἶναι*, *γίγνεσθαί τινος*, Id. Rep. 566 E, etc.; *χρ. ἔχει μέ τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 169, Eur. Med. 1319; and so, *τίς χρεία σ' ἐμοῦ* [sc. *ἔχει*]; Id. Hec. 976, cf. *χρεώ*:—proverb., *χρεία διδάσκει*, *κἂν βραδύς τις ᾖ*, *σοφον*, '*necessity*'s the mother of invention,' Eur. Teleph. 10, cf. El. 376; so in plur., *αἱ χρεῖαι βιάζονται τολμᾶν*, Antipho 121, 12; *αἱ τοῦ σώματος χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 5; *αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι χρ.*, Dem. 668, fin.—2. *the result of such need*, *want*, *poverty*, Soph. Phil. 175, etc.; *χρεία καὶ πενία*, Ar. Plut. 534.—3. *a request of necessity*, opp. to *ἀξίωσις* (a claim of merit), Thuc. 1, 37, cf. 33: generally, *a request*, Aesch. Pr. 700; *χρ. ἔχειν τινός*, *to make a request of* or *from* another, Id. Cho. 481 (almost=*to have need of* his help).—4. *a needful business*, *a need*, Soph. Aj. 740: hence, *a business*, *employment*, *function*, Polyb. 3, 45, 2, etc.:—generally, *a business*, *matter*, like *χρέος*, and so of a battle, which we often call '*an affair*,' Id. 2, 69, 4, etc. Hence

Χρειᾰκός, *ή*, *όν*, *supplying a want*, *useful*, *helping*:—hence, *χρειακοί*, *servants*, Arrian. Peripl.

Χρείη, 3 sing. opt. pres. of *χρή*.

Χρεῖος, *τό*, Ep. for *χρέος*, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Χρεῖος, *ον*, (*χρή*):—*useful*: *needful*, *fitting*, *ἔπη*, Aesch. Supp. 194.—II. act., *needing*, *being in want of*, *φίλων*, Eur. H. F. 1337:—absol., *needy*, *poor*, Aesch. Supp. 202, Eur. Andromed. 20, 3.—The word is rare: cf. *ἀχρεῖος*.

Χρειοφελέτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, Ion. for *χρεωφελέτης*, Hipp.

Χρειόω, *ῶ*, f. *-ώσω*, *to have force*, *avail*, *πρός* or *κατά τι*, Sext. Emp. p. 456, etc.

Χρείω, Ep. for *χρέω*, *χράω*, *to deliver an oracle*, Od. 8, 79, H. Ap. 396: cf. *χράω* (B) A. fin.

Χρειώ, *όος*, contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*, Ep. for *χρεώ*, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Χρειώδης, *ες*, (*χρεῖος*, *εἶδος*) *of useful nature*, *τὸ χρ.*, *utility*, Luc. Amor. 38.

Χρείως, *τό*, in later Ep. for *χρέος*, *χρέως*.

†**Χρεμέτης**, *ὁ*, *the Chremetes*, a river of Africa, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Χρεμετίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to neigh*, *whinny*, Lat. *hinnire*, of a horse, Il. 12, 51, Hdt. 3, 86, 87, Plat. Rep. 396 B, etc.:—in Hes. Sc. 348 we have a shorter form (of 3 pl. aor. 1) *χρέμισαν*: and, in Call. Fr. 352, a form *χρεμετάω*: *χρεμέθω* is also quoted, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 523. (Hence *χρόμαδος*:—onomatop., like *βρέμω*, Lat. *fremo*, and akin to *χρέμπτομαι*: but no such root as ΧΡΕ΄ΜΩ is in use.) Hence

Χρεμέτισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a neighing*, *whinnying*, Anth.: and

Χρεμετισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a neighing*, *whinnying*, Ar. Eq. 553.

Χρεμετιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*χρεμετίζω*) *fond of neighing*, Philo.

Χρέμης, *ητος*, *ὁ*, freq. name of old men in the new comedy, v. **Χρεμύλος**.—II. *a sea-fish*.

Χρεμίζω, f. *-ίσω*, v. sub *χρεμετίζω*.

Χρέμμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *spittle*, *expectoration*: from

Χρέμπτομαι, f. *-ψομαι*, dep. mid., *to clear one's throat*, *to hawk and spit*, Ar. Thesm. 381; c. acc., *μῆλα χρ.*, Eupol. Κολακ. 17; *πλατὺ χρεμψύμενος*, Luc. Catapl. 12, cf. Imagg. 20. (Akin to *χρέμω*, *χρεμετίζω*, cf. Lat. *screo*.)

Χρεμπτόν, *οῦ*, *τό*,=*χρέμμα*.

Χρεμύλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, like **Χρέμης**, a name of old men in the new comedy, from *χρέμω*, *χρέμπτομαι*, *a spitting*, *asthmatic old man*.

Χρέμυς, *υος*, *ὁ*, also *κρέμυς*, *a hard-headed sea-fish*, also *λιθοκέφαλος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Χρέμψ, a kind of *fish*, coupled with *λάβραξ*, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 18 (v. l. *χρέψ*, but with nothing to determine gender or declension.)

Χρέμψις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *a hawking and spitting*.

†**Χρέμων**, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Chremon*, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

†**Χρεμωνίδειος**, *ον*, *of Chremonides*, *Chremonidean*, Ath. 250 E: from

†**Χρεμωνίδης**, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Chremonides*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 7, 17.

Χρεοκοπέω, *-κοπία*, *-κοπίδης*, *-κόπος*, worse forms for *χρεωκοπ-*, Lob. Phryn. 390.

Χρεολῠτέω, worse form for *χρεωλ-*, v. foreg.

Χρέομαι, Ion. for *χράομαι*, Hdt.: in Hom. the part. *χρεώμενος* from *χρέωμαι* is once found for *χρῶμαι*, Il. 23, 834.

Χρεόν, Ion. for *χρεών*, freq. in Hdt.

Χρέος, *τό*, gen. *χρέεος*, contr. *χρέους* (Eur. I. A. 373); the dat. does not occur either sing. or pl.: Ep. nom. and acc. pl. *χρέᾱ*, Hes. Op. 645, Att. *χρέᾱ*: Ep. nom. sing. *χρεῖος*, Att. *χρέως*, q. v.: (*χράομαι*, *χρή*).—I. like *χρεία*, *want*, *need*, *χρέος ἔχειν τινός*, Ar. Ach. 454.—II. *a business of necessity*, *a business*, *affair*, *matter*, *ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος*, *ἐὸν αὑτοῦ χρεῖος*, Od. 1, 409; 2, 45; *κατὰ χρέος τινὸς ἐλθεῖν*, to come on *account of* a person or thing, i. e. because one wants it, Od. 11, 479:—then c. gen., like *χάριν*, for what *reason? wherefore?* Aesch. Ag. 85; so, *ἐφ' ὅ τι χρ. ἐμόλετε*; Eur. Or. 151:—also, just like *χρῆμα*, *a thing*, Soph. O. T. 157, Theocr. 24, 65; 25, 53; *μέγα τι χρέος*, Call. Dian. 100; cf. *χρῆμα* II. 3.—III. *that which one needs must do* or *pay*, and so *a debt*, oft. in Hom.; *χρέος ὀφείλειν τινί*, Il. 11, 688, Od. 21, 17; *χρεῖος ὀφείλεταί μοι*, Il. 11, 686, Od. 3, 367: *χρεῖος ἀποστήσασθαι*, to weigh, i. e. pay, back *a debt*, Il. 13, 746; so, *χρέος ἀποδιδόναι*, Hdt. 2, 136 (where also we have *χρ. διδόναι*, to lend money, *χρ. λαμβάνειν*, to borrow, contract *debts*; *χρέος τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν* [sc. *ὀφειλόμενον*], Dem. 900, 14:—in pl., *debts*, Hes. Op. 645, Ar. Nub. 13, etc.; *χρέα ἀπολαμβάνειν*, Andoc. 25, 20; *χρέα ἐπὶ τόκοις ὀφειλόμενα*, Isae. 88, 23; *τὴν οὐσίαν ἅπασαν χρέα κατέλιπε*, left all the property *in outstanding debts*, Dem. 986, 24:—cf. *ἀποκοπή*, *χρεωκοπέω*.—2. metaph., *a debt*, *trespass*, *sin*, Theogn. 205, Soph. O. C. 235.—3. generally, *a debt*, *due*, *τεὸν χρ.*, Pind. P. 8, 45, cf. Eur. Hec. 892; *κατὰ χρέος*, according *to what is due*, as is *meet and proper*, H. Hom. Merc. 138; *ἦλθε τωὐτ' ἐπὶ χρέος*, he came to the same *office*, of Ganymede, Pind. O. 1, 71, cf. 7, 72, Soph. El. 74; *οἷς τόδ' ἦν χρέος*, they who had this *charge*, Aesch. Pers. 777:—*a promise due*, Pind. O. 3, 12; 11 (10), 10; *κατὰ χρέος ὑπερ ἑῶκει*, Ap. Rh. 3, 189; *ἔχω χρέος οὐδὲν ἐλπεῖν Ἕλληνος*, I know *no service* which a Greek has done me, *no good turn which I owe* to one, Hdt. 3, 140: *ἀρᾶς τίνει χρέος*, pays the *debt* (i. e. does the *work*) of a curse, Aesch. Ag. 457.—4. *the debt to pay*, *one's destiny*, *fate*, esp. *death*.—IV. in Soph. O. C. 251, Herm. takes it to be=Lat. *necessitudo*, *a tie*, *connexion*.—V. much more rarely, like *χρεία* I, *use*, *profit*.—Homer uses both *χρέος* and *χρεῖος*, the latter much more freq. and the former only in Od.

Χρεοφειλέτης, **χρεοφείλης**, worse forms for *χρεωφ-*.

Χρέω, Ion. for *χράω* (B) A, *to deliver an oracle*, H. Hom. Ap. 253, 293, oft. in Hdt.

Χρεώ, gen. *χρεόος*, contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*, only poet.; Ep. *χρειώ*: (*χρέος*, *χρεία*):—*want*, *need*; hence, *desire*, *longing*, *urgent wish*, freq. in Hom.; *ἤ τι μάλα χρεώ*, of a truth, something is much *needed*, Il. 9, 197, cf. 10, 172; *χρειοὶ ἀναγκαίη*, of dire *necessity*, Il. 8, 57; c. gen., *χρειὼ ἐμεῖο*, *want*, *need of* me, Il. 1, 341, cf. Od. 4, 634; *ἵν' οὐ χρεὼ πείσματός ἐστιν*, where there is no *need of* a cable, Od. 9, 136.—2. *χρειὼ ἱκάνεται*, *want*, *necessity* arises, Il. 10, 118, 142, Od. 6, 136; so, *χρειὼ γίγνεται*, Il. 1, 341; c. acc. pers., *ὅτι με χρειὼ τόσον ἵκοι*, Od. 5, 189; *τίνα χρειὼ τόσον ἵκει*; Od. 2, 28; so *ἐμὲ δὲ χρειὼ γίγνεται νηός*, Od. 4, 634 (where *ἐμέ* is the acc. of the object towards which,—and *γίγνεσθαι* like *ἱκάνειν* is used as a verb of motion, cf. *γίγνομαι* II. 1); so, even *χρεώ ἐστι* is used c. acc., *οὐδέ τί μιν χρεὼ ἔσται τυμβοχοῆς*, Il. 21, 322.—3. hence the common Homeric elliptical.

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use of χρεώ c. acc. pers., where one would have expected the dat., τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ (sc. ἱκάνει), Od. 1, 225, Il. 10, 85,—which might also be τίπτε δέ σε χρή; why must thou so?—and, in this phrase, χρεώ is oft. followed by a gen., οὔτι με ταύτης χρεὼ τιμῆς, no *need of* it touches me, Il. 9, 608 (which might also be οὔτι με ταύτης χρὴ τιμῆς); so, χρεὼ βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, Il. 10, 43, cf. 9, 75; 11, 606; but for the gen. we find also an inf., τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεὼ ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς, who *needs* must stand firm, Il. 11, 409; so, οὐδέ τί μιν χρεὼ νηῶν ἐπιβαινέμεν, Od. 4, 707; cf. Il. 18, 406, Od. 15, 201.—In all these cases Herm. would supply ἔχει, but this phrase is not found in Hom.: Eur. has once imitated this ellipse, ἀλλὰ τίς χρεία σ' ἐμοῦ; Hec. 976, cf. Pors. Or. 659.—II. *necessity, destiny, fate*, Ap. Rh. 3, 33.—III. *an affair, business*, lb. 4, 191. —The word is Ep., used once by Eur. H. F. 51.—Hom. uses both forms, χρεώ and χρειώ, equally: but in the ellipt. phrase, mentioned I. 3, he always has χρεώ, and that as a monosyll.: hence χρεώ, Il. 11, 606, before a vowel, is even used short, cf. Näke Choeril. p. 161.

Χρεωκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χρεωκόπος) Att. for χρεοκοπέω, *to cut down debts*, i. e. *to lessen* or *cancel* them, Lat. *novas tabulas facere*, Plut. 2, 829 C:—metaph., χρ. τὸν λόγον, lb. 764 A; χρ. μέρος ἡμισυ, lb. 968 D:—Plut.:—pass., *to be cheated* or *defrauded*, lb. 829 C.

Χρεωκοπία, ας, ἡ, (χρεωκόπος) *a cancelling of debts*, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 68;—such a measure was Solon's σεισάχθεια, called χρεῶν ἀποκοπή by Plut. Sol. 15.

Χρεωκοπίδης, ου, ὁ, *one who cancels his debts, an insolvent*: esp. said of those friends of Solon at Athens, who took advantage of his σεισάχθεια, Plut Solon 15: from

Χρεωκόπος, ον, Att. for χρεοκόπος, (χρέος II, χρέως, κόπτω):—*cutting down debts*, i. e. *cancelling them, leaving them unpaid, insolvent*:—formed after κρεωκόπος.

Χρεωλῠτέω, ῶ, (χρέος II, χρέως, λύω):—*to discharge a debt*, Plut. Alcib. 5; χρ. τὸν μισθόν, *to pay* wages *that are due*, Joseph.

Χρεώμενος, Ion. part. from χράομαι, for χρώμενος, Il. 23, 834.

Χρεών, τό, Ion. χρεόν,—but the Att. form is also freq. in the MSS. of Hdt.: gen. also τοῦ χρεών, Eur. Hipp. 1256, H. F. 21, so that it is indecl., though little used save in nom. and acc.:—strictly a part. neut. from χράω, (Ion. χρέω). *That which an oracle declares, that which must be*, τὸ χρεὸν γίνεσθαι, Hdt. 7, 17: hence, *fate, necessity*, like χρεία II, Eur. Il. c., Bacch. 515; ἥ τε ἡλικία καὶ τὸ χρεών, Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; etc.:—but usu. χρεών (or χρεόν) ἐστι, much like χρή, 'tis *fated, necessary*, c. inf., Theogn. 564, Aesch. Ag. 922, Soph. O. T. 633, etc.;—c. acc. et inf., Pind. P. 2, 96, Hdt. 1, 41, 57; 2, 133, etc., and so in Att., as Soph. Phil. 1439, Ar. Eq. 138, Thuc. 5, 49, Plat., etc.:—sometimes also absol., χρεών [sc. ἐόν], *it being necessary, since it was necessary*, Hdt. 5, 50; 9, 58.—2. more rarely, *that which is expedient* or *right*, Soph. Phil. 143:—so, absol. as adv., οὐ χρεὼν ἄρχετε, ye rule *not-rightly*, i. e. *unrightfully*, Thuc. 3, 40.—Hom., and Hes., do not use it at all, Od. 15, 201, being f. l. for χρεώ. [In poets χρεών is sometimes monosyll., v. Näke Choeril. p. 161.]

Χρέωνται, Ion. 3 pl. from χράομαι, for χρῶνται, Hdt.

Χρέως, τό, Att. for χρέος II, *a debt*, Dem. 900, 14 (v. l. χρέος); v. Lob. Phryn. 391: acc. to the Atticists the word is indecl. and χρέως is also the form of the gen. and acc. sing.—The pl. is borrowed from χρέος, and the dat. sing. and pl. are not found.

Χρεωστεύω, and -έω, f. -ήσω, *to be in debt*:—pass. χρεωστοῦμαι, *to have a debt owing to one*, Heliod.: from

Χρεώστης, ου, ὁ, (χρέως) *a debtor*, Luc. Abdic. 15, Plut. 2, 101 C. Hence

Χρεωστικός, ή, όν, *suitable to a debtor, like one*. Adv. -κῶς, *as a debtor, on account of debts*.

Χρεωφειλέτης, ου, ὁ, *a debtor, one in debt*, †N. T., cf.† Lob. Phryn. 691.

Χρεωφείλημα, ατος, τό, *a debt*.

Χρεωφείλης, ου, ὁ, = χρεωφειλέτης, susp.

Χρεωφῠλάκιον, ου, τό, (φυλάσσω) *the archives in which the lists of public debtors are kept*, Inscr.

Χρῆ, ἡ, = χρεία II, *need, necessity*, but prob. only to be found in the phrase χρῆ 'στι, Soph. O. C. 505 (ubi v. Herm.), Fr. 537 (ubi v. Dind.), Pherecr. Ἀῆρ. 8, Ar. Fr. 329, Phryn. (Com.) Mus. 4:—cf. βασίλη for βασίλεια.

Χρή, impers.: subjunct. χρῇ: optat. χρείη: inf. χρῆναι, poet. also χρῆν, Pors. Hec. 264:—impf. ἐχρῆν and χρῆν, both Att., Pors. Suppl. Praef. Hec. (D), though the former is rare, Wüstem. Theocr. 18, 12:—fut. χρήσει:—v. sub fin. Strictly from χράω (B) A, *to deliver an oracle*, χρή (sc. ὁ θεός);—but always used impers. (somewhat after the manner of ὑει, νίφει, etc.), *it is fated, necessary*, (cf. Hdt. 1, 8, and χρεών); c. inf., *it must, must needs* be, *it is good, fit, meet* to be, etc., νῦν δὲ χρὴ τετλάμεν ἔμπης, Od. 3, 209; τὸν νῦν χρὴ κομέειν 6, 207; cf. Il. 1, 216; 4, 57, etc.: also in Att., σήμαιν' ὅ τι χρὴ συμπράττειν, Aesch. Pr. 295; ὅ τι χρὴ πάσχειν ἐθέλω, lb. 1067; ὅ τι χρείη ποιεῖν, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 4 C, 9 A:—but, more often, like δεῖ, and Lat. *oportet, decet*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *one must, one must needs, it behooves, befits* one to.., Hom., etc.; χρή σε πόλεμον παῦσαι, Il. 7, 331; οὐ σε χρὴ νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχειν, Il. 9, 496, etc. —Sometimes the inf. must be supplied from the context, esp. in Hom. in phrases like τίπτε μάχης ἀποπαύεαι; οὐδέ τί σε χρή, why cease from battle? for it behoves thee not (sc. ἀποπαύεσθαι μάχης), Il. 16, 721, cf. 19, 420; so, ὅθι χρὴ πεζὸν ἐόντα (sc. μάρναsθαι), Od. 9, 50: so also in Att., ποθεῖν ἃ μὴ χρή (sc. ποθεῖν), Aesch. Ag. 342; θύσαντες οἷς χρή (sc. θῦσαι), Plat. Rep. 415 E; etc.; cf. Stallb. Plat. Menex. 247 E.—The impf. usu. expresses something that ought to have been, but has not, ἐνθάδ' οὐ παραστατεῖ, ὡς χρῆν, 'Ορέστης, Aesch. Ag. 879; ἔκανες γ' ὃν οὐ χρῆν, Id. Cho. 930; cf. Soph. Tr. 1133, etc.—2. also, sine inf., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ ὑφροσύνης, thou *hast* no *need of* imprudence, i. e. it does not *befit* thee, Il. 7, 109; οὐ σε χρὴ ἔτ' αἰδοῦς, Od. 3, 14; τί με χρὴ μητέρος αἴνου, Od. 21, 110; μυθήσεαι ὅττεό (i. e. οὗ τινος) σε χρή, Od. 1, 124; 4, 463:—this usage is denied to the Att. poets by Pors. Or. 659, v. also Dind. Ar. Av. 1406; cf. χρεώ.—3. very rare c. dat. pers. pro acc., Soph. Ant. 736, Eur. Ion 1317.—II. sometimes also in a less strong sign., *one may, one can*, πῶς χρὴ τοῦτο πεπρᾶσθαι; how *is one to* get through this? Theocr. 15, 45; freq. also in Dem. and Luc., v. Valck. Adon. p. 354 A.—III. τὸ χρῆν, *fate, destiny*, Eur. H. F. 1, Hec. 260, ubi v. Dind.—IV. ἔχρης, Dor. χρῆσθα, = ὤφελες, *thou ought'st*, Ar. Ach. 778.—Cf. δεῖ.—Hom. has only the pres. indicat. χρῇ, and uses it short before a vowel, Od. 3, 14.

Χρήσσει, Ep. contr. dat. plur. from χρέος for χρεέσσει, Ap. Rh.; or from χρῆος.

Χρήζω, in Att. used only in pres. and impf. (unless with Herm. and Ellendt we read χρησθείς in Soph. Ant. 23, Dem. 519, 29, as aor. pass. from this verb, *being asked* or *desired*) Ep. and Ion. χρηΐζω, as always in Hom., though in Hdt. both forms commonly occur: Dor. χρήσδω, χρήδω, Theocr. 8, 11, Ar. Ach. 734: (χράω, χρή, χρεία). *To need, want, lack, have need of*, τινός, Il. 11, 835, Od. 17, 121, 558, Hdt. 5, 30, and Att.: absol. in part. χρῄζων, *needy, poor*, Od. 11, 340, Hes. Op. 349.—2. *to desire, long for*, τινός, Hes. Op. 365: *to ask, crave, desire, demand*, Lat. *sollicitare*, freq. in Hdt.; usu. c. inf., as in 1, 41, 112, 152, etc.; also, χρ. τινὸς ποιεῖν τι, lb. 5, 19, 65; 9, 55; so also in Att., χρήζω ἀκοῦσαι, Aesch. Pr. 283, Soph. and Eur.; but rare in prose, as Thuc. 3, 109, and Xen.; v. Valck. Adon. p. 328 B, Pors. Med. 1396: also, χρ. τινὰ ποιεῖν, Hdt. 1, 41; 4, 83:—c. gen. rei, *to ask, demand* a thing, lb. 5, 30; 9, 87; very rarely c. acc. rei, as in Hdt. 7, 38, for an inf. is usu. to be supplied, as φράζ' ὅ τι χρῄζεις (sc. φράζειν), Ar. Nub. 359, cf. Thesm. 751, Aesch. Pr. 928:—sometimes also, χρήζειν παρά τινος, Vita Hom. 17.—3. μὴ ἔχρῃζες θανεῖν, like μὴ ὤφελες, thou *oughtest* not to have died, O that thou hadst not..! Soph. O. C. 1713.—4. the part. χρῄζων is used absol. for εἰ χρήζει, *if one will, if one chooses*, Theogn. 952, Aesch. Cho. 340: hence, *wishing well, well inclined, propitious*, πολλὰ δ' ἀλλὰ φανεὶ χρηίζων (sc. Ἑρμῆς), lb. 815, but v. Dind. ad l.; εἰ θεὸν χρῄζοντ' ἔχει, Eur. Supp. 597.—Cf. χρήσασθαι.—II. the signf. of χράω, *to deliver an oracle*, has been wrongly given to this verb, v. sq.—The word is rare in Att. prose, except in Xen.

Χρῄζω, = χράω, *to deliver an oracle, foretell*, Eur. Hel. 516.—Several forms of χρῄζω have been wrongly referred to this signf., v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1428, Ellendt v. χρῄζω 2.

Χρηΐα, ας, ἡ, Ion. for χρεία. *use, need*.

Χρηΐζω, Ep. and Ion. for χρῄζω, q. v. sub init.

Χρηίσκομαι, Ion. collat. form from χράομαι, *to use, make use of*, τινι, Hdt. 3, 117.

Χρῆμα, ατος, τό, (χράομαι):—*a thing that one uses* or *needs*; hence, in plur., *goods, property, money*, oft. in Od. (never in Il.), Hes., Hdt., etc.; cf. sub fin.:—proverb., χρήματα ψυχὴ βροτοῖσι, a man's *money* is his life, Hes. Op. 684; χρήματ' ἀνήρ, 'money makes the man,' Alcae. 50, Pind. I. 2, 17; ἐν χρήμασιν εἶκει πάντα, Aesch. Eum. 757; χρημάτων πέρι τῶν τε, Eur. El. 37; χρήματα πορίζειν, Ar. Eccl. 236; κρίσσων χρημάτων, Thuc. 2, 60; χρήμασιν νικᾶσθαι, lb.; μήτε χρημάτων φειδόμενος μή τε πόνων, Plat. Phaed. 78 A; etc.—Acc.

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to Poll. 9, 87, the Ion. used also the sing. in this signf., and so we find it once in Hdt. 3, 38, but this was not common till late, as in Diod., and N. T. — II. generally, *a thing, matter, affair, event*, H. Hom. Merc. 332, Hes. Op. 342, 400 ; πρῶτον χρημάτων πάντων, Hdt. 7, 145 : κινεῖν πᾶν χρῆμα, 'to leave no stone unturned,' Hdt. 5, 96 : esp. *a dealing, business*, like Lat. *res* for *negotium*.—2. χρῆμα is often expressed where it might be omitted, as, δεινὸν χρῆμα ἐποιεῦντο, Hdt. 8, 16 ; οἷόν τι χρῆμα ποιήσειε, Ib. 138, etc. : so too, ἐς ἀφανὲς χρῆμα ἀποστέλλειν ἀποικίαν, to send out a colony without any certain destination, Id. 4, 150 : and so oft. in Trag., τί χρῆμα ;=τί ; *what ?* e. g. Aesch. Pr. 298, Cho. 10, Soph. Phil. 1231 ; esp. τί χρῆμα πάσχω ; Valck. Hipp. 909 ; so also, πικρόν τί μοι χρῆμα ἐδόκει εἶναι, Plat. Gorg. 485 B.—3. in like manner, χρῆμα is used in periphrases to express something strange or extraordinary of its kind, μέγα συὸς χρῆμα, a huge *monster* of a boar, Wess. Hdt. 1, 36 ; ὑὸς χρῆμα μέγιστον, Ibid. ; cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8 ; τοῦ χειμῶνος χρῆμα ἀφόρητον, Hdt. 7, 188 ; τὸ χρῆμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον, of what a terrible length the nights are, Ar. Nub. 2 ; λιπαρὸν τὸ χρῆμα τῆς πόλεως, what a fine city ! Id. Av. 826, cf. Lys. 83 ; κλέπτον τὸ χρῆμα τἀνδρός, a thievish *sort* of fellow, Id. Vesp. 933 ; τὸ χρῆμα τοῦ νοσήματος, Id. Lys. 1085 :—τυράννου, a horrible tyrant, Plat. Rep. 567 E ; χρ. καλόν τι, such a fine thing ! Theocr. 15, 23 :—also to express a great number or mass, as we say *a lot, a deal, a heap* of.., πολλόν τι χρῆμα τῶν ὀφίων, χρῆμα πολλῶν ἀρδίων, νεῶν, *a vast deal* of serpents, javelins, ships, etc., Hdt. 3, 109 ; 4, 81 ; 6, 43 ; ὅσον τὸ χρῆμα παρνόπων, what a *lot* of locusts, Ar. Ach. 150, cf. Pac. 1192 ; χρῆμα πολλόν τι χρυσοῦ, Hdt. 3, 130 ; πολὺ χρῆμα τεμαχῶν, Ar. Plut. 894 :—also of persons, χρῆμα θηλειῶν, Valck. Phoen. 206 ; σφενδονητῶν πάμπολύ τι χρῆμα, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5 ; μέγα χρῆμα Λακωνῶν, Theocr. 18, 4.—The interchange between χρῆμα and κτῆμα is freq., yet the same distinction holds as between χράομαι and κτάομαι, so that κτῆμα is strictly *a possession*, χρῆμα, *what one wants* or *uses*, v. κτῆμα I. fin., and cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 17, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 20. Hence

Χρημάτιας, ου, ὁ, *a rich man*, Manetho.

Χρηματίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ : (χρῆμα) :—*to do* or *carry on business, have dealings*, esp. in money-matters (though this special signf. is mostly confined to the mid.) : generally, *to negociate, transact business*, Thuc. 1, 87 ; 5, 61 ; χρ. τι, Id. 6, 62, Isocr. 73 D :—χρ. περί τινος, *to consult, debate, hear and advise* about a matter, περί τινος, Ar. Thesm. 377, Arist. Rhet. 1, 4, 4 : absol., *to consult, consider*, πρὶν ἂν ἅπαξ γνῷ τὸ δικαστήριον, πάλιν χρηματίσαι, Dem. 717, 26, cf. Aeschin. 4, 10 ; χρ. ἰδίᾳ, Dem. 430, 24, etc. :—*to give an answer after deliberation*, Xen. Ath. 3, 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 250, 10 :—generally, *to have dealings of any kind with, stand in any relation to* a person, χρηματίζειν τινί πρὸς γένος, *to stand in a relation* of affinity to any one, Phot. e Ctes. Pers. 2.—II. mid. χρηματίζομαι : fut. -ιοῦμαι : pf. κεχρημάτισμαι (Dinarch. 92, 8) :—*to do business for one's self* or *to one's own profit* ; hence, *to make money*, οἰόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, Thuc. 7, 13 ; esp. by base arts, Dinarch. l. c., Isae. 77, 18 ; χρ. ἀπό τινος, *to make money* of or from a thing, Plat. Soph. 225 E, Arist. Pol. 3, 15, 12 ; ἐκ τινος, Isocr. 221 ; c. acc. cognato, χρ. χρηματισμόν, Plat. Legg. 949 E, Gorg. 467 D :—hence, generally, *to transact business, have dealings, negociate, hold conference* with another, τινί, Hdt. 3, 118 ; 7, 163 :—c. acc. rei, χρηματίζεσθαι τὸ νόμισμα, *to traffic* in money, like a money-lender or banker, Arist. Pol. 1, 9, 14 ; but c. acc. pers., χρ. τινα, *to make money of* any one, i. e. *get* it *from him by extortion*, Polyb. 32, 21, 13 ; and so, χρ. παρά τινος, Isocr. 209 B ; cf. πράσσω V. 2, πλεονεκτέω.— III. in later writers, from Polyb. downwds., the act. χρηματίζω has the signf. *to take and bear a title* or *name*, χρηματίζει βασιλεύς, *he takes the title* of king, Polyb. 5, 57, 2 ; 30, 2, 4, Diod., etc. ; νέα Ἴσις ἐχρημάτισε, *she had herself called* a new Isis, Plut. Anton. 54 ; ἐχρημάτιζε Καρχηδόνιος, Strabo ; μὴ πατρόθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μητρῶν χρηματίζειν, *to call themselves* not from the fathers, but the mothers, Plut., cf. Menag. Diog. L. 1, 48, Interpp. ad Act. Apost. 11, 26.—Prose word.

Χρηματικός, ή, όν, *of* or *belonging to χρήματα* or *money*, χρ. ζημία, a *money* fine, Plut. Demosth. 27 ; χρ. συμβόλαια, *money* contracts, Id. Lycurg. 13 : οἱ χρηματικοί, *the moneyed men*, Id. Solon 14 ; χρ. πενία, Id. 2, 524 E.

Χρημάτισις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Xen. Oec. 11, 11 ; 20, 22. [ᾰ]

Χρηματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χρηματίζω) *a doing of business*, as well commercial as public : esp. *a negociation, a giving audience to ambassadors*, Polyb. 28, 14, 10 ; χρ. ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τοὺς λόγους, Ib. 16, 4 : also of an oracle, *a response*, LXX.—3. οἱ χρηματισμοί, *negociations in writing, acts, instruments, documents*, Diod. 14, 13.—II. (from mid.) *a doing business for one's own gain, money-making*, oft. in Plat., ἀμελήσας χρηματισμοῦ καὶ οἰκονομίας, Apol. 36 B ; ἰάτρευσις καὶ ὁ ἄλλος χρ., Rep. 357 C ; χρ. διὰ βαναυσίας καὶ τόκων, Legg. 743 D ; ὁ ἐκ γῆς χρ., Ib. 949 E :—*gain, profit*, Isocr. 37 B ; χρ., οὐ λειτουργία γέγονεν ἡ τριηραρχία, Dem. 568, 18.—III. later, *a title, style, name*, Diog. L. 1, 48.

Χρηματιστέον, verb. adj. from χρηματίζω, *one must make money*, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

Χρηματιστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=χρηματιστής. Hence

Χρηματιστήριον, ου, τό, *a place for business* : and so, — 1. *a council-chamber*, Diod. 1, 1. — 2. *a banking-house, counting-house*, Plut. Caes. 67.—3. *an oracle*, LXX.

Χρηματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χρηματίζω) *one who carries on business*, esp. for making money, *a money-getter, a man in business, trafficker, tradesman*, Plat. Gorg. 452 A, Rep. 434 A, etc., Xen. Oec. 2, 18. Hence

Χρηματιστικός, ή, όν, *belonging to* or *fitted for χρηματίζειν* or χρηματίζεσθαι : hence,—1. *fitted for traffic* and *money-making*, Plat. Rep. 581 C : χρ. οἰωνός, an omen *portending gain*, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23 : ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of money-making, traffic*, Id. Gorg. 477 E, Euthyd. 307 A ; v. esp. Arist. Pol. 1, 3.—2. *belonging to* or *fitted for the dispatch of public business*, χρ. σκηνή, πυλών, a tent, hall *for holding conferences, giving audience*, etc., Polyb. 5, 81, 5 ; 15, 31, 2.

Χρηματίτης, ου, ὁ, (χρῆμα) *a wealthy man*, Diod. ; ἀγὼν χρ., *a contest for a money prize* ; cf. χρηματικός. [ῐ]

Χρηματοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (χρῆμα, δαίω) :—*a divider of money* or *wealth*, κτεάνων χρ., Aesch. Theb. 730.

Χρηματοποιός, όν, (χρῆμα, ποιέω) *money-making, money-getting*, of women, Ar. Eccl. 442, Xen. Oec. 20, 15.

Χρηματοφθορικός, ή, όν, *fitted for wasting money, spendthrift*, opp. to χρηματιστικός, Plat. Soph. 225 D : from

Χρηματοφθόρος, ον, (χρῆμα, φθείρω) *wasting* or *squandering money*.

Χρηματοφυλάκιον, ου, τό, *a treasury*. [ᾰ]

Χρήμη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for χρεία, *a request, prayer*, v. l. Archil. 15, Vit. Hom. 13, 14.

Χρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, like χρεία, *need, want, lack*, Theogn. 389, 394, etc. ; cf. also χρησμοσύνη.

Χρῆννυμι,= χράομαι, prob. l. in Theophr. Char. 5.

Χρῆος, εος, τό, Ep. for χρέος, Manetho ; whence dat. pl. χρήεσσι, Ap. Rh. 3, 1198.

Χρήσθω, Dor. for χρήζω, Theocr.

Χρῆσθα, Dor. 2 sing. impf. from χρῆναι, for ἔχρης, Ar. Ach. 778.

Χρησϊμεύω, *to be useful* or *serviceable*, τινί, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 386 : from

Χρήσϊμος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Plat. Gorg. 480 B, Rep. 333 C ; (χράομαι) : —*useful, serviceable ; good for use, good, apt* or *fit* in its kind, first in Theogn. 406, then in Hdt., and freq. in Att. ; χρ. εἴς τι, *useful* for something, Hdt. 4, 109, Plat. Rep. 333 B ; ἐπί τι, Id. Gorg. 480 B ; πρός τι, Eur. Hipp. 482, Plat. τὸ χρ., *use, advantage*, Eur. Phoen. 1741 ; τὸ αὐτίκα χρ., Thuc. 3, 56.—2. also of men, *serviceable, fit, proper*, Soph. Aj. 410 : esp., like χρηστός, *a good and useful citizen*, χρ. πολεῖ, Eur. Or. 910 ; χρ. πολίτης, Eupol. Dem. 16 ; χρ. τινι, Isae. Fr. 2, 1 ; ἐπί τι, Dem. 779, 15, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 6 ; τοὺς εὐπόρους δεῖ χρησίμους ἑαυτοὺς παρέχειν τῇ πόλει, to show themselves *useful and well deserving* of the state, Dem. 1045, 23, cf. Eur. Supp. 887, Isae. Fr. 3, 1 :—τοῖς σώμασι χρησιμώτεροι, more *able* bodied, Xen. Lac. 5, 9 : opp. to ἀργαλέος τὴν ὄψιν, Aeschin. 9, 21.—3. *used, made use of*, τέμενος χρησιμώτατον, *a much-frequented* sanctuary, Hdt. 2, 178.—4. χρησίμη διαθήκη, an *available* (i. e. *authentic*) will, Isae. 59, 18.—II. adv. -μως, *usefully, χρ. ἔχειν*, to be *serviceable*, Thuc. 3, 44. Hence

Χρησϊμότης, ητος, ἡ, *usefulness*.

Χρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (χράομαι) : — *a using, employment, use* made of a thing, τινός, Pind. O. 10 (11), 2 : also in plur., *uses, advantages*, Id. N. 1, 43 ; αἱ ἐς τὰ πολεμικὰ χρήσεις, *the uses* of war, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 7 :—opp. to κτῆσις, Plat. Menex. 238 B ; cf. χράομαι, fin. — 2. *power* or *means of using, usefulness*, Thuc. 7, 5 ; opp. to ἀχρηστία, Plat. Rep. 333 D ; ἔχειν χρῆσιν, to be *useful*, Dem. 154, 18.—3. *intimacy, acquaintance*, Lat. *usus*, Isocr. 409 C ; αἱ οἴκοι χρήσεις, i. e. *intercourse with a woman*, Id. 386 C.—4. in Gramm., *a passage quoted as authority for some special usage*, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 226. —II. (χρώω (B) A), *the response of an oracle*, ἀπὸ κείνου χρήσιος, at his *bidding*, Pind. O. 13, 108. — III.

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χράω (B) B), *a lending*, Polyb. 32, 9, 4.

Χρησμηγόρας, ου, ὁ, (χρησμός, ἀγορεύω) *an utterer of oracles, a prophet*: —poet. χρησμαγόρης, Anth. P. 9, 525. Hence

Χρησμηγορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to utter oracles*, Luc. Dea Syr. 10.

Χρησμηγόρος, ον, = χρησμηγόρας, χρησμολόγος.

Χρησμοδοσία, ας, ἡ, *a giving of oracles*: from

Χρησμοδοτέω, ῶ, *to give oracles*. Hence

Χρησμοδότημα, ατος, τό, *an oracle given, prophecy*.

Χρησμοδότης, ου, ὁ, (χρησμός, δίδωμι) *one who gives oracles, a prophet, soothsayer*.

Χρησμολέσχης, ου, ὁ, = χρησμολόγος, Lyc. 1419.

Χρησμολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χρησμολόγος) *to utter oracles, divine*, Ar. Av. 964, 991.

Χρησμολογία, ας, ἡ, *an uttering of oracles*.

Χρησμολογική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of divination, gift of prophecy*.

Χρησμολόγιον, ου, τό, *a divination*.

Χρησμολόγος, ον, (χρησμός, λέγω) *uttering oracles, divining*, χ. ἀνήρ, *a soothsayer, diviner*, Hdt. 1, 62; 8, 96; of Musaeus, Soph. Fr. 960. — II. *an expounder of oracles*, Hdt. 7, 142, 143; and in 7, 6, prob., *a collector of oracles, oracle-monger*; cf. Thuc. 2, 8, 21, etc.

Χρησμολύτης, ου, ὁ, *an expounder of oracles*. [ῠ]

Χρησμοποιός, όν, (χρησμός, ποιέω) *making oracles in verse*, Luc. Alex. 23.

Χρησμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χράω (B) A): — *the answer of an oracle, oracular response, oracle*, Solon 28, 9, Pind. P. 4, 106, Hdt., and freq. in Att.: χρησμὸν φαίνειν, to deliver *an oracle*, Hdt. 1, 159; cf. κίβδηλος II. 3:—ὥσπερ χρησμοὺς γράφειν, i. e. with all solemnity, Lycurg. 159, 21.

Χρησμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (χρήζω) like χρημοσύνη, *need, want, poverty*, Tyrtae. 1, 8; κόρος καὶ χρ., Heraclit. ap. Philon.:—hence, *an eager request, importunity*, τῆς χρ. μετίεσαν, Hdt. 9, 33 (where some wrongly take it in the signf. of μαντοσύνη, others no better for χρῆσις, *use*).

Χρησμοφόρος, ον, (χρησμός, φέρω) *bringing oracles*, Luc., Paus.

Χρησμοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (χρησμός, φύλαξ) *a keeper of oracles*, Luc. Alex. 23.

Χρησμῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χρησμῳδός) *to sing oracles* or *give them in verse*: *to give oracles, prophesy*, Hdt. 7, 6, Ar. Eq. 818, Plat., etc. Hence

Χρησμῴδημα, ατος, τό, *an oracular response*, esp. in verse.

Χρησμῳδία, ας, ἡ, *the answer of an oracle*, esp. given in verse: *a prophecy*, Aesch. Pr. 775, Plat. Prot. 316 D.

Χρησμῳδικός, ή, όν, *meet for a χρησμῳδός, oracular*, Luc. Alex. 22: from

Χρησμῳδός, όν, (χρησμός, ᾠδή): —strictly, *singing oracles* or *delivering them in verse: prophesying, prophetic*, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1200: ὁ χρ., *a soothsayer, prophet*, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Ion 534 C, etc.

Χρηστέον, verb. adj. from χράομαι, *one must use*, τινί, Plat. Soph. 267 E.

Χρηστεύομαι, dep. mid., *to behave like a χρηστός*, i. e. *be good, kind* or *merciful*, N. T.

Χρηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = χρήστης. Hence

Χρηστηριάζω, f. -άσω, like χράω, *to give oracles, prophesy*: usu. in mid., like χράομαι, *to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle*, χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἐν Δελφοῖς, Hdt. 1, 66, cf. 91, etc.; χρ. θεῷ, *to consult* a god, like χρήσασθαι θεῷ, Hdt. 7, 178; ἱροῖσι χρηστηριάζεσθαι, *to consult* victims, Id. 8, 134, cf. 4, 60; χρ. ἐπί τι, *for* something, Id. 1, 66; περί τινος, *respecting* something, Id. 2, 52: χρ. εἰ.., *to ask the oracle* whether.., Id. 5, 67.

Χρηστήριον, ου, τό, *an oracle*, i. e., —1. *the seat of an oracle*, such as Delphi, H. Hom. Ap. 81, 214, etc., Hes. Fr. 39, 6, Hdt. 1, etc.; τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρ., Hdt. 1, 13; sometimes distinguished from the ναός, when it is the *cella* or *most sacred place*, Schweigh. Hdt. 6, 19:—freq. in plur. for sing., Aesch. Theb. 748, Eum. 194.—2. *the answer of an oracle, oracular response*, Hdt. 1, 63, 69, etc., Eur. Ion 532.—II. *an offering for the oracle*, as made esp. by those consulting it; generally, *a sacrificial victim*, χρ. θέσθαι, ἕρδειν, Pind. O. 6, 119, Aesch. Theb. 230: and metaph. (as we say) *a victim, sacrifice*, Soph. Aj. 220, ubi v. Lob. Strictly neut. from

Χρηστήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Eum. 241; (χράω (B) A):— *of* or *belonging to an oracle*, ἑφετμαί, Aesch. l. c.: *oracular, foreboding*, ὄρνιθες, Id. Theb. 26.—2. *of* or *belonging to a prophet, prophetic*, ἐσθής, Id. Ag. 1270; τρίπους χρ., Eur. Ion 1320; δόμοι χρ. = χρηστήρια.—II. (χράομαι) like χρηστικός, *fitted* or *designed for use, useful*, χρηστήρια σκεύη, *household utensils* or *furniture*, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 6, Strab.

Χρηστηριώδης, ες, (χρηστήριον, εἶδος) *after the manner of a χρηστήριον*, Philostr.

Χρήστης, ου, ὁ: gen. pl. χρήστων (parox., not χρηστῶν, to distinguish it from the gen. pl. of χρηστός); (χράω (B) A):—*one who gives* or *expounds oracles, a prophet, soothsayer*.—II. (κίχρημι), *a creditor, usurer, dun*, Ar. Nub. 241, 433, Lycurg. 150, 37.—2. (χράομαι, κίχραμαι), *a debtor*, Isae. 36, 26, Lys. 910, fin., Dem. 867, 13, etc.; cf. Phryn. 468.

Χρηστικός, ή, όν, (χράομαι):—of persons, *knowing how to use, understanding the use of* a thing, τινός, Arist. Pol. 1, 7, 4; later also, τινί (like the verb), M. Anton. 7, 55.—II. of things, *useful, serviceable*, Arr. Adv. -κῶς.

Χρηστογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *good* or *beautiful painting*, Plut. Arat. 13.

Χρηστοεπέω, ῶ, = χρηστολογέω, Eccl.

Χρηστοήθεια, ας, ἡ, *goodness of heart*: from

Χρηστοήθης, ες, (χρηστός, ἦθος) *good-natured*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 21, 16.

Χρηστοοινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (χρηστός, οἶνος) *to produce good wine*, Strab.

Χρηστοκαρπία, ας, ἡ, *the bearing of good fruits*, Strab.: from

Χρηστόκαρπος, ον, (χρηστός, καρπός) *having, bearing good fruits*, Strab.

Χρηστολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to speak good words* or *kindly*, Eccl.: and

Χρηστολογία, ας, ἡ, *fair speaking*, N. T.: from

Χρηστολόγος, ον, (χρηστός, λέγω) *giving good words, speaking fairly*.

Χρηστομάθεια, ας, ἡ, (χρηστομαθής) *desire of learning*, Longin. 44, 1. —II. *a learning of things useful*:— hence, books containing a summary of things most worthy to be known were entitled περὶ χρηστομαθείας: and so χρηστομάθειαι were *collections of the best things from other authors*, *chrestomathies*, such as we still possess of Proclus and Helladius. [ᾰ]

Χρηστομᾰθέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be desirous of learning*, Longin. 2, 3: from

Χρηστομᾰθής, ές, (χρηστός, μανθάνω) *desirous of learning*.—II. *having learnt all things useful or good*, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2, Clem. Al. p. 342.

Χρηστομουσέω, ῶ, (χρηστός, μοῦσα) *to be good* or *apt in music*, Ath. 633 B.

Χρηστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χράομαι: —like χρήσιμος, *useful, good of its kind, serviceable*, τινί, Hdt. 7, 215; τὰ χρηστά, as subst., *good services, benefits, kindnesses*, Hdt. 1, 41, 42; χρηστὰ φέρειν, Id. 4, 139, ἐτελοῦτο δὴ τὰ χρηστά, Aesch. Pers. 228; etc.:—opp. to μοχθηρός, πονηρός, Plat. Gorg. 504 A, Prot. 313 D —2. *bestowing health* or *wealth*, Thuc. Hdt. 8, 111; hence also τελευτὴ χρηστή, a *happy* end or issue, Hdt. 7, 157: of victims and omens, *leading good, auspicious, lucky*, ἱρά, σφάγια, Hdt. 5, 44; 9, 61, 62.—3. *good, wholesome for* a thing, τῶν νεύρων, *for* the sinews, like ἀγαθός, Ael. — 4. in Gramm., *in use, current*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 360.—II. of men, *good*, esp. in war, as we say *a good man and true*, Hdt. 5, 109; 6, 13, Soph. Phil. 437, etc.; generally, *good, honest, upright*, Soph., etc.:—hence, like χρήσιμος, of good citizens, *useful, deserving*, Thuc. 3, 64, Dem. 459, 10.—2. οἱ χρηστοί, like οἱ ἀγαθοί, those of *good* family, Lat. *optimates*, cf. ἀγαθός I, Welcker Theogn. p. xxvi.—3 *good-natured, plain, simple*: hence, sometimes, in bad sense, *simple, silly*, like εὐήθης, Ruhnk. Tim., Plat. Theaet. 161 A, 166 A: also ironically, χρ. εἶ, you're *a nice fellow*, Id. Phaedr. 264 B, cf. sub ἠδύς.—4. esp. of a man, *strong, able* in body for sexual intercourse, γυναικὶ χρῆσθαι δυνάμενος, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Cf. χράομαι III. 4. χρῆσις.—III. adv. -τῶς, *well, properly*, Hdt. 4, 117; esp. in irony, Id. 3, 36; χρηστῶς ἔχειν, Ar. Eccl. 219. Hence

Χρηστότης, ητος, ἡ, *usefulness, goodness*.—II. of persons, *goodness, excellence, honesty, uprightness*, χρηστότητα ἀσκεῖν, Eur. Supp. 872: *goodness of heart, kindness*, Isae. Menecl. § 8 *simplicity, silly good-nature*, Menand. p. 215;—ἤθους ἁπλαστία μετ' ἀλογοστίας, acc. to Def. Plat. 412 E.

Χρηστουργία, ας, ἡ, *a good deed, benefit, kindness*.

Χρηστοφιλία, ας, ἡ, *the love of good men* or *good deeds*.

Χρηστόφιλος, ον, *loving good men* or *good deeds*.

Χρηστοφωνία, ας, ἡ, *a good voice* or *speech*.

Χρήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = χρηστήρ, χρήστης, Hesych.

Χρῖμα, ατος, τό = χρῖσμα, *an ointment to be rubbed in*: *unguent, oil*, v. l. for χρῖσμα, Aesch. Ag. 94. [ῐ Call. Lav. Pall. 16, Xenophan. ap Ath. 526 B †(3, 6 Bgk.)†, Achae. ib. 689 B: the accent χρίμα is therefore wrong, Schäf. Greg. 566.]

Χρίμπτω, f. -ψω:—poet. strengthd. for χρίω, *to pass* or *skim lightly over the surface* of a body: hence, *to graze, scratch, wound*, Lat. *radere, stringere*, like χραύω, χραίνω, esp. freq. in part. aor. pass., χριμφθεὶς πέλας, *grazing* near, close *even to touching*, Od. 10, 516; ἐκ γενύων χριμφθεὶς γόος, the wail or cry *forcing its way out* from the clenched jaws, Pind. P. 12, 37 —then, generally, *to come nigh, draw*

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near, approach. c. dat., *δόμοις χρίμπτεσθαι*, Aesch. Eum. 185; *ὡσὶ χρίμπτεται βοή*, Id. Theb. 84; cf. Eur. Phoen. 809, Cycl. 406; so also in aor. 1 mid. *χρίμψασθαι*, H. Hom. Ap. 439.—II. also intr. in act., *αὐδὼ μὴ χρίμπτειν θριγκοῖς*, Eur. Ion 156; cf. Phoen. 99, Andr. 530.—2. sometimes also with *πόδα* added (like *βαίνω* II. 4), *πόδας χρίμπτουσα ῥαχίαισι, keeping close along* the shore, Aesch. Pr. 713; and so, *ὑπ' ἐσχάτην στήλην ἔχριμπτ' ἀεὶ σὺριγγα, kept* the axle *close* to the post, Soph. El. 721; also in mid., *πόδα χριμπτόμενος εἰναλίῳ κώπῃ*, Eur. Hel. 520; also, *ποτὶ πλευρὰ χρίμψασθαι κάρῃ*, Theocr. 25, 144.—Poet. word. Cf. *ἐγχρίμπτω*, *ἐπιχρίμπτω*, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. *ἐγχρίμπτει*.

Χρίπτω,=foreg., prob. not in use.

Χρισιάζω, f. *-άσω*, *to anoint*, Eccl.

Χρῖσις, εως, ἡ, (*χρίω*) *an anointing, unction*, LXX.: *a besmearing, varnishing, colouring.*—II. *a colouring, varnish, wash*, Ael. N. A. 6, 41. (Usu. wrongly written *χρίσις*.)

Χρῖσμα, ατος, τό, (*χρίω*):—*any thing smeared on*, esp. *a scented unguent*, while the common unperfumed anointing oil, such as wrestlers used, was called simply *ἔλαιον*, cf. Theophr. Char. 5: the *ἄλειμμα* was also scented, but prob. more liquid than the *χρῖσμα*, *hog's lard, grease*, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 330: in Xen. An. 4, 4, 13, *χρῖσμα* is distinguished from *μύρον* not by the material, but as being of thicker consistency (cf. *σύειος*); and Theophr. distinguishes *μύρον* and *χρῖσμα*, de Odor. 16 and 27 sq.,—but how they differ he does not say, cf. Xen. Symp. 2, 4: in Aesch. Ag. 94, *πέλανος* follows as equivalent.—2. *a substance for smearing* or *colouring, white-wash* or *stucco*. (The usu. accent *χρίσμα* is wrong.)

Χριστέμπορος, ον, (*Χριστός, ἔμπορος*) *making a trade of Christ and his doctrine, perverting it for lucre*, Eccl.

Χριστεπώνῡμος, ον, (*Χριστός, ἐπώνυμος*) *named after Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστήριον, ου, τό, an unguent, a bottle of ointment.

Χρίστης, ου; *ὁ, a white-washer*; also *κονιατής*.

Χριστιανίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*Χριστιανός*) *to profess Christianity*, Eccl.

Χριστιανικός, ή, όν, adv. *-κῶς*, (*Χριστιανός*) *befitting Christians, Christian*, Eccl.

Χριστιανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*Χριστιανίζω*) *the profession of Christianity, Christianity*, Eccl.

Χριστιανός, οῦ, ὁ, a Christian, N. T.

Χριστόγονος, ον, (*Χριστός, *γένω*) *proceeding from Christ*, Eccl.

†*Χριστόδωρος, ου, ὁ, Christodorus*, a poet of the Anthology.

Χριστοειδής, ές, gen. *έος*, adv. *-δῶς*, (*Χριστός, εἶδος*) *like Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστοκάπηλος, ον,=*Χριστέμπορος*, Eccl. [*ᾰ*]

Χριστοκίνητος, ον, (*Χριστός, κινέω*) *moved, influenced by Christ*, Eccl. [*ῐ*]

Χριστοκτόνος, ον, (*Χριστός, κτείνω*) *slaying Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστόληπτος, ον, (*Χριστός, λαμβάνω*) *inspired by Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστομάθεια, ας, ἡ, a learning of the doctrine of Christ, Eccl.

Χριστομάχος, ον, (*Χριστός, μάχομαι*) *fighting against Christ*, Eccl. [*ᾰ*]

Χριστομύστης, ου, ὁ, (*Χριστός, μυέω*) *one who is initiated into Christianity*, Eccl.

Χριστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *χρίω, to be rubbed on, used as ointment* or *salve, φάρμακα χριστά, salves*, Aesch. Pr. 480, ubi v. Blomf.—II. *washed, washed over, anointed*, LXX.: *τὸ χρ., anointing oil*, LXX.—2. esp. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *ὁ, the Anointed One, the CHRIST*, as a transl. of the Hebr. *Messiah*, N. T.

Χριστοτελεστής, οῦ, ὁ,=*Χριστομύστης*, Eccl.

Χριστοτόκος, ον, (*Χριστός, τίκτω*) *bringing forth Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστοφόρος, ον, (*Χριστός, φέρω*) *bearing Christ*, Eccl.

Χριστώνῡμος, ον, (*Χριστός, ὄνομα*) *named after Christ*, Eccl.

ΧΡΙΩ, f. *χρίσω*, etc.: (v. sub fin.):—strictly, *to touch the surface of a body slightly*, esp. of the human body, *to graze*, hence—1. *to rub, anoint with scented unguents* or *oil*, as was usu. done after bathing, freq. in Hom., *χρῖεν ἐλαίῳ*, Il. 23, 186; *λόεον καὶ χρῖον ἐλαίῳ*, Od. 4, 252; *ἔχρισεν λίπ' ἐλαίῳ*, 3, 466; *λοέσσαί τε χρῖσαί τε*, 19, 320; mid. *χρίομαι*, aor. *ἐχρισάμην, to anoint one's self*, Od. 6, 96; *καλλεῖ ἀμβροσίῳ οἰῳ Κυθέρεια χρίεται*, 18, 193; cf. Hes. Op. 521: c. acc. rei, *χρίεσθαι λοῦς, to anoint* (i. e. poison) *one's* arrows, Od. 1, 262; cf. Soph. Tr. 675, Eur. Med. 789:—metaph., *ἱμέρῳ χρ. οἰστόν*, Eur. Med. 634.—3. *to rub over with colour, to colour* or *white-wash*, *κεχριμένος ἐρευθεδάνῳ*, Hdt. 4, 189; *κεχρ. πίσσῃ*, Ib. 195: so in mid., *χρίεσθαι τὰ σώματα μίλτῳ, to smear their* bodies, Ib. 191.—4. *to injure the skin slightly, prick, sting*, of the gadfly in Aesch. Pr. 567, 598, 880. (Cf. *χρίμπτω*, and v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. *ἐγχρίμπτει*:—akin to *χρώς, χρόα, χροιά, χραύω, χραίνω*. [*ῐ* in pres. and impf. always. In the other tenses, *ῐ* in signf., *to anoint, colour*, *ἔχρισα, χρῖσαι, κεχρῖσθαι*, and therefore also *χρῖσμα, χρῖσις*:—but *ῐ* in signf., *to sting, graze, ἔχρισα, χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι*, cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v.]

Χρόα, ἡ,=*χροιά*.

Χρόα, χροΐ, heterocl. acc. and dat. of *χρώς*, q. v.

Χροιά, ᾶς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *χροιή*, Il., Att. *χροία* and *χρόα*, the latter always in Plat., Lob. Phryn. 496: (*χρώς*):—*the surface of a body*, esp. of the human body, *the skin; the body* itself, *παραδραθέειν φιλότητι ἣ χροιῇ*, Il. 14, 164; *κατὰ χροιὴν ῥέει ἰδρώς*, Theogn. 1011; *δῖζεν τῆς χρόας ἔφασκεν ἡδύ μου*, Ar. Plut. 1020. Cf. *χρώς*.—II. *the surface, as the seat of colour, the colour* of a thing, Aesch. Pr. 493, Eur. Cycl. 517, Plat., etc.: esp. *the colour of the skin, the complexion*, *χροίας ἀμείψεις ἄνθος*, Aesch. Pr. 23; *χροίαν ἀλλάξασα*, Eur. Med. 1168; *λευκὴν χρ. ἔχεις*, Id. Bacch. 457, cf. Ar. Nub. 1012; *χρόᾳ ἀδήλῳ τῶν δεδραμένων πέρι, with colour* that gives no hint of what has passed, Eur. Or. 1318; so in Plat., etc.—III. in the Pythagor. philosophy, *the superficies of a body*.—IV. in music, *a particular kind of melody*, like *χρῶμα*, Plut. 2, 1143 E. Hence

Χροιέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to shape, form, fashion*, c. acc., Eccl.

Χροΐζω, f. *-ίσω*, contr. *χρώζω*, *to touch* or *graze the surface*; generally, *to touch*, *χροΐζει λέχος Ἥβας*, Eur. Heracl. 915. cf. Pind. Fr. 104 (Bergk): —mid. *χροΐζομαι, to touch another's skin with one's own, to lie with*, *τινί*, Theocr. 10, 18, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1619.—II. *to colour, stain.*—Poet. word. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 616.

Χροΐζω, f. *-ίσω*, poet. for foreg.: *χροϊσθεῖσαι*, Nic. Fr. 2, 26.

Χρόμᾰδος, ου, ὁ, a grating or *creaking noise, jarring, gnashing, crashing, χρ. γενύων*, Il. 23, 688. (From *χρέμω*.)

Χρόμη, ης, ἡ, and *χρόμος, ου, ὁ*,= foreg.: also *the neighing* of horses, Hesych.

†*Χρομία, ας, ἡ, Chromia*, wife of Endymion, Paus. 5, 1, 4.

Χρόμιος, ου, ὁ, Anan. 1, Epich. p. 28; and in Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 18, etc., *χρόμις, ιος, ὁ*:—*a sea-fish*. (From *χρέμω*, because said *to utter a jarring sound*.)

†*Χρομίος, ου, ὁ, Chromius*, son of Priam, Il. 5, 160; Apollod. 3, 12, 5. —2. son of Neleus, Od. 11, 286; prob. the same in Il. 4, 295.—3. a Lycian, Il. 5, 677.—4. another Lycian, Il. 17, 218.—5. a Trojan, Il. 8, 275.—6. an Argive, Hdt. 1, 82.—7. son of Agesidamus, a Syracusan, a victor in the Nemean games, Pind. N. 1, 8.

†*Χρόμις, ιος, ὁ*, (same name as foreg.) *Chromis*, a leader of the Mysians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 858.—2. a herdsman, Theocr. 1, 24.

Χρόμος, ου, ὁ, v. *χρόμη*.

†*Χρόμων, ωνος, ὁ, Chromon*, a Messenian, Thuc. 3, 98.

Χρονέω for *χρονίζω*, very dub. in Anth.

Χρονία, ας, ἡ,=*χρονιότης*, dub. Hence

Χρονιαῖος, α, ον, =*χρονίος*, very dub.

Χρονίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ*; (*χρόνος*). —I. intr., *to spend time, περὶ Αἴγυπτον*, Hdt. 3, 61: *to continue* or *last long, hold out*, Aesch. Ag. 847; *χ. δρῶν, to persevere* in doing, Plat. Phaedr. 255 B:—esp., *to tarry, linger, delay, be slow*, Aesch. Ag. 1356, Thuc. 6, 49; 8, 16; *κεχρονικὼς ἐν Ῥώμῃ*, Polyb. 33, 16, 6.—II. *to prolong, put off*:—hence, in pass., *to grow up*, *χρονισθεὶς ὀ ἀπέδειξεν ἔθος*, Aesch. Ag. 727:—*to be prolonged* or *protracted*, *τῶνδε πύστις οὐκ ὀκνω χρονίζεται*, Id. Theb. 54, cf. Cho. 957; *χρονισθέντος πολέμου*, Andoc. 27, 1.

Χρονικός, ή, όν, (*χρόνος*) *of* or *concerning time, κανόνες*, Plut. Solon 27: —*τὰ χρονικά* (sc. *βιβλία*), *annals* or (rather) *chronology*, Id. Themist. 27.

†*Χρόνιος, ου, ὁ, Chronius*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 47, 6.

Χρόνιος, α, ον, and Att. *ος, ον*, Eur. Ion 470, Andr. 84, etc., (*χρόνος*):—*after a long time, late, χρόνιος ἐλθών*, Od. 17, 112; *χ. φανείς*, Soph. Phil. 1446; *χρόνιον εἰσιδὼν φίλον*, Eur. Or. 475; *τροπαῖα χρονία*, Aesch. Theb. 706.—2. *for a long time, a long while, χρόνιόν τινα ἐκβάλλειν, ἐλαύνειν*, Soph. Phil. 600, O. C. 441; *χρόνιος εἶναι, ἀπεῖναι*, etc., Eur. Or. 485, I. A. 1099; *χρόνιός εἰμι ἀπὸ βορᾶς*, Id. Cycl. 349.—3. *long, lasting long, long-enduring*, Pind. P. 3. 204, and Eur.; *χρ. ἔτη*, Ar. Ran. 347; *χρ. πόλεμοι*, Thuc. 1, 141, cf. 6, 31; *χρ. δεσμά*, Plat. Legg. 855 B:—*lingering, ἄπλοιαι*, Aesch. Ag. 149; *χρόνιοι μέλλετε πράσσειν*, Soph. Phil. 1449; *δίκα χρόνιος*, Eur. Antiop. 15, 1.—II. adv. *-ίως*: also neut. pl. *χρόνια* as adv., Eur. Or. 152, Hel. 1232. The word is rare in prose, and only (as it seems) in signf. I. 3. Hence

Χρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, a long time or *while, long duration.*

Χρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*χρονίζω*) *long duration*; also, *a tarrying* in a place,

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Polyb. 1, 56, 3.—II. *a delaying, coming late.*

Χρονιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from χρονίζω, *tarrying, staying long; delaying, tardy*, Orac. ap. Ael. V. H. 3, 43. —II. *delayed.*

Χρονογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a noting of time, annals*, Polyb. 5, 33, 5: from

Χρονογράφος, ον, (χρόνος, γράφω) *recording times and events: ὁ χρ., a chronicler, annalist*, Strab. [ᾰ]

Χρονοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (χρόνος, κρατέω) *ruler of time*, astrolog. term, Ptolem. [ᾰ]

Χρονόληρος, ον, = κρονόληρος, dub.

Χρονολογία, ας, ἡ, *computation of time, chronology.* Hence

Χρονολογικός, ή, όν, adv. -κῶς, *belonging to chronology; versed therein; chronological.*

Χρονολόγος, ον, (χρόνος, λέγω) *computing time: ὁ χρ., a chronologer.*

Χρόνος, ου, ὁ, *time*, Hom., etc.; τῶν δὲ πεπραγμένων ἀποίητον οὐδ' ἂν χρόνος δύναιτο θέμεν τέλος, Pind. O. 2, 31; etc.:—also, *a certain definite time, a while, period, season*, τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκριβῶς, *with chronological accuracy*, Thuc. 1, 97. Special phrases, χρόνον, *for a while, for a long* or *short time*, Od. 4, 599; 6, 295, Hdt. 1, 175; 7, 223, etc.; so, πολὺν χρόνον, for a long *time*, Od. 11, 161; οὐκ ὀλίγον χρ., Il. 19, 157; (v. infra 2); τὸν ἀεὶ χρ., for ever, Eur. Or. 207, etc.; ἕνα χρ., *at once, once for all*, Il. 15, 511: and χρόνον was oft. omitted in the phrases τὸν ἀεί, τὸν ἔμπροσθεν, τὸν ὕστερον, Br. Soph. El. 1075, Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 546:—χρόνου περιιόντος, as *time* came round, Hdt. 4, 155; so, χρ. ἐπιγιγνομένου, διεξελθόντος, προβαίνοντος, etc., Hdt., and Att.:—ὀλίγου χρόνου, in a short *time*, Hdt. 3, 134; so, οὐ μακροῦ χρ., τοῦ λοιποῦ χρ., etc., Soph.: πόσου χρ.; *for* how *long?* Ar. Ach. 83:—χρόνῳ, in *time, at last*, like διὰ χρόνου, Hdt. 1, 80, 176, etc., and freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 313; also, χρόνῳ ποτέ, Hdt. 9, 62, and Xen.; χρόνοις ὕστερον, long *after*, Lys. 99, 40:—χρόνου δεῖται, it needs *time*, will take *a long time*, Xen. Symp. 2, 4:—χρόνου γενομένου, after a time, Diod. 20, 109:—ὁ ἄλλος χρ., in Att., is always of *past time*, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ., of *future*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 234; so too, χρ. ἐφέρπων, ἐπαντέλλων, μέλλων, Pind. O. 6, 163; 8, 38; 10 (11), 9; also, ὁ ἰκνούμενος χρ., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 169. —2. with prepositions:—ἀνὰ χρόνον, in course of *time*, Bähr Hdt. 1, 173; διὰ χρόνου, after *a time*, after *an interval*, Ar. Lys. 904, Plut. 1055, Thuc. 2, 94; διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου, Hdt. 3, 27, Ar. Vesp. 1476; so, διὰ μακρῶν χρόνων, Plat. Tim. 22 D:—ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου, long *time* since, long ago, Hdt. 2, 58:—ἐν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ, *in course of time, at length*, Aesch. Ag. 870, Eum. 1000; also *for a long time*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 278 D: ἐντὸς χρόνου, within *a certain time*, Hdt. 8, 104:—ἐπὶ χρόνον, for *a time*, for *a while*, Il. 2, 299, Od. 14, 193, Hdt. 1, 116; πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρ., Od. 12, 407; χρόνον ἐπὶ μακρόν, Hdt. 1, 81; παῦρον or παυρίδιον ἐπὶ χρ., Hes. Op. 132, 324:—ἐς χρόνον, *hereafter*, Hdt. 3, 72; 9, 89, cf. Aesch. Eum. 484:—σὺν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ or διὰ χρόνου, Aesch. Ag. 1378, Eum. 555.—II. *life-time, an age*, χρόνος ἀνθρώπων, Soph. Phil. 306; χρόνῳ παλαιός, Soph. O. C. 112, cf. 375; τοσόνδε τῷ χρόνῳ, so far gone *in years*, Plat. Ax. 365 B: χρόνῳ βραδύς, Soph. O. C. 875.—III. in later writers, *a year*, Valck. Diatr. p. 135.—IV. *delay, loss of time*, χρόνον ἐμποιεῖν, to cause *loss of time*: χρόνον ἔχει, it makes *much ado.*

Χρονοτρῑβέω, ῶ, (χρόνος, τρίβω) *to waste time, loiter*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.

Χρόος, heterocl. gen. of χρώς: but no nom. ὁ χρόος, χροῦς seems to occur.

Χροτιή, ῆς, ἡ, late poet. form for χρώς, Anth. P. 15, 35, 2.

†Χρύσα, Ep. Χρύση, ης, ἡ, *Chrysa*, a city on the coast of Troas, with a temple of Apollo, Il. 1, 390; 452: in Qu. Sm. 7, 402 Χρῦσα.—Acc. to Strab. p. 604 sq. the later Chrysa lay more inland. [ῡ]

Χρῡσᾰγωγός, όν, (χρυσός, ἄγω) *carrying gold*, Lob. Phryn. 432.

Χρυσαιγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (χρυσός, αἰγίς) *with golden aegis*, epith. of Minerva, Bacchyl. 21.

Χρυσαίετος, ου, ὁ, (χρυσός, ἀετός) *the golden eagle*, Ael. N. A. 2, 39.

Χρῡσᾰΐζω, *to adorn with gold*, Hesych.

Χρυσάκτιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, *with golden rays* or *beams*, poet.

Χρυσᾰλάκατος, ον, Dor. for χρυσηλ-, Pind.

Χρυσαλλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (χρυσός) *the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, a chrysalis, aurelia*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 5, etc.

Χρύσαμμος, ον, (χρυσός, ἄμμος) *carrying down golden sand*: as subst., ὁ and ἡ χρ., *gold sand.* [ῠ]

Χρῡσᾰμοιβός, οῦ, ὁ, (χρυσός, ἀμείβω) *changing gold* or *gold money*, cf. ἀργυραμοιβός: metaph., Ἄρης σωμάτων χρυσαμοιβός, *he who traffics in* men's bodies, Aesch. Ag. 436.

Χρῡσᾰμπυξ, ῦκος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἄμπυξ) *with a fillet* or *frontlet of gold*, epith. of horses, in Il. 5, 358, 363, etc. (never in Od.); but of goddesses in H. Hom. 5, 5, 12, Hes. Th. 916, Pind. O. 7, 119, P. 3, 158, etc.; also, χρ. χαλινός, Pind. O. 13, 92.

Χρῡσανθέμιον, ου, τό, =sq., susp.

Χρῡσάνθεμον, ου, τό, (χρυσός, ἄνθεμον) *the chrysanthemum* or *gold-flower*, a plant of the marigold kind, Dioscr. 4, 58: also χρυσανθές; and prob. the same as χαλκανθος, χαλκάνθεμον, etc.

Χρῡσανθής, ές, gen. έος, (χρυσός, ἄνθος) *with flower of gold, κρόκος*, Mel. 2, 7: τὸ χρυσανθές, =foreg., Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D.

Χρῡσάνθιμον, ου, τό, for χρυσάνθεμον, Hesych.

†Χρῡσανθίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Chrysanthis*, an Argive female, Paus. 1, 14, 2.

Χρυσάνιος, Dor. for χρυσήνιος, Pind.

†Χρυσάντας, ὁ, *Chrysantas*, a Persian noble, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 5.

Χρυσαυτανυγής, ές, (χρυσός, ἀυτανυγής) *reflecting golden light, πέταλα*, Eur. Ion 890.

†Χρυσαορέον, ου, τό, *Chrysaoreum*, the general assemblage of the Carian cantons at the temple of Ζεὺς Χρυσαορεύς, Strab. p. 660.

Χρῡσᾰορεύς, ὁ, =sq.; †epith. of Jupiter, Strab. p. 660.

Χρῡσάορος, ον, (χρυσός, ἄορ): like χρυσάωρ, *with sword of gold*, epith. of the gods, usu. of Apollo, as Il. 5, 509; 15, 256, H. Ap. 123, Pind. P. 5, 140; but also of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 4; of Diana, Orac. in Hdt. 8, 77; cf. Strab. p. 660; of Orpheus, Pind. Fr. 187.—The signf. *may* differ acc. to the attributes of the different gods, —ἄορ, like ὅπλον, being used for *any implement*, as the sickle of Ceres, the bow of Diana, the lightning of Jupiter, cf. Heyne Apollod. 3, 10, 2, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 82, sq., p. 293. Yet, as this general usage of ἄορ is certainly not found in Hom., such interpretations are not very probable: whereas, it was natural for a warlike people, like the early Greeks, to invest all their gods with the sword, cf. Thuc. 1, 5, 6, Voss H. Hom. Cer. 4. [ᾰ, except in Orph. Lith. 545, and there the word is rejected by Herm.]

Χρῡσαργύριον, ου, τό, *a gold coin*, dub.

†Χρῡσάριον, ου, ἡ, *Chrysarium*, fem. pr. n., Luc. Dial. Mer. 1.

Χρῡσάρματος, ον, (χρυσός, ἅρμα) *with* or *in a car of gold*, epith. of the moon, Pind. O. 3, 35; also of heroes, Id. p. 5, 10, I. 6 (5) 27.

Χρῡσασπις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἀσπίς) *with shield of gold*, Θηβη, Pind. I. 1, 1; Παλλάς, Eur. Phoen. 1372 [ῠ]

Χρῡσαστράγᾰλος, ον, (χρυσός, ἀστράγαλος) *with ankle* or *foot of gold, φιάλα*, Sappho 100. [τρᾰ]

Χρῡσάττικος οἶνος, ὁ, *an artificial wine.*

Χρῡσαυγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to have a golden lustre*, LXX.: from

Χρῡσαυγής, ές, gen. έος, (χρυσός, αὐγή) *gold-gleaming, with gleam of gold, κρόκος*, Soph. O. C. 685; δόμος, Ar. Av. 1710.

Χρῡσαυγίζω, f. -ίσω, =χρυσαυγέω.

Χρῡσάφιον, ου, τό, dim. from χρυσός, Schäf. Greg. p. 29, 1043. [ᾰ]

Χρῡσάωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἀορ) =χρυσάορος (q. v.), H. Hom. Ap. 123, Hes. Op. 769, Pind. P. 5, 139, Fr. 187. [ᾰ]

†Χρῡσάωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Chrysaor*, son of Neptune and Medusa, father of Geryon, Hes. Th. 278, 287.

Χρῡσεγχής, ές, (χρυσός, ἔγχος) *with spear of gold*, Orph. H. 51, 11; ubi Herm. θυσεγχής.

Χρῡσεῖον, ου, τό, (χρυσός) *a goldsmith's shop*, Strab.—II. *a gold mine*, Polyb. 34, 10, 10: usu. in plur., *gold-mines*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37, Polyb. 3, 57, 3; in full, χρύσεια μέταλλα; cf. χρύσεος I. 3.

Χρύσειος, η, ον, Ep. for χρύσεος (q. v.), Hom., and Hes. [ῠ]

Χρῡσεκλέκτης, ου, ὁ, *one who picks gold-dust from river-sand*, Lat. *auriegulus.*

Χρῡσελεφαντήλεκτρος, ον, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας, ἤλεκτρον) *of gold, ivory*, and *electrum, overlaid therewith*, ἀστις, Anth. P. append. 330.

Χρῡσελεφάντῑνος, ον, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας) *of gold and ivory, overlaid therewith*:—on the chryselephantine statues of Phidias, (the most famous of which were the Olympian Jupiter, the Argive Juno, and the Minerva Parthenos of Athens) v. Quatremère de Quinci's *Jupiter Olympien.*

Χρῡσέμβᾰφος, ον, *dipt in molten gold, gilt.*

Χρῡσέμβολος, ον, (χρυσός, ἔμβολος) *with beak of gold*, of a ship, App. Praef. 10.

Χρῡσένδετος, ον, (χρυσός, ἐνδέω) *set in gold* or *with gold hilt*, σπάθη, Philem. p. 378.

Χρῡσεοβόστρῡχος, ον, =χρυσοβόστρυχος, Eur. Phoen. 191.

Χρῡσεόδμητος, ον, (χρύσεος, δέμω) *built* or *formed of gold*, Aesch. Cho. 616; ubi al. χρυσοκμήτοισι.

Χρῡσεόκαρπος, ον, = χρυσόκαρπος.

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Χρῡσεόκμητος, ον, *wrought of gold*, cf. χρυσεόμητος.

Χρῡσεοκόλλητος, ον, = χρυσοκόλλητος, Paul. S. Ambo 159.

Χρῡσεοκόμης, ου, ὁ, = χρυσοκόμης, Simon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6.

Χρῡσεοκρόταλος, ον, = χρυσοκρόταλος, poet.

Χρῡσεόκυκλος, ον, (χρύσεος, κύκλος) *with disc of gold*, χρ. φέγγος, i. e. the sun, Eur. Phoen. 176.

Χρῡσεολόγχης, ου, ὁ, = χρυσολόγχης.

Χρῡσεόμαλλος, ον, = χρυσόμαλλος, ποίμνη, Eur. El. 725.

†Χρυσεόμαλλος, ου, ὁ, *Chrysеomallus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 563.

Χρῡσεομίτρης, ου, ὁ, = χρυσομίτρης, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Χρῡσεόνωτος, ον, = χρυσόνωτος, ἀσπίς, Eur. Antig. 19.

Χρῡσεοπήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, = χρυσοπήληξ, H. Hom. 7, 1.

Χρῡσεοπήνητος, ον, (χρύσεος, πήνη) *with woof of gold, gold-inwoven*, φάρεα, Eur. Or. 840; χρ. γραφίς, a line, thread *of gold inwrought*, Anth. P. 5, 276.

Χρῡσεόπηνος, ον, = foreg.

Χρύσεος, η, ον, Att. contr. χρυσοῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, Ep. χρύσειος, η, ον: Hom. and Hes. use both χρύσεος and -ειος, but never χρυσοῦς, though the acc. fem. χρυσῆν is still found in the edd. of Hes.: the Att., besides their own contr. form, continued sometimes to use the older χρύσεος — even in prose, Lob. Phryn. 207; cf. infra I. 2: —(χρυσός). *Golden, of gold, decked* or *inlaid with gold*, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; esp. of the gods and all belonging to them; χρυσέη Ἀφροδίτη, Il. 3, 64, Od. 8, 337, etc.: χρ. σκῆπτρον, Il. 2, 268; χρύσεος for ἐπίχρυσος, *gilded, gilt*, Hdt. 9, 82, cf. 80: —χρυσοῦν τινα ἱστάναι, cf. ἵστημι A. III: — ὁ χρυσοῦς (sc. στατήρ), *a gold coin*, Lat. *aureus*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 781 F, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 779.—2. χρύσεια μέταλλα, *gold* mines, Thuc. 4, 105: — this seems to be the only place in which an Ath. writer uses the form χρύσειος, and it may be doubted whether μέταλλα (in Thuc. l. c.) is not an interpolation, for χρυσεῖα (alone, and properisp.) is the proper word for *gold-mines*; v. sub χρυσεῖον. — II. *gold-coloured, golden-yellow*, ἕθειραι, Il. 8, 42; 13, 24; χρ. νέφος, Il. 13, 523, etc.: —τὸ χρυσοῦν τοῦ ᾠοῦ, *the yellow* or *yolk* of an egg. —III. metaph. *golden*, i. e. *precious, excellent*: hence the first, best Age of Man was the golden, Hes. Op. 108, sq.; and Plato's ideal citizens are a χρυσοῦν γένος, Rep. 468 E, cf. Crat. 397 E. (Χρυσέη, χρυσέην, χρῡσέου, χρῡσέῳ, etc., in Hom. must be pronounced as dissyll., as is fully proved by such passages as Il. 1, 15, 374: but lyric poets sometimes used ῡ in χρύσεος, Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 289, et ad Pyth. 4, 1. The Trag. borrowed this license, but only in Lyric passages, never in Iambics and Anapaestics, as is shown by the examples from Soph. and Eur., collected by Erf. Soph. Ant. 103. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 536, Elmsl. Med. 618. Bacch. 97. The Elegiac and Epigramm. poets sometimes, though seldom, have ῡ, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 197, 274. The later Ep. seem to follow Hom. V. plura sub χρυσός.)

Χρῡσεοσάνδᾰλος, ον, (χρύσεος, σάνδαλον) *with sandals of gold*: ἴχνος χρ., the step *of golden sandals*, Eur. Or. 1468, I. A. 1042.

Χρῡσεοστέφᾰνος, ον, = χρυσοστέφανος, κόρα, Eur. Ion 1085.

Χρῡσεόστιλβος, ον, *gold-beaming*.

Χρῡσεόστολμος, ον, (χρύσεος, στέλλω) *decked, dight with gold*, δόμοι, Aesch. Pers. 159.

Χρῡσεόστολος, ον, = foreg., φᾶρος, Eur. H. F. 414.

Χρῡσεόταρσος, ον, (χρύσεος, ταρσός) *with golden feet* or *wings*, Orph. Arg. 338.

Χρῡσεότευκτος, ον, = χρυσότευκτος, Eur. Med. 984.

Χρῡσεοφάλᾰρος, ον, (χρύσεος, φάλαρα) *with trappings of gold*, ἵππος, Eur. Tro. 520. [ᾰ̄]

Χρῡσεοφεγγής, ές, (χρύσεος, φέγγος) *with golden lustre*, Orph. Fr. 7, 28.

Χρῡσεπώνῡμος, ον, *named from gold*.

Χρῡσεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (χρυσός, ἐραμαι) *a lover of gold*, Babrius.

Χρῡσεργός, όν, (χρυσός, *ἔργω) *working gold*, Lyc. 1352; cf. λινεργός.

†Χρύσερμος, ου, ὁ, *Chrysermus*, a historian, Plut.; etc.

†Χρυσεύς, έως, ὁ, *Chryseus*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 314.

Χρῡσεψητής, οῦ, ὁ, (χρυσός, ἑψω) *a gold-melter*, Lat. *auricoctor*.

†Χρύση, ης, ἡ, v. Χρύσα. — II. a small island near Lemnos, Paus. 8, 33, 4.—III. as fem. pr. n., daughter of Halmus, Id. 9, 36, 1. — 2. sister of Xenopithea in Sparta, Ath. 609 B.

Χρῡσήεις, εσσα, εν, late poet. form for χρύσεος.

Χρῡσηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, patronym. from Χρύσης, ου, ὁ, *daughter of Chryses*, i. e. Astynome, taken captive by Achilles in the pillaging of the city Chrysa, Il. 1, 111; etc.—II. as pr. n., *Chryseis*, a Nereid, companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 421.—2. daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—Others in Polyb. 5, 89, 7; etc.

Χρῡσηλάκᾰτος, ον, (χρυσός, ἠλακάτη) *with spindle* or *arrow of gold*, epith. of Diana in Hom., cf. Soph. Tr. 637; of Amphitrité, the Nereids, and of Latona, Pind. O. 6, fin. (ubi v. Böckh), N. 5, 65; 6, 62. [ᾰ̄]

Χρῡσήλᾰτος, ον, (χρυσός, ἐλαύνω) *hammered out of gold, of beaten gold*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 644, Soph. O. T. 1268, Eur. Phoen. 62.

Χρῡσήλεκτρον, ου, τό, (χρυσός, ἤλεκτρον) *gold-electrum*, or *gold-amber*, Plin.

Χρῡσήνιος, ον, (χρυσός, ἡνία) *with reins of gold*, epith. of Mars, Od. 8, 285; of Diana, Il. 6, 205; of Pluto, Pind. Fr. 12; of Venus, Soph. O. C. 693.

Χρῡσήρης, ες, gen. εος, (χρυσός, *ἄρω?): — *furnished* or *decked with gold, golden*, οἶκος, πόλος, Eur. Ion 157, 1154; ναῶν θρῃκοί, I. T. 129.

†Χρύσης, ου Ep. εω, ὁ, *Chryses*, priest of Apollo in Chrysa, father of Astynome, Il. 1, 11; etc.—2. son of Minos and the nymph Parea, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.

Χρῡσιαῖος, α, ον, (χρυσός) *consisting of gold coin*, Diog. L. 4, 38.

†Χρυσιάς, άδος, ἡ, *Chrysias*, fem. pr. n., Andoc. 16, 41.

Χρῡσῐδάριον, ου, τό, = sq., Ar. Fr. 64.

Χρῡσίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χρυσίον, *a small piece of gold*, Isocr. 291 E, Dem. 818, 13. [ῐ]

Χρῡσίζω, (χρυσός) *to be golden* or *like gold*, Hdn. 5, 6, Ath. 322 A.

†Χρύσιλλα, ης, ἡ, *Chrysilla*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 3; etc.—2. a Corinthian female, daughter of Telcas, Ion ap. Ath. 436 F.

Χρύσῑνος, η, ον, later and rarer form for χρύσεος.

Χρῡσίον, ου, τό, dim. from χρυσός, *a piece of gold*; generally, *gold*, Hdt. 3, 95, 97, Plat., etc.:—esp., *any thing made of gold, wrought gold, gold plate, ornaments of gold*, etc., Thuc. 2, 13, Dem. 816, 22; 1182, 26; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 35; hence *gold coin, money*, ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον, Ar. Eq. 472, Plut. 808, Ran. 720. — II. *gold thread*.—III. as a term of *endearment, my bit of gold! my little treasure!* Ar. Lys. 930.

Χρῡσιοπλύσιον, ου, τό, (χρυσίον, πλύνω) *a gold-wash*, i. e. a place where gold dust is washed from the river sand, Strab. p. 214. [πλῡ̆]

†Χρυσίππειος, ον, *of* or *relating to Chrysippus*; — οἱ Χρυσίππειοι, the *followers of Chrysippus*, Luc.

†Χρυσίππη, ης, ἡ, *Chrysippe*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†Χρύσιππος, ου, ὁ, *Chrysippus*, son of Pelops and Astyoche, Apollod. 3, 5, 5: cf. Thuc. 1, 9; Plat. Crat. 395; Paus. 6, 20, 7.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5. — 3. a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, Plut.; etc.; cf. Diog. L. 7, 7, who also mentions others of this name.—4. a banker in Athens, Dem. 907, sqq.—Others in Ath. 647 sqq.; etc.

Χρῡσῖς, ίδος, ἡ, (χρυσός) *a vessel of gold*, Ar. Ach. 74, Pac. 425. — 2. a *golden, broidered dress*, Luc. Nigrin. 11.—II. as adj. = χρυσῖτις, Poll.

†Χρῡσίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Chrysis*, a priestess of Juno in Argos, Thuc. 2, 2; 4, 133.—2. a courtesan, Timocl. ap. Ath. 567 E.

†Χρῦσις, ίδος, ὁ, *Chrysis*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 33.

Χρῡσῖτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, (χρυσός) *like gold, containing gold*, χρ. ψάμμος, Hdt. 3, 102: χρ. σποδός, a *yellow* powder used for the eyes, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χρῡσοβάλᾰνος, ου, ἡ, *the gold-date*, Galen. [ᾰ̄]

Χρῡσοβᾰφής, ές, (χρυσός, βάπτω) *gold-coloured, golden*: also = χρυσογραφής, *gold-embroidered*, Anth. P. 15, 22; cf. Hemst. Luc. 1, p. 377.

Χρῡσοβέλεμνος, ον, (χρυσός, βέλεμνον) *with shafts of gold*, Anth. P. 9, 623.

Χρῡσοβόστρῡχος, ον, *with locks of gold*.

Χρῡσόβωλος, ον, (χρυσός, βῶλος) *with soil of gold*, i. e. *containing gold* γῆ, Eur. Rhes. 921.

Χρῡσόγαιος, ον, = sq., dub.

Χρῡσόγειος, ον, and -γεως, ων, (χρυσός, γῆ) *with land of gold*, i. e. *having gold-ore*.

†Χρῡσογένεια, ας, ἡ, *Chrysogenia*, mother of Chryses, Paus. 9, 36, 1.

Χρῡσόγλῡφος, ον, = χρυσοτόρευτος

Χρῡσογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) *trying* or *assaying gold*.

†Χρῡσογόνη, ης, Dor. -να, ας, ἡ *Chrysogone*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. Ep 13, 2.

Χρῡσόγονον, ου, τό, a plant, *Leontice chrysogonum*, Diosc. 4, 56.

Χρῡσόγονος, ον, (χρυσός, *γένω) *born* or *begotten of gold*, χρ. γενεά, i. e. the Persians, because (by the legend) they were descended from Perseus, who was begotten of Jupiter in the form of a shower of gold, Aesch. Pers. 80; but with v. l. χρυσόνομος.

†Χρυσόγονος, ου, ὁ, *Chrysogonus* masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 97, 3; Ath 535 D; etc.

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Χρῡσόγραμμος, ον,=sq. I.

Χρῡσογρᾰφής, ές, (χρυσός, γράφω) *gold-striped, gold-embroidered.* — II. *written with letters of gold.*

Χρῡσογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a writing with letters of gold.*

Χρῡσοδαίδᾰλος, ον, (χρυσός, δαίδαλος) *decked with rich work of gold,* poet.

Χρῡσοδαίδαλτος, ον, (χρυσός, δαιδάλλω)=foreg., Eur. I. A. 219.

Χρῡσοδακτύλιος, ον, (χρυσός, δακτύλιος) *with ring of gold,* N. T. [τῡ]

Χρῡσόδετος, ον, also η, ον, Alcae. 67, (χρυσός, δέω):—*bound with gold, set in gold,* Hdt. 3, 41 : *overlaid* or *enriched with gold,* Soph. Fr. 232, Eur. Phoen. 805 : χρ. ἔρκεσι γυναικῶν, of the golden necklace with which Eriphylé was bribed, Soph. El. 837.

Χρῡσοδίνης, ου, ὁ, (χρυσός, δῖνέω) *the golden-eddying* or *whirling,* poet.

Χρῡσοέθειρος, ον, (χρυσός, ἔθειρα) *with golden hair ;* or *with gold-dust in the hair,* Heliod. :—poet. form, χρυσοέθειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, Archil. 119.

Χρῡσοειδής, ές, (χρυσός, εἶδος) *like gold,* γῆ, Plat. Phaed. 110 C ; χρῶμα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 2.

Χρῡσοέλικτος, ον, (χρυσός, ἑλίσσω) *twined with gold,* Paul. S. Ambo 255.

Χρῡσοεψητεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where gold is melted.*

Χρῡσόζῡγος, ον, (χρυσός, ζυγόν) *with yoke of gold,* H. Hom. 31, 15, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 12.

Χρῡσόζωνος, ον, (χρυσός, ζώνη) *with girdle of gold.*

Χρῡσόηλος, ον, *with nails* or *studs of gold.*

†Χρυσόθεμις, ιδος and ιος, ἡ, *Chrysothemis,* daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, Il. 9, 145.

†Χρῡσόθεμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Chrysothemis,* of Crete, a victor at the Pythian games, Paus. 10, 7, 2.—2. a statuary of Argos, Id. 6, 10, 5.

Χρῡσοθήρας, ου, ὁ, *a gold-hunter, searcher for gold.*

Χρῡσόθριξ, τρῑχος, ὁ, ἡ, *golden-haired.*

Χρῡσόθρονος, ον, (χρυσός, θρόνος) *with throne of gold, gold-enthroned,* epith. of Juno, Diana, and Aurora, Hom. ; of Cyrené, Pind. P. 4, 464.

Χρῡσοθώρᾱξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, *with breastplate of gold.*

Χρῡσοκάνθᾰρος, ου, ὁ, *the cock-chafer,* elsewh. χρυσομηλολόνθης.

Χρῡσοκάρηνος, ον, Dor. -ᾶνος, (χρυσός, κάρηνον) *with head of gold,* Eur. H. F. 375. [κᾰ]

Χρῡσόκαρπος, ον, *with golden fruit.*

Χρῡσοκέρειος, ον,=sq., dub.

Χρῡσόκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, and -ρως, ων, gen. ω (χρυσός, κέρας) :—*with horns of gold,* ἔλαφος, Pind. O. 3, 52, Eur. Hel. 382 ; as epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22 ; of the new moon, Anth. P. 5, 16.—II. *with gilded horns,* like a victim just ready to be sacrificed, Aeschin. 77, 12, cf. Plat. Alc. 2, 149 C.

Χρῡσοκέφᾰλος, ον, (χρυσός, κεφαλή) *with golden head.* epith. of a fish, Phryn. (Com.) Tragoed. 2.

Χρῡσοκίθᾰρις, ιος, ὁ,=sq., Hesych. [ῐ]

Χρῡσοκίθᾰρος, ον, *with golden* κιθάρα, Suid. [ῐ]

Χρῡσόκλειστος, ον, *enclosed* or *set in gold,* dub. l. for sq.

Χρῡσόκλυστος, ον, (χρυσός, κλύζω) *washed out* or *rinsed with gold,* i. e. *gilded inside,* or (generally) *gilded,* Ister ap. Ath. 478 B. Meineke Nicom. Incert. 2, ubi ap. Ath. χρυσοκλαῦστα : —so a wooden bowl lined with wax is called κηρῷ κεκλυσμένος, Theocr. 1, 27.

Χρῡσόκολλα, (χρυσός, κόλλα) *gold-solder,* Theophr. Lap. 26 and 40, Plin. 33, 26, sq.—II. *a dish of linseed and honey,* Alcman 17.

Χρῡσοκόλλητος, ον, = sq. : generally, *of gold, golden,* δίφρος, Eur. Phoen. 2.

Χρῡσόκολλος, ον, (χρυσός, κόλλα) *soldered* or *inlaid with gold,* ἔκπωμα, Soph. Fr. 68, κώπη, Eur. Palam. 9.

Χρῡσοκομάω, and -κομέω, ῶ, (χρυσόκομος) *to have golden hair,* Philostr.

Χρῡσοκόμη, ης, ἡ, *golden hair,* a plant, *chrysocoma linosyris,* Linn., Arist. Plant. 2, 7, 1, Diosc. 4, 55.

Χρῡσοκόμης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -μας, (χρυσός, κόμη) *the golden-haired,* epith. of Bacchus, Hes. Th. 947 ; of Cupid, Anacr. 15, Eurip. I. A. 549 ; of Apollo, †Tyrtae. 8, 4†, Eur. Supp. 975, Ar. Av. 219, etc. ;—whence ὁ Χρ., absol. for Apollo, Pind. O. 6, 71 ; 7, 58.

Χρῡσόκομος, ον, (χρυσός, κόμη) *golden-haired,* Anth. P. 6, 264 ; also of the plumage of birds, χρ. πτερά, Hdt. 2, 73.

Χρῡσόκονις, ιος and εως, ἡ, *gold-dust.*

Χρῡσοκρότᾰλος, ον, (χρυσός, κρόταλον) *rattling* or *ringing with gold,* Anth. P. 5, 271.

Χρῡσολᾰβής, ές, (χρυσός, λαμβάνω) *with handle* or *haft of gold,* ἐγχειρίδιον, Menand. p. 15.

Χρῡσολαμπής, ίδος, ἡ,=πυγολαμπίς, strictly *the golden-shining.*

Χρῡσολάχᾰνον, ου, τό, a plant, *orach,* Plin. : elsewh. ἀτράφαξυς.

Χρῡσόλῐθος, ου, ἡ, (χρυσός, λίθος) *the chrysolith,* or *gold-stone,* a bright yellow stone, LXX. ; cf. Plin. 37, 42.

Χρῡσόλῐνον, ου, τό, *gold-thread, gold-wire.*

Χρῡσολογέω, ῶ, *to speak of gold,* Luc. Gall. 6.—II. *to gather gold : to collect gold,* i. e. *money,* cf. ἀργυρολογέω : from

Χρῡσολόγος, ον, (χρυσός, λέγω) *speaking of gold.*—II. *gathering gold.*

Χρῡσόλογχος, ον, (χρυσός, λόγχη) *with point* or *spear of gold,* Παλλάς, Eur. Ion 9, Ar. Thesm. 318.

Χρῡσόλοπος, ον, *with golden scales.*

Χρῡσόλοφος, ον, (χρυσός, λόφος) *with golden crest :* the fem. χρυσολόφᾱ in Ar. Lys. 344, as epith. of Minerva.

Χρῡσολύρης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -λύρας, (χρυσός, λύρα) *with lyre of gold,* of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 315 ; of Orpheus, Anth. P. 7, 617, etc.

Χρῡσόμαλλος, ον, (χρυσός, μαλλός) *with fleece of gold,* κριός, Eur. Or. 998 ; ποίμνα, Id. El. 725.

Χρῡσομᾰνής, ές, (χρυσός, μαίνομαι) *mad after gold,* Anth. P. 5, 302.

Χρῡσομηλολόνθη, ης, ἡ, *the gold-beetle* or *cock-chafer.*

Χρῡσομηλολόνθιον or -όντιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., *a little cock-chafer :* as a term of endearment, in Ar. Vesp. 1341.

Χρῡσόμηλον, ου, τό, *gold apple,* a kind of *quince,* Plin.

Χρυσομῆτρις, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of *bird,* Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 6 ; with v. l. ῥυσομ-.

Χρῡσομίτρη, pecul. fem. of sq., Opp. C. 2, 2.

Χρῡσομίτρης, ου, ὁ, (χρυσός, μίτρα) *with girdle* or *head-band of gold,* epith. of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 209.

Χρῡσόμορφος, ον, (χρυσός, μορφή) *in the likeness of gold,* of Jupiter descending to Danaë, Soph. Fr. 708 ; χρ. εἶδος, *of amber,* Paul. S. 74, 123.

Χρῡσόμφᾰλος, ον, *with navel* or *boss of gold.*

Χρῡσόνημα, ατος, τό, *a gold-thread, gold-wire.*

Χρῡσόνημος, ον, (χρυσός, νῆμα) *woven with golden-threads,* Suid.

Χρῡσόνομος, ον, *feeding in gold,* hence *very rich,* v. l. for χρυσόγονος, q. v.

Χρῡσόνωτος, ον, (χρυσός, νῶτος) *with golden back :*—χρ. ἡνία, *a rein studded with gold,* Lob. Soph. Aj. 846.

Χρῡσόξῐφος, ον, *with sword of gold.*

Χρῡσόξῠλον, ου, τό, *gold-wood,* another name for the θύϊον.

Χρῡσοπάρῠφος, ον, *with border of gold.* [ᾰ]

Χρῡσόπαστος, ον, (χρυσός, πάσσω) *sprinkled with gold,* χρ. τιάρης, a turban *of gold tissue,* Hdt. 8, 120 ; κόσμος, Dem. 1217, 20 ; τὰ χρ., *gilded spindours,* Aesch. Ag. 760.

Χρῡσόπατρος, ον, (χρυσός, πατήρ) *sprung of a golden father,* epith. of Perseus, as begotten of Jupiter in the form of a golden shower, Lyc. 838.

Χρῡσοπέδῐλος, ον, (χρυσός, πέδιλον) *golden-sandalled,* epith. of Juno, Od. 11, 604, Hes. Th. 454 ; of Aurora, Sappho 12.

†Χρῡσοπέλεια, ας, ἡ, *Chrysopeleia,* a nymph, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Χρῡσόπεπλος, ον, (χρυσός, πέπλος) *with robe of gold,* κούρα, Anacr. 89 ; Μναμοσύνα, Pind. I. 6 (5), fin.

Χρῡσοπήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, πήληξ) *with helm of gold,* Aesch. Theb. 106, Eur. Phoen. 939.

Χρῡσόπηνος, ον,=χρυσοκήνωτος, χρυσεόπηνος.

Χρῡσοπλόκᾰμος, ον, (χρυσός, πλόκαμος) *with tresses of gold,* H. Hom. Ap. 205.

Χρῡσοπλύσιον, ου, τό, = χρυσιοπλύσιον. [πλῡ]

Χρῡσοποίκῐλος, ον,=χρυσοδαίδαλος, Callix. ap. Ath. 198 D.

Χρῡσοποίκῐλτος, ον,=foreg., Dion. 18, 26.

Χρῡσοποιός, όν, (χρυσός, ποιέω) *working in gold :* ὁ χρ., *a goldsmith* Luc. Contempl. 12.—II. later, *making gold :* ὁ χρ., *an alchemist.*

Χρῡσόπωκος, ον, (χρυσός, πῶκος) *with fleece of gold,* Nonn.

Χρῡσόπολις, εως, ἡ, (χρυσός, πόλις) name of *a plant,* Aristaen. 1, 10.

†Χρῡσόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Chrysopolis,* a city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, Xen. An. 6, 3, 16 ; Strab. p. 563.

Χρῡσόπορος, ον, (χρυσός, πορεύομαι) *golden-passing,* μιτοι χρ., *threads of gold,* Paul. S. Ecphr. 388.

Χρῡσόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ποδ. (χρυσός, πούς) *gold-footed,* Polyb. 31, 3, 18.

Χρῡσόπρᾶσος, ον, ὁ, *the chrysoprase,* a precious stone *of a yellow-green colour,* N. T. ; cf. Plin. 37, 34

Χρῡσόπρυμνος, ον, (χρυσός, πρύμνα) *with poop of gold,* App. Praef. 10

Χρῡσόπρωρος, ον, (χρυσός, πρῷρα) *with prow of gold,* Philostr.

Χρῡσόπτερος, ον, (χρυσός, πτερόν) *with wings of gold,* of Iris, Il. 8, 398 ; 11, 185, H. Cer. 315.

Χρῡσοπτερύγιος, ον, = foreg., Himer.

Χρῡσορᾱνίς, ίδος, ἡ, *a golden case,* ap. Hesych.

Χρῡσόρᾱπις, ὁ, poet. for χρυσόρραπις, Pind. P. 4, 316.

†Χρυσορόας, ου, ὁ, *the Chrysoroas,* a river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 31, 10 — 2. another in Syria, written Χρυσορρόας, Strab. p. 755.

†Χρυσόρθη, ης, ἡ, *Chrysorthe,* mother of Coronus, Paus. 2, 5, 6.

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Χρῡσορόης, ου, ὁ, poet. for χρυσορρόης, Eur. Bacch. 154.

Χρῡσόροφος, ον, (χρυσός, ὀροφή) *with golden roof* or *cieling*, Luc. Cynic. 9 ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.

Χρῡσορῥᾰ́γής, ές, (χρυσός, ῥήγνυμι) ἔρνος, *a golden branch plucked off*, Poet. ap. Hesych.

Χρῡσόῤῥᾰπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ῥαπίς) *with wand of gold*, epith. of Mercury, Od. 5, 87 ; 10, 277, H. Hom. Merc. 539 ; cf. χρυσόραπις.

Χρῡσορῥήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *of golden words*.

Χρῡσορῥόης, Dor. -ῥόας, ου, ὁ, (χρυσός, ῥέω) :—*streaming gold*, of Jupiter *descending in gold*, Anth. : cf. χρυσορόης.

Χρῡσόῤῥῡτος, ον, (χρυσός, ῥέω) *flowing with gold*, νᾶμα, Aesch. Pr. 805.

Χρῡσορύκτης, ου, ὁ, *a miner of gold*.

Χρῡσόρῡτος, ον, = χρυσόῤῥυτος, γοναὶ χρ., of Jupiter and Danaë, Soph. Ant. 950.

ΧΡΥ̓ΣΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, *gold*, Hom., etc. (v. sub χαλκός) ; δύω χρυσοῦ τάλαντα, Il. 18, 507 ; χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχεύας (of a victim), 10, 294 ; χρ. ἀμασίφορα, Pind. O. 13, 111 ; etc. : —χρυσὸς κοῖλος, like ἄργυρος κοῖλος, *gold wrought into vessels, vessels of gold, gold-plate* : also, ἄργυρος καὶ χρυσός, like Lat. *argentum et aurum*, gold and silver plate, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28 :—χρυσὸς ἄπεφθος, pure, refined *gold*, Hdt. 1, 50, (χρ. ἐψόμενος, Pind. N. 4, 133) ; λευκὸς χρυσός, white *gold*, i. e. alloyed with silver, Ib., ubi v. Schweigh. :—freq. used by poets to denote *any thing dear* or *precious*, κρίσσονα χρυσοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 372 ; and so Sappho, Fr. 96, formed a compar. adj., χρυσοτέρα χρυσῶ (v. Lob. Phryn. 234) ; cf. esp. Pind. O. 1, 2 ; 3, 76, and v. χρύσεος III :—metaph. also, χρυσὸς ἐπῶν, Ar. Plut. 268 ; χρυσῷ πάττειν τινά, Id. Nub. 912.—II. *gold coin*, *gold*. (Prob. a Phoenician word, cf. Hebr. *chârûts*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 141.) [ῠ in χρυσός and all derivs., though lyric poets took the license of making it short in adj. χρύσεος, q. v. ; and *once* we have χρῡσός, viz. in Pind. N. 7, 115.]

†Χρυσός, οῦ, ὁ, *Chrysus*, name of a slave, Ar. Vesp. 1251.

Χρῡσοσάπφειρος, ου, ἡ, *the gold-sapphire* ; cf. σάπφειρος.

Χρῡσόσημος, ον, (χρυσός, σῆμα) *with stripe* or *edge of gold*, Dion. H. 3, 61.

Χρῡσοσπόρος, ον, (χρυσός, σπείρω) *sowing gold*, Nonn.

Χρῡσόστεγος, ον, *with roof of gold*.

Χρῡσοστέπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., poet.

Χρῡσοστέφᾰνος, ον, (χρυσός, στέφανος) *gold-crowned*, H. Hom. 5, 1, Hes. Th. 17, 136 ; from Hes. downwards, as epith. of Hebé, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6, 57 :—χρ. ἀεθλα, Pind. O. 8, 1.

Χρῡσόστικτος, ον, (χρυσός, στίζω) *gold-spotted*, Clem. Al.

Χρῡσόστομος, ον, (χρυσός, στόμα) *of golden mouth*, i. e. *dropping words of gold*, hence among the later Greeks an epith. of favourite orators.

Χρῡσόστροφος, ον, (χρυσός, στρέφω) *twisted with gold* ; of a bow, *strung with twisted gold*, Soph. O. T. 203.

Χρῡσοτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (χρυσός, τέκτων) *a worker in gold*, *a goldsmith*, Anth. P. 6, 92.

Χρῡσότερος, *a*, *ον*, v. sub χρυσός I.

Χρῡσότευκτος, ον, (χρυσός, τεύχω) *wrought of gold*, Aesch. Theb. 660, Fr. 171. Eur. Phoen. 220.

Χρῡσοτευχής, ές, (χρυσός, τεῦχος) *with arms of gold*, Eur. Rhes. 340.

Χρῡσότευχος, ον, = χρυσοτευχής.

Χρῡσοτόκος, ον, (χρυσός, τίκτω) *laying golden eggs*, Aesop.

Χρῡσότοξος, ον, (χρυσός, τόξον) *with bow of gold*, of Apollo, Pind. O. 14, 15.

Χρῡσοτόρευτος, ον, (χρυσός, τορεύω) *inlaid with gold*, LXX.

Χρῡσοτρῐαίνης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Arion 3, 2, Bergk.

Χρῡσοτρῐαινος, ον, (χρυσός, τρίαινα) *with trident of gold*, of Neptune, Ar. Eq. 559. [ῐ]

Χρῡσότῡπος, ον, (χρυσός, τύπτω) *wrought of gold*, κρᾶνος, Eur. El. 470, φιάλη, Critias 1, 7.

Χρῡσοῦᾶτος, ον, (χρυσός, οὖας) *with ears* or *handles of gold*, Fr. Hom. 68.

Χρῡσουργέω, *to be a χρυσουργός*.

Χρῡσουργός, όν, (χρυσός, *ἔργω) *working in gold* : ὁ χρ., *a goldsmith*, Critias 56.

Χρυσοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, Att. contr. for χρύσεος, q. v.

Χρῡσοῦφαντος, ον, *interwoven with gold*.

Χρῡσοῦφής, ές, = foreg., Hdn. 5, 3.

Χρῡσοφάεννος, ον, = sq., Anacr. 23. [ᾰ]

Χρῡσοφᾰ́ής, ές, (χρυσός, φάος) *gold-shining*, ἥλιος, Eur. Hec. 636 ; ἔρως, Id. Hipp. 1276 ; στέφανος, Anth. P. append. 352.

Χρῡσοφύλᾰρος, ον, *with trappings of gold*. [ᾰ]

Χρῡσοφῠ́νής, ές, *shining* or *showing like gold*.

Χρῡσοφάσγᾰνος, ον, (χρυσός, φάσγανον) *with sword of gold*, Gramm.

Χρῡσοφεγγής, ές, (χρυσός, φέγγος) *gold-beaming*, σέλας, Aesch. Ag. 288.

Χρῡσοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to wear gold* or *golden apparel*, Hdt. 1, 82.—II. *to bear gold*, *bring down gold dust*, as rivers.—III. *to pay gold as a tax*, Diod. : and

Χρῡσοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing of golden apparel* : from

Χρῡσοφόρος, ον, (χρυσός, φέρω) *wearing gold* or *golden apparel*, Simon. ap. Lycurg. 163, 32, Hdt. 4, 104 ; cf. Pors. Hec. 150.—II. *bearing gold*, *bringing down gold dust*, as rivers.—III. *paying gold as a tax*.

Χρῡσοφρῦς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ὀφρύς) *with golden eyebrows* :—ὁ χρ., *a sea-fish*, *with a golden spot over each eye*, *sparus aurata*, Linn., Epich. p. 35, Archipp. Ichth. 12, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 3, sq.

Χρῡσοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to watch gold*, Clem. Al. : from

Χρῡσοφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, φύλαξ) *watching gold*, *a gold-keeper*, epith. of the Gryphons in Hdt. 4, 13, 27 : *a treasurer*, θεοῦ, Eur. Ion 54. [φῠ]

Χρῡσοχαίτης, poet. -χαῖτᾰ, ὁ, (χρυσός, χαίτη) *golden-haired*, of Apollo, Pind. P. 2, 29 ; of Cupid, Anacreont. 44, 12 :—fem. χρυσόχαιτος, ιδος.

Χρῡσοχάλινος, ον, (χρυσός, χαλινός) *with gold-studded bridle*, usu. of Persians, Hdt. 9, 20, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3, etc. ; πάταγος ψαλίων χρυσοχάλινος, Ar. Pac. 155. [ᾰ]

Χρῡσόχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, χείρ) *with golden hands*, i. e. *with gold rings*, Luc. Timon 20.

Χρῡσοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, χιτών) *in coat of gold*, *gold-robed*, Θήβη, Pind. Fr. 207 : *with rind of gold*, ἔλαίη, Anth. P. 6, 102. [ῐ]

Χρῡσοχόας, ου, ὁ, = χρυσοχόος.

Χρῡσοχοεῖον, ου, τό, *the shop of a χρυσοχόος*, Dem. 521, 27, Polyb. 26, 10, 3.

Χρῡσοχοέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a χρυσοχόος*, *follow the trade of goldsmith*, *work in gold*, Ar. Plut. 164, Xen. Oec. 18, 9.—II. *to smelt ore to get gold* from it ; and so, χρυσοχοεῖν was used proverb. of those who fail in any temptting speculation, as the Athenians did in their attempts to extract gold from their silver-ores, Plat. Rep. 450 B, cf. Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 15.

Χρῡσοχοΐα, ας, ἡ, *a casting* or *working in gold*, *the trade of a χρυσοχόος*, Lob. Phryn. 493.

Χρυσοχοϊκός, ή, όν, *belonging to a χρυσοχόος* :—χρ. τέχνην ἐργάζεσθαι, *to follow* the trade *of a goldsmith*, Dem. 521, 29.

Χρυσοχόϊον, ου, τό, = χρυσοχοεῖον.

Χρῡσοχόος, ον, (χρυσός, χέω) :—*melting* or *casting gold*, *a worker in gold*, of *one who gilds the horns* of a victim, Od. 3, 425 :—*a goldsmith*, Ar. Lys. 408, Dem. 520, 3, sq.—II. *smelting and refining gold ore*, cf. χρυσοχοέω II. —III. *assaying gold* or *gold coin*.

Χρῡσόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, (χρυσός, χρόα) *gold-coloured*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Χρῡσόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (χρυσός) *to make golden*, *gild*, cf. καταχρυσόω :—pass., *to be gilded*, Hdt. 2, 132, Ar. Ach. 547, Plat. Euthyd. 299 E.

Χρῡσῠποδέκτης, ου, ὁ, *a receiver* or *collector of gold*.

Χρύσωμα, ατος, τό, (χρυσόω) *that which is made of gold*, *wrought gold*, Eur. Ion 1030, 1430 ; χρυσώματα, *gold plate*, Polyb. 31, 3, 16.

Χρῡσωμᾰτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (χρύσωμα, θήκη) *a plate-chest*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

Χρῡσών, ῶνος, ὁ, *a treasure*, Nicet.

Χρῡσωνέω, ῶ, (χρυσός, ὠνέομαι) *to buy* or *change gold*, Isocr. 366 E.—II. *to buy for gold*. Hence

Χρῡσώνητος, ον, *bought for gold*.

Χρυσώπης, poet. χρυσῶπα, ου, ὁ, = sq., of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 553 : —fem. χρυσῶπις, ιδος, of Latona, Ar. Thesm. 321 ; of fish, χρυσώπιδες ἰχθύες ἑλλοί, Poet. ap. Ath. 277 D (cf. Eust. p. 1389, 9), where the fem. is joined with a masc. subst.

Χρῡσωπός, όν, (χρυσός, ὤψ) *with golden eyes* or *face*, *beaming like gold*, of the sun, Eur. El. 740 ; *gold-coloured*, Plut. Sull. 6.—II. *a fish*, the same as χρύσοφρυς, Id. 2, 977 E.

Χρῡσωρῦχεῖον, ου, τό, *a gold-mine*, Strab.

Χρῡσωρῦχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to dig for gold*, Ael. N. A. 4, 27 : and

Χρῡσωρῦχία, ας, ἡ, *a digging for gold*, Strab.

Χρῡσωρύχιον, ου, τό, = χρυσωρυχεῖον : from

Χρῡσωρύχος, ον, (χρυσός, ὀρύσσω) *digging for gold*, *a gold-miner*. [ῦ]

Χρύσωσις, εως, ἡ, (χρυσόω) *a gilding*, Plut. Poplic. 15, Nic. 3, etc. [ῠ]

Χρῡσωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (χρυσόω) *a gilder*, Phut. 2, 348 E.

Χρῡσωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *gilded*, *gilt*.

Χρῡσώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ὤψ) *gold-coloured*, *shining like gold*, χρ. θύρσος in Eur. Bacch. 553 ; so called (acc. to Herm.) from the colour of the ivy-flower.

Χρῶ, contr. from χράου, imperat. pres. from χράομαι, Soph.

Χρῷ, heterocl. dat. of χρώς, q. v.

Χρώζω, f. χρώσω, like χροΐζω, *to touch the surface of a body* :—generally,

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to touch, τὰ γόνατα, Eur. Phoen. 1625. —II. *to impart by touching the surface*: —hence, *to tinge, stain*: *to taint, defile*, μάτην κεχρώσμεθα κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρός, Eur. Med. 497.

Χρῶμα, ατος, τό, (χρώννυμι): —strictly, *the surface of a body*, esp. of the human body, *the skin*, διὰ χρώματος, Hipp.—II. *the colour* of the surface, esp. of the skin or body, *the complexion*, Hdt. 2, 32; 3, 101, Hipp., and Att.; χρῶμα ἀλλάσσειν, Eur. Phoen. 1246; so, μεθιστάναι τοῦ χρώματος, Ar. Eq. 399; παντόδαπα χρώματα ἀφίεναι, to change *colour* continually, Plat. Lys. 222 B:—generally, *colour, paint, dye*, ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ σχημάτων θεωρεῖν, to look to *the outside* only, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 A.—III. *a Syrian root from which a colour was made*, Theophr. Odor.—IV. metaph. in plur., *ornaments, embellishments*, ἀλλοτρίοις χρώμασι καὶ κόσμοις, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 465 B; also in language, like Lat. *pigmenta* or *colores orationis*, Plat. Rep. 601 A; and in music, Id. Symp. 211 E.—V. as a technical term in Greek music, χρῶμα was *a modification* of the simplest or *diatonic* music: but there were also χρώματα as further modifications of all the three common kinds (diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic), v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 645; and cf. χρωματικός. Hence

Χρωμᾰτεύω and **χρωμᾰτίζω**, f. -ίσω, *to colour*:—pass., *to be of such and such a colour*, Soph. Fr. 9; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χρωμᾰτικός, ή, όν, (χρῶμα) *suited for colour*.—II. ἡ -κή (sc. μουσική), *the chromatic* music of the ancients, differing from the diatonic in having the tetrachord divided into less simple intervals, cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 645.

Χρωμᾰτίνος, η, ον, *coloured*.

Χρωμᾰτιον, ου, τό, (χρῶμα) *a colour, paint*, Anth. P. 11, 423.

Χρωμᾰτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a colouring, dyeing*.

Χρωμᾰτογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to draw in colours, paint*. Hence

Χρωμᾰτογρᾰφία, ας, ή, *a drawing in colours, painting*.

Χρωμᾰτοπωλία, ας, ή, *a laying on of colour* or *paint*.

Χρωμᾰτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *a dealer in colours*.

Χρώννυμι and **-νύω**, =χρώζω.

Χρώς, ὁ, gen. χρωτός, acc. χρῶτα: Ep. and Ion., gen. χροός, dat. χροΐ, acc. χρόα, as always in Hom., and Hes., except gen. χρωτός in Il. 10, 575, acc. χρῶτα, Od. 18, 172, 179, Hes. Op. 554: Att. dat. χρῷ (but only in the phrase ἐν χρῷ, to be quoted below: Sappho 2, 10 has a contr. acc. χρῶ).

Strictly, like χρόα, χροιά, χρῶμα, *the surface of any body*, esp. of the human body, *the skin*, οὔ σφι λίθος χρὼς οὐδὲ σίδηρος, Il. 4, 510; καὶ γὰρ θὴν τούτῳ τρωτὸς χρώς, 21, 568; χρῶτ' ἀπονιψαμένη, Od. 18, 171; ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' ὑὸς τὸ ἐπέγραψε χρόα, Il. 4, 139; ταμέειν χρόα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ, 13, 501; ἐγχείη... λιλαιομένη χροὸς ἅσαι, 21, 168; κακὰ χροΐ εἱματ' ἔχοντα, Od. 14, 506; cf. Soph. Tr. 605, Eur. Bacch. 821, etc.:—esp. *the flesh*, as opp. to the bone, φθινύθει δ' ἀμφ' ὀστεόφι χρώς, Od. 16, 145; so, οὐδέ τί οἱ χρὼς σήπεται, Il. 24, 414, cf. 19, 33 (which usage is said to have been pecul. to the Ion. writers, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.); generally, *one's body, frame*, Pind. P. 1, 107, Xen. Symp. 4, 54:—the acc. plur. χρῶτας is found in Dion. H.—2. ἐν χροΐ, Att. ἐν χρῷ, *close to the skin*, ἐν χροὶ κείρειν, to shave *close*, Hdt. 4, 175, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 8: hence metaph., ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῷ, it touches one *nearly*, comes *home*, Soph. Aj. 786: ἐν χρῷ παραπλέειν, to sail past *so as to shave* or *graze*, Thuc. 2, 84: also, ἐν χρῷ συνάπτειν μάχην, to fight *hand to hand*, Plut. Thes. 27; ἡ ἐν χρῷ συνουσία, *close* acquaintance, (*intus et in cute novi*, Pers. Sat. 3, 30), Luc. adv. Indoct. 3:—also c. gen., ἐν χρῷ τινός, *close to, hard by* a person or thing, e. g. τῆς γῆς, v. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 675, C. F. Herm. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24: cf. ἐγκυτί.—II. *the colour of the skin, complexion*, χρὼς τρέπεται, i. e. he turns pale, Il. 13, 279; 17, 733, Od. 11, 529: generally, *colour*, ἀμείβων χρῶτα πορφυρέᾳ βαφῇ, Aesch. Pers. 317. (From χράω, χραύω, χραίνω: akin to χρίω, χρίμπτω: hence χρωτίζω, χρώννυμι.)

Χρῶσις, εως, ή, (χρώζω) *a touching*.—II. *a colouring, tinting*.

Χρωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (χρώζω) *one who colours* or *dyes*: χρ. μόλυβος, a lead-*pencil*, Anth. P. 6, 68.

Χρωτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χρώς, Cratin. Incert. 23.

Χρωτίζω, f. -ίσω, like χρώζω, *to colour, dye, tint*; χρ. τὸν οἶνον, *to season* wine, *give it colour and flavour*, Plut. 2, 693 C:—mid., χρωτίζεσθαι τὴν φύσιν τινί, *to tinge one's* nature with..., Ar. Nub. 516.

Χῠδαΐζω, f. -ίσω, (χυδαῖος) *to crowd* or *flock together*.—II. metaph., *to be* or *become common*, Nicet.

Χῠδαϊκῶς, adv.,=χυδαϊστί.

Χῠδαιολογία, ας, ή, (χυδαῖος, λέγω) *common* or *low language, coarseness*, Phot.; cf. χυδαιότης.

Χῠδαῖος, ον, (χύδην) *poured out in streams* or *masses, abundant*, Diosc., and LXX.: hence—II. metaph., *common, vulgar, coarse*, λαλιά, Polyb. 14, 7, 8. Hence

Χῠδαιότης, ητος, ή, *vulgarity, coarseness*.

Χῠδαιόω, ῶ, *to make common* or *vulgar*.

Χῠδαϊστί, adv., *in coarse, vulgar style*.

Χύδην, adv. (χέω): *as if poured out, in floods* or *heaps*; hence.—I. *in a heap, without order, confusedly, promiscuously*, χ. βεβλῆσθαι, κεῖσθαι, Plat. Rep. 537 C, Arist. Pol. 7, 2, 9; πάντα χ. ἔστω, Anth. P. 10, 100, cf. 9, 233: τὰ χ. παιδεύματα, Phaedr. 264 B; φορτικῶς καὶ χύδην λέγειν, Isocr. 238 A, cf. Epist. 9, 6.—II. *in flowing, unfettered language*, i. e. *in prose*, opp. to ἐν ποιήμασι, Plat. Legg. 811 D.—III. *abundantly, wholly, utterly*, Leon. Tar. 29, 8: χ. σεσαλαγμένος οἶνῳ, Id. 37.

Χῠλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from χυλός, *a little juice*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χῠλίζω, f. -ίσω, like χυλόω, *to make into juice*:—pass., *to become juice*.—II. *to extract the juice from a plant by infusion* or *decoction*. Hence

Χῠλισμα, ατος, τό, *the extracted juice of plants*. [ῠ]

Χῠλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an extracting of the juice of plants*, v. χυλίζω II.

Χῠλοειδής, ές, (χυλός, εἶδος) *like juice*.

Χῠλοποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make into juice*, like χυλόω.

Χῦλός, οῦ, ὁ, (χέω):—*juice, moisture*, esp. *juice drawn out by infusion* or *decoction*, Cratin. Incert. 111; and so in Hipp., who uses it of *barley-water*, and the like, as opp. to the πτισάνη, in which the barley was not strained off, v. Foës. Oec.; so also in Cratin. l. c., Ephipp. Κνδ. 2:—in Plat. Crat. 115 A, we have χυλῶν σταστῶν, but with v. l. χυλῶν ἢ σταστῶν: cf. Casaub. Ath. 686.—2. also, *juice drawn out by digestion, chyle*.—II. like χυμός, *the flavour, taste* of a thing, because this lies in the juices, αἱ διὰ χυλοῦ ἡδοναί, Metrod. ap. Ath. 280 A:—metaph., χ. στωμυλμάτων, φλοῖος, Ar. Ran. 943, Pac. 997. Hence

Χῠλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to make* or *convert into juice*, Tim. Locr. 101 A.—II. *to extract the juice*.—III. *to moisten well juice*.

Χῠλώδης, ες, contr. for χυλοειδής, *like juice: juicy*, Diosc.

Χύλωσις, εως, ή, (χυλόω) *a converting into juice*, or *chyle*, χ. τῆς τροφῆς, Plut. 2, 700 B, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 5, 1.—2. *the thickening of a juice by decoction*, Diosc. [ῠ]

Χύμα, ατος, τό, like χεῦμα, (χέω) *that which is poured out* or *flows, a fluid, stream*, Diod.: *a liquid, fluid*, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 2. [ῠ acc. to Draco, as also the deriv. from pf. κέχῡμαι shows; hence the accent χύμα is incorrect, cf. Herm. Orph. H. 10, 22,—though it is oft. so written, cf. Lob. Paral. 419.] Hence

Χῡμᾰτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, *to dissolve in water, moisten*, Schol. Ar. Plut. 720.

Χῦμεία, ας, ή,=χύμευσις.

Χῡμένη, Ep. fem. part. aor. syncop. pass. of χέω, Hom.

Χύμευσις, εως, ή, *a mixture, mingling*. [ῠ]

Χῡμευτικός, ή, όν, *disposed to mix, easily mixing*.

Χῡμεύω, (χυμός) *to mix, mingle*.

Χῡμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (χυμός) *to make savoury, season*: metaph., χ. ἁρμονίαν, *to soften down* rough music, Ar. Thesm. 162.

Χῡμικός, ή, όν, (χυμός) *of* or *concerning juices*: hence, acc. to some, ἡ χυμικὴ (sc. τέχνη), our *chymistry*: others prefer the forms χημεία and χημευτική, v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 772; and we commonly write it *chemistry*.

Χύμιον, ου, τό, dim. from χυμός, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 19.

Χῡμοειδής, ές, *like juice, juicy*.

Χῡμός, οῦ, ὁ, (χέω):—like χυλός, *juice, liquid*, Soph. Fr. 162: esp. as extracted from plants, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 B.—II. *taste*, not only as the property of a body (residing in its juices), but also the sensation caused thereby, *the sense of taste*;—Arist. de Anima 2, 3, 4, Meteor. 2, 2, 22, etc.:—the Greeks distinguished nine varieties, χυμὸς ἁλμυρός, πικρός, ὄξος or ὀξίνης, οἰνώδης, λιπαρός, στρυφνός, αὐστηρός, γλυκύς, δριμύς. Theophr. C. Pl. 6, 4, Plut. 2, 913 B, sq. Hence

Χῡμόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to impart a taste* or *flavour*.

Χῡμώδης, ες, *like juice, juicy*.

Χύντο, 3 pl. aor. syncop. pass. of χέω, Il.

Χύνω, later and worse form for χέω, Lob. Phryn. 726.

Χύσις, εως, ή, (χέω).—*a pouring, shedding, pouring out* or *forth*, metaph. *a squandering*. Alciphr. 1, 21.—2. *a melting*.—II. like χύμα, *a flood, stream*, Aesch. Cho. 97; χύσις λιβάνοιο, Nic. Al. 107, cf. 333, etc.—2. of dry things, *a heap*, χύσις φύλλων, Od. 5, 483, 487, 19, 443; καλάμου, Nic. Th. 297: *a quantity*, σαρκῶν, Anth. P. 5, 37.

Χυστός, ή, όν,=χυτός, Dicaearch., but prob. f. l. for χωστός.

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Χῠτ-ήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and **χύτης**, ου, ὁ, (χέω) *one that pours: an instrument for pouring, pourer.* [ῠ]

Χῠτικός, ή, όν, (χέω) *fitted for pouring*, Galen.

Χυτλάζω, f. -άσω, strictly, *to pour, pour out:* metaph., *to throw carelessly down, τὰ γόνατ' ἔκτεινε καὶ γυμναστικῶς χύτλασον σεαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς στρώμασιν*, Ar. Vesp. 1213;—cf. Virgil's *fusus per herbam.*—II.=**χυτλόω**, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; cf. **χύτλον**.

Χύτλον, ου, τό, (χέω):—*any thing that can be poured, a liquid, fluid;* esp., —1. in plur. *χύτλα, water for washing or bathing*, ap. Suid.; cf. **κατάχυτλος**; but also, *libations* to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1075; 2, 927, and Orph.—2. *a mixture of water and oil*, elsewh. *ὑδρέλαιον*, rubbed in after bathing, as being more penetrating and lasting than pure oil, cf. Arist. Probl. 5, 6; and *ξηραλοιφέω*.—3. *river-water, a river, running water*, Lyc. 701. Hence

Χυτλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, *to wash, bathe, anoint*, this being done after bathing: usu. in mid., *to bathe and anoint one's self*, Od. 6, 80, cf. Call. Jov. 17, Ap. Rh. 4, 1311; but in Galen, *χυτλώσασθαι, to rub one's self with a mixture of water and oil*; v. **χύτλον** 2.

Χύτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of **χέω**, c. pass. signf., Hom. [ῠ]

Χῠτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **χέω**, *poured, shed, αἷμα χυτόν*, blood *shed*, Aesch. Eum. 682:—and of dry things, *shot out, heaped up*, Hom., but only in phrase *χυτὴ γαῖα, a mound of* earth, esp. a sepulchral mound, like **χῶμα**, Il. 6, 464; 14, 114, Od. 3, 258:—*χυτοί* = *χώματα, mounds, dikes, dams*, Hdt. 7, 37.—II. *made liquid, cast, melted*, *ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά*, Hdt. 2, 69 (v. sub *ὕαλος* II);—*χ. καὶ ἄπηκτον*, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 1.—III. generally, *liquid, fluid, flowing*, *νέκταρ*, Pind. O. 7, 12: poet. also of the hair, *flowing, streaming*, Nic. Th. 503: and so, *χ. ἔρνος, a luxuriant* shoot or sprout, Ib. 391.—IV. *washed* or *cast up by water, alluvial.*—V. metaph. *poured forth on all sides, in streams, floods* or *heaps:* hence *χυτοὶ ἰχθύες*, migratory fish *that go in shoals*, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 4; elsewh. *ῥυάδες*.

Χύτρα, ας, ή, Ion. *κύθρα* and *κύτρα* (χέω):—*an earthen pot*, Ar. Ach. 284, Av. 43, etc.: plur. *χύτραι, the pottery-market*:—children were often exposed in pots, cf. Ar. Thesm. 505; v. sub **χυτρίζω**, **χυτρισμός**.—2. *ταύτην χύτραις λόρτεον*, this must be erected *with pots of pulse*, in reference to the old custom of consecrating altars and statues of inferior deities with pots full of boiled pulse, Ar. Pac. 923, sq.; cf. Plut. 1197, Fr. 245.—3. proverb., *λημᾶν χύτραις*, to have swellings as big as *kitchen-pots* in the corners of the eye, a comic exaggeration, like *λημᾶν κολοκύντας*, Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C:—cf. **χύτρος**.—II. *a kiss in which one held the other by the ears as by handles*, Lat. *osculum Florentinum*, *λαβοῦσα τῶν ὤτων φίλησον τὴν χύτραν*, Eunic. Ant. 1, cf. Theocr. 5, 133; whereupon Lil. Gyraldus wrote a special treatise, to be found in Gruter's Lampas, 2, p. 410, sq.—III. in pl.=*οἱ χύτροι*, but this is very dub., though Brunck received it into the text of Ar. Ran. 218.—IV.=*χύτριος*, very dub.

Χυτραῖος, α, ον,=**χυτρεοῦς**, Ar. Fr. 399:—but Lob. Phryn. 147 rejects the form.

Χύτρειος, α, ον,=**χυτρεοῦς**, **χ. πάταγος**, Ar. Lys. 329: *τὰ χ., earthenware, pottery.*

Χυτρεοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, (**χύτρα**) *of earthenware*, Ar. Nub. 1474:—the form *χύτρεος*, contr. *οῦς*, is condemned by Poll. Med. 675.

Χυτρεύς, έως, ὁ, (**χύτρα**) *a potter*, Plat. Rep. 421 D, Theaet. 147 A.

Χυτρεψός, όν, (**χύτρα**, ἕψω) *boiling in a pot:* as subst., *a pot-boiler*, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

Χυτρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from **χυτρίς**, Ar. Ach. 463, 1175, etc. [ῐ]

Χυτρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (**χύτρα**) *to put in a pot:* esp. *to expose a child in a pot*, Aesch. Fr. 113, Soph. Fr. 476; cf. **ἐγχυτρίζω**.

Χυτρίνδα παίζειν, to play *a game with pots*, Poll.

Χυτρῖνος, η, ον, *of* or *like a pot, earthen*, Lat. *testaceus.*

Χύτρῐνος, ου, ὁ, Ion. *κύθρινος*,= **χύτρα**, *a pot*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. *a deep hole with water in it, a well*, ap. Hesych.: *a deep hole in a river*, Arr. Peripl.

Χυτρίον, ου, τό, dim. from **χύτρα** or **χύτρος**,—acc. to Br. Ar. Ach. 1138 (1175) without example. Hesych. indeed has it, but explains it by *κρανίον*.

†**Χύτριον**, ου, τό, *Chytrium*, a place in Ionia, where previously Clazomenae stood, Strab. p. 645.

Χυτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, dim. (in form only) from **χύτρα** or **χύτρος**, Hdt. 5, 88, Bato Andr. 2.

Χυτρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *an exposing of a child in a pot.*

Χυτρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ίδος, ἡ, *made in a pot.*

Χυτρόγαυλος, ου, ὁ, (**χύτρα**, γαυλός) *a kind of pot*, prob. like *a bucket*, LXX.

Χυτροειδής, ές, *like a pot.*

†**Χύτροι**, ων, οἱ, *Chytri*, v. sub **χύτρος** I.

Χυτροπλάθος, ου, ὁ, *a potter.* [ᾰ]

Χυτροπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Hippon. 103.

Χυτρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (**χύτρα**, πούς) strictly, *a pot-foot*, i. e. *a pot* or *caldron with feet*, Hes. Op. 746: also, a kind of *chafing-dish*, or *small, portable stove with feet*, for putting a pot upon, LXX.; elsewh. *λάσανον, πύραννος*, cf. Anth. P. append. 41.

Χυτροπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *the pottery-market*: from

Χυτροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (**χύτρα**, πωλέω) *a pot-seller*: fem. -πῶλις, ίδος.

Χύτρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. *κύθρος* and *κύτρος*, (χέω):—*an earthen pot*, esp. *a pot for boiling*, Nic. Al. 136:—*οἱ χύτροι*, the name given to *the hot baths* at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 176; cf. also **χύτρα**.—II. *οἱ χύτροι*, a feast-day at Athens, as if *the pot-feast*, the third day of the Anthesteria, and thirteenth of the month Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 1040, Ran. 218; cf. **χύτρα** III. (Perh. akin to *κύτος*.)

Χυτροφόρος, ον, *bearing a pot* or *pots.*

Χὡ, contr. for *καὶ ὁ.*

†**Χωαρηνή**, ῆς, ἡ, *Choarene*, a Parthian district, Strab. p. 725.

Χωλαίνω, f. -ᾰνῶ, (**χωλός**) *to be* or *go lame*, Plat. Legg. 795 B, Hipp. Min. 374 C.—II. trans., *to make lame.* Hence

Χώλανσις, εως, ἡ, *a making lame.*—II. *a being lame*, Epict. Enchir. 9.

Χώλασμα, ατος, τό, *lameness.*

Χωλεία, ας, ἡ, *a being lame, lameness*, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374 C: and

Χώλευμα, ατος, τό, *a lameness*, Hipp.: from

Χωλεύω, (**χωλός**) *to be* or *become lame, to halt, limp*, Il. 18, 411, 417; 20, 37, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.—II. transit., *to make lame*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: pass., *to be lame*; and, generally, *to be maimed* or *imperfect*, Plat. Phaedr 248 B. Cf. **χωλαίνω**.

Χωλίαμβος, ου, ὁ, (**χωλός**, ἴαμβος) *a lame* or *halting iambic*, i. e. one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to be invented by Hipponax, Dem. Phal. [ῐ]

Χωλογράββᾶτον, ου, τό,=**σκιμπόδιον**.

Χωλοίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *lame footed*, poet. for **χωλόπους**; cf. **χαλαίπους**.

Χωλοπόδης, ου, ὁ, = **χωλόπους**, late.

Χωλοποιός, όν, (**χωλός**, ποιέω) *making lame*, of Euripides, as being fond of introducing lame men upon the stage, Ar. Ran. 846.

Χωλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, (**χωλός**, πούς) *lame-footed*, Manetho.

Χωλός, ή, όν, *lame* in the feet, *halting, limping*, *χωλὸς δ' ἕτερον πόδα*, Il. 2, 217; cf. 9, 503, Od. 8, 308, Soph. Phil. 486, 1032, etc.:—later also of the hand, like *κυλλός*, *χωλὸς τὴν χεῖρα*, Eupol. Incert. 61; *χωλὴν τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν*, Hipp. p. 413.—II. metaph., *maimed, imperfect, defective*, Lat. *mancus*, Plat. Rep. 535 D; *halting, hobbling, uneven:* also, *lame, dull* or *stupid in mind.* (From same root as Sanscr. *hval* (titubare, vacillare), our *halt, halting*, Lat. *clodus, claudus*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 265.) Hence

Χωλότης, ητος, ἡ, *lameness.*

Χωλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (**χωλός**) *to lame, make lame*, Hipp. p. 1258. Hence

Χώλωμα, ατος, τό, *a lameness*, Hipp.: and

Χώλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a laming: lameness.*

Χῶμα, ατος, τό, (χόω, χώννυμι):—*earth thrown up, a bank, mound*, thrown up against the walls of cities to take them, Hdt. 1, 162; cf. LXX. 2 Sam. 20, 15, Isai. 37, 33, Jerem. 6, 6:—*a dam*, Hdt. 7, 130; *a mound, mole* or *pier*, thrown into the sea, Lat. *moles*, Id. 8, 97, Dem. 1208, 4:—esp., like Lat. *tumulus, a sepulchral mound*, Hdt. 1, 93; 9, 85, Aesch. Cho. 723, Soph. Ant. 1216, etc.; *τάφων χώματα γαίας*, Eur. Supp. 54:—also *earth dug out* that it may be improved by exposure to air, for planting trees in, Theophr. Cf. **χόω, χώννυμι**, with its compds., *ἐκ-, δια-, κατα-, συγ-.*

Χωμᾰτίας ποταμός, ὁ, a river *charged with mud*, Poll.

Χωματίζομαι, pass., *to be upon*, or *fenced with mounds*, of cities, LXX.

Χωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from **χῶμα**, Dion. H. 1, 64. [ᾰ]

Χωνεία, ας, ἡ, *a melting and casting of metal*, Polyb. 34, 10, 12.

Χωνεῖον, ου, τό,=**χωνευτήριον**.—2.=**χώνη**.

†**Χῶνες**, ων, οἱ, *the Chones*= *Chaones*, an early tribe of southern Italy, Arist. Pol. 7, 9, 3; v. Niebuhr Hist. Rom. 1, pp. 57, sq., transl.

Χώνευμα, ατος, τό, *cast-work*, LXX.

Χώνευσις, εως, ἡ,=**χωνεία**, LXX.

Χωνευτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ,=**χωνευτής**.

Χωνευτήριον, ου, τό, (**χωνεύω**) *a melting-furnace, foundry*, LXX.

Χωνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, (**χωνεύω**) *a melter, metal-caster*, LXX. Hence

Χωνευτικός, ή, όν, *fitted for melting* or *casting metal.*

Χωνευτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **χωνεύω**, *formed of cast metal, cast*, LXX.—II. *that can be melted, fusible.*

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Χωνεύω, contr. from χοανεύω, *to melt* or *cast metal*, Polyb. 34, 9, 11.—2. *to form of cast metal.*

Χώνη, ης, ἡ, contr. from χοάνη:—in this form usu. *a funnel*, Pherecr. Metall. 1, Plat. Rep. 411 A.

†Χώνη, ης, ἡ, *Chone*, a city of Lucania, Strab. p. 254: cf. Χῶνες.

†Χωνία, ας, ἡ, *Chonia, land of the Chones*, in southern Italy, Lyc. 983; Strab. p. 255.

Χωνίον, ου, τό, dim. from χώνη or χῶνος, *a crucible.*

Χώννυμι and -νύω, f. χώσω: pf. pass. κέχωσμαι: older writers, as Hdt., and Thuc., have the regul. pres. χόω, q. v., inf. χοῦν, part. χῶν: (χέω). *To throw* or *heap up*, esp. of earth, χώματα χοῦν or χῶσαι, Hdt. 1, 162; 9, 85; πρὸς πόλιν, Thuc. 2, 75: esp. *to raise a sepulchral mound*, χ. τάφον, τύμβον, Soph. Ant. 81, 1204, Eur. I. T. 702, etc.—2. *to block up by earth thrown in*, χ. τοὺς λιμένας, Dem. 795, 14, Aeschin. 69, 7, cf. χῶσις:—pass., *to be filled with earth*, esp. of bays in the sea, *to be silted up*, χωσθῆναι, Hdt. 2, 11: also of cities, *to be raised on mounds* or *moles*, Id. 2, 137, cf. Plat. Legg. 958 E.—3. more rarely, *to cover with a mound of earth, bury*, χῶσαί τινα τάφῳ, Eur. Or. 1585; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 368; also χῶσαί τινα λίθοις, *to cover* one over with stones, Ar. Ach. 295:—hence, in pass., ἐχωννύμεθα, *we were covered over with earth*, i. e. a sepulchral mound was heaped up or raised to us, Anth. P. 7, 136, 137.

Χῶνον, ου, τό, and χῶνος, ου, ὁ, contr. for χόανον, χόανος, = χώνη, χοάνη.

Χώομαι, f. -σομαι: aor. ἐχωσάμην: dep. mid., like χολόομαι, *to be angry, be wroth*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), often with the addition of θυμόν, κῆρ, κηρόθι or φρεσὶν ἠσιν, also χ. θυμῷ, H. Hom. Cer. 331, χ. φρέναις, Hes. Th. 554: more rarely *to be troubled* or *distressed*; in genl., *to be in violent emotion.*—Construction:—1. c. dat. pers., *to be angry at* one, ὅτε χώσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρηϊ, Il. 1, 80; etc.—2. c. gen. pers. vel rei, *to be angry about* a person or thing, Il. 1, 429; 2, 689; 13, 165, etc.:—more rarely, περί τινος, Il. 9, 449; 14, 266 (though in these two passages Wolf writes περιχώσατο as one word, cf. περιχώομαι); περί τινι, Hes. Sc. 12, H. Hom. Merc. 236.—3. c. acc. rei, only in the phrase μή μοι τόδε χώεο, *be not angry with me for* this, Od. 5, 215; 23, 213. The word is merely Ep. (Akin to χολή).

Χώρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. χώρη, (*χάω) := χῶρος, *the space* or *room which a thing fills* or *is in*, Lat. *locus*, οὐδέ τι πολλὴ χώρη μεσηγύς, Il. 23, 521; χώραν παρέχειν, Lat. *locum dare*, Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 4.—2. esp., *a place, the proper place* of a person or thing, στρεφθεὶς ἐκ χώρης, Od. 16, 352; ἐν χώρῃ ἕζεσθαι, Il. 23, 349; Ἄρης οὐκ ἔνι χώρᾳ, the spirit of war is not in his place, Aesch. Ag. 78; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ γενέσθαι, Xen. An. 4, 8, 15:—ἐν χώρᾳ πίπτειν, ἀποθνήσκειν, to die at *one's post*, Id. Hell. 4, 2, 20; 8, 39: ἐπὶ χώρας ἔσσαι, to set it in *its place*, Pind. P. 4, 486: so also, κατὰ χώρην εἶναι, ἔχειν, to be in *one's*, keep in *its place*, Hdt. 4, 135; 6, 42, Ar. Plut. 367, Ran. 793, etc.; κατὰ χώραν μένειν, Hdt. 7, 95; 8, 108, Ar. Eq. 1354, Thuc. 4, 26, etc.; κατὰ χ. ἀπιέναι, to retire in *good order*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 11; ἐᾶν κατὰ χώραν, to leave in *its place*, leave as it *was*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 6, cf. Dem. 701, 16:—ἐς τὴν χώραν παρεῖναι, Id. Cyr. 1, 2, 4, cf. Theocr. 15, 57: also ἐκ χώρας ὁρμῶν, opp. to πορευόμενος μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 3, 4, 33:—χώραν λαβεῖν, to take *a position*, find *one's place*, ἕως ἂν χώραν λάβῃ τὰ πράγματα, till they are brought into *order*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 37; εἰς χώραν τινὸς καθίστασθαι, to step into another's *place*, succeed him, Ib. 2, 1, 23:—ὥρα καὶ χώρα τινί, at a certain time and *place*, freq. in late prose, Lob. Paral. 55.—3. metaph., *the place assigned to any one in life, one's post, station, office*, ἐν χώρᾳ τινὸς εἶναι, to be in his *position*, be counted the same as he is, like Lat. *locum alicujus tenere*, as, ἐν ἀνδραπόδων or μισθοφόρων χώρᾳ εἶναι, to pass, rank as slaves or mercenaries, Xen. An. 5, 7, 28; so, χώρην μηδεμίην τινὸς θεῖναι, Theogn. 152; ὀλίγη χώρη τινὸς τελέθει, Id. 820; τὰς μεγίστας χώρας ἔχειν, Polyb. 1, 43, 1:—cf. ἀριθμὸς ἐν. 5.—II. *land*, viz.,—1. *a land, country, tract*, Lat. *regio*, ἃς τινας ἴκεο χώρας ἀνθρώπων, Od. 8, 573; cf. Hdt. 3, 107; 6, 97, etc.: ἡ χώρα, absol., of *one's country*, as of Attica, Lycurg. 147, 42, etc.—2. *landed property, land, an estate, farm*, Lat. *ager*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 28; 6, 4.—3. *the country*, opp. to the town, Lat. *rus*, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας, ὁ ἐκ τῆς χώρας σῖτος, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 11 and 13; οἱ ἐν τῇ χ. ἐργάται, Id. Hier. 10, 5.—Χῶρος is another form: in signf. II, χώρα alone is used in Att.; while, in signf. I, χῶρος is common, except in the special sense of *one's proper place* or *post.* (On the deriv., v. sub χῶρος.)

Χωράρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *lord of the land.*

†Χωράσμιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Chorasmii*, a people of Sogdiana on both banks of the Oxus, Arr. An. 5, 5, 2: cf. Strab. p. 513, and Dion. P. 746:—in Hdt. 3, 93 Χοράσμιοι.

Χωράσμιος, ου, ὁ, *a country neighbour.*

Χώραυλος, ον, (αὐλή) *dwelling in the country.*

Χωράφιον, ου, τό, dim. from χώρα, like χωρίον, *a small farm*, Theophr. [ᾰ]

Χωρεπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, (χῶρος, ἐπίσκοπος) *a country-bishop*, i. e. *coadjutor*, or *suffragan-bishop*, Eccl.: v. Bingham's Antiquities B. 2, esp. § 13.

Χωρέω, ῶ: f. -ήσω, Il. 16, 629, but in Att. usu. in mid. form -ήσομαι, as Aesch. Theb. 476, Soph. El. 404: aor. ἐχώρησα: (χῶρος). *To make room for another, give way; draw back, retire, withdraw*, Il. 16, 629; πάλιν αὖτις χωρεῖν, Il. 17, 533; γαῖα ἐνερθεν χώρησεν, the earth *gave way* from beneath, i. e. opened, H. Hom. Cer. 430.—The uncompounded word does not occur in Od.—Construction:—1. c. gen. rei vel loci, χώρησεν τυτθὸν ἐπάλξιος, Il. 12, 406; νεῶν ἐχώρησαν, Il. 15, 655; νεκροῦ χωρήσουσι, Il. 16, 629; like εἶκειν, χάζεσθαι:—also, ἀπὸ νηῶν ἐχώρησαν προτὶ Ἴλιον, Il. 13, 724; ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης χωρήσαντες, Il. 18, 244; ἔξω δωμάτων χωρεῖτε, Aesch. Eum. 180.—2. c. dat. pers., *to give way to* one, *make way for* him, *retire before* him, οὐδ' ἂν Ἀχιλλῆϊ χωρήσειεν, Il. 13, 324; cf. 17, 101.—II. post-Hom., *to make room for one's self, and so to go forward, advance, move on* or *along, to go on, come on*, Hdt. 1, 10, etc.; χ. ἐπί τινα, Pind. N. 10, 137; χωρεῖν πρὸς ἔργον, *to come to action, come on, begin*, Soph. Aj. 116, Ar. Ran. 884. χωρεῖν πρὸς ἦπαρ, *to go to one's* heart, Soph. Aj. 938; so of weapons, χ. διὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28: τὸ ὕδωρ κατὰ τὰς τάφρους ἐχώρει, it *went off* by.., Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 14:—ὁμόσε χ., to join battle, Xen. (v. sub ὁμόσε):—also of time, τῆς ἐχώρει, the night *was passing, near its end*, Aesch. Pers. 384:—τὰ χωρέοντα, *excrements*, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oec.—2. esp., *to go on and on, be continually advancing, get on*, Lat. *procedere*, οἱ χωροῦσι τούργον, Ar. Pac. 472: τοῖς χωροῦσιν, Nub. 18; χωρεῖ τὸ κακόν, Ar. Vesp. 1483, Nub. 907 imperf. ὅταν μηκέτι χωρῇ αὐτοῖς ἡ γαστήρ, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 44:—also in mid., *to flow*, Hipp. p. 421: hence,—3. *to come to an issue, turn out* in a certain manner, εὐτυχέως χ., Lat. *bene cedere*, Hdt. 3, 39; but freq. absol. like προχωρέω, *to go well, succeed*, Id. 3, 42; 5, 89, Antipho 133, 2; (cf. the French ça ira):—κακῶς χ., *male cedere, to turn out* ill, Plat. Legg. 684 E: περὶ σμικρὰ χ., *to come* to little, of the event of oracles, Hdt. 1, 120: τὰ πράγματα χωρεῖ κατὰ λόγον, Polyb. 28, 15, 12:—hence, also, *to be possible*, Ael.—4. *to spread abroad*, ἡ φήμη κεχώρηκε, a report *spread*, Hdt. 1, 122; διὰ πάντων χωρεῖν, *to go* through a.., *spread* among all, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 62; ὄνομα κεχωρηκὸς διὰ πάντων, a name generally *current*, Plut. Rom. 1, cf. 19, etc.—5. of expenditure, *to go on*, Xen. Oec. 20, 21.—III. transit. *to have space* or *room for* a thing, *to hold, contain*, esp. of measures, ὁ ἀρτος χωρεῖ ἀμφορέας ἑξακοσίους, Hdt. 1, 51, 192; 4, 61; cf. Ar. Nub. 1128, Plat. Symp. 214 A: so, ἡ πόλις αὐτὸν οὐ χωρεῖ, Dem. 579, 3, cf. Aeschin. 77, 11: ὅσον αἱ κεδάλαι ἐχώρεον, i. e. as much as they possibly could, Arr. Hence

Χώρημα, ατος, τό, *space, room*: and †Χωρηνή, ῆς, ἡ, *Chorene*, a district of Parthia, Strab. p. 514: cf. Χωρηνή.

Χώρησις, εως, ἡ, *a holding, containing.*

Χωρήτης, ου, ὁ, = χωρίτης, susp.

Χωρητικός, ή, όν, *fit for containing, capacious.*

Χωρητός, ή, όν, verb adj. from χωρέω, *contained*: *to be contained.*

Χῶρι, poet. for χωρίς, Call. Fr. 48. So μέχρι, ἄχρι, for μέχρις, ἄχρις.

Χωριάζω, f. -άσω, *to be* or *live in the country.*

Χωριαμός, οῦ, ὁ, = φωριαμός, coin.

Χωρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χωρίον, Lys. 154, 27. [ῐ]

Χωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ: (χωρίς):—*to separate, part, sever, set apart, divide*, τί τινος, Eur. Phoen. 107, Plat. Phil. 55 E; τι ἀπό τινος, Anaxag. Fr. 11, Plat. Polit. 268 C:—οἱ χωρίζοντες, *the Separaters*, a name given to those Grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors:—pass., *to be separated, severed* or *divided*, and so *to differ*, κεχωρισμαί τινος, Hdt. 1, 140, 172, etc., more rarely, τινί, Id. 4, 28; and absol., Id. 1, 151; 3, 12, etc.; νόμοι κεχωρισμένοι, laws *apart from others, far different*, Id. 1, 172; so, κεχωρισμένος τινός, *different from*.., Polyb. 32, 9, 11.

Χωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (χῶρος' — *to place, post, bring to a place, put in a place*, τάξιν, Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.

Χωρικός, ή, όν, = χωριτικός, Poll. Adv. -κῶς.

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Χωρίον, ου, τό, dim. (only in form) from **χώρος** and **χώρα**:—I. *a particular place, a place, spot, country*, very freq. from Hdt. downwds.; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ., from this same *spot*, Hdt. 1, 11:—hence also, *a place, passage in a book*, Hdt. 2, 117; cf. Thuc. 1, 97, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 12.—2. *a place, post*; esp., *a fortified post* or *town*, Thuc., Xen., etc.—3. *landed property, an estate*, Thuc. 1, 106.

Χωριονόμος, ον, (**χῶρος**, **νέμω**) *feeding on* or *plundering an estate.*

Χωρίς, adv., (**χάω**):—*separately, asunder, apart, by one's self* or *by themselves*, Hom., etc.; **χωρὶς μὲν πρόγονοι χωρὶς δὲ μέτασσαι, χωρὶς δ' αὖθ' ἕρσαι**, Od. 9, 221; cf. 4, 130, etc.; **χωρὶς ἢ τιμὴ θεῶν**, Aesch. Ag. 637; **κεῖται χωρὶς ὁ νεκρός**, Hdt. 4. 62; **χ. οἰκεῖν**, to have an independent establishment, Dem. 50, 22; 1161, 15; **χ. γενόμενοι**, being separated, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 18; **χ. ποιεῖν**, *to distinguish*, Isocr. 342 D; opp. to **κοινῇ**, Id. 266 D:—*separately, one by one*, Lys. 165, 35; **χ. λέγειν**, Aeschin. 5, 32, cf. 54, 3:—*besides*, **χωρὶς δὲ μηδαμῶς**, Plat. Legg. 950 C:—**χωρὶς ἢ ὁκόσοι**, *except* so many as.., Hdt. 2, 77; **χωρὶς ἤ**, *except*, **χωρὶς ἢ ὅτι**, *except* that, Valck. Hdt. 1, 94, 130; 4, 61, 82:—on **χωρὶς εἰ**, **χωρὶς εἰ μή**, and **χωρὶς πλήν**, v. Lob. Phryn. 459.—2. metaph., *of different nature, kind* or *quality*, Simon. Amorg. 1; cf. Schäfer Theogn. 91; **χωρὶς τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεται**, Eur. Alc. 528; **χωρὶς τό τ' εἰπεῖν πολλὰ καὶ τὰ καίρια**, Soph. O. C. 808; cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 336 B.—II. as prep., c. gen., *without*, Aesch. Ag. 926, Soph. El. 945, etc.; *without the help* or *will of*, **χ. θεοῦ**, Lat. *sine Diis*, Eur. Incert. 67.—2. *separate from, apart* or *aloof from, far from*, **χ. ἀθανάτων**, Pind. O. 9, 61; cf. Eur. Hec. 2, etc.; **χωρὶς ὀμμάτων ἐμῶν**, Eur. Or. 272.—3. *independent of, without reckoning, not to mention, besides*, Hdt. 1, 93, 106; 6, 58; **χωρίς τε γένους οὔκ ἐστιν ὅτῳ μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί**, Aesch. Pr. 290; cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 35 B.—4. *other than* a thing, *different from*, **χ. μυρτῶν τευχέων πνεῖν**, Aesch. Fr. 166, Plat. Lach. 195 A; etc.

Χώρισις, εως, ἡ, (**χωρίζω**) *a separating, separation.*

Χωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (**χωρίζω**)=foreg., **λύσις καὶ χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος**, Plat. Phaed. 67 D; cf. Isocr. Epist. 10, 1.—II. (from pass.) *a separating, parting, departure*, Polyb. 5, 16, 6.

Χωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, *one who separates* or *sets apart.*

Χωριστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **χωρίζω**, *separated: separable, alienable*, **κτῆμα**, Arist. Pol. 1, 4, 6.

Χωρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. **-ῖτις**, ιδος, (**χῶρος**) *an inhabitant of the country, countryman*, Aesch. Eum. 1035, Leon. Tar. 98: *a rustic, boor*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, fin.—2. *one dwelling in a spot* or *country*, **χ. δράκων**, Aesch. Fr. 114. Hence

Χωρῑτικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a countryman, rustic, rural*, Plut. Pericl. 34. Adv. **-κῶς**, *in rustic fashion*, opp. to **ἐν χλιδῇ**, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 54.

Χωροβατέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (**χώρα**, **βαίνω**) *to measure a country by paces*, Strab.—2. *to wander over a place, walk in it*, LXX.

Χωροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (**χώρα**, **βαίνω**) *an instrument for taking levels*, Vitruv. [ᾰ]

Χωρογρᾰφέω, ῶ, *to describe countries*, Strab. p. 104: and

Χωρογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *a description of countries*, Polyb. 34, 1, 4: and

Χωρογρᾰφικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the description of countries*: from

Χωρογράφος, ον, (**χώρα**, **γράφω**) *describing countries*, opp. to the more special term **τοπογράφος** (describing the single places).

Χωροθεσία, ας, ἡ, (**χώρα**, **τίθημι**) *the situation of a country*, Plut. 2, 1150 C.

Χωρομετρέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, (**χώρα**, **μετρέω**) *to measure a country*, Strab. Hence

Χωρομετρία, ας, ἡ, *measurement of a country, land-surveying*, Strab.

Χωρονομέω, ῶ, *to distribute* or *divide a country.*

Χωρονομικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for the distribution of a district*: **νόμος χ.**, the Roman *lex agraria*, Dion. H. 10, 36.

Χῶρος, ου, ὁ, *space, room, a place, spot, land*, Lat. *regio*, Hom., etc.; **χῶρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον**, Il. 3, 315; **χ. νεκύων**, *a space* among the dead, i. e. not filled by them, Il. 8, 491; 10, 199:—**χ. ὑλήεις, ἔρημος, οἰοπόλος, ψαμαθώδης**, Od. 14, 2, Il. 10, 520; 13, 473, etc.; **χ. πίων**, Hes. Op. 388; **εὐαής**, Id. 597; **καταστύφελος**, Hes. Th. 806; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Trag.; **Βρόμιος δ' ἔχει τὸν χῶρον**, Aesch. Eum. 24; **θηρῶν οὐς οὐδ' ἔχει χῶρος**, Soph. Phil. 1148; etc.:—**ἐν βραχεῖ χώρῳ ποιεῖν**, to draw within narrow *compass*, Polyb. 11, 1, 3.—2. c. gen., *the land* or *district belonging to* or *about a place*, **χ. τοῦ Ἀταρνέος, τῆς Ἀραβίης, τοῦ Βοσπόρου**, Hdt. 1, 160; 2, 75; 4, 87; also, in plur., *lands*, 9, 15.—3. *landed property, an estate*, Xen. Oec. 11, 18, Cyr. 7, 4, 6.—The word is rare in Att. prose; cf. **χώρα**, sub fin. (**Χῶρος** and **χώρα** belong to the root ***χάω**, **χανδάνω**, **χάζομαι**, as if **χώρος**, **χαῦρα**:—hence **χωρέω**, **χωρίς**, **χωρίζω**: perh. also akin to **χορός**.)

†**Χῶρος**, ου, ὁ, the Lat. *Caurus* or *Corus, the north-west wind*; and so met., *the north-west*, N. T.

Χωροφῑλέω, ῶ, f. **-ήσω**, = **φιλοχωρέω**, *to love a place* or *spot, haunt it*, Thales ap. Diog. L. 1, 44, Antipho 138, 28. Hence

Χωροφῑλία, ας, ἡ, *love of a place* or *country*, Philostr.

Χωροφύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, *guard* or *watcher of a country.* [ῠ]

Χῶς, ῶ, ὁ, Argive word for the Attic **συμβολή** (IV): strictly Dor. for **χοῦς**, **χόος**.

Χῶσις, εως, ἡ, (**χώννυμι**) *a heaping up*, esp. of earth, *raising a mound or bank*, esp. against a city, Thuc. 2, 76: *a filling in, up, blocking up by earth thrown in*, **χ. τῶν λιμένων**, Id. 3, 2. Cf. **χῶμα**.

Χῶσμα, ατος, τό, (**χώννυμι**)=**χῶμα**.

Χωστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from **χώννυμι**, *made by earth thrown up*, **χωστὴ καὶ στενὴ πάροδος**, Polyb. 4, 61, 7; **ἐν χωστοῖς τάφοις κεῖται**, i. e. **ἐν χώμασι, ἐν τύμβοις**, Eur. Rhes. 414.

Χωστρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (**χώννυμι**):—**χελώνη χ.**, a shed to protect besiegers *in filling up the ditch of a town*; v. sub **χελώνη** III.

Ψ

Ψ, ψ, ψῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral, ψ' = 700, but ,ψ = 700,000.—The letter **ψ** is a double consonant, compounded of **σ** and a labial,=**πσ**, **βσ**, or **φσ**: the preceding syll. is therefore always long. The *character* **ψ** was at first only Ion., and adopted at Athens in the archonship of Euclides (Ol. 94, 2) at the same time with **η**, **ω** and **ξ**.

Changes of **ψ**, esp. in the dialects:—I. in Aeol., the older **πσ** was retained, esp. in prop. names, as **Πέλοπς** for **Πέλοψ**, **Ἄραπς Ἄραψ**, Greg. Cor. p. 613.—II. **ψ** is often resolved by transposition into **σπ**, and this even in Att., as **σπάλιον** for **ψάλιον**, **σπέλλιον** for **ψέλλιον**, **ἀσπίνθιον** for **ἀψίνθιον**, **ἄσβολος** for **ψόλος**, **ψίν**, Dor. for **σφίν**, **ψέ** for **σφέ**,—just as in Aeol. and Dor. **ξ** was resolved into **σκ**, and **ζ** into **σδ**.—III. **ψ** is sometimes, esp. in Att., put for **σ** or **σσ**, as, **ψιττακός** for **σιττακός**, **κόψιχος** for **κόσσυφος**, cf. **ψάμμος**, *sand.*—IV. there seems to be an interchange of **ψ** and **ξ** in **ψάω**, **ξάω**, **ὀψ**, Lat. *vox*, ***νίψα** (**νίφα**), Lat. *nix.*—V. **ψ** is omitted or added in **ἄμμος ἅμαθος, ψάμμος ψαμαθος.**

Ψάγδαν, ᾶνος, or **Ψαγδάν**, ᾶνος, ὁ, Eubul. Stephan. 6; also, **ψάγδας**, ου, ὁ, or **ψαγδη**, ἡ, Eupol. Maric. 14, Ar. Fr. 7; and **σάγδη**, ἡ, Ath. 691 B:—a common Aegyptian *unguent*, **Αἰγυπτίῳ ψάγδανι**, Eubul. l. c.

Ψᾰθύρος, ά, όν, (**ψάω**) = **ψαθυρός**, q. v.

Ψάθυς, α, ον,=**κατάντης**, Hesych.

Ψᾰθῠρός, ά, όν, v. sub **ψαθυρός**.

Ψᾰθύλλω, frequentat. from **ψάω**, *to feel, scratch*, Hermipp. Incert. 4, Plat. (Com.) Cleoph. 4, cf. **ἀναψαθύλλω**.

Ψᾰθᾰ́ρός, ά, όν,=**ψαδαρός**: cf. **ψαθυρός**.

Ψᾰθύριον, ου, τό, = **ψώθιον**, Ath. 646 C: in Hesych., also, **ψάθυρμα**, τό. [ῠ]

Ψᾰθῠρόομαι, as pass., *to be friable, to crumble away.*

Ψᾰθῠροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (**ψαθυρός**, **πωλέω**) *one who sells brittle ware*, esp such as is baked or dried, Eccl.

Ψᾰθῠρός, όν, (**ψάω**):—like **ψαδαρός**, *friable, crumbling, falling to pieces, loose*, of the roe in fish, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 23, etc.; cf. **ὑποψάθυρος**:—opp. to **χλίσχρος**, Id. Meteor. 4, 9, 23, cf. Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 12: hence of water as opp. to oil, Arist. de Sens. 4, 6; of air, Id. de Anima 2, 8, 7.—**Ψαθυρός** is another, prob. dialectic, form: and, later, **ψαθαρός**, **ψαδαρός**: but the form most in use is **ψαφαρός**, q. v. Hence

Ψᾰθῠρότης, ητος, ἡ, *friableness, crumbling nature* or *state, looseness*, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21, Probl. 21, 11.

Ψαιδρός, ά, όν,= **ψεδνός**, Hesych., from **ψάω**, as the other from **ψέω**.

Ψαικάζω, = **ψακάζω**, **ψεκάζω**, Gramm.

Ψαίκᾰλον, ου, τό = **ψάκαλον**, Gramm.

Ψαινίζω, *to fan, cool by fanning*, Gramm.

Ψαινθίος, ον,=sq., Hesych. [ῐ]

Ψαίνῡθος, ον, *false, deceitful, lying*, Lyc. 1420.

Ψαινύρω, and **ψαινύσσω**,=**ψαινύζω**, q. v.

Ψαίρω, (**ψάω**):—trans., *to graze* or *touch gently*, **ψ. πτεροῖς οἶμον αἰθέρος**, *to skim* the path of ether, Aesch. Pr. 394;—as in Virgil, *radere iter liquidum*; cf. **τρίβειν οἶμον**.—II. (prob. a dialectic form for **σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω**, cf. **ψ** II):—intrans., *to move lightly* or *gently, to quiver, flutter, palpitate*, of an irregular pulse and the like, Foës

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Oec. Hipp.: hence *to rustle, murmur*, like ψιθυρίζω, of the rustling and trembling of leaves in the breeze, Luc. Tragop. 315.

Ψαῖσμα, ατος, τό, (ψαίω) *a small piece rubbed off, a crumb, morsel.*

Ψαιστίον, ου, τό, dim. from ψαιστόν, Anth. P. 5, 17.

Ψαιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαίω, *ground*, ψ. μάζα, a cake *of ground barley* mixed with honey and oil, Hipp.: τὰ ψαιστά (sc. πέμματα, πόπανα), *cakes of this kind*, used in sacrifices, Ar. Plut. 1138, 1115, Antiph. Timon. 1, 3, Anth. P. 6, 190, 191; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Ψαίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ψαίω) *one who wipes off*, σπόγγος, Anth. P. 6, 295.

Ψαίω, orig. the same as ψάω, but chiefly in signf. *to rub away, grind down, pound*, Theophr.: the forms ψαίζω, ψαίθω, ψαίνω, are dub. Cf. ψάω.

Ψᾰκάδιον, later ψεκάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψακάς:—esp., *a small, drizzling rain*, Polioch. Incert. 1, Theophr.

Ψᾰκάζω, later ψεκάζω; f. -άσω, (ψακάς):—*to rain in small drops, drizzle, drip*, Ar. Nub. 580: ψακάζει, *it drizzles*, ψακαζέτω ἄρτοισι, *let it rain* loaves, Nicoph. Σειρῆν. 2, 2:—as pass. ψακάζεσθαι, *to drip*, occurs in a very dub. place in Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 12.

Ψᾰκᾶλον, ου, τό, more rarely ψάκαλος, ου, ὁ, *a new-born animal*, Ael. 7, 47. (From ψακάς; cf. δρόσος, ἕρση.) [ψᾰ̄]

Ψᾰκᾰλοῦχος, ον, (ψάκαλον, ἔχω) *having young, μητέρες ψ., mothers with their young*, Soph. Fr. 962.

Ψᾰκάς, later ψεκάς, (Ellendt Lex. Soph.), άδος, ἡ; (ψάω):—*any small piece rubbed* or *broken off, a grain, crumb, morsel, bit, ἀργυρίου μηδὲ ψακάς*, i. e. not a farthing, like *μηδὲ γρῦ*, Ar. Pac. 121; hence, as collective, *ψάμμου ψεκάς, grains* of sand, Anth. P. 12, 145.—2. usu. of liquids, *a small drop*, and then as collective, *a quantity of drops, a small, drizzling rain*, opp. to ὄμβρος, Aesch. Ag. 1534; to νετός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4; ὕσθησαν αἱ Θῆβαι ψακάδι, Hdt. 3, 10; (what Ael. calls ῥανίδες λεπταί, N. A. 6, 41?):—generally, *rain*, Soph. Fr. 563, Eur. Hel. 2, cf. Ar. Thesm. 856:—φοίνισσα ψακάς, *a shower* of blood, Simon. 45, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1390:—hence, also, comic nickname of a person *who spits in your face* when speaking, Ar. Ach. 1150; cf. Suid. s. v.

Ψᾰκαστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψακάζω, *let fall in small drops, dripping, μύρον*, Ephipp. ap. Ath. 48 C (not in Meineke).

Ψάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψακάς, *a small piece* or *drop*, Hesych.

Ψάλαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is touched: a touch.*

Ψαλίκανθα, ης, ἡ, *fabulous name of a plant.* [ᾰ̄]

Ψᾰλακτός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *touched, to be touched:* from

Ψᾰλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—like ψάλλω, *to touch, feel*, and so *to put in motion*, Lyc. 139: ψ. κτύπον νευρᾶς, to make a string sound by touching it, Ael. N. A. 3, 18. (Formed from ψάλλω, as σταλάζω, σταλάσσω from στάζω.)

Ψᾰλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψαλίς. [ῐ]

Ψᾰλιδοειδής, ές, (ψαλίς II, εἶδος):—*like a vault* or *arch*, Galen.

Ψᾰλιδόστομος, ον, (ψαλίς, στόμα):—*having a mouth* or *head like a pair of shears*, comic epith. of a crab, Batr. 297.

Ψᾰλιδόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ψαλίς II):—*to vault, arch*, Math. Vett. Hence

Ψᾰλιδωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is vaulted, a vault, arch*, Strab.

Ψᾰλιδωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαλιδόω, *arched, bow-shaped*, Dion. H.

Ψᾰλίζω: fut. -ίσω and -ίξω, Att. -ῶ: (ψαλίς):—*to clip with shears* or *scissors*, Anacreont.—II.=ψαλιδόω.

Ψάλιον or (as usu. written) ψᾰλίον, ου, τό:—strictly, *the ring in a horse's head-stall* under the chin to which the leading-rein was fastened, Xen. Eq. 7, 1: but used by the poets in plur. as = χαλινός: esp., *a sharp bit* for breaking horses, Eur. Phoen. 792, H. F. 381, Ar. Pac. 155:—generally, *a bond, band, chain*, Aesch. Pr. 54; so in sing., Plat. Legg. 692 A; and, metaph., *a curb, constraint*, Aesch. Cho. 962.—Orig. the same as ψέλιον, ψέλλιον, q. v.: but the form ψάλιον, which arose from comparison with ψέλλιον, must be rejected; for all passages of the poets make the first syll. short, cf. Oudend. Thom. M. p. 925, Piers. Moer. p. 420, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 253.

Ψᾰλίς, ίδος, ἡ, (ψάω, ψάλλω):—usu. taken for *a pair of shears*; but rather, *a single-edged instrument for shearing* or *shaving, a kind of razor*, Anth. P. 11, 368;—the same as *μία μάχαιρα* in Ar. Ach. 849; cf. Hesych. s. v. *μία μ.*, Poll. 2, 32, cf. 10, 140.—II. *a vault, arch*, Soph. Fr. 336, Plat. Legg. 947 D:—also, *a semicircular building with a vaulted roof*, like ἀψίς; and in Poll. *an arched aqueduct.*—Galen gives as a reason of this second signf., that the lower end of the ψαλίς was rounded.—III. =ταχεῖα κίνησις, Hesych.

Ψᾰλιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαλίζω, *clipped, docked*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 415. fin.—II. (ψαλίς, ψαλίζω II) *vaulted, arched.*

Ψαλλιγενής, ές, (ψάλλω, *γένω) *sprung from harp-playing*, comic epith. of Archytas, strictly a parody of Homer's *μοιρηγενής*, Diog. L. 4, 52.

Ψάλλω (strengthd. from ψάω): f. ψᾰλῶ: aor. ἔψηλα: pf. ἔψαλκα. *To touch, feel, stir* or *move by touching*, esp., *to pull, twitch*, ψ. ἔθειραν, *to pluck* the hair, like τίλλειν, Aesch. Pers. 1062.—2. *to pull and let go again, to pull, twitch* or *twang with the fingers*, τόξην νευρὴν ψ., *to twang* the bow-string, Eur. Bacch. 784; so, ψάλλειν κενὸν κρότον, Lyc. 1453; βέλος ἐκ κέραος ψ., *to send* a shaft *twanging* from the bow, Anth. Plan. 211:—but, —3. usu. of the string of musical instruments, *to play* a stringed instrument *with the fingers*, instead of with the plectrum, Plat. Lys. 209 B, et ibi Schol., cf. Suid.; opp. to κιθαρίζω in Hdt. 1, 155: and absol., ψάλλω, like Lat. *psallere*, Hdt. l. c.; ψάλλειν οὐκ ἐνὶ ἄνευ λύρας, Luc. Paras. 17: later, *to sing to a harp*, N. T.:—in pass. of the instrument, *to be struck* or *played*, ψαλλομένη χορδή, Arist. Probl. 19, 23, 1:—but also of persons, *to be played to on the harp*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F, cf. αὐλέω, fin.—4. σχοῖνος μιλτοφοινὶς ψαλλομένη, a carpenter's red line, which *is twitched* and then suddenly let go, so as to leave a mark, Anth. P. 6, 103. Hence

Ψάλμα, ατος, τό, *a tune played on a stringed instrument*, Anth. P. 11, 34:—hence, *a psalm*, Eccl. Hence

Ψαλμικός, ή, όν, *of* or *like a psalm.* Adv. -κῶς.

Ψαλμολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sing psalms*, Eccl.: and

Ψαλμολογία, ας, ἡ, *the singing of psalms*, Eccl.: from

Ψαλμολόγος, ον, (ψάλμα, λέγω) *singing psalms*, Eccl.

Ψαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ψάλλω) *a touching* or *feeling*, esp., *a pulling* or *twitching* or *twanging with the fingers*, τόξων, Eur. Ion 173; τοξήρει ψαλμῷ τοξεύσας, Id. H. F. 1064: hence—2. usu. of musical strings, πηκτίδων ψαλμοῖς κρέκων θρηνον. Telest. ap. Ath. 626 A, cf. Diog. Trag. ib. 636 B—hence, *the sound of the cithara, harp*, etc., Pind. Fr. 91, 3, cf. Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 635 C: *any strain* or *burst of music*, Aesch. Fr. 54:—later, *a song sung to a stringed instrument, a psalm*, LXX., and N. T.

Ψαλμοχάρης, ές, (ψαλμός, χαίρω) *delighting in harp-playing*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψαλμῳδέω, ῶ, *to sing to the harp*—2. *to sing psalms*, Eccl.: and

Ψαλμῳδία, ας, ἡ, *a singing to the harp*, Aristid.—2. *psalm-singing*, Eccl.: from

Ψαλμῳδός, όν, (ψαλμός, ᾠδή) *singing to the harp.*—2. *singing psalms*, Eccl.

Ψάλσις, εως, ἡ, =ψαλμός, Philem.

Ψάλτηρ, ῆμος, ὁ, (ψάλλω) *a harper*, etc.—II. also *his instrument, the harp*, etc. Hence

Ψαλτήριον, ου, τό, *a stringed instrument*, ψ. τριγώνιον, Arist. Probl. 19, 23, 2, Apollod. ap. Ath. 636 F, Plut., etc.

Ψάλτης, ου, ὁ, =ψαλτήρ, Plut. 2, 67 F, 233 F, etc.

Ψάλτιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a stringed instrument*, esp., *the* κίθαρα.

Ψαλτικός, ή, όν, (ψάλλω) *belonging to harp-playing*, etc., *skilled therein*; ψ. ὄργανον, *a stringed* instrument, Ath.

Ψαλτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψάλλω, *to be played upon a stringed instrument*: τὰ ψ., *music for the harp.*

Ψάλτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ψαλτήρ, Plat. Prot. 347 D, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F, Luc. Bis Acc. 16, Plut., etc.

Ψαλτῳδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, =ψαλμῳδέω, LXX. Hence

Ψαλτῳδηρά, ατος, τό, =ψαλμός.

Ψαλτῳδία, ας, ἡ, =ψαλμῳδία: from

Ψαλτῳδός, όν, =ψαλμῳδός, LXX.

†**Ψαλύχωλαι**, ῶν, οἱ, *the Psalychidae*, a tribe in Aegina, Pind. I. 6, 92.

†**Ψαμάθη**, ης, ἡ, poet. also **Ψαμαθεία**, Pind. N. 5, 23, *Psamathe*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, mother of Phocus, Hes. Th. 260:—wife of Proteus, Eur. Hel. 7.—2. daughter of Crotopus of Argos, mother of Linus, Paus. 1, 43, 7:—cf. Anth. P. 7, 454.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Ψαμᾰθηδόν, (ψάμαθος) adv., *like sand for multitude*, Or. Sib.

Ψαμᾰθώδης, ίδος, ἡ, (ψάμαθος) *sandy*, Nic. Th. 887.

Ψαμᾰθία, ας, ἡ, *the sandy sea-shore*, Hesych.

Ψαμίθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψάμαθος. [ᾰ̄]

Ψάμαθις, ίδος, ἡ, =ψαμαθία.

Ψάμαθις, ίδος, ἡ, *a sea-fish*, elsewh. ίς,—as it were *sand-fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A.

Ψάμμος, ον, ἡ (poet. form of ψάμος, q. v.), *sand*, esp. of the sea-shore, also *the sandy shore* itself, *the beach*; oft. in plur., νῆα ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσαν ψόφου ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, Il. 1, 486; cf. 15, 362; ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις ἁλίῃσιν, Od. 3, 38; cf. 4, 438: ψ. χλωρά, Soph. Aj. 1064; ψ. παραπία, Eur.; etc.—proverb. of a countless multitude, ὅσα

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ψαμαθός τε κόνις τε, Il. 9, 385; φύλλοισιν ἐοικότες ἠ ψαμάθυισιν, 2, 800; ὁπόσαι ψάμαθοι κλονέονται ἐν θαλάσσῃ, i. e. *grains of sand*, Pind. P. 9, 84. [ᾰ]

†Ψαμαθοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, *Psamathus*, a port of Laconia near Taenarum, Paus. 3, 25, 4:—in Strab. Ἀμαθοῦς.

Ψᾰμᾰθώδης, ες, = ψαμμώδης, *sandy*, χῶρος, H. Hon. Merc. 75, 347, 350.

Ψᾰμᾰθών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ψάμαθος) *a sandy place, sand-pit*, Lat. *sabuletum*.

Ψάμμα, ατος, τό, = ψάμμος, Hesych.

Ψαμμᾰκοσιογάγᾰροι, αι, α, comic word in Ar. Ach. 3,—an exaggerated form of the following; cf. γάργαρα.

Ψαμμᾰκόσιοι (not ψαμμοκ-), αι, α, a comic word formed from ψάμμος, ἑκατόν, like the cardinal numbers διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι (from δὶς ἑκατόν, τρὶς ἑκατόν), etc., to denote a countless multitude, strictly, *sand-hundred*, ψ. θεαταί, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 16, cf. Ath. 671 A; so, ψ. ὀνόματα, like *sesquipedalia verba*, Ath. 239 C; cf. foreg.

Ψαμμᾰτίζω, = ψωμίζω, Hesych.

Ψάμμη, ης, ἡ, rarer form of ψάμμος, Hdt. 4, 181, who elsewh. always has the common form: Dor. ψάμμα, Ar. Lys. 1261.

†Ψαμμήνιτος, ου, ὁ, *Psammenitus*, son of Amasis, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 10.

†Ψαμμήτιχος, ου, ὁ, = Ψαμμίτιχος, Thuc. 1, 104; Arist. Pol. 5, 9, 22.

Ψαμμῖνος, η, ον, (ψάμμος) *of sand, in the sand, sandy*, Hdt. 2, 99.

Ψαμμίον, ου, τό, dim. from ψάμμος, *a grain of sand*.

Ψάμμιος, α, ον, = ψάμμινος, *on the sand*, in a dub. place in Aesch. Ag. 985.

†Ψάμμις, ιος, ὁ, *Psammis*, son of Neco, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 160.

Ψαμμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, as if from ψαμμίζω, *a burying in the sand*.

Ψαμμίτης, ου, ὁ, *of sand, sandy*, Anth. P. 9, 551.

†Ψαμμίτιχος, ου, ὁ, also written Ψαμμήτιχος, *Psammitichus*, one of the twelve rulers of Aegypt, in Sais, afterwards sole ruler, Hdt. 1, 105; etc.—2. father of Inarus, Hdt. 7, 7: cf. Thuc. 1, 104.

Ψαμμόγεως, ων, *with a sandy earth or soil*.

Ψαμμοδύτης, ου, ὁ, like ἀμμοδύτης; strictly, *a sand-diver*; hence *a fish that buries itself in the sand*, elsewh. καλλιώνυμος:—also *a serpent of like habits*. [ῠ]

Ψαμμοειδής, ές, (ψάμμος, εἶδος) *like sand, sandy*.

Ψαμμοκόσιοι, v. ψαμμακόσιοι.

Ψάμμος, ου, ἡ, in Archimed. always ὁ:—*sand*, so called from its loose, crumbling nature, Hom. only in Od. 12, 243, but from Hdt. downwds. very freq.; ψ. παραλία, Aesch. Pr. 573:—proverb., ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιπέφευγεν, Pind. O. 2, 178; ἐκ ψάμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, of labour in vain, Aristid.—2. *any thing like sand, powder, flour, meal*, etc.—II. *a tract of sand, the sand*, Hdt. 3, 25; 4, 173. (Prob. from ψάω: without the ψ, ἄμμος: lengthd. poet. into ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος: cf. Lat. *sabulum*, our *sand*.)

Ψαμμοχωσία, ας, ἡ, *a choking up with sand*.

Ψαμμώδης, ες, contr. for ψαμμοειδής, *sandy*, Hdt. 2, 32:—τὰ ψαμμώδεα, *sediment* in the urine, Hipp.; called ψ. ὑποστάσεις by Galen.

Ψαμμωτός, ή, όν, as if from ψαμμόω, *sanded*, LXX.

Ψάνός, Dor. for ψηνός, q. v.

Ψάρ, ὁ, gen. ψᾰρός, nom. pl. ψᾶρες, Ion. ψῆρ, ψηρός, *a starling*, Lat. *sturnus*, Il. 16, 583; 17, 755,—the first time in Ep., the second in Att. form; cf. Gell. 13, 20, Lob. Paral. 20. (Perh. from ψαίρω, as it were *scraping-bird*: for ψαρός, the adj., comes from ψάρ, not ψάρ from ψαρός.)

Ψάρος, ὁ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9, 26.

Ψᾰρός, ά, όν, (ψάρ):—strictly, *like a starling, ashen-gray* or *speckled*, ψ. ἵππος, *a dapple-gray* horse, Ar. Nub. 1225, (where others explain it by ταχύς, as if from ψαίρω, cf. Schol. ad l.): Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 2, distinguishes it from ποικίλος (*pied, piebald*), and it seems to have been used of different shades of the same colour, as is also proved by Pliny's translation,—*concolor*, cf. Ael. N. A. 12, 28.

Ψαυκροπόδης, ου, ὁ, and ψαυκρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ψαυκρός, πούς) *swift-footed*, epith. of the horse Arion and the Satyrs, Nonn.

Ψαυκρός, ά, όν, *stirring, nimble, swift*, only in Gramm.

†Ψαῦμις, ιος, ὁ, *Psaumis*, son of Acron of Camarina in Sicily, victor at Olympia in the chariot race, Pind. O. 4, 18, sq.

Ψαῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ψαύω) *a touching, touch*, Plut. 2, 683 C, etc.:—esp. of lovers, *a caress*, φιλήματα καὶ ψαύσεις, Id. Alcib. 4.

Ψαῦσμα, ατος, τό, = ψαῦσις, *touch*, Xen. Ephes.

Ψαυστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *touched: to be touched, tangible*: from

Ψαύω, f. ψαύσω: pf. pass. ἐψαυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐψαύσθην: (ψάω.) *To touch, handle, feel*, usu., τινός, Il. 23, 519, 806, Hdt. 2, 47, Trag., etc.: more rarely τινί, as some take ψαῦσον κόρυθες φάλοισιν (Il. 13, 132; 16, 216); but here φάλοισι is better taken as a dat. instrum., the helmets *touched with* their φάλοι, cf. Hdt. 3, 30, Aesch. Cho. 162; however the dat. for the gen. must be allowed in Pind. P. 9, 213, Q. Sm. 8, 349 (as with θεγγάνω and προσψαύω, qq. v.):—it is also used c. acc. in two passages of Soph., ἐψαυσας ἀλγεινοτάτας ἐμοὶ μεμψινὰς, πατρὸς τριπόλιστον οἶτον, Ant. 857, (where ἔψαυσας is put for ἔλεξας or the like); κεἰνος ἐπέγνω ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσαις, Ib. 961, (where ψαύων takes the signf. of λαιδορῶν); v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.:—however the pass. is used by Hippocr., as if the acc. were properly used after it, cf. Foës. Oec.—2. *to touch lightly, graze*: metaph., *to touch upon* a subject, *notice* it *slightly*, Polyb. 1, 13, 8; cf. Soph. Ant. 857.—3. *to touch as an enemy, lay hands upon*, Eur. I. A. 1559; cf. Soph. Ant. 961.—4. *to touch, reach, affect*, οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἐψαυσέ μου, Eur. Hec. 242: also, *to reach, gain*, Pind. N. 5, 76, Mel. 123: in this signf. also Diosc. 5, 27 has it in mid.—The word is very rare in Att. prose, as in Antipho 123, 2, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 12.

Ψάφαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, Dor. for ψῆφος. [ψᾰ]

Ψᾰφᾰρία, ας, ἡ, (ψαφαρός) *looseness, crumbling*.—2. *dust, dirt*, Diosc.

Ψᾰφᾰρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, = sq., Anth. P. 12, 192: from

Ψᾰφᾰρός, ά, όν, Ion. ψαφερός; (ψάω):—*easily reduced to powder*, Lat. *friabilis*: *loose, powdery, crumbling*, σποδός, Aesch. Theb. 323:—also, *loose, having no consistency*, διαχωρήματα, ἐγκέφαλος, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.:—of liquids, *thin, watery*, Lat. *tenuis*, νάρδος, Anth. P. 6, 231; cf. Galen. ap. Ath. 26 D, cf. Plin. 14, 8, 3: cf. ψαθυρός.—II. *dry*, and so *cracked, rough on the surface*, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 18: hence, *dusty, sandy*, of the ground, ἡ ψαφαρά, opp. to ἅλς, *the shore*, Anth. P. 12, 145:—and so, *dusty, dirty*, Lat. *squalidus*.—Cf. ψαθυρός, fin.

Ψᾰφᾰρότρῐχος, ον, (ψαφαρός, θρίξ) *with dry, rough, shaggy hair* or *coat*, μῆλα, H. Hom. 18, 32.

Ψᾰφᾰρόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ουν, (ψαφαρός, χρόα) *rough on the surface, squalid*, κάρα, Eur. Rhes. 716.

Ψᾰφᾰρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

Ψᾰφερός, ά, όν, Ion. for ψαφαρός, Hipp.

Ψᾰφιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, and ψᾶφος, ου, ἡ, Dor. for ψῆφος, Pind.

†Ψαφίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Psaphis*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeantis, with the oracle of Amphiaraus, Strab. p. 399.

Ψ Α΄Ω [ᾰ], f. ψήσω: pf. pass. ἐψημαι and ἐψησμαι: aor. pass. ἐψήσθην and ἐψήσθην. The best authors contract the 2 and 3 pers. of the pres. indic., and the pres. inf. by η, ψῇς, ψῇ, ψῆν: later sometimes by α, ψᾷς, ψᾷ, ψᾶν: cf. Lob. Phryn. 61, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14. *To touch on the surface, to rub*: esp.,—1. *to rub down* or *away*: and intr., *to crumble away, go to nought, disappear*, Soph. Tr. 678: cf. ψαίω, ψαθυρός, ψαφαρός.—2. *to clean by rubbing, wipe up* or *away*, cf. ἀποψάω, περιψάω, συμψάω.—3. *to rub smooth*: *to stroke with the hand, rub down, caress*, Lat. *mulcere*: cf. καταψάω, ψήχω. (From this root come many words, some following its generic, some its special signfs., ψαύω, ψαυκρός: ψηστός: ψηρός: ψῆφος, ψήχω: ψαίω, ψαιστός: ψαίρω, ψάρ: ψάλλω, ψαλτός, ψαλμός: ψαθάλλω, ψαλάσσω, ψηλαφάω: ψαλίς: ψαθυρός, ψαδυρός, ψαθυρός, ψαθαρός, ψαφαρός, ψαφερός: ψάμμος, ψάμαθος: ψακάς, ψακάζω, ψάκαλον. Nearly collat. forms ψέω, ψιω, ψωω, ψωχω: perh. also ξάω and ξέω.)

†Ψάων, ωνος, ὁ, *Psaon*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H. de Din. 8.

Ψέ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψίν for σφίν, Theocr. 4, 3, Koen Greg. p. 253: always enclit.: cf. Lat. *ipse, eapse*.

†Ψεβώα, ας, ἡ, and Ψεβώ, *Pseboe*, a lake in Aethiopia, Strab. p. 822.

Ψέγμα, ατος, τό, *blame, censure*: from

Ψέγω, f. ψέξω: pf. ἔψογα: (ψέω, ψήχω). Strictly, *to make smaller, lessen*; but always metaph., *to lessen* or *lower by evil report, to blame, disparage*, τινά, first in Theogn. 611, Aesch. Ag. 186, Soph. O. C. 977, etc.; ψ. τινὰ περί τινος, *to blame* one for a thing, Plat. Theaet. 177 B; περί τι, Id. Legg. 634 C; διά τι, Id. Prot. 346 C; ἐπί τινι, Xen., etc.:—also, c. adj. neut., ἃ με ψέγεις, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Gorg. 510 C, Xen. Eq. 6, 5, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 583, 162:—ψ. τινὰ ὅτι..., *el*..., Isocr. 409 D, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 51:—ψ. ψόγους, Plat. Gorg. 483 B.

†Ψεδνοκάρηνος, ον, Orph. Lith. 250 (ψεδνός, κάρηνον):—*bald-headed*. [ᾰ]

Ψεδνός, ή, όν, (ψέω):—*rubbed off*, and so *thin, spare, scanty*, λάχνη, Il. 2, 219; χαῖται, Anth. P. 9, 430:—so also later, of the head, *bald*, Luc. D.

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Mort. 25, 1; and, generally, *bare, naked*, γῆ, Aristid.; cf. *ψιλός, ψωλός*: —for Theogn. 122, v. sub *ψυδνός*. Hence

Ψεδνότης, ητος, ἡ, baldness, Physiogn.

Ψεδνόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω, to make bald.*

Ψεδῦρός or *ψεθυρός*,=*ψιθυρός*, dub. l. Aesch. Supp. 1042.

Ψεδών, όν,=*ψιθυρός*, Hesych.: he also quotes *ψιδών, ψυθών*.

Ψειά, ἡ,=*ψιά*.

Ψείω, Ep. for *ψέω, ψάω*.

Ψεκάδιον, ψεκάζω, ψεκάς, v. sub *ψακ-*. [ᾰ]

Ψέκτης, ου, ὁ, (*ψέγω*) *a blamer, censurer, disparager*, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Legg. 639 C. Hence

Ψεκτικός, ή, όν, censorious, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 1.

Ψεκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ψέγω, blamed, to be blamed, blameable*, Plat. Crat. 416 D, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 8, etc. Adv. *-τῶς*.

Ψέλιον, ου, τό,=*ψέλλιον*, q. v.

Ψελιοφόρος, ον, Ion. for *ψελλ-*, (*ψέλλιον, φέρω*) *wearing bracelets*, Hdt. 8, 113.

Ψελιόω, ῶ, f. *-ώσω*, (*ψέλιον*) *to twine, wreath, ψ. αὐχένα στεφάνοις*, Anth. P. 7, 234.

Ψελλίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ψελλός*):—*to falter in speech, pronounce indistinctly*, like a child, *ψ. καὶ τραυλίζειν*, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 17; so in mid. *ψελλίζομαι*, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, C, cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 3:—metaph., of Empedocles and the early philosophers, *to speak obscurely*, Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 3; 10, 2.—II. metaph., *ψελλίζειν τὴν βάσιν, to stumble, trip, totter* with the feet, Heliod.

Ψέλλιον or *ψέλιον, ου, τό, an armlet, bracelet*, Lat. *armilla*, Hdt. 4, 168; usu. in pl. *ψέλια, bracelets*; a favourite ornament of the Persians, Hdt. 3, 20, 22; 9, 80, and freq. in Xen. Cyr., and Anab.—The form *ψέλλιον* is preferred in Att., *ψέλιον* in Ion. Greek, v. Piers. Moer. p. 420, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; though Schneid. has written *ψέλιον* in Xen.: contrariwise in the form with *α* (which was *orig.* the same in signf.), *ψαλίον* is the only true form, v. sub voc.

Ψελλιοποιός, όν, making bracelets.

Ψέλλισμα, ατος, τό, (*ψελλίζω*) *that which is stammered out*, or *uttered stammeringly*, Himer.

Ψελλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (*ψελλίζω*) *a stammering, pronouncing indistinctly*, Plut. 2, 1066 D:—*ποδάγρας ψ., unpronounced* (i. e. *imperfect*) gout, Id. Sull. 26.

Ψελλός, ή, όν, faltering in speech, unable to pronounce a letter or syllable, like a child, *ψ. καὶ τραυλοί*, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 11: cf. omnino, Ar. Fr. 536, Arist. Probl. 11, 30; and v. sub *ψελλίζω*.—II. pass. of words, *indistinctly uttered, obscure, unintelligible*, Aesch. Pr. 816. (From *ψέω*, as if *frittering away words*: so *τραυλός, θραυλός*, from *θραύω*.) Hence

Ψελλότης, ητος, ἡ, a stammering, imperfect pronunciation, Arist. Probl. 11, 30: *a faltering, ψ. γλώσσης*, Plut. 2, 963 C.

†*Ψέλχη, ης*, or *Ψέλχις, ιος, ἡ, Pselche*, a city of Aethiopia, Strab. p. 820.

Ψευδαγγελής, ές, gen. *έος*,=*ψευδάγγελος*, Ar. Av. 1340.

Ψευδαγγελία, ας, ἡ, a false report, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 8: from

Ψευδάγγελος, ον. (*ψευδής, ἀγγέλλω*) *bringing a false report, a false* or *lying messenger*, Il. 15, 159, Arist. Poet. 16, 10.

Ψευδαγνοέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ψεύδομαι, ἀγνοέω*) *to pretend ignorance falsely, to dissemble*, Lat. *dissimulare*, Dio C.

Ψευδάγχουσα, ἡ, false, bastard ἀγχουσα, Plin.

Ψευδάδελφος, ου, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἀδελφός*) *a false brother: a pretended Christian*, N. T. [ᾰ]

Ψευδαιολικός, ή, όν, in false Aeolic, of dialect, Gramm.

Ψευδάλαζών, όνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ψευδής, ἀλαζών*) *a lying boaster* or *braggart*, as adj., *ψ. λόγοι*, Com. Anon. 51.

Ψευδάλεος, α, ον, and *ψευδάλῐμος, η, ον*, like *ψευδής, false, dissembled, counterfeit*. [ᾰ]

Ψευδάλιος, α, ον,=foreg. [ᾰ]

Ψευδάμαξυς, υος, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἀμάμαξυς*) *a false tree-vine*, Ar. Vesp. 326. [μᾰ]

Ψευδάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἀνήρ*) *a sham man*, epith. of Bacchus, v. Polyaen. 4, 1. [ᾰ]

Ψευδαπάτης, ου, ὁ, a lying deceiver or *impostor*. [ᾰ]

Ψευδαπόστολος, ου, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἀπόστολος*) *a false ambassador; a false apostle*, N. T.

Ψευδαποφάσκων, οντος, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἀποφάσκω*) *one who speaks lies*, Arist. Top.; v. Lob. Phryn. 565.

Ψευδάργῡρος, ον, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἄργυρος*) *false silver*, in Strab. p. 610;—of some white metal, perh. *zinc*.

Ψευδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ψεῦδος*. [ᾰ]

Ψευδαρτάβας, comic name of a mock-Persian in Ar. Ach. 91, 99, *False-measure*, cf. *ἀρτάβη*.

Ψευδατράφαξυς, υος, ἡ, false orach, comic name of a plant in Ar. Eq. 690; —formed after *ψευδαμάμαξυς*.

Ψευδαττικός, ή, όν, (*ψευδής, Ἀττικός*) *false Attic, spurious Attic*, Luc. Soloec. 7.

Ψευδαυτομολία, ας, ἡ, a sham desertion, Polyaen. 3, 9, 32: from

Ψευδαυτόμολος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ψευδής, αὐτόμολος*) *a sham deserter*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 7.

Ψευδεγγρᾰφῆς δίκη (perh. rather *γραφή*), *ἡ*, an action brought by a citizen *to show that he has been wrongly entered in the list of state debtors*, action *for false entry*, Att. Process p. 337.

Ψευδέγγρᾰφος, ον, (*ψευδής, ἐγγράφω*) *falsely enrolled in the list of state debtors*:—*falsely registered*, of interpolated decrees.

Ψευδενέδρα, ας, ἡ, (*ψευδής, ἐνέδρα*) *a feigned, sham ambuscade*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 28, Hipparch. 5, 8.

Ψευδεπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*,=*ψευδοεπέω, ψευδολογέω*.

Ψευδεπής, ές, gen. *έος*,=*ψευδοεπής, ψευδολόγος*.

Ψευδεπιγρᾰφέω, ῶ, to superscribe falsely, furnish with a false superscription: from

Ψευδεπίγρᾰφος, ον, (*ψευδής, ἐπιγράφω*) *with false superscription* or *title, not answering thereto, not genuine*, Polyb. 24, 5, 5, Dion. H., etc.

Ψευδεπίτροπος, ου, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἐπίτροπος*) *a false, illegal guardian*, Polyb. 15, 25, 3.

Ψευδεργία, ας, ἡ, a lying, deceitful act, Clem. Al.

Ψευδέφοδος, ον, ἡ, (*ψευδής, ἔφοδος*) *a feigned attack*, Polyaen. 3, 9, 32.

Ψευδηγορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to speak falsely* or *untruly, to lie*, Aesch. Pr. 1032, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 1: and

Ψευδηγορία, ας, ἡ, false, untrue discourse, lying, Alciphr.: from

Ψευδηγόρος, ον, (*ψευδής, ἀγορεύω*) *speaking falsely, lying*, Lyc.

Ψευδηλογέω, ῶ, = *ψευδολογέω*, Luc. Ocyp. 63.

Ψευδηλόγος, ον,=*ψευδολόγος*.

Ψευδήμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, poet. for *ψευδής*, Nonn.

Ψευδηρακλῆς, έους, ὁ, a sham Hercules, name of a comedy by Menander.

Ψευδήριον, ου, τό,=*κενήριον*. Lyt. 1048, 1181.

Ψευδής, ές, gen. *έος*, (*ψεύδομαι*): —*lying, false, untrue*, of persons and things, Lat. *mendax, falsus*, opp. to *ἀληθής, ψ. λόγοι, μῦθοι*, Hes. Th. 229, Trag., etc.; *ἐπὶ ψευδῆ ὅδον τρέπεσθαι*, to betake one's self to *falsehood*, Hdt. 1, 117: *ψ. κατηγορία, αἰτίαι, false* charges, Aeschin. 52, 38, Isocr. Antid. § 146:—*ψευδὴς, a liar, τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς τίθης*, Soph. Phil. 992; *ψευδὴς φαίνεσθαι*, to be detected *in falsehood*, Thuc. 4, 27:—*τὰ ψ. falsehoods, lies, ψευδῆ λέγειν*, Aesch. Ag. 620, etc.:—*αἰτίαν ψευδῆ ἐτάζειν*, to bring *a false* charge, Polyb. 5, 41, 3:—*ψευδεῖς λόγοι, fallacies*, esp. a list in Arist. Top. 8, 12.—II. pass. *belied, beguiled, deceived*, Eur. I. A. 852.—III. adv. *-δῶς. ψ. λέγειν, τροποιεῖσθαι*, Eur. I. T. 1309, Thuc. 1, 137.—IV. Att. irreg. superl. *ψευδέστατος, most lying, an arch-liar*, Ep. E. M.

Ψευδησιόδειος, ον, falsely ascribed to Hesiod, Cic. Att. 7, 18.

Ψευδιερεύς, έως, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ἱερεύς*) *a false priest*, Joseph.

Ψεῦδις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *ψευδής*, Pind. N. 7, 72.

Ψευδισόδομος, ον, built of stones of unequal size.

Ψευδίστατος, v. *ψευδής* IV.

Ψευδοβύνθεια, ας, ἡ, (*ψευδής, βύνθεια*) *false, unreal help*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 8.

Ψευδοβούνιον, ου, τό, bastard βούνιον, a kind of shrub, Dioscor. 4, 125, and Plin.

Ψευδογλωττέω, ῶ,=*ψευδολογέω*, A. B.

Ψευδογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (*ψευδογράφος*) *to draw falsely*, esp. in describing mathematical figures, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 5, etc.—2. *to write false accounts*, Polyb. 12, 8, 6, etc. Hence

Ψευδογράφημα, ατος, τό, that which is untruly drawn, a falsely drawn figure, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 3. [ᾰ]

Ψευδογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, false drawing of a line or *figure*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 724.—2. *false description*, Ath.: from

Ψευδογράφος, ον, (*ψευδής, γράφω*) *drawing falsely*, esp. of persons who give false geometrical proofs, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 6. [ᾰ]

Ψευδοδάκτῡλος, ου, ὁ, a false dactyl.

Ψευδόδειπνον, ου, τό, (*ψευδής, δεῖπνον*) *a false, unreal feast, repast*, Aesch. Fr. 237.

Ψευδοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, (*ψευδής, διδάσκαλος*) *a false teacher*, N. T.

Ψευδοδίκταμνον, ου, τό, bastard δίκταμνον, Hipp., Dioscor. 3, 39.

Ψευδοδοξίζω, f. *-άσω*, (*ψευδής, δοξάζω*) *to fancy* or *imagine falsely, to err in one's fancy* or *opinion*, Polyb. 10, 2, 3.

Ψευδοδοξέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to hold, entertain a false opinion* or *notion*, like foreg., Polyb. 16, 12, 11; and

Ψευδοδοξία, ας, ἡ, a false opinion or *notion*, Cebes, Plut. 2, 716 B: from

Ψευδόδοξος, ον, (*ψευδής, δοξάζω*) *holding a false opinion* or *notion, labouring under a delusion.*

Ψευδοενέδρα, ας, ἡ,=*ψευδενέδρα*, Polyaen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.

Ψευδοέπεια, ας, ἡ, a false discourse or *statement*, &c.

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Ψευδοεπέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to speak falsely, lie:* from

Ψευδοεπής, ές, gen. *έος, speaking falsely, lying.*

Ψευδοεμγία, ας, ἡ, = ψευδεργία.

Ψευδόθῠρον, ου, τό, (ψευδής, θύρα) *a false* (i. e. *secret*) *door*, Cic. in Verr. 2 Act. 2, 20.

Ψευδοιερεύς, έως, ὁ, v. l. for ψευδιερεύς.

Ψευδοϊστορέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω, to narrate falsely.*

Ψευδοκᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *bastard casia*, Diosc. 1, 12.

Ψευδοκατηγορία, ας, ἡ, *a false accusation*, Manetho: from

Ψευδοκατήγορος, ου, ὁ, *a false accuser, slanderer.*

Ψευδοκήρυξ, υκος, ὁ, (ψευδής, κήρυξ) *a false, lying herald*, Soph. Phil. 1307.

Ψευδοκιννάμωμον, ου, τό, *bastard cinnamon*, Diosc. 1, 13.

Ψευδοκλείδιον, ου, τό, *a false key.*

Ψευδοκλησία, ας, ἡ, or **ψευδόκλησις**, εως, ἡ, = sq., Harpocr.

Ψευδοκλητεία, or *-κλητία*, ας, ἡ, (v. Lob. Phryn. 507): — *a false citation* or *summons*, before a tribunal; esp., *a false indorsement of a summons*, as if the indorser had witnessed the service of it: *γραφὴ ψευδοκλητείας, a prosecution for such false indorsement, ψευδοκλητίας τρὶς ὀφλεῖν*, Andoc. 10, 22, cf. Dem. 1251, 21.

Ψευδοκλητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ψευδής, κλητήρ) *one who falsely indorses a summons as witness* (v. foreg.), Ath. 254 B.

Ψευδοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ψευδοκλητήρ.

Ψευδοκόρη, ης, ἡ, *a pretended maid.*

Ψευδοκύπειρος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, *spurious κύπειρος*, Plin. [ῡ]

Ψευδοκύων, κυνος, ὁ, *a false dog.* — II. *a sham Cynic.* [ῠ]

Ψευδολατρεία, ας, ἡ, *false worship, superstition*, Eccl.

Ψευδόλιτρος, ον, (ψευδής, λίτρον) Att. for **ψευδόνιτρος**: hence, **ψ. κονία**, lye or soap *made from adulterated soda*, Ar. Ran. 712.

Ψευδολογέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ψευδολόγος) *to speak falsely, spread false reports*, Isocr. 209 D, Aeschin. 43, 41, Polyb., etc.

Ψευδολογία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδολόγος) *a false speech, falsehood*, Isocr. 232 A, Dem. 933, 20, etc.; and in plur., Isocr. 248 D.

Ψευδολογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, = sq., Luc.

Ψευδολόγος, ον, (ψευδής, λέγω) *speaking falsely, lying*, Ar. Ran. 1521, Polyb., etc.; *ψ. σοφιής*, Leon. Al. 2.

Ψευδόμαι, v. sub **ψευδω**.

Ψευδόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ψευδής, μάντις) *a false prophet*, Hdt. 4, 69, and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1195, Soph. O. C. 1097.

Ψευδομάρτυρ, ῠρος, ὁ, ἡ, worse form for *-μαρτυς*.

Ψευδομαρτῠρέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ψευδομάρτυς) *to be a false witness, bear false witness*, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Legg. 937 C.

Ψευδομαρτῠρία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδομάρτυς) *false witness*, Dem. 1033, 1; *ψευδομαρτυρίαν καταγνῶναί τινος*, Isae. Fr. 1, 7: — usu. in plur., *ψευδομαρτυριῶν διάκρισις*, Plat. Legg. 937 B; *-ιῶν ἑλεῖν τινα*, to convict, and *ἁλῶναι*, to be convicted, of *perjury*, Isae. 52, 32, Andoc. 2, 4, Lys. 118, 18, Dem., etc.; *ὀφλεῖν*, Andoc. 10, 23; *-ιῶν ἐπισκήπτεσθαί τινι*, to make allegation of *perjury* against one, Dem. 846, fin.; etc.

Ψευδομαρτῠρικός, ὠ, = ψευδομαρτυρέω, v. l. Isae. 52, 14, where however Bekker has *ψευδομαρτυριῶν* (gen. pl. from foreg.).

Ψευδομαρτυρίου δίκη, *an action for false witness* or *perjury*: also in dat. pl., *ἐνοχος τοῖς ψευδομαρτυρίοις*, Plat. Theaet. 148 B: v. Att. Process, p. 380.

Ψευδομάρτυς, ῠρος, ὁ, (ψευδής, μάρτυς) *a false witness*, Plat. Gorg. 472 B: — as adj., *τιμαὶ ψ.*, honours *resting on false foundations*, Plut. 2, 821 F.

Ψευδόμενος, ὁ, v. sub ψεύδω B. 5.

Ψευδομῠθέω, ῶ, *-μῡθία*, *-μῦθος*, = ψευδολογέω, *-λογία*, *-λόγος*.

Ψευδόναρδος, ου, ὁ, *false nard*, Plin.

Ψευδόνειρος, ον, *falsely dreaming: containing a false dream.*

Ψευδόνιτρος, ον, Att. **ψευδόλιτρος**, q. v.

Ψευδονύμφευτος, ον, (ψευδής, νυμφεύω): — *γάμος ψ., a false, feigned, unreal* marriage, Eur. El. 889.

Ψευδοπαιδεία, ας, ἡ, *false, sham learning*, Cebes.

Ψευδοπᾱνικά, ῶν, τά, (ψευδής, Πανικός) *pretended panic terror*, Polyaen. 3, 9, 32.

Ψευδοπαρήχησις, εως, ἡ, *a false, unreal consonance.*

Ψευδοπάρθενος, ου, ἡ, (ψευδής, παρθένος) *a pretended maid* or *virgin*, Hdt. 4, 180.

Ψευδόπατρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *claiming a country not one's own.*

Ψευδοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ψευδής, πατήρ) *a false, unnatural father*, Call. Cer. 98.

Ψευδοπλάνης, ητος, ὁ, and **ψευδοπλᾰνήτης**, ου, ὁ, *one who deceives by lies*: — or, *a sham vagrant.*

Ψευδοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, *a forger of lies.*

Ψευδόπλουτος, ον, *feigned to be rich.*

Ψευδοποιέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to falsify*, Polyb. 30, 4, 13. — II. *to give the lie to, expose as false, τὰς ἀποφάσεις τινος*, Id. 12, 25, 4. — III. *to deceive, beguile, τινά*, Clem. Al.: — pass., *to be deceived* or *mistaken, to err*, Plut. 2, 899 F: and

Ψευδοποιία, ας, ἡ, *falsehood*: from

Ψευδοποιός, όν, (ψευδής, ποιέω) *framing lies*, v. l. Dinarch. 105, 23.

Ψευδοποίμην, ενος, ὁ, *a false shepherd*, Eccl.

Ψευδοπολίχνιον, ου, τό, *a pretended little town*, Joseph.

Ψευδοπρεσβευτής, οῦ, ὁ, *a false, sham ambassador.*

Ψευδοπροδοσία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδής, προδοσία) *pretended treachery*, Polyaen. 3, 9, 32.

Ψευδοπροποίησις, εως, ἡ, *false affectation.*

Ψευδοπροφητεύω, *to prophesy falsely.*

Ψευδοπροφήτης, ου, ὁ, (ψευδής, προφήτης) *a false, lying prophet*, LXX.

Ψευδόπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ψευδής, πτῶμα) technical term of wrestlers, *a sham fall* (sideways), from which one starts up again and renews the contest, Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 1.

Ψευδόπῦρα, ων, τά, *false watchfires.*

Ψευδορᾰψῳδός, οῦ, ὁ, *a false rhapsodist.*

Ψευδορκέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, (ψεύδορκος) *to swear falsely, be forsworn*, Ar. Eccl. 603, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. p. 197, 1.

Ψευδορκία, ας, ἡ, *false swearing, perjury.*

Ψευδόρκιον, ου, τό, *a false oath, perjury*: from

Ψευδόρκιος, ον, (ψευδής, ὅρκος) *perjured, forsworn*, Hdt. 1, 165.

Ψεύδορκος, ον, = foreg., Eur. Med. 1392, Pseudo-Phoc. 15.

Ψεῦδος, εος, τό, Ep. dat. pl. *ψεύδεσσι*, Il. 4, 235, etc. (ψεύδω): — *a lie, falsehood, untruth*, Hom., etc.; *ψεῦδός κεν φαίμεν*, Il. 2, 81; *ψεῦδος δ' οὐκ ἐρέει*, Od. 3, 29; *εἴτε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις ἠὲ καὶ οὐχί*, whether the promise be *a lie* or no, Il. 2, 349, cf. 9, 115; *ψεύδει τέγγειν λόγον*, Pind. O. 4, 29; *ψ. ποικίλον, αἰόλον*, Id. O. 1, 45; N. 8, 44; *ψ. λέγειν*, Soph., etc.; opp. to *ἀληθές*, Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 385 C; *ψ. ἐπιφέρειν*, Aeschin. 59, 21. — II. as neut. adj., *ψεῦδος ἐστι* = *ψευδής, lying, false, deceitful, ψεύδεα μαντήια*, Hdt. 2, 174; so, *ψεῦδος ὄνομα*, Plat. Polit. 281 B, Crat. 385 C; v. *ψῦθος*, and cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 34 E. — But such a form, as an adj., is contrary to all analogy; and in Hdt. we ought prob. to write *ψευδέα* (from *ψευδής*), and in Plat. *ψευδές*, cf. Lob. Paral. 161.

Ψευδοσέληνον, ου, τό, (ψευδής, σελήνη) *false moonlight, absence of the moon*, Hesych., and Suid.

Ψευδοσέλινον, ου, τό, *false σέλινον*, Lat. *apiastrum.*

Ψευδοσοφία, ας, ἡ, *false wisdom*, Philostr.: from

Ψευδόσοφος, ον, (ψευδής, σοφός) *falsely wise*, Philostr.

Ψευδοστιγμᾶτίας, ου, ὁ, *a false* or *pretended στιγματίας*, name of a play of Nicostratus.

Ψευδόστομα, ατος, τό, (ψευδής, στόμα) *the false, blind mouth of a river*, Strab.

Ψευδοστομέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to speak falsely, lie*, Soph. O. C. 1127, Luc. Ocyp. 8: from

Ψευδόστομος, ον, (ψευδής, στόμα) *speaking falsely, lying.*

Ψευδόσφηξ, ὁ, *a false wasp, a solitary kind* of wasp, Plin.

Ψευδοτάφιον, ου, τό, = κενοτάφιον, Philostr.; cf. ψευδήριον.

Ψευδοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, *false, spurious art.*

Ψευδουργός, όν, (ψευδής, *ἔργω) *practising deceitful arts* or *juggling tricks*, Plat. Soph. 241 B.

Ψευδοφᾶής, ές, (ψευδής, φάος) = sq., Diog. L. 2, 1.

Ψευδοφᾰνής, ές, (ψευδής, φαίνω) *shining with false light*, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 564, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2, 892 A.

Ψευδόφημος, ον, (ψευδής, φήμη) *foretelling falsehood, of false divination*, Soph. O. C. 1517.

Ψευδοφίλιππος, ου, ὁ, *a false Philip*, †the slave Andriscus, who gave himself out for Philip son of Perseus, Strab. p. 624.

Ψευδόχριστος, ου, ὁ, *a false Christ*, N. T.

Ψευδοχρυσόλιθος, ου, ὁ, *a false chrysolith*, Diod. 2, 52.

Ψευδόχρυσος, ον, (ψευδής, χρυσός) *of mock gold*, Plut. 2, 50 A.

Ψευδυποβολιμαῖος, α, ον, *falsely held to be supposititious*: ὁ **Ψευδυπ.**, name of a play by Crobylus.

Ψεύδω, f. **ψεύσω**: pf. pass., *ἔψευσμαι*: aor. pass., *ἐψεύσθην*. *To belie, cheat by lies, beguile*, τινά, Soph. O. C. 628, 1512: esp., *ψ. τινά τινος, to cheat* one *of* a thing, *ἔψευσας φρενῶν Πέρσας*, Aesch. Pers. 472; *ἐψευσάς με ἐλπίδος*, Soph. Aj. 1382, Ar. Thesm. 870; also c. acc. rei, *ψ. τινὰ ἐλπίδας*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13, cf. An. 1, 3, 10: also, *ἐλπὶς ψεύδει τινά*, Eur. Hec. 1032: — pass. *ψεύδομαι, to be cheated*, τινός, *of* a thing, *to miss* it, much like *ἁμαρτάνω*, *ψευσθῆναι ἐλπίδος, γάμου*, Hdt. 1, 141; 5, 47, and

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Att.; *δείπνου*, Ar. Nub. 618:—but also, *ἐψευσμένοι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως, deceived in their notions of* the Athenian power, Thuc. 4, 108, cf. 8, 103: more rarely c. dat. modi, *ψεύσθῆναι γνώμῃ, to be deceived in* their judgment, Hdt. 7, 9, 3; whereas, *ἐψευσμένος γνώμης* is *deceived in* what they thought, Hdt. 8, 40, Soph. Tr. 712, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 385;—also, *ψεύσθῆναι ἔν τινι*, Hdt. 9, 48; *περί τινος*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 28, Plat., etc.: also, *τοῦτο ἐψεύσθη*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 11, etc.:—absol., *ἡ τρίτη τῶν ὁδῶν μάλιστα ἔψευσται*, the third mode of explanation is most *untrue*, most *mistaken*, Hdt. 2, 22; cf. Valck. ad 7, 139. —II. c. acc. rei, like *ψευδοποιέω*, *to represent* a thing *as a lie* or *delusion*, *ψεύδει ἡ 'πίνοια τὴν γνώμην*, afterthought *gives* opinion *the lie*, Soph. Ant. 389.—2. *to belie, falsify*: hence in pass., *ἡ ψευσθεῖσα ὑπόσχεσις*, the promise *broken*, Thuc. 3, 66.

B. of earlier and more common use, in Hom., as in later Greek, is the dep. mid. *ψεύδομαι*, f. *ψεύσομαι*, aor. *ἐψευσάμην*:—absol., *to lie, speak false, play false*, Hom., Hes., and Att.; opp. to *ἔτυμον ἐρέω*, Il. 10, 534, Od. 4, 140; *τὸ νημερτὲς εἶμι*, H. Merc. 369; *οὐ ψεύσονται ἀμφὶ Κορίνθῳ*, Pind. O. 13, 72.—2. *to be false* or *faithless, to be perjured* or *forsworn*, Hes. Op. 281.—II. like act. II. 2, *to belie, falsify, ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι, to break* them, Il. 7, 352; so, *ψ. συνθήκας*, Xen. Ages. 1, 12; *γάμους*, Eur. Bacch. 31, 245; so in plqpf. pass., *ἐψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν*, Thuc. 5, 83; so also, *οὐκ ἐψεύσαντο τὰς ἀπειλάς*, *they did* not *belie*, i. e. made good their threats, Hdt. 6, 32: also, *ψ. τινα* or *τι, to tell lies about* a person or thing, *describe falsely*, Thuc. 6, 17.—III. as in act., *to belie, deceive by lies, cheat*, first in Aesch. Ag. 1208, Eur. Alc. 808, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 25; also, *ψ. τινά τι, to deceive* one *in* a thing, Soph. O. C 1145.—IV. *ὁ ψευδόμενος* (sc. *λόγος*), in dialectics, a famous fallacy, the Lat. *mentiens*, invented by Eubulides, a disciple of Euclides of Megara, Diog. L. 2, 108, Plut. 2, 1070 C.

(The root is ΨΥΔ- or ΨΥΘ-, as appears in *ψυδρός, ψύθος*, and perh. is akin to *ψιθυρίζω*, to whisper.)

Ψευδωμοτέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to swear falsely*: from

Ψευδώμότης, ου, ὁ, (*ψευδής, ὄμνυμι*) *a false swearer*, Lyc. 523.

Ψευδώμοτος, ον, (*ψευδής, ὄμνυμι*) *falsely sworn, forsworn*, Lyc. 932.

Ψευδώνῠμος, ον, (*ψευδής, ὄνομα*) *under a false name, falsely called*, opp. to *ἐπώνυμος*, Aesch. Pr. 717, Theb. 670. Adv. *-μως*, Id. Pr. 85.

Ψεῦσμα, ατος, τό, = *ψεῦσμα*.—II. = *ψυδράκιον*, Schol. Theocr. 9, 30.

Ψεῦσις, εως, ἡ, *a lying, cheating*.

Ψευσίστυξ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ψεῦσις, στυγέω*) *hating falsehood*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψεῦσμα, ατος, τό, (*ψεύδω*) *a lie, untruth, fraud*, Plat. Meno 71 D, Luc. Timon 55.

Ψεύστειρα, ἡ, fem. of *ψεύστης*, Or. Sib.

Ψευστέω, ῶ, f. *-ήσω*, *to be a liar, to lie, cheat*, Il. 19, 107: from

Ψεύστης, ου, ὁ, (*ψεύδω*):—*a liar, cheat*, Il. 24, 261; *ἀνὴρ ψ.*, Hdt. 7, 209: c. gen. rei, *ὧν ψεῦσται φανούμεθα*, wherein we shall be found to lie, Soph. Ant. 1195; cf. Mel. 41, etc. —2. also as adj., like *ψευδής, lying, false, ψ. λόγος*, Pind. N. 5, 53; *ψ. τύμβος*, i. e. cenotaph, Anth. P. 7, 275.

Ψεῦστις, fem. of foreg., Welcker Syll. Epigr. 50, 3.

Ψεύστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ψεύστης*.

Ψεφαῖος, α, ον, = sq.

Ψεφᾶρός, ά, όν, *gloomy, cloudy, dark*, Galen.

Ψέφας, αος, τό, like *ψέφος, κνέφας, gloom, darkness*.

Ψεφαυγής, ές, gen. ός, (*ψέφος, αὐγή*):—*darkly gleaming*, i. e. *glimmering, dim, gloomy*, like *κελαινοφαής, μελαμφαής, νυκτιλαμπής*, etc., Seidl. Eur. Tro. 586, I. T. 110.

Ψεφηνός, ή, όν, (*ψέφος*) *dark, obscure*: metaph., *unknown, base, mean*, Pind. N. 3, 71.

Ψεφοειδής, ές, (*ψέφος, εἶδος*) *of a dark nature* or *quality*, Galen.

ΨΕΦΟΣ, εος, τό, also *ψέφας, darkness, vapour, smoke*, Hesych., and Suid. (Akin to *ζόφος, νέφας* and *κνέφας*.)

Ψέφω, *to darken, obscure*, only in Hesych.

Ψέω, rarer Ion. form for *ψάω*. Hence, *ψείω, ψέγω, ψέκτης, ψεκτός, ψόγος, ψεδνός, ψηνός, ψεκάς, ψεκάζω, ψελλός, ψελλίζω*; cf. *ψήχω* and *ψίω*.

Ψῇ, for *ψᾷ*, 3 sing. pres. from *ψάω*, Soph. Tr. 678:—but *ψῇ* Ep. for *ἐψῇ*, 3 sing. impf.

Ψῆγμα, ατος, τό, (*ψήχω*):—*that which is rubbed* or *scraped off, shavings, scrapings, chips*, Lat. *ramentum*: *ψ. χρυσοῦ*, gold-*dust*, Hdt. 4, 195; and so without *χρυσοῦ*, Id. 1, 93; 3, 94, sq.:—*ψῆγμα σποδοῦ*, i. e. crumbling dust or ashes, Aesch. Ag. 442.

Ψηγμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. of foreg., Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2, 883 B.

Ψηκεδών, όνος, ἡ, (*ψάω, ψήχω*) = *κονιορτός*.

Ψηκτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

Ψήκτρα, ας, ἡ, (*ψήχω*):—*an instrument for scraping off, a scraper*, like *στλεγγίς*, Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Hipp. 1174 (ubi v. Valck.), Anth. P. 6, 233, 246, etc.

Ψήκτρια, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

Ψηκτρίον, ου, τό, dim. from *ψήκτρα*.

Ψηκτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, = *ψήκτρα*.

Ψηλάφάω, ῶ, *to feel, grope*, like a blind man or as in the dark, *χερσὶ ψηλαφόων* (Ep. for *-φῶν*), Od. 9, 416; cf. *ψηλαφώδης*: c. acc., *to feel for, grope after, ἐν σκότῳ ψηλ. τὰ πράγματα*, Ar. Pac. 691, cf. Eccl. 315, Plat. Phaed. 99 B:—metaph., *to examine closely, πᾶσαν ἐπίνοιαν*, Polyb. 8, 18, 4.—II. *to stroke, pat*, Lat. *palpare, mulcere*, Xen. Eq. 2, 4. (Prob. from *ψάω, ψάλλω, ψαβάλλω, ψαλάσσω*: the *-αφάω* being a mere termin.) Hence

Ψηλάφημα, τό, *a touch*: *a caress*, Xen. Symp. 8, 23. [ᾰ]

Ψηλάφησις, εως, ἡ, (*ψηλαφάω*) *a feeling, touching, handling*, Plut. Aemil. 14, *tickling*, Id. 2, 125 C. [ᾰ]

Ψηλᾰφητός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ψηλαφάω, felt*.—II. *that can be felt* or *known by feeling*, LXX.

Ψηλᾰφία, ας, ἡ, = *ψηλάφησις, friction*, Galen.

Ψηλᾰφίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ*, = *ψηλαφάω*, Anaxil. Incert. 12.

Ψηλᾰφίνδᾶ παίζειν, to play *a game like our blind-man's buff*, A. B.

Ψηλᾰφόων, Ep. for *-φάων, -φῶν*, part. pres. from *ψηλαφάω*, Od.

Ψηλᾰφώδης, ες, (*ψηλαφάω, εἶδος*) *like one feeling* or *groping in the dark*, of delirious persons, who move about their hands in this way, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Ψήλης, ηκος, ὁ, *a combless cock*. (Perh. akin to *ψηνός, ψιλός*.)

ΨΗΝ, ό, gen. *ψηνός, the gall-insect, Cynips*, Linn., which lives in the fruit of the wild fig (*ὄλυνθος*) and male palm, Hdt. 1, 193, Ar. Av. 580, Arist. H. A. 5, 32, 5; cf. sq.—II. *an insect injurious to the vine*, Theophr. Hence

Ψηνίζω, f. *-ίσω*, *to hang wild figs* (*ὄλυνθοι*) on the cultivated tree, *in order that the gall-insects* (*ψῆνες*) living in the former may puncture its fruit also, and so ripen it. v. Bake Hdt. 1, 193; cf. *ἐριναζω* and *ὀλυνθάζω*.—2. of sexual intercourse, Sotad. —II. *to play the Ψήν*, alluding to a comedy of Magnes so called, Ar. Eq. 523.

Ψηνός, ὁ, like *ψεδνός, ψιλός*,—*φαλακρός, a bald-head*, Simon. 218: Dor. *ψανός*.

Ψῆξις, εως, ἡ, (*ψήχω*) *a rubbing* or *scraping*, esp. *the currying of a horse*, Xen. Eq. 5, 3 and 10.

Ψήρ, ὁ, gen. *ψηρός*, Ion. for *ψίψ* (q. v.), *a starling*.

Ψηρός, ά, όν, *crumbling, dry*. (From *ψάω*, as *ξηρός* from *ξάω*.)

Ψῆσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. *ψῆττα*, a kind of *flat-fish, a plaice, sole* or *turbot*, Lat. *rhombus*, Ar. Lys. 115, 131, Plat. Symp. 191 D:—also as a nickname for a *blockhead*, Plat. (Com.) Περιαλγ. 1.

Ψηστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from *ψάω, rubbed, scraped, wiped*.

Ψῆττα, ἡ, Att. for *ψῆσσα*.

Ψηττάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ψῆττα*, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1: not, as usu. written, *ψηττάδιον*, Lob. Phryn. 74, Meineke Menand. p. 161. [ᾰ]

Ψηττοειδής, ές, (*ψῆττα, εἶδος*) *like a ψῆττα*, Arist. Incess. An. 17, 4.

†**Ψηττόποδες**, ων, οἱ, (*ψῆττα, ποδς*) *sole-* or *turbot-footed*, οἱ Ψ., a fabulous people in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Ψήφαξ, ᾶκος, ὁ, = *ψῆφος*, Gramm.

Ψηφηδᾰκέω, the reading of several MSS. in Ar. Ach. 376, for *ψῆφῳ δικεῖν*:—Schäfer approves it.

Ψηφηφορέω, *-φορία, -φόρος*, later form of *ψηφοφ-*.

Ψηφιδοφόρος, ον, = *ψηφοφόρος*. Hdt. 6, 109.

Ψηφιδώδης, ες, (*ψῆφος, εἶδος*) *full of pebbles, pebbly, stony*, Geop.

Ψηφίζω, f. *-ίσω* Att. *-ιῶ* (*ψῆφος*):—*to count, reckon with pebbles* or *counters* (*ψῆφοι*), just like Lat. *calculare* (from *calculus*), Polyb. 5, 26, 13; *ψηφίζειν δακτύλοις*, Plut. 2, 141 C; cf. *ψῆφος* II. 1.—II. more freq. as dep. *ψηφίζομαι*, with fut. mid. *ψηφίσομαι*; but pf. pass. *ἐψήφισμαι* (Ar. Vesp. 591, cf. sub fin.):—strictly, *to give one's vote with a pebble*, which was thrown into the voting urn, as in the Athenian law-courts, hence, *ψηφίζεσθαι ἐς ὑδρίαν*, Ar. Lex. Hell. 1, 7, 9: generally, *to vote, ψήφῳ ψηφίζεσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 55; *ψηφίζεσθαί τινι, to vote for* any one, Dem. 575, 18.—2. c. acc., *to vote for, vote* a thing, *ψηφίζεσθαί τινι τὸν πλοῦν, to vote* him the voyage, Thuc. 4, 29; so, *ψ. τινι παρασκευήν*, Id. 6, 25:—but also, *to decide by vote, to vote, δίκην ψ.*, Ar. Vesp. 769, Isocr. 38, 32; *διαδίκασμα ψ. τινι*, Lys. 149, 7; *κλῆρόν τινι ψ.*, *to adjudge* it to.., Dem. 1052, 4.—3. c. inf., *to vote, give one's vote, resolve to do* something, c. prep., Hdt. 7, 207; 9, 55; *ψηφίζεσθαί τι ὁρᾶν*, Aesch. Ag. 1353; c. aor., Hdt. 5, 97; c. fut., Lob. Phryn. 748.—III. the act. *ψηφίζειν*, in same signf. as mid., occurs prob. only in Soph. Aj. 449, and late:—but the aor. *ψηφισθῆναι* occurs in pass. signf., *to be voted, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οἱ τοῦ πρὸς*

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δέοιντο ψηφισθῆναι εἰς τὸν ἔκπλουν, Thuc. 6, 8; τὸ ψήφισμα ἐψηφίσθη, Lys. 132, 24:—also, ἐψηφισμένοι θανεῖν, Eur. Heracl. 141.

Ψήφῐνος, η, ον, *made of pebbles*, susp.

Ψηφίον, ου, τό, dim. from ψῆφος, *a small stone* or *pebble*.—II. *a place for deliberation and voting.*

Ψηφίς, ῖδος, ἡ, like ψῆφος, *a small stone, pebble*, Il. 21, 260.—2. *a pebble for counting* or *reckoning: a pebble for voting.*—II. *the gem* or *jewel* in a ring, Longus.

Ψήφισμα, ατος, τό, (ψηφίζω) *a proposition passed by a majority of votes:* esp. at Athens, *a measure passed* or *ratified in the ἐκκλησία, an act, statute*, Aesch. Supp. 601, Ar. Ach. 536, etc.; ψ. γράφειν, to bring in a bill, Lat. *suadere legem*, Dem. 485, 3; ψ. νικᾶν, to carry it, Lat. *ferre*, Aeschin. 63, 21; ψ. καθαιρεῖν, to rescind *it*, Lat. *abrogare*, Thuc. 1, 140; ἐξαλείφειν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Andoc. 10, 30; 22, 37:—A ψήφισμα was opp. on the one hand to a προβούλευμα (decree of the senate), which did not become law till ratified by the ἐκκλησία, and on the other to a νόμος (fundamental law of the state), cf. Arnold Thuc. 3, 36, 37, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 67, 8. A προβούλευμα had force only for a year, a ψήφισμα could only be set aside by another ψήφισμα, unless some one challenged it as contrary to law, and accused the mover (παρανόμων γράφεσθαι). Hence

Ψηφισμᾰτοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) *one who drives a traffic in ψηφίσματα*, Ar. Av. 1038.

Ψηφισμᾰτώδης, ες, (ψήφισμα, εἶδος) *of the nature of a ψήφισμα*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1.

Ψηφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a reckoner, calculator.* Hence

Ψηφιστικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for reckoning.*

Ψηφόβολον, ου, τό, *a horn cup used as a dice-box*, Lat. *fritillus;* cf. κημός, πύργος.

Ψηφοειδής, ές, (ψῆφος, εἶδος) *like pebbles, pebbly*, Theophr.

Ψηφοθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψηφοθέτης) *to make inlaid work*, esp. *to inlay floors*, Lat. *tessellare.* Hence

Ψηφοθέτημα, ατος, τό, *inlaid work*, esp. *a tesselated floor*, Lat. *opus tessellatum.*

Ψηφοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (ψῆφος, τίθημι) *one who makes inlaid work*, esp. *a maker of tesselated pavements*, Lat. *tessellator, tessellarius.*

Ψηφοκλέπτης, ου, ὁ, = ψηφοπαίκτης.

Ψηφολογεῖον, ου, τό, *an account-board.*—II. *a board for play*, like our *draught-board*, Ar. Fr. 127: from

Ψηφολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψηφολόγος) *to play juggling tricks.*—II. = ψηφοθετέω, LXX. Hence

Ψηφολόγημα, ατος, τό, = ψηφοθέτημα.

Ψηφολογητός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *of inlaid* or *mosaic work.*

Ψηφολογία, ας, ἡ, *a making of tesselated pavements.*

Ψηφολογικός, ή, όν, *juggling.*

Ψηφολόγος, ον, (ψῆφος, λέγω) *playing juggling tricks, a juggler.*—II. = ψηφοθέτης.

Ψηφοπαικτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to play juggling tricks*, Artemid. 3, 56:—metaph., ψ. τὸ δίκαιον, *to juggle away* the right, *make a juggle of* it, Lys. Fr. 7: from

Ψηφοπαίκτης, ου, ὁ, (ψῆφος, παίζω) *one who plays with pebbles* or *dice, a juggler who makes them change places by sleight of hand*, Eudoxus Naucl. 1; cf. Alciphr. 3, 20, Senec. Epist. 45. Hence

Ψηφοπαιξία, ας, ἡ, *a juggler's art, sleight of hand, deception.*

Ψηφοπεριβομβήτρια, ας, ἡ, *sounding as with ψῆφοι* (cf. κόγξ), epith. of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, 3.

Ψηφοποιός, όν, (ψῆφος, ποιέω) *making little cubic pebbles for dice* or *mosaic work.*—II. *making votes* or *tampering with them*, κλέπτης αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιὸς εὑρέθης, Soph. Aj. 1135.

Ψῆφος, Dor. ψᾶφος, ου, ἡ, (ψάω, ψέω):—*a small round worn stone*, such as are found in river-beds or on the sea-shore, *a pebble*, Lat. *calculus*, ψᾶφος ἑλισσομένα, Pind. O. 10 (11), 13; οὐκ ἂν εἰδείην λέγειν ποντιᾶν ψάφων ἀριθμόν, Id. 13, 65.—2. *a precious stone, jewel* in a ring, Anth. P. 11, 290.—3. *a small stone for mosaic works.*—II. acc. to the various uses the Greeks make of such small stones or pebbles:—1. *a pebble used for reckoning, a counter*, ψήφοις λογίζεσθαι, to calculate or reckon by *arithmetic*, cipher, Hdt. 2, 36, Diod. 12, 13, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 315: hence, *to reckon exactly* or *accurately*, opp. to ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ., Ar. Vesp. 656: also, ἐν ψήφῳ λέγειν, Aesch. Ag. 570; ἐν ψήφου λόγῳ θέσθαι, Eur. Rhes. 309:—ψήφους τιθέναι, Dem. 304, 4: hence, ψῆφος itself for *a cipher, number*, ψ. ἄρτιος, Epich. p. 76:—in plur., *accounts*, καθαραὶ ψῆφοι, i. e. where there is an exact balance, Dem. 303, 22:—οἱ περὶ τὰς ψήφους, *accountants.*—2. *a pebble used for a draught* or *chess man*, Lat. *scrupus*, Plat. Rep. 487 C.—3. *a pebble used in a kind of divination*, ἡ διὰ ψήφων μαντική. Heyne Apollod. 3, 10, 2, p. 274; cf. Θριαί.—4. most freq., esp. in Att., *a pebble used in voting*, which was thrown into the voting-urn (ὑδρία), first in Hdt., ψήφῳ ψηφίζεσθαι, 9, 55; hence also *the vote* itself, ψῆφον φέρειν, to give *one's vote*, Lat. *suffragium ferre*, freq. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 680, Dem. 1317, 27, etc.; ὑπέρ τινος, Lycurg. 148, 29; περί τινος, Id. 149, 13, etc.; ψήφου φορά, Eur. Supp. 484; also, ψ. τίθεσθαι, just like ψηφίζεσθαι, *to vote*, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 73, cf. Aesch. Ag. 816; also, ψ. προστίθεσθαι, Thuc. 1, 40; ψ. διανέμεσθαι Hdt. 8, 123; διαφέρειν, Thuc. 4, 74:—ψήφῳ διαιρεῖν, to determine *by vote*, Aesch. Eum. 630; so, ψήφῳ κρίνειν, διακρίνειν, Thuc. 1, 87, etc.:—τὴν ψῆφον ἐπάγειν, to put *the vote* or *question*, of the president, like ἐπιψηφίζειν, Thuc. 1, 119, 125; so, τὴν ψ. προτιθέναι, Dem. 361, fin.:—also, *that which is carried by vote, a vote* of the assembly, ψ. καταγνώσεως, *a vote* of condemnation, Thuc. 3, 82; ψῆφος ἐπῆκτο αὐτῷ περὶ φυγῆς, *a vote* of banishment was moved for against him, Xen. An. 7, 7, 57, cf. Aesch. Theb. 198, Supp. 8; hence, *any resolve* or *decree*, e. g. of a king, Soph. Ant. 60; λιθίνα ψᾶφος, *a decree* written on stone, Pind. O. 7, 159; διδοῖ ψᾶφον παρ' αὐτᾶς, gives *judgment* of itself, Id. P. 4, 471:—ψ. φλεγυρὰ βροτῶν, i. e. *public opinion*, Cratin. Drap. 1: cf. ψιά, στία.—The ψῆφος Ἀθηνᾶς, *Calculus Minervae*, was a proverb. phrase to express *acquittal*, prob. when the votes were even, cf. Müller Eumen. Append.—The voting by ψῆφος, *ballot*, must be carefully distinguished from that by κύαμος, *lot;* the former being used in *trials*, the latter in the *election* of various officers. The ψῆφοι of condemnation or acquittal were sometimes distinguished by being respectively bored (τετρυπημέναι) or whole (πλήρεις), Aeschin. 12, 34—χοιρῖναι or shells were sometimes used instead (Ar. Vesp. 333, etc.), but κύαμοι never; cf. κημός, and v. Philol. Museum 1, p. 420: the degree of secresy is rather doubtful, v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot (Oxf. 1838).—5. *the place of voting*, (as πεσσοί is used for the place of play), Eur. I. T. 947; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 19.

Ψηφοφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψῆφος, φαγεῖν), *to live on a pebble diet*, a comic phrase used of dicasts, as κυαμοτρώξ of ecclesiasts, Nicet.

Ψηφοφορέω, ῶ, *to give one's vote, to vote*, Luc. Timon 36: and

Ψηφοφορία, ας, ἡ, *a voting by ψῆφοι, vote by ballot*, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 5: generally, *voting*, Plut. Coriol. 20, etc.: from

Ψηφοφόρος, ον, (ψῆφος, φέρω) *giving one's vote, voting.*

Ψηφώδης, ες, contr. for ψηφοειδής.

Ψηφών, ῶνος, ὁ, (ψῆφος II) *a ready reckoner*, Manetho.

Ψήφωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from ψηφόω, = ψηφολογία, ψηφολόγημα.

Ψηφωτός, ή, όν, as if from ψηφόω, *inlaid* or *set with small stones: ἡ ψηφωτή* (sc. γῆ), *a tesselated pavement.*

Ψηχρός, ά, όν, (ψήχω) *rubbed thin, fine, tender, delicate.*

Ψήχω, f. -ξω, from ψάω, ψέω, (like νήχω from νάω, νέω), *to rub down, curry* a horse, Ar. Fr. 135, Xen. Eq. 5, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 254.—2. *to smooth down, appease*, like καταψᾶν, Lat. *demulcere, permulcere.*—II. *to rub down, to grind down.*

Ψιά, ἡ, also ψειά, (ψίω) strictly = ψακάς.—II. *game, sport, fun*, ap. Hesych. (From the first signf. come ψιάς, ψιάω, ψιάζω I, akin to στιά and στεία: from the second, ψιάζω II, ἐψία, ἐψιάομαι.)

Ψιάζω, Dor. ψιάσδω, (ψιά, ψιάς): —*to drop, drip*, Hesych.—II. *to play, sport, dance, be merry*, Ar. Lys. 1302.

Ψιᾰθηδόν, adv., like φορμηδόν, *like rush-mats.*

Ψιᾰθίδιον, ου, τό, = sq. [ῐ]

Ψιάθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψίαθος, *a little rush mat*, Philem. p. 365.

Ψιᾰθοπλόκος, ον, *plaiting, weaving rush mats.*

Ψιᾰθοποιός, όν, *making rush mats.*

Ψίᾰθος, ου, ἡ, more rarely ὁ, Ion. ψίεθος, *a covering of rushes* or *reed, a rush mat*, Ar. Ach. 874, Ran. 567; like φορμός. [ῐ]

Ψιᾰθώδης, ες, *like a rush mat.*

Ψιάθως, Dor. for -θους, acc. pl. of ψίαθος.

Ψιαίνω, = ψίω, ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψίαξ, ᾶκος, ἡ, Dor. for ψιάς.

Ψιαρός, ά, όν, = εὐώδης, dub.

Ψιάς, άδος, ἡ, (ψίω) like ψακάς, ψεκάς, *a drop*, in plur., Il. 16, 459, Hes. Sc. 384: only poet., cf. ψιά.

Ψιάω, ῶ, = ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψίδες, αἱ, = ψιάδες, Gramm.—II. = ψῖχες, Gramm.

Ψιδνός, ή, όν, also ψιγνός and ψιδών, όν, gen. όνος, = ψεδνός, Gramm.

Ψίεθος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, Ion. and later for ψίαθος, Lob. Phryn. 309.

Ψίζω, = ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψίθιος οἶνος, ὁ, *a rough, harsh, red wine*, like the οἶνος Πράμνιος, Eubul. Incert. 6, Nic. Al. 181: also written ψύθιος, cf. Plin. 12, 60. [ῐ]

***ΨΙ´ΘΟΣ**, τό, *whispering, slander*, in Gramm. as the root of ψιθυρός, ψιθυρίζω, Gramm. (Cf. ψύθος.)

Ψιθύζομαι, = ψιθυρίζω, Gramm.

Ψῐθῠρίζω, Dor. -ίσδω: fut. -ίσω

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Att. -ιῶ: (ψιθυρός). *To whisper, say into the ear*, Plat. Gorg. 485 D; ψ. πρός τινα, Id. Euthyd. 276 D:—esp., *to whisper what one dares not speak out*, as slander, etc., LXX.:—of any *low whispering noise*, as of trees, ὅταν πλάτανος πτελέᾳ ψιθυρίζῃ, Ar. Nub. 1008; cf. Theocr. 27, 67. Hence

Ψῐθύρισμα, ατος, τό, *a whispering*, Anth. P. 9, 546:—of any *low whispering noise*, as of trees *rustling*, Theocr. 1, 1.

Ψῐθῠρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ψιθυρίζω) *a whispering*, Luc. Amor. 15, Plut., etc.:—esp., *of slander, tale-telling*, Plut. 2, 143 E, etc., and N. T.:—of any low noise, as *the rustling of trees*: in LXX., prob., *a murmured charm, an enchantment*.

Ψῐθῠριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ψιθυρίζω) *a whisperer: a slanderer*, N. T.:—at Athens as epith. of Mercury, Dem. 1358, 6; and of Ἔρως, A. B. p. 317.

Ψῐθῠρός, όν, *whispering: slanderous*, λόγοι, Soph. Aj. 148:—ὁ ψιθυρός,=ψιθυριστής, *a whisperer, slanderer*, Pind. P. 2, 136, Ar. Fr. 213.—2. *twittering*, of birds, Anth. P. 12, 136.—II. as subst., ὁ ψίθυρος, (proparox.)=ψιθύρισμα, *slander*. (Cf. ψεύδω fin.)

Ψῐλᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the leading of light troops*: from

Ψῐλᾰγός, όν, *leading light troops*.

Ψῖλαξ, ᾱκος, ὁ, *one who is smooth, bald*, for ψιλός, Ar. Fr. 705; cf. Lobeck in Wolf's Anal. 3, 53. [ῑ]

Ψῐλᾶς, ὁ, epith. under which Bacchus was worshipped at Amyclae, Paus. 3, 19, 6;—he derives it from ψῖλον (Dor. for πτίλον); acc. to others, =ψιλωτής, λειογένειος, *the smooth-chinned*, Lob. in Wolf's Anal. 3, 53, Phryn. 435.

Ψῐλεύς, έως, ὁ, *one who stands in the first row of a chorus*; taken from the post of the ψιλοί in an army.

Ψῐλήτης, ου, ὁ:—in plur., οἱ ψιλῆται,=οἱ ψιλοί, *the light troops*.

Ψῐλίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, later form for ψιλόω, Dio C.

Ψῐλῐκός, ή, όν, *belonging to, concerning a ψιλός*, Luc. Zeuxid. 8:—τὸ ψιλικόν,=οἱ ψιλοί, *the light troops*.

Ψῖλινος, η, ον:—στέφανος ψ., a chaplet of *palm-branches*, used at Sparta, Sosib. ap. Ath. 678 B. (From ψιλεύς, because first worn by the leaders of their choruses.)

Ψῐλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, later form for ψίλωσις.

Ψῐλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, later form for ψιλωτής.

†**Ψῖλλις**, ιδος, ὁ, and **Ψῖλις**, *the Psillis*, a river of Bithynia, Strab. p. 543.

Ψῐλογρᾰφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to write a word with the spiritus lenis*.—II. *to write a word with a single vowel*, as opp. to a diphthong, Gramm.

Ψῐλόδᾰπις, ιδος, ἡ, *a smooth carpet, a woollen cloth that has not the pile on both sides*, also ψιλόταπις:—cf. ψιλός II. 2.

Ψῐλόδορος, ον, (δορά) *smooth-skinned*.

Ψῐλοκῐθᾰριστής, οῦ, ὁ,=ψιλὸς κιθαριστής, *one who plays the κιθάρα without singing to it, an instrumental performer*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 E; cf. ψιλός IV. 3.

Ψῐλοκῐθᾰριστική, ῆς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), *the art of a ψιλοκιθαριστής*, Philochor. ap. Ath. 637 F.

Ψῐλοκορρέω and **ψῐλοκορσέω**, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be bald-headed*: from

Ψῐλοκόρρης, or **-κόρσης**, ὁ, *bald-headed*, Hdn. 4, 8.

Ψῐλόκουρος, ον, *smooth, shorn* or *shaved*, A. B.; *bare, bald-headed*.

Ψῐλόκρᾶνος, ον, *bald-headed*.

Ψῐλομετρία, ας, ἡ, (ψιλός, μέτρον) *heroic poetry, as not being accompanied by music*, opp. to *lyric*, Arist. Poet. 2, 5, for which Plato has ψιλὴ ποίησις, (cf. ψιλός IV. 2).

Ψῖλον, τό, Dor. for πτίλον, *a wing, feather*, Paus. 3, 19, 6. [ῑ]

Ψῖλός, ή, όν, (ψίω): strictly, *rubbed, rubbed bare*: generally, *bare, naked*: and, c. gen., *stript bare of* a thing, but this usage first in Hdt.—I. of land, *without trees, olives*, etc., ψιλὴ ἄροσις, a *bare* cornfield, Il. 9, 580; πεδίον μέγα τὲ καὶ ψιλόν, Hdt. 1, 80, cf. 4, 175; in full, γῆ ψιλὴ δενδρέων, Ib. 4, 19, 21; cf. Lys. 109, 4, etc.; hence τὰ ψιλά (sc. χωρία), Xen. Cyn. 5, 7; ψ. τόποι, Ib. 4, 6: so, ψιλὴ γεωργία, the tillage of land *for corn and the like*, opp. to γ. πεφυτευμένη (the tillage of it *for vines, olives*, etc.), Dem. 491, 27, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 2.—II. of animals, *stript of hair, feathers*, etc., *bald, smooth*, δέρμα, Od. 13, 437; ἡμίκραιραν ψιλὴν ἔχων, with half the face *shaved*, Ar. Thesm. 227, cf. 583; cf. λεῖος:—so, *stript of feathers, bare*, ἶβις ψιλὴ κεφαλήν, Hdt. 2, 76; but, ψιλὴν ἔχων κεφαλήν, *bare-headed, without helmet*, Xen. An. 1, 8, 6:—so also, ψιλαὶ Περσικαί, Persian carpets, *which were shorn on one side*, also ψιλοδάπιδες or ψιλοτάπιδες, opp. to ἀμφίταποι, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B.—2. generally, *unclad, uncovered, bare, naked*, νέκυς, Soph. Ant. 426: c. gen., *bare of, without*, ψιλὴ σώματος οὖσα ἡ ψυχή, Plat. Legg. 899 A, cf. Polit. 258 D:—*stript of appendages, naked*, ψιλὴ τρόπις, the *bare* keel with the planks torn from it, Od. 12, 421; ψ. θρίδαξ, a lettuce *with the side-leaves pulled off*, opp. to δασέα, Hdt. 3, 32, cf. 108: ψ. μάχαιραι, *naked* swords; ψ. ναῦς, *dismantled* ships, etc.—III. very freq. in Att. prose, as a military term, οἱ ψιλοί (sc. τῶν ὅπλων), *soldiers without heavy armour, light troops*, such as archers, slingers, etc., like γυμνῆτες, opp. to ὁπλῖται, first in Hdt. 9, 28, then freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc.; so, δύναμις ψιλή, Arist. Pol. 6, 7, 2; ψιλὸς στρατεύσομαι, Ar. Thesm. 232; ψιλοὶ ἱππεῖς, etc.; but, ψιλὸς ἵππος, a horse *without housings*, Xen. Eq. 7, 5; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 789; σκευὴ ψιλή, *light* armour:—*unarmed, defenceless*, Soph. Phil. 953, O. C. 866:—†also, *unarmed, without weapons*, ψιλὸς τὸν μὲν ἀποπνίξας, Anth. P. 11, 95.†—IV. ψιλὸς λόγος, *bare* language, i. e. *prose*, as opp. to poetry which is clothed in the garb of metre, Plat. Legg. 669 D, cf. Gorg. 502 C, Herm. Arist. Poet. 1, 7: but, in Dem. 830, 13, ψ. λόγος is a *mere* speech *unsupported by witnesses*; and in Plat. Theaet. 165 A, ψιλοὶ λόγοι are *mere* forms of argumentation: so, ψιλῶς λέγειν, to speak *nakedly* (without alleging proofs), Id. Phaedr. 262 C.—2. ψιλὴ ποίησις, *mere* poetry, *without singing* or *music*, i. e. *Epic* poetry, as opp. to *Lyric* (π. ἐν ᾠδῇ), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 278 C, cf. ψιλομετρία: so, ψ. φωνή, *the mere* sound of the voice, as opp. to singing (ᾠδικὴ φωνή), Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 488.—3. of musical instruments, ψιλὴ μουσική, *instrumental* music *unaccompanied by singing*, opp. to ἡ μετὰ μελῳδίας, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 11: so, ψ. κιθάρισις καὶ αὔλησις, Plat. Legg. 669 E; hence, ψιλὸς αὐλητής, one who plays a solo on the flute, cf. ψιλοκιθαριστής, Lob. Phryn. 168:—those instruments also were called ψιλά, which were usu. played without accompaniment, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 136.—V. *mere, simple, alone*, ψ. ἀριθμητική, as opp. to geometry and the like, Plat. Polit. 299 E:—ψ. ὕδωρ, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: ψ. ἄνδρες, i. e. men without women, Antip. ap. Stob. p. 417. 3:—Oedipus seems to call Antigone his ψιλὸν ὄμμα, as being *the one poor* eye left him, Soph. O. C. 866:—adv. -λῶς, *merely, only*, Plut. Pericl. 15.—VI. in Gramm., *without the spiritus asper*, i. e. *with the sp. lenis*.—2. τὰ ψιλά (sc. στοιχεῖα), the *literae tenues*, π κ τ:—hence, ψιλῶς γράφειν or καλεῖν, to write *with a litera tenuis* for an aspirate, e. g. βύπις for βύφις, ὀστραγος for ἀσφάραγος, etc., Ath. 369 B: v. also ὐ ψιλόν.

Ψῐλόπᾱπις, ιδος, ἡ,=ψιλόδαπις.

Ψῐλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ψιλός) *nakedness*, of a plain, Plut. Fab. 11:—*baldness*, Id. Galb. 27:—*smoothness*, of a woman's body, Id. 2, 651 A.—2. in Gramm. *the spiritus lenis*, Polyb. 10, 47, 10.

Ψῐλοτοπαρχία, ας, ἡ, *superintendence over an unplanted field* (ψιλὸς τόπος), an Aegyptian magistracy.

Ψῐλόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ψιλός):—strictly, *to rub bare*, mostly of hair, *to make bald*, ψ. τὴν κεφαλήν τινος, Hdt. 4, 26:—in pass., *to become bald*, Hes. Fr. 5, 3.—II. c. gen., *to strip bare, rob, deprive of* a thing, ψ. τινα τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμιος, Hdt. 2, 151; absol. in same signf., Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 19:—then, generally, *to leave naked, unarmed* or *defenceless*, Thuc. 3, 109; †pass. Xen. An. 4, 3, 27†; τὸ ψιλούμενον, *the bare, defenceless part*, Xen. Oec. 17, 13:—†in pass. *to be left bare of, be quite deserted by*, τῶν ἱππέων, Xen. An. 1, 10, 13†.—2. also, *to strip* one thing *off* another; as in pass., κρέα ἐψιλωμένα τῶν ὀστέων, Hdt. 4, 61.—III. in Gramm., *to write with the spiritus lenis* or *a litera tenuis*. Hence

Ψῐλωθρον, ου, τό, *a means for bringing hair off*, used esp. in the bath: it was made chiefly of heated arsenic and unslaked lime, like the *rusma* now used by the Turks, Galen. [ῐ]

Ψῖλωμα, ατος, τό, (ψιλόω) *a place bared of hair*:—*a bone laid bare of flesh*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [ῑ]

Ψῖλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ψιλόω) *a making bare, stripping*, esp. *of hair* or *flesh*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. in Gramm., *a writing with the spiritus lenis*, or *a litera tenuis*.

Ψῐλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ψιλόω) *one who strips*, esp. *of hair, one who makes bald*:—or *one who deprives of weapons*.—II. *one who writes with the spiritus lenis*. Hence

Ψῐλωτικός, ή, όν, *belonging or inclined to stripping bare*.—II. in Gramm., *fond of writing with the spiritus lenis*, like the Aeol. and Ion.

Ψῑμίθιον, **ψιμιθιοφανές**, **ψιμυθίωμα**, **ψιμυθιασμός**, **ψίμιθος**, later forms for **ψιμύθιον**, etc.

Ψιμμίθιον, **ψιμμύθιον**, v. sub **ψιμύθιον**.

Ψιμῡθίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ,=ψιμυθόω, ψιμυθιόω, *to paint with white lead*.

Ψιμύθιον or **ψιμμύθιον**, ον, τό, (and later ψίμιθιον), like ψίμυθος, *white lead*, Lat. *cerussa*, used as a pigment, esp. to whiten the skin of the face, Ar. Eccl. 878, 929, 1072; even for the hair, in Plat. Lys. 217 D; cf. Hemst. Ar. Plut. 1064, Piers. Moer. p. 419. [ῡ always; though ψιμύθος, Anth. P. 11, 374, 408; ῐ also in ψίμυθος, Il. cc.; but no place will decide

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the quantity of the ψι- in ψιμύθιον, except Nic. Al. 75, where it is long in arsis: hence prob. the form ψιμμύθιον.]

Ψιμυθιοφᾰνής, ές, gen. έος, *looking like white lead.*

Ψιμῡθιόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ψιμύθιον) *to paint with white lead*, ψιμυθιοῦσθαι τὸ πρόςωπον, Lys. 93, 4, 20; cf. Plut. Alcib. 39.

Ψιμῡθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a painting with white lead*, Clem. Al.

Ψίμῡθος, ον, ὁ, radic. form of ψιμύθιον, but only found in Anth. P. 11, 374, 408. [ῑ, v. sub ψιμύθιον.]

Ψῑμῡθόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, = ψιμυθιόω, ψιμυθίζω.

Ψίν, Dor. for σφίν, like ψέ for σφέ.

Ψινάζω, = ψίω, Gramm.

Ψινάς, άδος, ἡ, *a vine that sheds its fruit without ripening*: from ψίνομαι.

Ψίνθος, τό, = τέρψις, Hesych.

Ψίνομαι, *to shed the fruit before ripening*, esp. of the vine, Theophr. (Perh. akin to φθίνομαι.)

Ψίξ, ός, and ἡ, gen. ψιχός, nom. pl. ψῖχες, *a crumb, morsel, bit*, esp. of bread.—Hesych. has also ψίχη and ψίχηνον.

Ψίς, ἡ, gen. ψισός, = ψίξ, dub.

Ψῖσις, (not ψίσις) εως, ἡ, (ψίω) *a rubbing, rubbing to pieces.*

Ψίττᾰ, = σίττα, q. v.

Ψιττάζω, f. -άσω, *to call ψίττα.*

Ψιττάκη, ης, ἡ, = ψίττακος, q. v. [ᾰ]

Ψιττάκια, τά, = πιστάκια, q. v.

Ψίττᾰκος, ου, ὁ, *a parrot*, Plut. 2, 972 F, and Ath.; also ψιττάκη, ἡ, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 13:—also pronounced more softly σίττακος, and σιττάκη, and βίττακος, q. v. (Prob. a foreign word.)

Ψιττίον, ου, τό, = ψιχίον, Gramm.

Ψιχάρπαξ, ᾰγος, ὁ, (ψίξ, ἁρπάζω) *Crumb-filcher*, name of a mouse in Batr. †24.

Ψιχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψιχίον, ψίξ. E. M.

Ψιχίον, ου, τό, dim. from ψίξ, N.T. Hence

Ψιχιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a crumb* or *crumbs.*

Ψιχολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψίξ, λέγω) *to pick up crumbs.*

Ψιχώδης, ες, (ψίξ, εἶδος) = ψιχιώδης.

Ψίω, rarer collat. form of ψάω, ψέω, ψήχω, *to rub to pieces*:—hence, also, *to chew up*, ψίσεται πῦρνον γνάθῳ, Lyc. 639; ἐψισμένος, Anth. P. 9, 302. (Hence ψιά, ψειά, ψίζω, ψιάζω, ψιάω, στία, στεία, ἐψία, ἐψιάομαι, besides ψίξ, ψιχίον, and ψιλός, with its derivs. and compds.; akin to ψώω, ψωμός.) [ῐ, and so in most of the derivs.]

Ψό, an angry exclamation, our *pshaw!* Soph. Fr. 461.

Ψόα, ἡ, usu. in plur. *al ψόαι*, also ψοιαί or ψύαι, *the muscles of the loins, the loins* themselves, *and parts adjacent*, Lat. *lumbi*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. All the forms occur in Hipp.; ψοιαί, with v. l. ψύαι, in Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 2; ψύαι in Euphro Theor. 1; v. plura ap. Lob. Phryn. 300. [ῠ in ψύαι, Euphro l. c.; but ῡ in an Epic Fragm., Ath. 399 A, where perh. ψοιαί should be written.]

Ψογερός, ά, όν, (ψόγος) *fond of blaming, censorious, libellous*, of Archilochus, Pind. P. 2, 100.—II. *blameable.*

Ψογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω. (ψόγος) = ψέγω, dub.

Ψόγιος, α, ον, (ψόγος) *blaming, fond of blaming, censorious*, first restored by Böckh in Pind. N. 7, 102 (e conj. Schneid.) for the anomalous form ψέγιος.

Ψόγος, ου, ὁ, (ψέγω):—*blame, censure*, first in Simon. 139, Pind. N. 7, 90, and Trag.; τὸν ἀνθρώπειον αἰδεσθεὶς ψόγον, Aesch. Ag. 937; and in plur., οὐ φιλῶ ψόγους κλύειν, Eur. Ion 630:—also in Att. prose, as Thuc. 1, 70; 2, 45, Plat., etc.; ψόγον φέρειν, Plat. Symp. 182 A; ψόγον ἀμουσίας ὑφέξονται, Id. Rep. 403 C.

Ψοθύλλω, = ψοφέω, Gramm.

Ψόθιος, α, ον, = ψολόεις, Hesych.; cf. ψόθος II.

Ψόθιος, ὁ, = ψόθος II, Aesch. Fr. 74, cf. Ar. Fr. 706.

Ψόθος, ου, ὁ, = ψόφος, θόρυβος, akin to ψύθος, ψίθος, Gramm. (From ψόφος, by a dialectic change, like θήρ from φήρ.)—2. = ψόλος, also written ψοῖθος, akin to σποδός, Gramm.: hence adj. ψόθιος, α, ον, = ψολόεις. (From ψόλος by a dialectic change, like Lat. *lacryma* from δάκρυον, etc.)

Ψοιά, ἡ, v. ψόα.

Ψοῖθος, ὁ, v. ψόθος 2.

Ψοΐτης μυελός, ὁ, the marrow *in the lumbar vertebrae.*

Ψολόεις, εσσα, εν, (ψόλος):—*sooty, smoky*, usu. as epith. of κεραυνός, *smouldering*, Od. 23, 330; 24, 539, Hes. Th. 515; opp. to αἰθός, Nic. Th. 129 (where ψολόεις is the fem.); cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 20.—II. *dusky, dirty*; hence also *clad in mourning*, like Lat. *sordidus.*

Ψολοκομπία, ας, ἡ, (ψόλος, κομπέω) *big talk of thunder and lightning*, i. e. *empty noise and fury*, Ar. Eq. 696, with allusion to ψολόεις κεραυνός.

ΨΟ΄**ΛΟΣ**, ου, ὁ, *soot, smoke*, ἐπιβωμίῳ ψόλῳ, Aesch. Fr. 19; also *lightning that scorches without setting on fire*, Nic. Th. 288; cf. Arist. Meteor. 3, 1, 10. (Akin to ψόθος and σποδός.)

Ψόρος, ου, ὁ, *an unknown fish*, Numen ap. Ath. 313 E; also ψῦρος.

Ψοφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψόφος) *to make an inarticulate noise, to sound, make a noise*, Lat. *strepere*, Eur. Or. 137; ψοφεῖ ἀρβύλη, Id. Bacch. 638; πύλαι ψοφοῦσι, Id. H. F. 78; so εἰ αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, i. e. if they were heard to open, Lat. *si crepuissent*, Lys. 93, 1, 19; of a cracked pot, Ar. Ach. 933; of wood, Id. Pac. 612?; also, ψοφεῖ πρὸς τῷ δαπέδῳ ἡ κοιλὴ ὀπλή, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; ποταμοὶ ψοφοῦντες, Plat. Rep. 396 B; esp., of *an empty noise*, ἅπαντα γάρ τοι τῷ φοβουμένῳ ψοφεῖ, Soph. Fr. 58; cf. ψόφος.—II. c. acc., ψοφεῖν τὰς θύρας, *to knock at* the door inside when one is coming out, Heliod. Hence

Ψόφημα, ατος, τό, like ψόφος, *a noise.*

Ψόφησις, εως, ἡ, (ψοφέω) *the making a noise, sounding*, ἰκρίων, Cratin. Incert. 51, Arist. de Anima 3, 2, 5. Hence

Ψοφητικός, ή, όν, *able to make a noise*, of animals, opp. to τὰ ἄφωνα and φωνήεντα, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 29.

Ψοφοδέεια, ας, ἡ, *fear at every noise*: from

Ψοφοδεής, ές, gen. έος, (ψόφος, δέος) *frightened at every noise, shy, timid*, esp. of animals, Plut. Fab. 27, etc.; hence also of men, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 183, sq. Adv. -εῶς.

Ψοφοειδής, ές, *like a noise, noisy.* Adv. -δῶς.

Ψοφομήδης, ες, gen. εος, (ψόφος, μήδομαι) *meditating noise, noisy, uproarious*, epith of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ψοφοποιός, όν, *making a noise* or *din.*

ΨΟ΄**ΦΟΣ**, ου, ὁ, *any inarticulate sound*, as opp. to φωνή, Hemsterh. Luc. 1, p. 84: *a noise, sound*, Lat. *strepitus*, ἄτερ ψόφου, H. Hom. Merc. 285; πόλις ψόφου πλέα, Eur. Ion 601; ψ. γλώσσης, Id. H. F. 229; φιλημάτων, Soph. Fr. 482; ἀνέμων, Plat. Rep. 397 A, etc.; esp. of a door opening, Ar. Ran. 604, Plat. Symp. 212 C, etc.; cf. ψοφέω:—*a crash*, Thuc. 4, 115:—also in good sense of musical instruments, ψ. λωτοῦ, κιθάρας, Eur. Bacch. 987, Cycl. 443.—2. esp., *a mere sound, empty sound* or *noise*, τοῦ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείην, your *noise* will never turn me, Soph. Aj. 1116; κενὸς ψόφος, Eur. Rhes. 565: hence also the *empty applause* of the mob, Valck. Phoen. 397; ψόφοι, *mere sounds*, of high-sounding words or names, Bergl. Alciphr. 2, 3, 76, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 15; so, ψ. ῥημάτων, of Aeschylus' poetry, Ar. Ran. 492, cf. Nub. 1367. (Akin to ψόθος.)

Ψοφώδης, ες, contr. for ψοφοειδής, (ψόφος, εἶδος) *noisy, poiητής*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.

Ψύα, ἡ, = ψόα, ψοιά, q. v.

Ψῦγεῖον, ου, τό, (ψύχω) *a place for cooling, a cooler*; cf. ψυκτεῖον.

Ψῦγεύς, έως, ὁ, (ψύχω) *a cooler*, like ψυκτήρ, Alex. Εἰςοικ. 2, Euphro Ἀποδιδ. 1.

Ψῦγμα, ατος, τό, (ψύχω) *a cooling.*—II. *any thing that cools*; hence,—1. *a cooling medicine* or *lotion*, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oec.—2. *a fan*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B.—III. *a breath drawn, respiration*, Dion. Comp. p. 279.—IV. *cold, chilling behaviour*, like Lat. *frigus*, Joseph.

Ψυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ψύχω) *a cooling, catching cold*:—*the cold fit of an ague.*—II. *a drying*, LXX.

†**Ψυγμοῦ λιμήν**, ὁ, *harbour of Psygmus*, on the coast of Aethiopia, Strab. p. 774.

Ψύγω, earliest form of ψύχω, but only in very late Eccl.

Ψυδνός, ή, όν, = ψυδρός, only found in Theogn. 122. Other MSS. have ψεδνός, which can give no sense; most edd. follow Ruhnk. in reading ψυδρός; but ψυδνός is a good word, formed like κυδνός, which exists by the side of κυδρός, Br. Theogn. l. c.

Ψυδράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., q. v.

Ψύδραξ, ακος, ὁ, with dim. ψυδράκιον, τό, *a white blister on the tip of the tongue*, strictly *a lie-blister*, because they were said to be caused by one's telling a lie, = ψεῦμα (q. v.). Diosc., etc.:—generally, *a blister, pimple*, Id.

Ψυδρός, ά, όν, = ψευδής, *lying, untrue*, Lyc. 235, 1219; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 215; v. sub ψυδνός.

Ψῦθής, ές, or ψύθης, ες, = ψευδής, Aesch. Ag. 999.

Ψῦθίζω, = ψιθυρίζω, *to whisper*, Gramm.

Ψύθιος οἶνος, ὁ, = ψίθιος.

Ψῦθιστής, οῦ, ὁ, = ψιθυριστής, Gramm.

Ψύθος, εος, τό, poet. collat. form for ψεῦδος, *a lie, untruth*, Aesch. Ag. 478, 1069.—II. as adj., *lying, false, untrue*, Call. Fr. 184. (Hence ψυθίζω, v. ψεύδομαι, sub fin.) [ῦ]

Ψῦθών, όνος, ὁ, *a liar*, Gramm.

Ψυκτῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ψύχω) *a wine-cooler*, which stood on the dinner-table on a tripod, and was used sometimes to drink from, Plat. Symp. 213 E, Comici ap. Ath. 502 C, sq.; so

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ψυκτῆρες γάλακτος, Philostr.: also, ψυγεύς. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., Hemst. Poll. 10, 74.—II. οἱ ψυκτῆρες, *cool, shady places for recreation.*

Ψυκτηρίας, ου, =foreg. I, Euphro 'Αποδ. I.

Ψυκτηρίδιον, ου, τό, [ῐ]=sq., Alex. Agon. 2, 7.

Ψυκτήριον, ου, τό, dim. from ψυκτήρ I. —II. as neut. from sq., like ψυκτήρ II, *a cool, shady place*, Hes. Fr. 47, 8, Aesch. Fr. 136, cf. Eur. Phaëth. 8. (Attic 503 C, D.)

Ψυκτήριος, α, ον, (ψυκτήρ) *cooling, shady*, ψ. πτερά, i. e. fans, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B. Only poet.; cf. foreg.

Ψυκτικός, ή, όν, (ψύχω) = foreg., *cooling*; being the prose form, as in Plut. 2, 652 C, etc.

Ψυκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψύχω, *cooled*: *to be cooled.*

Ψύ'ΛΛΑ, ης. ἡ, *a flea*, Lat. *pulex*, Ar. Nub. 145, 149, etc.: also, ψύλλος, ὁ, Epich. p. 111, which seems to be the Dor. form, though used by Arist. H. A. 4, 10, 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 332. —II. a kind of *spider*, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 1.

Ψύλλειον, ου, τό,=ψύλλιον, Orph. Arg. 959.

Ψυλλίζω, *to catch fleas*, susp.

†Ψυλλικός, ή, όν, *of the Psylli*, ὁ Ψ. κόλπος, *Psyllicus sinus.*

Ψύλλιον or ψυλλίον, ου, τό, (ψύλλα) *flea-wort, plantago psyllium*, Linn., Diosc. 4, 70, Luc. Tragop. 157.

Ψύλλο or ψύλλος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Ψυλλόβρωτος, ον, (ψύλλα, βιβρώσκω) *eaten of fleas*, Theophr.

†Ψύλλοι, ων, οἱ, *the Psylli*, a people of Africa in Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 173; Strab. p. 588.

†Ψύλλος, ου, ὁ, *Psyllus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 403.

Ψύλλος, ὁ,=ψύλλα, q. v.

Ψυλλοτοξότης, ου, ὁ, (ψύλλα, τοξότης) *a flea-archer, flea-knight*, comic word in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 13.

†Ψυλλώ, οῦς, ἡ, *Psyllo*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 607.

Ψυλλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like fleas*: *full of fleas.*

Ψύλλων, ὁ, *a fish*, dub. l. for τίλλων.

Ψυμυθιόω, ψύμυθος, ψυμυθόω, late and bad forms of ψιμυθ-.

Ψῦξις, not ψύξις, εως, ἡ, (ψύχω) *a cooling* or *chilling*: *a becoming cold*, ψ. ἀκρωτηρίων, ψ. ποδῶν, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.: also in plur., opp. to θερμότητες, Plat. Legg. 897 A.

†Ψύρα, ων, τά, *Psyra*, a small island on the Asiatic coast near Chios, with a city of same name, now *Ipsara*, Strab. p. 645.

†Ψυρίη, νῆσος, ἡ, = foreg., Od. 3, 172.

Ψύρος, ὁ, v. ψόρος.

Ψύττα,=ψίττα, σίττα, Eur. Cycl. 49.

†Ψυττάλεια, ας, ἡ, *Psyttalia*, a little island in the Saronic gulf between Salamis and the main land of Attica, Hdt. 8, 76, 95; Paus. 1, 36, 2: cf. sq.

†Ψυτταλία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Strab. p. 395.

Ψύττω, Dor. for πτύω, the Lat. *spuo*, to spit.

Ψυχαγωγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be a ψυχαγωγός, to lead departed souls to the nether world*, esp. of Mercury, Luc. D Deor. 7, 4, etc.—II. *to evoke* or *conjure up the dead* by sacrifice. ψ. τοὺς τεθνεώτας, Plat. Legg. 909 B: —hence, —2. *to lead* or *attract the souls of the living, to win over, persuade*, Lat. *allicere, pellicere, abripere animum*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6; but usu. in bad sense, *to lead away, inveigle, delude*, ψ. τοὺς ἀκροωμένους, Isocr. 24 D; ψ. τινα λόγοις, Lycurg. 152, 12; κολακείαις, θεραπείᾳ ψυχαγωγεῖσθαι, Dem. 1099, 10; 1364, 8; ὑπὸ εἰδώλων καὶ φαντασμάτων ψυχαγωγούμενος, Plat. Tim. 71 A.—Ar. Av. 1555 plays upon all these senses, οὐ Σωκράτης ψυχαγωγεῖ, where Socrates *plays the psychagogue*: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—III. in late authors, *to traffic in souls* or *lives*, *to kidnap*, A. B.—IV. *to lie at the last gasp*, Lat. *animam agere.* Hence

Ψυχᾰγώγημα, ατος, τό, *a delight, refreshment.*

Ψῠχᾰγωγία, ας, ἡ, (ψυχαγωγός) *a leading of souls to the nether world.*—II. *an evoking them from it.*—2. metaph., *a winning of men's souls, persuasion*, whence rhetoric is called a ψυχαγωγία by Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, 271 C: generally, *pleasance, pastime*, Polyb. 32, 15, 5, Luc. Nigr. 18, etc.

Ψῠχᾰγωγικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a* ψυχαγωγός, *proper to him*: *winning, persuasive*, Arist. Poet. 6, 28:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), =ψυχαγωγία II. 2, Plat. Minos 321 A.

Ψῠχᾰγώγιον, ου, τό, like ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where departed souls are conjured up and questioned.*—II. *an air-hole in the shafts of mines to admit fresh air*, Lat. *spiraculum*, Theophr.: from

Ψῠχᾰγωγός, όν, (ψυχή, ἄγω):—*leading departed souls to the nether world*, esp. as epith. of Mercury, like ψυχοπομπός, ap. Hesych.—II. *conjuring up the dead* to question them, *evoking the dead*, ψ. γόοι, Aesch. Pers. 687:—as subst., *a necromancer, psychagogue*, Eur. Alc. 1128; οἱ ψ., the name of a play by Aesch.—2. metaph., *leading* or *persuading the souls* of the living; hence, *winning, persuasive*: also in bad sense, *inveigling, delusive.*—III. in late, esp. Alexandr., authors, *trafficking in souls* or *lives*; ὁ ψ., *a kidnapper*, A. B.

Ψῠχάζω, f. -άσω, (ψῦχος) *to refresh one's self in the shade*, Alciphr.

Ψῠχαῖος, α, ον, *of, belonging to the soul.*

Ψῠχᾰπάτης, ου, ὁ, (ψυχή, ἀπαράω) *beguiling the soul*, ὄνειρος, Mel. 103: but also in better sense, *heart-delighting*, Anth. P. 12, 256, etc. [ᾰ]

Ψῠχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ψυχή, Plat. Rep. 519 A, Theaet. 195 A. [ᾰ]

Ψῠχάρπαξ, ᾰγος, ὁ, *a kidnapper.*

Ψῠχαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ψυχάζω) *one who cools himself in the shade*: hence οἱ Ψυχασταί, a play of Strattis.

Ψῠχάω, ῶ, *to cool*, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Ψῠχεινός, ή, όν, (ψῦχος) *cooling, cool, fresh*, Xen. Oec. 9, 3 and 4.

Ψῠχεῖον, or ψῠχίον, ου, τό, (ψῦχος) *a place for cooling things*, esp. water, Semus ap. Ath. 123 D.

Ψῠχεμπορικός, ή, όν, *belonging to a seller* or *to the sale of souls*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the sale of souls*, or rather *trade and traffic in mental wares*, Plat. Sophist. 224 B: from

Ψῠχέμπορος, ον, (ψυχή, ἔμπορος) *trafficking in souls* or *men.*

Ψῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, (ψύχω):—*breath*, Lat. *anima*, esp. as the sign of life, *life, spirit*, Hom., etc.; as, ψυχή τε μένος τε, Il. 5, 296, etc.; ψυχή τε καὶ αἰών, Il. 16, 453, Od. 9, 523; ψυχὴ καὶ θυμός, Il. 11, 334, Od. 21, 154; ψυχῆς ὀλεθρος, Il. 22, 325; τὸν δ' ἔλιπε ψυχή, Il. 5, 696, Od. 14, 426: it leaves the body with the blood, ψυχὴ δὲ κατ' οὐταμένην ὠτειλὴν ἔσσυτ' ἐπειγομένη, Il. 14, 518; ἅμα ψυχήν τε καὶ ἔγχεος ἐξέρυσ' αἰχμήν, Il. 16, 505; cf. 7, 330, etc.:—ψυχὴν παρέντες, staking or risking one's *life*, (v. λ, 74; 9, 255; αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν, Il. 9, 322; περὶ ψυχῆς, for one's *life*, i. e. to save it, Od. 9, 423; so, μάχεσθαι περὶ ψυχῆς, Od. 22, 245; θεῖν περὶ ψυχῆς, Il. 22, 161, τρέχειν περὶ ψυχῆς, Valck. Hdt. 7, 39; ὁ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγών, a struggle for life and death, Soph. El. 1492; περὶ τῆς ψ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δρόμον δραμεῖν, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 19, Ar. Vesp. 376; τῆς ψυχῆς πρᾶσθαί τι, to buy a thing with one's life:—so also in Hdt., etc., τιμᾶν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς ἀπτέσθαι, to take revenge for *the life* of Aesop, Hdt. 2, 134, cf. 7, 39; ψυχὰν 'Αΐδη τελέων, Pind. I. 1, 99; ψυχὰς ἁλόν, Id. O. 8, 51; and in Att., ψυχὴν στενειν, Eur. Tro. 1214; ἐκπνεῖν, Ar. Nub. 712; etc.: of *the life of animals*, Hes. Sc. 173, Pind. N. 1, 70.—II. *the soul* or *immortal part of man, as opp. to his body* or *perishable part*, in Hom. only in the signf. of *a departed soul, spirit, ghost*: he represents it as bodiless and not to be seized by mortal hands (Od. 11, 207), but yet keeping the form of him who owned it in life, ψ. 'Αγαμέμνονος, Αἴαντος, etc., freq. in the Νέκυια (Od. 11); hence also ψ. καὶ εἴδωλον, Il. 23, 104, cf. 72, Od. 24, 14: v. Völcker on the Homeric ψυχή (Giessen 1825) quoted in Nitzsch Od. vol. 3, p. 188.—2. the abstract notion of *the soul* or *spirit of man*, Lat. *anima*, first in Hdt., ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ ἀθάνατός ἐστι, 2, 123, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc.:—hence ψυχή τινος, periphr. for the man himself, as, ψ. 'Ομήρου='Ομήρης, Soph. El. 1127, cf. Phil. 55; also, ψυχαί absol. =ἄνθρωποι, so that Ar. could say ψυχαὶ πολλαὶ ἔθανον, many *souls* perished, Thesm. 864, Lys. 963; ψυχαὶ σοφαί, Id. Nub. 94:—hence in addressing persons, ὦ μελέα ψυχή, Soph. Phil. 714; ὦ ἀγαθὴ καὶ πιστὴ ψ., Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 8.—3. the ψυχή was the seat of θυμός, i. e. of the will, desires, and passions, *the soul, heart*, Hdt. 3, 14, though many Homeric usages, quoted under signf. 1, run into this signf.; ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς, from the inmost *soul*, with all the *heart*, ἐκ τῆς ψ. φίλος, Xen. An. 7, 7, 43: τίνα οἴεσθέ με τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν; how do you think it fares with me? Dem. 842, 15:—esp., *sensual desire, propension, appetite*, δοῦναί τι τῇ ψυχῇ, like Lat. *indulgere animo*, Aesch. Pers. 841, Theocr. 16, 24; ὅσα ἡ ψυχὴ δέχεται, Hipp.; ἡ ψυχὴ οὐ προσίεται σῖτον, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 4.—III. as the organ of νοῦς, i. e. of thought, and judgment, *the soul, mind, reason, understanding*, first in Hdt. 5, 124, cf. Stallb. Plat. Tim. 30 B:—also, *the soul, spirit* of an author, Lat. *ingenium*, Dion. H.—IV. *the anima mundi* or *living spirit*, which was supposed in the Ancient Philosophy *ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum*, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B, 34 B, sqq., Ritter Hist. of Philos. 1. pp. 200, 205, 235; 2, 349.—V. *a butterfly* or *moth*, which was an emblem of the immortal soul, by reason of its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form.—VI. also as a prop. n., *Psyché*, the mistress of Cupid, or Love, an allegory ingeniously handled by Apuleius, Metaph. Lib. 4, 5, and 6. In works of art, Psyché is represented with butterfly's wings,

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or even as a butterfly, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 391, 9.

Ψυχῇος, η, ον, *having a ψυχή, alive, living*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 6;—an Ion. form.

Ψυχίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψυχή, Lat. *animula*, Luc. Navig. 26.

Ψῡχίζομαι, only used as pass., *to grow cold, freeze.*

Ψῡχικός, ή, όν, (ψυχή) *of the soul* or *life*, e. g. δύναμις, πνεῦμα, the power, spirit or breath *of life*; ψ. ὁρμαί, Polyb. 8, 12, 9:—*living, spiritual, mental*, opp. to σωματικός, Anth. P. append. 292:—*spirited, lively*, Alex. Incert. 67 A: but also,—2. *concerned with this life only, animal, natural*, opp. to πνευματικός, N. T. Adv. -κῶς, LXX.

Ψῡχῑνός, ή, όν,=ψυχεινός.

Ψῡχίον, ου, τό, v. ψυχεῖον.

Ψῡχιουλκός, όν,=ψυχοῦλκος.

Ψυχμός, οῦ, ὁ, *cold, frost*: esp., *the feverish chill* of an ague.

Ψοχοβλᾰβής, ές, *injuring*, or *injured in the soul.*

Ψοχοβόρος, ον,=ψυχοφθόρος.

Ψῡχογονία, ας, ἡ, (ψυχή, γονή) *the generation of the soul*, Plut. 2, 415 E.

Ψῡχογονικός, ή, όν, *belonging to ψυχογονία.*

Ψοχοδᾰΐκτης, ου, ὁ, (ψυχή, δαΐζω) *destroying* or *killing the soul*, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ψοχοδιάβᾰτος, ον, *going through, piercing the soul.*

Ψοχοδοτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (ψυχή, δίδωμι) *giver of the soul* or *life*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψῡχοειδής, ές, (ψυχή, εἶδος) *of the nature of soul, spiritual*, Philo.

Ψῡχόθεν, adv., *from the soul* or *heart.*

Ψῡχοκτόνος, ον, *slaying the soul.*

Ψῡχόλεθρος, ον, (ψυχή, ὄλεθρος) *soul-destroying*: ὁ ψ., as subst., *the death of the soul.*

Ψῡχολῑπής, ές, (ψυχή, λείπω) *lifeless. δύναμις*, Anth. Plan. 266.

Ψῡχομαντεῖον, ου, τό, (ψυχή, μαντεῖον) *a place where the souls of the dead are conjured up* to be questioned as to the future, like ψυχοπομπεῖον, Plut. 2, 109 B.

Ψῡχόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (ψυχή, μάντις) *one who conjures up the souls of the dead, a necromancer.*

Ψῡχομᾰχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψυχή, μάχομαι) *to fight to the last gasp, fight desperately*, Polyb. 1, 58, 7, etc. Hence

Ψῡχομᾰχία, ας, ἡ, *desperate fighting*, Polyb. 1, 59, 6.

Ψῡχοπλᾰνής, ές, (ψυχή, πλανάω) *deluding the soul*, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ψῡχοπομπεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where departed souls are conjured up*, like ψυχομαντεῖον, Plut. 2, 560 E: from

Ψῡχοπομπός, όν, (ψυχή, πέμπω) *conductor* or *guide of souls*, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 362; of Apollo, Plut. 2, 758 B; of Mercury.

Ψῡχορᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, and **ψῡχορᾱγής**, ές,=ψυχορρ-.

Ψῡχορρᾱγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, strictly *to let the soul break loose*, hence *to lie at the last gasp*, Lat. *animam agere*, Eur. Alc. 20, H. F. 324; Ep. ψυχοραγέω, Ap. Rh. 2, 833: from

Ψῡχορρᾱγής, ές, gen. έος, (ψυχή, ῥήγνυμι) *letting the soul break loose*, hence *lying at the last gasp*, γυναῖκες ἐν τόκοις ψυχορρᾳγεῖς, Eur. I. T. 1466.

Ψῡχορρᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *the death-struggle.*

Ψῡχορροφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ψυχή, ῥοφέω) *to suck out the soul* or *life.*—II. (ψῦχος) *to sip cooled wine*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 58.

Ψῦχος, εος, τό, (ψύχω):—*coolness, cool*, Od. 10, 555, Aesch. Ag. 971: *cold, frost*, oft. in Hdt., who also has plur. ψύχεα, like Lat. *frigora*, in 4, 28, 129; and so ψύχη, Xen. Oec. 5, 4, Cyn. 5, 9:—ἐν ψύχει, in *winter*, Soph. Phil. 17, cf. Hermipp. Incert. 21.

Ψυχοσσόος, ον, (ψυχή, σώζω) *saving the soul*, Anth. P. 9, 197; 15, 12.

Ψῡχοστᾰσία, ας, ἡ, (ψυχή, στάσις) *a weighing of souls* or *lives*: the title of a tragedy of Aesch., in which Thetis and Aurora weighed the lives of Achilles and Memnon against one another, and the latter was found lighter, Plut. 2, 17 B; cf. Schütz Aesch. Fr. 263. Aesch. followed the passage in Il. 22, 210 sq.; it is parodied with great zest in Ar. Ran. 1365, sq.

Ψυχοστόλος, ον, *sending* or *escorting the soul.*

Ψῡχοτᾰκής, ές, (ψυχή, τήκω) *melting the soul* or *heart*, χείλη, δάκρυα, etc., Anth. P. 5, 56, Plan. 198.

Ψῡχοτᾰμίας, ου, ὁ, (ψυχή, ταμίας) *the ταμίας of souls*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Ψῡχοτροφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to sustain the soul* or *life, enliven*: from

Ψῡχοτρόφος, ον, (ψυχή, τρέφω) *sustaining life* or *soul*, αὖραι, Orph. H. 15, 3.

Ψῡχότροφος, ον, (ψῦχος, τρέφω) *nourished by cold* or *frost, thriving therein*, Diosc.

Ψυχουλκέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., *to be at the last gasp*, Lat. *animam trahere*, LXX.: from

Ψῡχοῦλκος, ον, (ψυχή, ἕλκω) *at the last gasp.*—II. *attracting souls, conveying them.*

Ψῡχοφθόρος, ον, (ψυχή, φθείρω) *soul-destructive, deadly*, Oriph. H. 67, 6.

Ψῡχόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ψυχή) *to give soul* or *life to*, λίθον, Anth. Plan. 159.—II. (ψῦχος) *to cool, make cold*, Plut. 2, 1052 F.

Ψυχραίνω, f. -ανῶ, (ψυχρός) *to make cool* or *cold, cool.* Hence

Ψυχρᾰσία, ας, ἡ, *a growing cold, coldness*, Plut. 2, 1110 A.—II. *a making cold*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 107.

Ψῦχρευμα, ατος, τό, *a cold, frigid discourse*, Galen.: from

Ψυχρεύομαι, (ψυχρός) dep. mid., *to speak* or *act coldly*, Hermogen.

Ψυχρήλᾰτος, ον, (ψυχρός, ἐλαύνω III. 1) :—*cold-forged*: of red-hot iron *quenched in cold water*, and so hardened, Plut. 2, 434 A; cf. Casaub. Ath. 501 B.

Ψυχρία, ας, ἡ, (ψυχρός) *cold, frostiness*, Plut. 2, 1038 F.

Ψυχρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, *to cool.* Hence

Ψυχριστός, ή, όν, verb. adj., *cooled.*

Ψυχροβᾰφής, ές, (ψυχρός, βάπτω) *dipt in cold water*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.—II. *imparted by a cold tincture*, esp. of colours and scents, ψ. ἄνθη, Theophr. de Odor. 22; cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 807.

Ψυχρολόχος, ον, (ψυχρός, δέχομαι) *receiving what is cold*, οἶκος ψ., *the cold-bath* room, Luc. Hipp. 7.

Ψυχροκοίλιος, ον, (ψυχρός, κοιλία) *having a cold stomach*, Procl.

Ψυχρολογέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to use frigid phrases*: and

Ψυχρολογία, ας, ἡ, *frigid phraseology*, Luc. D. Mort. 16, 5: from

Ψυχρολόγος, ον, (ψυχρός, λέγω) *using frigid* or *exaggerated phrases.*

Ψυχρολουσία, ας, ἡ, *bathing in cold water*, Theophr. Fr. 9, 16.

Ψυχρολουτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bathe in cold water*, v. l. for ψυχρολουτρέω, q. v.: from

Ψυχρολούτης, ου, ὁ, (ψυχρός, λούομαι) *a bather in cold water.*

Ψυχρολουτρέω, ῶ, with collat. form ψυχρολουτέω, *to bathe in cold water*, Ar. Fr. 39; cf. Lob. Phryn. 594, Wytt. Plut. 2, 52 E.

Ψυχρομῑγής, ές, (ψυχρός, μίγνυμι) *mixed with cold*, Plut. 2, 892 A.

Ψυχροποιέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to make cold* or *cool.* Hence

Ψυχροποιητικός, ή, όν, *fitted for cooling* or *refreshing.*

Ψυχροποιός, όν, *making cold, cooling.*

Ψυχροποσία, ας, ἡ, *a drinking of cold water*, Plut. 2, 692 D, etc.: and

Ψυχροποτέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to drink cold water*, Plut. 2, 60 A: from

Ψυχροπότης, ου, ὁ, (ψυχρός, πίνω) *a cold-water drinker*, Mel. 18, Plut. 2, 690 B.

Ψυχρός, ά, όν, (ψύχω):—*cold, chill*; also *cool, fresh*; χάλαζα, νιφάδες, χιών, Il. 15, 171; 19, 358; 22, 152; ψ. χαλκός (as we say 'cold steel'), 5, 75: ψ. ὕδωρ, Od. 9, 392, etc.; τὸ ψυχρόν (sc. ὕδωρ), Theogn. 263; ψυχρῷ λοῦνται, Hdt. 2, 37 (but τὸ ψ. also=ψῦχος, *cold*, Id. 1, 142); ψ. αἰθήρ, αὖραι, Pind. O. 13, 125, etc.:—esp. of dead things, Soph. O. C. 622; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448.—II. metaph., like our *cold*, Lat. *frigidus*, viz.,—1. of things and events, *cold, vain, fruitless*, ψ. ἐπικουρίη, Hdt. 6, 108; νίκη, 9, 49: also, *chilling, dreary*, θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι καρδίαν ἔχεις, Soph. Ant. 88.—2. of feelings, ψυχρὰ τέρψις, ἐλπίς, Eur. Alc. 354, I. A. 1014; also, ψ. βίος, Ar. Plut. 263.—3. so of persons, *cold-hearted, heartless, spiritless, indifferent*, without life, taste or feeling, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 22 and 23.—4. esp. of exaggerated, glittering phrases, or things told in such phrase, *cold, frigid*, Ar. Thesm. 848; ἑωλα καὶ ψυχρά, Dem. 551, 13; cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3: so adv. -ρῶς, ψυχρὼς ποιεῖν, Ar. Thesm. 170, λέγειν, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 284 E Hence

Ψυχρότης, ητος, ἡ, *coldness, coolness, chill, cold*, Plat. Rep. 437 E.—II. metaph. of persons, *coldness of heart, indifference*, Dem. 312, 15.—2. of exaggerated, glittering phrases and the like, *frigidity*, Aristid.

Ψυχροφόβος, ον, (ψυχρός, φοβέομαι) *dreading cold water*, Galen.

Ψυχροφόρος, ον, (ψυχρός, φέρω) *carrying cold water*, τὸ ψ., a cold bath.

Ψῡχρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ψυχρός) *to make cold* or *cool*: pass., *to grow, be cold* or *cool*, Anth. P. 12, 7.

ΨΥΧΩ, f. ψύξω: aor. 1 pass. ἐψύχθην, Jac. Anth. P. p. 176; aor. 2 ἐψύγην and ἐψύχην, Lob. Phryn. 318, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 100, Anm. 6 n.:—strictly, *to breathe, blow*, ἦκα μάλα ψύξασα, Il. 20, 440.—II. usu., *to make cool* or *cold, cool*, first in Hdt. 3, 104; opp. to θερμαίνω, Plat. Phaedr. 268 B, etc.:—hence, *to refresh*, Lat. *fovere*, Soph. Fr. 400; cf. Alex. Ἀσωτοδ. 1, 10, Ap. Rh. 4, 1527:—also, *to chill*, κέντρῳ ψύχειν ψυχὰν ἐμάν, Aesch. Pr. 693.—2. pass., *to grow cool* or *cold*, Hdt. 4, 181, and Plat.: also of fire, *to be put out*, Plat. Criti. 120 B:—later, an intr. act. occurs, *to seek the cool air*, Nic. Th. 473.—III. *to dry, make dry.* (From signf. I comes ψυχή, like Lat. *anima*, from root *ἀω ἄημι: from signf. II, ψῦχος, ψυχρός, etc.) [ῠ always, except in aor. 2 pass. ψῠγῆναι, v. Ar. Nub. 151.]

Ψῦχωσις, εως, ἡ, (ψυχόω) *a giving*

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soul or *life to, animating, quickening*, M. Anton. 12, 24:—also *the soul* itself, ap. Clem. Al.

Ψῡχωφέλεια, ας, ἡ, *profit to the soul.*

Ψῡχωφελής, ές, (ψυχή, ὠφελέω) *profiting the soul* or *spirit.*

***Ψύω**, rare collat. form of ψάω, ψέω, occurring only in Gramm., as the root of ψύθος, ψυθίζω, ψιθυρίζω, ψυδρός, ψυδνός, ψεῦδος, ψεύδω, etc.: perh. also akin to ψύχω, ψυχή, ψῦχος.

Ψώα, ας, ἡ, (ψόω) *rottenness, putrid stench*, poet. word, only found ap. Suid. et E. M., cf. sq., and ψώρα.

Ψῶζα, ἡ, =ψώρα, Eupol. Maric. 21.

Ψωθίον, ου, τό, (ψώω, ψωμός) like ψαθύριον, *a small crumb* or *bit*, Pherecr. Crapat. 4, where Meineke writes it as a dim. ψωθίον.

Ψωία, ας, ἡ, =ψώα. Hence

Ψώϊζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, *stinking ordure*, Hesych., cf. ψώα. Others make it an adv., ψώϊζος, ον, *putrid, stinking.*

Ψωκτός, ή, όν, (ψώω)=ψαιστός.

Ψωλή, ῆς, ἡ, *membrum virile praeputio retracto*, Ar. Lys. 143, Av. 560.

Ψωλόεις, εσσα, εν, =sq., dub.

Ψωλός, οῦ, ὁ, *one circumcised*, or *one with the prepuce drawn back*, Ar. Av. 507, ubi v. Schol.—2. *a lewd fellow*, Ar. Eq. 964, etc. (Prob. from ψώω, ψώω.)

Ψώλων, ωνος, ὁ, = foreg., cf. πόσθων.

Ψωμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖῶ, (ψωμός) *to feed by putting little bits into the mouth*, as nurses do children, Ar. Thesm. 692, Lys. 19; or sick people, Foës. Oec. Hipp.:—generally, *to feed, fatten*, ψ. τινά τινι, Ar. Eq. 715.

Ψωμίον or **ψώμιον**, ου, τό, dim. from ψωμός, *a morsel*, LXX.

Ψώμισμα, ατος, τό, (ψωμίζω) like ψωμός, *a morsel, mouthful*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 4, 3, Plut. Rom. 27.

Ψωμοκολᾰκεύω, *to be a flatterer for morsels of bread, be a parasite*, Philippid. Ἀνανεωσ. 4; cf. sq.: from

Ψωμοκόλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ, (ψωμός, κόλαξ) *a flatterer for morsels of bread, a parasite*, comic word in Ar. Fr. 213; cf. foreg.

Ψωμοκόλῠφος, ου, ὁ, (ψωμός, κόλαφος) *one who takes cuffs for the sake of bits of bread, a low, mean parasite*, Diphil. Thes. 1.

Ψωμολέθρος, ου, ὁ, *a bread-pest, bread-consumption*, comic name for a greedy parasite, ap. Suid.

Ψωμοποιός, όν, (ψωμός, ποιέω) *making scraps*, Plut. 2, 224 A.

Ψωμοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where bread is sold.*

Ψωμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ψώω):—*a bit, morsel, scrap, mouthful*, esp. of meat or bread, ψωμοὶ ἀνδρόμεοι, *bits* of man's flesh, Od. 9, 374, Virgil's *sanies ac frusta*; also in Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5.

Ψώρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ψώρη, (ψάω, ψώω):—*a cutaneous disease, the itch, scurvy, scab* or *mange*, in Plin. *scabies, impetigo, psora*, of men and horses, Hdt. 4, 90, Plat. Phil. 46 A, etc.;—strictly fem. from ψωρός (sc. νόσος): also called κνησμονή (from κνάω, to scratch):—a very malignant kind was termed ἀγρία ψώρα, LXX.; cf. also λιμόψωρος.—II. *a disease of trees, canker*, esp. of fig-trees, when they are overgrown with moss, Theophr.: also of the olive, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; though in the olive-tree it was properly called λειχήν, Lat. *scabra oliva.*—III. in very late writers, *a moth*; elsewh. called φάλαινα and πυραύστης.

Ψωραγριάω, ῶ, *to have a malignant itch* (ψώρα ἀγρία), LXX.

Ψωρᾱλέος, α, ον, (ψώρα) *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scabiosus*, of men and animals, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11: of trees, *cankered.*

Ψωρᾱλόεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., dub.

Ψωράω, ῶ, = ψωριάω, q. v., Plat. Gorg. 494 C.

Ψωρίᾱσις, εως, ἡ, *a being itchy* or *mangy*, =ψώρα: from

Ψωριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ψώρα) *to have the itch, scab* or *mange*, Hipp. p. 1252, and v. l. in Plat. for ψωράω; cf. Lob. Phryn. 80, Wytt. Plut. 2, 126 B.—II. of trees, *to be cankered.*

Ψωρικός, ή, όν, (ψώρα) *of* or *belonging to the itch, scab* or *mange*, ψ. ἐξάνθημα, Plut. 2, 671 A.—II. τὰ ψωρικά, —1. (sub. φάρμακα), *itch-salves*, composed of χαλκῖτις and calamine boiled with vinegar, Diosc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. (sub. νοσήματα), *cutaneous complaints*, Plut. 2, 732 A.

Ψωριώδης, ες, =sq.

Ψωροειδής, ές, *like the itch* or *scab, itchy, scabby.*

Ψωρός, ά, όν, (ψάω, ψώω) *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scaber*, in gen. *rough*, Diosc.: hence ψώρα, q. v.—II. =παιδεραστής, Hesych., nisi legend. ψωλός.

Ψωροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, *a disease of the eyes, excessive dryness attended with itching.*

Ψωρώδης, ες, =ψωροειδής, Galen.

†**Ψωφίδιος**, α, ον, *of Psophis, Psophidian*, Polyb. 4, 71, 13:—ψ. ὄρος, Anth. P. 9, 341.

†**Ψωφίς**, ίδος, ὁ, *Psophis*, son of Arrhon, Paus. 8, 24, 1.

†**Ψωφίς**, ίδος or ῐ̄δος, ἡ, *Psophis*, a city of Arcadia, on the Arsanius, earlier Φήγεια, Polyb. 4, 68, etc.; Paus. 8, 24, 3.—II. daughter of Xanthus, Paus. l. c.

Ψῶχος, ου, ὁ, *any thing rubbed small, dust, sand.* (From ψώω, as ψάμμος from ψάω.)

Ψώχω, (ψώω) *to rub in pieces, grind, pound*, Nic. Th. 629, in mid.: whence the softer Ion. form σώχω in Hdt. 4, 75.

***Ψώω**, collat. form of ψάω, *to rub, grind*, etc., but only found in Gramm., as the root of ψώχω, σώχω, ψῶχος, ψαμός, ψωρός, ψώρα, ψωλός, ψωλή, etc. Cf. ψίω, ψύω, ψήχω.

Ω

Ω, ω, ὦ *μέγα*, twenty-fourth letter of the Greek alphabet: as a numeral ω΄=800, but ,ω=800,000. The name of ὦ *μέγα*, *great* or *long o*, given at a later period, distinguishes it from the ὂ *μικρόν*, *little* or *short o*, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B. Its written character is said to be due to Simonides, but was not introduced at Athens till the Archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403), cf. H. The oldest form was Ω; then, from about Hadrian's time, ω, i. e. *oo*, thus making its form, like its sound, a double *o*.

Changes of ω in the dialects:—I. in Ion. sometimes for α, as ὠνθρωπος ὥριστος for ἄνθρωπος ἄριστος, Koen Greg. p. 415. 421.—II. in Ion., also, not seldom for αυ, as θῶμα τρῶμα for θαῦμα τραῦμα, Greg. p. 654.—III. in Aeol. and Dor., ω is oft. put for ου, as ὡρανός Μῶσα κῶρος λιπῶσα for οὐρανός Μοῦσα κοῦρος λιπο[illegible], as ου and ους in gen. sing and acc. pl. of 2d decl., pass into ω and ως, Koen Greg. p. 191, 246.—IV. in Dor., ω becomes ᾱ, as, πρῶτος πρᾶτιστος θεωρός become πρᾶτος πραστος θεᾱρός; and so, gen. plur. of 1st decl. ων becomes ᾶν, Koen Greg. p. 196.—V. in Aeol., sometimes, ω becomes ο, as ὄρα, ὀτειλή for ὥρα, ὠτειλή, Koen Greg. p. 615.—VI. Aeol. sometimes also υ, as χελίνη τεκτων for χελώνη τέκτων, Bast Greg. p. 586.

ὠ and ὤ, an exclamation, expressing surprise, but also joy and pain, like our *O! oh!*—2. with the vocative it is a mere call or address, esp. in Att. dialogue, when it is less emphatic than the Engl. *O!*—On the position of ὠ, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 14. In the first case it is usually written ὦ, in the second ὠ. Hom., like Hdt., oft. has ὦ with voc., ὤ as an exclam. more rarely, and only in forms like ὤ μοι, ὤ μοι ἐγώ and ὤ πόποι, though ὠ πόποι is also found. In the Trag., Reisig would write ὤ μοι, Elmsl. οἰ μοι. In Eurip., when it stands alone in the middle of a sentence, it must be written ὤ, Seidl. Dochm. p. 90, 412. Acc. to Herm., Soph. O. C. 172, 1350, ὦ before ὦ ὄρες is omitted only in an angry speech, cf. Xen. An. 7, 3, 30: ὤ, Dor. for ὡς, A. B. p. 591, 22; 617, 31.

Ὠια, ἡ, also written ὦα, (ὠίς):—*a sheepskin with the wool on, a garment made of it*, Pherecr. Ipn. 7: *a sheepskin scrip* or *wallet*, used by soldiers, Hermipp. ΣτραT. 4, and 6.—II. *the edge* or *border of a garment*, prob. because edged with sheepskin:—generally, *the edge* or *skirt* of a garment: in this signf., Aurat. and Casaub. read ὄφρα μὴ ὦην in Moschus 2, 123. Cf. ὄα.

Ὠαιαί, like ὠοτοί, an exclam. of pain.

†**Ὦανις**, ιος, ὁ, *the Oanis*, a small river near Camarina in Sicily, Pind. O. 5, 11 Böckh: ubi olim Ὤανος.

Ὠάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὠάν, *a small egg*, Ephipp. Incert. 3. [ᾰ]

Ὠάριων, ωνος, ὁ, poet. for **Ὠρίων**, [ῐ]: hence adj. **Ὠαρίωνειος**, α, ον, Pind. I. 4 (3), 84.

Ὠας, ατος, τό, Dor. for οἶας, οἰός, *the ear.* Hence

Ὠατοτῐθημι, Dor. for οἰατοτίθημι, *to put into the ear*, i. e. *to hear*, only quoted by Gramm. in fut. pass. ὠατοθήσομαι.

Ὠβάζω, f. -άξω, *to divide the people into ὠβαί*, Lacon. word in Plut. Lycurg. 6.

Ὠβάτης, ου, ὁ, *a member of an ὠβή*:—*one who belongs to the same ὠβή*, Lat. *tribulis.*

Ὠβή, ῆς, ἡ, in Laconia, *a subdivision of the three original Spartan φυλαί* (clans), answering to the Attic φρατρία, Plut. Lycurg. 6. Bockh Inscr. No. 1272, sqq., v. Müller Dor. 3, 5, § 3. (Perh. akin to ὄις, ὄα.—β being the digamma; and so strictly, *a sheepfold, pen*, Lat. *ovile*, cf. πτις, φράτρα, acc. to others=οἶα, *the political unit*; explained by κωμη in Hesych.: cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 1, p. 315 n.)

†**Ὠβήδ**, ὁ, *Obed*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ὠγαθέ, with apostr. ὠγάθ', contr. for ὦ ἀγαθέ.

Ὠγάνον, ου, τό, = κνημίς II, Gramm.

Ὠγενός and **Ὠγήν**, ένος, ὁ, = Ὠκεανός, Lyc. 231, hence **Ὠγενίδαι**, = Ὠκεανίδαι.

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'Ωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὠζω) *a crying oh!*

'Ωγῦγία, ας, ἡ, *Ogygia*, a mythical island in the Mediterranean, the abode of Calypso, †with νῆσος, Od. 1, 85; 6, 172; etc., acc. to Strab. p. 407= *Gaulus* near Malta†.—II. the oldest name of *Aegypt.*—†2. an early name of *Boeotia*, Strab. p. 407.

'Ωγύγιος, α, ον, in Att. usu. ος, ον: —strictly, *Ogygian, of* or *from Ogyges*, an Attic †or Theban (v. 'Ωγυγος)† king of the earliest mythical times; †as epith. of Thebes ἡ 'Ωγυγίη Θήβη, Ap. Rh. 3, 1178; cf. Schol.; hence *al* 'Ωγύγιαι πύλαι or -για πυλώματα, *the Ogygian* gate in Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 1113; Apollod. 3, 6, 6†:—generally, *primeval, primal*, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, Hes. Th. 806; ὠγ. πῦρ, Emped. 280; cf. Pind. N. 6, 74, Aesch. Theb. 321, Pers. 974, etc. ('Ωγύγης (perhaps, a Phoenician who came *by sea*) may be connected with 'Ωγήν, 'Ωγενός, 'Ωκεανός.) [ῠ]

†'Ωγυγος, ου, ὁ, *Ogygus*, an early king of Thebes in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 5, 1: cf. Corinna ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 1178: acc. to Hellan. 10 early king of Attica, so in Acusil. 14 Müll.:—in Euseb. 'Ωγύγης.—2. the last king of Achaia, Polyb. 2, 41, 5; 4, 1, 5.

†'Ωγυρις, ίδος, ἡ, *Ogyris*, an island in the mouth of the Persicus sinus, Strab. p. 767; Diou. P. 607.

'Ωιδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ᾠδή, *a short ode, song.* [ᾰ]

'Ωδε, Att. ὧδί (q. v), from ὅδε, demonstr. adv.;—I. of manner, *in this wise, so, thus*, also *so very, so exceedingly*, like οὕτως and ὡς, freq. from Hom. downwds.:—in full construction, ὡδε is answered by ὡς, *so...as*, as in Il. 3, 300, Od. 19, 312: esp.,—2. of a state, *so, as it is*, e. g. πρόμολ' ὧδε, come forth *so*, i. e. just as thou art, at once, Il. 18, 392, cf. Od. 1, 182; 2, 28, v. however signf. II.—2. of something following, *thus, as follows*, esp. to introduce another's words, e. g. Il. 1, 181, Od. 2, 111, Hes. Op. 201, etc.; ὧδ' ἀμείψατο, Soph. Phil. 378; cf. τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε, etc.—4. pleon. τόσον ὧδε, Od. 9, 403, also ὡδε τῇδε, Soph. El. 1301.—5. c. gen., ὡδε γένους, Eur. Heracl. 214; cf. Pors. Phoen. 372, and οὕτω I. 6.—II. of place, *hither, here*:—the old Gramm. denied this usage in Hom. altogether, and so does Nitzsch Od. 1, 182, referring the passages usu. understood of *place* to signf. I. 1: but Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24, defends the local signf. in passages like Il. 18, 392, Od. 1, 182; 17, 544, and would likewise take it so in Il. 2, 258; 12, 346; 24, 398, Od. 2, 28, and Hdt. 1, 111, 115, though in Hdt. the reading varies. Some examples occur also in Trag., esp. in Soph., as O. T. 7, 144, 298; but Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 47, will only allow this usage in late Greek, as in Theocr., etc.—Cf. ὅδε A. II.

'Ωιδεε, 3 sing. impf. act. from οἰδέω, Od.

'Ωιδεῖον, ου, τό, *the Odëum*, a public building at Athens built by Pericles for musical performances (ᾠδαί), but commonly used as a law-court, Ar. Vesp. 1109 (ubi v. Schol.), Andoc. 6, 14, etc.:—for its shape, etc., v. Plut. Pericl. 13, cf. Theophr. Char. 3.

'Ωδέν, for οὐδέν, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1197.

'Ωιδή, ῆς, ἡ, contr. for ἀοιδή (ἀείδω, ἀδω):—*a song, lay, ode*, in H. Hom. Ap. 20, Cer. 494; θρήνων ᾠδαί, Soph. El. 88, cf. Aj. 630, etc.; opp. to λέξις, Plat. Legg. 816 D; κιθαρίζειν πρὸς τὴν ᾠδήν, Id. Alc. 1, 108 A:—in plur., of *lyric poetry*, ᾠδαὶ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη ποίησις, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A:—also, like ἐπωδός, Lat. *carmen, a magic song, spell*, cf. Schäf. Long. 356.

'Ωδί, Att. strengthd. form of ὠδε, Ar., Plat. Prot. 353 C, Gorg. 477 C, etc.; never in Trag. [ῐ]

'Ωιδικός, ή, όν, (ᾠδή) *fond of singing, vocal, musical*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 2, 41, Plut. 2, 567 F. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1240.

'Ωδίν, ή, a bad form of ὠδίς, q. v. sub fin.

'Ωδινάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω,=ὠδίνω, LXX. Hence

'Ωδίνημα, ατος, τό,=ὠδίς.

'Ωδινηρός, ά, όν, *painful*, susp.

'Ωδίνησις, εως, ἡ,=ὠδίς. [ῐ]

'Ωδίνω, [ῐ], f. -ίνῶ, *to have the pains, pangs* or *throes of childbirth, to be in travail*, Ar. Thesm. 502: and, c. acc., *to be in travail* of a child, Il. 11, 269; cf. 271, Eur. I. A. 1234.—2. generally, of any great pain, *to be in travail*, of the Cyclops, στενάχων τε καὶ ὠδίνων ὀδύνῃσιν, Od. 9, 415; ὥστε μ' ὠδίνειν τί φῄς, Soph. Aj. 794; and c. acc., ὠδ. συμφορᾶς βάρος, Id. Tr. 325.—3. *to work painfully* or *hard, to travail*, μέλισσαι, Mel. 110, 22.—4. metaph. of the mind, *to be in the throes* or *agonies of thought*, Plat. Theaet. 148 E; ὠδ. περί τινος, Ib. 210 B; ὠδίνειν εἴς τι, *to long painfully* for a thing, Heliod.

'Ωδίς, ῖνος, ἡ, *the pain of childbirth, travail*, oft in plur., *the pangs* or *throes of labour*, Il. 11, 271, H. Ap. 92; ἐν ὠδῖσι, ἐν ὠδίνων ἀνάγκαισι, Eur. Supp. 920, Bacch. 89; αἱ δι' ὠδίνων γοναί, Id. Phoen. 355:—but in sing., Pind. O. 6, 74, N. 1, 55, Soph. O. C. 533; πικρὰν ὠδῖνα παίδων, Soph. Fr. 670.—2. in sing., also, *that which is born amid throes, a birth, child*, Pind. O. 6, 51, Aesch. Ag. 1417, Eur. I. T. 1102; ἄπτερον ὠδῖνα τέκνων, Eur. H. F. 1040; in plur., *children*, Leon. Al. 16:—so, ὀρταλίχων ἁπαλὴ ὠδίς, of eggs, Nic. Al. 165; ὠδ. θαλάσσης, of Venus, Anth. P. 9, 386; ὠδὶς μελίσσης, of honey, Nonn.:—cf. πόνος. —3. generally, *travail, pain, distress*, as Aesch. Cho. 211, Supp. 770;—esp., like πόθος, of love, ἐμοὶ πικρὰς ὠδῖνας αὐτοῦ προσβαλὼν ἀποίχεται, Soph. Tr. 42; cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 490 B, Phaedr. 251 E.—4. *a laborious work* of the mind, Himerius.—II. in Hellenistic Greek, e. g. LXX., ὠδῖνες was used for *bonds, cords*, Olshausen Act. Apost. 2, 24. (The nom. ὠδίν, if in use at all, is at least bad: ὠδίς, ὠδίνω is akin to ὀύη, ὀδύνη, ὀδύρομαι, ὀδύσσομαι.)

†'Ωδονίηθε, adv. *from Odonia*= *Edonia*, ap. Ath. 683 B.

'Ωιδοποιός, όν, (ᾠδή, ποιέω) *making songs* or *odes*, Theocr. Epigr. 16, 4.

'Ωιδός, οῦ, ὁ, contr. for ἀοιδός (ἀείδω, ᾄδω) *a singer, minstrel*, Eur. Heracl. 488: περὶ τὸν ὠδὸν ὄρνιθα, about cock-crow, Poll.—II. *the cup passed round when a* scolion *was sung*, Antiph. Diplas. 1; cf. Ath. 503 D.

'Ωδύσῃ, and ὠδύσις, ἡ, *anger, hatred, dislike.*

'Ωδώδει, poet. for ὀδώδει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὄζω.

'Ωέ, exclam. of pain or grief, *Oh, woe! alas!* Lat. *ohe!*

'Ωεον, ου, τό, poet. for ᾠον, *an egg*, Ibyc. 14 Bergk, Nic. Th. 192, Arat., Epich. p. 100, Simon. 135:—also ὠίον, Sappho 30:—cf. ὠόν.

† Ωερόη, ης, ἡ, *the Oëroë*, a small river in Boeotia, which forms with the Asopus an island at Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 51; Paus. 9, 4, 4.—II. daughter of the Asopus, Hdt. Paus., ll. c.

'Ωζω, *to cry oh!* Aesch. Eum. 124: hence ὠγμός. (From ὤ, as οἴζω from οἰ, οἰμώζω from οἴμοι.)

'Ωή, *a cry* or *call to another, oh! oh there! holla!* the Lat. *ohe* or *heus*, Aesch. Eum. 94, Eur. Ion 907, Xen. Cyn. 6, 19.

'ΩΘΕΩ, ῶ, impf. ἐώθουν, Ep. 3 sing. ὠθεσκε, Od. 11, 596: fut. ὠθήσω, and (as if from *ὤθω), ὠσω: the other tenses follow the fut. ὠσω, aor. ἔωσα, also in compos. ἀπέωσα, Od. 9, 81: pf. ἐωκα, pass. ἐωσμαι: aor. pass. ἐώσθην, Pors. Med. 336, Plat. Tim. 79 E:—in Att. the augmented tenses always appear with the augm. ἐω-, but in Hom. so only in Il. 16, 410, and H. Merc. 305: he uses pres., impf., and aor. act., (in Ep. form ὤσασκε, Od. 11, 599); also aor. mid. in the forms ὠσατο, ὠσασθαι, ὤσαιτο, etc.

To thrust, push, shove, force away or *from* a place, oft. in Hom., usu. of human powers, as of Sisyphus, σκηριπτόμενος χερσίν τε ποσίν τε λᾶαν ἄνω ὤθεσκε ποτὶ λόφον, *he kept pushing* it..., Od. 11, 596, cf. 599; ἐκ μηροῦ δόρυ ὦσε, *he forced* the spear from the thigh, Il. 5, 694; ξίφος ἀψ ἐς κουλεὸν ὦσε, Il. 1, 220; τοῖσι δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφος ἀχλύος ὦσεν 'Αθήνη, Il. 15, 668; ὠθ. ξίφος διά τινος, *to thrust* it through him, Hdt. 3, 78; ἐς σφαγάς τινος, Eur. Or. 291:—esp., *to push* or *force back* in battle, Il. 8, 336; 13, 193, etc.; ὡσε δ' ὑφ' ἵππων, 5, 19, 835; also of the waves and winds *forcing* one another *on*, Il. 21, 235, 241, Od. 3, 295, cf. Ar. Eq. 692: —ὦσαι ἑαυτὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ, to rush into the fire, Hdt. 7, 167; so too, ὠθ. τινα ἐπὶ κεφαλήν, *to throw* him headlong down, Plat. Rep. 553 B; and in pass. ὠθεῖσθαι ἐπὶ κ., Hdt. 7, 136:—absol., ὡσα παρέξ, *I pushed off* from land, Od. 9, 488:—ὠθ. τινα φυγάδα, to banish one, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 D; so, ὠθ. ἔξω δόμων, Aesch. Pr. 665; ἀπ' οἴκων, Soph. O. T. 241, etc.; ὠθούμεθ' ἔξω, Id. Fr. 517, 7; ὠθεῖν τινα ἀθάπτον, Id. Aj. 1307:—ὦσαι τὴν θυραν, *to force* the door, Lys. 94, 7:—metaph., ὠθ. τὰ πρήγματα, *to push* matters *on*, *hurry* them, Hdt. 3, 81:—in pass., *to force one's way*, ὠθεῖσθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 31, cf. An. 5, 2, 18; so, ὠθεῖσθαί τινι εἰς χεῖρας, Plut. Thes. 5:—mid. mostly used in aor. ὦσασθαι, *to thrust* or *push from one's self, push* or *force back*, esp. in battle, freq. in Il., ὄφρα τάχιστα ὦσαιτ' 'Αργείους, 5, 691; τείχεος ἀψ ὦσασθαι, 12, 420, etc.; so too in Hdt. 3, 72, etc.; ὦσασθαί τινας κατὰ βραχύ, Thuc. 4, 96:—but later also in pass. signf., ὦσασθαι εἰς τὸ ξίφος, *to fall* upon one's sword; ὦσασθαι εἰς μέσους, *to push* into the midst, cf. Plut. Poplic. 5. Hence

'Ωθησις, εως, ἡ,=ὠθισμός.

'Ωθίζω, f. -ίσω, = ὠθέω, *to thrust, push* or *push on*:—pass., *to push against one another, jostle, struggle*: metaph., *to be in hot dispute*, Lat. *altercari*, Hdt. 3, 76; cf. ὠθισμός.

'Ωθίσις, εως, ἡ,=sq.

'Ωθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὠθίζω) *a thrusting, pushing, ἀσπίδων*, Thuc. 4, 96:—and (from pass.), *a jostling, struggling*, ὠθ. πολλός, a very *hot, close fight*, Hdt. 7, 225; ὑπικέσθαι ἐς ὠθ., to come to *close quarters*, Id. 9, 62: metaph., ὠθισμὸς λόγων, a hot dispute, Lat. *altercatio*, Hdt. 8, 78; 9, 26.

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'Ὦα, ἡ, =ᾠά.

'Ὠίγνυντο, Ep. for ᾠγνυντο, 3 pl. impf. pass. from οἰγνυμι, Il.

'Ὠΐετο, for ᾠετο, 3 sing. impf. from οἰομαι, Od. [ῐ]

'Ὠΐζω, (ᾠίον, ᾠόν) *to sit on eggs, brood.*

'Ὠΐξε, ὠΐξαν, Ep. for ᾠξε, ᾠξαν, 3 sing. and pl. aor. 1 act. from οἰγνυμι, Hom.

'Ὠΐον, ου, τό, =ᾠόν, *an egg*, v. sub ᾠεον.

'Ὠίσθην, Ep. aor. 1 of οἰομαι, Od.

'Ὠκα, poet. adv. of ὠκύς, *quickly, swiftly, fast*, very freq. in Hom., never in Trag., Pors. Med. 736. (From ὠκύς, as τάχα from ταχύς.)

†'Ὠκᾰλέα, ας, Ep. -λῆα, ης, ἡ, *Ocalea*, a town of Boeotia, between Haliartus and Alalcomenae at the base of Mt. Tilphysium, Il. 2, 501:—also *αἱ* 'Ὠκαλέαι, Strab. p. 410, and ἡ 'Ὠκάλεια, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.

†'Ὠκάλεια, ας, ἡ, *Ocalea*, daughter of Mantineus, Apollod. 2, 2, 1.

'Ὠκᾰλέος, η, ον, later Ep. form for ὠκύς.

'Ὠκέα, Ep. and Ion. for ὠκεῖα, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

'Ὠκεάνειος, ον, ('Ὠκεανός) *sprung from Ocean, of* or *belonging to him.*—II. *of, from* or *out of the sea.* [ᾰ]

'Ὠκεᾱνηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, and 'Ὠκεᾱνίς, ΐδος, ἡ, Ep. fem. of 'Ὠκεάνειος, Nonn.

†'Ὠκεάνης, ου, ὁ, ='Ὠκεανός, the earliest name of the Nile, Diod. S. 1, 19.

'Ὠκεᾱνίνη, ης, ἡ, *daughter of Ocean*, Hes. Th. 364, 389, etc.: hence *an Ocean-nymph.* (Formed from 'Ὠκεανός, as Νηρηΐνη from Νηρεύς.) [ῐ]

'Ὠκεᾱνίς, ΐδος, ἡ, = 'Ὠκεανῖτις, Pind. O. 2, 129.

'Ὠκεᾱνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, ('Ὠκεανός) *son* or *daughter of Ocean.*—II. *of, from, out of* or *in the ocean.*

'Ὠκεᾱνόνδε, adv., *to the ocean* or *sea*, H. Hom. Merc. 68, H. Hom 31, 16: from

'Ὠκεᾱνός, οῦ, ὁ, *Oceanus*, acc. to Hes. Th. 133, son of Uranus and Gaea, god of the great primeval water, the source of all smaller waters, Il. 21, 196, Hes. Th. 337, 368; indeed, in Il. 14, 201, he is even called *θεῶν γένεσις*; and in 246, *ὅπερ γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται.* Homer's Oceanus is a great stream which compasses the earth's disc, cf. Hdt. 2, 21: he therefore not only gives him the river-epithets, *ἀκαλαρρείτης, ἀψόρροος, βαθύρροος*, but calls him outright 'Ὠκ. *ποταμός*, Milton's 'Ocean-Stream,' v. esp. Il. 14, 245; 20, 7, Hdt. 2, 23; and so Pind. Fr. 6 speaks of *ὠκεανοῦ παγαί*:—hence in later times *ocean* remained as the name of the great Outward Sea, opp. to the Inward or Mediterranean (*θάλασσα, πόντος*), Pind. P. 4, 45, 446. (Prob. from ὠκύς and *νάω, the rapid-flowing*: perh. also akin to *Ὠγήν*, Ὠγενός, Ὠγύγης.)

'Ὠκειάων, Ep. gen. plur. from ὠκεῖα, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

†'Ὠκελλος, ου, ὁ, *Ocellus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 22:—cf. 'Ὠκυλλος.—2. ὁ Λευκανός, the Pythagorean philosopher *Ocellus Lucanus*, Diog. L.—In Luc. 'Ὀκελλος.

†'Ὠκελον, ου, τό, *Ocelum*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab. p. 179.

'Ὠκέως, adv. from ὠκύς, first in Pind.

'Ὠκήεις, εσσα, εν, later poet. form for ὠκύς, Leon. Tar. 4.

'Ὠκίμινος, η, ον, made of ὤκιμον, Diosc.

'Ὠκιμοειδής, ές, *like ὤκιμον, of its sort*, Diosc.

'Ὤκῐμον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, *basil*, Lat. *ocimum*, Strattis Incert. 1, 5, Eubul. Κέρκωπ. 1, 2; cf. Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.: also, ὠκ. *βασιλικόν.*

†'Ὤκιμον, ου, ἡ, *Ocimum*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

'Ὠκιμώδης, ες, contr. for ὠκιμοειδής.

'Ὤκῐνον, ου, τό, an herb for fodder, perh. *clover*, Lat. *ocinum*, in Cato, and Varro.

'Ὠκιστα, neut. plur. from ὠκύς, used as adv., *most swiftly, very swiftly*, Od. 22, 77, 133.

'Ὠκιστος, η, ον, irreg. superl. from ὠκύς, Il.

'Ὠκίων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar. from ὠκύς.

'Ὠικτείρησα, a bad form of the aor. 1 act. of οἰκτείρω, only in very late authors.

'Ὠκύᾱλος, ον, (ὠκύς, ἁλς):—*sea-swift, speeding o'er the sea*, epith. of a ship, Il. 15, 705, Od. 12, 182; so in Soph. Aj. 710:—later, generally, like ὠκύς, *swift, violent*, ῥιπή, Opp. H. 2, 535. [ῠ]

†'Ὠκίαλος, ου, ὁ, *Ocyalus*, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.

'Ὠκῠβόας, ου, ὁ, *quick in* or *to fight.*

'Ὠκῠβόλος, ον, (ὠκύς, βάλλω) *quick-hitting* or *quick-shot*, epith. of arrows, Soph. Phil. 710; but also of the hand, Anth. Plan. 195.

'Ὠκῠδήκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ὠκύς, δάκνω) *biting sharply, pain*, Anth. P. 6, 92.

'Ὠκῠδίδακτος, ον, (ὠκύς, διδάσκω) *quickly taught*, Anth. 9, 562. [ῐ]

'Ὠκῠδίνητος, ον, Dor. -δίνατος, (ὠκύς, δινέω) *quick-whirling, ἁμιλλαι*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 7.

'Ὠκυδρόμας, ου, ὁ, = ὠκυδρόμος, Anth. P. append. 389.

'Ὠκυδρομέω, ῶ, *to run swiftly*: from 'Ὠκυδρόμος, ον, or ὠκύδρομος, ον, (ὠκύς, δραμεῖν) *swift-running, ἐλλαι*, Eur. Bacch. 871; *σκύλακες*, Arion 1, 8.

'Ὠκῠεπής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠκύς, ἔπος) *speaking quick*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

†'Ὠκυθόη, ης, ἡ, *Ocythoë*, one of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

'Ὠκύθοος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. Supp. 993 (ὠκύς, θέω):—*swift-running, Νύμφαι*, Eur. l. c.: *quick-growing, τριπέτηλον*, Call. Dian. 165.

†'Ὠκυλλος, ου, ὁ, *Ocyllus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 11:—cf. 'Ὠκελλος.

'Ὠκῠλόχεια, ας, ἡ, (ὠκύς, λοχεύω) *she who gives a quick* or *easy birth*, Orph. H. 1, 4.

'Ὠκῠμάχος, ον, (ὠκύς, μάχομαι) *quick to fight*, Anth. P. 6, 132. [ᾰ]

'Ὠκύμολος, ον, *going rapidly.*

'Ὠκύμορος, ον, (ὠκύς, μόρος) *quickly-dying, dying early*, oft. in Hom., esp. of Achilles; also in superl., ὠκυμορώτατος, Il. 1, 505.—II. act., *bringing a quick* or *early death, λοί*, Il. 15, 441, Anth. P. append. 9, 6.

'Ὠκύνοος, ον, (ὠκύς, νόος) *quickly marking*, Opp. C. 1, 37.

'Ὠκύνω, =ὀξύνω, Hesych.

'Ὠκῠπέδῐλος, ον, (ὠκύς, πέδιλον) *with swift sandals; swift-footed*, Nonn.

'Ὠκῠπέτεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of ὠκυπέτης.

†'Ὠκυπέτη, ης, ἡ, *Ocypete*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. one of the Harpies, Hes. Th. 267:—cf. 'Ὠκυθόη.

'Ὠκῠπέτης, ου, ὁ, *flying* or *running rapidly, ἵπποι*, Il. 8, 42; 13, 24; *ἰρηξ*, Hes. Op. 210: metaph., ὠκ. *μόρος*, Soph. Tr. 1042.

'Ὠκύπλᾰνος, ον, (ὠκύς, πλάνη) *quick-wandering, πτέρυγες*, Eur. Peirith. 3.

'Ὠκύπλοος, ον, (ὠκύς, πλέω) *fast-sailing*, Anth.

'Ὠκυποδέω, ῶ, *to be swift of foot*, from

'Ὠκῠπόδης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὠκύπους, Anth. P. 5, 223; 9, 371.

'Ὠκύποινος, ον, (ὠκύς, ποινή) *quickly-avenged, παραδασία*, Aesch. Theb. 743.

'Ὠκύπομπος, ον, (ὠκύς, πέμπω) *sending* or *conveying rapidly*, of ships, Eur. I. T. 1137; *πλόται*, Ib. 1427.

'Ὠκῠπορέω, ῶ, *to go quick*: from

'Ὠκύπορος, ον, (ὠκύς, πείρω) *quick-going*, in Hom. always epith. of ships: *swift flowing*, Aesch. Ag. 1558:—generally, *swift, βιπαὶ πυρός*, Pind. P. 4, 345.

'Ὠκύπους, ον, rare poet. collat. form of sq., Anth. P. 9, 525. [ῠ]

'Ὠκύπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποδος, τό, (ὠκύς, πούς) *swift-footed*, in Hom. always epith. of horses; of the hare, Hes. Sc. 302; *ἔλαφοι*, Soph. O. C. 1094, *ἱππικῶν ὠκύπους ἀγών*, Id. El. 699 [ῠ]

'Ὠκύπτερος, ον, (ὠκύς, πτερόν) *swift-winged, swift-flying, ἰρηξ*, Il. 13, 62; *νῆες*, Aesch. Supp. 734: τὸ ὠκύπτερα, *the long quill-feathers in a wing*, Ar. Av. 803; cf. Strattis Maced. 7.

†'Ὠκυρόη, ης, ἡ, (ὠκύρους) *Ocyroë*, daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 420; Hes. Th. 360; Paus. 4, 30, 4.

'Ὠκύρους, ου, ὁ, Dor. -ροος, =sq., Eur. Bacch. 569.

'Ὠκύροος, ον, poet. for sq., ποταμός, Il. 5, 598:—fem. 'Ὠκυροη, ἡ, as Oceanid, H. Hom. Cer. 420, Hes. Th. 360.

'Ὠκύῤῥοος, ον, (ὠκύς, ῥόος, ῥέω) *quick-flowing.*

'Ὠκύς, ὠκεῖα, ὠκύ, gen. έος, είας, έος, Ep and Ion. fem. ὠκέα, in Hom. more freq. than the common fem., esp. in Il., where it is always epith. of Iris, so too Hes. Th. 780; in Od., only in 12, 374, of Lampetie: fem. ὠκυς, very late. *Quick, swift, fleet, fast*, oft. in Hom., both of persons and things, esp. arrows and ships, opp. to *βραδύς*, Od. 8, 331; also in Pind. P. 1, 11, N. 3, 140, etc., Soph. Ant. 1200, and Eur.: τὸ ὠκύ, *quickness, sharpness*, Eur. Fr. Incert. 8, 1.—II. like ὀξύς, *acting quickly on the senses, sharp*, τῇ ὀσμῇ, Ael. N. A. 6, 63.—III. adv. -έως, first in Pind. P. 3, 105, etc.;—but in form ὠκα, formed like τάχα, very freq. in Hom.—IV. degrees of comparison, regul. ὠκύτερος, ὠκύτατος, Od. 8, 331: irreg. ὠκίων, ον, gen. ονος, like Lat. *ocior, ocyus*; and ὠκιστος, Hom., Aesch. Theb. 65.—The word is poet., and mostly Ep. (Akin to ὀξύς, ἀκή, ἀκμή, Lat. *acer, acutus*). [ῠ always.]

'Ὠκύσκοπος, ον, (ὠκύς, σκοπέω) *looking* or *aiming quickly*, Anth. P. 9, 525.

'Ὠκύτης, ητος, ἡ, (ὠκύς) *quickness, swiftness, fleetness, speed*, Pind. P. 11, 75; also in Plut. Ax. 364 C. [ῠ]

'Ὠκῠτόκειος, ον, or -τόκιος, ον, *belonging to* or *promoting a quick and easy birth*: τὸ ὠκυτόκιον (sc. φάρμακον), *a medicine for this purpose*, Ar. Theam. 504, where the Rav. MS. ὠκυτόκιος from

'Ὠκῠτόκος, ον, (ὠκύς, τίκτω) *causing quick and easy birth*, of Diana, Poët. ap. Plut. 2, 282 C; of a river, *fertilising, fertile*, Soph. O. C. 689: τὸ ὠκυτόκον, *a quick and easy birth*, Hdt. 4, 35.—II. *prosperous*, ὠκύτοκος, ον,

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pass., *quickly born* or *produced*, as some take it in Soph. l. c., but v. Dind.

†'Ωκυτος, ου, ὁ, *Ocytus*, a Corinthian, father of an Aeneas, Thuc. 4, 119.

'Ωλαξ, ακος, ἡ, Dor. for αὖλαξ, v. also ὠλξ.

'Ωλάφιον, contr. for ὠ ἐλάφιον, Ar. Thesm. 1172.

†'Ωλέαρος, ου, ἡ, = 'Ωλίαρος.

'Ωλεκρᾱνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, like κυβιτίζω, *to thrust with the elbow, to elbow*, Comic. Anon. 316; but better ὀλεκρ., v. Meineke l. c.: from

'Ωλέκρᾱνον, ου, τό, strictly ὠλενόκρανον, = ὠλένης κρᾶνον, *the point of the elbow*, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 3; in Hom. ἀγκῶνος κεφαλή, Od. 14, 494; in Dor. κύβιτον, Lat. *cubitus*: Ar. Pac. 443 has also the form ὀλέκρανον.

'ΩΛΕ'ΝΗ, ης, ἡ, *the elbow*, elsewh. ἀγκών and πῆχυς, H. Hom. Merc. 388:—generally, *an arm*, Aesch. Pr. 60, Soph. Tr. 926, and oft. in Eur.; ὠλένην ὀρέξαι, Med. 902, cf. I. T. 1158; περὶ ὠλένας δέρᾳ βάλλειν, Phoen. 165, etc.; ὠλένας περιβάλλειν, Ar. Ran. 1322.—II. *an armful, bundle*, like ἀγκαλίς, Poll. (Lat. *ulna*, Germ. *Ellen*-bogen, our *el*-bow; cf. 'Ωλενος).

†'Ωλενία, ας, ἡ, poet. -ίη, appell. of the goat that suckled Jupiter, Arat. Phaen. 164 acc. to Schol. ad l. (from ὠλένη) because on the arm of Auriga; acc. to Strab. from 'Ωλενος, p. 387.

†'Ωλενία, ας, ἡ, πέτρα, poet. -ίη, *the Olenian rock*, Il. 2, 617, acc. to Strab. p. 341 the summit of Mt. Scollis in Achaia on the confines of Elis.

†'Ωλενίας, ου, ὁ, *Olenias*, son of Oeneus, brother of Tydeus, Apollod. 1, 8, 5.

'Ωλένιος, α, ον, *in the arms*.

†'Ωλένιος, α, ον, *of Olenus, Olenian*, Anth. P. 7, 723:—οἱ 'Ωλένιοι, *the inhab. of Olenus* (2), Strab. p. 386.

'Ωλενίς, ίδος, ἡ, = ὠλένη II, or ἀγκαλίς.

'Ωλενίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (ὠλένη) *of the elbow* or *arm*, Lyc. 135.

'Ωλενος, ου, ἡ †also ὁ, Strab. p. 386†, *Olenos*, a city of †Aetolia, Il. 2, 639; Strab. p. 451†; prob. named from its lying *in the bend* (ὠλένη) *of a hill*, like the Germ. *Ellnbogen* (elbow) near Carlsbad.—†2. a city of Achaia between Patrae and Dyme, Hdt. 1, 145; Strab. p. 386.

'Ὤλεσα, aor. 1 act. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ὠλεσίβωλος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, βῶλος) *crushing clods of earth*, σφῦρα, Anth. P. 6, 104, 297.

'Ὠλεσίθυμος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, θυμός) *soul-destroying*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 149. [ῐ]

'Ὠλεσίκαρπος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, καρπός) *destroying* or *losing the fruits*, ἐτέα ὠλ., because it sheds its fruits before ripening, Od. 10, 510:—metaph., ὠλ. τύμπανον, the kettle-drum in the mysteries of Cybele, *because the priests who beat it were eunuchs*, Opp. C. 3, 283. [ῐ]

'Ὠλεσίοικος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, οἶκος) *destroying* or *ruining the house*, epith. of the Erinys, Aesch. Theb. 720.—II. *squandering the substance*, A. B. p. 318. [ῐ]

'Ὠλεσίτεκνος, ον, (ὄλλυμι, τέκνον) *child-murdering*, Nonn. [ῐ]

'Ὤλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ὄλλυμι, Hom.

'Ὠλήν, ένος, ὁ, rare collat. form of ὠλένη, ap. Suid.

†'Ὠλήν, ῆνος, ὁ, *Olen*, an early poet from Lycia, Hdt. 4, 35; Call. Del. 305.

†'Ὠλίαρος, ου, ἡ, *Oliarus*, a small island, one of the Cyclades, Strab. p. 485, v. l. 'Ωλέαρος.

'Ὠλίγγη, ης, ἡ, and ὠλιγγία, ας, ἡ, = ὠλιγξ.

'Ὠλιγγιάω, ῶ, *to form wrinkles, wrinkle*.

'Ὠλιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *a furrow, wrinkle*, esp. in the face, Grainm. (Akin to αὖλαξ, ὠλαξ.)

'Ὠλίσθησα, later form of aor. 1 act. from ὀλισθάνω.

'Ὤλλος, ὤλλοι, Ion. for ὁ ἄλλος, οἱ ἄλλοι, Hdt.; but Schweigh. always writes 'ἄλλοι.

'Ὠλξ, ἡ, poet. syncop. for ὠλαξ, αὖλαξ, *a furrow*, usu. only in acc. ὦλκα, Il. 13, 707, Od. 18, 375.

'Ὤλος, ἡ, = ὠλένη, Hesych.

†'Ὤλπις, ιος, ὁ, *Olpis*, an Athenian, Anth. P. 13, 20.

*'Ὠλύγιος or *'ὠλύγος, an unknown radic. word, from which διωλύγιος is derived. (Perh. akin to λιγύς, λύζω, ὀλολύζω.)

'Ὠμάδιος, α, ον, (ὦμος) *on the shoulder* or *shoulders*, cf. κατωμ-.—II. as epith. of Bacchus, = ὠμηστής, ὠμοφάγος, because he had *human sacrifices* at Chios and Tenedos, Orph. H. 29, 5. [ᾰ]

'Ὠμᾰδίς, adv., = sq.

'Ὠμᾰδόν, adv., *on the shoulder, on the shoulders*.

'Ὠμαλθής, ές, (ὠμός, ἀλθω):—ἕλκος ὠμ., a wound *scarred over too soon, without healing properly*, ap. Hesych.

'Ὠμαμπέλινος, η, ον, (ὠμός, ἄμπελος) *of the colour of the fresh vine-leaf*, opp. to ξηραμπέλινος.

†'Ὠμάρης, ους, ὁ, *Omares*, a leader of the Greek mercenaries at the battle of the Granicus, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

'Ὠμαχθής, ές, *loading* or *burdening the shoulders*.

†'Ὠμβρόντητε, Att. crasis for ὦ ἐμβρόντητε, Ar. Eccl. 793.

'Ὦμες, Dor. for ὦμεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. from εἰμί.

'Ὠμήλῡσις, εως, ἡ, strictly ὠμὴ λύσις, *bruised meal of raw corn*, esp. barley or wheat (hence with κριθίνη or πυρίνη added), used chiefly for poultices, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

'Ὠμηστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, = sq.

'Ὠμηστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὠμός, ἐσθίω):—*eating raw flesh*, οἰωνοί, κύνες, ἰχθῦς, Il. 11, 454; 22, 67; 24, 82; Κέρβερος, Hes. Th. 311; λέων, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, Aesch. Ag. 827 (hence ὠμηστής absol. for λέων, Anth. P. 6, 237); etc.; also with a fem., 'Εχίδνα ὠμηστής, Hes. Th. 300:—generally, *savage, brutal*, ἀνήρ, Il. 24, 207.—II. as epith. of Bacchus, = ὠμάδιος, Anth. P. 9, 524, Plut. 2, 462 B.—Cf. ὠμοβόρος, ὠμοβρώς, ὠμοφάγος.

'Ὠμία, ας, ἡ, = ὦμος, LXX.

'Ὠμιαῖος, α, ον, *in, on, of the shoulder*.

'Ὠμίας, ου, ὁ, *a broad-shouldered person*.

'Ὠμῐᾶσις, εως, ἡ, = ὠμία, ὦμος, Philo.

'Ὠμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῐῶ, (ὦμος) *to place on another's shoulders*:—mid., *to take on one's shoulders*.

'Ὠμίλλα, ἡ, *a game* in which different persons put nuts, birds, etc., within a circle, and each tried to get his neighbour's deposit only, Eupol. Tax. 1; εἰς ὠμίλλαν παίζειν, Poll. (Perh. akin to ὁμιλία or to ἄμιλλα.

'Ὠμιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὦμος, Anth. P. 11, 157.

†'Ὤμιος, ου, ὁ, *Omius*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 23, 5.

'Ὠμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὠμίζω) *a porter*.

'Ὠμμένος, part. pf. pass. from ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, Arist.

'Ὠμοβοέος, α, ον, or -βόειος, ον, (ὠμός, βοῦς) *of raw, untanned ox-hide*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 22 and 26, cf. ὠμοβόϊνος:—ἡ ὠμοβοέη (sc. δορά), *a raw ox-hide*, Hdt. 3, 9; 4, 65; cf. λεοντέη, etc.:—but, τὸ ὠμοβόειον (sc. κρέας), *raw ox-flesh*, Lucill. 73,—where we also find the compar. ὠμοβοείτερον.

'Ὠμοβοεύς, έως, ὁ, = foreg., *of raw ox-hide*, Anth. P. 6, 21.

'Ὠμοβόϊνος, η, ον, like ὠμοβοέος, *of raw ox-hide*, Hdt. 7, 76, 79, Xen. An. 4, 7, 22, etc.:—ὠμοβόϊος and -βόειος are common, v. ll., Valck. Hdt. 7, 91.

'Ὠμοβορεύς, έως, ὁ, = ὠμοβόρος, Nic. Th. 739.

'Ὠμοβορία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of raw flesh*: from

'Ὠμοβόρος, ον, = sq., Ap. Rh. 1, 636.

'Ὠμοβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠμός, βιβρώσκω) *eating raw flesh*, Soph. Fr. 153, Eur. Tro. 436, H. F. 887.

'Ὠμόβρωτος, ον, *eaten raw*.

'Ὠμοβύρσινος, η, ον, (ὠμός, βύρσα) *made of raw leather*:—also ὠμόβυρσος, ον, Plut. Crass. 25.

'Ὠμοβύσσινος, η, ον, *of undressed cotton*; cf. ὠμόλινος.

'Ὠμογέρων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠμός, γέρων):—*a fresh, active old man*, Il. 23, 791;—cf. Virgil's *cruda viridisque senectus*.—II. *an unripe old man, one untimely old*, like ὠμὸν γῆρας (cf. ὠμός I. 2): also as adj., βόστρυχος ὠμ., Anth. P. 5, 264.

'Ὠμοδάϊκτος, ον, = ὠμοσπάρακτος. [ᾰ]

'Ὠμοδᾰκής, ές, (ὠμός, δάκνω) *fiercely gnawing* or *stinging*, ἱμερος ὠμ., Aesch. Theb. 692.

'Ὠμόδᾰμος, ου, ὁ, the allegorical name of a demon, Ep. Hom. 14, 10.

'Ὠμοδέψητος, ον, *raw-tanned*.

'Ὠμόδροπος, ον, (ὠμός, δρέπω) *picked* or *plucked unripe*, νόμιμα ὠμ., strictly the right *of plucking the fresh fruit*, i. e. *the rights of the marriage-bed, the husband's rights*, Aesch. Theb. 333.

'Ὠμοθετέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὠμός, τίθημι):—in sacrificing, *to place the raw pieces* cut from a victim on the thigh-bones (μηρία) when piled in order and wrapped in the fat membrane (δημός), Il. 1, 461; 2, 424; Od. 3, 458; also in mid., ὠμοθετεῖτο, πάντοθεν ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πίονα δημόν, Od. 14, 427: later, generally, *to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1033.

'Ὠμόθριξ, τρῐχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠμός, θρίξ) *with rough, wild hair*, Lyc. 340?

'Ὠμόθῡμος, ον, (ὠμός, θυμός) *savage-hearted*, Soph. Aj. 885.

*'Ὦμοι or ὤμοι, wrongly also written ὠμοι; cf. ὦ.

'Ὠμοίδης, ου, ὁ, *with swollen* or *high shoulders*.

'Ὠμοκοτύλη, ης, ἡ, *the shoulder-joint*, elsewh. ἐντύπωσις. [ῠ]

'Ὠμοκρᾰτής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠμός, κράτος) *strong-shouldered*, epith. of Ajax (cf. Il. 3, 227), Soph. Aj. 205.

'Ὠμοκῠδιάω, ῶ, *to be proud of broad shoulders*.

'Ὠμόλῑνον, ου, τό, (ὠμός, λίνον) *raw flax*, which is stronger in the threads than the dressed, Lat. *crudum linum*, Aesch. Fr. 175, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 538: esp. used for *lint*, Hipp.—II. *strong linen made thereof*, cf. Meineke Cratin. Archil. 8: *a barber's cloth*, Plut. 2, 509 A.

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'Ωμόλινος, ον, *made of ὠμόλινον*, Paul. Aeg.

'Ωμολογημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from ὁμολογέω, *confessedly, without contradiction.*

'Ωμόομαι, as pass., *to be* or *grow raw*, Lat. *crudesco.*

'Ωμοπλάτη, ης, ἡ, (ὦμος, πλάτη): —*the shoulder-blade*, usu. in plur. *al ὠμοπλάται*, Lat. *scapulae*, Xen. Eq. 1, 7, Cyn. 4, 1, etc.; but also in sing., Theocr. 26, 22. [ᾰ]

'Ωμοργός, όν, *acting harshly*, Gramm.

'ΩΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the shoulder* with the upper arm, Lat. *humerus*, ξίφει κληῖδα παρ' ὦμον πλῆξ', ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὦμον ἔεργαθεν ἠδ' ἀπὸ νώτου, Il. 5, 146; μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν ὤμων μεσσηγύς, Ib. 41; τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων συλᾶν, 15, 544; ὠμοιν ἐρείδειν, Aesch. Pr. 350; φέρειν ὤμοις, ἐπ' ὤμοις, Soph. Fr. 404, Tr. 564; so, ἐπ' ὤμων, Id. Fr. 342, Isocr. 392 B; cf. esp. Hdt. 4, 62; ὤμοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι, by the strength of mine arms, Hdt. 2, 106:—usu. of men, yet also of animals, as of a lion, Hes. Sc. 430; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; of a horse, like Lat. *armus*, Il. 15, 267, Xen. Eq. 8, 6; cf. κατωμαδόν. (From the same root as ὦμος comes the Lat. *humerus.*)

'ΩΜΟΣ, ή, όν, *raw, undressed*, Lat. *crudus*, esp. of flesh, Il. 22, 347, Od. 18, 87, etc.; opp. to ὀπταλέος, Od. 12, 396; ὠμὸν καταφαγεῖν τινα or ὠμοῦ ἐσθίειν τινός, to eat one *raw*, proverb. of savage cruelty, Xen. An. 4, 8, 14, Hell. 3, 3, 6; so, ὠμὸν βεβρώθοις Πρίαμον, Il. 4, 35.—2. *unripe, untimely, unseasonable*, properly of fruits, opp. to πέπων, Ar. Eq. 260, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 4); but also of a man, ὠμὸν γῆρας, *an unripe, untimely* old age, Od. 15, 357, Hes. Op. 703; cf. ὠμογέρων:—ὠμὸς τόκος, *an untimely* birth, Philostr.—3. like Lat. *crudus*, of *undigested food*, Plut. 2, 131 C, 133 D.—II. metaph.,—1. *savage, cruel*, Aesch. Ag. 1045, Soph. O. T. 828, etc.; εἴς τινα, Eur. Hipp. 1264; and so in prose, as, ὠμ. βούλευμα, στάσις, Thuc. 3, 36, 81; ὠμοὶ καὶ ἄνομοι, Plat. Legg. 823 E:—so also adv. ὠμῶς, *savagely*, ὠμῶς καὶ ἀπαραιτήτως, Thuc. 3, 84, cf. Xen. Vect. 5, 6. —2. *rough, hardy*, Soph. Aj. 548, cf. Ant. 471.

'Ωμοσα, aor. 1 act. of ὀμνυμι, Hom.

'Ωμοσιτία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of raw food*: from

'Ωμόσιτος, ον, (ὠμός, σιτέομαι) *eating of raw food*: then, generally, *savage*, epith. of the Sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 541, Eur. Bacch. 338; χηλαῖσιν ὠμοσίτοις, Eur. Phoen. 1025.—II. pass., *eaten raw*, Lyc. 654.

'Ωμοσπάρακτος, ον, (ὠμός, σπαράσσω) *torn in pieces raw*, Ar. Eq. 345.

'Ωμοτάριχος, ου, ὁ, (ὠμός, τάριχος): —*the flesh of the tunny pickled*, and so eaten (without being boiled), Nicostr. 'Αβρ. 1, 2, Alex. 'Απεγλανκ. 1, 4; cf. Diosc. 2, 33.

'Ωμότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὠμός):—*rawness*, esp. of unripe fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 4.—II. metaph., *savageness, cruelty*, Eur. Ion 47, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 19, Isocr. 64 A, etc.

'Ωμοτοκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to bring forth untimely, miscarry*, LXX.: and

'Ωμοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *an untimely bringing forth, miscarriage*: from

'Ωμοτόκος, ον, (ὠμός, τίκτω) *bringing forth untimely offspring, miscarrying, untimely*, ὠδῖνες, Call. Del. 120.

'Ωμοτομέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to cut raw* or *unripe*, Paul. Aeg.: from

'Ωμοτόμος, ον, (ὠμός, τέμνω) *cutting what is raw* or *unripe.*

'Ωμοτρῑβής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠμός, τρίβω):—*bruised* or *pressed raw*, ὠμ. ἔλαιον, oil *from unripe olives*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 67 B.

'Ωμοτύραννος, ου, ὁ, (ὠμός, τύραννος) *a savage tyrant*, LXX. [ῠ]

'Ωμόϋπνος, ον, (ὠμός, ὕπνος) *half asleep, between sleeping and waking*, ὠμ. ἀνιστάναι τινά, Eupol. Incert. 8; ὠμ. ἀναπηδᾶν, Philostr.

'Ωμοφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to eat* or *devour raw*: and

'Ωμοφᾰγία, ας, ἡ, *an eating of raw flesh*, Plut. 2, 417 C: from

'Ωμοφάγος, ον, (ὠμός, φᾰγεῖν):—*eating raw*, esp. *eating raw flesh*, usu. of savage beasts, λέοντες, θῶες, λύκοι, Il. 5, 782; 11, 479; 16, 157; θῆρες, H. Ven. 124: also of savage men, Thuc. 3, 94.—II. more rarely proparox. ὠμόφαγος, ον. pass., *eaten raw, raw*, δαῖτες ὠμ., of sacrifices offered to Bacchus, Eur. Cret. 2, 13; cf. ὠμάδιος, ὠμηστής:—ὠμ. χάρις, Id. Bacch. 139.

'Ωμοφορέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to carry on the shoulders*: from

'Ωμοφόρος, ον, (ὦμος, φέρω) *carrying on the shoulders.*

'Ωμόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠμός, φρήν): —*savage-minded, savage*, like ὠμόθυμος, λύκος, Aesch. Cho. 421; σίδαρος, Id. Theb. 730; so in Soph. Aj. 931, Phil. 194, and Eur. Adv. -φρόνως, Aesch. Pers. 911.

'Ωμοχάραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ and ἡ, (ὠμός, χάραξ) *an unpeeled vine-pole*, Geop.

'Ωιωξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from οἰμώζω, Hom.

'Ων, Ion. and Dor. for οὖν, *now, therefore*, Hdt., and Pind.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 387.—Hdt. oft. makes a tmesis by putting this particle between the preposition and its verb, e. g. ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοντο, 2, 39, κατ' ὧν ἐκάλυψε, 2, 47, ἀπ' ὧν ἔδωκαν, 2, 87, 88, etc.,—in which cases ὧν merely denotes the sequence of one action on another.

'Ωνα, ὤναξ, poet. and Ion. contr. for ὦ ἄνα, ὦ ἄναξ.

'Ωνίμην, aor. mid. of ὀνίνημι, 3 sing. ὤνατο, Il. 17, 25, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12.

†'Ωναρος, ου, ὁ, *Onarus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Thes. 20.

'Ωνᾶσα, Dor. aor. 1 of ὀνίνημι, Theocr.

'Ωνεμος, Dor. contr. for ὁ ἄνεμος.

'Ωνέομαι, contr. οὔμαι: fut. -ήσομαι: it takes usu. the syllabic augmt., as impf. ἐωνούμην (Eupol. Maric. 15); aor. ἐωνησάμην; pf. ἐώνημαι, etc.—But good Att. writers seldom use ὠνέομαι except in pres. and impf., Lob. Phryn. 138, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 533; preferring the aor. ἐπριάμην,—whereas they never have πρίαμαι as a pres.—Dep. mid. *To buy, purchase*, opp. to πωλέω, πιπράσκω, as Lat. *emere* to *vendere*, Hes. Op. 339, Aesch. Supp. 336, and oft. in Hdt., etc.; ὠν. τι παρά τινος, Hdt. 5, 6, Plat. Prot. 313 E, Dem. 123, 21; also c. dat. pers., *to buy from* some one, Ar. Ach. 815, Pac. 1261; c. gen. pretii, *for* so much, Eur. Hec. 360, Xen. An. 7, 6, 24, etc.; ὠν. καὶ πωλεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Legg. 741 B; ὠν. ἐξ ἀγορᾶς, *to buy* at market, Xen. An. 3, 2, 21.—2. esp., *to farm public taxes* or *tolls*, or rather *to bid for* them, Andoc. 17, 28, Lys. 108, 26, etc.; cf. ὠνή, and Böckh P. E. 2, p. 52.—3. *to wish* or *offer to buy, to bargain* or *bid for* a thing, Lat. *liceri*, Hdt. 1, 68, 69, 165:—hence, *to buy off, secure one's self against* a thing *by giving money*, ὠν. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, τὸν ἀνόητον, Dem. 96, 7; 990, 17.—4. metaph., *to buy, bribe*, τινά, Dem. 369, 15, cf. Schäf. Appar. 2, p. 322.—II. very rarely used as pass., though Plat. Phaed. 69 B, has the part. ὠνούμενα. (where Heind. gives ὠνούμενα, but needlessly); ἐωνημένα might be read, for this part. is used in pass. signf. by Plat. Rep. 563 B, Lysias 165, 16, etc., ubi v. Markl. (though also in act., Ar. Plut. 7); also the plqpf. ἐώνητο in pass. signf. occurs in Ar. Pac. 1182: and the aor part. ὠνηθείς, Isae. 58, 15, Plat. Legg. 650 A.

'Ωνή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὠνος):—*a buying*, Lat. *emptio*, ὠνὴ καὶ πρᾶσις, *buying* and selling, Hdt. 1, 153, Soph. Fr. 758, Plat. Soph. 223 D; ὠνὴν ποιεῖσθαί τινος, Id. Legg. 849 B, Dem. 894, 27. —2. *purchase, a bargain*, Eur. Cycl. 150:—esp., *a contract for the farming of taxes*, ὠνὴν πρίασθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, Andoc. 10, 16; cf. 12, 28, and v. ὠνέομαι I. 2.

'Ώνημα, ατος, τό, (ὠνέομαι) *a purchase*, App.

'Ωνήμην, Ep. aor. mid. of ὀνίνημι, q. v.

†'Ωνήρ, Ion. crasis for ὁ ἀνήρ.

'Ωνησα, aor. 1 act. of ὀνίνημι, Hom.

'Ωνησείω, desiderat. from ὠνέομαι, *to wish to buy.*

'Ωνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὠνέομαι) *a buying*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 15.

'Ωνητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ὠνέομαι, *to be bought*, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Amphis Athaem. 1.

'Ωνητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὠνέομαι) *a buyer, a contractor*, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, Plut. Ages. 9.

'Ωνητιάω, ῶ, f. -άσω, [ᾰ]= ὠνητεύω.

'Ωνητικός, ή, όν, (ὠνέομαι) *belonging to buying, inclined to buy*, Philo.

'Ωνητός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Eur. Hel. 816; verb. adj. from ὠνέομαι: —*bought*, Od. 14, 202; δοῦλος εἰς ὠνητὸς ἀλλ' οἶκοι τραφείς, Soph. O. T. 1123.—II. *to be bought, that may be bought*, Eur. l. c., cf. Thuc. 3, 40.

'Ωνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, later and rare form for ὠνητής, Gramm.

'Ωνθρωπε, contr. for ὦ ἄνθρωπε.

'Ωνθρωποι, Ion. contr. for οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

'Ωνιος, α, ον, (ὠνος):—*to be bought, for sale*, Lat. *venalis*, first in Epich. p. 39: πῶς ὁ σῖτος ὤνιος; how's corn *selling?* Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480:—c. gen. pretii, ἁλματος ἡ ἀρετὴ ὠνία, Aeschin. 76, 27: ἐς ὠνίου ἐλθεῖν, to come to *market*, Theogn. 127; so, ὤνιος εἶναι, to be *for sale*, be had for money, Plat. Legg. 848 A; ἴστε ἀφθόνου ὄντος ὠνίου, proverb. of great distress, Dem. 598, 4:—so of a venal magistrate, Dinarch. 92, 37: — τὰ ὤνια, *market-wares*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17, etc.

'Ωνομα, ατος, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα.

'Ωνομάσθαται, Ion. for ὠνομασμένοι εἰσίν, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ὀνομάζω.

'Ωνομασμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from ὀνομάζω, *by name, giving a name*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12.

'ΩΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *a price, value, payment*, ὁ δ' ἄξιον ὠνον ἔδωκεν, Od. 15, 387: the thing bought being in the genit., Il. 23, 746.—II. *a buying*, like ὠνή, Od. 15, 445.—III. *things for sale, market-wares.* (Orig. it had the *F*, cf. Lat. *vēnum, vēnire, vēnumdare, vendere*, to which it is related, as οἶνος to *vinum*, οἶκος to *vicus.*)

'Ωνοσάμην, aor. 1 mid. of ὀνομαι, Il.

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'Ωινοχόει, 3 sing. impf. act. from οἰνοχοέω, Hom.

'Ὠξ, Dor. contr. for ὁ ἐξ.

'Ὦιξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of οἰγνυμι, I.

†'Ὦξος, ου, ὁ, *the Oxus*, a river of Asia, emptying into the Sea of Aral, now *the Amoo* or *Jihon*, Strab. p. 507; Arr. An. 3, 29.

'Ὠοβρᾰχής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠόν, βρέχω) *soaked in white of egg*, Medic.; cf. ἐλαιοβραχής.

'Ὠόγᾶλα, ακτος, τό, (ὠόν, γάλα) *milk mixed with eggs*, Medic.

'Ὠογενής, ές, *born of an egg*.

'Ὠοειδής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠόν, εἶδος) *like an egg, egg-shaped, oval*, Arist. H. A. 5, 28, 2.

'Ὠοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (τίθημι) *a setting eggs on the table*.

'Ὠοιοί, v. ὠαιαί.

'ΩΟ΄Ν, ου, τό, *an egg*, Lat. *ovum*, Hdt., etc.; ὠὸν τίκτειν, *to lay an egg*, Ar. Av. 695, etc.; ὠὸν ἄπας γέγονεν, he has become bald as an egg, Anth. P. 11, 398:—ὠὰ ὑέλινα τὰ ἰατρικά, in Hero, are prob. *cupping-glasses*:—*an egg-shaped cup*, Deinon ap. Ath. 503 E. Poet. ᾠέον or ᾠόν, (v. sub ᾠέον); ᾠόν gave rise to the old way of writing, ᾠόν, which the etymology will disprove. (Orig. it was ὠϜόν, *Ov-um*, Germ. *Ey*, A. Sax. *aeg*, our *egg*: Hesych. quotes ὤβεον as an Argive form.)

'Ὠιον, τό, = ὑπερῷον, quoted by Eustath. as a Lacedaem. word.

'Ὠόπ, also ὠὸπ ὄπ, a cry of the κελευστής to make the rowers stop pulling, *avast!* Ar. Ran. 180, 208; cf. Schol. Av. 1395.

'Ὠοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *an egg-dealer*: fem. ὠόπωλις, ιδος.

'Ὠοσκοπια, ας, ἡ, *inspection of eggs, divination from them*.

'Ὠοσκοπικά, τά, *a treatise on* ὠοσκοπία, attributed to Orph.

'Ὠοσκύφιον, ου, τό, (ὠόν, σκύφος) *an egg-shaped cup* with a double bottom, Asclep. ap. Ath. 503 E. [ῠ]

'Ὠοτοκεύς, έως, ὁ, poet. for ὠοτόκος, Opp. H. 1, 750.

'Ὠοτοκέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to lay eggs*, Emped. 286, Arist. H. A. 6, 11, 8, etc.: τὰ ὠοτοκούμενα, Id. Gen. An. 2, 7, 8: and

'Ὠοτοκία, ας, ἡ, *a laying of eggs*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 20, 11: from

'Ὠοτόκος, ον, (ὠόν, τίκτω) *laying eggs*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 11, 4, etc.

'Ὠοφᾰγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to eat eggs*.

'Ὠοφόρος, ον, (ὠόν, φέρω) *bearing eggs* or *roe*, ἰχθύες, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 17.

'Ὠοφῠλᾰκέω, ῶ, = sq., Arist. H. A. 6, 14, 8, etc.

'Ὠοφῠλακτέω, ῶ, (ὠόν, φυλάσσω) *to watch* or *guard eggs*.

'Ὠπάζομαι and ὠπάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, *to seek, look*, Opp.

'Ὥπερ, adverb, Dor. for οὖπερ, where.

'Ὠπή, ῆς, ἡ, (ὄπωπα, ὤμμαι) *view, sight, look*, Ap. Rh. 3, 821, Nic. Al. 376.

'Ὤπιον, τό, dim. from ὤψ.

'Ὤπις, ἡ, Dor. for Οὖπις, epith. of Diana.—†2. a Hyperborean maiden, v. Οὖπις.

†'Ὤπις, ιδος, ἡ, *Opis*, an ancient city of Assyria on the Tigris, Hdt. 1, 189; Xen. An. 2, 4, 25; now perhaps *Eski Bagdhád*, v. Ainsworth's Travels in track, etc., p. 116 n.

'Ὠπολλον, poet. contr. for ὦ Ἄπολλον.

'Ὠπόλλων, Ion. and Dor. contr. for ὁ Ἀπόλλων.

'Ὤπται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ὁράω.

'Ὦρ, ἡ, contr. for ὄωρ: dat. plur. ὤρεσσιν, for ὀάρεσσιν, Il. 5, 486.

'ΩΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὥρη, *care, concern, heed, regard*, τινός, *for* a person or thing, Hes. Op. 30; ὥραν τινὸς ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 4; 9, 8, Soph. O. C. 386, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 155, Theocr. 9, 20; so, νέμειν ὥραν τινός, Soph. Tr. 57. Not used in Att. prose. (Akin to Lat. *cura*: also to οὖρος, a watcher, οὐρεύς, as appears from the form of πύλουρος, -ωρος, hence also θυρωρός, ὀλίγωρος, etc.)

'ΩΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὥρη, Lat. *HORA*, orig. *any limited time* or *period*, esp. as fixed by natural laws and revolutions, Hom.: hence,—I. *a season* generally; usu. in plur., *the seasons*, ὅτε τέτρατον ἦλθεν ἔτος καὶ ἐπήλυθον ὧραι, Od. 2, 107; cf. 10, 469, etc., Hes. Th. 58, Hdt. 1, 32; ὧραι Διός, Pind. O. 4, 3; περιτελλομέναις ὥραις, Soph. O. T. 156; cf. Ar. Av. 709, 996; ὧραι ἐτῶν καὶ ἐνιαυτῶν, Plat. Legg. 906 C; cf. Symp. 188 A, etc.; οἱ περὶ τὴν ὥραν χρόνοι, Arist. Pol. 7, 16, 10:—in plur., also, *the climate* of a country as dependent on its seasons, Hdt. 1, 142, 149, cf. 3, 106:—esp., *the blooming season of the year, the spring-time*, Il. 2, 468, Od. 9, 51. Homer and Hesiod, following the climate of Ionia or Asia Minor, distinguish three seasons; viz.,—(*a.*) *spring*, ἔαρ, εἰαρος ὥρη, Il. 6, 148; or ὥρη εἰαρινή, Il. 2, 471, Od. 18, 367; Att. ἦρος ὥρα or ὧραι, Ar. Nub. 1008, Eur. Cycl. 508; also, ὥρα νέα, Ar. Eq. 419:—(*b.*) *summer*, θέρος, θέρεος ὥρη, Hes. Op. 582; also, ὥρα ἔτους, Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Legg. 952 E, Dem. 1213, 27, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 108, (though this is sometimes also used of the other seasons, cf. ὡραῖος I. 3):—and,—(*c.*) *winter*, χειμών, χεῖμα, χείματος ὥρη, Hes. Op. 448; ὥρη χειμερίη, Od. 5, 485; Hes. Op. 492; ὥραν χειμῶνος, in winter, Lys. 18, 4. The Athenians added the fourth season, ὀπώρα or *autumn*: but later, seven seasons were assumed, ἔαρ, θέρος, ὀπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σπορητός, χειμών, φυταλιά. The three old seasons prob. were all equal, but the Athenians reckoned to ἔαρ and ὀπώρα each two, to θέρος and χειμών each four months, Eur. Incert. 96.—2. later, of *the whole year*, ἐν τῇ πέρυσιν ὥρᾳ, last *year*, as we also say 'last season,' Dem. 1283, 20; εἰς ὥρας, in the future *year*, Plut. Pericl. 13; also, εἰς ἄλλας ὥρας, hereafter, Eur. I. A. 122; εἰς ὥρας ἑτέρας, Ar. Nub. 562; εἰς ὥρας κἠπειτα, Theocr. 15, 74; cf. ὡρασιν.—II. *the time of day*; first in H. Hom. Merc. 67, 155, 400; ὑφὲ τῆς ὥρης, late in *the day*, Dem. 541, fin.;—also in full, ὥραι ἡμέρας, *the times* of day, i. e. morning, noon, evening and night; ὥρα νυκτός, night *time*.—2. in the definite signf. of *an hour*, it is much later, being prob. so first used by the astronomer Hipparchus (about 140 B.C.), cf. Idelers Chronol. 1, p. 239; cf. infra B.—III. generally, *the right, fitting time* or *hour, the time* or *season* for a thing, like καιρός, oft. in Hom.; esp. *the time of corn ripening*, εἰς ὥρας ἀμῶεν, Od. 9, 135: ἐν ὥρῃ, *in good time, early*, Od. 17, 176, Ar. Vesp. 242, etc.; also absol. in acc., τὴν ὥρην, Hdt. 2, 2; 8, 19:—oft. c. gen. rei, ὥρη κοίτοιο, ὕπνου, *the time for* bed or sleep, bed-*time*, Od. 3, 334; 11, 379; so, ὥρη δόρποιο, γάμου, Od. 14, 407; 15, 126; also, ἀνδρὸς ὥρα, *time for* a husband, Plat. Criti. 113 D, cf. ὡραῖος III: so, ὥρα ἀρότου, ἀμήτου, Hes. Op. 458, 573:—ὥρα (ἐστίν), 'tis *time* to do a thing, c. inf., Od. 11, 330, 373, and Att.; and c. acc. et inf., Od. 21, 428; ὥρα κῆς οἶκον (i. e. ὥρα ἐστὶν καὶ ἐλθεῖν εἰς οἶκον), Theocr. 15, 147.—IV. in plur., *the four quarters of the heavens*, Hdt. 2, 26.—V. in Att., also, *the time of life, age, a certain time* in the life of man, usu. *the freshest, fairest time, the spring* or *prime of life, youth*, ὥραν ἔχειν, to be in one's prime, Aesch. Theb. 13, Supp. 997; *manhood*, Id. Theb. 537: hence also, *youthful beauty*, φεῦ φεῦ τῆς ὥρας! τοῦ κάλλους! Ar. Av. 1724; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 C; though it was strictly *the freshness and vigour* of youth without any notion of beauty, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 B; cf. ὡραῖος IV:—Pind. personifies Ὥρα, like Ἥβη, N. 8, 1.—2. also of trees, ὥρα δενδρώτις, Aesch. Fr. 38.—VI. in Att. also sometimes for τὰ ὡραῖα, *the fruits* or *produce of the year*, ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρης ἐτρέφοντο, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 1.

B. αἱ Ὧραι, *the Hours*; in Il. 5, 749; 8, 393, keepers of heaven's cloud-gate; and in genl. ministers of the gods, Il. 8, 433; 21, 450; esp. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 5, 12: acc. to Hes. Th. 902, the three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, named Eunomia, Diké and Eirené, who watch over and prosper all the works of men: presiding, chiefly, over the changes of time, the seasons of the year, with all that belongs to each period; hence the source of ripe perfection in all products of nature, esp. in the prime and beauty of human life; oft. therefore joined with the Χάριτες, H. Hom. Ap. 194, Hes. Op. 75.

†'Ὦρα, ων, τά, *Ora*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 27.

'Ὡραία, ας, ἡ, *the good season, spring and summer*, v. ὡραῖος I. 3.

'Ὡρᾰΐζω, f. -ίσω, contr. ὡράζω, (ὥρα V) :—*to make beautiful, adorn, decorate, dress*:—pass., *to be beautiful, to bloom*, Aristaen. 2, 10:—mid. *to give one's self airs, behave affectedly*, Eupol. Incert. 23, ubi v. Meineke. Hence

'Ὡραϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, *adornment, elegance*, Plut. 2, 972 D, etc.

'Ὡραιοδώτης, ου, ὁ, *giver of beauty*: = ὠρεσιδώτης.

'Ὡραιοκόμος, ον, *studying dress* or *decoration*.

'Ὡραιόμορφος, ον, *fair of form*.

'Ὡραιόομαι, as pass., *to be beautiful*, LXX.

'Ὡραιοπολέω, ῶ, *to live with the beautiful*.

'Ὡραιοπώλης, ου, ὁ, *selling ripe fruits*: v. sub ὡραῖος I.—II. *making a traffic of one's charms* or *person*.

'Ὡραῖος, α, ον, *produced* or *ripened at the fit season* (ὥρα): esp. of ripe summer fruits, like Lat. *hornus*; βιος or βίοτος ὡ., a living *on ripe fruits*, Hes. Op. 32, 309: ὡ. καρποί, the fruits *of the season*, Lat. *fructus annui, hornotini* or *horaci*, also *annona*, Hdt. 1, 202; so (more commonly) τὰ ὡραῖα, Thuc. 3, 58, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc.; so too, τρωκτὰ ὡραῖα, Xen. An. 5, 3, 12: hence also of fish, etc., *in season*, ὡ. πηλαμύς, Soph. Fr. 446; τάριχος ὡραῖον, fish *salted* or *pickled in the season*, Alex. Ποιητ. 1, 5; ἰχθύες ἐς τάγηνον ὡραῖοι, Babrius 6, 4; σαργάνη ὡ., the *pickling*-tub, Poll. 7, 27: and in Hesych. ὡραιοπώλης for ταρ-

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χοπώλης :—but,—2. τὰ ὡραῖα, = καρπός, Hipp.—3. ἡ ὡραία, as subst., like ὥρα ἔτους, *the season of corn or fruit ripening, harvest-time*, esp. the twenty days before and after the rising of the dog-star :—then, *the good season, spring and summer*, esp. the four or five months during which troops kept the field, Dem. 123, 16; 1292, 5.—II. generally, *happening at the right or fitting time, suitable to* or *favoured by the season, favourable, fair*, ἄροτος, ἔργον, Hes. Op. 615, 640; πλόος, Ib. 628 : ὡραῖον ἐστι, the weather is *fair*, App. :—and, absol., τὴν ὡραίην οὐχ ὕει, it does not rain *in the* (rainy) *season*, Hdt. 4, 28; cf. ὥρα III.—III. of persons, etc., *seasonable* or *ripe* for a thing, c. gen., παρθένος γάμου ὡραία, Hdt. 1, 196, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 9,—Virgil's *jam matura viro*; so, ὡραῖος γαμεῖν, Eur. Phoenix 1, 2; ὡραῖοι γάμοι, *seasonable* marriage, Aesch. Fr. 49, Eur. Hel. 12 :—freq. also of old persons, *ripe* or *ready for death*, Eur. Alc. 519; ἐν ὡραίῳ ἱστασθαι βίῳ, Id. Phoen. 968; ὡραῖος ἀποθνήσκει, Plut. 2, 178 D: — generally, *seasonable, fit, proper*, ὡραίων τυχεῖν = νομίμων τυχεῖν, Eur. Supp. 175.—IV. of the age of man, *at the freshest, fairest age, in the spring* or *prime of life, youthful*, Hes. Op. 693 : hence also *in the bloom of youth, blooming, beautiful*, and so oft. joined with καλός, e. g. Pind. O. 9, 141; 10 (11), 124, Ar. Ach. 1148, Av. 138, Xen. Mem. 1, 13 ;—though strictly it did not necessarily imply this, for Plat. says, ὡραίων.., καλῶν δὲ μή, Rep. 601 B; and Arist. speaks of persons, ἄνευ κάλλους ὡραῖοι, Rhet. 3, 4, 3; cf. ὥρα V.—Ὥριος is another, but only poet., form. Hence

Ὡραιότης, ητος, ἡ, *the ripeness of the fruits of the year*, Arist. Plant.?— II. *the bloom of youth, beauty*, Xen. Oec. 7, 43, in plur.

Ὡραϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὡραΐζω) *gay dressing*, etc., usu. in bad signf., LXX.

Ὡραϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, *a dandy, fop*.

Ὡρᾰκιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], *to faint, swoon away*, Ar. Ran. 481, Pac. 702 : —others write ὡρακιάω as if for ὠχριάω.

Ὡρᾰκίζω, f. -ίσω, = foreg., Suid.

Ὡρανιᾶθι, Aeol. and Dor. for οὐρανόθι, Welcker Alcman 5.

Ὡράνιος, Aeol. and Dor. for οὐράνιος, Sappho 52.

Ὡρᾶνος, ὁ, Dor. for οὐρανός.

Ὡρᾶσι, ὡράσιν, adv., (ὥρα) : — *at the right time*, is now read in Ar. Lys. 391, ubi v. Dind. : μὴ ὡρασιν ἴκοιμην, as an imprecation, Luc. D. Meretr. 10 : cf. θύρασι.

†Ὡράτιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Horatius*, Plut.

†Ὠρείθυια, ας, ἡ, (ὄρος, θύω B, *roaming wildly over the mountains*) *Orithyia*, daughter of Erechtheus king of Attica, mother of Zetes and Calaïs by Boreas, Hdt. 7, 189; Ap. Rh. 1, 211.—2. one of the Nereids, Il. 18, 48.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Ὠρεῖον, ου, τό, (ὥρα) : — *a place where summer-fruits are kept, a granary*, Lat. *horreum*, also ὤριον, ὠρρεῖον ; cf. ὁρεῖον, ὅριον, ὀρρεῖον.

†Ὠρείτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Oreus* ; *οἱ Ὠρεῖται, ὧν, the Oritae*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 57.

Ὡρείτροφος, ον, poet. for ὀρείτροφος, Anth. P. 9, 524.

†Ὠρεός, οῦ, ὁ also ἡ, Paus. 7, 26, *Oreus*, a city of Euboea, earlier called Ἱστιαία, Thuc. 8, 95; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 56; Paus. 7, 26, 4.

Ὠρεσίδουπος, ον, poet. for ὀρεσίδουπος, *making a din on the mountains*, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ὠρεσῐδώτης, ου, ὁ, (ὥρα, δίδωμι) *one who brings on the seasons*, or *who gives the ripe fruits in their season*, epith. of Apollo, like ὡρηφόρος, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ὠρεσίτροφος, ον, = ὠρείτροφος.

Ὠρεσσιν, Ep. contr. dat. for ὄρεσσιν, Il. 5, 486. v. ὦρ. ὀαρ.

Ὤρετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ὄρνυμι, Il.

Ὠρεύω, (ὥρα) : — *to take care of, attend to, mind*, c. acc., Hes. Th. 903; v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 100, et ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c.

Ὠρέω, (ὥρα) = ὠρεύω.

Ὥρη, ἡ, Ion. for ὥρα, Hom.

Ὥρη, ἡ, Ion. for ὥρα, Hes., and Hdt.

Ὥρημα, ατος, τό, (ὠρέω) *that which is taken care of, minded* or *watched*, Hesych.

†Ὠρητανία, ας, ἡ, *Oretania*, a district in Hispania, Strab. p. 141 : from

†Ὠρητανοί, ὧν, οἱ, *the Oretani*, a people of Hispania, on the Anas, Strab. p. 139.

Ὠρηφόρος, ον, (ὥρα, φέρω) *leading on the seasons*, or *bringing on the fruits in their season*, epith. of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492.

Ὠρία, ἡ, = ὡραιότης, dub.

†Ὠρία, ας, ἡ, *the territory of Oreus*, Strab. p. 445.—II. *Oria*, a city in the territory of the Oretani, Id. p. 153.

Ὡριαίνω, -νομαι, = ὡραΐζω, -ζομαι, Clearch. ap. Ath. 554 B.

Ὡριαῖος, α, ον, (ὥρα III) *an hour long*, Ptolem.

Ὡριάς, άδος, pecul. poet. fem. of ὥριος, Orph. H. 9, 19.

†Ὠριγένης, ους, ὁ, *Origenes, Origen*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 15 :—esp. the celebrated ecclesiastical writer.

Ὠριγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, = ὠλιγξ.

Ὠρίζεσκον, Ion. impf. from ὁαρίζω, H. Hom. Merc. 58.

†Ὠρίκιος, α, ον, *of Oricum, Orician*, αἰα, Dion. P. 399.

†Ὠρικόν, οῦ, τό, in Hdt. 9, 93 Ὠρικος λιμήν, *Oricum*, a port of Epirus, a colony of the Euboeans, Strab. p. 316; cf. Polyb. 7, 19. 2; Plut. Caes. 37 :—in Scymn. 440 Ἑλληνὶς Ὠρικος.

Ὡρικός, ή, όν, (ὥρα) :—*ripe, mature, in one's prime*, Ar. Ach. 272 :—*in the bloom of life, youthful, blooming*, Ar. Fr. 40, etc.; ὡρ. νέος, Ael. N. A. 14, 5; cf. 4, 8; 5, 17.—II. *in season, seasonable*, ὡρικῶς πυνθάνει, you ask *seasonably*, Ar. Plut. 963 ;—or, acc. to others, *so maidenly?*

Ὡρίμάζω, f. -άσω, (ὥριμος) *to ripen*, late.

Ὡριμαία, ἡ, an astrological word.

Ὥριμος, ον, poet. for ὡραῖος, *ripe*, βότρυς, Leon. Tar. 29 : *timely, in season*, of fish, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 B :—also in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 52. Hence

Ὡριμότης, ητος, ἡ, *ripeness, seasonableness*, late.

Ὡριόκαρπος, ον, (ὥριος, καρπός) *with ripe* or *timely fruit*, Orph. H. 55, 11.

Ὥριον, adv., Ion. for αὔριον.

Ὤριον, τό, v. ὠρεῖον.

Ὥριος, ον, poet. form of ὡραῖος, *happening, returning at fixed times and seasons*, Hes. Op. 490, 541 ; ὡρ. τελεταί, Pind. P. 9, 172 : ὥρια πάντα, all *the fruits of the seasons*, Od. 9, 131 : hence—II. *timely, seasonable, ripe*, Hes. Op. 392 : c. dat., ὥριος γάμῳ, *ripe* for wedlock, Anth. P. 7, 188, etc.—III. *at the right time, in season, seasonable*, Hes. Op. 390, 420, 695.—IV. in Anth., *at night, during the night*, v. Meineke Euphor. 55.—This poet. form is also used in late prose, Lob. Phryn. p 52.

Ὥρισμα, ατος, τό, contr. for ὡρισμα.

Ὡρισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from ὁρίζω, *definitely*, Polyb. 10. 46, 10.

Ὥριστος, Ion. for ὁ ἄριστος, Hom., esp in Il., v. Il. 11, 288.

Ὠρίων, ωνος, ὁ, *Orion*, a hunter, in the oldest Greek mythology, the handsomest of his race, beloved by Aurora, but slain by Diana, Od. 5, 121, sq., 11, 310 : — after death he hunted in the nether world, Od. 11, 572 (though, no doubt, this passage is a later addition).—II. *a bright constellation* named after him, which rose just after the summer solstice, and was usu. followed by storms, Il. 18, 486, sq.; 22, 29, Od. 5, 274, Hes. Op. 596, 607, sq.; cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 205.—III. *an Indian bird*, Ael. N. A. 17, 22. [ῐ Fp., ῑ Att., v. Eur. Ion 1153, Cycl. 213; cf. A. B. p. 1433.]

Ὡρμίᾶται, -ᾶτο, Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plupf. pass. from ὁρμάω, for ὡρμηνται, ὡρμηντο, Hdt.

Ὤρνυεν, ὤρνῦτο, 3 sing. impf. act. and mid. from ὄρνυμι.

Ὡρογρᾰφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to write history by seasons, write annals* : and

Ὡρογρᾰφία, ας, ἡ, *historical narrative by seasons, annals*, Diod. : from

Ὡρογράφος, ον, (ὥρα, γράφω) *writing history by years : an annalist*, Plut. 2, 869 A ; cf. Wess. Diod. 1, 26, Foes. Oec. Hipp. [ᾰ]

Ὡρόδεσμος, ου, ὁ, *a straw rope for binding sheaves of corn*, like οἱ λοδέτορες.

Ὡροθετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὡροθέτης) *to take note of a thing in casting a nativity* or *observing the natal hour*, Anth.— II. *to be in the ascendant at that hour*, of one's ruling planet, Anth. P. 11, 160. 161.

Ὡρολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὥρα, λέγω) *to tell the times of day* or *hours*, as a dial does. Hence

Ὡρολογητής, οῦ, ὁ, *one that tells or counts the hours*, Timon ap. Ath 406 E.

Ὡρολόγιον, ου, τό, (ὥρα, λέγω) *a horologe*, i. e. *an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock* : ὡρ. σαινοβρακόν, the sun-*dial* of Anaximander, Plin. 2, 78; ὡρ. ὑδραυλικον, a *water-clock*, = κλεψύδρα, cf. Aristocl. ap. Ath. 174 C, Plin. 7, 60.

†Ὡρομάζης, ου, ὁ, *Horomazes*, father of Zoroaster, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 A.

Ὡρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (ὥρα, μάντις) *the hour-prophet*, said of a cock, dub. l. in Babrius.

†Ὡρομάσδης, ου, ὁ, *Oromasdes*, Persian masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 3.

†Ὡρομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Oromedon*, a mountain in the island Cos, beneath which one of the giants lay, Theocr. 7, 46.—II. father of Syennesis, Hdt. 7, 98.

Ὡρονομεῖον, ου, τό, and ὡρονόμιον, τό, = ὡρολόγιον, from ὡρονομέω

Ὡρονομεύω, poet. for sq., Manetho.

Ὡρονομέω, ὦ, *to mark out the hours* : —*to rule the hour*, of a planet, γένεσιν ὡρονομεῖ Κρόνος, Anth. P. 11, 389 : and

Ὡρονομικός, ή, όν, *of* or *for a* ὡρονόμος : ὡρ. κατασκεύασμα, an instrument *for dividing and marking the hours* : and

Ὡρονόμιον, ου, τό, v. ὡρονομεῖον : from

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'Ωρονόμος, ον, (ὥρα, νέμω) *marking the hours* of the day: *ὁ ὡρονόμος, a dial, clock*; but also of the cock, Babrius ap. Suid.—II. in astrology, *ruling the hour*, of the planet which is in the ascendant.

'Ωρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 redupl. of ὀρνυμι, Hom.

'Ωρος, ου, ὁ, poet. contr. for ἄωρος, *sleep*, Call. Fr. 150.—II. *night*, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 55.

'Ωρος, εος, τό, Dor. for ὄρος, Ion. οὖρος, *a mountain*.

'Ωρος, ου, ὁ, like ὥρα, *a time, season*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *the year*, Plut. 2, 677 D: hence in plur., *annals*, v. sub ὡρογράφος, and cf. Coray Heliod. 2, p. 314.

†'Ωρος, ου, ὁ, *Orus*, son of Osiris and Isis, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 1, 144, 156:—as a deity corresponding to the Grecian Apollo.—2. an early Aegyptian writer. Luc. Gall. 18.—3. a Grecian before Troy, Il. 11, 303.

'Ωροσκοπεῖον, or -σκόπιον, ου, τό, = ὡροσκόπος 2.—II. = ὡρολόγιον, Heliod.

'Ωροσκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὡροσκόπος) *to observe the hours*: esp. in astrology, *to observe the hour of birth and interpret it, draw a horoscope*. Hence

'Ωροσκόπησις, εως, ἡ, and ὡροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, *observation of the seasons* or *hours*: esp. in astrology, *observation of the hour of birth, casting of a nativity, a horoscope*.

'Ωροσκόπιον, ου, τό, = ὡροσκοπεῖον.

'Ωροσκόπος, ον, (ὥρα, σκοπέω) *observing hours* or *times*; esp. in astrology, *observing the hour of a birth, casting a nativity, belonging thereto*, Plin. —2. ὁ ὡρ., as subst., *a nativity so cast, horoscope*, Porphyr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, 386.

'Ωροτρόφος, ον, (ὥρα, τρέφω) *nursing* or *fostering the seasons, bringing them on*, Orph. H. 7, 10.

'Ὄρρειον, ου, τό, v. ὄρειον.

'Ὄρσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ὄρνυμι, Hom.

'Ὄρτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ὄρνυμι, Hom.

'Ὀρυγγες, οἱ, *a sort of pied horses*, Opp. C. 1, 316.

'Ὀρυγή, ῆς, ἡ, = ὠρυθμός, Hermesian. 5, 72, Plut.

'Ὄρυγμα, ατος, τό, Anth. P. 6, 233; and ὠρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, = ὠρυθμός.

'Ὠρύδον, (ὠρύομαι) adv., *with bellowing* or *roaring*, Nic. Al. 222.

'Ὠρυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, *a bellowing, roaring*, Theocr. 25, 217: from

'Ὠρύομαι, fut. -ύσομαι, dep. mid., *to howl, bellow, roar*; esp. of hungry dogs, wolves, lions, etc., Lat. *rugire*, Theocr. 2, 35, Call. Fr. 423, Coluth. 116;—also of men, ὄρθιον ὠρύσαι, Pind. O. 9, 163; esp. of savages, either in mourning, Hdt. 3, 117, or joy, Ib. 4, 75: then of any roaring sound, as of the sea, Dion. P. 83, Anth. P. 11, 31.—II. transit., *to howl over, bewail*, Theocr. 1, 71.—The act. only in Suid.—Not found in good Att. (Cf. Sanscr. *ru, rav, árav*, Lat. *rugire, rudere*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 213.) [ὀ]

'Ὠρύωμα, ατος, τό, = ὠρυθμός, LXX. [ὀ]

'Ὠρχαῖος, Ion. and Dor. contr. for ὁ ἀρχαῖος.

†'Ὠρωπία, ας, ἡ, *the territory of Oropus*, Thuc. 4, 91: from

†'Ὠρώπιος, α, ον, *of Oropus, Oropian*; οἱ 'Ὠρώπιοι, *the inhab. of O.*; from

†'Ὠρωπός, οῦ, ὁ, *Oropus*, a strong city of Boeotia, near the mouth of the Asopus, late. assigned to Attica, now *Ropo*, Hdt. 5, 100; Thuc. 8, 60.—Other cities of this name are mentioned by Steph. Byz. in Euboea, etc.

'Ὥρωρει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὄρνυμι, Il. 18, 498, Soph. O. C. 1622.

'Ὡρωρέχατα, Ion. for ὑρωρεγμένοι εἰσίν, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ὀρέγω.

'Ὡρώρυκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from ὀρύσσω, Hdt. 1, 186.

'ΩΣ will be treated of under the following heads:— A. as ADVERB *of manner*; and that,—A (a). ὡς, from the demonstr. pron. ὅς, ὁ, *so, thus*, Lat. *sic*, like τώς, from *τός, οὕτως from οὗτος: but—A (b). ὡς (without accent) from the relat. pron. ὅς, *as*, Lat. *ut*.—B. ὡς, as conjunction.—C, D. various usages difficult to classify.

A (a). ὡς, demonstr. adv. of manner, *so, thus*, Lat. *sic*, freq. in Hom., and in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 3, 13; 6, 76, etc.; also in Att. poets, but rare in Att. prose, Valck. Phoen. 841, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 326 D, 338 D; cf. mox infra.—2. καὶ ὡς, *even so, nevertheless*, like ὅμως, Il. 1, 116, etc.; opp. to οὐδ' ὡς, μηδ' ὡς, *not even so, in no way*, Il. 7, 263, Od. 1, 6, etc.; οὐδέ κεν ὡς, Il. 9, 386:—the phrases καὶ ὡς, οὐδ' ὡς, μηδ' ὡς, are used in Att. prose.—3. in comparisons, ὡς...ὡς, *so...as*, Lat. *sic...ut*, and reversely ὡς...ὡς, *as...so*, Il. 1, 512, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1437:—also, ὡστε...ὡς, *as...thus*, H. Hom. Cer. 174–6.—4. *thus, for instance*, Od. 5, 121, 125, 129, H. Ven. 219:—Herm. indeed prefers the relat. ὡς, *as for instance*; but this does not suit Od. 5, 129.—II. ὡς for ὡς, v. sq.

A (b). ὡς, relat. adv. of manner, *as*, Lat. *ut*, first in Hom. In full construction it is relative to a demonstr. adv., which may follow or go before (v. supra A (a.) 3), but is very oft. omitted: it is relative not only to the strictly demonstr. advs. ὡς, τώς, ὧδε, αὖτως, but also to τόσον, as in Il. 4, 130; to ταύτῃ, Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc. —The relat. ὡς never takes the accent, except at the end of a sentence, or when it follows the word dependent on it, as, θεὸς ὡς (for ὡς θεός), Il. 5, 78, etc.;—a usage freq. in Hom., and other poets; rare in Ion., and prob. never in Att. prose.—We find a collat. Dor. form ὥ in A. B. p. 591, 617.—This relat. ὡς can only be attached to the latter part of a proposition, viz. to the predicate or object, and that by way of apposition:—I. in common comparisons, *as, like as*, answering to an anteced. *so*, ὡς, οὕτως, Il. 3, 415: sometimes in the signf. *according as*, where the relat. pron. ὅς or ὅσος might stand, as, ἑλὼν κρέας ὡς (i. e. ἅ) οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνδανον, Od. 17, 344; ὡκα δὲ μητρὶ ἔννεπον ὡς (i. e. ὅσα) εἰδόν τε καὶ ἔκλυον, Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 172; so in Att. prose, as, τὸ ῥῆμα μέμνημαι ὡς εἶπε, Aeschin. 64, 3; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1124, Lob. Phryn. 427.—On the tenses and moods used by Hom., etc., in comparisons, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 402, 3; 868, 4.—Longer similes are usu. introduced by ὡς ὅτε, ὡς δ' ὅτε, where ὅτε oft. seems superfluous, as in Il. 4, 462, ἤριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε πύργος, but rather there is an ellipse of ἤριπε with πύργος, as we find in Il. 13, 389, ἤριπε δ', ὡς ὅτε τις δρῦς ἤριπε: ὡς ὅτε is rare in short similes, as Od. 11, 368.—This ὡς is very seldom omitted, Lob. Soph. Aj. 167; and is never (strictly speaking) doubled, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.—Lastly, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φή 5 remarks that in Hom., ὡς, *as*, when put before the thing compared, always has a verb or partic. expressed after it, except in such manifestly elliptic places as Od. 14, 441, *αἲθ' οὕτως, Εὐμαῖε, φίλος Διὶ πατρὶ γένοιο, ὡς ἐμοί* (scil. *ἐγένου*): the only passage where it is used with a simple noun, like Lat. *instar*, c. gen., being the dub. l., Il. 2, 144, *ὡς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης*: for in these cases it either follows its noun and takes the accent, as, θεὸς ὥς, λύκοι ὡς, etc., or else, before the noun, ὥστε, εὖτε or ἠΰτε is used.—II. with adverbial clauses, and that,—1. parenthetically, to qualify a general statement, as, *ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ὡς ἔοικε*, etc., *as* I think, *as* it seems, etc.; *ὡς ἡμεῖς φαῖμεν ἄν, as* we might say, and so on: in Hdt. this qualifying clause is usu. put first. In these cases γε or γοῦν is oft. added, *ὡς γοῦν ὁ λόγος σημαίνει, as* at least the statement shows:—in oratione obliqua c. inf., *ὡς σφίσι δοκεῖν*, Hdt. 2, 124, etc. Also ὡς is oft. omitted, e. g. *φασί, οἶμαι*, they say, I think. An anacoluthon sometimes occurs by the verb of the principal clause being made dependent on the parenthetic verb, as, *ὡς δὲ Σκύθαι λέγουσι, νεώτατον ἁπάντων ἐθνέων εἶναι* (for ἦν) *τὸ σφέτερον*, Hdt. 4, 5, cf. 1, 58, 65, etc.; *ἀνὴρ δ' ὡς ἔοικεν οὐ νεμεῖν* (for *οὐ νεμεῖ, ὡς ἔοικε*), Soph. Tr. 1238; two modes of expression being confused, v. Schäf. and Erf. Soph. Ant. 736. Hdt. gives the construction in full in 3, 56; 9, 32.—2. with elliptical phrases, *ὡς ἐμοί* or *ὡς γ' ἐμοί* (sc. *δοκεῖ*); so, *ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ κριτῇ* and *ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ χρῆσθαι κριτῇ*, Valck. Hipp. 324; *ὡς ἐμῇ δόξῃ*, Xen. Vect. 5, 2; *ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων* (sc. *εἰκάσαι*) to judge by eyesight, Soph. O. C. 15: cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 599, 4:— *ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος* (sc. *εἶναι*), *for* a Laced., Thuc. 4, 84, cf. Hdt. 2, 8; 4, 99; also with ἄν, *μεγάλα ἐκτήσατο χρήματα ὡς ἂν εἶναι* Ῥοδώπιος, to be but Rhodopis, i. e. seeing she was no more, Id. 2, 135:—for *ὡς εἰπεῖν* and the like, cf. infr. B. II. 3.—3. in like manner ὡς is attached to the object of the verb, *συμπέμψας αὐτὸν ὡς φύλακα* (sc. *εἶναι*), having sent him with them *as* (i. e. *for, to be*) a guard, Hdt. 1, 44; *ὡς ἀγαθὸν μέγιστον τιθέναι τὸν νόμον*, Plat., etc.—(Here might come the usage of ὡς with participles and prepositions, but for convenience it is put separately, v. infra C.)—4. with adverbs, and that—*a.* with the positive, to strengthen it, as, *ὡς ἀληθῶς*, strictly, *as* of a truth, i. e. *in very truth*; so, *ὡς ἑτέρως*, etc.; (unless it be taken as exclamation, *how* truly! *how* differently! Lat. *quam vere!*): in this signf. with advs., adjs., and verbs, Valck. Phoen. 150, 624, cf. D. I. 1. Thus too, ὡς follows adverbs expressing any thing extraordinary, *θαυμαστῶς* or *θαυμασίως ὡς, ὑπερφυῶς ὡς*, etc., Plat., cf. sub vocc.: these are elliptic, *θαυμασίως ὡς μέγα*, etc., else ὡς after the adv. must have been ὡς, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 823 Obs. 7: here ὡς is sometimes separated by several words from its adv., as, *θαυμαστῶς μοι εἰπες ὡς*, Plat. Phaed. 95 A· *ὑπερφυῶς δῆ τὸ χρῆμα ὡς*, Id. Alcib. 2, 147 C.—*b.* with the comparative, ὡς seems to be very doubtful, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 347 E.—*c.* with the superlative, ὡς, like ὅτι and ὅπως, is very freq. = Lat. *quam*, heightening the superl., *ὡς μάλιστα*. Lat. *quam*

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maxime; ὡς ῥᾷστα, Lat. *quam facillime*; ὡς τάχιστα, Lat. *quam celerrime*; very freq. from Hdt. downwds.: this is also elliptic for ὡς ἐστι δυνατὸν τάχιστα, etc., as we find in full, ὡς δυνατὸν ἄριστα, Isocr. 265 A; and not rarely with the verb δύναμαι, ὡς ἐδύνατο κράτιστα, Xen. An. 3, 2, 6; ὡς οἷόν τε μάλιστα, etc.—We find a further pleonasm, ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα, in Plat. Legg. 908 A. Hither may also be referred the phrases ὡς τὸ πολύ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον, for the most part, commonly, Lat. *plerumque, ut plurimum*.—5. with superlative adjectives, ὡς ἄριστος, ὡς βέλτιστος, the best possible, etc., very freq.: sometimes separated from the adj. by a prepos., as, ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον, for ἐς ὡς ἐλάχιστον, Thuc. 1, 63; ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτοις, for ἐν ὡς βραχυτάτοις, Antipho 113, 21; ὡς ἐν ἐχυρωτάτῳ, for ἐν ὡς ἐχυρωτάτῳ, Xen.; etc.

B. ὡς as CONJUNCTION: viz.,—I. *that*, ὅτι, Lat. *quod*, with substantive clauses.—II. *that*, = ἵνα, ὅπως, Lat. *ut*, with final clauses.—III. = ὥστε, *so that*, Lat. *adeo ut*.—IV. causal, *as, since, because*, for ὅτι or ἐπεί, like Lat. *ut* for *quia, quippe, quandoquidem*.—V. temporal, *when*, for ὅτε, like Lat. *ut* for *quando*.—VI. modal, *how*, for ὅπως, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo, quemadmodum*.—VII. local, *where*.

I. with substantive clauses, for ὅτι, ἐπεί, Lat. *quod, that*, expressing a fact, in which case (as usually in Latin) the acc. c. inf. might be put instead, εἶπον ὡς τοῦτο εἴη, or εἶπον τοῦτο εἶναι: hence a sentence beginning with ὡς is sometimes, when interrupted, resumed by ὅτι, and vice versa, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 30, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 C: so, ὡς with a finite verb passes into the acc. c. inf., or vice versa, Hdt. 1, 82; 8, 118: but the two constructions are often also confounded together, cf. ὅτι A. II. 3.—In this signf., ὡς may be used either with indic. or optat., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802, and cf. ὅτι.—II. ὡς with final clauses, just like ἵνα or ὅπως, *that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*; in this signf. ὡς, as also ὡς ἄν, Ep. ὡς κεν, like other final conjunctions, is read with the subjunct. mood after the principal tenses of the indic. mood, and with the opt. after the past tenses, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 805; but many exceptions occur to this general grammatical rule, Ibid. § 806-808.—2. ὡς is also used with past tenses of the indic. mood, to express an event that is past happening, and therefore impossible, τί μ' οὐκ ἔκτεινας, ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε.., *so that I never should*..., Soph. O. T. 1391, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 813.—3. ὡς, c. inf., to limit an assertion, as, ὡς εἰπεῖν, so to say, Lat. *ut ita dicam*, Hdt. 6, 95; also, ὡς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, Hdt. 2, 53; or, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, cf. ἔπος I. 4; so, ὡς συντόμως, or ὡς συνελόντως εἰπεῖν, *to speak* shortly, to be brief: ὡς εἰκάσαι, *to* make a guess, i. e. probably, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.:—similar phrases occur without ὡς, cf. Hdt. 1, 61, 176, etc.—To this head also may be referred the use of ὡς in phrases like οὐ πολλὸν χωρίον ὡς εἶναι Αἴγυπτον, not large *for* Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 8, cf. 135, and Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11, cf. supra A (b). II. 2.—4. after verbs of waiting or staying, a final clause with ὡς is sometimes found, where ἕως would be more usual,—not as if ὡς could be put for ἕως, but because *waiting in order that* a thing may be done implies *waiting till* it be done: so also ὡς ἄν, v. Pors. and Schäf. Phoen. 89; cf. ὡςἄν III.—III. in inferences, just like ὥστε, *so that*, Lat. *adeo ut, ita ut*, very freq. in Hdt. c. inf., εὖρος ὡς δύο τριήρεας πλέειν ὁμοῦ, in breadth such *that* two triremes could sail abreast, Hdt. 7, 24, cf. 2, 135; but also c. indic., Hdt. 1, 163; 2, 135, etc.: these clauses are in their nature relative, and presuppose an antecedent οὕτως, ὧδε, ὅδε, τοιόςδε or the like: and Hdt. sometimes, when these antecedents are expressed, omits the ὡς, just as we leave out *that* in familiar discourse, e. g. οὕτω ἰσχυραί, [ὡς] μόγις ἂν διαῤῥήξειας, so strong, [*that*] you could hardly break them, Hdt. 3, 12; ῥώμῃ σώματος τοιήδε, ἀθλοφόροι ἔσαν ἀμφότεροι 1, 31.—IV. causal, like ὅτι or ἐπεί, *as, inasmuch as, since*, Lat. *quia, quippe, quandoquidem*, in the direct construction always with the indicat.: oft. also for γάρ, Pors. Phoen. 857, 1093; esp. when an imperat. goes before or follows.—V. temporal, for ὅτε, ἐπεί, *when*, Lat. *ut*, joined with past tenses of the indic., cf. infra D. I. 4:—also with the optat. to express a repeated action, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 843, *b*: rarely with the subjunct., for ὅταν, to denote what always happens under certain conditions, τῶν δὲ ὡς ἕκαστός οἱ μιχθῇ, διδοῖ δῶρον, Hdt. 4, 172.—2. in orat. obliq. also with the infin., mostly in Hdt., e. g. 1, 86, 94, etc.—VI. modal, *how*, for ὅπως, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo, quemadmodum*, mostly after verbs of fear, ὁρᾶν, βλέπειν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, δείδειν, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 814, Obs. 4.—VII. local, *where*, Lat. *ubi*, Theocr. 1, 13; 5, 101, 103;—like *ut* in Catull. 11, 3.

C. ὡς before—I. participles.—II. prepositions; and—III. ὡς itself as a preposition.

I. with participles in the same case as the subject, to give the reason, motive, etc., of the action expressed by the principal verb, ἀγανακτοῦσιν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι (i. e. ἡγούμενοι μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερῆσθαι), Plat. Rep. 329 A; ὡς ἀπιόντες (i. e. βουλόμενοι ἀπιέναι), etc.: most freq. with the part. fut., as Hdt. 6, 28, 91:—so in questions, παρὰ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖς λέναι, ὡς παρὰ τίνα ἀφιξόμενος; Plat. Prot. 311 B; ὡς τί δῆθ' ἥλων; Eur. I. T. 557.—2. ὡς in the same manner, with participles in the case of the object, as, τὸν ἐκβαίνοντα κολάζουσιν ὡς παρανομοῦντα (i. e. νομίζοντες παρανομεῖν αὐτόν), Plat. Rep 338 E; ἵνα μὴ ἀγανακτῇ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὡς δεινὰ ἅττα πασχοντος (i. e. νομίζων ἐμὲ δεινὰ ἅττα πάσχειν), Plat. Phaed. 115 E; cf. Hdt. 5, 20, 85; 9, 54.—Hence may be understood how both constructions are sometimes found in one sentence, as, τοὺς κόσμους εἶασε χαίρειν ὡς ἀλλοτρίους τε ὄντας καὶ πλέον θάτερον ἡγησάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 114 E,—where, for ἡγησάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, we might have had ἀπεργαζομένοις, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 9.—3. with participles put absolutely it must be explained in the same way, usu. c. gen., as, νῦν δέ, ὡς οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατεὴν ἐκπέμπετε (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει), Hdt. 8, 144; ἐρώτα ὅ τι βουλει, ὡς τἀληθῆ ἐροῦντος, (i. e. in the certainty) that I will speak the truth, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 9; cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 279 (281):—also c. acc., as, μισθὸν αἰτοῦσιν, ὡς οὐχὶ αὐτοῖσιν ὠφέλειαν ἐσομένην ἐς τοῦ ἄρχειν (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὡς οὐχὶ ὠφέλεια ἔσται), Plat. Rep. 345 E, cf. Hdt. 1, 84, Valck. Phoen. 1469.—This construction is most freq. after εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, νοεῖν, συνιέναι τὴν γνώμην, ἔχειν γνώμην, νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑποτίθεσθαι, etc., with which verbs we should rather expect ὡς with a finite verb: verbs of thinking or intending usu. have σφέας added; v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 701. sq.—Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 541, gives examples of ὡς ἄν with the participle.—II. ὡς before prepositions must be explained as with participles, for either the prep. with its case is put for a partic., or one may be supplied, παρασκευασάμενος ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίην (i. e. ὡς ναυμαχήσων), Xen.; φρουρὰ συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ (i. e. ὡς πῦρ ποιησόμενοι), Id.; ἀπαγγέλλειν τῇ μητρὶ χαίρειν ὡς παρ' ἐμοῦ (sc. ἥκοντες), which is implied in the prep. παρά, Id.; so too, ὡς πρὸς.., ὡς ἐς.., ὡς ἐπί.., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 626 Obs. 1; also, ὡς ἀπὸ κομιδῆς, Plat. Rep. 327 C; ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχωρᾶ, Hdt. 8, 101.—III. hence, as ὡς most freq. stands in connexion with the preps. πρός, εἰς, ἐπί and the acc., to express a purpose, we may thus best explain its usage as prep. c. acc., just as the Lat *usque* sometimes is used only with the accus., for *usque ad*... However, usage has for the most part limited this ὡς as a prep. c. acc. to cases where the object is a person, not a place or a thing, whereas ὡς even as prep. is usu. of things rather than persons, Pors. Phoen. 1415:—the first example of this ὡς is in Od. 17, 218, ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τε ὁμοῖον. Döderlein however (Philol. Beytrage aus der Schweiz, pp. 303-326) brings instances of ὡς c. acc. sec. (though those from Thuc. are worth very little, as the edd. of Bekker and Poppo show, cf. Poppo Index ad Xen. An. p. 584); and Herm. himself (ad Soph. Tr. 365) admits this usage *where a person is implied in speaking of a thing*, as when a country is put for its inhabitants, which very well suits the passages quoted by Valck. Animad. Ined. ad Thom. M. p. 186 Tittm.: ὡς τὸ πρόσθεν is read by all the MSS. in Ar. Ach. 248.

D. ὡς before sentences seemingly independent:—

I. ὡς as an emphatic exclamation, *how*, as also Lat. *ut* is used for *quam*, esp. with advs. and adjs., ὡς αὖσον κραδίην ἔχεις, *how* silly a heart hadst thou! Il. 21, 441; ὡς ἀγαθὸν καὶ παῖδα λιπέσθαι, *how* good is it.., Od. 3, 196; cf. 24, 194; ὡς ἀστεῖος ὁ ἀνθρωπος, what a nice man! cf. Hesiod. Plat. Cratyl. 395 B. Sometimes ὡς also follows an adv., e. g. θαυμαστῶς ὡς, ὑπερφυῶς ὡς, v. A. (δ.) II. 4.—2. when it is joined to a verb, its force extends to the whole sentence, ὡς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεί, Il. 19, 290, cf. 21, 273; ὡς οὐκ ἔστι χαρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργέσιη, *how* little thanks remain! Od. 22, 319, cf. Valck. Phoen. 150, 624. But in such expressions there is always something suppressed, to which ὡς refers, as may be plainly seen from such places as Ar. Av. 1119,—ἀλλ' ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ τειχους πάρεστιν ἀγγελος ὁδοῦ, i. e. θαυμαστόν ἐστιν ὡς ἐγγὺς πάρεστιν, strange that no one comes!—4. at the beginning of several clauses, it may denote a quick succession of

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events, as, *ὡς ἴδεν, ὡς μιν Ἔρως πυκινὰς φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν*, *how* he saw, *how* did Love.., i. e. he saw *and straightway* Love.., Il. 14, 294; so, *ὡς ἴδον, ὡς ἐμάνην, ὡς μευ περὶ θυμὸς ἰάφθη*, Theocr. 2, 82, cf. 3, 42; as in Virgil, Ecl. 8, 41, *ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error*:—others write the second *ὡς* in these passages *ὥς, thus, then,—when* he saw, *then* Love, etc. The passage of Bion 1, 40, is different, *ὡς ἴδεν, ὡς ἐνόησεν Ἀδώνιδος ἀσχετον ἕλκος, ὡς ἴδε φοίνιον αἷμα μαρμαιομένῳ περὶ μηρῷ, πύχεας ἀμπετάσασα κινύρετο*, for here the clauses beginning with *ὡς* are all parts of the protasis, and *πύχεας ἀ. κ.* is the apodosis, *when* she saw, etc., she bewailed.—II. *ὡς*, to express a wish, our *oh that!* like *εἴθε*, Lat. *utinam*, always with the optat. alone, *ὡς ἔρις ἀπόλοιτο*, Il. 18, 107; *ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος*, Od. 1, 47, cf. Soph. El. 126: also *ὡς ἄν* or *κε*, c. optat., *ὡς ἂν ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ σεῖο οὐκ ἐθέλοιμι λειπεσθαι*, Il. 9, 444, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 810, 1.—2. also negatively, *ὡς μὴ θάνοι, oh that* he might not die! Od. 15, 359.—3. *ὡς* joined with other words of wishing, esp. *ὡς ὄφελον*, Ep. *ὡς ὤφελλον* or *ὡς ὄφελον*, oft. in Hom., v. *ὀφείλω* II. 2. In these clauses also *ὡς* refers to something suppressed: but that in a wish *ὡς* often means merely *as* or *since*, is taught by Herm. Soph. Aj. 904.

E. *ὡς* with numerals marks that they are to be taken only as a round number, *about, nearly*, like Lat. *quasi* or *admodum*, *ἀπέθανον ὡς πεντακόσιοι*, Xen.; also, *ὡς πέντε μάλιστα*, about five at most, Hdt. 7, 30: and this is the simplest way of explaining phrases like *ὡς τὸ πολύ* or *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ*, and *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον*, for the most part: so too *οἷον* was used, cf. *οἷος* V. 4, and also *εἷς* IV, *πρός* C. I. 5.

F. *ὡς* in some elliptical phrases:—1. *ὡς τί* (sc. *γένηται*); *in order that what may happen? for what end? wherefore?* and so=*ἵνα τί*; though it may also be explained by *τί βουλόμενος*; cf. C. II.—2. *ὡς ἕκαστοι* (sc. *τυγχάνουσι* or *ἔτυχον*), each separately, Lat. *pro se quisque*, Thuc.; so also, *ὡς ἑκάτεροι*, Thuc. 3, 74.

V. *ὡς* pleonast. in *ὡς ὅτι, ὡς οἷον* and *ὡς οἷα*, mostly from Plutarch downwds., cf. Bast Greg. p. 52, Jac. Anth. P. p. 403, Lob. Phryn. 427:—also *οἷον ὡς* and *ὡς οἱονεί*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 57, and Schäf. ibid. p. 277.

G. Etymology; when we compare *ὡς* with *ἅτε, οἷον, ὅσον*, and the old demonstr. *τώς* with *τώς* (the Dor. acc. of article), we cannot but acknowledge *ὡς* also as an old accus. form of the relat. pron. *ὅς*; esp. as the Greeks were fond of using the accus. in an adverbial sense, e. g. *ἀρχήν, δίκην, τέλος*, etc.

Ὡς, for *ὡς*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1192, etc.

Ὡς, τό, gen. *ὠτός*, Dor. for *οὖς, the ear.*

Ὡσα, Ep. and Ion. for *ἔωσα*, aor. 1 act. of *ὠθέω*, Hom.

Ὡσάν, or better *ὡς ἄν*, Ep. *ὡς κε* or *ὡς κεν*, being *ὡς* with a conditional force added, v. sub *ὡς* B. II. 1.—II. seemingly absol., *παῖδα ὡραῖον ὡς ἂν Αἰγύπτιον*, Ael. N. A. 4, 54;—but here *ὄντα* is to be supplied, and so the case must be referred to the use of *ὡς* with a participle.—III. *ὡς ἄν* is also used in certain cases where *ἕως ἄν* might be expected, cf. *ὡς* B. II. 4.

Ὡσανεί or *ὡς ἂν εἰ, like as if, as if.*

Ὡσαννά, Hebr. word in N. T., *save now! save we pray!*

Ὡσασκε, Ep. for *ὦσε*, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *ὠθέω*, Od. 11, 599.

Ὡσαύτως, adv. (*ὡς, αὐτως*):—strengthd. for *ὡς, in like manner, just so*, oft. in Hdt.; *ὡσαύτως καί.., in like manner* as.., Hdt. 7, 86; sometimes also c. dat., *ὡσαύτως τοῖς πολλοῖς*, Arr.; cf. Soph. Tr. 372:—opp. to *ὡς ἑτέρως*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2; Plat. Phaed. 78 D.—2. *ὡσαύτως* is further strengthd., *ὡσαύτως οὕτως, so in like manner*, Coray ap. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 460 D; *ὡσαύτως κατὰ ταὐτά*, Stallb. Phaed. 78 D.—Hom. never uses this adv. except with *δέ* inserted, *ὡς δ' αὕτως* for *ὡσαύτως δέ*, Il. 3, 339, Od. 9, 31, etc.; and so we find it in Hdt. 1, 215; 2, 67, etc., and even in Att. prose, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 102 E. In Od., Wolf still writes *ὡς δ' αὖτως*: Buttm., who will not allow this repetition of the demonstr. adverbs *ὡς* and *αὖτως*, takes *ὡσαύτως* for the adv. from *ὁ αὐτός*, which should strictly be written *ὡς αὐτῶς, so in like manner*, and attributes the usual form to a confusion with the well known form *αὖτως*, v. Lexil. s. v. *αὖτως* fin.

Ὡσάς, Dor. for *ὠζε*, 3 sing. impf. from *ὄζω*.

Ὡσεί or *ὡς εἰ*, adv., written by Wolf sometimes joined *ὡσεί*, as in Il. 11, 389, 467; sometimes divided *ὡς εἰ*, as in Il. 22, 410; with *τε* added, *ὡς εἴτε*, Od. 10, 420; but *ὡσεί τε*, Il. 2, 780, Od. 9, 314:—*as if, as though*:—1. with the optat., Hom.—2. *ὡσεί τε* with the subj., Il. 9, 481.—3. *ὡσεί τε* with the indicat., Il. 13, 492.—II. in mere comparisons, *as if, like, just as*, Il. 16, 59, Od. 7, 36, Hes. Sc. 290, Aesch. Supp. 782, Soph. Ant. 653, etc.:—so with a part., Il. 5, 374, Hes. Sc. 194; *ὡσεί τε*, absol., Il. 11, 474, Od. 14, 254; *ὡσεί περ*, with a part., Hes. Sc. 189; cf. Theocr. 25, 163; *ὡσεί πέρ τε*, absol., H. Hom. Cer. 215, like *ὡςπερ*.—III. with numerals, *about*, cf. *ὡς* E.

Ὡσπιτοπολύ, for *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, for the most part, usually*, Lat. *ut plurimum*, cf. *ὡς* A (a). II. 4. *c.*

†**Ὡσηέ, ὁ, *Hosea***, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.; N. T.

Ὡσία, ἡ, Dor. for *οὐσία*, Ocell. and Archyt., cf. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

Ὡσίν, dat. pl. from *οὖς*, Od.

Ὡσις, εως, ἡ, =*ὤθησις, a thrusting: a thrust*, Arist. Ausc. Phys. 7, 2, 3.

†**Ὡσις, ὁ, *Osis***, a sycophant at the court of Hieronymus of Syracuse, Ath. 251 F.

Ὡσιωμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *ὁσιόω*,=*ὁσίως*.

Ὡς κε and **ὡς κεν**, not to be written as one word, Ep. for *ὡς ἄν*, Hom.

Ὡσμαι, pf. pass. of *ὠθέω*, part. *ὠσμένος*.

Ὡσμός, ὁ,=*ὠσις*.

Ὡςπερ, adv., (*ὡς, περ*): *even as, just as*, Hom., etc.; used to introduce a comparison, Il. 4, 263, Od. 2, 333, etc.: Hom. oft. puts a word between *ὡς* and *περ*, e. g. *ὡς σύ περ αὐτή, ὡς τοπάρος περ, ὡς ἔσεταί περ*, etc., cf. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 345.—Sometimes also of time, *as soon as*, Lat. *simul ac*, Ar. Pac. 24.—**Ὡςπερ** differs from *ὡς*, at least in Hom., in that it always begins its clause, and never refers to a demonstr. adv.; in Hes. Th. 402, it refers to *ὡς δ' αὖτως*; but this by no means holds good in Att., where *ὡςπερ* is the prevailing particle in all comparisons, save such as are merely put in for illustration: so, *ὡςπερ ἄν*, with the subjunctive, Soph. O. C. 1361:—on *ὡςπερ γε*, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 877, 1046.—2. to limit or modify an assertion, like *ὡσπερεί, as if, as it were*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 270 E, Phaed. 88 E, Crat. 384 C:—and freq. with participles used absolutely, *ὡςπερ ἐξόν, as if* it were in our power, Xen. An. 3, 1, 14; *σιωπῇ ἐδείπνουν, ὡςπερ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταγμένον αὐτοῖς* (for *ὡςπερ εἰ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταγμένον αὐτοῖς εἴη*), Xen. Symp. 1, 11, ubi v. Bornem.; that this absolute case is an accus. appears from Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 3.—Cf. *ὡςπερεί, ὡςπερ οὖν*.

Ὥςπερ, for *ὡςπερ*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185, 1192.

Ὡςπερ εἰ, or *ὡσπερεί*, adv. like *οἱονεί, just as if, even as*, Lat. *tanquam*, Trag., etc.; *ὡςπερεὶ φάναι*, so to say;—so too, *ὡςπερ ἂν εἰ* or *ὡςπεραvεί*, Plat. Gorg. 479 A, Prot. 311 B, Isocr., etc.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 432 a.

Ὡςπερ οὖν, adv., *even as, just as, ὡςπερ οὖν ἀπώλετο*, Aesch. Cho. 96, cf. 888, Ag. 1171.—II. later oft. in one word, *as really, as no doubt, εἰ δ' ἔστιν (ὡςπεροῦν ἔστι) θεός*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; cf. Apol. 21 D.

Ὡςτε, as adv., bearing the same relation to *ὡς*, as *ὥστε* to *ὅς*, and used like *ὡς* and *ὡςπερ*, to connect a word or words more closely to what goes before, e. g. to introduce a comparison, *as, like as, just as*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; also *ὡστε περ*, Il. 18, 518; like *ὡςπερ*, always at the beginning of its clause, and oft., like *ὡς*, answering to the demonstr. adv. *ὡς*. Though this usage of *ὡστε* is strictly poet., esp. Ep., yet it occurs here and there in Att., esp. of the early writers, *κατώρυχες δ' ἐναιον ὡστ' ἀήσυροι μύρμηκες*, Aesch. Pr. 452; cf. Theb. 13, Cho. 421, Soph. O. C. 343, Ant. 1033; cf. Schäf. Long. p. 333, 460, Lob. Phryn. 427.—2. to mark the power or virtue by which one does a thing, *as, as being*, like *ἅτε*, and Lat. *utpote, τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη ῥεῖα μάλ', ὡστε θεός*, Il. 3, 381; so Hdt. 5, 83, 101; 6, 94.

B. as conjunction, esp. with a clause which expresses *a result* or *effect* caused by the action in the principal clause, c. infin., *as* or *for to* do a thing, much like French *pour* before an inf., in Hom. only twice, *εἰ δέ σοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, ὡστε νέεσθαι*, if thy heart is eager [*for*] *to* return, Il. 9, 42; *οὐ τηλίκος εἰμί, ὡστε σημάντορι πάντα πιθέσθαι*, I am not of such age *as to* obey a master in all things, Od. 17, 21; so *ῥηϊδίως κεν ἐργάσσαιο, ὡστε σέ κ' εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἔχειν*, Hes. Op. 44: so too when a purpose or intention is to be expressed.—This construct. is very freq. in Att., and that oft. where *ὥστε* seems superfluous, as indeed is the case in the place just quoted (Il. 9, 42), cf. Valck. Hipp 1327, Markl. Supp. 581: but, reversely, we oft. find the inf. alone where *ὥστε* seems wanted, as in Hdt. 1, 13 82, cf. Pors. Or. 387, Med. 1396, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1350:—*ὡς* is much less freq. in this usage, as in Xen. An. 2 2, 4, cf. *ὡς* B. III.—2. *ὡστε* is sometimes also put with a part. for *ὡς* οἱ *ἅτε*, as *ὡστε φυλασσομένων τῶν ὑπῶν, as* or *since* the ways were guarded, Hdt. 5, 35; also with a prep. alone, *ὡστε περὶ ψυχῆς, since it was* for life, Od. 9, 423; cf. Arnold Thuc. 7, 24.—3. after *οὗτως, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος*,

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or any like demonstr., ὥςτε is used c. inf.—4. after comparatives with ἤ, when the possibility of the consequence is denied, μέζω κακὰ ἢ ὥςτε ἀνυκλαίειν, greater woes than *that one could* weep for them, i. e. too great for tears, Valck. Hdt. 3, 14: but ὥςτε is sometimes left out, as, μείζον ἢ φέρειν, κρείσσον' ἢ φέρειν κακά, Soph. O. T. 1293, Eur. Hec. 1107: — the posit. is sometimes, though rarely, put for the compar., ψυχρὸν ὥςτε λουσασθαι (for ψυχρότερον ἢ ὥςτε..), too cold *to* bathe in, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 3.—5. sometimes it comes to imply *on the condition that..*, as in Thuc. 4, 37, Xen. An. 5, 6, 26. —II. but ὥςτε is also joined with the indic. for the infin., βέβηκεν, ὥςτε πᾶν ἐν ἡσύχῳ ἔξεστι φωνεῖν, Soph. O. C. 82, cf. O. T. 533; this is very freq. in Xen., e. g. An. 1, 9, 28, Mem. 2, 2, 3, etc.—For the distinction between ὡςτε with the indic. and the infin., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 863.—III. ὥςτε is also put with the opt. to express a supposed consequence, either with opt. alone, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 9, Oec. 1, 13; or (more freq.) with ἄν added, as Hdt. 2, 16, Soph. O. T. 857, El. 325, Ar. Ach. 943; v. Jelf § 865.—IV. lastly, with the past tenses of the indic., to express an improbable consequence, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, v. Jelf § 866.—V. ὥςτε also stands at the beginning of a sentence, to mark a strong conclusion, *and so, therefore, consequently*, with the indic., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xlvii: also with the imperat., θνητὸς δ' Ὀρέστης, ὥςτε μὴ λίαν στένε, Soph. El. 1172; ὥςτε θάρρει, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 18, cf. Jelf § 867.

Ὥστης, ου, ὁ, (ὠθέω) *one who thrusts* or *pushes*: σεισμὸς ὥστης, an earthquake *with one violent shock*, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

†Ὥστία, ας, ἡ, and **Ὥστια**, ων, τά, *Ostia*, the harbour of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, Strab. p. 145, 219, etc.

†Ὥστιαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Ostiaei*, name of a people, ap. Strab. p. 63.

Ὠστίζω, f. -ίσω, frequentat. from ὠθέω, *to push about, push to and fro*, like Lat. *trusare, trusitare*: hence in pass. usu. c. dat. pers., ὠστίζεσθαί τινα, *to justle with* another, *justle* him *and be justled* by him, Ar. Ach. 24, 844, Lys. 330; absol., ὥστ. εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν, *to justle* for the first seat, Ach. 42; so, comically, πλακούντων ὠστιζομένων περὶ τὴν γνάθον, Teleclid. Amphict. 1, 13.

Ὠστικός, ή, όν, (ὠθέω) *fit for thrusting, pushing*, etc.: *inclined to do so, violent, impetuous*, Epict. Adv. -κῶς.

Ὠστισμός, ὁ, = ὠθισμός.

Ὠστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ὠθέω, *capable of being thrust* or *pushed*, Lat. *trusatilis*.

Ὠσφρόμην, Ion. ὀσφράμην, Hdt. 1, 80; aor. mid. of ὀσφραίνομαι: also ὠσφρησάμην, cf. Lob. Phryn. 741 sq.

Ὠσχη, ης, ἡ, and **ὠσχος**, ου, ὁ, = ὄσχος, ὄσχη.

Ὠσχοφορια, τά, = ὀσχοφόρια, Plut. Thes. 22, 23.

Ὠσχοφόρος, ον, = ὀσχοφόρος, Alciphr. 3, 1.

Ὤσω, fut. of ὠθέω, nearer the root than ὠθήσω.

Ὠταγρα, ας, ἡ, (οὖς, ἄγρα) *an instrument of torture for the ears*.

Ὠτᾶκις, ίδος, ἡ, *a sea-plant*, Opp. Ix. 2, 7.

Ὠτἀκουστέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to hearken, listen, watch covertly*, Hdt. 8, 130, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56; 8, 2, 10: from

Ὠτἀκουστής, οῦ, ὁ, (οὖς, ἀκούω) *a hearkener, listener, spy*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 7, Mund. 6, 9.

Ὠταλγέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to have the ὠταλγία*, Diosc.

Ὠταλγία, ας, ἡ, *ear-ache*.

Ὠταλγιάω, ὦ, = ὠταλγέω, Diosc.

Ὠταλγικός, ή, όν, *of, for* or *belonging to ὠταλγία*.

Ὠ τᾶν or **ὦ τάν**, v. τᾶν.

Ὠτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from οὖς, *a little ear*, Anth. P. 11, 75. [ᾰ]

Ὠταρός, ά, όν, (οὖς) *large-eared*.

Ὠτρε, Dor. for ὥςτε, Pind. O. 10 (11), 102, P. 10, 84. (The accent ὦτρε is wrong.)

Ὠτεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, *an ear-syringe*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Ὠτειλή, ῆς, ἡ, *a wound*, esp. *an open wound*, Il. (v. infra); ἐξ ὠτειλῆς ἔῤῥεεν αἷμα, Il. 4, 140: also, *a wound that is healed over, a scar*, Lat. *cicatrix*, Od. 19, 456, Foës. Oec. Hipp.:—rare in prose, as Xen. An. 1, 9, 6. (No doubt from οὐτάω, hence also οὐταμένη ὠτειλή, Il. 14, 518; 17, 86: and so, strictly, a Dor. form for οὐτειλή.) Hence

Ὠτειλῆθεν, adv., *from* or *out of the wound*, Orph. Lith. 647.

Ὠτιαφόρος, ον, v. ὠτιοφόρος.

Ὠτικός, ή, όν, (οὖς) *of* or *belonging to the ear*, Medic.

Ὠτίον, ου, τό, like ὠτάριον, dim. from οὖς, *a little ear*, LXX.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 211.

Ὠτιοφόρος, ου, ὁ, = ὠτοκαταξίας: but, — II. ὠτιαφόρος, ον, (ὠτίς III, φέρω) *wearing ear-caps* or *ear-flaps* (ἐπωτίδες), E. M.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 656.

Ὠτίς, ίδος, ἡ, (οὖς) *a* kind of *bustard with long ear-feathers*, prob. our *great bustard*, French *out-arde*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2 sq., Arist. H. A. 9, 33; cf. ὦτος.—II. in architecture, *a projection for setting something on, bracket*.—III. prob. also = ἐπωτίς, *an ear-cap, ear-flap*, Lob. Phryn. 656.

Ὠτίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος, (οὖς) *furnished with ears, eared*.

Ὠτογλῦφίς, ίδος, ἡ, Plat. (Com.) Symin. 3; and **ὠτόγλῦφον**, ου, τό, (οὖς, γλύφω) :— *an ear-pick*.

Ὠτοειδής, ές, gen. έος, (οὖς, εἶδος) *like an ear, ear-shaped*.

Ὠτόεις. εσσα, εν, = ὠτώεις, dub.

Ὠτοθλᾶδίας, ου, ὁ, = ὠτοκάταξις, Diog. L. 5, 67.

Ὠτοκαταξίας, ου, ὁ, = sq.

Ὠτοκάταξις, ιος, ὁ, (οὖς, κατάγνυμι) *a boxer whose ears are battered by the boxing-gauntlet*, Ar. Fr. 72; cf. κατάγνυμι II.

Ὠτοκοπέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (οὖς, κόπτω) *to stun the ears by talking*, Lat. *aures obtundere*.

Ὠτοκωφέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to be deaf*.

Ὠτόλικνος, ον, *with ears as large as a shovel*, dub.

Ὠτόῤῥῦτος, ον, (οὖς, ῥέω) *having a running from the ears*, Hipp. p. 1164.

Ὦτος, ου, ὁ, also **ὠτός**, οῦ, ὁ, (οὖς) *the horned owl*, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 12, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F: cf. ὠτίς.

Ὦτος, ου, ὁ, *Otus*, son of Aloeus †(of Neptune, v. Ἀλωεῖδαι)† and Iphimedea, brother of Ephialtes, whom he helped to bind Mars, Il. 5, 385, Od. 11, 308.

Ὠτότμητος, ον, (οὖς, τέμνω) *with ears slit* or *cropped*, LXX.

Ὠτοχλέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, *to distress* or *distract the ears*.

Ὠτώεις, εσσα, εν, (οὖς) *eared, with ears*: usu. *with ears* or *handles*, τρίπους, Il. 23, 264, 513, Hes. Op. 655.—Only poet.

Ὠυτός, Ion. and Dor. for ὁ αὐτός Il. 5, 396: so at present most Edd. agree in writing: but we find also ὐυτός or ωὐτός or ὠὐτός or even ωὐτός or ὐὐτός, cf Heyne Il. T. 5. p. 78, Schweigh. Hdt. 2. 79: analogy would be in favour of ωὐτός, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 12 n.

Ὤφα. ὤφειν, perf. and plqpf. act. of ὁράω, from the root *ὄπτω, ὄφομαι, but only found in Gramm.; cf. ὠφέος.

Ὠφέλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. **ὠφελίη**, also in Att. **ὠφελία**, as in Eur. Andr 538, and always in Bekker's Thucyd.; (ὠφελέω) :—*help, aid, succour*, esp. *in war*, ὠφελίαν πεμπειν. παρεχειν, Thuc. 1, 26 · 3. 13: *ἰατρικὴ ὠφέλεια*, medical *aid*, Plat. Lys. 217 A.—2. *use, profit, advantage, gain*, Hdt. 5, 98; *εἴ τις ὠφέλειά γε*, Soph. El. 944; and so Plat., etc.; also in plur., *services*, Andoc. 20, 8, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 10; *αἱ ἀπό τινος γιγνόμεναι ὠφ.*, Isocr. 46 C; etc.:—*ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τινός*, for his *service*, Plat. Rep. 334 B, Xen., etc.: *ἐν ὠφελείᾳ ἐστι*, 'tis *of use*, Xen. Vect. 4, 35.—3. esp., *gain made in war; spoil, booty*, Polyb. 2, 3, 8; 3, 82, 8, etc., Diod., etc.; *ὠφ. καὶ λεία*, Plut. 2, 255 B: *δι' ὠφελειας τίθεσθαι τὰ χρήματα*, to regard as *booty*, Dion. H. 7, 37.

Ὤφελες, ε, 2 and 3 sing. aor. 2 of ὀφείλω, q. v., signf. II. 2.

Ὠφελέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὄφελος) *to help, aid, assist, succour*: in genl. *to be of use* or *service* to any one, first in Hdt. —Construction :—1. absol., *to be of use* or *service*, οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, Thuc. 2, 87: c. acc. pers., like Lat. *juvare*, Hdt. 2, 95; 3, 126, Aesch. Pr. 507, and very freq. in Att.; also c. adj. neut., *ὠφ. τινά τι, οὐδέν τινα ὠφ., to do* one *a service* or *no service*, Soph. Aj. 537, Eur. Alc. 875, etc.; and *ὠφ. τινα εἴς τι, to be of use towards* a thing, cf. Ep. Plat. 360 B: c. acc. cognato, *ὠφ. ὠφέλειαν*, Plat. Euthyd 275 E:—seldom c. dat. pers., like Lat. *prodesse*, as in Aesch. Pers. 842, Soph. Ant. 560, Eur. Or. 665, 690, Heracl. 681, Ar. Av. 420; Thom. M. p. 935 confines this usage to poets; yet it is found in Arist., and later prose, and so the compds. προσωφελέω, ἐπωφελέω, συνωφελέω, take both constructions :—lastly, a singular construction c. gen. occurs in Soph. O. C. 436, *οὐδεὶς ἔρωτος τοῦδ' ἐφαίνετ' ὠφελῶν*, but there the part. is prob. taken as a subst., *a helper*.

B. pass. *ὠφελοῦμαι*, usu. c. fut. mid., *ὠφελήσομαι*, as Thuc. 6, 18; more rarely *ὠφεληθήσομαι*, as in Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 20, Isae. 81, 22:—*to be helped*, i. e. *to receive help, aid* or *succour*, *to derive profit* or *advantage*, Hdt., etc.; *πρός τινος, from* a person or thing, Hdt. 2, 68; *ἐκ τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 222, Antipho 121, 31; *ἀπό τινος*, Thuc. 3, 64, Plat.; *ὑπό* or *παρά τινος*, Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Rival. 132 D; *τινί*, by a thing, Thuc. 3, 67; also *διά τι*, Ep. Plat. 315 E: *ὠφελεῖσθαι πρός τι*, *to acquire advantage* towards a thing: also c. part., *ὠφελεῖσθαι ἰδών*, *to be profited by* the sight of a thing, Thuc. 2, 39. Hence

Ὠφέλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is of use, a useful* or *serviceable thing*, Aesch. Pr. 251, 613: *a useful maxim*, Paussan. —II. generally, *a service done, use, advantage*, Soph. O. C. 260, Eur. Tro. 698, and Xen.

Ὠφελήσιμος, ον, (ὠφελέω) *useful*

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serviceable, profitable, Soph. Aj. 1022, Ar. Av. 317.

'Ωφέλησις, εως, ἡ, (ὠφελ)έω) *a helping, aiding*; and so (generally) like ὠφέλεια, *use, service, advantage*, Soph. O. C. 402, El. 1031.

'Ωφεληπέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ὠφελέω, *necessary* or *proper to be assisted*, ὠφεληπέα ἡ πόλις, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 3.—II. ὠφεληπέον, *one must assist*, etc., ὠφ. τὴν πόλιν, Ib. 2, 1, 28.

'Ωφελία, v. sub ὠφέλεια.

'Ωφέλιμος, ον, sometimes also η, ον, Plat. Charm. 174 D (ὠφελέω):—*helping, aiding: useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous*, τινί, to one, Eur. Ion 138, Plat., etc.; ἐς τι, for a purpose, Thuc. 3, 68; πρός τι, Plat. l. c.: κρίνειν τι ὠφ., Thuc. 1, 22. Adv. -μως, Xen., and Plat.; superl. -ώτατα, Xen. Eq. 6, 1.

†**'Ωφελίων**, ωνος, ὁ, *Ophelion*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 315; etc.

'Ωφελλον, Ep. for sq., Hom., v. ὀφείλω.

'Ωφελον, aor. 2 of ὀφείλω, q. v., Hom.

†**'Ωφήμερε**, Att. crasis for ὦ ἐφήμερε, Ar. Nub. 223.

'Ωφλον, aor. 2 of ὀφλισκάνω.

'Ωιχα, pf. of οἴγνυμι.

'Ωιχατο, Ion. for ὠγμένοι ἦσαν, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of οἴγνυμι.

†**'Ωχος**, ου, ὁ, *Ochus*, appell. of Artaxerxes king of Persia, Ael.—II. a river of Bactria, Strab. p. 509.

'Ωχρα, ας, ἡ, (ὠχρός) *a yellow-coloured earth, ochre*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 11.—II. = ὠχρίασις, quoted from Plut.

'Ωχραίνω, fut. -ᾶνῶ, (ὠχρός) *to make pale* or *wan*, Orph. Arg. 1305.—II. intrans., *to be* or *become so*, Nic. Th. 254, Al. 438. Hence

'Ωχραντικός, ή, όν, *making pale* or *wan*. Adv. -κῶς.

'Ωχράω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ὠχρός) *to turn* or *be pale, wan*, etc., ὠχρ. χροά, *to be wan* of countenance, Od. 11, 529: of the moon, Arat.:—cf. ὠχριάω.

'Ωχρία, ας, ἡ, = ὠχρότης, *paleness, wanness*, susp.

'Ωχρίας, ου, ὁ, (ὠχρός) *one of a pale countenance*, Arist. Categ. 8, 15.

'Ωχρίασις, εως, ἡ, *a turning pale, paleness*, Plut. 2, 364 B, etc.: from

'Ωχριάω, ῶ, f. -άσω [ᾰ], (ὠχρός) *to turn pale* or *to be of a pale complexion*, like ὠχράω, Soph. Fr. 115, Ar. Nub. 103, Pac. 642, Ran. 307:—of wine, Plut. 2, 692 E.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

'Ωχροειδής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠχρός, εἶδος) *of a pale, wan countenance, pallid*.—II. (ὤχρα) *like ochre, ochrous*.

'Ωχρόλευκος, ον, (ὠχρός, λευκός) *of a whitish yellow* or *yellowish white*, Diosc.

'Ωχρομέλᾶς, αινα, -ᾶν, (ὠχρός, μέλας) *yellowish-black*, Galen.

'Ωχρόμμᾰτος, ον, (ὠχρός, ὄμμα) *pale-eyed*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38.

'Ωχροποιός, όν, (ὠχρός, ποιέω) *making pale*, Gramm., v. Heyne Il. T. 5, p. 392.

'ΩΧΡΟΣ, ά, όν, *pale, wan*, Eur. Bacch. 438, Ar. Nub. 1016, Plut. 422, etc.: esp. *pale-yellow, sallow*, (cf. χλωρός), τὸ δὲ ὠχρὸν γίγνεται λευκοῦ ξανθῷ μεμιγμένου, Plat. Tim. 68 C:—of wine, Plut. 2, 692 E. Hence ὤχρα, *ochre*. (ὠ-χρ-ός is prob. the same as the Sanscr. hari, with ω prefixed, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 141.) Hence

'Ωχρος, ου, ὁ, or perh. better εος, τό (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 41 d. note):—like ὠχρότης, *paleness, wanness*, esp. *the pale hue* of one scared, Il. 3, 35.—II. a kind of *pulse*, or *its pale-yellow husk*, Lat. *ervilia*, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 43.

'Ωχρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὠχρός) *paleness, wanness*, Plat. Rep. 474 E.

'Ωχρόω, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (ὠχρός) like ὠχραίνω, *to make pale* or *wan*.—II. intr., *to be pale* or *wan*. Hence

'Ωχρωμα, ατος, τό, *paleness, wanness*.

'Ωιχωκα, Ion. pf. of οἴχομαι.

'Ὠψ, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ὠπός, acc. ὦπα:—*the eye, face, countenance*, Hom., and Hes., though they only use the acc. sing.: εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι τινί, to look one full in *the face*, Il. 9, 373; εἰς ὠπά τινος ἰδέσθαι, Il. 15, 147: and absol., εἰς ὦπα ἰδέσθαι, Od. 22, 405; 23, 107: but, θεῇς εἰς ὦπα ἐοικεν, as to *the face*, i. e. in *face*, she is like the goddesses, Il. 3, 158, cf. Od. 1, 411; so, θεῇς εἰς ὦπα ἐίσκειν, Hes. Op. 62.—In Plat. Crat. 409 C, the masc. acc. pl. τοὺς ὤπας (though also in Ath. 287 A, 367 A, and confirmed by E. M. p. 158) is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb., who read the neut. τὰ ὦπα with the best MSS. (From root 'ΟΠ-, whence also ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, ὄψις, ὄμμα, etc.)

†**'Ὠψ**, gen. 'Ωπός, ὁ, *Ops*, son of Pisenor, father of Euryclia, Od. 1, 429 sqq.

'Ὠών, ῆς, gen. εος, contr. for ὠοειδής, (ὠόν, εἶδος) *like an egg, egg-shaped, oval*, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 1 25.

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